"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; cooler; brisk southwest winds.

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STRANGE MANIA OF A MOST REMARKABLE SECT

The "Doukhoborsti" Turn Their Animals Out to "God's Hill."

Russian Colonists in Manitoba Will Not Use Them in Farm Work Nor Eat Their Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

YORKTOWN, Manitoba, Aug. 31.—Strange fancies sometimes take possession of religious sects, but the strangest of all is probably the distressing mania that has enthralled 5,000 Russian Doukhoborsti, who have located in Western Manitoba. In the Swan River district the Government is apparently responsive for the remarkable craze that has taken possession of those colonists. A visit to the community showed that the events, scenes, and the horror depicted were almost beyond conception.

It is well known that the Doukhoborsti are adverse to shedding blood. This is the reason they emigrated from Russia, and it is also the reason why the Canadian Government exempted them from military duty as an inducement for their location on the prairie lands of the West. As to what they should eat, this was purely a personal matter, but, as it appears, it was one of the features that was overlooked by the Government that will cause immense trouble.

In this country a man may eat what he chooses, and if his religion dictates that he shall conform to a vegetable diet, such beliefs are respected. All might have been well had this state of affairs been confined to vegetarianism, but the Doukhoborsti religion does not appear to be a finished product. It has been constantly undergoing changes. From the belief that it was a sin to eat meat, it seems a long jump to reach the conclusion that it is wrong to eat animal products, but these people have now given up eating milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., and the cows, oxen, goats, and fowls are increasing and multiplying, and waxing fat while the people are on the verge of starvation.

Having reached this absurd position, it was but a step to another and more ridiculous one. If it were wrong to eat the flesh of animals, the same line of reasoning made it comparatively easy to condemn the use of leather harness made from the hides of God's creatures, and then followed the condemnation of woolen clothing, because wool grows on the bodies of sheep, which also belong to the Lord. The next step was still more sweeping in its effect on their economic condition. It was wrong to make servants of any of the lower animals, to use them for beasts of burden or for any other purpose.

They had the courage of their convictions, and at once turned out their horses, cattle, and sheep, driving them to "God's Hill," to forage for themselves, placing all the burdens of farm life on their own shoulders. For all drawing purposes, such as hauling heavy loads on wagons, men take the place of horses and oxen. Twelve or fourteen men hitched to a plow suffice for this purpose, and it is the only method employed of them in the cultivation of the soil. Women, even, are employed in this manner, though when coming into town men only are seen hauling the wagons and buggies. Every day in the streets of Yorktown dozens of men may be seen drawing wagons, hauling what little produce they may have for sale, and carrying back to their farms flour and other necessities.

The Doukhoborsti are clad exclusively in cotton clothes, and wear rubber boots or shoes knit or woven with binder twine, which they buy for the purpose. Their food consists of bread and water and such vegetables as they grow, and wild berries and herbs which they gather. Their farms are neglected, and their stock, of which they had much, is running wild in the hills, where it will all die during the Winter, or be appropriated by those who are not of their religious faith, and who will at least have the stock shelter.

With the advent of cold weather starvation and disease must certainly follow, and they appear to know this, for they have been in correspondence with authorities in Southern California, Nevada, Arizona, and Australia, with a view to emigration to a warmer climate where the conditions would enable them to subsist on the soil without trespassing on the possessions of the animal kingdom. It is needless to say that no one wants them, so they are still in Manitoba, an elephant on the hands of the Government that brought them from Russia a few years ago to develop the prairie land of the West.

The unsuccess of the Russian Doukhoborsti as farmers in the Canadian colony is an entirely unlooked for result of the work of Count Leo Tolstoi and hundreds of charitable persons, particularly the Quakers, who sought to better the condition of the peculiar but seemingly sincere religious sect.

The Doukhoborsti were persecuted by the Russian Government for more than a century. The name means "Champions of the Spirit," or "Spirit Wrestlers." The sect was first heard of in 1750. Its adherents deny that there is a personal God. They say God lives in the soul of every man. They reject Christ, and do not believe in heaven or hell.

Their persecution began in 1799, when Paul I., on being informed that they defied his authority, gave orders that they should be banished to the mines for life, and should never have the chains taken from their hands and feet. About 15,000 were transported to Siberia. In 1802 Alexander I. gave them permission to colonize on a Siberian farm, which, through their thrift and industry, became very valuable. Their number increased to 25,000. In 1839 they were ordered to military duty. They did not decline to fulfill the every-day duties of the soldier, but when they came to face the enemy they lay down, and no punishment could make them go forward. They were constantly shifted about until reduced to about 10,000.

In 1896 Leo Tolstoi published three of his early stories which he never liked, and which he had laid aside as worthless, and contributed the proceeds to bring the people to Canada. Contributions were also made by many people in England and America. The Canadian British Government gave each family 160 acres of land, and each emigrant a bonus of $6, and shelter through the first Winter.

Richmond Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—The Rev. F. W. Troy, pastor of the Marshall Street Christian Church here, announced to-day that he would accept the call from the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and begin his new work at once.

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"HARRY TRACY OF THE SOUTH."

Appellation Won by a Murderous Colored Outlaw Who Is Terrorizing a Georgia Community.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYNESBOROUGH, Ga., Aug. 31.—Charley Jeffcoat, alias Charley Johnson, has created a lot of excitement in Burke County during the last thirty days, and has acquired the reputation of the Harry Tracy of the South. Several posses have been scouring the country for him, but with no success.

Jeffcoat belongs to a gang of horse thieves who have their headquarters in the Edisto River Swamp, near Aiken, S. C. On a trip to Emanuel, Ga., recently he killed Deputy Sheriff Flanders, who tried to arrest him. He escaped to Carolina, and when located there killed the officer who attempted to arrest him. He then returned to Georgia, and has been hiding ever since in the swamp, terrorizing the neighborhood where he has been seen and exacting food, money, and clothing from all whom he meets.

At the point of a pistol the outlaw the other day forced John Henderson to undress on the highway and hand over his clothes. At another time he went to a gristmill and compelled the miller to put a sack of meal on his horse. He then mounted, said good morning, and rode away.

Rewards aggregating $1,550 have been offered for his capture.

SWAM NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Carlisle D. Graham Successfully Passed Through the Lower Ones from the Whirlpool to Lewiston.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Carlisle D. Graham swam from the whirlpool, below Niagara Falls, through the lower rapids to Lewiston this afternoon. Graham made a better swim than he did on the 9th of September, 1901, when Maude Williard attempted to navigate the upper rapids in Graham's barrel, and was suffocated.

Graham to-day wore a life preserver about his waist and a neck float. He entered the water at 3:17. The swift-running current whirled the swimmer to the centre of the stream, and for nearly half an hour Graham battled with the waves. As far as the Devil's Hole it appeared comparatively easy for Graham, and then he plunged into rough water that many times hid him from sight. Only once, however, was he in danger. A current suddenly tossed him toward the shore dangerously near a big bowlder that showed threateningly above the surface. By desperate swimming he just avoided the rock, and was carried on down stream.

Below the Devil's Hole, where the river narrows, Graham had another hard battle. For a time he was completely hidden from view, and the hundreds of spectators on the bridge and along the banks grew greatly excited. Graham soon appeared in the smoother water, where the river widens, and the crowd cheered him. After a rubdown Graham said he felt no bad effects from his hazardous swim.

CHIEF CROKER MAKES RESCUE.

Saves New Jersey Girl from Being Trampled by Team She Had Been Driving.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Fire Chief Croker to-day distinguished himself by saving Miss Jeanie Vankirk from being trampled by a team of frightened horses at the encampment of the Trenton City Troop, the fashionable military organization of this city.

Miss Vankirk is the daughter of Capt. Foster W. Vankirk, a friend of ex-President Grover Cleveland, and on whose property the encampment is being held. The young woman was driving a team of horses to a break on the parade, when the accident occurred. With her was J. Z. Horner of New York, a guest of her father. She attempted to make a short turn, when the animals began to plunge wildly, and she was thrown forward from the break.

Miss Vankirk's dress caught in the harness and she was in great peril when Fire Chief Croker, who is a visitor in the neighborhood, ran up. He extricated her amid the cheers of the troopers and sightseers. Miss Vankirk suffered no other injuries than severe bruises.

START ON A LONG BALLOON TRIP.

Three Aeronauts Will Try to Fly from Denver to New York.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—"Big Glory," one of the largest balloons ever constructed, was successfully started from this city this afternoon on a trip, the purpose of which is to break the world's long-distance record as well as all previous records for fast balloon sailing. It is expected ultimately to reach New York, if possible.

The balloon contains 140,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and was built especially for this trip. The occupants of the balloon are Capt. T. S. Baldwin and Percy Hudson, aeronauts, and C. S. Sherman. Bottles containing messages will be dropped to earth by parachutes, and these messages will indicate the course of travel and experience of the travelers.

RACE RIOT IN COLLEGE TOWN.

Negro Killed and Militia Ordered Out at Ashland, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—Ashland, a pretty suburban town near Richmond and the seat of Randolph-Macon College, is now threatened with a race riot, and probably only the presence of a military company ordered to the scene this afternoon prevents a clash between the whites and blacks.

Ill-feeling has been existing between the two races there for some time. Friday night it culminated in a gang of negroes stoning a group of white men who were gathered at the railway station. Richard F. Beirne, Jr., son of the late editor and owner of The Richmond State, was badly wounded.

The whites last night armed themselves with pistols and shotguns, and marched upon the negroes and dispersed them, firing their weapons in the air. A load of buckshot, however, killed one negro, and intense excitement prevailed. A military company, at the request of the Mayor of the town, was ordered to the scene this afternoon.

There are two railroad gangs, composed of negroes, at work in either end of the town, and this complicates matters, as the negro population in the place is considerably increased, and they know their strength. Ashland has a population of 2,000, and is a great resort for Richmond people in the Summer.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M. Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.
The Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

BRAKE FAILS; CARS CRASH AT CROSSING

Many Persons Injured in Collision of Crowded Trolleys.

Panic Follows Accident at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue—Motorman's Narrow Escape.

Two carloads of passengers were thrown into a panic, and a score of them were cut and bruised, in a collision between two trolley cars at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. A defective brake is said to be responsible for the accident. Both cars were wrecked and traffic was blocked on the Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth cross-town lines for almost an hour. A rumor spread in the neighborhood that several persons had been killed. The excitement was augmented by the arrival of two ambulances from Harlem Hospital.

James Mangan, the motorman of Car No. 1,231 of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street cross-town line was placed under arrest on a technical charge of recklessness. The injured are:

DESCHLER, Hanna, 2 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.
KAPLAN, SAMUEL, 23 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.
LOWERY, HANNAH, 325 East Eighty-third Street.
NORSCHAUER, LENA, 1,235 Fifth Avenue.
SHERBERT, EMIL, 236 East Eighty-ninth Street.

All were painfully but not seriously bruised about the head and body, and after having their injuries dressed by Drs. Griel and Slevin of Harlem Hospital were sent home. Emil Sherbert, who was the motorman of Madison Avenue Car No. 1,376, which was run into by the cross-town car, was probably the most seriously hurt, as it is believed he is suffering from internal injuries. Several other persons who disappeared before the arrival of the police and whose names could not be obtained were cut and bruised.

The collision occurred about 1:30 o'clock, when the cars were crowded. Car No. 1,231, in charge of Motorman Mangan, was of the closed type, bound west on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, carrying about forty passengers, while Sherbert's car was of the combination pattern, bound south in Madison Avenue, and carrying about fifty passengers, the majority of them being women and children. On reaching the north side crossing of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Sherbert, as required by the rules of the company, brought his car to a full stop and then started up again.

As he turned the controller he saw Mangan's car approaching from the east at a good speed, but knowing that he had the right of way, and expecting Mangan to apply the brakes, continued. When almost midway between the two crossings Sherbert saw Mangan working frantically at the brake, and then realized that a collision was inevitable, as the crosstown car was coming on with increasing instead of decreasing speed.

Sherbert jammed the controller of his car around to full speed and the car made a jump forward that threw the passengers in a heap. It was useless, however, for an instant later the crosstown car crashed into the closed portion of the Madison Avenue car, crushing it like pasteboard and shattering the glass in thousands of pieces. Mangan had stuck to his brake until he saw nothing more could be done, and then threw himself backward into the body of the car just in time to save himself from being crushed as the platform went to pieces and the fender and brass railing were jammed tight against the body of the car. Mingled with the crash of glass was the cries of the women and children, who were in the closed portion of the car making frantic efforts to escape.

The force of the collision derailed the Madison Avenue car and swung it completely around, so that it rested parallel with the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street tracks.

A wrecking crew were soon at work jacking the cars back on the track, but it was close to an hour before the excitement quieted and regular traffic was resumed. Mangan asserts that he made every possible effort to stop the car, but that the brake failed to work at the critical moment.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. ALGER.

Ex-Secretary of War Charged with Fraud in Connection with Tennessee Land Case.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The noted lawsuit between ex-Secretary of War R. A. Alger and the heirs of John F. Anderson, deceased, involving some 15,000 acres of land in the mountains of Middle Tennessee has been reopened by the filing of a bill in the Chancery Court at Winchester by Messrs. Williams & Lancaster and Brown & Spurlock of Chattanooga in behalf of the heirs of John F. Anderson, alleging fraud on the part of Gen. Alger while the case was before the courts previous to its apparent settlement in 1900.

The bill alleges that while the lands were in controversy Gen. Alger asked that the heirs be compelled to take back the land and repay all expenses incurred by Gen. Alger in purchase, taxes, interest, &c., which suit Gen. Alger won. He (Gen. Alger) sold the lands to Gov. Bliss of Michigan for a consideration of about $90,000, but by fraud and persuasion prevented Gov. Bliss from registering the deed given to him.

The bill claims that Gen. Alger was not entitled to a recovery. The bill exonerates Gov. Bliss of all blame in the matter. The amount involved is $200,000.

MEXICAN RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The Mexican Central Acquires That for Line Between Durango and Gutierrez.

Special to The New York Times.

DURANGO, Mexico, Aug. 31.—The Mexican Central Railway Company has acquired the concession which was granted to a syndicate of Mexican capitalists several months ago for the building of a railroad between the City of Durango and Gutierrez, a distance of about 200 miles.

The proposed road will connect with the main line of the Mexican Central at Gutierrez. It is announced that the construction of the new branch line will begin as soon as the survey can be completed and approved by the Government.

The Mexican Central has applied to the Government of the States of Zacatecas and Durango for a subsidy of $2,500 for each kilometer constructed.

Bishop Potter at Church with His Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Bishop Potter, who last evening returned to New York, was at church this morning with his fiancée, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and her two sons, Edward and Stephen. The party occupied the Clark pew and listened to a sermon by Bishop Coleman of Delaware, who is visiting the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown in this village. The Rev. Mr. Brown, who is a rector of Trinity Parish, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Hobbs of Geneva were in the chancel with Bishop Coleman.

The Every Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

IMPROVEMENTS AWAITING PRINCETON STUDENTS.

Electric Lights and Steam Heat in the Dormitories and Recitation Building—Large Gift Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The authorities of Old Nassau are preparing to give their 1,500 students a cordial reception upon their return to the university life. Nearly 300 workmen and skilled laborers are employed in beautifying the campus, and in making extensive improvements in the buildings, the big feature of which is the introduction of electric light and steam heat in the dormitories and recitation buildings.

An electric light and steam heating plant of 2,000 horse power is being erected on a plot of ground that adjoins the new gymnasium. The wires are to be laid in vitrified conduits, and there will be no overhead wires anywhere on the campus. A metal and concrete tunnel six feet in height and five feet in width has been made through the middle campus from Old North to the Brokaw Building, through which the steam mains are to be carried. From it sub-mains are to be connected with the buildings. Bathrooms, including shower baths, have been placed in the dormitories. The lighting and heating plant will not be finished until the present academic year is well on.

The long-looked-for entrance to Alexander Hall from Nassau Street has been effected. The house occupied formerly by Treasurer Osborne has been removed, and an opening about fifty feet in width has been made at that part of the front campus, which leads directly to the big hall where the inaugural ceremonies of the new President, Woodrow Wilson, are to be conducted on Oct. 25. The President's house, Prospect, is being renovated, and it will be ready for President Wilson and his family at the opening of the university on Sept. 17.

The new gymnasium is under course of construction, and the contractors expect to have it finished in time for the students to work in when the season opens next Spring. The new Stafford-Little dormitory is to be completed on Oct. 1. A number of old trees in the quadrangle at the rear of Old North have been removed, and rows of young elms have been planted to inclose the historic cannon.

It is said that the class of '79 will at the opening of the university present a large sum of money to the university, which will be expended in building a handsome dormitory. Although no official announcement has been made several Princeton men have said that they are sure the money is forthcoming.

AUTO DELAYED A FUNERAL.

Horses Refused to Pass Red Machine and Broke Their Traces—Chauffeur Arrested Later.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 31.—An automobile, belonging to Edward Hickerson of Englewood, caused considerable delay to a funeral here to-day. The horses of some of the coaches refused to pass the red painted machine, and it was not until Mr. Hickerson and his companion, covered the exposed sides with their coats that the horses would pass. During the excitement with the horses traces on two coaches broke, and the funeral procession was delayed until new traces could be borrowed.

Mr. Hickerson was arrested later on a charge of speeding his automobile on Grand Avenue faster than eight miles an hour. He claimed he did not believe he was exceeding the speed limit, and was paroled until Tuesday.

HE FOUGHT BALLET POSTERS.

Newton B. Hobart Returns to Greenwich, Conn., to Push Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—Backed by several New York men of wealth and influence, Newton B. Hobart, Principal last year of the Havemeyer public school, who gained prominence through his public criticism of billboard lithographs which advertised ballet performances, has returned to town after an absence of several months, and taken charge of the Greenwich Academy.

Mr. Hobart's open criticism last Spring caused public opinion to divide, and he announced that he would not be a candidate for reappointment under existing conditions. He received an offer to go to a Western school, but his friends prevailed upon him to remain here, hoping that his presence in the community might aid in the reform which he endeavored to start.

J. H. Root had conducted the academy for years, and Mr. Hobart's friends arranged with him to transfer it to Mr. Hobart's management. The school will be opened in September.

LARGEST MACHINE SHOP OPENED

First Casting Made in Foundry of Allis-Chalmers Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—The first casting to be made at the new plant of the Allis-Chalmers machinery combination was run off this afternoon in the presence of a big party of officials of the company at the opening of the biggest machine shop in the world.

The metal was run off into miniature anvils for paper weights, the first of which was given to Chief Engineer Edwin Reynolds, who is in charge of all of the combine's plants.

The plant was begun shortly after the engine builders formed their combination, and is now being completed at a cost of about $3,000,000. A city has grown up around the new plant, where other manufacturing industries are locating.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S OUTPUT.

The Production for August Was 55,000 Tons of Ore, Worth $1,960,000.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 31.—The Cripple Creek production for August was 55,000 tons of ore of $1,960,000 gross value. Smelters treated 13,950 tons of the product, worth $50 each. Averages of mill ore ranged from $13.50 to $35 each on the entire month's tonnage, according to plants or processes treating it.

The product was slightly below that for July, due to closing of the Standard Mill. The new mills Portland and Telluride treated 8,000 and 1,000 tons, respectively. The total yield of the camp for eight months past exceeds $14,000,000.

350 Boarding Houses
listed in No. 15, "Four-Track Series"; sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, New York Central, New York.—Adv.

ANOTHER DISASTER IN MARTINIQUE FEARED

Dust Falls and Loud Reports Heard North of the Island.

NO DIRECT NEWS OBTAINABLE

Efforts to Communicate with Martinique Fail — Detonations Audible Two Hundred Miles North of Mont Pelee.

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 31.—This entire port has been covered with a cloud of fine dust since 5 o'clock this morning, and the populace is panic-stricken. Fine ashes are falling continually in a slight drizzle.

Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seem to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

Advices from Besse Terre (Guadeloupe) assert that since daybreak to-day the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of Martinique.

The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed.

ROSEAU, Dominica, B. W. I., Aug. 31.—A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood yesterday and heavy dust fell. The mist was mistaken, as it approached, for a rainstorm.

The dust is still falling, although lightly, but during last night the quantity of dust which fell here was greater than upon any other occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelée.

At nightfall yesterday a dark, cone-shaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during last night. The people here are quiet.

No news has yet reached here from Martinique.

BASSE TERRE, St. Kitt's, B. W. I., Aug. 31.—A series of loud reports were heard here last night from 7 until 9 o'clock.

ST. JOHN, Antigua, B. W. I., Aug. 31.—Many very loud detonations were heard here from 9 o'clock last night until midnight.

The extent of the volcanic outbreak which has supposedly occurred in Martinique may be judged from the fact that the Island of St. Kitt's is just 200 miles north of Mont Pelée.

All the islands from which the foregoing dispatches have been received are north of Martinique. The nearest to that island is Dominica. North of Dominica is Guadeloupe, and still further north are St. Kitt's and Antigua.

According to some of the scientists who have written on the recent volcanic outbreak in the West Indies, another period of activity was to be expected at about this time.

Efforts made to communicate by cable direct with Martinique have proved unsuccessful. Telegraphic communication with that island from New York is still interrupted.

A severe eruption of Mont Pelée occurred at noon on Aug. 21. The report of the eruption was taken to Castries, St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. The eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano.

A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., on Aug. 26, said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 25 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelée from the Island of Dominica. Detonations were heard, and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island.

The following message was received from Dominica last Tuesday: "Since 2 P. M. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelée is in violent eruption."

A dispatch from Paris, dated Aug. 28, said the latest dispatches received at the Ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, Martinique, were dated Monday, Aug. 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelée.

WILD RACE OF TRAINS DOWN A MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Engineer of a Montana Passenger Train Sped Down a Long Decline to Avoid Collision with Runaway Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 31.—One of the most spectacular races known in Western railroading occurred near Evaro this morning. No damage resulted because the Northern Pacific North Coast Limited was able, after an almost superhuman effort on the part of the engineer, to distance its pursuers after a chase of several miles down a mountainside.

The freight train, which consisted of fifty-five cars, had gone on the siding at Arelle to allow the limited to pass. They started out in opposite directions, but the freight train had scarcely got on to the main line before it broke in two. Happening to glance back the engineer of the limited noted this, and, resolving that it was to be a life and death race, threw open the throttle and started for Evaro, where the grade changes.

He veritably flew past that station, closely followed by the wild freight train. Starting up the grade, the freight finally lost its speed and was placed under control by the conductor and two brakemen, who had remained with their charge through the trying ordeal.

The occupants of the passenger train were badly frightened, and the two rear sleepers were vacated, so great was the fear of the apparently inevitable crash.

Nothing Heard of E. A. Archer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The mystery of the disappearance of Elliott A. Archer, grain operator, of 124 Lincoln Avenue, is as deep as ever. The business affairs seem to be mixed. The firm of A. E. Howe & Co., of which Archer was the representative, had traded largely through T. H. Miner, Drake & Co., Simonson & Co., Joseph Regan, F. O. Hull, A. Cyphers, J. R. Bradner of New York City, and their representatives have called at his office to ascertain if any trace had been found of the missing man.

The Pennsylvania Special offers a rapid schedule and is appreciated by the busy man of affairs.—Adv.

SIX THOUSAND SOLDIERS KEEP ORDER IN FLORENCE.

Workmen of Forty Callings Have Joined the Strike—The City Seems as Though in a State of Siege.

FLORENCE, Aug. 31.—The employes of forty different callings have joined the strike, which began on Friday.

It is estimated that 40,000 men are idle. The municipal newspapers have ceased to appear as a result of the strike.

The town appears to be in a state of siege. Troops have been recalled from the manoeuvres and from camps, and every square in the city is occupied by a company of soldiers. Strong infantry and cavalry patrols, with fixed lances and bayonets, are parading the streets of Florence and its suburbs. Six thousand troops, in addition to a number of policemen and carbineers, have been concentrated in the city. Plenty of other soldiers are available should order be disturbed.

The Summer exodus has left the town partly empty, and a number of other persons have gone away, fearing possible disorders. The Government, which, according to its democratic programme, allowed the strikers complete liberty as long as order was maintained, has assumed a most energetic attitude since the strikers forced other workmen to remain idle and committed acts of vandalism, such as the cutting of gas pipes and attempts at incendiarism.

The headquarters of the workmen are occupied by the military authorities. All meetings and processions have been forbidden, and hundreds of suspected persons have been arrested. These measures have averted disorder and have frustrated the efforts of the Anarchist and Socialist elements to profit by the strike to foment trouble.

Certain workmen who were repairing the belfry of the English Church refused to join the strike. The strikers thereupon threw petroleum over the board fence surrounding the building and set it on fire. The flames were extinguished before serious damage resulted.

The tramway operatives and the gasmen are among those who have joined the movement. The troops have been ordered, as far as possible, to maintain the public services.

Arrangements have been made for fifty tons of bread to be brought daily into Florence from outside the city, and nobody will be allowed to purchase more than two pounds at a time. The troops are slaughtering animals to provide meat. The water supply of the city is assured. Owing to the cutting of gas pipes certain portions of Florence are now lighted with torches. The cafés are closed.

The populace condemns the strike as out of all proportion to the small question involved.

What is most feared is that the strike contagion may spread to Milan, Genoa, and other industrial centres.

NEW RUSSIAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Steamship Service from Black Sea Ports, Via Italy, Arranged for Emigrant Traffic.

ODESSA, Aug. 31.—The committee of the Russian Volunteer fleet has arranged a new steamship service between Black Sea ports and North America, via Italy, with an Italian company.

The idea of this service is to tap the heavy emigrant traffic between Naples and New York. The Volunteer Fleet will receive $40 for each emigrant from Naples. The first vessel in the new service will sail at the end of September.

It is hoped that the enterprise will divert Russian emigration to the United States from the German lines of steamships.

TO MEET JUDGE PENNYPACKER.

Pennsylvania Republican Committee Members to See Mr. Quay's Candidate for Governor for First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—On Wednesday the Republican State Committee will convene, and for the first time the majority of the members will meet the candidate for Governor, Judge S. W. Pennypacker.

The meeting promises to be interesting because of the opposition of the friends of Gov. Stone and Attorney General Elkin to Senator Quay and his candidate. To emphasize the matter, friends of Gov. Stone in Pittsburg on Saturday decided to make a strong protest before the State Committee against Mr. Quay's permitting Mr. Pennypacker's name to head the Citizens' ticket in Pittsburg at the coming election. Senator Quay is opposed to Senator Flinn, Recorder Brown, and the regular Republicans there, and has supported the so-called Citizens' ticket, headed by the Oliver and their friends.

In revenge the Flinn-Brown people propose to head their ticket with Mr. Pattison and combine with the Democrats. They also formed a so-called ballot reform party on Saturday.

To-night advices from Pittsburg are that they have repented of launching their new party and may strangle the infant. Mr. Quay is at Atlantic City and refuses to discuss the situation, declaring all will come right on Wednesday. He has a good working majority in the committee.

The condition of affairs is somewhat similar to 1890, when Mr. Pattison was elected Governor and Mr. Magee led the revolt against Mr. Delamater.

VACATION ON HORSEBACK.

Ex-Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey Traveled in His Own State, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.—Former Gov. Foster M. Voorhees reached his home in Elizabeth yesterday after a vacation of about three weeks, which he spent in traveling on horseback through portions of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. He had as a companion until a week ago Frank Bergen, a lawyer, but the latter left him at Tannersville, in the Catskills.

Since then the former Governor has been traveling alone, and declares he thoroughly enjoyed his outing.

"During my rambles," he said, "I must have covered about 400 miles. When Mr. Bergen and myself left Somerville, we crossed Northern New Jersey and journeyed along the valley of the Delaware and through Pike County, Penn. We crossed into New York State at Port Jervis, and then rode through Ulster and Greene Counties to the Catskills. After Mr. Bergen left me I traveled through Dutchess and Orange Counties and along the picturesque Walkill Valley. Then I entered Passaic County at Greenwood Lake, returning to Elizabeth by a sort of cross-country route."

Members of Noted Families to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.—The engagement of Miss Eliza Michler Porter of Hackettstown and Dr. Ross Hall Skillern of Philadelphia has been announced. Three of Miss Porter's ancestors were Governors of as many different States. The present Ambassador to France, Gen. Horace Porter, is a cousin, and Judge Porter of the Superior Court is also a cousin. Dr. Skillern is a direct descendant of the noted Levert family of New Orleans, one member of which came to this country as physician to Gen. Lafayette.

To Build a New Colorado Railroad.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—At a special meeting held Saturday the stockholders of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad Company decided to issue $22,000,000 of fifty-year 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, and ratified the contract with the Colorado-Utah Construction Company to build the road. The work is to begin Sept. 1.

HOSTILE FLEET'S GUNS SWING TO WALTZ MUSIC

Duchess of Marlborough and Others Aboard the Flagship.

VESSELS PROLONG THEIR STAY

Sailing Delayed to Afford Visitors Opportunity to Inspect Squadron, but War Began Promptly at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Aug. 31.—Since the days of Helen woman has ever played a conspicuous part in the game of war, and so to-day the same mysterious, subtle influence of the eternal feminine that throughout the ages has guided the hand of the warrior for weal or for woe, has exerted its potency on the rock-bound bight at the mouth of Vineyard Sound, where the mighty fleet of Higginson, the invader, lies harmless, with a defenseless seacoast under its guns, while delicate jeweled hands guide this way and that the ponderous engines of destruction that to-morrow may be turned upon the forts that guard the cities and treasures of the land.

Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough, child of America, adopted daughter of an alien land, paid a visit to the hostile fleet to-day with a merry picnic party of society people from Newport, and for the greater part of the day the great war game was off. The great fleet of monster war ships that for weeks have been in preparation for the first grand peace manoeuvres in the history of the navy, lay tugging restlessly at their anchors during the afternoon, while on board the Kearsarge, the flagship of the officer in supreme command, a merry party of ladies and gentlemen were escorted about the splendid vessel by Admiral Higginson and his officers and wondered at her marvelous mechanism.

The fires in every vessel are banked steam can be gotten up within a comparatively few minutes, and it was learned to-day that this has been the case throughout the fleet since midnight Friday night, when the period of preparation for the campaign against the forts guarding the entrance to New York began.

This period of preparation ends to-night at midnight, when it has been expected by the aroused army forces in the coast fortifications that the naval invader would have been hidden somewhere out beyond the eastern horizon, seeking a point to rush in upon and strike.

When the hostile fleet was discovered at its rendezvous near here yesterday afternoon it was believed that the vessels could be expected at any moment to pull up anchor and steam away into the Atlantic beyond the horizon.

VISITED BY THE DUCHESS.

It was learned to-day that the sole reason for the delay was the contemplated visit of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, who had been invited to inspect the war fleet. It was stated to-day on good authority that the visit of her Grace and her Newport friends had been arranged by Capt. French E. Chadwick, and that at a conference of commanders held aboard the flagship of Admiral Higginson yesterday afternoon the contemplated visit of the Newport party was announced by the Admiral and met with a storm of dissent from every Captain present.

These grim warriors, it is said, pointed out that while they had the greatest admiration and esteem for the Duchess of Marlborough, and counted a visit from her an honor to every officer and man of the fleet, the time chosen was peculiarly unfortunate. It was declared that the first grand manoeuvres the navy had ever had were at hand, and that it was absolutely necessary that in the two brief days allowed for preparation there was the gigantic problem of running the fortifications guarding the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound to be perfected; that war was supposed to have been declared, and to carry out the game as it had been planned the attacking fleet could hold no communication with those on shore, and that furthermore it was advisable that the "hostile" squadron should at the earliest opportunity get away secretly and to sea.

All of these representations, it is said, were ignored, and yesterday the Duchess and her party arrived on John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal, which arrived at Menemsha Bight shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Included in the party on the big yacht was Assistant Secretary of the Navy William Cary Sanger, so that in the visit that was subsequently made to the flagship there was presented the rather startling anomaly of a high official of the War Department of a country treating with, or being treated by, the commanding officer of a hostile fleet which is supposed to be hidden off the coast ready to attack.

Others in the large party were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Henry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Alice Blight.

At the time the big Astor yacht hove in sight the ships of the fleet were sending their boats across the Bight to the collier Lebanon to bring back on board its quota of marines which had been encamped on the hills back of the sound, and which yesterday morning had suddenly been ordered to break camp and go aboard the collier.

When, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the steam launch of the Kearsarge was conveying the Newport party of ladies and gentlemen over the blue waters to the flagship, the Bight was filled with ships' boats carrying grim and rusty-looking men in khaki uniforms and heavy accoutrements of war.

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

The great flagship never looked finer than when the gay party of visitors disembarked at her gangway and were met by Admiral Higginson and his officers. Her white sides shone spotless in the sunshine and the terraces of brass and steel that rose fro mher decks had been polished until they shone as brightly almost as the jewels worn by the visitors.

The naval band had been drawn up on the quarterdeck and throughout the visit played various lively airs. There was more than a score of visitors in the party, and nearly two hours were consumed in a thorough inspection of the big vessel.

The Duchess showed the liveliest interest in everything she saw, and proved a most charming visitor. She was particularly pleased and impressed when the turrets on the quarterdeck, with the thirteen-inch guns frowning from them in the superimposed turrets, with its pair of eight-inch guns resting upon the larger turret, were swung first one way and then the other as if they had been child's playthings.

Just as an example of how easily they were worked the band played a waltz and the tremendous guns, swinging, as in a waltz, kept time, moving up and down, and the ladies clapped their hands with glee.

and were later allowed to work the guns themselves just by gently moving certain levers.

As the gayly dressed party stood about on the bridges they offered a striking contrast to the scenes of war to be observed going on about them. The waters were almost crowded with boats bearing various fighting equipment and fighting men, and while the great guns in the after turrets of the Kearsarge were being made to dance to the music of a waltz, the guns of the other vessels were being prepared for a simulation of sterner employment, while far back on a hill overlooking all was a little encampment of army signal men watching every movement of the hostile fleet, and sending word back to the army commanders waiting behind the fortifications along the threatened coast.

After the flagship had been inspected and the guests had been taken down into the Admiral's cabin for refreshments the party took its leave, a salute of fifteen guns being fired in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War, and the war game was taken up again in earnest.

WHEN WAR WILL BEGIN.

To-night at midnight the period allowed for preparation will expire. Before that hour—it would hardly be fair to say exactly when—the fleet of the invader will have slipped quietly out of the anchorage, where it has lain for so long, in preparation for its greatest peace efforts, and will sail out to sea again.

There will be another rendezvous before a blow is struck. It may split up into two squadrons, one under the command of the Commander in Chief, Admiral Higginson, and the other under Admiral Coughlan, and make a simultaneous attack on two separate forts. This could easily be done. The fleet is quite large enough for the scheme. It is the largest fleet that has ever been assembled by the American navy in time of peace.

As the plans are at present, however, it is not thought likely that this division will take place. In fact, it may be stated positively that Admiral Higginson's plans for the present are to leave here with his fleet intact and make a sudden onslaught upon some of the more important forts with his entire fleet. If a division takes place, however, it may be stated that Admiral Coghlan's division will attack the defenses around Newport, while Admiral Higginson's main squadron will establish a forward base and attack the Long Island Sound entrance forts.

The hostile fleet was further augmented to-day by the arrival of the battleship Indiana, the cruiser Montgomery, and the converted cruiser Supply. The Indiana brought 14 officers and 188 men of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, of Brooklyn; the Supply brought 8 officers and 112 men of the First Battalion of New York. The Panther arrived later in the evening with the Connecticut contingent of the Naval Militia.

It was learned to-day that nearly every ship in the fleet is having more or less trouble with its men on account of the continuous hard work, and almost total lack of shore leave in recent months. The men on some of the vessels have had no leave for six months, and they are sullen and are taking little interest in the manoeuvres.

There was tremendous activity throughout the rendezvous getting the new sailors apportioned to the various ships on which they are to serve, but withal the preparations of the Admiral of the hostile forces are being conducted with the utmost secrecy, and it is with the very greatest difficulty that information of the most trivial description can be obtained. There is a belief, however, that when once the actual movements of the attacking forces begin the fleet will be able to move so swiftly that its plans will be divulged more freely, with the certainty that contemplated blows will have been struck before their publication can be made use of by the defenders.

Meantime the great war fleet will be on the move long before the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will read this, and perhaps before this story is printed the great war game will have been to a certain extent decided.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Aug. 31.—Admiral Higginson was not in a hurry to get his fleet to sea, for the last cruiser to leave the anchorage in Menemsha Bight did not get away until shortly before midnight. The battleships put out about 9 o'clock, their craft following at intervals. This fact was known on shore only through the disappearance of the anchor lights. The lighthouse keeper at Gay Head reported that the fleet stood to the westward and did not round the point. At sunset a thick fog set in and this continued until about the time the fleet left, when it grew thinner, with the prospect of being dissipated by the easterly breeze.

FORT RODMAN, New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 31.—So far as appearances went at Fort Rodman to-day, no one would imagine that war, or even a mock war, was impending, possibly within half a day. Nor would an observer imagine that a hostile fleet was anchored in battle array within ten miles of the post.

Sunday was not in the least a day of worship nor of idleness. The customary throng of visitors was absent, the war orders compelling a rigid curtailment of passes.

For the militiamen there was not a single minute of idleness. D Battery put in a hard morning at the big guns in the western emplacement, while B Battery was similarly occupied in the east emplacement. In each emplacement the State officers were assisted and supplemented by the direction of some of the regular artillerymen of the permanent post at the fort. K Battery and A Battery worked at the fifteen-pound rapid-fire guns in the western and eastern emplacements, respectively.

C Battery manned the six-pounders on siege carriages and I Battery ran about the shore with the Gatling and the one-pounders, placing them in effective places to repel landing parties, throwing up temporary works for screens, and locating range finders. It was a morning of hard work, and the afternoon was none the easier.

The morning guard mount was well performed, wonderfully well for the second day in camp. Capt. Lombard of B Battery was officer of the day and Lieut. Gleason of K Battery officer of the guard.

Yesterday the Signal Corps was divided, Lieut. Spencely with nine State Signal Corps men and Private Baker of the regulars taking up their post on Mishaum Point.

This morning the signal details were busy working out messages back and forth around the various parts of the camp and on the top of the fort, while from the big observatory on the range station messages were exchanged with the stations at Mishaum and Cuttyhunk.

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP ALABAMA, MENEMSHA BIGHT, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 31.—Since the arrival of the Massachusetts Naval Reserves on the battleship Alabama yesterday afternoon to take part in the war game there have been two incidents calculated to remain in their memories. One was the service held to-day on the gundeck forward, when Chaplain Reynolds celebrated mass, and the other the concert last night on the port quarterdeck by the Naval Reserves' band.

The naval reserves were distributed to the warships just before the dinner hour, the Alabama quota numbering 113 men. The band was assigned to the Alabama, in spite of the fact that the Massachusetts has none.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—With imaginary war almost at hand, Sunday was far from a day of rest to the troops manning the defenses in this vicinity. Working parties were out nearly all day, while the Massachusetts troops at Forts Adams and Greble had a busy time among the big guns and mortars.

Company by company they were taken up to the numerous batteries, where the details were explained to them by the painstaking "regulars," but as admissions to the forts were cut off the "regulars" were unmolested by the crowds of excursionists which surged into the city.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 31.—At intervals all day to-day the big guns and mortars at the forts in this vicinity belched forth fire and smoke and sent shot several miles and at imaginary targets illustrative of moving ships. The concussion was so great that it was plainly felt in this city.

Major Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, will be at Fort Trumbull until after the enemy is sighted, and will then proceed to whatever point that may be considered the most advantageous.

It is believed that the plan of signals is the most complete ever established in the world.

Searchlights will play an important part in the manoeuvres at night, and the efficiency of those of the army was demonstrated at midnight when the waters of the entire New London district were completely covered, every searchlight being used at that hour and directed a short distance above the surface of the waters.

STREET CAR STRIKE STILL ON.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—No agreement has been reached between the striking motormen of the Hudson Valley Railroad and Street Car Company. There is not a car in motion on the one-hundred-mile trolley system connecting Troy and Lake George.

This makes the second full day of the strike, and it seriously interrupts business in the twenty towns between the two points. The striking motormen are members of Troy Division of Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes.

MR. PLATT PREDICTS END OF COAL STRIKE

Declares It Will Not Last Two Weeks Longer.

Senator Does Not Know that State Platform Will Go So Far as the President Has Regarding Trusts.

It is the firm belief of Senator Thomas C. Platt that the coal strike will be settled in less than two weeks, and that normal prices for anthracite will rule before Oct. 1. The Senator was prompted to make this statement yesterday by the remark of a reporter at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, that the Democrats purposed making the high prices of coal and meats dominant issues in the coming campaign. He smiled and said:

"They will be dead issues before the conventions are held. Of course, there are those who want to charge up the high prices to the Republican Administration. That is absurd, but some believe it. But in less than two weeks the coal strike will be at an end."

"How?" he was asked.

"Well," he answered, "that is something that I am not prepared to discuss, but the strike will not last two weeks longer."

Other declarations made by Senator Platt were that New York County will name the candidate for Lieutenant Governor if a suitable man can be found; that Erie will select the State Treasurer; that the platform will indorse President Roosevelt's Administration and Cuban reciprocity, but will say nothing about candidates in 1904.

In regard to the Lieutenant Governorship the Senator was asked; "How about Louis Stern?"

"Mr. Stern is an excellent gentleman, but I don't think he will be named. I don't know that he wants the place."

"What will Erie County get?"

"The State Treasureship," the Senator rejoined.

"Will it be Joseph E. Ewell?"

"I can't answer that question," replied Mr. Platt. "I don't understand the Erie County people have agreed upon anybody yet. Mr. Ewell, I am informed, is Charlie Orr's candidate."

"Will any nomination go to Brooklyn?"

"I think not."

When asked what the committee of 250 in Brooklyn is doing, he exclaimed:

"Committee of 250! Why, that body won't have twenty-five members when the primaries are held."

Regarding the platform to be adopted at Saratoga he said:

"I believe that it will heartily indorse the Administration of President Roosevelt and approve reciprocity with Cuba."

"Will it make any declaration regarding the Presidential nomination in 1904?" was asked.

"No. Why should it?" was the reply.

"Will anything be said about the trusts?"

"Yes, I suppose so, but I don't know that our resolutions will go so far as President Roosevelt has in that matter."

"I believe that Lemuel E. Quigg will be temporary Chairman. I am for him," continued the Senator; "he makes an excellent speech."

"The report has been circulated that Gov. Odell is apposed to him."

"That is not true," replied Mr. Platt. "Gov. Odell may prefer some one else, but he is not opposed to Mr. Quigg."

"It has been said that Gov. Odell told you that he did not want Mr. Quigg for temporary Chairman and that Mr. Quigg had told you that, under the circumstances, he would not take the place."

"Not a word of truth in that," said the Senator, with emphasis.

"It is stated," said a reporter, "that Congressman Littauer's renomination in the Twenty-fifth District was brought about by the interference of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell. Indeed, one of the delegates to the convention has so stated over his signature."

"That may be true," replied Senator Platt, "so far as it refers to the President. I know that it is not true with relation to Gov. Odell. He did not interfere in any way."

"Attorney General Davies," said a reporter, "has carried Oneida County for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court."

"So I understand. I guess he will get the nomination. I consider that it means that Congressman George W. Ray of Chenango will be appointed a Judge of the United States Court to succeed Justice Alfred C. Coxe. That I think is practically settled."

"Is it true that Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee will succeed Mr. Ray as a member of the House of Representatives?"

"Possibly."

"Is it possible Col. Dunn will resign as Railroad Commissioner at $8,000 a year and go to Washington for $5,000?"

"There are some Republicans, I believe," the Senator dryly remarked, "who are unselfish. Col. Dunn is one of them."

"His election to Congress," said a reporter, "would necessitate a change in the Chairmanship of the State Committee."

"Not necessarily. But if there is any change it will not be until after the coming campaign. Col. Dunn will manage it."

UNION HELP FOR COAL MINERS.

Appeal Made to Central Federated Body for More Enthusiasm—Open-Air Meeting to be Held.

The subject of the coal strike was brought up again at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday by James P. Archibald, the Corresponding Secretary. He said that there was now the greatest danger of the labor unions becoming apathetic about the striking miners.

"Now is the critical time," he declared. "You must not forget that this is a strike which affects the well-being of organized labor not only here, but all over the civilized world. We are going too slow. We ought to have a rousing open air mass meeting which will shame the working people into doing their duty. Thousands of the miners may be dying of starvation while we sit here chinning as if we were at a Sunday school or a Methodist camp meeting. We should go into the matter in a whole-souled way." [Applause.]

Delegate Archibald then denounced President Baer in very strong terms for having, as alleged, said that Divine Providence put the operators in possession of the mines. This he characterized as blasphemous. He then denounced the other coal operators.

Delegate Simon of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, a member of the Miners' Relief Committee of Ten, denounced the delegates for failing to attend the weekly meetings of the committee. He said that out of 300 unions only 8 or 10 were usually represented at the meetings. A proposition to extend the committee by the appointment of ten additional members was carried with enthusiasm. It was decided to hold the open air mass meeting. The arrangements for the meeting will be made by the committee on Friday, and the central body will act next Sunday.

Daniel S. Jacobs, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, said that it was the intention of the committee of arrangements for the Labor Day parade to-day to have a box in the parade for contributions for the striking miners into which contributions can be thrown as the parade passes. About a dozen more unions reported through their delegates that their members had been assessed in various amounts weekly in aid of the strikers. Secretary Robinson of the Miners' Relief Committee said that a number of unions outside of the central body were giving contributions. Among these were the Lithographers' Union, which contributed $500, and the Plasterers' Union, which promised $1,000.

Gen. Gobin was denounced for ordering the troops at the mining districts to shoot to kill if there was any stone throwing at the soldiers. The troops were referred to as tin soldiers and cigarette smokers. It was announced that a benefit for the strikers will be given in the Grand Opera House next Sunday evening.

ATTACK NON-UNION MINERS.

Foreigners Assault Two Men Leaving Church at Lansford, Penn.—Policeman Severely Beaten.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 31.—Only one disturbance was reported in the Panther Creek Valley to-day. While John and Albert Kutzek, non-union men, were leaving St. Michael's Hungarian Church at Lansford they were attacked by a number of foreigners, and were compelled to return to the church for safety. After remaining there for some time they succeeded in making their escape.

This afternoon the officials of the Switchback Railroad notified Major Gearhart that strikers were interfering with their passengers at Summit Hill. Company E of the Twelfth Regiment was sent to the scene and succeeded in restoring order.

To-morrow morning a large force of soldiers will patrol the valley, and protect non-union men while on their way to work.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 31.—Jacob Smith, a coal and iron policeman in the employ of the Kingston Coal Company, was stopped by two unknown men to-day while he was on his way to one of the collieries of the company to relieve another officer. His assailants took his revolver away from him and then gave him a severe beating.

GEN. GOBIN DENOUNCED.

Central Labor Union of Philadelphia Claims His Order to Shoot Was Illegal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, at its regular meeting to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, in command of the troops now on duty in the anthracite coalfields, for issuing an order calling on his men to shoot strikers if they resist the authority of the troops.

The resolution sets forth that it is illegal for the General to issue an order to "kill citizens of Pennsylvania who are guaranteed a trial by jury for any offense they may commit." The resolutions request Gov. Stone to revoke the commission of Gen. Gobin and the civil authorities are asked to have the General indicted and tried for "threatening the lives of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S TRIP.

Atlantic City Visit Reported to Relate to Funds for Strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America spent to-day at Atlantic City, returning to this city late to-night.

Mr. Mitchell denied he went to the seashore to see Senator Quay or Senator Penrose, and said he did not see either of them or any other person on the question of settling the strike. While he will not admit it, there is a well-founded belief that he saw several persons on the question of donating funds for the relief of the striking miners.

President Mitchell will be the central figure in the Labor Day celebration here to-morrow. He will make addresses at the labor picnic to be held at Washington Park on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. The proceeds of the picnic will be given to the miners' relief fund.

MAY STRIKE IN SYMPATHY.

Trades Allied to Blacksmiths Are Asked to Take Action.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union in the University Settlement Building yesterday the delegate of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the members of which are still on strike for an advance of wages, reported that there was no sign of a settlement. He wanted the aid, including a possible sympathetic strike, of kindred trades which have a membership of 12,000. The National Metal Trades Association, composed of employers, sent a delegate, he said, to try and settle the strike, but no compromise would be accepted. He then asked that a committee of the boilermakers, machinists, engineers, and patternmakers be appointed to cooperate with the blacksmiths and order sympathetic strikes, if necessary. The request for a committee was agreed to.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Local Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers, said that his organization had won a great victory in unionizing all the breweries.

A complaint was made by the delegate of the Piano and Organ Makers' Union that the pickets of the union were temporarily enjoined from doing picket duty at a strike at the Wissner piano factory in Brooklyn, and that the hearing on the injunction had been delayed. The Secretary was instructed to ask the Judge who granted the preliminary injunction to hurry up the case.

Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, who is a member of the Label Committee of the cigarmakers' unions, said he had been out on a tour looking after manufacturers who counterfeit the label.

"We captured six manufacturers in Gettysburg, Penn.," he said, "one of whom was sent to prison for eighteen months for counterfeiting the label. The cases of the other five have still to come up."

DOCTOR KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

Illinois Physician Shoots the Woman While She Is Playing Piano for Her Children.

Special to The New York Times.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—Dr. Orville A. Miller, a well-known young physician of Rockbridge, Ill., shot and instantly killed his wife while she was sitting at the piano playing for her children this morning.

He then took a dose of opium, from which he died shortly after being turned over to the Sheriff, who brought him to Carrollton to prevent mob violence.

Dr. Miller and his wife quarreled last night and she went to the home of hehr father, W. A. Allen. This morning she returned and prepared breakfast.

About 8:30 o'clock she finished cleaning the dishes and went into the parlor to amuse the children. A few minutes later her husband came down stairs with an old-fashioned revolver, and, standing within a short distance of her, began to fire. Three bullets entered her body and she fell over dead. Dr. Miller then left the room and took the opium.

The news of the killing soon spread over the community, and aroused indignation of the citizens. Threats of lynching were made. Constable Clark arrested Miller and took him to the office of his uncle, Dr. Adam O. Miller, who gave him drugs to quiet his nerves. The uncle knew nothing of his nephew's having taken the poison, and did not give him any treatment for it.

Sheriff Conlee arrived at this time and proceeded to take Dr. Miller to Carrollton, where he died shortly afterward.

FIRED ON STEAMBOAT.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 31.—Passengers returning to this city to-night on the New York, New Haven and Hartford steamship Maine from a trip to Newport were indignant at what they considered the carelessness of the officers in charge of troops at Fort Terry.

The passengers assert that as the steamboat was passing the fort the gunners attempted to make a target of the boat, and while she was not actually hit, many of the shots were so close that the excitement and terror on board was intense.

One of the shells fired from the guns at the fort landed less than fifteen feet from the bow of the steamship. Another just cleared the smokestack, and numerous others fell in the water in the immediate vicinity of the steamship. It was only after a prolonged blowing of the whistle that the bombardment from the fort ceased.

HOLLENBERG TELLS HIS STORY

Carried to Sea and Picked Up by a Fishing Vessel, He Says.

Tired After Swimming Far Beyond the Raft at Coney Island—Tried to Float Ashore, but Went Seaward.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Henry W. Hollenberg, who was for a time supposed to have been drowned at Coney Island, but who returned to his home here on Monday last with a story of having been carried seaward and being picked up by a fishing vessel, is still confined to his bed. His head aches almost continually, and he is still very nervous. The attending physician says this probably results from shock. Mr. Hollenberg, however, to-day told his own story of the adventure as follows:

"There is much that I am hazy about, and a long lapse during which I have no recollection of what took place. I left home on Aug. 12, intending to return in time for supper. While away from home I decided to go to Coney Island and take a swim. I telephoned to my wife, telling her what I was going to do, and then went to the Island. I went in swimming and went out beyond the float and lines, swimming straight ahead. I paid no attention to where I was going, and when I finally turned to see how far out I was there was no one else near me. The raft, I should judge, was 300 yards away. I was pretty tired after the swim through the breakers, so turned on my back and floated so as to rest my arm and leg muscles. I must have been carried rapidly seaward while floating, as when I tried to swim again I could not see the piers. I struck out and swam awhile. Perhaps I lost my sense of direction and swam seaward, or else along shore, for when I was completely exhausted I was still unable to locate myself. I shouted for help, but do not recall any coming. The last I remember was a sensation of sinking.

"It was Aug. 21 when I recall anything else. My first sensation that day that I recall was some one forcing whisky into my mouth. Later in the day I revived still more, and was told what day it was, and that I was on board the fishing boat Mary Baker. The Captain's name was Kall or Kalk. During the next few days I was as well treated as the facilities allowed. I took little interest in anything except getting back here, and one of the sailors, a Swede, I think he was, volunteered to put me ashore here on the vessel's way to New London. He did so, the vessel, I suppose, lying to, as when he landed me he started away after I had given him my ring and told him that when he returned it I would give him $10. The ring was not worth that sum, so I think he will bring it back. The delay may result from his being away on another trip."

CAPT. SHEEHAN ON THE FARRELL ESTABLISHMENT.

"Furnish Me the Evidence and I'll Close the Place," He Says—What Happened in 25th Street.

Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin Station last night was asked about his course as to Frank Farrell's establishment at 33 West Thirty-third Street, which was opened in style on Saturday night.

"The first I knew of any such house," he said, "was what I saw in the morning papers. You can rest assured that if a gambling house exists in my district, and I can get evidence, I'll close it within twenty-four hours. I don't know that there is any such house. I haven't heard any complaint. You newspaper men have to publish something, so I suppose you thought you'd just turn out a story of a new gambling house. Furnish me the evidence and I'll close the place."

There is a house in West Twenty-fifth Street which has been running in violation of the law for over two years. About ten days ago Capt. Sheehan placed two men in front of it to get evidence. The proprietor, who is a well-known racing man, allowed them to remain there for two days, then went to Capt. Sheehan and said: "I want those men removed. They are hurting my business. I run a licensed club there."

"I won't remove them," said the Captain.

"You will remove them, and I'll see that you do," replied the proprietor.

"Is it a fight?" asked the Captain.

"Yes; and a fight to the finish."

"Very well," said Capt. Sheehan. "I've got the gloves on."

The proprietor left the station, and no more was heard of the matter. The two men, however, were removed the next day.

JOE GAT'S LUCKLESS PRIDE.

Revisited China to Dazzle Relatives and Now America Repudiates Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.—Joe Gat, a Chinaman, who owns two laundries and was formerly a power among his fellow-countrymen of Somerville, N. J., went to China four year ago to dazzle his relatives with his wealth. On his trip back by way of Europe he was held up in England three months ago, when he attempted to take passage for his home in the United States, where his properties are.

He next tried to get in by way of Canada, but was stopped, and is in Montreal. For the last week he has tried to get to his laundries in Somerville, but, not succeeding, has appealed to his friends there, who are going to carry the case to Washington.

The record in Somerville shows that Gat was properly registered and identified on Sept. 28, 1896.

SALMON CANNERIES CLOSED.

Small Run and "the Trust" Force Alaska Packers to Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 31.—The Alaska Packers' Association has ordered closed its entire series of salmon canneries, though its pack up to this time is only one-third of last year. This comprises sockeye salmon chiefly. The run of silversides has not yet commenced, though it is usually nearly over in August. Some of the remaining canneries are being kept open, and will be ready to pack silversides if they commence running during next week. Their appearance is so late that experienced canners are doubtful if they will run in sufficient numbers to pay to pack them.

The canneries closed by the Alaska Packers' Association are located at Blaine, Fairhaven, Anacortes, Semiahmo, and along the Southeastern Alaska Coast. The decision to close them was reached after a tour of inspection just completed by the company's manager.

The season has been entirely disappointing to canners in every way. The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, otherwise known as the Salmon Trust, had an enormous output last year, having purchased the best fishing trap locations on Puget Sound. This year's run of salmon seems to have changed its course, and many traps, for which hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid, had a very small catch.

STEAMBOAT DECKHAND DROWNED

When the steamboat St. John of the Sandy Hook branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad was between Governors Island and the Battery last evening on the return trip, Andrew Edwardson of 110 President Street, Brooklyn, a deckhand, stumbled and fell overboard.

When he fell several passengers gave the alarm, and the accident signal was heard at the Battery. Sergt. Morris, on Pier 1, ordererd two police boats lowered, and in a few minutes twelve patrolmen were rowing toward the vicinity of the St. John, which had stopped. The officers searched about for nearly twenty minutes, but no trace of the man could be found.

AUSTRALIA'S HEAVY DEBTS

Recklessness in Raising Loans Having Bad Results.

Victoria Recently Unable to Borrow Only £1,000,000 in London—Public Debts of the Colonies Amount to About £45 Per Capita.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 2.—It is gradually dawning upon the Australasian colonies that they have been living in a fool's paradise. They are beginning to realize that the system of living upon borrowed money must, like all things else, have an ending. They find that they can no longer float loans upon the London market with the same facility as in former times.

The fact is that money lenders in England have begun seriously to inquire what the real financial position of the colonies is, they they discover a huge mountain of debt which amounts to something like £45 per head of the whole population. Taking the total population of Australia approximately at 4,000,000, this calculation shows that the Australian colonies owe £180,000,000.

The liabilities represent what was borrowed before and since the advent of federation, because the States have still the power to raise loans if they can get the money upon terms that are acceptable. The failure of the most recent loan launched upon the London market has come as a forcible reminder that the borrowing limit has been reached. Victoria wanted to raise only a million pounds, and the loan was placed on the market as a 3 per cent. issue at 96½. When Victoria was unable to float a loan about two years ago, the London and Westminster Bank came to the rescue and made advances to the colony upon the strength of negotiating a loan upon a future and more favorable occasion.

The great bulk of the £1,000,000 which was recently appled for had already been hypothecated; it was intended, for the main part, to liquidate the bank's advances, and not for expenditure upon public works. Capitalists no doubt felt that, as the great portion of the money would be required to pay off the bank's advances, the colony would have to return to the market for a further loan. The consequence was that when the loan was launched only 5 per cent. of the amount was taken up by the public, leaving the 95 per cent. balance in the hands of the underwriters.

No other result could have been looked for. The colony had too great a load of debt upon it already; the financial transactions of the year showed a big deficit, and the outlook was the reverse of encouraging.

The failure of the loan, however, may be a blessing in disguise. It inculcates the much-required lesson that for the future the colonies must pursue a self-reliant policy and live within their means more than they had been doing in the past. There would have been no desire to tax themselves sufficiently to met their wants if they had been allowed to go on heaping up the pile of debt ad infinitum.

The system of reckless finance is just about to be illustrated by New Zealand, which proposes to raise, if it can, another loan of £1,750,000, a small part of it locally and the remainder in London. Already its net indebtedness amounts to over £50,000,000, and its whole population numbers only a little over 800,000. Yet in the face of existing obligations, the Treasurer of that colony has the temerity to say that no further taxation is required, after telling Parliament that a fresh loan must ne raised. Reckless finance of this sort must inevitably lead to bankruptcy, and it will be a good thing for New Zealand if the new loan meets with the same fate as the Victorian loan.

To illustrate the extent to which this borrowing mania has taken possession of the various Governments of Australia, I append a list of the loans contracted during the first half of the present year:

Western Australia, 3½ per cent., at £100, London, January	£1,500,000
Victoria, 3 per cent., at £94, Melbourne, March	250,000
South Australia, Treasury bills, 3½ per cent., at par, Adelaide, March	850,000
Queensland, 4 per cent. Treasury bills, at £102, Australia, April	530,000
New South Wales, 3 per cent., 194½, London, May	3,000,000
Victoria, 3 per cent., at £94, Melbourne, June	250,000
Various States, sales of stock, (funded and inscribed from Treasuries)	700,000
Total	£7,080,000

The interest payable annually by all the States upon their loans comes to between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000. When this enormous drain upon their resources is considered, it must be obvious to the smallest financial intelligence that the system of reckless borrowing and spendthrift expenditure hitherto pursued has landed the colonies in a rather tight place.

The Commonwealth has not yet become a borrower, but it is asking for authority to raise a loan. The House of Representatives appears to be somewhat reluctant to approve the proposal, and, owing to the opposition which is shown to it, the Commonwealth Treasurer is considering the desirability of introducing the [illegible] tem, in order that he may be enabled to raise forced loans without interest from the banks to the extent of 40 per cent. of the gold reserve they are required by law to hold in their coffers. The banks will, of course, oppose this proposition tooth and nail if Sir George Turner decides to have recourse to it. J. G. G.

DEATH REVEALED BY HER CAT.

Maltese Attracted Attention of Tenant and Led Him to Its Mistress, Who Had Committed Suicide.

A handsome maltese cat was the cause of the discovery last night in her apartments, on the ground floor of 266 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, of the body of Mrs. Isabella Fields, dead, as was said by the physician for several hours.

R. E. Salm, a dealer in plumbers' supplies, rented from Mrs. Fields her front parlor, and his attention was attracted about 10 o'clock to the queer behavior of the big maltese, which had been Mrs. Fields's only companion for many months, and had been daintily fed and honored with having its pictures hung upon her walls.

The cat ran up to Salm, rubbed against his legs, and then turned and went toward the woman's kitchen, looking back and mewing. This action the animal repeated several times until Salm followed. Upon the kitchen floor he found Mrs. Fields lying with a gas tube in her mouth. A doctor was summoned, and pronounced her dead. Two years ago Mrs. Fields's husband died, and she has since been the victim of melancholia. Only Saturday she told the janitress she intened to commit suicide.

After Keyes had been in the station about an hour he sent for Capt. Hogan and disclosed his identity. He told Hogan that he was the Harlem representative of the Capt. Goddard Policy Society and that unless he was at once released he would come into Hogan's precinct and make a number of policy raids. He also told Hogan that he had gone to Mrs. Fields's house, in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, because he had been told that policy slips were being written there. He said he had caught Salm writing policy slips and that was the real cause of his arrest. This, the police say, was afterward found to be untrue.

Keys was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and was held in $500 bail for examination in the Court of Special Sessions. At the trial he was acquitted.

While Keys was being held at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station Mrs. Fields went to Capt. Hogan and begged for the man's release. She told the Captain that she and Keys were engaged to be married.

Not long ago she told others in the building in which she lived that she was to marry Keyes on Aug. 27. When the date came around she is said to have learned that Keyes has a wife and four children living in New York. Since then she has been very despondent.

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FINDS BRIDE IN MILWAUKEE.

Oklahoma Millionaire Hears of Prince Henry's Declaration Regarding Pretty Girls There and Marries One.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—Bernard Friedman, a millionaire of Pawnee, Oklahoma, was married here to-day to Mrs. Carrie Licherman of this city.

The announcement that Prince Henry had declared that in all his travels in the United States he had seen no girls to compare with the maids of Milwaukee brought Mr. Friedman to this city to search for a bride.

After he had spent a week looking about the city he went back to his Oklahoma home to prepare for the bringing back of a bride. He had found that Prince Henry was right, but had not found the very prettiest of them all.

Last Thursday he returned. He began a systematic search for the one woman. He found her in a dry goods store, at the ribbon counter. To-morrow morning the two will start for New York. The bridegroom is the head of the Bank of Pawnee and a heavy stock owner.

OLD WEST POINT MUSICIAN.

Prof. Henry Piano Played Eighteen Years in Army Bands.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Prof. Henry Piano, the veteran musician, was eighty years of age yesterday. The professor is remarkably active for a person of his years. He walks miles about town every day, attending to the tuning of pianos and giving instructions on that and other instruments. He was a born musician. His father was an old West Point Band man, and the son has followed in his footsteps.

Henry Piano was born at West Point, where he enlisted as a musician and played in the band. He enlisted in 1838, and was discharged from service in 1843. He reenlisted after that and served altogether eighteen years. In those days the West Point Band, led by him, was said to be the finest musical organization in America. Henry Piano left West Point in 1867 and became a resident of Fishkill Landing during the year 1871, having resided here ever since that time. His father, Louis Piano, served in the French war with Napoleon, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Waterloo.

The professor is said to be the oldest musician in the State, and now gets a pension.

MUST LEAVE QUEER, OLD HOME.

For Thirty-four Years Matthew Eler and Family Lived Under Railroad Station of Upper Jamesburg, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 31.—For thirty-four years Matthew Eler, the station agent at the Upper Jamesburg station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has lived beneath that building, but now he must move, by order of the company, so that the platform of the station forming the roof of his household can be lowered two feet. That is to be done in order that the big steel coal cars may not rip up the platform, as sometimes happens.

The Eler home is all above ground, yet it lies in a niche in the angle made by the meeting of two tracks and their necessary elevation to bridge over a public road. That gives a height of eight feet from the ground to the top of the platform. It was to this home that Eler took his bride a third of a century ago. It was here that he raised a sturdy family of boys and girls, six in all, who have grown up to occupy positions of influence in the community. In this abode he has lived a happy life and has slept the sleep of the just, while engines shrieked and trains roared, crashed, and made minature earthquakes above his head. Wrecks have occurred on both sides of his dwelling, but left him and his unscathed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT VISITS W. SEWARD WEBB.

He Will Leave Shelburne Farms To-day —Reception at Thompson's Point, Vt., a Great Demonstration.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 31.—After having spent the night at the country residence of Secretary Shaw, on Lake Champlain, President Roosevelt to-day was conveyed in the steam yacht Elfreda to the Shelburne Farms, the home of W. Seward Webb, where he will remain over night. The President's arrival at Thompson's Point late last night was made the occasion for a great demonstration, fully 4,000 people having gathered to extend him a fitting welcome. There was an elaborate display of red lights and fireworks, the latter including some beautiful set pieces, while numerous small craft on the lake which had been gathered together especially for the event tooted their whistles, fired salutes, and in other ways shared in the tumultuous reception which was accorded him.

Ascending the steps of the Shaw residence the President in a brief address thanked the assemblage for having turned out in such numbers to greet him. At the conclusion of his remarks he was vociferously cheered and the crowd dispersed.

Those of the party who did not accompany the President to Thompson's Point were to-day entertained by a committee of one hundred representing the business men of Burlington.

A special steamer had been chartered and they were taken for a fifty-mile sail on Lake Champlain. After a brief stop at Valcours, to take on Congressman Joseph H. Sibley, who wished to join in the entertainment of the visitors, the boat continued up the lake to Bluff Point, N. Y., landing at the dock of the Champlain Hotel, where luncheon was served, following which a drive was taken around the grounds.

On their return here about 6 o'clock the members of the party were given a trolley ride about the city and out to Fort Ethan Allen, several miles distant.

To-morrow morning the President will return to Burlington and at 10 o'clock continue his journey.

SAVED CHILD; HURT HIMSELF.

Father, Falling from Car, So Shielded Babe that It Escaped Injury.

Getting off a Broadway car at Fifteenth Street last night with his girl baby in his arms, Jacob Green, a clothier of 522 West Thirteenth Street, slipped and fell. Careless of any hurt to himself, he tried to hold the child out of harm's way. He struck the pavement with such force that his leg was severely hurt, but the little child, held out in its father's arm, was hardly jarred.

As the man lay unconscious the cries of his wife and two other children drew a crowd about the place. Dr. Waxman of 130 East Twenty-third Street took the man and his family home in a cab.

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Special Matinee (To-day), Labor Day.
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RECIPROCITY FOR CUBA OR ITS ANNEXATION?

Question Arises Where Treaty-Making Power Is Placed.

The House Contends It Must Have a Share in the Matter—Senator Elkins's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—How far the President and Senate as the treaty-making power can go in the making of treaties involving changes in the tariff laws without the concurrence of the House of Representatives is a debatable question. The House contends that such treaties to become effective must have the sanction of that body. The Dingley tariff act affirmed this contention in the section authorizing the President to secure reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries. It is provided in Section 4 of the act that "when any such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Senate and approved by Congress and public proclamation accordingly," &c. The "approval by Congress" was deliberately inserted in the act by the Ways and Means Committee to assert the right of the House to participate in the making of treaties in which the public revenues were to be affected by a change in existing tariff rates, this right being predicated on Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution, which declares that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." This view is shared by a number of Senators.

In his Fourth of July speech at Pittsburg the President said, speaking of reciprocity with Cuba:

"I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or treaty, but it will be just as sure as fate."

The general inference from this utterance is that reciprocity is sure to come, if not by act of Congress, then by treaty negotiated by the Executive and ratified by the Senate.

B. F. Jonas, ex-Senator from Louisiana, classed among the able lawyers of that body, pointed out that a Mexican reciprocity treaty negotiated thirty years ago by Secretary Blaine, who is regarded as the author of the reciprocity policy, was defeated in the Senate on the ground that it violated that section of the Constitution which is quoted above. Mr. Jonas concurs in the views of Senator Burrows of Michigan as to the unconstitutionality of such a proposition, and says the idea that the control of the revenues is lodged with the House of Representatives is as old as the Government.

The failure of the proposed Cuban loan appears to justify the contention of the Cubans, who appeared before committees of Congress and urged the passage of the reciprocity bill on the ground that the United States had handicapped Cuba by the Platt amendment. The contention of Senator Elkins has been that the Platt amendment placed a limitation on the power of the Cuban Government to contract debts, and he has given that as one of the reasons why he believed annexation is the most reasonable solution of the problem. Senator Elkins takes the ground that it is the duty of the United States to offer Cuba an entrance to the Union.

Senator Elkins predicts that within a few years after Cuba becomes a State in the American Union that not an American will be found willing to part with the island, as there is not a loyal and true American who would give up Texas.

Some adverse comments have been made on the position of Senator Elkins, to the effect that he was inconsistent in opposing reciprocity and at the same time urging that a moral obligation rested on the United States to invite the island to enter the Union. Senator Elkins takes the ground that annexation would not work to the detriment of the sugar and tobacco interests of the United States as would a reduction in the duty, and in support of his contention cites Gen. Wood and President Palma, who have been quoted as saying that 20 per cent. reduction would not help Cuba, but who have never stated as far as known that annexation would not do so.

"After annexation the products of Cuba would not come into hurtful competition with those of the United States," says Senator Elkins. "Free trade among the States has never lowered the price of labor or worked injury to American interests. With proper protection in favor of the cane sugar of Cuba, which she will enjoy as a State, within fifteen years, the United States would not only produce enough sugar for its own consumption but largely compete with other markets of the world."

Senator Elkins maintains that conditions in Cuba will more nearly approach those in the United States under annexation than they possibly could while Cuba is only partially independent. In this he is supported by the testimony of the opponents of reciprocity who appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means last Winter.

Many of the opponents of reciprocity said they would prefer annexation on the ground that if annexed Cuba would be brought under immigration and Chinese exclusion laws and tariff laws, and that the price of labor and of the articles in the island used by her people would advance, and thus the cost of producing the sugar would be advanced.

GOV. TAFT'S VIEWS.

At Banquet in His Honor He Discusses Future of Philippines—Wants a Gold Currency.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—Gov. Taft was given a banquet by the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila last Saturday night.

In an address replying to a toast the Governor discussed the future of the Philippines. He said the United States would retain the islands indefinitely, with the view of educating the Filipinos to a state of self-government and other conditions which would enable them to decide whether they desired to become independent or be made into a State like Canada or Australia under Great Britain.

Gov. Taft said he believed the relationship between the two peoples would be continued, and that the Americans were here for the benefit of the Filipinos. He said the Americans did not desire the islands for selfish purposes, and promised that American capital would get fair treatment here.

Continuing, the Governor expressed his belief that commercial interests must ultimately rely upon Filipino labor, although a temporary relaxation of the immigration restrictions was possible. He said the United States Civil Commission would again recommend Congress to give the Philippine Islands a gold standard of currency, as the present fluctuating silver standard was a disadvantage to everybody.

Luke E. Wright, who acted as Civil Governor of the islands during the recent absence of Judge Taft, also spoke at the dinner. He expressed the opinion that the true future of the islands depended upon the admission of their products to American markets.

QUARANTINE AT MANILA.

In Reply to Complaint It Is Explained Detention Is Necessary to Prevent Cholera Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There having been complaint from official and private sources of the quarantine detention at Manila of five days on transports leaving for the United States, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Perry, Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands, has submitted a report to Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, explaining the necessity for the regulation.

Dr. Perry says that no American vessel leaving Manila has carried the epidemic elsewhere thus far. The disease has occurred on twenty-three vessels during the quarantine period, demonstrating the wisdom of the regulation. It has been urged that one or two cases of cholera on shipboard during the passage to San Francisco would not necessarily endanger those on board. Dr. Perry cites several cases where soldiers carried infected food aboard transports and were stricken with the disease. Others were brought down by infection from these cases, death occurring in one case.

Dr. Perry points out that conditions in a detention camp where those who are detained are kept in small groups are very different from those on a crowded shipload of troops. Some of the original cases that have occurred on the transports occurred four days after the troops went on board. Secondary cases appeared sometimes eight days after embarkation. There are on an average forty vessels kept in quarantine at Manila for the period of five days and about 4,000 persons.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—The cholera is increasing. Last Saturday 340 cases were reported in the provinces. The totals reported up to date are 27,929 cases and 19,640 deaths from the disease.

SULTAN OF BINIDAYAN SHOT.

He Was Being Held by Americans as Hostage, Tried to Escape, and Was Killed.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—The Sultan of Binidayan, who was held as a hostage by the American forces at Camp Vickars, Island of Mindanao, attempted to escape from his guards last Thursday and was shot and killed by a sentry.

The Sultan had been arrested after the recent murders of American soldiers in Mindanao, and was being held pending the surrender of the murderers.

RENOVATED BUTTER DECISION.

That of Treasury Department, It Is Thought, Will Lead to Abuses in Exportations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Treasury Department has made a decision in regard to the exportation of renovated butter which is deplored by the dairy interests of the country. It is that the recent law passed by Congress does not include renovated butter with oleomargarine and adulterated butter, under the export regulations, and that no certificates of lading in a foreign country are required.

Renovated butter must now pay the same internal revenue tax that oleomargarine bears, and the meat inspection law of 1890 was amended last session to make the inspection clause apply to renovated butter.

The Treasury decision insists that the labels required by law shall be on the packages, and the certificates of inspection must appear also. None of these marks or labels can be removed while the product is within the jurisdiction of the United States. As soon, however, as the vessel on which they are shipped is out of any United States port the owners may do as they choose with them. This leaves the whole matter of the exporation of renovated butter open to great abuse, it is believed.

During the twelve months ended with last June 16,000,000 pounds of butter of all kinds were imported, and of this 10,000,000 went to England. The total amount of oleomargarine exported for the same period was 144,267,000 pounds, the bulk of it going to England, the Netherlands, and Germany.

It has been a standing complaint for many years that the American dairyman could not find a market abroad for his butter because the adulterated and renovated product had forestalled him, and the bad character of the latter made it impossible for good butter to get an adequate price or find a demand.

VAN HOUTEN'S DOUBLE LIFE.

Reason Announced for His Disappearance—Married Another Woman in July—Warrant for Bigamy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of John C. Van Houten of 225 Walnut Street, this city, was solved last night, when it was ascertained that he had been leading a double life since July 20 last, when Mary Fooder of 153 Green Street was married to him by the Rev. F. C. Mooney of the Rahway Methodist Church. They lived together two weeks.

When Van Houten returned to this city he went to his home and took up his abode with his first wife, refusing to have anything to do with the woman he had married recently. The second wife says that she entreated with him several times, and then decided to call upon Mrs. Van Houten, who informed her that there had been no trouble between herself and her husband. She then went before Prosecutor Riker, who referred her to Acting Police Judge Yulle.

In the meantime Van Houten's first wife and her mother called at Chemical Engine Company No. 1, of which he was a member, and asked for an hour's leave of absence for Van Houten. Capt. Cornelius Smith was about to mark Van Houten absent without leave when a messenger boy handed the fireman's resignation.

Van Houten was married six years ago, and the couple have one child. The second wife is a native of Philadelphia. She had been living with her brother. A warrant, charging bigamy, is to be issued against Van Houten to-morrow.

"RAGTIME" MUSIC NOT WANTED.

This Conclusion Reached by Leader of Marine Band After Sounding the Washington Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Lieut. Santelmann, director of the Marine Band, has adopted a practical way to settle the much-debated question what kind of music the people enjoy. A recent intimation from him that he was going to have no "ragtime" selections, except as encores, and then only if convinced that the people wanted them, led to so much criticism that he decided to settle the question by appealing to the public.

Accordingly he announced a "request" programme for the concert yesterday afternoon on the White House lot. It attracted one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds of the Summer. There were 362 requests, Wagner compositions leading with 59. Next came Santelmann himself, with 39; then Prof. Fanciulli, conductor of the Seventh Regiment Band of New York, with 22, and then Edward De Grain, a Washington composer, with 18. The list of "scattering" comprised 67 names. There were only four requests for compositions by Sousa, the ex-leader of the Marine Band, and not a single "ragtime" composition was asked for. The requests were mainly for classical compositions, although the German light opera composers had their friends. There were 15 requests for selections from "Lohengrin" and 13 each for the "Tannhäuser" overture and excerpts from "Die Walküre." Lieut. Santelmann, in speaking of the matter, said:

"I am more than delighted with the result of the request propositions. Some time ago in an interview with a local paper I announced my intention of eliminating 'ragtime' from the Marine Band concert programmes. I was asked if that meant that 'ragtime' would not be played by the band, and replied that it did not, and if I saw that the public wanted that class of music I would have the band play those selections as encores."

The James E. March Outing.

It is expected that 5,000 persons will be the guests of Port Warden James E. March at the outing of the James E. March Association next Saturday. His guests will assemble at the Erie Railroad Ferry, Chambers Street and North River, at 8:30 A. M. On their arrival in Jersey City special cars will carry the excursionists to Greenwood Lake. Some of those who have promised to attend are Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Robert C. Morris, and George H. Manchester of the Republican County Committee; County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton, and Port Warden John H. Gunner.

NEW LAWS NOW EFFECTIVE

Important Changes Made by the Legislature.

Protection of Creditors, Decrees of Divorce, Employers' Liability, Municipal Courts, and the City Court in the List.

Important changes in laws that were enacted at the last session of the Legislature will go into effect to-day, and with them radical alterations in the methods of court procedure. One will be of interest to business men, it having been designed for the protection of creditors from dishonest and insolvent merchants in a manner in which they have never been safeguarded before.

It prohibits any person engaged in business from selling his stock in bulk, or in any other way disposing of his business, without giving five days' notice to those to whom he owes money. The act was the outcome of long and strenuous efforts by some of the largest wholesale houses of the State, and it is believed that its effect will be almost revolutionary in many lines of trade in which the large dealers have been victimized by unscrupulous storekeepers and agents. The law is designated as Chapter 528.

Widespread attention has been drawn already to another important law, in its bearings on society in regard to divorces, under which no decree of divorce can become effective until three months after the decision.

Another act applies to employers' responsibility for injuries received by their workers. Under it they may be held responsible for acts committed by co-employes, for which they were not liable formerly.

Sweeping changes take effect to-day in the minor courts of the city. Justices of the Municipal Courts have hitherto sat in turn in the courts. Hereafter each must sit in the court in his district. Lawyers have expressed differing opinions as to the popularity of this measure, for many parties in petty cases, preferring to have their causes tried before a Justice other than the one sitting at a certain time, have found it easier to wait for another Justice to come into the district than to take their suits out of the district. All admit, however, that the change will have great advantages in certain directions.

The General Term of the City Court has been abolished. All appeals from Special Term or jury verdicts in that court must be taken hereafter to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

The powers and perquisites of the City Marshal have been curtailed. Any person more than eighteen years of age may now serve the legal papers in municipal suits in place of that functionary.

MAY FILE CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF CROKER AT ONCE.

Rumor that Commissioner Sturgis Will Act Before Contempt Proceedings Are Heard—Latest Transfers.

A rumor was current at Fire Headquarters yesterday that charges would be preferred before Commissioner Sturgis against Chief Croker before the time comes for the Commissioner to answer the contempt proceedings before Justice Hall in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The rumor, however, could not be confirmed.

Deputy Chief Purroy said last night that the following transfers and details, for which he gave reasons, had been made in the department by the Commissioner upon his recommendation: Foreman Michael J. Fitzgerald, formerly of Hook and Company No. 15, who has been detailed at headquarters, to act in the place of Chief Instructor McAdams, who is on his vacation, has been transferred to Hook and Ladder No. 16, which is in the headquarters building. The idea, Mr. Purroy says, is to have convenient at headquarters a man who, in the instructor's absence, can perform his duties satisfactorily. Foreman James Smith, formerly in charge of headquarters building, has been detailed to the command of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, in Foreman Fitzgerald's place.

Assistant Foreman F. Kenehan has been transferred from the first bpat Zophar Mills to the post at the headquarters building formerly held by Smith. The duties here, the acting Chief says, require no special ability, and he has put in an assistant foreman so as to leave a foreman free for a more important post. Foreman Kelly, at his own request, in order to be nearer his home, has been transferred from Hook and Ladder 16, to Engine 75, replacing there Foreman Beekler, recently retired. Also at his own request, to be nearer home, Assistant Foreman John F. Finnell has been changed from Hook and Ladder 22 to Hook and Ladder 16. Finally Assistant Foreman Carrigan has been moved from Hook and Ladder 16 to Hook and Ladder 6. Carrigan was before the Commissioner on charges on Thursday, and Acting Chief Purroy says, this transfer to heavier duty is part of a punishment, which it was not desired to make too severe.

LA ROCHE FAMILY ROBBED.

Second Loss of Jewelry in Two Months Through Operations of Thieves.

Twice during the last two months members of the family of ex-Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn have been victimized by thieves. Each time the thief has carried off a large amount of jewelry, the losses approximating $3,700. The last burglary occurred some time between 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon and 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Friday afternoon Mrs. La Roche, together with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Russell, and Mr. Russell, returned from Long Beach, where they have been spending the Summer, to the family home at 35 Plaza Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Russell brought her jewelry with her in a silver chatelaine bag, and on retiring left the bag with its contents on a table in a room adjoining her bedroom.

The bag was of heavy silver, 8 inches in diameter and weighed about two pounds. The clasp was oxidized and heavily engraved with figures of mermaids disporting themselves. It contained a breastpin incrusted with diamonds, two solitaire rings, one opal ring surrounded with eight diamonds, a turquoise ring surrounded with six diamonds, a ring set with two large diamonds, one gold sovereign, one gold Danish coin, and some cash.

Early in July Mrs. La Roche lost her jewelry in a similar manner at the Long Beach Hotel. Mrs. La Roche left her chatelaine bag in her room while going out for a walk. When she returned her jewelry was stolen and no part of it has yet been recovered.

TWO BOYS AT PLAY RUN OVER.

Lads Were Enjoying the Day with a Wagon Made of a Soap Box.

Two little boys—Edward Ford, aged eight, and James Hilley, aged seven—played all day yesterday in Thirty-sixth Street, near First Avenue, with an old wagon made of a soapbox. The wagon squeaked so much when the boys ran up and down the street with it that many of the neighbors tried to persuade them in various ways to stop their sport. The boys would not be persuaded. The neighbors threatened to have them arrested, but still the boys played on.

About 7 o'clock Michael Brennan of 433 West Thirty-ninth Street drove a team of colts through Thirty-sixth Street. The two boys were still at play. The Ford boy was in the wagon and his companion was pulling it.

Some way the wagon and the boys got in front of the colts, and before Brennan could stop them they had run over the lads. The wagon was wrecked. The Ford boy was thrown out and his left leg broken, while the Hilley boy received contusions of the head and body. The Ford boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $3,400.

APARTMENTS

HAD A SAMPLE OF SUMMER.

Hottest Sunday But One This Year Sent Crowds to Beaches and Parks.

New Yorkers who arose yesterday morning and found themselves sweltering in unaccustomed heat reached the belief by noon that the day would be a record-breaking Sunday of the Summer. The mercury reached the 83 mark in the afternoon, and while that is not the highest temperature for any Sunday, F. J. Walz, Inspector of the United States Weather Bureau, who is replacing E. H. Emery of the local bureau while the latter is away on a two months' vacation, said last night that there has been but one hotter Sunday this year. On July 20 the thermometer recorded 85 degrees. The humidity also was high during the greater part of yesterday, which rendered it much more depressing.

The facilities of the various transportation lines were taxed to carry all those who wished to escape the city streets and seek comfort on the beaches, in the parks, or in the country. Bathing pavilion proprietors everywhere did a rushing business.

Coney Island, as usual, attracted the largest crowds, and early in the evening it was estimated that 200,000 persons were on the island. The beach was black with humanity.

Police Captain Knipe appeared after an illness of several days and declared that there was not a gambler or "grafter" working his game on the island. "They may be here," said the Captain, "but I'll stake my reputation on it that they are not working any of their nefarious schemes."

Despite that, however, it was rumored along the beach late Saturday night among the men who undertake to furnish the whom the law declares shall close up at whom the laws declares shall close up at 1 o'clock—that they would be permitted to have Sunday and Monday free from interference to make the most of they could. It is a fact that practically everything was wide open after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding that license, there were only eight arrests, all for intoxication, between Saturday noon and well along into last evening, which was unprecedented this season.

The largest crowd of the season visited Midland Beach. Fully 40,000 persons visited the resort during the day.

CRUSADE IN MOUNT VERNON.

Shopkeepers Arrested and Evidence Secured Against Liquor Dealers for Violations of Sunday Laws.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Without any warning the police to-day began to enforce strictly the Sunday laws, and as a result several storekeepers and, it is believed, every saloon and hotel keeper here will be haled to court in the morning.

Several arrests were made in the course of the day. One shopkeeper was arrested because he sold Detective Atwell a pair of shoe laces. A baker sold a loaf of bread to the same officer and will have to answer in court. Another shopkeeper sold a pair of suspenders to a policeman and will be asked to plead. Four men came from Brooklyn in the early hours of the morning with a load of furniture. They started to unload it and were arrested.

The policemen in plain clothing went into barrooms, and, after securing evidence, told the proprietors to close up. Chief Foley says he will prosecute the liquor dealers.

The city has had lax enforcement of the law for some time. A change was made recently in the Police Board, William Hobbey, a bottler of beers and soft drinks, and Siegfried Wirzberg, having been named Commissioners. They directed the Chief to enforce the laws against saloons and hotels and the Chief decided that if the law was to be enforced strictly in one direction it must be in all lines, and the crusade was begun.

Twelve Excise Arrests in the City.

The number of arrests for violation of the excise law in Greater New York yesterday, as reported at Police Headquarters, was as follows: Oak Street Station, 1; Elizabeth Street Station, 2; Fifth Street, 1; West Thirtieth Street, 2; West Thirty-seventh Street, 1; East Sixty-seventh Street, 1; West Sixty-eighth Street, 1; East Eighty-eighth Street, 1; Tremont, 1; Brooklyn, 1, making the total number of arrests 12. On the previous Sunday there were eight arrests.

WOOED AND WON BY WIRE.

Young Brooklyn Operator's Successful Courtship of a Rich Contractor's Daughter.

There is a romance connected with the marriage yesterday at 115 Suydam Street, Williamsburg, of Harry Ellis, the night manager of the Brooklyn Central Office of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, who lives there, and Miss Gertrude Donovan, daughter of Jeremiah Donovan, a rich retired contractor of 337 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

While Ellis was an operator in the Hamilton Central Office, South Brooklyn, about two years ago, he was called on one night from the Donovan residence by Miss Donovan, who asked him to ring up a certain doctor, as her father was very ill. Ellis did so, and after that often called for the same physician again at Miss Donovan's request. The young couple afterward met at a reception, and subsequently they often talked to each other over the telephone.

Ellis, on being appointed night manager of the Brooklyn central office, was unable to call frequently on Miss Donovan, so he continued his courtship principally by wire. One night last October Ellis started to visit Miss Donovan and propound the momentous question. On the way his courage failed, and he went to a telephone, called up Miss Donovan, and told her his mission. He admitted that he did not have the courage to face her and ask her for her hand in marriage.

Miss Donovan is said to have replied that he would have to call to get the answer. Ellis did so, and the answer was yes. It was decided finally to have the ceremony performed this month, and as the Donovan family is out of town at present the wedding party went to the Ellis home. Frederick Stanley, a telephone inspector, and Miss Minnie Callahan, a telephone operator, who had assisted Ellis in carrying on his courtship by making telephone connections and keeping interlopers off the wire, were respectively best man and bridesmaid. Among the presents received by the bridal couple was a check for $5,000 from the father of Ellis. The couple started last night on their honeymoon to Canada.

Dog Bites Fitzsimmons's Son.

Martin, Julian Fitzsimmons, the five-year-old son of Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was bitten on Saturday by Sport, the huge St. Bernard, which his father recently gave to W. G. Morrissey of Twenty-first and Bath Avenues, Bensonhurst. Sport has occasionally run back and forth between his new master's home and the Fitzsimmons house on Bay Parkway. Yesterday the child was playing with him when the dog snapped at him, and his teeth caught little Martin's cheek. Martin struck the dog, which then bit his ear. Dr. Joseph W. Malone was summoned, and said that he did not think the wounds were serious.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 106 Retail Branches. OUR NEW STORE, 1268 UNION AVE., Cor. Freeman St., Borough of Bronx.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTTER AGAIN.

Our special sale of Butter last week met with splendid success. But this was to be expected, as never before was so great a quantity of the fanciest creamery Butter offered for sale, and never was a price so low quoted for Butter of the equal grade. Evidently the public appreciate these special sales of ours, therefore we announce to-day a continuation of our great Butter sale for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER, Special, 19 CENTS a Pound.

FLOUR. Pride of St. Louis Brand. FLOUR.

The most perfect flour milled in America. In this flour we have combined all of the qualities that go to produce the best in bread and pastry.

A Bag, 24½ lbs., 49c — A Barrel, $3.95

SOAP—SODA.

6 Cakes Babbitt's Best Soap, 5 Pounds Best Washing Soda, Both 25 Cents.

MACARONI---CHEESE.

1 Pound Best Cream Cheese, 1 Pound Best Imported Macaroni, Both 19 Cents.

Gelatine, XLCR Brand, per package	5c	TEA.	Corn, Essie Brand, fancy Maine, a can	9c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, per package	5c	Butler's No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, a pound, 35c	Butler Square Blue, 3 squares for	5c
Borax, ¼-pound package	4c	Butler's No. 2, mixed Oolong, or English Breakfast, a pound 29c	Concentrated Ammonia, Butler Best, large bottle	10c
White Pepper, per can	9c		Washing Powder, Clenewell Brand, our best, 4-pound box	14c
English Mustard, our best, per can	10c	COFFEE.	Salmon, Hatchery Brand, Blood-Red Alaska, 1-pound tall can	13c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, per bottle	6c	Best Mocha and Java, bean or ground, a pound 25c	Jelly, Mason quart jar, good quality, a jar	10c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, per bottle	5c	Very Best Santos, bean or ground, a pound 17c	Apricots, Essie Brand, fancy California, a can	15c
Olive Oil, best imported, ½-pint bottle	19c		Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, best made, box of 500	3c
Domestic Oil, ½-pint bottle	5c		Salt, vacuum process, large bag	5c
Bird Gravel, our best, two packages for	5c		French Peas, fancy Petits Pois, a can	12c

Liberty Jam, all fruits, 3 jars for 25c | Butler's Condensed Milk, 3 cans for 22c

Fancy Santa Clara PRUNES, 2 Pounds, 15c

CEYLON TEA.

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS. None to Surpass this Brand. Pound Package, 50c. Half-Pound Package, 25c.

Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food None Better. A Package, 10c

NO CARS FOR LUMBERMEN.

Lumber and Shingle Industry of Washington State Almost Paralyzed Because of Inability to Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 31.—The lumber and shingle industry of this State is almost paralyzed from car shortage. Present orders for lumber and shingles are very heavy, but product must be delivered immediately before the building season in the Eastern States is stopped by Winter. Mills are receiving very few cars. The railroads admit they cannot begin to supply lumbermen while the wheat crop is being moved.

Assistant General Superintendent Law of the Northern Pacific yesterday ordered tarpaulins for 400 gondola coal cars, which will be used for carrying wheat, releasing that many box cars for lumber and shingles. The Burlington Railroad has promised to pour over to the Northern Pacific 200 flat and box cars for the use of lumbermen. Superintendent Law says that railroads strain every point the year round to help lumbermen, but that the moving of the wheat crop is imperative during the next three months. Under present conditions lumbermen claim their daily loss, including cancellation of orders, will reach $15,000. Their aggregate loss during September and October is estimated at $1,000,000.

Woman Drank Acid and Died.

Miss Emma Malone, twenty-five years of age, of 329½ West Fifteenth Street, was placed under arrest last night on a charge of attempting to end her life by taking carbolic acid. She died in the New York Hospital just before midnight. Her parents said she took the acid accidentally. She was entertaining friends early in the evening and it was said that she went into the kitchen to take some medicine for a cold. She drank the acid instead, and screamed for help. She told what had happened, but Policeman Collins of the West Twentieth Street Station, who was asked to send for an ambulance, put her under arrest. She was unconscious when taken to the hospital.

Builder Arrested for Manslaughter.

Robert F. Minto of 184 Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a capias issued by the Essex County Court charging him with manslaughter, in culpable negligence in the construction of a building in Orange which he was superintending. The building collapsed and two men were killed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; cooler; brisk southwest winds.

During to-day local rains and thunderstorms will occur in the North Atlantic States, and local rains will be followed by fair and cooler weather in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. Showers are also indicated for the Middle and West Gulf States. In the South Atlantic States and from the Upper Mississippi Valley and western lake region, over the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts, fair weather will prevail.

Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southwest shifting to west winds, with squalls, are indicated. On the South Atlantic Coast, fresh east to south winds will prevail. On the Gulf coast the winds will be fresh from the southeast. In the lake region brisk west to north winds will diminish in force.

Steamships departing for European ports to-day will have brisk southwest to west winds, with local rains and squalls, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	70	67	69
6 A. M.	69	67	69
9 A. M.	76	68	75
12 M.	89	77	82
3 P. M.	77	83	83
6 P. M.	74	82	81
9 P. M.	73	77	77
12 P. M.	72	73	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 76⅝
Weather Bureau 74¼
Corresponding date 1901 75
Corresponding date for last 25 years 70

The thermometer recorded 68 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 79 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity registered 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Good Styles

All the good styles of vehicles are at Studebaker's. The stock never gets spare. And yet there's a constant change: going out of carriages, surreys, traps, wagons, to express the style of the time, coming in of their fellows from the world's greatest factory to meet the demand of the world's greatest vehicle clientage.

Two Wheelers.—A type of vehicle built in almost infinite variety. Some of the more popular are the Park Gate Gig (as shown herewith), the Hackney Cart, Spicy Gig, Kentucky Breaking Cart, Tandem Cart, White Chapel, Meadowbrook, and many others. We have all the most popular styles.

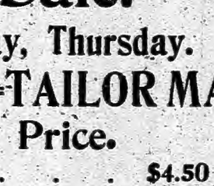

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER, Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

FORSYTHE WAISTS.

Special Sale.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

2,000 SILK WAISTS---TAILOR MADE

At About ½ Price.

$7.50	Waists, Reduced to	$4.50
$12.50	" " "	$6.25
$15.00	" " "	$7.50
$16.50	" " "	$8.75
$18.00	" " "	$9.50
$20.00	" " "	$10.50
$25.00	" " "	$12.50

JOHN FORSYTHE. THE WAIST HOUSE. 865 Broadway. Bet. 17th and 18th Sts.

AGAIN SHOT BY OLD ENEMY.

As the result of the relentless hatred of Angelo Lautiero, by whom he says he was shot twice years ago in a wine shop in Aragona, Sicily, where they both lived, Genaro Russo of 870 Pelham Avenue is lying in St. Vincent's Hospital with a bullet wound in his head, from which he may die. Lautiero's address is 203 Hester Street.

Since the day when Lautiero shot Russo in their native town the two men had never seen each other until they met face to face yesterday in front of 138 Mulberry Street. Joseph Selbeggio of 128 Mulberry Street was a witness of the affair yesterday. He says the men seemed to recognize each other immediately. They stopped short and glared at each other for a moment, and then there was a rapid excited dispute, which culminated when Lautiero snatched a pistol from his hip pocket, and, stepping back a few paces, shot the other in the head. He then turned and ran, but was captured by Policeman Hefferson.

WOMAN SPEEDWAY DRIVER

Mrs. Frank Hand, in a Racing Sulky, Tried Out a Young Pacer.

BRUSHES BY FAST HORSES

Rotha J. and Glenmere Boy Divided the Honors of the Day—Sport for Harness Horsemen.

Trotting and pacing favorites and their owners were out in strong numbers on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday. The day, in fact, marked the Fall opening of the famous drive, and, although the crowd of spectators was small, the sport proved thoroughly interesting and exciting.

Mrs. Frank Hand, seated in a two-wheeled racing sulky, and driving a California-bred pacing colt, caused quite a sensation among the crowd. It was the first time a woman had appeared on the Speedway seated in a sulky, and, although she did not attempt to brush with any of the fast steppers, she speeded the colt on the second trip down the stretch, and handled him with perfect ease.

Among the early arrivals on the upper stretch, where most of the fast tilts took place, was James Murphy of Chicago, driving his bay pacer Rotha J., 2:12½, who divided the honors of the day with the gray trotter Glenmere Boy, 2:14½, driven by George McBride.

The first brush of the morning brought a defeat for the popular trotter David B., 2:08½, driven by his owner, John W. Cornish, by the bay trotter Bell H., with F. C. Coram handling the ribbons. David B. went at such a pace that he tired, and began to lag at the head of the stretch. Then Bell H. showed a sudden burst of speed under the whip, and beat out David B. by a head. Bell H., in another brush, turned with the bay trotter Larna Doone, driven by Clyde McBride. It proved a nip and tuck race to near the finish, where Bell H. had more speed than her opponent, and finished a head in front.

Silk Lace, a new-comer on the Speedway, with a trotting mark of 2:18½, driven by H. D. Mix, attracted much favorable attention by her fast work. Her best race of the day was against James Murphy's pacers Rotha J. and McShedd, 2:11, driven by Dr. Kramer. Although the pacers had the advantage in the match, Silk Lace made a thrilling contest of it, and finished only half a length behind Rotha J., and a length in front of McShedd. Much interest was felt in a three-cornered brush by the trotters Glenmere Boy, 2:14½; Hattie Walters, 2:22½, driven by George Coleman, and Ethel B., driven by H. Phillips. They got away to an even start, and rose and rose even to the first quarter, where Ethel B. took the lead. Before the head of the stretch was reached her opponents closed on her again, and Glenmere Boy, finishing strong, was an easy winner.

Dawson, the bay trotter owned by Charles Higgins, celebrated his first appearance on the road this Fall by winning a brush from the trotter Fairmont, 2:22½. Christopher Hackett's pacing mare Little Helen proved herself in fine condition when she came down the stretch with George Huber's pacer Burgess Bell. Little Helen finally won by a head. Elmer Stevens's pacer Replica, 2:15¾, started with the pacing mare Miss Douglass, driven by W. B. Hunter, and after a pretty tilt in the first half-mile, drew away and won easily.

Palatina, A. Alexander's 2:21 pacer, had a lively brush with Glenmere Boy, who lagged at the finish, and was beaten by an open length. Little Helen carried off the honors in a three-cornered brush with Burgess Bell and Night Hawk, and the trotter Trilby stepped home a length in front of Lorna Doone. The closing events of the morning were two heats between James Murphy's pacing mare Amy Wilkes and Little Helen, in which the pair each won a trial. A final meeting of the two pacers will take place some time the coming week. Among other drivers out were Alexander Newburger behind the pacer Smilax, 2:21¼; A. B. Newcomb with a team of bay trotters; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; Charles Houghton behind the roan trotter Melrose, 2:18¾, and Charles Simpson driving a team of pacers.

Newport Horse Show Opens To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The Newport Horse Show opens to-morrow, and will continue three days. The exhibition each day will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and end at 6 o'clock. The order of the classes to be judged the first day of the show is as follows: Hunters and jumpers, 16 entries; novice wave, (small pairs,) 11 entries; Aquidneck novice, (single large,) 15 entries; billow novice saddle, (large,) 8 entries; Neptune novice, (small single,) 23 entries; draught horses, (pairs,) 7 entries; large tandems, 11 entries; seafoam novice, (small,) 8 entries; polo ponies, 7 entries; ladies' traps and horses, 8 entries; draught horses, (single,) 8 entries; park teams, 3 entries; riding and driving horses, 11 entries; gig horses, 15 entries.

The name of Thomas W. Lawson is not on the list of exhibitors. His horses have won many blue ribbons at the Newport show in former years, and their absence this year is the subject of much conjecture.

American Rifle Team for Canada.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 31.—Final arrangements have been completed for the organization of an all-American rifle team, and the visit of that team to Ottawa, Canada, to compete for the Palma Trophy. A year ago at Sea Girt a Canadian team wrested the trophy from the United States and carried it off to the Dominion. According to the latest plans, the all-American team will be selected from the riflemen now in attendance at the inter-State shoot here after a final competition for places, to be held Sept. 8. The team will start for Ottawa on Sept. 10, reaching there the following day. The shoot will take place on Sept. 13, teams representing Canada and Great Britain being the other competitors.

New York Cricketers in Philadelphia.

The Livingston Field Club of Staten Island left New York last night for Philadelphia for a series of three matches against the chief clubs of the Quaker City. The Philadelphia Club and the Livingston team will play to-day at Wissahickon Heights. The Livingstons will play the Merion Cricket Club to-morrow at Haverford and the Germantown team on Wednesday at Manheim. The visiting team includes W. S. R. Ogilby, R. T. Rokeby, W. J. H. Clark, M. R. Cobb, E. A. W. Freeland, N. S. Walker, Jr., and H. E. Jackson.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Fulminate, 160 pounds; Jim McGibben, 158; Sallust, 156; Inspector Stevens, 155; Cock Robin, 152; Judge Phillips and Rowdy, 148 each; Eophone, 143; Semper Ira, 140; Foolhardy, 138; Gypsie and Terrible Terry, 135 each, and Furlough II., 132.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; weights seven pounds below the scale, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Saddupeee, 127 pounds; Clorita, 122; Monograph and Requital, 120 each; Runnels, 118; Harrow, Lady Schorr, Unmasked, and Ben Battle, 117 each; Hanover Queen, 115; De Reszke, Extinguisher, and G. Whittier 114 each; Sparklet, 110, and Alsono, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at time of closing; special weights, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Skillful, 122 pounds; Stemping Ground, Cincinnatus, and Payne, 119 each; Athlara and Virgin Soil, 116 each; Polonius, Faulcanbridge, Incubator, Showman, Merry England, Sailmaker, and Merry Acrobat, 113 each; Scioto, Bounding Beauty, Queen Elizabeth, Gonfalon, Hymettus, Parisienne, Pride of Galore, and Bonne, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Advance Guard, 130 pounds; Herbert, 126; Bonnibert, 123; Blues, 118; Articulate, 117; Orphen, 112; Monarka, 110; Francesca and His Eminence, 108 each; Arsenal and The Rival, 102 each; Tom Kenny, 98; Whiskey King and Baron Paper, 97 each; Par Excellence, 95, and Daly, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Evi Russell and John A. Scott, 109 pounds each; Cinquevalli, 107; Mackay Dwyer, 106; Princess Tulane and Arcade, 104 each; Gloriosa and Captivator, 100 each; Orloff, 99; Amorous, Right and True, and Wheeler II., 97 each; Pageant, 95; Turnpike, 92; Petit Blue, Bobbinet, and Witful, 89 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Carbuncle, 119 pounds; Operator, 108; De Reszke, 106; Maxnic, Potente, and The Rival, 100 each; Saint Finnan, 90, and Swamplands, 84.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

QUINBY CARRIAGES.

MADE IN NEWARK.
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT IN DESIGN.
CORRECTLY APPOINTED.
NO BETTER CARRIAGES MADE IN THE WORLD.

Sold without intermediate profits only at the **Quinby** warerooms and factory, opposite the Broad Street Station of the Lackawanna Railroad, Newark, N. J,

J. M. Quinby & Co.

CROWD SAW OARSMEN'S WORK.

Final Practice of Boat Crews for Harlem River Regatta Made a Fine Spectacle.

The perfect weather and the prospect of seeing the last practice of the oarsmen entered in to-day's boat races proved an attraction yesterday that drew out the biggest crowd of the year on the Harlem River, the bridges, and the Speedway. Thousands of spectators in consequence witnessed the rowing of the out-of-town oarsmen and the local talent. The oarsmen only "paddled" about, however, as sprinting was not permissible, except in a few cases where the crews were not thought to be fully on edge for to-day's racing.

The visiting crews and scullers made a pretty spectacle, but, aside from the picturesque feature, the style of rowing, form, bladework, and physical condition of the men came in for sharp criticism among the experts, while the "balcony oarsmen" kept their tongues wagging at a great rate, the merits and faults of the individuals being considered and discussed with thorough impartiality.

The best crew among the visitors proved to be that of the Arundel Boat Club, which is to row in the junior and intermediate four race. The men, with a perfect swing, a firm, hard catch well rowed through, and a firm finish, took the eye of the critics, who passed on the Arundels as sure winners in the races for which they are entered.

The different scullers also came in for a full share of criticism, the palm being awarded to Harry H. Crowley of the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., who has been picked to win the junior single. In the higher class of sculling, the most admired man was F. A. Smith of the Toronto Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada. In the top-notch class Lou Scholes, also of the Toronto Rowing Club, was the favorite of the experts.

The best liked of the home talent in the different events were the junior four gig crew of the Hudson Boat Club, the Metropolitans in the intermediate event, the Dauntless in the junior eight, and the Harlems in the senior eight. The scullers came in for praise in the following order: Harry F. Grant in the junior single, Frank Vesley in the association single, and Frederick Fuessel in the senior single.

The arrangements for the regatta are in perfect working order. The worst task of the race, that attending the receiving of the contestants' boats, was managed most satisfactorily by M. A. Cornell.

The only incident of the afternoon's practice was the upsetting of the Arundel's crew by the swell of a passing tug. The men were unused to such waves, and letting go of the handles of their oars, they were unceremoniously thrown out. The happening caused much excitement, as the capsizing was just above Central Bridge about the time when the largest crowd of the day was passing. As the tide was running very strong, the oarsmen were in danger of drowning, for it was quite a time before they were picked up by skiffs which put out from the different boathouses in Macombs' Dam Park.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Bedell and Glosson Won in Hotly Contested Events.

There were two uncommonly good races at the Vailsburg board track yesterday afternoon, the one-mile professional and the mile amateur. In the one-mile professional the winner, John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., beat Owen Kimball of Louisville, Ky., by only a few inches. George Glosson of the Bay View Wheelmen won the one-mile amateur handicap by half a wheel's length from Marcus Hurley, the amateur champion, after a race in which the pace was fast throughout. In the ten-mile professional handicap only nine riders finished out of thirty-four starters. The race was won by Walter Bardgett. Summaries:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Final Heat—Won by F. Peters, Brooklyn; A. Vincent, Newark, second; Edward Pelz, Newark, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Final Heat—Won by M. Hurley, New York; H. Zanes, New York, second; H. Wellsing, Newark, third; M. T. Bove, New York, fourth. Time—1:19 2-5.

One-Mile Consolation, Professional.—Final Heat—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; Owen Kimball, Louisville, Ky., second; J. B. Bowler, Chicago, third; Orlando Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, fourth. Time—2:39 4-5.

One-Mile Amateur.—Final Heat—Won by George Glosson, New York, (scratch;) M. L. Hurley, New York, (scratch,) second; F. A. Dahlke, Buffalo, N. Y., (120 yards,) third; S. A. Shirley, Columbus, Ohio, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—2:05.

Ten-Mile Professional, Handicap.—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (350 yards;) E. Armbruster, Brooklyn, N. Y., (350 yards,) second; W. Martin, Lowell, Mass., (150 yards,) third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) fourth; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn., (150 yards,) fifth. Time—22:10 4-5.

Sunday Golf at Sunset Park.

After a competition that excited much interest during the month the final cards were handed in yesterday in the handicap for the August Cup by the members of the Sunset Park Golf Club. The links were in better condition than at any time this season, and the scoring as a consequence better than usual. There were forty-two cards returned, the best ten being as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Norman Moir	84	7	77
Frank J. Mahon	89	8	81
W. W. Harris	82	0	82
J. M. Mitchell	93	0	93
W. C. Smith	95	0	95
W. N. Fowler	98	0	98
Robert Balmain	99	0	99
Thomas Heild	115	7	108
Bud S. Gall	110	2	108
J. L. Parrish	115	0	115

Knockabout Spray Was Winner.

The regatta of the Ocean Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over a triangular course directly off Midland Beach, S. I. Several knockabouts took part. The Spray, owned by Otto Schroeder, won the silver cup, beating the Florodora by three minutes and ten seconds over the course.

Woes of the Impecunious Lover.

"When I spoke to papa about you he asked me how big a check you could draw."

"Good gracious! And what did you say?"

"I said you were a draftsman."

"And what did he say to that?"

"He—he wanted to know how big a draft you could draw."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why the Dissenter Was Preferred.

"S. G." sends us a good story concerning the popularity of the late Dr. Norman MacLeod. A dissenting minister was called in to see the sick child of a working man, and after his ministrations he asked the father what church he attended. "The Barony," came the answer. "The Barony!" exclaimed the minister; "then why didn't you send for Dr. MacLeod?" "MacLeod, is it?" cried the man; "Dr. Norman MacLeod, and this a bad case o' smallpox! Nae fear."—London Globe.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Western National League Teams Begin Their Last Contests East To-day.

There was no National League baseball game played yesterday as all the Western teams were on their way to finish up the Eastern schedule for the season. The clubs will celebrate Labor Day by playing morning and afternoon games as follows: St. Louis at New York, Pittsburg at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Boston, and Chicago at Philadelphia.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	83	23	.748	Cincinnati	54	56	.491
Brooklyn	80	53	.531	St. Louis	48	61	.440
Boston	55	52	.514	Philadelphia	44	64	.407
Chicago	55	55	.500	New York	39	69	.361

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York, (morning and afternoon.)
Pittsburg at Brooklyn, (morning and afternoon.)
Cincinnati at Boston, (morning and afternoon.)
Chicago at Philadelphia, (morning and afternoon.)

American League Games.

AT DETROIT.

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	10	20	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	7	14	6

Batteries—Carrick and Clark; Siever, Yeager, and Buelow.

AT CHICAGO.

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	3			11	14	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	11	5

Batteries—Callahan and McFarland; Katoll and Robinson.

AT FORT WAYNE.

											R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	

Batteries—Young and Criger; Joss and Wood.

AT ST. LOUIS.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			1	7	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	

Batteries—Donahue and Kahoe; Plank and Powers.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	0	
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	

Batteries—Powell and Kahoe; Hustings and Powers.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	63	46	.578	Cleveland	55	57	.491
Boston	62	47	.569	Washington	52	60	.468
St. Louis	60	48	.555	Baltimore	45	65	.409
Chicago	59	50	.541	Detroit	41	65	.387

Eastern League Games.

By winning the final baseball game of the series from the Providence team at Weehawken yesterday, the Jersey City players stepped into fourth place in the Eastern League championship race. The visitors were unable to hit Barnett's curves, and were shut out. The Jerseymen batted freely, and tallied twelve runs, making it necessary for the Providence players to change pitchers three times. In the second inning the local team scored six runs, on a base on balls, an error by Wagner, base hits by Shindle and Mack, home runs by Carr and McManus, and Griffen's drive for three bases. This batting rally knocked out Sullivan, and Conn and Corridon finished the game. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PROVIDENCE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	0	1	1	0	0		Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	1	4		
Shindle, 3b.	3	2	1	2	1	0		Conn, rf&p.	0	1	2	0	0		
Halligan, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0		Sullivan, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Carr, 1b.	1	1	1	7	1	1		Cassidy, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0		
Griffen, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1			McM'h'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	1		
Shoch, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Armb'ter, lf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Mack, ss.	2	2	2	2	7	0		Connors, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0		
McManus, c.	2	3	2	2	0			Kelly, c.	0	0	3	1	1		
Barnett, p.	2	1	1	3	0			Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
								Brown, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	12	11	27	20	1			Corridon, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	0	2	24	9	6		

Jersey City	2	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	.	.	12
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Jersey City, 4. First base by errors—Jersey City, 4; Providence, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Providence, 3. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 3; off Conn, 2; off Barnett, 1. Home runs—McManus, Carr. Three-base hits—Griffen, Halligan, Connors. Two-base hit—McManus. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Carr, Conn, Kelly. Stolen bases—Griffen, Mack, McManus. Double play—Mack and Carr. Hit by pitcher—By Barnett, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	7	4	
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries—McCauley and McFall; Parkins, Hesterfer, and Thackera.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	3	3	2	0	2						10	8	5
Worcester	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	9	2		

Game called in sixth inning. Batteries—Hemming and Thackera; Falkenberg, Sebring, and Connolly.

AT ROCHESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	—11	13	2	
Rochester	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	—6	13	5	

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Mattern and Dillon.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Troy, 14; Albany, 7.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 1.

Interborough Baseball.

A series of interborough baseball games was begun yesterday at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, between the Metropolitans of Manhattan and the Cedars of the Bronx. The game resulted in a decisive victory for the Metropolitans by a score of 10 to 2. A former National League player, "Kid" Carsey, pitched for the winning team, and he kept the Bronx players' hits well scattered, while the Metropolitans used their bats with telling effect. Walsh, the Bronx pitcher, was so wild in the first inning that he forced in two of the four runs scored, and was promptly retired. Bennett pitched the remainder of the game, but was ineffective. The score:

METROPOLITANS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CEDARS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelly, lf.	3	3	1	1	0			Dempsey, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Harney, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0			Mull, sb.	0	2	0	1	0		
Carsey, p.	1	2	0	5	0			Nicoll, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0		
Sussillo, ss.	1	1	0	3	2			Harbush, c.	1	0	7	2	1		
Stapleton, c.	2	2	6	2	0			Harrison, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Connor, 2b.	2	2	6	1	0			McIntyre, cf.	1	1	0	1	1		
G'nberg, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0			K'elman, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
C'bertson, cf.	0	0	2	0	0			R'erman, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Wagner, rf.	1	0	1	0	0			Walsh, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Bennett, p.	0	2	0	1	0		
Total	10	10	27	17	2			Total	2	8	24	9	3		

Metropolitan	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	.	—10
Cedars	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Metropolitans, 5; Cedars, 10. Two-base hits—Nicoll, McIntyre. Three-base hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Kelly, Stapleton, Connor, Wagner, Nicoll, Konzelman. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 3; off Bennett, 1; off Carsey, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bennett, 1. Struck out—By Bennett, 7; by Carsey, 5. Passed ball—Harbush, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Baker.

Just the Man Wanted.

Capitalist—So you want a job, eh? Well, what have you to say for yourself?

Applicant—Now you get me. I'm the worst man you ever saw with his tongue. When I go to talk I'm all at sea.

Capitalist—Not able to talk? My dear man, we have been looking for you this twelvemonth. Take off your coat this minute; don't wait for to-morrow.—Boston Transcript.

Financial.

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BARREL SHARES

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The allotment for sale at 40 cents is likely to be exhausted in even less time, and then there will be another advance.

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Why Should It Be?

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Barrels are made now as the ancient Romans made them—shaped so hoops could be tightened by driving them on. Barrel hoop slavery has cost the world billions of dollars. It is now costing millions on millions every year. It is exhausting the timber supply. It is adding needless expense and many difficulties to transportation. It is putting a serious burden on many industries.

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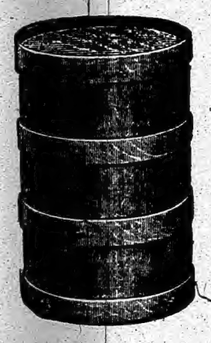

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Manufacturers are urgent in their call for the Double Stave Veneer Barrels. The company's factory at Cleveland, O., is overrushed with orders. Steps are already being taken for the starting of a factory in Jersey City. They will be in every great distributing centre of the country before long.

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The cost of establishing factories has been very conservatively estimated thus:

Cost average size factory	$25,000	Daily output	$1,500
Working capital	100,000	Entire daily expense	1,200
Total investment	$125,000	Daily net profit	$300

Working more than 300 days in a year would mean an annual net of upward of $90,000, or

75 PER CENT PROFIT.

It is believed that at least five such factories will be started the first year, and there is no reason why fifty of them should not ultimately be in operation, returning

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SAMUEL H. SMART, Cleveland, Ohio (Treasurer.) Vice-Pres. Euclid Banking Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Vice-Pres. United States Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
MANLY M. GILLAM, New York. Managing Editor Philadelphia Record 7 years. For 8½ years the Wanamaker Advertiser.
JOHN A. WOODS, New York. Attorney, 120 Broadway, New York.
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The Turf.

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AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).
SEPT. 1, AUTUMN MAIDEN (& 4 other) TWIN CITY HANDICAP Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side). Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface lines via Brighton Beach road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800 GREAT VALUES. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

SAN FRANCISCO QUAKES.

"It is an unusual sensation to wake up and find your bed dancing around under you," Mr. R. O. Lincoln of San Francisco who is visiting this city, remarked. "Last Monday morning [Aug. 11] I had that experience in San Francisco. I was awakened at 6 o'clock by a series of shocks which threatened to throw me out of bed. If I had been standing the movement would probably have been scarcely perceptible, but a very slight movement seems tremendous when it stirs one from a sound sleep. I have lived for a long time in California, but I have never got so accustomed to the earthquakes that I can overlook them, as many Californians do.

"Slight shocks are frequent in San Francisco. Since 1856 there has not been an earthquake there which has done any damage, but the shocks are severe enough to persuade a man that he does not care to live in the country where they have death-dealing earthquakes. The reports of the recent earthquake in Southern California were greatly exaggerated. It did some damage, but was not so severe as the first reports indicated. Even in the extreme southern part of California the shocks are never bad enough to cause any alarm.

"People who are accustomed to living in a country where the earth moves around occasionally pay but little attention to a shock which would seem very pronounced to a man with no experience in such freaks of nature. Shortly before noon last Monday there was another slight shake in San Francisco. I was walking on the street at the time. Pedestrians seemed to pay little attention to it. In fact, I think many people were not even aware that there had been a shock."—Washington Post.

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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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The locality where American history was made—*Old Point Comfort, Virginia.*

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RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. HOTEL EARLINGTON

And Bathing Establishment
Will remain open until October 1st; golf and other seasonable amusements.

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THE GREYLOCK,

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Good Golf. Good Roads.
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The Fall the most delightful season in the White Mountains; The Alpine, Bethlehem, N. H., situated where the atmosphere is invigorating and the grandeur of the country unsurpassed; equipped with every modern convenience; golf, tennis, croquet; private stables and livery attached. Robert T. Schute, Prop.

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PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A.M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:50, 10:40 A.M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 10:20 and 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30 and 4:45 P. M.

LABOR DAY

SCHEDULE SAME AS SUNDAY, (with the exception of W. 129th St.)

LABOR DAY.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON. To West Point, Newburgh, Fishkill and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon. All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped steamer "HOMER RAMSDELL" leaves Franklin St. 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., Yonkers 10:45 A. M.; returning, arrive in New York 10:30 P. M. Fare to WEST POINT and NEWBURGH and return 75 cents, round trip from New York to Summit of Mount Beacon only $1.00. The most enjoyable one-day trip out of N. Y. A sail of sixty miles up the Hudson to FISHKILL LANDING, (opposite Newburgh.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnific

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:26	Sun sets	6:35	Moon rises 4:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:44	Gov. Isl'd	7:10	H. Gate 9:06
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:03	Gov. Isl'd	7:30	H. Gate 9:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) SEPT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bleecher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Montevideo, Cadiz		
Rosalind, Halifax	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Carthaginian, Glasgow		
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 16 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 2; Sydney, Aug. 4; Auckland, Aug. 8, and Honolulu, Aug. 12, reached San Francisco per steamship Sonoma and were dispatched East Aug. 25 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30. Also that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 30; Shanghai, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Gaelic, and were dispatched East Aug. 26 at 6 P. M., and were due to arrive in New York yesterday.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 8; Kobe, Aug. 13; Tokio, Aug. 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 5, reached Vancouver per steamship Empress of China, and were dispatched East Aug. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 1.

American, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 8.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 23.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 22.
Trave, Genoa, Aug. 20.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Cetta de Torino, Naples, Aug. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 26.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 23.
Main, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 30.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Aug. 23.
Menominee, London, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Heppe, Matanzas, &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Off the Highlands at 11 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Stanley, Jacksonville Aug. 28 and Charleston 29th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Off the Highlands at 10:15 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Off the Highlands at 10:15 P. M.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 21 and Moville 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. South of Fire Island at 11:12 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Teodoro De Larrinaga, (Br.,) Arnold, Santos July 31 and Rio Janeiro Aug. 9th, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers. Vessel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 30th.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Yule, Callao June 20, Supe 21st, Carro Suzel 24th, Antofagasto July 4, Talbot 5th, Valparaiso 12th, Coronel 14th, Montevideo 22d, and St. Lucia Aug. 21, with mdse. to Beeche, Duval & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol Aug. 13 and Swansea 16th, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Montevideo, (Span.,) Grau, Vera Cruz Aug. 23 and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

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SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Campeachy Aug. 21 and Progreso 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Thebaud Bros.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Emilia, (Aust.,) Ragusen, Fiume, &c., July 10, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 31, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Bona, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Hellenes, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Hohenfels, (Ger.,) for Savannah.
SS Mae, for Port Tampa.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 3:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 1:35 A. M. Sept. 1.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:34 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Leyland, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. hence for New York Saturday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LIMERICK, Me., Aug. 31.—The destruction of the tannery and adjacent buildings of W. I. Shaw at New Limerick last night entails a loss of upward of $60,000, and brings idleness for a time to fully 200 men. The Post Office was among the buildings lost.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; Dr. H. H. Brown, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—T. Stanley Bircen, Nottingham, England; Harold Harmon, London; Capt. M. F. Gage, England.

IMPERIAL—Capt. J. R. Sanford, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Desidor Cuva, Budapest.

GILSEY—Dr. G. B. Massey, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Dr. S. B. Grubb, United States Marine Hospital Service; Capt. E. A. Stuart, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Denslow Lewis, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Thompson, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Sheldon Dry Goods Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, white goods and underwear; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, Rhodes & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. C. Barrett, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newburger, B., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Smith, laces; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Bro. Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Fellman Dry Goods Co., Galveston, Texas.; L. Fellman, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerard.

Dubin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; Carris Safter, dry goods; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Hogan, J. D., Rochester, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, F. E., Toledo, Ohio; cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Davidson, William, St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks, Hoffman House.

Forest City Mantle Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Louis Betz, mantles; Hotel Albert.

McKenzie, G. W., The, Banner and Regalia Co., Washington, D. C.; G. W. McKenzie.

Herman, R., & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Herman, dry goods and carpets; Sturtevant House.

O'Neil, M., Co., Akron, Ohio; James Blake, house art; 45 Lispenard Street.

Warren Dry Goods Company, Warren, Ohio; Ellis G. Johnston, dry goods and carpets.

Boyer, T. E., Defiance, Ohio; millinery; 220 West One Hundred and First Street.

Reed, Robert A., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Robert A. Reed, publisher.

Travis & Co., Salem, Ohio; Alice Travis, millinery.

Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; Patrick Gleeson, dry goods; Fannie Davidson, dry goods.

Walker, W. B., & Sons, Austin, Texas W. D. Walker, wholesale grocer.

Byers, T. S., Mantle Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. S. Byers, jewelers.

Carson, P., & Son, Youngstown, Ohio; F. Carson, merchant tailor.

Peck, E. J., Joliet, Ill.; jewelry; 150 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

Wilson & Hahn, Williamsport, Penn.; A. Hahn, dressmaker.

Walker, J. S., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods.

Davis, Thomas L., Youngstown, Ohio; dry goods.

Parris's, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; James H. Parris, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Drosten, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.; jeweler; W. O. Drosten, jeweler; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; William B. Long, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Bufind Bros Co., Franklin, Penn.; G. R. Bufind, dry goods.

Price, Levy, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Mensch, clothing; 2 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Dillon, J. G., & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; J. G. Dillon, jewelry.

Seed, James, & Co., Limited, Bay City, Mich.; F. E. Ginster, dry goods.

Dillon, J. G., & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; Mrs. J. G. Maulock, jeweler.

Andrews, M. T., Milan, Mo.; department store; 38 East Tenth Street.

Baumgarden, E. N., Toledo, Ohio; dry goods; Manhattan Hotel.

Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Schmidt, C. H., Chicago, Ill.; ladies' tailor.

Dietz, George, Chicago, Ill.; ladies' tailor.

Gemsbucher & Bros., Fort Worth, Weatherford, Texas; H. Gemsbucher, glassware; Herald Square Hotel.

Davis, T. D., Louisville, Ky.; druggist; Hotel Albert.

Frohlich, C., & Glanli, Detroit, Mich.; E. Frohlich, glass and paints; Hotel Cadillac.

Wolf, B., & Co., South McAllister, Indian Territory; N. M. Nissdy, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Mothner, R. M., Beaumont, Texas; jewelry; 18 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Shear, D., Warren, Penn.; dry gods; 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; P. P. Petersen, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Smith, W. W., Springfield, Mo.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adelsperger, E. J., Toledo, Ohio; Laura Meehan, millinery; Sarah A. Adelsperger, millinery, 131 East Thirtieth Street.

Giblin, C. J., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; ladies' cloaks and furs; Bessie Giblin, ladies' cloaks and furs.

Auerhaim, S., Bradford, Penn.; George Hoelander, cloaks and suits.

Cole, F. A., & Co., Omro, Wis.; F. A. Cole, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kugel Bros., Sandusky, Ohio; D. Kugel, smallwares; Hotel Albert.

Walford, D. N., Washington, D. C.; A. Walford, sporting goods; 634 West End Avenue.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward P. Clancy, silverware; 335 Broadway.

McCall & Curley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. M. McCall, millinery; Miss K. Curley, millinery.

Lea, P. & V., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert A. Lentzer, 313 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Truesdell, M., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.

Lowenstein, M., Moberly, Mo.; E. Jackson, clothing; 139 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Morey, H., Galesburg, Ill.; millinery.

Goodfriend, J., Middlesborough, Ky.; dry goods.

Eustes, Robert, Pineville, Ky.; dry goods.

Autman & Taylor Machinery Co., The, Mansfield, Ohio; W. A. Harveson, machinery; 125 Lexington Avenue.

Drostin, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.; C. L. Bates, jewelry.

King, W. J., Detroit, Mich.; perfumes.

Tuchfeld, S., & Sons, Jackson, Tenn.; Aaron Tuchfeld, dry goods.

Smith, Louis, F., Indianapolis, Ind.; dry goods.

Lederer, B., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Lederer, millinery; L. Lederer, millinery; M. Reynolds, millinery.

Freeman, Lucy E., Homer, N. Y.; millinery; The Judson House.

Murphy, Mary, Lima, Ohio; millinery; 213 West Fourteenth Street.

Barrette, M. R., Lima, Ohio; millinery; 213 West Fourteenth Street.

McGrath, John, Sons & Co., Canton, Miss.; James J. McGrath, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Pickens, Barrett & Co., Lexington, Miss.; Ike Pickens, general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

McGrath, John M., Sons Co., Brookhaven, Miss.; M. D. McGrath, general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; Corah Ware, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Luecke, S. W. H., St. Louis, Mo.; Erna Gerecke, dry goods.

Shoppell Dry Goods, The, Williamsport, Penn.; Robert S. Walton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. C. Waters, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lukaswitz, Wolf, Dayton, Ohio; W. J. Lukaswitz, leaf tobacco; Belvedere Hotel.

Henfrey, J. B., Coshocton, Ohio.; general store.

Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; Helen Burt, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Feuchi, K., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Rocho, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hayes, J. C., Newport, Ark.; millinery and dry goods; 54 West Tenth Street.

De Gallenc, E. J., Milwaukee, Wis.; G. J. De Gallenc, dry goods.

Friedman, M., Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. E. Waters, dry goods.

Dixon, C. A., Virginia, Ill.; department store.

Kappler, A., Chicago, Ill.; shoes.

Reechoff & La Boule, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. A. La Boule, tobacco; Grand Hotel.

Heinemann, G. H., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heinemann, hats; Grand Hotel.

Ashman, Chicago, Ill.; general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.

Frederickson & McLane, La Porte, Ind.; H. C. Frederickson, dress goods; L. McLane, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hagen, M. A., Fargo, N. D.; jeweler; Hotel Marlborough.

Schiller, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Kohner, glassware; Herald Square Hotel.

Lingold, E. D., Texarkana, Texas; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 31.—The increased inquiry for cloth last week was stimulated by the advance in the price of cotton at Liverpool, and the belief that the cotton crop may not meet expectations. Transactions on the cloth market were moderate. The offers on shirtings from Calcutta were generally impracticable. A fair amount of business was executed with Madras and China, but the demand was intermittent. There was rather more buying at irregular rates. South American business was confined to sorting up inquiry.

The inquiry for yarns was more healthy, and the volume of trade, although not large, compared favorably with previous weeks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:15 A. M.—54 West Street; The Duval Company; damage, $11,000.

7:45 A. M.—156 Lewis Street; Salvino Pepparade; damage, $25.

12:10 P. M.—108 Essex Street; Morris Goldman; damage, $100.

12:50 P. M.—444 Manhattan Avenue; Joseph Freedman; damage, $5.

3:40 P. M.—2,241 Eighth Avenue; Rieper Brothers; damage, $15.

7:30 P. M.—228 West Thirty-seventh Street; May Fields; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—101 West Ninety-first Street; Mrs. Arnold; damage, $5.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will take a holiday to-day and all of the Exchanges and banking institutions will be closed; but it need not be presumed that Wall Street's leaders will be inactive throughout the day. Important plans in the industrial and railroad world are being developed, and to-day's holiday will be taken advantage of by some of the active interests in these projects to progress their plans further. Several conferences of an informal nature are slated for the day, and in due time the results will be shown. Individuals, however, who look for immediate announcement of completed plans are likely to be disappointed. In these days of comprehensive and far-reaching financial and consolidation plans it is recognized that it is well to make haste slowly—to weigh fully the issues involved, the results probable.

Bullish sentiment grows; confidence is in the air. The utterances of all the market leaders suggest nothing so much as a higher range of prices, founded on the substantial and continuing prosperity of the country.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The weekly financial reviews contrast the strength of the Boerse in the past week with the unfavorable reports concerning industrial conditions.

The causes which have given the Boerse a decidedly bullish tendency are the large orders placed by the Prussian railway authorities for rails, steel ties, &c.; the increased earnings of German railroads in July; the prospects for increased freight business for the railroad and steamship companies, and better sales of coke.

Almost all industrials were strong last week; irons advanced from two to six points, and coal shares advanced in varying degrees, some increasing eleven points or more. Electricals were irregular. Shares of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg recovered strongly because the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company brought no further disappointments, and a group of Berlin banks is arranging to give the company financial assistance by taking the securities of its various undertakings, which are at present unsaleable. This arrangement involves a partial alliance with the Berlin Allgemeine Elektricitaet Gesellschaft.

The money market shows an increasing abundance of loanable funds. All the great Berlin banks are overloaded with such money, and are offering it at 1¾ per cent. for short terms. Neither industry, trade, nor speculation is at present making the usual demand for money. The monthly settlement passed off most easily and did not affect the money rates.

Speculation in various foreign rentes last week was unusually lively. Turkish rentes were in good demand upon the organization of an association of the German holders of Turkish securities by the banks of Berlin and Frankfort.

The shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines scored moderate increases during the week upon the news that large shipments of American grain had been engaged. Nevertheless Hamburg sold navigation shares.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The demands for cash, resulting chiefly from the necessities of the Stock Exchange and consols settlements, caused an unusual hardening in the money rates last week and forced the market to borrow in considerable amounts. This, combined with the uncertainty of the outlook, resulted in decided increases in the discount rates.

The Autumn flow of gold to New York will, it is expected, accentuate the situation. The arrangement made by Secretary Shaw of the United States Treasury, for fresh issues of banknotes encourages the hope that there will not be any extraordinary stringency of money.

Stocks were firmer in the latter days of the week, and the outlook was more cheerful, but business was dull. American shares were fairly firm, but the dealings in these securities were mostly professional. Mines were dull.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 200,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,845,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 5,062,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 36.50.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
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233 La Salle Street, Chicago.
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36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester, AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Dividends.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1902, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1902, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due September 1st, 1902, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Bank book No. 154,898 issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Nellie Fleming. Finder please return to bank.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 30th day of August, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$359,390,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$359,390,089
Silver dollars	458,785,000	Silver certificates outstanding	458,785,000
Silver dollars of 1890	431,756		
Silver bullion of 1890	27,269,244	Treasury notes outstanding	27,701,000
Total	$845,876,089	Total	$845,876,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,035,001.35	
Gold certificates	53,422,116.00	
Standard silver dollars	12,800,489.00	
Silver certificates	5,779,609.00	
Silver bullion	3,360,736.74	
United States notes	5,491,068.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	84,654.00	
National banknotes	14,768,338.12	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,444,129.41	
Fractional currency	160.26	
Minor coin	614,140.39	
		$168,800,442.27
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,007,688.14	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,316,672.00	
Total	$126,324,360.14	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	214,820.56	
		126,539,180.70
Total		$295,339,622.97
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,454,103.86	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,599,887.56	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,735,165.42	
Post Office Department account	5,856,158.00	
Miscellaneous items	2,522,852.46	
		87,168,167.30
Available cash balance		$208,171,455.67

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,160,073.50	$26,582,231.11	$51,012,974.34
Internal revenue	680,724.01	17,525,368.43	39,143,492.84
Miscellaneous	420,695.24	4,498,213.34	7,755,036.72
Total receipts	$2,261,492.75	$48,605,812.88	$97,911,503.90
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	121,000.00	8,686,000.00	22,510,584.71
War	460,000.00	10,165,000.00	26,680,514.57
Navy	108,000.00	6,033,000.00	13,591,507.40
Indians	24,000.00	1,829,000.00	3,044,352.83
Pensions	32,000.00	13,662,000.00	25,154,634.20
Interest	25,000.00	2,275,000.00	6,481,973.80
Total expenditures	$770,000.00	$42,650,000.00	$99,463,567.51
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,491,492.75	5,955,812.88	*1,552,063.61
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	577,220.97	20,665,408.16	41,929,371.37
Internal revenue	696,777.41	21,268,700.66	49,006,891.25
Receipts from all sources last year	1,297,621.39	43,817,564.78	96,137,904.78
Expenditures last year	900,000.00	39,002,000.00	91,309,590.88
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,101,847.50	2,633,517.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	43,670.00	1,384,672.50	3,058,682.50
Notes received for current redemption	407,189.00	13,285,734.00	28,903,663.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,626,608.00	$5,257,590.00	$64,884,198.00
This fiscal year	720,970.00	178,250.00	899,220.00
This month	348,648.00	102,250.00	450,898.00
This day	41,920.00	2,300.00	44,220.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,626,608.00	5,257,590.00	64,884,198.00
This fiscal year	720,970.00	178,250.00	899,220.00
This month	348,648.00	102,250.00	450,898.00
This day	41,920.00	2,300.00	44,220.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:

Hobar R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Olcott
Albert C. Case	John R. Parsons
Adley Blake	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Bee	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris H. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward B. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
	Geo. Henry Warren

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

$400,000 5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds. Consolidated Coal Companies. Mines now operating net yearly profits over 5 per cent. on $1,200,000. Liberal terms for sale or underwriting. C. R. Hall, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 GRAND ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
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"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 7, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conform

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
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TEN PAGES.

THE NATION AND THE TRUSTS.

Our neighbor The Sun has ingeniously grouped together a series of extracts from speeches made by Mr. BRYAN two years ago in regard to the trusts and from recent speeches by President ROOSEVELT upon the same subject. It invites its readers "to perform the easy intellectual feat" of separating the thoughts of BRYAN from the thoughts of ROOSEVELT. The feat is not at all easy. Save in respect to one or two of the utterances quoted, and without the aid of memory, which easily identifies expressions used during the past week by the President, it would be impossible for the ordinary newspaper reader or even for the student of public affairs to say with certainty which is ROOSEVELT'S and which is BRYAN'S. The arguments used and the policies advocated are in the main identical.

The comparison is interesting but fruitless. The proof that their thoughts run in the same channel does not exalt or condemn either BRYAN or ROOSEVELT. In respect to some public questions both have been sound teachers, in respect to others both have been unsound. In the final analysis it is a question of intention and of power. Mr. BRYAN intends very much more, he would go further, he is more radical and unsafe than President ROOSEVELT. But the saving consideration is that the two men are equally powerless to enforce their ideas. It was for this reason that the country listened with calmness two years ago to Mr. BRYAN'S demand that the Constitution should be amended in such a way as to vest in Congress the power to control corporations within the States. The country knew very well that Mr. BRYAN would not be elected President. The country now listens with unruffled composure to the reiteration of that demand by President ROOSEVELT; a very great merger with a capitalization exceeding $100,000,000 is being perfected at the time when the President is advocating Federal control by constitutional amendment. The country knows and capitalists know that the President's party and Congress, which is in the control of the President's party, will not give sanction and effect to his recommendations.

It is worth while, though, to consider and picture forth what would be the probable condition of the public mind and of the country's industries if the suggestion of a constitutional amendment proceeded from a President having at his back a party and a Congress eager to adopt the indicated remedy, or if it proceeded from the candidate of such a party likely to come into the possession of full power through the suffrages of the people.

Our period of abounding prosperity would be abruptly terminated. Experience has taught us that it is fear of interference with business rather than the actual fact of interference that brings bad times and stagnation. The change in our political system Mr. ROOSEVELT advocates is so momentous and grave that no man could foretell what would happen under its working. Want of confidence in the future would deter capital from making commitments, the risks of business ordinarily taken would be declined, few contracts would be made save those absolutely necessary, mills and factories would greatly curtail their production and many of them shut down altogether, the wages of labor would be reduced and great numbers of workmen discharged, the prices of all securities would fall, their earning power would be greatly impaired, and in many cases wholly extinguished. Trade would suffer because of the lessened purchasing power of the people, markets would be stagnant, and idle money would accumulate in the banks. These conditions of depression would continue until the apprehended danger had been averted by the political action of the people, or until the country had accustomed itself to the exercise of the new Federal power.

In every Presidential and Congressional election there would be a recurrence in some measure of these evil conditions. The corporations of the country, the organizations under which a very great part of its enormous business is carried on, would be the stake in every National election. Convinced protectionists have a horror of what they call the deadening consequences of tariff tinkering. The revision of the tariff, however, would be a positive stimulant to business compared with the conditions created by a constitutional amendment which would compel the industries of the country to "dwell in the midst of alarms."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in rendering the opinion of the Supreme Court in Gibbons vs. Ogden, said:

> The genius and character of the whole Government seem to be that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the Nation, and to those internal concerns which affect the States generally; but not to those which are completely within a particular State, which do not affect other States, and with which it is not necessary to interfere for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the Government. The completely internal commerce of a State, then, may be considered as reserved for the State itself.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan of a constitutional amendment involves a change in "the genius and character of the whole Government." Before a remedy of that high potency is invoked it would seem to be incumbent upon the President and supporters of his plan to make it clear that no other remedy would avail. The States have absolute power over all their corporations. "The power to tax is the power to destroy." The plan of uniform legislation by the States in respect to trusts and combinations is, as the President truthfully says, difficult of application. But no man can declare it to be impossible until the effort to apply it has been conscientiously and earnestly made. The President might as well turn his attention to that plan, for the constitutional amendment he suggests will not be engrafted upon the organic law of the Nation until the trust evil becomes much more perilous and unbearable than it now is.

WHAT ARE THE COAL OPERATORS CONTENDING FOR?

Large editions of the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT'S interview relative to the issues of the coal strike have been printed for broadcast circulation in the mining districts, as an expression of the views of the operators and a definition of their attitude. With a proper allowance for the disposition of Mr. HEWITT to display exceptional literary facility in the discussion of economic and social problems, his views are always interesting and usually valuable; but the interview referred to seems as little adapted to serve the purposes of the operator in the education of the miner as it could well have been made. Primarily, Mr. HEWITT disclaims any connection with the coal trade, or other interest in the issues of the strike than is common to all citizens, with a proper concern for the public welfare. To the miner he is as much an "outsider" as the most persistently meddlesome of the priests or politicians who have negotiated for arbitration is to the operators. With the union miner his views will carry no more weight than would any other unauthoritative and ex-parte expression of opinion. That he will be in any way influenced by it in deciding his line of action is impossible. In adopting the language of the interview as an expression of their views and a definition of their attitude the operators pay a merited tribute to the venerable statesman and student of industrial problems, but incidentally discredit their own intelligence and cast doubt upon the ability of any one in their own councils to put the issues of the strike, as seen from the mine owners' point of view, squarely and intelligibly before the public, or to state for the information of the idle miner what they will do and what they will not do when work is resumed.

The position of the miner who is tired of the strike, distrustful of his leaders, and convinced that he can gain nothing of present or ultimate advantage from longer standing out is one of no little embarrassment. MITCHELL proclaims success at hand, and, being a magnetic speaker, may have inspired his following with some of the confidence he expresses. The silence of the operators and their apparent lack of a clear-cut and definite plan of action warrant the suspicion that perhaps they are wavering and will yield when sufficiently alarmed at the increasing popular indignation growing out of their refusal to make an honest effort to lift the embargo. The miner understands that the door is now open to him and that if ready to desert his union and apply for employment he may go to work, but such desertions in sufficient numbers to permit a general resumption would mean the dissolution of the union, with no guarantee that his employers would not oppress him in his individual helplessness. He may, and probably does, assume that advantage would be taken of the opportunity to rescind some of the concessions made two years ago and put him back in the position from which he has struggled with varying and limited success to emancipate himself. It is this uncertainty as to what will happen to him if the union is destroyed or made ineffective, which holds its membership together. The man of average courage is so constituted that he will fight to the death rather than accept the alternative of unconditional surrender to an enemy whose purposes are unknown and whose humanity is distrusted.

The situation calls for an explicit declaration from the mine owners of what they refuse to grant, what they are willing to grant, and what reforms, if any, they are prepared to introduce in the conduct of the business. Any uncertainty as to their purposes in dealing with labor in the future should be ended. If they know what they mean to do when work is resumed to make the position of labor satisfactory and put an end to the dissensions which have constantly arisen, their interests will be furthered by telling it; if they do not themselves know, it is time they found out and delegated to some one the formulation of a plan which by the signatures of all the operators can become in a sense the constitution of the anthracite trade. Mr. HEWITT'S interview does not serve this purpose in any respect. It gives the miner no reason which he will consider tangible for deserting his union in the hope of bettering his condition. The specific issues of the present strike are of very little interest to any one. The question of moment is: Have the mine owners learned anything during the past four months, and to what are they willing to commit themselves as to their plans for the future touching the interests of labor? Until they have made such a statement they cannot have the standing in public respect or in the confidence of the miners to which they doubtless consider themselves entitled. The conditions against which labor has been in revolt for years are such as indicate a conspicuous lack of capacity in industrial organization on the part of the leaders of the trade; an apparent disposition to continue these conditions exempt from interference or effective protest on the part of labor makes what is believed to be the position of the operators untenable.

"A LAND OF BOUNDLESS POSSIBILITIES."

The reports concerning the United States made by the Hon. MAX GOLDBERGER, Commercial Privy Councilor and member of the Industrial Committee for the Preparation and Consideration of Commercial and Political Measures, culminate in the statement that ours is a land veritably of "boundless possibilities." Although he expected to see great things, the testimony of his eye proved that they were even more astonishing than the forecast. His report throws light on public opinion in Germany concerning a land to which many hundred thousands of German emigrants directed their steps, because it often lays weight on matters we thought were known to all the world. That he should call attention to them means an amount of inattention to American affairs in the Fatherland which surprises one not a little. Apparently the German-Americans over here, with all their newspapers and home correspondence and visits to the Old World, have not been able to keep Germany posted on the movements and achievements going on. A shrewd guess may be hazarded that this is not due to lack of good-will or intelligence among Germans on this side, but to a lack of receptivity among Germans at home. In other words, the people of the old home have not been willing to hear, have not wished to learn, but, like the fabled ostrich, have preferred to bury their heads in the sand when danger was announced. Herr GOLDBERGER is waking them from their dream.

One point is not flattering to our pride, since he labors to show that it is not due to our natural resources alone that we are powerful, but to our enterprise, courage, and industriousness also. Those we took to be virtues understood, not qualities that required pointing out; but now comes Herr GOLDBERGER, the giftie to gie us to see oursels as ithers see us—and apparently, over in Germany, they have been regarding us as dwellers in a Schlaraffenland, where roast pig runs around with the carving knife in its back and potted pigeon flies into one's mouth.

He speaks of this country as one in which men of affairs are not hampered by a "narrowing bureaucracy"; but he also draws attention to the question whether the recent huge aggregations of capital have had time to prove their permanent quality; whether, to put it directly, the death of any one among a certain number of multimillionaires would not throw commerce and finance in general into confusion. But since he follows this with a tribute to the fairness and commercial honor of American business men and to their "nerves of steel"—in Germany the American business man is popularly supposed to be a confirmed dyspeptic—perhaps his fear of a panic over the death of one of our Captains of Industry is without good grounds.

One comfort he does give the home producers, namely, for many lines of manufacture the demand in America is so much greater than the supply that for years to come there will be no export to Europe. Doubtless reports like his reach a much wider circle of readers in Germany than reports by German Consuls stationed in the United States. The latter are not communicated to the press, and only special members of the commercial class receive copies of them. Herr GOLDBERGER'S description of the "golden mountains" in American trade, agriculture, and finance will do much to encourage the already large investment of German money in this country, and may also stimulate once more the languid current of German immigration.

INSURANCE RISKS AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The organizers of the World's Fair in St. Louis find themselves confronted with a difficulty of their own making, and which promises to operate powerfully against the success of the undertaking. If it should do so what the management will have learned in the school of experience will represent a very costly but eminently useful education. To insure the buildings and their contents, the rate which the companies will probably find it necessary to charge to protect themselves will be so high that large numbers of intending exhibitors will be likely to question whether the advantages of placing their costly exhibits at risk will be great enough to warrant either taking the chances of fire or paying what protection will cost. The insurance companies owe it to themselves and to their policy holders to stand firm in their refusal to be saddled with an unnecessary risk which usual rates of premium would not warrant them in assuming. Even the Missouri companies can no more afford to sacrifice the interests for which they are Trustees from considerations of local pride and patriotism than the St. Louis banks could afford to loan their capital and deposits on insufficient security for the same insufficient reason.

The fire underwriters, acting through a properly constituted committee, have endeavored from the inception of the enterprise to induce the management to plan and construct the buildings with intelligent reference to the minimization of the fire risk. Their recommendations appear to have been wholly disregarded. They expressed a desire that the electrical installation, including the miles of wiring for light and power transmission, should be done under the direction of an Inspector whose certification would satisfy the companies. The wiring is now being done by contract, without inspection and largely in violation of insurance rules. On June 4 a plan was submitted to the management for a system of water pipes and fire plugs. In the preparation of this plan the co-operation of the Water Department of St. Louis was secured, and they were approved as "adequate and not excessive" by the National Fire Protection Association. Thus far they have been ignored by the exposition managers. On the same date a request was made that provision be made for the insertion of fire stops in hollow vertical walls. In the one building lately completed no such stops have been used. On the 23d of June it was requested that the top of the water conduit be covered with earth or other incombustible material. To this no reply was made. So it has been from the first, and so it is now. The efforts of the underwriters to have the buildings made as safe as their character and contents will permit have been unavailing. The result is exactly what might have been expected.

The success of the exposition is to so great an extent dependent upon the co-operation of the insurance companies of the world, and their refusal to take what they know are extra hazardous risks will so heavily handicap the enterprise that the policy of the management may properly be characterized as midsummer madness. The least loss which could occur, should fire break out, is certain to be ruinous to the companies, and their refusal to make good the errors of the management by deliberate self-sacrifice would be approved by all right-minded persons. The undertaking has been badly managed from the first, and in nothing is this more conspicuous than in the treatment accorded the fire underwriters in their efforts to make the insurance of the buildings and their contents possible at rates which those needing protection could afford.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After years of desperate struggle, "Wood's Hole," that abhorrent product of snobbishness and stupidity, has at last, with the aid of the National Government, been driven practically out of print, and nowadays everybody has yielded, graciously or otherwise, to the powerful argument that Wood's Hole, being a hole and having been Wood's, should be called by its real name; just as Holmes's Hole, and Robinson's Hole, and half a dozen other Holes in the same region are called by their real names. But now arises a new trouble, and this time the National Government, if not exactly responsible for it, is at least an accessory before the fact. If the navy, while engaged in manoeuvres of great public interest, had not betaken a part of itself to the sheltered waters of Menemsha Bight, that name would have remained, as in the past, the exclusive property of the Martha's Vineyarders and of sailormen who, for one reason or another, resort to that region of people, that is, who know a bight when they see it, and who would never think of calling it a "light." But as Admiral HIGGINSON'S ships did go to Menemsha Bight, just around the corner from Gay Head, and as his proceedings had to be telegraphed all over the country, innumerable well-intentioned servants of the printing press have had an opportunity—which every one of them seized—to decide that the man who wrote "bight" simply must have meant "light," and to delude a helpless and credulous world of landsmen into the belief that our squadron has been doing all manner of things "off Menemsha Light." This has caused intense weariness to all nautical sharps, and considerable fatigue to those even moderately acute, but there seems to be no help for it. The Board of Geographical Names can hardly concern itself with a mistake so absurd, the Post Office Department is not affected, and no customs are involved to bring the Treasury officials into action. For ourselves, we can only ask our readers to assume, when next they find "Menemsha Light" in our accounts of the war game—and doubtless they will find it often—that what we mean is "Menemsha Bight," and that we would say so if fate and the Nature of Things didn't forbid.

—Nothing could better prove the importance of the automobile, both as a potential blessing and as an actual evil, than the fact that there has been not only formed, but legally incorporated, in a part of Long Island where "demons" of one color and another have congregated in especially large numbers, a society the sternly fixed intention of which is to deal with the so-called victims of the so-called speed madness as they deserve. Of course there are many incorporated societies for the suppression of this and that form of vice and folly, but the Long Island Highway Protective Society is, so far as we are aware, the first organized for the purpose of stopping or punishing the misuse of a newly invented means of transportation, and its formation is, therefore, a distinctly notable event—an event which certainly will be noted with apprehensive interest by all automobilists not really insane, and we doubt if there are many who are that. The vast majority, even of those afflicted with "speed madness," are not so mad as to expose themselves to inevitable arrest and heavy penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment. They are a reckless and vicious lot, ready enough to take large chances with the law as with their own lives, but as soon as the chance of escape is turned into the certainty of capture it will be found that they can restrain themselves like other people. The action of the Long Islanders is highly commendable. Their plans do not include the slightest interference with or limitation of reasonable and decent enjoyment of a delightful pleasure, and will be as popular with the automobilist who is also a good citizen as with that large part of the public which still goes afoot or rides in old-fashioned ways. At present towns enlightened enough to put and keep their roads in good condition—than which few evidences of high civilization are more convincing—find themselves particularly plagued by errant and irresponsible locomotives, while barbarian communities still content with frontier trails in place of highways remain safe and happy. That is an unendurable situation, and the formation of protective societies like Long Island's ought to be rapid.

—Not all ancient stories are false when they reappear with new details and new scenery, and when the place of reappearance is highly respectable it is only the oversmart, the fanatics of unbelief, that vaunt themselves on obstinate incredulity. Not of such are we, and hence do we fully credit a pleasing tale which we find in The Journal of the American Medical Association, and we present the same to our readers in full confidence that they, too, will hold it veracious. "A Kentucky farmer," it runs, "FILSON by name, lay sick with a fever so high that it notably heated the whole bed coverings. He was the bread winner of the family, but his wife was a resourceful woman. Seeing her husband's energies going altogether to waste in uselessly raising the local temperature of his immediate surroundings, the thought occurred to her of a way of utilizing them to her and her family's profit. Borrowing some four dozen eggs, she placed them in the bed, securing them from danger of breakage by some simple arrangement, and in due time hatched out in this novel incubator forty-four chickens, to the great delight of the father of the family and herself." So far The Journal of the American Medical Association tells its informant's tale without comment, but of his next statement—that when the Kentucky farmer, FILSON by name, had hatched the chickens, he at once and therefore recovered—it only goes so far as to say: "This is an allowable post-hoc conjuncture." The phrase is slightly enigmatic, but, however interpreted, it leaves the story intact so far as relates to the success of the Kentucky farmer in the rôle of the human incubator, and we join our learned contemporary in cordial congratulations to Mrs. FILSON on her "ingenious utilization of adversity." Possibly The Journal would not have spoken so coldly of the conjuncture if the latter had not suggested a method of treating fevers unrecognized by—and unprofitable to—the doctors. We all know what professional jealousy is, and how prompt it is to find fault with the discoveries of the laity—not meaning hens by "laity," either.

—Though the President, while in New England, is evidently among his friends, there is excuse for some slight apprehension in the arrival day after day of the news that in this or that town the enthusiastic crowd has been allowed to press close around and jostle him. This, to say the least of it, is undignified, and there is involved an appreciable amount of danger to the President and to the country. In the first place, panic always hovers over a closely packed multitude, no matter how wise or brave may be the individuals composing it, and in a sudden rush unintentional injury might be inflicted. In the second place, a crowd is the opportunity for the criminal and the madman, and we have already had of National tragedies more than enough. Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is quite competent to take care of himself, but President ROOSEVELT should submit to protection from obvious perils.

SHOULD OPERATE THE MINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all matters affecting the State the supreme thing to be considered is the good of the people. The coal strike is going to give new emphasis to this thought. It is not settled—if we may judge from the most recent statements—that the operators will not arbitrate. What is their duty, then? Exactly what it was before the strike commenced, to protect the interests and promote the good of the people from whom they derive their property and, may we add, their prosperity? The operators who own the mines are trustees and not absolute owners of a State possession, namely, the coal fields, and they hold it not for their own weal, but for the common good.

It is their duty to operate the mines at all hazards, and it is the duty of the State to see that in doing so they are protected. The miners, with all good citizens, owe certain duties to the State. They demand certain rights of the State, and woe be to the State that does not accord those rights. This is the time for the miners to fulfill their obligations as citizens of a great State.

The people have a right to insist upon each party involved in the strike doing its duty. When one member of the body suffers all suffer, so in the body politic when a given class takes an arbitrary step resulting in the advance of an everyday necessity, all suffer in some degree, and the greatest sufferers are the poor.

However protracted the strike may be one thing should be demanded, and that is our rights, and our rights in this instance is coal and of the right sort.

Principal Fairbairn tells an incident of corn-law times. He says: "My grandfather owned a little farm of a hundred-odd acres, and he farmed the land he owned. During those times the proprietors cried 'Let us have more protection.' One day the great lord of the neighborhood came to visit him, and to ask him to sign a petition praying that still higher duties might be imposed, and the old man said, 'No! I will not sign.' 'What! not sign? It will enhance the value of your land.' 'Sir,' was the reply, 'I will never enhance the value of my land at the expense of the people's food.'"

This is the spirit we should expect in this struggle and in this age, but what do we see? both parties by their actions enhancing the value of coal at the expense of the people's comfort.

ROBERT SCOTT.
High Mount, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1902.

NOT BOUND TO WORK MINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 27th inst. you conclude in to me an unsatisfactory declaration of what you deem fact. You say this in conclusion:

> Meanwhile, however, such uncertainty as may exist as to what the union really demands does not in any sense absolve the operators from their obligation to mine coal—without union labor if they can, with union labor on its own terms if they must.

Is there any such binding obligation? I say no. And I am unwilling to believe that any experienced business man will differ with me. Having invested my money in any branch of manufacture, I cannot see any sensible reason why I should continue that manufacture indefinitely at a loss. The consumers of my goods—say the public—may be temporarily or permanently inconvenienced by my action, but as a business man, whose interest must I consider first, my own or others? My duty is plainly due to myself and those dependant on me first, then to my fellow-men, the public.

This to me is simply hard, common sense, and not to be accounted selfishness or greed. If I were a coal operator I could not do what you demand. I think you have not reached the true conclusion.

DANIEL A. CLARKE.
New York, Aug. 28, 1902.

PROTECTION FOR MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read all of THE TIMES'S editorials upon the subject of the coal strike, and familiar with its customary fairness, I must confess I have been surprised and chagrined at its departure, as I have considered it, from that course.

I have wondered why you have ignored (at least I have no recollection of your consideration of the point) any reference to that feature of the situation which has existed from the day the strike was declared, and to which Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, in his most exhaustive letter, which you published yesterday, thus alludes:

> "What is wanted to end this destructive conflict is not arbitration, but the stern repression of violence and the assured protection of the miners who desire to earn a livelihood. To this protection they are entitled, and the Government, which fails to afford it is a reproach to republican institutions."

Had this protection, by the State of Pennsylvania, been accorded the thousands of miners who did not wish to strike, the day the strike was declared, in my humble opinion, that strike would not have existed one week, and coal would have been as plentiful and as cheap as it ever has been. Let the authorities of Pennsylvania do their duty, irrespective of the possibility of losing some votes thereby, and the coal mines will open to-morrow.

ANTI-ARBITRATION.
Middletown, Conn., Aug. 27, 1902.

MINERS SHOULD INCORPORATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is not a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, in fact he shares the common belief that we are often afflicted with too much law. Nevertheless the weak point in the attitude of the coal miner evidently is that the body with which he is affiliated has no legal status, and that such action as he may jointly and justly resolve upon is deprived of that appeal which the action of legally constituted bodies must always command, whereas, by placing himself in obedience to and under the sanction of the law, the miner could effectively parry thrust for thrust and sell his labor just as the coal baron now sells his coal.

For if it is permissible and right that the barons (whoever they may be) shall incorporate and combine to put a price upon coal—assuming it to be their private property—is it not equally permissible and right for the miner to incorporate and combine to put a price upon labor—assuming it to be his private property?

And then, instead of the cudgel, the weapon of the "striker" might prove to be the longer, the stronger, and the keener of the two, for every skilled miner would want to be enrolled, and mines can never be operated without miners, for in perfect union there is great strength.

PERCY A. McGEORGE.
West Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 27, 1902.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't you think that your editorial contention that the operators having a paramount duty to perform toward the public in beginning to mine coal and being unable to start up with non-union labor should, therefore, accept the other course and submit to arbitration has its limits? Suppose it were true that a concession of the unions' demands would actually work a loss to the mine owners, do you think they should rise superior to such a consideration and mine coal simply for the pleasure of keeping the public warm? And if the operators' statement that such concession would very seriously cripple them be true, is not the difference between the facts and the supposition brought forward above one of degree rather than kind?

But you will say arbitration is the method by which the operators' statements will be confirmed or denied. Yes, and the rules of arbitration are that those who agree to it must abide by its decision. One arbiter who allowed himself to be ruled by sentiment rather than reason could force upon the operators a condition of things which in truth might cause a panic of no mean proportions. The union has everything to gain by arbitration and nothing to lose. Would it not be better for Mr. Mitchell to take advantage of the opportunity offered him by the operators to examine their books, and, if they failed to disclose the conditions of things claimed by the operators, cannot you imagine their untenable position.

G. G. B.
Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1902.

DEFENDS THE FRENCH PREMIER'S POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day on the French Premier is a plain and clear distortion, a misunderstanding of French political life and necessity. The opinions of some journalists abroad or at home, who would oppose a republican régime, show how illogical they are when the vital question of to be or not to be is brought clearly and openly before a befogged public.

The fault for the removal of the Sisters, whom I have every reason to personally and strongly cherish, esteem, and admire for their devotedness, abnegation, fortitude, and religion, brutal as their removal appears or is, does not, cannot, terrify those who govern France. Premier Combes undertook a bold, a distasteful task by forcing hypocrites to unmask their batteries against the republic. The Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, &c., were lying in wait, preparing another onslaught, just as they did before in the Panama scandal, the Boulanger affair, and the Dreyfus case.

Time and history will take those parties to task for having once more tried the patience of the good, earnest, and candid people, who were at a loss to understand the meaning of those public demonstrations. History will also brand them as the worst enemies of their native land, because of their efforts to sow divisions, opposing the laws of their country by means of irresponsible and candid souls, who were humbugged by religious and political quacks.

PROF. E. COULON.
New York, Aug. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Without Rest.

Hicks—Did you get the peaceful rest in camp that you expected?

Wicks—No; you see, we sat up all night playing jokes on one another.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Fixing the Limit.

"Would you like a half-size or a quarter view?" asked the photographer.

"Better gimme one o' the quarter kind, I reckon," replied the rural party from the uncut grass. "Fifty cents air tew much fer a picture."—Chicago News.

The Suburbanite's Discovery.

"Of all bodily ailments," said the suburbanite, "I think ague is the most paradoxical."

"How paradoxical?" inquired Citiman.

"It gives you the shake, and sticks right to you."—Philadelphia Press.

Full Directions.

"Your husband is a floorwalker in a department store, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"Then, why don't you have him get up and walk the floor with the baby when she cries?"

"I can't wake him up. When I shake him and tell him what's the matter he mumbles something about soothing syrup in the drug department three aisles down, and then goes to snoring again."—Chicago Tribune.

IN SEPTEMBER.

There is music that entrances—bells ding-dongin' in the glades,
An' a sweet song in the rattle of the dryin' fodder blades;
Ef the world has aught of worry, you're not carin' overmuch
As you pull the watermillons might-nigh bustin' at your touch!
Fer ef there's one perfect season it is Autumn as a rule,
When the days is gittin' shorter an' the nights a little cool.

At such times your memory rises an' brings back past dreams to you,
Like the scents of lavender stealin' from the keepsakes hid from view;
You recall the sweetheart faces in the quaint, old-fashioned days,
With the cheeks that held pink roses makin' fair the country ways;
An' you feel the early raptures 'fore your heart had wound er scar—
Say, when Sallie played the dulcimer an' Jennie the guitar.

Why, you think of Lijey Dunlap, 'Zekel Jinkins, and the boys,
Somehow mixed in fadeless colors with the pictur's of old joys;
An' half listen to their laughter, an' half see 'em raise again
Them 'ere towers poets give the name of castles built in Spain—
Till your eyes git sorter watery spite of sneer an' ridercule,
When the days is gittin' shorter an' the nights a little cool.

Heigh-ho! Them old times is over an' the old songs no more sung—
Fer this rag-time drivel shames the strains we heard when we wus young!
Still there's one old fogy yearnin' fer the sentimental airs,
An' the friendships that wuz holier than he's since found anywheres;
An' he sends across the distance sighs fer Autumn's lyin' fer—
Say, when Sallie played the dulcimer an' Jennie the guitar.

WILL T. HALE.

DEVERYISM DENOUNCED BY REV. MR. PADDOCK

Ninth District Voters Warned Against the ex-Chief.

The Clergyman Cautioned Against Preaching Politics, but He Declared It Time to Speak Against an "Outrage."

The members of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, expected to listen to an interesting sermon yesterday morning, because it had been announced that the rector, the Rev. R. L. Paddock, would preach on the moral aspects of the Devery-Goodwin-Sheehan fight in the Ninth Assembly District. The sermon, however, was of a general character, and the references to the political contest were remote. In fact the sermon was of a preparatory nature, as the clergyman announced that he would discourse at the evening service the existing state of affairs in the district.

At the morning service the rector said that reformers are misunderstood generally, and accused of false motives and sensationalism. He had occasion to learn that, he said, in the course of his work on the east side, many people having accused him of a desire to seek notoriety, when the fact was that he was really forced to take the measures he did because conditions existing there tended to nullify his work along educational and religious lines.

As an example of the dangers that confront reformers, he told of an interview he had with a public official. He told him that he intended to make him enforce the law in accordance with the oath taken. He said in response the official had threatened that, if he did, means would be found to blacken his (the clergyman's) reputation.

Referring to politics he said:

"I have hesitated to speak of affairs in this district both because I am too young and because I am a new-comer in the district. I also wish to have it clearly understood that this pulpit does not stand for anything approaching politics, except in most extraordinary circumstances. I have been warned that I would lose my influence if I should attempt to preach upon politics. But no one else has spoken, and it is necessary that some one should speak out."

At the evening service Mr. Paddock said:

"I want to-night to say a few words, and I hope they will be strong ones, in reference to a crisis which is, or seems to me to be, a disgrace to our district, our city, our State, and our Nation. It shows a tendency that is present not only in this district, but throughout the country. It presents responsibilities that must be met, or there is danger that the customs of those that have gone before us may be swept away. Money and a certain vulgar, brutal wit and push may carry ordinarily sane people off their feet—may lead them to do that which would be a shame to them to do that which would cause their children to lose their pride in their fathers.

"What is it for which this—I hesitate to use the term from the pulpit, but the people use it—this Deveryism stands? It has come in the past three or four years to stand for all that is vicious, all that is corrupt, all that is degrading in civil life, especially in the case of a public servant, sworn to administer and honestly enforce the law of which he was elected or appointed the keeper. Not only all that is inefficient, ignorant, wasteful of the public funds, but positive and criminal bribery, blood money, the encouragement of anarchy, the promotion of vice and destitution, a danger to your home and to mine, and ruin absolute and complete, if allowed to control and to rule.

"A bad man can do an immense amount of harm by simply doing bad things. A bad man, with bad motives, doing what seems to be good, is the most pernicious and degrading influence that I know of. If a bad man has the wit, by circuitous methods, to degrade the political standards of your family; if they fail to realize that they are receiving his favors when he offers what in the days of Rome were called 'Bread and the Circus'; it is time to call a halt. It is time not only to begin a campaign against him, but to begin a crusade, based on a common, spontaneous desire to down this viciousness and discourage the effrontery of a bad man that sets himself up for a leader of the people.

"What brought about the possibility of this outrage being proposed? Ten months ago this man was almost in danger of his life, the people were so outraged against him. I have myself heard people express wonder that the citizens were so law-abiding as not to hang him. Yet now he proposes that he be given power and a public office. It is manifest that degrading influences have been at work for years. Barren propositions have been made before, but not such effrontery as this.

"What will this lead to if it be possible that Deveryism should be now triumphant? Think of the shame we would all feel the taunts, well deserved, from our friends in other districts. It is criminal not to speak out against allowing ourselves to be brought under the hands of despots, of giving power to one who would make slaves of us, would encourage vice, gambling hells, brothels, and all that goes with them right here in our own district if he has done it before in districts that he controlled, how much more will he do it here as a leader absolutely in control? He has already threatened to enter the State councils and try to dictate a policy that he and his henchmen know to be degrading. If we do not care enough for our own homes and district, then I think an appeal might be made in the name of our country. We are not seeking trouble, but it is forced upon us.

"The least of us can speak out in our homes and among friends to influence others. We can tell our shopkeepers that they encourage this thing by keeping in their windows placards and pictures of the man who stands for all that is Deveryism. Let the issue be squarely presented. Let the people realize that they are fighting for morality."

EX-CHIEF DEVERY INDORSED.

Central Labor Union Declares "As Leader He Will Recognize All the People."

The Central Labor Union at its bi-monthly meeting yesterday in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, indorsed the candidacy of William S. Devery for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth Assembly District by adopting a preamble and resolution. Among other things the preamble says:

"It has been shown by William S. Devery's past record, his public statements, and his actions that as leader he will recognize all the people, knowing neither race, creed, color, nor religion, but will work for the best interest and welfare of all the people."

Ex-Chief Devery was busily occupied for some time at his Arverne home yesterday in receiving reports in person, by telephone, and telegraph concerning the barbecue and beefsteak dinner he is to give to-day to voters in the Ninth District at the foot of West Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets.

Frank Mertel, who was selected to fill the rôle of chef, wanted to get the fires started at 4 o'clock, but it was some hours later before all was in readiness.

To Aid Canadian-South African Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Elder, Dempster & Co. offered free passage from Canada to Liverpool to any person whose object in coming to England is the development of trade between Canada and South Africa. The Allan liner Ontarian will leave Montreal on Oct. 18 to start the new monthly service between Canada and South Africa.

BOERS SUFFER FROM BRITISH RED TAPE

Have Great Trouble in Getting Their Claims Settled.

Those Who Surrendered Early in the War Likely to Fare Worse than Those Who Continued Fighting.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says that the burghers who surrendered in the earlier period of the war and gave up their stock to the military in exchange for receipts are finding the greatest difficulty in getting their claims settled by the military authorities, whose system of compensation is conducted on the strictest pettifogging lines.

Until their direct claims are settled the burghers are not supposed to be entitled to apply for general compensation out of the £3,000,000 appropriated for this purpose, the distribution of which also is administered by the civil authorities. Thus the Boers who surrendered early are likely to fare worse than those who continued fighting.

The correspondent suggests that the civil authorities take over the military claims and conduct the whole business through one organization, debiting the War Office with those claims obviously belonging to the military. He adds that the existence of two organizations has in some cases been the cause of injustice to the burghers, and in others of fraud against the Government.

TO DISCUSS RHODESIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that three Directors of the British Chartered Company—Alfred Beit, Mr. Mitchell, and Dr. Jameson—will proceed in a short time to Rhodesia, in order to discuss local political affairs with the people. It is believed that the Directors are in a position to assure the people of Rhodesia that their interests will not be overlooked when the time arrives for a general adjustment of the political system of South Africa.

BOER LEADERS BACK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Gens. De Wet, Botha, and De la Rey and Mr. Fischer arrived here yesterday from The Hague.

Heavy rain was falling when they arrived, and they received no demonstration.

The papers this morning publish editorial articles strongly urging the Government to refuse further to negotiate with the Boer Generals, or at least to decline to grant them any further concessions.

It is understood that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is coming to London to confer with the Generals.

TAX ON KAFIRS DOUBLED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, has just issued at Pretoria a new ordinance in regard to the taxation of natives, under which every male adult and every married native woman must pay, after Sept. 1, an annual capitation tax of $10.

This is, roughly speaking, double the amount of the capitation tax collected under the Boer régime, and it will doubtless lead to much murmuring.

ANOTHER HITCH IN CHINA.

Commercial Treaty with Great Britain Not Yet Signed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The signature of the British-Chinese treaty has been postponed, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, because the edict issued last Friday does not ratify the formal agreement made by the Taotai Sheng and Sir James L. Mackay (the British Commissioner) regarding the appropriation of surtax funds for the use of the Provincial Governments and the stipulation that these funds shall not be pledged for foreign loans.

The edict, ignoring Sheng's memorial and the views of the Yang-tse Viceroys, while duly recording the abolition of the likin, refers the surtax question for consideration to the Board of Revenues.

Sheng, says the correspondent, attributes the issue of this unfortunate document to the ignorance of the Chinese Foreign Office, and he hopes that an amendment will immediately be forthcoming.

The correspondent thinks, however, that the incident is a bad augury of the intentions of the Chinese honestly to perform the conditions of the new treaty.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31.—The British-Chinese commercial treaty has not yet been signed. Sir James L. Mackay, representing Great Britain, and the other Commissioners met yesterday for the purpose of signing the treaty. It was then found that the imperial decree empowering the Chinese Commissioner to sign was unsatisfactory, and the British representative refused his signature.

This postponement has caused surprise, as it was supposed that everything was settled, and Sir James Mackay had arranged to leave Shanghai. He has now canceled his passage, and is awaiting further communication from Pekin.

The complication is partly due to the fact that a decree abolishing the likin was issued before the arrangements for the imposition of a surtax in its stead had been completed. The Chinese are also understood to be seeking a loophole which will enable them to repudiate the treaty later should they find it necessary to do so.

Sir James Mackay to-day said that the terms of the treaty were not questioned, but that the matter at issue was the interpretation of the decree.

BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

Russia Said to Have More Right in the North than Great Britain in the South of the Shah's Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Novoe Vremya, in an article quoted by the Odessa correspondent of The Times, comments on a recent editorial in The Times on Great Britain, Russia, and Persia.

It says that the British wrongly think that their rôle in South Persia is the same as the Russian rôle in the north of that country. Whether or not Great Britain admits that the north of Persia is exclusively within the Russian sphere of influence is a matter of indifference to Russia, because such influence is founded on contiguity to Russian territory.

But, says the Novoe Vremya, Great Britain cannot say the same regarding Southern Persia. Though for the moment Great Britain plays the leading rôle there, it is possible that the Germans will deprive her in a few years of a considerable portion of her influence.

The article says that with the completion of the Bagdad Railway and its exit at Koweit British prestige in Southern Persia may fall completely.

IN MEMORY OF RENAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the people of Ernest Renan's birthplace, Tréguier, have decided to erect a statue of the famous author and to name a street after him.

Ernest Renan was born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, on Feb. 27, 1823.

WHY THE KING OF ITALY DID NOT VISIT VIENNA.

Austrian Paper Says the Pope's Intolerance Prevented It—The King's Speech on the Dreibund.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Vienna news sheet Information, in an article quoted by The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital, says that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy intended to visit the European capitals last year, but delayed his journey in the hope of coming to an understanding with the Austrian Court.

The paper says that the Italian Ambassador at Vienna was definitely instructed to prepare an exchange of visits between the Italian and Austrian monarchs. The project, however, was frustrated owing to the intolerance of the Pope, who stated that he would only receive the Emperor as a guest of the Vatican.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says that sober French opinion, in its comments on the speeches of Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel at the dinner at Potsdam, is chiefly struck by the phrase of the King of Italy concerning "this old alliance, which public opinion now recognizes as the emblem of peace and its most efficient safeguard."

It is thought that the word "now" indicates clearly, but discreetly, that there was a time when the Triple Alliance had another character.

It has been generally supposed that King Victor Emmanuel's omission of Vienna from the capitals he has visited is the result of the close relations between the Austrian Emperor and the Holy See. The etiquette of Courts demands that if one sovereign visits another the latter must return the courtesy. If the Italian King went to Vienna, therefore, Emperor Francis Joseph would be obliged to pay a visit to Rome soon afterward.

But if the Emperor visited Rome as the guest of the King of Italy his action would offend the Pope, as the Holy See is not yet reconciled to the Italian monarchy and particularly resents its possession of Rome.

This explanation of a slight which, paid by the King of Italy to one of his allies, has led to a great deal of discussion in diplomatic circles, is generally, but not universally, accepted. According to some recent dispatches from Vienna, it does not quite dispose the uncomfortable sense of partial isolation felt in Austria. Nor, remarks one correspondent, is that feeling diminished by remarks such as that recently made by the Tribuna of Rome to the effect that "if Italy were to transfer her support to the Dual Alliance the two central European powers would be placed in a position of unquestionable inferiority, so that a victory by them in a future war would be almost impossible."

ITALIAN KING STARTS FOR HOME.

He and the Kaiser Repeatedly Embrace at the Railway Station.

POTSDAM, Aug. 31.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who has been visiting Emperor William, started for home to-day.

The King and the Emperor drove together to the Wild Park Station. There the leave-taking of the monarchs was most cordial, and they embraced each other repeatedly. Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick, and Count von Bülow (the Imperial Chancellor) were on the station platform to bid farewell to the King, and a large crowd cheered the departing guest.

The King stood at a window of the railroad carriage waving his hand to the Emperor as long as the train was in sight.

It is said that as a result of the King's visit to Emperor William Italy has secured certain concessions she desired in connection with the commercial treaty with Germany.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Aug. 31.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here this evening. He inspected the Thirteenth Prussian Hussars, of which organization he is Honorary Colonel, and later dined with the Hussar officers.

His Majesty resumed his journey to Italy at 9 o'clock.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS DESERT.

Government Loses 550 Men, Who Join the Rebels—Ciudad Bolivar to be Bombarded Again.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Aug. 31.—News from an official source has reached here confirming previous reports that last Friday 550 men of the Venezuelan Army, who formed the vanguard of the Government forces near Ocumare, deserted to the revolutionists. They took their arms and equipment with them and carried their chief, Gen. Castillo, a prisoner to the enemy.

The 600 Government soldiers who have been trying to re-establish traffic on the German railroad from Caracas to Valencia were repeatedly interrupted by the insurgents last Thursday and Friday, and the latter day they were defeated by a detachment of insurgents near Los Teques. The town of Los Teques is now in the hands of the insurgents.

The Vice President of Venezuela, during the absence of President Castro at Cua, is domiciled in the Presidential Palace, Miraflores, which is situated on a hill in Caracas and commands the city. Last Thursday night the Vice President's guard heard a shot in the vicinity of Miraflores and at once began firing their rifles on the city from their position on the stone platform surrounding the palace. The people of Caracas were very much alarmed for some time.

It is learned here that the Venezuelan Government has given orders to Gen. Anguren, President of the State of Maracaibo, to turn over the Presidency to Gen. Olivares; Gen. Anguren has refused to obey this order, and complications are feared.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 31.—News reached here from Carapino, Venezuela, this morning that the Government General Velutini would leave Carapano to-day with three gunboats and 500 men to bombard a second time Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco River, which is still in the hands of the revolutionists.

Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, was bombarded by the Venezuelan gunboats Bolivar and Restaurador last week, and many persons were killed or wounded. About 600 shells were fired into the city.

British subjects at Ciudad Bolivar have requested that a British warship be sent for their protection.

ALIENS IN PERIL IN CHINA.

PEKING, Aug. 31.—The foreign legations here are receiving reports from Sze-Chuen Province that the rebellion there is constantly spreading.

Foreigners in the province are in great danger.

Duelist Dismissed from German Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a dispatch from Gumbinnen, East Prussia, saying that Lieut. Hildebrandt, the pardoned duelist, has been dismissed from the army on account of the ovation given to him some time ago at Gumbinnen upon the occasion of his pardon. For participation in this ovation Cas von Frankenberg and Lieut. Numbauer have already been dismissed from the service.

Prof. Virchow Taken to Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Prof. Virchow, the famous scientist, who is gravely ill and is hardly expected to live, was brought here to-day from Harzburg in an ambulance. Hopes are still entertained that the professor may rally from his illness.

EXCITED WORSHIPPERS AT OCEAN GROVE

Greatest Day Ever Experienced at the Camp Meeting.

Women Became Hysterical and a Man on the Platform Danced and Shouted—Last Sunday Services of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 31.—Religious excitement of the most intense sort permeated the camp grounds to-day from the time the first of the thirteen services was held, at 5:45 A. M. until nearly 10 P. M., when the final prayers were said, the last hymns were sung, and the shouts of the happy Methodists were silenced. It has been the greatest camp meeting Sunday Ocean Grove has ever experienced.

The feature of the day was the annual love feast in the Auditorium at 9 A. M. The structure seats 10,000, and there is room on the platform and in the choir loft for 1,000 more. Long before the time for starting the unique service, each seat was occupied, hundreds occupied camp stools, and thousands stood up outside the building. It was the greatest congregation of this or any other Summer.

The love feast continued for one hour and twenty minutes and within that time more than 200 testimonies were given, leading off with Bishop Fitz Gerald and winding up with that of a colored brother, who said he had lost his Sunday breakfast in order to be present and partake of the spiritual feast. The testimonies were short, pointed, and earnest. Many of the participants sang, while others shouted and danced, owing to the intensity of emotion.

Among those who spoke were A. H. De Haven, a banker, of New York; Recorder Thomas P. Day of Kearny, N. J.; Gen. Patton of Columbia, Penn., who declared he had been a church member for seventy-five years; the Rev. Dr. O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Frost of Pennsylvania, who said he had forsaken sin sixty-three years ago. Among those who gave testimonies were Methodists, Presbyterians, United Brethren, and Episcopalians.

Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, raised the enthusiasm to the shouting point by singing "Wondrous Grace," and Henrietta Lunn, a colored Episcopalian from New York, followed with a weird negro hymn. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Loper, the singing evangelists of Camden, brought out a volley of "hallelujahs" by their rendition of "When I Got to the End of the Way," and Mrs. John R. Fitch of Philadelphia caused the congregation to weep and shout alternately by her singing of the old-fashioned hymn, "Let the Meetin' Go On."

Twenty persons were on their feet at one time in the building and several times two or three different hymns were sung simultaneously. Occasionally an aged brother insisted on speaking too long, and he was silenced by the choir and congregation singing a lively hymn. A man on the platform announced that he was a railroad engineer, and became so happy that he danced and shouted at the top of his voice. Women became hysterical and others wept until the tears rolled down their cheeks.

Some one started the hymn, "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder I'll Be There." The lively chorus was repeated several times. A clergyman on the platform waved a handkerchief. That was the signal for others to do so, and in a twinkling thousands were waving handkerchiefs. A similar scene was never witnessed before at Ocean Grove.

There was no intermission between the love feast and the morning service. The devotions were conducted by the Rev. A. G. Kynett, a Presiding Elder of the Philadelphia Conference. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith of California, the recognized leader of the holiness movement. His text was: "And ye are complete in Him." Dr. Smith preached again in the Young People's Temple in the afternoon. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Clarence B. Strouse of Philadelphia. At the close of his discourse the ministers gathered inside the altar rail and an old-fashioned revival service was held.

Owing to the love feast, the three regular meetings in the Young People's Temple, Tabernacle, and Chapel were abandoned at 9 A. M., but the other regular services were carried on as usual. Vice President Ballard had charge of the meeting on the strand, and Evangelist Yatman had charge of the vesper meeting.

The final meeting is to be held to-morrow morning in the Auditorium. At 9 o'clock Bishop Fitz Gerald and his assistants will observe the ordinance of infant baptism, and then the leaders of the various meetings will tell of the work accomplished during the past ten days. Afterward a line will be formed for the annual "March around Jerusalem." Bishop Fitz Gerald and his cabinet and the members of the Camp Meeting Association will lead the procession.

SERVICE ON THE THISTLE.

Guests on the Atlantic Yacht Club's Flagship Give $400 for Children's Home.

On board the schooner yacht Thistle, the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club, off Sea Gate at noon yesterday, members of the Club, Captains of other yachts, and near-by cottagers attended a religious service, at which the ritual of the Episcopal Church was used. During the morning the sailors prepared the deck for the service. An altar was erected, flags were run out, and a broad awning was spread. Club members in uniform and ladies in summery gowns accentuated the pretty effect of the scene.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. George Weed Barhydt, and the music was under the direction of Dr. Gerrit Smith, the following soloists being heard: Soprano, Mrs. Gerrit Smith; contralto, Miss Helen Niebuhr; tenor, Everard Calthrop; bass, Edward Bromberg; 'cellist, Hans Kronold; organists, Frank Hastings and Bauman Lowe. A vocalion was used during the service. Buck's Te Deum in E flat was sung and the hymn after the Gospel was "America."

Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer, O God" was sung at the offertory, which was for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society Home on Gravesend Bay. Instead of plates or baskets, one of the prize mugs won by the Thistle was passed for the reception of the alms, which consisted almost exclusively of bank notes, and amounted to $400.

Those present at the service attended upon the invitation of Robert E. Tod, Commodore of the club.

DR. MACARTHUR'S SERMON.

President Roosevelt Praised for the Sentiments Expressed in His Recent Addresses.

On the right of the reading desk of Calvary Baptist Church, Forty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, last evening, was a table on which was a basket that had been filled with an assortment of Summer fruit and foliage. "A Basket of Summer Fruit" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's sermon. He said that the sermon was not intended as an answer to his assistant's discourse on the previous Sunday. It had been planned two weeks before the Rev. Mr. Morse's sermon.

The most important fruit he found in his basket, he said, was National prosperity. He found also another great cluster of fruit—political fruit.

"I have talked to all persons of the various political faiths and religious creeds," he said, "and I have found everywhere a great unanimity of opinion when it comes to our President. Not one word against him or his has come to me."

Dr. MacArthur praised President Roosevelt, and particularly his abilities as an orator, and the sentiments expressed by him in his addresses in New England.

"Our President is a preacher," he declared. "It is not possible for him to speak without assuming the role of either preacher or teacher. There is not a man on this planet who has achieved so much as our President."

Other fruits referred to by the preacher were intellectuality, missionary service, and the Gospel.

DEDICATION AT CONEY ISLAND.

Service Conducted in the Church of Our Lady of Solace.

The dedication service of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, on West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, was conducted yesterday by Bishop McDonnell, who was assisted by a large number of priests. More than a thousand persons attended. The building was formerly a dance hall, owned by the Nassau Railroad Company that gave the property to the Rev. Francis Brophy, rector, about two years ago.

The sermon in English was preached by the Rev. C. A. Splinter, head of the Dominican order in the Eastern States, and the one in Italian by the Rev. John Vogel of Brooklyn. About twenty-five priests sat within the chancel rail. The musical service was elaborate.

Vesper services were conducted by the Rev. Father Barrett. The church is free from debt, and plans are under way for the building of the rector's house.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—There was another large crowd at the Casino this evening, when Mullaly's Orchestra gave a concert. Every seat on the piazzas and grounds was occupied, and the grillrooms and clubrooms were crowded with diners. Mrs. E. Moore Robinson entertained 34 guests, Mrs. Craig Biddle 28, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer 18. Others giving dinners were Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Ramon Guiteras, George A. Huhn, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Coster, and Count de Peringuey.

Miss Leary gave a dinner for sixteen at her cottage in honor of Mrs. Antonio Yznaga. White flowers were the decorations for the tents on the lawn, and American Beauty roses were used in many vases for the drawing room and elsewhere. After the dinner there was a musicale.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman gave a dinner at her cottage for sixteen guests, the table decorations being American Beauty roses in silver vases.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest had a company of friends at dinner at the Train villa.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave her usual Sunday night dinner and musicale.

Col. John Jacob Astor gave a luncheon and sailing party on the Nourmahal, entertaining sixty guests, who were seated at four tables. After the luncheon the yacht went outside to give the diners a short sea voyage, and if possible to see the fleet which is to attack the forts in the vicinity.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at luncheon at Ocean View. Beautiful decorations were supplied for the table, the color being bright pink, with feathery greens. In the cottage and on the piazzas were palms and other plants.

J. J. Van Alen entertained at luncheon at Wakehurst, Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon, and Eugene Higgins entertained on the steam yacht Varuna.

Edward Fairfax of New York is a guest of Gibson Fahnestock at the latter's cottage on Harrison Avenue.

F. D. Cochrane is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

R. J. Roston is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson.

R. F. Carman and family of Huntington, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Sproul, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Roplin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kaufmann, F. W. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nova, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fleischmann, Arnold Sampled, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Clarke, J. Holdenstein, S. P. Holdenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hennessy, M. J. Monheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Waltz, and S. Holin of New York have arrived here.

Knapton—MacDonald.

In the presence of their friends and relatives, James H. Knapton, who holds an important mercantile position in this city, and Miss Lillian E. MacDonald were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Howard K. Barlow officiating. The bride, who was dressed in white satin and carried a bouquet, was given away by her brother, Robert MacDonald, and was attended by Miss Lillie Kenney. Milton C. Nellis was the best man. A wedding supper, served at the home of Mrs. Althans, sister of the bride, followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Knapton started on an extensive tour, their first stop to be at Adams, Mass., where is the home of the father of the bridegroom.

GRAND DUKE BORIS DEPARTS.

Expects to Stay at Newport Until After the Horse Show—Guest at Mrs. Goelet's Dinner.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia departed yesterday for Newport. Chevalier de Schaack, the Duke's private secretary, was unable to accompany the party because of illness. He was unable to leave his bed at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, but it was said that his illness is not serious. He may join the Duke in a few days, if he is able to make the trip.

The Duke and five companions left the hotel a few minutes before 1 o'clock and rode to the Grand Central Station, where they took the New Haven train for Providence.

R. T. Crane, Jr., and his brother, C. R. Crane, who entertained the Duke in Chicago, and who have been stopping at the Holland House, departed yesterday also, the former going to Chicago and the latter to Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Grand Duke Boris arrived here to-day, being brought by Cornelius Vanderbilt on board the steam yacht Mirage from Providence. He will remain until after the Horse Show, and will be entertained by the Summer residents.

This evening Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner in his honor at her villa on the cliffs. Thirty guests were present. The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

THE AUSTRIAN MANOEUVRES.

Begin To-day—Fleet to Attempt to Force a Landing Against an Army.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Austrian manoeuvres, which begin to-day, are represented, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, as of quite exceptional importance.

A fleet, consisting of two divisions and a torpedo flotilla, will attempt to force a landing against an opposing military force commanded by the Chief of the General Staff.

In an editorial article the Fremdenblatt says that Austria-Hungary, in the words of the late Archduke Albert, "must endeavor to make herself strong and invincible on her own seas."

Ex-Gov. Knott's Home Burned.

LEBANON, Ky., Aug. 31.—Learig, the handsome country home of ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

GOSSIP OF STAGE FOLK

After Many Years Ezra Kendall Is to Play in Trenton.

Oscar Hammerstein's Goat Baba Suspected of Having Stolen Creatore's Razor—Mrs. Campbell's Dog Discarded.

Ezra Kendall was in the Liebler offices looking over the route of "The Vinegar Buyer," Herbert Hall Winslow's new play, in which he stars this season, when he saw the name of Trenton on the list.

"Trenton at last!" he exclaimed; "the years and the years I've tried to get there! It has come, and without the asking. Think of it." He drew a chair to the table over which he had been standing, and, with a reminiscent air, began:

"To reach that place has been as much trouble as it was far Washington. I shall remember as long as I live the first and only time I ever played there. As a young man I started out as an actor-manager with 'A Pair of Kids,' a company in which three persons play an indefinite number of parts. I went to every place in that section, but was never able to get into Trenton. The manager of the only theatre was so obdurate in his refusals that I always dated my letters from Valley Forge.

"Finally the old manager died and his son took his place. I thought that then I ought to be able to get to Trenton. My joy was inexpressible when I obtained a date. Caesar had crossed the Rubicon; Washington and I the Delaware. After the close of the performance the young manager and I were counting up. The show hadn't been a bad one, and I was swelling with importance.

"'I suppose you're sorry not to have given me a date before now, aren't you?' I began.

"'Oh, I don't know,' he replied. 'You see, the other company failed to come to fill its engagement, and I simply had to take you or nothing.'

"'At any rate, you'll want me next year,' said I, somewhat crestfallen but still hoping.

"'Perhaps; if somebody else cancels,' was his answer.

"No one else ever canceled again, so my Delaware remained impassable until now."

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's angel-dog, Pinky-Panky-Poo, no longer is exploited by the English actress's press agent. He has a soul above French poodles, and with incredible audacity has seized on his employer herself as a source of literary inspiration. The evidence of this is given in his announcement that the actress will be her own stage manager in the production of "Aunt Jeannie" at the Garden Theatre. Mrs. Campbell, it is said, has already met her company, has read the play before the members and has begun rehearsals, which are to continue without a day's respite until the opening, Sept. 15. She not only will conduct rehearsals herself, but will devise stage business. The press agent further says that, because of her admirable evenness of temper, in that respect resembling Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Campbell will develop into an uncommonly good stage manager.

***

Oscar Hammerstein's goat Baba, which is said to be Icelandic for "Kid-that-falls-down-elevator-shafts," again butts into publicity, but this time weighted by the suspicion of theft. Some creature, beast or human, slipped into Creatore's dressing room at Paradise Roof Garden and stole a razor and a pair of patent leather boots. The boots afterward were found in a condition that justified the suspicion of their having been chewed. No trace of the razor has been found. Recently the theatre's cake of soap disappeared. Baba is approaching that age when a beard may be expected to make itself visible. The inference is obvious. Should a lather brush be missed within the next few days, Baba will be taken to a dermatologist to have his whiskers killed at the roots.

***

From the Casino comes a bit of information about bridal couples which may cause firm believers in June as the month of brides to recast their convictions. The number of bridal parties and couples to visit the theatre during June and July was so large as to attract the attention of the management of the house and of "A Chinese Honeymoon." It was resolved to keep a record of such parties and couples in August as could be unmistakably "spotted." There were seventy-three of such couples among the Casino seat buyers during the month up to last Thursday, so an estimate of seventy-five for the entire month is moderate. Most of these were from out-of-town, visitors to New York City to spend the honeymoon, and to whom the title "A Chinese Honeymoon" appealed irresistibly. In addition to these couples there were nine bridal parties who occupied one or more boxes with their attendants.

***

Reginald De Koven is to direct the orchestra of his own opera "Maid Marian" at a special performance to be given by the Bostonians Tuesday evening at Manhattan Beach. It is said that a party of 200 of New York's social set, many of whom will journey from Newport for the performance, will be present.

***

S. Miller Kent and his company left here yesterday for Providence, R. I., where he will begin his second tour as a star in the Clyde Fitch play "The Cowboy and the Lady." He will be seen next month for the first time as a star in New York.

***

Carl Schroeder has been engaged by Messrs. Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg as stage manager for the production of Mascagni's operas in the United States.

***

Helena Frederick, who plays the prima donna part of Lady Rosie in "The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square Theatre tonight, is a young American who lately made her début in Germany as a concert singer. She was formerly prima donna with the Bostonians, succeeding Alice Neilsen as Yvonne in "The Serenade."

***

Illustrative of the financial returns from a successful play, it is said that Fred R. Hamlin has sold his half interest in "Arizona" to Kirke La Shelle for $25,000, the latter thereby becoming the sole owner of the Augustus Thomas play.

***

Marie Drofnah, who will play Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" and Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew" with Charles B. Hanford this season, will have an entirely new outfit for dressing the parts.

Duss's One Hundredth Concert.

The Duss Band gave its one hundredth concert at St. Nicholas Garden, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night, to the largest audience in the history of the run. In honor of the anniversary souvenirs were presented.

Germans Selling Steel in England.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is said that German steel and pig iron competition is again making itself unpleasantly felt in the Midlands and other English manufacturing districts. German steel and pig iron are being offered at prices considerably lower than the British articles. The effects would be more severely felt were it not for the big American orders which are now being executed.

THEODORE F. SEWARD DEAD.

Musical Composer and Founder of Brotherhood of Christian Unity and Don't Worry Club.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, musical composer and President of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, died on Saturday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. Bolles, 14 New England Terrace, Orange, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Seward, in addition to founding the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, originated the Don't Worry Clubs and the Golden Rule Brotherhood. He began life as a music teacher. Some of his compilations were very successful, the sale of one book, called "The Temple Choir," going beyond 100,000 copies. He introduced the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music and was for many years editor of various musical periodicals published in New York City. But what he regarded as his most distinctive and interesting musical work was recording and thus preserving many of the religious melodies of the Southern slaves, known as "spirituals," or "slave songs," of which "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "Turn Back, Pharaoh's Army" are types.

This work was done in connection with the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, who raised several hundred thousand dollars by their concerts in America and Europe for their University at Nashville, Tenn. He at that time made the acquaintance of Gladstone, the late Duke of Argyll, Lord Shaftesbury, Miss Muloch, and other eminent English people, whose sympathies were strongly drawn to this company of ex-slaves who were singing the pathetic songs of their days of bondage for the education and elevation of their race.

CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, JR., DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Horseman and Trainer for J. B. Haggin.

Charles Littlefield, Jr., trainer of the great racing stable owned by J. B. Haggin, died yesterday at his home near Asbury Park, N. J., after an illness that has lasted throughout the Summer. Mr. Littlefield was forty years old, a member of a family of horsemen and jockeys, and one of the best-known racehorse trainers of the East. He was the son of Charles Littlefield, Sr., the first American jockey to ride races in England, the elder Littlefield, who in the years following the civil war was rated the best jockey in the United States, having gone to England as jockey for the pioneer American turfman abroad, Richard Ten Broeck.

The son followed the family occupation, and in his youth rode races, but he was not conspicuously successful, though a younger brother, Fred Littlefield, achieved some fame as a race rider, and for years was retained by the great stables of J. A. A. H. & D. H. Morris and R. W. Walden & Sons.

Charles Littlefield, Jr., turned his attention to training race horses after a short trial at riding, and has been known as a successful trainer for about ten years. He first was associated with the stable of Boyle Littlefield, and later raced horses in his own name, keeping up a large establishment near Eatontown, N. J., at the old Monmouth Park track. His most important engagement as a trainer, that which he held with J. B. Haggin up to the time of his death, grew out of an arrangement made by him with Mr. Haggin whereby the yearlings retained or unsold at the Haggin annual sales were turned over to the Littlefield stable to be handled. Mr. Littlefield was so successful with these that later the millionaire placed with him a part of his enormous stable, and when changes last year were made by other trainers in his employ the entire establishment was placed under Mr. Littlefield's care.

Littlefield, Jr., thus had the distinction last Spring of training the greatest number of horses ever handled in America by a single trainer, the Haggin stable then numbering about 150 head. In his career Mr. Littlefield developed many famous race horses, the most celebrated of which were Water Color, Sweet Lavender, Bright Phoebus, winner of the Realization Stakes, and Connoisseur. During his long illness the care of the horses fell to his father. He leaves a widow and a son. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the family Summer home near Asbury Park.

EX-POLICE CAPT. GARLAND DEAD.

Served Forty Years on the Force Until Retirement in 1890.

Ex-Police Capt. Ira S. Garland died Saturday afternoon at his residence, 41 Barrow Street. He was seventy-two years old, and was a member of the police force for nearly forty years prior to his retirement in 1890, while in command of the Madison Street Precinct. During his career he made many notable arrests, among them being that of William Sharkey, the murderer. He also captured a would-be assassinator of A. T. Stewart. Capt. Garland was born in Utica, N. Y., and came to this city on attaining his majority. He was first a sailor, and circumnavigated the globe several times, rising to be the commander of a sailing ship before he finally abandoned the sea.

He was appointed a policeman April 22, 1858, his salt-water training being recognized by his superiors, who first assigned him to the old river and harbor patrol, in which he soon gained a medal for courage in suppressing a mutiny on the ship R. S. Starer. He became a roundsman in 1860, a sergeant in 1862, and was for a long time in command of the Broadway Squad. A widow, son, and daughter survive him.

Charles H. Duprez.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug 31.—Charles H. Duprez, the veteran minstrel, died at the Rhode Island Hospital to-day from heart failure, having been received at that institution yesterday suffering from a general collapse. His name has always been associated with that of "Lew" Benedict in stage lore a decade ago, Duprez & Benedict's minstrels being among the leading organizations of the kind. For the past ten years Duprez has operated amusement features at the shore resorts near Providence. He was sixty-five years old.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES BYERS POST, one of the well-known older natives of New York City, died at his home, 37 Central Avenue, New Brighton, yesterday, in his seventy-sixth year. He is survived by a widow and five children. He served through the civil war as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and was also a member of the New England Guards. He was a stock broker in New York until ten years ago.

Capt. WILLIAM H. ELWOOD died yesterday at his home in Downsville, N. Y. He served with Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, in the civil war. For years he was prominent in the political affairs of Delaware County.

FRASER C. HALL, editor of The Catskill Recorder since 1874, died at his home at Catskill, N. Y., yesterday. He was fifty years of age.

BYRON L. KNOWLTON, the well-known horse owner and sportsman, died at East Aurora, N. Y., yesterday.

MR. WU AT BINGHAMTON.

Chinese Minister Will Speak to Labor Men To-day.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Wu Ting-Fang, Minister to the United States from China, arrived in this city to-night at 7:40 o'clock. He will make the Labor Day address at Stow Park to-morrow. Several thousand people met the Minister at the station and cheered him when he stepped from the train. He was escorted through the crowd by a squad of policemen and to his hotel by a committee of labor men. Mr. Wu was accompanied by Mr. Mun Yew Chung, Secretary-Interpreter of the Chinese Legation at Washington.

The programme for to-morrow includes a breakfast to Mr. Wu by the Press Club, a review of the parade, a speech to the labor men, a review of the Labor Day sports, a public reception in the evening, and later a dinner given to Mr. Wu by C. S. Dickinson, Consul General to Turkey.

Triumvirs to Attend Murphy's Outing.

The Tammany Central Association of the Twentieth Assembly District will have an outing at Wetzel's Point next Saturday, which the Tammany Triumvirs will attend. Thomas Murphy, who succeeded James P. Keating as leader of the district, is a candidate for re-election.

WATERS PIANOS

An artistic piano of the highest grade: old in name and great in reputation, **sweet in tone,** solid in construction and fully **warranted for six years** to give entire satisfaction. It is wise economy to **buy a good piano,** and in the "WATERS" you not only get a good piano, but good value for your investment. **No fancy prices!** Our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM

gives you three years' time on a piano without interest. Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

A Wireless Telegraphy Plan.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The experiment of establishing wireless telegraphy stations in Greece or on the Island of Crete for the purpose of communicating with Italy and Egypt is projected. If successful it would make possible a great reduction in the telegraph charges between these countries.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 31.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date in 1902.
ADAMS, William H., 207 W. 60th St.	55	30
ADAMS, Varley, 516 E. 76th St.	48	30
AHRENS, William, 212 6th St.	46	29
ALLENDORF, Adam, 234 E. 83d St.	42	29
APJAR, Selinda, Coakesbury, N. J.	37	29
BARON, Morris, 17 Suffolk St.	1	30
BATSON, Mary E., 353 W. 16th St.	3	29
BERGER, Noah, 111 7th St.	19	27
BER

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D., L. & W., and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—†BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C. R. R. Electric Lights and Fans.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 12, 291, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15-min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:45 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (9:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (*1:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., *1:00, †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†9:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., *1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, *1:30, 12:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[4:00, 24:25, §8:00, †9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, 2*3:45, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

z From Liberty Street only. *Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 241, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City.	South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:30pm.
"Pittsburg Limited".	*6:55pm.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm
Norfolk.	†12:55pm

Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited".	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	18:25am.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.
"Royal Limited".	*3:55pm
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt

	†8:30am. Buffet.
	*10:30am. Diner.
	*11:30am. Diner.
	*1:00pm. Diner.
	*3:40pm. Diner.
	*5:00pm. Diner.
	*7:00pm. Buffet.
	*12:15nt. Sle pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. c12.25, d12.45, e7.15, f5.25, g6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*c7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'T
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to Two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars to Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55z (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 11:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night; Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:39, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:25, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:19 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 192 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
3:15 A. M. ..... Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. ..... Liberty Express.	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty St. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon ... Express to Norwich ...	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. .. Saturdays to Rockland ..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. .... Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M. ..... Western Express.	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., W. 129TH ST. 1:30 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Labor Day Stmr. "BALDWIN" leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 5:30 P. M. Labor Day from W. 129TH ST., 5:30 P. M.

Sunday Steamers.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The fast and elegant steamers

LARCHMONT & TREMONT

Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.

STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

Cut rates to all New England points.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.

Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
West 22d St.	9:00 "
West 129th St.	9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions via S. S. Manhattan.

Good to return until Sept. 12, $7.00.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

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Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y. Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., weeks days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., on Labor Day will leave on Saturday's time,) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser	Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin	Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprinz	Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich	Sept. 4, noon	Hoh'zol'n	Sep. 25, 10 AM
Luise	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Bremen	Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst	Sept. 18, 11 AM	Friedrich	Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn	Nov. 1, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers.

"KAISERIN" North German Lloyd Express Steamer. "CELTIC" White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat.

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 63 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29; 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.

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Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria	Sept. 11, 10AM	Columbia	Sept. 25, 10AM
F. Bismarck	Sept. 18, 10AM	A. Victoria	Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Bluecher	Sept. 2, 10 AM	Pen's'v'nia	Sept. 16, 3 PM
Waldersee	Sept. 9, 10:30AM	Moltke	Sept. 23, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Select Cruises

BY CRUISING STEAMERS
Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria

Mediterranean Four attractive cruises from Genoa in Oct. & Nov. by P. V. Luise, including Cadiz, Alhambra, Algiers, Tunis, Corsica, Sardinia, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, etc., 14-31 days—cost $150 & up.

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 24, by P. V. Luise, to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, (Mt. Pelee), Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba, Key West, etc., 33 days, cost $255 & up.

Orient from N. Y. Jan. 22, by A. Victoria, to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Alhambra, Algiers, Genoa, Riviera, Malta, Egypt (12½ days), Palestine, Damascus, Baalbek, Constantinople, Athens (Corinth, etc.), Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Rome, etc.—74 days, cost $400 and up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited for Victoria, 325 persons; P. Victoria, 200 persons.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul	Sept. 3, 10AM	St. Louis	Sept. 10, 10 AM
Southwark	Sept. 9, Noon	Philadel	Sept. 17, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Kroonland	Sept. 20, 10 AM
Vaderland	Sept. 13, 10AM	Zeeland	Sept. 27, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria	Sept. 6, noon	Columbia	Sept. 20, noon
Furnessia	Sept. 13, noon	Anchoria	Sept. 27, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria	Sept. 6, 9 AM	Lucania	Sept. 27, Noon
Campania	Sept. 13, Noon	Etruria	Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria	Sept. 20, 4 PM	Campania	Oct. 11, Noon

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29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic	Sept. 3, Noon	Teutonic	Sept. 17, Noon
Celtic	Sept. 5, Noon	Cymric	Sept. 19, Noon
Germanic	Sept. 10, Noon	Oceanic	Sept. 24, 11 A.M.

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Spreckels' Line.)
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Including Meals and Berth.

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

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"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

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Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Surrogate Notices.

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6mM

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARZY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mM.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Av.

PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

REOPENS MONDAY, OCT. 6.

Each class limited to ten pupils.

N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice-Principal.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.

FALL SESSION BEGINS TO-MORROW.

Office open to-day until 5 P. M. for registration of students.

KNOWN BY ITS WORK FOR 44 YEARS.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 53d year opens Sept. 24.

Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Re-opens Wednesday, October 1st.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York

Dwight School for Boys

15 West 43d St., New York City.
Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

The Peebles & Thompson School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.

735

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GRANTWOOD

The Sign on the Palisades

You see this electric sign from the New York bank of the Hudson anywhere between Fort George and 34th Street. It shows the magnificent *site* of Grantwood, but—Go back of the sign! You find 50 tasteful, new, modern houses, purchased within the past two and a half years and occupied by owners. You find macadam streets, walks, electric lights, sewers, water supply; every city improvement.

One House nearly completed, 2½ story, 9 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, affording wide view across the river, and for sale AT ANY TIME WITHIN 30 DAYS at $7,000; $700 cash down, and $60 per month.

Another House completed, ready to occupy; 2 story, 6 rooms and bath, first floor finished in hardwood, $4,000; $400 cash, $35 per month.

Or We Will Build for You from plans of our architects, or from your own, to be paid for in the same way.

A delightful way to spend

LABOR DAY

is to pay a visit to

GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.

Take Franklin St., 14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co's R. R. or 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" trolley. 20 and 25 minutes. Write for Free Tickets.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
1,135 BROADWAY, New York City. Telephone, 1847 Madison Sq.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
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Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MANHATTAN TERRACE.

Manhattan Terrace Union Depot.

Come to-day, "Labor Day," or any day and see how pure air, green lawns, magnificent forest trees, luxuriant flowers all combine to create the ideal home site at Manhattan Terrace.

Choicest Bit of Vacant Real Estate

in all B'klyn. High, dry, healthy, within that charmed circle extending south from Prospect Park to sea, between Ocean Avenue and Manhattan Beach Division Kings Co. "L," B'klyn's recognized best home section.

INCOMPARABLE TRANSIT. Manhattan Terrace will be the converging point of the two greatest subway systems ever planned. Electric trains operating thro' rapid transit subways will carry you to City Hall in 18 minutes or 33d St. & B'way in 25 minutes.

IMPROVEMENTS. RESTRICTIONS. Sale contracts for all plots call for complete street improvements, sidewalks, curbing, gutters, macadam pavements, water, gas, shade trees, etc. Carefully restricted—only high-class residences, not to cost less than $4,000.

26 MINUTES to Manhattan Terrace from B'klyn Bridge (no crush) via Manhattan Beach Division Kings Co. "L," or by Ocean Avenue Street Car R. R.

Send for Illustrated Booklet to

MANHATTAN TERRACE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

ONLY FOUR LEFT of the magnificent row of 32 Houses on Sterling Place, built when material and labor were 20 per cent. less than present time; it is no wonder these houses have sold with astonishing rapidity, for their equal for the money is not to be found in Greater New York; they are three story and basement, artistic swell fronts, extension dining-room, hardwood finish, open plumbing, shower bath, all tiled bathrooms, combination chandeliers, open fireplaces. Inquire on premises, William H. Reynolds, Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington avs. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

The Most Expensive and Best Located
TWO FAMILY HOUSES

overlooking Prospect Park's beautiful landscape; twelve swell front, box stoop artistic limestone two-family houses, containing electric lights, combination chandeliers, all hardwoods, tiled bathrooms, all tiled kitchens; open fireplaces, model house open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,
Builder, on premises, 9th St., and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION.

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner

PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.,
OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL
BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths (tiles to ceiling), with shower, exposed beam, panel dining room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

ACKERSON HOUSES.

Beverly Square—Flatbush.
Open Sunday and Labor Day.
Have You Never Seen Them?

Take Flatbush Avenue, Smith Street, Franklin Avenue trolley, or Brighton Beach L, get off at Avenue C, (on property.)

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
297 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—BARGAIN; NEW COLONIAL HOUSE; centre hall; HANDSOME and SUBSTANTIAL; ON A CHOICE CORNER in the best and highest restricted section of FLATBUSH, with every city improvement; IT WOULD COST $9,500 to build. OWNER must sell. PRICE, $8,000; ON VERY EASY TERMS. Contains 11 large rooms; tiled bath and laundry; BEAUTIFUL LARGE CORNER DINING ROOM; wainscot and plate shelf with CONSERVATORY; all parquet floors; oak trim; bookcases in library; LAVISHLY DECORATED; close to elevated station, Ocean Av., and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan; THIS IS ONE OF THOSE PERFECT, BEAUTIFUL HOMES THAT DELIGHTS EVERY ONE WHO SEES IT; fine large grounds; corner plot.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT!
91 MACON STREET,
NEAR MARCY AV.

Three-story, swell front, brownstone, extension house; just been put in thorough order, and in absolutely perfect condition. Open plumbing; new porcelain bath, hardwood floor in parlor and dining-room. On asphalted street, convenient to several lines of trolleys and elevated road station on direct line with cars connecting with the new East River Bridge; splendid opportunity. Can be seen Sunday or Labor Day by inquiring at 284 Hancock St., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., or William H. Reynolds, owner, 22 Court St.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Inspect the row of three modern three-story and basement fancy stone dwellings, Nos. 437 to 441 Fourth St., near Seventh Av. Bay windows to third floor, box stoops, cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated. Best house ever offered at $13,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday and Labor Day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

FLATBUSH—$4,850; $500 DOWN.

$35 per month pays all; Beverley Square section; near elevated and trolleys; large grounds; small, well-built house; just completed; 7 good-sized rooms and bath; extra wash basins in bedrooms; hardwood trim; sewer and all improvements; bring a deposit with you to secure this house, as I know it is a bargain.

C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

Guaranteed the best house offered for the money this season. Beautiful 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling on finest block, Macon St., 29th Ward; actually worth $7,500; our price, $6,000. Terms, $1,000 down, balance to suit.

KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Ave.

INSPECT
284 HANCOCK STREET,
NEAR TOMPKINS AVENUE.

In the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; three-story and basement brownstone, 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; has just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout, hardwood floors in parlor and dining-room; open plumbing, porcelain bath-tub, and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20% cheaper than present prices. Exceptional opportunity to obtain a magnificent home at unusual prices. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday and Labor Day. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated on high grounds in Bay Ridge Park on Seventy-third St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and Tenth Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply STEWART, Bay Ridge Park.

FLATBUSH.
OCEAN AVENUE; WILL SELL TWO CHOICE OCEAN AVE. PLOTS AT A BARGAIN; ALSO HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN L. BICKFORD,
1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

INVESTMENT PARK SLOPE.

Handsome 4-story brick apartment house; 15% on money invested. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St.

Real Bargain—Elegant four-story brick double flat, 25x80x100; all improvements; first story single; also junior apartments; rent, $1,776; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—Elegant gentleman's country seat; 35 acres of rich land; new colonial villa; all improvements; new stable; large hennery, (stocked;) high ground; very healthy; great bargain to quick buyer; one hour from New York; five minutes to station, ten to open Sound. T. Euphrat, Rowayton, Conn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms, improvements; stable, hennery, half acre; cost, $11,000; sell $6,000, $2,000 cash; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Lawyers, Trustees, Bankers, real estate the safest investment. Choice properties near New York at a sacrifice. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St.

At New Rochelle.—Neat cottage, all improvements, perfect order; six minutes from station; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. O. Le Count, 290 Broadway.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING (LABOR DAY.)
TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,800.

THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

A small cash payment only required. Office open on Labor Day.

New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing, and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

144th St., 453 West.—Refined party of 2 or 3; owner would retain room and board in part payment. Call on owner mornings.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. —Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GOLDEN GATE,

N. E. COR. MANHATTAN AVE., 111TH ST.

Brand new, up-to-date Apartments of five, six and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath.

OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE AND CENTRAL PARKS.

Convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords.

RENTS $444 TO $1,480 PER YEAR. OPEN EVENINGS FOR INSPECTION. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Or GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, 257 WEST 42D ST.

The Most Beautiful Location on Riverside Drive.

The Choicest and Most Conveniently Arranged Apartments on the West Side.

All Outside Light. Large Private Lawn. Suites of 11 and 12 Rooms, with 2 and 3 Baths. Separate Stairs and Elevator for Servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

Riverside Drive, Cor. 92d Street

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.

361 Buildings represented; 1,627 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, nearby clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. Real Estate Renting Company, Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St. Telephone 2450 Madison Square.

The Frontenac,
76-80 West 113th St.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Magnificent New Apartment House.
JUST COMPLETED; SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD
Apartments of 5 and 6 large sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only 5 Apartments left. Rents, $450-$700.
L. A. Liebeskind, Owner & Builder, Tel. 491 Har.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof Apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now, or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

ST. JAMES.

Seven corner, all light rooms and bathroom, overlooking Central Park, $52.50 to $70; telephone for each tenant; uniformed boys; steam heat and all improvements; art gallery of pictures in halls; artistic apartments. 300 Central Park West, corner 99th St.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ANTOINETTE.

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

NEW ELLMONT APARTMENTS.

Six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $36 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

A $20.00 NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

7 light rooms and bath; steam heat; open plumbing; porcelain baths; handsomely decorated; rents, $29.00 to $32.00, one month free. Agent, No. 52 East 106th St.

A.— CORONADO. A.—

New fireproof corner building; rents $65, $76, $88 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $300 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

To Let—First flat, 2,185 7th Av.; six rooms, bath, $24; fourth flat, $21; heat, hot water; possession at once.

Atlanta, 204 West 70th St., Sherman Square.—Seven and eight rooms, light, and all conveniences.

GAINSBOROUGH, 112 Riverside Drive, convenient to transit and yacht landing; very attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms; ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; telephone; very favorable arrangements made to tenants renting now.

ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hallboy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied., $45 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments; seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hallboy. $45 TO $55

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $55

349 AMSTERDAM AV.
Very light Apartments; four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $31

564-66 AMSTERDAM AV.
Attractive Apartments; six rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water. $25 TO $28

572 AMSTERDAM AV.
Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House
1078 Madison Avenue.
Near Eighty-first Street.
One Apartment on a Floor.
Seven and Eight Rooms, Bath, etc.
In construction and appointment cannot be excelled on the avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.

CLEMENT COURT,
NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High Class Apartment House.
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booket. Telephone, 2734—79.

WARWICK ARMS.

Seven and eight rooms and two bathrooms, in corner high-class, fire-proof building; all-night elevator; abundant closet room; steam heat; sanitary plumbing, electric and gas light; servants' quarters entirely separate from tenants, though in same apartment; telephone for each tenant; most desirable in town; $1,400 to $1,600. Superintendent, 101 West 80th St., corner Columbus Av.

61 TO 69 EAST 86TH STREET.
Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $80.
One bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath, from Oct. 1; rent $35.
Attractive suite, suitable for physician; electric lights, open plumbing, all-night elevator service.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE CRITERION,
60 WEST 10TH ST., (Near 5th Ave.)
Apartments, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, etc.
RENTS, $45, 50.
This house is under the personal supervision of new owner, Judson Lawson.

THE JEROME.
215 WEST 116TH STREET.
High-class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; elevator; hall boy service; telephone, &c.; moderate rents; on premises or
HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

THE LINLAUGH,
Broadway, Between 100th & 101st Sts.
Seven elegant rooms and bath; elevator; up-to-date. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises.

1,364 Lexington Av., Corner 90th St.—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply.
1,377 Lexington Av.—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply. Janitor, on premises, or Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Choice parlor apartment; 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen down stairs; perfect order; select block, Carnegie Hill; possession; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

204, 208 E. 21st, 230 E. 26th, 232 9th Av, 231 E. 24th; apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; bath; all improvements; rent moderate. Janitor.

Scarboro Mansions, 221 West 57th St.—One suite, ground floor, suitable for doctor.

Wickliffe, 226 West 78th St., East of Broadway.—New, modern house; eight elegant light rooms.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE STS. ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
The HUDSONIA,
79th St. and Riverside Drive.

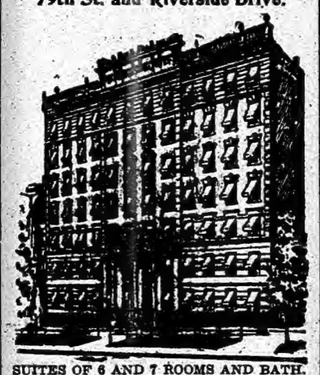

SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Everything that can be wished for in modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet.
Doctor's office and reception room.
MAX VOGEL, OWNER AND BUILDER, ON PREMISES. TEL. 194—RIVERSIDE.

ONLY ONE LEFT.
Handsome apartment of seven handsomely decorated rooms and bath; every modern improvement; rent, $50. Finest location in Washington Heights; 100 Convent Ave., corner 146th St., or POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

102 WEST 93D STREET.—
6 and 8 rooms, overlooking park; marble halls, stairways; hall boys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $65. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Broadway, Corner 66th St.—Seven rooms and bath; $40 to $55; fine house, location; all cars.

Apartment Hotels.

THE KENSHAW,
202 WEST 103rd St.
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
Suites of 2 to 5 rooms, with bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $35 to $65 per month.
Dining Room on American Plan. $7 per week.
C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

"THE RAMON,"
340 WEST 57TH ST.,
near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all car lines.
New Residential Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
DINING SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
Physician's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

THE HANOVER,
2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.
Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

New Jersey Property to Let.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—To rent, $125 per month for Winter or longer, fully furnished cottage; good order; twelve rooms and bath; desirable location; convenient to station; shade; ample piazzas. Alvord, 18 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

At Montclair, N. J.—For rent; $800; finely located 12-room modern house, near depots and trolley, churches, schools. Owner on premises, 22 The Crescent.

Furnished and unfurnished detached cottages; every improvement; $14 to $40 monthly. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

3D AVENUE STORES,
20x80 feet; immediate possession; plate glass fronts to second story; rent, $1,200; near 44th St.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

59th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

INDUCEMENT TO RIGHT PARTY.
Store and three rear rooms, with bath, suitable for any business; large plate glass show window; rent only $37.50; 2,272 Broadway, near 81st St., or POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

DESKROOM ONLY $5.00.
Broadway, corner 65th St.; fine building and location; all cars and stations; every convenience; any business.

Offices, studios, from $15; floor, 5,000 feet, $240; good location; any business. 1,931 Broadway, Corner 65th St.

132 WEST 34TH ST.; NEAR BROADWAY.
Floors, Offices, and Studios; $10 to $50; newly altered building. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Fine office for physician; good location; hardwood floors; ample closet room. 210 West 44th St.

A fourth floor to let, 29 Beekman St.; (elevator running.) Buland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
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Slawson & Hobbs

HAVE PUBLISHED A BOOKLET GIVING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT APARTMENT HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE WHICH WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 COLUMBUS AV.

WEST END AVE., 843.
Near 101st St. Opportunity only to right party. Single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Ave., 584, near 88th St., apartments 4 handsome rooms: bath; all conveniences; rent only $19. Agent, POCHER & CO., 40 W. 34th.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Broadway, 2,272, near 81st St.—In fine location. Apartment of five rooms and bath; rent $23. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

A BARGAIN—ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Broadway, 2,337, near 85th St.—An elegant apartment, 7 rooms, bath; will decorate to suit; rent only $32. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
113th St., 79 East.—Apartment, 6 large rooms and bath, handsomely decorated; rent only $17. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building, elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Suite of rooms, all light, ready complete housekeeping; silver, linen; elevator; L; 239 West 116th St. Baird.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—The only house unrented in the Schermerhorn Block of private dwellings is 216 East 69th St. 3-story highstoop modern dwelling; exposed plumbing; now being decorated; rent, $800. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

A four-story, high-stoop house, with bay windows; 12 rooms; two bathrooms; perfect order throughout; immediate possession; rent, $1,400; 65th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

22 WEST 120TH STREET.
Three-story and basement dwelling, facing Mt. Morris Park; will be thoroughly renovated; caretaker on premises. Apply Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

242 East 68th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. Modern 3-sty. highstoop dwelling; All improvements; rent, $900. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$50 per month will hire a three-story brick house in 132d St., near Lenox Av.; good neighborhood. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

77TH ST., 215 EAST.
Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; rent $60 per month; caretaker on premises. Apply to Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Real Estate to Let—Richmond.

New Dorp Cottages, 8 to 12 rooms each; modern; rent, $23 to $50; open for inspection. Apply J. W. Hughes, New Dorp.

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
$1 A Week.
Pianos

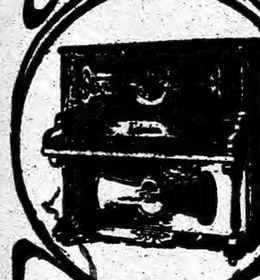

Greatest Piano Values in America.

$5.00 down and $1.00 per week will secure for you any of the following renowned Pianos. Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.00.

Wilson Piano	$155
Mayers Piano	$165
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Harmony Piano	$175
Richardson Piano	$195
Coleman Piano	$195

FREE! with every Piano purchased this week we will give, free of charge, a beautiful cover and stool to match.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (discontinued style)	$195
Upright (nearly new)	115
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (concert used)	$200
Upright (celebrated make)	110
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$75
Upright (used 6 months)	145
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	$25, $45, $55, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.	

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Boarders Wanted.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly, handsomely furnished suite, suitable for couple, adjoining bathroom; excellent table; $13.

17th St., 52 West.—Large, clean suite, suitable for 2 or 3; running water and bath; excellent, bountiful table; rate, $7 per week.

21st St., 23 West; Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests; references.

21st St., 138 West.—Pleasant rooms; good table; terms reasonable; permanent or transient.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has elegant parlor suite; private bath; every convenience; also choice large and small rooms; excellent location; table board.

47th St., 152 East.—Large alcove room; other rooms; beautiful back parlor; excellent board; reasonable.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautiful rooms with large dressing rooms and closets; single or en suite; refined surroundings; every comfort and convenience; excellent table and service; large parlor dining room; reference.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—A richly furnished first or second floor, with private bath; other rooms; superior table; references given and required.

95th St., 35 West.—Rooms, with excellent board; references.

97th St., 63 West.—Desirable large, sunny second-floor front room; also large room on fourth floor.

104th St., 61 West.—Unexpected vacancies: delightfully comfortable, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; superior table; private baths; select parties; references exchanged; reasonable; table boarders.

122d St., 150 West.—Two unusually large, handsome rooms; superior table; refined house; American family; references.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

130th St., 65 West.—Large second front alcove and small rooms, with board; excellent location; reasonable.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

In the most beautiful part of the Bronx; 50 minutes from City Hall; fine house, large airy rooms, spacious grounds; tennis, golf, and bowling; all conveniences; board reasonable. Southeast corner 163d St. and Mott Av. Tel. 198B Melrose.

HOTEL ACROPOLIS, 519 West 123d St.—First-class board, with single rooms or en suite; prices moderate.

Madison Av., 1,961, near 125th St.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; convenient location; terms reasonable.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—In an apartment hotel, two rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child. Address, with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., city.

Furnished Rooms.

25th St., 60 West.—Furnished parlor and alcove; one or two gentlemen, $5; no other roomers. Green.

26th St., 109 East.—Want permanent people; doctor; business; best room; all improvements; southern exposure; $2-$6.

34th St., 229 West.—Large and small rooms; private family; gentlemen.

37th St., 59 West.—Large back parlor, private bath and all conveniences; private house; only permanent gentleman tenant accepted; reference.

45th St., 239 West.—Handsome furnished rooms; hot, cold water; small rooms; Summer rates.

48th St., 161 East.—Nicely furnished room suitable for two; running water, bath; moderate. O'Brien.

61st St., 132 East.—Large furnished rooms, with running water in each, for gentlemen only; references exchanged; owner in house.

86th St., 317 West.—Two large rooms, singly or en suite; private bath, dressing room, electric lights.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 787.—Neatly furnished, light, airy rooms, single or double, to let to gentlemen only.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; large and small rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Rooms Wanted.

Wanted in a private family, one or two rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; references given. Address Particular, Box 102 Times Office.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Cook.—Must be a very neat young girl; no washing; small family; references required. Call 116 Riverside Drive, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

If you wish lovely complexion send 10c. to Mlle. Actress, 558 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Neckwear; experienced slipstichers on four-in-hands; best prices and steady work. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attention!—$5, $7, to England; $10, Germany, Belgium, France; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Wanted—Assistant in bank; a young man, bright and quick; nominal salary at first. Address Bank, F Box 143 Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Washing.

Washing, Ironing.—Out by the day; by competent colored woman; good reference. Basement, 119 East 84th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Butlers.

Butler.—By German, 28; private or club; experienced waiter, nurse, and masseur; city or country. 18 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

Janitor.—German family (man painter) wish place as janitor; understands steam heat and repairing. A. Jengerle, 771 Amsterdam Av.

Painter, Paperhanger.—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50; (good material included;) first-class work; best of references. Johannis, 301 East 54th St., corner 11th Av.

Private tutor, experienced, well recommended, now in Europe, seeks engagement after Sept. 1 with an intelligent, well-bred pupil who desires to travel, to prepare for college, and to learn to speak a foreign language. Address Phelps Barton, care 1607 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

Young man, (35,) ambitious and trustworthy, with mercantile house, either in or out door work; speaks and writes English and German fluently; can furnish A1 references. Charles Wolf, 235 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I.

KOSSUTH'S STAFF AIDE GREETS HUNGARIANS

Bids His Compatriots Be Faithful to the American Flag.

Delegates Deposit Wreath on Grant's Tomb—Flag of the Fatherland to be Presented Amid Ceremony To-day.

A venerable Hungarian patriot-soldier, with a flowing, snow-white beard, a faltering, uncertain step, and a failing voice, but a clear eye, a still keen perception, and a peculiarly vivid memory of events of the distant past, who wore a once black but time-faded Prince Albert coat on which glistened medals for distinguished service in wars of three countries, was the centre of interest yesterday for the three delegates who came on Saturday with a gift to the Hungarian-Americans from their people in the fatherland, and for more than a hundred Hungarian citizens of New York, who accompanied the visitors to Grant's Tomb and about the city.

The venerable Hungarian was Gen. H. Figyelmesy, who was on the staff of Kossuth, the leader of the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and who served with distinction in the Italian revolution of 1850, and in the Federal Army during the United States civil war. He is a resident of Philadelphia, and came over to New York for the purpose of meeting the delegates from his native land, entirely unbeknown to the visitors or the local Reception Committee. He was physically unable to make the trip with the party to Grant's Tomb, and waited in the office of the Hotel Raleigh, 637 Broadway, where he was stopping, until their return.

It was an impressive scene when Josef Zseni, the bearer of the gift from the Hungarian people to their countrymen in America, and his two companions, D. S. Papp and Joseph Szebenyei, accompanied by a score of prominent New York Hungarian-Americans, met the aged soldier. Mr. Zseni was the first to greet him. He grasped his hand warmly, and kissed him on the cheek. He told the General of his affection for him as a noted patriot of his homeland, and then introduced him to his companions, each of whom greeted the aged man in a similar manner.

Gen. Figyelmesy expressed in his native tongue the exceeding pleasure the meeting afforded him, but was interrupted as the tears welled up in his eyes and trickled down his wrinkled cheeks, and his unsteady voice broke. He looked as happy as a satisfied child.

THE OLD PATRIOT'S BEHEST.

Later, turning to the crowd that surrounded him, the General said:

"I shall never forget my old home. You younger men of Hungary must never forget your old home. But while cherishing a fond love for the country of your fathers, be faithful to America, this blessed country, which has given me and thousands of my compatriots a refuge, where we may enjoy the fruits of freedom and absence of oppression. I have tried to be faithful to the American flag, and have fought for it, as I have fought for the cause I believed was right in my native Hungary. I have secured here what I could not secure there, and I am profoundly grateful. I think I am a living example that the American and Hungarian flags can wave side by side as emblems of the free."

Then the members of the little company gave a cheer for their native land, and another and a mightier one for the land of their adoption. Gen. Figyelmesy joined them, and to make up for the noise his feeble voice would not permit him to make he clapped his hands with energy.

Gen. Figyelmesy was one of the most prominent men in the revolution in Hungary in 1848. He was Gen. Kossuth's aide-de-camp, and after the defeat of their forces and the flight of the unsuccessful, it was he who made several perilous but successful visits to the country under various disguises. Then he went to Italy, and being impressed with the principles of Garibaldi, joined him in his fight for independence. Then he came to America, and enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the civil war. After the war he returned to Switzerland to be with Kossuth during his severe illness, and, he said yesterday, held the head of the famous soldier when his life passed away in 1894. In 1899 he returned to America, and has been living since in Philadelphia.

Josef Zseni, D. S. Papp, and Joseph Szebenyei, the delegates who brought the Hungarian flag into the Hungarian-Americans, who contributed to the fund for the statue to the memory of the beloved poet, Vorosmarty, were well entertained yesterday. Shortly after 2 o'clock carriages took them from the Hoffman House, through Central Park, to Grant's Tomb, where they placed a wreath from their countrymen. In the party were sixteen carriages, each containing three or four persons.

The brief speech of Mr. Zseni was interrupted by Morris Cukor, Secretary of the Reception Committee. For Mr. Zseni, Mr. Cukor said:

"We have brought this wreath and placed it in this tomb as a token of the respect and grateful friendship felt by the Hungarian people toward America for many acts of friendship. I wish it to be distinctly understood that there is absolutely nothing political connected with this mission. It is purely sentimental, and by the wreath placed here and the one to be placed on the tomb of George Washington, it is the desire to draw closer the ties between the two peoples."

Mr. Cukor, on behalf of the Hungarian-Americans of New York, added:

"In this place, which we all consider sacred, I want to assure you that we understand this mission in the proper spirit, and that, while we have a tender feeling for Hungary as our native land, we are and ever shall remain good and stanch citizens of this Republic."

WREATH ON GRANT'S TOMB.

The wreath placed in the tomb consisted of evergreens, tied with white ribbons, on the long streamers of which were the Hungarian and American coats of arms, the national colors of the two countries, and this legend: "To the glory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Sept. 1, 1902, from the Hungarian people."

After the ceremonies at the tomb the party were driven to the Hotel Raleigh, where they met Gen. Figyelmesy. Last night the three visitors were entertained at dinner at 197 East Fourth Street, in the Hungarian quarter, by the officers of the Bridgeport National Federation, a Hungarian association.

The controversy between the Slovak and Magyar elements was not conspicuously manifested yesterday. The members of the former denied positively that Dr. Arpad G. Gerster had refused to act as President of the Reception Committee for the visitors, as stated by Anthony S. Amrose, Supreme President of the National Szvonic Society. Secretary Morris Cukor received a letter yesterday from Dr. Gerster, who was at Racquette Lake, N. Y., in which, according to Mr. Cukor, Dr. Gerster said that he would be in the city this morning to be in attendance at the exercises and banquet in his official capacity as President of the committee.

Mr. Cukor said: "The Slavs hold an attitude toward Hungary peculiarly like that of the Irish toward England. No matter what England does, we know what the Irish would say and do. It is the same with the Slave. Mr. Zseni has denied positively that the mission has any political significance, and we feel the same. We cannot help what the Slavs have to say about it."

At 9 o'clock to-day there will be a civic and military parade through the Hungarian quarter and to the Grand Central Palace, where the presentation of the flag will occur. In the evening there will be a theatrical performance at the Manhattan Lyceum, East Fourth Street and Second Avenue, given by several Hungarian societies.

OPPOSITION TO THE FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The claim that only the Slovaks are opposed to the Hungarian flag celebration is false. The Hungarian Republican Club, one of the most influential political organizations in this city, has declined to take part in the celebration which is so manifestly hostile to American institutions. Nor has any other Hungarian organization of importance accepted the invitation to take part.

It is significant, too, that not only Dr. Arpad Gerster, the leading Magyar American citizen of New York, has resigned as President of the Reception Committee, but that Consul General Dessewffy, who is of the oldest Magyar stock, has also withdrawn. The significance of the Consul General's withdrawal is that it savors of a "tip" from Washington. It is notorious that the Hungarian Government is actually, although not ostensibly, behind this entire flag business in order to gain for Hungary the dollars that are earned by Hungarians in the United States. The following translation of part of a prayer which takes up the entire first page of the Népszava, the official organ of the Flag Reception Committee, shows plainly which way the wind blows:

"We are new-born. America's Hungarians are born anew. Henceforth, bearing aloft their mother's gift, the national banner, they will forge ahead with unfaltering steps. And if now and then the snake of discord ever dares raise its head that banner will recall to our mind our mother's visit together with what we owe her.

"We American Hungarians, indeed, enter into a new covenant on this day of our new birth. A covenant that here, in this foreign land, we shall serve the interests of that native land by so much more faithfully, as it has need of every one of its children."

The fact that Consul General Dessewffy has ceased to be active in connection with the flag ceremonies and no longer openly contributes funds as heretofore, is proof that the Government at Washington has heard this prayer.

Dr. J. M. Slabey of 311 East Sixth Street is one of those who regard the bringing over of the flag as an affront to America. "Under ordinary circumstances," he said, "we would regard the flag with respect; but when it comes to us with 'a covenant that here in this foreign land we shall serve the interests of the native land,' inviting us practically to be traitors to the 'Stars and Stripes,' we ought to reject it with scorn." A. S. AMBROSE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1902.

PANIC IN SYRIAN COLONY.

Early Fire in the Duval Company's Storage House Spreads Terror in Washington Street.

Fire which started on the ground floor of the Duval Company's big storage house, 54 and 55 West Street, yesterday morning, did $40,000 damage to the building and caused a panic in the Syrian colony on Washington Street in the rear.

The fire was discovered just before 3 o'clock. Its origin is unknown. The flames had gained such headway when the firemen arrived that Acting Chief Purroy ordered three alarms to be struck. These filled the streets with fire apparatus in a few minutes and brought two fireboats to the scene.

Meanwhile hundreds of Syrians rushed half dressed to the street. The houses for two or three blocks are in many instances of flimsy material, and Police Captain Halpin had his men escort about thirty families to a place of safety. The members of these were greatly excited, and gesticulated wildly in their efforts to make the police understand that they must rescue their furniture.

After a long fight it became evident that the fire was under control and the people were allowed to return to their homes.

AQUARIUM CLAM CAUGHT A RAT.

Over 240,000 Visitors to the City Home for Fish During August.

Superintendent Spencer of the Aquarium at the Battery announced yesterday that the number of visitors to that institution for the month of August had been 240,047. This does not come up to July's attendance, which was 272,578, but it far surpasses the record of previous years.

The sixteen specimens which arrived on the steamship Esperanza on Saturday attracted a good deal of attention yesterday. Among them are species of rock hind, common grunt, and guinea chick, which are entirely new.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Spencer said that rats were proving very troublesome in the Aquarium. One was caught the other day, he said, by a clam, which had closed down on the inquisitive rodent's tail.

HOSPITAL WARD INVADED.

Three Hundred Italians Who Went to See Wounded Compatriots Driven from Bellevue by Police.

Three hundred or more Italians crowded into Wards 7 and 9 of Bellevue Hospital yesterday and in their zeal to condole with two of their compatriots who were stabbed on Friday night, and raised such a din and clatter that the police were called in.

The two who lay ill were Rosa Meila and Frank Feressi of 442 East Thirteenth Street, both of whom received wounds in the stomach during a general scuffle. Yesterday was general visiting day at the hospital, and bright and early the Italians, 300 strong, swarmed up the steps and into the wards. These contained thirty other patients, and when the army of guests arrived, the thirty started up in alarm.

Nothing daunted the Italians cast themselves on chairs, cots, and floor, and entered into a wild discussion of the fight which had laid low their two friends. So frantic did they become in their denunciation of the man who did the stabbing, so fulsome in their expression of sympathy, and so utterly regardless of the commands of the nurses, that Policemen Burke and Smith were sent for. They gallantly charged the crowd and finally hustled the disturbers out. As they scrambled into the yard, the Italians shouted back a promise that they would all be back next visiting day.

PRESENTATION TO GEO. VON SKAL

Silver Service from the Members of the German Press Club.

George von Skal, managing editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, received yesterday afternoon a silver service that was presented by the German Press Club of this city in recognition of his services during the four years he served as President of the organization.

President Arthur Schueler, presenting the service, said that the spoons should remind Mr. von Skal of all the new members he took in, the forks of the fact that he raised the club from a financial pit into bright air, and the knives of many cutting remarks he has made as an editorial writer. Mr. von Skal, who recovered recently from a protracted illness, was evidently moved deeply by the honors conferred upon him. Expressing his feelings, he recommended the strengthening of a spirit of comradeship between the members of the club and their American fellow-craftsmen.

CASE FOR CHILDREN'S COURT.

Its First Prisoner a Child Accused of Stealing at Father's Urging.

Marie Morris, eleven years old, was remanded to the custody of the Children's Society by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and will be arraigned Tuesday in the new Children's Court at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue. She is the first prisoner to be sent to that court. All cases, where a child under sixteen years of age is a party, will be sent to that court from all sections of the city.

Nicholas Mahoney, a grocer of 641 Hudson Street, accused the child of stealing four five dollar bills out of his cash drawer Saturday afternoon at the urging of her father, Peter, with whom she lives at 644 Hudson Street. He was also arraigned in court, but denied the charge.

The girl admitted taking one five dollar bill. Her father was also held for examination.

LABOR DAY CEREMONIES AND PLEASURE TRIPS

Building Trades to Parade and Many Outings Arranged.

Celebration of Henry George's Birthday—Devery's Barbecue to Longshoremen—Safeguarding Excursionists.

Labor Day can be fittingly observed by any one, according to individual taste, owing to the diversified character of the celebrations and entertainments which have been arranged. Those who wish to see the country at Autumn's opening will have every opportunity of doing so, for special excursions by boat and rail are scheduled to all the popular near-by resorts on sea and land. If they travel by water they can go with a reasonable feeling of security, as the Collector of the Port, Nevada N. Stranahan, has issued special orders to all Inspectors to see that every passenger steamboat adheres strictly to the law. That action was taken because of several mishaps due to overcrowding on the last Labor Day, which, of little consequence in themselves, might easily have developed into disasters.

Great interest will centre in this city about the parade of the buildings trades from Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street to Park Row at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Among other events are the following:

Outing of the building trades at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, afternoon and evening.

Celebration of Henry George's birthday, 41 West Nineteenth Street, 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

William S. Devery's barbecue to longshoremen, Thirteenth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, at noon.

P. Divver Association's outing, leaving Market Street Pier at 10 o'clock in the morning for College Point.

Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, at 8 o'clock at night, meeting and addresses.

Brooklyn organizations have planned many celebrations, among them the following:

District Assembly 220, Knights of Labor, outing and games at Ibert's Union Park, Metropolitan Avenue and Helen Street.

G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., East New York and Williams Avenues.

L. M. Hamilton Post, 152, G. A. R., with Hamilton Woman's Relief Corps, 230, campfire and festival, Liberty Avenue and Wyona Street, 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Woman's Society of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, Knickerbocker Avenue, outing at Grauer's Woods.

United Singers' Festival, Schuetzen Park, Long Island City.

Oddfellows' picnic at Glendale, Schuetzen Park.

Atlantic Exchange of the United Retail Grocers' Association, picnic at Distler's West End Park.

Charles H. Kenney Association of the Twentieth Ward, outing at Jackson's Point Hotel, North Beach.

SPORTS FOR LABOR DAY.

Attractions in Record-Breaking Number for Outing Crowds, Afloat and Ashore.

To-day's long schedule of sporting events, racing and trotting meets, baseball games, rowing and cycling races, and athletic competitions in many forms gives Labor Day the chief place on the sporting calendar in a year notable for the prosperity and popularity of sports of every character. On Decoration Day and the Fourth of July sport lovers of the metropolitan district turned out in large numbers, but there is promise to-day that all records will be surpassed. While from the Weather Bureau comes a hint of clouds and warmer weather, there is slight change of interference with any of the events that have been set for the holiday.

For the lovers of the horse enjoyment may be found at the meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, at the trotting and pacing races on the Parkway track in Brooklyn, on the Speedway in New York, or at the opening harness meet on the new track at Inter-State Park, Long Island.

Of the amateur athletic competitions, the Middle States Regatta on the Harlem River is sure to attract the largest attendance of the patrons of athletics. The entry list is the largest in the history of the famous regatta and presents some novel features. The programme has as a conspicuous feature the sculling events. While the scullers have come out in large numbers, the eights have not filled as well as in former years.

Those who wish to make a sort of doubleheader of their day's pleasure will be able to witness some of the fine brushes between the kings of the trotting speedway while they may at the same time overlook the course over which the oarsmen will row.

The most important cycling meet is the annual Cycle Path Handicap of twenty-five miles over the Coney Island path. An even hundred cyclists have entered this race, which is being contested for the fourth time. The entry list includes the names of some of the best-known road riders of the country, and it is expected that the race will result in lowering the course record, made in last year's race, of 1 hour 2 minutes and 48 seconds. Seven riders will start from the scratch mark, and in this number is included Charles Schlee of Newark, who holds the time record over the Irvington-Milburn course.

Yachtsmen have made ample preparations for to-day. The big and little craft have all been looked after in the club regattas and special events. The ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club around the Fire Island Lightship and return holds the first place among the yachting events.

Two baseball games in the National League series are scheduled at the Polo Grounds. The St. Louis nine in both games will meet the home team. Several of the athletic clubs have amateur games arranged for to-day.

The golfers have many competitions planned on many courses. Athletes of the championship class will compete at the handicap games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. Many important events are on the list of Labor Day sports, the chief of which are as follows:

RACING.

Autumn meeting Coney Island Jockey Club, at Sheepshead Bay, 2:30 P. M.

HARNESS RACING.

Parkway Riding and Driving Club, special races; Speedway, match races; Empire City track, special trials.

YACHTING.

Fall regatta of Larchmont Yacht Club, Atlantic Yacht Club's race for large yachts around Fire Island Lightship and return, Indian Harbor Yacht Club's handicap races, Ssawanhaka Yacht Club's races for club knockabouts and cats, Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association's regatta over Canarsie Yacht Club course, Bayside Yacht Club's regatta, annual regatta Sachem's Head Yacht Club, special races Stuyvesant Yacht Club at Port Morris, Newport Yacht Racing Association, first of two days' races; American Yacht Club, one design class, on Long Island Sound; special races Morrisania Yacht Club on Long Island Sound.

ROWING.

Annual regatta of the Middle States Rowing Association on the Harlem River.

Annual regatta of the New Rochelle Rowing Club at New Rochelle, 10 o'clock A. M.

BASEBALL.

St. Louis at New York; 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Knickerbocker Baseball Club at Englswood Field Club.

ATHLETICS.

Annual handicap games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park, Long Island City; Caledonian games at Maspeth, Long Island; Brooklyn Athletic Club at Grand Street Park, Brooklyn; Rod and Canvas Club at Shore View Park, Jamaica.

CYCLE RACING.

Annual twenty-five-mile handicap on Coney Island Cycle Path, forenoon.

Taylor-Kramer match and races at Vailesburg, N. J.

MOTOR CYCLE RACING.

Ten-mile handicap on Coney Island Boulevard, forenoon.

GOLF.

Lenox—Annual tournament. Richmond County Country Club—Men's eighteen-hole handicap and mixed-foursome handicap. Apawamis—Final for Lapham Cup, thirty-six-hole handicap for Wiggins Cup, qualifying round for President's Cup, and qualifying round for Eddy Cup. Ardsley—Men's handicap and foursome handicap and women's putting and approaching competition. Englewood—Handicap against bogey, men's foursome, and women's match. Innis Arden—President's Cup and men's championship. Harbor Hill—Handicap foursomes, mixed foursomes, and women's putting and approaching contest. Flushing—Handicap and putting contest. Lake Mahopac—Men's and women's championship. Colonia Country Club—Driving, putting, and approaching contest for women. Wee Burn—President's Cup matches. Ampersand—Holiday Cup. Fox Hills—Eighteen-hole handicap. Sea Cliff, L. I.—Final for men's and final for women's cups. Handicaps at Dyker Meadow, Crescent A. C., Marine and Field, Jamaica, Madison, Baltusrol, Nassau, Hillside, the Park Club, Westchester Golf Club, Shinnecock Hills, Harbor Hill, North Jersey Country Club, Seabright, Deal Beach, Montclair, Yountakah, Forest Hill, Roseville, Hackensack, Westbrook, Oakland, and Rockaway.

POLO.

A team practice at Van Cortlandt Park.

SHOOTING.

Inter-State rifle and revolver shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N. J.

HORSE SHOW.

Annual Autumn show of Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst, L. I.

LAWN TENNIS.

Club championships at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. Special matches at Central Park and Prospect Park.

CRICKET.

Intercity match at Bayonne, N. J.; Paterson vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park, Brooklyn vs. Kings County at Prospect Park, Kings County vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park, Schenectady Cricket Club vs. Brooklyn at Prospect Park, Kilkenny vs. British-Americans at Central Park, and Majestics vs. Bermuda at Prospect Park.

Stern Brothers

Commencing To-morrow, Tuesday, Store will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Women's Cloak Departments

Later Styles Paris & Berlin
Coats, Wraps, Jackets & Long Garments

Also very desirable

Domestic Garments at Attractive Prices

English Rain Coats of Tweeds, Cheviots and Covert Cloths, at $11.50

Woolen Dress Fabrics

for Fall and Winter

Scotch and English Cheviots, Fancy Camel's Hair, Zibiline Miroir and Flamma, Novelties in Plaids and Checks, New Effects in Cloths for Tailor-made Gowns.

Boys' Fall School Clothing

To-morrow, at Special Prices

Sailor Suits, of heavy navy blue hard serges, embroidered emblem on shield and collar, extra pair trousers, 3 to 12 yrs. $4.50

Iron-Clad Double-Breasted Suits, of cheviot mixtures, extra pair trousers, 7 to 16 yrs. $4.85

English Norfolk Suits, of navy blue cheviots, hard serges, Scotch Tweeds & mixed cheviots, 7 to 16 yrs. $5.00

Misses' & Girls' School Apparel

For Autumn Wear — All Exceptional Values

Girls' Box Coats, of navy blue cheviots, covert or red golf cloth, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. $4.95

Girls' Sailor Suits, blue, brown or red serges trimmed with soutache braid, lined skirts, 3 to 12 yrs. $3.75

Girls' Norfolk & Blouse Suits, of Meltons, cheviots and snowflake mixtures, 12 to 16 yrs. $8.90

Misses' Plaited Walking Skirts, of navy blue or black cheviots, snowflake mixtures or striped cloths, 14 to 18 yrs. $5.75

Upholstery Department

New Fall Lines of

Italian, French and German Drapery Stuffs, French and English Cretonnes, the newest and most select styles.

Also the Following Greatly Reduced

Armure & Tapestry Portierres, Were from $5.50 to 11.50 Pr. $3.75, 6.75

Reversible Figured Velours, all colors, 50 inches wide, for Door Curtains, (Original price $3.50 yd.) at $1.75

Silk and Cotton Tapestries, 50 in. wide for Furniture Coverings, Original price $2.95 yd. at $1.75

Furniture Re-upholstered, Special Sketches and Estimates submitted for Draperies.

Lace Curtain Dep't — Special Values

Lace Curtains	Irish Point,	Pr.	$2.75, 3.50, 4.50
	Renaissance,	Pr.	$3.95, 5.50, 8.25
	Marie Antoinette,	Pr.	$5.75, 6.50, 8.00
	Point Arabe,	Pr.	$9.50, 12.00, 16.50
Bed Sets	Ruffled Renaissance		$6.75, 9.50, 12.50

Estimates and Designs Furnished for all kinds of Lace Panels, Curtains and Bed Sets.

Continuation Bedsteads Sale

Brass Bedsteads $24.75, 35.00, 49.50

Previous prices $36.00, 47.50 & 65.00

White Enamel $5.00, 6.75, 9.50

Previous prices $6.75, 8.75 & 11.50

Pure South American Hair Mattresses; Spring Underbeds, Feather Pillows and Bolsters

West Twenty-third Street

O'Neill's

Store Closed To-day

FULL DETAILS OF TO-MORROW'S SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS WILL BE FOUND IN THE MORNING PAPERS.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Off with working togs—stores closed to-day.

To-morrow we'll tog out man and boy with everything they wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

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Sale of Linens

At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Including many fine lots of Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedroom and Bath Towels. Also Hemstitched, Embroidered and Drawn Work, Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, Etc.

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2 x 2 yds. Damask Table Cloths, $3.95
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2 x 3 yds. Damask Table Cloths, 6.50
¾ x ¾ Napkins to match (per dozen) 5.00

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West 23rd Street.

Kitchen Utensils HAVING THIS TRADE MARK

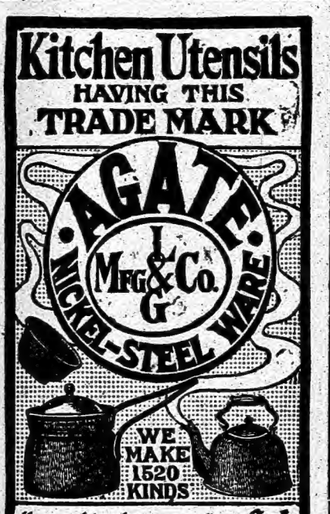

(burned in the enamel) are *Safe*

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Note the blue label used by us (and fully sustained by recent U. S. Circuit Court decision) to distinguish our absolutely pure Agate Nickel-Steel Ware. This label is pasted on every piece of genuine Agate Ware.

A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.

Booklet showing fac-simile of our label, etc., free to any address.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

ARE SAFE.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., August 28th, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, September 17, 1902, for delivery at this Depot of 100,000 yards 33 inch Cotton Duck, piece dyed, to be absolutely fast Khaki color and to stand the established tests as to fastness, otherwise to conform to the specifications for fibre dyed drab duck; 15,000 Muskrat Fur Caps and 10,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets conforming to standards and specifications adopted August 28th, 1902. Quantities will be subject to 50 per cent. increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from requirements will under no circumstances be considered. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. The attention of bidders is especially called to the fact that in case of delinquencies a reduction in price will be enforced. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon,) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals. Blanks for the proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened Sept. 17, 1902," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

POLICEMAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Mobbed by Italians Who Tried to Rescue Prisoner, Whose Victim Will Probably Die.

Policeman Hugh Brady of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was standing at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Second Avenue last night when an excited boy rushed up to him and told him that a man had been murdered on First Avenue. The policeman ran down to First Avenue, where nearly 200 Italians were fighting.

On the ground with a stab wound over the heart and another in the left thigh lay Giuseppe Benvenuto, a plasterer, of 304 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Standing above him with a revolver in one hand and a stiletto in the other stood Luigi Struozzi, a baker, of 305 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

When Brady forced his way through the excited crowd and attempted to arrest Struozzi, he was met a lunge from the stiletto. In too close quarters to attempt to use his club on the Italian who, failing in his attempt to stab the policeman, had turned his revolver on him, Brady seized him by the wrists and attempted to wrest both weapons from him.

Notwithstanding that a moment before the crowd had apparently been anxious to get at the man who was now the policeman's prisoner, they turned and tried to rescue him from the hands of the law.

While Brady was struggling with the crowd a boy rushed into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and told Sergt. McCullough that "a cop was being murdered on First Avenue." The Sergeant at once ordered out the reserves. It required the liberal use of night sticks before Brady's brother officers could reach his side and disarm Struozzi. Brady afterward said that he could not have held out another moment.

An ambulance was summoned and Benvenuto was taken to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Griel said he would probably die. Struozzi, his assailant, was taken to the police station and locked up. Little was learned about what led up to the stabbing more than that Struozzi was the aggressor, and that it was over a glass of beer.

YARD-LONG "OYSTER KNIFE."

Prisoner Who So Designated a Weapon Is Sent to the Island.

Edward Briggs, colored, of 223 West Sixty-second Street was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on the complaint of another colored man, Henry L. Jones of 304 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who charged Briggs with attempting to stab him with an odd-looking instrument, which was laid before Magistrate Crane for his inspection. It proved to be a portion of a wooden window pole, about three feet long, with a double-edged blade the shank of which was sunk into the end of the pole. The prisoner denied the charge.

Examining the improvised pike carefully, Magistrate Crane said to the prisoner: "For goodness sake, what do you use such a weapon for?"

"Why, your Honor. I use that to open oysters with."

"Oh, you do," replied the Magistrate. "Well, I will send you to the Island for a couple of months, and when you come out the oyster season will be over."

The alleged "oyster knife" will be added to the other curios at the museum at Police Headquarters.

FIVE CARS SLIPPED INTO RIVER.

Freight Float Began to Sink While Being Berthed at a Pier.

A float of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, while being berthed at Pier 49, East River, yesterday morning, began to sink. It had twelve loaded freight cars, and five of them slipped off, two sinking instantly. Three floated, and were secured by ropes to a pier.

The float did not become submerged entirely, and the other seven cars remained on it with the water half way up to their roofs. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company took charge of the float. The cause of the leak was not ascertained.

BOY RIDES INTO THE RIVER.

Attempts to Stop His Bicycle on Dock Stringpiece and Is Drowned.

Thirteen-year-old John Costello of 751 Columbus Avenue rode his bicycle up to the stringpiece on the dock at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street and into the river. He attempted to stop, but failed, and with his wheel went into the water between the dock and a barge that lay alongside.

A companion, Stanley Munisky, of 75 West Ninety-seventh Street, at once gave the alarm and several persons ran to the place where the boy had fallen, but nothing was seen of either him or his wheel. Policeman Von Holiy of the West One Hundredth Street Station arrived in a few minutes and tried in vain to recover the body.

William Bush Held for Murder.

William Bush of 404 West Fifty-third Street, who shot and killed Mrs. Edith Cripps at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-third Street Saturday night, and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a scalp wound, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court yesterday and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE FOR A GRANT OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Take notice, that the undersigned will file with the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 18th day of September, 1902, an application for a grant of lands under water hereinafter described, and by the resolutions of said Commissioners any person deeming himself liable to injury by reason of such grant may file before said date with said Commissioners at the Capitol in Albany, a remonstrance stating why said grant will be an injury to him or his property. The land under water above mentioned is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land under water, lying in the East River in front of and adjacent to the upland hereinafter described, belonging to the undersigned applicant, situate, lying, and being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, in the City of New York, Counties of Queens and New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, as extended, distant westerly seven hundred and thirty-six (736) feet and nine (9) inches from the northwesterly side of Front Street measured along said centre line as extended; thence running along said centre line, as extended, north sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') west two hundred and one (201) feet and one (1) inch to Pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War, February 18, 1898; thence north twenty-four degrees (24°) fifty-eight minutes (58') twenty seconds (20") east along said pierhead line two hundred and thirty (230) feet two and a half (2½) inches; thence still along said pierhead line north thirty-five degrees (35°) thirty-nine minutes (39') forty-seconds (40") east thirty (30) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, thence along the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, south sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') east two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches to pier and bulkhead line established by Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1878 of the State of New York; thence southwesterly along said line, two hundred and sixty-ons (261) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning. Containing 1 252-1000 acres.

The soundings taken once in every fifty feet along the whole exterior water line of said proposed grant, beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning in the aforesaid description, and running around said land under water above-described in the course above described, are 28 feet 5, inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 7 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the westerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 29 feet; 28 feet 9 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the northerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 28 feet 7 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches at the easterly corner of said land under water above described.

The uplands of the undersigned applicant, adjacent to the lands applied for, are bounded as follows: Northerly by Flushing Street, and lands of the Yellow Pine Company; easterly by Front Street, and lands of the applicant; southerly by Pidgeon Street, and lands of the applicant; and westerly by the land applied for.

It is the intention of the undersigned to appropriate the lands above described to its beneficial enjoyment by filling it in, and erecting bulkheads and buildings thereon, substantial, permanent structures, docks or other buildings.

Dated, July 21st, 1902.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Applicant,
Post Office Address, No. 109 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
FISHER & VOLTZ, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. au4-1aw6wM

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, preceded by showers; cooler; west winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,429. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

HUNDREDS DEAD IN MARTINIQUE

Morne Rouge Destroyed by Mont Pelee on Saturday.

A TIDAL WAVE AT LE CARBET

Two Hundred Persons Killed at Those Places, and Many Others Are Said to Have Lost Their Lives Elsewhere.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Sept. 1.—The British steamer Korona arrived here last evening from Fort de France, Martinique. She brings news that a terrible eruption of Mont Pelée occurred at 9 P. M. on Saturday, and that people who arrived at Fort de France from the northern part of the island reported that the village of Morne Rouge (near the district previously devastated), had been entirely destroyed and that Le Carbet (a village on the coast, close to the southern end of the territory which was destroyed at the time of the great eruption), had been swept by a tidal wave.

In addition to two hundred persons reported to have lost their lives at Le Carbet and Morne Rouge, many others are said to have been killed all over the northern portion of the island.

The Governor of Martinique has, it is believed, started for the scene of destruction. He has ordered every available boat to remove people from the coast villages to Fort de France.

It is impossible to approach the ruined town of St. Pierre from the sea.

The people of Le Carbet are terror-stricken and flying to the interior. Hot water is pouring down on Lorrain and Basse Pointe, (villages to the northeast of the crater.)

When the Korona arrived here she was covered with ashes and scoria.

Mont Pelée has been in constant eruption since Aug. 15. There was an enormous fall of ashes from the volcano on the night of Aug. 25. There was a very severe eruption the night of Aug. 28, when the volcanic rumblings were heard at a great distance. The mountain burned fiercely that night, and out at sea passing vessels were covered with ashes.

Last Saturday there were three separate eruptions. At 8 o'clock in the evening the sky was cloudless. Suddenly, without warning, one-half of the horizon was obscured by a pitch black cloud of dust. This cloud was the centre of the most magnificent electric effects, the flashes of light surpassing the most elaborate fireworks. Flames and flashes continued to burst from the cloud until nearly midnight.

Columns of flame shot out of the crater of Mont Pelée to explode about the cloud in balls of golden fire, which fell through the darkness in myriads of sparks. Three large aureoles were seen in the sky over the opening of the crater.

A tidal wave rushed upon Fort de France, and the terrified inhabitants of the port fled in large numbers to the internor. The wave was not severe, and did but slight damage.

Horrible detonations were heard, the ground rocked, and articles on tables were thrown to the floor.

At midnight Saturday Mont Pelée was quiet. Shortly after that hour there was another shower of ashes, accompanied by vivid sheets of lightning.

BASSE-TERRE, Guadeloupe, Sept. 1.—The French Transatlantic Company's steamship Salvador, which arrived last night at Point-à-Pitre, reports that she left Fort de France, Martinique, on Saturday afternoon and passed Mont Pelée at 7 o'clock the same evening. The volcano was then in violent eruption.

When she was approaching the Islands of Les Saintes (small islands off the south extremity of Guadeloupe) ashes were falling on the vessel. She arrived off Point-à-Pitre at 5 P. M. yesterday, but was unable to enter that port until 11 o'clock, owing to the obscurity.

Morne Rouge is about seven miles from St. Pierre, and was a Summer resort for the wealthy classes of that ill-fated city. When Mont Pelée destroyed the inhabitants of St. Pierre on May 8 it was thought that Morne Rouge, being nearer the volcano, must have met with the same fate, but this was not the case. At one time the place seemed surrounded by a sea of lava, but this cooled before reaching Morne Rouge.

The greater number of the inhabitants fled and did not return, as the nearby volcano has been in frequent and violent eruption since the outbreak that destroyed St. Pierre.

Morne Rouge, which is situated on an elevation, has long been known as one of the most beautiful places in a land of luxuriant loveliness. On first approach it seemed to be one long, straggling street. Closer inspection showed the homes of some 5,000 inhabitants, surrounded and shaded by tropical trees, hedges, and innumerable rose bushes. Morne Rouge for many years was the great resort for the invalids of Martinique.

Le Carbet suffered severely at the time of the eruption of May 8. On May 20, on the occasion of one of the subsequent outbreaks of Mont Pelée, what was left of Le Carbet was seriously damaged by a tidal wave. That people could have gone back there to live seems singular to those who visited the stricken place after the first explosion of the mountain.

No communication by cable was obtainable yesterday with Martinique. Communication by the direct route has been cut off for six weeks, and for several days it has been impossible to communicate via Guiana owing to the interruption of the cable messages at the mouth of the Amazon River.

The nearest point to Martinique which could be reached by wire yesterday was St. Lucia. Messages may also be sent to Dominica to be conveyed by steamship, but vessels go only irregularly, and the cable companies will not guarantee delivery within a specified time.

The direct cable to Martinique has been repaired three times since the disaster of last May, and efforts to keep the wires in action seem to be futile, according to officers of the French Cable Company.

DETONATIONS AT ST. VINCENT.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Sept. 1.—A sloop from St. Vincent, which reached here this morning, reports that the crater there is quiet, but that the detonations during Saturday night were the loudest heard up to that time.

The inhabitants were terribly alarmed.

JAPANESE ISLAND DEVASTATED.

The Volcanic Eruption on Torishima Killed Every Person There.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 1.—The Japanese cruiser Takachiho has returned from her inspection of the Island of Torishima, which was the scene of a volcanic eruption between Aug. 13 and 15.

The Captain of the warship reports that the eruption utterly devastated the island, and that nobody on it was left alive. Over 150 persons were killed.

Torishima lies between the Bonin Islands and the main island of Japan.

A. S. HEWITT DISCUSSES WAGES OF THE MINERS.

They Themselves Responsible for Limited Work, He Says—It Became Necessary to Subdivide Amount of Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 1.—Abram S. Hewitt, whose recent statements regarding the situation of the strike in the anthracite coal fields has caused discussion, was asked to-day to reply to the statements made by President Mitchell and other prominent sympathizers with the miners' cause, following Mr. Hewitt's utterances of recent date.

Mr. Hewitt was averse to continuing the discussion at this particular time. He said that he felt he had discharged himself of a duty in giving out the already published interview, and that so far he had seen no communications in rebuttal which prompted him to make a reply. His interview had accomplished, he said, the purpose for which it was intended. It had opened up a fruitful field of discussion that had brought from many sources an illuminating light which was being turned upon all sides of the question, and was giving to the public the opportunity of passing judgment upon the strike as the operator sees it. Mr. Hewitt stated that he did not wish to be drawn further into a controversy.

In reply to a number of questions Mr. Hewitt answered casually. When asked as to the surplussage of labor in the coal fields and the limited hours of work, he said:

"There is more than sufficient labor in the coal fields at the present time, and the union is itself responsible in a measure for the limited amount of work and resultant pay accorded each miner. For the men being made members of the organization it becomes necessary to so subdivide the work among them, that each man is employed a shorter number of hours with a consequent deduction of wage earnings. The union seeks to have each man paid the same wages for this shortened time as was paid when the supply of labor was less and the time of employment longer. The men then were paid sufficiently high wages to maintain a 'standard of living' that was satisfactory, as is witnessed in the case of many of the mines, notably the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It was because of this satisfactory 'standard of living' and wages that the excess labor was attracted to the coal fields."

Speaking of President Mitchell's statement that the coal strike had little political significance, Mr. Hewitt merely cited the instance of the last Presidential campaign when the labor vote became a most important question in National politics and forced a compromise when there would otherwise probably have been a long drawn fight.

"There is one phase of this strike," said Mr. Hewitt, "to which the public as a whole has not had its attention drawn. It is a mistake to suppose that the mines are in the hands of seven or eight individuals who alone reap the rewards of victory or suffer the disadvantages of defeat in this crisis. The mines belong to many thousands of stockholders and bondholders, who outnumber the men that are employed. It is a vast field divided up among all sizes of investors. Speaking of the earnings of the anthracite mines, while they are immensely productive and valuable industries, their earnings are not what they are commonly supposed to be. In the case of one of the oldest companies doing business in Pennsylvania the earnings for the last sixty years have averaged approximately 6 per cent.

"The men who to-day are administering these concerns are executing the duties of their office, not for their personal ends, but in the interest of a very large public. According to the statements that have appeared as coming from the miners' union, it has been suggested that the question of higher wages for shorter hours be met by the operators by raising the price of coal to the public, which must be made to suffer the compromise."

Mr. Hewitt drew from the case of G. B. Markel & Sons an illustration pointing to the responsibility of the miners' organizations. In the face of repeated violations of contract and their agreement to submit all local differences to arbitration and not to be influenced by the disputes arising in other quarters, they nevertheless in 1900, at Mr. Mitchell's solicitation, notwithstanding that their condition was eminently satisfactory, joined the general strike that was called by the United Mine Workers in that year. It is this irresponsibility, the absence of corporate qualities that calls for a firm stand on the part of the operators, who are in duty bound to guard their just business interests, it was declared.

Mr. Hewitt commented on the fact that the public seems not to be aware that there is growing up a vast labor trust, fraught with a far greater menace to industrial conditions than many of the so-called monopolies that are now occupying the attention of the entire country.

Gnats in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 1.—For twenty-four hours an almost continuous procession of gnats passed along the Schuylkill at this point. At one time this afternoon the swarm was so dense it looked like an animated mist. During the flight of the gnats people were forced to seek refuge in their houses.

NEW YORK—20 HOURS—CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special offers a rapid schedule and is appreciated by the busy man of affairs—Adv.

BLOCK ISLAND TAKEN BY THE ENEMY'S FLEET

Army Station at Wood's Hole Has Also Been Captured.

Cable Has Been Cut at Several Points—Forts Wright and Terry Exchange Shots With a Battleship—The Winter Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD PRESS BOAT AVENEL, BLOCK ISLAND, Sept. 1.—Rear Admiral Higginson, the Commander in Chief of the enemy's naval forces, has moved more quickly than was expected, and shortly after midnight this morning, when "war" was declared in earnest, his entire fleet made its appearance off Block Island, and by daylight this considerable island, with its thrifty population of natives and its several hundred terror-stricketn Summer boarders, who have come here for rest, had been captured.

The invaders' fleet stole away from Menemsha Bight, at the entrance of Vineyard Sound, about 10 o'clock last night, and with masked lights disappeared in the gloom of the Atlantic. The advance ships of the fleet poked their noses around the land spit at the western end of Block Island in the small hours of the morning, when all was wrapped in slumber and the silence was broken only by the boom of the surf, the chance cock crow in the interior, and, perchance, the drum of the everrestless mosquito.

The Government has never thought fit to fortify this rather important point, which in time of war may be of inestimable value as a base for a fleet, and so, in the early hours this morning, the hostile fleet had little trouble in reducing it and effecting an entrance. There was a bombardment with the great guns using sub-caliber cartridges and, as there were no opposing forces on the western side of the island, the great fleet of the enemy anchored victorious and at once prepared to establish the invaders' advance base.

From nearly every ship there put forth in the gloam boat loads of armed marines in service uniforms and in heavy marching order, accompanied by tents, field guns, stretchers, and the various impedimenta of a camp.

The boats, trained, made for Great Salt Point, a likely spit of land, bounding, rainbow fashion, Great Salt Pond, which is really the harbor of Rock Island. Great Salt Point is occupied only by a few cabins inhabited mostly by fishermen and potato growers and their families, and when these were awakened in the gray hours of the morning by the clank of innumerable rowlocks and the hoarse cries of command echoing over the water, they slipped on their clothes in terror and stood in doorways prepared to flee.

Meanwhile the battleship Alabama slipped around to Beacon Hill, at the south of the island, and attacked the army signal station. The army post in the face of overwhelming odds soon capitulated, and the eight men stationed there were promptly made prisoners, and their paraphernalia, consisting of lanterns, flags, bombs, rockets, and what not, was confiscated.

The next and most important move of the wily Higginson in his campaign of destruction was to proceed to the telegraph station and theoretically cut the telegraph cable. In fact, it was stated to-day by the operators at the station that the cable had literally been cut, for not a line of any kind could be sent over the wires here to-day. On Great Salt Point the marines of the fleet had been by daylight thoroughly intrenched, and the rising of the sun found the erstwhile barrens and hills alive with marching men and resounding with the sound of martial music.

The invading force was actively drilling all day. Summer boarders were not allowed to approach the camp. The only vessel of the invading fleet missing was the armored cruiser Olympia, which had been left behind at Menemsha Bight. This vessel today went south on a secret mission, the purpose of which could not be learned.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia dashed into this port this forenoon, landed a force and seized all telegraph, telephone, and cable stations, thereby cutting off all communication with Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth Island.

Of course the seizure and destruction of telegraphic and cable facilities were figurative, and it required the decision of an umpire to make plain whether or not the point attempted by Admiral Higginson had been won.

As the landing was made the telegraph and telephone offices were entered by sufficient force to have destroyed the property, at least the instruments, and as at the same time a boat's crew had located the cables with grappling hooks and had held them a sufficient period to have allowed for the cutting of them, there seemed to have been no question that the move had been entirely successful.

The Olympia appeared off this port suddenly early this morning, and immediately two boats put off toward shore. One was a launch and the other a whaleboat, and in them was a detachment under Lieut. L. M. Everhardt. The launch landed here, while the whaleboat lay off shore and at once began grappling for the cable.

The men under Lieut. Everhardt rushed to the office of the Martha's Vineyard Telegraph Company and then to the telephone station and carried out their orders to make the seizure. Having accomplished this work they returned to their launch, joined the whaleboat and returned to their ship.

It is figured by those located at this point that the move made by Admiral Higginson is one of considerable moment, because the only way of communicating with the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, which are very important observation stations, was through this place.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia has landed a detachment of men at Gay Head, and the cable from that point to Pasque Island has been cut in connection with the war manoeuvres.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 1, 10:30 P. M.—Admiral Higginson's fleet during the last ten minutes has been passing the lighthouse here and some of the ships are bombarding Fort Michie at Gull Island. Fort Wright at Fisher's Island has not yet opened fire on the ships.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Fort Wright at 10:20 to-night exchanged shots with a battleship of the Indiana type as she passed Fort Wright going toward Fort Terry on the Long Island side. Afterward the guns of Fort Terry were heard apparently trained on the battleship.

A message was received a short time ago from the signal station at Fort Mansfield announcing that the whole fleet was coming this way.

An officer in the fort here is authority for the statement that the Mayflower was blown up, theoretically, by a submarine mine while attempting to force an entrance at Fort Gut.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The guns in the Long Island forts are in fine shape to meet the attacking movement of the navy, according to reports received at the War Department from Gen. Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance, who has been making a tour of the army defenses to observe the preliminary target practice and the working of the guns.

In a letter received at the War Department, the General states that the guns at Fort Wright functioned in an especially gratifying manner. The big twelve-inch guns were fired with both practice and full charges, and gave a good account of themselves. The three six-inch guns were given some interesting practice work at ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 yards, firing at a moving target.

Each of them fired thirty-three rounds with great rapidity, and the target was entirely destroyed. In one of the carriages a leak developed, but the accident was not serious enough to stop the firing. From Fort Wright Gen. Crozier proceeded to Fort Adams, and thence to Newport to observe the work at those points.

Even while the combined manoeuvres are in progress at the eastern end of Long Island Sound a body of naval officers is steadily at work planning the details for the Winter naval operations at Culebra Island.

The problems there presented differ essentially from those now being practically determined on the New England coast. It is true that there will be a search problem, such as preceded the joint manoeuvres now going on, but in the West Indian waters the chase will be on a much grander scale, for probably the combined command made up of the fleets from the North Atlantic, the European and the South Atlantic stations will engage in the pursuit of the flying foe.

But the most interesting and important feature of the work will be the practical demonstration of certain theories that have been evolved by the Naval General Board, touching initial operations in case of an outbreak of hostilities in Southern waters.

Culebra Island lies on the extreme edge of the farthest circle of defense, and it is regarded as the most feasible base for the operations of a United States defensive fleet. The place is not fortified as yet, and may not be taken over by the army and fortified for several years.

So the problem presented is the rapid occupation and fortification of the island by the navy acting single handed, on the theory that the army in the throes of organization cannot meet the emergency.

The Dixie, the Panther, and another combined transport and cruiser will be laden with all of the material and guns needed for the island and kept in waiting at Norfolk Navy Yard ready for the word.

That word may come up on the departure from Europe of the European squadron and the effort will be made to reach Culebra, to land guns and marines and generally place the island in condition to resist a naval assault without the assistance of a defensive fleet.

If it is shown that this plan will work, then it would appear that a hostile fleet could not pass Culebra into the Caribbean or Gulf without incurring the danger of having its communications cut by even a small United States fleet with submarines and a monitor or two, which could find safe refuge in case of need in the defenses of Culebra.

When this problem is worked out the fleets will be combined and enter upon an extensive series of squadron and fleet drills and target shooting, all of which will be closely watched by the General Board, which will go to the West Indies for that purpose.

THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Prince of the Asturias, on his way to attend the manoeuvres in the South of France, arrived at Villefranche yesterday afternoon. Gen. Brugère will give a dinner to the Prince and the other foreign guests to-day.

BATHERS DROWNED AT BELMAR.

Two Women Lost and Two Rescued After Being Swept Out by the Undertow.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Ingebard Harsen and Lizzie Bjornsta were drowned while in bathing at Belmar this afternoon, and two of their companions, Anna Olesen and Cecilia Bjorlene, were rescued from drowning. All the girls are Norwegian servants, employed by D. R. Richardson and Thomas Phillips, Summer residents of Belmar.

The four women had gone in bathing early in the afternoon, and not being able to swim, they waded out to their waists. They were swept out by the undertow, and their screams brought James Carcaden of Middletown, Conn., a graduate of Harvard, to their aid. He was standing on a pier at the time, and immediately jumped overboard after the girls. He succeeded in getting hold of Anna Olesen. In the meantime a boat had put off from the shore, and picked up Cecilia Bjorlene, who was exhausted. The other two women had sunk before rescuers reached them.

The body of one of the drowned women was recovered to-night.

STEAM YACHT SUNK.

A. H. Balch's Craft Annie Founders in Machias Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 1.—The steam yacht Annie, owned by A. H. Balch of Boston, struck a log or some wreckage ten miles southeast of Libby Island, Machias Bay, Sunday night, and sunk in two minutes. Her crew, five in number, and one passenger, F. E. Balch, a relative of the owner, took to the boat, and landed at Libby Island, from where they were taken up by the lightkeeper to-day to Machias.

The yacht lies in fifty fathoms. She was a craft of eighty-two tons, built at North Weymouth, Mass., in 1876, and hailed from Boston. She was finely fitted and furnished.

MET DEATH IN A LAKE.

H. C. Lukens Has a Fatal Swim in Ponchartrain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—H. C. Lukens, Superintendent of the local branch of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penn., met death in Lake Pontchartrain last night while bathing with a number of friends. The body has not yet been recovered. It is not known whether Mr. Lukens came to his death as a result of drowning or through striking the bottom of the lake in making a dive.

Lukens went out yesterday evening on the yacht Indian for a sail. The crew took the boat around the lake and started back after dark. Before landing they decided to enjoy a swim in the water. Lukens was one of the first to disrobe. He dove into the water from the bow of the boat and was not seen again.

To-day a large force of boats were obtained by friends of the deceased and a systematic search made for his body, but it was without avail. Lukens was thirty-five years of age and unmarried.

Makes Time for the Business Man.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago Leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

For a Summer tonic nothing equals JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Do not be imposed upon. NOTHING ELSE is "just as good."—Adv.

SIX POLICEMEN WOUNDED BY DESPERATE MAN

House Besieged by Twenty Officers at Bowery Bay.

Jerry Hunter, Colored Assailant, and His Wife Wounded After the House Caught Afire —Police Captain Hit.

Twenty policemen, armed with rifles and revolvers, stood guard last night at a house in the Borough of Queens, in which a colored man, desperate and defiant, hid himself after having shot at a man who began to dig for sand worms on the beach of Bowery Bay.

The man was chased by policemen, and the result was a shooting affair that had some of the elements of an attempt to capture a desperado in the wilds of the West. Two policemen were hit by buckshot and were sent to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. It is believed that one of the policemen cannot recover from the effects of the wounds received.

Some little time after the police had posted the guard Hunter opened fire on them, and every time one of them showed himself he fired. Four officers were wounded.

After almost two hours of the shooting on both sides, Hunter set fire to the house or it caught fire. His wife ran out the front way and attacked an officer with an old sabre. In the excitement Hunter escaped by the rear and was run down.

At 1:40 this morning four more officers, including Capt. Darcy, are in an ambulance on the way to the hospital. Mrs. Hunter is also in the ambulance. She was shot. So was Hunter.

Those most seriously injured are:

McKENNA, JOHN, twenty-five years old, patrolman Seventy-fourth Precinct; both eyes destroyed, shot in head, face torn and punctured by buckshot; will probably die.

BRILL, ARTHUR, patrolman Seventy-fourth Precinct; one eye destroyed, optic nerve injured so other eye may be lost, shot in body and arms and chest.

The man who is besieged in his home is Jerry Hunter. About the house are the reserves of the Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth Precincts. When they were hurried there in response to calls for aid to capture the man they were armed only with their sticks and revolvers, but Inspector Clayton, on being communicated with, ordered that they be armed in a manner which would enable them to shoot effectively at a longer range. The policemen last night were in a hot temper over the fate of their comrades, and if the man shows himself during the night he will receive a volley, and some of the bullets are likely to take effect.

The affair really had its beginning just one year ago yesterday, for on Sept. 1, 1901, Hunter shot at a man who was digging sand worms. To-day he did the same thing. In the afternoon a man, whose identity is known probably by McKenna, went to the foot of Strong's Lane, in Bayside, to dig worms. Hunter lives in a little house a short distance from the beach, and close to the lane. He is employed by William Thomas, who owns a large tract of land that fronts on Bowery Bay, east of North Beach and well out toward the Nassau County line. When Hunter saw the man digging to-day he fired on him, but none of the shots took effect as far as the police know.

The man hurried along the beach front toward North Beach and met Policeman McKenna, who was on duty at the far end of the beach. On being informed of the shooting McKenna sent word to the man next to him at North Beach that Hunter had been doing some shooting again, and that as straglers from the beach had gone in the direction of the Thomas property and might run afoul of Hunter, he was going out to bring Hunter in.

Just what happened when McKenna reached the house is not known at present. The general belief is that Hunter saw the officer as he approached the house along the lane and opened fire on him. McKenna did not leave the lane to go to the house, as some little time later two young men, driving through the lane from Newtown, found him bleeding and unconscious in the driveway. They lifted him into their wagon and drove as rapidly as possible to Newtown with him. They hurried him to the police station house there. On the way they told of their discoverey to some men whom they met, and these, being residents of the neighborhood, guessed that Hunter had done the shooting and sent for help.

A picnic party of men was at Belvidere Park some distance away, and they responded, as did a lot of men from a hotel at Junction Avenue. They drew a cordon about the house and held it. They saw the negro several times, as he looked from the windows, but the natives persuaded the picnickers not to rush the house, and told stories of the negro's prowess with the gun.

When McKenna was brought into the Newtown Station, Capt. White sent word of the affair to Capt. Darcy of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, and the Captain sent Patrolman Brill and Patrolman John Bergen to investigate. It was not known then what had taken place.

When the two officers reached the spot they found the volunteer guard surrounding the place, but well out of range from the colored man's gun. They were told of the dangerous character of the negro, and they determined to try to capture him. Brill's story is that he took position behind a stone wall for shelter, Bergen went around to another point, and then all started to advance. It was hoped to keep cover and draw the fire from the house, and then have the one hot fired at close in from another direction. While Brill was behind the wall he heard some one shout: "Come on, we've got him!"

Thinking that it came from some one back of the house he started to his feet, and as he did so there was a flash through a cellar window. He says he saw the colored man's face back of the flash, and he believes that Hunter shouted to come on in order to trap him.

The charge from the gun entered the policeman's face, chest, right arm, and one shot entered his right eye. It passed through the eyeball, tearing it out, and then passed diagonally backward, and Dr. McKenna says the left eye is doubtless so badly injured that the sight will be lost.

Brill was drawn out of the danger line by Bergen and two volunteers, and then a messenger was sent for more aid. Bergen took command of the volunteers and asked them to remain until there was more help. The men returned again out of range and kept watch. Bergen's call for aid had been for his own precinct reserves, but the affair was deemed so serious, from the reports received from other sources, that Capt. Darcy called on the two nearest precincts for aid, stripped his own men from North Beach, and hurried all to the cottage in the woods. Capt. White's men from Newtown, having the shorter distance to go, were first on the scene, and an hour later the men from the Seventy-fifth reported for duty there.

The policemen were then stationed about the house, taking the places of the volunteers, most of whom remained until late at night to see the outcome of the affair. It was decided by the police not to risk any more lives in the dark and to wait until daylight.

Meanwhile Inspector Clayton had been notified. When the matter was explained to him he issued orders that no more lives should be risked and that the man on guard should be served with Winchesters, provisions made to supply them with food and coffee, and that relays of guards should be provided for. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock last night the patrol wagon of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, with Capt. Woods, started for the scene with the rifles.

While the preparations for the siege of Hunter were being made, the injured officers were being cared for. When McKenna was brought into the Newtown precinct the ambulance from St. John's Hospital was sent for. It took the injured officer to the hospital. The horse had hardly been unharnessed after the long run to Newtown when another call was received, this time for Brill.

McKenna was shot at point-blank range, the doctors say. He was treated by Dr. McKenna. Although there appeared to be no powder marks on the flesh, the buckshot had no chance to scatter. The worst injury is to the eyes. Dr. McKenna sent word to the police to have the Coroner's office notified at once to take the injured man's statement, if he revives.

When Brill was brought in to the hospital his case was found to be not so severe. The gun muzzle had been at a greater distance, and the shot had a chance to spread. The slug which entered the eye did so almost squarely in the middle of the eyeball, but it had a sideway course, and it passed backward and past the nose, and from its general course must have hit the nerves back of the other eye. Although suffering intensely Brill retained consciousness. He told the story as related.

The man whom Hunter shot just one year ago yesterday was George Stalinecht of 28 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn. Like the man shot yesterday, too, he was digging sandworms. Hunter submitted to arrest at that time, but he was never prosecuted for his crime.

BEEF MERGER DELAYED.

Project Not Abandoned, Despite President Roosevelt's Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—"Postponed until Sept. 15." was to-day's development regarding the proposed beef combination.

"No announcement will be made to-day," said George J. Brine of Armour & Co.

Information as to the cause of the delay in the plans for merger was accompanied by the statement that the intention of the "Big Five" had been to make public their purpose to-day by filing of articles of incorporation, but that the details had required too much time. The deal, therefore, is said to be still on the edge of consummation.

President Roosevelt's declaration that he would "smash the combine" if it became a reality, is said to have been weighed and found an insufficient reason for abandoning a project so far advanced, but a sufficient reason for delaying it. The offices of the big packers further furnish convincing evidence that the hour of consolidation is near.

Swift & Co. are said to have called in all of their "outside" men. Armour & Co. are striking a "balance sheet" two months in advance of the usual time. The Cudahy plants are reported as inventoried and ready to "turn over" at short notice. The Government attitude meanwhile waits on the packers' public action.

So successful have the "big five" been in concealing their plans that District Attorney Sol Bethea, who has given up his vacation that he might be "on watch," has not discovered enough evidence to warrant an injunction.

RAILROAD WRECK WITH ONE HUNDRED VICTIMS.

Twent-one Are Dead and Twenty-nine More Will Die—Negro Excursion Train Plunges Over an Embankment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1.—While rounding a curve on a high embankment near Berry, Ala., at 9:30 o'clock this morning the engine and four cars of an excursion train on the Southern Railway leaped from the track and rolled over and over down the incline, smashing the coaches into kindling wood and causing the instant death of twenty-one persons and the injury of eighty-one others. Physicians say that at least twenty-nine of the injured cannot live.

With the exception of H. N. Dudley, trainmaster of the Southern Railway of Birmingham, and Roscoe Shelby of Columbus, Miss., all of the dead are negroes, who were taking advantage of excursion rates from points in Mississippi to Birmingham.

Eleven dead bodies have not been identified. Twenty-nine excursionists are trought to be fatally injured, and fifty-two other negroes sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature.

When the wreck occurred the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour and had just started around a curve on top of a sixty-foot embankment. Without warning the tender of the engine suddenly left the track, jerking the engine and the first four cars with it. There were ten cars in the excursion train, but the fourth broke loose from the fifth and with the heavy engine plunged down the steep incline. The cars, which were packed with passengers, turned completely over several times, and were crushed like eggshells, killing and crippling the inmates.

Persons who have returned from the scene of the wreck say it is indescribable. The dead bodies of the negroes were scattered in every direction, and the moans and appeals for help from the wounded were heartrending.

As soon as the accident was reported to the officials wrecking trains carrying physicians were hurried from Columbus, Miss., and Birmingham, and everything possible is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. The dead bodies have been prepared for burial.

ACCIDENTS TO YACHTS.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 1.—While waiting for the start of the yacht races which were held by the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, off Bayshore, to-day, H. O. Havemeyer's yacht Electra was in collision with Charles H. Coddington's Kinkie. The Kinkie had a hole stove in her side, and she sank in a short time, even before the crew had time to get off her. They all went down with her, but were rescued from drowning. On the Kinkie at the time of the collision was William S. Vice of Brooklyn, and he was rescued from drowning only after considerable difficulty and pulled aboard S. F. Rothschild's Lillian.

After the race was gotten under way T. F. Ballard's Gracelyn broke her steering gear.

The yacht Dot, owned by Charles F. Coddington, Jr., capsized during the race and her young owner also received a ducking, but emerged from the water very little the worse for his experience.

The Oak Island regatta, in which a number of smaller yachts were entered, was also attended with mishaps. Marston S. Cockeys was knocked overboard from Charles K. Searles's yacht Buzzy. Frank G. Wood's catboat Madeline capsized during a heavy squall.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it; use it.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT DEFINES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Not Intended for Means of Aggression He Says.

Its Principle Declared to be That This Continent Must Not be Treated As Subject for Political Colonization by Any European Power.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt to-day concluded his tour through Vermont at Brattleborough, and is spending the night here at Northfield. The reception accorded him at Brattleborough was among the prettiest, well-conducted, and most enthusiastic which he has received in his tour of New England.

Upon arriving at the station, he was met by a company of infantry, headed by a band, and escorted to the Common, where he delivered a brief address, in which he spoke of Abraham Lincoln as the man of the hour in the great civil war. He feelingly referred to the venerable ex-Gov. Holbrook, who was on the platform, and who accompanied the President a short distance through the State, as being one of the few men who had received the distinction of being a war Governor.

The President's progress through Brattleborough was a continuous ovation. On the line of march his carriage was stopped in front of the leading hotel, and from the balcony men, women, and children showered loose flowers and bouquets upon him. Arriving at the Common, where he delivered his address, the pavilion steps were strewn with flowers by little girls who were drawn up on both sides.

Labor Day was generally celebrated throughout the State. Wherever the train stopped holiday crowds were out to extend the President a welcome. The heat was excessive, but the President seemed to suffer but little from its effects. His remarks on the subject of labor were confined mostly to a tribute to the people of Vermont, and he expressed his pleasure at being greeted by the representatives of organized labor, because, he said, the typical American is the man who works.

The President began the day's journey at Burlington, reaching that city from Shelburne, the home of Dr. W. Seward Webb. After a drive about the city the Presidential train started southward, stops being made at Vergennes, Middlebury, Brandon, Proctor, Rutland, Ludlow, Bellows Falls, Chester, and Brattleboro, and his Vermont trip was ended.

REACHES MASSACHUSETTS.

He crossed into Massachusetts in the early evening, and went to Northfield to remain to-night as the guest of William R. Moody, son of the noted evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, at the Northfield Hotel. The President will go to Round Top in the morning to visit Mr. Moody's grave.

The President spoke at every stop to-day, but most of his addresses were brief. That of greatest import was the one delivered at Proctor, the home of Senator Proctor, wherein he defined his idea of the Monroe Doctrine.

President Roosevelt came directly from Brattleboro to the Mount Hermon School, being met at the station by W. R. Moody, the head of the Northfield School, the Northfield Selectmen and by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who came from Boston on the afternoon train.

As soon as the party reached the Mount Hermon school, the President held a short reception to the trustees of the school in the vestry of the Moody Memorial Chapel. When the President appeared in the audience room of the chapel, he was greeted with prolonged cheers by the students. Mr. Moody introduced him by simply saying: "I have the honor to introduce to you President Roosevelt, who will now address you."

The President, in the course of his remarks, said: "I think they teach here the essentials of good citizenship; that is, that a man is no good who does not know how to work with his hands as well as with his head."

The students of the school sang as he closed the benediction "The Lord Bless Thee and Keep Thee."

At 8 o'clock this evening the President spoke in the large Northfield Auditorium. On the platform was Senator Lodge.

The Presidential party went to the Hotel Northfield to pass the night.

President Roosevelt's speeches on the subject of trusts and the Monroe doctrine have given rise to more or less discussion and in some quarters surprise has been expressed at his giving such vigorous and emphatic utterance to the views which he entertains on these subjects.

A number of those who have accompanied him at different times on his journey through New England, and who have followed him closely, assert that his recent statements on both subjects, which seem to have excited so much interest at home and abroad, are but a reiteration of similar views expressed by him on the stump when he was Governor of New York, when he was campaigning for Vice President, and in his messages to Congress, and that the views have remained unchanged, except as far as he has developed certain details which he has only heretofore expressed in a general way.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Talks on the Monroe Doctrine at the Home of Senator Proctor, Where He Stopped.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt after a stay of thirty-six hours on the shores of Lake Champlain as the guest of Secretary of the Treasury L. N. Shaw and of Dr. W. Seward Webb, resumed his tour of New England to-day. He reached Burlington from Shelburne Farms, Dr. Webb's home, during the forenoon, and was given an hour's drive through this city. Gov. Stickney and Mayor Hawley acted as hosts. The drive extended to Green Mount Cemetery, where the President viewed the grave of Ethan Allen, and to Battery Park.

Crowds cheered the President wherever

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Buy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

he went, and at the station there was a large number to witness his departure. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw joined the President at the station.

Several stops not scheduled in the President's itinerary were made. At Vergennes a very brief speech was delivered.

The President referred to the fact that this was Labor Day, and said that the people of Vermont from the top down had worked hard, and it was that which had made the State what it is.

Other stops were made at Middlebury and Brandon, at each of which places the President spoke briefly.

At Brandon three little girls dressed in American flags, climbed upon the rear platform of the President's car and presented him with a beautiful floral piece on behalf of the school children of the town.

A half hour's stop was made at Proctor, the home of Senator Proctor. The President delivered an address from the steps of the Senator's porch, and in course of it made some significant utterances on the subject of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Proctor introduced the President, saying:

"Neighbors and friends: For the third time a President of the United States honors us with his presence, and he will speak from this platform. I do not expect to have the honor and the pleasure of introducing another President, but I do expect to have the pleasure of introducing this one three or four years hence, when he is serving his second term." [Loud applause.]

DEFINES MONROE DOCTRINE.

After thanking the people for their greeting the President said:

"We believe in the Monroe doctrine, not as a means of aggression at all. It does not mean that we are aggressive toward any power. It means merely that as the bigger power on this continent we remain steadfastly true to the principles first formulated under the Presidency of Monroe, through John Quincy Adams—the principle that this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colonization by any European power.

"As I say, that is not an aggressive doctrine. It is a doctrine of peace. A doctrine of defense, a doctrine to secure the chance on this continent for the United States here to develop peaceably along their own lines. Now we have formulated that doctrine. If our formulation consists simply of statements on the stump or on paper they are not worth the breath that utters them or the paper on which they are written. Remember that the Monroe doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first-class efficient navy and not very much longer.

"In private life he who asserts something, says what he is going to do and does not back it up, is always a contemptible creature, and, as a Nation, the last thing we can afford to do is to take a position which we do not intend to try to make good. Bragging and boasting in private life are almost always the signs of weak men, and a nation that is strong does not need to have its public men boast or brag on its account. Least of all does a self-respecting nation wish its public representatives to threaten or menace or insult another power.

"Our attitude toward all powers must be one of such dignified courtesy and respect as we intend that they shall show us in return. We must be willing to give the friendly regard that we exact from them. We must no more wrong them than we must submit to wrong-doing by them, but when we take a position let us remember that our holding it depends upon ourselves, depends upon our showing that we have the ability to hold it."

After speaking of the part Vermont has played in the country's history through Admirals Dewey and Clark, the President continued:

"Shame to us if we assert the Monroe doctrine and then if our assertion shall be called in question show that we have only made an idle boast, that we are not prepared to back up our words by deeds." [Loud applause.]

Almost the entire population of the town heard the President speak. He took luncheon with Senator Proctor and his son, Fletcher D. Proctor, Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Rutland was the next stop. The special train reached here at 12:30. He was greeted by a crowd of 6,000 people, on whose behalf a reception committee, consisting of Gen. W. W. Risley, Mayor David W. Temple, and Carl B. Hinsman, President of the Board of Aldermen, welcomed the distinguished visitor to the city. He was escorted to the band stand in the square near the railway station, from which he delivered an address.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

The President said:

"I am glad to have the chance of saying a word here to the citizens of Vermont on Labor Day. [Applause.] And before I address myself specifically to you I know you will pardon me expressing in a word my acknowledgment of the greeting of the veterans of the great civil war, and my good wishes toward the men who served in the Spanish war, and the National guardsmen here. [Applause.]

"The veterans who served in the civil war gave the supreme lesson to the people of our country, both in the way that when the need was they fought, and in the lives of labor and effort that they have led since.

"When the war was ended they came back to civil life to do their part as every honest American worthy of the name must do his part by working, in private life for himself and his family, and no less also by association with his fellows for the common good. [Applause.]

"There is no holiday which should be more typically American, no holiday which should make people think more seriously of their privileges, their rights, and their duties than this holiday of Labor Day. [Cheers and applause.]

"The material side of our civilization is very important, but it is important because of the men who stand behind it, exactly as in battle the important thing is not the gun, but the man behind the gun. So in our civil life it is the man in the shop, the man on the farm, the man in the factory, upon whom for well or for ill our whole civilization ultimately depends, and it is accordingly as that man is able to secure his rights, and furthermore as he remembers and performs his duties, it is according to these two facts that our civilization does or does not make progress.

"It is not an easy task always for a man to remember his duties—still less is it an easy task for him always to do them, but he must keep them in mind, he must strive faithfully to perform them, or he becomes but a poor citizen.

"No man in this country who does not at least pull his own weight can amount to anything. The man who is only a passenger, who is not trying to do his share, has no proper place in our body politic. [Cheers and applause.] and it makes no difference what the man's social position is, what his wealth or poverty is, if he does nothing, if he fails to take advantage of his opportunities, such as his opportunities are, then, no matter which end of the social scale he is at, he is a cumbrance on the earth's surface, his presence means a burden, and not a benefit to the rest of us.

"On the other hand, the man who works faithfully, conscientiously, whatever the line of his work is, if it is honorable work, is a benefit to the whole country. [Cries of "Right."] And the great test to apply, oh! my friends and fellow-citizens, is not as to what work the man is engaged in, but as to the spirit in which he does it. If he is a square and an honest man, if he tries to do his best by himself and his family, and yet remembers his duty to his neighbor, then, whether he be a capitalist or wage-worker, he is a good citizen and entitled to the respect of good citizens. [Cheers and applause.]

"If he comes short in either respect, if he shirks his work, or if he employs his power malevolently or with utter disregard and carelessness of the rights of others, be he rich or be he poor, he is a bad citizen, and has forfeited all right to the respect of his fellow-countrymen.

SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL LIFE.

"The law of successful National life is the law of work. Play when the chance comes, and when you do play, play hard, but do not make of the play a business. Get all the enjoyment you legitimately can by all means, but remember that that can only be an interlude, a holiday, and do not let it interfere with the serious work of life. [Applause.]

"And let us remember that while the conditions of social life change while in the externals there come such changes as to necessitate a different attitude of ours toward some of those conditions, yet fundamentally the great basic principles through which success or failure comes have not changed. Our complex industrial civilization means that we cannot rely as we formerly could upon such simple methods as suffice while men are brought close together with their relations inextricably interwoven. We must meet the new conditions, where necessary meet them by legislation—if legislation cannot serve then meet them by combination among ourselves as you here bearing the banners in this procession have met them. [Applause.]

"Much of great good can come by such associations, something can be done through wise legislation, but do not forget, gentlemen, in the last resort you cannot find a substitute for a man's own energy, resourcefulness, skill, courage, and honesty. [Applause.] Work through association in combination with your fellows, but do not, under any circumstances, let any man lose his own capacity for self-help. [Applause.]

"There on the banner is the sign of brotherhood, the sign of the clasped hand, a good sign for any union or association, and a good sign for all of us throughout this nation. [Applause.]

"The lesson of brotherhood, the lesson of the clasped hand, is a lesson we must not merely learn, but apply, not merely in name but in deed, through all our lives.

"Brotherhood fundamentally means treating each man in his worth as a man. You over there, the men of the great war, that lesson of brotherhood was one of the most important that you left us, the men who came after you, when you fought in the great civil war, when you marched into battle. What you were concerned with as to the man on your right or on your left was not whether he was a capitalist or wage worker, a painter, a cigarmaker, a banker, a bricklayer—what you were concerned with was whether he was a man, a good man, a straight man, an American, worthy of the name.

"You did not care for his past position, you did not care for his antecedents. You cared to know whether when the trial came he would stay put. That is what you wanted to know. And it is the same lesson we have to learn in civil life. We shall make our Government a success if we shall measure each man by the standard of his worth as a man, neither looking down upon him nor envying him because of the accidents of his position, but valuing him accordingly as he shows the qualities which entitle him to our respect.

"That is the standard which we must set up, and up to which we must live if we are to make our Republic as we shall and will make it, all that the fathers deemed it should be; all that men like you, men of the Civil War by your deeds showed by your faith that it would be, and if we adopt any other standard, the root of righteousness is not in us.

"Let us remember, then, that we need good laws; that we need wise administration of the laws; that we need not only each to work for himself, but each to work for all; that we need to join in associations with our fellows for the common good, but let us all never forget that the fundamental truth in American citizenship is that each man is entitled in the last resort to be judged solely on his worth as a man." [Cheers and applause.]

The President then left for Bellows Falls.

PRESIDENT ON SELF-HELP.

One Must Not Work Alone for Himself, but for Others, He Declares.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 1.—The President reached here at 2:30. An unscheduled stop was made at Ludlow, the home of Gov. Stickney, where the President delivered a short address. On the platform was Ira W. Gates, eighty-five years old, who had voted for William Henry Harrison, and who joined in the greetings to the President. A two-minute stop was made also at Chester.

The President in his speech here said in part:

"My Fellow-citizens, My Fellow-Americans, Men and Women of Vermont:

"I have counted myself fortunate to be in Vermont and doubly fortunate to be here on Labor Day. A very, very great deal can be done by associations among ourselves, such associations as you see represented here to-day: associations which will teach us practially in the best way that a lesson can be taught, by applying it, that not only must each work for himself, but that each must work for all.

"We can accomplish by mutual self-help much, and there yet remains an immense amount to be done by individual self-help.

"In every association from the State, from the Nation, to a union, to a corporation, we find that a man who is to accomplish good for his fellows must steadily endeavor not to be only a passenger. He must pull his weight and a little more."

SALE OF STEEL STOCK LEADS TO ACCUSATIONS.

William H. Van Tine of Pittsburg Makes Some Startling Statements —Suing W. J. Hilands for Partnership Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—William H. Van Tine of this city returned from Chicago to-day, where he had attended the taking of testimony in his suit against W. J. Hilands of Chicago to recover one-half of $311,000, as partnership profits accruing from deals made in transferring Pittsburgers' stock of the Carnegie Company to the United States Steel Corporation. Van Tine, under his own signature, makes startling allegations.

He alleges that Hilands entered into partnership with him to sell stocks of the Carnegie Company and to divide equally all profits. The litigation was started in the United States courts in New York in November, 1901, and publicity, Van Tine alleges, has been stifled. In the sale of the A. M. Morelands stock the profits, it is said, were $93,400, of which Van Tine only received $1,000.

In the John Walker stock deal there was, it is alleged, a profit of $77,000, of which Van Tine received $1,600. In the H. M. Curry sale it is asserted that there was $143,000 profit, and he received nothing.

Testimony taken in New York showed Moreland paid $5,000 as commission and Morgan & Co. $88,400 as the buyers. Col. John J. McCook of Alexander Green Company, New York, it is alleged, received $2,500, and other parties got $500.

Hilands claimed in cross-examination that Morgan had made him a present of $88,400. Mr. Pearson Hamilton of Morgan & Co. testified the amount was paid as commission on the Moreland sale.

John Walker negotiated the sale of his stock through Van Tine, and the sale was made later through Hilands in New York. On cross-examination, Hilands said he had given Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank, New York, $24,377, because he telephoned Morgan & Co. that Hilands was on his way down to his office for a check. He also had to pay the bank $1,000, he alleged, to keep open to certify the check to close the deal.

Mr. Delafield, during the first examination, had no recollection of being paid by Hilands, but said he had paid Hilands money, instead of receiving it. On the second examination he admitted he received $20,000, but did not know what it was for, but Hilands, he said, was not in the deal.

Col. McCook and Thomas D. Chantler, attorneys for the Curry estate and Hilands, in February in 1901 sold the Curry estate stock for $1,000 a share, netting a profit of $143,000. The record of the National Park Bank, produced in court, showed that Hilands received $48,160 out of this deal, but it was impossible to get the bank officials to show who got the remainder of the money. Hilands swore McCook handled the whole deal and got $75,000. William Curry swore the estate paid $30,000 in commissions.

Van Tine alleges that in the Curry estate deal, J. P. Morgan & Co. made checks payable to the National Park Bank for $3,083,000 in two checks that were honored and distributed to parties in the deal. Neither of the checks was indorsed, it is alleged, and the bank officials refuse to disclose the disbursement, excepting to say that Hilands got $48,160. Van Tine says he will ferret out where the money went to that he is entitled to under a partnership contract.

FARRELL'S HOUSE IS DARK.

Capt. Sheehan Visits It, and Declares the New Establishment Is a Private Residence.

The establishment at 33 West Thirty-third Street, the scene of Saturday's housewarming, which was expected to be opened by Frank Farrell last night, was dark and, to all appearances, closed. Upon a barrel in front of Astor Court sat a man who scrutinized attentively the faces of all who passed the place.

Capt. Sheehan, at the West Thirtieth Street Station, was asked again last night what the police knew about the matter. He replied that he had investigated and learned that the house was simply the private residence of one Frank Burbribe. The Captain was asked further whether he had put men on the case or not.

"No," said he, "I have been there, myself."

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY'S ANSWER

Reply to Suit to Prevent Consolidation of Railways.

General Denial of the Complaint in the Paper Filed in Court at St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—The defendants in the merger suit brought by the State of Minnesota filed their answers this afternoon in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

The suit was brought by the State against the Northern Securities Company, James J. Hill, as President of that company; James J. Hill, as an individual; the Great Northern Railway Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

There is one answer for the Securities Company and Mr. Hill, in his character as President and individually, one for the Great Northern, and one for the Northern Pacific.

But the answer of the Securities Company and of Mr. Hill sets up all the matters of defense, and the railways in their pleadings simply follow the Securities Company's answer with such changes of phraseology as are required by their diverse characters.

The main answer, that of the Securities Company, is more than usually direct and plain for a legal pleading.

Defendants deny that the Northern Securities Company has ever conducted any business in Minesota or had any place of business or owned any property in the State and the railways, the property of the Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota are operated by virtue of a lease to the Great Northern Railway Company. They also deny that James J. Hill was, on Nov. 13, 1901, or that he has ever been the owner of, or in the possession or control of or had on said day, or at any time, subject to his direction or disposition, more than a majority, or more than a portion far less than a majority, of the capital stock of the Great Northern Company.

They deny that the Northern Pacific Railway Company ever became a corporation of, or within the State of Minnesota, or that it ever became subject to the laws thereof, except by filing a copy of its articles with the Secretary of State and complying with the statutes relating to the admission to the State of railway companies organized under the laws of other States.

They also deny that the Northern Pacific Company's lines have since the organization of the Securities Company been operated subject to the dictation or control of the officers of that company, and deny that the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Company, when the bill was filed, or at any time since, have been the persons stated in said bill; on the contrary, the Board of Directors of said company was, when the bill was filed, and ever since has been, composed as follows:

George F. Baker, New York.	Charles Steele, New York.
Edward H. Harriman, New York.	Samuel Spencer, New York.
William P. Clough, New York.	James Stillman, New York.
Brayton Ives, New York.	Eben B. Thomas, New York.
D. Willis James, New York.	Hamilton McK. Twombly, New York.
John S. Kennedy, New York.	Charles S. Miller, St. Paul.
Daniel S. Lamont, New York.	Samuel Rea, Philadelphia.
William Rockefeller, New York.	

They admit that the cities and towns named in the bill are points on each of the two lines of railway, but deny that the lines between these points are parallel, or that the lines competed for freight or passenger traffic between said points in any different manner or by any greater extent prior to the formation of the securities company than they have at all times done since the formation of that company, and will continue to do so in the future. They deny that the line of the defendant companies between the State of Minnesota and Puget Sound are parallel, or have ever been competing lines except at a few points.

They admit that the lines are the only lines of a single railway company traversing east and west all the northern tier of States west of the Mississippi River. They deny that these lines are the only lines crossing the State of Minnesota and connecting the Pacific Ocean by rail with points of said State. They admit that the large quantities of swamp land were granted by the United States to the State of Minnesota, but have no information as to what quantity, if any, of said lands are now owned by State, nor as to the value, if any.

They say that except the grants of swamp lands mentioned, the grants by the State in aid of railways in Minnesota, were made by the Territorial and State of Minnesota merely in execution of trusts reposed in them respectively by acts of Congress granting lands of the United States to aid in the construction of such railways.

None of such grants, nor either of said swamp land grants, was a gift to the company receiving the same, but each of them was made upon a valuable and full consideration furnished by the company receiving the same.

They admit making large shipments of wheat and other products from and to the places named in the bill. They deny that competition between the defendant companies for traffic between said places was prior to the organization of the Securities Company any sharper or more active or more productive of lower rates for freight or passengers than it has been at all times since such organization. On the contrary, they say that since the formation of said company such rates have already been largely reduced.

They say that the settled and public policy of the State of Minnesota has been to prohibit in any way the consolidation of competing or parallel lines of railway.

They admit the organization of the Securities Company, and that it was organized for the purposes set forth in its articles and for no other purpose whatever. They admit that after the formation of the Securities Company, and on Nov. 22, 1901, that company did request of the Great Northern Company to purchase such of their shares as should be offered within sixty days from the date at $180 per share, and pay therefor in shares of its own capital stock at par. They say that the Securities Company has also purchased for cash a large amount of the shares of the defendant railway companies and of other companies.

They deny that James J. Hill was at any time the principal or controlling stockholder of the Great Northern Company, and say that, while said James J. Hill was for a short time nominally a Director of the Northern Pacific Company, he never cast any vote as such.

TAKEN FROM A CELL TO DIE.

Skull of Prisoner at Harlem Prison May Have Been Fractured—Coroner to Investigate.

George Whitsel, forty-two years old, a cook, of 337 West Forty-ninth Street, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning, it is believed from a fractured skull, under conditions that will be investigated by the Coroner's office.

Whitsel was arraigned in the Harlem Court on a charge of intoxication last Saturday morning, and remanded to the Harlem prison for one day. At 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon he was found unconscious in his cell by Keeper Bremmel. Dr. Griel, who responded to a call with the ambulance from Harlem Hospital, took Whitsel to his institution. The physician said it would require an autopsy to tell whether the man's skull was fractured.

The wife of the dead man said that her husband had frequent attacks of epilepsy, and when he did often drank to excess. She thought he might have fallen and hurt his head after he was placed in the cell.

J. T. Nettleship, the Artist, Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—John Trivett Nettleship, the painter and author, died yesterday. He was a brother of the famous R. L. Nettleship, who died from exposure on Mont Blanc a few years ago. He was born in 1841.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at 12 Noon on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other business days during September.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Although the Young Building, on Broadway, corner Houston St., was badly damaged by fire on Labor Day, the damage to the store floor was such that business will go on without interruption for the sale of

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

CARROLL COMMITTEE'S DECLARATIONS OF FRAUD

Affidavits Concerning Transfers of Murphy's Followers.

Developments in the Campaign for Leadership in the Nineteenth District—235 Men from One District—Denial of the Charges.

Many developments appeared yesterday in the political battle between John F. Carroll, formerly deputy leader of Tammany Hall, and Charles F. Murphy, now one of the Tammany triumvirs. The Carroll forces have had five lawyers at work for more than a week investigating the alleged frauds in the transfer of voters from Leader Murphy's district into the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, of which Mr. Carroll is the leader, to defeat him at the primaries on Sept. 16.

The declaration is now that by the wholesale transfer of more than 800 of his followers the voting strength of Leader Murphy has been so weakened that the friends of John F. Carroll will in a few days start a contest to defeat him for leader. Arrangements have been made for some of the details of the contest to unseat Mr. Murphy, and it was said that a decision would be made within forty-eight hours whether the fight would be made.

The statement issued yesterday by friends of Mr. Carroll purports to show the actual result of an investigation into the transfers made from Leader Murphy's district. The members of the committee appointed by Mr. Carroll to make the investigation are Maurice Untermyer, Emanuel Blumenstiel, Moses Herman, Col. Berrick, Joseph F. Mulqueen, John J. Quinlan, Moses R. Rytenberg, Herbert H. Maass, and William E. Keating.

It was ascertained that of the 275 transfers filed in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, 235 have come from the Eighteenth Assembly District, and that from the other Assembly districts there has been an average of three transfers. The Carroll lawyers declare that startling discoveries of fraud have been found, and that they have affidavits of the cases.

The following is an extract from the statement:

James H. Reilly, 235 Avenue A, whose name is signed to a transfer, is dead. Although Mr. Reilly died three months ago, he is stated in the transfer to have acknowledged it before King on the 15th of August. A very interesting circumstance has been brought to light with respect to John Reynolds of 365 First Avenue. He is supposed to have moved about Aug. 15 to 995 Park Avenue. An investigation shows that one John Reynolds of 365 First Avenue was convicted in the Court of General Sessions about seven months ago and sent to the Elmira Reformatory for highway robbery, and with him was convicted a man who gave the name of John Ryan, but who has been identified as Hugh Diamond, a notorious repeater, who is supposed to have signed the transfers. Hugh Diamond of 402 East Twentieth Street was convicted two years ago of larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year under the name of Hugh Diamond, who was a driver. Subsequently Hugh Diamond assumed the name of John Ryan, and under that name was convicted with John Reynolds, and in December, 1901, was sent to State prison for two years and eight months, and is now in Sing Sing, but notwithstanding this fact he is transferred.

In the list there are the names of sixty-three persons who are supposed to have moved into the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and yet the Carroll lawyers declare that they have affidavits to show that these men live now in the Eighteenth District, of which Mr. Murphy is leader.

It has been found also that persons who have moved out of the Eighteenth District to Brooklyn, New Jersey, and other places have had their names forged to transfer certificates from the Eighteenth District to the Twenty-ninth District.

It is asserted also that Mr. Murphy's relatives have transferred from their homes into the Carroll district. The claim is made that brothers-in-law of ex-Councilman John Murphy have moved to 1,012 Park Avenue from the east side. The assertion is that at the address given it was said that no such person resided there, and that the building is a one-story house, in which twenty-five of the "colonizers" from the Eighteenth District are trying to claim residence.

The following is an extract from the statement:

An investigation has shown that most of these transfer blanks were signed in a saloon carried on by ex-Councilman John J. Murphy at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and First Avenue. According to an affidavit, in a room on Aug. 14 were seated at a table Patrick Hennessey, who is employed in the Dock Department, appointed by Charles F. Murphy; John Doherty and Morris Murphy, assistant foremen in the Department of Highways. On the table were about 250 transfer enrollment blanks, and the three persons in question were signing the blanks. The affirmant was requested to sit down and help them in signing the transfer blanks, but he refused to do so. He states that the transfer slips were in blank, except that the persons named were filling in the names only on the said blanks. This took place in the saloon owned by John J. Murphy, a brother of Charles F. Murphy.

The attention of District Attorney Jerome is to be directed to the evidence that has been gathered, and it was said that warrants would be asked for against persons responsible for the alleged frauds.

Charles F. Murphy denied last evening the charges made by the committee appointed by Mr. Carroll. He said:

"There is not a word of truth in the charges. I won't discuss the matter. All I will say is that there has been no colonizing going on from the Eighteenth District to the Twenty-ninth District. The people of this district have a right to move if they want to, and I can't control them and tell them where they shall or shall not move. I have no fight with John F. Carroll."

ANNUAL P. DIVVER OUTING.

The annual excursion of the P. Divver Association was held at Witzel's Point View Grove. On their way to the steamer ex-Judge Patrick Divver marched at the head of the column with Justice Herman Bolte, and about 700 voters followed. There were two bands. Among those who went were Senator Ahearn, Patrick Keenan, Lawrence Delmour, Maurice Featherson, Judge Hoffman, Congressman Goldfogle, Justice Giegerich, Aldermen Marks and Harburger, and James J. Hayes.

When the Divver parade, on its return last night, neared the clubhouse, the blaze of fireworks was so great that the flags on the building were set on fire, and it was only the agility of some of the young men in climbing up and tearing down the burning bunting that prevented the structure catching fire.

DEVERY ENTERTAINS AT A BIG BARBECUE

Retorts to the Remarks of the Rev. Mr. Paddock.

Roast Beef and Plenty of Beer for West Siders at Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street—No Water for the ex-Chief.

William S. Devery, hatless, coatless, without a collar, but showing an immaculate shirt front, grasped hands yesterday with thousands of the residents of the North River shore front just below Hell's Kitchen. He was giving a barbecue, and all were invited to the "beefsteak feast," with all the "free graft," in the shape of foamy schooners of beer, that could be consumed. To those not acquainted with local politics be it known that but few leaders of the district have ever had the hardihood or the physique to grasp hands with the voters of that district on their own stone piles.

The sight of the ex-Chief of Police making his way through the crowd was amusing. In the district are men with long criminal records, and they were just as eager as the honest laboring men to "grab the mit" of the man who had been at the head of the police force. The physical prowess of Devery was apparent. He stroke among the people good-naturedly, and it was amusing to see some husky fellow squirm when he tried to "outgrasp" the politician in a handshake. A hundred incidents crowded into the few hours during which the barbecue was in progress.

Preparations for the feast were begun at midnight, when the fires for the roasting of the oxen were started. At 4 o'clock the principal chef, Frank Merkel, appeared, and he had a dozen assistants. The carcass of an ox that weighed 850 pounds was placed on a large iron rod, on the end of which was a cogwheel and a long crank. The cooks took turns at the crank and the whole carcass revolved over the large bed of fire. In a short time another bullock that weighed 870 pounds was spitted in the same way.

Early in the morning 15,000 bread rolls were brought in barrels and placed in mounds not far from the fire. The arrival of a brewery wagon loaded with half barrels brought cheers from the throng that had gathered. The kegs had labels of "Devery's Barbecue Brew," and the announcement was made that enough beer would be served to satisfy all comers, even if the brewery a few blocks away had to be emptied. That caused more cheering. The space in the middle of Devery's Park, the name given to the lot at Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was fenced off with white-washed boards placed on wooden horses. Within the inclosure were a dozen improvised bars that held thousands of glasses.

At the hour of noon the carving was begun by Court Clerk Andrew Garvey, one of Devery's enthusiastic lieutenants, and a dozen musicians began to play. At that time about 800 persons were around the fires. The cooks were kept busy cutting large slices of beef, and their assistants pushed the meat into the split bread rolls. As each person got a sandwich he went to one of the bars and received beer. There was some scrambling for food, but the eight policemen under the charge of Sergt. Leonard saw that order was preserved. At 1 o'clock more than 1,500 men and boys were howling for beef and beer.

Shortly after that hour the host of the feast arrived in a cab. He was cheered, and as he walked toward the band wagon his hand was grasped by hundreds of admirers. The band played "Auld Lang Syne," and Devery took off his straw hat.

"Speech, speech," yelled the crowd.

"Paddock! What about Paddock! Rip him up the back," yelled some of the shouters.

"Give me time," Devery said. "I'll talk. It's pretty warm down here, and I guess I will undress."

Then Devery took off his coat and began to take off his vest, but changed his mind, and took off his collar and necktie.

After asking for a glass of water, which was not to be had, Devery delivered a speech which was in part as follows:

"My subject of remarks to-day will be Sheehan, Munzinger, Russell, and the Rev. Dr. Paddock. [Cries of 'That's right, Paddock! Paddock! Give it to him, Bill!'] The last named is the man. I respect his cloth, but I don't respect him. He referred in his sermon yesterday about a demagogue, and he meant that I am a demagogue. I claim that the Rev. Dr. Paddock is the demagogue and not me.

"I claim that the Rev. Dr. Paddock sowed the seeds of the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on the east side. I claim he prostituted his cloth, driving those people of the Red Light District, as he calls it, among the respectable people of the district. Dr. Paddock denied the Hebrew people the right of entering his church. He had no right to bar any one from there. He was there to preach the word of God. He was there to bring the sinners to Christ, and not to drive them to suicide. The Rev. Dr. Paddock took an interest in the east side while he was there, and while I was Chief of Police, but he didn't have so much to say then.

"I claim that the Rev. Dr. Paddock, instead of dictating to the people of this district, should go back to the east side, and finish up his Red Light District job. Mayor Low has made many excuses, as you know, for Partridge. Paddock has no excuses. Let him, the Rev. Dr. Paddock, go back to the east side. Now is his time. He has a Tenement House Commission to back him now.

"THE TIMES and The Tribune say these districts are worse than ever before. Why don't the Rev. Dr. Paddock answer THE TIMES and The Tribune. I now charge the Rev. Dr. Paddock to say to you, or to prove any specific act against me that he can prove. I challenge him either to go into the pulpit or into an open lot with me and talk about any subject concerning the welfare of the city. The Rev. Dr. Paddock is not one of us. He is for class and against labor. I don't think he is a voter. I don't think he is a citizen of the United States, and I know what I am talking about. I don't know, though, that he has got his check yet; if not, he had better collect it. He was in conference with Russell and Sheehan's lieutenants on Friday night, and their talk against me was pre-arranged.

"The Rev. Mr. Paddock's predecessor would never have spoken so about me. The Rev. Dr. Backus knew me for twenty-five years. He was the grandest old gentleman who ever spoke in the pulpit.

"Now for Sheehan. He is a carpet bagger from Buffalo and was given the leadership of this district without the consent of the people. When he got a chance in the Executive Committee he was too cowardly to demand his rights in Tammany Hall. He just went back and sat on a cake of ice.

"Russell is another. A carpet bagger who came here by way of Virginia, Washington, Maryland, and Jersey, and who moved to Donovan's district. They chased him from there and he came into the arms of Sheehan. He don't live here, but he got a $4,000 place. Is that home rule?"

Afterward he referred to other men, including ex-Senator Louis Munzinger.

While the ex-Chief was talking the crowds were being served with beef and beer. In all, 400 barrels were carried from the wagons to the beer stands.

After the speechmaking some one in the crowd yelled:

"Three cheers of gratitude to the gentleman giver of this feast."

The cheers were given, and then the ex-Chief left to attend the picnic of the "Jolly Pipers," at College Point.

"Keep the fun going," was the last order of Devery, as he was driven away in his cab.

Anti-Devery Campaign to be Opened.

The anti-Devery campaign is to be opened with speechmaking in front of the Pequod Club to-morrow evening. The lieutenants of John C. Sheehan have arranged for a mass meeting, at which Commissioner of Accounts Russell, ex-Senator Louis Munzinger, Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips and others will speak.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

At the Parting.

We are at the parting of the ways—Summer is melting into Autumn. We are leaving the verdure fields of Summertime for the sombre tinted Autumn road, along which comes a legion of humanity flaunting the banner "Homeward Bound."

What needs these marchers have! Aren't there as many homes to adjust as families to fill them? Aren't there a dozen personal needs, little or big, to divide between every individual of this huge company?

What have we been doing all these Summer months but looking ahead and planning for this homeward trend and the million needs that must be supplied? Yes, we have planned so well that the serious expression on the home provider's countenance may relax. Their legion needs are not too many or varied for us to fill. We are ready to furnish the corner with but a single chair, if that be all necessary to bring it into the realm of homeliness, or to fit throughout the cottage or mansion. And, in any case, economy is the only alternative in your purchasing here. At all times this store is no less than best, and the best of last year is but the medium of this.

The Fur Sale Continues.

This sale has demonstrated our readiness to supply the fourhanded with their demands. In this case, as in all others, it is the forehanded that gains the advantage. In this sale of fur coats there are savings which average from $25 to $75 on the price you must pay for a coat of similar quality later on. Every coat is made of very fine fur, and the best workmanship of expert furriers stamps every one correct.

$50 Near Seal Fur Jackets, $25.
$60 Near Seal Fur Jackets, $29.

These are like cut: "The Strand," one of the most fashionable coats for the coming season.

$65 Near Seal Fur Coats, $39.
These are trimmed with beaver collar, cuffs and long revers.

$70 Near Seal Fur Coats, $48.
Trimmed with large mink collar, cuffs and revers.

$150 Persian Lamb Coats, $85.
With large collar, cuffs and revers of mink.

$200 Persian Lamb Coats, $125
With large collar, cuffs and revers of chinchilla.

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

New Fall Waists.

From makers who lead, who excel in imparting style and grace in waists, who make waists that rival in tasteful finish the sorts a good dressmaker would make to your order, have come the exquisite new Fall Shirtwaists of Cheviot, Pique, Velvet, Flannel, Brilliantine, Canvas, Duck, Satin Finished Cloth and Vesting Materials that are now on show in that delightful shirtwaist store up one flight.

For to-day we quote two special items in this sort of waists

Both at $2.98 Each.

One is of White Figured Madras, Fleece back, front made with slot-seam plaits trimmed with pearl buttons. Separate stock collar finished with tie and embroidered turnover.

The other is of French flannel, front made with tailor-stitched plaits, and trimmed with fancy buttons down the side. Separate stock collar with white turnover.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Umbrellas of Pure Silk, $1.69.

These good, serviceable umbrellas, smart, stylish and elegant, are suitable either as sun or rain protectors. They are of black, red and brown silk, rolled tightly, and have case and tassel to match. You may choose from a variety of handles. The values here run up to $4.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Sale of Carpets and Linoleum.

The opportunity is yours to re-carpet the room that you have been thinking about so long, or the complete carpeting of any house or flat that you are about to enter, at an average saving of one-third.

During this sale we will make, line and lay carpets free.

We cannot fill mail orders, however, and cannot sell to dealers.

Goods held until October 1st if desired, and all paid purchases amounting to $5 or over packed and shipped free of charge to any point within 100 miles of New York.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 47c. yd.

Excellent quality; large and small designs; nicely adapted for dining room, hall or bedrooms; very serviceable and substantial.

Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels, 57c. yd.

In all the latest designs and colorings; suitable for parlor, dining room or library. A very good, serviceable carpet.

Finest Tapestry Brussels, 67c. yd.

New and exceedingly high class patterns and designs; artistic colorings and effects.

Alex. Smith & Sons' Axminsters, 98c. yd.

The smartest Fall designs; rich and beautiful effects, in light and dark colorings, with or without border.

Scotch Linoleum (Just in), 38c. sq. yd.

A large lot of celebrated Scotch Linoleum, which landed only a day or two ago, at a special price. A variety of handsome new patterns.

Third floor, 59th St. Section.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LABOR'S DISPLAY OF STRENGTH

Senator Fairbanks and Senator Mason Speak.

Indiana Statesman's Theory of the True Solution of the Questions Arising Between Labor and Capital.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—Ten thousand union workmen in the trades of both Kansas Cities paraded the down-town streets here this forenoon. Heading the procession were a number of carriages bearing city officials and the speakers of the day, chief among them being United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana. The parade ended at Electric Park, where nearly 20,000 persons listened to the speech-making. The principal address was delivered by Senator Fairbanks, who was given a rousing reception. It was the most notable Labor Day celebration ever held here.

Senator Fairbanks, in his opening remarks, said that it was a gratifying fact that more people are studying labor problems to-day than ever before. He then took up the subject of organized labor. He said:

"The theme which is uppermost on occasions like this is organized labor. There has been a decided advance in the cause of labor during comparatively recent years. The evolution in our industrial conditions, which is the marvel and admiration of the world, has rendered it necessary that labor should organize. Labor organizations have their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and legitimate as the organization of capital. In fact the organization of labor and capital naturally go hand in hand. The one is essentially the complement of the other. The growth of labor organizations has been comparatively rapid, and like all growth, has been accompanied by travail and mistakes. It is not surprising that it is so. It would indeed be remarkable if it were otherwise. All great movements in society, and all great undertakings in commerce are attended by such successes and failures, by victories and defeats, in the accomplishment of their purpose. The success of all great undertakings depends upon wise and courageous leadership.

"Those who represent the various labor organizations are charged with important and delicate responsibilities, and it is essential that they should be men of good judgment, of forceful character, and worthy of confidence. They should be men knowing the rights of labor and willing and able to assert and maintain them. They should likewise know the rights of capital and be willing and able to respect them. It is a most reassuring fact that the principal leaders of the great labor organizations to-day are men who have been chosen because of their sound judgment, their wisdom and their integrity of purpose. They must reason with capital and know the measure of the rights of both labor and capital, and how to secure a just recognition of the interests which they represent. They must possess not only the confidence of labor, but of capital as well, if they would accomplish the best results."

Senator Fairbanks gave the labor organizations credit for having done much to advance the cause of organized labor. Continuing he said:

"There are more than 25,000 local labor unions in the United States, with a membership of more than 2,000,000. What infinite good can be accomplished by this mighty army of peace and industry if held true to its opportunity! Its success will depend upon the character of its leadership and upon its adherence to sound and rational principles. It must spurn those who would prostitute it to the accomplishment of mere selfish purposes or mere party ends.

"One function of organized labor is to secure the recognition of its rights by capital through pacific means. War is destructive, and labor wars are no exception to the rule. It has seemed to me that through organized labor the misunderstanding between labor and capital can be minimized, turbulence and disorder largely avoided, and that stable conditions may be maintained. The strike should be the last appeal and resorted to only when other means of securing proper redress have failed. This, indeed, is the fundamental theory upon which organized labor is founded.

"The collisions between labor and capital have been many, and they have been destructive. During the last twenty years these strikes and lockouts involved a loss to employes of $300,683,223, and to employers of $142,659,104. Many millions more have been lost to those who were not immediately involved in the strikes, but who were dependent upon the continuance of production, which was suspended. That many of these strikes were necessary there can be no doubt; and that some of them were unnecessary and should have been avoided there is also no doubt."

Senator Fairbanks said compulsory arbitration, in his judgment, offered no solution of the labor problem. It had not proved acceptable to either interest, and wherever it had been attempted had been abandoned except in New Zealand, where the results were far from satisfactory.

"The true solution of the questions arising between capital and labor," continued the speaker, "lies in an awakened public conscience; in a thorough inculcation of principles of fair dealing among men; in organization, and in wise, humane leadership, and in the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration which are absolutely free from the polluting touch of selfish interests or political demagogues, to which the interests concerned may freely and confidently appeal."

The work of the Civic Federation, Senator Fairbanks said, would be watched with hopeful interest, notwithstanding its failure to settle the coal strike. The Senator dwelt at some length on the baneful effects of child labor, and the necessity of restricting immigration. The percentage of illiterates among immigrants to the United States, he said, had increased in a marked degree. Of those admitted last year above the age of fourteen years, 162,138 could neither read nor write.

In conclusion, Senator Fairbanks advocated labor insurance, commending the pension system of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City for its superannuated employes.

CHICAGO'S BIG CELEBRATION.

Senator Mason Discusses Government by Injunction—Collection for the Strikers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—More than half the usual business of Chicago was at a standstill to-day in honor of labor. The plants of nearly every industry, represented in over 300 local labor unions, as well as all banks and the Stock Exchange and Board of Trade, were closed while organized labor celebrated its annual holiday. During the morning hours a great throng of workingmen passed in review through the down-town streets.

A novel feature of the parade was a contribution of money for the striking anthracite miners thrown into a number of outstretched American flags borne along the route by several of the unions. In the afternoon picnics were held at many of the adjacent parks, where addresses on labor questions were made by prominent speakers.

Before a large audience of workingmen at Sharpshooters' Park, Senator W. E. Mason delivered an address in which he said:

"One of the first questions that confronts us is the question of organization, and it is the most important question that confronts the laboring man of the United States to-day. The laboring man is the producer. The producer to be prosperous must find the consumer. We doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers are prosperous when labor is employed at fair and honest wages, and anything that interferes with the prosperity of labor is an interference with the prosperity of the Nation and a hindrance in the march of civilization. I am not pleading for organization to injure any laborer, only for that intelligent, honest organization that demands for laborers decent sanitary conditions and also demands the laborers' fair share of the profits of his employers."

In speaking of the recent injunctions in the West Virginia bituminous coal strike, the Senator said:

"The Government is organized to protect the weak against the strong. If a man be guilty of the foulest murder he is guaranteed under our splendid charter to have his case heard by a jury of his peers before he is punished for that crime, and I can see no good reason why a man who commits a crime by reason of unhappy circumstances arising out of labor trouble should not have an equal opportunity for trial by jury."

LABOR DAY OBSERVED BY MANY THOUSANDS.

In Resplendent Uniforms Workers March Through City Streets Accompanied by 36 Bands of Musicians.

Not since 1882, when labor's great festival was instituted, has there been such a parade of the building trades as took place in this city yesterday. In point of numbers the parade was the biggest one of its character this city has ever seen, and in the enthusiasm of the paraders, their splendid physique, and the ease and dignity with which they carried themselves, which some say is peculiar to the workingmen of the United States, it excelled all its predecessors.

It was a triumphant negative to those who say the New York trades unions are apathetic in the cause of labor. It was difficult to count the paraders, but it is safe to say that from thirty to thirty-five thousand were in line, most of whom remained until the entire route was covered.

The different organizations formed in the streets east and west of Fifth Avenue, near the Circle at the entrance of Central Park, before 10 A. M. The route was from Fifty-seventh Street down Fifth Avenue to Madison Square, thence down Broadway to Park Row, where the parade disbanded. The Grand Marshal of the parade was Samuel J. Parks, President of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, who was mounted on a white horse. His aides, who were also on horseback, were William H. Farley of the Tile Layers' Union, M. F. Bull of the Amalgamated Painters' Society, Frank Roberts, William Fyfe, P. J. O'Neill, and Richard Carville.

A reviewing stand which could seat 300 people was erected in Madison Square at Twenty-fifth Street, near the Worth Monument. Invitations had been sent to all the city officials. The parade was scheduled to arrive at the reviewing stand at 11 A. M., and started at 10 o'clock from Fifty-seventh Street. Though it was delayed by a fire in one of the side streets it arrived twenty minutes ahead of time. Acting Mayor Fornes had not arrived and the parade was halted a block or two from the reviewing stand to await his coming. He arrived a little after 11 o'clock, with Mayor Fagan of Hoboken. Among others in the reviewing party were Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, James B. Reynolds, private secretary to the Mayor, and a number of labor leaders and their wives and friends.

During the delay the police had a hard time keeping the line clear for the paraders. The sightseers were densely packed on the sidewalks on both sides as far as one could see, and were perpetually bulging out into the street. The police arrangements at this point were in charge of Capts. Myles O'Reilly and Copeland.

The following was the order of the parade:

Police Escort.
Grand Marshal.
Members of the United Board of Building Trades.
Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union.
Prof. Beggs's Band.
Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3.
Juvenile Asylum and Polo Athletic Club Bands.
Granite Cutters' Union.
Prof. James Beggs's Band.
House Shorers and Movers.
New York Letter Carriers' Band.
Tar Felt Workers' Union.
St. Alfonso's Band.
Wood Lathers' Union.
Prof. Oscar's Band.
Safety Association of Steam Engineers.
Local 41, A. F. M., Band.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters.
American Federation of Musicians' Band.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Helpers.
Prof. Harris's Band.
Amalgamated Painters and Decorators.
Catholic Protectory Band, McCullough's Military Band, and Sixty-ninth Regiment Fife and Drum Corps.
Mosaic Helpers' Union.
Prof. Tagliabue's Band.
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union.
Prof. Usher's Band.
Plasterers' Laborers' Union.
Prof. P. J. Clancy's Band.
Salamander Association, Pipe and Boiler Coverers.
Local 41, A. F. M., Band.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal and Stamped Ceiling Workers.
American Federation of Musicians' Band.
Bricklayers' Union, No. 7.
Prof. Ushers' Band.
Laborers' Protective Union.
Beggs, Hartigan, Usher, St. Vincent, and the Rome Bands.
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.
Local 41, A. F. M., Band.
Marble Polishers' and Rubbers' Union.
Local 41, A. F. M., Band.
Marble Cutters' Helpers' Union.
Prof. Roehling's Band.
Cement Masons' Union, No. 1.
American Federation of Musicians' Band.
Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union.
Prof. Eugene Johnson's Band.
United Derrickmen and Pointers' Union.
Prof. Anton Seurst's Band.
Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers.
International Machinists' Association.
Local 41, A. F. M., Band.
Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Helpers.
Prof. Eugene Johnson's Band.
St. Monica's Fife and Drum Corps.
United Portable Hoisting Engineers.
American Federation of Musician's Band.
Brotherhood of Boilermakers.
Local 41, A. F. M., Band.
Metal Roofers.
Prof. Maurer's Band.

Most of the men in line were in uniforms and made a splendid picture, eliciting hearty cheers from the throngs of spectators. Conspicuous among them were the members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, nearly 5,000 strong, who wore scarlet blouses, white hats and blue trousers, and carried canes. They are the men who work at giddy heights in all weather on the steel skeletons of the modern sky-scrapers. There were many ingeniously-designed and prettily decorated floats representing some feature of the work of their owners.

Each of the four thousand members of the Steamfitters' Union wore a silk badge with a medallion picture of Justice Steckler attached. This was in honor of the Justice who, when counsel, secured a Court of Appeals decision as to the right to refuse to work with non-union men.

All the paraders seemed to be in high spirits, though there was not a single sign of drunkenness. They appeared simply to enjoy the day and the occasion. There were a few mottoes to be seen relating to the anthracite miners' strike, but the usual mottoes seen in socialist parades calling for the downfall of the capitalistic system were conspicuously absent. It took nearly three hours for the procession to pass the reviewing stand. As the various divisions reached the City Hall they quietly disbanded, most of the participants going to neighboring resorts.

The unusual interest taken in the parade by the unions is ascribed to the numerous labor struggles which have been going on, especially the strike of the anthracite miners, which is regarded by the labor unions here as the most important in its results that has ever taken place in the United States.

R. E. Pattison Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The State Legislative Board of the Railway Brotherhoods in session here to-day, adopted a resolution indorsing R. E. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Another resolution was adopted urging Gov. Stone to take action to end the coal miners' strike.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL SPEAKS ON THE STRIKE

Says Miners Are Contesting for Rights Granted Them by Laws.

Intimates "Coal Trust" Will Have to Fight American People Before the Workers Are Crushed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The organized workmen of Philadelphia to-day paid their tribute to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and at the same time showed their sympathy in a substantial way for the striking anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania.

In the forenoon a parade was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union in which nearly all the trades of the city were represented. It is estimated that more than 10,000 men were in line. President Mitchell rode at the head of the procession and his reception along the route of the parade was enthusiastic. After the parade a picnic was held in Washington Park, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. There were probably 40,000 persons in attendance. Here Mr. Mitchell made two addresses. His principal speech was made in the grove, where between 4,000 and 5,000 listened and cheered the strikers' leader. Mr. Mitchell said in part:

"The year that has just closed has been unprecedented in the growth of the trades union movement and the growth of independent thought and independent action; but with the great growth of the trades union movement, new problems have arisen that will tax our greatest strength to solve.

"We have this year government by injunction and ownership by divine right in their most accentuated form. If one of the most conspicuous of the capitalists of our country properly represents the sentiment and feeling of his associates, then we must take it for granted that they believe that God in His infinite wisdom has given into their control all the resources of our country.

"I was taught to believe, when a boy, that God loved all his people alike. I was taught to believe that he conferred no more power or favors upon one than upon another; and notwithstanding the declaration of the controllers of trusts, I am not prepared to abandon the teaching of my boyhood days.

"Every year sees some struggle of the workers that stands out more conspicuously than other struggles. This year it happens that the coal miners of Pennsylvania are engaged in a life and death struggle for the right to live. The struggle of the coal miners of Pennsylvania is not only the greatest contest between capital and labor in the history of the world because of its magnitude, but it stands out in bold relief as the greatest struggle because of the issues involved.

"The miners of Pennsylvania are fighting for the rights granted them by the laws of our country, and as exercised by their employers. The coal miners of Pennsylvania are engaged in a life and death struggle trying to secure sufficient to take their little boys and little girls of tender age and frail physique from the mines and the mills and send them to school, where, as American children, they properly belong. Had the coal trust known four months ago that it would have to fight the American people before it could crush the Pennsylvania miners it would never have engaged in the fight.

"I have an abiding faith in my countrymen. I have sublime confidence in the American people. I believe that once the American people believe a wrong is being perpetrated their great heart will go out in sympathy, and they will see that the wrong is righted. If my reception in Philadelphia, if my reception here is a representation of the sentiment prevailing throughout the country, I believe this, then, my friends, the coal miners cannot lose.

"I am not one of those who believe that the loss of the miners' strike would mean the destruction of the trades union movement, but I do believe that the destruction of the miners' union would give the trades union movement the most severe shock it has received for many years.

"The history of the inception and progress of that strike is known to you all. It is imprinted indelibly in the hearts of the workingmen of our country. It is unnecessary for me to review it now, but I do want to take this occasion to say that the struggle was not started until we had exhausted every conceivable conciliatory method known to mankind.

"The struggle would not have been continued—would not have been inaugurated—if the operators had agreed to mediation, conciliation, or arbitration. To all our overtures they turned a deaf ear, and the issue now is that we must win or we must be crushed. To win this struggle will require the assistance of our fellow-workers and all generous citizens of our country.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am one who believes that the time is not far distant when the workingmen will have to solve the labor problem. I am free to say that my own views have been somwhat changed since this strike started. Nearly all well-informed workers know that I had identified myself with every peace movement that I thought would help the workers. I am not prepared to say that they are failures, but they are failures as long as employers will not listen to reason and to truth.

"I look forward to the time when all wage earners will take their proper places in this movement. I look forward to the time when those who build the mansions will not have to live in hovels. I look forward to the time when the men who build the lightning express and the men who build the beautiful Pullman palace cars will not have to walk from station to station looking for work. I look forward to the time when those whose labor builds beautiful edifices, whose spires point heavenward, will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter.

"I stand for the solidarity of the trade union movement. I hope to see the time when no man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow will be outside the ranks of the trade union. I look forward to the time when the workers of our country will take possession of their own country."

Mr. Mitchell's second speech was confined to an appeal for aid. Among the other speakers at the two meetings was M. M. Dolphin of New York, ex-National President of the Railway Telegraphers' Union. The entire proceeds of the picnic, estimated at $10,000, will be turned over to the miners' union.

STRIKE INJURES BUSINESS.

Merchants in Coal Regions Suffer, and Are Anxious for a Settlement by Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 1.—Among the business men of the coal region there exists a strong sentiment that the differences between the coal operators and the striking miners should be arbitrated. Each day the strike continues their business is growing less and less profitable.

Thus far there has been no appreciable increase in the failures and the number of bankrupts, but every merchant and trader tells of how trade has fallen off, and how he has been forced to restrict his credit business. These elements, therefore, have a monetary interest involved in the strike, and are equally anxious to see peace declared by either party to the contest.

Conversation with a number revealed only a few who did not believe that arbitration was the only way to adjust the grievances. Many of them thought that there should be an extra session of the Legislature called, and that a compulsory arbitration law should be passed.

Ex-Speaker of the House John R. Farr, who was one of the arbitrators of the recent street-car strike here, voices the sentiment of many business and professional men in the following interview:

"Arbitration is the way to settle the strike. An amicable adjustment of the difference is what is essential. Arbitration would do this. The coal operators are missing a great opportunity to bring capital and labor into closer and more harmonious relations. Their attitude, 'unconditional surrender,' must be based on a misconception of the real conditions leading to and surrounding the strike. Otherwise their position is sordid and inhuman, and in selfish disregard of the interests of humanity. It is to the interest of all concerned that this strike end quickly and harmoniously.

"The defeat of the mine workers would not be the end. There would be discontent and dissatisfaction throughout their great army, and within two years their lines would be solidified, and the contest for their rights renewed with greater vigor. Arbitration would result in peace."

The operators when asked why they do not arbitrate, give varying answers, the purport of them all being in effect this:

"We have nothing to gain by arbitration, but have something to lose. The miner has nothing to lose and everything to gain. The chief element in the controversy is not a condition but a principle. That does not call for arbitration. We maintain we are right, and to submit to arbitration would be a confession of doubt about our position."

The principle referred to was the idea elaborated on by ex-Mayor Hewitt that the operators were fighting for the right to control their own business. In fact one operator admitted that the present contest was not a question of wages or a shortening of hours, but of the supremacy of unionism. In other words, the operators felt that should a slight concession in wages or hours be made this time, it would not be long until another demand would be made. They say they do not believe the annual wage agreement in operation in certain bituminous fields is as successful as the miners assert, but that in places the union is so strong that the operators are absolutely at its mercy.

The miners have made a vigorous denial of their intention of pressing the demand made in the Shamokin convention that none but union men be employed. They assert the demand for better wages and hour conditions is the real issue, and have all along taken the stand that they are willing to arbitrate. If the Board of Arbitration decide their demands are unjust, President Mitchell and his men emphatically declare they would return to work at once.

From the tenor of the operators' talk it would seem that they are surprised that the strike has lasted so long. Many prominent citizens of the mining region believe that the men who have the power to end the strike are not fully informed. There was a feeling among the superintendents of the big operating companies that the home coming of Mr. Morgan had buoyed the hopes of the miners that he would interfere, and that his failure to take action would have a depressing effect sufficient to cause a break. It it said Mr. Morgan was told that such was the case.

Now that the miners are still apparently as strong as ever it is declared a puzzle to the representatives of the operators.

Despite the stories that tell of an early settlement of the strike, the superintendents who are on the ground say they know of no plan looking to a compromise.

NEW IDEA FOR LABOR UNIONS.

Capt. W. E. P. French Would Organize Them on Strictly Military Lines.

A labor day mass meeting was held last evening in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, at which Capt. W. E. P. French, United States Army, spoke in favor of applying a military system to trades unions.

"My plan," he said, "is to organize them on army lines, whereby the members could be disciplined and equipped with enlistment, warrant, and other army features, the term of enlistment to be from three to five years. During this time the surplus earnings of members would go into a fund to be applied in the purchase in open market of shares in mines and other natural resources, and railroads, until a controlling interest by degrees would be obtained. The working people then be degrees would own, operate, and control these things, which would be the first step toward Government ownership."

MINISTER WU ON LABOR.

He Was Guest of Central Labor Union at Binghamton, N. Y., and Made Address.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, is in this city to-day as the guest of the Central Labor Union of Binghamton. This evening 10,000 men marched through the streets in parade and were reviewed by Minister Wu.

At Stow's Driving Park Mr. Wu spoke to 4,000 workingmen, who gave him a most cordial reception.

In his speech he said he believed that labor had an equal right with capital to organize, and he was glad to see American workmen so well organized in so many different unions, as that showed what intelligence they had.

Mr. Wu said that labor and capital formed two opposing camps in this country, and asked if there was a rational reason for it. "Remember," he said, "that the laborer of to-day may be a capitalist to-morrow, and, on the other hand, the capitalist, by a few misfortunes, may become a laborer."

He said that the interests of labor and capital are identical and that there should be community of interest between them, not strife. Arbitration was desirable, but, "We should," he continued, "go farther, to the root of things. In China," he said, "a system of profit-sharing prevailed whereby each employe received a share of the annual profits—if any. There were no disputes wherever that system prevailed. "To my mind," he said, "this plan will prevent disputes in any country that adopts it."

He then told how the Boxer disturbances in China caused many southern mills to close and using this as a text, argued that American workmen had a vital interest in China's welfare.

The day's events were brought to a pleasing close later in the evening, when C. S. Dickinson, Consul General to Turkey, who is home on his vacation, tendered Mr. Wu a banquet.

OHIO DEMOCRATS' PLAN.

Tom L. Johnson Will Control Sandusky Convention and Indorse Bryan.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Some of the leaders and delegates are already here to-day for the Democratic Convention, which has its preliminary meetings to-morrow and its sessions on Wednesday. Nominations are to be made for only four State officers, and there are no heated contests for places on the State ticket. As the result of the county conventions indicating in advance that the McLean element was taking no aggressive part, except in the selection of State committeemen, and as most of the delegates are friendly to Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who will be Chairman of the convention, the prospects are that the convention will be harmonious and without unusual features, except in the ovation accorded Mayor Johnson. While it is generally conceded that he can name the ticket and dictate the platform, there is no slate announced.

While everything is conceded by the McLean men to the Johnson element except control of the new State Central Committee, that, as well as all the other committees, is claimed by the Johnsonites.

The platform will not only incorporate Johnson's views on taxation, franchises, and other State issues, but also reaffirm the Kansas City platform and indorse Bryan. The Democratic Convention that nominated Col. James Kilbourne for Governor last year did not mention Bryan or the Kansas City platforms.

The feature of the day was the arrival of Mayor Johnson in his automobile at 4:40 P. M. from Cleveland, accompanied by his son and valet.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER'S CASE.

Rumors Current that Charges in Connection with the Park Avenue Hotel Disaster Will Be Preferred.

The talk was revived yesterday that charges were to be preferred at once against Fire Chief Edward F. Croker. This conclusion was said to have been reached at a conference between Commissioner Sturgis and other officials of the department. It was reported that the charges would be formulated on circumstances in connection with the destruction of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and the succeeding loss of life at the Park Avenue Hotel. Commissioner Sturgis went to his Summer home on Long Island, and efforts to reach him failed.

Secretary William Leary was reticent, but said that, if charges were preferred, they would not be made public just yet.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 1.—Fire Commissioner Sturgis of New York, when seen at his country home here this evening, was asked if it was true that charges would be preferred against Chief Croker to-morrow. To this he replied:

"No charges will be preferred to-morrow that I am aware of."

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TVRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 96th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $9,800.

APARTMENTS

CROWD OF 200,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Visitors Fought for Bathing Suits in the Pavilions, and Many Could Not Procure Food.

Coney Island never saw a greater crowd than the one which gathered there yesterday. The police estimate the number of visitors at 200,000. Excursionists from Boston, Rochester, and various points in Pennsylvania made up 30,000 of the big crowd. The record of even July 4 was broken.

There were so many people who wanted to bathe and could not get rooms or bathing suits that there were several fights in the pavilions. Very many of the multitude had to wait for something to eat until they got back to the city.

One hundred police were detailed to Coney Island. They said that they had never seen such crowds. It seemed as if all the marchers in the Labor Day parade had gone to the beach with their families, their numbers being supplemented by thousands of others. In addition to the police there were twenty-five detectives to look out for pickpockets.

George Rohan of 178 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested on complaint of George Lawrence of Paterson, N. J., who accused him of attempting to steal a watch valued at $125. He was held for examination.

A yellow rowboat was found at the foot of the Boulevard, drifting there. Robert A. Turner reported to the police that he had seen two men in the boat some time before, and that they did not seem to know how to handle the boat in a heavy sea. He believed they had been drowned.

GREAT CROWDS EN ROUTE.

Thousands of Excursionists Poured Out of the City and In, Taxing Capacity of Transportation Lines.

A great crowd of New Yorkers spent yesterday at the various near-by seaside resorts. Its dimension was not fully realized until night, when the crowd rushed for home. Despite the recent order of Collector of the Port Stranahan that pleasure boats must not be overcrowded, they came in with a great mass of humanity aboard.

When the excursionists had been safely landed in the city the railroad and street car companies caught it. So great was the crowd which arrived at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the New York Central Railroad, for example, that four cars were added to every train. Great crowds poured in also from New Jersey at the Fort Lee Ferry during the evening as late as midnight.

The capacity of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad was also taxed to its utmost in bringing excursionists to Manhattan.

Forty Thousand at Midland Beach.

Forty thousand persons visited Midland Beach, Staten Island, yesterday. In the afternoon the boardwalk and strand were crowded, and the water was alive all day with bathers. There was a large crowd at South Beach, and all the groves and picnic resorts on Staten Island had parties.

Thousands of visitors from Manhattan boarded the Tottenville trains at St. George and went into the interior of the island or to the beach fronts far from the resorts to spend a quiet day. At the Staten Island ferryhouse in St. George it was reported that hundreds, who found the crush about the excursion steamer landing at the Battery too great, boarded the Staten Island ferryboats, determined to have an outing somewhere, and a large portion of these people went into the woods rather than again get into crowds.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods and linings; 258 Church Street.
Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. Shute, ladies' and infants' wear; J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; Miss I. Buckheimer, millinery; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, notions; Miss E. Myer, millinery; M. G. Dillon, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Black, ladies' and infants' wear; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestic cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss McDonald, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods; Miss F. Dryer, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, notions, and dress goods; Miss A. Collins, millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Elliott, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, cloaks; M. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets and millinery; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Levi, Jonathan & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, dry goods; S. J. Levi, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; O. H. Stafford, silks, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, leather goods and toilet articles, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.
Fitts, C. M., Northampton, Mass., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Miss Bohlmender, dry goods; Miss A. Honneker, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, dress goods and cloths, 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. P. Mitchell, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces, 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Holback, Schroeder & Co., Quincy, Ill.; C. Holback, dry goods; F. Holback, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Myers Dry Goods Company, Morristown, Tenn.; W. S. Myers, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. Callahan, ribbons, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Schneider, P. S., & Co., Akron, Ohio; P. H. Schneider, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; G. Brandeis, silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Mistrot Brothers & Co., Galveston, Texas; F. E. Mistrot, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. W. Gerhart, leather goods, notions, and gloves, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McKennon, Anderson & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; G. E. McKennon, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. S. DeNeale, silks, 407 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Fondyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods, silks, and cloaks, 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Einstein, E. V., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss A. E. Kolbenschlag, millinery and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings and millinery, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Solomon & Stein, East Liverpool, Ohio.; A. Solomon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Singer Brothers Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; Holland House.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, leather goods, notions, and books; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery, silks, and ribbons, 495 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, woolens, 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Goodkind, Max, Troy, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Kennedy & MacJames, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Dils, J. W., & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; J. W. Dils, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Gilmore Brothers, Kalmazoo, Mich.; J. D. Gilmore, boys' clothing, linens, and white goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. K. Hutzler, notions, gloves, and trimmings; J. Bamburger, domestics, trimmings, ribbons, and laces; Miss Goldsmith, millinery; Miss McFeelye, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
McAlpen, G. W., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss H. Kunzman, ladies' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Prayer, dress goods, cloaks, linens, and white goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; Holland House.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Alexander, dress goods; F. J. Klein, flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, preceded by showers, cooler, fresh west winds.

It will be cooler to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and warmer in the slope regions, the Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the north and western upper lake regions on Wednesday. No marked temperature changes are indicated.

On the New England and Middle-Atlantic coast the winds will be fresh and mostly west; on the South Atlantic coast light and mostly east; on the Gulf coast light and variable, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh and mostly west.

Steamers which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh winds, mostly westerly and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	69	70	71
6 A. M.	68	69	71
9 A. M.	70	73	80
12 M.	73	80	81
4 P. M.	74	86	85
6 P. M.	72	85	82
9 P. M.	71	76	79
12 P. M.	69	73	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¼
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1901	71
Corresponding date last twenty-five years	70

The thermometer recorded 70 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 78 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 86 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity recorded 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 35 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany.
IMPERIAL.—C. T. Atkinson, Boston; Dr. F. P. Morgan, Washington; Capt. H. Walton, Washington.
GRAND.—Capts. James Longstreet, J. A. Lockwood, L. P. Allen, and J. S. Wilson, United States Army.
FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.
STURTEVANT.—Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y.
VICTORIA.—T. E. Hitchcock, Rochester; J. L. Rose, Albany; A. L. Mills, Buffalo.
MANHATTAN.—Col. J. J. Healey, Chicago; George W. Herbert, Washington; D. L. Ordway, Boston.
PLAZA.—John H. Shultz, Jr., Port Chester.
NETHERLAND.—R. C. Kinkead, Louisville.
NORMANDIE.—E. D. Townsend, Washington.
ASTOR.—Melville Church, Washington; Thomas K. Kendricks, Hartford.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:40 A. M.—18 Gansevoort Street; unascertained; damage, $5.

9:15 A. M.—105 East Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. Kate Keesly; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—1,173 Second Avenue; Philip Levine; damage, $5.

4:27 P. M.—605 to 609 Broadway; E. H. Hawkins and others; damage, $3,000.

4:28 P. M.—106 Park Row; Independent News Company; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—145 West Forty-second Street; Richard Mock; no damage.

6:13 P. M.—210 Bowery; B. J

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days, during the first two weeks of September -:- -:- -:-

The Classic Fall Housefurnishing Movement Begins Today---

The September Sale of BRIC-A-BRAC, CHINA and GLASS

First of all, this is an exhibition, in a most elaborate way, of all the dainty wares in which the tasteful housekeeper takes a pride. Further, it is a representative presentation of the wares of most of the large china and porcelain factories of America, England, France, Austria and Germany—the lion's share coming from the Havilands and other famous makers in Limoges, France. It is also a broad and fascinating exhibition of another branch of the ceramic art, by reason of the magnificent collection of Bric-a-brac that is assembled here at this time.

So much for its general public interest.

Yet the final and vital merit of this September Sale is its economy—the magnificent savings which it brings to the hands of the thrifty and careful lovers of beautiful wares.

It is the giving possession, to those who desire it, of these artistic and elegant things for the home, without the usual taint of extravagance.

It is bringing straight from the hands of their foreign makers vast and complete stocks of fresh, new, beautiful and perfect wares, at such price-concessions as are known elsewhere only on undesirable fragments of picked-over stocks.

A project of such vast scope and significance is neither lightly undertaken nor easily accomplished. Months of planning, searching, bargaining, are necessary to it. Experience, skill, prestige, vast buying-power, are absolute essentials of success. If we could tell the dramatic stories of the individual happenings that brought many of these special lots, it would express, in a measure perhaps, the skillful diplomacy of merchandise that has made Wanamaker's the mercantile power that it is. First, in originating movements of great public benefit. Second, in planning the way to accomplish them. Third, in providing the means and skill that perfect the great transaction, that bring the desirable products of American or foreign factories into the homes that welcome them because of their desirable qualities first, and the great lowering of the usual cost of such possession.

The causes of this movement are interesting—the effects are most vital to our public. Today's display will delight all who see it. The wares will tell their own economy story most eloquently. Some crude facts are all that we can express here.

Dinner Sets

At $6, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in several shapes and underglaze decorations.

At $7.50, worth $12.—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a fine underglaze decoration.

At $10, from $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in a full rose decoration; all pieces gilt; three meat platters and soup tureen.

At $12.50, from $16—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; all handles gilt; flower decoration.

At $15, from $24—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; green border decoration; soup tureen and four meat dishes; all pieces gilt.

At $18, from $25—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. fine china Dinner Sets, in a rich pink border decoration; all handles heavily gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several fine floral decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; four meat dishes and soup tureen; all pieces gold stippled, and a variety of fine flower decorations to choose from.

At $30, from $45—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat dishes; a rich underglaze blue decoration illuminated with gold.

Dinner Sets

At $40, worth $65—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations; modern shapes; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $50, from $65—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border flower decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.

At $60, from $75—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in a handsome pink border decoration, heavily gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.

At $100, from $150—Fine English china Dinner Set of 148 pieces; festoons of flowers on border, with blue and gold.

At $150, from $210—Cauldon china Dinner Set of 120 pieces; Rococo border decoration, heavily gilt.

Castilena Busts and Figures

$4,	worth $6 each	$35,	worth $50 each
$8,	worth $12 each	$50,	worth $80 each
$12,	worth $17.50 ea	$100,	worth $150 each

Marble Pedestals

In green, white and onyx effects:

$7.50,	worth $10	$17.50,	worth $25
$10.50,	worth $15	$20,	worth $30
$12,	worth $18	$30,	worth $50
$15,	worth $22.50	$32.50,	worth $55

Basement.

Royal Bonn

In floral and figured designs, reduced one-third:

70c,	from $1	$5,	from $7.50
$2.50,	from $3.50	$8,	from $12
$3.50,	from $5	$10,	from $15

Teplitz Busts and Figures

At Two-thirds Prices

$3, were $4.50	$12, were $17.50
$7, were $10	$25, were $37.50

Fancy China

At one-half and two-thirds regular prices:

French China Salad, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, from $2.50, $3.25, $3.50, $4.

French China Chop Dishes, in five decorations; were $4.25 and $5 each, reduced to $3.

French China Cake Plates, $2, from $3.25.

French China Celery Trays, $1.75, from $2.75.

French China Bread Trays, $1.50, from $2.25.

French China Olive Dishes, 85c, from $1.25.

French China Ice Cream Dishes, $4, from $6.

French China Spoon Trays, $1.25, from $2.

French China Asparagus Sets, $7.50, from $10.

Main aisle.

Louwelsa Pieces

85c, were $1.25; $2.25, were $3.25; $6, were $9; $10, were $15; $12.50, were $17.50.

Austrian Bric-a-Brac, royal Worcester effects, quite new and very rich, specially marked for this September Sale at

50c, worth 80c; $1.50, worth $2.50; $4, worth $6; $6, worth $9.

Many fine pieces of Majolica Pottery in Vases, Ferneries and Jardinieres:

35c, value 60c; 85c, value $1.25; $1.50, value $2.50; $3, value $5; $5.50, value $10.

On the Main Aisle Bric-a-Brac Counter is a collection of very fine Plates, mostly two and three of a kind; reduced to close out; the richest goods of the kind obtainable; Royal Vienna and Dresden china; were $17.50, $20, and $22.50 each—Today $10 Each.

Main aisle and Basement.

Richly Decorated Plates

A very fine collection of Plates in dinner, breakfast, tea, and bread and butter sizes; also soup and terrapin plates in English and French China; some of our richest decorations at reductions of from one-third to one-half.

Dinner Plates, $9, $12, $15, $18 dozen, from $18, $24, $30, $36.

Breakfast Plates, $9, $12, $15 dozen, from $15, $20, $25, $30.

Tea Plates, $8 and $12 dozen, from $12 and $25.

Bread and Butter Plates, $6 and $8 dozen, from $9 and $12.

There is also on this counter a collection of fine Plates taken from our Art Room; in most cases less than a dozen of a kind, at prices like the following:

$3 each, were $6.	$4 each, were $11.
$3.50 each, were $6.75.	$5 each, were $10.
$4 each, were $7.	

Main aisle.

Bohemian Glass Vases

Iris effects; at two-thirds regular prices:

25c, regularly 50c.	$1.25, regularly $2.
50c, regularly 75c.	$2, regularly $3.
75c, regularly $1.25.	$2.50, regularly $4.
$1, regularly $1.50.	

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

At 10c, worth 25c—China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Fruit Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Tea Cups and Saucers, in flower decoration, and in a pretty white and gold border pattern.

Ninth street aisle.

At 25c, worth 50c—A splendid collection of Theodore Haviland Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Soup Plates, in several flower decorations; half regular price—25c each.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Rich Cut Glass

One-third to one-half regular prices:

Bowls, 8-in., $3, and $4.50, worth $5 and $8.

Bowls, 8-in., $5 and $7.50, from $6.50 and $9.

Bowls, 9-in., $7.50, worth $10.

Nappies, 5-in., handled, $1.25, worth $2.50.

Nappies, 5-in., $1.50, from $2.50.

Nappies, 6-in., $1.75, worth $3.

Nappies, 6-in., $2, from $3.

Nappies, 7-in., $4, worth $7.

Nappies, 8-in., $3.50, worth $6.

Celery Trays, $3 and $5, worth $5 and $8.

Claret Jugs, 3 pints, $8, worth $15.

Water Jugs, 2 pints, $6.50, worth $10.

Water Jugs, 3 pints, $9, worth $15.

Sugars and Creams, $3.50 and $5 pair, worth $6 and $9.

Spoon Holders, $2.25, worth $3.50.

Spoon Trays, $2, worth $4.

Water Bottles, $2.50, $4 and $6, worth $4, $7 and $10.

Flower Vases, 8-in., $1.50, worth $2.50.

Flower Vases, 10-in., $2.25, worth $4.

Flower Vases, 12-in., $3, worth $6.50.

Flower Vases, 12-in., $3.25, worth $5.

Water Tumblers, $3.50, $6 and $7 dozen, worth $6, $9 and $12.

Handled Lemonade Cups, $12 doz., worth $20.

Crimped Handled Olives, $2, from $4.

Main aisle, Second floor and Basement.

French China Cups and Saucers

At one-third to one-half reduction.

In the finest quality, and beautifully decorated.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, uncovered, $7.20, $9, $12 and $15 dozen, from $12, $18, $24 and $27.50.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, covered, $7.20, $9 and $15 dozen, from $12, $15 and $24.

French China Cups and Saucers

Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $12 and $15 doz., from $20 and $24.

Moustache Cups and Saucers, $1 and $1.50 each, from $1.75 and $2.25.

Main aisle.

Thin Blown Tumblers

Fine thin Blown Tumblers, in a number of neat patterns; regularly $1 and $1.25 dozen,

55 Cents a Dozen

Ninth street aisle.

Fancy China

At one-third below regular prices.

A new pattern in roses and borders, heavily gold stippled; marked for this September sale at two-thirds prices.

Chop Trays, $2.50, value $3.50.

Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $1.75, values $2.25, $3.

Celery Trays, $1.75, value $2.75.

Cake Plates, $1.75, value $2.75.

Chocolate Pots, $2.50, value $3.50.

Salad Plates, $9 dozen, value $15.

Tea Plates, $7.50 dozen, value $12.

Spoon Holders, $1.20, value $2.

Olive Dishes, 75c, value $1.25.

Teapots, $2, value $3.

Sugars and Creams, $2.10 pair, value $3.75.

Main aisle.

A Sale of Jugs

A shipment just received from Germany; in a quaint allover pattern; tankard shape.

At 20c, 25c, 40c, 60c, 75c and $1 each, worth 30c, 40c, 60c, 90c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Ninth street counter.

The Finest Imported $3 Broadcloths at $1.50

There are two foreign concerns, each of which is counted by its adherents as the manufacturer of the finest broadcloth in the world. In fact, so nearly alike is their product that it is impossible to render a decision for either; and the broadcloth made by both is sold for three dollars a yard.

One of the concerns has altered its policy, to prevent an accumulation of stock in the hands of its American agents; and the surplus stock now here has been turned over to us to sell *at exactly half price*, just at the front of the broadcloth season.

And the collection includes thirty-five choice shades, which are exactly the colorings that will be found in our regular stock when it arrives. They are:

Mode, Tans, Browns, Grays, Castors, Messenger Blue, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Hunter's, Green, Cardinal, Garnet, Resedas, Laurel Green, Ivy Green, Russian Blue.

Today choose the most superb woolen dress fabric made,

At $1.50 a Yard

and secure the identical quality that will cost three dollars when these are gone. They are 54 inches wide, and absolutely perfect in every way.

Rotunda,

Fine Offerings of Carpets and Rugs

Dealers are making enormous demands on carpet manufacturers this Fall; and they have already notified us that they cannot fill duplicate orders until too late for us and you. There may be a scarcity, and there may not. However, one fact is sure enough, carpet prices will be very secure, and offerings such as we make today will be rare enough this Fall.

Some fortunate purchases enable us to offer these excellent carpets at considerably less than regular prices:

Axminster Carpets—all worsted; regular price $1.50; several patterns, with borders to match, at 95c.

Wilton Velvets—A few good patterns, worth $1, at 95c.

Velvets—A liberal assortment, worth $1, at 75c.

Body Brussels—$1.25 and $1.40 qualities, at $1.

Tapestry Brussels—55c, from 75c; 45c, from 65c; 40c, from 55c.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A small lot of Turkey and Persian Rugs, in carpet sizes, at new prices which represent today the finest values on the market. The qualities we guarantee; and values are double and more than double today's prices.

A Turkey Rug, 18 ft. 2 in. x 12 ft., at $110.

A Persian Rug, 14 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 9 in., at $80.

A Turkey Rug, 12 ft. x 9 ft., at $60.

A Persian Rug, 10 ft. x 8 ft., at $38.

A Turkey Rug, 14 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft., at $78.

A Persian Rug, 14 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 10 in., at $80.

A Turkey Rug, 11 ft. x 9 ft., at $58.

A Turkey Rug, 14 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 1 in., at $78.

A Turkey Rug, 12 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 3 in., at $78.

A Turkey Rug, 10 ft. 5 in. x 8 ft. 3 in., at $25.

These are individual specimens and the qualities cannot be duplicated at or near prices.

Beloochistan Rugs—8 x 5 ft. to 9 x 6 ft.; rich dark colorings, with all the strong characteristics of this grade, at prices from $18 to $25. Usually sold for just twice as much.

Third floor.

A New Era in the Under-Price Store

Our Basement Under-Price Store has been re-organized during the recent weeks. Broader space, more convenient counters, fuller stocks have been provided; and this first business day of September finds New York's great economy center bristling with bargains of the most positive sort, in goods of a dozen desirable kinds.

Everybody with the wise bee of thrift in their bonnet should keep in close touch with this live economy store.

Here are items on sale today:

Girls' Summer Clothes

A clean-up of our entire stock of Summer Dresses and Skirts:

At 75c, worth up to $3.75—Separate Skirts of pique, chambray, linen and duck, in white and colors; lengths 35 to 40 inches.

At $1.50, worth up to $7.50—Dresses of pique, lawn, chambray, and a variety of good materials in white and colors; in guimpe and high-neck styles; sizes 6 to 12 years.

School Shoes, Under-Price

At 50c a pair—Girls' and Children's Tan Kid and Drab Canvas Shoes; solid leather soles, spring heels; have sold at $1.20 and $1.40; though worth more. About 600 pairs at this price.

At $1.30 a pair—Plump Kidskin Lace Shoes in women's sizes; shapely, comfortable, durable; just right for school wear; medium square heels; stout single soles; made to sell at $2.50; about 1100 pairs.

Blankets

At $2 a pair—Cotton warp and wool filling; for full-size beds; 72 x 84 in., 5 lbs. Worth $2.50.

At $3 a pair—White wool filling, fine cotton warp; 72 x 82 in., 5 lbs. Worth $3.75.

At $4 a pair—Extra large size; fine wool filling, spool cotton warp; 78 x 84 in., 6 lbs. Worth $5.

Boys' Suits

Broken lots of Bicycle Suits, Double-breasted Suits. Three-piece Suits with jacket, vest and trousers: in sizes 6 to 11, and 15 and 16 years; were $5 to $8.50; now Two Dollars.

Also Sailor and Vestee Suits of serge and cheviot; 3 and 4 years and 9 to 12 years; were $3.50 to $6.50; now Two Dollars.

Dress Goods Remnants

The Dress Goods Remnants that we have placed in the Basement Store for this sale is the best collection, in colors and qualities, that we have ever shown. They are in the desired lengths for women's skirts and children's school dresses. The fabrics are Cheviots, Prunellas, Poplins, Granite Suitings, Cashmeres and Albatross, in black, and light and dark colors. They are from one-third to one-half below regular prices.

Imported Ties

At 18c, worth up to 35c—White Lawn Ties, in all-white and dainty colorings; 6 in. wide, with hemstitched ends, and 3 to 6 plaits of various widths on each; will wash and launder well.

Children's School Aprons

A fortunate purchase of manufacturer's samples of neat and attractive aprons at about half their value:

65c Aprons at 35c—4 styles. $1.50 Aprons at 75c—9 styles.

$1.25 Aprons—at 50c 10 styles. $2.25 Aprons at $1—2 styles.

Pictures

At 25c, worth 50c—Pretty little Pictures, in a variety of French subjects, in dainty colors, in green, black and red frames; some oval shapes and some square with oval centers; sizes 6½x8 to 8x10 in.

At 10c, worth 25c—Sporting girls done in water colors, on gray and green cardboard; variety of subjects; size 15x20 in.

Also 5 subjects of Golf Pictures after original sketches, by Ralph Rowland, done in passe-partout with green mats and red binding; sizes 9x9 in.

Silver-Plated Ware

Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons at Half Price—

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz. Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.

Coffee Spoons, $1 doz. Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz. Cream Ladles, 25c each.

Oyster Ladles, 85c each. Crumb Knives, 85c each. Fish Knives, 85c each.

Pickle Forks, 20c each. Sugar Spoons, 20c each. Butter Knives, 25c each.

Ice Spoons, 50c each. Preserve Spoons, 35c each. Pie Knives, 65c each.

Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 doz.

Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

QUADRUPLE PLATE TABLEWARE a Quarter Under-Price—

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50. Bread Trays, $1.25. 3-light Candelabra, $4.25.

Crumb Sets, $2. Ginger Ale Holders, 50c and 75c.

Water Pitchers, $3. Salts and Peppers, 25c each.

Embroideries

5c to 58c a yard, formerly 10c to $1.15—White and colored embroideries, in quite a variety of odd lots—all white, pink, red, navy blue, olive, and lavender.

25c to $1 a yard, formerly 50c to $2—A small collection of allover embroideries.

Handkerchiefs

At 5c each—Women's all-linen initial hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

At 12½c each—"Seconds" of men's and women's plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, that sell regularly for 25c to 50c each.

Towels

Snow-white Bath Towels; very absorbent; at 12½c each.

Huckaback Towels; 19x38 in., hemmed ends; colored and white borders; our regular 18c kinds, at 15c each.

Kitchen Crash Towels, ready for immediate use; 16x35 in., at 10c each.

Scotch Napkins, fast selvages; assorted patterns; 17x17 in., at 90c dozen; 18x18 in., at $1.10 dozen.

Also a large variety of Remnants of Table Linen and Napkins, at prices that will be appreciated by economical housekeepers.

New Shirt-Waists

At $1—Of black sateen and Mercerized percales, galatea or flannelette; white checks; some box-plaited, others with fine plaits: plaited back, bishop sleeves; stock collar to match. Worth $1.25.

PETTICOATS AT 35c—Of striped gingham; 2 styles: umbrella ruffle finished with small or deep gathered ruffle. Worth 50c.

DRAWERS AT 25c—Of muslin; deep hemstitched cambric ruffle with plaits above.

NIGHTGOWNS AT 50c—Of cambric; yoke of fine plaits; neck and sleeves finished with lawn ruffle.

Corsets

At 45c—Of batiste; bias cut, gored hips, straight front, garter attachment lace-trimmed on top; blue, pink and white; sizes 18 to 24.

At 50c—Tape Girdles, straight front, excellent for slender figures; white; sizes 18 to 23.

Underpriced Umbrellas

At $1.25, from $1.75—26-in. Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with all kinds of fancy handles.

At $1.75, from $2.50 and $3—26 and 28-in. Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with all sorts of sterling silver and pearl-mounted handles.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Telephone Service is the Quickest Messenger.

Rates in Manhattan:

Business, from $5 a month.

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One-Year Contracts.

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Welch's

When you order Grape Juice of your dealer, do you order "Grape Juice" or "Welch's Grape Juice"? Do you know the difference?

There is a difference. Welch's, the one that is pressed from choicest Concord Grapes on the spot where grown; Welch's the Grape Juice prescribed by physicians, is the one you can afford to use, in sickness, or as a health drink; the best is none too good.

Welch's is free from alcohol, antiseptic or any adulteration.

At Druggists and Grocers.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY,
In Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera,
THE EMERALD ISLE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3.30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
LAST At | The Famous BOSTONIANS | Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
WK. 9 P.M. | To-night & Thursday Night, Maid Marian
To-morrow Eve., Fri. Sa. Mat. & N't, Robin Hood
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway.
EVENINGS AT 8.20—Only Mat. Sat.
A Laughing Surprise—Music and Comedy. THE NEW CLOWN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
OPENS NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.
JOHN DREW Seats now on sale. In the new play, THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:10 precisely. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN HARVARD."

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. Adm. 50c.
The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
9th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO JAPANESE Vocal soloist IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. of the great rural play.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.
Next Week—The Famous and Original
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL | B'way & 30th St.
Opens Thurs. Eve., Sept. 11—Twirly-Whirly.
Auction Sale of Seats and Boxes
—Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.—

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. To-Night at 8:20
Opens With a New Comedy MRS. JACK By Grace Livingston Furniss.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of B'way, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.
NEW YORK THEATRE Opens Sat. Sept. 6. | Seats with KING HIGHBALL | Selling.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
E. 14th St. Bon Ton Burlesquers.
"A Taffy Shop" Oriental Dancers.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. 391st Concert, SYMPHONY NIGHT. Soloist: Miss Albert Bode, Trumpet.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Immense success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production. BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Christian.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-morrow. ONLY A SHOP GIRL

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. MISTRESS NELL.

GRAND Opera House Heart of Maryland

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St. FIFTEENTH WEEK. 102nd Concert To-Night.

3rd Ave. NEXT MAT. THURS. The Village Parson.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).
SEPT. 2. PARTRIDGE FLYING HANDICAP (& 4 other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side), Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface lines via Brighton Beach road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

SCHOONERS IN OCEAN RACE

The Endymion, Ariadne, Varuna, and Crusader Are the Contestants.

COURSE TO FIRE ISLAND AND BACK

Smaller Boats Compete in the Atlantic Yacht Club Races, and the Karma, Spots, and Quinque Win.

The four big schooner yachts that started on an ocean race from off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse yesterday afternoon, were last heard from later in the evening when they had passed outside of Sandy Hook. At that time the Endymion was holding a good lead, with the Ariadne and the Varuna making a close fight for second place. The Thistle, with her heavy spars, had not found the wind and weather to her advantage, and was going along more slowly than the others, and a considerable distance astern. The wind was freshening a great deal, and some old salts were predicting that the racers might be able to get to Fire Island and beat their way home again to Sea Gate by daylight this morning.

The distance is ninety miles, and the race is for cups offered by Commodore Robert E. Todd. The contestants were H. H. Putnam, Jr.'s, Ariadne, E. R. Thomas's Endymion, F. F. Ames's Varuna, and Robert J. V. Koons's Crusader.

Commodore Tod's big square topsailed schooner Thistle went along with the others, but was not a contestant for prizes. The Endymion has a time allowance of 15 minutes in her favor, and the Varuna and Crusader each 1 hour and 7 minutes.

There was a big fleet of yachts and other pleasure craft assembled in the lower bay to see the start, for the race has excited a great deal of enthusiasm among yachtsmen. Representatives were present from all the leading yachts in this vicinity.

The Atlantic Yacht Club's house was the centre of much animation during the waiting hours before the start.

The day was everything that could be desired for so notable an event. The sky was clear and the sun gave a dash of brilliancy to the scene. It was hot on shore, but on the water there was enough air stirring to make for comfort. There was a nice sailing breeze from the west, not as strong as the masters of the contending schooners desired, but there was in it promise of more force during the later hours of the race.

It was the original intention of those in charge of the race to start it in the early hours of the forenoon, so as to make a finish possible by evening. But there was not enough wind then to make that advisable, and, after all, the participants in the race were not wholly averse to make a night of it and try their seamanship under the stars as well as in the broad light of day. It was finally decided to start in the afternoon.

The preparatory signal was given at 3 o'clock, and the gun for the start was at 3:05. All the boats crossed on the starboard tack, the Endymion being first over the line at 3:07:00, two minutes behind the gun fire. The Crusader was close upon the heels of the veteran ocean racer, crossing at 3:07:22, and the Varuna was only thirteen seconds later, at 3:07:35. The Ariadne made a poorer start, not getting over the line until 3:09:20. The flagship Thistle went over at 3:08:45.

All the boats except the Crusader had topsails up and the wind was not strong enough to send them off very fast. All of them are big boats, having a large sail area, and they need a great deal of wind to enable them to show to the best advantage. They made a close reach of it to the Romer Shoal. From that point on they had a fair wind to the Fire Island Lightship. With the same wind to-day that they had yesterday afternoon, it is likely to be a beat home for them.

The racers had passed outside Sandy Hook soon after 4 o'clock. Before that time the Crusader had dropped back and the yachts that were still in the race were having a good time of it. They were still on the starboard tack and going along at a rattling good pace.

The wind had increased and there was a heavy sea running. The Endymion was in the lead, and heeled over well. The Ariadne was close up to the Varuna and working well to the windward of her rival with every prospect of soon passing her.

In the forenoon there were races for the small boats of the club, Classes P and Q, and the Marine and Field Club one-design boats. Boats of Classes P and Q raced for first prizes offered by Hendon Chubb. The Atlantic Yacht Club offered second and third prizes for boats of Class P, a second prize for boats of Class Q, and first and second prizes for the Marine and Field Club boats.

For the two sloop classes the course was twenty-five and a half miles, being from a starting line off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse to the West Bank, to the Southwest Spit, to the bell buoy off the point of the Hook, to the Romer Shoals, to Rockaway Inlet, and thence home.

The Marine and Field Club boats went over the same course as far as the Romer Shoals, and then home. There was a good breeze blowing, quite as much as boats of their size cared for, and outside there was a sea on that gave them some trouble.

The wind was fair all around the course for them, except in the Rockaway Inlet, where they had a beat to the windward for a couple of miles.

In the P class J. C. Erskine's Karma won with 32 seconds to spare from T. A. Vernon's Vagabond, the second boat. In class Q the Spots of D. B. Allerton was an easy winner, coming in 5 minutes 58 seconds ahead of Calvin Hopkins's Wraith.

In the Marine and Field class L. H. Smith's Quinque was 32 seconds ahead of the second boat, F. R. Brown's Kelpie.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 25½ miles. Start, 10:30.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Cockaton, Hendon Chubb	3:14:52	4:44:52
Vagabond, T. A. Vernon	3:05:12	4:30:12
Karma, J. C. Erskine	3:59:40	4:29:40
Streak, Spedel Brothers	3:22:38	4:52:28
Corona, J. E. Beggs	3:10:18	4:32:18
Kate, J. S. Negus	Sailed wrong course.	
Song and Dance, E. F. Luckenbach	3:01:14	4.31.14

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 25½ miles. Start, 10:25.

Spots, D. B. Allerton	3:10:22	4:45:22
Wind, W. A. Barstow	3:20:16	4:55:16
Bronco, H. C. Moore	3:24:11	4:57:11
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	3:16:20	4:51:20

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 10 Miles. Start, 10:20.

Kelpie, F. R. Brown	2:12:12	3:52:12
Flying Fox, T. D. Anderson	2:12:10	3:52:20
Stinger, W. R. Clapp	2:13:10	3:53:10
Quenque, L. H. Smith	2:11:40	3:51:40

The winners were Karma, Spots, and Quinque.

LARCHMONT'S FALL REGATTA.

In the annual Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, sailed on Long Island Sound yesterday, the seventy-footer Yankee, sailed by her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell, again defeated the Rainbow, sailed by E. A. Willard. The race was not particularly interesting, for the Maxwell boat was first over the line at the start by about 5 seconds, and she was never headed.

The Yankee won by the comfortable margin of 5 minutes 15 seconds, giving the Rainbow one of the worst beatings of the season.

In the 43-foot sloop class the Dorwina was the first to cross the line, but almost immediately the Effort went by her, and that ended it. So it was in the 36-foot class. The Spasm got a good lead at the go off, and the Leda was not able to close up on her during the twenty-two mile run.

The Mimosa beat the Alerion by 1 minute 27 seconds, and the Marguerite by only 22 seconds.

The courses were the regular Larchmont triangular ones of thirty, twenty-two, and eleven miles. The wind was southwest and moderate during the entire afternoon. Summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 30 miles. Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	3:27:41	3:52:41
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	3:32:56	3:57:56

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 22 miles. Start, 11:50.

Dorwina, C. V. Brokaw	3:30:08	3:40:08
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:18:32	3:28:32

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 22 miles. Start, 11:55.

Hanley, C. D. Mallory	4:07:48	4:12:48
Spasm, E. D. King	3:43:39	3:48:39
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	3:46:47	3:51:47
Possum, E. S. Ballou	Disabled.	

YAWLS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 22 miles. Start, 11:55.

Tern, John Hyslop	4:07:45	4:12:45
Sekana, A. B. McCreery	4:03:30	4:08:30
Zenobia, H. W. Lator	4:11:08	4:16:08
Escape, George Matthews	4:13:08	4:18:08

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:00.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	4:03:36	4:03:36
Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:05:03	4:05:03
Helen, M. P. Fuller	4:07:32	4:07:32
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	4:08:58	4:03:58
Fyxie, E. L. Hopkins	Did not finish.	

Corrected time Marguerite, 4:02:18.

LARCHMONT—21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:05.

Dorothy, L. H. Spence	2:50:00	2:45:00
Houri, J. H. Esser	2:51:45	2:46:45
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	2:50:15	2:45:15

RACEABOUTS.

Course—11 Miles. Start—12:05.

Davis, G. L. Pirie	2:43:50	2:38:50
Snapper, A. B. Alley	2:41:28	2:36:28
Whistle Wing, H. M. Crane	2:41:46	2:36:46
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	2:40:23	2:35:23
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2:44:43	2:39:43
Scamp, A. L. Pirie	2:46:33	2:41:33
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	2:42:57	2:37:57
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	2:46:56	2:41:56
Hobo, T. L. Park	2:43:57	2:38:57

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.—18 to 21 Feet.

Course—11 Miles. Start—12:10.

Gazabo, N. P. Vulte	3:18:45	3:08:45
Trouble, W. H. Childs	3:05:25	2:55:25
Pristis, Iselin & Law	3:01:27	2:51:27

NEW ROCHELLE RACEABOUTS.

Course—11 Miles. Start—12:10.

Caper, P. L. Howard	3:28:34	3:18:34
Knave, R. H. Bavier	3:17:07	3:07:07
Ace, W. H. Bavier, Jr.	3:19:00	3:09:00
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	3:22:12	3:12:12

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Under 18 feet. Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:10.

Eleanor—R. Jacob	3:34:07	3:24:07
Pandora—N. B. Towle	3:21:48	3:11:48
Cricket—H. C. Fryer	3:34:59	3:24:59
Flim Flam—A. D. Prince	3:21:52	3:11:52

Corrected time of Flim Flam, 3:01:32

MANHASSET BAY RACEABOUTS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:10.

Lambkin—S. W. Roach	3:30:01	3:20:01
Arizona—G. A. Corry	3:35:45	3:25:45
Bab—J. R. Hoyt	3:21:51	3:11:51
Mist—A. H. Alker	3:42:28	3:32:28

HORSESHOE HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course 11 miles. Start 12:15.

Joan	Did not finish.	
Gloomy Gus—L. H. Riley	3:47:37	3:32:37
Indra—W. S. Allen	Did not finish.	

CATBOATS—CLASS W.

Under 18 feet racing length.
Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:15.

Scout, A. E. Cuges	4:03:25	3:48:25

DORY CLASS.

Course, 5½ miles. Start, 12:15.

Prize, H. H. Van Rensselaer	3:15:00	3:00:00
Marguerite, W. F. Johnston	Started ahead of signal	

SPECIAL 15-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:15.

Sneaker, R. N. Kitching	4:28:33	4:23:33
Champion, T. J. Dee	Did not finish.	

The winners were Yankee, Effort, Spasm, Sekana, Marguerite, Jolly Tar, Dorothy, Pristis, Knave, Flim Flam, Bab, Gloomy Gus, Scout, Prize, and Sneaker.

INDIAN HARBOR'S BIG DAY.

Large Fleet of Yachts Contest in the Handicap Race—Robin Hood Won.

In its special races yesterday the Indian Harbor Yacht Club had the largest fleet of yachts ever entered for any handicap race that it has given. There were seventeen starters; twelve were in at the finish. There were several accidents, and T. R. Pell's Crab came very near to a serious mishap. She shipped a big sea that nearly swamped her, and, save for the timely assistance of J. M. Williams of the Louie Belle, those on board might have been in much danger. Although the Louie Belle had a good lead to win Mr. Williams gave up his chance and took from the Crab a lady who was sailing with Mr. Pell, and returned to the harbor with the crippled Crab. The Robin Hood won the race, coming in at 5:08:54, with the Bantam second at 5:09:03, and the Verona third at 5:09:08. The handicap was given to each yacht in the start, and the finish time was the actual time to count for the winning.

The summary follows:

HANDICAP RACE FOR SLOOPS.

36 feet racing length and under.
Course, 10 miles.

Boat and owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Crab, T. R. Pell	2:35	Disabled.	
Bantam, F. Page	2:45	5:09:03	2:24:03
Louie Belle, J. M. Williams	2:55	Disabled.	
Kerry, E. W. Russel	2:55	Did not finish.	
Adeline, C. W. Trippe	3:05	5:15:47	2:60:47
Bogie, B. H. Outerbridge	3:05	5:14:43	2:09:43
Verona, H. S. Osborne	3:05	5:09:08	2:04:08
Mallillian, R. B. Thompson	3:10	5:12:24	2:02:24
Eos, E. D. Mead	3:15	5:14:25	1:59:25
Montauk, Geo. P. Sheldon	3:15	5:18:27	2:03:27
Neola, E. W. Russel	3:20	5:16:30	1:56:30
Cicada, L. Crawford	3:25	5:13:27	1:48:27
Robin Hood, C. E. Gartland	3:25	5:08:54	1:43:54
Viper, Newcombe & Elson	3:25	5:14:08	1:49:08
Why Not, J. M. Rousseau	2:40	5:27:01	2:47:01
Surprise, — Nagle	2:40	Disabled.	
Enpronzi	3:35	Disabled.	

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS.

Course, 6 miles. Start, 2:45.

Noggin, C. S. Somerville	4:18:59	1:33:59
Stingy, E. E. Zittel	4:20:18	1:35:18
Betty, Swords & Hyde	4:23:45	1:38:45
Bug, G. F. Dominick, Jr.	4:24:26	1:39:26

OYSTER SLOOPS.

Course, 5 miles. Start, 4:30.

Susie C., Stanley Chard	5:23:21	0:53:21
Ventura, S. Starkins	Withdrew.	

The winners were the Robin Hood, Noggin, and Susie C.

American Y. C. Boats Race.

The boats of the American Yacht Club one-design classes raced yesterday on Long Island Sound for prizes offered by Rear Commodore W. H. Browning. The summary follows:

21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 2:30.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Cricket, H. Willetts	4:52:49	2:22:49
Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning	4:54:58	2:24:58
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	4:55:02	2:25:02
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	5:19:59	2:39:59
Howdy, L. Wainwright	Did not finish.	

18-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 2:35.

Rattler, I. E. Bowles	3:17:42	2:42:42
Hustler, J. I. Downy	3:17:51	2:42:51
Mongoose III., S. Ford	3:18:32	2:43:32
Zelica III., H. S. Sherman	3:24:55	2:49:55
Driftwood, O. C. Townsend	3:27:08	2:52:03

The winners were the Cricket and the Rattler.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Brooklyn Club's Notable Victory in the Game at Prospect Park—Paterson Team Won.

C. A. Worm of the Brooklyn Cricket Club did some notable work in the match played yesterday at Prospect Park between Brooklyn and Kings County. He had the distinction first of scoring a "century" by an exhibition of the most vigorous kind of hitting, and he followed this up by capturing eight wickets for 24 runs. O. Smith also played good cricket for 99, and Kings County suffered defeat by the tremendous margin of 215 runs after declaring their innings closed with seven wickets down. The score:

The Paterson Club also played its league championship game with the Manhattans at Prospect Park, where an interesting and closely contested match resulted in a victory for Paterson by 23 runs. A. Bunce proved the chief scorer for Paterson, with a good not out innings of 51, while E. Shaw added 31 and W. Bunce 24. For Manhattan, J. Adam and F. J. O'Reilly made a good stand, and A. Caville added 19 by some free hitting. The score:

The West Indians had the team of the St. Paul as opponents at Prospect Park, and won the match with them by 36 runs. J. Farley and D. Lawson both batted in good style for the winners, the former getting 24 and the latter 25, not out. D. Gurley and Goodridge also added double figures for the winners, while for St. Paul T. Penny, with 14, and M. W. Whittaker, with 13, were the chief run getters. The totals were: West Indians, 93; St. Paul, 57.

The Manhattan second eleven did some fine batting in their game against Brooklyn Team B, and were not all disposed of until they had run up a score of 189. There was not time to finish the match, for Brooklyn had still a wicket to fall when time was called. R. L. de Lisser with 45, and E. Murphy with 34 were the chief scorers for Manhattan, while W. Burrows added 30, and C. Dillon 21. For Brooklyn, D. Maturin and H. O. Wilkinson obtained 24 each and H. O. Seale 13. The totals were: Manhattan II., 189; Brooklyn Team B, 116, for nine wickets.

THE HAYMARKET REOPENS.

Capt. Sheehan Says It Is Licensed and Will Not Be Molested.

The famous Haymarket, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, was open last night for the first time since the raid made a month ago by Inspector Harvey and District Attorney Jerome. The place seemed very wide open and very lively.

The walls and furnishings shone with all the splendor of fresh paint and gilt and varnish, a band played, and a constant stream of men and women passed in and out.

The opening had been announced by Manager Corey for the 10th, but when Capt. Sheehan was asked about the opening last night he replied that the place was duly licensed, was no worse than other places, and would not be interfered with.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

SIXTH AVENUE. 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

Unexcelled Opportunities **For Furniture Buyers!**

Read the details of this Couch offering. Read the other values here set forth. We warrant you will be interested in them. And not only read but COMPARE—for comparison tells far better than any advertising the worth of our offerings. We are never afraid of comparison—on the contrary, we invite the keenest scrutiny of our own and other values. If the Furniture buyers of New York realized the many money-saving opportunities in our great Furniture Department—which spreads over two floors and which carries Furniture of every conceivable kind—we would receive a perfect inundation of trade every business minute. As it is, we do a splendid Furniture business.

Furniture will be packed and held for delivery at the customer's wish!

All purchases of $5 or over prepaid to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York!

This $1.00 OAK Dining Room CHAIR only **59c**

It has a carved top, brace arm, with cane seat.

Bureaus!

OAK BUREAUS, with 20x24 bevel French plate mirror, 3 large drawers; the value is $11.00; the price only **7.50**

OAK BUREAUS, with 22x28 bevel French plate mirror; base with 2 small and 2 large drawers; the value is $14.00; the price only **9.75**

OAK BUREAUS, with 24x30 bevel French plate oval mirror, base with 2 swell top and 2 large drawers; the value is $16.00; the price only **11.00**

QUARTERED OAK BUREAUS, with oval bevel French plate mirror, swell front base; the value is $24.00; the price only **16.00**

Bedroom Furniture!

GOLDEN OAK BEDROOM SUIT, 3 pieces, full-size bed, bureau with bevel French plate mirror, washstand with splasher back; regular value $21.00; the price only **14.00**

OAK BEDROOM SUIT, 3 pieces, bed with carved top, bureau with large bevel French plate mirror, washstand with splasher back, cast brass trimmed handles; regular value $30.00; the price only **21.00**

Great Values **In Parlor Suits!**

3-piece mahogany finish, inlaid panel back, covered in satin damask; regular value $18.00, price is only **12.50**

3-piece mahogany finish, highly polished frame, covered in Verona velour; regular value $35.00, price is only **24.00**

5-piece mahogany finish, polished frames, covered in damask; regular value $30.00, price is only **22.00**

5-piece mahogany finish, highly polished frames, covered in silk velour; regular value $43.00, price is only **30.00**

5-piece mahogany finish, carved frame, mahogany veneer top, covered in tapestry or Verona velour; regular value $60.00, price is only **45.00**

5-piece mahogany-finish, richly carved frame, upholstered back, covered in tapestry or satin damask; regular value $85.00, price is only **60.00**

$16 Wardrobe Couches for $10

We Watch the markets with a keen eye and have no hesitation in saying that this is by all odds the GREATEST COUCH BARGAIN OF THE SEASON!

Each Couch is 6 feet long, 30 inches wide and 18 inches high—with round corners—full spring seat—an 8-inch box, muslin lined top—is upholstered with best quality of Japanned steel spring—upholstered in all-black hair—equipped with patent self-opening spring to raise top (which can be raised without moving from the wall) and covered in a fine quality of denim (many colorings for selection).

Two More Couch Chances!

TUFTED COUCH, all hair filled, covered in velour, assorted colorings, handsomely figured; regular value $12.00; the price only **9.00**

OAK FRAME COUCH, covered in velour, assorted colorings; regular value $7.50; the price only **5.00**

Bedding!

SOFT HAIR AND EXCELSIOR COMBINATION, made under layers process, surrounding top, bottom and sides with hair; fancy stripe ticking; regularly $6.00; price is only **3.75**

GOOD QUALITY BLACK MIXED HAIR, made up in A C A ticking, full weight 40 lbs. 1 or 2 parts; regularly $11.00; price is only **8.00**

Pillows!

ALL FEATHER PILLOWS 3 lbs., made up in fancy stripe ticking; regular value 75c.; price is only **39c**

3½ lbs. FEATHER PILLOWS, made up in extra quality of ticking, 22x28; regular value $2.00; price is only **1.35**

PURE LIVE GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS, made up in A C A ticking; regularly 85c. per lb.; price is only, lb. **60c**

Brass Beds!

BRASS BED, bow foot, 1½ in. pillar, made in all sizes, regular value $28.00; price is only **20.00**

BRASS BED, bow foot, 2 in. pillar, with husk on post, regular value $35.00, price is only **24.50**

BRASS BED, bent post, with T ball mount, extended foot, regular value $38.00, price is only **29.00**

BRASS BED, fancy scroll design, with 2-in. pillar, extended bow foot, 4 foot and 4 foot 6 in. size, regular value $50.00, price is only **36.00**

White Enamelled Iron Beds!

At **2.25**—Regularly $3.50—WHITE ENAMELLED, with brass vases and caps; all sizes.

At **2.95**—Regularly $4.00—WHITE ENAMELLED, with brass vases and caps; extended foot; all sizes.

At **4.50**—Regularly $6.00—WHITE ENAMELLED, with brass top rails, spindles and full mounts; extended foot, all sizes.

At **6.50**—Regularly $10.00—WHITE ENAMELLED, with brass top rails; spindle and full mounts; extended bow foot; all sizes.

Couch Beds!

IRON FRAME COUCH with woven iron spring, mattress and bolster, can be adjusted from single to a 4-foot bed complete; regular value, $14.00; price is only **7.90**

DAUNTLESS FAST EIGHT

Two Victories for Harlem River Club in Middle States Regatta.

Canadian Sculler Beaten by the First Bohemian Man—Great Crowd Views the Races.

Two features stand out prominently above all else in the regatta of the Middle States Association that was rowed yesterday over the Speedway course on the Harlem River—the defeat of the Toronto sculler, L. Scholes, who was beaten to a standstill, and the double victory of the Dauntless Club's eight. The eight covered the mile in their junior race in the sensational time of 4:23¾, which is better than the world's record.

The famous senior single sculler, Scholes, was thought to have an easy field against him in the senior event. He was such a favorite in the betting that the other men were looked upon as being outclassed. This was because of Scholes's performances abroad when he rowed at Henley. From the crack of the pistol Scholes did not shirk, but went out at once to win by the best margin he could show. For the first half mile Frank Vesely of the First Bohemian Boat Club kept on even terms with the famous Canadian, despite the desperate attempts of the latter to nose his shell ahead of Vesely's. After the half-mile mark was passed Vesely began to stick the blades of his sculls into the water with wonderful rapidity. He had a lot of power to spare, and slowly his shell crept ahead, until Scholes was rowing desperately in the water just behind Vesely's boat. At the three-quarters Scholes had burned himself out, and the Harlem River oarsman continued so strongly and gamely to the finish that Scholes was beaten by six lengths.

The victory of Vesely was so unexpected and of such a sensational character that it took all of the old oarsmen by surprise. Without question, the Bohemian clubman is the superior of either Titus or Scholes. He demonstrated it conclusively. On the Regatta Committee boat several of the veterans signified their intention of heading a movement to send Vesely to Henley next year.

The eight of the Dauntless Club covered itself with glory. It began the day as juniors and by winning two races it ended as seniors, combining in the performance a feat which has not been excelled by any rowing crew. They were practically a green crew that had been carefully coached when they lined up in the junior race against the Metropolitans. They broke the record in this race, in which they had the benefit of tide and wind, winning by four lengths.

Late in the afternoon the same eight started as seniors against the Harlem Rowing Club crew, which defeated Columbia University last season. The boat got away in fine style, every blade making the catch without a break. For the first quarter mile it was nip and tuck, with the advantage of position favoring the winners. Then the Dauntless rowers began to lift their shell inch by inch, until at the half the Dauntless stroke could see the bow of the opposing boat without any turning. Every foot of the distance was fought out, but the Dauntless crew crossed the line two lengths in advance of the Harlems.

The junior double crew of the New York Athletic Club was left at the start of their race, along with the Nonpareils, because of the arbitrary ruling of Referee John E. Eustis. They made no protest. The Nonpareils had the misfortune to swamp and sink their boat at the start of the junior quadruple shell race. A foul was declared against the Atlantic Boat Club crew in the senior four-oared barge race, and the race given to the Valencia crew.

Vesely, who had beaten Scholes only a little while before, started in the Association singles. He fouled with Fuessel of the Harlem Club, and the race was started again after the men had rowed a quarter mile. Vesely was too tired to show form and was beaten.

The course next to the Speedway wall proved the disastrous position of the day. The crews that drew that course had a hard time of it, and few of them won. The summary:

Association Senior Single—Two Heats and a Final.—West Philadelphia Boat Club, A. B. West; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Robert Farnan; Nassau Boat Club, Jesse W. Powers, Jr.; Philadelphia Barge Club, E. F. Rivinus; First Bohemian Boat Club, Frank Vesely; New York Athletic Club, B. L. Zeinn; Harlem Rowing Club, Fred Fuessel; Varuna Boat Club, Charles J. Belger; Toronto Rowing Club, F. S. Smith; Nassau Boat Club, David A. Clary.

First Heat—Won by Frank Vesely, First Bohemian Boat Club; Jesse W. Powers, Jr., Nassau Boat Club, second. Time—5:18½.

Second Heat—Won by Fred Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club; F. S. Smith, Toronto Rowing Club, second. Time—5:19.

Final Heat—Won by Fred Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club; F. S. Smith, Toronto Rowing Club, second; Frank Vesely, First Bohemian Boat Club, third. Time—6:22½.

Junior Four-oared Gig—Two Heats and Final.—Crescent Boat Club, (Philadelphia)—W. N. Porter, bow; J. G. Hendrie, 2; Donald Hendrie, 3; H. W. Warley, stroke; Frank Christopher, C. A., coxswain.

Hudson Boat Club—Charles Peine, bow; William Kuster, 2; Harry McCutcheon, 3; Alex. Warts, stroke; J. J. Dorley, coxswain.

Waverly Boat Club—G. Johnson, bow; R. Greene, 2; J. H. Carter, 3; J. H. Carter, stroke; C. A. Atkinson, coxswain.

Ravenswood Boat Club—William Gilman, bow; E. Ruhl, 2; James Cassidy, 3; Frederick Shepherd, stroke; Harry Couch, coxswain.

Wyanoke Boat Club—C. Cohen, bow; H. Ruenning, 2; R. Nelson, 3; C. S. C. Rock, stroke; George Bagge, coxswain.

Wahnetah—J. Culley, bow; T. F. Cleary, 2; I. J. Von Sholley, 3; F. Livingston, stroke; M. A

MANY LOW GOLF SCORES

Players Show Good Form on Return to Local Links.

GOV. ODELL OFFERS A CUP

Close Matches for the Fairfield County Championship—The Links Crowded at Apawamis — Coming Fall Events.

A triple tie marked the club championship of the Fairfield County Golf Club yesterday, an occurrence very rare in a thirty-six hole scratch medal play contest. On the morning play S. J. Graham led the field with 86, and Carl Martin and M. C. Hilliard made 87 each. At the end of the thirty-six holes Martin was tied with C. Truesdale and R. C. Carroll, at 173. The three played off in the evening, at nine holes, when Martin scored 40, Carroll 43, and Truesdale 44.

The winner was the Connecticut State champion in 1890, and the next year won the consolation cup at the State tournament. He has been the captain of the Fairfield Club, but this is the first time he has won its blue ribbon. The summaries:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
Carl Martin	87	86	173
R. C. Carroll	92	81	173
C. Truesdale	92	81	173
A. L. Fowle	90	85	175
M. C. Hilliard	87	90	177
S. J. Graham	86	95	181
E. B. Curtiss	91	91	182
J. M. Mason	94	89	183
W. M. Cupp	94	90	184
W. H. Warford	98	100	198
R. C. Garhart	95	104	199

GOV. ODELL'S GOLF CUP.

It Will Go to the Winner of the Championship of the Hudson River Association.

There will be no danger of Gov. Odell being bunkered should he again enter the political links if the members of the Hudson River Golf Association can help it. The programme for the first championship tournament of the association was issued yesterday, to be held on the links of the Powelton Club, Newburgh, on Sept. 11, 12 and 13, and the Governor has presented a cup to the held outright by the winner. In addition the successful golfer will be awarded the championship cup, the gift of the association, but which must be won three times to become the permanent property of any player.

Although the tournament is limited to members of the association there will be fully 100 starters, for the combined membership of the clubs in the association is over 1,500, and about 10 per cent. of the number have championship pretensions. The clubs in the association are the Powelton of Newburgh, Ardsley, Nyack, Mount Pleasant of Ossining, Saykill of Yonkers, Glenwood of Hudson, Highland of Garrison, Twaafskill of Kingston, and the Dutchess County of Poughkeepsie.

A summary of the programme follows:

Sept. 11—Qualifying round, eighteen holes, gold medal for low score. First sixteen to keep on for championship and Gov. Odell's cup, runner-up cup given by G. R. Brewster. Second sixteen to play for Vice President's cup, the gift of James S. Taylor, and runner-up cup, presented by F. N. Bain.

Sept. 12—Second and semi-final match-play rounds.

Sept. 13—Final rounds, each at thirty-six holes, and a thirty-six-hole medal-play handicap for the President's cup, the gift of Richard Deming, and a gross score cup, presented by the Highland Golf Club of Garrisons.

GOOD GOLF AT APAWAMIS.

Several Cups Are Played For and Many Low Scores Are Made.

The greatest throng of players in the history of the club were out on the Apawamis links, at Rye, yesterday, and the holiday was a sporting and social success in every way. In the 36-hole final round for the Lapham Cup, H. L. Downey beat W. R. Thurston by 3 up and 1 to play.

The cup presented by F. H. Wiggin for a 36-hole medal play handicap was won by R. P. Walden, but only by one stroke. The best cards follow:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
R. P. Walden	185	16	169
S. H. Lever	188	18	170
J. F. O'Rourke	193	22	171
U. D. Eddy	202	30	172
S. W. Doubleday	190	18	172
H. Strebigh	202	30	172
J. A. Peck	181	8	173
G. S. Dearborn	205	32	173
H. L. Downey	182	8	174
W. R. Thurston	176	2	174
Maturin Ballou	175	0	175
E. H. Elmer	190	14	176
J. B. Ehlendorf	194	18	176
W. H. Pool	200	24	176
R. L. Wadleigh	197	20	177
Simeon Ford	190	12	178

In the qualifying round for the President's Cup there was a triple tie for the sixteenth place. The results:

President's Cup.—Maturin Ballou, 175; W. R. Thurston, 176; J. A. Peck, 181; H. L. Downey, 182; R. P. Walden, 185; S. H. Lever, 188; Simeon Ford, 190; S. W. Doubleday, 190; E. H. Elmer, 190; U. A. Downey, 190; Frank A. Moore, 192; H. Morse, 192; J. F. O'Rourke, 193; J. B. Elmendorf, 194; H. L. Wadleigh, 197; G. A. Alfro, 198; H. A. Sherman, 198; D. Edwards, 198.

The sixteen to qualify for the U. D. Eddy Cup, for players whose club handicap was over 10, were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. Strebigh	99	15	84
J. R. O'Rourke	96	11	85
G. S. Dearborn	102	16	86
E. H. O'Conner	100	13	87
G. W. Smith	100	12	88
J. L. Downey	100	11	89
H. B. Eddy	100	11	89
O. M. Beach, Jr.	107	16	91
W. H. Pool	193	12	81
A. L. Pool	103	11	92
A. W. Powell	104	12	92
G. R. Beecher	107	14	93
Ed D. Douglas	107	14	93
Norman Warner	112	18	94
E. B. Talbot	106	11	95
N. H. Spelb	112	17	95

EAST JERSEY GOLF TEAMS.

Elizabeth Club in the Lead for the Team Championship.

E. G. Kent, Secretary of the East Jersey Golf Association, gave out yesterday the standing of the teams in the first half of the championship series of matches and the schedule for the remainder of the season, which is the third annual race for the trophy. Later in the Fall the individual championship, which has twice been won by Howard Griffen of East Orange, will be held on a links and dates still to be announced.

The Town and Country Club of Elizabeth, under the clever captainship of R. A. Waterbury, is in the lead for the team trophy, but the race is still open one, for two of the other teams are close up.

The standing of the teams follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Elizabeth Town and Country Club	5	1	.833
Forest Hill Field Club	4	2	.666
Morristown Field Club	3	2	.600
East Orange Golf Club	3	3	.500
Colonia Country Club	2	5	.286
South Orange Field Club	1	5	.166

The schedule for the rest of the season will be in this order:

Sept. 6—Colonia at Morristown Field.
Sept. 20—Elizabeth at Forest Hill; East Orange at Colonia.
Sept. 27—East Orange at South Orange; Morristown at Elizabeth.
Oct. 4—Forest Hill at Morristown.
Oct. 11—Forest Hill at South Orange.

Results at Colonia.

E. Smith won the driving contest at the Colonia Club, Rahway, yesterday, with a drive against the wind of 197 yards. C. H. Squier was second. There were twenty competitors. The approaching and putting prizes were won respectively by Fred C. Wheeler, with 11, and Miss L. Crulkshanks, with 12. The women's driving contest was won by Miss M. Edgar, with 137 yards.

New World's Discus Record.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Charles Henremann, in a discus throw exhibition to-day beat the world's record by throwing a four-and-a-half-pound discus 128 feet 8 inches.

BROOKLYN CYCLIST WON.

William Moseman First in Annual Cycle Path Handicap on Ocean Boulevard.

William Moseman of Brooklyn, who only won his novice cycle race a few weeks ago, was the winner of the twenty-five-mile handicap road race held by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Coney Island cycle path and the Ocean Boulevard, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had the maximum allowance of six minutes, and so was in the first group of starters. He kept well to the front throughout the race, and won by a length from A. Wilkins of Manhattan, who finished two lengths ahead of Rudolph Stober of Brooklyn, who was third. Moseman's time was 1:08:16 3-5.

The summary follows:

CYCLE PATH HANDICAP.

Name and City or Club.	Hdcp.	Net Time.
William Moseman, Brooklyn	6:00	1:08:16 3-5
A. Wilkins, New York City	5:15	1:07:30 3-5
Rudolph Stober, Brooklyn	5:30	1:07:46 4-5
John Daley, Howard Wheelmen	4:45	1:07:01 4-5
Albert Brown, National A. C.	4:30	1:06:46 2-5
Henry F. Cranston, 47th Regt. A. A.	5:15	1:07:31 4-5
F. Miller, Jersey City	5:30	1:07:46 4-5
Thomas B. De Soto, Brooklyn	6:00	1:08:19 4-5
W. A. Mead, New York City	6:00	1:08:18 3-5
Otto E. Moseler, New York City	6:00	1:08:21
Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen	Scratch	1:04:29
Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.	Scratch	1:04:29 1-5
A. L. Cahn, Prospect Wheelmen	Scratch	1:04:29 2-5
H. L. Lind, Brooklyn	Scratch	1:04:29 3-5
G. Perden, Howard Wheelmen	Scratch	1:04:29 4-5
W. B. Ferguson, Brooklyn	2:00	1:06:30
John J. Parsons, Brookdale, N. J.	4:30	1:09:00 1-5
Charles Widman, Monitor C. C.	4:30	1:09:00 2-5
Louis Merino, Century Road Club	4:00	1:08:53
George Holzhauer, Prospect Wheelmen	2:00	1:06:31
Joseph Fogler, National A. C.	2:30	1:07:01
Emil Hollander, Hoboken, N. J.	6:00	1:10:31 1-5
Henning Walton, Howard Wheelmen	4:45	1:09:54
F. Gebhardt, Stuyvesant Wheelmen	4:30	1:09:39 1-5
Victor J. Lind, C. M. C. A.	4:15	1:09:22 2-5
Charles E. Ramsey, Jersey City A. A.	4:15	1:09:25
Charles E. Bowman, 14th Regt. A. A.	5:30	1:10:40
A. Kinloch, Paterson, N. J.	5:00	1:10:19 1-5
Frank Schwartz, Newark	4:30	1:12:30
William Stober, Brooklyn	4:25	1:12:45 1-5
Henry Slaver, Newark	4:30	1:12:30 2-5
John Hurley, Norseman C. C.	2:00	1:10:00 3-5
Wally Smith, Maplewood S. C.	3:00	1:11:00 4-5
Ferdinand Williams, Prospect Wheelmen	4:00	1:12:10
Oscar Goerke, National A. C.	Scratch	1:09:18
John Leon, Brooklyn	4:00	1:13:18 1-5
W. Newland, Howard Wheelmen	4:00	1:13:18 2-5
Henry F. Wachemuth, West New York, N. J.	4:30	1:13:43 3-5
F. Goertz, Brooklyn	5:15	1:14:35 4-5
Hardy Jackson, New York	4:00	1:14:20
Edward Hoffer, New York	Scratch	1:10:22 1-5

Others who finished were A. P. Sumner, James W. Thompson, H. Kroepke, F. E. Kirchner, Jr., John Meyers, Alfred Winter, H. C. Cook, August Klinger, Herbert C. Hoff, George Welrich, Michael Sheehan, William Goernemann, and W. H. Caldwell.

MOTORCYCLE HANDICAP.

Name and City or Club.	Hdcp.	Net Time.
George N. Holden, Springfield	1:45	14:37 3-5
H. Hendix, New York	6:45	16:58
C. H. Curtiss, Hammondsport	2:30	16:04
Willis F. Seaman, New York	4:45	18:33
David Miller, New York	3:45	18:05
Percy H. Johnston, Bay View Wheelmen	1:45	16:12
S. W. Anderson, Brooklyn	1:00	16:14 4-5
J. E. Whitten, Springfield, Mass.	4:15	19:49 4-5
F. A. Baker, Brooklyn	2:00	17:40
C. J. Arnold, Brooklyn	4:45	19:28
George W. Sherman, New York	0:45	18:19
William Dugan, Jersey City	1:45	18:20
Frank M. Dampman, New York	2:00	21:06

SQUADRON A WINS CARBINE TEAM SHOOT.

New York Troopers Beat Out Seven Teams from Other States—Massachusetts Artillerymen Win the Revolver Team Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SEAGIRT, N. J., Sept. 1.—America's crack marksmen put in a full day at the model range on the New Jersey camp ground to-day, and hundreds of spectators journeyed to the pretty reservation to enjoy the sport. Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey was one of the interested visitors.

The first match of the day was the carbine team match arranged by the New Jersey Rifle Association. Eight teams, each composed of five men, shot five shots at the 200 and 500-yard targets. The contestants represented the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Georgia. The Oriole shooters were divided up into two teams, as were the troopers from Newark.

The team from Squadron A, New York, captured first honors, with a score of 97 at the 200, and 111 at the 500-yard targets, a grand total of 208. Capt. Barry is credited with the best score, 20 points at the first and 24 at the second stage. Their full score is appended:

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Grand Total.
Sergt. G. W. Williamson	19	22	41
Private G. P. Herrick	20	19	39
Vet. Sergt. C. D. Shepard	22	24	46
Lieut. R. H. Sayre	16	22	38
Capt. H. Barry	20	24	44
Total	97	111	208

The first team of the First New Jersey Troop made the second best score, its grand total being 208. The other scores are appended:

Pennsylvania Squadron, 198; First Troop, New Jersey, second team, 191; Governor's Horse Guards, Georgia, 180; Troop A, Maryland, first team, 179; second team, 170; Battery B, Camden, N. J., 147.

The revolver team match brought together seven teams from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the latter entering two squadrons. A baby gale swept over the range from the southwest and prevented the marksmen from rolling up big scores.

The artillerymen from Massachusetts won the match. They made these scores: 25 yards, 216; 50 yards, 185; 75 yards, 139; total, 540. The troopers representing Squadron A, New York, got second honors, their grand total being 521. The complete score was:

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK.

	200 Yds.	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. G. D. W. Williamson	40	33	21	94
Trooper G. P. Herrick	42	28	24	94
Vet. Sergt. A. D. Shepard	42	38	34	115
Corp. W. P. Robbins	43	35	24	102
Lieut. R. H. Sayre	49	41	26	116
Total	216	176	129	521

The other scores were:

Fourth New Jersey, 446; First Troop, Philadelphia, 400; First Troop, Newark, 433; Troop A, Maryland, first team, 514; Troop A, Maryland, second team, 407.

The inter-club match, which was shot simultaneously here and at other places, was shot on the 200-yard range, each contestant being allowed ten shots on the standard American target. The prize is to be a championship banner and a gold medal to each member of the winning team. These scores were recorded:

Cottage Rifle Association, Jersey City, 342; Italian Shooting Association, New York, first team, 324; second team, same association, 206; Seventy-First Regiment, New York, 296; Squadron A, New York, 237; Philadelphia Rifle Association, 206; New Jersey State Rifle Association, 290; Company I, Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts, 291.

The scores will be compiled later. The match between teams from West Point and Annapolis, scheduled for to-morrow, has been called off, so the only event on the card is the Hilton trophy.

Hackett Leads for Tennis Honors.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., Sept. 1.—Play in the Niagara International Tennis tournament was started this afternoon, but the final match between Beals Wright of Boston and H. H. Hackett of New York was stopped by rain after Hackett had obtained the lead of a set and a game on the second set. The match will be continued to-morrow.

Man Found with Fractured Skull.

Policeman Gordon of the Madison Street Station yesterday found an unknown man lying at the corner of Market and South Streets unconscious and suffering from a probable fracture of the skull, sustained by falling. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The man was apparently fifty years old; 5 feet 8 inches tall, 150 pounds, sandy complexion, gray hair and mustache, and blue eyes. He wore a black serge coat and black vest.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten Twice by the St. Louis Team.

LARGE CROWDS SEE CONTESTS

Brooklyn Loses Two Games to Pittsburg and Boston and Philadelphia Each Won and Lost.

Manager McGraw was not on hand when his New York baseball players reappeared at the Polo Grounds yesterday after their Western trip, during which they made such a good showing. There was a large assemblage at the Harlem grounds to see the local players in their two games against the St. Louis team, and it was hoped that they would win both. But they were defeated by a score of 6 to 4 in the morning and 8 to 2 in the afternoon. They hit the ball much better than did their opponents in the earlier game, but in both contests there was a lack of team work, and the fielding was very ragged.

Taylor, for New York, and Currie, for St. Louis, were the opposing pitchers in the first game. The former was hit for two runs in the opening inning, but the New Yorks evened matters by tallying twice in the second, and they would have made more were it not for poor judgment in base running. The visitors scored another run in the third inning, and in the fourth they hit Taylor safely four times, earning three more runs. In their half of this inning the local players scored once and made the last tally of the game in the fifth. Murphy replaced Currie in the box in the sixth inning, but neither side scored afterward.

"Christy" Mathewson was reserved for the afternoon game, and an even break was looked for through the efforts of the star pitcher. Again the thousands who watched the players were disappointed, for the result was even more disastrous than that of the earlier battle. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	2	0	2	7	0
Smoot, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Kruger, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
*Brashear, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Currie, p.	0	1	2	0	1
Murphy, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	7	27	16	0

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	1	4	0	1
Dunn, ss.	0	0	3	5	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1
Brodie, cf.	0	2	2	0	1
Bowerm'n, c.	0	0	5	3	1
Lauder, 3b.	1	1	3	1	1
Smith, 2b.	2	2	0	2	1
Cronin, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Mathews'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	12	27	13	5

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base on errors, St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Murphy, 1. Three-base hit—McGann. Two-base hits—Cronin, Brodie, Curry. Stolen bases—Brodie, Lauder, Browne, Smoot, (2,) Farrell, Smith. Double play—Kruger, Farrell and Brashear. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

AFTERNOON GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	1	2	7	3	0
Smoot, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	2	3	3	0	0
Donovan, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Kruger, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Brashe'r, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
O'Neill, c.	1	1	8	0	0
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	8	13	27	13	0

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Dunn, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
McGann, 1b.	0	2	14	0	1
Brodie, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bow'man, c.	0	1	4	2	1
Lauder, 3b.	1	2	3	4	1
Smith, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Cronin, rf.	0	3	3	0	0
Math'son, p.	0	1	0	4	1
Total	2	12	27	19	4

St. Louis	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Yerkes, 3. Two-base hits—Barclay, Lauder. Sacrifice hits—Brashear, O'Neill, Kruger. Stolen bases—Kruger, Smith, Cronin. Double play—Farrell and Brashear. Wild pitches—Mathewson, (2,) Yerkes. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

BROOKLYN LOST BOTH GAMES.

Brooklyn's baseball team was beaten twice yesterday by the Pittsburg champions, the narrow margin of a single run deciding each contest. Both morning and afternoon the local players seemed to have victory assured, but each time the visitors made wonderful batting rallies and won out. Thousands of Brooklyn enthusiasts crowded the stands at both games, and when "Tom" McCreery walked out to his old position at first base he was applauded by the spectators.

In the morning game the home team had a lead of one run at the end of the eighth inning, and Donovan, who had done splendid work in the box, seemed likely to hold the visitors safely through the final inning. Chesbro had failed to puzzle Hanlon's men, and it was thought that should it be necessary they could hit him again. Donovan went to work with a will in an endeavor to retire the Pittsburg side without scoring in the ninth inning, but Leach and Wagner both hit him safely for a base each, and Tannehill advanced both men with a timely sacrifice. Burke then stepped up to the plate and drove the ball to right field, bringing Leach and Wagner home. The home team did not get a man as far as second in the latter half of the inning, so that Pittsburg won by a score of 4 to 5. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
Leach, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
Wagner, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Tanneh'l, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Burke, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Conroy, ss.	0	0	2	4	1
Zimmer, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Chesbro, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total	4	5	27	9	2

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
McCr'ry, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Flood, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1
Irwin, 3b.	1	3	2	1	0
Ahearn, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	9	2

*Batted for Donovan in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—4	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; by Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Time of game—1:41. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
Be'mont, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	2	2	1	5	1
Wagner, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0
Tan'hill, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Burke, 2b.	0	4	3	1	1
Conroy, ss.	1	2	2	0	0
Smith, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Leever, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	8	14	27	7	2

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Dolan, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	0	1
Flood, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	4	3	0
Ahern, c.	1	1	6	4	1
Kitson, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Evans, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	10*	26	10	2

*Burke out, hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	—8
Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Clark, Burke. Three-base hits—Keeler (2) Kitson. Home run—Irwin. Stolen bases—Leach, Wagner (2,) Burke, Leever. Hits off Kitson, 5, (seven and a half innings;) off Evans, 5, (one and a half innings). Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 4; off Evans, 2; off Leever, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Leever, 2; by Evans, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Kitson, 1; by Leever, 1. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PHILADELPHIA WON AND LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Chicago and Philadelphia broke even on a double-header to-day. The first game was a miserable exhibition. In the second game the locals could not hit Taylor while Duggleby was batted freely. Attendance, 6,504. Scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	8	5
Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	1	4	2	0	x—11	14	2	

Batteries—Rhoades and Kling; White and Douglas, and Dooin.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0—	6	16	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	2

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Duggleby and Douglas.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Ragged fielding by the visitors in the seventh and ninth innings of this morning's baseball game gave the victory to Boston. Eason was batted hard throughout, but stupid base-running in the eighth inning kept the visitors' score down. Thellman's passes proved very costly. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	2—	7	9	3
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—	6	12	6

Batteries—Eason and Moran; Thielman and Maloney.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Cincinnati baseball team batted Malarkey hard in the first two innings, scoring six runs and winning the game. Poole, though unsteady, managed to keep the home club's hits well scattered. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	4	7	4
Cincinnati	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	7	9	3

Batteries—Malarkey and Kittridge; Poole and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	85	28	.752	Cincinnati	55	57	.491
Brooklyn	60	55	.522	St. Louis	50	61	.450
Boston	56	53	.514	Philadelphia	45	65	.409
Chicago	56	56	.500	New York	39	71	.355

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

Newark outbatted the Jersey City baseball team at Jersey City yesterday. In the opening inning Newark scored three runs off Pfanmiller on a base on balls, a single, and two three-baggers. Fertsch relieved Pfanmiller, and did good work, striking out eight men. The home team made two runs in the latter half of the first inning, and tied the score with another run, through errors made by the Newark outfielders. Newark scored the winning run in the seventh inning on Moriarity's single and Weaver's two-bagger. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Halligan, cf.	1	2	1	0	1
Carr, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Griffen, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Shoch, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Mack, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Butler, c.	0	0	9	3	1
Pfanm'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fertsch, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*McManus	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	7	27	9	3

NEWARK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Weaver, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Hayw'd, 3b.	0	1	3	1	1
Devlin, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
M'G'well, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Schrall, lf.	1	0	4	1	2
Schultz, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Clymer, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Jope, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Moriarity, p.	1	1	0	5	0
Total	4	7	27	12	4

*Batted for Fertsch in ninth inning.

Jersey City	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Newark	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Newark, 2. First base by errors—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 4. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Newark, 3. First base on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 1; off Fertsch, 2; off Moriarity, 3. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 1; by Fertsch, 8; by Moriarity, 1. Three-base hits—Devlin, Schultz. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Shindle, Butler. Stolen bases—Griffen, Shoch, Mack, Butler. Double play—Devlin, (unassisted.) Umpire—Mr. Rinn. Time—Two hours.

AT NEWARK.

Pfanmiller, who was batted out of the box in the morning game at Jersey City, held down the home team to two hits and no runs this afternoon. Hesterfer was hit hard in spots. The fielding of Devlin, Shock, and Schultz was the feature. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Woods, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Halligan, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Carr, 1b.	1	2	12	1	0
Griffin, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Shoch, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Mack, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
McManus, c.	2	2	5	0	0
Pfanm'r, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	5	9	27	11	0

| NEWARK. | R | IB

HORSE SHOW AT NEWPORT

Society Attends in Force and Makes a Brilliant Display.

All the Events Were Well Contested—Grand Duke Boris a Conspicuous Figure—Some of the Costumes Described.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The sixth Newport Horse Show opened at the Casino this afternoon and as usual attracted a large attendance. The boxes were filled with Summer residents; the grand stand was filled to its capacity, and large numbers stood about the ring during the four hours of the afternoon's exhibits. The schedule of events for the day opened with the open class for hunters, which brought out a field of fifteen horses. The jumping generally was excellent. Clarence Moore's Kohinoor made a perfect performance over the four jumps, H. W. Bull's Dragon and Mr. Moore's Masterpiece did nearly as well, and on the jump off Kohinoor made two faultless jumps, taking the blue ribbon. Dragon was given second and Masterpiece third prize.

In the Wave novice class for small pairs there was a lively competition between Strauss & Hexter's pair, Perfection and Prosperity, and Charles T. Proctor's entry, The Lady and The Tramp. Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt entered pairs, but did not get a place.

In the Aquidneck novice class for small horses A. C. Burrage won. John J. and W. H. Moore of Chicago took second and fourth, the Strauss & Hexter entry being awarded third place.

In the Billow novice class for large horses Miss Marian Holloway won with the bay stallion America, with Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor and J. de Forest Danielson also in the winning.

Judge Moore took the blue and red ribbons in the novice class for small horses with Drummer Boy and Perfection, beating out the Strauss & Hexter and E. F. Slaybock entries.

In the tandems there were nine starters, including two from A. G. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm, and one of these, Sinbad and Cinderella, was given fourth prize. In this class E. D. Jordan's team beat W. H. Moore's, with Lehman Strauss third.

In the Sea Foam novice class for small horses under saddle, there were six starters, Mrs. Grosvenor's handsome black gelding, Petroleum, winning a popular victory.

In the polo class there were only two starters of the seven entries. Stanley Mortimer's well-known Rondo, ridden by T. A. Havemeyer, was given first prize, and A. G. Vanderbilt's Brown Jug second, after a keen competition with mallet and ball.

Class 24, for ladies' pair and trap, attracted the most attention of the afternoon, particularly among the Summer residents. Miss Cathleen Neilson drove her pair with Reginald C. Vanderbilt in the phaeton. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove with Mr. Vanderbilt seated beside her. William E. Carter's pair was driven by Mrs. Richard Dunn holding the reins, Miss Belle Beach drove the Jordan pair, and Mrs. R. F. Carman was behind her prize-winning team, Donner and Blitzen. The first prize was given the Jordan pair, Mrs. Carman had to be content with the red ribbon, Mrs. Vanderbilt took third, and Miss Neilson fourth.

The class for park teams brought out four starters and was the most spectacular exhibit of the afternoon. Judge Moore again defeated the Jordan entry, taking first prize, the second prize going to the Jordan team.

In the ride and drive class there was the liveliest sort of competition. The Oakland Farm entry, Imperial Cassandra, was scratched, but four Summer resident horses were very prominent in the competition. Miss Fish's Diana, Mrs. Grosvenor's Petroleum, Mrs. Burke Roche's Iris, and Mrs. Danielson's Warwick. Three of these were among the winners.

The afternoon concluded with the competition for the gig horses. In this class there were twenty-seven entries and nineteen starters. Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor were represented in the ring, but none of them won a prize. In this competition Alfred C. Burrage's John J. won his second blue ribbon of the afternoon, after there had been a long trying out with E. F. Slayback's Jewel, E. D. Jordan's Plymouth Champion, and Herbert Coppell's Maplewood, which were given the other prizes in the order named.

The summary is as follows:

Hunters. Open to All.—Won by Clarence Moore's ch. g., Kohinoor.

Pairs of Horses, 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands, which have never won any ribbon previous to the opening of this show.—Won by Strauss & Hexter's ch. g., Perfection and ch. g., Prosperity.

Horses, 15.2 hands and over, shown to appropriate two or four-wheeled vehicles.—Won by Elbert C. Burrage's ch. g., John J.

Horses, 15.2 hands and over; shown to saddle.—Won by Miss Marian Holloway's b. g., America.

Horses, over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands; shown to appropriate vehicle.—Won by W. H. Moore's br. g., Drummer Boy.

Heavy Delivery Wagon Pair of Horses, 4 years and over; shown before appropriate truck or wagon.—Won by Ernst Voigt's gr. g., Hop, and gr. g., Malt.

Harness Tandem, Wheeler, 14 hands 3 inches. Harness Tandem, Wheeler, 14.3 hands and 15.2 hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan's br. m. Elegance II. and br. g. Hurrah.

Horses over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands, shown to saddle.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g., Petroleum.

Polo Ponies up to 200 pounds, to be shown with mallet and ball.—Won by Stanley Mortimer's ch. h. Rondo, ridden by T. A. Havemeyer.

Ladies' Pairs and Traps.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron and ch. m. Kitty Gray.

Horse and Delivery Wagon, owned by Newport resident, wagon to contain appropriate merchandise.—Won by Ernst Voigt's gr. g. Hop.

Park Team, to be shown before drag.—Won by W. H. Moore's team.

Best Harness and Saddle Horse, shown first in harness and under saddle afterward.—Won by Mrs. Roche's blk. m. Iris.

Gig Horse.—Won by Alfred C. Burrage's ch. g. John J.

The Summer residents were out in force and filled the boxes. They were late in coming, and when the show began scarcely a seat was occupied; but they came in later, everybody who is anybody in society being present. The Duchess of Marlborough, who came in with her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, was one of the early arrivals, and as the Belmont box was just at the entrance, she was one of the most prominent features of the society show. Senator Chauncey M. Depew was another occupant of the boxes who attracted much attention, and the Russian Grand Duke came in for his share of attention.

As has been the custom of the Newport show in Summer, as well as of the New York in Winter, the society women availed themselves of the opportunity to make a display of gowns, and striking costumes were shown.

The Duchess of Marlborough wore a pink hand-painted organdie, with yellow insertion, and a leghorn hat, trimmed with brown velvet.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in white lace, with a large white hat with green and white plumes.

Miss Kathleen Neilson wore a gown of white etamine, with white insertions, and yellow Dresden sash, and a black hat with black plumes.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt was in white mousseline de soie over pale yellow, and wore a black hat with white aigrettes.

Miss Elsie Whalen wore rose pink silk, with hat to match.

Miss Cynthia Roche was in yellow mulle with insertions of valenciennes lace and pale blue satin girdle, and wore a black hat with black plumes.

Mrs. Robert J. Collier was in lavender crepon embroidered in white, and wore a white hat trimmed with renaissance lace.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in mauve mulle embroidered in white, and wore a large white hat with a mauve plume.

Mrs. William E. Carter wore a finely tucked mousseline de soie, with Irish lace trimmings, and a white hat with blue satin ribbons.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore was in white taffeta silk with black polka dots, and wore a white hat with white plumes.

Miss Gladys Mills was in white lace, with a large white hat.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw was in heavily embroidered net, and wore a white hat with royal blue plumes.

Mrs. Norman Whitehouse was in white silk mulle, and a black and white hat.

Miss Busk was attired in pink organdie with satin stripe, and wore a black hat with black plumes.

Miss Beatrice Mills was in white linen, and wore a large white hat with green shaded plumes.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, pink mulle, with pink hat with pink plumes.

Miss Evelyn Burden, black and white batiste, black hat.

Miss Wells, white pique, embroidered in blue, blue sash, and black picture hat.

Miss Schenck, white embroidered pique, white lace hat, with yellow ribbons.

Mrs. William Grosvenor, white lace over blue taffeta.

Miss Brooks, white mulle with insertions, white hat with white plume.

Mrs. Brooks, black net plettes, small black hat with pale-blue feathers.

Mrs. Neilson, green and white satin foulard, with moss green boa; white lace hat with moss-green plumes.

Mrs. George Gordon King, white and green satin foulard, white hat with pink satin ribbon.

Mrs. Sheldon, yellow mulle with insertions of cream lace, white lace hat with wild flowers.

Mrs. Twombly, ecru silk, with large white hat with plumes.

Mrs. Dyer, Jr., hand-painted organdie with insertions and blue satin girdle; white hat with plumes.

Miss Mabel Gerry, white embroidered mulle, with white hat and plumes.

Miss Susan Travers, black and white satin foulard; black hat.

Miss Edith Wetmore, white net and white hat with white plumes.

Mrs. Ladenburg, white Irish point lace over white taffeta.

Miss Rives, white dotted mulle, white hat with white plume.

Miss Twombly, white mulle, with yellow lace, black hat.

Mrs. J. R. Drexel, gray crepe de chine with gray feather boa, gray hat with gray plume.

Mrs. W. W. Sherman, white etamine embroidered in black, black hat.

Mrs. W. H. Sands, lavender organdie trimmed in white lace, lilac hat.

Mrs. Berwind, white lace gown, white hat with green plumes.

Mrs. Gambrill, white embroidered mulle over pink silk, black hat.

Miss Alice Blight, black crepon trimmed with bright blue silk, and royal blue hat.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman, white crepe de chine, white hat with plumes.

Mrs. D. B. Fearing, white lace, black hat.

Mrs. Roche, black and white silk, black hat.

Mrs. I. T. Burden, black and white batiste, black hat.

Miss Harriet Taylor, white tucked chiffon, white hat with lilies of the valley.

Mrs. W. E. Glyn, white dotted mulle with yellow insertions, dresden girdle.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, hand-painted organdie, white hat trimmed with blue hydrangeas.

BALL AT "ELM COURT."

Miss Cynthia Roche Has a Brilliant Introduction to Newport Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The only debutante ball of the season took place to-night, being given at Elm Court by Mrs. Burke-Roche in honor of her daughter Miss Cynthia Roche. Miss Roche has been one of the most popular belles of the Summer, having been a guest at all the more prominent social functions, but she has not had until to-night a formal introduction into society.

Many novel and beautiful floral pieces were sent to Elm Court. One was a large sedan chair filled with lilies of the valley. The reception room, where Miss Roche received with her mother, was a perfect floral bower.

To accommodate her guests, Mrs. Roche was obliged to go beyond the limits of Elm Court, and had constructed on the lawn, south of the house, a temporary ballroom, 40 by 70, with an extension 20 by 20.

The floral decorations were on an elaborate scale, the color scheme throughout being blue and white.

Dinner was served at eight small tables for about eighty persons. After dinner a large number of additional guests arrived for the dance. Later there was a supper served on small tables, all of which bore centre pieces of white and blue flowers.

The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Roche. The favors were fancy card cases and ladies' purses in hog-skin, Malacca canes, whips, and other small articles, suggested by the Horse Show.

Two bands furnished music during the dinner and for the dancing, a hundred and twenty-five couples participating in the cotillion.

In spite of the attractions of the horse show and the ball at Elm Court there were many social entertainments to-day and to-night. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a luncheon for thirty-six guests at Beaulieu in honor of Grand Duke Boris Vladimir of Russia, the guests being seated at two tables, which were decorated with centre pieces of pink and white water lilies, with single flowers of the same varieties spread over the cloth.

Mrs. E. C. Knight gave a luncheon at the Morrell cottage, the table decorations being lilies of the valley.

Mrs. J. Clinch Smith and Mrs. Francis J. Otis gave luncheons at their cottages.

Dr. T. J. Shearer gave a luncheon at Berger's, at which was introduced a novel decoration, in keeping with the horse show, consisting of a horse and wagon, the latter being filled with gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. George S. Scott gave luncheons.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull gave a reception and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., a musicale.

To-night Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner at Ochre Court, the guest of honor being Grand Duke Boris, the table decorations being all yellow flowers. The Grand Duke later went to the Roche ball.

Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., gave a dinner at the Pendleton cottage, the decorations being American Beauty roses in old silver bowls.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave a dinner at her villa, Beach Mound, the decorations being hydrangeas and pink hollyhocks.

To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin will give a dinner at Borger's for eighty guests.

Col. George R. Dyer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—The annual regatta of the Bar Harbor Yacht Club and the reception given by Mrs. Frederick May for her granddaughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph, were two leading events of the day. Miss Randolph has but recently returned from Europe, and it is her first visit to Bar Harbor in several years. She made her début in New York last Winter, and is considered one of the beauties of the season, resembling her mother.

Mrs. May, Miss Randolph, and Mrs. C. K. Wright received in the main drawing room at Strawberry Hill, which was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.	Peter Marié.
Mr. and Mrs. Duer.	Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.
Mr. and Mrs. Coles.	Charles, How.
Mr. and Mrs. Fabri.	Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.
Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller.	Miss Derby.
Count and Countess Langier Villars.	Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith.
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe.	Mr. and Mrs. C. De R. Moore.
The Misses Lawrence.	Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.
Johnston Livingston.	Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards
Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd.	Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin.
Mrs. W. P. Draper.	Mrs. James Garland.
Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton.	Mrs. James W. Gerard.
Miss Knowlton.	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.
Miss Whitney.	Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks.
Mrs. Potter.	Count Cassini.
Mrs. A. Y. Stewart.	Pierre Rogestvensky.
Miss Godwin.	Baron Frankstein.
Mr. and Mrs. David B. Holden,	Mr. and Mrs. Aulick Palmer,
Mrs. Norman L. Munro,	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson,
Miss Taylor,	Percy Wyndham,
Miss Mildred Morris,	Arthur Raikes,
Miss Edwards,	Mrs. Robert Amory,
Miss Park,	Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland.	
Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins,	
Mrs. Winthrop,	
Mrs. Musgrave,	

Mrs. W. P. Draper of New York gave a dinner to-night at the Boulder.

The guests were:

Mrs. Hutchinson,	Waldron Bates,
Miss Godwin,	Samuel W. Bates,
Miss Perkins,	Capt. Bush,
Mrs. Frederick Pearson,	M. Adamowski,
Mrs. Williams,	Frederick May,
Charles T. How,	Miss Lucy Draper.
John B. How,	

William C. Whitney arrived yesterday at Devilstone with his daugter. He will remain for about a fortnight.

J. P. Morgan is expected here some time to-morrow.

The first round of the mixed doubles tennis tournament was begun at the Kebo Valley Club to-day. It occasioned great interest owing to the presence of Miss Marion Jones, the woman champion of America.

She played with George Bodman, and they won their matches in the first and second rounds with ease, defeating Miss Hollins and H. Sears, and Miss Ruth Lawrence and M. T. Pyne, Jr.

Miss Marion Lawrence and Amos Pinchot won from Miss Julia Lawrence and J. D. Alsop. Miss Whitney and H. Auchincloss were defeated by Miss Auchincloss and P. Pearson, who were in turn defeated by J. W. Auchincloss and Miss Fannie McLane.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas entertained to-night.

Mrs. George Draper will give a luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. A. R. Lawrence will entertain at dinner to-morrow night.

The yacht Emerald with William Iselin on board came in yesterday from a cruise to the eastward. Adrian Iselin left a few days ago on the yacht Cherokee for Newport.

George W. Childs Drexel left on the yacht Alcedo for Camden.

A. C. Gurnee and Charles How leave to-morrow on a fishing trip through Canada.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A legal, or, as the English have it, a "bank holiday," in that nondescript period between Summer and Autumn, is not a day upon which there is much social activity in town. The fashionables who came down from Saratoga for the Futurity are at their Long Island homes, and a few of them went on to Newport. At that latter place the horse show, the great event of the year, as well as the last, began brilliantly. There were regattas and festivities and golf at various country clubs. The residence and club section of New York was very still, quiet, and dull.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will leave Newport on Thursday for a three weeks' stay in the Adirondacks, where they have a camp. A part of the journey will be accomplished by motor. They return to Newport for a short stay in October, before coming to town for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have left Newport and have gone to their Summer home on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will run into town, as they have been doing nearly all Summer, once or twice a week.

***

Miss Eleanora Sears, daughter of Mrs. Frederic R. Sears, Jr., has left Newport, and is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, with her grandfather, H. T. Jefferson Coolidge.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Sears are at Pride's Crossing, occupying their new house on the Paine estate. They recently paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, who have one of the Malvern cottages at Bar Harbor. Francis Bartlett, Mrs. Sears's father, is also at Pride's Crossing.

***

J. Montgomery Sears has been at Lee, Stockbridge, and Lenox in search of a site for a school for boys he intends founding. He has returned to Bar Harbor.

***

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson of Boston and Newport, and who is well-known here, recently made a trip to the Rockland Breakwater, Me., but has returned to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and their daughters, who have been at the Tweed farm, Beverly Farms, Mass., intend leaving there Thursday for their country place, Ellerslie-on-the-Hudson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler are occupying their cottage, Thuis, at Sharon, Conn. Robert L. Schuyler is with them.

Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., is at St. Petersburg, Russia, where several weeks since he entered upon the discharge of his duties as one of the Secretaries of the American Legation.

BIG WATER MAIN BURSTS.

Sidewalk Caves In and Subway Excavation Is Flooded.

Standing at the corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Coutant of the West One Hundredth Street Station, saw the sidewalk in front of 2,546 Broadway suddenly burst into the air in fragments, and immediately after a stream of water shot upward twenty-five feet. The water gained rapidly in impetus, and as the policeman turned to run to the station house a thirty-five-foot oak tree which has grown at the curb for many years was unrooted and fell with a crash into the subway excavation.

The main which burst is a thirty-inch one, and was removed to its present position about two months ago. Despite all efforts, the flood continued until after 3 o'clock in the morning. The subway excavation was filled with water and all traffic stopped.

Immediately Sergt. Kemp was notified by Policeman Coutant, who ran into the station house breathless, he communicated with the Water Department and dispatched his reserves and twenty-five additional men to the scene. When they arrived the sidewalk in front of Nos. 2,546, 2,548, and 2,550 had caved in, and, although the stream of water issuing from the break had been reduced to a height of twenty feet, the width of its volume was fully eight feet.

The policemen picketed the block and kept back the cars and pedestrians. The water poured steadily into the rapid transit excavation, and in a short time nearly gained its top. The residents of No. 2,546, the ground floor of which is occupied as a coal office of Weber & Bunke, were notified to be in readiness to leave at a moment's notice, as it was feared that the foundation of the building might be undermined. The next two buildings, occupied by business firms, had no one in them at the time. Quite a while before employees of the Water Department arrived the supports of the bridges across the excavation were washed off, and the timbers forming the crossings floated away.

When the break was finally located, it was found necessary to shut off the gates at Ninety-fifth Street and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and until the repairs were completed, late yesterday afternoon, residents of the section of the city bounded by these two streets and Eighth Avenue and the river were deprived of water, and as far down as Seventy-eighth Street the water was for a time shut off. It was nearly 6 o'clock before the flood began to subside, and this was accomplished by making a connection with the sewer at Ninety-seventh Street and Broadway and by putting a suction pump into operation.

When the defective main was moved two months ago it was carried about eight feet over to the sidewalk for 300 feet of its length without disconnecting the main or shutting off the water. It is now thought that the pipe must have been injured by the operation.

When it was found that the tracks were still solid cars were allowed to resume running. The bursting of the main caused much excitement, and many people remained up the rest of the night watching the work of repair.

WOMAN FED A HUNGRY HORSE.

Broadway Crowd Saw Negligent Driver Provide a Meal for His Animal Under Pressure.

A lean and weary horse had a bit of holiday cheer in Broadway yesterday afternoon. The patient animal was drawing a heavy furniture van, and at Thirty-sixth Street the animal struck. John Selzman, the driver, used forcible persuasion without effect, and a crowd began to gather, when a well-dressed woman pushed her way to the truck and commanded the driver to unhitch the animal.

Selzman demurred, saying that he was going only to Forty-first Street, but a badge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which the woman exhibited, induced him to comply, and the horse soon stood free of the shafts.

Then the woman opened her chatelaine bag, and, taking out half a dollar, told Selzman to get some oats for the horse, and she waited until the driver returned from a Thirty-eighth Street stable with a comfortable meal for the animal, which the horse devoured. Meanwhile the woman, who refused to give her name, enlisted the services of Roundsman Hertz of the West Thirtieth Street Station and bade him see that the horse was not hitched to the loaded van again. The driver promised to obey this injunction, and led the horse away, while the police guarded his van, and later returned with another animal and proceeded on his way, remarking that the interruption was a fine thing for the horse, but that it was tough on him, as he would have to pay the hire of the extra horse, and would be so late in getting through with the job that he would miss the little outing he had promised for himself for Labor Day evening.

STATUE OF GOV. FLOWER

The St. Gaudens Bronze Figure Unveiled at Watertown.

Eulogistic Addresses by ex-Gov. Hill, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Senator Spooner, and Senator Brown—The Inscriptions.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Perpetuated in enduring bronze, looking down upon the busiest portion of Public Square out toward the place where he first began his business in his home city, there was to-day unveiled to the gaze of his loving townsmen the heroic figure of Roswell Pettibone Flower, who from a poor boy, born in this county, by energy, brains, and bravery became merchant, banker, Congressman, Governor, and King of Wall Street.

The ceremonies were attended by many thousands from far and near, and were marked by the eulogistic utterances of ex-Gov. David B. Hill, ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan, United States Senator John C. Spooner, and State Senator Elon R. Brown. After an invocation by Dr. J. Sanders Reed, Rector of Trinity Church and Gov. Flower's former pastor, the statue was unveiled by Frederick Halsey Taylor, grandson of Gov. Flower.

Ex-Gov. Hill then delivered an address, in which he reviewed Gov. Flower's career, paying an eloquent tribute to his memory.

As an illustration of Gov. Flower's readiness to accept any public duty, no matter at what personal sacrifice, Gov. Hill told how Mr. Flower, at his solicitation when he was Governor, undertook the work of devising a subway system for New York City which would enable the city to do away with the overhead wire nuisance. Although engrossed in business cares and responsibilities, Gov. Flower devoted a large part of his valuable time to this work, visiting the principal cities of the country to further his investigations, the result of which were the adoption of the present admirable system.

"Gov. Flower's conduct in this respect," said Mr. Hill, "furnishes an excellent example for other business men who in these latter days are prone to devote themselves exclusively and somewhat selfishly to the pursuit of wealth, avoiding participation in public affairs and ignoring their obligations to their fellow-citizens and to the State.

"Permit me to suggest right here that the need of these times is the active participation in public affairs of honest business men—men of intelligence—men capable of thinking and acting rightly, men who labor either with their hands or their brains—self-respecting men who would honor rather than disgrace official position, and not leave the conduct of public affairs, and particularly municipal affairs, to the control of ignorance, selfishness, cupidity, and demagogism."

Gov. Flower's political career was thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Hill, and he also recalled how Gov. Flower in 1892, during his term as Chief Executive of the State, saved the community from a threatened invasion of cholera at the Port of New York by his prompt pledge of his private fortune in the quick purchase and securement of a safe and suitable quarantine for infected persons. His familiarity with the science of agriculture and his many admirable addresses to the farmers of the State on agricultural topics were also dwelt upon. His tolerance on religious questions was highly eulogized.

"Gov. Flower," continued Mr. Hill, "was not an orator as that term is usually applied—and there are very few such. He was not an orator as was Brutus—he could not stir men's blood by his power of speech, but rather, like Mark Antony, he was 'a plain blunt man,' who could only speak right on, but his heart was in his cause, and he felt and believed what he said.

"In all his official intercourse with his fellow men he was invariably courteous, evidently believing with Emerson that 'life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.'

"If a stranger to our State asks for the evidences of his greatness, I point him to the high official positions which he held—to the arduous public duties which he so ably and satisfactorily discharged—to the universal esteem in which he was held—to the admirable public addresses which he delivered—to the great corporations with which he was associated—to the business ability which he displayed, and to the fortune which he legitimately accumulated.

"If you ask for the evidences of his philanthropy, you have only to look about you—here, New York City, and elsewhere—and see the churches which he built, the hospitals which he founded, the libraries which he furnished, the business men whom he aided, the youth whom he educated, and the long list of his private benefactions. His liberality was unbounded. He gave quietly, not ostentatiously. His private and military secretaries at Albany inform me that no worthy applicant for aid ever left the Executive Chamber empty handed.

"He was the most consistently and thoroughly democratic person I have ever knewn. No luxury of life, no elevation of position, no worldly success ever left upon him the faintest tinge of exclusiveness or snobbishness. He went from the country to Wall Street, amassed wealth, became so great a power and factor in the business and financial world that when he died men lost fortunes because of the shock to values generally which his death gave, yet not in the slightest way was there ever any evidence that prosperity or large business concerns had dimmed for an instant his interest in his old associations and friends, or chilled to a fraction of a degree the warmth of his fellowship.

"I like to think of the quiet, earnest way in which this monument has been built. No appeal for funds, no appropriation from the State or National Treasury, no large contributions from those who would have been so willing and able to make them, no newspaper exploitation—instead, the unobtrusive announcement of intention, the quick spontaneous response, the vast number of small subscriptions, and now the prompt completion and so creditable a realization! Any one of a hundred of Mr. Flower's appreciative friends would have been pleased to pay the entire cost of such a memorial—but that would have changed its scope and character, and, thanks to the purpose of the committee having the matter in charge and the steadfastness with which that purpose has been executed, the monument stands to-day as the composite gift of thousands of friends all over the land, who rejoice at being thus privileged to join in perpetuating to future generations what to them, without bronze and stone reminder, will always be the memory of a good and beloved man."

Gov. Hill's address was followed by the acceptance in behalf of the city by State Senator Elon R. Brown, who in the course of his remarks said:

"While in a large sense this event is not limited by county lines, or section of the State, or the State itself, but is broad as the sympathies, the reputation, and the patriotism of the man we celebrate or the country that he loved, we cling with pride to his local associations. It is a grand thing to be the Captain of a host or Governor of a State or the master of Wall Street, but it is sweeter in the last sad hour to be first in the affections of a great community."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan made an excellent address, in which he touched eloquently upon the characteristics of the late Governor. He summed up Gov. Flower's chief characteristics in this language:

"With all his kindliness he was shrewd, and more; he was broadly wise and sound in his business and political judgments, with a gift of intuition which partook of the character of genius. If he always reached his conclusions by logical reasoning, the successive steps by which his conclusions were reached were not always apparent, but, however arrived at, his judgment was almost invariably sound and wise.

"While he enjoyed the work of accumulating wealth and the success it signified, he had no mercenary ambition to amass a great fortune.

"He was deeply and reverently religious. You knew he believed Christ was sent on earth as a bearer of light for all dark places, of balm for every sorrow. He was simple as a child, kind as a ministering angel. With a passionate desire to relieve misery, he was prodigal in his generosity. He was strong in his friendships, outspoken in his beliefs, with a bulldog tenacity in matters of principle."

Senator Spooner delivered an oration covering the National career of the late Governor, and the exercises closed with a benediction by Dr. A. M. Duiles, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

The statue, a splendid piece of sculptural art, was executed by Augustus St. Gaudens. It cost $25,000. This amount was raised by popular subscription. The granite pedestal was the gift of the late Mrs. Emma Keep-Schley of New York. The sculptor was unable to be present at to-day's unveiling. Carved on the front of the pedestal is the inscription:

"To Roswell Pettibone Flower. Born Aug. 7, 1835; died May 12, 1899; Representative in the Forty-seventh and Fifty-first Congresses, Governor of the State of New York, MDCCCXCIV."

Upon a granite slab leading from the entrance to the base of the pedestal is the following inscription:

"Erected in Affectionate and Grateful Remembrance of His Noble Manhood, His Distinguished Public Service, and His Loving Kindness to All."

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Thousands of Pairs of

SHOES

For Men, Women and Children at Half Price and Less.

SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING.

Sale of Linens & Domestics

A Welcome Opportunity for Thousands of Thrifty Housekeepers.

The values offered in this Sale will appeal forcibly to many. First quality Linens and Domestics are offered at prices that will save you nearly a half.

LINENS.

NAPKINS—All Linen Silver Bleached Napkins; were $1.00 dozen; to-day, 69
NAPKINS—All Linen 22-inch silver Bleached extra heavy Napkins; worth $1.65 dozen; to-day, 1.35
NAPKINS—150 dozen all pure linen Scotch Napkins, full bleach; regular retail value $2.25 dozen; to-day, 1.75
TABLE LINEN—All linen 64 inches wide, fine full bleach, choice patterns; retail value 65c. yard, 47
TABLE LINEN—All linen, 72 inches wide, extra heavy bleached Irish Damask; selections of patterns are good; $1.25 value, at 89
LINEN CENTRE PIECES—A special offer for to-day; sizes 18x18 and 20x20, hemstitched, with open work effects; value 25c. and 30c.; special, each, 19
LINEN TOWELS—A chance to buy Linen Towels at remarkably low prices. For to-day we offer:
12½c. Hemmed Huck Towels, red borders, at, each, 9
19c. and 21c. Hemmed Huck Towels, large size, red and plain white borders, at 15
25c. Hemstitched Huck Towels, colored borders, at 20

EMBROIDERED SCARFS & SHAMS.

18x54 Scarfs and 32x32 Shams, all new patterns; a choice lot for to-day at 59
Values 75c and 95c.
SCARFS—Honeycomb Fringed Scarfs, 18x63, all white; 25c. value, at 18
LAUNDRY BAGS—Large size, well made; some worth ¼ to ½ more; to-day, each, 12½

DOMESTICS.

TURKISH TOWELS—Extra heavy, brown only; large size and limited quantity; sale price, each, 8
BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS—Large size, red border; wholesale market price to-day is $1.50 dozen; special at, each, 12½
SNOW-WHITE TURKISH TOWELS—Monster size, fringed, dozen, $3.00 quality, 2.45
HONEYCOMB TOWELS (Cotton)—Fringed red borders, large size, a good serviceable towel; each, 10

(Main Floor, Rear, 19th St. side.)

Fall Dress Goods.

A very creditable showing of all the very newest creations.

HANDSOME ZIBELINES, 125 pieces, in 20 different shades, to-day, per yard, 49
HOP SACKING, 100 desirable shades; per yard, 49
SATIN CLOTH, 50 pieces, in a number of new shades; real value $1.25; to-day, per yd., 59
BLACK GOODS, 150 pieces, which we purchased at less than the cost of manufacture, will be placed on sale this week at half price, per yard. 59
GRANITE CLOTH; 52 inches wide; all wool; all the newest shades; price, per yard, 85
BROADCLOTH, an immense variety of colorings, 52 inches wide; regular $1.35 quality; price, per yard, 95
BASKET CLOTH, in a variety of the new plain shades; price, per yard, 1.00
ROUGH TWEEDS, mixed effects, 52 in. wide, now all the rage; price, per yard, 1.50
FLAKE CLOTHS, 54 inches wide; very popular; price, per yard, 1.50
SACK CLOTH, grays tans, blues, browns, etc.; very stylish; price, per yard, 50 inches wide, 1.50

(Main Floor, Front.)

New Fall Silks.

Newest and Prettiest Weaves in SNAKESKIN MOIRES, BLACK & WHITE MOIRES, PEAU DE SOIES, LIBERTY BRILLIANTS, PEAU DE CYGNES, MOIRE ANTIQUES, TARTAN PLAIDS, LOUISINE CHECKS, CREPE DE CHINE, LOUISINES,

Also a most diversified assortment of Novelty Silks in various new shades.

CREPE DE CHINES; 24 inches wide; all silk, in black and every new and desirable street and evening shade; at, per yard, 69
NEW MOIRES; 21 inches wide; a grand assortment, including all the new black and white and snakeskin effects, at, per yard, 1.00
TARTAN PLAIDS, 21 inch; beautiful new tartan plaid taffetas, now so popular and scarce; at, per yard, 98
COLORED TAFFETAS, 19 inches wide; good, bright and strong quality; all colors, at, per yard, 59
BLACK TAFFETAS, very best makes and at exceptionally low prices.
20 inches wide; guaranteed to wear, 68
23 inches wide; guaranteed to wear, 78
36 inches wide (one yard wide); guaranteed to wear, 98
50 inches wide; guaranteed to wear, 1.50
54 inches wide (1½ yds. wide); guaranteed to wear, 1.75

(Main Floor, Front.)

Smart, Pretty Dresses FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL.

The spirit of youthfulness is charmingly revealed in a variety of new and pleasing ways in every garment whether intended for school or better wear.

GIRLS' FANCY CHECKED DRESSES. Several new colorings of blue, brown, red and green, round yoke and shoulder revers, velvet and braid trimmed, full lined, deep hem, sizes 6 to 14 years, special, 95
GIRLS' CASHMERE DRESSES. Colors of blue, brown, red and green, shoulder revers and yoke, trimmed with plaid silk; braid finished, with pearl buttons, tucked yoke, full lined and deep hem, sizes 6 to 14, 2.25
GIRLS' DRESSES. Fine quality Granite cloth; strictly tailored, in colors of blue, brown, red and green, with round yoke and shoulder revers; tucked yoke; revers, belt and cuffs trimmed with silk braid and edged with ribbon; full lined; deep hem; sizes 6 to 14, 2.90
GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS. All-wool serge; in colors blue, red and brown; prettily trimmed with fine braids of contrasting colors; sizes 6 to 12, 4.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

School Umbrellas

At 1-3 Under Regular Prices.

At 25c. EACH.

FAST BLACK GLORIA UMBRELLAS, 22 and 24 inch sizes, steel rods, assorted natural wood handles, for boys or girls.

At 59c. EACH.

ENGLISH GLORIA UMBRELLAS, Paragon frames, steel rods and all silk cases, 22 and 24 inch sizes, horn, Dresden, silver and natural wood handles, for boys or girls.

At 98c. EACH.

GUARANTEED ENGLISH TWILLED UMBRELLAS, close rollers, silk taffeta cases, selected fancy and natural wood handles, for boys and girls.

At $1.25 EACH.

UNION TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS, close rollers, cases and tassels to match, 20, 22 and 24 inch sizes, for boys and girls. Fine assortment of horn, pearl and silver mounted handles.

(Main Floor, Front.)

In the Jewelry Store.

Many Tempting Offerings for To-day.

Hundreds of imported BROOCHES and HAT PINS; fancy enamelled and set with stones; many new and pretty designs; the largest assortment ever shown at the price; your choice to-day, 25
MEN'S NICKEL WATCHES; open face; American stem wind and set; movement warranted for one year; together with nickel gold-plated chain, 98
LADIES' SILVER CHATELAINE WATCHES; handsomely engraved case; stem wind; jewelled Swiss movement; warranted for one year, 1.95
LADIES' SOLID GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES; the popular small size; plain polished case; jewelled Swiss movement; Arabic dial and gold hands, 7.95
LADIES' WATCHES;

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE CANAL AND THE RAILROADS.

The sacrificing of the great waterway from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which would appear to be the policy to which Gov. ODELL is committed, does not commend itself as altogether wise, even from the point of view of the corporations intended to be benefited. In a thoughtful paper on the effect of waterways on railway transportation, contributed to The Engineering Magazine, Mr. S. A. THOMPSON establishes the fact beyond intelligent denial that a serviceable waterway not only benefits and develops the country, but still more immediately and directly benefits the systems of rail transportation with which it is supposed to compete.

Mr. THOMPSON shows that during the fifteen years in which improvements in the River Elbe were in progress, the river traffic, as might have been expected, increased fivefold, but the gain in the traffic of the competing railroads was much greater, permitting the dividends to stockholders in the main line from Toplitz to Aussig to be maintained at 16 per cent. per annum. A report to the French Senate in 1888 showed that out of 196 waterways enumerated only 73 had, in 1887, a traffic of more than 70,000 mile-tons, while the Northern Railway Company, whose line traverses the district containing 43 per cent. of the internal navigation of France, was the only one not under the necessity of calling upon the Government to make good its guarantee of interest on stock issues. The completion of the canalization of the River Main in Germany accounted for an increase in river traffic of 64 per cent. in 1887 and a further gain of 42 per cent. in 1888. On either side of the Main, between Frankfort and Mayence, are competing railroads whose freight traffic doubled between 1886 and 1896. Germany owned in July, 1888, out of a total German railway mileage of 16,281 miles, 14,065 miles. These roads were counted an important public asset, yet in 1887 the Reichstag authorized and made appropriations for nearly 1,500 miles of canals and river improvements, supplementing nearly 6,000 miles of canals and canalized rivers then open to commerce. At the present time Germany has over 9,000 miles of canal and improved river navigation, and in Prussia alone the State owns nearly 18,000 miles of railroads with which the waterways may be supposed to compete. In a recent report on this subject Consul General MASON said:

> If further testimony on this general topic were needed, it would be found in the steady, growing prosperity of the railways of Prussia, which from their location are brought into the most direct competition with the principal waterways. During the fiscal year 1896-7 the Prussian railroads earned $247,381,970, and the budget estimate, always conservative, for the present year (1897-8) is $264,000,000 from the same source. This is considerably more than half the entire income of the Prussian Government, and after deducting all expenses of operation, repairs, construction, new equipment, interest on bonds, &c., leaves a net revenue of $52,122,000 to be turned into the Treasury of the State. That a portion of this surplus should be devoted each year to extending the canal and navigable river system is in furtherance of a policy the wisdom of which time and experience have fully confirmed.

If we turn to American experience we shall find that the greatest and most profitable development of the railroad business of this country has been between points connected by navigable water. The Erie Canal made the New York Central system possible. All the great cities of the United States are situated on waterways, and the chain of prosperous cities and towns lying almost in sight of one another between Albany and Buffalo, and, indeed, between New York and Chicago, were not created by railroad enterprise.

Good statesmanship will not fail to recognize the fact that in its canal system is found one of the most valuable assets of the State of New York, and to sacrifice it through neglect and indifference to the increasing needs of commerce that the railroads may be benefited would be suicidal. The railroads would not be benefited, and the traffic they seek would be diverted to the St. Lawrence route, or down the Mississippi to New Orleans. As the canal towns decline in relative importance, local travel and traffic for the railroads will decline proportionately, and a blow will have been delivered to the prosperity of New York State from which nothing but the rehabilitation of its canal system will permit recovery. Gov. ODELL is missing an opportunity.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

A special dispatch from Harrisburg to The Philadelphia Public Ledger reports that Gov. STONE seriously contemplates calling an extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to pass a bill making compulsory the settlement of labor disputes in that State by arbitration. Gov. STONE is on record as favoring compulsory arbitration. In 1899 he drew a bill modeled in general after the New Zealand law, except that the Arbitration Commissioners were not created as a continuing body, but were to be appointed for specific services and to hold office only during the continuance of the troubles with which they were expected to deal. As neither the operators nor the United Mine Workers then approved of the measure, its author did not deem it expedient to introduce it, having reason to believe it would be defeated. Perhaps the outlook in this respect has changed and the miners' union now wants it.

We should be sorry to do Gov. STONE injustice or to misjudge the motives prompting any official action he may deem it his duty or interest to take, but if he calls a special session to consider a compulsory arbitration bill we shall be led irresistibly to the conclusion that the purpose in view is to give organized labor an advantage it cannot conquer for itself and to intrench it behind impregnable safeguards. The net immediate result, if the law should work as the Governor evidently contemplates, would be the "recognition" of the United Mine Workers by the operators, a compromise of its demands, and the erection of an irresponsible and practically invincible power in the hands of MITCHELL, whose persistent and successful efforts to establish himself in the anthracite field were begun by destroying the system of arbitration which for ten years had adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned the differences at the Markle collieries, and which stood between him and control of the Lehigh miners. If he wants it now it is because he believes he can accomplish through it more than he can without it—not for the good of the trade or the benefit of the anthracite miner, but for the political advantage of the interests behind him and of which he appears to be the willing and skillful ally.

The several Australian States which have experimented in the form of socialism which underlies the principle of compulsory arbitration have frequently been cited as illustrating its beauties and blessings. How little these beauties and blessings will bear scrutiny at close range is shown by the results which have attended the imitation of the example of New Zealand in establishing official systems of compromise by which labor is enabled to get something for itself out of every demand it may choose to formulate, or, if defeated, to rebel against the system from which it hoped to profit. A case in point is furnished by the strike at the Outtrim mines, Victoria, declared because the management refused to dismiss three men designated as "undesirable." Six hundred men left work and at once resorted to violence. These "undesirables" were union men who, some months ago, when the abandonment of the McAvoy mine as unprofitable was decided upon, did some outside work in taking up rails and collecting portable property, to save the stockholders as much loss as possible. As the miners were incensed because the owners would not continue working the property at a loss, the three men in question came under the ban because they had not refused to assist in saving what they could for the company. This is one of the cases which it is expected will be settled to the satisfaction of the union by arbitration.

In New Zealand, which has so often been proclaimed the one country in the world where strikes are unknown and where every difference is adjusted by the beneficent system of compulsory arbitration, the plan is not working well. Several decisions of the Arbitration Court having gone against the unions, for the reason that their demands were wholly unreasonable and impracticable, the court has become unpopular with the workingmen, and the labor leaders are now advocating its abolition and the enactment of a law making it the duty of Parliament to fix the rates of wages and the hours of labor in all trades. In New South Wales a compulsory arbitration law, founded on the New Zealand act, has lately become operative, and one of the first decisions of the court was against one of the most powerful and domineering of the unions. The result has been "received with great disfavor by the unionist leaders," and to save the system the court has sustained the claim of the union for a recognition of its right to use its funds for the publication of a newspaper to advocate socialism and to require every member to subscribe to it, whether he approves it or not. Judged by its net results, compulsory arbitration is a failure in Australia and New Zealand. Those who quote antipodean experience as warranting placing a weapon so dangerous in the hands of the labor leaders in a State in which the labor vote is counted as of more consequence than any material interest involved would do well to advise themselves as to the facts.

THE RENOMINATION OF JUDGE GRAY.

It is no disparagement of Judge WERNER of Rochester to say that his nomination by the Republicans to succeed Judge GRAY on the Court of Appeals bench would be contrary to wisely established precedent and to the public interest.

It has become a custom in this State, a custom not to be disregarded save for good and sound reasons, for both parties to unite in renominating Judges who by one or more terms upon the bench have added experience to learning and ability, and so have become still more highly qualified for the judicial office. The precedent that controlled in the nomination of Judge EARL and Judge ANDREWS by both Democrats and Republicans should now be observed in the case of Judge GRAY. No argument save the shameless argument of partisanship can be urged against that course. Judge GRAY was a good lawyer before he became a Judge. Upon the bench of the Court of Appeals he has exhibited qualities that command the respect and confidence of the bar and of the people. It would be absurd to pretend that he is not now better qualified for judicial service than he was when elected for his first term, or to deny that it would be an act of public improvidence to dismiss from the bench after fourteen years of honorable and acceptable service a Judge who is now a more valuable servant of the people than ever before.

There are now four Republicans and three Democrats upon the Court of Appeals bench. The nomination and election of a Republican Judge would leave but two Democrats. Gov. ODELL has shown a weakness for partisan meddling with the bench. To bring the highest court in the State within the field of his party activities, to break with custom and ignore considerations of public interest in order to make that court five-sevenths Republican, might be a perilous experiment upon the patience of the people. His memory will recall without assistance from us instances of exemplary punishment at the polls inflicted upon politicians who have for personal or partisan reasons dictated judicial nominations.

A member of the New York bar points out in a letter to The World the fact that but two Justices of the Court of Appeals—GRAY and BARTLETT—are from the City of New York. More than one-half of the cases before that court originate in this city, and much more than half of the important cases. In matters of taxation and excise legislation and in respect to much of the lawmaking that goes on at Albany the people of the great city that holds half the population of the State are made the victim of up-the-State rapacity and of up-the-State Republicanism. The insolence of Republican partisanship would go somewhat beyond the bounds of prudence, certainly beyond the limits of decency, if the convention of the party should this year by refusing to accept Judge GRAY as its candidate for the Court of Appeals bench publicly avow the policy of treating the courts as a part of the spoils of politics.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

The extreme reluctance of the British War Department to adopt really radical measures to improve the efficiency of the British officer is quite natural and intelligible. The British Army is the last fastness of the British aristocracy, unless the Church be excepted, the last profession in which the theory that the gentry are the natural leaders of the people, irrespective of their fitness, is still the working theory of the profession. But the backwardness to attack an intrenched and privileged class is amusingly shown in the reported proposal of the War Office so to cut down the cost of living in the cavalry regiments that an officer can live on $1,000 besides his pay, instead of the present minimum of $3,000. Some of the means by which this result is to be effected is the assumption by the Government of the cost of regimental messes and of every officer's service outfit.

The author of "An Absent-Minded War" has already shown how impossible it was that the average British officer should be a competent professional, or a professional at all. According to him, the requirements for a subaltern were not at all that he should know his business, nor even that he should have shown a disposition to learn it, but that he should be well connected, well mannered, and have "private means," ranging from $1,000 a year in a line infantry regiment to five and six times that in a crack cavalry regiment. Evidently instructed officers, capable leaders of men, cannot be looked for under such a system. The definition of "amateur" and "professional" adopted in sport will do as well for war as for any other business. A professional is one who gets his living by his occupation; an amateur is one who does not. When the great mass of men who practice any profession do not live by it, as is the case of the British Army, they are not properly professionals. By the nature of the case, while the German officer, the French officer, the American officer, is a professional, the British officer is an amateur.

But for the appalling fortress of influence and privilege which confronts it, the British War Office would doubtless take the straight and short cut to its object. It would "open the career to the talents," and, having exacted some real proof of preparation and training from applicants for commissions, not the farcical pretense of proof furnished by a crammer's examination, it would pay its officers enough to enable them to live on their pay, decently but not sumptuously—enough, in consideration of the social advantages, the permanent tenure, and the final pension on retirement, to secure the fittest men. But deliberately to tell the British Army that it is too expensive and that you mean to pay, say, two-thirds of your officer's necessary expenses, leaving him to pay the other third, instead of vice versa, as in the present arrangement, is a most absurd proposition. You have not altered your principle at all. You have made it just as likely as before that nincompoops whose only claims are their manners and their money and their sporting tastes will get into your service. You have merely lowered somewhat your requirement of the amount of money they must have. Your officer will still, under your new arrangement, be an amateur, and will remain so until his Government pays him enough to live on.

The gingerly and ineffective way in which the War Office has handled the problem so urgently presented to it by the South African war shows what a tremendous task a real reform of the British Army, converting it into a body of professional soldiers commanded by professional officers, will be, and how unlikely it is to be performed except some still more grievous and appalling admonition is given to the British Empire. In particular it shows what a herculean labor Col. KITSON has undertaken in attempting to create "a British West Point" out of the traditions and the material of Sandhurst. For the very essence of West Point is that it is the nursery of the army of a democracy, in which each cadet stands on his individual merits and in which the son of a billionaire is not permitted to make any variation in the scale of his living from the Spartan regimen prescribed to the son of a day laborer.

DEVERYISM.

We are not quite sure whether the Rev. Mr. PADDOCK, who preached on Deveryism on Sunday evening, and whose sermon we reported yesterday, is the same Rev. Mr. PADDOCK who was so shamefully insulted by HERLIHY when he ventured to call the attention of that uniformed ruffian to the duty he was shamefully neglecting. If it be the same, no man is a more expert witness on Deveryism, for none has seen it more closely at work. What Tammany stood for all over the city, and what DEVERY was put by Tammany to stand for at the head of the police, for that did HERLIHY stand up the "Red Light District." And the shamelessness of HERLIHY and of DEVERY had much to do with the overthrow of Tammany.

But whether this be the same Mr. PADDOCK or not, undoubtedly he did well, being now in DEVERY'S district, to protest, not at all as a party man, but as a preacher of righteousness and a decent citizen, against the attempt this vulgar wretch is making to debauch the voters of the Ninth District. Mr. PADDOCK is quite in the right in saying that we are much too prone to pardon anything that presents itself to us in the shape of a joke. DEVERY does that. He is a joke in the worst possible taste, an extremely vulgar joke. But still the comicality of the man must be admitted. He is a kind of cheap Falstaff, and as with Falstaff, he makes the unthinking forget the detestation with which they ought to regard him.

But DEVERY is long past a joke. He is seriously trying and threatening to win his way into politics as a representative of the Ninth District, although he is perfectly well known to represent and to incarnate the most corrupt and corrupting theory and practice of politics. And he is trying to win his way by bribing the voters of the district. Just as the Roman moralist inveighed against the Roman people of his time for forgetting all political morality and decency and being anxious for only two things, "panem et circenses," at the hands of their candidates, so might a contemporary Juvenal admonish the people of DEVERY'S district against being bribed by picnics and horseplay. A preacher who is a resident of that district may very well regard it as a solemn duty to protest against such an outrage upon morality and such a travesty upon politics as DEVERY'S candidacy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There will be, no doubt, a good deal of excited comment over the fact that for a good part of Sunday Rear Admiral HIGGINSON devoted himself and his flagship, the Kearsarge, with all that on her were and was, to the entertainment of the Duchess of Marlborough and a party of her friends. As for ourselves, though we have recognized as of some real importance the rather remote imitation of war now presented off the North Atlantic Coast, we have not taken it with such seriousness as to see anything deeply and darkly briminal in the courteous welcome extended to the Admiral's guests, but it must be admitted that in the circumstances the affair was just a little queer. The fleet anchored in Menemsha Bight was supposed to be engaged in work of a kind requiring for its proper performance the undivided attention of Admiral HIGGINSON and all the officers and men under his command, and, pleasing as is the knowledge that big guns can be moved in time with a waltz tune, the demonstration of that possibility did not hold a prominent place, or, indeed, any place at all, in the official programme of the manoeuvres. But there! what's the use of scolding about a matter not thoroughly understood as far from Martha's Vineyard as New York is? Admiral HIGGINSON is an officer who knows his business, if experience counts for anything, for he entered the Naval Academy in 1857, and since that rather remote year he has not only seen a large amount of active service in many parts of the world, but he has not infrequently been commended for the intelligence and zeal with which he performed it. A man whose memories include the passage of the Mississippi forts with FARRAGUT and the sensations of going up with such parts of the Housatonic as didn't sink is not likely to have gone very far wrong, even for the sake of entertaining a live Duchess.

—In considering the enthusiasm with which the coal operators have hailed the Hewitt interview as an exact and exhaustive presentation of their position and purpose, one cannot but wonder why the operators did not themselves say before or soon after the strike began the things which Mr. HEWITT said. Something over three months went by before anybody told the public that Messrs. BAER, FOWLER, TRUESDALE, et al. were fighting the battle of the workingman who wants to work. During that time the operators issued several formal documents and innumerable oral statements, and the burden of them all was that if peace were bought at the price of concessions, even the smallest, to the miners, it would be only a truce, sure speedily to end with the formulation of new and larger demands. We were all asked to shudder at this abhorrent prospect, and did so—all of us, that is, who did not fail to see the logic of the contention that, though the present demands were innocent enough, and such as would be gladly granted if they came from another source, it was a moral certainty that the next demands would be simply horrible. Can it be that the operators found Mr. HEWITT'S justification of their inactivity and obstinacy, of their refusal either to arbitrate or to discuss, fully as surprising as it was delightful, and that, with remarkable presence of mind, they concealed their surprise and devoted all their energies and printing presses to expression of their delight? Far be it from us to decide this momentous question, but certainly we, with all our eagerness to see every side of the confused and confusing situation, had not, till Mr. HEWITT spoke, thought of the operators as champions of labor, having, on the contrary, judged them by the number and quality of men they have always sought to have around the mines, and reached the conclusion, now declared erroneous, that their ideal of a working force was one that neither knew its rights nor dared maintain them.

—Having prophesied, at the time when the Doukhobortsi were brought across the water, that Canada would soon regret her encouragement of the importation, and that, being both unable and unwilling to take measures as drastic as those of Russia in controlling these alarmingly logical and consistent fellows, she would find herself confronted with a problem of extreme difficulty, it is now permissible for us to take a certain sad pleasure in the news from Manitoba that the Doukhobortsi have outlived their welcome, and are already viewed by their sane neighbors with disgust and apprehension. What else was to be expected? These sectaries won the fervent admiration of a few amateur sociologists by the antagonism of their doctrines to a military form of government, and the pity of all by the terrible sufferings which they incurred as a result of refusing to do the things they thought wrong, but the antagonism to the military government is little more marked than that to any government at all practical or civilized, and as for the pity—well, its quality, if not its amount, is much changed when experience demonstrates that the victim of conscience is an ignorant and superstitious fanatic. It is not so much the beliefs of the Doukhobortsi as their inhuman consistency in living up to their beliefs, that will make them obnoxious wherever they go. Our own cranks—vegetarians, "Christian Scientists," &c.—are bad enough, but, though they talk as the Doukhobortsi do, in most practical things they act like the rest of us, and rarely make unmitigated nuisances of themselves. If these Russian logicians could be widely scattered, either in Canada or this country, they would probably soon be good citizens, as they seem to be a well-intentioned lot, but as a "colony" they will be unendurable anywhere.

—While some French warships were experimenting with wireless telegraphy recently off the coast of Tunis, their messages were rendered unintelligible by the intentional interference of a private operator of similar apparatus on shore. This incident moves The Electrical World and Engineer, despite its natural dislike for government ownership of public utilities, to declare it not only justifiable, but necessary in the case of this particular invention. "As well," it says, "permit every steamship line to maintain an independent system of buoys and lighthouses as to allow half a dozen warring codes to interfere with national necessities. We believe it would be wise to have, by international agreement, if necessary, all land stations absolutely owned and operated by the respective Governments involved, and if necessary in one uniform way. Such a step might hamper the adoption of improved apparatus, as it may in course of time be invented, and it would do nothing else except what a private monopoly could do—reduce the matter to general and harmonious usefulness. * * * Not only is wireless telegraphy likely to assume no small importance in the regulation of commerce, but it has international relations that remove it from the category of ordinary commercial enterprises and make it a proper subject for exclusive control by the Government. Only in this way can its full usefulness be realized when it reaches complete commercial development." This suggestion, coming from the source it does, is notable as illustrating the present tendency to extend the scope of Governmental activity. New conditions have created new necessities, and necessity has always been recognized as full justification for such extension.

A Panacea for All Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the great coal strike, it seems to me that all strikes would be easily and sensibly settled if each State Legislature would pass a law to the effect that in any case of a strike where the Sheriff is called upon to protect the property of the employer, or where the Governor is called upon to send troops to protect such property, such protection would not be granted unless a condition was first complied with agreeing to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration; and upon the refusal of the strikers to agree to accept the decision of the arbitrators as found, then, and then only, should the municipality or the State be called upon to protect the property.

A board of arbitration appointed by the State to act in all such cases would soon settle all such strikes as the great coal strike which is now tieing up the business of the whole country. R. ADAMS.

New York, Aug. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Helpless.

"How many servants do you keep?" asks the first matron.

"I didn't keep twenty-two last year," confesses the worried housekeeper.—Baltimore American.

Good as His Word.

Mortified Bridegroom—You told me your father's wedding present would be a check for four figures.

Blushing Bride—Well, isn't $11.30 four figures!—Chicago Tribune.

Inexpensive Garment.

"Yes," said the soprano in the choir loft, "religion is absolutely free and without price."

"And yet," grumbled the basso profundo, "it is considered quite the thing to make a cloak of that cheap material."—Baltimore News.

His Bravery.

"Ah, Major," she said, looking admiringly upon him, "I suppose you have braved many, many dangers?"

"Yes," he replied, throwing out his chest, "when I was in New York last week I went right up to where they are digging those tunnels and looked in. But I always was fearless."—Chicago Record-Herald.

In His Business.

"Are you interested in literature?" said the young woman.

"I should say I am," replied the bustling person. "I always did say that a great deal depends on the way an idea is expressed. But at the same time literature is no good unless the article you're booming gives satisfaction after it is purchased."—Washington Star.

POWER.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The jets of steam, seen for a moment, then
Dissolved and gone forever in mere spray,
Are like the myriads of common men
Who come and do their work and pass away.

The billows of black smoke are like men, too—
Like strong men who come sweeping fiercely past
And for a time shut out all else from view
And here and there perchance leave marks that last.

What would the clouds of smoke avail if there
Were not the jets of steam, so quickly spent?
What would the conquerors accomplish where
No myriads of drudges came—and went?

SPEED TEST OF THE MAINE

Believed the Battleship Exceeded the Contract Requirements.

Nothing Definite Will Be Known, However, Until the Naval Board of Inspection Makes Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Until the Board of Inspection, of which Capt. Charles J. Train, U. S. N., is President, submits its official report, the exact speed of the battleship cannot be definitely known.

Upon the completion of the speed trial of the ship over the official course, between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise, the members of the Board of Inspection proceeded to Barren Island trial course to test the speed of the torpedo boat Barry, built by the Neafie & Leroy Company of Philadelphia. Members of the board returned to Washington on Friday, and have not had time to go over the official flugres and come to a final decision.

It is understood, however, that the tidal corrections for determining the exact speed of the Maine will not give the ship the excess margin of speed that was expected, but it is still hoped that the official figures will prove that the vessel exceeded her contract requirement, but the margin is sure to be a small one.

It is learned that there are several special features in connection with the trial which the board will carefully consider before submitting a final report, and which will accrue to the favor of the battleship.

It was apparent to the several hundred guests who are on the ship that the first stakeboat had drifted off her course to a considerable extent, thus compelling the ship to go considerably over the required distance in making the first "leg" of the run up the course. The fact that the tug was out of position was shown by the distance of this stakeboat from the buoy. The buoy was, of course, too small to be seen from the bridge of the Maine, and therefore the ship had to be steered in the direction of the tug, which had drifted out of position. This element alone will make up the difference of the minute fraction of speed which it is claimed the Maine has failed to secure.

Before the Maine started on her official trial it was generally understood that the contractors had no desire to perform more than the stipulated official requirements. The preliminary and unofficial trials had, it is said, shown that the contract speed was easily obtainable, and that no good could be subserved by giving more than the desired speed, particularly as there was no bonus to the contractor in case the official requirements were surpassed.

As it was apparent to the representatives of the Cramp Company that the tide was against the ship on the run up the course, the vessel was speeded on the return trip, and about a half knot extra speed was given her, and this was presumed to have satisfied official requirements, since the approximate estimates made by people on board showed that the ship had a margin of two or three tenths excess of speed. Heretofore these approximate estimates have been almost absolutely correct.

The Maine was the first warship that went over the Cape Ann course which did not use a high grade of steaming coal. The coal used was the ordinary commercial product from the Clearfield region of Pennsylvania, and contained the usual amount of dust. It is a moderate estimate which does not place Pocanontas or New River coal, or even a high grade of Cumberland, as 8 to 10 per cent. richer in thermal efficiency than the Clearfield product.

As the Maine developed about 16,000 horse power even with the Clearfield coal, it is safe to say that a higher grade of coal would certainly have added a half knot to her speed.

So confident were the representatives of the builders the contract speed would be secured that less than half an inch of air pressure was used. In the mercantile service forced draught of this strength is commonly known as "assisted draught."

The coal consumption could have easily been increased 20 per cent., and there was a half knot of reserved speed by simply speeding up the forced draught blowers.

There were quite a number of Washingtonians on the trial trip, and all unite in maintaining that there was no evidence at any time that the ship was being forced.

As a matter of fact, the performance of the Maine on her official trial trip was never equaled by a warship of any nation, if one judges from the standpoint of seagoing conditions. With each succeeding year higher speed is demanded of the battleships, and the margin of reserved horse power is progressively growing less.

SHIPS MEET DISASTER ON CAPE COLONY COAST.

Eighteen Vessels Driven Ashore in a Terrible Gale—Four Sink with All Hands.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.—Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in a gale at Port Elizabeth. Four of them were dashed to pieces, and all the members of the crews of these vessels were lost. Two tugs are also reported to have foundered, and about twenty lighters are ashore.

It is feared that there has been great loss of life. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, said in the House of Assembly this afternoon that he feared the loss of life from the gale would be enormous. Fifty bodies have already been washed ashore.

The storm broke shortly before midnight last night and was accompanied by a deluge of rain and brilliant lightning. The night was very dark. Several tugs went out to the assistance of the endangered vessels, but nothing was visible from the shore at Port Elizabeth, except the continual flashes of rockets as signals of distress.

Daylight revealed the beach at the north end of Algoa Bay strewn with vessels lying high and dry, while others were in the surf and being swept by the huge breakers. With the exception of four vessels, which foundered with all hands, every sailing vessel in the roadstead was ashore by midday. Many steamships, after weathering the storm all night, steamed out to sea at daybreak.

The British steamship Scot, belonging to the Union-Castle Line, of Southampton, left Port Elizabeth on Saturday for Capetown. She was due here early this morning, but has not yet been sighted; great anxiety is felt regarding her fate.

The steamship Briton, also belonging to the Union-Castle Line, was blown ashore and narrowly escaped destruction.

The Scot is one of the best known vessels of the Union-Castle Line. She has a tonnage of 7,815, and is one of the mail steamships of the line.

DENIAL BY JUSTICE SHIRAS.

Says that He Has Not Resigned from Supreme Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—Justice George Shiras, Jr., to-day was asked about a report printed in a morning paper that he had sent his resignation from the Supreme Court bench to the President.

"There is nothing in it," said the Justice. "It is without foundation. As I have said before, the President will be the first to be notified of my resignation. He has no statement from me on the subject."

The report was sent out from Lake Champlain.

FOR AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

Premier Barton and Party in Washington for Ideas—Much Impressed with General Scheme of the City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Australian Premier, Sir Edward Barton, and his party experienced a touch of annoyance yesterday that was probably novel to them, although they no doubt have some ideas of the rules of exclusion that surround many places in Europe.

They desired to go to Mount Vernon in the afternoon, but at a late moment discovered that no one is permitted to enter the grounds on Sunday. Had they known this they would have planned to go Saturday, as they very much wished to visit the spot, as a mark of respect to the name of Washington. At the State Department they were advised to telegraph the lady regent who has control of the Mount Vernon estate, and a dispatch was sent to her at the Summer resort where she is staying. No answer came in reply, and the visit had to be given up in disappointment.

There is some indignation expressed here that such an apparent incivility could have occurred, and there is a demand that the lady regents who manage Mount Vernon should be curtailed in their use of power by an amendment of their charter if possible, so that there shall be room for the Secretary of State to allow in extreme cases, such as that of yesterday, the privilege of visiting Mount Vernon on Sunday.

The Australian party left here in the evening for Buffalo, Niagara, Quebec, Ottawa, and Vancouver, whence they will sail Sept. 19 for Melbourne. Sir Edward gives a most interesting explanation of the purpose of the visit to Washington, which was nothing less than to make a study of this city as a basis for the founding of a similar Federal city for Australia.

"Our Constitution provides that the Australian Federation shall follow your example," said Sir Edward. "We are to locate a territory like the District of Columbia somewhere in the Province of New South Wales, to be not less than 100 or over 500 square miles in extent. It is to be exclusively under the control of the General Government, and the city created therein is to be solely a seat of government. Four localities in New South Wales have been chosen, out of thirty offered. Only three are now considered.

"In the neighborhood of one of the three communities we shall select a district either twenty miles square or twenty miles wide and twenty-five miles long. The center of this territory will be a capital, very probably, like your American capital. We spent almost an entire day in your beautiful capital. We were very much impressed with its dignity, its marvelous beauty and its adaptability.

"We shall lay out a city, as L'Enfant and Ellicott did in this instance. In my judgment—at least it is my earnest desire—it will be very like Washington. The plan seems almost perfect. Your engineers seem to have developed the plan of Versailles to meet every modern need. I think Washington is not only very beautiful; it is also very practical. National control of the District of Columbia seems to work splendidly.

"Our new government in Australia is intended to be an improvement on the American government.

"Your constitution is one of the greatest documents history has ever produced. But it does not seem to us quite flexible enough. Our constitution inhibits a controversy between the administrative and legislative branches. When a ministry ceases to have the confidence of the people it must retire.

"But your government has counter-advantages, of course. In Australia we should need special legislation to deal with a difficulty like your coal strike. In America I am convinced your President could end the trouble now and alone, without any legislation not already law.

"Suppose he were to summon in his council hall the leaders of both sides and ask for a statement from them. Do you think either would dare defy public opinion and say away? Suppose, further, that the President and his Cabinet were to reach a definite conclusion in the premises. Would it be possible for either party to this controversy to stand against that conclusion?

"It seems incredible to me that a little group of half a score should defy the needs of 75,000,000 people. Starving to death and freezing to death are much the same thing."

CHICAGO TAX FRAUD CASE.

Declared that the Grand Jury Is Almost Certain to Indict Business Persons of Importance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—"When the truth is known—and it will be, if the investigation is pushed, as is now promised—men of greater weight than Capt. Williams, the salaried employe of the Masonic Fraternity Association, and the salaried clerks of the County Treasurer's office, will be brought into the tax fraud scandal."

This is the declaration of one close to the various persons so far dragged into the scandal, and who is credited with an intimate knowledge of the details of the corruption. While the State's Attorney's office was preparing for to-morrow's session of the Special Grand Jury information was being developed from other quarters. One of the earliest developments of the day was the discovery that while at Springfield, hovering about the Board of Equilization, Luke Wheeler explained his presence there on the ground that he was watching the proceedings for the Board of Review.

Another development was the discovery that the Booth Packing Company, one of the largest business houses mentioned in connection with Luke Wheeler's operations and against which he held a note, since repudiated as forged, was credited about the City Hall, as well as the county building, as the generous donor of turkeys and other holiday delicacies which long ago found annual distribution.

Still another is that in the person of Charles Anderson, a politician who has never demanded office, yet who exercises no small weight in the minor deliberations of Cook County Republicans, the Booth Company enjoyed the offices of a lobbyist of no mean ability.

It is rumored to-night that the Grand Jury is almost certain to indict certain persons of importance in the business world, and that the conspiracy to avoid payment of taxes has been widespread and that several corporations which have not appeared on the tax rolls kept off by reason of their connection with Wheeler's gang.

WANTS $4,000,000 MORE STOCK

Application Made by the Corn Products Company—The Occasion Is Not Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Corn Products Company has made application for $4,000,000 additional stock. One-half will be common and the other half preferred. The occasion for issuing new stock is not announced.

The company is now understood to be doing an exceptionally good business. Since the consolidation great savings have been effected. In one item alone $500,000 per annum is saved. The plants, however, are not yet fully reorganized to the satisfaction of President Matthiessen. The old National Starch plants are being operated much more economically than before in the matter of manufacturing cost, aside from general expenses.

Friends of the company profess to have no fear of the Imperial Glucose Company, subscriptions to whose capital stock have been invited. It is pointed out that competition between the present company and any new concerns that may be started is likely to be lively.

BISHOP FARLEY TO BE NEW YORK ARCHBISHOP

Is Nominated by the Congregation of the Propaganda.

Bishop Montgomery Chosen as Coadjutor to the Archbishop of San Francisco—Mgr. Farley's Career.

ROME, Sept. 1.—The Congregation of the Propaganda to-day decided to recommend the Pope to appoint the Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Auxiliary Bishop of New York, as Archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan.

The appointment of the Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as Coadjutor to the Archbishop of San Francisco is also to be recommended.

Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, presided, and the other Cardinals present were Serafino Vannutelli, Vincenzo Vannutelli, Satolli, Steinhuber, Segna, Cretoni, Vivos y Tuto, and Martinelli.

The discussion lasted three and a half hours. Cardinal Martinelli, who was charged to set forth the case to his colleagues, made a minute and detailed report about the different candidates. The information received showed that Dr. Farley was qualified as the most worthy candidate for the post, both in the lists of the priests and Bishops and in the reports of the Archbishops of the United States. After a discussion, in which all the Cardinals present participated, Cardinal Gotti summed up the expressions of opinion of those present, with the result that the choice of Dr. Farley was unanimous.

The ratification of the Pope is necessary to make the appointment definite. Mgr. Veccia, Secretary of the Propaganda, will report the result of to-day's meeting to his Holiness some time this week. The formality of the confirmation of the decision reached by the Cardinals, however, is sometimes delayed.

The qualifications of the candidates for the post of coadjutor to the Archbishop of San Francisco were outlined by Cardinal Satolli, whose eulogy of Bishop Montgomery resulted in that prelate's nomination almost without discussion.

It is expected that Dr. Farley will ask for an auxiliary Bishop on account of the size and importance of his archdiocese.

No word was received yesterday by Bishop Farley from Rome as to his election to the Archbishopric of New York, nor will there be any, according to Father Hayes, secretary to the Bishop, except by mail, and through the Papal Legation at Washington. Advices of this kind, Father Hayes said, were never sent by cable.

The press dispatch telling of the promotion of Bishop Farley was read to Father Hayes yesterday, and by him to the Bishop. The latter, while not questioning the authenticity of the report, will not act upon it, but will await the arrival of official notification.

Bishop Farley did not see newspaper men yesterday, and said, through his secretary, that he did not desire to discuss the report of his election. Father Hayes said that it was not probable that a successor to Mgr. Farley as Auxiliary Bishop of this diocese would be selected for several months. Archbishop Corrigan, Father Hayes recalled, was without an auxiliary for a long term, and Bishop Farley, being in excellent health and strength, would hardly feel the necessity of the immediate selection of an assistant.

Bishop Farley has been considered the "logical" candidate for the Archbishopric since the death of Archbishop Corrigan. He is perfectly familiar with the local conditions and the work of his late superior. He is a most popular official of the Church, is diplomatic, is of a very pleasing disposition, and is congenial to all his associates, both of the clergy and laity. The numerous expressions of gratification from the diocese and from other parts where the Bishop is known, upon the receipt, a few weeks ago, of the information that it was probable that he would be named as the Archbishop, indicated the esteem in which he is held.

Bishop Farley is fifty-five years of age. He came to the United States from his home in Ireland when a boy, and in 1866 was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham. Before completing the course at St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, N. Y., he was sent by Cardinal McCloskey to Rome, where he continued his studies, and he was admitted to the priesthood in 1870. His first charge in America was in the parish of St. Peter, at New Brighton, S. I., where he was assistant rector. In 1872 he became secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, and held this position until 1884, when he was appointed private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII., with the title of Monsignor.

While holding this position Mgr. Farley was named as rector of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, and in 1891 was made Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York. The following year he was appointed domestic prelate to the Pope. In 1895 he became Prothonotary Apostolic, and in the same year, at the request of Archbishop Corrigan, he was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of New York and Titular Bishop of Zenopra. His seven years' service as auxiliary Bishop in this diocese has made him very familiar with every phase of the work, and he is in sympathy with the needs of the diocese.

MORE IRISH COUNTIES PUT UNDER CRIMES ACT.

Nearly All the Country Now "Proclaimed"—United League May Be Suppressed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The Counties of King's, Limerick, Longford, Queens and Westmeath and the Boroughs of Dublin and Limerick have been proclaimed under the Crimes Act, under the sections dealing with trial by special jury and change of venue.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Nationalists regard the new Crimes act proclamation, which, with the previous proclamation, brings nearly the whole of Ireland under the operation of the act, as a declaration of war by the Right Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the Irish League, and the not unlikely precursor of the suppression of the League.

The proclamation empowers trial by special jury in cases of change of venue, and in some instances by summary jurisdiction.

The counties of King's, Limerick, Longford, Queen's, and Westmeath have been the scenes of recent Irish League agitation.

THE LIKIN NOT ABOLISHED.

Chinese Edict of Aug. 29 Has Been Practically Rescinded.

PEKING, Sept. 1.—The edict abolishing the likin stations throughout the Chinese Empire, which was published in The Gazette on Aug. 29, has been practically rescinded. A correction of this edict, which will appear in The Gazette to-morrow, will say:

"The first edict was mistranslated. It should read: 'The likin will be abolished when all the foreign Governments have agreed to the increase of customs duties.'"

Explosion on a French Submarine.

CHERBOURG, Sept. 1.—An explosion occurred to-day on board the submarine Le Français. Several men were injured.

ITALY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A Diplomat Says There Is Disagreement with Austria at Not a Single Point.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Commenting on the toasts offered by Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel at the recent banquet at Potsdam, the Temps, in an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, says that Frenchmen need not take umbrage at Emperor William's assertion that the Triple Alliance has been renewed in all its force.

The paper recalls von Moltke's saying that "the value of our army will only be known when it is beaten." It says the same thing is true of the Dreibund, the real strength of which will only be known when it is tested.

One fact is suggestive, says the Temps. King Victor Emmanuel has visited St. Petersburg and has not been to Vienna.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes an interview which the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse had with a distinguished Italian diplomat. The latter declared that Austrian-Italian relations were of the most cordial nature. There was disagreement at not a single point, not even in the Balkans. Nothing but commercial interests was involved in Albania, where there was no political rivalry.

It would be well, said the diplomat, for the Austro-Hungarian press prominently to notice the good relations prevailing between the two Governments.

The Times's correspondent suggests that this admonition would be better if addressed to certain Italian journals, which have raised the question of the merits of the rival alliances and have discussed which combination is of the greater advantage to Italy.

ORIENTALIST VISITS THE SHAH.

The Latter Delighted by Prof. Jules Oppert's Recitation of Poems in Persian.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Shah is still sightseeing and shopping, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. He made several purchases in the Louvre yesterday.

The Persian monarch has received Prof. Jules Oppert of the College de France, the eminent French Orientalist. Prof. Oppert knew the present Shah's father, and communicated to Muzaffar-ed-Din the results of his researches in regard to Yazdejerd III., the last of the Sassanids.

Prof. Oppert delighted the Shah by reciting poems in Persian.

Yazdejerd III. was overthrown by the Moslems about 641 A. D.

The Sassanid dynasty ruled from about 224 A. D., when Ardashir I. overthrew the Parthian realm of the Arsacids, until the final defeat of Yazdejerd III. at Nehavend.

RUSSIANS' PLIGHT AT CAPE TOWN.

Refugees from the Boer Republics in a Pitiful Condition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—According to accounts published in the Russian press, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, the condition of the Russian refugess at Cape Town is most pitiful. At the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa 10,000 Russians left the Boer republics. During the war all their savings were exhausted, and now they are destitute and unable to return to their positions.

The plight of the Russians is said to be partly due to the unsympathetic attitude of the so-called Russian Consuls at Cape Town and Johannesburg, who, it is stated, are even ignorant of the Russian language.

The Cape Town fugitives intend to forward a petition to the British authorities in London.

INSANITY EXPERTS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the International Conference on Improving the Condition of the Insane opened yesterday morning at Antwerp under the Presidency of M. van den Heuvel, the Belgian Minister of Justice. Those attending the conference include a representative of China, as well as delegates from most of the leading countries of Europe. The general feeling favors cottage settlements in preference to asylums.

LABOR LORD MAYOR FOR DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—Alderman Patrick Dowd, the Labor candidate, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Timothy C. Harrington, M. P., the retiring Lord Mayor, was a candidate for a third term, but was defeated.

Timothy Harrington is Member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin and is honorary secretary of the Irish National League. He was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1901, and was re-elected for 1902.

The American-Mexican Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—Dr. F. D. Martens (Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg) and Sir Edward Fry (British ex-Lord Justice of Appeal,) representing the United States, and Prof. T. M. C. Asser (the eminent Dutch jurist) and Dr. A. F. de Savorin Lohman, representing Mexico, met at the headquarters of the International Arbitration Tribunal to-day for the purpose of choosing a fifth arbitrator in connection with the "Pious Fund" claim, the first case to come before the Arbitration Court. The name of the fifth arbitrator will not be published until his acceptance is received, which will, it is expected, be to-morrow.

PLANTERS AGAINST BASEBALL.

Want Game Prohibited in the Cotton-Picking Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The planters of the Mississippi Delta, the great farming section of the State, are demanding legislation at the next session of the General Assembly prohibiting the playing of baseball during the Fall months of the year. One Saturday recently nine negro baseball teams played ball in the little town of Port Gibson, thus taking eighty-one men out of cotton patches. There were the usual number of rooters, and it is safe to estimate that 200 farmhands were idle on that day.

The argument is advanced that the ball games between the negro hands cause heavy losses to the planters in the harvesting season, and it is certain that an act will be introduced at the next Legislature prohibiting playing ball while the cotton picking season is on.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER OF BALDWIN EXPEDITION

The Explorer's Disagreement with the America's Captain.

Mr. Baldwin Is Said to Have Discharged Capt. Johanssen, and to Have Shown Incompetency.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1.—The Tidningen to-day publishes a long interview with Capt. Dreilick, a Swedish member of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition.

Capt. Dreilick says the difficulties between Mr. Baldwin and Capt. Johanssen of the America began at Dundee in a disagreement as to the fitness of the engineer of the vessel. Capt. Johanssen, according to Capt. Dreilick, ill-treated the crew of the America, who made no complaint. Upon arriving at Tromsö, Norway, on the outward trip, Mr. Baldwin proposed to the mate of the America that he take command of the ship. The offer was repeated at Vadsö and Archangel, but it was always declined.

Continuing, the Swedish Captain says that one day, when the America was surrounded by ice, Capt. Johanssen reasonably refused to anchor, a proceeding which, according to the ice pilots, would have been dangerous. A heated controversy then arose between Mr. Baldwin and Capt. Johanssen, the former insisting that the Captain was not master of the America, but only sailing master. Capt. Johanssen produced his papers to prove that he was master of the ship.

Further trouble arose when the Captain wanted certain explosives removed from underneath the cabin. This was violently opposed by Mr. Baldwin, but the explosives were eventually removed as the Captain desired.

The climax was reached one night while a terrific storm was raging. The ship's anchor was dragging, and Capt. Johanssen offered Mr. Baldwin the choice of losing the anchor or the bowsprit. To this Mr. Baldwin answered "Bosh." The vessel was ordered astern, and the reversing of her engines broke the anchor chain. She narrowly cleared some icebergs which were descending upon her.

The Captain was discharged on March 29, and, according to Capt. Dreilick, Mr. Baldwin, who was starting on a sleigh expedition, ordered the crew to obey Hart, the engineer. The mate and the crew replied that such action would be mutiny, as they had made their contracts with Capt. Johanssen. Mr. Baldwin then threatened the crew with punishment for mutiny against him, the owner and leader of the expedition. Capt. Johanssen advised the crew to avoid trouble.

On returning from the sleigh expedition May 21, Mr. Baldwin communicated in writing to Capt. Johanssen the announcement of his discharge, and Capt. Johanssen requested the mate of the America to take command.

Upon returning to Norway, it is stated, Capt. Johanssen sent word by telegraph to the agent of William Ziegler not to forward money to Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin, however, received $10,800, which he deposited at Gothenburg, Sweden, to the credit of the Swedish crew of the America.

The sleigh expedition referred to in the foregoing reached a point within one day's travel of the depot of the Duke of the Abruzzi, but no search was made for the lost sailors of that expedition.

The failure of the Baldwin expedition is ascribed by Capt. Dreilick to internal troubles and to Mr. Baldwin's incompetency as a leader.

It should be noted that the American members of the expedition were forbidden by the terms of their contracts to make any communication to the newspapers, while the Swedish members were not so bound.

TROMSOE, Norway, Sept. 1.—The Baldwin-Ziegler ship Frithjof, which left here on July 1 for Franz Josef Land, was spoken on Aug. 14 by the sealing yacht Soeblomsten. The latter arrived at Altenfjord yesterday, and brought a letter from the Frithjof. The relief ship was spoken in latitude 76.50 north, longitude 40 east. She reported all well on board, and added that the ice was very bad, and that she had been unable to reach Franz Josef Land.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, who returned from the arctic regions on Aug. 3 on the America, the first ship of the expedition, says he believes that the Frithjof will eventually reach Camp Ziegler, and will return to Tromsö late in September, as originally planned by William S. Champ, the representative of William Ziegler on the Frithjof. The report that Mr. Champ is going to make an attempt to reach the pole is quite discredited here. It is generally believed that unless the wind breaks the ice the Frithjof will be compelled to return without reaching Franz Josef Land.

On account of the receipt of the information brought by the Soeblomsten, Mr. Baldwin considers that there is no reason to proceed in search of the Frithjof, and he will await her return at Tromsö.

WAR AGAINST SPECULATORS.

Sixty Persons Turned Away at the Knickerbocker Theatre After Purchasing Sidewalk Tickets.

The management of the Knickerbocker Theatre, which house was opened for its new season last night, had on hand eight policemen from the Tenderloin precinct and several private detectives to prevent the operations of the ticket speculators from being successful. Through their efforts about sixty persons who bought tickets on the sidewalks were promptly refused admission, after which the business of the speculators waxed dull.

The detectives watched each speculator, and after a sale was made followed the customer to the box office, and saw that the ticket was not accepted.

Among those refused was a man who said he was Dr. C. R. Holmes, brother-in-law of Julius Fleischman, a prominent official in Cincinnati, who was accompanied by six men. Dr. Holmes protested vigorously. He said that he and his party were touring on Mr. Fleischman's yacht Hiawatha, which is on the bay.

He said that they had been told that it was impossible to procure tickets except on the sidewalks, the house having been sold out. Regret for the occurrence was expressed by the management, but it was not deemed advisable to make an exception in this case. None of the speculators was arrested.

PREST. BAER'S DAUGHTER HURT

Mrs. J. S. Walker, Who Was With Her in Runaway Accident, Dies.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 1.—Mrs. J. Stewart Walker of Lynchburg, Va., was injured here to-day while driving with Mrs. William N. Appel of this city, and died to-night without having regained consciousness. She received a compound fracture of the skull. Accompanied by her four children, she was here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. George Calder.

Mrs. Appel's condition is serious. She is suffering from concussion of the brain and severe abrasion on the face. Mrs. Appel is a daughter of President George F. Baer of the Reading Railroad Company. He was immediately notified, and hurried to his daughter's bedside on a special train, arriving here late this afternoon. He left a few hours later when informed by the physicians that Mrs. Appel would likely recover.

The ladies were out driving when their horse became frightened by another runaway, and dashing the carriage against a telegraph pole threw both women to the street.

Death of an Aged Teacher.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Henrietta X. Dorchester, aged sixty years, who conducted a school and lived at 940 South Street, was found dead in her living apartments by an iceman to-day. The body was near the icebox. She came here five years ago. She had few visitors, and no one seems to know much of her past life, except that she had been a governess in several wealthy families. It is believed that she died on Saturday night.

FLAG IS PRESENTED TO HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

Beautiful Gift of Their Compatriots in the Fatherland.

Grand Parade and Impressive Ceremony in Which Thousands of Participants Swear Fealty to the United States.

More than 10,000 Hungarian-Americans gathered in Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday, swore fealty to the United States, calling God to witness and registering the vow under the flowing folds of the Stars and Stripes. The occasion was the presentation to the Hungarian societies in this country of the beautiful flag brought here by Joseph Zseni, and the American flag, donated as a mate, by the Hungarian-American ladies. These flags are to remain inseparable companion pieces.

Hundreds were turned away from the large hall, which had been very handsomely decorated with American and Hungarian colors and flowers, ferns and plants. Many of those who could not gain admission loitered about the corridors cheering when those within cheered, though they could hear nothing of the remarks of the speakers.

Dr. A. G. Gerster called the assemblage to order, and when something like quiet had been obtained the united Hungarian Gypsy bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner," following immediately with the Hungarian hymn. Everybody stood and uncovered while these airs were being rendered.

The reports that there would be trouble at the meeting were not verified. At times there were a few hisses, especially when the actual presentation of the flags occurred, but these were so few and scattered that they were readily drowned by a few stanzas not on the programme, that came from patriotic and lusty throats. Admission to the hall was free, so there was nothing to debar the presence of those who have regarded the gift of the Hungarian colors with marked disfavor.

On the platform, in addition to the officers of the meeting, were Gen. Figyelmessy of Philadelphia, Major Charles Sensey, Lawyer Simon Lorincz, Morris Cukor, a chorus of about fifty young ladies attired in Hungarian costumes, and led by Miss Rosa Littak, a niece of Gen. Figyelmessy, Joseph Zseni, and many other Magyars in fantastic costumes.

In his address Dr. Gerster branded the opposition as futile and ridiculous. "President Roosevelt," he said, "is a good friend of the Hungarians in this country, and the memory of Kossuth's visit to America and the reception accorded him are still fresh enough in our memory to offset the foolish opposition of the last few days. If a young fellow after attaining his majority marries a nice young girl, should he therefore forget his mother?" (Cheers.)

Singing of the Magyar hymn followed, and Mr. Zseni, who brought the flag from Hungary, presented it. In his remarks he said: "Fate allotted me the honorable task of bringing this magnificent national flag in the name of the Hungarian National Federation, and as a gift of the Hungarian people." After detailing at great length the history of the national struggles of the Magyars he said:

"The limits of our country are diminished, the races we befriended, educated, emancipated, and adopted for our brethren became our covert enemies; the nation is discontented and unhappy in the palace as well as in the hovel. Our Kings no longer hold in their hands the destiny of Europe, and, what is more, they have lost control even of their own.

"The Hungarian National Federation sends you this flag as a token of its gratitude and in commemoration of the sympathy and the chivalry manifested by the American people to our country on two occasions. First, when, after the Hungarian revolution, Louis Kossuth was liberated from persecution by the Austrian bloodhounds and came to this country in an American ship commanded by an American. The reception accorded to Kossuth and his compatriots by the free American people was as glorious and great as that accorded to any foreign-born man. Secondly, we cannot forget that during the civil war the Hungarian Generals who fought in the revolution were offered positions in the United States Army, and that they bravely fought under the Stars and Stripes. In presenting this flag to you Americans, born in Hungary, we want to emphasize that the Hungarian flag and the American Flag stand for similar principles and similar aims, namely, liberty, equality, and fraternity." [Cheers.]

Responding, Dr. Gerster said: "This is an occasion which will ever be memorable in the history of America because it is the first event of the kind in which the Hungarians have sent a gift to the sons who emigrated from the fatherland. It is memorable, also, because it signifies more than ever before that the Americans and Hungarians have similar aims and aspirations. Both are chivalrous and liberty-loving peoples.

"This mass meeting of Hungarian-Americans from every section of the Union attests the fact that, while we cherish a fond regard for the country of our birth, at the same time we love and honor the country of our adoption, for which we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes. [Great cheering.]

"We swear this in the presence of God and under these glorious Stars and Stripes," he said, pointing at the American colors. [Prolonged applause.]

Short addresses along the same lines were then made by Gen. Figyelmessy, Major Sensey, and Lawyer Lorincz. Then the Hungarian and American flags, the gifts, respectively, of Hungarians abroad and Hungarian-American women here, were carried to the centre of the stage by John Letan and Sigmund Doka. These were then dedicated by Mrs. Francis Elbel and Mrs. Theodore Kundtz, the former fastening the folds of the Hungarian colors with handsome ribbons. The two flags were crossed in the shape of the letter X, while children attired in the uniform of pages to the Hungarian nobles of the Middle Ages held them in position.

Morris Cukor, Secretary of the Reception Committee, made a long and interesting address on the history of the flag and incidents leading to its presentation. It was a temperate and carefully considered effort and was well received. The flag was blessed in turn by the Rev. Ladislaus Ferenyi in the name of the Hungarian members of the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches, by the Rev. Zoltan Kuthy in the name of Protestant Hungarians, and by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Baum in behalf of Hungarian Israelites. The assemblage then dispersed.

The meeting at Grand Central Palace was preceded by a parade in which many thousands participated, and which started from Progress Hall, on Avenue A. In addition to the marchers there were 300 carriages in line, and the procession was a galaxy of flags, picturesque costumes, and attractive colors.

Last night Mr. Zseni was the guest at an entertainment given under the auspices of the Hungarian Confederated Societies at the Manhattan Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street. A play, "A Village Outcast," was given by members of the Hungarian Literary Society. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and Mr. Zseni received a rousing ovation when he arrived. He remained only until the conclusion of the first act.

The convention of the Confederated Hungarian Societies will begin this forenoon at Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A. About 120 delegates from all parts of the country will take part.

DEATH OF FREDERICK J. MOSS.

Private Secretary of George Gould Stricken by Heart Disease.

Frederick J. Moss, who was George Gould's private secretary and for some time in the employ of the late Jay Gould, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon in his home, at 123 East Forty-seventh Street. He had been working very hard recently, but he told his friends and members of his family yesterday that he was never in better health. He added, however, that the heat oppressed him.

For relief he bathed himself, and a short time afterward he became unconscious and fell. He died before the arrival of his physician. He was born in New York forty-three years ago. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Two New Plays Brought Out on Broadway.

"The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" at the Knickerbocker and "The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square.

The career of the Rogers Brothers at Harvard, as represented at the Knickerbocker Theatre, takes place with the dignified Colonial proportions of Harvard Hall on the left of the stage, and on the right the ivy-covered walls of Massachusetts Hall, memorable as having been converted into a hospital during the Revolution. Between these is the neo-Colonial gate, over which broods no less a spirit than that of Charles Eliot Norton.

Upon the quiet walks between, and in the shade of the academic elms above, two old rakes of guardians and two young dogs of wards, two French milliners and two young women to whom virtue is too easy, are entangled in a plot resembling a double quadrille, in which the cry is always, "Change partners!"

The Rogers Brothers meanwhile appear now and again with song, dance, and jocularity, sometimes in the character of professors, sometimes in that of members of the 'Varsity eleven, thus effacing with one masterful stroke a long standing difference between the faculty and athletics. The most superficial observer must note that Mr. James J. McNally and his fellow-artists in the service of the Rogers Brothers have caught the very breath of Harvard reality.

The first of the scenes of the play is in the garden at Claremont, with Grant's tomb looming on the back-drop; and the third is in the entertainment hall of the Eden Musee. All three, and especially the Harvard yard, are done with admirable scenic effect, and all the trappings of the show are in luxurious good taste. Especially to be noted is the ballet.

Its gowns are of excellent variety and richness; it is at once well trained and spirited, and the young women who compose it are far above what one is accustomed to in seemliness and good looks. Take it all in all it is as much above the average of this sort of thing as it is above the other features of the performance.

Of the book of the play, and of the many principals in the cast, the best that can be said is that they were repeatedly applauded and see 1 to give genuine pleasure. To a critical mind the jokes were mainly old and the songs mainly flat.

A topical song of William Gould's had two amusing stanzas, and Hattie Williams's "I'm a Lady," by Ed Gardiner, has the true touch of satire; but for the rest it was vaudeville merely, and not more than passable at that.

As for the Roger Brothers it is to be recorded that they—or is it Messrs Klaw & Erlanger?—have spared no expense, at least as regards scenery and costume, to make a pleasant evening.

They worked hard, moreover, and refused many recalls in order that the rest of the cast might have a fair chance; and even if, on a rigid judgment, they lacked genuine merriment, they were beyond question the cause of merriment in an indulgent audience.

Their performances, as they would be the first to admit, are the result of an inspiration from Weber & Fields. One great service they render, and that is to show beyond peradventure of a doubt that the originators of this sort of thing are, in their excellent line of nonsense, indisputably men of genius, and that Mr. Edgar L. Smith, or whoever gets up the business for the house down Broadway, has the touchstone of true burlesque and satire.

In such matters the great public is, happily for itself perhaps, not very knowing, and in consequence having once learned to laugh at this particular kind of broken English, it laughs on any and all occasions. Yet those who have a palate for the real vintage will do well to pass by the doctored dilution proffered by the Rogers brothers.

"THE EMERALD ISLE."

The Last Work of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Completed by Edward German.

Those who went to the Herald Square Theatre last night expecting to hear in "The Emerald Isle" another jingling Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera heard instead a very modern sort of effort, with a distinct attempt now and then at grand opera. Whether or not, the music should be called good from a stern critic's point of view, it is certainly melodious, and it genuinely pleased a very large audience on a very warm evening.

Only here and there was it reminiscent of the old Sullivan operas; and, strangely enough, the song most suggestive of the famous successes of nearly two decades ago was written by Edward German, who completed the opera after Sir Arthur Sullivan's death. This was a topical song called "Imitations," and it was very like the old "Mikado" verses of "I've Got a Little List," both in words and air. One verse is this:

There's the vulgar imitation of the true philanthropist,
Which sends a hundred thousand to be published in a list
Which purchases a title (as he possibly intends),
With imitation coat of arms and imitation friends.

Every now and then the lines have the old familiar Gilbertian alliteration and frequent duplication of some sounds. At times this is so striking that it would seem that Capt. Basil Hood, who wrote the book, intentionally imitated Gilbert's methods. For example, these were the words of one of the solos sung by Jefferson de Angelis, who is billed as the star of the performance:

Their courage high you may defy,
For by and by, by means of my
Behavior sly, I'll terrify
The soldier—y, and make them shy
Of going nigh—
The caves of Carrig-Clee-Na!

But while these ditties were interesting as imitations and reminiscences, the distinctly original work in the music was more interesting. A trio in the first act rendered by Edmund Stanly, Gerald Jerome, and Kate Condon, was exceedingly tuneful. Then there was a first class love song in the second act by Mr. Gerome and Miss Condon. There were several exceptionally good choruses.

Whatever personal hit there was was shared mainly by Miss Condon and Mr. Gerome. Miss Condon as a pleasant girl and Mr. Gerome as a supposedly blind fiddler—though really one with good eyes—had good parts, of which they made the most.

Mr. De Angelis took the part of a "Shakespearean reciter, character impersonator, &c." The "&c." was well inserted, for his real purpose was to keep some semblance of action in the so-called plot, of which there was even less than is usual in such plays.

De Angelis's part permitted him to do anything from impersonating an aged tramp to a youthful "bunko player," and he worked very hard with it, though without the good results he has sometimes obtained from more promising material.

W. T. Carleton had a very stiff part as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but he was acceptable. So was Miss Amelia Fields as the "Countess of Newtown," his wife. Edmund Stanly, as "a young Rebel," did some capital work, singing two or three rattling good songs. Molly O'Grady, the maid of Lady Rosie Pippin, the Lord Lieutenant's daughter, was a very lively soubrette.

By the side of the leader of the orchestra at the Herald Square, Creatore, is an immovable statue. When the play didn't furnish amusement, and such times were far from rare, the spectator had only to look at the athletic musical director. He really ought to be billed as one of the "mirth-provoking" features of the show.

The fault of the evening's entertainment was that the book was not essentially funny, and that there was too much of it. Yet it contains considerable good material, and if the artistic consciences of the Messrs. Shubert permit them to cut and hack at the book, they may yet get sufficient snap into it. The music is well worth hearing.

"CAPTAIN MOLLY" PRODUCED.

Opens at the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, and Is Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The audience which view the first production of "Captain Molly" at the Teck Theatre to-night seemed to accept it as a success. The comedy, written by George C. Hazelton and played by the Manhattan Theatre Company, was presented under the personal direction of Harrison Grey Fiske and Mrs. Fiske, and for a first night it moved with remarkable ease.

Miss Elizabeth Tyree appeared as Capt. Molly, who is, of course, the Molly Pitcher of revolutionary fame. Her exploit of loading and firing cannon at the battle of Monmouth forms the climax of the third act, and the action was so good and Miss Tyree so forceful, that a dozen curtain calls were in order. Miss Tyree was better, however, in the lighter situations. Her principal support was John W. Albaugh, as Barry Kenyon.

"Capt. Molly" will open at the Manhattan Theatre, New York, next Monday night.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"The New Clown" wins favor at the Garrick.

The strong scenes of "Robert Emmet" draw many to the Fourteenth Street.

"Soldiers of Fortune" bids for a good revival at the Savoy.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" closes its successful run at the Academy this week.

"Sally in Our Alley" may be seen at the Broadway.

Many are taking "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino.

The Bostonians continue to crowd the Manhattan Beach Theatre with "Robin Hood" and "Maid Marian."

"Mistress Nell" is revived by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill.

"The Christian" is revived at the American Theatre.

"Olivette" is presented by the Terrace Garden Opera Company.

"Heart of Maryland" is the war play at the Grand Opera House for the week.

"Codfish Aristocracy" is the bill at the Metropolis.

"Only a Shop Girl" is at the New Star.

"The Village Parson" is the attraction at the Third Avenue.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

"The Way to Win a Husband" is the title of a one-act comedy at Keith's.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street presents "The New Boy." "A Bachelor's Romance" of Sol Smith Russell fame, is at the Fifth Avenue. "Mr. Walker's Ward" is continued in Harlem, while vaudeville is seen at the Twenty-third Street house.

The Bon Ton Burlesquers head the bill at the Dewey Theatre.

The moving pictures showing the coronation of England's King are presented at the Eden Musee.

"Carmen" is Creatore's feature for the week at the Paradise Roof.

"The Sweet Girl" continues as the attraction at Cherry Blossom Grove.

The ninth week of the Madison Square Roof sees a continuance of "The Mikado" and Japanese novelties.

Duss is nearing the close of his long New York appearance.

Shannon's Band may be heard at Manhattan Beach.

The excellence of the Kaltenborn concerts draws many to the Circle Auditorium.

NANCE O'NEIL IN "MAGDA."

American Actress's London Debut—The Papers Critical but Friendly.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Nance O'Neil, the American actress, by choosing "Magda" for her London debut at the Adelphi last night, made a daring challenge for comparisons with Sarah Bernhardt, Eleonora Duse and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Miss O'Neil gave an intense, imperious and unequal rendering of the part. She displayed some nervousness, but aroused the big audience to enthusiasm in the climax of the third act, and obtained a good reception.

The play was well staged, and the excellent company included McKee Rankin, as Col. Schwartze, who shared in Miss O'Neill's triumph. Herbert Carr, an American, was also in the cast.

The papers this morning severely criticise Miss O'Neil's performance, but with extreme friendliness, and they unanimously declare that Mr. Rankin's splendid impersonation of Col. Schwartze carried off the chief honors of the evening.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

When the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, pastor of the Park Church, Elmira, died the difficult problem of filling his place confronted the Trustees of the church. The choice finally settled upon the Rev. Annie Ford Eastman, one of the few women who have made a success of the calling.

An enthusiastic admirer took a friend of his to hear Mrs. Eastman several Sundays ago. At the conclusion of the sermon the friend was asked how he liked it.

"The sermon was all right," was the reply, "but I hear a woman preach six days in the week, and on the seventh I prefer to hear a man."

SECOND PRIZE.

Judge Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, Westchester County, while presiding at the trial of an action based on the negligence of a landlord in failing to keep a certain stairway in proper repair, took occasion to question one of the defendant's witnesses for the purpose of obtaining an accurate description of the location of the stairs. Judge Keogh asked the witness, who in this instance was the janitress of the house:

"Madame, kindly explain to the jury how these stairs run."

The janitress answered, in a loud voice: "Well, yer Honor, whin yer up stairs they run down, and whin yer down stairs they run up."

THIRD PRIZE.

"Down in Tennessee one day," said Senator Carmack of that State, "I met a person whom I knew slightly, and who was of convivial habits. He had all the symptoms of a 'left over.' In fact, as he came down the street he had so close a resemblance to a man who had surely been imbibing the previous night that I stopped and said to him:

"'Did you have a good time last night?'

"'I did,' he chirped, with a cheerful grin. 'I had a magnificent time. It's a funny thing, though, Senator,' he added, confidentially, 'I was out all night, and yet I can't remember a single thing that occurred after 9 o'clock.'

"'You can't?' I said. 'Then how on earth do you know that you had a magnificent time?'

"'Because,' he explained, 'I heard the policeman telling the Judge about it in the morning.'"

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Judge Samuel Treat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Ex-Judge Samuel Treat of the Eastern District of Missouri, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Napoleon Jennings, in this city, last night. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1815, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1837. He was on the bench for thirty-three years, retiring in 1887, and was one of the original founders of Washington University and a Trustee of the Missouri Botanical Garden under Henry Shaw's will. He was a personal friend of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman.

Dr. Mortimer V. Wilkie.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Dr. Mortimer V. Wilkie died at his home at Cuddebackville, eight miles north of here Sunday night at the age of forty-five years. He was born in Buffalo, and educated at Holbrook's Military Academy at Sing Sing. Later he was graduated from the medical department of Columbia University, and from 1888 to 1894 was connected with the Manhattan Hospital, New York City. A widow and two children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS W. TAYLOR, the only son of Francis C. and Frances I. Taylor, died on Sunday at his residence, 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Taylor was in the insurance business and was a member of several lodges and of Company H, Twelfth Regiment. The funeral will be held at the late residence to-morrow at 8 P. M. and interment will be at Woodlawn on Thursday.

SOCIETY MEN FINED.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., R. J. Collier, and Others Mulcted at Newport for Running Automobiles Too Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Judge Baker had a distinguished company before him this morning in the police court to answer to charges of driving automobiles in the streets of Newport faster than the law allows. Among the company was W. Watts Sherman, who was one of the signers to the petition sent to the police early in the Summer, asking for a strict enforcement of the law regarding the speed of automobiles. He paid $10 in recognition of the efforts of the police to see that the majesty of the law is sustained.

Another well-known automobilist who paid a similar fine for fast driving was William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who was only a few days ago reported to have announced his intention to abandon fast automobiling.

A third man of note to pay tribute to the court was Robert J. Collier, who was late in starting for a polo game on Saturday last and tried to make up time by driving his machine a little faster than usual. He reached the polo grounds in time for the game, but a

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business to-day, after its three-day holiday, encouraged and refreshed. Over the vacation none of the direful things predicted as likely to happen have happened. Crops have not been destroyed, industrial prosperity has not been checked, the confidence of the market leaders has not been abated one jot.

To the contrary, all of the developments have been favorable. Good growing weather has been reported from the crop districts; several conferences of leading banking and railroad interests have been held, and important consolidation and other projects advanced; while progress has been made in the plans looking to the relief of the money market should relief be necessary. In connection with this it is pointed out pertinently by a financier of international reputation that the present very active use of money is a bull argument in itself, because it signifies the immense industrial and commercial activity which calls into use so much capital.

Signs are not lacking that in certain issues in which Standard Oil magnates figure conspicuously some altogether favorable developments are near at hand.

Money rates will probably be firm this week—may rule around the legal figure. But there will be no "squeeze," no stringency. Representative bankers are at one on that point.

International Traction Certificates.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce to the holders of International Traction Syndicate certificates of interest that the syndicate agreement, dated March 1, 1899, between the bankers and the subscribers, covering the 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds and preferred stock, will terminate on Sept. 1. Holders of certificates of interest may receive on and after Sept. 2 the 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds and preferred stock of the International Traction Company to which they may be entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates of interest.

Successors of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co

Charles A. Morse & Co. succeed to-day to the New York business of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., which firm has been dissolved by the death of George E. Armstrong of Boston. Associated with Mr. Morse, who for several years has been the New York partner of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., are Gardner W. Brown, member of the New York Stock Exchange, son of Vernon H. Brown, and J. F. A. Clark, who is special partner. Charles A. Morse & Co. are the correspondents of F. A. Schirmer of Boston, who continues the old firm name.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money was again keen yesterday, owing to heavy repayments to the Bank of England and the requirements of pay day in the Consols market.

On the Stock Exchange business on local account was almost at a standstill, but the Continental Bourses showed some animation, and purchases on behalf of foreign operators were the chief cause of the rise in Rio Tintos.

American rails were fairly active and strong, in spite of the closing of the New York Exchange. There was more local buying than for some time, and also a fair amount on Continental account.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Money was more plentiful to-day, with the month turn. Considerable amounts changed hands for the payment of calls, interest, and dividends, and the large sums due to the Bank of England. The demand for the whole week will be large.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened inanimate and almost devoid of interest. Consols—operators being engaged in the closing details of the settlement—were flat. An enormous bull account induced realizations. Americans were mostly above parity and uninteresting, the holiday in New York hindering business. Prices closed firm in expectation of an improvement in New York when the market there reopens. Canadian Pacific was in good demand. Grand Trunk was harder. Kafirs were stagnant. Rio Tintos had a hardening tendency, in sympathy with copper, the stocks in Liverpool and Swansea having decreased by 770 tons.

The Stock Exchange will be closed next Saturday.

Closing prices to-day:

Consols, for money, 94, ex interest; consols, for account, 94⅛, ex interest; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 98; Atchison pf., 107½; Baltimore and Ohio, 118; Canadian Pacific, 148¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57½; Chicago Great Western, 35⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191½; De Beers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 50½; Denver and Rio Grande pf., 97½; Erie, 43; Erie 1st pf., 73⅝; Erie 2d pf., 58⅝; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas pf., 66; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 75; Norfolk and Western pf., 95; Ontario and Western, 37⅛; Pennsylvania, 63⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 36; Reading 1st pf., 44½; Reading 2d pf., 39; Southern Railway, 41¼; Southern Railway pf., 99½; Southern Pacific, 70⅞; Union Pacific, 114⅜; Union Pacific pf., 94½; United States Steel, 42¼; United States Steel pf., 92½; Wabash, 35; Wabash pf., 69¾; Spanish 4s, 83½.

Bar silver steady, 24½d. per ounce; money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 36.50; Lisbon, 28½; Rome, 55.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, and there was active covering, stimulated by purchases of cheap Contangos. Internationals improved further, especially Spanish 4s. Thomson-Houston shares were active on inquiry. Rio Tintos and Russian industrials advanced. Kafirs were quiet and closed stronger.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 84.32.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Internationals were inactive on the Boerse to-day, excepting Spanish 4s and Turks, which were in good demand. Mines advanced on speculative purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs.

Rate of discount for short bills, 1¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Akron Manufacturing Company of Akron, Ohio, to do a general manufacturing business; capital, $50,000.

Pittsburg Artificial Illuminating Company of Allegheny, Penn., to make patent illuminating devices; capital, $10,000.

Wage Demand of 12,000 Carpenters.

A general demand by the 12,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Greater New York for an advance in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day, which was made some time ago, will go into effect to-day. Strikes will be ordered against all employers who refuse the demand.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Coton—Spot—Moderate business; prices unchanged; American middling, 5 1-32d; the sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 4,200 American; receipts none. Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 51-64d value; September and October, 4 40-64d @4 41-64d sellers; October and November, 4 34-64d buyers; November and December, 4 31-64d buyers; December and January 4 29-64d @4 30-64d buyers; January and February, 4 29-44d sellers; February and March, 4 28-64d buyers; March and April, 4 27-64d@4 28-64d sellers; April and May, 4 27-64d sellers.

NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine—Receipts, 55 casks. Resin—Receipts, 194 bbls. Crude Turpentine—Receipts, 208 bbls. Tar—Receipts, 89 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves slow; steers, 10@15c lower; bulls and cows weak to 25c lower; steers, $4.40@$6.55; oxen and stags, $3.25@$5.50; bulls, $2.50@$4; cows, $1.90@$4.10; extra dry fed, $5.30. Dressed beef slow at 8@11½c pr lb; choice to fancy, 12@12½c. Calves firm to 25c higher. Veals, $4.50@$8.25; choice to extra, $8.35@$8.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$3.50; mixed and fed calves, $5.75@$5; Westerns, $4. City dressed veals, 9@15c pr lb. Sheep slow; lambs, 25c lower; sheep, $2@$3.62½; lambs, $4.25@$6; culls, $3.50@$4. Dressed mutton, 5@7c pr lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10c; extra prime, 10½c. Hogs weak; country dressed hogs slow at 10@10½c per lb for medium to light weights.

Scintillant's New Race Track Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A new world's record for running horses was set at Harlem to-day when Scintillant won the Twentieth Century Handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths in 1:57 2-5. The previous record for the distance was 1:58¾, and was made by Boanarges at Washington Park, July 7, 1898. Scintillant, carrying 100 pounds, won by a gallop by four lengths, Jiminez, an added quarter, being second, a length and a half in front of Scarlet Lily.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:27	Sun sets	6:33
Moon sets	....		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:31	Gov. Isl'd	7:58
H. Gate	9:51		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:50	Gov. Isl'd	8:18
H. Gate	10:11		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 2.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance,	Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin,	Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher,	Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Valle,	Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Montevideo,	Cadiz	.....	.....
Rosalind,	Halifax	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Carthaginian,	Glasgow	.....	.....
El Dorado,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic,	Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:00 A. M.	
Sabine,	Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul,	Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

La Savoie,	Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse,	Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza,	Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne,	Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

Celtic,	Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Byron,	Bahia	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III.,	Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago,	Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande,	Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton,	Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale,	Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $16 and up to Aug. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. $30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $30 and up to Sept. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 2; Sydney, Aug. 9; Auckland, Aug. 8, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Sonoma and were dispatched East Aug. 25 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30. Also that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 30; Shanghai, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 3, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Gaelic, and were dispatched East Aug. 26 at 6 P. M., and were due to arrive in New York yesterday.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 8; Kobe, Aug. 13; Tokio, Aug. 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 15, reached Vancouver per steamship Empress of China, and were dispatched East Aug. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 2.

American, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Cetta de Torino, Naples, Aug. 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 26.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 23.
Main, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 30.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 22.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Aug. 23.
Menominee, London, Aug. 27.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 4.
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, Aug. 28.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.

Arrived.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. South of Fire Island at 12:50 A. M. 2d.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Prager, Genoa Aug. 20, Naples 21st, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Sapp, Bilbao Aug. 17, with iron ore to order. Vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Koppe, Cardenas Aug. 15, Cibara 22d, Porto Padre 23d, Nuevitas 25th, and Matanzas 27th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. 31st.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans Aug. 29th, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Manina, Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Maria and Port Antonio Aug. 26, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 31st.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 21 and Moville 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello Aug. 21, Curacao 24th, La Guayra 25th, and San Juan 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5:22 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. South-southeast of Fire Island at 9:26 P. M.

SS Montevideo, from Havana, &c., left Quarantine at 7:55 A. M.

SS Vera, (Nor.,) Bennett, Huelva Aug. 16, with iron ore to the Bergen Point Chemical Co. Vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 1, 9:30 P. M., south southwest; fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Frostburg, towing one barge, for Baltimore.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS George Farwell, for Norfolk.
SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Karlowa, for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Telesfora, (Span.,) Bengos, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York via Moville, arr. at Glasgow Aug. 30.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York via Moville, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool Aug. 30.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Baltimore and New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) Capt. Heno, from Philadelphia and New York for Hiogo, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 5:50 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Indradevi, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, sld. from Sunderland for New York Aug. 29.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. White, sld. from Glasgow for New York Aug. 30.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York yesterday.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliodt, (from Hamburg and Boulogne,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 7:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) from New York and Baltimore for Cork, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New York, arr. at Marseilles Aug. 30.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Halgard, from New York, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 2 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Ments, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 2 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Kronprinzessin Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Hartley, sld. from Antwerp for New York Aug. 30.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) Capt. Harland, from New York and Baltimore, arr. at Cork to-day.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. Stitch, sld. from Para for New York Aug. 20.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,103.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Stock Exchange Houses.

U. S. Realty & Construction Co.
(Deliverable when issued.)
Cent. Realty Bond & Trust Co.
New York Realty
Alliance Realty
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt. 57 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

CHAS. A. MORSE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PRIVATE WIRES TO
Boston, Springfield and Philadelphia
Chas. A. Morse. Gardner W. Brown.
J. F. A. Clark, Special.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

FINANCIAL.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburg, Pa., September 1, 1902.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1902, at the agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, September 30th, 1902.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1902.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

New First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company to the amount of $17,820 will be purchased October 1st, 1902, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, September 30th, 1902.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $6,543.08 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of September, 1902, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 30, 1902.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
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Boston, Springfield and Philadelphia
Chas. A. Morse. Gardner W. Brown.
J. F. A. Clark, Special.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

FINANCIAL.

"The People's Co-Operative Coal Company,"
THE
BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
Hon. T. V. POWDERLY, President.

The property owned by the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co. is known as the Peter Starr estate and is located at Branchdale, Pa., four miles from the city of Pottsville, in the very HEART of the GREAT COAL FIELDS. This tract is immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley COAL LAND and by Reading Collieries that have been in operation for the past forty or fifty years. The Pennsylvania Geological Survey and tests by prominent experts show that there are over

10,000,000 TONS OF RED ASH COAL
ON THIS COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

HON. T. V. POWDERLY is the President of the Company and is actively engaged in the management of its affairs. The property is what experienced coal miners call "GILT EDGED COAL LAND." It lies just right for economical mining, is in the heart of the best COAL field in America, and cannot fail to prove a good paying property.

The General Manager of the Company at the property, Frank P. Christian, of Scranton, has already arranged for the disposal of the COAL as soon as mined. There will be no difficulty whatever in getting the COAL to market, the reason that the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. crosses the property.

While it is not a pleasant thing for the general public to contemplate, it is almost certain that the price of ANTHRACITE COAL will exceed that paid at any period in the past, and those who own mines or stock in mines will reap the reward.

As the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co. owns its property, it has NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE, a fact that should be given careful consideration when all of the LARGE COAL COMPANIES have to pay from 40 to 60 cents per ton royalty to the land owners.

With COAL at normal prices—that is, from $4.50 to $5.00 per ton—the average profit of the operator after paying the royalty is $1.00 per ton net, so that this Company, with no royalty to pay, EARNS at least $1.40 per ton. The operation of a breaker with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, working ONLY 200 DAYS at full capacity, means a total shipment of 300,000 TONS A YEAR, which, figuring at a profit of only $1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 30 PER CENT. ANNUALLY on the capital stock of the Company.

The offering of stock is solely for the purpose of securing the additional capital needed to develop the property, and for no other purpose. Already this work is going forward under the personal direction of Mr. Christian and of F. G. Clemens, of Pottsville, as mining engineer, at a rapid rate, so that it is only a matter of eight months at the most before this Company is SHIPPING COAL and EARNING DIVIDENDS for its stockholders.

A MAJORITY OF THE SPECIAL ALLOTMENT OF STOCK NOW OFFERED AT 75 CENTS PER SHARE HAVING BEEN SOLD, THE COMPANY ANNOUNCES THAT ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 24, 1902, THE PRICE OF STOCK WILL BE ADVANCED TO PAR, $1.00 PER SHARE. IN ORDER TO SECURE ANY STOCK AT 75 CENTS PER SHARE SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FORWARDED AT ONCE.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY AND ITS PROPERTY. Address inquiries and make checks payable to the order of EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Treasurer.

BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$3,034,050.46

Allows Interest on Daily Balances
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Grigg,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. L. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

New York, August 29, 1902.

To Holders of International Traction Syndicate Certificates of Interest:

Referring to the Syndicate Agreement, dated March 1, 1899, between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the several subscribers thereto, covering the Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds and Preferred Stock of the International Traction Company therein mentioned, which was extended for an additional period of one year from September 1, 1901, we hereby notify you that the said agreement will terminate on September 1, 1902.

Accordingly, on and after September 2, 1902, holders of Certificates of Interest may receive the Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds and Preferred Stock of the International Traction Company to which they may be entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Interest, properly indorsed, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

Holders entitled to a fraction of a share or of a bond may either sell the fraction to us or may purchase from us such amount as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or share.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Interest by mail or by express will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they desire the new securities to be sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Trustees.
32 shs. Natl. City Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
50 shs. Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mutual Bank.
10 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.
46 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
325 shs. Electric Corporation.
50 shs. Natl City Bank,
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
3 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$10,000 Consolidated Water Co. (Utica) 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
100 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. Co.
173 shs. Natl. City Bank.
90 shs. Atlas Match Co.
400 shs. Rutland R. R. Co. pfd.
$20,000 Cape Breton Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 2001, July, 1902, coupon on.
10 shs Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
7 shs. First Nat'l Bank
An undivided one-third of the interest of Joseph Kronethal in the estate of the late Wolf Kronethal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Empire State Surety Co.
General Surety and Bonding Business
BONDS
Contract, Fidelity, Judicial and Excise
156 BROADWAY
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GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, Vice-President

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 198 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

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Business solicited in stocks, bonds, and grain for investment or on margin. Market letter upon application. Private wires.
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MEMBERS {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange.
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PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

FINANCIAL.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Above-named Company:

The undersigned, acting as a committee at the request of holders of large amounts of said bonds, have formulated a plan of adjustment, with a view to terminating the receivership and reinstating the Company in the management of its property, under conditions favorable to successful operation.

Bondholders are invited to assent to this plan by depositing their bonds with the Morton Trust Company, (No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City,) receiving its certificates therefor. The bonds are to be redelivered to the depositors or assigns after the plan has been consummated.

In brief, the plan contemplates the payment of the Receivers' indebtedness, notes secured by mortgage to the Morton Trust Company, and all underlying mortgage liens, except Virginia and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company bonds, $100,000, and except Carter Coal and Iron Company bonds, $585,000; and the raising of $2,000,000 (less 2½ per cent. commission for underwriting) for these purposes (balance to be applied to the use of the Company) by sale of $2,000,000 of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Virginia and Southwestern

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:20 A. M., for foot of 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,

including admission to all attractions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 2:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 9:30, 10:30 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:2- and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE RY. to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:00 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.

GENERAL SLOCUM GRAND REPUBLIC

The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 129th St., 9 A.M.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40, A. M.; 2:05 P. M., leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Jacobs St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

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DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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FALL TERM OPENS OCT. 1.

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REMOVED TO ONE WEST 46TH ST. Reopens October 1st. Address until Sept. 15th, Cotuit, Mass. One vacancy for boarding pupil.

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Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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Special facilities for out-of-town pupils—stage service to and from Grand Central Station and the East Side.

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STENOGRAPHY, || Dictation, Arithmetic,
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Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.

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These terms include all the studies.

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The graduate school, Wednesday, October 1.

The medical and dental schools, Wednesday, October 1.

The law school, Wednesday, October 1.

Examinations for entrance to the undergraduate school will be held September 9, 1902.

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AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

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Surrogate Notices.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-law6mTu

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 29 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6mM

ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against I. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy22-law6mTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. ap-29-law6mTu

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor. CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEVY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LEVY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Leo Levy, Esq., No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated N. Y., 25th day of March, 1902. HARRY M. OPPENHEIMER, MORRIS M. LEVY, Executors. LEO LEVY, Attorney for Executors. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh25-law6mTu

PAYTEN, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. PAYTEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, William F. Clare, at No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1902.—HUGH O'DONNELL, MARGARET S. CARLIN, Executors. WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh4-law6mTu

PFLEGER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PFLEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hoffman & Wahle, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1902. ALBERT ARNS, Executor. HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attys. for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-law6mM

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor. LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor. my12-law6mTu

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

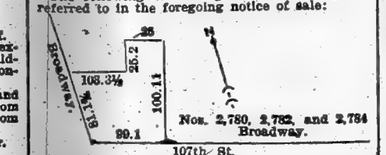

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. WYATT, trustee, plaintiff, against LOUIS LIPPMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date seventh day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as Number 68 East One Hundredth Street, in said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundredth Street distant one hundred and twenty-three (123)

GUNFIRE WON BIG EVENT

W. C. Whitney's Filly, at Long Odds, Took Twin City Handicap.

"MR. ROSLYN'S" COLORS FIRST

Alsono Was Victorious at Sheepshead Bay for Society Women Turf Patrons —Great Crowd Saw Races.

Sensation filled the atmosphere at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. There was so much of the unusual crowded into the six races of the Labor Day programme that an attendance that numerically was nearly equal to the enormous gathering of Saturday for once was surfeited with wild gossip of plunges and winnings and losses. The achievements of William C. Whitney, Mr. Whitney's daughter-in-law, and Mr. Whitney's trainer, John E. Madden, however, held popular attention, for most of the uncommon things that happened were in some way or other connected with the Whitney stable, and so took precedence over the more commonplace doings of plungers and horses.

The weather was clear and warm, and the track was at its fastest, while big fields in all the events of the programme gave every promise of good racing and open speculation. A crowd of about thirty thousand assembled at the track, and made more business than even the two hundred bookmakers in the ring and field stand could attend to, though the layers of odds made most diligent efforts to accommodate the betting public, the results straight through being of a nature to fill the ring with joy. Some few bettors finished the day winners, "Pittsburg Phil," or G. E. Smith, with a profit said to be $50,000, making one of the number, but as the majority of the other plungers were heavy losers, the ring was more than content, especially as the general public made a conspicuous failure of the attempt to pick the winners.

The feature of the card was the Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, one of the big events of the Fall racing season, which went to the Whitney entry, Gunfire, after a fast and pretty race. Gunfire, favored by chance at the finish and running about the best race of her life, won rather handily by a length and a half from the unlucky Tammany horse Blues, who was the actual favorite, and who carried an immense sum in bets for the Tammany politicians and the owner, Frank Farrell. Thirteen horses ran in this race, with Advance Guard the top weight. In the opening betting Blues and Francesco were about equal choices, but the weight of money on Blues sent that horse to the post the choice at a price that ranged about 5 to 2. Blues ran a great race and was well ridden by J. Martin, but the presence in the contest of the fast Whiskey King, who went on and set a terrific pace, worked against the chance of the Tammany entry in the early stages.

At the finish Whiskey King stopped after leading for a mile and fell back on Blues in such a manner as to shut off the Farrell horse at the critical point of the race. Gunfire, who came from behind at that point, getting to the front and having clear sailing to the end. She had the stakes safely won before Blues could get through in the run down the stretch, and finished a length and a half in front. Hyphen was well up nearly all the way, but tired at the end and was beaten out for second place by Blues, who closed with a splendid rush when called on, his finish being the most courageous effort that he has made this season. Gunfire's victory was a popular one in spite of the fact that she was an outsider in the betting and started at 15 to 1. The stable supported her, but the largest winner over the result was "Pittsburg Phil," who was said to have won the greater part of his day's profits over this race.

The doubt and speculation at Saratoga as to the intention of the new turf firm, racing under the assumed name of "Mr. Roslyn" and composed of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, were set at rest after the second race of the day, for in this the colors of the new turf firm made a victorious début on the metropolitan race tracks, carried by the Californian-bred gelding Alsono, who was bought by "Mr Roslyn" at Saratoga. The colors of the firm are somewhat similar to those of Whitney and Duryea, the respective hues, bands of the young matrons, green with white hoops and green sleeves and cap, and their appearance caused a sensation in the grand stand and boxes, when Alsono, ridden by Mr. Whitney's jockey, H. Cochran, started to the post. The betting crowd paid tribute to the acumen of the new owners by making the two-year-old Alsono a hot favorite, though he ran against a fair lot of mature horses, and the wisdom of the bettors was evident in the end, for Alsono simply galloped in front all the way and won as he pleased.

John E. Madden's horse The Rival, who was beaten badly Saturday, ran in the Twin City Handicap, the fourth race yesterday, and again was beaten off. He was started again in the last event of the day, and provoked the believers in form to the loudest outcry of the season by running over a fast lot of horses at the finish and winning with ease from the high-class colt Maxnic, who was the favorite. Many of the bookmakers refused to lay any price against The Rival in his second race of the afternoon, and if a "killing" was contemplated it was not altogether successful, though The Rival was well backed and the followers of the stable were taking 5 to 1 against him when the horses were at the post. The singular incident seemed to escape the attention of the Stewards entirely, for nothing was announced concerning investigation of the running of the horse. In the opening race, a steeplechase, won by Eophone, two horses fell, and one of the riders, Jockey Pines, who was thrown from Terrible Terry, was so badly injured that he was taken to the Seney Hospital, in Brooklyn. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and one-half miles. Joseph E. Widener's Eophone, br. g., 5 years, by Ringleotte--Vestalia, 143 pounds, (Barry,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by a length; P. Meaney's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 6, 155, (Helder,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a head from G. Schwartz's Judge Phillips, ch. g., 5, 148, (Connelly,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—5:10. Jim McGibben, Sallust, Cock Robin, Semper Ira, Gypsie, Furlough II., Foolhardy and Terrible Terry also ran. Foolhardy and Terrible Terry fell. Value to the winner, $835. Winner trained by A. Davis.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, weights 7 pounds below the scale, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Mr. Roslyn's" Alsono, ch. g., 2 years, by Altamax--Sanomia, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5, 117, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from L. Waterbury's Clorita, br. f., 4, 122, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Harrow, Ben Bolt, Hanover Queen, De Reszke, Extinguisher, and Sparklet also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winer trained by J. E. Madden.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at time of entry, special weights with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. J. B. Haggin's Parisienne, br. f., by Watercress—Touche Pas, 112 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won handily by a length; C. R. Ellison's Skillful, b. c., by Mirthful—Skadi, 122, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from F. B. Van Meter's Incubator, b. c., by Ingolby-My Chick, 115, (Landry,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—0:59 3-5. Athiona, Sailmaker, Sciota, Polonius, Showman, Faulconbridge, Merry England, Hymettus, Queen Elizabeth, Counterpoise, Mr. Hale, Governor, and Clarion also ran. Value to the winner, $3,180. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. C. Whitney's Gunfire, b. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Royal Gun, 104 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 118, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a half length from S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., 3, by Himyar-Semaphore, 112, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:05 1-5. Herbert, Advance Guard, Articulate, Francesco, His Eminence, Tom Kenny, The Rival, Daly, and Whiskey King also ran. Value to the winner, $6,150. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. The Columbia Stable's Gloriosa, ch. f., by Hastings-Glory, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; E. K. Wheeler's Orioff, br. g., 99, (Redfern,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length and a half from P. H. McCarren's Mackey Dwyer, br. c., 103, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Cinquevalli, Princess Tulane, Arcade, Captivator, Right and True, Amorous, Pageant, Witful, Petit Bleu, and Bobbinet also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Winner trained by C. Johnson.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course. J. E. Madden's The Rival, b. c., 3 years, by Halma-Bracegirdle, 100 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Burns & Waterhouse's Maxnic, br. c., 2, 100, (Ransch,) even and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 5, 119, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Operator, Potente, St. Finnan, and Swamplands also ran. Value to the winner, $990. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings two years old, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Ipse Dixit, 107 pounds; Dainty and Ragtets, 105 each; Wyefield and Sweet Nell, 103 each; Squid, 101; Sontag, Harriet S, Fair Lass, Antarctic, Nellie N, Julia Lyston, Ithan, Ballroom Belle, Isle of Wight, Healing Salve, Zadok, and Julia Arthur, 99 each; Dekaber, 98, and Marionetta, 96. Also eligible—Witful and Black Diana, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile. Carbuncle, 126 pounds; Colonel Bill, 124; Zoroaster, 119; Ethics, 116; Merito, 113; Old Hutch and Himself, 108 each; Grand Opera, 103; Captain Arnold, 102; Numeral, 100, and G. Whittier, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. Bensonhurst, Blue Ribbon, Cincinatus, Accfull, and Mackey Dwyer, 117 pounds each; Wild Thyme, Rosetint and Roxboro, 114 each; Fire Eater, Merry Acrobat, and Irascible, 107 each; Fleeing Venus and Love Note, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. Hatasoo, 122 pounds; Lux Casta, 112; Gay Boy, 111; Par Excellence, 109; Caller, 108; Hanover Queen, 107; Femesole, 105; John Barleycorn and Ivernia, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $700, to be ridden by apprentices who have not ridden more than two winners, allowed to be entered to sell for $500 each, weights twenty pounds below the scale; six furlongs on the Futurity Course. Paul Creyton, 106 pounds; Inserta, Griffiths, Ibold, Gibson Light, Flirtineer, MacAna, and Flying Virginian, 103 each; Cassville and Knight of Snowdoin, 101 each; Optional, Atheola, Essene, May J, Chiron, and Mabel Winn, 98 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Wild Pirate and The Regent, 108 pounds each; Peninsula, 106; Past, 99; Latson and Kightaway, 98 each; Lady Sterling, 97; Drummond, 94, and I Know and Bessie McCarthy, 93 each.

STAR ATHLETES WON CUP.

They Captured the Trophy at the Brooklyn Athletic Club Games, with Four Clubs Tied for Third Place.

Although they won but one first and two seconds, making a total of only eleven points, the athletes of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City captured the handsome silver cup offered for the club scoring the greatest number of points at the games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, yesterday afternoon, so scattered was the scoring. The new West Side Athletic Club of Manhattan was second with eight points, and the Xavier Athletic Association, the Acorn Athletic Club, the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club and Colgate Academy tied for third place, with five points each.

F. N. Castleman, a young athlete from Colgate Academy, made the best individual showing. He won the 75 yards novice race in runaway style, and won his heat in the 100 yards handicap, though as he had but four yards allowance, he was not placed in the final.

The best race of the day was the 880 yards handicap, in which there were 20 starters. F. X. Hussey of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City led until the middle of the last lap, when he was caught by W. Grynwald of St. Bartholomew's, who beat him at the tape by about a yard. Henry Hoffer of the New West Side Athletic Club was a close third.

There were a number of spills in the one mile bicycle race. Three of four contestants in one heat went down, and D. F. Martens of the Brooklyn Athletic Club had has wheel badly smashed. The summary follows:

75-Yard Run, Novice.—First heat won by J. E. Fortune, Star A. C., Long Island City. Time—0:08 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Brunner, Brooklyn A. C. Time—0:08 3-5. Third Heat—Won by F. Crum, Bayley Lyceum. Time—0:08 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. A. Vogel, College of the City of New York. Time—0:08 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by D. V. Wood, Mercury A. C. Time—0:08 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by F. N. Castleman, Colgate Academy A. A. Time—0:08 1-5. Seventh Heat—Won by D. H. Sackett, Jr., Star A. C., Long Island City. Time—0:08 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by J. A. Young, New West Side A. C., New York City. Time—0:08 4-5. Ninth Heat—Won by D. McDonald, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York City. Time—0:08 2-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Brunner, Fortune second. Time—0:08 1-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Castleman, Young second. Time—0:08. Final Heat—Won by Castleman, Fortune second, Brunner third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Robert Platz, Star A. C., Long Island City, (10 yards.) Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by F. Buckert, New York A. C., (7½ yards.) Time—0:10. Third Heat—Won by F. R. Castleman, Colgate Academy A. A., (4 yards.) Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by J. Kenny Xavier A. A., (10 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Max Block, New West Side A. C., New York City, (0 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Kenny, Rucker second, Block third. Time—0:09 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Grynwald, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York City, (52 yards;) F. X. Hussey, Star A. C., Long Island City, (38 yards,) second; Henry Hoffer, New West Side A. C., New York City, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by D. H. Sackett, Star A. C., New York City; J. J. O'Brien, Star A. C., Long Island City, second; J. Edwards, New West Side A. C., New York City, third. Time—2:19. Second Heat—Won by E. E. Lewers, unattached; J. K. Frank, Bayley Lyceum, second; A. Wrede, New West Side A. C., New York City, third. Time—2:20. Third Heat—Won by L. Marks, unattached; Frank Dailey, Brooklyn A. C., second; E. J. Roach, Xavier A. A., third. Time—2:19 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Lewers, Edwards second, Marks third. Time—2:12.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Robert Platz, Star A. C., Long Island City, (28 yards;) W. Wengle, Arrow A. C., (30 yards,) second; E. C. Stache, Brooklyn A. C., (26 yards,) third. Time—0:31 3-5. Second Heat—Won by J. McGrath, Brooklyn A. C., (30 yards;) Max Block, New West Side A. C., New York City, (24 yards,) second; G. H. Kincherf, National A. C., (26 yards,) third. Time—0:32. Third Heat—Won by R. Ward, Jr., Seminole A. C., (28 yards;) J. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C., (32 yards,) second; H. C. Daniels, Pastime A. C., New York City, third. Time—0:32. Final Heat—Won by Platz, Ward second, Daniels third. Time—0:31 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—First Heat—Won by W. B. McCall, Leonard Wheelmen; W. E. Siegman, Xavier A. A., second. Time—3:06. Second Heat—Won by M. Marquis, unattached; Arthur Zapke, unattached, second. Time—2:59. Third Heat—Won by E. P. Carr, unattached; P. E. Ruggles, Brooklyn A. C., second. Time—3:01 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Marquis, McCall second, Ruggles third. Time—2:57 1-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. Doerner, Acorn A. C., (12 feet,) with 42 feet 7 inches; F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., New York City, (8 feet,) second, with 42 feet 10 inches; F. E. Brugman, Brooklyn A. C., (11 feet,) third, with 39 feet 4 inches.

Points Scored for Trophy.—Star A. C., 11; New West Side A. C., 8; St. Bartholomew's A. C., 5; Xavier A. A., 5; Colgate Academy, 5; Acorn A. C., 5; New York A. C., 3; Seminole A. C., 3; Leonard Wheelmen, 3; Brooklyn A. C., 2; Pastime A. C., 1; unattached, 12.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

One Event Was Marred by the Judges Ringing the Bell at the Wrong Lap.

M. L. Hurley, the amateur cycling champion, beat Teddy Billington in a half mile match race yesterday at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, N. J. In the first heat both riders refused to take the lead and rode around the track at a snail's pace. Hurley finally forced Billington into taking the lead, and in the sprint was an easy winner. Hurley adopted the same tactics in the second heat, and won. The time for the first heat was 2:09, and for the second 2:11.

J. B. Bowler of Chicago sprung a surprise in the final of the half mile race for professionals. Bowler started to cut out a furious clip at the crack of the pistol and lead all the way to the tape. None of the other riders attempted to follow him and he won the race by ten yards. There was a close fight for second place, which was won by Frank Kramer, from John T. Fisher, who got third. John Bedell was fourth.

Considerable confusion was caused in the first heat of the two mile race for amateurs by the judges giving the bell in the sixth instead of the seventh lap. Some of the riders stopped after what they supposed was the final lap. According to the rules of the National Cycling Association if the bell is rung in the wrong lap the judges are supposed to pick the winners of the lap following. This the judges failed to do, and the referee allowed all the riders to enter in the final heat. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Open, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; George Glasson, Bay View Wheelmen, third; H. Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., fourth. Time—0:33 2-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Final Heat—Won by J. Haye, New York; C. G. Wilcox, New York, second; J. Watson, Roseville, N. J., third. Time—1:15 3-5.

Half-Mile Open, (Professional.)—Final Heat—Won by J. B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; J. T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., third; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth. Time—1:02 1-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, (Handicap.)—Final Heat—Won by S. A. Shirley, (120 yards;) M. Coffey, Newark, N. J., (90 yards,) second; A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, N. J., (210 yards,) third; E. Goodwin, Jersey City, (210 yards,) fourth. Time—4:05 1-5.

Five-Mile Professional, (Handicap.)—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) F. S. Beauchamp, Australia, (150 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (100 yards,) third; Iver Lawson, (scratch,) fourth. Time—10:35.

Golfing at Scarsdale.

The qualifying round, at 36 holes, medal play, for the club championship was decided yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf Club. The first eight qualified for the championship match play, and the next four for the consolation cup. The results:

CHAMPIONSHIP EIGHT.

W. R. Oglesby	94	89	183
G. E. Robinson	93	92	185
H. B. Brewster	91	107	198
A. S. Oglesby	101	97	198
J. E. Moffat	107	103	210
J. W. Carter	105	108	213
T. C. Fleming	110	103	213
A. M. Crane	105	110	215

CONSOLATION FOUR.

C. R. Caskey	110	107	217
G. L. Smith	112	113	225
J. Brite	121	111	231
A. S. Popham	118	118	236

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Frank, referee, 14 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,536.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 455 and 457 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 50 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,067; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of Sheriff, 17 Livingston Place, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 53 by 120, seven-story brick flat; all title and interest of Louis Cohn on June 4, 1902.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N.Y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.

NEW YORK { 1181 BROADWAY, 2 EAST 58TH ST., 147 WEST 125TH ST.

BROOKLYN { 44 Court St., (Temple Bar.) 3 Wallabout Market.

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Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AUBURNDALE

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AND

Parachute Leap.

$1,000 In Presents Given Away Free

AT THE

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

BUILDING LOTS.

2 P. M. Daily.

Free Tickets

on trains leaving Long Island City R.R. station, 1.02, 2.02 and 3.31 P. M.

Secure tickets of our agents at Long Island Depot.

NEW ENGLAND DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT CO.,

32 W. 33D ST., NEW YORK.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New house, 11 rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom; all improvements; large plot of ground; price, $7,000; will rent for $45. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Fall work begins soon; several fine farms; extra good values; easy terms; shore fronts at ⅔ next year's prices. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Now is the time to buy farm lands, $30 per acre. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Greatest bargain on Island—40 acres Wading River, $300. Other cheap acreage. JONES, Freeport, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange.—A good investment, 5-story flat on West End Av., near 70th St., for a private house on the west side below 86th St. Apply T. J. McLaughlin, 1,123 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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For Sale.—Elegant gentleman's country seat; 35 acres of rich land; new colonial villa; all improvements; new stable; large hennery, (stocked;) high ground; very healthy; great bargain to quick buyer; one hour from New York; five minutes to station, ten to open Sound. T. Euphrat, Rowayton, Conn.

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Owners send details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms, improvements; stable, hennery, half acre; cost, $11,000; sell $6,000, $2,500 cash; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

Lawyers, Trustees, Bankers, real estate the safest investment, Choice properties near New York at a sacrifice. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,169 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing, and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Real Estate Management.

Your real estate ought to be profitable to you. It won't be so if you pay for cheap management. Ask any one of the owners and trustees whose property we manage. They are satisfied. That is the test.

BERT G. FAULHABER,

No. 7 East 42d Street.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS,

SOUND VIEW AVE.,

100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acres,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13TH, 2:30 P. M.

PARTICULARS NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 FIFTH AVE.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—Neat cottage, all improvements, perfect order; six minutes from station; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. O. Le Count, 290 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—A very neat cottage on North St., New Rochelle. For particulars apply to T. J. McLaughlin, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

CARE OF REAL ESTATE. Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision.

M. & L. HESS.

643—Broadway—907.

Wanted—A private house with equity of $10,000; will change N. Y. flat that rents for $4,350 per year. Apply to O. Hart, 517 E. 119th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Slawson & Hobbs,

SPECIAL SELECTION DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.

We advertise no antiquities. Every house is a modern architectural gem. Superbly located and in perfect condition.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Elegant 20-ft. 4 sty., near 72d St. and Central Park West. Electric lighted, modern and complete. Parlor decorations alone cost the owner $2,500. Price only $45,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

On Riverside, exceptional 5 sty., American basement, electric lighted and gracefully decorated. Price, $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A choice 4½ sty., modern American basement, near 72d St. "L" Station. A little gem. Only $25,000. Worth $30,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Nos. 312-332 W. 101st St.,

NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS

17, 20 and 22 ft. wide.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Daily 8-5. Sundays 10-12, 3-5.

Full particulars. Best prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park West, in a very high class block, 4 sty. limestone, 22 ft. wide. First-class in every respect. Quick buyer, $48,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

New 4 sty. 25-ft. front dwelling. Wide street near Central Park West. (Worth $85,000.) Offered at $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

American Basement, 22 ft. wide, commanding view of Riverside and overlooking beautified lawns of adjoining property Price $38,500.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.

High-class Manhattan Real Estate. Long lease to first-class tenant. Paying over 5 per cent. net on $28,000, the price of the property. Will rent for $2,500 when present lease expires. OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 900 East 169th St.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av., $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhe, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102; 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., near 140th St.; 25x75; 8-family flat; price, $20,000; mtg. at 4%; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. Five story; three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$2,000 buys 5-story brick tenement house, 2d Av., near 98th St. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$3,000 buys 5-story brick flat, West 120th St., near 8th Av. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bronx.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful up-to-date Homes and Home sites, near Van Cortlandt Park, with all city conveniences, Sold for cash or on easy payments.

Mountain, Lake and Island Scenery.

Best express service to and from 42d St., City Hall, or Battery. Time, 28, 40, and 50 minutes. Fare, about 8 cents.

Parties who desire to visit NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS on any Sunday, or to-morrow, (Labor Day,) will find our representatives at the Information Bureau in the Grand Central Station at 2 o'clock, who will accompany visitors on the train leaving there at 2:10 P. M.

Also at the 155th St. station of the 6th and 9th Ave. El. (connecting with the Putnam Div. of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.,) from 2 to 2:20, to accompany visitors on the train leaving there at 2:25 P. M.

These representatives are distinguished by a blue badge bearing the words, "NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS" in gold letters. They will furnish free transportation to intending purchasers who desire to see the property.

Send for 40-page Handsomely Illustrated Book, American Homes, How and Where to Obtain Them.

H. P. Wheeler, 20 East 42nd Street.

$9,000.—2-family house; new up to date; 14 rooms; restricted neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

166th St., 758 East, Near 3d Av.—Two-story and attic house, with improvements, for sale cheap.

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Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

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"The Transportation King of the Metropolis."

Mailed free and written in your interests. We are issuing, from time to time, in a series of "Special Letters," folio letters, analysing and reviewing "Special Stocks" which at the immediate time of issuance of our letter looks as if good profits could be secured by prompt action. We issue these letters in the interest of our clients and customers. Their accuracy and the extreme care taken in their compilation has been most favorably commented upon. It will pay you to send for them. Our next "Special letter" will be issued on Tuesday, Sept. 2, under caption "The Transportation King of the Metropolis."

A resume and history of the elevated system of New York, its recent change to electricity as motive power, the wonderful development and increase of its business, together with its market prospects and possibilities for the immediate future. Send for it.

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New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—Neat cottage, all improvements, perfect order; six minutes from station; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. O. Le Count, 290 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—A very neat cottage on North St., New Rochelle. For particulars apply to T. J. McLaughlin, 1,123 Broadway,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 68 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:30, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28½ hours to Chicago via Lake Shore to both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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9:08 A. M. and 3:26 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 13 min. later, foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(3) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P.M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Utica Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points to Albany.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily, except Sunday. †Daily. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (D. & H. R. R. Sta.), (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M., (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 81:00, 43:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 41:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 47:00, 48:00, 49:00, 410:00, 411:00 A. M., 412:00, 41:00, 41:30, 42:00, 43:00, 44:00, 45:00, 46:00, 47:30, 49:00 P. M., 412:15 Mdt.

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—41:25, 48:30, 410:30, 411:30 A. M., 41:00, 43:40, 5:00, 47:00, 49:25 P. M., 412:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 48:25, 49:00, 410:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only.) 41:30, 1:20, 2:00, 4:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 45:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:20 (8:00 Ocean Grove only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, †7:00 P. M. *12:1 Mdt.

†From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 800 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg.	*3:30pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.	*12:55pm	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sle pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‡12.25, 12.45, 47.15, 48.25, 48.45, 49.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	‡11.55 AM	‡12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 363, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 94 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida" and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars; Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 12:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
*3:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M., keeps East 21st St. Saturdays at 3:15.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

Sunday Steamers.

JOY LINE { $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The fast and elegant steamers
LARCHMONT & TREMONT
Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.
STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
Cut rates to all New England points.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions via S. S. Manhattan.

Good to return until Sept. 12, $7.00.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.

Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM|Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Sept. 16, 10 AM|Kaiserin, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM|Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich...Sept. 4, noon|Hohenzollern, Sep. 25, 10 AM
Luise....Sept. 6, 10 AM|Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave....Sept. 6, 1 PM|Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM|Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM|Lahn....Nov. 1, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM|Columbia. Sept. 25, 10 AM
P. Bismarck. Sept. 18, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher. Sept. 2, 10 AM|Pennsylvania. Sept. 16, 3 PM
Waldersee Sept. 9, 10:30 AM|Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM

Select Cruises
To the Orient. To the West Indies.

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Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 23, 62 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Sept. 3, 10 AM|St. Louis. Sept. 10, 10 AM
*Southwark. Sept. 9, Noon|Philadel.. Sept. 17, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland. Sept. 6, 10 AM|Kroonland Sept. 20, 10 AM
Vaderland. Sept. 13, 10 AM|Zeeland. Sept. 27, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria....Sept. 6, noon|Columbia...Sept. 20, noon
Furnessia. Sept. 13, noon|Anchoria...Sept. 27, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM|Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon
Campania, Sept. 13, Noon|Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 7 AM|Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
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'Phone 3138-18 St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Sept. 3, Noon|Teutonic...Sept. 17, Noon
Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon|Cymric.....Sept. 19, Noon
Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon|Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of China..Sept. 8|Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3
Emp. of India...Oct. 6|R.M.S. Athenian. Nov. 17
R. M. S. Tartar. Oct. 20|Empress of China. Dec. 1

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
Aorangi....Sept. 19|Moana.....Oct. 17
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE
TO HALIFAX, N.S., SYDNEY, C. B. AND ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
By Fine Passenger Steamers.
"ROSALIND" and "SYLVIA."
Sail from Pier No. 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: September 8, 13, 20; Oct. 1, 8, 18, 25, etc.
For rates and further information apply to
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Advance. Sept. 2, 1 P. M. Alliance. Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
Including Meals and Berth.
PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.
Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1902.
WILLIAM MANWELL,
Executor.
FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

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IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

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This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6; Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

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DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 400-492 East 133th St. Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c.

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"The Perfect Food" for Brain and Muscle

PURE, PALATABLE, POPULAR

Millions Are Eating MALTA-VITA "The Perfect Food"

Removes the Cause of Dyspepsia and Insomnia

Malta-Vita is the vital, the life-giving food; the invigorator of brain and body.

Malta-Vita is rich in phosphates, or brain food **Malta-Vita** is the original and only **perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked and toasted whole wheat food.**

Malta-Vita contains all of the gluten of the whole wheat, and is the peer of all prepared foods as a bone and muscle builder.

Perfect Health is Sustained by a Perfect Food

Malta-Vita, "the perfect food," eaten for breakfast and supper, **insures perfect digestion, and removes all causes of insomnia and dyspepsia.** 90% of the ills of life are due to poor digestion. Perfect health, sound restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean, white teeth, sweet breath, are the blessings that follow a regular diet of **Malta-Vita.**

Beware of Imitations. Insist on getting **Malta-Vita,** "the perfect food." Requires no cooking,—always ready to eat.

Malta-Vita is so prepared as to be easily digested and assimilated by old and young, sick or well. Large packages at **15 cents** at your grocers.

Malta-Vita Pure Food Co.

Battle Creek, Michigan **Toronto, Canada**

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00 They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months	$1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months	$2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel; Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:	
229 Broadway.	95 Nassau Street.
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433 Broadway.	708-710 Broadway.
753-755 Broadway.	1367 Broadway.
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2202 Third Avenue.	494 Fifth Avenue.
201 West 125th Street.	JERSEY CITY:
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED NOVELTIES FOR WARM OR COOL DAYS.

Luxurious, all-the-year-round lounging furniture in finest of materials.

2, 3 and 5 Piece Mahogany Library Suites, $45.00 to $200.00, (former prices $66 to $288); upholstered in Leather, Velour, Denim, Tapestry and Damask.

Odd Sofas, $48.00 to $120.00, (former prices $60 to $156); upholstered in Tapestry, Velour and Mohair Plush.

Easy Chairs, $35.00 to $58.00, (former prices $48 to $80); upholstered in Velour and Mohair Plush.

Enameled Reed—brilliant Oriental tints interwoven with the natural strands—Artistic Pillows in Cotton Stuffs. Bargains on every floor, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"A third less than retail stores."

NEW WAISTS in all of the Fall Styles.

A Hundred Designs, **$5 to $30.**

THE HOLLY CO.,

Silk Garments and Furs,

No. 4 West 22d St., New York City.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, $5c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

THERE HAS never, in the history of the world's progress, been anything invented capable of giving such genuine pleasure and enjoyment as the Pianola.

In the record of musical inventions, no new instrument ever faced stronger prejudice nor made so brilliant record in so short a time.

The Pianola, unknown four years ago, is to-day endorsed by practically every living musician of note and is constantly used by the most prominent.

Thousands upon thousands of human beings in every part of the world are realizing a brighter and happier condition of human life through its employment.

At first considered a mechanical toy, the most deep-seated antipathy caused by preconceived and erroneous ideas has never failed to give place to enthusiastic approbation when the Pianola is investigated.

The universal adoption of the Pianola (as inevitable as was the acceptance of steam and electricity) is only so far distant as the time which must elapse before there is a general understanding of the nature of its services.

For detailed information send for catalogue.

With the Pianola any one can play upon *any* piano with *expression any* selection ever composed.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

18 West Twenty-third Street, New York
After Oct. 1st—5th Ave. and 34th Street

SELLING AGENTS. FRED'K LOESER & CO.....Brooklyn
LAUTER CO.....Newark and Jersey City

Timely Fashion Hints.

Silk Waists.
Heavy Cotton Waists.
Flannel Waists.
Newest Designs.
Effective Styles.
Properly Priced.

Tailored Hats.
Latest Models.
For Outing
Or Street Wear.
$5.00 to $18.00.

Stiff Trimmed Hats.
Taffeta and Felt,
Stitched,
$4.50.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.,
Broadway and 12th St.

THE BEST VALUE EVER SEEN

Globe-Wernicke Desks and Chairs

380-382 BROADWAY.
COR. WHITE ST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Want to join the chorus? Get here in time.

Our Trousers Song—2,700 pairs of them will now sing to the same tune,

$3.50

Most all of them were $6.50, $6, $5.50 and $5.00—but few less.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.

HAHNE & CO.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK.

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Sheets and Cases

Now in Progress.

WE have made extraordinary preparations for this sale, at a SEASONABLE time, and are now prepared to offer unexcelled values in the above lines, including every size, from the smallest crib to the largest double bed size, in every desirable quality.

These Prices Are Much Lower Than Any Heretofore Quoted,

and should not be confused with the stereotyped so-called midsummer sales.

Blankets.

Ten-Quarter Size, special per pair, 50c, 75c, 1.10, 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.98, 3.50, 4.25, 5.00.

Eleven-Quarter Size, special per pair, 79c, 98c, 1.15, 1.39, 1.98, 2.39, 3.98, 4.25, 5.00, 5.98, 6.50, 6.98, 8.25.

Twelve-Quarter Size, special per pair, 1.25, 1.55, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50.

Also about 125 pairs of Mill Samples, slightly soiled by handling, at about one-half price.

Bed Clothing.

1,000 Bed Comforters, special price 74c, 98c, 1.19, 1.38, 1.75, 1.98, 2.50, 2.98, 3.98.

4,000 Crochet Bedspreads, special price 62c, 75c, 88c, 98c, 1.25, 1.48. Value, 80c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.58, 2.00.

Satin and Marseilles Bedspreads, special price 1.69, 2.15, 2.50, 2.98, 3.25. Value 2.00, 2.48, 3.00, 3.75, 4.25.

Hemmed Sheets and Cases at less than present wholesale cost, in every desirable size and make.

HAHNE & CO., | Newark. | HAHNE & CO.

THE MAIN POINT IS THIS:—If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing the following trade-mark. If he cannot supply you, or if he offers you substitutes which he says are "just as good," kindly drop us a postal and let us give you further information.

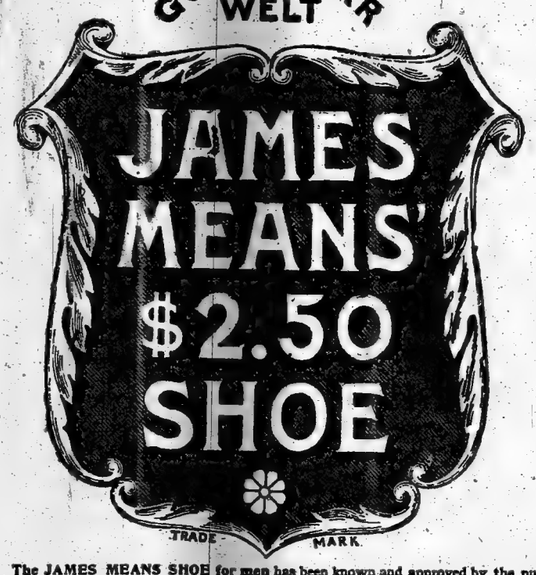

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put upon the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals, Box Calfand Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last; also Vici Kid Bals on Civitas Last; also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 & 6. Halfsizes on all widths.

Dept. H., JAMES MEANS COMPANY, Brockton, Mass.

Boys are getting ready to get wise.

We're ready.

School clothes for boys from kindergarten to college—suits, Norfolk jackets, overcoats.

Fall Furnishings, Fall Hats and Caps, Fall Shoes are ready too.

Most boys walk to school.

425 pairs of shoes—child's size 9 to boys' size 5½; widths A to D, but mostly A and B; various leathers.

Were $2 to $3.50.

$1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

O'NEILL'S.

Dress Goods Dept.

The New Fall Woolens

They are now arriving daily and in great variety. Among those now shown are Scotch Tweeds, Double and Twist Suitings, Knob and Loop Yarn Suitings, Bannockburn Checked and Striped Worsteds, and an endless collection of black and white combinations in various fabrics. As a special inducement we will offer, beginning to-day:

Several Thousands of Yards of Fancy Woven Tucked Waistings,

in the newest Fall Colorings, a quality that would sell in the usual way at 85c. yard, at

50c. yard.

Sale of Trimmed Hats!

A large assortment of Fur and Mohair Felts, embracing all the New Fall Shapes, all handsomely trimmed with birds, wings, velvets and quills..... 3.48 Each

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats in all the Newest Shapes and colors, at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Noteworthy Attractions in the Women's Cloak & Suit Dept.

Walking Suits—in black and white effects, fancy Vienna illuminated stripes and camels hair effects, Norfolk and blouse shapes, black and colors..... 16.75 to 35.00

Costumes and Waist Suits—of Taffeta and Peau de Soie effects, black and new dark changeable colors..... 15.50 to 42.50

Extra Value in Flannel Waists—A special purchase of One Hundred Dozen French Flannel Waists, new shapes, made with six tailored tucks in front and French back, oxidized silver buttons, new sleeves, all colors, in two special lots..... 1.49 and 1.98 Each

Special Attractive Values in LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

Eight Hundred Pieces of Trimming Laces at One-Quarter Their Former Prices.

Point de Venise, Point d'Alencon, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Torchon, Cluny, Florence, Point de Paris, Brussels, Point d'Esprit, Mechlin and Chantilly Edgings and insertings, one to nine inches wide, white, ivory, cream, butter, ecru, Arabian and other shades and black, all desirable patterns, imported to sell at 12c. to 60c. yard, at

3c, 5c, 10c and 15c Yard.

Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon colored Applique Trimming Galloon and Bands in Cashmere colorings, 1 to 1½ inches wide, heretofore 45c. and 65c., at

10c and 15c Yard.

Three inches wide, formerly 1.80..... 58c Yard

6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., August 28th, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, September 17, 1902, for delivery at this Depot of 100,000 yards 33 inch Cotton Duck, piece dyed, to be absolutely fast Khaki color and to stand the established tests as to fastness, otherwise to conform to the specificatins for fibre dyed drab duck; 15,000 Muskrat Fur Caps and 10,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets conforming to standards and specifications adopted August 25th, 1902. Quantities will be subject to 50 per cent. increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from requirements will under no circumstances be considered. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. The attention of bidders is especially called to the fact that in case of delinquencies a reduction in price will be enforced. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon,) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals. Blanks for the proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened Sept. 17, 1902," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, for repairing and maintaining asphalt block pavement now in the following-named streets in the Borough of Manhattan:

Manhattan Avenue, Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Ninth Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Bradhurst Avenue, Hamilton Place, Ninety-third Street, Ninety-eighth Street, Ninety-eighth Street, Ninety-ninth Street, One Hundred and First Street, One Hundred and Eighth Street, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, Park Avenue, Audubon Avenue, Convent Avenue, Claremont Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, One Hundred and Third Street, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For further particulars see City Record.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in THE CITY RECORD of August 30 to September 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

22D WARD, SECTION 4.—12TH AVENUE PAVING, CURBING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from 50th Street to 58th Street; 12TH AVENUE SEWER, east side, between 56th and 58th Streets; also, SEWERS IN 57TH AND 58TH STREETS, between 11th and 12th Avenues.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, Aug. 29, 1902.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on September 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened September 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Sixth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Third Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Fifth Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Eighty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Eighty-second Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Ninetieth Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive; Eighty-ninth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive; Fiftieth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Twenty-ninth Street, from Broadway to Eighth Avenue; Forty-fourth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from Pleasant Avenue to Park Avenue; Second Avenue, from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-third Street; Nineteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fifty-ninth Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; Montgomery Street, from Water Street to Division Street; Forty-first Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; Wall Street, from Pearl Street to Water Street; Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to University Place; Fourteenth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Monroe Street, from Pike Street to Market Street; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Madison Street, from Pike Street to Rutgers Street; Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Forty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Houston Street, from Sheriff Street to Columbia Street, including intersection of Sheriff Street; also Sheriff Street, from Houston Street to Second Street; regulating and repaving with granite pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Forty-fourth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Depew Place; for regulating and grading, setting curbstones, and flagging sidewalks in New Elm Street, from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street, (between Prince and Great Jones Streets.)

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, for building complete outlet sewer into Harlem River, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, with alteration and improvement to existing sewers in Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, and in Ninety-second Street, between Avenue A and Second Avenue."

For building complete "sewer in One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue."

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing anthracite coal will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," foot of Battery Place, New York, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, September 9th, 1902. For particulars see City Record.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,430. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ONE THOUSAND DEAD FROM PELEE'S BLAST

Awful Particulars of Saturday's Catastrophe.

Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Bouillon Destroyed — Fort de France Panic Stricken —La Soufriere Explodes.

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, F. W. I., Sept. 2.—The French Line steamer Canada arrived here this morning from the Island of Martinique. Her officers confirm the reports brought to Castrilles, St. Lucia, by the British steamer Korona, of the eruption of Mont Pelée. The vessel's officers declare also that 1,000 persons were killed at Martinique, and many severely wounded. The sea entered Fort de France for a distance of forty feet. The French cruisers Suchet and Tage are bringing the inhabitants of the northern part of the island to Fort de France.

The eruption of Aug. 30 was exceedingly violent and far-reaching. The Rev. Father Mary of Morne Rouge was frightfully burned and died of his wounds yesterday. The previous scenes of distress and panic are being repeated.

BASSE TERRE, Guadeloupe, F. W. I., Sept. 2.—It has been learned from the gendarmes of the Island of Martinique that 1,000 persons were killed and 1,500 injured during the last eruptions of Mont Pelée.

According to an official account, the eruption of August 30 was one of the most severe that has been experienced. Morne Rouge and a great part of Ajoupa Bouillon were destroyed. The zone between the River Capote and the Valley of Champ Flore and Fonds Marie Reine, has been devastated. Mont Capote suffered severely and the hills around Basse Pointe were burned.

The Governor of the island is arranging for the evacuation of the northern parishes and the removal of the wounded.

The temperature of the atmosphere at Martinique is reported to be almost unbearable.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Havas Agency has received an undated dispatch from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, announcing that about 1,000 persons were killed and that several hundred were injured as the result of a violent eruption of Mont Pelée on Saturday, Aug. 30, which destroyed Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Bouillon, two villages near Mont Pelée.

The dispatch confirms the report that the village of Le Carbet was damaged by a tidal wave, which was also felt at Fort de France, where the people were panic-stricken.

The French cruisers Suchet and Tage are embarking people in the northern part of Martinique.

The Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, in view of the further eruptions of Mont Pelée, has ordered the commander of the French Antilles Squadron to send warships immediately to Basse Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, there to await further orders.

The Ministry of the Colonies received this morning an undated cable dispatch from the Governor of Martinique reporting that a slight earthshock moved from the north to the south of the island during the morning of Aug. 25, and adding that the same night and the next morning violent eruptions of Mont Pelée occurred, accompanied by electrical discharges, bursts of flames, and incandescent matter, covering a radius of about 200 yards in the direction of Morne Rouge. This activity continued until Aug. 28, when the volcano seemed to have calmed down. The dispatch does not mention any loss of life.

An undated cable message received this morning from the Governor of Guadeloupe reports that a heavy rain of ashes fell over the whole of that island Aug. 28. No explosion was heard and no earthquake was felt. As the volcanoes on Guadeloupe are inactive, the ashes must have come from Martinique.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Sunday, Aug. 31.—A remarkable volcanic phenomenon occurred here between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. There was a startling series of detonations from La Soufrière, louder than any since the terrible eruption of May 41. Each explosion shook the buildings of this town. The noises were terrific, and gave the impression in every town and village of this island that the scene of disturbance was only about two miles away. During the period of intense anxiety which attended the detonations two luminous circles, like rainbows, appeared in the cloudless sky to the northwest. They were presumably the reflection of the flames in the crater of La Soufrière. Subsequently a dense cloud of steam arose from the crater, but this soon dispersed. The weather today is fair.

Telegraphic reports have been received here from the Islands of Grenada, Trinidad, and Barbados, saying that loud detonations were heard at those places between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. These explosions were similar to those heard when Mont Pelée, on Martinique, and La Soufrière were previously in eruption. The people of Grenada were greatly alarmed at the detonations; they were the loudest which have been heard there. This phenomenon was not attended by serious results on St. Vincent, but fears are entertained here for people on the Island of Martinique, as Mont Pelée is known to be still terribly agitated, two eruptions having occurred there in the last six days. The first eruption was witnessed Aug. 21 by passengers on the French steamer Dahome. This vessel narrowly escaped destruction while passing near St. Pierre.

Telegraphic communication with the islands north of here has been interrupted since July 18. The cable repair steamer Newington is working to repair the cable, but owing to bad weather and the great depth of water her efforts have not been successful. It is impossible to say definitely when the cable will be restored.

Earthquake at Carupano.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 2.—A strong shock was felt at Carupano, a seaport town of the State of Bermudez, Saturday, at 9 P. M. It was accompanied by a noise which was heard along the whole shore of the Caribbean Sea.

Seismic Disturbance in Algeria.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 2.—A strong earthquake shock, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, was felt at Molidia at 5:40 this morning.

SENATOR CLARK HAS A NEW COMPETITOR.

Millionaire F. August Heinze Enters the Lists Against Him and Scores a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 2.—The meeting of the Democratic Central Committee in this city to-day was one of the most sensational in the history of the State, largely because of the development of another Marcus Daly, as regards United States Senator W. A. Clark, in the person of F. Aug. Heinze, the young mining millionaire of Butte. Considering that Heinze announced his allegiance to the Democratic party in this city only two months ago, the fact that he so soon has exhibited a desire to manage the party's affairs was enough to create a sensation, but when last night he proclaimed the fact that he had Clark beaten out there was consternation in Clark headquarters.

The Clark men did not hesitate for a moment to charge bribery against Heinze, who, it appears, has been doing some tall hustling, to say the least, in the eastern part of the State. Men who for years have been affiliated with Clark came to the meeting pronounced Heinze advocates. Others known as Heinze men have changed to Clark, with the result that the bribery charges have been hurled back at Clark in no uncertain manner.

The committee met and, after some perfunctory duties, selected Bozeman as the place for the convention and Sept. 23 as the date. A Congressional candidate and a nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court will be named by the convention.

Then came the bone of contention—the apportionment of delegates. Clark wants the apportionment made on the vote cast for Bryan, while Heinze wants it made on the vote cast for Gov. Toole, which would cut down the representation in Butte and Anaconda. A vote was taken, resulting in a tie—13 to 13.

The sensation of the day came, however, when Gov. Toole, as the proxy for the committeeman from Clark's home city, voted against Clark and for Heinze. Later a compromise was effected whereby the apportionment was based on the divided vote for Governor and Associate Justice, making it a decided Heinze victory over the multimillionaire Senator.

THREAT TO KILL W. J. BRYAN.

The Nebraskan Had Stopped a Fight in Lincoln After Addressing a Labor Day Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—In an effort to act the rôle of peacemaker at Lincoln yesterday, W. J. Bryan met with an adventure which might have cost him his life. Just after concluding his Labor Day speech at Lincoln Park, Lincoln, Mr. Bryan started for the gate. Almost at the entrance he came across two men engaged in fierce combat. One was holding the other down choking him and ramming his head into the mud.

Mr. Bryan at once sprang forward and toppled the assailant into the mud beside his under foe. For a minute the man lay as though stunned. Then he sprang to his feet with a volley of oaths, and drawing a revolver with one hand and a long knife with the other started for Mr. Bryan, announcing that he was prepared to kill him.

The crowd which had collected interfered, but not until Mr. Bryan had sprung on his antagonist and prevented him using either of his weapons for the time being. The police were called, but as Lincoln Park is out of their jurisdiction, no arrests were made. The two men disappeared.

Mr. Bryan refused this morning to discuss the matter further than to admit he "had had a little trouble at the Park." No one was injured.

INJURED IN HIS AUTOMOBILE.

E. E. Edsall, Bellevue, Penn., Sustains Severe Injuries While Descending a Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

FITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—E. E. Edsall of Bellevue met with a serious accident to-day while driving his automobile along Brighton Road, Allegheny. His right arm is broken, his left eye permanently injured, and he sustained other injuries.

Last week he purchased in New York a racing automobile for $6,000. He took a run this afternoon to the Brighton Country Club. In descending the grade at Brighton Road the machine acquired a high speed, which the chauffeur was unable to control. This was followed by an explosion of the tank, which wrecked the vehicle, and threw Mr. Edsall and the chauffeur in the road.

ENORMOUS IRON SHIPMENTS.

Minnesota Output Far Ahead of That of Last Season.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 2.—Iron ore shipments from Minnesota for the season to Sept. 1 show the enormous gain of 3,011,549 gross tons over shipments up to the same date last year. There is every prospect that the record for this State will be upward of 14,000,000 tons for the season, as compared with 10,769,376 tons in 1901. The total forwarded to Sept. 1 is 9,843,048 gross tons, as compared with 6,832,499 gross tons on the same date a year ago.

The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern docks break all records for a single system for a month by forwarding 974,698 gross tons during August. This system will forward fully 5,000,000 tons this season. The Duluth and Iron Range will forward at least 5,000,000 tons and the Great Northern not less than 4,000,000 tons.

Round Trip Tickets to California.
On sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity

STRIKERS SET FIRE TO MINE

Pocahontas Colliery in Great Danger for a Time.

Guards Shoot and Injure Several—Governors Called Upon for State Troops—Miners Enraged.

BRAMWELL, West Va., Sept. 2.—The situation in the Flat Top coal field is extremely critical. The skirmish between the strikers and the guards at the Pocahontas Collieries Company's mines to-day, after the firing of the mine by the strikers, has greatly enraged the miners from the fact that several of their side were severely injured.

Adj. Gen. Baker, who has been in this section for a few days looking over the territory, left at midnight last night for other fields, informing the operators before he left, however, that he thought the presence of the militia unnecessary at that time.

The outbreak of to-day probably will change his opinion, and it is thought here that before to-morrow night troops will be either in the Flat Top region or on their way there.

The Pocahontas Collieries Company have the fire in their own mine practically extinguished to-day, but have doubled their force of guards, as another attack is feared any hour. Many shots have been fired from ambush in the direction of non-union miners going to and from work in the Flat Top field. The Elkhorn region is very quiet, no violence have been reported from that section to-day.

This morning strikers applied the torch to various portions of the mine near the west entrance, which is on the Virginia side. The guards and strikers fired volley after volley at each other.

Three strikers are reported injured, the result of the conflict with guards soon after the fire was discovered. The mine in which the fire occurred is known as the Baby Mine, and is the same one in which twenty miners and a number of officials lost their lives several months ago, and the same where 200 miners lost their lives a dozen years ago.

It is the largest on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and has four main entrances. Every entrance is now being heavily guarded. Mine officials expect the Governors of both Virginia and West Virginia to comply with their request for troops.

800 POUNDS OF MONEY.

The Contributions Thrown in Flags in Labor Parade for Strikers Amounts to Probably $6,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Fully 800 pounds of money was thrown into the two flags carried in labor's parade yesterday to receive contributions for the striking miners. It is estimated that about $6,000 was received. The work of counting is progressing, but as it is mostly in small coins the task is a long one. Among the coins, however, were many a paper bill. There were five $100 bills given.

President George V. Lighthall of the Chicago Federation of Labor believes that $250,000 can be secured in Chicago by contributions from labor alone.

"We have only gotten started," said Mr. Lighthall this morning. "Every union man in Chicago has the success of the miners at heart. If each man in our organization gave $1 it would form a fund of $250,000. My plan is to put a contribution box in each of the 259 local unions where all members would be required to pay their share. This money would not be distributed at once, but kept until October, when the cold weather sets in."

SENATOR QUAY'S DISCLAIMER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Senator Quay to-day denied that he ever said that the anthracite coal strike would be settled in two weeks.

"I never made such a statement," he said to-day. "Whoever sent that story out told what was not true. I think it was done to promote some stock-jobbing game. At least that is the way it looks to me. I see in the papers that Senator Platt of New York is credited with the same statement. I have had no communication with him on the matter.

"The miners allege they can hold out until Jan. 1. Perhaps they can. I am, of course, anxious to see the strike settled, and I would do anything in my power to bring about that end. As for my saying it would surely end in two weeks, that is all bosh."

SPOILED HIS GOLF GAME.

Chicago Referee Couldn't Escape This Strenuous Petitioner for a Receiver's Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—In securing the appointment of a receiver for Nichols & Nichols, Attorney C. B. Haffenberg gave an illustration of what necessity will lead to. The office of the United States District Court was closed Saturday afternoon, but this did not balk the lawyer. He went to the home of Assistant Clerk Edward Buell, in Englewood, and persuaded the latter gentleman to go down town and file the petition.

This having been done, more trouble was encountered in finding an official to appoint a receiver. Judge Kohlsaat was out of town and Referee Sidney Eastman was the only person available with authority to act. But the referee was not in his office. He was said to be at the Glenview golf links.

Attorney Haffenburg took the first train to the golf links and hurried about in the hot sun, looking carefully at all the players until he saw the referee in the distance. Mr. Eastman was about to tee off and his driver was raised.

"Hold on a minute, please, Mr. Eastman," said the attorney. "I have something important here." The interruption was so unexpected that the player became nervous.

"Oh, pshaw," he said, "you have spoiled my play."

Then the important business of the lawyer was attended to.

REFUSED A HYPNOTIZED MAN.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Sept. 2.—Because of the opinion of the local agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Charles Emerson, who was hypnotized last night for the purpose of transmission to a Boston museum, lay incased in a box at the station all day, being finally taken to Boston over the turnpike. The man was delivered to the American Express Company, who turned him over to the railroad.

Inasmuch as the rules of the railroad provide for the transportation of people alive, sick, or dead, but failed to name other cases the agent concluded it did not want to handle those in Emerson's condition. His superiors in Boston upheld him.

"The 20th Century Limited"

NO GOVERNOR ELECTED IN STATE OF VERMONT.

The Legislature Will Have to Choose—Percival W. Clement Reported Running Close to Gen. McCullough.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 2.—There is no election by the people for Governor and Lieutenant Governor as the result of the State election in Vermont today. At midnight the returns were not complete, but they indicated that Percival W. Clement, high-license local-option candidate, was running very close to Gen. John G. McCullough (Rep.) of Bennington. The returns from 200 cities and towns out of 246 give the following vote for Governor:

Gen. John G. McCullough, (Rep.,) 20,497.
Felix W. McGettrick, (Dem.,) 6,112.
Percival W. Clement, (High License,) 23,239.
Joel C. Shelburne, (Proh.,) 2,052.

Mr. Clement showed great strength in the large cities, his home town, Rutland, giving him a majority of 1,214 out of a total vote of 1,859. The returns show that Gen. McCullough did not begin to hold the Republican vote, Clement getting his strength from this election, to which was added, it is claimed, about one-half of the total Democratic strength in the State. The Prohibitionist vote was heavy for that party. As a majority vote is required to elect, the choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor is thrown into the General Assembly, which convenes on the first Wednesday in October.

David J. Foster of Burlington (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress in the First District, and the Hon. Kittredge Haskins of Brattleborough is re-elected in the Second District, as the contest at the head of the ticket did not affect the balance of the Republican ticket, both Congressmen securing the usual normal majority.

The State election in Vermont to-day will go down in history as the most interesting ever known in the Green Mountain State, there having been a spirited contest from the time the conventions were held until the last ballots were deposited this afternoon.

This was brought about by the bolting of many of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, headed by Percival W. Clement, after an effort to place in the platform a plank favoring high-license local option had failed.

The convention did adopt a somewhat milder plank drafted by ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Middlebury, which had a referendum clause providing that the law shall take the place of the present prohibitory law that has been on the statute books for fifty years upon its receiving a majority vote when presented to the people.

Those delegates following Clement's leadership accepted this plank, and were on the point of calling the attention of the convention to the alleged claim of bribery in the election of certain delegates when they were stopped by parliamentary procedure and, claiming that they could not be given a hearing, the high license local option delegates bolted. Percival W. Clement was their choice for Governor.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 2.—Clement, (High License,) for Governor, carried this, his home city, by 1,124 majority.

The town of Vershire was the first to report its vote as follows:

McCullough, (Rep.,) 48.
McGettrick, (Dem.,) 29.
Clement, (High License,) 22.
Sherburn, (Pro.,) 6.

Two years ago Stickney (Rep.) had 48 votes; Senter, (Dem.,) 51; all others, 3.

The election returns in 1898 and 1900 for Governor of Vermont were as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. D.	Pro.	Plur. Rep.
1898	14,696	38,585	...	1,075	23,889
1900	17,129	48,411	567	750	31,312

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Leaders Expect Most Encouraging Reports from the Counties at To-day's Session—Senator Quay's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Republican leaders look forward to a most encouraging session of the State Committee to-morrow, when reports will be made by representatives of every county in the State, showing the condition of the party in their respective localities.

All the deputies excepting those from Allegheny are expected to presage the success of Judge Pennypacker and his colleagues of the Republican State ticket. The members from that county will endeavor, it is stated, to have the State Committee adopt a resolution protesting against the acceptance by the Republican State candidates of the Citizens' Party nomination, and a lively discussion over this question is looked for.

Senator Quay came from Atlantic City and was at State headquarters all day. He did not return to the seashore in the evening, as he desired to be on hand to meet the State Committeemen.

TEXAS OIL FOR FUEL USE.

Expert's Paper Will Compare That and Other Oils with Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Charls W. Hayes of the Geological Survey is preparing a paper which is intended to show the possibility of Texas oil competing with coal for all purposes of fuel. Mr. Hayes made a trip to Texas to study the subject. The paper will be published by the Geological Survey. It will give the relative full value of Texas and various other oils compared with both bituminous and anthracite coal. Especial attention is being paid to the latter in view of the strike in the anthracite coal region and the prevailing scarcity of that fuel and threatened famine.

A practical monopoly exists in anthracite coal for the reason that its presence is confined to a few square miles in Pennsylvania, which are owned and controlled by a comparatively few persons through corporations. Small quantities of anthracite are found in Colorado and New Mexico, and some anthracite is found in Arkansas, but those fields are so small that they are not regarded as factors in the supply of hard coal.

About 4,000,000 barrels of Texas oil were sold last year for fuel purposes. It was sold from 25 to 50 cents per barrel. No economical method has been discovered for refining this Texas oil for illuminating purposes, and many experts are of the opinion that no such discovery will be made. From present indication, therefore, the use of Texas oil is likely to be confined to purposes of fuel. It is being used quite extensively on many of the railroads of the Southwest.

It is also being largely used in that section of the country for manufacturing purposes. Bulk steamships of 60,000 barrels capacity or more can deliver the oil from Texas points to seacoast cities of the East at very low rates, it is said.

Mr. Hayes has estimated that this oil has a fuel value of at least $3 a barrel, compared with anthracite coal at $6.50 or $7 a ton. It has sold up to the present time for about one-tenth of this estimate of its fuel value.

Going to Carlsbad is not necessary now; you get every curative quality in the Waters and Salts imported from Carlsbad.—Adv.

JEROME RESUMES WAR ON GAMBLERS

Wardman Downes Arrested on a Poolroom Charge.

Raid Made on a New Club, Which Capt. Creeden Had Reported Was Not a Poolroom.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday afternoon that he was about to take up his crusade against poolrooms and gamblers in vigorous fashion, adding: "Something will drop before the end of this week."

Just as soon as he could get a force together after this promise he went up town and raided the new clubhouse of the William E. Reilly Association, at 314 East Eighty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, in sensational fashion, and then immediately after caused the arrest of Detective John H. Downes, wardman for Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, whose station house is in East Eighty-eighth Street. He had the policeman locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station, the charge being aiding and abetting in the maintenance of a poolroom.

Mr. Jerome said that his men had obtained all the evidence he thought necessary to convict Downes as being connected with the management of the club and to bring home to Capt. Creeden evidence of a guilty knowledge of the place sufficiently strong to warrant formal charges. Should this be the outcome, Capt. Creeden, it is pointed out, will have little sympathy from his brother officials in the Police Department. Under the manipulation of the present Recorder, John W. Goff, as counsel to the Lexow Committee, Capt. Creeden made a full confession of the corrupt methods of the Police Department, at the end of which the spectators crowded forward to shake his hand. He has since, however, been looked upon as a social outcast by many members of the force, and his name is seldom mentioned unless coupled with the term "squealer."

No prisoners were taken in the raid, as Mr. Jerome had only a warrant for the man for whom the said club is named, and who was absent making a book at the Sheepshead Bay race track. The raid resulted in the capture of about 8,000 poker chips, many packs of cards, slips such as are used in the poolrooms for registering bets, and a telephone, which last, it was said, was seized at the point of a revolver as a member of the association was rushing across the street with it under his arm.

JEROME HEADS RAIDING PARTY.

Besides Mr. Jerome, the raiding party comprised County Detectives Quarles, Hammond, and Maher, and Policeman Welch, who is attached to the District Attorney's office. They reached the home of the William E. Reilly Association at 4:20 o'clock. It is a three-story brownstone building in the heart of a densely populated district. The officers of the association are "Jack" Schultz, President; Jacob Strauss, Vice President; William Hahn, Secretary, and William Ennis, Sergeant at Arms. About thirty men were in the clubhouse when the door was beaten in with a crash.

Mr. Jerome says that he and his men were refused admission, but President Schultz, who seemed highly indignant, said that this was not so, and the club was always open to the inspection of the police and other authorities. The door was only latched, he says, and Mr. Jerome could have walked in with perfect ease if he had only taken the trouble to turn the knob.

Mr. Jerome declares that the parlor was used as a poolroom and that bets were being made there. It took quite a prolonged search to find the gambling paraphernalia that was seized. A long green baize table on the second floor had evidently been used for some game of cards. Everything about the building was bright and new and the odor of fresh woods, paint, and varnish was in every room. Upon the parlor wall hung the certificate of the organization's incorporation, and this was one of the newest things of all, for it had only been issued by the Secretary of State on Aug. 16, or but a little more than a fortnight ago. After the raiders had withdrawn with their booty the members denounced them in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Jerome said last evening, however, that he had been after this particular clubhouse for one month. The raid, he said, was not important, except that it marks the beginning of a new campaign and a new policy in his fight against gambling.

Discussing this further, he said that when he returned from his Colorado trip, about a month ago, representatives of the Citizens' Union asked him to accept their aid in his battle with gamesters.

"I told them," said Mr. Jerome, "that I had given up the idea of trying to police the city; that I intended hereafter to compel the police to do their duty, and that I would raid no place unless the raid would be of value in giving evidence that the police were not doing their duty."

It was just about this time, he said, when he was informed that Reilly intended to open a poolroom at the scene of yesterday's raid. He employed one of the Citizens' Union men on this case. As soon as it was opened, he said, an anonymous letter informing against it as a poolroom was forwarded to Police Headquarters. The letter Mr. Jerome traced along its routine course until it came into Capt. Creedon's hands.

CAPT. CREEDEN'S REPORT.

Capt. Creeden, reporting on this letter, Mr. Jerome says, stated that he had made a personal examination of the premises, and that the place was not a poolroom.

Upon this, the Citizens' Union men interviewed Capt. Creeden about the club, and were by him referred to Downes, who obtained for them blank applications for membership, and in due time they joined the organization. Since then, Mr. Jerome says, they have repeatedly played the races in the place. Mr. Jerome declined to say how many men had been getting evidence in the club, but he said he would prefer charges against Creeden and Downes at once, and that the case against the wardman will probably result in his dismissal from the police force.

Downes was arrested at the station house shortly before 6 o'clock on a warrant issued a few hours before by Justice Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions. He was taken to the court at once, but the Justice had left for the day, and the prisoner was locked up in the nearest station house.

At 5:45 o'clock, just about the time of the arrest, Capt. Creeden left the station house and had not returned at midnight. Sergt. Casey, at the desk, disclaimed all knowledge of the raid.

Downes was arrested by Policeman Welch and County Detective Maher. The warrant for his arrest was issued on a complaint made by Joseph Jacob of 308 East Eighty-first Street.

Downes is forty years old and worked at his trade as an engineer prior to his appointment on the force, Nov. 17, 1888. He has been attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station since June 16 of this year. Downes lives in Bailey Avenue, King's Bridge, and was once ward detective in the King's Bridge Precinct.

Pocono Mountain Special
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water

JEROME'S NEW DECLARATION.

"More Crooked Gambling Places in Existence" than Before His Campaign—To Revive His Crusade.

When District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that he would take up his crusade against the poolrooms, gambling places in this city, he added that he was aware that there were certain places running wide open, and added that if the police did not do their duty and close them up, it would be necessary for him to find out why they failed.

"It has been almost impossible for me, owing to legal conditions, to proceed as I would wish to have done. Take, for instance, the bill of $51 for four weeks' expense of six county detectives in obtaining evidence against Capt. Foody which the Controller held up and which is still in litigation. Then, too, my contingent expense appropriation is less by $20,000 than formerly. All this makes it necessary for me to look to the police to close up gambling places, and so I shall have to hold them accountable where otherwise I would go ahead and get the evidence myself.

"The precinct commanders undoubtedly knew of the existence of such places in their precincts, and I am willing to come to an understanding with them that they only act upon complaints made by me. If they will do that, I think I can give them enough to keep them busy for some time.

"I am aware that there are a great many more crooked gambling places in existence now than there were when I began my political campaign or before then, but there is a reason for that.

"I have not been idle. To show what is being done, I have evidence in my possession against a certain Captain who himself does his own collecting. That official, accompanied by his wardman, went to a saloon and was there seen to receive money. Then he went to another saloon and received more."

It was suggested to the District Attorney that perhaps that Captain could be prosecuted for bribery.

"But it would be hard to prove what he received the money for," he replied. "However, I know that he did receive money, and I have proof of it."

"I mean to keep my pre-election promises," he went on, "that no poolrooms can exist in this town while I am District Attorney, so far as I can keep them. At the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment I shall go before that body and present a statement of the money necessary to carry out a crusade such as I propose. If they will not give it me I shall say: 'Gentlemen, it is now up to you.'"

JEROME'S NIGHT INSPECTION.

Investigating Visit in Several Districts, Including Schmittberger's Precinct.

District Attorney Jerome passed through several districts in which there are alleged gambling houses last night for the purpose of obtaining information which would lead to raids. He went to the house at 33 West Thirty-third Street, but the place was quiet when he arrived.

A trip was also made around Capt. Schmittberger's precinct, but the various clubs along the route had apparently been "tipped off" and were dark. The District Attorney intimated last night that the trip had yielded him considerable information nevertheless, and that there would probably be some raids soon.

Mr. Jerome also visited Devery's club.

YACHT CHALLENGE READY.

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Authorize the Important Document to be Sent Immediately.

BELFAST, Sept. 2.—Mr. Carmichael, private secretary to Sir Thomas Lipton, is authority for the statement that Sir Thomas will immediately issue a challenge for the America's Cup.

The challenge will be made through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, as it has been on former occasions when Sir Thomas has raced his big sloops.

SOCIETY MAN RESCUES TWO.

William F. Lucas, Jr., of Baltimore, Saves a Man and a Woman from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—William F. Lucas, Jr., Secretary of the Bachelors' Cotillon Club, and as good an athlete and swimmer as he is a dancer, is now the hero of Baltimore society. He returned to-day from Virginia Beach, where on Sunday, at the risk of his life, he saved Miss Jessie Folley of Roanoke, Va., and a young man from drowning.

Mr. Lucas was coming in from a swim in the breakers when he heard cries for help. A number of persons were in the surf, and far out beyond the others were the couple. He saw at once that the woman was in a perilous position. She had gone down twice, and it was apparent that the strength of her male escort, who was endeavoring to save her, was being rapidly exhausted.

Mr. Lucas, plunging into the waves, swam to the rescue. The sea was heavy, the undertow strong. He reached the two just in time, and, putting his arm around the almost drowned but still struggling girl, he bore her to the shore. He then returned for the man, and after a hard pull assisted him to safety.

H. Seeley Arrested in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—H. Seeley, who has offices at 88 La Salle Street, was held for the Grand Jury this morning by Justice Hall for attempting to discount an alleged forged note. Seeley was arrested Aug. 11 by Detectives Fitzgerald and Rohan. He had a note for $650, given ostensibly by Adolph G. Wiese, to the First National Bank. The police claim to have ascertained that Seeley was arrested in New York under the name of Henry Segel, and are investigating his record. Mr. Seeley secured $1,500 bonds and got his liberty to await the action of the Grand Jury.

No Limit to Whisky Output.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—A committee of Kentucky distillers appointed last Fall will meet in Louisville to-morrow to canvass the agreement made then and ascertain whether all distilleries kept their word about the amount of whisky they would make. The agreement called for a little over 27,000,000 gallons and figures are in the hands of the committee to show that a little less than 26,000,000 gallons was made. It is believed that no effort will be made to limit the output this year.

Sketches of Army Corps in Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Col. John McElroy, Vice Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is writing brief sketches of the several army corps that constituted the United States Army in the war of the rebellion. These give the more prominent features in the history of the corps, and are intended for use during the annual encampment next month.

FORT TRUMBULL IN PERIL FROM ENEMY'S FLEET

Some Vessels Off New London, Others Off Newport.

YESTERDAY'S BIG BATTLE

Victory Claimed by Both Army and Navy—Umpires Will Have to Settle the Matter Later.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2.—A fleet was sighted about 9 o'clock to-night about six miles south of Point Judith. It was going rapidly in the direction of Gardiner's Bay. It was claimed at headquarters that the location of heavy draught vessels was known to be in this district, while the lighter draught ships were believed to be sailing in the direction of Newport.

When information came to headquarters late this afternoon that that portion of the enemy's fleet which has been attacking the forts in the New London district was in the vicinity of Montauk Point, Major Gen. MacArthur, with Col. Barry, Chief of Staff, left here on the Kanawha and sailed on a reconnoitering trip.

The Kanawha went within two miles of the fleet. The ships did not seem to be at anchor, and no reason could be assigned for their open presence, when they could just as easily have kept out of sight of land and beyond the vision of the signalmen. It is thought that this fleet may consolidate with that of Admiral Coghlan's and make a combined atttack on Fort Adams and other forts in the Narragansett district.

Fort Trumbull, the temporary headquarters of the Department of the East, is of course the most important of any connected with the present war game, and to-night there were fears that a landing force might attempt to capture the headquarters.

There are about 54 men at this fort at present, and to effect a capture the enemy must land 540 men. To guard against such an attempt, a howitzer was placed at the main entrance, another at the wharf, and others placed in different places where landing would likely be effected. The reservation is closely guarded and the men ready to make prompt response to the "call to arms."

HOW THE ENEMY MADE THE GREAT THEORETICAL ATTACK.

Admiral Higginson Keeps His Men Awake All Night — The Forts Ready for the Invaders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2, on board dispatch boat Avenel.—A splendid naval and military engagement—the mightiest "peace" battle ever waged between the two arms of the United States service—took place at daybreak to-day in the vicinity of Great Gull Island, at the entrance to Long Island Sound. Four great battleships, the Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Indiana, and the Massachusetts, one armored cruiser, the Brooklyn; and one monitor, the Puritan, constituting the bulk of the fighting force of Rear Admiral Higginson, the Commander in Chief of the "enemy's forces," made a determined and splendid effort to batter to pieces Fort Terry, on the southwestern end of Plum Island, the fortifications at Gardiner's Point, constituting the extreme western end of Gardiner's Island, and Fort Michie, on Great Gull Island.

At the end of an hour's fighting, during which the mimicry of actual war furnished an inspiring and magnificent spectacle, two of the most powerful fortifications that stand guard at the gateway of the country's metropolis, were, figuratively speaking, wrecked, and the enemy had the situation so completely at his mercy that he magnanimously abandoned for the time being his original intention of landing troops at the conquered forts, and thus the army commanders were spared the humiliation of handing over swords.

His smoking vessels withdrew toward his advance base at Block Island, and it is believed that before the invader followed up his advantage by coming up the Sound toward New York he will make an attack upon Newport and the entrance to Narragansett Bay.

Newport has long been recognized as one of the most difficult strongholds in America to break into, and it is known that the conquering Higginson has long cherished the ambition to conquer it. It is believed that the move on the stronghold of wealth and power will be made almost immediately, possibly to-night.

The ultimate result of to-day's battle will not be exactly known until the various "umpires" on ship and on shore can meet together and work out the long and intricate problem in which are involved speed, accuracy, shots, points, hours, minutes, seconds, weight of projectiles, distance, and a hundred other quantities must be nicely a hundred other quantities that must be nicely weighed. Although from a spectacular and superficial standpoint the navy has won an overwhelming victory, it is yet to be learned that the army has gained no advantage in the great game.

SEARCHLIGHTS INEFFECTIVE.

One feature of the morning's battle, however, stands out from all others, and that is that even with the most powerful searchlights sweeping the surrounding waters from the forts, vessels of an enemy can slip by the Long Island Sound fortifications with the utmost ease unobserved. Higginson's vessels had no trouble in getting within striking distance of the defenders, and it was the guns of his vessels this morning that gave the signal to battle.

That he was aided greatly by the weather is admitted, for the dull haze that hung over the waters in the gray hours of the dawn, when the blow was struck, seemed almost literally to meet the light rays from the giant reflectors on shore, rendering their great fingers of light misty and uncertain.

Although it is fairly certain that the victory of the enemy was decisive and well-nigh overwhelming, the advance of the victor has not been without casualties, as the Scorpion, one of his most efficient dispatch boats, was last night practically destroyed by running upon one of the theoretical hulks with which the channels in the vicinity of the Sound entrance are thickly planted.

The Scorpion was on scout duty in the neighborhood of Gardiner's Island when she suddenly ran upon the submerged hulk. Commander Baush was unaware of anything being wrong until one of the army umpires on board called attention to the fact that the bow of his vessel had been theoretically stove in and that she was in a sinking condition. Commander Baush immediately put into Salt Bay for repairs.

This morning's great demonstration was the culmination of a move on the part of the enemy which began early yesterday morning at Block Island, which is his advance base at Block Island, and it is known that the move on the stronghold of wealth and power will be made almost immediately, possibly to-night.

The ultimate result of to-day's battle will not be exactly known until the various "umpires" on ship and on shore can meet together and work out the long and intricate problem in which are involved speed, accuracy, shots, points, hours, minutes, seconds, weight of projectiles, distance, and a hundred other quantities must be nicely a hundred other quantities that must be nicely weighed. Although from a spectacular and superficial standpoint the navy has won an overwhelming victory, it is yet to be learned that the army has gained no advantage in the great game.

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he blue water, while the colliers, tenders, gunboats, and tugs worked in and out of the harbor on all sorts of mysterious errands.

As the day closed and night came on thick and murky, it became evident that the enemy hailed the conditions as propitious for his contemplated deeds. All his vessels withdrew outside the harbor around a doleful bell buoy, and the first evidence of impending trouble for somebody was heavy clouds of black smoke rolling from the funnels of the cruiser Montgomery.

There was a fluttering of signals, a whistling of boatswains, a hoisting of boats, and just as night was drawing a curtain over sea and land and the harbor lights began to twinkle, the cruiser stole silently away from the ghostly company of steel. Whither she went is as yet a mystery, unless already some unprotected town or city along the coast has felt the weight and ruin of her guns.

Ashore at a point of land jutting out into the neck of the harbor twinkled the camp fires of the marines of the alien forces, who had been landed to form the base. Here and there was the flare of a "wig wag" torch as word was passed from shore to sea. On the two masts of the flagship Kearsarge there glowed almost continuously the strings of red and white lights of the Ardais signaling system.

Gradually the lights on all the ships were extinguished save for those at bow and stern, and then the flashing Ardais bulbs had a background of inky black.

Suddenly, about 8 o'clock, the watchers perceived that two sets of these head and stern lights were missing from their accustomed places. Then it was seen that two pairs of telltale lights were moving, passing out at the end of the line to the northward. The Brooklyn and Massachusetts were found to be missing from their places. They were gliding out into the ocean.

At a few minutes before 2 o'clock the spies saw the gray banks of steel in the offing slipping away. There was not a sound, not a light except a single electric bulb, carefully masked, the stern light to guide the vessels following.

Out they slipped, one, two, three, four, not in file, but in pairs, the flagship Indiana heading almost southwest, the Alabama almost westward, while skulking ponderously behind was the squat form of the monitor Puritan.

ENEMY ON THE MOVE.

The enemy was on the move and now only the vigilance of the 4,000 soldier defenders ensconsed behind the fortifications along the threatened coast could save the country. The deadly company of fighting machines had gone but a few miles to sea in various directions when, by preconcerted action, they fell in together and set a course west by north. In that direction, 35 miles away lay the chain of forts upon which the Nation depends to guard the Eastern approach to its greatest and richest city.

But the defenders were on the alert. To the right and nearest to the unseen enemy gleamed at intervals the eye of a gigantic searchlight mounted at Fort Mansfield on Watch Hill. On the Rhode Island coast gleamed the twin searchlights of Fort H. J. Wright. These sheets of white crossed and recrossed on the waters and on the sky, but their rays fell short.

Higginson's four vessels intended to strike further to the southward. They kept a straight course, by which they eventually brought up at Cerberus Shoals, about fifteen miles from Block Island. Here they were met by the New York naval militia boat Aileen, one of the enemy's scouts, which had quietly slipped away from the fleet at Block Island in the afternoon with her crew of arch trailers and came here to spy out and buoy the mines and hulks with which the army had hoped to wreck a careless foe.

The Aileen having given her aid to her superiors withdrew, for this was not to be a battle of a mosquito fleet. There was bloody work to be done over yonder along those coasts from which the lights were darting, and the enemy kept on.

At 4:42 o'clock the Kearsarge passed within the 4,000 feet range of the Gardiner's Point guns. This is the radius of action. Then Higginson, still undiscovered by the soldiers behind their guns, gave his orders to fire. A moment later from the starboard side of the great battleship there leaped a sheet of flame, and the thunder of the battle was on.

THE ARMY'S GUNS ARE HEARD.

A moment later flame and smoke leaped from behind ridges of earth, and the inhabitants roundabout leaped to their windows with mighty little armor to see what awful carnage was being theoretically inflicted. While engaged with Gardiner's Point the attacking squadron came within the field of fire of Fort Michie on Great Gull Island to the north and the shore batteries opened a vigorous fire.

The invader, however, passed within three minutes to the south and west out of the field of fire without the loss of a vessel. It was then that Higginson turned his attention to Plum Island, as the fire from Gardiner's Point was weak. It was his idea to effect a landing on the south side of Plum Island and send a landing force across to attack Fort Terry on the northwestern side.

But here he met with a great surprise. There was grim silence on shore as the attacking vessels opened fire to pave the way for a landing, but suddenly there belched forth sheets of flame and smoke from a score of points that had been thought inoffensive fields. Here were fortifications that the enemy had never known of, and for a time there was a fire so galling sent across the channel that the squadron was threatened.

At this point, however, came in turn the results of the invader's master stroke. There was a hail of shot suddenly hurled upon Fort Terry on the other side of the island, and with the sound the army commanders realized their doom. The cruiser Brooklyn and battleship Massachusetts, which had left the fleet at Block Island early in the evening had, under cover of the darkness and mist, sneaked down the coast and made their way into the Sound through the Race between Race Rock and Valiant Rock under the very guns and searchlights of the powerful Fort H. G. Wright, and had come around on the north side of Plub Island, where they opened fire just as the Kearsarge, Alabama, and Indiana opened up on the south side.

The scene of battle at a distance was a magnificent spectacle, and it required little imagination to picture the scenes of death and destruction on sea and land. There resounded the din of almost hundreds of guns. There was the leaping of flame from the mouth of great guns and the rolling clouds of powder smoke.

Four times the squadron of attacking vessels at the south of Plum Island passed before the fortifications and worked all of their guns, the traitorous militiamen from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York working the small guns of the enemy's batteries with telling effect.

PURITAN APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

At this time the Puritan, which had been lagging behind, arrived on the scene and added her big guns. Then all the guns were turned on Plum Island, with particular attention being paid to the rapid-fire batteries guarding the searchlights. These were "put out of action" in forty minutes and attention was directed to the guns protecting the mortar batteries. These were put out of action by 5:14 o'clock.

Then the main section of the squadron again directed some of its guns to Gardiner's Point, and at 4:55 o'clock, thirteen minutes after the firing began, the Point was reduced. It had required 16,000 "points" to effect this. Higginson did not press his advantage, however, but, deciding that sufficient results had been accomplished for one day, withdrew his fleet and went to Cerberus Shoals and went to breakfast.

If, as is claimed by the navy, he put out of action the fortifications about Plum Gut it means that he can now pass down Long Island Sound to Willet's Point, where he will encounter Forts Schuyler and Slocum. But he will, it is thought, first strike a blow at the New England coast, and Newport may get his attention next. It is said that her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough would like to see an attack on Fort Adams.

It is not at all sure that the enemy will be awarded complete victory in this morning's battle. It is said that the army claims to have destroyed the battleship Massachusetts with a mine as she passed through the Race, and will appeal to the umpires. It may be months before it is known officially whether the Massachusetts does or does not exist.

CLAIMS OF THE ARMY.

Major Best Reports that the Ships of the Enemy Were Sunk in the Daybreak Battle.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2.—Major Best, commanding Fort Terry, has sent a report to headquarters which gives a good idea of the work done by the army in defending their positions against Admiral Higginson's fleet. The report is as follows:

"Office of Post Commander,
Fort Terry, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1902.

"Adjutant General, Department of the East, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.:

"Sir: Last evening at 10:12 word was telephoned from the mortar battery to F. C. station that a warship was off Fort Michie. The ship was at once found in the light from Michie and identified as the Brooklyn. She was assigned to the mortar battery, which commenced firing salvos at her at 10:15 P. M., commencing at about 6,200 yards.

"At 10:14 it was seen that there was another ship just outside the Brooklyn. She followed the Brooklyn in through the Race, and was assigned to the ten-inch battery. She was either the Indiana or the Massachusetts. The mortar battery fired at this ship also after firing several salvos at the Brooklyn.

"Both ships passed to a point about 3,000 yards northwest of the flagstaff and fired at the post. Subsequently the vessels anchored about 2,500 yards north of the island and beyond the field of five of the ten-inch guns, and inside of the nearest mortar zone.

"At 4:15 A. M. Sept. 2 a searchlight was revealed in the mist eastward of Gardiner's Point Battery. The Kearsarge, Indiana, (or Massachusetts,) and Alabama were soon in view and began firing at the battery named, standing to a point to the west and north and some 4,500 to 5,000 yards from the F. C. Station.

"All our pieces soon opened on this fleet, except the six-inch battery. At 5:15 the firing ceased on our side as a telephone message was received from Gardiner's Point battery that the three ships had been sunk in passing over the mine field. In a few moments the report was corrected to the extent that the reported sinking of the Kearsarge was an error. Fire was at once opened on the Kearsarge by the mortar and ten-inch batteries.

"At this time the Puritan was seen approaching over the same course as that followed by the three ships just under consideration. Fire was opened on her by the six-inch rapid-fire, the mortar, and ten-inch batteries, and continued until word was received from Gardiner's Point battery that the Puritan had been sunk in passing over the minefield at 5:37 o'clock.

"While firing was going on at the Puritan a small craft hove in sight. She was fired on by the six-inch rapid-fire and ten-inch batteries as soon as she came in range. During all this time the Brooklyn and Massachusetts had anchored off the north side.

"At 6:15 A. M. all the ships and the small vessels alluded to in this report were steaming eastward. Under the rules, it is believed, that all the ships named were sunk by either cannon or mines, and in some cases both. CLEMENT L. BEST,
"Major Artillery Corps, Commanding Post."

APPROVES DUCHESS'S VISIT.

Navy Department Finds No Fault with Admiral Higginson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The officials of the Navy Department are surprised at the amount of criticism which has been aroused by the visit of the Duchess of Marlborough, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and a party, to Rear Admiral Higginson aboard his flagship, the Kearsarge.

It is not the understanding among the officials here that Admiral Higginson invited the party to come aboard, although they see no reason why he should not have extended an invitation, as the visit was made during the "period of preparation" and not during the time when the attacking movement of the fleet had begun. Moreover, they point to precedents, cases where hospitalities and courtesies were extended to persons outside the service during actual war.

When the Oregon was at Guantanamo a large party of Red Cross nurses, among them Miss Chanler, a sister of William Astor Chanler, was taken aboard and entertained, and given a respite from the cramped quarters and the monotony of a hospital ship. There has not been, and is not apt to be, any inquiry from the Navy Department of Admiral Higginson concerning the matter.

THE "GAME" KILLS ONE MAN.

FORT WRIGHT, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 2.—While the guns of the fort were firing on the fleet to-day, Edlard Roy was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a twelve-inch gun, Harry A. Davis suffered severe injuries, and a third man, Samuel Clevenger, was badly wounded. Several others suffered slight injuries. All the men were privates of the Second Company, Coast Artillery, of the regular army.

Roy was No. 2 man at the gun, and was handling the powder. He had put a 30-pound charge into the gun, and had just pushed the breech block into place without locking it, when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that a piece of burning rag had been left in the gun.

ADDICKS IN CONTROL.

He Names His Man in the Union Republican Convention at Dover.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 2.—The Union Republican State Convention to-day nominated William Michial Byrne United States District Attorney of this district for Congress, Paul B. Norman for Auditor of Accounts, and Martin B. Burris for State Treasurer. The last two are regular Republicans, and are the nominees of the regular Republican Party for the same position. They are also the present incumbents in these positions. The convention was a surprise to many, for there was much opposition to Byrne, and had it not been that Addicks threw himself into the breach and practically directed the nomination of Byrne, he would not have been selected.

RICH AND CULTURED, HIS JOY IS THEFT.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 2.—A young man, said to be a victim of kleptomania, was fined $10 in the Police Court here this afternoon on a charge of picking pockets. He is believed to be a member of some wealthy family in New York. He gave his name as Charles McCoy, and said he had an office at "312 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street," New York. The complaint was made by Alexander Delmar of 554 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Mr. Delmar and two young women were returning to New York from the rowing races, and on boarding a car of the Union Railway Company Mr. Delmar felt some one tug at his wallet. He tried to grab the man, but the thief dropped the wallet and leaped from the car. Policeman Jones, who was on the sidewalk, ran after the fugitive and a hundred men joined in the chase. The fleeing man gained on his pursuers. Jones finally fired several shots at the fleeing man, who then surrendered. He was locked up.

Two handsome, well-dressed young women called on J. J. Crennan, a lawyer of this city, this afternoon and retained him as counsel for McCoy. Later, when the case was called, McCoy pleaded guilty and the fine was imposed. McCoy produced a roll of bills and paid the fine. Then he bolted out of the courtroom and into a carriage which was waiting outside. As soon as he entered, it was driven rapidly in the direction of Pelham.

Judge Phelps, when seen later, said that McCoy was a member of a wealthy New York family, was well educated and highly cultured, but was a victim of kleptomania. His family supplied him with everything he could wish, and he always had money. The family also supplied him with a companion, whose duty it was to accompany him at all times and keep him from stealing. The two young women who called on Mr. Crennan, the Judge said, were his sisters. On Monday the young man eluded his attendant and started to enjoy what is to him his greatest pleasure.

MRS. APPEL'S CONDITION GRAVE.

President Baer's Daughter Said to be in a Critical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 2.—Mrs. William Appel, daughter of President George F. Baer, who was injured in a runaway yesterday, is reported by her physicians to be still in a critical condition. She was more seriously injured than was supposed yesterday, her jaw having been fractured, and there is a possibility of internal injuries. Her mother remains with her at the hospital.

The body of Mrs. J. Stewart Walker of Lynchburg, Va., who died from the injuries received when Mrs. Appel was hurt, was removed to-day to the home of her mother, the widow of George Calder, cotton operator.

PRESENT COAL OUTPUT IN ANTHRACITE REGION

Operators Name 13,500 Tons Daily as the Figure.

Miners Dispute This—Refusal to Allow Neutral Parties to Make an Independent Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 2.—How much coal are the operators really getting from the culm banks in the anthracite districts is a question that is not being answered. There is only one source from which an absolutely correct statement in the matter can be obtained. That is from the operators. But to expect them to make public an uncolored statement would be to expect what will not be done.

They admit they make their conditions appear as favorable as possible. They will not consent that the exact facts seen through the eyes of a neutral be printed. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked permission to make such an observation and record conditions just as they existed, but in every case the request was refused where any pretense of mining was made.

The two points specifically mentioned for elucidation was the amount of coal being mined and the number of men found at work. These facts the operators declared they did not desire to make public. They have, however, agreed upon some figures which they permit to be made public.

At an informal meeting a few days ago in the office of the Temple Iron and Coal Company in Scranton several Superintendents of the coal departments of the big carrying companies estimated that the total daily output of anthracite coal from the collieries and washeries was 13,500 tons.

These companies only were included in this estimate: Delaware and Western, Ontario and Western, Lehigh Valley, Delaware and Hudson, Temple Iron and Coal Company, Jersey Central, and the Erie. Cox Brothers, the Reading, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, three concerns in the lower districts that are producing some coal, were not included. Of the 13,500 tons the Delaware and Hudson is said to produce 4,000, and the Ontario and Western 3,000, or about one-half the total output.

Most of this amount, the operators say, is shipped some to market, some to the shops and chutes of the railroads. Some is used at the collieries and washeries for boiler use in operating the pumps and other machinery. The total number of operations is said to be about thirty—washeries, 22; collieries, 8.

The list of operations furnished by the officials of the various companies is as follows:

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western: Washeries—Diamond, Oxford, Hampton, and Taylor; Collieries—Cayuga, Hampton, Avondale, and Dodge.

Lehigh Valley: Henry Washery; Collieries—Maltby, Dorrance, and Hazleton's shafts.

Ontario and Western: Washeries—Mount Pleasant and Raymond, and nothing to say regarding collieries.

Delaware and Hudson: Washeries—Racket, Brooke, Grassey Island, Plymouth No. 1 and Dickinson collieries; Temple Co. and Edgerton Washery, Erie, Glenwood, and No. 6 washery. The Butler washery also is in operation a part of the time.

The other washeries are seemingly in operation only a part of the time, for they were not mentioned by the officials.

This is the operators' story. The miners' officials vigorously deny the correctness of the operators' statement. They believe that the reports from their scouts from every colliery and washery in operation or partial operation is fairly accurate. They admit that the location of some of the workings is such that it is difficult to keep accurate tally of the cars unloaded from the shaft and the railroad cars loaded for shipment.

But, correcting their tallies from what they know of the number of men at work, still their total falls far short of the 13,500 tons estimated by the operators. Take the matter of cut coal. The operators vary in their estimate of this, the more conservative placing it at about 2,500 tons.

This is the coal that goes through the breakers. With liberal allowances the miners figure less than 1,000. They assert that they are keeping closer account of the licensed miners at work than any other class in their ranks. These are the fellows, too, that the operators seek assiduously. They can't do without them, for it is a violation of the law for an unlicensed man to cut coal in the mines.

From observations and from adding and comparison of testimony it would seem that the operators' estimate of 2,500 is not far from the mark. It might possibly be a little less.

The washeries are a problem. They vary so much. Some of them have run out 1,200 tons in one day, but that record was not maintained. In the washeries, too, unskilled labor can be used effectively and no check on the output can be figured from the number of men at work. The operators cite instances where a licensed miner would work in a washery, but refuse to cut coal in the chambers.

The average capacity of a washery is estimated at 600 tons per day. Many washeries can produce only about half that amount. The miners do not present any figures, but from their reports the output is much less than the 13,500 estimated by the operators. In this instance the miners appear to be more nearly correct, although they would naturally not exaggerate the amount.

To fix any arbitrary figure for the washery output would be an estimate only. From all that can be learned the total output of cut and washed coal will not exceed 10,000 tons daily, and in the opinion of several who are in a position to have considerable basis for their calculations that figure is believed to be not far from the correct one.

This includes the lower district, but the amount produced there is small in comparison with the upper region. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in the Panther Creek Valley, appears to be the most extensive in that part of the anthracite field. In District No. 1 the Erie Company seems to be the only one that is trying to resume operations and break the ranks of the strikers.

The policy of that company has been to let its property be idle, keeping only a sufficient force to man the pumps and washing coal from the culm to furnish fuel for its boilers and the Scranton Division of this railroad. They go on the assumption that the men will get tired and will be willing to return to work sooner if there is no excitement and contention.

The other companies are endeavoring to break the strike by causing a stampede to work. Announcements have been made this week of several collieries where work will be resumed next week, and the companies are making extensive preparations to protect their men.

ANTI-QUIGG MEN MEET.

Methods of ex-Republican Leader Denounced by Speakers.

A meeting of voters of the Nineteenth Assembly District who are opposed to Lemuel E. Quigg again becoming a power in Republican politics held a meeting last evening at 171 West Sixty-fifth Street, Dr. E. M. Moffett acting as Chairman.

M. G. Byers, who is the candidate for leader of the anti-Quigg men, delivered an address, in which he denounced Mr. Quigg and said that he had controlled the machinery of the election district by office holders and by manipulation of the primaries. Prof. George Gunton also spoke against Mr. Quigg's political methods.

Fugitive Texas ex-Official Located.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 2.—The detectives employed by the State of Texas to hunt for Dr. I. J. Jones, former Secretary of the State Health Department, who is wanted for the embezzlement of several thousand dollars of State funds and for forgery, have located him at Santa Rosa, Honduras. As there is no extradition treaty between the United States and Honduras covering those offenses he cannot be brought back to Texas for trial. He is practicing medicine at Santa Rosa.

SENATOR PLATT STILL THINKS STRIKE WILL END

Rumors on Wall Street of Strong Political Influence.

Senator Quay Said to be Anxious Concerning Republican Success If Compromise Is Refused.

The statement of Senator Platt, supplemented by that of Senator Quay, that the anthracite coal miners' strike would be settled within two weeks, caused much discussion in Wall Street circles yesterday. All kinds of rumors were current, one that was repeated most frequently being to the effect that Senator Quay of Pennsylvania would use his influence with J. Pierpont Morgan and insist that the latter do something to settle the strike if Pennsylvania was to be retained in the Republican column.

Senator Platt was seen yesterday and reiterated his statement that the strike would be settled in a fortnight, but declined to give his reasons for so believing.

Mr. Morgan had the busiest day yesterday that he has had since he returned from Europe. He did not leave his office until 7 o'clock in the evening, and Charles Steele and George W. Perkins, his partners, were with him to the last. He would not talk on the subject of the strike.

During the day Edward Lauterbach, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called on Mr. Morgan, as did also a well-known citizen who has taken an active interest in labor matters.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Company left the city early yesterday afternoon to make a trip through the mining districts. A representative of the company said:

"We know of no attempt to settle the strike, and do not believe any attempt will be made to settle it. There is no need. The situation is improving at the mines every day. Coal is being actually mined by a small force of men in the collieries of some of the companies. This coal is used by the companies in running their engines. Only the coal that is produced from the washeries is taken into the markets."

A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

"If Senator Platt has said the strike would be ended in a fortnight he might have been nearly right. We have now nine breakers running, with a limited force of men, and will open another some time this week. The President of this company made a statement some days ago that politics would not have anything to do with this strike. Senator Platt knows nothing about the coal situation, and Senator Quay would be glad of any chance to get his name in the papers. I have no doubt he would be glad to have some hand in settling the strike in making political capital out of it. I have no reason to believe it will be settled in any way except by fizzling out, unless Mitchell in the meantime declares it off."

Members of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange said that there was so much of the small sizes of steam coal coming into the market, owing to the operation of the washeries that these sizes would not increase in price. In some cases the prices were easier for steam coal, but domestic sizes of coal will be increased in price to-day unless some comes into the market. A representative of the association said:

"There is no egg, stove, or broken coal coming into the market from the mines. That is a matter that no one can control. The schedule price of these sizes will be raised from $10 to $11 a ton to-morrow unless something unexpected happens."

BICYCLE TRUST DEFAULTS.

Temporary Receivership and Reorganization Now Planned—The Company Officials Issue a Statement.

After tottering on the brink of a receivership for several weeks, the American Bicycle Company through its President, R. E. Coleman, announced last night that steps have been taken to place the company in the hands of a temporary receiver and to reorganize its affairs. The announcement was delayed until after the company had defaulted the semi-annual interest coupons of its 5 per cent. sinking fund gold debentures, which fell due yesterday.

That these coupons would not be paid had been the conviction of Wall Street for some days. On Thursday and Friday last the dire reports of the company's financial difficulties became positive statements. It was known that the Directors had held several meetings to consider the matter. On Saturday another meeting was held, but the announcement of the plans then promulgated was delayed until yesterday.

Yesterday morning at the opening of business, Baring, Magoun & Co., fiscal agents for the American Bicycle Company, stated to those who presented coupons that no funds had been received for the payment of the interest. The statement published last night said:

Interest on this company's debenture bonds, due this day, will not be paid at this time.

Proceedings have been instituted looking to the appointment of a temporary receiver or receivers in the interest of the bond and stock holders, and a plan of reorganization will be submitted at an early date for their approval.

The moving reason for this course is that the company is, and has been since its organization, hampered by lack of working capital, and it is confidently expected that the proposed reorganization will furnish the necessary funds for the proper conduct of its business.

The company is perfectly solvent, and undoubtedly has an assured future. It controls about 70 per cent. of the bicycle output, an increasing and profitable automobile business, (in electric, gasoline, and steam vehicles,) and a growing and promising trade in storage batteries, for all of which it is exceptionally well equipped.

Radical economies have been effected in management and operation, and all old and carried-over bicycle merchandise disposed of. The company has adjusted itself to new trade conditions wherein the bicycle has become a staple commodity and the demand a constant and measurable quantity.

The American Bicycle Company is now a holding company of the stocks of the American Cycle Manufacturing Company, International Motor Car Company, Federal Manufacturing Company, and National Battery Company, and others.

None of these four subsidiary companies will be affected by the fact that the parent company has been placed in the hands of a receiver. All are in good condition, and what assistance they need will be rendered by the receivers of the American Bicycle Company or the bondholders in interest.

There is no occasion for alarm upon the part of any creditors of the above-named constituent companies. It should be stated that those most largely interested in the company's securities are working in entire accord and harmony upon the lines indicated.

Who the receiver would be could not be learned last night, but it is supposed that President Coleman will be so appointed.

The American Bicycle Company was organized in 1899 to acquire and operate the works of forty-four of the principal manufacturers of bicycles and bicycle parts in the United States. There were about fifty-five plants and over 900 patents. In November, 1899, the company sold its tire manufacturing plants to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. Since then the policy of the company has been to concentrate its various plants and to develop its automobile business.

The common stock was orginally $20,000,000, and the preferred $10,000,000, but in October, 1901, this was reduced to $17,701,500 common and $9,294,000 preferred. The preferred stock bears 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The amount of debenture bonds is $9,500,000.

The Directors of the company are J. W. Spalding, Albert A. Pope, Gardiner M. Lane, J. W. Kiser, C. L. Ames, A. Featherstonie, J. E. Bromley, Otto Unsicker, R. L. Coleman, W. Barbour, G. W. Young, G. F. Crane, H. A. Lozier, M. B. Johnson, and George Pope.

Missing Woman Wanders Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 2.—After an absence of more than four months, during which time she was mourned as dead, aged Mrs. May Foley returned to her home in Nutley, from which place she had wandered to Roseland on April 25 last. She went to a family at the latter place and, being unable to account for herself, was cared for.

MAYOR JOHNSON WINS.

Victorious in Preliminary Meeting of Ohio Democratic Convention.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland won a decisive victory to-day in the preliminary meetings of the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow. Ever since he was selected as Chairman of the convention by the State Central Committee, it has been the general opinion that this occasion would be made the initial public opening of his candidacy for the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

In that respect his success has been phenomenal. No Ohio candidate for the Presidency ever had more unanimity of sentiment in his favor among the delegates at a State convention than was shown at the meetings to-night by Congressional districts for the selection of officers and members of the various committees.

Committees of the convention, the Committee on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Rules and Order of Business, are almost unanimously with him for anything he wants. One of them gave him the double honor at once of agreeing on a report to make permanent the temporary organization of the convention.

When the roll of the Committee on Resolutions was called the members from the First, Third, and Eleventh Districts opposed the indorsement of Bryan and the Kansas City platform and other Johnson planks, but the Johnson platform finally carried without changes and will be so reported to the convention to-morrow and adopted without any minority report or other obstruction as had been threatened earlier in the evening.

It has been customary always first to appoint a sub-committee of three or five to draft a platform and report the same to the full committee, but that was found not necessary to-night, as Mayor Johnson handed the full committee his "draft" and the full committee soon completed its work.

The tactics of the Johnson men in giving no quarter was shown most clearly in the organization to-night of the new State Central Committee. Contests were made on three members, as follows:

By Prescott Smith on Lewis G. Bernard, in the First; by J. K. McClung on Capt. M. Hutt, in the Tenth, and by C. C. Philbrick on F. J. Heer, in the Twelfth District.

It was urged on the Johnson men that Bernard, Hutt, and Heer had their credentials duly signed by the Chairmen and Secretaries of their respective districts and that such contests for committee membership were almost without precedent, but all appeals for conciliation in the interest of harmony failed, and the new committee spent the night in hearing these contests, both sides fighting with unusual persistence and bitterness.

Meantime the ovations at Mr. Johnson's headquarters continue. The delegates called in greater numbers than ever before after the results of the evening meetings became known. Mr. Johnson repeatedly refused to respond to serenades, saying that he wanted to save his voice for the convention.

The platform as it came from Mayor Johnson was agreed to-night by a vote of 16 to 6 of the Committee on Resolutions, but it would not be given out for publication until it is adopted to-morrow by the convention.

The resolutions are fully in accord with the views of Mayor Johnson on both national and State issues. They favor a new municipal code for Ohio cities with home rule as the cardinal principle and the federal plan as secondary, and denounce what is called "municipal government by boards." They also denounce the proposition of perpetual franchises and favor such charters subject to popular vote.

In National affairs the last National platform and standard bearer are strongly indorsed, and what is considered as a special thrust at John R. McLean is incorporated in a resolution for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; and until a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators can be secured, it shall be the policy of the Democratic Party in Ohio to indorse at State conventions the candidate of the party to be voted for at the next legislative election of a Senator.

The Johnson men to-day met with more opposition than they expected. They had anticipated a fight for members of the new State Central Committee, but part of the districts carried their opposition still further, notably in selecting some members of the Committee on Resolutions that are radically opposed to the Johnson platform.

The most notable meetings were those of the First and Second Districts, which include Cincinnati, and which were the most disorderly known in the State for years. This was partly ascribed to the fact that there were no seats in the halls where these delegations met, and the delegates could the more easily surround the Chairman and Secretaries in the disputes over the counts kept by the Secretaries.

The friends of other leaders, notably those of John R. McLean, claim that Mayor Johnson will be held responsible this year for defeat, if the party fails, as well as get credit for success in the event of his new departures winning. Among those here watching the course of events is John L. Zimmerman of Springfield, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination next year for Governor, and who is friendly to McLean. The Zimmerman men say they opened headquarters here this week because "it was evident that Johnson came here more as a candidate for the future than as a presiding officer at this time."

Mr. Johnson Plans Unique Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson and his candidate for Secretary of State, the Rev. Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati, have arranged to begin within ten days after the convention at Cedar Point closes a most unique campaign. They have ten large wagons, a circus tent, and all the necessary seating equipment such as is used for circuses, and with this they will make their campaign. They will first visit all the cities and towns in Northwestern Ohio. Some of the best speakers in the country will be secured, and special music with other entertainment will be provided.

PENNSYLVANIA UNION PARTY.

Struggle for Supremacy Last Night Thought to Indicate Two Conventions Will Meet To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The struggle for supremacy between the two factions of the Union Party indicated to-night that two State Conventions will be held to-morrow, one favoring the nomination of Judge Pennypacker and his colleagues on the Republican ticket, or opposing the nomination of a State ticket, and the other indorsing ex-Gov. Pattison and the remainder of the Democratic State nominees.

Two State Committee meetings were held to-day—one in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, and the other at the rooms of the City Committee. Each committee made up a roll which if will attempt to have recognized in the State Convention to-morrow, and the faction which fails to secure control of that body will, it is expected, bolt or wait until the other side adjourns, when it will transact its business.

The State Committee, over which State Chairman Riter presided in Parlor C to-night, elected ex-Postmaster Hicks temporary Chairman of the State Convention.

After the adoption of a general order of business for the convention, ex-Representative John B. Rendall of Chester offered a resolution recommending the nomination of Robert E. Pattison for Governor, George Guthrie for Lieutenant Governor, and an Independent Republican for Secretary of International Affairs.

At the City Committee headquarters William R. Knight, Jr., announced that twenty-one members were present. "We will march to the convention hall in a body," he said, "and demand admittance as the regularly elected delegates."

State Chairman Riter, to prevent the city organization from securing possession of the hall, employed fifty men to go there to-night at 10 o'clock and remain there until the convention is organized in the morning. He also wrote to Director of Public Safety English, asking for sufficient police force to keep the street clear in front of the hall.

Samuel M. Clement, Jr., Chairman of the City Committee, said:

"I am informed by the very best authority and upon the most convincing evidence that certain persons connected with the Union Party State Committee, who are also the paid servants of the Democratic machine or its bosses, are attempting to control the roll of the convention and the convention itself in the interest of its masters, the Democratic machine."

Col. A. K. McClure to-night resigned from the Union Party State Committee.

BREAK IN SHEEHAN RANKS IN 29TH DISTRICT

Greater New York Democrats Declare for Carroll.

Meeting Passes Resolutions Denouncing Alleged Colonizing Methods and Members March to Carroll Headquarters.

There was a break in the ranks of the Greater New York Democracy at a meeting held last evening in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. It was found that in the organization there were over 100 members anxious to support John F. Carroll for Democratic leader of the district. They charged that Myer J. Stein, who is a candidate for leader of his organization, had been working in the interests of Thomas E. Rush, who is Mr. Carroll's opponent for leader.

The followers of Mr. Carroll rallied around John A. O'Connor, ex-Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy's Enrollment Committee. He claimed that twenty out of the twenty-two district Captains were for Mr. Carroll, and after a bitter contest resolutions were passed denouncing the "unlawful and criminal" efforts to colonize the district.

The first contest over the indorsement of Mr. Carroll took place in a committee room. The followers of Myer J. Stein and those who favored Mr. Carroll's indorsement clashed in a war of words. After calling each other traitors, the members went to the meeting rooms. Mr. Helferty, one of the Carroll men, called the meeting to order and nominated John A. O'Connor as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. O'Connor took the chair without the formality of a vote.

Ex-Assemblyman Seligsberg objected, and declared that the meeting was irregular.

The Carroll men persisted that the meeting was regularly called, and the resolutions indorsing him were read. There was much excitement, during which the resolutions were declared carried by nearly a unanimous vote.

Mr. Stein and his friends, after one or two efforts to stem the tide, subsided, and sent a messenger to summon the police.

Hot words passed between Mr. Stein, Mr. Rodgers, and Mr. O'Connor while the successful party was passing out of the room after the passage of the resolution. Mr. Stein charged Mr. Rodgers with not being a member in good standing because of nonpayment of dues. The latter declared that this was untrue, and said that he was convinced that Mr. Stein was helping Mr. Rush.

Both men passed the lie, and each accused the other of acts of ingratitude.

After the Rodgers party had left Mr. Stein addressed about twenty of his followers who remained.

He spoke bitterly concerning the revolvers, and declared in the most unqualified manner that he had been true to John C. Sheehan and the Greater New York Democracy. He also promised to make revelations involving charges of treachery within a few days, and declared that the defection had been brought about by promises of money made by Carroll agents.

In a statement made to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter after the meeting, Mr. Stein said:

"Regarding any indorsement of Carroll, the whole thing is untrue. Three election district Captains, O'Connor, Helferty, and Rodgers, got together a gang of about thirty longshoremen, evidently from Devery's district, last night, and came into our clubhouse. None of the men, with the exception of the three mentioned, is a member of the organization or the club, and as a matter of fact O'Connor has never paid his dues. They came in here, and O'Connor constituted himself spokesman and Chairman of the crowd, and began a long talk about some resolutions he said he wanted to offer.

"When the officers and members of the club descended to the parlor and saw the gang of longshoremen, the latter at once ran out of the club and cheered for Carroll. They then went away to the Carroll headquarters. There was no meeting held at the club to-night, and none called. None of the officers took part in what did transpire."

Meanwhile Rodgers and his followers had gone to the headquarters of John F. Carroll, on East Fifty-ninth Street, where they reported what had taken place and were invited to join the organization amid great cheering. Mr. Carroll, when told of the allegations made against him by Stein, denied positively having offered money or any other inducement to the deserters from the Sheehan camp.

Triumvir Charles F. Murphy and his brother, John J. Murphy, reiterated last evening the statement that they had not been active in transferring voters from their district to defeat John F. Carroll in the Twenty-ninth.

John F. Carroll, for his part, reiterated his charges of fraud on the part of the Murphys in their alleged endeavor to defeat him, and Mr. Carroll's first lieutenant, Rollin M. Morgan, declared that all fraudulent names would be expunged from the rolls before primary day.

SLOOP AND TRANSPORT CRASH.

Two Vessels in Collision in Hell Gate—One Beached, the Other Drifts on Rocks.

After being in collision with a sloop in Hell Gate last night, Transfer No. 3 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's floating equipment went ashore on the rocks at Brown's Point, Astoria, and lies almost half full of water, impaled on a point of rock.

No. 3, with a float loaded with freight cars, was passing eastward through Hell Gate, bound for Mott Haven. There was no wind, but a strong tide. Coming down at the same time was the forty-foot sloop Happy Days, owned and captained by Henry Linerger of 83 Temple Street, Astoria. He and four companions were returning from a ten days' cruise in the Sound. Owing to the lack of wind the Happy Days was drifting with the tide, and the boat was hardly manageable. The transfer and her float edged over toward the Astoria shore to pass the sloop, when an eddy in the current caught the Happy Days and dashed it against the transfer. The blow carried away a portion of the port quarter and the rudder on the sloop. The injury extended to below the water line, and the Happy Days began to fill. Capt. Linerger and his friends at once took to their skiff. Then, aided by other boats which put out, they towed the sloop to Ward's shipyards, where she was beached.

Meanwhile the transfer was in more trouble. When she started to back to avoid hitting the sloop she also began to swing with the current, which carried her over against the rock at Brown's Point. The float did not ground, and soon afterward another transfer towed her up the river. The Transfer No. 3 remains on the rock.

PLAN A BIG SILK FARM.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—D. W. Belding of Cincinnati, M. M. Belding of Providence, R. I., and A. M. Belding of New York City, are the principals interested in a gigantic land and industrial deal which came to light here to-day, with W. R. Hopkins of Cleveland, Ohio, representing capitalists of that city, parties of the second part.

The Belding brothers, who are famous through their silk industry

PRESIDENT REITERATES HIS VIEWS ON TRUSTS

Speech to More Clearly Define His Attitude.

AN ANSWER TO HIS CRITICS

He Does Not Want It Understood He Would Destroy Corporations, but the Evil Some May Perhaps Have.

DALTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt to-day took note of his return visit to Massachusetts by delivering at Fitchburg another speech on the trust question, in order that he might fully answer his critics and the more clearly define his attitude on that subject.

He also launched into a defense of the army in the Philippines during his speech at Springfield. The impression had gone forth that any views he might express regarding the acquisition of territory by the United States would be sure to be coldly received, but the demonstrations of approval which greeted his utterances dispelled this idea.

Frequent stops again were made to-day, and at each place the President delivered a speech. Fitchburg's reception was notable for the size of the crowd and the enthusiasm which the people displayed. While riding up the street the President was given a shower bath of roses. A canopy of bunting had been erected and from the centre was suspended a huge bell. As the President's carriage passed under it an unseen hand loosened the covering of the bell and an avalanche of loose roses fell over him.

There was another interesting feature. In the midst of the silence which reigned while the President was giving his views on the trust question, "Vive el Presidente," rang out in a sharp voice, and a Cuban patriarch who gave expression to this sentiment was loudly applauded.

In the afternoon at Worcester the President lunched with Senator Hoar, and while at the house stood for a photographer with Sofie and Ozziz Manner, two little Armenian children, aged seven and five years, respectively, whom he had saved from being deported, through the influence of Senator Hoar.

At Springfield another hearty greeting was given the President. The address there followed a brief visit to the National Armory. On the way to the train the President's carriage stopped in front of the Veteran's Memorial Home, and he spoke a few words to the old soldiers who had drawn up in front of the house.

In the course of his tour of the New England States the President has availed himself of each opportunity to make complimentary references to the members of his official family. To-night, however, Secretary Corelyou came in for his praise.

At Westfield, the scene of the boyhood days of the President's helper, a stop of half an hour was made. Applause was loud and continuous when he mentioned the Secretary's name.

Gov. Crane to-night has the President as his guest here. The town is beautifully illuminated, Japanese lanterns, red, white, and blue lights being displayed everywhere.

Early in the morning the President and his entire party will be given a drive from Dalton to Stockbridge, passing through Pittsfield and Lenox, and the opportunity afforded to view the picturesque scenery of the Berkshire Hills.

ADDRESS ON CORPORATIONS.

The President Says He Will Attempt to Discover Evil in Trusts and Destroy It.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 2.—The first important stop of President Roosevelt after he had resumed his travels through Massachusetts to-day was at this city, where he found the people keeping a general holiday. A stop of an hour was made here, and the President delivered an address, thousands of people being assembled to hear him.

The President was welcomed here by the largest number of people ever seen on Fitchburg's main street. On the arrival of the train a National salute was fired. The visitors were met at the station by the Reception Committee, of which Mayor Babbitt was Chairman.

From a platform in front of Wallace Block the President spoke. Mayor Babbitt presented President Roosevelt.

SPEAKS ON THE TRUSTS.

The President, in his address at Fitchburg, devoted himself almost exclusively to the trusts, which he intended as an answer to his critics. He said in part:

"If some of those who have seen cause for wonder in what I have said this Fall on the subject of the great corporations, which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as trusts, would take the trouble to read my messages when I was Governor, what I said on the stump two years ago, and what I put into my first message to Congress, I think they would have been less astonished.

"I said nothing on the stump that I did not think I could make good, and I shall not hesitate now to take the position which I then advocated. I am even more anxious that you, who hear what I say, should think of it than that you should applaud it. I am not going to try to define with technical accuracy what ought to be meant when we speak of a trust. But if by trust we mean merely a big corporation, then I ask you to ponder the utter folly of the man who either in a spirit of rancor or in a spirit of folly says, 'Destroy the trusts,' without giving you an idea of what he means really to do. I will go with him if he says destroy the evil in the trusts, gladly. [Applause.] I will try to find out that evil, I will seek to apply remedies, which I have already outlined in other speeches. But if his policy from whatever motive, whether hatred, fear, panic, or just sheer ignorance, is to destroy the trusts in a way that will destroy all our prosperity—no.

"Those men who advocate wild and foolish remedies which would be worse than the disease are doing all in their power to perpetuate the evils against which they nominally war, because if we are brought face to face with the naked issue of either keeping or totally destroying a prosperity in which the majority share, but in which some share improperly, why as sensible men we must decide that it is a great deal better that some people should prosper too much than that no one should prosper enough. So that the man who advocates destroying the trusts by measures which would paralyze the industries of the country is at best a quack and at worse an enemy to the republic."

Referring to the conditions which existed in 1893, the President said:

CONDITIONS IN 1893.

"There was no trouble about anybody making too much money then. The trusts were down, but the trouble was that we were all of us down. Nothing but harm to the whole body politic can come from ignorant agitation, carried on partially against real evils, partially against imaginary evils, but in a spirit which would substitute for the real evils, evils just as real and infinitely greater. Those men if they should succeed could do nothing to bring about a solution of the great problems with which we are concerned. If they should destroy certain of the evils at the cost of overthrowing the well being of the entire country, it would mean merely that there would come a reaction in which they and their remedies would be hopelessly discredited.

"Now it does not do anybody any good, and it will do most of us a great deal of harm, to take steps which will check any proper growth in a corporation. We wish not to penalize, but to reward a great Captain of industry or the men banded together in a corporation who have the business forethought and energy necessary to build up a great industrial enterprise. Keep that in mind. A big corporation may be doing excellent work for the whole country, and you want, above all things, when striving to get a plan which will prevent wrongdoing by a corporation which desires to do wrong, not at the same time to have a scheme which will interfere with a corporation doing well if that corporation is handling itself honestly and squarely.

"Now, what I am saying ought to be treated as simple, elementary truths. The only reason it is necessary to say them at all is that apparently some people forget them. I believe something can be done by National legislation. When I state that, I ask you to note my words. I say I believe. It is not in my power to say I know. When I talk to you of my own executive duties I can tell you definitely what will and what will not be done. When I speak of the actions of any one else I can only say that I believe something more can be done by National legislation. I believe it will be done. I think we can get laws which will measurably increase the power of the Federal Government over corporations; but, gentlemen, I believe firmly that in the end there will have to be an amendment to the Constitution of the Nation conferring additional power upon the Federal Government to deal with corporations. To get that will be a matter of difficulty and a matter of time.

"I want you to think of what I have said, because it represents all of the sincerity and earnestness that I have, and I say to you here from this platform nothing that I have not already stated and nothing that I would not say at a private table with any of the biggest corporation managers of the land."

All the way back to the station the President was cheered continually, and the ovation did not end till his train drew out.

DEFENSE OF THE SOLDIERS.

President Selects Springfield for This Speech Because Prominent Critics of Philippine Campaign Live There.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt was greeted by more than 75,000 people in Springfield, fully a third of whom heard him deliver an address on Court Square.

The Presidential train arrived late, at 5:03 P. M., and, with Mayor Ralph W. Ellis in charge, the party was driven in carriages to the United States Armory. Lieut. Col. F. H. Phipps, Commandant, directed the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns, and then the President visited the armory office. He was keenly interested in the new model Springfield rifle, an improvement over the Krag rifle now used by the army. He carefully examined every detail of the mechanism, and finally asked, "What of its accuracy?"

Lieut. Col. Phipps assured him that the new model will shoot much more accurately than the old Springfield rifle, and somewhat better than the Krag. The President remarked that this was an important consideration.

Through streets jammed with people he was then driven to Court Square, where about 25,000 people were gathered. Directly in front of the stand stood three companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, which camped beside the Rough Riders at Santiago. To these the President spoke directly many times. He dwelt particularly upon the duty of American citizens to respect the soldiers fighting the warfare of a tropical jungle, and subject to many temptations, taking this subject because Springfield is the home of some of the well-known critics of the Philippine campaign.

The President said, in part:

"Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow-Americans: I thank you from my heart for your greeting and I know you will not grudge my saying that of all those present I feel peculiarly pleased to meet here my comrades, the men of your Massachusetts regiment, behind and beside whom I served at Santiago. [Applause.]

"Ladies and gentlemen, the men who went to Cuba were your brothers, sons, kindred, neighbors. The men who served in the Philippines in the uniform of the American Army have been again your brothers, sons, and neighbors. Last night I spent at Northfield. Two centuries and over ago Northfield was the frontier, and we have Massachusetts now because we were not afraid to expand then, and we are not afraid to expand now. [Loud applause.]

"Our destiny unexpectedly took us to the Philippines. I don't suppose any of us, when you and I, my comrades, went down to Cuba, thought much of the Philippines, and did not know much about them. I did not. We got there. We found that we had a job to do, and we did it. [A voice: "That's right; and did it well."] And did it well? Yes. That's good, and much more. We have no apologies to make for it.

ATTACKS ON SOLDIERS.

"Our soldiers in the Philippines have been attacked because occasionally one of them did something wrong. Wherever it has been possible to find them out the offender has been punished. [A voice: "That's true."] And I ask you, when they blame over much Uncle Sam's men in blue fighting for their lives against a treacherous foe in the heartbreaking work of jungle warfare, if our critics remembered in speaking of the occasional shortcomings of the men who did wrong under the stress of such terrible temptation, that we are not altogether immaculate at home. [Applause.]

"I would be sorry to have any one of our cities, even the best, even Springfield, judged by the record of its police courts, if you paid attention purely to that you could make it a pretty bad showing for any city in the land. Occasionally soldiers in the Philippines did wrong, but on the whole the men who for three years in those islands have followed the flag of the United States have added a new page to the honor roll of the Nation. [Applause.]

"I think, however, that troops of ours never warred under greater difficulties than those in the Philippines. Troops of ours have warred against more dangerous foes, but never in a climate under conditions which called for such resolute perseverance on the part of the men. In the steaming heat of the tropic jungles, starving, footsore, so weary that they dropped to sleep in the mud wherever they happened to fall down; at every step fearing ambush from a foe who was felt before he was seen, and among a population that greeted with friendliness the oncoming troops and seized the stragglers and put them to death by treachery; those men had indeed a heavy burden to bear, and I think that the men who sat at home could have afforded to be more lenient in bearing judgment against them." [Loud applause.]

Afterward he addressed the Grand Army Veterans at their headquarters, speaking from his carriage.

TALKS OF HIS SECRETARY.

The President Refers to Mr. Cortelyou at Place Where the Latter Attended School.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt in his brief speech here to-day spoke of Secretary Cortelyou as follows:

"This is the city with the second oldest normal school in the country, and the President of the Alumni Association of that school is with me here, my secretary, Mr. Cortelyou. [Applause.]

"I do not speak of him, of his services and his ability merely because I should speak of them. I should speak of them truthfully, and it would be unpleasant for him to have me use the language practically of flattery which I should have to use." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT'S SON HUNTING.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Kept Pace with His Companions in Shooting Prairie Chickens.

Special to The New York Times.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 2.—Some delay in getting into the fields yesterday was experienced by the Marvin Hughitt, Jr., hunting party, side-tracked between Hetland and Arlington on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway by the failure of some of the party to arrive, being delayed by high water in Wisconsin.

The day was perfect for prairie chicken shooting, and no better weather could be desired for the sport than that which prevailed to-day. The party consists of a dozen or more under the personal supervision of H. R. McCullough, Chicago and Northwestern's Vice President, and included Marvin Hughitt, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Messrs. Gardner, Sanborn, Johnson, and other officials of the same company. Their success on Monday was reasonably fair, but because of the delay fewer birds were secured than otherwise would have been taken.

Young Roosevelt kept even pace with his companions, and all are highly enjoying the sport. They are expected here in a day or two, and it is quite probable that the entire party will go to the Black Hills for a week's hunt before returning East. The trip was especially arranged for the President's son and Mr. Hughitt, and may include a visit to North Dakota.

ANARCHISTIC LETTERS IN SUICIDE'S ROOM.

Had Autograph Missives from Emma Goldman—Police Investigating Rumor About the Well-Known Woman Anarchist.

Anarchistic literature, including several autograph letters from Emma Goldman and Johann Most, together with a mysterious iron chest, were found by the dead body of a woman, about forty years old, and known as Mrs. Freda Schroeder, in her rooms at 973 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street last night. The woman had dressed in her best clothes, with gold jewelry in place, and lay down on her bed. Her lips, burned with carbolic acid, and an empty whisky flask that had contained the poison, lying by her side, pointed to suicide. The body was discovered by Henry Humann, the lessee of the house, from whom she had rented the three rooms in which she lived, and by Policeman Brown of the Morrisania Station, whom he called in, when he had seen no signs of life about the place. A Fordham Hospital surgeon said the woman had been dead about twenty-four hours.

Theatrical programmes of a play called "The Anarchist," produced last Winter, referred to Henry Conrad A. Seber of 4 Reade Street, and indicated that the woman was either his wife or mother, Coroner O'Gorman could not tell which. The iron chest resisted all attempts that were made to force it with the means at hand. Experts will go to work on it to-day, and the neighbors, who looked upon the chest with apparent awe, are predicting all sorts of interesting results.

Mr. Humann said the woman moved in May 15 last, and had lived a hermitlike life. She was supposed to be a nurse, and from remarks she had dropped it was believed her real name was Seber.

There is a persistent rumor that the woman was Emma Goldman. It is said that Emma Goldman formerly lived in the house in which this woman committed suicide.

The police of the Morrisania station are trying to fix the identity of the woman as Emma Goldman and admit the possibility that the rumor may be correct. The body is in the Harlem Morgue.

SHOT HIMSELF WHILE FAMILY AWAITED HIM.

Guest at Imperial Dies from Self-Inflicted Wound—Wife and Daughter Expected Him at Another Hotel.

Edward J. August, a guest at the Hotel Imperial, shot himself behind the right ear yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where he died shortly after midnight.

At about the time of the shooting his wife and thirteen-year-old daughter arrived at the Hotel Lincoln, 1,671 Broadway, where they were to have met the father of the family. Mr. August has been an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company in the Cable Building.

The wife and daughter were bronzed with the sunshine of their vacation at Arverne, L. I. They came into the hotel in high spirits and asked the clerk for Mr. August, and were troubled to learn that he had left word that he had gone on a long journey. In explanation the clerk told Mrs. August that her husband had stated that he was a little hard up and had asked that they be given special rates until his return. This had been agreed to, and they were shown to quarters which they had occupied on previous occasions during the past two years.

It was not long before the clerk came with word that Mr. August had met with a serious accident and that a friend of the family would soon be with them to explain. When the news was broken Mrs. August and her daughter were prostrated.

Mr. August went to the Imperial a little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He seemed to have been drinking a little, and to be worried. He registered for himself, wife, and daughter, and gave to the clerk checks for baggage of his at the Hotel Lincoln. He asked that they be immediately sent for and then went to the rooms assigned to him. Shortly before 3 o'clock he came down to the office and complained that his baggage had not arrived.

It was explained by the clerk that there was not time for the arrival of the baggage. The man then went into the barroom, where he took a large drink of whisky.

Mr. August went to his room, and a few minutes later a chambermaid in the next room heard a revolver shot. Rushing into the hall, she met a bellboy, who had also heard the report. They hurried down stairs together and informed Chief Clerk Wiggings of the noise and of their suspicions. The door to the room was unlocked, and Mr. Wiggings, entering, saw the man lying on his left side, with the bullet wound in his head. He had fallen in front of a mirror. Clutched in his right hand was the revolver. Mr. August was still breathing and an ambulance from the New York Hospital was summoned. Pinned to the inside of the man's coat pocket was a note addressed to Philip Jacobs of 1,887 Seventh Avenue. This was sealed. There were two cards, one stating that he could not bear life any longer, and another saying good-bye.

It was explained last night by a friend of Mr. August who called at the hospital shortly before the insurance agent died, that Mr. August had been a persistent bear in a bull market and that he had lost so much money that he had been unable to meet his obligations. This person said that his friend had been despondent for some days, but had said that he would cheer up on the return of his wife and daughter from the seashore.

FRANK FARRELL'S DENIAL.

The House in West Thirty-third Street Is Again Illuminated and Many Visitors Come.

The following letter was received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Frank Farrell in reference to the house at 33 West Thirty-third Street, which it was said was to be opened as a gambling house:

I wish to deny most emphatically that I am in any way connected with an alleged gambling house on West Thirty-third Street, or in any gambling house or poolroom of any description anywhere, directly or indirectly.

I accordingly ask in the name of justice and fair play that you give this denial the same publicity you gave the article connecting me with said alleged establishment on West Thirty-third Street.

Many electric lights again blazed forth from the "private residence of Frank Burbridge," at 33 West Thirty-third Street, last night, and while some one suggested to Capt. Sheehan that the reillumination of the house and the consequent social activity therein was proof that the preparations were being continued for conducting an aristocratic gambling house, the Police Captain merely shrugged his shoulders.

Last night the man who had sat patiently on a barrel in front of Astor Court the night before, peering into the faces of passers-by, disappeared, and simultaneously the negro of the "house warming" night went on duty in the vestibule of No. 33 and admitted many visitors by the first iron door.

The Deutschland's Repairs.

The Hamburg-American Line has just received cable advices from its home office in Hamburg advising it that its steamship Deutschland, which was laid up owing to repairs to its rudder and sternpost, will resume her regular sailing on Nov. 6 from Hamburg, and that she will maintain regular sailings throughout the Winter months. Capt. H. Barends, who was formerly commander of the Fuerst Bismarck, will command the Deutschland. He is the oldest Captain in the company's employ.

NEGRO TELLS OF FIERCE BATTLE WITH POLICE

Jerry Hunter's Version of Deadly Defense of Farmhouse.

ONE POLICEMAN IS DYING.

Man Who First Attempted Arrest Blinded and Mutilated—Prisoner and His Wife Wounded—A Dozen Other Victims.

The picturesque old Strong estate at North Beach, near Bowery Bay, which has been in the hands of the Strong family for generations, until recently it became the property of William Thomas of this city, was overrun by curiosity seekers all day yesterday looking for souvenirs of the remarkable skirmish and siege which occurred there Monday night and early yesterday morning. In the fight "Jerry" Hunter, the old negro caretaker on the farm, after having first shot William Thorpe, whom he thought was trespassing, afterward mortally wounded Policeman John McKenna, who came to arrest him, and for four hours successfully defended himself against half a hundred policemen armed with revolvers and shotguns.

During the fight the farmhouse in which the negro took refuge was burned down, but before he was captured, besides having shot McKenna, he had wounded a dozen policemen and half a dozen citizens, who were trying to capture him. The frenzied negro's weapons of defense were three 12-bore shotguns and an apparently unlimited supply of cartridges loaded with partridge shot. The guns were loaded by Mrs. Hunter, who is nearly sixty years old, and handed to her husband, who, from a second-story window, fired with rapidity and accuracy.

Both man and wife were captured after a struggle, and both were severely wounded. Mrs. Hunter defended herself with an old army sabre, and before she was subdued she had slashed the head and shoulders of her captor, Policeman Thomas Cassidy of the Newtown Police Station.

Of the more seriously injured, Policeman McKenna is at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where it is said that he cannot recover. Both his eyes were shot out, his lips shot off, and his head was filled with leaden pellets. In his helmet, which was displayed yesterday in the Astoria Police Station, there were 112 perforations, while the metal work was battered out of shape and the rim shot off.

Policeman Arthur Brill, who also belongs to the Seventy-fourth Precinct, had one eye shot out and may lose the sight of the other, but it was said that he would live. He also is in St. John's Hospital.

OTHER INJURED POLICEMEN.

The other injured policemen were Thomas Crogan of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, who was shot in the leg and is now in St. John's Hospital; Mathew J. Ward of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, in St. John's Hospital, with wounds in the head; Thomas Cassidy of the Newtown Precinct, in St. John's Hospital with sabre cuts on head and shoulders; Patrick Kiernan, Seventy-fifth Precinct, shot in leg; Thomas Rigney, shot in thigh, and Frank Putz, Seventy-fifth Precinct, shot in head. Capt. Thomas Darcy and Sergt. Downey of the Astoria Station were slightly wounded about the head. The citizens shot, none of whom was injured seriously, were William Thorpe, a printer, who lives at 143 East Twenty-seventh Street, in this borough, and the shooting of whom by Hunter began the affray; John O'Neil of 160 East Thirty-ninth Street; William Ordman of Corona, L. I.; William Taylor of Forest Avenue, Williamsburg, and Frederick Bruss of 178 Union Avenue, Williamsburg.

Hunter was taken yesterday morning from the Astoria Station to the Court House, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Smith. When he stood up, which he did with difficulty, he showed the effects of his terrific fight. His scalp was torn, his nose smashed, his jaw broken, the second finger of his left hand almost torn off by a bullet, while his body was a mass of bruises. He was in his bare feet, and was clothed only in a torn shirt and a pair of trousers. He would make no statement, but asked for a lawyer. The Magistrate adjourned the case until Sept. 10, and remanded Hunter to the county jail. John J. Trapp of Long Island City will defend him. Mrs. Hunter is in St. John's Hospital severely wounded.

Persons living in the neighborhood of the Strong estate, and who have known Hunter for the two years that he has been caretaker, do not believe that Hunter is insane. He has had much trouble with roughs who came over from near by beach resorts and plundered the property. Just a year ago on Monday he shot George Stallknecht of Brooklyn, but was acquitted. Some who know Hunter say that his violence is due to a strain of Shinnecock Indian blood, which runs in his veins. He is a veteran of the civil war and owns some cottage property at Bayside, L. I. On the farm he confined his attention chiefly to twenty or thirty valuable horses which Mr. Thomas kept there.

The trouble began when William Thorpe and John O'Neil, who had gone to North Beach for an outing, started to walk through the old estate, which is surrounded by heavy stone fences, built generations ago, it is said, by slaves. "We were coming up the roadway," said Thorpe yesterday, "when we saw a negro standing in front of the house with a shotgun in his hand. Before I could say anything he fired at me, and some of the shot entered my face. Then he fired at me again and I ran. O'Neil had run after the first shot. I hurried over to Belvidere Park, which is near by, but the two special policemen there told me I would have to go to North Beach for police. Finally I got to North Beach, where I told my story to a Roundsman. He sent a policeman named McKenna back with me. We entered by the same roadway that O'Neil and I had taken."

SHOT TOOK FULL EFFECT.

McKenna told Hunter to drop the gun and come along, but the negro ran in the house, bounded up the stairway and pointing the gun out of the window, fired at McKenna, who was not more than twenty feet away. The policeman sank to the ground, his head a mass of blood.

Thorpe then gave the alarm, and telephone messages were sent to the surrounding precincts for men, and to the St. John's Hospital for ambulances. That was about 6 o'clock in the evening, and soon after men began coming in from the Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh precincts. When Capt. Darcy arrived on the scene an hour later he had fifty men under his command.

Hunter, who had taken refuge in the little farmhouse, had locked the windows, bolted the door, and stood ready at the window with his shotgun. Policeman Ward made the first move, and stood out to aim. Hunter fired first, however, and Ward dropped. Then the cordon of police, some of whom were armed with shotguns, advanced toward the front of the house, but were met by a hail of well-directed shot, as Hunter rapidly discharged the guns that were loaded and handed to him by his wife. "I'll kill you all! I'll kill every policeman in the world!" he shouted.

Then it was seen that the house was on fire. "You'll never take us alive!" shrieked the woman. "We'll burn the house down before we surrender."

A half dozen men, led by Capt. Darcy, entered the front door, but the maddened negro hurried from the window to the top of the stairway and soon drove them out.

The noise of the fusillade was incessant. The shooting was at its height at midnight, when Mrs. Hunter, driven out by the smoke and flames, dashed from the door. She had been shot in the head by a bullet from a policeman's revolver, and her appearance as she rushed out from the flames slashing right and left with an army sabre, while the blood streamed down her face, was terrifying. She finally was subdued by Policeman Cassidy.

In the meantime Hunter had escaped by a back door, and was making his way toward Flushing. Detective Edward Burden and Policeman Michael J. Lynch started after him in a buggy. He had hidden behind a clump of trees near what is known as the old Shell Road, and as his pursuers came up he fired a couple of shots from a revolver he was carrying, and then throwing the weapon away, he engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. After a severe clubbing he was overcome, bundled into the buggy, and hurried to the Astoria Police Station. A crowd of picnickers who had taken part in the fight surrounded the carriage and cried out, "Lynch him!" but that was the extent of the demonstration.

Capt. Darcy made an indignant denial yesterday of the charges that it was by his orders that the house had been set on fire, and that the police had taken revenge on Hunter by beating him at the station. When the fire was discovered an alarm was turned in, but when the firemen arrived there was no water, and soon there was nothing left of the little two-story frame building.

NEGRO TELLS HIS STORY.

Last night in the jail Hunter, swathed in bandages, told his story of the affair:

"Yesterday there were people coming around all the time," he said. "They were stealing apples mostly, and I ordered them away. The crowd that brought on the trouble were a tough lot. They would not go away and threw stones at me. I went to the house and got the gun, and when I came back with it they laughed at me and they threw more stones. I fired at them, peppered them a little, but the distance was long and the shot would not kill. They went away then.

"About 7 o'clock or after I was in the barn when a policeman came up. My wife was round about the side of the house, and the officer wanted to know where that black —— was. My wife said I was in the barn locking up. The officer came out toward the barn, and I walked out, because I'd heard him talk to my wife the way he had. He said he wanted me, and kept calling me the same name he had used to my wife. I remonstrated against his using the name, and asked him not to, and he kept calling it to me. Then he said he would kill me, and I said he would not if I got to the house first, and started to run. He fired two shots. One of them came close to me, and I don't know where the other went. I slammed the door shut and ran up stairs for my gun. The officer tried to force the door and went for a rock. As he approached I fired from an upstairs window at his legs, but he was walking toward me, and I guess that brought him in so close the shot caught him in the face. I did not mean to give it to him there—only to pepper him in the legs.

"If that officer had acted right at first I'd have gone with him all right. After that the police seemed to want to kill me. When they set fire to my house and drove me out and chased me I was running because I knew they would kill me. When they caught me they beat and kicked me. One of them put his foot out to trip me and another hit me so I went sprawling across the first one's leg, and then they kicked me and hit me with their clubs. When I left the house I had but one hurt, that was the shot in the hand. I got that early. One of the first shots they fired into the house did that. All my other hurts came when they had me out in the woods. I did not expect ever to get to the station.

"They would not have gotten me out if they had not set the house on fire. I was up stairs when the kitchen was set on fire, and when my wife got out I ran down into the cellar and out that way, and crawled along until I was near the corn, and then ran for it. I got up a little too soon, and they saw me. The shooting did not scare me. I served in the civil war, and know what firing means. They burned up $300 which 'mammy' had saved, and all I had in the world was in that house, and it's all gone. They say I shot to kill, but I did not. I shot at their legs every time."

There were only two houses on the estate, which comprises 250 acres. Besides the farmhouse, where Hunter has made his home ever since he was engaged by Mr. Thomas two years ago, and which is about a quarter of a mile from the roadway, there is the old Strong mansion, a big rambling yellow frame structure 100 yards or so further north. That is occupied by Mrs. H. Niedelitz, who is really the caretaker of the property, while Hunter looked after the horses and drove away trespassers. Mrs. Niedelitz told yesterday how much they had been harassed by roughs who stole geese and chickens, broke the apple and pear trees, and trampled down the cornfields.

The notices, "No admission," which are nailed to the big willow and elm trees which border the roadway to the old mansion, had no effect yesterday, and hundreds of people who have been afraid to enter the big stone gateway went yesterday to gather curios.

About ten years ago the caretaker, who then lived in the mansion, was found dead in his room, and since that time the residents of that neighborhood have looked upon the house as haunted, and it is only within the past two years that the place has been occupied.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS

IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TYRRETS"

110 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $3,000 to $3,800.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS

McLAUGHLIN SILENT AS TO COLER'S CANDIDACY.

Brooklyn Leader, Back in Brooklyn, Has "Grave Reasons" for Not Talking of ex-Controller's Chance.

Hugh McLaughlin yesterday returned to his home, in Remsen Street, Brooklyn, smiling, ruddy, and happy looking. He said that it was not of much consequence just who the candidate for Governor would be, the result was bound to be the same—a Democratic victory. Replying to an inquiry as to the candidacy of Bird S. Coler, he said:

"There are grave reasons why I should not say anything at this time." What the "grave reasons" were Mr. McLaughlin would not divulge, and when some one asked him whether or not it was because no decision had been arrived at as to who the candidate would be he merely smiled.

"Won't you have something to say about Devery?" was asked.

"Now," replied Mr. McLaughlin, "why don't you fellows say something about Devery? You know that whatever you say will have wider circulation and have greater effect than anything I can say."

It was intimated that whatever Mr. McLaughlin said would have wide circulation, when, turning and placing his hand on the shoulder of a reporter, he said:

"Now, if I called this man a liar last week, and reiterated the statement yesterday, would it make it any more strong if I repeated that remark to-night? Is there any occasion for me to say any more about him?" This referred to Mr. McLaughlin's bitter and outspoken opposition to Devery, which has existed ever since Devery became a power in the Police Department.

JIMINEZ TELLS OF ATTACK.

Ex-President of Haiti Says He Was Assaulted in His Hotel—Causes Arrest, Then Relents.

According to a story told by Juan Jiminez, ex-President of Haiti, Abelardo Moscoso, a former resident of that republic, made an attempt to assault him in the Hotel Muro, 116 West Fourteenth Street, on last Saturday night:

Jiminez has been in this city for the last six weeks, coming here from San Juan, Porto Rico, whither he had escaped hurriedly owing to the success of the revolution which overcame his ascendancy. Moscoso, according to the President, has been a bitter political opponent of his. The man called at the hotel Saturday and demanded to see Jiminez. The interview was in the presence of Mr. Muro, proprietor of the hotel.

"He called me a 'coward,' 'smuggler,' and 'black leg,'" said Jiminez, "and struck me once in the forehead with his cane. Mr. Muro stepped in and received a slight blow over the eye before he knocked Moscoso down. We had him arrested and taken to the Charles Street Station, but concluded not to press the complaint in order to avoid annoyance. Since then, however, Moscoso has been going around telling in all the cafés which he frequents that he had given Jiminez a fine thrashing.

RAID ON PIGEON SHOOTERS.

Cruelty Society's Agents, Narrowly Escape Serious Injury in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 2.—While endeavoring to stop a live pigeon shooting contest in Frelinghuysen Avenue late yesterday afternoon, C. M. Hawkins, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had a narrow escape from being shot.

Hawkins and J. Kent, who had been detailed by the society to attend the shoot, seized two of the leaders of the contest, when the men attacked the agents and a gun was discharged, the contents of which nearly struck Hawkins. Col. Edwards, the State representative of the society, said to-day that charges would be made against the pigeon shooters.

DEVERY'S ENEMIES ACTIVE.

Followers of Both Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Sheehan Enter Earnestly Into Endeavor to Defeat ex-Chief.

Frank J. Goodwin, at present Executive Committeeman of Tammany Hall from the Ninth District, has decided to begin an active campaign to defeat William S. Devery at the coming primaries. Mr. Goodwin said last evening.

"I think the people of this district have found out at last what kind of a man Devery is. The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Paddock made the issue clear. I think there are enough people who are opposed to Devery's methods and ways to elect another man leader of this district. Devery has shown his true character of late, and there are many people who think he will be defeated. The tide has turned in the district against Mr. Devery."

The Sheehan lieutenants will also begin an attack on William S. Devery at a mass-meeting to be held in front of the Pequod Club this evening.

MINING ENGINEER ARRESTED.

W. M. Robbins Is Said to Have Resented Request to Pay Hotel Bill.

William M. Robbins, a mining engineer who returned on Monday night from Porto Rico, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of disorderly conduct.

According to George W. Moore, manager of the Gilsey House, Robbins had been residing at that hotel for six months previous to his going to Porto Rico two weeks ago, and left owing the house $350, represented by two drafts. Yesterday he went to the Gilsey House, and Mr. Moore says when he asked the payment of the bill Robbins grew abusive and made things so unpleasant that the hotel detective was called. Robbins then was handed over to the police.

Gustave Bertrand Still Missing.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 2.—The family and friends of Gustave Bertrand, who escaped from the Long Island Home at Amityville, on Tuesday, Augr 26, are very anxious to learn of his whereabouts. He has not been seen by any of his friends since the day he eluded his attendant and slipped away, and his continued absence is a mystery.

Drowned in a Town Street.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2.—The dead body of John Murphy was found this morning lying in a shallow stream of water that flows under Morris Street and empties in the Whippany River. The city had lately torn up a portion of the sidewalk over the stream in order to build a larger main for the surface water to flow off. It is supposed that Murphy fell, striking his head against a stone, rendering him unconscious.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Aves.

Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store,

Broadway, at 6th Av., | 34th to 35th Street.

Dinner Sets.

Porcelain, 100 pieces, including full sized soup plates, green flower decorations, reduced from $6.87 to $5.87.

Porcelain, 102 pieces including soup tureen, green and purple floral decorations, handles and knobs traced with gold, reduced from $9.87 to $7.87

Carlsbad China, direct from our own works, very artistic decorations; the quality others sell at $15.00; our price $11.87

Limoges China, 101 pieces, floral wreaths and twining sprays, gilt handles; sold by others as a bargain at $20.00; our price $14.87

Theodore Haviland's China, exquisite shapes, beautiful decorations and colorings, stippled gold handles; sold elsewhere at $25.00; our price $16.39

Theodore Haviland's China, charming designs in gilt and tints, the newest effects out of France; sold by others at $30.00; our price $23.84

Limoges China, dainty high art designs wrought in delicate tints profusely blended with gold; sold by others at $40.00 to $45.00; our price $29.66

Others, relatively cheap, ranging up to $298.99.

Open Stock Patterns.

Over fifty styles of French, English, Austrian and American Decorated China, known as "Open Stock Patterns." They are sold by the set or by the single piece. This permits you to choose sets that serve your individual requirements and at any time replace articles that may be broken.

Oyster Plates.

The first "R" month. What could be more seasonable than a sale of Oyster Plates? Here are a few indicative items—inimitable values.

$2.97 for $4.00 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, six depressions, flower and gold decorations.

$4.44 for $6.00 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, six depressions, colored border, gold edge.

$5.87 for $7.50 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates—maroon borders and centres—flowers and gold.

$8.87 for $10.00 Haviland Oyster Plates, floral borders, with dainty gilt stippling.

The above prices are for a dozen Plates. Many others here relatively as cheap—ranging up to $26.88.

Worthy of special mention are our Limoges China Oyster Plates, rich maroon panels and raised gold decorations, at $17.88.

Fish Sets.

Carlsbad China, fish centres, enriched with flower decorations, gold edges; sold by others at $7.50; our price $4.87.

Austrian China, fish centres, gold traced; tinted borders; sold by other at $10.50, our price.... $8.89

Theodore Haviland's China; grand fire brilliantly colored borders, with elaborate gold tracings; sold by others at $25.00; our regular price $19.87; reduced to..... $14.87

Game Sets.

One hundred Carlsbad China Game Sets, all have handsome game centres and gold edges—many are enhanced with colored borders; reduced from $4.87 to $2.97.

Theodore Haviland's China Game Sets; superb decorations; sold by others at $25.00; our regular price $19.87; reduced to..... $14.87

Bouillon Cups and Saucers.

Austrian China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $2.79 to $5.88 a dozen. English China, strikingly bright decorations, $3.96 to $4.44 a dozen.

Theodore Haviland's China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, decorated with nosegays of roses and stippled gold; sold by others at $10.00; our price..... $7.88

China Ramequins.

China Ramequins artistically and thoroughly solve the puzzle of serving baked fish. They grace all well ordered tables. Our assortment is large and includes scores of quaint but harmonious decorations.

Japanese Blue Fish Forms, for serving baked fish, 59c. dozen.

Decorated China Fish Cups and Plates, $2.76 dozen.

Pink Shells, Crab-shaped handles, $4.44 dozen.

"THE ONLY WAY"

to the Pacific coast is the Alton way. Your journey to California will be much the pleasanter if made with one of the justly celebrated

JUDSON-ALTON $33.00 EXCURSIONS

Lower rates to intermediate points. Twice-a-week. Select passenger list. Clean,

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days during the first two weeks of September

The Wanamaker Store

An Autumnal Picture Fills the Rotunda

The rich color of the ripened grapes, and the radiant tints of Autumn leaves give a glow of decorative beauty to the *Rotunda* today.

It is the picture-way of telling you that Autumn is here, with its thousands of demands preparatory to the social enjoyments and requirements of the coming season.

It announces, too, this store's readiness for your service. Not as ready as we shall be, but as fully ready to serve as you to seek. Always a step in advance of your requirements; always ready with the newest and best that the market affords, right on the morning that you want it.

Men's BUSINESS SUITS Made to Order

This is the best possible time to place your order for your new business suit. You get ahead of the rush, and have your suit all ready the moment you want it.

A refreshing change is found in a neat and serviceable black or blue cheviot; and we have a particularly good quality that is slightly mixed with worsted. It makes a suit that keeps its shape well—always looks smart.

Wanamaker tailoring is of the very highest character, though the cost is moderate. These cheviot suits, with single or double-breasted sack coats, to your order at $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's FALL NECKWEAR, 50c

The correct and popular Scarf for Fall wear is the Folded Square. It has all the fullness, body and size of the English square; but is folded into a neat and dressy form.

The silks are excellent in quality, and the patterns are neat, rich, distinctive, and in dignified colorings—all carefully selected.

You'll find these Scarfs remarkably like those selling for a dollar elsewhere.

Price, 50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

EARLY FALL MILLINERY

Good-bye to Summer hats; but you're not ready for your Winter dress hat, of course. You want something for between seasons—new and fresh in its character; and not expensive. We have quite a collection of exactly such between-seasons hats. Some, quite simply trimmed, at $1.50 to $3. Others finer, and a little more elaborate, up to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

"Princess May" Suede Gloves

The first Fall shipment of these excellent Gloves has arrived—fresh, soft, beautiful. And what is more delightful than gloves fresh from the maker's hands, as are these! This is exactly the time when suede gloves are most wanted.

They will be most largely in black, of course; but many will also favor the modes, grays, and white. All here in the superb *"Princess May"* Suede—soft, delicate, pliable; yet strong and durable. **$1 a pair.**

Tenth street.

More Under-Price News of ANGELUS PIANO PLAYERS

The magic power that was discovered with the production of the Angelus is making perfect piano-playing a universal possibility. Now there is a country-wide desire to possess the marvelous instrument that gives such power to those lacking a musical education.

Today there is an exceptional opportunity to secure one of these remarkable instruments at about *half-price*.

These are Angelus piano-players, that have been exchanged for newer models, and made over at the Angelus factory—now practically as good as new. Just nineteen in all.

6 Mahogany Angelus, were $225; now $125.
2 Ebony Angelus, were $225; now $125.
2 Oak Angelus, were $225; now $125.
3 Mahogany Angelus, were $250; now $135.
3 Ebony Angelus, were $250, now $155.
1 Mahogany Angelus, was $275; now $165.
1 Mahogany Angelus, was $300; now $195.
1 Oak Angelus, was $285; now $193.

Fifth Floor.

Office FURNITURE

The Fall campaign for business has begun. Office furniture that you could put up with during the Summer will need to be renewed now. We have a superb stock from which to supply the necessary new desk, table, chair or other office fitting. We supply popular goods and only those that are right in every particular. We serve you promptly, and deliveries may be as prompt as an individual case requires. A salesman will call on you upon postal card request, or catalogues may be had for the asking.

A word of several desks:

At $20—Golden oak roll-top Desk; 50 in. long, 30 in. deep, 50 in. high; raised panels on ends, back and front; two pedestals, one containing three drawers; the other, four; one drawer between pedestals and one slide or arm-rest at top of each pedestal; high roll-top has 20 open pigeon-holes, 2 drawers, 2 bookstalls, 4 paper shelves, 2 pen racks, 2 pen drawers; automatic lock to roll curtain; good construction and well finished.

At $25—Golden oak roll-top Desk; 50 in. long, 32 in. deep, 50 in. high; raised panels all around; two pedestals containing 7 drawers and 2 slides; one large drawer between pedestals; five-ply, built up and framed-in writing bed; high roll-top has 24 open pigeon-holes, 2 large drawers, 2 pen drawers, 2 pen racks, 3 paper racks, 4 book-stalls, 4 paper shelves; automatic lock to roll curtain; highly polished.

At $31—Golden oak, roll-top Desk; 50 in. long, 34 in. deep, 50 in. high; raised panels all around; two pedestals containing seven drawers; slide over each pedestal; one drawer between pedestals; high roll-top has 17 open pigeon-holes, 3 paper racks, 3 paper shelves, 4 drawers, 2 letter drops, 2 pen racks and 2 pen drawers. This Desk is built of selected quartered oak, has five-ply built up writing bed and is the best value in America for the money.

At $45—Golden oak roll-top Desk; 60 in. long, 34 in. deep, 50 in. high; 2 pedestals containing 7 drawers and 2 slides with drawer between; roll-top contains 10 document boxes, one complete letter file, 18 small drawers, 3 book-stalls, 2 paper racks, 2 pen racks, 2 open pigeon-holes, 2 letter drops; roll curtain has automatic lock. This Desk has five-ply built-up writing bed, framed in, and has thick raised panels.

Some other roll-top desks are priced as follows:
42-inch at $13.50, $23, $29.
50-inch at $35, $42, $55.
55-inch at $28, $31, $37, $40, $45.
60-inch at $42, $54, $70, $75, $85, $90, $110.
66-inch at $48, $60, $80, $90, $100, $105.
72-inch at $105, $115, $120.

Mahogany roll-top desks in various sizes are priced as follows: $50, $55, $60, $64, $65, $70, $75, $80, $95, $120, $145, $150, $160.

Golden oak flat-top desks in various sizes are priced as follows: $13.50, $15, $17, $18, $22, $25, $28.

Typewriter desks, office chairs and tables, letter files, card indexes and other filing devices in great variety. Our office furniture store is at the corner of 4th Ave. and 9th Street in our Annex Building; entrance from Broadway and 9th Street from the main building through the basement subway, or at 4th Ave. and 9th Street.

Annex Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Best Collection---The Finest Offerings That September Ever Brought, In -:- -:-

China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac

So fine is the display, that one would think the holidays were here—for choicer gift-things could not be found—newer, fresher, more beautiful pieces have never come from abroad—than the wares assembled here today and marked at a saving of a third to half from regular prices.

The entire special stocks are spic-span-new. The wares never left the factories of their makers until they were started to us for this September Sale. The fine plates, the vases, the marble statues and busts, from an exhibition that is almost an art show. It is a pleasure merely to view such pretty things; and to possess them, at such little cost, is like receiving half of the pieces as a present.

Hundreds of far-seeing women are buying holiday gifts ahead; and the recipients will get double what they expected; and the wares are as choice and fine as if they cost double.

Then the collection of Dinner Sets is most extraordinary. Five thousand Dinner Sets are now in our stocks, in nearly two hundred different patterns! The list below tells what splendid values are among them.

The present stock of Cut Glass is the broadest and richest we have ever assembled, and the savings average a full third, although the cuttings are just from the factories.

Here are the facts in detail:

Dinner Sets

At $6, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in several shapes and underglaze decorations.

At $7.50, worth $12—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a fine underglaze decoration.

At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a full rose decoration; all pieces gilt; three meat platters and soup tureen.

At $12.50, from $16—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; all handles gilt; flower decoration.

At $15, from $24—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; green border decoration; soup tureen and four meat dishes; all pieces gilt.

At $18, from $25—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. fine China Dinner Sets, in a rich pink border decoration; all handles heavily gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several fine floral decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; four meat dishes and soup tureen; all pieces gold stippled, and a variety of fine floral decorations to choose from.

At $30, from $48—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 118 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat dishes; a rich underglaze blue decoration illuminated with gold.

At $40, worth $65—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations; modern shapes; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $50, from $65—Fine French China Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border flower decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.

At $60, from $75—Fine French China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in a handsome pink border decoration; heavily gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.

At $100, from $150—Fine English China Dinner Set of 148 pieces; festoons of flowers on border, with blue and gold.

At $150, from $210—Cauldon China Dinner Set of 120 pieces; Rococo border decoration; heavily gilt.

Marble Busts and Figures

$4, worth $6 each
$8, worth $12 each
$12, worth $17.50 ea
$35, worth $50 each
$50, worth $80 each
$100, worth $150 each

Marble Pedestals

In green, white and onyx effects:
$7.50, worth $10
$12, worth $18
$15, worth $22.50
$17.50, worth $25
$20, worth $30
$30, worth $50
$32.50, worth $55
Basement.

Royal Bonn

In floral and figured designs, reduced one-third
70c, from $1
$2.50, from $3.50
$3.50, from $5
$5, from $7.50
$8, from $12
$10, from $15

Teplitz Busts and Figures

At Two-thirds Prices
$8, were $4.50
$7, were $10
$12, were $17.50
$25, were $37.50

Fancy China

At one-half and two-thirds regular prices:
French China Salad, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, from $2.50, $3.25, $3.50, $4.
French China Chop Dishes in five decorations; were $4.25 and $5 each, reduced to $3.
French China Cake Plates, $2, from $3.25.
French China Celery Trays, $1.75, from $2.75.
French China Bread Trays, $1.50, from $2.25.
French China Ice Cream Dishes, $4, from $6.
French China Spoon Trays, $1.25, from $2.
French China Asparagus Sets, $7.50, from $10.
Main aisle.

Louwelsa Pieces

85c., were $1.25; $2.25, were $3.25; $6, were $9; $10, were $15; $12.50, were $17.50.
Austrian Bric-a-Brac, royal Worcester effects, quite new and very rich, specially marked for this September Sale, at
50c, worth 80c; $1.50, worth $2.50; $4, worth $6; $6, worth $9.
Many fine pieces of Majolica Pottery in Vases, Ferneries and Jardinieres:
35c, value 60c; 85c, value $1.25; $1.50, value $2.50; $3, value $5; $5.50, value $10.
On the Main Aisle Bric-a-Brac Counter is a collection of very fine Plates, mostly two and three of a kind; reduced to close out; the richest goods of the kind obtainable: Royal Vienna and Dresden china; were $17.50, $20, and $22.50 each—Today $10 Each.
Main aisle and Basement.

Richly Decorated Plates

A very fine collection of Plates in dinner, breakfast, tea, and bread and butter sizes; also soup and terrapin plates in English and French China; some of our richest decorations at reductions of from one-third to one-half.
Dinner Plates, $12, $15, $18 dozen, from $24, $30, $36.
Breakfast Plates, $9, $12, $15 dozen, from $15, $20, $25, $30.
Tea Plates, $8 and $12 dozen, from $12 and $25.
Bread and Butter Plates, $6 and $8 dozen, from $9 and $12.
There is also on this counter a collection of fine Plates taken from our Art Room; in most cases less than a dozen of a kind, at prices like the following:
$3 each, were $6.
$3.50 each, were $6.75.
$4 each, were $7.
$4 each, were $11.
$5 each, were $10.
Main aisle.

Bohemian Glass Vases

Iris effects; at two-thirds regular prices:
25c, regularly 50c.
50c, regularly 75c.
75c, regularly $1.25.
$1, regularly $1.50.
$1.25, regularly $2.
$2, regularly $3.
$2.50, regularly $4.
Tenth street Elevator Counter.

At 10c, worth 25c—China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Fruit Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Tea Cups and Saucers, in flower decoration, and in a pretty white and gold border pattern.
Ninth street aisle.

At 25c, worth 50c—A splendid collection of Theodore Haviland Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Soup Plates, in several flower decorations; half regular price—25c each.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Fancy China

At one-third below regular prices:
A new pattern in roses and borders; heavily gold stippled; marked for this September sale at two-thirds prices.
Chop Trays, $2.50, value $3.50.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $1.75, values $2.25, $3.
Celery Trays, $1.75, value $2.75.
Cake Plates, $1.75, value $2.75.
Chocolate Pots, $2.50, value $3.50.
Salad Plates, $9 dozen, value $15.
Tea Plates, $7.50 dozen, value $12.
Spoon Holders, $1.20, value $2.
Olive Dishes, 75c, value $1.25.
Teapots, $2, value $3.
Sugars and Creams, $2.10 pair, value $3.75.
Main aisle.

Rich Cut Glass

One-third to one-half regular prices:
Bowls, 8-in., $3 and $4.50, worth $5 and $8.
Bowls, 8-in., $5 and $7.50, from $6.50 and $9.
Bowls, 9-in., $7.50, worth $10.
Nappies, 5-in., handled, $1.25, worth $2.50.
Nappies, 6-in., $1.75, worth $3.
Nappies, 6-in., $2, from $3.
Nappies, 7-in., $4, worth $7.
Nappies, 8-in., $3.50, worth $6.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, worth $5 and $8.
Claret Jugs, 3 pints, $8, worth $15.
Water Jugs, 2 pints, $6.50, worth $10.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $9, worth $15.
Sugars and Creams, $3.50 and $5 pair, worth $6 and $9.
Spoon Holders, $2.25, worth $3.50.
Spoon Trays, $2, worth $4.
Water Bottles, $2.50, $4 and $6, worth $4, $7 and $10.
Flower Vases, 8-in., $1.50, worth $2.50.
Flower Vases, 10-in., $2.25, worth $4.
Flower Vases, 12-in., $3, worth $6.50.
Flower Vases, 12-in., $3.25, worth $5.
Water Tumblers, $3, $6 and $7 dozen, worth $6, $9 and $12.
Handled Lemonade Cups, $12 dozen, worth $20.
Main aisle, Second floor and Basement.

French China Cups and Saucers

At one-third to one-half reductions.
In the finest quality, and beautifully decorated.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, uncovered, $7.20, $9, $12 and $15 dozen, from $12, $18, $24, and $27.50.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, covered, $7.20 and $15 dozen, from $12 and $24.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $12 and $15 dozen, from $20 and $24.
Moustache Cups and Saucers, $1 and $1.50 each, from $1.75 and $2.25.
Main aisle.

Thin Blown Tumblers

Fine thin Blown Tumblers, in a number of neat patterns; regularly $1 and $1.25 dozen,
55 Cents a Dozen.
Ninth street aisle.

A Sale of Jugs

A shipment just received from Germany; in a quaint allover pattern; tankard shape.
At 20c, 25c, 40c, 60c, 75c and $1 each, worth 30c, 40c, 60c, 90c, $1.25 and $1.50.
Ninth street counter.

LACE CURTAINS At Half Price

You're ready for new Curtains this month, of course. An August purchase by us brings September good fortune for you, if you have a wish for new Lace Curtains—particularly when prices are cut in two, as here today:

IRISH POINT CURTAINS

In White—$8.50 Curtains, now $4.25 pair.
$9 Curtains, now $4.50 pair.
$11 Curtains, now $5.50 pair.
$12 Curtains, now $6 pair.
$13 Curtains, now $6.50 pair.
$15 Curtains, now $7.50 pair.
$16 Curtains, now $8 pair.
$18 Curtains, now $9 pair.
$20 Curtains, now $10 pair.
$22 Curtains, now $11 pair.
In Ecru—$12 Curtains, now $6 pair.
$15 Curtains, now $7.50 pair.
$16.50 Curtains, now $8.25 pair.
$17 Curtains, now $8.50 pair.
$18.50 Curtains, now $9.25 pair.
$19 Curtains, now $9.50 pair.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS

$6.50 Curtains, now $3.25 pair.
$7.25 Curtains, now $3.50 pair.

Also these LACE CURTAINS at one-quarter under-price:

Renaissance—$14 Curtains at $10.50 pair.
$15.50 Curtains at $11.50 pair.
$16.75 Curtains at $12.50 pair.
$18.50 Curtains at $13.50 pair.
$19 Curtains at $14 pair.
$22.50 Curtains at $16.75 pair.
$31.75 Curtains at $23.75 pair.
$42 Curtains at $31.50 pair.

PORTIERES Reduced

In the popular fabrics of Repp, Armure and Mercerized Tapestry, and in good colors. These curtains are desirable in every way, and it would be difficult to distinguish them from the new Fall styles now arriving daily:

Repp and Armure Portieres with borders of tapestry and damask appliqued, at $4.50 pair, for curtains that have been selling at $5.25, $5.75, $6, $6.75, $7 a pair.

At $5 pair, for curtains that have been selling at $7.50 and $9 pair.

Double-faced Armure portieres with corded edge, at $5 pair, from $8.25 pair.

Mercerized Armure with corded edge, at $7.50 pair, from $11.50 pair.

Mercerized Armure, with fringed top and bottom, at $6.50 pair, from $8.25 pair.

Third floor.

All Summer Jackets Reduced

Cool September days and nights demand an outside wrap of some description, but not a heavy one. These light-weight Cloth Jackets for women, which all now meet the common fate of sharp reductions in price, are admirably suited for the purpose. They are the best of the present season's designs—conservative styles that are always in season.

These price-groups:

At $7, worth $10 and $13.
At $10, worth $14.
At $12, worth $15 and $16.50
At $15, worth $18 and $21.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILKS Wanted for Fall Greatly Under-Price

All of these Silks are new and fresh, first shown today; with the exception of one group taken from our own stocks. It is remarkable that such prices can be quoted, after the strike troubles that have hindered production this Summer. But local conditions compelled manufacturers to make concessions that produce these offerings today. So right when you want to buy, these staple silks are quoted at 25 to 30 per cent. below their regular prices.

The sale comprises such popular Silks as Black Taffetas, both foreign and domestic; Colored Taffetas, in fifty newest Fall colorings; Polka-Dot Foulards and Satins, Black Peau de Soie, White Taffetas, Colored Peau Mignonne, in twenty-eight new colors.

The sale will interest women in general as well as dressmakers and others, who buy in quantities.

Plain Colored Taffetas, 60c, worth 75c—
Thirty thousand yards of splendid quality taffeta, in fifty of the newest colorings, including white; all made for this Fall's selling; both light and dark shades. A good opportunity to save money by buying of these for future needs.

Fancy Silks, 65c, worth 85c and $1—
Fancy Silks in light and dark colors; all black striped and figured Taffetas and Satins, suitable for waists and dresses.

Colored Peau Mignonne, 75c, worth $1.10—
Six thousand yards of a fine 24-inch wide colored silk, in twenty-eight newest colorings, from white to black. This is one of the very popular plain silks now so much used; has a slight twill, but with more lustre than most twilled silks; for dresses, waists or trimmings. Never until today sold under-price. We have sold hundreds of pieces of them.

Black Taffetas, 75c, worth 90c and $1—
Fine quality Taffetas, both foreign and domestic, bright and strong; all guaranteed for six months' service. Only enough for a few days' selling.

Rotunda.

LILLIAN CORSETS

Lillian Corsets bring out all the beauty-lines of a good figure in the fullest possible degree. They also mould the form that lacks perfection into the most graceful figure.

Smart, easy, comfortable, graceful, healthful—such, in the highest possible sense, are all Lillian Corsets, and there are models for all figures. Here are hints of a few:

At $1.50—Lillian Girdles, of fine coutil; horn-boned; straight-front; lace-trimmed top and bottom; excellent for slender figures.
At $2.50—Lillian Girdles, of fine coutil; bias cut; gored hips; all whalebone; straight-front; lace trimmed top and bottom.
At $4.50—Lillian Satin-ribbon Girdles in blue, pink, white and black; straight-front.
At $2.75—Lillian Batiste Corsets; horn-boned; straight-front; medium low bust; short hips; no side steels; lace and ribbon on top. Same in imported coutil at $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

26,400 Pairs of RUBBER OVERSHOES For Women and Children, at Half Price!

Women's, Girls' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, of the best quality made; in shapes that are right for current shoe styles. The Women's Overshoes are in the high or Romeo cut, as well as low cut. The Girls' and Children's Overshoes are all low cut. Prices—

Women's OVERSHOES at 25c
Girls' OVERSHOES at 20c
Children's OVERSHOES at 17c

It is a splendid opportunity to anticipate Fall and Winter needs at very little cost.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ENTERS GERMAN POLAND

Polish Nobles Show Their Resentment by Leaving Posen.

HOUSES NOT DECORATED

Emperor Shows Courage in Riding Through Town on Horseback—Precautions for His Safety.

POSEN, Sept. 2.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany entered the provincial Polish capital at sunset to-day; the German fraction of the city cheering, ringing bells and waving flags and handkerchiefs to welcome them. The Polish majority of the people was silent, and looked gloomily at the brilliant show from houses without decorations. Not one disorderly cry was heard. The vague expectations of insult to the Emperor or tumult among the people of this city, which have been hinted at by newspapers and inferred from the unusual police arrangements for the protection of his Majesty, were not realized. A decorous reception was accorded their Majesties by the moderate sized crowds which were banked behind the double rows of troops on either side of the streets leading from the railroad station to the residence of the commanding general, about two miles away. There were, in all, about 8,000 infantrymen present, and Emperor William's entrance to Posen was a German festival. His Majesty will lodge in the residence of the commanding general.

This visit of the Emperor is made to give the Germans heart in their passionate race dispute. The Germans of Posen poured out subscriptions for the beautiful decorations, consisting of flower pieces and ropes of evergreens looped from mast to mast along nearly the entire length of the Emperor's line of march. Nearly every German girl in Posen was wearing a black, white and red sash to-day, but the Polish nobles of the city closed their town houses and withdrew to their country estates. With the exception of Prince Anton Radziwill, not one Polish noble took part in to-day's reception to the Emperor. Prince Radziwill holds his title from Prussia, and he has long been identified with the Prussian Court. The Archbishop of St. Allesoy was present when the municipal notabilities received his Majesty at the city gate.

The principal hotel of Posen, where the Prussian Court had engaged fifty rooms for their stay here, is under Polish management, and refused to decorate in honor of the Emperor's arrival. The principal dry goods store of the city also refused to decorate, and has consequently been boycotted by the German ladies of Posen.

The Empress, who preceded her husband in a carriage, looked especially well in a light gray costume, and bowed to the people continually. Emperor William, in the white uniform of the Garde du Corps, rode alone, walking his horse slowly. He is thought to have shown much courage in this. Behind him, on horseback or in carriages, were fifty of the great personages of the Empire, princes, secretaries of state and Generals. They included Crown Prince Frederick William, the Imperial Chancellor Count von Buelow, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, General Count von Huelsen-Haeseler, Chief of the Military Cabinet, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Emperor William was preceded and followed by half a troop of Uhlans.

Replying to an address of welcome delivered by the Burgomaster of Posen, Emperor William thanked the city for its friendly reception, and said Posen and the country owed what they were to-day to the work of the Kings of Prussia. As the successor of these Kings, the Emperor said, he would not be found wanting in his care for the welfare of the city and his support of its development.

Posen had become too crowded for the girdle of fortifications which encompassed it; he therefore issued an order to-day by which this military radius would be once and for all abolished.

"I expect," continued Emperor William, "that this city will now set about the work of development with might and main, and that in place of the fortifications blocks of houses will arise. These, I hope, will also tend to better the condition of the poor."

Gen. Tchertkoff, Governor of Warsaw, and a deputation of Emperor William's Russian regiment, the Life Guards, arrived here to-night at the invitation of his Majesty.

Although the Court Marshal had expunged the Burgomaster's speech of all direct allusions to the political situation, the Burgomaster managed to infuse into his address a strong flavor of the feelings of the Prussian population at Posen, and the mildness of Emperor William's reply, in which he avoided any political references, has caused much comment here. The Emperor delivered his speech in low tones, strangely in contrast to his customary ringing voice and he seemed to desire that only those in his immediate vicinity should hear him.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The papers here describe the extraordinary precautions which are being taken for the safety of the Emperor at Posen. The regular police there have been reinforced by hundreds from Berlin and Breslau, besides a large number of detectives. Several days ago all the heating and ventilating pipes in the provincial museum, where the state banquet is to occur, were thoroughly inspected and a daily inspection follows since then, although all parts of the building are heavily guarded day and night by a military detail.

The province of Posen came under the sway of Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1814. By the terms of this treaty Austria was to have Galicia and the salt mines of Wieliczka, Posen was to belong to Prussia, the city and district of Cracow were to form an independent republic under the guarantee of the three powers, and the remainder of ancient Poland, comprising the chief parts of the grand duchy of Warsaw, reverted to Russia, and was to form a constitutional kingdom subject to the Czar. Cracow was seized by Austria in 1846 in defiance of all international law.

The rebellion of the Poles in 1830 and in 1863 properly belongs to Russian history. In Prussian Poland, though there have been no terrible massacres, such as that of the peasants in Galicia in 1846, said to have been instigated by the Austrian Government, every effort has been put forth to Germanize the province. Many historical places have had their names obliterated for such substitutes as Bismarcksdorf and Sedan. Emperor William has adopted some radical measures to obliterate the traditions of the Poles. His chief aim has been to substitute the German for the Polish language. To this end public lands have been offered free to Catholics whose pastors would agree to hold their services in German.

The Emperor's policy with regard to Prussian Poland apparently has served to make the Poles even more bitter toward Germany. Of late political feeling among them has been running high. A notable incident, indicating the bitterness which the Emperor's policy has aroused, was the voluntary retirement from the Emperor's service of Adalbert Kossak, the celebrated Polish painter, who was the Emperor's favorite artist. Kossak said he could not bring himself to remain in the employ of a man who had insulted his people. Recent dispatches have also contained announcement of a large money contribution said to have been made by Paderewski, the famous pianist, to keep alive the Polish language, literature, and traditions. The Polish language is still spoken by 2,405,800 people in Prussian Poland.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Possibility that Consistory May Be Postponed on Account of It.

ROME, Sept. 2.—There is some possibility that there will be no Consistory this year, and that it may be postponed until after the Pontifical jubilee in March. A great demonstration is being organized for St. Peter's Cathedral on the occasion of the jubilee.

Church circles do not consider it desirable at present to change the Papal Nuncios to Spain and France, in consequence of the religious situation in those countries.

The Pope is in excellent health. He spends several hours daily in the Vatican gardens. He invariably passes a portion of his time in prayer before the replica of the Lourdes grotto, which he had constructed in the gardens.

HONOR TO KOSSUTH.

Preparations for a General Celebration in Hungary on the Anniversary of His Birth.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says that the anniversary of Kossuth's birth on Sept. 19 is to be celebrated as a national festival throughout Hungary through the initiative taken by the Hungarian Independent Party, of which Louis Kossuth's son, Francis, is the leader. The preparations are not confined to one section of the community, but are general. The laying of the foundation stone of the mausoleum, funds for the erection of which were raised by public subscription, takes place the same day, lending to the celebration the character of a patriotic demonstration of the entire people.

It is not expected that the Ministers of the Government will participate officially in the celebration; for it must be remembered that up to the time of his death Kossuth maintained hostility to the present King of Hungary. But doubtless the time will come, says the correspondent, when Kossuth's relations to the dynasty will assume merely a historic character, and representatives of the Hungarian Government will be able to attend commemorations of the revolutionary leader, and the Kossuth March, like the Rakocsky March, can be played without suspicion of disloyalty by the royal imperial regimental bands.

DELAY OF CHINESE TREATY.

It Is Due to the Imperial Government's Attitude with Regard to the Surtax Funds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of The Times at Shanghai says that the delay in the signing of the Chinese commercial treaty is due to the Chinese Government's unwillingness to formally declare the surtax funds not a part of the customs revenue proper, but held to the order of the Viceroys and Governors of provinces. The Central Government is trying to arrange things so that a large proportion of the surtax funds will become direct imperial revenue, merely allocating the balance of the provinces after deducting the amount required for service indemnity and the unknown amount necessary to cover Peking's former likin receipts.

Although it is probable that the increased provincial revenues would be exposed to corresponding demands from Peking, it is a matter of the highest importance, if the abolition of the barrier system is to produce satisfactory results, that the surtax funds should be handled by the provincial authorities concerned.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—The difficulty in the way of the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty has been satisfactorily settled. A new edict will be issued, and the treaty will be signed after certain technical alterations have been made.

OBJECTS TO RENAN STATUE.

Vicar of the Celebrated Writer's Native Place Makes a Vigorous Protest Against Honoring Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Vicar of Treugier protests against the proposed statue of Renan, whom he calls "the greatest insulter of Christ, the unfrocked blasphemer, who, like Judas, enriched himself by betraying his God and died in the mire."

Joseph Ernest Renan, the Orientalist, historian, and essayist, was born at Treugier in Brittany. Having been trained in Latin and the strictest Catholicism by the priests who controlled the school of Treugier, Renan was in 1836 selected for his talents to be sent to the College of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, in Paris. In 1842 he was admitted to St. Sulpice and began the study of Hebrew and Syriac under the distinguished Orientalist, M. le Hir. These pursuits, however, gradually undermined his belief in the Roman Catholic dogma, and in 1845 he gave up all intention of becoming a priest and left the seminary. His "Vie de Jesus" created great excitement throughout Europe. It was condemned alike by the Catholic Church and the German Protestants of the Tubingen school.

RATED LOYAL COLONISTS.

Premier Sprigg Criticised for His Address to the Dutch Delegation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, commenting upon Premier Sprigg's reply at the reception of the loyal Dutch delegation, says that the Premier lost a great opportunity and willfully committed himself in the eyes of the loyal colonists, for, though he poses as the champion of British interests, he rated for their loyalty those Dutch who, on appeal, took up arms in defense of the colony and now ask protection against the consequences of their action.

The delegates, says the correspondent, will go home without hope of any redress or protection from the Constitutional Ministry.

French Soldier Vindicated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Voisin, the French soldier who was convicted of a murder to the commission of which another person afterward confessed, and who subsequently was pardoned, has now been acquitted by the court-martial which retried him.

Congratulations for Mgr. Farley.

ROME, Sept. 2.—Several Cardinals have sent their congratulations to the Right Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., the Auxiliary Bishop of New York, on the decision of the Propaganda yesterday to recommend to the Pope to appoint him Archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Archbishop Corrigan.

RIOTING AT AGRAM HAS GROWN ALARMING

Students Overpower Police and Wreck Houses of Servians.

One Hundred Persons Said to Have Been Injured in Sunday's Riot—Troops Hurried to Scene.

AGRAM, Hungary, Sept. 2.—The conflicts between the Croatian students and the Servian inhabitants were renewed here this evening. The rioters overpowered the police at various of the city squares and smashed windows in houses inhabited by Servians. The troops were finally ordered to clear the streets.

Similar riots are roported to have occurred at several other towns in the province, and there was some bloodshed during the disorders at Gespic.

The boycotting of Servian merchants here continues, and Servian employes are being dismissed from Croatian business houses. The majority of the shops in Agram owned by Servians are closed.

The rioting which occurred Sunday, during which the police charged with drawn swords and many persons were wounded, was renewed Sunday evening, and was only quelled on Monday evening after the adoption of severe military measures. Houses were wrecked, shops were plundered, and over a hundred persons were injured.

The cause of the rioting here was an anti-Croatian article published in a local Servian newspaper. A Croatian mob, composed mostly of students, attacked the offices of the paper and a Servian bank, and burned the newspaper in public. The Governor of Agram and the garrison, being absent at the manoeuvres, the rioters had a free field. On Monday all Servian shops and cafés were completely wrecked, their furniture destroyed and their goods burned. Casks of wine and spirits were broken and thrown into the streets, and windows, doors, and signboards were destroyed. The police used their swords and revolvers to good effect, but they were soon overpowered, many being seriously wounded.

In consequence of still further rioting being threatened, a number of troops have been ordered to return to Agram from the manoeuvres.

A proclamation has been issued at Agram calling upon the people to preserve order. The doors of all residences must be closed at 7 P. M., and the cafes and hotels are to be closed at 9 o'clock.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the Agram disturbances are proof of the utter hopelessness of the aspirations of the Southern Slavs and a confutation of the plausible theory underlying the programme of unification advocated by the patriotic Coatian opposition. They reveal the impossibility of a real union or of any understanding except mere mutual toleration between two conflicting elements of the same race, Catholic or Croatian and Orthodox or Servian.

Both have a strong antipathy to Hungarian suzerainty, but mutual hostility is still stronger with them.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN ALGOA BAY STORM.

Estimated that Seventy Persons Were Drowned—List of Wrecked Vessels.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 2.—It is now estimated that seventy persons were drowned in Algoa Bay during the storm which swept over Port Elizabeth yesterday. Among the wrecked vessels is the British ship Inchcape Rock, (Capt. Ferguson, which arrived at Algoa Bay Aug. 2 from Portland, Ore.) Part of her crew was saved.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lloyd's agent at Port Elizabeth reports that the following vessels were wrecked there:

German schooner Thekla, Capt. Schneiders; from Mauritius.

Norwegian bark Constant, Capt. Jacobsen. Arrived at Port Elizabeth July 14 from Rio Janeiro.

Spanish brig Gabriel, Capt. Matamala; from Barcelona.

British bark Sayre, Capt. Matheson. Arrived at Port Elizabeth June 29 from New York.

Norwegian schooner Iris, Capt. Berthelsen. Arrived at Algoa Bay June 27 from Buenos Ayres.

German ship Coriolanus, Capt. Getting. Arrived at Algoa Bay July 5 from Wallaroo.

German bark Nautilus, Capt. Assing. Arrived at Algoa Bay July 5 from Adelaide.

British ship Oakworth, Capt. Davies. Arrived at Algoa Bay June 25 from Port Pirie.

German bark Emmanuel, Capt. Tuitjer. Arrived at Algoa Bay June 26 from Port Pirie.

Italian ship Cavaliere Michele Russo. Arrived at Port Elizabeth July 21 from Newcastle, N. S. W.

German bark Hans Wagner, Capt. Mullman. Arrived at Algoa Bay July 14 from Melbourne.

German bark Arnold, Capt. Ahlers. Arrived at Algoa Bay July 16 from London.

Norwegian bark Hermanos, Capt. Gundersen. From Bunbury June 17 for Algoa Bay.

Norwegian bark Content, Capt. Gustarsen. From Rangoon June 5 for Port Elizabeth.

Norwegian bark Waimea, Capt. Ordrop. From Fremantle July 5 for Algoa Bay.

Italian bark Agostino Rombo, Capt. Vassalla. From Buenos Ayres July 12 for Port Elizabeth.

Swedish bark Limari, Capt. Sundwall. Arrived at Algoa Bay July 13 from Albany.

The tugs Countess of Carnarvon and Scotia foundered, and the cutter Clara went ashore. Several lighters also foundered or went ashore.

Lloyd's partial list of the casualties computes that at least fifty persons were drowned.

The efforts at rescue during the gale of yesterday were attended by a number of exciting scenes, and several men of Port Elizabeth were drowned while striving to save others. Many of them had narrow escapes. The life-saving apparatus worked badly, and was deficient in hawsers and other life-saving appliances.

Five members of the crew of the Inchcape Rock were taken off that vessel, and it is feared that a boat launched from the Inchcape Rock has sunk with all aboard. A tug is now making unavailing attempts to reach the vessel and save the sixteen men who are still believed to be on her.

Capt. Gundersen and seven hands of the Norwegian bark Hermanos were saved by a line carried by a rocket after they had spent several hours on the vessel's bowsprit. Capt. Gundersen's wife and two children were washed off the bowsprit, while two of the Hermanos's crew were killed by falling spars.

Florence Strike Broken.

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 2.—With the exception of the metal workers of the Pignone iron works, where the strike originated, and the printers, most of the strikers resumed work this morning. The cabs and street cars are again running.

Seek Pension for Gen. Sigel's Widow.

At the meeting of the German-American Republican Club, held at the headquarters on Sunday, memorial resolutions offered by Sixt C. Kaptt, President, were adopted, extending condolation and sympathy to the family of the late Major Gen. Franz Sigel, by special act, to award an adequate pension to the widow of that officer.

The Lodge

BRIARCLIFF MANOR NEW YORK

27 miles from New York. Briarcliff Manor Station, Putnam Div. N. Y. Cent. R. R. or Scarborough on Main Line.

AN IDEAL AUTUMN RESORT

located on an eminence 600 feet above the Hudson. Magnificent views in every direction. Most perfectly appointed suburban hotel in America. Long Distance 'phone in every room. Dutch Grill—Swimming Tank—Squash Courts—GOLF LINKS.

The celebrated Briarcliff Farms Products exclusively used.

A. BAVE, Mgr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. 'Phone Long Distance, Briarcliff Manor 1

WORKMEN MUST BECOME A POLITICAL POWER

President of English Trades Union Congress So Advises.

Says It Is the Only Way in Which They Can Secure Their Rights—Boer War Condemned.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—W. C. Steadman's Presidential address at the Trades Union Congress to-day was pessimistic in tone and included a general denunciation of the present Government's reactionary measures, such as the Education bill, the sugar tax, and the grain tax, which he described as being an endeavor to permanently relieve the rich at the expense of the poor.

Mr. Steadman denied that trades unionism was destructive to British commercial supremacy, as charged by The London Times and other papers. The only means by which the working people could hope to secure relief from their burdens was, Mr. Steadman added, to constitute themselves a great political force.

During the consideration of the Parliamentary Committee's report, a motion to omit referring to the coronation of King Edward on the ground that references to monarchical institutions were out of place in a labor assembly was defeated by 162 to 69 votes.

An amendment declaring that the South African war was unjust was carried by a vote of 170 to 134.

The congress adopted the following resolution introduced by the National Amalgamated Shop Assistants' Union:

"That this congress is of opinion that the Shops bill, drafted by the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, and introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., which proposes a reduction of the hours of labor for shop workers and a uniform hour for closing shops enforced by the State, is a reasonable and practical measure, urgently needed for the protection of the shop workers of this country; further, that the congress instruct the Parliamentary Committee to lend all assistance possible to the promoters of the bill, and urges all trades unions here represented to request their local Members of Parliament to support the bill in the House of Commons.

"That this congress hereby instructs its Parliamentary Committee to insert in all the legislative proposals applying generally to labor a cause to incude shop assistants, warehousemen, and cerks."

The congress adopted a resolution instructing the Parliamentary Committee to support an eight-hour working day for miners, introduced by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; also a general declaration in favor of an eight-hour day.

PENNSYLVANIA FIGHTS WABASH

Efforts to Block the Western Road's Convenient Entry Into Pittsburg—A Suit in Equity.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company continues to fight against the entry of the Wabash into Pittsburg by way of the South Side route. A bill in equity was to-day filed by the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway companies against the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad Company to restrain the defendant from crossing over their property at First Street, South Side.

The Pennsylvania avers it acquired the property in 1863, and has maintained it since, through merging the Pittsburg and Steubenville and the Steubenville extension into the Pan Handle, which it now controls. The property is occupied by bridge piers and abutments of the plaintiff, and what is not occupied is needed.

The Monongahela connecting road, it is alleged, is but side tracks and switches owned by the Jones & Laughlins Company. Consent for the proposed elevated track, to pass over Carson Street a distance of 2,000 feet, has not been obtained from the city. This consent cannot be obtained owing to the congested condition of the street.

It is also alleged that the defendant has no bona fide intention of extending the branches, but that it is only a "paper location" to give color to an appropriation of the plaintiff's property.

ROCK ISLAND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company gives notice to the holders of subscription certificates for the new stock of the railway company recently authorized, that payment of the full par amount of their subscriptions must be made in New York funds to the order of the Central Trust Company of New York at the office of the latter on or before Oct. 15 next. Upon surrender to the trust company of subscription certificates and upon payment of the amount of the subscription represented thereby, stock certificates will be issued in exchange therefor.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company gives notice to the holders of the stock of the railway company that the time has been extended within which the former will purchase outstanding stock of the latter under the terms of its recent offer of purchase to Sept. 20, inclusive. Holders of subscription certificates of the railway company may at any time until Oct. 15 inclusive deposit their certificates with the Central Trust Company of New York, for which upon payment to the trust company of the par amount of the subscription represented by the certificates a proper deposit receipt will be issued. Up to the first day of November next, on surrender of this receipt, the holder will be entitled to the delivery, for each share of stock of the railway company represented by the subscription certificate so deposited, of $100 in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad 4 per cent. gold bonds of 2002, $70 in preferred stock of the Rock Island Company (of New Jersey,) and $100 in the common stock of the Rock Island Company.

NEW WESTERN RAILROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—Articles of incorporation for the Springfield and Central Illinois Railway Company, with a capital of $200,000 and principal office in Springfield, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The new road is to be constructed from Springfield through the Counties of Sangamon, Logan, and McLean to Bloomington, and through the Counties of Sangamon and Macon to Decatur. The line will also have a southern branch extending from Springfield to Carlinville, and will extend west from Springfield to Jacksonville.

The incorporators and first Board of Directors are: St. John Boyle and William Jarvis, Louisville, Ky.; Col. C. K. Minary, P. Barton Warren, and David McKeown, Springfield.

Receiver for Findlay Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Application for a receiver was made to-day for the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway, which some time ago passed into the hands of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. The action is started by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on forfeited bonds and interest under a special provision when the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton bought the road that if any payment of principal or interest should be delinquent no objection would be made to an application for a receiver. The company is in default $450,000.

CAN FIGHT AS WELL AS RUN.

Max Long, Champion Sprinter, Knocks Out Three Firemen.

Max Long of Flushing, a sprinter of National reputation and holder of various championships, had a fight with three firemen of Whitestone on a Jamaica trolley car on Monday night. It is said the firemen were returning to Flushing from the firemen's tournament and that they were intoxicated. They are alleged to have attacked Long without provocation.

The car was stopped and Long and the firemen alighted. Long's arms shout out and the enemy went down as if shot. The athlete then sprinted several hundred feet, caught the car, and proceeded to Flushing.

Simpson Crawford Co.

From Now on Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 6 P. M.

Very Attractive Offerings In Rugs and Furniture.

Fourth Floor.

To bring a new department prominently before the public, to have its importance and worthfulness at once understood and appreciated, means to invitingly tell of its merits and its merchandise, and to offer values that will at once appeal to and captivate those interested in the goods represented.

All this we've done and, we think, most successfully, judging from the great business we've enjoyed since the opening day. And now to tell of more interesting news of Furniture and Rugs; splendid offerings that at once reflect broad economy, and which we believe to be unmatched.

Rugs and Mats.

Anatolin Mats, extra quality, regular $3.50 kind, at.....$1.95

Hamadan and Carabagh Rugs, large assortment of styles; regular $8.00 value; at.....$4.95

Shirvan Rugs, average size 3x6 feet, $12.00 is the usual price; at.....$8.75

Fine quality Beloochistan Rugs, modern and antique, well worth $15.00; at.....$10.95

Fine antique pieces; command in exclusive Rug Stores $35.00; here.....$24.50

Large square Kazakji Rugs, some fine antiques in this lot; regular value $40.00, at.....$28.95

Chiffoniers and Dressers.

Oak Chiffoniers, with five large drawers, top drawer serpentine, oval glass, French bevel, very special at.....$5.00

Solid Oak Dressers, pattern shaped, French bevel mirror, two long drawers and two half drawers...$8.50

White Enamel Dressers, oval shape, bevel mirror, two top swell drawers.....$12.75

Chiffoniers and Dressers.

Genuine Mahogany Veneered Chiffoniers, pattern plate; three large drawers, also two small drawers and closets.....$17.25

Curly Birch Ghiffoniers, with serpentine front shaped mirrow, five drawers.....$18.50

Birdseye Maple Chiffoniers with large square mirror, four long and two small drawers.....$24.50

Mahogany Dressers, size of top 43x22 inches, large shaped mirror, top drawers serpentine.....$28.75

Chiffoniers, genuine mahogany veneer, large size, full swell front, oval plate, 5 drawers.....$31.75

Weathered Oak Chiffoniers, wax finish, three long and two small drawers and closet, large round mirror.....$35.50

Low French Dressers, one long and two small top drawers, long cheval mirror, 18x44 inches, in maple $38.75; in oak.....$37.00

Antique Oak, wax finish Dressers, large round mirror, two long and two half drawers; also Dressers with French legs, of mahogany, maple or oak; French bevel mirror; size 24x30 inches.....$38.75

Exceptionally Interesting Values in

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Etc.

Third Floor.

The present offerings of our Upholstery Department are indeed most unusual, and would even be tempting at the end of the season, much more so just before the beginning.

Those about to furnish or refurnish their homes will therefore find it decidedly to their advantage to avail themselves of this opportunity of purchasing choice and desirable Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers, and other upholstery stuffs at prices considerably below the regular—and which will not be matched elsewhere on goods of equal merit:

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in exceptionally effective designs; values $6.00 and $7.50 the pair, at.....$4.45 and $5.45

Dentelle Arabe Lace Curtains, in rich, showy designs; a beautiful window draping at nominal cost; regular prices $8.00 and $11.50 the pair, now.....$5.95 and $8.75

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, hand-made work, in neat, stylish effects; values $8 and $11 the pair, during this sale.....$6.25 and $8.75

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of high grade laces, wonderful effects for little money; value $1.35, $2.00 and $2.75 the pair, at.....98c, $1.50 and $1.95

English Bobbinet Curtains, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes edging; sell usually at $3.25 and $5.25 the pair; here.....$2.45 and $3.95

Sash Lace by the Yard.

Arabe Soutache, regularly 65c. a yard, at.....50c

Arabe Soutache, regularly 85c. yard, at.....60c

Portieres.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres in all the leading colors, beautiful silky effects; nicely fringed top and bottom; actual value $9.50, at.....$7.50

Oriental Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all around; well worth $5.50 each, at.....$4.45

Imported Satin Plush Portieres, richly artistic designs; would be excellent value at $30.00 the pair, at $24.00

Smart Tailored Suits for Autumn.

Third Floor.

All Simpson Crawford Co. garments possess an air of smartness—a tone, character and individuality—that is entirely foreign to those seen elsewhere.

Our new tailor-made suit creations are particularly jaunty and fetching, and must evoke enthusiasm and praise from all admirers and critics of correct and fashionable garb. Out of a showing that has no equal anywhere we select the two following items for particular mention:

Fine black and blue cheviot Suits, fly front jacket, taffeta lined; flare skirt over drop of best satin-faced mercerized lining; made with the closest attention to details and finish.....$18.00

Very fine Venetian Suits, in black, blue and gray; blouse coat, trimmed with strapping of self material over shoulders and back; turn over cuffs, taffeta lined seven-gored skirt, with two rows of self strapping running down the front, ending in inverted plaits; made over drop of best mercerized lining, natty, stylish suits.....$22.50

Stylish Silk Waists, $5.00 and $5.95.

Second Floor.

We have made special efforts to secure waists of better quality than ever to sell at the above prices. We have succeeded and await your verdict.

To-day's mention is just of one line at each price.

The $5.00 Waists

are of high grade black taffeta silk; fronts are trimmed with hemstitching and plaiting; sleeves entirely new. A distinctive style, possessing grace and beauty.

The $5.95 Waists

are of excellent quality Peau de Cygne, in black, light blue, tan, rose, navy, pearl white, etc. Trimmed with tailor-made box plaits and tucking on front, back and sleeves.

Other styles also will be found at each price—and it is difficult to conceive how more beautiful and more modish waists could be made up for the money. They'll not be excelled by sorts to be seen in other good stores selling for considerably more.

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St. Simpson Crawford Co. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

BLAMES FLIES FOR TYPHOID.

Philadelphia Doctor Explains Widespread Sickness with New Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Physicians recognized as experts in bacteriology are inclined to the belief that the excessive number of typhoid fever cases which are filling the public hospitals just now are not due altogether to impurity of Philadelphia's drinking water. Not all of the cases, they say, are really typhoid fever. Dr. J. Solis Cohen blamed two other sources to-day for the typhoid outbreak. He said:

"Every case of typhoid develops from the discharges of a preceding case, and water, milk, and flies are the principal means of conveyance. At this time of the year the flies multiply more rapidly, and on account of the increased filth of a city they have easier access to the sources of pollution.

"The germs are carried by the feet, and as they fly from room to room and house to house the bacteria are deposited on food. I think flies are responsible for most of the cases."

CHOPPED DOWN PART OF SHOP.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 2.—August Streitwolf, a wealthy furniture dealer of this city, owns a strip of land nineteen by seven feet in Peace Street, on which was a part of the shoe shop of James B. Archer. Mr. Archer refused to pay Mr. Streitwolf $1,000 for the land, and the owner retaliated with serving notice upon the occupant to vacate. Mr. Archer refused to vacate.

In the absence of Archer, Streitwolf this morning took six men armed with axes to the place and literally chopped everything to pieces that stood on his land. They cut the building away from the roof to the ground and walled up the open part.

Policeman Retired After 45 Years.

Alonzo Forbes, seventy-four years old, who has been on the police force of New York for a longer period than any other man, was retired yesterday by Commissioner Partridge at his own request. He had been a patrolman for more than forty-five years, and continued making his tour of duty until yesterday.

CRUSH AT THE RAILROADS

All Records for Travel Broken at Local Terminals.

Return of Many Vacationists at One Time Disarranges Train Schedules and Causes Congestion in Baggage Rooms.

All records for the handling of trains and baggage in New York City have been broken within the last two days by the railroads having terminals at this point. "People have been going out of the city all Summer," declared one disgusted baggage workman at the Grand Central Station, "and they have all dumped themselves back on us in one day."

At two, at least, of the railroad terminals of the city yesterday there were enacted scenes which are without parallel. At the Grand Central Station the trunks filled up the enormous baggage rooms and were then piled in great masses out in the open space where trains usually distribute their burdens of passengers. Passengers yesterday had to walk through perfect cañons of trunks piled eight and ten high.

At the Twenty-third Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad the condition was, if anything, worse. Trunks not only choked up the entire baggage store rooms, but yesterday morning there were hundreds of trunks out on the paving stones, covered with tarpaulins, as a protection from possible rain.

To handle this extensive accumulation of baggage the local express companies were taxed to their utmost abilities. The manager of the New York Transfer Company said that its force had been trebled for this week, and that it had yesterday in operation about 900 wagons delivering baggage on Manhattan Island.

There were a great many travelers merely going through New York on their way home. They came from the Adirondacks and the White Mountains, and had their trunks checked to New York. They wanted to get their baggage immediately upon arriving here that they might recheck it at one of the other stations. But they could do no such thing, and people who had planned such impossible achievements had either to leave their trunks here or wait over for later trains.

Nearly all trains were late on all the railroads yesterday, especially in the morning. At about 8 o'clock the New York Central Road had one passenger train on every "block" from here to Garrisons—fifty miles. All of these were late, of course, the lateness varying from a few minutes for the Twentieth Century Limited, which had the right of way at all times, to several hours for some of the sections of the Southwestern Express, due at 7:50 A. M.

This Southwestern Express was run in eight sections of about twelve cars each, most of them Pullmans. Two of the sections were the regular trains from points west of Buffalo. Then there was a train from Buffalo, two from Clayton bringing the Thousand Island vacationists, three extra trains from the Adirondacks, as well as the regular Adirondacks train.

"For the past thirty-six hours," said General Passenger Superintendent Smith yesterday, "we have had in operation on the New York Central Railroad every passenger and baggage coach that we own, and every Pullman car that we could get the use of. We drew into service 175 extra excursion coaches and we have brought 140 Pullman cars into the Grand Central Station within the past twenty-four hours."

Under the pressure of such traffic schedules went to the winds. Trainmaster F. T. Slack of the New York Central was sent to Albany on Monday morning with a dozen extra train crews and a dozen or more large engines. His instructions were to take up every train that came in and send it to New York at the earliest moment. Many of the trains had to be manned with freight train crews, for the passenger crews gave out.

On the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad General Superintendent O. M. Shepard said that up to noon yesterday his road had handled 25 per cent. more traffic for the preceding thirty-six hours than for any similar period at any time in the previous history of the road. In all, 890 passenger cars had been brought into the Grand Central Station, and as fast as passenger coaches reached here they were hurried back to New Haven or wherever else they were needed to accommodate the crowds.

The Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Roads have had the greatest difficulty with their Long Branch and Asbury Park travel. On Monday there were a large number of excursions to these points, and in addition a considerable number of people selected this day as the occasion for their return home. The greatest confusion prevailed at Asbury Park and Long Branch on Monday night. Trains were run in four and five sections. Families were separated and there was endless confusion in the crush.

The Liberty Street station of the Jersey Central Road yesterday looked like a great storage warehouse. The workmen said that they were working twenty-four hours a day, and even then did not seem to make much impression on the masses of baggage that were pouring in. They said that the men and horses of the baggage delivery concerns were almost on the point of complete exhaustion.

The story was even worse at the terminals of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New York, Ontario and Western Railroads, with their great passenger traffic from the mountains of New York and Pennsylvania. Trunks were piled everywhere room for them could be found, and the baggagemasters said owners of trunks would be lucky to get them within the next two days.

The steamboat companies have been similarly taxed. The Jersey Central boat from Atlantic Highlands on Monday evening had to come in two sections, or rather there were two boats on the same schedule. This was unprecedented in the history of the line. The New England vessels have been taxed to their capacity for several days past.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Forthcoming Statement Expected to Show Increases in Earnings.

The July statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will be made public to-day, will, it is understood, show very substantial increases in gross earnings and surplus, due it is said to the fact that the new methods of operation instituted by the present management are beginning to assert themselves.

The gross earnings will show an increase of about $31,000, while the surplus will be about $205,000, as against $112,584 in July of last year.

This showing is emphasized by the management in view of the fact that the cost of operating the power plant increased about $41,000 because of the rise in the price of coal.

Discovery of a Comet.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 2.—Director W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory reports: "A comet was discovered by Prof. Perrine Monday morning in the constellation of Perseus. Its position was right ascension 3 hours and 18 minutes, and declination 34 degrees and 39 minutes. It is moving slowly northwest, and is not visible without a telescope."

Summer Hotel Burned at Erie, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Grove House Park Summer hotel, one of Erie's oldest Summer resorts, was totally consumed by fire with all its contents at an early hour to-day. The inmates barely escaped with their lives in their night clothes. Loss, $20,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:40 A. M.—26 Perry Street; William Sadler; damage, $100.

6:10 A. M.—385 Ninth Avenue; Richard Healy; damage, $10.

7 A. M.—615 Second Avenue; John Reilly; damage, $100.

3 P. M.—239 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Christian Anderson; damage, $10.

4:10 P. M.—358 Broome Street; H. Blistine & Co.; damage, $200.

4:45 P. M.—1,479 Madison Avenue; John Madden; damage, $5.

5:50 P. M.—207 West Forty-seventh Street; Thomas Estebuer; damage, $250.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Force Scott temporary receiver of the assets of William H. Gledhill, wallpaper manufacturer of Irvington, N. J., who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday, on the application of T. Reisener, a creditor. The receiver was appointed so that the machinery, valued at $37,500, might receive proper care and attention. The receiver's bond was fixed at $30,000.

N. B. FERNALD & SON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of N. B. Fernald & Son, wholesale dealers in neckwear supplies at 722 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 25, on the application of Louis Kraus & Co., creditors for $180. It was stated that in an examination on Aug. 19 before United States Commissioner Alexander, Edward B. Fernald testified that he had collected accounts to the amount of $650 and used all but $50 for his own benefit. The stock and fixtures are estimated at $500.

GREAT EASTERN UNDERWEAR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Amelia Heyman, doing business as the Great Eastern Underwear Company, at 109 Wooster Street, show liabilities of $22,748 and assets of $4,989, consisting of stock, $1,284; machinery, $1,471; accounts, $119; cash in bank, $115, and equity in real estate, $3,000. The real estate is a house at 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, valued at $17,500, mortgaged for $14,500. Among the creditors are the Giveen Manufacturing Company, $1,900; Squire & Turnbull Company, $1,006; Rothschild & Hein, $1,132, and R. Ablowich, $682.

MAX PHILLIPS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Phillips, manufacturer of clothing at 225 Mercer Street by the following creditors: Marcy Marks, $500, on an accommodation note; Morris Rothstein, $500 as an indorser on an accommodation note, and David Steckler, $50, for legal services. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $500. He made a specialty of overcoats and knee pants, and formerly had a place in Boston. Mr. Phillips was formerly a partner in the firm of Phillips & Dembitzer, manufacturers of furs, who went through bankruptcy three years ago. He started the present business in October, 1900, and in July, 1901, claimed to have a capital of $21,000, but he had no rating at Bradstreet's. Sol. Levi, attorney for Mr. Phillips, said that a City Marshal appeared at the place of business yesterday with four writs of replevin aggregating about $1,500. The liabilities are about $17,000 and assets probably $3,000 in stock. The failure is attributed to poor business, bad debts, and large expenses.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BELLANTTE, Rosari—G. I. Leahy	$93
COHN, Malvina—H. Herrmann and another	294
FORCHEIMER, Nanette L.—Manhattan Life Insurance Company, costs	110
FEINBERG, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company	131
FITZSIMMONS, William—W. J. Herlyn	26
HAMILTON, Charles A., and John Wells—J. E. Linde Paper Company	63
HERTZBERGER, John M.—William P. Baker Company	37
KENNY, Patrick T.—G. H. Olney and another	166
LINDO, James, William—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited	505
MYERS, Samuel F.—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited	505
MYERS, Samuel F.—A. D. Straus and another	116
MARTIN, George W.—C. Rieger and another	115
O'CONNELL, William—National Lead Company	625
OKANST, Adolph—P. Kemitzer	68
ROTHKOFF, Herman—H. B. Claflin Company	52
SHAPIRO, Jacob—N. O. Proser and another	168
SNYDER, Rush K.—J. D. Bryant	381
SEELEY, William J.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	94
THE STATEN ISLAND BRASS AND Gray Iron Foundry Company—P. Lorenzen	478
VAN SANT, Laporte—T. Halley	85
VAN HOALL, George—C. Otten	216
WETZEL, Louise, Margaret Murphy, and Agnes J. Blackburn—R. Blackburn	103
WISE, Leo—M. Lowenstein	216

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect Oct. 31:

Majors Henry F. Hoyt, Damasos Laine, William F. Neiedeman, and Frederick J. Combe.

Surgeons of the Volunteers—Capt. G. L. Painter, Robert E. Williams, William H. Block, W. Edson Apple, Assistant Surgeons, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Donald P. McCord, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Sheridan for the examination of persons ordered before it for detail as Chaplains.

Detail:

Col. William S. Casker, Twentieth Infantry.
Major Francis J. Ives, Surgeon.
Major Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry.
Major Alexander D. Schenck, Artillery Corps.
Contract Surgeon Henry L. Brown.
First Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, will return to his proper station at Fort Mason.

Capt. Colden Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal on official business pertaining to the manufacture of steel gun forgings.

First Lieut. James M. Loud, Seventy-eighth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company L.

First Lieut. Willis Metcalf, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice Capt. Albert C. Blunt, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Navy.

Commander A. C. Dillingham is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard in connection with fitting out the Detroit and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is ordered home and will await orders.

Surgeon N. H. Drake is ordered to the Solace.

Surgeon W. R. Du Bose is ordered to the navy yard, Washington, for examination; thence home and to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Albatross arrived at San Francisco Saturday.

The New Orleans arrived at Yokohama Saturday.

The Sterling arrived at New London Saturday.

The Montgomery, Supply, and Indiana sailed Saturday from Tompkinsville for Menemsha Bight.

The Mohican sailed Aug. 30 from Bremerton for San Francisco.

The Machias sailed Aug. 30 from Gonaives for Boston.

The Lancaster arrived at Gardiner's Bay yesterday.

The Nero and Leonidas arrived at Lambert's Point yesterday.

The Yorktown arrived at Yokohama to-day.

The Glacier arrived at Townsville to-day.

The Atlanta arrived at Port Frio to-day.

The New York sailed to-day from Yokohama for Hakodate.

The Chesapeake has been ordered out of commission at Annapolis.

The Adams was commissioned on the 30th at the Mare Island Yard.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; variable winds.

On the New England Coast light to fresh west winds will become variable; on the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts, and on the lower lakes the winds will be light and variable, while on the upper lakes they will be fresh southerly shifting to northwesterly.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have light to fresh westerly winds becoming variable, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	67	73	77
6 A. M.	67	72	77
9 A. M.	74	74	83
12 M.	67	76	87
3 P. M.	71	81	86
6 P. M.	70	82	81
9 P. M.	68	74	77
12 P. M.	65	72	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1901	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 3 A. M. and 77 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 72 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 3 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The paper and pulp mill at Fowlerville, which was recently remodeled, was destroyed by fire to-day. The gloss was $25,000, on which there was $18,000 insurance.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Quinn, Marshall & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; G. P. Marshall, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Watts, dry goods, 288 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Shaw, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; V. Siegler, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Divos, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Basher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. Fuhrman, fancy goods, 37 White Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; F. I. Mills, knit goods and ribbons; 104 Worth Street.

Katz, S., & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. Katz, underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

McPherson, Edwards & Co., Springfield, Ill.; A. W. Edwards, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Finser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Deifenbach, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. C. Bell, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. F. Pfeiffer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, silks and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, gloves; 241 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Partridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; J. Crowe, hats; G. A. Housman, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Chapman, J. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Erbe, laces; Miss Weinstock, notions; Miss Newbower, veilings and neckwear; Hoffman House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, lace curtains and upholstery goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, hosiery, furnishing goods, and rugs; 468 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hershberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; G. Hershberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Fellman, B., New Orleans, La.; L. Fellman, laces and ribbons; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. L. Gutman, hosiery and furnishing goods; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss H. Davis, dry goods; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hoffman House.

Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, clothing and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; A. Koch, corsets and skirts; L. Epstein, curtains; Miss L. Ringelman, ladies' wear; Miss Noonan, infants' wear; Miss Tappett, millinery; J. Sherer; Hotel Albert.

Hislop, W. F., Syracuse, N. Y.; laces, jewelry, and leather goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; William McLean, dress goods, domestics, cloaks, and millinery; 60 Lispenard Street. Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneeberger, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Karm, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Brion Bros., Salem, Ohio; A. Brion, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, domestics, dress goods, and linings; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; C. E. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hower & Higbie, Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, millinery and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. England, domestics, linens, and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss K. Heary, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, B., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; B. Kaufman, clothing; L. E. Kaufman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, laces, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Traxler, L., Dayton, Ohio; dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, furnishing and white goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; L. Rosenbaum, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; S. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street, Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomercy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. S. Hesser, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Miss Kline, millinery; Mrs. C. Williams, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

"Boston Store," Fort Smith, Ark.; I. Apper, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeand, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Block & Grant Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. S. Block, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, New Castle, Penn.; H. G. Euwers, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Griggs, H. S., & Co., Newark, Ohio; W. H. Mozey, furnishing goods and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Michael Bros., Aikens, Ga.; M. G. Michaels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry; F. S. Collins, dress trimmings; H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets and rugs, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; F. V. Zug, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Smith, millinery, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; I. L. Richardson, dry goods.

Luckett, J. W., & Co., Yazoo City, Miss.; Mary B. Luckett, fancy dress goods.

Kirschbaum, R., Company, The, Union City, Ind.; A. Reintenour, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Inslee, J. H., & Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; John H. Inslee, china; H. V. Hogg, china; Gerard House.

Jenkins Brothers, Chippewa City, Wis.; R. A. Jenkins, dry goods; Bartholdi Hotel.

Thrimme & Schnessler, Lafayette, Ind.; John H. Schnessler, dry goods.

Tolnis, Henry, St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nelson, H. P., Company, The, Galesburg, Ill.; F. S. Johnson, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lindenmann, W. F., Viroqua, Wis.; A. Lindenmann, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Bishop, Georgia, Madisonville, Ky., millinery.

Salzer, A. F., Cleveland, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Vose, Z. P., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. C. White, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; E. E. Engelhardt, dry goods; Hotel Albert; J. Engelhardt, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Andeiser, G. W., Portsmouth, Ohio; Eugene G. Andeiser, dry goods; Louis Schwartz, millinery.

Wilson Brothers & Smith, Texarkana, Ark.; W. L. Wilson, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Loeffel, William, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Loeffel, jeweler; Ida Loeffel, jeweler; Clara Loeffel, jeweler; Continental Hotel.

Naughton, W. A., & Co., Muncie, Ind.; Robert E. Walker, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Berger, Marcus, Company, Jonesborough, Ark.; Emma Moscovitz, general merchandise.

Famous, The, Company, Limited, Monroe, La.; Theodore Marx, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Johanbeake, F. N., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Johanbeake, hats; Hotel Albert.

Loeb & Hene Company, Lafayette, Ind.; W. F. Foust, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.

Heeney, L. & J., Frankfort, Ky.; Frank Heeney, dry goods and furs; Hotel Sturtevant.

Vancleave & Morton, Paris, Tenn.; A. L. E. Morton, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Sturtevant.

Kahn, Adolph, Washington, D. C.; jeweler.

Dicks Brothers & Hornung, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. H. Creighton, tailor; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Store, Quincy, Ill.; Henry Brugenschmidt, dry goods.

Orvis, C. S., Hamilton, N. Y.; C. G. Peckham, dry goods.

Jones's, J. R., Sons & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. O. Jones, dry goods.

Naughton, M., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Naughton Miller, millinery; 110 East Twenty-sixth Street.

McKennon, Anderson & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; George E. McKennon, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Hitt & Fuller, Urbana, Ohio; G. W. Hitt, dry goods and carpets; Gilsey House.

Wilcox Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; L. T. Wilcox, dry goods and carpets; Miss Flynn, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Beitman, Charles, Leather Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Beitman and wife, leather; Astor House.

Kaiser, Fred B., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Fred Kaiser, millinery.

McFarren, C. H., Penn Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. M. C. Barnes, dry goods and millinery; Jennie Easley, dry goods and millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.

Wayne Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. M. Lloyd, dry goods; Henry F. Baade, dry goods.

La Saale-Koch Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; Sola La Saale, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cox, Mrs. D., Oswego, N. Y., millinery; 57 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Mills, Mayfield W., Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Platt, clothing.

Benkert, George, Company, Piqua, Ohio; George Benkert, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Case, M. A., Cortland, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Case, M. A., Cortland, N. Y.; F. S. Case, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Mentz, R. T., Mount Vernon, Ohio; dry goods.

Jones, H. D., Elizabethtown, Ky.; dry goods; 46 East Tenth Street.

Smith, H., Columbus, Ohio; tailor.

Campbell, J. Herbert, Burlington, Penn.; general merchandise; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Hewitt, J. B. & H., Batavia, N. Y.; J. H. Hewitt, cloaks and carpets; O. Macie Stewart, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butterfield, Mrs. Everett, Batavia, N. Y.; dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Smith, Libbie M., Dundee, N. Y.; millinery.

Lott, Mrs. J. L., Watkins, N. Y.; millinery.

Kaiser, E. A., Bushnell, Ill.; dry goods; care of S. Friedberg, 351 Broadway.

Maylander, C. K., Fort Plain, N. Y.; general store; Cora Hobseck, general store; Park Avenue Hotel.

Grosvenor, M. E., Hamilton, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; Ada E. Pierce, millinery and fancy goods; Continental Hotel.

Hartje, J., & Son, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Moore, millinery; M. Serefield, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clark & Michael, Galion, Ohio; Mary Michael, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mount Gilead Dry Goods Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio; A. A. Whitney, dry goods; Emma Booker, dry goods; Bessie McCracken, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rockwell Bros. Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; M. D. Haskins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sweeney, T. H., Wellsville, N. Y.; art goods; Hotel Albert.

Graves Cloak House, Columbus, Ohio; E. R. Graves, cloaks, furs, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rockwell Bros. & Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; Mabel Sisson, millinery; 23 West Twelfth Street.

Nelson, Mrs. R. G., Punxsutawney, Penn.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Payne, Charles, Wichita, Kan.; dealer in live game; Grand Union Hotel.

Peach, H. C., Watertown, N. Y.; tailor; Rossmore Hotel.

Spitzer, T. F., Harrisburg, Va.; books and stationery; Astor House.

Ferris, Sternberg & Billings, Smyrna; N. Y.; Courtney E. Ferris, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Dewar, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.

Mansman, Albert J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Continental Hotel.

Lundborg & Vyne, Utica, N. Y.; Max Vyne, clothing.

Tuttle & Rockwell & Co., Hornellsville, N. Y.; Charles H. Gardener, clothing; C. A. Coston, carpets; Anna B. Coston, millinery; Hotel Kensington.

Maxon, H. L., Ovid, N. Y.; clothing; Occidental Hotel.

Maxon, M., Fonda, N. Y.; clothing and shoes; Occidental Hotel.

Judson & Rogers, Gloversville, N. Y.; A. H. Rodgers, clothing and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lorch, G. K., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Margaret Haya, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Moore, J., Mrs., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kohler, M. F., Parsons, Kan.; jeweler; Criterion Hotel.

Dittenhoeffer's, V. A., Sons' Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Dittenhoeffer, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Surprise, The, Store, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. W. Hawkey, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

McMullen, D. F., & Co., Frostburg, Md.; D. F. McMullen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alison, J. W., Danville, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Livingston, Sam, Washington, D. C., clothing.

Goodwin, J. E., Kirkville, Mo., dry goods; Hoffman House.

McKinney & Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; J. P. Reyer, dry goods; J. M. McKinney, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.

Atlas Brothers, Portsmouth, Ohio; Henry Atlas, dry goods.

Goldstein Brothers, New Lexington, Ohio; A. Goldstein, dry goods.

Hew, Frank H., Lewisville, N. Y., dry goods and millinery; 36 East Eleventh Street.

Sullivan, Mrs., Little Falls, N. Y.; Frances E. Sullivan, millinery; 226 East Nineteenth Street.

Loeb & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; Fannie Leavy, dry goods; 25 West Nineteenth Street.

Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; I. W. Powell, dry goods.

Sammet & Brothers, Canisteo, N. Y.; M. N. Sammet, dry goods and clothing; Mrs. L. T. Simpson, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Glover, Thomas S., Warsaw, N. Y.; dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Nelms & Blum, Greenville, Miss.; Samuel Blum, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Tumpson, Max, Connellsville, Penn.; clothing; 132 Clement Street, Brooklyn.

Seed, James, & Co., Limited, Bay City, Mich.; Anna Landau, dry goods; 144 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Goodman, Magnus, Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Sol Goodman, tailors' trimmings; 159 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Burns, A. B., Montrose, Penn.; George C. Burns, drugs and sporting goods; Grand Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Stix, department store; 458 Broadway; Hotel Majestic.

Sigler, The C. C., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Sumner, wholesale jewelers; 317 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

Frank, Miss I. S., Dayton, Ohio; Grace Haupgen, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Rikes Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; Margaret Ewalt, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Tuttle, Rockwell & Co., Hornellsville, N. Y.; Claude F. Babcock, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.

Hartz, I. B., Washington, D. C.; millinery and ladies' furs.

Olson Brothers, Leroy, N. Y.; George S. Olson, dry goods, carpets, and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jossman, J. A., Oxford, Mich, general merchandise.

Berkey Cash Jewelry Company, Plymouth, Mich.; Charles A. Berkey, jewelry; Astor House.

Elite Parlors, Louisville, Ky.; William M. Spohn, toilet specialties; Lora Banta, toilet specialties; Stevens House.

Rowe, W. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. J. Raine, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

Friedman, Louis, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Louis Friedman, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Williams-Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Dills, dry goods; 355 Broadway.

Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. Louise Schwartz, dry goods; 34 West Thirty-second Street.

Thorp & Alden, Bath, N. Y.; E. D. Alden, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Coppin's, Covington, Ky.; John R. Coppin, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Allen's Department Stores, Hornellsville, N. Y.; O. E. Allen, dry goods; Cora Garwood, millinery; A. Allen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Windhorst, William, Cincinnati, Ohio., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Silberberg, R., Bradford, Penn., millinery; 49 East Ninth Street.

Stevens, A. M., Auburn, N. Y., cloaks, suits, and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Richmond, Mrs. E., Dunkirk, N. Y.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Leon Selig, furnishing goods; 65 West Fourth Street.

Model, St. Louis, Mo.; William Einstein, clothing; 40 West Sixtieth Street.

Lockwood, Miss A. E., Bath, N. Y.; millinery.

Pingrey, R. C., Company, Delevan, N. Y.; R. C. Pingrey, general merchandise; Hotel Westminster.

Gilroy, L., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Morton House.

Gilroy, L., Medina, N. Y.; millinery; Morton House.

Meyers, R. E., Knoxville, Penn.; milliner; Margaret Louise Home.

Taylor, Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.; coal mines; Hotel Grand.

Snook, George M., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; George M. Snook, dry goods; George Reutsch, dry goods; A. L. Wilkie, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Levy, J., & Sons, Canandaigua, N. Y.; E. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Thirkield, E. B., & Sons, Franklin, Ohio; E. B. Thirkield, merchant.

Young, W. L., &

Dress shirts that fit—if you have an idea you can't get them without paying a made-to-measure price, you'll learn something, and save something, first time you get into a Cluett-Peabody dress shirt.

We make them right; ready-to-wear; the money-saving is only one reason for buying them. Ask your dealer.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Another Chapter in the Experiences of Alice, the Western Girl. This One Tells of the Surprise that Followed a Runaway. Edward W. Townsend, the Author of the "Chimmie Fadden" Stories, Writes "A Summer in New York" for the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times Sundays.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
EVERY ONE AGREES—"The first really great musical success since 'The Mikado.'"
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera,
THE EMERALD ISLE.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3.30 P. M. LAST At WK. 9 P.M. TO-NIGHT. Fri.,Sat.Mat.& N't, To-morrow Eve., Last Time, TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND The Famous BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M. Robin Hood Maid Marian PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
9th BIG WEEK. MIKADO | JAPAN BY NIGHT JAPANESE Vocal soloist | Japanese IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK of the great rural play.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats.To-day&Sat.2. Ev.8:15.
Next Week—The Famous and Original BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
NEXT MONDAY EV'G, SEPT. 8,
CAPTAIN MOLLY.
••• SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW MORNING. •••

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway.
EVENINGS AT 8.20—Only Mat. Sat.
A Laughing Surprise—Music and Comedy. THE NEW CLOWN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
OPENS TO-MORROW EVG. 8.15.
JOHN DREW | Seats now on sale. In the new play, THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. Matinees To-day and Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way&38th St.
Evenings at 8:10 precisely. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN HARVARD."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL | B'way & 30th St.
Opens Thurs. Eve., Sept. 11—Twirly-Whirly.
Auction Sale of Seats and Boxes
—To-morrow (Thurs.) at 2 P. M.—

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Bway.
Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
MAT. TO-DAY Geo. W. Lederer's SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.
NEW YORK THEATRE Opens Sat. Sept. 6. | Seats with KING HIGHBALL | Selling.

THE DEWEY
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Bon Ton Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. "A Taffy Shop" Oriental Dancers.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists
Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
IT'S A GREAT HIT.
MRS. JACK.
By Grace Livingston Furniss.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Immense success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

BIJOU MONDAY NEXT
HEARTS ASLAME.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Box office opens to-morrow.

PROCTOR'S 125th St. 23d St. 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Christian.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT. | 15 big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day
ONLY A SHOP GIRL 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

H&S HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. To-day
Vaudeville Feast.

GRAND Mat. To-day 25c, 50c
Heart of Maryland

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex.Av.& 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
MISTRESS NELL.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St.,
105d. Concert To-night.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
CINCINNATI VS. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine.)
SEPT. 3. Great Filly Dolphin and Four other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:30 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats from Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side), Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface lines via Brighton Beach road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

HORSE SHOW AT NEWPORT

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Entries Get Two Blue Ribbons.

Mrs. Burke-Roche Also a Winner—Big Crowd Attends—Several Sharp Competitions for the Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The second day of the Horse Show attracted nearly as large a crowd as the opening and the interest in the several events on the programme was more marked. There was more enthusiasm over the exhibits of the various classes and applause was very frequent.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt won two blue ribbons, one with his four-in-hand and the other in the polo pony class. He also received a second prize for pair of horses attached to a victoria, and fourth for pair for lady's phaeton.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor won first prize with Petroleum in the small saddle horses and second with Royal Flush in the large lady's saddle.

Miss Marion Fish won second with Filigree and third with the same horse in the saddle horse classes.

Mrs. Burke-Roche won two firsts, one with Carman in the runabout class and the other with Iris in the heavy saddle horse classes.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt won two fourths, one in the runabout class with Frills, and the other in the polo pony classes.

Miss Edith Colford took first in the ladies' saddle horse class.

The polo pony exhibit attracted as much attention as any one event. There were eleven entries and ten starters. Alfred G. Vanderbilt rode Bullet, Reginald C. Vanderbilt was on Oakland, W. L. Hirst rode Ted, Theodore A. Havemeyer was on Stanley Mortimer's Rondo, Robert J. Collier rode Dora and Queen, Rene La Montagne was on H. W. Bull's Gray Peter and Y. T. Peter, D. Martin rode Rags, and Alexander Brown was on Eliza Joy.

The exhibition was a clever one, showing the play in polo at all points, and the competition was keen. "Bob" Collier shared the popular favor with Alfred Vanderbilt, but the judges gave Collier first place, while Collier's Dora got only third. Alexander Brown's entry received second prize and Reginald C. Vanderbilt's was fourth.

The four-in-hand class was as usual the most spectacular event of the afternoon and the award of the blue ribbon to the Vanderbilt team was popular with the audience. The Jordan team was ruled out by the judges, leaving only J. Stevens Ullman's to contest the honor with Mr. Vanderbilt.

The summary is as follows:

Hunters, shown ofer six jumps, five feet high, carrying 140 pounds.—Won by Clarence Moore's Lord Craven.

Pair for Lady's Phaeton.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron and ch. m. Kitty Gray.

Brougham Horse.—Won by G. D. King & Sons' blk. Troarn.

Saddle Horses, carrying up to 150 pounds.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g. Petroleum.

Runabout Horse, shown to appropriate vehicle.—Won by Mrs. Burke-Roche's b. g. Carman.

Ladies' Saddle Horse.—Won by Miss Edith Colford's b. g. Quandary, ridden by owner.

Ladies' Single Horse and Trap, lady driving horse counting 50 per cent., carriage and appointments 50 per cent.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron, driven by Miss Beach.

Pair of Horses, for dealers only, 15.2 hands and over.—Won by George D. King & Sons' blk. m. Maud and blk. g. Dick.

Four-In-Hand Road Teams, shown before coach or body break.—Won by A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's team, driven by A. G. Vanderbilt.

Horses over 14.1 and under 15.2, for dealers only.—Won by Strauss & Hexter's b. g. Rockingham II.

Polo Ponies, up to 165 pounds, shown with mallet and ball; handiness to count 50 per cent., conformations and soundness 50 per cent.—Won by A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's b. g. Oakland, ridden by A. G. Vanderbilt.

Pair of Horses for Victoria.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. g. Lord Belfast and b. g. Western Star, C. Wilson driving.

Saddle Horses, carrying up to 200 pounds.—Won by Mrs. Burke-Roche's blk. m. Iris.

Pace and Action Horse, any height, action at speed 50 per cent., action at Park pace 25, conformation 25 per cent.—Won by Alfred C. Burrage's ch. g. John J.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The opening of several theatres this week has not shown that society is coming back to town very quickly, and the sudden spell of muggy weather will keep some of the resorts open a while longer. But there will be quite a number of departures from Newport this week. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will come to town at the end of the week for a short stay, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will close their cottage and go to their place near Madison, N. J., for the Autumn. The typhoid scare at Dark Harbor has had the effect of prematurely closing several of the cottages there.

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The Long Island colony has been in evidence this week at the races at Sheepshead. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have been among the regular attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings have come down from the country to be present. The restaurants have shown a somewhat larger crowd, even if the theatres have not been well patronized by the fashionable set.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday, brought in several well known people. Among those on the list were Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. De Witt, the Baroness M. von Pellandt, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Potter, John Munroe, C. C. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, J. Edward Bird, Charles L. Hoffmann, and L. H. Niles.

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The arrival of Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy in London, is mentioned elsewhere. Mr. White will visit while here his brother-in-law, Winthrop Rutherford, at Newport. Mrs. White and Miss White are at their country seat in England.

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Another passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, who has been abroad since early Spring. Mrs. Kortright was at Aix and St. Moritz, and in the earlier Summer in Paris. Among others on the same ship not already mentioned were Mrs. Charles Alexander, Freeman Alexander, the Misses Woodward, Mrs. Walter R. Dyer, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Cramp.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly are at Lakeside, Lenox, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed have been giving several dinners and luncheons for them.

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At Wyndhurst, Lenox, to-night, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will give a dance for their children, Miss Evelyn Sloane and William Sloane.

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Invitations were sent out yesterday for the wedding of Miss Edith Church Post and Goelet Gallatin. It is, as previously published, to be celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, Standhome, Bayport, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 1.

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Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan is at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, where she remains for the month of September. Mrs. Morgan, who was abroad several years, has just returned to this country.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dalley of East Sixty-ninth Street, are to be at Bernardsville, N. J., for the Fall months. Mr. and Mrs. William Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe are at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer of East Sixty-ninth Street are to spend September at their country place at Stamford, Conn.

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London society has had many of its members thrown into mourning within the last few weeks, and several of the deaths have been very sudden, the persons having, as in the case of Mrs. Barrington Campbell, been at the coronation. Mrs. George Keppel, who is well known in New York, and who was here a part of last Winter, has been thrown into mourning by the death of her mother, the dowager Lady Edmonstone.

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The cable brings the announcement, made in Paris, of the engagement of Miss Florence Van Dusen Reed, a daughter of the late J. Van Dusen Reed, and Count Christian de Bertier de Sauvigny. Mrs. Reed, who was Miss Mary Louise Mitchell, is living in Paris, where the family went some eight or ten years ago. Miss Reed's sister, Miss Gertrude V. Reed, married the Viscount de Cheselles.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The largest dinner of the evening was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who entertained ninety-two guests, including Grand Duke Boris and the Duchess of Marlborough. The decorators turned the large pavilion into an Oriental Summer house. Hanging baskets of rare foliage and brilliant flowers were suspended from the vine-covered ceiling.

The tables surrounded an electrical fountain, throwing colored water on a pond of night-blooming aquatics in full blossom. On the centre of each table was placed a tree of American Beauty roses standing ten feet high, and filled with hundreds of small bulbs of colored lights. After dinner the guests were entertained with a vaudeville performance.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner at Rockhurst this evening in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, to Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr., of Boston, which was announced early in the Summer. After the dinner there was informal dancing.

James J. Van Alen gave a small dinner at Wakehurst this evening. Miss Van Alen appeared for the first time at a social function since the death of Robert R. Remington.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Mr. George G. Haven.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a luncheon at her villa on Ochre Point in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke gave a dinner at Beechbound.

Eugene Higgins gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Varuna.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a luncheon at her villa.

Henry S. Redmond gave a luncheon at Berger's.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry will give a luncheon on the steam yacht Electra, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones a dinner, both on Friday, in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will give a dinner dance to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., are at the Sea View cottage.

Another rental for the season of 1903 was announced to-day, in that of the McCagg cottage, on Gibbs Avenue, to James Hopkins of Philadelphia. Mr. Hopkins has occupied this cottage for two seasons.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Howell Plummer, daughter of Mrs. William H. Plummer of New York, to Samuel Cupples Peirce, also of New York, will take place next Monday afternoon at St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown. Mrs. Plummer will give a reception after the wedding at her cottage at the Dumplings.

Victor Sorchan will sail for Europe next Tuesday.

William P. Thompson and a number of friends left to-night on a hunting trip in Colorado.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Willing Spencer, will leave to-morrow morning in his automobile for New York, crossing the ferries to Jamestown and the mainland, and taking the road from Saunderstown to New York. Mrs. Vanderbilt will join her husband in New York, whence they will go to their camp in the Adirondacks for two weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Burton Jacobs (formerly Mrs. Robert Garrett) are expected here immediately upon their arrival from Europe. But little progress has been made on Mrs. Jacobs's new house on Narragansett Avenue during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall of New York closed their cottage on Washington Street to-day and left for their Long Island estate, where they will spend the Autumn.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Lawrence White, and E. S. Reynal are registered at the Casino.

HAPPENINGS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 2.—Several dinners were given this evening to golfers and their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden entertained a large party, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster.

Miss Mary Bigelow and Cleveland Bigelow of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixey. Mrs. Dixey gave a dinner for them this evening. The younger set were invited, including the Misses Bacon, Misses Folsom, John Sloane, Jr., and Richard Mackay.

Arthur Sturgis Dixey has been the guest of Mr. Oelrichs in Newport for some time. He will be with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, in Lenox for the rest of the Autumn.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who has been on a yachting trip on the Freelance, will arrive in Lenox on Friday for a few days.

At the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons last evening at Stone-Over were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane.

Charles Lanier has as his guest Mrs. H. C. McHarg of New York.

Forsythe Wyckes is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Bacon.

Misses Edith and Constance Bacon have returned from a visit to Southampton.

Harry Payne Whitney with a party are expected to arrive this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixey, who have been the guests of Mrs. Frances Burrill Hoffman at Newport, have returned to Tanglewood.

BAR HARBOR EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Sept. 2.—A large gallery was attracted to the Kebo Valley Club this morning to witness the semi-final and the final matches in the mixed doubles tennis tournament for the cups offered by Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne of New York.

In the semi-final round Miss Marion Jones, the woman champion of the United States, played with George Bodman, against Miss Tolfree and Summer Gerard. The former pair won in straight sets.

Miss Marion Lawrence and Amos Pinchot beat Miss McLane and J. W. Alsop with ease. The finals were hard fought, but Miss Jones's fast play was too much for the other pair, and although most of the games went to deuce, the match went three straight. There were many brilliant rallies, and the applause was frequent at Miss Jones's excellent play.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer gave a large dinner on board their yacht, The May, to-night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Miss Fox, Sumner Gerard, Percy Wyndam, Edgar Scott.

George Nichols gave a dinner at the Malvern to-night. The guests were Count Wartenslabens, Baron Frankenstein, Thomas Gerald Condon, and Henry Kirkland.

Mrs. Belknap gave a luncheon to-day, at the Kebo Valley Club, for her daughter.

Robert Stockton of New York left on Monday on Harrison I. Drummond's yacht for Newport.

Edwin C. Abbot of New York gave a Shakespearian recital at the home of Mrs. D. C. Blair this morning.

LADIES' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Play in Singles at Newport Reduces List to Four Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—A ladies' lawn tennis tournament in singles was started at the Casino yesterday and continued to-day, the matches being brought up to the semi-final round, which will be played off to-morrow.

There were twelve entries, including the best tennis players among the Summer residents. By the play yesterday and to-day the number of players has been reduced to four. The matches were decided as follows:

Preliminary Round—Miss Mary Sands beat Miss Anita Sands, 6—1, 8—6; Mrs. R. L. Agassiz beat Miss Livingston by default; Miss Iselin beat Miss Potter, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Berger by default.

First Round—Miss Sheffield beat Miss Babcock, 1—6, 6—3, 9—7; Miss M. Sands beat Mrs. Agassiz by default; Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Iselin, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Bush beat Miss Twombly, 6—3, 6—4.

The matches in the semi-final round will be Miss Sheffield vs. Miss Sands and Mrs. Wallach vs. Miss Bush.

A junior tennis tournament will be played next week, the entries being confined to players under twenty-one years of age. There are already eighteen entries, and others are expected before the close of the entry list on Saturday.

Saratoga's Big Floral Fete.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Saratoga Floral Association to-day continued its September fête and festival. The weather has been fine. This evening an immense crowd gathered at the Saratoga Racing Association's running park and witnessed a magnificent display of fireworks. Thursday will be the big day of the fête. Then will take place the floral parade in the afternoon and the spectacular carnival and ball in the evening.

The Brown-Mayer Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Cecilie P. Mayer, daughter of the late Godfried Mayer of Brooklyn, to Alfred Lockwood Brown of New York City, takes place at the Church of the Ascension at Mount Vernon, N. Y., to-day at 3:45 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the rector, will officiate. The bride will be given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard von Briesen, and her maid of honor will be her niece, Miss Emma Becker. John Noble Blair will be best man, and the ushers will be as follows: Samuel Stewart Bradley, Sidney D. Smith, Henry M. Ward, Montague Howard, William Eugene Hahn, Charles Edward O'Hara, Robert Leslie Moffett, and Henry Brundage Culver. On account of a recent death in the family of Mr. Brown there will be no reception.

IN THE SHOPS.

Let the woman with a short neck rejoice. Collars have gone down, down, down, so that some of them seem nothing but a tiny sting for the neck. The fashion extends to the stiff linen collars, too. It is all because of the old-fashioned turnover collars—turning away, leaving the throat bare—which have been worn this Summer. One can always trace the process of evolution in fashion, and the low, standing collars are among the first fruits of those others which were so delightful for the women who could wear them during the warm weather. Such pretty things as the new collars are, some of them, either of the ordinary standing, the turnover kind, or those with short turnovers at the top. Of these latter there are pretty little collars with a line of color edging the stiff scalloped turnover—a bit of pale blue, perhaps, hemstitched on and with white dots upon it, or there may be a narrow black edge with the white dots. Those collars cost 48 cents each and they are quite new.

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Among the all-white collars there are some that are particularly pretty. Those with a pointed stiff turnover and two rows of hemstitching cost 45 cents each; others with the hemstitching and white dots, 50 cents, and still others with the stiff turnover carried down the full length of the collar, which opens in front, and is edged with hemstitching and dots, are 75 cents.

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They are quite low, all of these fancy collars, and the plain white ones not much higher. Nothing is to be seen of the extravagantly high collars that women have been wearing. However, the woman who affects a mannish style of dress can find boy's collars as high as she likes, for the men have not been wearing fancy low collars this Summer, and their linen collars have not lost in height.

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Now is the time when the boys and girls with shining morning faces are bethinking themselves of school, and the shop windows and counters are piled high with school paraphernalia. There are scholars' companions, long boxes for pencils, pens, erasers, ink bottles, and the like that delight the children's hearts. There are some finished in enamel, which have deep covers which fit over the boxes, and can be lifted off entirely, but the best are those of some natural wood with or without an ornamental design upon them, and with a hinged cover, for these have each one a little lock and key.

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If those boxes do not prove attractive, there are always the giant pencils, with metal tips, these tips pulling off and showing a big receptacle for other pencils. And they only cost 15 cents.

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The pencils for real use are to be considered, too, for each has in the end the stone which stands for the birth month. And any boy or girl who uses one of these pencils is reasonably sure to do sums right the first time. Even a composition might almost write itself with one of them.

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An advantage in having a hot September is that one is almost sure to take advantage of the thin things which are being sold at such low prices. If it were cold no one would think of buying negligées when, for instance, they might not be used for another year; but it is warm enough to wear them, and there was never a time in the year when such bargains were to be found. There is no fashion in negligées, really, though the folks in the shops manage to turn out a wonderful variety of them each year, and one bought now, if it is only pretty and becoming, will be just the thing for another year, and will save nerve force when the time comes again for hurrying away.

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Hammocks, too, can be found at reduced prices, some of them, and those among the best, nearly a couple of dollars less than they were earlier in the Summer. They will roll up and take but little storage room, and they, too, will be ready to take off next Summer. Whether in a little Summer hotel, hunting camp, or upon one's own grounds, there cannot be too many hammocks. To have one's individual hammock marked is a comfort among strangers and one not to be appreciated until it has been tried.

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Those double bowls, such as careful mammas use for bathing their babies, that there may be water with soap and water without, are useful for the woman who is watchful of her complexion. Unless there are two bowls, or one with two compartments, after the face has been washed with soap the cool air strikes it before the fresh water can be drawn to rinse it, and the effect is not as good as if the washing is done continuously and the face dried quickly.

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For the individual with hygienic instincts there are hygienic hair brushes with open backs, all the back being cut away except the lines, one running around inside the other, which hold the bristles. The idea is that no dust can collect, and the brushes are much cleaner than the ordinary solid-backed kind. There seems to be something in it. The brushes are square or oval in shape and cost, with celluloid frames and handles, something less than $2, varying a little according to the style of the brush.

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This sale includes hundreds of other values equally as attractive as the following. Sale begins this morning.

Couch Covers.

450 ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COVERS, full size, perfectly reversible, with knotted fringe all around. Choice of three styles, regularly $1.75 and $2.00, at, each, 95

Lace Curtains.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, double thread weaves, in Irish Point, Renaissance, Brussels and other patterns, 3½ yds. long, full width. An excellent assortment to choose from, regularly $1.25 to $1.75, at, per pair, 89

IRISH POINT CURTAINS: Several hundred pairs on excellent quality bobbinet, with novelty borders and plain centres, or dainty scroll designs. Full size and not a pair less than $4.25 in value, many are fully $5.00 to $5.50. Your choice to-day, per pair, 2.50

POINT D'ARABE CURTAINS: The most popular curtain of the day. Handsomely corded borders in the newest fall patterns; would be cheap at $5.00, per pair, 2.95

Tapestry Table Covers.

Heavy reversible ORIENTAL TAPESTRY; richly fringed; 2 yds. square; sold regularly at $4.00, each, 2.25

Tapestry Portieres.

700 pairs of reversible ARMURE, DERBY and ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES, all handsomely fringed, in fully 40 colorings. Positive $4.00 and $5.00 values at, per pair, 1.90

Curtain Goods, Poles, Etc.

These values speak for themselves. The qualities are absolutely dependable.

CURTAIN MUSLINS, 40 in. wide, in pretty stripes; worth 10c., at, per yard, 5

NOVELTY CURTAIN NETS, 36 in. wide, in new patterns; regular 15c. to 18c., at, per yd., 8

LACE CURTAIN ENDS, 1½ yards long, mill samples of curtains which retail at $1.50 to $3.00 per pair; per strip, 19

CURTAIN POLES, 5 ft. long, choice of white enamel with silver trimmings, or oak and mahogany finish, with wood fixtures; actual value 30c. and 40c., at, each, 15

TAPESTRY SQUARES, for pillow tops or chair seats, 1,000 pieces in oriental or floral effects, also plain fabrics, worth 19c. to 25c., at, each, 9

(Third Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

PORT AND SHERRY, Imperial brand, 6 years old, per bottle, 50c.; per gallon, 1.65

OLDEST SUPERIOR CABERNET CLARET, per case $4.50; per bottle, 40c.; per gallon, 1.35

MEDOC, very choice quality California Claret, per case, $3.00; per bottle, 30c.; per gallon, 1.00

CABINET RIESLING, per case, $3.00; per bottle, 30c.; per gallon, 1.00

LAUBENHEIMER, Imported from Burckhardt & Soehne, Deidesheim A. R.; per case, 12 quarts, 4.85

NIERSTEINER, Imported from Burckhardt & Soehne, Deidesheim A. R.; per case, 12 quarts, 5.10

SAINT JULIEN, Imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case, 12 quarts, 4.65

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO, the finest quality imported, per bottle, 60

MARGAUX, Imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case, 12 quarts, 5.90

VERMOUTH: Finest quality, absolutely pure, per bottle, 35c.; per case, 12 quarts, 3.75

OLD FRIARS SAUTERNE: Delightful, medium dry wine, per bottle, 35c.; per case, 12 quarts, 3.50

MONOGRAM RYE, per gallon, $3.00; per case, $10.00; per bottle, 90

MONONGAHELA RYE, per gallon, $2.65; per case, $8.50; per bottle, 75

LEXINGTON RYE, per gallon, $2.35; per case, $7.25; per bottle, 65

PERFECTION COCKTAILS, all varieties, per bottle, 80

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY or RAISIN BRANDY, for cooking and preserving purposes, per gallon, 2.25

(Fourth Floor.)

China and Glassware.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, very richly decorated in light green and rich brown, 5.00

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, finest thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, "Open Stock" pattern, 17.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, "Open Stock" pattern, French Limoges china, decorated in rich pink rosebud border pattern, 35.00

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, full size, lead blown glass, special, per dozen, 35

WATER TUMBLERS, full size, crystal glass, fluted and banded, per dozen, 23

WATER BOTTLES, crystal glass, fancy designs, 10

JELLY TUMBLERS, tight tin tops, best quality of crystal glass, per dozen, 23

TOILET SETS.

TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated, 2.25

TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including slop jar, handsomely decorated, 3.95

TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shapes, large size, rolled edge basin, handsomely decorated in natural colors, richly gold traced, 6.50

EWERS AND BASINS, fine white porcelain; per set, 65

PURE WHITE SLOP JAR, fancy shape, with cover, 1.00

CUSPIDORS.

Large size, richly decorated in natural colors, heavily gold stippled, 35

(Basement.)

New Wall Papers.

CHAMBER PAPERS; Excellent quality, light, dark or medium colors, neat and pretty designs, just in from the factory; we quote not 8c., but, per roll, 4½

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DINING ROOM, DEN, LIBRARY, PARLOR PAPERS; Tapestries, florals, stripes, etc.; positively the largest selection in the city; also many pretty self-toned silk and damask effects; real high art decorations; priced elsewhere at, per roll, 30c.; here only 18

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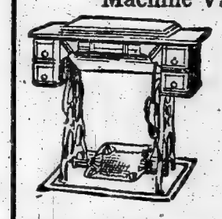

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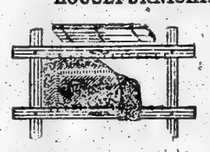

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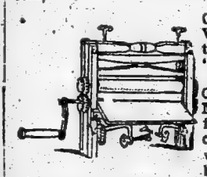

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INCOMPREHENSIBLE IF NOT INCREDIBLE.

Sir EDWARD BARTON, now in Washington, in discussing the coal strike is reported as saying: "It seems incredible to me that in a great country like this it is possible for a mere handful of people to subject 75,000,000 to inconvenience and suffering." Why incredible? From the beginning of history exactly this has continually happened in one way or another. The end and aim of human progress seems to have been to render it more difficult for the mere handful occupying positions of especial advantage to oppress the many and subject communities and nations to inconvenience and suffering. The founders of this Republic had chiefly in view the erection of obstacles to the usurpation by a mere handful of the power to wrong and oppress the many, and it was long believed they had measurably succeeded; but labor, through organization and under the direction of leaders whose policy is described by Mr. HEWITT as "rule or ruin," is doing all in its power to restore the condition of the subjugation of the relatively many to the relatively few. When they have a purpose to accomplish they deem it right and proper to seek the end in view by means which savor of anarchy, and to set at defiance both civil and military authority. That they can do so might be incredible if the fact had not been established by centuries of experience that the many are surprisingly patient under oppression and do not assert their rights until it becomes intolerable.

What is incredible in the situation considered by Sir EDWARD is not that the 75,000,000 are put to inconvenience and suffering in furtherance of the plans of the mere handful of miners, but that the operators, a still smaller handful, but incomparably more potent for both offensive and defensive action, should sit with folded hands for sixteen weeks and make no effort to recover the control of what they are pleased to consider their properties. The intelligent student of American institutions who should give this matter thoughtful consideration might very well find it incomprehensible, if not incredible.

This suggests a few words of passing comment on the statements made by Mr. A. S. HEWITT in his second interview respecting the coal strike, to which both these adjectives might be applied without impropriety. For example:

It is a mistake to suppose that the mines are in the hands of seven or eight individuals who alone reap the rewards of victory or suffer the disadvantages of defeat in this crisis. The mines belong to many thousands of stockholders and bondholders, who outnumber the men that are employed. It is a vast field divided up among all sizes of investors.

Technically this is true, no doubt; but the practical fact is that a little group of men—it may be seven or eight, or a still smaller number—control the anthracite business as absolutely as if the multitude of small stock and bond holders did not exist. In point of fact two could settle every question of trade policy and dictate every move in the game without even the formality of calling the other five into conference. Again:

Speaking of the earnings of the anthracite mines, while they are immensely productive and valuable industries, their earnings are not what they are commonly supposed to be. In the case of one of the oldest companies doing business in Pennsylvania the earnings for the last sixty years have averaged approximately 6 per cent.

A business which through all the vicissitudes of sixty years has averaged 6 per cent. to those whose capital it employs will impress the average business man as a very good investment indeed, especially if, as is probably the case in this instance, the property is worth so much more than it was sixty years ago in improvements paid for from earnings, increased facilities of distribution, and natural appreciation in value that it could to-day be sold for many times its original cost. The instance is not one which can be considered a luminous illustration of the point Mr. HEWITT endeavors to make. We should be disposed to regard it as an almost incredible instance of the way in which the unearned increment of wealth in this country creates capital and enriches the capitalist.

A GREAT ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC SCHEME.

A special correspondent sends The Evening Post a Washington dispatch complaining bitterly that the official reports from Manila do not tell the truth. There is, he complains, no defamation in them of the Philippine Government, nor yet of the United States Army. It is true that there are several newspaper correspondents at Manila, but they have all been subjected to "influence," and, though their reports are no longer censored, they might as well be. The case is sad, sad, not to say desperate. What to do about it? That is where the correspondent's great scheme comes in:

If the anti-imperialistic newspapers of the country would maintain at Manila a correspondent, making use of both cable and mail, they would contribute very largely to the interests of truth and good government. The private letters which come from that quarter, and the reports of the occasional globe trotter who strays into Manila, do not command sufficient attention.

This is an ingenious scheme, worthy of ERVING WINSLOW himself, that great protagonist of anti-imperialism. The anti-imperialistic correspondent would go to Manila with instructions, of course, "in the interests of truth and good government," to defame the United States Army and the Philippine Government. Where would he get his information? It is improbable that he would know Spanish, still more that he would know Tagalog. He would have to get his information from English-speaking persons, but he would labor under great disadvantages. So soon as his mission became known every decent American in Manila would refuse to speak to a fellow who went there to abuse his own countrymen. He might "get points" from the editors of "Freedom," now justly languishing in jail for abuse of the friendly Filipinos and for trying to stir up a strife now composed. Or he might get some from dishonorably discharged soldiers, or from disappointed Filipinos, (through an interpreter,) or even from embittered American school teachers or other civil servants who had been found wanting. But how would the revelations of such a creature, with such sources of information, affect public opinion in the United States? Well, we are bound to admit they would be likely to have as much effect upon it as any other source of information the anti-imperialists have thus far succeeded in tapping.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Nothing is easier, and few things sillier, than to disparage such a mimic game of war as has been playing along the coasts of Long Island Sound. Nothing but actual bloodshed would apparently appease the jokers of the easy joke. Unhappily they are not quite without solacement, since there is actually a list of casualties from the premature discharge of a big gun on shore. But to disparage playing at war is to disparage all drill, all firing practice, all evolutions whatever not practised in the face of an actual enemy when it is too late to learn them. Manoeuvres with a definite object on each side, and with the closest practicable approximation to the conditions of a war, are the culmination of the drill of the deck or of the camp. Most valuable lessons can be learned from them, according to the experience of every military and naval power. Officers are promoted or "broken" according to the showing they make in these mimic contests in Germany, the most practical of war powers, as infallibly and as reasonably as they would be if the game were the reality. To disparage them simply shows that the disparager is a very cheap kind of fool.

The manoeuvres that have been going on off the New England Coast have had for their object to show the condition of our preparedness to repel sudden invasion. The naval manoeuvres of last week were intended to show whether our navy was in a condition to detect and repel a naval attack. For this purpose it was by no means necessary to make the invading fleet the equal of the defending fleet either in speed or in armament, as certain rash commentators seem to suppose. The point was to ascertain whether a hostile squadron could approach our shores and land troops upon them without detection or resistance. That point was decided, as nearly as the conditions allowed it to be decided, in the negative.

The joint manoeuvres have had much the same object. Could a hostile fleet sail through Long Island Sound and attack New York from what may be called the rear with any reasonable assurance of impunity? Doubtless Long Island Sound was chosen as the line of least resistance for the invader. It was assumed that it would be easier for him to make his way within bombarding distance of the city by that route than by the front door, by way of Sandy Hook and the Narrows. "The enemy" had the great advantage that there was no naval co-operation with the defending land forces, whereas the fortifications of the Sound assumed, in the minds of their designers, that there would be such co-operation, and that while the forts could not of themselves command the wide and deep channels sufficiently to make the passage through the Sound impossible for an invading enemy, they could yet shelter an inefficient or a beaten and crippled home squadron sufficiently to deter a prudent enemy from passing them or to give an imprudent enemy a terrible punishment for having ventured to leave them and the fleet they protected in his rear. But all this was left out of view in the actual conditions of the conflict. The naval forces were entirely hostile. The army operated the sea coast defenses without naval assistance. Moreover, the invaders were favored by the fog, upon which a serious invader could by no means count at this season of the year, nor indeed at any other. And yet although all the practicable routes to the entrance of the Sound were tried, the effectiveness of the forts, the vigilance of the defenders, and their skill in shooting, as previously proved in practice, appear to have baffled the invader at every point. Whatever may be the decision of the umpires, it is quite plain that the army is exultant over this test, the first of so practical a character that has been had of the defenses of Long Island Sound. With the lay public the early capture by "the enemy" of two undefended and outlying signal stations made an impression which was in no way justified by the subsequent operations.

The conclusion to be drawn from the operations thus far is that the New England Coast, from Cape Cod to Portland, is fairly safe from sudden attack by a naval enemy not very greatly superior to ourselves in naval force, and that the coasts of the Sound are so fortified and the fortifications so manned as fairly to protect New York against an attack by that route even on the part of a greatly superior naval force. This is a most gratifying demonstration. It could not have been made before the adoption and gradual execution of the plan for sea coast defense which owed much of its success to the political influence and authority of a layman whose own studies had been far from military, SAMUEL J. TILDEN. But of course the high officers of the army and navy who have been acting as the inspectors and umpires of the operations are not looking for "reassurances" merely. They are looking not for evidences of strength, but for evidences of weakness. And quite rightly. The criticisms they will have to make will be of great value when the next of these joint manoeuvres occurs, and still more if the occasion should unhappily occur for the playing of the real game, for which these operations are merely the arduous rehearsal.

ENGLISH OBSERVATIONS OF MONT PELEE.

The recurrence of activity in Mont Pelée, resulting in the destruction of Morne Rouge and the submergence of Le Carbet, gives especial interest to the results of the investigations communicated to the Royal Society of Great Britain by Dr. TEMPEST ANDERSON and Dr. JOHN S. FLEET, Commissioners sent to the West Indies to investigate the great volcanic outbreak in that part of the world. From this we conclude that the appalling loss of life on Martinique was attributable to the failure of the people of St. Pierre to heed the ample warnings which the mountain gave of its impending eruption. The eruption of May 8th, 1902, though sudden, was far from unexpected. The aboriginal Caribs knew very well what was imminent, and had their warnings been heeded the island would have been deserted. They fled in time to Chateaubelair and other places along the coast line to the southward. The white population, while apprehensive, seems to have regarded the matter as the Oriental regards Kismet. Equally fatalistic has been the attitude of the inhabitants of the villages just destroyed. Nothing could be more evident than that no part of Martinique offers a safe place of residence until Mont Pelée again becomes quiet, and perhaps not then until it has been long enough on probation to offer a reasonable guarantee of continued good behavior.

Concerning the May eruption the Commissioners know only what could be gathered from the testimony of survivors, and this the reading public has already had. On the 9th of July, however, they witnessed an eruption of some energy, and the conclusions warranted by their observations are of no little interest. They say:

There can be no doubt that the eruption we witnessed was a counterpart of that which destroyed St. Pierre. The mechanism of these discharges is obscure, and many interesting problems are involved. But we are convinced that the glowing avalanche consisted of hot sand and gases—principally steam; and when we passed the hill in R. M. S. Wear a few days later we had, by the kindness of the Captain, an excellent opportunity of making a close examination of the shore from the bridge of the steamboat. The southwest side of the hill along the course of the Rivière Sèche was covered with a thin coating of freshly fallen fine gray ashes, which appeared to be thickest in the stream valleys. The water of the rivers flowing down this part of the hill was steaming hot. This was undoubtedly the material emitted from the crater on the night of the eruption. There was no lava. We saw no explosions of combustible gases, and nothing like a sheet of flame. We were agreed that the scintillations in the cloud were ordinary lightnings which shot from one part of its mass to another, and partly also struck the sea beneath.

The most peculiar feature of these eruptions is the avalanche of incandescent sand and the great black cloud which accompanies it. The preliminary stages of the eruption, which may occupy a few days or only a few hours, consist of outbursts of steam, fine dust, and stones, and the discharge of the crater lakes as torrents of water or of mud. In them there is nothing unusual, but as soon as the throat of the crater is thoroughly cleared, and the climax of the eruption is reached, a mass of incandescent lava rises and wells over the lip of the crater in the form of an avalanche of red-hot dust. It is a lava blown to pieces by the expansion of the gases it contains. It rushes down the slopes of the hill, carrying with it a terrific blast, which mows down everything in its path. The mixture of dust and gas behaves in many ways like a fluid. The exact chemical composition of these gases remains unsettled. They apparently, consist principally of steam and sulphurous acid. There are many reasons which make it unlikely that they contain much oxygen, and they do not support respiration.

The technical reader will be apt to dissent from the judgment of the British Commissioners as to the composition of the volcanic gas. It is not consistent with the normal behavior of steam to remain steam at the temperature at which rocks are fused or made incandescent. At a far lower temperature than this—the temperature of incandescent carbon—steam is dissociated, resolving it into hydrogen and oxygen, and if gaseous carbon is available, the oxygen becomes carbon monoxide by taking up the necessary carbon equivalent. This is the ordinary process of converting superheated steam into water gas. That it takes place in connection with volcanic eruptions is indicated by the intensely incendiary character and toxical properties of the gases ejected.

The fact that the report deals chiefly with the external phenomena of the several eruptions and adds nothing except descriptions of greater or less interest to what is already well known, deprives it of much of the interest which would attach to a more thorough geological study of the district and such forecast as might be warranted of possible or probable future happenings in this and neighboring islands on the same formation.

A PROBLEM IN CASUISTRY.

A writer who seeks to illustrate what he deems "the tendency of the time," tells the story of the manager of a large mercantile establishment who wanted to hire an office boy, and found himself confronted by two applicants of equal promise so far as could be judged from appearances. Wishing to test them he said he was busy at the moment, but that while awaiting his leisure each boy might open a package, the contents of which required his attention, and prepare such contents for his inspection. One of the boys picked out the knot, carefully undid the string and rolled it into a convenient coil, detached the paper without injuring it and folded it neatly, all after the manner described as admirable in juvenile literature of the old school which extolled the virtues of thrift and economy and made much of the story of the young man who secured a place in a bank, and subsequently succeeded the banker, after marrying his daughter, because he stopped to pick up a pin from the floor of the office. The other boy looked at his package, whipped out his pocket knife, cut the string, threw it and the wrapper into the waste basket, and had the contents spread out on the merchant's desk before the boy whose careful procedure was first described had got his string untied. The story concludes with the sententious remark of its author: "I leave it for you to decide which boy got the place."

Most of those who peruse this charming and instructive narrative will sincerely wish the writer had left less to the reader in the way of problem solving. The mystery of "The Lady or the Tiger" was not more effectually concealed in a labyrinth of sophistries. Under the conditions of modern business, which is the more valuable—time, or paper and string? From the point of view of a practical man of business, which of the two lads would be likely to be the more useful and successful—the methodical one, whose sense of proportion is so far distorted by temperament or training that a few feet of cheap twine and a fragment of waste paper seem worth the time and trouble needed to recover them in shape to use again, which they are not likely to be, and who keeps waiting for the contents of the package one whose time is probably worth more per minute during business hours than a ball of twine and a quire of wrapping paper, or the one who, when told to open the package, does so in the most expeditious way possible, putting the litter of the discarded wrapper promptly where it belongs and delivering the contents without loss of time to the person who is waiting for it?

We suspect that the author of this illuminating anecdote left it to the reader to decide which boy got the vacant place for the reason that to decide it himself involved the choice of one or other horn of a dilemma, either awkward and likely to entangle him in endless controversy. For the same reason we are quite willing to "pass it along," feeling very sure that it will afford an acceptable text for more than one of the thoughtful readers of THE TIMES who find pleasure in writing letters to the Editor. Of such we ask: Which boy did get the place—and why? Not that we care particularly, but the average boy may care a great deal, and he is the one we hope to benefit by the discussion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anybody with an eye for resemblances which are none the less real because they are a little remote and misty will easily see that JERRY HUNTER and the coal operators, if not exactly brothers in the spirit, are at least third or fourth cousins. The old negro caretaker, having been placed in charge of certain real estate, with orders to defend it from trespassers, proceeded to magnify the undoubted rights of his position until he lost all sense of proportion and became utterly regardless of consequences to himself or others. Judging from the accounts at hand, HUNTER was misguided rather than vicious, and, seeing no crime, but rather a pious duty, in shooting at those who, in unlawful search for sand worms or fruit, crossed the boundaries of the property he had been set to guard, he resented the interference of officers of the law with the performance of his imagined duties, and shot at them, too, until he had given to his part of Queens Borough much the appearance of a battlefield. He stood on his rights as he understood them; he fought for a principle, and to his mind there was nothing to arbitrate in court or to discuss with policemen. His equally misguided and truculent wife urged him on and loaded his shotgun till the flames drove them from their little fortress and they both fell under the volleyed shots of the enemy. That enemy, too, knew its "rights," and exercised them with small tact and no discretion. After the battle was well on the two negroes were probably mad with excitement, and it became necessary to shoot them down at the first opportunity, but in the beginning some calm and quiet talk from somebody whose authority they respected and in whose friendship they believed might easily have prevented the tragical siege of the little house. Once before HUNTER had used his gun on a harmless trespasser, and the failure then to convince him that he had gone too far doubtless confirmed his delusion as to the extent of his delegated power. The whole affair is little creditable to the local authorities, and most if not all the bloodshed was entirely unnecessary.

—As there is much doing in army circles around here just now, it is not less a matter of wonder than of regret that Capt. W. E. P. FRENCH did not have something to do on Labor Day that would have prevented him from making the speech he did at the mass meeting in the Metropolitan Temple. For, in telling his hearers to put their unions on a military basis, he gave them some extremely bad advice—advice dangerous to themselves in the almost unthinkable contingency of their heeding it, and dangerous to the State in so far as it was likely to lead to action—a likelihood, fortunately, of no measurable size. There is no necessity or excuse for the formation in this country of military organizations by workingmen, as such, or by any other special division of our citizens. The army and navy are open to all of us who wish to devote ourselves exclusively to the profession of arms, and the National Guard and the Naval Militia provide adequate and admirable opportunities for less serious, but still highly useful, contribution to the defensive strength of the Nation. Anything beyond this is a tacit threat of revolution—of an appeal from the courts to a power without responsibility or authority. As it is, the National Guard is composed in very large part of workingmen, and almost entirely of men who in one way or another earn their own livings. It never has been, and never will be, called upon to further the interests of any one class of citizens at the expense of any other class, and there is not the slightest need for military bodies composed of men set apart from their fellows by lines of descent or occupation. They are not, or ought not to be, antagonistic to any of their neighbors. Capt. W. E. P. FRENCH should stick to his own work, when he has any, and oh his holidays he should go outdoors and play. As a speechmaker he does not shine.

—There seems to be no present ground for the somewhat widespread apprehension that the sanitary condition of Havana is deteriorating under Cuban rule, and that the good work started by the American army of occupation is not being kept up. Under the new republic the chief sanitary officer of Havana is Dr. CHARLES J. FINLEY, a man not only thoroughly competent and appreciative of modern methods and needs, but one deserving no little fame, since it was he who, twenty years ago, conceived and published the theory that mosquitos had something to do with the spread of yellow fever. At the time—he was then and has been ever since a resident of Havana, though an American by birth—this theory attracted almost no attention, and even on Dr. FINLEY'S part it was rather a matter of intuition than of knowledge, and he could not prove his belief as the better equipped biologists of to-day have succeeded in doing. When our army surgeons took the problem up again they soon reached the conclusion Dr. FINLEY had reached, and then he dug up his old paper on the subject and had the best of rights to say, "I told you so!" He is now issuing monthly reports on the health conditions of Havana, and so far they have been satisfactory. The second that for the month of June, announced that except for two cases imported on steamers from Vera Cruz, there has yet been no yellow fever in the city, and the two imported cases were so handled as to prevent the spread of the malady. Havana is also still entirely free from smallpox, and the general death rate remains highly creditable to its sanitary authorities. Dr. FINLEY has much to say about the cordial co-operation he receives from the Mayor and other municipal officials, and he expresses confidence in the possibility of preventing "yellow fever infection from obtaining again a foothold in this city, which has now enjoyed nine consecutive months of immunity without the occurrence of a single case whose source could be located within the limits of its jurisdiction."

—Labor Day excursionists and the families returning with their children for the opening of the schools somewhat increased the tide of travel yesterday, and as usual the facilities of the Grand Central Station proved too small for the demand made upon them. Those facilities are utilized to the utmost by the ordinary traffic converging there, and the least addition to it results in inevitable confusion and delay. Yesterday trains approached the city on time, only to find the tracks blocked from the station well out into the suburbs, and then came from half an hour to an hour and a half of creeping progress for the impatient passengers. Many of them left the trains as far out as Melrose, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets the horror of imprisonment in the tunnel caused so many more to desert the cars that for the rest of the journey they were almost empty. When promptly done, this imposed no great hardship, since the means of getting down town from that part of the city are convenient and fairly satisfactory, but it often happened that the decision to try the surface or elevated roads was made only after long waiting, and in such cases the tempers of the passengers were usually tried anew by seeing the train from which they had at last disembarked start slowly southward before they were a hundred feet away. Of course no information as to the chances of getting through could be obtained. It never is in such circumstances, since corporations love secrets, even useless ones, and never reveal them if they can be concealed.

DOES NOT ADMIRE CHIEF CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a close observer of fire insurance matters, I am surprised to find that there seems to be so general a sentiment in favor of the retention of Chief Croker in his position. Since he has been at the head of the force the fires in New York City have been greatly more destructive than usual, so much so that insurance rates have been sharply advanced during the past two years, as almost any business man can show you.

At present, on many classes of risks, I believe rates are higher here than in any large city in the United States, and this seems to be due in great part to the decreased efficiency of the Fire Department, for there can be no doubt that the general construction of our buildings is improved, and the water pressure is better than ever. One danger of a general conflagration is probably lessened, but the single fires are more destructive than formerly. Croker was a good Captain for a Company, possibly a competent batallion chief, but that is about his limit. F. M.

New York, Sept. 1, 1902.

THE EQUALITY OF NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had already, a week ago, prepared a reply to the letter of Dr. Fox on the "Balance of Naval Power." Further thought, however, convinced me that I had written too hastily, and I, therefore, put the matter aside for a season, intending to elaborate it. On reading Mr. Thompson's letter I observe that he notes and presses several obvious objections that had already occurred to me, while neglecting some others equally obvious.

Mr. Thompson has urged ably and, I think, successfully, some very forcible objections to the whole theory which Dr. Fox so ingeniously expounds. Will you permit me to occupy some of your space to present some further suggestions on a subject of such great interest and importance?

Dr. Fox tells us that the chief reason for placing the navies of the world on an approximately equal basis lies in the fact that the maritime trade of the world is now a matter of general interest. Now, what is the meaning of this? Statistics show that, with the exception of the British Empire, the United States, and Germany, the nations of the world have relatively as small an interest in maritime commerce now as they ever had.

Again, can any one imagine that such a "balance," if once struck, could ever be maintained? The only possible standard by which the various naval forces could be reduced to an approximate equality is one that would adjust them in proportion to the carrying trade of the nations concerned. Any other criterion is equally applicable (as Mr. Thompson has pointed out) to all fighting forces whatsoever; to armies as well as to navies. Clearly, the only result of such a policy would be to reduce the navy of every other nation but Great Britain to relative impotency. All statistics bear out my statement.

But would such a naval power as France, for example, consent to have her navy reduced to a basis exactly proportionate to the ratio which her merchant tonnage and carrying power bear to the totals under all flags? The question is its own answer.

Dr. Fox is evidently greatly alarmed at the continual growth of the British Navy. Does he suppose that the policing of the seas could be more equitably and effectively performed by a kind of "International Co-operative Association" than it is at present?

Dr. Fox is, I fear, more ingenious than convincing; his Anglophobia is exaggerated to the point of hysteria. A priori reasoning on false premises leads to ludicrous results in international politics more often than almost anywhere else.

WILLIAM B. WHITE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1902.

ADVOCATES A PARCELS POST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of your to-day's (Sunday) issue you have an article signed by "L. W. C." which advocates a parcel post in the United States similar to all European countries, and the many advantages which would be derived therefrom, if this country would also adopt it. It is only too true that we are woefully behind in this respect, but I presume the powerful lobby in Washington, working in the interest of the various express companies, will effectually prevent any legislation to relieve us from the extortionate charges we are now compelled to pay to these greedy express companies.

Your correspondent relates the circumstances of a small parcel having been received here from London, and the difficulties and annoyances he had with it before he finally got it. Permit me to tell you of my experience with a similar small parcel which a friend of mine recently sent me from Buenos Ayres. He paid $1 in gold in that city for a package weighing about two pounds and measuring 10 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 2 inches in thickness, containing a sample of minerals without any value. Upon arrival of the steamer I called upon the agent of that steamship company to get the parcel, and there was informed that the package would have to go to the Custom House Public Stores, because it might contain something dutiable, and it would take five or six days before I could get it.

The agent advised me to have a regular Custom House broker attend to this, as otherwise it might take even longer. I took the hint, and asked my broker to attend to this little matter, and after a delay of twelve days I at last received the package, with bill from my Custom House broker, as follows:

Public Stores storage	.29
Cartage	.35
Brokerage	1.50
Total	$2.14
Add to this:	
Paid in Buenos Ayres	$1.00
Car fare to steamship company	.10
Car fare to broker	.10
Total	$3.34

If we had a parcel post connection with other countries this package would probably have not cost more than 50 cents. Further comment seems unnecessary.

A. L.

New York, Aug. 31, 1902.

AS TO PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reasons set forth in your issue of to-day by "L. Napoleon Levy" and "Common Sense" for the retention of the present unfair system, or lack of system of real estate assessments seem to me to be the best reasons why the law should be complied with and real estate should be assessed at full value. Mr. Levy says "Increased valuation enlarges the debt limit, encouraging municipal extravagance by city administrations." Does Mr. Levy call the building of tunnel roads and bridges extravagance? I call it economy. If some of the reactionary property owners of this city had their way New York would not be as well paved, policed, or lighted as a frontier town. In fact, there would be no such city as we now know it.

As to the difficulty in determining the full value of property, assessors should be employed who know something about real estate values. Property owners themselves come pretty near knowing the full value of their property and the city should have no difficulty in getting at least the approximate value. Mr. Levy admits that considerable Manhattan property is now taxed at its full value. If his knowledge of real estate is at all extensive he must also know that considerable Manhattan property is now taxed on not more than 30 per cent. of full value. In other words, some property owners are robbed for the benefit of others, and this is being done under a reform administration.

Mr. Levy says he has known of cases where owners would be glad to sell their property for 25 per cent. less than assessed value. Could any better proof than this be given of the need of a revision of real estate assessments? What frightful injustice to assess one man's property at 125 per cent. of value and another man's property at only 30 per cent. of value! Take the case of two men each owning property worth $100,000. One man is assessed $125,000, the other man $30,000. The first man pays in taxes at a rate of say $2.25 the sum of $2,812.50, the other man pays only $675. The first man pays more than four times as much taxes as the second, although both own real estate of equal value.

"Common Sense" points out that under the Davis School law four mills of every dollar of assessed valuation must be appropriated for school purposes. With real estate assessed at or near its true value there will be money enough to give a seat in school to every child. That alone should be a sufficient reason for making full assessments. Nothing is so near to the heart of the average American voter as the opportunity to educate his children, and certain defeat awaits the political party that stands in the way of it. Only an enlightened and educated people can preserve their freedom, and the American public school is the bulwark of the American Republic.

Besides all these considerations of justice and wisdom we should remember that the law clearly commends the assessment of all taxable property at its true market value. Mayor Low is merely an executive officer and has taken his official oath to obey the law. It is not in his province to question the wisdom of the statute, it is his only to obey. The Anarchists are not alone in conniving at and assisting in the breaking of the law. In this respect they have the co-operation of many so-called respectable citizens who belong to the "upper clawses." As for Mayor Low, he knows what the law is and he should be held to a strict accountability.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1902.

IS THE CIVIC FEDERATION A FAILURE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the latest announcements concerning the coal-labor contest is that Bishop Potter and Senator Hanna had abandoned all hope of settling the case by the intervention of the Civic Federation or by arbitration. This need not surprise us if we consider the object of the formation of that commission, as stated at the time. This federation, formidable as it was, composed of men of acknowledged qualities of leadership in their respective spheres of life, declared their object to be to harmonize the interests of capital and labor and prevent strikes, but that it would not discuss abstract labor problems.

We cannot question the sincerity of any member of this commission, but in their composite action they seamed to say, "The co-operation of labor and capital should be such that there should be no disarrangement of business to jar and worry the public. This is the chief business of the commission, and we will leave all questions of wages and all labor problems for others to settle."

It may be proper here to ask the question: If the Civic Federation is not the appropriate body to discuss and enlighten the public as regards what are just and equitable wages and conditions for the workmen at this time, who can teach us?

Certainly no member of the Civic Federation can claim to have exhausted all methods available for ending the strike until that body has declared to the public whether or not in its judgment the coal miners and laborers are paid a just and equitable proportion of the amount paid for mining the coal which the public are using and must use. It is an incontrovertible fact that previous to the present strike about 5,000,000 tons of coal were mined per month by the 145,000 miners and laborers who are now idle and for which they received about $3,000,000, an average of about $20.50 per month for each man in wages and a cost of about 60 cents per ton to the mine owners for digging it out.

The laborers are paid by the miners, the miners are paid a certain price per ton or car. The demand is for an eight-hour day's work instead of ten; this loss would fall upon the miners, but they will consent to it if the mine owners will allow them 5 per cent. more, or about 3 cents per ton. This they refuse to do. The 145,000 miners and laborers by vote have declared that these are not living wages. What says the Civic Federation? Nothing.

These gentlemen of the Civic Commission are certainly competent to judge and declare what wages ought to be paid. The public have a right to expect that those who influence and direct public thought and accept such duties shall in an emergency like the present one discuss and solve as far as possible all the questions of wages and conditions of labor prevailing and demanded, and courageously and manfully declare them. If they believe that 60 cents per ton is enough and ten hours a fair work day, why not say so, or disband and go out of the reform business, leaving the settlement to the miners and mine owners, or to other reformers who are willing to sacrifice their time, labor, and energy in every lawful way, that the honest worker may preserve some vestige of his liberty. As for the helpless public, just beginning to think, may be it deserves what it is getting for allowing without protest the conditions under which it suffers to exist so long.

About all the workmen have gained by the inaction of the Civic Federation is: Experience; the trend of public thought is toward the "Co-operative Commonwealth," in which all public industries shall be regulated by the State and the question of wages and hours of work fixed on the basis of justice and equal rights and privileges.

The failure of the Civic Federation need not discourage us. Does any one doubt that if a single man, and he the President of the United States, acting simply as a private citizen, should declare, which nine-tenths of the people believe he could conscientiously do, that the coal miners and laborers are not paid the wages they ought to have, the moral force generated by such declaration and the certain indorsement of the public would be such that no combination could resist the impact, and this cause of suffering to the patient public be removed? To this end every citizen, public or private, should use every honorable means which is at his command.

C. P. BENEDICT

Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 1902.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday TIMES of Aug. 24 Mr. David Graham Phillips criticises Mr. Charles M. Schwab's luncheon, which, he says, consisted of "two plates of soup, half a roast chicken, green corn, potatoes, lima beans, cantaloupe, two pieces of lemon pie, a cup of coffee." "There's a dinner," says "The Looker-On," "for a farmhand or a polo player."

It is not a fit dinner for either. A polo player with such a "swash" in his stomach could not play a good game. A farmhand so loaded could not plow a straight furrow to save him.

Now, what is the matter with the luncheon? Mr. Phillips lays all the trouble to the "two pieces of lemon pie floated in coffee." But Mr. Phillips forgot or ignored the sea of soup.

Two plates of greasy slop from the kitchen called soup! Then half a two-legged fellow-being without webbed feet! How can any one expect a chicken—a half chicken at that—to get along comfortably in a sea—a sea of soup? When the pie and coffee came along they were lost in the flood.

Coffee—not the indigestible, leathery compound called coffee, composed of Croton water, coffee, cream, or milk, and sugar—pure coffee, made with pure water, would not hurt any one. Likewise, lemon pie is harmless, if properly made.

If Mr. Schwab's critic had directed his criticism to the two plates of soup and the half chicken he would have been nearer the mark.

A moderate portion of green corn, potatoes, lima beans, cantaloupe, and coffee would make a fit luncheon for any man, steel king, farmhand, polo player, or editorial writer. WILLIAM CARUTHERS.

New York, Sept. 1, 1902.

Approves a Labor Editorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES expressing my thanks for the editorial in to-day's TIMES on labor and a "free market" in coal mining. THE TIMES editorially is far ahead of any other of the great New York journals. Able, clear, concise, and always fair, it strikes at the root of every subject that it discusses and spreads information with a disinterestedness and a fearlessness that is both noble and patriotic. D. C. PECK.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Bad Beginning Makes Quick Ending.

"So the engagement's off?"

"Yes; she advised him to practice economy, and he started in by getting her an imitation diamond."—Detroit Free Press.

Another Keyboard to be Learned.

"Oh!" despairingly exclaimed the typewriter girl, who was taking her first lesson on the piano. "I don't believe I can ever learn to operate it. The keyboard's so different!"—Chicago Tribune.

Mulcted.

"He's an unfortunate man of letters."

"Why, I never heard he was an author."

"Well, he was the author of several letters that lost him a breach of promise suit."—Philadelphia Press.

Seeking European Market to Buy.

"What makes you so anxious to go to Europe to live?"

"My patriotism," answered the quizzical person. "I am not a man of superabundant means, but I like everything that is American, and I want to go abroad where I can purchase American products at the least possible expense."—Washington Star.

Inherited.

The artist was painting the portrait of the daughter of the coal baron.

In her ball gown, she was an inspiring study, indeed.

"How do you like my arms?" she asked, with that true naiveté which comes with great wealth.

"You have a divine right," he asserted.

"Yes," she smiled. "I inherit that from Papa."—Baltimore American.

WHAT IS HIS NAME?

"How call you him who seeks to lead
The faithful in the Ninth Division?"
I asked of one of those who need
Disciplinary supervision.
He looked me over, sole to crown,
With eyes non-luminous and beery,
And answered with a surly frown:
"What t'ell We calls him Chief
De-veer-ee."

I asked the same of one who aimed
To wreck the Low administration,
And to the loss of office blamed
The scantness of his daily ration.
My question broke his train of thought
And roused him from an anxious revery.
He answered, as a heeler ought:
"You'd better call him Mr. Dev-ery."

Once more I sought to solve the doubt.
"Tell me," I said to one whose gauge is
Blind faith in those who talk and shout
For eight hours' work and ten hours' wages,
"How call you him who seeks the votes
Of those who wear the Tiger's livery?"
"Well, you must live among the goats
If you don't know his name is Div-very."

I asked Jerome to make it clear
How I should solve the weary puzzle,
And in response I seemed to hear
A chuckle which he tried to muzzle.
"Officially, my judgment leads
To a pronouncement not phonetic.
'John Doe,' is what his title reads:
'Dennis,' perhaps, would be prophetic."

And still I wonder how to say
The name so often in the papers
Which chronicle from day to day
His clumsy megalosaurian capers.
The Pump contingent seems to think
"It goes," whichever way you've said it,
So long as it procures a drink
For one with neither cash nor credit.

J. C. BAYLES.

THE KAISER'S QUICK TRIP

Big Liner Breaks Her Own Westward Record.

Secretary White of the American Embassy at London, John Fox, Who Visited Mr. Croker, and Controller Grout Arrive.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse reached this port from Bremen yesterday with 940 passengers, of whom 305 came in the cabin and 646 as steerage passengers. The vessel broke her westward record, making the trip in 5 days 15 hours and 20 minutes. Eastward the ship has beaten that time.

Henry White, the Secretary of the American Embassy at London, accompanied by his son, John Campbell White, who came here to take his entrance examination for Harvard, was among the passengers. Mr. White, Sr., was asked about Sir Michael Herbert, Lord Pauncefote's successor, and also about a statement attributed to Richard Mansfield, the actor, to the effect that a person high in the counsel of King Edward had told him that the King intended sending over an extra Ambassador at the inauguration of the next President of this country. In reply he said:

"Do you mean a sort of social Ambassador? How absurd! What is the matter with Sir Michael Herbert? He is on friendly and familiar terms with President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, and other eminent Americans. He has an excellent diplomatic training, which began when he was twenty years old. He likes Americans, and his one great ambition has been to get the office made vacant by the death of Baron Pauncefote.

"As soon as the British Government knew that he liked us and was acquainted with the ways of the country, the appointment was offered to him. That emphasizes the fact that the English Government thinks that a representative to a friendly power need not be a stranger to it. It is absurd to think that an Ambassador must not know too much about the country he goes to or its inhabitants. When England found the man who was known to a great many Americans, why he was appointed to be the representative of the English in that country. It seems to be an indication of the desire of England to keep our good will.

"I attended the coronation, you know, and was impressed with the King's appearance. He looked as healthy and robust as though he had never been ill."

John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, was also among the passengers. He saw Richard Croker at Wantage in June, and spoke of him as follows:

"Mr. Croker is thoroughly contented, and leads an idyllic existence, thinking of nothing but his dairy and farm products. So far as I could determine, politics seems to have been dismissed from his mind. I did not broach the subject. We talked farm. You know I am a farmer—have a farm out on Long Island. No, Devery's name was not mentioned once during our conversation."

To the direct question as to what he thought of the likelihood of Mr. Croker returning to this country soon, Mr. Fox replied:

"Mr. Croker will not return to this country for some time. He is looking exceedingly well, by the way."

Controller Grout was another of the passengers. He spent a short period at Baden Baden and in Switzerland.

INJUNCTION DENIED IN RIKER'S ISLAND MATTER.

Justice Giegerich Holds that Existence of Nuisance Was Not Proved—Value of New Land to City.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Giegerich denied the application made on behalf of Michael Martin, who represented a number of residents of the Bronx, for an injunction restraining the city officials from maintaining a nuisance on Riker's Island.

The city is using the island for dumping purposes. The refuse from certain east side dumps is being used to fill in the island. Mr. Martine asserted that the stench from the island is well-nigh unbearable and sought an injunction restraining the city from filling in any further.

In his decision Justice Giegerich said: "Upon the question of the degree of smell arising from the filling in of Riker's Island the affidavits are in absolute conflict. If the defendant's averments are to be accepted, there is no ground for an injunction since the matter complained of is disclosed to be inconsiderable for denominating as a nuisance, and I find no good excuse for holding that the preponderance is with the plaintiff. The system adopted by the city for the avoidance of smell would apparently suffice to minimize any possible inconvenience, and there is no warrant for my assuming that this system has not been carried out. Slight inconvenience to some individuals must sometimes result from the necessities of disposing of the garbage of a great city."

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury was pleased yesterday over the decision. In speaking of it he said:

"The city is now in a position to carry on this work, and in less than a year I expect to turn over to the city 63½ acres of made land or new ground, the value of which will be $850,000. The work will be carried on so that it will not be a nuisance to any person. In fact, the Board of Health will look after that matter, and there will be expert engineers who will see that no nuisance is allowed to exist while the work is being carried on."

It was said yesterday that the ground on Riker's Island would be utilized for new buildings to be used by the Department of Corrections.

TREASURY "TWO-HAT MEN."

Secretary Shaw Has Unearthed Scheme of Clerks to Evade Working Their Full Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The reform crusade inaugurated by Secretary Shaw against malingerers, gamblers, and other discreditable employes of the Treasury Department has resulted, among other things, in unearthing a description of malingerers known as "two-hat men."

The two-hat man is, as his name indicates, a man who wears two hats—not both at once, but separately.

When the two-hat man arrives in the office in the morning he apparently has only one hat, which he removes and hangs upon a peg. Later in the day the two-hat man becomes possessed of a desire to drop the business of the Treasury Department for a while. He leaves his hat on the peg, walks out of the office, pulls a soft hat out of his pocket, puts it on, and stays out as long as he pleases. If his chief notices his absence a glance at the hat hanging on the peg is sufficient to assure anybody that the clerk is still in the department building, and presumably attending to business of some kind.

The two-hat scheme has only been discovered within the past week, and as a result the officials have become so exacting that it is dangerous for a person known to be a "two-hatter" to leave his room even on business of the office.

COLLECTIONS IN GREATER CITY.

Greater Results in Work of Gathering Assessments and Arrears.

The Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears has issued a comparative statement of collections from January to August, both inclusive, for the years 1901 and 1902, in the five boroughs constituting the City of New York.

Borough.	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Manhattan	$4,031,778.27	$4,301,815.78	$270,037.51
The Bronx	2,078,562.06	2,430,336.72	*247,725.34
Brooklyn	1,425,757.50	2,929,136.62	503,780.12
Queens	333,337.58	420,764.22	76,426.64
Richmond	60,591.18	120,088.46	50,694.28
Total	$8,559,428.50	$9,511,641.80	$1,200,938.55

*Decrease.

The net increase in 1902 over 1901, Collector W. E. McFadden notes, is $532,213.21.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Large Portion of the Volume Is Devoted to Discussion of Imperialism and the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Democratic Congressional campaign book, which made its appearance to-day, is a volume of 384 pages, the major portion of which is devoted to the discussion of imperialism and trusts.

The volume opens with the platform of 1900 and the resolutions adopted by the Democratic members of the House at their conference June 19th, arraigning the Republican Party for failure to give relief to Cuba and to enact proper anti-trust legislation. Then follows an extended criticism of the Republican campaign book, many of the statements contained therein being challenged as to accuracy, especially those dealing with the trust question. Under the head of imperialism there is a long general review of the Philippine policy.

This review is succeeded by chapters on General Miles and the Administration, record of military authorities at both ends of the line in the Gardener case, the Smith court-martial, and other matters.

The chapters on the tariff and trusts are crowded with statistics and figures, much attention being devoted to an attempt to show that protected trusts and manufacturers get the benefit of all the tariff in the markets and sell in foreign markets at greatly reduced prices. A number of big trusts are discussed in detail, to show that they sell their products abroad much cheaper than at home, and the whole question is summarized in a chapter on the "evils of protected trusts."

The remainder of the volume is devoted to several subjects, including government by injunction, the Ship Subsidy bill, Chinese exclusion, foreign affairs, and the Schley case.

FORECASTER EMERY IS CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

Will Serve There for Two Months, Afterward Returning to His Post in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—E. H. Emery, weather forecaster at New York, has been ordered to Washington to serve at the National headquarters of the Weather Bureau for two months, after which he will return to New York. During the two months his place will be filled at New York by Forecaster Waltz of Chicago. The order to Mr. Emery is in every way complimentary, and a mark of the confidence of his superiors.

It was probably the rumor of this change which gave rise to a report that Mr. Emery had been removed from office. When Prof. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was asked to-night about the report he said:

"Mr. Emery has not been removed, and will not be. On the contrary, there is not a man in the service who is more highly valued and esteemed by the Weather Bureau. So far from removing him, he has recently been promoted, and his services have been called for in Washington for a period of two months. When a man gets to be National forecaster, it is a pretty sure indication of what his standing is in the service. Mr. Emery was promoted to that rank on July 1. Prior to that his rank was that of local forecaster."

NO DISCHARGES FOR NAVY MEN.

Order Says They Must Serve Out Term of Enlistment Unless Released for Special Reasons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Many young men enlisted in the navy and Marine Corps during the Spanish war in the expectation of seeing active service. The termination of the war brought dissatisfaction and disappointment to this class and efforts through Congressmen and other persons of influence have been continuous to have them discharged.

Some time ago the President issued an order directing that the enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps should not be discharged prior to completion of the term of enlistment unless for undesirability, inaptitude, physical or mental disability, or unfitness. The provisions are broad enough, it is believed, to cover all worthy cases, but the order also provides that the recommendation for such discharges must be made by the immediate commanding officer under whom the man may be serving. An additional check is contained in the final clause, that applications reaching the department in any way except through the commanding officers must, without exception, be disregarded.

U. S. FLAG BELOW THE BRITISH.

Canadian Commercial Agent Reports the Occurrence to the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An American commercial agent in Canada has supplied the State Department with a problem which, though not exactly grave, is somewhat difficult.

Some time ago a naphtha launch was seen in Canadian waters flying two flags on the same staff. One was a large American flag and the other was a small British flag. An American saw the flags and noticed that the American flag was flying below the British flag. He reported this circumstance to John H. Shirley, the American commercial agent at Goderich, Ontario. Mr. Shirley reported the matter to the State Department. That department communicated with the Navy Department to learn what was the usage in regard to the flag, and whether the United States had any occasion to feel insulted. The Navy Department replied that on all occasions where a ship flies the flag of a foreign country along with its own, the flags should be side by side; the foreign flag should never be below the native one.

The only course open is, apparently, to address a communication to the British Chargé d'Affaires, calling his attention to the matter.

MISS CAYVAN NOT VIOLENT.

With Mind Weakened but at Times Clear, She Awaits the Last "Call."

Miss Alice W. Cayvan declares the report untrue that her sister, Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, has been taken from the sanitarium in Flushing, L. I., to Boston. Miss Cayvan says further that her sister is not blind, as reported, although her eyesight is somewhat affected. She can readily recognize her friends. She is not and never has been violent.

The following letter received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, gives a more specific account of Miss Cayvan's condition:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old friend of Miss Georgia Cayvan, and one who, at the request of her family occasionally sees her at the sanitarium where she is living, I desire to give her admirers and friends—many of whom have never met her personally—a few facts as to her condition. Unreliable reports are so frequently given that false statements find their way into the papers.

Miss Cayvan has not left the sanitarium at Flushing, where she probably will remain so long as she lives. She has been very ill for years, and her mind has gradually grown weaker and weaker with the rest of her body. The last time I saw her she knew me perfectly, asked about my family, spoke of the generosity to charities and the fine life of a woman living in my neighborhood and enjoyed immensely the flowers I had taken her. Then again she would forget things or confuse them, and spoke of being well soon.

She is allowed to see no one, my visit being the only one she received in months. She is by no means blind, her handsome eyes looked at me with their old affection, and her voice was the same old voice, though weaker, when she asked me, at parting, to come again.

Years ago the curtain fell on Georgia Cayvan, and nothing remains now but a very ill woman, who does not suffer, but who lies quietly in her bed waiting for the last "call," which may not come for months.

I. K. B.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

PLAYS OF ALL NATIONS AT THE IRVING PLACE

Mr. Conried Plans a Review of the World's Drama.

Even China, Japan, and India to be Drawn On—Sophocles to Bronson Howard.

Heinrich Conried returned to New York yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Europe, after several months spent in studying theatres and engaging new actors for the Irving Place Theatre. When seen in his office he said:

"The most important news I bring with me is the fact that this season I shall present in German one or two of the most famous works of each nation with a dramatic literature. As yet I have not detailed the plan. I must first consult the students of each nation, and determine which are its two most representatively dramatic plays and then choose. While I realize the difficulty of treating the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian plays, I shall try the experiment. Of the Greeks Sophocles's "Antigone" probably will be chosen. Calderon will be taken from the Spanish, Molière and Sardou from the French, Goldoni and Bracco from the Italian, Goëthe and Hauptmann from the German, Shakespeare and Sheridan from the English, and Bronson Howard from the American dramatists. Of the modern English I find none worthy of being entered into the series.

"Though I believe this idea originates with me, I do it, not for novelty, but because I couldn't find anything good enough for reproduction. Necessity is the mother of invention, and I sought this idea as something worthy of production for the people.

"In observing the theatres abroad I find a general dearth of good actors and plays worthy of the name. London perhaps is growing in taste. For instance, I saw Marie Tempest in the "Marriage of Kitty." It is a clean comedy, well done and cleverly acted. It apparently is much appreciated. In Paris I find the same old farces. In Germany everything is Hauptmann and Sudermann—problem plays. To those problem plays I attribute the lack of good actors. The romantic element is lost and the young are not inspired; their ambitions are rather crushed. In America people go to the theatre as to a circus, they go for amusement only, and don't take anything away to think about, to elevate them."

The actors engaged by Herr Conried are mostly young. Among them are Camilla Dallberg of the Court Theatre in Hanover, Bertha Rocco of the Stadt Theatre, Leipsic; Georgine von Januschowsky of the Court Theatre of Vienna, Marie Koenig, Jenny Nessenson, John Feister of Leipsic, Julius Haller, Richard Schloghammer, and Otto Meier.

While in Germany Emperor William sent for Mr. Conried, had him pass several hours on board the Hohenzollern at Kiel, presented him to the Empress, and in parting gave him a gold tobacco box. The Emperor some time ago decorated Mr. Conried.

"MRS. JACK" AT WALLACK'S.

An Admirable Old-Fashioned Play Heartily Received.

At the end of the opening act last night at Wallack's Theatre a first-nighter declared that "Mrs. Jack" was the best play in ten years, but he admitted that he reckoned the musical comedies of the past season at a year each. What is certain is that this new play from Miss Grace Livingston Furniss brings the first real touch of the forthcoming season of drama on Broadway; that it was acted with refreshing spirit by a company of unusual excellence, both in individual work and in team play, and that from start to finish it delighted a large audience, which, as first-night houses go, was not especially predisposed to enthusiasm.

It was not, to be sure, a play of the latest school in realism. Mr. Jack appears to have been one of those fellows, dear to the hearts of the theatrical writer, who, failing to find out what's what while alive, leave wills that automatically perform the task to which the living testator was unequal. That Jack's blood relations were rads and vulgarians was apparent at sight last night to the audience, and also that Mrs. Jck was as wholesome a breeze as ever blew in from the northwest. But up to the day of his death, it seemed, Jack had not been able to make it all out. So he hit upon a happy thought. He left a will by the terms of which his divorced wife (Jack had been a sorry lot, in spite of a good heart) inherited his ten millions, subject to the operation of a codicil, to be opened subsequently.

Jack's own family, though it belonged to fashionable life, was of the humblest origin, and was all for ignoring its poor relatives, especially a certain maternal aunt with warm cockles to her heart and a rich brogue on her tongue. Mrs. Jack, on the other hand, stuck up for Aunt O'Hara, and opened her doors to a rare and varied assortment of live peaches and dead beats who had lived on the good nature and the good dollars of the departed. She regarded them as "legacies from Jack," to be duly cherished. Besides Aunt O'Hara, there is a barnstorming tragedian and his troupe, and a Bowery boxing teacher, who astutely runs a shop for removing black eyes and smoothing distorted features in connection with his lessons in the manly art of taking punishment. In the end, it appears, the codicil requires that the member of the family who has been tenderest of Aunt O'Hara shall have the millions. But Mrs. Jack is generous, and as the curtain drops, divides with the cad brother and the cad sister.

The three acts of the play are made up of the incidents that result from mixing up all these varied specimens of humanity. Much happiness accrues to the audience, the only blot upon which is a perhaps irrelevant regret that Jack could not have lived to witness the joy occasioned by his death. All of it was spirited, but not all of it was new. The episode in the last act in which Mrs. Jack plays the Comanche to astound an English visitor who is writing a book about America, is taken, unless memory fails, from Miss Furniss's own play, "A Barrel of Monkeys."

It may be gathered that the play is not in any serious sense a literary performance. Much is said and implied of Westerners and Easterners, of Americans and of English folk; but from start to finish there is scarcely a stroke of honestly observed character, not a touch of sincere satire, nor of reasoned criticism of life. Yet this did not prevent "Mrs. Jack" from being a rousing good play.

The main theatric situation was full of possibilities, not only of farce and melodrama, but of something very much like comedy. It was developed with many broad lights and shadows, many varieties of conventionalized character, and obvious extremes of mood. It sparkled with bright bits of conversation and flashed with happy theatric sallies. It is the sort of play that gets hold of an audience in spite of itself, and makes good actors of the people on the stage whether they will or no. In short, it was the well-remembered theatrical piece of twenty years ago in the flower of its perfection.

It was acted about as well as such a piece can be. The Mrs. Jack of Miss Alice Fischer was a truly memorable creation. When the lines permitted, and especially in the first act, it was played with a genuine feeling for comedy; at the end of the second act, when she encountered the cad brother and a cracksman while they were lifting the family diamonds, and was shot at, Miss Fischer displayed a rare power in melodrama, gripping the audience with a powerful spell. In the third act, when she had to give a highly exaggerated and burlesqued representation of the wild Western girl, she so vitalized an absurdly farcical situation that the audience roared with applause.

A love story ran through the play, the varying moods of which she expressed with a touch at once firm and delicate. Even as regards the generous gaucheries of the Western woman's manner, her mimique was light and just. Taken all in all her performance was far and away above that of the many contemporary stars, whose title to stardom rests upon the possession of the physical attributes of the leading juvenile.

As the cad sister, Mrs. Thorndyke Boucicault gave a workmanlike rendering of the languid and dissipated manner popularly attributed to the modern society woman of the worse sort; and as the cad brother, Mr. Edward Abeles was almost equally effective. Mr. William Harcourt, (who in private life is the husband of Miss Fischer,) took the part of "Mrs. Jack's chum," which is to say, lover, on two days' notice, and played it in the able manner he has so often shown in better parts.

Mr. Jacques Kruger took the part of the barnstorming actor with a burlesque touch reminiscent of the old school of acting. As Aunt O'Hara, Miss Alice Leigh gave one of those delightful exhibitions of the kind of work accomplished in the stock companies of the former day, which are now so rarely seen, and which are rapidly becoming rarer.

One of the most refreshing of the minor parts was played by Mr. Thomas Evans, who has hitherto figured mainly in Hoyt farces and comic opera. It was that of the honest and downright Bowery lad, who made the aforesaid business combination of boxing lessons and treating black eyes; and Mr. Evans played it with a vivid feeling for the type that brought laugh after laugh with scarcely a step over the line that divides his present endeavors from those of his previous undertakings.

Altogether "Mrs. Jack" can be recommended almost without reserve, and it bids fair to keep the boards for years to come.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Independent Booking Agency Gets the Tremont, a Boston House.

The Independent Booking Agency yesterday announced that it had acquired the exclusive booking privileges of the Tremont Theatre of Boston. This arrangement made with John B. Schoeffel, manager of the Tremont, adds a third to the independent chain, it have lately got the partial booking of the Studebaker, in Chicago, and the exclusive rights for the Music Hall of Baltimore. The Tremont has previously been an independent theatre, and this privilege of the agency does not change its policy. Mrs. Fiske and Miss Crosman usually have played there during their Boston engagements. James K. Hackett will play there this season in "The Crisis."

***

Bruce McRae, who was Miss Julia Marlowe's leading man for the last two seasons, has been engaged to appear with Ethel Barrymore at the Savoy Theatre in "A Country Mouse." He will also appear in "Carrots."

***

James K. Hackett has arranged with John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) and Murray Carson for the American rights of "The Bishop's Move," a London production. He will use this play with Isabel Irving either next Spring or next season.

***

W. J. Le Moyne, who last week was reported too ill to appear again on the stage, is improving in health, and he says that in the event of his complete recovery he will go with Mrs. Le Moyne's production of "Among Those Present" during its New York run.

***

Edgar Selden, author of "A Hot Old Time," and other well-known farces and plays, has just secured the dramatic rights to the late Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "The Suicide Club," and will prepare it at once for the stage.

***

Anna Held, the actress, and her husband, F. Ziegfeld, were among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Duss in Madison Square Garden.

R. E. Johnston yesterday signed contracts with the Madison Square Garden management whereby Duss will give his farewell New York Summer concert there on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 28, when 9 popular musical jubilee will be given. That engagement, which will be Duss's one hundred and twenty-eighth consecutive concert in New York, will in no way affect the Duss concert at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday evening, Oct. 26.

Actress Hurt at Rehearsal.

Selma Herman, the leading actress of "For Her Children's Sake," which is to be produced at the Grand Opera House Sept. 15, met with an accident yesterday while rehearsing the part of a circus rider. She fell from her horse and was painfully bruised.

GOV. ODELL AT OWEGO.

Speaks to Farmers on State Taxation—Advocates a Minimum Impost for Government Purposes.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Gov. Odell arrived here in a special car over the Erie Road accompanied by his brother and his secretary, Mr. Graham. Company H, N. G., N. Y., of Binghamton, escorted the Governor to the grounds of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, where he received an ovation from the crowd, which had come from all parts of the county to attend the county fair.

The Governor delivered a brief address, saying in part:

"If those who labor are underpaid, if the hours of toil are too long and reach beyond the proper division of each day, thereby interfering not only with the health, but the intellectual improvement of the workingman, then the State, which has for its first object his contentment and happiness, should correct such conditions.

"So, if the sum total paid for wages reaches a greater amount through such legislation, through such protection, then there is no citizen, whether he be the man who labors, whether he be the professional man or the merchant, who has not been benefited correspondingly. So, too, with the farmer.

"If, through the facilities which are afforded him and which come primarily from the State, his market is brought nearer to his door, or his crop is increased in volume and in value, then the State has performed another duty.

"Statecraft is broader than envy. Honesty of the Nation of more importance than party success. Extravagance in government is never excusable, because it leads to results that not only bear heavily upon those who contribute to its support, but it dulls the conscience of our citizenship.

"Taxes should only be levied when necessary for the proper administration of the State's affairs. Unnecessary taxation is as unjust as willful mismanagement, but all should contribute equally in return for the protection which is afforded. This principle of political economy is becoming more and more the slogan of parties, because it but reflects the demands of the people.

"Therefore, when there is given to our people a tax rate that upon its face bears the marks of economy, there should be no dissent from the universal approval that is due for such performance. Equality of taxation should be the State's policy, insisting upon a proper contribution from those who enjoy valuable rights and privileges, without unduly burdening such interests, and according to all the benefits to which they are entitled, without infringing upon the rights of any. When this is done we have government of the highest order, and one that should command the respect of all."

MAY BE BISHOP COADJUTOR.

Mgr. Conaty's Name Mentioned in Connection with the Pittsburg Diocese.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is rumored here that Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, is to be named as the coadjutor to Bishop Phelan of the Pittsburg diocese. Mgr. Conaty's term as rector of the university will expire soon, and as it is the rule not to reappoint to this position, it is considered likely the present rector will be assigned to an important place in the church elsewhere. The Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy of Altoona is being mentioned as the probable successor to Mgr. Conaty.

The atoms which creep into the vitals and clog the machinery of nature can be cleared away with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

WILLIAM F. HOWE, DEAN OF CRIMINAL BAR, DEAD

Noted Lawyer Stricken with Heart Disease While in Bed.

Had Defended 600 Men in Murder Cases—His Successful Methods in Winning Juries.

William F. Howe, senior member of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, was found dead in bed at his home, 1,245 Boston Road, Borough of the Bronx, soon after midnight yesterday morning. He had retired at 10 o'clock in the evening, apparently enjoying his usual health. At the hour mentioned his wife went into his room and found him dead. Dr. Holmes, the family physician, who was called, assigned heart disease as the cause of death.

Mr. Howe was one of the most picturesque figures at the American bar. In the course of his fifty years of practice in this city he had defended six hundred men in homicide cases, and a very remarkable percentage of those men enjoyed almost miraculous escapes from sentences of death through the ingenious tactics of their counsel.

Mr. Howe was spectacular from whatever point of view he was regarded. He was only 5 feet 7 inches high, yet he weighed nearly 250 pounds. He wore clothes that attracted attention, bright, vari-colored waistcoats being one of the features of his dress. He had a penchant also for checkered trousers. When engaged in the trial of a celebrated case he often would change his clothing for every session of the court. He knew the reporters would pay attention to such things, and he had no intention of being the least conspicuous feature of the proceedings. Diamonds in clusters, horseshoes, sunbursts, and other forms adorned the person of Mr. Howe wherever it was possible to place them.

In the trial of a case Mr. Howe's procedure was absolutely distinctive and inimitable. Gifted with a voice of unusual range, he could paint a word picture with remarkable imaginative effect, and at the same time enact a dialogue with consummate art.

He utilized every dramatic possibility in a courtroom. In his famous defense of Ella Nelson, who shot the man who had played her false, he stopped suddenly in the midst of an impassioned appeal. The prisoner was seated next to him, heavily veiled in black, her head buried between her hands. Mr. Howe unexpectedly wheeled around, seized her wrists, quickly pulled them apart, and held her arms distended so that her features were exposed to the gaze of the jury, exclaiming:

"Look at those features, proclaiming a broken heart!"

The celerity of his action had frightened the woman. Her face, of ashy hue, was deluged with tears, and the desired impression was made on each juror. The District Attorney would not allow the girl to enter a plea of murder in the second degree, thinking conviction for the higher crime certain. But the jury found her "not guilty."

Mr. Howe defended the notorious Edward Unger, who killed his lodger, Boles, to steal his bankbook. The body of the murdered man had been terribly mutilated, and Unger had confessed to the deed. Mr. Howe entered a plea of self-defense, and the District Attorney confidently predicted a verdict of guilty. In the midst of another of his impassioned appeals to the jury Mr. Howe said:

"Gentlemen, Edward Unger did not cut the dead man's head off. He did not mutilate the body. He did not throw the head from the ferryboat under the paddle wheels. He did not put the dilapidated trunk in a box and send it to Baltimore." Then the lawyer paused. The court was astonished, for Unger had acknowledged doing each of these things.

It so happened, however, that on Unger's knee there was at that moment sitting his little seven-year-old child, ignorant of her father's peril, running her hands through his gray hair. After his pause Mr. Howe pointed suddenly at the child and exclaimed dramatically:

"Look at that little girl! It was she who cut off that head; she mutilated that body. It was not Unger. Yes, 'twas she; 'twas she; for Unger could not bear the thought of having it said, with that beauteous girl living, that he, her father, had committed so horrible a deed, and therefore when in a moment it occurred to him that he could hide the deed which had been perpetrated, he mutilated the body. It was the thought of that little girl which caused him to do it, and therefore I say it was she that did it."

The effect was remarkable, and the jury convicted Unger of only manslaughter. There were numerous cases of a similar character in which Mr. Howe brought about the acquittal or conviction for a lesser offense of men and women against whom the tide of evidence seemed overwhelming.

Mr. Hummel, the junior partner, began life as an office boy in Mr. Howe's office, and he gradually worked his way up. Mr. Howe has developed the talent of many young lawyers. Charles Steckler and his brother, Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, having been in the Howe office. The firm was not alone noted for its criminal practice, but its divorce cases were equally famous. Mr. Hummel has for years been a sort of general counsel to the theatrical profession in the line of cases.

Most persons thought Mr. Howe an Englishman, but he was born in Boston, the son of a minister, the Rev. Samuel Howe, seventy-five years ago. When a mere infant his parents took him to England, and there he learned his first legal lessons. He came to this country when he became of age, and has practiced law in New York for more than fifty years.

Mr. Howe had been married three times. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. George Smith; a granddaughter, Mrs. Ernest Tribelhorn, and two great-granddaughters. The funeral will take place from the home on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial, which will be private, will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

CRIME OF CHILD LABOR.

Lady Florence Dixie Says United States Is Guilty of It.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Daily Graphic, this morning, publishes an indignant protect from Lady Florence Dixie against what she terms "the scandal of child labor in the United States." Lady Dixie says she is astonished at the great sympathy and interest which has been evoked by her open letter of July 16 to President Roosevelt on this subject, and that since this date she had been inundated with letters, telegrams, and invitations to go to America and agitate this question.

Lady Dixie quotes from American newspapers which have published articles on child labor, and from a letter from Oulda, (Louise de la Ramee,) who protests against a similar scandal in Italy. Lady Dixie concludes her protest with these words:

"Let America awake and abolish her giant crime; let the world awake and slay this crime wherever it is being perpetrated."

PILOTS TELL OF COLLISION.

Men Who Guided the Liguria and the Peconic Testify.

The Pilot Commissioners at their regular meeting yesterday read the written reports of Pilots Charles Thompson and Frank Kramer, who were in charge of the steamships Peconic and Liguria respectively when they were in collision in the Narrows last week. Pilot Thompson of the Peconic said that when he saw the Liguria coming up he thought she wanted to run into Quarantine, and gave her the right of way. Instead of heading toward Quarantine, however, he said, she kept on her course. He heard no signal, he said, from the Liguria, and when he blew two whistles, signifying that he was going to port, he failed to get an answer. When he had begun to realize that there would be none, it was too late to avoid a collision.

Pilot Kramer of the Liguria stated that he was heading for Fort Lafayette, when he saw the Peconic and the Antilla coming down on opposite sides of the channel. He blew his whistle, he said, to signify that he would go to starboard, and simultaneously with his whistle the Peconic sounded two whistles, cross-signaling him. Fearing that he had not been heard, because of other whistles, he then blew his whistles three times, signaling the engineer of the Peconic to go astern full speed.

The matter is to be decided at the next meeting.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The demand of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for an advance in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day, which was scheduled to go into effect on Sept. 1 went really into effect yesterday, Monday being Labor Day, when little or no work was going on.

All of the carpenters in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Brooklyn granted the demands yesterday morning. Of the 8,000 carpenters in the Borough of Manhattan, 3,500 employed by the 200 building contractors and master carpenters gained the increase. Thirty-eight manufacturers of bar fixtures, who employed carpenters also agreed to the demands, and the 238 employers signing an agreement for a year.

None of the members of the Master Carpenters' Association, or the Interior Decorators' and Cabinetmakers' Association granted the demands. The latter offered a compromise of 25 cents a day, which was refused, but the District Council will be asked to reconsider the decision to-day.

The George A. Fuller Company, which employs 500 men, will act in harmony with the Master Builders' Association regarding the demands, although it is not a member of the association.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER DEAD.

Arthur Donnelly, who for seventeen years attended the lighthouse on Hallett's Point, died on Monday. The beacon is opposite the spot in the East River where the great blasting explosion took place twenty years ago under the management of Gen. Newton of the United States War Department.

The current in that section of the river is very dangerous, and boats are often capsized thereabout. Donnelly had saved the lives of many persons who had been upset in the treacherous water.

Death of Edward Taylor Schenck.

Edward Taylor Schenck died yesterday in Ithaca. He was born in 1815, of Holland-Dutch parentage, and was a resident of New York City from 1860 until a few years ago. Mr. Schenck was the chief counsel for the defendants in the famous Wood will contest. He was graduated from Princeton in 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was twice married, the first time to Anna Maria Van Horne of Fonda, daughter of Major Abram Van Horne. His second wife was Ellen Loomis Davis of New York. He leaves several children.

Death of Reeves E. Selmes.

Reeves E. Selmes, law clerk of the Department of Finance, died at his home, 76 Rutland Road, Flatbush, on Monday night after a lingering illness. Mr. Selmes formerly was connected with The Tribune, and during the Tweed regime was Deputy City Clerk of New York. He was appointed to a place in the Department of Finance on Aug. 18, 1877, and served almost continuously in the city service to the time of his death. He was seventy-six years old.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES QUIGG, one of Ithaca's oldest citizens and a pioneer of Tompkins County, died at Ithaca yesterday of congestion of the lungs. He was eighty-one years of age.

Mrs. HENRY B. OPDYKE of Plainfield, N. J., according to a cable dispatch received yesterday, died in Prutigen, Switzerland. She was formerly Miss Miriam Whiton, and was prominent socially in Plainfield. Surviving her are the husband, who is a son of a former Mayor of New York, and three children—Howard, Henry, Jr., and Agnes.

Business Notices.

A broken eyeglass called for, duplicated, and returned same day; no extra charge. Tel. 1160—18th. Prescription not necessary. YANSS, Optician, 54 East 23d.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

HALL—KNAPP.—On Aug. 30, 1902, by the Rev. J. Petersen, pastor of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Jersey City, N. J., Jeannette Knapp to Harry Naulty Hall.

DIED.

COOPER.—At 1,040 Warburton Av., Yonkers, Sept. 1, William M. Cooper, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services at the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th Av. and 31st St., New York City, on Thursday at 1 P. M. Members of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 262, and Mamre Encampment, No. 18, I. O. O. F., are invited to be present. Kindly omit flowers.
Mattewan (N. J.) papers please copy.

CULLMAN.—Entered into rest, on Monday, Sept. 1st, in her seventy-second year, Eva Cullman, beloved wife of Ferdinand Cullman.
Interment from her late residence, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, Sept. 3d, at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 8:10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DIEFENDORF.—On Monday, Sept 1, 1902, Charles P. Diefendorf.
Funeral services at his late residence 7 West Thirtieth Street, Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment at Fort Plain, N. Y.

HANNA.—Mary, wife of Samuel Hanna, at her late residence, 615 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1902. Funeral services Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

HENNESSY.—On Monday, Sept. 1, 1902, William Hennessy.
Funeral from his residence, 244 West 104th St., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 9:45 A. M., thence to the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Amsterdam Av.

KLOPPENBURG.—Entered into peaceful rest on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1902, Meta, widow of Henry Kloppenburg, in the 89th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 78 Perry St., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LOEB.—At Upper Saranac Lake, after a short illness, Betty, beloved wife of Solomon Loeb.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—Sept. 1, F. J. Moss, at his late residence, 122 East 47th St.
Funeral services at the house Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 P. M. Funeral Thursday at 10:30 A. M.
London papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 31, Francis W. Taylor, aged 31 years, only son of Francis C. and Frances I. Taylor.
Funeral from late residence, 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Members of Robert Bruce Lodge, K. of P.; also members of Adelphic Lodge, K. of P., members of Section 16, E. R. K. of P., and members of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private, Woodlawn, Thursday, A. M.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

IT LEADS THEM ALL

The New York Times

The Most of the Best
IN
News and Advertising.

The total of dry goods, financial and book advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in August, 1902 was greater than that of any morning or evening newspaper in the City of New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"
AND
The Most of the Best Advertising.

Wick—Kinsman.

Special to The New York Times.

WARREN, Ohio, Sept. 2.—John D. Wick, Jr., of New York City, Assistant Treasurer of the American Sheet Steel Company, and son of J. D.

HATASOO BEAT BLUE GIRL

Fillies with Top Weights Made the Flying Handicap a Good Race.

WILD THYME'S GRASS STAKES

Andrew Miller's Two-Year-Old Easily Won the Partridge at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

With fillies first in both the stakes at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, and fillies carrying the top weights contending for the most important event, it was plain that the season has arrived when the sexes are equalized, even had it not happened that two other races of the afternoon went to mares. The record was one that carried conviction with it, but aside from the actual results, the race for the Flying Handicap at six furlongs over the main track for three-year-olds was a contest that will be remembered. Except the Futurity, no race run at the meeting has caused more comment. Fillies made up the greater part of the field, and fillies also had the top weights, Hatasoo leading the scale in the overnight list of horses named to start, but in the end giving the place of honor, as weights went, to William C. Whitney's fast three-year-old Blue Girl, who went in as an added starter, and carried 124 pounds.

The addition of Blue Girl also made a great change in the betting, for Blue Girl was installed favorite, where Hatasoo had been the choice all the morning. The betting closed with Blue Girl quoted at 7 to 5, while 2 to 1 was one offer against Hatasoo. The race was a pretty contest from start to finish, with Hatasoo leading, and the remainder of the field vainly endeavoring to catch her. Hatasoo, who broke first, however, held her place in the lead from end to end, and won, ridden out, by a little better than a length, though she plainly was tiring at the finish. Gay Boy and Blue Girl closed at the finish, and in a pretty struggle to the post were placed second and third. Considering the weight carried by the winner, the race was a remarkably fast one, and the victory a most creditable effort, in spite of the fact that Blue Girl, who was ridden by N. Turner, pulled up lame.

In the race for the Partridge Stakes, at six furlongs on the turf course, Andrew Miller's smart filly Wild Thyme was the winner, she racing well up all the way, and going on to the front after Bensonhurst had made the pace into the stretch, with Roxboro second. When the finish came both of the pair that led Wild Thyme stopped, and the Miller entry drew out and won about as she pleased by three lengths, while Merry Acrobat finished second. The favorite, Blue Ribbon, who went to the post very lame, got third place. Blue Ribbon, lame as he was when he paraded past the stand, warmed out of it in the race, and finished with a rush that made him look dangerous until Wild Thyme drew out in the lead after the stretch turn was reached, the filly thereafter having it all her own way, and landing a plunger's bet for her owner.

In the betting ring the result of the second race stirred the bookmakers and backers to earnest discussion of the staying qualities of "Pittsburg Phil's" good luck, for the colt Grand Opera, who greatly disappointed Clarence H. Mackay, was the medium of a plunge by the Pittsburg bettor. Though he had been in the Smith stable but a short time, and in yesterday's race was ridden by a jockey vastly inferior to Shaw, the regular rider for Smith's plunge bets, the amount of money that the Pittsburg bettor placed at odds ranging from 10 to 1 down to 5 to 1 was sufficient to make the ring squirm when Grand Opera, after racing in front all the distance, finished first by half a length, with the Western colt Old Hutch, who was favorite, unplaced.

For the opening event, Ithan led throughout and won, ridden out, by a head from Fair Lass, with Ipse Dixit third. The winner of the fifth race, with selling allowances, the Western filly Mabel Winn, who was backed for a good thing and started favorite, was bid up $1,000 above her entered price, and then was retained by her owner, P. J. Gorman. The winner of the last race, also selling, was H. T. Griffin's Peninsula, who was bid up to $2,300, and then bought in by his owner, the advance in price being $1,300. C. H. Pettingill continued to act as starter. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. P. S. F. Randolph's Ithan, ch. f., by Atheling-Jilt, 99 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; Julius Fleischmann's Fair Lass, b. f., 99, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from S. S. Brown's Ipse Dixit, ch. f., 107, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Black Diana, Wilful, Dekabar, Sontag, Harriet S., Antarctic, Nellie N., Julia Lyndon, Bloom Belle, Isle of Wight, Healing Salve, Zadok, Squid, Dainty, Wyefield, Sweet Nell, and Roglets also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by James Frayling.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile. G. E. Smith's Grand Opera, blk. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 116, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from Alexander Shield's Zorcster, b. g., 6, 119, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Merito, Old Hutch, Himself, Numeral, and G. Whittier also ran. Value to the winner, $830.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., by Ben Brush-Rose, 114 pounds, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by two and one-half lengths; P. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 107, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 117, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:14. Fire Eater, Roxboro, and Bensonhurst also ran. Value to the winner, $2,550. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, blk. f., by Albert-Hoodoo, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; C. F. Hill's Gay Boy, b. c., by St. Savior-Arlie, 111, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from W. C. Whitney's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:13. Lux Casta, Caller, Femesole, and Ivernia also ran. Value to the winner, $2,100. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $700, selling, all horses to be entered to sell for $600, to carry twenty pounds under the scale, and to be ridden by apprentices and boys who have not ridden more than two winners, with penalties; six furlongs on the Futurity course. P. J. Gorman's Mabel Winn, b. c., by Conrad-Alvaretta, 98 pounds, (Snyder,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; James Galway's Biserta b. f., 103, (Sheedy,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from Matt Byrne's Flirtineer, ch. f., 103, (Milburn,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Flying Virginian, Ibold, MacAna, Griffiths, Paul Creyton, Gibson Light, Knight of Snowdoin, Chiron, Cassville, May J., Essene, Atheola, and Optional also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a quarter on the turf. H. T. Griffin's Peninsula, ch. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Pearl Thorn, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. g., 4, 108, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by a half length from L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3, 97, (Gorman,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—2:08 1-5. The Regent, Past, Latson, Bessie McCarthy, Drummond, and I Know also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Africander, 120 pounds; River Pirate, 124; Sir Voorheis, 122; Woodlake and John A. Scott, 119 each; Monte Carlo, 118; Intervention, 117; Orlando, Monru, and The Captain, 115 each; Muzio and Red Knight, 114 each; Joe Cobb and Sparkle Esher, 110 each; Louise Collier, 108; Benefit, 106, and Pon Longin, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,000 down to $1,000; one mile. Conundrum, 108 pounds; Dr. Riddle, 107; Hesper, 106; Clonmel, 104; Sadducee, 100; Stevedore, 99; Chinet, 98; Ascension, 97; Keynote, 93; Rossignol and Crail, 95 each; Locket, 92, and May J., 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. Duster and Judith Campbell, 124 pounds each; Hymettus, Florite, Love Note, Medal, and Sciota, 119 pounds each; Dazzling, 116, and Ada Noy and Merry Reel, 114 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Colonel Bill, Gold Cure, [illegible] pounds each; Peninsula, The Rival, and Hindred, 118 each; Trump, South Tremble, and Heno, 114 each; Rockwater, 111, and Igniter and Whiskey King, 108 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hempstead Cup, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward; special weights, penalties, and allowances; the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Sam Devere, 163 pounds; Self-Protection and Silent Friend, 156 each; Hark Forward and Gypsy, 142 each, and Howard Gratz, 134.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards; one mile and a furlong on the turf. Advance Guard, 132 pounds; Colonel Padden, 120; Dr. Riddle, 119; Andy Williams, 115; Slipthrift, 105; Peninsula, 103; Remorse, 100; Daly, 89, and St. Finnan, 86.

SQUADRON A POLO PROGRAMME.

Autumn Season Begins To-day—Tournaments and Match with West Pointers on Van Cortlandt Park Field.

The polo players of Squadron A will begin their Fall season this afternoon on the field at Van Cortlandt Park. Many fine tournaments and matches have been scheduled and the crack cavalry players will continue their polo playing as late in the Autumn as the weather and the ground will permit. The games in the regular match series will be played each Monday and Wednesday afternoon, beginning at 4:30 o'clock. There will be three tournaments played during the first three weeks of this month.

The competition this afternoon will be between two of the best of the squadron teams. Play in the Class A tournament will begin next Saturday and continue each Saturday until completed, except on Sept. 20. The match will be called at 4 P. M., playing four periods of fifteen minutes each. All of the top-class polo men of the squadron will compete in this series, and one team from the second-class players, of which Herbert Barry has been selected by the Polo Committee as Captain.

The Class B tournament will begin next Wednesday and continue on Wednesdays until finished. The Class B men will meet on the second field, while the Class A teams will play on the first field. All of the Class B matches will begin at 5 P. M. and be of four periods of ten minutes each.

Competitions in Class C will begin next Monday and continue each Monday thereafter until completed. These matches will be held on the second field, play being called at 5 P. M., three periods of ten minutes each. Valuable individual cups will be presented to the members of the winning team in each class.

The West Point cadets from the United States Military Academy will oppose the troopers of the squadron in a return match on Saturday, Sept. 20. This match will be made one of the special events of the season. It will be played on the first field of the Van Cortlandt Park group. Special invitations have been issued to the Secretary of War and all of the Brigade Generals of the National Guard of the State of New York for this match, and a gala time will be made of the affair.

Beginning on Monday, Sept. 29, an open Fall tournament will be played at Van Cortlandt, continuing for one week or longer, entry for which has been signified by a number of teams, of which H. L. Herbert will take charge under the Polo Association rules. Entry for this tournament may be made by as many teams from the squadron as may be passed upon by the Polo Committee, which is as follows: Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, Chairman; F. D. Bowne, J. O. Nichols, R. G. D. Douglas, and A. R. Whitney, Jr., Secretary.

AMATEUR RACED FOR MONEY.

A. A. U. Asked to Investigate Hurdler Arnold's Alleged Contest in Caledonian Games on Labor Day.

Champion Harry Arnold, the hurdler of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, will be called upon to answer charges of professionalism made yesterday against him.

The specific charge is made by Michael Flynn of the Star Athletic Club, and is supported by Peter Prunty, the veteran announcer. It is claimed that Arnold competed in the Caledonian games, held on Labor Day, under the name of James Ross. Under that name he won the quarter-mile hurdle race, and received the prize. The matter was formally reported to the committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday for its investigation and action.

In the metropolitan championship games held at Celtic Park last Saturday Arnold won the 120-yard and 220-yard hurdle races. His greatest performances were accomplished a year ago at the Pan-American Exposition games. Should the charge against Arnold be sustained he will immediately be dropped from the ranks of amateur athletes.

Cornell's Football Prospects.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Cornell's football candidates will begin their initial practice for the season in Ithaca within two weeks. Capt. Warner has notified all of last year's men to report on Sept. 15. The first game of the schedule will be played with Colgate Sept. 27.

Trainer Moakley already is on the ground preparing for the reception of the men. Percy Field will be put in shape within the next few days.

Moakley regards Cornell's chances for the coming season as the most promising in several years. The optimistic outlook is due to the report that the majority of last year's team will play again this Fall, including Full Back Schoellkopf. Kent, centre; Taussig, end; Torney, substitute full back, and Finucane, utility man in the back field, will not return.

Tuttull and Tydeman, ends; Smith and Lueder, tackles; Capt. Warner and Hunt, guards; Brewster, full back, and Purcell and Coffin, hal. backs, will line up for the first work.

New York Tennis Players Lost.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The Niagara international tennis tournament was continued here this afternoon. Beals Wright, of Boston won the final in the singles and was declared champion, R. D. Little of New York failing to appear. Summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Final Round—Beals Wright, Boston, beat H. H. Hackett, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Championship Round—Beals Wright, Boston, beat R. D. Little, New York, holder, by default.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Final Round—H. E. Avery, New York, (owe half 15,) beat Ralph Burns, Toronto, (owe 15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—H. H. Hackett and J. C. Neely beat E. R. Paterson and partner, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; E. P. Fischer and Robert Leroy beat Harry Allen and A. C. McMaster, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round—Beals Wright, Boston, and Kreigh Collins, Chicago, beat E. P. Fischer and Robert Leroy, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Fatal Result of Boxing Bout.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Albert Terrell, a negro pugilist, died to-day in a hospital, where he was taken last night after a boxing bout with William Stokes, also a negro, at the Golden Gate Athletic Club. Terrell was seventeen years old and Stokes is twenty.

In the third round of the contest Terrell fell from the effects of a blow, it is said, his head striking the floor.

At the hospital it was learned that his skull had been fractured. The police arrested Stokes and the seconds of both fighters.

The Small Yacht Kelpie Won.

By a mistake in the summary of the Atlantic Yacht Club's races Monday it was made to appear that the Quinque won in the Marine and Field Club one-design class. F. R. Brown's Kelpie was the winner, defeating T. D. Anderson's Flying Fox by 10 seconds. The victory of the Kelpie was due to her skipper's very clever tactics in going out of his course to take advantage of the flood tide off Coney Island Point. At that time he was fully four minutes behind the Flying Fox, but he made up that disadvantage and ten seconds more while his rival was vainly trying to stem the ebb tide further in on the course.

Accident to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who started for New York in his seventy-footer Virginia yesterday, returned to-day. The jaws of the gaff of the yacht broke when the boat was fairly started on her trip. The vessel went to Bristol to-day for repairs and will leave there to-morrow.

ENDYMION LED YACHTS

George Lauder's Schooner First Home in the Ocean Race.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB BOATS

Fast Time Made by the Winner Over a Ninety-Mile Course — Ariadne Finished Second.

It was a quick trip and a lively one that the ocean racing schooners of the Atlantic Yacht Club made to the Fire Island Lightship and return Monday afternoon and night. Few even of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen believed that they would finish before daylight yesterday morning. That they would get back to anchorage off the clubhouse at Sea Gate by midnight was generally considered well-nigh an impossibility. Consequently when George Lauder's Endymion arrived in the lead at 11:38 there was no one on hand to welcome her. Almost before the famous record-holding schooner had cast anchor she was joined by H. W. Putnam, Jr.'s' Ariadne, which came in at 11:50. The flagship Thistle of Commodore Robert E. Tod was later at the finish, arriving at 1:16, and the Varuna of Rear Commodore Frederick F. Ames came in last at 2:12.

STRONG WIND ALL THE WAY.

Had the yachts started in the forenoon, as had been originally arranged, they would have had the advantage of a strong wind and a flood tide at the outset, and would have got back before sunset probably. As it was, starting at 3 P. M., they had a light wind and an ebb tide against them. It is not likely, however, that under the other conditions of wind and tide they would have made any better time, for the 8 hours and 33 minutes that the Endymion took to cover the 90 mile course, may almost be considered a record. It was remarkably fast time, and the achievement of the Ariadne was scarcely less remarkable.

When the yachts started the Endymion and the Varuna, both on the starboard tack, were close together. The Thistle was a little behind, on the port tack, and the Ariadne was last, on the starboard tack.

After clearing Coney Island Point the Thistle came about and joined tacks with the other yachts. E. P. Doremus's schooner Loyal, Robert J. F. Koon's Crusader, the Coronet, and the Halcyon accompanied the racing boats as far as Sandy Hook. The Crusader was entered for the race, but at the last moment was unable to sail on account of being shorthanded.

It was a close reach for the schooners out the Romer Shoals Beacon. The Endymion rounded first, with the Ariadne, Varuna, and Thistle in that order. They all eased sheets, and with the wind holding steady from the southwest, were able to lay their course direct to the Fire Island Lightship. Soon after they had cleared the Hook the wind began to freshen and steadily increased in strength. The Thistle was then some three miles behind the others, which caught the stronger wind first, and heeling well over to it, rushed through the water at a rapid pace. The Thistle soon felt the breeze that the others were sailing under, and she, too, bent to her work vigorously.

For the rest of the run it was a decidedly wet sail. The wind increased to an 18 or 20 knot blow, and there was a heavy sea running. The yachts sailing across the sea instead of with it, were tumbled about in lively fashion. All of them carried their lee rails awash, and the spray from the tops of the waves was thrown back to the quarter decks as the craft jumped and pitched on the billows.

In conditions almost approaching a gale, it was impossible to carry full sail. The first warning came when the Endymion lost her fore jib topsail. Then all began to shorten sail. The Varuna took in her topsails and the Thistle's topgallant sail and forestay sail were lowered, and finally her main topsail. Then the Varuna lowered her main sail and took two reefs in that canvas, the Thistle passing her meantime.

The Endymion rounded the Fire Island Lightship at 6:40, and the Ariadne shortly after, her time not being taken. The Thistle rounded at 7:15, and the Varuna at 7:20. All were now on the port tack and close hauled. The wind still continued strong, and on a close reach the boats sped away homeward with lee rails awash and going like frightened birds. Darkness soon set in, and it was not possible for those on board the yachts to determine with accuracy the relative positions of the contestants. It was apparent at the finish, however, that there was no change from the order in which they had rounded the lightship.

The wind held true until the yachts got back nearly to the point of the Hook. Then there was a rain squall, and that killed the wind entirely. It was nearly dead calm for the boats as they worked a slow way through the Swash Channel. After rounding the Romer Shoals Beacon they had a free sail home.

The summary follows:

OCEAN RACE FOR SCHOONERS.
Course, 90 miles. Start, 3:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Cor'ed Time.	Time.
Endymion, Geo. Lauder.	11:38 P. M.	8:33	8:18
Ariadne, H. W. Putnam.	11:50 P. M.	8:45	8:45
Varuna, F. F. Ames.	2:22 A. M.	11:17	10:10
Thistle, Rob. E. Tod.	1:16 A. M.	10:11	10:11

With time allowance the Endymion won from the Ariadne by 27 seconds. The Varuna beat the Thistle by 1 minute 1 second, the closest race ever sailed by those two yachts.

On board the Thistle as guests of Commodore Tod, were Col. Daniel Appleton, Louis F. Jackson, Theodore Ferris, and Fred Vilmar. On the Varuna were Mr. and Mrs. Dyett, C. E. Schuyler, E. T. Simondetti, and W. H. Nelson. George Lauder, owner of the Endymion, sailed his boat, and with him was Mrs. Lauder.

The race of Monday was the second in the series of ocean races for schooner yachts arranged by Commodore Tod. Another will very likely be sailed next week, probably on Saturday. As now planned the course will be triangular from off Sea Gate to the Fire Island Lightship, thence to Cape May and then home. If the start is made in the middle of the day, the yachts with good luck should be able to get back the next afternoon. Already five entries are assured and others are expected.

MORE BASEBALL FOR THIS CITY.

Killilea Says American League Will Begin Operations Here Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—Henry Killilea, owner of the Boston American League Baseball Club, is authority for the statement that New York will be invaded and much sooner than the National League people have any idea of. "The American League will have a club in New York next season beyond all doubts," says Killilea. "Of more import, the American League will begin breaking ground for the new ball park within two weeks. New York will have a club worthy the name of the great city."

Asked if the American League would take in two more cities and form a ten-club circuit, Killilea said:

"It would not be a good move to do so after the experience of the National League in trying to cut down from twelve to eight clubs. It is evident that Baltimore will have to make way for New York. Then we will have one of the best circuits in the country, one that is just as good as the National League.

"We have the National League shot to pieces in the East at the present time, and the people there seem well pleased with the kind of baseball we have given them. We will endeavor to give them just as good, if not better, next season, and there is no doubt as to where the people will stand on the proposition of two clubs."

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Team Beat New Yorks in Close Contest.

TWO GAMES IN BROOKLYN

Home Team Lost and Won—Philadelphia Beat Chicago Twice — Scores of Games in Other Leagues.

Manager McGraw of the local baseball team returned to the Polo Grounds yesterday in time to witness the third successive defeat of his players by the St. Louis nine. McGraw did not take part in the game, but watched it from the players' bench. It was a pitchers' battle all the way, which was won in the final inning, the score being 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors. The fielding was sharp on both sides, and neither McGinnity nor M. O'Neill could complain of the support given by the other players. New York's run was tallied in the third inning by Cronin on a base on balls, a sacrifice by McGinnity, and a pretty hit along the left field foul line by Browne. In the sixth inning Dunn should have scored another run. After making a two-base hit to right field Dunn ran from second on McGann's safe hit to left, but he fell after clearing third base, and was lucky to get back to that bag again. Hartman scored a run for St. Louis in the fifth, and the winning tally in the ninth was made by Barclay on a two-base hit to right field and Kruger's fly to Cronin. The Cincinnati players will begin their last series of games here at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	2	3	5	0	
Dumont, cf.	0	0	0	0	
Barclay, lf.	1	2	0	0	
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	
Kruger, ss.	0	0	0	4	1
Tenehill, rf.	0	1	2	0	
Burke, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Conroy, ss.	2	3	1	7	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	2	0	
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	16	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dunn, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bow'man, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Cronin, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
McGinn'y, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	2	1
*Kitson	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	5	27	16	0

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4, St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off O'Neill, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1; by O'Neill, 5. Two-base hits—Browne, Dunn, Barclay. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Double plays—Bowerman and Lauder; Kruger, Farrell and Brashear. Passed ball—J. O'Neill. Hit by pitched ball—By O'Neill, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

BROOKLYN LOST AND WON.

Pittsburg's champions and Brooklyn's ex-champions met for the last time this season on the baseball field in a double-header at Washington Park yesterday. The visitors won the first game by a score of 5 to 3, mainly through bunching their hits. The local men got more safe hits than their opponents, but they were widely scattered. In the second game Newton, for Brooklyn, held the champions safely for six innings. They only got three hits off him altogether, but were unable to get a man across the plate, and were shut out, while Brooklyn made three runs.

McCreery's batting was the feature of the first game. In the second inning he drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run. Again in the eighth he made a splendid hit for three bases, scoring Dolan, but when he tried to stretch it into another home run was neatly nipped at the plate. The visitors hit Hughes scientifically in the fifth, sixth, and eighth innings and won easily.

Newton and Cushman were the pitchers in the second game. Latimer caught a few balls in the first inning while Farrell, the regular catcher of the Brooklyn team, was getting ready to go in. Newton was very steady, while the Brooklyn men took liberties with Cushman's curves. Sheckard got a base on called balls in the first inning and reached third on Keeler's single. Dolan forced Keeler at second, but Sheckard scored on the play. In the seventh, Hanlon's men tallied twice, and a wild throw by Tannehill was responsible for one if not both of the runs. Conroy made a three-base hit in the first half of the eighth with one man out, but got no further, as Farrell made a splendid catch of Smith's foul fly and Cushman was thrown out at first by Dahlen. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
B'mont, cf.	0	1	2	1	1
Leach, 3b.	1	0	3	2	0
Wagner, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
T'nehill, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Burke, 2b.	0	1	2	6	1
Conroy, ss.	3	1	1	7	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	16	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	2	2	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
M'Creery, 1b.	1	3	7	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	2	4	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	2	1
*Kitson	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	11	27	11	1

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base on error—Brooklyn 1. Two-base hits—Tannehill, Conroy. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Three-base hit—McCreery. Home run—McCreery. Double plays—Dolan, Hughes, and Irwin; Conroy, Burke, and Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Phillippi. First base on balls—By Hughes, 3; by Phillippi, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Phillippi, 1. Wild pitch—Phillippi. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
B'mont, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Wagner, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
T'nehill, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Burke, 2b.	0	1	6	4	0
Conroy, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Smith, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Cushman, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	3	24	11	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheck'd, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	8	0
M'Creery, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Latimer, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Newton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	25	15	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn 10. Two-base hit—Burke. Three-base hit—Conroy. Stolen bases—Dolan, Dahlen, Newton. Double plays—Burke and Wagner; Beaumont and Smith. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Irwin. First base on balls—By Newton, 1; by Cushman, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Cushman, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 2; by Cushman, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 34 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Boston and Cincinnati baseball teams broke even to-day in a double header. Cincinnati found Pittinger quite to their liking in the first game, hitting safely thirteen times, while Boston found something of an enigma in Hahn. Beckley's fine stick work was responsible for the winning runs. In the Boston half of the seventh inning Dexter was ordered off the grounds by Umpire O'Day, but the player was in the second game.

Willis did not let the visitors bunch hits on him in the second game except in the third inning, while Phillips was batted freely. Scores by innings:

									R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—5	13	1

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Hahn and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

										R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4	9	1	
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	2	

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Phillips and Maloney.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Philadelphia took two games from Chicago to-day by good hitting. In the first game the home team bunched their hits in the fifth inning and made enough runs to win. In the second contest Menefee was hit freely. Both teams fielded well. Scores by innings:

										R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4	7	1	

Batteries—Williams and Kling; Iberg and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

										R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4	9	2	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	—7	12	0	

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; White, Frazer and Douglass.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	86	29	.748	Cincinnati	56	58	.491
Brooklyn	61	56	.521	St. Louis	51	61	.455
Boston	57	54	.514	Philadelphia	47	65	.420
Chicago	56	58	.491	New York	89	72	.351

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Newark played miserable baseball in the last championship game in this city to-day, and Jersey City had a walk-over. Six singles, coupled with errors by MacGamwell and Schultz, netted six runs in the ninth. McCann pitched excellent ball, and only two Newarkers reached third. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Weaver, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hayw'd, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Devlin, 2b.	0	1	1	4	1
M'G'well, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1
Schrall, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
Schultz, cf.	0	1	2	1	1
Thornton, ss.	0	0	0	2	1
Jope, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Stocksdale, p.	0	0	0	5	2
Total	0	4	27	14	8

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Woods, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	2	3	0	3	0

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	06
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	09¾
Lard, prime	10.80
Butter, Western creamery	19½

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 68@69c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 53½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 32½@36½c; No. 2 rye, 56c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $4.15; mess pork, per barrel, $16.80@16.85; lard, per 100 lb, $10.45@10.50; short rib sides, loose, $10.15@10.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8½@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.75.

COTTON.—Business at the Cotton Exchange continues to broaden, with an upward tendency. The market following the three-day holiday, opened at a decline of 26@7 points. After October sold off to 8.28c, January to 8.23c, and March to 8.16c, there was a sharp upward movement. The early decline was due to satisfactory cables and reports of rains, actual and prospective, in localities much in need of moisture. Later the three positions named sold up to 8.45c, 8.39c, and 8.27c, respectively. The advance was started by covering on fears that the weekly crop report from Washington would be without value to the bear contingent. The weekly report was so much in keeping with the general run of private crop advices that had preceded it that there was a disposition to fear that the monthly crop report from Washington would show a condition of 70 to 71. Later the market broke under a bear raid, but rallied again, and from the lowest point of the session showed a rise of 11@13 points, with the net advance finally 6@10 points. Some bought common on the ground that rains with the temperature so high as indicated would do more harm than good. The buying was general, with a large Greek export house already heavily long of October, a conspicuous buyer of that month. Chicago grain interests, the South, New England, and Wall Street appeared to be buying. But the short interest furnished the most active element in the demand. The spot cotton markets of the country were generally unchanged to easier; four markets in the South reported a decline of 5c; the local market for spot cotton closed steady, with prices unchanged, at 8c for middling uplands. The movement of cotton shows an expanding tendency, but this phase of the situation has been looked for, and made little impression on the market on the ground that the necessities of spinners at home and abroad would be such as to absorb the first two or three millions of the movement. Total sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 776 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 8⅝c; Mobile, ¼c lower at 8¼c; Savannah, ⅛c lower at 8⅜c; Wilmington, unchanged, 8¼c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged at 8¾c; Baltimore, ⅛c lower at 9c; Augusta, ⅛c lower at 8⅜c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts at Houston, 6,500 to 7,000 bales, against 5,445 bales actual last week and 3,336 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.34	8.51	8.34	8.48@8.50
October	8.28	8.47	8.28	8.45@8.46
November	8.20	8.35	8.19	8.32@8.33
December	8.24	8.37	8.22	8.35@8.36
January	8.24	8.37	8.22	8.36@ —
February	8.19	8.30	8.19	8.28@8.30
March	8.18	8.30	8.16	8.27@8.28
April	8.18	8.30	8.18	8.28@8.30
May	8.23	8.35	8.23	8.30@8.32

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, fd. Futures opened barely steady, 1@1 2-64d decline. Closed quiet but steady, ½ net lower to ¾ points net higher. September, 4.31, buyers; September-October, 4.30½, buyers; October-November, 4.32½, sellers; November-December, 4.30½, sellers; December-January, 4.29, sellers; January-February, 4.28½, sellers; February-March, 4.27½, buyers; March-April, 4.27, buyers; April-May, 4.26½, buyers. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was a dull day in all grain markets, and particularly in wheat. The accumulation of orders over the holidays proved much smaller than expected, and general news being unimportant, values showed little change all day from the final of Friday, closing ⅛@¼c net higher. The fact that offerings at no time were very liberal acted as one of the sustaining features in absence of noteworthy demand or news of special bullishness. The weather situation favored bears to some extent, the Northwest reporting an absence of rain, and the forecast indicating clear weather in the two Dakotas on Wednesday, with possible showers in Minnesota. Otherwise the weather map had little attraction for the trade, apart from low temperatures. The grain movement, of course, included three days' figures, but was liberal anyhow, interior receipts averaging 1,000,000 bushels per day, while the seaboard clearances reached 770,000 bushels of wheat and flour daily. Total exports were 87,700 barrels of flour and 2,910,000 bushels of wheat, New York led all other ports, shipping out 435,000 bushels in three days' time. The world's shipments, because of heavy clearances from this side last week, aggregated 9,000,000 bushels against 8,570,000 bushels a week ago. The quantity on passage also increased 1,600,000 bushels, although neither of these influences seemed to have any adverse effect on the market, unless possibly it restrain buyers around the opening. Uncertainty prevailed as to visible supply figures up to the last minute, but the increase of 277,000 bushels had about as little influence on the market as other statistics. Exporters took only 7 loads of No. 2 red at New York and 9 loads outside. Foreign markets were steady. Liverpool closing ¼@¾d higher than it did on Friday. There were no deliveries of wheat noted on September contracts. Local stocks increased 180,000 bushels and contract supplies decreased 9,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 74½c, elevator; No. 2 red, 74½c, No. 1 Northern, 75½c, Aug. 30-Sept. 6; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, Sept. 20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78c, Sept. 25-30; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 5-10, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c, Oct. 15-25.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 64¾c; September, 64¾@64¼c; December, 65¾c; No. 2 hard, 67@69c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55c; September, 49½c; December, 35½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29c; September, 27c; December, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 33c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 72@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@71½c; December, 67@67¾c. Rye—No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley—No. 2, 65@69c; sample, 46@63c. Corn—December, 42½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 2.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; No. 3 Spring, 64½c; September, 67½c; December, 65½c. Oats—September, 31½c; December, 29c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Wheat—September, 65¼@65¾c; December, 64¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.80@3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.15; no grade, $2.75@$3. spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@3.65. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@3.50, as to brand. Bran Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.24@$1.25. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.60; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20; linseed oil cake, $26.50; cornmeal cake, $24; hominy chop, $25.75@$26; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74⅞	74⅞	74¾	74½
December	72⅞	72⅞	72 9-16	72⅜
May	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
September	64½	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
December	47½	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
May	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44¼
Oats—				
December	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛
May	31	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
Lard—				
September				$10.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71⅛	71½	70	70⅛
December	67⅝	67⅞	67¼	67½
May	69⅜	69½	69¼	69⅝
Corn—				
September	57	57⅛	55⅞	57⅜
December	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅜
May	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜
Oats—				
September	34	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛
December	30⅝	31⅛	30 7-16	31
May	31	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
Lard—				
October	$10.50	$10.55	$10.50	$10.50
January	8.30	8.32½	8.27½	8.27½
Ribs—				
October	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.25
January	7.77½	7.82½	7.77½	7.80
Pork—				
October	17.00	17.00	16.80	16.80
January	14.85	14.90	14.80	14.80

COFFEE.—The market opened steady with first prices 15 to 20 points higher, ruled moderately active, but firm, during the entire session, finally closing with prices net 20 points higher, as compared with last Friday, on all options except September and July, which were 15 points higher. The advance was led by the European markets, and was based for the most part upon the estimate of Karl Krische published on Sept. 1 placing the probable shipments for September of Santos at 1,000,000 bags and of Rio at 500,000 bags, a total of about 700,000 bags below those of a year ago. The estimates of this authority in the past have proved reasonably correct, and the present statement, therefore, carries considerable weight with the trade, particularly with the trade abroad. Havre was 1½@2¼f higher, as compared with the close of last Friday, and Hamburg advanced 1 pfennig. Santos also was firm and 100 reis higher, but Rio was inactive and unchanged with the exchange rate also unchanged, at 11 31-32d. The movement to primary points was but moderate, the interior reporting 40,000 bags and the ports 75,000. There were clearances reported since Friday of 91,000 bags from Santos. After the initial advance there was little indication in the local market of a serious view of the estimated shipments. It is, in fact, believed in many quarters that they have been decidedly underestimated. But foreign houses were buying more or less freely, the room showed a disposition to take the long side for a turn, and offerings were limited. The close was quiet, with the sales footing up 27,750 bags. The spot market was quiet, but fairly steady, on the basis of 5⅜c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
December	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
January	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
February	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
March	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
May	5.85	5.95	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
July	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Inactive; No. 7 Rio, 4⅝@5; exchange, 11 21-32d; receipts, 31,000 bags, (two days); cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; Brazilian ports for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 676,000 bags. Santos—Good average Santos, 4⅝@5; receipts, 44,000 bags, (two days); stock, 1,242,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ½ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net 1 pfg higher, compared with Friday; sales, 7,000 bags; stock in Hamburg, 1,157,000 bags, of which 984,000 bags Brazilian. Havre—Market opened quiet, 1½@2¼f higher, compared with Friday; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. irregular; at 5:30 P. M. uncharged; total sales, 71,000 bags; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July and August, 40.75; September, 38.25; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 39.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$21.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Dull; $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9⅜@9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 160 lb, 9⅝c; 140 lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12¾@13c; 10 lb, 12½; 12 lb, 11½@11¾c; 14 lb, 11¼@11½c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$10.80; city lard, $10.10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $10.95; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7⅞@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine barrels, 47½@48c. Tar—Pine Barrels, $2.40; oil barrels, $4.65. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $3; M, $3.15; N, $3.75; W G, $4.05; W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—Turpentine, 45c; receipts, 2,861 casks; sales, 1,435 casks; exports, 4,110 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 7,716 bbls; sales, 2,984 bbls; exports, 5,080 bbls. A, B, C, D, $1.22½; E, $1.27½; F, $1.32½; G, $1.37½; H, $1.77½; I, $2.02½; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.45; W G, $3.75; W W, $3.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½c; receipts, 33 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 141 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40@$2.50 and $2.90; receipts, 50 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 52 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at a range for city-dressed native sides of 8@12c per lb, not including fancy beef. Calves very dull; no trading of much importance; city-dressed veals, 10@12c per lb. Sheep slow, steady; lambs dull and weak; sheep sold at $2@$3.50 per 100 lb; a few head at $3.75; culls, $1.25; lambs, $4@$5.50; culls, $3.75; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb, dressed lambs, general sales, 7½@10c. Hogs nominally firm; country dressed, 10@10½c per lb for medium to light weights.

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Civil, electrical, mechanical, domestic engineering. B. S. degrees. Potsdam, N. Y.

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River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902. Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.

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Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

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Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va.

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Classical, Mathematical, Business; University Preparation. W. W. BRIGGS.

ST. ALBANS, For Boys. Radford, Va.

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Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

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HOTEL RUDOLF,

Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J. Special rates from Aug. 20th. Write for booklet. CHARLES R. MEYERS.

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HOTEL PARK VIEW, Ocean and Lake view. Wave. Remodeled, enlarged, beautified, and refurnished; modern throughout, including elevator; capacity, 300. M. E. BROOMALL.

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Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. HOT

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 2	1,187,544
To date this year	119,369,094
Corresponding date last year	202,994,076

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 2	$4,300,500
To date this year	$617,166,400
Corresponding date last year	$725,333,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	5	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅜	N. Y. Central	1½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Dock pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	Norf. & West.	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	2¼	North American	1¾
Can. Pac. ctfs.	2½	Pacific Coast	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Reading	5⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅜	Reading 2d pf.	3⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	¾
Corn Products	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Del., L. & W.	3¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Det. South. pf.	3⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	5⅝
Det. Un. Ry.	4	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Erie	1½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	1
Gt. North. pf.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Hocking Valley	¼	U. S. Express	2
Int. Paper pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	¼
Int. Silver	3	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Int. Pump	¼	Westinghouse	1¼
Kan. City South	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Express	2	Man. Beach	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Met. Street Ry.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s.	2¼	Staten Is. 4½s.	6
Consol. Tob. 4s.	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1
Green Bay deb. B.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.	1	Int. & G. N. 2d.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Activity and buoyancy ruled in the stock market yesterday, following the resumption of business after the Labor Day holiday. Total transactions ran well beyond the million-share market, with the bulk of the dealings on the side of advancing prices. Nor were these advances merely nominal. To the contrary, they were most substantial, not a few gains being recorded of 2, 3, 4, and 5 points each. What was most noticeable was that the trading was well diversified, the advances and activity being confined to no one stock or group of stocks, but being general to the list. The buying was of much the same character as lately has been in evidence—came, that is to say, from the larger financial interests—and was so altogether confident in its nature that it is only reasonable to presume that these interests have knowledge of pending or forthcoming developments likely to have helpful and tonic market effect.

Apart, however, from what may transpire in the immediate future, there were actual developments yesterday encouraging to the purchases which brought about the higher prices. One of these was Saturday's unexpectedly favorable bank statement, which disclosed a material reduction in loans, and only a nominal decrease in surplus reserves. Another was the report from Washington telling of progress made in the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury looking to money market relief, should such relief be necessary, by the taking out by the banks of additional circulation. In this connection the course of the exchange market yesterday suggests that gold imports may be nearer at hand than generally has been supposed. Still another helpful factor was the publication of a number of highly favorable earnings statements, including such representative systems as Union Pacific, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash. With a $201,000 increase in the July net earnings of Union Pacific and a net gain of $257,000 by Louisville and Nashville for the same period, there is little of a consoling nature for stock market bears.

Other encouraging influences were the higher prices sent over by London at the opening, followed by buying on balance for that account, to a total of probably 25,000 shares; the relative ease of money in the face of the stock market activity, and the good weather reports from the corn and wheat belts, the weather map showing perfectly clear.

Beyond all this, there were indications—assurances, indeed, as witness Senator Platt's confident statement—that the trouble in the anthracite region will shortly be at an end. It is scarcely to be presumed, however, that the tremendous buying of the Reading shares was merely in anticipation of the ending of the strike. There are weightier reasons than this for Reading's rise—control reasons. The ownership of the stock is finding lodgment in new hands. Incidentally, there is to be a readjustment of properties in other directions, previous to which, it is said, Erie will not improbably come in for a greater share of attention.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Selling ex-dividend of two per cent., Union Pacific was aggressively bought throughout the day, at one time nearly regaining its dividend and closing for a net gain of a point. The very favorable earnings statement for July was one of the bull arguments on the stock.

Coincident with the rise in Union Pacific came an even greater rise in Southern Pacific, which sold up over two points to a new high record. Mr. Keene was generally credited with being back of the movement, though the indications were that leading interests connected with the property were not averse to the advance.

The heaviest buying of Baltimore and Ohio followed after the rise in Reading had begun and led to the report that Baltimore and Ohio had acquired control of Reading for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that therefore (presuming the Reading voting trust to be dissolved earlier than was last week indicated), Baltimore and Ohio stockholders would receive the much-talked-of rights in short order. This, however, conflicts with the story that it is the First National Bank party and not Baltimore and Ohio that now owns Readings.

Canadian Pacific was the sensational feature at the opening, the initial figure showing a gain of more than two points over Friday's close. This, however, was not unexpected, the stock having been advanced in London over the holiday. The newest gossip is that the road is planning an entrance into New York City.

The strength of Great Northern preferred, coincident with the rise of Northern Securities stock on the curb, led to a revival of the report that an early decision favorable to the Northern Securities Company might be expected.

Standard Oil interests bought Copper Trust stock; the Berwind following was credited with the purchases of Atchison; Chicago houses were the principal buyers of the Corn Products shares; while the further advance in the Sloss-Sheffield shares was said to be on inside buying in anticipation of developing plans relating to all the steel properties in the Southern group.

THE BUYING OF READING.

The great activity in and the decided strength of the Reading issues were easily the features of yesterday's market. Each of the stocks reached a new high price, the common advancing over 5 points on dealings in 240,000 shares, the second preferred nearly 4 points on 14,000 shares, and the first preferred 1½ points.

In some parts of the Street the disposition seemed to be to regard the buying as merely anticipatory of an early ending of the coal strike, as suggested by Senator Platt. The buying, however, is understood to be for other reasons—as indeed was indicated by the failure of the only other low-priced shares, Erie and Ontario and Western, to rise proportionately.

What is said to be actually the case—though nothing official is yet forthcoming—is that the largest part of yesterday's buying was for control by one interest, and this probably the First National Bank group. It is said that this interest has been assured by Mr. Morgan that, if it can show a clear majority of the stock, control of the property will then be surrendered and the voting trust dissolved.

In other parts of the Street the story is that the Pennsylvania Railroad, through Baltimore and Ohio, will in the end be found to be the new controlling interest in Reading; while a third suggestion presents the Vanderbilts as the owners.

ROCK ISLAND.

The strength in Rock Island, though resulting only after some peculiar and erratic fluctuations which did not tend to increase confidence in the issue, was generally attributed to buying by the Moore Brothers and their friends—probably, it was said, for the purpose of helping along the advances in the new Rock Island shares on the curb.

It is understood that the reorganization plan has been very generally agreed to, more than 80 per cent. of the stock having been deposited under the plan.

ERIE.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that some recent large blocks of Erie common stock, accumulated in the last few weeks, have been taken up by James J. Hill and other Great Northern interests.

Changes in the Directorate of the Erie, which shall give representation to several new large Western shareholders, are shortly to be made.

ST. PAUL.

Traders on the floor said yesterday that some of the buying in St. Paul seemed to come from Standard Oil sources, but other observers said Western interests were the largest purchasers.

The only news on the stock was the published statement of earnings for the month of July, showing a net increase of $23,740.

DETROIT SOUTHERN.

Manipulation of Detroit Southern shares by the Gates following was continued in a flagrant manner yesterday. At one time the issue was advanced nearly 4 points, then a "scoop" was worked, and the stock forced down 3 points, only later (stop loss orders having been reached) to be put up on a series of running transactions.

In some parts of the Street the talk was of "competitive" buying on the part of Vanderbilt and Gates interests, but this was regarded as ridiculous. Another story had it that the road was needed to give the Clover Leaf an outlet to the lakes at Detroit. The facts, however, seem to be that the movement was a manipulative one pure and simple.

REPUBLIC STEEL.

The gossip in the Street had it yesterday that some developments of importance are slated for the fothcoming annual meeting of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, to be held in Jersey City Oct. 15.

Interests connected with the property, when told of these reports, said that they knew nothing to warrant any such expectation.

FAILURES IN AUGUST.

Midsummer inactivity is reflected in failure returns as it was in trade reports, and it is therefore, says Bradstreet's, reviewing the figures prepared by it, no surprise to learn that August failures were among the lightest of the year, numbering, in fact, only 701, or 9.5 per cent. fewer than in July and only about 3 per cent. more than than in June. Comparison with August in preceding years is even more favorable, failures being fewer in number than in August a year ago by 11 per cent., and there were only seven more failures than there were in August, 1900, and only twenty-six more than in August, 1899, which month reported the fewest casualties reported in August for at least a decade past.

Liabilities also dropped to a very low figure, the loss being only $5,584,607, as against $9,088,193 in August a year ago, a drop of 44 per cent. and a decrease of 8 per cent. from August, 1901, but a gain over August, 1899, of 24 per cent. It might finally be said that assets and liabilities are alike the smallest reported in any month this year. Following is the record in August for ten years past:

Years.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1902	701	$2,370,602	$5,584,607
1901	788	4,737,486	9,088,193
1900	704	2,932,585	6,067,719
1899	675	2,155,700	4,524,179
1898	774	3,302,215	6,992,970
1897	961	3,501,293	9,815,545
1896	1,175	16,518,461	26,110,366
1895	852	5,624,077	9,814,008
1894	953	6,264,551	12,287,318
1893	1,865	33,301,239	47,755,647

The record for 1902 to date, by months, is as follows:

1902.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	1,343	$6,113,284	$14,589,064
February	834	7,439,617	12,173,227
March	825	3,041,641	7,403,699
April	791	3,056,041	7,102,847
May	769	3,768,941	8,690,976
June	682	3,557,827	6,845,824
July	775	3,083,073	6,762,080
August	701	2,370,602	5,584,607
Total 8 mos.	6,738	$32,422,026	$69,152,324
Total, 1901	7,084	44,339,870	92,007,880
Total, 1900	6,400	34,869,883	75,563,302
Total, 1899	6,468	27,019,787	60,616,302

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Theodore H. Price has compiled the following figures with regard to the cotton situation, as made up to Sept. 1, which is the end of the cotton trade year. He has given the figures in round numbers:

	Bales.
Commercial crop marketed, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, is	10,800,000
World's visible supply of American cotton Sept. 1, 1901	950,000
World's visible supply of American cotton Sept. 1, 1902	797,000
Decrease	153,000
Total world's takings of American cotton by spinners	10,950,000
Estimated reduction in spinners' stocks as compared with twelve month ago	50,000
Total world's consumption of American cotton in round figures	11,000,000

This consumption is divided as follows:

	Bales.
Southern mill takings, (New York Cotton Exchange figures)	1,973,000
Northern mills and Canada	2,400,000
Spinners' taking Great Britain, Continent, and Japan	6,627,000
Total	11,000,000

The United States census figures of cotton produced from last year's crop were 9,954,000 bales. The commercial crop, which includes all cotton marketed during the trade year, is, as above stated, 10,800,000 bales. The difference of 846,000 bales, which must therefore have been derived from cotton not produced during the current, may be accounted for as follows:

	Bales.
Linters produced according to the United States census figures	150,000
Retailed samples (estimated)	150,000
Cotton of the previous crop unmarketed at the end of last year, and of the new crop marketed prior to the 1st of August, this year	546,000
Total	846,000

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 16 bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, $1,000 each, (hypothecated,) for $250 the lot.

National Surety Appointment.

Joel Rathbone, ex-Vice President of the Lawyers' Surety Company, which was bought by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, has been appointed resident Vice President of the National Surety Company, and will be connected with the court department in its down-town office, at 35 Nassau Street.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the Standard Oil Company has entered the Kentucky oil field and has set aside $1,000,000 with which to build a pipe line from Kentucky to West Virginia.

Meeting of traffic managers of railroads operating between New York and Chicago called to be held here this week to consider east-bound freight rates.

Colorado Springs advices that the Cripple Creek production for August was valued at $1,960,000 and for eight months at more than $14,000,000.

Iron City Spring Company, capital $500,000, has been formed by Pittsburg interests.

Dispatches from Tacoma, Washington, stating that the car shortage is so great on the railroads there that very few cars can be obtained for the shipment of lumber and timber.

Pacific Light and Power Company of Los Angeles, capital $10,000,000, fully subscribed, said to have decided to create a bonded indebtedness of $10,000,000.

According to reports from the first-named city, the Widener-Elkins syndicate is maturing plans for a trunk line between Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Hearing on the application of the New York and Canadian Pacific Railroad for permission to issue a mortgage of $25,000,000 to build a road from Suffern to Ogdensburg, adjourned by the State Railroad Commission until Oct. 3.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) dispatches stating that the Alpena and West Michigan Railroad, a private enterprise, is being formed, with a capital of $1,000,000 to construct a line between Alpena and Charlevoix.

Plan of adjustment of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company understood to have become operative by the deposit of a sufficient number of the company's bonds.

Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad Company to issue $22,000,000 of fifty-year 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

Keystone State Telephone Company and the United Telephone and Telegraph Company, according to Hanover (Penn.) dispatches, will be merged, the amalgamation to be effected this week.

Decrease of $1,130,870 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $811,481 as compared with corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@6½ per cent., closing at 5½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5¾ per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 5½@6 for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $119,509,152; balances, $6,810,184; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $15,177.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was barely steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84; demand, $4.86½@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87@$4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.17½@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 15-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount bid, 10c premium asked. Boston—10@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says that money is more abundant, partly owing to the Government's disbursements and the appearance in the market of American funds for the consols installment due Thursday.

On the Stock Exchange the home markets were weak, but the buoyancy on the Paris Bourse caused an advance in Rio Tintos, in which French operators are interested. American rails were strong. The opening prices were above those of last night, and though there was a slight lapse on early arbitrage sales, the stocks offered were readily taken. Late dealings showed a further sharp advance in Atchison, Southern Pacific, and Norfolk and Western on American purchases, other prices improving in sympathy. The last quotations were nearly the highest touched.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Money was in good demand to-day, repayments to the Bank of England practically absorbing the floating supplies.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were subject to the apathy of the public, and the floor had a semi-holiday appearance. Consols were weak, owing to continued liquidation. Home rails sympathized with them. Americans were quiet, pending the New York opening. There was some demand for Southern Railroad. Union Pacific closed steady. Foreigners were buoyant, particularly Continental securities. Rio Tintos hardened.

On the Street, after the close of the Stock Exchange, Americans were buoyant, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé being quoted at 98⅝, Norfolk and Western at 76⅞, Southern Pacific at 81¼, and Union Pacific at 115⅛.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93¾; Consols for account, 94; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 98; Atchison preferred, 107½; Baltimore and Ohio, 117½; Canadian Pacific, 148⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57¼; Chicago Great Western, 35½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191½; De Beers deferred, 23; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 43⅝; Erie 1st preferred, 73½; Erie 2d preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 176½; Louisville and Nashville, 159; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 168¾; Norfolk and Western, 75½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 37⅛; Pennsylvania, 83½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 36⅜; Reading 1st preferred, 44⅝; Reading 2d preferred, 38¾; Southern Railway, 41¾; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 80¼; Union Pacific, 114⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 42¼; United States Steel preferred, 92⅛; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish Fours, 83¾.

Bar silver quiet, 24¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 120.70; Madrid, 36.40; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 42.

Bullion to the amount of £70,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—At the opening of the Bourse to-day the official list was animated and prices were firm. This induced realizations and a slight reaction in foreigners later. Nevertheless the good tendency was not shaken. At the last hour Brazilians and Portuguese were in brisk demand. At the close prices were firm. Bank of Paris and Crédit Lyonnais were favored. French rails were rather heavy. Omnibus shares were freely offered. Thomson-Houston was weaker. Russians, Rio Tintos, and De Beers were firm. Kafirs opened firm and closed heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes were 101f 55c for the account. Exchange on London was 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 84.20.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day, but the market closed quieter. Internationals were in good demand. Banks and mines receded on realizations. The feature of the day's transactions was the strong demand for Canadian Pacific, which closed with a material advance.

Exchange on London was 20 marks 11 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

Imperial Bank of Germany.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 49,840,000 marks, treasury notes decreased 660,000 marks, other securities increased 29,960,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 48,860,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Money rates here were unchanged to-day, although there were indications of more ease. Clearing House rate 4 per cent., New York funds 10 and 5 cents discount; call loans, 4@4½; time money, 5@5½. Clearing House exchanges, $15,625,140; balances, $1,537,869. The weekly statement of the associated local banks issued to-day shows a decrease in the reserve excess fund of $394,286 and a falling off in the New York reserve of $500,286. Loans were contracted, $1,340,000, and deposits $1,641,000. The trading in stocks to-day was still on a limited scale, with the undertone, however, as firm as ever. The single exception to this rule was Dominion Steel, which, under realizing sales, was depressed over a point, to 75. Boston Elevated sold up sharply three points to 155, and the rights were quoted at from 20 to 25. In the Copper shares, Amalgamated late in the day developed a deal of strength, advancing quite easily in response to good buying to 69, with the talk concerning it more confident than in some little time past. At the same time, Copper Range, which had, early in the day, softened to 57½, quickly advanced to 58⅜, and the other Coppers also reflected in a greater or less degree the Amalgamated improvement. In the general list, United States Coal and Oil was bought in a limited way at 16⅞ and 17. The demand for Union Pacific in the New York market was shared by the local list to some extent, and its price kept pace with the advance scored in that city. The closing generally was moderately strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,076	Atchison	96¼	95¼	96¼
1,528	Atchison pf	106	105	105⅝
$90	Atchison pf. scrip	103	103	103
9	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
5	Boston & Maine, ex div.	198½	198½	198½
268	Boston Elevated	155	152	155
3,052	Boston Elevated rights	26	20	25
24	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	127	127	127
246	Mass. Electric	39¼	39	39
5	Mass. Electric pf.	97	97	97
35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233
200	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
1,895	Union Pacific	112⅛	111⅝	111⅞

TELEPHONES.

404	Am. Tel. & Tel.	173	171½	171½
200	Mexican	2½	2¼	2½
20	New England	143½	142	143½
100	Western scrip	109	109	109
173	Western pf.	101	100⅜	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	26½	26½	26½
15	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89½	89½	89½
500	Am. Pneu. Service	9¼	9	9
463	Am. Sugar	132¼	131¾	132⅜
65	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122
100	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
20	Am. Woolen pf.	78¼	78¼	78½
2,825	Dom. Iron & Steel	76½	75	75½
667	Edison rights	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
111	General Electric	196½	195	196
127	N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	5	5
250	Planters' Compress	40	40	40
45	Seattle Electric pf.	108	108	108
701	Swift Packing & P.	155	153	154
50	United Fruit	113	113	113
250	United Shoe Machine	57	56⅜	56⅜
225	United S. Machine pf.	31½	31½	31½
318	U. S. Steel	41½	41¼	41¼
74	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	90¼	90¼
12	Westinghouse	113½	113½	113½
102	Westinghouse pf.	115	114½	115

MINING.

100	Adventure	22	22	22
157	Allouez	2½	2	2¾
2,016	Amalgamated	69	67⅞	69
10	Aanconda	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	Atlantic	26	26	26
396	Bingham	31½	29½	31
1	Cal. & Hecla	538	535	535
210	Centennial	17⅞	17½	17⅞
862	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2	2 3-32
939	Copper Range	58⅜	57½	58⅜
355	Dom. Coal	143¾	140	143¾
10	Dom. Coal pf.	116½	116½	116½
1,070	Elm River	3⅛	2¾	3
15	Franklin	11	10½	11
635	Mass	17½	17	17½
105	Michigan	11¾	11¼	11¾
355	Mohawk	45½	45¼	45½
100	Mont. Coal & Coke	3½	3½	3½
65	New Idria	9¾	9	9¾
100	Old Dominion	17½	17½	17½
165	Osceola	56½	56	56
50	Parrot	27	27	27
9	Quincy	125	125	125
100	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
425	Shannon	9½	9	9
657	Tecumseh	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
125	Trinity	12	11¾	12
210	U. S. Coal & Oil	17	16⅞	17
793	United States	21¾	21¼	21⅜
55	Utah	21¾	20¾	21⅜
50	Victoria	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
210	Winona	5½	5¼	5½
52	Wolverine	60	58½	60
125	Wyandotte	1½	1¼	1½

British Columbia, 5⅝ bid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The local market, while only moderately active, showed signs of a very favorable status in the matter of sentiment. Bullishness seems to be on the verge of revival by reason of the belief here that New York will escape all tightness in the money market. Cotton Duck 5s, ex. interest, sold fractionally higher, due to the admitted promising outlook for the company's affairs. There is already talk of a strong probability that the accumulated and accruing interest on the income bonds will both be paid in January. Seaboards continue to drag on account of growing skepticism about the pending deal in which Louisville and Nashville is concerned. Consolidated Gas was significantly strong. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,705 shares of stock and $41,600 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
390	Seaboard Ry	33	32⅞	32⅞
1,670	Seaboard Ry. pf.	53¼	52⅞	53
555	Atlantic Coast Line	163	163	163
20	At. C. L. (of Conn.)	350	350	350
490	Consolidated Gas	74	73½	74
21	Cotton Duck tr. receipts	9	9	9
100	Nashville Ry	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	International	146	146	146
5	Union	73	73	73
50	Ala. Con. Coal & S.	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	Old Town Bank	11	11	11

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115	115	115
2,000	United Rys. & El. inc	70¾	70¾	70¾
8,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81	81	81
4,000	Nashville Ry. 5s ctfs.	75¼	75¼	75¼
1,000	Balt. Traction 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	112½	112½	112½
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	115	115	115
8,000	Cum. & Penn. 5s	112	112	112
3,000	Fla. & South. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
500	Va. Mid. 2d	115	115	115

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was marked not only by broadness, but also considerable activity and strength was shown very nearly throughout the entire list. National Enameling common, Northern Securities, United States Realty, Tennessee Copper, and Rock Island common were the most active and strongest, the gains ranging from 1¾ to 6½ points. Tennessee Copper opened at 17 and rose to 18¾, a net gain for the day of 1¾ points in transactions amounting to 3,000 shares. Seaboard Air Line preferred was stronger, gaining three-eighths of a point. The strength shown on the board helped materially in advancing stocks on the curb.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was one of the features of the market, opening at 111¾ and going up to 113⅜ toward the close, the final sale being made at 112⅞, a net gain of 2 points. The rise to 113⅝ creates a new high record for the stock for the past five months' trading.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING common made a gain of 3 points in trading in 1,400 shares, the stock opening at 34 and rising to 37.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION issues were more active than they have been since the initial trading in the stocks. Over 10,000 shares of the common were sold, rising from 34½ to 36, a gain of 1¾ points. The preferred gained 1¼ points on transactions totaling 1,300 shares.

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ROCK ISLAND issues were the feature of the market. The common sold as low as 46 at the opening, and as high as 54, the final sale being made at 52½, and after trading in over 8,000 shares, gained 6½ points. The preferred rose as high as 81½, but sold off to 80¼, a gain of one-quarter of a point. About 350 of the bonds sold at prices ranging from 90 to 88, a loss of three-quarters of a point. The attention was principally centred in the common stock, with the consequent rise.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	13	13	13
400	American Can pf.	53	52½	52½
50	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	40½	40½	40½
370	Amer. Light & Trac.	45	44¼	44½
20	Amer. L. & Trac. pf.	94¼	94¼	94½
400	Amer. Pneu. Serv.	9¼	9¼	9½
400	Amer. Writing Paper	5¾	5½	5¾
1,300	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	24	23½	23⅝
2,000	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅜	1½
1,500	British Columbia Cop.	6	5¾	6
200	Cam. & Tren. R. R.	4	4	4
100	Consol. Refrig.	6½	6½	6½
13	Central Foundry	2	2	2
12	Central Foundry pf.	12	12	12
100	Dominion Securities	30½	30½	30½
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	2½	2½	2½
200	Gold Hill Copper	1	⅞	⅞
2,100	Greene Consol. Cop.	27⅝	27¼	27⅜
2,125	Manhattan Transit	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
4,100	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1,400	National Enameling	37	34	37
300	New Bruns. Can. Coal	6	5½	6
300	New Eng. Trans.	¾	¾	¾
200	New Eng. Con. Ice	31	31	31
300	North Platte Copper	15¼	15	15¼
200	New York Transpor.	12	12	12
14,250	Northern Securities	113½	111⅝	112¾
2,300	New Orleans Rys.	18	17⅜	17⅞
100	New Orleans Rys. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
325	Otis Elevator	43	42	42
100	Otis Elevator pf.	103¼	103¼	103½
8,300	Rock Island new w. i.	54	46	52½
2,100	Rock Isl. pf. new w. i.	81½	80	80¼
100	Seminole Mining	2	2	2
200	San Francisco com.	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	San Francisco pf.	61	61	61
800	Seaboard Air Line	33⅝	32½	32½
1,200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	53¾	52⅝	52⅞
12	Standard Oil	680	678	678
400	Storage Power		1	1
3,000	Tennessee Copper	18¾	17	18¾
100	Tol. Ry. & Light	34¾	34¾	34¾
240	Union Copper	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
10,517	U. S. R. & Con. w. i.	36	34½	36
1,500	U. S. R. & C. pf., w. i.	80¼	79¾	80¼
3,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68⅞	69	30,800	*Amal. Copper Co	68	69	67¾	69	+1⅝
1⅞	2	15,830	Am. Bicycle Co	3	3¼	1⅞	1⅞	—1⅛
34½	34½	1,900	Am. Car & F. Co	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
92¼	92½	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92	92¼	91½	92¼	...
60¾	61¼	900	*Am. Grass Twine	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
50	50½	100	American Cotton Oil	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
255	260	200	Am. Express	260	260	260	260	—2
12⅝	13	700	*Am. Ice Co	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅝
42⅜	43	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
23	23½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅞
33⅞	34	3,300	*Am. Locomo. Co	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33¾	...
95⅜	96	800	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	95⅜	95⅜	95½	95½	— ½
46⅜	46⅞	900	*Am. S. & R. Co	46	46⅜	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	+ ½
117½	121½	700	*Am. Snuff Co	121	121	121	121	— ½
132½	132¾	4,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131½	132½	131½	132	+ ⅜
88	95	75	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	94	90	94	...
71	79	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
107	109	2,000	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	105	106	105	106	+3
39	41	200	Ann Arbor	40	40	40	40	...
95⅞	96	60,020	Atch., Top. & S. F	95½	96¾	95½	95⅞	+ ⅜
105¾	105⅞	30,450	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	105	106⅛	105	105¾	+ ⅛
116	116¼	69,510	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅞	116⅜	114¼	116⅜	+1⅜
68¼	68⅜	4,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68	68⅝	68	68¼	+ ⅛
90	90½	200	Canada Southern	90⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
145	145¼	19,220	Canadian Pacific	145	145⅞	144⅞	145	+2⅛
141½	142	300	*Can. P. subs., 3d in.pd	142	142	142	142	+2½
184	187	100	Central R. R. of N. J	187	187	187	187	+ ⅛
55⅞	56⅞	6,930	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55¾	+ ½
43⅝	43½	1,800	Chicago & Alton	43⅞	43⅞	43	43⅜	— ⅛
		100	Chicago & Alton pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
210	215	300	Chi. & East. Ill	210	210	210	210	...
34½	34⅝	2,500	Chicago Great West	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34¾	— ¼
92⅜	92⅝	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	90	90⅝	90	90	—
50	51	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	51	51¼	51	51	...
187½	187⅝	20,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	186½	188	186½	187⅝	+1⅛
194	195	650	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	194½	194¾	194	194⅝	+ ⅜
242	243	200	Chi. & Northw	242	242⅝	242	242⅝	+2½
188¾	190	8,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	186	190¼	186	189¾	+3⅞
23	23⅛	500	Chi. Term. Trans	23	23¼	23	23	...
40½	40⅝	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41	41¼	40	40½	+ ½
16¼	16⅜	200	Chi. Union Trac	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
106	106¼	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L	106⅝	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
124	124½	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	124⅛	124⅛	124	124	+1
81⅞	82	9,120	Colorado Fuel & Iron	82½	83½	81¼	82	— ½
34½	34⅝	3,250	Colorado & Southern	35	35	34½	34½	...
78⅞	79	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf	78½	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+ ⅛
53⅛	53¼	4,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	42⅞	57,227	Erie	42	42⅞	41⅞	42⅝	+1¼
71⅛	71¼	4,300	Erie 1st pf	71⅛	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	3,800	Erie 2d pf	57¼	58	57	58	+1
65	66	300	Evans. & T. H. ock	67	67	66	66½	...
58	66	650	*Ft. Worth & D. C	63	63	62	62	...
196¼	197	1,200	General Electric	196	197½	196	196½	+ ½
200	201	3,900	Great Northern pf	198½	200½	198½	200½	+2½
100	100½	230	Hocking Valley	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
171¾	172	5,500	Illinois Central	172¾	173	171¾	171¾	...
20	20¼	1,100	Internat. Paper	20½	20½	20	20	— ¼
75	75⅞	1,100	Internat. Paper pf	74¾	75	74½	74¾	+ ⅜
		300	*Internat. Power Co	70	70	70	70	...
16⅛	19	2,405	*Internat. Silver	17	20	17	19	+3
53½	55	400	Inter. Steam Pump	53	53½	53	53⅛	+ ½
92½	95	33	Inter. Steam Pump pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
50½	50⅝	800	Iowa Central	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ¼
87¼	87⅝	200	Iowa Central pf	88	88	87⅛	87½	— ½
84½	84⅞	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85¼	...
48⅝	49	100	Kanawha & Michigan	49	49	49	49	...
38⅜	39	3,900	Kansas City South	38⅝	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅝
61¼	61⅝	1,200	Kansas City South. pf	61¼	61¼	61	61½	+ ⅜
34	35	100	Keokuk & D. M	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
154⅜	155	4,900	Louisville & Nashville	153¼	155¼	154½	154⅞	+ ⅞
10	15	200	Manhattan Beach	—1	12	10	12	...
135¼	135⅞	6,300	Manhattan Elevated	135¼	136¾	135¼	135⅝	...
126	127	700	*Met. Sec. 1st in pd	126½	127	125½	127	...
147	147½	100	*Met. Street Railway	147½	147½	147½	147½	— ½
202½	205	1,200	Mexican Central	200½	204½	203½	204½	— ½
113¾	114	200	Minn. & St. Louis	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
80⅝	81	2,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	79½	81	79½	81	+2
127½	137¾	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	137½	137¾	137½	137½	...
33⅞	34	6,725	Mo., Kan. & Texas	34	34½	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
68¼	68½	8,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	68¼	69	68	68½	+ ⅜
117¾	117¾	11,700	Missouri Pacific	117¾	117⅞	117	117½	+ ½
47¾	48	450	*Nat. Biscuit Co	48	48	47¾	47¾	...
24½	24½	1,200	*Nat. Lead Co	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24½	...
21¾	21¾	12,100	Nat. R. R. of Mex	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+1
43⅜	43½	2,700	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	42½	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	+1¼
190	192	100	*New York Air Brake	190	190	190	190	+2½
164⅞	165	4,300	New York Central	164⅜	165	164	165	+1½
56	56⅜	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	56¾	56⅞	56	56	+ ¼
61	63	110	N. Y. Dock pf	62	62	62	62	+2
36¼	36⅝	10,650	N. Y., Ont. & West	36	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅝
74⅜	74⅝	22,620	Norfolk & Western	73⅞	75	73⅜	74⅝	+1⅝
126¾	127	5,000	North American	122	128¼	121½	127	+4⅜
75½	76	1,900	Pacific Coast	75	75½	74½	75¼	+ ½
78	78½	700	Pacific Coast 2d pf	79	79	78	78	— ¼
43½	43⅞	1,100	Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	+ ¼
163⅜	163⅝	26,950	Pennsylvania R. R	163	163⅝	162¾	163⅜	+1
104⅜	105	4,000	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105	+1
		100	Père Marquette	80	80	80	80	...
98¾	98⅞	400	P., C., C. & St. L	98	98⅝	98	98⅜	+ ¼
51	51½	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	51¼	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	88¼	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	+ ¼
32¼	32⅝	600	*Ry. Steel Spring	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
89	89¾	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	80	90	80	90	+ ½
75¼	75⅜	268,050	Reading	70	75⅝	69¾	75⅜	+5⅝
88½	88⅝	6,200	Reading 1st pf	87½	88¼	87½	88⅛	+1½
79⅝	80	14,300	Reading 2d pf	76½	79¾	76⅜	79⅝	+3⅝
21¼	21½	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
79¼	79⅝	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79	79½	79	79¼	+ ⅜
20½	21¼	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	21	21	21	21	+ ¾
24	24¼	800	St. Jo. & G. I	24	24¼	24	24	— ¼
78¼	79	600	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	79	79	78½	78½	— ¼
40	40½	1,800	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	41	42	41	41½	+ ¾
78⅜	80	500	St. L. & San Fran	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
76⅛	77	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	76½	76¾	76	76	— ¼
37⅜	37⅝	750	St. Louis Southw	38	38	37½	38	+ ¼
79¼	79¾	6,800	St. Louis Southw. pf	77½	79⅝	77½	79¼	+1¼
69½	70	7,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	65	70	65	70	+3⅞
92	93	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	91¾	92	91¾	92	+ ½
78⅜	79¼	74,810	Southern Pacific	78	79⅝	78	79½	+2¼
40	40⅜	15,650	Southern Railway	40¼	40½	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	1,100	Southern Railway pf	97⅜	97¼	96⅞	97¼	+ ¾
70⅜	70⅝	2,700	Tennesse Coal & Iron	71	71	70½	70½	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	34,050	Texas & Pacific	53⅜	54½	53¼	54½	+1⅝
32½	32⅜	2,440	Tol., St. L. & West	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅝	3,625	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	49¼	49	49	49¼	+ ⅛
		100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	+ ⅞
		200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	46¼	46¼	46	46	...
111⅜	111⅞	73,650	Union Pacific, ex div	111⅛	112¼	111⅛	111⅞	+1
92¼	92½	740	Union Pacific pf., ex d	92¾	92¾	92	92½	+ ½
157	159	200	U. S. Express	157	157	157	157	+2
13½	13⅝	1,800	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
87⅞	88¼	820	*U. S. Leather pf	87½	88	87½	88	+ ½
16¼	16⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	9,000	U. S. Steel	41⅛	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
90⅝	90¾	3,500	U. S. Steel pf	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	3,250	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66½	67½	66½	67	+ ½
130	135	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	129½	130	129½	130	+ ½
34	34¼	2,000	Wabash	34⅛	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
48¾	48⅞	2,000	Wabash pf	48⅝	48⅞	48¼	48½	+ ¼
247	252	50	Wells-Fargo Express	252	252	252	252	...
95⅜	95⅝	14,300	Western Union Tel	96	96⅞	95	95½	...
229	229⅛	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M	228¾	230	228½	229½	+1½
230	238	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	230¼	230½	230¼	230½	+ ¼
28¼	28½	1,500	Wheel. & L. E	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ½
65	65½	700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	65	65⅞	65	65½	...
41½	42	1,200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	41⅜	42	41	41½	...
30	30½	1,800	Wisconsin Central	30⅛	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅛
56¾	57	3,800	Wisconsin Central pf	56½	57	56⅝	56¾	...

Sales....1,187,344 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
3d week Aug	$197,321	$209,637	$173,626
From July 1	1,518,849	1,529,118	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
4th week Aug	200,000	187,777	160,524
Month	562,000	526,223	470,254
From July 1	1,062,100	1,025,233	920,459
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for July—			
Gross earnings	3,661,293	3,582,041	3,220,327
Op. expenses	2,280,338	2,224,753	2,059,226
Net earnings	1,381,035	1,357,288	1,161,091
Ratio op. exp	62.3%	62.1%	63.9%
C., C., C. & ST. L. for July—			
Gross earnings	1,589,037	1,506,195	1,362,646
Exp. and taxes	1,201,361	1,118,712	1,006,397
Net earnings	387,676	477,483	356,249
Ratio op. exp	75.7%	70.1%	73.8%
Int. and rent	229,653	254,455	239,501
Surplus	158,643	245,048	116,748
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for July—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	514,199	464,571	49,628
Op. expenses	398,269	350,462	47,807
Net earnings	115,930	114,109	1,821
Taxes	18,057	15,557	500
Balance	97,873	96,552	1,321
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for July—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	267,217	255,627	244,428
Op. expenses	151,676	145,319	150,906
Net earnings	115,541	110,308	93,432
Deductions	80,483	79,810	.....
Surplus	35,058	30,498	.....
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for July—			
Gross earnings	115,384	104,161	99,002
Exp. and taxes	82,749	74,049	70,294
Net earnings	32,635	30,112	28,708
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for July—			
Gross earnings	80,427	78,264	73,404
Exp. and taxes	64,542	65,500	59,075
Deficit	5,115	*12,764	14,329
Deficit after other income	4,446	*13,354	14,626
Fixed charges	12,338	10,762	10,367
Deficit	16,784	*2,592	*4,259
*Surplus.			
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for July—			
Gross	1,282,951	2,110,854	2,030,106
Op. expenses	1,704,335	1,804,538	1,756,235
Deficit	411,384	*306,316	*273,871
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY for July—			
Gross	118,298	1,425,309	1,704,216
Op. expenses	287,859	1,536,600	1,821,527
Deficit	169,561	111,291	117,311
Both companies July:			
Deficit	580,945	*195,025	*156,560
*Surplus.			
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for July—			
Gross	2,709,244	2,311,390	2,053,721
Op. expenses	1,904,685	1,704,401	1,362,036
Net earnings	804,559	546,989	691,685
Ratio op. p.c.	70.3	76.3	66.3
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for July—			
Gross earnings	527,770	451,224	409,042
Op. expenses	332,133	229,889	262,940
Net earnings	195,636	221,334	146,102
Gross, 7 months	3,638,484	3,381,362	3,081,069
Op. expenses	2,243,643	1,855,313	1,852,727
Net, 7 months	1,394,841	1,526,049	1,229,342
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. Marie for July—			
Gross earnings	592,278	445,919	358,507
Oper. expenses	316,472	242,057	236,210
Net earnings	275,806	203,862	122,057
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for July—			
Gross	82,328	135,334	109,466
Op. expenses	63,976	75,837	74,233
Net	18,352	59,497	35,233
Taxes and Int	18,270	15,757	8,750
Balance	112	43,740	26,483

MINERAL RANGE for July—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross	48,905	51,623	2,718
Oper. expenses	42,389	42,213	774
Net	7,466	9,410	1,944
Total income	7,673	9,463	1,830
Charges	8,195	8,441	246
Deficit	562	*1,022	†1,584

*Surplus. †Increase.

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for June, (Mexican currency)—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	718,903	659,959	622,842
Oper. expenses	477,318	411,504	335,250
Net	241,585	248,455	287,592
Deductions		39,675	
Surplus	241,585	208,780	287,592
Gross, 6 months	4,286,932	3,926,477	4,683,068
Oper. expenses	2,940,987	2,386,144	2,449,601
Net 6 months	1,345,945	1,540,332	2,233,467
Deduction		233,485	
Surplus 6 months	1,345,945	1,306,848	2,233,467

NORFOLK & WESTERN for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	1,562,857	1,337,607	1,276,669
Oper. expenses	929,570	792,321	797,635
Net	633,267	545,286	479,034
Ratio oper. exp.	59.5%	59%	62%
Fixed charges	209,713	192,161	187,650
Surplus	423,554	353,125	291,384

PEORIA & EASTERN for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	204,783	204,555	170,870
Exp. and taxes	157,030	156,381	129,395
Net	47,753	48,174	41,475
Int. and rent	33,688	33,756	34,750
Surplus	14,065	14,486	7,725

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for July—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	54,079	45,218	46,165
Oper. expenses	24,677	24,507	26,073
Net earnings	30,302	20,711	20,092
Total income	33,232	23,100	20,092
Chgs., taxes, &c.	19,033	17,683	17,833
Surplus	14,199	5,426	2,259

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	273,678	250,712	211,251
Exp. and taxes	190,676	176,373	151,861
Net earnings	74,002	74,334	59,390
Total income	74,771	75,058	59,407
Charges	38,976	38,199	32,095
Surplus	35,796	36,859	27,312

UNION PACIFIC for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	4,196,142	3,948,692	3,593,103
Exp. and taxes	2,097,057	2,050,974	1,997,510
Surplus	2,099,085	1,897,718	1,595,590
Gross earnings	1,721,951	1,552,740	1,350,105
Op. expenses	1,246,909	1,120,675	999,396
Net earnings	475,022	422,065	350,709

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	333,021	284,213	220,399
Op. expenses	255,411	203,818	154,454
Net earnings	78,510	80,395	65,945

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24⅛d per ounce in New York at 52⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41½@43c.

On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Standard sold at 3.65@3.60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20@ 1.15, and 1,000 Isabella at .39.

Trust Fund for Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—By the will of Frank B. Hoyt of Mottville, offered for probate to-day, Syracuse University will get $40,000, a trust fund, the income of which is payable during their lives to the widow of the testator and his sister.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,220	Amal. Copper	68	69½	67¾	68¾
60	Am. Car & F.	34½	34½	34½	34½
50	Am. Ice	12½	12⅝	12½	12½
140	Am. Locomotive	33¾	34	33¾	33⅝
3,700	Am. Sugar	131⅝	132½	131⅝	132⅛
14,850	A., T. & S. F.	93⅝	96¼	93⅝	96
2,090	A., T. & S. F. pf.	105⅞	106	105½	105⅝
2,430	Balt. & Ohio	114⅞	116	114½	115⅝
1,330	Brooklyn R. T.	68⅜	68⅝	68½	68½
1,090	Can. Pacific	144⅜	145	144½	145
320	Ches. & Ohio	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
20	Chi. & Alton	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43½
300	Chi. Gt. West.	34½	34⅝	34½	34½
8,440	C., M. & St. P.	186¾	188	186¾	187⅝
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	23½	23½	23½	23½
40	Chi. T. T. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
170	Col. Fuel & I.	83⅝	83⅝	81⅜	82⅜
370	Col Southern	35	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝
40	Denver & R. G.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
20	Det. Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½
10,140	Erie	42⅛	42⅞	41⅞	42⅝
90	Ill. Central	173	173	172½	172⅝
10	Kan. City So.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
430	Louis. & Nash.	155	155½	154½	154⅞
1,280	Manhattan	135⅞	136⅛	135¾	135¾
100	Mex. Central	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	M., St.P.& S.S.M.	81	81	81	81
500	Mo., K. & Texas	34½	34½	33⅝	34½
280	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68¼	68⅞	68⅛	68⅝
4,680	Mo. Pacific	117¾	117¾	117⅛	117⅜
600	Nat. R. R. of M.	20⅝	21	20⅝	20¾
280	N. Y. Central	164⅜	165	164⅝	165
630	N. Y., O. & W.	36⅜	36⅝	35¾	36⅝
830	Norf. & West.	73⅜	75	73½	74⅝
800	Pennsylvania	163⅜	163⅝	163⅛	163½
220	People's Gas	105	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝
47,280	Reading	70⅜	75⅝	69¾	75⅜
40	Reading 2d pf.	89⅜	90	89	89⅜
270	Rep. Steel	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
21,620	Southern Pac	78½	79½	78	79½
2,080	Southern Ry. pf.	40¾	40¾	40	40
70	South. Ry. pf.	97	97¼	96⅞	97¼
1,020	Tenn. C. & I.	71	71	70⅜	70⅜
3,690	Texas Pacific	53¼	54½	53	54½
40	Tol., S. L. & W.	33	33	29	33
10	T., St.L.& W. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½
25,200	Union Pacific	111⅝	112¼	111⅛	111⅞
100	Union Pac. pf.	93	93	92⅝	92⅞
630	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13¾	13½	13½
3,870	U. S. Steel	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝
120	Wabash	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
270	Wabash pf	48¼	48½	48¼	48⅜
190	Wheel. & L. E.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼
910	West. Union	96	96¼	95¼	95⅜
160	Wis. Central	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛
20	Wis. Central pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾

170,460

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. of G. 3d inc.	27½	27½	27½	27½
23,000	U. P. con. 4s	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113¼

$24,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.07	.08
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.95	.96
Challenge Con	.17	.17
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.78	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.12	.13
Hale & Norcross	.23	.23
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.04
Mexican	.41	.42
Occidental Con	.08	.08
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.18	.18
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	.15	.15
Syndicate	.06	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.11	.10
Silver bars	52½	52⅜
Mexican dollars	43⅜@44½	43⅜@44½
Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9¼	8½	10
Alamo	3	3¾	3	3¾
American Consolidated	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Anaconda	16	19	16	18¾
Blue Bell	6½	8	6½	7
C., K. & N.	8½	9	7¾	8½
C. C. Consolidated	7	7¼	7	7¼
Coriolan

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$209,491,500
Gold	114,657,803
Silver	22,382,929
United States notes	5,539,242
Treasury notes of 1890	78,250
National banknotes	14,725,311
Total receipts this day	2,534,487
Total receipts this month	2,534,847
Total receipts this year	100,446,351
Total expenditures this day	2,790,000
Total expenditures this month	2,790,000
Total expenditures this year	102,717,178
Deposits in National banks	125,422,252

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$359,390,089
Silver dollars	458,785,000
Silver dollars of 1890	491,759
Silver bullion of 1890	27,209,244
Total	$845,876,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$359,390,089
Silver certificates outstanding	458,785,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,701,000
Total	$845,876,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,012,543
Gold certificates	52,745,150
Silver coin and bullion	15,954,952
Silver certificates	6,427,977
United States notes	5,539,242
Other assets	26,165,472
Total in Treasury	$168,745,339
Deposits in National banks	125,422,252
Total	$294,167,591
Current liabilities	84,676,099
Available cash balance	$209,491,500

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The American Cap Fronts Manufacturing Company of New York; capital, $2,400. Directors—Isadore Postman, Louis Levin, Samuel Levin, New York.

Universal Iron Foundry of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—Philip Schwickart, C. B. Nagel, Herman Schwickart, Brooklyn.

John B. Rose Company of Newburg, to manufacture building materials; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. B. Rose, Newburg; G. S. Shultz, New York; W. R. Pitts, Haverstraw.

Fullencamp & McGonigal of New York, to manufacture men's clothing and shirts; capital, $1,000. Directors—G. H. Fullencamp, S. L. McGonigal, Mary F. Fullencamp, New York City.

Construction Realty Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. J. Ryan, Jr., William Mathews, R. S. Finney, New York City.

Merrill Silk Company of Hornellsville; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. C. De Witt, Elizabeth K. Merrill, Hornellsville; W. M. Field, Philadelphia.

The F. Aldhous Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—Herbert Aldhous, Frederick Aldhous, J. E. Caven, New York City.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Following is the weekly summary of crop conditions made by the Agricultural Department:

The temperature conditions in the northern districts east of the Missouri Valley during the week ended Sept. 1 were more favorable for maturing crops than in the previous week, but, as in the two weeks immediately preceding, excessively high temperatures prevailed in the Central and West Gulf districts, including Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Excessive rains have continued in the Lower Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys, to the serious detriment of grain in shock and stack, and with temperatures slightly below normal. In the Missouri Valley the maturity of crops has not advanced rapidly. Continued absence of rain has intensified the drought in the West Gulf districts, and rain is generally needed in the Ohio Valley and in coast districts from Southern New England to the Carolinas.

Generally abundant rains have relieved drought conditions in the East Gulf districts. Frost, with ice, in exposed places, occurred in the Northern Rocky Mountain region on the morning of Aug. 29. Generally favorable conditions prevailed on the Pacific Coast, although rather cool in the northern districts during the forepart of the week.

In the States of the Missouri Valley and in portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley corn has made fair progress, but has not matured rapidly, owing to low temperatures and excessive moisture. Dry, warm weather is greatly needed in the Missouri Valley for the maturity of corn, which will require practically a month in Iowa and Eastern Nebraska. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the maturity of corn has been more rapid, but the late crop is in need of rain in portions of Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio. Early corn is being cut in Missouri and Kansas, and is being marketed and fed to stock in the last-named State.

Rains have greatly interfered with thrashing of Spring wheat throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, and sprouting in shock is extensively reported. Harvesting is nearly finished on the North Pacific Coast, where thrashing is progressing under favorable conditions, with about average yields.

But little rain has fallen over much the greater part of the cotton belt westward of the Mississippi River during the past month, the last three weeks of which have been excessively warm, the week ended Sept. 1 being practically rainless over the greater part of Louisiana, portions of Arkansas and Oklahoma, and throughout Texas, with the exception of a few light showers in the north-central and northeastern portions, the result of which, with the ravages of insects, has been a steady deterioration in the condition of cotton during the second and third decades.

While favorable weather conditions in the near future would cause a marked improvement in the condition of cotton in Texas, the reports indicate that, under the most favorable circumstances, the yield would be much short of an average crop. The central and eastern districts of the cotton belt, with the exception of portions of the Carolinas, where drought continues, have received abundant rains, but too late to be of material benefit, while causing considerable injury to open cotton. Some slight improvement is reported from portions of Florida and Georgia and less premature opening from Alabama, but rust and shedding are very general throughout the central and eastern districts. The weather map of this date, Sept. 2, shows that good rains fell over a large part of Texas during the twenty-four hours ended at 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Cutting and curing of tobacco have progressed under favorable conditions, and are largely finished in the Carolinas and Virginia.

Some improvement in the outlook for apples is indicated in portions of the Central Valleys and Lake region, but in the Middle Atlantic States the prospects are for a crop considerably below the average.

Plowing for Fall seeding has been very generally retarded in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley by dry weather, and in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys by excessive moisture.

BERGEN TURNPIKE INJUNCTION.

Order Continued One Week by Vice Chancellor Pitney—New York Central in Opposition.

Marshall Van Winkle, as counsel for the New York Central Railroad, lessee of the West Shore Railroad, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City for an injunction to restrain the Bergen Turnpike Company from constructing a trolley track at Little Ferry, N. J., to cross the West Shore tracks at grade. A temporary injunction was granted at Newark on Friday last by Vice Chancellor Stevenson, who instructed Mr. Van Winkle to apply to Vice Chancellor Pitney to have the injunction made permanent. Mr. Van Winkle read the affidavits he had laid before Vice Chancellor Stevenson. Ex-Gov. George T. Werts, counsel for the defendant company, denied that there was any intention to cross the West Shore tracks until the matter had been submitted to the Court of Chancery and the manner of crossing legally determined. David Young, President of the Bergen Turnpike Company, made affidavit to this statement. He said the workmen had been instructed to stop work on the trolley tracks at a point 300 feet from the West Shore tracks.

Mr. Van Winkle charged that the turnpike company was pursuing the same tactics it had adopted when it crossed the Erie tracks at Fairview. This was denied by Mr. Werts.

The Vice Chancellor continued the injunction for one week in order to allow the turnpike company to make application to the court to have the character of the crossing determined.

Century Realty Stock Increased.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Century Realty Company, the stockholders authorized the increase of the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Abattoir Will Cover Eleventh Avenue Block Front Between 39th and 40th Streets—Auction Results.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, recently organized, has acquired as the site for its abattoir the entire block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. The purchase from the various owners was negotiated through Broker John P. Kirwin. The plot, which is partially covered by old buildings, has frontages of 197.6 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on either street.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Century Realty Company, held yesterday, the proposed increase in the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 was ratified.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has advanced $175,000 to the Ivy Courts Realty Company in the shape of a building loan on the property on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 226 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100.11.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected by Charles Adams on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 175.1 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The building will occupy a plot 46 by 100.11 and will cost about $65,000.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company occupied yesterday for the first time its new banking room on the ground floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, 55 to 59 Liberty Street. It is interesting to note that four years ago on the same site in the old Real Estate Exchange Building, the company had its first temporary offices.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

14 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. De H. Brower $10,850

455 and 457 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 50 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. J. Braker 74,525

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, J. Gabriel Britt, referee, 70 and 72 East One Hundredth Street, south side 73.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,515.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whittaker, referee, 105 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 107.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $29,465.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Arthur Street, Laconia Park, William's Bridge, four lots, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $6,110.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, Fifth Street, north side, 100.11 feet east of Green Avenue, 20 by 101.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,911.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Rider Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 48.1 by 71.10 by 48.6 by 71.1, vacant; together with the right, title, and interest of the defendants in a strip 1.11 by 71.1, adjoining the foregoing on the east. Due on judgment, $1,861.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,352.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new buildings:

Nos. 82 to 88 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 41 by 87.11; W. and J. Bacharach of 60 Liberty Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 343½ and 345 Water Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 84.6 by 72.6; Union Construction and Realty Company of 259 William Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

AVENUE D, 41 and 43, n w corner of 4th St, 41x80; Samuel Goldberg to Isidore Jackson, (mtg $52,000) $1

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x67; Isidor Halpert and others to Isaac Rosenwasser and another, (mtg $10,000) 12,500

BROADWAY, s e corner of Spring St, 51.1x200 to Crosby St x irregular; Frederick Ayer to Bayard Realty Company, (mtg $500,000) 100

BROOME ST, 55, s s, 25x100; George Breivogel to Adolphus Ottenberg, (mtg $14,000) 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 25x123.6x27.2x113.2; Abram L. Eisner to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $5,000) 1

FORSYTH ST, w s, 75 ft e of Houston St, 82.3x irregular; Edward Aaron to Barnet Train, all liens 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 46.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Adelheid Lubcke, (mtg $3,000) 1

KELLY ST, w s, 186.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; William Nelson to Robert Oppenheim 2,000

MERCER ST, 45, w s; Angel J. Simpson, referee, to George G. De Witt and another, trustees 35,000

PRIVATE ROAD, e s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, being 115 ft n of 176th St, 40x95.5x irregular; Frederic E. Camp and another, trustees, to Catharine Mackintosh 4,000

SCOFIELD AV, n s, adjoining the land of Jacob Brady, 117x95, to the lane; Prospect St, adjoining the land of Thomas H. Ferris, 100x94.6; also the passageway on the n s; Margaret A. Earley to M. J. Earley 1

UNION AV, old line, e s, 95.2 ft s of Home St, 18.9x100; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Washington Bank 7,025

WATER ST, 546, n s, 20x61; Antonio G. Casazza and others to Nellie Assing 9,500

2D AV, s e corner of 85th St, 25x88; John Tewers to Anna M. Tewers and another 100

7TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 143d St, 50x99; George Schuck to Raphael Steinthal and another, (mtg $42,000) 100

9TH ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of 5th Av, 25x93.11; William E. Finn to Theodorus B. Woolsey 1

10TH ST, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x94.10; Mary A. Cruger to Ella M. Arnold, all liens 1

11TH AV, s w corner of 40th St, 98.9x100; 4th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; James Menair and wife to Francis C. Menair, ½ part 50

11TH AV, s w corner of 40th St, 98.9x100; 40th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Francis C. Menair to Thomas Peakin ..... Omitted

11TH AV, s w corner of 40th St, 98.9x100; 40th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas Peakin to the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, all liens 50

11TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft n e of 39th St, 24.8x100; Caroline P. Sharlow to Thomas Peakin, (mtg $11,000) 50

11TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft n e of 39th St, 24.8x100; Thomas Peakin to the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, all liens 50

14TH ST, 344 and 346 West, 50x103.3; Isidore Jackson to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $30,000) 1

18TH ST, n s, 121.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.6x100x irregular; W. H. Perry to Thomas W. Busche, B. & S. 1

39TH ST, 104, s s, 17x98.9; Louise Sazarac to Clarence Martin 100

40TH ST, 418 West, 25x98.9; Charles Beck and another to Charles H. Unkel, (mtg $12,000) 20,250

46TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 15x½ block; William H. Browning to Joseph Alexander, (mtg $15,000) 35,500

46TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; William Saier to Louis Bourgardez, (mtg $19,000) 30,000

48TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Mary A. Breckwedel to Margretta E. Sharp 14,000

52D ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Louis Bourgardez to William Saier, (mtg $4,500) 1

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Mary F. Cruger to Ella M. Arnold, all liens 1

62D ST, s s, 315 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Rosabella Rich and others to Louisa Josephsohn, quitclaim 1

62D ST, s s, 315 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Louisa Josephsohn to Isidor Davidson, (mtg $11,000) 1

62D ST, s s, 315 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Isabel Rich to Louisa Josephsohn, (mtg $9,000) 1

64TH ST, 74 West, 14.4x100.5; Gustavus D. Dickinson to Charles L. Greenhall, (mtg $8,500) 1

69TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Heber R. Bishop to James Gayley 49,000

71ST ST, n s, 517.6 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; Frederick Beck to John Ruth, (mtg $15,000) 1

71ST ST, n s, 517.6 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; John Ruth to Edward Wilckens, (mtg $15,000) 100

71ST ST, 408 East, 25x100.5; William Abeles to First Bohemian Slavonic Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $15,500) 100

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x102.2; James J. Loonie to Lambert Suydam 1

76TH ST, 142 West, 20x102.2; Joseph J. Gleason to Minnie A. Dyson, (mtg $2,750) 8,000

86TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x104.4; Fritz Pfarrius, exegutor, to Julius Morgenstern, (mtg $12,500) 16,200

86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Simon Adler to Elizabeth McPhillips, (mtg $12,500) 1

102D ST, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; John Fogarty to Annie Shay, all liens 1,000

102D ST, 304 East, 25x100.11; Jacob F. Oberle and wife to David Salsberg, (mtg $13,000) 1

109TH ST, 62 East, 17x100.11; Richard B. Schoeler to Isabella M. Pesset, (mtg $8,000) 11,000

113TH ST, 111 West, 25x100.11; Bertha E. Kirscht to Bendet Isaacs, (mtg $22,000) 1

115TH ST, n s, 210.8 ft e of 1st Av, 14.4x100.10; Auguste Goodman to Henrietta Micheison 6,250

119TH ST, 30 East, s s, 15.9x100.11; David Steiner and wife to Elizabeth Katz, (mtg $8,000) 1

133D ST, 44 West, 18.9x99.11; William R. O'Brien to Elizabeth Anderson, (mtg $6,425) ..... Exch.

142D ST, 519 West, 16x99.11; Walter S. Simpson to Isaac T. Meyer (mtg $12,000) 1

144TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Anna Kaiser to John A. Knox and wife, joint tenants 1

146TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Julia A. Pierce, widow, to Elizabeth E. Pierce 1

146TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Elizabeth C. Pierce to John M. Pimlas 100

148TH ST, 551 and 553 East, 50x106.6; Isidor Davidson to Yetta Berkowitz and another, (mtg $12,750) 1

149TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x80; Champe S. Andrews to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $2,500) 500

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Champe S. Andrews to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $14,000) 500

156TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x96.9x20.3x99.4; Morton M. Green to Samuel Goldsmith, (mtg $4,500,) all liens. 100

163D ST, 424 West, 27x112.6; 163d St, 426 West, 27x112.6; E. Ellery Anderson to E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, (mtg $35,000,) B. & S ..... Omitted

165TH ST, 477 West, 25.3x84.10x25x80.8; Charles Martin to Elizabeth Grady; (mtg $2,500) 7,000

179TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Susie D. Luf and another to Joseph Rettinger, (mtg $3,175) 100

Recorded Leases.

MADISON ST, 99; James E. Campbell and another to Patrick Flynn, 5 years, $396 and 420

8TH AV, 2,795; Davis Karp to Moritz Isenburger, 5 years 720

23D ST, 28 East; Marie S. Wyse to John A. Broker, 5 years 2,500

63D ST, 342 East; August Kampfer to Martin J. Fogarty, 1 year 7 months 420

109TH ST, 162 East; Rosie D. Otto to Julia Lobstein, 3 years 1,475

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Joseph F. Stier; 3d Av, 2,908, 3 years, 4½ per cent $15,000

ALEXANDER, Joseph, to William H. Browning; 46th St, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

ASSING, Nellie, to Henry De F. Weekes and another, trustees; Water St, 346, due Nov. 1, 1907 6,000

ASSING, Nellie, to Antonio G. Casazza and others; Water St, 346, due Nov. 1, 1907 2,000

BAYARD REALTY COMPANY to Frederich Ayer; Broadway, s e corner of Spring St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 580,000

BAYARD REALTY COMPANY to Frederick Ayer; Spring St, s e corner of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent 410,000

BOURGARDEZ, Louis, to Catherine Blessy; 48th St, s s, 525 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage $19,000, 5 years 5,000

BUSSEL, David, to Minnie Slonimsky; 108th St, 67 West, prior mortgage —, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

CAMPBELL, Paul C. F., to Isabella Kurzman, guardian; 144th St, 708 East, due July 1, 1905 2,000

DYSON, Minnie A., to Joseph J. Gleason; 76th St, 142 West, prior mortgage $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,750

EARLEY, Martin J., to Joseph A. Farley; Prospect St, s s, 217.6 ft e from w shore of City Island at high-water mark, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

FENNELL, Margaret M., to Lena Fischer; Madison Av, e s, being part of Lot 24, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years .. 2,000

FERRIS, Vincent C., to Frank Kunzig; 10th St, s s, being part of Lot 221, map of Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

FEUER, Lena, to Mary E. Hoffman; 36 Hamilton Terrace, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

FIMIAN, John M., to Elizabeth C. Pierce; 146th St, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 11,000

GAGAW, James D., to Joseph Diamond; Lots 128 to 132, map of Nelll estate, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

GALLAGHER, Peter F., to William F. Dunning; Mulberry St, 111, prior mortgage $14,500, due Oct. 10, 1903, 6 per cent 2,000

GAYLEY, James, to Heber R. Bishop; 69th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another; 14th St, 344 and 346 West, due March 2, 1904, 6 per cent 18,000

GOLDSMITH, Samuel, to Morton M. Green; Leggett Av, or 156th St, prior mtg $4,500, installments 1,250

GREEN, Harry, to George T. Vingut; 166th St, s s, 165.4 ft w of Edgecombe Road, prior mortgage $1,137.50, due Oct. 26, 1905 862

IVY COURTS REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 107th St, s s, 226 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 175,000

JOSEPHSOHN, Louisa, to Isabel Rich; 62d St, s s, 315 ft w of 2d Av, due Aug. 22, 1905, 6 per cent., gold 2,000

KIELY, James F., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Courtlandt Av, 7 n w s, being s w ½ of Lot 10, map of North Melrose, 1 year, 4 per cent 2,000

KNOX, John A., to Anna Kaiser; 144th St, s s, 241.8 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 3,800

LUBCKE, Adelheid, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Hughes Av, w s, 46.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, prior mtg $3,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,050

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to Sarah E. Burden; Post Av, n w corner of Emerson St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

MARTIN, W. Clarence, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 39th St, 104 East, 1 year 37,500

MICHELSON, Henrietta, to Annie Aaron; 118th St, n s, 210.8 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 5,000

MOLYNEAUX, Katie A., widow, to Marie Mass; Lots 114 and 115, map of property at Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 300

PEAKIN, Thomas, to James Menair and another; 11th Av, s w corner of 40th St; also 40th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

RAHR, Henry F. C., to Bowery Savings Bank; Chrystie St, 13, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

SALZBERG, David, to Jacob F. Oberle; 102d St, 304 East, prior mortgage $13,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

SHARP, Margretta E., to American Mortgage Company; 48th St, n s, 168 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

STARR, Pauline, widow, to John Gilsey; 309 West 75th St, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

STUMPF, Anthony, to Francis M. Jaeger and another, trustees; 146th St, s s, 200 ft w of Clifton Av and 100 ft w of Bronx Av, new line, due Aug. 26, 1907. 8,000

THE E. H. OGDEN LUMBER COMPANY to E. Ellery Anderson; 424 and 426 West 163d St, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years 3,414

VIEHMANN, George A., to Charles D. Ross; 132d St, 240 West, prior mortgage, 1 year 6,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to American Mortgage Company; 71st St, n s, 517.6 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

WOOLSEY, Theodorus B., to George F. Handel; 9th St, s s, 280.7 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AGLER, Stewart C., to Frederick M. Heussler 1,345

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Louise Cook 3,000

FELDMAN, Bella, to Kasryel H. Sarasohn 1

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland and another to Albert Winternitz 1

HIRSH, Lion, to Meyer Jonasson and others, trustees 5,500

LUERS, Dora, to Hugo Cohn 5,500

SMITH, Samuel, to George Kocher and another 4,759

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 21.11x42; William D. Clarke against Charles U. Day, owner and contractor .. 38

WEST END AV, 161; Thomas P. McMahon against William Stubenbord, owner; John Morle, contractor 37

86TH ST, 68 West; John J. McGrath against Serris A. Smith, owner; W. H. Aldrich & Co., contractors 48

117TH ST, 109 West; Louis Sophier against Frederick Brandt, owner; A. T. Johnson 33

134TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; William Kurtzer against Carolina Weidkopf, owner and contractor ... 175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

107TH ST, s s, 226 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ivy Courts Realty Company $175,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, 1,796 and 1,798; Albert Miller against John McGrath and another, Aug. 28, 1902 ..... $1,070

FORSYTH ST, 65; Harry W. Bell against Sha Wolkenberg and another, Feb. 1902 20

29th St, 27 to 31 East, and 28 to 32 East 30th St; T. P. Galligan's Sons against the Women's Hotel Company and another, Aug. 27, 1902 300

44TH ST, 210 East; L. Whiteman against Nathan Baumann, July 12, 1902 37

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; T. P. Galligan's Sons against the Consolidated Gas Company and another, Aug. 29, 1902 108

112TH ST, 6 to 12 West; Charles G. Innes against John Ryan and another, June 25, 1901 2,000

135TH ST AND BROWN PLACE, n e corner, 100x100; Michele D'Amore and another against Walter A. Dick and another, July 30, 1902 3,108

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.6 ft s of 157th St, 30x92; William Meyer against Estelle Silverman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. T. McNamara.

PERRY AV, w s, 200 ft n of Holt St, 25x115x irregular; Solomon B. Livingston, trustee, against Thomas Steed and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Livingston.

WEBSTER AV and 203d St, s e corner, 50x110; Warren B. Sammis against Bernard J. Rush and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Sammis.

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 134th St, 25x75; J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, against Patrick, Ryan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

165TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 18.4x80; Hugo Bund against Sabina Bund, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, A. P. Wagener.

Financial.

"The Transportation King of the Metropolis."

Mailed free and written in your interests. We are issuing, from time to time, in a series of **"Special Letters," folio letters, analyzing and reviewing** "Special Stocks" which at the immediate time of issuance of our letter look as if good profits could be secured by prompt action. We issue these letters in the interest of our clients and customers. Their accuracy and the extreme care taken in their compilation has been most favorably commented upon. It will pay you to send for them. Our next "Special letter" will be issued on Tuesday, Sept. 2, under caption "The Transportation King of the Metropolis."

A resumé and history of the elevated systems of New York, its recent change to electricity as motive power, the wonderful development and increase of its business, together with its market prospects and possibilities for the immediate future. Send for it. Our 400-page, 1902, illustrated and cloth bound **"Guide to Investors"** and **"Daily Market Letter"** are most valuable adjuncts to such people as are selecting investments or dealing in stocks or speculative commodities; sent gratis on request.

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A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102; 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,520. Easy terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

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FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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8th Av., near 140th St.; 25x75; 8-family flat; price, $20,000; mtg. at 4%; bargain.
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$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. Five story; three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West 96th St.—American basement dwelling, near Park; splendid order. E. A. Tredwell, 47 Nassau St.

Brownstone private house, 16x55x100.2; bay window; parquet flooring. 119 East 95th St. Owner.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 3.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy Discharges.

5063—Louis Cohen.
4933—Edward E. Gwynne.
5063—Jerry Altieri.
5078—Max Yavelow.
5075—William R. Green.
4708—Benjamin Gottlieb
5063—Max Blumenthal.
5046—Gustav Adolph Elling.
5054—Thomas C. Lisk.
5038—Patrick F. Masterson.
——J. Wallis Pegg.
——Hugh Masterson.
4962—John G. Gulick.
4988—John B. Wheeler.
4957—Frank H. Westover.
5050—Peter Marine.
4588—Henrietta Louisa Rente.
4705—Solomon Nemser.
4907—Eugene H. Mason. Cases under objection.
3750—Henry Long and William Eberling.
3397—Charles W. Morgan.
4105—Joseph Herrman.
4428—David W. Bernard
4490—Riverius Marsh.
4773—George H. Gillette
5029—Samuel Colcord.
5028—Fred G. Ross.
5020—Edward N. Cook. Adjourned cases.
5040—Ely Simons, George Davis, Alexander Simons.
3882—Alvin E. Crocker.
3910—Henry Kassebaum
3966—Isaac L. Davis.
4113—Albert James Thorne.
4142—Israel Nayor.
4157—Thomas Guld.
4246—William F. Schiepper.
4373—J. Francis Booraem.
4482—Charles Jaimes.
4581—William H. Glickman, Harry Glickman.
4619—Alfred E. Kramer.
4647—Jacob Barth.
4663—Otto H. Bauer.
4680—Jacob Cohen.
4721—Joseph Blumenfeld.
4736—Mark H. Elsner.
4606—Albert Meyerson.
5001—David Tim.

Motions.

In re Bauman & Jacobs.
In re Mayor & Rohrer Co.
In re W. H. Zeltner.
In re Granger Brew. Co.
In re Louis Rosuck.
In re L. J. and H. Bernstein.
In re Searles & Stevens.
In re Am. Piano Co.
In re Xavier Grisez.
In re Mary Mendez.
In re A. M. Copstein & Co.
In re Newman Brothers
In re Granger Brew. Co.
In re Harry Ackerman.
In re Wertheim Bros.
In re Julius Saur.
In re Isidor Wolff.
In re Franklin Typewriter Co.
In re Jacob Barth.
In re Wertheim Brothers.
Same.
In re C. E. Mackey & Co.
In re Herman H. Levy.
In re Wertheim Bros.
Same.
Same.
In re John H. Lehman.
In re M. Goldstein.
In re Isaac Lopata and Sammie Lopata.
In re Wolf Honig and Mayer Berger.
In re George W. Gwyer.
In re Kingstone, &c., Co.
In re Portia Shoe Mfg. Co.
In re Thomas J. Johnson.
In re Philip Hayman and Max Lipschitz.
In re Franklin Typewriter Co.
In re Solomon Nemser.
Schaeffer vs. Union Security and Guaranty Co.
Same vs. same.
In re Abraham Bauman and Isaac Jacob.
In re Jerome B. Wheeler.
In re Henry Gretwillig.
In re Julius Saur.
Same.
In re Charles Altschuld.
In re Mortimer Rothschild.
In re Herman Brodek.
In re Nathan Rothstein.
Same.
In re Marcus and Myer Wertheim.
Same.
Same.
In re Bernard Sokolow and David Nailboff.
In re Alfred E. Kramer.
In re George Hagemeyer's Sons' Lumber Co.
In re Orlando M. Harper.
In re United States Incandescent Light Co.
In re William H. Reinecke.
In re Wertheim Bros.
In re Jacob M. Lasky.
In re Catherine Nolan.
In re George A. Burrell and James Corr.
In re Watstein, Seif & Co.
In re Abraham Michaelson and Davis Michaelson.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re Emil Henchell.
In re Modern Typewriter Co.
In re Bauman & Jacobs.
Involuntary petitions.
1874—Rossman Knitting Co.
3126—Glickman & Miller.
5175—Burrell & Corr.

APPELLATE DIVISION—THIRD DEPARTMENT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The September term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, was opened here to-day with Justices Parker, Smith, Kellogg, and Chase on the bench.

The calendar of the Appellate Division, Third Department, for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Sept. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lafayette Av., (in re Govin.)
2—In re Lafayette Av., (in re Duffy.)
3—Sargent vs. Press Publishing Co.
4—Pettus vs. Pettus.
4½—Same vs. same.
5—Stuart vs. Schnugg.
6—Wentworth vs. Braum.
7—Orne vs. Greene.
8—Hall vs. Gilman.
9—Skelly vs. Jones.
10—In re Beaumont Av.
11—In re Public Place.
12—In re Shafer.
13—Pilatsky vs. Pilatsky.
14—Bronetckel vs. Morning Journal Association.
15—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Coyle.
16—Scribner vs. American Ordnance Co.
17—Ward vs. Lowe.
18—Frank vs. Maural.
19—Murphy vs. Wells.
20—Osborne vs. N. Y. Mutual Optical Co.
21—Smith vs. Dempsey.
21½—Same vs. same.
22—Same vs. same.
23—Millikan vs. Blaney.
24—Potts vs. Stover.
25—Same vs. same.
26—West Side N. Y. and Boston Dispatch Express Co.
27—Phoenix vs. Trus., &c., of Columbia University.
28—Hatton vs. Smith.
29—Rutherford vs. Stewart.
30—Graham vs. Krumenacker.
31—In re Corcoran St.
32—In re Hartman.
33—Erskine vs. Erskine.
34—Light vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
35—Partridge vs. Butler.
36—Presbrey vs. Cooke.
37—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Sokohl.
38—Friedman vs. same.
39—McBride vs. Bundy
40—Hoerle vs. Hoerle.
41—Schule German-Am. Mfg. Co. vs. Schule.
42—Goodsell vs. Goodsell.
43—I. S. Trust Co. vs. Kertscher.
44—Sire vs. Lederer.
45—Valentine vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
46—Garbarino vs. Kenney.
47—Lauro vs. Lauro.
48—Harkimer vs. O'Connor.
48½—Same vs. same.
49—Hesli vs. Zuckerman
50—In re E. 174th St.
51—Robertson vs. Robertson, &c.
52—Burch vs. Burch.
53—Hagmayer vs. Alten.
54—In re Associazione Fraterna Italiana, &c.
55—Hagmayer vs. Halliday.
56—Halliday vs. Halliday.
57—Antisdel vs. Neufeld.
58—Geoghegan vs. Luchow.
59—Saltan vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
60—Batson vs. Mulligan.
61—Granlitte vs. Anzolone.
62—Hawley vs. Hawley.
63—Cohen vs. Cohen.

Pleadings.

1—Louis Hammond.
2—Marion Caswell.
3—James Collins.
4—Giuseppe Napoli.
5—Charles Brooks.
6—Thomas Brown.
7—Frank J. McKenzie.
8—John O'Brien, Michael Hayes.
9—Joseph Keenan.
10—John Creedon.
10—James Jackson.
11—Levy Mendelsohn. Rachel Mendelsohn.
12—Angelo Letejro.
13—Nicholas Aatola.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of PETER PAGE, assigned to Frank W. Goreth for the benefit of creditors, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in and before the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank W. Goreth, as assignee of the estate of said Peter Page, should not be had, and if no cause be shewn, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Honorable Alfred Steckler, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court, [Seal.] the 18th day of August, 1902.

THOS. H. HAMILTON, Clerk.

A. L. & S. WESTCOTT, Attorneys for Assignee, 37 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of MAAS & CO., composed of JOSEPH MARX and AMELIA MAAS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1902.

JOSEPH MARX,
AMELIA MAAS.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Callanan vs. Baldwin—William H. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Charles E. Ryerott Company—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Woolverton vs. Shiff—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Greenwood vs. Feltner—George M. Van Hoesen. Schmidt vs. Horn—Adrian T. Kiernan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Catherine Howard, Christina Gessner, Louise Meyer, John Jost, Edward N. Marks, Lena Kahn, George Ellis, Victor C. Smith, Katharina Dvorak. At 2 P. M. Belle W. Spencer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, brownstone Building, (Chambers street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Sept. 8.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M. A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
8:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
9:55 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
10:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
12:50 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:00 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
2:45 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:35. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only to Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

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Telephone "909 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

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WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For intern. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., (61:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., s1:00, †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:50 A. M., s1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, z*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, 8:00, 10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖61:60, 1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, z*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 11:55 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 899 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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7-22-1902.

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Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

$3:15 A. M..... Way Train ..... 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M....Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M..Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only..12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon....Express to Norwich.....12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M..Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
8:00 P. M.Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 8:15 P. M.
8:25 P. M.....Express to Rockland.... 8:45 P. M.
$5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

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" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

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Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

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Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

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Kaiserin.Sept. 16, 10 AM Kaiserin, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 8 AM

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Friedrich..Sept. 4, noon Hoh'zol'n, Sep. 25, 10 AM
Luise....Sept. 6, 10 AM Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM Lahn....Nov. 1, 10 AM

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A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck. Sept. 18, 10 AM A. Victoria. Oct. 9, 10 AM

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Waldersee Sept 9, 10:30 AM Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM
Pen's'y'nia. Sept. 16, 3 PM Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM

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St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM St. Louis. Sept. 10, 10 AM
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Vaderland. Sept. 13, 10 AM Zeeland. Sept. 27, 10 AM

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MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

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Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon
Campania, Sept. 13, Noon Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM Campania, Oct. 11, Noon

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WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..Sept. 3, Noon Teutonic..Sept. 17, Noon
Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon Cymric...Sept. 19, Noon
Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M.

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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NO CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST CHIEF CROKER

Mr. Sturgis Will Await Outcome of Court Proceedings.

Justice Bischoff Asks for Briefs in Contempt of Court Case, and Reserves His Decision.

No charges were lodged yesterday against Fire Chief Croker, and Secretary Leary said that if any are preferred they will not be presented until after the contempt of court proceedings against Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, now being considered by Justice Bischoff, are disposed of. Several days will elapse before a decision is reached.

Part I. of the Supreme Court, where Justice Bischoff was presiding at Special Term, was crowded yesterday when the proceedings instituted by Fire Chief Edward F. Croker to have Commissioner Thomas Sturgis adjudged guilty of contempt of court were under consideration.

Mr. Sturgis is alleged to have placed himself in contempt by failing to obey a peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Justice Ernest Hall, directing the Commissioner at once to reinstate Mr. Croker as head of the uniformed department.

Instead of obeying the mandate of the court, Mr. Sturgis, acting, as he says, on the advice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly, took an appeal from the writ and claims that the appeal serves as a stay to the operation of the writ of mandamus.

Chief Croker was in court, and remained throughout the proceedings. He would not talk for publication, and referred all inquirers to his counsel, John J. Delaney, ex-Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Sturgis put in an appearance, and after a brief conversation with Mr. Connoly hastened to Fire Department Headquarters, on East Sixty-seventh Street.

It was on July 10 that Chief Croker was "relieved" from duty. He had returned unexpectedly from a vacation at Good Ground, L. I., and voluntarily abandoned the remainder of it. Commissioner Sturgis said, when Mr. Croker reported for duty, that his return had disarranged the affairs of the department, and insisted on his remaining away for the full sixty days allowed him. This Mr. Croker refused to do, and he was peremptorily "relieved" from duty for an indefinite period.

Then followed the mandamus proceedings.

In opening the case before Justice Bischoff, Mr. Delaney said that the motion was to punish Mr. Sturgis for contempt of court in refusing to obey its mandate to forthwith reinstate Mr. Croker as Chief of the Fire Department. He said that in a case of this kind it was preposterous to say that an appeal acted as a stay. If that contention were right then any officer or person against whom a writ was directed could snap his fingers at the Supreme Court and keep a person out of a position until the matter in dispute had been adjudicated by the court of last resort. Mr. Delaney cited many authorities in support of his contention.

"Is there no dignity in the Supreme Court," exclaimed Mr. Delaney, "that an official of a municipal corporation can defy it at will? Sturgis is in contempt for failing to obey the order of the court instanter. The only palliating circumstance in the whole affair is that Sturgis asserts he is acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel. If this notice of appeal suspends the writ then the relator is left without a remedy, and it is a well settled proposition of law that where there is a wrong there must be a remedy. The appeal, too, was not served until three hours after the serving of the writ."

In opening his address for the defense, Mr. Connoly said the language of the writ played an important part. "It requires," he said, "that Mr. Croker be reinstated in the functions of Chief of the department. We have never taken him out of his office, and we, therefore, cannot put him back. Mr. Sturgis has not removed Mr. Croker as Chief of the department. He has merely removed him from the functions of Chief of the uniformed force. He is still entitled to his pay.

"This motion to punish for contempt is premature. There should first be a return to the writ before the order to show cause was obtained."

Mr. Delaney denied that Mr. Conoly's assertions were founded on sound law.

"Mr. Sturgis," he said, "is using this court to learn, if possible, whether he can do as he pleases by the use of legal technicalities. He has no right to expose this court to the indignity of being subjected to proceedings that have nothing behind them and to seek the cover of technicalities to protect himself from the consequences of his contumacious defiance of the mandates of this court."

At this point Justice Bischoff gave Mr. Connoly until to-morrow to file a brief in answer to Mr. Delaney's interpretation of the law affecting the case.

At Fire Headquarters Mr. Sturgis said that he had nothing to say concerning the report that he would prefer charges against Mr. Croker.

HEAD OF STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Alexander C. Humphreys Sends Word from Abroad that He Will Accept the Presidency.

The Trustees of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, yesterday received a cable dispatch from Alexander C. Humphreys, now in Europe, accepting the position of President of the institute, to succeed the late Henry Morton. He also announced that he would sail for New York to-day.

Mr. Humphreys was graduated from the institute and is now senior member of the firm of Humphreys & Glasgow, gas engineers, of New York and London. He was elected President of the institute in June last, but being then about to sail for Europe, declined to accept the position at once.

GOLD NAILS FOR FLAG STAFF.

Banner Presented to Hungarians to be Ornamented with Precious Metal.

The tenth annual jubilee convention of the Confederated Hungarian Societies of America was held yesterday in Progress Hall, Avenue A, near Second Street.

It was decided that the flag which was presented to the American Hungarians yesterday is to be taken to the unveiling of the Kossuth Monument in Cleveland Sept. 28, and Joseph Zseni may be appointed honorary Chairman of the committee which the convention will send to attend the ceremonies.

Mr. Zseni turned over 250 nails to be driven into the staff of the flag. Each nail has a gold head in the form of a shield surmounted by a Hungarian crown, and across the face of the shield is engraved the name of a donor.

It was decided also that the flag, accompanied by a companion American flag, should go to the Homestead convention on Sept. 13, in the care of President Stefanik.

Flint Glass Workers Accept Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The final vote on the glass chimney wage conference proposition was received to-day at headquarters of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and determined the scale. The advance is 7 per cent. over last year's wages. The proposition is accepted, and President Charles E. Voitle sent telegrams to all chimney local unions informing the members of the result. A number of factories have been in partial operation pending the action of the workers, and all will go on in full to-morrow morning except the plants of the Macbeth Evans Glass Company, the chimney combine.

THIEF SLASHED CAPTORS ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Terrorized Car Full of Passengers, After Wounding Two Men with a Razor and Escaped.

A thief last night stole a watch from a passenger in a crowded Third Avenue elevated car, slashed two men with a razor when they tried to detain him, and after holding the car full of people at bay till the train reached the Fifty-third Street station, jumped over the gate and escaped. Several women were in the car at the time, and they were thrown into a panic when the thief, with the razor in one hand and the stolen watch in the other, made his way through the car to the gate, shouting that he would kill any one who attempted to stop him.

Just before the train reached the Fifty-third Street elevated station, Edward Bergin, thirty years old, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, saw a young man about twenty-seven years old take a watch from the pocket of a drunken man in the car. Bergin notified the guard, Thomas Moody, and at the same time attempted to grab the thief. Moody at once went to Bergin's assistance. In the struggle that followed, the thief drew a razor and slashed Bergin across the left arm and the right thigh. Bergin fell back and the thief wounded Moody in the left arm. By that time the people in the car were in great excitement, and a number of them left their seats to help the guard.

When the thief turned on them, however, and said that he would kill any man who attempted to interfere with him no one ventured any nearer. The train was just slowing up for the Fifty-third Street station at the time, and the thief, still flourishing the razor in one hand and swinging the watch by the chain for a weapon in the other, passed through the group of passengers standing at the end of the car. He jumped over the gate to the platform before the train had come to a full stop and ran down the stairs.

Then several passengers gained courage and ran after him shouting "Stop thief!" The man was seen by Policemen Ulrich and Buester and Detectives McLaughlin, Macauley, and Heaney, but he got away.

The name of the owner of the watch was not learned. He was drunk, and during the excitement of the thief's escape he staggered out of the car and down to the street without even knowing that he had been robbed. The injured men were taken to the Flower Hospital.

WATCH FOR ELEVATED THIEVES

Brooklyn Detectives Placed at Stations Because of Many Bold Robberies Committed Recently.

Because of the numerous robberies recently committed on the elevated railroad stations in Williamsburg, Central Office detectives have been put on duty at the stations in Broadway, Myrtle Avenue, Gates Avenue, and the "loop." All the robberies have been so bold that the police believe them the work of an organized band.

It was said yesterday that a week ago a collector for a Williamsburg brewery, while awaiting a train at the Myrtle Avenue station, was robbed of $400. The money was in a purse in the collector's hip pocket, which was slit open with a sharp knife. The money was not missed until the thieves had escaped.

SUICIDE IN NEW BUILDING.

Contractor Kills Himself, and His Son Attributes Action to Hereditary Suicidal Mania.

Henry M. Tostevin, a contractor, having his office at 1,133 Broadway, and a residence at Arverne, L. I., committed suicide about noon yesterday by shooting himself in the mouth in the basement of a large building in course of construction for Christy Brothers, at 165 Elm Street.

According to his foreman, Joseph Hauser, under whom the dead man himself did his first work, and who has been in his employ, and that of his father before him, for fifty years, Mr. Tostevin came to the building yesterday morning and spoke pleasantly to the men who were employed by the firm with which he was connected, to do the brick work on the building.

He gave the foreman at that time an envelope to give to his son Clifford Le P. Tostevin, a young man of twenty-one, who was associated with his father in business. A little before noon Mr. Tostevin went out, but presently returned and descended into the basement. Foreman Hauser sat eating his lunch above, when, as he says, he had "a creepy feeling." He sent a man down on some pretext, but really to "see after the boss." The man found Mr. Tostevin lying in a little toolhouse in the cellar, with the barrel of a pistol between his teeth. He came back crying that "the boss had shot himself." The report of the pistol was not heard by anybody.

Coroner Sholer viewed the body and gave a permit for burial, and later the body was removed to an undertaker's, at Avenue D and Thirtieth Street.

The envelope given to the foreman for the son, Clifford Le P. Tostevin, contained the father's will, but nothing else. The young man said that his father had no money troubles, and that he attributed his action to a hereditary suicidal mania. Mr. Tostevin's father, he said, had killed himself, and the William Tostevin found dead beside the King's Bridge Road on June 27th, dead from carbolic acid poisoning, was his brother, and had been his partner.

Standing by the brother's body in the same undertaking shop to which Henry Tostevin's body was taken yesterday, the latter is said to have exclaimed, "Well, Will, I'll be with you in a few weeks."

Mr. Tostevin was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and the son, to whom the will was addressed. He was well known as a builder, and had been long in the business, in which he succeeded his father, who acquired it from Henry Babold & Son.

NEW DIVORCE LAW OPERATES.

Cases Before Justice Giegerich Come Under Provisions of the Amendment.

The amendment to the divorce law which went into effect on Monday resulted yesterday in Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court entering an order in several divorce cases in which he decided to grant decrees on the recommendation of the referees to whom the cases had been referred, as follows:

"Motion to confirm referee's report for judgment nisi under Section 1,774 of the code may be made within two days."

That marks the departure from the former rule, when the confirmation of a referee's report and the entering of a decree of divorce gave the parties immediate release from the bonds of matrimony. Now, under the amendment to the code, a provisional decree must first be entered, and three months must elapse before the decree becomes absolute and effective.

The first case to which the new rule applies is that of Flebbie M. Selby against Homer A. Selby, brother of "Kid" McCoy, the prize fighter.

Justice Giegerich's action, when it came to the attention of lawyers who have divorce cases pending, caused much consternation among many of them, who had hoped that it would be ruled that in cases that were begun prior to Sept. 1 absolute decrees could be had at once upon the confirmation of the report of the referee without the wait of three months. There has been unwonted activity recently in divorce litigation, lawyers making every effort to advance their cases and to obtain decrees under the old law.

Justice Giegerich last night said that the wording of the act was plain, and that the court had no discretion but to grant only provisional decrees.

Fatally Injured by Automobile.

Charles Fisher, a leather worker, of 338 West Thirty-eighth Street, died in the New York Hospital yesterday morning from injuries received Monday night, when he was knocked down by an automobile at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

HOPE TO CLEAR WAY FOR PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE

Transit Commission and Railroad Men to Confer on Tunnel.

New Form of Measure to Meet Aldermen's Objections—Mayor Low's Vacation Ends.

The machinery of the Municipal Government will be set in motion to-day on the return to work of Mayor Low, after a month's vacation. Controller Grout returned from Europe yesterday from a five weeks' stay in Germany and Switzerland.

One of the most important matters to be considered to-day is the franchise for the Pennsylvania tunnel. A conference has been called, between the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the following officials:

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, President Cassidy of Queens, and Aldermen Longfellow, Walkley, James, and Sullivan. It is expected that at to-day's session President Cassatt will be present, with Vice President John T. Green, Fourth Vice President Samuel Rea, and Associate Solicitor George V. Massey.

Controller Grout refused to discuss the question whether opposition to the grant of the Pennsylvania franchise had been wiped out. An official at the City Hall who will take part in the conference said that the opposition of the members of the Board of Aldermen to the terms of the franchise would be overcome. It was also announced that Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, had prepared a new form of franchise, which would be discussed at the conference to-day. The new franchise is said to contain the provisions for which President Cantor contended, but not the clauses in reference to eight hours of labor or the perpetuity of the franchise.

President Cantor claims a substantial victory in the agreement that at the end of twenty-five years the compensation for the franchise for the next period was to be determined by the then city officials, without regard to the amount paid for the first period. He said he would insist at the conference to-day on the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour clauses.

Controller Grout, in speaking of his European trip, said that, although he had not made a special study of municipal matters, he had observed a few things about the administration of the Dock Departments in the large cities abroad.

"If New York is to continue to grow and be the great metropolis of this country," he said, "more money must be spent on the docks. There is a great deal of misapprehension in regard to the plan calling for the assessment of real property at its full market value. This is only in strict compliance with the letter of the tax law. I have received letters from taxpayers saying that their property is now assessed at its full value, and they fear the effect of the new rule. They are mistaken. If their property is now assessed at full value the valuation will not be raised. But on the other hand, their taxes will be lowered by the raising of valuations on much other property, which is assessed far below actual value, so that people who are now assessed high will gain and not lose by the change.

"The operation of this rule does not mean any increase in taxation, but it does mean a large increase in the city's ability to carry on great public improvements and to provide public facilities for the people, chief among which are better docks and more school accommodations.

"A plan for a municipal building also should be seriously considered. I think that about $8,000,000 should be spent on the structure, to make it the home of many municipal departments which are now housed in private office buildings at large rentals."

SCHOOL JANITOR ARRESTED.

Charged with Cruelty Toward a Seven-Year-Old Boy Who Was Confined in Cellar.

Elting H. Terwilliger, janitor of Public School No. 1, in Catharine Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, charged with having struck little "Bernie" Bergman on Saturday night, Aug. 9, and then locked him in the cellar of the school for two days, which treatment induced a severe illness lasting nearly three weeks. The Magistrate listened to poor little "Bernie's" story, heard witnesses who identified the prisoner, and said they were eye witnesses of his cruelty, and then refused Terwilliger's request for an adjournment, holding him in $1,000 bail for examination this afternoon.

The story is that the little fellow, who is only seven years old, attended a concert on the roof garden of the school. There he saw a little girl, who, looking shyly at him for a moment, asked him to draw his chair nearer to hers. As he obeyed her, Terwilliger, it is charged, came up and, for no reason at all, slapped the boy, and hurrying him to the door, roughly dragged him down stairs.

"Bernie" told the rest of his sorry experience to the Magistrate. He said he was thrust so rudely into the cellar that he fell down the steps into pitch darkness. And then the child described how the rats had run all about him until he lost consciousness through terror. He remembered nothing more until he awoke in the hospital.

Minnie Polopsky, eight years old, told the Magistrate of seeing Terwilliger strike little Bergman and lock him in the cellar, and Israel Gordon, fourteen years old, of 57 Henry Street, told of his finding the boy on Monday morning, Aug. 11, lying in a room on the fourth floor of the school.

"I ran and told the teacher," said Gordop, "and she told me to let the boy lie there and to go after a policeman."

"She made no effort to go and look at the little fellow?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, Sir."

"Well, we want that teacher here. Have her here to-morrow," said the Magistrate, turning to a policeman.

Mrs. Ida Bergman, the boy's mother, told of her son's mysterious disappearance, and said that "Bernie" was unconscious and very ill for two weeks as a result of the treatment he had received.

INJURED BY DYNAMITE BLAST.

Subway Workman Knocked Senseless by Rock Flung from Excavation for New Building.

An unusually heavy blast of dynamite exploded yesterday afternoon by workmen excavating for a new building at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway flung a large quantity of broken rock, bricks, and other débris high into the air, which in descending injured one man so badly that he was removed to the hospital, broke the connections of a boiler so that a great volume of steam escaped, and generally terrorized every one in the neighborhood for blocks around, besides causing a runaway.

Pieces of rock of large size flew through the air, many of which fell on laborers in the tunnel excavation on Broadway. John Rugi, one of these, who was fully seventy-five feet away from where the explosion occurred, was struck on the head and knocked down. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. An express wagon horse started to gallop up the street, but was soon caught.

Joseph Pucci of 338 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, foreman of the men who set off the blast, was arrested by Policeman Bevins and arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court, who paroled him for examination this morning. The foreman said that his father was the contractor.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE SEPTEMBER GRAND JURY.

The September Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday morning by Recorder Goff, sitting in Part I., General Sessions. The foreman chosen was Russell D. Hyde. Among the others on the jury are ex-Mayor Edson, James B. Brady, owner of the race horse Gold Heels, and Eugene B. Sanger, who was a member of the Grand Jury which indicted Fire Commissioner Scannell and Agent Marks, and whose right to be considered a resident of New York was questioned by counsel of the accused men. It was eventually decided that Mr. Sanger is a resident of this city.

The full list of Grand Jurors follows:

RUSSELL D. HYDE, woolens, 53 Worth Street.
EUGENE B. SANGER, real estate, 3 East Forty-second Street.
EDWARD R. BIDDLE, importer, 73 Leonard Street.
JOHN F. ROGERS, President, 42 Cortlandt Street.
ALEXANDER LE VINO, broker, 52 Broadway.
AARON SCHUBART, tobacco, 113 Maiden Lane.
THOMAS J. HALLOWELL, Vice President, 51 Wall Street.
EDWARD D. DEPEW, broker, 14 Harrison Street.
MOSES L. EISEMAN, retired, 77 West Fiftieth Street.
JAMES B. BRADY, manager, 71 Broadway.
HERBERT O. HALL, real estate, 41 Union Square.
BERNARD KARSCH, jeweler, 14 Maiden Lane.
FRANKLIN EDSON, grain, 433 Produce Exchange.
FRANK H. ABEEL, secretary, 55 Duane Street.
RODERICK J. KENNEDY, groceries, 784 Fifth Avenue.
MICHAEL F. WYNN, President, 417 East Twenty-third Street.
GEORGE LAWDER, retired, 306 East Fifty-eighth Street.
BENJAMIN H. HERTS, furniture, 507 Fifth Avenue.
FREDERICK C. RODGERS, merchant, 19 John Street.
PETER McCULLOUGH, retired, 227 West Eighty-third Street.
CHAUNCEY H. HATHAWAY, salesman, 162 Front Street.
WILLIAM B. AST, retired, 225 East Fifty-eighth Street.
JAMES M. CAHN, clothing, 736 Broadway.

SEEK TO COMBINE BREWERIES.

Hudson County Company After Union Hill and Guttenberg Plants.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that the Hudson County Consumers Brewing Company had acquired the plants of the United States Brewing Company of Union Hill and the Standard Brewing Company of Guttenberg, and that all three would hereafter be run under one management.

Edward Berckmann, one of the managers of the Hudson County Consumers Company, said the report was premature.

"We have not purchased either of the plants yet," he said, "but negotiations are pending for the purchase of both, and it is almost certain that the arrangement will be consummated in a few days."

OAK ST. POLICEMEN'S DEFENSE.

Accused Endeavor to Establish Alibis in Crap Game Charges.

Policemen Loosen, Quigley, Campbell, and Heartt of the Oak Street Station, who were surprised by Capt. Miles O'Reilly at a crap game in the saloon at 2 James Slip at 4 o'clock in the morning a fortnight ago, were continued on trial at Headquarters yesterday on their commander's charges of being off post and gambling in a liquor store.

Campbell and Heartt sought to establish alibis. Campbell's notebook, however, contained no entry in regard to the case on which he said he was working at the time of the Captain's descent, and he contradicted himself on many details of his story under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Morgan.

Charles Nakagawana, a Japanese boarding house keeper, at 43 Cherry Street, a pushcart peddler, and a homeless man were among those who sought to prove that Heartt must have been somewhere else than in the saloon.

Capt. O'Reilly, after hearing all the testimony, said in answer to a question by Commissioner Partridge that he had no wish to revise his own story of the affair as already told in the trial room. The case goes on at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUARRY. OWNER'S LIABILITY.—Vincenzo Renda, a workman in a stone quarry, while engaged in moving a large rock which had been blasted at the foot of a hill, was struck and killed by the falling of another rock which had been loosened, probably, by one of the blasts. On the trial of an action brought by Renda's administrator to recover damages for his death no evidence was introduced to show that the place in which Renda was put at work was not reasonably safe, considering the nature of the labor, nor was there any evidence that the foreman and those in charge were not competent and reliable. A judgment in favor of James S. Coleman and others, the owners of the quarry, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. "The evidence," says Justice Woodward for the court, "showed no lack of due care on the part of the defendants and their servants in respect to any duty owed by the latter, and if there was any negligence on the part of any one it was that of the plaintiff's intestate or that of his fellow-servants in the performance of a detail of the work, for which the defendants are not liable. The danger was one which must have been as obvious to the plaintiff's intestate as to the defendants, and the latter having furnished him with all needful appliances and with competent fellow-servants, there can be no recovery." The plaintiff tried to show that the sub-foreman in charge was addicted to drink. It was not, however, contended that he was drunk at the time of the accident, or that, if drunk, his condition had anything to do with the falling of the rock. Justice Woodward says there could be no liability on the part of the Colemans, even though it be conceded that their sub-foreman had at some time previous to the accident been known to be drunk, or even that he had been seen to take a drink of beer just before and just after Renda was killed.

***

CARRIERS OF BAGGAGE.—Where a steamship company delivers a passenger's trunks to an express firm for transportation to their destination in England, and on their arrival there they are detained by the British customs authorities for inspection, and during such detention are destroyed by fire, the steamship company, the Appellate Division of the Second Department holds, is not liable to the passenger for the value of the trunks. When Charles N. Parker arrived at Bremen on one of the steamships of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company he turned his baggage over to the company for delivery at Hove-Brighton, England. The company placed the trunks in the care of an express firm for transportation. After their arrival at Queensborough pier, and while awaiting inspection, the trunks were destroyed by fire. A judgment for Parker in his suit against the steamship company has been reversed, Justice Hirschberg for the court holding that the defendant's transportation of Mr. Parker and his baggage was complete when its steamer reached Bremen, and the further engagement of the defendant was fulfilled when it gave the trunks into the hands of a reliable express firm. "The plaintiff," says Justice Hirschberg, "had reached the end of his voyage on defendant's line, as he well knew, but, desiring to have his trunks sent to England, he delivered them to the defendant's agent for that purpose. The receipt clearly indicates that the engagement of the latter was to 'transfer' them so that they would be carried to their destination by slow freight. There is nothing in the transaction or in the language of the receipt necessarily tending to indicate that the parties contemplated that the trunks would be carried to England on one of the defendant's steamships, and so delivered in a non-seaport town. The contract as between the plaintiff and the defendant was, therefore, one to forward and not to carry."

Dancing Masters Elect Officers.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Society of Professors of Dancing began its annual sessions at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, yesterday, and elected the following officers: President—R. W. Bizay of Milwaukee, Wis.; Vice President—Henry Doring of Troy, N. Y.; Secretary—R. B. Carpenter, Jr., of Providence, R. I.; Treasurer—T. A. Holland of Springfield, Mass., and Director—G. T. Wilson of Portland, Me.

CHILDREN'S COURT OPENS

Kindly Methods Used in Examining Juvenile Delinquents.

Justice Olmsted Induces Small Offenders to Tell the Truth Instead of Prepared Prevarications.

The new Children's Court was opened for its first session yesterday morning in the old Charities Building, Third Avenue and Eleventh Street.

Justice Olmsted sat in his silk gown on the bench, which was not decorated with the usual ugly lamps that are the terrifying insignia of the police station and the criminal courts. It is the intention to preserve the dignity of the court, but to rob it of the usual horrors which are thought to influence the minds of children.

Shortly before the arrival of the officers of the children's society, one of its wagons, the brass mountings and the metal on the horses' harness newly burnished for the occasion, drove up with a load of little ones, some sobbing, others weeping, and still others laughing, and appearing thoroughly to enjoy the ride. A policeman had quite a time keeping in motion the crowd which had collected.

In the stuffy courtroom the juvenile delinquents, with quivering lips, told their stories of misery or degradation. Justice Olmsted has a way of winning the confidence of the children prisoners. They come before him fully prepared with some preposterous falsehood. He does not hurry them. He smiles on them in a kindly, fatherly way, and soon they blurt out the truth.

As an instance, Lena Samson of 352 Seventh Avenue took the witness chair against William Baff of 329 West Thirty-fourth Street, whom she accused of having stolen her pocketbook on Monday afternoon. The accused and the accuser were each about twelve years old. The little girl was prettily dressed. The boy was dirty and ragged. He denied his guilt.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" asked the Justice of the girl.

"I do. It means that I must tell the truth."

"If you did not tell the truth, what would happen?"

"I would sin, and those who sin are punished."

"You certainly understand the nature of an oath," said the court.

Then the little girl described how she had been robbed, and was not confused on cross-examination. The boy was asked directly if the girl's story was true. He started to say "No," stopped, looked at the kindly faced Justice, and then at his pretty accuser. He announced that he did not know what to say. He was not hurried, and in a minute looked up and said:

"I am sorry, but I did grab her pocketbook and run away with it. A bigger boy told me to, and he'd have licked me if I hadn't done it."

The Justice called the boy's father before him and made some pointed remarks concerning the duty of a parent to look after his children. He withheld sentence until to-day in order that the society might have time to investigate further into the case.

The first prisoners to the bar were the most pitiful. Annie Eagan, ten years old, who gave her address as 432 East Thirty-seventh Street, and George Hessington, nine years old, of 543 West Fortieth Street, were arrested at daybreak, having been found devouring garbage at Gansevoort Market. They were sentenced to baths and plenty of clean food in the quarters of the children's society, pending an investigation into their cases.

Kate Hanson of 430 West Thirty-seventh Street was next to the bar, bearing in her arms her infant son John. With her were three other young and utterly unkempt children. She had been found by the police wandering about in the rain last night. One of the children carried a ragged doll. The mother and her babies were remanded until to-day, that an effort might be made to find the father before the children should be given to the care of some institution.

Luke Colletti, an Italian boy, was asked how it was that when arrested on suspicion he happened to have in his possession 600 pennies. His explanation was that another boy had filled his pockets with them, and that they had planned a trip to Coney Island. The other boy, whose name, Colletti said, was "Bob," had run away when the policeman grabbed the accused so roughly that the pennies began pouring out of his overfull pockets. Later the boy said that he was a money changer and lender among the newsboys, and that he had to have plenty of change. He was held for further examination to-day.

Sam and Max Cohen and Harry Elkins, youngsters who had been caught playing craps, confessed to their guilt, but said that they were playing for cigaren pictures. They were made thoroughly to understand the viciousness of gambling and were dismissed in time to witness a game which was in progress in an areaway not far from the court.

Margaret, twelve years old, and sister of Dorothy, aged seven, daughters of Mrs. Bessie Kelly of 68 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, were brought before the Justice, they having been taken from home by the agents of the society, who insisted that the mother was living apart from her husband, and that she was not a proper person to care for them. Mrs. Kelly was in court, and so was her husband. When Justice Olmsted remanded the children until Friday the woman shrieked and had to be removed with her husband, who was in a similar state of hysteria. They parted at the courthouse door.

Four boys charged with unlawfully playing ball in the street were the next. The Justice learned from the boys where they lived and told them of some vacant lots near to their homes. He then discharged them.

Mamie Norris, who was arrested on Saturday on complaint of Michael Molouhney, who has a grocery store at 341 Hudson Street, confessed that she had stolen $25, which she had given to her father, who had taught her to steal, to buy liquor. She said that the pretty silk dress she wore was the result of one of her thefts. She was committed to the care of the Female Guardian Society.

Four little girls were found guilty of selling newspapers. Sentence was suspended until there could be a further investigation. Four little boys were given a severe lecture for knocking a pie out of a small girl's hand and then dividing it among themselves.

One small boy was held to await the action of the court after being found guilty of stealing a box of eggs.

Annie Stein, fifteen years old, was arraigned on the charge of having attempted to commit suicide. She said that she and a young cousin, having become tired of life, had decided to kill themselves. Each had a bottle of carbolic acid. They went to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where they said their prayers. They drew the poison from their pockets. The cousin's nerve failed, but Annie had the bottle to her lips, when it was knocked out of her hand and a policeman caught her as she was running from the church with her lips blistered.

The girl said that she lived at 155 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City. She had been scolded yesterday morning for staying out on a trolley ride until 4 in the morning. Her stepmother, she said, was not good to her.

The last case before Justice Olmsted was that of a woman who insisted that a summons be issued for the arrest of a boy who threw sticks and stones into her store, thereby tempting the other boys to do the same. She was told that if she would be patient for a day they would quit bothering her, as they evidently did it for the fun of seeing her annoyed. The woman insisted on the summons, and one was issued.

At the adjournment of court Justice Olmsted was asked if the law providing for a Children's Court gave to the children's society any special authority. He was told that the agents had refused to let visitors to the court see their relatives who had been arrested, and had in many cases apparently usurped the authority of the policemen detailed to the court.

"The law gives them no authority at all," Justice Olmsted said, "but I do not see how we are to avoid the appearance of the court being a children's society court."

"May the agents refuse to let a man see his children?"

"That is within the authority of the agent," said Justice Olmsted.

Quite A Tumble!

Yesterday we announced 2,700 pairs of $5, $5.50, $6 & $6.50 trousers,

At $3.50.

Too many to sell in one day. All sizes left. Your picking just as good today

Does the boy go to school? Have him read to-morrow's "ad."

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

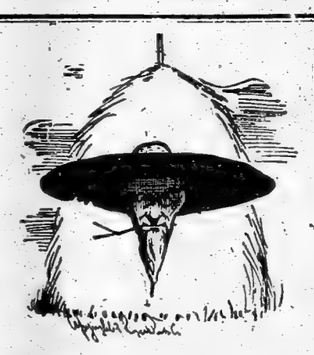

When your straw is stacked here's a stock of soft hats.

Comfortable and comely soft hats—new shapes.

Stetson's, $5; other good ones, $3 and $3.50.

Light-weight overcoats that rain makes no heavier—rain-proof cravenettes.

Grays, black, oxford, tan; $15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Horner's Furniture.

REASONS for making your Furniture selections from our stock:

It presents the most complete assortment of fine goods in America, and in all the latest designs—many of which are controlled by us exclusively.

Novelties from Paris and Vienna—our own direct importation.

Whether wanted for the mansion or the modest home, our stock meets every requirement and at convincingly moderate prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

We've simply got to keep things moving.

Here are some "quick movers" for you to take advantage of. A lot of mighty good Suits, "left overs," from the Spring and Summer stock, including light, medium and even some heavy weights—Blues, Blacks and mixed goods—have all sold at far higher prices; now—

$9.75.

TROUSERS—A stock of handsome striped worsteds in medium weights, have sold up to $6.50, but must go now, to make room, at

$3.50 per Pair.

Jacket and Pants Suits for the Little Gentlemen—light and medium weights—for early fall and school wear, $3.50.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Living Room Furniture

should suggest the taste and the substantial character of the owner of the house. An experience of nearly fifty years in making Artistic Furniture for reception room, hall, drawing room and living room, gives us unequalled facility for producing articles of lasting merit. Until recently for the trade only—now for everybody who appreciates worthy furniture, and at wholesale prices.

SCHRENKEISEN COMPANY,
18-22 W. 20th St., N. Y.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ORIENTAL RUG SALE.

ANATOLIAN AND KIRMAN MATS, $3.75
(value $6.00 to $10.00)

GUENDJI AND KARABAGH RUGS, $7.50
(value $10.00 to $15.00)

ROYAL BOKHARA RUGS, $19.50
(value $25 to $35)

IRAN AND MORSOUL RUNNERS, $22.50
(value $30 to $45)

KAZAKS, (LARGE SQUARES) $35.00
(value $50 to $75)

These are at less than import cost—mellowed by time only. Artistic furniture novelties at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER".

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY,
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Water Filters and Coolers
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best Kinds
LEWIS & CONGER.
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in THE CITY RECORD of August 30 to September 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

22D WARD, SECTION 4.—12TH AVENUE PAVING, CURBING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from 50th Street to 58th Street; 12TH AVENUE SEWER, east side, between 56th and 58th Streets; also, SEWERS IN 57TH AND 58TH STREETS, between 11th and 12th Avenues.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, Aug. 29, 1902.

Tax Notice.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 3, 1902.

Taxpayers who desire to obtain their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map Number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant *and with return postage prepaid.*

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block, or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., August 28th, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, September 17, 1902, for delivery at this Depot at 100,000 yards 33 inch Cotton Duck, piece dyed, to be absolutely fast Khaki color and to stand the established tests as to fastness, otherwise to conform to the specifications for fibre dyed drab duck; 15,000 Muskrat Fur Caps and 10,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets conforming to standard and specifications adopted August 25th, 1902. Quantities will be subject to 50 per cent. increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. NO GUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from requirements will under no circumstances be considered. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolut

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh south to west winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,431. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

MR. BAER'S ANSWER TO QUAY AND PENROSE

Tells Senators Coal Strike Will Not Be Arbitrated.

He Sets Forth the Position of the Operators—Could Not Run Mines If Miners' Demands Were Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—President George F. Baer of the Reading Company and United States Senators Quay and Penrose held a long conference this afternoon in the executive offices of the Reading Company in this city, at which the anthracite coal miners strike was thoroughly discussed. At the conclusion of the conference, President Baer issued a lengthy reply to the two Senators, Among other things he said:

"I recognize that it is your right and your duty as Senators, representing the great State of Pennsylvania to do whatever can legitimately be done to end a strike that so seriously affects business and brings so much suffering to the women and children of the coal regions. The newspaper story that I said 'the strike was a private affair which did not concern the public' is a reckless fabrication.

"Now, what I have said is that the management of business belongs to the owners. In the case of the coal companies, the law casts the management and control on the Directors and officers, whose responsibility is to their stockholders, to the State and to the public. The right of the stockholder is to have good management and a fair return on his investment. The obligation to the State is to conduct the business in strict conformity to the laws it has established. The duty to the public is, so far as practicable, to conduct the business so as to add to the common welfare.

"The coal operators say that they cannot mine coal because the miners make demands which render it impossible to mine coal profitably, and that the State has enacted laws prohibiting the employment of men in the mines unless they have worked two years in anthracite mines, and therefore they cannot for the time being mine coal. How, then, under these circumstances, can there be any violation of public duty? If we yield to the extravagant demands of the miners we will lose money. If we attempt to increase the price of coal we will destroy the industries depending upon anthracite fuel. If we increase the price on the domestic sizes we will be called robber barons, oppressors of the poor, monopolists, and enemies of mankind. We have concluded, therefore, that our duty to ourselves and to the public will best be served by standing firmly on these propositions:

"1. That the wages paid in the anthracite coal regions are, compared with the wages paid in like employment, fair and just, and that men willing to work honestly can earn more money on the present basis of wages than in any other industry engaged in producing common articles of necessity in the United States.

"2. That wages cannot be increased without increasing the price of coal, and to increase the price of coal will restrict the market and drive the public to use bituminous coal, a cheaper and more abundant fuel, and that a restricted market will curtail production and result in depriving the miners of regular employment.

"3. That we are not fighting labor organizations. We fully recognize the right of men to organize to protect themselves from oppression and to benefit themselves in any legitimate way. But we do oppose their unreasonable interference with the discipline and ordinary management of our business. We will not permit them to select our employes. Neither politics, religion, nationality, nor membership in labor organizations shall debar any competent man from working for us. We are fighting the battle of freedom for the individual and his right to labor on his own terms.

"4. That it is, by reason of varying conditions at each mine, impracticable to adopt a uniform scale of wages for the whole region. At each colliery every complaint and grievance will be taken up and investigated by the Superintendents, and adjusted whenever it is just. I personally offered to Mitchell and his district Presidents to go with them and investigate any grievance.

"You see, Senators, none of these things can be the subject of arbitration.

"You cannot arbitrate a question of wages when an increase will destroy the business and a decrease will be unacceptable to the workingmen.'

"We cannot arbitrate a question as to whether mining operation and business generally shall be managed under the common-sense rule of law and equity by the owners and the servants they have selected, or by a labor organization.

"You cannot arbitrate the right to protect your property and your workmen from the mob rule of labor organizations who boldly proclaim a purpose to destroy property and endeavor to make their proclamation effective by killing and injuring their fellow-workmen who refuse to join in their lawlessness. When John Mitchell ordered the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen to desert their posts he knew that, unless the operators could supply their places, the mines would be destroyed, and with their destruction 140,000 men, with their wives and children dependent upon their labor, would be deprived of work for a long time.

"The operators were compelled to employ police at their own expense to guard the new men employed to man the pumps to save their mines. The guards and the law authorizing them are denounced, and when private citizens like Beddall are murdered the State authorities are denounced for sending troops to preserve the peace. To-day that gallant soldier, Gen. Gobin, who fought with such distinction in our civil war, and than whom no juster man lives, is bitterly maligned for protecting the property and lives of Pennsylvania citizens.

"Can such questions be arbitrated?"

President Baer devotes considerable space to the efforts at arbitration made by the Civic Federation. He says that every phase of the situation was fully and fairly discussed, and that the coal companies offered to produce all books that would throw any light on the subject; in fact, showed the balance sheet of the different companies, pointed out that the three anthracite coal carrying companies, the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Erie, had not paid dividends on their stock for years; produced the records showing coal sales, and showed how 40 per cent. of the anthracite coal is sold in the market below the cost of mining.

Mr. Baer then says that, "for reasons satisfactory to the managers of the Civic Federation, another meeting was never called to hear the report of the sub-committee appointed, and after we adjourned the United Mine Workers started the machinery of their organization in motion, and the strike followed."

The reply concludes as follows:

"You see, Senators, we have discussed this whole subject fully, and I have endeavored to show you that sound business management makes it impossible to increase wages. We know that the wages are fair and relatively high, and that if the leaders of the bituminous mine workers had not, for selfish purposes, invaded the anthracite fields, our men would have continued to work peaceably and contentedly.

"I regret that no other solution can be found, but you will see how impossible it is to overlook the controlling business conditions already pointed out."

GOV. STONE FAVORS COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Believes that the Enactment of Such a Law Is Necessary for Society's Protection.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—Gov. W. A. Stone to-day declared that, in his opinion, a law could be drafted that would settle disputes arising between labor and capital. Gov. Stone departed at 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon for Harrisburg, after a sojourn of several days in Pittsburg. He declined to discuss politics, and he was no more communicative when asked to comment on the strike in the anthracite coal region. Regarding a possible solution of differences arising between labor and capital, Gov. Stone said:

"A law that would settle labor disputes between employer and employe must of necessity be a compulsory arbitration law, and the award must be final and conclusive. This law must be drafted for the protection of society, and must not be drawn in the interest of employer or employe. Experience teaches that strikes endanger life and property. Whenever life and property are in jeopardy, society is menaced. Therefore legislation should be considered and drawn for the protection of life and property as a police regulation benefiting the general public and protecting society. In a general strike like the present one in the anthracite coal region, the general public suffers, and, in fact, the whole country suffers as well as the employer and employe. The participants must yield individual rights for the benefit of society and the public. Society and the public demand that strike disputes shall be settled promptly and effectively. The right of the public, the right of society, is greater than the right of the participants on both sides in any strike. We must recognize strikes as they have been, are, and will continue to be, and deal with them for the public good. I believe that a law should be drawn from this standpoint that would settle disputes between employer and employe speedily and effectively without strikes, but whether legislators and parties interested would agree with me is another thing."

COAL OPERATORS CONSULT DIRECTORS.

Authorized to Keep Up the Fight, They Say—Will Discuss Commissioner Wright's Report.

None of the representatives of the coal-carrying companies yesterday would discuss the report of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, on the strike of the anthracite miners. A synopsis of the report was shown to President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road, but he declined to make any comment. President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western, who went to the mining regions on Tuesday afternoon, had not returned. President Underwood of the Erie read the synopsis very carefully, but said he would have to sleep over it before he would talk on the subject.

It was stated on authority that a meeting of the operators will be held in this city in a few days, at which the report will be discussed and acted on.

A representative of one of the largest companies said that the Directorates of the various companies had been canvassed and that their Presidents had been authorized to keep up the fight to the end, even in the face of legislation adverse to their interest. "Not a single thing," he said, "has transpired since the last statement on behalf of the operators to change our position in the slightest. We have been in this fight a little too long to arbitrate. Were we to 'eat crow' now, it would mean the resignation of seven or eight railroad Presidents and as many Mining Superintendents. They would sooner resign than be humiliated to that extent."

George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was asked what he had to say to the alleged statements of Senators Quay and Platt that the strike would be stfled in two weeks.

"I have been too busy to read all the reports," he said.

"But you must have seen the statement of Mr. Platt, which he repeated twice, that the strike would be settled in two weeks."

Mr. Perkins admitted that he had.

"Will politics have anything to do with the settling of the strike?"

"I do not care to discuss these questions at present," he said. Then he added: "But I think not."

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, said yesterday:

"A man who recently came from the mining regions told me that there is no sign of the miners weakening. The distribution of supplies has been taken up by the representatives of the union in such a systematic manner that the money at the disposal for relief purposes has gone a long way, and there is actually no distress among the strikers. In the opinion of my informant the miners in the district traversed by him seemed able to hold out indefinitely."

Mr. Easley said he knew nothing of the origin of the rumors of political interference, and would not talk on the subject. With regard to the suggestion of organizing an anthracite miners' union independent of the United Mine Workers he said:

"Mr. Wright is evidently in error regarding the position of the anthracite miners. Their strike is independent of the soft coal miners, and the latter would not be connected with it unless they struck in sympathy. To divide the union would not help matters."

A representative of the Civic Federation said with regard to the suggestion that the operators concede the nine-hour workday for six months as an experiment: "I don't believe Mitchell would stand for that. It would be no settlement, and at the end of the six months would still leave the question open."

The retail coal dealers decided yesterday not to make any further increase in the price of anthracite, as they believed the strike will soon end in some way, though some of the operators say there is no decided break, and will make no predictions.

Ablaze With Color.
Mt. Pocono and Delaware Water Gap will soon be radiant with Autumn foliage. Lackawanna Railroad will continue special Friday and Saturday trains to these and other resorts in Pocono Mountains throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special offers a rapid schedule and is appreciated by the busy man of affairs—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cotton, middling, 9⅜c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page —

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
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Court Calendars.—Page 14.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Put color in your cheeks and vivacity in your feeling by using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. NO substitute is "just as good."—Adv.

WAITRESS SHOT BY ONE OF MRS. HUNTINGTON'S MEN

Coroner and Police Barred from Entrance to the Estate.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington Threatened with Arrest—Her Brother-in-Law Arrested but Discharged Later—The Injured Woman Not Likely to Live.

On the estate of the late Collis P. Huntington at Throgg's Neck, on the Sound, yesterday morning, a gardener shot at a waitress three times and wounded her severely. To the surprise of the authorities, Coroner O'Gorman, Coroner Berry, and the police, Mrs. Huntington, instead of aiding them in their efforts to investigate the crime, barred her gates and doors and tried to keep them from learning anything whatever about the affair, which has many elements of mystery.

Two of the Huntington servants and George Hollingsworth, said to be Mrs. Huntington's brother-in-law, were placed under arrest, and Mrs. Huntington was threatened with arrest after she had denounced the officers of the law as trespassers. Mrs. Huntington then explained it was not solely a desire for privacy that caused her conduct. She said that she had been instructed by Dr. William C. Deming, Health Officer of the Bronx, who had been there, to keep everybody away, even the Coroner and the police. Then Coroner O'Gorman was directed to the bedside of the wounded girl. Having carried out his purpose of doing his duty, he was merciful, and he permitted the release of those who had sought to bar his way.

Elizabeth Connell, thirty-two years of age, and Daniel Hawkins, forty-five years of age, the gardener, were the principals in the shooting. The girl had been employed there for two years, and Hawkins for twelve years. He lived with his wife and seven children in a cottage on the estate where others of the principal help have cozy homes. Hawkins refused to talk. The girl, in her ante-mortem deposition, told a story of the shooting.

Hawkins went into the kitchen at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening and asked the waitress if she were carrying tales about him to the mistress. She told him that she did not know what he was talking about. They wrangled, and she ordered him out. He went, saying she would hear from him again. Later in the evening he returned with the watchman's revolver, but she kept out of his way. He came back at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She did not know he was there, as she was standing with her back toward the door arranging a tray of dishes for breakfast. He crept up behind her, she said, and shot her through the right arm. She turned and threw up her arms and begged for her life.

"Don't shoot me!" she cried, but he fired again, the bullet shattering her right wrist. She fell to the floor and he shot her through the right lung. Then, after gazing at her for almost a minute, he turned, threw the weapon from him, and fled.

The girl, as she talked was almost in a moribund condition. Her words came with great effort and uncertainty. Coroner O'Gorman could not say whether that was due to the shadow of death or a desire to conceal something.

Hawkins, it was learned, ran across the lawn and out on a short private pier that projects into the Sound. He dived off just as Mr. Hollingsworth was taking his early morning swim. Mr. Hollingsworth, knowing nothing of the shooting, seized him. William Cahill, the coachman, ran up to help save the apparent suicide. Hawkins fought both men, but after a while he succumbed. When he was brought ashore he was unconscious from submersion.

Dr. Deming and Dr. Towne were called, and Detectives Dillon and Morton of the Westchester Police Station arrested Hawkins. They wanted to take him before the girl for identification, but the physicians would not permit them to come back, and they left with their prisoner.

Coroner O'Gorman heard of the case at about 10 o'clock. He heard also of the attitude of the family and Mrs. Huntington, and he called upon Capt. Walsh of the Westchester station for a patrol wagon and a force of reserves to accompany him. When the Coroner arrived at the estate the four gates of the stone and iron fence that bounds the estate had been closed and locked, and a guard was behind each. When the Coroner approached six men ran out and seized his horse by the bridle. One burly man was arrested, and then the Superintendent of the estate ran up. He opened the gates, but laid out a "dead line," which he said the officials must not cross.

They crossed it and found the front door locked. The Coroner beat upon it until it was opened sufficiently for him to put his foot in. Then he forced it and put under arrest the servant who had been holding it. Behind the servant stood Mr. Hollingsworth and in the rear of the hall stood the mistress of the estate.

"Allow me to enter or I will place you under arrest," Coroner O'Gorman said to Mr. Hollingsworth.

"You cannot enter, I say," was the reply.

At a nod a policeman took charge of him.

"Madame," the Coroner said, approaching Mrs. Huntington, "you are aiding in covering a crime. If you will not allow me to see this young woman I shall be compelled to place you under arrest. Can you explain to me why there has been so much resistance in this matter?"

Mrs. Huntington made some remarks about her rights in her own home, but becoming calmer she said she thought Hawkins was crazy.

Coroner O'Gorman caused Hawkins to be brought from the Harlem Prison, where he had been committed by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court. The girl indentified him as the man who shot her.

Coroner O'Gorman said that he would call upon Dr. Deming and demand an explanation, and added that he might make formal charges against him. Dr. Deming said last night that he did not consider the Coroner and police when he gave the order to keep all outsiders away.

Coroner O'Gorman acknowledged that there was good reason for Dr. Deming's desire that the girl be kept quiet. He said that although resting comfortably the girl is not likely to live.

FOUR NEW YORKERS HURT.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Sept. 3.—While driving late yesterday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Coleman and Mr. and Mrs. James K. Carpenter of New York met with a serious accident. Their spirited team took fright and ran toward the lake. The coachman, William Watrous, was unable to control the horses, and the carriage struck a telegraph pole, throwing the occupants into the roadway.

Mrs. Coleman sustained a severe cut in the head and Mr. Carpenter's right arm was broken. Mr. Coleman and Mrs. Carpenter received internal injuries. The coachman's ankle was sprained.

Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

LANDSLIDE KILLS 700 IN TRANSCAUCASIA.

It Is Supposed to Have Resulted from an Earthquake—About Twenty Villages Destroyed.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Correspondence received here from Tifils, Transcaucasia, Russia, gives a graphic account of a disaster which occurred on Aug. 17, when, as the result of a landslide supposed to have been due to seismic disturbances, some twenty villages were destroyed and nearly 700 persons were killed.

On the northern slope of Mount Kasbek lies the watering place of Tmenkau. Early in the morning of Aug. 17 subterranean disturbances were noted at Tmenkau, but the hundreds of bathers in the hot springs there scouted the idea of a catastrophe, and, in spite of warnings, continued their bathing.

At 7 o'clock that evening the entire valley where the hot springs are situated was filled with a deafening noise resembling thunder, and loud underground rumblings were heard. The valley stream swelled to the dimensions of a mighty torrent, and, sweeping along, carried with it huge blocks of rock and ice.

Then the bathers tried to escape, but it was too late. The entire northern slope of Mount Kasbek, with the glacier above, began to move rapidly. Village after village was swept away, and everything in the path of the landslide was destroyed.

Within a few minutes the valley, which is nearly twelve miles long, had been devastated by a wall of rock, ice, and earth. The valley was completely filled up, in some places to a depth of nearly a thousand feet, by the matter which was hurled into it.

A fierce hurricane raged at the time of the landslide, and the bodies of people and animals were flung by the wind to a great height and dashed against the rocks.

OHIO DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Prof. Lehr's Residence Damaged by Explosion—Students Excited Over Prisoner When Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

ADA, Ohio, Sept. 3.—A stick of dynamite was placed under the front porch of Prof. H. S. Lehr's residence this morning and exploded. The explosion tore away the front steps, burst the casing, and tore the name plate from the door, damaged the telephone, and broke fourteen heavy plate-glass windows in different parts of the house. So great was the force of the explosion that windows in neighboring houses were shattered. Prof. Lehr would have been at least seriously injured had the charge been heavier. His daughter, Harriet, is in a pitiable condition from nervous shock.

Fresh buggy tracks were noticed in front of the house, and they were traced to the home of Douglas Pugh. Six students and a citizen joined in the search, and when Pugh was arrested, a determined band of students were ready to string him up without any ceremony. So much is Mr. Lehr respected by every student of the college that, when he said simply "No violence, boys," Pugh was taken to the village lock-up in safety. The only evidence against the man is the tracks of the buggy.

The affair created a tremendous sensation and no exercises were held at the college to-day, devout thanks being returned for the sparing of Lehr's life.

ARMOUR'S NEW WAREHOUSES.

A Dozen Contracted For in Michigan —Cornering Produce Market.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—It was learned here to-day that the Armour Company of Chicago has closed contracts for a dozen warehouses in Michigan, the first being now under construction at Big Rapids. It is said that, though Michigan has been made the starting place, such warehouses are to be built in every agricultural State in the Union, more particularly New York, with its great cheese industry. Several are already in operation in Wisconsin. These places, it is said, will be made receiving points of all the produce of their districts, and the general price will be dictated from Chicago.

Local hotelmen sent F. J. Machette of the St. Charles to Michigan to learn the truth of rumors which reached them that the cost of their supplies was likely to be raised by a corner of produce in Michigan, from which their supplies largely come, and this information resulted. It is likely that the National Hotel Men's Association will take some action in the matter, probably in the way of arousing sentiment among the farmers against the Armour plants, and it may result in the establishment of rival receiving houses. It has long been understood that the control of the produce market has been the pet project of J. Ogden Armour, but that this plan was opposed by his father, who feared the effect on the company's other enterprises.

According to the information obtained by Machette, the Armours will not attempt to handle grain in the warehouses which are being constructed, but will confine the trade to butter, eggs, cheese, and garden produce, especially potatoes.

PRESIDENT FAUNCE'S REPORT.

Bachelor's Degree May Be Obtained in Three Years at Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—The annual report of President Faunce of Brown University was submitted to the corporation to-day. One of the important announcements in this report is that students who are competent will be permitted to complete their course for the A. B. degree in three years, but those who attempt the short cut and fail to come up to the requirements will be obliged to take the regular fifteen hours per week in the fourth year.

This is in line with the action that has already been taken by Harvard for the coming year. Harvard, however, is more lenient than Brown in the matter, for it permits the candidate who has fulfilled all the requirements for the degree in three years and a half to obtain leave of absence until the end of the college year, when he may obtain his degree.

The President reports that the entrance requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree have been broadened, while those for the Bachelor of Philosophy degree and the engineering courses have been raised to a higher standard than before.

Athletics come in for some discussion, and the elimination of every suggestion of professionalism is declared to be the aim of Brown.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

Hay Fever a "Back Number."
If you know the prompt relief from Orangeine Powders. Never fails.—Adv.

BROOKLYN STRIKES ROCK IN BUZZARD'S BAY

Met with Accident After Attack on Fort Rodman.

Her Plates and Frames Bent, but She Took in Little Water—Both Army and Navy Claim Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

ABOARD DISPATCH BOAT AVENEL, NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Schley in the real war on the Cuban Coast, and now flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan in the make-believe war being waged off the New England coast, ran upon a real obstruction in Buzzard's Bay at 12:36 P. M., immediately after the completion of a theoretical attack upon Fort Rodman, which guards New Bedford. The extent of the injury inflicted upon the cruiser is not as yet known, but it is reported that the "flooring of her magazines are buckled," which expression is manifestly erroneous. It is said that she is making but little water and that divers are to be sent to work at once to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The Brooklyn led a section of Admiral Higginson's invading fleet, consisting of the monitor Puritan, the cruisers Olympia and Montgomery, the gunboats Gloucester, Mayflower, Peoria, and Alleen, and the collier Leyden, which carries guns, and in this fight ranked as a cruiser. The Brooklyn was going a nine-knot speed when she encountered the obstruction, which was uncharted, but which is believed to be an ancient wreck.

The remainder of the fleet, with the exception of the Gloucester, sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon under hurry orders to join Higginson's fleet at Block Island. The Gloucester remained behind to obtain an official report of the accident to the Brooklyn. As already stated, the Brooklyn sustained her real injuries after a splendid engagement with the land forces at Fort Rodman, in which it is claimed by the naval men the squadron won a signal victory.

The cruiser Olympia, which had on the day before captured Wood's Hole, Mass., joined Higginson's command at Cerberus Shoal, off New London, Conn., this afternoon, and got orders to immediately accompany the Brooklyn back to the west side of Block Island, where the smaller vessels of the invading fleet were located.

Admiral Coghlan had orders for the attack on Fort Rodman, and all details were left to him. At Block Island he called a conference of commanders, and after dark proceeded eastward to a point near Vineyard Haven, near Cuttyhunk Island. There the Massachusetts Naval Militiamen, who had been left in camp at Gayhead, were brought to the Olympia. Early this morning there was a final conference of commanders aboard the flagship, and at 10:30 o'clock the squadron got under way for New Bedford.

Every Captain had his instructions, and there were no more orders given from the flagship. Approaching Fort Rodman, the Puritan led the way into battle, with the Peoria and Leyden on her bows for countermining. The Olympia followed next in order, and then came the Brooklyn. Outside of these vessels, and close to the west shore, came the Montgomery, the Alleen, the Mayflower, and the Gloucester, all of which hugged the land to keep out of the zone of the Rodman's guns, which had been firing upon the vessels miles away since daybreak.

At 10:45 o'clock, at a range of 11,000 yards from the fort, which bore on the port bow of the squadron, the battle began with a salvo by the Puritan. At 9,000 yards the Olympia opened up, and then all the smaller vessels under the western shore opened a galling fire, to which the fort could not adequately respond.

The larger ships breasted the fort at a range of 6,200 yards. This distance was decreased to 3,100 yards, when the vessels lay dead in the water, firing slowly but steadily. At 11:32 the Brooklyn began her deadly work at a 2,700-yard range. At 11:54 the attacking squadron anchored and concentrated their fire on a series of the fort's heaviest guns. This was kept up until 12:15, when the last gun was fired from Fort Rodman, and the battle of New Bedford had been fought. The naval men claim that they battered the fortifications to pieces. As the squadron was withdrawn down the bay the accident to the Brooklyn happened.

The Staats-Zeitung correspondent on board the Brooklyn, in a dispatch to his paper says:

After attacking Fort Rodman at New Bedford this morning, the Brooklyn struck a rock in six fathoms of water. Two of her plates and frames were bent in and the seams between two compartments were opened slightly, but the cruiser made little water. One small pump was sufficient to control it. At no time was there any danger, and the damage was not considered serious at all. The Brooklyn, however, probably will go to New York to be thoroughly examined in dry dock.

The discipline on board the cruiser when she struck was magnificent. All compartment doors and hatches were closed immediately, and everybody was very cool.

The officers in the wardroom mess were just about going to lunch, when suddenly the ship seemed to jump, then listed to starboard and settled. She came off very soon. At the time of the accident four of the officers were on the bridge with the Admiral himself. They had taken bearings, knowing that the cruiser was in rocky waters, and were congratulating each other that they had passed, according to the chart, all danger of hitting a rock, when the crash came. The other ships were signaled to keep away from the dangerous spot, and steps were taken to mark the spot where the hidden rocks is located.

An investigation into the accident has begun.

AUTO WRECKS A WAGON.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 3.—Henri P. Werthejm's automobile, in charge of his French chauffeur, was in collision this afternoon with a light wagon driven by Walter H. Mitchell, a contractor of Whippany. The accident occurred a short distance outside of Morristown, on the Whippany road. The wagon was reduced to kindling wood and scrap iron.

Mr. Mitchell was thrown out and bruised. He was brought here in the automobile and had his wounds dressed. When that had been done he was conveyed home in the automobile. His injuries are not serious.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M. Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.
The Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

RUTH CLEVELAND'S ESCAPE.

Ex-President's Ten-Year-Old Daughter in a Runaway—Serious Accident Narrowly Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Sept. 3.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland's eldest daughter, Ruth, had a narrow escape from serious injury to-day, and but for the coolness of Fred C. Small, assistant Postmaster here, a serious accident would have occurred.

The young daughter of the ex-President, who is about ten years of age, came, as is her custom, for the morning mail. Gray Gables is some distance from the Post Office and Miss Ruth drives over in a dog cart. In the cart with her to-day was Mrs. Perrin of New York, Mrs. Cleveland's mother. While waiting for the mail the pony became so frightened that Miss Ruth could not manage him, and the timely assistance of the young Postmaster prevented an accident.

BROADWAY TROLLEY HIT CROSSTOWN HORSE CAR.

Two Men Injured in Collision at Canal Street—Passengers in a Panic.

With a crash that could be heard several blocks away, mingled with screams from passengers, a north-bound Broadway car ran into a west-bound Bleecker Street horse car last night at 8 o'clock at Canal Street and Broadway, resulting in the injury of two men.

The Broadway car had been put out of commission by the blowing out of a fuse at a point further down town, and was being pushed along Broadway by a Columbus Avenue car. The dead car was completely dark, and, according to Policeman Britton, did not slow up at Canal Street. It hit the horse car, throwing it to a position at right angles to the tracks. Five women passengers on the horse car and several of the men passengers screamed, and some of them attempted to jump.

Michael Gaffney, the driver, was hurled from his platform. James Reid of 135 West Ninety-sixth Street, who was sitting near the front of the horse car, was thrown to the street, and on top of him fell a woman with a baby in her arms. Reid suffered a severe laceration of the right leg, but probably saved the life of the baby, acting as a cushion.

One of the horses attached to the car fell under the platform of the electric car and was dragged ten feet. It was thought that the animal would have to be shot, but when the car was moved it jumped up and ran away, disappearing to the west down Canal Street. It had not been found up to late last night. Gaffney was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where a sprained wrist and badly lacerated hand and fingers were dressed. Reid refused to go to the hospital. Most of the other passengers on the horse car left quickly for their homes.

PRESIDENT BURT GIVES BONDS.

Is Bound Over in Omaha to Appear to Answer the Charges of False Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—President Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad was bound over to the District Court by Police Judge Berka this morning in the sum of $1,800 to answer to six charges of false imprisonment.

Mr. Burt waived preliminary examination and gave a bond in the sum of $300 on each of the six counts.

Of the ten complaints filed against Mr. Burt by imported laborers, who allege false imprisonment, four were dismissed for want of prosecution. Mr. Rich of counsel for Mr. Burt insisted that these men should also be bound over to the District Court in order to insure their presence as witnesses when the cases come to trial. The men were non-residents, said Mr. Rich, the charge they brought was a serious one, and they would put the county to a great deal of expense before the cases were disposed of.

W. Arnett, the Union Pacific's labor agent, charged jointly with Mr. Burt with false imprisonment, failed to appear in the police court.

The allegations of the complainants are to the effect that Arnett, acting as Burt's agent, induced them to leave good jobs in Indianapolis, brought them to Omaha in a car that was locked after leaving Council Bluffs, and detained them for twenty-four hours against their will in the Union Pacific shops, they refusing to work when they learned that a strike was on.

100 MESSENGERS DISCHARGED.

Western Union Breaks Up Organization of Telegraph Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Messenger Boys' Union is in the throes of death. Its expiring gasps were heard this morning in the Western Union Building, the occasion being pay day for the striking boys. The 100 youthful wage earners who pitted their strength against the telegraph company were formally discharged as they drew what money they had earned up to the time the strike began. Each sad-faced urchin received $1 in addition to his pay, that sum being returned to him in exchange for his badge of office. The company required this deposit of the boys on entering the service.

Although there were a few lads who were braver than the rest and refused to surrender their insignia, the great majority accepted their discharge and quietly walked away. Their places will be taken by girls.

FAIR ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

Mrs. Nelson and Her Family to Stay in California—They Will Receive $1,000,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 3.—Word has been received here from California that Mrs. Hannah Nelson, the mother of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair, and her other children, who are now in California, have decided not to return to this State, but will make their future home in California.

They are also said to have fully accepted the settlement of the Fair estate which was reached by their counsel and the counsel for Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt, the sisters of Charles L. Fair. The Nelsons and Smiths are said to receive $1,000,000 to divide between them in addition to the personal property of Mrs. Fair, which is said to go to the mother.

ODELL AND PLATT TO CONFER.

Governor and Senator to Meet in Latter Part of Week.

Another political conference is to take place during the latter part of this week between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt.

Col. George W. Dunn came to New York last evening, and he said that there was nothing new in the situation, so far as the Lieutenant Governorship was concerned, which could be made public.

Autumn in Westchester Hills.
Briarcliff Lodge. Most beautiful country house in America; 600 feet above Hudson; 27 miles from New York; 30 trains daily. Golf. Briarcliff Farm products exclusively used. Send for pamphlet. 'Phone, Briarcliff Manor No. 1.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S LANDAU STRUCK BY A CAR

Mr. Roosevelt Thrown Out, But Escapes with Slight Injuries.

SECRET SERVICE AGENT KILLED

Driver of the Carriage Taken to a Pittsfield Hospital in a Serious Condition—Accident Occurred Soon After the Drive from Pittsfield to Lenox Had Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The carriage in which President Roosevelt, accompanied by Gov. Crane, Secretary Cortelyou, and others, was being driven from this place to Lenox this morning was struck by a trolley car at the foot of Howard's Hill, and instantly demolished.

The occupants of the landau were thrown into the air, and Secret Service Agent William Craig, who fell on the tracks directly in front of the rapidly moving car, was instantly killed. The President, who fell by the roadside, sustained no injuries other than a bruise on the cheek and a severe shaking. Gov. Crane also escaped unhurt and Secretary Cortelyou's hurts were minor. D. J. Pratt of Dalton, the owner of the carriage, who was driving the four horses attached to it at the time of the accident, sustained a dislocation of the left shoulder, a sprained ankle, and was otherwise seriously bruised and cut.

The scene of the accident was about a mile and a half south of the park where the President had addressed an audience of several thousand people before entering the carriage. After his address he drove to the home of ex-Senator Dawes, who is now eighty-five years old, and after making a call of a few minutes started down South Street for Lenox. The party were a little late, and Mr. Pratt put his horses to their best speed in order to make up time.

The President's carriage was on the west side of the street railroad track, but as the track crossed to the other side of the highway at the foot of the hill it was necessary for the carriage to cross over to the east side. This Mr. Pratt attempted to do, not seeing the car which was approaching from the north, or rear. In this car were a number of passengers, including James W. Hull, a Drector of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company; District Attorney Noxon, A. W. Eaton, and a number of members of the Pittsfield Country Club, who had chartered it.

The car struck the right side of the carriage, demolishing the wheels on that side and precipitating Craig directly on the track. He was instantly killed, his entire skull being crushed, and his body terribly mangled.

It was feared at first that Mr. Pratt's injuries were fatal. He was taken at once to the House of Mercy, in Pittsfield, where the nature of his injuries was ascertained. The physicians in charge say that he may recover.

All four of the occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Gov. Crane seems to have escaped entirely, and the injuries to the President and his secretary are not regarded as being serious. President Roosevelt and Gov. Crane, who occupied the rear seat of the carriage, were both flung violently forward into the highway, but they saved themselves by clinging to one another.

SOFT EARTH SAVES PRESIDENT.

Fortunately, at this point there is a quantity of soft earth, caused by the wash from the hill, and into this the occupants of the President's vehicle, other than Craig, were precipitated. The President was on his feet in a flash. He assisted the others to arise, and his first words were a question as to the condition of the other members of the party. Learning that Craig was under the car he said then he must be dead, and he gave his attention to stanching the blood that was flowing from cuts in the neck of Secretary Cortelyou.

The President's injuries were painful, but not at all serious. The left side of his lip was bleeding from contact with woodwork in the carriage, and the right side of his face was bruised. His glasses were thrown off, but were not broken. His frock coat was ripped at the elbow, and his silk hat was ruffled by the toss in the sand.

When Mr. Roosevelt looked upon the body of the detective who had been with him throughout his New England journey, he was deeply overcome. He went toward the car and said to the motorman:

"Who has charge of this car?"

"I have," replied the man.

Shaking his fist, the President cried:

"This is the most damnable outrage I ever knew."

The body of Craig was removed at once to the house of A. B. Stevens, near by. President Roosevelt, Gov. Crane, Congressman Lawrence, and Secretary Cortelyou walked to the Stevens house, where they remained for about half an hour. Members of the party were desirous that the President should abandon his trip, but this he refused to do. He said that large crowds evidently had gathered to greet him, and he would continue, but he announced that he would make no more speeches during the day.

THE TRIP CONTINUED.

Another carriage was telephoned for from Pittsfield, and the President continued his trip. He and Gov. Crane went to the Aspinwall Hotel, where he was to have dedicated the State suite of rooms, but the President did not leave his carriage. He stood for a moment and said to the hotel guests and people assembled to meet him, that he wished for no demonstrations and no cheers. He did not enter the hotel, but drove directly from there to the Curtis Hotel, where nearly all the cottagers had assembled to meet him.

The programme which had been arranged provided that he should enter the hotel office and parlors and meet the cottagers, but he did not do this, but stood up in his carriage and said he wished no demonstrations on account of the terrible accident.

The thousands of people who had assembled in front of the hotel were perfectly silent. It was noticed when he stood up in his carriage that the side of his face was somewhat swollen, and he looked sorrowful and troubled, as also did Gov. Crane.

The party, after remaining for a brief time, drove on to Stockbridge, where lunch was served. Then Gov. Crane and Congressman Lawrence left the party.

Craig's body was later taken to a local undertaker's establishment and his relatives were notified.

There seems to be no question about the blame for the accident. Judge Joseph Tucker, President of the Pittsfield Street Railroad, in an interview, said that the cars had not been forbidden to run over this branch of the road to-day, but Mayor England had forbidden the cars to run over this road while the President's carriage was upon it.

The car which ran down the President's carriage was a special, chartered by members of the Pittsfield Country Club to convey them to their clubhouse, which was formerly Broadhall, where the Poet Longfellow lived when in Berkshire.

From the best information that can be obtained from persons aboard the car, the motorman was instructed to hurry up so that the car might reach the clubhouse before the President's carriage, as the clubmen wished him to stop there for a few minutes.

The motorman says he thought the President's carriage would be across the track before he reached it, but he miscalculated. Chief of Police Nicholson, who had charge of the Presidential party, had a bodyguard of outriders about the carriage. The Chief himself was in advance of the carriage, and four outriders, two beside the carriage and two back of it. He says they did everything they could to stop the car; motioned to it and kept their horses on the track as long as they could, but the motorman paid no attention to them, but drove his car along.

The chief placed Motorman Euclid Madden and Conductor James Kelley under arrest, and they were locked up in the police station. It is expected they will appear in the District Court to-morrow to answer to a charge of manslaughter.

There is great indignation and excitement in Pittsfield and Lenox, and one of the Directors of the street railway and others who urged the motorman to hurry up his car are severely criticised, and some go so far as to say that they also should be arrested.

It is evident that President Roosevelt will not allow the matter to rest here. He and Gov. Crane wish to have it fully investigated, and desire to find out where the blame for the accident lies.

THE MOTORMAN'S STORY.

Euclid Madden, the motorman, in telling his story says that the car was No. 29, which had motors of sixty horsepower. The car is not fitted with airbrakes. On account of the Presidential exercises he says that the running schedule on all lines of the company were disturbed. He says he left the Country Club for the Stanley Works, but only reached the Campbell House on South Street when he was forced to make a stop on account of the ropes drawn across the street to prevent teams from driving any nearer the park.

Madden says that, acting under orders, he remained in front of the Campbell House until the time for his return to the Country Club. He says the car was due at the Country Club at 9:45 o'clock; that he did not in any way interfere with the procession, and, so far as he knew, the car was not chartered for any special occasion. He said he would have stopped for passengers the same as usual, and would have stopped for the bell as on all other occasions, having received no orders to the contrary. As he passed over the railroad bridge, about 350 or 400 feet from the scene of the accident, he says he shut off the power and put on the brakes, the car then being on a down grade. He says there were teams on both sides of the track, and he was exercising every care to avoid an accident.

In his opinion the car was not running over eight miles an hour; he received no warning to stop, and did not see the mounted men or Gov. Crane waving their hands for him to come to a standstill.

According to Madden's story there was plenty of room for the President's carriage to have proceeded on the west side of the trolley track, and he would have had plenty of time to have passed the President's carriage before the turn was made to the east side of the road. He says that the leading horses were turned short across the track. He could not tell just how the car struck the carriage, but he says he reversed the power, and went for the brake just as quickly as possible. When he saw the horses turn on to the track. He said it was dusty and it was with difficulty that he saw what was going on.

He denies that any orders were given him to reach the Country Club before the President's party arrived there.

The story of James Kelly, the conductor, is much the same as that of Motorman Madden, as far as the schedule and running arrangements were concerned. He said he was collecting fares on the west side of the car at the time of the accident, and was on the forward end of the running board at the moment of the collision. He said he saw no warning given.

RAILROAD DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT.

James W. Hull, a Director of the road, who was on the car at the time of the accident, was seen to-night with reference to the report in circulation in Pittsfield that Motorman Madden was under special instructions from him to run through to the Country Club without stopping. Mr. Hull said:

"The report that the motorman was under instructions from me is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. There is not the slightest reason for such a story. I cannot express an opinion as to the responsibility for the accident.

"Mr. A. W. Eaton, a Director of the Berkshire Street Railway, was sitting directly in front of me on the car and I was engaged in conversation with him. I did not know that the President's carriage was ahead of us. Suddenly my attention was attracted by people rising up in the front part of the car and I looked up just in time to see the leading horses on the President's carriage come on the track ahead of us. My first thought was that the car could be stopped in time to avoid a collision, but in the next second I realized that this was impossible and that an accident was imminent. Then the crash came, followed by tumult on every side.

"My first thought was of course for the President. Almost immediately I saw him get up from the wreck and heard him declare that he was uninjured and anxiously asked for the rest. I then looked for Gov. Crane, and soon after found him unhurt. I started to secure physicians, but found that Dr. Henry Colt and others were near at hand. Then, at the request of the Governor, I went to the depot to hold the special train which was to meet the party at Lenox. The plan of holding it was, however, abandoned, and the President proceeded to Lenox by carriage, as originally arranged.

"It seemed to me that the car was about to stop when it struck the carriage. It certainly came to a stop within fifteen or twenty feet, but too late, for the body of Mr. Craig was found right behind the car. The Dolan brothers, managers of the road, are very careful men, and certainly nothing was left undone on their part to prevent the possibility of accident to-day."

MOTORMAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

Motorman Madden and Conductor Kelley remained in the station house from 10 o'clock this morning, when they were placed under arrest, until 6:20 this evening, when bail was furnished. Bail for the motorman of $5,000 was furnished by ex-Alderman Maurice J. Madden, his brother, and Patrick H. Dolan, manager of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company. Kelley was bailed in the sum of $2,500 by Mr. Dolan, bail being accepted by Special Justice Charles L. Hibbard. Kelley is twenty-five years old, single, and has been employed on the railway for three years. Motorman Madden is thirty-two years old and has a wife and five children.

It is expected that Attorney William Turtle, counsel for the Pittsfield Street Railway Company, will represent the men in court, but it is probable that the case will be continued for a week or more, and in the meantime an inquest will be held. The defense will probably present no evidence, and the men will be held for the Grand Jury.

It was learned at midnight that the brothers of Craig, who came on from Springfield this evening, will take the body to Chicago for burial. President Roosevelt is very much interested in the welfare of the family, and will do all he can for them in their bereavement.

The indignation in the matter is increasing, and it will probably result in the City Government taking some radical action to prevent any similar accident in the future. Mayor England will soon call the Council together to see what can be done in this direction.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt ended his tour of New England here to-day, after his thrilling experience at Pittsfield, Mass. He remained about an hour and a half, and was escorted to a stand in Seaside Park, where he had intended to deliver an address to workmen. He excused himself, however, from making any speech because of the accident, and at his request his carriage was hurried away from its escort to enable him to board the Sylph, where Mrs. Roosevelt and his son Kermet met and embraced him.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT HOME.

Immediately Attacks Accumulated Clerical Work and Announces that He Will Go South as Planned.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay at 8:20 o'clock to-night but little the worse for his thrilling experience of this morning. His right cheek was swollen, there is a black bruise under his right eye, and his mouth is slightly swollen. Otherwise he shows no effects of the accident. He will go South the latter part of the week according to the original schedule, and will be accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, who, while he was considerably shaken up, expects that his injuries will not incapacitate him from duty. Mr. Cortelyou's nose is badly bruised, there is a lump on the back of his head, and bruises behind his left ear and on his body.

The President says he may have to make his first public appearance with a black eye and a swelled face, but the accident has not interrupted his work for ten minutes, and it will not interrupt his Southern trip. The President is pledged to attend the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga on Monday, and he would not on any account disappoint them. It is a well-known fact that the President holds railroad men in very high regard, and he anticipates great pleasure in meeting the Brotherhood of Firemen next week.

The President was busily engaged to-night in signing commissions and disposing of work that had accumulated during his absence.

Apart from the fact that he is sincerely grieved at the death of Craig, Mr. Roosevelt does not appear to be affected by his experience. He feels that the conduct of the motorman, who was running the trolley car that wrecked the carriage was criminal, unless the trolley was beyond his control, and the President can hardly believe this to have been the case, because as soon as the car struck the carriage it stopped.

When Mrs. Roosevelt learned of the accident she telegraphed to Mrs. Cortelyou, who was at Hempstead, to come to Sagamore Hill and meet Mr. Cortelyou. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou dined with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, leaving on a late train for their Summer home at Hempstead.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Panic Averted by Prominence Given in Dispatches to Nature of the President's Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first intelligence of the accident to the President came to Col. Montgomery of the White House staff shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, in which it was stated that an electric car had collided with the coach on which the President and his immediate party were riding, between Pittsfield and Lenox.

The dispatch gave the details of the accident, explained that the President had sustained slight injuries, and related the result of the collision with regard to each of the other occupants of the coach.

The dispatch received at the White House was soon followed by other dispatches which were posted on bulletin boards, attracting attention and creating considerable excitement. The fact that the President was not seriously injured was made prominent in all telegrams, and prevented anything like a panic. The fact, however, that the President had had such a narrow escape was generally commented upon, and recalled the terrible experience of one year ago this week when President McKinley was assassinated while mingling with his fellow-citizens and receiving their plaudits and greetings, just as President Roosevelt has been doing during the past few weeks.

The suggestion was natural that the President should not expose himself to danger and liability of accident by traveling about the country, no matter how well guarded he may be, or what precautions may be taken to insure his safety.

The present instance and narrow escape from death of the President show that no precautions are sufficient to secure the country against a calamity that none can foresee and no human agency can prevent, and the suggestion was made that, in view of the great and important results involved, the President should make only such journeys through the country as are considered necessary for the preservation of his health or for the promotion of public interests.

The accident, however, notwithstanding the escape of the President, was serious enough to cause sorrow among the numerous friends of Special Officer Craig in this city. Craig was well known in Washington by reason of his service at the White House, his principal duty being to remain close to the President at all times of the day.

Owing to the alarm for the personal safety of the President after the assault on President McKinley, it was decided by the Secret Service officials to place near the President the best man available. Craig was selected because of his being a fine athlete and for his coolness and courage. He was an all-around athlete, skilled in boxing, running, jumping, and especially in the use of the short sword.

Another Secret Service man was immediately assigned to take Craig's place, and the new man started for Oyster Bay at noon to-day.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

The Papers Eulogize the President, and Congratulate America on His Escape.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The escape of President Roosevelt has called out in all the London dailies congratulatory and eulogistic editorials and unanimous expressions of England's thankfulness that the President was spared to his country.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"President Roosevelt has taken in his time many risks, but he never cheated death by a narrower margin. A singularly dramatic moment, such as this occurrence, will confirm among the mass of the American people the feeling that Mr. Roosevelt is, in the best sense of a once suspected word, 'their Man of Destiny.'"

The occasion is seized as an opportunity for the publication of general reviews of the President's personality and the critical political period facing the United States. The Daily Telegraph, The Standard, and The Daily Chronicle all rank President Roosevelt with Emperor William as the world's two most interesting and picturesque figures. The Daily Chronicle says:

"In range President Roosevelt is at least Emperor William's equal, and in solidity and depth he probably excels the German Emperor. His life is one that the world, no less than America, could ill afford to lose. Perhaps at no time, except during the civil war, has the United States been in greater need of a statesman with the character and capacities which President Roosevelt possesses than she is to-day."

THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

Had Yesterday's Accident Proved Fatal to Mr. Roosevelt, the Secretary of State Would Have Taken Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The narrow escape of President Roosevelt from injuries which might have resulted in his death or physical disqualification to discharge the duties of his office, gives special interest at this time to the act of Jan. 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President.

The succession of the Vice President in the event of the removal, death, &c., of the President is provided for by the Constitution, but the act of Congress provides for the succession in case of the death, removal, &c., of both President and Vice President.

Had to-day's accident resulted in the death or permanent disability of President Roosevelt, the office would have devolved upon the Secretary of State. The act declares that in such an event "the Secretary of State, or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall act as President until the disability of the President or the Vice President is removed or a President shall be elected."

It is provided that, following the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, in the order named, shall succeed to the Presidency.

At the time of the passage of the act provision was made for convening Congress, presumably to enable that body to consider and determine upon the advisability of authorizing the holding of a special election. It provided "that whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the officers named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom the said powers and duties shall devolve, to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting."

Although the act of Jan. 19, 1886, does not specifically state that a special election shall be held for the election of persons to fill the vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President in the emergency described, it is held that such is the meaning and purpose of the act, and that the necessity for the convening of Congress is for the purpose of enabling that body, in its discretion, to authorize the holding of a special election.

The person succeeding to the Presidency under the conditions recited is to hold office until the "disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President shall be elected." the determination of this matter being left discretionary with Congress.

Thus, if the vacancy should occur within a short time of the expiration of the term of office for which the incumbent had been regularly chosen, it would be manifestly unwise to order a special election, and the person who succeeded would be permitted to continue in office until a President could be elected in accordance with law. The acting President, however, would be required to convene Congress in extra session unless a less period than twenty days should intervene between the death or disability of the President and the time appointed for the regular assembling of that body.

In any event, the question of electing a successor to fill the vacancy would rest with Congress.

GERMAN EMPEROR HEARS NEWS

Pleased to Learn that President's Injuries Were Slight.

POSEN, Prussian Poland, Sept. 3.—Extra editions of the newspapers giving accounts of the accident to President Roosevelt and his party spread the news throughout this city at 10 o'clock to-night.

It is said that Emperor William expressed great regret upon hearing of the occurrence, but said he was glad to know that President Roosevelt had been only slightly injured.

DETECTIVE CRAIG'S CAREER.

The Big Guard Had Been Prominent as an Athlete and Had Served in British Army.

"Big Bill" Craig, as he was known among the men of the Secret Service, was the largest of a body of unusually powerful men, selected to guard the President. He stood 6 feet 4 inches in his shoes and weighed about 260 pounds. His chest measurement was 45 inches. Notwithstanding his great bulk, he was exceedingly agile and quick of movement. Craig was an all-around athlete. At one time he was the champion broadswordman of the world, but on entering the service he was no longer able to indulge in contests. He had the reputation of being a crack shot with a revolver. Craig was born in Scotland and had devoted the greater part of his life to outdoor sports. For some time he was an instructor of athletics at the Armour Institute in Chicago.

Like most large and healthy men he was of a happy, jolly disposition. He had a laugh that was infectious, and he was often laughing. He loved a good story, and had a large store of them to tell. During the stay of the President at Oyster Bay this Summer where with the others he took turns in guarding the President at Sagamore Hill, on his off hours, when the tide was high enough, he would teach Summer visitors how to swim. The most timid were not afraid with the big man there to help them. When he went down to the Casino for his plunge it was certain that there would be many there to watch him.

Craig was a favorite with the President, who does not hesitate to show his liking for athletic men. After the shooting of President McKinley, when a guard became necessary, the President asked that Craig be assigned to the special duty. It was said at Sagamore Hill that Craig was to teach the President how to handle the broadsword, but this Craig denied, saying that the President did not want a lot of rubbish printed about him.

On more than one occasion Mr. Roosevelt showed his liking for the big guard. When Lieut. Robert Ferguson of the Rough Riders was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, as they were leaving church and Craig was on duty, the President called to Mr. Ferguson, who was born in Scotland:

"Say, Ferguson, here's my big Scot. Mr. Craig, let me introduce you to my friend, Mr. Ferguson."

Craig was a favorite with the Roosevelt children, particularly with Archie, who hung about the big man when he was out guarding the house. Craig was very fond of the boy, to whom he told tales of Scotland, and particularly stories of athletic sports.

In the crush at the encampment at Sea Girt of the New Jersey militia Craig got pushed away from the President. He tried to get back to him, when a guard, at the command of an officer, attempted to stab Craig, notwithstanding the fact that he had shown his shield. Craig managed to grab the bayonet and save himself from an ugly wound. As it was, he was bruised in the chest. Hearing of the incident, one of the other men of the service said:

"You couldn't kill 'Big Bill' Craig with an axe."

He little dreamed that Craig would be killed by a trolley car.

Craig's duty on the President's trip was to stand close to him and watch the crowds from his great height. The idea was that with his tremendous strength and quick action he could hurl himself on any one making a suspicious motion. He, with the other big men of the service on more than one occasion recently, were of invaluable service when the President was in danger of being crushed by the thousands surrounding him, each person in the crowd being eager for a chance to shake hands. They stood about him as a barrier that gave him a chance to breathe. Where a polite request to be careful and not to crowd was not heeded, a strong elbow drive into the ribs was effective.

The last thing said by "Big Bill" Craig on leaving Oyster Bay was that he wished the President would get over the habit of starting on his trips on Friday and making them of thirteen days' duration.

"Big Bill" was known among the other Secret Service men as the "Secret Service Man Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the President."

Craig had served for twelve years in the British Army, having been for some time in the Grenadiers, and for a longer period in the cavalry arm. His associates in the Secret Service say that he was a man of especially good habits, being a total abstainer from drink, usually very quiet, and observant of everything going on around him.

His record as a detective was marked by nothing unusual, his details involving ordinary counterfeiting and moonshine business. He was stationed during the four years he had been in the Government service at Chicago, Pittsburg, and Birmingham, Ala.

Great confidence was placed in his reports because of his truthfulness, conscientiousness, and faithfulness to duty.

He was forty-five years old and came from Scotland to this country fifteen years ago. He was unmarried, but left a mother and two sisters in Chicago, with whom for several years he had made his home.

Craig was under the direct orders of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, and made regular daily reports of his service with the President. It was the regular thing for him when out on tours with the President to ride with the driver if possible, and he was always allowed to stand in the little group of men around the President on public occasions, where the latter might be approached by any one with evil or threatening intent. Craig's face was well known at the White House, where, since last September, he had been constantly on duty during the daytime. He was to have gone West with the President this week.

GOV. ODELL ALMOST RUN DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Gov. Benjamin B. Odell arrived here this morning, and was met at the station by Justice Warren B. Hooker, State State Commissioner L. F. Stearns, and Dr. Julian T. Williams, Vice President of the Chautauqua County Fair Association. With the Governor were his brother, Prof. G. C. D. Odell of Columbia College, and Private Secretary James G. Graham.

While the Governor was walking from the car to Justice Hooker's carriage, a switch engine was backing coal cars through the station. The Governor was about to cross the tracks when the brakeman yelled, and Justice Hooker grabbed the Chief Executive by the arm pulling him back in time to prevent an accident.

This afternoon the Governor addressed an immense crowd at the fair grounds. He was introduced by S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Fair Association.

After alluding to the fame of Chautauqua County, not only as an agricultural centre, but as a name synonymous with higher educational ideas, the Governor said, in part:

"We have recognized the fact that the educated man makes the best citizens, and that to him come opportunities that are denied to the less fortunate, whose minds have not been polished through attrition of hard work and studious application. Education has placed at the door and in the homes of every one throughout the Commonwealth advantages that were impossible a few years ago, and I can conceive of nothing that has been done which is of more importance than the building up of the great educational institutions within our borders.

"Since the State exercises a partial control in these matters, it is the State's function to extend its aid equitably in all portions of the Commonwealth. The Legislature during the session of 1902 arrived at the conclusion that there should be no further excuse for ignorance, and that in every locality where, through lack of means, it was impossible to insure educational facilities commensurate with the requirements of the times, the State should be more liberal in its dealings than ever before.

"We hear much during these times of combination of capital, of their influence upon individual enterprise, and of the lack of opportunities which are offered to our young men and young women to-day. The greater the aggregations of wealth the more important it is that brains should dominate. Who can conceive of the disaster that would be caused by the ignorant direction of great wealth? Who can conceive of the results that would follow demagogic legislation, writing into the laws, through ignorance, restrictions and prohibitions that would nullify or render useless the splendid achievements of the past? Yet these things are possible, and it is the duty of the State in bringing into life great corporations to furnish the brain and the ability to direct and control them.

"I do not mean to be understood by this statement that combinations which have come about through these changed conditions, which enhance prices beyond the necessary cost of prodution and a reasonable and fair return to those who have their funds invested therein, which oppress the people, are to be commended, because that would neither be compatible with justice nor with our understanding of the privileges which have been accorded. We have in our great State advanced further than any other in the Union in limiting their powers and in curtailing their privileges, and we have done more to encourage individual effort through legislative restrictions upon the so-called trusts."

UNDERWRITERS AT ODDS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—Dissolution of the Chicago Underwriters' Association was threatened at to-day's meeting of that body unless the flagrant violations of agreements stopped.

George E. Blossom, for Fred S. James and Company, one of the largest agencies on the street, announced that after long and serious consideration the firm had decided to declare that it would no longer be bound by the commission rules, since others were not.

J. L. Whitlock, for the Glens Falls, declared that if Mr. Blossom's firm did not take some such action, he would, and he might go further. The discussion developed the fact that if trouble once began it would develop into a war which would probably wipe out all the present agency firms, and might result in the condition that prevails in New York City, where there are few policy-writing agents, and the business is done by the companies through brokers.

On former President Pellet's motion the meeting then voted unanimously to appoint a commission of seven, of which the Chairman, L. O. Kohtz, is to be a member, to consider the situation with a view to immediate action.

GOLD MINE REORGANIZATION.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The Santa Ysabel Gold Mining Company is planning for another reorganization. A circular has been sent out to the stockholders in which the announcement is made that a new corporation is to be organized under the laws of Arizona with a capital of $2,000,000 divided into $1 shares.

The plan as proposed will provide the company with nearly $200,000 of working capital and give it certain new properties which are now under bond. E. C. Loftus, until recently General Manager of the App Mining Company, a property which adjoins the Santa Ysabel, will have entire charge of the new company's operations. Stockholders who accept the plan must deposit their stock on or before Sept. 20.

UNITED KINGDOM STORM-SWEPT

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A gale of exceptional severity has swept over the greater part of the United Kingdom. It did much damage at sea and on land.

Belfast suffered more than any other place. There the people were obliged to take refuge in the upper stories of their houses. Swollen streams caused mill dams to burst, and business generally is at a standstill.

The performance at the Opera House was stopped. The unusual spectacle was witnessed of children bathing in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, and business men were seen walking about with their shoes hung around their necks. The rivers Blackstaff and Connwater have overflowed, all three railroads are under water, and there are twelve feet of water in the Opera House.

The Great Northern Railroad station is flooded. Nearly all the mills in Belfast were closed yesterday afternoon, the fires under the boilers having been extinguished. The principal streets of Belfast are still under water.

Apartment house, flat, and real estate edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Sept. 7. It will be the largest and most complete number of the kind ever printed by any New York newspaper, and will contain announcements of interest to all who are looking for Winter homes. Order in advance from your newsdealer to be sure of getting a copy. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

SHEEHAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEVERY

Ninth District Fight Opened at Pequod Club.

President Cantor in a Letter Says the Future of the Democracy Depends Upon Outcome of the Anti-Devery Canvass.

Leaders of the Greater New York Democracy unfurled the banners of John C. Sheehan as district leader of the Ninth Assembly District of Tammany Hall last night. Defiance and denunciation were hurled in heavy volleys at William S. Devery and Frank J. Goodwin, and the hopes of Mr. Sheehan to become leader of the Democratic Party in this city were proclaimed by his accredited representatives.

It was the opening night of the formal Sheehan campaign. There was a mass meeting in the assembly hall of the Pequod Club, on Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and there was an overflow meeting on the street outside. Fireworks and a brass band were among the magnets utilized to attract a crowd, and there was very much of a congestion of people in the neighborhood of the clubhouse for the two hours of the meeting.

Devery was not to be outdone. He stationed his band wagon at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, just a short block away from the Sheehan gathering. He had his spellbinders on hand early—long before the Sheehan meeting began—and Devery himself went down and spoke after the Sheehan meeting had dispersed.

J. J. Goodman presided over the assemblage in the Pequod Club. He read a letter from Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, expressing regret at the writer's inability to be present at the meeting, and saying that the eyes of the Democratic Party of the Nation were upon the Ninth District, and that the future of he Democratic Party in this city and Nation depended upon the result of the fight against Devery in that district.

The first speaker was President of the Board of Aldermen, Charles V. Fornes. He said he had known John C. Sheehan for twenty-five years, and that in all that time his record had been unimpeachable. The question before the district, according to Mr. Fornes, was as to the right of every man to express his conviction without having been influenced by a free ride or a free dinner.

"Mr Devery has not yet answered the question," said Mr. Fornes, "how it is possible for a man getting a small salary to pay such a price as he is paying for the votes of the district. And he does not care to answer. But the honest man will inquire about these things, and he will not allow a man to openly proclaim that he expects to buy the voters of the district."

William Hepburn Russell, Commissioner of Accounts, devoted an hour to Devery. "Why should you handle this man with gloves?" asked the speaker. "You should take off your gloves and run after him, and yell at every street corner, 'Stop thief!'"

Mr. Russell attacked Devery in every phase of his life and campaign. He also paid his respects in no uncertain terms to Richard Croker. In view of the close personal relationship existing between Mr. Russell and John C. Sheehan, the expressions of the speaker were generally understood as the views Mr. Sheehan wished to serve as the slogan of his campaign.

"In 1897," said Mr. Russell, "the Democratic Party of this city was taken possession of by a band of freebooters under Richard Croker. With all the cohorts of Deveryism behind him, Mr. Croker stepped into control in that year, and took the fruits of the victory for which John C. Sheehan had prepared the way by his careful management of the party's affairs in 1896.

"The issue in New York City last year was Crokerism, and Crokerism was based on Deveryism. The issue was, Shall Devery remain in control of the Police Department? The people answered that question in no uncertain way. And now Devery has the effrontery, the ignorant brazenry, to ask you to indorse his methods, to reward him for his insult to your homes, to express your approval of his efforts to bribe the voters of this district to send him into power.

"Whatever may be the faults of Richard Croker, one thing is sure—he sticks to his friends. Croker knew that Deveryism would injure Tammany last year, but he walked arm in arm with Devery and proposed his name for membership of the Democratic Club. Croker never throws his friend down and traduces him in order to get elected, as Devery is doing toward Croker in this campaign.

"Devery says he will take care of the young men of the Ninth District, but Devery has been false to Croker, who was his friend, and how can you expect him to be true to you? He is handing out the open hand of generosity to you. There was a time when, as Chief of Police, his hand was open behind his back to those from whom he wished to exact blackmail. He is now seeking to bribe you by throwing out a few pennies of the dollars he thus secured.

"Croker is dead in the City of New York. There is a demand for a real sagacious leader, one who will carry the party in this city and State to victory. John C. Sheehan is the man. It is a fight within the Democratic ranks, a fight for decency, for honesty.

"Devery says he is a friend of the people and that they will get all the offices if he is elected. He will find the Tammany Hall Executive Committee opposed to him, because there are many friends of Mr. Croker there. He will find that no Democrat in the city administration is friendly toward him. How can he procure any patronage or any favors for his friends under such circumstances? If he should go to the Democratic State Convention no Democrat would want to be nominated as Governor, for he would know that he could not be elected as the head of the ticket if Devery were its tail.

"Devery doesn't stand for anything but Devery, unless he represents a combination so brazen so corrupt, so damning, that it doesn't dare expose its identity. He is opposed by the leaders of Tammany Hall. He is opposed by all the Democratic leaders of the country. He is opposed by all the Democratic newspapers. The future of the Democratic Party is at stake in this matter, and no Assembly district in this country ever before had an opportunity to do as much for the Democratic Party as the voters of this district will have to perform on Sept. 16."

After Mr. Russell, other speakers to address the mass meeting were F. K. Porter, Judge John J. Jeroloman, J. B. A. Mullally, Simon C. Noot, and Henry Watson Cornell.

DEVERY'S RIVAL MEETING.

He Declares "I Was Placed by Providence in a Position Where I Had to be Chief of Police."

While the Sheehan meetings were in progress lieutenants of Devery were bearing bulletins to him every few minutes of the progress of things. Every point made in a speech was formally reported to the ex-Chief, and he was supplied with a manuscript of ammunition to fire at the open air meeting at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

"So they say I was false to Croker, do they?" said Devery, speaking of Mr. Russell's speech. "Well, I just want to tell you that Croker never did a thing for me. He tried to injure me all he could. I was placed by Providence in a position where I had to be Chief of Police, and Croker didn't have anything to do with it. I'm anti-Croker, because Croker ain't no American."

Then Devery got up to make his speech. He said that the issue was, "Had Sheehan done as much for the district as he ought to have done?" Then Devery took up the blackmailing accusations that had been made against himself. He told a story which he called "a hot one," about an instance in which he said John C. Sheehan as Police Commissioner ordered Inspector Byrnes not to arrest a man who was known to be guilty of robbery of $5,000. "Now, if that wasn't blackmail, I don't know what blackmail is," exclaimed the speaker.

"They want to know how I got my money. Why, if I gave the thing away to those white-winged angels, they'd all want to be making it just like me, and I wouldn't have no show. So they might as well quit asking me to tell them how to make money."

TELEPHONE LINE EXTENSIONS.

Maryland Independent Company Making Long-Distance Connections.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—The Maryland Telephone Company, an independent line, is completing many extensions. The most important is a long-distance line to Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia. This is a phase of the telephone business in which the independent companies have in the past been weak. The line between Baltimore and Philadelphia will be opened in about two weeks. It is proposed to mark the opening with some appropriate exercises, and Mayor Hayes will be asked to send a message of greeting to the Mayor of the Quaker City.

In ten days still another important long-distance connection will be opened. This is the line to York, Penn. It will connect with the Baltimore company 10,000 telephones in the southern part of Pennsylvania, western part of Maryland, and in several towns in Virginia and West Virginia.

VERMONT ELECTION RETURNS.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3.—The result of the Gubernatorial vote is figured to-night as follows:

Gen. John G. McCullough, (Rep.,) 31,810; F. W. McGettrick, (Dem.,) 1,247; Percival W. Clement, (high license,) 28,067; Joel O. Sherburne, (Pro.,) 2,458.

STRIKE AT OMAHA SHOPS ENDED.

Union Pacific Gets New Carpenters and Bricklayers Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—Reports were made by the company this morning that the strike of the building trades in the new Union Pacific shops, which began last Saturday and affected ninety-nine men, had been settled by the return to work of the striking bricklayers and their helpers, and the substitution of company carpenters for those who had struck.

The majority of the striking bricklayers, including the President of the union, returned to work early this morning, and later in the forenoon several more arrived, volunteered to work, and were accepted. The carpenters were mostly recruited from the force that had been wrecking the old Omaha elevator on the tracks between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets.

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877 & 879 BROADWAY
Oriental Rugs.
New importations just received for Fall trade.
The largest stock in this country to select from.
We mention some bargains.
100 Persian Rugs at $4.00 each.
100 Antique Mousoul Rugs (average size 3.6x7 ft.) at $12.00
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The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
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Insist on having the Genuine
The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

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toward perfect development in design and construction is the working theme of our most recent efforts in pieces for the Study or Living Room. The deep Kensington Sofa, the Virginia Study Table and other pieces of Colonial origin will be found of great worth for comfortable service and fine execution.
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Men's Hats.
The Fall Styles are ready.
Prices a third less than your exclusive hatter.
2.00 and 3.00 Hats at 1.39.
Samples; Both Derby and Soft Hats. It's Like Buying a New Fall Hat Under Price.
Men's Furnishings.
White Cheviot Negligees, 79c., worth 1.50.
Novelties in French Bosom Negligees, 98c. and 1.49.
Summer Underwear at Half.
American Silk Skirts and Drawers, 1.19; worth 2.00.
Mercerized Lace Shirts and Drawers, 98c.; worth 1.50.

Men's Shoes.
A Clear-Up of Fine Oxfords, 2.97 and 3.49
for Shoes worth double.
They have high heels, flat last and outside swing.
4.00 Oxfords 1.95.
Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Black Calf.

Fall Oxfords (pointed sole), 4.98.
They are flat last and high heel, in calf and patent leather.

Boys Will Be Boys

and we can fit their feet with our "Celebrated everlasting" school shoes. They are the kind that look well, fit well, and best of all wear well. Mothers bring the boys in. We'll fit em. Special prices,
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We've had the biggest Fall business on Strollers Shoes that we've ever had. This proves that the shoes we are giving the public are good, just good enough to bring them back for another pair.
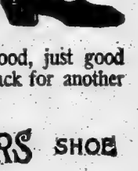
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Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.
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VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.
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Van service by skilled workmen.
Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.
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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A tonic and nerve food that nourishes and strengthens the debilitated system, restores the appetite and gives restful sleep.
A Tonic and Nerve Food.
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REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twen

OHIO DEMOCRATS NAME STATE TICKET

Kansas City Platform and Bryan Unqualifiedly Indorsed.

JOHNSON'S BOOM FOR 1904

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow Nominated for Secretary of State—Mayor Johnson Dominates the Convention.

CEDAR POINT, via Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The Ohio State Democratic Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—The Rev. HERBERT S. BIGELOW, Cincinnati.
Supreme Court Judge—MICHAEL DONNELLY, Napoleon.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—PHILIP H. BRUCK, Columbus.
Member of State Board of Public Works—JOSEPH J. PATER, Hamilton.

The convention was principally the occasion of booming its presiding officer, Mayor Tom L. Johnson, for the Presidency, and of introducing into Ohio politics the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, at Cincinnati. The former has been conspicuously before the public as Congressman and delegate to National and other conventions for years, but the latter was not so well known until he was to-day made the standard bearer of his party and made a speech of acceptance that was received with unusual enthusiasm.

The convention was held in pleasant surroundings; a great bathing beach on one side of the pavilion and garden attractions on the other side.

The session lasted less than three hours, and had only one ballot, most of the time being devoted to speeches, and that of the Rev. Bigelow was conceded to be the feature of the occasion. In presenting the names of candidates, in seconding the same, and in accepting nominations, over a score of orators were heard, but none of them commanded more attention, not excepting Chairman Johnson, than the young minister.

It was a Johnson convention throughout, although Mr. Johnson himself was more conciliatory to-day than at the preliminary meetings of the past two days. The platform was adopted as it came from him through the committee. The State Central and Executive Committees were both organized as he suggested, and the State ticket, with a single exception, was nominated by acclamation, as slated by the Johnson men. All the proceedings were conducted with dispatch.

JOHNSON PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

Chairman Johnson was made the hero of the day in every possible form of demonstration. Men passed through the audience and the commodious grounds of the Summer resort with valises full of buttons bearing his picture and the inscription, "Tom L. Johnson in 1904." There were bushels of those prospective souvenirs given away, some collectors filling their pockets. Everybody appreciated the full import of the distribution of these buttons, judging from the comments on every hand.

Previous to the assembling of the convention, Mayor Johnson was called on by delegations of those who had vainly opposed him at the preliminary meetings last night and said they wanted to co-operate with him, but that his managers had been unfair in trying to unseat certain members of the State Central Committee. It was noticed afterward that Lewis G. Bernard, who is opposed to Johnson, was seated as a member of the State Central Committee without further opposition. In the contest in the Twelfth District for State Committeeman, Fred J. Heer was seated by a vote of 10 to 7 over C. C. Philbrick, the man for whom Johnson made such a strong personal appeal yesterday. Four of the twenty-one members of the committee did not vote, and some of the ten members who voted for Heer were friendly to Johnson, but they insisted that Johnson had enough and that Heer was entitled to his seat.

The only contest for a nomination in the convention was for Food Commissioner. Ex-Mayor Bruck of Columbus was nominated over Senator Krause of Cleveland, the neighbor and personal friend of Johnson. The latter had been told that he was going too far in urging the nomination of a personal friend for a minor State office, but once committed to Krause, he stuck to him to the last. During the ballot the Bruck men objected to votes cast for Krause by proxies after the delegates of certain counties had left for home, and Johnson ruled against his friend Krause, insisting that no votes could be cast except by delegates present in person. Bruck got the support of all the Germans and ex-soldiers who were in the convention, and through an excellent organization broke the Johnson slate, thus giving the only suggestion of old-time contests that there was in the proceedings.

Mayor Johnson with his big tent opens the campaign at Lorain next Saturday, and the convention voted to have delegations present from as many counties as possible. Chairman Frye stated that the State Committee had already arranged to have Bigelow speak in every county, and that Johnson and Bigelow would now fill engagements every day and night until after the November election.

Mayor Johnson was escorted across the bay from Sandusky to Cedar Point to-day by a large party of friends and received a great ovation on landing at the beach, and as he proceeded up the great board walk to the pavilion, where his appearance caused a great demonstration.

After the Hon. W. J. Frey, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, had secured order, Chairman Frey reviewed the history of the last campaign, congratulated the party on the harmonious and organized condition of the Ohio Democracy at this time, and presented to the convention the report of the Committee of Five, appointed last year on ways and means for better organization. He explained that this report meant the establishment of a thorough precinct, ward, and township organization ready for immediate campaign service.

In praising the work of quintet headed by Harvey Garber, candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, he said:

"This committee has filed the names of 1,000 Democrats in Ohio who could be called upon for work during the campaign, and on its lists are the names of men in every locality who have agreed to take the local responsibility of an active organization for the coming campaign."

Chairman Frey urged the convention to decide on a continuance of such a committee, to maintain a permanent organization the year round. The organization, which the special committee labored a year ago to build up, was turned over to the State Central Committee entirely paid for. The committee financed its own work, and it has not an outstanding bill. This means a substantial saving to the State Central Committee, Chairman Frey said, in the coming campaign.

At the close of Chairman Frey's address the report of the old quintet was adopted, and the Committee of Five was discharged, and the State Executive Committee of Nine selected last night by the State Central Committee was substituted in its stead as successor in the permanent organization of the party.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Tom L. Johnson was then introduced as the temporary Chairman and received with continued cheers, speaking as follows:

"The principles of Democracy, always old, but never obsolete, confront us to-day, both in local and in National questions.

"One of these National questions relates to trusts. For this evil our adversaries advise publicity as the remedy. Publicity? That might protect investors against fraud, but how could it protect the public against monopoly, which is the basis of trusts? Men whose incomes have increased but little, or not at all, but whose living expenses have increased enormously—why should they care for publicity? What is needed is not examinations of the account books of the trusts; it is the sweeping of monopolies from the statute books of the people.

"The money question also is National. And let me tell you this is no dead issue, as some would have us believe. Dead though it may be in one form, it is alive in other and more radical forms. So long as Wall Street interests dictate our financial policies the money question cannot die. You know that I have never accepted the doctrine commonly known as '16 to 1.' I have worked with those who do accept it because I have believed, as I believe yet, that the free silver fight was the first great protest of the American people against monopoly—the first great struggle here of the masses against the privileged classes. It was not free silver that frightened the plutocratic leaders. What they feared was free men.

"We have in National politics also the vital questions of self-government. Shall we continue to govern distant colonies from Washington, as distant provinces were governed by imperial Rome before her fall, and as crown colonies are governed by the British Empire to-day? That question also is at bottom a monopoly question. There would be no subject colonies if colonies could give no monopoly franchises.

"But National questions are not for us to deal with in this State convention. Great as is Ohio in territory and population and wealth, important as she is in the sisterhood of States, influential as her Democracy is capable of being in the counsels of the National party, she is not great enough, nor important enough, nor is her Democracy influential enough to warrant this convention in dictating National policies or remodeling National platforms. We have not been elected for that purpose. The function of revising National platforms belongs with conventions chosen for National purposes. Our function, so far as National questions are concerned, begins and ends with an unmistakable identification of the Democratic Party of Ohio with the Democratic Party of the Republic. That can be done in good faith only by acknowledging the authority of the latest National expression of party doctrine on National questions. In my judgment, therefore, this convention ought to recognize the Kansas City platform. It ought also to pay the tribute of its respect to the great Democrat who has in two National campaigns brilliantly led us against the Republican Party and its allied hosts of non-partisan monopolies."

At the conclusion of his speech Mayor Johnson was given a great demonstration.

The reports of the Committee on Credentials, Rules, and Order of Business and Permanent Organization were then adopted. Mayor Johnson received a second ovation on the temporary organization being made permanent.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Johnson's platform as agreed upon by the Committee on Resolutions was then adopted as follows:

In State Convention assembled, we, the Democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the Democratic Party of the Nation and on National issues reaffirm and indorse the principles laid down in its last National platform adopted at Kansas City and faithfully and ably represented in the Presidential campaign of 1900 by William Jennings Bryan. Regarding these principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.

In State and municipal affairs we pledge our party to a faithful application of those Democratic principles, to the end that the burdens of taxation may be equalized and home rule and local self government be established and preserved.

Under the long-continued control of the Republican Party in this State, monopoly has been fostered and protected; the farmer and the small home owner have been burdened with excessive taxes that the beneficiaries and favorites of that party might be permitted to escape their just share of the public burdens; our public institutions have been wastefully and inefficiently managed, and in them scandalous and cruel wrongs have been practiced upon the defenseless wards of the State; the farmers and small shippers continue to suffer from unjust discrimination at the hands of unregulated monopoly; the entire system of municipal government has been wrecked and the credit of cities destroyed, thereby producing a spirit of insecurity and unrest in all public affairs. The people can no longer trust the administration of their affairs to a party thus recklessly devoted to interests adverse to the public welfare. As a more specific statement of our principles upon these and other public questions, we declare:

1.—That all taxable property should be appraised by Assessing Boards, which should be in session for at least a part of each year, and whose proceedings and deliberations should be open to the public; that power be given to employ a representative to present the interests of the public in hearings before these boards, and that in making assessments all property should be appraised at not less than its salable value.

2.—That the present laws for assessing the property of steam railroads and other public service corporations should be so changed as to compel the assessment of those properties at not less than their salable value as going concerns and to prevent their evasion of just taxation.

3.—That to prevent evasion of State taxes by discriminating valuations, a separation of the sources of State and local revenues should be made. And to that end, we heartily indorse the constitutional amendment now pending before the people, and to be voted on next year, which will permit classifications of taxation.

4.—That all public service corporations should be required by law to make sworn public reports and that the power of visitation and examination over such corporations should be given to the proper auditing officers, to the end that the true value of the privileges had by such corporations may be made plain to the people.

5.—That the acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or employes should be adequate ground for their removal from office.

6.—That the denial of the right of peaceable persuasion in times of labor disturbances is a denial of the right of free speech, and that government by injunction, if persisted in, will wreck the liberties of the people.

7.—That we demand the enactment of a code which provides absolute home rule for municipalities, which shall include the right to establish the merit system with Civil Service, under which that system, as now in use in fire and police departments, may be strengthened and perfected and be extended to other municipal departments, particularly to water and lighting plants operated by municipalities, and to street car and public service plants as they may hereafter be established under municipal ownership and operation.

8.—That we condemn the vicious and corrupt bargain between the boss of Cincinnati and Ohio's United States Senators to force through the Legislature a code that will foist upon the municipalities of Ohio Cincinnati's form of government in order that the power of its boss may be preserved on the one hand, and, on the other, will perpetuate existing street railway franchises which Ohio's United States Senators represent.

9.—That the municipal code should protect the public against all clauses which may be clandestinely placed therein in the special interest of public service monopolies by requiring that all ordinances granting, renewing, extending or modifying franchises shall be inoperative until confirmed by a majority vote of the people of the municipality; and we are unalterably opposed to the granting of any perpetual franchise.

10.—That until United States Senators are required by amendment to the Federal Constitution to be elected by popular vote, nominations of candidates for United States Senator should be made by State Conventions. And we hereby direct that in the official call for the next Democratic State Convention of Ohio there be embodied a clause providing for the nomination at that convention of the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and a clause providing for action by said convention upon all amendments to the State Constitution then pending before the people.

Upon these principles of home rule and just taxation, and to the accomplishment of these purposes in municipal and State affairs, we invite the co-operation of all citizens of Ohio, regardless of their party affiliations on National questions, hereby solemnly pledging our candidates to the faithful observance of this declaration, both in letter and spirit.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS NOMINATE STATE TICKET.

Franklin K. Lane Is the Choice for Governor—Features of the Platform.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 3.—Franklin K. Lane, City Attorney of San Francisco, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention on the first ballot. The vote stood: Lane, 445; J. V. Coleman, 195; Thomas C. Toland, 47.

John K. Law of Merced was nominated for Chief Justice by acclamation.

The convention adopted a platform denouncing a protective tariff and the trusts as inimical to the best interests of the people; favoring the complete exclusion from all American territory of Chinese; demanding the enactment of laws, State and Federal, prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, infringing upon the rights of free speech, free assemblages, and freedom to organize. The platform indorses the construction of the isthmian canal, and favors legislation looking to its early completion; favors an eight-hour day for all Government employes and the construction of Government vessels in navy yards.

ROSE IS WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS' CHOICE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—David S. Rose of Milwaukee was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, by the Democratic State Convention now in session here.

The convention was called to order in the Davidson Theatre at 12:15 o'clock to-day. A conservative estimate shows that about 25 per cent. of the 638 delegates are Gold Democrats, indicating that the breach which has long existed in the party has been bridged over. Prominent among the delegates is former United States Senator William F. Vilas.

It was given out in advance that the platform will be almost exclusively confined to State issues.

State Chairman A. F. Warden of Waukesha introduced Joseph E. Davies of Watertown as temporary Chairman. In his speech accepting the Chairmanship Mr. Davies denounced the treatment accorded Cuba. He said we should fulfill every promise made to that republic and that a plain avowal ought to be given the inhabitants of the Asiatic islands that they should have ultimate independence.

After the announcement of committees the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled shortly after 3 o'clock the Committee on Permanent Organization reported unanimously in favor of Thomas M. Kearney of Racine for permanent Chairman. At the conclusion of Chairman Kearney's speech the convention was notified that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report until evening, whereupon a cry went up for former United States Senator William F. Vilas for a speech. Mr. Vilas took the rostrum, and thanked the convention for its kindly greeting. He spoke of Democracy as the party of the people, and the only party which could right the many wrongs inflicted upon humanity. He denounced trusts, criticised the National Administration, and counseled the Democracy of Wisconsin to set an example which could be followed by the Nation at large. The convention then took a recess till evening.

When the convention reassembled at the appointed hour this evening, Chairman Kearney recognized Mayor Burt Williams of Ashland. He presented resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, expressing regret and sorrow over the untimely death of President McKinley, and deep gratitude at the news of the escape of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The platform was then read and adopted with but few dissenting votes. It was devoted almost wholly to State issues and to an arraignment of the State Republican administration. On National issues, the present tariff system was attacked as fostering trusts and enabling combinations to "rob American consumers." War was declared upon combinations of capital, "which shall violate the law by unlawfully destroying competition."

The complete separation of Church and State, and a welcome to private and parochial schools as valuable auxiliaries to the public school system, were also enumerated in the platform.

IOWA DEMOCRATS IGNORED SILVER QUESTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The following ticket was nominated by the Democratic State Convention here to-day:

Secretary of State—RICHARD BURKE, Mahaska.
Auditor of State—J. S. McLUIN, Guthrie County.
Attorney General—JOHN DENNISON, Wright County.
Treasurer of State—R. U. CHAPMAN, Des Moines.
Judge of Supreme Court, (Long Term)—THOMAS STAPLETON, Iowa County.
Clerk of Supreme Court—JESSE TRIPP, Jasper County.
Supreme Court Reporter—JOHN F. DALTON, Calhoun.
Judge of Supreme Court, (Short Term.)—W. H. QUICK, Woodbury.
Railroad Commissioner—THOMAS BENSON, Fayette.

The nominations were made by acclamation in every case.

The convention adopted a platform which makes no mention of free silver or the National declaration of the party at Kansas City. This is the first time the Iowa Democrats have ignored the silver question since the Dubuque convention of 1896, when free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was specifically indorsed. The result to-day was reached at the conclusion of a protracted contest when, by a vote of 284 to 344, the convention refused to amend the report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions by inserting a clause reaffirming the Kansas City platform. The platform adopted declares in favor of tariff reduction and condemns the Philippine war.

TO MEET PENNYPACKER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Republican leaders from 64 of the 67 counties in the State assembled in the party headquarters on Locust Street to-day to attend the first meeting of the State Committee since the Harrisburg convention and to meet Judge Pennypacker, the Republican nominee for Governor, and his colleague on the ticket, William M. Brown, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The political situation in Allegany County was brought up by W. J. Ruhlandt offering the resolution prepared by the Flinn faction in Pittsburg, protesting against the Republican candidates accepting the Citizens' Party nomination. It was not adopted, however, as a compromise resolution was agreed to, its adoption being a victory for Quay. The compromise is to the effect that the candidates do not have to accept the Citizens' nomination unless they so desire.

200 ARMED MEN CAPTURE CONVENTION.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—More than 200 men, some of them armed with revolvers, knives, and blackjacks, claiming to be regularly elected delegates from different parts of the State, captured the Union Party State Convention by forcing the doors of Musical Fund Hall to-day, and amid the utmost disorder went through the form of nominating the Republican nominees—Samuel W. Pennycracker for Governor, William M. Brown for Lieutenant Governor, and Isaac B. Brown for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

During the interval that elapsed between the forcing of the front doors of the hall and the breaking down of the barriers that were raised to prevent entrance to the convention room on the second floor, three men were known to have been injured—Andrew MacAllister, who was struck a blow on the head with a blackjack; Louis J. Minnick, who was stabbed in the leg with a dirk knife, and an unknown man, who had a knife thrust through his wrist.

As soon as the attacking party had entered the convention hall they took possession of the front seats. State Chairman Riter ordered those not delegates to retire to the rear of the room, but his words were greeted with jeers. He finally had the call for the convention read, and as Secretary Mapes was about to read off the temporary roll, a motion was made that William R. Knight be made temporary Chairman, and he was lifted bodily by his friends, between two policemen, on to the platform, and the control of the convention then passed into the hands of Pennypacker's supporters.

Knight and State Chairman Riter held their places and attempted to address their respective followers. When one would open his mouth the other side would jeer.

Finally State Chairman Riter was compelled to adjourn the convention to Parlor C, Continental Hotel, where ex-Gov. Pattison was nominated for Governor, George F. Guthrie for Lieutenant Governor, Democratic nominees, and Lewis E. Emery, Jr., an independent Republican, for Secretary of Internal Affairs and a platform was adopted.

APARTMENTS
APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES
AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.
AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.
APARTMENTS

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW

Brilliant Gathering at the End of the Exhibition.

Mrs. Burke-Roche's Iris and Clarence Moore's Kohinoor Among the Prize Winners.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—The Newport Horse Show closed to-day after a very interesting programme of events, and was well attended.

The afternoon was opened as usual with the jumping class, in which Clarence Moore again won the honors with Kohinoor in a large field. He had up to this point had a clean record of blue ribbons in the three days show, but he lost the championship to Henry W. Bull's Dragoon. Judge William H. Moore of Chicago made the best record of the afternoon, winning the pair harness championship, the reserve in the single harness championship, and blue ribbons in the four-in-hand class, in the spider phaeton pair, and the victoria and pair classes.

E. D. Jordan's entry took the reserve ribbon in the pair championship, and Alfred C. Burrage's John J. was awarded the championship in the single harness class. The Vanderbilt entries did not secure a blue ribbon, but received a number of second and third prizes.

The class for the single horses for lady's phaetons was of special interest to the spectators. Miss Neilson drove one of Reginald C. Vanderbilt's entries, Miss Belle Beach the Jordan pair, and Mrs. Barney her husband's entry. In the class for phaetons the horse counted 50 per cent. and carriage and appointments 50 per cent. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove the Oakland Farm entry, Miss Neilson drove her pair, Sin and Sorrow.

The award of the championship in saddle horses to Mrs. Burke-Roche's Iris met with general favor among the spectators, particularly in the grand stand, where many of Mrs. Roche's friends were seated.

There were six entries on the card for the championship for hunters, and four additional entries were made at the post. Sidney J. Holloway's entries were scratched and Robert J. Collier had difficulty in getting his horses to rise to the barrier and made more strikes than clear jumps.

Mrs. T. W. Pearce on Bayadere touched on her first jump, knocked four bars down the second, and then made two excellent jumps, clearing the bars in good style. Henry W. Bull's Dragoon, Clarence Moore's Lord Craven, and Richard Donnelly's Rifle made perfect performances on the four jumps, and the judges gave the championship on style to Dragoon and the reserve to Lord Craven, a decision which did not meet with the favor of the spectators, who generally preferred Rifle's spectacular performance to the more finished jumping of the winners.

There were among the spectators a large number of the Summer residents, who again filled the boxes and attracted almost as much attention as the exhibition in the ring. Among the notable spectators were:

The Duchess of Marlborough,	Miss Gladys Brooks,
Mrs. Belmont,	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells,
Grand Duke Boris,	Miss Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer,	Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin,
Miss Lula Pfizer,	Mrs. Charles H. Oelrichs,
H. H. Holmes,	
Mr. and Mrs. Everett B. Webster,	Col. and Mrs. E. M. Nell,
Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer,	Col. John Hare Powel,
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,	John A. Pinard,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,	Col. and Mrs. William Jay,
Henry Bedlow,	Mrs. W. H. Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayer,	Mr. and Mrs. Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Odgen Mills,	Mrs. Odgen Goelet,
E. V. R. Thayer, Jr., and his fiancée,	Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Perkins,	Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Collier,
Ex-Commodore Gerry and family,	Mrs. R. J. Collier,
The Misses Blight,	James J. Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warle,	George C. Munzig,
Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg,	Col. and Mrs. De Lancy Astor Kane,
James V. Parker,	Mrs. E. S. Willing and her daughter,
Miss Lyman,	Mrs. John Jacob Astor
Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell,	Elliot Gregory,
Miss Nowell,	Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin,
Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,	Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish,
Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce,	Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
The Misses Bryce,	Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
	Mr. and Mrs. J. Cinch Smith,
	Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven.

The summary of the afternoon's events is as follows:

All Saddle Horses, carrying 175 pounds.—Won by F. A. C. Hill's ch. g. Derby.

Harness Horses, 15 hands 2 inches and over, for dealers only.—Won by George D. King & Son's blk. s. Troarn.

Four-in-Hand Teams.—Won by W. H. Moore's team.

Champion Saddle Horse.—Championship won by Mrs. Burke-Roche's blk. m. Iris.

Single Horse for Lady's Phaeton.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron, driven by Miss Belle Beach.

Pair of Horses, over 14 hands 1 inch and under 15 hands 2 inches, for dealers only.—Won by Strauss & Hexter's ch. g. Perfection and ch. g. Prosperity.

Victoria and Pair.—Horses counting 50 per cent., carriage and appointments 50 per cent.—Won by W. H. Moore's br. g. Bigler and br. g. Disturbance.

Ponies in Harness.—Pony 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 1 inch.—Won by E. D. Jordan's br. g. Hurrah.

Harness Tandem.—Wheeler 15 hands 2 inches and over.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. g. Lord Belfast and b. s. Western Star.

Championship for Best Hunter, post entries.—Won by H. N. Bull's b. g. Dragoon.

Phaeton and Pair.—Horses counting 50 per cent. and appointments 50 per cent.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner and blk. m. Blitzen.

Championship.—Best pair of harness horses.—Won by W. H. Moore's br. g. Drummer Boy and br. g. Bugler.

Championship.—Best harness horse.—Won by Alfred C. Burrage's ch. g. Jonh J.

Hunters.—Open to all.—Won by Clarence Moore's ch. g. Kohinoor.

Pair of Horses for Spider Phaeton.—Won by W. H. Moore's br. g. Drummer Boy and br. g. Bugler.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Attorney General Davies to be Nominated in Fifth District.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—It was decided to-day to hold the Judicial Convention for the Fifth District at Syracuse on Sept. 25, and at that time Attorney General John C. Davies will be nominated to succeed Milton H. Merwin of this city as a Supreme Court Justice. The other candidates for the Judgeship, Ceylon Lewis, Syracuse; Merrick Stowell, Oswego, and Watson M. Rogers, Watertown, practically concede the Attorney General's nomination.

Onondaga County now has three Judges, and to secure a renomination of Judge P. B. McLennon three years hence it has been decided to support Attorney General Davies, who made such a sweep of the Oneida County primaries.

It leads them all. THE NEW YORK TIMES. The most of the best in news and advertising. The total of dry goods, financial, and book advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in August, 1902, was greater than that of any morning or evening newspaper in the City of New York. "All the News That's Fit to Print," and the most of the best advertising.—Adv.

School Supplies at New York's Lowest Prices.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Rare Values in China and Glassware.

Women's Prettiest New Fall Waists

Peau de Soie, Brilliantine, Mercerized Sateen and Flannel in a large variety of styles at attractive prices.

Silk Waists, of black taffeta, finely tucked and hemstitched, 3.90

Black and Colored Taffeta Waists, newly designed, with tucking and cluster hemstitching, 5.00

Peau de Soie Waists, Best Peau de Soie, in white and black, graduated yoke of hemstitched tucking, 6.90

Extra Fine Black Mercerized Sateen Waists, with graduating hemstitched tucking and new Duchess front; also black with small white dots, 1.25

Brilliantine Waists, strictly tailored with side plaits, with either white or self stitching, 1.95

Fine French Flannel Waists, with new Duchess front, yoke plaited and hemstitched, fagoting on front and cuffs, in black and colors, 2.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Have You Visited Our Great Fall Upholstery Sale?

Shoes for Men, Women and Children At Less Than Half Price.

The first notable event in our new, enlarged Shoe Departments continues with increasing activity. The grouping under one Great Sale, of thousands of pairs of new, stylish, up-to-date Shoes for all members of the family at remarkably small prices is naturally creating great buying enthusiasm.

Women's $3.00 Shoes at $1.00.

Part of that great lot of 18,000 pairs. These are even better than any yet sold. We kept them out of the sale because they are heavier and more suitable for the coming season. They are real $3.00 Shoes of a well-known advertised make, with another name stamped over the original. All sizes.

WOMEN'S $3.00 OXFORDS AT $1.00.

The balance of the same make as the above shoes. The best sizes are from 2 to 4½, AA to E.

WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES AND OXFORDS AT $1.95

All brand new. This season's shoes. From a factory where only fine shoes are made, but which is now going out of business. The Oxfords are in kid and patent leather, the Shoes are of kid, box calf, patent leather and the new dull kid; all sizes in all styles.

Girls' $1.50 Shoes at 98c.

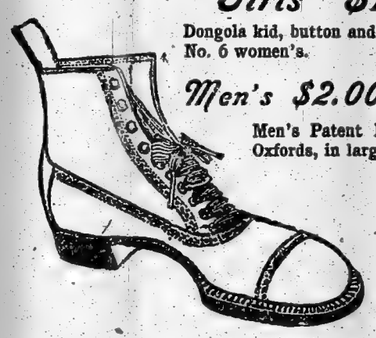

Dongola kid, button and lace shoes, with patent leather tips. All sizes from No. 6 children's to No. 6 women's.

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Men's $2.00 Oxfords and $3.50 Shoes at $1.00.

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords in all sizes from No. 3 Boys' to No. 10 Men's. Tan Oxfords, in large sizes and some of W. L. Douglas's $3.50 Tan Shoes in small sizes.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $1.90

All Goodyear welted soles, well made, dressy shoes in calf, kid and patent leather. All sizes.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' $2.00 SHOES AT $1.50. Box calf, double oak soles; the best wearing shoes made for boys; all sizes.

BOYS' $1.50 SHOES AT $1.00. All sizes for boys and youths in satin calf, with stout soles; good for school.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Annual Sale of Housefurnishings Is Now in Progress.

Great New Music Store On the Third Floor Has Its First Important Opening Sale To-Day.

Since it was moved up from the Second Floor the Music Store has undergone an almost magical like transformation. It is now the largest retail music store in the world without any exception.

Nearly 4,000 feet of floor space are devoted to the display and sale of musical compositions of every description. Everything in the realm of music is practically represented.

Every class of music is handily arranged, and purchasers are easily and quickly waited upon, the largeness of the Music Store entirely eliminating unpleasant crowding and pushing.

As a leading special for to-day we offer 500 VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SELECTIONS the publishers' prices of which range from 40c. to 75c. per copy, at the uniform price of 7c Per Copy.

A PARTIAL LIST OF TITLES FOLLOWS:—

ARMY OF PEACE. March song.
AFTER WAR COMES PEACE AND LOVE. March song.
AGUDWUN. March and two-step.
AMERICAN MARSEILLAISE.
ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER.
AN AFRICAN BEAUTY MARCH.
BILL BAILEY, WON'T YOU PLEASE COME HOME?
BACK TO THE WOODS.
BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.
BLOOMING 'LIZE.
BLAZE AWAY. March and two-step.
CRYSTAL THRONE.
COON WITH THE PANAMA.
COONTOWN ECHOES. Cakewalk.
COULD YOU BE TRUE TO EYES OF BLUE.
CHOIR CELESTIAL.
CRACK OF THE WHIP. Two-step.
CLASH OF ARMS. Two-step.
COMEDY KING. Two-step.
COLORED MAYOR. Character March.
DIANA. From King Dodo.
DAINTY DOROTHY DOONE.
DAISY AND THE BUTTERFLY.
DANCE OF THE FROWSY HEADS.
DANCE OF THE COWBOYS.
DOWN WHERE THE COTTON BLOSSOMS GROW.
EVERYBODY HAS A WHISTLE LIKE ME.
ELSEETA. March.
EQUESTRIENNE MARCH.
FALCON AND THE DOVE. FOR OLD TIMES SAKE.
FADE AWAY. I'M WAITING FO' MAH MAN.
GLORY TO GOD. GOOD OLD DAYS GONE BY.
HE LAID AWAY A SUIT OF GRAY.
HELLO, CENTRAL! GIVE ME HEAVEN.
HONEY, WILL YOU MISS ME WHEN I'M GONE? From The Sweet Girl.
HAIL TO THE BRIDE. Rosey's Latest march.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.
I'VE A LONGING IN MY HEART FOR YOU, LOUISE.
IF TIME WAS MONEY I'D BE A MILLIONAIRE.
IN THE GOOD OLD-FASHIONED WAY.
I'SE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU.
IN THE PALE MOON.
I'LL BE YOUR SWEETHEART.
IRIS. By Loraine.
IN THE SWEET SUMMER TIME.
IN STARLIGHT. By Robt. A. King.
JOSEPHINE, MY JOE.
JENNIE LEE.
JUST NEXT DOOR.
JUST TAKE A WALK WITH ME.
JUST BECAUSE MY FACE AIN'T WHITE.
JUMPING JACK'S JUBILEE. Two-step.
LOVE OR GOLD. LORAINE. A Ballad.
LAKEWOOD SOCIETY WALTZ.
LOVE IS A QUEEN OF THE SEA. From Defender.
LITTLE SALLY BROWN. Sung by Julius Witmark.
LEADING LADY WALTZ.
LIGHTHOUSE SONG. From Defender.
LILY OR THE ROSE.
LADY OF THE LAKE. Waltz.
MAIDEN WITH THE DREAMY EYES. From Little Duchess.
MOON, MOON. From Toreador.
MOUNT MORRIS. Two-step.
MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.
MOBILE PRANCE. Two-step.
MY SWEET NEW ENGLAND PINK. From Defender.
MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE. By Nevin.
MY LILY OF THE NILE.
MY WATERLOO.
MY PRETTY ZULU LU.
MY PAJAMA BEAUTY.
MY BAMBOO QUEEN.
NANCY BROWN.
NANETTE. By Dave Lewis.
NELL MONEY'S PHONOGRAPH.
NIELSEN WALTZ.
OH! OH! MISS PHOEBE.
ONLY PAIR OF EYES.
OH, THE LOVELY GIRLS.
ONLY A SUMMER GIRL.
ON A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
OUR DIRECTOR. Harvard march.
PRETTY MOLLY SHANNON. Anna Held's.
THE PALMS. (Les Rameaux.)
PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS. Two-step.
PING-PONG TWO-STEP.
PRIZE CAKE-WALK.
RIP VAN WINKLE.
STAY IN YOUR OWN BACK YARD.
STAR AND THE FLOWER.
SWEET SATURDAY NIGHT.
SOMEBODY'S WAITING FOR ME.
SADIE, SAY YOU WON'T SAY NAY.
SWEET MAGGIE MAY. Sung by Julius Witmark.
SUSIE.
TALE OF A BUMBLEBEE. TROUBLE. Sung by Carroll Johnson.
'TIS NOT ALWAYS BULLETS THAT KILL.
THOSE TANTALIZING EYES.
TAKING A TRIP UP THE HUDSON.
THAT'S THE KIND.
TIE THAT BINDS.
VESPER BELLS. From Defender. VIOLETS.
WHILE THE CONVENT BELLS ARE RINGING.
YOU COULDN'T HARDLY NOTICE IT AT ALL.
ZALLAH. By Loraine.

7c 7c

We advise an early choosing, as many of the selections are in limited quantities only. We cannot fill Mail or C. O. D. orders during this sale.

(Third Floor, Rear, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days during the first two weeks of September -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:-

The Wanamaker Store

RIBBONS That Fascinate
The Newest---From France

There's witchery in the new Ribbons for Autumn and Winter, that France has sent us—and here's the first word of their arrival.

For months the greatest designers in Paris have striven to set a new mark in the beauty of their productions; and, when you see these results of their genius and diligence, you'll agree that they have attained their purpose.

The wealth of color will delight you. Take the Persian ribbons, for instance, which form a charming group in rich Oriental coloring, and in all widths, from those for insertions up to those in sash widths.

Then there are flowered ribbons—some of them in dainty Empire effects, such as rose-buds with bow-knots, and splendid floral patterns, in raised velvet, of generous width. All-white ribbons, also, with delicate white Jacquard floral tracery, with the glint of silver strands running through them—suggesting the sparkle of moonlight on snow.

Plaids, the favorites of the coming season, are here in broad array of bold color-combinations. Quieter patterns, too—the always popular stripes and polka-dots—each, however, with a certain new touch of distinctiveness.

Ribbons, in short, for sashes, neckwear, dress-trimmings, millinery, fancy-work—every purpose to which ribbons can be put.

Consider this not as a catalogue, but as an invitation to see the beautiful showing. Price hints:

Embossed Velvet Flowered Sash Ribbon, 11⅞ in. wide, $6.50 a yard.
Flowered Sash Ribbon, from 5¼ to 10½ in. wide, $1.75 to $4.75 a yard.
Flowered Tinsel Gauze Ribbon, 9¾ in. wide, $7.50 a yard.
Fancy Silver and Gilt Ribbon, 11½ in. wide, $8.50 a yard.
Narrow Fancy Ribbon, ⅝ in. to 1¾ in. wide, 18c to $2.50 a yard.
Plaid Ribbon for hat trimming; taffeta, with satin stripes, 7 in. wide, $1.35 a yard.
Taffeta Velvet and Satin Striped Ribbon, 7 in. wide, $1.85 a yard.
Velvet Striped Ribbon, 6 in. wide, $2.75 a yard.
Polka-Dot Velvet Edge Ribbon, 5½ in. wide, $2 a yard.

Broadway.

FALL SUITS for Men

There was a certain Autumnal tinge to the air yesterday, that prompted a good many men to provide themselves early with a Fall suit—or, at least, started them thinking about doing so.

If you were just a thinker yesterday, and appreciate getting several dollars' worth of excellence more than the price of a suit calls for, when judged by ordinary standards, you'll be interested in the Wanamaker Fall Suits, of which there's a splendid showing of new arrivals.

The best materials, the best work, the most stylish cut we know how to get, go into these suits. And the range of stylish new patterns is most complete.

Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, that the well-dressed man will approve of, are $15, $18 and $20.

The new Fall Overcoats are here, too—attractive both in fabrics and prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Percale Stiff-Bosom Shirts, $1
for Men's Early Fall Wear

The advent of cool Fall days renders the stiff-bosomed colored shirt both correct and comfortable; and every man needs to lay in his Fall supply.

Here is an unusually attractive line of Percale Shirts, newly made for us by the manufacturer of our famous dollar white shirt. There are twenty different handsome Fall patterns, in stripes and figures, in an excellent quality of percale—shirts that in quality of material and in excellence of style and finish are equal to ordinary dollar-and-a-half shirts. One pair of detachable cuffs with each shirt; all sizes.

One Dollar Each

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

$3 BROADCLOTHS at $1.50

One of the advantages of making the best in the world of a certain product is that people must have it, and will buy it in the way you demand.

The makers of these superb Broadcloths have been carrying a double stock—one in New York and another at home. That was costly, and is now unnecessary. So the New York stock is no longer to be maintained; and the stock on hand came to us at half price.

It's the finest broadcloth in the world; and always sells at three dollars a yard; and will again, as soon as this lot is gone.

We agreed not to tell the maker's name; but you have the Wanamaker guarantee for the quality.

54 inches wide, $1.50 a yard.

The collection includes thirty choice shades, which are exactly the colorings that will be found in our regular stock when it arrives. They are:

Browns, Grays, Castors, Messenger Blue, Royal Blue, Hunter's Green, Cardinal, Garnet, Resedas, Laurel Green, Ivy Green, Russian Blue.

Rotunda.

Black Silk Petticoats

The popularity of the Black Silk Petticoat, for Fall and Winter wear, is established beyond peradventure.

New styles are in—more styles than you'll ever be able to conceive of, until you come and see them. All charming and novel—many of the petticoats with the horizontal, fine little plaits on ruffles that are one of the season's features. Prices run up to $15.50—here are some of the various stages by which you progress to that point:

At $5—Two styles; accordion-plaited, umbrella flounce or flared flounce, all with small ruffle with cording above; with percaline or silk dust-ruffle.
At $6—Graduated accordion-plaited flounce with small ruffle and percaline dust-ruffle.
At $7.50—Two styles; graduated accordion-plaited flounce with ruche on bottom of skirt, or small ruffle.
At $8—Umbrella flounce with hemstitched ruffle and hemstitching above.
At $9—Two styles—deep circular flounce with bias folds or ruching.
At $10—Graduated accordion-plaited ruffle with circular flounce.
At $12.50—Two deep hemstitched ruffles and hemstitching above.
At $14.50—Deep circular flounce with ruffle and plaits above.
Petticoats of colored silk at $5 to $27.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Lambskin Gloves, 55c

The mere mention of a new supply brings crowds of enthusiastic women to buy these Lambskin Gloves—sure proof of their excellence as bargains.

Two-clasp, made of soft, fresh skins, in black, brown, tan, mode, gray, beaver and a liberal quantity in white.

55 cents a pair

Ideal gloves for early Fall wearing.

Tenth street.

The September Sale of China -:- -:-
Is Peculiarly Rich in Its Offerings of
Marble Busts, Figures and Pedestals

In previous sales our assortments of Marble Busts, Pedestals, and artistic Bric-a-Brac in general, have been large and splendidly varied, and prices have generally been lower than those for which similar wares could be obtained elsewhere.

But we've bettered even previous collections and previous prices this year.

To do it, we had to go directly to the fountain head of all these beautiful marble carvings—Italy. Our buyer visited the studios where the busts and figures were made, and bought what he fancied, direct, without commissions or middlemen's profits of any sort. *And you get the entire benefit of these savings!*

For the former prices on Marble Statuary, with which the figures in this September Sale are compared, *are our own low sale prices of last year.* Many of these prices will necessarily hold good only through September.

And that's merely an example of how we're bettering these sales continually—excelling ourselves, wherever and whenever possible. And it all is working out for your particular benefit, whether it's Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Cut Glass or Bric-a-Brac that you happen to want. And that you appreciate our striving, we know. For Tuesday's sales were the largest ever recorded on one day in one of our half-yearly sales!

Can you doubt, then, that it is much to your advantage to think up every possible need you expect to have for China and Cut Glass, and satisfy it now? For yourself, your household, for wedding or Christmas presents—the advantages are equally important. *They mean an average saving of a third.*

In today's special news, the Marble Statuary and Pedestals have the place of prominence:

Marble Busts and Figures

At $4, regularly $6.
At $8, regularly $12.
At $10, regularly $15.
At $12, regularly $17.50.
At $27.50, regularly $37.50.
At $32.50, regularly $42.50.
At $35, regularly $50—Flora.
At $45, regularly $60—Beatrix.
At $55, regularly $80—Venus de Medici.
At $60, regularly $75.
At $80, regularly $125—Fisher Boy.
At $100, regularly $150—Evening.

Marble Pedestals

In a large variety of sizes and styles; in green and white marble and some closely resembling onyx; but at half onyx prices.

$7.50, regularly $10. $17.50, regularly $25.
$10, regularly $16. $20, regularly $27.50.
$12, regularly $18. $27.50, regularly $35.
$15, regularly $22.50. $32.50, regularly $45.

French China

A new pattern in French China fancy pieces reached us just in time for this sale; and is marked one-third less than regular prices. A border pattern in pink, blue and green, and heavily gilt; in very pretty shapes.

Chop Plates, $2.50. Cake Plates, $1.50.
Celery Trays, $1.50. Salad Plates, $6 doz.
Fruit Plates, $5 doz. Olive Dishes, 75c.
Salad Bowels, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair.
Teapots, $1.50.

Basement.

Fancy China

Reduced one-third to one-half.
All French china, in rich decorations.
Salad Bowels, $1.25 and $2.25, from $2.25 and $3.50.
Chop Trays, $3, from $4.25 and $5.
Cake Plates, $2, from $3.25.
Celery Trays, $1.75, from $2.75.
Bread Trays, $1.50, from $2.25.
Ice Cream Trays, $4, from $6.
Spoon Trays, $1.25, from $2. Main aisle.

Terra-Cotta Wall Plaques

Framed and unframed, at half prices:
$4, from $8. $7.50, from $15
$6, from $12. $10, from $20.

Basement.

Royal Bonn Ware

In floral and figured designs; very rich colorings.

$1, regularly $1.50. $10, regularly $15.
$2, regularly $3. $16.50, regularly $25
$4, regularly $6. $18, regularly $27.50
$6, regularly $10.

French Mounted Vases

Handsomely decorated.

$4, worth $6. $17.50, worth $22.50.
$6.50, worth $10.50. $22.50, worth $32.50.
$10, worth $13.50.

Main aisle and Basement.

German Steins

A counter on the Main aisle holds a collection of Steins marked for this September sale. A saving of a fourth to a third from regular prices.

Small Steins, without covers, 15c., regularly 25c.
Small Steins, with covers, 25c, regularly 40c.
Steins, 35c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2, regularly 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.50, $3.25.

Bohemian Glass Vases

Iris effects; at two-thirds regular prices:

25c, regularly 50c. $1.25, regularly $2
50c, regularly 75c. $2, regularly $3.
75c, regularly $1.25. $2.50, regularly $4.
$1, regularly $1.50. Tenth street Elevator Counter.

At 10c, worth 25c—China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Fruit Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Tea Cups and Saucers, in flower decoration.

Ninth street aisle.

At 25c, worth 50c—A splendid collection of Theodore Haviland Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Soup Plates, in several flower decorations; half regular price—25c each.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

A Sale of Jugs

A shipment just received from Germany; in a quaint allover pattern; tankard shape.

At 20c, 25c, 40c, 60c, 75c and $1 each, worth 30c, 40c, 60c, 90c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Ninth street counter.

Dinner Sets

At $6, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in several shapes and underglaze decorations.

At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, in a full flower decoration; all pieces gilt; three meat platters and soup tureen.

At $12.50, from $16—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; all handles gilt; flower decoration.

At $15, from $24—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; green border decoration; soup tureen and four meat dishes; all pieces gilt.

At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland fine China Dinner Sets, in a violet decoration; all handles heavily gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several fine floral decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; four meat dishes and soup tureen; all pieces gold stippled, and a variety of fine flower decorations to choose from.

At $30, from $45—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat dishes; a rich underglaze blue decoration illuminated with gold.

Dinner Sets

At $40, worth $65—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations; modern shapes; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.

At $50, from $65—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border flower decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.

At $60, from $75—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in a handsome pink border decoration, heavily gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.

At $100, from $150—Fine English china Dinner Set of 148 pieces; festoons of flowers on border, with blue and gold.

At $150, from $210—Cauldon china Dinner Set of 120 pieces; Rococo border decoration, heavily gilt.

Rich Cut Glass

One-third to one-half regular prices:

Bowls, 8-in., $3 and $4.50, worth $5 and $8.
Bowls, 8-in., $5 and $7.50, from $6.50 and $9.
Bowls, 9-in., $7.50, worth $10.
Nappies, 5-in., handled, $1.25, worth $2.50.
Nappies, 6-in., $1.75, worth $3.
Nappies, 6-in., $2, from $3.
Nappies, 7-in., $4, worth $7.
Nappies, 8-in., $3.50, worth $6.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, worth $5 and $8.
Claret Jugs, 3 pints, $8, worth $15.
Water Jugs, 2 pints, $6.50, worth $10.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $9, worth $15.
Spoon Holders, $2.25, worth $3.50.
Spoon Trays, $2, worth $4.
Water Bottles, $2.50, $4 and $6, worth $4, $7 and $10.
Flower Vases, 10-in., $2.25, worth $4.
Flower Vases, 12-in., $3, worth $6.50.
Flower Vases, 12-in., $3.25, worth $5.
Water Tumblers, $3, $6 and $7 dozen, worth $6, $9 and $12.
Handled Lemonade Cups, $12 doz., worth $20.

Main aisle, Second floor and Basement.

Boys' and Girls' SHOES
That Are Economically Priced

There's a strong tinge of economy in these sturdy, well-made Shoes for boys and girls. And with the many demands on the purse made by the coming of Fall and the opening of the school year, such economies, on the right sort of footgear, are not to be ignored. Meet your children's needs from these:

Boys' $2.50 and $3 SHOES at $1.90

All our Tan Calf and Black Oxfords for boys, reduced to $1.90.

Small Boys' $2 SHOES at $1.20

Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes; welted and stitched soles of oak leather; sizes 9 to 1.

Girls' $2 SHOES at $1.20

Black and Tan Kid and Tan Russia Calf Spring-heel Shoes, from our very best factories; sizes up to 10½, $1, and 11 to 5, $1.20.

Women's $3 and $4 OXFORDS at $2

Our finest lines of Black Oxfords—this season's new shapes. These are certain lines carried by us during the Summer season, and now reduced to close out.

Basement.

Final Round-Up of Women's
Summer Dresses and Skirts

The absurdly inadequate prices we have set on these Summer Dresses, Walking Suits and Separate Skirts show our earnestness in wanting to be rid of them.

Included are Suits of linen and duck; Dresses of organdie, pongee, dimity and a few of foulard, and Separate Skirts in a variety of wash materials—some of our prettiest Summer styles, at prices that make it amply worth while to buy now for next Summer's needs.

These groups:

At $3, formerly $8 to $12—Walking Suits of linen; blouse and Eton jackets; skirts with deep stitched hems.
At $6, formerly $15 to $24—Suits of imported duck; Dresses of dimity, organdie and a few foulards.
At $12, formerly $27.50 to $38—Dresses of pongee, plain and figured organdie; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $5, formerly $9 to $16.50—Skirts of white and gray linen, pique and pongee.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Time for the Opening of the Schools
Finds a Splendid Wanamaker Gathering of
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SUPPLIES

In every household that is blessed with children, there's a bustle and stir of preparation this week. For, when the schools fling open their doors on Monday morning, thousands of children, from the little ones who are just beginning with trepidation a new experience, to the grave and reverend high school senior, will wend their way schoolward, ready to take up the work of the new year.

It is the parents' lookout that the beginning of school finds the children suitably prepared. Clothing, hats, shoes, school books, are looked after as a matter of course—it is the smaller school supplies—the slates, pencils, notebooks and so on, that are oftenest slighted—or bought on the principle that "anything's good enough."

Those parents should be taught a different lesson, and the Wanamaker Commercial Stationery Store in the Annex is here to teach it. Splendid, complete supplies of everything the school-child needs—trustworthy in quality, low in price—are here to choose from. And besides all the usual articles, there are specially fine supplies—Imported School Bags, Pencil and Lunch Boxes, and the like, our assortment of which is unrivaled.

To fit your children out satisfactorily and economically, bring them to Wanamaker's. Details:

Fine Imported English Waterproof School Bags—
12-in. Bags, with pocket, $1. 12-in. Bags, without pocket, 75c
14-in. Bags, with pocket, $1.25 14-in. Bags, without pocket, 80c
Double Cloth School Bags, with rings and initials, 60c and 75c.
Single Cloth School Bags, 25c and 50c.
Blackboards with revolving roll and studies, can be converted into desk, $1.50.
Felt Blackboard Erasers, 5c.
Numeral Frames, made of hard wood; 100 balls, 20c; 144 balls, 25c.
Moores' Japaned Tin Folding Lunch Boxes, 25c.
Exercise Books, with flexible pressed board covers, made of extra quality paper, size 6 x 8 in., 36 leaves, 4c; 48 leaves, 5c; 60 leaves, 6c; 72 leaves, 7c; 96 leaves, 8c.
Exercise Books, bound in red and blue cloth covers, flexible; 6⅞x8¼ in.; 72 leaves, 10c.
Exercise Books, bound in black imitation leather covers, stiff or flexible; 6⅞x8¼; 10c.
Higher grade Exercise Books; fine grade white writing paper; red imitation leather cover, gilt edge; 6⅞x8½ in.; 80 leaves, 20c.
University Note Books, marbled paper sides, cloth backs, stiff cover; ruled or plain; fine grade of extra heavy paper; 6⅞ x 8⅝ in., 20c. 8 x 10¼ in., 25c.
The Wanamaker Reversible Note Books. These books are the most convenient to use, the easiest to refill, and are so made that they will not scratch the desk or table. Each book contains 100 sheets of good quality paper, ruled or unruled:
7¼ x 4½ in., 25c 8¼ x 5⅝ in., 35c 8⅛ x 10¾ in., 50c
8¾ x 5¼ in., 30c 6½ x 8⅝ in., 40c
Pencil Tablets, fancy cover, 2 for 5c and 5c each.
Legal and Foolscap Tablets, manilla paper, 8 x 12½ in., 5c each.
Globes, 10c, 25c, $1, $1.25, $2.65, $4.50 and $5.65.

And a full assortment of all other School Supplies, including:

Sponges, 2 for 1c
Book Slates, 5c each
Rulers, 1c each
Erasers, 1c each
Pencils, 5c dozen
Pencil Sharpeners, 2 for 1c
Pen Wipers, 1c each
Crayon Pencils, 2 for 1c
Composition Books, 1c, 2c, 3c
Slate Pencils, 3c dozen
¼-pint Bottle Ink, 5c each
Chalk, 4c gross
Pen Points, 3c dozen

Commercial Stationery Store, in Annex, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S REPORT ON COAL STRIKE

Says Operators Should Concede a Nine-Hour Day.

Chief Cause of Difficulty, He Finds, Is Lack of Confidence Between Employers and Employes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The report of Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, on the anthracite coal strike, was made public to-day.

Commissioner Wright finds that there is no confidence existing between the employes and their employers. This, he believes, is one of the chief causes of the difficulties between the operators and miners. Commissioner Wright suggests that it would be reasonable and just for the operators to concede at once a nine-hour day for a period of six months as an experiment. He suggests that there should be organized a joint committee on conciliation, composed of representatives of the operators and of a new union of anthracite employes, to which all grievances should be referred for investigation, and their decision should be final and binding upon all parties, and that there should be no interference with non-union men.

In the course of his report Commissioner Wright says that the facts seem to show that, in contradistinction to most strikes, the officers of the miners' union, with perhaps one or two exceptions, persistently opposed the present strike on the ground that it would probably last all Summer and entail great hardship and suffering upon the mine workers, as well as work incalculable injury to the industrial interests of the country. They also believed that many of the alleged wrongs endured by the miners might be corrected by appeals to the employers. Their attempt, however, to secure conferences between the representatives of the mine workers and the mine operators proved fruitless, and the miners themselves decided that a strike should be organized.

Nearly all of the operators have no confidence in the ability of the miners' union to control its own members to such a degree as to assist in maintaining proper discipline. Some of the operators and some of the union officers believe that no great progress will be made toward a more penceful condition in the mining regions until the antiracite miners have a union of their own. All of the operators whom Mr. Wright met disclaimed distinctly that they had any antagonism to labor unions as such. They did object, and most seriously, to some of the methods adopted by the union, and they feel that when asked to make a contract with the unions the latter should put themselves in a position to be pecuniarily responsible for carrying out such contracts.

The specific demand of the union that where miners are paid by weight, 2,240 pounds shall constitute the ton, represents a long-standing difficulty. The miners see little difficulty in adopting the system of payment by weight, but they claim that they are systematically defrauded by the arbitrary action of the bosses, who determine how much deduction shall be made for impurities, and they especially complain that they are defrauded when paid by the wagon or car load.

When it is shown that a ton of coal, says Mr. Wright, contains a varying percentage of refuse as it comes from the mine, it is difficult to see the force of the argument why it should not be weighed and the miner paid for the work he does. At least the operators, he thinks, ought to share in the loss of labor in mining impurities.

The demand of the miners that wages be increased 10 per cent. in the rates per ton to those men who perform contract work, and 10 per cent. reduction in the time of those who work by the day, is backed by the statement that, after the increase which was granted in 1900, the prices of all commodities in a mining region were advanced accordingly. They urge that it is exceedingly difficult for them to live properly on their present wages.

The reduction of time is put forward by the miners, and backed by the statement that their work takes only about 200 days in a year, and for the remainder of the time they are practically idle. The operators meet this demand with the statement that they are unable to market only 60 per cent. of the capacity of their mines, and that their fixed charges, including the pumping, care of the mines, &c., go on for twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year. They insist that the increase of 20 per cent. in wages, which the men demand, would mean about 46 cents a ton increase. The total amount of wages paid in the anthracite coal fields last year is stated by the operators to have been about $66,000,000. The increase under the original demand of the miners, the operators state, would be about $20,000,000.

Chicago's Contribution to Miners.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The committee having in charge the money for the miners thrown into the large American flags carried in the labor parade Monday finished counting it early to-day. It amounts to $3,730.

THE COAL STRIKE.

A Statement from the Standpoint of the Operators.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger prints a long communication on the coal strike, from the standpoint of an operator, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The average miner of to-day reflects but little romance—he is hard, strong, and fanatical at times, and when so he is cruel—as the brutal crimes daily recorded evidence. He came to this country to better himself, and make more money than he could anywhere else in the world, but not to remain and become a naturalized citizen, and assimilate with the people.

"There is, as stated, the thrifty and investing public on one side, and against this the professional strike leader and his misguided followers on the other. These have been recognized from the beginning, but what is the disagreement about? Wages? No! Hours of work? No! Weighing of mine cars? No! Union? Again, No! Union for general improvement of the condition of the men, beneficial results to individuals, mutual help, and all that tends to the betterment of his condition are not only not objectionable, but would be assisted.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

"The question is, 'Who owns the properties,' and who shall conduct, manage, and operate them? The law says a man shall do what he wills with his own, but the United Mine Workers want to do what they wish with what does not belong to them. They demand that the properties shall be run by their orders; that only they shall decide who shall work in them; that coal shall be produced only such days as they shall dictate, and in such quantities. In fact, that the operations shall be bodily handed over to their management and dictation. The lawful owners of the properties refuse, and the strike is on, and will be on until the owners can run their mines under their own direction and orders.

"The law is very strict as to the responsibility of the owner of a mine for the safety of life of his employes. Carelessness and neglect of orders on the part of a miner may, and often does, result in a great loss of life and damage to property. The owner is held responsible if every precaution has not been followed, and, therefore, if for no other reason, he must have authority in selecting his employes and in conducting his property.

DEMANDS OF THE UNION.

"The United Mine Workers insist that they shall select the employes, and then hold the owners responsible for damages if accidents occur. They demand that no coal shall be stocked for Winter months, or at the mines for boiler fuel.

"That only union men shall be engaged.

"That a worthless miner should be paid as high wages as a good one.

"That no union man or boy should be discharged without consulting them, regardless of cause, &c.

"What discipline or regulation could be expected from associations which get beyond the control of the leaders selected by themselves, and who are supposed to be conversant with the situations encountered and in position to advise their followers for their best interests?

In the present controversy it is credibly stated that the leaders advised against a strike, knowing the consequences, but they were overruled, and their counsels disregarded. Such a body, refusing to recognize its own self-appointed officers, loses the privilege of claiming to be an organization, and can only be recognized as a mob.

The situation would be paralleled if some self-appointed individual should inform the authorities of a great railroad system that a certain scale of wages must be paid, irrespective of ability, and that the employes must work only a certain number of hours daily for four days per week, and on the other three that no train must be run. Also, that this individual would engage or pass upon the eligibility of all employes, but the railroad should be responsible for damages inflicted by its employes, which it has no power to select or dismiss.

If such demands were resisted, a strike would be ordered, whether the present employes wished it or not, and they would be prevented from working by force of mob rule, with its attendant intimidation and personal injury. Rather than yield to such preposterous demands, the railroad had better cease operations until such time as reason, the law or destruction of such a so-called authority or organization permit it to resume the conduct of its affairs.

TRADES UNION DICTATION.

If unions are permitted to grow along lines of the United Mine Workers, the result would be a paralyzation of the entire commercial and manufacturing interests of the United States, just as they have assisted very materially in the downfall of the English manufacturing supremacy. In this latter country such associations have flourished to the greatest extent, and the results are apparent, and will be still more so unless checked at once. The parallel association in Great Britain is the Federation of Mine Workers, which has absolutely obtained control of the mining in that country. It has demanded and successfully enforced a restriction in production, with the result that English coal advanced to two or three times its former value. A ton of English coal selling at the mouth of the pit at about 16s. would make the cost of a ton of coke about 24c., or $6 a ton. At this price it is impossible for England to compete with this country in the manufacture of iron, and this has very materially assisted in the destruction of the English iron manufacturing trade.

THE EFFECT FAR-REACHING.

If the United Mine Workers are allowed to accomplish similar results in this country, the effect will be widespread, and while they themselves may work but four days a week, they paralyze the iron trade, and with the iron trade the steel and machine works, and all kindred interests associated with them, and it does not stop even there, but it extends to all branches of industry and manufacture, and the rest of the country pays the penalty for arbitrary misuse of power.

The extent of this question has hardly been recognized, except by those who are controlling the fight now going on, and the general public has been led to consider that it is a local question more than a great principle. As a matter of fact, the great financial interests have recognized the results that would follow yielding up the possession of their mines, and have decided that the question must be fought to a finish, not alone for the benefit of those interested in anthracite mining, but for the far-reaching importance of the question at issue, and what would be the inevitable result if owners are compelled to give up the control of their property to those incapable of managing them?

The great development in manufacturing in this country has been brought about by enormous production and low cost of raw material, the fixed charges and general expenses being reduced by the non-restricted output. The curtailment of the production beyond that which is necessary would mean an increase in the price of the article, which would affect all the industries consuming or producing the same, and it would have to bear the same fixed charges as are now borne by the very much increased output.

If the mine workers' original proposition were to follow the lines of the English association, it would not be long before similar results would be apparent here, as it would inevitably bring less work for all trades.

MOST FITTED MUST CONTROL.

As there is no source of wealth for a nation greater than her supply of energy, which is her coal, the control of this must be in the hands of those most widely educated and most fitted to recognize conditions under which it will give the greatest benefit to the greatest number, instead of benefit to the few. The number of men engaged in this strike is infinitesimal in comparison to those engaged in other and dependent trades, and the American workingman is being considered to-day as well as the American investor, whether he be situated in Pennsylvania or in any other part of the country.

In this great steel age the vital and primary question upon which all trades are pivoted is the price of coal, as it enters largely into the cost of the articles which may be produced by their separate interests. It would be manifestly impossible to permit the un-Americanized coal miner to restrict the source of revenue of the great class of American workingmen, whose condition is better than that of any other in the world, a result accomplished under the management and control of those who are now directing this fight to preserve their interests and to maintain these present conditions.

The individual who, at the present time, may be to some extent suffering by the enhanced cost of fuel, will be far better off for many years to come when this question has once been decided, and when the proper view of the situation is taken by the general public, and by those offering their assistance in settling the matter, about which there are many unfamiliar details, and which have not been properly presented for their consideration. All these efforts which are so exploited in the press merely tend to keep up, by encouragement, the hopeless fight that the miners are now making, and had this encouragement not been given, the strike would have ceased before now.

BUT ONE END CAN COME.

There is but one end that can come, and that is the unconditional surrender of the claim of the United Mine Workers to control, manage, or mismanage, the property which does not belong to them, and the sooner this comes the less will be the suffering to them and to all others not affected by the strife.

The controlling head of the legal property owners has truly said: "There is nothing to arbitrate, nothing to compromise." The demands of the United Mine Workers are impossible to consider, and if they are not yet willing to return to work as employes, they must wait until they recognize the necessity to do so, as operations at the mines will not be resumed until that end is accomplished. Property must be protected and operated by those who own it, and the situation would be absolutely impossible if there was no assurance that such would be the outcome, and disaster would follow not only to the local sections which at the present time appear to be immediately affected by the strike, but the entire country would be thrown into a state of commercial stagnation that would be dreadful to consider."

Held for Double Murder.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Coroner's inquest into the deaths of John S. Holmes and Catharine Shute, his housekeeper, who were burned to death last Wednesday in a barn near their home, was resumed to-day. Job Williams, who had been arrested on suspicion, admitted yesterday that he had robbed the house and set fire to the barn, and was held responsible by the jury for the murder of the old couple.

AMERICAN BICYCLE RECEIVERS APPOINTED

Friendly Suit to Prevent Forced Sales of Its Properties.

President Coleman, Col. Pope, and John A. Miller Named—Statement of the Debts and Assets of the Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Col. Albert A. Pope, R. Lindsay Coleman, and John A. Miller have been named as receivers for the American Bicycle Company by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court. The application for the appointment was made by Elliott Mason and Emma B. Stimson, who allege that the company is insolvent. It is a friendly suit, Mr. Coleman being President and Col. Pope a Director of the company. Mr. Miller is a resident of Newark.

Among the debts of the company are the following: Interest on debentures, due Sept. 1, $225,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $150,000; National Battery Company, $5,000; F. S. Smithers & Co., $58,073.68; Federal Manufacturing Company, $50,000.

To meet the obligations, it is alleged, the company has in cash or available assets only $20,000. It is alleged that the company has no assets from which cash can be realized in time to avert the company's default upon its obligations. In addition to the foregoing liabilities, the company is liable in the sum of $9,500,000 principal on a series of debenture bonds. The company had to default in its September interest. The total assets of the company are placed at $7,751,523, a large part of which is in uncertain stocks.

Mr. Mason lives in Brooklyn, and he is the holder of 220 shares of the capital stock of the company. Mrs. Stimson lives in New York, and she holds eight debenture bonds of the company. They alleged that for two years prior to Jan. 1 last the company was engaged in the manufacture and sale of bicycles, automobiles, &c., but on Jan. 1 it became a mere holding company, having transferred its operations and assets to corporations that have outstanding capital stock that is held or owned by the company.

It is set forth that the assets of the company include $8,000,000, par value, of the capital stock of the American Cycle Manufacturing Company, which stock has an actual value of $4,000,000; stock in the International Motor Car Company, par value $2,000,000, actual value $800,000; stock of the Federal Manufacturing Company, par value $3,200,000, actual value $2,000,000; stock of the National Battery Company, par value $215,000, actual value $50,000. It also has $75,000 of stock of the Barwest Coaster Brake Company, and $34,300 of stock of the Auto Street Sweeper Company, the actual value of which is placed at "merely nominal."

Other holdings include $146,500, par value of the stock of the American Wood Rim Company, the actual value of which as alleged is $125,000; 500 $1,000 debenture bonds of American Bicycle Company, actually worth $275,000; accounts receivable, $6,180; cash in bank, $14,000; plant at Syracuse, worth $45,000; plant at North Buffalo, worth $36,000; plant at Tompsonville, Conn., worth $25,000; plant at Hartford, $170,000; plant at Reading, $50,000; plant at Chicago, $35,000; accounts against James M. Crosby and R. S. Crawford of Philadelphia, $1,927; note of Morgan & Ball, $3,500; plant at Shelby, Ohio, $30,000; plant at North Milwaukee, $50,000; miscellaneous assets at various places in United States and Europe, $25,000.

The statement of assets, values, and liabilities is based on information furnished by the Treasurer of the company. It is admitted that the estimate is greater than the value of the properties in the event of a prompt liquidation of the company's affairs. For a continuation of the business, under the reorganization plan now being considered, it is declared that the properties are worth a great deal more than the estimates given.

It is alleged that immediately after the organization of the company in 1899 the demand for bicycles greatly decreased throughout the world and the company was compelled to take up the manufacture of automobiles. "The manufacture of such vehicles," the applicants say, "was in an elementary stage and not well understood, and very large sums were necessarily expended in experimentation and the production of vehicles that could be sold only at a loss."

It is maintained "that unless the assets of the company are properly marshaled and protected by an officer of the court it will be subjected in many jurisdictions to vexatious and costly litigation." In the event of forced sales the properties would, according to the bill, bring very much less than their reasonable value.

On the request of a very large number of the holders of the bonds and stock of the American Bicycle Company the following named gentlemen have consented to serve on a committee to reorganize the company's affairs: George F. Crane of Barlow, Magoun & Co.; George A. Read of Vermilye & Co., George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, F. S. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co., and Colgate Hoyt of Colgate Hoyt & Co.

SIMILAR FLAGS CAUSE TROUBLE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The question has arisen whether the Naval Militia of a State has a right to display on one of its vessels a pennant which resembles that of a United States warship. So far as the Navy Department is concerned, there is no doubt that the militia has not, but the militia of New Jersey seems to be in doubt about the matter.

Capt. Chadwick of the navy was informed that the Naval Reserve of New Jersey, while on board the Portsmouth, flew the "coach whip," which closely resembled the pennant of a man-of-war. At a distance it was inevitably taken for such a pennant, and might lead to errors on the part of vessels which saw it.

The matter was reported to the Bureau of Navigation, which entered into correspondence with the Adjutant General of New Jersey. The bureau took the ground that if the Portsmouth displayed a "coach whip," it must be of such a design that nobody who saw it could mistake it for the flag of a United States naval vessel.

Apparently the Naval Militia did not agree with this decision, for the matter has been referred to Edward Kerr of Baltimore, the head of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States, who, it is said, will submit the question to the association.

The Portsmouth is a United States vessel, but has been loaned to the State of New Jersey, and as long as that State keeps her she is regarded as a State vessel in such cases as the present.

J. L. WEBSTER'S AMBITION.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—John L. Webster says that he is not a candidate for the appointment of Ambassador to Germany. On the other hand, he wishes an appointment on the Panama Canal Commission, and has so expressed his desire to the President. To a TIMES reporter Mr. Webster said: "It is true that the President knew what I wanted. There are but four members to be appointed from civil life, and I understand that there are about one hundred who are after those four places."

It was intimated that parties who were interested in other appointments on the commission were active in pushing Mr. Webster for the position in the diplomatic service. Mr. Webster is attorney for the Union Pacific system.

1,060 VICTIMS OF PELEE

Official Report as to the Number Killed on Saturday.

Warships and Other Vessels Taking the Inhabitants from the Coast Villages—Relief Measures.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Sept. 3.—The zone of destruction of Saturday night's eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, paralleled that which destroyed the town of St. Pierre in May, but it spread some five miles further eastward. The projection of destructive matter southward from Mont Pelée was almost identical with that of May.

The inhabitants were removed from the area affected after the May catastrophe, but they were sent back by the Government last week.

The gendarmeries of Martinique officially report that 1,060 persons were killed and that 150 were injured by the latest showers of fiery hail.

Warships and steamers are taking the inhabitants from the coast villages, where people from inland places have also gathered for safety.

Survivors who have reached Fort de France describe the eruption as being the most violent yet experienced. The detonations were heard at the Island of St. Kitts.

The St Vincent volcano (the Soufriere) was in eruption simultaneously. Awful detonations were heard in the southern islands as far south as Trinidad.

At St. Lucia, which is forty miles from either volcano, no tremor was felt and no detonation was heard, though the eruptions were distinctly visible.

BASSE TERRE, Guadeloupe, Sept. 3.—The French Cable Company has made public the following statement concerning the latest eruption of Mont Pelée:

"At noon of Aug. 30 a violent eruption of Mont Pelée discharged a dense black cloud of dust. The edge of this cloud almost reached Fort de France, but it was forced slowly back by contrary winds. Dull rumblings were heard.

"At 9:30 o'clock of the night of the 30th the sky was again hidden by a similar cloud, lit up with luminous spots of vivid lightning. The rumbling noises continued for over two hours. A tidal wave entered Fort de France, for a distance of about sixty feet from the shore, destroying and washing away planking and jetties. This tidal wave did great damage at Grand Anse, (on the north shore of the island,) where several houses were destroyed. The fear-maddened people of Grand Anse fled toward the hills.

"According to the latest official information the exact number of persons who were killed or injured by the volcano is not yet known."

ANTI-ALGER CAMPAIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The latest plan of the McMillan people in the Senatorial matter is said to be the putting up of D. M. Ferry, the millionaire seed man, as a candidate in opposition to Gen. Alger, whose candidacy has been so well received that it is said W. C. McMillan does not feel like running against him.

A conference was held to-day between Senator Burrows, Collector of Customs John T. Rich, Mr. Ferry, and Stanley W. Turner, the late Senator McMillan's political manager, and it was practically decided that Ferry should run. The announcement is expected soon.

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1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
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2238 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
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2370 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2671 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2843 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Av.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor 80th St. Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1045 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
943 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Pitcher St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx

249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 149th St.
3362 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., cor. Freeman St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Av.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont

Suburban.

3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721B Yonkers.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. Call 136 Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. Call, 208 New Rochelle.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. Call 148 White Plains.

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3511 Main.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 86th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
596 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., opp. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. call 3034I Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1100 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2223 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Av. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
2843 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattn Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
102 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1988 Bergen.
325 Central Av., cor. Griffith St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3082 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel. call 133 Bergen

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167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
82 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. call 170C Mt. Vernon.

Butter will again be the leading item of interest in our stores for this sale. Our constant aim is to lead in special offerings to the great consuming public, and in doing this our effort always is to appeal to the palate as well as the purse.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER AT 19c A POUND.

If there is any one article of food which appeals to us all, rich and poor alike, it is pure, sweet Butter. Such is the Butter that we are offering, not for profit, during this sale, strange as that may appear, but solely to convince you that quality such as ours is hard to find. We receive our supplies direct from the leading creameries of this country, and after its arrival in New York every pound passes the most rigid examination of our Butter experts. The price we quote speaks for itself. A trial will explain what we mean when we speak of our "Butter Quality."

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We pride ourselves on the quality of our Potatoes. Every lot is carefully selected. In other words, they are the best to be had—all sound, solid and very white.

FINEST LONG ISLAND POTATOES, per Large Basket, 7 cents.

TOMATOES, choice packed, full size can, 3 Cans for 25c.

A package of Zu Zu Ginger Snaps Free with 1 pound Best Coffee and ½ pound Best Tea, at regular price of 43c.

Potted Ham or Tongue, special ¼ lb. can 5c
Prunes, fancy large Santa Clara, 2 lbs. for 15c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported, ½ lb. package 5c
Salmon, fancy Sockeye, Sport Brand, 1 lb. can 16c
French Peas, Dupont Brand, Pettit Pois, a can 12c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle 10c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle 7c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle 7c
Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle 28c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, a pint bottle, wrapped 13c
Laundry Soap, Butler's Best Borax, a cake, 4c., or 2 for 7c
Anderson's Soups, concentrated, a can, 7c., or 3 for 20c
Asparagus, fancy California Golden, State Brand, a can 23c
Bromangelon Jelly Powder, all flavors, a package 11c
Salad Oil, best domestic, pint bottle 9c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle 10c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, our own Brand, a bottle 9c
Black Pepper, per can 7c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, in carton, a package 5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, a package 9c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package 9c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, plain or sauce, 3-pound can 10c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake 5c
Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, bottle in carton 8c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar 10c
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, a can 21c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes 10c
Ice Cream Salt, best quality 10-pound bag 10c
Witch Hazel, ½ pint bottle 10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, per package 10c

CORN, TOMATOES, PEAS. A can Tomatoes, large size, A can Essie Maine Corn, A can Queen Early June Peas, All Three for 25c

FLOUR, BAKING POWDER. 7 pounds very best Flour, A can Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, Both 23 cents.

1 Pound Best Cream Cheese, 1 Pound FRESH SODA CRACKERS, Both 15c.

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Those who drink Welch's Grape Juice regularly have no need of medicine or false stimulants. Welch's Grape Juice satisfies the thirst and invigorates the body. It is not a false stimulant, but a natural tonic. It is a gentle laxative. It causes the system to throw off accumulated impurities. It makes rich, red blood.

During the heated term there is nothing so delicious and refreshing as Welch's Grape Juice. Welch's may be diluted one-third to one-half with water and still be stronger and better than other brands.

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Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
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In Grace Livingston Furniss's Comedy,
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"Everyone her friend."—Tribune.
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WEBER & FIELDS'
AUCTION SALE TO-NIGHT.
In response to numerous requests the sale of seats and boxes for the opening performance of "Twirly-Whirly" Sept. 11 will be held
AT 8 O'CLOCK
Instead of this afternoon as previously announced

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3.30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
LAST At WK. 9 P.M. The Famous BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
TO-NIGHT, Last Time. Robin Hood
To-morrow Ev., Sat. Mat. & N't. Maid Marian
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MIKADO JAPANESE Vocal soloist IMPERIAL TROUPE.
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LAST WEEK QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.
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A Special New Production of the
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD

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NEXT MONDAY EV'G. SEPT. 8,
CAPTAIN MOLLY.
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BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Bway. Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
The Pet of Broadway, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.
NEW YORK THE STAR Opens Sat. Sept. 6; Seats with KING HIGHBALL Selling.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th
To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
22nd Concert, WAGNER NIGHT.
Soloists: Miss Melanie Guttman, Soprano.
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THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
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HEARTS AFLAME.
Mats. Wed., Sat. Seats now on sale.

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DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Fifteenth Week—Last 4 Weeks. 104th Concert To-night.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. SAT. Creatore and Band of 60.

THIRD AVE.—Mat. To-day, "The Village Parson." Next week, "Kidnapped in New York."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. CINCINNATI VS. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Aug. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine.)
SEPT. 4, Dash and Turf Handicap and 4 other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 2:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side). Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line via Brighton Beach road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by 23d Regt. Band.
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RACE FOR MILLIONAIRES

Whitney, Keene, and Haggin Entries Ran First, Second, Third.

GIRDLE WINNER BY A HEAD

The $16,445 Great Filly Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay Race Track Produced a Sensational Finish —Igniter's Stakes.

The Great Filly Stakes run at the Sheepshead Bay race track as the chief event of the programme amounted practically to another Futurity in the interest that it aroused, while the actual contest and the result duplicated the big event of Saturday. The finish was typical of present conditions in racing, for only the entries of millionaires were contenders at the end, the first three places being filled by the horses of multi-millionaires. Yesterday's race, however, brought a victory for one of the great stables of the East, Girdle carrying the colors of William C. Whitney, winning by a scant head on the post from Dazzling, the third horse in the Futurity, while J. B. Haggin's Ada Nay was third.

The entire amount of the stakes, which had a gross value of $16,445, thus was distributed among the rich men of the turf, even to the shares that under the conditions of the stake went to the nominators of the first, second, and third horses, for of these the winner and the third were bred by Mr. Haggin, while the second horse is of Mr. Keene's own breeding. The value of the stakes to the winner was $13,095, an amount exceeded by few races of the present season.

More than the worth of the stakes was the victory sweet to Mr. Whitney, whose privilege it has been to beat the Keene stable in almost every great event for which their horses have met. However much further back a business rivalry between the Messrs. Whitney and Keene may have existed, their turf rivalry certainly dates to the time, two years ago, when after Ballyhoo Bey won the Futurity from the trio started in the Keene interest, Tommy Atkins, Olympian, and Cap and Bells, the same Ballyhoo Bey beat the Keene entry, chief of which was Tommy Atkins, for the Flatbush Stakes, after a race in which a claim of foul riding, made against Tod Sloan on Ballyhoo Bey, was dismissed by the then Stewards. The two stables have come into conflict in numerous races since that time, but as in the Great Filly Stakes, fortune usually has favored the Whitney interests. This made the race yesterday all the more interesting to the general public, and on the strength of Dazzling's good effort in the Futurity and the excellent form showed earlier in the season by Duster, the two representing the Keene stable, the Keene entry started a hot favorite at about even money, with Ada Nay the second choice, and the Whitney entry, Girdle, classed among the outsiders.

Girdle was out in front nearly all the journey, with the Whitney colors, but looked hopelessly beaten when, at the bend in the Futurity course, Dazzling closed from back in the crowd and in the first furlong of the run through the stretch went up beside her, these two then being far off before the others in the race. That Dazzling ought to have won there seems no room for doubt, but Dazzling did not win, for Shaw, the high-priced jockey for the Keenes' stable, after getting to the front, sat still on the favorite, and in an effort to draw a fine finish, permitted Girdle, who was staggering under the whip to get up again, to close on the post, and beat Dazzling by a short head, while Ada Nay finished third, three lengths away. Shaw, seemingly, was much chagrined over the result. The race, over the full Futurity distance, was run a second and two-fifths faster than Saturday's big event.

In the race for the Dolphin Stakes, a mile and a furlong for three-year-olds, Shaw had another mount on A. Featherstone's colt, Igniter, who was one of the outsiders, and the difference between his riding on that colt and his effort on Dazzling was beyond explanation. On Igniter Shaw was alert and energetic. After Whiskey King had made the running at a fast pace, Shaw brought up the Featherstone colt, and in a brilliant head-and-head finish snatched a victory in the last strides, with Whiskey King and Heno a nose apart, second and third. In the opening event the unlucky colt Africander, the topweight and the favorite, was beaten a head by Red Knight, because Landry, on the favorite, delayed making his run until it was too late. Rossignol, well up all the way, cleverly took the second race, at long odds, while the favorite, Clonmell, never was a real contender. Self-Protection, ridden by the gentleman jockey, Mr. Page, and starting at odds on, at the end galloped over Silent Friend, the pace maker in the Hempstead Cup Steeplechase, and won about as he liked, while in the last race of the day Daly and St. Finnan alternated in front to the turn into the straight, where Daly went on and won handily by two lengths. Advance Guard, in his usual style, hung out of the race for this event until his chance to win was gone. Rossignol, winner of the second race, was bid up $2,005 over her entered price, and was bought in by her owner. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. P. S. P. Randolph's Red Knight, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 2, won ridden out by a neck; Deimel & Dwyer's Africander, b. c., 126, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from the Prospect Stable's Joe Cobb, br. c., 110, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Pan Longin, Louise Collier, Sparkle Esher, Muzio, Manru, The Captain, Orlando, Intervention, Monte Carlo, John A. Scott, Woodlake, Sir Voorhies, and River Pirate also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by James Frayling.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; one mile. O. L. Richard's Rossignol, ch. f., 3 years, by Rossington-Valuable, 95 pounds, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by a length; John G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., 3, 96, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by three parts of a length from W. C. Smith's Stevedore, ch. g., 3, 99, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Doctor Riddle, Ohnet, Sadducee, Locket, Clonmell, and Grail also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. William C. Whitney's Girdle, ch. f., by Golden Garter-Amourette, 116 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Dazzling, ch. f., by St. Leonards-Splendour, 116, (Shaw,) even and 1 to 3, (coupled in betting with Duster as Keene's entry,) second by three lengths from J. B. Haggin's Ada May, ch. f., by Maxio-Nayada, 114, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Florite, Merry Reel, Love Note, Hymettus, Duster, and Judith Campbell also ran. Gross value of the stakes $16,445, to the winner $13,095. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a head; the Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., by Kanlaka-Genevieve, 108, (Redfern,) even and 1 to 3, second by a head from W. S. Fanshawe's Heno, b. c., by Falsetto, or Henry Young-Quiver, 114, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Dixieline, South Trimble, and Hindred also ran. Value to the winner, $1,560. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hempstead Cup, a steeplechase for qualified hunters four years old and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. H. S. Page's Self Protection, b. g., aged, by Paraplule-Self Conceit mare, 158 pounds, (Mr. Page,) 2 to 7 and out, won handily by a length and a half; Fell & Hayes's Hark Forward, b. g., 4, by Leonatus-Mary C., 142, (Saffell,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by eight lengths from C. Pfizer's Gypsie, b. g., 4, by Kingston-My Gyps, 142, (Dayton,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—5:10 3-5. Silent Friend and Howard Gratz also ran. Howard Gratz fell. Value to the winner, $675 in money and $100 in plate. Winner trained by P. Meaney.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course. W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 4 years, by Owas-Utility, 89 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 86, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5, 132, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Andy Williams, Slipthrift, and Remorse also ran. Value to the winner, $1,000. Winner trained by John Daly.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $800; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. Scoffer, 112 pounds; Stamping Ground, 111; Dark Planet and Dramatist, 110 each; Bourke Cockran, 108; Showman and Cincinnatus, 106 each; Ella Snyder and Cloche d'Or, 107 each; Bright Girl, 105; Gates, Harrison, and Amorous, 102 each; Squanto, 99; Marionetta, 98, and Nevermore, 97. Apprentice allowance claimed for Nevermore and Marionetta.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. Chuctanunda, 130 pounds; Royal, 122; Colonel Padden, 112; Monograph, 110; Musette, 105; Huntressa, 104; Golden Maxim and Ordnung, 100 each; Belle of Lexington, 99; De Reszke, 98; Extinguisher and Lady Uncas, 97 each; Lord Pepper, 95; Flying Jib, 93; Rocky, 90, and White Crest, 89.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since July 4, 1902; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Hesper, 110 pounds; Satire, 107; Rightaway and Lady Sterling, 101 each; Toddy, 98; Kingraine, 96; Boaster and Swamplands, 95 each; Latson, 93, and May J., 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kingraine, Latson, and May J.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Bensonhurst, 122 pounds; Blue Ribbon, 115; Roxboro, 112; Toscan and Cinquevalli, 110 each; Innsbruck, Incubator, Blue and Orange, Lord of the Vale, and Invincible, 104 each, and Rosewater, Sumida, and Medal, 101 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile. Titian, Ben Cotta, Colonel Rorer, Judge Du Relle, and Dartman, 112 pounds each; Colonel Rue, Albarach, The Dancer, The Cuckoo, Ironess, Miss Almy, Outsider, and Anna Darling, 109 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: The Talisman, Moon Daisy, and Edgar Poe, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Advance Guard, 130 pounds; Bonnibert, 124; Blues, 122; Ten Candles, 112; Articulate, 110; His Eminence, 106; Par Excellence, 98; The Rival, 95, and Daly, 92.

Yearlings Sold at Sheepshead Bay.

The Oakwood and McGrathiana Stud yearlings were sold to-day at Sheepshead Bay. C. R. Ellison bought a ch. c. by imp. Albert—Amabel for $3,600. The other best sales were:

PROPERTY OF MILTON YOUNG, McGRATHIANA STUD, LEXINGTON, KY.

Ch. c. by Requital-Beautiful Bells; H. M. Ziegler, $1,600.
B. c. by Lamplighter-Varna; E. R. Bradley, $900.
Br. c. by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Fleika; D. Gidson, $650.
B. f. by Ben Brush-Bonnie Lee; A. Miller, $1,600.
Ch. f. by Handball-Monarchess; T. P. Hayes, $800.
Ch. f. by imp. Juvenal-Queen Isabella; H. M. Ziegler, $500.
Ch. f. by Lamplighter-Mary Moore; A. L. Aste, $500.
B. f. by imp. Pirate of Penzance-The Chough; W. W. Darden, $800.

PROPERTY OF C. F. McMEEKIN, OAKWOOD STUD, LEXINGTON, KY.

Ch. f. by Fonso-Lucasta; J. A. Drake, $1,350.
Br. c. by St. Florian-Mabel Duffy; H. M. Zeigler, $500.
Ch. c. by Fonso-Mamie B.; Pat Dunne, $850.
Br. c. by St. Florian-Spaldiemore; E. L. Graves, $650.
Ch. c. by Tammany-Ray W.; H. Overton, $300.

SQUADRON A POLO BEGINS.

Fall Season at Van Cortlandt Park Begins with a Well-Played Match.

The Fall season of polo for the players of Squadron A was opened at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday under conditions that drew a large attendance of interested spectators, though the introductory game was simply a contest between a picked four and one of the regular Class A teams of the troop. Interest in the contest ran high as the majority of the players engaged in the afternoon's competition had been at work through most of the Summer in the effort to improve their style of game in anticipation of the Fall tournaments and the match offered the first opportunity for enthusiasts to see what improvement had been made by the men.

The team opposed to the Squadron's regular four and styled the "Freebooters," was made up of men who will figure on other teams in later events on the Van Cortlandt Park polo field, and in spite of the fact that the members had not played together or even had any systematic practice as a team, the "Freebooters" were selected to win by nearly all the experts among the cavalrymen, and so became the favorites with the crowd. The result of the first contest, a victory for the irregulars by a score of five goals to one, therefore was most popular. A full game was played, and from the moment that the ball was put into play until the call of time for the finish the "Freebooters" had the advantage, the honors of the game being earned by H. R. Whitney, Jr., who scored three of the five goals for his side against one goal each for Talbot and Kip of the Freebooters, while the single tally by the members of the Squadron team was credited to Colby. The line-up and summary follows:

SQUADRON A.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—A. W. Putnam.	1—C. M. Talbot.
2—L. J. Hunt.	2—H. S. Kip.
3—Everett Colby.	3—H. R. Whitney, Jr.
Back—G. M. Nichols.	Back—Frank Bowne.

Referee—R. C. Lawrence. Timekeeper—Herbert Barry. Total score—Freebooters, 5; Squadron A, 1. Goals scored—Talbot, (1,) Kip, (1,) and Whitney, (3,) for Freebooters; Colby (1) for Squadron A.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Millionaires Offer Valuable Prizes for the Annual Show at White Plains.

The prize list for the tenth annual Westchester County Horse Show at White Plains, Oct. 1 to 4 inclusive, is out. There are 54 classes, well divided into competitions for trotters, roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, hunters and jumpers, and ponies. A new feature this year is the novice contests for harness horses, which will be sure to attract many entries. In addition, the usual champion and local contests are also down for decision.

Nearly $5,000 is offered in prizes. Those giving specials include William Murray, Howard Willets, Edwin Gould, Worthington Whitehouse, E. M. Fulton, Jr., E. C. Potter, George B. Hulme, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Marion Story, R. B. Van Cortlandt, T. A. Maitland, Col. William Jay, John A. Archbold, George C. Clausen, E. C. and G. S. Hoyt, J. F. A. Clark, G. P. Morosini, R. F. Carman, C. Oliver Iselin, William H. Catlin, E. H. Weatherbee, William E. Iselin, and Albert C Bostwick. The entries close with T. A. Maitland, Secretary, 35 Nassau Street, New York, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The judges will be J. Agostini and Col. Robert W. Leonard, trotters and roadsters; R. W. Rives, H. K. Bloodgood, and John C. Groome, harness horses; G. Jason Waters, ponies; Howard N. Potter and Edward Crozer, hunters and jumpers; E. T. H. Talmage and Edward Crozer, saddle horses.

Matinee at Empire City Track.

At the Empire City Track next Saturday the New York Driving Club will have a matinée, and among the races to be decided will be a contest, best two in three, in which Kingmond, Edgewood, Jolly Bachelor, and Page will be the competitors. This event should furnish the best racing of the day. As usual there will be no admission charged, and a large attendance of the general public is expected.

On Monday, Sept. 15, the Grand Circuit meeting will begin at the Empire City Track, and during the week's racing $45,000 in stakes and purses will be distributed.

Livingston F. C. Played Fine Cricket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Livingston Field Club of Staten Island played the second game of their Philadelphia tour at Haverford yesterday. Their opponents were the team of the Merion Cricket Club whom the Islanders defeated after a close game by 23 runs. The totals were Merion, 105; Livingston, 128.

Lenox Golf Club Matches.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The winners of the Lenox Golf Club Cup to-day were: Allen defeated Willett, Mollor defeated McBurney, Kane defeated Dowd, Burlingham defeated Bates, Jaques defeated Horton, Thomson defeated Corey, Chick defeated Mollor, Kane defeated Allen, and Mallouf defeated Frothingham, Thomson defeated Jaques, and Chick defeated Wellington.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten in a Close Game by Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN SHUT OUT CHICAGO

Cincinnati in Fourth Place—Pittsburg Won at Boston—Philadelphia Lost to St. Louis.

New York's baseball players were beaten by a score of 2 to 1 at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the Cincinnati team. It was a battle between the pitchers, Miller and Thielman, and the winning run came in the ninth inning. Only three hits were made off Thielman, and Bowerman got two of them, one of which was for three bases. A feature of the game was the fact that sixteen of the visiting players were caught out on flies.

Neither side scored during the first six innings. In the seventh each tallied once. For Cincinnati, Seymour hit to centre past McGraw and stole second. He reached third on Piet's out, and got home on Corcoran's lucky hit inside the right field foul line. In the latter half of this inning Bowerman hit to centre for a base, and scored when Lauder's hit to left field got away from Donlin. The winning run for Cincinnati was also made by Seymour, who hit safely for one base. The next two men were quickly disposed of, and then Steinfeldt hit to centre field, scoring Seymour. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	0	1	0	1	Browne, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	McGr'w, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McGann, c	0	0	9	0	0
Seymr, cf	2	2	1	0	1	Byrdie, cf	0	0	7	0	0
Peitz, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	K'w'm'n, c	1	2	1	0	0
C'cor'n, ss	0	2	0	3	1	Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Bergen, c	0	0	6	1	0	Dunn, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Thelm'n, p	0	1	2	5	0	Miller, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	7	27	13	3	Total	1	3	27	6	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Thielman, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 1; by Thielman, 3. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Two-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen base—Seymour. Double plays—Peitz and Beckley; Thielman, Beckley, and Bergen. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, Thielman. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN, 4; CHICAGO, 0.

Brooklyn's baseball players defeated the Chicago team yesterday at Washington Park by a score of 4 to 0. The shutting out of the visitors was accomplished by splendid fielding in support of Pitcher Evans. The Chicago manager put a new pitcher, Morrisey, in the box. It was his first appearance in a big League game, as he has only just been signed from the New England League. Although many hits were made off him there were several lucky ones which fell between the outfielders, particularly the three made by Sheckard and one by Flood.

Morrisey was cool-headed during the entire game, and had such perfect control that he did not give one base on balls. The feature of the fielding part of the contest was a brilliant catch made by Capt. Keeler of the Brooklyns in the sixth inning. Slagle drove a low liner to right field, and Keeler ran to meet it. He caught the ball in his bare hand, scooping it within a few inches of the ground and was heartily cheered for his cleverness. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Kling, c	0	0	3	2	1	Dolan, cf	0	0	4	1	0
Tinker, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Murray, rf	0	1	1	2	0	McCr'y, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Evers, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Flood, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Menefee, 1b	0	0	2	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	3	1	Latimer, c	0	0	3	2	0
Morrisey, p	0	0	0	2	0	Evans, p	1	2	0	2	0
Total	0	3	24	12	2	Total	4	7	27	12	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Keeler, Sheckard, Evans. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 11. Stolen base—Sheckard. Sacrifice hit—Flood. First base on balls—By Evans, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Morrisey, 1. Struck out—By Evans, 3; by Morrisey, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 12; BOSTON, 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Pittsburg won an easy baseball victory to-day over the Boston team, mainly through the errors made by Long at short field and the rather loose work of the local players. The score by innings:

										R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—5	12	6
Pittsburg	2	3	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	—12	11	1

Batteries—Eason and Moran; Doheny and Phelps.

ST. LOUIS, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—St. Louis baseball team won to-day's game from Philadelphia in the eighth inning on four singles. The home team was completely at the mercy of Pierson's pitching. The fielding of both teams was good. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Pierson and Ryan; White and Doolin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	87	29	.750	Chicago	56	59	.487
Brooklyn	62	56	.525	St. Louis	52	61	.460
Boston	57	55	.509	Philadelphia	47	66	.416
Cincinnati	57	58	.496	New York	39	73	.348

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

AT DETROIT.

										R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5	10	2
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	11	4

Batteries—Husting, Plank, and Powers; Egan and McGuire.

AT CLEVELAND.

										R	H	E
Cleveland	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	—8	13	0
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	—	—6	14	4

Batteries—Hess and Wood; Heisman, Butler, and Robinson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	3	—	—9	13	2
Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4	7	4

Batteries—Donahue and Kahoe; Orth and Clarke.

SECOND GAME.

										R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	0

Batteries—Townsend, Drill, and Clarke; Sudhoff and Sugden.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	65	48	.575	Cleveland	59	57	.509
St. Louis	63	50	.558	Washington	53	62	.461
Boston	63	50	.558	Baltimore	45	68	.398
Chicago	60	51	.541	Detroit	43	67	.391

Eastern League Games.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R	H	E
Providence	3	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	—	—10	15	3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	6	1

Batteries—Brown and Farmer; Fredericks and Thackera.

AT BUFFALO.

										R	H	E
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	—	—11	14	2
Toronto	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—	—5	9	2

Batteries—Hooker and Luskey; Briggs, Blewitt, and Toft.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R	H	E
Rochester	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	—11	16	3
Montreal	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	—12	15	4

Batteries—McFarland and Dillon; Souders, J. Raub, and T. Raub.

AT WORCESTER.

										R	H	E
Jersey City	2	0	3	0	6	2	3	0	3	—13	16	5
Worcester	2	2	0	2	0	1

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH KRONETHAL.—Joseph Kronethal confessed judgment yesterday for $6,202 in favor of S. Frank Coddington for money loaned on March 30, 1901, on bond and mortgage.

ELIPHALET NOTT ANABLE.—A deficiency judgment for $60,010 was docketed yesterday against Eliphalet Nott Anable in favor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the Westminster Hotel property, at Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, a month ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORITZ STEINSCHNEIDER.—Moritz Steinschneider, a clerk at 73 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets. He filed a petition on Dec. 10, 1900, but took no further proceedings in the matter and the time has expired for the first petition.

MAX PHILLIPS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed John C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets of Max Phillips, manufacturer of clothing at 235 Mercer Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday on the application of Morris Rothstein, one of the creditors. It was stated that Mr. Phillips had not been at his place of business since Friday, and that between 6 and 8 A. M. on Tuesday a City Marshal removed nearly all the stock.

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON.—Samuel A. Robinson of 145 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, formerly a builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $47,953 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1895 and 1901, and are for materials, breach of contract, and deficiency judgments. Among the creditors are the Bradley & Currier Company, $7,000; Brady & Hauptman, $7,000; estate of David Jones, $6,000, and Boehm & Boehm, $2,500.

HARRIS LUKA.—Harris Luka, a dealer in eggs at 101 Forsyth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to raise money to pay the fees. His liabilities are $1,676, and assets $512, in outstanding accounts. His schedules showed that of his liabilities $925 were incurred between Aug. 12 and 29, and it was a matter of remark as to what he had done with the money received from the sale of the goods purchased recently, as no stock appears in the list of assets. He owes $23 for rent of a horse and wagon and $300 for money borrowed on June 2. He has a diamond ring valued at $53 in pawn, on which he borrowed $35 on July 16.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to fourteen bankrupts, among whom were William R. Green, salesman at 119 West Twenty-third Street, formerly President of Daniel Green & Co., manufacturers of felt shoes at Dolgeville, N. Y., with liabilities of $822,230, as a Director in that corporation; Jerry Altieri, contractor and builder of 741 Wendover Avenue, liabilities $445,375; Samuel Colcord of 19 East Eighty-eighth Street, formerly a minister, afterward a builder for twenty years, liabilities $143,736; John B. Wheeler of 80 Warren Street, formerly a partner with Charles W. Snider in Western New York, liabilities $42,712; Patrick F. Masterson, Hugh J. Masterson, and J. Walter Pegg, who composed the firm of Masterson, Pegg & Co., dry goods dealers of Kingston, N. Y., liabilities $23,955; Max Blumenthal, grain broker, of 15 Whitehall Street, liabilities $13,098; John G. Gulick, dentist, of 134 Broadway, Brooklyn, father of Earl Gulick, the boy singer, liabilities $5,172, and Frederick G. Ross, theatrical manager, of 710 West End Avenue, liabilities $3,438.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANABLE, Eliphalet Nott—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $60,010
ATTWOOD, Frederick J. H.—German Savings Bank in the City of New York. 218
BERKOWITZ, Max—Reid, Rineberg..... 79
BENNETT, Frank—City of New York.. 104
BRENNAN, George M.—City of New York 160
COLE, Jonas J.—City of New York.... 61
CASSIDY, Joseph P.—City of New York.. 46
CASSERLIN, Edward—City of New York. 46
DOUGLASS, Ralph—Charles S. Caffer Company of Camden, N. J. 243
DELSON, John, and Morris Guttchen—S. Frankfurt 339
DALGLISH, James H.—City of New York. 103
DAVIS, Richard D.—C. J. White..... 449
DONNELL, William A.—A. S. Donnell 301
EPSTEIN, Samuel—M. Dembo and another 126
EMERY, William G.—City of New York. 75
EISENHUTH, John W. and Ella V.—W. & J. Sloane..... 1,917
FOLLETT, Edgar W.—City of New York 103
FLEISCHMAN, John T.—City of New York 103
FLOYD, James R.—City of New York.. 167
FARRELLY, Nicholas—City of New York 76
FITZGERALD, Isaac—City of New York. 48
FLEISCHER, Jacob A.—City of New York 1,699
FREISE, Henry—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company 3,133
KOSTER, Henry F.—Beadleston & Woerz. 4,643
HARTMAN, Max—M. Dembo and another 126
HARRIS, Herbert W.—Detroit White Lead Works 262
LOCKYER, Laura E.—E. Rothschild.... 5,293
HARTMAN—Alfred L. Schragg..... 90
HARTMAN, Alfred—L. Schragg, assignee. 80
HOME BUYERS' LEAGUE—City of New York 316
HUDSON CHEMICAL COMPANY—City of New York..... 46
HARTMAN, August—H. B. Schlobolm.. 39
KOLB, Jack—M. Kalter 42
KNECKEL, Frank—A. B. White and another 52
KRONETHAL, Joseph—S. F. Coddington. 6,202
MONAHAN, Delia—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 88
LATHAM, Charles R.—R. B. Ellison and another 90
LINCKS, Harry C.—C. W. Shields..... 1,038
POWERS, John E.—Camp Bird Extension Mining Company, costs..... 92
PEGRAM, William H.—City of New York 762
PREYER, Augustus F.—City of New York..... 316
RICHARDS, Edward J.—K. Kromer and another 161
SIEGEL, Abraham—City of New York.. 167
STARR, John E.—City of New York..... 167
SCOTT, Edward H.—City of New York.. 613
STRAUSS, Charles—City of New York.. 375
TROJAN, Charles R.—J. Mayer..... 148
THE CONGREGATION BELDEK HABOth Anshe Shadowe—J. B. Rubenstein.. 62
TRUSLOW, Charles W.—City of New York 167
THOMPSON, Napoleon—City of New York 316
TASHMAN, Goodman—City of New York. 93
THOMPSON, Ralph—G. W. Grant..... 291
VAN LINDA, Frank—A. Ebling..... 290
VON KAPHERR, Richard B.—Mayer & Co., Incorporated 1,868
WEIMAR, Edward W.—H. A. Seltrecht and another 92
WITT, Barbara—City of New York..... 107
WOOD, Edward—City of New York..... 66
WALTER, Jacob—M. Isenberg..... 101

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer, infants' and ladies' muslin underwear; 458 Broadway.

Goldsmith, J., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenbaum, notions, jewelry, and house furnishing goods; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fisk, D. R., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hershberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Hershberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel. G. A. Swallow, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Katz & Co., Bellefonte, Penn.; A. Katz, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Phillips, ribbons, notions, corsets, and laces; H. B. Purviance, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Cohane, dress trimmings; 5 Greene Street; Holland House.

Lowman, S., Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Sumner, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Weber, carpets and rugs, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. L. Smart, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. P. Lincoln, silks and linings, 45 Lispenard Street; Criterion Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. R. Washburn, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; J. Norton, domestics and linens; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Hoyt, carpets and rugs; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, trimmings, white goods, and laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Knapp, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions, laces, and infants' wear, 514 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, notions, ladies' furnishing goods, gloves, and hosiery, 483 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loesch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Loesch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, notions, linens, laces, and white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. Angrove, notions and jewelry; C. E. Johnston, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; L. A. Cohn, silks and dress goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, domestics; 52 Franklin Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Eisinger, Dessauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, notions, dress and furnishing goods; 70 Grand Street; Belvedere House.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Donnelly, clothing, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; F. K. Barton, hosiery, gloves, laces, and ribbons; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Fahy-Schantz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Schantz, notions and furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Neuhousel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Nun, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. D. Clancy Company, McConnellsville, Ohio; H. H. Brinstle, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stifel, George H., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; George H. P. Schmidt, notions and furnishing goods; Jennie Reich, laces; Theresa Boes, millinery and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Pugsley, Sara E., Lockport, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Boehener, G. M., Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. N. Boehener, shoes; Julia Faughlin, shoes; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, Ed, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; D. Manire, department store.

Federmann, I., Duquesne, Penn.; dry goods.

Lord, A. A., & Son, Binghamton, N. Y.; George E. Lord, gentlemen's furnishings; 344 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Raymond, H. L., Emporium, Penn.; notions.

Lyndon, C. F., Cold Asburg, N. Y.; Miss C. T. Lyndon, millinery; 51 West Twelfth Street.

Allen, C. T., Wilcox, Penn.; millinery and notions.

Simonds' A., Sons, Victor, N. Y.; George Simonds, general store.

Wilcox Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; Miss Flynn, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hill, F. H., Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. M. Creer, millinery.

Rosenblum, A. M., Sharon, Penn.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown & Hamilton, New Castle, Penn.; Margaret Newman, dry goods; Bina Mitchell, dry goods.

Ross, Mrs. Osgood, Pennellville, N. Y.; millinery; Raleigh Hotel.

Schweizer, Apple, Fort Smith, Ark.; B. Schweizer, hats; Herald Square Hotel.

Vivian, C., Jr., & Co., Laurium, Mich.; J. D. Kilting, general merchandise.

Holroyd, Lone, Rochester, N. Y.; F. C. Holroyd, millinery.

Jacob, Louise R., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Clara Jacob, millinery; Judson Hotel.

Boyle, George H., Tonawanda, Penn.; books and stationery; Hotel Victoria.

Model, The, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Wormser, hats and caps; Herald Square Hotel.

Kramer, John T., Dansville, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Irwin & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Rhetta Freiburger, millinery; Gilsey House.

Torrison, O., & Co., Manitowa, Wis.; Gustav H. Torrison, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

D. T. Sands, dress and black goods; 2 Walker Street.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. Devaux, notions and trimmings; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. J. Fake, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkett, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Rebaud, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

French, G. B., Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss M. Waldron, infants' wear; Miss H. B. Giles, crockery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Dillon, notions and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Russell, dress goods; 266 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; E. D. Arcumbae, toilet articles; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Page, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. H. Chappell, Japanese goods; Miss Williams, ruchings; R. M. Jenkins, china; 104 Worth Street.

New York Millinery Parlors, Ravenswood, West Va.; Mrs. W. S. McKay, millinery and notions, 234 East Twelfth Street.

Cartright & Headington, Portland, Ind.; C. H. Headington, dry goods; E. W. Headington, dry goods; J. H. Baltern, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hinds & Caney, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; George D. Caney, dry goods; Sturtevant House.

Home, Stewart, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert H. Home, dry goods, 23 Howard Street; J. S. Short, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ebensburg Merchandise Company, Ebensburg, Penn.; C. R. Jones, department store, 220 Spring Street.

Union Underwear Company, Piqua, Ohio; Ida H. Boyer, underwear; Waldorf.

Strauss, E. L., Spencer, N. Y., millinery.

Richardson, C. W., Herkimer, N. Y., wholesale produce, 86 Warren Street.

Bailey, F. L., Dundee, N. Y., supplies, 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Burns, A. T., Carthage, N. Y., millinery; Miss Gardiner, millinery, 36 West Eleventh Street.

Schwartz, Alex, M., Port Allegheny, Penn., dry goods, 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Tate Mercantile Company, Viroqua, Wis.; F. E. Tate, general merchandise.

Wells, W. W., & Son, Clinton, N. Y.; R. G. Wells, haberdasher; Westminster Hotel.

Huber, L., Louisville, Ky., jeweler; Empire Hotel.

Douglas, Mrs. F. A., Erie, Penn., millinery; Eleanor Markley, millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Hitchcock, L., Rome, N. Y.; Margaret Gallagher, millinery, 148 West Twenty-first Street.

Boston Store, East Liverpool, Ohio; A. S. Young, dry goods, 260 West Broadway.

Daily, John N., Pulaski, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Albert.

Whit, Sol, East Liverpool, Ohio, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph S. Durphy, dry goods, 115 Worth Street.

Preston, Mrs. William, Troy, Penn., millinery; Lena C. Preston, millinery.

Burgess, W. E., San Francisco, Cal., rugs and carpets.

Nolan, John, Carthage, N. Y., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Courtz, John, Carthage, N. Y., boots and shoes; Academy.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Chappell, dry goods; Union Square Hotel; C. E. Terrell, cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. M. Reinach, clothing.

Cleeland, G., Butler, Penn., jeweler and optician; Imperial Hotel.

Stein, J. D., Marshall, Texas, dry goods and clothing; Madison Square Hotel.

Star Bedding Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Conheim, bedding supplies; Criterion Hotel.

Bergson, Z. M., Marshall, Texas, dry goods; Raleigh Hotel.

Star Bedding Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. House, bedding supplies; Criterion Hotel.

Buffalo Dry Goods Store, Lancaster, N. Y.; E. Feyler, dry goods; Charles Feyler, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Meisel, G. C., Port Huron, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Bashford-Bunuster Company, The, Prescott, Arizona; Mary C. Hope, dry goods; Holland House.

Nancy Dry Goods Company, The, Columbia, Tenn.; John T. Nooten, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Cannon-Byers Millinery Company, The, Louisville, Ky.; Nancy Dillon, millinery; Bessie Hoffman, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Munyon, H., & Co., Hopkimer, N. Y.; Edna Harris, millinery; 49 West Sixteenth Street.

Cook & Jordan, Mexico, N. Y.; W. F. Jordan, dry goods; 147 East Twenty-first Street.

Briggs, O. & B., Friendship, N. Y.; Elizabeth M. Blossom, millinery; 147 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Cook & Jordan, Mexico, N. Y.; H. W. Cook, dry goods; 147 East Twenty-first Street.

Condrib, L. F., Lookout, West Va.; general merchandise.

Rice, John W., Auburn, N. Y.; J. William Taylor, dry goods; E. C. L. Burmeister, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stephens, J. B., & Sons, Geneva, Ohio; W. Stephens, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Miller, shoes.

Sharpe, A. D., Company, The, Jamestown, N. Y.; George M. Sharpe, dry goods; William H. Harrison, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Schiffler, J. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Catherine Schiffler, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Peters, A., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods.

Milligan, A. E., Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.

Barrett, C. C., Houston, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Merod & Jaleoud, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Duffy, jewelry.

Unger, Morris, Friendship, N. Y.; clothing.

Dreyfus, S., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Bronner, R., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Fullerton, Katherine C., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery; Hotel Westminster.

Veith, C. J., & Co., Canton, Ohio; J. Brandt, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Fagan Store, Brockport, N. Y.; K. T. Fagan, millinery.

Taylor, W. K., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; dry goods; Rutledge House.

Kenyon Hat Store, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; W. J. Mackin, gents' furnishing goods.

O'Heir, Margaret, Warren, Penn.; millinery.

Fair Store, The, Bath, N. Y.; L. A. Hand, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; Emily Sacks, millinery; 136 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Yager & Crandall, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Butler, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Schor Brothers, Griffith, Ohio; Ed. Schor, general merchandise; 570 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Bullen, E. & L., Perry, N. Y.; Lyda Bullen, bazaar; St. Denis Hotel.

Hies, Herman, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; Herman Hiss, jewelry; Astor House.

Chase, Mrs. M. E., Theresa, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Kensington.

Chase, Mrs. E., Canton, Ohio; Mrs. L. H. Woodruff, millinery; Hotel Kensington.

Aubeuf, Miss H. E., Rome, N. Y.; Catherine Sus, millinery; Bradford House.

Heims, M., Utica, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Fourmir, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wilkinson, W. S., Olean, N. Y.; hardware and crockery; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Richard Olney, Boston; Gen. Russell A. Alger, Detroit; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Port Henry, N. Y.; ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte, Baltimore, Md.

HOLLAND—Capt. D. Clement Biddle, United States Navy; J. Howard Duer, Boston.

IMPERIAL—R. R. Sloan, Princeton; C. E. Willard, Washington; Col. Peter Duryea, Kentucky; Thomas P. Hill, Rochester; Spencer Borden, Fall River.

GRAND—Capt. R. P. Hobson, United States Bureau of Naval Construction; Major J. H. Benson, United States Army.

VICTORIA—H. P. Hepburn, New Hampshire; ex-Mayor Jupto Carillo d'Alverez, Havana.

HOFFMAN—K. Matsukata, Kobe, Japan; W. A. Merritt, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—John R. Bland, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Aldrich, Providence.

PLAZA—J. T. Lowell, United States Navy; Charles E. Maxwell, Chicago; Edward Gray, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; State Senator H. T. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.

SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

GRAND UNION—Ex-Secretary of State John Palmer, Albany.

MARLBOROUGH—Major Comyn, United States Minister, India.

ASTOR—Prof. A. F. Hunziker, Cornell University, Ithaca; Prof. M. Gautier, Providence.

EMPIRE—N. S. Guthrie, Buffalo; A. F. Bowen, Boston; J. Henry Smythe, Philadelphia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Second Lieut. Francis F. Longley, Corps of Engineers, of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 2.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 10, their services being no longer required: Majors Charles A. Drake, Vernon K. Earthman, William L. Whitelngton, Surgeons, United States Volunteers.

The resignation by First Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., a Twenty-ninth Infantry, of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 2.

Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., is assigned to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Transfers in the Fourteenth Cavalry: First Lieut. Alvin C. Gillem, from Troop A to Troop D; First Lieut. Harry J. McKenna, from Troop D to Troop K.

Navy.

Commander Charles G. Bowman is awaiting orders from Aug. 14. Commander Hugo Osterhaus and Lieuts. C. S. Williams, H. H. Hough, H. H. Christy, L. H. Leigh, J. H. Holden, L. F. Sawyer, T. D. Parker, and C. T. Jewell are detached from the Chesapeake, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Paymaster C. S. Blake is detached from the Chesapeake; he will settle accounts, proceed home, and wait orders. Medical Director G. P. Bradley, upon completion of duty as a member of the Board of Examination of Midshipmen, is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene to duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard. Medical Director R. A. Marmion is ordered to duty as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Washington and to have charge of the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Panther sailed Sunday from New London for Menemsha Bight.

The Topeka arrived at Hampton Roads Monday.

The Illinois arrived at Sheerness Monday.

The Isla de Luzon arrived at Singapore yesterday.

The Hercules sailed from Norfolk for Wilmington.

The Marietta sailed to-day from Curacao for La Guayra.

The Newport sailed to-day from New London for Narragansett Pier.

The San Francisco arrived at the Azores to-day.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers, followed by clearing; cooler; fresh south to west winds.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast fresh south winds will shift to west; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh, and mostly south; on the Gulf Coast variable; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk west to northwest, becoming variable, and on the lower lakes fresh west.

Steamers departing on Thursday for European ports will have fresh south to west winds to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at Detroit and on the upper lakes, except over Chicago section.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	67	68	68
6 A. M.	66	66	68
9 A. M.	72	71	75
12 M.	75	76	81
3 P. M.	76	75	77
6 P. M.	73	72	76
9 P. M.	69	72	75
12 P. M.	68	71	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 69 degrees at 8 A. M., and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 59 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...5:29	Sun sets...	6:30	Moon rises...7:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...	9:00	Gov. Isl'd...	9:29
H. Gate...	11:25		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook...	9:20	Gov. Isl'd...	9:46
H. Gate...	11:42		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

Byron, Bahia	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Adirondack, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aline, Cartagena	.....	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Caribyba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Horace, Montevideo	8:30 A. M.	.....
Konigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Masana, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Moro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Hayre	.....	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	3:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via San Francisco,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following Dates: Hongkong, Aug. 5; Shanghai, Aug. 9; Yokohama, Aug. 16, and Honolulu, Aug. 26, received San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru and were dispatched East Sept. 2. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 4.

American, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Citta di Torino, Naples, Aug. 22.
Delaware, London, Aug. 25.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Massilia, Malaga, Aug. 23.
Menominee, London, Aug. 25.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 4.
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, Aug. 28.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Comal, Galveston, Aug. 30.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 30.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 30.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 24.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 6.

Arrived.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Falke, Stettin Aug. 8, via Baltimore Sept. 2, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Cape Haitien Aug. 16, Gonaives and St. Marc 18th, Port au Prince anu Petit Goave 19th, Jeremie 20th, Aux Cayes 21st, Jacmel 22d, and Santa Martha 27th, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:56 A. M.

SS Seminole, Staples, Azua Aug. 26, San Domingo City and Macoris 27th, Sanchez and Samana 28th, Puerto Plata and Monte Christi 29th, and Turk Island 30th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Aug. 23, Boulogne 24th, and Plymouth 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:48 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Canova, (Belg.,) Russell, Santos Aug. 14, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS El Dia, Mason, Galveston, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 3, 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze; cloudy.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT'S PERIL.

There will be a feeling of amazement and indignation throughout the country that the President of the United States should be recklessly exposed to such peril of death as that from which he so fortunately escaped yesterday. To say that the motorman of the trolley car was a reckless brute and that he deserves the severest punishment which under the laws of Massachusetts can be inflicted upon him does not go to the root of the matter. Anybody can see that he was a brute and that he was perfectly insensible to those considerations of prudence which should have controlled his action even if the vehicle crossing the track before him had been a farm wagon. But what the people of the country will want to know is, who was it that put the President's coach in the way of the brute? Who was it that planned the coaching trip without also taking measures to insure the person of the President against the known and notorious risks of trolley crossings?

We make a boast of the simple and democratic way in which the head of the Nation makes his journeys about the country. We smile at the precautions of armed escorts, pilot engines, and traffic suspension taken by foreign Governments to protect the person of the sovereign against accident and assault, and we stupidly congratulate ourselves that in this free Nation the President is everywhere safe among the people. But with no worse motive than that which may proceed from his ill-manners the motorman of the trolley car may be as dangerous as a dozen Anarchists and his onset as fatal as the explosion of a dynamite bomb. It is senseless and shocking that the person of the President should be exposed in this way.

Upon the persons, whoever they may be, who are responsible for the arrangements of the President's journey, there rests an obligation of which it is imperative that they take instant heed. They have thus far taken Mr. ROOSEVELT about the country with about the same degree of precaution that would be observed in the case of a junketing committee of some Board of Aldermen. They permitted him yesterday to take his seat in the box of the coach subject to all the risks of runaway horses, incompetent drivers, railroad crossings, and bad roads that would be incurred by any ordinary pleasure party. They must understand that the President and his traveling companions are not an ordinary pleasure party. There are reasons of the utmost gravity why the person of the Chief Magistrate must be shielded against all avoidable risks. One year ago, lacking two days, President MCKINLEY was shot down by an assassin. The approach of that anniversary will serve to impress upon the mind of the Nation an added sense of indignation at the exposure of President ROOSEVELT to a peril from from which he so narrowly escaped.

We hope, moreover, that it may be impressed upon the President himself that it is no longer permissible for him to take those physical risks which he has had a positive joy in taking throughout his life. He has not the right to be guided by his personal indifference to danger or to go about with no other or greater precautions than those which he has customarily observed, or rather disregarded, in his journeyings as a private individual. The country will look for an immediate taking to heart of the lesson of yesterday's accident and escape.

THE ISSUES OF THE STRIKE.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger on Wednesday printed a letter from a correspondent who conceals his identity behind the impersonal signature of "M.," in quotation marks, which is understood to be an authorized presentation of the issues involved in the present strike. The fact that it comes from near "the very head and front of the offending" gives it interest; but that it deals largely in sophistries and adds very little of value to what is already known will be admitted by the candid reader. It offers as the true issue of the present contest the question: Who owns the properties, and who shall conduct, manage, and operate them? This is not a fair presentation of the case. In reviewing the demands of the miners the writer seems to have drawn largely upon his imagination. The union may want all the advantages enumerated, but no such demand stands between the parties in interest and a settlement of their differences. The following is interesting:

> The question is: Who owns the properties, and who shall conduct, manage, and operate them? The law says a man shall do what he wills with his own, but the United Mine Workers want to do what they wish with what does not belong to them.

This is nonsense. The law says nothing of the kind. There is a Scripture text which raises the question whether a man may not do what he will with his own; but even if this question admitted of being answered in the affirmative, it would remain to be determined what was so completely his own that he might therewith do with it as suited him. Coal seams and other undeveloped natural resources are certainly not this kind of property. Indeed, we know of none in which the title is so absolute that it is not held subject to the public interest and cancelable for the public advantage.

If the writer of the letter to The Ledger had occupied less space for the denunciation of the miner and his ambitions, and more in an explanation of why the operators have supinely submitted to the irresponsible dictation of the union without a well directed and sustained effort to recover the control of the properties of which they were deprived when the union stopped mining, it would have had vastly more value as well as interest. Even those who in general agree with the views of the writer condemn the operators for their lack of courage and enterprise and for the shortsightedness which has restrained them from initiating reforms which would have disrupted the union for want of issues on which to hold its membership together. To plead the sacred rights of property is as futile as it would have been for LOUIS XVI. to have pleaded the divine right of Kings before the National Convention. It rests upon a fiction. A public utility must be administered for the public good, and no public advantage is served by permitting the continuance of an embargo which every intelligent man believes could have been raised three months ago had the operators chosen to raise it and consented to adopt the reasonable means which the occasion demanded.

HIGH LICENSE IN VERMONT.

The revolt against hypocrisy and sanctimonious surface morality in the State of Vermont has led to astonishing results. No man now living remembers when a Vermont election has been "in doubt" at the hour when newspapers went to press on election night; nor has the Republican Party at any time since its formation ever before failed to secure the election of its candidate for Governor by the vote of the people.

The cause of high license, led with such courage and energy by Mr. CLEMENT, has evidently achieved a decisive victory in the first engagement. Mr. CLEMENT, whose supporters bolted from the regular Republican Convention, ran as the candidate representing the high-license principle. He appears to have drawn to himself about 40 per cent. of the vote of his own party and something like half the Democratic vote. But the regular Republican Convention adopted as the party's platform a declaration in favor of high license. It was, therefore impossible for a Vermont voter to vote against high license unless he voted for the Democratic candidate. Of course, any Vermont Republican would vote for free liquor saloons wide open, day, night, and Sunday, before he would vote for a Democrat. The consequence is that all citizens of the State who voted either for MCCULLOUGH or for CLEMENT have approved the policy of substituting a high license law for the present prohibitory law.

The Legislature will doubtless elect MCCULLOUGH, the Republican candidate, to the office of Governor, but it would seem that it must submit to the people a high-license law for their approval or rejection by a referendum vote. Possibly the voters of the State, largely rural, would reject such a measure the first time it was submitted to them. But if it is made clear that they must presently choose between permitting the sale of liquor under a high-license system and the awful calamity of seeing a Democratic Governor take his seat in the Executive Chamber at Montpelier, they may soon accept a more sensible law than the one now in force but not enforced.

Vermont has had a prohibitory law for half a century. Under that law liquor has been sold all the time all over the State. It has been known to most intelligent persons and to all thirsty persons that liquor was sold. Fines and imprisonment inflicted upon violators of the law have not closed the back stores, hotel bedrooms, and drug store cellars where the illicit traffic has been carried on. Prohibition has been a sham and a pretense. The people of Vermont are not essentially different from the people of other States. Great numbers of them have grown tired of their unenforceable statute. The Governorship contest this year and the result of the voting show that they want to change it.

THE WAR GAME.

The war game is, no doubt, somewhat confusing. Here, for example, we published yesterday morning the claim of Major BEST, in an official report to the Adjutant General, that the Kearsarge, Indiana, Puritan, and Alabama had been constructively sunk by "either cannon or mines, and in some cases both." This on Tuesday morning, 6:15. Yet we are informed that early in the morning on Wednesday the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Indiana made a determined attack upon Fort Wright, and even attempted to land a force sufficient to capture the wreck to which the supposititious bombardment had reduced that work. Now, obviously, if three of these men-of-war were at the bottom of the Sound on Tuesday morning, all four of them could not have taken part in a bombardment on Wednesday morning. If the attack on Fort Wright were an independent operation, ships that were sunk in a previous and irrelevant operation might properly revive and float and take part in it. But if it be considered that the operations are continuous, it becomes important to know whether the warships are "out" or not.

Everybody remembers Dean SWIFT'S demonstration that PARTRIDGE the almanac maker was dead, and how loftily he waved aside the protestation of PARTRIDGE himself that he was alive. The Dean's mental condition must be that of the army when it sees ships it has decided to be at the bottom in fact floating and making new attacks. What adds to the confusion is the fact that the four ships that made the second attack, in spite of the fact that three of them were no more, were destroyed, three of them for the second time, by 6:37 Wednesday morning.

Of course, there is a comical aspect to all this, but there is also a very serious aspect. It seems that the rival claims of the assailants and defenders should be at least provisionally adjudicated on the spot, and not left to be worked out months hence. It seems also that the claims of both sides should be published officially and at once. This has been done by the army, but not by the navy. For the claims of the navy we are left to the unofficial reports of the newspaper correspondents, which may or may not accurately represent those claims.

In fact, it greatly concerns both services that the public should take an enlightened interest in these joint manoeuvres. In Russia or in Germany it is well enough to let the interest in such things remain purely professional. But here is an opportunity, in these manoeuvres, to let the American people know to what proficiency both services have attained, what they need, and what are the shortcomings of our system of preparations for National defense. Long experience shows that in this matter Congressional legislation cannot rise higher than its source, the public opinion of the country. In fact, it is only by the pressure of the people that Congress can be induced to make good the deficiencies in our system of defenses. These manoeuvres afford an admirable opportunity to inform the public. It would be criminal to neglect it through any feeling of professional punctilio. Hence one of the most important requirements in such a series of manoeuvres as is now going on is that it should be "understanded of the people." This is the last occasion in the world which a judicious army or navy officer would take for "snubbing the reporters." On the contrary, such an officer would take particular pains to enlighten them.

SWORD AND OLIVE BRANCH.

The slight misunderstanding between the German Emperor and his Polish-speaking subjects in Prussia may have done more good than harm if, as seems quite possible, it has shown him that after all they have some cause for disgust. When it comes to twirling mustachios and talking ancestors, the Polish nobility can give Hohenzollerns odds. If it be a question of "Kultur," the Poles and Czechs can ask the Germans Who showed them a good example before there was a university in Germany? WILHELM II. has too much of the same kind of lively blood in his own veins to fail to understand that the Poles are not the men to accept taunts and brags at their expense from the King of Prussia who happens to be German Emperor.

The precautions taken during the Emperor's entry into Posen were wise enough in view of the prevalence of the homicidal crank whose mind floats dimly on the borderland of reason. But there was no danger from the Poles of the National Party; they are too much on the side of rank and power themselves. Indeed, that was at one time their country's bane; they could not surrender their feudal rights and make common cause with the peasants and populace of the towns; they preferred CATHERINE of Russia and the cynical Grosser FRITZ, or even the densely mediaeval house of Austria to infringements on their rights as nobles.

So the notables of Posen Province stayed away from these functions in a very natural state of dignified withdrawal. For the subsequent festivities it will not be necessary to do what the Russian Governor General of Finland did the other day—if the Court gossip in Berlin can be believed. A Russian Grand Duke was expected, and the Governor General ordered a gala performance at the Opera House in Helsingfors; but it was soon apparent that not one Finlander who respected himself would be present. So the Governor General, like some of the Great CATHERINE'S Ministers, searched highways and byways for the lame, the halt, and the blind, stuffed them into evening clothes and uniforms and "papered the house" in a way to make Mr. Vincent Crummles green with envy. That will not be necessary in Posen, for the German element is streaming in from far and near to make the Polish less shining by its absence.

It would be entirely in keeping with Kaiser WILHELM'S character if he set himself to the task of conciliating the indignant Pole before the split between the nationalities goes much further. If he has succeeded so well in making the French like him, there is no doubt whatever that with a tithe of the same forbearance and occasional acts of courtesy he can win the Poles. After all, the bulk of Prussians east of the Elbe are Slavs by descent. Place names and family names would reveal that fact, even if we did not have the direct testimony of history and the records from prehistoric graves. He can appreciate their feelings and they can entirely understand his kindly but erratic temperament. They must admire his gallant entrance into Posen, though they hold aloof; and they are certain to accept any olive branch he shall extend in their direction. Your sword is your good property-article with which to make a noise, but the little twig of olive is your real wonder-worker.

WHAT THE MINERS WANT IN LEGISLATION.

We have been favored with copies of certain bills prepared by the counsel of the United Mine Workers for introduction as soon as the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States shall reassemble. They are of unusual interest in existing circumstances.

In "An act to provide for the measurement and weighing of coal" it is provided that wherever the operators have not contracted to pay their miners on the basis of the cubical measurement of the coal in the vein, or on the basis of the cubical contents of a barrow or car, the miners are to be paid on the basis of gross tonnage, and an operator deciding not to contract upon the cubical measurement basis shall provide a weigh scale in such position that all coal leaving the pit shall pass over it and be weighed before it reaches the breaker. The check weighman is to be the employé of the miners, and such amount as is necessary for his wages shall be deducted from the pay of each workman affected by the arrangement and turned over to the Treasurer of the local union. No workman shall have the right to object to such deduction until after the expiry of a sixty days' notice that he desires to withdraw from the plan.

In "An act to provide a fund to pay check weighmen and check measurers around coal mines," it is specified that the contracts of employés who have selected a Treasurer to represent them and agreed to have a certain amount of their wages set aside for the payment of these officials shall be binding upon the operators, and Superintendents, foremen, and bosses are required to see that such deduction is made.

In "An act making it unlawful to employ persons under the age of twenty-one years in or about coal mines for more than eight hours in one day" it is provided that the Factory Inspector, when advised that this act is violated in any way, shall verify the complaint and "proceed by equity to restrain such employer and minor employé from further violation of this act." A penalty of $50 for each violation of the law is provided, of which one-half goes to the State and one-half to the school district.

The proposed National legislation is embodied in a bill providing that when a corporation doing an inter-State business, and, by reason of inability to meet its fixed charges, shall have its affairs administered by a receiver, is engaged in a contest with 60 per cent. of its employés for a period of twenty days, by reason of which 5,000 or more men become idle, and the officials of such corporation refuse to deal with their employés or those representing them, or to agree upon a plan of arbitration to adjust their differences, the President of the United States shall give notice that if within ten days no agreement is reached looking to adjustment, the President of the United States shall suspend the President and officials of said corporation, and shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, "a competent person who shall administer the affairs of the said corporation until such time as the stockholders of the company shall depose its President and officials and elect successors who shall come to an agreement with their employés." This officer is to have the powers, duties, and obligations of a receiver. The bill further provides that "if the employés do not immediately return to work under such terms as may be designated by the administrator, then the employés are to name an arbitrator, the President of the United States an arbitrator, and these two to select a third, which three shall then pass upon all differences for such time as the corporation has been in the hands of the administrator, and the finding of the said arbitrators shall be final and conclusive on all parties and shall be accepted with the same force and effect as a decree of the United States court." The pay of the administrator and his assistants is provided for, and his tenure is to continue until the stockholders elect a President and Board of Directors who come to an agreement with the employés, "through their representatives," whereupon the President of the United States shall, after reasonable notice, designate a day when the administrator's duties shall cease and the administrator eliminate himself as functus officio.

The serious discussion of bills of this character is impossible. The only comment they suggest is that if the United Mine Workers are paying good money for the services of the "legal adviser" who drew them, he is the one to be congratulated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few, indeed, are the gifts more valuable than a well-developed sense of humor, but in some people that sense is developed altogether too highly. A most regrettable victim of hypertrophy of this sort is a reader of ours whose initials are "F. F. B." We know this because he has written us a letter in which he says: "For the past week Sir EDMUND BARTON, Premier of Australia, has been in the United States. During that time he has been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES as 'Sir BARTON,' 'Sir EDWARD BARTON,' and 'Premier of New South Wales.' Recently you made jokes on a London paper for incorrectly describing Mayor Low, and on the London Fire Chief for desiring to include Hoboken in New York. Will you kindly make some jokes at your own expense?" No, we will not. There are other people willing, and occasionally able, to do that, and though we never saw any particular merit in the jokes they made, and could make much better ones ourselves if we tried, we prefer to leave that branch of humor to those who like it, and to continue in the future as in the past to be funny—and our severest critics admit that we are often very funny—at the expense of our neighbors. We are not even going to take the trouble to see whether "F. F. B.'s" indictment is sound or not. By refusing to investigate our files we can remain practically sure that we didn't make the mistakes he charges, and experience has taught us that in such cases belief is much more likely to be pleasant than certainty. If this and other correspondents, however, only knew how many blunders a newspaper has a chance to make and doesn't, perhaps they would be a little less delighted when their superior knowledge about something they have had special opportunity or need to learn enables them to ask the editorial or reportorial person to confess his ignorance.

—Poor Prof. SCHENK of Vienna, though he was severely punished while alive by summary dismissal from his university position, is "catching it again," now that he is dead, from the medical papers, which cannot forgive him for having attracted the attention of the lay press and so started discussion of a subject which, it must be confessed, had better have been left for such judgment as the experts could give it. But the predetermination of sex was a matter that interested all the world, and when Prof. SCHENK announced, or allowed it to be known, that he had formulated rules by which he thought anticipated events could be, if not determined, at least influenced, in accordance with parental wishes, there was no reason why the news should not be presented for what it was worth. And so it was presented by the vast majority of newspapers, doing no harm and deceiving nobody. A few papers, indeed, did exploit the topic in a way that showed more appreciation of and liking for its delicacy than could be commended by the judicious, but that was not the fault either of their better mannered contemporaries or of Prof. SCHENK. Hence do we read with not a little irritation statements such as this, which we find in The Philadelphia Medical Journal: "The theory never had any scientific value, or even much scientific interest, for it was too crude and transparent to interest any one except a newspaper reporter." The theory was at least the production of a man who has never been charged with insincerity or dishonesty, whose general attainments and special studies rendered his opinions worthy of a respectful hearing, and whose emergence into publicity was a mortal crime only to the worshippers of one of the silliest fetiches in existence, to wit, "medical ethics," so called. And, as a matter of fact, Prof. SCHENK'S supposed discoveries in regard to dieting did not strike the medical journals as particularly absurd, at first, and though they showed incredulity, they gave the matter a strange amount of space for one without "much scientific interest."

—Successful as Sir THOMAS LIPTON was in making himself liked in this country, the definite announcement that he is to challenge again for the America's Cup will not produce unalloyed joy here. To beat Sir THOMAS again will be pleasant enough, but it will lack the excitement of novelty, and, everything considered, the races would be more interesting if some other good fellow should attempt the quest. Our mission is to defend the America's Cup from the world, not from Sir THOMAS LIPTON, and one is almost tempted to tell him to "go and make a reputation" before he tries again. Almost, but not quite. It's not his fault that nobody else challenges. He has given all would-be aspirants for the sort of fame of which he has had so much all the opportunities they need to get it, and they have been backward in coming forward. He has, therefore, the best of rights to seek some more of it if he wants to, and there's no doubt that he will be warmly welcomed to a new defender's hospitable wake, even if another's reception would be just a little bit more fervent.

Would Change Coal Operators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will confer a great favor if you will enlighten me as to the operation of these great coal companies. I believe I have a little stock in one of them, and a plain statement of how they are run and of how the small stock or bond holders could combine and elect other Presidents who would be amenable to reason or arbitration would be very acceptable to me and I am sure to others.

The distress in so many households over the high price of coal, the increase of our taxes because of increased cost of heating schools and public buildings, besides our churches, makes it imperative that we should seek a remedy if it is possible.

Yours with admiration for the stand you have taken in this matter. ALBANY.
New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Man's Word.

The greatest liar on earth tells the truth to his doctor. The most truthful man alive is tempted to lie to the Assessor.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Why a Man Shouldn't.

There are two things that should keep a man from worrying: If he have no reason for worrying there's no use worrying; and if he have a reason, there is no use.—Los Angeles Herald.

Humoring His Customers.

Prof. Von Note—You haf a vine collection off classic music here.

Music Dealer—That's for young ladies to look over previous to asking for a copy of "The Honeysuckle and the Bee."—New York Weekly.

Changed View.

"He's dreadfully disagreeable and boorish."

"Tut, tut, my dear. He used to be, but he is no longer."

"How is that?"

"Why, since he has become famous we have decided to consider him only delightfully eccentric and original."—Chicago Post.

A LITTLE PAIR OF DEUCES.

There's a little game called poker, which
the same is wicked, quite,
And playing in that little game I know is
never right,
Yet, in my sinful, sinful way, I've sometimes held a hand,
And tried to hold a nine-spot high and
still look pleased and bland;
I have met the race of bluffers, and I know
their little ways;
I have tried to look serenely on an unexpected raise;
But at end I've always noticed, if the hand
was played with care,
That a little pair of deuces was better than
no pair.

This life's a mighty poker game sometimes
I fancy still;
We take the cards the Dealer deals, and
play them at our will.
And some of us are bluffers; with words of
cant and gush
We try to make the players think we hold
a royal flush;
With nothing but a nine-spot high we puff
and swell and blow,
And think we're playing shrewdly, for it
seems to work, you know.
Till some thoughtful, watchful fellow says,
"I call you." World of care!
For his little pair of deuces is better than
no pair.

The man who wears twelve-dollar hats on
seven-dollar pay;
His bluff will work all right enough until
it's called some day.
The politician, prating of "me own loved
native land,"
While his hand's extended backward, some
day we'll see his hand.
The man who thinks effrontery is bound to
take the trick
Is sure to hear, "I call you," and the
words will make him sick.
Somewhere, somehow, shall merit count,
though it have naught to spare,
For a little pair of deuces is better than
no pair. ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

ARMY VICTOR IN SECOND BATTLE OF WAR

Four Vessels of the Enemy Attempted to Force a Passage of the Sound.

Battleships Were All Destroyed By the Determined Fire from the Land Batteries.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD DISPATCH BOAT AVENEL, off New London, Conn., Sept. 3.—The second great battle of the "War of the Colors" took place shortly after daybreak this morning, when four of the most powerful fighting vessels of Higginson, the invader, under direct command of the Commander in Chief, attempted to run the Race Channel, between Fort Michie on Great Gull Island, and Fort H. G. Wright on Fishers Island.

The onslaught of the enemy was determined, almost to the point of desperation. The fighting vessels, however, developed a defense, particularly at Fort H. G. Wright, upon which the attack was particularly directed, that was practically impregnable to sea forces of ordinary strength, and were at times the target for a steady hail of shot and shell. The splendid spectacle continued from 8 minutes after 5 o'clock until 6:35 o'clock, and at that time Gen. Arthur MacArthur, the commander-in-chief of the defending forces, claimed that the invader, with his four splendid vessels, the Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Alabama, and all his men on board, were swept from the face of the sea; that the vessels were constructively riddled with projectiles and shattered by innumerable mines with which the waters in the vicinity of Fort H. G. Wright are thickly planted.

Admiral Higginson and his desperate band indignantly deny this. They stoutly claim that not one of the vessels had been seriously damaged by the hypothetical rain of shell sent against them. They claim they successfully steered between the mines and that the defenses of Fort Wright are to-day simply great masses of shattered masonry and furrowed earth. And there you are.

But whatever the decision of the umpires after they have wrestled over algebraic and geometric problems, studies in simple equation and logarithms, which will be required to determine which branch of the service got the worst of it, the great battle of September 3 demonstrated, even to the lay observer, that it will be of incalculable worth to both branches of the service. It was plainly apparent that there never yet has been built four vessels that can ever hope to enter the eastern end of Long Island Sound through the Race by reducing Fort H. C. Wright. Had the guns that lifted their shining mouths from every hummock on that spit of land spoken with projectiles of steel, no floating thing could have lived at the range that the Higginson squadron offered.

This daredevil of an invader fairly ran into the very teeth of the biggest guns on shore and seemed to rely upon his secondary batteries to silence them. At no time after he got fairly into action did his range exceed 2,500 yards, if it equaled that distance, and after running by an awful fire he doubled Race Rock Light and ran the length of the fortifications within less than 1,000 yards from the booming guns; so close that the defense brought out rapid-fire guns and pumped steel into the fighting tops of the battleships. The gun crews in these tops must inevitably have been annihilated had the fight been real.

Furthermore, on this sanguinary trip the attacking vessels passed over water that is admirably adapted to the placing of mines, and in actual war must be a veritable field of destruction and death, and throughout the action the fire from Fort H. G. Wright was more frequent and better sustained than that from the fleet—more frequent by about two to one. How it compared with that of the enemy in accuracy of course cannot be told. There are many other considerations to be taken into account, of course, but as a general proposition the American who views this morning's battle will rest assured that if ever a real hostile fleet seeks to destroy his country's metropolis it will find in Fort H. G. Wright an obstacle of imposing dimensions.

On the other hand, the attack of the red-handed Higginson was admirably planned, and it is fairly safe to say that in real warfare he would not have attempted the impossible feat that he claims to have accomplished to-day. In contradistinction to his attack in yesterday morning's battle, which was all darkness and marked lights and secrecy, that of this morning was made with the full knowledge of the defenders. The most prominent feature of the invaders' onslaught, in fact, was its fine and inspiring boldness, and yet, withal, there was a display of cunning worthy of a force that knows every branch of the art of war.

The four great battleships throughout last evening and until almost daybreak this morning lay at anchor at Cerberus Shoal, not more than seven miles to the southeast of Fisher's Island, and under the glare of the searchlights of every fort at the Sound entrance. There was scarcely a moment throughout the night that any one of the four mountains of whitened steel was not bathed in a flood of light.

"They are resting and will not strike to-night," was the reassuring word passed from mouth to mouth among the sleepless artillerymen behind the breastworks, and, indeed, there was every reason to take this view of it.

The evening wore away without a sign of impending activity on the enemy's squadron. Over the waters, from the battleship Alabama, floated to the ears of the spies on the craft that watched in the darkness the strains of a Southern darky song. On all the other vessels there was apparently peace and rest. And yet the searchlight sweeping the waters from Fort Mansfield on Watch Hill to Fort Terry on Plum Island (which, by the way, had, according to the rules, been released since yesterday's battle,) kept up their vigil. And the work was well done.

At a few minutes past 3 o'clock this morning there could be heard from the Kearsarge a low rumbling sound—that of an anchor chain being drawn through a hawse pipe. Five minutes later the dark mass of steel swung slowly around. Instantly the searchlights, which had been restlessly sweeping over the waters, stopped when they reached this vessel and, within a few moments no less than seven tongues of white light from almost as many fortifications were turned upon her until, in the language of a spy, "she was lit up like a Broadway beanery." The Kearsarge was getting under way. Then there were sounds of other rattling anchor chains, but no other sounds from the four vessels, and by 3:45 o'clock the squadron was under way and heading to the eastward.

The flagship Kearsarge led the way, followed by the Massachusetts, the Alabama, and the Indiana in the order named. The searchlights kept on them for a time, but it appeared that the four vessels were bound back to Block Island, the enemy's base.

Word was quickly telegraphed that the enemy was bound in that direction. When off Watch Hill, about ten miles from Cerberus Shoals, the Kearsarge suddenly wheeled to port, and then it seemed certain that Fort Mansfield was the object of attack.

The searchlights of that fort were turned upon the squadron, but the dawn was breaking in the east and the shafts of light were weakened by this stronger light. But the vessels kept turning until they headed back westward along the Connecticut coast. Then, at last, it became apparent that an attempt would be made to pass through the Race, off New London, the most important channel entering Long Island Sound, and guarded on the eastern side by Fort H. G. Wright, the strongest fortification at the Sound entrance.

By this time day had broken bright and clear, with a smooth sea and a blue sky, against which the clouds of black smoke pouring from the funnels of the warships shone for miles around. Any sentry within twenty miles must have known where the enemy was. The four vessels moved in to the eastern side of Fishers Island, picking up the land at Gaturby Rock at 4:39 o'clock, when all turned to the southward, skirting the island behind the hills, out of range of vision of the fire of the fort, which is on the extreme western and southern end of the island. The value of this move lay in the fact that vessels could approach the fort within the range at which, in the war game, the mortars can be used.

Slowly the squadron approached Wilderness Point, behind which the guns of the fort lay ready. Already the guns from Fort Michie, far across the channel to the southwest, had opened up in a desultory way, but the range was long and doubtful. To-day's game plainly was to be played with Fort Wright. At 5:08 o'clock a mortar from this fort boomed out, and three minutes later the Kearsarge rounded Wilderness Point, and a half dozen of her six pounders spat out balls of white smoke, while from every truck and taffrail of the red squadron fluttered out the battle flags.

Three minutes later and the Massachusetts and Alabama had rounded the Point, and almost simultaneously from the white sides broke forth the fire of their entire starboard batteries, including their mammoth turret guns. Two minutes later the Alabama followed suit, and now the land spit, on which is Fort H. G. Wright, suddenly broke into flame and smoke, and, figuratively speaking, the water about the attacking squadron broke into geysers where the shells struck, while the impact of steel on armor plates and the crash of shattered metal could be heard above the roar of guns by the imaginative man. The Kearsarge, for some reason, used only her secondary batteries for fully twenty minutes, while the Massachusetts bore the brunt of the battle, firing two guns to one of her sister ships. New England's coast was threatened and a vessel with a New England name was to the fore.

At 5:25 o'clock, however, the Kearsarge opened with her entire starboard battery, and things warmed up in grand shape. At 5:34 o'clock Fort Michie was pumping big shells across the channel, but the attacking vessels paid little attention to that side, having their hands full with Fort Wright, which was now fairly ablaze with spouting guns. And thus the battle kept up, the Indiana, of the four ships, doing the least fighting, while the fort never relaxed its fire.

The sun came up in a sky of blood red color, and over the sea and land hung the pall of battle. It seemed as if all the vessels were surely sunk in the awful rain of steel, but they kept on, and at last passed up to Race Rock Light.

Here the enemy, in the opinion of the lay observer, adopted a course almost foolhardy. Straight ahead lay Long Island Sound. To his right, passing by the north side of the fort, he could reach New London if he was not sunk. He chose the latter course, and sailed right into the teeth of the batteries that were awaiting him. The four great vessels moved in until it almost seemed as if they would go on the beach. They slowed and poured a galling fire into the fortifications, but it was nothing like the rain of shells sent into them. All the vessels were using their main batteries now, but their small guns in the fighting tops were not in use, apparently they had been silenced, for our of the ditches on shore came the clatter of rapid-firing guns, sending hundreds of shots a minute.

Here was hot work for the enemy, and to make his position worse a large number of yachts with spectators came out of New London and got in the way. These people were a greater nuisance than the spectators at the first battle of Bull Run, but the enemy theoretically fired through them at times. The invader's fleet went the full length of the fortifications, then turned to port, and the Massachusetts, passing to the head of the column, steamed back toward the Race Rock Light, using port batteries on the still fighting fort.

They were answered at all times, almost two shots for one. Out they swept, firing all the time, and, passing the point, passed back eastward through the Race at 6:35 o'clock, stood out toward Block Island, and the country was saved.

Gen. MacArthur, with his staff, witnessed the battle from the yacht Kanawha. He was hailed and asked about the battle. "We have swept the enemy from the sea," was the laconic response.

As the invaders' fleet passed eastward it was met by the Newport, having on board the Congressional commission invited to witness the war games. This was the first view that the committeemen had had of the opposing fleet, and they cordially saluted the commander in chief with an appropriate number of guns, which the fired chief answered in kind.

The committee was surprised to learn that the battle was all over, and regretted having overslept themselves.

FLEET SEEN OFF NEWPORT.

Attack of Fortifications There Expected to Occur at Any Moment.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—So far as hostilities are concerned Newport has been experiencing a long period of peace, no sign of the hostile fleet having been seen here until just before dark to-night when four vessels were discovered about eight miles off shore coming from the eastward and heading for Block Island. They were outside the range of the guns of any of the forts in this vicinity, and so no shots were fired. They disappeared behind Block Island and headland just at dark. An attack of the fortifications is looked for as likely to occur at any moment.

SUMMARY OF WAR GAME.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, off Block Island, Sept. 3.—With no official decision yet declared, a summary of the three days of war work carried on by the navy as against the army in the respective attack and defense along the coast from New Bedford to Fisher's Island shows, from the point of view of the warships, that the navy has taken the preponderance of points.

Twice, apparently, Admiral Higginson's squadron has been victorious, but once it has almost signally failed, and early Monday morning, by strategic movement, the squadron captured the signal station on Block Island, thereby establishing a naval base at which the fleet may rendezvous at any time. A valuable wireless telegraphic outlay also was seized by the bluejackets from the Alabama, as well as a book which the Signal Corps failed to destroy in their haste to escape, containing a text of all the signals established by the army.

On Tuesday the Navy was less successful. In fact, constructive disaster came to a part at least of Rear Admiral Higginson's squadron. Intending to reduce the batteries on Plum Island and Gardiner's Point, the squadron in two sections ran close to the shore just at dawn. Army searchlights failed conspicuously to locate the enemy.

Admiral Higginson's ships later were shelled, at first by the smaller shore batteries, and later, getting far enough out to come within range of the big mortars, receiving a charge of projectiles, hurled from the army's big twelve-inch guns. All this came from Plum Island and Gull Island, for Gardiner's Point had been silenced, in fact, as well as in theory, by the flagship.

Within a few moments after the opening of hostilities the Brooklyn, in company with the Massachusetts, dashed through the race to take a position on the westerly side of Plum Island, and theoretically was destroyed. After Tuesday night's anchorage off Cerberus Shoal, to which point the squadron steamed, the fleet, consisting then of the flagship Alabama, Massachusetts, and Indiana, started at 3:30 A. M. to-day for Fisher's Island, skirting almost to the very edge of the southeastern reef, just off Fort Wright, before even a single gun from that army station had testified that there was knowledge of the enemy's presence.

Admittedly all searchlights were rendered useless by the squadron's guns, and almost certainly the batteries of Fort Wright were silenced before they could have begun action. Plum Island's mortars this morning, however, had a magnificent range for operations, and their effect has to be considered in the summary of the day's work. Before noon the four battleships had returned to the naval base at Block Island.

It seemed probable this afternoon that the Newport forts would be attacked soon, perhaps to-night.

"MARRIFIED" BY DR. KINSOLVING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend has just sent me a clipping from THE TIMES of last Saturday, in which your reporter—evidently a stranger in our proper and domestic Borough of Brooklyn—has me figuring as a missionary from the Bahamas, marrying a very estimable lady, and going off to live in the West Indies.

Will you let me say that there has been a somewhat embarrassing transposition. Old Bishop Wilmer of Alabama said once that we needed two words here, "marry" and "marrify." I never married but one woman. Thank Heaven, she is living and giving entire satisfaction. I have "marrified" a good many people—among others, at St. James's Church, Brooklyn, on Aug. 27 last, the Rev. Montague E. Webb and Miss Mary Bowly.

ARTHUR B. KINSOLVING.
Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1902.

KAISER'S VISIT TO POSEN

His Majesty Reviews Two Parades —Is Heartily Cheered.

11,000 Children Greet Him—His Order for the Demolition of the Fortifications Will Aid the City.

POSEN, Sept. 3.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at the parade ground at an early hour to-day. His Majesty rode along the line of troops and delivered new colors to the Colonels of the regiments, accompanying each presentation with a few words. Emperor William, the Empress, and the Princes subsequently took up their station at the saluting point, and the troops marched past twice.

The police arrangements for keeping the ground clear were somewhat stringent.

Later the Emperor reviewed another of those picturesque corps parades that take place in various parts of Germany every September. About 40,000 troops were on the square mile of lawn composing the manoeuvre field. Gen. Tchertkoff, Governor of Warsaw, and eighteen Russian officers rode in the suite of the Emperor and Empress.

Returning from this parade Emperor William and the Empress passed between lines of children three miles long, the boys on one side and the girls on the other. There were 11,000 of them, all cheering frantically. As he rode down the lines the Emperor dropped his severe expression, sometimes called his "regimental face," and looked kindly and almost tenderly on the children. He glanced to the right and left and saluted continuously with his Field Marshal's baton. Many of the children were those of German settlers in Prussian Poland, 2,000, of whom, with their families, had been brought into Posen from the country by special trains.

This afternoon the Emperor received the principal military officers here, including the Russian officers whom he invited to attend the manoeuvres. A large crowd assembled before the headquarters and gave the Emperor an enthusiastic ovation.

There was a grand dinner this evening, at which Gen. Tchertkoff was among the distinguished guests. Emperor William toasted the Czar, and spoke in praise of the Fifth Army Corps. He warmly commended the bearing of the veterans who participated in the parade to-day, and concluded his remarks with "Hurrah for the Fifth Army Corps!" The officers present responded with enthusiastic "Hochs!"

In toasting the Czar, the Kaiser used the expression "the Supreme War Lord of the Russian Army, who is united to us by the true comradeship of arms."

Emperor William received Gen. Tchertkoff and the other Russian officers before the dinner began. He conversed with them and addressed them all as follows:

"Gentlemen: Before taking my leave I must express to you my pleasure at having been able to welcome at our parade the officers of my two Russian regiments, whose uniforms I am proud to wear. For this pleasure I am indebted to the kindness of his Majesty the Czar, who, on my visit to Reval, cordially approved of your being invited here. Your presence is not merely a visit of the officers of my fine Russian regiments, but it is also proof of that old comradeship in arms which has united our armies for the last century.

"That this comradeship still exists is shown by two facts. First, on the day of your arrival I abolished the military radius of Posen, thereby rendering possible the peaceful development of this old fortress town. Second, I have to-day, in honor of your presence, donned for the first time the aiguillettes which his Majesty the Czar exchanged with me in token of our personal friendship. They shall, in the very words of your august master, form a link in that strong chain which binds us both in true friendship. May God's blessing make it ever so remain."

The town was brilliantly illuminated to-night. Thousands of persons assembled in front of the building where the Emperor and Empress are staying and at intervals cheered them vociferously.

The great fortifications that made Posen a generation ago one of the impregnable strongholds in Europe, and second only to Metz, and which, by order of the Emperor, are now to be demolished, consist of twelve miles of huge earth and masonry ramparts. They were begun in 1828 and were never really finished because they were continually modified as the art of defense and offense developed.

About $50,000,000 has been spent on these fortifications, first and last, and yet a gun was never fired at them. Field Marshal von Moltke, while visiting Posen early in the eighties, said to the commanding General: "But they are only earth!"

"What did you think they were?" asked the General in surprise.

"Why," replied the Field Marshal, "I supposed they were of gold from what has been spent on them."

Now, with three lines in the Gazette, the Emperor abandons them. But the mere work of demolition will cost several more millions, of which the municipality will gladly pay its share. The natural growth of the city has been suffocated by the fortifications, and the inhabitants of Posen petitioned Emperor William to cancel the military decree establishing them. His Majesty chose the time of his visit to do so. The old fortifications will be replaced by a ring of thirty-one forts well beyond the city limits.

A real estate agent who lived twelve years in Kansas is already advertising town lots for sale in the old fire zone.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

They Expected to Have to Go Home, but the Trouble Has Been Adjusted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that the two Chinese students deported from Japan were received at Shanghai by the Japanese Consular Secretary with gendarmes, and were conducted to their destination. They are now working in the Chinese Translation Bureau.

The deportation of these students and the conduct of the Chinese Minister in Tokio agitated the other Chinese students in Tokio, and 120 of them prepared to return to China, not expecting to be able to pursue their studies owing to the Minister's unsympathetic attitude.

The difficulty, however, was adjusted through the intervention of the Japanese East Asiatic Society, and twenty-four new students have arrived at Tokio.

FORMOSA REBELS DEFEATED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Japanese in Formosa, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, have, by a rear attack, captured the insurgents' stronghold near Tainan. It was a most difficult position, in a dense forest surrounded by precipitous mountains.

A DISCOVERY AT TOULON.

Uncoffined Bones of Over 1,000 Supposed Victims of 1793 Found.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that while the foundations of new barracks at Toulon were being laid the bones of more than 1,000 persons were discovered. They were in layers, without a trace of coffins.

It is believed that the remains are those of victims of 1793.

Toulon was given up to the British in August, 1793. In December of the same year it was taken by the French republicans after a memorable siege, during which Napoleon Bonaparte made his first military reputation.

In the year 1721 there was a terrible outbreak of the plague at Toulon.

CAPE PREMIER'S POSITION.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg Has Asked the Progressives to Meet Him, but No Agreement Is Likely.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times's correspondent at Cape Town says that Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, has asked the Progressives to meet him to-day, but it is considered that no rapprochement is possible unless Sir John consents to introduce measures necessary for the maintenance of British interests.

In the discussion in committee of the Indemnity bill the Progressives objected to the clause postponing registration until February, 1903, on the ground that though it would be better not to have Parliamentary machinery at present, yet if it existed it should not be worked unfairly.

In the division the members of the Afrikander Bond, the members of the Ministry, and four others voted for the retention of the clause. Dr. Smartt took the division because of the importance of the issue and in order to force four waverers to declare themselves.

THE AGRAM RIOT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the simultaneous occurrence of outrages in several towns of Croatia has caused the suspicion that they were organized beforehand by agitators, but the article published by a Belgrade paper which is supposed to have originated the popular indignation was well calculated to have that effect. The writer called the Croatians "a nation of menials, who have no future and will remain menials to the end."

The correspondent says that one of the most striking features of the affair is the failure of the Croatian Opposition to check the excesses. The outburst of National rancor must have compromised the cause of Greater Croatia.

Indeed, adds the correspondent, so suicidal from the Croatian national standpoint is the character of these outrages that a Vienna journal cynically hints that the authorities wilfully refrained, on political grounds, from the vigorous employment of the military.

THE "PROCLAMATION" OF DUBLIN

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the South Dublin Union, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, James Mullett moved a resolution protesting against the proclamation of Dublin City under the crimes act.

Mr. Mullett said that the Government was again repeating the events of twenty years ago, and was goading young men to crime by proclaiming places which, the officials admitted, were free of crime. He protested against the "villainous conduct of the alien Government," which, after 700 years, was playing its old game by the instrumentality of the Sheridans and Sullivans, and their sleuthhounds and bloodhounds.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE PLANS.

Programme for the Coming Season—French Education Minister Receives President James H. Hyde.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Minister of Public Instruction this afternoon received James H. Hyde, President of the American Federation of the Alliances Françaises, and Léopold Mabilleau, Director of the Musée Social.

A programme of lectures for the coming season has just been announced by the officers of the Federation of the Alliances Françaises in the United States.

The federation, which numbers over 10,000 French-speaking members, is to have two offical lecturers. First to visit this country will be Germain Martin, a young professor of the University of France. He will lecture upon historical subjects, and his tour will begin in October and terminate in December.

M. Martin will be followed by Léopold Mabilleau, the Director of the Musée Social in Paris. M. Mabilleau, besides visiting the Cercle Français of Harvard, the groups of the Alliance Française, and the universities, where he will speak on economic and social sciences, will devote some time to organizing and inaugurating a French Normal School in Chicago. This institution will operate under the auspices of the Federation of Alliances Françaises, and is intended to supply teachers of French to American colleges and universities.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The races at Sheepshead still occupy the attention of the Meadow Brook colony, which day by day is reinforced by arrivals from Newport. With the closing of the Horse Show at the latter place, there will be many departures and quite a number of people well known in society will be in town at the end of the week, bound for the Adirondacks and country seats. Already many of the men who have been at Newport a part of the Summer are organizing hunting and fishing parties for the clubs in Canada and Nova Scotia. William P. Thompson, who married Miss Atherton Blight, will have one party and James J. Van Alen is going out with another before he sails for England.

***

August Belmont has started in his private car Louisville for a hunting trip in Canada. His sons, August Belmont, Jr., and Raymond Belmont, are with him. They will be gone a month or more.

***

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay will give a tea at Bonnie Brae, the Barclay residence at Lenox, on Thursday of next week for her daughter, Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., formerly Miss Paul of Philadelphia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin have closed their residence in Burlingame, Cal., and have returned to San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison of New York have been at Monterey, but are now at Burlingame.

***

Miss Ruth Underhill has been playing golf in California, and won the Poniatowski Cup at Burlingame. She offered a silver prize for a "freeze-out" contest tournament there on Labor Day. In this "freeze-out" the players started together in groups of four, and at each hole the one making the poorest score was dropped.

***

The weddings of the Misses Helen and Florence Jacquelin, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, to Robert B. Potts and Charles R. Swords, will be celebrated in the middle of November. Miss Helen Jacquelin will marry Mr. Potts, who is the son of Mrs. William Rockhill Potts, and Miss Florence Jacquelin is to marry Mr. Swords, son of Mrs. Charles R. Swords (Miss Willis.)

***

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark are to give a dinner this week at Overdune, Southampton, for their two daughters, the Misses Edith and Julia Clark. The latter's engagement to Horace Stebbins was announced a few weeks since. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland will also entertain at dinner for their daughter, Miss Nina Howland.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harrison (Miss Ellen Nixon Wain) of Philadelphia, who are at their country place, Happy Creek Farm, Devon, are receiving there Wednesdays during September and October. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Jr., (Miss Marie L. Lemoine,) accompanied by Mr. Harrison's sister, Miss Esther W. Harrison, started Monday for a trip through the West and Yellowstone Park.

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Miss Frances Griscom is at Watch Hill, R. I. Mrs. C. Emory Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Elkins, and the Misses Martha and Marion Pepper of Philadelphia have been at the Rockland Breakwater, Me.

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The wedding of Miss Isabella Fitzgerald Morton, daughter of Dr. Thomas G. Morton and Mrs. Morton, (Miss Annie J. Kirkbride,) and John Story Jenks, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jenks, (Miss Hacker,) will take place on Saturday, Sept. 27, in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Wayne, Penn., and will be followed by a breakfast at the Summer home, Clonmel, of the bride's parents.

***

The new clubhouse at the Hot Springs, Va., was opened on Monday, and a tea was given, at which Mrs. Frederic Sterry and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, assisted by a number of young women, received the guests and poured tea.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Falconer of East Sixty-second Street are at Mohonk Lake, where they went from Narragansett Pier.

***

Clarence W. Mackay is booked on the Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool for this port to-day.

***

There were booked to sail yesterday on the Majestic, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baring, Mr. and Mrs. A. Warren Brown, Thomas H. Waller, and Neil MacLeod.

***

Sailing to-day on La Savoie there are booked, among others, Mrs. W. J. Otis and Miss Margharetta Otis, Mrs. Charles Robinson-Smith, L. F. Tewksbury, George W. Tewksbury, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, and Miss Gertrude Schwab.

***

The meets of the Essex County hounds at Southampton, of which Charles Pfizer is master, are scheduled as follows: The next, and second, will be on Saturday; Monday, Sept. 8, at Water Mill at 6:30 A. M.; Sept. 10, at the railway station at 4:30 P. M.; at the Hayground Schoolhouse Saturday, Sept. 13, also at 4:30; on Monday, Sept. 15, at 6:30, at the kennels; Wednesday, 17th, at Bridgehampton, and Saturday, Sept. 27, 4:30 P. M., at the Hayground Schoolhouse.

BAR HARBOR EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—The last Malvern dinner dance occurred to-night. Judged from the number of guests and the gayety which prevailed it seemed anything but the closing affair of the Summer. The red ballroom has seldom seen a livelier crowd, and the large number of dinners that were given earlier in the evening had all the marks of mid-August. Among the hosts of these dinners were:

Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mrs. William H. Erhart, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, and Capt. Thomas J. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. Erhart had as guests Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitewell, Miss Hewitt, Miss Taylor, Peter Marie, and Baron Frankenstein.

Miss Fox entertained Miss Rogers, Miss Thorndike, the Hon. Robert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Bird, Charles B. Wright, Miss J. Brooks Fennell, and Mr. Wiltse.

Mrs. Gerard's guests were Miss Eleanor Thomas, Livingston Beekman, Miss Scott, Sumner Gerard, Miss Edwards, Llewellyn Barry, and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Among the well-known people present at the ball were:

Vicomte D'Alte,	Mrs. Dimock,
Baron Von Mumm,	Miss Tolfree,
Count and Countess Langiervillars,	Miss Poor,
Baron and Baroness Hengelmueller,	Mrs. James Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth,	Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell,
The Misses Patterson,	Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon,
Count Cassini,	The Misses Lawrence,
Pierre Rogestvensky,	Count Wartensleben,
Percy Wyndham,	Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne,
Arthur Raikes of the British Embassy,	Miss Heustis,
	Miss Rhett.

Count and Countess Langier Villars gave a sailing party on the Mascot this afternoon. Among those who were on board were Mrs. W. S. Bridgham, Mrs. Honorine Vail, the Misses Patterson, Theodore Bjorksten, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. M. M. Merritt, Miss Bend, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Prince Del Drago, John How, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, and Johnston Livingston.

Mrs. Frederic Whitwell, Jr., and Miss Whitwell gave a large reception at Clover Croft this afternoon. This is the first season here for the Whitwells, and they have been among the most popular entertainers. The guests included the best-known of the Summer people here.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Beales of New York left to-night for the Berkshires.

William C. Whitney was suddenly called home late yesterday. He will return here later in the month.

Several large affairs are scheduled for the remaining days of the week.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock gives a dinner and musical at the Malvern. Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick will have a reception at Mizzen Top, and Miss Pendleton will give a large dinner previous to her departure for Newport.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., has arrived and is the guest of her mother at Comers Meet.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jaques and Miss Linzee have just returned from a riding trip through Washington County.

David Pendleton of New York has arrived at the Malvern for the month of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer gave a luncheon to-day on board the May.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who expected to leave to-morrow, have delayed their departure until Saturday.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay is expected to return here and remain with Mr. and Mrs. Duer until October.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—Eugene Higgins entertained at luncheon on the steam yacht Varuna to-day in honor of Grand Duke Boris of Russia and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to this country. The yacht was very handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses, worked in columns about the salon, fully a hundred dozen of these flowers being used by Siebrecht & Wadley in making the display.

Mrs. G. B. De Forest gave a large luncheon party yesterday to a company of sixteen at the Train villa. The decorations for the large table were of lilies of the valley, with graceful bunches of jessamine for the ladies. Hodgson decorated. The musicians were placed on the piazza on the ocean side, behind a screen of large palms.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill entertained twenty guests at luncheon at her villa on Bellevue Avenue, and Francis J. Otis gave a luncheon for sixteen at "Clover Patch."

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse entertained at dinner to-night at their cottage, "The Royal Oaks," on Bellevue Avenue, near the corner of Leroy Avenue. The table, spread for some twenty-two guests, was splendidly decorated by Hodgson with the brightest variety of flowers with ferns interspersed. Gardenias were used for the finger bowls.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan entertained at dinner at the Golf Club to-night with a dance and a cotillion afterward; 150 guests being present. The dinner was served on two tables forming an oval, open at each end, and after the dinner the guests occupied the other rooms of the clubhouse for conversation, while the tables were removed and the room cleared for dancing. For the cotillion a number of pretty favors were used. The decorations were elaborate.

Robert Goelet and Lloyd Warren have each paid a fine of $10 and costs for violating the law against overspeeding automobiles on the public highways. Fully a score of the Summer residents have been fined this Summer for violating this law.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are preparing a grand entertainment for Friday evening of this week in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough. The decorations and illuminations will be unusually elaborate.

Charles B. Hillhouse of New York, who is occupying the Jabez C. Knight cottage on Bellevue Avenue, has rented the place for another season.

In the ladies' singles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino to-day, two matches were played in the semi-final rounds. Miss Mary Sands defeated Mrs. Sheffield and Mrs. Wallach defeated Miss Busk in very interesting matches.

To-morrow the finals will be played between Miss Sands and Mrs. Wallach.

Prince Hohenlohe is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at "By-the-Sea."

Mrs. Harold Brown, who returned from Europe yesterday, arrived to-night at her cottage on the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Hazard Avenue.

Heathe Gregory and M. Bogea Oumiroff will give a recital at the Casino Friday, Sept. 12.

Harold Vanderbilt, younger brother of the Duchess of Marlborough, left this morning for the westward in his new boat, Trivia, in which he has been cruising as far east as Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean will give a dinner at Berger's to-morrow evening for 200 guests.

For horse show wear, many ladies have used bunches of gardenias, orchids, and other choice flowers, and Hodgson's has been taxed almost to its utmost in supplying the great demand. The French bouquet de corsage has been the most popular, being long enough to reach from the waist to the shoulder en garland.

The women's golf tournament for the championship of Rhode Island is in progress on the grounds of the Newport Golf Club. In the first and second rounds played to-day the following scores were made:

First Round—Miss Mollie Brownell beat Miss Myra Reynolds, up and 2 to play; Miss Anna Sands beat Miss Beatrice Mills by default; Miss M. K. Wetmore beat Miss Alice Brownell, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Gladys Mills beat Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Miss Anna Sands beat Miss Mollie Brownell, 2 up; Miss Wetmore beat Miss Gladys Mills, 3 up and 2 to play.

To-morrow the finals in the tournament will be played between Miss Wetmore and Miss Sands, and there will be a match of eighteen holes for a cup open to all those competing in the tournament.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Slingluff—Kernan.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—At noon to-day at Spring Bank, the Summer home of John D. Kernan of New York, at Alder Creek, Miss Kathleen Dickenson Kernan, his eldest daughter, was married to Capt. Jesse Slingluff of Baltimore, Md. The ceremony took place on the lawn in front of Mr. Kernan's residence, which was almost hidden from view with golden rod and other wild flowers.

Bishop Ludden of Syracuse officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Prendergast of Brookville. The bridegroom was attended by James Burberry of Baltimore and the maid of honor was Miss Rosemary Kernan of Utica. The bridesmaids were Miss Hunter, Miss Mildred Merrick of Baltimore, Miss Mary Spratt of Ogdensburg, and Miss Slingluff of Baltimore.

Capt. and Mrs. Slingluff have gone to Quebec and other Canadian points. They will return to Ogdensburg on Sept. 10, when Mrs. Slingluff's brother, Frank Kernan of Buffalo, will be married to Miss Mary Spratt. Capt. and Mrs. Slingluff will reside at 215 East Biddle Street, Baltimore.

Cowperthwait—Hancox.

BAYSHORE, L. I., Sept. 3.—The marriage of Miss Katharine Wall Hancox and Howard Cowperthwait, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Cowperthwait of 154 West Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, was solemnized at high noon to-day at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Weaver. The latter is a cousin of the bride, who is a daughter of the late Mrs. Katherine Wall Hancox, and a granddaughter of the late William Wall. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother only the near relatives of the family were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marie Wall Hancox, and Walter B. Cowperthwait acted as best man for his brother.

The bride's dress of white satin and white lace was the one worn by her mother at her wedding, and the veil of point lace formerly belonged to the bride's grandmother. The only ornament worn by the bride was a diamond heart pendant, the gift of the groom. After the ceremony was concluded a wedding breakfast was served, but there was no reception. Mr. and Mrs. Cowperthwait departed for a three-weeks' wedding tour. On their return they will make their home in New York. Mr. Cowperthwait is a member of Squadron A, the Nassau County Club, the Hardware Club, and a member of the firm of Cowperthwait & Sons.

Strout—Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 3.—Miss Florence Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Presley Bailey of the Netherwood district, and George H. Strout of New York were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents at noon to-day. The Rev. William Vincent Dawson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, officiated at the ceremony. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Strout left for Old Point Comfort. They will reside in this city. The bridegroom is a member of the mining firm of Chilberg & Strout of 25 Broadway, New York, and is a graduate of Swarthmore College. Miss Bailey formerly resided in Denver, Col.

Rice—Farnham.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—Miss Charlotte Aura Farnham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bines, 4,326 Greenwood Avenue, was married on Tuesday in Cape Town, South Africa, to Frank Peabody Rice of New York. Mr. Rice represents an American electric company in Africa, and was unable to leave that country. For that reason the ceremony took place there.

Goshorn—Franklin.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Robert A. Goshorn, a well-known Pittsburg newspaper man and war correspondent, was married last night in Camden to Miss Jean Franklin of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Goshorn will spend their honeymoon on the Pacific Coast.

Daughter Born to Baroness Avezzana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A private cablegram to friends in this city announces the birth of a daughter on Aug. 29 to Baron and Baroness Romano Avezzana, at Peking, China, where the Baron is acting as Secretary of the Italian Legation. Both he and his wife are well known in New York, where their marriage took place at St. Leo's Church some sixteen months ago. The Baroness, who was Miss Jacqueline Taylor of New York, joined her husband at Peking a year ago.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It was reported yesterday that a meeting of all the Jewish theatrical managers of the United States had just closed in New York, the result of it being an agreement by which they will fix a scale of prices for all actors and exchange actors and attractions when possible. For some time, it is stated, there has been a bitter strife among the managers to get possession of certain actors of talent, the strife causing them to pay higher salaries for the actors wanted. In order to settle the disputes arising from this condition, managers of the People's, the Thalia, the Windsor, and the Grand Theatre now building in New York; Perry's Theatre in Cleveland, Ohio, and Glickman's Theatre in Chicago are said to have met and formed the agreement. Among those to deny the rumor yesterday was Manager Joseph Edelstein of the People's Theatre on the Bowery.

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Among the theatres to open soon is the New York, Saturday night, with Rice's "King High Ball."

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A contract was signed yesterday by which Brandon Tynan will be starred for a number of years by J. Wesley Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. This contract is a result of Mr. Tynan's success in "Robert Emmet." He is one of the youngest stars on the stage, having just passed his twenty-fourth year.

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It is considered probable that Clara Lipman, who was to have starred this season in one of Justin Huntly McCarthy's plays, will be unable to appear. Just before going abroad early in the Summer, Miss Lipman suffered a dislocation of the arm, and the arm continued to give trouble. Upon the actress's return she went under medical care in Philadelphia. Her arm became partly paralyzed and physicians told her that, unless she took a lengthy rest, she might lose the use of her arm permanently. She is now at Atlantic City.

Advertising Gains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 369,419 agate lines of advertising in the month of August, 1902, a gain of 64,241 agate lines over the same period of last year. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed last month a greater volume of financial and dry-goods advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.—Adv.

IN THE SHOPS.

Hats for Fall are beginning to make their appearance, and some of them are most attractive. One which is really charming is a rough purple felt—not a fur felt, but slightly rough—and of a dull shade of the color. It is bound with a brighter shade of purple velvet, and the trimming is velvet pansies in all the beautiful colors in which real pansies come, including a few of bright yellow, though the greater number are of the darker shades. The hat itself is one of those with a low, square crown, rolling rim tipped well over the face, and rolling a little higher at the sides. With the simplicity of the flowers massed on the hat it is as pretty as may be.

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Many of the heavy fur felt hats are to be seen. Others in tan and gray shades have the effect of rows of chenille, and that may be the material of which they are made. The chenille hats have a little plaiting of tulle around the edge. It is going to be difficult to get away from the thin materials this Winter.

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That birds are to be in evidence is certain. That has been shown by the number worn this Summer. Some of the odd things to be seen already are the cocks' heads. They give every evidence of being made, and at least the combs and wattles are of some woven material, which, when they are seen near at hand, take away any feeling of sympathy animal lovers might have. One head, for instance, has the comb and wattles of red flannel, the white feathers being natural. Another bird is becomingly arrayed in comb and wattles of black velvet. It can't be said that these heads are altogether attractive. They have a somewhat "sporty" appearance, and one cannot be rid of the idea that they are relics of a fierce fight of some kind.

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Blue and green together are still to be seen more or less, though probably the combination will not be so much in evidence as earlier in the season, but it is so good and so generally becoming that it will not be given up entirely. Those delightful blue and green cocque feathers will undoubtedly be used largely. One attractive dark green, longhaired fur felt hat is trimmed with them. Another similar felt shows the blue and green in a trimming of plaid ribbon.

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Talking of plaids, one may wander away from hats for a minute to say that there are wonderfully attractive plaids to be seen in dress goods, the large and heavy plaid in heavy materials and smaller plaids—plaids of all sizes for that matter—in lighter weight woolens. They are green and blue, or some with a bit of red, which is so attractive in the combination.

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Very pretty silk waists are already to be seen made up in plaids, with a little plain silk matching one or another of the colors. This all seems to be an indication that we are to see many plaids, and those who like them will rejoice. There is nothing warmer and prettier in effect for children, young girls, and even older women when they are worn with discretion.

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To return to hats, one attractive hat is in the shape of a big rolling sailor. The edge and underside of the rim are of a black camel's hair felt, and the crown of black and gray strips of felt alternating. The top of the rim is not to be seen, for it is filled in with innumerable folds of soft black silk, carried over the rim at the back and there left with two ends hanging, not from the edge of the rim, but tucked under at the crown, and from there falling over the hair.

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An attractive gray felt, one of the rough ones, is simply trimmed with loose folds of a deep, rich blue velvet.

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Deep red fur felt hats have trimmings of the same color. One of these has only a bow of velvet at the back of the crown, and this with ends fastened in two or three places with big cut steel buttons or spheres. Another of the same style hats is trimmed with ostrich plumes to match.

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Many wide-rimmed white felt has are to be seen.

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In those comfortable and smart little Norfolk jacket suits there is some variety in the cut of the coat. Jackets are still to be seen that are rather long and cut straight around, but others basque only a little below the belt. These are brought down in a point, not strongly accentuated in the front, round up quite short at the sides, and are longer again in the back, giving something the effect of a short postillion.

EDWARD EGGLESTON DEAD.

LAKE GEORGE, Sept. 3.—Edward Eggleston, the author, died at Jones Lock, Lake George, to-day.

Dr. Edward Eggleston was best known as the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." He was born in Vevay, Ind., and he loved the entire "Hoosier" district. He and James Whitcomb Riley have been generally considered as the best exponents of the "Hoosier" school of literature.

Dr. Eggleston was sixty-five years of age. During many years of his life he was actively engaged in the Christian ministry. He began to preach in his twentieth year, and during the nine succeeding years he travelled on his Methodist "circuit" in Minnesota and Southeastern Indiana. He then took up journalistic work, and this led him into the writing of fiction and history.

As an editorial writer he was associated with the "Little Corporal," published in Chicago, and he was editor-in-chief at successive periods of the National Sunday School Teacher, the Independent, and Hearth and Home. Later, he returned to the ministry and was pastor until 1879 of the Church of Christian Endeavor, an independent organization, in Brooklyn.

In that year, however, he turned his entire attention to the writing of books. Among his works may be mentioned, in addition to "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," the following: "The Beginners of a Nation," "The Faith Doctor," "Duffels," "The Mystery of Metropolisville," "Roxy," and "The Circuit Rider." His last work was entitled "The Transit of Civilization." It was a study of American colonial conditions.

Dr. Eggleston had spent his Summers for twenty-five years at Lake George. His house there was an old, rambling structure, built long ago. As the years went on he gradually lengthened his Summers until his stays at Lake George occupied most of the year. Here he had his books, and here were his numerous rare manuscripts in many languages.

Forebodings of the end of his life came over Dr. Eggleston several months ago. At that time he wrote to his brother, George Cary Eggleston:

"I am content and happy. I have had a life of enjoyable activity. I have been permitted to render some service to my generation. I have lived. If the end is near, I have neither reason nor disposition to complain. On the contrary, I shall be happy to the end and in the end."

LORD CONNEMARA DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Lord Connemara, (the Right Hon. Robert Bourke,) who was twice Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, died here this morning.

Lord Connemara was the third son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, and was born at Hayes, County Meath, Ireland, on June 11, 1827. His education was completed at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a barrister in 1852.

His parliamentary career began with his election to the House of Commons in December, 1868, as a member for Lynn Regis. He represented that borough as a Conservative until 1886. With the accession of Disraeli to power in 1874, Mr. Bourke became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He held this office until 1880, and was then made a member of the Privy Council. In 1885 he held a like position under Lord Salisbury, but remained in office only a short time, his party being defeated. He became Governor of Madras in 1886, and resigned four years later. In 1887 he received a peerage in recognition of his services in the Foreign Office. He was the author of "Parliamentary Precedents."

Isaac Newton Peabody.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Isaac Newton Peabody, one of Boston's oldest and best-known toy dealers, died at his residence, 924 Beacon Street, this morning. He had been suffering from general paralysis for upward of two years, and about three weeks ago had an unusually severe stroke.

Mr. Peabody was born in Kennebunkport, Me., in 1833. He removed to Boston at an early age, and about forty-four years ago went into the wood and willow ware business in Faneuil Hall Square, on the site at present occupied by Cobb, Bates & Yerxa. His business prospered, and ten or twelve years later he removed to Washington Street, where he opened on a larger scale in the Wyatt Building. Here he started in the toy business, and made a specialty of baby carriages, in which, at the time of his death, he was one of the largest dealers in the country.

Death of Mrs. Hester T. Horton, Aged 86

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Hester Travis Horton, one of Peekskill's oldest women, is dead. She was a bride of only a few weeks, having been married for the fourth time. She was born in Croton in 1816. She was married in July to William Horton, aged 73 years. Recently she fell and broke her thigh bone. She was removed to the Peekskill Hospital, where she died of exhaustion and old age.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Frederick Martin.

Col. Frederick Martin, sixty-eight years of age, died of apoplexy in his home at 207 Holly Street, Cranford, N. J., on Tuesday night. He was in New York that day on business. He was born in Philadelphia. He enlisted in a New York regiment at the outbreak of the civil war and served until 1867. While serving under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler he distinguished himself several times by carrying messages through the firing zone. He was military Mayor of Richmond after its surrender, and he served as mustering out officer for the Army of the James. He was connected with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad system for several years as construction officer and general manager. He submitted the plan that was adopted for the Brooklyn bridge cars, the two platform system. He retired from active work several years ago. His widow and two sons survive him.

Francis Larkin, Sr.

Francis Larkin, Sr., a conspicuous lawyer of Westchester County, died of old age yesterday in Ossining. He was born in that village on Aug. 9, 1820. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar. He was nominated for Congress, as a Republican, in 1864, but was defeated. He had held the office of President of the Village of Sing Sing and had also been Justice of the Peace.

Obituary Notes.

DR. REUBEN MORRIS SUTPHEN, one of the oldest physicians of Newark, N. J., died in the home of his son, Dr. T. Y. Sutphen, at Short Hills, N. J., late yesterday afternoon at the age of eighty-three years. He was born near Princeton, N. J., on April 25, 1819. His boyhood days were spent at Ontario, N. Y. Settling in New Jersey in 1845 he entered the office of Dr. Voyht of Freehold, later attending the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which institution he was graduated. He practiced in Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y., before settling in Newark in 1868. He was a member of the Newark Medical Association, the Essex County District Medical Society, and the New Jersey State Medical Society. He was also prominent in religious circles, and for many years he was an elder in the South Presbyterian Church. He is survived by a widow and several sons.

CHARLES P. DIEFENDORF, who died in his home in this city on Monday last, was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., on Feb. 8, 1836. He came to New York in 1851, and obtained employment in the office of the Treasurer of the Adams Express Company. He occupied many positions of trust with the company, finally occupying that of General Auditor. He retired in 1894, after forty-three years of service. He was a member of the Manhattan and Phoenix Clubs. He was never married. His only brother, Menzo Diefendorf, died in this city on the 28th ult. At the funeral services yesterday the Rev. A. C. Myers of the Collegiate Church officiated.

ROBERT FORSYTH LITTLE, a lawyer of this city, died yesterday at Monticello, N. Y. His city residence was at 116 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was born in this city in 1844. He was graduated from Princeton in 1867, and admitted to the bar a year later. For many years he was a member of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 3	1,471,942
To date this year	120,841,936
Corresponding date last year	203,478,973

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 3	$4,185,000
To date this year	$621,351,400
Corresponding date last year	$726,846,920

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn R. T.	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	2⅜
Ches. & Ohio	2¼	Norf. & West.	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅜	North American	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pacific Coast	3
Den. & Rio Grande	⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	5
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Detroit Union Ry.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	5
Ft. W. & D. City	1	People's Gas	1½
Hocking Valley	1¾	Pere Marquette	1
Illinois Central	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	6½
Int. Power	2½	Reading	1⅝
Keok. & D. M.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	⅜
Long Island	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Manhattan	1⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Missouri Pacific	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	5½
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1⅜
N. Y. Air Brake	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
N. Y. Central	1½	Union Bag & P. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1½	Int. Silver	1⅛
Am. Dist. Tel.	2⅞	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1
Anaconda Copper	2	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	2½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2⅞	St. L. & San F.	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Col. Southern	½	Third Avenue	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Detroit So. pf.	1⅜	Twin City	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Western Union	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Westinghouse	1½
George A. Fuller Co.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	4	Penn. warrants for	
Mo. Pac. 1st con. 6s	1	8½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	1½	Det., M. & M. 1. s. 3½s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The course of yesterday's stock market, in which total transactions approximated 1,500,000 shares and actual buoyancy ruled in many quarters, strongly bears out the suggestion made in these columns on the day previous that some comprehensive and far-reaching plans in the general railroad situation are developing and that the present pronounced and persistent demand for certain classes of securities is in anticipation of a favorable rounding out of these plans—may, indeed, be necessary for their complete and successful consummation. On no other ground does there seem to be logical explanation for the outburst of activity seen yesterday in such shares as Pennsylvania, New York Central, and their allied and controlled properties.

Neither Pennsylvania nor New York Central is a speculative football; for that matter these stocks in recent days have been let severely alone by the speculative contingent—this in large measure because of the diminished and diminishing resources of the banks, which, even with the promised relief in sight, are not sufficient to allow any wild speculation in high-priced issues. It is scarcely to be presumed, therefore, that at this late day speculators should come into the market and, without regard to money market conditions, bid up these and other high-priced shares, such as St. Paul and Great Northern. In truth, it is much to be questioned if mere speculative buying would have had any such effect as that seen in yesterday's market in the case of the high-class shares where advances scored were in most instances sustained up to the market's close.

What, some authorities say, probably will develop will be a new Eastern trunk line deal, with a rearrangement of traffic and traffic relations, and with Pennsylvania, New York Central, New Haven, and Reading as the moving and controlling interests. This, of course, is little more than conjectural, certainly so far as the public is concerned. But it may be recalled that in recent deals the powers behind the throne were in no hurry to take the public into their confidence.

Certainly, whatever be in the air, there was no news yesterday to explain any of the violent or other advances. Indeed, news was rather unfavorable, including as it did a disappointing Government crop report, reports of frost in the grain belt, and the accident to President Roosevelt, in respect to whom some of the early reports were sufficiently alarming to give the market a temporary chill. Happily the real facts of the President's case were soon at hand, and, reassured, the market confidently resumed its upward way. As for the cotton report, it is beyond question that the crop has lately been damaged; but a good yield is promised. Frosts in the corn belt may or may not do damage before the season is out; but with the indications now of a superabundant yield they must be killing frosts that can reduce the promised crop to any alarming extent.

Notwithstanding the active speculation yesterday call money rates did not rise as high as on the day previous, never going above 6 per cent.

Standard Oil interests are actively on the market on the advancing side.

"DEAL" TALK IN THE STREET.

Wall Street was filled yesterday with a variety of rumors of an important Eastern trunk line deal, with Pennsylvania, New York Central, New Haven, and Reading as the central figures, and subsidiary properties, such as Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Panhandle of necessity being included in the deal.

What the "deal" may be was not, however, set out in any specific way during the day, though many suggestions of what might finally be worked out were heard. What seemed to be the most authentic story—though not one of the many reports could be confirmed—had it that Pennsylvania alone or Pennsylvania and New York Central together are to guarantee 10 per cent. on New Haven stock in perpetuity, while Pennsylvania, through Baltimore and Ohio, is to be given control of Reading, with some satisfactory traffic understanding with New York Central in this connection, and that following that there is to be an entire rearrangement of Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania relations.

Naturally such properties as Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk, and Chesapeake, which are controlled by the Pennsylvania, will figure in any rearrangement that may be planned in the Eastern situation, as, in all probability, would Erie and Delaware and Hudson.

As has been said, however, nothing definite in the matter could be obtained, but Wall Street, insisting that the "tape tells the tale," declares that some development of importance is pending.

What the tape actually did show yesterday was surprising activity and pronounced buoyancy in nearly all the stocks set out.

Reading rose at one time more than 3 points and closed for a net gain of 1¾ on dealings in no less than 285,000 shares; Pennsylvania, in the last half hour of trading, jumped up 5 points, closing at the top for the day, on dealings in 106,000 shares; New York Central rose in the same time 1¾ points on transactions involving 44,000 shares; Chesapeake was up nearly 2 points, Norfolk more than 3, with a net gain of 2¾, and Panhandle 6½. Erie and New Haven closed unchanged, while Baltimore and Ohio seemed to meet profit-taking sales on the advance, keeping it down.

The greatest interest centred in the remarkable rise in Pennsylvania in the last half hour of business. The transactions in the stock in that time were on an enormous scale, the tape recording running sales, on several occasions aggregating 20,000 or 25,000 shares without interruption. Whence the buying came no one could tell so cleverly distributed were the purchases, as every important brokerage house in the Street seemed to have a buying order.

Earlier in the day all of the activity had been in Reading, the talk continuing that the buying was of a competitive nature and for control, either for the account of Pennsylvania, or of the First National Bank party.

During the day the Pennsylvania put out a statement of earnings, showing net figures on the lines east of Pittsburg for July of $3,334,930, an increase over July last year of $736,300. For seven months the net figures are $19,894,381, and the increase $2,473,200.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

All Wall Street had the "tip" on Monday and Tuesday to sell Missouri Pacific, for the reason, it was declared, that the pool in the stock had finally liquidated after an existence of some two years.

Whoever followed the "tip" must have had a bad half hour yesterday, when the issue advanced nearly three points, to the highest price yet recorded on the present movement, though about one-half the gain was lost later on profit-taking sales.

The younger members of the Gould and Rockefeller families are credited with being behind the movement.

THE RISE IN ST. PAUL.

The upward movement in St. Paul, begun on the day previous, was continued yesterday on buying said to come directly from Standard Oil sources. This buying—total transactions in the stock ran up to 42,000 shares—carried the price of the issue up at one time to the highest figure on record.

There was no news in respect to the security, though the talk of a probable extra or increased dividend was continued.

Several calls on the stock at 195, good for sixty days, were sold yesterday at $900 per 100 shares. In order to make any profit on such a deal the purchaser of the call will have to sell at a price better than $201.

INTERNATIONAL POWER.

International Power came to life yesterday after a slumber which had extended over some months—to be exact, since the famous collapse in the issue when it went down nearly 150 points from the giddy price of 199. Yesterday it was advanced 6 points on 600 shares, although who took the stock was not disclosed. As far as can be learned there is nothing new in the affairs of the company. As for the stock, whatever its merits, the Street refuses absolutely to deal in it.

MANHATTAN.

The sharp advance in Manhattan was due largely to buying by Gould brokers, who have been accumulating the stock for some time. The upward movement was stimulated by the favorable annual report of the company, showing an increase in the surplus of more than $750,000, as compared with the previous year.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Pool selling, said to be for Toronto account, appeared in Canadian Pacific, resulting in a fractional decline in that issue.

Friends of Mr. Gates denied that they were selling or that he had sold any of his Colorado Fuel stock previous to his departure for Europe. The shares nevertheless were heavy all day yesterday, and they did not respond to the announcement of the transference to the Federal Court of the legal proceedings in Colorado.

Pool operations were responsible for the advances in such little-known securities as Keokuk and Des Moines and Des Moines and Fort Dodge.

A short interest in People's Gas was run to cover during the day.

The persistent demand which has appeared lately for Sloss-Sheffield and Republic Steel shares continued yesterday, but without news or other development to explain the buying.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday ran close to 50,000 shares, fully three-fourths of which were on the buying side. The purchases were principally in the Erie, Readings, St. Paul, and Union Pacific, while the selling was scattered.

Private cables reported that London operators were becoming more confident of the future of American securities and were buying more freely than for some time past.

HIDE AND LEATHER YEAR.

The annual report of the American Hide and Leather Company for the year ended June 30 was made public yesterday. The income account shows as follows:

DEBIT.

Replacements, renewals and repairs	$198,633
Large debts and reserve for doubtful debts	28,313
Adv. to constituents during organization written off	32,857
Interest on bonds	511,500
All other interest	35,623
Sinking fund appropriations	167,706
Balance carried to balance sheet	406,877
Total	$1,411,511

CREDIT.

Trading profit	$1,383,062
Profit, bonds purchased for sinking fund	8,403
Interest on sinking fund investment	17,045
Total	$1,411,511

The balance sheet as of the same date follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of properties	$26,385,556
Sinking fund investment account	325,206
Hide and leather on hand and in process of manufacture	6,801,618
Sundry debtors	1,408,997
Claims, drawbacks and sundries	98,717
Insurance unexpired and interest unearned, paid in advance	67,229
Cash in banks and on hand	431,388
Total	$35,518,714

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$13,000,000
Preferred stock	11,500,000
First mortgage bonds	8,525,000
Bond interest accrued	170,500
Sundry creditors	1,371,491
Sinking fund for redemption first mortgage bonds	325,206
Surplus as of June 30, 1901, of $377,130, less sinking fund appropriation representing amount paid to fund to June 30, 1901	219,639
Add balance profit and loss account	406,877
Total	$35,518,714

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age to-day will say:

So far as the business in domestic pig iron is concerned, it has been relatively light. The principal item of interest is that the Southern railroads have advanced freights to Ohio River points 50 cents per ton, effective Sept. 15. This applies to all sales made subsequent to Sept. 5 and makes the new rate from Birmingham to Cincinnati $3.25.

Not alone the seaboard, but to an increasing extent the interior is feeling the relief from scarcity of spot iron brought by the importations of foundry iron. Consumers have been again learning to use Middlesborough and Scotch irons, and some of the latter are very much liked. The result has been that melters are not quite so urgent in their requests for immediate delivery of domestic pig, many having given up begging as hopeless.

Some pretty high prices, up to $22, have been paid within the last few days for spot Bessemer pig in the Pittsburg district.

We note some further round sales of foreign low phosphorus pig for seaboard works, and there have also been some good transactions in steel melting stock.

Quite a good deal of business has again been done in foreign Bessemer and open-hearth billets, and we hear of a number of lots of 5,000 tons and of negotiations pending for larger quantities. Cable reports from Germany are somewhat conflicting. Some of the sellers there are asking higher prices, but all the lower figures recently ruling have not been withdrawn.

In the Central West the increased offerings of steel works are creating an easier tendency.

Observers on the other side take the ground that the markets there depend for future strength largely upon the continuance of the recent rate of buying from here, and that any serious falling off might lead to renewed weakness.

There is little to be said concerning the heavier lines of rolling mill products. Every nerve is being strained to get out tonnage and to catch up on deliveries, and it seems probable that all the new material available is diverted to these branches to bring about relief.

Interest in a certain way centres on the lighter lines, like sheets, tin plate, bars, and wire, because it is there that general consumption should soon be reflected by a heavier Fall trade. The reports concerning bars are getting to be rather better, and the indications seem just now to point to a taking up of slack in the wire trade. Buyers generally in the lighter lines have assumed a conservative attitude in view of the offerings by many new mills.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

Sundry trade-marks and good-will canceled with them, heretofore belonging to Gordon & Buchanan Degar Company, in liquidation, $7.

40 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 284½.

325 shares Electric Corporation, $50 lot.

3 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 250.

7 shares First National Bank of New York, $100 each, 775½.

An undivided one-third of the interest of Joseph Kronethal in the estate of the late Wolf Kronethal, $45.

6 shares Seventh National Bank, $100 each, 150½.

1 share Panama Railroad Company, $100, 70.

Virginia Coal and Coke Plan Operative.

More than $5,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company, having been deposited under the plan of readjustment, the committee that has the matter in charge has declared the plan operative. Time for deposits has been extended to Sept. 15. On and after that date the Morton Trust Company will pay to depositors, upon presentation of its certificates of deposit to be stamped, the amount payable, according to the plan, for the coupons that represent interest on bonds deposited, due March 1, 1901, and March 1, 1902, with interest to Sept. 15. Should the committee extend the time for deposits, interest upon such coupons will be allowed only to Sept. 15, 1902.

New Member of H. W. Poor & Co.

H. W. Poor & Co. announce that Mark R. Spelman, formerly of New Orleans and now of this city, has become a member of the firm.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches an Eastern syndicate is said to be planning to consolidate 300 retail coal yards in that city.

Action begun by the Mercantile Trust Company of this city for a receiver for the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, which some time ago passed into the hands of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

Statement that the deposits of George A. Fuller Company and New York Realty Company have been so satisfactory that the plan may now be declared operative at any time.

London advices that the English branch of the Otis Elevator Company, Limited, has absorbed the business of R. Waygood & Co., Limited, the leading firm of elevator makers in England.

Southwestern Oil and Steamship Company, capital $1,000,000, it is said, will soon have four vessels of 22,500 barrels capacity each in service to carry crude oil from Port Arthur, Texas, to Atlantic Coast points.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Central Illinois Railroad, capital $200,000, to build and operate a railroad from Springfield to Decatur.

Diamond Match Company reported to be negotiating for over 200,000,000 feet of standing pine in Southern Minnesota for about $2,000,000.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $21,000 additional first 5s of the Bridgeton and Millville Traction Company.

Special meeting of stockholders of the Jefferson Bank to be held Sept. 17 for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital from $200,000 to $400,000.

Reserve of outside banks $2,032,125 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,890,825 below in the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4½@6 per cent., closing at 5½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 5½@6 for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,207,547; balances, $8,192,943; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $169,027.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.17½@5.18⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—15@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In its City article to-day The Times says that on the Stock Exchange yesterday Americans, foreign bonds, and kafirs advanced, chiefly owing to foreign and professional operations.

American rails were active, and there was a fair amount of local buying. The feature was a further sharp advance in Reading on large American buying, said to be for the purpose of securing control. The advance was temporarily checked in the afternoon by arbitrage sales, but in the late dealings prices recovered again.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Money was in good demand to-day for the payment on the new consols issue to-morrow. Disbursements from the banks relieved the pressure somewhat. Discounts were easier.

On the Stock Exchange attention chiefly centred in Americans, which responded to the activity in New York. Denver and Rio Grande, Erie, Reading, and Southern were the features. Prices closed firm. Grand Trunk spurted on the increase in the traffic returns in place of the anticipated decrease. Rio Tintos were higher. Consols and home rails were weak. Foreigns were firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅜; consols for account, 94; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 98¼; Atchison preferred, 106¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 118¾; Canadian Pacific, 148⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57¼; Chicago Great Western, 35½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192¾; De Beers deferred, 23⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 51⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97½; Erie, 44⅛; Erie first preferred, 73½; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 176½; Louisville and Nashville, 159¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 77½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95¼; Ontario and Western, 37⅝; Pennsylvania, 84½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 39½; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 41⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 82¾; Union Pacific, 113½; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 42⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 49⅝; Spanish 4s, 83⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 24d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 to 2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £104,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 33.40; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 43.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Business opened irregular on the Bourse to-day. There was some reaction on profit taking, then trading became quiet for a while, and later most of the foreigns were in demand. In the last hour Spanish 4s and Portuguese rose sharply. Prices closed generally strong. Industrials improved. Thomson-Houston receded. Rio Tinto was easier, in sympathy with copper. There were considerable transactions in Kafirs, which closed steady.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 84.60.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Internationals were neglected on the Boerse to-day. The tendency was toward dullness. Home funds were easier. Mines were weak early in the day on realizations, but later a rumor that the Government had placed an order for rails caused an improvement.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Rates for money were a trifle firm at the Clearing House. The rate was 5 per cent. New York funds sold at 15, 10@3, and 20c discount; call loans at 4½@5; time money at 5@6. Exchanges amounted to $22,582,540. Balances were $2,437,625. Amalgamated led the copper stocks in a good-sized advance, and the whole tone of speculation was greatly improved. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,225	Atchison	96⅝	95⅞	96
402	Atchison pf.	105½	104¾	105¼
3	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
21	Boston & Lowell	241½	241½	241½
278	Boston Elevated	156	155	155½
2,763	Boston Elevated rights	35	25	31
18	C. J. R. & S. Y.	159	158	158
2	Conn. & Pass.	160	160	160
110	Massachusetts Electric	38¾	38½	38½
100	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97	97	97
25	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	233	233	233
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
815	Union Pacific	112	111⅝	111⅝
81	West End	96	95½	96
48	West End pf.	114	113½	114

TELEPHONES.

1,497	Am. Tel. & Tel.	172⅝	171	171½
10	New England	142½	142½	142½
8	Western pf.	100½	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	American Agri. Chem.	26½	26½	26½
42	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	89½	88½	88½
885	American Sugar	133	132¼	132¼
1	American Sugar pf.	122	122	122
22	Am. Woolen pf.	73½	73	73½
5,375	Dominion Iron & Steel	75	72¾	73⅝
210	Edison rights	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
10	General Electric	197	197	197
332	New Eng. Gas & Coke	5½	5¼	5½
150	Planters' Compress	40	40	40
5	Pullman	242	242	242
200	Seattle Electric	86½	86½	86½
10	Seattle pf.	108	108	108
105	Swift Packing & Prov.	154	152	152
1	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
210	United Fruit	113¾	113½	113½
5	U. S. Leather pf.	87	87	87
623	United States Steel	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
190	United States Steel pf.	90⅝	90	90
25	Westinghouse pf.	114	114	114

MINING.

900	Adventure	24	22	24
110	Allouez	2¾	2½	2¾
4,375	Amalgamated	70¼	69	69⅝
35	Arcadian	5	5	5
50	Atlantic	26½	26½	26½
765	Bingham	32	31¾	31½
270	Centennial	18½	18	18⅝
1,520	Copper Range	59¼	58	58
725	Con. Mercur	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
100	Elm River	3	3	3
112	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
200	Guanajuato	4	4	4
509	Mass.	17½	17	17¼
452	Mohawk	46½	45½	46
1,000	Mont. Coal & Coke	3⅜	3¼	3¼
300	Montreal & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
441	Old Colony	3	2¾	3
470	Old Dominion	18½	18	18
415	Osceola	57½	56	57⅛
70	Parrot	27½	27	27
5	Quincy	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
2	Santa Fé	2	2	2
325	Shannon	9½	9¼	9¼
38	Tamarack	176	172	172
585	Trinity	12	11⅞	12
835	United States	22	21⅞	21⅞
910	U. S. Coal & Oil	17	16⅜	16⅜
10	Utah	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
200	Victoria	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Washington	25c	25c	25c

British Columbia, 5⅝ bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The stocks that have a collateral interest in Wall Street dominated the Philadelphia market to-day. Both Reading and Pennsylvania were persistently absorbed, both reaching new high levels on the rise, Pennsylvania supplanting Reading in point of strength in the final dealings. At times the price of the former ranged one-quarter point higher here than in New York. The effect was bracing on the whole market, but the price changes in the local group did not average more than one-quarter point. The demand for Reading far exceeded that of yesterday, over 61,000 shares being dealt in here. New York again taking nearly the entire amount. Strangely enough, Lehigh Valley lagged all afternoon, but there was good buying at the decline. Exceptional strength was shown by Cambria Steel and Philadelphia and Erie, but there the list of other than trivial changes ended. Within five minutes of the close the movement in Pennsylvania became sensational, the stock fluctuating over a point between sales, and at one time there was a stunning stretch of 15,000 shares of the stock. In the local money market, call money on brokers' collateral remains dull at 4 per cent., and liquidation is more pronounced than at any time in weeks. On the contrary, time funds are in demand, and rates 4¾ to 5 per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is at 5 per cent. Business is in fair amount. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
193	American Railways	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
400	A., T. & S. F.	95⅞	95¾	96⅞
86	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
5,749	Cambria Steel	28½	27⅞	28
810	Con. Lake Superior	26⅜	26¼	26¼
250	Con. Lake Superior pf.	75½	75¼	75½
300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57½	55⅞	57⅞
100	C., M. & St. Paul	187⅞	184⅞	187⅞
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	3½	3½	3½
100	Del. & Hudson	180⅝	180¾	180¾
3,800	Elec. of America	9⅝	9 1-16	9 1-16
100	Erie	42¾	42¾	42¾
866	Fairmount Park Tran.	34	34	34
98	Insurance of N. A.	25	24⅝	24½
14	Investment of Phila.	70	70	70
4,413	Lehigh Valley	37	36¾	36⅝
100	Nat. Asphalt pf.	¾	¾	¾
35	N., O. & W.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
6,878	Phila. Elec.	8⅝	8¼	8 5-16
4,807	Phila. Rap. Tran.	14½	14	14½
1,573	Pennsylvania	84¼	82	84½
993	Phila. Co.	40¾	40½	40¾
150	Phila. Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
110	Phila. & Erie	69	67½	69
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	1	1	1
1	Railway Co. general	6½	6½	6½
61,013	Reading tr. ctfs.	39 3-16	37¾	38 5-16
1,432	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	45¼	44¾	45
5,146	Reading 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	40⅝	39 9-16	40
500	Susq. Iron & Steel	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Southern Pacific	80	80	80
820	Southern Railway	40¼	39¾	40¼
10	Tidewater Steel	7	7	7
10	Trust Co. of America	145	145	145
540	United Gas Imp.	113½	113	113⅝
2,480	Union Traction	47¾	47¼	47½
220	U. S. Steel com.	41¾	41⅜	41⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
100	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½
50	Union Trac. of Ind.	51	51	51
9	United Trac. of Phila. pf.	52	52	52

Mutual Reserve Demurs to Polk Suit.

In the United States Circuit Court the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company has filed its demurrer in the suit brought by Polk and others against it. The company demurs upon the grounds, among others, that upon the complainants' own showing they are not entitled to the relief prayed for; that the complainants have no legal capacity to maintain the action, and that it appears from the face of the bill of complaint that the company is solvent, with a surplus of more than $1,500,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was at times exceedingly active and somewhat irregular. More gains were recorded than losses, and several issues rose two or more points, notably Northern Securities, American Can preferred, Safety Car Heating and Lighting, and Toledo Railway and Light, while gains of 1 point and more were noted in half a dozen stocks. Over 90,000 shares and very nearly $1,000,000 in bonds were the total transactions on the curb yesterday, and they surpassed those of any day in many weeks. American Writing Paper stocks were somewhat weak, both losing fractionally. Manhattan Transit lost ⅛ of a point, being traded in to the extent of 1,700 shares. The Rock Island stocks suffered considerably, the common losing 1⅛ and the preferred ¼ of a point on realizing sales. The bonds on the contrary rose a point, about 350 changing hands between 87⅛ and 80.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was the most active stock again, gaining 3⅝ points over yesterday's high mark. The first sales were made around 113¼, and then on very active trading went as high as 116¾, then sold back to 116½, and immediately dropped to 115⅝, but later recovered and closed the day at 116½. Very nearly 32,000 shares were traded in, the largest total in some time. The strength of the railroad stocks on the board was partially the cause of the advance, but the principal reason assigned was renewed manipulation.

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OREGON SHORT LINE 4s were quite active, and they rose to 95, at which price the final sale was made. Over half a million were traded in at prices ranging from 94½ up to 95, a net gain of ⅝ of a point.

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SAN FRANCISCO STREET RAILWAY stocks were much stronger and more active than of late. One and a half point gain was recorded in the common and ½ point in the preferred. The bonds rose ½ of a point on the exchange of 10 bonds.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON ranged between 3⅜ and 3¼, about 6,000 shares changing hands at those prices.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION was still active, and the common gained 1¼ points, some 19,300 shares being sold. About 4,000 of the preferred were sold, rising as high as 80½ and as low as 79¾, closing the day at 80½, the same price as on Tuesday.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING sold in odd lots as high as 177½, a gain of some 7½ points over the sales during the past week.

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TOLEDO RAILWAY AND LIGHT was quite active, and it gained some 3¼ points on transactions of 100 shares.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	American Can	13½	13	13¼
200	American Can pf.	54	54	54
600	Alliance Realty	133½	132	133½
100	American Chicle pf.	96½	96½	96½
20	Am. Light & Trac.	45	45	45
25	Am. Light & Tr. pf.	95	93	95
400	Am. Union Elec.	14¼	14	14¼
1,400	Am. Writing Paper	5¾	5½	5½
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	23½	23½
2,300	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1¾	1¾
400	British Columbia Cop.	6	5⅞	5⅞
20	Brook. City Railroad	247	247	247
75	Consolidated Refrig.	6½	6⅜	6½
100	Central Foundry	2½	2½	2½
400	Distilling, new w. i.	31½	31	31½
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	15	15	15
300	Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¼	1¼
1,500	Greene Con. Copper	28	27¾	28
900	Ill. Transportation	1	1	1
1,700	Manhattan Transit	8⅝	8	8
6,300	Mon. & Bos. Copper	3⅜	3¼	3¼
875	National Enameling	37½	37	37
200	New Bruns. Cannel C.	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	New Eng. Trans.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	New Eng. Con. Ice	30	30	30
1,100	North Platte Copper	15½	15¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69¼	69⅝	51,825	*Amal. Copper Co.	69	70⅝	69	69¼	+ ¼
2⅛	2¼	5,000	Am. Bicycle Co.	2	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
5	16	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	16	16	16	16	−1½
34¼	34½	950	Am. Car & F. Co.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	− ⅛
91	92¼	110	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	...
60¾	61¼	515	*Am. Grass Twine.	61½	61½	61⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
36	38	100	Am. District Tel.	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛	−2⅞
12	12½	525	Am. Ice Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12½	− ⅛
42	42⅜	120	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	42	42	42	42	−1⅝
22½	23½	400	*Am. Linseed Co.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	− ⅛
33⅜	33⅞	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33⅞	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
95	95½	640	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	96	96	95½	95½	...
6¼	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
46	46¾	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46½	46¾	46	46⅜	− ⅛
97⅝	97⅞	18	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
121	121½	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	121	121	121	121	...
132¼	132½	8,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132½	133¼	132	132⅝	+ ⅜
...	172⅝	50	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	173	173	173	173	...
108	109	1,100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	109	110¼	107	107	−2
95⅝	95⅞	39,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96¼	96⅝	95⅜	95⅜	− ¼
105	105¼	11,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	105⅜	105⅝	104½	105	− ¼
115½	116¼	65,850	Baltimore & Ohio.	116½	116½	115¼	116	− ⅛
69¼	69⅝	13,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	69⅜	68½	69¼	+1
244	248	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	247½	247½	247½	247½	−2½
90¼	91	200	Canada Southern	90	90	90	90	− ⅛
144¾	144½	7,450	Canadian Pacific	145¼	145¼	144	144¼	− ⅜
184	187	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	184	184	183	183	−4
57	57⅛	73,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55⅞	57½	55	57	+2¾
42⅞	43	4,700	Chicago & Alton	43⅞	43¾	42¾	43	− ⅜
207	210	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	210	210	210	210	...
34¼	34½	6,300	Chicago Great West.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	...
50½	51	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	51½	51½	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅜
92¾	92⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
...	90	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
188¼	188½	38,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	187⅝	189½	187¼	188⅝	+ ⅜
193½	194⅜	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194	195	194	194½	+ ¼
239	240	100	Chicago & Northw.	239⅞	239⅞	239⅞	239⅞	−2⅞
191¼	191¼	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	192	192¼	191	191½	+1¼
23⅛	23½	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans.	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
16	17	200	Chicago Union Trac.	16½	16¾	16	16	+ ⅛
106¾	107	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅜
80⅜	80⅞	17,675	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	81½	81⅝	78¾	80¾	−1¼
33⅜	34	1,500	Colorado & Southern.	34	34	34	34	− ⅛
78½	78¾	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	− ⅛
52½	53	1,500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	− ⅛
224½	225	2,500	Consolidated Gas.	224	225	223¾	224½	+ ⅜
124	124¼	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
35½	35¾	1,750	Corn Products	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	− ⅛
88	88	100	Corn Products pf.	88	88	87½	88	...
179½	180	2,100	Delaware & Hudson.	181	181¼	180	180⅜	− ⅛
49½	50	6,820	Denver & R. G.	49¾	50⅜	49¼	50	+ ⅜
94⅞	95	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	95½	95⅝	95	95	...
24¼	24⅜	5,500	Detroit Southern	24½	24⅝	23½	24	− ⅛
46¼	46⅜	24,800	Detroit Southern pf.	48¼	48¼	45¾	46¼	−1⅝
51½	52	900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51½	52½	51½	52½	+1
95½	99	1,910	Detroit United Ry.	96½	97	95½	95¾	+ ⅜
5	5¼	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5	5	5	5	...
37	37½	100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	37	37	37	37	...
22½	22⅞	1,925	*Dul., S. S. & At.	23	23⅜	22½	22½	...
34⅜	35	550	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	...
42¾	43	31,900	Erie	43	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
71⅜	71½	4,270	Erie 1st pf	71⅜	71½	71⅛	71⅜	+ ⅛
57½	57¾	1,700	Erie 2d pf	58	58	57¼	57½	− ⅛
65	66	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	66	66	66	66	− ½
90	92	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
61	62	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	63	63	63	63	+1
196½	197	1,000	General Electric	197½	197½	196	196¾	+ ¼
60	62	200	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	58	58	58	58	−1½
201	203	3,000	Great Northern pf.	201	202	200	200½	...
101¼	101⅜	1,960	Hocking Valley	100½	101⅞	100½	101⅜	+1¼
93½	94	400	Hocking Valley pf.	93	93½	93	93½	− ⅛
172⅜	173	22,000	Illinois Central	172	173½	171¼	173	+1¼
19¾	20	900	Internat. Paper	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
75	80	800	*Internat. Power Co.	70	76	70	72½	+2½
16½	19	200	*Internat. Silver	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	−1⅛
52½	54	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
50½	50¾	100	Iowa Central	50½	50½	50½	50½	− ¼
84¼	84⅝	800	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85	85	84	84	−1½
38⅝	38¾	3,300	Kansas City South.	39	39	38½	38⅝	− ⅛
61¼	61⅝	1,600	Kansas City South. pf.	61⅝	61⅝	61	61¼	− ¼
36	37	1,700	Keokuk & D. M.	37¼	37¼	34½	37	+2½
85½	86	200	Long Island	86	86	85½	85¼	+ ½
153¾	154	5,600	Louisville & Nashville.	154⅝	154⅝	153½	153⅞	−1
136⅞	137	34,800	Manhattan Elevated.	136	137½	135⅞	136⅞	+1⅜
147⅜	148¼	1,150	*Met. Street Railway.	147	148¼	147	148¼	+ ¾
29⅜	29½	900	Mexican Central	29⅜	29¾	29¼	29½	...
113¾	114	600	Minn. & St. Louis.	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
80¾	81	2,050	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	81	81½	80¼	81	...
137½	138	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137½	137½	137¼	137⅞	+ ⅜
34⅜	34¼	9,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34⅜	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
68	68⅛	6,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	68¾	68¾	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
118¾	118⅞	78,150	Missouri Pacific.	117½	119⅞	117⅜	118⅞	+1⅝
47¾	48	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
24½	24¾	800	*Nat. Lead Co.	24½	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
91	92	141	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
21½	21⅝	8,100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	44	2,300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	44	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
190	191	700	*New York Air Brake.	190	190¾	190	190¾	+ ⅝
166⅞	166⅞	45,900	New York Central	164⅝	166¾	164¼	166½	+1½
56	56¼	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56⅞	56⅞	56	56	...
63	65	225	New York Dock pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+2¾
233½	235	165	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233	233	...
36⅜	36¼	8,235	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36½	36½	36	36¼	− ⅛
77⅝	77½	54,600	Norfolk & Western.	74⅞	78½	74¾	77⅝	+2¾
93	95	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	94	94	94	94	...
130	131	4,900	North American	127½	134	127	130	+3
78½	78¾	4,100	Pacific Coast	76	78½	76	78½	+3
82¾	83	6,900	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	78	83	78	83	+5
44	44¼	1,100	Pacific Mail	43⅜	44⅜	43½	44⅛	− ⅜
168¾	169	102,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	164	168⅝	163⅞	168⅜	−5
106¼	106½	16,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	105	106⅞	104½	106½	+1½
...	...	300	Père Marquette	80	80	80	80	+1
104½	105	5,800	P., C., C. & St. L.	98½	105	98½	105	+6½
51	51¾	600	Pressed Steel Car.	51¼	51½	51	51½	...
87½	88¼	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88¼	88	88¼	− ⅛
31¾	32	200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32	32	32	32	− ¼
89	89¾	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89	89	89	89	−1
76½	76½	283,200	Reading.	75¼	78½	74⅜	76¾	+1⅜
89½	90	17,540	Reading 1st pf.	88¾	90	88¾	89¾	+ ⅞
80	80¼	16,100	Reading 2d pf.	78¾	80½	78¾	80¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	21⅝	8,125	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
80⅜	80⅝	2,150	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	80½	78½	80¼	+1⅞
21½	21⅝	700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
23½	24	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	23½	23½	23½	23½	− ⅛
77½	78	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78	78	77½	78	−1½
40	41	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	41	41	40	40	−1½
79⅝	80	2,100	St. L. & San Fran.	80	80	79	79¾	− ⅛
76¼	76½	1,350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76¼	76⅜	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅜	400	St. Louis Southw.	38⅛	38½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
78¾	79	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	79	79⅜	78⅝	79⅜	+ ⅛
75½	77	7,650	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	70	78	70	75½	+5½
93	94	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	94	94	93	93⅜	−1¾
79⅝	79⅝	61,400	Southern Pacific	80	80¼	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	30,700	Southern Railway	40¼	40½	39½	39⅞	− ⅛
96⅞	96⅞	1,100	Southern Railway pf.	97½	97½	96⅝	96⅞	− ⅛
71⅛	71¼	18,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70½	71¾	70¼	71⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	28,900	Texas & Pacific	54½	54¾	53½	53⅝	− ⅛
43	43¼	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	− ⅛
130½	131¼	200	Third Avenue	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	− ⅛
32⅛	32¼	1,600	Tol., St. L. & West.	32¼	32⅞	32	32⅛	− ⅛
48¼	48⅜	800	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¼	−1
126¾	127	200	Twin City R. T.	127	127	127	127	−1
80	80½	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80¼	80¼	80½	80½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
46	46¼	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46	46	46	...
111¾	112	49,800	Union Pacific	112	112¼	111¾	112	+ ⅛
91¾	92⅜	1,100	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¼	92	92⅛	− ⅛
155	158	670	United States Express.	158	158	157	157	...
13¼	13⅞	3,900	*U. S. Leather.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	− ⅜
87⅝	88¼	48	*U. S. Leather pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
41⅜	41¾	7,550	U. S. Steel.	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	90¾	3,050	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
67⅜	67⅞	10,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67½	68⅜	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	920	Wabash	34½	34¼	34	34½	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	2,400	Wabash pf.	48⅜	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	− ⅛
95	95¼	2,300	Western Union Tel.	95¾	96	95	95	− ⅛
226	228	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	229	229	228	228	−1½
28½	28⅝	1,750	Wheeling & L. E.	28¾	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
64½	65½	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65¼	65⅞	64½	64½	+ ⅜
41¾	42	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41¾	42	41½	41½	...
29¾	30	2,700	Wisconsin Central	29⅞	30¼	29½	30	...
56⅞	56½	2,600	Wisconsin Central pf.	56¾	56⅞	56¼	56⅜	− ⅜

Sales....1,471,942 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,960	Amal. Copper	69¼	70¼	69¼	69½
60	American Ice	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝
120	Am. Locomotive	34	34	33½	33⅝
10	Am. Car & Fdy.	34½	34½	34½	34½
4,470	Am. Sugar	132¾	133¼	132	132⅝
9,400	A., T. & S. F.	96	96⅝	95¾	95⅞
550	A., T. & S. F. pf.	105½	105½	104¾	105
4,070	Balt. & Ohio.	116¾	117¾	115¾	116¼
3,080	B'klyn R. Trn.	68¾	69¾	68½	69
680	Can. Pacific.	145	145¾	144	144⅝
6,630	Ches. & Ohio.	55¾	57½	55½	57½
110	Chi. & Alton.	43½	43½	42⅝	43
360	Chi. Gt. West.	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34¼
8,820	C., M. & St. P.	187½	189⅝	187½	188⅜
30	Chi. T. Trns. pf.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾
410	Col. Fuel & I.	82	82	79½	80⅝
70	Col. Southern.	34½	34¾	34½	34¾
140	Den. & Rio G.	49½	50	49¾	49¾
20	Dul. S. S. & A.	23⅜	23½	23¾	23¾
2,610	Erie	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
290	Illinois Central.	171½	173¼	171½	173
10	Kan. City South.	38½	38½	38½	38½
600	Louis. & Nash.	154½	154½	153⅝	153⅝
6,300	Manhattan	136	137⅜	136	136⅞
30	Met. Street.	148	148	148	148
120	Mexican Central	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼
50	M., St.P.& S.S.M.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
940	Mo., K. & T.	34½	34⅝	34	34½
360	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
17,390	Mo. Pacific.	117⅝	119½	117⅝	118⅝
840	N. R. R. of Mex.	21½	21½	21¼	21½
590	N. Y. Central.	164¾	166¾	164¾	166¼
370	N. Y., O. & W.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
1,920	Norf. & West.	75	78½	74⅝	78⅜
50	Pacific Mail.	44	44½	44	44⅜
2,630	Pennsylvania	164½	168½	163⅞	168½
2,000	People's Gas.	104⅝	106⅜	104⅝	106½
79,000	Reading.	75¾	78½	74⅞	76⅝
60	Read. 2d pf.	79½	80	79½	80
600	Rep. Steel.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¾
20	St. L. S. W. pf.	79	79	79	79
16,650	South. Pacific.	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝
5,240	Southern Ry.	40¼	40⅝	39¾	39¾
	Southern Ry. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
3,910	Tenn. C. & I.	70¼	71⅝	70¼	70⅞
2,930	Texas Pacific.	54½	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜
10	T., St. L. & W.	32½	32½	32½	32½
10	T.,St.L. & W.pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
16,690	Union Pacific.	112	112⅝	111¾	111⅞
400	Union Pac. pf.	92½	92½	92	92
10	U. S. Leather.	13½	13½	13	13½
2,930	U. S. Steel.	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41⅜
350	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
240	Wabash.	34½	34½	34	34
260	Wabash pf.	48½	48½	48⅜	48⅜
120	Western Union.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95⅜
20	Wheel. & L. E.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
90	Wis. Cent.	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅝
10	Wis. Cent. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝

215,580

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Un. Pac. conv.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	$548,793	$605,298	$541,050
Op. exp. & rent.	449,249	442,922	381,641
Net earnings	99,544	162,676	159,409
ERIE for July—			
Gross earnings	3,188,827	3,522,682	3,215,008
Op. expenses	2,208,251	2,370,524	2,274,094
Net earnings	980,576	1,152,168	940,914
Ratio op. exp.	72.1%	67.3%	70.7%
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for July—			
Gross earnings	739,818	622,973	609,853
Op. expenses	492,280	445,812	382,624
Net earnings	247,538	177,161	217,229
Int., taxes & rent.	151,157	152,510	163,326
Surplus	96,351	24,651	53,903

THE MANHATTAN ELEVATED reports to the New York Railroad Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	10,665,911	9,416,888	9,138,573
Op. expenses	5,518,585	5,253,259	5,232,620
Net earnings	5,147,326	4,163,629	3,905,953
Other income	625,800	836,383	831,325
Total income	5,773,126	5,000,042	4,737,278
Int. and taxes	2,699,670	2,677,706	2,707,765
Balance	3,073,456	2,322,336	2,029,513
Dividend, (4%)	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
Surplus	1,153,456	402,336	109,513
Pass. carried	215,259,345	190,045,741	.....

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	7,284,805	7,292,220	*27,655
Op. expenses	5,637,846	5,522,622	15,224
Net earnings	1,727,019	1,769,598	*42,579
Other income	43,797	24,659	19,138
Total income	1,770,816	1,794,257	*23,441
Charges	1,183,127	1,120,705	62,422
Balance	587,689	664,552	*76,863
Dividends	580,000	470,000	110,000
Surplus	7,689	194,552	*186,863
Previous surplus	664,066	469,514	194,552
Total surplus	671,755	664,066	7,689

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	429,373	234,900	185,765
Op. expenses	390,679	108,718	108,994
Net earnings	38,695	126,182	76,771

PENNSYLVANIA Eastern Lines directly operated for July—

Gross earnings	9,042,295	7,621,895	6,790,095
Op. expenses	5,687,364	5,003,264	4,575,664
Net earnings	3,354,931	2,618,631	2,214,431
Ration op. exp.	62.9%	65.6%	66.8%
Gross, 7 months	58,841,208	52,452,506	47,611,406
Op. expenses	39,006,725	35,091,125	33,153,526
Net, 7 months	19,834,581	17,361,381	14,457,881

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, show changes in July and for the seven months, as follows:

	July, 1902. Increase.	Jan. 1, 1902 Increase.
Gross earnings	$551,000	$3,891,500
Expenses	334,600	2,786,100
Net earnings	216,600	1,156,400

NORTHERN CENTRAL for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$628,415	$696,615	$588,515
Op. expenses	461,083	475,083	455,883
Net earnings	166,432	181,532	142,632
Gross, 7 months	4,720,009	4,607,309	4,398,509
Op. expenses	3,426,692	3,383,292	3,263,193
Net, 7 months	1,294,217	1,224,017	1,135,316

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for July—

Gross earnings	1,119,278	1,038,078	941,778
Oper. expenses	737,745	703,845	636,844
Net earnings	381,533	329,233	304,934
Gross, 7 months	6,944,761	6,729,461	.....
Oper. expenses	5,003,134	4,976,634	.....
Net, 7 months	1,941,627	1,752,827	.....

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for July—

Gross earnings	517,881	478,081	465,581
Oper. expenses	318,719	304,719	287,619
Net earnings	199,162	173,362	177,962
Gross, 7 months	2,095,533	1,970,633	1,866,733
Open. expenses	1,665,838	1,508,638	1,404,739
Net, 7 months	429,695	461,995	461,994

LONG ISLAND for July—

Gross earnings increased		$4,920
Expenses, increased		75,416
Net earnings, decreased		70,496

PERE MARQUETTE for July—

Gross earnings	808,108	776,315	670,087
Oper. expenses	603,901	588,204	537,308
Net earnings	204,207	188,111	132,779
Fixed charges	135,638	125,307	110,292
Surplus	68,569	62,804	22,487
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	5,490,310	5,039,983	4,513,933
Oper. expenses	4,168,702	3,833,206	3,560,281
Net earnings	1,291,608	1,146,777	953,652
Fixed charges	938,618	851,643	765,019
Balance	352,990	295,134	188,633

COTTON CROP IS POOR.

Government Report Shows Condition to be Unprecedentedly Bad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, issued at noon to-day, shows the average condition of cotton on Aug. 26 it have been 64, as compared with 81.9 on July 25, 71.4 on Aug. 24, 1901; 68.2 on Sept. 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 73.7.

The present unprecedentedly low average of condition, which is two-tenths of a point lower than the condition on Sept. 1, 1896, is due mainly to the reports from Texas and Alabama, in both of which States the prevailing conditions are nothing less than disastrous. The average for Texas is three points lower than at the corresponding date in 1895 and 1901, and is the lowest ever reported for that State. In Alabama, also, the crop is the poorest ever known. Georgia reports nine points below its ten-year average, the condition figures being one point below the corresponding averages in 1899 and 1900. The condition in Louisiana is the same as on Sept. 1, 1900, or six points below its ten-year average. Mississippi reports seven points below its ten-year average, but its condition is still eight points above that at the corresponding date in 1900. South Carolina is within one point of its ten-year average, and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas are two points, seven points, and one point, respectively, above their ten-year averages. There are general complaints of the premature opening and imperfect development of bolls, and from South Carolina, a State whose reports are far from being among the most unfavorable, the statement is made on authority that about 14 per cent. more seed cotton is required for a 500-pound bale than in an average year.

The averages of condition in the different States are as follows: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 80; South Carolina, 74; Georgia, 68; Florida, 75; Alabama, 54; Mississippi 68; Louisiana, 70; Texas 53; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee 82; Missouri, 73; Oklahoma, 76; Indian Territory, 68.

There was quite a flurry in the Cotton Exchange yesterday due to the unfavorable crop report of the Government. The report was so unexpectedly bad that prices moved up sharply and the shorts scampered for cover. As a result there was a steady upward tendency of prices, the September option going up from 8.49 to 8.74, the other options following suit, more or less.

Though a rise of twenty-five points in a day is not very unusual, the market is at present so broad and extended that the sharp rise caused much joy among innumerable outsiders who went into cotton on the bull side. The highest rise in cotton for one day, according to the recollection of Superintendent King of the Exchange, occurred some twelve years ago after the Thanksgiving holidays. When the bears came down town after Thanksgiving they found bull conditions developed in alarming proportions. Their endeavors to cover assisted in bringing about a rise of eighty points for the day.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.07	.07
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.94	.95
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.73	.78
Con. Cal. & Va	1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling on East Fifty-third Street Sold — Woman's Hospital Block Transferred—Auction Results.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for William E. Diller the new five-story American basement dwelling 16 East Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100. The brokers would neither confirm nor deny a report that the buyer is Arthur Lehman. The house has been held at $200,000.

Potter & Brother have sold to Charles Hayden the six-story apartment house known as Elmore Court, covering a plot 108 by 100, at 341 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

It is reported that Virginia E. Verplanck has sold the two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling 34 West Eleventh Street, 20.7 by 94.

The Stuyvesant Real Estate Company has bought the dwelling 306 West Thirty-third Street, 18.9 by 98.9, through E. M. Michaelis and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for the estate of John M. Calhoun to Frederick Gemmer the five-story double flat, with store, 831 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 76.

Abraham Nelson has resold to Pasquale Lauria, for $35,000, the properties 44 Prince Street and 248 Mulberry Street; 143 West Eighty-seventh Street, for the estate of Thomas and H. K. Williams to Dr. Eli Long, Jr.; 136 West Seventy-seventh Street, for Lawrence F. Cahill to Martin B. Stafford; 224 West Seventy-ninth Street, for C. B. Bull to M. Moses; 315 West Eighty-second Street, for C. Berg to S. Gordon; 241 West Seventy-sixth Street, for a Mr. Romaine to M. M. Smith, and 151 West Seventy-third Street, for F. G. Bourne to C. Dready.

The block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, occupied by the Woman's Hospital, has been conveyed by the Trustees of that Institution to Rollin C. Newton and others representing the New York Central Railroad, for a consideration of $450,000. The Woman's Hospital acquired several months ago a site for its new buildings, consisting of about twenty lots running through from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

70 and 72 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 73.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. J. Kittel $45,834

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Arthur Street, Laconia Park, William's Bridge, four lots, each 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. H. Mitchell, as trustee 6,700

By James L. Wells.

Fifth Street, north side, 100.11 feet east of Green Avenue, 20 by 101.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure, sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Hough, as administrator 2,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Warren Leslie, referee, 49 Market Street, west side, between Madison and Monroe Streets, 27 by 88, three-story brick stable.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, adjoining on the south the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, two lots, each 25 by 100; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, one lot, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $17,835.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 708 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 134.1 feet east of Avenue C, 23.10 by 103.3, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,246.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 230 to 245 West Forty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick church, 52.11 by 100.5; St. Malachi's Roman Catholic Church, premises, owner; J. H. McGinn of 45 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 83 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Porter of 218 West Seventieth Street, owner; W. E. Stone of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 106 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; S. P. Hinckley, Lawrence, L. I., owner; C. B. Chestersmith of 60 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 250 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling with store; C. M. Goodridge estate of 52 William Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 342 Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; W. M. Walker, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Forty-sixth Street, north side, 415 feet east of Third Avenue, and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Second Avenue, to two three and four-story brick schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

AVENUE D, s e s, 40 ft s w of 6th St, 20x72; Charles W. Landon to David B. Cohen 100

AVENUE D, 41 and 43, n w corner of 4th St, 41x80; Isidore Jackson to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $52,000) 1

CHURCH ST, n e corner of Lispenard St, 35x50; Justine G. Scheel to Louisa Ammann, quitclaim, all liens 1

ELIZABETH ST, 121, w s, 148.3 ft s of Broome St, 25x80x25.5x80; Rocco M. Marasco and another to Charles A. Wingert, (mtg $18,000) 7,500

FORD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 80x100; Elizabeth McPhillips to Julius Barach and another, (mtg $5,250) 1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 15o ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Norberth Pfeffer to Edward Swann 1

FULTON ST, s e s, sw ½ of lot 44, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Varian to Charles J. Reinhart 1

HOUSTON ST, 313, s s, 20x43; Henrietta Simon to Morris Simon, (mtg $8,000) ..

JAMES SLIP, s e s, 16.10x20.3x16.10x20.4, with all title to strip on south, 2.7 ft; Max Kramer to Henry Wise, (mtg $1,500) 5,200

JAMES SLIP, s e s, 16.10x20.3x16.10x20.4, with all title to strip on south, 2.7 ft; Henry Wise to Katie Toumey, (mtg $1,500) 5,200

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x75; Aristides Martinez to Rollin C. Newton and others 1

LOT 158, map of Neill estate; Charles Knauf to Susie D. Luf, (mtg $2,800, R S $4,50) 4,500

MONROE ST, 244, s s, 24.9x97.8; Rebecca Lipschitz to Max Feinberg, (mtg $27,250) 100

MOTT ST, 104, e s, 25.1x94.7x25x94.7; Dominick Abbate to Rocco M. Maraseo, (mtg $26,000) 8,500

OLD WHITE PLAINS ROAD, at n w corner of land of William A. Birchall, 89.1x 104.5x irregular; Old Boston Road, w s, adjoining land of Thwaites, 308.6x260.6x irregular; George De St. Mart to Ludovic A. Damainville 1

PARK AV, Lexington Av, 49th St, and 50th St, 200.10x405; The Woman's Hospital to Rollin C. Newton and others 450,000

PARK ROW, 93, s s, 19x29.4x irregular; Henrietta Simon to Moritz Simon, (mtg $15,000) 1

PRINCE ST, 44, n s; Mulberry St, 248, e s; David Morris to Pasquale Lauria, (mtg $22,000) 30,000

ST. RAYMOND AV, w s, Lots 73, 74, and 75, map of St. Raymond Park, 60x100; Adolphus L. Rake to Emilia Cook 1,350

STANTON ST, 333, s s, 19.6x35.4; Hannah Greenwald to Elias Gelbwaks, (mtg $36,000) 1

STANTON ST, 331, s s, 18.8x81.3; Hannah Greenwald to Elias Gelbwaks, (mtg $36,000) 1

STANTON ST, 325, s s, 20.2x55.4; Hannah Greenwald to Elias Gelbwaks, (mtg $36,000) 1

STANTON ST, 329, s s, 21x81.3x20.1x81.3; Hannah Greenwald to Elias Gelbwaks, (mtg $36,000) 1

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 150x150; Henry Newman to Peter McDonnell 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.6x82.10x irregular; Charles S. Simpkins to Henry Toensing, (mtg $2,000) 3,100

1ST ST, n s, 115 ft w of 1st Av, —x100x25x100; Catharine Franzeb to Joseph Pimstein 24,000

2D AV, n w cor of 69th St, 25.5x80; Bridget A. Smith, widow, to Peter Doelger 100

2D AV, s e corner of 90th St, 25.8x75; Wilhelmina Crusius and another to Morris Jacoby, (mtg $24,000) 100

2D AV, s e corner of 29th St, 25.9x75; John P. Schussler to Maria T. Schussler, (mtg $5,500) 1

4TH ST, 250 to 252 East, 50x96; Carrie Tishman to Samuel Amsterdam, (mtg $45,257) 81,500

4TH ST, 142 East, 33.7x96.2x33.9x96.2; Noah S. Shelfer to Samuel Karger (mtg $45,500) 1

5TH AV, 306, w s, 24.8x100; Sterling Realty Company to Jacques Krakauer, (mtg $175,000) 1

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, 25x100; Marcus Lederer to John Mehrtens, (mtg $25,500) 1

6TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.10; Marks Block and another to Henry M. and Louis Bloch, (mtg $22,000) 1

7TH ST, 235 East, 18.1x48.9; Ferdinand Stern to Lillie Berger, (mtg $6,500) 1

8TH AV, 2,895, n w corner of 153d St, 25x100; Sofia M. Loebinger to Herman Brandstein, (mtg $25,000) 100

10TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x½ block; Max Tannenbaum to Selig Falk, (mtg $17,000) 23,000

24TH ST, 132 East, 22.6x98.9; Celine Hardy to Thomas Morgan, (mtg $16,000) 100

27TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry J. Hemmens, (mtg $5,000) 1

29TH ST, 313 East, 25x98.9; John P. Schussler to Maria T. Schussler, (mtg $5,000) 1

32D ST, 315 West, 20x98.9; Mary A. Towen to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $12,000) 1

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Fuller, widow, to J. Pierpont Morgan 1

38TH ST, 310 to 318 West, 125x98.9; Nathan Kempner and another to Joseph M. Deuel, (mtg $72,500) 100

46TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; William E. Palmer, executor, to Morris Weinstein and another, 1-3 part. 6,222

46TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Henry G. Julian, Jr., to Morris Weinstein and another, 1-3 part 1

46TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Annie J. Kent to Morris Weinstein, 1-3 part 1

55TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.5; George G. De Witt to Robert A. Donaldson 1

62D ST, 161 East, 16x97.3x16x98; Ida E. Reiman to George J. Moser 15,750

62D ST, 161 East, 16x97.3x16x98; George J. Moser to Adele Moser 1

73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, runs n 204.4 to 74th St x w 50 x s 102.2 x w 50 x s 102.2 to 73d St x e 100; Frederick A. Clark, devisee, to William W. Hall and another 100

78TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 4th Av, 18x102.2; Charles I. Schampain to Anna R. Schampain, (mtg $9,000) 1

80TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 60.1x102.2x56.11x102.2; 80th St, s s, 124.1 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s 102.2 x e 3.2 x n 102.2; the Columbus Company to Theodore H. Mead, (mtg $190,000) 1,000

81ST ST, n s, 62.2 ft w of Madison Av, 25.6x100.8; William H. Kelly, Jr., to Daniel Gaffney, 1-9 part, all title 1

97TH ST, 225 East, 24.6x100.11; Julius Albert Hohenstein to —— (mtg $12,000)

123D ST, 519 West, 33.8x100.11; 122d St, 521 West, 33.2x100.11; German Savings Bank of the City of New York to Edward Miltenberger, B. and S. 63,000

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Henry J. Braker 2,000

127TH ST, 144 West, 15.6x99.11; Armold Wurtenberg to Charles Schoenstein, (mtg $7,250) 1

145TH ST, 332 West; Walker St, 28 and 30; Church St, 310 and 312; Lispenard St, 29 and 31, and Church St, 326; Justine G. Scheel and another to Louisa Ammann, all title, quitclaim 1

147TH ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17.6x99.11; Justine Scheel and another to Louisa Ammann, all liens 1

150TH ST, 768 East, 25x100; George Kellermann to Eva Sattelkow, (mtg $15,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

COURTLANDT AV, 524; Joseph Abb to Hans Fehlmann, 5 years 900

MONROE ST, 284; John H. Olters to Nathan Burzynsky and another, 5 years $3,600, 3,800

8TH AV, 2,066, w s, bet. 113th and 114th St.; Hannah L. Crossley to Rudolph Schwab, 7 years 840

32D ST, 339 West; E. B. Woodward to Mary Hards, 5 years 1,050

85TH ST, 66 and 68 East; Sophia H. Merriam to Edward F. Maloney, 3 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARMSTRONG, Robert, et al., to Robert Kennedy, Jr.; Union Av, w s, 68.6 ft n of Home St, 1 year 600

BARKER, James, to Charles E. Appleby; 12th St, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 15,000

BENDIX, Angelica, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14th St, 515 East, due Aug. 25, 1907, 4½ per cent. 10,500

BERGER, Lillie, to Ferdinand Stern; 7th St, 253 East, (prior mtg $6,500,) installments, 6 per cent. 2,375

BUTLER, George P., to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; 20th St, 213 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 24,000

COHEN, David B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue D, s e s, 40 ft s w of 6th St, 1 year 5,500

COOK, Emilia, to Adolphus L. Rake; St. Raymond Av, n s, 125 ft e of Grace Av, 4 years 720

DOELGER, Doelger, to Bridget A. Smith; 2d Av, n w corner of 69th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

DONALDSON, Robert A., to George G. De Witt; 5th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 30,000

DONVAN, James V., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 131st St, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 5,000

EISENBERG, Abraham M., to Henry Berliner et al.; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, collateral, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,500

ESSELBORN, Herman, to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 51st St, 550 and 552 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 14,000

FIMIAN, John M., to Martin D. Fink; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 147th St, 5 years 15,000

FIMIAN, John M., to Martin D. Fink; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 147th St. (prior mortgage $15,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

GAFFNEY, Daniel, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, 2½ East, 1 year. 40,000

HALL, William W., and another to Frederick A. Clark; 74th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, due Feb. 20, 1904, 4 per cent. 33,000

HALL, William W., and another to Frederick A. Clark; 73d St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 2 mortgages, due Feb. 20, 1904, 4 per cent., each 33,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Avenue D, 41 and 43, n w corner of 4th St, due May 9, 1905, 6 per cent. 4,500

KARGER, Samuel, to Noah S. Shelfer; 4th St, 142 East, (prior mortgage ——,) installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

LAURIA, Pasquale, to David Morris; Prince St, 44, and Mulberry St, 248, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Sterling Realty Company; 5th Av, 306, (prior mortgage ——,) 1 year 25,000

McDONNELL, Peter, to Louise R. Eddy; Vermilyea Av, s s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

MEHRTENS, John, to Marcus Lederer; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 2,000

MILTENBERGER, Edward, to German Savings Bank; 123d St, 519 and 521 West, 2 mortgages, 1 year, 4 per cent., each.. 11,500

MOSER, Adele, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 62d St, n s, 188.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 8,000

O'LEARY, John, to Patrick Maher and another; 5th Av, n w cor of 17th St, Wakefield, (prior mtg —,) due Nov. 30, 1902, 6 per cent. 2,000

O'LEARY, John, to Patrick Maher and another; Stebbins Av, w s, 325.4 ft n of 167th St; Prospect Av, e s, 330 ft n of 167th St, (prior mtg $4,250,) due Nov. 30, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Wolf Sheltel; Clinton St, 250; also Lot 2, map of Subdivision H. Rutgers Farm, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

PETTIT, Isabella M., to Richard B. Schoeler; 109th St, 62 East, due Dec. 15, 1903, 6 per cent. 1,175

PRINSTEIN, Joseph, to Catharine Franzreb; 1st St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

PRINSTEIN, Joseph, to Catharine Franzreb; 1st St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, (prior mtg $18,000,) 4 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

RAUCHFUSS, Charles, to Nannette Reis; 47th St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

RENFER, Mary, and another to Hugo J. Heilman; 40th St, n s, 180 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 2,500

ROGERS, Charles F., to Morse, Williams & Co., a corporation; Columbus Av, w s, 148.2 ft n of 123d St, (prior mortgage $20,000,) due Feb. 23, 1903, 6 per cent.. 4,000

SCHOENSTEIN, Charles, to Gustav Wurlenberg; 127th St, 144 West, (prior mtg $7,250,) due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent... 1,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and another to Frederick W. Loew; 46th St, 343 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 22,500

WEIS, William, to Chelsea Realty Company; 34th St, n s, 92 ft w of 1st Av, (prior mtg $15,000,) due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COLES, Robert, to Bernice D. Emerson.. 1,000

CRANE, George F., to George P. Nelson $1,500

HILLMAN, Frank, to Isidore Jackson and another 1

MASON, Joel S., to Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments 5,000

MAUCHER, Julius and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 120,000

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK to Daniel Gaffney 6,151

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Guardian Trust Company 60,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Thomas Regan..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany, 3 assignments 112,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to Chelsea Realty Company..... 8,200

TROWBRIDGE, Jennie N., and another, executors and trustees, to James A. Trowbridge 10,000

UHLFELDER, Simon and another to Patrick Maher 1

WEBER, Lillian, to Henry Berliner and others 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROWN PLACE and 135th St, n e corner, 33x88; Harry W. Bell against Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor $79

ELM ST, 161 to 165; Adam Happel against W. F. Chrystie, owner; Henry M. Tostevin, contractor 2,520

FRANKLIN ST, 177; Mayor, Lane & Co. against estate of William Grupe, owner; Jackson & Griffen, contractors 87

97TH ST, 229 and 231 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against Catharine Hoezle, owner and contractor 4,223

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

21ST ST, 235 East; Otto E. Reimer Company against Isaac Kleinfeld and another; Aug. 23, 1902, by bond $610

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AND
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24TH ST, 132 East; W. E. Kruger & Co. against C. Foster Hardy and another; Aug. 25, 1902 313

45TH ST, 59 to 63 West; Frank J. Gast against Margaret D. Hopper and another; June 17, 1902 1,075

Lis Pendens.

IRVING PLACE, 36; Louis Cohn against Hannah Allen, (specific performance;) attorney, S. Sturtz.

57TH ST, 142 West; City of New York against John S. Boyd, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

134TH ST, n s, 147 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Pennington Whitehead against Adelaide B. Styles, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Strong.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial District, to-day handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. New York and Rockaway Railroad Company vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Cross Country Railroad Company; People ex rel. Long Island Railroad Company vs. The Board of Railroad Commissioners and Cross Country Railroad Company; Bridget Patterson vs. The City of Watervliet; motions granted.

Farmers and Merchants' State Bank vs. Charles A. Stringer; Thomas Vincent vs. John Falden; motions denied.

Henry Beck and others, Trustees of School at Kingston, vs. George A. Kerr; order settled, making costs awarded to appellant to abide the event of the action.

County of Ulster, appellant, vs. State of New York; reargument ordered.

Emma Bliss vs. United Traction Company; judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant, to abide event.

Ellery Colby vs. The Town of Day; judgment and order reversed with costs, and complaint dismissed with costs.

Watertown Carriage Company vs. Edwin L. Hall; judgment affirmed with costs, with usual leave to amend answer upon payment of costs.

Dennis Maher, appellant, vs. Home Insurance Company; judgment reversed on the law and facts, and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event.

United Leather Company vs. Newton Aldrich, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs.

Benjamin C. Riley vs. Village of Ballston Spa, appellant; judgment reversed on the ground that the damages are excessive, and a new trial granted with costs to appellant to abide event, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the damages to $75 per year, in which case the judgment as modified is affirmed without costs in this court.

Harry A. Newett, appellant, vs. Philo B. Cook; orders reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied with $10 costs, and the judgment vacated.

Elizabeth Tarnot vs. Matthias H. Tarnot; judgment directed for the plaintiff, construing the will and determining that the residue of the estate of the testator by the terms of the will is given to Elizabeth Tarnot, as the sole heir at law and next of kin of Elizabeth Hulett Tarnot, deceased, without costs to either party.

In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of Amasa Howland, deceased, decree of the Surrogate so far as appealed from is reversed with costs to appellant from the estate, and the fifth provision of the will is declared invalid.

People of the State of New York ex rel. United Traction Company; People of the State of New York ex rel. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company (The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,) and the Chatham and Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, relators, vs. the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York and Ashley W. Cole, Frank M. Baker, and George W. Dunn, as Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York; determination of Railroad Commissioners confirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

The Village of Saratoga Springs vs. Nelson J. Van Norder, appellant; judgment and order reversed with costs, and complaint dismissed with costs.

In the matter of the application of the Greenwich and Johnsonville Railway Company vs. the Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad, the Hudson Valley Railway Company and Abbie B. Sprague; judgment affirmed with costs.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Numbers 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Sept. 4

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Olve vs. Greene.
2—Beinheimer vs. Schmid.
3—Geiger vs. Jacobs.
4—Heyman vs. Shayne.
5—German Hospital and Dispensary vs. Edwards.
6—Withers vs. Withers
7—Knopp vs. Bonsall.
8—Stokes vs. Star Co.
9—Barmash vs. Barmash.
10—Dirsavetz vs. Feder.
11—Frost vs. Reinach.
12—In re Sheeran.
13—Rosenstein vs. Am. Toy and Novelty Works.
14—Levine vs. American Woolen Co.
15—Weber vs. Weber.
16—In re Levey.
17—Hall vs. Wortmann.
18—Minor vs. Curley.
19—In re Harlem Hospital.
20—Cullinan vs. Ulman.
21—Same vs. Scollan.
22—Same vs. Tierney.
23—Sarasohn vs. Rombro.
24—Miller vs. Schlossters.
25—Coffin vs. Graham.
26—Comrie vs. O'Neil.
27—Same vs. same.
28—In re Haulenbeck Roasting and Milling Company.
29—Attinger vs. Koller.
30—Cassidy vs. Cassidy.
31—Valentine vs. Catholic Protectory.
32—Kleinman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
32½—Same vs. same.
33—Wiman vs. Little.
34—Money vs. Mooney.
35—Frankel vs. Frankel.
36—Partridge vs. Butler.
37—Geller vs. Friedman.
38—Nosser vs. Jones.
39—Power vs. Franklin Typewriter Co.
40—Wolff vs. Wolff.
41—In re Johnston.
42—Ghapius vs. Long.
43—Drake vs. La Chicotte.
44—In re St. Nicholas Park.
45—Garcewich vs. Ehrlich.
46—Warfield vs. Mahler.
47—Stuart vs. Schnugg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John Bachmann,	Michael Gebhard,
John Hendrickson,	Solomon Stone,
Mary A. Traiteler,	Daniel Heim,
Van Buren Denslow,	Catherine T. Frothingham.
Winifred Moran,	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held for Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Charles Turner.
2—Walter Chapman.
3—Patrick Kennedy, Peter Hickey.
4—Giovanni Zito.
5—Basilio Clerico.
6—Charles Costello.
7—James Malone, indicted as John Malone.
8—Edward S. Clifford.
9—Louis Braunstein.
10—George Barber, Henry Overton.
11—John E. Edwards, Charles Williams.
12—George Shipman.
13—Joseph H. Peters.
14—Antonio Ordorare. To fix a day for trial.
1—Charles Volpe. Pleadings.
1—Oscar Freeman.
2—Julius Kumenkovitz, Meyer Goldman, Jacob Rockman.
3—Albert King.
4—William Schmidt, John Eckstein.
5—Max Leventhal.
6—Charles Sprengel.
7—Peter Klotz.
8—Alfred Russell.
9—Leonas Viola.
10—John Fennessy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Sept. 8.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Euphemia D. Russell et al., executors, &c., vs. William C. Moore, Jr., et al.—Matthew J. Mollahan.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—William G. McCrea vs. Robert Beggs—John P. Kissling.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Edward M. Bernstein vs. Franz Probst—Arthur J. Stein.

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89 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NEAR 81ST ST.
Very large five-story American basement dwelling, in excellent condition.
PRICE, $60,000.
Permit to inspect from owner, Room 508, 146 Broadway.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600. 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102; 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
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Sacrifice.—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

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8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St | Five story; three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Brownstone private house, 16x55x100.2; bay window; parquet flooring. 119 East 95th St. Owner.

$2,000 cash; price, $9,000; 506 East 119th St.; 4-story single flat; ground floor to rent.

Bronx.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St., 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
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Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms, improvements; stable, hennery, half acre; cost, $11,000; sell $6,000, $2,500 cash; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

104 acres in Northern New Jersey; elevated ground; pleasant drives, grove, lake; good buildings; must be sold. Kinch, 273 W. 70th St.

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WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS,
SOUND VIEW AVE.,
100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acre,
AT AUCTION,
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UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

Plainfield.—Two modern houses, large plots, fine street, plenty of shade; $4,000 equity each; want offer in exchange from homeseekers.
PARK, 156 Broadway.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.
Positively this week only; 20 miles, near station; installments 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fall work begins soon; several fine farms; extra good values; easy terms; shore fronts at ⅓ next year's prices. Codling, Northport, L. I.

New is the time to buy farm lands, $30 per acre. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Greatest bargain on Island—40 acres Wading River, $300. Other cheap acreage. JONES, Freeport, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

WEST SIDE HOUSES.
We can sell at once private residence west of Central Park.
M. AND L. HESS,
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Want lots, Brooklyn, for equity in seven new, well rented flats in Gates Ave.; also Manhattan flats for 8½ lots in Yonkers, adjoining Park Hill Station. Estate Realty Co., 321 Grand St.

Wanted—A private house with equity of $10,000; will change N. Y. flat that rents for $4,350 per year. Apply to O. Hart, 517 E. 119th St.

Charles D. Birkhahn vs. Frank J. Larkin et al.—Jacob J. Lesser.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Northfield Oil Refining Company—Edward R. Finch. In re Duffy—Michael J. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLAND AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P.M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P.M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

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Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

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*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Nlag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

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EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 81:00, 13:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:00, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 81:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †8:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, †10:30, *11:30 A. M., †1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, PRINCIPAL INTERMEDIATE POINTS, AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 88:00, 89:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) 81:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

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FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

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Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12.10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12.10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	*12.55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

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Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11.25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6.55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sle.pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

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	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*©12.40 PM	*©12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

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Leave Chicago 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited" 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day between New York and Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati. See our timetable in this paper.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-Hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturdays.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:56 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡8:15 A. M..... Way Train ..... 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M..... Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. Express to Norwich..... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland... 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
*5:40 P. M. Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The fast and elegant steamers
LARCHMONT & TREMONT
Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.
STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
Cut rates to all New England points.

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For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

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Special Excursions via S. S. Manhattan.

Good to return until Sept. 12, $7.00.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,190 Franklin. Also all agents.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R. foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:00 P. M., CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

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leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 120th St., 7 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser....Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin. Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 8 AM	Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich..Sept. 4, noon	Hoh'zol'n, Sep. 25, 10 AM
Luise....Sept. 6, 10 AM	Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM	Friedrich. Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn....Nov. 1, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM	Columbia. Sept. 25, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck. Sept. 18, 10 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Waldersee Sept. 9, 10:30 AM	Moltke. Sept. 23, 9 AM
Pennsylvania. Sept. 16, 3 PM	Patricia. Sept. 30, 3 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM	Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM	Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM

Select Cruises
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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Southwark. Sept. 9, Noon	Philadel.. Sept. 17, 10 AM
St. Louis. Sept. 10, 10 AM	St. Paul. Sept. 24, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland. Sept. 6, 10 AM	Kroonland Sept. 20, 10 AM
Vaderland. Sept. 13, 10 AM	Zeeland. Sept. 27, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM	Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon
Campania, Sept. 13, Noon	Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM	Campania, Oct. 11, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon	Cymric...Sept. 19, Noon
Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon	Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M.
Teutonic. Sept. 17, Noon	Majestic...Oct. 1, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 43 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

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I have 1,000 acres finest land in Porto Rico for orange growing, now ready for planting. I want right party with money to join me. Splendid location, few miles from capital. I am an educated American expert experienced successful grower. Most profitable and pleasant occupation in the best climate in the world. Address, T., 111 Times Office.

Restaurant, café, bachelor apartments, and furnished rooms; shopping district; entire building with French ranges, newly renovated and decorated up to date, with all improvements; long lease to practical business party; 49 West 19th St. Open for inspection 11 to 12, 4 to 5.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

I am looking for large store or whole house in good business district for clothing and gents' furnishings; like to pay good will and would buy some stock. Address T., Box 132 Times Office.

Typewriting Wanted—Notary Public legal documents drawn, executed. Frank Larkin, 495 9th Av.

Brown lime and marble fronts renovated. Renovating Co., 1,990 Amsterdam Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. WYATT, trustee, plaintiff, against LOUIS LIPPMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent L. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as Number 68 East One Hundredth Street, in said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundredth Street distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of One Hundredth Street with the westerly side of Park Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with said westerly side of Park Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with said westerly side of Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundredth Street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. The land affected by this instrument lies in Section 6, in Block 1,605, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Referee.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, No. 68 East 100th Street, viz.:

East 100th Street.

Madison Avenue. 25 100.11 100.11 25 123 ft. 3 in. w. of Park Av. Park Avenue.

No.

East 99th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,780 and 56-100, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.95, with interest from August 7th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $871 and interest.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1902. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Referee.

Summ

FIVE MEN KILLED IN GAS TANK COLLAPSE

Crushed Between Steel Bottom and Concrete Floor.

Three Hours' Work Before the Last Body Was Reached—1,764 Rivets Had to be Cut—Superintendent Murphy Arrested.

Five men were killed yesterday at the works of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company at Wythe Avenue and North Twelfth Street, Williasburg, through an unusual accident. The dead are:

CONSANTINO, JOSEPH, Italian, forty years old, 20 Spring Street, Manhattan.

FIENO, FRANCISCO, Italian, twenty-nine years old, 84 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan.

LEGATA, DOMENICO, Italian, twenty-five years old, 141 Mulberry Street, Manhattan.

PONTELLO, LUIGI, Italian, twenty-six years old, 84 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan.

KITTLER, PETER, German, thirty years old, 5 Baxter Street, Manhattan.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company is erecting at the place where the accident occurred one of the largest gas holders in the world. It is to have a diameter of 192 feet and to be telescopic with a height when fully charged of 230 feet and a height when empty of 42 feet. Bartlett, Hayward & Co. of Baltimore, Md., are the contractors. The cost will exceed $500,000. The first step in the construction of a gasometer or tank is to build the concrete floor, on which it rests. This was completed early in the Summer, when the construction of the bottom of the tank was begun by riveting together steel plates which averaged 5 by 12 feet and three-eighths of an inch thick. As the bottom of the tank assumed cylindrical form it was raised thirty-two inches above the concrete floor on wooden stilts, and when the outer rim of three-quarter-inch angle iron was put on the bottom was held in place so as to be exactly over the concrete rim of its bed by "screw logs" attached to 12 by 12 inch balks and supported on wooden struts. As the work neared completion, "jacks" were let in in cylindrical holes all over the bottom of the tank, the holes having rivet holes to seal up the tank when the bottom was lowered.

When work was begun yesterday the bottom of the tank, which weighed over 160 tons, was held in place by eighty jacks and thirty screw logs. The pins of the jacks played loosely in oil cups under the bottom of the tank.

To this fact is ascribed the disaster. The last rivet was pneumatically set at 8:30 o'clock, and preparations were made to lower the bottom to the concrete bed. As the operation required one man to every two jacks and a man to every screw log, all working in unison, under the eye of Superintendent John J. Murphy of 37 Clay Street, Greenpoint, extra help was had by a draft of twenty-five men from the Nassau Gas Works, so that at the time of the accident there were about eighty men engaged in the delicate task of lowering the 160 tons of riveted plate.

All went well until about 3 o'clock, when Superintendent Murphy, who was in sole charge of the operation, went to the telephone in the office of Bartlett, Hayward & Co. to send a private message. Then the bottom of the tank had been lowered six inches, or to twenty-six inches above the concrete floor. Eight men were in the space between the tank bottom and the concrete floor engaged in oiling the cups in which the pins of the jacks played.

Suddenly there was a creaking noise and as three of the eight men darted from under the bottom of the tank, all slightly injured, the bottom gave a lurch westward, carrying away all the screw logs and laying all the jacks in that direction and fell with a crash on the concrete bed just two feet and a half west from where it would have laid had the lowering been carried on as intended.

For a few moments Superintendent Murphy and the men under him were as if paralyzed through excitement and uncertainty. No one knows exactly how many men were under the floor attending to the oil cups of the jacks, and all that was heard of them after the crash consisted of a few strifled moans. Hurried calls for aid were made on the Police and Fire Departments and on the neighboring hospitals.

Policemen, fire apparatus, and ambulances came promptly to find that the only way of getting at the men crushed between the bottom of the tank and its concrete bed was to chisel the rivets off plates. Superintendent Murphy, after some delay, called the roll of his men, and determined that five of them had perished. Then by dint of close questioning he decided where each one was at the time the bottom lurched on the jack pins. Then came the question of cutting the rivets, and sufficient experts in this operation were found among Superintendent Murphy's hands, firemen, police, and volunteers. They operated in gangs and with a will, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The task was a huge one, as each plate has 294 rivets, and the six plates had to be cut out, owing to a mistake in locating one man, 1,764 rivets in all were cut.

When the work began, several thousand persons had gathered on or at the board fence which surrounded the site of the tank and watched each gang operating with sledges and cold chisels. It took half an hour to reach the first body, that of Ritter. He was, like the others, crushed almost to pulp. The last body recovered at 6 P. M. was that of Fierro, and to get it two plates had to be cut out. When the first one was taken off the location of the corpse was discovered by wedging up the bank and poking under it with a stick. The bodies were sent to the Bedford Avenue station house, and when Coroner Flaherty had taken official cognizance of the case, they were removed to two undertaking establishments, where they were claimed by relatives, that of Legato by his wife to whom he was married in June last.

On learning the facts of the accident, Capt. Short of the Sixtieth Precinct ordered the arrest of Superintendent Murphy on a charge of manslaughter, and he was locked up at the Bedford Avenue station, where a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES talked with him. He said that he would make no statement, as he could not account for the accident. When he left to go to the telephone, all was working right, and every man engaged in lowering the tank bottom was at his post. None of the lowering devices were out of order. In spite of the evidence furnished by the position of the jacks after the crash, he would not accept the theory that the jack pins "played" too loosely in the oil cups.

It was estimated that the disaster will cost the contractor $10,000 and a delay of two weeks.

MILLION-DOLLAR COAL COMPANY

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 3.—The Blackberry Coal Company of Boyd County filed articles in the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon increasing the amount of its capital stock from $1,200 to $1,200,000. The company paid into the State Treasury an organization tax of $1,198.80 for recording the articles.

The company is organized for coal mining and oil seeking in the Kentucky mountains. Its property lies along Blackberry Creek, in Pike County, and it will, it is said, establish a great coaling plant in this coal field.

The incorporators of the company are John W. Remer of Scarsdale, N. Y.; George S. Clark of Plainfield, N. J.; Frederick M. Davies of New York, and Thomas Boggess, Jr., John F. Hager, and J. W. M. Stewart of Ashland, Ky. The company has already begun business. Its chief offices will be situated at Ashland, Boyd County.

ACCIDENT TO THE ST. JOHNS.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey steamboat St. Johns, which plies between Rector Street and Atlantic Highlands, is to be taken off the route for a week, repairs being necessary on account of an accident to the paddle-box yesterday morning.

The St. Johns was off the Battery when some floating timber caught in the paddle and damaged the framework. The passengers were not alarmed, and the steamboat reached her dock as usual at 9:05. The regular schedule is to be maintained by means of trains on the Southern Division of the railroad.

JOHN W. GATES SAILS.

Unsuccessful Effort to Keep His Departure a Secret—Expects to Shoot in Scotland.

John W. Gates sailed for Europe yesterday on board the White Star liner Majestic. He tried to keep his departure a secret, and he had instructed Purser Brandt to keep his name off the passenger list.

"How did you fellows find out that I was going away?" he exclaimed, when he was found leaning over the rail. "I thought I had fixed things so that no one would know anything about it."

Mr. Gates said that he was going abroad for a rest and that he would be away about six weeks, and that most of the time he would spend in shooting in Scotland.

"I am not going to be interviewed," he said, when the reporters began to question him. "The papers have roasted me too much, although I don't care."

"How about Colorado Fuel and Iron?"

"My son, of Harris, Gates & Co., and Lawyer Hornblower sent out a statement to the stockholders last night, which they will probably let you have if you go to either of their offices."

"Have you heard of Mr. Drake's challenge, offering to pit Savable against any two-year-old horse, being accepted?"

"Yes."

"Do you think there is any other horse in his class that can beat him?"

"I don't know; but he had a tight squeeze in the Futurity."

FIGHT TO BE CONTINUED.

Statement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Committee on the Proceedings to Obtain Control.

Coincident with the departure of John W. Gates for Europe yesterday the committee that has charge of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company affair made a statement to the effect that the absence of Mr. Gates would in no way affect the prosecution of the proceedings to obtain actual control of the company.

They declare that the trouble has ceased to be a factional fight, and that the question at issue is a matter of concern to all stockholders.

Following is an extract from the statement:

The case in hand is simply this: Can a man who happens to be at the head of a company, with a subservient Board of Directors, many of them employes and none stockholders to any great extent, keep the control against the wishes of four-fifths of the stock? The stock is listed and dealt in almost exclusively on the New York Stock Exchange. The transfers are exclusively in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the registry is done by the Atlantic Trust Company. Officers of the company sign the certificates of stock to be so issued, transferred, and registered. They provide no other means or requirements for transfers. But when the annual meeting is about to be held and they appreciate that the stockholders want no more of their inefficient management, they take the position that transfers made and registered in New York, recognized as good transfers on the Exchange, are not entitled to be represented as valid at the annual meeting, because, forsooth, Osgood had not seen fit to note such transfers on the company's books in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.—The United States Circuit Court assumed jurisdiction in the suit of George E. Bartlett for an injunction to restrain the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from holding its annual election of officers. The suit was brought in the State District Court, and Judge Mullins granted an ex parte injunction, causing an indefinite postponement of the election, which was to have been held in this city on Aug. 20.

Attorneys for John W. Gates and associates, who are seeking to gain control of the company, petitioned the Federal court to assume jurisdiction in the case, and the application was to-day granted by Judge H. C. Caldwell.

RUNAWAY ON BROADWAY.

Ex-Senator Hill Watches Sensational Incident and Sees Horse Pluckily Stopped—Aged Man in Peril.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill witnessed an exciting runaway on Broadway last night just as he was about to enter Wallack's Theatre with J. B. Caddagan of the Hoffman House and Alexander Wilson, a lawyer. Broadway was crowded with theatregoers, cabs, automobiles, and cars, when a horse attached to a delivery wagon of the Bailey Lunch Company became frightened at Thirtieth Street and Broadway by a big red racing automobile. The driver had gone into the lunch room near the corner. Mr. Hill and his party watched the horse as it dashed up Broadway, swinging the wagon to right and left, until it was caught by a plucky driver.

When the horse bolted from the corner of Thirtieth Street he was on the east side of the thoroughfare. Just north of the corner an old man was crossing the street with a little girl. The shouts of bystanders frightened the man, and he stood still. The little girl tugged at his coat, and he was just beginning to realize his danger when the horse swerved to the other side of the street, narrowly avoiding a collision with an automobile. At Thirty-first Street the animal again swerved to the right. A collision with a street car was narrowly escaped, and then the driver of a wagon jumped to the street, seized the runaway's bridle, and after being dragged ten feet, stopped the horse. The man's name could not be learned, as he was soon lost in the crowd.

TO OPERATE TRACTION LINES.

Westinghouse Electric Company to Use System of Alternating Current.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company is prepared to launch the new system of operating traction lines with an alternating current. The Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway Company has contracted for an equipment of forty-five miles of railway with the alternating current. Heretofore the alternating system has been used for lighting purposes.

For the past few years B. G. Lemme, an engineer, has been working on a line which connects all the Westinghouse and Air Brake plants here. The first installation will be made at a cost of $2,500,000. This will include machinery at the power house at Hyattsville, Md., to cast $350,000, on which work will be begun next Monday.

Nine sub-stations will be erected. A score of huge interurban cars will be supplied with four motors each. Each motor will be of 100-horse power, and the cars can readily be driven at a speed of from 40 to 60 miles an hour. It is said that the use of the alternating current will lessen operating charges considerably.

MUST REVISE ASSESSMENT.

Justice Steckler, in the Supreme Court, yesterday sent back to the Commissioners for revision and correction their report on the assessment for the opening of Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street from Broadway to Riverdale Avenue. Two objections had been filed against the confirmation of the report—one by the City of New York, as owner of Van Cortlandt Park, the other by Frederick P. Forster, a private owner of property within the area of assessment. The park does not front on the proposed improvement.

"An examination of The Record," says Judge Steckler, "shows that property opposite the park and on the west side of Broadway, exclusive of that which derives a new frontage on the street, is assessed at an average of about $13 a city lot, while the park land is assessed at an average of $40 a city lot.

"As the proper authorities determined that no proportion of the cost and expense of the proceeding should be assessed against the city at large, but that all the expenses should be assessed upon the property benefited within the area of assessment, a consideration of the facts leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the assessment upon the park property is excessive and out of proportion to the other assessments for benefit, for which reasons the city's objections must be sustained."

APPARENT DEAD-LOCK ON PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE

Company Determined Not to Accept Labor Conditions.

ALDERMEN CONTINUE AS FIRM

Letter from President Cassatt Read at Conference of City Officials and Railroad Men—Question of Damages.

The conference between the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the city officials of New York broke up yesterday in a square and decided difference of opinion on important points. Vice President Green, for the Pennsylvania Company, declared that the corporation would not allow the eight-hour labor clause and the "prevailing rate of wages" clause to be put in the contract, because if they were inserted, they would be inoperative and unconstitutional. He intimated that the motive back of the movement to force such clauses into the contract for the construction of the tunnel was a political one.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan declared that he would continue to oppose the tunnel grant until the labor and prevailing rate of wages clauses were inserted.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who is recognized as the leader of the Tammany forces in the Board of Aldermen, asserted that the franchise would not be granted unless the Pennsylvania Company made the concessions asked for by President Cantor, and that two-thirds of the members of the board were opposed to the franchise in its present shape.

The alternative of the Pennsylvania Company, unless the Aldermen recede from their present position, is to have an act passed by the Legislature which will give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power in the matter.

The conference was held in the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission, at 320 Broadway. President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Grout, President Orr of the commission, Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission; Commissioner Langdon, Borough President Cantor, and Aldermen Walkley, Goodman, McInnis, and James represented the city. First Vice President John T. Green, Fourth Vice President Samuel Read, and Associate Solicitor George V. Massey represented the railroad company.

At the suggestion of Alderman Walkley the proposed franchise was taken up section by section. There was a discussion in reference to the proposed station at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was said that such a station would open a direct connection with the New York Central Railroad at the Grand Central Station. President Cantor said that he was not opposed to the connection, but that additional compensation should be paid to the city. President Green said there was no possibility of the roads connecting tracks. Controller Grout finally made a suggestion that a clause be inserted providing that the rights granted were limited to the landing and embarking of passengers at the proposed station.

President Green urged that the city should be responsible for all damages resulting from street closing. The street to be closed will be Thirty-second Street, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues, and the railroad company has acquired the blocks of property on each side of the way for station purposes.

President Green said that as the railroad company had paid very liberally for the private property, there should be no attempt to saddle damages on the company because they had purchased the street rights also. He said that the value of the street as land had been fixed at $400,000, and that the proposed price for it closed had been set at $788,000. President Cantor said he would like to buy choice bits of land in New York at the same figures.

"Are you looking up this matter from the standpoint of speculation?" asked Mr. Fornes. "The main question is, is it for the public convenience? and if it is, the street should be closed. The city cannot engage in speculation on the value of its streets as used for different purposes."

A letter from President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Company to President Fornes was then read.

After pointing out the benefits that would accrue to the city from having an additional trunk line to the north, northwest, south, and southeast, it continued in part as follows:

"In discussing the terms of a revised franchise with your joint committee, amendments were suggested covering proper sanitary supervision of the tunnels, the right of the city to place its fire and police wires within the same, and insuring prompt completion of the work, and the permanent possession of the franchise by a New York corporation. No objections were made to these amendments and the Tunnel Company is quite willing to accept them; but another suggestion that the Tunnel Company shall further indemnify the city against any claim for damages that may arise out of the closing of Thirty-second Street, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues, cannot be assented to, for the reason that in agreeing to the price of $788,000 for the ground within the vacated portions of this street, the Tunnel Company is paying what is admitted to be the full fee simple value of the land, and which value largely results from such vacation. It is, therefore, incumbent on the city to meet such damages, if any, occasioned by the vacation, for which it may be held legally liable. It can hardly be claimed that the Tunnel Company should first pay full value for the land and in addition thereto pay damages which are an essential part of such value.

"One point more remains to be referred to, upon which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desires that no misunderstanding shall exist, and that is the suggestion that, in the grant of the franchise, a condition shall be imposed regulating the rate of wages and the hours of the men employed upon the work. Counsel advise that this whole question has been so fully disposed of by the Court of Appeals of New York, that it is unnecessary to do more than to say that the law is now settled, and that the city cannot impose such conditions even in the building of its own subway. As has been explained to your committee, this is a question of no practical moment, for the reason that the work will be let to contractors, who will necessarily have to conform to the labor situation as it exists in New York. It would therefore be simply a pretense for the Tunnel Company or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to agree to do something over which neither company will have any control. But, outside and beyond this, the City of New York is not justified in imposing any such condition.

"So far as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned, its relations to labor, organized and unorganized, are of the most friendly character. It does not ask its employes whether they belong to one or the other class. It only asks for and insists upon faithful service."

After the reading of that letter, Controller Grout made a suggestion for the arbitration of any differences arising a strike during the building of the tunnel to a committee composed of five persons, one arbiter to be selected by the City of New York, the second to be selected by the Pennsylvania Company, the third to represent the laboring interests and these three to select two others. To such a commission it was proposed to refer all questions of wages and hours in case of strikes. This arbitration plan was proposed to satisfy President Cantor and the Board of Aldermen, and to be placed in the contract in lieu of the eight-hour clause and the prevailing rate of wages clause. Controller Grout asked if this plan would be accepted by the railroad company. President Green said:

"No, Sir. We will not have the City of New York interfere in our relations with our laborers, and we will not interfere with the City of New York."

"Would your company agree to the eight-hour labor clause?" was asked.

"We will not agree to such a clause. It is not just, manly, or honorable to insist on the insertion of the clause. We will not consent to any clauses being put in the contract simply for the purpose of catching the labor vote."

Controller Grout wanted to know how the eight-hour and the prevailing rate of wages clauses could be enforced if put in the contract.

"If they are included in the contract I will be satisfied," said President Cantor. "Let the enforcement take care of itself."

The conference was discontinued after President Green agreed to submit the plan of arbitration proposed by Controller Grout to President Cassatt. Another conference will be held on the franchise on Sept. 17.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION BEGINS.

Dr. Maxwell Thinks that Between 30,000 and 40,000 Children Will Have to Attend Half Days.

City Superintendent of Schools Dr. William H. Maxwell, who was at his office in the Board of Education Building early yesterday morning, said he was not prepared to state how much larger a number of pupils would register than the School Board had provided accommodations for, but he believed that between 30,000 and 40,000 of the younger children would be compelled to attend the half-day classes. He said that the schools would be open until Friday noon for registration purposes, and that the parents of the children could at the same time secure transfers for their children.

Superintendent Maxwell said that no report had as yet been made to the Board of Education as to how large the morning's registration had been. He said that sufficient schools would not be completed for some years yet to accommodate all pupils with full class tuition.

Last year 457,713 children applied for admission to the schools, and more than 50,000 of them had to be given half-class sessions. Six new schools have been provided during the past year.

GIVES $150,000 FOR HOSPITAL.

Jersey City Banker Makes Offer Conditional on Like Sum Being Subscribed.

Cornelius Zabriskie, a well known banker of Jersey City, whose home is in Hackensack, N. J., has offered to give $150,000 toward building a new City Hospital on condition that residents of the city shall raise a like amount by subscription. Mr. Zabriskie also makes it a condition that politics shall be kept out of the hospital management.

Dr. John D. McGill of the Health Board says he will give $25,000 toward the public subscription and to do all that he can in aiding to collect the remaining $125,000. It is expected that Mayor Fagin will give the project his official sanction within a day or two.

LEGAL NOTES.

ABANDONMENT OF WIFE.—Justice Foster of the Court of General Sessions has decided that where a husband who has been arrested at the instance of his wife and convicted of abandonment and ordered to pay $4 weekly for her support, in lieu of an undertaking on appeal deposits $300 in cash, he is not entitled, after affirmance by a higher court, to the return of the money. It must, Justice Foster further decides, be applied to the support of the wife. The case is entitled "The People against William H. Burke." Justice Foster says in part: "The money thus deposited stands in place of the defendant, and is in effect a payment in advance of the entire sum. While there may be no express statutory authority for making or receiving such cash deposit, it seems to have been in the interest of justice and in avoidance of an unnecessary circuity of action to accept it and to apply it to the support of the wife as required by the judgment of the court. I shall not order its return. The defendant should be discharged from custody, therefore, and the money applied to the support of the wife and the costs as adjudged, leaving the overplus only to be returned to the defendant."

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ENJOINING BILL POSTERS.—The City of Mount Vernon, in seeking to enjoin William Seeley and Hiram Spencer from posting advertising bills within the limits of the municipality until they obeyed a city ordinance and obtained a permit from the Mayor, failed to allege that the business of bill posting is a nuisance, and for that reason the Second Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment denying an injunction pendente lite. "It is hardly necessary," says Presiding Justice Goodrich, for the court, "to cite any other decision than that in Village of New Rochelle vs. Lang, (75 Hun, 608,) where the court, Mr. Justice Cullen writing, affirmed on abundant authority an order denying an injunction to restrain the construction of a wooden building in that village, on the ground that it is no part of the business of a court of equity to enforce the penal laws of the State or the by-laws of a corporation by injunction, unless the act sought to be restrained is a nuisance."

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LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—The stipulated amount to be paid by an electric light company to a city, under a bond requiring it to complete the installation of its plant, for which the city has granted the use of its streets, within a specified time, is held in the case of Salem against Anson, (56 Lawyers' Reports Annotated,) to be properly regarded as liquidated damages, so that the whole amount must be paid in case of failure to meet the requirement, although the city proves no actual damage.

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DRUGGISTS' LIABILITY.—A druggist who sells phosphorous to a customer without instruction as to the safe method of handling it is held, in the case of Gibson against Torbert, (56 Lawyers' Reports Annotated,) not to be, for that reason, liable for injuries caused thereby to the customer, where the latter has reached the age of discretion, and there is nothing to indicate that he cannot safely be trusted with the substance.

PROGRESS IN PORTO RICO.

J. S. Harlan, the Island's Attorney General, Tells of What is Being Accomplished.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—"The political and industrial conditions in Porto Rico clearly show that the United States' first experiment in expansion, colonization, or whatever else it may be termed, is a success," is the verdict of Attorney General Harlan of Porto Rico, who is visiting Chicago.

"What has been accomplished in Porto Rico," added Mr. Harlan to-day, "may be accomplished by the same Government elsewhere. The more I see of the workings of the American governmental machine in the island the more I am impressed by the wisdom there is behind it.

"The spirit of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the Porto Ricans is strikingly manifest on all sides. They are making a splendid effort to become Americans. They are zealously studying our language and the forms and spirit of our institutions.

"Many Americans of means have invested capital in the island, especially in fruit and tobacco plantations. As a result, the price of land has advanced materially. On the whole, Porto Rico is no place for a poor man to go.

"So far as the Government finances go, the island is exceedingly prosperous. There is a large surplus in the Insular Treasury. The Government is running with less peculation and loss of revenue through illegalities than any State in the United States."

Contest Over Marks's Will.

For the purpose of contesting the will of Edward H. Marks, the well-known bookmaker and sporting man, A. H. Hummel has been appointed guardian ad litem of Edna Isabelle Marks, Marks's niece. Undue influence is charged.

WARDMAN DOWNES RELEASED ON BAIL

W. J. Reilly Appears Voluntarily and Is Also Held.

District Attorney Jerome Says Col. Partridge Is Working in Harmony—Charges Against Capt. Creeden Being Prepared.

District Attorney Jerome cast no more fish lines into the sea of New York gambling yesterday, although he intimated that there was still plenty of good sport to be had. His latest catch, Wardman John A. Downes, was temporarily unhooked under $1,000 bail, and another fish, whose name the William J. Reilly Association had taken in vain for its title, and who had been cruising in race track waters when Mr. Jerome began his trolling on Tuesday, bobbed up yesterday of his own accord. He also was let go under $1,000 bail.

Mr. Jerome was in high spirits yesterday morning over the success of his opening expedition for the Fall season. He said it was a clear case against Downes, and he made it plain that Capt. Timothy J. Creeden would figure conspicuously in the case.

It was also stated by the District Attorney that in his angling he had the full cooperation of Police Commissioner Partridge, and that the two were operating along parallel lines. Col. Partridge, on the other hand, while expressing the greatest cordiality toward Mr. Jerome, at the same time was not at all inclined to discuss the catch of his fellow-angler.

Capt. Creeden felt very much injured. Charges of neglect of duty are being prepared against him in the District Attorney's office, and his wardman is accused of a felony. The Captain was present yesterday when his wardman was arraigned, and he consulted with Lawyer Ferdinand Eidman, Jr., about as much as did the client Downes. Then the Captain expressed the opinion that these fishing excursions in his little pond were for political purposes. He said that he had been in the police business for thirty-eight years, and he was not going to bite at any hooks this late in the game.

"It is all spite work," said the Captain. "I know the men who are responsible for it. Two cliques in my precinct are fighting me, and I will tell who they are when the time comes. I stand by my report to the District Attorney that no gambling was going on in the building raided, and I don't believe there was any gambling there.

"My reports were honest, and I can prove that on the day I reported there was no gambling in that building. I have been in this precinct only since June 8, and I think it will be very generally considered that not before in a long time has the district been so clean."

Mr. Reilly of the Reilly Association said that it was perfectly absurd to speak of his association as a gambling house. The association, he declared, was a political organization, and he had permitted a few young men to use his name. But he was accused of conducting a gambling resort, held in bail, and is to be examined with Downes on Sept. 11.

"Col. Partridge and I are working in perfect harmony," said the District Attorney, "but the Commissioner is fighting a very hard game. He can't depend on his own men. My office can get no honest service from the rank and file of the police. But we will push the case against any officer we can detect in wrongdoing.

"Winter is not yet over, and I think it's going to be a very hard one. I am hearing daily of the opening of poolrooms and gambling houses."

Commissioner Partridge announced yesterday that he had dismissed Patrolman John Loosen from the police force. Loosen was one of the four men against whom charges were prefered by Capt. Miles O'Reilly for being found in a saloon on Aug. 20. Col. Partridge is going to consider still further the evidence against Patrolmen Quigley, Campbell, and Heartt.

KNOCKED DOWN BY STREET CAR

Dr. Cheesman Hurled Against an Elevated Pillar and Picked Up Unconscious.

Without the warning sound of a bell, according to the testimony of witnesses, Dr. Hobart Cheesman, fifty-eight years old, of 171 West Ninety-fifth Street, an examining physician for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, yesterday afternoon was knocked down and hurled against an elevated railroad pillar by a north-bound trolley car while attempting to cross Sixth Avenue at Thirty-ninth Street. The motorman, as soon as the unconscious form of the man was clear of the track, rang his gong, recalled passengers who had descended to aid the injured man, and put on all power.

Before Policeman Charles J. Field of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrived on the scene from his post at Bryant Park the car had sped out of sight, and an Inspector was busily engaged in hurrying other cars after it through a crowd of witnesses to the accident, who were indignant at the escape of the motorman.

Upon being asked his name by the policeman the Inspector refused to tell, and also declined to say anything about the accident, but directed Field to a drug store at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street, to which the victim had been carried unconscious by some of the spectators of the accident.

Ambulance Surgeon Heitzroth of the New York Hospital found Dr. Cheesman was suffering from a deep scalp wound and a probable fracture of the skull, besides possible internal injuries. Without waiting to revive the physician Dr. Heitzroth took him to the hospital.

A RECORD PRICE FOR TOBACCO.

Bright Cigarette Wrapper Sells in Cincinnati for $40.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Price for tobacco scored a new high record on the local tobacco market to-day. A hogshead of bright cigarette wrapper was sold at $40 a hundred pounds at the Farmers and Shippers' warehouse. This is the highest price received in this or any other market. The bidding for this hogshead was the liveliest event for years, and the excitement was at fever heat.

The tobacco which was raised in Nicholas County, Ky., was pronounced by good judges to be the finest seen in any market. The Universal Tobacco Company secured the hogshead. The seller was Frank Congleton of Carlisle, Ky. The previous highest price was $46.25 per 100 pounds. One hogshead of fancy bright plug grown in Bourbon County, Ky., was sold for $37.25 per 100 pounds, while others brought from $30 to $35 per 100 pounds. The bidding was spirited on all grades offered.

LEASED BY JOSEPH SCHWAB.

Apartment in the Ansonia Is for Steel President's Brother.

Joseph Schwab, a brother of Charles M. Schwab, has leased a suite of sixteen rooms in the new Ansonia apartment house, on the west side of Broadway, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets.

That, according to Slawson & Hobbs, agents for the building, is the only circumstance which could have occasioned a report published yesterday afternoon to the effect that the President of the United States Steel Corporation had engaged a large suite in the Ansonia, to be occupied while his new residence, on Riverside Drive, is building. Charles M. Schwab, so the agents say, has given no intimation that he intends to live in the Ansonia.

A Summer in New York.—Another chapter in the experiences of Alice, the Western girl. This one tells of the surprise that followed a Runaway. Edward W. Townsend, the author of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories, writes "A Summer in New York" for the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sundays.—Adv.

Prices and Patches Are Off.

Sale of 350 Boys' School Suits.
Left-overs from last winter.

Two and Three Piece.

Blue, black and fancy cheviots, serges and worsteds, sizes 6 to 16, reduced from $6, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9,

To $3.00.

Also 135 Fall Overcoats,

sizes 10 to 16, reduced from $6, $7.50, $8 & $9,

To $3.75.

Be early! You'll never regret it.
13th St. Store Only.

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REDUCED BEDROOM FURNISHINGS.

Color is the first consideration. If the room lacks sunshine, it must have sunny furniture.

Maple—so cheery and warm is it—might have been created for such a room.

Enamel—with its rich, old-ivory tinge, is cheaper still and rivals Maple in daintiness for sunless spots.

Golden Oak and Birch, of darker tones, give the desired effect for sunnier rooms.

Our 6th Floor is filled with graceful, charming designs in all the light woods, even to Satin-wood and White Mahogany, and many odd pieces are now greatly reduced.

For perfect harmony—Special Bedroom Body Brussels Carpet, $1.25 per yd., reduced from $1.50.

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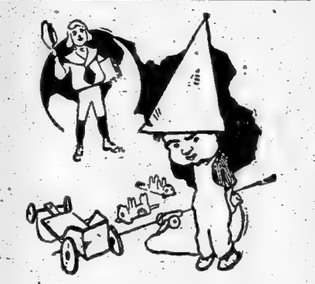

"All play and no work
Makes Jack a mean shirk."

Boys' working days—school-days, are come.

Boys' school clothes are ready—fall weights.

School hats, shoes and furnishings too.

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FATAL ELEVATED ACCIDENT

Guard McHugh in the Tombs on a Charge of Homicide.

One Man Killed and Three Injured—Coroner Scholer Says McHugh Looked Back and Laughed.

Foolhardy conduct on the part of John McHugh, a guard on the elevated railroad, in jumping on the wrong side of a moving train while off duty, is said to have caused the instant death of a trackman and the injury of three others in plain view of horrified crowds on the platforms of the Twenty-eighth Street stations of the Sixth Avenue line at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning. It is charged that, while he clung to the handrail as the train drew rapidly out of the station, his projecting body swept the victims, who were at work between the tracks laying the conductor rail for the coming electric power, one after the other from their feet and throwing one before the advancing locomotive of a south-bound train which killed him. The dead man was:

MANGAN, JOHN, twenty-seven years old, 88 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The injured were:

FASSIG, PETER, forty-five years old, 426 East Eighty-third Street; left arm broken; taken to New York Hospital.

SEEBECK, CHARLES, forty years old, 103 Manhattan Street; cut below left eye; injuries dressed; went home.

SMITH, FRANK, thirty-five years old, 300 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; scalp wound; injury dressed; went home.

Uncongenially, McHugh went on his way after the accident, but was traced to his home, at 320 West Forty-seventh Street, where he was arrested by Roundsman Herts of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was committed to the Tombs without bail by Coroner Scholer, who denounced him fiercely for his apparently heartless demeanor.

Coroner Scholer says that he has proof that McHugh looked back at the awful sight which his act had caused and laughed. The prisoner was surly and indifferent during two arraignments. He said he was in a hurry to get to a funeral of a cousin and for that reason boarded the train on the wrong side.

"McHugh, you are held on a grave charge—homicide," said the Coroner. "I think the best and safest place for you to-night is the Tombs. You do not seem to know or care that you imperiled the lives of these workmen; that one of them is dead, and that half a dozen women who saw the horrible accident fainted. Go back to the Tombs until to-morrow."

John Allen, forty-five years old, of 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, engineer of the south-bound train, was arrested at the end of his run by Policeman MacMahon of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who accompanied him from the scene of the accident. Coroner Scholer released him in $1,500 bail, expressing the opinion that he could be but slightly to blame. He said that he might release McHugh in the same bail to-day.

"The Tombs will do him good," he said. The first story told by railroad employes was that Mangan was carrying a plank between the tracks, which at this point are very close together, when the engine struck it, causing the havoc, but this story was exploded as soon as the injured men told their version. They said that McHugh, wearing his uniform and a straw hat, jumped from the south-bound station platform to take the train going up town.

Siegel-Cooper Company's Denial.

The officers of the Siegel-Cooper Company said yesterday afternoon that the reports of the purchase by them of the old Continental Hotel property, in Philadelphia, were erroneous. They added that they now have no plans for establishing a store in Philadelphia, and have had none for three years. At that time they held options on a block in Chestnut Street, in the vicinity of the Continental.

Shirts for full dress, ready-to-wear: something new and better.

Our shirts for full dress are ready-to-wear when you buy 'em; the only shirts we know of that are; they fit.

You'll find our name—Cluett, Peabody & Co.—in each one; a sign they're right. Dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

"A third less than retail stores."
SEPARATE SKIRTS AND WAISTS
All the new Fall styles at attractive prices.
THE HOLLY CO.,
Silk Garments and Furs,
No. 4 West 22d St. One door west of 5th Av.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Sixth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Third Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Fifth Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Eighty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Eighty-second Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Ninetieth Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive; Eighty-ninth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive; Fiftieth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Twenty-ninth Street, from Broadway to Eighth Avenue; Forty-fourth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from Pleasant Avenue to Park Avenue; Second Avenue, from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-third Street; Nineteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fifty-ninth Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; Montgomery Street, from Water Street to Division Street; Forty-first Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; Wall Street, from Pearl Street to Water Street; Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to University Place; Fourteenth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Monroe Street, from Pike Street to Market Street; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Madison Street, from Pike Street to Rutgers Street; Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Forty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Houston Street, from Sheriff Street to Columbia Street, including intersection of Sheriff Street; also Sheriff Street, from Houston Street to Second Street; regulating and repaving with gran

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cool; west winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,432. NEW YORK, FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 5, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NIGHT ATTACK ON TWO FORTS BY INVADERS

Fleet Makes Effort to Force Entrance to Sound.

FIRE OPENS AT 10 O'CLOCK

The Brooklyn, Apparently Uninjured by Striking Obstruction, Ready for Warfare—Grand Assault on Newport Expected.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4.—An attack by the invading squadron under Admiral Higginson was begun late to-night on Fort Wright, Fisher's Island. The full strength of the enemy was not shown at the opening of fire, which was about 10 o'clock. The Brooklyn and the Olympia appeared to be the only vessels actively participating in the assault, which met with a vigorous response. It is known that the Kearsarge, the Indiana, the Alabama, and the Massachusetts are in the vicinity, and later they may be drawn into action.

Word of the arrival of the squadron was received at Fort Wright from the observers at Mansfield early in the afternoon. By 12:50 o'clock all the forts had been notified of the enemy's approach. A heavy fog obscured the movements of the invaders, and accurate position finding was impossible until 2:23 o'clock, when the mortars at Fort Wright opened fire. The twelve-inch guns followed suit with one salvo, directed at the Kearsarge, at which the fleet turned and sailed south out of range.

The second alarm was sounded at 9:30 o'clock to-night, when word was sent from Prospect Hill to Fort Wright that four vessels were moving in that direction, all except the leader having lights out. They were about 10,000 yards off shore. When the guns of the Olympia and the Brooklyn began to roar there was a quick response from the shore batteries. The last message from the fort gave no indication of how the engagement was going. The present attack would indicate that Admiral Higginson will not make his expected concentrated attack on Newport until to-morrow at least.

The following message was received at Headquarters while the Fort Wright engagement was in progress:

"District Adjutant just reports from Fort Adams heavy attack being made from rear. Fleet believed near Price's Neck.

"RUSSELL."

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT AVENEL, Block Island, Sept. 4.—Seven of the vessels of Admiral Higginson's invading fleet were on the move throughout to-day, cruising to the westward of the enemy's base at Block Island, threatening the coast at many points, aided in their manoeuvres by a rain and mist, and rounding up the invaders' campaign about the defenses at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. The vessels were the flag ship Kearsarge, the battleships Alabama, Massachusetts, and Indiana, and the cruiser Supply, and the gunboats Scorpion and Panther.

A portion of this fleet eluded the spies set to watch the fleet, and slipped away to the southwest in the fog. It was reported later that they had attacked the signal station at Montauk, and, after defeating the field battery stationed there, landed a force of marines and occupied the place. The engagement could hardly have been more than a skirmish, and was part of the invader's general round-up of the eastern Sound fortifications.

But the movements of the four battleships of this squadron during the day occasioned a great deal of speculation. The four vessels, in their mysterious voyaging, passed at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the vicinity of Fort Mansfield, guarding the great mine fields planted just north of Fisher's Island, off Watch Hill.

The fort promptly opened fire with the full strength of its batteries. But the four big ships, looming dimly in the fog, did not deign to reply, but swept majestically and silently onward to the west, until, buried in the mist in the direction of Cerberus Shoal, off New London. They may have again been riddled with shell, but they have by this time been constructively sunk so often, according to the army forts, that they would seem to lead charmed careers. They appeared like ghosts of warships to the soldiers on shore. The entire fleet of the arch invaders to-night is in a position to make its last grand attack, that on Forts Adams, Wetherill, and Greble at Newport and the entrance to Narragansett Bay.

There was joy at the Block Island base to-day when the cruiser Brooklyn, injured yesterday by running on an obstruction after a glorious attack at Fort Rodman, near New Bedford, Mass., floated majestically up to the rendezvous here and rejoined her sister ships. The great cruiser, it was learned, had not been seriously damaged, and was cheered as she dropped her anchor. Her arrival was a surprise, as the cruiser Olympia and gunboat Gloucester had started to New Bedford this morning to render her any aid necessary. These two vessels returned, and now the entire squadron of Admiral Coghlan, the second in command of the enemy's forces, is ready to combine with Higginson's squadron for the final great fight.

It promises to be one of the most inspiring functions ever witnessed by the Newport Summer colony, which is on the qui vive ready to make a race to the beach with the firing of the first gun. It is probable that the grand attack will be made on the three forts to-night or to-morrow morning. It is known that the forts expect the onslaught during the early hours of to-morrow morning.

REPORT ON THE BROOKLYN.

Admiral Coghlan Tells Extent of Damage Done by Obstruction—Ship Ordered to Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has received the following telegram from Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, second in command on the North Atlantic Station, giving a report of the accident which befell his flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn, in Buzzard's Bay yesterday:

"New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 3, 1902.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

"While withdrawing from manoeuvre attack here to-day, Brooklyn struck and ran over an uncharted obstruction. Examination of ship shows that about six frames under A98 and A99 are bent inward, inner bottom plates bulged, and compartment making some water; also, under No. 1 fireroom, port side, frames bent inward from six inches at Frame 35, to 0 at Frame 59, but only making little water at Frame 37; bearings taken and position accurately determined every few moments. Do not consider blame attaches to any person concerned. Recommend that ship go to navy yard for docking and examination. Have ordered investigation and informed Commander in Chief. Shall proceed to Block Island, and if he (Admiral Higginson) cannot be found, will go to Tompkinsville for orders. COGHLAN."

Orders were sent forward to the Brooklyn to proceed to the New York Navy Yard, where the extent of the damage could be ascertained definitely. Without a better defined idea of the character of the injuries, naval officials were not prepared to give an estimate of the time during which the Brooklyn must be laid up, or of the cost of repairs, but it was thought that she would be in dock anywhere from three weeks to two months, and that the cost of the accident probably would total upward of $50,000.

The bay in which the Brooklyn struck was charted, not by the Naval Hydrographic Office, but by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Brooklyn is believed to be the largest vessel which ever entered Buzzard's Bay. It was realized that an element of risk attended the appearance in that locality, but naval officers point out that the manoeuvres are intended to simulate actual war conditions and produce beneficial results in the way of valuable information to the army and navy.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 4.—Montauk was attacked by the enemy this morning. The Mayflower appeared in Fort Pond Bay at 5 o'clock. She was followed by the Panther and Supply. The weather was misty, and the vessels were not detected until they had entered the bay. The field battery was bombarded, and at 8:40 o'clock ten boat loads of marines were landed, and the signal station seized.

ROBBERY AT PRINCETON.

Thieves Break Into the House of the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton and Are Caught.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 4.—Samuel Young, Jr., and William Hubbard of this place were arrested to-day and have pleaded guilty to robbing the home of the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton, in Liberty Place, a few nights ago.

Dr. Paxton until recently was President of Princeton Theological Seminary. He left here some time ago, closing his house for the Summer, and went to Lake George.

A few nights ago his house was broken into. What was stolen will not be known until Dr. Paxton and his family return.

The police, suspecting the two prisoners, arrested them. The young men acknowledged that they had robbed the house, but would not tell what they took from it.

THE BRIDEGROOM NOT THERE.

Guests Bidden to Westervelt-Baker Wedding Go Home Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—The marriage of Miss Fannie L. Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Baker of 399 Littleton Avenue, to Frank E. Westervelt, did not take place last night as had been announced on account of the failure of the bridegroom to put in an appearance. The ceremony was to have taken place at 7 o'clock, and many guests were on hand. After the party had waited for an hour or more the parents quietly whispered to the guests that the bridegroom had evidently bene delayed. Miss Baker was overcome with disappointment.

Her father said to-day that he had seen his prospective son-in-law, who promised that he would call some time during the day, when the ceremony would be performed, but up to a late hour this afternoon the young man had not put in an appearance.

GAVE SKIN TO BROTHER.

Relatives of Winsted Man Submit to Grafting Operation to Save His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 4.—To save the life of their brother, Robert, who had been badly burned by an electric current, Clyde and Louis Parrish of Great Barrington, Mass. came here and had 139 pieces of skin taken from their arms and grafted on the body of the unfortunate young man.

The skin is healing, and physicians are hopeful of the victim's ultimate recovery.

WOULD TAX H. McK. TWOMBLY.

Westchester Board Notes that He Swore Off $1,000,000 Assessment.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 4.—When the Morris County Board of Assessors met for the purpose of readjusting the assessments for the ensuing year attention was called to the fact that H. McK. Twombly had sworn off $1,000,000 assessed in New York City, and that Morris County should receive the benefit from the action.

The Twombly home at Florham Park was given as his regular residence in order to have the sum specified remitted by the New York authorities. Assessor Young of Florham Park was instructed to have Lawyer Charles A. Rathbun investigate the matter, and see that the property was assessed in this county.

New Yorker Gets Big Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Board of Public Works awarded to-day the contract for the Paxton Creek sewer to S. M. Neff of New York. His bid was $167,227.25. The sewer will run the entire length of the city. It is to be completed by Oct. 31, 1903.

Brooklyn Mining Company Incorporates

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 4.—The Federal Mining Company of Brooklyn was incorporated at Dover to-day to engage in a general mining business; capital, $1,000,000.

Pocono Mountain Special
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono will continue running on Fridays and Saturdays throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

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DEVERY BEARDED BY LAWRENCE GOODWIN

Almost a Riot at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

The ex-Chief Called a "Liar" and a "Coward" by the Brother of the Tammany Leader of the Ninth District.

The most exciting scene in the strenuous campaign now being carried on by William S. Devery for the leadership of the Ninth Assembly District was presented last evening. Before 1,500 persons the ex-Chief of Police was called "a liar" and "a coward," and other epithets were uttered. At one time it looked as if a riot was about to start, but the police quieted the disturbance. The man who bearded Devery was Lawrence Goodwin, a brother of Frank P. Goodwin, the leader of the district in the Tammany Executive Committee, who is now contesting against John C. Sheehan and Devery for the leadership.

Two meetings were held on Tenth Avenue during the evening. At Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue was a decorated Devery truck. At Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue the followers of Frank P. Goodwin held forth. The first part of the Goodwin meeting was conducted quietly. Mr. Goodwin said that William S. Devery was sure to be defeated for the leadership of the district. Continuing, he said:

"It is for the decent and honest people of this district to say whether they are going to allow Dveryism and all that its name implies to flourish here. Sheehan is an outcast in politics and cannot rightly claim allegiance to any party. He is not a man to be trusted, and the people of this district know that. The Democratic voters of this district are as much opposed to Devery as they are to John C. Sheehan."

Thomas Smith, formerly secretary to Richard Croker, repeated some of the testimony before the Lexow Committee, which involved John C. Sheehan. Mr. Smith said that Sheehan was the only Police Commissioner who was indicted for not producing his bankbooks.

William S. Devery spends the early part of the evening at his headquarters near the pump. He received reports every few minutes of the progress of the Goodwin meeting. At about 10 o'clock he went to Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue and was cheered by a crowd.

Devery, in the course of his remarks, said: "Goodwin is for Goodwin every time. The people of this district know who made Frank Goodwin. He owes something to me."

"How much does he owe you?" was the inquiry.

For a time Devery was nonplussed. He glared at the man and then brought down his fist on the edge of the wagon and yelled:

"More than he can ever pay. More than he will ever pay. He owes me the job he got. He owes me everything he ever got in his life in the political way."

"How much does he owe you in dollars and cents?" the man asked.

Devery leaned far over the side of the wagon, and, shaking his fist in the man's face, yelled:

"More than ever can be paid by him."

The encounter had aroused the crowd to a high pitch of excitement.

"Go for him, Chief! Punch his head off!" some excited enthusiasts yelled.

The man who dared to beard the ex-Chief of Police while surrounded by a crowd of 1,500 enthusiasts was not to be daunted.

"You're a liar!" he said under Devery's fist.

The scene then was dramatic. There was shouting and howling from the Devery men and over the din could be heard the excited man, shouting:

"Devery, you're a liar and a coward. Frank Goodwin don't owe you a cent. He don't owe you nothing. You are a big bruiser, and you ought to get licked."

Several policemen pushed through the crowd toward the man. Devery then shouted in a rage:

"You are Frank Goodwin's brother. You come down here and think you can bulldoze me. You are a blackguard. All your brothers are ingrates."

By that time a dozen men were piling on top of the man who had called Devery names. The police formed about the man, and they protected him from assault while he was rushed through the crowd.

Devery continued his speech, and made a direct charge that while Mr. Sheehan was Police Commissioner blackmailing schemes were carried on in the open. He said:

"They sent men around to play in gambling houses, and then they would return to Police Headquarters and hand Sheehan some of the checks which they had purchased. They took the chips—what for? They took the chips to him so that Sheehan could force the gamblers to pay a percentage of the game."

Devery charged also that while John C. Sheehan was leader of Tammany Hall in the absence of Richard Croker judicial secrets were sold to Wall Street operators for market purposes.

NEW $1,000,000 HOTEL.

To be Built at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, and Called the York.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.—Sylvanus Stokes, lessee of the Monticello Hotel in this city, will retire from the management of that hostelry to-morrow, and remove to New York, where he will superintend the construction of the York, a million-dollar hotel to be erected at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. Mr. Stokes will be succeeded as manager of the Monticello by A. H. Aronson of the Waldorf-Astoria. The new hotel in New York will be fourteen stories high, of light brick and steel. H. C. Williams of this city is interested with Mr. Stokes in the new venture, and the project is being financed in New York.

Mr. Stokes said that the work of demolishing the old structures on the site of the new hotel had been begun, and as soon as the working plans could be completed, excavating for the foundation would begin.

Mr. Stokes disclosed the fact that a New York syndicate is acquiring several large hotels in the South. The syndicate wanted one in New York, and as it was unable to get one by purchase, it will build the York. It was also intimated that other large deals may be consummated in the near future by which the syndicate will obtain control of valuable hotel property.

Aged Banker Takes a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 4.—Clinton Starkey, seventy-five years old, a retired banker of New York City, and Miss Ritie L. Johnson, fifty years old, were married at Highland on Sunday. Mr. Starkey and Miss Johnson were both boarders at Bellevue Villa. As Mr. Starkey had planned a trip to California, he thought it would be pleasant to have Miss Johnson accompany him as his bride. He proposed and was accepted.

Slept Beside Their Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—While fast asleep and with over $500 worth of booty beside them, George Rogerson, nineteen years old, of Troy, N. Y., and Victor Rawling, sixteen years old, of this city, were arrested in the home of T. D. Holmes at Midland Avenue and Kearny Street, into which they had broken, at an early hour this morning.

Why Not See Niagara Falls?
You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT'S AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

Running His Big Machine from Newport to This City—Two Friends on Board.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by two friends and a chauffeur, left here to-day on his big automobile to make a speed trial to New York. He came in from Oakland Farm, his country place, five miles out of the city, and took the ferryboat for Jamestown. He crossed Jamestown and by the west ferry reached the Narragansett shore. Thence the car was headed for Narragansett Pier.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party, in his automobile, reached New London at 1:10 P. M. The party stopped for lunch, and started for New York at 1:50. The run from Newport was without incident.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 4.—Mr. Vanderbilt left Bridgeport at 6:35 P. M. He took the main road, following telegraph wires to New York.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by two friends and a chauffeur, arrived in this city shortly before 6 o'clock this evening on their way from Newport to New York. The party had supper here, and then proceeded to New York. To a friend Mr. Vanderbilt denied that he was attempting to establish a new record. He said he had business in New York and merely wished to make a pleasant trip in his automobile. Mr. Vanderbilt passed through the city very slowly.

A maroon-colored automobile, running at a high rate of speed, passed through Larchmont at 9:17 o'clock last night, and went on along the Boston Post Road in the direction of New Rochelle. It was identified as Mr. Vanderbilt's machine, and it caused great excitement in the town as it sped along. Policemen along that district did not recognize it.

AT SEA OVER READING.

Heavy Buying of Stock Revives Reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad Seeks Control.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The members of the Stock Exchange and others interested in railroad stocks, are still mystified by the heavy buying of Philadelphia and Reading. The presumption is strong that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company wants to get control of the road.

Reading was quoted at 37¼ at noon to-day. It opened this morning at 37¾ and little of the holdings were sold. By some persons that is thought to indicate that the purchasers of the last few weeks have about all of Reading they want.

It was believed by some persons that the Reading, which includes the Central Railroad of New Jersey, actually has been absorbed by the Pennsylvania Company. In some quarters the report that the Reading is to be controlled jointly by the Pennsylvania Company and the Vanderbilts is credited.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock held firmly to-day, but little of it changed hands. Baltimore and Ohio also was steady.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

Directors of Dominion Iron and Steel Company Complete Arrangements for Taking Over Its Property.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 4.—The Directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company met to-day and completed final arrangements for taking over the property of the Dominion Coal Company on the basis of 8 per cent. dividend in the coal company's capital of $20,000,000.

A check for $1,200,000, the rental for the past nine months on this basis, was handed over to the coal company. The Directors of the Steel Company declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the company's preferred stock for the half-year.

The directors of the coal company met and declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year.

ENTRANCE INTO ST. LOUIS.

Santa Fe Road Expects Soon to Run Trains from Kansas City Direct.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS Sept. 4.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé may be running trains between Kansas City and St. Louis in time for the World's Fair over a line to connect with the main system at Biddle, Mo. From Biddle to St. Louis, a distance of 154 miles, the Santa Fé will enter the World's Fair city over the Iowa and St. Louis Railroad, now building, and which is supposed to be backed by John W. Gates.

It is said to be the intention to push the construction of the Iowa and St. Louis Railroad into St. Louis as rapidly as possible.

Brooklyn Veteran a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 4.—Crazed by long suffering from rheumatism, Theodore Chappell, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, drowned himself this morning in Hampton Roads. Dozens of his comrades saw him leap from the railing in front of the home and sink without a struggle. Chappell came to the home ten years ago from Brooklyn.

Child of New Yorker Badly Scalded.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—Four-year-old Stella Jackson was probably fatally scalded in a North Water Gap boarding house to-day. The accident occurred in a Summer resort near Buttermilk Falls. The child is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jackson of New York, who are spending a few weeks at the Ace House. The child, in running, struck the scalding contents of a pail of water.

Plan to Combine Shingle-Making Plants

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—Plans are being perfected by a syndicate of New York capitalists to combine a number of the largest shingle manufacturing plants in Maine. The syndicate is reported to have secured options on several of the largest factories. With the outlook for an increased price in lumber, the price of shingles, it is believed, would naturally be advanced. The syndicate is understood to have bought large tracts of timber land.

May Form Dry Plate Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The entire capital stock of the M. A. Seed Dry Plate Company, whose plant at Woodlawn, near this city, is the largest in this country, has been purchased by the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y. The latter company is said to be making overtures to other large concerns with a view of obtaining control of the dry-plate industry of the United States.

Secretary Root Starts for Home.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—Elihu Root, United States Secretary of War, left here to-day for home. He had been here a month.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic Whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

2,000 MORE DEAD IN MARTINIQUE.

Another Disaster, on Wednesday Night, Reported.

BIG ERUPTION IN ST. VINCENT

Explosion of La Soufriere Announced by Coast Telephone Service — Vessels Covered with Volcanic Dust.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Sept. 4.—The Royal Mail steamship Yaro arrived here this evening from Martinique.

She brings the report that a violent volcanic eruption occurred there last night, and that about 2,000 persons are said to have perished.

Large numbers of people are leaving the island.

The coast telephone service reports that a violent eruption of the Soufrière volcano, St. Vincent, was observed last midnight.

It was quite dark here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour the sun was obscured as it is during an eclipse.

The British steamship Savan, Capt. Hunter, arrived here to-day from Trinidad. She was covered with dust, and reports that she ran into a dense cloud of dust when twenty miles south of St. Vincent.

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Sept. 4.—Loud detonations were heard here last night in the direction of Mont Pélée.

ROSEAU, Dominica, Sept. 4.—A copy of L'Opinion of Fort de France, dated Sept. 3, says that over 1,500 persons were killed as a result of the eruption of Mont Pélée last Saturday, and that a still greater number of persons has been brought to Fort de France by the French cruisers Tage and Suchet, and by coasting craft.

The hospitals of Fort de France are filled with the sick and wounded.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—The German steamer Castillia, which arrived here from St. Thomas, D. W. I., to-day, reports encountering a heavy fall of volcanic dust while 800 miles out at sea.

She also reports that the coast of Haiti was completely obscured by haze caused by dust.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Minister of the Colonies, in placing $100,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Martinique, M. Lemaire, to relieve the distress in that island, has urged the Governor not to segregate refugees at Fort de France, but to distribute them in the south, where their necessities can be most easily supplied.

Recognizing the danger of a tidal wave at Fort de France, the Colonial Minister has instructed Gov. Lemaire to adopt all the measures necessary to enable the inhabitants immediately to evacuate the place in case of necessity and seek refuge on the heights above the town, where food depots should be established.

The Minister has also recommended the establishment of observatory points, whence the least sign of a fresh outbreak of Mont Pelée can immediately be reported to the authorities.

Gustav H Schwab, Chairman of the West Indian Relief Committee, yesterday forwarded the following cablegram to Gov. Llewelyn, St. Vincent:

"Does recent disaster require further aid for your island or Martinique? If so, of what nature? Cable to Martinique not working. Reply. Collect."

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CAMPAIGN.

Alonzo Elliott to Announce Himself as Candidate for Democratic or Republican Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—The campaign in New Hampshire which will close in November, is assuming lines somewhat similar to that which has just closed in Vermont. To-morrow Alonzo Elliott will officially announce that he is a candidate for the Democratic or Republican nomination for Governor, on the platform declaring for local option and against trusts, both local and National, and furthermore, if both parties in the State's conventions, which will convene Sept. 11 and Sept. 17 respectively, ignore these issues, he will run on nomination papers.

Mr. Elliott is a banker and manufacturer of this city, fifty-seven years old. Until 1896 he was a Democrat, when he became a Gold Democrat, supporting Mr. McKinley.

ESCAPE BY USING PEPPER.

Inmates of Maryland Jail Blind Deputy Sheriff and Gain Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Sept. 4.—Five prisoners escaped from the Carroll County jail to-day, after blinding a Deputy Sheriff with pepper. They were C. F. Adams, William France, Arthur Ford, Emery Gugenbill, and Frank Diggs.

While Deputy Sheriff Kregle was giving them an airing in the prison yard, one seized him from behind and another threw pepper in his eyes. Then they ran through a corridor and through the Sheriff's house into the road. Outside the jail they scattered. A posse is now in pursuit of the fugitives.

American Buys Sulgrave Manor.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says that a wealthy American has purchased Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washington family.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS CONFER WITH DAVID B. HILL.

Timothy D. Sullivan Says Tammany Would Support Coler.

David B. Hill met a number of Democratic leaders at the Hoffman House yesterday, and after much conferring in reference to candidates on the Democratic State ticket and the platform he left the city on the 5:30 o'clock train for Albany. Before leaving, Mr. Hill declined to make any statement as to what had taken place during the day. He made his usual statement that he was in New York on business and not for political purposes.

Bird S. Coler and ex-Senator Hill breakfasted together. Mr. Hill went to his rooms, and about 11 o'clock Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district was a caller. He was ushered into Mr. Hill's room, and for half an hour there was earnest talk. During the discussion between the Tammany leader and ex-Senator Hill, there was a gathering of politicians in the corridors. Senator Patrick H. McCarren, James J. Shevlin, who represents Hugh McLaughlin's views, also saw ex-Senator Hill for a short time.

After the conference Senator Sullivan said:

"Tammany Hall will be solid behind Bird S. Coler, if he is nominated for Governor. Coler could have been elected, if he had run two years ago. If he should head the ticket in this campaign, we could sweep the State, and New York County would give him 90,000 majority."

The statement was made at the Hoffman House that Senator Patrick H. McCarren and James J. Shevlin, who for some time have not been cordially supporting the political efforts of Mr. Coler, are now for him as a candidate for Governor.

The friends of ex-Senator Hill also announced that all efforts which had been made to have Chief Justice Parker accept the nomination for Governor had failed.

The consultations which have been held between ex-Senator Hill and Controller Coler about the coming State campaign have developed many facts. Controller Coler said to a friend last week:

"I am not a candidate for the Governorship. My business interests are now such that politics do not attract me greatly. If there is a new deal in the Democratic Party throughout the State this Fall, there will be a splendid opportunity to win Democratic victories. Young men should be shoved to the front up through the State. A new issue should be infused into the campaign, and new men should be chosen for this purpose.

"If there is a new deal on every nomination on the State ticket and all along the line down to the nominations for Assemblymen throughout the State, a splendid contest could be put up which would surprise the Republican leaders. The opponents, who have developed in some parts of the State, are men who have had direct or indirect interests, either with the Ramapo water matter or the West Street franchise grab."

Gov. Odell Expected Here.

Gov. Odell is expected in New York to-day to hold another conference with Senator Platt and State Chairman Dunn. J. Sloat Fassett had a talk with Senator Platt yesterday about the situation in Tompkins County. Frank Enz, Chairman of the Tompkins County Republican Committee also talked with the Senator.

PRICE OF EGGS ADVANCES.

Highest Quotation Reached This Season in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The price of eggs was advanced to 17 cents per dozen in wholesale lots to-day. The market has been unusually strong this Summer, but this is the highest price reached this season.

Receipts have fallen off steadily of late, and this fact is responsible for the advance. Other descriptions of country produce are also scarce. Spring chickens and hens are firmer, while dairy butter also commands higher prices.

CUPID WAS THEIR CADDIE.

Golf Links Romance of Winthrop Smith and Wealthy Miss Margaret Agate Results in Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 4.—The engagement of Miss Margaret Agate of Yonkers, N. Y., stepdaughter of Prof. M. I. Pupin, inventor of the ocean telephone, and Winthrop Smith, youngest son of Eugene Smith of New York, which has just been announced at Norfolk, where both families have Summer villas, is a golf romance, according to the cottagers.

The acquaintance of Mr. Smith and his rich fiancée is said to have begun on the links of the Norfolk Downs Club early in the season, since which time both have been regular attendants at the course. Immediately after Prof. Pupin returned to this country last week the engagement was announced at a ball given in the Eldridge Gymnasium, at Norfolk. Cards are out for a tea to be given at the Smith residence Saturday afternoon.

WILL KEEP OUT NEGROES.

Association of Stationary Engineers Yields to Wishes of Southern Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The National Association of Stationary Engineers, at its convention here to-day, by a vote that was almost unanimous, adopted an amendment to its constitution debarring negroes from membership.

The debate was very warm, but one-sided, the Southern delegates taking the ground that it was impossible for the negro to enjoy the same social privileges as the white man, and therefore he should not be allowed to join a white man's organization.

ADVANCE IN CALL MONEY.

Philadelphia Banks Decide on Rise from Four to Five Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Announcement was made by the Philadelphia banks not trust companies this afternoon that an advance in the rate of call money from 4 to 5 per cent. will be made. It caused much surprise among those brokers most affected, for many of them had been offered money in abundance earlier in the day at 4 per cent.

This action of the banks and trust companies was not taken on the Street to mean a scarcity of money. It was conjectured that the advance was due to the making of loans in New York to take advantage of the rise there.

The Eastern Passenger Agency, Ticket Office and Booking Office for Personally Conducted Tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will remove from No. 1,196 Broadway to No. 263 Fifth Avenue, Southeast Corner of 29th Street, on Monday, September the 8th.—Adv.

STRIKE OF BITUMINOUS MINERS DECLARED OFF

Men in the West Virginia Fields Come to Terms.

WANT ALL MEN REINSTATED

Operators Agree to This, and Work Will Begin on Monday—President Mitchell Advised the Step.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Sept. 4.—It is now believed the coal strike in West Virginia is practically at an end. At a mass meeting of the miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk and Western Railroad here to-day it was almost unanimously agreed to end the strike provided the operators will take back all the old miners, and the latter have signified their intention of doing this.

The miners have agreed to return to work next Monday morning. It is reported that President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers advised the strikers to return to work, as he realized that Winter is near at hand and the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one is dependent upon the union for food and clothing.

It is thought the strikers in the New River and Kanawha fields will soon follow the action of the strikers on the Norfolk and Western. The Pocahontas Mine continues to burn, but the operators think that they will soon have it under control. No violence has been reported from any quarter of the Norfolk and Western coal field to-day.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 4.—A telegram was received here this afternoon from Vice President and General Manager L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, stating that at a meeting of the United Mine Workers held at Keystone, West Va., to-day, the strike of the coal miners which has been on in the Pocahontas and other bituminous coal fields of the Virginias since June last was declared off, and that all the men were ordered to return to work on next Monday. The Norfolk and Western officials here have not yet been advised as to how the strike was settled, or what concessions, if any, were granted by either side.

General Manager Johnson of the Norfolk and Western was asked by a representative of The Associated Press to-night what the basis of settlement of the strike was, and replied that there was no agreement at all, the mine workers simply declaring the strike off and ordering the men to return to work on next Monday. He said there had been no conference with the mine operators or others interested in the strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 4.—President Mitchell this evening confirmed The Associated Press dispatch stating that the strike of miners in the Pocahontas region had been declared off. He said the strikers were granted some concessions, but he could not say at present just what they were.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Sept. 4.—In convention at Keystone to-day the miners decided to end the strike in the Flat Top region, and the men were ordered to return to work Monday morning. Strike Leaders Farley, Nugent, and Davis of this district were present, and before the convention had a long conference with Adjt. Gen. Baker of West Virginia, and Mr. Walton, the Governor's representative, both of whom were in the field watching the situation.

Steps were taken at the conclusion of the meeting to notify the different camps of striking miners of its action, and in the greater number of cases its decision was greeted with applause, the majority of the men being anxious to resume work after an all-Summer's rest.

While new labor has been brought into the field by carloads for some time past, the operators are short of men, and will re-employ the strikers.

TO IMPORT ANTHRACITE COAL.

Eight Thousand Tons to be Brought Here from London—Foreign Coal for Philadelphia Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The newspapers here announce that the British steamers Glencoe and Devonshire are loading eight thousand tons of anthracite coal at Swansea for New York, these being the first cargoes of that description.

It is further asserted that the shipments were ordered in consequence of the coal miners' strike in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The public schools of this city are to be heated during the coming Winter with coal imported from Europe, and brought here in tramp steamers sailing under the British flag. This is the first time in the history of this city that the public schools have been compelled to secure fuel from outside this State, and the situation is causing some alarm within the Board of Education, because it is feared the supply from abroad may not last through the entire Winter.

It will require 23,000 tons of hard coal to heat all the school buildings, and, inasmuch as the board will be compelled to pay $6.50 a ton for the coal instead of $5.50, as heretofore, the appropriation of $56,000 made by the Councils for this purpose will be about $40,000 short of the amount of money required. How this extra appropriation is to be secured is a perplexing question.

It has been discovered that a steamship company with an office here had a supply of suitable coal which it would sell at a small advance over the price paid by the board heretofore.

Without losing any time this company was sought, and it offered to supply the different grades of coal desired at prices averaging $6.50 a ton.

While the Pennsylvania Railroad is still transporting weekly thousands of tons of bituminous coal and coke originating on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, its anthracite shipment for the week ended Aug. 30, of 513 tons, was the smallest since the strike was inaugurated. The other shipments for the week were: Bituminous, 451,886 tons; coke, 196,367 tons.

Hay Fever Disappears
When you take "Orangeine" Powders. Instantly relieves, gradually cures.—Adv.

SUBSISTENCE OF STRIKERS

Declared Anthracite Miners Can Hold Out for Some Time.

President Mitchell Declares They Will Have Supplies to Last Until Christmas—To Answer Mr. Baer.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 4.—If the length of the coal strike is to be measured by the food supply of the miners alone, it is believed the end is by no means in sight. President Mitchell declares that at the present rate at which relief is coming in, and with the plans now under way for the aid of the miners, they can hold out without undue suffering until Christmas. Other officials of the union think that the miners can hold out longer than that if necessary, provided labor organizations and the general public continue their support.

The mine superintendents believe their workmen will be forced through lack of food to yield within a short time. In fact, the most of them did not anticipate the men could hold out the length of time they have done. Thus far, however, it can be said that no union miner who is content to economize and set his table with the plain, substantial food has been forced to go to work to keep his family from starving. There have been a few cases of destitution, and there are many families now who are compelled to rely entirely on the funds coming into the treasury of the Miners' Union for their support. Just what proportion of the miners are receiving aid is impossible to determine.

Inquiry among the men, however, has resulted in finding these figures which appear to be exact because of so much concurring testimony. Payments are made each two weeks as follows:

A single miner, where relief is given, and it seems there are few that get it, is given 75 cents; a man and wife $2.50, and each child in the family 35 cents. This amount, if used with discretion, it is said, will purchase sufficient food to satisfy hunger. It does not admit of the purchase of dainties or fine groceries.

When a miner draws $2.50 he generally buys a sack of flour, some beans, a bushel of potatoes, and some salt pork. The $2.50 will buy enough of these commodities to feed two people two weeks easily, and there is usually some rice, coffee, tea, and sugar added.

Food is practically the only thing that the miners will need money for. Their fuel bill will probably be nothing, for a peep into the cellars of some of the miners' homes shows several tons of coal stored away for just such an emergency, and those who have not much of a supply are busy each day picking on the culm banks, following along the railroad tracks, or grubbing for it on the banks or in the beds of the streams.

In the matter of clothing, the miner proposes to patch up old garments and make his last Winter clothes do another season. Another element that must be taken into consideration in considering the question of relief is that about 25,000 or 30,000 men have left the anthracite fields and obtained employment or are visiting elsewhere.

Altogether it is estimated that there are nearly 1,000,000 men, women, and children dependent primarily on the anthracite mining for support. Of course many miner's children get work in the mills and factories which are in the district and add their small quota to the family support.

Rent is not causing the miner any loss of sleep. He simply does not attempt to pay it. There are said to be many instances of landlords who have notified the miners that they do not expect any rent until the strike is ended. Some owners have attempted to eject their tenants. They have been told that if they do that they will find their houses tenantless when the strike is over.

Officers of the Miners' Union are waiting for President Mitchell to answer President Baer's statement, and consequently are not willing to go into details and reply to his letter presenting the operators' side of the controversy. Privately, however, they say they do not see that he has presented any points that have not been thrashed over, and cannot be fully met by a presentation of their side of the case. If Mr. Mitchell does not make a statement in reply, as he probably will in a few days, it is considered likely that some district Presidents will be heard from.

Among the rank and file of the miners Mr. Baer's statement is taken as an indication that the operators are not considering any settlement, and they declare they are willing to continue the struggle and will hold out as long as the operators. There is no doubt that the talk of a compulsory arbitration law and the probable extra session of the Legislature to pass such a measure meets with the approval of the miners.

They read Gov. Stone's interview given out in Pittsburg, and that with Senator Quay's statement in the Republican Committee meeting was a theme frequently heard to-day where miners were grouped together. The opinion undoubtedly is in favor of the calling of an extra session of the Legislature.

The district Presidents ended their conference to-night, and left for their homes. President Mitchell said that there was no settlement proposition considered. Matters of a general bearing on the strike and the relief fund were the subjects discussed. Mr. Mitchell made an unqualified denial of the story that he had met a representative of Mr. Morgan or had been in communication with Mr. Morgan himself.

VISITS GOVERNOR STONE.

State Executive Board of Railroad Employes' Committee Asks Him to Call Extra Session of Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—Gov. Stone was waited upon by a committee from the State Executive Board of Railroad Employes of Pennsylvania this afternoon and requested to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal regions and, if necessary, call an extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law.

The committee presented a signed statement setting forth that the strike is causing much distress among the anthracite miners and their families, hardship to millions of people, and proving disastrous to the business interests of the State.

The committee stated that railroad employes depend upon the coal traffic for four-fifths of their living, and that they were not making as good wages as before the strike. He said the board was preparing a bill which, its members believed, would end the strike and prevent strikes in the future if it should become a law.

Gov. Stone replied that if, by calling a special session of the Legislature, a law could be passed that would be constitutional and would settle this strike and prevent others, he would not hesitate to call a special session.

Gov. Stone also said he regarded the strike as of sufficient public interest to justify an extra session of the Legislature, if it would solve the difficulty, but he would not call a special session in the interest of speculation or for political effect if no satisfactory law could be passed or good come out of it.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 4.—The convention of the People's Alliance, called for the purpose of putting some plan in operation for the settlement of the anthracite miners' strike, opened to-day with about seventy-five delegates in attendance, representing fifteen different coal region towns.

A committee consisting of one member from each alliance represented was appointed to confer as to the best methods to be adopted by the convention for bringing about if possible a termination of the struggle.

The committee reported unanimously in favor of a special session of the State Legislature to enact the following legislation as proposed by the convention:

Compulsory arbitration; that present legislation be revised so that the State may have more power over foreign corporations doing business within its borders; the passage of a law making it illegal for any person under twenty-one years of age to be employed more than eight hours a day, and that those articles of the State Constitution which relate to the control vested in the Legislature over the charters of corporations, and giving the Legislature power to annul, revoke, or alter these charters if the public interests are endangered by violation of the Constitution, and forbidding common carriers from being interested in the production of any industry be made effective.

The alliance will ask all Boards of Trade and towns in the anthracite field to cooperate with and continue the work of the organization.

The committee which recommended the settlement plan was made a permanent body, and instructed to carry the resolutions of the convention to Gov. Stone. The committee has asked the Governor to name a date when it will be convenient for him to receive its members. The convention adjourned sine die this evening.

The President of the Hazleton Board of Trade sent a telegram to the Governor this afternoon asking him not to recognize the alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 4.—The statement is made in Scranton that when the strike ends the miners will each be put in charge of a number of chambers and be paid a stated salary instead of by the car. This would prevent many disputes, principally the "docking" grievances.

SENATOR QUAY IN NEW YORK.

He Declines to Discuss the Strike, but Is Expected to Try to Influence J. Pierpont Morgan.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania arrived in New York early yesterday evening and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he registered. As he tried without success to get President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to agree to a settlement of the coal strike, it is thought he will try his hand with J. Pierpont Morgan, to-day.

Senator Quay was seen shortly after he reached the hotel and asked what he thought about the chances of settling the coal strike, but absolutely refused to talk on the subject. He said he was going to the Adirondacks, where he has a ranch, to stop for a week or two, and merely stopped over in New York en route. He also said he was going out to spend the evening with a friend, but resisted all attempts to draw him into talking about the strike.

It is believed that Senator Quay will try to have a talk with Mr. Morgan and use every argument to get him to interfere in the strike.

Patent Devices for Using Oil as Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—For some time past, and especially since the anthracite coal strike, the Patent Office has been doing a lively business in prosecuting inquiries and looking into the merits of inventions which patents are applied for, intended to be used for the production of both heat and power. Up to date there have been granted 1,280 patents for using oil as fuel; and for the use of gas and vapors, 2,700.

WABASH RAILROAD CASE.

Judge Refuses to Restrain the Company from Building Abutment—The City Will Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Judge McClung, in Common Police Court, this afternoon made absolute the decree in which he refused to restrain the Wabash Railroad from constructing an abutment on the wharf for its Monongahela River bridge. The city had sought to restrain.

In making the decree Judge McClung stated that he thought it very doubtful whether the city can refuse a franchise to any railroad, and whether it was necessary for a railroad to secure a city franchise. City Solicitor T. D. Carnahan is arranging to take the case to the State Supreme Court on the question whether the city can prevent the Wabash from entering, or can refuse the road a franchise.

Judge Marshall Brown in another railroad case gave the same opinion and the attorneys for the Wabash fought bitterly against making the decree absolute, as the city could not appeal until the court made the decree absolute, and thus give the city standing in court. The Wabash legal department is making plans to fight the case to the bitter end in the State courts.

EVERETT-MOORE ROAD SOLD.

Grand Trunk Railway Gets the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The report circulated yesterday that the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line, one of the Everett-Moore electric traction properties, had been sold to the Grand Trunk Railroad, was authoritatively confirmed here to-day. This gives that line access to the Clover Leaf, and permits of competition with the Vanderbilt system. The Grand Trunk will assume all outstanding indebtedness of the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line, aggregating about $1,500,000. The equity of the Everett-Moore syndicate from the sale, it is stated, will not exceed $100,000.

The line extends from Detroit to Toledo, on a private right of way 100 feet wide. The company spared no expense in building the line, using eighty-pound steel rails, heavy steel bridges, and permanent stone arch culverts. The track is rock ballasted and ready for steam traffic, though it was built for trolley use. It was to have been an important link in the lake border system Everett had projected. It has forty miles of double track air line road, having been built for great speed.

Great Western Stockholders Meet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Great Western Railway, held here to-day, the report of the management of the road showed the gross receipts during the year were $7,549,688, an increase of $535,825. Operating expenses were $5,184,690 and taxes $204,767, leaving net earnings of $2,060,230, an increase of $81,884. The following retiring Directors were re-elected for terms of three years: Ansel Oppenheim, St. Paul; T. H. Wheeler, New York; H. E. Fletcher, Minneapolis.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Report.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system published yesterday the following statement of earnings for the month of July:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Miles operated, (single track)	489.3	488.9	.40
Gross receipts	$1,236,400	$1,203,760	$32,639
Expenses, including taxes	708,136	758,404	*50,338
Net receipts	528,263	445,266	82,997

*Decrease.

Northern Pacific Machinists Strike.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., Sept. 4.—As a result of the disagreement between the machinists' union and Master Mechanic Clarkson, 200 machinists employed in the Northern Pacific shops here have walked out on a strike. The strike was brought about through the discharge of a machinist who had been employed in the shops for about a year.

Gas Tank Accident Investigation.

An investigation of the accident at Wythe Avenue and North Twelfth Street, Williamsburg, on Wednesday, when five men were crushed to death beneath a steel floor for a new gas tank, was made yesterday by Coroner Williams. John Murphy, who was superintending the work, was released on bail. He had been arrested on a charge of homicide. It was said that if the bottom of the floor, between the plate and the floor, had been shored up with timbers there would not have been anybody killed, because the floor would have dropped upon the timbers.

A. H. Chamberlyn Worse.

It was announced last night that A. H. Chamberlyn, manager of "The Defender" and several other ventures and well known in theatrical circles, is scarcely expected to live through the week. Mr. Chamberlyn has been ill from blood poisoning for about a month, and is now lying in the German Hospital.

DEALERS PLEASED WITH BAER STATEMENT

They Declare It Clears Away "the Political Mists."

President Fowler, Back from the Mining Regions, Reports to Other Operators—John Markle Confers with Mr. Morgan.

Neither J. Pierpont Morgan nor any of the Presidents of the coal carrying companies would talk yesterday on the effect of President Baer's statement, defining the issues of the strike. John Markle, who represented the independent operators at the conferences before the Civic Federation which preceded the strike, called at Mr. Morgan's office in the afternoon and had a conference with Mr. Morgan. There were also present at the conference George W. Perkins and Charles Steele, Mr. Morgan's partners, but nothing could be learned about the object or result of the conference.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, who spent several days in the mining districts, returned yesterday. All he would say was that there was no change in the situation at the mines, and that the position of the operators was unaltered. He declined to discuss the report of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright on the strike.

"Mr. Wright is a Government official," he said, "and I do not think it proper to criticise his report."

It was stated by a representative of the Ontario and Western that the road expected to make a serious attempt to mine coal soon. A conference took place later between President Fowler of the Ontario and Western, President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, and President Underwood of the Erie. It is believed that Mr. Fowler made a report on his trip through the mining districts.

The coal dealers throughout the city yesterday expressed relief on account of the statement of President Baer of the Reading system defining the issues between the striking miners and operators. They said that the issues which had been obscured for some time by political rumors were set straight, that the strike meant a fight to the finish, and that, therefore, the dealers know how they stood.

G. O. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co. said:

"The political mists being cleared away, we know how the case stands, and there is a feeling of confidence now that did not exist for several weeks. I expect that coal will be mined again by Oct. 1. Without any feeling as to the merits of the strike, I am glad that Mr. Baer has exactly defined the position of the operators. No further advance has taken place in the price of anthracite yet, but unless more comes into the city before the strike ends, it may have to be further advanced in price. I think the inevitable result will be that the strike will soon fizzle out."

Mr. Herbert, who is coal agent for the Manhattan Railway Company, said that he believed he had enough broken anthracite on hand, and in sight to last the company until the strike ends. A representative of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange said:

"The time the strike lasts now will depend on the extent of the contributions to the strikers. But for the talk of arbitration and political interference, the strike would have been ended before now."

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the steamships Glencoe and Devonshire were each shipping 4,000 tons of Welsh anthracite at Swansea, and will sail for this city in a few days with the coal. Part of this coal is for use in the engines of the Manhattan Railway Company. One of the dealers said:

"Wales is not bigger altogether than Rhode Island, and it is only in a small corner of Wales that anthracite is mined. The entire output of anthracite from the Welsh mines would be insignificant compared with the quantity New York consumes. People who talk of anthracite from Wales relieving the situation have little idea of the small territory covered by the Welsh collieries compared with the coal fields of Pennsylvania. There is no relief in sight, except in the opening of the mines. The only other alternative would be to burn soft coal."

AFFECTS IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

Judge Colt Decides the Rupee Is Worth Much Less Than the Value the Treasury Placed On It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down an important decision, that concerning the amount of duty payable on imports from India.

The Government is affected materially by the decision, the value of the Indian rupee in United States currency being fixed by the Court at a considerably smaller figure than was placed on it by the Secretary of the Treasury. The court values the rupee at 19.9 cents, and the Secretary valued it at 32.11 cents.

The controversy hinged upon the interpretation of the word "value" in the proviso in question of the Tariff act of 1894. The court holds that the word signifies pure metal value, and that the standard set by the Secretary of the Treasury was erroneous.

This gave rise to the further question whether the Secretary could make an order or finding based upon such illegal standard that would be unimpeachable. In the latter issue the court decides negatively, holding that the Secretary and Government officers are compelled to proceed according to law.

McCULLAGH CAUSED ARREST.

Political Worker in Ex-Sheriff Dunn's District Accused in Investigation of Colonization.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh yesterday caused the arrest of John L. Sheeran, twenty-eight years of age, a clerk, of 524 East Seventy-fourth Street, on charges of violation of the section of the Penal Code which provides that any person who knowingly procures or offers any forged instrument to be filed, registered, or recorded in any public office is guilty of a felony.

It was said that the arrest was the outcome of an investigation of charges of colonization. Magistrate Hogan issued the warrant. Sheeran is a political worker in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, of which ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn is the leader.

Mr. McCullagh issued yesterday 120 subwill increase from day to day until the poenas for men to appear and explain certain matters, and he said that the number primaries.

To Install Philippine Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—Dr. Gustave Niederlein, Chief of the Scientific Department of the Commercial Museum, has been appointed a member of the commission which is to collect and install the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The Government is to expend over $200,000 on this exhibit, the purpose of which is to show the American people the natural resources of the islands and the customs and habits of this people.

Suit Against American Bicycle Company

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—Elliott Mason of Brooklyn and Emma B. Stinson of New York, on their own behalf and on behalf of other creditors and stockholders as shall elect to join in the suit, filed a bill in equity to-day in the United States Circuit Court against the American Bicycle Company. It is a bill similar to that which was filed in the Circuit Court of New Jersey under which Col. Albert A. Pope, R. Lindsey Coleman, and John A. Miller were appointed receivers. Judge Wallace gave notice of the appointment of Mr. Coleman, Col. Pope, and Arthur L. Shipman receivers for the district of Connecticut.

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PATTISON TELLS OF POLITICAL DISHONOR

Speech by Pennsylvania Democrats' Candidate for Governor.

In Accepting Nomination He Arraigns Republican Machine for Wholesale Corruption and Betrayal of Popular Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Sept. 4.—Influential men from all over the State, many of them Republicans and independents, were present in the Auditorium to-night to witness the ceremony of notifying the nominees of the Democratic convention of their selection for places on the ticket.

Ex-Gov. Pattison, in accepting the nomination for Governor, said, in part:

"The spirit of patriotic protest against the misconduct of selfish and faithless public servants has grown with passing years, as the logical result of the more reckless and defiant methods pursued by the combination of autocratic rulers and their mercenary followers which has so grievously belied the honored name of our beloved Commonwealth.

"Political parties may properly divide upon public issues, but there are some questions that are common to all, and one of these is the integrity of party organization. Under our system of government it is of vital importance that each party should be so organized and controlled that in the event of its success this shall mean the faithful expression of the popular will, to be followed by the redress of public wrongs, the correction of evils of administration, and the enforcement of true principles. Manifestly, this cannot be when the leadership of a party is either corrupt or despotic, and wherein vicious influences are exerted over any considerable number of party workers. The existence of these vices in any party organization must always be condemned by an enlightened public sentiment.

"In nearly every great city in this country, from the reign of Tweedism, in New York, which was brought to an end through the dauntless courage and wonderful energy of a great American citizen, Samuel J. Tilden, whose memory must always be revered by the friends of good government, to the recent overthrow of a ruinous cabal in the City of the Golden Gate, largely through the righteous co-operation of Republican citizens of San Francisco, this impressive lesson has been taught. Conscienceless political leaders have been sternly admonished that they cannot with impunity continue indefinitely to defy the moral law in the conduct of party organizations and the administration of public affairs.

"It is no wonder revolt is in the air in Pennsylvania, when just sentiments have been so openly derided; when there have been expressions of contempt for the power of the people as against corrupt organization. The historian of our time will scarcely believe the evidence before his own eyes when he reads the shameless declaration made by a political autocrat in Philadelphia a little while ago. Urging his followers to renewed diligence and zeal, and suggestively holding before all others the way to secure the favor of the boss, he said:

"'The cohesive power of the organization is offices. We have 10,000 office holders in this city, and they are all ours. Under the present administration no man can get an office unless he is loyal to the organization. Only to-day the organization voted $40,000 for tax receipts. How could we do that if we did not have the office holders? If you want an office or preferment in political life, you will have to get it through the organization. The office holders are the backbone of the organization.'

"Under such a debased code of political ethics, government in this country, which the immortal Lincoln declared, upon the hallowed field of Gettysburg, should be 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,' would be supplanted by the political boss, with government of office holders, for office holders, and by office holders. This is the alpha and omega of his political creed. With this as his motto, he lives, bargains, trades, and thrives. His influence over administrative offices and in the halls of legislation is hostile to the interests of the people, corrupt and debasing to the last degree. He is the willing yet always thrifty servant of monopoly, the well-paid lobbyist to whose account may be charged the defeat of many measures demanded by the people, and the success of others solely desired by those caring nothing for the public welfare.

"Facts might be cited in connection with legislative appropriation bills almost beyond belief. So gross have these offenses become there is a just demand for some legal restriction or regulation concerning this matter, making it a penal offense to influence legislators in the manner now practiced at Harrisburg. The very best members of the Legislature are at times powerless to carry out the will of their constituents, unless they consent, in violence of their consciences, to arrangements and deals with corrupt men who are nothing less than public pirates. During the past twenty years reform measures have only been enacted by the courageous union of Independent Republicans and Democrats, after desperate conflicts with the powers of evil.

"The Australian voting system has not been adopted. In its stead an imperfect ballot law was passed and accepted by the friends of ballot reform as at least giving the advantages of a uniform and official ballot. It was believed that perfected legislation would be promptly enacted, but the political machine has stood between the people and ballot reform and rendered all appeals for a more perfect system futile. Yet, although the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, to whose autocratic will legislators have been subservient, a little while ago publicly declared that if the organization of his party failed to fulfill its own repeated promise to secure honest and effective ballot reform, it would 'sink finally into merited infamy,' the pledge was deliberately broken, by command of the organization itself.

"Notwithstanding all their many sins of omission and commission, the men who have made Pennsylvania's politics a byword and reproach, have always been profuse in their declarations of a desire to promote the public welfare. They are always promising to do what is right, and then as steadily doing what is wrong; giving the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. At times the audacity of the machine forces has been without a parallel in the political history of this or of any other State. It will be recalled that in the Republican State Convention of 1895, the same declarations being substantially repeated the following year, it was said:

> We decry the growing use of money in politics, and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, and political primaries, and demand the enforcement of the laws to correct such abuses.
>
> We earnestly insist upon a reform of civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers and employes, and the compelling of those appointed to preserve the peace to confine themselves to their duty.
>
> We demand that public offices should be for public benefit and the term of subordinate positions shall be during good behavior. No public employe or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections, nor upon any pretense be assessed upon his salary, and all unnecessary positions and salaries should be abolished and expenditures and taxation reduced.

"Every one of these pledges has been systematically violated, in accordance with the derisive enthusiasm with which they were received by the men who went through the farce of making such manifestly insincere declarations.

"The betrayal of public interests never was so shameless as during the last two sessions of the Legislature. There never was such a corrupt use of money, so much legislative debauchery, so little effort made to correct crying abuses and to purify the public service. Favored contractors have reveled in fat things, dividing their ill-gotten gains with powerful political and official patrons. Valuable public franchises have been appropriated without compensatory returns to municipalities or the State. Debauchery of the ballot, at primary and general elections, never was so flagrant and widespread. And now it is sought to evade all these burning questions, and to turn the people's minds away from the consideration of the crushing record. This self-condemnatory course will not answer. The incorruptible freemen of the Keystone State are weary of shams; they have had their fill of illusions. They demand the restoration and maintenance of cleanliness, honesty, and efficiency in all departments of local, municipal, and State government.

"The Erie convention adopted a sweeping arraignment of the men who have led in this betrayal of public trust. Therein it is declared that the powers of government have been prostituted to the purpose of public thieves—a scathing denunciation, but one which the facts sadly justify; that constitutional restraints and commands, the sanctity of the law, the obligations of official oaths, and the demands of common honesty have been thrust aside, and methods hitherto unknown substituted to satisfy the greed of public plunderers. That shamelessly and openly the votes of legislators are trafficked in. That the last session of the Legislature was admitted to be the most corrupt legislative body ever convened in any State of the Union. The election of a United States Senator was accomplished in a carnival of corruption. The session closed with a franchise theft that shocked the moral sense of the whole country.

"For these crimes against political decency and official honor this odious machine organization is indicted. To aid in the abolition of all these evils the effective co-operation of honest men of all parties and all organizations sincerely intent upon the reformation of public affairs is earnestly invited. No partisan advantage or victory is sought and none will be claimed. The call is to all the people for the good of Pennsylvania, the promise being equal and just laws, pure, honest, and economical administration."

The speech of George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, was a characteristic deliverance on ballot reform.

James Nolan, nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, responded to the address of notification briefly but earnestly, promising if elected to administer the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS IGNORE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

State Convention Declines to Give It Indorsement—Full Ticket Is Selected.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention ended its labors late this afternoon. Following is the complete list of nominations:

For Governor—David S. Rose, Milwaukee.

For Lieutenant Governor—John W. Wattawa of Kewaukee.

Secretary of State—Louis A. Lange, Fond du Lac.

State Treasurer—Ed. L. Luckow, Baraboo.

Attorney General—Olaf R. Skaar, Baraboo.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Karl A. Mathie, Wausau.

Railroad Commissioner—William A. Redner, Ashland.

Insurance Commissioner—William Ferber, New London.

The biggest surprise of the day was the "turning down" of a resolution, just before the convention adjourned, indorsing the National platform. While the delegates gave a respectful hearing to its reading, it was not entertained for an instant.

Idaho Democratic Convention.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 4.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order here to-day. W. H. Watt of Blaine was elected temporary Chairman. There is a bitter contest on for the nomination for Governor between Gov. Hunt and Attorney General Frank Martin. The election of Watt as temporary Chairman is regarded as a victory for the Martin forces.

FLIRTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Director of Public Safety Issues an Order to Chief of Police on Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Director of Public Safety to-day issued the following order to Superintendent of Police Quirk:

"It has come to my personal notice, and is the subject of frequent complaints from men and women, that females are ogled and insulted upon Chestnut Street, and relief is pleaded for from these insults.

"This has grown to be such a nuisance, and is so apparent, that I herewith instruct you to place men in plain clothes upon that thoroughfare, and to arrest all men discovered insulting women, whether standing on the street corners or parading the sidewalk. I shall expect that you will take such measures as will put a stop to this miserable practice forthwith."

S. O.

Drawing Room Furniture

We would call special attention to our Gold Furniture for the Drawing Room in Louis XIV., XV., Rococo and Louis XVI. styles. We have the largest and most beautiful stock of this class of goods of any manufacturer or dealer in the United States. We make all we sell and offer everything at wholesale prices.

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Harvest Time.

During these days, when Fall merchandise is clamoring for every nook and corner of every counter, table and shelf in this mammoth store, the profit of space compensates us for the loss of profit, and many times much of cost, while we are hurrying the last lingerers of Summer out to give admission to the new arrivals of Fall.

Thus, it makes our diary of economy diverse and varied—the list may tell of many economies in Fall merchandise, but as many are for your consideration in the hangers-on from Summer. Yet on these, prices have been clipped and clipped, until there is but little vestige of the former left.

So, isn't bargain harvest time yours?

Fall Waists $1.98
Of fine new French flannel; every new Fall color, made with tailor stitched plaits and separate stock collars; sizes, 32 to 46.

Women's Shoes $1.98
Over 36 styles in this lot—the uppers are of Burk Bros. fine and mellow kidskin; oak soles; light and heavy weight kid and patent tips; all sizes from 2 to 8; widths A to E-E; worth $2.50.

Satin Damask 69c yd.
All linen; snow white; beautifully designed; excellent quality; regular dollar grade.

$8.50 Bed $5.98
For to-day only—these beds have malleable iron castings which are guaranteed indestructible; new style ornamental castings on post and fitted with extra heavy brass rails, as well as five brass spindles on both head and foot of each bed; all sizes.

Mattresses $6.00
A special attraction for to-day. These mattresses are of soft hair, in one or two parts covered with the best A. C. A. ticking and weight 45 lbs.

Women's Bath Robes $2.98
Of excellent quality eiderdown; fitted back and front; large collar; turn-over cuffs, trimmed with satin ribbon; and a heavy girdle around waist.

Rubber Plants 39c.
Another large lot of fine, sturdy rubber plants for to-day's sale. We cannot send any C. O. D.

Boys' Suits $1.95
Splendid school suits made of the most substantial materials, double breasted style; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Men's Shoes $2.50
Patent leather; vici kid and box calf; made on the new toe shape; straight lasts; extra good quality soles; all sizes; worth $3.50.

Table Napkins $1.19 doz.
All linen; 18 & 19 inches square; both pure white and silver white; values up to $1.59 dozen.

Comfortables $5.75
Very fine, covered with the best French sateen and filled with an excellent grade of odorless French down. Innumerable charming designs to choose from. In the regular way they could not sell for anywhere near this price.

Wool Blankets $4.75
11-4; all wool California blankets; red, pink or blue borders; well worth $6.50 each. This is a particularly attractive special.

Children's Fall Underwear 19c.
Fine cotton fleece-lined; bound with silk tape and trimmed with pearl buttons; colors, silver gray and white; all sizes of pants, shirts and drawers. Worth double this price.

White Flannel 44c. yd.
Elegantly embroidered; the prettiest sorts of patterns; values in the lot up to 75c. yard.

NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times.

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BIGGEST TREE IN THE WORLD
Exact measurements of new giant discovered recently in California Government Reserve.

REMARKABLE HISTORICAL DISCOVERY
Accidental finding of first resolution passed by American Congress showing measures hurriedly taken for National defense a few hours after signing of Declaration of Independence.

GREATER THAN YOSEMITE
Discovery of walled-in valley of surpassing beauty in the West.

NEWEST FIGURE IN FINANCE
The man who defeated John W. Gates. His strange history and the extraordinary town he has built for his men in the Rockies.

CANADA'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS
Measures being quietly taken by Government in the Dominion to fight an unnamed enemy.

THE LOOKER-ON
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week.

RADICAL CHANGE IN NEW YORK BAR
A recent striking development of the legal profession.

WIPING OUT OLD BROOKLYN
A remarkable change that is now being made in certain sections of the city.

"A SUMMER IN NEW YORK"
Love affairs of Alice, the Western girl, continued by Edward W. Townsend, author of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories.

"THE GENIAL IDIOT"
A character creation by John Kendrick Bangs. In the series, written exclusively for The New York Times, the "Idiot" this week discusses poets. Illustrated by Kemble.

FOR WOMEN
An illustrated article on Afternoon, Evening and Wedding Gowns. "Women Here and There," and a number of stories written especially for women.

TALES THE ACTORS TELL
Little stories of stage people gleaned from here and there by Adolph Klauber.

"THE MAN IN THE STREET"
A department of laughs. Anecdotes about people of prominence in all walks of life.

FICTION FEATURES
Shack's Redemption, a tale of the South, by F. H. Sweet. Illustrated by Willock. "Her Man Friday," an idyll of the seashore, by Jerome Case Bull.

NOTES FROM THE CLUBS
Items of interest about leaders in social circles.

CARTOONS
Timely topics treated in humorous vein by Kemble, MacAuley, and Crane.

TO BE SURE OF GETTING NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION ORDER IT TO-DAY.

CAR MEN UNDER BAIL FOR ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT

Case of Motorman and Conductor Postponed for Two Weeks.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

Body of Secret Service Officer Craig Taken to Chicago — Condition of Carriage Driver Satisfactory.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—With the excitement which followed the accident to President Roosevelt in this city yesterday in a great measure abated, the citizens today were discussing the question of responsibility for the accident, which on all sides is considered as having marred the city's fame.

That the accident resulted in a fatality, and in the very narrow escape from death or injury of the President himself and of the Governor of the Commonwealth, is considered as adding to its gravity. It is argued also that the Pittsfield Street Railway Company should not have disregarded the request of the Mayor that no cars should be run while the President was in the city. It is said that the City Government takes this view of the case.

At any rate, at a meeting last night a committee of investigation was appointed, including members of both branches of the City Government, with the Mayor at the head. In addition to this body, which will deal primarily with yesterday's accident, the Common Council also appointed a committee to investigate the question of the speed of street cars in general, and to report concerning how it may be regulated.

At the House of Mercy this morning it was stated that the condition of D. J. Pratt, the driver of the President's carriage, was satisfactory and that nothing had developed to make his recovery seem less probable than it did last night.

Less interest than was generally expected was shown in the appearance of Motorman Euclid Madden and Conductor James Kelly, who had charge of the car that struck the President's carriage yesterday before the District Court here this afternoon. Not more than fifty persons were present. The case was not even called, but after a conference between counsel for the street railway men and the court, it was agreed to postpone the matter for two weeks.

Bail of $5,000 for Madden and $2,500 for Kelly was continued. Ex-State Representative William Turtle, the legal adviser of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company, appeared for the defendants.

The Presiding Judge was Joseph Tucker, President of the Street Railway Company. Had a hearing been had he probably would have given place to an associate. It is believed that two weeks hence another postponement will be granted, and that the preliminaries and action by the Grand Jury, if the case should come before it, will take up so much time that actual trial will not be reached before January.

The body of William Craig, the Secret Service officer, was taken to Chicago this afternoon. Shortly after the accident yesterday it was carried to an undertaker's rooms. Upon the arrival of the two brothers of the dead man last night, it was decided that the body be taken to Chicago, and after a conference with Chief of Police Nicholson and Gov. Crane, the arrangements were completed.

This afternoon a delegation of citizens appeared at the undertaker's rooms and later followed the casket to the station.

There were four carriages in the procession, containing, among others, Gov. Crane, Thomas Crane, Mr. Craig's two brothers, Hugh and George, from Holyoke; Secret Service Officer Baker, and Chief Nicholson. Four police officers in full uniform acted as a guard of honor. There were a number of beautiful floral tokens, including tributes from Gov. Crane, the Craig brothers, and others.

As the body left the undertaking rooms the bells of the various churches were tolled, this continuing during the passage of the procession to the station. More than fifty citizens followed the body to the station.

Congressman George P. Lawrence, in an interview regarding the President's trip yesterday, said that just after the accident the President called him and the Governor into an adjoining room and told them that under no circumstances was the trip to be abandoned. He stated that he felt it his duty to continue the trip and hoped that the people would not consider him heartless for so doing. The President wished very much to remain with Craig's body for some time, but felt it his duty to push on.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The body of Secret Service Agent William Craig, who was killed in the accident at Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, when President Roosevelt had such a narrow escape, will arrive in the city to-morrow. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Craig's mother, Mrs. Isabella Craig, lives at 4,434 Calumet Avenue, with a daughter, and the deceased was formerly a resident of this city. Interment will be at Oakwood.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TELLS OF THE ACCIDENT.

B. F. Barnes, Who Was with President's Party, Talks of the Occurrence Near Pittsfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—B. F. Barnes, Assistant Secretary to the President, arrived in Washington to-day. Mr. Barnes was with the Presidential party at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, being in the second carriage behind that occupied by the President, Mr. Cortelyou, and Gov. Crane at the time of the accident.

Although Mr. Barnes disclaims having any special knowledge as to all the circumstances of the accident not shared by many others, yet from what he saw and heard on the spot he thinks the responsibility for the accident lies between the driver of the President's carriage and the motorman, with the greater burden upon the latter.

The trolley road at that point, Mr. Barnes says, is straight for some distance, and the motorman must have seen and recognized the President's carriage with its four white horses some time before the crossing was reached, but instead of stopping or materially reducing his speed he came on at a rate that made it impossible for him to stop when he saw that a collision was imminent.

The driver of the President's carriage, on the other hand, could hardly have had a clear view of the track at the point of crossing, as the outriders on either side must have obstructed it to some extent at least.

Among the people who gathered at the scene of the disaster it was suggested that the driver of the President's carriage may have taken greater chances in crossing the track than he usually would have taken. He undoubtedly felt his importance as the driver of the President's landau, and was reported to have refused $1,000 to allow another man to take his place for the day. The newspaper correspondents, it is learned, were about two miles ahead at the time of the accident. The drivers of their carriages had been directed to take the direct road to Lenox, following the President's carriage.

At the last moment, however, the President expressed a wish to call on ex-Senator Dawes, and in doing so his carriage turned to the right and was out of sight before the correspondents' carriages were filled and ready to proceed. Not knowing of the President's purpose to call at the Dawes residence, the correspondents proceeded on their way toward Lenox, and only learned that the President was in their rear when messengers were sent ahead to apprise the people of the accident and request that there be no cheering when the President arrived.

Mr. Barnes left the Presidential party last night at Bridgeport, Conn., and will join it here again to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock for the trip to Chattanooga.

DESCRIBES THE COLLISION.

Witness Thinks Car Was Going at Rate of Twenty Miles an Hour When Accident Occurred.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Some new facts of interest bearing upon the accident to the President's party at Pittsfield are given by John B. Smith, secretary to Gov. Crane, who was in the third carriage behind that occupied by the President, and who saw the accident.

Mr. Smith returned to the State House to-day, and his story carries with it considerable weight, as he is a veteran newspaper man. He says that in his judgment the car was going about twenty miles an hour. He said that there were no shrieks or yells at the moment of the collision, and, as a matter of fact, the silence was appalling.

Secretary Smith says he talked with Motorman Madden directly after the accident, and the latter stated that his car was going about eight miles an hour, and that he did not think that the carriage of the President was going to cross at the point it did.

About the place where the accident happened, Mr. Smith explains that the street bears a little to the left. About 200 feet beyond where Driver Pratt attempted to cross the tracks, the side roadway on which the President's carriage had been going terminated. A greensward at this further point came flush with the street car tracks. The railway continued straight up on Howard's Hill.

Driver Pratt's object was, of course, to cross the tracks, and strike the carriage road on the other side. Accordingly, the carriage could have kept to the side it was on for almost 200 feet.

"I am of the opinion that if it had kept there 100 feet, the car would undoubtedly have swept by it," Mr. Smith said. "The motorman, I think, must have thought that the carriage would remain on the right of the tracks for a little distance further, and therefore he increased his speed to rush by before the crossing, which had to be made shortly should it be attempted."

Gov. Crane teleponed to Secretary Smith to-day that he was all right, but greatly shocked by the occurrence.

MESSAGES TO THE PRESIDENT.

Many Expressions of Congratulation Over His Escape Are Received at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Messages of congratulation over the escape of the President from his accident yesterday have begun to come to the State Department from abroad. One of the first was the following from Emperor William of Germany:

Posen, Sept. 4, 1902.

President, Washington.

With all Americans, I praise Providence that saved your life from the terrible accident.

WILLIAM, I. R.

Minister Wu called in person at the State Department early to-day to inquire of Acting Secretary Adee whether any ill-consequences had followed yesterday's accident, and also to extend his congratulations to the President.

The President, through Acting Secretary Adee, made the following response to Emperor William's message:

His Majesty, William, German Emperor, Posen.

I warmly appreciate your Majesty's sympathetic message. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Other messages were received and answered as follows:

Montelimar, Sept. 4, 1902.

His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

The report of the awful accident to which you came near falling a victim has just reached me, and I hear that you have happily escaped. I wish to express to you my very sincere felicitations and to renew to you the assurance of my constant friendship. EMILE LOUBET.

His Excellency Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic:

I cordially appreciate your friendly congratulations upon my Providential escape.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Paris, Sept. 4, 1902.

His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

I am infinitely sorry for the untoward mishap, and happy to hear that injury is slight. Wish your excellency speedy recovery.

MUZAFFAR-ED-DIN, Shah.

His Majesty Muzaffar-Ed-Din, Schah de Perse, Paris.

I thank your Majesty for your solicitous message. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, this afternoon cabled to the French Embassy at Washington, directing the officials to express his congratulations on President Roosevelt's escape from death yesterday, and hopes that the accident will have no serious results.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, has cabled to President Roosevelt London's congratulations on his escape of yesterday.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 4.—Many Danish officials and Americans called at the United States Legation here to-day to express their congratulations on President Roosevelt's escape yesterday.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—In official circles here there was much congratulatory talk to-day about President Roosevelt's escape of yesterday. The evening papers comment sympathetically on the accident.

The North German Gazette expresses unfeigned joy at the fact that President Roosevelt, "who is so much respected here and esteemed as a friend of Germany," passed through the accident without serious injury.

The Post says that the Germans heartily join with the Americans in regretting the President's misfortune, adding:

"Mr. Roosevelt has won hearty appreciation, especially in Germany, on account of his chivalrous bearing."

The National Zeitung refers to the warm interest with which the Germans follow the President's "career of effective activity."

The other papers make similar comment.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Painful amazement at the details of the accident to President Roosevelt is general here, and is combined with sincere rejoicing at his escape. King Victor Emmanuel has cabled his sympathy and congratulations to the President.

The American Embassy was crowded to-day with Italian authorities and Americans who inquired concerning the President's progress.

PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

He and Party Will Leave Washington This Evening, and Will Reach Chattanooga Sept. 7.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt and party will reach Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6:45 o'clock to-morrow evening and leave for the brief Southern tour at 7:30 P. M. on a train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The party will consist of the President, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Dr. Lung, the President's physician, stenographers Latta and Weaver, representatives of the three press associations, three illustrated weeklies, the Washington newspapers, and two photographers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has placed at the disposal of the President and his party the private car Riva, drawing room and sleeping cars Xenia and Clarion, dining car Manhattan, and a combined baggage car and smoker. The President's private car, Riva, is well designed for the trip. It is 67 feet long, finished in mahogany, has a parlor 17 feet in length, an observation room eight feet long, and four private rooms. The sofa sections in the parlor and observation rooms are separated by curtains from the body of these rooms.

The party will leave here at 7:30 P. M. and passing through Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, and Grafton, will reach Wheeling, W. Va., at 8:30 A. M. Eastern time, Sept. 6. Remaining in Wheeling two hours, the party will proceed, touching Cambridge, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, and Cincinnati, where the members will be transferred from the Baltimore and Ohio to the Queen and Crescent Road.

The train will arrive at Chattanooga, Tenn., 8:30 A. M. Sept. 7. The party will remain there until 1 P. M. Sept. 8, when it will start for Knoxville over the Southern Railway, arriving at 5 P. M. Sept. 8. After a two hours' stop the party will continue to Asheville, where it will arrive at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 9. Leaving Asheville at 12:20 P. M. Sept. 9, the party will arrive in Washington at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 10.

LITTLE WOMAN FIGHTS THIEF.

Finds One-Armed Stranger in Her Flat and Jumps at His Throat—Detectives Arrest the Man.

Mrs. Clara Gehm, a slight, little woman, weighing perhaps eighty pounds, found a burglar in her flat at 229 East Sixty-third Street on Wednesday and pluckily attacked him. Mrs. Gehm was standing in the doorway of the flathouse, waiting for a child to return from an errand, when the man passed her and went up stairs. When she got to her rooms later she discovered the man packing up valuables.

The little woman jumped at him without a word and clutched him by the throat. The man had but one arm, but he was big and strong, and the brave little housewife was badly beaten while she was trying desperately to hold him. The thief managed to shake off the determined little woman and sprang up stairs to the roof.

When he got away the woman cried for help, and a man named Roberts, in the building, attempted to capture the burglar, who had reached the roof by this time. The burglar threatened him with a pistol, and Roberts retreated.

The man was finally captured by Detective Sergeants Brady and Mooney, who had been attracted by the noise. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. There he was recognized as George "Wingy" Moore, a professional burglar, and was held by Magistrate Hogan in $1,000 bail for trial.

TICKET BROKER ARRESTED.

David Marks, head of the theatre ticket speculators, was arrested in front of the Knickerbocker Theatre last night and Alf Hayman, manager of the theatre, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station to make a formal complaint against him. Policeman Kuhne, who arrested Marks, charged him with disorderly conduct, a technical complaint, for alleged blockading of the sidewalk. Marks says he will fight the case to the highest court in the country if necessary.

The arrest was in connection with the long fight between the theatre ticket speculators and the theatre managers. Hayman is one of their bitterest enemies. He has spies watching people who buy of these speculators, it is alleged, and refuses to accept such tickets at the door.

Marks was around the theatre last night, and Kuhne claims he was selling tickets and blocking the sidewalk by talking to people about to enter the playhouse. He arrested him, and Hayman said he would appear against the speculator. Marks gave his age as thirty years, his occupation as speculator, and his address as 222 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLLIAM J. MYER.—Schedules in the assignment of William J. Myer, doing business as William J. Myer & Co., produce commission merchant, at 282 Washington Street, show liabilities, $16,034; nominal assets, $6,363, and actual assets, $1,688.

HASBROUCK & Co.—Transcripts of two judgments from Ulster County, aggregating $20,141, were filed here yesterday against William F. Hasbrouck, Benjamin H. Hasbrouck, and Ezra H. Fitch. They are in favor of Sara Sturges Fitch for $14,544 and Rebecca R. Fitch for $5,597. They are partners in the firm of Hasbrouck & Co., wholesale dealers in hay, with an office at 7 East Forty-second Street, this city, who began business in September, 1900, succeeding John C. Hasbrouck, and claimed to have a working capital of $25,000. The judgments are on notes.

OUT OF TOWN.

SYRACUSE STOCK AND GRAIN CO.—The Syracuse Stock and Grain Co. yesterday made an assignment to Thomas Woods. The liabilities are between $50,000 and $60,000, with small assets. The company had branches in many parts of this State. The concern was caught in the recent bull market.

EDGAR V. EINSTEIN & Co.—Edgar V. Einstein & Co., proprietors of a large department store in Harrisburg, Penn., have made an assignment. The liabilities are given as $117,000 and the assets $60,000. The firm has been in business for fifty years. The creditors are said to number 200, the largest being in New York and Philadelphia.

BIG FOUR LAUNDRY CO.—Under an application made by Oscar A. Schenck the Big Four Laundry Company's business at Columbus, Ohio, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Schenck held a claim of $7,000 against the laundry. Judge Badger, to whom the application was made, appointed W. E. Joseph receiver under $12,000 bonds. It is said that the plant, which is located in a building erected by the company, on Fourth Street, is worth about $15,000, while its liabilities are about $14,000. Receiver Joseph will continue the business under the Court's orders.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD E. GWYNNE.—Edward E. Gwynne of Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., a nephew of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 3 with liabilities of $56,463 and assets of $57, has applied for his discharge in bankruptcy and his largest creditor, Leopold Grimberg, has filed a notice opposing the discharge. Mr. Grimberg obtained a judgment against Mr. Gwynne for $47,911 on Sept. 18, 1901.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Edward N. Cook of 50 West Ninety-fifth Street, formerly at 37 Bond Street, whose liabilities were $65,064.

Winding Up an Oil Refining Company.

The Northfield Oil Refining Company of 34 Washington Street, has appealed to the Supreme Court, through its Directors, Joseph A. Dean, Arthur Dean, Harry Scollay, and Thomas F. Burgess, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Giegerich has appointed Edward R. Finch referee. The order to show cause was set down for Dec. 8. The company was incorporated on June 13, 1894, to refine linseed oil, but the business did not prove profitable, and the refinery was closed in April, 1900. The proceedings are a matter of form, as the company has no assets and no liabilities. The capital stock is $100,000. Joseph A. Dean is President and Thomas F. Burgess Treasurer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN-HUSSEY COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	$41
ALLEGRA, Giacomo, Jr., by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	80
BAMFORD, Austin C.—New York Telephone Company	27
BIGELOW, Seymour E.—G. Farewell	46
BIANNAN, James—H. Folke, Commissioner	42
BORSODI, William—A. M. Knox	195
GEDDES, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	70
CUMMINGS, John J.—New York Telephone Company	35
CONTY, Mary—A. Servidrio, costs	41
DI GENNA, Antonio—G. Clechella	37
DOBBINS, Edward—D. Kahn and another	111
DANIELS, William F.—J. B. Hoyt	251
EISENBERG, Philip—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	74
ENGELHART, Charles—M. Kahnweiler and another	208
FREEMAN, Max—M. Low	127
FLYNN, William P.—W. Ulrich	81
FRANK, Harry—G. H. Heinbockel and another	303
FITZPATRICK, Edward — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	73
FENNEN, Patrick—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	73
GROVE, Erinddeo—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
GARNER, Bertha—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	82
HECKER LUNCHEON COMPANY—W. Bernard	508
HOUGH, Lawrence W.—J. M. Horton	685
HOFFMAN, Julius C.—L. Baron	537
HOWLAND, Benjamin A.—Union Bank of Brooklyn	1,853
HUBBARD, Martin L.—New York Telephone Company	31
HARDIMAN, Patrick—New York Telephone Company	72
HASBROUCK, William F. and Benjamin H., and Ezra H. Fitch—R. R. Fitch	5,597
HASBROUCK, William F. and Benjamin H., and Ezra H. Fitch—S. S. Fitch	14,544
HOLMAN, Charles—B. Owens and another	93
HAND, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	70
LAUGHLIN, Frank D.—M. Corde	257
LUTZ, John—J. Beck and another	75
LOWE, Francis A., and Charles H.—A. Ward and another	1,085
JACOBS, J. A.—C. I. Hudson and another	542
JOHNSTON, Theodore V.—Schoverling, Daly & Gales	121
KREPELA, Frank—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	68
LEVINE, Morris—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	72
MENKEN, Frederick W.—National Wall Paper Company	495
MOMAND LIGHT COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	93
MORIARTY, John L.—Clinton Storage Warehouses	26
MARKERT, Anthony, Jr.—Martin Carriage Works	222
MELTON, Lewis D.—Everall Brothers	180
MARRON, Anna—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	67
MICHAELSON, Adolph — Metropolitan Street Railway Company	108
LEVY, Samuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
PEPE, Luigi—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	80
NEWELL, Edward J.—O. W. Hall, costs	20
NEW YORK PROGRAMME ADVERTISING Company—P. H. Bresnan Type Foundry Company	214
NEW YORK PROGRAMME ADVERTISING Company—O. Maigne	80
ODELL, Henry—J. M. Horton	250
PAPPAS, James—New York Telephone Company	32
PEREZEL, Laidslaw F.—New York Telephone Company	45
POPHAM, Rosina N.—J. W. Aitken and another	834
PREBLE, Walter E. and Luetta A., and Julius H. Siebert—E. J. Garegan	155
RUGGLES, Charles D.—B. Salomon	233
RAVENSTEIN, Armand—Globe Security Company	30
RICE, Viett L.—L. E. Shipman, executor	79
REID, Frank V.—F. W. Jobelmann	459
REYNOLDS, George H.—New York Telephone Company	39
ROSSITER, Elizabeth A.—New York Telephone Company	31
RANKIN, McKee—C. H. Clark	300
ROBERT, Harris—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	71
ROSENTHAL, Nathan—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	89
RICKEY, Joseph K.—C. H. Gest	581
STUBBE, William S.—T. D. Browning	121
ST. GEORGE, Mary A.—S. L. Clark	125
SCHISLER, William S. Glatstone	212
SPEYER, Herbert J.—S. D. Cameron	114
SPOR BROTHERS—H. & H. Reiners of Brooklyn, N. Y	243
SANDBACH, Benno W.—New York Telephone Company	65
SIEMER, Herman—P. H. Leggett and another	158
SKIDMORE, Edgar R.—W. J. Morgan	381
SULLIVAN, John J.—W. H. Hussey and another	469
SCHWARTZ, Max—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs	121
CONNELLY, Ellen—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	76
THE MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE COMPANY, Artemus Ward, William Gow, and Robert Kilburn — The Wanagua River Paper Company	583
TUCKER, Hawkins A.—G. D. Tucker, costs	150
CALMAN, Henry L., and Emil Curlebach, executors—A. F. Niederwiesen	455
CONNELLY, Ellen—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	76
DORAN, Patrick—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	69
VOLMER, Kate—S. E. A. Stern and another	73
CAMPBELL, John J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	70
CIARDELLA, Nicola—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
WEISZ, Jacob—J. Sulzbach	237
WOODRUFF, Charles—W. Hahn	73
WECHSLER, Morris—New York Telephone Company	48
WALTER, Frank—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	180
WAGNER, Bernhard—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	71
ZIEGLER, Frank—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	87

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board:

Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry.
Lieut. J. F. Huston, Nineteenth Infantry.
Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon.
Major Charles W. Hobbs, Artillery.
First Lieut. Thomas L. Rhodes, Assistant Surgeon.
First Lieut. Presley K. Brice, Artillery Corps, recorder.

The following officers will report to Col. Charles Coolidge to determine their promotion:

Second Lieut. William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Reese, Fifteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, Twelfth Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate.

First Lieut. Charles H. Hilton, Jr., Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and ordered to Fort Preble, Me.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and ordered to join their companies to which they are attached:

Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, Ninety-ninth Company.
First Lieut. Edward L. Glasgow, Forty-second Company.
First Lieut. Percy Willis to Seventy-first Company.

The following transfers are made:

Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, from the Ninth to the Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., from the Eighth to the Ninth Cavalry.

Leave of absence, to include Sept. 30, is granted Contract Surgeon T. C. McSwain.

First Lieut. William Taylor, Tenth Infantry, one month.

First Lieut. Frederick Koch, Philippine Scouts, one month.

Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, extension of three months.

Lieut. Gordon Robinson, Artillery Corps, detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Columbus, New York, vice Second Lieut. William S. Browning, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Carl A. Martin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, granted two months' leave of absence.

First Lieut. Gwynne R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

First Lieut. Richard T. Ellis, Artillery Corps, is detailed for course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

First Lieut. George Catlin, Second Infantry, is ordered to Fort Slocum, New York, for temporary duty.

Contract Surgeon Charles A. Sturtevant is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum and will proceed to Madison Barracks.

Capt. William S. Scott, Quartermaster, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume temporary charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's department at that place.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, on Sept. 20, is relieved from duty as member of the general board, to the navy yard, Pensacola, as Commandant.

Lieut. C. S. Kempff, detached from the Albatross, will report to Rear Admiral Kempff, officer of the naval defenses at San Francisco, for such duty as may be assigned.

Surgeon R. M. Kennedy is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, to the naval torpedo station at Newport.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder is detached from the naval torpedo station at Newport, on reporting relief, to the naval hospital at Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Marietta arrived at La Guayra to-day.

The New York arrived at Hakodate yesterday.

The Glacier sailed to-day from Townsville for Cavite.

The Albany sailed from Copenhagen to-day for Gibraltar via Thames.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cool; light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Temperatures are generally below the seasonal average from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with the greatest departure in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, where they are eight to twelve degrees below. In the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Missouri Valley they are much higher on account of a marked low pressure area central over Western South Dakota. In the extreme Northwest they are again falling. Frosts were quite general this morning in the Dakotas and Minnesota. There have been showers in the Atlantic and Southern States and the greater portion of the lake region; elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	67	60	74
6 A. M.	65	69	75
9 A. M.	72	72	77
12 M.	79	75	83
4 P. M.	81	74	80
6 P. M.	77	71	78
9 P. M.	74	68	73
12 P. M.	70	64	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:30	Sun sets...6:28	Moon rises...8:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:44	Gov. Isl'd...10:13	H. Gate...12:09
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:02	Gov. Isl'd...10:28	H. Gate...12:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Byron, Bahia	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Adirondack, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Cartagena		12:00 M.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TVRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Bohemian, Liverpool			
Carityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.	
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.	
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.	
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Horace, Montevideo	8:30 A. M.		
Konigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.	
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.	
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Nicomedia, Havre		10:00 A. M.	
Philadelphia, San Juan	3:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa			
Graf Waldersee		10:30 A. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Madiana, Martinique and St. Vincent		3:00 P. M.	
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.	
Southwark, Southampton		12:00 M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following Dates: Hongkong, Aug. 5; Shanghai, Aug. 9; Yokohama, Aug. 16, and Honolulu, Aug. 26, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru and were dispatched East Sept. 2. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Aug. 19.
Delaware, London, Aug. 25.
Island, Christiansand, Aug. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 4.
Massilia, Malaga, Aug. 23.
Orizaba, Nassau, Sept. 2.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 1.
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, Aug. 28.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Comal, Galveston, Aug. 30.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 5.
Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 23.
New York, Jacksonville, Sept. 3.
Potsdam, Boulogne, Aug. 28.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 30.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 7.

Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Dinnamare, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 24.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 30.
Ponce, San Juan, Sept. 2.
Sparta, Para, Aug. 27.
Zulia, La Guayra, Aug. 24.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

Aller, Genoa, Aug. 27.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 30.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Sept. 6.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 30.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

British Trader, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Corondo,

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days during the first two weeks of September

The Wanamaker Store

News or Nonsense--- Which?

Current advertising of merchandise offered at retail is either News or Nonsense.

Advertising of this class that is not news shouldn't be printed. Without useful information advertising is impertinent.

As advertising now goes, the application of this principle would ruin periodicals and cripple newspapers.

But impertinent advertising has a basis of its own. It appeals to the thoughtless reader who unconsciously desires to be humbugged.

Good advertising has universal interest. It appeals to the intelligent self-interest of the thoughtful. The thoughtless enjoy unwittingly its protection.

You, our Public, pay for our advertising. Capital, creditor or customer pays for *all* advertising. Under our policy to publish daily the gospel of good goods, you can well afford to pay for the advertising.

Advertising that is news is the power that develops the great democracy of modern retailing—the aggregation that cheapens while it rises, and makes every customer a co-operative partner.

This business of ours is not abstractly benevolent. It is managed for money-making. But the social sides of it, when understood, lend interest to shopping. And it's good advertising, to make them popularly understood.

As the business prospers, prices lessen, employees increase in number, and a community of interest for all concerned is generated.

To print stuff that does not meet these conditions is nonsense. We cannot afford to spend either your money or ours upon nonsense.

A Retreat of Trousers

Not an asylum—a dispersal. This Men's Clothing Store has been the former long enough, for certain lots of Light Trousers. It now sounds the slogan of *reduced prices*, as a signal that their retreat has begun—on the double-quick.

And the movement will be hailed with delight by many men. Men that have saved up some vacation for September, and need another pair of trousers to knock about in. Men that are guided by their feelings, and not by the calendar, in the wearing of light-weight clothes—out-of-doors or in.

Three very interesting divisions of the retreating column:

At $2, worth $3.50 and $4—
200 pairs of Striped Outing Trousers in flannels and wool crash.

At $2.50, worth $3.50 to $5—
250 pairs of black and blue Cheviot and Serge Trousers that are left over from suits.

At $5, worth $6 to $8—
All our Striped Light-weight Worsted Trousers.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Interesting to Men--- New Neckwear and Collars

Gay trappings that are traps for masculine attention; so tempting in their newness that discretion falters before desire. And a bewildering succession of events—new scarfs, new shirts, new collars. Such are the restless conditions in our Men's Furnishing Store—no wonder that men are fascinated by its charms. Yet with entire safety to their taste, their self-respect, their pocket-book—it is a progressive store that is conservative in having only what is good.

But—as to today's particulars of Neckwear and Collars:

New Scarfs, 50c each

A thousand of them—the handsomest you'll see this season, in the new "folded square" style, in designs and colorings that sell elsewhere at $1 right now. A splendid variety of well-selected patterns. *Fifty cents each.*

Collars, 12½c each

Wanamaker 12½c collars are the best made at the price, and bargains. You'll grant that, readily. Linen both sides, and fit only for comparison with other 25c kinds. Here in correct new styles—high band turn-down, high standing and Piccadilly. *Twelve and a half cents each.*

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Socks, 15c a pair

A windfall for men who need Socks now. A profitable investment, to lay by, in the shape of a few extra pairs against future needs.

For here are savings worth coming after:

25c and 35c Socks, 15c a pair

Of fine cotton, in fast black, or various shades of slate, with white silk embroidered fronts; or tan lisle thread, ribbed; and white or colored stripes. Ninth street Aisle.

BOYS' FALL SUITS
A Noteworthy Offering

Of course, you want to send your boy to school on the opening day, looking his very best. Ordinarily that means a new Fall Suit, at a full Fall price. Here's the notable and welcome exception—

150 Boys' Sailor Suits, Worth $5 and $6.50, at $3.75

In handsome, new Autumn style of cheviots and serges, in all popular colors and some mixtures. Some are regulation suits; some with white pique collar and shield; others are handsomely trimmed with soutache braid. Sizes are for 3 to 12 years, and, at this very low price, these stylish Suits will go with a rush.

There is also a lot of Separate Trousers, in sturdy all-wool cheviots, sizes 3 to 16 years. Dollar value, at 65c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Two Special Candies

Double measure of temptation, today, in the Candy Store. Either chance, alone, would be enticing; taken together, they are irresistible:

Butter Peanut Crisps, 20c lb.

Butter candy, with finely chopped fresh peanuts in it. Hardest thing imaginable to stop eating the delicious squares after you've begun. Regularly 30c.

Jumbles, 15c lb.

Regular 25c and 30c candies, seven different flavors. For today only. Basement.

The Comprehensiveness of This Sale of China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac

The power of our September offerings of China and Bric-a-Brac becomes more evident daily. French Bronzes, in varied and rich assortments of subjects make an attraction, not prominent in former sales. Dinner Sets, always strong in our China sales, are here in new styles and great variety. The entire occasion has a right to command attention. The twin powers, beauty and economy, make a two-fold appeal of unequaled force.

French Bronzes

Opened within the last two or three days; the newest things from Paris; marked a third below regular; Busts, Figures and Groups:

Figure, $7.50, Bles d'Or—"A Sheaf of Gold;" regularly $10.50.
Figure, $10, Amour, regularly $15.
Figure, $12.50, Tulipe, regularly $18.
Figure, $17.50, Muse des Bois—"Nymph of the Woods;" regularly $22.50.
Figure, $22.50, Papillons, regularly $30.
Figure, $42.50, Eglantine, regularly $55.
Figure, $70, Espieglerie—"Trifling with Love;" regularly $100.
Figure, $200, Semailles—"The Sower;" regularly $275.

Marble Busts and Figures

At $4, regularly $6.
At $8, regularly $12.
At $10, regularly $15.
At $12, regularly $17.50.
At $27.50, regularly, $37.50.
At $32.50, regularly $42.50.
At $35, regularly $50—Flora.
At $45, regularly $60—Beatrix.
At $55, regularly $80—Venus de Medici.
At $60, regularly $75.
At $80, regularly $125—Fisher Boy.
At $100, regularly $150—Evening.

Marble Pedestals

In a large variety of sizes and styles; in green and white marble and some closely resembling onyx.

$7.50, regularly $10.	$17.50 regularly $25.
$10, regularly $16.	$20, regularly $27.50.
$12, regularly $18.	$27.50, regularly $35.
$15, regularly $22.50.	$32.50, regularly $45.

Dux Porcelain

Figures, Busts, Card Receivers and Flower-holders and Jardinieres and Ferneries.

Busts, $2.75, $5, $7.50, $9.50 and $14, worth $4, $8.50, $12, $14 and $20.
Flower Holders, $4.50, $10 and $17.50, worth $7, $15 and $25.
Fruit Comports, high shapes, $17.50, worth $25
Jardinieres and Ferneries, $4.50, $5 and $6.50, worth $7, $9 and $10.
Card Receivers, $5 and $6.50, worth $9 and $10

Main aisle and Basement.

Dinner Sets

Two Dinner Sets, the first of which is offered today for the first time, both unequaled in New York at their prices:

At $16, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, in a neat spray flower decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; four meat dishes and soup tureen; all pieces gold stippled, and a variety of fine flower decorations to choose from.

Other notable values:

At $6, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in several shapes and underglaze decorations.
At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, in a full flower decoration; all pieces gilt; three meat platters and soup tureen.
At $15, from $24—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; green border decorations; soup tureen and four meat dishes; all pieces gilt.
At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland fine china Dinner Sets, in a pink decoration; all handles heavily gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.
At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several fine floral decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.
At $30, from $45—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat dishes; a rich underglaze blue decoration illuminated with gold.
At $40, worth $65—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations; modern shapes; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three meat dishes.
At $50, from $65—Fine French China Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border flower decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.
At $60, from $75—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in a handsome pink border decoration, heavily gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes.
At $100, from $150—Fine English china Dinner Set of 148 pieces; festoons of flowers on border, with blue and gold.
At $150, from $210—Cauldon china Dinner Set of 120 pieces; Rococo border decoration, heavily gilt.

Gouda Ware

Vases, with or without handles; Jars and tall Flower-holders; all new designs and shapes.

$1.50, regularly $2.25.	$4.50, regularly $7.
$2.75, regularly $4.	$6.50, regularly $10.
$3.75, regularly $5.	$12, regularly $18.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Rich Cut Glass

Some of the best offerings we have ever made; in our richest cuttings.

Bowls, 8-in., $3 and $4.50, worth $5 and $8.
Bowls, 9-in., $7.50, reduced from $10.
Bowls, 10-in., $8.50, reduced from $12.50.
Dishes, 7-in., fancy shape, $3, from $4.25.
Nappies, 7-in., $3, reduced from $4.
Bonbon Dishes, $3, reduced from $4.
Bonbon Dishes, fancy shape, $3, from $4.50.
Pickle Dishes, $2, reduced from $3.
Water Caraffes, $3.50, regularly $5.
Flower Vases, 12-in., $12.50, from $17.50.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $9, regularly $15.
Claret Jugs, $8, regularly $15.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.

Main Aisle and Second Floor.

French China

A new pattern in French china fancy pieces reached us just in time for this sale; and is marked one-third less than regular prices. A border pattern in pink, blue and green, and heavily gilt; in very pretty shapes.

Chop Plates, $2.50.	Cake Plates, $1.50.
Celery Trays, $1.50.	Salad Plates, $6 doz.
Fruit Plates, $5 doz.	Olive Dishes, 75c.
Salad Bowls, $1, $1.50 and $2.	
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair.	
Teapots, $1.50.	

Basement.

Fancy China

Reduced one-third to one-half.
All French china, in rich decorations.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $2.25, from $2.25 and $3.50.
Chop Trays, $3, from $4.25 and $5.
Cake Plates, $2, from $3.25.
Celery Trays, $1.75, from $2.75.
Bread Trays, $1.50, from $2.25.
Ice Cream Trays, $4, from $6.
Spoon Trays, $1.25, from $2.

Main aisle.

Fancy China at 25c, worth 50c

A shipment just opened yesterday of fine Austrian china in Tea and Breakfast Plates; solid borders in blue, green and maroon, overlaid with gold; also gold rosette in centre. 25c each.

Basement and Second floor.

Never were these truisms of economics better illustrated, than by the offerings you have learned to expect from this Basement Under-Price Store.

And today's news of merchandise—honest, straightforward, unequivocal—shall make no exception to precedent. Read of these varied opportunities to economize wisely and effectively:

Women's Gloves 45c a pair

Good looks, serviceability, economy, are combined in this most unusual offering of Women's new Lambskin Gloves for Fall wear.

Price-saving, both by the makers and ourselves, cause these splendid, soft, flexible gloves, two-clasp, in colors and black, to be sold at

45c a pair

instead of at their true value, 65c a pair.

Men's Percale Shirts, 50c

Black and white stripes have been the popular pattern for Men's Shirts this season; but it has been difficult, outside of Wanamaker's, to secure them at so low a price as

Fifty Cents Each

But here's a good supply today, at that price—of good percale, with smoked pearl buttons, neatly plaited bosoms—thus making the shirts proper to wear until late in the season—one pair detachable cuffs. In all sizes, and all in correct dimensions.

Umbrellas Under-Price

Equinoctial's coming—how is your Umbrella supply after Summer storms? Here's replenishment—easily within reach:

At $1.25, Union Taffeta Umbrellas worth $1.75—
Women's 26-inch, in a good variety of handles.
At $1.75, Union Taffeta Umbrellas worth $2.50—
Women's 26-inch, with handles of pearl, ivory or horn, all silver-trimmed.
Men's 28-inch, with natural wood handles, all silver-trimmed.

Prices for the Prudent SHOES for the Family

Read this carefully. Get our statements exactly. They are good, strong and will bring you profit. But don't read into them what is not printed.

Now to the facts:

Five thousand pairs of good, serviceable Shoes. Shoes for men, women, boys and girls. A round-up of stocks; sorts that lack sizes; samples, closed lines—but in the aggregate every size.

For Men at $1.90. High and low; various leathers; minimum retail value $3, others worth more.

For Women at $1. High and low; patent leather and kidskin; values $2 to $3.50. The laced and button boots offer matchless value to women with small and narrow feet. The Oxfords are practically in all sizes.

For Girls at $1 and $1.20, according to sizes. They are collected from various lines in our regular stock that are now selling at $1.40 to $2. Style-changes explain the reduction.

For Small Boys at 85 Cents. Substantial calf and grain leather shoes of sturdy make for the use of healthy boys. Sizes 9 to 13½—worth regularly $1.25.

Rubber Overshoes

Women's Overshoes, high or low cut, 25c.
Girls' Overshoes, 20c. Children's Overshoes, 17c.
Some lined Arctics at a third of what you will pay a month later.

Basement—Under-Priced Store.

Women's Black Waists

All of our Black Lawn and Lace-striped Waists have been grouped in two attractively priced lots for today's selling.

At 75c, regularly $1 to $1.50—
Plain lawn or lace-striped; some with white dots; plaited fronts; some edged with white piping.
At $1.25, regularly $1.75 to $2.75—
Plain or lace-striped lawn; plaited front and back; or full front, plaited or French back.

Children's Garments

Several groups of Children's Underwear, School Aprons and Guimpes, at prices that will greatly interest mothers:

At 25c and 35c, worth 40c to 65c—
Children's Drawers of muslin and cambric, with ruffle of embroidery or lace and two insertions. Broken sizes up to 12 years.
At 35c to $1, worth 65c to $2.25—
Children's School Aprons, of fine lawn, in yoke, waist and princess style, with embroidery or plain hemstitched ruffles. Sizes up to 12 years.
At 45c, worth 65c—
Children's Lawn Guimpes; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; neatly finished at neck and sleeves. Broken sizes up to 14 years.
At 50c, worth $1—
Babies' Creepers in fine gingham, plain or fancy checks; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery edging.

Handkerchiefs for Men, 10c

A saving in customs duties makes this little price possible. For the handkerchiefs would sell for 16c, if the hemstitching were done abroad.

As it is, the linen was imported and the hemstitching done here—in the popular widths of hem. Hence this little price on Men's all-linen Handkerchiefs—

10c Each

Dress Goods Remnants

Many new additions make this collection of Dress Goods Remnants powerfully attractive. There's an answer in it for practically every dress goods need.

Included are Cheviots, Poplins, Prunellas, Granite Suitings, Cashmeres and Albatross; in black and light and dark colors; in desirable lengths for women's waists or skirts, or children's school dresses.

Prices are one-third to one-half below regular values.

Framed Pictures $1.25 Each

Landscape etchings in a choice variety of subjects; neatly matted, and framed in 2-inch ornamental gilt frames; 16 x 26 in. A fair price for these attractive Pictures would be $2 each—but they are only

$1.25 Each

Fancy Ribbons 10c a Yard

Pretty imported Ribbons, 2⅞ inches wide, in attractive stripes in the following colors: White, and white with light-blue, rose, turquoise, mais and violet.

Regular 15c quality, at

10 cents a yard

Corsets Strikingly Reduced

Remarkable reductions in price rule on these three offerings of excellent Corsets today:

At 25c, regularly 75c—
Corsets of ventilating net; long waist, short hips, medium bust, straight-front; embroidery trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 23.
At $1, regularly $2.50—
R. G. Imported Corsets of white coutil; bias cut, gored hips, long over abdomen, straight-front; for medium and full figures; satin ribbon bound top and bottom; sizes 18 to 30.
At $1, regularly $2.50—
R. G. Corsets of imported black sateen; bias cut, straight-front, gored hips, medium long hips and medium low bust; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 26.

HATS Versus BOATS

The conflict for space between the merchandise managers of the great retail store is irrepressible and continuous. Each, unrestrained, is a squatter. They'll camp on each other's trails and plow with each other's heifers.

Just now the hat man (he's new) crowds the toy man. And the toy man is a boat man. Hats boycott boats. Result, the eviction of the boats. Thus:

Reduced Prices on Boats and Canoes

The Annex, south side of Ninth street.

Several Boats are offered at sharp bargains—simply to gain room. They are all new, and from the Spalding-St. Lawrence shops.

First—One very fine first-grade mahogany Skiff, 16 feet long, reduced from $133 to $100.

Second—One very fine first-grade mahogany Skiff, 17 feet long, reduced from $143 to $110.

Third—One very fine first-grade, exclusive, cedar Skiff, with mast, boom, gaff, and hoisting sail, 18 feet long, 44 inch beam, reduced from $141.50 to $110.

Two pairs of oars included with each of the foregoing.

Fourth—Four square stern cedar Rowboats, painted bottoms, 13 feet long, reduced from $48 to $35.

Fifth—Two cedar, canvas-covered Dinghy, 9 feet long, reduced from $57.75 to $45.

One pair of oars with each of the foregoing.

Sixth—Three cedar, canvas-covered Canoes, painted green, 16 feet ong, just received, $31.50.

Seventh—Two cedar Cruising Canoes, 17 feet long, $64.75.

Eighth—Four cedar Canoes, very light, 13 feet long, reduced from $62 to $50.

Paddles of maple, St. Lawrence pattern, $1.50 for single.

Reduced Prices on Hammocks

To close certain lots and create room for expected arrivals of Imported Toys, the following prices are made:

At 50c, from 75c—Open weave, with pillow, spreader and valance; assorted colors; 36 x 78 in.
At 75c, from $1—Open and canvas weaves, with pillow, spreader and two end bars; assorted colors; 40 x 80 in.
At $2.50, from $3.25—Canvas weave; tufted pillow, spreader, wide valance and two end bars; assorted colors; 42 x 84 in.
At 75c and 85c—Mexican Hammocks, 6 ft. body, 12 ft. over all.
At 50c, from $1.50—Baby Hammock, with canopy; assorted colors.

Paris Swings

The fresh air time will not end for the next two months, and the interest will continue for that period in the following out-of-door Furniture:

6 ft. high, for two children, $4.
8 ft. high, for two adults, $5.50.
10 ft. high, for four adults, $8.50.
The Eagle steel frame Swing, with canopy, for four adults, $12.75.
Solid comfort Steel Swing Chair, adjustable to any position, $3.75.
Hardwood Reclining Chair, with canopy top, adjustable to any position, $4.50.

Annex, Ninth street, south side.

Autumn Costumes

Women's Costumes supply a test by which to gauge the progressive spirit of the Wanamaker Store. The Second Floor, Broadway front of the Main Store, is the thermometer of the business.

This is only the Fifth of September, and yet you may find now on display an ample prophecy of the Autumn fashions. Not merely models and samples, but full stocks of Suits and Dresses for ordinary and special occasions.

The great numbers of visitors now coming daily to our store have a right to expect an early showing of Fall Costumes. We recognize the obligation, and are now as well prepared as we have been by the middle of October in former years.

It is too soon to expect the great showing of imported models. But we are able to display today four costumes that have just reached here from Paris. A view of them alone will repay a visit to our store.

Number One. Gown of pastel blue zibeline strapped on bodice and skirt with blue broadcloth. The waist is in blouse form, the ample collar is of Russian lace, and the skirt is plaited in groups of three folds.

Number Two. Black broadcloth suit trimmed with Astrakhan fur on the body, sleeves and collar of a loose box coat. The skirt is ornamented with scalloped bands that give an effect of flounces.

Number Three. Suit of white camel's-hair zibeline. The decorations are of white cloth applique, orange velvet and lace. The ensemble of blouse jacket, vest, collar and flowing sleeves produce an effect both novel and charming.

Number Four. An Evening Wrap of white broadcloth with capes that form a pointed yoke and a long plaited effect in front.

Suggestion, not description, marks our notice of these novelties. They are merely intended as an introduction to the whole collection.

New Flannelette Wrappers

Many a time, from now on, their warmth will be welcome—evening, night, or morning. They are as good-looking, too, as they're comfortable—lots of new little touches in the way of yokes, plaitings and shirrings. The assortment of latest styles and prices is satisfactorily broad:

At $1—In figures; yoke front; finished with small ruffle trimmed with braid; flounce on skirt.
At $1.25—Blue or black with white dots; full front; trimmed with fancy braid forming yoke effect; fitted back; ruffle on skirt.
At $1.50—In neat stripes; yoke front and back; trimmed with braid; bishop sleeves and turnover collar, trimmed with braid; deep flounce on skirt.
At $1.75—In stripes; full front; trimmed with braid forming jacket effect; double box-plaited back; ruffle on skirt.
At $2.25—In neat stripes; yoke front and back; finished with pointed ruffle and bias folds of same; deep ruffle on skirt.
At $2.50—In stripes with Persian designs; plaited yoke front and back; ruffle over shoulders; fitted back; deep flounce on skirt.
At $1.75—In Kimono style; light blue or pink with border of white flannelette.

Second floor, Tenth street.

$7.50 Office Chairs, $5

Progressive, alert business men like to deal with progressive, up-to-date stores. Our Office Furniture Store is one of these. All office supplies—roll or flat-top desks, typewriter desks, book-keeper's standing desks, chairs, Globe-Wernicke and other filing devices—are here in broadest assortment and at fair, business-like prices.

A case in point is this offering of thirty Office Chairs, regularly worth $7.50 each, at

Five Dollars Each

Of quartered oak; revolving top; tilting seat and back; adjustable screw and spring; can be made to revolve at any given height; medium high back with square spindles; polished wood seat; easy arms; substantial, well-built base and castered. These chairs are made by the best makers of office chairs in America. No more than the 30 to sell.

Office Furniture Store in Annex Building; Fourth avenue and Ninth street; or through the Main Store through Subway.

Fall DRESS GOODS
$1 Kinds for 75c

Many women are struggling nowadays with the Fall dress problem. Such will hail either of these two well-timed offerings of Autumn fabrics as easy solutions of the difficulty. For both are cheviots—always popular for street dresses—and what's more, both are marked a quarter below their value:

$1 Striped Cheviots at 75c

There's a distinctly mannish tinge to these handsome goods—and men's suitings are much favored this Fall for women's dresses. Black with white pin-stripes; cardinal and navy blue, with light blue and cardinal stripes. All 50 in. wide.

$1 Black Cheviots at 75c

Splendid all-wool goods, better than the kind you usually pay $1 a yard for. But the maker got these 47 inches wide instead of the usual 50; and the difference of three inches saves you 25c a yard. The color is a splendid, rich, lustrous black. Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Trousers Sale

An Important Sale of All Medium and Light-Weight Trousers.

Thousands of New York's well-dressed business men watch the announcement of our special sales. Only a few hundreds will be able to profit by this splendid opportunity. Not a thing the matter with the trousers—but we need the room for fall patterns and heavier weights. Many of them are worth $7—still more are worth $6—a few are worth $5. Choose now at

$3.50

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St.. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Sporting Goods.

SPORTING GOODS.

Ingersoll

FIVE STORES:

67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 W. 42d St. NewYork. | 1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Tennis and Supplies.

Springfield Racket..1.50
Cleveland Racket...1.65
Oxford Oriental....2.00
Newport Oriental...2.00
Berkeley Extra Oriental.....2.25
Lenox Best English..2.50
Yale Best English...3.25
Princeton Extra English.....4.50
Columbia, same shape and size of Pim Racket.4.50
Green felt and canvas Tennis Covers 50c
Fancy Plaid, leather bound, 75c and 1.00
B. G. I. and Victor Champion Tennis Balls always in stock.

FULL LINE EASTMAN KODAKS AND KORONA CAMERA.

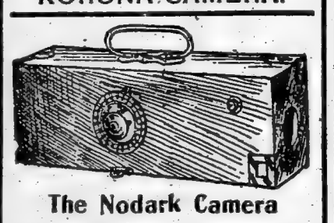

The Nodark Camera

Means no dark room. You can develop and fix on the spot.

The Nodark Camera is a magazine camera, holding 26 plates, making pictures 2½x3½, highly finished, all trimmings nickel plated. They are new—the latest thing in photography. They were made to sell at 6.00, and never sold before for less than 5.00. Special, 1.00.

We guarantee every one to take a perfect picture or money refunded.

Football.

American Moleskin Pants, heavy pad, reg. value other stores 1.75 & 2.00, for 1.25

English Moleskin Pants, heavy pad, 2.25

English Moleskin Pants, Varsity pad, reg. 3.50 kind, for 2.75

Extra heavy Shin Guards, made of 10-oz. tan duck, special, 50c

All-Leather Shin Guards, and leather bound, 75c

Victor full-size Rugby, with pure rubber bladder 80c
No. 5 S. D. & M. Rugby..... 1.00
No. 5 Rex D. & M., American Grain... 1.48
No. 5 D. & M. Rugby, English Grain.. 2.50
Nose Masks, Head Helmets, Football Hose, Football Jerseys. Everything for the game.

20 per cent. discount Friday and Saturday on Baseball, Golf, Fishing, Striking Bags, Boxing Gloves and Bicycle Clothing.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800 HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine.)

Sept. 5—REAPERS and 5 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M. 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side), Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line via Brighton Beach road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

ARTICULATE BEAT BLUES

Western Colt Romped in First for the Turf Handicap.

LYNE RODE THREE WINNERS

Invincible Captured the Dash Stakes at Sheepshead Bay After a Head-and-Head Finish.

Close finishes in three races, and the success of two post favorites made results at Sheepshead Bay course yesterday that were fairly satisfactory to the general public. It was also pleasing to the Western horsemen, who followed up the victory of Savable in the Futurity, by winning two of the day's races. The new star among the riders, Lyne, won half the programme, his three winning mounts including the horses that were first for both of the afternoon stakes, and that caused more rejoicing by the Westerners. Opposed to the general satisfaction of the public and the content of the visitors from the West was a most discouraging state of affairs for the very wise element of the metropolitan turf, and black disaster for the Tammany followers of the Frank Farrell Stable, for the supposed "surest" things. Farrel's fast but faint-hearted Blues, and the speedy cold Lord of the Vale, both of which started at odds on, were beaten, Lord of the Vale finishing third after a good race for the Dash Stakes, while Blues ended the afternoon of disappointment for the knowing element by being disgracefully beaten in the last race, the Turf Handicap, at one mile and a quarter on the grass course.

The manner in which the supporters of the Farrell stable bet on Blues all but shook the confidence of the Western horsemen in their own "good things." This was the four-year-old Articulate, who, after having run several bad races at Saratoga and one very poor one at Sheepshead Bay, was in at a weight and with a price against him that apparently was satisfactory. Withdrawals had reduced the field from the original nine to five, including the added starter Colonel Bill, this putting Blues up in the place of top weight, with 122 pounds. The partisans of the Farrell horse argued that at the weights Blues could not lose to so ordinary a lot, and though Colonel Bill was a consistent second choice, Blues was backed with exceeding confidence at even money, and went to the post at odds on, while the Western bettors found no difficulty in placing all the money they wished to bet at odds of 8 to 1. The race was run with Colonel Bill and Articulate in front nearly all the distance, while Martin, who rode Blues, made the same effort to wait that has failed so often this season with Blues, the result being that the favorite stopped under a pull after running less than a mile and dropped out of the contest, Colonel Bill then being in front, with Articulate galloping second.

On the last turn Articulate went on after Colonel Bill and caught him with such ease that Colonel Bill promptly gave it up, and began to stop, Daly then going on from third place and making an effort to get to the leader. Articulate shook him off with hardly the appearance of an effort, however, and won in a romp by three lengths, while Daly was second, two lengths before Par Excellence.

For the Dash Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, Lord of the Vale, on the strength of his splendid effort for the Futurity, was a hot choice in a field of twelve runners. He drew an outside position at the post, however, and though he ran a good race and closed from far back in the crowd, never was able to get up to Invincible a long chance outsider, who, ridden by Lyne, broke first, and never was headed. At the finish Blue Ribbon and Lord of the Vale went after the leader, and the trio fought it out under punishment. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $800, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter-The Crow, 97 pounds, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; E. L. Graves's Stamping Ground, br. f., 111, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length from J. E. Seagram's Dramatist, ch. c., 110, (Bullman,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Marion Ettz, Squanto, Gates, Harrison, Amarous, Bright Girl, Ella Snyder, Cloche d'Or, Cincinatus, Showman, Dark Planet, and Scoffer also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. S. Sanford & Son's Chuctanunda, b. c., 4 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 130 pounds, (Odom,) even and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a head; John W. Schorr's Ordnung, ch. g., 6, 106, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from the Lotos Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5, 99, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:26 1-5. White Crest, Rocky, Lord Pepper, Lady Uncas, Golden Maxim, Musette, Monograph, and Colonel Padden also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since July 14, 1902, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. H. R. Schaffer's Satire, b. c., 4 years, by Juvenal-Sandola, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 16 to 5 and even, won easily by two lengths; F. A. Pope's Boaster, br. c., 3, 95, (R. Henderson,) 5 to 2 and even, second, by two lengths from L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3, 101, (Gannon,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Rightaway, Swamplands, Kingraine, and Latson also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances: last five furlongs of the Futurity course. The Albemarle Stable's Invincible, ch. c., by Himyar-Bracelet, 104 pounds, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won ridden out by a head; S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 115, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Violet, 104, (Bullman,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—0:59. Yardarm, Incubator, Blue and Orange, Cinquevalli, Sumida, Toscan, Bensonhurst, and Roxboro also ran. Value to the winner, $3,170. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three-years-old and upward, special weights; one mile. J. A. Drake's Albarach, br. g., 3 years, by Albert—Hypocrite, 100 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; the Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. g., 3, 109, (L. Smith,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by four lengths from James Kneale's Titian, br. c., 3, 112, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Dartman, Judge Du Relle, Col. Rorer, Anna Darling, Outsider, Miss Almy, Iraness, The Cuckoo, The Dancer, Pillager, Col. Rue, and Moon Daisy also ran. Value to the winner $780. Winner trained by E. Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. George A. Davis's Articulate, br. c., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Utter, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by three lengths; W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 4, by Owas-Utility, 92, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., 3, by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 98, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:07 2-5. Blues and Colonel Bill also ran. Value to the winner, $1,880. Winner trained by R. A. Smith.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs over seven flights of hurdles. Big Gun, 158 pounds; Charawind, 148; Marothen, 143; Ohnet, Hops, Gascar, and Dartman, 140 each; The Lost Chord, 137; Inkerman, Collegian, Seminole, and Cryptogram, 135 each; Our Julia K., 132, and Blacksmith and Silver Twist, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights seven pounds below the scale; selling; all to be entered for $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Doctor Bissell, First Chip, Jake Greenberg, Embarrassment, Mayor Graham, Arcade, Wheeler B., Mennenfield, Ink, Jack o' Lantern, and Gallant Smith, 115 pounds each; Merry Royal, Doctor Hagyard, Sis Wagner, and Sir Preston, 112 each; Earl of Warwick and Glennevis 110 each, and Witful, Snowdrift, Jola, and Squid, 107 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Earl of Warwick, Witful, Snowdrift, Squid, Jola, and Glennevis.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Astarita, 119 pounds; John A. Scott, 117; Auriesville, 114; Blue Peter, 112; Irascible, Jack o' Lantern, Illyria, William Hale, Princelet, and Oil in the Can, 107 each, and Merry Reel, Lady Knighthood, and Menelaus, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. Caller and Oom Paul, 118 pounds each, and Heno, Caughnawaga, South Trimble, and Runnels, 106 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares of all ages, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. Templeton, 118 pounds; Silver Plush, 115; Ivernia, 114; Mabel Winn, 112; Mary Worth and Miss Hastings, 111 each; Musidora, Double Six, Ondurdis, and King's Favorite, 110 each; Ohio Girl, Flirtineer, Gold Braid, Sweet Bill, and Neither One, 108 each; May J., 103; Ishan, 93; Mary McCafferty, 90, and Monida, 85. Apprentice allowance claimed for Double Six, Ondurdis, Neither One, King's Favorite, and May J.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Gay Boy, 112 pounds; Arden, 111; Runnels, 107; Monograph and Knight of Rhodes, 106 each; Lady Schorr and Belle of Troy, 103 each; Old Hutch, 102; Huntressa, 99; Extinguisher and De Reszke, 97 each, and Chiron, 94.

ADAMS BEAT FAST SWIMMERS.

Exciting Competitions for Minor Championships Held at Manhattan Beach Baths.

Under the management of the Manhattan Beach Swimming Baths some very exciting swimming races were held yesterday in front of their pavillion on a course running parallel with the shore, the swimmers diving from the raft, and finishing at flags anchored at the different distances.

The best race of the day was in the 300-yard handicap, being won by E. H. Adams, Bath Beach, with 20 seconds handicap from a field of twelve very fast competitors, including Fred Wenck of the New York Athletic Club and Budd Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on scratch. They were unable to get up, so that the race resolved itself into a battle between F. E. Kitching of the New York Athletic Club, with 18 seconds; L. de B. Handley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 10 seconds, and E. H. Adams, with 20 seconds, these three swimming stroke for stroke for the last 100 yards, Adams finally winning by three yards, with Kitching three yards away and Handley about five yards further back.

By a rigid interpretation of the rules, Connie Ferguson was deprived of the prize in the 200-yard championship of Long Island. The rule in question was that all competitors should swim around the buoy, which Ferguson did, but in the heat of competition he, unfortunately, pulled himself around by grabbing the rope holding the buoy, for which he was protested, and the race given to the second man, George W. Van Cleaf, and E. H. Adams placed second. This fact was unknown to the spectators ashore, and when Van Cleaf was announced as the winner there was quite a hubbub from the crowd on the grand stand and the beach. The summary:

75-Yard Novice.—First Heat—Won by E. W. Bassett, New York City; L. Bruns, Bath Beach Swimming Club, second. Time—0:42. Second Heat—Won by J. Whelan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. B. Cosgrave, New York City, second. Time—0:39. Final Heat—Won by J. Whelan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. B. Cosgrave, New York City, second. Time—0:38.

100-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 seconds;) H. Brocker, Knickerbocker A. C., (9 seconds,) second. Time—1:15. Second Heat—Won by Dr. J. M. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y., (11 seconds;) W. C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, New York, (2 seconds,) second. Time—1:09. Third Heat—Won by Budd Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., (3 seconds;) R. C. Berrcraft, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) second. Time—1:14. Final Heat—Won by W. C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, (2 seconds;) H. Brocker, Knickerbocker A. C., (9 seconds,) second; Budd Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., (3 seconds,) third. Time—1:11.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by E. H. Adams, Bath Beach Swimming Club; E. F. Kitching, New York A. C., second; L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—4:06.

200-Yard Scratch, (for the championship of Long Island,)—Won by George W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker A. C.; E. H. Adams, Bath Beach Swimming Club, second; Connie Ferguson, Bath Beach Swimming Club, third. Time—2:55.

JERSEY'S RIFLEMEN WON.

New Yorkers Fall Behind Washingtonians at 500 Yards and Get Third Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 4.—New Jersey's marksmen covered themselves with glory to-day in the inter-State shooting tournament at Sea Girt. Not content with winning the regimental team match yesterday, they captured both the inter-State military and tyro company team matches to-day. The Inter-State Military Trophy, the bronze "Soldier of Marathon," was captured last year by the Jerseymen from the District of Columbia team, by a record score of 1,074 points. To-day the New Jersey team not only won the trophy for the second consecutive time, but raised their own record by 8 points. The militiamen from the capital came out with second honors in the big match to-day, with New York's team third, Massachusetts fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth. The scores:

NEW JERSEY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Charles H. Springsted	42	48	90
Corp. R. W. Evans	39	45	84
Sergt. Frank Phillips	43	50	93
Private H. Gensch	45	45	90
Corp. H. L. Smith	43	48	91
Private A. Hubschmidt	46	47	93
Capt. William B. Martin	43	47	90
Private Horace E. Bell	43	48	91
Col. Charles A. Reid	42	46	88
Major Henry Lohman	42	47	89
Private W. H. Hudson	41	47	88
Sergt. W. A. Tewes	47	48	95
Total	516	566	1,082

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Private Maurice Appleby	47	49	96
Private G. E. Cook	45	49	94
Private S. B. Wetherald	43	47	90
Private I. I. Scott	43	49	92
Major G. B. Young	40	45	85
Major W. E. Harvey	37	50	87
Capt. A. P. Robbins	40	49	89
Lieut. G. G. Dennison	41	48	89
Private C. McC. Taylor	39	50	89
Private R. L. Pile	42	44	86
Lieut. W. W. Farrow	41	49	90
Private C. W. Dickey	41	46	87
Total	499	575	1,074

NEW YORK.

Sergt. G. H. Doyle	42	46	88
Ord. Sergt. Henry Daube	46	47	93
Corp. W. B. Short	45	45	90
Capt. S. S. Stebbins	43	48	91
Ord. Sergt. G. W. Lent	42	49	91
Capt. H. Evans	43	49	92
Corp. K. K. V. Casey	39	50	89
Ord. Sergt. W. F. Leushner	39	47	86
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin	37	50	87
Private F. M. Dardingkiller	44	49	93
First Sergt. C. M. Smith	41	47	88
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	39	47	86
Total	500	574	1,074

There were fifteen contesting teams in the tyro company match, each composed of three men, who fired five shots at both the 200 and 500 yard targets. The contest was won by Company C, Fourth New Jersey, with Company C, Seventh New York, second. The totals were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Co. C, 4th New Jersey	65	69	134
Co. C, 7th New York	59	67	126
Co. I, 8th Mass., (2d team)	61	65	126
Co. I, 8th Mass., (1st team)	56	68	124
Co. C, District of Columbia	64	59	123
Co. A, 3d Penn., (1st team)	59	63	122
Co. G, 6th Ohio	63	59	122
Troop L, Georgia	65	56	121
First Troop, Pennsylvania	62	57	119
Co. B, 3d New Jersey	58	60	118
Co. F, 5th Maryland	59	59	118
Co. D, 69th New York	53	61	114
Co. A, 3d Penn., (2d team)	53	52	105
Co. A, 5th Maryland	59	38	97
Co. C, 12th New York	52	Withdrawn.	

Handicap at New York Golf Club.

In the final round of the New York Golf Club's handicap in Class A, A. J. Duff beat H. Bashford, 6 up 5; in Class B, R. C. Rose beat J. Pepper, 6 up 5. The sweepstakes handicap was won by J. Monahan; T. U. Adams second, A. Craven third.

Horsemen's Annual Clam Bake.

The annual clambake given by James Villepigne, caterer for the Coney Island Jockey Club, and Frank Clark, Track Superintendent, and which has become a recognized feature of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting, will be held next Sunday on the grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club. A large number of invitations have been issued, and the event promises to bring about one of the greatest gatherings of horsemen in the history of the "Sheepshead Bay bakes."

Staten Island Cricketers Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The cricket team of the Livingston Field Club of Staten Island played the last game of its Philadelphia tour against the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim yesterday. The totals were: Germantown, 260 declared for five wickets; Livingston, 117.

Spencer Golf Cup Won by Mrs. Woodruff.

The semi-final round for the Spencer Cup for ladies was played on the links of the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday, and won by Miss C. Clark, who defeated Mrs. C. A. Woodruff by 3 up and 2 to go.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

New York Players Beaten Again by Cincinnati—Chicago Shuts Out Brooklyn.

In a lively game of baseball Cincinnati defeated New York again at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the score of 4 to 3. The local men outbatted the visitors 13 to 6, but their hits were inopportune, and two runs went to Cincinnati through errors by, O'Neill and Smith in the third inning. It was an exciting contest all the way through, and New York had a chance of tieing the score or winning out in the final inning, but the needed hit did not materialize, while there were two local runners on bases. There was some very sharp fielding on both sides, the teams dividing honors in double plays. Jack O'Neill, a local catcher, played in place of Bowerman, who has been overworked since Bresnahan took ill. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	1	1	1	0	Browne, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	McGraw, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	3	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	2	11	2	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	5	2	1	Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Kelley, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	O'Neill, c	0	0	4	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	2	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	2	3	5	1
Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	0	Dunn, rf	1	2	0	1	0
Poole, p	1	1	0	2	0	Cronin, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	4	6	27	13	2	Total	3	13	27	15	2

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off Poole, 2. Struck out—By Cronin, 4; by Poole, 5. Three-base hit—Poole. Two-base hits—Lauder, Kelley, Cronin. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Beckley, Cronin. Double plays—McGann, McGraw, and McGann; Smith and McGann, (2;) Seymour and Kelley; Seymour and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lathan and Irwin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

CHICAGO, 1; BROOKLYN, 0.

Manager Frank Selee of the Chicago baseball team introduced another new pitcher to the Brooklyn players yesterday. The new-comer's name is Hardy, and he only joined the Chicago team a few hours before the game began. He came from the Troy Club of the New York State League, and proved to be a wonder in his line. He has a world of speed, and brought such a varied assortment of curves with him that the local players only scored two hits off him. Both of these were made by Sheckard, and one of them was a scratch hit. Donovan pitched a good game for the home team, and the single run made by the visitors was made possible through an error by Farrell, who played first base in place of McCreery, who is laid up with a bad foot. The teams will meet again this afternoon for the last time this season. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Kling, c	0	1	4	2	0	Dolan, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	5	0
Murray, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Farrell, 1b	0	0	15	1	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	0	4	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	1	6	0
Taylor, 3b	0	0	0	5	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Menefee, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	Donovan, p	0	0	0	4	0
Hardy, p	0	0	0	0	0	Latimer, c	0	0	4	0	0
						*Ahearn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	6	27	14	0	Total	0	2	27	19	1

*Batted for Latimer in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on error—Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Kling. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Tinker, Sheckard. Double play—Keeler and Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Hardy, 5. Time—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 1; PITTSBURG, 0.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Eighteen innings of baseball were played here to-day, and only one run was scored. Boston got that run in the first game on Long's base hit, two sacrifices, and Leach's error of Lush's drive. Pittenger had Pittsburg at his mercy in the first game. In the second game, after nine innings of sensational playing, darkness stopped the game. The feature of this game was Greminger's work at third base. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	0
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	2

Batteries—Pittenger and Moran; Chesbro and Phelps.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	0

Batteries—Malarkey and Kittredge; Leever and Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, 12; ST. LOUIS, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The home baseball team defeated St. Louis to-day in a poorly played game. The locals had no trouble in connecting with Yerkes's pitching, while Duggleby kept the hits well scattered. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3—6	9	9
Philadelphia	3 0 1 4 2 2 0 0 —12	15	3

Batteries—Yerkes and J. O'Neill; Duggleby, Fox, and Berry.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	67	30	.744	Chicago	57	59	.491
Brooklyn	62	57	.521	St. Louis	52	62	.456
Boston	58	55	.513	Philadelphia	48	66	.421
Cincinnati	58	58	.500	New York	39	74	.345

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

American League Games.

AT DETROIT.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 4—13	18	1
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	7

Batteries—Waddell, Mitchell, and Schreck; McCarthy and Buelow.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 1 0 3 0 1 1 0 —6	10	2
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	11	2

Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Hughes and Warner.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 3 3 4 0 1 0—11	15	1
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	4

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Griffith, McMackin, and McFarland.

AT CLEVELAND.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 2 4 0 0 0 1 —7	10	5
Baltimore	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0—5	7	1

Batteries—Lundborn and Bemis; Heisman and Robinson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2 1 0 0 3 0 0 3 —9	16	1
Washington	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3	8	3

Batteries—Powell and Kehoe; Carrick and Clarke.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	66	48	.579	Cleveland	60	57	.513
St. Louis	64	50	.561	Washington	53	63	.457
Boston	64	51	.557	Baltimore	46	68	.404
Chicago	61	52	.540	Detroit	43	68	.386

Eastern League Games.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3 0 0 0 —3	6	3
Newark	0 0 1 0 0—1	4	0

Game called on account of rain.
Batteries—Corridon and Dolan; Hesterter and Jope.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	7	0
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	7	3

Batteries—Gardner and Toft; Magee and Shaw.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton.—Binghamton, 1; Utica, 0.
At Albany.—Albany, 8; A. J. and G., 0.
At Troy.—Troy, 8; Schenectady, 2.
At Syracuse.—Syracuse, 4; Ilion, 3. Syracuse, 3; Ilion, 2, (second game.)

Mrs. Slocum Won Fairfield Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—Play for the Janet Sheldon Cup, 18-hole match play, was concluded to-day at the Fairfield County Golf Club, the prize being won by Mrs. Slocum in close competition with Miss L. B. Willard. Miss Mason beat Miss Hoyt 6 up and 5 to play, Miss L. B. Willard beat Mrs. F. C. Hilliard 4 up and 3 to play, Mrs. Slocum beat Mrs. Duncan 4 up and 2 to play, Miss Adams beat Mrs. F. M. Freeman 3 up and 2 to play.

In the semi-finals Miss Willard won from Miss Mason by default, and Mrs. Slocum won from Miss Adams by 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Slocum and Miss Willard were in the finals, the former winning by 1 up on 18 holes.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT RACES.

Twenty-One-Footers of American Y. C. Win in Many Classes on First Day of Regatta.

Three of the American Yacht Club's 21-footers sailed yesterday in the opening series of races on the Autumn programme of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay. They sailed in the regular raceabout class. One of them, S. Howland's Jolly Tar, was the winner in the class. Time 2:24:30, and another, S. C. Hopkins's Rascal, was the third, in 2:27:05. T. L. Park's Hobo, which is at the head of the class this season, did not do as well as usual, coming in fifth.

Another trio of American 21-footers that sailed in their class also showed up well against the raceabouts. S. Wainwright's Howdy won in 2:25:53, which was within 32 seconds of the time of Mavis, the foremost regular raceabout. The Cricket, finishing in 2:27:45, was only 22 seconds behind F. T. Bedford, Jr.'s, Sis, and beat both the Scamp and the Snapper. Oliver Hartiman, Jr.'s, The Kid also beat the Scamp and the Snapper. Altogether it was a great day for the American boats. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Empress, J. M. Hecksher	3:04:29	2:39:29

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 13¼ miles. Start, 12:35.

Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	3:02:05	2:27:05
Snapper, A. B. Alley	3:08:38	2:33:38
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:00:21	2:25:21
Scamp, A. H. Pirie	3:07:37	2:32:37
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr	3:02:23	2:27:23
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	2:59:30	2:24:30
Hobo,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.70⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—No 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 68c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73½c; No. 2 corn, 63c; No. 2 oats, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 33@37c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per barrel, $16.70@16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.15@10.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.15@10.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@9c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 9¾@10⅝c; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—The first real reaction since the late bull movement had inception, occurred when prices broke 16 to 21 points. The opening was steady, with prices 5 points lower to 1 point higher under scattering sales by less confident longs, who were influenced by failure of Liverpool to fully respond to the sensational rise here. Nevertheless, soon after the call the bull faction took the aggressive, and quickly bid the whole list well above the closing figures of the day previous, January touching 8.66, which was top for the bull movement inaugurated weeks ago. But at this level heavy realizing set in, and later bear pressure became a factor for the first time in many days. The cause for this return of confidence on the short side and the less optimistic feeling in bull circles was the appearance of official bulletins, showing general and soaking rains over extensive areas of the belt, including Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. The private wires declared the moisure would do much to save the crop, and that with favorable conditions from this out a large yield might yet be assured. Very large receipts at the ports and interior towns, with large estimates for movement, added to the heaviness of the market, which late in the day resulted in a break to 8.44 for January. The commission houses were large sellers, and the South and Europe ceased covering. The easier ruling of the stock market, with higher money, was not without influence. The volume of business was large all through the session, with the chief feature liquidation. The bull syndicate led the selling pretty much all day, though several times attempts were made to check the rush of selling in order to prevent too rapid decline. The market was finally easy and net 16 to 21 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 500,000 bales. The reports from dry goods, cotton goods, and spot cotton markets were more cheering, and in the South several large spot sales were reported.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for middling uplands and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 248 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 9¾c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah quiet, 1-16c higher, at 8 7-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8½c; Norfolk firm, ⅛c higher, at 9c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9c; Augusta firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 11-16c; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 3,000 bales, 4,000 bales, against 2,113 bales actual last week and 1,198 bales actual for the same day last year. At Houston 6,300 to 6,900 bales, compared with 6,178 bales actual a week ago and 6,377 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.70	8.75	8.53	8.53@8.54
October	8.70	8.74	8.52	8.52@8.53
November	8.57	8.63	8.46	8.45@8.46
December	8.60	8.65	8.44	8.44@8.45
January	8.61	8.69	8.44	8.44@8.45
February	8.52	8.52	8.45	8.34@8.36
March	8.55	8.55	8.35	8.35@8.36
April				8.36@8.37
May	8.55	8.55	8.37	8.37@8.38

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business, prices higher; American middling fair, 6 17-32d; good middling, 5 9-32d; middling, 5 3-16d; low middling, 5 3-32d; good ordinary, 4 31-32d; ordinary, 4 27-32d nominal. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 4,200 American. Receipts, 200 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady; American middling g. o. c. September, 4 60-64@4 61-64d value; September and October, 4 59-64d; 4 57-64d sellers; October and November, 5 45-64d sellers; November and December, 4 42-64d sellers; December and January, 4 40-64d 4 41-64d sellers; January and February 4 39-64d 4 40-64d buyers; February and March, 4 38-64d sellers; March and April, 4 38-64d 4 39-64d sellers; April and May, 4 38 64d sellers; May and June, 4 38-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Developments in the wheat market were in direct contrast to those of Wednesday, the market supplying a lack of confidence on the part of bulls and consequent depression at various times, with the close rather weak at ½@⅝c net decline. A prominent bear influence was the weakness in corn. That market lost half a cent on late positions, this in a line of long wheat on which a little profit appeared. For a short time at midday the market experienced a recovery, following rather liberal clearances and a small interior movement, but on news of an unsatisfactory export trade prices weakened sharply in the last hour. Spring wheat movement continues much behind last year, reaching only 266 cars for the day, against 870 cars a year ago. This was reflected also in the total movement at interior points, which aggregated only 851,000 bushels, compared with 1,364,000 bushels on the same day last year. At Chicago there were no contract grades in the 245 cars received. Markets abroad, influenced by better weather in England and France, failed to advance as much as expected, Liverpool closing ½d net higher, and the Paris markets partly 25 points up. Broomhall estimates that over 4,800,000 bushels of wheat will be offered weekly from Atlantic and Canadian ports during the next six months, or 124,800,000 bushels. A Winnipeg message stated that, although about 75 per cent. of the crop had been cut, new wheat was not yet offering. The Price Current found the wheat situation unchanged with conditions more favorable for new crop preparations. The seaboard clearances amounted to 112,000 barrels of flour and 241,800 bushels of wheat. Export trade included 5 loads at New York and 10 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat; free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, Sept. 29, 78c late September, 78c early October, and 77½c, Oct. 15-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76½c late September; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76c, early October; No. 2 red, 77¼c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator, 65½; September, 64¾c; December, 65¼@66c; May, 68¾c; No. 2 Hard, 69@69c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 57c; September, 57c; December, 36¾c; May, 39c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 29½c; September, 29c; December, 26¾c. No. 2 white, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 72¾@73½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼@71¼c; December, 69c. Rye, No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley, No. 2, 62c; sample, 45@66c. Corn, December, 42½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 4.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c; No. 3 Spring, 64¾c; September, 67¾c. Oats, September, 30½c; December, 29½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Wheat, September, 65¾@65¾c; December, 65@65¼c. On track, No. 1 hard, 68¾c, No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.00@$4.25. Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; Extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; Extra No. 2 Winter, $3.00@$3.10; no grade, $2.75@$2.90 spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.65. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.25@$1.27. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.00; sacks to arrive, 200 lbs., $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.00; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20.00, in 200 lb. sacks. Linseed oil cake, $26.50. Corn meal cake, $24.00. Hominy chop, $23.75@$24.00. Oil meal, $27.00@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75⅞	76⅛	75⅛	75⅞
December	73⅝	73⅞	73 7-16	
May	75 5-16	75 7-16	74⅛	75
Corn—				
September	66¼	67⅜	66¼	67⅛
December	48	48¾	48	48¼
May	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝
Oats—				
October	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
Lard—				
September				$10.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¾	72¾	71¾	71½
December	68¼	68¾	67 15-16	68
May	70	70⅝	69⅝	69¾
Corn—				
September	58	59	57½	58⅜
December	43⅜	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞
May	40⅜	40⅝	39 9-16	39⅛
Oats—				
September	35½	35⅝	34½	34½
December	31½	31¾	31	31
May	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½
Lard—				
October	$9.75	$9.75	$9.62½	$9.67½
January	8.32½	8.32½	8.32½	8.32½
Ribs—				
October	9.77½	9.82½	9.77½	9.80
January	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.80
Pork—				
October	17.00	17.05	16.85	16.87½
January	14.02½	14.92½	14.85	14.90

COFFEE.—The market was dull and without special feature so far as the business transacted on the local Exchange was concerned. The market opened steady with first prices 5 to 10 points lower. The foreign markets were on the whole rather a bearish factor. The chief influence of the initial decline, however, was probably the regular monthly statement of the world's visible, which showed an increase for the month of 636,940 bags, or 12,226,947 bags, as compared with a visible last year at this date of 8,654,000 bags. After the opening there was little business transacted, and prices soon developed the sagging tendency usually attendant upon a dull market. The trading was almost entirely of a professional character, and the total sales amounted to but 18,750 bags, the market finally closing 15 points net lower, with the undertone barely steady. Spots were dull, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20@5.25
October	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
November	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.30@5.25
December	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.35@5.40
February				5.45@5.50
March	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.55@5.60
April	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
June				5.70@5.75
July	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
August				5.80@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4⅞75; exchange, 11 31-32d; receipts, 19,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 685,000 bags. Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 4$800; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,280,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¾ pfg lower; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet, unchanged to ¼f lower; at 3 P. M., steady, ½f lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 40,000 bags; January, 37.75; February, 38; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.75; June, 39; July, 39.25; August, 39.50; September, 37; October, 37; November, 37.25; December, 37.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $15@$15.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½@13c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 11½@11¾c; 14 lb, 11½@11¾c; pickled shoulders, 8½@8¾c; pickled hams, 11@11¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.65; city, lard, $10.10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $10.80; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7⅞@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12¾c.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—E. B. Moore, Washington.

MANHATTAN—C. C. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; John Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.

GRAND—Dr. R. A. Amador, United States Army; Capt. Cecil Stewart, United States Army; Capt. G. W. Helme, United States Army; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, United States Army; Major E. E. Benjamin, United States Army; Major John S. Loud, United States Army; Major W. B. Reynolds, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; L. Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy; W. G. Elliott, President Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Wilmington, N. C.; A. G. Yates, President Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, Rochester, N. Y.

VICTORIA—H. W. Pratt, Boston; E. S. Phillips, Albany.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; D. H. Hunt, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Senator Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

MAJESTIC—J. B. Randall, Dallas; R. D. Clapp, Chicago.

NAVARRE—W. A. Dewey, Middleburg, Vt.

CADILLAC—M. J. Ford, Boston; T. H. Palmer, Portland, Me.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Fraley, notions, hosiery, underwear, and ribbons; 458 Broadway.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Coleman, dry goods, 74 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Power, laces; Miss A. M. Smith, notions and jewelry, ribbons, laces, and infants' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; William Rhodes, cloths, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.: L. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Well, notions and jewelry, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Palmer, John E., Portland, Me.; F. H. Palmer, laces and ribbons; Miss M. A. Gowan, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. C. Sichel, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sycle, Julius, & Son, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, cloaks, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; S. W. Ould, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. Walsh; dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; W. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Traveller, embroideries; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, hats and straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Labonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; L. P. Labonte, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Koch, silks and dress goods; Miss Dallett, dry goods; J. W. Fluss, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions; 58 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rockford Overall Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill.; C. F. Irvine, overalls; 116 West Eleventh Street.

Fuson, W. J., Hartford City, Ind.; general store; Victoria Hotel.

Renfrew, J. B., Coshocton, Ohio; general store.

Stell & Van Arsdale, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Van Arsdale, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alford, Mrs. A., Fremont, Ohio; millinery.

Miller, Mrs. Phoebe J., Louisville, Ky.; modiste.

Miller, Mrs. Emma K., Louisville, Ky.; modiste.

Peters, M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry F. Oswald, dry goods.

Alms & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

La Grange, S. M., Addison, N. Y.; Mary A. Hirt, millinery.

Maguire, M. H., St. Augustine, Fla.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

McAlly, Charles F., Bradford, Penn.; jewelry.

Fish, M. N. & C. S., Salamanca, N. Y.; C. S. Fish, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Cusco, M. S., Canton, Penn.; millinery.

Sharp, Evelyn, Canton, Penn.; millinery.

Glenny, W. H., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Wamsley, silver; Westminster Hotel.

Southwick, F. A., & Co., Carthage, N. Y.; F. A. Southwick, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barthel Millinery Company, Erie, Penn.; Miss E. Barthel, millinery.

Connell, S. D., & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; S. D. Connell, drugs and groceries.

Look, Mrs Vettie, Hammondsport, N. Y.; A. V. Look, millinery; Mrs. Vettie Look, millinery.

Holland, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Annie G. Beckman, millinery; Lena Smith, millinery.

Reilly, M. A., Utica, N. Y.; C. P. Ogden, ladies' tailor; Westminster.

Siebel, H. S., Saginaw, Mich.; jeweler; Wellington Hotel.

Rockwell Brothers & Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; Alice E. Elliott, dry goods; Mrs. Haskins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas H. Martine, alike; 64 Fourth Avenue.

Folkhart & Brothers, Chester, Penn.; John P. Folkhart, housefurnishings.

Kinley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Smith, furniture.

Ripinsk, A., & Sons, Jefferson, Texas; A. Ripinsk, dry goods.

Gregory, Toledo, Ohio; F. L. Gregory, millinery.

La Grange, S. M., Addison, N. Y.; dry goods.

La Grange, J. H., & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; J. H. La Grange, dry goods.

Chappel & Waugh, Castle, Ky.; S. M. Waugh, dry goods.

Samuelsohn Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Samuelsohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Bradley, J. E., Troy, N. Y.; variety store.

Bojarsky, E. H., Berwick, La.; dry goods and clothing.

Sherman Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.; W. K. Sherman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sherman, W. K., Penn Yan, N. Y.; C. E. Sherman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Theodore Frank, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Daron, H. L., Bradford, Penn.; jeweler; Hotel Albert.

Patterson, P. L. & J. D., Port Huron, Mich.; J. D. Patterson, jeweler; Hotel Victoria.

Herrick John J., Syracuse, N. Y.; clothing; Grand Union Hotel.

Gray-Stuart, Duluth, Minn.; George A. Gray, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Gordon, L., Jr., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Raleigh.

Sidney Novelty Company, Sidney, N. Y.; A. F. Phelps, toys; Hotel Albert.

Maloney, V., Parkersburg, West Va.; millinery; 5 East Twelfth Street.

Maloney, Byer, Parkersburg, West Va.; Mary Laven, millinery; 5 East Twelfth Street.

Harrison, J. S., Barnesville, Ohio; T. L. Harrison, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Canfield, J. T., Franklin, Penn.; Mrs. Harrison, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Campbell, J. T. Franklin, Penn.; Augusta Ramsdale, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Goye & Bosh, Canajoharie, N. Y.; W. A. Goyo, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Stern, Mrs. M., Phoenix, Ariz.; ladies' furnishings.

Kaiser, H. A., Bushnell, Ill.; Mrs. E. N. C. Kaiser, notions; 758 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Hersog, Moses, Washington, D. C.; notions; Hotel Raleigh.

Jones, E. B., Williamsport, Penn.; millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Kelleher, K. M., Geneva, N. Y.; K. O'Malley, millinery; 47 East Ninth Street.

Smith, J. W., Chicago, Ill.; live stock.

Shaeffer & Block, Canton, Ohio; E. A. Shaeffer, wholesale fruit; 914 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Oste Brothers & Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; S. R. Watts, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stevens, N. E., Northeast, Penn., millinery; La Fetra; Jennie Stevens, millinery.

Randall, M., Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery.

Eastham, Minnie, Danville, Ky., millinery.

Litchfield Jeans Clothing Company, Litchfield, Ky.; E. B. Tilford, clothing; M. B. Tilford, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Holmes, W. E., Sons & Co., Downsville, N. Y.; G. B. Holmes, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Biedans, George, & Co., Olean, N. Y.; J. H. Bradner, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. Putnam, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Summerfield, M., Staunton, Va., millinery and suits.

Francis, C. E., Carthage, N. Y., dry goods, boots, and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Farren, Miss, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Farren, millinery; Kate Smith, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, C. W., Earlville, N. Y., general store; Hotel Albert.

Morgan, H. A., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; H. A. Morgan, hats; Grand Hotel.

Baker, S., Fremont, Ohio, millinery.

Olvig, Mrs. Grace, Wellsville, N. Y., millinery, 138 West Twenty-first Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A.M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and at NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. TO WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:45, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving WEST POINT 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train or Steamer Ramsdell; round trip, $1.00; return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.

Ample time to see CADETS, Public Buildings, &c. This is a delightful way of spending the afternoon and evening. Orchestra on board.

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The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 129th St., 6 A.M.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40, A. M., 2:05 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 7,

LONG ISLAND R. R. AND STEAMER "MAINE."

Special Express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Ave., 8:15 A. M. Tickets limited to 750, on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

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EXCURSION UP THE SOUND

To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.

Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS

On SUNDAYS until Sept. 14th inc., the STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

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DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 8:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 53d year opens Sept. 24.

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Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens Sept. 24th. 44 West 58th St. Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Principal.

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FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902. 710 EAST 47TH STREET.

WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

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Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

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Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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5 West 75th Street.

Reopens October 1st. Upon request, a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue, and Prospectus for the 23d year will be sent to an accredited address. These circulars present the full courses of study, a list of honors won by Berkeley graduates in college, and lists of parents who have had from one to five sons in the School during an aggregate of from five to thirty-eight years—also information as to new courses in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

OUT-OF-COURSE CLASS FOR ADVANCED PUPILS REQUIRING SPEEDY PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

Special facilities for out-of-town pupils—stage service to and from Grand Central Station and the East Side.

The Head Master will be at the School building daily after September 1st, to meet parents.

JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

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DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St.,

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CLASSES FOR

SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
STENOGRAPHY, } Dictation, Arithmetic,
TYPEWRITING, } Bookkeeping, Vertical and Spencerian Penmanship, Business Training.
TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK.
Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music.
ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE.
GERMAN, for beginners and advanced students.
ART SCHOOL } for Beginners and Advanced Students. Drawing, Manual Training, Design, Water Color, Charcoal Painting, Clay Modeling, Wood Carving, Costume Class.
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Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.; Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

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Primary and Intermediate Departments. College Preparatory Department taught by experienced college graduates. Laboratory, well equipped for experimental work in Science, in charge of trained specialist. English Languages, Literature, History, Art, Music. Modern Languages. Gymnastics. Taught by highly educated instructors.

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The first thing now is a black hat—the straw be blown.

All styles, $1.50 to $3.

Not less important is the light-weight Fall Overcoat, $10 to $30.

Short, medium or long as you like, or a Rain Coat if you prefer.

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Cooper Square West, New York

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JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
The Greatest Musical Triumph Since The Mikado.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
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TO-DAY at 3.30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
LAST WK. 8 P.M. The Famous BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
TO-NIGHT, Sat. Mat. & N't., ROBIN HOOD.
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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.15.
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In Grace Livingston Furniss's Comedy.
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Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. d'Aquin's Orch.

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LAST WEEK QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.
NEXT WEEK
A Special New Production of the
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Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
NEXT MONDAY EV'G, SEPT. 8,
CAPTAIN MOLLY.
*** Box Office Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ***

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The Pet of Broadway, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy,
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JOHN DREW | Evenings 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

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ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

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OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
W. H. CRANE in DAVID HARUM.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Tomorrow.
"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN HARVARD."

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.
NEW YORK THEATRE Opens Sat. Sept. 6. Seats with KING HIGHBALL Selling.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. Bon Ton Burlesquers.
SUNDAY NIGHT—FIRST GRAND CONCERT.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Immense success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production, BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

BIJOU Mats. Wed., Sat. MONDAY NEXT HEARTS AFLAME. Seats now on sale.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee Sat. ONLY A SHOP GIRL. Nxt wk. King of Detectives. | 35, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. MISTRESS NELL.

GRAND Heart of Maryland N'xt Wk. Fatal Wedding

H&S HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Vaudeville Feast. | Mat. To-mw

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Fifteenth Week—Last 4 Weeks. 105th Concert To-night.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. CINCINNATI VS. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

FINE GOLF AT DEAL

Travis Wins the Low Score Cup by Narrow Margin.

RAIN MAKES PLAYING DIFFICULT

Four Competitors Hole in Two Strokes, and There Were Many Remarkable Plays.

Walter J. Travis led the field in the qualifying round of the Deal Golf Club tournament yesterday and won the cup for the low score with 83, while Archie Graham and S. M. Allen were next to him with 84. It was a hot finish and very good golfing, for the rain that fell with but little let up had made the putting greens slow. The scoring under the circumstances was quite as good as the amateur record of the links, Archie Graham, 79. The latter had a fine opportunity to beat or tie Travis, for he was a stroke ahead at the sixteenth hole. A wild drive, however, made the seventeenth a five hole for him, while Travis drove the green and holed out in three. The former amateur champion said that he was not at his best in putting, the rain having made the greens slower than those he has been playing over, and besides being rougher. On the long game Travis had but one break when he was bunkered on his second stroke for the second hole and had to record a seven. The conditions did not prevent some very lucky plays. For instance, Chadwick made the sixth hole in two, Pickett the eighth, Allen the thirteenth, and Baxter the seventeenth in the same low total.

Barring only St. Andrews of the five championship links of Great Britain, which is 6,325 yards, the Deal course is longer than any of them, and as the club has waited to get it just right before entering the tournament field it is in every respect a fine test of golf. The distances follow:

Out—260, 466, 333, 533, 450, 183, 550, 150, 540—3,465.
In—309, 300, 475, 100, 377, 423, 365, 198, 243—2,790.

The total round is 6,255 yards. The tournament was well managed by a committee made up of Messrs. George Harvey, G. H. Bowley, and S. M. Allen, and there was a large gathering of onlookers about the clubhouse, for the showers made it wise to stay under shelter and not follow the players. An exception was when the ties were played off before the afternoon match play, for the sky was then clear, and some 300 persons watched the keen play for the places of honor. There were six tied at 90 for the last five places in the first set, Chadwick dropping out on the play off, and the same number were tied for the sixteenth place in the second set, Tiffany winning out.

The first sixteen qualified for the Deal Cup, the second set for the Consolation Cup, and the third set for a cup presented by George W. Young, President of the Deal Club. The afternoon match play was marked by some close finishes, but the favorites, except Phillips, the Hollywood champion, held their own very well. The hottest playing will begin this morning, when the beaten eight in the first set will have a chance to play for the fourth run. The summary:

QUALIFYING ROUND.

First Sixteen.

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—			
Out ....4 7 5 5 6 3 5 3 5—43			
In .....5 4 6 3 5 5 5 3 4—40			83
Archie Graham, North Jersey—			
Out ....4 6 4 6 6 3 5 4 5—43			
In .....4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4—41			84
S. M. Allen, North Jersey—			
Out ....4 6 4 6 6 3 5 4 5—43			
In .....4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4—41			84
F. H. Thomas, Spring Lake	45	42	87
Dr. Tolman, Spring Lake	45	42	87
Pierre A. Proal, Mohmouth	45	42	87
G. H. Bowley, Deal	48	40	88
J. J. Jackson, Columbia	46	42	88
E. A. Ayers, Monmouth	47	41	88
E. P. Nash, Maidstone	46	43	89
John M. Ward, Hollywood	45	44	89
G. F. Brokaw, Princeton	49	41	90
L. E. Kellogg, Jr., Deal	50	40	90
L. P. Runyon, Spring Lake	47	43	90
John Reynolds, Baltimore	49	41	90
H. L. Christl, Newark A. C.	48	42	90

Second Sixteen.

Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	47	43	90
N. W. Anthony, Deal	48	43	91
Garfield Scott, Spring Lake	51	41	92
A. Havemeyer, Seabright	50	42	92
A. T. Dwight, Dyker Meadow	48	45	93
H. W. Swords, Monmouth	48	45	93
H. B. Billings, Essex County	49	45	94
Dr. E. C. Martin, Fairfield Co.	50	44	94
L. B. Garretson, Morris County	49	45	94
J. S. Taylor, Powelton	50	45	95
G. T. Baxter, Deal	52	43	95
F. H. Hurd, Deal	53	42	95
J. C. Phillips, Hollywood	49	46	95
W. P. Pickett, Princeton	51	44	95
Paul O'Connor, Fox Hills	52	43	95
G. P. Tiffany, Powelton	44	52	96

YOUNG CUP.

H. B. Gilman, Baltimore	52	42	96
Louis Kerr, Monmouth	51	45	96
H. K. Hill, University of Penn.	49	47	96
J. R. Denman, Deal	51	45	96
Symes Wyllie, Seabright	50	48	98
C. M. Lansing, Albany	49	49	98
E. E. Moody, Newark A. C.	49	50	99
J. C. Oliver, Brighton	53	44	97
P. W. Sanger, Monmouth	50	49	99
P. Bond, Baltimore C. C.	53	46	99
H. Townsend, Spring Lake	56	44	100
J. M. Bynner, Deal	56	44	100
E. A. O'Connor, Baltusrol	56	45	100
A. H. Chadbourne, Atlantic City	57	43	100
A. McClane, St. Andrew's	52	48	100
J. M. Bogue, Columbia	54	47	101
The others were:			
De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock	54	47	101
E. W. Carnrick, Essex County	50	52	102
A. T. Jamison, Spring Lake	56	47	103
F. Stoutenburg, Deal	54	50	104
Frank Barrett, Fox Hills	57	47	104
B. H. Evans, Brighton, Pitts.	56	49	105
C. McS. Wills, Newark A. C.	58	49	107
T. C. Ennever, Westchester	55	52	107
J. F. Steir, Fox Hills	54	53	107
C. H. Lowther, Apawamis	57	50	107
R. Havemeyer, Seabright	58	50	108
M. D. W. Thurston, Roseville	60	49	109
G. W. Bergner, St. David's	57	52	109
P. A. Van Doren, Princeton	58	53	111
W. H. Osborne, Deal	54	57	111
R. H. Neilson, Spring Lake	68	52	120
M. C. Seeger, Spring Lake	60	55	115
Jason Rogers, Deal	62	55	117
E. M. Lockwood, Deal	61	59	120

The first round at match play for the respective cups was played in the afternoon with the following results:

Deal Cup.—First Round—Allan beat Ayres, by 3 up and 2 to play; Reynolds beat Bowly, by 1 up; Travis beat Toulmin, by 4 up and 3 to play; Nash beat Chrystie, by 4 up and 2 to play; Ward beat Proal, by 1 up; Brokaw beat Jackson, by 4 up and 2 to play; Kellogg beat Runyon, by 2 up and 1 to play; Graham beat Thomas, by 5 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Billings beat Garretson, by 2 up and 1 to play; Taylor beat Hurd, by 3 up and 2 to play; Tiffany beat Phillips, by 6 up and 4 to play; Swords beat Scott, by 3 up and 1 to play; Pickett beat Anthony by 1 up; Chadwick beat A. Havemeyer, by 8 up and 6 to play; Baxter beat Martin, by 3 up and 2 to play; P. O'Connor beat Dwyght, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Young Cup.—First Round—O'Connor beat Kerr, by 2 up; Denman beat Gilman, by 2 up and 1 to play; Hill beat Lansing, by 2 up and 1 to play; Whylie beat Moody, by 2 up; Bogue beat Sawyer, by 2 up and 1 to play; Oliver beat Boks, by 1 up; McCave beat Byrne, by 3 up and 2 to play; Townsend beat Chadbourne, by 2 up and 1 to play.

SARATOGA'S FLORAL FETE.

Sixty Thousand Persons Witness Closing Display of the Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—Sixty-thousand persons to-day enjoyed the closing festivities of the Saratoga Floral Association's ninth annual fete, which this year covered four days. The entire village was in holiday attire, decorations in profusion being on every side. The annual floral parade and battle of flowers took place this afternoon. Among some of the decorated carriages, carts, and automobiles in line were those of the following persons:

W. Edgar Woolley, the President of the association; Village President A. P. Knapp, Franklyn W. Smith, the honorary President of the association; Col. J. P. Gilson of Georgia, E. D. Starbuck, Vice President of the association; Gen. Winsor B. French, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, William B. Gage, ex-Sheriff William W. Worden, Dr. D. C. Moriarty, W. M. Martin, George A. Farnham, Dr. E. A. Palmer, ex-Senator John Foley, Huyler White of Glens Falls, Miss Babcock, Frank Gilbert of Troy, ex-Senator Worth of Brooklyn, Miss Daisy Totten, N. C. Davids, Miss Florence Fonda Hathorn, the Rev. Father Flood, John F. Carroll of New York City, Dr. R. H. McCarty, H. A. Bang, Capt. J. E. Emerson of Baltimore, and Mrs. W. G. Maurice of Hot Springs.

The spectacular parade of sixteen illuminated floats took place this evening, and was supplemented by the carnival ball in the big convention hall. Col. William Rowe of Troy acted as Grand Marshal, and was assisted by Capt. F. M. Waterbury and numerous aides.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last week of the resort season will be devoted to small entertainments, and there will be a number of house parties on Long Island. Among those who are expected in town to-day en route for Newport to country places and mountains are Mr. and Mrs. H. McK Twombly, Mr and Mrs. William K Vanderbilt, Jr., the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

***

Miss Edith Church Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, who is to marry Goelet Gallatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, and nephew of Elbridge T. Gerry, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at Bayport, L. I., will have Miss Evelyn Blight, daughter of Atherton Blight, as her maid of honor, and her bridsemaids will be Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of Edward H. Harriman; Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Hester Hone, daughter of John Hone, and Miss Nathalie Henderson, daughter of Charles R. Henderson. Mr. Gallatin's best man is to be his brother, Albert Gallatin, and the ushers selected are Philip G. Birckhead, son of Mrs. William G. Birckhead; Arthur A. Fowler, son of Anderson Fowler; Duncan G. Harris, son of Charles N. Harris, and Francis K. Stevens, a cousin of Mr. Gallatin.

***

The wedding of Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas, to R. Livingston Beeckman, is to be celebrated on Oct. 8. The engagement was announced in the Spring. Miss Thomas, with her father and mother, intend leaving Am Meer, their Bar Harbor cottage, to return here on Sept. 14.

***

William C. Whitney will sail to-day on the Celtic. He is going over for the racing abroad, as are the rest of his party. Sailing in Mr. Whitney's party are his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney; Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and H. Yale Dolan of Philadelphia. One of the objects of this trip is to see Volodyovski run the Caesarewich, and also to see the Cambridgeshire races. Mr. Whitney is going to Yorkshire, where he has a shooting box, before his return. The party will return in about a month.

***

The death of Mrs. Houghtaling at Asheville, N. C., will put her daughter, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, in mourning. Mrs. Canfield is one of the young matrons who belong to the very fashionable set. There have been so many deaths this Summer in society that it would seem as if the coming Winter would be unusually quiet because of the large number of persons in mourning.

***

There will be polo to-morrow afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park under the auspices of Squadron A, and the coach will be run to the park, as it was in the Spring. Polo will also occupy the attention of those who are fond of this game at Newport. There will be racing to-day at Sheepshead, but the attendance will not be as fashionable as it was earlier in the week, owing to the departure of several of the prominent box holders.

***

From Philadelphia comes the news that Gen. E. Burd Grubb and Mrs. Grubb had a son born to them on Saturday last. They are at their country house, Edgewater Park, on the Delaware River.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lee and their daughter, Miss Marjorie V. Lee, who have spent several Winters in New York, are opening Berwyn country home this week. They were in the Adirondacks during August.

***

Miss Eleanor Lewis of Philadelphia is at the camp of her brother, Clifford Lewis, Jr., on Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks. Miss Lewis was one of the party that cruised along the New England coast in August, the guests on their yacht of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott are at Bryn Mawr, occupying their country home, Alscot. Miss Bertha Lippincott is with them. They were at Rye Beach in August.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—Miss Leary to-day gave her Thursday afternoon reception, which was largely attended by the Summer residents. During the afternoon there was a programme of music by Robert Burton and Heath Gregory, vocalists; Miss Jessamine Chase, violinist, and Alfred G. Langley, pianist. The house was, as usual, decorated with American Beauty roses in vases.

Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch gave a luncheon at the Gilbert cottage.

Mrs. Ladenburg gave a children's party, and Mrs. C. L. Best held a reception.

Henry W. Bull to-night gave a dinner for twenty-four at the Golf Club, the ballroom being elaborately decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner at the Train villa, and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson entertained at the Warren cottage.

An entertainment, consisting of Mother Goose tableaus, under the patronage of Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Miss Leary, will be given Saturday afternoon for the benefit of St. Mary's Church. The children of Mrs. Chanler, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will participate.

The rain to-day prevented the playing of the final matches in the ladies' singles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino and the ladies' championship golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Miss Thaw left here to-day for Watch Hill, where they will remain several days. They went across the Jamestown ferries to Saunderstown and thence by road in an automobile.

James J. Van Alen went to Narragansett Pier to-day with his four-in-hand break.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks will leave here on Saturday for Hempstead, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., who have been guests of Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, have gone to Bar Harbor.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Willing Spencer and a chauffeur, left here at 8:30 o'clock this morning for a record run to New York in his automobile. He went by way of the Jamestown ferries to Saunderstown, where he took the main road for Westerly and thence to New London, crossing the ferry to Sag Harbor and by the Long Island roads to New York. At Saunderstown considerable time was spent in a thorough examination and testing of the machine, a complete kit of tools being taken along to make any repairs that might be necessary on the road. The start from Saunderstown was made about 10 o'clock.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia is expected to return to-night from Oyster Bay on the steam yacht Felicia. He will be a guest at a luncheon to be given to-morrow by ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry on the steam yacht Electra, and in the evening will attend a dinner at Friedheim, given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

The first of the hunts of the Monmouth County hounds, under the direction of P. F. Collier, will take place to-morrow afternoon, the meet being at Easton's Point. The hunts will take place Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the remainder of September and part of October.

Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper this morning assumed his duties as flag officer of the Newport Naval Station, hoisting his flag on the Constellation. At 8 o'clock it was saluted by the shore batteries on the station. In the morning the gunboat Newport, which has been on a cruise with Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet, having on board Representative Melville Bull and other members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, returned from outside, and was the first vessel to salute Admiral Cooper's flag. The Newport went outside early in the afternoon, Dr. William T. Bull joining the party on board, and will follow up the attacking fleet. Capt. William W. Mead has relieved Capt. J. J. Hunker of the command of the training station, and the latter has gone to his home in Toledo, Ohio.

The largest entertainment to-night was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia at Berger's, where there were sixty guests. The principal decorations were in the pavilion, where the dinner was served on five round tables. The color scheme was in white and red. The ceiling was covered in white bunting and the sides were of lattice work, on which were green vines, hundreds of miniature red and white electric lights shining out from among the leaves. From the centre of the ceiling to the sides and along the sides were hung garlands of white and red flowers, and on the walls were baskets tied with long bows of white ribbons and containing red flowers. Each table had its distinctive color in the centrepiece and appointments. The piazzas were decorated with palms and flowering plants and the rooms with vases of American Beauty roses.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 4.—Society is doing very little, but as yet there is no apparent sign that the season is ended. The tide of travel to the westward has not yet set in. Arrivals continue in considerable numbers, and the hotels announce an extension of their season. It will be well on toward October before the real break-up comes. There were several affairs to-day. Mrs. Herbert M. Sears of New York gave a luncheon at the Griffin cottage. Among the guests were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., Miss Edwards, Miss Lawrence, Miss Rhett, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gould, and Mrs. Leaming.

The date of the wedding of Miss Eleanor Thomas and Livingston Beekman is set for Oct. 8. Mr. Beekman is here visiting the family of his fiancée. They have been entertaining quietly.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer gave a farewell luncheon on board their yacht, The May, to-day. Among their guests were Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Potter, Llewellyn Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Edgar Scott, and Miss Post.

Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri is the guest of Joseph Pulitzer of New York.

The annual croquet tournament for the cups offered by Mrs. William Rutherford of New York was won by Mrs. Howland Jones and Douglass Cochran. Miss Berry and Mr. Rutherford were second.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens Heckscher, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, at the Talleyrand cottage, left here to-night.

Miss Alice Burnham is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth of New York gave a dinner to-night.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Gen. Brooke, and Gen. McCook have just returned from Bangor, where they have been the guests of Gen. George Varney.

Major and Mrs. T. C. Darling are recent arrivals at the Malvern.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Camp of New York arrived to-day at the Louisburg.

Provost C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, have arrived here.

IN THE SHOPS.

How is this for the woman who travels and wishes something efficient to remove the dust and shine from a nose that at this season of the year may be unduly pink? It is a chamois powder bag, which draws up with a strong thread, and the bottom of the bag inside covered by a round pad of lamb's wool, which is firmly tacked to it. Put a goodly amount of powder on this lamb's wool, and there is a sufficient amount of modifying material to keep even the most unduly large and characteristic nose in prime condition for a trip across the continent. The woman who has invested in one of these bags does not believe in powder herself, but declares that the lamb's wool alone is sufficient to obliterate the shine, and she delights in the bag further because she is sure that chamois, lamb's wool, and all will wash like a piece of cotton cloth, and can be kept clean. A bag of this kind costs only twenty-nine cents. There are others of silk.

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From powdered, warm noses to fur jackets seems a far cry, but the jackets are out and must be mentioned. One short jacket is of gray squirrel, has sleeves wide at the wrist finished with broad bands of ermine and turnover collar and lapels are of the same effective fur.

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Here is a sweet hint to send to negligent friends. They are among the most attractive of bonbon boxes, street post boxes of the same dull silver gray of those to be seen on the streets with appropriate lettering. They come in different sizes, the smallest 10 cents, and the prices ranging from that, according to the size of the box, to 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents. Will not one of these well filled be a hint to a non-writing friend?

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Pretty things in Fall shirtwaists are out, and many of those in flannel will wash. One attractive variety is striped Saxony flannel, finishing with two instead of one plait at the opening in front. These plaits are comparatively narrow, the two inside edges meeting in the centre of the front. Down each of the plaits is a row of smart buttons.

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Another attractive waist that will also wash without doubt is a black and white check of medium size. This waist also has two rows of buttons down the front, most attractive ones, too, fancy buttons in delicate colors, French portraits, a row of powdered haired maidens on one side and a row of bewigged and powdered youths on the other. The coloring of these is so delicate that the buttons are not unduly conspicuous.

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In white all-wool waists a thin one which would also stand tubbing if handled with care is a Bedford cord, almost a sheer waist, it is so thin. This is finished with many small white silk buttons.

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Inexpensive clocks are in the form of small but thick watches with heavy crystal faces hung in horse shoes. The shoe is sometimes turned up and at others down.

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Talk about press-the-button affairs, how is the latest in the way of camera fixings? A miniature dark room for $6! You put in your plates and they are developed and fixed in a brightly lighted room.

***

The Scotchman is now going in for china. He is making it well, too, and there are some charming pieces, quaint in design, and good in coloring and decoration. Some of the china done in roses is delightful. There are odd bowls, pretty little creamers, and there is an ash receiver with a Scotch motto. One of the prettiest things is a honey jar decorated in dull tones. This is necessary, for the design is appropriately the bee hive on one side of the jar, while around the rest of it are flying the bees. It is about the size, possibly not quite as large, as a condensed milk jar, has a little opening at one side of the cover for the handle of the spoon, and costs $2.

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A corduroy coat for a child is of gray, and is trimmed with dark blue velvet cuffs and lapels. Another, in one of the tan shades, has the trimmings of brown velvet. The coats are in Russian blouse shape and worn with leather belts of black.

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Stitched corduroy hats for the little ones have ribbons with streamers in the back the color of the hats.

***

One of the long neck chains is of small white beads with at intervals very large turquois blue beads as large as good sized marbles set in. These blue beads have flecks of silver in them.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

30,000 Copies of Popular Sheet Music Were Sold in Our Music Store Yesterday. Need Another Word Be Said?

Tourists and Home-Comers

Find The Big Store a Most Fascinating Place.

EVERYBODY is thinking of Fall.

Crowds are coming back from the seashore, mountains and country.

Multitudes of strangers are pouring into the metropolis. The Siegel Cooper Store is daily visited by throngs. Every floor is a stirring indication of the vivifying influence that is animating the new-born season.

The Big Store is more than a splendidly equipped retail trading centre. It is one of New York's principal show places; millions recognize it as such. It's known all over the world. Its immensity, completeness, excellence and advantageousness of location make it in every way an ideal store.

Fall fashions are hurrying in from the best American and foreign sources, and the woman who wants to know what is going to be most worn this Fall and Winter may obtain her information here with delightful ease.

And the same applies to Man, Youth and Boy.

All sorts of special sales are in progress. Some of the principal ones are:

Furniture, Lamps, Men's and Boys' Wear, Silks, Women's Wear, Women's Neckwear, School Supplies, Upholstery, Carpets, Rugs, Fall Dress Fabrics, Women's Gloves, Women's Shoes, Housefurnishings, China and Glassware.

Everything is new, fresh and exceptionally desirable, while the economies are so numerous and important that they become immediately apparent to the most inexperienced shopper.

This Store Will Be Open All Day Saturday.

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Onyx Pedestals, Marble Busts and French Bronzes.

One of the best and most imposing collections in the United States, and therefore in every way worthy of your confidence and patronage.

This section of the Basement Store is an incessant revelation, and a constant source of delight and wonderment to the visitor. The September Sale is full of glorious opportunities to buy to unusually excellent advantage, as these selections for to-day will abundantly prove.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, American porcelain, 100 pieces, 2 decorations in light green and brown, value $8.00, 5.00

DINNER SETS, American porcelain, 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, every piece gold lined, value $13.00, 7.50

DINNER SETS, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, every piece gold lined, 100 pcs., including soup tureen, value $15, 10.00

DINNER SETS, finest quality of Austrian china from the celebrated Weimar factory, including soup tureen, and large platters, handsomely decorated, 100 pieces, value $18.00, 12.50

DINNER SETS, finest English porcelain, 3 different border decorations, full gold traced, "Open Stock" pattern, making it much better and cheaper than the regular dinner sets, as you can replace breakage at any time, 100 pieces, value $22, 16.50

DINNER SETS, finest French Limoges china, richly decorated with pink rose-bud border pattern, "Open Stock" 100 pieces, value $45.00, 35.00

Our "Open Stock" patterns are now complete. The variety is too large to give any special quotations.

CUT GLASS.

Finest American Rich Cut Glass, all hand polished, deep cut designs.

CUT GLASS, 8-inch Fruit or Berry Bowls, very rich Chrysanthemum designs, value $5.00, 3.50

SUGARS AND CREAMS; large size, very rich designs, value $7.00, 4.50

SPOON-HOLDERS; fancy shape, very rich, deep designs; special, 3.95

WATER BOTTLES, strawberry and fan designs, very deeply cut, especially made for us, value $3.50, 2.50

BON-BONS OR OLIVE DISHES, with or without handle, 1.25

CELERY TRAYS, deep cut designs, 3.00

ODD CHINA.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size; plates of all sizes, finest French china, very richly decorated, 25

TOILET SETS.

TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated, 2.25

TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including slop jar, handsomely decorated, 3.95

TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shape, extra large size, handsomely decorated in natural colors, richly gold traced, 6.50

(Basement.)

Unusual Furniture Offers.

It needs but a glance at the details to show how good these bargains are.

You Save Just Half.

And you have a strong line to select from. There are Dressers, Chiffoniers and Rockers in a great variety of patterns. The Dressers and Chiffoniers are in mahogany, bird's-eye maple and oak; the Rockers are in oak.

DRESSERS.

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER; regular price $120.00, special, 60.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK DRESSER; regular price $90.00; special, 45.00

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER; regular price $80.00; special, 40.00

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER; regular price $70.00, special, 35.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK DRESSER; regular price $48.00, special, 24.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK DRESSER; regular price $46.00, special, 23.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK DRESSER; regular price $44.00, special, 22.00

QUARTERED SAWED GOLDEN OAK DRESSER; regular price $42.00, special, 21.00

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE DRESSER; regular price $40.00, special, 20.00

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE DRESSER; regular price $35.00, special, 17.50

ROCKERS.

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $15.50, special, 7.75

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $13.50, special, 6.75

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $13.00, special, 6.50

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $12.00, special, 6.00

QUARTERED SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $11.50, special, 5.75

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $9.50, special, 4.75

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; regular price $8.50, special, 4.25

CHIFFONIERS.

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER, regular price, $48.00; special, 24.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER, regular price, $46.00; special, 23.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER, regular price, $44.00; special, 22.00

SOLID MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, regular price, $38.00; special, 19.00

SOLID MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, regular price, $37.00; special, 18.50

SOLID MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, regular price, $32.00; special, 16.00

(Fifth Floor.)

The Best of the New Fall Fashions Are Here.

The Big Housefurnishing Sale.

More people every day in the Basement.

Why not? The Sale expands like a budding flower—more and more folks are daily finding out how many distinct advantages it offers.

The best of everything; everything of the best. No store offers greater varieties; no prices more powerfully in your favor.

GRAY STEEL ENAMEL WARE.

Every Piece Guaranteed First Quality.

TEA OR COFFEE POTS, 1-qt. size, 22c.; 2-qt. size, 28c.; 3-qt. size, 32

TEA KETTLES, gray steel enamel ware, No. 7 size, 60c.; No. 8 size Tea Kettle, 75

DISH PANS, 14-qt. size, 52

SAUCEPANS, with cover, Dresden shape, 4-qt. size, 40

BLUE AND WHITE LIP SAUCEPANS, 1-qt. size, 15c.; 2-qt. size, 18c.; 3-qt. size, 22

GALVANIZED ASH CANS, full

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

Mr. CANTOR and the Board of Aldermen having blocked the way to the great public improvement projected in this city by the Pennsylvania Company, two courses remain open to the company.

It may withdraw its application for permission to construct and operate a terminal station and tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street. This would deprive the city of a large sum of money which the company had agreed to pay for the franchise. It would deprive the people of the city of the benefits accruing from an undertaking which would in a remarkable degree promote their convenience and comfort. They would also forfeit a large expected increase in assessable valuation, especially in the Borough of Queens, resulting from this improvement. The withdrawal of the application would work serious loss and disadvantage to laboring men of the city, to whom many millions of dollars would be paid by the company during the construction of the tunnel and the station. Probably $25,000,000 would be a moderate estimate of the loss and injury to the city through the abandonment of the Pennsylvania Railroad's undertaking.

If the company is not prepared to abandon the undertaking altogether it may ask the people of the City of New York through their representatives in the Legislature to seek an amendment of Chapters 1 and 3 of the city charter, transferring to the Board of Estimate, where it would be much more wisely and safely lodged, the power over franchises now held by the Board of Aldermen.

Apparently it is hopeless to argue with the persons who are at present obstructing the grant of the franchise. Mr. CANTOR and the Aldermen who are associated with him in the policy of obstruction are playing politics. Their behavior and the nature of the objections which they make against the franchise ineffaceably stamp them as demagogues. If they were real defenders of the interests of the city and of the people, not mere demagogic pretenders, they would frame sounder objections and make better arguments. Unfortunately, when a man in public station stoops to the miserable arts of the demagogue he cannot very well straighten up again and look honest men in the face. He is apt to think that his only safety is to brazen it out, bawling loudly all the time about the public interest and the people's rights. It is therefore considered unlikely that Mr. CANTOR and the Aldermen will yield to any sort of persuasion.

It remains for the company to drop the project altogether or seek aid from the Legislature. Public opinion would cordially approve and support an appeal to the Legislature. We hope the Pennsylvania Company will choose that alternative. We have so long been under the necessity of appealing to Albany for relief from the stupidity and perversity of local authority that no serious objection would be made to an application for relief from that source.

A BETTER COAL STRIKE OUTLOOK.

The statement of President BAER of the Reading Railroad, made to Senators QUAY and PENROSE, explaining why he could not avail himself of their good offices in bringing about a settlement of the miners' strike through arbitration, will be read with surprise and deep satisfaction. Having more than once had occasion to review Mr. BAER's utterances somewhat critically, we have the more pleasure in recognizing in this statement a breadth of view and a frankness of admission in dealing with the question of the rights, duties, and obligations of the operators which little of what has preceded it had led us to expect. The main points of Mr. BAER's argument are unanswerable. One reading it in controversial spirit could no doubt find in it points to debate more or less successfully, but not thus is it our disposition to read it. On the contrary, we welcome it as an evidence that its author has seen a great light and that he is now a safe trustee of the important interests which have been committed to his management. One of his points is extremely well taken, and should be pondered by those who are now agitating for an extra session of the Legislature to do something which will coerce the mine owners. We quote:

The coal operators say that they cannot mine coal because the miners make demands which render it impossible to mine coal profitably, and that the State has enacted laws prohibiting the employment of men in the mines unless they have worked two years in anthracite mines, and therefore they cannot for the time being mine coal. How, then, under these circumstances, can there be any violation of public duty?

In his statement of principles he has placed himself beyond criticism, as he has enunciated only what right-thinking men accept as basic ethical and economic propositions. Had he defined the position of the operators with equal care and intelligence three months ago he would have avoided a great deal of misunderstanding and misjudgment, and perhaps have contributed materially to the early termination of the strike. Concerning some of his statements of fact the public will naturally and properly desire fuller information. For example, they will want to know how it is that 40 per cent. of the anthracite product is sold for less than the cost of mining it. The answer is simple enough, but the statement of the fact without the explanation that it refers to screenings, once waste products, now sold for what they will bring and furnishing the carrying roads freight at about two-thirds the rate charged on lump, broken, and stove coal, is misleading. From this view of the matter it would appear that from the 40 per cent. of product referred to by Mr. BAER as sold at a loss the companies are getting a revenue not originally enjoyed when everything below the nut size went to the dump, either directly from the pits or from the breakers, and that this revenue, whether more or less, reduces the cost of mining per ton on the coal which is profitable. Probably it would have been wiser not to have given Mr. MITCHELL and his partisans as good an excuse as is here offered to evade in discussion the main issue so forcefully and unanswerably presented by Mr. BAER, but if advantage is taken of them to avoid an equally frank statement of the side of the miners the public will not be deceived thereby.

The chief interest which attaches to Mr. BAER's statement is found in the fact that it establishes the non-existence of insuperable obstacles to the settlement of the issues in dispute between the miners and the operators. Happily coincident with his frank and luminous discussion of the issues is the publication of the report of Labor Commissioner CARROLL D. WRIGHT to the President of the United States. Commissioner WRIGHT is a wise and experienced student of economic problems, especially those connected with the relations of wage earners and employers. He outlines a plan for the settlement of the trouble and the establishment of safeguards against its recurrence which could be accepted by both operators and miners without sacrifice of dignity, and Mr. BAER could not make better use of his rehabilitation in public confidence than to initiate overtures looking to an agreement with the miners along the lines of Commissioner WRIGHT'S plan. It may be permitted us to recall the fact that Mr. WRIGHT'S plan is identical in its essential recommendations with suggestions for a settlement made in these columns in May last. That they were not acted upon three months ago is to be regretted.

TOM JOHNSON TO THE FORE.

Mr. BRYAN has not yet publicly given the word, but there is very good reason for the belief that Mr. TOM L. JOHNSON of Ohio is the candidate of the Bryan element for the Democratic Presidential nomination two years hence. The doings of the State Convention of the Ohio Democrats on Wednesday, a convention that was controlled and dominated throughout by JOHNSON, advanced him to a position where he is in the view of the whole country. Its eyes will be fixed upon him with interest henceforth. It will watch his tactics and study his principles. As it is the nomination he is after, and as that is quite as often won by tactics as by principles, it is worth while first of all to consider Mr. JOHNSON as a tactician.

He begins by putting the Democrats of something like half the States of the Union under the ban of his express condemnation. The Ohio Democratic platform, written by himself and adopted by the obedient convention just as he wrote it, reaffirms and indorses the Kansas City platform of 1900, and, after enunciating the principles of that platform, says: "'We condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.' Up to the present time Mr. BRYAN'S Kansas City platform has been repudiated or ignored by the Democratic Conventions held during the current year in these States: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Bryan platform has been indorsed or reaffirmed by the Democrats of Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas. Twelve States have indorsed, twelve have repudiated or ignored. The fact that the conventions of South Carolina and Pennsylvania did reaffirm their State platforms of 1901, which indorsed the Bryan platform, is offset by the fact that the conventions of the Democrats of Maine and North Carolina, which we put in the other column, reaffirmed the Kansas City pronouncement in ambiguous language which indicated a strong desire to dodge the question.

The Democrats of the twelve States which have declined to reaffirm Mr. BRYAN'S platform must consider themselves under the condemnation of Mr. TOM L. JOHNSON, whose political touters will soon appear among them drumming up delegates for his National Convention. There will be further repudiations or ignorings, which will add the Democrats of several other States to the category of the condemned. Mr. BRYAN began his first campaign in the East by describing New York and the adjacent States as "the enemy's country." That was held to be a pretty grave tactical mistake. Mr. JOHNSON opens his campaign for the nomination by condemning all Democrats who refuse to indorse the deadly platform of 1900. Probably that is a tactical mistake, too.

Mr. TOM L. JOHNSON'S principles are not all set forth in his State platform or in his speech. What he stands for and what he is may be best understood by recalling some facts of his private and public career. Having become very rich by owning and operating street railways which charged five-cent fares, he has retired from the street railway business and become a vociferous advocate of three-cent fares. Having enjoyed without protest or complaint the benefits of a protective tariff which added largely to his fortune, he became a free trader and a railer against Dingleyism, the trusts, and the monopolies. His own great wealth, amassed under laws which gave something more than a living chance to the incorporated industries from which it was derived, being now secure against the assaults of agitators, Mr. JOHNSON stuffs his platform with all sorts of demands for the revision of the taxation and assessment laws affecting corporations.

Mr. JOHNSON was chief among the supporters of Mr. HENRY GEORGE and perhaps the most influential advocate of his theories. He is a single-taxer, he goes in for the municipal ownership of public utilities, he is a Bryanite in about everything except 16 to 1, a policy from the blight and destruction of which not even the Johnson fortune is secure.

It is an old, old story, a very old story, that about the rat and the cheese. Having grown gray and prosperous in the practice of predatory arts, the old rodent, gnawing his way into the heart of a great cheese, sent out to his less fortunate companions, who knew not of his place of concealment, pious exhortations to renounce gross and carnal pursuits and give themselves up to holy meditation in some humble retreat. This is the measure, the length, breadth, and thickness of Mr. TOM L. JOHNSON'S economic and political principles. It will be millions of years before human nature will have attained to such nobility that men will not call into question the sincerity of five-cent-fare millionaires who have gone out of the business and turned three-cent-fare agitators.

Between the reorganizers of the Democratic Party and the reactionary Bryanites, with JOHNSON now at their head, there will be, there must be, open war. The success of Mr. JOHNSON would leave the anti-Bryan Democrats just where they stood in 1896 and 1900.

"MAJESTATSBELEIDIGUNG."

That MADDEN who came near killing the President at Pittsfield, and succeeded in killing one of his companions, belongs to a too common and very loathsome American type, commoner, perhaps, in New England than in other sections of the country. That is the kind of American who thinks to prove equality by showing insolence. We read that the President came near forgetting himself to the extent of personally chastising the man, and while we approve his self-restraint, we are still conscious of a carnal desire that he might have lost it to that extent.

It seems quite clear that MADDEN was engaged in racing with the President's party, being probably instigated thereto by the promise of a tip from his passengers, and that he was consequently going at a reckless and criminal rate of speed. He did not expect to kill anybody. But also he did not mean to relinquish what he called his "right of way" even to the President of the United States. Least of all to the President of the United States. He was just an American hog. It was, we believe, the Great Hampshire hog that was the celebrated animal that was killed in consequence of having too much cheek. But it might as well have been the great Berkshire hog. Berkshire has numerous specimens of the same ignoble breed. And when MADDEN gets his sentence for some degree of homicide, it should be evident that hoggishness, against which there is no statute, is his real offense. Certainly some condign punishment of him is needed to vindicate the American idea of equality, and to prove that the mere millionaire, speeding his automobile along the public highways, and incidentally killing and maiming his fellow-citizens as he goes, is equal before the law to the proudest Berkshire hog, employed as a motorman on a trolley car, and glorying in the opportunity his job gives him to defy and insult the President of the United States and all others in civil authority, and thereby to express his contempt for the people of the United States in general. That is a real offense, and it is the American equivalent of the European "lèse majesté." At the expense of MADDEN, the fact should be borne in upon the minds of all other actual or potential Maddens.

THE KAISER AND THE POLES.

The Kaiser's personality having proved so sympathetic to the French as almost to disarm their resentment of thirty years, why should it not prove equally effective with the Poles? That is the question which he seems to have asked himself, and to have answered by going to Posen. And, indeed, Polish resentment of Prussia must be blunted by the spectacle of a brave man riding alone, at a walk, through the main streets of a city of which he knows that the native inhabitants unanimously detest him, "and justly so."

His speech yesterday was intended and more or less adapted still further to disarm that rancor. He was very explicit indeed in disavowing any intention to interfere with the Catholicism of the Polaks. He was very inexplicit when it came to the question of language. But it is to be inferred that, in his projects for the welfare of Poland, the Polish language "must go." The latest outbreak, after ninety years, that have been full of outbreaks against Prussian rule, was caused by the official attempt, made of course with the usual graceful Prussian official tact, to inculcate religion in the German language. Upon that point apparently the Kaiser is still firm. The Polish language, he in effect tells the Poles, "belongs to the past," and they cannot become "good Prussians" until they forget it. They are likely to reply that they know of no "good Prussians," and that they have no notion of becoming Prussians of any kind. And there you are. But if the Kaiser's visit does little good, it is at least not likely to do any harm.

SHAMROCK III.

Of course Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S pluck and sportsmanship are beyond all question, and of course he has illustrated those excellent qualities anew by his third challenge for the America's Cup, which he has twice conspicuously failed to acquire, but which he has come very much nearer to acquiring than any of his esteemed predecessors.

So much being explicitly granted, it may be inquired why Sir THOMAS did not seize the occasion of improving the breed of that noble animal the yacht by challenging with a real yacht, and not with a modification of the disgusting racing machine. Specifically, why did he not challenge with a schooner. We have no doubt the New York Yacht Club would have met him halfway. They also must be tired of the absurd big single-sticker, twice as big as any single-sticker ought to be, which eats her head off every week and requires a crew big enough to handle a 3,000-ton ship, if that ship be a five or six masted fore and after. Why did he not take pattern by the German Emperor, who has at least secured a boat in which he can go sailing in security and pleasure, and which also, it incidentally appears, is very fast. If Sir THOMAS chooses to challenge with a freak, the New York Yacht Club must perforce meet him with a freak. But how much more rational to challenge for once with a yacht!

COST OF COAL PRODUCTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant subscriber to THE TIMES for the last three years, and I admire the soundness of the many editorials I have found therein. But I am of the impression that the real, true condition of things as they have existed, and as they now exist, has not been properly and justly ventilated in regard to the coal miners' condition and strike, and the causes thereof.

I am informed (by those who have associated with the coal miners as employes, engineers, machinists, and miners) that the miners cannot make more than $1 per day on an average, and have work only about 200 days per year, and are not paid in cash weekly, but are forced to get their supplies, both food and clothing, through a credit system, and the supplies are furnished at exorbitant prices by those who control the employment of the miners.

I am also informed that the miners get but 11 cents a ton for mining coal, and are not permitted to weigh their own mining, and are obliged to submit to the exactions of those who control their employment. And why is it that the miners average only 200 days per year in employment as miners? Is it because it would cost more to give the miners a year's employment, instead of two-thirds of a year? Or is it because the miners would produce too much coal, and thereby create a glut in the coal market and reduce the price thereon?

Or it is because the production of too much coal would necessitate the employment of a greater number of employes to handle and store it, (extra freight cars, storage room, &c.,) which would mean a very serious reduction of profits to the coal companies? It can readily be seen why it is important to produce only barely enough to supply the current demand.

Another condition of miners' grievances is that the owners of coal mines, railroad companies, steamship companies, whose interests are kindred and interwoven with each other, keep a superabundance of mining help within easy access in the event of strikes; say nothing of miners' risks.

What kind of a show have the miners to live under the above conditions? It is the common law of animated nature to swarm, flock, herd, band, or school together for self-protection, and when their condition becomes intolerable through want of the means of existence, something will happen.

On the other hand, what are the profits of those who own, control, and operate the mines, and the profits of the railroad companies which deliver the coal to the consumer? I have not seen any article in any of the papers giving the cost of production and delivery of coal to the consumers. (There seems to be a disposition on the part of the newspaper fraternity to suppress the facts in regard to the cost of the production of coal.) Without going into any of the details, I am of the impression that the profit before the coal reaches the coal yards is about $1.50 per ton.

Why should the coal companies care to arbitrate? Why should the coal companies be allowed to hold such sway over the public? E. S. LEAYCRAFT.

Jersey City, Sept. 1, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Discouragement.

"All the world's a stage."

"Yes; and most of us do nothing else but push scenery."—Indianapolis News.

Clings to His Misery.

"Ah," he sighed, "I was happier when I was poor."

"Well," they answered coldly, "it is always possible for a man to become poor again."

But somehow the idea did not seem to impress him favorably.—Chicago Post.

Aide to Literature.

"You say you have a new idea for a story?"

"Yes."

"Something original in plot?"

"Well, I hadn't thought much about the plot. But I have an advertising scheme that will make a fortune for any book."—Washington Star.

Her Neighbor.

"I can't understand your dislike for Mrs. Nexdore," said Mr. Goodart; "she seems a nice, quiet, home-loving woman."

"Think so?" replied his wife.

"Yes. She certainly appears to be a busy little body."

"You've got the 'little' in the wrong place."—Philadelphia Press.

A FEW BREAKS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The breakers broke on the broken shore
And the maiden in her brake
Broke out in a laugh at the frown he wore
As the storm broke o'er the lake.

He made a break for the distant brake,
Where the thick brakes spread their shade,
But the cattle broke from their brake to make
Him grieve o'er the break he'd made.

So the landlord broke him all up when,
In broken tones he spoke
About his bill, and he broke down then,
Confessing that he was "broke."

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF

Representative Livingston on the President's Position.

Declares Talk of Proposed Amendment to Give Congress Control Over Corporations by Incorporating Is Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Representative Livingston of Georgia, who arrived here to-day, takes the position that the President is wrong in saying that the Constitution should be amended in order to control the trusts. He makes it largely, if not wholly, a matter of tariff, and says:

"I want to see Congress take the tariff off trust-made articles whenever it is so that competition has ceased. That is something Congress can do. If President Roosevelt would advocate it he would propose something practical. But you can depend on it, if he advocates something practical, and the trusts think he is in earnest, he will not get the Republican nomination.

"All this talk about a Constitutional amendment to give Congress power to regulate trusts by incorporating them, is worse than useless. Every one knows that such a Constitutional amendment could never be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Would New Jersey adopt it, or New York, or Illinois? No one thinks for a moment they would do so. The trusts would fight such an amendment in all the Legislatures. They, too, would never approve such a Constitution on principle. It would strike at the foundation stone of Statehood. They would not give up their right in favor of Congress. They never would think of doing that.

"Now, don't you see where the trusts have us? Here is a proposition of an impossible thing. The trusts know that.

"Suppose the plan for taking the tariff off trust-made articles were adopted where would the Government get its revenue?" he was asked.

"If we were to take it off too many things there would be trouble about getting revenue. We would have to resort to some other means, such as the tax we had during war times. The Southern men in Congress would be opposed to any internal revenue tax, of course. They are opposed to that from principle. The trusts know how hard it is for us to do anything against them, and they are laughing at us in their sleeves."

MR. GROSVENOR'S VIEW.

Thinks Tom L. Johnson's Campaign Simply a Great Hippodroming Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, one of the Administration leaders in the House, is in Washington fresh from the scene of the effort of the Ohio Democrats to furnish a Presidential candidate for 1904 in the person of Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Gen. Grosvenor says the whole Johnson movement is so hollow that the inside of it is rumbling all the time. The campaign, he says, is to be a great hippodroming affair with Messrs. Johnson and McLean the star performers, without a shadow of reasonable hope of success.

"Our Democratic friends," said Gen. Grosvenor, "are still clinging to the old free-silver anti-progressive doctrines of the past. They are very much dissatisfied when there is prosperity, and growl when there is none."

AMERICANS LIVING LONGER.

Median Age of Total Population According to Last Census Shows a Continued Increase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Census Bureau to-day issued a statement showing the increasing age of the population from decade to decade. The statement gives the results of computing the median instead of the average age. The median is such an age that half the population is under it and half is over it.

The median age of the total population in 1900 was 22.8, as compared with 21.9 in 1890. The median age of the white population in the last census year was 23.4, and the colored, including negroes, Indians, and Mongolians, was 19.7, while in 1890 the white population was 22.4 and the colored 18.3. The report shows there was an increase in the median age of the white population during each decade from 1810 to 1900 amounting in the ninety years to 7.4 years. The statement adds:

"Many complex influences have cooperated in producing as a resultant this steady change in the age composition of the population. Three may be mentioned, the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science, which has tended to increase the average length of life; the decrease in the relative number of children born, which has made the earlier age periods less preponderant numerically in the total population, and the influx, especially since 1840, of great numbers of adult immigrants, increasing the number in the older age periods."

PORTO RICANS ALIENS.

They Are Indignant Over the Recent Ruling of Commissioner of Immigration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Commissioner of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, recently issued an order classifying the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines as aliens, and directing that they shall pay the head tax provided for aliens upon arriving in the United States.

The circular declares that the provisions of the law regulating immigration, including those which prescribe head tax, apply to the natives and residents of the Philippines and Porto Rico, and immigration officers are instructed that they can be admitted to the United States only upon the same conditions and subject to the same examinations as are enforced against the people from countries over which the United States claims no right of sovereignty.

This order has reached Porto Rico and has naturally excited great surprise and indignation. A letter from San Juan states that Acting Governor Hartzel expressed himself in vigorous terms upon receiving an official copy of the Treasury order. He is confident that when the people were made acquainted with the terms of the order an emphatic protest would be made to the Washington authorities.

LOSING CUBAN TRADE.

Minister Squiers Points Out Errors of American Cotton Goods Exporters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—American manufacturers are overlooking certain indispensable requirements for the capture and retention of the cotton goods trade in Cuba, according to a report from Minister Squiers, at Havana, dated Aug. 12, which was made public at the State Department to-day.

The Minister declares that the American houses should send Spanish-speaking representatives to Cuba to work up their trade, instead of relying on the export commission houses in New York. He also points out details in the packing and invoicing of goods destined for Cuba, which are not taken into account in the United States. The British, says the Minister, already have the larger part of the Cuban cotton goods trade, with the United States and Spain close rivals for second place.

LIBRARIAN GOES BLIND.

James Creighton, Assistant of the Brooklyn Library, Stricken While at Work.

After twenty years of labor among the books of the Brooklyn Library, James Creighton, one of the assistant librarians, has become almost totally blind. The attack came suddenly while he was at his desk a week ago, and, although he has recovered in a measure the sight of one eye, it is not believed that he will ever be able to perform his work in the library again.

Mr. Creighton had arrived at his desk at the usual hour, and had been writing for some time, when he suddenly rose and groped around in a dazed fashion. One of the attendants asked him what was the matter, and he replied that he did not know, but that he could see nothing. A physician was called, who, after a superficial examination, declared that Mr. Creighton was suffering from atrophy of the eye. The patient was taken to his home, at 30 Woodruff Street, Flatbush, where he has been under treatment ever since.

Many years ago Mr. Creighton sustained an injury to his head, which partly paralyzed the optic nerve. His right eye failed, and he depended almost entirely on the left, receiving some aid from glasses. He did not realize the seriousness of his trouble, and neglected proper treatment.

Mr. Creighton has been assistant librarian for twenty years, and was very popular. His knowledge of books was regarded as little short of marvelous.

ODELL ON TRUST METHODS.

Governor Speaks on Advantages of Combinations at Batavia's Centennial Celebration.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Batavia was celebrated to-day. Gov. Odell was the guest of the town, and spoke from the balcony of Ellicott Hall, the first Court House erected west of the Genesee River. Nearly five thousand persons were massed in the park to hear the exercises. The Governor said, in part:

"Problems of the most important character are ever before us, which demand integrity of purpose and wisdom of action in their solution. The successes of arms have given way to the demands of our commerce; the upbuilding of our Nation exacts tribute from our citizenship. The duty of the State calls for the encouragement of labor and the restraint of greed. The education of our people has taught them that archaic methods must give way to the enlightenment of progress. Steam has superseded the primitive forces, and electricity, in the onward march of progress, promises soon to outstrip both.

"The capital of the individual is inadequate to cope with these great problems, and a community of interests has been evolved before which all obstacles are removed, and there seems to be no limitation to our power or to the influence we may exert upon the destines of the world. Wealth and its accumulations might prove dangerous to the simplicity of our Government were it not that over and above all there is a religion that teaches the brotherhood of man. For, after all, the greatest product of our country is man—man, self-reliant, courageous, and determined, whose faith is in himself and in his God."

Following the Governor, Charles E. Fitch of Rochester spoke on "The Making of Homes."

EXPENDITURES FROM BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

More Than $2,000,000 Spent Last Year by the Jewish Colonization Association.

The Jewish World publishes this morning a detailed balance sheet of the accounts of the Jewish Colonization Association, the trust created by the late Baron de Hirsch with the magnificent donation of $50,000,000, for the purpose of helping his persecuted co-religionists. It is best known by its formation of colonies of the Argentina. Hitherto the accounts have been kept absolutely secret. Israel Zangwill recently challenged the administrators to produce their accounts and tell the Jewish public what they were doing with the money. The Jewish World has secured the statement of account for 1901, and thus the accounts see the light of day for the first time.

The balance shows that $2,919,597.30 was spent, and seven-eighths of this sum was obtained by interest and one-eighth by drawing on capital.

The Argentine project roughly cost last year $230,000 for direct relief, $435,000 for purchase of new land for colonies, and $65,000 for administrative purposes. American organizations received $40,000 by way of subventions, $110,000 by way of loan for agricultural work, the settlement of individual farms. In Russia the association spent $100,000 on schools, $5,000 in subventions, $150,000 for erecting workers' dwellings in Wilna and $30,000 in loans.

In Roumania the schools cost $15,000, and $118,000 was given in subventions, besides $8,000 in loans. Palestine received $20,000 for schools, $30,000 by subventions, while Asia Minor absorbed $65,000.

The most remarkable items in the accounts are a loan for the weavers of the prayer shawls in Dubrovna, amounting to $170,000, and the purchase of land in Galicia for the purpose of colonization, requiring an outlay of $120,000. The administrative expenses were $150,000, or about 7½ per cent. of the total expended.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS ACTIVE.

Boston Group Protests that It Has Not Suspended Operations.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—After a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New England Anti-Imperialist League to-day the following declaration, signed by George S. Boutwell, President, and Erving Winslow, Secretary, was issued:

"The rumors which have appeared recently that the anti-imperialists would suspend agitation for the present and wait the result of President Roosevelt's policy, are without any foundation whatever. On the contrary, they declare that they have no confidence in President Roosevelt's policy or purpose as declared in his recent speeches, and that the anti-imperialists will aid in the election of members of Congress who are opposed to continued occupation of the Philippines and who are in favor of the establishment of an independent Government without delay."

To Hold an Anti-Sexton Rally.

Notices have been sent out through the Nineteenth Assembly District, in addition to being sent to each voter therein, stating that the Young Men's Democratic Club will hold a rally to-night at 8 o'clock, in their clubrooms at 112 West Sixty-fifth Street. The Young Men's Democratic Club is said to number more than 1,500 members, all of them followers of Joseph F. Kehoe, who is fighting Sexton for the leadership of that district. Several bands have been engaged, and it is intended to have a display of fireworks.

Wayne County Democratic Convention.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Wayne County Democratic Convention was held here this afternoon. The following nominations were made:

For Member of Assembly, Wallace Weed of Galen.

For County Clerk, Calvin Hotchkins of Lyons.

For County Treasurer, Charles K. Knapp of Sodus.

Resolutions indorsing D. J. Van Auken of Geneva for State Treasurer and Charles A. Lux of Clyde for State Committeeman were adopted.

Francis H. Gates for State Senator.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Republicans of the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District to-day, at Oswego, nominated Francis H. Gates of Madison County for Senator to succeed Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New York.

GRAND DUKE BORIS THE PRESIDENT'S GUEST

Cousin of the Czar Nicholas II. Visits Sagamore Hill.

With His Suite He Is Entertained at Luncheon—Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou Recovering from Their Injuries.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt slept late this morning after the excitement of yesterday, having left orders upon retiring that he was not to be disturbed until 10 o'clock or thereabouts, and after being up and about for an hour or so, confirmed the hopeful prediction of Dr. Lung, his official physician, that no serious effects would follow as a result of the wrecking of his carriage by the trolley car near Lenox, Mass.

The President, however, still bears outward marks of the catastrophe, his cheek being swollen and his lip cut, but his physician thinks that the last of these traces will disappear in about four days. Equally favorable reports were received from Secretary Cortelyou, who was injured much in the same manner as the President in the accident, and who spent the night at his own home, in Hempstead.

A great number of cablegrams, telegrams, and letters was received at Sagamore Hill, congratulating the President on his escape and asking information as to his condition. Some of these dispatches, which were not made public, it was said came from the crowned heads of Europe.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia called upon the President to-day and his coming was the main event. Before he arrived the President had taken a long drive and seemed almost in his normal spirits. The Grand Duke was traveling as the guest of Ogden Mills, Jr., on the steam yacht Felicia.

Short, sharp cannonading in the bay announced the arrival of the Felicia, which dropped anchor near the Sylph, which since the Mayflower left to take her part in the war game has done duty as the President's yacht. The Slyph saluted the Grand Duke as the Mills yacht came to a standstill off the J. West Roosevelt landing. The Grand Duke was accompanied by three of his suite, Ambassador Count Cassini, Third Assistant Secretary of State Pearce, Lieut. Greaves, United States Navy; Ogden Mills, and Secret Service Operative O'Connell.

Carriages were in waiting and at once started for Sagamore Hill with the distinguished visitors. President Roosevelt and his family, with Secretary Henry White of the American Embassy at the Court of St. James, who had arrived but a few minutes before, awaited the coming of the party on the veranda of Sagamore Hill and the formal presentations took place in the wide hall of the residence, Count Cassini making the introductions. Luncheon was then served and the meal was quite a protracted one.

The Grand Duke and his friends left on the Felicia at 3:30 o'clock P. M., after expressing their pleasure at the President's escape, while he, in thanking them for their words, made light of his own danger.

Secretary White remained until this evening, when he dined with the President. The purpose of his visit was to present to the President his son, John White, who is soon to enter an American college. Mr. White was the guest of James Roosevelt at luncheon, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt being present.

It was announced that the President's plans for the immediate future have been in no way changed. He will leave at about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning on the Sylph, and will reach Jersey City on his way to visit the South about 1 o'clock, and will depart for Washington on a special car attached to the Pennsylvania regular express train leaving Jersey City at 1:14. He does not expect to leave the train at Washington, where his car will be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio line.

The Presidential party, it is thought, will arrive here Sept. 10, which is necessary so that the President's engagements already made may be filled.

President Roosevelt will send a wreath to be placed on the coffin of his faithful body guard, William Craig, who was killed in the trolley accident near Lenox. It is not stated yet who will take the place of Craig, but Operator Taylor will be the President's body guard to-morrow, and Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service will, it is expected, travel with the party part of the time.

New Jersey Federation Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs here to-day, the officers for the year were nominated as follows: President, Miss Mary McKeen of Camden, N. J., and Mrs. A. O. Field of Orange; First Vice President, Mrs. A. J. Newbury, Jersey City; Second Vice President, Miss S. E. Demarest, Passaic, and Mrs. Ada B. Endicott, Atlantic City; Third Vice President, Miss Annie L. Tichenor, Newark; Fourth Vice Presidents, Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem, and Mrs. A. C. H. Mumper, Trenton; Recording Secretary, Miss Charlotte M. Tuttle, Newark; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. R. Mitchell, Asbury Park; Auditor, Miss Celia E. Gardner, Rahway; Directors—Mrs. E. E. Williamson of Elizabeth; Mrs. J. C. Crear, Rutherford; Mrs. F. E. Bates, Cranford. As yet no candidates have been mentioned for Treasurer. The election is to be held in Jersey City on Oct. 30 and 31.

Steamship Alps to Ascend the Amazon.

The steamship Alps of the Brazil service of the Hamburg-American Line sailed yesterday afternoon for Iquitos, Peru. This is the first vessel ever to have been dispatched from here direct for that port. Iquitos is about 3,000 miles up the Amazon, near the base of the Andes, and, heretofore, cargoes have been reshipped up the river. The Alps, however, which carries a general cargo, will go there direct. It is expected that it will take forty days to make the trip, of which fifteen days will be required to make the journey up the Amazon.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adelaide Bishop Edelsten, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edelsten, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., now of 232 West One Hundred and Thirty First Street, to Eugene Jepson of 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. The wedding will take place at the bride's home late in October at noon, with only relatives and intimates as witnesses, to be followed by a breakfast for several hundred persons.

Mayor Low to Christian Endeavorers.

Mayor Low delivered a short address yesterday at the twentieth annual Varick Christian Endeavor Convention, in session in Mount Zion Church, at West Tenth and Bleecker Streets, and in reply the Rev. Dr. J. Sulli. Cooper, pastor of the church, after declaring that the Mayor was not a politician but a statesman, prophesied that at some time when great problems are to be solved by the Nation, Mr. Low would be in the Presidential chair.

Biggest Tree in the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—John Muir, the naturalist, has visited the biggest tree in the world, recently found east of Fresno, and reports that it measures at the base 109 feet and at four feet above the ground it is 97 feet in circumference. It is larger than General Sherman and General Grant, which heretofore were the recognized monarchs of the forest.

Cincinnati Theatres Burned.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The historic Music Hall was damaged by fire, which started at 5 o'clock this morning, and the Odeon, a structure adjoining the Music Hall, was destroyed, together with the Lyceum and Horticultural Hall. The art gallery in the latter building was damaged. The loss is $110,000.

KAISER ADDRESSES POLES

Speech at the Provincial Diet House in Posen.

His Majesty Says the Anti-Prussian Agitation Is Based on Misapprehensions—Deplores Party Rancor.

POSEN, Sept. 4.—A statue of Emperor Frederick was unveiled here to-day in the presence of Emperor William, the Empress, the Crown Prince, Count von Bülow, the Cabinet Ministers, and many other notabilities.

Their Majesties and their party subsequently proceeded to the Provincial Diet House, where they received an address from the provincial authorities. The President of the Provincial Diet presented a loving cup to the Emperor.

In replying to the address, Emperor William said:

"The patriotic words in which you have conveyed to me and to the Empress the feelings of the province fill our hearts with joy and thankfulness. They find their confirmation in the patriotic welcome extended to us by the people of this place. We are here among a loyal German population, in a loyal German town, and loyal is the work the Germans here have to accomplish for the improvement of the country. If this work, the end and object of which are the elevation of the people and the country for the good and benefit of the whole is to succeed it is necessary that the Germans lay aside their inherited party rancor and that each shall be prepared to sacrifice his own particular individuality in order to labor with all alike in the community, just as in days of yore the Knights of the Teutonic Order, renouncing their personal independence and convenience, rallied to the firm bond of the order for the purpose of spreading German civilization by incessant, hard toil.

"Furthermore, my officials, as a matter of course, must carry out the policy I have recognized as the right policy in the interest of the province, following my directions to the letter and obeying my orders without hesitation. The co-operation of the people and the officials, under the guidance of the Crown, will not fail to bring about in the course of years the prosperous development of the province."

Referring to the Poles, his Majesty said:

"I deeply regret that a section of my subjects of non-German origin appears to have difficulty in falling in with our conditions of life. The reason for this may probably be found in two misapprehensions. First, the fear of interference with their religion is kept alive among them. He who asserts that difficulties are placed in the way of my subjects of the Roman faith, in regard to the exercise of their religion, or that they will be forced to depart from it, is guilty of telling a downright lie. My whole reign and my words and actions prove how highly I value religion, by which I mean the personal relation of every man to his God, and such a person insults by a calumny of this nature the successor of the great King who said, 'Every one is entitled to obtain blessedness in his own fashion.'

"The second misapprehension consists in the fact that the fear is kept alive that their racial peculiarities and traditions are to be extirpated. That is not so. The Kingdom of Prussia is composed of many races who are proud of their former history and their individuality. This, however, does not prevent them from being first of all good Prussians. It should be the same here. Traditions and recollections may live in peace, but they belong to history, to the past. This day I recognize only Prussians here, and I owe it to the labors of my forefathers to see that this province shall remain irrevocably bound to the Prussian monarchy, and that it shall forever be good Prussian and good German soil.

"I empty this goblet, filled with the juice of grapes ripened on the banks of the beautiful Rhine, to the welfare of the Province of Poland and its capital on the Warthe."

Emperor William's speech was designed to conciliate the Poles, in so far as this could be done by phraseology that did not imply weakness, and to reaffirm the continuance of the present policy, including the making of German the only language of the schools and the administration.

Polish newspapers have received the Emperor's speech in silence. Inquiries among the Poles and Germans of this city indicate that both elements consider that the race quarrel in the province is likely to continue.

NIELS H. ABEL CENTENARY.

Commemoration in Honor of the Memory of the Famous Norwegian Mathematician Begun.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 4.—The commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Niels Henrik Abel, the Norwegian mathematician, (who was born Aug. 5, 1802,) began to-day. One hundred representatives of leading universities and scientific societies were present, including the following:

New York University—Prof. Watson.
Johns Hopkins University—Prof. Simon Newcomb.
Cornell University—Prof. Bedell.
University of Wisconsin—Prof. J. E. Olson.
Columbia University—Prof. James H. Canfield.
Wesleyan University—Prof. John M. Van Vleck.
Yale University—Prof. Wilson.
University of Pennsylvania—Prof. Henry W. Spangler.
Philadelphia Academy—Prof. Collett.

King Oscar will entertain the delegates at supper in the palace on Saturday, and the municipality will give a dinner to them on Sunday. Members of the royal family will participate in the exercises.

HINDU PRINCE BANKRUPT.

Victor Duleep Singh's Marriage to Lady Anne Coventry in 1898 Caused a Sensation.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Capt. Prince Victor Duleep Singh has been declared bankrupt.

The usual receiving order was made in court this morning.

The marriage on Jan. 4, 1898, of Prince Victor Albert Jay Duleep Singh and the Lady Anne Coventry created a great deal of interest in England, and, indeed, all over the world. It was the first occasion on which an Indian Prince had wedded the daughter of an English nobleman. It is said that the Earl of Coventry, the father of the bride, and other members of her family strongly opposed the match, and that it was chiefly the intervention of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, which resulted in the success of the Prince's suit.

The wedding was at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, and was attended by a most fashionable gathering. Queen Victoria was one of those who sent presents.

The Prince is a son of the late Maharajah of Lahore. The latter, like his father before him, was one of the most formidable enemies of the British in India. The Kohinoor was one of the possessions of the Lahore monarchs.

The Prince is now thirty-five years old. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and lives in England. He is very fond of cricket and other sports. He is a Dragoon officer, and was once on the staff of the British commander at Halifax, N. S. He frequently visited New York, Newport, and other places in this country. Once his engagement to the daughter of a New York banker was reported.

The Princess will still have enough money to live upon, if the report that the Indian Government settled a jointure of £2,000 a year on her at the time of her marriage be true.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT CANNES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to a news agency from Cannes announces that the municipality has been informed that King Edward will visit Cannes shortly after Christmas and will remain there for the regatta.

STATEMENT BY E. B. BALDWIN.

He Explains Why He Did Not Go Further North—His Quarrel with Capt. Johannssen.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Evelyn B. Baldwin has telegraphed from Tromsö the following explanation of the causes of his failure to rech the pole and of his dispute with Capt. Johannssen of the America:

"The public has been deceived by false reports regarding the expedition. Nearly every member has been faithful, and my comrades ought to, and must, have due credit for their work in establishing large depots at Camp Ziegler during March, April, and May. Sometimes they had to traverse the same route ten times. Fifty sleighs were destroyed in this work.

"Open sea, near the depot at Teplitz Bay prevented us from reaching the Duke of the Abruzzi's headquarters, and poor ice conditions in 1901 prevented us from establishing depots north of 80 degrees 22 minutes. In this connection the death of half of our dogs necessitated the postponement of going to the pole. Nothing favored returning via Greenland.

"I believe the record of being furthest north could have been broken, but it would have exhausted our supplies and destroyed the hope of finally reaching the pole.

"Sailing Master Johannssen's demands to become the America's Captain were untenable and unbearable. His threat, Dec. 15, to take possession of the ship as Captain, and deal with the crew in accordance with his own will, might have spoiled the expedition's plan if enforced. The ice pilot, as well as the first mate, who had long experience in polar ice, were entitled to recognition. Johannssen's refusal to obey the ice pilot's orders and his declared unwillingness to take the advice of my representatives on the sleigh expedition, together with other well-founded reasons stated to the American Consul now here, caused his discharge and the promotion of three of his countrymen, who all followed me in the sleigh expedition and obeyed with pleasure the orders given by myself, my representatives, and the ice pilot."

The Frithjof at Tromso.

TROMSO, Norway, Sept. 4.—The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition steamship Frithjof arrived here this afternoon. Ice conditions compelled the Frithjof to return to Tromsö without having approached Franz Josef Land nearer than 78 degrees 23 minutes north. The Frithjof was fast in the ice for two days, and finally forced her way through four inches of new ice.

BOER WAR FIGURES.

Number of British Troops Engaged—5,774 British Were Killed and 16,168 Died of Wounds or Disease.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An interesting Parliamentary paper, giving a return of the military forces employed in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the late war, was issued yesterday.

The garrison on Aug. 1, 1899, consisted of 318 officers and 9,022 men; reinforcements sent between then and the outbreak of hostilities, Oct. 11, 1899, totaled 12,546. Thereafter the troops sent up to May 31, 1902, reached the great total of 386,081, besides 32,414 men raised in South Africa.

The final casualty figures are: Killed, 5,774; wounded, 23,029; died of wounds or disease, 16,168.

BOER GENERALS TO CONFER WITH CHAMBERLAIN TO-DAY.

Subjects Which Will Probably Be Discussed—Gen. Cronje Interviewed at Cape Town.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The conference which was to take place yesterday at the Colonial Office between the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, has been postponed until to-day. It will be strictly private.

While it is firmly believed that Mr. Chamberlain has declined any conference with the Boer Generals on the basis of a rediscussion of the terms of peace, the fact that Lord Kitchener has been specially summoned to attend the meeting is regarded as an assurance that the conference of to-day will not be entirely nugatory.

Many unauthorized versions of the further demands of the Boer Generals are current. The points most likely to be discussed are the questions of repatriation and the admission of the Boers to representation in legislative and executive councils. It is probable also that the Boers will seek an increase in the amount of the grant for rebuilding farms, and some concessions in regard to the questions of education and language.

According to The Daily Mail, the Generals will ask that full civil rights and autonomy be granted within two years from the signature of peace, on the plea that otherwise the pastoral Boers would find themselves swamped by the industrial and mining population.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 4.—Gen Cronje, who has lately returned here from exile at St. Helena, said in an interview to-day that during the war he had lost, from wounds and disease, twenty dear relatives. He expressed himself as prepared, however, not only to forgive, but, as far as God had given him power, to forget.

The General said he believed that the British and Dutch races would work amicably together for the development of the country.

HONORS THE BOER LEADERS.

Limerick Corporation Decides to Confer Freedom of the City on Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Limerick to The Times says that the Corporation of that city has unanimously voted that the freedom of the city be conferred on Mr. Steyn and on Gens. De Wet, Botha, and De la Rey.

Alderman Daly called the Boer leaders "the greatest living champions of civil and religious liberty," and remarked that the freedom of the city had been accepted by Mr. Kruger, who declared that it was one of the greatest honors conferred on him.

A NEW QUESTION RAISED AS TO MIXED MARRIAGES.

Princess Rospigliosi's Appeal to the Church for Annulment of Her First Marriage Involves an Important Point.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The appeal of Princess Rospigliosi (who was Miss Marie Reid of Washington, D. C.,) for the annulment of her first marriage with Frederick Parkhurst of Bangor, Me., involves a point of canon law the decision of which is considered in Church circles as liable to affect thousands of marriages of Catholics and non-Catholics in the United States.

The application for the annulment was filed fourteen months ago. It is now said that the principal reason for the delay is because the Propaganda was unwilling to decide in favor of the supplicant on a point which might possibly raise the question of the legality of many other marriages.

The Princess's lawyers expect to secure an annulment on the ground that there is no trace of a dispensation having been either granted or read in the church at the time of the marriage, which, according to canon law, is indispensable, as Mr. Parkhurst was a non-Catholic. The American clergy say that these formalities are generally omitted, and that a decision in favor of the Princess's contention will affect thousands of similar cases.

The lawyers have just formally complained of the delay in reaching a decision, which they attribute to malevolence. The case has aroused intense interest in society, where the Princess has warm friends as well as enemies.

TREATY SHORE QUESTION MAY BE COMPROMISED

France Said to be Willing to Give Up Her Claims.

Semi-Official Statement that She Would Accept Territory in Africa in Exchange.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The suggestion is mooted semi-officially that the delimitation of the British-French possessions in the Niger regions of Africa, which is about to be carried out, presents an opportunity for settling the Newfoundland question by transferring to France a portion of the British West African possessions in exchange for the relinquishment of French claims in Newfoundland.

If, as indicated in the foregoing, the French Government is willing to settle the treaty shore question by allowing Great Britain to give up territory in another part of the world, the chances are, judging from recent reports, that the British Government will welcome the plan. Suggestions of this character have been made before, but France has refused to consider them.

Last December Newfoundland consented to extend the modus vivendi for anotner year, but with the distinct understanding that this was done because the colony did not wish to place the Imperial Government in a difficult position while the South African war lasted. It was stated that under no circumstances would the agreement be extended after the year had passed.

Writing in 1899, Sir Charles Dilke, one of the greatest living authorities on British colonial and foreign affairs, said he had always regarded the treaty shore problem as the most dangerous of all international questions, as it was also one of the most difficult. Sir Charles went on to say, "Its difficulty is such that no one ever speaks or writes of it at length without conveying some more or less false impression."

Regarding the real value to France of the treaty shore, Sir Charles said:

"* * * Another matter on which the newspapers have gone wrong is as to the practical importance to France of the French treaty rights. They all state that the French regard Newfoundland as the best training ground for their sailors—which is true; but they go on to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain's recent remarks were inaccurate when he alluded to the decline of French interests in Newfoundland, inasmuch as according to them 'it is a training ground for many thousands of her sea-coast inhabitants as sailors.'

"That is not true. The fact is that the French employ the word Newfoundland as a general term, including all the fisheries in that neighborhood, whether on the Newfoundland shore, within what elsewhere would be territorial waters, or on the high seas. The Great Banks are the scene of almost the whole of the so-called Newfoundland fishery, but the Great Banks are on the high seas, and are not a portion of the territorial rights of Newfoundland; and they are not affected, nor is the livelihood of any substantial number of French fishermen affected, by any question which is at issue.

"Supposing that the French were to give up their right of fishing on the so-called 'French shore,' or in the territorial waters of Newfoundland, only some seven or eight ships or large fishing boats would be affected, so completely unimportant is the shore fishery in these days as compared with the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, which is not at stake. Moreover, there would be no difficulty caused by allowing the French to continue to exercise the right of fishery on the so-called French shore, or within the territorial waters of Newfoundland. It would be worth giving them the right of fishery in the whole of the territorial waters of Newfoundland to avoid the conflict which our neglect to insist on the observance of the letter of the treaty of Utrecht has caused on the 'French shore' itself."

DANISH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Large Ministerial Gains in the Election—Ratification of the Treaty with This Country Assured.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—Complete returns of yesterday's election for the Landsthing (Upper House) show large Ministerial gains, insuring the Government a majority in the Landsthing and the ratification of the treaty providing for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The Landsthing meets in October.

BOXER PLACARDS AT CANTON.

Incite the Murder of Foreigners—Said to be Partly Due to the Canton and Han-Kow Railroad.

HONGKONG, Sept. 4.—A Boxer proclamation has been posted at Canton, inciting the slaughter of foreigners. The placards are ascribed to the commencement of work on the Canton and Han-Kow Railroad, and to the collection of funds for the payment of the foreign indemnity.

United States Consul Rublee was present yesterday at the beginning of the work of construction of the Canton and Han-Kow Railroad.

AGRAM AUTHORITIES BLAMED.

Accused of Want of Energy in Suppressing the Disturbances—The City Now Quiet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The press agrees, says The Times's Vienna correspondent, that the authorities at Agram, Croatia, were partly responsible for the aggravated nature of the disturbances there owing to their failure to intervene in time with sufficient energy. The Neue Freie Presse dwells on the extraordinary leniency displayed by the troops as well as the constabulary.

On the other hand, says the correspondent, it is generally agreed that the article in the paper complained of by the Croatians cannot have been more than a pretext for the outburst of national hatred, which, it is contended, must have been prepared beforehand.

Curiously enough, the correspondent adds, the outrages began during the celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Croatian poet Preradovics, who pleaded for the reconciliation of the Croatians and Servians as members of the same race.

By The Associated Press.

AGRAM, Sept. 4.—The proclamation of martial law here yesterday afternoon has resulted in the restoration of order.

The police have replaced the military in patrolling the streets.

Greenfield—Penrose.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The marriage of Miss M. Louise Penrose to Herbert Le Roy Greenfield of East Orange took place at Trinity Episcopal Mission here today in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Keller, rector of the mission. Miss Mabel Penrose, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Murray Storms of New York City was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 454 Devon Street.

P. A. McHUGH, M. P., BANKRUPT.

He Did Not Pay the Damages for Libel and Conspiracy Recently Awarded to a Solicitor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., was declared a bankrupt last Saturday on the petition of Mr. Fenton, the County Sligo solicitor, on account of the damages—£3,500—which Mr. Fenton obtained recently against Mr. McHugh for libel and conspiracy.

Last Monday a bankruptcy official took possession of the papers, &c., of The Sligo Champion, which was edited by Mr. McHugh. The papers were forwarded to Dublin.

AUTOMOBILE SCORCHER FINED.

Lecture to a Young Man for Whom a Stock Exchange Seat Was Used as Security.

When Raoul Collin, twenty-one years of age, of 17 West Sixty-fifth Street, was arraigned in a police court on Aug. 31, charged with having run Herbert A. Scheftel's automobile on Central Park West at a higher rate of speed than the law allows, Mr. Scheftel pledged his Stock Exchange seat as security that Collin would appear in the Court of Special Sessions for trial.

Collin was tried yesterday in Special Sessions before Justices Holbrook, Wyatt, and McKean. He was found guilty and fined $50, which Mr. Scheftel paid.

In summing up the case, Presiding Justice McKean said:

"This automobile scorching must be stopped. These machines are fast becoming a menace to life through reckless driving. If the law continues to be violated this court will see what can be done in the way of punishment to remedy the evil."

Off for Chicago in an Automobile.

William L. Dickinson, Treasurer of the New York and Chicago Road Association, will leave the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 8 o'clock this morning for a trip to Chicago in his automobile. George Soules will act as chauffeur. The object of the trip is to increase general interest in the Road Association.

FELL FROM A PARACHUTE.

Prof. Donnelly Rescued in an Unconscious Condition from the Waters of the Sound at Rye.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Prof. N. E. Donnelly of Boston, a balloonist who has been making ascensions here, came near losing his life this afternoon. While performing stunts on a parallel bar attached to his parachute that he had cut loose, he lost his hold and fell a distance of 200 feet to the waters of Long Island Sound.

A large crowd had gathered at the beach when the Professor went up in the balloon. He sat on the bar, and when he had reached the height usually attained he released the parachute and it started for the ground. To the delight of the crowd he started to perform his feats on the bar. When he lost his hold there was a cry, and women turned their faces away. He turned a number of somersaults before striking the water.

Several boats put out to his rescue, and he was taken from the water. He was in an unconscious condition. A life belt that the Professor wore saved his life. It has been his custom to wear the belt to keep from sinking in case the parachute struck the water.

The rescuers brought the Professor ashore and had him taken to a hotel in the neighborhood. A physician was not able to restore him to consciousness. It is believed that he has been injured internally.

ACCUSED OF TRAIN WRECKING.

Three Men Arrested as a Result of the Recent Outrage in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES,
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the reward of 100,000f. offered by the Paris and Lyons Railway Company for the discovery of the persons who attempted to wreck a train near Dijon has led to three arrests.

The informer is a vagrant who was arrested near the spot where the obstruction was placed on the line. He alleges that pillage was the motive of the attempt to wreck the train, and charges a laborer with being an accomplice.

BELGIAN WORKMEN'S LONG HOURS

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At a meeting held on Wednesday at the Maison du People, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, the Council of the Belgian Socialist Party decided to organize a campaign in favor of the diminution of the hours of labor. This action, says the correspondent, appears to be the outcome of the recent labor statistics, which showed an excessive percentage of trades in which the employes work from ten to twelve hours a day.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE PLAN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Right Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to inquiries made of him with reference to the plan, proposed by Capt. Shawe Taylor, a prominent landlord of Ardrahan, County Galway, for a conference with a view to the solution of the present trouble in Ireland, says:

"The Irish land question must be settled by the parties interested. The extent of the useful action of the Government is limited to providing facilities and giving effect to the settlement. It is not for the Government to express an opinion as to the opportuneness of holding this conference. Any conference is a step in the right direction if it brings nearer the prospect of a settlement.

OPPOSE ALLIANCES FOR HOLLAND

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Temps's correspondent at The Hague, the Paris correspondent of The Times says, has been interviewing the Dutch Deputies, and finds that all parties are opposed to Holland joining alliances. Deputy Lohman said that all the great powers were unscrupulous and that the small countries must remain passive. France had no affinity or common interests with Holland, while Germany's despotism and militarism were repugnant to her.

MINE DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An explosion occurred to-day at the Tredegar Iron Company's colliery, near Rhymney, Monmouthshire, while 112 men were underground.

Sixteen men are dead, and seventeen are seriously injured.

Mgr. Guidi Sails for Manila Oct. 19.

ROME, Sept. 4.—On account of the impossibility of securing berths for Manila at an earlier date, Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands, will sail from Marseilles on Oct. 19 and is due to arrive at Manila on Nov. 14

MAJOR C. A. SMYLIE SHOT

Mistaken by His Friend for a Deer in Adirondack Woods.

Judge Storrs of Orange Fired at Moving Figure, Killing Him Instantly—The Dead Man's Career.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Judge C. B. Storrs of Orange, N. J., shot and killed Major Charles A. Smylie in mistake for deer on Grass Pond, near Blue Mountain Lake, last night. Judge Storrs has a camp at Blue Mountain Lake, and Major Smylie was stopping at the Blue Mountain Lake House. Each was accompanied by his family. They were great friends and arranged to hunt last night with guides on Grass Pond, southeast of Blue Mountain.

Certain signals were agreeed upon, and one of them concerned the time they should leave the lake for home. Judge Storrs and his guide stopped hunting first and made the fact known. Major Smylie concluded, however, to remain longer, and when he finally approached the landing place it was from an unexpected direction.

Judge Storrs saw the moving figure, although indistinctly, and, urged by his guide, shot at what he mistook for a deer. The shot took effect in Major Smylie's head, killing him instantly. An inquest was held by the Coroner to-night.

A telegram was received yesterday morning telling of the death by accidental shooting in the Adirondacks of Major Charles A. Smylie, President of the National Licorice Company of this city. Major and Mrs. Smylie, with Judge and Mrs. Storrs of Orange, N. J., were camping near Blue Mountain Lake. There were no details, the message, which was addressed to Adolph E. Smylie, a brother, residing at 48 Pierrepont Avenue, Brooklyn, reading as follows:

"Charles accidentally shot last night in woods. Body brought home at 6 o'clock to-morrow night."

The relatives and friends of the family waited anxiously until late last night for further particulars as to the manner in which Major Smylie met his death, but none were received. Blue Mountain Lake is situated several miles inland, and communication is had by a stage line running from Utica to Troy.

Adolph Smylie said yesterday that he could not imagine how his brother had been killed, but thought he had been shot while hunting. In the last letter received from the Major, addressed to his daughter Marjorie, he said that he was having a great time hunting and that he had just killed two deer.

Mr. Smylie said that his brother started for the Adirondacks with his wife last Saturday, and that they were the guests of Judge and Mrs. Storrs of Orange, who have a hunting lodge at Blue Mountain Lake. The trip was planned last year, and Major Smylie had looked forward to it with pleasant anticipations. He had not been in good health during the Winter and believed the outing would be recuperative.

The National Licorice Company, of which Major Smylie was the head, is one of the best-known licorice factories in the country. For many years the firm was known as Young & Smylie. He was forty-four years of age, and lived with his wife at 140 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan. He is survived by the widow and two children, Magorie, aged 13, and Charles Albert, Jr., aged 9.

Major Smylie was a well-known and popular National Guardsman. At the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was a Captain in the Twelfth New York Regiment, which position he resigned to enter the Paymaster's service of the volunteer army with the rank of Major. He was an authority on military tactics, and his book, "Points on Minor Tactics," is known to every guardsman throughout the country. He was a member of the Lotos and Union League Clubs, and the Association of Spanish-American War Veterans.

Arrangements for the funeral and burial will not be made until the arrival of Mrs. Smylie and the body this evening.

JOHN DREW'S LIVELY MUMMY.

The New Play at the Empire Artificial, but Theatrically Very Effective.

When you are dealing with the story of a tempted and wavering wife you must, at least if your artistic morals are of the kind most approved in the theatre, excuse her to the audience—a highly seemly and decorous audience—by representing her husband as the very limit of dull and neglectful insensibility. He must be blind, deaf, dumb—in fact, to use the very poetic and otherwise expressive metaphor of Mr. Isaac Henderson, he must be a mummy, a real dead mummy, embalmed in lethal oils and swathed in the shroud of oblivion. Only thus can you gain for the wife the sympathy of the dear audience as she offers her honey breath to be sipped by the—those delicate metaphors of Mr. Henderson's do pursue one—to be sipped by the Humming Bird. The Humming Bird, of course, must be a foreigner, and Mr. Henderson very fitly makes him an Italian.

There must, however, be a limit to the husband's insensibility. If there isn't a limit, then the lady goes off with her foreign lover, and there is an end of the sympathy of the seemly and proper audience. Things become immoral, or, what is theatrically more deeply impossible, they become unpleasant to delicate spirits. So, just as the moral bow-wows are licking their chops for the lady, you (the author) must suddenly revive your Mummy. Unwrap the cerements, do away with spices and oils, stand him on his own two nimble legs, let everybody feel that he is the proverbial John who is always in the exact locality, and give him a butterfly net to catch that insinuating Humming Bird.

Mr. Henderson's preference in this matter of nets is an Italian organ grinder whose wife has been ruined by the Humming Bird, just as the Mummy's wife is in a way to be. The man who can read will not see the ruins of his happiness, even while they were barking his shins, becomes preternaturally acute in the matter of organ grinders, and though neither speaks the other's language he invents a code of signs, in which Paris is a brandy bottle—one easily catches the resemblance and London looks like 30 cents, or a half crown, to use the British equivalent. By means of this code and a chance photograph the Mummy learns about the Humming Bird's past, and the organ grinder learns about his present, so husband number two has a pretty weapon to use against his rival in the shape of the murderous hatred of the organ grinder. This is only the first of the subtleties which the revitalized Mummy practices. As scene follows scene his comprehension, his intuition, his sympathy, his address, his fertility of resource, mount higher and higher, until the brilliant Italian Humming Bird appears by comparison a very dull sort of a jay, and in the end is flouted, and scouted, and routed. There you have the story of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," in which Mr. John Drew last night made his Autumnal bow at the Empire Theatre.

The story is far from new, and the treatment is the acme of theatric artificiality. But the play is distinguished from others of its kind by the fact that the artificiality is limited to the dramatic action. The ideas of the characters are the ideas of real life, their language is the vernacular, and the lines abound in witty and satirical observation. However one regards what is done on the stage, even the most sophisticated must accept what is said as real.

Of especial importance is the fact that the structural artificiality of the whole—the dual character of the two men, the business of the half crown and the brandy bottle, and all that sort of thing—is astutely adapted to give scope to telling theatrical effect. The virtues and the failings of the play work together to arouse the enthusiasm of the audience. There was much hearty applause last night and many curtain calls. It was noteworthy, however, that the enthusiasm had more staging the higher one looked upward in the house. Considering the unusually critical character of the lower part of a first-night audience, the fact—whatever it may signify as to the reception of the play by the press—is of good augury as regards the general popularity. Everybody must feel a certain amount of interest in the piece, and most people will be disposed to regard it as very interesting and entertaining.

The acting, it must be recorded with sorrow, was inferior to the acting in the London production. Miss Margaret Dale, who did a small part so admirably last season in "The Wilderness," was not quite up to her new position. She was not quite natural and not quite graceful. In the softer parts she sacrificed vernacular quality in speaking to an artificial, if mellow, intonation, and in the vehement passages she did not expand to quite the requisite altitude and volume.

The Humming Bird of Mr. Guy Standing was far from being as refined, gracefully foreign and insinuating as the unusually fine performance of Mr. Robert Tabor in London. Mr. Drew was not quite sure of his lines, and he was constantly aware of the fact. The part, too, is without a touch of the sentimental charm of which he is master. Its chief attraction is brisk and incisive masculinity. Yet even at that Mr. Drew was a rare delight; so sure was his mastery of the technique of his art, so wholesome and refined his bearing.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Master Lores Grimm, nine years of age, and for the past two seasons with Charles Frohman's stock companies, will appear this Fall at Keith's Theatre with his own company in Alexander Hume Ford's little comedy, "Rags and Royalty."

Alice Fischer, who seems to have made an unquestioned success as Mrs. Jack Banastar at Wallack's, has been engaged as a result by contract to star for a term of years with H. B. Harris.

E. E. Benson, author of "Dodo" and several other novels and stories, arrived on the Germanic yesterday and was very optimistic as to a novel which he said he would submit to the American public. Mr. Benson has written a play called "Aunt Jennie" for Mrs. Patrick Campbell, which is to be produced at the Garden Theatre on Sept. 10. The author said that the last season in London, as to the production of both novels and plays, had been bad.

WOUNDED EDITOR IMPROVING.

Frederick Marriott, Shot by Friends of Aggrieved Young Woman in San Francisco, Probably Will Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Frederick Marriott, publisher of The San Francisco News Letter, who was shot at his home last night by Thomas H. Williams, Jr., and Truxtun Beale, in revenge for an article said to reflect on a young society woman, probably will recover. He was wounded three times.

The assailants were admitted to bail in $10,000 each to-day. Williams is President of the California Jockey Club, and Beale has been United States Minister both to Persia and to Greece. The publication to which they objected, while it did not give the young woman's name, indicated her identity and told of her playing tag in a rather unconventional costume at Mount Tamalpais.

The accused men failed to appear this morning at the time set for their hearing, and when they answered to their names at the afternoon session of the police court, were reprimanded by Judge Cabaness. He adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM F. HOWE.

Only Immediate Relatives and a Few Friends Were Present.

The funeral of William F. Howe took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from his late home, 1,245 Boston Road. The brief burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman, rector of the Holy Faith Episcopal Church. There were numerous floral pieces.

The services, which were private, were attended by the deceased lawyer's widow, his daughter, Mrs. Emma Smith; two granddaughters, and one great-granddaughter. There were also present Abraham Hummel, Mr. Howe's law partner; Joseph Moss, David H. May, Benjamin Steinhardt, and Alfred Kaffenberg, members of the office staff; former Assistant District Attorney Frank Oliver, former Police Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Arthur D. Butts, Joshua Hart, and Jacob Shipsey.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where interment was made.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN G. RAMSEY died in his home at 11½ Charles Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, from delibity incident to old age. He was born in 1826, and he had resided in the Hudson City section of Jersey City for more than half a century. He was for many years a trustee of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

HENRY HAVILAND died Wednesday in his home, at 152 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. He was born in this city on June 15, 1827, and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty-nine years. He was an importer of druggists' sundries, but he retired from business several years ago. He was a member of the Society of Friends, the Long Island Historical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Brooklyn Mycological Society. He left a widow and one son.

Bicycle Trust Receivers.

R. Lindsay Coleman, Albert A. Pope, and Frank J. Webb were appointed ancillary receivers of the American Bicycle Company by Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The appointment was made on the application of Elliott Mason and Emma B. Stimson, who made a similar application in New Jersey on Wednesday. The appointment of ancillary receivers was made necessary because the company owns property in the State of New York to the amount of $375,920.

New Boat for the Montauk Company.

The Montauk Steamboat Company is to have built a new steamboat at a cost of more than $225,000. It is to be placed on the route between New York City and Sag Harbor next season. The steamboat is to be built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company and is to have a speed of seventeen miles an hour with a natural draught, and twenty miles with a forced draught. The dimensions are to be: Length, 250 feet; beam, 62 feet; depth, 14 feet 10 inches. She is to be a sidewheeler with a beam engine.

Crazed by Alaskan Hardships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Capt. Joseph E. Maxfield of the United States Signal Corps, who for the last six months has been stationed in Alaska, is believed to have been driven insane by hardships endured in the course of his work. The War Department has directed that he return to his home, and it is hoped that his derangement will be temporary only.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MAYER.—Sept. 3, at Mount Vernon, New York, by the Rev. Francis M. S. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Alfred Lockwood Brown of New York City, to Cecile Fredricka, daughter of Mrs. Emma and the late Dr. Godfried Mayer of Brooklyn, New York.

FORSTER—BOYCE.—On Sept. 2, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, New York, by the Rev. Holmes, Henriette Boyce, daughter of Robert Boyce, Enniscorthy, Ireland, to Frederick William Forster, son of the late George Forster, Cappagh, County Monaghan, Ireland.

DIED.

ARKELL.—At Kennebunkport, Maine, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Christine Heloise, widow of James Arkell, aged 76 years.
Interment in Greenwood at convenience of the family.

HAVILAND.—On Fourth day, 3rd inst., Henry Haviland of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn Street, near Boerum Place, Brooklyn, on Seventh day, 6th inst., at 11 A. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

LARKIN.—At Ossining, New York, Wednesday, Sept. 3, Francis Larkin, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Ossining, Saturday, Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
The family requests that no flowers be sent.

LITTLE.—At Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1902, Robert Forsyth Little, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 116 West 76th St., New York City, Friday, Sept. 5, at 5 o'clock.

LOEB.—Died, after a short illness, at Upper Saranac Lake, Betty, beloved wife of Solomon Loeb, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral from Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Which Boy Got the Place?

A PROBLEM IN CASUISTRY.

The manager of a large mercantile establishment wanted to hire an office boy, and found himself confronted by two applicants of equal promise so far as could be judged from appearances. Wishing to test them, he said he was busy at the moment, but that while awaiting his leisure each boy might open a package, the contents of which required his attention, and prepare such contents for his inspection. One of the boys picked out the knot, carefully undid the string and rolled it into a convenient coil, detached the paper without injuring it and folded it neatly, all after the manner described as admirable in juvenile literature of the old school which extolled the virtues of thrift and economy and made much of the story of the young man who secured a place in a bank, and subsequently succeeded the banker, after marrying his daughter, because he stooped to pick up a pin from the floor of the office. The other boy looked at his package, whipped out his pocket knife, cut the string, threw it and the wrapper into the waste basket, and had the contents spread out on the merchant's desk before the boy whose careful procedure was first described had got his string untied.

Which Boy Got the Place? See next Sunday's (Sept. 7) NEW YORK TIMES.

NICKNAME FOR GEN. ANDRE.

Nationalists Call Him the "Boulanger of the Red Flag."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Gen. André's last "revanche" speech has caused the Nationalists to nickname him the "Boulanger of the Red Flag." It is felt, however, that his rhetoric was superannuated and harmless.

The correspondent says that the same Frenchmen who violently attacked the plan to reduce the term of military service in France to two years approve the similar proposal of the Italian War Minister, which they consider natural, in view of the pacific path on which Italy has entered.

If they are sincere in this argument, it would follow, the correspondent says, that they oppose such a redu

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 4	1,103,069
To date this year	121,945,005
Corresponding date last year	203,975,944

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 4	$4,974,000
To date this year	$626,325,400
Corresponding date last year	$728,207,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5½@6 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Int. Silver	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	3½	Kan. & Mich	¾
Am. Dist. Tel	¾	Long Island	1¾
Am. Snuff	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Snuff pf	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H	4
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	3
Butterick Co	2	Sloss-Sheffield	4½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅞	Sloss-Shef. pf	1¼
Cleve., L. & W. pf	5	U. S. Cast I. P.	1½
Corn Products	½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	3½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Steel	¾
G. A. Fuller Co	3	U. S. Steel pf	¾
G. A. Fuller Co. pf	¾	Va.-Car. Chem	2¾
Gt. North. pf	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	3
Hocking Valley pf	½	Wabash	1¾
Int. Power	2½	Wabash pf	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Bicycle pf	6	Louis. & Nash	1¼
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Met. Sec. Co	1
Am. Ice	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. Smelting & R	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Smelting pf	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L	3
Am. Tel. & Tel	½	Nat. R. R. of M	½
At., Top. & S. Fe	3	N. Y. Central	2
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	N. Y., Ont. & W	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Norf. & West	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	Penn. R. R	1½
Chi., M. & St. P	⅝	Reading	2½
Chi. & N. W	¼	Reading 1st pf	2
Col. Fuel & I	1½	Reading 2d pf	1¾
Col. South. 2d pf	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Con. Tobacco pf	1½	St. L. & S. F	½
Del., L. & W	4½	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Den. & R. G	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D	1½	Southern Railway	½
Detroit South	1½	Tenn. Coal & I	1½
Det. South. pf	1½	Texas & Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅜
Erie	¾	Tol., St. L. & W	1
Erie 1st pf	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Ft. W. & D. City	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
General Electric	1⅜	U. S. Express	2
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	1
Iowa Central	½	Wells-Fargo	3
Iowa Central pf	1	Westinghouse	⅝
Kan. City South	½	Wis. Central pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	1	Wabash deb. B	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Green Bay deb. B	1⅝
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	½
		Southern Ry. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was reactionary throughout, with few advances and many important and substantial declines. The reaction made itself manifest at the opening, and, though feeble rallies occasionally showed themselves, may fairly be said to have continued all day, with closing prices generally the lowest.

Several reasons were offered for the complete reversal in the market's movement and for the lack of support given. One of these was the reports of frost in the corn belt; another was the rumor that President Roosevelt was dangerously ill as a result of the accident to him on Wednesday, and finally there was the sharp advance in money rates to as high as 8 per cent.—the highest figure recorded in some months.

As a matter of fact, these were merely incidental to the market's decline, though they served the purpose of appearing to afford logical excuse for the selling movement that set in at the opening and continued throughout the session. The truth of the case is that the stronger financial interests in the Street, who have the market in hand, decided that it were a policy of wisdom and of prudence to discourage any outburst of speculation such as that which had set in on the day previous incident to an apparently legitimate demand for such investment securities as New York Central, Pennsylvania, and St. Paul. This movement had, toward the close of Wednesday's trading, assumed so "runaway" a look that it promised, were it not nipped in the bud, fairly to carry the speculative element off their feet and in the end—because likely to impair seriously the resources of the banks—to work hurt to the market.

Accordingly, these financial interests not only withdrew their support, but offered stocks rather freely around the room. To impress the lesson the better, loans were called here and there and rates marked up. Hence, briefly put, yesterday's reaction.

That the market is bettered measurably by the decline; that it would be helped were the movement to be continued further, must appear at a glance. Not only will the technical market position be helped, but the money situation will be improved. Just as active demand for stocks means active demand for money, so liquidation of securities signifies liquidation of loans. If the stock market recognizes this fact and, as one banker puts it, will "go slow" for the moment, it will in the end be the better for every one concerned.

As for the reports of the President's serious illness, they are, happily, disproved by the facts. Concerning the frosts in the corn belt, they apparently are more serious on paper than in fact.

If there be "control" or "deal" buying in any part of the list, it does not necessarily follow that yesterday's reaction marks the end of such buying. Interests that are seeking to accumulate stocks do not object to a marking down of values—may, in fact, encourage, if not even initiate, a marking down movement.

STEEL TRUST SHARES.

The hearts of holders of the Steel Trust stocks were made glad yesterday by a rise of a point or more in each of the steel issues; a greater part of the gains being maintained in the face of the high money rates and the generally declining market. More than 70,000 shares of the common were traded in, with the closing price showing a net gain of ¾, while the preferred closed for a net advance of ⅝ on dealings in 14,000 shares.

On the Street the report was that the Morgan interests were directly behind the movement. Mr. Morgan being quoted as saying that the stocks, in view of the company's enormous earnings and brilliant prospects, are selling ridiculously low.

THE RISE IN NEW HAVEN.

The rise of 4 points in New Haven on transactions involving only 600 shares—coming in spite of the high money rates—was in the Street regarded as significant, in view of the reports that persist, in spite of official denial, that the road is to be guaranteed a 10 per cent. dividend either by Pennsylvania alone or by Pennsylvania and New York Central jointly.

Brokers on the floor say there is practically no stock for sale around the present level.

THE COAL STOCKS.

The decline in Reading stock—the opening price was more than a point below Wednesday's close and later there was a further drop of 1½ points—was in the Street taken as indicating that the question of control of the property has finally been settled, and that if any necessity for competitive buying had existed it has now been removed.

The weakness of the Reading issue did not appreciably affect the other coal stocks, although there was not a little short selling of them in the belief that they would decline.

Morgan interests were said to have been the largest buyers of Erie.

The selling of Pennsylvania was by banking interests who desired to discourage too great activity in the issue at this time.

MANHATTAN'S ADVANCE.

Gould brokers were most active in Manhattan, taking the greater part of the stock offered and advancing the issue at one time nearly 3 points.

The rise was understood to be based on the excellent earnings of the property. The annual report just published, it is pointed out, showed more than 6 per cent. earned on the stock last year.

Present earnings are said to be running well above last year's figures.

THE BUYING OF WABASH.

The continued increase in the earnings of the Wabash system—for the fourth week of August the gain over the corresponding period last year is $62,000—and the aggressive policy of the company were offered as explanation for the buying of the Wabash shares.

It is said that the Rockefellers have joined with the Goulds in a campaign to put the shares higher.

PIG IRON SHORTAGE.

According to Rogers, Brown & Co. the supply of pig iron in the country is much too small to satisfy the demands of furnace men. In a review of the situation Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"The condition of the market in raw materials does not improve as the Fall approaches. It is one to cause the makers of iron and steel serious concern. The prolongation of the anthracite strike, the inadequate facilities of the railroads to handle the huge traffic offered, and the high prices of coal leading bituminous operators to restrict the output of coke—all these influences combined have made the lot of the furnace man a hard one.

"Frequently banking of stacks is reported in all the districts. The result is to run up cost sharply, to restrict product, and to impair grades. If it were not for the foreign pig iron that is now coming in at the rate of about 2,000 tons a day, the situation among the foundries would be serious indeed. A settlement of the anthracite strike would go further to relieve the trouble than anything else, for the high prices of bituminous coal are caused largely by the lack of anthracite. The indirect effects of the strike, therefore, are more far reaching and severe than the direct effects.

"The contracting for pig iron for next year has gone steadily on until a majority of the merchant furnaces have their books filled or nearly filled from January to June. Some have withdrawn entirely and others will have to do so shortly. A few considerable contracts have been placed within the week for delivery entirely through 1903."

IRON CITY SPRING COMPANY.

According to Pittsburg advices to Wall Street yesterday, there is to be organized in that city another big railway spring manufacturing plant, which will become an aggressive rival of the Railway Steel Spring Company. D. C. Noble, for twenty-one years Secretary and Treasurer of the A. French Spring Company, the most important part of the steel spring combine, associated with a number of prominent Pittsburg bankers and business men, has formed the Iron City Spring Company, with $500,000 capital; and a plant for the manufacture of all kinds of springs, and especially those for railroad service equal in size to that of the late A. French Company, will be placed in operation early in January.

D. C. Noble, who was virtual manager of the A. French Company for many years, will be President and Treasurer of the new company. T. Hart Given, President of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, of which Mr. Noble is a Director, will be a Vice President with L. C. Noble general agent of the Railway Steel Spring Company, who has resigned that position to go with the new spring company. The Directors will be Mr. Given, Mr. Noble, Henry Aiken, the well-known Pittsburg mechanical engineer; L. C. Noble, James Neale, and Thornton N. Motley, Southern agent of the American Steel Foundries Company and other equipment manufacturing companies.

MIDSUMMER BANK FIGURES.

August bank clearings, affected as they always are by midsummer conditions, are usually among the smallest of the year, but this year, according to Bradstreet's, owing to the exceptional activity in trade and speculation and the absence of extremely warm weather, clearings have remained very large. Though showing a falling off of 12 per cent. from those of July, they exceeded those for June, March, and February, and compared with the month of August, 1901, a gain of 12 per cent. is noted. When compared with the same month of preceding years the gains are, of course, very large—the increase over August, 1900, is fully 56 per cent. and over preceding years the gains are still larger. Swelled by the increases over last year, the eight months' returns have largely cut down earlier unfavorable returns. The falling off from last year is now only 6.3 per cent. in the country as a whole, while outside of New York a gain of 6 per cent. is shown, so that for the full calendar year 1902 the aggregate clearings promise to be fully equal to, if not in excess of, the record-breaking aggregate of 1901.

In the following table will be found a condensed summary of the clearings returns for August and the eight months of this year and last as prepared by Bradstreet's:

AUGUST.

	1902.	1901.	P. C. of Change. Inc.
New England	$566,323,928	$615,450,399	*7.9
Middle	6,484,324,414	5,583,317,023	16.1
Western	314,468,635	303,624,963	3.5
Northwestern	897,755,915	774,321,920	4.3
Southwestern	301,310,329	290,191,276	2.4
Southern	221,547,999	194,700,135	13.7
Far Western	203,182,969	183,182,959	10.9
Total U. S	$8,899,124,999	$7,950,848,675	11.9
Outside N. Y.	3,082,179,939	3,026,299,805	1.8
Canada	189,040,419	147,435,177	28.8

EIGHT MONTHS.

New England	$5,225,077,823	$5,478,306,881	*4.6
Middle	55,169,839,047	61,347,958,201	*10.0
Western	2,534,396,844	2,349,584,321	10.4
Northwestern	6,984,927,678	6,224,210,548	12.0
Southwestern	2,490,702,533	2,358,736,829	11.5
Southern	2,029,857,318	1,928,085,679	5.2
Far Western	1,515,784,183	1,373,812,747	10.1
Total U. S	$76,221,495,426	$81,071,592,906	*6.3
Outside N. Y.	26,990,636,476	25,325,490,019	6.2
Canada	1,506,739,096	1,204,874,362	25.6

*Decrease.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

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Nashville and Mississippi Delta Railroad to issue $500,000 in bonds for construction purposes.

***

According to Pittsburg dispatches a company is to be organized to make cast steel cars and it may build a plant in that city with capacity of fifty cars a day.

***

Pittsburg and Western, now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio, it is said will expend about $4,000,000 in terminal yards and a new track between New Castle, Penn., and Akron, Ohio.

***

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, it is expected, will establish a branch at Memphis, Tenn., to employ not less than 1,000 men.

***

Recently formed Valley Iron Company to erect a large furnace on its property on the Queen and Crescent Railroad between Chattanooga and Birmingham.

***

Reports from St. Louis that the Great Lincoln Copper Mining Company has sold out its 1,000 acres of land in Pima County, Arizona, to Chicago and Cleveland capitalists.

***

Capital of the City Bank of New Rochelle double to $100,000.

***

According to Springfield (Ohio) dispatches a $600,000 plant is to be built there to manufacture automobiles under a new patent.

***

Chattanooga, Tenn., reports that work will soon begin on the construction of a new electric and steam railroad, from Nashville to McMinnville, and later on to reach Chattanooga.

***

Capital stock of the Blackberry Coal Company of Boyd County, Ky., increased to $1,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5½@8 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 5½@6 for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $323,888,802; balances, $10,764,625; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $303,594.

Money on call in London, 2½@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87@$4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c. discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—There was rather more activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday, says The Times, in its City article, but the tendency was weaker, especially toward the close.

American rails were irregular. The opening prices were firm, and in one or two instances there was a marked advance over Wednesday's closing prices, especially in United States Steel issues, which rose sharply in the morning on buying orders from America. The improvement, however, was not maintained, the general market relapsing in the afternoon on arbitrage sales and realizations to secure profits.

Canadian rails were lower, in sympathy with the relapse in Americans.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—There was considerable demand for money to-day. The transactions were not due to pressure, but were owing to advance preparations. Discounts had a tendency to be lower in anticipation of easier money.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened unusually active and irregular. Consols had a reactionary tendency. Home rails were dull. Americans were unsettled and fractionally on either side of parity. After some realizations they closed steady and with a firm tendency. The rally in Continentals was maintained. Brazilians were in request. Kafirs benefited by the better reports of the labor situation in the Rand.

On the Street Americans were weaker.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93⅞; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 97¾; Atchison preferred, 108; Baltimore and Ohio, 119; Canadian Pacific, 147¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 58⅝; Chicago Great Western, 35½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 133¼; De Beers deferred, 23; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 43¾; Erie first preferred, 73¼; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 177; Louisville and Nashville, 138; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 170½; Norfolk and Western, 79; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95¼; Ontario and Western, 37; Pennsylvania, 86¾; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 38⅝; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 40⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 81⅞; Union Pacific, 114⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 43⅝; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 83¾.

Bar silver quiet at 24 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 13-16 per cent., for three months' bills, 2 13-16 to 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.70; Madrid, 36.42; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 65.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Prices opened buoyant on the Bourse to-day, but soon reacted on realizations, and closed heavy. Spanish 4s, Brazilians, and Turks were affected. Rentes were weaker. Russian Industrials were in demand at the outset; then they wavered, rallied and closed firm. Rio Tintos were heavy. Kafirs were firm.

The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 52½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19¼ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 84.35.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were maintained, and Russians were in demand. Mines opened undecided and later rallied. Canadian Pacific was irregular and earlier on realizations.

Exchange on London 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¼ per cent; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £461,000; circulation increased £167,000; bullion decreased £293,967; other securities decreased £900,000; other deposits increased £211,000; public deposits decreased £2,200,000; notes reserve decreased £443,000; Government securities decreased £508,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 53.04 per cent. Last week it was 51.79 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 66,650,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 15,950,000f., gold in hand decreased 9,400,000f., bills discounted decreased 94,350,000f., silver in hand increased 3,275,000f.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—New York Exchange was at par to-day; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Swift & Co. shares came to the front to-day on the local Exchange after a day of slowness. They opened slow at 152 and did not show their strength until near the noon hour, when several hundred shares were sold at 155. Box Board resumed its place of importance in the local market to-day. The common sold at 14@14½, and the preferred at 64@64½, the last morning sale at 64¼. Can was moderately active at 13¼@13⅝, preferred 54¾, with but little doing. Biscuit was steady at 48¼, with one sale at 48⅛; preferred, 104¼@104½. Lake Street Elevated, 10½; Metropolitan preferred, 80¾; Carbon common, 35@38⅜. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Am. Can com	13¼	13¼	13⅜
250	Am. Can pf	53⅝	53½	53½
25	Am. Shipbuilding	62½	62½	62½
10	Chicago Edison	174	174	174
100	Chic. Pneumatic Tool	102½	102½	102
10	Diamond Match	130½	130½	130½
375	Lake St. Elevated	10½	10½	10½
25	Metropol. Elev. com	30¼	30¼	30¼
105	Metropol. Elev. pf	90	89⅞	89⅞
25	North Chicago R. R	185	185	185
891	National Biscuit com	48½	48¼	48¼
156	National Biscuit pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
310	National Carbon com	33¼	33	33
30	National Carbon pf	102½	102½	102½
5	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
1,057	Swift & Co	153	152	153
210	Quaker Oats pf	93	92½	92½
644	United Box Board	14⅝	14	14½
785	United Box Board pf	64½	64	64½

MINING.

10	Adventure	23½	23½	23½
331	Allouez	2¾	2¼	2¼
3,290	Amalgamated	69⅞	68½	68½
265	Arcadian	5	4¾	4¾
50	Atlantic	26¼	26¼	26¼
175	Bingham	31½	31¼	31¼
235	Centennial	18¾	18¼	18½
255	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2 1-16	2 3-32
930	Copper Range	58⅞	57⅝	57⅝
200	Daly-West	52	52	52
235	Dominion Coal	144½	143	144½
10	Dominion Coal pf	117	117	117
46	Franklin	11	10¼	10½
100	Gila Conajuato	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mass	17	17	17
65	Mayflower	2¼	2	2
310	Montreal & Boston	3¼	3¼	3½
600	Mohawk	40¾	46	46
50	National	1½	1½	1½
160	Old Colony	3½	3	3
100	Old Dominion	18	17½	18
200	Osceola	57½	57½	57½
50	Phoenix	5	5	5
100	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Santa Fe	2	1⅞	2
150	Shannon	2½	2½	2½
55	Trinity	12	12	12
583	United States	22	21⅝	21⅝
2,865	U. S. Coal & Oil	16¾	16½	16⅜
905	Utah	22	21½	22
210	Victoria	6	5¾	6
100	Washington	25c.	25c.	25c.
150	Winona	5	5	5
24	Wolverine	59	58½	58½
25	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 4½ bid, 5½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—With the reaction in Pennsylvania and in Reading in New York, those stocks readily yielded in this city, and their recessions were followed by a general shading throughout the active list. The declines were of little consequence, however, and were made gradually. In Electric Company of America, Philadelphia Company, American Railways, and Philadelphia and Erie, decided resistance was shown, and those issues ended with small gains. A good demand developed for Philadelphia Rapid Transit, while Union Traction continued to sag, and Reading was under pressure until the last half hour, when New York began buying in this city. A sharp rise was made by American Railways after midday, and the bonds of the company made a new high record. In response to the rise in money in New York rates to-day were advanced here from 4 to 4¼@4½ per cent. In the local money market no change appeared in the rates asked locally for money. Call remains dull at 4 per cent., while time ranges from 4¾ to 5 per cent. Quite an amount has been put out on time in the last few days. Commercial paper is quoted at 5 per cent. Business is dull. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
220	American Alkali	½	½	½
270	American Railways	52½	51¾	52
3,520	Cambria Steel	28½	27¾	28⅛
2,550	Con. L. Superior	26½	25⅞	26
275	Con. L. Sup. pf	75½	75	75¼
5	Catawissa 1st pfs	64	64	64
100	Ches. & Ohio	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
200	Diamond State St. pf	5½	5½	5½
20	Long Hook & Erie	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Den. & Rio Grande	49⅞	49½	49⅞
3,530	Elec. of Am	9 5-16	9	9 3-16
15	Elec. Storage	90	90	90
600	Erie	42	42	42
9	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254½	254½
14	Girard Nat. Bank	280	280	280
100	Kan. & Texas	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
2,170	Lehigh Valley	36½	35¾	35¾
32	Lehigh Nav	79	79	79
260	Marsden Co	4½	4½	4½
10	Mfrd Rubber	¼	¼	¼
6,743	Philadelphia Elec	8¼	7¾	8¼
17,054	Phila. Rap. Transit	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
2,770	Pennsylvania	85	83¾	85¼
1,275	Philadelphia Co	49⅝	49¼	49¼
120	Phila. Co. pf	49⅜	49¼	49¼
15	Penn. Steel	47⅝	47¾	47¾
50	Penn. Steel pf	103	103	103
850	Phila. & Erie	69¾	69¼	69¼
2	Ry. Co. Gen	67¼	67¼	67¼
27,872	Reading Tr. ctfs	38¼	36⅞	37
735	Reading 1st pf Tr. ctfs	44 11-16	44⅜	44⅜
2,909	Read. 2nd pf Tr. ctfs	30⅝	30¼	39 9-16
1,110	Sus. Iron & Steel	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1,200	Southern Pac	70⅜	70	70⅜
6,800	Southern Ry	39¼	38¾	39
788	United Gas Imp	113¼	112¾	112¾
137	Union Traction	47⅞	47½	47⅝
8,390	U. S. Steel com	42½	42	42
5	U. S. Steel pf	90½	90¼	90½
1	United of N. J	283½	283½	283½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The strength of Atlantic Coast Line common was the undoubted feature of to-day's trading and constituted about the only point of interest in the whole list. Though it closed below the best it scored a net gain of more than two points. The general market was a shade easier, due mostly to indifference and neglect. Sentiment is apparently full of confidence, but the market's action fails to attest it. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,954 shares of stock and $61,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Seaboard Railway com	32½	32½	32½
855	Seaboard Railway pf	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
1,170	At. Coast Line com	107	105	106
61	At. C. L. pf. (of Conn.)	350	348	350
30	Northern Central	125	124¾	124¾
128	Consolidated Gas	74	74	74
65	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
50	International Scrip	14½	14½	14½
10	Ala. Con. C. & I. com	30	30	30
22	Con. Gas	40	40	40
14	G. S. F. 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
20	Old Town Bank	11	11	11

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10 yr. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
13,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88½	88⅝	88⅜
15,000	United Ry. & El. in	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
9,000	United Ry. & El. 4s	85⅝	85¼	85½
3,000	Ans. & Pot. Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	80	80
2,000	Cotton Duck ins	44¾	44¾	44¾
13,000	Nashville Ry. 5s ctfs	75	75	75

New Title Insurance Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks to-day issued a certificate of authority to the Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn permitting it to begin business. The company has organized with a paid up capital stock of $800,000 and a paid in surplus of $1,200,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market trading yesterday extended over a greater number of stocks than has been the case on any day during the past few months. The market as a whole sold off fractionally, but a few stocks advanced sharply. Toledo Railway and Light, Alliance Realty, Safety Car, Heating and Lighting, National Enameling preferred, and New York Realty scored the greatest gains. Among the copper group British Columbia lost seven-eighths of a point, while Greene Consolidated and Tennessee advanced seven-eighths of a point each, and Montreal and Boston and Union held steady. Bay State Gas lost one-fourth of a point in trading in 2,100 shares. Rock Island stocks both advanced one-fourth of a point on trading in 2,100 and 1,200 of the preferred being sold. Oregon Short Line 4s gained three-eighths of a point, at one time rising to 95⅝, but later selling down to 95⅜, at which price it closed.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was very nearly as active as on Wednesday. The trading fluctuated greatly, at one time the price advancing as high as 117⅛, then falling to 116. Subsequently the stock rose to 116¾, netting a one-fourth of a point gain for the day.

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TOLEDO RAILWAY AND LIGHT was quite active, very nearly 3,000 shares being traded in. Yesterday's high price was surpassed by 2¼ points, but later, on account of considerable selling, sold off to 30½, a net gain of 1½ points.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION stocks lost fractionally on fairly active trading. The preferred fluctuated between 80¼ and 79¾, while the common sold between 37½ and 36¾.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Can	13½	13½	13½
300	American Can pf	54	53½	53½
50	Am. Chicle ex div	118	118	118
400	American Elevated	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7½	7½
255	Am. Light & Traction	44	43½	44
50	Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	95	95
200	Alliance Realty	135	134½	135
100	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5½	5½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
600	Bamberger De Lamar	11½	11½	11½
2,100	Bay State Gas	7⅝	7¼	7¼
2,700	British Columbia Cop	6	5	5
100	B'klyn City Railroad	247½	247½	247
500	Camden Land	½	½	½
100	Compressed Air	6½	6½	6½
300	Con. Refrigerating	8¼	6¾	6¾
200	Con. Storage Battery	29	19¾	19¾
300	Central Foundry	2½	2	2⅜
200	Central Foundry pf	12	11½	11½
150	Elec. Lead Reduction	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Electric Vehicle pf	15½	15	15½
200	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
100	Empire Steel	10½	10½	10½
50	Empire Steel pf	50	50	50
3,200	Greene Con. Copper	29	28	28⅞
100	Hackensack Meadows	10	10	10
20	Hall Signal	120	120	120
2,200	Manhattan Transit	8	7½	7½
2,300	Montreal & Bost. Cop	3¼	3¼	3¼
505	National Enameling	37¼	36⅜	37
150	Nat. Enameling pf	91	91	91
100	N. B. Cannel Coal	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	New Eng. Transport	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	N. Y. Q. Co. El. L. & P.	42¾	42¾	42¾
230	New York Realty	186	185	186
200	N. Y. Transportation	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	North Platte Copper	15⅝	15½	15⅝
31,200	Northern Securities	117⅜	116	116¾
800	New Orleans Rys	18	17⅝	17⅝
100	New Orleans Rys. pf	56½	56¼	56½
50	Otis Elevator pf	103	103	103
200	Pac. Pac. & Nav	6	6	6
184	Pac. Pac. & Nav. pf	36	34	34
3,300	Rock Isl. new w. i	51¼	50	51¼
1,200	R. I. pf. new w. i	80¼	79¾	80¼
20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 4, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68½	68⅝	17,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	69¾	70	68¼	68½	— ⅝
2⅛	2⅛	1,500	Am. Bicycle Co.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
5	15	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	10	10	10	10	—6
34¼	34⅜	1,100	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅜	+ ⅛
91	92	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91¼	91¾	91	91	—1¼
60¾	61	1,560	*Am. Grass Twine	61⅞	61⅞	60	61	— ¼
53½	54	7,400	Am. Cotton Oil	50	54½	50	53⅝	+3¼
36	38	100	Am. District Tel.	36⅝	36⅞	36¾	36⅝	+ ⅝
11¼	12	100	*Am. Ice Co.	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
41⅝	42	640	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	42	42½	41⅜	41⅝	— ¼
33¼	33⅝	350	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
95½	96	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
23	25	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	...
45	46	6,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46	46	44	45	—1½
96½	97	1,600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	96¼	97	— ⅝
121	121½	219	*Am. Snuff Co.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
98½	99½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1½
132½	132⅝	5,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	133	133	132⅛	132⅝	+ ¼
170	173	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	171½	172	171½	172	— ½
108¼	109	110	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1½
94⅝	94⅞	30,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95⅝	95⅞	94¾	94⅞	— ⅜
104⅞	104⅝	11,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	105¼	105½	104⅝	104½	— ½
115⅞	115½	46,700	Baltimore & Ohio.	115¾	117	115⅛	115⅛	— ⅞
69	69¼	12,955	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69⅜	69⅜	68⅝	69	— ⅛
51	53	400	*Butterick Co.	50¼	51	50¼	51	+2
89	90	900	Canada Southern	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	...
143⅜	143⅝	11,950	Canadian Pacific	144⅝	144⅞	143¼	143¼	—1
183	187	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	183	183	183	183	...
56	56⅛	24,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	57¼	57⅜	55⅞	56	—1
42⅜	43	2,200	Chicago & Alton	43¼	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
76	76½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
138	142	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	137⅝	137⅝	137½	137½	...
34⅛	34¼	6,600	Chicago Great West.	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
50	50½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50¼	50⅝	50	50	— ⅜
187⅜	187⅞	21,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	188	188⅛	187¾	187⅝	— ⅛
192½	194½	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194½	194½	194½	194½	...
239½	240	450	Chicago & Northw.	239⅞	240	239	239	— ⅜
191½	192	2,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	191½	192⅝	191	191½	...
23	23¼	800	Chicago Term. Trans.	23	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
41	41⅞	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40½	41½	40½	41½	+ ⅞
16	16¼	1,300	Chicago Union Traction	16	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅝	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	— ⅛
93	97	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	95	95	95	95	+5
80¼	80¼	6,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	80⅜	81⅛	80	80¼	— ½
33½	34	1,700	Colorado & Southern.	33¾	34	33½	34	...
78¼	78⅜	963	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78¼	78½	78¼	78⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	51⅞	4,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52⅜	52⅝	51½	51⅝	— ⅜
223½	224	800	Consolidated Gas	224¼	224½	223⅞	223⅞	— ⅝
123	124	425	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124¼	124¼	123	123	—1½
35⅜	36¼	1,910	Corn Products	35½	36	35¼	36	+ ½
87⅝	88¼	100	Corn Products pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
180	180½	1,600	Delaware & Hudson.	180	181	179¾	180⅞	+ ½
280	283	200	Del., Lack. & West.	280	280	280	280	—4¾
48¾	49	1,100	Denver & R. G.	49⅜	49⅜	49	49	—1
94½	94⅜	754	Denver & R. G. pf.	94½	95	94½	94⅜	— ⅛
23¼	23⅜	3,100	Detroit Southern	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	9,300	Detroit Southern pf.	46¼	46¼	44⅝	44⅞	—1⅛
51	52½	125	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½	—1¼
95	95¼	405	Detroit United Ry.	96	96	95½	95½	— ¼
5	5⅞	300	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5	5	5	5	...
36	37	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	37	37	37	37	...
22	22½	475	*Dul., S. S. & At.	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
34	34⅝	325	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	42½	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
41⅞	42	17,950	Erie	71½	71⅝	70¾	70½	— ⅛
70¼	70½	2,400	Erie 1st pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57½	— ⅛
57	57½	1,600	Erie 2d pf.	66	66	66	66	...
65½	66	600	Evans. & T. H.	61⅜	61¾	61	61	—2
60	61	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	197	197	195	195	—1⅝
194	195	1,400	General Electric	62	62	61	61	+3
61	62	1,000	G. A. Fuller Co.,cts. of dep.	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
104	106	300	G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	202	202¼	200	201	+ ½
200½	201½	2,600	Great Northern pf.	100½	100½	100	100	...
...	...	75	H. B. Claflin Co.	103	103	101½	101½	— ¼
101¼	101¾	1,700	Hocking Valley	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
93⅜	94	100	Hocking Valley pf.	172⅜	173	171⅝	172¼	— ⅛
171⅜	172	5,900	Illinois Central	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	400	International Paper.	75½	75½	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅜
75	75¼	100	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77	75	75	+2½
69	78	500	*Internat. Power Co.	17½	20	17½	20	+2½
19	23	1,700	*Internat. Silver.	50	50½	49½	50	— ½
49¼	50	2,200	Iowa Central	87	87	86½	86½	—1
86	87	200	Iowa Central pf.	84¾	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
84½	84½	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
49	49½	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	38¾	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅛
38⅜	38½	2,300	Kansas City Southern.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
60⅞	60¾	100	Kansas City South. pf.	66¾	67	66¾	67	+1⅜
66½	67½	500	Lake Erie & West.	86¾	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	—1⅛
85	87	900	Long Island	153⅜	153⅜	151⅝	152⅝	—1⅛
152¼	152⅞	12,900	Louisville & Nashville.	137¼	139¼	137½	137⅞	+1
137⅛	138	71,180	Manhattan Elevated.	127	127	126	126	—1
125½	126⅞	1,200	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	148¼	149½	148¼	148½	+ ¼
147¾	148¾	2,000	*Met. Street Railway.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	...
40	50	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	...
38½	40	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	...
80	91	50	Mexican Central	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
29⅜	29⅝	500	Minn. & St. Louis.	114	114	113¾	113¾	— ¼
113⅜	114	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	81	81	80¼	80⅞	— ⅛
80	80⅜	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34⅛	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
33¼	33⅞	5,770	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	68⅜	68⅜	67	67	—1½
67	67⅜	5,600	Missouri Pacific	119¼	119¼	118	118⅝	— ½
118¼	118⅜	28,925	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	113	113	113	113	—3
112⅜	114	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	...
47⅞	48	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
24½	24¾	1,100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	— ¼
92	92⅝	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	21⅝	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
21	21⅝	2,950	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	— ⅛
43	43¼	900	*New York Air Brake.	190	190½	190	190½	— ¼
190	191	600	New York Central	167	167½	164½	164½	—2
164½	165	20,600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	55⅜	56½	55¼	56¼	+ ¼
56	56⅝	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234¾	237	234¾	237	+4
237	239	515	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36¼	36¼	35¾	35⅝	— ½
35⅜	35¾	2,400	Norfolk & Western.	77½	77½	75¼	75⅝	—1¼
75⅞	77¾	22,100	North American	131	132¾	129¼	130	— ⅝
130	130	2,630	Pacific Coast	79	79	77½	78⅛	+3
78	78½	1,800	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	105	105	105	105	—1½
103	110	177	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	83	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
81¾	82½	300	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	169½	170	167	167	—1½
167	167½	82,446	People's Gas, Chicago.	106¼	108⅜	106¼	106⅞	+ ⅜
106⅞	107	36,615	Père Marquette	80	80	80	80	...
79	80	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	105½	105½	104	105	...
104	105	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	51½	51⅝	51¼	51½	— ⅛
51	51½	600	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88	88	88	— ¼
87½	88	120	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
32⅛	32⅜	900	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89	89½	89	89	...
88½	89	400	Reading	73¼	76⅜	73⅝	74	—2½
73⅞	74	89,100	Reading 1st pf.	90	90	89	89	—1⅝
88¾	89	5,200	Reading 2d pf.	80	80	78½	78½	— ½
78½	78¾	8,882	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21⅞	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	4,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80⅜	81	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
80¾	81	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21⅝	22	21	21	— ⅛
21	21⅛	1,100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.pf.	71	71	71	71	...
70½	71	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	—1
77	77½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	40	40	39	39	—1
38	39	500	St. L. & San Fran.	79⅝	79⅞	79¼	79¼	— ½
79⅜	79½	1,250	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	...
85	88	30	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅜	76½	...
76½	76⅜	383	St. Louis Southw.	37½	38	37¼	37¼	...
37¼	37⅜	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	79	79	78	78	—1⅜
78	78½	1,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	77¼	83	76¼	80	+4½
78½	80	7,025	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	94	95	94	95	+1½
94	95	750	Southern Pacific	79⅝	80	78⅝	78⅞	— ⅛
78¾	78⅞	31,100	Southern Railway	39¾	39¾	38¾	38⅞	—1
38⅞	39	54,200	Southern Railway pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅜
96½	96¾	1,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	71⅜	71⅝	70	70	—1⅞
70	70½	8,000	Texas & Pacific	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	—1
52¾	52⅞	17,300	Texas & Pacific Land Tr.	42	42¾	42	42¾	— ⅜
42¼	43	400	Third Avenue	131	131	131	131	+ ⅜
131	132	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	32	32	31	31½	—1
31½	31½	3,400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	48¾	48¾	47	47⅛	—1½
47½	48	3,460	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
80	80½	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	12⅝	14½	12⅝	14	+1½
14	14¼	8,100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46⅞	50	46	49¼	+3½
49¼	49⅜	5,800	Union Pacific	111⅞	111⅞	110½	110⅝	—1½
110⅜	110⅝	30,000	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92½	92	92	— ⅛
92	92¼	550	United States Express	155	155	155	155	—2
150	153	100	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	2,775	*U. S. Leather pf.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	...
88	88¼	475	*U. S. Rubber.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
16¼	16⅝	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	...
56	56¼	10	U. S. Steel.	42	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅜
42¼	42¾	80,045	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	91¼	90¾	91	+ ⅜
90⅞	91	14,900	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	57	57	57	57	—1
58	60	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	68	70⅜	68	70	+2⅜
69¾	70	10,800	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	133¼	133¼	133	133	+3
133	133½	200	Wabash	34	36⅜	34	35¼	—1⅛
35½	35¾	17,700	Wabash pf	48¼	50¾	48¼	49½	—1⅞
49⅞	49¼	49,900	Wells-Fargo Express.	247	247	247	247	—3
245	250	100	Western Union Tel.	95½	95⅝	94⅜	95	...
95¼	95⅜	5,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	227½	227½	227½	227½	— ½
224	227	100	Wheel. & L. E.	29	29⅝	29	29	+ ⅜
29	29⅜	2,735	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65¼	65⅝	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
64½	65	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41⅜	42	41½	41½	...
41½	41½	1,900	Wisconsin Central	29¾	30¼	29½	29¾	— ⅛
29¾	30	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	56½	56½	55⅞	55⅞	— ½
56	56¼	1,300						

Sales....1,103,069 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	742
4th week August	$211,623	$192,500	$161,593
Month of August.	636,235	596,750	500,937
From July 1.....	1,248,322	1,154,188	976,624
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,553	7,438
4th week August.	1,113,000	990,000	846,000
Month of August.	3,448,000	3,057,000	2,569,000
From July 1.....	6,694,620	5,881,000	5,040,170
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
4th week August.	178,000	175,000	138,800
Month of August.	543,119	527,837	459,917
From July 1.....	1,078,839	997,809	867,558
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	923
4th week August.	208,114	257,344	229,650
Month	625,395	734,750	619,662
From July 1.....	1,107,724	1,344,600	1,140,236
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
4th week August.	126,835	117,484	..
Month of August.	492,500	471,114	..
From July 1.....	984,500	935,686	..
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,368	2,358	1,673
4th week August.	494,400	532,100	344,700
Month of August.	1,550,400	1,507,500	1,017,800
From July 1.....	3,039,300	2,960,700	1,940,300
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
4th week August.	149,384	118,743	101,903
Month	519,065	458,007	393,400
From July 1.....	1,044,174	887,944	774,322
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
4th week August.	20,703	30,431	24,121
Month of August.	58,567	83,919	69,971
From July 1.....	114,140	159,754	143,371
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
4th week August.	235,779	219,295	..
Month	735,408	651,019	642,204
From July 1.....	1,471,655	1,276,224	1,252,057
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	393
4th week Aug....	82,337	88,252	76,685
Month	246,979	248,061	226,083
From July 1.....	512,041	488,706	436,314
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
4th week Aug....	631,780	569,301	532,824
Month	1,903,704	1,686,378	1,527,320
From July 1.....	3,923,234	3,238,718	2,877,423

ANN ARBOR for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	1,893,410	1,731,603	161,807
Oper. expenses...	1,722,672	991,083	231,533
Net earnings.....	670,738	740,514	*69,726
Add. improvemts.	150,434	337,888	*187,434
Balance	520,354	402,646	117,708
Int. and taxes..	332,497	331,041	1,456
Surplus	187,857	71,605	116,252
*Decrease.			

CHICAGO & ALTON for July—

Gross earnings...	806,474	827,658	*21,184
Exp. and taxes..	498,513	509,599	*11,086
Net earnings.....	307,901	318,059	*10,098
*Decrease.			

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings...	7,549,688	7,013,861	535,827
Oper. expenses..	5,284,690	4,831,515	453,175
Net earnings.....	2,264,998	2,182,346	82,652
Taxes	204,767	204,000	767
Balance	2,060,231	1,978,346	81,885

The gross earnings increased 7.64 per cent., operating expenses 9.38, and net earnings 4.14 per cent.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings...	65,467	68,068	73,744
Op. exp. and tax.	45,283	52,228	49,881
Net earnings.....	20,184	15,840	23,863

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for July—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	482,252	380,868	101,394
Op. exp. and tax.	368,057	294,497	73,559
Surplus	114,205	86,371	27,835

MANHATTAN RY. for quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	2,857,249	2,499,207	358,042
Op. expenses	1,401,106	1,327,686	73,420
Net	1,456,143	1,171,521	284,622
Total income	1,567,431	1,412,692	154,739
Charges	655,849	647,568	8,281
Balance	911,582	765,124	146,458
Dividends	480,000	480,000	...
Surplus	431,582	258,124	146,458

MEXICAN CENTRAL for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	1,546,803	1,376,306	1,339,021
Op. expenses	1,197,912	1,067,773	1,103,886
Net	348,891	318,533	235,135
Gross, 7 months..	11,792,472	10,242,792	10,318,994
Op. expenses	8,260,799	7,368,272	6,943,786
Net, 7 months....	3,531,673	2,874,520	3,375,208

OLD COLONY R. R. for year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Inc. from rent....	1,816,326	1,808,997	7,329
Salary and exp...	6,218	6,764	*546
Balance	1,810,108	1,802,233	7,875
Interest	639,610	639,610	...
Balance	1,170,498	1,162,623	7,875
Dividends	1,170,498	1,162,623	7,875
*Decrease.			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$19,123
Canadian Pacific	114,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3,000
Colorado Southern	9,211
Hocking Valley	30,841
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	16,484
Wabash	62,479
Total increase, seven roads	$255,138
Increase previously reported	12,223
Total increase, eight roads	$267,361

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$49,230
Denver & Rio Grande	37,700
Kanawha & Michigan	9,708
Toledo & Ohio Central	5,915
Total decrease, four roads	$102,553
Net increase, twelve roads	$164,808

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,430	Amal. Copper	69¾	69⅝	68½	68½
100	Am. Bicycle	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150	Am. Car & F.	34½	34½	34½	34½
10	Am. Ice	12½	12½	12½	12½
40	Am. Ice pf.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
80	Am. Locomotive	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
110	Am. Smelting	45	45¼	44½	45¼
1,160	Am. Sugar	133	133	132¼	132¼
80	Anaconda Cop.	108½	108½	108	108
10,620	A., T. & S. F.	95⅝	95½	94⅝	95⅝
290	A., T. & S. F. pf.	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
4,200	Balt. & Ohio	115⅝	117	115⅜	115⅝
5,070	Brook. Rap. Tr.	69½	69⅝	68⅝	69¼
440	Canadian Pac.	144⅛	144⅞	143¼	143⅝
2,620	Ches. & Ohio	57⅛	57⅜	56	56
40	Chic. & Alton.	43	43¼	43	43¼
570	Chic. Gt. West.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
7,250	C., M. & St. P.	186	185	187⅞	187⅞
50	C. Term. Tr. pf.	41	41	41	41
10	Chic. Un. Trac.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
270	Col. Fuel & I.	81	81½	80	80½
110	Col. Southern	33⅞	34	33¼	33¼
50	Den. & Rio Gr.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼
90	Det. South.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞
5,620	Erie	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
20	Erie 2d pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½
30	Illinois Cent.	172⅝	172⅝	172	172
820	Louis. & Nash.	153¼	153¼	151⅝	152½
14,180	Manhattan	137½	139⅜	137½	138⅝
10	Met. Street	149	149	149	149
40	Mexican Cent.	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜
530	Mo., K. & T.	34¼	34¼	33⅜	33⅜
300	M., K. & T. pf.	68½	68⅝	68	68
9,250	Mo. Pacific	119½	119¼	118½	118⅝
10	Nat. of Mexico.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼
1,430	N. Y. Central.	167	167	164⅞	164⅝
340	N. Y., O. & W.	36	36	35⅝	35⅝
920	Norf. & West.	77	77¼	76	76
10	Pacific Mail.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44⅝
2,680	Pennsylvania	163½	163⅜	167½	167½
6,910	People's Gas.	108⅜	108⅜	106½	106⅞
10	Pressed S. Car.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
31,300	Reading	76	76⅜	73⅝	73⅞
40	Reading 1st pf.	89¼	89½	89⅛	89½
360	Rep. Steel	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅜
30	St. Louis S. W.	37½	37½	37¼	37½
15,750	South. Pac.	79⅝	79⅝	78⅞	79
8,350	Southern Ry.	39¾	39¾	38⅝	39¼
1,020	Tenn. C. & I.	71⅝	71⅝	70¼	70⅜
3,870	Texas Pacific	53⅜	53½	52⅝	52⅞
30	T., St. L. & W.	31¾	31¾	30¾	31⅜
20	T., St. L. & W. pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47¾
11,860	Union Pacific	111⅞	111⅞	110¼	111
10	Union Pac. pf.	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92¼
620	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½
18,830	U. S. Steel	42	42¼	42	42¼
1,450	U. S. Steel pf.	91	91¼	90⅞	90⅞
4,770	Wabash	34¼	36¼	34⅛	35⅝
9,290	Wabash pf.	48½	50⅝	48⅜	49⅝
700	West Union	95¾	96	95	96
120

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edward H. Litchfield Buys Another West Side Apartment House—Dealings by Brokers at Auction.

Edward H. Litchfield has bought from Asa R. Davidson the seven-story apartment house at 306 and 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, on plot 62 by 115. In part payment Mr. Litchfield gives two vacant plots in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, one having a frontage of 180 feet on the south side of Third Street, near Eighth Avenue, and the other being a block front on Eighth Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, 180 by 97.10. Negotiations were conducted through Amos F. Lamphear and Henry R. Dwight of E. S. Willard & Co. Mr. Litchfield recently purchased the Cherbourg apartment house, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for J. Henning, for $24,000, the three-story dwelling 160 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for Hannah Allen to Charles H. Wilson the three-story dwelling, with stable, 36 Irving Place, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, on lot 20.1 by 86.4.

The building 598 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second Street, 49.4 by 20, has been leased by John P. Windolph to Timothy F. Paddell. The lease is for a term of ten years at a graduated rental varying from $8,000 to $10,000 per annum. Mr. Paddell is the owner of other property on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

The southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Liberty Place, 21.7 by 75.6 by 21.3 by 85.2, has been conveyed by Charles H. Young to Mary N. Todd.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Sigmund Tenner the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 100.

The three and four story buildings at 196 to 202 Forsyth Street, with an "L," at 48 Stanton Street, have been sold. The property was formerly used as a provision and packing house. The Forsyth Street plot measures 104 by 100, and the Stanton Street "L" 24.6 by 100. The owners of record of the property are Ebenezer Hurd and others.

Frederick M. Wilson reports the sale of 726 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a three-story brick flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Architect Harry T. Howell is preparing plans for a five-story brick stable to be erected for Thomas D. Malcolm on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, at a cost of $25,000.

Marsh, Miller & Co. report that they have leased 113 West Seventy-second Street to a client for a term of years at an annual rental of $4,500.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the following dwellings: 143 West Eighty-seventh Street, for the estate of Thomas and H. K. Williams to Dr. Eli Long, Jr.; 136 West Seventy-seventh Street, for Lawrence F. Cahill to Martin B. Stafford; 252 West Seventy-ninth Street, for C. B. Bull to M. Moses; 315 West Eighty-second Street, for C. Berg to S. Gordon; 241 West Seventy-sixth Street, for a Mr. Romaine to M. M. Smith, and 151 West Seventy-third Street, for F. G. Bourne to C. Dready.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

708 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 134.1 feet east of Avenue C, 23.10 by 100.3, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company.....$11,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McClean, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,209.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1 to 13 Hancock Street, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 40 by 87; Friedman & Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, Amsterdam to St. Nicholas Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 45.8 by 97; J. & P. Streifler of 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owners and architects; cost, $70,000.

No. 973 Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25 by 97; J. C. Lyons Building Company of 4 East Forty-second Street, owners; McKim, Meade & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street, for a nine-story brick hotel, 42 by 99.9; J. D. Matthews of 842 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Ross & McNeal of 70 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 8; Tremont Presbyterian Church, premises, owner; Thomas Munson of 3,241 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Seventh Street, Yorkville, for a three-story frame factory, 50 by 100; James J. Hart of 1,020 Prospect Avenue, owner; Franz Wolfgand of 783 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 514 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 100; W. A. Smith, premises, lessee; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner, to four-story brick lofts, with store; Marshall estate, owner; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, west side, Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Street, to a six-story brick store; Bloomingdale Brothers, premises, owners; Buchman & Fox of 711 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 5 Ludlow St., to a five-story brick tenement, with store; D. Rosenthal of 223 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 711 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,623 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; C. Garfield of 34 West Fourth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, to six-story brick offices, with store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, premises, owner; J. M. Morsman of 72 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 139 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick club; Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, premises, owner; W. H. Symonds of 23 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

St. Ann's Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick school and tenement, 25 by 90; John Bonner, premises, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $55.

Palisade Avenue, west side, 230 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story stone and frame dwelling, 28 by 48; John Kennedy, Riverdale, owner; G. R. Budlong of 734 East Two Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Eighth Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25.3 by 44; Thomas P. Connor of 558 Williams Avenue, owner; W. T. Napes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 507 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Archibald McInnis of 507 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Moore & Landsdeldel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Rider Avenue, to a two-story brick boiler room, 11 by 20; Edward Gustaveson of 549 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

AVENUE C, w s, 21.5 ft n of 6th St, 19x83x18.7x83; Louis Tenloom and others to Daniel Lowenthal, (mtg $10,000).....$1

AVENUE C, 93, w s, 19.10x83x21.4x83; Falk Rhonheimer to Daniel Loewenthal, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

AV C, 295, w s, 20x66; Richard J. Henry, referee, to Peter Wannemacher, (mtg $2,700)..... 3,600

AV D, e s, 37.11 ft n of 8th St, 23x80; Pauline Hanan to Meier Hanan, (mtg $9,000)..... 15,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 85 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Creighton Garvin..... 100

DELANCEY ST, 306, n s, 23x100; Joseph Isaac to Katie J. Amend and another, (mtg $29,000)..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 18, 25.1x87.6; 2d St, n s, 123 ft w of 2d Av, 20.8x68.6x20.8x69.2; Emma W. Searle to Lauretta H. Harding, 23.48 part; (mtg $18,000)..... 6,000

HENDERSON PLACE, e s, 88.8 ft n of 86th St, 17.5x46; Ernest F. Henderson to Catherine F. McCaffrey..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 65th St, 100.5x22; G. Walter Campbell to Richard and Minturn P. Collins, (mtg $40,000).. 1

MAIDEN LANE, 20, s corner of Liberty Place, 21.7x75.6x21.3x85.2; Charles H. Young to Mary N. Todd, (mtg $35,000)..195,000

MULBERRY ST, 109, w s, 25x100.11; Hannah Bonner to Rose Pennacchio..... 100

PARK AV, 973, e s, 18.9x100; Anna Graessle, widow, to Daniel J. Gallagher, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

RYER AV, s w corner of Irving St, 100x 100x irregular, except part for Concourse; Edwin Shufeldt to Mary A. McCormick.....Omitted

SOUTH ST, 386-387, n w corner of Jackson St, 50x104.4; Eagle Real Estate Company to Philip Wood, (mtg $54,000) 9,075

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x118; the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company to Meyer R. Bimberg, (mtg $66,000, R S $28.25)..... 1

TREMONT AV, s s, 35.6 ft e of Anthony Av, 37.6x109; Mary F. Le Moult to James S. Maher..... 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,090, e s, 18.11x97.7; John H. Regan, referee, to Ada A. Neumann, (mtg $5,000)..... 1,650

VALENTINE AV, 2,084, e s, 18.11x82.2x 18.9x90.6; John H. Regan, referee, to Ada A. Neumann, (mtg $5,000)..... 1,800

VALENTINE AV, 2,082, e s, 18.10x90.6x 18.9x88.2; John H. Regan, referee, to Ada A. Neumann, (mtg $5,250)..... 2,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,080, e s, 18.11x95.3x 18.9x92.11; John H. Regan, referee, to Ada A. Neumann, (mtg $5,000)..... 4,700

VALENTINE AV, 2,084, e s, 18.11x89.8x 18.9x87.4; John H. Regan, referee, to Ada A. Neumann, (mtg $5,000)..... 1,100

WATER ST, 74 and 76, n e corner Old Slip, 10 and 12; Edmund Guilbert et al. exrs, to August Klopstein..... 71,000

1ST AV, 1,365, w s, 25x75; William Prange to Max Orbach and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

5TH ST, 705 East, 20x72.9; Esther Tischler to Mary Wieselthier, (mtg $7,500)... 1

9TH ST, 59 West, 22.2x92.3x22.4x92.3; Herman Baer and another, individually and as executors and trustee, to Nelson H. Henry, (mtg $15,000)..... 23,900

11TH AV, n w corner of 39th St, 74.1x 100; 39th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; David Stevenson to Thomas Peakin, (mtg on part above $9,170)..... 50

11TH AV, n w corner of 39th St, 74.1x 100; 39th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas Peakin to the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, all liens..... 50

13TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 50x 103.8; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

21ST ST, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 20.83—x29.8x98.9; Ellin T. Duer to Benjamin Stern, Ca. G..... 1

32D ST, 365, West, 20x98.9; John McGuire to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company..... 100

36TH ST, 37 East, 25x98.9; Howard Van Sinderen and wife to J. Pierpont Morgan, Ca. G..... 1

38TH ST, 320 and 322 West, 50x98.9; Charles Ellinger, executor, to Joseph M. Deuel, trustee..... 33,000

38TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Charles L. Ellinger to Joseph M. Deuel, (mtg $11,000)..... 24,000

38TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 75x 98.9; Charles Ellinger and others, heirs, to Joseph M. Deuel, quitclaim..... 1

41ST ST, 114 West, 20x98.9; Henry D. Wimans to Robert H. Davis, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Mary Casson... 1

72D ST, 340 East, 16.8x102.2; Margaret C. Collins to Wolf Hosen, (mtg $5,000).... 9,000

72D ST, n s, 184 ft w of 8th Av, 22x102.2; Mary A. Coykendall to Robert B. Carpenter, quitclaim..... 1

75TH ST, 132 West, 20x102.2; Anna M. Spencer to Michael F. Loughman, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; Jacob Wolf and others, executors, to Martin M. Goodman, (mtg $24,000)..... 32,000

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; M. M. Goodman to Henry C. Glaser, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

78TH ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Isaac Helfer to Petrus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

78TH ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Isabella L. Beekman to Isaac Helfer..... 1

79TH ST, 52 East, 25x102.2; Adelaide T. Willets to Emma J. Richardson..... 100

97TH ST, 223 East, 24.6x100.11; Julius Samuels to Albert Hohenstein, (correction,) (mtg $12,000)..... 1

102D ST, 210 West, 25x100.11; Edward W. Fox to Michael E. Keefe, (mtg $24,000 1

109TH ST, 247 East, 20x100.11; Franz X. Wagner to the City of New York... 6,400

111TH ST, 91 East, 15.3x100.11; Ernestine Kirstein to Viola Hornung, (mtg $8,000). 1

116TH ST, 309 East, 20x100.11; Lizzie M. Sproul to Alvina D. Roeloffs, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

120TH ST, 109 West, 20x100.11; Emanuel S. Chapelle to Grace Chapelle..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Eagle Real Estate Company to Philip Wood, (mtg $41,000)..... 2,115

146TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of Morris Av, 25.10x100; Charles M. Hammond and others, devisees, to Maria Hammond... 3,000

160TH ST, 602, s e corner of Courtlandt Av, 92x26; Martha Brogan to Max Heymann, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

161ST ST, s s, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x99.11; Thos. B. Connolly to Edward A. Alexander..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 142d St; Thomas J. McGuire to Layton & Rogers, 1 11-12 years..... $900

RIDGE ST, 144, and 202-4 Stanton St; Solomon Gosstein to Harris Ashinsky and another, 3 years..... 720

5TH AV, 1,222; Marcus Lederer to J. Martin Schwank, 5 years.....$1,200 to 1,416

7TH AV, 598, s w corner of 42d St, 49.4x 20; John P. Windolph to Timothy F. Paddell, 10 years.....$8,000 to 10,000

23D ST, 141 East; Mortimer Smith to Richard J. Cruice and others, 3 2-3 years 2,850

41ST ST, 308 West; Jennie S. Wells to Louis Neuffer, 5 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Edward A., to Park Mortgage Company; proposed 216th St., s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av., due Aug. 22, 1905. $5,000

BIMBERG, Meyer R., to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 125th St, 1 year..... 54,000

CALLENDER, William E., to William G. Wood and another, executors; Prospect Av, old, s e s, 320.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, new line, due Oct. 8, 1906..... 10,000

CASSON, Mary, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 50th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

COLLIER, George W., to Alexander Walker; Woodcrest Av., w s, 221.7 ft s of 138th St, demand 6 per cent..... 3,500

COLLINS, Richard and an other to Anna R. Mead; Madison Av., n w corner 65th St., 3 years..... 30,000

DAVIS, Robert H., to Ernest Ehrmann; 41st St, 114 West, 3 years..... 27,500

DONOHOE, Thomas, to Addie G. Schmidt; Fulton St., s e s, lots 24 and 25, map South Washingtonville, 3 years 6 per cent..... 800

DREYER, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Fort Washington Av, n w corner of 170th St, 5 years..... 2,000

ENGELKING, Minnie, and another to Yonkers Savings Bank; Marion St., n w s, Lot 306, map of Washingtonville, 1 year..... 2,000

GALLAGHER, Daniel J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, 973, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

GRAY, John H., and another to Morris J. Hirsch; 3d Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 80th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GREGORY, Elisha B., to Rolland B. Archer; Marion St, n w s, Lot 310, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent. 500

HELFERT, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 78th St, 315 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HENRY, Nelson H., to Robert W. Taller; 9th St, 59 West, prior mortgage $13,000, due May 18, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

HOFFMAN, Isaac, to Hyman Schnitzer; Essex St, 42, demand 6 per cent. collateral notes..... 3,000

HAMMOND, Maria, to Charles A. Furthman; 146th St, s s, 200.1 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,800

KAESTNER, Gustav, to Harlem Savings Bank; 183d St, (Columbus Av,) s s, 132.3 ft e of Jackson Av., 1 year..... 2,750

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Winfield S. Hoyt and another, as trustees; 13th St, 610 East, due Aug. 15, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to F. D. Weekes, as trustee; 13th St, 606 and 608 East, two mtgs, due Aug. 15, 1907, 4½ per cent., each..... 23,000

KERSCHOFFER, John, to Henry Prigge; 131st St, 286 West, due Jan. 5, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

KLIPSTEIN, August, to Edmund Guilbert and others, executors; 74 and 76 Water St, n e corner of Old Slip, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

LESTER, Sophie and others to Pennington Whitehead; 178th St., s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av., 3 years..... 6,000

MAHER, James S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Tremont Av, s s, 35.6 ft e of Anthony Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MATTOX, Pierson S., to City Real Estate Company; 32d St, 19 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

McCAFFREY, Catherine F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Henderson Place, e s, 88.8 ft n of 86th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

McCORMICK, Mary A., to Edwin Shufeldt; Ryer Av, s w corner of Irving St, 3 years..... 14,000

ORBACH, Max, and another to William Prange; 1st Av, w s, 52.2 ft n of 73d St, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, w s, 82 ft n of 17th St, 20x88; Mary M. Lanier, executrix, and another against Edward Wilckens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

LOTS 138 to 141, 232 to 236, and 243 to 249, map of part of Inwood, 12th Ward; Solomon B. Livingston, trustee, against William H. Flitner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Davidson.

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 153, map of Washingtonville, Bronx, 50x100; Sarah A. Briggs, executrix, and another against Gottlieb Reedt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York against James D. Edwards and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holk, Wagner & Burghard.

2D AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 105th St, 25x93.6; Fanny E. Cohen against Jacob Bernardik, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

9TH ST, s s, 183 ft e of Av C, 75x93.11; Jane B. Vail against Charles E. Vail and another, (partition;) attorneys, Mulqueen & Mulqueen.

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against Antonetta Alteri and another, (amended action to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Hamilton & Beckett.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

6:10 A. M.—285 Broadway; Elsworth Child; damage, $50.

8:45 A. M.—36 Montgomery Street; Israel Brodsky; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—1,963 Webster Avenue; R. Goldsberg; damage trifling.

1:55 P. M.—2,708 Broadway; Albert Trincantter; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—743 Forrest Avenue; John Randrell; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—204 East Twenty-seventh Street; International Tobacco Company; damage, $20.

5:30 P. M.—156 Ninth Avenue; unascertained; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—253 West Sixtieth Street; William McNulty; damage, $50.

8:10 P. M.—942 Third Avenue; unascertained; damage, $10.

8:35 P. M.—401 East Sixteenth Street; Michael Salrich; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—55 Park Street; D. Marco; damage, $200.

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Now is the time to buy farm lands, $30 per acre. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Greatest bargain on Island—40 acres Wading River, $300. Other cheap acreage. JONES, Freeport, L. I.

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89 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NEAR 81ST ST.
Very large five-story American basement dwelling, in excellent condition.
PRICE, $60,000.
Permit to inspect from owner, Room 509, 146 Broadway.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

70th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102; 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., near 140th St.; 25x75; 3-family flat; price, $20,000; mtg. at 4½; bargain.
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$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | Five story; three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent, $6,000.
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Brownstone private house, 16x55x100.2; bay window; parquet flooring. 119 East 95th St. Owner.

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SOUND VIEW AVE.,
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AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 2.30 P. M.
Particulars NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 5th ave., Manhattan.

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For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

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132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, Floors, Offices, and Studios; $10 to $50; newly altered building. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

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Fine office for physician; good location; (other rooms;) ample closet room. 210 West 44th St.

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All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 46 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
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3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M. Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 6:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED, sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Cape Vincent, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:20 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Parlor cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 275 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:35 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†2:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*6:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, N. J., R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sundays, 24:25 a. m.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 3:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—10:40 a. m., 81:40, 42:40 p. m.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 81:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:35, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Ocean Grove only, 8:00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, 47:00, 58:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 81:30, 42:00, 43:00, *4:00, *5:00, 56:00, 47:30, 89:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESS—24:25, 48:30, *10:20, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 43:40, *5:00, *7:00, 29:25 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 48:00, 49:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading (not Sun.) 12:00, 1:30, 42:00, 4:30 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 45:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8 Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, (8:30 Ocean Grove only) p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—*3:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, 3*3:45, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. and Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 132 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 96 Broadway Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12.10nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:55pm.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12.10nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.
Norfolk,	*12:55pm.

Washington, Balto..	18:25am.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:55pm.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.

	†8:30am. Buffet.
	*10:30am. Diner.
	*11:30am. Diner.
	*1:00pm. Diner.
	*3:40pm. Diner.
	*5:00pm. Diner.
	*7:00pm. Buffet.
	*12:15nt. Sle pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes 12.23, 19.45, 67.15, 10.25, 46.45, 55.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Alv. N.Y., R
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM *6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM *9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM †12.00 N'n
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM *12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	58.50 PM *4.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM 15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM *25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM *8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 950, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 132 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 320 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

11:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20), (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:10, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:25 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car.) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 201 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
43:15 A. M. Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	9:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:15 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
2:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The fast and elegant steamers
LARCHMONT & TREMONT
Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.
STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
Cut rates to all New England points.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

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via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions via S. S. Manhattan.

Good to return until Sept. 12, $7.00.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

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Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser	Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin	Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprinz	Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton. Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Lulse	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Bremen	Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst	Sept. 13, 11 AM	Friedrich	Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n	Sep. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst	Oct. 16, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn	Sept. 27, 10 AM	Lahn	Nov. 1, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria	Sept. 11, 10 AM	Columbia	Sept. 25, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck	Sept. 18, 10 AM	A. Victoria	Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Waldersee	Sept 9, 10:30 AM	Moltke	Sept. 23, 9 AM
Pennsyl'ia	Sept. 16, 3 PM	Patricia	Sept. 30, 3 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia	Sept. 30, 2 PM	Palatia	Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia	Oct. 9, 2 PM	Phoenicia	Dec. 3, 2 PM

Select Cruises

To the Orient. To the West Indies.

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By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

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Mediterranean and the Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs, Post free—mention tour wanted.
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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Southwark	Sept. 3, Noon	Philadel	Sept. 17, 10 AM
St. Louis	Sept. 10, 10 AM	St. Paul	Sept. 24, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland	Sept. 6, 9 AM	Noordland	Sept. 20, 10 AM
Vaderland	Sept. 13, 10 AM	Zeeland	Sept. 27, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL PASSENGERS LAND AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES

The first and second parties from San Francisco, September 27 and October 15, are now complete. There is still room in the third and fourth parties, October 30 and November 3 (the latter to sail from Vancouver). Applications should reach us promptly.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria	Sept. 6, 9 AM	Lucania	Sept. 27, Noon
Campania	Sept. 13, Noon	Etruria	Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria	Sept. 20, 4 PM	Campania	Oct. 11, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic	Sept. 5, Noon	Cymric	Sept. 19, Noon
Germanic	Sept. 10, Noon	Oceanic	Sept. 24, 11 A.M.
Teutonic	Sept. 17, Noon	Majestic	Oct. 1, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

'La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

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EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

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Emp. of China	Sept. 8	Emp. of Japan	Nov. 3
Emp. of India	Oct. 6	R.M.S. Athenian	Nov. 17
R. M. S. Tartar	Oct. 20	Empress of China	Dec. 1

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Aorangi	Sept. 19	Moana	Oct. 17

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS W. STRONG, as executor of the last will and testament of Lena B. Strong, deceased, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. SCHAWE and Catharine Schawe, his wife; Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Emma B. Dresser, his wife; Robert M. Nugent and "Mary" Nugent, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, and whose first name is unknown to plaintiff; Frederick S. Gillis, Steven J. Geoghegan and Charles A. Geoghegan, doing business under the firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and Samuel Naitove, Daniel Spiegel, and William S. Rosenberg, doing business under the firm name of Spiegel & Rosenberg; —— Adler and —— Piebes, doing business under the firm name of Adler & Piebes; Benjamin Oestreicher and Bernard Oestreicher, doing business under the firm name of B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn; the said Samuel Naitove, Spiegel & Rosenberg, Adler & Piebes, B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn being tenants in premises sought to be foreclosed herein, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons. To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1902.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

To Emma B. Dresser, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Alfred Steckler, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of August, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1902. The original complaint was filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1902.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au15-1aw6wF&s26.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES P. CRUGER, plaintiff, against MARY FAMBROUGH (or Fambro) CRUGER, personally and as executrix of the last will and testament of William J. Cruger, deceased; James Jauncey Cruger, John Church Cruger, Alexander P. Cruger, Annie Cruger, Amy Cruger, Euphemia Cruger, Bertram Neuilly Cruger, Frederick Cruger, Violet Cruger, defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 3d, 1901.
WILLIAM H. E. JAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address: 204 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

To John Church Cruger, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York.—Dated July 28th, 1902.
WILLIAM H. E. JAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
204 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
au1-1aw6w

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES E. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin,

MR. GROUT EXPECTS A LOWER BUDGET

Tax Rate Next Year Will Be Considerably Decreased.

Falling Off in the State Tax and Natural Increase in Real Estate Values.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that in his opinion the budget to be made up in October for next year will be lower than the budget made up in April, also that the tax rate next year will be considerably lower than it is now, owing to the system of assessing real property at its full value.

"There is one point about the new system," said Mr Grout, "that there seems to be a great deal of misapprehension about, and I would like to have it corrected. Those whose property is assessed at its full value now are afraid that they will have to pay on a double valuation under the new system. This is not so. If a piece of property is assessed at its full value, it cannot be assessed for any more, and the new method of assessment would operate in favor instead of against such properties, because other property would be made to contribute an equal share.

"There are glaring inequalities in the assessments, and I would like to see buildings and land assessed separately. I think that this method would dispose of some of the most glaring inequalities.

"The single tax people seem to be in favor of this method, and they have given the subject of taxation more study than the average man. I think that the Assessors should have an abstract of all the real estate transactions of every day, in order to guide them in the work of assessing property. I think there should be filed at the Register's office a record showing the abstract of every mortgage, deed, transfer, and all things relating to a piece of property, so that when the Assessor went to look at the property he would have a perfect knowledge of it.

"By the new system I think that we will materially reduce the tax rate, and I look for smaller tax bills next year. The bills this year are smaller than they were last, and I hope to see them still lower next year.

"The State tax in the present budget is $4,500,000. The State tax this year will be less than $500,000, and here is a clear saving of $4,000,000. Assuming that there will be an increase of $2,000,000 for natural increase in the expenses for improvements, there is still a saving of $2,000,000. I estimate that the natural increase in real estate values due to the erection of several large buildings will amount to something like $120,000,000, and this increase will make the tax bills lower."

JEROME ON DOWNES CASE.

He Says the Next Charges Will Be Those Against Capt. Creeden and Downes.

District Attorney Jerome was asked yesterday morning as soon as he entered his office, in the Criminal Courts Building, if it was true that he was working with the Citizens' Union.

"It is true," he replied, "that I am working with the Citizens' Union, but no more with the Citizens' Union than with any citizen that comes forward with any complaint."

In reply to other questions he said that he did not think politics had anything to do with the raid in Capt. Creeden's precinct Tuesday night, and said that in a recent report made by the Citizens' Union it was said that things were very favorable in that precinct. Then he added:

"If I were in Creeden's place I'd keep quiet."

Mr. Jerome was asked if any one was furnishing him with money to get evidence against gambling houses. He replied that no one was offering him any money for that purpose.

Mr. Jerome said that the next charges to go to Police Headquarters will be those against Capt. Creeden and Wardman Downes.

Asked if he thought Devery's election would injure the Democratic Party, he answered:

"Yes, I believe it will."

Commissioner Partridge called on District Attorney Jerome at the latter's office. Neither would talk of what was discussed at the meeting. Col. Partridge remained with the District Attorney for about half an hour.

When Mr. Jerome was asked what had been the subject of conversation he said he would not tell. "It was very important and would be interesting to the public if I could only tell," he laughed; "but I can't tell."

JOE WALCOTT IN COURT.

The Pugilist Asked About His Earnings in the Ring.

The quiet of the City Court Building was disturbed yesterday by the appearance of "Joe" Walcott, the pugilist, for examination in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for $381 that was obtained last Spring by Acker, Merrall & Condit.

Walcott returned from London a few days ago. He testified that he lived with his wife and four children in Malden, Mass., and that his only source of livelihood was from boxing and giving boxing lessons. He acknowledged that he had pawned a diamond ring in London and sold a diamond stud for $60. A gold watch that he got from "Tom" O'Rourke he had left in Boston as collateral for a loan.

Questioned as to the profits of his boxing exhibitions in London, he said that he got $600 for a bout on June 23, but that it had dribbled into his pocket in small amounts, a pound or two at a time, and that it had all gone for expenses of his wife and himself.

"What do you do with your money?" he was asked.

"I give everything I earn to my wife," the fighter replied, and he seemed to be astonished that the lawyers should imagine that he would do anything else.

EX-ALDERMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Found in Hoboken Under an Assumed Name and Accused of Forgery.

Reuben Teel, formerly an Alderman of Easton, Penn., was arraigned before Recorder Stanton of Hoboken yesterday, charged with forgery. Teel, who was at one time a school teacher, and afterward a lawyer, disappeared from Easton a year ago.

A few days later he appeared in Hoboken, where he assumed the name of Frank Baldwin, and found work as a carpenter, which trade he had learned before he studied law. He was traced to Hoboken under his assumed name by letters sent to him by a woman residing in Easton. Teel denied his identity until confronted with Detective Frank F. Flynn of Easton, by whom he was fully identified. Flynn charged that when Teel was an Alderman he had charge of the tax exemption affairs of the town, and forged the name of a property owner to a waiver exemption note for $250. Teel is held for extradition.

Decision for American Lithographic Co.

An application was made early in August to the Attorney General of the State by Benjamin Hilton, representing a small holding of the stock of the American Lithographic Company, asking that an action be brought for the dissolution of the corporation on the allegation of insolvency. At a hearing the company showed the value of its assets and the amount of its liabilities. The Attorney General has rendered a decision in which he denies the application. He said: "The great preponderance of evidence shows that the company is solvent."

BRIEFS IN THE CROKER CASE.

The Application for the Punishment of Commissioner Sturgis for Contempt—Report to the Mayor.

Briefs were filed yesterday in reply to points raised on Tuesday before Justice Bischoff on the application for the punishment of Fire Commissioner Sturgis for contempt of court in refusing to obey the mandamus issued by Justice Hall, directing him to restore Chief Croker to office and command.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly's main point was that the Commissioner should not be punished because he did not have time to file his notice of appeal earlier, the Corporation Counsel having acted with diligence in getting his notice of appeal served within three hours from the serving of the writ. He cited decisions on the subject, and said that "it would be a very grotesque contention that laches operated as a stay or that the appeal must be absolutely simultaneous with the service of the writ of mandamus."

Mr. Connoly argued also that the application to punish for contempt was premature, and concluded by saying that the motion should be denied because the Commissioner was acting according to the advice of the Corporation Counsel.

In his brief, Mr. Delaney, for Chief Croker, declared that the decision of Justice Hall and the two days' notice before the order was signed constituted sufficient notice that the respondent should be ready to perfect his appeal and to secure a stay. "The instant the court's mandate is disobeyed," he said, "it has the power to act.

"If the operation of the writ is suspended," he concluded, "the relator can be kept out of his office until the final adjudication of this case by the court of last resort, which might be for years, and he can recover no money damages that will compensate him."

A rumor was circulated last night to the effect that Commissioner Sturgis, Secretary William Leary, and Acting Chief Purroy held a conference at Fire Headquarters in regard to the drawing up of the statement asked for by Mayor Low on the relieving of Chief Croker, but the rumor was denied by Mr. Sturgis at his Summer home at Babylon, L. I.

"I have already seen the Mayor," he said, "and in due time I will make a formal report to him."

NEELY ARRIVES FROM CUBA.

He Says the Cuban Secretary of State Recognizes No Civil Responsibility for Postal Fraud Cases.

Charles F. W. Neely, who with E. C. Rathbone was convicted and imprisoned in Havana in connection with the Cuban postal frauds came up from Hoffman Island yesterday morning, with other passengers who arrived from Havana on Tuesday on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, and who had been detained for observation by the health authorities.

Mr. Neely said that he would not discuss his case until after he had conferred with his lawyer, John D. Lindsay of 31 Nassau Street. He also was uncertain as to his future movements, but said that he expected to go to Washington. "I don't know where I shall stop here," he said. "Usually I go to the Waldorf, but this time I have no clothes.

"There is one thing you might say for me," he continued. "United States District Attorney Burnett sent an inquiry to the Cuban Government asking what it wished to do in the way of a civil action against Mr. Rathbone and myself. The reply of the Cuban Secretary of State, which is now probably on its way to Washington, was that Cuba recognized no civil responsibility in regard to either of us. If Cuba has no cause for action against us the United States certainly has none."

Aboard the Morro Castle was Mrs. Herbert G. Squiers, the wife of the American Minister to Cuba. Mrs. Squiers will visit her sister in Crotona, N. Y. Mr. Squiers, she said, would be here in October on a short leave of absence.

SHIPPING DEAL PROGRESSING.

Representatives of British Interests En Route for New York and a Conference Is Expected.

The expected arrival within the next few days of a number of men prominently identified with British shipping interests is understood by shipping men here to mean that the consummation of the steamship combination is near at hand. On board the Teutonic, which will arrive here next week, is W. J. Pirrie, a Director of the White Star Line, and also connected with the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company. The American liner St. Louis will bring Oswald Sanderson, the manager of the Wilson Line, and Clyde Wilson of the same line. Second Vice President Wright of the American Line, admitted yesterday that Henry Wilding, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Leyland Line, would be here soon, but Mr. Wright was reticent as to the purpose of the visit.

L. B. Sanderson of Sanderson & Son, general agents here for the Wilson Line, returned yesterday on the Germanic, but he declined to say whether or not a conference of steamship Directors would shortly take place.

MANY HORSES POISONED.

Police and Society Agents Trying to Capture the Culprits.

The police of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, assisted by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are endeavoring to capture the culprits who have been poisoning horses belonging to business men in the Seigel Street section of Williamsburg.

It is said that more than 100 horses have been poisoned with arsenic during the past three months. Morris Gaurian, a coal and ice dealer of 40 Seigel Street, lost four horses in this way. The horses, besides having had poison administered, had their backs burned with croton oil. No motive can be assigned for the work.

NO MATHEWS WILL FOUND.

Estate of Automobile Victim Said to be Worth Over $750,000.

Notwithstanding a persistent search, relatives of the late Frank J. Mathews, who was killed in an automobile accident at Elberon, N. J., have not been able to find a will among his papers, and it is now believed that he died intestate.

In this case, his property, which is said to be worth from $750,000 to $1,000,000, will be equally divided between his son and daughter, respectively fourteen and three years old. The matter will be laid before Judge John A. Blair in the Orphans' Court, and it is probable that Robert S. Ross, a brother-in-law of Mr. Mathews, who is Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company, will be appointed administrator.

James C. Young, Vice President of the National Realty Company of New Jersey, will probably succeed Mr. Mathews as President of that corporation.

Joseph Zseni Visits the Mayor.

Joseph Zseni, who is visiting this country as the representative of the Hungarian National Federation, went to the City Hall yesterday and paid his respects to the Mayor. Mr. Zseni was accompanied by Morris Cukor, Ignatius Wetner, William Blau, Joseph Szbenyi, and Dr. Joseph Grulick, all of whom are well known in Hungarian circles in this city. From here Mr. Zseni goes to Cleveland, where he will unveil a Kossuth monument on Sept. 28. He will return to his native country in October.

Record Trip to Porto Rico.

The steamship Coamo, Capt. L. J. Sargent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, Wednesday at 4 P. M., having made the trip from New York in ninety-seven hours. This is a record, for the trip from New York to Porto Rico.

BRIDGES'S SON ALDERMAN

Chosen by the Board to Succeed His Father.

Alderman Stewart Opposed His Election, Saying When a Man Becomes an Alderman He Never Amounts to Anything Afterward.

John J. Bridges, the son of the late Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn, who by his peculiar oratorical powers became a figure in city politics, was elected to succeed his father yesterday. The meeting of the board was the first held after a vacation of a month. The first business was the election of a successor to the late Alderman. Ex-Councilman Martin J. Conly was a candidate, but most of the Brooklyn members favored seating young Bridges. Alderman David Stewart, Republican, of Brooklyn, opposed the selection of young Bridges, saying:

"It would be a moral crime to elect this young man an Alderman. He is now in a civil service position, drawing $1,400 a year, and it would prove his ruin to make him a member of this board."

When Alderman Stewart was asked after his speech about his statement, he said:

"I was in earnest when I advised against the election of young Bridges. An Alderman to hold his position has to spend a large amount of time going around to saloons, and unless he is of the strongest character, he will deteriorate and become a useless member of the community. Besides, it is nearly impossible for a man to live down the reputation of being an Alderman. It can truly be said, 'Once an Alderman, always an Alderman.' When a man becomes an Alderman he never amounts to anything afterward.

"I have been one of the wheel horses of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn and in New York, and I would not advise any young man to accept the position. No member of a Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn or New York has amounted to much, and I have continued to be a member because I had other business outside, from which I receive a good income. The salary of an Alderman is $1,200 a year, and this sum would hardly pay his campaign expenses, let alone his living expenses, for a year."

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan favored the election of Bridges, and said he thought the young man could live down the reputation in time. Prior to the final vote, ex-Councilman John T. Oakley came to the City Hall, and it was said that he carried orders from Triumvir Charles F. Murphy to elect John J. Bridges. Mr. Bridges was chosen to succeed his father by a vote of 38 to 28.

Vice Chairman McInnes appointed Messrs. Kenny, Stewart, Tebbetts, Diemer, and Gaffney a committee to find the new Alderman and conduct him to the Aldermanic Chamber. Mr. Bridges was soon found and introduced to the board. Then the committee took him to the Mayor's office, where he took the oath of office.

When they returned the regular order of Aldermanic business was taken up. Alderman Bridges took a chair in front of the one formerly occupied by his father, but now draped in crape.

John J. Bridges is only thirty years old. He was educated at St. James School, which is attached to the Pro-Cathedral of Brooklyn, and after leaving there he entered the Clayton machine shops in Brooklyn as an apprentice. Later he was a machinist on the East River bridge until four years ago, when he was appointed to a position in the Surrogate's office of Kings County. Shortly before his father's death the younger Bridges was married.

CELIBACY CLUB IN BROOKLYN.

Fines for Treating Girls to Ice Cream Soda — Pensions for Unmarried Women and Bachelors.

Ten young men and ten young women living in the neighborhood of Graham Avenue and Scholes Street, Williamsburg have organized the "Bachelors' and Old Maids' Coterie," with a constitution, the clauses of which are strict and impose fines for violations. The club was organized last week in the home of the Chief Bachelor, J. Alexander, at 210 Graham Avenue. The ages of the women average twenty years, while the men are a little older. The constitution provides for a pension fund for all the members who reach the age of sixty-five. The officers of the club for the first year are J. Alexander, Chief Bachelor; I. Rosenblum, Vice Chief Bachelor; Miss S. Aboff, Financial Secretary; Miss D. Alexander, Recording Secretary; S. Lewis, Treasurer, and S. Nussbaum, Sergeant at Arms.

Meetings will be held twice a month at the home of J. Alexander, and for these meetings the women have adopted a plain gown of black and white resembling that of a Quakeress, while all jewelry will be discarded. Under no circumstances must the women at any time wear décolleté costumes. Should a member get married he or she is liable to a fine of $5. A fine is also imposed should any male member be seen in a candy store or ice cream saloon in the company of any young woman or showing any young woman ardent attention. The same conditions rest upon the young women. The members will wear stick pins which will be novel in design. That of the women will consist of a wishbone and sheaf of hay, while the pins for the men will be similar, with the exception that a miniature pipe will be substituted for the sheaf of hay.

CONTEST LAWYER'S WILL.

Mr. Denslow's Relatives Object to Bequest to Literary Assistant.

When the will of Van Buren Denslow, a lawyer, who died on July 17 at 228 West Seventeenth Street, came up for probate yesterday, relatives of the testator filed a notice of contest, alleging that the paper filed for probate was not the last will and testament of the decedent; that it was not his free, unconstrained and voluntary act, and that it was not subscribed, published, and attested as the statute provides.

The alleged will, which was undated, was filed for probate on Aug. 8, and was offered for probate by Melissa Waxham of the same address as the testator. She was named in the papers as the testator's sole heir to all his estate, real and personal, "and especially all money deposited in bank, all books, manuscripts, royalty in 'Modern Thinkers,' or other literary productions, the right to publish unpublished works, and all other effects of every kind and nature." Miss Waxham is described in the document as "my assistant and friend." She is more than sixty years old and was Mr. Denslow's literary assistant for more than twenty years.

The contestants are Mrs. Mary S. Denslow of Gates, Monroe County, N. Y., widow of the testator; Henry C. Denslow, a son, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, and Evangeline H. Denslow, a daughter, of Gates, N. Y.

Fast Coaling at Nagasaki.

On a recent voyage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress of China, when, owing to a delayed departure from Vancouver, she was required to make a fast passage, the coaling agents at Nagasaki, Japan, were asked to make a special effort to coal the ship with dispatch. They responded so well that the ship received into her bunkers 1,210 tons of coal in three hours and fifteen minutes, or 372 tons per hour, which is the record of the port. This coal was all handled from lighters to the ship by coolies —men, women, and children—in small baskets.

T. J. Taylor Buys Adirondack Tract.

Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James R. Keene, has bought a tract of 700 acres on Upper Saranac Lake, having a shore frontage of two miles. Mr. Taylor will establish a camp on the ground, to be ready for occupancy next season.

NEW INTERNATIONAL BANK.

Proposed Institution, with $10,000,000 Capital — Merger of a Mexican Bank and a Corporation Trust Company.

Plans for the formation of an international banking institution, with a capital of $10,000,000, were completed yesterday. The bank will operate principally in Latin-American countries and the scheme involves the consolidation of the Mexican Trust Company Bank and the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware. The combination is to be known as the International Bank and Trust Company of America.

The Directors of the merging corporations have signed the consolidation agreement. A majority of the stockholders of both concerns have signified their approval of the plan informally, and a meeting of stockholders to give formal approval of the merger is to be held within the next three weeks. It is expected that the combination will become effective about Oct. 1.

The Mexican Trust Company Bank and the Corporation Trust Company have broad charters under the laws of Delaware. The new company's charter will embrace the features of both. Branches of the Mexican Trust Company Bank have been established in Guadalajara, Pachuca, Monterey, Tampico, Aguas Calientes, San Luis, Potosi, and Puebla, Mexico. It has also agencies in New York and Chicago.

The new company will utilize the branches and it proposes to establish branches at sixteen leading cities in Mexico. Branches are to be located in Havana, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and other South American and Central American cities as the opportunities develop.

The general Clearing House for the branches of the corporation is to be located in New York City. The company will not do a local banking business, but its special effort will be to facilitate the remittance of exchange between the cities of the American hemisphere. The purpose will be to divert to New York the very large amount of Latin-American exchange that goes now to London, Berlin, and Paris.

W. H. Hunt, who was the organizer and is the President of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, will be the President of the new corporation. Charles Francis Phillips, President of the Corporation Trust Company, will be First Vice President. The Board of Directors will comprise substantially the two existing Directorates, and will contain several other capitalists.

The Mexican Trust Company Bank was incorporated last year with a capital of $1,000,000. That amount was increased soon to $5,000,000. The bank opened its principal office in the City of Mexico on June 18, 1901.

THE JOSEPH H. BROWN ESTATE.

His Son Obtains Appointment of a Guardian to Bring Suit.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Steckler appointed Charles W. Floyd as guardian for the purpose of a suit brought by Elliott C. Brown to have set aside as invalid the trust deeds executed by his father, Joseph H. Brown. By the will of the latter, who was senior member of the firm of Brown, Draper & Co., at 146 Fifth Avenue, his wife and children, with the exception of Elliott, were not given anything, the bulk of his property going to his niece, Marion Smith. Elliott Brown, twenty years old, and now a student at Princeton, was left by the will $10,000, but the money, the petitioner claims, is not forthcoming, the entire estate being consumed to pay Marion Smith. The executors refused to bring action to have the deeds set aside, so young Brown asked the court for the appointment of the guardian so that he might bring the action himself. In his will Joseph Brown declared that he disinherited his wife and children because of undutiful conduct and disrespect.

Will of Dr. Thomas Gallaudet.

The will of Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who died on Aug. 27, at his home, 112 West Seventy-eighth Street, was filed yesterday for probate. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, Elizabeth Budd Gallaudet, and appoints one of his daughters, Virginia Butler Gallaudet, executrix. The will was executed Dec. 3, 1896, and the petition which was filed with the will says that the decedent leaves a personal estate of $3,000 and no real estate.

LEGAL NOTES.

GAS COMPANY'S LIABILITY.—The United Oil Company, at the request of one Roseberry, sent Taylor, one of its employes, to Roseberry's house to connect his gas stove with pipes through which the company's gas was to be supplied. Taylor connected the stove and lit the gas, and left it. It burned with a feeble flame, and on notification the company sent Preston, another employe, to investigate. The latter found the gas flowing at low pressure, and turned it off, but not so that it would not relight itself, and on going into the cellar discovered a leak. While stopping the leak an explosion occurred. In an action brought by Roseberry against the United Oil Company, the Supreme Court of Colorado has held that the defendant was liable because of the negligence of the first employe in not examining the pipes and in not turning off the gas when he left the premises, and because of the negligence of the second employe in not turning off the gas and in not giving warning of the danger of an explosion. The court says that in dealing with Roseberry the company was bound to see that its pipes were in proper condition, and this without regard to their condition at some other time. The following language from the case of Koelsch vs. Philadelphia Co., 152 Penn., 355, is quoted: "The definitions of 'negligence' which have been attempted imply that a higher degree of care and vigilance is required in dealing with a dangerous agency than in the ordinary affairs of life or business which involve little or no risk of injury to person or property. While no absolute standard of duty in dealing with such agencies can be prescribed, it is safe to say in general terms that every reasonable precaution suggested by experience and the known dangers of the subject ought to be taken. This would require in the case of a gas company not only that its pipes and fittings should be of such material and workmanship, and laid in the ground with such skill and care as to provide against the escape of gas therefrom when new, but that such system of inspection should be maintained as would insure reasonable promptness in the detection of leaks that might occur from the deterioration of the material of the pipes, or from any other cause within the circumspection of men of ordinary skill in business."

* * *

BICYCLE SIDEPATHS.—In an injunction suit brought by Emma J. O'Donnell against Henry H. Preston and others, the Sidepath Commissioners of Suffolk County, the question was as to the meaning of the word "along" in the law of 1899, which provides that "no sidepath shall be constructed upon or along any regularly constructed or maintained sidewalk, except with the consent of the persons owning the abutting lands." The Second Appellate Division holds in affirming a judgment refusing the plaintiff an injunction restraining the defendants from constructing a sidepath in front of her premises in Port Jefferson, L. I., that the word "along" as used is not synonymous with the words "alongside" or "adjoining," but was used in the phrase "upon or along" to complete the idea of superimposition, and that the consent of the abutting owner to the construction of a bicycle sidepath is only necessary when the sidepath is built within the lines of the sidewalk. "The bicycle," says Justice Jenks, incidentally, "is to be regarded as a vehicle that may properly be used upon highways. In Ryan vs. Preston (59 App. Div., 97,) we held, per Hirschberg, J., that the bicycle does not impose an additional burden upon the highway, but that, as a carriage or vehicle, it has place upon the public roadways, and that the statutes authorizing sidepaths within the lines of a highway are constitutional in that they were regulations in the furtherance of the safety and convenience of the public." Justice Jenks adds that it is not to be assumed that the Legislature would intend to make this regulation of the use of a highway in the interest of the public depend upon the consent of the adjacent property owner.

R·R·R·R·

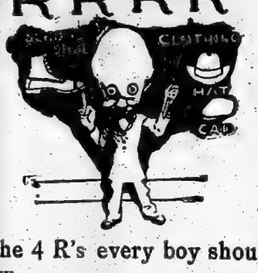

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The last makes a boy ready for the others.

School clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes are ready for school boys, big or little.

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Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book-Case

380-382 BROADWAY COR. WHITE ST.

Weather prophecies just about as difficult.

Cool weather yesterday sold us many Fall Overcoats.

Good time to talk about them.

As usual we have a special offer: A lot of first-class coats left over from last season. Fall and Spring Tans and Oxfords, Serge and Silk lined, and some paddocks. All have been higher priced—we've marked them

$15.

Our Regular New Fall Stock also ready.

NEW YORK STORE ONLY.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Tax Notice.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 1, 1902.

Taxpayers who desire to obtain their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map Number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, *and with return postage prepaid.*

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block, or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt blocks on macadam foundation, on with a bituminous macadam pavement, Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. Repaving with asphalt on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Henry Street, from Rutgers to Grand Street. Asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Sixty-third Street, from Central Park West to Broadway. Also One Hundred and Second Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 30, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to sewer in Seventy-second Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue. Also to sewer in Sixty-sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Hudson River.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 30, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on September 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened September 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGR. OFFICE, ARMY BLDG., NEW York, August 21, 1902.—Sealed proposals for repairing dikes at Saugerties, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 8, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. MANSFIELD, Col., Engrs.

Public Notices.

SHUT OFF WATER IN BRONX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOUSEowners and residents in the Borough of The Bronx east of Third Avenue and south of 177th Street, that in consequence of the necessity of placing a 36-inch stopcock on the 36-inch water main at Boston Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, the water supply through that main will be shut off, beginning at noon on Saturday, the 6th inst.; and continuing until the following Monday morning, when the water supply through the main will be resumed.

During this temporary shut-off the pressure in the delivery of the water in houses in the section named will be reduced from one to two stories, but no house will be without water supply at least in the basements and on the ground floor.

R. G. MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

As We Continue
All Day Saturday Closing
Throughout September,

There is a double incentive to coming here Friday.

FIRST—Its Special Bargains.

SECOND—Its importance as the last shopping day of the week.

TO-DAY'S SPECIALS ARE ALL NEW FALL GOODS.

LADIES' NEW SILK WAISTS
Taffeta Silk—Black, White, and colors, evening shades—pleats, hemstitching, tucks or cords—value 5.00 ..... 3.98
Handsome Taffeta Waists—all new shades—military and other new styles —special value 5.00

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS
Broadcloth, Canvas, and Etamine, Black and colors—Pointed and Blouse Etons with and without silk and fancy braid—full silk lined—value 39.00 ... 21.98
Broadcloth and Etamine—Blouse and Eton styles—fancy vests—silk and button trim—tailor stitched—value 24.98 .... 16.98

LADIES' CLOTH COSTUMES
Camelshair Cheviot—latest colorings—Blouse styles with inlaid box pleats, fancy silk vests with velvet ribbon and button trim—value 19.98 ..... 9.98

LADIES' NEW WRAPPERS
Lawn—light, medium, and dark colors—braid and emb'y trim 89
Finer—shoulder ruffles, fancy braid trim'd—flounce skirt 1.24

NEW READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Ladies' Camel's Hair and Felt—Black and Colors—new shapes—latest effects—Wings, Satin, and Felt trim—value 3.00 ..... 1.98
Children's School Hats—Camel's Hair and Plain Felt—all colors—value .69 ..... .49

GIRLS' NEW FALL REEFERS
Cheviot, Covert, and Thibets—latest colorings—box styles—with and without velvet collars and cuffs—4 to 14 yrs—Friday special value 2.98

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS
No shoddy fabrics, but good, all wool cloths, bought far below worth; double breast—7 to 16 years—
Regular $3.98 Suits 2.98
Regular $5.98 Suits 3.98

GREAT SALE OF KNEE PANTS
Good strong cheviots for sturdy school service—4 to 16 years—
69 cent qualities ..... here .49
98 cent qualities ..... here .69

BOYS' NEW WAISTS AND BLOUSES
Percale Waists and Blouses—unlaundered—neat stripes and figures—4 to 13 yrs ..... .19
Laundered Percale Waists—"Mother's Friend"—separate or attached collar—best colors—4 to 13 yrs ..... .49
Cheviot and Madras Blouses—neat stripes and figures ..... .29

NEW FANCY WAIST FLANNELS
50 pieces of the latest novelties—high class Styles—all wool or slightly mixed with silk—Stripes, figures, Persians and Combination Effects—all shades, from lightest to darkest —value .85 to $1.00—for this First Friday of September ..... .69

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN WHITE GOODS
Lonsdale Cambrics—yard wide—genuine Lonsdale—Look for the Label —others ask 12½ 8¾
Yard wide Cambric—10c. quality 6¼
40 inch Victoria Lawn—value 12½ 9¾
English Long Cloth—12 yd. piece—value 1.19 ..... .98

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Cotton Basket Cloth—front of six slot seams—pearl button finish—value 1.25 .98
Fine Lawn—front of seven insertings of fine emb'y and hemstitched tucks—fine tucked back—value 3.25 ..... 1.98

NEW CORSETS
Coutille and Sateen—long, short, and medium—all sizes ..... .49
Fine Coutille and Sateen—close boned—emb'y trim—French shape and long lengths ..... .79

MERCERIZED SATEEN SKIRTS
Two Accordion Flounces—Ruche finish—strapped seams—special 1.49

CHILDREN'S APRONS
White Lawn—bib and shoulder ruffles—emb'y trim—4 to 14 yrs ..... .29
Finer—Hubbard, Gretchen and Long Waist styles—tucks, hemstitchings, emb'y insertings and ruffle trim—value .69 ..... .49

NEW FALL RIBBONS
3½ inch Fancy Corded and Plain Taffetas—leading shades—also White and Black—value .17 ..... 12½
4½ and 5 inch plain and moire Taffetas—also 3½ inch Satin Taffetas—all colors—value .35 ..... .19

NEW BAGS AND BELTS
Chatelain Bags—Grain and fancy leathers—two pockets ..... .49
Genuine Leather Belts—Black only—shaped and straight—worth .25 ..... .15

GOOD UMBRELLAS
26 inch Fast Dye Gloria, Natural Wood Handles ..... .69

LITTLE CHILDREN'S WEAR
Cashmere Dresses—lined throughout—Dainty Hubbard styles—braid trim—sizes to 3 yrs—value 1.50 ..... .98
Little Children's Gingham Dresses—tucked and emb'y yokes—value .35 ... .19

Remember, We Close All Day Saturday.

SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY.

NEW DRESS GOODS
38 inch All Wool Zibeline Suitings—new Fall shades—value .59 ..... .39
42 inch All Wool Herringbone Homespuns—leading colors—value .85 ..... .49
38 inch All Wool Whipcord Suitings—value .59 ..... .49
46 inch All Wool Finnetta Suitings—value .85 ..... .69
46 inch Granite and Sharkskin Suitings—value 1.09 ..... .89
50 inch All Wool Prunellas—value 1.39 ..... 1.19

NEW SILKS
Black Moire Velours:
Black Guaranteed Taffetas:
Black Hemstitched Taffetas:
Black Corded and Lace Stripe Taffetas—All at ..... .59
ALSO
Fancy Corded Striped Taffetas ..... .49
Black and white Lace Stripe Taffetas .49
Lining Taffetas, white, black, and fancy shades ..... .39
Above Are All New Goods.

NEW WASH DRESS FABRICS
Corded Madras Percales—full yard wide—value .15 ..... 7¾
36 inch Percales—new patterns—Navy, Gobelin, Garnet, and Black—value .12½ 7¾
Corded Madras Ginghams value .12½ 8¾
Outing Flannels, (entirely new,) dark and medium checks and Plaids—value, .10 6
Extra heavy Apron Ginghams—all size checks—fast colors—value .10 5
Fancy Dimities—good styles—best colors—8 cent quality 3¾
Fancy Quilting Challies, all colors, value .10 ..... 3¾
New Turkey Reds—brilliant dye—oil boiled—absolutely fast..8¾ to 14 cents.

REAL LACE CURTAINS
Irish Point—White and Ivory—fine net—heavy, showy designs—15 styles—regular price 6.98 ..... 4.98
100 Pair Point de Paris, Irish Point and Point Arabe—high class designs—regular value 14.98 ..... 9.98

NEW RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
French Bobinet and Point d'Esprit—finest quality—wide lace inserting and ten inch valance with lace—10 styles—value 6.98 ..... 4.98
Pretty Dining Room Curtains—ruffled net—lace and inserting 1.49

LACE BED SETS
Specially fine at specially low prices.
Irish Point, White and Ivory—Bolster Sham for three-quarter beds—value 5.98 ..... 3.98
White and Ivory—Point de Calais and Irish Point—full size—cannot be duplicated under 9.98 ..... 6.98

HIGH CLASS DRAPERIES
Made in France—Silk and Linen. All Silk—Antique Moires, Two-toned Damasks—magnificent qualities—value Four dollars 1.49

FINE AXMINSTER RUGS
Floral and antique designs—20 styles—18x36 inch ..... .93
27x63 inch 1.98

5 FOOT COTTAGE POLES
Oak and Mahogany—brackets and ends complete—worth 20—great value at 12½

NEW LINENS
Damask Dinner Sets, in fancy boxes—2½ yard Cloth and dozen Napkins—value 6.98 ..... 4.98
Satin Damask Dinner Sets—Knot fringe—dozen Doylies 5.48
68 inch All Linen Damasks—Cream and White—extra heavy ..... .89
All Linen Napkins—full bleached—18 inch—dozen ..... .98

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS
Union Huck Tow

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northeast winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,433. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MR. PLATT AGAIN SAYS STRIKE'S END IS NEAR

Reiterates that Coal Trouble Will Terminate in Two Weeks.

Operators Say He Speaks Without Knowledge and Holds Out Unfounded Hopes to Miners.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania yesterday morning went from this city to his lodge in the Adirondacks, where he will spend several days before he goes back to Philadelphia. Before he went away he was asked if a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature would be called to take measures for ending the coal strike.

"I cannot say positively that it will," was his reply.

Mr Quay said that he had seen Senator Platt on Thursday night, but all that he did was to shake hands with him. They did not discuss the coal strike.

Senator Platt, when seen in the afternoon, said he would stand by his declaration of last Sunday, that the strike would be settled within two weeks.

"How is it going to be settled?" he was asked.

"All I can say is that it will be settled in two weeks from the time I made that statement. That statement I will stand by."

"Which side is going to yield?"

"That I will not say," said the Senator.

Representatives of the anthracite coal companies who were seen said that Mr. Platt had no way of knowing when or why the strike would end. They also said that it would not be settled, and could only end by the surrender of the miners.

General Manager Childs of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, said: "All the effect that Mr. Platt's statement could have would be to prolong the strike by holding out false hopes that cannot be realized. The strike would have been ended long ago if it had not been for the unfulfilled promises of Mitchell and others."

Mr. Childs said that Mr. Platt spoke only for himself in making his prediction. Mr. Platt was not in any position to make predictions about the coal strike.

Henry S. Fleming, President of the Anthracite Operators' Association, which is composed of independent operators, scouted the idea of the strike ending in any way except by the strikers returning to work. He also said that when J. Pierpont Morgan went to Europe there was a distinct understanding that he was not to interfere in the trouble with the miners, but leave that matter in the hands of the operators.

Regarding the number of certificated miners at work, he said that one miner could not only bore for and blast coal in one chamber, but he could superintend the boring and blasting of coal in one or two more chambers. The mine laborers could do it legally under the supervision of the certificated miners. That was what was being done, he said, and more coal was being mined than was generally supposed.

"There is not much of this mined coal coming to New York," he went on, "but a little of it is coming. The quantity will increase until the mines are working regularly. The number of collieries opened will be increased daily with a limited force of men."

A representative of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that the company had tried Welsh coal as an experiment on the engines, but that it was not satisfactory.

"We are not going to burn Welsh anthracite," he continued, "but we have enough of Pennsylvania anthracite to last us for some time."

MR. MITCHELL TALKS.

President of the Mine Workers' Union Declares He Knows of No Plans for Strike Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 5.—President Mitchell of the Mine Workers to-night emphatically declared he knew of no plans for a settlement of the strike. He also positively denied that the man whom he met in Philadelphia on Labor Day was from Mr. Morgan's office or connected with the strike.

The accounts of the meeting of Senators Platt and Quay in New York Mr. Mitchell says he knows nothing of, except what he reads in the newspapers. On the subject of a special session of the Legislature or a compulsory arbitration law he will express no opinion.

The miners are watching the movements the politicians are alleged to be making for a settlement of the strike. They say they do not care who settles it or how it is brought about, so they get what they believe to be right. Since the strike has been declared there have been many Socialists at work in the anthracite region, and the growth of the Socialistic Labor Party is reported to be quite large.

President T. L. Lewis of the miners' union, who has been in the West Virginia region during the strike, arrived here to-day. National Organizer Henry Collins of Carbondale was also here talking over strike matters with Mr. Mitchell.

President Mitchell says 700 men are affected by the settlement of the strike in the Pocahontas region. They were granted a semi-monthly pay day, which the chief officer of the United Mine Workers thinks is a very important concession.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 5.—The following general order was issued this afternoon from the headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania:

"The Sheriff of Carbon County having advised the Governor of his inability to preserve order and to protect life and property, and the Governor being satisfied upon investigation that tumult, riot, and mob violence does exist, the Major General commanding the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will make disposition of troops now on duty in Schuylkill County, or will place such additional troops on duty as in his judgment is necessary to properly assist the Sheriff of Carbon County in restoring and maintaining peace and order.

"The Major General commanding the division will report his action fully to these headquarters.

"By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
"Governor and Commander in Chief.
"THOMAS J. STEWART,
"Adjutant General."

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 5.—It is rumored here that the Kanawha and New River strike will be declared off at once and that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has ordered all equipment rushed back into the coal fields.

The news that the strike in the Pocahontas region has been declared off is having big effect in the Kanawha and New River fields. Information that there will be no "black list" will go a long way toward weakening the strike here, it is believed.

Adjt. Gen. Baker reported to Gov. White this morning from Elkhorn that the strike is over there and that all collieries are hiring all the old men who apply for work.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 5.—It is announced that Charles S. Thorne succeeds W. B. Campbell as President of the Pocahontas Collieries Company, which owns and operates the coal mines at Pocahontas, the largest coal and coke plant of the Flat Top field. The head office will be in Philadelphia. The new owners of the company are mostly New Yorkers.

BRAMWELL, West Va., Sept. 5.—The fire of West Pocahontas mines continues, but the three connecting lines on the West Virginia side are not seriously damaged and will be operated when the strikers resume work next Monday.

IMPORTATIONS OF ANTHRACITE.

They Are Result of Orders Received for a Fortnight Past.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The anthracite coal shipments to the United States are the result of orders which have been coming in for the past fortnight.

There are probably 20,000 to 30,000 tons contracted for to be shipped immediately to New York, which demands 5,000 tons daily. But the dealers regard the New York market as ephemeral. They prefer to serve their regular customers, and cannot possibly supply 2,000 tons daily. The prices range from $5.50 to $7.50 per ton free on board at Swansea, Wales.

WYOMING HAS "STRUCK OIL."

Find as Big as That of Beaumont's Reported—Government Expert Investigating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Secretary Hitchcock received a supplementary report to-day from J. C. Zeevely, the special inspector who was sent to make an investigation into the controversy between the Union Pacific Railway and the claimants to the extensive oil discoveries near Evanston, Wyoming.

It is understood that Mr. Zeevely has found that the oil find is a genuine one and that an issue must be made with the railroad company as to the title of the land. Some claimants have bored down over 1,400 feet and claim that there is every indication they have as great a discovery as any yet made in the Western States.

It will be several weeks before any definite knowledge can be had in regard to the actual facts. By some it is claimed that the Evanston find is as important as that at Beaumont. Neither the General Land Office nor Secretary Hitchcock is ready yet to announce any verification of this broad estimate of the region.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S PURCHASE

Large Addition to His Park in the Adirondacks—He Now Has About 90,000 Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—It is stated that agents who are representing John D. Rockefeller have purchased for cash 6,000 acres of land, including Meacham Lake and the property of the Meacham Lake Hotel Company. With this purchase Mr. Rockefeller will have a park of 90,000 acres, which has cost him about $500,000 exclusive of the buildings which he has erected.

Meacham Lake is a mountain resort about twelve miles northeast of Paul Smith's. The hotel houses about one hundred persons in the Summer season, and there are several cottage sites leased by New York people. Among the latter are Clarence Hyde, William Skinner, Thomas Denny, and John Denny.

The Dennys had twenty year leases at Meacham Lake. They have been notified to vacate their lands by Sept. 15. Mr. Rockefeller has removed some of the timber from Debar Mountain tract, and has built a railroad from Loon Lake to within five miles of Meacham Lake, to secure the lumber.

Near Bay Pond is the original purchase where Mr. Rockefeller has established a camp and laid many miles of macadamized roadway. Headwaters of the lakes and streams in the Rockefeller Park are in St. Regis Lake, which lies within the 30,000 acres of the Paul Smith's Hotel Company Park. Mr. Rockefeller's lands already bound Paul Smith's Park on two sides.

SENATOR HAWLEY'S ILLNESS.

He Has Failed to Recover His Health Since Leaving Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—United States Senator Joseph Hawley has failed to recover his health since coming from Washington to his Summer home at Woodmont on the Sound. He was obliged to leave Congress during the middle of last session because of a state which approached physical and nervous collapse.

When he arrived at Woodmont, it was believed that the rest would greatly benefit him. He has slowly failed in health, however, and was yesterday attacked with dizziness and fainting spells. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the house.

Unless unlooked-for improvement in the Senator's condition is noted before next December he may not be able to fill his seat in the Senate at the coming session.

Last of Confederate Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 5.—Judge John H. Regan, the only surviving member of Jefferson Davis's Confederate Cabinet, to-day sat for a portrait at his home, near Palestine, to be painted and placed in the Confederate Museum of History, at Richmond, Va. Judge Reagan, who has been critically ill for several weeks, is still very weak, but able to be out of bed. He is in his eighty-fifth year.

The Eastern Passenger Agency, Ticket Office and Booking Office for Personally Conducted Tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will remove from No. 1,196 Broadway to No. 263 Fifth Avenue, Southeast Corner of 29th Street, on Monday, September the 8th.—Adv.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are born of a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 34c; cotton, middling, 9c, iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 5.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Hay Fever in 1902
Comes late; but not at all if you know "Orangeine" Powders.—Adv.

CONFESSIONAL'S SECRETS HEARD BY PHYSICIANS

Father McKeever Accuses Newark City Hospital Staff.

Charges Eavesdropping in Ward—Says He Was Prevented from Administering Extreme Unction to Dying Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 5.—Father McKeever, rector of the Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima of this city, has made grave allegations of serious misconduct on the part of certain physicians connected with the house staff of the Newark City Hospital. The accusations, however, have not assumed the character of formal charges, for the reason that there are no witnesses to the alleged occurrences.

The priest asserts that on four different occasions, while a Catholic priest was engaged in hearing the confessions of Catholic patients in the City Hospital, he discovered a certain physician, a member of the house staff, concealed behind a screen or curtain, by which the beds of the patients were partly surrounded, with the apparent purpose of hearing what was passing between the confessor and the penitent.

Father McKeever also alleges that the priests have been subjected to indignities and insults by some of the physicians while in the act of administering extreme unction. He says they virtually prevented the priest from administering the last sacrament to a young woman dying from asphyxiation, who was being conveyed to the hospital in an ambulance under the care of a physician of that institution.

The priest does not utter a word derogatory to the management of the institution, except to say that he submitted the case to Dr. Frank E. Baker, who had promised to investigate and inform him of the result of such investigation, but had failed to do so.

In discussing the causes of complaint, Father McKeever said:

"On the morning of Aug. 12 last I was summoned in haste to administer the last sacrament to a young woman named Margaret Coburn, a Catholic, who had been employed as a servant in the home of Samuel Lees of 85 North Ninth Street. She was twenty years old, and had been in this country only a few days, and left the gas jet open in her room. When found she was nearly dead. I responded to a call immediately, but when I reached the house I learned that the hospital physician had the patient in an ambulance.

"I climbed into the vehicle, and, while it was being driven along the street, I administered the sacrament of extreme unction. I was unable to complete the sacrament, however, because the hands and feet of the patient were covered. I spoke sharply to Dr. Pfeiffer, the ambulance physician, and told him I considered his action outrageous, unless he was ignorant of the grave importance of a Catholic receiving the last sacrament in such an emergency as that. He did not reply, and I had the ambulance halted until I alighted.

"I watched the condition of Miss Coburn until the following Saturday, and then, learning that she could not recover, went to the hospital to complete the sacrament, which I did, the patient dying while I was at her bedside. When leaving the ward I met Dr. Pfeiffer, who introduced me to Dr. Sandy, who acknowledged the introduction with a stiff motion of his body. He then said to me, referring to my previous experience with Dr. Pfeiffer:

"'I consider your action in getting into the ambulance to have been an unwarranted interference on your part.'

"That remark incensed me, and I went at once and reported the occurrence to Dr. Baker. I requested him to call Dr. Sandy for an explanation. That he refused to do on the plea that he was in a hurry to catch a train, but he promised to take the case up later and make a report to me. That he has so far failed to do."

In reference to his charge of the physicians listening to the confessions of dying patients, Father McKeever said:

"My question as to the right of a physician to conceal himself behind a curtain to listen to what was being said in the confessional was the outcome of experiences on four different occasions in the City Hospital of Father Corcoran, curate of St. Joseph's Church. It was based on Father Corcoran's positive declaration to me. He discovered the proximity of this person by being attracted by the agitation of the curtains.

"Father Corcoran had reasons for not exposing the eavesdropper, but if it had been me I would have thrown the fellow out of a window, or at least administered a rebuke that might have had a salutary effect upon him.

"I consider this practice to be nothing short of outrageous. At all times and in every civilized land the sacred nature of the confessional and the sanctity of the relationship of the priest with the penitent have been recognized. It has even been established by law that the priest is absolved from exposing the secrets of the confessional.

"I do not propose to let this matter drop. I intend to address my parishioners on it next Sunday, and will continue the agitation until assurance is given that the rights of a clergyman to have protection in the administration of his sacred duties shall be maintained."

Dr. Baker, when seen at the hospital last night, disclaimed any knowledge of Father McKeever's charges of eavesdropping; but admitted the truth of the priest's complaint concerning his treatment in the ambulance.

"The physician took offense at what he considered to be interference with his duties on the part of the priest," said Dr. Baker, "and treated the latter in a manner that I considered called for censure. I took prompt action in that matter, and told the doctor he had no right to act as he did. I told him, further, when he sought to justify his conduct, that I would not stand for such things. I intended to visit the priest to-day and inform him as to the result of my investigation, but was too busy.

"Dr. Sandy admitted that he was wrong in addressing himself to the priest in the manner in which he did. He said that the priest was excited and spoke sharply to him while he was administering oxygen to a patient in an effort to keep her alive.

"There is no doubt as to the rights of clergymen to be given every opportunity to perform their spiritual obligations to sick or dying patients of this institution. The rules are plain and emphatic in that regard, and I have always lived up to them as far as I have been able.

"I know absolutely nothing of the allegation that a doctor of this institution has been guilty of eavesdropping while a confession was being heard. Nobody has ever made such complaint to me. I would not countenance such an act for one moment.

"There is no question that the young physicians here occasionally do things they have no right to do, and they sometimes merit disciplining. Some of them do not seem to be able to conceive that anything should interfere with their professional work, and do not think of the religious needs of a patient."

Father Corcoran, curate of St. Joseph's, who, it is said, has been subjected to the annoyance of having listeners to confessions, would not discuss the affair to-night beyond the statement made by Father McKeever.

SAY CONTORTIONIST SWINDLED CAR LINE.

Permitted Himself to be Struck by Philadelphia Trolleys—Obtained Damages for "Accident."

In the arrest yesterday of William J. Doran, at 347 East Thirty-first Street, the police of this city and Philadelphia believe they have captured the leader of a band of swindlers who operated long and successfully in the Quaker City. The men said to have been associated with Doran have been punished, but he evaded capture for seventeen months. He is charged with having time after time allowed himself to be run down by trolley cars in order to recover damages from the company. The man is a trained contortionist and tumbler, and knew just how to permit himself to be struck in order to escape with a whole skin.

H. C. Silcox, an Inspector, and I. W. Brodt, a claim adjuster for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, formerly the Union Traction Company, told the story in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night. They said that Doran conceived the scheme late in 1900. He got another contortionist and ex-circus man to help him, and on Nov. 29 Doran "fell" from a rapidly moving car at Montgomery Avenue and Eleventh Street. He received $15 from the company. His companion, as the result of a similar adventure, was arrested and indicted.

Doran's brother was next pressed into service, and he on the next day jumped from a car. He managed to get $5, but later was arrested. The game was tried several more times, it is charged, Doran being careful to select localities where he would not meet the same adjuster twice. Then the Inspector says, he broadened his scheme.

He got other men who seemed to be able to play the accident part; but they lost their courage when they lay in bed with the sharp eyes of the adjuster on them. So Doran, it is asserted, made it a practice to hide himself in a corner, under the bed, from which point he would decide how "easy" the traction official was, and coach his "maimed" confederate by raps on the bedstead as to the amount of damages to be asked for.

One by one, these confederates were detected and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Doran somehow always managed to escape until May 5, 1901, when he fled the town.

The company's officials say that his example has been followed by other men, and that in the last fourteen months thirty-four persons have been arrested for similar swindling.

FEAR NEGRO REGISTRATION.

Virginia Democrats Alarmed at Apathy of White Voters Under New Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5.—Democrats are beginning to get badly scared on account of the apathy existing among their voters in regard to registering under the new constitution. Instead of the negroes being resigned to their fate and not trying to register, they are presenting themselves in surprisingly large numbers. The whites manifest an utter indifference to seeing that their names are placed upon the poll books.

In one precinct in Lynchburg there were more negroes who appeared for registration than white men. The object of the suffrage clause in the new Constitution is of course to eliminate the negro vote. Some leading Republicans are not opposed to this, believing that with the negro out of politics the intelligent white vote will be cast for National issues as they present themselves to them, without regard to party faith.

SPOT IRON $25 A TON.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company to Blow in Its Last Furnace.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5.—The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company will blow in its seventh and last furnace to-morrow at North Birmingham. Spot iron has sold in this district at $25 per ton already.

The regular dividend on preferred stock will be ordered Tuesday at the meeting of the Directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Company in New York. A dividend on common stock is indicated for certain next year.

WILL NOT LOAN TO EAST.

Chicago Banks Say They Are Loaned Up and Give Preference to Local Customers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The money sentiment in Chicago was firmer to-day due to the advance in rates in New York. Eastern houses were bidding 5½ and 6 per cent. for four months' time loans, as against 5 per cent. the previous day.

A loan of $750,000 at 6 per cent. could not be placed. Chicago banks decline to loan, as a rule, to the East, asserting they are well loaned up, and desire to take care of local customers.

One of the new banks marked up most of its call loans to 5 per cent.

FORECLOSURE ON CEMETERY.

"The Evergreens" to be Sold Among Other Property in Settling Estate of W. Stewart Eno.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Atlantic Trust Company of New York has obtained judgments of foreclosure and sale in three actions against a large number of pieces of real estate at Pine Plains, this county, owed by the estate of W. Stewart Eno. Mr. Eno died recently. He was at the head of the Eno Investment Company of New York, and after his death was found to have been heavily involved.

One of the parcels to be sold is a large cemetery, called The Evergreens. The mortgage covers the unsold plots, walks, drives, &c. All the parcels will be sold at Pine Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 18, by William E. Dean, referee, of Fishkill village. This is said to be the first cemetery in New York State to be put up for sale under foreclosure. The Evergreens is a fine plot of ground, well laid out. In it are buried a number of people who were prominent in the section during their lives.

Abloze With Color.
Mt. Pocono and Delaware Water Gap will soon be radiant with Autumn foliage. Lackawanna Railroad will continue special Friday and Saturday trains to these and other resorts in Pocono Mountains throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

Short Time: Short Line to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

Go to Briarcliff for the Autumn.
Briarcliff Lodge, most beautiful suburban hotel in America, now open; 27 miles from New York; 30 trains daily; golf; appointments and furnishing exquisite; table supplied with Briarcliff Farm products. Send for pamphlet. 'Phone, Briarcliff Manor No. 12.—Adv.

Women with troubles peculiar to their sex made strong by Johann Hoff's Extract. Accept NO substitute. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TALKS ON COAL STRIKE

Reported as Declaring There Is a Remedy.

Quoted as Saying He Thinks Republican Leaders in Pennsylvania Can Settle the Matter Amicably.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Record to-morrow will print an interview on the coal strike with President Roosevelt, who passed through this city to-day on his way to Washington. The President is quoted as follows:

"I am grieved beyond measure at the difficulty in Pennsylvania and other coal-producing States over the wage and kindred questions."

"What remedy is at hand?" he was asked.

"There is a remedy," said the President.

"Do you mean that the Government of the United States can interfere other than as a law-preserving body?"

"No," replied the President, emphatically.

"What can be done?" was then asked.

"I would refer you to the men at the head of the Republican Party, who are in control of affairs in the State of Pennsylvania. I am sure that their conservative opinion of the difficulties rampant will ultimately result in an amicable settlement of this great question. Of course, politics do not enter into the mining problem, yet I sincerely hope that the Republican principles, which are framed alike for high and low, will level the problem to an equity."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Smilingly bowing in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering of an assemblage that fairly crowded the Baltimore and Ohio Station here, President Roosevelt to-night began his Southern tour with Chattanooga, Tenn., as the objective point. The President was in the city exactly one hour and twenty minutes.

He arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6:12 o'clock this evening on a special train of two cars, made up at Philadelphia this afternoon during the brief stop there en route from Oyster Bay. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, Assistant Secretary to the President Barnes, and a number of other officials and White House attaches met him at the station.

The President appeared a little disfigured as a result of the Pittsfield accident, but apparently had quite recovered from the shock. He stopped to shake hands with those who pressed about him to congratulate him on his escape.

"Poor Craig!" he frequently repeated in expressing his thanks to his well-wishers. Through a cordon of police the President was escorted to carriages in waiting and was quickly driven to the Baltimore and Ohio Station. Secretary Hitchcock, Commander Cowles, the President's brother-in-law, and Secretary Cortelyou rode in the carriage with him.

The special train of seven handsomely equipped coaches was in readiness and the President immediately entered his car, merely lifting his hat in response to the greeting of the crowd. He spent most of the time between then and his departure in conversation with Civil Service Commissioner Garfield and with others who entered the car to meet him.

To a number he described the accident at Pittsfield. He said it was not the first time he had had so Providential an escape, and referred to an incident in the battle of San Juan, when gunshots struck down two men close beside him. The President told the Pittsfield story to the group in the car with feeling, and emphasized it with gestures. He said he felt in normal condition again.

The train was just two minutes late when it pulled out at 7:32. It was in charge of Pullman Conductor W. M. Johnson, who has been assigned to the Presidential specials for a long time past. The personnel of the President's party is the same as that on his New England trip, except for the addition of S. B. Hege, the general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Col. L. S. Brown, the General Agent of the Southern Railway. The President took dinner on the train shortly after his departure.

The Southern trip will be a somewhat hurried one, and no stops will be made at points other than those announced in the itinerary already published, namely, Wheeling, W. Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C.

The immediate object of the President is to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in whose work he always has shown a deep interest. The train will reach Wheeling to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, and will arrive at Chattanooga the same hour Sunday morning.

Sunday will be spent at Chattanooga quietly and without public programme. The party will visit the battle grounds during the day, and the President will attend church in the evening. He will attend the Firemen's Convention Monday morning. The President and party will reach Washington on the return trip over the Southern Railway at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 10, and will leave half an hour later in a private car attached to a regular train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Jersey City en route to Oyster Bay.

In a statement issued by the White House to-day it was announced that the local committees of the four cities at which stops are scheduled on the Southern trip will be received at the places they represent, the limited accommodations of the train rendering it impracticable to take them on board in advance.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 5.—The President's train arrived at Cumberland at 11:25 P. M. Notwithstanding the late hour a large crowd had gathered at the station, but the President had retired. The run from Washington was uneventful.

At several of the stations along the route crowds had assembled, who cheered as the train passed. At Washington Junction, where the train stopped a few moments for water, quite a crowd had gathered, and at Martinsburg, which was reached at 9:30 o'clock, there was a large turnout of people. In response to their cheers the President appeared on the rear platform of his car and bowed. The train is due at Wheeling at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES DERIDED.

Another Sarcastic Article in The London Saturday Review.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Referring to President Roosevelt's recent speeches, The Saturday Review sarcastically remarks:

"President Roosevelt has made his pious opinions of the trusts as clear as his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. Theoretically he would have American business men see that he rather admires trusts, a promotive of the National welfare, but he adds, as a rider, that their capacity for harm calls for greater control.

"The German press is still explaining that 'the new Monroe doctrine' is aimed at Great Britain and Canada, and many British newspapers are preaching that the United States has no wish but for the best friendship of Great Britain. Both are equally wrong. The German newspapers are perhaps the most irritating to President Roosevelt, and the British press the most amusing to the typical American citizen."

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW HAT.

Buys One for the Trip, but Clings to a Borrowed Panama for Emergency.

With the evidence of his recent accident plainly manifest in the form of a pronounced black eye, and wearing a borrowed Panama hat, President Roosevelt came ashore from the yacht Sylph at East Twenty-third Street at noon yesterday. A little crowd had gathered to meet him, and cheered as he hastily made his way into the clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club.

A mysterious person, loaded down with boxes, troublesome because of their bulk, had waited long on the pier without the slightest intimation of his business until the President appeared. He then turned out to be a hatter privileged to give the President the opportunity of selection. So that he would not fail to please, he had brought along twelve in all. He kept them carefully covered until the President arrived, and then, assuming a businesslike but deferential air, he managed as if by magic to get the lids off the boxes.

It took the President just fifteen minutes to select his fit and the shape which suited him. He still clung to the borrowed Panama, however, and had the silk one put with all his other baggage.

The accident at Pittsfield had made the purchase necessary. The hat the President wore there had been badly crushed. He knew he would have slight opportunity to replace it either in New York or Oyster Bay, and so, instead of going to a shop, he had arranged to have a selection brought to him.

The President explained that when he had taken his "aerial flight in the Pittsfield accident" he had landed in a way to make a new hat necessary. "Not only because the old hat was broken," he said further, "but because my head accumulated sundry and diverse bumps that would not have allowed me to wear the old one, even had it still remained in good condition.

"Save for the discomfort of this swollen eye," the President went on to say, "I feel no bad effects. Were it not for the death of poor Craig I would regard the occurrence as trifling. At any rate, I am able to fulfill the engagements already made, and in the future, you may be sure, I shall keep a close lookout for trolley cars."

After he had selected his hat the President and Secretary Cortelyou entered a carriage and were driven across town to the Pennsylvania ferry house, at West Twenty-third Street. Again the President was recognized there, and again was cheered. While crossing on the ferryboat many persons shook hands and congratulated him on his fortunate escape. The President left Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Road for Washington at 1:15 o'clock in a special car attached to the regular train.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the Roosevelt children, who accompanied the President from Oyster Bay on the Sylph, remained on board the yacht for about an hour, and then they, too, were driven off to take luncheon with some friends in this city.

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD.

Declares News of Accident to the President Caused Him Deepest Concern—Other Expressions of Sympathy.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 5.—The message sent by King Edward to the President was as follows:

London, Sept. 5, 1902.

To the President of the United States:

The news of the accident caused me the deepest concern. I earnestly trust to receive further assurance that it has not resulted in serious consequences to yourself. EDWARD, R. and I.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Additional messages of congratulation from abroad to the President upon his escape from serious injury in the accident which occurred to him and his party Wednesday at Pittsfield, Mass., were received at the State Department to-day. They were as follows:

Yildiz, Sept. 4.

His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

I have learned with great sorrow of the automobile accident that has befallen you. Happily the accident has been attended with no serious consequence to your Excellency. I express my delight and congratulations therefor.

ABDUL HAMID.

Villavicosa, Sept. 4.

The President of the United States:

Have just heard of accident. I express to you my full sympathy and most sincere wishes for your complete recovery.

KING OF PORTUGAL.

Guatemala, Sept. 5.

President Roosevelt, Washington:

I regret the accident and am glad it was not grave.

M. ESTRADA C.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The House of Representatives has sent the following telegraphic message to President Roosevelt:

The House expresses the satisfaction which it feels that the life of the illustrious combatant of the hills of Santiago, and the generous defender of reciprocity and the prosperity of Cuba, has been saved from the great danger which threatened it.

PELAYO GARCIA,
President of the House.

Dogs Not Set on President's Son.

ARLINGTON, S. D., Sept. 5.—There is no truth in reports that Populist farmers set their dogs upon Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his hunting party. Farmers have posted notices to stop hunting on their premises, but these were aimed no more at young Roosevelt than the obscurest hunter. Politics had nothing to do with the posting of notices, it is declared.

DR. GIRDNER'S SON KILLED.

The New York Physician's Twelve-Year-Old Boy Fatally Injured on a Catboat.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Sept. 5.—While returning from a sailing trip in a catboat this afternoon the twelve-year-old son of Dr. John H. Girdner of New York City was fatally injured by the boat striking the wharf and jamming him against the mast.

His death took place at 8 o'clock this evening.

A NEW DEFENDER OF THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Negotiations Opened with the Herreshoffs for the Construction of a Ninety-Foot Sloop.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 5.—The members of the New York Yacht Club have opened negotiations with the Herreshoffs with a view to placing an order for a ninety-foot sloop to be used in the defense of the America's Cup.

One conference between John Herreshoff and representatives of the syndicate being formed, with J. Pierpont Morgan at the head, has been held, and another meeting, in New York in a few days, is planned.

It is expected that the new craft will have greater speed than either the Columbia or Constitution and there is considerable stir about the Herreshoff shops already. New buildings are to be constructed soon, one of which is to be used as a bending room, where the frames of the new boat will be shaped. From this shop it is intended to erect a covered passage through which the frames are to be conveyed to the boat shops across the street.

From what can be gathered at this time it is learned that there will be many new features in the construction of the sloop.

Luxurious Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., daily; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

NAVY TRIES TO RUN PAST NEWPORT FORTS

Two Branches of United States Forces Differ as to Result.

SPECTACULAR WARFARE.

The Manoeuvres End In Triumphs for Army and Navy According to Their Points of View.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5, on Board Dispatch Boat Avenel, Newport, R. I.—Five vessels of the invading fleet of Admiral Higginson succeeded in getting between Forts Adams and Wetherell at the entrance to Newport Harbor and Narragansett Bay shortly after 10 o'clock to-night in the most magnificent sham battle ever contested by the American army and navy.

The invader's fleet went through the narrow passage between the two forts at full speed, and firing broadsides from both port and starboard batteries, main and secondary, and playing their search lights on the land fortifications.

The splendid movement of the war vessels developed a strong defense from the forts, which, however, to the lay mind seemed utterly unable to withstand the terrific onslaught of the enemy. The attack to-night followed a day's reconnoitering, which left the victory in doubt. The five great battleships, the flower of the invader's fleet, approached the entrance of the harbor from Block Island this evening, under a clear sky and on a smooth sea, sneaked up the Narragansett shore from Beaver Tail Light, and came around at their top speed.

The Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Coghlan, the second in command of the hostile fleet, led the procession. Following her came Dewey's old flagship, the Olympia, and after her the Kearsarge, the flagship of the Commander in Chief. Then swung along the Alabama and last the Massachusetts, which has been in the thickest of nearly every fight since the "war of the colors" began.

On came the splendid squadron in a mad dash with the foam heaped about their bows.

The men in the forts spied them at a distance and the sailors knew they were discovered, but the vessels reserved their fire until within 3,300 yards, when suddenly from both Forts Wetherell and Adams there burst sheets of flame and then resounded the boom of guns. This was at 10:10 o'clock.

A moment later and every one of the five oncoming vessels suddenly became a bank of fire, as flames leaped from cannons' mouths on either side. Their illumination lit up the surrounding waters almost like sunlight.

Thousands of spectators ran to the beaches to see the magnificent spectacle, but most of them were disappointed, for within ten minutes the vessels were directly between the glare of the shore cannons' mouths, while the guns afloat barked with rapidity almost incredible. It was "bing-bang, give and take," for a time, but the terrific onslaught could not be kept up by the men in the forts, and with one grand sweep and clatter and bang the enemy's victorious squadron passed through the channel between the rows of pleasure craft and swept northward toward Providence, the interior at their mercy.

They disappeared out of the rays of a dozen searchlights seeking them, and at 11:30 o'clock, as if conscious that no further harm could befall them, they slowly passed out between the defeated forts and disappeared at sea. The entire fight lasted not more than twenty minutes, and in boldness of conception and brilliancy of execution was the finest thing yet done by the invader, and was a fitting blaze of glory in which to end the great war game.

At midnight communication was had with Army Headquarters here by telephone. Their comment on the fight was: "We sank them all. It will take a year to raise them." Fort Adams, it is said, fired forty-eight salvos from its mortar batteries. The figures from Fort Wetherell had not been received.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD DISPATCH BOAT AVENEL, off Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—Rear Admiral Higginson's attack on the Newport and Narragansett Bay entrance fortifications began early this afternoon, and after a series of engagements lasting something more than three hours the invading fleet withdrew in the direction of Block Island.

It is certain, however, that the enemy has not yet put forward his full strength. Of the three forts, Adams, Wetherell, and Greble, attacked, only Adams and Wetherell displayed anything like their strength. Fort Adams used scarcely more than its mortar battery, while Wetherell depended largely upon its four 10-inch guns. Fort Greble fired not more than a half dozen guns, and its strength was not developed, although two of the enemy's vessels sent a great many shells at it, but from a long distance.

The fleet fired a vast majority of the shots in to-day's demonstration, but it cannot be said that the forts have suffered severely. There is the same old difference of opinion this evening as to who won the battle. The only army officer interviewed was Col. Hasbrouck at Fort Adams, who claims that three of the enemy's battleships, a cruiser, and a gunboat were sunk by a shower of shells thrown from the mortar batteries.

The invader managed to capture the sea station of Fort Adams, situated at Price's Neck, on the Atlantic side, a mile away from the fort, and for an hour held the station, which contained the range-finders of the fort. Marines were landed from the cruiser Montgomery under a heavy fire from a section of the attacking squadron, but at the end of an hour the umpires ordered the marines back aboard their ship, which it was decided had been sunk by shells from Fort Adams's mortar batteries before the marines could leave her. The naval people strenuously claim that they landed troops from a vessel that was perfectly sound.

Higginson, the invader, to-day brought to the attack the heaviest fighting force employed by him since his arrival off the American

reckless spectators crowded the sea front awaiting the coming of the invader.

At the three forts all was silent—a silence of eager watchfulness and thorough preparedness, for the soldiers here had been for many weeks getting ready to repel this invasion, and there was nothing more to do to-day but watch and wait. The enemy's fleet seemed in no hurry to begin the serious business, and lay quietly at anchor, glistening under the brightest of Summer skies and a water that was smooth and of deepest blue.

The reckless daring of the invader was thoroughly exemplified to-day in his every action. An illustration of this may be cited in the visit to Fort Adams early this morning of the hostile gunboat Peoria, which came in from the Block Island base under a flag of truce.

Col. Hasbrouck and his officers at the fort refuse to say what the business of the visit was, but it is known that several matters pertaining to the coming attack were discussed and incidentally the bold lieutenants of the invader mentioned the fact that last night vessels from their fleet had slipped in and countermined the harbor channel. The army officers were amazed, but affect not to believe that this was done.

It lacked five minutes of 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the fleet began to move. First, the Massachusetts led off to the northeast in the direction of Sekonnet River to the east of Newport. She was followed by the Indiana and Puritan. Next the Brooklyn began to move slowly away, and shaped a course to the westward in the direction of Narragansett Pier, with Dutch Island guarding Narragansett Bay, almost dead ahead.

MOBILIZING FOR BATTLE.

The Brooklyn was followed out by the Olympia and Montgomery, and a moment later by the Scorpion and Mayflower, leaving only the Kearsarge and Alabama lying yet inert and motionless on the blue waters.

It was at once seen that the business of the Massachusetts, Indiana, and Puritan was to strike the coast over to the eastward of Newport, and work its way westward toward Fort Adams, keeping well in, and thus out of range of the guns of the fort.

At 2:15 o'clock the Montgomery suddenly broke away from the Olympia and Brooklyn, and, putting on full speed, headed directly northward for the centre of the entrance to Newport Harbor. She was followed at once by the Mayflower and Scorpion.

The Brooklyn and Olympia kept on their course, bearing more and more over toward Narragansett Pier, and yet keeping their noses in the general direction of the entrance to Narragansett Bay, where frowned the bardements of Fort Greble. Plainly, the storm was about to break, yet there was not a puff of smoke from fleet or forts, and still the Kearsarge and Alabama lay tugging at their anchors on the blue waters where they had laid since early morning.

The beaches constantly blackened with gathering crowds of vehicles and spectators on foot, and the fleet of catboats began to make its way out of the harbor mouth to be in at the death. The spectators did not have long to wait now, for at 2:32 o'clock, a little more than a half hour after the first movement of the vessels, there was a billow of smoke from the forward starboard eight-inch gun on the Brooklyn, evidently aimed at Fort Greble, which was fully 11,000 yards away.

There were two or three more shots from the vessel's big guns, and then the cruelty of war was shown. On the port side of the big armored Brooklyn lay Narragansett Pier, with its collection of splendid hotels and fine villas and population of thousands of Summer visitors.

Sadly a half dozen six-pounders barked from the big vessel's side, and as many theoretical steel shells went constructively hurling over the waters and fell in the great water-front hotels, spreading instant death and destruction.

Meanwhile the soldiers in Fort Adams, watching the approach of the Montgomery, Mayflower, and Scorpion, had arrived at the conclusion that the time for the defense had come, and up from the interior of the fortification there leaped with a roar a dozen shells hurled from the battery of giant mortars, and later there were geysers of water all about the oncoming vessels, caused by the splash and explosion of shells.

The Montgomery immediately replied with all the guns she had, and three minutes later the Mayflower opened up with her port battery. Directly in line of fire between the ships and Fort Adams are some of the famous Newport villas, the Summer homes of the countries' most influential citizens.

RAIN OF STEEL RUINS ART.

These splendid palaces with their priceless art treasures were shattered and splintered by the rain of steel. Along the coast eastward from Fort Adams extended these famous private treasure houses, and into them indiscriminately the vessels were pouring their galling fire, sparing nothing, and destroying within a few minutes works of art that the genius of the world today cannot reproduce. Still theoretically speaking, it will be many years before Newport will be the Newport of old, for her proudest mansions are crumbled to dust.

At 2:40 o'clock the Olympia, following the Brooklyn over on the western end of the fan-shaped advance, with exquisite irony opened her entire port battery on the defenseless Narragansett Pier, and for fully five minutes poured a withering fire upon the place, simply tearing it to pieces and converting it, figuratively speaking, into a blazing charnel house. The Brooklyn assisted in this work of wanton destruction, both vessels still throwing a desultory fire from their starboard batteries over toward Fort Greble. These two vessels finally anchored in front of Narragansett Pier, and while they continued to pour a fire into the blazing town sent marines ashore and captured the army signal station there, and another at Point Judith at the southern end of the landspit constituting the pier.

HOMES OF SOCIAL LEADERS LAID WASTE.

Meantime things were happening up at the extreme eastern end of the line. The Massachusetts, Indiana, and Puritan had turned into and landed at the mouth of Sakonnet River, and slipped westward to Easton's Beach, which is a sort of bay, which is the famous "Cliffs," where were located before the theoretical war the homes of New York's social leaders. Here the vessels began throwing imaginary projectiles of large calibre over into Newport, and there was great havoc wrought on all sides. The vessels tried to get the range of Fort Adams, which was on the other side of the neck of land out of sight, and the shells fell all over Bellevue Avenue, said to be the most fashionable thoroughfare in the world, and it was laid waste. The shells from Fort Adams mortars fell all over the beach as well as among the three attacking vessels.

Meanwhile the Kearsarge and Alabama came slowly toward the mouth of the harbor until they had got within about 6,000 yards range, when they wheeled and fired several rounds at Fort Wetherell, across the channel from Fort Adams. The fort replied with spirit, using ten-inch guns, and the two big ships drew slowly away, firing as they went.

The Montgomery and Mayflower had made no attempt to enter the harbor, but turned to the east and got under the land at Price's Neck, where they captured the signal station and landed marines. Then they were told that the Montgomery had been destroyed.

The vessels on all sides kept up a more or less desultory fire until 4:40 o'clock, when they began to move off to the southward, firing as they went, and being fired upon constantly from Fort Wetherell. The fleet assembled in the distance, and at 6 o'clock had departed toward Block Island. The entire afternoon fight is considered by the army officers as a reconnaissance in force, and a determined attack is expected to-night. The fighting to-day was witnessed, among others, by Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and the Congressional Observation Committee.

MacARTHUR CLAIMS VICTORY.

Says the Ships Were Destroyed by Mortar Batteries and the Big Guns Ashore.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 5.—The following telegram was received at the headquarters of Major Gen. MacArthur at Fort Trumbull to-night:

Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 5.

Chief of Staff: Attack was made this afternoon on outside stations. Fleet beaten at all points except that the Puritan, Massachusetts, and Indiana bombarded from off Easton's Beach without any possible opposition from us. These ships could do us no damage from this position. All ships put out of action by mortar battery at Adams and twelve-inch battery at Fort Wetherell, except the Puritan. Hot fire was opened upon Price's Neck by three gunboats, followed by attack by landing party. Naval umpire decided that landing party was repulsed, but that the station was put out of action for one hour from effect of gunfire. Protested against decision because gunboats were put out of action by mortar battery shortly after they opened fire. Fleet retired about 6 o'clock and is now reported five miles south of Point Judith.

HASBROUCK, Commanding.

COTTON PICKING UNDER WAY.

The Season Two Weeks Earlier than Usual—Labor Problem Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—Cotton picking has gotten well under way in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and within the next few days will be at its height inasmuch as the season is fully two weeks earlier than it has been for a number of years. In view of the rapid opening of the crop a general cry is going up from all sections of these three States, and particularly from those sections of these States comprised in the Memphis district—eastern Arkansas, northern Mississippi, and western Tennessee—for more labor.

This labor question is the most serious one the planters of this section will have to face this season. Some of the largest growers of cotton in this city declare that they have never seen a time when there was such a scarcity as there is at present, and they state, furthermore, that if the crop opens as rapidly as indicated now they do not see how it is all to be gathered as fast as it opens.

The indications are that the picking season will be short this year. The fact that the crop is so much earlier than usual and that the weather is so hot is accepted as a sure sign of this. Some of the crop authorities are already predicting that the entire crop will be gathered before the Christmas holidays and that the bulk of it will have been harvested by the end of November, if not considerably earlier. This fact of itself will tend to complicate the labor question still more, and should there come bad weather, the result would be very damaging because of the large amounts of cotton that would be caught in the field.

WESTERN COAL MINERS EXPECTED TO STRIKE.

Workers to the Number of Eight Thousand in Kansas and Missouri May Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—It is almost absolutely certain that a general strike of all the coal miners in District No. 25, which includes Leavenworth, Kan., and all of the State of Missouri, with the exception of Barton, Bates, and Putnam Counties, will be ordered to-morrow.

The conference of operators and miners which has been in session here for several weeks adjourned sine die at 11:30 o'clock this morning without having agreed upon a contract.

The adjournment of the meeting meant, and was so understood by those interested, that a strike would be ordered. The miners are to hold a final session here to-morrow, at which time it is now expected the strike order will be promulgated. A strike would affect about 8,000 men.

BOATLOAD OF CHILDREN SAVED.

Small Boy Swims Ashore Dragging Boat After Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A Haverhill dispatch says Sam Rappaporte, a ten-year-old Hebrew boy, jumped into the Merrimac River and saved the lives of several little children. The party of little ones, none of them over six years old, had jumped into a boat which was on the shore, and the craft was drifting down stream toward the bridge, with the helpless and frightened children.

Their cries were heard by a number of men who were passing. Quickly the shore was lined with people, but none of them dared brave the river. Then young Rappaporte came to the bank, and without hesitation, jumped into the river and swam to the boat. He took the painter in his mouth and swam ashore, dragging the boat after him.

CHICAGO'S TAX SCANDAL.

Indictments Found Against Four Officials Connected with Masonic Fraternity Temple.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Indictments were returned in Judge Chetlain's court to-day against four men implicated in the Masonic Fraternity Temple exempt tax scandal. The men against whom true bills were returned are Luke Wheeler, charged with forgery and conspiracy to defraud; Capt. Edward Williams, manager of the Masonic Temple, charged with uttering a forged instrument and with conspiracy; James B. Foy, conspiracy to defraud, and John J. Healy, Jr., conspiracy to defraud the courts.

According to the testimony given before the Grand Jury, it is supposed that Wheeler was the leader in the alleged conspiracy. Some time ago it was discovered that an entry of "paid" had been forged opposite an item of nearly $27,000 on the tax warrant book of the County Treasurer.

It was alleged that bribes were offered to employes to make the forged entry and that Luke Wheeler was the go-between. Wheeler at present is missing.

HORSE ENTERS STREET CAR.

Passengers Scramble Off in a Hurry, but the Animal Climbs Out on the Other Side, Injuring No One.

Passengers, men and women, scrambled off an Avenue A surface car on one side yesterday afternoon as a horse climbed aboard on the other side. Two or three women fell on the pavement, receiving bruises, but none was severely hurt.

The horse broke out two side supports and a couple of seats getting on to the car, and climbed out on the other side.

The animal was attached to a light wagon and had become unmanageable at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue. He ran east on Twenty-first Street and reached Avenue A just as a horse car was crossing the street. He entered the car about the centre, leaving the wagon and E. J. O'Connor, the driver and owner, behind. Afterward he ran to Twenty-second Street, where he stopped of his own accord. He was not injured, nor was O'Connor, the driver, but the wagon shafts were broken.

The car stopped long enough for the horse to get off and for the regular passengers to return to their seats and then proceeded on its way.

BRIDGE CARS STOP EARLY.

Trolleys Suspended After 10 o'Clock to Permit of Repair Work.

All traffic on the surface electric cars running across the Brooklyn Bridge was suspended at 10 o'clock last night to give ample time for the repair work.

For the last two weeks traffic on the surface cars has been cut off at midnight while new tracks are being laid. The contractors had an extraordinarily large piece of work for last night—that of replacing 120 feet of tracks on the north roadway. The crowds of returning Brooklynites were met at the bridge entrance by four or five starters, announcing that the elevated trains would have to be resorted to. Free transfers were furnished from the elevated to the surface lines in Brooklyn.

Dying Captain Admonishes Men.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 5.—Police Captain William Hartman is dying in St. Francis's Hospital from blood poisoning following an amputation of the leg. When told of his serious condition this morning he asked that all the men of his command be brought to his bedside. He bid them good-bye, earnestly admonishing them to continue to do their duty. All of the policemen wept.

"A Summer in New York."

Love affairs of Alice, the Western girl, continued by Edward W. Townsend, author of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories. In The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET UP TO DATE

George R. Sheldon Selected for Lieutenant Governor.

A Banker and Formerly Treasurer of the County Committee—He Expresses His Willingness to Accept Nomination.

George R. Sheldon, a banker at 2 Wall Street, who succeeded the late John Sabine Smith as Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, has been agreed upon practically as the Republican candidate for election as Lieutenant Governor. Senator Platt and Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee have confirmed the report of the selection for the nomination.

Mr. Sheldon said yesterday: "Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and Chairman Dunn told me some days ago that my name would be presented as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, if the matter was acceptable to me, and asked me to take it under consideration. I have done so, and I have decided that, if my selection is acceptable to the leaders and to the convention, that I will accept.

"I am a great admirer of Gov. Odell, and I consider him an ideal chief executive, and, if I can be of any assistance to him, I am willing to waive some features that are distasteful to me. I am confident the Republican ticket will be elected.

"I have never been much of a politician, but I have been an active Republican. I don't know that my family will care to move to Albany, but I certainly will have to be there about five days in the week."

Senator Platt said last night, regarding the probable nomination of Mr. Sheldon:

"I expect Mr. Sheldon will be nominated. He will prove a very strong candidate. He is a clean and capable man, and is regarded with favor by all who know him. He has never been a politician in the sense of seeking office."

"Will any other name be presented for second place on the ticket?" he was asked.

"I understand," he replied, "that Kings County will present Col. Norman S. Dike, the present Sheriff."

"Any one from up the State?"

"Not that I know of."

"What about Secretary of State?"

By way of answer Senator Platt inquired: "What is the matter with the present incumbent? I am informed that he will run again if asked."

"Have the Erie County leaders agreed upon any one for State Treasurer?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"There is a good deal of talk about John G. Wicksher of Buffalo. Will he be named?"

"Possibly. I have heard his name discussed."

Chairman Dunn suggested that in making up a slate it might be well to add the name of ex-Judge Frank H. Robinson of Steuben in connection with the Attorney Generalship.

According to the present understanding, the following is the ticket that will be nominated at the Republican State Convention at Saratoga:

For Governor—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange.

For Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE R. SHELDON of New York.

For Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

For Controller—NATHAN L. MILLER of Cortland.

For Attorney General—HENRY B. COMAN of Madison or FRANK H. ROBINSON of Steuben.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—EDWARD A. BOND of Jefferson.

For Treasurer—JOHN G. WICKSHER of Erie.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe.

Gov. Odell was expected in the city last evening, but he had not arrived at a late hour. If he does not come to-day he will be here on Tuesday, it was announced.

STATE PROHIBITION TICKET.

Alfred L. Manierre of New York City Was Nominated for Governor at the Saratoga Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The State Prohibition convention assembled here today and was called to order by J. H. Durkee of Rochester, Chairman of the State Committee. Addresses were made during the Young People's League hour by Edward E. Blake of Brooklyn and R. E. Blight of New York.

At the afternoon session Alfred L. Manierre of New York City was chosen temporary Chairman. A. A. Hopkins of Hornellsville was made permanent Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions condemned the Republican Party for betraying the home to the saloon, and declared that the Democratic Party has no alternative policy, but also stands for continued partnership with liquor traffic. The Prohibition Party, it says, stands for prohibition as the greatest issue confronting the people before which other questions should wait for settlement.

The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Alfred L. Manierre, New York City.

Lieutenant Governor—John A. Hartman, Albion.

Secretary of State—Alvin W. Young, Oswego.

Treasurer—Samuel Mitchell, Hornellsville.

Controller—James McNeil, Hudson.

Engineer and Surveyor—Emmet F. Smith, Suffolk County.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Erwin J. Baldwin, Elmira.

GOODWIN REPLIES TO DEVERY'S REMARKS.

Says He Does Not Owe the ex-Chief a Dollar—Repetition at Another Meeting.

The followers of William S. Devery and Frank P. Goodwin held cart-tail meetings last evening, but so far apart that no trouble arose. Frank P. Goodwin declared to his followers that ex-Chief of Police Devery was the worst ingrate in the world and that he had done more hurt to the Democratic Party than any other man in the State. "I don't owe Devery a dollar, and he lies when he says that I do," was all that Mr. Goodwin would say about his relations in the past with Devery.

Thomas F. Smith, formerly secretary to Richard Croker, devoted most of his speech to an attack on John C. Sheehan, repeating some of his remarks at a previous meeting. He expressed his regrets that Mr. Croker is out of politics.

Devery did not expect to attend the meeting of his followers at Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, but word was brought to him that the brother of Frank P. Goodwin was there and ready to denounce him.

"If that man wants trouble, I'll have to go over and give it to him. He can't bluff me," Devery said.

Mr. Goodwin attended the meeting and listened to Devery's remarks. The ex-Chief of Police repeated his utterances about Goodwin. Continuing, he said:

"I want to say that I stand for everything I said last night about Goodwin and Sheehan. We have got those gents on the run, and they are running so fast now that they are turning backward. Goodwin will certainly lay down to Sheehan before Sept. 13. Sheehan is a Republican. We will send Sheehan back to Buffalo and Goodwin back to the dock."

The lieutenants of Devery claimed last evening to have worked "a shrewd political move" on Sheehan. They said that some of the Sheehan men had hired a lodging house and put forty men in it. Devery made every effort to break up the Sheehan house, they said, and finding that they were bona fide voters, used other inducements to have them desert Sheehan. Three of them reported at the Devery headquarters.

"Who brought you people into this district?" Devery asked.

"John C. Sheehan," was the reply.

"Who are you going to vote for?"

"William S. Devery," was the reply in unison.

"See, that's the way," Devery remarked. "They try to bring people in here, and before a week they desert Sheehan and declare for me. It's so all over the district."

OPPOSITION TO SEXTON.

Colonization Cases in the Nineteenth District to be Prosecuted.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District had a meeting last evening. The organization is opposing the continuance of John B. Sexton, ex-Commissioner of Police, as district leader, and trying to name in his stead Joseph F. Kehoe.

The speakers were George P. Nicholson, John Dougherty, Frank Treholm, and Ralph H. Holland. They characterized Mr. Sexton's position as that of one who is the exponent of "Deveryism" in the district.

"Devery stands for every particle of filth in the gutter," Mr. Holland said. "Beside him stand Robert A. Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and John R. Sexton. Sexton stands for everything vile in the disgraced Tammany of to-day."

Henry D. Hotchkiss of the Executive Committee of the club, declared that there are 350 fraudulent names on the enrollment lists of the district. He announced that the most flagrant of the cases are to be brought before Justice Steckler on Monday morning in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

SURPRISE IN HARLEM.

Greater Democracy Agrees to Support Tammany Men for Leaders.

At a big mass meeting of the Greater New York Democracy of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, in Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, last evening, a surprise came when the Democracy gave its indorsement of the Tammany Hall candidates for the leadership.

John C. Heaney presented the resolution withdrawing the Greater New York Democracy's candidates for the leadership from the race and approving Moebus and Nagle, the Tammany Hall men. The resolution was passed unanimously amid great cheering.

Mr. Nagle went from the Kanawha Club and thanked the meeting for the willingness of those present to intrust the politics of the district to him.

Carroll Gaining Support.

Thomas Gilleran, who has been making a fight against continuance of John F. Carroll as the Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, relinquished the fight last evening and declared in a signed statement that he would support Carroll, as against Thomas E. Rush, as a candidate for leader, because of the colonization and fraudulent bringing into the district of "floaters" to vote at the primaries. The Chickasaw Club passed a resolution that declared that the members would support Mr. Carroll at the primaries.

Brooklyn Bryan Men for Coler.

At a meeting last evening of the Radical Democracy, an organization made up of Bryan men in Brooklyn, resolutions that approve the candidacy of Bird S. Coler for Governor were passed. About seventy-five men were present. Charles Frederick Adams addressed the meeting at some length.

EX-GOV. BOIES IN FIGHT AGAINST MR. HENDERSON?

Reported that Iowa Democrats Will Nominate Him for Congress in the Speaker's District.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5.—Information received here to-night from Waterloo and other Iowa points is to the effect that ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Waterloo will be the Democratic nominee in the Third District against Speaker Henderson.

This was announced by Democratic leaders and members of the Central Committee at Waterloo this evening, and also came from other sources.

It was planned to have E. L. Boies, son of the ex-Governor, run, but he steadfastly refused, giving as his reason his law practice, and that he has no political aspirations.

As a result of the showing made by the elder Boies in the Iowa State Convention Wednesday, the Democrats of the entire district began to clamor that he make the race against Mr. Henderson.

The nomination at Dubuque next Wednesday will be unanimously tendered him by acclamation leaders say, and assert they have good assurances he will accept. Speakers of both parties are offering their services, and the canvass by both will be thorough, it is thought.

INDORSE WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 5.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Joseph H. Hutchison for Congress. The convention adopted a platform which endorses the Kansas City platform and William J. Bryan, deplores the assassination of President McKinley, opposes anarchy, condemns the Republicans for failure to enforce the Federal anti-trust laws, opposes the Fowler currency and banking bills, opposes government by injunction, favors government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephone lines, favors the initiative and referendum, and favors the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

On motion of Stewart M. Brice, son of the late Calvin Brice of Ohio, a telegram was sent to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his escape from serious injury.

Senator Heitfeldt, Chief Justice Quarles, and J. H. Hawley, after a two hours' conference, entered into an agreement not to push the question of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. The indications were that neither Hunt nor Martin can be nominated for the Governorship, and W. H. Watt, Chairman of the convention, is generally regarded as the black horse.

VERMONT DISLIKES DEAD-LOCK.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 5.—As a result of the failure of any candidate for Governor of Vermont in Tuesday's balloting to obtain an election, agitation is developing to have the present election laws of the State radically altered, so that the present system which requires a candidate to get a majority of the entire vote cast will be done away with. In addition to the failure of the electors to choose a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a number of towns are left without representation in the Legislature, which in the present campaign against prohibition may have an important effect when that body meets, providing the vacant seats are not filled in the meantime.

Agent Craig's Body Reaches Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The body of William Craig, the Chicago Secret Service agent, who was killed in the accident that demolished President Roosevelt's coach near Pittsfield, Mass., arrived here to-day in care of Hugh Craig, his brother. Secret Service agents of this city took charge of the body, and heaped the coffin with flowers. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

New York Potato Crop Damaged.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—It was reported by official of Cornell's agricultural department this morning that one-half of the potato crop of New York State would be totally ruined as the result of blight. The wet weather is held responsible. Central New York farmers will suffer the greatest loss.

Newest Figure in Finance.

The man who defeated John W. Gates. His strange history and the extraordinary town he has built for his men in the Rockies. In The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

ARRESTS FOR PRIMARY FRAUD.

Four Men Held in Heavy Bail at Instance of State Superintendent of Elections.

Four arrests for alleged fraud in regard to the coming primaries were made yesterday at the instigation of Deputy Inspector of Elections Mahe, of Superintendent McCullagh's staff. The first man, John H. Sheeran, 524 East Seventy-fourth Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Hogan for examination on Monday. The arrest was the outcome of the fight in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District for leadership between former Sheriff Dunn and James J. Walsh.

Three other arrests were made later in the day, the prisoners, Morris Weinberg of 310 East Seventy-second Street, Thomas Scanlon of 279 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Frank Donda of Seventy-fifth Street and First Avenue, all being arraigned in the Yorkville Court and released in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

GOLF AT DEAL BEACH.

Travis and Brokaw Left to Contest for the Main Trophy in Final To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Sept. 5.—Fine weather made the golfing very enjoyable to-day in the first annual tournament of the Deal Golf Club. It will wind up to-morrow with Brokaw and Travis as the finalists for the Deal Cup.

The morning was devoted to the second rounds for the Deal consolation and Young Cups, and the first round of the cups for the eights beaten in Thursday's play for the Deal and consolation Cups. These added trophies were called the Second and Fourth Cups. All the players for the Deal Cup were in their best vein, and the winners had to score very low to pull off their matches. Allen, to beat Reynolds, was forced to do an eighty-two, a stroke better than the card that won the score cup for Travis in the qualifying round. His card was:

Out	4	5	4	6	6	3	6	3	6—43	
In	4	6	5	3	5	5	4	3	4—39	82

Graham did an 83, Brokaw 84, and Travis 84. The scores indicated that Allen would make a good fight with Travis in the afternoon. The features of the second round for the consolation cup were a series of close finishes, Brokaw, Tiffany, and Pickett only winning by one up, the latter on the nineteenth hole, while the youngest player in the tournament, Paul O'Connor, won by 2 up and 1 to play.

Brokaw, the Princeton Captain, was at one time three down to Graham, but he squared the match on the seventeenth green, and then won out with a brilliant three, a stroke under par for the home hole. Their cards were:

Brokaw	4	6	4	7	5	3	5	3	7—44	
Graham	4	5	4	6	5	3	6	3	6—42	
Brokaw	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	3	3—39	83
Graham	4	4	7	4	5	6	5	4	4—43	85

Travis was not at all brilliant on the outward journey with Allen, and the latter's friends were amazed at the poor showing he made. Starting off Allen had the honor and carried the bunker nicely, but Travis, to the consternation of the "gallery," topped most terribly and also topped his second, which hit the bunker and just bounded over. On his third Travis was on the edge of the green, the position Allen had gained on his second. It should have been an easy task for Allen to have won in four, but he overplayed his approach put so far that he could not get down on the next, so that Travis had the luck to get a half in five. Some of the onlookers said Travis had Allen hypnotized. At all events the latter did not win a hole in the match. Travis took 46 to go out and Allen 49, the latter then being three down. As a matter of fact Travis had been playing poorly on the greens, and Allen should have at least been all square with him at the turn. The lead gave confidence to Travis, and he came home in the par golf of 36, his total equaling Allen's card earlier in the day. The cards were:

Travis	5	6	5	6	5	4	5	4	6—46	
Allen	5	6	5	7	5	4	6	4	7—49	
Travis	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	4—36	82
Allen	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	4—40	89

The play in the minor matches was as close in the afternoon as in the morning: Summary:

Deal Cup.—Second Round—S. M. Allen, Deal, beat John Reynolds, Baltimore, by 4 up and 3 to play; W. Travis, Garden City, beat S. P. Nash, Columbia, by 3 up and 1 to play; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, beat John M. Ward, Hollywood, by 3 up and 2 to play; Archibald Graham, Deal, beat L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Deal, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-final—Travis beat Allen by 6 up and 4 to play; Brokaw beat Graham by 1 up.

Second Cup.—First Round—Dr. H. Toulmin, Philadelphia, beat Dr. E. A. Ayres, Monmouth, by 3 up and 2 to play; P. A. Proal, Monmouth, beat H. O. Christ, Newark A. C., by 1 up; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, beat L. P. Runyon, Spring Lake, by 3 up and 2 to play; J. G. Jackson, Columbia, beat G. H. Bowley, Deal, by 1 up.

Semi-final—Proal beat Toulmin by 1 up; Jackson beat Thomas by 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—H. B. Billings, Essex County, beat James S. Taylor, Powelton, by 1 up; G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat H. M. Swords, Monmouth, by 1 up; W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. C., beat Joseph Chadwick, Jr., by 1 up, (19 holes;) Paul O'Connor, Fox Hills, beat G. G. Baxter, Deal, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-final—Tiffany beat Billings by 3 up and 2 to play; Pickett beat O'Connor by 2 up.

Fourth Cup.—First Round—A. Havemeyer, Seabright, beat L. B. Garretson, Morris County, by 1 up; J. C. Phillips, Hollywood, beat A. T. Dwight, Dyker Meadow, by default; Garfield Scott, Spring Lake, beat F. H. Hurd, Deal, by 3 up and 1 to play; Carl Martin, Fairfield, beat N. W. Anthony, Deal, by default.

Semi-final—Phillips beat Havemeyer by 1 up, (19 holes;) Martin beat Scott by 1 up.

Young Cup.—Second Round—E. A. O'Connor, Baltusrol, beat J. R. Denman, Deal, by 8 up and 6 to play; H. Kennedy Hill, Merion, beat Syms Wylie, Seabright, by 5 up and 4 to play; Arthur McClave, St. Andrew's, beat H. Townsend, Spring Lake, by 1 up; J. C. Olliver, Pittsburg, beat M. G. Bogue, Columbia, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-final—Hill beat O'Connor by 3 up and 1 to play; McClave beat Olliver by 5 up and 4 to play.

The final rounds to-day will be at thirty-six holes, and there will also be both eighteen and thirty-six-hole open handicaps.

Mallouf Won Lenox Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 5.—The golf tournament which has been in progress here culminated to-day, when N. Mallouf of Garden City won the Lenox Cup over thirty-four contestants. A large gathering of the cottagers followed the players around. The other final contestant was W. C. Chick of Oakley.

WASHINGTON TEAM WON.

Skirmish Match on the Ranges at Sea Girt—Sergt. Leushner's Leech Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 5.—The feature of the inter-State shooting tournament at Sea Girt to-day was the skirmish team match, which was participated in by nine teams representing the United States Marine Corps, the regular army, and the States of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. Each squad was composed of six sharpshooters, who each fired fifteen shots. Silhouette targets were used. The distances were 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards. The team from the National capital won the match, its aggregate score being 280 points. The First Regiment, United States Marine Corps, was second, with a score of 227, and the Seventh New York team finished third. Its score was 211. The aggregate scores are appended:

SKIRMISH TEAM MATCH.

Second District of Columbia, 280; First United States Marine Corps, 227; Seventh New York, 211; United States Army, 210; First District of Columbia, 186; Twelfth New York, 176; Second United States Marine Corps, 173; Fifth Maryland, 171; Second Pennsylvania, 152.

In the afternoon America's best marksmen faced the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard butts and shot against a freaky wind for the Leech Cup, a trophy which has been the cause of a lawsuit which has lasted for a decade. The cup was won in 1882 by Col. H. F. Clark. There was a misunderstanding as to how long he should retain it, and the courts were called upon to decide. The decision, which gave the cup back to the National Rifle Association, was made last day. It was won by Ordnance Sergt. W. day. It was won by Ordinance Sergt. W. F. Leushner of the Seventy-fourth New York, who rolled up a total score of 59. The next best score, 57, was made by Private S. I. Scott of the Fifth Maryland, and Col. L. C. Bruce of the Long Range Rifle Association, New York City, was third, with a total of 55. The complete score is appended:

LEECH CUP MATCH.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. W. F. Leusbner, 74th N.Y.	22	21		16—59
Pri. S. L. Scott, 5th Maryland	18	19		20—57
Col. L. C. Bruce, New York	16	18		21—55
Pri. W. G. Hudson, Signal Corps, N. J.	21	19		14—54
Pri. Horace M. Bell, 1st N. J.	21	14		17—32
Pri. S. B. Wetherald, Dist. of C.	16	16		19—51
Sergt. K. K. V. Casey, 71st N.Y.	9	20		19—48
Capt. W. B. Martin, 4th N. J.	16	18		14—48
Corp. R. W. Evans, 2d N. J.	16	16		12—48
M. W. Parker, Massachusetts	12	20		15—47
A. E. Perkins	18	19		14—46
Major Arthur Rowland, 1st N.J.	16	16		14—46
E. A. Wells, 7th N. Y.	16	19		11—46
Sergt. Henry Daube, 71st N. Y.	16	14		15—45
Lieut. W.W. Cookson, Dist. of C.	18	12		15—45
Sergt. J. H. Keough, Mass.	17	15		13—45
Capt. H. E. Evans, 69th N. Y.	14	19		11—44
J. W. Tobin, New York	11	14		18—43
Pri. G. E. Cook, Dist. of C.	14	16		13—43
Corp. H. L. Smith, 4th N. J.	12	16		14—42
Lieut. E. C. Goddard, 6th Penn.	7	20		15—42
Sergt. W. A. Baker	16	15		11—42
Dr. W. H. H. Bull, 1st N. J.	11	11		17—39
Capt. F. L. Graham, U. S. A.	18	8		13—39
Sergt. F. Phillips, Essex Troop.	17	8		13—38
S. W. Wise	11	14		12—37
Pri. H. Gensh, 1st N. J.	14	21		0—35
Sergt. John Corrie, 12th N. Y.	5	13		16—34
F. Alder, Old Guard, N. Y.	18	9		11—38
Lieut. W. De V. Foulke, Penn.	13	10		10—33
Capt. F. W. Holt, Dist. of C.	12	5		12—29
Corp. C. B. Winder, Ohio	0	20		9—29
Sergt. W. A. Tewes, 4th N. J.	2	9		17—28
Lieut. W. M. Farrow, Dist of C.	13	9		5—27
D. C. Meyer	0	14		11—25
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, 71st N. Y.	8	2		10—20
Pri. H. H. Leizear, 6th Penn.	11	8		0—19
Lieut. J. F. Jenkins	0	6		11—17
Pri. P. J. O'Hare, 4th N. J.	6	9		2—17
Sergt. W. C. Cannon, 4th N. J.	3	0		9—12
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Squadron A, New York	3	0		0— 3
Major G. B. Young, 1st D. of C.	3	0		0— 3

YACHTS COLLIDE IN RACE.

**Sloop Houri Disqualified in Seaw

HENO WON A RECORD RACE

Colt Took Reapers Stakes in Fastest Time for the Track.

WESTERNERS HAD A BAD DAY

Mabel Winn Won and Was Bid Up at the Sheepshead Bay Track—Schorr Sells Three Horses.

Whimsical fortune changed her attitude toward the turfmen of the East at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, and went to the extreme extent of frowning on the Western horsemen, for, with a fast track, heavy betting, and every opportunity to increase their gains, the Western visitors had to put up with a day that averaged bad luck, only one Western horse, Mabel Winn, getting to the post first, and that one starting at so short a price that only the plungers regained their earlier losses.

The feature event of the programme was the race for the Reapers Stakes, one mile and three-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, for which but four horses ran, the Western colt Runnels starting favorite at odds on, with a big commission placed on his chances by the Drake following. Every other runner in the race was backed, however, and when Heno came from behind and won by a neck from Runnels, who was in front most of the journey, the enthusiasm of the Western backers fell almost to the zero point. To win Heno had to run in track record time, and even then H. Michaels, who rode him, raised his whip twice in the run through the stretch, but luckily dropped it on both occasions in time to let the former Mackay colt run his own best race, and so win in a hard-fought finish. The time of the race, 1:59 2-5, beat the old track record by two-fifths of a second.

In the other races of the day Big Gun and Mabel Winn were winning favorites. The second race went to the first horse that has run in Milton Young's colors in a number of years, First Chip, at 40 to 1, winning after a smart finish. Auriesville took the second purse after having made most of the running. Extinguisher, in front from end to end, won the sixth race. In the fifth event Mabel Winn, the winner, was bid up to $3,000 as the result of a Western turf feud growing out of the claiming of Stuyve, and then was sold to W. Du Bois. In the course of the day J. E. Madden bought at private sale the three horses Onatus, Judith Campbell, and Lady Schorr for a sum said to be $30,000. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs over seven flights of hurdles. S. Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 5 years, by Artillery-Linda Vista, 158 pounds, (Mara,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by five lengths; M. J. Moloney's Ohnet, ch. g., 5, 140, (Gallagher,) 16 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by twelve lengths from Joseph E. Widener's Collegian, br. g., 4, 135, (Frye,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—3:21. Silver Twist, Blacksmith, Seminole, Inkerman, The Lost Chord, Gascar, Cryptogram, Dartman, Hops, Marothen, and Charawind also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; all to be entered to sell for $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course, Milton Young's First Chip, ch. c., by First Mate-Chippie, 113 pounds, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; R. T. Wilson, jr.'s, Glennevis, ch. c., 110, (Shea,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a head from W. B. Jennings's Arcade, b. c., 115, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Mennenfield, Dr. Bissell, Wheeler B., Gallant Smith, Ink, Mayor Graham, Embarrassment, Jake, Greenberg, Sir Preston, Sis Wagner, Dr. Hogyard, Merry Royal, Earl of Warwick, Wittul, Snowdrift, Squid, and Jola also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. S. Sanford & Son's Auriesville, ch. f., by Clifford-Princess Monmouth, 114 pounds, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a length and a half; John W. Schorr's John A. Scott, ch. c., 117, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second, by a neck from J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, b. f., 119, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07. Blue Peter, Irascible, Jack o' Lantern, Illyria, William Hale, Oil in the Can, Menelaus, Merry Reel, and Lady Knighthood also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, (sixteenth running,) for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. W. S. Fanshawe's Heno, br. c., by Falsetto, or Henry Young-Quiver, 106 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; J. A. and Drake's Runnels, br. c., by Charade-Zingari II., 106, (Lyne,) even and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from S. Sanford & Son's Caughnawaga, ch. c., by Clifford-La Tosca, 108, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Oom Paul also ran. Value to the winner, $2,350. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. P. J. Gorman's Mabel Winn, b. f., 3 years, by Conrad-Alvaretta, 112 pounds, (Landry,) even and 1 to 3, won ridden out by three parts of a length; Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., 3, 111, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from J. G. Follansbee's Double Six, b. f., 4, 110, (King,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Flutineer, Gold Braid, Sweet Billie, King's Favorite, Ithan, Monida, Ondurdis, Neither One, Templeton, Silver Plush, and May J. also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Thomas Shiels's Extinguisher, br. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 97 pounds, (Shea,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; the Oakwood Stable's Bell of Troy, ch. m., 6, 103, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from W. C. Rustis's Knight of Rhodes, b. h., 5, 106, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Old Hutch, Monograph, and Huntressa also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Fulminate, 160 pounds; Rowdy, 150; Judge Phillips, 145; Semper Ira, 138; Victor, 135; Galahad, 132, and Sam Devere, Furlough II., and Gypsie, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Sadducee, 131 pounds; Ordnung, 128; Wealth and Belle of Lexington, 123 each; River Pirate, 120; Young Henry and Monte Carlo, 118 each; Potente, 117; Saint Finnan and Smart Set, 115 each; Muzio, 113, and Essene and Onduris, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes of $5,000, for two-year-olds, special weights, with penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. Hurstbourne, Atheiroy, Aceful, Golden Maxim, Tantalus Cup, Whitechapel, and Irish Lad, 115 pounds each; Ada Nay, 112, and Fire Eater, Lord of the Vale, Meltonian, and Manru, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes of $15,000, for three-year-olds and upward, to carry weight for age; one mile and a half. Bombibert and Blues, 126 pounds each; Igniter, Major Daingerfield, Gold Cure, and Slipthrift, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Tom Coogan, 112 pounds; Mackay Dwyer and Scoffer, 107 each; Sinner Simon, 106; Cloche d'Or, 105; Orloff and Sparkle Esher, 104 each; Right and True, W. R. Condon, and Claude, 102 each; Dark Planet and Eva Russell, 101 each; Dinksie, Louise Collier, and Princess Tulane, 99 each; Princelet, 97; Flamboyant, 92, and Bobbinet, 91. Apprentice allowance claimed for Flamboyant and Bobbinet.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Bellario, 116 pounds; The Amazon, 115; Clonmell, 112; Dr. Riddle, 111; Prince Richard, 106; Locket, Ben Howard, Rightaway, and Numeral, 102 each; Dixie Line, 100; The Dancer, 99, and May J., 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Prince Richard, Clonmell, Dixieline, Numeral, and May J.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Won from Cincinnati at the Polo Grounds — Brooklyns Beat Chicago.

Capt. "Joe" Kelley of the Cincinnati baseball team tried a new pitcher named Hooker from Concord, N. H., against the New York players on the Polo Grounds yesterday, and McGraw's men found his curves in the first three innings for four runs. The new-comer helped the local runners by fumbling a bunt and making a wild throw of another one, and the game resulted in a victory for the home team by the score of 5 to 3.

Taylor was hit by the visitors seven times, once for a home run. Crawford and Brodie divided the batting honors. Each made a home run, sending the ball to right field, but Crawford made the circuit of the bases, although the ball did not go outside of the ropes.

In the first half of the eighth inning there was a wrangle over interference. Hooker fouled to O'Neill and Donlin hit safely to centre. Beckley interfered with O'Neill's throw to second base, but the umpire did not allow the claim. McGraw threw out Beckley and Donlin was put out at the plate. Donlin claimed that Umpire Latham had interfered with him at the plate, and there was a loud protest from the visitors. Latham finally sent Donlin back to third base and called Beckley out. There was another little argument when Taylor threw to McGraw at second and put Crawford out. Crawford knocked the ball out of McGraw's hands, but the umpire called him out, dismissing the side.

The Pittsburg champions will begin their final series with New York this afternoon. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Donlin, rf	0	3	1	0	0	Browne, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	10	0	0	0	McGraw, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Crawford, lf	2	2	1	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	2	10	2	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	3	1	0	Brodie, cf	2	3	1	0	1
Kelley, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	O'Neill, c	0	0	6	4	0
Corcoran, ss	1	0	2	1	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Steinfel't, 3b	0	1	3	3	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	2	2	0	Dunn, rf	1	2	4	1	0
Hooker, p	0	0	0	0	1	Taylor, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	3	7	24	13	2	Total	5	10	27	16	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 5. Home runs—Crawford, Brodie. Two-base hits Browne, Brodie, Crawford, Dunn, Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hit—Taylor. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Dunn. Double plays—Seymour and Beckley; Dunn and McGann. Wild pitches—Hooker, Taylor. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN, 6; CHICAGO, 2.

The final baseball game of this season between the Brooklyn and Chicago teams was played yesterday at Washington Park, and won by the home players by the score of 6 to 2. The fielding all around was very good, the only error made being a wild throw by Williams, the Chicago pitcher, after he had made a splendid stop of Dahlen's drive in the seventh inning.

Selee's men scored a run in the second and third innings—the first on a base on balls and two hits and the second on Slagle's hit, a stolen base, and Kling's safe drive for a base. The home players bunched their hits and ran the bases cleverly. Kling was not quite as successful as usual in throwing to bases. Irwin scored the first run for Brooklyn in the second inning on a single, a stolen base, and Kitson's safe hit to left. In the fourth, with one man out, Kitson hit to centre and went to second on Sheckard's base on balls, Keeler's bunt filled the bases, and, on Dolan's hit past Tinker, Kitson and Sheckard scored. Keeler and Dolan executed a clever double steal and the Captain scored on Dahlen's out at first. Dahlen hit a hard one in the seventh, which Williams stopped neatly, but he made a wild throw to first and Dahlen went on to second base. Ahearn lined the ball for two bases, scoring Dahlen, and got home himself on Flood's hit to right field. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IBPO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IBPO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	3	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	3	3	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	4	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	3	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	2	1	4	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	4	0
Murray, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Ahearn, c	1	1	6	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	4	0	Flood, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Taylor, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Irwin, 3b	1	1	3	0	0
Menefee, 2b	0	1	7	1	0	Farrell, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Williams, p	0	0	1	1	1	Kitson, p	1	2	1	1	0
Total	2	8	24	11	1	Total	6	12	27	7	0

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Ahearn. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 4; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Williams, 4; by Kitson, 5. Stolen bases—Slagle, (2,) Tinker, Keeler, Dolan, (2,) Irwin. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 9. Time—1:50. Empire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—St. Louis took two games from Philadelphia to-day. In the first contest the visitors tied the score in the ninth inning on an error and good hitting, and won out in the tenth by hard batting.

St. Louis won the second game on good stick work. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	4—9	15	4
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—5	12	6

Batteries—M. O'Neil, Ryan, and J. O'Neil; Iberg and Dooin.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	—6	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	3

Batteries—Currie and Ryan; Frazer and Dooin.

PITTSBURG WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—In a double-header today Boston and Pittsburg broke even. Willis was batted hard in the first game, and Pittsburg won handily. Five scattered hits was all Boston could do with Philippi.

The second contest was a burlesque. Both Pittsburg and Boston put in pitchers from a minor league. Cushman, for Pittsburg, gave nine passes, and was touched up for seven hits in the first two innings. Capt. Clarke then sent Wagner in to the box, and he kept hits and scoring down. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	6	3
Pittsburg	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	—6	13	3

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Philippi and Phelps.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	4	0	0	0	0	2			—12	11	2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	9	5

Batteries—Klobedanz and Moran; Cushman, Wagner, and Smith.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	88	31	.739	Chicago	57	60	.487
Brooklyn	63	57	.525	St. Louis	53	63	.457
Boston	59	56	.513	Philadelphia	48	68	.414
Cincinnati	58	59	.496	New York	40	74	.351

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

American League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	x	—12	16	1
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	3

Batteries—Shields and Kahoe; Sparks and Warner.

AT DETROIT.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	3	0	6	0	2	0	3	—15	14	2
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	5

Batteries—Wiltse and Robinson; Mercer, Fisher and Buelow.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	4	0	3	1	0	x	—11	14	2
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3	10	5

Batteries—Callahan, McFarland, and Mertes; Patten and Drill.

AT CLEVELAND.

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	x	—10	16	2
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7	10	4

Batteries—Bernhard and Woods; Wilson, Mitchell, and Powers.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	66	49	.574	Cleveland	61	57	.516
St. Louis	65	50	.565	Washington	53	64	.453
Boston	64	52	.552	Baltimore	47	68	.409
Chicago	62	52	.544	Detroit	43	69	.384

Eastern League Games.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Jersey City baseball team marked its last appearance of the season in this city this afternoon by winning two games from Worcester, thus going into third place in the championship standing. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	8	4
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	8	2

Batteries—Pfannmiller and Butler; Falkenberg and Steelman.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	—11	15	2
Worcester	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	—5	10	6

Batteries—McCann and Butler; Hastings and McCauley.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	1	0	—9	16	1
Toronto	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—5	6	5

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; Blewett and Taft.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	3	6	1	2	2	2	5	0	—20	14	4
Newark	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6	8	10

Batteries—Stackpole and Farmer; Mesterfer, Moriarity, and Thackera.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	9	1
Montreal	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	4	2

Batteries—Mattern and Dillon; Raub and McNamara.

SECOND GAME. R. H. E.

Rochester	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	..	—9	10	1
Montreal	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5	11	4

Batteries—McFarlan and Dillon; Langdon and McNamara.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Ilion, 8; Utica, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Syracuse, 2; Binghamton, 6; Syracuse, 2, (second game.)
At Albany—Albany, 3; Troy, 2, (10 innings.)

DR. MacARTHUR VISITS POLICE.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, visited the West Thirtieth Street Station last night with Henry C. Conger, a furniture dealer of 134 West Eighty-second Street, to report the stealing of Mr. Conger's gold watch on a Broadway car. Sergeant Shiels, who was at the desk, recognized Dr. MacArthur and greeted him cordially.

"Dr. MacArthur and myself were riding up town on a Broadway car this evening," said Mr. Conger, "and as the car was crowded we were obliged to sit on the rear seat. Dr. MacArthur was looking over a paper and then handed it to me. Some one brushed against me, but I did not think anything of it on account of the crowded condition of the car. After we had gone several blocks I felt for my watch to see the time of day, but found only the chain dangling. The watch was gone, and had been neatly snapped off from the chain."

Sergeant Shiels informed Mr. Conger that it would be better for him to report the matter to the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, as special men were assigned to look out for that class of robberies.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN PEGAMOID COMPANY.—Two judgments aggregating $5,900 were filed yesterday against the American Pegamoid Company, formerly at 200 Broadway, one in favor of Michael H. Wolf for $3,475, and the other in favor of James R. McNally for $2,425. The company was incorporated on Dec. 17, 1897, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, to manufacture artificial leather, paints, and water proofing materials, and were succeeded by another company some time ago.

HENRY KRIEGER & Co.—Henry Krieger & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and skirts at 208 Greene Street, called a meeting of their creditors yesterday and offered to compromise at 75 cents on the dollar, their liabilities being about $6,100. The offer was not accepted generally. Deputy Sheriff Doris levied upon some cloth under a writ of replevin from Max D. Steuer for $415 for goods sold by A. Orently & Co., and it is said a City Marshal levied also upon some goods. Mr. Krieger began business in 1894 and went through bankruptcy in 1899 to get rid of liabilities of $17,884, incurred as a partner in the firm of Zeller, Hubler & Co. He went into business again on Feb. 1, 1901.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CRISFIELD & HART.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Crisfield & Hart, butchers, of Mamaroneck, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 30. The Sheriff closed up the store on Aug. 23.

L. J. & A. BERNSTEIN.—A meeting of creditors of L. J. & A. Bernstein, manufacturers of waists at 110 Greene Street, was held yesterday before George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy at 34 Pine Street. Twenty claims were filed, aggregating $14,000, and Hermann Cantor was elected trustee.

WILLIAM H. REINECKE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William H. Reinecke, manufacturer of boxes at 209 Sullivan Street, show liabilities $12,775 and assets unknown, consisting of stock and machinery in the hands of Alfred E. Ommen, receiver, subject to a chattel mortgage for $2,000. Among the creditors are D. J. O'Connell & Co., $2,431; Reynolds Boyle Company, $2,402, and Louis Dejonge & Co., $1,875.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Louis Rosuck, a clerk, of 1 Scammel Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 10, 1900, with liabilities of $14,436 and assets of $350.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 133 failures in the United States during the week, against 140 for the previous week, and 163, 154, 123, and 142 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 38, New England 21, Southern 18, Western 44, Northwestern 10, Pacific 4, and Territories 3. Canada had 14, against 20 for the preceding week. About 94 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 3 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BALDWIN, Charles A.—J. P. Glasser	843
BRAND, Claude G.—S. H. Glascheib	86
BENEDICT, Edward G.—A. S. Benedict costs	81
BIESER, George—C. J. Warren and another	1,763
BORDEN, Matthew S.—Croscup & Sterling Co.	115
BROOKLYN SASH, DOOR, AND LUMBER Co.—Helton & Dodge Lumber Co.	164
BIESER, Margaret—C. J. Warren and another	1,323
CORSENAS, Miltiades—J. Bend and another	202
COHEN, John—E. Fridenberg	43
DINEEN, Denis J.—P. E. Bush	40
DODGE, De Witt C.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	264
DALTON, William A.—H. R. Winants and another	51
EPPS, Norman S.—L. L. Williams	416
FARWELL, Richard A.—G. Ross	118
FILOVIA, Raffaele—M. De Vito	168
GUGGENHEIMER, Meyer—L. J. Mackler	608
GRIFFIN, Harry L. and William D. Jackson—Rider-Ericsson Engine Co.	350
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY CO. —E. Colby by guardian	311
JOACHIM, Abraham—E. B. Holmes and another	92
JACKSON, David—C. Rosenbaum	67
JOONDEPH, Isaac—H. Mindlin and another	478
JONES, Benjamin F.—J. Edward Ogden Company	1,099
KEMP, Henry—E. Joseph	61
LABORERS' SOCIETY OF CIVILITY and Labor of Mutual Assistance of New York—J. Palmieri	2,337
MOWBRAY, Clarence C. and Joseph Spears—Twelfth Ward Bank	218
MUETZLER, Morris, and Simon Simon—H. B. Rosenthal and another	144
NEWMAN, Jeannette—Seide Fur Company	2,107
NEW YORK FIRE-PROOF WOOD Company—H. Hine	28
OUTTEN, Eleanor—New Amsterdam Gas Company	92
O'NEIL, John—Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company	98
ROZELLE, George—J. Horwich	274
ROSEDALE, Eugene—C. A. A. Grant	1,310
REINKE, William, and Ruth—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	26
ROSENFELD, Leo, and Jacob Wohl—New York Telephone Company	416
SEINECKE, Ferdinand—T. Dumas Company, Ltd.	519
STRONG, George—A. B. Cornell	44
SNELL, Albert J.—M. Falgeman and another	46
SEARING, William—G. M. Rice Company	30
SCHMIDT, Lawrence—P. Greib	49
SHARKEY, Henry W., and Mary E. Kavanagh—A. P. Dienst and another	247
SPRIGG, James C., jr.—L. A. Pratt	1,342
STERN, Arnold—I. L. Taylor	42
STOLZ, George—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	320
SANDS, Phillip—G. Harris and another	123
SMITH, Dwight B.—W. Mosby	145
TALIAFERRO, Edwin T.—H. Fischer	80
THE AMERICAN PEGAMOID COMPANY—J. R. McNally	2,425
THE AMERICAN PEGAMOID COMPANY—M. H. Wolfe	3,475
THE WALTON COMPANY AND THE Auchterlonie Company—H. Hillebrand	365
VALDIVIESO, Lucas P.—M. W. Taussig and another	2,442
WEINKAUF, Elizabeth—K. G. Wiley	131
WALLENSTEIN, Louis—H. Hoffspiegel	272
WIGDERSON, Max—E. Glick	43
WIGHTMAN, George B.—D. Levison	247
WHITE, Archibald C.—J. P. McHugh and another	68

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:10 A. M.—257 Rivington Street; not ascertained; damage, $225.

2:37 A. M.—219 West Broadway; E. Little; damage, $500.

9:10 A. M.—542 Morris Avenue; Victor Totita; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—41 Essex Street; Samuel Smith; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—96 East Fourth Street; Ida Golt; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—33 Montgomery Street; Israel Bradsky; damage, $50.

1:00 P. M.—502 Second Avenue; Bridget Meade; no damage.

2:05 P. M.—1,530 Second Avenue; Henry Neus; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue; not ascertained; no damage.

4:00 P. M.—755 Madison Avenue; A. Schielstein; damage, $500.

4:30 P. M.—948 Washington Avenue; Mr. Jacobs; damage, $5.

5:00 P. M.—122 and 124 Orchard Street; Myer Michaels; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—301 West Sixty-seventh Street; Dr. Stowbecker; damage, $15.

5:10 P. M.—1,132 Freeman Avenue; Henry Meltger; damage, $25.

6:55 P. M.—89 Park Street; Alphonso Chiffo; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—Northwest corner of Broadway and Exchange Place; John O'Rourke; damage, $300.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John McBride, jr., Artillery Corps, will join his company at San Diego Barracks.

Second Lieut. Frederick Dingler, Artillery Corps, will report to Major Henry L. Harris, Artillery Corps, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Barrancas, for examination for promotion.

The following transfers are made:

Capt. David J. Baker, jr., from the Twenty-eighth to Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton from the Twenty-sixth to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. Capt. Hutton will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Robert Grinstead from the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles Woodhouse from the Twenty-third to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He will join the Twenty-eighth in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, Third Cavalry, will report to Col. Jacob Auger, Tenth Cavalry, President Examining Board, convened at Fort Leavenworth, for professional examination only to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. John S. Switzer, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as his assistant.

Major Benjamin P. Runkle, retired, is at his own request, relieved from duty at the University of Maine.

Navy.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. O. G. Murfin is ordered to League Island for duty on board Minneapolis.

Lieut. C. E. Rommel is ordered to San Francisco, thence via army transport sailing about Oct. 1 to Asiastic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Buffalo arrived at Colombo yesterday.

The Decatur, Bagley, Barney Biddle, Stockton, Shubrick, and Thornton arrived at New York yesterday.

The Lancaster arrived at New London yesterday.

The Mohican arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The San Francisco sailed yesterday from Azores for Norfolk.

The Sterling sailed yesterday from New London for Lambert Point.

The Hercules and Hornet sailed to-day from Wilmington for Norfolk.

The Atlanta sailed to-day from Fort Frio for Montevideo.

The Abardena was placed out of commission to-day at the Norfolk yard.

The Perry and Farragut were placed in commission yesterday at Mare Island yard.

AT THE HOTELS.

CADILLAC—Dr. George W. Burgess, Honolulu; F. G. Mack, Detroit.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, and W. P. Stewart, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout, and Charles E. Orvis, Morristown.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Congressman G. T. Bradley, Connecticut; Capt. F. L. Pinney, United States Navy, and Col. Frederick Miles, Georgia.

GRAND—Major J. C. Harbeson, United States Army; F. S. Strong, United States Army, and Capt. John H. Beacom, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Capt. P. H. Mullay, United States Army, and Daniel B. Platt, Rochester.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington.

PLAZA—E. H. Sterns, Springfield, and C. E. Patterson, Troy.

SAVOY—Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, and L. F. Moran, Rochester.

NETHERLAND—A. R. Grattan, Philadelphia, and Joel R. Bailey, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Col. W. B. Wallace, United States Army; Horace P. Wood, Boston; J. B. Gregg-Custis, Washington,

The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 12 o'clock Noon The Wanamaker Store

Straws

Yesterday morning the strong west wind swept the soft-coal smoke from Fifth avenue, and made the air bright as in pre-coal-strike days. There was a clear view from Fortieth street to the Washington Square Arch.

Yesterday, as on many previous days, the trade winds blew strong toward the *Old Stewart Block*. The straws of the business are found in many small things.

More visitors to the Restaurant
More sales in the Candy Store
More parcels passing through the Delivery Service
More dollars going into the Cash Boxes
More people lingering in the Picture Gallery
More life everywhere throughout the Store.

As we read the signs, the trend of the straws, we think the evidence of public interest in our great preparations for Autumn Sales is unmistakably strong.

Perhaps you will think it impertinent that we ask your attention to the details of our business. If so, you are mistaken. Our business *has* interest for you. There are other stores—good ones, too. But a good store has power to lift other stores. Each takes tone from the one next above. Therefore when, not long ago, we put a great unique, original organization for the distribution of goods into this Metropolis, we took a strong constructive position in contemporary retail trade.

When the New York public responded by making this enterprise (as we have the best of reasons to believe) the largest of its class in annual sales, our position was endorsed and power fixed.

Admit these propositions and our contention that our business *has* interest for you, needs no argument. You may not buy our goods. Perhaps for some reason you don't like us. Perhaps somebody in our service did not treat you well. Perhaps you think (erroneously) that our location is inconvenient. Perhaps you are prejudiced against modern retail stores—this is not a so-called department store.

Assume the cumulative accuracy of all these suggestions, it is, however, true that, even if we have never received a dollar of your money, you are yet interested in our business. We are hoping to make the public service in retail trading better everywhere. Thus you are substantially the gainer.

Therefore we congratulate *you* on the good prospects of *our* Autumn business.

Belts and Chatelaine Bags

No matter how often new styles appear—and they appear very frequently—among Women's Belts, and Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, you can be sure of finding them in this stock immediately. Women demand that these useful—even essential—articles shall be effective and ornanental as well. Also that they be reasonably priced. The present most attractive collection readily meets all these requirements.

Some corroborative evidence:

BELTS

Leather Belts; assorted colors; in grain leather, suede, walrus grain, seal and white calfskin, at 25c and 50c.

Leather Belts, in seal, patent leather, walrus, saddle calf and new shade green suede; straight and shaped; from $1 to $3.50.

Plaited satin Belts; bodice back; handsome buckles in gilt and French gray finish; were $1, now 50c.

Moreen Belts; fancy metal buckles, at 25c.

Postilion Belts, in taffeta and moreen; with black enamel buckles, at 50c.

Plaited satin Belts; steel studded with metal buckles; French gray finish, $1.75; and more elaborately studded with cut steel buckles, $2.25.

Belts, in moreen; leather lined in tan, gray and white; steel-studded one inch wide; dip front; suitable to wear with tailored gowns, $1.25; some in black suede, same style, at $2.25.

Broadway.

CHATELAINE BAGS

Fine quality black velvet Chatelaine Bags; suede-lined; handsome rose finish gilt mountings; worth $3.25; now $1.75.

Chatelaine Bags in grain walrus, in tan, brown and black; leather-covered and oxidized mountings; some with outside handkerchief pockets; large and small sizes at 25c and 50c.

Chatelaine Bags in tan, gray and black; suede-lined; French gray finish; metal frame and chains; outside pocket, 75c.

Fine black suede Bags; medium and regular size; outside pockets; patent safety hooks, at $1 and $1.50.

Genuine black seal suede-lined Chatelaine Bags at $1.

Chatelaine Bags, in a good assortment of leathers, from $1.75 to $35.

Grain leather Wrist Bags, 5-inch; nickel chain and frame, at 25c and 50c.

Wrist Bags in walrus; horn-back alligator, lizard-skin, suede and seal; newest shapes and mountings, from $1.25 to $15.75.

Tempting Saturday Offerings of
CHINA and CUT GLASS

The volume of business, during the first four days of this September China and Glass Sale, has attained a height unprecedented in previous similar sales. Naturally, there's a reason for this gratifying increase. It is one that is not far to seek.

Simply this—that in this sale the merchandise offered is more attractive, the prices at which it is marked more favorable to your pocket than ever before.

The offerings announced for this morning are bound to stimulate a rapid half-day's selling. New, splendid groups appear of the attractive Fancy China pieces for which every housekeeper finds dozens of uses—at the most tempting of prices. More of the surprising values among the Dinner Sets—new arrivals, glittering and sparkling, among the superb Cut Glass. And through the whole proud array runs the dominant note—

On Every Piece You Buy, You Save From One Quarter to One Half!

Today's story:

Dinner Sets

$6, worth $8—Fine Porcelain; complete for 12 persons; several decorations.

$10, worth $15—American Porcelain, in a number of full flower and border decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$16, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets; four flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; pink flower decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, in several flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Basement.

Fancy China
At 10c, worth 25c

Austrian china in neat flower decorations and gold.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Bread and Butter Plates, After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Basement.

Fancy China
At 25c, worth 50c

We show a most varied assortment of French and Austrian China at this price.

Some of these goods are on the counters today for the first time; some well finished in fine flower decorations and gold, and some in solid colored bands with gold.

In French China—Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Soup Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes, Bread and Butter Plates.

In Austrian China—Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers.

Rich Cut Glass

Fifteen barrels just opened. The variety of pieces to select from was never greater, and the saving one-third to one-half.

Bowls, 8-in., $3, worth $5.
Bowls, 8-in., $4.50, worth $8.
Dishes, 7-in., $3, from $4.25.
Nappies, 7-in., $3, from $4.
Bonbon Dishes, $3, from $4.50.
Pickle Dishes, $2, from $3.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $9, regularly $15.
Water Caraffes, $3.50, regularly $5.
Celery Trays, $3, regularly $5.
Celery Trays, $5, regularly $8.
Water Tumblers, $6, regularly $10 dozen.
Basement.

Fall Dresses and Coats for Girls

The first tinge of Autumn in the air finds us with a splendidly broad gathering of Fall styles in Girls' Dresses and Coats. And new arrivals, temptingly varied, are flocking in daily. The mother who has her daughter's cool-weather outfit in mind will have an easy time of it here.

Coats—the three-quarter length style will be most popular—$5 to $60.

Separate Skirts—full of new swing and stylishness—are $5 to $13.50.

Dresses—ranging from the regulation sailor suit to the elaborately trimmed frock—are $7.50 to $42.

Tailor-made Suits—a remarkably smart showing—are $10 to $35.

Girls of 6 to 16 years are provided for. Second floor, Ninth street.

Worth Repeating From Yesterday

Shoes for Men. A good variety remains from which the minimum prize is a pair of Shoes at $1.90; well worth $3.

Shoes for Women—Smaller and narrower sizes in high-cut shoes; all sizes in Oxfords at $1 a pair. The least value is $2 and the greatest is $3.50.

Shoes for Girls—Small sizes, $1; larger sizes, $1.20. Values $1.40 to $2.

Shoes for Small Boys, 85c, from $1.40 and $2.

The plain, potent, valid reason for these offerings is that fragments are moths that destroy the unity of merchandise stocks. It pays us to get them out of the way and you get cash profits out of our cash losses.

Women's Black Waists—Of black lawn, plain or lace-striped, at 75c and $1.25, worth $1 to $2.75. An end-of-the-season round-up.

Women's Lambskin Gloves—Two-clasp, in Fall colors and black. Good value at 65c, remarkable at 45c pair.

Men's Percale Shirts—The popular black-and-white stripes. Plaited bosoms, detachable cuffs. Unusually low-priced at 50c each.

Umbrellas—Two excellent groups—26-in. Union Taffeta, at $1.25, worth $1.75; 26 and 28-in. Union Taffeta, at $1.75, worth $2.50.

Fancy Ribbons—Pretty Striped Ribbons, 2⅞ in. wide, in pure white and white with light colors. 10c a yard; worth half again as much.

Autumn Costumes
Continued

Yesterday an all-day procession marched past the cases that contained the Model Fall Costumes and Wraps. Some are from Paris, some from New York. But they are all attractive.

Women's fashions baffle the advertiser. Fashion writers can babble descriptions that don't describe—such is their trade. But the advertiser's words must be fitly chosen, they cost when printed like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

The Opera Wraps shown—elegant eccentricity! They form a brilliant part of the stock of Women's Overcoats.

Dainty Short Over-jackets, $12.50 to $33.
Three-quarter Length Overcoats, $18 to $100.
Long Ulsters and Raincoats, $15 to $42.

Perhaps current interest will center most about the tailor-made Walking Suits for women. A very neat and stylish mixed cassimere suit can be had for $13.50; and others go onward and upward to $125.

At $18—Well-finished and durable Suits of blue cheviot; a choice of jackets, double and single-breasted.
At $22—Suits of Oxford mixed melton; very neat and beautifully tailored.
At $24—Suits of cheviot canvas; choice of two light colors; very stylish.
At $27—Suits of Cambridge gray pebble cheviot. The blouse jacket has velvet collar. The skirt has seven gores, with inverted plaits.

The following are the general divisions of Cloth Suits:

Walking Suits of meltons and cheviots, $13.50 to $45.
Imported Tailor-made Suits, $48 to $125.
New York Tailor-made Suits, $15 to $65.

The collection of Separate Skirts is very large and choice. Dress Skirts of cloth, $4.50 to $40; of silk, $12.75 to $82.

Walking Skirts—great variety—$5 to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Suits for Men of Sense

The Wanamaker $15 Sack Suits for Fall make a strong appeal to sensible men—through their pocket-books. What's the use of paying several dollars more than is necessary for the sort of suit you like to wear—good-looking, well-fitting, stylishly and carefully made from good all-wool materials? "No use"—say these suits. And when you see them—and you'd better see them soon—you'll surely agree with them.

Plenty of handsome Fall patterns here to choose from, in approved Fall cut—shoulders broad, coats a little longer and not so close-fitting.

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Garters and Suspenders

Interesting Saturday offerings of these small, but important parts of a man's outfit:

SUSPENDERS, 25c Pair

Made of cotton lisle webbing—the most desirable fabric—by the man who furnishes most of the suspenders sold in both our stores. These are the equal of 50c suspenders, but made of short ends of webbing; hence half price. Leather ends, nickel trimmings, all in good colorings, and full-sized.

GARTERS, 3 Pairs for 25c

It's a hard matter, usually, to secure durable well-made garters at the small price we ask for these. They come from the maker of the most popular garters on the market, and are splendid value. In plain and fancy webbings; 3 pairs in neat box for 25c.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose---a Bargain

At their full value, these Cotton Socks bring 25c a pair. We sold five hundred dozens of them in one day last week, at 12½c a pair, and today put a new price on what's left of the lot:

10c Pair; 3 Pairs for 25c

And they are sure to go quickly. Eleven hundred pairs, all told, in ribbed cardinal, sizes 9½ to 11; in tan and cadet blue, sizes 9½ and 10.

Ninth street Aisle.

Practical PETTICOATS

Black sateen—the petticoats that so many women turn to as soon as white petticoat time is over. And it's about over now.

These new Black Sateen Petticoats are different from the last you bought. Strapped seams, for instance, appear on many. Other new touches, too, that you'll like.

The variety and moderate prices will appeal to you, too.

Details:

At $1—Umbrella flounce; finished with two small ruffles and bias folds above.
At $1.50—Umbrella ruffle; finished with side-plaited ruffle and plaits above.
At $1.75—Graduated side-plaited flounce; finished with three small ruffles.
At $2.25—Circular flounce; finished with small ruffle.
At $2.50—Deep flounce; finished with ruffle and hemstitched plaits above.
At $2.75—Graduated accordion-plaited flounce; finished with three ruffles and hemstitched plaits.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Autumn Garments for Babies

Fullness of preparation for the coming season characterizes this stock of Infants' Garments. Dainty dresses for the little ones, pretty coats and capes for outdoor wear, varying from the simple to the elaborate, are here in profusion; and prices, as indicated in the following details, are as low as it is possible to make them:

Babies' Long Christening Dresses—Of nainsook and sheer lawn; skirts and yokes trimmed with lace or embroidery insertion and ruffles. $1 to $5.25.

Babies' Long Cloaks—Of Bedford cord and cashmere; capes trimmed with embroidery, lace, insertion, satin ribbon or fancy braid. $2.25 to $7.

Babies' Caps—Of silk, embroidered china silk, Liberty satin and chiffon, in a variety of dainty effects. 50c to $4. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months	$1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months	$2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:	95 Nassau Street.
229 Broadway.	BROOKLYN:
43 Cortlandt St.	709-710 Broadway.
432 Broadway.	1367 Broadway.
753-755 Broadway.	421 Fulton Street.
1349 Broadway.	494 Fifth Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue.	JERSEY CITY:
201 West 125th Street.	18 Newark Avenue.
974 Third Avenue.	NEWARK:
345 Eighth Avenue.	785 Broad Street.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject—"The Revival Needed and Expected." Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Saviour's Matchless Beauty;" 8 P. M., "Investing One's Soul." Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Praying Christ."
Evening—"The Gospel in a Nutshell."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. HENRY T. McEWEEN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Who is the Ideal Christian?"
Evening—"The Light that Lighteth Every Man."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. W. C. STINSON, D.D., will preach 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE A. GORDON.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Rev. C. C. Creegan, D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evenings, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av., Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e Rue Est.—Service divin Dimanche prochain a 10h.½ du matin. Rév. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
44th St. and Madison Av.,
The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.
This church will reopen for divine service on Sunday morning,
SEPTEMBER 14TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Ave.
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor,
has returned and will preach
11 A. M., "Complete."
7:45 P. M., "After Jerico All."
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11 A. M. Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., service of holy communion, followed by sermon by the pastor. No afternoon service.
Weekly prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door."
Rev. Robert Haggnell, Pastor.
Pastor will preach 10:45 and 7:45. Lord's Supper after morning sermon. People's popular concert to-night.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A.M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Treyvorrow. No Evening Service. Subject: "The Father's Mansions."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET,
CLOSED.
WILL REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14TH.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and Seventh Av.—Reopens Sunday, September 7. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant. Mr. Keeler will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at eight. All welcome.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 73d St. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 14th, at 11 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 A. M. Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. S. R. Rossiter, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYterian Church, 172d St. and Audubon Av.—Regular services (delayed by work on the new building) will be resumed on Sabbath, Sept. 21.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Holy communion at 11 o'clock.
Sermon by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

"GLAD TIDINGS TENT," 41ith St. and 7th Av. The gospel in speech and song, 4 and 8 Sunday and every night.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH, (Disciples,) W. 119th St.,
Between Lenox and Fifth Avenues,
Rev. JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, Pastor.
Mixed quartette—Regular Sunday services.
11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. You are cordially invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 14.

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SUBJECT.—Loving and obeying God. Deut. xxx., 11-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For this is the love of God that we keep His commandments. I. John, v., 3.

This lesson gives us in a few words the burden of Moses's farewell address. It was not a continuous address, but consisted of at least three parts. Each part, however, whatever were the interruptions, is so closely connected with every other part that it may fairly be considered as if it were continuous. Its great feature was an earnest exhortation to the children of Israel to remember the commands and promises of God, and to walk in them all their days. In its very beginning Moses repeated in detail the "Ten Commandments" (v., 1-22) as given on Mount Sinai, and all through it he urges obedience to them, and to all the other precepts God had given them. This so completely fills the book that it is significantly called "The Book of Deuteronomy," or the second giving of "The Law."

When this exhortation was given the children of Israel were just about to enter into the actual possession of all that God had promised them. This marked the culmination of His grace toward them, and it is important to observe that it was just at this time that this obedience was so urgently and impressively demanded. It was based on their past experiences and their future expectations. It was to characterize them during all the time that they should occupy their inheritance. It thus brings before us the consideration of the relation of the "grace" of God to the "law" of God.

To most men it is a very puzzling and irreconcilable relationship—they cannot see any harmony between them. In the earliest days of Christianity it was one of the great questions constantly misunderstood. St. Paul used his most masterly logic to make it plain, and to show that although men were redeemed by "Grace," they were still under "Law." But they did not understand it. They thought that if "Grace" was magnified by deliverance from the condemnation of "The Law," it would be still more magnified if they threw off the restraints of "The Law." For when he taught them, "Ye are not under the law, but under grace," (Romans, vi., 14,) the natural question arose at once, "Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound?" (Romans vi., 1.)

IDEA STILL PREVALENT.

The same idea is just as prevalent today. For the manifestations of God's grace during 1,900 years have not changed the hearts of men, nor their ideas of God. Even now many look upon Him only as a despotic kin, whose laws prevent them from the full enjoyment of life; and many others regard Him only as an indulgent Father whose laws may be disregarded because He is so ready to forgive. To the one class, therefore, a religious life appears to be a hard service without joy, and to the other, a life full of all worldliness and without peace.

It was the same in the days of Moses nearly fifteen hundred years before Christ came. Then God's grace in bringing them out of Egypt was constantly misunderstood by the children of Israel. In Egypt their lives were made "bitter with hard bondage—in mortar and in brick—and in all manner of service in the field. All their service was with rigor," (Ex., i., 14.) But when God led them out that He might bring them "into a land flowing with milk and honey," their only idea of their redemption was like that of many even now. "Milk and honey" simply meant to their minds better social conditions, less bodily fatigue, the fuller exercise of all human faculties, and the more perfect satisfaction of human appetites and desires. For they were free from bondage and under a powerful and beneficent Lord.

When they did not at once receive the things they looked for they were greatly disappointed. So they constantly reminded themselves of what they had once had, instead of remembering what they were promised. "We remember," they said, "the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely, and the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic; but now our soul is dried away—there is nothing at all besides this manna before our eyes," (Num., xi., 5-6.) And later they said of it, "Our soul loatheth this light bread," (Num., xxi., 5.)

So, many to-day look upon the blessings connected with redemption. They are willing enough to receive all of the physical, social, and civil benefits which it has brought in its train, because such things are all that they desire. They make religion simply a matter of human relationships, and if they are improved, they are satisfied. But they have no idea of spiritual relationships with God. His "law," therefore, is only a galling yoke on their shoulders, which frets and annoys them. For, like the chilren of Israel, they cannot understand how "milk and honey" can be in harmony with law and discipline. "Grace" is a blessing which they can comprehend, but "law" keeps them from it. "Grace" means freedom. "Law" means restraint. For this reason the children of Israel needed this earnest exhortation of Moses. For this same reason we need it as much.

The common opinion of the world now is very much the same as when St. Paul so truly wrote of one aspect of the truth to Timothy: "The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly, and for sinners" (I. Tim., i., 9-10.) Therefore he also said in another place: "Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid, for he beareth not the sword in vain" (Rom., xiii., 3-4.) Hence the truth so aptly stated in the familiar couplet of Hudibras:

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

LAW NOT AT FAULT.

If any one, therefore, finds "The Law"—whether it be human law or Divine law—galling and irksome, that fact in itself does not condemn the law, but it does very emphatically condemn him—it certifies clearly that he is inclined to evil and not to good. For all laws, especially those of God and ordinarily those of men, are enacted for the welfare of men, for the benefit of the industrious, temperate, and virtuous, and not for their hurt. They are restraints only to the viciously inclined. New laws among men are therefore constantly required to meet new phases of vice and crime. Being intended for the good of society, they are usually enacted as soon as the evil to be corrected foreshadows itself, or as soon as it has actually become revealed. But they never trouble the well disposed citizens. In fact, such citizens scarcely ever know what the law is on many subjects. They do that which is right, and they know that every just and righteous law will sustain and protect them in what they do.

Human laws, however, have reference only to conduct. They cannot possibly concern themselves with motives. But God's laws do. They have to do with the inner springs of the mind and heart which determine conduct. As our Lord interpreted them in His "Sermon on the Mount," they are to govern the secret thought and the wayward look. Human laws also are designed to prevent known or anticipated evils, and so to benefit society. But men may, and often do, make serious mistakes in enacting them. God, however, never does, and His laws were not in design made "for the lawless," but for the righteous. Unlike human laws, they were made before any experience had developed their necessity. They are not therefore the outgrowth of man's relation to his Maker, but they are the gracious provision which the wisdom and love of his Maker has made for his highest welfare. They are from everlasting to everlasting—they are eternal and immutable.

For the very first command of God which ever fell upon human ears was given when Adam was without sin and walked in closest fellowship with his Maker. When God had fashioned him after "His own image" and breathed into him His own spirit, then "the Lord commanded" him concerning "the fruit of the trees of the garden, concerning labor and marriage and the Sabbath day," (Genesis, iii., 3, 15, 16, 24.)

So it was also when He brought the children of Israel out of Egypt. As we have recently seen, it was when He had redeemed them to be His peculiar people—when they had been fed with bread from heaven, drank of the water from the smitten rock, and gained the victory over their enemies in His strength—that He proclaimed to them His holy, just, and good law. That "law" was not an outgrowth of their past experiences, but an anticipation and provision for those that were in the future. Hence the very first commandment—"Thou shalt have no other gods before Me"—was not given because they had worshipped the golden calf, but before they had done it. It was the wisdom of God providing beforehand against all the evils of idolatry. So every "shalt not" was a gracious "beacon light" on a dangerous coast—"a red lamp" on coming events—to preserve His people from wreck and ruin.

Every law of God—whether it be a law governing material things, or a law governing moral beings—is designed for man's welfare and God's glory. The more they are searched into and understood the more clearly this becomes apparent. For they are laws which are not merely negative, but they are earnestly positive and imperative. The benefit to be derived from them is not to be obtained so much—as in human laws—by not violating them, as it is by understanding and obeying them. This is patent to every one with the laws governing material things. For as science has discovered these laws, and men have obediently applied them, the world has become more and more enriched, and all human interests have been greatly benefited.

It is just so with the laws of grace. The more they are understood and applied the more men become penitent, humble, industrious, upright, prayerful, loving, and holy. Hence the power of a religious faith to transform character. Hence the Gospel in every age and community has "turned the world upside down." (Acts, xvii., 6.) For God's laws demand active service. They set up high ideals. Under them men are not only forbidden to do certain things, but far more frequently and positively they are bidden to do, for themselves, for others, and for God. So the parting injunction of our Lord to His Disciples was: "If ye love Me, keep My commandments." (First John, v., 3.) "And His commandments are not grievous." (First John, v., 3.) For they are not founded on man's fears, but God's love.

WORD IS VERY NIGH.

Now this law of God, Moses said to the children of Israel, "is not hidden from thee—or too hard for thee, (R. V.;) neither is it far off. It is not in heaven that thou shouldst say, Who shall go up for us to heaven and bring it unto us as that we may hear it, and do it? Neither is it beyond the sea, that thou shouldst say, Who shall go over the sea for us and bring it unto us, that we may hear it, and do it? But the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it." (Verses 11-14.) For they had heard it proclaimed by God Himself on Mount Sinai.

In the beginning of his address. He had also told them, "These words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart. And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shall talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates." (vi. 6, 9.)

Thus they were ever to be kept in memory. So they are with us. And even when men have not had such privileges as they had, and as we have, "they are without excuse, for the invisible things of God—from the creation of the world—are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made—even His eternal power, and God-head." (Rom., i., 20.) "Ignorance of the law excuseth no man," is therefore a proverb peculiarly applicable to the law of God. To turn away from that law is the most supreme folly; to observe it, is the highest wisdom." (Ps., cxl., 10.)

So Moses says to the children of God in every age, as He did to the children of Israel on that day: "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before your life, and death, the blessing and the cursing; therefore, choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live; that thou mayest love the Lord thy God, and that thou mayest obey his voice; for he is thy life, and the length of thy days." (Verses 19 and 20.)

And this life which He thus promises is not in the negative form which comes from the escape of penalty by obedience, but it is in the positive form, as a real and certain gain. It is life "more abundantly," (John x., 10,) a higher, better, and more perfect life. It is in fact the only true living. All other life is dead in comparison with it. For it does not say merely, Thou shalt not hate thy neighbor under any circumstances or aggravations, but it says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," whatever may be the circumstances or conditions. And all observation and experience prove that he who obeys this command, not only helps his neighbor, but he actually improves and benefits himself. He becomes more of a man in every good sense of the word. So it is easy to see that St. Paul, the Apostle, lived a higher, better, more useful, and a happier life when he said, "For me to live is Christ," (Phil., i., 21,) than he ever did as Saul of Tarsus when he said: "For me to live is self that I might have confidence in the flesh." (Phil., iii., 4.)

When this exhortation was given by Moses, as we have already seen, the children of Israel were about to enter into the promised land. But they needed to have "the Law" as deeply impressed upon them then as when they first began to live as the redeemed of the Lord. This is spiritually very significant, for the believer never outgrows this need. On the contrary, the more he experiences God's grace in his Christian life, the more will he appreciate and love "the Law." For it reveals to him the mind and character of God, and the more he submits himself to it the more he grows into God's likeness. So he not only needs it, but he loves to be reminded of it, and to study it. For then he sees more clearly than ever that "the Commandment was ordained to life," and that it is "holy, just, and good." (Rom., vii., 10-12.) Then he realizes with thanksgiving that while he is "not under the law, but under grace," (Rom., vi., 15,) as far as his salvation is concerned, yet so far as his life is concerned he is under both "Law" and "Grace," for they are one.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the special subject of Moses's address, and what relationship does it bring before us?

How was this relationship viewed in the early days of Christianity, and in the time of Moses?

How is it looked upon now, and what is the common opinion of God's law?

What does rebellion against "law" prove, and why?

What special characteristics of God's law are spoken of, and how illustrated?

For what are all of God's laws designed, and how are their benefits to be secured?

What directions did Moses give concerning the law, and why is ignorance of it no excuse?

What is said of the life which obedience to the law gives?

Why is it significant that this exhortation was given just at this time?

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74c; No. 3, 68@71½c; No. 2 red, 72½@73¼c. No. 2 corn, 62c; No. 2 yellow, 63c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 3 white, 31@37c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $4.50@$4.55; mess pork, per bbl., $16.80@$16.85; lard, per 100 lbs., $10.50@$10.55; short-rib sides, (loose,) $10.25@$10.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@9c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 9½@10¾c; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—Cotton finished the day with the bears holding the better position. Prices were at bottom and net 4 to 7 points lower. At the opening the tone was reported as firm, and quotations were 2 points lower on September, but 2 to 5 points higher on later options, this being in keeping with rather better Liverpool cables than anticipated, and on further bullish reports from Georgia, Alabama, and from Texas. But at the higher prices profit taking set in through the commission house channels, and the bears thought they saw evidence of liquidation by the Wall Street bull clique. A quick drive at the Fall months led to a general decline in prices, January working off to 8.44. At this level the bull syndicate flooded the market with buying orders, despite reports of good rains where most needed in Georgia, the central belt and Texas. The shorts became alarmed, and for the next two hours or more the tendency was steadily with other months up accordingly. Speculation was fairly active on the rally, but Europe, the South, and the public in general were slow to come out boldly on the buying side. The figures of Superintendent King's statement led to heavy realizing, under which prices broke badly, January to 8.40. The market was finally easy and net 4 to 7 points lower.

Spot cotton closed easy with quotations ⅛c lower on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling gulf. Sales, 584 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 9-16c; Mobile, quiet, ⅛c higher, at 8⅝c; Savannah, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅝c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8½c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 9c; Augusta, steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; St. Louis, firm, unchanged, at 9 9-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 2,000 to 3,000 bales as compared with 2,548 bales actual last week, and 1,242 bales actual last year. At Houston 8,000 to 9,000 bales, against 7,823 bales actual last week and 3,192 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.51	8.61	8.47	8.40@8.51
October	8.53	8.62	8.47	8.48@8.49
November	8.49	8.51	8.40	8.39@8.40
December	8.48	8.52	8.40	8.40@8.41
January	8.47	8.54	8.40	8.40@8.41
February	8.37	8.40	8.37	8.30@8.31
March	8.38	8.41	8.29	8.30@8.31
April	8.39	8.39	8.39	8.30@8.31
May	8.41	8.45	8.32	8.31@8.32

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Spot cotton, small inquiry; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000; middling uplands, 5 1-16d; futures opened easy, 5-64@6-64d decline; closed steady; net, 4½@6 points lower; September, 4.54½s; September-October, 4.45v; October-November, 4.40s; November-December, 4.37s; December-January, 4.35½b? January-February, 4.35v; February-March, 4.34b; March-April, 4.34s; April-May and May-June, 4.33½s. Manchester—Yarns, twist, steady; weft irregular. Cloths easier.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Highest prices for the week were attained in response to continued unfavorable weather news and a general reduction of short accounts, especially in September, the latter delivery closing 2c up for the week. Other positions have advanced a little more than a cent since last Friday. The decided strength in corn supplemented weather news as a bullish wheat influence, holding good all day as the coarse grain markets closed almost up at the top. Weekly short accounts were quite generally adjusted owing to the unsettled crop and weather positions and on the very large weekly clearances from both coasts, reaching the heaviest total this season. Reports from the Argentine were somewhat conflicting as to weather prospects, but generally accepted by the trade as unfavorable. No doubt existed as to the linseed crop position, which is seriously threatened by an absence of rain. Argentine wheat shipments for the week were 186,000 bushels, or about double last week's figures. Exports for the season are 9,500,000 bushels behind last year. Foreign markets continued their policy of inaction and disregard of American conditions, Liverpool closing only ⅝d higher and Paris unchanged to 15 points net lower. Weather in England is cloudy and threatening and in France fine. Receipts at interior points are still light in comparison with last year, showing about 400,000 bushels less for the day. Minneapolis stocks are expected to decrease 50,000 bushels and Duluth to increase 200,000 bushels for the week. The Modern Miller was a stand-off on the grain position. There was very little wheat on the market all day and high prices predominated, the close being ½c higher than the previous night, although shutting, our exporters who only took two loads of ungraded and two loads of No. 2 red in New York, with seven loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 76½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80c, September 20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, Sept. 25 to 30; No. 1 Northern Duluth 78½c, Oct. 5 to 10; No. 1 Northern Duluth 78c, Oct. 15 to 25. No. 2 red, 76¾c, elevator.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72c; December, 68⅝c. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2, 66c; sample, 40@66c. Corn—December, 43¼@43½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 5.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¾c; September, 68¾c; December, 66¾c. Oats—December, 29¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65½c; May, 69½@69⅝c; September, 65½c; December, 66⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68@70c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56c; September, 56¼c; December, 30¾c; May, 36¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 30c; September, 28¾c; December, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 38c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Wheat—September, 66¾@66¾c; December, 65¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.10; no grade, $21.75@$22.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.55, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.25@$1.27. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20, in 200-lb sacks; linseed oilcake, $26.50; cornmeal cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@24; oilmeal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	76 3-16	76½	76	76⅝
December	73 9-16	74 3-16	73 9-16	74
May	75 3-16	75 9-16	75 3-16	75½
Corn—				
September	68	68½	68	68⅛
December	43¾	49	48¾	48⅝
May	45	45⅝	45	45½
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36⅛
May	..	..	..	36⅛
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$10.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72	72¾	72	72½
December	68¼	69	68¼	68⅝
May	70	70 7-16	70	70¼
Corn—				
September	58¾	59⅝	58⅝	59
December	42⅞	43½	42⅞	43¼
May	39⅞	40 5-16	39⅝	40
Oats—				
September	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35⅛
December	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅜
May	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅜
Lard—				
October	$8.67½	$8.82½	$8.67½	$8.77½
January	8.37½	8.42½	8.37½	8.40
Ribs—				
October	9.85	9.90	9.82½	9.90
January	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.87½
Pork—				
October	16.95	17.00	16.90	16.92½
January	14.92½	15.05	14.92½	15.00

COFFEE.—The market, after opening steady, with first prices unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled generally dull, but improved somewhat in the early dealings in sympathy with Havre, then turned weaker again as a result of dull trade, and finally closed quiet with prices net unchanged and the total sales footing up 10,750 bags. The trading was almost entirely of a professional character and without feature of special interest. Commission houses are doing very little and the transactions for the most represent nothing more substantial than the efforts of the room contingent to make an occasional short turn. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
October	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
November	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
December	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.35@5.40
January	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
February	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
March	5.65	6.65	5.40	5.35@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	5.75	5.75	5.60	5.65@5.70
June	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
July	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
August	..	..	..	5.80@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$700; exchange, 11 15-16d; receipts, 24,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 692,000 bags. SANTOS—Market dull; good average Santos, 4$700; receipts, 49,000 bags; stock, 1,297,000 bags. HAMBURG—Market opened ½@⅝ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 19,000 bags. HAVRE—Market opened steady and unchanged; at 12 M. advanced ¼f; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; sales, 46,000 bags; January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39.00; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 37.25; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38.00. Stock in Havre, 3,110,000 bags, of which 2,523,000 are Brazilian, compared with 3,043,000 and 2,468,000 bags last week.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 10c; 140 lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½@13c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 11¾@11¾c; 14 lb, 11¼@11¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.80; city lard, $10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $10.90; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7¾@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 12¼c; city lard stearine, 13¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine, bbls, 47½@48c. Tar—Pine, bbls, $2.40; oil, bbls, $4.65. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $2.40; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.05, and W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—Turpentine, 44¾c; receipts, 1,704 casks; sales, 1,504 casks; exports, 205 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 2,873 bbls; sales, 1,105 bbls; exports, 2,082 bbls. A, B, C, D, $1.22½; E, $1.27½; F, $1.32½; G, $1.37½; H, $1.65; I, $1.85; K, $2.45; M, $2.95; N, $3.40; W G, $3.55; W W, $3.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5.—Spirits of Turpentine—Receipts, 50 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 285 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40@$2.50 and $2.60; receipts, 11 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 42 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady to strong; bulls and fat cows steady; thin cows lower; steers, @$4.60; stags, $4@$4.50; bulls, $2.75@$4.25; cows, $1.75@$3.75; dressed beef slow at 7½@12c per lb; fancy beef, 12½c; calves in fair demand; Veals, $6@8; grassers, $3@$3.25; mixed and fed calves, $4.50@$5; city-dressed veals, 9½@12½c per lb. Sheep, 25c higher; lambs, 10@25c higher; sheep, $2@$3.75; lambs, $4.75@$6.12½; culls, $4; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs firmer at 8@10¼c. Hogs steady; State and Pennsylvania hogs, $7.50; country-dressed steady at 10@10½c per lb.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Weber Brothers' hardware store was burned to-

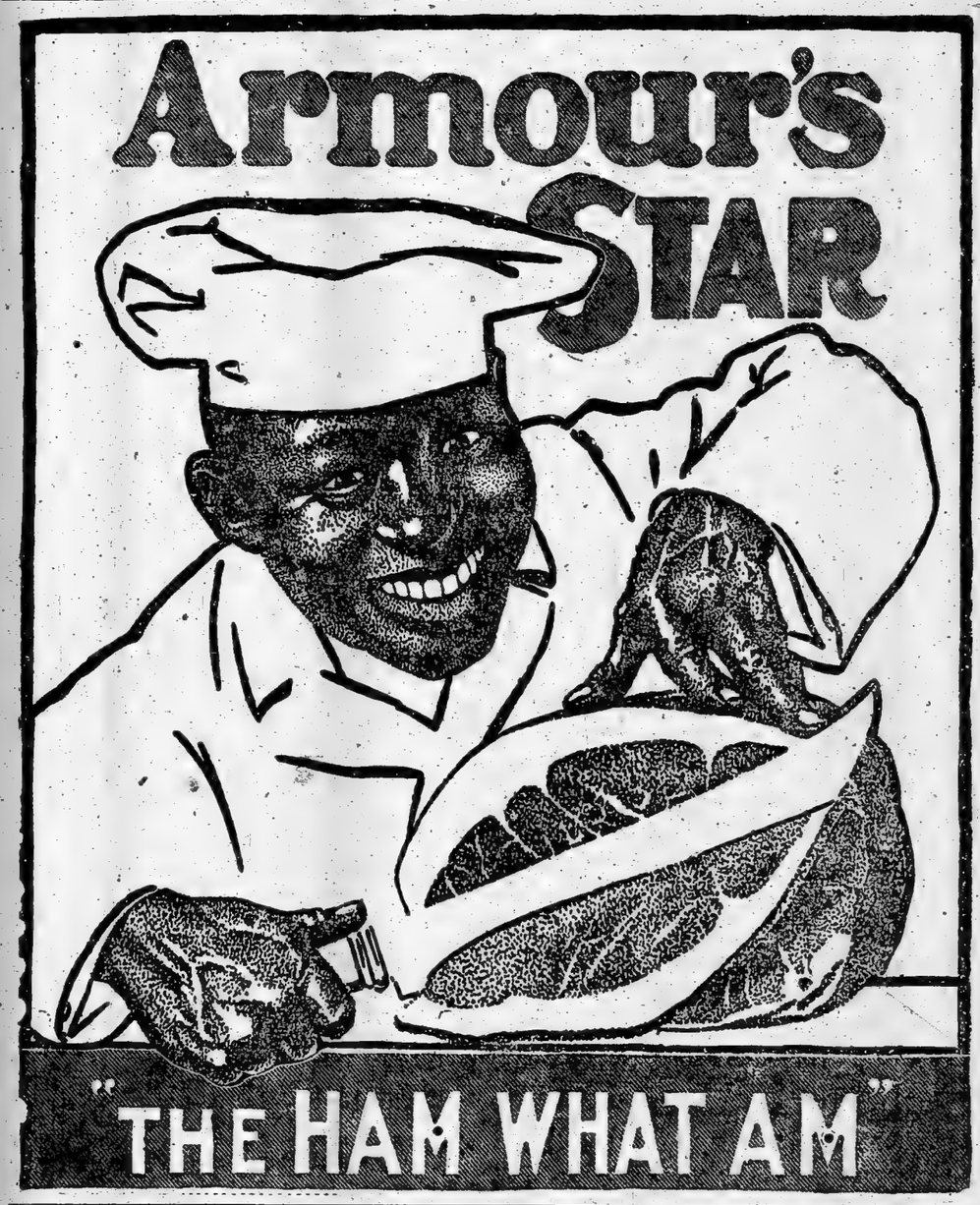

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Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va.

Shenandoah Valley. Only pure, manly boys wanted. $260 yearly.

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Locust Dale Academy, Locust Dale, Virginia.

Classical, Mathematical, Business; University Preparation. W. W. BRIGGS.

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NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. College for Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of national reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Liberal facilities; large laboratories; capacious hospitals and dispensary; large clinics; terms moderate. Send for catalogue. David Street, M. D., Dean., Madison Street and Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

WILFORD HOME SCHOOL Baltimore. Open Sept. 25.

1,405 Park Av. Mrs. Waller R. Bullock. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, and other colleges. Elective courses.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE SCHOOLS OF
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
Will Reopen as Follows:
The undergraduate school, Wednesday, September 10, 1902.
The graduate school, Wednesday, October 1.
The medical and dental schools, Wednesday, October 1.
The law school, Wednesday, October 1.
Examinations for entrance to the undergraduate school will be held September 9, 1902.
Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S.J., President.
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS

Select Boarding School for young ladies and children. Special Academic, Musical, and Art Courses. Most approved methods. Sisters of the Holy Cross, Massachusetts Av., Washington, D.C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Gilman School for Girls Also Called The Cambridge School

ARTHUR GILMAN, A. M., Director,
Cambridge, Mass.

CONNECTICUT.

Woodside Suburban School for Girls.

Half hour by railroad from Hartford. Reopens Oct. 1st. Miss SARA J. SMITH, Principal; Miss FRANCES M. BUCHAN, Associate Principal, Simsbury, Conn.

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Wilmington Military Academy

WILMINGTON, Delaware. Send to "Head Master" for our beautifully illustrated catalogue.

Musical.

MME. OGDEN CRANE Vocal instruction, pure Italian methods.

Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Summer school Post Office Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

Piano.—Thorough instruction, German method, by experienced teacher, graduate of Conservatory of Music, Germany; success guaranteed; terms moderate. Address U. Z., Box 85 Times Office.

Central Park School of Music has reopened with the same successful European instruction. Piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, vocal, &c. 434 Central Park West.

Musical Instruments for Band, Orchestra.—Mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

Elegant Estey parlor organ, practically new, for sale; one-quarter cost. 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Instruction.

Teachers.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING would take position of responsibility in a New York City school; specialty, English; highest references. Address E., Yonkers, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

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THE BELLEVUE,

Beautifully located; altitude, 300 feet; centre of 36 acres of lawn; fruit and forest trees; ¼ mile from Putnam Division station; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with 20 miles' view of the "Rhine of America"; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large airy rooms; 150 feet of broad piazza; stable accommodations; an unexcelled table, under a well-known N. Y. hotel chef; high standard inaugurated by present proprietor will be maintained throughout season.
THERON O. WRIGHT, Prop.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 4 PARK Pl. Tourists' information gratis

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. HOTEL EARLINGTON

And Bathing Establishment
Will remain open until October 1st; golf and other seasonable amusements.

White Lake.

THE KENSINGTON, WHITE LAKE. Accommodates 85.

Bath, toilet, and gas. J. B. Eacine, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL PARK VIEW, Ocean and Lake View. Remodeled, enlarged, beautified, and refurnished; modern throughout, including elevator; capacity, 300.

M. E. BROOMALL.

THE NAUMAN, 206 3d Av., Asbury Park, N. J.—One block from ocean.

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TENNYS'S FAMILY HOTEL,

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

ST. LAURENT, 409 7th Ave. Open all year. Mrs. S. Flynn.

BURRINGTON, 317 7th Av., block from ocean and Deal Lake, beautiful location; all modern improvements; excellent service. Dunleavey & Devitt.

THE BUCKINGHAM, With Orlando Annex.

Corner Grand and Summerfield Avs.; remodeled and newly furnished; rates, $2 to $15; send for booklet. MRS. G. M. DEV.

HAWTHORNE, 4th Av., near Ocean; excellent service; terms moderate. MRS. E. J. DOTY.

THE DELPHIAN, 1st Av. & Kingsley St. Ocean front. M. L. Niemeyer. S. L. Lukens.

THE PHENIX, 325 Cookman Av., near ocean; terms moderate. Mrs. O. A. Clayton.

THE NORTHERN, 307 6th Ave. Block from Ocean. Fine location; excellent service. B. STEWART.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J.
Special rates from Aug. 20th. Write for booklet.
CHARLES R. MEYERS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
FRANK E. SHUTE, Manager.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS FOR AUTUMN.

THE GREYLOCK,

Williamstown, Mass.
Good Golf. Good Roads.
CIRCULARS MAILED.
JAS. P. VINING, Lessee.

New Hampshire.

The New Manchester House,

Manchester, N. H., leading hotel in New England outside of Boston; equipped with all modern conveniences; headquarters for commercial travelers; centrally located; service unsurpassed. A. D. WRIGHT, Manager.

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Mount Pocono.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Excursions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R. N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 40c.
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 50c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R. N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY
SHOHOLA GLEN.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
$1.00—or, with Dinner at Casino, $1.50
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:35 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:20 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS 25 CENTS.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GREENWOOD.
Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On SUNDAYS until Sept. 14th inc., the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote Dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café. Popular prices.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS. LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A.M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

LAST EXCURSION.
NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 7TH.
L. I. R. R. AND N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE STR'R MAINE.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR. Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M.; Franklin Ave., 8:21; East New York, 8:30, and Jamaica, 8:50.
Due at Newport at 3:00 P. M.; leave at 5:00 P. M.
Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, in which case tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON STEAMER.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving WEST POINT 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train or Steamer Ramsdell; round trip, $1.00; return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.
Ample time to see CADETS, Public Buildings &c. This is a delightful way of spending the afternoon and evening. Orchestra on board.

ALL WATER ROUTE
50c.
GENERAL SLOCUM GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 129th St., 9 A.M.; W. 20th St., 9:40 and 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:45 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS

On SUNDAYS until Sept. 14th inc., the STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 5:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LAURA OPPENHEIMER et al., as executors, etc., plaintiffs, against SOPHIE HOEBERMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixth Street, distant one hundred and five (105) feet easterly and again parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-five (35) feet and seven (7) inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-two (32) feet to the westerly side of Lewis Street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lewis Street, twenty (20) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 328, and in Liber 949 of Conveyances, Page 533.

Dated New York, September 24, 1902.
DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.
BANDLER & BIER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 76 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 199 Lewis Street:

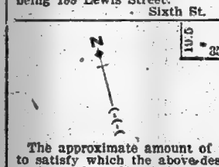

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,153.90, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $449.10, with interest from September 26, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $623.29.

Dated New York, September 24, 1902.
DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.
s3-2aw3w W&Sa-s22

Surrogate Notices.

HEARTT, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to KATE LANAHAN, the heir and next of kin of MARGARET HEARTT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. Heartt and Margaret Josephine Ramsay of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Heartt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office

Preparing for School

Send your boy to school wearing a pair of our celebrated "Everlasting" school shoes. He can knock about and do all kinds of stunts in them without doing them any harm. Boys' Shoes, special to-day,

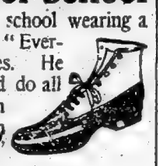

98c., $1.49 and $1.95.

FOR MEN WHO WALK

The Strollers Shoes are the right kind to wear. They are here in all leathers, styles and sizes. Our salesmen will fit you properly. We don't sell short or ill-fitting shoes. Enough said. We'd like you to try a pair.

THE STROLLERS SHOE

SHOES AND OXFORDS,

$3.50

Sold exclusively in our stores.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. — 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

ENAMELED STEEL

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **Absolutely Free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

Lewis & Conger,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 2.00 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND

LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.

To-night at 9. The Famous BOSTONIANS Mat. To-day 4 P. M.

THIS AFTERNOON & EVE., ROBIN HOOD.

TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. To-day at 2:15.

Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Management Sam S. Shubert

JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.

The Greatest Musical Triumph Since The Mikado.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera,

THE EMERALD ISLE.

FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. Adm. 50c. (except Sun.)

"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.

9th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese

MIKADO JAPANESE vocal soloist IMPERIAL TROUPE.

Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. d'Aquin's Orch.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15

"Ring the bell and let the car go on."

ALICE FISCHER.

"A DISTINCT PERSONAL HIT."—World.

In Grace Livingston Furniss's Comedy,

MRS. JACK.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. 395th Concert, POPULAR NIGHT.

Soloists: Signorina Assunta De Rosa, Soprano; Mrs. John Cheshire, Pianiste; Mr. John Cheshire, Harpist to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg Gotha; Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, Violin.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.

LAST DAY QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Last Mat. To-day, 2. Ev., 8:15. NEXT WEEK.

A Special New Production of the

BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.

JOHN DREW Evenings 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15.

THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings at 8:20. Mat. To-Day at 2:15

A LAUGHING SURPRISE | THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15.

ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.

OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

W. H. CRANE in DAVID HARUM.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:10 precisely. Mat. To-day, 2:10.

"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN HARVARD."

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.

Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

NEW YORK THEATRE TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME "KING HIGHBALL."

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.

NEXT MONDAY EV'G, SEPT. 8,

CAPTAIN MOLLY.

Box Office Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Bon Ton Burlesquers.

To-morrow Night—First Grand Concert.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Bway. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2

MAT. TO-DAY Geo. W. Lederer's SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

BIJOU MONDAY NEXT Mats. Wed., Sat. HEARTS AFLAME.

Seats now on sale.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Immense success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production. BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.

BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. The Christian.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. MISTRESS NELL.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. Heart of Maryland Next Week—FATAL WEDDING.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St. Fifteenth Week—Last 4 Weeks. 100th Concert To-night.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day. ONLY A SHOP GIRL. 15, 25, 35. Nxt wk. King of Detectives. 50 & 75c

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. TO-DAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

3RD AV.—Mat. to-day. "The Village Parson." Next week, "Kidnapped in New York."

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

REPORT OF NORFOLK AND WESTERN ROAD

Condition of Its Financial and Traffic Accounts.

Large Increases Indicated in Gross and Net Earnings—Traffic Heavy, Although Strikes Affected Shipments.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company made public yesterday its annual report for the year ended June 30 last. The report shows large increases in gross and net earnings. The operating expenses were only 55.17 per cent. of the gross earnings, as against 60.48 per cent. for the previous year.

The income account shows:

EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.
From passengers	$2,379,475	$2,134,590
From freight	14,594,280	13,505,118
From mail	216,222	208,198
From express	222,945	210,480
From miscellaneous	139,380	120,675
Total earnings	$17,552,204	$16,179,068

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures	$2,131,048	$2,104,886
Maintenance of equipment	2,324,585	2,363,934
Conducting transportation	4,853,100	4,556,737
General expenses, including taxes	817,484	760,193
Operating Expenses	$10,136,227	$9,785,756
Net earnings from Operation	7,415,977	6,393,312
To which add: Interest and dividends	71,894	68,616
Total income	$7,400,871	$6,461,928
From which deduct: Interest on funded debt	2,352,402	2,256,613
Interest on Car Trust obligations	5,375	11,237
Rental of equipment	10,000	....
Total	$2,367,777	$2,268,050
Net income	5,123,094	4,193,877

Out of this net income was paid $2,190,390 in dividends, and a betterment fund of $2,500,000 was set aside, leaving a balance of $152,075.

Traffic continued heavy and showed increases in every department. It would have been larger if the company had been able to command more equipment. The equipment was increased by 20 locomotives and about 1,550 freight cars. The number of passengers carried during the year was 2,630,615, an increase of 236,170, or 9.86 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The revenues from passengers was $2,379,475.83, an increase of $244,885.40, or 11.47 per cent.; 95 per cent. of the revenue from passengers was derived from local business.

The number of tons of freight carried was 12,208,100, an increase of 924,636 tons, or 8.15 per cent. The revenue from freight increased $1,089,162.28, or 8.06 per cent.; 91 per cent. of the total tonnage and 87.4 per cent. of the earnings from freight were derived from local business.

Coal and coke shipments were affected by labor troubles in the coal fields, but the traffic amounted to 7,056,721 tons, or 57.5 per cent. of the total tonnage. Included were 592,367 tons of coal shipped to foreign markets.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

		Comparison with June 30, 1901. Increase.
Cost of road and equipment	$140,468,167.53	
Cincinnati, P. & Va. R. R., cost of	2,120,427.66	2,120,427.66
Equipment trust	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Company's securities in the treasury	1,797,750.00	
Investments in other companies	1,494,985.00	*916,797.50
Accounts available—		
Station agents	344,136.92	99,333.87
Traffic balances	217,117.37	*91,246.45
U. S. Government	54,151.28	4,197.65
Individuals and companies	353,659.35	35,671.56
Insurance paid in advance	12,921.25	*19,390.13
Material and supplies	1,262,632.15	264,544.52
Pocahontas Coal and Coke Co.—cash advances for additional real estate	170,908.41	170,908.41
Cash	1,412,095.99	*346,424.49
Total	$151,208,949.11	$3,337,688.23

*Decrease.

LIABILITIES.

		Comparison with June 30, 1901. Increase.
Capital stock	$89,000,000.00	
Funded debt	53,000,500.00	
Equipment liens	72,000.00	
Interest on funded debt, accrued	634,794.83	33,398.18
Accounts payable:		
Pay rolls	587,874.04	85,617.25
Audited vouchers	721,583.27	141,633.02
Traffic balances	83,741.33	*13,244.82
Individuals and companies	137,100.50	58,158.26
Taxes accrued	198,657.17	50,046.70
Betterment fund	3,410,281.82	853,767.81
Reserve funds	447,855.05	
Profit and loss	2,815,546.20	182,075.08
Total	$151,208,949.11	$3,337,688.23

*Decrease.

Of the acquisition of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company the report says:

The past year was one of exceptional activity in the coal fields contiguous to your line; lands were purchased, new mines opened, and more attention given to the coal territory tributary to your lines than ever before. This was especially the case in the Pocahontas coal field, and was doubtless due to the increasing demand for coal and coke consequent upon the continued growth of the iron and steel industry, as well as to the fact that the superior quality of Pocahontas coal, not only for the manufacture of coke, but for making steam and for domestic purposes, is now generally recognized. The coal and coke traffic of your company during the past year amounted to 7,056,721 tons, of which 5,572,642 tons were produced from the Pocahontas field.

Regarding the earnings of the coal company, the report declares that, until several new plans for mining are completed, the net income of the coal company will not be enough to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the railroad for the acquisition of the coal company. The deficiency has been provided for by a special agreement.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Director.

An announcement yesterday was that H. E. Huntington had succeeded the late John W. Mackay in the Directorate of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.

NATIONAL BANK EXPANSION.

On Aug. 31 There Were 4,616 Active Associations, with Total Capital of $707,774,696.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A statement prepared by the Controller of the Currency shows that from March 14, 1900, to Aug. 31, 1902, 1,141 National banks, with aggregate capital stock of $65,534,500, were organized. Of that number, 146 associations, with aggregate capital of $10,585,000 were conversions of State banks; 351, with aggregate capital of $20,335,000, reorganizations of State and private banks, and 644, with aggregate capital of $34,614,500, primary organizations.

The number of active banks has increased from 3,617 on March 14, 1900, to 4,616 on Aug. 31, 1902; authorized capital stock from $316,503,035 to $707,774,696; bonds on deposit as security for circulation from $244,611,570 to $322,941,680, and bond-secured circulation from $216,374,735 to $319,407,586.

Circulation secured by deposits of lawful money on account of insolvent and liquidating associations, and by those reducing their outstanding issues has increased from $38,027,035 to $41,875,105.

During August forty-two National banks were organized, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,430,000.

SUES A CONFEDERATE SOCIETY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 5.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association was held here today to consider the suit of John C. Underwood, ex-Superintendent and Secretary, against the Confederate Memorial Association for more than $17,000, which, he claims, is due him on salaries and commissions, including a commission on the subscription of $100,000 made by Charles Broadway Rouss.

Gen. Robert White of West Virginia was chosen to represent the association in combating Mr. Underwood's claim. After the meeting the members of the board called in a body on Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

Tales the Actors Tell.

Little stories of stage people gleaned here and there by Adolph Klauber. In The New York Times to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the crowd is leaving Newport rapidly, there will be some more entertainments this month at that resort. Mrs. Astor is to give two dinners, and several other affairs of like character are scheduled, so that there will be a sort of supplementary season during September. In town yesterday were many well-known persons. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were both here. Mrs. James B. Haggin had luncheon with a party at Sherry's. William C. Whitney and his guests sailed for Europe. There will be an interesting race at the Coney Island Jockey Club to-day with a fashionable gathering of spectators. Golf will be played at several of the suburban clubs.

⁂

Besides Mr. Whitney's party, which sailed on the Celtic, there were booked on that ship Sydney Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. William Coverly, Major H. Maitland Kersey, Mr. and Mrs. Nast, Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watson, William Everard Strong, William A. Street, C. W. Phipps, A. D. Lord, and Mrs. Ellen Yznaga.

⁂

Mrs. Yznaga has been visiting Frederick Vanderbilt in the Adirondacks, Mrs. Henry Preston at Saratoga, and Miss Leary at Newport. She sailed yesterday to be with her grandson, the Duke of Manchester, and afterward to visit her daughter Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester.

⁂

William Everard Strong, who was booked to sail, will join Mrs. Strong and the Misses Strong in London. Miss Masie Strong's engagement to an Englishman has just been announced.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Terry are booked to sail on the Friesland to-day. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bache, Lieut. J. S. Henry, Lawrence Irving, Dr. George de Tarnowski and Mrs. Tarnowski, and Mrs. C. C. Courtenay Wharton are on the Mesaba. On the Statendam are Mrs. W. L. Livingston and J. Maxwell Miller, and on the Trave Edward Danforth and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mowbray.

⁂

Many friends will hear with regret of the serious illness of D. P. Ingraham, the brother of Judge George Ingraham. Mr. Ingraham has been ill for the last three days, and his brothers and family have been summoned to his bedside.

⁂

The Countess Laugier-Villars took a party out early in the week at Bar Harbor on the Mascot for a trip about the bay. They stopped at the Pot and Kettle Club, but had luncheon on board the boat.

⁂

Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., has arrived at Bar Harbor, and is at Cornersmeet, the cottage of Mrs. James W. Gerard, Sr.

⁂

Mrs. James B. Haggin, the Countess Festetics, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Miss Edith Lounsbery, Mrs. Frederick Edey, and others have been in town during the week. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, and others dined at Sherry's on Thursday evening.

⁂

Southampton has been gay during the week, and dinners and luncheons without end have been given. Mrs. Clarence Pell, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland have been among the entertainers.

⁂

Mrs. Horace Russell has cards out for an afternoon at bridge on Wednesday next at her Southampton cottage, and on the same afternoon Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb are to give an afternoon musicale.

⁂

Among others there arrived yesterday on the Potsdam, from Rotterdam, Mrs. William A. Jenner and her daughters, the Misses Anna and Sara J. Jenner. They will go to Ridgefield, Conn., and spend the next month there.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim in honor of Grand Duke Boris of Russia was the leading social event of the day. The dinner was served on the piazzas. These were enclosed, shutting out the night air. They were elaborately decorated with palms and garlands of flowers, and brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of miniature electric lights.

The table decorations were of American Beauty roses in silver baskets suspended over the tables. During the evening an orchestra furnished music, and a number of vaudeville stars from New York afforded entertainment for the guests.

These included in addition to the Grand Duke the Duchess of Marlborough, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, Herbert H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State, and the members of the Grand Duke's personal staff.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry entertained a large party at luncheon at noon on board the steam yacht the Electra in honor of the cousin of the Czar.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a dinner tonight to twenty-four guests at her villa on Bellevue Avenue. The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained fourteen guests at dinner at Quarterfoil, her cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. William Gammell gave a children's party, and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs a reception this afternoon.

Baron De Morogue entertained a number of friends at the Second Beach this evening.

M. and Mme. Ludoric Breitner, assisted by M. Bogea Ouimroff, gave a musicale this morning at Mrs. John J. Mason's residence in Catharine Street.

The Grand Duke Doris had a busy day. He returned from Oyster Bay late last night on Ogden Mills's steam yacht Felicia, was a guest on board ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry's steam yacht, the Electra, at luncheon, was entertained later by Mrs. J. P. Kernochan at her villa at Ochre Point, went to Easton's Point later in the afternoon as the guest of Dwight Braman, and in the evening was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Henry White, First Secretary of the American Embassy to England, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn.

Charles De Wendel of New York is the guest of Amadee D. Moran.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and H. D. H. Pierce, First Secretary of State, were entertained to-day at luncheon by Mr. Dwight Braman.

Edward C. Knight, Jr., of Philadelphia, who recently purchased a building site on Bellevue Avenue, has rented for next season the Morrell cottage at Ochre Point, which he has occupied this Summer. He will build a residence on his recently purchased land, but it will not be ready for occupancy for the beginning of the season next year.

Nearly 300 entries have been made for the Dog Show at the Casino next Tuesday, and the success of the exhibition is assured. The Newport Summer residents, many of whom own valuable dogs, have entered them for the show and will undoubtedly patronize the exhibition very liberally.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laroeque, Jr., who are occupying the Woolsey cottage on Rhode Island Avenue, will give a dinner for twenty-four guests at Berger's to-morrow evening.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo are guests of Mrs. Merrill's sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, at the Fearing villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Child and Charles M. Oelrichs returned from New York to-night.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont left here at midnight on Mr. Henry Walter's steam yacht Narada for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig arrived here this evening on the schooner yacht Miranda.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 5.—Society has turned to the woods and mountains for recreation. Jordan's Pond has become a popular wayside stopping place for walking parties. Judge McMichael entertained at luncheon there to-day Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Edith Hollins, Miss Rhoda E. Smith, Mr. Corbin, J. Montgomery Sears, and Mr. Wolcott.

Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller had a party. Others who entertained there were Prince del Drago and Mr. and Mrs. Von Gaertner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles gave a dinner to-night at Aldersea in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, M. Adamowski, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, and Miss Coles.

Mrs. Sajous of New York gave a luncheon at the Newport to-day. The guests were: Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Rufus E. Shapley, Mrs. H. H. Wetzler, Mrs. Bispham, Miss Annear, and Mrs. Gerndt.

Miss Mary Torrey gave a dinner to-night at which the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Amory, Miss Susie Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mr. Thorndike, and Miss Sturgis.

Abram S. Hewitt will return to New York early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Draper left tonight for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott of New York returned home to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gale of New York came here to-day.

The dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-morrow will conclude the series for this season. The club will remain open until the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison I. Drummond have returned from a cruise to the eastward on the White Heather.

A memorial service to Canon Leffingwell will be held at St. Saviour's Church on Wednesday morning. Bishop Lawrence will preach. Bishop Codman will have charge of the services. All the clergy of the Diocese of Maine will attend.

Edgar C. Abbott will give a Shakespearean recital at Mrs. William Fleitmann's on Monday.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is visiting at Winter Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hale McCormick gave a dinner party at Mizzen Top to-night.

One of the last dances of the season will be that given by Mrs. Haskett Derby on Tuesday.

Amateur Circus at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 5.—Society here is looking forward to the final entertainment in the form of a circus to be given by the Ladies' Summer Amusement Club on Sept. 13. While the talent is entirely local, there will be more than 100 persons to participate, a full brass band, some thirty horses, chariots, ponies, donkeys, wild animals, side shows, peanuts, and pink lemonade.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY SAILS.

Takes a Party to England for the Grouse Shooting Season in the Yorkshire Moors.

William C. Whitney sailed for England yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. With him were his son, Harry Payne Whitney; Herman B. Duryea, and Mrs. Duryea, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and H. Y. Dolan. The party will be gone five weeks, most of which time will be spent in grouse shooting on Holwick Moor, in Yorkshire, where Mr. Whitney has leased a place.

"I sail merely for pleasure," said Mr. Whitney, "and to watch my son shoot." "Yes," he said in reply to a question, "I am well satisfied with the present racing season. Of next year I can say nothing until I see what kind of horses we have."

Harry Payne Whitney said that he thought that the Futurity was the fairest and best race he had ever seen. "Although the winners are not the best horses we have," he said, "they certainly were the swiftest that day. I don't think Mr. Drake ever offered to match Savable against any horse in the country. After the Futurity he spoke to me of the impossibility of racing Savable for some time, as he had gone lame."

IN THE SHOPS.

They are really bargains, and not one of the regular bargain counter articles either. They are tooth brushes, an extra good variety as to bristles, and not only that, but brushes with the bone handles in odd and varied designs. A shop which deals in Eastern goods put them into stock several months ago, and now is giving them up. All the brushes on hand are being sold at 10 cents apiece, whether the original price was 25, 30, or 40 cents. People were buying them yesterday a half dozen at a time, and it was a good investment.

⁂

Japanese helmets are other bargains on the market, and at a time when people are thinking of cozy corners or the substitutes for them and of all things decorative. The helmets are of lacquer, with decorations in gold, some of them having funny little pads inside for the head to rest against comfortably. Helmets these things are called, but they are more in the form of shade hats. There is a touch of color in many of them, the inside frequently being of a bright shade of red.

⁂

Those tiny plants in inch pots, ferns of different kinds, which have delighted so many persons, have gone down in price. They can be found now for 8 cents instead of 10, and, behold, the pots are placed in tiny jardinières. These latter are of glass in the shape of rose jars, and the tiny plants, little pots, and jardinière altogether will cost only 15 cents.

⁂

Speaking of glass, there are some brand-new cut cake baskets in the silver shops, which introduce cut glass. They are not called baskets, but dishes, and they are very attractive. The glass part of the dish is perfectly flat, like a plate, with a slightly raised edge. There is a standard of silver, and extending up from this three supports, which hold the glass dish, while the ends curl over the top.

⁂

Big loving cups of cut glass and silver are effective. The entire centre is of course of the glass, the low standard of the silver, and a wreath of the silver extends around the upper part. The wreath is in some openwork design, usually of flowers, and in a thistle design is charming.

⁂

The old-fashioned hair trunk has come in for jewelry. It is covered with cowhide, with the red and white hair left on it. The shape of the trunk is that of the round-topped old-fashioned trunk, a little higher in proportion, however, for there must be a tray to these jewel caskets.

⁂

One of the most attractive boas to be seen is of the green and blue iridescent cocque's feathers. It is almost a collar around the throat and with long ends falling below the waist. The feathers are curled, each feather seeming to be a tiny iridescent green fern.

⁂

A pretty stock and tie is of a tiny black-and-white checked silk. There are two turnovers at the top, the upper one of the check falling over the lower one of white, of which only a narrow edge shows. The tie is of hemmed silk, not very wide, and forms a small bow.

⁂

Embroidered crêpe de chine stocks and ties are made of one width of the material, the stock being plaited, while the tie ends are of the full width and are brought around from the back to tie in a good-sized bow in front. The embroidery is in the form of dots. There are turnovers to each stock of taffeta. The crêpe comes in different delicate shades.

⁂

There are effective things to be found in raw silk to be used for draperies and decorative purposes generally. These silks are a yard wide and in soft pinks, blues, greens, and reds.

⁂

In the plaids for this Fall and Winter wear there are beautiful things in silk. One of these, which is classed as a Paris novelty, is a rich dark blue, with satin stripes of black and finer lines of red and yellow completing the plaid. This is a louisine, one of the best wearing silks on the market, and costs only $2.75 a yard. There are, of course, all sorts and kinds of plaids in the same material.

⁂

Of the same nature, but less effective, are plaids of taffeta, which cost $1.25.

⁂

Henrietta cloths in colors, with a conventional border for trimming, cost 50 cents a yard.

For Women.

An illustrated article on Afternoon, Evening, and Wedding Gowns, "Women Here and There," and a number of stories written especially for women, in The New York Times to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Big Store Will Remain Open All Day.

Saturday's Shoe News.

Footwear for the Whole Family at Uncommonly Interesting Prices.

September has started finely in the Shoe Stores on the Main and Second Floors. Folks returning from the Summer's sojourn by the sea or in the country usually find themselves much in need of new footwear, and

THIS SALE WITH ITS MANY SAVINGS

will naturally be cordially welcomed. The stocks of School Shoes for Boys and Girls are particularly large and excellent. Don't forget the Men's Shoes are on the Main Floor; the others are on the Second.

GIRLS' $1.50 SHOES AT 98c.—Dongola kid button and lace shoes, with patent leather tips; all sizes from No. 6 children's to No. 6 women's, 98

GIRLS' SHOES, dongola kid, in button and lace styles, with patent leather tips, solid soles; sizes up to 11, 98c.; and 11½ to 2, 1.25

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS, good shoes, mostly $3.00 values, 1.00

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS, Brooklyn's leading make, from a factory going out of business, best styles, values average double what they are priced at, 1.95

GIRLS' EXTRA QUALITY SHOES, vici kid uppers, with welted soles; the workmanship on these is the same as the better grade of women's shoes; sizes 5 to 8, $1.50; 8½ to 11, $1.75; and 11½ to 2, 2.00

BOYS' SHOES, good quality satin calf, stout soles; good wearing shoes for rough use; all sizes, from the little fellow wearing 8 to the young man wearing a 5½, at 98

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES OF DERBY CALF, WITH WELTED WATERPROOF SOLES; AND BOX CALF, WITH TRIPLE SOLES. IDEAL SHOES FOR ALL AROUND WEAR, ALL SIZES, at 1.95

BOYS' BOX CALF SHOES, Blucher style, like the men's, with waterproof soles, in all sizes, at 2.50

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

MEN'S AND BOYS' PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS; you can judge the value when you see the shoes; all sizes, 1.00

MEN'S SHOES—Your choice of kid, calf and patent leather; mostly $3.50 values; all sizes, 1.90

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOE TREES, all sizes, 50

Correspondingly good values in the Boys' and Girls' Shoe Store.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Ladies' Purses

Gun metal finish; fine chain links; finger ring and chain attached; very useful and desirable article; value $1.25; special, 35c.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Gold Watches

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

LADIES' 14-KT. GOLD-FILLED HUNTING-CASE WATCHES—Cases are handsome patterns, both engine turned and engraved; warranted to wear ten years; fitted with 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement; stem wind and pendant set; a high-grade watch, for 9.25

MEN'S 14-KT. SOLID GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, the new 12 size, thin model, that are so popular; both engine turned and hand engraved patterns; fitted with 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, 24.00

(Main Floor, Front.)

NEWEST CREATIONS IN WOMEN'S FALL FASHIONS.

Cigar News.

250 boxes of High-grade Clear Havana Cigars at less than actual cost of production. Key West and New York make. Strictly Cuban workmanship and made from the finest selection of Havana tobacco.

This lot consists of various brands in assorted shapes and sizes, such as Conchas Especiales, Rothschilds, Puritanos, Panetelias, Puritanos Finos, &c. Actual values range from $7.00 to $9.00 per 100. In order to effect a quick clearance we offer them to-day at, per box of 50, 2.75

FLORODORA CIGARS, box of 100,	2.00
CREMO OR CUBANOLA, box of 50,	1.50
CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS, box of 100,	4.50
REINA VIOLA, GEN. SCOTT, S. C. BOUQUET, box of 50,	1.75
LA INSIGNIA, LIBERTY COUNCIL, box of 50,	1.50
20,000 GENUINE PORTO RICAN BREVAS, made at San Juan, Porto Rico, box of 50,	1.00
50,000 SEED CIGARS, seed wrapper and filler, box of 50,	50
KEY WEST HAVANA SECONDS AND BREVAS, 5,000 to close, made at Key West, box of 100,	3.00

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Wines and Liquors.

MOUNT VERNON RYE, per gallon, 2.75; full quarts,	75
LEXINGTON RYE, per gallon, 2.25; full quarts,	65
WOODFORD RYE, per gallon, 2.90; per bottle,	50
RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKEY, per gallon, 3.50; per bottle,	85
REGAL BRAND OLD TOM GIN, per gallon, 3.25; per bottle,	75
DOMESTIC HOLLAND GIN, pure medicinal quality, per gallon, 2.25; per bottle,	60

(Fourth Floor.)

Boys' School Outfits, 3.00

Knickerbocker Combination. — Siegel-Cooper Co. New York.

Either NORFOLK or Double-Breasted JACKET SUIT, and EXTRA PAIR TROUSERS, with Double Seat and Knees.

Sizes 7 to 17 years.

COMPLETE OUTFIT,

Three Dollars.

The greatest amount of BOYS' CLOTHES ever offered for that modest sum. Fabrics: Mixtures, Overplaids and Herringbone effects, in the newest fall colorings.

Mail Orders will receive prompt attention. Please state age and style of suits desired.

BOYS' HATS, CAPS, WAISTS AND BLOUSES for school wear. 25c., 45c., 65c.

(In the New Boys' Store—2d Floor.)

MEN'S AND BOYS' HEADWEAR—LATEST FALL STYLES.

BLACK CLOTHES

To-day in the Men's Clothing Store.

There is no part of man's attire so important and yet so economical as Black Clothes. Hence the strong feature we make of them in the newly arranged and greatly enlarged Men's Store on the Main Floor, 18th Street side.

Black Suits, Sacks, Cutaways. Made of Pure Dye and Full-Weight Clay Worsteds; also Black Cheviot Sack Suits, 9.50

SPECIAL SATIN-LINED THIBET SUITS, 100 on sale to-day, 9.50

Fine Quality Diagonal Suits. Sacks, 3-Button Frocks; also Black and Blue Sack Suits of Unfinished Worsteds, 12.50

SPECIAL SATIN-LINED DIAGONAL SUITS, 100 on sale to-day, 12.50

PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS,

12.50, 14.50, 18.50, 23.50

Odd Lots for Dress Wear. Quick Disposal To-Day.

CLASS A. Full Dress (silk lined) Coats and Vests, 12.00

CLASS B. Tuxedo (silk lined) Coats, 9.00 | CLASS C. Tuxedo and Full Dress Coats, 7.00

CAUSE FOR THESE PRICES: These lots cannot be duplicated.

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FOURTEEN PAGES,

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

HE NEEDS A LONGER POLE.

I want to see Congress take the tariff off trust-made articles whenever it is so that competition has ceased. That is something Congress can do. If President ROOSEVELT would advocate it he would propose something practical. But you can depend on it, if he advocates something practical, and the trusts think he is in earnest, he will not get the Republican nomination.—Representative LIVINGSTON of Georgia.

The lowest trust persimmon hangs about fifteen feet high. President ROOSEVELT stands under the tree jabbing and thrashing away at it with a nine-foot pole. You see the pole bend and you hear it whiz. But it fans the empty air. He never touches the persimmon. Of course not. You can't bring down a fifteen-foot persimmon with a nine-foot pole.

So long as the President continues his assault upon the trust persimmon with the nine-foot pole of a Constitutional amendment the owners of all the persimmons on the tree will continue to regard his operations with amused indifference. But if he should take up the long and effectual pole of tariff revision you would see them all begin to jump up and down and holler. There would be instant and dire hubbub among them, for the removal of the Dingley duties on trust-made products would revoke the franchise to commit extortion now practiced by many of the trusts and combinations, and furnish a remedy for some of the chief abuses from which they make the people suffer.

Then indeed he would become the advocate of "something practical." Then, certainly, we might expect to see within the Republican Party powerful influences exerted against his nomination.

THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We think that no impartial observer of Pennsylvania affairs can doubt that the cause represented by the candidacy of ex-Gov. PATTISON is the cause of the people of the State, and in no sense whatever that of any party, faction, or selfish interest.

In the speech of Mr. PATTISON on Thursday evening he made a very plain and complete statement of the evils which it is the purpose of his supporters and of himself to do away with as far as possible, and he closed by saying:

For these crimes against political decency and official honor this odious machine organization is indicted. To aid in the abolition of all these evils the effective co-operation of honest men of all parties and all organizations sincerely intent upon the reformation of public affairs is earnestly invited. No partisan advantage or victory is sought and none will be claimed. The call is to all the people for the good of Pennsylvania, the promise being equal and just laws, pure, honest, and economical administration.

The character of Mr. PATTISON himself is sufficient guarantee of the entire sincerity of this pledge. His is not simply a character revealed in private station or among the surroundings of professional life alone. It is a character tested by repeated public service, as Controller in Philadelphia and twice as Governor of the State. That test he stood in a manner to establish him in the confidence of the people, and what he promises will be believed. It must be a very dull or prejudiced person who will not now accept his declaration that "no partisan advantage or victory is sought and none will be claimed."

To those Republicans who hesitate to oppose the candidate of their own party, and who fear that its defeat in this canvass will injure it in National affairs, the platform of the Republican State Convention only seven years ago should be ample justification for the support of Mr. PATTISON. That platform pledged the party in the most solemn and specific fashion to precisely the reforms that Mr. PATTISON represents. It denounced the use of money in elections and the "corporate control of Legislatures, Municipal Councils, and political primaries." It insisted upon "a reform of the civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers," and it protested against the assessment of public employés. Now it is notorious that each and every one of these abuses has grown in the interval since the Republican Party declared war on them, and that this fact is due solely to the treachery and corruption of the Republican machine. The purpose of the mass of the party is not to be questioned. It is sound. But the party is in the hands of selfish and crafty managers from whom it can be rescued only by defeat at the polls. Such defeat will be the rescue of the party itself, and every vote cast for that purpose is cast in true and useful loyalty to the principles of the party. No party can honestly be kept continually in power which is not faithful to the right of the people to have a clean and decent Government. The only way in which the fidelity of the Republican Party to that supreme right can now be secured is to shake off by defeat the managers who control it and who have betrayed it for their own base ends.

"CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Naturally, we are not prepared to overrule Judge BISCHOFF's decision that Commissioner STURGIS is not in contempt of court in declining to obey a peremptory mandamus to reinstate Chief CROKER, and that as soon as he decided that he did not like the mandamus, and took an appeal from it, the appeal operated as a stay. As a matter of fact, Judge BISCHOFF seems to the lay mind to make it clear that he had no choice but to decide as he did, being bound by the clear decisions of tribunals of more authority than his own. But let laymen, and lawyers too, consider the effect of such a decision, in such a case, upon the public mind.

Essentially, it is the same case that arose when Wardman BISSERT was duly convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing, but was not taken there, inasmuch as he had taken an appeal, and the appeal operated as a stay. "Humanly speaking," the situation was absurd. No doubt a convicted criminal should have the right of appeal. But surely the conviction raises such a presumption of his guilt that he should begin to serve his term at once, and await the decision of the upper court in prison. There is, of course, an exception in capital cases, in which an error on the part of the trial court is irreparable if the sentence has been executed. But in any other cases to hold that it is an injustice that a convicted criminal should be kept in jail after trial and conviction is to hold that there is a strong probability that injustice has already been done. The presumption of the prisoner's innocence survives his conviction according to law and is supplanted by the presumption that the court which tried him did injustice. What is this except contempt of courts by courts? And what effect but contempt for the administration of justice can it possibly excite in the public mind?

Here is the same case. Commissioner STURGIS undertakes arbitrarily and without charges to suspend Chief CROKER. He says he has good reasons, but that he will bury them in his own bosom. A court decides that this is no way to behave, and that he must reinstate the illegally deposed official. Thereupon he takes an appeal from the distasteful legal decision, and another court decides that, having gone through this formality, he can snap his fingers at the first court and continue, until his appeal is argued and decided, what has once been solemnly decided to be an injustice. What is this but contempt of courts by courts? And why should a layman profess any higher respect for the courts than they show to one another?

These seem to us to be very serious questions, far transcending in public importance even the serious issues raised by the attempt of a Commissioner arbitrarily to shelve an executive chief who commands far more of the public confidence than does the Commissioner himself. It seems to us that, under the system of procedure which has grown up in this State, and under which an appeal operates as a stay, the administration of justice is necessarily brought into contempt, and brought into contempt by the very Judges whose business it is to protect it from contempt. Has the elective judiciary really anything to do with this monstrous condition of the law, the fact that the Judges are lawyers who have practiced at the bar, and who look forward to resuming practice at the end of their terms? We do not undertake even to suggest an answer to this question. A respectable legal maxim sets forth that it concerns the public that there should be an end of litigation. But it concerns lawyers, and particularly pettifoggers, that there should not be an end of litigation. "Interest leguleiorum ne sit finis litium." The system of Judge-made law under which the State of New York is laboring is admirably calculated for the promotion and continuance of litigation. Not very much more of it will be required to convince the plain man that the famous dictum of Coke, J., that "the law is the perfection of reason," was justly overruled by the not less famous dictum of Bumble, J., that "the law is an ass."

VIRCHOW'S OFFICE IN SCIENCE.

It is rare that a scientist, and especially a German scientist, is a man as rounded as RUDOLF VIRCHOW. He was a polished man of the world and a statesman, while devoting himself to the scientific side of medicine and the more thankful and popular forms of ethnology which have to do with the living races of mankind and the evidences of ancient peoples now no more.

During one of the contests between BISMARCK and the legislators who would not vote as he bade them VIRCHOW angered him so grievously that he sent him a challenge and the matter was settled with difficulty, so determined on a duel was the Chancellor. It would have been a grotesque thing indeed if VIRCHOW, who was the greatest living expert on the skull, should have trepanned that of BISMARCK with a bullet, or if BISMARCK had cut off one of Prussia's most distinguished savants, the equal, perhaps, of HELMHOLTZ, and the superior, certainly, of DUBOIS-REYMOND.

VIRCHOW when roused from the cool tone of philosopher and worldling was capable of particularly biting speech, and BISMARCK never pretended to be indifferent to anything uttered by his opponents in the Prussian Landtag. VIRCHOW did not always keep his sharp things for political consumption, but on occasion would harry his scientific brothers with sarcasm and sneer. He also had his aggressive side, but he knew how to salve the wounds he made, and probably never possessed the fine assortment of outraged and irreconcilable enemies enjoyed by the Iron Chancellor. His office in science was to detect the weak point in some imaginative savant's armor and send in a javelin or two with the utmost apparent urbanity.

That is as much as to say that his was not a constructive scientific mind, but a critical. Toward the theory of evolution, in particular, he always took this critical attitude. It would be saying too much to call him a scientific skeptic; but he kept the supporters of a theory on the defensive with no little skill of dialectic, his principal argument being that the proofs were not sufficient and therefore judgment must be suspended. Scientists growled, but could not radically object to a position so eminently scientific as that of doubt owing to insufficient evidence. When the Dutch Professor DU BOIS found the skull and tibia of a very human but gigantic ancestor of the gibbon apes in Java it was expected of VIRCHOW that he would bow to the evidence and acknowledge a Missing Link that seemed to take us a long step toward the certainty of mankind's evolution. But no. VIRCHOW merely saw the gibbon in those bones, and maintained that there was nothing astonishing in the discovery of a giant form.

One result of VIRCHOW's somewhat stereotyped argument was an infusion of double energy in the men who are laboring to close the gaps in the line of proofs. The German Anthropological in Berlin, of which he was so long the President, welcomes evidence from all parts of the world, and through its bulletins fires explorers of every nation to the study of human beings as they existed from the earliest ages. Living "sports" and eccentricities in mankind are as carefully noted as are imposing averages obtained from statistics, from measurements of crania, from comparisons of old weapons and tools. VIRCHOW was a steady force exerting itself behind all these laborers in that vast field. His loss to science is great, for such men are as useful in their way as the more brilliant creators of working theories who erect the stepping stones on which the human mind passes through the swamp of ignorance to some terra firma ever beckoning to us just beyond.

THE SCULPTORS' GUILD AGAIN.

Alluding to the suggestion of a Sculptors' Guild made in these columns a week or so ago, Harper's Weekly does the sculptor from whom the idea emanates scant justice, perhaps because his statement of the advantages of co-operative statuary was a trifle too vehement.

Mr. RUCKSTUHL was considering statuary in the large sense as a part of the decoration of public buildings and large monumental sculpture for parks and streets. His sketch of a guild made due allowance for those smaller works into which a sculptor can put all the individuality he possesses. The masters of his hypothetical guild are to have half their time for private work, whether to realize their own intimate ideals, without thought of a client, or to meet the varied demands for the household.

The difference can be made clearer by a parallel in the painter's art. We are used to easel pictures and have the habit of demanding individual style and a strong expression of personality in the work of easel painters. But there is the as yet little developed department of mural painting which calls for very different qualities in the artist, as we readily recognize when we find French, British, German, and American painters who have made their name with canvases inclosed by frames come to grief artistically before the very different problems of grand wall work.

It is well to remember that buildings and the decoration of buildings, that parks, squares, and streets and their decoration, are being carried out to-day on a scale for which we have no precedents, save, for statuary, the cathedrals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and, for mosaics and wall painting, the basilicas and palaces of the Eastern and Western Roman Empires. How to cope with the gigantic problems involved in such edifices is the question of the day. Mr. RUCKSTUHL has borrowed from the later Middle Ages in the West of Europe his suggestion of a Sculptors' Guild, and believes that intelligent co-operation on the part of a knot of masters would rescue public art from the danger it runs of becoming flat and trivial, because a single man to whom it should be intrusted could scarcely meet the requirements, or else inharmonious and broken up, because a number of sculptors, each striving to announce his own individuality, would go each his own way without a central control.

Whether Mr. RUCKSTUHL has hit the proper means or not, he has called attention to a matter which demands careful consideration, and the sooner the better. When States appropriate half a million dollars for the sculptural decoration of a State House, and multi-millionaires are ready to spend twice that sum for the statuary on and about their palaces, it behooves the artists to offer some way out of the dilemma. The great international exhibitions of Chicago, Buffalo, and St. Louis; the Library of Congress, the Appellate Court in New York, are instances where in a rude way the statuary was produced by a Sculptors' Guild convened temporarily for the purpose. Had there existed an established guild of masters, undoubtedly the sculpture in these exhibitions would have had more power, more unity, more harmony. So with the temporary Naval Arch; it was decorated by a hastily improvised Sculptors' Guild, which labored under great strain, owing to the short time-allowance for designing and modeling the statuary. Had there been that circle of studios and that organization of masters contemplated by Mr. RUCKSTUHL the work would have been better, more time would have been possible for study, and each piece of statuary could have been seen at the height it was to occupy on the arch before it was delivered to the molder.

COL. DE ST. REMY.

Readers who have any interest in the peremptory proceedings by which M. COMBES has been endeavoring to abolish the religious schools in France will not have forgotten that a French officer, of high professional and also social standing, flatly refused to obey an order to take part in the forcible closing of those schools. On the face of the business, and without regard to the merits of the question at issue, his course was distinctly indefensible. The order was a legitimate exercise of unquestioned authority. To plead conscientious scruples against it was absurd, for the reason that an officer charged with a duty against which his conscience revolts has always the choice of resigning his commission. It seemed clear that a court-martial must point out this fact to such an officer by depriving him of the commission he had omitted to resign.

But it seems that the refractory Colonel knew very well what he was about. He knew his French Army. For in fact the court-martial which was promptly assembled to deal with his case has imposed upon him the penalty of one day's imprisonment. This penalty is "relatively derisory," as the members of the court would say. For the offense against discipline was very grave. What the sentence means is that the members of the court-martial, and presumably the officers of the French Army in general, sympathize with Col. DE ST. REMY, and hold M. COMBES, the Premier, to be a kind of fanatic and not a statesman.

This notification will be very bitter to the French Premier, the more that he cannot see his way to doing anything about it. The court-martial was entirely within its rights. It might be hoped that such a blow would induce M. COMBES to return upon himself and to inquire whether he had not been conducting his evictions rather with Prussian vigor and rigor than with French tact. But it is to be feared that he is too far gone in fanaticism to take so statesmanlike a view of his disappointment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That kindly calm with which we were able to comment, the other day, upon the visit of a large party of social luminaries to Rear Admiral HIGGINSON's flagship while it lay in Menemsha Bight has been very seriously disturbed by the justification of the episode which has been issued by certain officials in the Navy Department, and, though we are not yet inclined to join in the scolding of the Admiral, we do now incline to censure with some vehemence whomsoever it is that was responsible for turning the Kearsarge, for several hours on a particularly busy day, into a floating drawing room and her guns into toys for the amusement of the ladies. For what do the departmental officials say? They say, first, that the affair amounted to nothing, since it took place during the "period of preparation," not after offensive operations had begun; and, second, that it was all right anyway, since once upon a time some Red Cross nurses, exhausted by their labors at Guantanamo, were taken aboard the Oregon and entertained for a day, though actual war was then in progress, and though one of the nurses was a sister of WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER! These are certainly astounding arguments. Is preparation on the eve of battle of less serious moment than the engagement itself? Does it leave a commanding officer with nothing to do and nothing to think about? And that precedent! The test of its relevancy is this question: Could the kindliness shown to those tired nurses, and their enjoyment of a brief respite from their hot and narrow quarters, bring ridicule upon the navy in any possible way, and could Sunday's reception on the Kearsarge, however construed or interpreted, fail to do just that thing? The incident and this justification of it, taken together, constitute a problem not easy to solve. Had the party of visitors included, as it did not, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, instead of an Assistant Secretary of War, as it did, we might in that fact find a clue to the reckless courage shown by the man or men who declared that a day of preparation for attack upon the coast of the United States was a time when fleet commanders had leisure for social functions, and that what may be done in a tropic port for the nurses of a hospital ship is only ordinary courtesy for the aristocratic residents of Newport. But an Assistant Secretary of War has or should have—which is of course the same thing—no power on a naval vessel, and it would be absurd to blame Col. SANGER for what happened.

—It is more than a little strange that nobody has yet thought to ask the soldiers who rode near the President's carriage along the Lenox Road what they thought they were there for. Was it that they might get a form of exercise often advised for people whose livers are out of order, or had they been ordered to make the journey so that young women abiding lonely in the contiguous cottages might rest their weary eyes on a few real, full-length men? These warriors of the guard must have had some such ideas as these, for evidently it did not occur to them that they were expected to watch out for possible dangers to an official whose personal safety is of almost immeasurable importance to the country. At any rate, there is no report that any of them saw the onrushing trolley car or gave the slightest warning of its approach. Yet if they had not been present it is more than probable that the driver of the carriage, who seems to have been a competent individual, with his sense of duty heightened by the fact that the carriage was his own, would have taken a look up and down the track before he crossed it. After President MCKINLEY was shot there was a bitter controversy between more or less military persons of various sorts as to which corps was first to seize the assassin. Perhaps now we are to hear a similar dispute as to who arrested the motorman—after the harm was done. It is entirely proper to put a lot of blame on the Pittsfield Street Railway, but the officials and employés of that corporation carry a hardly heavier weight of responsibility for what they did than do a score or so of other people for not taking easy steps to prevent the doing. Before this affair is forgotten it will be discovered that the first wave of gratitude and relief that the outcome was no worse has been followed by a deep and general sense of indignation, directed at practically everybody who was or ought to have been in the neighborhood of the accident.

—Dr. THOMAS GALLAUDET, a man whose fame extended far beyond National limits, died the other day after a long life devoted to the most active sort of labor, and now we learn that he left an estate consisting of personal property amounting to $3,000—he had no lands or houses. And Dr. GALLAUDET's fame was of the very best sort—that of a man who had benefited, practically and greatly, a considerable number of his fellow human beings, without, as sometimes happens in the case of excellently intentioned benefactions, injuring anybody else in the slightest degree, but, on the contrary, indirectly helping all whom he did not help directly. And at the time of his death he was "worth," as the saying is, $3,000! Many people will doubtless make this outcome the text for lugubrious sermons, some clerical and some lay, on the wickedness and ingratitude of the world, and see in the doctor's exiguous fortune clear proof that things are not as they should be—perhaps that they are not as they were in an imaginary period commonly described as "the good old days." As a matter of fact, however, it proves nothing of the kind, but, instead, that life, now as always, and as a rule, gives to men of high desert what they want most and will make them happiest. Certainly Dr. GALLAUDET would not have called his career unsatisfactory or have made its scanty rewards—in money—an excuse for inveighing against the system of events or their systematizer. Had his ambition been the accumulation of wealth, he would have had a right, after such an expenditure of energy as his, to find fault with fate and criticise his fellows, but early in life he set before himself another object, worked with the best of his ability for its attainment, and—attained it. What more could he or anybody else expect or even want? And, incidentally, he had appreciative recognition all his life from all who knew him and from an infinitely greater number who had heard of him, and even of money itself—to spend in his chosen work—no insignificant amount came into his possession or control. The world is no better than it should be, but it is a pretty decent old world after all.

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in this morning's TIMES, under the heading of "Tom Johnson to the Fore," you have given among the States which indorsed or reaffirmed the Bryan platform Tennessee. This is a mistake. Tennessee no more indorsed the Bryan Kansas City and Chicago platform than it did the ones which nominated Jackson, Buchanan, Tilden, and Hancock. The last State Convention, held a few months ago, of Tennessee Democrats had this to say of past Democratic platforms:

"We indorse the principles of the Democratic Party as enunciated in past National and State platforms."

That was all it had to say. If this can be construed as indorsement of the Bryan "policy," then it can also be construed as an indorsement of Tilden "policy." The fact is, not one word was said about "policies"; principles were all that were mentioned. Tennessee does not desire to be considered as indorsing the fads and follies of Bryanism, and should therefore not be put in the column of States which are not so forward in that respect as it is.

TENNESSEEAN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

ANOTHER ALCIBIADES WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Careless Jehu's are causing so many fatal accidents just now that I wish THE TIMES would insert the following anecdote from Plutarch's life of Alcibiades, as translated by Langhorne:

One day he was playing at dice with other boys in the street; and when it came to his turn to throw, a loaded waggon came up. At first he called to the driver to stop, because he was to throw in the way over which the waggon was to pass. The rustic disregarded him, and driving on, the other boys broke away; but Alcibiades threw himself upon his face directly before the waggon, and stretching himself out, bade the fellow drive on if he pleased. Upon this he was so startled that he stopped his horses, while those that saw it ran up to him with terror.

The youthful dice thrower is not yet extinct, but where shall we find another Alcibiades? H.

New York, Sept. 4, 1902.

STATUS OF TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in THE TIMES of Aug. 28 a letter signed "M. D. B." in regard to the age limit of school teachers. That letter did not touch something which I think far more important than the age limit, that is, the qualifications required and who has the power to require them. As I understand the question, there are no qualifications necessary for teachers other than a public school education, and that the State has one set of qualifications, while the City of New York has another. I suppose that under its charter any city in the State can have its own set.

As the State has made laws governing the right of any person to practice medicine, and also governs the right to practice law, should not the State make laws governing the right of any person to practice the profession of teaching? Would not such a course tend to put teaching in the place among the professions that it should have by right? PROFESSIONAL.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Latest Version.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: "An empty bin!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Friend in Need.

Bectem—Pshaw! I must have $20 by noon to-day, and I left all my money at home in my other clothes. Can't you help me out?

Wiseman—Sure. I'll lend you car fare to go home for it.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Quite All.

"I suppose you are quite a city man now, Uncle Si?"

"Well, since I moved in from the farm I've been burglarized and arrested for picking flowers in the park, but I haven't been run over by an automobile yet."—Detroit Free Press.

The Boy's Future Foretold.

"This boy," said the nurse, who, unknown to the mother, had gone out and consulted a fortune teller, "will set all the world by the ears!"

And he did. That boy grew to manhood and invented the telephone.—Chicago Tribune.

HAUNTED.

Charles H. Towne in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

There came a whisper in the night,
A little cry across the years,
And I who heard, in deep affright,
Awakened with unnumbered fears.

"It is some deed that I have done,
Some sin I wrought long, long ago;
But hush! am I the only one?
Then wherefore am I troubled so?

"For all men do some evil deed,
And all men falter—some men fall;
Do ghosts of Selfishness and Greed
Come back, O God! to haunt them all?

"Mayhap some waywardness was mine,
In vanished days; mayhap I fell.
Must I now drink the bitter brine—
Must I see eyes that gleam from hell?"

Then came a whisper through the night,
A little cry across the years,
And I who heard, in deep affright,
Listened with wild, unnumbered fears.

"I am the ghost of that pure deed
You might have done, but did not do;
I am the ghost of that good seed
You might have sown when Life was new.

"And this it is that haunts you now—
That deed undone, that seed unsown;
Too late, too late, to take the plow,
The Spring is gone, the May is flown!"

And this I heard amid the night—
This voice that called across the years;
And when the dawn came, silver white,
I was companioned with my tears.

WOODRUFF ACCUSED OF TAMPERING

Election District Captain Said He Was Approached.

Alleged Promise for Desertion from Brooklyn Independent Republicans —Chairman Brooks's Statement—Denials.

Following a statement that has been issued by Chairman F. M. Brooks of the Reform Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty of the Republican Party in Kings County criticising Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for his position in the present fight between the regulars and the independent element of the party, comes an accusation that Mr. Woodruff has tried to induce the Captain of an election district to desert the reformers by a promise to have the Captain's brother-in-law, Police Inspector Elias P. Clayton, placed in charge of the Brooklyn police. The Inspector is in the Borough of Queens at present.

George E. Hawthorne makes the charge. He is an active follower of Walter B. Atterbury, the reform leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District and he has charge of an election district. He described the incident at a meeting in Atterbury's district.

"Woodruff sent for me," he said, "and told me that if I would go over to his side and bring my district with me he would see to it that my brother-in-law, Inspector Clayton, who very much desires to be transferred to Brooklyn, would be sent here. I told him in very plain language what I thought of him and told him that he had not enough patronage to offer me."

The Lieutenant Governor said last evening that he had seen Hawthorne. "I had a talk with the man," he said, "but I made him no offer of any kind. I couldn't have such a transfer as he speaks of made if I tried, and it would be foolish for me to think of such a thing."

Nothing quite so bitter has been known in Brooklyn for years as the fight that is being waged between the regulars and the independents of the Republican Party. Among the developments of yesterday was the resignation of Records Commissioner, George E. Waldo from the Executive Committee of the county because, as he declares, of the extreme length to which Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Dady have gone to influence the vote of his district in their favor. Chairman Brooks's statement against Mr. Woodruff is in part as follows:

Since his return from Europe he has personally managed and directed the details of the contest in the effort to retain the present discredited Executive Committee in power. In order to do this nearly every political officeholder in Kings County has been directly or indirectly threatened with some form of political punishment, if he fails to take sides in the primary contest and stand by the so-called organization.

Pressure has not been wholly confined to Kings County, but wherever it has been possible to have orders issued from prominent Republican officials outside of Kings County that also has been done. The result is we find the Lieutenant Governor of the State regardful of the dignity of his office, assuming the role of the Willoughby Street or Tammany Hall, politician, utterly indifferent to public sentiment, ready at all times to raise the whip and summon his political adherents to do his bidding.

After denying several statements made by Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Brooks makes a comparison of the members of the committee of which he is the head with the men who surround Mr. Woodruff.

MR. LEVY'S PREDICTION.

Ex-Congressman Says Next New York Governor Will Be a Democrat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Jefferson Levy, who represented a New York district in the Fifty-sixth Congress, is quite optimistic about the success of the Democrats at the coming election.

"We will elect a Democratic Governor of New York State, though our candidate has not yet been selected," he asserted.

"The present Secretary of the Treasury," he continued, "keeps up the blundering methods of his predecessor in regard to refunding the bonds. If Mr. Gage had rescinded that order the country would have been in a far better financial condition, as it would have given the banks a basis for the issue of a vast amount of money."

PROBLEM FOR PENSION OFFICE.

Question Is Concerning Pay for Men Who Served with Confederate Army and Then Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The joint resolution passed at the close of the last session of Congress to make effective that part of the law of 1890 which allowed pensions to men who, after serving for a time with the Confederate forces, enlisted and served in the Union Army is giving the Pension Office much trouble.

The question that perplexes is whether the pension in such a case is to date from the time of filing the original application under the law of 1890, or from the time of filing after the passage of the joint resolution. The decision involves $5,000,000, as the difference between one construction of the law and the other.

Recently a decision was made by the Attorney General that the joint resolution is retroactive in effect. This decision was sent by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Pensions. It was argued by the Attorney General that Congress merely construed a former law, which was equivalent to a declaration that the Commissioner of Pensions had erred in not having construed from the passage of the original act in 1890. The Commissioner then gave another interpretation to the law. He took the view that an amendatory act is not retroactive in the absence of a specific declaration to that effect.

At this point the Attorney General withdrew his opinion, on the ground that no claim under the amendatory act had been allowed. When the first claim is allowed it will date only from the filing of the claim after July 1 last. It will doubtless be appealed to the Secretary of the Interior.

MAY SUCCEED VON HOLLEBEN.

The German Minister to China It Is Believed Will Be Next Ambassador to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Count Mumm von Schwartz Einstein, the German Minister to China, is on the way to Berlin, and to-day called at the State Department and on his several old friends in official and diplomatic circles. The Count was in charge of the German Embassy during the Boxer troubles in China, and bore an important part in the conduct of the negotiations preceding and immediately following the rescue of the besieged Legations.

It is the expectation among diplomats that the Count will succeed Dr. von Holleben when he retires from his post as Ambassador to the United States.

First Lieut. Grant T. Trent Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Grant T. Trent of the Eighth Infantry, in order to permit that officer to accept an important position in the Civil Government of the Philippines. Lieut. Trent has rendered valuable service to the Taft commission, and for some time past has held the office of Assistant Attorney General at Manila.

INCREASE OF MANUFACTURES.

Their Growth Shown in Both Exports and Imports, According to Treasury Department Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The increasing activity of the manufacturers of the United States is illustrated on both the export and import side of the latest figures of the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics. During the seven months ending with July, 1902, the exportation of manufacturers was nearly $10,900,000 greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the importation of manufacturers' materials $30,000,000 greater.

The exportations of manufacturers during the seven months averaged $35,000,000 per month, while the importation of manufacturers' materials averaged $36,000,000 per month. Nearly all of the principal manufactured articles exported, except iron and steel, show an increase in quantity, and in most cases in value, though in a few articles a reduction in price per unit of quantity has brought the value below last year's figures, while the quantity shows an increase. This is especially true of mineral oils, the exports of which during the seven months show an increase of more than 4,000,000 gallons, while the figures of value show a decrease of about $1,000,000.

Among the articles which show a marked increase in exports are cotton goods, the exports of which amount to nearly $21,000,000 in the seven months, against a little less than $15,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901. This increase is almost exclusively in cotton cloths. The chief decrease in exports occurs in iron and steel, the total exports during the seven months of this year being $51,263,504, against $61,160,750 last year. On the import side nearly all the principal classes of manufacturers' materials show an increase.

NEW YORK MAIL TUBES.

Likely that Contract Will Be Made for Operation of Old New York and Brooklyn Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Post Office received an answer to-day from the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, which is the subordinate company of the Batchelor Pneumatic Tube Company, in regard to the offer made some days ago by Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger to close a contract for carrying the mails in New York and Brooklyn through the tubes already in place, and which were operated by the company two years ago.

The substance of the report is favorable to an acceptance of the proposition, but Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger has not yet taken it up for examination or action. The idea is to give the company a contract to operate the old tube system in two cities on the basis of a pro rata compensation taken from the company's recent bid for a complete extended system embracing upward of twenty-five miles of new tubes connecting nearly all the Post Office stations in New York.

The difference is a large one, which will save the department $10,000 a year. The bid of the company for the whole service, old and proposed, was $16,499 per mile per annum. Of course this is to be regarded as relatively a low bid, but it was made so with a view to a contract for between four and five times as much mileage.

The fact that there was but one bid for New York and Brooklyn suggests that the department in offering to make a contract for the old tube service is likely to authorize the construction of a considerable part of the proposed new mileage.

OIL AS FUEL ON A SHIP.

Naval Expert Gives Result of Test on the Mariposa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The reports of Lieut. Ward Winchell, United States Navy, the expert detailed by the Navy Department to observe the installation and efficiency of the oil fuel system as fitted to the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamship Mariposa, has been received at the Navy Department.

The Mariposa's gross displacement was 3,100 tons, and her average horse power with oil about 2,481, giving her a daily average of 354 knots and a mean speed of 13.38 with 278 barrels of oil per day.

This was 50 per cent. less in weight than would be required of coal, for one and a half pounds of oil sufficed to produce a horse power. An important advantage in the oil fuel was the reduction of the engine room force from 36 to 20 men. The ship used only 12 of her 18 furnaces, burning crude oil in two burners in each furnace by means of an air compressor of a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet per minute at 30 pounds pressure. All of the burners were not used except at short intervals.

The entire refuse after a run of 3,438 miles from San Francisco to Tahiti barely filled two ash buckets, and the flames did not affect the boilers unfavorably.

CUBAN LOTTERY PROPOSED.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The House of Representatives is daily holding secret sessions to discuss the question of the thirty-five-million-dollar loan and the matter of providing means to meet it.

The idea of establishing a lottery to this end has many supporters, while other members of the House advocate an internal revenue tax.

NEW YORK NEED NOT BORROW.

Gov. Odell Says State Revenues Can Take Care of All Expenses and Appropriations.

CHATHAM, Sept. 5.—Gov. Odell spoke to-day at the Columbia County Fair. Among other things he said:

"The increased expense of Government has been made necessary because our citizens desire better educational facilities, better ways, and a more humane system of caring for our insane, and that the helpless and weak shall be protected and guarded, while at the same time receiving such treatment as might restore them to society as useful members thereof.

"So anxious were we for these changes that in some directions our sympathies ran away with our better judgment, and after these systems had been thoroughly incorporated into the State's functions, it was discerned that, without in any way injuring the service, economies could be effected.

"It was these conditions which led the Legislature of 1902 to rigidly inquire into the conduct of our State institutions and to make such changes in the system as seemed necessary to cure evils and prevent abuses. This is one of the reforms that has aided in giving you almost total abolition of direct taxes for State purposes.

"This year for the first time we have freedom from direct State taxes, except such as was provided for by constitutional enactment—.13 of a mill. If this action were taken without due regard to the future, or for the purpose of deceiving taxpayers of the State, then we have done wrong and are deserving of your disapproval and contempt.

"In view of certain misstatements that have been persistently made, it may not be out of place for me at this time to say that the action of the Legislature was not taken without careful consideration of our finances, and that the highest fiscal officer of the State, the Controller, is authority for the statement that no necessity exists, or can any possible contingency arise, during the year for which appropriations were made, ending Sept. 30, 1902, for borrowing a single penny, and that with the millions of dollars now in the State Treasury, over and above all expenditures and appropriations made by the Legislatures preceding Jan. 1, 1902, the State is fully able to pay the appropriations for good roads, for your schools, and the other necessary expenses of Government without recourse either to taxation or to the subterfuge of the loan."

FEARS A TIDAL WAVE IN THE WEST INDIES

Views of Consul Ayme on the Renewed Volcanic Activity.

Terrific Eruption of La Soufriere in St. Vincent Last Wednesday — Much Anxiety in Martinique.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—"I am seriously alarmed at the news of the renewed activity of the Martinique and St. Vincent volcanoes," said Louis H. Aymé, United States Consul at Guadeloupe, who is in Chicago on sick leave, to-day. He added:

"Should Mont Pelée blow its head off the loss of life consequent upon the production of a great tidal wave would be appalling. With Pelée as a centre, there is a chain of islands embracing a population of some 750,000. Almost without exception the cities and villages are situated along the coasts and but slightly elevated above the sea. A tidal wave forty feet high would probably destroy 500,000 lives before it dashed against the shores of Porto Rico, with its 1,000,000 inhabitants.

"There is also apparently grave danger that other long-extinct volcanoes may break out. The great Soufrière of Guadeloupe has been active for centuries, discharging a vast column of sulphur-charged steam from the old summit crater. This may have acted as a sort of safety valve, but if, as reports seem to indicate, the seismic forces are increasing in intensity, this volcano and others along the line of seismic weakness marked by the island chain may soon be rivaling Pelée.

"The people of these islands are in a hard situation. Their communication with the outer world depends chiefly on a single line of steamships, which call at intervals of from ten days to three weeks at some of the islands when freight offers.

"While the great bulk of the population of these islands is made up of blacks and mulattoes, there are many thousand whites living there, and not a few Americans are established in or visiting the islands on business.

"The Island of Martinique seems to be doomed. It will not be possible to persuade its people to remain there if they can get away. Guadeloupe, where my Consulate is situated, is in an even worse predicament. It is staggering under a tremendous debt, which it cannot pay; its cane plantations are being abandoned, and its business men are retiring. It is the natural refuge of the fleeing people of Martinique, and will have these terrified and starving thousands thrown upon its already inadequate resources.

"What immediate measures of relief we can take it would be difficult to say, but probably two or three of our war vessels, with scientific observers, should be promptly dispatched to the spot."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The State Department has received a cablegram, dated yesterday, from United States Consul Jewell at Fort de France.

The Consul says that the number of persons killed by the eruptions of Mont Pelée last Saturday is estimated at 1,500. Many people were injured.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.—The report brought by the royal mail steamer Yare, which arrived here last evening from Martinique, of the loss of 2,000 lives through the recent outbreak of Mont Pelée referred to the deaths on and since Aug. 30, and not to the loss of life resulting from the outbreak of last Wednesday.

The eruption of Mont Pelée on Wednesday was not remarkable, but there was a terrific explosion that day from the Soufrière, in St. Vincent.

The Captain of the steamship Savan, now here, confirms the report that she ran into dense clouds of dust when twenty miles southwest of St. Vincent at 2 A. M. Wednesday, and adds that absolute darkness prevailed soon afterward and that he changed his course to due west in order to avoid the ashes, which were falling thickly. The first officer could not see the Captain, two feet away, and only knew him by his voice. They did not see the sun until about 10 A. M.

The Yare reports that several more valuable Martinique plantations were destroyed at the time of the recent outbreak, in addition to the townships referred to in previous dispatches. There is general anxiety and dejection among the surviving population.

THE RUSSIAN MANOEUVRES.

Innovations to be Introduced—Commanders Will Be Responsible for Feeding the Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says that the Czar's pavilion for the grand manoeuvres in Kursk has been nearly finished. State kitchens 300 feet long have been built.

In the manoeuvres the cut-and-dried Military Handbook will not be relied on. The transport will be cut down to the irreducible minimum, and fixed supply stations will be abandoned. The troops will have to supply themselves as best they can, the responsibility for feeding the men resting on the commanders.

Individual firing will be one of the features of the operations. Armored trains will be used for scouting, convoy, and railway defense purposes. The commanders are recommended to urge the men to use every description of natural cover. Infantry attack in close formation is to be discontinued in certain cases.

In addition to their ordinary kit the men will carry tents so cut in sections as to make it possible for them to be rigged in a few minutes.

KAISER'S SPEECH AT POSEN.

Austrian Comment—It Is Not Believed that the Speech Will Conciliate the Poles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is not expected in Austria, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, that Emperor William's language at Posen will conciliate the Poles, but at least it does not willfully offend them.

The correspondent says that previous anti-Polish speeches regarding the policy of the German Emperor and his Ministers have been the source of much inconvenience to the Austrian Government, which must reckon with the powerful Polish element in the Reichsrath, whose support of the Triple Alliance has been difficult to keep, in view of the German policy toward the Poles.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says that in order to secure the loyalty of the Poles Emperor William must grant national as well as religious toleration. If the Poles had not been forced to believe that the Prussian Government wished to drive them from their homes, with the object of settling Germans in their place, they would have renounced their dreams of national restoration, as they have done in Austria.

MORE FOREST FIRES IN GREECE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Corinth to The Times says that forest fires continue to cause great devastation in various parts of Greece. A valuable oak forest at Nonolas, the property of Crown Prince Constantine, has been partially destroyed.

PAINTED THE SHAH'S PORTRAIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Shah, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, yesterday received Henri Gervex, the artist, who took to his Majesty the portrait for which he sat in 1900. The Shah invested M. Gervex with the Order of the Lion and the Sun.

OPPOSES A STATUE OF RENAN.

Bishop Threatens to Punish People of Treguier If They Erect One.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Bishop of St. Brieuc, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, threatens to suppress the "pardon" and procession at Tréguier unless the proposal to erect a statue of Ernest Renan there is abandoned.

It was announced a few days ago that the people of Tréguier had determined to erect a statue of Renan, who was born there in 1823.

TO REOPEN A NUNS' SCHOOL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Marquise de Juigne intends to reopen the closed nuns' school at Juigne in order to prevent the children from being forced to attend a secular establishment.

CANNES MAY BE DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times says that Capt. Ponsonby, Equerry to King Edward, replying to an inquiry in regard to the statement published yesterday to the effect that the King would visit Cannes after Christmas, staying there for the regatta, telegraphed as follows: "The King has made no plans whatever about going to Cannes."

CAPE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

Beaten in the Assembly by a Majority of Fourteen, Though There Was No Cross Voting.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that the most important division thus far in the session of the Cape Parliament was taken in the Assembly on Thursday.

On a private member's motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the position and emoluments of teachers, Mr. Theron, the Chairman of the Afrikander Bond, moved an amendment that the scope of the inquiry be extended to include the powers of school committees.

The Ministry opposed the amendment, which, however, was carried by 41 to 27 votes. There was no cross voting.

The correspondent says that the importance of the division lies in Premier Sprigg's repeated assurances that he had an ample majority. Yet on a question where the Ministry, the Suspensionists, and the Anti-Suspensionists, all British members, agreed, they were defeated by a majority of 14.

The question arises, says the correspondent, How could Sir J. Gordon Sprigg state that he had an assured majority?

RELIEF FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Clan-na-Gael to Pay Passage of Irish Who Helped Boers.

A conference of Boer sympathizers, representing German and Irish societies in Greater New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other cities, was held at 271 Broadway yesterday for the purpose of considering the relief of the foreign soldiers of the Boer army, who are now prisoners of war in the hands of the British.

John L. Gannon of Providence announced that some days ago he had cabled $3,000 to Johannesburg to provide for the passage of Col. Blake and eleven other members of the Irish Brigade now there to this country, and that the money was supplied by the Clan-na-Gael. He also stated that the men at Ragamo, Ceylon, and others confined in India had been provided for, and that every Irishman who had fought for the Boers, about thirty in all, who are now prisoners of war, would be attended to by the Clan-na-Gael, so that the other societies in sympathy with the Boers would have an easy task in providing for the rest of the American citizens.

HARMONY AT MARCUS ISLAND.

Japanese Warship, Back at Yokohama, Reports that Everything Has Been Arranged Satisfactorily.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 5.—The Japanese cruiser Takachiho returned here to-day from Marcus Island.

She reports that Capt. Rosehill is at the island, but that everything has been arranged satisfactorily.

Capt. Andrew A. Rosehill, an American, of Honolulu, landed on Marcus Island about thirteen years ago, put up a sign claiming the island, and raised the Stars and Stripes. He then sailed away, leaving the island unoccupied. In the meantime certain Japanese subjects landed on Marcus Island and commenced working its guano deposits.

Capt. Rosehill neglected to file the bond required by the guano laws of the United States from claimants of guano lands until some time within the past year. When he did make his claim to the ownership of the island it was not recognized by the United States Government because of Capt. Rosehill's failure to comply with the law. Japan supported the claim of its subjects on the island to the possession thereof.

Capt. Rosehill sailed from Honolulu for Marcus Island in July. The crew of his schooner were said to be armed, and it was believed that he intended to occupy the island by force. About the same time a Japanese warship sailed for Marcus Island, and by this vessel the State Department sent notification to Capt. Rosehill not to offer resistance to the Japanese. The Japanese vessel would, it was expected, reach Marcus Island from Yokohama before Capt. Rosehill could do so from Honolulu.

Marcus Island is a small island about 2,800 miles west of Honolulu and about 1,000 miles southeast of Yokohama.

ANOTHER GIANT LINER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The White Star Line has ordered another steamship from Harland & Wolff of Belfast.

It is to be twenty feet longer and a few feet wider than the same company's steamship Cedric, now the largest liner in the world.

The White Star liner Cedric, of 21,000 tons, was launched at Harland & Wolff's yards on Aug. 21. She is 700 feet long, has 75 feet beam, and a depth of 49 1-3 feet. Her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons, and she has accommodation for 2,000 passengers.

To be sure of getting to-morrow's (Sunday's) edition of The New York Times order it to-day. —Adv.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IS GOING TO INDIA.

To Represent His Brother at the Coronation Durbar—Fear of Another Indian Famine Over.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the Council to-day the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, announced that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught would represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra, respectively, at the Coronation Durbar next January, the King being unable to absent himself from England long enough to enable him personally to be crowned at Delhi.

Lord Curzon said that he had no intention of resigning until the full term of his Viceroyalty had expired.

The Viceroy added that the last three weeks were the happiest he had spent in India, as in consequence of the splendid rains all fear of another famine was over. The authors of the reports that he would resign after the Coronation Durbar were doing him unconscious injustice in assuming that he would take his hand from the plow before the end of the furrow was in sight. Much of his work was still incomplete. He regarded it as the most sacred of trusts, and it would be abnegation of duty to lay it down.

In the course of his speech Lord Curzon expressed the belief that India was on the threshold of an era of great prosperity, and, replying to criticisms published in Bombay newspapers and accusations of wasteful expenditure in connection with the Coronation Durbar, he denied that "Rome is burning or Nero fiddling."

It is estimated that the Durbar will cost $2,000,000. Lord Curzon said it was being run on strictly commercial principles and most economical plans, and that, even had India been stricken with widespread famine, which disaster happily seemed to be averted, the Durbar would not have taken a single rupee from the funds available for relief.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The weekly official report from the Viceroy of India says that rain has fallen over practically the whole of the country.

Although it came too late to revive the crops in a few tracts, the rain has improved the agricultural prospects of the country immensely, and the past week has shown a decrease of one-fifth in the number of persons receiving relief, which now amounts to 450,000.

IRISH LEADERS DENOUNCE CRIMES ACT PROCLAMATION.

Public Meeting of Protest in Dublin—Demonstration to be Held in Phoenix Park Sept. 14.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—At the public meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, held here to-day, to protest against the recent proclamation of the Crimes act in five Irish counties, it was resolved to hold a demonstration in Phoenix Park on Sept. 14. The voting of this resolution was received with shouts of "We shall be bludgeoned as in 1891!"

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons and Chairman of the United Irish League, denounced the proclamation of the Crimes act as a gross and wicked outrage, issued at the whim of a despot and a gang of absentee landlords.

"That proclamation is a lie," said Mr. Redmond. "In the whole civilized world there is no city so free from crime as is Dublin."

The only way to meet the proclamation, the speaker said, was to make the political situation in Ireland too hot for the men responsible for it. Let them create fierce agitation, and Dublin would rise up as one man to join the United Irish League and make it as powerful and menacing to British misrule as the Land League was twenty years ago.

John Dillon, M. P., approved the proposals made by Mr. Redmond. He described the proclamation as audacity and ruffianism, and declared that there was more crime in Belfast in one month than in Dublin in five years. But would Belfast be proclaimed? he asked.

Mr. Dillon said that George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was slowly descending the path which had led so many of his predecessors to perdition. He declared the proclamation would end forever that flunkeyism which in Dublin and Cork had almost succeeded in prostituting and debasing Ireland's nationality and manhood before the oppressors and the conquerors.

VICTORY FOR HAITIAN REBELS.

Government Troops Demoralized—The Seizure of Munitions on a German Vessel.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 5.—The troops of Gen. Alexis Nord, War Minister of the Provisional Government, were defeated Wednesday and yesterday near Limbe, (about eighty miles north of Port-au-Prince.) The opposing forces are said to have lost heavily.

Gen. Esmangard, who commanded the Government forces engaged, was captured by the revolutionists, and a portion of the Government artillery fell into the hands of the Artibonite forces.

After the defeat of his troops Gen. Nord returned to Cape Haitien with his staff. The General had an interview yesterday with the French Minister on the subject of the threatening attitude assumed by certain classes of the inhabitants toward foreigners.

The troops of the Provisional Government are demoralized.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—An official dispatch was received here from Port-au-Prince yesterday, confirming the news that the Haitian revolutionary gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot stopped the German steamer Markomannia on Sept. 2, sent an armed force on board of her, and took possession of war munitions belonging to the Provisional Government of Haiti. The Captain of the Crête-à-Pierrot subsequently released the vessel.

The representatives of the various powers here are unanimously of opinion that the Crête-à-Pierrot cannot be regarded as a warship of a belligerent State, and that the search of the Markomannia and the confiscation of the arms and ammunition was nothing but an act of piracy.

MARCONI MAKING PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It is reported here that a regular exchange of "marconigrams" is proceeding directly across Spain between the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, which is at Cadiz, and the wireless telegraph station at Poldhu, Cornwall.

It is anticipated that a commercial line between Italy and England will soon be in operation.

ROME, Sept. 5.—King Victor Emmanuel has ordered that the cruiser Carlo Alberto, on board of which wireless experiments have been proceeding for some time, be placed at the further disposal of Signor Marconi for experiments between Europe and America.

SIGN CHINESE TRADE TREATY.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—Sir James L. Mackay, the British Tariff Commissioner, and the Chinese Commissioners signed the commercial treaty between China and Great Britain to-night.

A new edict had been issued specifically allocating the surtax funds to the provincial Governors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is earnestly to be hoped, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, that the British Government will adhere to its resolution that the surtax funds under the British-Chinese treaty be held to the order of the provincial authorities.

The correspondent says that to permit a breach of the formal agreement on which one of the most important provisions of the treaty was based would be construed as a sign of fatal weakness, and would act in a prejudicial manner in connection with the projected reforms in China.

THE NEW YORK ARCHBISHOPRIC

ROME, Sept. 5.—The Pope has confirmed the appointment of the Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Auxiliary Bishop of New York, as Archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Archbishop Corrigan, and the appointment of the Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as Coadjutor to the Archbishop of San Francisco, with the right of succession.

Mgr. Veccia, Secretary of the Propaganda, at an audience with the Pontiff this morning submitted a full report of the proceedings of the Congregation of the Propaganda on Sept. 1, and his Holiness immediately approved the appointments of Bishops Farley and Montgomery, saying:

"I hope I have satisfied the Catholics of New York."

STARTED FOREST FIRE AND THEN FOUGHT IT.

William Church Osborn, His Nephew, and Charles Lawrence Won Friends in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFORD, Col., Sept. 5.—William Church Osborn, an attorney of 71 Broadway, New York, his nephew, Percy Osborn, and Charles Lawrence have abandoned their hunting trip in this State and started home. Despite the fact that the two young men started one of the worst forest fires in the history of this section, the settlers have a warm spot in their hearts for these Eastern men.

Instead of proceeding on their trip and leaving the forest to burn, they have rendered every possible assistance and personally fought the flames for ten days. Mr. Osborn employed twenty-six men at his own expense and himself worked so zealously to check the fire, for which his nephew was partly responsible, that he was nearly prostrated by the exertion and the heat. The fire has been extinguished. Before leaving for New York Mr. Osborn expressed a willingness to stand the consequences, which may mean a fine of $1,000.

Two weeks ago young Osborn and Lawrence left camp on Poose Creek one afternoon, saying they would not be gone long and would need no guide. While riding they came upon the track of a bear and followed it. The trail led into dense timber, and before the hunters could get back night came on, and they were unable to find the camp.

They built a fire beside a log and there spent the night. In the morning, while trying to catch their horses, which had strayed, the fire spread and soon was beyond control, and burned over the greater portion of six sections in Rio Blanco County. Supervisor Veatch says he has evidence that the fire was due to carelessness, and that he will proceed against the New Yorkers.

DOUGLAS S. GRANT SUED BY EX-FATHER-IN-LAW.

George S. Scott Wants $6,388 Loaned at Various Times to Daughter's Former Husband.

George S. Scott has sued Douglas S. Grant in the Supreme Court for $6,388, and yesterday obtained from Justice Steckler in the Supreme Court, an order directing that the summons in the case be served on Grant by publication and by mailing a copy of the summons to the defendant addressed to him at 21 Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France, it appearing from the papers that Grant cannot be found at 11 Gramercy Park, where his name appears on the door plate.

In the complaint Mr. Scott says that in the last twelve years he has on various occasions advanced money to Grant to enable him to redeem his personal effects, and has paid out money for Grant's support and to meet his bills.

Grant is a nephew of George Grant of this city, and a brother of the Countess of Essex, who was Miss Adele Grant, and of Mrs. Padelford. Douglas S. Grant and Gorge De Forest Grant lived at 11 Gramercy Park for many years. They kept bachelor hall there until a few years ago, when Douglas Grant married. His bride was the eldest daughter of George S. Scott, who at one time was actively interested in railroad and steamship lines. Grant is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, New York Yacht, and several other clubs. Mr. Scott married Mrs. Augusta Isham, and lives in West Fifty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue. He has a beautiful villa in Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Grant were divorced about two years ago. The present action is brought by Mr. Scott to locate Douglas S. Grant, who is said to be in Paris. Mrs. Scott-Grant, as she has called herself since her separation, also lives abroad, and was this Summer at Aix. She has a house at Cannes. The Grants are supposed to have large holdings of real estate in this city.

NEW YORKERS BUY OLD MINE.

Pay $1,000,000 for Property in Mexico That Has Been Worked for Two Centuries.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 5.—R. D. Lauderdale, formerly of Austin, is on his way to New York City from Mexico, where he has been for the past several years extensively employed in mining operations. He announces that he has closed a deal in behalf of New York capitalists for the purchase of the famous Las Reyes mines, situated in the territory of Tepic, near the Pacific Coast of Mexico. The price paid for the mines, he says, was $1,000,000.

They were first worked in 1648, according to authentic history, and 200 years later, in 1846, were operated by a great English company. They worked it up to 1855, and for it they paid $300,000 per year lease. The output was so great that a mint was erected to handle the product.

Statistics show that $300,000,000 of silver was coined by this mint. It is being worked to-day by the Compania Metalurgicia, from whom the purchase was made. The mines are very rich in silver, producing ore that assays $1,080 in silver and from $200 to $250 in gold to the ton.

GIFT BY MRS. HUNTINGTON.

Contributes $5,000 to New Brunswick Children's Industrial Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Collis P. Huntington of New York City has given $5,000 to the Children's Industrial Home of this city in memory of a near relative, Mrs. Mansfield L. Hillhouse of this city, who died recently in New York.

The money is to be used in connection with a fund bearing Mrs. Hillhouse's name, for the general expenses of the home.

GIRLS INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 5.—Miss Freeda Orr, daughter of John C. Orr, a prominent New Yorker, with a city residence at 22 East Seventy-second Street, and Miss Marjorie Clinton of Bridgeport, who is staying at the Orr country seat at Amityville, were injured this afternoon in a runaway accident. One of Miss Orr's thighs was badly hurt and Miss Clinton sustained a concussion of the brain when they were thrown from their cart.

Dr. Forest Preston was summoned, and said the girls will both recover. Their horse took fright at some object along the road and bolted.

Cartoons.

Timely topics treated in humorous vein by Kemble, MacAuley, and Crane. In The New York Times to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv

PROF. VIRCHOW IS DEAD

Famous Scientist's Long Illness Ended Yesterday.

He Was Born in 1821—German Papers Say He Was the World's Greatest Medical Reformer.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Prof. Rudolf Virchow, the pathologist, died here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The papers here print glowing eulogies of the professor, classing him as the world's greatest medical and scientific reformer, and saying that no other man so deeply influenced modern medicine and that no other had such a worldwide reputation and so many followers in all lands.

The papers also praise Virchow's humanitarian activity in improving the Berlin hospitals and sanitary institutions, and the Liberal organs extol his political activity and unswerving Liberalism.

Rudolf Virchow, scientist and politician, was born at Schivelbein, Pomerania, Oct. 13, 1821. He was a disciple of Jean Muller, studied medicine at Berlin, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1843. Four years later he became a professor at the University of Berlin, and in 1849 he accepted the chair of pathological anatomy at the University of Würzburg and became one of the leading exponents of what has been called the Würzburg school. He had then entered political life, in which he became almost as distinguished as an enthusiastic ultra-Liberal as in his scientific career. Before going to Würzburg he had won his first laurels as a Government scientist in a mission to combat and abate an outbreak of typhus fever in Silesia, and with his friend Reinhardt had founded the Archives of Pathological Anatomy and Medical Clinic, The Medical Reformer, and a democratic club, at whose meetings his ability as a popular orator was recognized. In this interim also he was elected to the National Assembly, but did not take his seat because he was under age, saw his publication suppressed, and lost his seat in the Berlin University. At Würzburg, which he left in 1856 to return to his position at the Berlin University, he conducted important scientific researches, especially studies of the cellular tissues.

Virchow's prominent political life began in 1850, when the Liberal Party was in its ascendency and he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Berlin, and ended with his retirement to scientific research in 1893. He entered the House of Deputies in 1862, retiring from the Liberal leadership in 1878, which he made over to Eugene Richter, and was a member of the Reichstag 1880 to 1893. It is claimed for him that he was the originator of the designation Kulturkampf, or the war of the State against a reactionary Church. In his political career the violence of his political opinions and his constant watchfulness against encroachments on liberty and attempts to obtain further power by the throne were his chief characteristics. In 1863 he carried an address which arraigned the Prussian Ministry as violators of the Constitution, and in June, 1865, he aided in defeating the Government in its attempt to create a navy. In the debate on the subject his language was so bitter that Count Bismarck challenged him to a duel. The Liberal Party, through the events of 1866, was placed in the shade, but Virchow, after the recasting of the empire, gradually took up his fight against militarism and centralization. In 1869 he strove to bring about an international disarmament, and a motion to this end made by him in the Chamber was lost by a vote of 215 to 99. With Richter he sustained the opposition of the Progressive Party to the political plans of Prince Bismarck up to the fall of the Chancellor, and at their instigation the refusal in 1887 to vote the Septennat resulted in the dissolution of the Reichstag.

Prof. Virchow's memory will live down the ages in his works on medicine, physiology, pathology, and ethnology. Among them are: The Rheumate Cornea, Phlebitis, Thrombosis, Embolism, and Leucoemia, Cellular Pathology, Morbid Tumors, Amyloid Degeneration, On Typhus in Hungary, Lectures on Life and Disease, Nourishment and Well-Being, Archives of Pathological Anatomy and of Physiology and of Clinical Medicine, Trojan Tombs and Skulls, Goethe the Naturalist, the Education of Women According to Their Vocation and Collection of Treatises on Public Medicine and Epedemiology.

Virchow's doctrine of cell growth was adopted and classed as a most important step in pathology and one in which the progress made two decades since was directly or indirectly owing. Then it was regarded as great and important in itself, and in its influence on biology generally it was admitted that it had little less than revolutionized pathological study. Equally important were his studies of acclimatization and their results.

As a scientist Prof. Virchow's eminence has been acknowledged from time to time by every prominent scientific body. He was a member of many French scientific societies, and when in 1872 pressure was brought to bear on him to sever their relations he replied, characteristically, that such rupture would be against the interests of civilization, science, and humanity. He was the founder of the Virchow Institute and one of the founders of the German Anthropological Society. English honors came to him in recent years. In 1897 his half-century of service to the Berlin University was celebrated with enthusiasm, and in 1898, when he lectured in London before the Royal Society, distinguished honors were paid him.

His eighieth birthday was recognized in Berlin last October in many gratifying ways. From the medical men of Germany he received 50,000 marks to increase the endowment of the Virchow Institute. Scientists thronged to congratulate him and wish him many more years of happiness and usefulness. Emperor William, in sending him the Great Gold Medal of Science, a distinction conferred on no other member of the medical and law faculties of Berlin, and held by only three members of the philosophical faculties, one of them Dr. Mommsen, said:

"You have broken new ground and laid fresh foundation for medical science. Your name is written boldly upon the tablets of history and is honored far beyond the borders of the Fatherland."

On this anniversary Prof. Virchow told a delegation of Americans that he would repay the visit when ninety years old. The birthday was celebrated in this city by a dinner at Sherry's, at which Dr. W. Osler of Johns Hopkins University presided.

Faith in Prof. Virchow's scientific excellence was never exhibited more conspicuously than during the last illness of the Emperor Frederick of Germany, when he was called into consultations of Sir Morell Mackenzie and the other physicians and surgeons in attendance.

GIFT FROM MISS GOULD.

Present of $15,000 for Building a Soldiers' Y. M. C. A. Building at Fortress Monroe.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Sept. 5.—Miss Helen M. Gould has presented the sum of $15,000 to the War Department of the Young Men's Christian Association for the erection of a building for the use of soldiers stationed at Fort Monroe. This will be one of the many new structures going up in the near future at Fort Monroe.

Simultaneously with the closing of the famous Hygeia Hotel the doors of the Chamberlin were thrown open on Monday. For many years these two hostelries have operated near one another, but from now on the Chamberlin will hold full sway.

At the left of the hotel the buildings have been removed back forty feet on a line with it, and one of the many proposed changes now in the hands of the War Department is to widen and straighten the street directly to the fort gates, which arrangement promises decided improvement to the beauty of the surroundings and the Point in general.

Strength is the child of health; it comes when conditions are favorable. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE subdues disease by correcting the diseased channels.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Peter H. McNulty.

Major Peter H. McNulty, an ex-Senator, died in his home, at Avenue D and Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. He had an attack of acute indigestion. He was at his office on Thursday, and apparently was in good health early in the day. He was born in Brooklyn in 1838. He began his business experience with the wholesale dry goods firm of William H. Langley & Co. Later he became manager of the department store of Wechsler & Abraham, in Brooklyn, and when that firm was dissolved he, with one of the members of the firm, organized Wechsler & McNulty, and carried on business at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street. In 1895 he became a real estate operator, forming the firm of McNulty & Fitzgerald.

In 1887, Major McNulty was appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Chapin. He was instrumental in having the Manual Training High School established. In 1895 he was elected to the Senate from the Sixth District. He offended his friends in the Willoughby Street organization by refusing to vote for David B. Hill for Senator, because Mr. Hill had not supported Bryan.

Major McNulty became a member of the National Guard in 1880, joining the Third Battery. In 1889 he became Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, with the rank of Major, which post he held at the time of his death. He left a widow and eight children.

The Rev. Horace F. Barnes.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Rev. Horace F. Barnes died to-day at his home in Winter Hill, Somerville, after an extended illness. He was associate pastor of Tremont Temple, having come there in March, 1896, under the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer.

He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1842, and early in his life he came to Charlestown with his parents. He entered Amherst College, but left in his sophomore year to join the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment. He served under Gen. Banks in New Orleans as a stenographer in editing a paper called The New Orleans Era, which detailed Banks's operations and engagements in that campaign. He also served The Associated Press at that time. After one year of service he returned to Amherst and completed his college course, later entering Newton Theological Seminary. After ordination he served in Winchester, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Providence, and Boston. While at work in New York under the Rev. Dr. Judson he was Secretary of the Baptist City Missionary Society. He was called from this work to Tremont Temple.

He leaves a wife and three children.

Henry G. Darling.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST BURKE, Vt., Sept. 5.—Henry G. Darling, father of Elmer A. Darling, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died here yesterday. He was eighty-six years of age. Mr. Darling had lived in Vermont all his life. Death was due to old age. He was taken ill on Thursday, and Mr. E. A. Darling was summoned, arriving here just ten minutes after his father expired. Mr. Darling's brother, A. B. Darling, one of the original proprietors of the hotel, died six years ago. Mr. Darling leaves a widow and three children, Louisa A., Elmer A., and Lucius A.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL F. MARX, aged thirty, while fishing from a rowboat in Cranberry Pond, near Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, was seen by people ashore to collapse and sink down in the craft. He was dead when his boat was reached. Heart disease is thought to have caused death.

JOHN QUINCY TUFTS, founder of the Tufts-Lyons Arms Company, and for fifteen years a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., is dead. He was a descendant of William Tufts, the founder of Tufts College, at Medford, Mass.

Death of Capt. Edward N. Danes.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 5.—Capt. Edward N. Danes of this village was found dead in bed this morning. He was sixty-two years of age. He had been active as Captain on the Water Island Ferry this Summer. He was proprietor of the Danes House for many years, and he was for a time Coast Inspector of the district.

Noted Cincinnati Woman Dead.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Miss Mary Gamble, who died at Cambridge, England, today was one of the best-known women in this city, where she had lived all her life. She leaves an estate worth more than a million dollars. She gave thousands of dollars annually to the support of church and charity institutions.

Maria Saker, the Actress, Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Maria Saker, the actress, has succumbed to the illness which compelled her to return in June from the United States, where she was playing with E. S. Willard.

John W. Hobbs Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—John W. Hobbs, sixty-one years of age, died here to-day. He was a resident of Brooklyn.

MAUDE ADAMS'S HEALTH BAD.

Her Production of "As You Like It" to be Delayed Until November or Later.

Maude Adams, who was to leave appeared at the Empire Theatre in "As You Like It" in October, will not begin her season until November or later, because of ill health.

Charles Frohman yesterday determined to delay her appearance on the receipt of a cable dispatch from her saying that her nervous system was not as yet in good condition. She is now on her way from Switzerland to France.

Ex-Mayor Magowan's Wife a Copyist.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Mary E. Magowan, wife of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, has taken a position in the office of the Chancery Court. Five years ago, when the ex-Mayor was in his prime, said to be worth $1,000,000, she lived in what is known as the Magowan mansion, on North Clinton Avenue. She takes the place of Miss Emily Magowan, her daughter, who is to be married next Wednesday. Miss Magowan was a copyist.

Business Notices.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Sept. 4, 1902, James Arnold, aged 56 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Greenport (Suffolk County, L. I.) papers please copy.

BILLINGHAM.—Francis Billingham, aged 58, at Monticello, N. Y., on the 4th inst.
Funeral services at his late residence, 267 South 2d St., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial at Mount Hope Cemetery at convenience of family.

BLANDY.—On Friday morning Sept. 5, Emmeline H. Blandy, wife of the late Graham Blandy.
Funeral private. Interment St. James's Church, Stanton, Del.
Wilmington (Del.) and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—On Fourth day, 3rd inst., Henry Haviland of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn Street, near Boerum Place, Brooklyn, on Seventh day, 6th inst., at 11 A. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

LARKIN.—At Ossining, New York, Wednesday, Sept. 3, Francis Larkin, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Ossining, Saturday, Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
The family requests that no flowers be sent.

LOEB.—Died, after a short illness, at Upper Saranac Lake, Betty, beloved wife of Solomon Loeb, in the 69th year of her age.
Funeral from Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M.

LOEB.—The Trustees of the United Hebrew Charities are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Betty Loeb, wife of our Honorary Vice President, Solomon Loeb, at Temple Emanu-El, Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 o'clock.
HENRY RICE, President.

SMYLIE.—On Wednesday, 3d inst., suddenly, at Blue Mountain Lake, Major Charles A. Smylie of this city.
Funeral services will be held in Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Parkhurst's,) on Monday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at Livingston, N. J.

Which Boy Got the Place?

A PROBLEM IN CASUISTRY.

The manager of a large mercantile establishment wanted to hire an office boy, and found himself confronted by two applicants of equal promise so far as could be judged from appearances. Wishing to test them, he said he was busy at the moment, but that while awaiting his leisure each boy might open a package, the contents of which required his attention, and prepare such contents for his inspection. One of the boys picked out the knot, carefully undid the string and rolled it into a convenient coil, detached the paper without injuring it and folded it neatly, all after the manner described as admirable in juvenile literature of the old school which extolled the virtues of thrift and economy and made much of the story of the young man who secured a place in a bank, and subsequently succeeded the banker, after marrying his daughter, because he stooped to pick up a pin from the floor of the office. The other boy looked at his package, whipped out his pocket knife, cut the string, threw it and the wrapper into the waste basket, and had the contents spread out on the merchant's desk before the boy whose careful procedure was first described had got his string untied.

Which Boy Got the Place? See To-Morrow's (Sunday's) NEW YORK TIMES.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ANDERSON, Peter B., 243 W. 15th.	47	5
ARNOLD, James, 407 W. 146th St.	86

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 5	844,242
To date this year	122,789,247
Corresponding date last year	204,287,540

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 5	$3,319,500
To date this year	$629,644,900
Corresponding date last year	$729,302,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	1½	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Malt. pf	3½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Smelting	⅛	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Sugar pf	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Ann Arbor pf	¼	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅛
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	Nort. & West.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	People's Gas	2⅜
Butterick Co.	1	Pressed S. Car	1
Can. Pac. sub. certs.	⅜	Rep. Steel	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅜	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Chi., R. I. & P.	2⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Twin City	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	1⅛
Chi. Un. Tract.	1⅜	U. S. C. C. & P. pf.	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	U. S. Leather	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	⅝	U. S. Red. & Ref.	½
Int. Silver	1	U. S. R. & R. pf.	⅜
Int. Silver pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
K. G., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	Wabash	⅝
	1¼	Wabash pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Sugar	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Canada South	⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Peoria & East.	⅜
Chi. Gt. West.	½	C., C., C. & St. L.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Southern	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¼
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Rub. Goods pf.	⅜
Gt. North. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Illinois Central	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Iowa Central pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Kan. & Mich.	1½	U. S. Express	6
Long Island	⅞	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾	Westinghouse	1½
		Wis. Central	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s 1 | Wabash deb. B 1

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s 1 | Hous. & Tex. con. 4s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The reactionary movement in the stock market which manifested itself throughout Thursday's session was not continued yesterday, although at one time call money rates rose to as high a figure as on the day previous, namely, 8 per cent. It was evident, however, that the forced recessions had exercised sobering influence upon the speculative community, for total dealings in the market fell off, and there was no renewal of the furious upbidding of prices that had been in evidence on Thursday. Briefly stated, the purpose of the banking interests in putting a curb upon wild speculation, by a withdrawal of support and an offering of stocks, had been served. Should, however, the occasion arise again—that is to say, should the speculative element, without regard to money market conditions, proceed again to bid up prices unduly, just as surely, it is said, will the same restraining influence be brought to bear.

Indeed, it was evident that in some quarters of the market yesterday there was still on the part of the leaders a disposition to fight any advancing tendency. Hence it was that such recent favorites as Pennsylvania, Central, Atchison, and the coal stocks lagged, while advances were being scored in other parts of the list. Such irregularity was confusing, to say the least; but, the facts considered, it was not altogether unnatural.

What was declared to be the best buying that has appeared in the market in some time was responsible for the sharp advance in St. Paul. There is some authority for the statement that not a little of the stock taken was for the personal accounts of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers. Whether this signifies an increased dividend or a deal with either Union Pacific or Missouri Pacific remains to be seen. Officials of the property are mute on the subject.

The persistent absorption of some of the independent steel stocks lends color to the report of a consolidation or absorption movement in that direction.

To-day's bank statement promises to be unfavorable, the known movements of money indicating a loss to the banks of more than $6,750,000. With the ease in sterling exchange relief by gold imports may come sooner than expected.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

The feature of yesterday's market was the enormous dealings and the sensational advance of nearly 4 points—the greater part of it maintained—in St. Paul. The stock opened up a full point on a single 100-share lot, and thereafter went up rapidly, crossing 191. The buying was of a most persistent nature, and was credited to Standard Oil interests that, it was said on the floor, were predicting 225 for the stock.

What the developments are to be that will make the stock worth, or advance to, any such figure was not disclosed. One story had it that the dividend on the stock is to be increased at the dividend meeting in a few days. While another was to the effect that an important deal is pending with Missouri Pacific, in which the Rockefellers are interested largely. Missouri Pacific was active and strong throughout the day.

Neither one of these reports, however, could be confirmed. Chairman Roswell Miller of St. Paul could not be seen. At the Missouri Pacific office it was said that there was nothing to say.

The Street, nevertheless, believes that the buying of St. Paul yesterday indicates some developments of a highly favorabl nature.

INDEPENDENT STEEL STOCKS.

Whatever the reason for it, although of late there have been many suggestions in the Street of control buying in respect to some of the properties, the shares of several of the independent steel companies were decidedly strong yesterday.

This was especially true of Republic Steel common and of Pressed Steel Car common. More than 17,000 shares of Republic Steel common were traded in at advancing prices, with the closing figure the highest for the day. Blocks of 1,000 shares and more came out a number of times, the purchase of a twenty-one-hundred-share lot carrying the price up to 22, the close being at 22¾. This company is a large producer of pig iron—a very scarce commodity at present—and it is understood that it is desired by several larger concerns. A few days ago the story on the Street was that an important deal is to be carried through at the annual meeting next month.

In respect to Pressed Steel Car, it is said, the earnings of the company now show something like 20 per cent. on the common stock.

The reasons for the recent large advance in Sloss-Sheffield, which was somewhat reactionary yesterday, remains as much a mystery as ever, though earnings are said to be very good.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance in Copper Trust stock was said to be due to inside buying. It does not seem to be known generally, but it is a fact nevertheless, that in the past two days there has been an advance in the price of copper of one-quarter of a cent a pound.

Chicago interests were the largest buyers of People's Gas, in which there has for a long time been a considerable short interest. Officials of the company here say that the earnings of the property are highly satisfactory, and that, as a 6 per cent. security the stock is selling too low.

The Gates followers were the active bidders for Colorado Fuel stock, which rose several points. The transfer of the legal fight from the Colorado State courts to the Federal courts is regarded by the Gates people as a distinct victory for them.

Young Mr. Rockefeller was credited with the movement in Leather Trust common stock, about which there is a surprising absence of news.

Such late favorites as Pennsylvania, Reading, Atchison, and Erie were allowed to rest during the day, although on any reaction good buying appeared.

The Morgan interests were credited with steady absorption of the Steel Trust stocks.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $8,778,600. The banks received from the interior $2,944,300, and sent to the interior $5,764,900, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $500,000 to Chicago and $325,000 to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $2,820,600.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $659,900, of which $657,900 was on New York Assay Office checks and $2,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Gold exports were $500,000 in coin to Argentina.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $13,106,100 and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,224,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,117,900.

The total loss to the interior, Sub-Treasury, and by gold exports was $7,438,500; deducting the gain of new gold, $659,900, the net loss was $6,778,600.

The feature this week is the heavy loss to the Sub-Treasury. Collections of customs have been remarkably large every day, and on Wednesday they were more than $1,200,000. The loss to the interior is about normal. The shipments to the interior were less than for the corresponding week of last year, and so were the receipts. For the two weeks ended Thursday, Sept. 4, the net loss to the interior this year is $382,900 less than last season.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the commercial agencies continue most encouraging. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

All available data confirm reports of past good trade and foreshadow as good or better yet to come. It has been essentially a week of active buying in distributive trade, and sellers have occupied an enviable position. Reports as to August trade have been almost uniformly favorable, and the records of failures show business mortality to have been confined to a low Summer minimum. Bank clearings show renewed gains over a year ago, and the outlook is for 1902 aggregates surpassing the record-breaking totals of 1901. Prices show persistent strength despite the fact that agricultural products, except corn and prime cattle tend lower, owing to the growing strength of raw textiles and other materials for manufacture. Railway gross earnings for the month just closed show gains of 6 per cent. over 1901, and reports as to Fall trade points to a very full volume of west-bound freight balancing the movement of large crops to market. Corn is not yet out of danger from frost in the northern half of the belt, and this, coupled with short supplies, imparts strength to cereals generally. Reports of cotton crop deterioration, caused by hot, dry weather, have scared shorts and stiffened values of raw and manufactured cotton. But there is a feeling that the crop-damage talk has been overdone and that a liberal yield is still possible, though active trade is expected to demand all available supplies of the South's leading product. Rather less disturbance is noted in labor matters, some strikes having been declared off. The anthracite trouble still hangs over the situation, but the volume of coal shipments is slowly and steadily increasing. Some wage advances are noted in widely separated lines. Collections in the North and West are uniformly good, but, while some improvement is noted in the South, room for betterment still exists.

Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Steady progress is reported in trade and industry. Distribution of merchandise is heavy and a healthy tone is evident. Prices are well maintained by liberal consumption, which more than neutralizes the effect of enlarged facilities for production. Domestic conditions continue much better than those existing abroad, and home trade receives more attention than foreign commerce. Farm products have appreciated in value, owing to less favorable weather, and producers will be fully compensated for any decrease in quantity by the higher quotations. Wall Street provided the most striking event of the week, sales of securities exceeding all recent records, while the average quotation for the sixty most active railway stocks attained a new high water mark. To speculation must again be attributed much of the increase in bank exchanges at this city, which were 32.1 per cent. larger than in 1901 and 47.1 greater than in 1899. At other leading cities there were gains of 1.8 and 18.3 per cent., respectively.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, business conditions continue favorable at Halifax, and the harvest outlook encouraging. Exposition week has brought a large number of visitors to St. John, stimulating retail trade, but jobbing sales are moderate. Average harvests are now assured at Quebec, giving ample employment to labor and promising a brisk Fall trade. At Montreal the Fall millinery openings were well attended, and general wholesale trade is good for the season, with prospects bright for the Fall. Wholesale trade has improved at Toronto, the Industrial Exhibition bringing a large number of country merchants to the city. Dry goods and millinery are active, hardware and metals in good demand at steady prices, and payments are satisfactory. Trade and collections are satisfactory at Winnipeg, with failures few and unimportant. Harvesting operations are general and proceeding rapidly. In many districts cutting is practically completed, the quality of the grain unsurpassed, and a large yield is certain.

Trust Company in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Trust Company of the Republic, about Oct. 1, will open a branch in the small ballroom in the ground story of the Waldorf-Astoria, with an entrance on Thirty-third Street as well as from the hotel. Letters of credit and drafts on Europe are to be handled, in addition to the regular banking business. Mr. Boldt, who is a Director in the company, will take an active part in the management of business at the branch office. T. C. Clarke, Secretary of the company, will be the manager.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation in Mexico of the Arizona-Mexico Copper Company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

According to Tacoma dispatches the Standard Oil Company is arranging to make that place its distributing headquarters for the entire Northwest, Alaska, and the Orient.

International Banking Corporation to open its branch in San Francisco next Tuesday.

Quincy Granite Quarries Company, it is said, will be reorganized as the Quincy Granite Company, capital $1,000,000 each of common and preferred stock and 6 per cent bonds.

Statement from Pittsburg that Baltimore and Ohio officials confirm the report that agents of the company are taking options on a block of property in that city, which if secured will form the site of large warehouses.

Kansas City Southern common added to the list of stocks to be cleared through the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House.

Boston advices that the August output of the Dominion Coal Company amounted to 288,288 tons.

Decrease of $100,966 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $310,046 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

COTTON CROP FIGURES

Estimate of 10,701,453 Bales Made by The Financial Chronicle.

An Increased Consumption of Cotton and a Larger Number of Spindles—The Growth in the South.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has prepared its regular annual figures on the cotton crop of the United States for 1901-1902—figures that, because of their accuracy and the care with which they are prepared, are looked forward to by cotton brokers and the trade generally.

According to these figures, which The Chronicle will publish to-day, the total crop this year reaches 10,701,453 bales, while the exports are 6,761,486 bales, and the spinners' takings are 4,274,584 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 163,586 bales. The following table indicates the stock at each port Sept. 1, 1902, the receipts at the ports for each of the past two years, and the export movement for the past year (1900-1901) in detail, and the totals for 1900-1901 and 1899-1900:

Port of	Rcts. for Year Ended		Exports Year ended Sept. 1, 1902.				Stocks.	
	Sept. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Great Britain	France.	Conti-nent.	Total.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1901.
Louisiana	2,273,428	2,456,186	896,171	208,733	750,558	1,054,462	36,502	44,274
Texas	2,202,556	2,235,882	910,316	352,739	577,366	1,840,421	31,449	55,180
Georgia	1,299,473	1,208,048	293,305	53,393	590,293	936,991	20,742	6,598
Alabama	156,019	124,214	62,511	.....	29,800	92,320	2,586	6,007
Florida	209,707	156,493	98,520	13,140	85,228	196,887	.....	.....
South Carolina	277,584	237,647	65,208	.....	72,414	137,620	4,229	3,348
North Carolina	326,298	309,852	119,075	.....	169,304	288,379	5,972	2,250
Virginia	454,701	414,730	50,490	.....	2,300	58,790	1,856	4,600
New York	*113,348	*103,865	314,682	31,070	341,507	688,219	56,206	112,664
Boston	*119,972	*197,779	150,701	.....	7,232	157,933	1,223	2,698
Baltimore	*101,164	*72,361	52,785	750	71,839	125,374	1,000	500
Philadelphia	*36,757	*28,149	15,490	.....	2,352	17,842	1,713	1,196
Portland, &c.	.....	.....	10,664	.....	*114,561	125,425	.....	.....
San Francisco, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,813	160,813	.....	.....
Totals: This year	7,571,587	.....	3,046,116	750,734	2,964,636	6,761,486	163,586	.....
Last year	.....	7,605,277	3,041,544	729,548	2,867,721	6,638,813	.....	259,324
Previous year	.....	6,574,852	2,341,313	696,554	3,004,379	6,042,246	.....	58,032

*These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrived by rail overland from Tennessee, &c.

The foregoing shows that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 7,571,587 bales, against 7,605,277 bales last year, and 6,574,852 bales in 1899-1900; and that the exports have been 6,761,486 bales, against 6,638,813 bales last season, and 6,042,246 bales the previous season. Great Britain getting out of this crop 3,046,116 bales. If now are added the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, and Southern consumption, we have the following as the crop statement for the three years:

Year Ended Sept. 1.	1901-2. Bales.	1900-1. Bales.	1899-00. Bales.
Receipts at ports	7,571,587	7,605,277	6,574,852
Shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to mills	1,186,985	1,152,852	1,264,760
Total	8,758,572	8,758,129	7,839,612
Manufactured South, not included above	1,942,881	1,667,012	1,599,947
Total cotton crop for the year	10,701,453	10,425,141	9,439,559

The result of these figures is a total crop of 10,701,453 bales (weighing 5,403,210,514 pounds) for the year ending Aug. 31, 1902, against a crop of 10,425,141 bales (weighing 5,319,314,434 pounds) for the year ending Aug. 31, 1901.

Northern and Southern Spinners' takings in 1901-2 have been as given below:

	Bales.
Total crop of the United States as before stated	10,701,453
Stock on hand commencement of year (Sept. 1, 1901): At Northern ports	117,058
At Southern ports	122,286
At Northern interior markets	239,324
	5,950
	245,274
Total supply during the year ended Sept. 1, 1902	10,946,727
Of this supply there has been exported to foreign ports during the year	*6,646,925
Less foreign cotton included	†200,295
	—6,446,630
Sent to Canada direct from West	114,561
Burned North and South	5,629
Stock on hand end of year (Sept. 1, 1902): At Northern ports	80,202
At Southern ports	103,384
	163,586
At Northern interior markets	9,084
	—6,739,440
Total takings by spinners in the United States for year ended Sept. 1, 1902	4,207,287
Taken by Southern spinners, (included in above total)	1,942,881
Total taken by Northern spinners	2,264,406

*Not including Canada by rail.
†150,877 bales, mainly Egyptian, equaling 200,295 bales of American weights.
‡Burned includes not only what has been thus destroyed at the Northern and Southern outports, but also all burned on Northern railroads and in Northern factories.

These figures show that the total takings by spinners North and South during 1901-2 have reached 4,207,287 bales, of which the Northern mills have taken 2,264,406 bales and the Southern mills 1,942,881 bales.

Distribution of the above three crops has been as follows:

for Consumption—	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North	2,264,406	2,082,441	2,192,671
South	1,942,881	1,667,012	1,599,947
Total takings for consumption	4,207,287	3,729,453	3,792,618
Exports— Total, except Canada by rail	6,646,925	6,539,945	5,937,386
To Canada by rail	114,561	98,868	104,661
Total exports	6,761,486	6,638,813	6,042,246
Burned during year	5,629	138	15,541
Total distributed	10,974,402	10,368,404	9,850,405
Deduct— Stock decrease, plus cotton imported	272,949	*56,737	410,846
Total crop	10,701,453	10,425,141	9,439,559

*Net addition.

In the above are given the takings for consumption. The actual consumption for the same two years has been:

	1901-2. Bales.
Mill stock Sept. 1	67,297
*Takings	4,207,287
Total	4,274,584
Consumption—*North	2,275,438
South	1,942,881
	4,218,319
Mill stock end of year	56,265
	1900-1. Bales.
Mill stock Sept. 1	185,539
*Takings	3,729,453
Total	3,914,991
Consumption—*North	2,180,682
South	1,667,012
	3,847,694
Mill stock end of year	67,297

*Northern takings and consumption include 200,295 bales foreign cotton (Egyptian, Peruvian, &c.) in 1901-2 and 92,526 bales in 1900-1.

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Referring to the number of spindles in operation, the report says that returns indicate that in every Southern State there has been an increased consumption of cotton during 1901-2. Important additions to the spinning capacity of old plants have been made, and a large number of new mills have started up during the season. The average number of spindles per mill now reaches 11,244, against 10,960 a year ago, 9,684 in 1899-1900, and but 8,535 in 1895-6, or a gain in average capacity of about 31 per cent. in seven years. The aggregates of detailed returns arranged by States are as follows, (all establishments which have been idle all the season and that are not likely to resume operations are excluded:)

Southern States.	Number of Spindles. Mills.	Alive.	Running.	Looms Run.	Average No. Yarn.	Consumption. Bales.	Av. Net Weight.	Pounds.
Virginia	15	170,458	162,778	4,972	19	44,240	472.60	20,907,971
North Carolina	208	1,683,982	1,642,552	32,317	21	405,709	463.07	220,548,401
South Carolina	107	2,152,928	2,094,476	55,188	22	620,308	471.20	296,550,008
Georgia	112	1,181,235	1,150,260	25,730	15	420,333	468.05	196,737,993
Florida								
Alabama	51	634,756	598,236	11,067	15	192,418	483.05	92,944,585
Mississippi	15	147,188	141,608	3,920	18	40,412	484.96	19,608,161
Louisiana	5	69,052	65,012	1,741	17	20,206	490.93	9,920,717
Texas	12	58,720	56,360	1,325	12	18,619	507.70	9,453,011
Arkansas	4	19,588	15,088	320	14½	5,625	450.22	2,701,230
Tennessee	32	206,912	172,008	4,043	15	46,798	480.37	22,480,467
Missouri	2	13,741	13,629	361	19	4,816	490.86	2,364,001
Kentucky	7	68,414	68,414	976	15	24,272	481.48	11,607,853
Total 1901-02	570	6,408,974	6,179,421	142,053	18	1,942,851	470.99	915,078,406
Total 1900-01	531	5,810,335	5,473,683	122,902	19	1,667,012	472.90	788,385,696
Total 1899-00	441	4,540,515	4,270,759	105,990	16¾	1,599,947	468.99	750,365,227
Total 1898-99	414	3,987,735	3,832,201	95,701	18	1,400,026	467.44	654,485,025
Total 1897-98	391	3,670,200	3,574,754	91,529	18¼	1,227,939	470.04	577,186,180
Total 1896-97	375	3,456,537	3,197,545	82,873	17¾	1,024,482	469.48	480,971,335
Census 1879-80	164	561,360	561,360	12,329	13	188,748	464.00	87,610,836

Much new machinery has been put in operation within the past few months, increasing the number of spindles appreciably without affecting consumption to a material extent.

The following figures of the world's annual consumption and production of cotton are interesting:

THE WORLD'S ANNUAL COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Countries.	1901-02. Bales.	1900-01. Bales.	1899-00. Bales.
Great Britain	3,352,000	3,256,000	3,384,000
Continent	4,732,000	4,576,000	4,576,000
Total Europe	8,084,000	7,832,000	7,960,000
U. S.—North	2,261,175	2,750,069	2,355,065
U. S.—South	1,830,157	1,576,671	1,500,730
Total U. S.	4,037,332	3,726,740	3,855,795
East Indies	1,322,000	1,059,764	1,139,428
Japan	728,000	631,728	711,491
Canada	110,000	99,822	105,029
Mexico	30,700	31,147	18,379
Total India, &c.	2,200,300	1,822,461	1,974,327
Other countries, &c	20,524	21,715	32,650
Total World	14,351,156	13,402,916	13,772,772
Average, weekly	275,983	257,748	264,861

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

Countries.	1901-02. Bales.	1900-01. Bales.	1899-00. Bales.
United States	10,380,380	10,218,000	9,137,000
*East Indies	2,380,000	2,200,205	1,532,071
Egypt	1,225,000	1,063,758	1,300,930
†Brazil, &c.	245,000	150,000	259,896
Total	14,150,380	13,631,963	12,229,897
Consumpt'n 52 wks.	14,351,156	13,402,916	13,772,772
Surp. from year's crop	a200,776	229,047	a1,542,875
Visible and invisible stock— Sept. 1 beginning	2,685,536	2,456,489	3,999,364
Sept. 1 ending	2,484,760	2,685,536	2,456,489

*Includes India's exports to Europe, America, and Japan and mill consumption in India and excess of stock at Bombay.
†Receipts into Europe from Brazil, Smyrna.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$210,356,044
Gold	118,870,101
Silver	20,743,206
United States notes	5,350,018
Treasury notes of 1890	37,638
National bank notes	14,807,641
Total receipts this day	2,525,639
Total receipts this month	8,362,350
Total receipts this year	100,474,354
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	9,155,000
Total expenditures this year	109,082,178
Deposits in National banks	126,419,354

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,231,089
Silver dollars	460,087,000
Silver dollars of 1890	752,855
Silver bullion of 1890	26,830,145
Total	$847,021,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,251,089
Silver certificates outstanding	460,087,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,588,000
Total	$847,021,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,628,161
Gold certificates	56,241,940
Silver coin and bullion	14,445,841
Silver certificates	6,209,753
United States notes	5,350,018
Other assets	26,068,301
Total in Treasury	$171,032,408
Deposits in National banks	126,419,354
Total	$297,451,762
Current liabilities	87,095,717
Available cash balance	$210,356,044

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $490,720; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,243,642; customs, $1,239,948; miscellaneous, $10,068; expenditures, $1,960,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Time and call loans, 4 to 5 per cent. Brokers on the local Stock Exchange did a good day's business, and the two active leaders, Can and Box Board, were both quite active. More than 3,000 shares of Can common were traded in, and the price advanced from 13½ to 14¼, with a few sales at 14⅜. The buying was of the kind that suggested Moore support; preferred was slow at 53¾@54; Box Board common, 15@15⅝; preferred, 64⅝@64½. Biscuit, 43@48¼. Quaker Oats was active at 93@93⅝ for the preferred. Pneumatic Tool, 102½@101. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,125	American Can com.	14⅝	13½	14⅜
585	American Can pf.	54½	53⅝	54⅛
100	Amer. Radiator com.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
110	Am. Shipbuilding com.	63	62½	63
300	Chicago Pneu. Tool	102½	101	101
50	Chicago Telephone	175	175	175
10	Chi. Union Trac.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	47½	47½	47½
100	Diamond Match	139	139	139
684	National Biscuit com.	43¾	43⅜	43
10	National Biscuit pf.	104½	104½	104½
115	National Carbon com.	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
107	National Carbon pf.	102½	101	101
562	Quaker Oats pf.	93½	93	93
900	Swift & Co.	156	154½	154½
835	United Box Bd. com.	15⅝	15	15½
365	United Box Board pf.	64¾	64½	64⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The local market continued to run along featureless lines, with the tone attesting the different character of the trading. There was some apparent effort to sell Cotton Duck incomes down, but the outlook of the company is such as to have made the attempt more or less abortive. The bonds were marked down fractionally, but evinced a recovering tendency. Atlantic Coast Line during the major part of the day evinced a strong tendency upward. It gained four points. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,357 shares of stock and $35,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
710	Seaboard Railway com.	32⅝	32½	32½
1,100	Seaboard Railway pf.	52½	52	52½
263	Atlantic C. L. com.	170	166½	170
50	Atlan. C. L. (of Conn.)	250	250	250
130	Alabama Coal & Iron	30	30	30
11	Cotton Duck, tr. rcts.	9½	9	9
200	Unit. Rys. & El. com.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
12	Unit. Rys. & El. pf.	34	34	34
100	Nashville Railway com.	6¼	6	6¼
50	Maryland Casualty	65	65	65
70	Fidelity & Deposit	105¾	*104¾	104¾
20	International	146½	146½	146½
40	Union	73½	73½	73½
100	Enameling common	37	37	37
10	Old Town Bank	11	11	11

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
16,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88½	88¼	88½
10,000	South Bound 5s	113	113	113
2,000	Geo. & Ala. con. 5s	113	113	113
15,000	Unit. Rys. & El. inc.	70¼	70⅜	70⅜
6,000	Unit. Rys. & El. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
4,000	City & Suburb. 1st 5s.	115	115	115
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	80	80
11,000	Cotton Duck inc.	44	43½	44
1,000	Geo., Car. & North. 5s.	112	112	112
13,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	52	52	52
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	42⅞	42½	42⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was less active than the previous day, and though some sharp declines and a number of fractional ones occurred prices as a whole held steady. Some issues showed decided strength, principal among which were the American Can stocks, both gaining half a point; Rock Island preferred, which rose a point, and San Francisco preferred, which went up fife-eighths of a point. Northern Securities was less active than on the two previous days, and it fluctuated more violently than at any time since the upward movement began. Trading ranged between 117⅞ and 115¼, the final sale being made at the same price as on Thursday, 116¾. Distilling Company of America common dropped two full points on trading in only 300 shares. The copper stocks reached a higher level, with the exception of British Columbia, which declined one-quarter of a point. Pacific Packing and Navigation preferred lost 2⅛ points on the sale of a single 100-share lot. Now that the Oregon Short Line 4s are listed on the Exchange about one-third the usual number of bonds were traded in. The first trade yesterday in United States Shipbuilding bonds was made at 90, 10 bonds selling at that figure, a loss of 5 points from the sale made the day previous, but later in the day 5 bonds sold at 94, making a net loss of one point.

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FEDERAL SUGAR stocks, "when issued," were traded in on the curb yesterday for the first time. The preferred sold at 95, 500 shares, and 100 of the common was traded in at 20.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was fractionally stronger owing to the declaring of a second dividend in dissolution of $1 per share payable Sept. 15.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Am. Can	14	13½	14
1,000	Am. Can pf	54	53½	54
130	Am. Light & Tr.	*45	44	44
20	Am. Light & Tr. pf.	93½	93½	93½
100	Am. U. Elec.	14½	14½	14½
250	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23¼	23½	23¼
100	Alliance Realty	135	135	135
500	Bamberger De Lamar	11½	11½	11½
700	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	British Col. Copper	5	4⅜	4⅜
200	Camden Land	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Chi., P. & St. L. pf.	13½	13½	13½
860	Con. Refrig	6½	6	6½
100	Con. Stor. Bat	19	19	19
500	Central Foundry	2½	2⅜	2½
300	Cam. & Tren. Ry.	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	Distil. new w. i.	31½	29½	29½
110	Elec. Lead Red.	2⅞	*2¾	2⅞
100	Electro Pneumatic	1½	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 5, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68⅝	68⅞	8,565	*Amal. Copper Co.	69	69½	68⅝	68¾	+ ¼
26⅜	27	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	...
2⅞	2¼	300	Am. Bicycle Co.	2¼	2¼	2⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
10	21⅝	300	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	10	10	10	10	...
34⅜	34⅝	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	...
90⅝	91¼	800	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91⅝	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
60	61	1,910	*Am. Grass Twine.	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61	...
53	54	5,650	Am. Cotton Oil.	54	55	53½	53½	— ¼
11½	12	300	*Am. Ice Co.	12	12	12	12	...
41⅛	41⅜	1,000	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41	41⅛	— ⅜
50	53	10	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53	53	53	53	...
33⅛	33⅝	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅛	...
7¼	7½	7,700	*Am. Malting Co.	6½	7½	6½	7⅜	+1⅛
27⅜	27⅞	5,500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	29	25	27⅞	+1⅜
45¼	45¾	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45⅜	45⅝	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
96⅜	97	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ¼
122	130	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
129¼	129⅜	8,600	*Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	131¼	131¾	129½	129½	—1⅜
120	122	100	*Am. S. R. Co. pf., x d.	122	122	122	122	+1¼
14¾	14⅞	110	*Am. Woolen Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
74	75	500	Ann Arbor pf.	72	74	72	74	+1
95⅜	95½	34,510	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅝	95¼	94½	95½	+ ⅝
105	105¼	7,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104½	105⅛	104⅜	105	+ ½
115⅜	115⅝	11,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	114⅞	115⅝	114¾	115½	+ ⅝
95	95⅛	110	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	— ¼
68⅜	68½	5,875	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	68¼	68⅝	68½	+ ½
52	55	1,000	*Butterick Co.	51	52	51	52	+1
89	89⅛	500	Canada Southern.	89¼	90	89¼	89⅛	— ⅞
141	141⅛	4,800	Canadian Pacific, ex d.	141	141¾	140⅝	141⅝	+ ⅜
140¼	141	100	*Ca. Pac., sub. ctfs.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	+ ⅜
56⅜	56⅝	15,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56⅛	57¼	56⅛	56¾	+ ⅜
42⅝	42⅞	1,600	Chicago & Alton.	42⅛	43	42⅜	42¾	+ ⅛
76	76¼	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	76¼	76¼	76	76	— ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	10,000	Chi. Great West.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
49⅛	49⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
90	91	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
190⅝	190⅞	34,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	188⅜	191⅜	188⅜	190⅝	+2⅞
195½	196⅛	2,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194½	196½	194½	196½	+2
238	240	100	Chi. & Northw.	238½	239½	239¼	239¼	+ ¼
192⅜	193	2,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	191	193	190⅝	193	+1½
23	23¼	700	Chi. Term. Trans.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
41	41½	3,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	42	41	41½	...
17¾	18	3,800	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅞	18¼	15⅞	17⅞	+1⅛
105¾	106	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	106¼	106¼	106	106	— ⅞
81⅜	81⅝	10,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	80	83	80	81⅝	+1·
33½	34	900	Colorado & Southern.	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
78½	78⅝	220	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78⅝	...
52¼	52¾	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52½	+ ⅜
223½	224	300	Consolidated Gas	224½	224⅝	224½	224½	+ ⅛
35⅞	35⅝	2,275	Corn Products	36	36	35⅜	35¾	— ¼
87⅜	88⅛	531	Corn Products pf.	87⅜	88¼	87⅜	87⅞	...
180	180⅛	600	Delaware & Hudson.	180¼	180¼	180	180	— ⅞
48¾	49	710	Denver & R. G.	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
94½	94¾	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf.	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	...
23⅜	23⅝	4,100	Detroit Southern.	23	23⅝	23	23½	...
44⅜	44⅝	13,000	Detroit Southern pf.	44⅛	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	— ⅛
95½	95¾	640	Detroit United Ry.	95⅜	95⅝	95½	95½	...
21	22	2,045	*Dul., S. S. & At.	22	22	21½	22	...
42	42⅝	15,700	Erie	42	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	70½	70⅝	70	70⅜	— ⅛
56⅜	57¼	400	Erie 2d pf.	57¼	57¼	57	57	— ⅛
195	197	500	General Electric	194½	196	193	195	...
199⅜	200½	300	Great Northern pf.	200½	200½	200½	200½	— ½
101⅞	102	1,320	Hocking Valley	101¾	102¼	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅛
171⅜	172¼	3,650	Illinois Central	172	172⅞	171¼	171½	— ⅞
19⅜	20	500	Internat. Paper	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	— ¼
75	75¼	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75⅜	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	...
		300	*Internat. Power Co.	75	75	75	75	...
20	21	1,875	*Internat. Silver.	19½	21	19½	21	+1
62¾	66	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	65	65	65	65	+1
49¼	49⅜	1,167	Iowa Central	49½	49¾	49¼	49⅝	— ⅜
85	86	485	Iowa Central pf.	86	86	86	86	— ½
85½	85⅝	3,200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84¾	85½	84½	85½	+1¼
48½	49⅛	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	49	49	48½	48½	—1¼
38¾	38¾	450	Kansas City South.	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
60¼	60⅝	100	Kansas City South. pf.	61	61	61	61	+¼
88	90	300	Laclede Gas	89	89	89	89	+2
85	86½	100	Long Island	86	86	86	86	— ⅞
152¾	152½	4,000	Louisville & Nashville.	152¾	153¾	151⅝	153¼	— ¼
138⅝	138¾	25,200	Manhattan Elevated.	138¼	138⅞	137⅝	138½	+ ⅜
		100	*Met. Sec. Co. 1st in.pd.	126	126	126	126	...
...	...	1,500	*Met. Street Railway.	148¾	148⅞	148	148¾	+ ¼
29⅜	29½	300	Mexican Central	29½	29½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
113	113⅜	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	113½	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	...
79½	79⅝	2,150	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	80	80	79	79⅝	—1¼
136	137	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137½	137½	137	137	— ⅜
33⅛	33⅜	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33⅛	33⅝	33	33¼	— ⅜
67⅜	67¾	1,450	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66	67¾	67	67⅝	+ ⅜
119⅛	119⅞	88,800	Missouri Pacific.	118	120	118	119⅞	+1½
112	114	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	113	113	113	113	...
47¾	48	600	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	47⅜	48	...
23⅝	24½	300	*Nat. Lead Co.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
90¾	92	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ⅜
20⅞	21	500	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
165	165¼	2,900	New York Central.	165¼	166	165	165	+ ½
55⅞	56	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56½	56½	55½	55⅞	— ½
238½	238	114	N. Y., N. H. & H.	236½	236½	236½	236½	+ ⅜
38⅜	38⅝	10,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35⅝	36½	35½	36¼	+ ⅝
76⅝	76⅞	32,450	Norfolk & Western.	76¼	77¼	75⅜	76⅝	+ ⅜
78	78½	800	Pacific Coast	78	78	77¾	78	— ⅛
81¾	82½	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	82	82	81¾	81¾	...
45	45⅜	8,470	Pacific Mail	43⅝	46⅜	43⅝	45¾	+1¼
167½	167¾	26,243	Pennsylvania R. R.	167¼	168	166¾	167½	+ ⅜
109⅝	109¾	29,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	107½	109¾	107½	109¼	+2⅜
40	42	150	Peoria & Eastern.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
103¼	103½	1,950	P., C. & St. L.	104	104	103	103¼	—1½
52⅜	52½	4,150	Pressed Steel Car.	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52½	+1
32	32½	750	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32⅜	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
86⅞	88½	150	*Ry. S. Spring pf., x d.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
73⅜	73⅝	54,050	Reading.	73¾	74¼	73¼	73⅝	— ⅛
88¼	88⅜	1,300	Reading 1st pf.	88¾	88⅝	88¼	88½	— ⅛
78	78¼	7,700	Reading 2d pf.	78½	78½	77¾	78	— ⅛
22⅜	23⅜	21,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21½	23¾	21½	23⅜	+1½
81¾	81¾	3,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80⅝	82¾	80⅝	81¾	— ⅛
20⅝	21½	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	20¾	21½	20½	21¼	— ⅜
69½	71½	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ⅜
77	77½	800	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	77	78	77	77¼	+ ⅛
37	38	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	38	38	37½	38	—1
79½	80	600	St. L. & San Fran.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
76½	76⅝	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	37¼	800	St. Louis Southw.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
77½	78	600	St Louis Southw. pf.	78½	78	78	78	...
78½	79½	6,850	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	80	83	79	79	—1
91	93½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	—1
70	70¼	22,360	Southern Pacific	68⅝	70½	68½	70⅛	+ ⅛
39	39¼	22,610	Southern Railway	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	1,700	Southern Railway pf.	96¼	97	96¼	96⅜	+ ¼
		100	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	...
70¾	71	2,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70¼	71	70¼	71	+1
52⅞	53	17,700	Texas & Pacific.	53	53½	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
30½	31	500	Tol., St. L. & West.	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅛
47⅝	48	350	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
127	128	200	Twin City R. T.	127	127½	127	127½	+ ½
14½	15¼	500	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	...
80	80½	400	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80⅛	80½	80⅛	80½	+ ¼
110⅞	111	38,850	Union Pacific.	110½	111¼	110½	110⅞	+ ⅛
		100	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92	92	...
15⅝	15½	9,950	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	14¾	15¾	14½	15⅜	+1⅜
53⅜	53½	4,147	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	49	53½	49	53½	+4¼
148	152	100	U. S. Express.	160	150	150	150	—5
14	14⅛	22,460	*U. S. Leather.	13½	14¼	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅝
89¼	90	3,200	*U. S. Leather pf.	88½	89¾	88¾	89¾	+1½
16¼	16½	100	U. S. Rubber	16⅜	16½	16½	16½	...
55¾	56½	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	...
		1,120	U. S. Steel.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	...
41⅜	41½	21,100	U. S. Steel, ex div.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	+ ¼
90⅝	91	5,950	U. S. Steel pf.	91	91½	90¾	91	...
31	34	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	33½	33¾	33½	33⅜	+1¾
56	58	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	57⅜	57¾	57⅜	57¾	+ ⅝
72¼	72¼	14,450	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	70¼	72⅝	70¼	72¼	+2⅛
132⅝	133	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	132½	132½	132	132½	— ½
36	36¼	2,700	Wabash	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
50	50¼	11,000	Wabash pf.	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
94⅞	95¼	4,350	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	95¾	94⅜	95¼	+ ⅛
220	227	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	226	226	226	226	—1½
28¾	29	2,700	Wheel. & L. E.	29⅛	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
64½	65	50	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
99⅝	99½	1,800	Wisconsin Central.	99½	99⅝	99⅛	99½	— ⅜
55¼	56	1,450	Wisconsin Central pf.	55½	55⅞	55½	55½	— ⅛
Sales.....		$44,242	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week August.	$22,186	$20,434	$44,021
Month	151,015	152,396	127,528
From July 1	280,958	292,358	251,691
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,561	1,476
4th week August.	365,700	464,086	452,727
Month	1,166,743	1,499,277	1,384,178
From July 1	2,185,346	2,845,984	2,562,812
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
4th week August.	47,295	44,433	38,382
Month	144,530	137,745	116,339
From July 1	284,356	270,691	235,044
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week August.	11,221	10,311	11,492
Month of August.	34,521	32,381	33,874
From July 1	66,500	62,747	59,116
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
4th week August.	55,359	49,707	45,833
Month of August.	153,498	152,893	141,614
From July 1	286,253	276,115	251,091
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	538	510	510
4th week August.	55,907	71,365	62,914
Month	195,515	206,012	
From July 1	403,993	383,189	333,501
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,183
4th week August.	875,610	818,930	721,245
Month	2,728,610	2,433,640	2,159,145
From July 1	5,437,854	4,747,030	4,212,866
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,186
4th week Aug.	389,854	431,823	458,515
Month	1,656,056	1,299,419	1,288,680
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
4th week Aug.	99,491	109,096	87,217
Month	303,672	397,717	246,388
From July 1	621,185	605,118	497,682
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,585	2,480	2,222
4th week Aug.	510,700	466,610	404,201
Month	1,435,141	1,382,625	1,141,515
From July 1	2,706,709	2,637,870	2,086,474
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,038
4th week Aug.	1,215,000	1,262,000	1,083,000
Month	3,162,198	3,338,377	2,898,000
From Jan. 1	22,361,825	22,531,075	19,439,324
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Aug.	58,000	58,000	57,000
Month	167,103	162,626	147,000
From Jan. 1	965,654	909,147	888,161
NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
4th week Aug.	201,888	191,393	203,973
Month	652,732	572,235	629,416
From July 1	1,328,868	1,188,896	
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,060	1,351
4th week Aug.	570,231	492,107	454,901
Month	1,983,541	1,313,866	1,334,797
From July 1	3,246,379	2,651,473	2,611,427
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Aug.	13,390	15,317	15,088
Month	48,785	47,458	47,418
From July 1	103,764	92,676	91,391
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,809
4th week August.	1,118,394	1,033,234	944,472
Month	3,386,585	3,073,845	2,849,488
From July 1	6,678,001	5,960,591	5,510,739

The fourth week had only eight working days this year as against nine working days last year.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week August.	80,803	78,548	58,626
From Jan. 1	1,762,000	1,731,755	1,229,194
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
4th week August.	280,436	316,991	262,389
Month	780,723	847,089	684,403
From Jan. 1	6,694,376	7,138,314	5,327,493
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week August.	108,056	90,850	78,854
Month	312,842	281,224	252,695
From July 1	2,313,508	2,015,458	1,811,440
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Month of August.	345,274	314,496	
From July 1	669,889	598,709	
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for July—			
Gross earnings	1,236,400	1,203,761	1,145,180
Exp. and taxes	708,136	758,495	670,648
Net earnings	528,264	445,266	474,541
BUFFALO & SUSQ. for year ended June 30, advance sheets of the annual report—			
Gross earnings	835,748	721,965	732,991
Exp. and taxes	478,479	420,490	385,001
Net	357,269	301,365	347,990
Total income	402,072	397,993	347,990
Fixed charges	156,858	94,445	96,744
Surplus	245,216	213,548	261,246
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for July—			
Gross earnings	1,041,652	1,346,705	1,198,634
Exp. and taxes	740,312	829,347	683,028
Net earnings	301,340	517,357	515,606
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for July—			
Gross	4,620,388	4,480,788	3,907,298
Op. expenses	2,820,538	2,761,737	2,589,845
Net	1,799,850	1,719,051	1,317,453
Charges	813,000	808,525	727,281
Surplus	986,850	910,526	590,104
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross	58,199	53,527	49,668
Op. expenses	43,165	39,187	38,309
Net	15,034	14,340	11,359
Gross, 12 months	696,064	668,484	630,356
Op. expenses	515,770	470,202	436,046
Net, 12 months	180,294	198,282	194,310
NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	337,845	343,528	452,655
Exp. and taxes	299,879	360,841	297,261
Net earnings	37,966	182,687	155,374
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for June—			
Gross	706,318	598,139	416,063
Op. expenses	487,410	449,241	241,063
Net	218,908	148,898	175,000
Gross, 12 months	8,475,501	7,948,367	4,491,760
Op. expenses	5,722,024	5,482,206	3,202,154
Net, 12 months	2,752,577	2,466,161	1,289,606

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24d per ounce, and in New York at 51⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41@42⅜c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 3.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Brunswick sold at .08@.09, 1,000 Comstock at .06, 700 Isabella at .40@.41, and 300 Ophir at 1.09.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,509,731, as against $2,610,697 the previous week and $2,198,785 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,590,906, as against $2,638,282 for the previous week and $2,279,774 for the corresponding week last year.

Vehicle Company Chartered.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 5.—The Vehicle Top and Protector Company of this city was chartered at Dover to-day to make and deal in all kinds of vehicles; capital, $60,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106½	109½
2s, c., 1930	106¾	109¾
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107¾
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	107¾
4s, r., 1907	109½	109¾
4s, c., 1907	110¼	110¾
4s, r., 1925	135	138
4s, c., 1925	134¾	136
5s, r., 1904	105	106
5s, c., 1904	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	125	..

Adams Exp.	220	230
Alb. & Sus.	225	...
Alle. & W.	145	...
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	95	97¾
Am. D. Tel.	36	38
Am. Exp.	250	260
Am. Lin. Co.	23½	23½
Am. Loc. pf.	95½	96
Am. Sn. pf.	98½	99½
A. T. & C.	90	95
Am. Tob. pf.	145	149
A. W. pf.	77½	79¼
Ana. Cop. M.	107	109
Ann Arbor	41	45
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95
B. A. L. pf.	108	...
B. Un. Gas.	240	250
Brun. City	11½	12¼
B., R. & P.	124	125
B., R. & P. pf.	140	..
B., C. R. & N.		250
C., B. & Q.	190	203
C. & E. Ill.	208	210
C. & E. Ill. pf.	138	141
C. G. W. pf.		88½
C. G. W. d.	92½	92⅝
C., I. & L.	..	76
C., St. P., M. & Om.	160	162
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	200	210
C., C., T. pf.	55	60
C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	124
C., L. & W.	73	77
C., L. & W. pf.	93	97
C. F. & I. pf.	130	140
C. & H. C. & Iron.	19	20½
Com. Cable.	165	...
Consol. C.	80	81
Cont. T. pf.	123	124
D., L. & W.	275	285
D. S. W.	28	44
D. & S. W. pf.	34	52
D. M. & Ft. D.	51	52
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	135	145
Det. C. Gas.	80	87
D. of A. ctfs.	4¾	5
D. of A. pf. ctfs.	36½	37
Dia. Match.	..	140
D., S. S. & A. pf.	32½	34½
Ev. & T. H.	66	66½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	91½

Ft. W. & D. City	60	62
Gen. Chem.	63	66
Gen. Ch. pf.	101	103
G. A. F. ctfs.	61	62
G. A. F. Co. pf. ctfs.	104	105½
Hock. V. pf.	93½	93¾
Homestake	78	88
Ill. C., l. l.	105	...
Int. St. P.	52½	54
I. S. P. pf.	92	95
Joliet & Chi.	185	...
K. & D. M.	34	36
K. & D. M. pf.	70	72
King. & P.	12	16
L. E. & W.	65	67
L. E. & W. pf.	95	97
Ma. Beach.	11	13
Md. C. pf.	88	...
M. W. S. El.	38½	40
M. W. S. El. pf.	80	91
Mich. Cent.	..	174
M. & St. L. pf.	125	129
Nat. Bis. pf.	104	105½
N. R. R. of Mexico pf.	42½	43
N. Cent. C.	43	50
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	...
N. Y. A. B.	189	190
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	95
N. Y. Dock. pf.	24	27
N. Y. D. pf.	63	64
N. Y. & R. Beach	14	...
N. & W. pf.	93½	95
North. Am.	129½	131
Nor. Central.	246	..
Ont. Min., ex div.	8¾	9
P. C. 1st pf.	105	110
Pere Marq.	78	84
Pere M. pf.	..	93
P., C. & St. L. pf.	110	127
P., Ft. W. & C.	191½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	...
P. S. C. pf.	87½	88
Pullman Co.	240	245
Quicksilver.	3	3½
Quicksil'r pf.	9½	11
R. R. Sec., III. C. ctfs.	93½	95
Reps. & Sav.	210	...
R., W. & O.	139	...
St. J. & G. I.	22½	25
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	85	86
So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	92½	...
T. P. L. Tr.	41½	44
Third Av.	131	132½
T. C. R. T. pf.	157	160
W.-F. Exp.	240	250
Westinghouse	228	235
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	40½	41½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The effect of the heavy dealings in Pennsylvania and Reading for the last two days in the Philadelphia market was seen to-day in a decided broadening of interest in this city, not in the stocks named, but in the wide diversity of securities dealt in. Pre-eminent, however, in the movement was Philadelphia Electric. That stock equ

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

E. H. Litchfield Buys Another West Side Apartment House—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the leasing of property on Broadway and Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, to Browning, King & Co., as the site for a new store building.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Peter A. Brock to Edward H. Litchfield the seven-story apartment house, known as the Gainsborough, at 112 Riverside Drive, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, on plot 54.11 by 130. Mr. Litchfield gives in part payment a plot of lots in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn. This is the third transaction of this character in which Mr. Litchfield has engaged within a few weeks, two other trades for Brooklyn lots having given him possession of the Cherbourg apartment house at Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, and the seven-story structure at 306 and 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, near Riverside Drive.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Real Estate Company the five-story American basement dwelling 303 West Ninety-second Street, 25 by 75.8 and irregular.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for J. Kenny the three-story dwelling 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Mrs. Tuttle, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 10 Hamilton Terrace, 16 by 100.

Porter & Co. have sold for J. C. Picken the three-story dwelling 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.

William Rosenzweig has sold, through John M. Reid, the four-story dwelling 1,539 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 70.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for Major H. M. Robinson to a Mr. Reynolds, for occupancy, the three-story limestone-front dwelling 532 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

It is reported that Albert Zimmerman has sold the five-story flat 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 33.4 by 100.5.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have sold for A. Miller to Lowenfeld & Prager the property 66 and 68 Avenue D.

Kallman Cohen & L. Solomon have sold for a Mr. Baum to H. M. Goldberg the six-story double tenement 85 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs report the renting of the following houses for a term of years: 277 West Eighty-fourth Street, for J. Walton to R. Lewis; 6 West Seventy-first Street, for Sullivan & Cromwell to L. Wormser; 528 West End Avenue, for R. F. Carman to A. J. Mack; 150 West Eighty-seventh Street, for D. Willis James to Isaac Cohn, and 276 West Eighty-eighth Street, for C. T. Barney to C. Winkhaus.

The following dwellings have been leased through the McVickar Realty Trust Company: 305 and 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for the Germania Life Insurance Company; 178 West Ninety-seventh Street, for Coudert Brothers; 177 West Eighty-seventh Street, for J. Sondheimer; 102 West Seventy-first Street, for Christina A. Ely; 335 West Eighty-fifth Street, for a Mrs. Jardine; 261 West Eighty-fifth Street; for a Mrs. Cooper, and 116 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for the Havens Relief Fund Society.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to Henry Roffmann.....$22,050

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 23.1 by 96.11; T. D. Mallelieu, owner; H. T. Howell of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 421 to 427 West Fifteenth Street, and 422 to 428 West Sixteenth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 99 by 200; National Biscuit Company of 1 Union Square, lessee; Louis Weber Building Company of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Nos. 242 to 248 West Forty-seventh Street, for a four-story brick stable, 100 by 95.5; Adams Express Company of 59 Broadway, owner; B. Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 601 to 607 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 90 by 12; R. T. Hadley, owner; F. B. Whitney of 413 West Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 494 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick store and loft, 18.6 by 50; Hewlett S. Baker of 494 East One-Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

St. John's College grounds, for a one-story frame passenger station, 33 by 41.5; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; George H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Jackson Avenue, north side, 595 feet west of Railroad Avenue, for a one-story frame shipping house, 12 by 18; Charles Salzato and Nicola Deptosto of 204 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owners and architects; cost, $35.

West Farms Road, north side, 78 feet north of Bronx Park Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 48 by 50; Joseph Diamond, Bronx Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Lebanon Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 50; August Deiner, Bronx Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 20 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a four-story brick factory, 71 by 40; Sanford Kiel, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 236 East Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick factory; J. Schawtz of 201 East Fortieth Street, owner; F. A. Rorke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, northwest corner, to a brick tenement; G. E. Wetcham, owner; C. W. Wood, architect; cost, $200.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 54 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 58; John Blumers, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 309 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $300.

Maple Avenue, northwest corner of Briggs Avenue, to four frame dwellings; Frank C. Bacon, Far Rockaway, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Jackson Avenue, to a two-story-and-basement frame dwelling, 26.2 by 20.4; Philip J. Kelly, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 176 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story-and-attic brick and frame dwelling, 22.4 by 32.6; Charles E. Johnston of 775 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 141st St, 199.10 to 142d St x35x irregular; Hyman & Henry Sonn to Thomas J. McGuire, (mtg $158,500) 1

AVENUE C, 98, w s, 20x83; Jacob Levy and another to Daniel Loewenthal, (mtg $10,000) 61

CROTONA AV, w s, 85.1 f n of 180th St, 50x66.1; Mary D. Keresey to Margaret E. Donnelly 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Martin M. Goodman to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $33,000) 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Henry C. Glaser to Martin M. Goodman, (mtg $33,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x81.8x irregular; Henie Liebeskind to Max Marx, (mtg $73,000) 100

LONGFELLOW ST, n w corner of 173d St, 25x100; Matthew Horan to Joseph H. Jones ..... Exch.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; James O'Brien to James Platt 1

LOT 54, map in partition, Mary A. Wells vs. Mabelaide Stover et al., Seward Baker, referee, to Thomas C. Arnow 850

LOT 205, second map Neill estate; August Diener to August Badt, (mtg $3,000) 4,500

LOTS 507, 508, and 509, map of ninety-two acres, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman; Carolina R. Klett and another to Katharina Schmuck, sequres notes 1,952

MORNINGSIDE PARK EAST, n e corner of 110th St, 201.10 ft to 120th St x100; Franklin Lee to Fannie Hamlin, (mtg $198,000) 1

OAKLEY ST, n s, 125 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100; Walter Doig to John J. Welstead 1

PARK AV, 4,050, e s, 16x150x16.4x150; Martha Roman to Nathan Stimmel, (mtg $3,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 239, s s, 20x70; Isaac Sprung to Dora Kalchheim, (mtg $13,000,) re-recorded 1

TOMPKINS ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 150x200, to w s of East St, with bulkhead, &c.; John G. Agar, referee, to Michael F. Burns et al. 144,500

VAN CORLEAR PL, n w s, 156.3 ft s w of Wicker Pl, 19.11x68.3x18.9x74.8; Hermann Rank to Marie Rank 1

WEST END AV, w s, 31.5 ft n of 101st St, 22x100; Leo M. Lehman to Leon A. Liebeskind, (mtg $30,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,330, e s, 25x75; Jakobina Ramsperger, widow, to Adolph M. Fischl 100

2D ST, n s, 200.7 ft w of Avenue B, 24x100; Louis Huebner to Albert Pflug, (mtg $16,000) 14,000

3D ST, 70 East, 25x101; Joseph Kucher to Wolf Goldschein, (mtg $27,000) 1

5TH AV, 33, s e corner of 10th St, 26.4x100; Henry Thompson, referee, to Abraham Stern et al. 77,500

7TH AV, 264, w s, 22x46.4 x irregular; Maria M. Fahrenburg to John J. Talley, (mtg $14,000) 1

9TH ST, 619 East, 25x92.3; Edward Quittner to Henry Kahn, (mtg $14,000) 1

9TH ST, 619 East, 25x92.3; Henry Kahn to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $14,000) 1

137TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 75x103.3; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $60,00) ....

55TH ST, 66 East, 19x100.5; Lillie P. Tonnele to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $22,000) 1

60TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 50x100.5; Henry L. Goodwin and another to Martin M. Goodman, (mtg $45,000) 1

39TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 50x100.5; Martin M. Goodman to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $60,000) 1

73D ST, 414 East, 25x102.2; Louis Klein to Josef Klein, (mtg $14,000) 1

87TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of Avenue B, 18 x90.4x—x60.3; Louis Klein to Josef Klein, (mtg $5,500) 1

92D ST, 327 East, 25x100.8; Anna Michaelis to Emma Michaelson, (mtg $14,000) 100

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Asa R. Davison to Edward H. Litchfield and another, individually and as trustees, (mtg $100,000) 100

109TH ST, 245 East, 20x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to the City of New York 6,300

119TH ST, 240 East, 21.2x100.11; Samuel Werthelm to Edwin T. Ogle, (mtg $4,000) 100

122D ST, 70 East, 20x100.11; Edward Nicholson to Joseph Bierhoff, (mtg $17,000) 21,210

136TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16x100; Albert Hartmann to Marguerite Hervey, (mtg $2,900) 1

141ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 50x125; Annie Guerin et al., heirs to Frank McCullough 9,000

152D ST, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x100; Henry Kahn to Edward Quittner 1

155TH ST, 548 East, 25x100; Bertha Schmuck to Frances Meiner, (mtg $8,000) 12,700

183D ST, 582 West, 15x104.11; Mabel Fanning to Susan R. and Cecile K. Lawton, (mtg $7,000) 1

184TH ST, centre line, at centre of Davidson Av, runs n 130x e 145x130x145; Anna E. Levey and others, executors and trustees, to Henry U. Singhi 14,000

185TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of Railroad Av, 16.8x100; Mary E. Murphy to Cora B. Hildreth, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 85 and 87; Moses Selig to Max Isakovitz, 5 years 1,080

FORSYTH ST, 207; Jonas Weiss to Gustav Birnath, 5 years 360

HESTER ST, 115; Margaretha Hein to Harris Mayer, 3 years 1,700

HUDSON ST, 551, n w corner of Perry St; Edgar Logan to Sylvester A. Ryan, 9 1-6 years $1,200

1ST AV, 2,167, n w corner of 112th St; the John Kress Brewing Company to Corno Colucci, 3 7-12 years 600

3D AV, n s, 660; Anna M. Rothmann to William Miller, 10 years 1,380

3D ST, 71 East; Herman Wasser to Aaron Jang, 3 years 3,325

5TH AV, 130 and 132, n w corner of 18th St; Henry Corn to Bendix & Eisenstaedt, 5 years ..... 4,500—4,600

12TH ST, 36 West; Mary V. W. Church to Gustave Neef, 2 years 2,400

65TH ST, 406 and 408 East; Charles Clark to Michael McGlynn, 3 years 600

112TH ST, 321 and 323 East; Antonio Rizzotto to Basil Tangredi, 3 years 4,320

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABERMAN, Julius, to Bertha Lacov; 1st St, 109, w s, 3 years, 6 per cent.. $4,800

BERNSTEIN, Edward, and another to Eliza Hershfield; Rivington St, 239, prior mortgage $9,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

BERRIAN, William, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 125th St, 202 and 204 West, 2 mortgages, 5 years, 4 per cent, each 7,000

BILLET, Margaret J., to James Taylor; Vyse Av, 1,905, 3 years 2,500

BURNS, Michael F., to Bowery Savings Bank; Delancey St, n e corner of Tompkins St, 200 ft to East St; also all title to land under water and n ½ of pier on wharf at foot of Delancey St; also all title to plot on s s above premises, 5 years, 4 per cent 75,000

DOHM, Rosalie, widow, to Louis Gates; Buckhout St, s s, 115.1 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

FISCHL, Adolph M., to Jakobina Ramsperger; 1,330 1st Av, due Sept. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 14,000

FISH, Catherine M., and another to Mary Smith and another, trustees; 122d St, 353 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

GOLDSCHEIM, Wolf, to Joseph Kucher; 3d St, 70 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,500

GOODMAN, Martin M., to Clifford C. Goodwin; 50th St, 312 West, 1 year, 6½ per cent 3,500

GODMAN, Martin M., to Henry L. Goodwin; 59th St, 314 West, 1 year, 6½ per cent 6,500

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Franklin Lee; Morningside Park East, e s, extends from 119th to 120th St, 3 years, 4½ p c 75,000

HERTER, Maria L., and another to Emma Decker; Delancey St, 51 and 53, s w corner of Eldridge St, 145 to 149, due Dec. 3, 1902, 6 per cent 45,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and others to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 5th Av, 33, s e corner of 10th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 57,000

JONES, Ellen R., to Eliza A. Cowl; 77th St, 149 West, 3 years 12,750

KLEINBERG, Tobe, to the Washington Bank of City of New York; Grand Boulevard and Concourse; n w corner of 204th St, prior mtg $1,500, also Villa Av, w s, 96.3 ft n of Potter Place, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 1,500

KREBCEK, Leonard, to the Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; 70th St, n s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, secures performances and bonds as Treasurer 3,000

LATIMER, Edna S., to Alfred B. Price; 4th St, w s, 57.7 ft s of Jones St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 29 and 31 Avenue D, also all title to plot begins at s w corner of above premises, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,400

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 29 and 39 Avenue D, also 358 East 4th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

LOUGHMAN, Michael F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 132 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

LOWENTHAL, Daniel, to Jacob Levy and another; Avenue C, 98, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,000

McCULLOUGH, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 141st St, s w s, 150 ft s e of College Av, due July 10, 1905, 4 per cent 3,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Helen S. Kingsland and others, executors and trustees; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 141st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 135,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Hyman Sonn and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 141st St, prior mtg $135,000, due Dec. 5, 1902, 6 per cent 16,200

MEINER, Frances, and another to Bertha Schmuck; 155th St, 548 East, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,700

MICHAELSEN, Emma, to Anna Michaelis; 92d St, 327 East, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years 2,000

MURPHY, Mary E., to Hattie M. Fiske; 185th St, s s, 133.4 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years 3,000

OGLE, Edwin T., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 119th St, s s, 128.10 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

PALMIERI, John, to Eve A. Kouwenhoven; Broome St, n s, 22.2 ft e of Mulberry St, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 35,000

PALMERI, John, to Luke Kouwenhoven; Broome St, n s, 61.3 ft e of Mulberry St, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 35,000

PFEIFFER, Samuel, to Bernard Feifer; Delancey St, 174, 5 years 26,000

PFEIFER, Samuel, to Leo Cohn; Delancey St, 174, n s, prior mtg $26,000, installments, due June 29, 1905, 6 per cent 5,000

SANFORD, Charles P., to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; 141st St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, installments, 6 per cent 8,500

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Jennie P. Stuart; 55th St, 66 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 17,500

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Meyer L. Stire; 55th St, 66 East, 1 year 15,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to J. Henry Yockel; 100th St, n w corner of Park Av, prior mtg $37,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

SCOTT, Annie M., to American Mortgage Company; 49th St, 46 West, leasehold, 3 years 7,500

SINGHI, Henry U., to City Mortgage Company; 184th St, n e corner of Davidson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 37,000

VOGLER, Louis, to Catharina Staab; 153d St, 529 East, 3 years 3,000

WELCH, Clark J., and another to George W. Tanner; South Chestnut Drive, s s of Lot 131, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 1

CUSHING, Mabel R., to Frederick A. Southworth 1

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Mary E. Barry 1

FOLSOM, Henry T., executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 20,000

GOLDSCHEIN, Wolf, to Hugo Cohn 5,750

JACOBSWITZ, David, to Henry Kahn 2,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Robert Boyd, executor 6,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Guardian Trust Company 10,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to David Steiner. 8,000

THOMAS, John L., to Joseph Diamond 1

THOMPSON, Francis J., to Geraldine Broadbelt 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York mortgage and Security Company, two assignments 22,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to John W. Sterling 6,000

TYSEN, F. D., to J. Campbell Thompson. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

ELM ST, 161 to 165; Candee & Smith against W. F. Chrystie, owner; Henry M. Tostebin, contractor 348

LANE through Audubon Park, w s, 105 ft s of 158th St, 135x390; James H. Stoothoff against Charles Adams, owner; Sturla, contractor 170

WEST END AV and 138th St, s e corner, 99.11x100; Rosa Ellender against Henry Nicholsburg, owner; Arthur S. Miller, contractor 478

97TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 100x125; Theodore C. Wood against David Karp, owner; Matthew H. Mercer, contractor 244

30TH ST, 3 West; Montague Castle against Charles Joseph, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor 325

Apartment House, Flat,
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Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN and SAMUEL SCHOLLE, as trustees under the last will and testament of Abraham Scholle, deceased, plaintiffs, against SIMON FEIST and Carrie Feist, his wife; the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Arthur R. Peck, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Bruce S. Aldrich, deceased; Christian Cook, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Hogan, Edward J. Kline, the name Edward being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Louis Will, William E. Leffingwell, Edward R. Jennings, James E. Briggs, Milton Clark, David H. Burrell, Annette A. Hamlin, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George A. Hardin, deceased; Watts T. Loomis, John J. Gilbert, the name John being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; William F. Lansing, the name William being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Hadley Jones, John W. Fitzgerald, George Kirkland, and James B. Rafter, as executors under the last will and testament of Henry D. Alexander, deceased; Robert Earl II., Giles Everson, Margaret E. Kaufman and Franklin J. Kaufman, as executors of the last will and testament of John S. Kaufman, deceased; Rosa Hamburger, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of David J. Hamburger, deceased; John A. Fogg, Henry H. Mawhinney, the name Henry being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Curtis Clark, Michael D. Wells, the name Michael being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Stephen H. Mills, and Milton Clark and John W. Fitzgerald, as managers and attorneys of the New York Lloyds and the above-named underwriters, defendants.—Second Amended and Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this second amended and supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service: and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the second amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated New York, July 23d, 1902.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office and office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Hadley Jones, John A. Fogg, Henry H. Mawhinney, (the name Henry being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs;) Curtis Clark, and Michael D. Wells, (the name Michael being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) defendants.

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of August, 1902, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
au9-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County—CATHERINE C. HERBERT, plaintiff, against CHARLES C. HERBERT, Jr., defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 7th, 1902.

EDWIN G. DAVIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles C. Herbert, Jr.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1902.

Dated August 8th, 1902.

EDWIN G. DAVIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
au9-1aw6wS.

51ST ST, 246 and 248 East; Frank Straub against Max Gold, owner and contractor 30

146TH ST, n s, 124.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Rosa Ellender against George W. Steele, owner; Arthur S. Miller, contractor 247

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY, 198; Walter H. Wickes on James A. Campbell to Lilly I. Delaney. 260

BROADWAY, 198; Walter H. Wickes on James A. Campbell to Agnes C. Moesn Shaw 250

VYSE AV, w s, 191 ft n of Home St, 75x100; Morris Leonard on Manhattan Mortgage Company to Cunningham Bullard 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME ST, 388; Eva A. Kouwenhoven with John Palmieri 35,000

BROOME ST, n s, 61.4 ft e of Mulberry St, 39.2x100x315x92.9; Luke Kouwenhoven with John Palmieri 35,000

DAVIDSON AV AND 184TH ST, n e cor, 100x115; City Mortgage Company with Henry U. Singhi 37,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

8TH AV, 312 and 314; Theodor Westing against estate of H. C. Miner and another, Aug. 19, 1902 4,522

14TH ST, s s, 139 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x103.3; Otto E. Reimer Company against Benjamin and Louis Mieberg and another, Aug. 21, 1902, by bond 1,673

14TH ST, s s, 139 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x103.3; John Scott against Benjamin and Louis Mieberg, Aug. 27, 1902, by bond. 810

Lis Pendens.

BERGEN AV, and Rose St, n w corner, 50x87; James T. Barry against Henry Kroepke, (specific performance;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 25x70.2; Mary Fay, executrix, and another against Jacob Pfeiffer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

CLINTON ST, 125; Isaac Raskovsky against Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (specific performance;) attorney, W. B. Marx.

CROSBY ST, e s, 80.1 ft s of Grand St, 74.11x100; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Inga M. Olsen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

TRINITY AV, 918; Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of New York City against Berthold W. Frankel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Anway.

WHITEHALL ST, 28 to 32; Matilda H. Cooper against Theodore P. Cooper and another, (partition;) attorneys, Holt & Duross.

8TH AV, 832; Mary A. O'Brien against Nathan F. H. Sturcke, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.

35TH ST, n s, 280.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x100x irregular; John Reid against Margaret L. Ames and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

94TH ST, 141 West; Margaret L. Parker against Jeanette Turi and another, administrator, (partition;) attorneys, Miles & Johnson.

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; United States Trust Company of New York, trustee, against Herman Kertscher and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Sept. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Baumann—William J. A. McKim, Lawrence vs. Leonard—Augustine R. McMahon. In re Walter & Place—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Turner vs. Weiss—Henry B. Wesselman.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South.

Here Is Another $10,000 House for Your Inspection. A Most Artistic Piece of Architecture.

HALL in antique finish. Seat built in, coat closet off.
PARLOR—Carved mantel, old ivory finish, embossed decorations.
LIBRARY—Flemish finish. Fine old tapestry fireplace and mirror.
DININGROOM—Paneled wainscot, beam ceiling, walls in green burlap, open fireplace.

Six bedrooms, nursery, den and tiled bathroom, all nickeled. Parquet floors on first story, electric lights, gas, window shades, laundry and the best of everything. $10,000. $1,000 cash, $5,500 first mortgage, $3,500 second mortgage, on easy payments. Cheapest home in Flatbush, considering asphalt pavement and all street improvements made and paid for.

TRANSIT—22 minutes from Park Row by **Manhattan Beach L.**; or take any **Brighton Beach Trolley** from Bridge or Ferries; also Smith St. and Franklin Ave. Trolleys.

Leave all cars at **Beverley Road**, right at our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AUBURNDALE

To-Day and Every Day Next Week,
Balloon Ascension
AND
Parachute Leap.
$1,000 IN PRESENTS
GIVEN AWAY FREE
AT THE
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS.
2 P. M. Daily.

Free Tickets
on trains leaving Long Island City R.R. station, 1.02, 2.02 and 3.31 P. M. daily.
Secure tickets of our agents at station.

NEW ENGLAND DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT CO.,
32 W. 33D ST., NEW YORK.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$35,000,000. Loaned
on mortgage during 1901.

Every good mortgage accepted.
Rates of interest low.
Expenses small.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Does Your Property Pay?

Of course, under ordinary conditions, any agent can secure you a tenant for your vacant property. But—what kind of a tenant? One who pays well—who is regardful of the property—who does not demand nearly the entire rent for repairs and maintenance? Ask any one of the large number whose property we manage. They will tell you we know how to make it pay.

BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d Street.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
REAL ESTATE
64 Cedar St. 27 West 30th St.
We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS,
SOUND VIEW AVE.,
100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acre,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 2.30 P. M.
Particulars NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 5th ave., Manhattan.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—Neat cottage, all improvements, perfect order; six minutes from station; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. O. Le Count, 290 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Palatial residence, 20 rooms, baths and toilet rooms; magnificent location, bank of Hudson; extensive water frontage; lease to responsible party. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.

Positively this week only; 29 miles, near station; installments 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Plainfield.—Two modern houses, large plots, fine street, plenty of shade; $4,000 equity each; want offer in exchange from mesceekere. PARK, 156 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 229 Broadway, New York City. mh22-1aw6m8.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South.

Here Is Another $10,000 House for Your Inspection. A Most Artistic Piece of Architecture.

HALL in antique finish. Seat built in, coat closet off.
PARLOR—Carved mantel, old ivory finish, embossed decorations.
LIBRARY—Flemish finish. Fine old tapestry fireplace and mirror.
DININGROOM—Paneled wainscot, beam ceiling, walls in green burlap, open fireplace.

Six bedrooms, nursery, den and tiled bathroom, all nickeled. Parquet floors on first story, electric lights, gas, window shades, laundry and the best of everything. $10,000. $1,000 cash, $5,500 first mortgage, $3,500 second mortgage, on easy payments. Cheapest home in Flatbush, considering asphalt pavement and all street improvements made and paid for.

TRANSIT—22 minutes from Park Row by **Manhattan Beach L.**; or take any **Brighton Beach Trolley** from Bridge or Ferries; also Smith St. and Franklin Ave. Trolleys.

Leave all cars at **Beverley Road**, right at our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION
Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.
OPPOSITE B

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 25c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST POINT, KAUNEONGA,

West 95th st., between West End av. and Riverside.
326 to 338
High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North.
An Open View of Hudson, Palisades and the Surrounding Country.

Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.

For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
Ample Closet Room.
Reasonable, Moderate Rentals.
Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or
GORDON S. McCREEDY,
581 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 88TH ST.

ILLUSTRATED
APARTMENT HOUSE
DIRECTORY.
376 Buildings represented; 1,694 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.
Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.
Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.
Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2,450 Madison Square.

THE HENRY JAMES.

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined families, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent $1,080 to $1,500.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN.

2790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephone, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendance; car at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. Miller, 501 W. 113th St.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High Class Apartment House.
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $300 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone, 2734—79.

The Frontenac,

76-80 West 113th St.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Magnificent New Apartment House.
JUST COMPLETED: SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD
Apartments of 5 and 6 large sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only 5 Apartments left. Rents, $450-$700.
L. A. Liebeskind, Owner & Builder. Tel. 491 Har.

61 TO 69 EAST 86TH STREET.

Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $80.
One bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath, from Oct. 1; rent $36.
Attractive suite, suitable for physician; electric lights, open plumbing, all-night elevator service.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE JEROME,

215 WEST 116TH STREET.
High-class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; elevator; hall boy service; telephone, &c.; moderate rents; on premises or
HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

ANTOINETTE.

50th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $60, or partly furnished, $75.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated. Rents, $25 to $29; one month free, No. 52 East 106th St.

106TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
Convenient to all transit.
Handsome 7 rooms. Everything modern. Gr. floor, $40. 1 flight up, $45.
Apply on premises, 211 W. 106th St.

THE HOLYOKE,
Southeast corner 97th Street and West End Ave. Elegant Apartment of 10 rooms and bath; ground floor; all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire R. H. Gilde, on premises.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent, Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building, elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled, 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—A furnished private house or apartment for a family of four adults, in good neighborhood, between 23rd and 40th Sts. and Park Av. and Broadway, for the Fall and Winter months. Address C. A. H., 50 Pine St., room 806.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 95TH STREET,
overlooking the picturesque
Hudson River and Grant's Tomb.
THE "HUDSON."
High Grade. Absolutely Fireproof.
Duplex 5 and 7 rooms, reasonable, from Oct. 1, with immediate possession.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

WEST END AVE., 843.

Near 101st St. Opportunity only to right party. Single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

56th ST., 341 West.—Flat to let, eight rooms and bath, steam heat. Apply janitor on premises.

Bway., cor. 66th.—Seven and bath, $45 to $35.00; fine house and location; cars and station.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

2ND FLOOR, PRIVATE HOUSE.

4 rooms and bath, furnished; elegant carpets, heat and gas included; rent, $35. C. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

144th St., 453 West.—Refined party of 2 or 3; owner would retain room and board in part payment. Call on owner mornings.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 40 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and not air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George E. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A.M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40. Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P.M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 38 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton Sts. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†12:20 M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:35 P M—Night Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:37 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sundays, ‡4:25 a. m.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., (*1:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—‡9:40 a. m., *1:00, ‡3:40 p. m.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡*4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., *1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—‡*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 3:30, *4:00, 5:00, *6:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, †7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖‡9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖‡1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK BOAT TRAIN from foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.45, 4.30, (8.00 Ocean Grove only) p. m. Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—‡5:30, *10:50, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:55pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12.10nt. *12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.	*12:55pm †1:00pm. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:25pm *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:15nt. †12:15nt. Sale ders

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 346 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal, and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily ‡Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ¢12.25, ¢12.45, ¢7.15, ¢5.25, ¢6.45, ¢5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., R.	Lv. N.Y., S.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*8.30 AM
Black Diamond Express	†11.55 AM	†12.40 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*¢12.40 PM	*¢12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*6.40 PM	*6.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 353, 1234 & 1354 Broadway, 132 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
†3:15 A. M. Way Train	3:00 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. Liberty Express.	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. Express to Norwich.	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland.	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland.	3:45 P. M.
†5:40 P. M. Western Express.	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, 9:10 (no coaches) 9:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:56, 10:55 (Dining Car,) *A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:00 P. M., CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

Sunday Steamers.

JOY LINE {$2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.
The fast and elegant steamers
LARCHMONT & TREMONT
Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.
STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
Cut rates to all New England points.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

BY SEA TO MAINE

via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.
Special Excursions via S. S. Manhattan.
Good to return until Sept. 12, $7.00.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.
Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.
Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Lins.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Select Cruises

BY CRUISING STEAMERS
Princessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria

Mediterranean cruises from Genoa in Oct. & Nov. by P. V. Luise, including Cadiz, Alhambra, Algiers, Tunis, Corsica, Sardinia, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, etc., 14-31 days—cost $150 & up.

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 24, by P. V. Luise, to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, (Mt. Pelee), Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba, Key West, etc., 23 days, cost $255 & up.

Orient from N. Y., Jan. 22, by A. Victoria, to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Alhambra, Algiers, Genoa, Riviera, Malta, Egypt (12½ days), Palestine, Damascus, Baalbek, Constantinople, Athens (Corinth, etc.), Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Rome, etc.—74 days, cost $400 and up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited for A. Victoria, 325 persons; P. Victoria, 200 persons.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, NY

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Sept. 16, 10 AM | Kaiserin. Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz.Oct. 21, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southp'ton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Luise....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept.18, 11 AM | Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n.Sep.25,10 AM | Kurfuerst.Oct.16,10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM | Lahn....Nov. 1, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria.Sept.11, 10AM | Columbia, Sept.25,10AM
F. Bism'ck.Sept.18,10AM | A. Victoria.Oct.9, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Waldersee Sept9,10:30AM | Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM
Pen's'v'nia.Sept.16,3 PM | [illegible]
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia....Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia....Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia...Dec. 3, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN". "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd / White Star Line
Express Steamer / Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7 Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Southwark.Sept.9, Noon | Philadel.. Sept.17,10 AM
St. Louis.Sept. 10, 10 AM | St. Paul.Sept. 24, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED BY THE STEEL TRUST

Asked to Have the Suit Thrown Out of Court.

Proof of "Imposition" Offered at the Hearing in Newark—Vice Chancellor Emery Considering the Point Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Argument in the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge, William H. Curtiss, and Bernard Smith to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from converting $200,000,000 stock into bonds was begun before Vice Chancellor Emery this morning.

Richard V. Lindabury, for the defendants, moved that an order be issued to compel the complainants to produce in court for cross-examination the witnesses who have sworn to certain affidavits filed in connection with the suit.

"We move," he said, "not only for such an order to produce these witnesses, but we ask for a rule to show cause why the bill of complaint in this cause should not be stricken from the records. This we ask on the ground that the bill is an imposition upon the court, and we ask that the two orders be concurrent, so that they may be considered at the same time and the matters dealt with as other courts have dealt with similar cases."

The motion was objected to by Robert H. McCarter of counsel for the complainants, who maintained that the application for it could not be made at the hearing.

Mr. Lindabury replied that he deemed it proper to show to the court that the nominal complainants were really acting for David Lamar "and his co-conspirators, who were banded together for the purpose of extorting money from the defendant."

"In the last three days we have been placed in a position," he declared, "to produce absolute proofs of the details of this conspiracy, and, if your Honor requires us to show that we have this evidence as a basis for the request for this investigation, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Corbin, and myself will make sworn depositions to that effect. We take this step now, instead of waiting until the final hearing, because we have enough evidence to warrant the court in stopping this suit, and ordering an investigation. The time has come to stop yielding to extortion and meet blackmailers at the threshold and then unmask them."

Mr. Lindabury declared that Smith had rated his stock in favor of the plan which the bill seeks to enjoin, and that Curtiss had disposed of his holdings, and he contended that the two complainants had no standing in court. Concerning Hodge, the lawyer said that, if ever a stockholder, he was not acting in good faith in bringing this suit.

"We cannot lay before the court the information of which I have spoken," Mr. Lindabury said in conclusion, "because we have not the process of the court at our command, but, if your Honor will require it, we will prove that this suit is one of the most nefarious that ever prostituted the courts of justice."

In reply to the defendants' counsel's remarks, Mr. McCarter characterized the arraignment of the complainants as unjust and uncalled for. As to the propriety of the defendants' motion, he declared that the time had passed for making it, asserting that fifteen days' notice should have been given.

"This delay," Mr. McCarter said, "was only part of a plan of the defendants "to sidetrack the case and befog the issue."

In a long affidavit James H. Lancaster denied alleged duplicity.

"Assuming that Smith and Curtiss were out of the case," the counsel said in conclusion, "the complainant is entitled, as the holder of 100 shares of stock, to have the bill tried on its merits. We are perfectly willing to have Mr. Hodge examined right now. We make that offer on condition that unless your Honor desires time, the case go right on."

The Vice Chancellor reserved decision on the motion by defendants' counsel. He said that the point involved was a new one, and that it impressed him as important, not only to companies, but to individual stockholders. He said he would probably announce his decision on Tuesday.

THE VANDERBILT AUTO TRIP.

Young Millionaire, Who Reaches New York Without Motor Vehicle, Denies that He Sought Record.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt left the Hotel Manhattan, walked to the Grand Central Station, and boarded the Empire State Express at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. They go to Sagamore, the Vanderbilt camp in the Adirondacks. Mr. Vanderbilt declined to say where he left his twenty-thousand-dollar Mercedes racing automobile Thursday night, except to say that it was safe at some point between here and Larchmont.

He passed the latter place at 9:17 P. M. on Thursday on his trip from Newport with a chauffeur and Willing Spencer and William P. Burden. He denied that it was for the purpose of trying to break the ten hours' record between here and Newport.

THE CHARGES AGAINST NEELY.

Suits by Government to Recover Money to be Tried Next Month.

Assistant Attorney General Edward K. Jones, who has been appointed by the United States to conduct the suits against Charles F. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement while Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Department of Posts of Cuba, denied yesterday the statements alleged to have been made by Neely to the effect that the Cuban Government had decided to abandon the claim for the recovery of the moneys said to have been embezzled by him and others.

"Quite the contrary," Mr. Jones said, when questioned upon this point. "The Cuban Government, in conjunction with the Government of the United States, intends to proceed against Neely with the most active measures to compel the restitution of the funds which have been embezzled.

Lawyer Jones admitted that he was acting for the Cuban Government as well as for the United States in the suits. He said that the case of the United States against Neely would probably come up in the Federal Court here some time in October.

ICE CHEST'S VICTIM DIES.

Mrs. Preston Was Held Prisoner All Day Under Heavy Box.

Mrs. Winifred Preston of 332 East Thirty-fourth Street, who on Wednesday last was held a prisoner all day by an ice box that fell upon her knees, died last night at 9 o'clock in Bellevue Hospital.

The ice box fell upon her Wednesday morning, and when she was released in the evening she was in a greatly exhausted and semi-conscious condition. She was attended by a physician, and refused to go to the hospital. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning she was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the insane ward to be examined as to her sanity. The examination had not been made when she died.

Gasoline Tank of Automobile Explodes.

A gasoline tank connected with an automobile owned by H. T. Finde exploded yesterday while the machine was being repaired at the Crescent Automobile and Cycle Company's shop, at 548 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. Stuart Roberts, who was at work on it, was badly burned about the hands and face and was removed to his home, 70 Clinton Avenue. The force of the explosion wrecked the automobile. The woodwork of the shop was also slightly burned.

SAID WOODBURY FAVORED BIDDER.

Luke D. Stapleton's Charge Before Board of Estimate Concerning Tenders for Brooklyn Work.

The first meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment since the adjournment for the Summer vacation was held yesterday. The bids for the final disposal of ashes and street sweepings in Brooklyn were considered. Luke D. Stapleton, who appeared for Matthew T. Meagher, one of the bidders, charged that Commissioner Woodbury was favorable to the syndicate bid made by T. Milton Kennedy, who is alleged to be acting for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

All of the bids were referred back to Commissioner Woodbury with power to readvertise.

After the meeting Commissioner Woodbury protested against the manner in which Mr. Stapleton had "sprung a surprise" on him.

Mayor Low submitted appraisals on the old Stokes home on Fifth Avenue. George R. Read valued the property at $500,000, and Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown & Co. placed a valuation of $400,000 on the property. Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and President Forbes were appointed a committe to accept or reject the offer of the Misses Stokes.

At the afternoon session of the board the matter of the Manhattan approaches to the new East River Bridge were considered. It was decided to settle the matter at the meeting of the board to be held on Friday next.

ARRANGED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

George W. Zelie Specified the Expenditure for His Cremation, Which Amounted to Exactly $118.25.

When George W. Zelie was preparing for death he made a will, yesterday admitted to probate, giving explicit directions that his funeral was to cost just $118.25. That there might be no mistake about it, he specified the items that should make up the undertaker's bill and named the undertaker as his executor. The will was executed July 22, 1902, and directed the undertaker to furnish:

Casket, (black cloth)	$50.
Laying out, &c	5.
Cremation	35.
Hearse to crematory	10.
One coach to crematory	5.
Ferriages	1.
Removing body to store	3.
Four gentlemen porters	4.
Newton permit	1.25
Attendance, Board of Health permit, &c.	3.
Total	$118.25

"This," the will reads, "includes all undertaker's charges, together with parlor, minister, and music." He then directs that his debts be paid and that his ashes be shipped to William S. Preston, at Castleton, Vt., to be placed in his cemetery lot at that place. He names Stephen Merritt of 171 Eighth Avenue as his executor.

ANOTHER BIG UP-TOWN STORE.

Browning, King & Co. to Build on Plot Extending from Broadway to Sixth Avenue at Thirty-first Street.

Another large establishment is soon to be added to the new centre of retail trade in the neighborhood of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street in the shape of a new store building to be erected by Browning, King & Co. on the plot owned by the Webb estate running through from Broadway to Sixth Avenue just north of Thirty-first Street, and adjoining the Union Dime Savings Bank Building.

More exactly defined, the plot includes 1,265 to 1,269 Broadway and 530 to 534 Sixth Avenue, and covers about 7,000 square feet, with frontages of about 65 feet on either thoroughfare. This site has been leased by Browning, King & Co. from the Webb estate, through the firm of L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., for a period of forty-two years. The aggregate rental for the entire term is said to be about $2,000,000.

Work upon the new building will be begun as soon as possession of the premises can be obtained, and its completion is expected in about a year.

FLORIST DIED OF LOCKJAW.

Soil Got Into a Wound Made in His Right Thumb by a Thorn of an Orchid.

Patrick Keenan, a florist at 958 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, died of lockjaw yesterday. About two weeks ago he transplanted several orchids, and punctured his right thumb with a thorn. Afterward soil got into the wound.

On the following day the thumb and hand began to swell. A physician diagnosed the case as tetanus and treated it accordingly. The swelling continued, and Keenan began to suffer intensely. The swelling extended over his body and his jaws became locked. Physicians were unable to afford him any relief, and Keenan was unconscious for several hours before his death.

Coroner's Physician Wuest in his report to Coroner Williams last night declared the case the most acute form of tetanus which had ever come under his observation.

NOVEL GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN.

William Dickinson to Conduct It During Long Automobile Trip.

In the interests generally of good roads and directly to advance a plan to have a through vehicle road from New York to Chicago, William L. Dickinson, Treasurer of the New York and Chicago Road Association, began yesterday a trip to Chicago from the Fifth Avenue Hotel in a steam carriage.

On his way he will conduct a good roads campaign of education. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Boardman and George Schole, and the chauffeur for the trip is Charles Foules.

The vehicle will cover 850 miles, 320 of which will be over good stone roads. The stopping places will include Newburg, Kingston, Binghamton, Elmira, Jamestown, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and South Bend, Ind. At each Mr. Dickinson will seek to interest residents in the project.

Mr. Dickinson claims that where there are good roads real estate owners and farmers benefit and money circulates.

Carpenters Win the Strike.

The strike of the carpenters for an increase of wages was won yesterday by the men, after a conference between representatives of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Master Carpenters' and Interior Decorators and Cabinet Manufacturers' Association and of the non-association employers. The full demand of $4.50 a day was met.

Alleged Swindler Used Mrs. Bell's Name

Shabby and unkempt, Enoch Washbourne, forty-nine years old, of 129 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court, charged with swindling the Trimble Printing Company of 108 Liberty Street, by representing himself as an agent of the blind wife of Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, who, he is said to have declared, was willing to invest $2,500 with the Trimble concern. He asked for a loan of $25, and then disappeared. Inquiry brought letters repudiating the man from both the telephone millionaire and his wife. Capt. Titus says that the man is a well-known ex-convict and swindler.

Promotion of George E. Hayes.

George E. Hayes has been appointed general manager of the Lawyers' Surety Company, 32 Liberty Street. He has represented surety companies in the County Court House for the past nine years.

Notes from the Clubs.

Items of interest about leaders in social circles. In The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PLEA FOR PARK AVENUE

Railroad Petitions for Right to Acquire the Street.

Needs It in Carrying Out Tunnel Improvements—Would Give New Thoroughfare to City.

The New York Central Railroad has presented a petition to the local board of the Murray Hill district of local improvements, in the Borough of Manhattan, asking it to start proceedings having for their object the changing of Park Avenue between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Streets so as to permit the use of the present street by the New York Central in connection with its proposed change of motive power and other tunnel improvements.

The petition is accompanied by a letter from President Newman to the effect that it is understood distinctly that the improvements are to be effected without cost or expense to the city, and that it is the object of the railroad company to acquire title, by proper proceedings, to the discontinued portions of Park Avenue and intersecting streets. The railroad company proposes to vest in the city the titles to the land to be acquired for the new Park Avenue, and to bear all the expenses of opening, regulating, grading, and paving the same. For the discontinued portions of the street the railroad is to pay the city full cash value. President Newman further says in his letter:

"The date upon which operation by electricity can be commenced will be determined, the necessary authority being obtained, by the time required for the construction and equipment of power houses. It was with the desire of hastening and prosecuting so much of this work as might be possible under the existing law that the negotiations were begun; and with the same desire, the company is ready, if it has the co-operation of the city, to enter into contracts for the power houses required for operation by electricity just as soon as necessary details can be perfected."

The changes planned to be made in the various streets provide that Park Avenue is to be widened between East Forty-ninth and East Fifty-sixth Streets on the west side of the present tracks, so that the present Park Avenue West will be at the disposition of the railroad for trackage, while a strip of land now owned by the railroad is to be given to the city for a new Park Avenue. East Forty-sixth Street, on the east side of the present yards, is to be closed up to a line 100 feet from Lexington Avenue. East Forty-seventh Street is to be closed as far as Lexington Avenue on the east and Madison Avenue on the west. East Forty-eighth Street is to be closed between Lexington Avenue on the east and a line about 116 feet east of Madison Avenue on the west. The plans also provide for the closing of a 100-foot section of East Forty-ninth Street between Park and Lexington Avenues, and Park Avenue East between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

The present bridges over the yards and tracks, connecting the several portions of streets separated by these tracks, are to be extended.

MORE POLICE TRANSFERS.

Five Captains Ordered to New Commands "for the Good of the Service."

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday caused a "shake-up" among some Police Captains. The officers affected were Capts. Foody, Haughey, Deevy, Cooney, and Byrne.

Foody, who has been in command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and who was tried before Commissioner Partridge for neglect of duty and got off with a reprimand, is transferred to the Wakefield Station, in the Bronx. Deevy, who was at Wakefield, was transferred to the High Bridge Station, and Haughey, who was in command at High Bridge, was brought down and placed in charge of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Cooney, who was in command of the Macdougal Street Station, was sent to the Sixty-fifth Precinct, in Brownsville. Brooklyn, and Capt. Byrne, who was in command of the latter precinct, was placed in charge of the Macdougal Street Station.

Commissioner Partridge gave the usual explanation that the changes were made "for the good of the service."

District Attorney Jerome was a caller at Police Headquarters during the morning, but he declined to say what subjects he had discussed with the Commissioner. He said that the charges against Capt. Creedon and Wardman Downes, which were not yet completed, would be sent to Headquarters next week.

PRISONER SAID HE WAS A PRIEST.

Suffering from Alcoholism, He Gave Name of Father McNamee.

A man dressed in clergyman's garb, regarding whose identity there seems some doubt, was found by Policeman Connolly of the Steamboat Squad acting and talking wildly at the Battery yesterday morning. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in the belief that he was insane. He was later transferred to Bellevue, where his condition was diagnosed as being due to alcoholism. In the afternoon he was taken to Jefferson Market Court and, being much more quiet, was discharged by Magistrate Deuel.

The man said he was the Rev. Neil McNamee, assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin of Tours, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue. The rector of that church is out of the city. His assistant, Father Henry, said that about a year ago the Rev. Father McNamee had filled a vacation period there, but was not now connected with the church. Father Henry said that he understood that Father McNamee was now connected with the Sacred Heart Church of Trenton, N. J.

New Haven Line's Change.

The steamboat Chester W. Chapin is to be withdrawn from service on the New Haven line on Sunday. The service is to be performed after that day by the steamboat Richard Peck every week day, leaving New York at 4:30 P. M. and returning from New Haven at 2:15 A. M. The New York and New Haven Sunday excursion trips of the Richard Peck are to be continued until Sept. 14.

Reagan to Fight Dismissal.

Stephen J. Reagan, dismissed from the police force by Commissioner Partridge after his trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston on charges growing out of the prosecution of Capt. Herlihy, yesterday obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Steckler directing Commissioner Thurston to certify and return to the court for review the records in the proceedings which resulted in Reagan's dismissal.

City Employes to Aid Floating Hospital.

With the sanction of President Lederle of the Board of Health, all the officers and employes of that city department have been invited to contribute any sum they like to a fund that is being raised for the support of the floating hospital of St. John's Guild. It is hoped that enough money will be raised to endow a bed in perpetuity.

Rich Contractor Fatally Hurt.

Peter Blake, seventy years old, a rich contractor, living at 548 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, received probably fatal injuries yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage at Berry and South Third Streets. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

FIRE COMMISSIONER IS NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. Sturgis Not Liable for Temporarily Disregarding Mandamus Ordering Chief Croker's Reinstatement.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday denied the motion made on behalf of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker by John J. Delany, that Fire Commissioner Sturgis be punished for contempt of court for not having obeyed Justice Hall's peremptory writ of mandamus requiring him to reinstate Chief Croker in his position from which he had been relieved.

Justice Bischoff holds that Mr. Sturgis caused an appeal to the writ of mandamus to be taken on the day Justice Hall issued it, and that when served with the writ he said he would be guided by the advice of the Corporation Counsel and declined to reinstate the relator. Justice Bischoff finds two questions arising in the case at bar: Whether the notice of appeal acted of its own force as a stay, and whether failure to reinstate the relator in the two hours intervening between the issuance of the writ and the taking of the appeal was contempt of court. Citing various authorities relied on by the Corporation Counsel, Justice Bischoff finds that the proceedings under the writ were stayed by motion of appeal. As to the other question, the court says:

The respondent had the legal right to appeal, and he was not bound to take his appeal at the very moment the writ was served; practically, this was an impossibility. There was no contumacious disregard of the mandate of the court, and there was no contempt unless a "willful disobedience" was apparent. Having the intention to appeal and using diligence to perfect the appeal, the respondent was guilty of no willful disobedience in refraining from carrying out the directions of the mandate during the interval.

Under these rulings Chief Croker will, unless other proceedings intervene, remain on salary, but "relieved," at least until the appeal is argued at the General Term next month.

DRESS SUITS STOLEN.

Four Complaints that Young Men Have Asked for Garments for a Fifth Avenue Tailor.

Charles Hickman, a tailor at 329 Fifth Avenue, called at the police station of the Tenderloin yesterday for the fourth time in a month to complain that many of his customers have lost dress suits through young men who called and said that they were his employes. Mr. Hickman wanted to know if the police were going to do anything in the matter. If not, he said, he would have to go to the expense of hiring private detectives.

The latest victim is William A. Read, a banker at 16 Nassau Street, who resides at 4 East Sixty-sixth Street. A young man called at the house in his absence on Thursday and said he had been sent to get Mr. Read's dress suit. A maid gave it to him. The tailor suspects a discharged employe in this case.

LEGAL NOTES.

SECOND ASSESSMENTS ON NATIONAL BANK STOCK LEGAL.—The right of the Controller of the Currency to levy a second assessment against the stockholders of an insolvent National bank yesterday was upheld by Justice Steckler, in an action brought by R. E. Beckham, receiver of the El Pasa National Bank, against James D. Hague, one of the bank's stockholders. Mr. Hague's main defense was that the first assessment, together with the bank's assets, was more than sufficient to pay in full all the bank's liabilities, and if the debts were not all discharged it was because of the receiver's negligence in not realizing enough money upon the assets. The first assessment was for $52,500, and Mr. Hague's share—$1,750—was paid. All the stockholders, however, did not contribute, and the receiver was only able to collect $13,650. Since the first assessment, in 1894, interest and expenses have accumulated to such an extent that down to the end of 1898, the date of the second assessment, the liabilities exceeded the assets and the first assessment by $28,500. "If it could be said as a matter of law," says Justice Steckler, "that the receiver should have realized upon the assets before the end of 1895, in that event I am inclined to think the defense would have been established for the amount finally realized upon the assets, down to 1898, together with the first assessment, would seem to have been sufficient to pay all the obligations of the bank existing in 1895; and as the shareholders of a National bank are individually responsible for its debts, equally and ratably, and not one for another, the defendant could not be assessed a second time because of the failure of other shareholders to pay their proportion of the first assessment. But it does not appear that the receiver could have realized upon the assets in 1895, and, pending such realization, the bank's liabilities were being increased by legal and other expenses and interest on the indebtednss, until in 1898 the liabilities exceeded the assets and the amount of the first assessment by the amount of the second assessment. Although it is a hardship on the solvent shareholders in this particular case to be subjected to a second assessment, mainly for the purpose of paying expenses and interest accumulating after the levy of the first assessment, I do not think that the mere fact that the first assessment, if collected in 1895, would, together with the bank's assets, if then realized upon, have been sufficient to wipe out all the debts, constitutes a defense to the action." The fact that assets of the face value of $135,000, bought for $10,000 from the receiver, were sold by the purchaser within six months for $21,000, is held by Justice Steckler not to show negligence on the receiver's part, as the sale was made by order of the court, and there was nothing to indicate that if such assets had been longer retained they would have brought a better price. Mr. Hague's contention that the action against him was barred by the statute of limitations is also overruled. The cause of action, Justice Steckler says, did not accrue when the bank suspended payment, as claimed by Mr. Hague, and did not begin to run until the Controller of the Currency declared the entire liability or the particular portion of it to be due.

***

ALIMONY NOT ASSIGNABLE.—The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has decided, in a proceeding entitled in re Westervelt, that a wife's claim for an allowance of permanent alimony on a decree of absolute divorce is a purely personal right, and does not constitute ordinary property, susceptible of assignment by her, nor is it capable of being enjoyed in anticipation. The court specifically held that a contract between a wife and her lawyer providing that for his services in procuring an allowance of alimony and enforcing its payment, he shall receive a share of the alimony recovered, is void not only because the claim for alimony is incapable of assignment, but also because the contract is in contravention of public policy. It follows, the court said, from the very nature of alimony that it cannot be subjected in advance to a charge in favor of the lawyer through whose services it is awarded. The court also calls attention to the fact that reasonable costs and a counsel fee are allowed to the wife against her husband, but there is no legal liability therefor on his part, as such costs and counsel fee rest in the discretion of the Chancellor. The court said in part: "It is a fraud on the court, and also upon the husband, for such an application to be based upon the supposed necessities of the wife when in truth she has bartered away in advance a share of that which she is to receive. The present case furnishes a forcible illustration of the consequences that would flow from countenancing bargains, made between the wife and her solicitor, with the design of appealing to the discretion of the Chancellor for an allowance under the guise of alimony, when, in truth, perhaps one-third or one-half of the entire amount [as in this case] is to be appropriated not to the needs of the wife, but to the use of the solicitor."

In sudden cases of Croup and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DOCTOR D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable. It often proves an elixir of life when death seems very near.—Adv.

MAJOR SMYLIE'S BODY HERE

Accompanied by Judge Storrs, Who Shot Him Accidentally.

Latter in State of Collapse—Story of Fatal Hunting Disaster in the Adirondacks.

The Chicago Limited rolled into the Grand Central Station last night bearing the body of Major Charles A. Smylie, who was killed in the Adirondacks by Judge Charles B. Storrs, who mistook him for a deer. Every one on the train knew of the tragedy, and that the man who killed the Major through accident, the widow, and several members of the two families were fellow-travelers. The sympathy expressed for all concerned was heartfelt.

The mourning party was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ely, the parents of Mrs. Smylie; W. A. Smylie, Mrs. Adolph Smylie, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Smylie, F. A. Crittenden, Frank Munsey, a close friend of both families, and Mr. Scudder, Vice President of the International Licorice Company, of which Major Smylie was President.

When the little group came through the gates the widow was supported on either side by members of her family. Judge Storrs was in a state of collapse, and was practically carried from the train by his brother. His face was ashen white, and he now and then muttered:

"Oh, my God, and it was my good friend I killed!"

The first reports of the death of Major Smylie did not give accurately the way he happened to be added to the long list of those who have been killed in the Adirondacks in mistake for game.

As told by members of the party, it was on the last night of Major Smylie's visit to the hunting camp of Judge Storrs. The Major asked his host to arrange a last hunt at night. Judge Storrs told of the peril when two men are hunting on the lake at night. Major Smylie insisted that, if they should have an arrangement for signaling one another, there could be no danger. The host then consented to the hunt. It was agreed that the waving of a lantern would mean that the one so signaling had gone ashore, bound for the camp.

Major Smylie and his guide in their canoe had not seen, nor even heard, a deer moving. Finally he gave the signal that he was going to return to camp. He was going ashore with his guide, when there was the sound in the water of a deer swimming. The guide was the first to notice it, and advised that they try for a shot.

Judge Storrs, believing that, according to the signal, his friend was off the lake, also heard the deer. His guide mistook the ripple of the canoe through the water for another swimming deer, and whispered to the Judge to shoot.

There was a dark object ahead of them, but it was the canoe bearing the Major and his guide. That was taken to be a large deer. The real deer was swimming on the other side of the boat, where the Major was looking for a chance to shoot. At the suggestion of the guide, the Judge fired at the dark object and killed his friend. Major Smylie went into the mountains at the suggestion of Judge Storrs, who knew that he was not in good health.

Funeral services over the body of Major Smylie will be held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, and the burial will be at Livingston, N. J.

Judge Storrs's family is alarmed at his condition. His grief is uncontrollable. He lives at 333 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, and is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. When he was a student at Yale in the early eighties he was a famous athlete, being a member of the football team and of the crew for several years. For seven years he has been a Judge of one of the three Essex County District Courts. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1893 and 1894, and in the latter year served on most of the important committees. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club, the New England Society of the Oranges, the South Orange Field Club, and the Essex County Bar Association.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Sept. 5.—Richard S. Storrs, brother of Judge Storrs of Orange, N. J., who accidentally shot and killed Major Smylie of New York on Grasse Pond, today told what he had learned of the tragedy from his brother and the guides. Major Smylie was in excellent spirits throughout his camp life at Blue Mountain Lake. Several times he remarked that if anything happened to him his wife was provided for. After years of hard work he had accomplished the organization of the American Licorice Company.

Judge Storrs took with him his old guide, Michael Flora, and Major Smylie had John Blanchard, who was with him last year. Relative to the circumstances surrounding the accident, Richard S. Storrs said:

"Major Smylie asked the Judge to hunt on Grasse Pond that night, as it would be the last night in camp, and finally, after they had arranged a set of signals, they started out. They encircled the lake from opposite directions, and it was agreed that when one was ready to stop, he should flash his lantern from the landing, indicating that the other would afterward be alone on the pond.

"They had been out about two hours when Judge Storrs and his guide saw Major Smylie and his guide standing on the shore at the landing flashing their light. Judge Storrs was paddled to the landing and asked Major Smylie what luck he had had, and whether he was through. The Major answered that he had not heard a thing all the evening and thought it was useless to go on.

"Just that instant the guide with the Judge heard a deer on the shore a short distance away. He paddled toward the sound and heard a deer splashing in the brook, which empties into the lake there. After listening to the deer they concluded to move further into the lake to give it a chance to come to the water. They had, in the meantime heard the boat pulled up on the shore and saw the light flash in the trees. Waiting there in the starlight, sounds were heard in the water near the shore, and their light was turned in that direction. A gray object was seen moving slowly along the shore, apparently a deer. The guide in a whisper advised shooting quickly as the deer was going away. Judge Storrs fired and heard some one say "Don't shoot again."

"According to the guide in Major Smylie's boat, the latter said, 'You hit me,' and that was all. What looked like a deer was the light drab coat worn by Major Smylie. The boats were paddled together to the landing, but Major Smylie was past assistance.

"Judge Storrs hastened through the woods to the camp to get stimulants, but they were useless. The accident occurred at 11:35 o'clock, and the body was removed as soon as a wagon could be sent in. Grasse Pond is about twelve miles from Blue Mountain Lake, and is in a secluded place. The way to it is only a woods trail."

YACHT ARROW AFTER RECORD.

To Attempt to Establish New Figures for a Mile—Improvements in the Machinery.

All was activity yesterday on Charles R. Flint's steam yacht the Arrow. Every bit of her powerful machinery was overhauled and carefully inspected by her engineers, who pronounced her in perfect shape for her speed trial to-day.

The Arrow is to be shot across a measured mile on the Hudson, and if she does not break all records for speed she will prove a cruel disappointment to her owner. There is a great deal of speculation and some betting on the speed she will show.

When she ran away from the fleet Monmouth in a brush between Governors Island and Sandy Hook she had but one boiler in commission. All the boilers will be in use to-day. The Arrow leaves Pier A at 12:30 this afternoon to do her best to beat the world's record.

"The Man in the Street."

A department of laughs. Anecdotes about people of prominence in all walks of life. In The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Closed All Day To-day

Agreeably to Previous Announcements That We Would Close Saturdays during July, August and September.

A Few Words Regarding Saturday All Day Closing.

So many inquiries have been made, directly and indirectly, as to why we continue to close all day Saturday during September, and whether the loss of the day is borne by our employes or not, that we are constrained to announce that

September All Day Saturday Closing as well as July and August All Day Saturday Closing

are innovations made solely in the interests of our employes, and are

FULL HOLIDAYS WITH FULL SALARIES.

Fall to, friends!

Fall suits and overcoats; fall furnishings; fall hats and shoes wait your pleasure, be you man or boy.

Wait your pleasure until 6 o'clock to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Collar-buying is a trifling affair—15 or 25 cents. But collar-wearing may be quite a serious matter—if the collar doesn't fit. If our name is in it, it fits. Look for the Cluett "Araby" 25c; Arrow "Motley" 15c. You may as well have the best at the price.

They fit Cluett or Monarch Shirts; or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

"A third less than retail stores."

We are showing all the new models of Fall Costumes in attractive silks, moire, and crepe de chine.

$14 to $100.

THE HOLLY CO., SILK GARMENTS AND FURS,

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., One door west of Fifth Av.

Tax Notice.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 1, 1902.

Taxpayers who desire to obtain their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map Number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant *and with return postage prepaid.*

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block, or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Fleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Public Notices.

SHUT OFF WATER IN BRONX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOUSE-owners and residents in the Borough of The Bronx east of Third Avenue and south of 177th Street, that in consequence of the necessity of placing a 36-inch stopcock on the 36-inch water main at Boston Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, the water supply through that main will be shut off, beginning at noon on Saturday, the 6th inst., and continuing until the following Monday morning, when the water supply through the main will be resumed.

During this temporary shut-off the pressure in the delivery of the water in houses in the section named will be reduced from one to two stories, but no house will be without water supply at least in the basements and on the ground floor.

R. G. MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

Remarkable Historical Discovery.

Accidental finding of first resolution passed by American Congress showing measures hurriedly taken for National defense a few hours after signing of Declaration of Independence. In The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Sixth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Third Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Fifth Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Eighty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Eighty-second Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Ninetieth Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive; Eighty-ninth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive; Fiftieth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Twenty-ninth Street, from Broadway to Eighth Avenue; Forty-fourth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from Pleasant Avenue to Park Avenue; Second Avenue, from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-third Street; Nineteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fifty-ninth Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; Montgomery Street, from Water Street to Division Street; Forty-first Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; Wall Street, from Pearl Street to Water Street; Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to University Place; Fourteenth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Monroe Street, from Pike Street to Market Street; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Madison Street, from Pike Street to Rutgers Street; Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Forty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Houston Street, from Sheriff Street to Columbia Street, including intersection of Sheriff Street; also Sheriff Street, from Houston Street to Second Street; regulating and repaving with granite pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Forty-fourth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Depew Place; for regulating and grading, setting curbstones, and flagging sidewalks in New Elm Street, from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street, (between Prince and Great Jones Streets.)

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, for repairing and maintaining asphalt block pavement now in the following-named streets in the Borough of Manhattan:

Manhattan Avenue, Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Ninth Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Bradhurst Avenue, Hamilton Place, Ninety-third Street, Ninety-eighth Street,

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AN ENGLISH reader writes to a London journal: "How easily the plates come out of newly published books! I can patch up a book a bit; but it is difficult to stick in a plate. A good deal, too, is thought of the covers, and the leather, and the designs, and the 'blind tooling,' 'et hoc genus omne'; but I wish publishers would always see more to that essential part of binding—stitching, so that a page shall not start."

As a matter of fact the English book of commerce is about the poorest bound in the world. Exception cannot be made in regard to French, German, or Italian books, which are rarely presented in what are intended to be permanent covers. Books rebound at English binderies are found to be substantial enough. What is the reason, then, that English books are put upon the market so slovenly stitched? An explanation may very probably be found in the fact that the modern English publisher has discovered the value of ornamental covers, and has put forth his wares in them in the same semi-detached fashion in which he once employed the simple paste-board wrapper. He allows the purchaser to think that he has a permanent binding until facts prove the contrary. The remedy, of course, lies entirely in the hands of readers, who by their concentrated complaints can easily force the publisher to improve the quality of his binding.

The Academy of London in commenting on an article which recently appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS on mixed metaphors, cites a letter of the late Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, in which the writer complained that the concert of the powers in China was "a mere delusive screen, agreeable in sound, very tickling to the ignorant ear, calculated to draw the cheers of the groundlings, but which really served only as a blind to ourselves, as a cover for ministerial inaction, as a means of informing our rivals and foes of all our plans, and as a lever wherewith they are enabled to checkmate British diplomacy." The Academy continues:

It is more surprising that errors of this kind should be perpetrated in cold print, but a popular living theologian in Scotland is responsible for the two following which may be found in a book that has had a large circulation: "This question occurs often to every careful reader of the Gospels, but lands us as often as we ask it in a sea of mysteries!" "Such a course will inevitably land us in the great central current which runs through the whole of Scripture from first to last." This confusion between land and sea may be compared with that of a reporter who, describing a wreck, asserted that no less than fourteen of the unfortunate passengers and crew bit the dust.

Whether Mr. Herbert Vivian discovered that people of the epoch of Edward VII. do not take kindly to Johnsonian English or whether he and his associates grew tired of writing it will probably never be known. The Rambler, however, is no more, having merged what identity that still clung to it into that of The Sunrise. After all, Johnsonian English was hardly the proper vehicle of expression for a pushing, enthusiastic young man like Mr. Vivian. In it his most exultant and gorgeous similitudes often fell flat, and his most charming impromptus had every appearance of academic effort. Although nothing is known of The Sunrise except its name, that alone is reassuring and suggestive. These little original efforts are always interesting and usually a humane fate cuts them off before they try one's patience too far. It is worth noting, therefore, that The Sunrise will have a rival in The Protest, which is the work of a number of young literary and artistic optimists who have settled at Crockham Hill, in Kent. With charming irony the editors "urge book-lovers to secure the first number for fear the second should not make its appearance." Thus The Sunrise appears to be already heavily handicapped by The Protest.

Serious advices have arrived from London to the effect that the "Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen," by his grandson, Viscount Goschen, will surely make its appearance this Autumn. In case some of the readers of these columns may have forgotten the description of this work when it was announced for "immediate" publication two years ago, it may be just as well to add that the subject of the memoir was a printer and published in Leipsic between 1752 and 1829, and the account of his life is said to give a remarkable picture of German literary circles a century ago. The work will include letters from Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Körner, and other notables of the period.

Irony, to be entirely successful, should have its analogies perfectly clear to the general reader. It may be questioned whether the promoters of "The Protest, a journal for Philistines, at the sign of The Hop-pole, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, which is in Kent, England," do this with conspicuous success. Their "methods and ideals," they say, "are similar to those of the late William Morris and the Roycrofters of East Aurora in the United States." Surely this analogy will not hold, as any one may perceive who places a Kelmscott book by a Roycroft production. In the meantime, one remains in doubt as to whether the late William Morris or the Sage of East Aurora is to serve as a target for the darts of the Protesters.

A new book is about to come from the pen of that mysterious author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" and "The Tribulations of a Princess," under the title of "A Dotted Coronet." It is practically a sequel to "The Tribulations," for the scene opens with the departure of the Princess's diplomatic husband for Cairo. It is just after the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, and the Princess is at once plunged into exciting experiences of intrigue. Finally, loss of fortune compels the heroine and her husband to come to America, where they have an amusing time keeping house in the humble American way. One who knows all about the books and the author says that there is much more truth than fiction in the volume.

BUNYAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

New Light on an Obscure Point—Where the Author of "Pilgrim's Progress" Really Was Born.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

J. H. DAVIES.

AT the entrance to the village of Elstow from Bradford there stands a small, quaint and humble wayside cottage. A weather-beaten notice board affixed above the doorway informs the wayfarer that this is "Bunyan's Cottage." The public not unreasonably supposes, and very many are in fact told, that this cot is the identical one in which the famous John Bunyan was born. Under this impression several wealthy and ardent American admirers of Bunyan, as well as a few commercial speculators, have from time to time offered fabulous sums—so it is reported—for this now historical tiny structure with the object of transporting it bodily over the Atlantic. It is fortunate, however, that a bargain has not been effected, for these well-intending purchasers would then have been grossly duped and they in turn would, unwittingly, have deceived a vast public, because it has at last transpired without the slightest doubt that Bunyan was not born in this cottage.

I am not unmindful—on the contrary I am fully aware—of the inevitable apprehension on the part of the myriads of Bunyan's admirers to be now informed that their hero was not born in "Bunyan's Cottage." Their astonishment will be greater on learning beyond question that Bunyan was not born even in the village of Elstow!

Careless biographers alone are to blame for so seriously misleading the public for so long on such an important question. It seems incredible that the world at large should have been misinformed for over two centuries and still be allowed to remain in ignorance as to the actual birthplace and real origin of "the most popular religious writer in the English language," as Bunyan is very aptly described by Macaulay; yet, even Macaulay himself, as well as such eminent authors as Southey, Coleridge, Scott, Froude, Morley, and Cheevers, all state in a stereotyped manner that Bunyan was "born at Elstow." A host of minor writers have mechanically echoed this erroneous statement. Nor is this all. For the want of proper research and the proper knowledge as to Bunyan's real birthplace and origin these would-be biographers have each labored to outspan the other's elastic imagination in the endeavor to conceive an appropriate interpretation of Bunyan's own relation of his "Pedigree and manner of bringing up." Although Macaulay sagely asserts that "there cannot be a greater mistake than to infer," he, forsooth, falls into the inference pit himself and unconsciously adds his powerful voice to swell the great discordant chorus, and all for the want of the proper keynote. Bunyan in his autobiography clearly wrote:

I do, in a few words, give you a Hint of my Pedigree and manner of bringing up. * * * For my descent then, it was, as is well known by many, of a low and inconsiderable generation; my Father's house being of that Rank that is meanest and most despised of all the families in the land. (a)

In a futile attempt properly to interpret these words Macaulay, not practicing what he preached, immediately, and, I think, unfairly, if not unwarrantably, inferred and asserted that Bunyan was a traveling gypsy tinker. He writes:

He may be said to have been born a tinker. The tinker then formed an hereditary caste, which was held in no high estimation. They were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often confounded with the gypsies, whom, in truth, they nearly resembled. Bunyan's father was more respectable than most of his tribe. He had a fixed residence and was able to send his son to a village school.

It is true that Macaulay does not positively state that Bunyan was a gypsy. He discards positiveness for inference and unjustly indulges in unmistakable and ingenerous innuendoes. Unfortunately the great majority of subsequent biographers accept and act upon Macaulay's inferential "Hint of Bunyan's Pedigree and manner of bringing up," and altogether regrettably convey the misrepresentation that Bunyan was a traveling tinker of the gypsy tribe and that therefore his father's house was "of that Rank that is meanest and most despised of all the families in the land." A greater and more serious mistake in the biography of a man was never committed. It remained for Dr. Brown, first of all, to explode this preposterous and groundless distortion of a famous character. It had been stated over and over again, in the most positive manner, in answer to questions put to various per-

(a) Grace Abounding, Sec. 1 to 3.

odicals at different times, that Bunyan was a gypsy. A statement taken from Notes and Queries, Vol. II., 1874, p. 421, is a specimen. Here it is:

Tinker being thus a name of the gypsies, there can be no doubt of the truth of the statement which has been made (and there is no reason why we should doubt its truth) that the Tinker John Bunyan, the author of Pilgrim's Progress, was a gypsy by extraction. Thus our brethren the gypsies have the honour of having produced one of the most religious, one of the most instructive, and one of the most popular writers that Great Britain ever saw—a writer whose works will always possess undying interest.

Simson, with the special facilities which he possessed of liberally disseminating and publishing his pet theories, utilized them without stint in reassuring the public that Bunyan was unquestionably a gypsy. He at last encountered Dr. Brown, an open battle ensued, resulting in the one declaring the other to be "possessed of a harmless craze," and finally in Dr. Brown decisively shattering his opponent's harum-scarum arguments to the winds.

Dr. Brown has rendered the Bunyan world great and material service in producing the most comprehensive and reliable biography, and the credit is initially due to him for having authoritatively eliminated at least two fallacious items of vital import concerning the life of Bunyan, namely, (1) That he was not born at Elstow, and (2) that he was not a gypsy. And yet, in an attempt to locate Bunyan's real birthplace Dr. Brown has signally erred, evidently by being misinformed and misled, and although he has got nearer the mark than any other author, by adducing satisfactory proof that Bunyan was born at Harrowden, he has entirely failed to fix the exact birthplace, and what is above all most important he has absolutely failed to discover Bunyan's true origin, consequently he has not been able to portray the great dreamer in his true character.

The only other author who has changed the locale from Elstow is Venables, but he has clearly borrowed Dr. Brown's theory by simply stating "the cottage where Bunyan was born, between the two brooks in the fields at Harrowden, has been so long destroyed that even the knowledge of its site has passed away."

Dr. Brown's admirable work is, on account of its price, beyond the means of the masses and therefore his negative discoveries are not as well known as they should be. And even if they were more extensively disseminated, the public would perhaps not pay much heed to them. The indefinite change of location is not important in itself, and to many it matters not whether Bunyan was a respectable brazier or a disreputable traveling gypsy tinker, or whether he was born in a gypsy tent or in a small cot. It is no easy task to remove a stubbornly impressed bulwark of universal delusion, and it cannot be denied that mainly owing to the circulation of cheap literature throughout the whole world and in almost every tongue the popular idea concerning Bunyan is that he was a traveling gypsy tinker, born by chance at Elstow. Some, it is true, believe him to have been a Jew. At all events, generally speaking, he is described, as I believe, to have been a man of no social status, but rather a nomadic reprobate who suddenly appeared near Bedford within the degenerate period of the wicked Stuarts and providentially became transformed into a Puritan scavenger, possessing the necessary genius and force of character fearlessly and strenuously to combat and defy royal and ecclesiastical authority, and so to become the predestined pioneer of religious reform and liberty.

In the face of Dr. Brown's work it is astonishing to find a pamphlet recently published in Bedford by a local writer still asserting that "this immortal man [Bunyan] was born at Elstow," and that he was "certainly a tinker, and many of late have stated that they think it not improbable that he was of gypsy blood."

It is still more astonishing to *read* in the most recent works on the life of Bunyan written by the Rev. A. J. Foster, M. A., the following prefatory words: "For as all the world knows, the village of Elstow, situated only a mile or so from the outskirts of Bedford, was the birthplace of Bunyan, and with Elstow we may say his story starts." This Mr. Foster is the rector of Wooton, a parish adjoining that at Elstow, and in addition to knowing the locality intimately he has perforce digested most publications relating to the life of Bunyan. To Dr. Brown's work he pretends to have paid especial attention, and his very proper admiration of that publication is evidenced by the fact that he has dedicated his new book* "to Bunyan's chief biographer, and hoping it may to some extent prove a useful companion to his 'John Bunyan, His Life, Times, and Work.'" Now, mark you, Dr. Brown, in his work, labors very considerably to show and proves irrefutably that Bunyan was not born at Elstow. Withal, Mr. Foster in a most unpardonable and inexplicable manner reasserts, at this time of day, that Elstow was "the birthplace of Bunyan." He ought to know better. Such biographers do untold harm and only add to the existing barrier of popular fallacy and make it more difficult to expose the truth.

It has been stated above, it is true, and it is still admitted, that perhaps if Dr. Brown's new discoveries were more widely known the public would not pay much heed to them. It is simply because evidence by negation that Bunyan was born in some other place and that he was not a gypsy are matters of little importance in themselves; they do not materially alter the general character of the man. But when a discovery locates, beyond question, the exact spot whereon stood the precise nature of the house wherein Bunyan was born, coupled with the extraordinary and hitherto unknown surroundings inevitably encircling Bunyan's childhood in this particular sphere, then it is of the utmost importance, inasmuch as it will at once appear how distorted his origin and character have until now been portrayed. Furthermore, this affirmative discovery will afford an instant relief and satisfaction to all admirers of Bunyan to know that this latest revelation indisputably discloses his true origin and thus enables the reader to better appreciate and to accurately interpret and understand Bunyan's own words as to the pedigree and manner of bringing up, which is totally different to, and inconsistent with, the random and erroneous interpretations placed upon them by every one of his biographers without exception. This new evidence anent Bunyan's origin will, moreover, very materially alter the early phase of his life and totally remove even the suspicion that he could ever have been a gypsy, Jew, or traveling tinker; and above all, it will provide reliable data which together will considerably ameliorate and better explain his unfortunate early reputation and delineate his general character in a deservedly more true and favorable light than that heretofore wrongly conveyed.

John Bunyan was born in a village alehouse at "Bunyan's End," in the township of Harrowden, adjoining the parish of Elstow, and within some two miles of the town of Bedford, in or about the early part of the month of November, 1628. The fact that he was born in an alehouse is, I am aware, now made known to the world for the first time, but the assertion is not published without ample and reliable proof, as will hereafter appear. Moreover, and what is still more interesting, the exact site of his birthplace has also been discovered, consequent upon diligent and careful research, the perusal of relevant records and documents, both of a general and legal character, and the corroboration of the oldest and most authentic and impartial residents living in the neighborhood.

"Thomas Bonyon's" name is here recorded (with several others) as a juror and the record proceeds:

At this court it is testified by the homagers that William Bonyon, who held of the Lord King, as of his Manor of Elnestowe, one messuage and one pightell (a) with appurtenances in Elnestowe and nine acres of land lying singly and separately in the fields of Elnestowe by fealty, suit of Court, and at the yearly rent of three shillings and one-half penny, has since the date of the last Court ended his days. And that Thomas Bonyon is the son and next heir of the said William Bonyon, and is of the age of forty years and more, whence there accrues to the lord the King as a relief in soccage-11s. 6½d. And the said Thomas Bonyon is admitted as tenant in fee of the aforesaid messuage, pightell, and nine acres of land at the rent and services aforesaid, and that the aforesaid messuage and pightell are situated and lie in Elnestowe aforesaid, bounded by the messuage and close of Thomas Whytebred on the western side, and the King's highway on the eastern.

Again, in 1547, we find a record of another view of Frank-pledge with Court held at Elnestowe on the 30th April, (38 Hen. VIII.,) of which the following is an extract:

Elnestowe—Fealty. To this Court came Robert Corteys and acknowledged that he held freely of the said lord the King as of the manor aforesaid by fealty suit of court and rent of a penny and a half-penny by the year, three roods of arable land together lying in the east field of Elnestowe upon the furlong called Pesselynton, between the land of John Gascoign, Knight, on either side, and abuts on the north head upon the close called "Bonyon's-End," which he had of the gift of Thomas Bonyon of Elnestowe, in the County of Bedford, laborer, as by the charter of the said Thomas bearing date the 18th day of the month of April in the 37th year of the said lord the King is fully clear, which said three roods were late parcels of a messuage and certain lands late of William Bonyon, father of the aforesaid Thomas Bonyon, and which said messuage and lands were charged by the said lord the King with one whole yearly rent of 8s. 4d. And the aforesaid three roods were apportioned at the aforesaid rent of a penny and a half-penny by the year. And the aforesaid Thomas Bonyon is discharged of the same yearly rent of 1½d.

In the following year (1549) one John Lynwood is recorded as coming to the Court acknowledging that he "held freely of the lord the King as of his manor there by fealty suit of Court and rent of 2d. by the year, three acres and a rood of land particularly and severally lying in Haroden Sharpe-fold, in the parish of Cardyngton, which were formerly of Thomas Bonyon."

Evidently the world did not go well with Thomas Bonyon, for in addition to gradually disposing of his inheritance he seems to have converted at least a portion of what remained of his ancestral domain into an alehouse, and we find from the official records that at twelve different courts his wife was fined for "infringement of the Assize." (b). In 1554 the same Thomas Bonyon was summoned to appear in court, described as a "victualler."

About this time the Bonyons seem to have added to their alehouse business the trade of a "pettie chapman," (c), for in 1641 Thomas Bonyon made his will describing himself as a "pettie chapman" and devised (inter alia) "to Anne Bonyon, my wife, after my decease, the cottage or tenemant wherein I doe now dwell with the appurtenances during the tearme of her natural life. And after the decease of Anne Bonyon, my said wife, I give and bequeath the said cottage or tenement with the appurtenances unto my two sonnes, Thomas Bonyon and Edward Bonyon and their Heirs for ever to be equally parted and divided between them after the decease of my said wife."

The will ends with a bequest to his grandchildren (of whom John Bunyan was one) of "Six pence a peace to be paied them when they accomplish their several ages of one and twentie yeares."

At this time Thomas Bonyon, senior, (the testator,) and his wife, Anne, were living under the same roof at Bonyon's End with their two sons, Thomas and Edward—both of whom were married and had children. Thomas Bonyon, senior, in anticipation and in part performance of his testamentary disposition, had installed his two sons to carry on the dual trade of "victualler" and "pettie chapman" between them—Thomas as the brazier or "pettie chapman," and Edward as the publican.

Thomas Bonyon, junior, (the father of John,) described as a "brasseyer," had now been twice married—first to one Anne Pinney in 1623 (who apparently died childless,) and secondly, in 1627, to Margaret Bentley, who gave birth to their son and heir, the immortal John Bunyan, in the following year.

At this period the home of the Bunyans—then popularly known as "Bonyon's End" and "Bonyan's Farm," respectively, was a place of no inconsiderable public notoriety. Situated as it was at the then junction of important and much traveled highways, and being both an alehouse and the store of a "pettie chapman" and "brasier" combined, it was only natural that it should—as in fact it did—become the common resort of villagers, travelers, tramps, drunkards, idlers, and all kinds of poor countrymen, and had consequently and very truly become entitled to be of "that Rank that is meanest and most despised of all the families in the land." What place on earth can there be, I should like to know, more despicable, more degrading, and more infamous than a common country alehouse? It is in verity the meanest, the lowest, and most despised of all families. To be a gypsy or the child of a traveling tinker would be of noble birth indeed as compared with the birth of one unfortunately brought up within the confines of such an ignoble sphere. And alas! it was the lot of the poor child Bunyan—endowed as he was with genius and an extraordinary capacity for imagination as well as an apparent aptitude for wickedness—to be born and bred within the contaminated precincts and atmosphere of a common vulgar country alehouse. Here perforce he was constantly living in the midst of habitual and degraded drunkards and unavoidable, unwholesome surroundings, hearing all kinds of intoxicated and irresponsible controversies—religious, political, and general cant—interrupted and intermingled with cursing, swearing, lying, and blasphemy, and, what is still more sad, indulging in the practice (as was no doubt the case with Bunyan) of involuntarily instilling and fostering the love of beer in the child, which in riper years brings about the ruin of the man in the majority of cases. Now we can really and properly understand what Bunyan meant when in after years he shamefully inscribed:

I do in a few words give you a Hint of my Pedigree and manner of bringing up. * * * For my descent then, it was, as is well known by many, of a low and inconsiderable generation; my Father's house being of that Rank that is meanest and most despised of all the families in the land." (a),

Again he wrote: "I was brought up at my Father's House in a very mean condition, among a company of poor countrymen." (b)

At last we have the true and simple interpretation of Bunyan's own words, in the place of the long-distorted accounts rendered by random scribes. And now, too, we can more clearly comprehend and regard the many humiliating and pitiful statements penned by Bunyan himself in the following lines:

I had but few equals (especially considering my years, which were tender, being few) both for cursing, swearing, lying, and blaspheming the holy name of God—yea, so settled and rooted was I in these things that they became as a second nature to me. (c)

The which as I also have considered since, did so offend the Lord, that even in my childhood He did scare and affright me with fearful dreams, and did terrify me, with dreadful visions. For often after I had spent this and the other day in sin I have in my bed been greatly afflicted, while asleep, with the apprehensions of Devils and wicked Spirits, who still, as I then thought, labored to draw me away with them, of which I could never be rid.

Also I should, at these years, be greatly afflicted and troubled with the thoughts of the day of Judgment, and that both night and day, and should tremble at the thoughts of the fearful torments of hell fire; still fearing that it would be my lot to be found at last among these Devils and hellish fiends, who are there bound down with the chains and bonds of darkness unto the Judgment of the great day. These things, I say, when I was but a child, but nine or ten years old, did so distress my soul that then in the midst of my many sports and childish vanities, amidst my vain companions, I was often much cast down and afflicted in my mind therewith, yet could I not let go my sins—yea, I was also then so overcome with despair of life and heaven that I should often wish either that there had been no hell or that I had been a Devil—supposing that they were only tormentors; that if it must needs be that I went hither, I might be rather a tormentor than the tormented myself.

Again in "the Life and Death of Mr. Badman," Bunyan undoubtedly recounts his wicked youthful character and career—probably in an exaggerated form; but in substance it is a general and vivid outline of his extraordinary early youth. In the course of this narrative he relates a remarkable incident which we can now more readily appreciate. He says:

An alehouse keeper in the neighborhood of Elstow had a son who was half-witted. The favorite amusement when a party was collected drinking was for the father to provoke the lad's temper, and for the lad to curse his father and wish the Devil had him. The Devil at last did have the alehouse keeper, and rent and tore him till he died. I was eye and ear witness of what I here say. I have heard Ned in his roguery cursing his father, laughing thereat most heartily, still provoking of Ned to curse that his mirth might be increased. I saw his father also when he was possessed.

"The father" here mentioned was unquestionably Bunyan's Uncle Edward and the half-witted boy his own cousin, Ned, and the affair of course happened within their own threshold at Bonyon's End.

As I have now, I hope, adduced sufficient and satisfactory proof of Bunyan's indisputable pedigree and true origin, I need not pursue the question further. I shall therefore conclude by subscribing two interesting statements made by the oldest and most respectable residents living in the vicinity of Bunyan's birthplace, which will finally corroborate my version and at the same time completely eradicate the vague reference by Dr. Brown to an imaginary homestead on an impossible site, in an out-of-the-way place somewhere between the two brooks at Harrowden. They are as follows:

Statement of Mrs. Catherine James of 61 St. John Street, Bedford:

I am ninety years of age. I was born at Wilshamstead. When about sixteen years of age I went to live with my uncle and aunt (Mrs. Proh) at Bunyan's Farm—the farm still known as Bunyan's Farm adjoining the bridle road leading into Harrowden—now occupied by Mr. Wilmer. I lived off and on at this farm until my uncle died. I was then about forty years of age, married, and lived on the farm and remained there for about five years afterward. I have lived since and constantly in the neighborhood. Mr. Richard Newman, my brother, succeeded me as tenant of the farm. "Bunyan's Farm" has been in our family I should say for at least 100 years. Before that it was in the occupation, I believe, of one Mr. Leach for many years. This same farm was always known as "Bunyan's Farm," and said and believed in the locality to have been the birthplace of John Bunyan. The two small fields adjoining, lying to the west of the farm, were always and still are known as "Bunyan's Close" and "Bunyan's Farther Close," and the whole lay on the south side of the Cardington Brook. The large field on the north of the Cardington Brook was and is still known as "Pesslynton" or "Peslington." (a) I never heard that there ever existed a house much less a farm on this field. I do not believe there ever could have been; the field was always flooded in wet weather—besides there was no pathway or roadway of any kind leading to it, nor had it ever to my knowledge the slightest appearance of a homestead. I remember seeing some old bricks in the field, but most of these were carried there when "Bunyan's Farm" was renovated. Both in my uncle's time and in my own time there was an old brewhouse attached to Bunyan's Farm on the east side of it—nearest to the highway.

(Signed) CATHERINE JAMES.
Witnesses: Sarah James.
Martha James.

The statement of Mr. John Myers:

I, John Myers, of "The Meeting House," [an old Bunyan meeting house,] Harrowden, make the following statement:

I am eighty years of age, and have lived in this house and Harrowden continuously all my life. I have always known "Bunyan's Farm" and the immediate vicinity, especially all the adjoining fields, &c. I know the field "Peaslynton" well. I have worked on the "Bunyan Farm" from my boyhood, and I have been a shepherd on the farm for about sixty years. When I was a boy, about fourteen or fifteen years, the field "Peaslynton" was plowed up for the first time to my knowledge, and I helped to plow it. I know the spot on the west of the field where Bunyan was supposed to have been born. (b) I certainly do not remember seeing any trace of a house or homestead there at all. All I saw was a few beds of bricks here and there scattered. There may have been a few scores of them. From what I know of the site I should certainly say there never had been a farm there, for there is no evidence whatever of the existence of one for certainly 200 or 300 years. There is no trace of a roadway, pathway, or thoroughfare; no ditches, fences, orchard, or what one might and would expect to see as the remains of an old homestead. Personally I should not think it a fit place to build any kind of a house upon; it is too damp and always flooded in wet weather.

"Bunyan's Farm" is very old. It was burned down, so I was informed, a little over eighty years ago. All that remained was the old barn, brewhouse, and bakehouse of the granary. They are all very old and adjoin an old thoroughfare that runs from Cardington through Harrowden on to Wilstead.

JOHN [His X Mark] MYERS.
Witness: Eliza Myers, Meeting House, Harrowden.
J. H. DAVIES.

(a) The imaginary site suggested by Dr. Brown as likely to have been the birthplace of Bunyan.
(b) According to Dr. Brown.

(a) Any small inclosure of land.
(b) Giving short measure of both bread and beer.
(c) A small shopman or trader.

(a) Grace abounding. Para. 1-2.
(b) The Law of Grace
(c) Grace abounding. Para. 4-5.

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JUVENILE READING.

Its Origin and Its Slow But Steady Growth.

WHITHER, whither pretty child? The world is not yet open! Oh, see, how quiet is all about us; 'tis before daybreak, the streets are mute—whither, whither with quick step? 'Tis good to sleep now; you see, the flowers are still a-dreaming; every bird's nest is still silent—whither, then, are you carried now?"

"Of making books there is no end," and yet history of literature for children remains to be written. Horace Walpole once said: "It is as difficult to write for young children as to talk to them," and it is easily perceived wherein a man like Walpole might encounter insurmountable obstacles; but, fortunately, all clever people do not agree with him, and "grown-ups" are giving more and more of their consideration and effort to the audience of childhood.

Folk-lore and fairy tales, now by right of inheritance belonging to the children, come to them from the time when all the nations of earth were in their childhood, but which, since reaching man's estate, have been discarded. The nursery maid who chants the friendly monition to the ladybird or narrates the fee-foe-fi-fum adventure of the carnivorous giant little knows she has purloined the stores of Teutonic song and Scandinavian mythology. Jack the Giant Killer probably landed in England from the same ships which conveyed Hengist and Horsa and Ebba the Saxon; the story of the Babes in the Wood is traceable to an Armorican legend of the sixth century; that of Jack and Gill is said to be an old French tale; Tom Thumb belongs to the earliest cycle of Welsh romance; Whittington and his Cat can show a pedigree of more than eight centuries; while little Jack Horner was originally a satire upon the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the "plum" was the title deeds of the manor of Wells. Of folk-lore and fairy tales much indeed has been written; but more from the point of view of the antiquarian or the literary historian than from that of their true and critical value to the child. Gradually these stories show an intellectual advancement over the first credulous acceptance of nature symbolism; but what they gain intellectually they lose spiritually, for, as the nations emerged into the light of common day, the mere instruction of the child took precedence of all else. This would be unendurable—except to a pedagogue—were it not for the individuality of these instructions. But, with the exception of some moralisings in the famous Exeter Book on the various fortunes of men as the result of their education, it is the individual child which gives the human and the literary interest to us. Thus in the last instructions of Alfred the Great to his son Edward we have the first personal literary touch of the child's welfare in English literature.

"Thou, my dear son," he says, "set thee now beside me, and I will deliver thee true instructions. My son, I feel that my hour is coming. My countenance is wan. My days are almost done. We must now part. I shall to another world, and thou shalt be left alone in all my wealth. I pray thee (for thou art my dear child) strive to be a father and a lord to thy people. Be thou the children's father and the widow's friend. Comfort thou the poor, and shelter the weak, and with all thy might, right that which is wrong. And, son, govern thyself by law; then shall the Lord love thee and God above all things shall be thy reward. Call thou upon Him to advise thee in all thy need, and so shall He help thee the better to compass that which thou wouldest."—Spelman's Translation.

There is in this some lingering of the ethical perceptions found in the old folk-myths combined with the high ideals of early Christianity which, in connection with the personal touch, makes it a distinct literary treasure. Not again do we find in English literature a word regarding the welfare of a child till the time of Chaucer, and that, though most humanly lovable and gentle, has not the distinct personal ideal. It was written when Chaucer was old and probably during a season of retirement at Woodstock, for "Lytel Lowys, my lyte sonne," and is called the "Conclusions of the Astrolabe." It is in English, for he says: "Latin he canstow yit but smal, my lyte sonne," and is interesting also because of the sidelight it throws on such matters as the astronomy, astrology, longitudes, and latitudes of that day. But from Chaucer's time on, there certainly was a long and barren interval when writings for youth degenerated into nothing more than a schoolroom product. Even the delightful Roger Aschem's instructions were distinctly of the text book variety. Lord Burleigh wrote a manual of directions on right ways of living for his son, from which many of our current sayings are taken. And Lord Chesterfield is a classic. Gradually, however, children became a recognized public with peculiar needs and tastes of their own. Since the time of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress," which they speedily appropriated, imaginative work has been done for them on a large scale. And it is of this that we have no chronological or critical record. "My conviction is," says the wise Max Müller, "that nonsense is everywhere the child of sense."

It was William Godwin who first established, in the early years of the nineteenth century, a Juvenile Library, to which Charles and Mary Lamb were valued contributors. Their poetry for children and the tales from Shakespeare, (they were, with the exception of six, written by Mary Lamb,) perhaps did more than any other one attempt to entertain and enlighten at the same time. And George Cruikshank, though working on different lines, had the children so at heart in his pioneer efforts as to have said that the period of his life he had enjoyed most was that during which he was engaged in illustrating books for children. In this saying there lies a deeper reason for the recrudescence of imaginative children's literature than even the children's need. "The period of his life he had enjoyed most" came from the well-spring in humanity of what Bjornson calls "the child in our heart"; from the recognition of the inheritance of "our high ancestral self." It is this that has given English literature such verse, for example, as Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," and such prose as "The Golden Age." It is interesting to speculate on how much of this feeling could be traced in Kipling's stories, or in Mrs. Ewing's, or in those of Joel Chandler Harris, or in Lang's revised fairy-lore. Or, admitting the writers of other countries into the charmed circle, in Anderson and Grimm, or Balzac's child pictures, or Carmen Silva's writings, or in Bjornson's studies of child life.

A form of story of peculiar interest is that which is applicable to and appreciated by all children, and has had, in addition, some particular child as its inspiration. Such work is a rare blend of the personal and the universal; a combination of the dear old humanities found in folk-lore, with the individual aspect of the child found in King Alfred and Chaucer. Along this line Wordsworth and Longfellow have given us much, and to it belong the exquisite songs of Eugene Field, the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," and many fugitive poems. In prose there are such writings as "Queen Mary's Child Garden," and "Marjory Flemming," "Water Babies," the "Alice" books, and those lovely but not widely known sketches of W. V. by William Canton. We read all of these, of course, but in our eager, onward, grown-up rush, do we give sufficient pause to consider justly the literary value and significance of such "wild flowers along the road of learning"? ISABEL MOORE.

The Philosophy of Emerson.

Philosophy and Literature, it would seem, have no vacations, for they are now annually and freely provided for the persons who do have and who go a-leisuring by seashore, valley, and mountain. Since the Concord School of Philosophy gave up its yearly advent, its probably lineal successor has for a few years picked up its thread of thought of Greenacre, Me. Among other addresses there recently the one notable one, I am sure, was that by F. B. Sanborn upon "Philosophy." That was its announced title, but his address was really upon Emerson, and he attempted to show therein that the Sage of Concord had a distinct philosophy. "He was a philosopher," he said, "in the general sense in which Socrates and Plutarch and the Emperor Marcus Aurelius were philosophers," even if he had no particular "body of tenets" or "linked series of premises and conclusions." He drew his thought from remote antiquity, from Kant and other German thinkers, from the Hebrew ethics, not omitting the milder wisdom of the New Testament.

As reported in part in The Springfield Republican, Mr. Sanborn said that Emerson went back "to Plato and Pythagoras, and forward to the later Stoics and New Platonists." He "came in contact also with the profounder speculations of the Persian and Indian mystics." He mingles these influences with a certain part of Fichte and with the thought of Goethe, Coleridge, and Carlyle. Behind and above all was that mystical appreciation and "vision of Truth unveiled" which put everything in his poetically clairvoyant perspective. He was what Lowell called "a Platinus-Montaigne"—one who could both soar and walk on the solid ground. He did not need the steps of syllogism. He said: "I have a fancy that a realist is a good corrector of formalism, no matter how incapable of syllogism or continuous linked statement. To great results of thought and morals the steps are not many, and it is not the masters who spin the ostentatious continuity."

Emerson's realism was Plato's. It touched the ultimate things of existence, not the mere "daily phenomena." The man who believes in the ideas upon which the world is builded sees the real universe and not this painted screen of day and night, the spanning heavens, the verdant earth, "this striped coat of climates, this fourfold year."

It was this truth of Kant's, put in the words of a commentator, which Emerson embraced: "What truth soever is necessary and of universal extent is derived to the mind from its own operation, and does not rest on observation and experience. As, conversely, what truth or perception soever is present to the mind with a consciousness, not of its necessity, but of its contingency, is ascribable, not to the original agency of the mind itself, but derives its origin from observation and experience." Emerson held up this idea with a multitude of illustrations and suggestions that blossom out notably in his essays on the "Conduct of Life." Making his mysticism practical, he says at the end of his book what Carlyle praised in almost unqualified terms:

It would be hard to put in more mental and moral philosophy than the Persians have thrown into a sentence:

"Fooled thou must be, though wisest of the wise,
Then be the fool of Virtue, not of Vice."

There is no chance and no anarchy in the universe; all is system and gradation. Every god is there sitting in his sphere. The young mortal enters the hall of the firmament; there is he alone with them alone; they pouring on him benedictions and gifts, and beckoning him up to their throne. On the instant and incessantly fall snowstorms of illusions. He fancies himself in a vast crowd, which sways this way and that, and whose movements and doings he must obey; he fancies himself poor, orphaned, insignificant. The mad crowd drives hither and thither, now furiously commanding this thing to be done, now that. What is he that he should resist their will, and think or act for himself? Every moment new changes and new showers of deceptions to baffle and distract him. And when, by and by, for an instant the air clears, and the cloud lifts a little, there are the gods still sitting around him on their thrones—they alone with him alone.

Again we hear him say: "Nature is not fixed, but fluid. Spirit alters, molds, makes it. Every spirit builds itself a house, and beyond its house a world, and beyond its world a heaven. Know, then, that the world exists for you; for you is the phenomenon perfect. What we are, that only can we see. Build, therefore, your own world."

Philosophy being, according to the Greeks, the love of wisdom, your true philosopher practices the truth he preaches. This vitalizing obedience belongs to and inheres in all that Emerson inculcates—"plain living and high thinking," with a forelook upon God, Freedom and Immortality. Carlyle's praise of this, as illustrated in Emerson's book referred to, is thus given in his letter to Emerson after the book appeared:

I believe there are in the mute state a great number of thinking English souls who can recognize a thinker and a sayer of perennially human type, and welcome him as the rarest of miracles; one English soul of that kind there indubitably is. You have grown older, more pungent, piercing—I never read from you before such lightning gleams of meaning as are to be found here. The finale of all—that of illusions falling on us like snow showers, but again of the gods sitting steadfast on their thrones all the while—what a flat lux is there, into the depths of a philosophy which hardly three men living have yet dreamt of! Well done, I say; and so let that matter rest.

Mr. Sanborn remarks in conclusion that while the philosophy of Marcus Aurelius has been termed "depressing," Emerson's writings are for inspiration and encouragement. They console and refresh. The author himself was "the embodiment of philosophy, teaching by example." Perhaps it might be said, if I have not misread the lecture, that he put Hope in the Stoic's horizon. JOEL BENTON.

***Mrs. Abby G. Baker describes in The Woman's Home Companion for October the real housekeeping arrangements at the White House. Every housekeeper in the country has more or less interest in the methods used by the "first lady in the land" in her housekeeping arrangements. Mrs. Roosevelt has her own ideas about housekeeping, and her methods are different from those of some of her predecessors. It will be interesting to compare and contrast her methods with those of old-time housekeepers.

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FRENCH MONARCHY.

Its Growth and Decline Described by Dr. James Mackinnon.*

DR. JAMES MACKINNON has given the world an exhaustive study along certain lines in his book, "The Growth and Decline of the French Monarchy." It has added another leaf to his many laurels. The learned professor has already made himself a name and assured place in the realm of English literature by his five important works on historical themes. His great work on "The History of Edward III.," proclaimed, by its vivacious and graphic style and the thread of an individual purpose running through it, that a fresh star had arisen upon the new school of historical thought and achievement. He was not contented with a mere paraphrase of authorities and chronicles, as the old methods too often were, but challenged their utterances by whatever aids of contemporary documents and the like he found available. The scope of the whole work presented a conscientious building up from foundations he himself carefully prepared. So in his other volumes on varying subjects he writes with a master pen, and whatever he touches glows with life, feeling, and attractiveness.

For very good reasons then the reader taking up this new creation of his thought and genius, has great expectations. Nor has he occasion to feel disappointment either for matter or style of presentation. When a man like Dr. Mackinnon, a historian of note, opens up a theme, he confers a distinct obligation on the thinking public.

The volume under immediate consideration grew out of a desire on the part of the historian to investigate the origins of the French Revolution. The author felt that the mere study of the social and political conditions of the French institutions of the eighteenth century could not fill the plan and scope of the investigation he had set before himself. What M. Taine did in his splendid work only revealed contemporaneous and transparent conditions. The deeper layers of French history yet remained to be explored. The roots of the Revolution lay below as well as in the upper and surface indications of the eighteenth century. Its causes were twofold, remote as well as immediate and indirect as well as direct. The author tells us that he has eschewed the "method of philosophical generalization" for that of a consecutive historical unfolding. He makes use of the historic method in its larger sense in seeking for an adequate explanation for the upheaval that shook not only France, but all Europe to its foundations, and in the last decade of the eighteenth century changed the whole face of their history not for a day, but forever.

The questions which framed themselves in the historian's mind and which he set himself to answer were mainly three: How did the power of the French Kings from Hugh Capet onward grow? How did these Kings exercise this power in the work of government? How as the result of the exercise of this power did the monarchy decline and thus invite its own fall by the violent process of revolution? So as his investigations grew the author shaped his book along two lines:

(1) An exposition of the causes of the French Revolution, and (2) an independent study of the growth and decline of a certain system of government.

The splendid beginning of the French monarchy under Hugh Capet was soon clouded by the incapacity, idiocy, and wickedness of his successors. Philip VI., known as Philip of Valois, started his reign well fitted in some respects to play the rôle of King. He was a showy man and played a fine part in the magnificent pageants of outward pomp and circumstance. But the people were robbed, impoverished, and left to extreme misery. It was cold comfort to a people so circumstanced to be told that all the dazzling dignity with which Philip surrounded himself was the embodiment of their own greatness. The contradictions and complications of Philip's Government are well set forth by Dr. Mackinnon. His intentions may have been good, perhaps, but his performance was most lame. Good measures were rendered null by bad ones. Under pressure of war with England taxes on provisions rendered futile the ordinances for cheap and abundant food. He made a law against money-lenders—Italians and Jews—reducing the unhallowed obligations of their debtors by one-fourth. But while protecting the purse and property of the debtors from the rabid money lender, he did not protect them from the rapacity of corrupt and savage officials, who, quite as often as not, left nothing for the creditor to take.

With the reign of Philip began that tragedy of a war, unparalleled in its duration, and perhaps in its brutality and misery, in the history of a nation, maybe in the history of the world. Dr. Mackinnon says that it was not quite accurately known as the Hundred Years War, for it extended over a period of 116 years; not that it was not interrupted by truces and treaties of peace; not that religion and humanity did not have some little veto in the struggle between the brute and the human in man; but these short intervals of sanity only brought into sharper relief the fighting maniac of the age. A senseless struggle, it was yet a most awful fact in the history of human folly. For while war was a pastime to the fighting fool whom Froissart has idealized and immortalized, it was purgatory, yea, hell itself, to the people. For one hundred years men in France constantly lived and toiled with the fear of violent death before their eyes. The poor man was hounded like a wild beast to the woods and holes of earth. For what was all this unspeakable misery? It was a mere genealogical contention. Two mad Kings fought for a title to the crown of France. Edward Plantagenet believed that he had a better right to the French throne than Philip of Valois. Philip may have had the better right. Righteous contention is the peg on which the devil has hung with complacency many a crime. To make war while ruining the prosperity of France by misgovernment was certainly not sane conduct.

The most lamentable thing of all is the way in which two mad Kings could make the world dance to their music. And dance the world has many times in unaccountable gyrations in the course of its history, hypnotized by the demon spirit of destruction.

The point that the historian places before us is the strange effect of all this struggle, mad and furious as it was, on the French monarchic power. It was stronger than ever. It might be thought that such an experience would have made the people invincibly impatient with any form of monarchy. Not so. The monarchy had the extremely good fortune to war at the expense of another and to reap from the losses of others. It knew how to hold on and give the appearance of conferring benefit in the then anarchic state of the times. On the fields of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, one generation after another of the French nobility was swept out of existence. The nobility, rather than the people, paid the penalty of the battlefield. The substance of the people was devoured, but then it was the French chivalry that fell before the arrows of the English archers. Thus, while the nobility lost the King really gained, as is witnessed after this grim century of carnage has given place to the century of the renascence, the age of Louis XI., the age of the absolute King. The revenues of the Crown were raised by official extortion from the poverty of the people. He cared for the state; he hardly cared for the people. The fabric of his power was built upon the oppression of the rank and file in his kingdom. The people even suffered much from his religiosity; for he even gave lavishly to churches at their expense. But tradition was mighty; force was mightier, and the people bore it. Yet the seeds of dissolution and revolution were sown. A time was to come when the very name of a Louis would be execrable to the people. From Louis XI. to Louis XVI. what a stride, what a revolution in public opinion! Still the doom of empire was written in the suffering and mismanagement by which the august structure of absolute kingly power was built up.

Then the book moves on and the author lifts the picture of scene after scene, reign after reign of imbecility, madness, prodigality and ruin, lit here and there with gleams of genius and flashes of ephemeral statesmanship. But all the while the condition of the people grew worse and worse.

Louis XIV., very religious and very immoral, the defender of Christianity and yet living the life of a rake and an epicure, helped along the catastrophe, in spite of his connection with some brilliant men and his devotion to that remarkable compound of opposites and enigmas of character, Mme. de Maintenon. Dr. Mackinnon's estimate of the Maintenon, while not altogether original, seems to have more justice and good sense in it than that of the average historian. Generations of writers have depicted her as an unscrupulous adventuress, who cloaked her real self in a garb of superior piety, but accommodated her morals to her ambition to climb in the kingly favor. She was a bigot, a prude, a woman of the world, and was moreover in her brutal insensibility mainly responsible for the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, as well as for a string of calamities in the latter part of Louis's reign. In drawing this portraiture the hostile critics relied too implicitly on the aspersions of St. Simon and the daring creations of La Beaumelle. The one was too prejudiced, and the other was a juggler and deceiver, a piecemeal forger, who spun a series of lies and patchwork tissues by which to climb himself into a meretricious literary fame. Nemesis has rightly overtaken and shorn the tall of his Pegasus. M. Lavallée is a chivalrous champion, and has run to earth many a lie. If Madame was not altogether immaculate, yet he sees in her a most exceptionally angelic womanliness. She was not a hypocrite, at any rate in religion, and was much above the conventional woman of the period. Her devotion to the things of the spirit did not prevent her from pursuing worldly ambitions with other arts than those of a devotee. The author says: "A woman who has always her Prayer Book at hand and is always in search of a lost soul, while unconscious of sin herself, is, in truth, not the most agreeable or sympathetic of personalities." Religion with her went hand in hand with wordly wise prudence. She was a plausible casuist, and could with a good conscience practice deception and use force for the salvation of a soul. "Nay," says Mackinnon, "her prudence even stooped to calculate the practical advantage of the work of conversion, as when she gave her brother timely notice of the sale of Huguenots' properties in Poitou, which persecution had forced their owners to abandon, in order that he might pick up a cheap estate. The brother to whom this hint was given was evidently of the same practical turn of mind. 'Take my advice,' he wrote to his cousin, the Marquis, 'and think of your conversion; you will be better off both in this world and the next.'"

The conversion of Louis, for which Mme. de Maintenon deserves so largely the credit, was scarcely a perfect piece of work. It made him a good Catholic, too good a one, perhaps, but it was a long way from making him a Christian. The Huguenots had at least no reason to rejoice. But the fatal die was cast, and the kingdom was rushing on to its doom.

Toward the close of the volume a chapter is devoted to Rousseau, as the prophet of democracy. Unlike Montesquieu, who was possessed of the historic and scientific sense, Rousseau was not a historian or a scientist, but a logician and a theorist. The one was the complement of the other. Rousseau reprobated the kingly office and sought sovereignty in the people. His ideal state was a nation of peasants wise enough to discuss problems of deepest import. He would have a religion; not the Christianity of Rome, but the tender and sublime principles of the Gospel woven into a sort of social compact. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the "Contrat Social" became the political gospel of the age. Strange that a work in which so much is sophistry exerted such a vast influence. The reason must be in that it appeared at the favorable moment when men had grown tired of Kings and their misgovernment, and were aspiring after ideals of political reform. In it are many passages that betray a sympathetic spirit chafing against bad government. Like the Gospel in this respect, it is full of feeling as well as dogma. The poor man seems near to the heart of the writer. Voltaire stands out in sharp contrast, for he dearly loved a King. Rousseau loved the poor man and had a high appreciation of his integrity and intelligence. His writings had their place, and a large one, in hastening on the cataclysm.

The concluding chapters of the book deal with the fatal days of Louis XV., fatal for France and the monarchy. Even his brilliant Minister Choiseul could not force the hand of a monarch apathetic in his indolence and sunken in debauchery. Choiseul the red-headed and ungainly had the best of intentions and no mean ability. No wonder his countrymen placed high hopes in him. But Louis would not reform his ways, and would continue to be the puppet of base and intriguing women. With the many things that the Prime Minister did, and hosts of them good things, the one thing that he could not do was to save France. And even a Turgot and a Necker were to fail to weather the breakers. In spite of Choiseul's efforts to direct the affairs of government, a prostitute was to rule France and become the mistress and directress of the King's affairs for twenty long years. For history can regard Mme. de Pompadour in no other light than that of an adventuress of a bad type, whose personal character sullied the history of France, and whose political influence contributed to blacken it with prophecies thick with disaster. The low moral turpitude into which France was fallen was witnessed by the wail that ladies and gentlemen of high lineage set up, not that the monarch was degraded by a mistress, but that she was a low-born creature, and not one of their own kind. They had no moral perceptions that took offense at the fact, but they quarreled because a bourgoisie beauty should have captured a position justly claimed by one of their own kind. And so this phantom of a King, pushed by the centuries of misgovernment behind him and his own incapacity and degradation, had brought his kingdom to the brink of the awful tempest. The clouds were thick, the lightning flashed ominously, and the low thunder rumbled and growled. The storm will break in fury, but not until his putrid dust shall be rushed to the tomb, while not a tear in all France drops to his memory, so roundly was he hated.

The man who was impotent to control his own Ministers and even their chief clerks could not reform or stem the tide of abuse consuming the kingdom. Louis's conversations reflect his weak and imbecile character. "What can I do?" said he to Richelieu in a conversation on the embarrassments of the situation. "When they commit blunders they will not listen to me. After all, it is their fault, and not mine. They do what they like; it is no affair of mine." It is evidently very far gone with the monarchy by divine right when the real Kings were a set of low-down, insolent menials. So little real authority lay in this phantom of an absolute King that Louis could not get money to pay his own footmen, and they were objects of charity. The priest of St. Louis of Versailles told the King that even the footmen of the palace were so poor that they were compelled to ask charity of him. The devil rode into Court under the guise of the King's religiosity, for real religion it was not, and the most revolting vice reveled under its protection. Revolution with ghastly face leered behind every corner, and red-handed anarchy stood impatient to leap upon its prey. What a Government and what a Church, that people look upon both as their deadly foes!

Mackinnon justly points out in his closing pages that "the monarch cannot appeal to an enlightened public opinion to come to his rescue." Political experience there was none in the kingdom. The monarchy had sacrificed the political education of the nation to its own egotism. What political life is left, shreds it may be, is overwhelmingly reactionary and hostile. "Reform!" cry the advocates of good government. But this means revolution. The volcano belches forth and the Reign of Terror deluges France with the lurid flames of hell. On the edge of the cataclysm the book stops. The monarchy is dead.

*THE GROWTH AND DECLINE OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY. By James Mackinnon, Ph. D. Pp. xx-840. 8vo. Cloth. Preface and full index. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

Bookkeeping.*

Is the bookkeeper born, and not made? A great many used to think that keeping accounts was a natural gift. Mr. Prince Albert Wright in his "Bookkeeping Simplified" explains the entire process of accounting—in fact, the work is encyclopedic. Here is the entire bookkeeping phraseology systematically presented. The too common idea that a bookkeeper is a mere automaton ought not to be entertained for a moment. The author describes the competent accountant:

The most essential qualification in a good bookkeeper is a still tongue and strong decision of character, incapable of becoming too intimate with the principles of other departments or too communicative to outsiders, whereby he might divulge secrets of the business known to him through and by virtue of his confidential position.

Supposably all merchants and traders know something about bookkeeping. A knowledge of accounting is the first rung on the ladder of success. The man who is ignorant of its leading principles may become the victim of dishonest employes. There are stories of mercantile concerns who carry on business—say, with two hats only. In one hat they are said to put the cash received, and in the second their bills payable. Of course this is sheer nonsense, save for a peanut stand.

Nothing in a business way seems to have escaped the author of the volume under notice. The methods of the expert accountant are dwelt on and at the same time the way of keeping books in Wall Street. In the appendix innumerable are the questions asked, with the proper answers. We should consider the volume as one of great practical utility.

Mr. Lawson's Revenge.*

Thomas W. Lawson, who last year caused to be built the gigantic scow yacht Independence, and who sought to compel the New York Yacht Club to admit her to the trial races for the honor of defending the America's Cup, was deeply aggrieved because the club refused to allow his yacht to compete unless entered in the name of a member of the club. It will be recalled by those familiar with the facts in the case that Mr. Lawson had previously sought admission to the club and had met with refusal. He was therefore called upon to permit his yacht to appear before the public as nominally the property of another man, and this he declined to do, with the result that she was barred from the competition. The action of the club was censured by many persons and defended by as many others. It was asserted that Mr. Lawson, knowing the conditions of the competition, had built the Independence purposely to have her barred because he was not a member of the club, and thus place the organization in an unenviable light before the public. Whether such was Mr. Lawson's intention or not, he certainly did succeed in stirring up a good deal of unpleasant feeling, especially in the West and South, where the inner workings of the New York Yacht Club and its social relations are not quite so well understood as they are here.

This is not the place for a discussion of the Independence incident. But here may properly be published some comment on the fact that the issue led Mr. Lawson to put forth his own history of the racing for the famous yachting trophy. "The Lawson History of the America's Cup" is an imposing and attractive volume. The introduction and that part of the work dealing with the contest in which the Boston yacht was concerned were written by Mr. Lawson. The rest of the book is by Mr. Thompson. In the introduction Mr. Lawson states that he instructed his assistant to write without prejudice. So far as this was possible in the circumstances Mr. Thompson seems to have done so. It was altogether natural, however, that he should not neglect the opportunity to make the most of the wrangles of Mr. James Ashbury with the club. It is undeniable that Mr. Ashbury was not well treated, and this fact was "nuts" for Mr. Thompson. He has cracked his nuts thoroughly, yet in a gentlemanlike manner, and for this he deserves praise. In discussing the unhappy Dunraven incident, however, he has shown a disposition to send the New York Yacht Club down to posterity with an interrogation point after this chapter of its history, and Lord Dunraven with a light coat of whitewash.

Mr. Lawson has treated his share of the work in a spirit of grief. He has demonstrated that he was hurt, and that he is human enough to wish to hit back. Aside from these personal colorings the book is one of unquestionable value. It is the most elaborate and detailed history of the struggle for the blue ribbon of the sea now extant. It contains all the facts, all the correspondence, all the records. It is written clearly and with knowledge, and it is a valuable contribution to the annals of yachting in this country. It is copiously illustrated with colored drawings by W. G. Wood, one of the most competent illustrators of yachting events, with photographic reproductions, and with plans. It is a handsome piece of bookmaking and must find a place in every yachting library.

*WRIGHT'S BOOKKEEPING SIMPLIFIED. A Complete Encyclopedia of Business Methods. Wall Street Edition. By Prince Albert Wright. 9¾x6½ inches. Pp. 309. New York: F. A. Wright & Co.

*THE LAWSON HISTORY OF THE AMERICA'S CUP. A Record of Fifty Years. By Winfield M. Thompson and Thomas W. Lawson. 8vo. Pp. 402. Boston: Printed for the authors.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY

Two Recent Estimates of the Work of the Artist.*

No artist caused more of a sensation than Aubrey Beardsley. One day he loomed up on London's artistic horizon and the next found him famous. He became the most talked of and written about artist in the world. He was the lion of the hour in modish London, and the overwhelming topic of discussion in all cultured circles throughout the world. Even that curious being, "the man in the street," knew him, mainly through his posters—the first of a cult which reached such prodigious limits.

Joseph Pennell wrote an article concerning the work of a new artist in black and white for the first number of The Studio. Mr. Pennell was afraid, he said, this new artist would suffer much from overappreciation; and this is exactly what happened to Aubrey Beardsley. Hostile criticism was soon heard in many quarters.

As one critic has pointed out, Beardsley's great popularity was merely a success de scandale. The aesthetic qualities in his work are not those which appeal to the mob. The qualities of his line, the perfect arrangements of his masses of black, the literary element in his work—these will always appeal to the artist and connoisseur. But there is nothing—such as mere "prettiness"—in his drawings to make them popular, unless they are enjoyed as a piece of caviar would be.

Guizot's epigram that new life is always born in pain—referring to the French Revolution as being inevitable—may be applied to a new art. Wagner's great lyric-dramas were at first pronounced loud and wild noises, and Whistler's paintings enabled Ruskin to immortalize himself with his "pot of paint flung in the face of the public"—or some such expression regarding them. So was that other revolutionist, Aubrey Beardsley, misunderstood by many. This opposition to his work has been recorded in the article on Beardsley in the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in the following words: "He deliberately ignored proportion and perspective, and the 'freedom from convention' which he displayed caused his work to be judged with harshness."

Beardsley "literature," and the vast amount of criticism which has been written about him justifies the word, contains much unintelligent criticism. Such a complex and varied genius was Beardsley with his many different "manners," it is, perhaps, natural that most of what has bean written about him is devoid of a true understanding of his art. Critics possessing a knowledge only of a phase or two of this many-sided art, and that knowledge only a superficial one, of course failed to enter into the spirit of his work. Other critics, familiar with his work, wrote before their admiration had been tempered with perspective and a more sober judgment. Thus, as was inevitable, the number of really illuminative and interpretative critics of Beardsley's art are very limited in number.

However this may be, it is interesting to turn to the concisely written articles on Beardsley in those monumental works, The Encyclopaedia Britannica and The Dictionary of National Biography, for these, one published just a year ago and the other just off the press, have been written sufficiently long after Beardsley's death (March, 1898,) to enable Sir Walter Armstrong and Mr. Edward Fairbrother Strange to let his work stand entirely on its merits.

Sir Walter Armstrong, writing in the Dictionary, begins his article with a sketch of Beardsley's life. Possibly Sir Walter Armstrong does not give us a final estimate of Beardsley's art, but such sentences as these are admirable:

"* * * His inventions betray extreme mental activity and his technique a hand at once firm, delicate, and sympathetic."

"Few men have done so much work in so brief a space of time—work, moreover, which was always deliberate and finished in the true artistic sense."

"Beardsley had musical gifts of a high order, the charms of his conversation were great, and he had an extraordinary knowledge of books for so young a man."

Edward Fairbrother Strange's article in the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, while much briefer than the one in the Dictionary, is just as tersely written and as well balanced.

Mr. Strange will be remembered as the author of the treatise "Alphabets; a Handbook of Lettering," and of a work on "Japanese Illustration." This paragraph, therefore, is interesting:

> In certain phases of technique he especially excelled, and his earlier methods of dealing with the simple line in conjunction with masses of black are in their way unsurpassed, except in the art of Japan, the country which probably gave his ideas some assistance. He was always an ornamentist, rather than an illustrator, and his work must be judged from that point of view. His frontispiece to "Volpone" is held by some to be from this purely technical standpoint one of the best pen drawings of the age. His posters * * * were among the first of the modern cult of that art.

Mr. Strange was right in insisting on the decorative qualities in Beardsley's work. (Joseph Pennell has said some of his designs for "Le Morte d'Arthur" are equal to the best fifteenth century work,) but the statement that Beardsley's art "must be judged from that point of view," and only from that point of view, is not quite correct. An article on the literary element in this artist's work is, I believe, to be published in one of the forthcoming magazines. It is an element in his work which cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

A. E. GALLATIN.

*ALUBREY BEARDSLEY. Article by Walter Armstrong in the Dictionary of National Biography, 1902. "Aubrey Beardsley. Article by Edward F. Strange in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1902.

The Rose in the Garden.*

It is characteristic of Miss Jekyll that in preparing this beautiful book on the most beautiful of flowers, she has supplemented her own knowledge by the technical experience of a practical rosarian, thus offering the reader every opportunity to make use of her suggestions in the most satisfactory way. No one can look through the pages, with their enticing descriptions and abundant illustrations, without at once resolving to cultivate at least one rose bed, if not one hundred, but the book will be most valuable to amateur gardenmakers who desire their home grounds to blossom beautifully without precisely knowing how to bring about such result.

Miss Jekyll has worked out her own aesthetic salvation in house and garden with such energy and skill and such abounding delight in the process as to make her an ideal guide for those who have what she calls "garden sensibility." She points out to them the beauty of an oaken post with a Dundee Rambler or a Queen Alexandra tumbling over it in warm white or rosy luxuriance. She explains the possibilities of a Pergola, leading the way under a roof of Felicité-Perpétué or between walls of Gloire de Dijon; she hangs her verandas with Alice Gray or Climbing Aimée Vibert; she plants her Scotch briers on a height where their somewhat stiff beauty finds freedom and flings itself down in unexpected grace on the wall face; she lets her Ayrshire beauties run wildly into dark backgrounds of yew and cypress, thus showing their loveliness at its best; she fills backyards with cataracts of rose bloom, and lays out formal gardens with adequate knowledge of design. And she dictates nothing, allowing suggestion and inspiration to do their work in minds prepared to welcome them. She says:

> It is more helpful to show one simple thing that is easily understood and that awakens interest and enthusiasm, and to leave those wholesome motive powers to do their own work, than it is to prompt the learner at every step, fussing like an officious nurse, and doing for him what, if his enthusiasm is true and deep and not mere idle froth, will give him more pleasure in the doing and more profit in the learning than if it were all done for him. For the very essence of good gardening is the taking of thought and trouble. No one can do good decorative work who does it merely from a written receipt. The use of such a book as this is to describe enough to set the rose pilgrim on his road, not to blindfold him and lead him all the way by hand.

Mr. Mawley's part is to provide the rose pilgrim with the tools of his trade. He gives careful details of planting different varieties of roses, a few simple directions for pruning and propagating, a list of the enemies of the rose and of methods used in fighting them, and devotes a couple of chapters to exhibiting roses and to growing them under glass. A number of lists of the best roses for various uses and a fair index complete the volume, which is far and away the finest rose manual for the amateur that has ever come under our notice. Miss Jekyll's genius lies in the direction of combining the ideal with the practical, and her readers greet her with the peculiar enthusiasm that only genius can awaken.

Casanova Complete.

Mr. Arthur Symons's study of Casanova, to be read in the September number of The North American Review, is singularly attractive. In a biographical sense, the discoveries made by Mr. Symons are of much importance. In the past the identity of Giovanni Jocopo Casanova de Seingalt has been questioned. Such a clever man as was Paul Lacroix made up his mind that the writer of the Casanova "Memoirs" was Stendhal. During the last fifty years of the eighteenth century memoirs, fictitious of their kind, were much in vogue, and among these the "Memoirs" were classed. To-day no one doubts that "l'homme a bonnes fortunes" did write it. You are not to accept every word of it, but nevertheless the major part of it must be credited.

As Mr. Symons expresses it, this "Memoir" is perhaps the most valuable document which we possess on the society of the eighteenth century. As regards that "society," it was terribly corrupt, and Casanova was the typical gentleman (?) of the period. There were two notable escapes in the past. One was that of Latude from the Bastile, the other that of Casanova from the Plombi at Venice. Unfortunate Latude! His escape only added to his misfortunes. As to Casanova, the breaking out from his dungeon may be said to have made him famous. It was the foundation stone on which his reputation was reared.

How did Casanova pay his way? Was he the gambler or the card sharp, who always had luck on his side? There is strong evidence that he was a political spy, did the dirty work for Venice, and furnished information for the Inquisition. Anyhow, he gained access to the leading personages of the time, not alone the sovereigns, but the great literary men. One may not ignore the Venetian who was associated with Voltaire, Rousseau, Fontenelle, d'Alembert, Catherine the Great, Frederick, and that meretricious creature, the Pompadour. The Inquisition, it is likely, deemed that it was wiser to have Casanova as an employe than as an enemy, and from documents found in the Venetian archives he returned "an secret agent of the Inquisition, and remained in their service from 1774 till 1782." In 1783 he was in Paris, and the next year he accepted the position of librarian at Dux, his patron being Count Waldstein. Casanova died at Dux in 1798.

Mr. Symons follows up the history of the "Memoirs." The manuscript was brought to the publishing house of Brockhaus, in Leipsic, a number of years after it had been written. The original manuscript Mr. Symons has examined. This copy, in its original state, has never been printed. It was translated into German "with many omissions and alterations," and the publication began in 1822. Not satisfied with the German rendering of Casanova, it was worked over into French, and in that language was republished. The "Memoirs" were somewhat peripatetic, the volume coming out in Leipsic, Paris, and the final volume in Brussels. Studying the Casanova records did not satisfy Mr. Symons. He went to Dux, in Bohemia, where Casanova spent the last years of his life. Access was given the investigator to the library of Count Luisow. Those familiar with the memoirs know that there is a hiatus in the work. The Chapters IV. and V. are wanting. After a long hunt the two chapters were found, and so Mr. Symons writes: "I hope to see Chapters IV. and V. in their places when the long-looked-for edition of the complete text is at length given to the world." Now it might be suggested that there is no one more competent for this special study than is Mr. Arthur Symons.

What satisfies the writer of the paper most is this, that in the study of the voluminous correspondence Casanova left, all of which Mr. Symons has looked over, the truthfulness of the Venetian becomes manifest. One might dwell on the character of the bundles of old letters, "for one sees on them the seals on the backs of the letters, on paper which has slightly yellowed with age, leaving the ink, almost always fresh. * * * Many are letters from women, some in beautiful handwriting, on thick paper, others on scraps of paper, in painful hands, ill-spelt." Poor old charnel house at Dux, where have been stacked the dried bones of what were former love letters! Finally, if Le Sage's "Gil Blas" is ingenious fiction, Casanova's "Memoirs" is the clever fact.

"Casanova at Dux" is delightful reading. Our English contemporaries are somewhat inclined to pound literary topics, and you hear the hammering. Mr. Arthur Symons's touch is of the lightest, but none the less effective on that account.

*ROSES FOR ENGLISH GARDENS. (The "Country Life" Library.) By Gertrude Jekyll and Edward Mawley. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75.

Mark Twain on "Huck Finn."

It will be recalled that not long ago the Omaha public library barred out Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" on the ground that its influence upon the youthful mind was pernicious. The Omaha World-Herald sent him a telegram, which called forth the following characteristic letter:

> York Beach, Me., Aug. 23.—Dear Sir: Your telegram has arrived, but as I have already said all I want to say concerning Huck Finn's new adventures, there is no need to say it over again. I am making this remark by mail instead of telegram in order to secure speed; your courtesy requires this promptness of me. Lately it has twice taken a telegraphic dispatch four hours and a quarter to reach me here from Boston, a distance of forty or fifty miles; therefore, if I should answer you by that vehicle I estimate that it would be upward of eight days on the wire, whereas I can get it to you by mail in two.
>
> I am tearfully afraid this noise is doing much harm. It has started a number of hitherto spotless people to reading Huck Finn, out of a natural human curiosity to learn what this is all about—people who had not heard of him before; people whose morals will go to wreck and ruin now.
>
> The publishers are glad, but it makes me want to borrow a handkerchief and cry. I should be sorry to think it was the publishers themselves that got up this entire little flutter to enable them to unload a book that was taking too much room in their cellars, but you never can tell what a publisher will do. I have been one myself.
>
> MARK TWAIN.

The Changeful Tobacconist.*

Mr. Terhune's introduction to his "Michel Gulpe" is cleverly worked up. Here is some small town in the French provinces with its cathedral. The great centre of attraction is the café Le Cheval Blanc, and the diligence from Poitiers stops there. The teller of the story, who is impersonal, has his attention drawn to a certain Michel Gulpe, a tobacconist, who lives in the Rue Martel. The townspeople believe that Gulpe is a sorcerer, which he really is. The tobacconist has his own ideas relative to the transmigration of souls, and is a dabster in metempsychosis. A patented elixir always plays a leading part in a story of this character, and Gulpe passes his time in manufacturing it. Sometimes he is a married man, and dies, then he becomes a newly born infant. As far as we can make out, Gulpe could be at times his own aunt, or his uncle, or his mother-in-law. Finally there is a natural ending to that presto-change artist, the tobacconist, and you leave him without the least regret, even trustful that he never will be resuscitated.

*MICHEL GULPE. By Everit Begot Terhune. 12mo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 183. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

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LITERARY SWEARING.

Discrimination of Authors in the Selection of Oaths—Some Picturesque Expressions—Also Some Common Ones.

THE USE of oaths in literature, as in common speech, is a practice which many excellent people would condemn in toto. But it will be granted by the majority of readers that the literary use of "profane swearing" is less objectionable than here every day, vernacular, vulgar "cussing." In the same manner that one may write and read of the sinful deeds of historical villains, thieves, cutthroats, so one may quote, or have quoted for him, language that he would not and should not use in his own proper person. So again the fictitious personages of the novel stalk about committing murder and arson and all manner of high misdemeanors and low crimes which would put mortal criminals behind prison bars or lead to their swinging by the neck. That is the privilege of the pen. Similarly, these same personages are allowed to swear. By good grace, no historian and no writer of stories is supposed to lend his countenance to everything he finds in his heart to have his ghosts and paper people do.

The use of this literary license of swearing is, however, one which demands judgment, skill, and taste in the user, with room also for a dash of courage and a spice of wit. All readers have observed that there is a wide range of difference among writers as to the number and degree of the oaths they allow themselves. Some ladies of the pen—and a few mild-mannered men—or austere, or prudent, even in writing fiction, manage to get along without any oaths at all; and, of course, certain polite or thoughtful subjects, in their very nature preclude the use of these baleful ornaments. How would a rattling volley of theological odds and ends which are the raw material of oaths, sound if it were flung out in the midst of the description of an evening gown or peppered among the differentials in a learned work on transcendental mathematics? In these cases the privilege of profanity is reserved to the reader. The province of even literary swearing is hedged with strict bounds.

So far as most writers of recent fiction are concerned, there is no great variety displayed in the form and wording of oaths. The hero simply says "damn" if he gets into a situation which in the author's mind demands the emphasis of profanity. Only a very few moderns in the use of oaths approximate somewhat to the qualities which Laurence Sterne in "Tristram Shandy" calls the "excellencies of a swearer"—qualities which belong to an earlier and more religious age. Those old swearers had a more copious and a less trammeled invention, and there is about their oaths an earnestness and sincerity that moderns cannot rise to.

All swearing, Sterne says, in this same chapter, is contained in epitome in the anathema of the learned and pious Bishop Ernulphus—being a book of forms of excommunication prepared for the use of the clergy, couched in sonorous Mediaeval Latin, and comprising within itself, as he surmises, an "institution and digest" of all the precedents and practice of swearing, parallel to Justinian's Institutes of the Roman Law. This digest the thoughtful Ernulphus made "lest through the rust of time and the fatality of all things committed to oral tradition, the art of swearing should be lost to the world forever."

Certainly, the form of anathema attributed to Ernulphus is comprehensive enough. A single oath is several pages long—even in compact Latin. It calls on every holy name from the Father to the least of the saints and condemns the wretch at whom it is hurled in every one of his members—"a vertice capitis usque ad plantam pedis" from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot—every member minutely enumerated, and the compiler not forgetting to blast every power, action, and function of the body and mind of the accursed one. Of such oaths, Sterne says that they possess, among other high merits, "orientality," and he ventures to affirm that "all the imprecations we have been puffing off for the two hundred and fifty years past are copied out of Ernulphus."

Makers of historical romances, pictures of the deeds of violent men of other days, are naturally great diggers up of oaths, but, as a rule, these gentry affect rather the picturesque forms—"By'r Lady," "I faith," "Marry," "Zounds," "Gadzooks," "Oddsbodikins," "God wot," or, to grow Mohammedan, "By the beard of the Prophet." Few of them venture upon high and mighty expressions like that which Sterne calls the "great and tremendous oath" of William the Conqueror—"By the splendor of God," which certainly has a swelling sound. Sir Walter is a plentiful user of these minor oaths, affecting particularly the invocation of patron saints, as "St. George," "St. Andrew," "St. Denis," "St. Bride of Douglas"—as many saints as champions. And the army of those who have written after Sir Walter have followed him in this also, seeming to think that in these oaths lies the wizard's talisman.

In modern times, Mr. Kipling, overbold, as many think, and professedly a man of many inventions, has not failed to be bold in his oaths also, nor to invent or discover strange, weird, monstrous, uncanny, unwholesome, even revolting, forms of words for his people to swear withal—oaths Oriental, embroidered, splendid; oaths hybrid, mongrel, mean; oaths smelling of the desert, the barracks, the sea, the dive, the engine room, the jungle, the mess, the canteen, the madhouse, the school—a medley of the fragments of many theologies, an anthology of the maledictions of divers races and conditions of men. It is hardly necessary to give examples.

Another brave literary swearer is Mr. Maurice Hewlett. Mr. Hewlett makes his people swear in a deeply religious manner, which is one of the most Homeric touches in that man's wonderfully Homeric method. Henry Plantagenet, worthy descendant of that tremendous swearer the Conqueror, swears wolfishly by "God's teeth," snarls "Hell and death," curses Richard, his son, "more dreadfully than Almighty God cursed Sodom and Gomorrah, cities of the plain," condemning him "beyond redemption." And Richard Lion Heart—called here "Yea and Nay"—the blonde-bearded Troubadour King, tall slayer of infidels, swears greatly as he does all other sins, "by the face," "by the spine of God," "the feet of God," "the heart of God," and "as God lives," the same seeming as tremendous an oath as the Conqueror's own, though less barbarically splendid. And ever this tall Richard swears most religiously and piously. In all Mr. Hewlett's galaxy, only the blunt Norman, Gilles de Gurdun, says plain "damn!" and he is "one having a face of a raw-meat color and the most villainous scowl you ever saw." On the other hand, very poetical are the oaths of the Knight of Béarn, called "a white-faced, lying beast, with a most goatish beard"—a man who might cause old Henry Plantagenet to "blaspheme"—"with singing games, holy God!" For he "seemed to talk in capitals, went dazzling as a Spring tree, and singing like an inspired machine." Thus there yet remain masters of the art of swearing which the pious Ernulphus feared—teste Laurence Sterne—would nod and die centuries ago.

The oaths of the men who go down to the sea in ships have made copy for generations of writers—peculiar oaths, all salt, tar, and brimstone, dissolved in spray, from "shiver my timbers" to "damn my eye." What man of you can see one of these expressions upon the printed page but there looms into full view a full-rigged sailing ship, with tall sailormen and little middies and long guns and wales and mustachioed pirates arrayed in the colors of the rainbow and reeking with gore, and, over all, the weather-beaten Captain in blue, with a long glass to his eye, sweeping the horizon? It is even more true that seagoing oaths make a sea story than that a sprinkling of "By 'r Lady's" and "I' faith's" make a historical novel. It is matter of common knowledge, too, that it is the British sailor who has spread the British oath—and with it the rest of the British tongue—to the ends of the earth, to China and the frozen north and the lands of the burning sun.

Your every-day Irish hodcarrier uses a vocabulary of profanity mellower and more varied—more redeemed of native wit and fitness—than do many gentlemen of great erudition in swearing. This is a matter of common observation, and writers have made ample use of—and most vilely abused also—Pat's maledictory felicity of expression. Are not Irish oaths the jewels of most of the jokes the comic papers print? And was there not that old tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, who, when he swore hard, said: "May the devil admire me!" and was always immediately afterward prodigiously sorry and ashamed of having let out an anathema so terrible? Briefly it may be said that the Irish oath is the tag and mark of that literature which exhales warm hearts, wild heads, jolly good-fellowship, and all the gentle sins and careless virtues that cluster round the flowing bowl.

To pass now to another historic type with which the oath has acquired an extraordinary value as an ornament of speech; as no man ever saw a Southern lawyer of the old school who did not think it necessary to adorn every set harangue with stately swelling "triads," and every anecdote of his with a tag of Latin out of his favorite Horace or Virgil or Terence, so no one ever knew him to fail to add as a spice a good round oath—in quotations always if ladies were present. And the oath in this case was a distinctly literary license and ornament. For, contrary to the accepted belief in such matters, there existed among these old votaries of Blackstone and politics men who never swore save thus anecdotally. Everybody is sufficiently aware that writers about the explosive Southern Colonel—the man with pistols and whisky and no burr to his "r"—have taken full advantage of the undoubtedly more common practice of this old gentleman—a practice shared with Britons and others of like speech—to use oaths as aids to emphatic conversation. The fact that exceptions existed is worthy of statement at least.

As a matter of curious interest in this connection, it may be recorded that among the undergraduates of his Alma Mater the reputation that dogs the name of at least one excellent minister of the Southern Presbyterian Church now living is that of having been the "most ingenious, compendious, and blasphemous swearer" in college in his day. The immoral tradition of the place holds the good man in high honor—and his oaths are still quoted admiringly. They have a literary value quite apart from any use as expletives, and hold their own as works of art. So the inventor of a new or improved oath, like other great men, has his fame—such as it is.

Dan Chaucer and Shakespeare are giants and half-gods who in the minds of all loyal English-speaking men are accounted above most rules—very much above rules of commonplace propriety. The loyal reader never thinks, perhaps, that Chaucer wrote before most of these rules were invented to plague honest men, and that Shakespeare's age was scandalously liberal in such matters. The loyal one simply does not criticise in Chaucer and Shakespeare and the Authorised Version things which read in any other place would excite his severest condemnation. Everybody else may be subject to Mrs. Grundy, but here her rule ends. Doubtless it was a great advantage—as later scribes have reflected with some bitterness—to write in unhampered times. There was then no temptation to write riskily for scandal's sake—nor reason for not writing the naked truth for fear of scandal. Thus emancipated, the giants named have spread a royal feast of oaths taken as they found them fresh to hand—English oaths, French oaths, Italian oaths, and oaths from the Latin, fertile mother of set forms of swearing.

From the maledictions that these mighty two have scattered through their pages with lavish pen, the myriad historical novelist now digs up all his supply of oaths. From this same storehouse and from the swearers of the florid East, the eclectic literary swearers gather and combine with the oaths of the latter-day gentry and commonalty—and so Tommy Atkins and exiled Britons going up and down the world are taught to swear fearsomely in stories of Hindustan and Africa and the Islands of the Sea. Then by dilution and transplanting and progressive process of theft these maledictions serve to adorn the tales and sell the books of many small-fry that take their cue from the apostle of bloodshed "for thy name sake" and the prophet of the imperial idea.

There is one other class of writing which is literature at least in name—and which deals largely in oaths—or what pass for oaths. This is the style of story and novel which takes its vulgar differentiating title from a degenerate, emasculated, and half dissolved oath—the "B'Gosh" school of fiction, namely. In the stuff of this label the hayseed hero and the rural heroine say "darn," "durn," "by cracky," "geewhillikins," "mercy me," "massy," "did sneeze it," "dog my cats," "by jinks," "sakes alive," "my eye," "my land," "golly," "by gum," "I swan," "I swiggery" and some tens of thousands of other tame "cuss words," in most of which the germ of original sin—the fundamental fragment of theology—though disguised, faded, washed out, clipped, overgrown, swathed in meaningless vocables, is yet to be detected by the keen nose of the student and connoisseur of swearing. This manner of swearing, in literature as in life, is of a mean order, and should be sternly repressed. About other swearers there may be a smack of wit, a flavor of the antique, a certain nobility of crime—as one should say high treason. These fellows are plain subjects for the police court—the "disorderly persons" of the literary republic.

But who was that philosopher who said that the clergy had condemned swearing in the laity because they desired to keep the monopoly of it to themselves—to corner oaths for ecclesiastical fulminations? At least the Church is the mother of oaths, for they all come out of her, and is it strange she should object to seeing her offspring tossed about upon the common tongue and mutilated beyond recognition?

HENRY IRVING BROCK.

The Science of Local Color Mixing.

Local color is usually an acceptable ingredient in all works, and it is furthermore cheap, sure, easily handled, and warranted to flavor the more tasteless portions of the dish. It can be applied by machine just the same as ordinary color can be applied by the same method to a box car or a freight shed. French local color is the easiest to mix and use, but it is not a cold-water paint. Keeping this in mind, all you have to do is shift your case frequently enough, use ! ! ! ! ! ! ! liberally, and do not spare the "First Phrase Book" or "Easy Conversations." Then you have the indisputable tinge.

An ordinary bottle of Hudson Valley or California wine can be cobwebbed so that it will deceive even the most ignorant; and so in the case of literature, the learned themselves can tell at a glance whether or not a novel has been built by one cunning in the art. The ejaculatory style and the many nice reminiscences of Ollendorf betray at once the nationality. It may be German, Spanish, Italian, or French, but usually it is French, as that is the most commonly known, and there are greater numbers of possible readers who would be flattered by a few words now and then to remind them of the three months spent in "Paree."

An excellent lesson in this important science is given in "The Honor of the Braxtons," a Mon Dieu-ed and Sacr-ed novel that would delight the heart of any one. It yields yards and yards of easy causerie, and were it not for the unfortunate predominance of English in its makeup would easily pass muster in a schoolroom. There are countless gems in italics, which, separated from the English portion of the book, can be whipped into a correct imitation of a story. We cut away the useless English portions, and picking up sequentially what strikes our fancy, obtain the following delightfully locally colored tale of the "Quarter":

HIS BLASE LOVE.

Voilà!

One of the outside passengers sprang to his feet and pointing to the little notice over Mme. Papillon's door, which read: "Atelier à louer."

But the other muttered: "Je ne comprends pas," as she gulped down her café au lait, known as the Passage des Panoramas, but read as "Académie de Peinture."

"Mon Dieu Charles!" she shrieked "Allons! It is the porte-cochère! A bas Duchatel! Gamins-canaille! Diable!"

"Comment s'appelle t'il?" he asked, flicking the ashes from his pipe.

"Mon Dieu!" she answered, naïvely.

"Ma foi! A la voiture!"

She was passing at that moment, and he raised his beret with a pleasant "Bonsoir, Madame."

"Bonsoir, Monsieur."

"Sapristi! Such a chef-d'oeuvre!"

"Oui. Si joli! But, a la Boheme! Enfin, Ah, oui, oui, absinthe!"

He paused, stunned. "Imbécile! Va!"

"Allons mes amis!"

"Vive le Prince de Galles!" came the deafening shout.

"Bonjour messes camarades."

"Holà! Holà! Arretez!"

"N'ayes pas peur! Marche naturellement."

"Tres bien. Nous verrons! Nous verrons!"

They had already reached the fromage and confiture à groseille, crèpes, crème de menthe, larks à la brochette, patés, vol-au-vents, and galettes, when the vieillard, reaching for his sabots, cried: "Sacre nom de." But ma chérie, in chaussons had already cried, "Dieu me sauvre," and the wretch was silent.

Then hurriedly, agitatedly, the stricken and dying artiste gasped. "Nom d'un cochon. Dites-donc Felix-Au contraire-Attendez un instant. What is your motif in going from the auberge to the salle à manger?"

He hung his head and could not reply, but the mauvaise garçons, the jeunes gens were en fête with the insolent bonhomie and sans souci, which were de trop. She pretended not to notice it, and said: "Amuses-vous bien."

Then he answered without hesitation: "Nom d'un chien. Sacré bleu! Such abandon, pauvre petite!"

"Non, monsieur," she replied, "A bas les cochons Américaines!"

"Je ne pese pas!"

"Gobemouche!"

"Non, non, mon ami!" he answered.

"N'importe! Après dejéuner."

"Malheureusement, we shall marry sans dot. La voilà."

"Chacun a son goût."

He could not believe it, stupide, for in the châlet by the mer she had answered: "Certainment."

Now—

Now—

"Ah, Mon Dieu que 'e suffre!" he cried.

She tossed him a sou.

"Monsieur à votre service."

She looked so spirituelle that the gendarmes were forgotten, and he, bien triste, could say but little.

"Vous avez raison," she said. "Who, par example, the marchand de vin, ou—"

He stopped her. "Quel crédit—"

But she was gone. He tore his hair, and, flat on the sand, turned his sad eyes toward the l'etoile de Mer.

All was over.

"The Harp of a Thousand Strings."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A friend sent me a clipping from a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, raising an inquiry concerning the authorship of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings."

(Clipping from The Louisville Courier Journal, 1881.)

A resident of Frankfort writes to This and That: "I am satisfied that the author of 'The Harp of a Thousand Strings' sermon was the Rev. Henry Tellaferro Lewis, formerly living in Memphis, Tenn., but afterward, and if still living, a citizen of Homer, La.

Mr. Lewis was a gentleman of rare ability; a poet, wit, and humorist of the first order. He was also a Methodist clergyman of the highest standing, of unimpeachable integrity and veracity, and universally respected by all who knew him. He had hosts of friends all over the South and Southwest, from Tennessee to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas, in many parts of which extensive region he labored as a preacher of the Gospel. When he resided at Memphis, a few years before the war, I heard him repeatedly say (or rather admit in response to the direct question) that he was the author of that sermon. In answer to an inquiry of my own, he made, substantially, the following statement: As a matter of fact, he supposed that an old hardshell Baptist preacher, navigating a trading "broad-horn" or flat-boat down the Mississippi to New Orleans away back in the second or third decade of the nineteenth century did tie up one Sunday at Waterproof, a little Louisiana town below Vicksburg, and did deliver a sermon something like, or, rather, having a distant resemblance to the one afterward written out by Mr. Lewis and published in a Mississippi paper. At all events such was the purpose of an anecdote that circulated from mouth to mouth for a long time in that region previous to any publication. That anecdote was simply the germ, and a very small germ it was; from which the sermon, as published, slowly grew. At last, having heard it told in a hundred different ways by a hundred different people, Mr. Lewis concluded to write it out and improve it as much as he could; that is, make it as absurdly humorous as he could. After having done so, he read it to the editor of a country paper (Andrew Harper of The Brandon Republican, Brandon, Miss., 1854) on the circuit he was traveling at the time, who not only insisted on publishing it, but afterward, finding it such a grand hit as a piece of humor, actually claimed its paternity for himself, ignoring Mr. Lewis altogether. But Mr. Lewis cared little for this; his ambition was to do good to his fellow men, not to win renown as a humorist.

(From Louisville Courier-Journal, Summer, 1881.)

"The Harp" had an immense run from its first appearance in 1854. Those who knew my father intimately, never doubted his authorship of "The Harp." It was said of that, as of others of his productions, all written in the same hurried way: "No other man could write it." In 1870, Col. Frantz and his gifted wife, then editing The Republican, Brandon, Miss., republished it, certifying from their own personal knowledge to its authorship. In Clinton, La., where Mr. Lewis lived during the civil war, there were in circulation illustrated copies of "The Harp." The editor of the Clinton paper told me that when the United States soldiers raided his office they would not destroy his illustrated "Harp." I suppose healthy humor is a "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." At any rate his attraction for everyone was such that the cultivated and ignorant, friend and alien, Jew and Gentile, alike sought him. I know the Union soldiers, camped near him, loved to enjoy the freedom of his fireside, and would never permit any depredations on his possessions; though his time was given to aiding the Confederate sick. A sketch of this gifted man was written by Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Jackson, Miss., in The Quarterly Review of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, January, 1894. In it the famous "Harp" was included. The Rev. M. Boatner Chapman, formerly editor of The St. Louis Christian Advocate, can give information concerning Mr. Lewis and "The Harp." It was brought out in May or June, 1902, by "Bill Arp" in The Atlanta Constitution, and Mr. Lewis given as its author.

MRS. ANNIE LEWIS ROBERTS.

Olive Branch, East Feliciana, La., Aug. 30, 1902.

BELGIUM IN HISTORY

The First Volume of M. Boulger's Exhaustive Work.*

UP TO the time of the Crusades the lowlands along the Valley of the Scheldt, the Mense, and the Rhine were subject to political movements that had their origin elsewhere. But after those stirring events that did so much for the development of all Europe, the seventeen petty little Netherland counties and dukedoms that had been slowly forming since the break up of Charlemagne's empire came to have great intrinsic importance in themselves by reason of their growing industries and commerce, and so became in succession the coveted object of the cupidity and ambition of Burgundy, Spain, Austria, France, and Napoleon.

The seven northern provinces, under the leadership of the immortal William the Silent, freed themselves, in a noble struggle that illuminates the latter half of the sixteenth century, from the bloody scourge of the bigoted and morose Philip, and the Dutch Republic arose as an evidence of man's inherent nobility. But the ten southern provinces, constituting in the main the present Kingdom of Belgium, bowed to their masters until the great powers freed them, giving to them something like national unity, a Constitution and a King.

That a people having strongly marked racial traits and having made repeated brave and sanguinary attempts for freedom should only after eighteen centuries emerge into national existence constitutes the tragedy of Belgian history. This history Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger has undertaken to relate in English.

Part I. of his work, covering the long period from Caesar to Waterloo lies before us. The author has gathered much interesting material and ordered it with the skill of an accomplished raconteur. His portrayals are graphic and his style is not wanting in facile grace. To it all is added the charm of a warm advocacy. But while this warm advocacy in the tone of Mr. Boulger's book may do credit to the generosity of the man, one cannot avoid fearing for the disinterested impartiality of the scientific historian.

We are only too glad to appreciate at their full value all merits, individual or national, and to join in the defense of the maligned and misguided, but we do not want drawing room compliments or family sentiment. And in the interests of simple, historic truth one is inclined at the very beginning of Mr. Boulger's book to resent a little his somewhat too great insistence on the Belgian origin of certain great historic names from Bodnognot, the valorous chief of the Nervii, onward. Even if Charles Martel, Pepin, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Baldwin of Flanders were born within the borders of the seven provinces, it is very questionable whether such men can be looked upon as Belgian in any such sense as we understand by that designation.

It is as a country of rich and prosperous cities or communes, filled with sleek and well-fed manufacturers and traders, who fight like fiends for the privilege of making money, and who ask of their rulers little else than that we know Belgium, and it does not require the luminous page of M. Augustin Thierry to make it clear to us that a Charlemagne or a Godfrey does not belong to a nation like this.

No one can deny to the Flemings a certain stubborn courage in securing and defending their liberties. Motley pays them a just tribute in connection with the Dutch for their audacious and persistent struggle in behalf of human rights. But the rights for which the rich and powerful Cities of Bruges and Ghent, for example, so stubbornly struggled were the rights of trading, the privileges of exclusive monopoly, and not the political rights of free men. If any one cause may be given as sufficient to account for the lack of anything like patriotism, of national feeling in Belgium through all the centuries, it is simply the sordid egoism of mere money getting. Touch the Fleming's purse and he fights like a hero, talk of national unity or mutual interests and he sinks back into the servile and fawning subject of a tyrannous prince.

In one of his best chapters, "The Growth of the Communes," Mr. Boulger clearly points out how futile were the efforts of James Van Artevelde, who alone might have gathered the separate provinces into something like national unity against the narrow, selfish individualism of the communes, and remarks: "Van Artevelde was too great a man for a community, Ghent, which, after all that can be said in its favor, did regulate its policy by the price of linen and the cost of wool."

Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, and Ypres grew fat on monopoly, and would not tolerate any competition even of their own kith and kin. The cities resorted to arms to destroy a rival in trade, and the guilds within the separate communes often fell into the bitterest feuds. On one occasion, at Ghent, the mutual jealousy of the weavers and fullers led to an open fight on the market place, after which as many as 1,500 corpses were counted on the ground.

The whole history of these communes and guilds is one of unalloyed egoism, to which may be adapted the apothegm of George Meredith: "They loved themselves so much, themselves they slew."

But while Mr. Boulger frankly admits that this individualistic selfishness was the basis of Belgian political history, he takes on a well-nigh militant tone of apology when it concerns the courage and honor of the Belgian character. This has been besmirched in the current reports of Waterloo; although at their very hearthstones, the Belgians, it is said, turned tail and fled at the very first onslaught of the French. To Mr. Boulger this is a base calumny, and he is at considerable pains to remove the humiliating blot from the Belgian reputation.

Did Bylandt's brigade at the beginning and Chassé's division at the close of the battle win a reputation for masterly running or masterly fighting? Our author zealously stands for the latter alternative, and has expended much labor in a separate pamphlet on the "Belgians at Waterloo," and in the work before us, to make good his position.

Bylandt's brigade, that had done such valiant work at Quatre Bras two days before, did not break and run at Waterloo, but, under the overwhelming numbers of d'Erlon's fearful onrush, temporarily yielded, only to reform and advance again; while one regiment, the seventh of the line, under Col. Von den Sanden, bravely held its own and bivouacked, with its remnant of only three hundred men, on the very position it had held throughout the entire day, which noble action afterward won the praise of the Iron Duke at a review in the Bois de Boulogne. We can but wish for the sake of human honor that our author had succeeded in proving Siborne basely wrong.

As to Chassé's division, it not only did not show weakness under fire, but at the critical moment saved the day. Ordered in the afternoon from Braine l'Alleud, on the extreme right, to take up its position behind the right centre of the British, it withstood for four hours the furious repeated attacks of the French cavalry. It was not, however, until late in the day, the fate of the world still undecided, that Chassé rendered his chief service. It was the moment of Napoleon's supreme effort, when, with despairing fury, he hurled the unconquered Imperial Guard upon the seemingly fixed and immovable English squares. Chassé's division came now directly into action in support of Halkett's brigade, and by reason of foresight, celerity of action, and impetuous courage, broke the last attack of the Guard.

In this whole crucial struggle our author brings the Belgians forth with flying colors. He does not, however, always keep distinct the Dutch and Belgian elements in the Netherland Army, and it has been said more than once that the former were often more hindered than helped by the latter.

History speaks clearly enough as regards the bravery of the Dutch people, but of the Belgians she only speaks in ambiguous terms. These people never seemed able to rise above the interests of shop and loom to the nobler thought of civil freedom and national unity. Leave them in peace to weave and sell, to eat, drink, and be merry, and they were content to serve any master.

Through all her long history Belgium, down to the nineteenth century, never produced, with perhaps the exception of the two Arteveldes, a great or a small national hero, statesman or warrior, who stood for a grand political idea.

One can but hope that Mr. Boulger's next volume will deal adequately with the brightest product of Belgian genius, the art of the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Every serious work deserves a tabulated list of authorities, which is here wanting, but the omission of an index is absolutely inexcusable.

*THE HISTORY OF BELGIUM. Part I. "Caesar to Waterloo." By Demetrius C. Boulger, author of "The History of China," "Life of Gordon," &c. In one volume. Pages 1-478. London: Published by the author at 11 Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.

A Vanishing New England Community.*

To-day the site of the battle of Bunker Hill is environed by the most squalid and least prosperous of the suburbs of Boston, and among its residents it would be difficult to find a poor hundred descendants of the families which once made it Boston's most interesting neighborhood. The victim of industrial changes, of Federal appropriation of its water front, of railway seizure of its borders, of an invasion of foreign poverty from "improved" districts in Boston, and lastly of an elevated railway traversing its chief street, it reveals its melancholy and deserted condition to the least observant eye; but ugly and forlorn although it is, it is rich in memories, and one of its former Mayors, Mr. Timothy Thompson Sawyer, has gathered some of them in an artless and pleasant volume entitled "Old Charlestown."

Originally the papers constituting the book appeared in The Charlestown Enterprise, suggested by passing incidents, and they have been gathered in this form with some misgiving, hardly justifiable, considering the author's qualifications for the task as the son of an established family, as Mayor for many terms, and as the life-long friend of the local historians and antiquaries. He has collected a body of evidence showing that whatever the Charlestown of the present may be, its elder sons and daughters had no reason to blush for it.

Can any other town cite the names of five citizens who have been the founders of colleges? John Harvard, Charles Tufts, Thomas Deane, Gardner Colby, and William Carleton were Charlestown men. Harvard owes more than one professorship to Charlestown liberality, and in 1765 Princeton, Harvard, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Indians were coheirs to the Alford estate. Edward Everett was a resident of the town for years; Prof. Bowen and Prof. Felton and Prof. Lovering and Samuel F. B. Morse were natives. The Frothingham family at one time occupied whole streets with their pleasant homes; the great-grandfather of Phillips Brooks and Dr. William Everett was a Charlestown man. The best engineer of his time, Loammi Baldwin; the founders of the American ice trade, Frederic Tudor, the Gages and Hittingers; Joshua Bates, Gen. Devens, President Walker, and Dr. Walker, best and gruffest surgeon of his day, are but a few of the names that Mr. Sawyer accompanies with some little story or touch of characterization.

The chief value of the book lies in the picture it gives of a civilization apparently dead, although perhaps capable of rejuvenescence if the Garden City movement should take effect. When Mr. Sawyer was a boy Charlestown really was what the Garden City dreamers hope to see. He says nothing of its change for the worse, for from first to last he writes with the most exquisite care to avoid wounding either family or municipal sensitiveness. He does permit himself a slight smile at the man who roofed a building with cow's hide with the hair on, obstinately certain that it would shed water; but his delight is in pleasant things. The fox hunts which only seventy years ago were the annual amusement of Col. Jaques and his friends, sending them up Main Street with the hounds in the early Autumn mornings and through the fields of Medford and Lexington; the call paid by Gen. Washington to a Revolutionary officer; the solemn mourning service when the news of Washington's death was received; the visit of Kossuth, the receptions of Lafayette and Van Buren, the story of the founding of a public library, the accounts of Starr King's boyhood, and of his first Ministry; of Chaplain's Charlestown pastorate, of impetuous, kindly Richard Frothingham, the historian, and his hospitality—these are his real delights.

Undoubtedly, only those acquainted with the old town can extract the full flavor of the book, but it is a rich, although small, treasury of knowledge as to manners and social conditions in a town that once possessed a very well defined character and was the home of many remarkable worthies.

G. HAMLEN.

*OLD CHARLESTOWN. By Timothy T. Sawyer. 8vo. Pp. 304. Cloth. Portraits. Illus. Boston: The James H. West Company.

A Story of Bad Luck.*

In "Luck o' Lassendale," the Earl of Iddesleigh has voiced a protest against gambling and other forms of speculative money-making. To prove his point he has led Sir Francis Lassendale, the eldest of three brothers, and heir to a goodly fortune, through a number of wild experiences in mining speculation and the turf. At first phenomenal luck pursues Sir Francis and he makes thousands of pounds with more ease than less favored men make shillings—but soon the tables turn and the unfortunate young man finally dies a poor but heroic death.

It is possible that the Earl of Iddesleigh, in order to prove how foolhardy is the practice of gambling, felt constrained to make poor Sir Francis very much of a fool—and a conceited one at that. One doesn't begrudge him his early luck, for certainly he ought to have had something, since the unfortunate gentleman had not a grain of sense. Indeed, none of the Lassendales seemed to have been overburdened with that useful commodity. Alfred, the second son, was a selfish creature, to whom could be traced all the ills of the family, while Robert, it is true, did grow up to be a rather nice fellow, considering what a rude boy he was. Mary, the only sister, was a colorless little person, and the most decisive action registered to Lady Lassendale's credit was her death—and even that was not wholly decisive, since the reader was all primed for the sad event once when she was sick quite early in the book, but at which time, alas, she "rose up and got well."

The story is a rambling, disjointed sort of tale with a great deal of padding, and very little of anything else. The love element is furnished by Robert, who marries Clara Woodleigh; and Giles, her brother, proves his devotion to Mary by coming promptly to the rescue when Sir Francis finds himself in sad straits, tiding that individual over rough places until kind Fate finally kills him and the story ends.

*LUCK O' LASSENDALE. By the Earl of Iddesleigh. 12mo. Pp., 391. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

"The Lighted Taper," by Myron Oakman Patton, is announced for publication this Fall by the Botolph Book Company of Boston.

By MARIE CORELLI.

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OF BOOKS
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SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6, 1902.--16 PAGES.

SOME MORE ADVICE.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some time ago in one of your editorials you mentioned in detail and with a few interesting and contrasting similes the path in life which a college graduate should absolve from if his whole heart and soul are tending for the fruits of a literary career. The rudiments of grim journalism, you said, to one of poetic thoughts, are unwholesome and would eventually lead to the "shattering of his ideals," and from an elevated thought and sprightly spirit of literary tendencies to the commonplace, cold, bare facts of everyday newspaper life, which in themselves are so frigid with the non-sentiments of both nature and life that passion cannot sweep the soul of any reporter with such a strength as an aspirant of literature would yearn and zealously labor for.

Permit me to commend you upon the arguments and facts you distributed so conservatively throughout that editorial; but it is upon an entirely different subject I am now writing, and one with which I intend to approach your talent with extreme care.

I am personally acquainted with a young man of respectable habits, who has since his graduation from public school a few years ago successfully written various articles to the press and who has for years constantly failed to secure a position with any of our newspapers in return, though he has personally written to and interviewed some of the most prominent editors of this city.

This particular young man is one who desires a journalistic position for its own sake and results; still he has repeatedly failed in every application and case. What reason can be offered for this unjust treatment, more so from the fact that when applying for the position he asked for no pecuniary remuneration, but a chance to learn the practical experience of journalism and to advance the interests of his employers?

The only answer he met with whenever he entered the sanctum of an editor was that, being no college graduate, his services cannot be accepted, and he must either give up his quest for newspaper openings or wait until some vacancy arises in the future.

Your editorial gave advice to both college graduates and otherwise, but it said not a word about the scores of young men, of whom I have mentioned one, who cater not for a literary career, but for the life of a newspaper man, and who are daily "turned down" because they lack influence at court and have not the remotest hope of securing any.

If this is twentieth century appreciation for ambition, then I indeed deplore the fact that I was not alive many hundreds of years back, when perhaps then, when services were offered for the sole sake of acquiring knowledge, the applicant received the proper compensation of "thanks."

If you will print this letter in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and therein answer the writer with such arguments as will thoroughly satisfy and reassure him of the good-will of editors toward poor, ambitious young men, I shall consider myself greatly obligated.

MYRON ALBION KESNER.

The editor of this instructive publication is somewhat at a loss as to the proper method of answering the question embodied in this pathetic appeal. His own observation, extending over a considerable period, has not shown him that the college man has any exclusive possession of the newspaper field, nor even that he enjoys any decided preference over the man who never saw a university. It is safe to say that the majority of the reporters of the metropolitan press is not of college men, or if it is so, it is a very small majority. Therefore the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is at a loss to account for the unfortunate experience of this young man.

May it not be possible that there is something in the appearance or the manner or the speech of this applicant for work in newspaperdom which has caused managing or city editors to send him away without encouragement? This is, of course, merely a conjecture. But it seldom happens that a man of good address and inviting appearance is refused entrance to all newspaper offices. There are even papers which prefer to take on inexperienced men and bring them up in the way in which they should go. That any man who has "successfully written various articles for the press" should fail to "get a job" when he applied for it in person certainly suggests that there is something in the personality of the man not in his favor.

If this was not the case in this instance, then it may have been that the applicant was not ready to begin at the bottom of the ladder. But we are unable to offer suggestions to this youth. In answer to the request of our correspondent that we should tell non-college men how to start in the newspaper business, we can only say that there are no rules for starting in this calling which do not apply to others. First, a man must have some fitness for the business. Next he must be absolutely sober, thoroughly industrious, and wholly trustworthy. If he cannot get a place in one office, let him try another. Let him keep on trying. As for influence, it is always a good thing for a young man to have in first seeking employment, but the proportion of men now working on newspapers who had it in starting is small. It is not indispensable.

CHOOSING RHODES SCHOLARS.

Until lately the discussions as to the future Rhodes scholars have been a vast sea of words surging about a tiny reef of knowledge. There have been those who optimistically ignored the practical difficulties of the undertaking, and those who have so magnified them as to make them an insuperable obstacle; but matters of fact have been conspicuous in the discussions by their absence. It is a relief to find that at least one State is getting down to plain business in the matter.

Indiana, that Hellas of the West, is rent into tatters as to Who is to be It, and Why. There are those who think that as the scholars are to represent the State they should be chosen from the students of the State University. There are those who, arguing from the same premise, think that they should be chosen by competitive examination from among the representatives of all the institutions of the State. The partisans of the State University point out that since the elements of tried moral character and proved capacity for leadership are important items in the bill of specification, it will be impossible for any single committee to render an intelligent judgment as to the relative qualifications of Thomas, Richard, and Henry, who come from Here and from Yonder. To this the colleges from Yonder reply that moral character and the capacity for leadership do exist outside the State University, and that all the principles of democracy demand that every man be given a show.

At the present time the higher institutions which are independent of the State seem to concede that one of the two scholarships may well become the property of the State University; but they stoutly maintain that the other ought to go to one of their own number. Those who agree in this point, however, are sadly at odds as to which of the independent institutions is to be favored. Still further to complicate the matter, several of these institutions happen to be denominational; so that a judgment in favor of one of them would take the color of a discrimination upon grounds of religion. And so it goes. The issue of the discussion is of present interest to every one of these United States, and it would seem that the future is bright with opportunities for the pain giver.

The circumstances thus far developed point to one conclusion of supreme importance. It has been assumed that the somewhat vague language of Mr. Rhodes's will contemplates that the scholars shall be graduates of our schools. Building upon this fact, The Evening Post was lately moved to the very despondent foreboding that the Rhodes scholars would be intellectually unfit to pass the Oxford entrance examinations, and it pictured their knocking in vain at the door of college after college. From the outset we have pointed out that our system of colleges is the nearest analogous to the English system of schools which Mr. Rhodes seems to have had in mind, and that not only in order to subserve the best interests of America and of England, but also to realize the fundamental conception of the testator, it is necessary to chose the Rhodes scholars from among our college men. Through all the turmoil and bickering in Indiana the single fact which seems to be granted is that the Rhodes scholars shall be college men.

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Edward Eggleston was a characteristic product of our American soil, a very "vernacular man," as Daniel Webster used to put it. Of Virginian ancestry, of which he assimilated and retained the traditions, he was of what in his boyhood was called "Far Western," and what would now be called "Middle Western," birth and "raising." And his life attested a versatility, even in the matter of occupations, which was more characteristic of the generation before him than of his own. The environment of a Methodist minister in Indiana was not what might be expected to cultivate one of the most sincere writers of fiction and one of the most thorough and minute scholars in the early history of his own country that that country has produced. Yet this was the evolution of Dr. Eggleston.

It is highly characteristic, and he was a very characteristic American. We read in the obituaries about the ill-health that had always handicapped him, and doubtless that was true, but to one who met him in his riper years it was most difficult to associate the notion of physical infirmity with this strenuous and genial Boanerges. Yet it seems to have been his physical condition, and not at all any doubt of his "vocation," that led him forty years ago to abandon the exacting life of a Methodist circuit rider in Minnesota and Southern Indiana for editorial, and finally for purely literary, work, which he took up, in the first instance, because it was sedentary and he was bodily better fitted to do it.

Not many Methodists, how fervent soever, would now deny that the change was good for all concerned. To the end of his life, indeed, Dr. Eggleston retained something of the pulpit manner, and was given to "holding forth" in secular circles much as the encirclers may have figured him as holding forth in his youth in a forest camp meeting. But the change enabled him to give those faithful and enduring autobiographical and historical documents "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and "Roxy." It is said that his first work in fiction was inspired by a sentence in Taine, exhorting young authors to write about the things they knew best, their own country and their own people. It was very good advice, and it was very faithfully followed out. It has been said that there is not such a thing as a dull autobiography, and the saying is so far true that a faithful transcript of experiences must interest every reader who has undergone the same or similar experiences. The interest of Dr. Eggleston's novels is very largely autobiographical. It is already a vanished world of which he wrote, and wrote so well that he is entitled to be called the pioneer of "the Indiana school" of fiction, unless, haply, Gen. Lew Wallace can contest that palm with him. But Gen. Wallace's tales were efforts to escape from "the light of common day" in Indiana by resorting to strange times and climes. Dr. Eggleston's were efforts to fix and make remembered and memorable the life that he had lived.

The other branch of his work, the historical, was marked by an equal sincerity, and it may be said without paradox that there was more imagination in this than in his professedly imaginative writing. And this for the reason that his fiction was so largely a matter of memory, being so largely autobiographical, while his history had to invoke the aid of imagination "to make these dry bones live." And really he did it. As to the "dry bones" themselves, the recorded facts, it is very doubtful whether any other American historical scholar of his time had an equally minute knowledge, extending over so wide a field. The present writer once had occasion to consult Dr. Eggleston on one small subdivision of Colonial history in which his own studies had lain, and was simply appalled by the historian's minute knowledge of that province, the accuracy of which knowledge he was in some measure able to check. And when he reflected that Dr. Eggleston must have an equally minute knowledge of twenty other provinces of Colonial history, his respect for the scholar became very great indeed. No doubt there was something of "tendenz," as the Germans say, in Dr. Eggleston's historical inculcations, as when, being invited to lecture on Colonial history before the Colonial Dames, he said, or seemed to their excited imaginations to say, that the ancestors they were so proud of probably lived in holes in the ground, and, in point of general culture and refinement, belonged to the stone age and the period of the kitchen-middens. Such a generalization may have been, as well as seemed, rather rash. But the knowledge by which it was supported was none the less respectable and admirable, and the contention was most interesting, even though to the ladies concerned it seemed that their own retained eulogist of their ancestors had betrayed them by defiling those ancestors' graves. Dr. Eggleston was a very meritorious American man of letters.

THE POETIC ITCH.

The editor who reads a drawerful of manuscript poems a day characterizes poetry for most people as a misdirection of energy. That there is need for more poetry in the practical things of life, 'tis true, 'tis very true; but it is quite as true that there is need for more practicality in poetry. For as in contradistinction to the fact that in the great American world of modernness the missing factor is the heart of the machine, so in the minds of the great herd of unsuccessful artists of all kinds the missing factor is practical steadiness, or common sense, with a touch of humor that always serves as an automatic corrector of mistakes. Through the host of rejected manuscript poems the editor sees the untrained minds of their authors who have never grasped the value or advisability of a thing and who have skipped to poetry over the everyday means of expression by which greater minds have built the art of literature.

The exact quality of poetry is misunderstood by all those unsuccessful contributors—unless it be that poetry is a form of writing which can be used legitimately to amuse those who have not enough soberness to find pleasure in prose. By its masters it has been supposed to be the highest form of expression to be used by those who have a finer shade of meaning than prose can as well express and who understand the art sufficiently to warrant their tackling it. The difficulty of limiting one's meanings to the sphere of words the poet overcomes by using a form that plays upon the imagination more than does prose, by reason of its cadence and its euphony. But the strength of real poetry does not come through jingle or honeyed words. Humorous verse and song legitimately turn to those, but nothing else. Properly employed, prose may express more poetry than could ever be found in the minds of ordinary mortals, and for these mortals, accordingly, prose is at least good enough.

In all arts it is the same. A small knowledge of the art leads to the belief that the art is small; a greater knowledge shows one to be further and further from its mastery. Let him who has the itch look more into the great poems of the century and gain the reverence for the art that will make him leave it alone, and let him study the great prose writers to learn what can be done in full page lines. Poetry should be reserved as the art of a select few, for, like piano playing, it is only beautiful in the hands of its masters. The common herd should not think of it, the world should not make note of what they insist upon producing. Jingle pleases many, and the editor has to publish poems that appear simply on account of the lack of better ones. The ideal editor would publish a year no more than a half dozen of those he receives, but the ideal editor would lose his job.

***Sir Gilbert Parker is dramatizing his famous novel, "The Right of Way," and it will be produced some time next month. William Faversham will impersonate Charley Steele, under the management of Charles Frohman. The novel is suited to stage adaptation, for it has a strong central character of a unique and very interesting type, a story of power and suspense, and many striking dramatic situations.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force," "Ian Hamilton's March," etc., has been selected by his father's literary executors to write "The Life of Lord Randolph Churchill."

***

Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") thinks that a story of comedy which she now has in hand will run to a full-length novel. Her immediate novel will be "Love and the Soul Hunters."

***

Sampson Low, Marston & Co. will publish Oct. 1 a book entitled "Raliora." It is a volume for collectors by a collector, John Eliot Hodgkin. It contains notes of printed books, manuscripts, historical documents, broadsides, and engravings of coins, medals, pottery, and curios of all kinds collected between 1858 and 1900. The collection thus illustrated contains 22,000 items.

***

The diary of Robert Southey, which Heinemann is about to publish, records a visit made to Holland and Belgium two or three months after the battle of Waterloo. The manuscript was discovered by Howard Pease in the archives of the Pease family of Darlington and is said to be an admirable example of Southey's style. Its existence had been hitherto unknown.

***

It is understood that George Douglas Brown, author of "The House with the Green Shutters," had on hand when he died only about one-half of a new romance. If this be so, his fame as a novelist must rest on his sole production in imaginative fiction. That is sufficient, however, to arouse envy in the hearts of many a novelist.

***

George Gissing's new novel, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," is finished. It is said to be written something after the manner of "Our Friend the Charlatan."

***

Agnes and Egerton Castle have written a new story entitled "The Star Gazers." They collaborated, it may be recalled, in "The Bath Comedy" and "The House of Romance," while "Young April" and "The Pride of Jennico" are from Mr. Castle's pen alone.

***

Francis Herst will write the volume on Adam Smith for The English Men of Letters Series, which is still edited by John Morley, about whose long-postponed life of Gladstone there is nothing new to report.

***

A collected edition of poems by the late Roden Noël is in press.

Edward Eggleston.

Few writers of fiction have made their works so confessedly autobiographical as did Edward Eggleston, who died on Wednesday at his home at Lake George, New York. He told the story of his early life in and near Vevay, Indiana, with all the quaint circumstances which surrounded it, in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." At nineteen he became a Methodist minister, and he related his experiences in "The Circuit Rider." And so all through his life he took the commonplace things which surrounded him and breathed into them a literary spirit.

But Eggleston's contribution to American letters does not rest alone upon his novels. In "The Beginners of a Nation" he produced a work of great historical value. It was not his purpose to merely chronicle events, for his methods were always original and unconventional. He approached history with an aim to reflect the character of the age in which the English colonies were begun. He sought to portray the traits of the colonists, and to bring into relief the social, religious, and intellectual forces which moved the life of that period.

The works of some writers—of some Indiana writers, even—can be understood and appreciated without any knowledge of their personal lives. Not so with Edward Eggleston. What he did is very much more to be valued, also, because of the physical difficulties with which he had to contend throughout his life. His family and friends believed as far back as 1854 that he was afflicted with hopeless consumption, and though he proved that fear to be false, his health was always weak, and it was considered remarkable by those who knew him that he should have lived to the age of sixty-five.

Eggleston was by heredity interested in colonial and Revolutionary affairs. His ancestors had emigrated from England to Virginia in the seventeenth century, and his grandfather, Capt. Edward Eggleston, saw active service in the Revolutionary war. His father, Joseph Cary Eggleston, was prominent in the public affairs of Indiana's early history. The future author arrived in the family household on Dec. 10, 1837.

The boy was sent to school in a village institution of exceedingly rustic environment, near Vevay. The pedagogue here gave him the idea which was afterward to be embodied in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Eggleston's life was spent largely out of doors. He learned to shuck corn, chop wood, and to perform other bucolic chores. He attended quiltings, log-rollings, spelling matches, and other country entertainments. Impressions of all such experiences he embodied later in his best known book.

When the family moved into the town of Vevay, after living a few years in the country near by, Eggleston entered heartily into the life of the place. And in this next period of his life he found material for "Roxy" and "The Hoosier Schoolboy." The things around him probably seemed very commonplace to others—just as the plain life of a rural community always seems commonplace to those within it—but Eggleston was consciously or unconsciously storing up the richest literary material.

Edward Eggleston went to Virginia to school in 1854, and it was about this time that his health began to fail. But in 1856, actuated by a youthful love of adventure, he set out for a 200-mile tramp across the country, west. Before he got back he had walked 365 miles and was considerably improved in health.

Despairing of a college education, Eggleston decided to enter the ministry, and at nineteen he became a Methodist circuit rider. He preached at ten different places in the hill country of Southern Indiana, and lived almost entirely among the people, carrying his wardrobe in a saddlebag. Of course, this period of his life found expression in his book second in popularity to the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," "The Circuit Rider."

From early boyhood Edward Eggleston had loved to write. While a minister he set aside his literary ambitions lest they might interfere with his complete consecration to the ministry. While traveling around he did a great deal of reading on horseback and was always interested in literary things. His health gave way again and he sought to regain it in Upper Minnesota, where he continued his circuit riding.

He made his first contribution to periodical literature in 1866. A publication known as The Little Corporal printed some of his earliest work. In that same year he was forced to give up his ministerial work, and he became associate editor of The Little Corporal. In May, 1870, he was offered the editorship of The Independent, and he moved to Brooklyn to live. This ended his life in the West.

Eggleston did not remain long with The Independent, because of a difference of opinion with the proprietor as to the way in which it should be conducted. He resigned his place, to be immediately offered the chief editorship of Hearth and Home, a very moribund publication at that period. But Eggleston soon began to write chapters of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and the paper began to be popular. When the chapters were concluded the story was published in book form. A pirated edition was issued in England, and in both countries the work was exceedingly popular. The book was also translated into French, German, and Danish.

This achievement made Edward Eggleston a novelist. He gave up his editorial work and devoted himself to writing. A few years later he again took up some ministerial work in Brooklyn, but only to relinquish it shortly afterward because of his poor health. In 1880 he conceived the idea of writing a series of studies in American history. He made the most careful researches, carrying his investigations to the British Museum, the British Public Record Office, the French National Library, and many private libraries in both this country and England. "The Beginners of a Nation" was the result of these efforts.

During the stormy months of the Winter Edward Eggleston lived at the Hotel Majestic in this city. The rest of the year he spent at Joshua's Rock, on Lake George, a description of which THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW published some time ago. It was a very quaint old place and Eggleston took the greatest delight in it.

A list of his works is as follows:

"Mr. Blake's Walking Stick," 1809; "Book of Queer Stories," 1870 (out of print); "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," 1871; "The End of the World," 1872; "The Mystery of Metropolisville," 1873; "The Circuit Rider," 1874; "The Schoolmaster's Stories for Boys and Girls," 1874 (out of print); "Roxy," 1878; "The Hoosier Schoolboy," 1883; "Queer Stories for Boys and Girls," 1884; "The Graysons," 1888; "A History of the United States and its People for use in Schools," 1888; "A First Book in American History," 1889; "The Faith Doctor," 1891; "Library Edition of the Hoosier Schoolmaster, with Introduction and Notes," 1892; "Duffels," 1893; "The Beginners of a Nation," 1896. The foregoing list does not include the four volumes of the Famous American Indian Series, on the title pages of which his name appears as co-author. On account of illness they were almost wholly written by his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye.

Rise in Value of First Editions.

The other day a book-lover unearthed a catalogue of first editions of nineteenth century authors, issued by a New York bookseller in June, 1893. Few catalogues are interesting, but this one was both interesting and suggestive. With the exception of the earlier and better-known Leon catalogue, it contained the largest number of American first editions ever offered in this manner, and in addition it included many rare modern English books. A large number of the books have since appreciated in value to an extraordinary degree, and sixteen of the rarest items have been selected and are given in the following list, together with the prices asked in 1893 and the highest prices realized at recent public sales.

The list is as follows:

Book.	Bookseller's Price, 1893.	Highest Price at Recent Sales, 1901-02.
1—Robert Browning's "Pauline," 1833, his first book, (full morocco, by Cuzin, inscription by the poet's uncle on title page)	$150.00	$720.00
2—Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," 1828, his first book, (boards, uncut, described as an exceptionally fine, clean copy)	200.00	410.00
3—Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," 1841, cloth, uncut	40.00	58.00
4—Hawthorne's "Celestial Railroad," 1843, original covers, uncut	90.00	124.00
5—Keats's "Endymion," 1818, boards, uncut, (original manuscript of "O Sorrow Why Dost Borrow" in Keats's autograph inserted)	125.00	205
6—Keats's "Lamia," 1820, boards, uncut	75.00	375.00
7—Lamb's "Rosamund Gray," 1798, original half binding	150.00	400
8—Lamb's "Prince Dorus," 1811, morocco, uncut, original covers bound in, plates colored	250.00	510
9—Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery," 1842, original paper covers, uncut	50.00	60.00
10—Lowell's "Class Poem," 1838, original covers, uncut	35.00	52.50
11—Lowell's "A Year's Life," 1841, boards, uncut	20.00	50.00
12—Poe's "Poems," 1831, original boards, uncut, (only three auction sales of this book in fifty years)	250.00	380.00
13—Shelley's "Address to the Irish People," 1812, stitched, uncut	165.00	710.00
14—Swinburne's "Songs Before Sunrise," 1871, (one of twenty-five large paper copies, cloth, uncut)	60.00	116
15—Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, (large paper copy, boards, uncut)	200.00	360.00
16—Whittier's "Legends of New England," 1831, boards, uncut	20.00	52.50

It must be acknowledged that the copies offered by the bookseller in 1893 were in remarkable condition, but the copies sold in 1901 and 1902 for such large sums were equally fine, and in one case the same copy is represented in both columns. The latter is No. 1, Browning's "Pauline." This very copy was resold for $200 at the George T. Maxwell sale in Boston in April, 1895, and was again resold at the Albert J. Morgan sale last April for $720. The Arnold copy in the original boards, uncut, but with a slight defect in one leaf, sold for $700 last year, and a perfect copy in the original binding would undoubtedly realize a high price. Eighty copies were printed of "Pauline"; only thirteen can be traced to-day, and at least three of the eighty are owned in New York City.

No. 2, Hawthorne's first and rarest book, was listed at the same price at which two years later Mrs. Pope's beautiful copy was privately sold to W. H. Arnold. The rarity of this book is as great to-day as ever.

Keats's "Endymion," No. 5, in the original binding, with some manuscript verses inserted, is the equal, in a financial sense, of the cut-down copy presented by Keats to Mrs. Reynolds, which an American agent paid £41 for at Sotheby's July 1, 1901. No 6, Keats's "Lamia," which jumped from $75 in 1893 to $375 at the French sale of 1901, is not really worth the latter sum, but the French copy possessed additional interest because of the presence of the original autograph manuscript of four stanzas of "Lamia."

"Rosamund Gray," No. 7, was probably represented in the bookseller's stock by a copy of the ordinary issue, "London, printed for Lee & Hurst." The £80 example chiefly fetched a high price because it bore the uncommon imprint, "Birmingham, printed by Thomas Pearson." The latter is probably the earlier issue; it is certainly the rarer of the two.

The advance in Poe's "Poems" of 1831 from $250 to $380 is not as striking as the advance in the case of "Pauline." A better illustration of the book's appreciation is afforded by McKee's copy, formerly Brinley's, which advanced from $150 in 1886 to $360 in 1900. The present writer knows of but three auction sales of the book in fifty years. One of these was the Hon. Albert G. Greene's auction, in March, 1869, in this city, when the "Poems" of "Edith May" were valued at $2, while Poe's "Poems," 1831, realised but $1, Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery" going for 12 cents, Lowell's "Year's Life" for 10 cents, Whittier's "Legends of New England" for 50 cents, while a volume of pamphlets containing Stoddard's "Footprints" went for $3. American poetry was a drug in the market in 1869. The Greene collection, a little over 1,800 items in all, could hardly have brought over $600. Three of the books would alone bring that much to-day.

R. F. R.

Hugo at the Lenox Library.

After the Print Department of the New York Public Library had arranged its Victor Hugo exhibition early this Summer, there came an addition of decided interest. This was an original drawing by Victor Hugo, accompanied by an autograph letter from his hand, which reads as follows:

In 1886 I was spending a day at Passy, at the house of Mr. Reynouard, author of the tragedy of the "Templars." His wore his white hair flowing on his shoulders. I said to him: "You wear your hair the same as Franklin, and you resemble him." He replied, smiling: "Perhaps that is caused by the neighborhood." And he showed me a house which one saw from his garden. "It is there," said he to me, "that Franklin lived in 1778."

I drew this house, which since then has been demolished. Here is the drawing; I believe that this picture of Franklin's house at Passy is the only one in existence. I offer it to the United States Sanitary Commission.

I am happy that the Sanitary Commission, in doing me the honor to address me, gives me an opportunity to renew the expression of my deep sympathy with the valiant men who are struggling so gloriously to deliver the great American Republic from the shame of slavery.

VICTOR HUGO.

Hauteville House, 19th March, 1864.

Apart from its historical interest to Americans, this drawing (which came from the collection of Samuel J. Tilden, for whom, it appears, it was purchased by Mr. John Bigelow) is an interesting addition to the many reproductions on view here which give so complete a picture of the poet's power as a draughtsman.

The personal side of Hugo, as indicated here on a former occasion, is illustrated by portraits drawn from all possible sources. There are etchings by Buhot, Rodin, the sculptor, and Rajon; lithographs by Achille Deveria and Noël and a fine wood engraving by Robert. The picture is rounded out by a number of caricatures, while Lalanne's etchings picture the exile's surroundings at Guernsey, and Fantin-Latour supplies apotheosis in a characteristic lithograph.

The exhibition, which is, of course, free to the public, may be seen at the Lenox Library Building (Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street) throughout September, together with a small collection of fine photographs of paintings by Rossetti.

***Eden Phillpotts, speaking about his manner of writing a novel, says that in portraying Dartmoor, in Devon, the scene of "The River," he tries to show how Dart, the first river of the district, the name-river of the Moor, leaves its influence on human lives. "'The River,'" he continues, "is concerned with a very central region of 'the Dartmoors.'" He does not say much of his methods, but he holds "it vital to do all scene painting from nature directly, and all my attempts of that sort are written actually with the scenes before me. I make two or three careful word sketches of a place, a sky, of a dawn or a storm, and then I select the best or blend what seems alive in each. The great storm in 'The River' I was privileged to see and record with careful notes while it actually unfolded itself before my eyes." He says that he did not see the storm in "Lying Prophets," but he studied the region of it carefully and wrote it from the reports in the journals. He finds environment the keynote of his stories.

***L. E. Roussillon says in his "French Men of Letters in Caricature," appearing in the current Bookman, that Rochefort was even more than Hugo the natural butt of those caricaturists devoted to the destinies of Louis Napoleon. "But," continues Mr. Roussillon, "none of the cartoons directed against him could cut deeper or leave a more lasting sting than his own sallies in the columns of the Lanterne. His favorite method of attack was one which either made prosecution impossible or else made the prosecutor ridiculous. In the Lanterne one found apparently innocent squibs which ran something like this: 'The Emperor sat yesterday for his portrait, which is being painted by M. ——. M. —— has won wide distinction as a painter of animals, and it is expected that the Emperor's portrait will prove a great success.'"

"The Life of Mozart" and "The Life of Brahms" are announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. for the Master Musician Series.

GROWING BOOKS.

The best books are, of course, those which grow in strength and influence by their own genuine power and effectiveness. Three such books were published by us last Spring, and their sale is much larger to-day than when the advertising of them was supposed to be doing its best work.

They do well, in our belief, because they fill a well defined place (not to say a "long felt want"). THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS, by Thomas Dixon, Jr., tells the other side of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and tells it most powerfully. 55,000 copies have been printed, and a new large edition is now in press. THE BATTLE-GROUND, by Miss Ellen Glasgow, is a Southern novel and a genuine piece of literature, a picture of the gentlefolk of Virginia (one order just received for 2,500 copies). THE MISDEMEANORS OF NANCY, by Miss Eleanor Hoyt, is a bit of extreme cleverness. Four editions have been required in a few weeks, despite the summer dullness, and the book is more often out of print than not.

All Illustrated $1.50 Books.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

FROM READERS.

"The Atheism of Thomas Paine."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Permit me to regret the slip made by Mr. R. Osgood Mason in his article on William Blake in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 23, when he wrote of "the atheism of Thomas Paine." It seems as if it ought to be too late for any one so well informed as Dr. Mason to make this mistake. Paine was no more an atheist than Martin Luther or John Wesley or Phillips Brooks or Dr. Channing. He was a sincere believer in a wise and benevolent God. He was a deist of such pronounced belief that there is no excuse for any different impression. In an article on Blake this mistake seems particularly absurd, Blake himself knew so much better. Paine and Blake were good friends, and Blake did Paine a good turn in helping him to escape from England when his arrest was imminent.

My recollection of Mrs. Gilchrist's part in completing her husband's life of Blake is that it was more important than Dr. Mason represents it—a mere calling in of the Rossetti brothers; but the book is on my Brooklyn shelves, so that I cannot confirm or correct my impression. Mrs. Gilchrist, by the way, spent a Summer in our village here, and was a frequent visitor at this old house of mine. She was a very noble and attractive woman, of equal intelligence and heart.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.
Chesterfield, Mass., Aug. 25, 1902.

The Tragic Side of Humor.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been reminded lately that humor is to a very great extent allied to sadness. The facts are these: Some fifteen months ago I sold an article to one of the leading magazines in the city on a serious subject. For this I was—I am thankful to say, in these days of payment "on publication"—paid at once. More than a year having elapsed, I interviewed the editor of the magazine in question, and something like the following conversation ensued:

"Would you mind telling me when my article, which you accepted a year or more ago, will be inserted?"

"Very shortly, but—I'm afraid we cannot use your name."

"And why?" (This with a look of blank astonishment, as if the author had committed some terrible crime.)

"Well, if we had inserted it a year ago your name would have been attached, but since then you have made a reputation as a humorist, especially from your work in The ——, and for that reason we cannot use your name in the serious portion of the magazine."

"Well, but—may I ask if I am to take this as a compliment?"

"Certainly. A great compliment."

"A compliment from you is well worth having. I must acquiesce without the slightest expostulation."

Now, this was, and is, all very well as far as it goes, but the question arises, "Is it fair?" The insertion of a man's name as the author of a serious article in such a magazine as this would assure him a great deal more reputation than he could possibly have—at present, anyway—as a humorist. Is he, because the public, as represented by the editor, look on him as a funny man, to devote his life, or at all events his name, to up-to-date jokes, and never again to try his hand at serious work?

From the above it would seem that he is tabooed, so to speak, from respectable literary society, and must now take his place among recognized buffoons. Is this fair? Finally, it might be worth while asking, would the same rule apply to a serious man who wrote a funny article?

PSEUDONYM.
New York, Aug. 22, 1902.

A Plea for the Adjective.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It was said in a recent review in your columns that "the adjective is the enemy of the noun." Will a careful study of the works of the best writers bear out this sweeping assertion?

I take down the "Last Essays of Elia" and open them at that most delightful of the "Popular Fallacies." "That we should rise with the lark." Does Lamb abjure the adjective, or does he handle it with a peculiar tact and grace? Judge for yourself from the following example of his art: "We love to chew the cud of a foregone vision, to collect the scattered rays of a brighter phantasm, or act over again with firmer nerves, the sadder nocturnal tragedies, to drag into daylight a struggling and half-vanishing nightmare; to handle and examine the terrors, or the airy solaces."

In the pages of Hazlitt Lord Shaftesbury is spoken of as having "spoiled his matter by his manner, in which he carries a certain flaunting, flowery, figurative, flirting style of amicable condescension to the reader, to an excess more tantalizing than the most starched and ridiculous formality of the age of James I." (Camelot Series, Essays of William Hazlitt, Page 5.)

From the pages of Dr. Johnson we cull the following specimens. "The true genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction." "A memory admitting some things and rejecting others, an intellectual digestion that concocted the pulp of learning, but refused the husks, had the appearance of an instinctive elegance, of a particular provision made by nature for literary politeness." (Lives of the Poets, Cowley.)

In Carlyle we are forced to the opinion that much of the peculiarity of his style is due to his use of picturesque qualifying terms. As in his "Heroes and Hero-Worship," in speaking of the world's reception of Burns, he says: "To fall into mere unreasoning delirium of love and admiration is not good, but such unreasoning, nay, irrational supercilious no-love at all is still worse."

Again, speaking of Dante, he says: "What a paltry notion is that of his divine comedy's being a poor splenetic terrestrial libel." (Hero and Hero-Worship, Lecture III., Page 822—Estes and Lauriat, publishers.)

In Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" we read: "To prevent the mischiefs arising from cabals, irregular consultations, seditious [illegible] monstrous democratic assemblies of the soldiers, and all the disorders arising from idleness, luxury, dissipation, and insubordination, I believe the most astonishing means have been used that ever occurred to men, even in all the inventions of this prolific age."

And not to multiply instances, what use does Shakespeare make of the adjective? Does he abjure it—turning his back upon it forever? Let the following bear witness to his wonderful power of selection:

"like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself
Yea, all which we inherit shall dissolve
And like the unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Only two out of eight nouns unqualified.

Are we not then irresistibly forced to conclude that far from being "the enemy of the noun," the adjective in judicious hands is its faithful friend, refining and beautifying its ruggedness, augmenting its strength, and intensifying its power and effectiveness?

EVA EICKEMEYER ROWLAND.
Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1902.

A Few American Points That Puzzled Englishmen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The following questions, to an American certainly not wanting in interest, were published twice in Notes and Queries, London, without eliciting a reply. Can you or any of your readers give the desired information?

The original flag of the English East India Company had four stripes. At the time of the American Revolution this flag contained thirteen horizontal stripes, red and white, precisely similar to those on the present United States flag.

Why had the number of stripes been increased to thirteen?

What were the stripes on the East India Company's flag emblematic of?

This flag of the East India Company was familiar to all who sailed the seas. The "canton" or "union" (the square in the upper corner next the halst) bore the red cross of St. George on a white ground, the flag of England for 500 years. The flag hoisted at the headquarters of the patriot army, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 2, 1776, was similar to the above in every respect except one, the union bore in addition to the cross of St. George that of St. Andrew—in other words, it was the British "union jack" of that day.

Saturday, June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the present United States flag, the only original feature of which was replacing the two crosses by thirteen stars.

Of course to those who can accept the Betsy Ross tale, the above means nothing. Those who prefer history to sentiment will find the above, and much more, set forth clearly in Admiral Preble's exhaustive "History of the Flag of the United States," in Prof. Laughton's "Heraldry of the Sea," McGeorge's "History of the British Flag," &c.

C. E. D.
Dublin, N. H., Aug. 11, 1902.

Henry L. Stephens's Work.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In reading the interesting account of the progress of American wit and humor, especially in the articles published in The Century Magazine, I have been surprised that no reference was made to Henry L. Stephens. His early work, entitled "The Comic Natural History of the Human Race," published in Philadelphia in 1851, is a curious specimen of not only early American extravagance, but of bold pictorial caricature. As such the book is unique and well worth reading at the present time.

Mr. Stephens was one of the first of our popular humorous artists. In "The Comic Natural History of the Human Race," above mentioned, Mr. Stephens, after the manner of the great French novelist Balzac, gave to men the outward characteristics of the animal creation, and his realistic drawings of "the jailbird," of "the goldfish," "the gudgeon." "the sucker," "the nighthawk," &c., have the bodies of the beasts and birds with human faces. These cartoons are lithographed in colors, and some of them are quite striking. The frontispiece shows a good picture of Mr. Stephens himself—"The Hen That Hatched This Egg."

The letterpress is also worth mention. The contributors include W. A. Stephens, Cornelius Matthews, Richard Vaux, Thomas McKeon, and a few other writers well known in their day.

On coming to New York Mr. Stephens entered the employ of Frank Leslie, and then of Harper & Brothers. In 1859, in connection with his brother and others, he established Vanity Fair, the predecessor of the long line of American comic journals. Thus, no account of the development of our native humor and caricature is completed without some mention of the work of Henry L. Stephens. Besides his forcible cartoons relating to the civil war, which many readers remember, he became widely known as the illustrator of "Aesop's Fables," "Death of Cock Robin," and "The House That Jack Built," which amused a generation of children. Mr. Stephens also achieved some distinction as a water color artist. He died, in 1883 or 1884, at Bayonne, N. J., at the age of about fifty years.

L. J. VANCE.
New York, Aug. 14, 1902.

Who Is the Author?—An Answer.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 2, headed "Who Is the Author?" interests me, especially as I feel in a position to answer it satisfactorily. Members of my family know "Pierre de Coulevain" very well, having lived a year with her in the Hotel Castiglione in Paris. The whole story regarding Mme. Durkee's complaisant acceptance of the authorship of "Noblesse Americaine" and "Eve Victorieuse" is familiar to them, having heard it often from the author herself. "Pierre de Coulevain" is Mlle. Favre. Autograph copies of her books have been sent directly from her publishers, both in New York and Paris, to my family. In Paris the questioning of Mlle. Favre's authorship was never brought up except as an amusing incident, even then not reflecting on Mme. Durkee, for it was understood that, when accused of the authorship, she neither affirmed nor denied it. I add Mlle. Favre's delightful words in the autograph copy of "American Nobility" sent from Charles Scribner's Sons to my sister: "A mon aimable lectrice, Mme. Charles Goodrich Hower, Pierre de Coulevain exprime tou te so sympathie." "Eve Victorieuse" came as directly from Scribner's.

MRS. EDMUND NASH MORGAN.
Cleveland, Aug. 11, 1902.

Queries.

H. R. BENNETT, 420 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly give me the names of the romances of Louisa Muehlbach, author of 'Friedrich der Grosse und Sein Hof,' in their chronological order! What is considered by historians in general to be the standard history of Germany?"

Louisa Mühlbach's romances are usually arranged in this order: "Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia," "The Empress Josephine," "Napoleon and Blücher," "Queen Hortense," "Marie Antoinette and Her Son," "Prince Eugene and His Times," "The Daughter of an Empress," "Joseph II. and His Court," "Frederick the Great and His Court," "Frederick the Great and His Family," "Berlin and Sans-Souci," "Goethe and Schiller," "The Merchant of Berlin and Maria Theresa and Her Fireman," "Louisa of Prussia and Her Times," "Old Fritz and the New Era," "Andreas Hofer," "Mohammed Ali and His House," and "Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr." The best edition in English is that published by D. Appleton & Co. in eighteen volumes, $1 each. Menzel's "History of Germany," (B. C. 100 to A. D., 1813,) has been called the best history for the general reader. (the Macmillan Company, in Bohn's Library, three volumes, each $1.) Charlton T. Lewis's "History of Germany from the Earliest Times," (founded on Miller,) has been pronounced the best complete history published in a single volume. (the American Book Company, $1.50.)

"M.," New York City: "'S. M. F.,' 43 West Ninetieth Street, New York City, asks for information concerning 'The Three Daughters of the United Kingdom.' Mrs. Innes Brown is the author, and the book is published at 5s. by Burns & Oates, London. Probably it can be had through Benziger Brothers, 36 Barclay Street, New York City."

"K.," Eau Claire, Wis.: "Where can I obtain a work entitled 'Love in the Nineteenth Century,' published away back in the sixties?"

This book, by Harriet Waters Preston, can be had from Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington Street, Boston, for $1.

LEONARD L. MACKALL, Undercliff, Lake Placid, N. Y.: "Kindly state the approximate of the first edition of Barrow's "Bible in Spain."

"The Bible in Spain," London, three volumes, 1843, is scarce, but not a high-priced book. A copy sold for $6 at Bangs's two years ago.

THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Osceola, Mo.: "The inquiry of Mr. Kidson of Hempstead, N. Y., may refer to 'The House of Tyrnlas,' 1796, by George Walker, of which I have a copy. Walker was an English writer born in 1772, and the author of numerous novels, such as 'The Romance of the Cavern,' 'The Haunted Castle,' &c. One of his works, 'The Three Spaniards,' a wonderful romance of the weird kind, was reprinted by the Lovell Company some years ago.

PHILIP N. KRAUS, 755 Government Street, Mobile, Ala.: "Where can I obtain Ingersoll's 'Lecture on Shakespeare'? Please tell me something about Frankfort Moore."

Ingersoll's "Shakespeare" can be had from P. Eckler, 35 Fulton Street, New York City, for 25 cents. Frank Frankfort Moore was born in Limerick, May 15, 1855, and was educated in Belfast. He traveled in South and East Africa, and was later engaged in journalism, (1876-92.) He is the author of two volumes of verse, of several plays, and of many novels. A number of his works of fiction have been reprinted here, and can be had from any bookseller.

W. WADE, Oakmont, Penn.: "The poem Mary A. P. Smith wants is surely Ralph Hoyt's 'Snow.' It begins:

'The blessed morn hath come again,
The early gray
Taps at the slumberer's window pane
And seems to say:
Break, break, from the enchanter's chain,
Away, away.'

"It is curious how closely the spirit of 'Snow' runs with Whittier's 'Snow-Bound,' the former being much the older."

R. H. CRESSINGHAM, 261 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The Rev. John B. Tabb, Mattoax, Va., asks for the author of the couplet:

"'Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise, unchanged, and be an angel still.'

"In St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, England, on the tombstone of Mary Angell are these lines bearing a close resemblance to the above:

"'Sleep on in peace, await thy Maker's will,
Then rise unchanged, and be an Angell still.'

"The stone is an old one, and the punning epitaph is according to the spirit of the times, when so many queer inscriptions were put on monuments."

"L.," Watertown, N. Y.: "What is a good book on Oregon?"

"Oregon: The Struggle for Possession," by the Rev. Dr. William Barrows, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., American Commonwealth Series, $1.25.)

"J. F. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A useful work for C. A. Bragaw, 242 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., would be Crabbe's 'English Synonyms,' (Harper & Brothers, new edition, $1.25.)

"CURIOUS," Saybrook, Conn.: "Who first referred to Ireland as the 'Emerald Isle?'"

In Dr. William Brennan's "Erin in Glendalloch and Other Poems," (about 1779,) occur the following lines:

"When Erin first rose from the dark-swelling flood,
God blessed the green island; He saw it was good:
The Emerald of Europe, it sparkled, it shone,
In the ring of this world the most precious stone.
. . . . . .
Arm of Erin, prove strong; but be gentle as brave,
And uplifted to strike, still be ready to save,
Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile
The cause or the men of the Emerald Isle."

Perhaps some of our readers may know of an earlier reference.

JOHNSON BROWN, 101 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me who is the author and who the publisher of 'Culm Rock,' or 'Kulm Rock,' a book I read twenty years ago?"

"Culm Rock," by G. Gaylord, is published at $1.25 by A. I. Bradley, 234 Congress Street, Boston.

"W. M. C.," 625 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill.: "I have come across the following book. Kindly tell me what it is worth: 'The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Fym,' New York, Harper & Brother, 1838, 201 pages, perfect copy, in the original binding. With it I got an autograph letter from Mr. Allan, Poe's adopted father."

A copy of the first edition of Poe's book, in the original cloth, brought $12.50 at the Mackay sale in April, 1900. The McKee copy, rebound, sold for $21 in November, 1900. The letter of Mr. Allan would add value to the book if it referred to Poe.

"E. V. P.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Where can this quotation be found:

'Is the gentleman anonymous; is he the great unknown?'"

In George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda."

"A. G.," East Logan Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Please inform me of the best biography of William Morris?"

"Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail, (Longmans, Green & Co., two volumes, $7.50.)

"R. A. B., Glen Cove, N. Y.: "Who wrote 'Greek art is never frightened; it is always cool?' Who was James Grove; is he a character in a novel?"

The quotation is from John Ruskin's lecture, "The Queen of the Air." James Grove is the landlord of the "Valiant Soldier Inn," in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

F. VOTTIER, Nepara Park, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me who wrote the following lines, when and where they were written, and whether the quotation is complete in itself or merely part of a poem:

"I have another life I long to meet,
Without which life my life is incomplete;
O, sweeter self, like me, art thou astray,
Trying with all thy heart to find the way
To mine, like mine, to find the breast
Where your weary heart alone can find sweet rest."

These lines were recited by McKee Rankin, who took the part of George de Lesparre in Boucicault's adaptation "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre nearly thirty years ago. The lines as printed in the acting version of the play, are as follows:

"I have another life I long to meet,
Without which life my life is incomplete;
O sweeter self! like me, art thou astray,
Trying with all thy heart to find the way
To mine? Straying, like mine, to find the breast
On which alone can weary heart find rest."

"J. H. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain a copy of 'The Story of Philip Methuen' by Mrs. Needell?"

From D. Appleton & Co., paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

"R. E., 214 West Eighty-third Street, New York City: "Can you give me any information as to a poem in which occurs the lines: 'In a land of sand and ruin and gold?'"

In Swinburne's "Triumph of Time," forty-first stanza.

"ARTHUR W.," Germantown, Penn.: "Would you advise a young collector to collect the first editions of the works of Bliss Carman?"

Yes.

FRANKLIN B. WILEY, Wayne, Penn.: "I wish to give some additional information in reference to the poem asked about by Mary A. P. Smith. This was written by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, and is entitled 'Snow. A Winter Sketch.' It does not, however, describe 'the impressions of a traveler who stopped one stormy, snowy night at a farmhouse,' but is merely a description of the morning after a snowstorm on a farm. It was published in 1852 in a slim volume issued by C. Shepard & Co. of 152 Fulton Street, New York, and entitled 'Sketches of Life and Landscape by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, A. M.,' and was also included in 'The Poets of the Nineteenth Century,' edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, 'incumbent of Bearwood,' and Evert A. Duyckinck, editor of 'The Century of American Literature,' and published by the Harpers in 1857. The 'Sketches of Life and Landscape,' by the way, is a rather curious example of bookmaking. It has no page numbers and no table of contents, but it is adorned with elaborate ornamental border in red. Its author was for many years rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in New York City, and it has been stated that the book was published for the purpose of raising money for a new church building. He wrote several other volumes of verse, which were issued in a complete edition for private circulation in 1875, three years before his death at the age of seventy-two years. He was a most estimable man and pleasing poet. His longest poem is 'The True Life—A Reverie: In three cantos.' A commentary on the ups and downs of life is the fact that in January, 1893, a public appeal for assistance was made on behalf of his two nieces, who had fallen into severe straits owing to the ill-health of one and the inability of the other to obtain employment. At that time the Rev. Mr. Hoyt was referred to as being widely known 'through his writings and service for Christ in the Church of the World.'"

"CECELIA," LENOX, Mass.: "It may not be a strictly literary query, but I should like to know who said, 'The habit of self-renunciation is the crucifixion of sin'?"

Dr. John Watson, ("Ian Maclaren,") we believe.

"S. R. A.," Pennington, N. J.: "Is there a book called 'Boys from Dickens's Novels,' or some title like that?"

"Ten Boys from Dickens," by Kate D. Sweetser, (R. H. Russell, $2.)

"L. A. R." 175 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "What was the real name of Frank Leslie, the publisher? Who were the 'First Families of Virginia'?"

Frank Leslie's real name was Henry Carter. We do not know the names of the famous families referred to, but our correspondent might consult John Camden Hatten's "Our Early Emigrant Ancestors," London, 1874, which gives lists of English persons who emigrated to American plantations, 1600-1700.

Appeals to Readers.

"Louisville," care of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, New York City: Can any of your readers help me to get Goodrich's Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Readers, and Wilson's Fifth Reader?

M. CAMPBELL, 146 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.: "Can any one tell me where I can get a copy of Fraser's Magazine for October, 1880, No. 610?"

"A. B.," 95 Rockview Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.: "Can any reader tell me where in England is located the Manor House of Knowle, and to what family it belongs? It is referred to in The Pictorial Gallery of Arts several times, and its furniture shown as examples of the period—fourteenth century. At the time the book was issued this was one of five (out of the twenty fine old manors built between 1500 and 1600) that was in good condition. It is also referred to in The Pictorial Shakespeare. I shall be grateful for any information on the subject."

MRS. M. E. WHITE, 2,720 Creston Avenue, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of Catherine Owen's 'Culture and Cooking,' now out of print."

EDWARD FISHBECK, Lockland, Ohio: "I desire a copy of a poem which I recently heard recited, the title of which I do not know. The author is Henry Harbaugh, an English poet. The verses begin something like this:

"Have you heard how the olive, &c.
Have you heard how the swan, &c.
Have you heard how Jesus the Christ,' &c."

FREDERICK S. RYMAN, 6 Hazel Park, Boston Highlands, Mass.: "Will some reader kindly tell me where I can find a song beginning

"'I'll sing you of a nice young man,
Whose name it was Holligan Pat'?"

1902-1909

BOOKS THAT DIE.

The Tragic Fate of Unsold Books.

WHAT becomes of all the books? What becomes of all the pins? One question undoubtedly is as easy to answer as the other, but as both are propounded frequently there seems to be some difficulty in framing satisfactory replies.

According to general belief based on the statements of publishers, nearly as many books, or rather volumes, are printed annually as there are pins manufactured. That the commodities do not sell equally well probably is because books generally are duller than pins.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS recently contained an interesting article which told what had become of some fruits of the printing press. An estimate of the flow of volumes into public and private libraries was made. Millions were accounted for in round numbers, but there have been published millions for which no recording figures can be set down since the last enumeration they underwent in the storerooms of the publishers.

The ultimate fate of books can be told briefly. They go to the paper mills. But the journey thither deserves few words. One who has not been in the paper stock supply business can have no adequate idea of the quantity of volumes, structurally sound from cover to cover, that are cast aside every day. Statistics cannot be compiled, but New York City undoubtedly witnesses the final step but one in the destruction of tons of novels, histories, biographies, philosophical and scientific treatises, &c., every twenty-four hours. The same may be said of other centres of population.

Several steps lead toward the acid-bearing vats of the mills where the books are "digested" more completely than their makers ever desired, although authors and publishers hope the output of genius and skill will be assimilated thoroughly. These steps in the life road of books are about as follows: Inspiration, thought, (more or less,) writing, printing, and binding and marketing. Here the road forks. Some volumes turn to the right and follow that branch of the path which leads them to readers with whom they remain for awhile. Others halt and then turn to the left. Their way is short.

That the marketing step often is fatal the guild of letters knows to its sorrow. And, no matter how small numerically first editions may be, if unsold they accumulate at an alarming rate in the possession of publishers. Proving worthless as books, they are useless as anything else, and the demand for the room they occupy forces them uncut, unread, unhonored to the tomb. When ready for burial, after having been pronounced "good and dead", because they were too bad to deserve the love and admiration necessary to keep them alive, they are turned over to a funeral director in the person of a paper stock dealer. He pays for them prices ranging from half a cent a pound down to 15 cents a hundredweight, according to the value to him of the material of which they are composed. The heavier and more ornate the binding the less the book is worth to the stock dealer. Leather, wire, glue, and gold leaf do not make over into paper readily. The more wood pulp in their composition, the less they are valued at the mills. Books the paper of which is made wholly of rags are desirable as stock. The material has a strength and continuity of fibre which allows of reworking with little loss, while every bit of wood pulp decreases the desirability just so much, as its fibre is weak and short, and, to a large extent, washes away in the vats.

In the undertaker's shop of the stock dealer the books that have died in the nursery for lack of attention meet brothers which have seen the world and have been worn out in the service of mankind. But to the funeral director they are all the same. Their preparation for burial is similar.

Purchased after a calculation of the tare represented in their bindings, the first work in making ready for their entombment is to "strip" and "sort" them. Stripping consists of removing the book from the binding, no easy task, as any one can prove for himself. Take an ordinary-sized volume, bend the covers until the front and back touch, holding them in the left hand. Grasp the printed pages in the right hand, and with one motion completely tear the binding from the leaves. Failure with the ordinary-sized volume will disclose something of the dexterity and strength necessary to strip large dictionaries, cyclopedias, commercial reports, &c.

The backs, as the bindings are called, are thrown into one pile, the naked corpses of literature into others. The backs are almost total loss to the stock dealer, as he cannot sell them for enough to pay for handling. They are disposed of to mills that make coarse heavy paper for roofing and packing.

The stripped books are thrown into different piles roughly representing the grades of paper in them, although exactitude in sorting is not aimed at nowadays, because there is very little print paper unadulterated with wood pulp. But a batch of books printed on all rag paper is baled separately.

Put into bales weighing from 500 to 1,500 pounds each, the books are sent on the last stage of their journey to the cemeteries of the mills, where, during interment in great tubs, they undergo a cleansing and altering process truly purgatorial, to emerge free from stains of inky sins, but books no longer. They are pulp.

Contrary to popular notion, this pulp does not form paper of a quality similar to that in which it once existed. It has lost strength in the remaking process, and, if it goes again into print material, serves as the foundation of a cheaper grade or as an adulterant in paper otherwise composed of rags or new wood. Sometimes it is used to lighten the color of fine wrapping papers. But it always requires the addition of fresh material, and its second state is never as good as the first.

Such is the tale of what becomes of all the books. As man begins movement toward the grave at the moment of his conception, so a book starts on its way to the boiling vats of the mill at the moment of its inspiration. Some volumes, like some men, reach a great age, yet final disintegration is inevitable. There are uncommon instances of the petrification of human bodies after life is extinct; there are instances of the petrification of old volumes after a period of usefulness. But "these, too, shall pass away." For books and men are embalmed permanently only in memory.

GEORGE OWEN KOCH.

The Delightful Honoria.*

Honoria Mary Sharpe, take her altogether, is a delightful heroine, though she may be forty. She has her idiosyncrasies, not eccentricities, but then she is so resourceful. She never is off her head, nor nervous, only occasionally fidgety, but no matter what may be the straits she finds herself in, though she will have her own way, she never is mannish. It is her femininity after all that makes you fond of Honoria. If she has theory at her fingers' ends she grasps intuitively what is absolutely necessary, and so practically carries out the theory. Because she supposes that she knows, she really does know. She looks as if she were the particular woman who reached the upper landing without any climbing of the stairs.

Take any woman and let her try to build a house, even a little home in New Jersey, and then there is the chance that the architect or the contractor will end his days in an insane asylum. Honoria sets about this task in a quiet way, and her little house with the red roof is so comfortable, so absolutely homelike, that you wish you had been invited there. Honoria has very proper fads; that is, of the decorative kind. She does not care to collect teapots, but her craze is for old pitchers and mugs, a very laudable taste, indeed, and we are satisfied that in her dining room there hangs nothing short of a Wedgwood or a Washington pitcher. It seems so easy for Honoria to accomplish marvels. All she has to do is to sit down and write a novel and eager publishers take it and draw checks of three or four figures in settlement of all demands, and then the lady goes out and buys a mahogany or a cherrywood piece of furniture of the precise make, shape, and form she has hankered for. Only give Honoria pen, ink, and paper and the trick is done. All the adventures which befall our dear Honoria are possible and within the defined realms of romance. We only wish that the ready-money business obtainable in the way Honoria shoveled it in were credible. It may be that Adelaide L. Rouse swims in a Pactolus-like flood, but we are afraid that scores of young women, and belike old ones, will be trying to go to sea on floats of paper, using pens for oars, and suffer shipwreck.

Honoria, as she should, writes a dreadful hand; most clever people do. Once she sent to a shop an order of this kind, clearly written, so she thought. It read: "Three skeins of bottle-green worsted." There was brought back to her three bottles of Worcestershire sauce.

Next door to Honoria's house lived her good friend Cincinnatus. That was the gentleman's nickname. Cincinnatus did not follow the plow, but dug up essays, for he was of the literary guild. Now he had known Honoria ever since she began writing society notes for a newspaper, and then Honoria was miserably unhappy, for she was one of "the women eating their hearts out in cold hall bedrooms in New York. * * *" Anyhow, Honoria's condition improved, for she was a hard worker, with brains, and when a well-to-do uncle gave her a little plot of ground she had the means to run up her own house. Why did she build it close to the Cincinnatus residence? Anyhow, they could talk across the narrow space between the houses.

Honoria had her love story and the memory of it hurt her. In her heyden days she had cared for Paul Richmond. That was in her childhood. She had treasured his memory, but there had been a gossipping aunt, who had told some dreadful yarn that there was insanity in the Richmond family, and so Honoria and Paul were separated. Then the young man left and went to Russia. But Honoria did not forget him. He came back, just when Honoria was happy in her little home. She found out that Paul was not the Paul of her childhood; and something else, she was not the same Honoria. In duty bound Paul offers his hand, but it is evident to Honoria that he does not love her. Then it turns out that he is fond of a niece of Honoria's. Honoria accepts the inevitable. She is going to be an old maid. True to her business, Honoria sees all the action around her from the outside, as would an able and confirmed manufacturer of merchantable romances.

She tries to be happy, but she is a failure. Honoria has regarded Cincinnatus, (his real name is Archibald King,) in the light of a tame cat. Certainly she has tried to boss him, though she had found out that any little imperiousness on her part he did not brook. More than that she never got mad even when he snubbed her. Occasionally they had agreed to disagree. Cincinnatus, who watches Honoria, notices how wretched she is. It is on and off with them. It so happens that at the risk of his life Cincinnatus saves a girl from a dire accident, and Honoria sees it all, and then she knows that she has loved the man for ever and ever so long—and then matters right themselves.

"Under My Own Roof" is a charming story with real fathering and mothering in it, and pervaded with a sweet savor of domesticity. The author touches on many subjects, and has decided opinions, but never is aggressive. She shows a proper taste in her knowledge of books, art, and music. The clever part of Adelaide L. Rouse is her way of squelching the oversentimental. Then the lady has that rare trait, humor. It is to be hoped that this book will find many readers, for it deserves the widest popularity.

*UNDER MY OWN ROOF. By Adelaide L. Rouse. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 291. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20.

A Lucky Gunshot.*

Monsieur Désenclos is called by the peasants the root digger. The husband of the beautiful Lucile and the father of the little Madeline is a confirmed and persistent botanist, that is all. Long before, Maurice Jousserant had loved Lucile and the two had been brought up together. They might have been married if not for Lucile's father. After a long absence from St. Clementin, Jousserant returns and finds out that Lucile is married. He really does his best for a time to forget Lucile, but he cannot, nor has he passed out of the mind of Mme. Désenclos. Somehow an intimacy is renewed, and it really might have been the worse for Lucile. There had been many clandestine meetings, more or less excusable—that is, in the French way of looking at such things.

The bad man in M. André Theuriet's story is Jack Chantepie. In his boyhood days he had had a fight with Maurice Jousserant. Chantepie nurtures revenge. He sees Maurice climb a wall so that he may find Lucile. Mme. Désenclos has the little Madeline with her, Chantepie has a musket and fires at Maurice, misses him, wounding the child. When the little girl gets well, then more Gallico—the story concludes in the happiest way. Lucile won by the devotion of her husband and his solicitude about the child, learns to love the botanical husband, and Maurice takes an extended trip to the Orient. Evidently M. André Theuriet's intention was to make Lucile's husband the great object of commiseration. The translation is very well done.

Perkin Warbeck.*

No one will ever attempt the rehabilitation of Richard III. of England. Under his instructions the two young Princes, the children of Edward IV., were murdered in the tower. One hundred and ninety-nine years later "the bones of two boys of about the same age as the young Princes" were found "lying buried in the White Tower under the staircase leading to the chapel." Charles II. had the remains placed in Westminster Abbey. The victor of Bosworth Field, known as Henry VII., has had a false lustre given him. As the authors of the volume under notice rightly describe him, "Henry was cautious, crafty, fond of money, and ingenious in acquiring it." He seems to have been always in dread of some pretender to the throne, and "was anxious for the friendship of foreign Princes in order that they might not help rebels against him."

Just such a pretender appeared in one Pierre Osbeck, or more commonly known as Perkin Warbeck. He claimed to be the second son of Edward IV., and that he had been saved when his brother was murdered. Where he was born, or when, is still a matter of doubt. Perhaps it was that essentially clever woman, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, who made him fill the rôle of pretender. There does not seem to have been any special qualities belonging to Perkin Warbeck. He did fight occasionally on his various excursions, when backed up by foreign troops. He was, however, a mere puppet in the hands of intriguing Kings. Finally Warbeck was captured in England, was exposed for two whole days at Westminster and the Cheap, and was finally executed at Tyburn Nov. 23, 1499.

"Literature and Life," by William Dean Howells, author of "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," &c., will be published uniform with "Heroines of Fiction," by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Howells sets forth his views in his new volume on general subjects, mingling with them entertaining reminiscences and comments on men and things literary and otherwise. Among the chapters are the following: "Aesthetic New York Fifty Years Ago," "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business," "Confessions of a Summer Colonist," "Some Anomalies of the Short Story," "Wild Flowers of the Asphalt," "The Editor's Relations with the Young Contributor," "American Literary Centres," "A She Hamlet" (Sarah Bernhardt.)

*A MISTRESS OF MANY MOODS. Translated from the French of André Theuriet, by Charlotte Boardman Rogers. Decorated cover. Pp. 110. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

*A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PERKIN WARBECK, PRETENDER TO THE CROWN OF ENGLAND. By Edwin Henes, Jr., and George Chauncey Brither. Pp. 41. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

BOOKS OF TO-DAY.

THE VULTURES, by *HENRY SETON MERRIMAN*, author of "The Sowers."

An exciting novel of love, adventure and intrigue among the foreign diplomatic offices, especially in Russia. It is Mr. Merriman's most intensely dramatic and absorbing work of fiction—better even than "The Sowers."

OUT OF THE WEST, by *ELIZABETH HIGGINS.*

This is the story of the career of a young man from the East who goes out West—his rise to power, temptation, struggle, success. The author knows thoroughly every phase of the home life, society, every day experiences of the people of the Far West and depicts it all with unfailing interest. There are scenes, also, treating of the political and social life in Washington.

OUTDOORLAND, by *ROBERT W. CHAMBERS*, author of "Cardigan," &c.

This is Mr. Chambers' first book for children. It contains stories of out-door nature life, stories of themselves told by the butterfly, the robin, the trout, and others of their out-door friends to two charming little children. It is all delightfully told and illustrated with beautiful paintings in tint and color by Reginald Birch, the illustrator of Lord Fauntleroy. Cover design reproduced in eight colors, type in tint, &c. Altogether a most attractive book for children.

THE RIGHT OF WAY, by *GILBERT PARKER.*

A book of to-day published last year. No recent work of fiction has been so widely and continuously called for. It is one of the few permanent novels of recent fiction.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Prof. Wilson's History.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson, who lately became President of Princeton University, has devoted the best years of his life to the preparation of "A History of the American People," from the earliest times to the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The work, which has just been completed, will shortly appear in five volumes from the press of Harper & Brothers. Students of American history, general and particular, have long recognized the great hiatus between the popular school history of the United States and monographs written about certain specific events or periods by Prof. Hart of Harvard and other specialists. In other words, there seems to be, at the present day, no thoroughly comprehensive history of the American people written from the point of view of the most advanced scholarship and in a manner after the most approved methods. This history of Prof. Wilson's is intended to fill the gap. His method will at once be understood when it is said that he has obtained all his material from original sources, and has so interpreted these sources as to make not only a very readable work, but a valuable and authoritative one as well. In collecting the vast amount of pictorial material which is to illustrate the volumes the same method has been pursued. Public and private collections have been ransacked and copies of the most pertinent portraits, pictures, maps, and manuscripts have been made to illustrate the text. For example, there is a portrait of Columbus bearing the date of 1490, which has been secured through much trouble and expense from the original which is in the Spanish Government collection at Seville. Every attempt has also been made to secure copies of autographs of historical personages. There is a photogravure frontispiece in each volume, while most of the oil paintings made use of have been reproduced in tint. But curios are not the only illustrations of the work. Experts have prepared fifteen or sixteen colored maps, which, based upon the most trustworthy statistics, show the development of this country in every department—social, political, industrial, &c.

Literary "Workers."

In "The Point of View" in the current Scribner's an anonymous writer says that one kind of business is as "respectable" as another. Work for the man of to-day means technic, which is "commonplace," and unless it leads to larger opportunities and brings more money, is held cheap. He continues:

> The far remove of such an attitude from the ideal of a Ruskin is painfully obvious. To be happy in one's work, Ruskin says, one must have "a sense of success in it • • • that so much work had been done well, and fruitfully done." It is the appreciation of the productiveness of work which gave charm to George Eliot's father as she has drawn him in Caleb Garth. "I have done my work unflinchingly," wrote Stevenson to Meredith. "I have written in bed and written out of it; written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam for weakness; and for so long, it seems to me I have won my wager and recovered my glove." Huxley, at twenty-six, wrote to a friend: "Having finally decided that my vocation is science, I have made up my mind to the comparative poverty which is its necessary adjunct, and to the no less certain seclusion from the ordinary pleasures and rewards of men. • • • Science alone seems to me to afford this scope."

Books on "Affairs."

D. Appleton & Co. are preparing a series pertaining to the large business affairs of the country. Sereno S. Pratt will write on "The Work of Wall Street," Dr. F. A. Cleveland of the University of Pennsylvania on "Funds and Their Uses," and Dr. E. S. Meade, also of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Trust Finance." "The Work of Wall Street" will be the first volume in the Business Series, and it deals with conditions as they exist to-day, being based on personal knowledge. Mr. Pratt has written of the marvelous machinery employed in what is now rapidly becoming the world's financial centre, from an intimate connection extending over many years, with the most trustworthy sources of information. There are twenty-three chapters in the book. Dr. Cleveland's work is a "treatise on instruments, methods, and institutions of modern finance," and he has divided his topic into three ideas: (1) "What are Funds?" (2) "How Funds Are Obtained," and (3) "Institutions and Agents Employed in Funding Operations." Dr. Meade examines in his work on "Trust Finance" the financing and financial conduct of industrial combinations.

A New Book Society.

A rather remarkable literary society is being organized in London by W. Beauchamp Marshall. It is to be called the "International-New Book Society," and will apply for its charter when its membership numbers 500. According to its prospectus, its purpose is to undertake one of the chief functions which booksellers would perform in an ideal commonwealth, which is nowadays but imperfectly fulfilled by even the best of them. Most book buyers have felt the lack of a place where they could be certain of seeing all the recent books, in order to make up their minds whether any of them were worth buying. The proposed society is to place every new book, without exception, on its shelves for the inspection of its members—that is the main feature of a scheme which also includes a certain amount of bibliography and discussion. The scheme is regarded as most admirable in London, and the only difficulty one sees concerns ways and means. Are the specimen books to be purchased, or are they to be presented by the publishers, like "review copies"? In either case, one does not see how a membership of 500 or double that number can make the scheme workable. To purchase all the books of the year—especially if foreign works are included, as the title seems to imply—would involve a subscription which very few book buyers would care to pay; at a rough guess, something like $25,000 a year would be the smallest book bill that could be expected. If the publishers are invited to send their books for nothing, they will grumble at the smallness of the audience they appeal to, and they will refrain from sending just those expensive books which the average bookseller is afraid to add to his stock, and which one consequently wants to see at such an institution.

Mr. Lang and the Gowrie Mystery.

A good deal has been heard lately about Mr. Andrew Lang anent his forthcoming volume, "James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery," which Longmans, Green & Co. have in press for immediate publication. What was the Gowrie mystery? So far history has produced two versions of the story. The King's own record, which Mr. Lang defends, declares that James was enticed to the Earl of Gowrie's house at Perth, to make inquiry into the character of a mysterious person whom the Earl's brother, Alexander, the Master of Ruthven, had arrested. The prisoner, it was said, had been found in possession of unaccountable treasure. The King, however, found not a prisoner, but an armed man. The King was fighting it out with his would-be assassins, (the stranger and the Master of Ruthven,) when James's companions, hearing the commotion, invaded the house, and slew the King's two assailants, as also the Earl of Gowrie, who was somewhere in the building. According to this version the "conspiracy" had for its object the murder of James, and the overthrow of the established system of Government in Scotland. James "abolished" the name of Ruthven, and confiscated the Ruthven estates. All this happened three years before James became King of England. The Ruthvens had been his family's enemies. An Earl of Ruthven had murdered David Riccio, the favorite of James's mother, Mary Queen of Scots. Another Ruthven, the first Earl of Gowrie, tried to knock James off his rickety throne, and now, according to James's story, the second Earl of Gowrie, assisted by his brother, the Master of Ruthven, had made an attempt upon the King's life. But in 1600—it is argued on the other side—King James was so completely master of his lately turbulent kingdom that none but a madman would have conspired against him. Besides, the Earl of Gowrie was a harmless young man of twenty-two, a learned recluse, lately returned from his studies at Padua and Geneva. King James, too, "was in Gowrie's debt to the extent of £80,000." Prof. Hume Brown remarks that "it is highly improbable that the two youths • • • should have conceived the wild scheme attributed to them." It will be interesting to see how Mr. Lang "demonstrates" James's innocence. The forthcoming volume will contain illustrations, plans, and fac similes of writing.

Posthumous Work of Lord Acton.

A work on the Cambridge Modern History was planned by the late Lord Acton, LL. D., while Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, but he retired from the editorship when he became ill, and the task of giving effect to the scheme was undertaken by Dr. A. W. Ward, Dr. G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. The work is to be complete in twelve volumes and will be published by the Macmillan Company. Volume 1 is on "The Renaissance," and is to be brought out this Fall. Its contents include an introductory note by the late Bishop Creighton; "The Age of Discovery," "The New World," by E. J. Payne, M. A.; "The Ottoman Conquest," by J. B. Bury; "The Classical Renaissance," by Sir Richard Jebb; "The Christian Renaissance," by M. R. James; "Catholic Europe," by William Barry, D. D., and "The Eve of Reformation," by Henry Charles Lea. The volumes to follow that on "The Renaissance" will be as follows: II., "The Reformation"; III., "Wars of Religion"; IV., "The Thirty Years' War"; V., "Bourbons and Stuarts"; VI., "The Eighteenth Century"; VII., "The United States"; VIII., "The French Revolution"; IX., "Napoleon"; X., "Restoration and Reaction"; XI., "The Growth of Nationalities"; XII., "The Latest Age." But this work must not be confounded with the posthumous volume of the late Lord Acton called "Historical Lectures," which has been arranged for publication by his son, the present Lord Acton. These lectures will be presented in two volumes, together with a reprint of Lord Acton's inaugural lecture.

Biographical Sketches of American Tories.

Although nearly every phase of the American Revolution has been written about, that dealing with the politics of the American Tories has so far not been adequately treated of by writers of histories. The Macmillan Company will shortly bring out a volume by Claude Halstead Van Tyne, Ph.D., Senior Fellow in American History, University of Pennsylvania, entitled "The Loyalists in the American Revolution: A History of the Political and Social Struggle Between the American Whigs and Tories." Most of the book is devoted to the origin of the Loyalist Party, its persecution by the better organized patriots, the disarming, imprisoning, and final banishment of the unsuccessful party, and the confiscation of its property. The remainder of the volume deals with the life of the Loyalists during the Revolution, their treatment by the British, and their final emigration to the British possessions in this country and the islands on the Atlantic. Colonial laws, records, and contemporary accounts have been looked into for the construction of the work, and letters and journals of the principal Loyalists and their sworn accounts of the persecution they suffered during the Revolution have been studied.

Mainly Personal.

Adolphe Cohn, Professor of the Romance Languages at Columbia University, has written an introduction to a new edition of the well-known trilogy of Julia Pardoe: "Court and Reign of Francis First, King of France," "Louis XIV. and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century," and "Life of Marie de Medicis, Queen of France," which will shortly be published by James Pott & Co. These works form a series comparable to Motley's upon the Dutch Republic, and are written in the same liberal spirit and with the same grasp of personalities and events. Outside of their historical value, they are fascinating from their poetic and picturesque quality. They clothe the facts with reality and grace.

*** John Lane has secured the American rights to Zola's forthcoming novel, "Truth." It will not be published until after Christmas, however, although Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has almost completed his translation of it. As has already been intimated, the story running through the book is that of a great judicial crime, suggested undoubtedly by the Dreyfus case, although in Zola's pages the victim is a Jewish schoolmaster. Indeed, many scenes of the narrative are laid in the school world of France, and thus throw a vivid light on the struggle that has been going on between the French Government and the religious orders.

*** Charles Hemstreet, author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," whose "Literary Landmarks of New York" is now appearing as a serial in The Critic, is not in the category of those prophets who are without honor even in their own country. The other day, Postmaster Van Cott, on behalf of the New York Historical Research Society, presented the author with a handsome gold watch in recognition of Mr. Hemstreet's contributions to local historical research as well as for his efforts to resurrect and vivify through his pen the ancient landmarks of the city which have passed, or are rapidly passing, away.

*** Miss Jeannette Gilder, editor of The Critic, has returned to town after a Summer spent abroad, principally with her friend Miss Elizabeth Marbury at Versailles. She now says that, after all, New York is much superior to either London or Paris as a centre of foreign literary news. All the same, the "absent treatment" she has given The Critic has been a distinct success, and "The Lounger in London and Paris" will be long remembered by the readers of The Critic as a refreshing and exhilarating budget of bookish gossip. Apropos of Miss Marbury, it seems that the cable was wrong in announcing that she had just been made an "officer de l'Académie." She has been decorated as an "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." She was already an "Officier de l'Académie," which entitled her to wear a purple ribbon. Her decoration, a beautiful affair studded with diamonds, was presented her by M. Sardou. The new decoration is palm branches, with diamonds and rubies, mounted on a red ribbon. This was presented by M. Hervieu, the author of "L'Enigme" and other social dramas.

*** Rider Haggard's work on "Rural England" is in preparation for publication this Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co. The author made close investigations into the agricultural and social state of most of the English counties during 1901, and the first half of this year. He publishes the results of his researches, and suggests remedies to keep a larger proportion of the people on the land.

*** Staatsrath Alfred von Conta, the youngest and only surviving son of Goethe's friend, Karl Friedrich Anto von Conta, celebrated at Weimar Aug. 6 his golden doctor jubiläum. The "Goethejahrbuch" for 1901 published thirty-nine letters from Goethe to Conta and fifteen letters from the latter to the poet. Most of these letters and the biographical elucidations were supplied by Staatsrath von Conta, who also published a special monograph on the relations between Goethe and his father.

*** Joel Chandler Harris would probably be placed by many among the novelists, although he has never written one, the nearest approach to one being "The Making of a Statesman," which might be ranked in the category with much of Bret Harte's work, either as a long short story or as a novelette. Perhaps no other living author has established so wide a fame without having written a novel. But Mr. Harris has now written his first regular novel, which will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co., under the name of "Gabriel Tolliver." The scene is laid in Georgia, and the time the reconstruction period just after the civil war. The purpose of the story is to show the evil and injustice caused by the efforts of the carpetbaggers, from the North to organize the negroes and influence them against the whites. Many of the characters of Mr. Harris's short stories reappear in the novel. The book will be published this month.

*** Referring to the article in a recent number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS on "The Retriever and the Dynamite Stick," and the treatment of the story as therein shown by Frank Norris, Jack London, and Charles F. McLean, a correspondent sends a clipping of a special dispatch from Drifton, Penn., dated Aug. 20, in which is told the mournful story of one George Mechen of Scall Siding, and a mangy dog. Said George, wishing to get rid of the dog, attached two sticks of dynamite to the animal; he forgot to tie the dog, which later took refuge under his master's house—with the inevitable result. Thus, adds the correspondent, "you will notice that it is the same old dog—same old dynamite sticks—same old result. To quote from your article: 'Curious, isn't it?'" At first thought it certainly is curious, but it is a phenomenon which may be explained in two ways. Either it is only another case to show that the most extraordinary incident in fiction may still some day be confirmed in cold reality, or, there are, after all, more owners of dogs who are careless in disposing of their animals than one has imagined.

That Trouble—Indigestion.*

Dr. A. K. Bond's book, "How Can I Cure My Indigestion?" is by no means to be taken in a personal sense as applicable to the author or to any single individual. How can we cure our indigestion is not, however, suggested, for stomach troubles in the United States are universal. Certainly the stomach is a wonderful organism, for inside of us the great functions of digestion "proceed silently, and in health unconsciously." What is the true attitude of health? To have your attention called to no internal economical considerations. When you do not feel yourself, inside or outside, that is the sound normal condition.

The author describes in a lucid manner the functions of the stomach. Indigestion may arise from a multiplicity of causes, as from the depleted, the tired, the starved stomach. Then there are eccentric stomachs that create acid and alkaline reactions, or bring about a sense of discomfort, mental disturbance, and insomnia. With indigestion there comes disease, with damage to the kidneys.

Is there inherited stomach trouble? Dr. Bond gives the soundest advice to mothers as to the rearing of their children, from the time they take the breast until they eat solid food. The best of mothers may be foolish, and affection cannot take the place of common sense. "A first-class mother, sound in health, of well-developed physique, fond of babies, and restful in her nerves, is the best safeguard against indigestion in the infant." You may not feed a baby on bananas, and Dr. Bond writes that he has come across such inhumanity (and stupidity.) Then "the screams of the little patient are ascribed by the mother to 'badness' and too often peace is restored to the household by drugging the infant to stupor." What bad men use so as to render their victims helpless, which in thieves' nomenclature is called "dope," is too often administered to helpless babies by creatures who are supposably mothers.

How to eat, the importance of mastication, the need for variety in food, the general topic of nutrition, the harm done by hurry and mental strain, the improperly prepared meals, the dangerous cook, are all treated. There are, as Dr. Bond rightly specifies them, literary and religious dyspeptics, for we are so constituted that between stomach and brain there is sympathetic action. If Carlyle had not smoked so much, or Mrs. Carlyle had paid more attention to the food taken by her great husband, he might have been much more pleasant. The clergyman whose stomach always is out of order, or the politician in the same plight, may not be the best fitted to guide men's souls or their actions.

All the empirical cures for indigestion are presented, and among the causes of dyspepsia Dr. Bond cites particularly the troubles in the country arising from impure water. It will take a hundred years before you can convince the farmer who drinks water from a well constructed by his revered grandfather, that the fluid drawn from that well is nothing short of being poisonous. Fifty years ago that well was contaminated by the house drainage—and that is all that you can say about it.

Is the cook in the tenements the personage who makes the poor dyspeptic, or is it "the gold-medaled cook" who also gives the rich a "gilt-edged" dyspepsia? May we not hope that modern cookery training, as taught in the public schools, may in process of time rid us of dyspepsia?

All the so-called "cures" find their places in the volume, and many of them are credited with their true value, which is very insignificant. Exercise, fresh air, good water, properly prepared food, temperance, regularity, and, above all, never to overload your stomach, we are to suppose the only things adult humanity can do to cure or alleviate that too common trouble, indigestion.

*HOW CAN I CURE MY INDIGESTION? By A. K. Bond, M. D., member of the Maryland Public Health Association, formerly Professor in the Baltimore Medical College. Cloth. Pp. 180. New York: The Contemporary Publishing Company.

1902

A MINE OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Comparative Idea in Literary Study.

IN connection with the recent announcement from Columbia University that a periodical devoted to the interests of comparative literature is about to be published, it may prove interesting to discuss for a moment the claim which this subject makes upon the attention of the public generally and those in particular who are attracted to literary themes. What the specific attitude of Columbia may be upon the question the present writer makes no attempt to interpret, but the subject is in any case too large and too important to be confined by one interpretation.

To most people comparative literature is little more than a name, and it is even doubtful if many recognize the immense changes in methods of thought and study which the comparative idea has introduced in the various branches of investigation to which it has been applied. Our own age, which is so rich in every form of scientific achievement, has recognized and consciously employed the method of comparison among facts and data to a degree quite unparalleled in any other epoch; it has become indeed the method par excellence of all our sciences. To refer to an illustration which is familiar to every one, no one factor has done more for our understanding of the forms of life than the application of the comparative method to the structure of physical organisms, which has resulted directly in the establishment of the wonderful and beneficent sciences of comparative anatomy and physiology. Not only have immense practical benefits resulted to mankind from the new learning accumulated by these sciences, but in addition to this, comparative anatomy and physiology have been one of the chief factors in more completely revealing to us the splendid panorama of the evolution of animal forms.

Speaking of the particular achievements of modern philology, Prof. John Fiske once said, (in an article entitled "Who Are the Aryans?"—Atlantic Monthly, February, 1881):

> We have become possessed of a method of study which has already wrought such wonders as to vie with the ointment of the Arabian dervish that enabled its owner to detect all the buried treasures of the earth. This mighty talisman is the comparative method, or the attempt to interpret a fact by comparing it with a series of similar facts, which different circumstances have caused to vary in different degrees.

Following this statement with the reminder that mankind has always made use to a greater or less extent of the method of comparison, "both in matters of science and everyday life," Prof. Fiske goes on to say:

> It is none the less true not only that the systematic employment of the comparative method on an extensive scale is the most notable philosophic achievement of the nineteenth century, but also that its first great triumph was the establishment of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages.

It will be recalled that the earliest suggestion of the relationship between Greek and Latin, the modern languages of Europe and the ancient languages of India and Persia was made by Sir William Jones in 1790, soon after the knowledge of Sanskrit had come to European scholars, and, although the formal proof was presented in Bopp's Comparative Grammar, the theme had been previously illuminated not by an antiquarian or scientific philologist, but by the poet Schlegel, whose spiritual insight led him straight to the comparison of the content of the literatures—the race expressions in which were embodied and preserved the conceptions and tendencies that gave the clue to the true differentiation and kinship of these great languages and peoples. After that step had been taken it was hardly to be expected that the application of the comparative idea would be limited to purely scientific investigations. The world of literature had felt the touch of a new vitalizing element—a splendid example of the essential unity of man's experiences as embodied in his efforts at expression had been suddenly unveiled, and if at first not fully appreciated in all its tendencies and possibilities, the new truth has slowly established itself among us and bids fair to attain our complete and conscious recognition. In this connection the excellent work of the Comparative Literature Society of this city cannot be overlooked, for it has been during some years the chief, and at one time, the only active force in bringing forward the claims of comparative study in the field of literature.

It is not altogether easy to make a satisfactory recital of those claims, for, like all serious work, it best demonstrates its value in the doing of it. So much may, however, be safely asserted:

(1) The comparative method of approaching literature induces competent scholarship as a basis for its deductions.

(2) It confers breadth of view.

(3) It necessarily brings the student into personal contact with the thing to be studied—in which it approximates the most satisfying phase in the study of the natural sciences—and thus develops the appreciative and analytical spirit and encourages original thought.

(4) In comparing and differentiating it yet emphasizes the unity of all human experience and so lends to the study of literature a fresh personal interest which makes it appeal directly to the individual.

(5) Owing in part perhaps to the temper of the age which has elaborated it, the comparative method in literature emphasizes spiritual values and leaves no fact barren and uninterpreted when the interpretation could with insight and devotion come within the scope of the exponent.

It would be both idle and cheap to declare that such a study in the hands of incompetent teachers or approached by flippant or superficial students would still attain the results with which it is here credited, but it may be said with positive assurance that, other elements being equal, the comparative treatment of a theme will open an infinitely wide and helpful sphere of study.

The claims enumerated above have an obvious and important bearing upon the subject of literary criticism. Any conscientious and systematic work which tends to the elevation of standards would of necessity have such an effect, but a rather more specific influence can perhaps be traced in this instance. It cannot be questioned that there is a growing reaction against the pedantry which leaves no vital humanity in literature because none is left in itself and croaks the barren proclamation "Art for Art's sake." This tradition which is supported by many more persons than understand it has been carried to its logical conclusions by certain litterati of the modern French school, and once misled even Flaubert into the ridiculous statement that "the idea springs from the form"—a statement to which, by the way, if opinion is to be trusted, Flaubert's own best work rises superior. The theory of beauty in form as sufficient unto itself is, however, one well defined element in our modern thought, and it can scarcely be wondered at that a reaction has set in. No one who watches the field of American criticism can fail to observe this reaction which manifests itself for the most part in two phases—the one a sincere and sane effort to see back of the form to the purpose and spirit of the exposition—and of this phase it must be confessed our critics and reviewers are sparing—the other, an inclination to sentimentalize over every new "tendency," to evoke all the gods of the American Pantheon at the appearance of every new writer, and to proclaim a gospel of morbid moralisings to the twentieth century.

It is these reactionaries who stand in special need of solid literary study such as comparative work can offer. Incidentally it should also be added that it is these who will be the least likely to avail themselves of such ministrations. It can, however, be said in all seriousness that a method which strives with dignity and zeal for the maintenance of the best elements in the literary traditions of the past, and brings constantly to its work the stimulus of vigorous and thoughtful contact with life itself as the single element from which art is derived and into which, to justify itself, it must return—this is surely a factor in literary development which is bound to be healthful and inspiring to our future growth.

ETHEL OSGOOD MASON.

The Religious Bearing of Assyriology.*

When Prof. Delitzsch of the University of Berlin, one of the foremost Assyriologists of Europe, delivered a lecture on Babel and the Bible before the Kaiser some months ago it raised a storm of discussion throughout Germany. The conservative religious element was shocked by the statements of the general conclusions reached by the leading scholars in Semitic research. The liberal school, on the other hand, rejoiced in the interest taken by the Emperor in a subject at once so scholarly and so important in its bearing on the Bible, and in the sanction given by his approval to the views of Delitzsch, which are in harmony with the most enlightened Orientalists and theologians of Europe and America.

The translation of this lecture, which has just been issued, is therefore of special interest to those who wish to keep abreast of current thought in these subjects. In mechanical execution the booklet is admirable, while the fifty-eight illustrations of Assyrian art which it contains add materially to its value, even for those who disagree entirely with its conclusions. The aim of the lecture is to show in popular language the influence exercised by Babylonia on the early part of the book of Genesis.

It is undeniable that more than one difficult passage in the Old Testament has received its solution from the results of the excavations of the last century in Mesopotamia. Several of these are cited by Delitzsch, such as the identification of the River Chebar, mentioned in Ezekiel i., 3, or the site of Nebuchadnezzar's defeat of Pharaoh-necho at Carchemish, (Jeremiah xlvi., 2,) and the confirmation of Hezekiah's tribute to Sennacherib at Lachish, as described in II. Kings xviii., 13-16. It is safe to say that the first thirty-six pages of the book, containing these instances of confirmation of the literal truth of Biblical statements as well as a most readable summary of Babylonian civilization, will be welcome to all.

With the second half of the lecture, which contains the real thesis of the author, the case is different. To begin with, the inference drawn from the absolute cessation of activity in Babylonia on every seventh day (Babylonian shabbatu) with regard to the Jewish Sabbath may be unpleasant to some, and the parallelism noted between the account of Moses in the bulrushes (Exodus ii.,1-10) and the legends of Sargon I. of Babylon, who also was born secretly and set adrift in a reed chest, is curiously close. The most striking parallels, however, are found in the Babylonian tablets containing the fragments of the creation and flood epics. Here, for instance, we read how the primeval waters, over the face of which the Spirit of God moved, (Genesis i., 2,) called Tiamat in Babylonian and Tehom in Hebrew, was cloven by the god of light, Marduk, and her two halves made into the heaven and the earth. Here, too, we find the cherubim of the Bible and see them guarding the tree of life on a Babylonian tablet. The fall of man and the temptation by the dragon, a revivified Tiamat, is also pictured in the same ancient art. Delitzsch has wisely referred to the curious recrudescence in the Apocalypse of Babylonian elements, as, for example, the combat between Michael (Marduk) and the dragon, (Tiamat,) in Revelation xii., 7. The stress laid on the likeness of the winged bulls to the creatures of Ezekiel's vision, 1, is also important. The flood legend of Babylonia is almost as valuable for Biblical students as the account of creation. By way of adverse criticism a little too much stress is laid on the waterless condition of Sheol in Babylonia and in Judaism, (cf. Luke, xvi., 24.) Delitzsch is hardly accurate in his remarks on the etymology of the word God, Page 69. So far from signifying either "inspiring timidity" or "deliberation," it almost certainly means either "he who is invoked," or less probably "he who is offered libations." The statement on the following page that there is a "popular modern conception that the religion of Yahveh, and therefore also our Christian belief in God, is ultimately sprung from a species of fetichism and animism such as is common among the South Sea cannibals or the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego," is passing strange. Such a view is certainly not popular in America. Despite these trifling objections, the little book is to be heartily recommended as a popular exposé of the present status of Semitic research in reference to its bearing upon the Bible.

*BABEL AND BIBLE. A Lecture on the Significance of Assyriological Research for Religion. Delivered before the German Emperor by Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, Professor of Assyriology in the University of Berlin. Translated from the German by Thomas J. McCormack. Illustrated. Pp. 96. 8vo. boards. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Hecker and Thoreau.

The New York and New England of 1844 abounded in eccentricity admirable and otherwise, but among them no two were more diverse than Thoreau and Father Hecker, whose brief and only correspondence appears in the September Atlantic. The poet, content with the consciousness of unceasing mental expansion and the future priest planning for nothing smaller than the conversion of a nation, were beneath the same roof for two months, and the more sanguine of the two fancied that their natures touched in the wandering instinct which occasionally beset him in youth. The elder and colder was wiser.

On the very eve of his baptism Father Hecker besought Thoreau to come to Europe with him, booking their passage, and walking and working their way along the road. He wrote:

> Have we the will? We have the strong arms, hard hands to work with, and sound feet to stand upon and walk with. The heavens shall be our vaulted roof, and the green earth beneath our bed and for all other furniture purposes. These are free and may be so used. What can hinder us from going, but our bodies, and shall they do it? We can as well deposit them there as here. Let us take a walk over the fairest portions of this planet earth and make it ours by seeing them. Let us see what the genius and stupidity of our honored forefathers have heaped up. We wish to kneel at their shrines and embrace their spirits and kiss the ground which they have hallowed with their presence. We shall prove the dollar is not almighty, and the impossible, moonshine. The wide world is before us beckoning us to come, let us accept and embrace it. Reality shall be our antagonist, and our lives, if sold, not at a good bargain, for a certainty.

"I prefer at least to go this way before going farther in the woods," he said, as if there had been some thought of a second hermit for Walden. The living along the road tempted him, Thoreau wrote in reply he had been in the Berkshire Hills and the Catskills and felt a slight sense of dissipation, but was strongly tempted, and "experienced a decided schism between his outward and inward tendencies." Said he:

> I constantly return from every external enterprise with disgust, to fresh faith in a kind of Brahminical, Arteisian, Inner Temple life. All my experience, as yours probably, proves only this reality.

A second letter from Hecker crossed this calm and deliberate answer, but its pleading was wasted, and when Father Hecker went to Europe it was to enter upon his novitiate as a Redemptorist. If he had heeded the impulse to linger in the woods with Thoreau what would the New York, the United States of to-day have lost? If Thoreau had yielded, what might he not have gained from Europe, what might he not have lost in originality? Dis aliter visum. "If nothing prevents we will compare notes at last," wrote Thoreau, but they never met again.

The New Amsterdam Company announces the following books in its Red Letter Series: W. Clark Russell's "Captain Fanny," with illustrations by Florence E. Nosworthy and J. Steeple Davis. "The Shadow of Hilton Fernbrook," a story of love versus hypnotism, by Atha Weatbury. "With Sword and Crucifix," by Edward S. Van Zile, a historical novel of the time when La Salle made his voyage down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and is an account of how the Count de Sancerre, companion of La Salle, found his lost love. A sequel to Jerome K. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat," telling of the experiences of the same "Three Men on Wheels," is illustrated by Harrison Fisher. "Joan of the Sword Hand," by S. R. Crockett, author of "The Raiders," is also included in the series.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

HARPER & BROTHERS publish this week "The Vultures," Henry Seton Merriman's new novel; "Out of the West," by Elizabeth Higgins, a new writer, and "Outdoorland," a book for children by Robert W. Chambers, the author of "Cardigan." The scene of Mr. Merriman's novel is laid principally in Poland shortly after the tripartite division of that unhappy country by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The "vultures" are diplomats in the service of the Governments, whose mission it is to be at the seat of war. Copies of The Graphic, in which the story appeared serially, were censored, because it deals intimately with Russian affairs and contains a description of the assassination of Alexander II. in 1881. Mrs. Higgins has written a novel of life in Nebraska, and she describes that section of the United States from personal knowledge, having been born there and lived there until recently, when she moved to Washington, where some of the closing scenes of her story are laid. Hers is the first story which has taken into account the conditions that gave rise to the Populist movement. Mr. Chambers is a lover of nature, and he has told about the animals, trees, insects, and plants so that a child would imbibe simultaneously a love and a knowledge of natural history. The illustrations, of which seven are in color, were made by Reginald Birch.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week "Fame for a Woman; or, Splendid Mourning," the tale of a misguided young wife who leaves domestic happiness because she is persuaded she can "write," by Cranstown Metcalfe; "As Seen from the Ranks; A Boy in the Civil War," by Charles E. Benton of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York State Volunteers; "Italian Life in Town and Country," by Luigi Villari, son of Prof. Villari of Florence; "Industrial Conciliation," the report of the proceedings of the conference held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York, Dec. 16 and 17, 1901, in The Questions of the Day Series, and "Typhoon," a story of marine life, by Joseph Conrad.

***

Herr J. F. Lehmann of Munich sends a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, stating that he has acquired all the copyrights of the "Memoirs of President Kruger," (Präsident Kruger's Memoiren.) It is stated that twenty-seven of the greatest publishers in the world were in competition for the rights of the work, and enormous sums were offered. The Munich firm will bring the work out in November simultaneously in German, English, French, Dutch, and Italian. President Kruger dictated his memoirs to two high State officials, and A. Showalter, the editor of the Burenfreundes, was called to Utrecht to edit the work.

***

"Civil Procedure Reports, Containing Cases Under the Code of Civil Procedure and the General Civil Practice of the State of New York, Reported with Notes," by Percival S. Menken, Ph. D., LL. D., Vol. XXXII. is being published by S. S. Peloubet. The volume contains a reference to the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure construed in the following reports, which were issued during the period covered by this volume: "New York Reports, Vols. 166-9; Appellate Division Reports, Vols. 58-68; Miscellaneous Reports, Vols. 34-36; New York Civil Procedure Reports, Vol. 32.

***

It has been decided to issue the work tentatively announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons as "American Politics," by Prof. James Albert Woodburn, in two volumes. The first, which will be called "The Federal Republic," will deal with the United States Government, analyzing its structure, &c., in the light of its development and the Constitution. The second, "American Politics," will present a sketch of the history of American political parties, an exposition of American party machinery, and the methods of its work, and a consideration of the principles of political morality in connection with current problems in party politics.

***

The principal feature of the current Theatre is "The Story of the Du Barry," as presented by Mrs. Leslie Carter, told in five half-tone pictures, which have never been published before. The cover piece is a colored portrait of Maxine Elliot as Portia. James Clarence Hyde contributes an article telling about "One Hundred and Fifty Years of the American Stage." Among the illustrations are portraits of Brandon Tynan, Otis Skinner, and Blanche Bates. The feature, "Plans of the Players," will be found of more than usual interest to theatregoers.

***

The Riverside Edition of Bret Harte's works, to be complete in sixteen volumes, will be brought out in a fortnight by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Harte's works were collected in 1882 and issued in five volumes, but he continued to write poems, tales, sketches, and romances steadily, and in 1897 a uniform edition of his work for over thirty years was presented, and the fourteen volumes which make up this edition are the basis of the present Riverside Edition, but the new one includes his later work.

***

"The Reign of Queen Anne," by Justin McCarthy, author of "A History of Our Own Times," is shortly to be published by Harper & Brothers, uniform with the author's "Reminiscences." The work will be in two volumes, and is a history of the life and times of Queen Anne—the time of Addison, Swift, Steele, Bolingbroke, and Marlborough. The book on Queen Anne is an introductory to McCarthy's histories of England, and is followed by "A History of the Four Georges and of William IV." and "A History of Our Own Times," which ends with the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

***

"A Son of Gad," by J. A. Steuart, will be published this Fall by D. Appleton & Co. The nature of Mr. Steuart's story is indicated by the passage from the Bible, "A troop shall overcome him, but he shall overcome at last." The characters are partly British and partly American, the action is rapid, and the development illustrates the process of Americanising England and Anglicising America.

***

"The Grey Wig," Israel Zangwill's latest volume of short stories, is announced for publication soon by the Macmillan Company. It is said that Mr. Zangwill has no equal in the portrayal of the Hebrew character. The Ghetto of London has afforded him many opportunities to depict the Jews as faithfully as he does.

***

Henry D. Thoreau's "Walden" will be issued Sept. 13 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a new, one-volume holiday edition, illustrated with thirty photogravures showing the favorite haunts of the author, his walks, his pond, the wood paths, and also an introduction by Bradford Torrey. The binding has a design in gold showing the hut by Walden Pond.

***

"In the Morning Glow," by Roy Rolfe Gilson, author of "When Love Is Young," will be published soon by Harper & Brothers. In his new book Mr. Gilson writes about a grandmother and grandfather, about "Captain Jinks's Love Story," "Little Sister," "Mother," "Our House," "Father," "Our Yard," "Lizzie-in-the-Kitchen," and so on. The book will be illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens.

***

"Cabinetmaking and Designing," by C. Spooner, will be brought out this Fall in the Artistic Crafts Series by D. Appleton & Co., who will also issue in the same series "Silverwork and Jewelry," by H. Wilson. Both volumes will be elaborately illustrated.

***

"A Waif of the Plains," by Frederic Remington, author of "Men with the Bark On," &c., and illustrated by himself, will be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. This is the story of a child kidnapped when very young by Indians, who bring it up in their camp, and it is said that the author tells the tale with a keenness of interest that has come of long intimacy with life on the Western plains.

***

"Winslow Plain," by Sarah P. McLean Greene, the author of "Flood Tide," &c., is to be issued soon by Harper & Brothers. This new story from the pen of the author of "Vesty of the Basins" and other popular works, is laid in a New England village half a century ago. The heroine is a young girl, Patience Haskell, and the hero is Percy Knight, and the third principal character is little Timmins.

***

"The King's Agent," by Arthur Paterson, will soon come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The principal characters in this romance of the days of King William and Queen Mary are the great General, splendid Earl and arch-plotter, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and his famous and beautiful wife, Sarah Jennings. Karl Brownker, the King's agent, plots to overthrow his master, and the story of his dealings with William and the Marlboroughs, and his love for a cousin of the Earl, is interesting.

***

Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma" is announced as an addition to the New Amsterdam Book Company's Commonwealth Library, which will also include Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Voyages from Montreal Through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in 1789 and 1793, with an Account of the Rise and State of the Fur Trade," in two volumes. Dr. Arnold's work is his masterpiece in prose writing, while it is said that Mackenzie's book is invaluable as a contribution to our knowledge of early American exploration.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arnold is almost the only great soldier of the Revolutionary War not pre-empted as a hero, and the Rev. Everett T. Tomlinson's "Under Colonial Colors" will therefore be a decided novelty to boyish readers, whose schoolbooks too often leave them in darkness as to the achievements by which Arnold won a position enabling him to betray his country. The book tells the story of the almost incredible march through the Kennebec wilderness on the way to Quebec, and is illustrated by Mr. Clyde O. Deland, and it has the place of honor in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Autumn list of books for children. Its natural companion is a civil war story, "The Flag on the Hilltop," by Mrs. Mary Tracy Earle, a book with a sorely puzzled young hero, whose native State is Confederate, but whose temporary home is with a Unionist uncle living in that part of Southern Illinois dominated by the Knights of the Golden Circle. Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Champion," in spite of its warlike title, is a story of a boy in a newspaper office, but his career is by no means quiet.

The girls' story books are "Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift," by Mary Catherine Lee, the story of a Quakeress whose beauty was of that wondrous quality which bewitches crowds, and "Three Little Marys," by Miss Nora Archibald Smith, the heroines being English Molly, Highland Mairi, and Maureen Bawn, pretty Irish Mary. The third volume for girls, "A Pocketful of Posies," by Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, is not a "nature book," as some innocent souls may fancy, but a collection of rhymes about play and work during the year.

For the amusement of older folk, Mr. Aldrich's "A Sea Turn" comes first, and next "Our Lady of the Beeches," by the Baroness von Hutten, and Mr. Burton E. Stevenson's "The Heritage," a story of defeat under St. Clair; capture, escape, and victory under Wayne. "Avery," by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, has been published in serial form under the title "His Wife." "The Right Princess," by Miss Clara Louise Burnham, has a "Christian Scientist" heroine, who is the feminine of the right Prince and awakens the dormant mind of her lover. Mrs. Helen Choate Prince's "The Strongest Master" is the story of a Harvard man who, being expelled, begins life with the determination to reform himself, whence, by his ordinary course, he proceeds to reforming others, and then turns his attention to institutions, among others to marriage. Besides the serious books already announced are "Where Independence Began," a history of Quincy, by Mr. Daniel Munro Wilson, an account of a typical Massachusetts town in which the dominating best families held their own for many a year after the immigrant blight had changed the seaports and factories had transformed the river towns. As the home of the Adamses, the Quincys, the Hoars, and the Hulls, it abounds in historical interest, and it is the centre of such a network of cousinships as can be found nowhere else in the United States outside of Virginia.

"Daniel Ricketson and His Friends," edited by Anna and Walter Ricketson, is a memorial volume, composed partly of extracts from the journals of a much-respected New Bedford Quaker and partly of the letters of his friends, among whom were Alcott, Thoreau, and William Ellery Channing. Mr. Frank B. Sanborn has furnished the book with sketches of Ricketson and Thoreau, and it is illustrated with photogravure portraits and with views and letters in fac simile. The links of common acquaintance and common interests connect this book with "The Life and Correspondence of Henry Ingersoll Bowditch," for nearly all Quakers were abolitionists, and Dr. Bowditch was the friend of all the leaders in the cause, and figured in the fugitive slave cases by which Boston was so often agitated during the twenty years preceding the war.

Mr. Charles Sprague Sargent will continue "The Silva of North America" with the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes, and will also publish the first part of the first volume of "Trees and Shrubs," a smaller and less expensive work, treating not only of plants indigenous to the United States, but of those which may be cultivated here.

"The Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem," edited by Dr. John S. Billings, is the fourth and last of the series published by the Committee of Fifty, and is composed of really scientific treatises bearing on topics connected with the use of liquor. It is too much to expect that such a book, unassisted by any working politician, will be placed in the Boston school libraries, valuable though it would be to all teachers not fanatical, but it is thought that a place may be found for Mr. J. N. Larned's "A Primer of Right and Wrong," a small manual of definitions and statements, followed by collected opinions. The third new "History of English Literature" to appear this Winter will be the work of Prof. William E. Symonds of Knox College. Its special feature is its presentation of plans for the study of the chief authors.

Among the holiday books, Miss Alice M. Bacon's "Japanese Girls and Women" will appear in a revised form, with colored illustrations and sketches by a Japanese artist; "Walden," in a duodecimo, with thirty photogravures; "Grimm Tales Made Gay," by Mr. Guy Wetmore Carryl, with full-page pictures and humorous marginal sketches, and "Penelope's Irish Experiences," with more of Mr. C. E. Brock's drawings of characteristic figures.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s Autumn list of fiction includes "The Shadow of the Czar," by Mr. John R. Carling, a romance of an old Polish principality, the sovereignty of which Russia disputes with the rightful heiress, Princess Barbara; "Jack and His Island," by Mrs. Lucy M. Thruston, a story of 1812, with its scene in Maryland; "Tower or Throne," by Miss Harriet T. Comstock, a romance of Queen Elizabeth's childhood and youth; a new edition of Mrs. Christine Chaplin Brush's "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," with full-page pictures, chapter headings, and sketches in the text by Mr. Wallace Goldsmith, and "Faithful," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission."

Miss Katharine Pyle's book for 1902 is entitled "In the Green Forest," and its characters are good and bad fairies and other imaginary beings. As is her custom, she has illustrated it herself. There is to be another "Teddy" book, and its title is "Nathalie's Chum." It introduces an entirely new family connected with Teddy herself by no bond but her nephew's friendship for some of its members' characters. "Grandma's Girls," by Helen Morris, tells of four cousins who visit their grandmother while their parents are in Europe; "Foxy the Faithful," by Mrs. Wesselhoeft, is a story of animals, dolls, and children, and is a "plea for the farm animals of the sea coast towns of Maine, which are too remote to be reached by the humane societies"; "On Guard, Against Tarleton and Tory," is the third of Mr. J. P. True's Stuart Schuyler series, and also the last; "The Adventures of Torqua," by Mr. Charles F. Holder; "The Princess Kallisto," by Mr. William Dana Orcutt, is a species of allegorical fairy book with full-page plates and decorative drawings in color by Miss Harriette Amsden, and "A Dornfield Summer," by Miss Mary M. Haley, is the simplest of Summer stories of picnics and similar amusements.

An edition of Plutarch in five volumes, Dryden's translation, revised by Clough and furnished with photogravure frontispieces, a "Life" of Plutarch, ample notes, and a minute index, will be published under the name of the Oxford edition.

The D'Arblay "Diary and Letters," slightly compressed in the later volumes, will be called the Windsor. It will be edited by Mrs. Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, and will be included in two large volumes. This edition is limited to 500 copies, and as no other has been published for many years its rapid sale is almost a certainty. It is illustrated with photogravure portraits and other pictures, and is handsomely printed.

Prof. Pelham Edgar, formerly fellow in English in the Johns Hopkins University and now of the University of Toronto, has prepared a volume of extracts from Parkman connected by notes and giving a description of the French and English struggle for American dominion from 1562 to 1759. This gives the indolent an opportunity to become acquainted with Parkman's style without reading his twelve volumes. The title is "A Struggle for a Continent," and is illustrated with maps and photogravure pictures.

Messrs. Forbes & Co. announce "Pickett's Charge and Other Poems" by Fred Emerson Brooks, an author unknown to Mr. Stedman and Mr. Adams, but declared by Mr. Henry Watterson to be the author of the greatest war poem that he ever heard. "Buell Hampton," issued by this firm, continues to sell well, and Mr. Opie Read has written a column of enthusiastic praise of its merits. His scorn of the historical novel, "fad thing of the hour," is keen; his admiration of Kansas, "the place where the American nerve is almost exposed," is very great, but is not "Buell Hampton" a historical novel?

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—John Habberton, the author of a score of books, but who is perhaps best known as the perpetrator of "Helen's Babies," who has been in this city recently gave an interesting expression of opinion as to the sort of literature which pays best financially. "The writing of juvenile fiction is about the best investment an author can make," he said. "At no one time are the royalties very big, but the sales never seem to stop. The successful novel for 'grown-ups' may have a tremendous run for a year, or even eighteen months, but that about ends it. The boys' book, if it be a good one, will continue to run steadily along almost as long as there are boys to read it." Apropos of this, it may be noted that J. T. Trowbridge, now well along in years, is still receiving royalties from Henry T. Coates & Co. of this city on boys' books that he wrote fifty years ago, the copyrights on which have been twice renewed.

"The Virginian," by Owen Wister of Philadelphia, would seem to be one of the great successes of the year for "grown-ups," having already passed the 75,000 mark, with the sales still increasing. This is especially gratifying to Philadelphians in that from the first readers and critics in this city have consistently ranked Mr. Wister high in his profession. His books heretofore have met with sales to be described rather as satisfactory than as large; "The Virginian" has hit the popular fancy for the first time, and reports from England indicate that it is enjoying there a demand almost as great as that which in this country has placed it among the best selling books of the season.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, who has just returned from Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, to prepare to move over to Brooklyn, has three books practically ready for publication. "Woven with the Ship" is the odd title of one, a collection of short stories; "The Southerners," the second, is to appear as a serial in a new periodical, Brandur's Magazine, before being issued in book form by the Scribners, while the third, "In the Wasp's Nest," is a story for boys.

Another book promised for early publication by a Philadelphian is a "History of Three States," by Alfred Mathews, which will probably be issued by D. Appleton & Co. The material for much of this volume was used by Mr. Mathews in his articles published not long ago in Scribner's Magazine and Harper's Monthly, dealing with the pre-Revolutionary days in Southern Connecticut, Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio. The articles as already printed have been very considerably enlarged, and the whole matter carefully rewritten.

The list of Fall publications put out by the A. J. Drexel-Biddle Publishing Company includes a series of volumes for very small readers which sound particularly attractive. Mr. Biddle is himself the author of the first two, which are made up of fairy stories, illustrated, largely in colors, by George Reiter Brill and John R. Skeen and Gustave Verbeck. Carolyn Wells follows these volumes with "Trotty's Trip," in which are detailed the exciting adventures of a diminutive girl who is the fortunate possessor of certain wonderful animal crackers. "Andy, and the Ignoramus," by George Reiter Brill, is the fourth in the series, the same author and artist also being announced as a contributor to further issues to come later.

The same house has just issued a somewhat remarkable religious romance, the joint authorship of Wilhelmine von Hillern and Mary J. Safford, entitled "On the Cross." Speaking of this book, Mr. Biddle says: "The heroine is, in a measure, the villain also. She is a worldly, sinful woman, and yet her hero and ideal is Jesus Christ." It is to be added in partial explanation of this startling statement that the actual hero of the book is one of the actors in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, enacting the part of the Great Master.

The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains the first of a series of three articles to be written by former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith on the intimate side of the late President McKinley as seen and known in the Cabinet room by the men who sat at that table with him.

One of the features announced by the Ladies' Home Journal is a series of articles on "The Moral Education of a Child," by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs. This series, which will in a way supplement the writer's earlier articles on the education of a child from eleven to eighteen years of age, will begin in the next issue of the periodical.

Speaking of magazines, especial attention should be called to an article on "The New Navy," contributed to the current issue of The Atlantic Monthly by Dr. Talcott Williams of this city. It is not only timely, in connection with the present manoeuvres and with the New England speeches of President Roosevelt, but is of high value because of the comprehensive view taken both of the naval equipment of the world and of the present and future naval policy of this country.

Considerable attention has recently been drawn to the collection of book plates owned by Frank E. Marshall of this city, which includes several thousand ex libris specimens gathered from all over the world. It is undoubtedly one of the most valuable collections in existence, and some pressure is now being brought to bear upon Mr. Marshall to induce him to publish a properly illustrated catalogue of it. Among the names of old-time book-lovers, whose labels have come down into Mr. Marshall's possession, may be mentioned William and Thomas Penn, John Dickinson, Andrew Hamilton, Chevalier Tousard, the delightful Col. William Byrd of Westover, George Bartram, the naturalist; Elias Boudinot, Francis Hopkinson, and Robert Morris.

During the Summer the Franklin Inn Club, started only last Spring, has run a leisurely and yet not unprogressive course. The little house on Chancellor Street, where the organization has made its home, has been attractively refurnished, and everything points to a Fall and Winter season of prosperity and pleasure. A number of gifts have been received by the House Committee from members of the club, including a picture by Alice Barber Stephens of "Lafayette's Visit to Philadelphia," the gift of E. W. Bok; a large portrait of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the President of the club, which has come from J. Bertram Lippincott, and a collection of books by William Jasper Nicolls.

SEDT

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MY MEMOIRS OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION. 1861-65. By Col. Silas W. Burt. Edited by State Historian and issued as War of the Rebellion Series—Bulletin No. 1. 8vo. Pp. 190. Published by the State of New York. (Pamphlet.)

A GERMAN BUDDHIST. (Oberpraesidialrat Theodor Schultze.) A Biographical Sketch. By Arthur Pfungst. 12mo. Pp. 79-20. London: Luzac & Co.

THE PHILIPPINES. The First Civil Governor. By Theodore Roosevelt. "Civil Government in the Philippines." By William H. Taft. 8vo. Pp. 144. New York: The Outlook Company. $1 net.

Essays and New Editions.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Virginia Edition. Edited by James A. Harrison. 17 volumes. 16mo. Pp. about 450 per volume. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Sold in sets only.

SEEN BY THE SPECTATOR. Being a Selection of Rambling Papers first Printed in The Outlook Under the Title "The Spectator." 12mo. Pp. 262. New York: The Outlook Company. $1 net.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS. Essays in Appreciation. By W. E. Henley. 16mo. Pp. xvi.-174. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Fiction.

THE WINGS OF THE DOVE. By Henry James. Two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about 328 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 per set.

THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 552. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE HEART OF WOMAN. Love Story of Catrina Rutherford. Contained in Writings of Alexander Adams. Transmitted to Harry W. Desmond. Pp. 311. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

TOM MOORE. An Unhistorical Romance. Founded on Certain Happenings in the Life of Ireland's Greatest Poet. By Theodore Burt Sayre. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-341. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A PROPHET OF THE REAL. By Esther Miller. 12mo. Pp. 269. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE SHADOW OF THE ROPE. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo. Pp. viii.-328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CONSTANCE HAMILTON. By Lucy May Linsley Wyatt. 12mo. Pp. 183. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE CROMPTONS. By Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. Pp. 384. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

THE MAGIC MASHIE, and Other Golfish Stories. By Elwin L. Sabin. 12mo. Pp. 210. New York: A. Wessels Company.

MICHEL GUILPE. By Everit Logert Terhune. 12mo. Pp. 180. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

BRICKBATS AND BOUQUETS. By Col. John A. Joyce. 12mo. Pp vi.-250. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE STORY OF LIZZIE McGUIRE. By Herself. 12mo. Pp. 84. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son.

THE STORY OF A STRANGE CAREER. Being the Autobiography of a Convict. Edited by Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. Pp. xii.-363. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20 net.

THE RIDING MASTER AND OTHER STORIES. By James M. Douglass. 12mo. Pp. ix.-188. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.

FOLLY IN THE FOREST. By Carolyn Wells. 12mo. Pp. xi.-282. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. $1.

Miscellaneous.

SUBMARINE WARFARE, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. By Herbert C. Fyfe. 8vo. Pp. xxviii.-332. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

THE TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Alexander Smith and Edwin H. Hall. 12mo. Pp. xi.-377. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

SON! OR, THE WISDOM OF UNCLE EPH. The Modern Yutzo. By Lord Gilhooley. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

COMPOSITION—LITERATURE. By Fred Newton Scott and Joseph Villiers Denny. 12mo. Pp. viii.-389. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.

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Literary Boston of To-day.*

The distinction between the journalist and the man of letters, the writer who must never forget his readers and the writer who must never remember them, is so obvious that it is vexatious to find the two confounded, merely because some men of letters have written for newspapers and some journalists have had their work bound in books. Miss Helen M. Winslow does confound them in her "Literary Boston of To-day," and thus lessens the value of a very pleasant book, remarkably accurate for the work of one not a native of Boston, and very agreeably indicative of the true journalist's ability to acquire much varied knowledge in brief time.

True, she thinks that Boston was once the hub of the universe, because Dr. Holmes very truly said that the Boston man believed that the State was the "Hub," and she quotes Mr. Roswell Field's assertion that every family in Middlesex has a rubber tree and an author, as if it in some way concerned Boston, which is in Suffolk. She herself takes Cambridge and Concord from Middlesex and adds them to Boston by way of increasing her actual number of authors, but the residents of the two suburbs frequent Boston so much that her course is quite justifiable.

Her list of authors includes Mr. Aldrich, Col. Higginson, Dr. Hale, Mrs. Fields, Miss Jewett, Miss Brown, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Helen Choate Prince, and Miss Proctor, who belongs to New Hampshire by birth and to New York by early association; Mrs. Deland, Mr. Herbert D. Ward, and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Spofford, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Roche, Mr. Thomas Russell Sullivan, Mr. Wheelwright, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Arlo Bates, Mr. Percival Lowell, Mr. Lodge, Mr. John Torrey Morse, and Mr. Bradford Torrey, Miss Anna Fillerr, Mrs. Sutherland, journalist and playwright; Miss Peabody, Miss Ticknor, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Diaz, Mr. Sam Walter Foss, and Charles Peyton Adams, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. E. H. Clement, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Bliss Perry, Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin, Mr. Willis Boyd Allen, and Miss Louise Imogene Guiney. To these she adds President Eliot and the Faculty of Harvard, and certain journalists and unimportant young writers. It follows that her notice of each author is brief in description, incomplete in its lists of books, and it makes no pretense at criticism. It is in short such a book as a gentlewoman necessarily writes when she describes her friends and associates.

It abounds in good feeling; it praises some minor writers too warmly; and it reveals nothing of that intimate life of which Mr. Howells speaks with tempered approval. It omits Miss Palfrey, whose "Herman; or, Young Knighthood" and "Katharine Morne" contain the best portraits of the New England intellectual aristocrat, although she stands first among Cambridge women who write, and Miss Tucker, the leading Catholic novelist, and author of "Signor Mendaldini's Niece," "By the Tiber," and "San Salvador," and it omits the Adamses, although Quincy is at least as near as South Framingham.

It omits, to its everlasting credit, the name of the Cambridge author who has made the most money by his pen, and it omits one who regards himself as a literary power and social light, and is beautifully free from that puffery of editors in chief which sometimes makes a journalist's work painfully absurd.

It can be commended to strangers and to the young as showing them what manner of folk may be found at the literary clubs and at miscellaneous receptions, and it completely fills the place of that mentor whom any one about to meet Boston authors for the first time would desire. Lastly, it is an exceedingly pretty book, and with two exceptions its portraits are excellent likenesses.

Another Poe Heresy.

I am surprised that so conservative a periodical as the SATURDAY REVIEW should have given place to the recent contention of Mr. Alfred Mathews, that Poe's place in literature rests on his prose rather than his verse. A few of Poe's stories are unquestionably masterpieces—of a certain sort. However, their prototypes are to be found in Swift, Defoe, and De Quincey. And then, too, how far has Poe been exceeded by Maupassant. Compare the esprit of Maupassant's virile soul studies with Poe's elaborately polished improbabilities. In criticism Poe is almost as often wrong as right. Mr. Mathews forgets how Poe extolled R. H. Horne, Mrs. Browning, and Mrs. Osgood, and how he put down Carlyle. What baby-work is Poe's virtuose criticism compared with that of Sainte-Beuve and Brunetiere. Indeed, Lowell was a better critic. Mr. Mathews reminds us of the modern philosophies that magnify Christ's humanity at the expense of His divinity.

When it comes to his unique and remarkable verse, Poe's place is with the lyrical seraphim—Sappho, Catullus, Swinburne. Let me prove this by authoritative critics. Stedman, in his "Poets of America," referring to the second stanza of that lurid wonder, "The Haunted Palace," says, "The magic muse of Coleridge in 'Kubla Khan,' or elsewhere, hardly went beyond such lines as these." Chambers' Encyclopedia: "In keen, clear lyrical quality the music of Poe at his best is scarcely surpassed by that of any other poet." H. W. Mabie: "The magic of Poe's song will remain one of our most precious literary possessions." Stedman again, in the introduction to the Stone & Kimball edition of Poe's poems: "Poe felt the spirit of Shelley's broken cadences and wandering chords such as 'The Lines Written Among the Eugenean Hills,' and added something to it in 'The Sleeper,' 'The City by the Sea,' and 'The Valley of Unrest.'"

So much for "the singing quality." Take another test, intensity, for "poetry is the most passionate expression of life." Poe had far more than the exquisite artifice which fascinates and astonishes. I appeal to the apt dictum of Prof. Minto in the Britannica, "The feelings to which Poe appeals are simple, but universal, and he appeals to them with a force that has never been surpassed." Poe had assuredly the passion for beauty, the delight in woman which was the heritage of Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, and even Milton. And how strong with him is the note of the "memorable," "the eternal note of human regret," which Heine and Kipling found in the "immemorial romance" of the Far East. The intense energy of many of Poe's lines recall Byron—the last line of "The Haunted Palace" is absolutely Dantesque. F. W. H. Myers in Warner's Library speaks of how poignantly this poem comes home to him, "quivering with such a sense of awful issues, of wild, irreparable ill!"

As a final standard—the highest of the three—I take imagination, the spiritual exultation of direct vision. Says Myers in Warner's, (speaking of the first four lines of the second stanza of "The Haunted Palace,") "can you quote, say from Byron, one single stanza of like haunting quality; can you quote many such stanzas from whomsoever you will?" Stedman says of that rushing splendor "Israfel": "It is not only charged with music, but with light. There is joy in this carol and the radiance of the skies and the ecstatic possession of the gift of song." H. W. Mabie speaks of "the daemonic quality of Poe's genius, the creative spirit of his verse, which commands the consummate bloom of human speech!" Where in all the world will you find more superb creations than "the quivering eastern valley, the flaming city isled in darkness, the angel-thronged, star-lighted theatre of the Worm's conquest, the wind-blown kingdom by the sea, the Titanic cypress alley, and the night's Plutonian shore?"

Need I add the testimony of Tennyson, Swinburne, Baudelaire, and Mallarme as Swinburne, Baudelaire, and Mallarme as to this divine quality of Poe's poetry? His best verse has "the lyric cry," dynamic passion, and imaginative vision, and these make him one of the world's greatest lyrists.

J. E. WRAY.

Columbus, Ga.

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Mr. Paul Devinne constructs a Utopia, and a delightful civic condition, as far as New York is concerned, is to come about in the year 2000. Albert Burnham is lucky enough to pass by means of, shall we call it knock-out drops or an elixir? from 1900 to the beginning of the next century. Old Dr. Paul Rudini administers the dose, having experimented on a monkey, a cat, and his housekeeper, and with the most brilliant success. New York then, as Burnham sees it, is a lovely place. There are no horses nor dogs there. Some of us, if so translated, would miss the affectionate wagging of a dog's tail. Everybody in the great city marches along in the proudest Pecksniffian manner, "conscious of their strength, accustomed to a lavish enjoyment of the good things of this life, knowing nothing of hunger, care, sorrow, or privation, except by hearsay."

Electricity does the business. There is no chance in the New York of 2000 for the running down of a pedestrian by a car or an automobile. You cross over to the other side of the streets by means of underground passages. Everything is done by means of systematic bookkeeping. Champagne is very much in demand in this region of bliss. Everything is non-combustible. You could not start a fire if you tried to. There are no fashions. The only thing which brings you back to a former uncertain period is that the women are somewhat of coquettes.

In duty bound, Burnham falls in love with Pauline. He goes with her on an airship excursion. She loses her jacket, and it gets caught in the machinery, and it looks as if there would be a spill. Fortune favors the two, and they are saved. Just when the betrothal is to take place, the necessary champagne being produced, Burnham pledges the fair one of 2000 in a bumper. Rudini has been at his old tricks. In the wine there is a liberal dose of dope, and Burnham stands the chance of taking another long snooze, which may extend over 1,000 years or so. Then suddenly our hero awakens. He has only had a dream. It may be that he had absorbed too much beer in a Second Avenue cafe. Anyhow, he is certain that he is still alive and an inhabitant of the commonplace New York of to-day. If in romance writing there can be nothing absolutely novel, Bellamy's book will come back to the reader's mind. For all that, "The Day of Prosperity" is cleverly worked up.

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce for early Fall publication the following juveniles: "Mayken," a historical story of Holland during the Spanish invasion, by Jessie Anderson Chase, illustrated by "the Kinneys"; "Cedric and the King's Children," by Cornelia Baker, illustrated with reproductions from drawings in color by Lucy Fitch Perkins, who also drew the pictures in "Prince Silver Wings," the book of fairy stories by Edith Ogden Harrison, wife of the Mayor of Chicago.

*LITERARY BOSTON OF TO-DAY. By Helen M. Winslow. 12mo. Pp. 264. Cloth. Portraits. Index. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50 net.

*THE DAY OF PROSPERITY. A Vision of the Century to Come. By Paul Devinne. Illustrated by Clarence F. Underwood. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

Praised by the President

IN his speech at Bangor, Me., August 28th, President Roosevelt said: "The other day I picked up a little book called 'The Simple Life,' written by an Alsatian, Charles Wagner, and he preached such wholesome, sound doctrine that I wish it could be used as a tract throughout our country."

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—I do not know whether to sympathise with Mr. Bernard Capes or to congratulate him. Recently a London publisher issued what he called a new novel by Mr. Capes, entitled "The Mill of Silence." Now in point of fact, this was an old novel written by Mr. Capes several years ago, and published in serial form. Mr. Capes considers that it is unworthy of him, and he insists that the publisher has done him a great wrong by publishing it as a new book, thereby giving the impression that it is a specimen of the sort of work that Mr. Capes produces at present. Many critics, never having previously heard of "The Mill of Silence," and believing in the truth of the publisher's announcement, reviewed it as a new book, and most of them said that it showed that Mr. Capes was improving in style. If I am not mistaken, I also said that it marked an improvement in Mr. Capes's style. At any rate, if I did not say so I am quite ready to say so now. The book is written in much more intelligent English than are Mr. Capes's later books, and though it is inferior to them in some respects, it is certainly preferable to them in point of style. Instead of being indignant that the book is presented to the unsuspecting public as the latest specimen of what Mr. Capes can do, he ought to be on the whole thankful. Certainly he ought to perceive that he wrote better in the days when he wrote "The Mill of Silence" than he writes now, when he has fallen into the habit of trying to say strange things. Mr. Capes is a man of genius, and I enjoy his books in spite of these occasional "preciousness" of style which is irritating. But I candidly think that if he would return to his early style as exemplified in "The Mill of Silence" he would benefit his reputation. Nevertheless, the fact that Mr. Capes has no reason to be ashamed of this new-old book does not justify the publisher in representing it to be new when it is old. But then publishers are not, as a rule, the sort of people to whom one looks for moral perfection. If they were that sort of people probably they would not continue to be publishers, but would reform and go into some better business.

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Sir George Newnes has spoken in terms of admiration of the unfortunate Mr. De Rougemont. It was at a meeting of the Directors of The Wide World, the magazine which published Mr. De Rougemont's story, and vehemently insisted that it was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Sir George declared that if the story had been published as a story, and not as a narrative of actual events, it would have ranked with "Robinson Crusoe." There is perhaps a little exaggeration in this. De Foe never ventured to describe a sailor on board a schooner caught in a South Sea hurricane as saving his vessel by fending her off the rocks with an oar. Nor did he place Robinson on an island raised so slightly above the surface of the water that it must have been six feet under water at every high tide. Mr. De Rougemont imagined bravely, but not always too well. He knew nothing whatever of the sea, and when he ventured to have adventures at sea he made a painful muddle of it. Sir George did not mention Mr. De Rougemont's present occupation or residence, which was a pity, for by so doing he might have dispelled the theory that Mr. De Rougemont was the South African correspondent of a New York paper, the name of which I need not mention.

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Mr. Walter Sichel, in the August number of one of the reviews, says many hard things of women novelists. According to Mr. Sichel women novelists lack sense, and revel in sensibility. They are superfine, and ignorant, and "gush with generosity, but are blind to justice." Far be it from me to agree with Mr. Sichel in his theory that ignorance and gush and lack of sense among female novelists is due wholly to their sex. There are women writers who do not gush, and who have any amount of sense. Who ever found gush in Miss Rhoda Broughton's later novels. She began to write when she was little more than a schoolgirl, and of course her earlier books had the faults of youth. But now that she has learned her trade and has developed into a woman of peculiarly good sense Mr. Sichel's criticisms do not in the least apply to her. And who ever discovered gush in "Gyp," or, for that matter, ignorance or sensibility, or straining after the superfine? There are silly women writers, and there are silly men writers. Probably the percentage of silliness is greater among the women writers, since the majority of our novels and stories are written by them. But it is simply absurd to condemn all women writers as does Mr. Sichel, and no one probably knows it better than himself.

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The coronation numbers of the illustrated papers were finally published when the coronation really took place. It may fairly be asked if the popular fondness for pictures of all sorts is not a relic of barbarism. The savage communicates his ideas by pictures long before he learns to communicate them by writing. It makes no difference to him how bad the pictures may be. He can understand them when he cannot understand writing. It seems as if the public still retains this preference for pictures over writing. One would think that a well-written description of the coronation would prove more interesting than a collection of blurred photographs, but such is evidently not the case. Considered as art, the illustrations of most of the coronation numbers are not worth mentioning. But as aids to comprehending the nature of the coronation ceremonies, they are of much less value than written descriptions. Nevertheless the public delights in the pictures, and the more it can have of them the better it is pleased. Perhaps, when we are more highly civilized, we shall look on pictures as a childish impertinence, and the illustrated paper will be relegated to the nursery or the kitchen. Compare for a moment Barry Pain's account in The Daily Chronicle of the sights in the street on the day of the coronation with the reproductions of badly focussed photographs that constitute most of the illustrations in the illustrated papers. There ought to be little difficulty in deciding which is the worthier of the attention of an intelligent man.

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The enterprising publisher, who is to give us the priceless boon of Miss Corelli's next novel, advertises in large letters that there are two important dates—the date of the coronation, Aug. 9, and the date of the publication of the new Corelli novel, on Aug. 28. This is certainly an advertisement which signally illustrates the advertising genius of Miss Corelli, for there is every reason to believe that the credit of the advertisement belongs to her. As I have before remarked, Miss Corelli has infinitely more skill in effective advertising than has any publisher of them all. It is easy enough to find fault with her as a novelist, but the man who assumes that she is not an exceptionally clever woman, makes a great mistake. Since she has been before the public she has demonstrated, times without number, that she knows how to advertise. Another woman might have written her books and never attained a tithe of her success. She could teach the best advertising agent now living how to improve his business methods. This is such an unusual thing on the part of a woman that Miss Corelli ought to receive due credit for it. Whatever may be the merits of her new novel, it is certain to have a larger sale in consequence of her methods of advertising than it would have had were it advertised after the manner of mere male advertisers.

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Mr. Kipling's latest "Just So" story, "The Cat That Walked Alone," strikes me as decidedly the best of the whole series, with the possible exception of the "Elephant's Child." The cat is an animal known to very few persons. His reticence and his contempt for human beings render him a stranger even to the amiable old ladies who profess to adore cats. Now Mr. Kipling knows most animals thoroughly, but I doubted if he knew the cat as well as he knows the animals of the jungle. But in his new story he has shown us the true soul of the cat. Incidentally he has made us understand the intellectual superiority of the cat to the other animals who have permitted themselves to become domesticated. I wonder if Mr. Kipling really appreciates the miserable figure that the man and the dog make in his new story in comparison with the cat. We need not wonder, after reading this veracious account of the way in which the cat became domesticated, that the cat despises the man and his descendants for their boot throwing proclivities, and that he loathes the dog with his stupid fondness for chasing cats into trees. Mr. Kipling knows his cat, as he knows most other people, and though I fear he is not a lover of cats, he certainly appreciates their intellectual acuteness.

The "Just So" stories will be published early in the Autumn. The illustrations, which are the work of Mr. Kipling himself, will be looked for with curiosity. It is not at all impossible that Mr. Kipling will achieve as great success as an illustrator as he has already achieved as a poet and a prose writer. I trust that some day he will give us his views of twins. It will be remembered that Mr. Peckaniff longed for this recondite knowledge, but, as far as we know, never obtained it. Mr. Kipling knows everything else, and hence the presumption is that he knows twins. Let us hope that in time he will see fit to give us his views of them.

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Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new novel, "Paul Kelver," is announced as being nearly ready for publication in book form. It is a long book, for it has been running for some months as a serial in To-Day, and, judging from internal evidence, has yet a long time to run before it is finished. As a new departure on the part of the author, the book will deserve serious consideration. I read the early chapters, and was delighted with them. Whether it has maintained the same level as it has gone on from chapter to chapter I am unable to say.

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Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's new book, "The Splendid Idle Forties," is to be a collection of Californian stories. It is sad to think that we have had the last of the collections of Californian stories that Bret Harte used to give us every year. But there need be no cause for comparing Mrs. Atherton with Harte, for her stories will probably deal with a set of people very different from the people of the Bret Harte stories.

***

Mr. Kipling is to have a story in the September number of The Monthly Review. His last story, "Wireless," appeared in The Windsor Magazine, but so far I have seen little mention of it. This is not strange, as the subject of the story was one which would not appeal to the majority of readers. Mr. Conrad's "Youth" is, so it is said, positively to appear this Autumn, but I have lost all faith in the appearance of that book. It has been postponed so many times that when it does appear it will probably have grown much beyond its original dimensions.

***

The crushing of that preposterous person, M. Le Roux, has been received here with satisfaction. Daudet is rather the favorite of all recent French novelists among English readers, and no one who knows Daudet's books could ever have read the "La Belle Nivernaise," with its delightful humor, and have credited it to any one except Daudet. Why M. Le Roux's absurd claim ever received any attention whatever in America seems odd. Surely no one would listen with respect to a claim made, say, by Mr. De Rougemont that he was the real author of "Vanity Fair."

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Perhaps the most important book which is promised us for the Autumn season is Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poems. To what extent its contents will be new to the public is not known, but there is reason to believe that a considerable part of it will be quite new.

W. L. ALDEN.

MISS RIVES'

Love Story of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. . .

Hearts Courageous

A patriotic and fascinating love story of "Patriots of Incorruptible Integrity; Soldiers of Approved Valor; Statesmen of Consummate Wisdom."

"Seasoned with a grace and skill of diction and a merry and incisive style, it is a book to read and to re-read. It will stand the test."—N. Y. Press.

"From the first page to the last there is not a dull moment in the book."—Chicago Tribune.

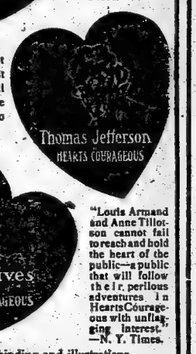

"Louis Armand and Anne Tillotson cannot fail to reach and hold the heart of the public—a public that will follow their perilous adventures in Hearts Courageous with unflagging interest."—N. Y. Times.

In the binding and illustrations

HEARTS COURAGEOUS

surpasses all novels issued this year.

The Bowen-Merrill Co., Publishers

ON THE TOP WAVE OF POPULARITY.

An interesting compilation of reports from the prominent book stores of the United States of the six best selling books of the month was printed in *The Bookman Magazine* for last month. "The Mississippi Bubble" led all others as the most popular and best selling novel.

"'The Mississippi Bubble' is one of the truly great romances. It is truth and art combined."—*The Boston Journal.*

MISS GILDER, editor of *The Critic*, says: "It is one of the best novels that has come out of America in many a day."

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, *Publishers.*

SEPT 1902

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; warmer; showers; southeast winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,433. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1902.—44 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALL RECORDS AFLOAT BEATEN BY THE ARROW

She Ran Over a Nautical Mile in Ninety-two Seconds.

Equal to a Little More than One Minute and Eighteen Seconds for a Statute Mile—First Use of Her Two Boilers.

Charles R. Flint's twin-screw yacht Arrow beat her own and all other records yesterday over an officially measured course on the Hudson River, between Ardsley and Irvington, by making a nautical mile of 6,080 feet in 92 seconds, or a statute mile in a little more than 1 minute 18 seconds, or at the rate of 39.24 knots or nautical miles, or 44.13 statute miles an hour. The record was made with two boilers. Her best record heretofore was 1:37.5 for a statute mile of 5,280 feet, or at the rate of 36 statute miles an hour, with one boiler. The feat of yesterday was accomplished without accident or indication of undue strain, and the craft at its highest speed raised only a bow wave, did not "channel" or wallow, and kept to her running lines.

The Arrow, which has served to transport Mr. Flint between the Ardsley Club and New York during the Summer, goes out of commission to-morrow, and her owner, until his family leave Ardsley, will make use of his stable of saddle horses in his trips to the city, riding to and from Yonkers and making the rest of the journey by train. He had, because he had never directed the use of the two boilers of the yacht, only an idea that with two boilers in service she could do better than 38 knots an hour, and possibly creep up to 42 knots. He determined on the test made yesterday just "to see what she could do." A preliminary to the trial was the laying out of the course by Coast Survey experts who, by triangulation marked a nautical mile by white posts set on tripods on the track of the New York Central, one just north of the Ardsley pier and the other just south of the bluff on which Miss Helen M. Gould's house stands.

The Arrow started from Pier A, North River, at 12:37 P. M., and, swinging out in the stream, went at a comfortable twenty-five miles an hour clip on the way to Ardsley. With Mr. Flint, the owner, were his brother, Wallace B. Flint; his secretary, W. A. Sands, and Joseph H. and Alfred H. Hoadley. The yacht was almost stripped for her trial, and she carried but one of her two boats. Of the stores of coal on board, half was in sacks ready to be taken off before the race against time. The yacht's complement consisted of Capt. E. C. Packard, Chief Engineer Jefferson S. Briggs, "the brains of the installation," two firemen, one water tender, two assistant engineers, and two oilers.

Grant's Tomb was passed at exactly 1 P. M., and Ardsley was reached 50 minutes later, the run of 30 miles having been made in 73 minutes, or 2 minutes 43 1-3 seconds to each mile. Off Ardsley was Joseph H. Hoadley's steam yacht Nushka, which took on board all of the Arrow's passengers, leaving her with her complement and an official timekeeper. While the Nushka found anchorage about a quarter of a mile off the finishing mark ashore, the Arrow went to the Ardsley Pier and landed her surplus coal and dunnage.

THE RUN OVER THE COURSE.

It was what is known as high water slack, with a westerly wind that was alternately squally, puffs raising whitecaps, and a four-knot breeze when the Arrow, ready for her run, swung out from the pier and tested the working condition of her machinery by crossing the river. Veering round, she crossed to the noth shore and struck the line of her up-river course about half a mile below the starting post. She hung there a few seconds and started to get headway on for the knot for which she was to be timed at 2:35 o'clock. Those on the Nushka, although a mile and a half away, saw in a few seconds that she had "picked up a bone" and would enter the nautical mile at top speed. Her cutwater parted the water into two big waves which amidships spread nearly a hundred feet on each side, but there was no deck washing of consequence, and those at the bow were dry-footed. At half distance the roar of her machinery and her rush through the water were suddenly made louder by a rush of steam which a couple of seconds later was doubled. Several novices on Mr. Hoadley's yacht looked uneasy.

"Nothing the matter," said Mr. Flint, reassuringly, "she's got her dander up and that comes from the safety valves."

That, as will be told later, was the case. It enhanced the spectacle of the rushing craft, which appeared, with the steam clouds on each side, like a swan with outspread wings impelled by titanic force and dashing at mad speed smoothly and on even keel. The yacht passed the Nushka with the velocity of an express train, making the course in 1 minute 32 seconds. Here was the time to observe how the racing craft behaved, although every one was cheering wildly and the acclamations were taken up on shore. It was noted with satisfaction that she sat flat; left no wake except churned green water; did not "squat"; ran on her lines, and created no "furrowing" or "channeling."

The Arrow ran almost at the same speed to just south of Tarrytown, and then circled for the Irvington Pier, when the Nushka preceded her. Mr. Flint received the official record of the run with satisfaction. It was then learned that the safety valves were set for a pressure of 375 pounds, or twenty-five pounds under the full working pressure of the boilers. Just as the first half-mile of the run had been covered one of the safety valves operated automatically, and then the pressure at the boilers was 400 pounds.

"Down below" matters, as may be imagined, were in a condition of bustle and excitement, and on a jangling of wires, construed as a warning, an assistant engineer opened the other valve. With the two valves open there was a slight falling off in propulsion force, and, but for that and a slight swerving in the course taken after the Arrow had entered the official mile, the record would have been a fraction over forty nautical miles an hour, or a knot in 1 minute 30 seconds.

The crew from the Captain down praised the craft for its steadiness. At a speed of 25 miles an hour it has a tremor that can only be detected by placing a hand on the rail or some part of the upper hull. The tremor at utmost speed yesterday was increased slightly, and the gliding qualities of the yacht were so perfect that an officer, standing on the deck, while she was speeding, said that the sensation was as if the craft was going to slip away from under him. Down below conditions were, it was admitted, trying, but not more severe than might be expected in such circumstances of steam generation to the limit.

At the Irvington piers were many carriages from neighboring country houses and the Ardsley Golf Club, including those of Mr. Gustav H. Schwab and Mrs. C. R. Flint, and when the Arrow tied up at Ardsley later there was a large gathering of men and women from the clubhouse to greet her and congratulate her owner.

The record made by the Arrow yesterday was compared with others. The Vamoose's best was at the rate of twenty-four statute miles an hour; that of the Porter was thirty-three statute miles. The turbine torpedo boat Viper was, under private, not official, conditions, credited with over forty-two miles, and a German torpedo boat destroyer has been credited with a fraction under that rate of speed.

The coal used on the Arrow in her record trial was picked egg anthracite of a quality so excellent that during the race no smoke came from her stack. About two tons were consumed from the time she left Pier A to the end of the race against time.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

The Arrow's hull was constructed for Mr. Flint by Samuel Ayers & Son of Nyack, the boilers were built at the Crescent shipyard at Elizabeth, N. J. The L. Wright Machine Works of Newark, N. J., turned out the main engine and auxiliaries, the air and feed pumps came from the shops of W. Forbes & Co., Hoboken, N. J., and the decorative work was that of E. Caldwell & Co. of New York. The dimensions, capacity, &c., of the yacht are:

Length, extreme, 130 feet 4 inches; length on water line, 130 feet; beam, extreme, 12 feet 6 inches; normal draught of hull, 3 feet 10 inches; draught under screws, 4 feet 11 inches; depth amidship, 9 feet 4 inches; displacement, normal, (draught of 3 feet 10 inches,) 78 tons; coal bunker capacity, 17 tons; water tank capacity, 1,800 gallons.

The type of the two boilers is curved water tube, with a grate surface of 120 square feet and a heating surface of 5,540 feet. They weigh in steaming condition 15.50 tons. The two engines are quadruple expansion; they weigh 23,000 pounds and have cylinders of 11, 17, 24, and 32 inches; the stroke is 15 inches; the revolutions run up to 600 and piston speed is 1,500 feet. The horse-power, indicated, is about 4,000. The yacht is as remarkable for its fittings, convenience, and luxury as it is for its speed and machinery.

The first trip of the Arrow was to the Columbia-Shamrock II. yacht contest in 1901, and the first guest was Baron Fersen, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy. Other guests entertained from time to time on board have been the Grand Duke Boris, J. Walker Martinez, the Chilian Minister; Dr. Porfirio Nogueire of the State of Amazonas, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, who, with a sketch in the log book, wrote off Stony Point this Summer:

"Modern representation of effete civilization in shade of Anthony Wayne. Many happy returns of the day. July 16, 1902."

Lyman J. Gage, A. J. Eddy, Chicago; Frederic R. Coudert, Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N.; Frederick Eldridge, P. W. Ruckstuhl, and Gov. Murphy of New Jersey were guests at times.

The Arrow, using only one boiler, beat the Monmouth over the Sandy Hook route on July 12 last.

EX-ACTRESS HELPS A CHURCH.

Mrs. Lewis, Once Known as Amy Busby, Takes Part in Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Summer Amusement Club, which is composed of a number of New Yorkers, gave a dramatic entertainment in the Havemeyer Auditorium last night for the benefit of a parish house for Christ Episcopal Church.

The Auditorium was filled to overflowing, chiefly because Eugene Lewis, the New York lawyer who managed the affair, had induced Mrs. Lewis, who became celebrated before her marriage as the actress Amy Busby, to be the leading lady.

"A Pair of Lunatics" was the title of a comedietta, in which Mrs. Lewis enacted the part of Miss Clara Manners, a girl of sweet sixteen. A one-act comedy entitled "Barbara" was taken part in by Mrs. Mary Moore, who is said to have trained Mrs. Lewis for the stage; Miss Florence Busby, sister of the ex-actress; W. J. Hoggson, and Charles P. Geddes. Mrs. Lewis was considered at her best in a comedy entitled "Raspberry Shrub Sec." Miss Jessie Moore of Brooklyn and F. W. Ritter, Jr., were also in this.

The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to about $500. The Amusement Club will end the season with an amateur circus, under William J. Hoggson's direction.

Treasury Official in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—S. W. Stratton, Director of the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Treasury Department, is here, examining German institutions in relation to the weights and measurements used in experiments in physics.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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The Eastern Passenger Agency, Ticket Office and Booking Office for Personally Conducted Tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will remove from No. 1,196 Broadway to No. 263 Fifth Avenue, Southeast Corner of 29th Street, on Monday, September 8th.—Adv.

For Fine Shooting or Fishing
Wear our New Norfolk Outing Suit, Corduroy or Tweeds, long or short trousers.
A. RAYMOND & CO., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N.Y.

FATAL AUTO COLLISION

One Killed and Two Injured in Vineland Accident.

The Machine Wrecked a Bicycle and a Carriage—Chauffeur Harold Morgan Exonerated by the Coroners' Jury.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 6.—One person was killed and two were injured by being run down by a racing automobile here today. The dead man was Alonzo Walberg, aged twenty-seven years. His father and a friend were the other victims.

Young Walberg was riding a bicycle. His father and a friend were driving a few feet ahead in a carriage. Suddenly and with scarcely any warning the big automobile came up behind the three men. It was going at a high rate of speed and struck young Walberg. The bicyclist was thrown from his wheel and the automobile passed over his body, killing him instantly.

The racing machine carried Harold Morgan, the eighteen-year-old son of a wealthy Philadelphian, and Miss Lulu Barker of Vineland. Morgan did not appear to have control of the vehicle, and it swept on and collided with the carriage. The occupants of the latter were thrown out and severely bruised, while the vehicle was wrecked.

The collision brought the automobile to a standstill. Miss Barker fainted when the first collision occurred, and was unconscious for a long time.

Morgan as quickly as possible ran to the assistance of the injured. He was deeply affected when he learned that Alonzo Walberg was dead.

An inquest was held this evening. The jury rendered a verdict exonerating Morgan from all blame and terming it an unavoidable accident.

KILLED BY A BULL.

Prothonotary Samuel Huff Gored by Vicious Animal.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 6.—Samuel Huff, aged sixty-five years, for many years prothonotary of York County, was gored to death by a vicious bull this evening at his farm near New Cumberland. Mr. Huff had gone to a field to drive the animal to another pasture. The bull became stubborn and, when Mr. Huff used a club, showed fight, forcing the farmer to a fence.

A farmhand noticing the battle from another field hastened to Mr. Huff's assistance, but he was dead before the farmhand could drive the animal away. Mr. Huff was horribly cut by the bull's horns.

BODY OF BARTHOLIN DISCOVERED IN IOWA.

Murderer of Mother and Sweetheart Kills Himself and Leaves a Confession in His Pocket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The body of a man, thought to be William Bartholin, murderer of his mother and sweetheart in Chicago six weeks ago, was found to-day in a field near Lowther, Iowa, 290 miles from Chicago.

A bullet hole in the head and a revolver on the ground beside the body showed how the hunted fugitive had died.

In the pocket of the man's coat was a letter confessing to the murder of the two women in Chicago.

Nothing was said of the death of his mother, Mrs. Anna Bartholin, who was found buried in the basement of the residence at 4,310 Calumet Avenue nearly three weeks after the son had fled.

Neither was any direct reference made to Minnie Mitchell. The letter simply said that "two women" had been murdered.

The body was found in a rice field six miles from Riceville. The discovery was at once reported to the town authorities and the body was removed to Riceville. There it was recognized as that of a man who had been in the locality for some time.

A number of persons recalled that the stranger had been seen around the town for several days. To some who had talked to him he had given the name of "William."

To others he had said he was William Boscoe. At a hotel he had registered as "Edwards." He disappeared a week ago to-day, and it is presumed it was then that he took his life in despair of eluding the police and in terror of being captured.

The town authorities at once noticed the resemblance the body bore to the description of the Chicago fugitive which Inspector Hunt of Chicago had sent to every town within 300 miles of Chicago.

It was then that a more careful examination was made of the body and the note confessing to the murders was found.

The town authorities buried the body, but it will be exhumed to remove any doubt that may be raised as to the identity of the suicide.

Bartholin's note declared that no one except himself was concerned in the commission of the crimes. The note filled one and a quarter pages of ordinary letter paper, and was signed "William Bartholin."

Letters found on the body were written two years ago, and were signed "M. M." The initials are supposed to stand for Minnie Mitchell.

The body itself furnishes several points which are similar to those in the amended police description of Bartholin issued Aug. 13. Chief of these were the upper false teeth.

The undertaker who handled the body found in Iowa said to-night that the upper teeth were false and "set in a white plate." As to whether there were two gold-crowned teeth in the body, another means of identifying Bartholin, the undertaker could not remember. It was apparent that death had occurred several days ago, and to this fact is due the obliteration of some points relied on for full identification. The undertaker could give no definite information or estimates regarding the probable age of the dead man nor of his weight, height, color of hair, or the shape or size of his facial features. He could not recall anything of a scar on the left cheek.

Three weeks ago the man arrived at Riceville. After a week he began to look for work which he found finally on a farm five miles south of the little town.

Out of sight of the Riceville people the man almost dropped out of their minds until Friday. Dr. Pratt, the village physician, on a professional trip, noticed a body in a field near the road. He went to the body and ascertained that he was extinct. When he returned to Riceville he called up the Coroner of Howard County at Cresco, and notified him of the discovery.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's jury.

Iowa Cyclone Blows Away Houses.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 6.—A cyclone struck the town of Albia and Hiteman last night. In the latter place, it is reported that several houses were blown away. Details are hard to obtain.

Everything is delightful, decent and orderly on the Hudson River Day Line trips. Music.—Adv.

RAILROAD HEARS PROTESTS.

People of New Brunswick Object to Closing Street and Pennsylvania Railroad Stops Action.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Protests of the people of Townsend Street, this city, against having that throughfare closed by the Pennsylvania Railroad track elevation have borne fruit, and the railroad has stopped its work there and given assurances that the street will be arched over. The contractors started to work after dark Thursday evening to cross the street, and residents near by endeavored to secure an injunction.

Failing in this, they saw members of the Streets and Roads Commitee of the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen, and Alderman William H. Price went to Jersey City yesterday to confer with the railroad officials. The result of the conference was that work was not to continued in the disputed street to-day. Mr. Price would not say positively that the street would be left open, but admitted that in all probability the company would construct an arch at its own expense. The contract with the city provides for the closing of the street, but the company is said to be willing to waive the point.

AN AGED COUPLE SEPARATE.

Pathetic Scene Witnessed in the Court House at Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 6.—A pathetic scene was witnessed in the Court House this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Nagle of St. Lawrence, Berkshire County, arrived here to-day, and together filed notice of letters of separation. Only a few words were spoken, after which they walked out, each going a different way, and without any sign of emotion. Each is nearly seventy years old, and they have been married nearly half a century. Both have worked hard all their lives, and are estimated to be worth between $30,000 and $40,000. This was divided between them. The necessary deeds were filed in the Court House. The document by which they were separated gives the following as the cause:

"Divers disputes and unhappy differences having arisen between Reuben Nagle and Catharine, his wife, for which reason they have consented to live separate and apart from each other during their natural lives. He will not, without her consent, visit her or knowingly enter any house where she may dwell or reside."

They have one son, Franklin, who is to be provided for by the mother.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

Pennsylvania Judge Decides It May Be Exercised by Telephone Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 6.—Telephone companies have the right of eminent domain in this State, according to an opinion handed down to-day by Judge Weiss of the Dauphin County Court, in the case of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company against Charles Hoover, for an injunction restraining Hoover from interfering with the construction of a telephone line between Elizabeth and Egmont. In his consideration of the question, which had never been decided in this State, Judge Weiss said:

"The contention of the defendant is that the act of 1874 gives to telephone companies only the right to construct their lines upon public roads, streets, or highways; that the designation on the 'lands,' comprises only the land occupied by the highway and not private land. It is manifest, however, that 'lands' was intended to be of general, not particular, designation."

TYPHOID IN PHILADELPHIA.

Health Authorities Fear the Disease Is Becoming Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—According to the health authorities, 130 new cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended to-day, as compared for the week for the previous week. This increase is regarded with alarm by the Board of Health, which now fears a severe epidemic of that disease.

The reports show that typhoid has been gradually increasing each week since the early part of August, and to-day six new cases were reported to the Bureau of Health before noon. From the detailed reports it is shown that typhoid is almost epidemic in Philadelphia.

It is regarded as significant that only two cases were reported from Manayunk, which is now receiving an abundant supply of filtered water from the lower Roxborough beds.

SEVERE FROST UP THE STATE.

Heavy Damage to Crops in the Vicinity of Utica and Ballston.

UTICA, Sept. 6.—A hard frost was experienced in the northern and southern sections of the county last night. In the valleys little damage was done, but on the highlands the damage was heavy.

BALLSTON, Sept. 6.—A severe frost occurred here this morning. Tomatoes were frozen and other garden vegetables and buckwheat were damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSIC FALLS, Sept. 6.—White frost appeared in this locality early this morning, causing financial loss to florists and gardeners. The mercury registered 32 degrees at 5 o'clock. The sharpest fall in the thermometer was noted in Lower Vermont and Western Massachusetts.

Montclair Church's Call.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Rev. A. Q. Bailey, who has for the past year been on the staff of the Bishop of Maine and in charge of the mission work at Sanford, that State, has accepted a call to St. Luke's Episcopal Church of this place as assistant to the rector, the Rev. F. B. Carter. Mr. Bailey was graduated from Lehigh University in 1898, and last year was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York. He was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Starkey of East Orange.

Utica Has a Plague of Fleas.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Sept. 6.—Certain sections of this city are infested with fleas, and the pests are causing no end of trouble. Houses in the best residence district are overrun with the insects, and families have been compelled to seek shelter elsewhere. Carpets and other house furnishings have been taken out to get rid of the fleas, but the fleas show no disposition to move.

Hay Fever Distress
Is promptly dispelled by "Orangine" Powders. Simple direction in package.—Adv.

DEATH'S CARNIVAL IN VOLCANIC ISLES

Pelée and Soufriere Still at Their Terrible Work.

Official Reports Show 1,060 Were Killed in Martinique By Eruption of August 30—Talk of Abandonment.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sept. 4.—An official account of the outbreak of Mont Pelée, Island of Martinique, during the night of Aug. 30, was received here today. It confirmed the previous news on the subject, and added that at the time the report was forwarded 1,000 deaths had been reported, that 150 persons were severely injured, and that Morne Rouge and the greater part of Ajoupa Bouillon had been destroyed. It was also announced that the country between the River Capote, up to the Valley of Campflore and Fonds Marie had been devasted, and that Mont Capote suffered severely.

The hills around Basse Pointe were burned. At the time the report was forwarded here the Governor of Martinique was taking steps to again cause the evacuation of the northern parishes of that island, and to remove the numerous injured persons to Fort-de-France.

The steamship Canada, which has arrived here from Fort-de-France, reports that a tidal wave entered that town for about thirteen yards, causing a panic among the inhabitants. The heat in Martinique is said to be almost unbearable.

The eruption of La Soufrière yesterday was longer in duration and more violent in action than even the first dire outburst of May 7. With a haunting recollection of the fate of St. Pierre, Martinique, and the last disaster here, the people converged on Kingstown and ran to and fro seeking the safest shelters from the threatening electric cloud spreading over the hills toward the town, while shocks of earthquake, though not severe, increased the panic.

At 2 in the morning, loud, rapid explosions were mingled with the continuous terrible roar and the overcast sky changed into a constantly glimmering firmament, illumined by forked lightning, balls of fire ascending from the crater and bursting into meteorlike showers. Such an awe inspiring scene the wildest flights of fancy could not have imagined. This lasted till 3 in the morning.

The rumor that a tidal wave was expected caused increased agitation, and hundreds of people fled to the hills adjoining the town. Superheated clouds rose to an immense height, and rain clouds below sent down two showers.

At 6 A. M. silver clouds were issuing from the crater and throughout the day they moved slowly northward. The heat was abnormal and there were renewed indications of a further outbreak of the volcano.

Last night there were unmistakable signs of Mont Pelée (Martinique) being in eruption simultaneously with the Soufrière, distinct electric flashes being observed on the northwestern horizon.

An official who has just returned here found that Chateau Bellair was safe. Only a small quantity of sand and stone fell there. An adjacent estate, Fitzhughe's, suffered greatly, all cultivation being destroyed. The parish is being evacuated. There was no loss of life.

Georgetown is also safe. No one ventured within the fire zone, the Sou Soufrière being still in eruption. The destruction of the Carib country is presumably completed.

The Captain of the French transatlantic steamer Salvador, which has arrived here, furnished the following statement on the eruption of Mont Pelée on Aug. 30:

"I left Fort de France (Martinique) at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 30. On passing St. Pierre at 7 o'clock at night Mont Pelée was in violent eruption. At 4 in the morning of Aug. 31, on approaching the Islands of Les Saintes, volcanic ashes began to fall. I arrived off Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, at 5 o'clock in the morning, but was unable to enter the harbor until 11 o'clock, everything being obscured by falling ashes."

The Quebec steamer Korona, on her arrival here, after reporting the eruption of Mont Pelée, confirmed the statements of the destruction of Morne Rouge, Ajoupa Bouillon, and portions of Le Carbet, the latter being swept by a tidal wave, as already cabled.

Passengers who reached here on the steamer Dahome, and who witnessed the eruption of Aug. 21, say that the discharges from Mont Pelée consisted of dense clouds of steam, and came out of a large hole in the side of the volcano at regular intervals of five minutes. They add that while the Dahome steamed away out of the darkness and from the approaching volcanic cloud, which was emitting flames, they saw a stream of lava a quarter of a mile wide flowing over the ruins of St. Pierre. Other reports indicate that the eruption of Aug. 30 covered a considerably wider area.

Dispatches received here from every island of the Leeward group say that terrible detonations were heard during the night of Aug. 30, causing panics among the inhabitants, and that during the morning of Aug. 31 thick darkness prevailed. Ashes fell throughout that day.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Neither the partial nor the total evacuation of the Island of Martinique has been decided upon. The question has not even been considered by the Government. The only instructions sent to the Governor which may have given rise to the report are directions to avoid a conglomeration at Fort de France by the distribution of the fugitives in the southern Communes. The Government will again send to Martinique shortly Prof. Lacroix, who was the head of the last scientific mission, for the purpose of establishing a permanent observation station on the volcano. It is probable that several army and navy officers will be added to M. Lacroix's new mission.

The Temps prints an interview with Prof. Lacroix, who defends himself for not having foreseen the new eruption. He says that a long personal study of Mont Pelée, extending from June 22 to July 31, convinced him that all the eruptions, large or small, of the preceding three months had been confined to the narrow region extending from Le Prêcheur to Le Carbet, southwest of the volcano. The region just devastated lies east, and there was no reason July 31 to suppose that any new eruption could work such devastation, as everything led to the belief that if one occurred it would be confined to the region already devastated.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Colonial Office has received no direct news of the reported further eruption of the Soufrière Volcano, in the Island of St. Vincent, but yesterday evening a cable message was received from the Island of St. Lucia to the effect that the Soufrière was active, but that no details of the outbreak were known. The cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent is broken. The Governor, Sir Robert Llewelyn, who was at Grenada, on the British cruiser Tribune, has gone to St. Vincent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a cable inquiry made yesterday by the State Department, in view of the recent volcano eruptions in the West Indies, the following was received to-day:

Pointe-a-Pitre, Sept. 6.
Guadaloupe safe. FLORANDIN, Vice Consul.

COWBOYS IN LONG RACE.

President Roosevelt Asks that Dash Between Deadwood and Omaha Be Conducted Humanely.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. Dak., Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt is taking a deep interest in the forthcoming race between cowboys from Deadwood to Omaha on the occasion of the visit of the President to the West in the latter part of September. The race is to be finished on the evening of the day the President is in Omaha. It has been arranged that the winner is to receive his reward of $1,000 from President Roosevelt's hands.

Capt. Seth Bullock of Deadwood, a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, to-day received a telegram from Secretary Cortelyou, for the President, asking that he see that the horses used in the contest receive proper attention, and are not over-taxed while en route. As a result of the request, some changes may be made in the starting time of the race, since horses are not to be ridden at their top speed for the entire distance.

"Doc" Middleton, an ex-frontiersman, asserts that his mount will make seventy-five miles a day from the start.

The National Humane Society and the New England anti-Vivisection Society are both making efforts to have the race declared off on the grounds of cruelty to the horses. There is small chance of their success, as public sentiment in the West favors the race, the residents knowing what the bronchos can stand.

CHICAGO CLUBMEN FIGHT.

Politics Lead to Personal Encounter Between Messrs. Cole and Blount in Union League.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—George E. Cole, President of the Legislative Voters' League, and Frederick M. Blount, Vice President of the Chicago National Bank and the Republican leader of the Twentieth Ward, came to blows in the main reception room of the Union League Club a few days ago as a result of a political discussion. As a consequence the case is pending before the Governing Committee of the club, and it is not unlikely that both Mr. Cole and Mr. Blount will be disciplined.

The trouble occurred about noon, when most of the members of the club were in the upper part of the building at luncheon. Mr. Cole and Mr. Blount have not been on good terms for some time, and the attitude of the Municipal Voters' League toward the Republican candidates for Alderman in the Twentieth Ward last Spring widened the breach. When Mr. Cole reached the Union League Club for luncheon on Wednesday he found John R. Walsh, William P. Williams, Assistant United States Treasurer; John M. Smyth, Mr. Blount, and D. F. Flannery in the large parlor on the first floor. He spoke to each member of group with the exception of Mr. Blount.

Mr. Cole took a seat and entered into conversation, which soon turned to the contest in the Nineteenth Senatorial District, where Frank C. Farnum is being opposed by the Legislative Voters' League for the State Senate. Mr. Blount took occasion to denounce the action of the league in opposing Farnum, and before those present realized that there was danger of trouble the lie had been passed. Mr. Blount jumped up and seized Mr. Cole by the throat. Cole went to the carpet, according to the story of those who saw the affair. The two men were separated by friends.

STATESMAN AS OIL DRUMMER.

Representative Cooper of Texas Hopes for Orders in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative Cooper of Texas remarked to-day that before returning to his home he would like to arrange for selling a million or more barrels of Texas oil in Washington.

"I am not joking," he continued. "I notice that the residents here and elsewhere in the East are getting short of coal," said Mr. Cooper, "and if the strike in Pennsylvania continues much longer, the fuel question will become a very serious one. There are men in Beaumont who will contract to deliver as much as 1,000,000 barrels of oil in Washington at $1 a barrel, freight paid. Three and one-half barrels of oil are equal to one ton of hard coal, so that $1 a barrel for oil would be advantageous to the buyer of oil."

MISSING FARMER FOUND.

Said to Have Killed Himself Because of Marriage of His Favorite Son.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Crazed with grief because his favorite son had married against his wishes, John Pickens, a prosperous farmer, resident of Morris, this county, left his home more than a week ago and took his life.

His body has been found in some bushes a mile from his home. It was discovered by his son. The body was lying on a steep bank and a rope tied about the neck was fastened to the root of a tree at the top of a hill. He evidently slid down the bank to hide his body.

The dead man was more than eighty years of age. The remains were brought to Cooperstown this afternoon for burial.

The one or two days' trips offered by the Hudson River Day Line challenge any service in the world for comfort, satisfaction, and pleasure.—Adv.

Open Golf Tournament at Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont, 11th, 12th, and 13th September. Through cars via the New York Central. Information at all New York Central ticket offices.—Adv.

CANNOT STOP TRUSTS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

As Well Try to Dam the Mississippi River.

CAN BE RESTRAINED, HE THINKS

Speech Made at Wheeling, W. Va., on His Southern Trip, the Only Formal Address of the Day.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt and his party to-day passed through the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The reception during the day in West Virginia and Ohio was enthusiastic, but uneventful, and it was nightfall when Kentucky was reached.

All were asleep before they crossed into Tennessee. Stops were made to-day at Grafton, Wheeling, Benwood, Cambridge, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Washington Court House, Wilmington, Midland City, Cincinnati, Lexington, and Somerset.

At Wheeling the President made the only formal speech of the day, treating of the trusts and general industrial conditions.

At Cambridge some one in the crowd held up a large picture of McKinley and called attention to the anniversary of the tragedy at Buffalo one year ago. This incident was looked on by all with disfavor.

At Columbus the President paid a touching tribute to McKinley, and at all other places during the rest of the day, especially at Cincinnati and Lexington, he refused to respond at any length to the calls of the crowds at stations.

The special train is due at Chattanooga at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. A slow schedule has been arranged for it.

The President reached here at 8:45 P. M. The citizens were anxious to accord him a reception, but, as the trip was arranged largely because of the President's desire to visit the convention of locomotive firemen in Chattanooga, and the only stops provided for in the itinerary being at Wheeling, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Asheville, intermediate stops have been made only at such points as were required by the railroad arrangements.

The reception here, therefore, was necessarily brief. A large crowd met him, however, and during the short stop he spoke a few words of appreciation for the greeting. A brief stop also was made at Ludlow, Ky., and the President addressed a few words to the assembled crowd.

ON THE SUBJECT OF TRUSTS.

The President Speaks to a Large Crowd at Wheeling, West Va., Beyond His Time Limit.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt and party arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio at 8:30 this morning from Washington. He was greeted by a vast crowd at the station, and smiled his appreciation, despite his badly discolored face. His right cheek was rather badly swollen and contused, and his left eye showed signs of discoloration.

Mayor Sweeney, President Laughlin, and Secretary Birch of the Board of Trade, Postmaster Hall, and Councilman Waterhouse formed a committee which received the President. The entire party, which embodied Secretary Cortelyou, Secret Service men, and a staff of correspondents, entered vehicles and were driven to the McClure House, headed by a military band.

Throughout the entire route enthusiasm was displayed, the streets being lined with people from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. At the hotel the Chief Executive met a delegation of the prominent citizens of Wheeling, introduced by Senator Scott. President Roosevelt seemed in a very jovial humor and joked with his newly-made acquaintances. He addressed an enormous crowd from the balcony of the hotel, standing at the northwest corner where he had range of four different streets.

He spoke long beyond his scheduled time, which necessitated the curtailment of the regular programme.

The President said in part:

"My friends and fellow-citizens: It is a pleasure to come to your city. I wish to thank the Mayor, and through the Mayor, all of your citizens for the way in which, upon your behalf, he has greeted me, and I wish to state that it is a special pleasure to be introduced by my friend, Senator Scott, because when he gives you his word you don't have to think about it again.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"I am glad to have the chance of saying a few words here in this great industrial centre, in one of those cities which has felt to a notable degree the effect of the great period of prosperity through which we are now passing. Probably never before in our history has the country been more prosperous than it is at this moment, and it is a prosperity which has come alike to the tillers of the soil and to those connected with our great industrial enterprises.

"Now, gentlemen, every period has its own trouble and difficulties. A period of adversity, of course, troubles us all, but there are troubles in connection with the period of prosperity also. When all things flourish it means that there is a good chance for things that we do not like to have flourish, just exactly as there is for things that we do like to have flourish, and a period of great National material well-being is unavoidably one in which human minds are turned to the way in which those interested in the management of the gigantic capitalistic corporations, whose growth has been so noted a period of the past half century, flourish.

"We have grown to speak of certain corporations rather loosely as trusts, using the word in its usual and common significance of a big corporation, usually doing business in several States at least besides the State in which it is incorporated. It seems to me

gree by steam and electricity, and by the tremendous upbuilding of industrial enterprises, dealing with these problems, I think we must set before ourselves a desire not to accept less than the possible, and at the same time not to bring ourselves to a complete standstill by demanding the impossible.

LIKE DAMMING THE MISSISSIPPI.

"It is a good deal like taking care, through the engineers, of the lower Mississippi River. No one can dam the Mississippi. If the Nation started to dam it, its time would be wasted. It would not hurt the Mississippi, it would only damage the population along the banks. You cannot dam the current; you can build levees and keep the current within bounds and shape its direction.

"Now, I think that is exactly what we can do with these great corporations, known as trusts. We cannot dam them, we cannot reverse the industrial tendencies of the age. If you succeed in doing it, then the cities like Wheeling will have to go out of business, remember that. You cannot put a stop to or reverse the industrial tendencies of the age. You can control and regulate them so that they will do no harm.

"A flood comes down the Mississippi River. You cannot stop it; you can guide between levees so as to prevent its doing injury, so as to insure its doing good. Another thing, you do not build these levees in a day or a month. The man who tells you that he had a patent device by which in sixty days he would solve the whole question of floods along the great rivers would not be a wise man, but he would be a perfect miracle of wisdom compared to the man who tells you that by another patent remedy he can bring the millennium in our industrial and social affairs.

"We can do something. I believe we can do a great deal, but our accomplishing what I expect to see accomplished is conditioned upon our setting to work in a spirit as far removed as possible from hysteria. A spirit of sober, steadfast, kindly (I want to emphasize the word kindly) determination not to submit to wrong ourselves and not to wrong others. Not to interfere with the great business development of the country, but at the same time to shape our legislation and administration as to regulate, if we cannot remedy, the vicious features connected with that industrial development.

TO BETTER CONDITIONS.

"Now, I have said that there can be no patent remedy offered. There is not any one thing which can be done to remedy all the existing evils. There are a good many things by which, if we do them, we will, I believe, make a very appreciable betterment of our existing condition, in the long run, it is more comfortable to make promises that can be kept, instead of making promises which are sure of an immense reception when made, but which entail intolerable humiliation when it is attempted to carry them out.

"I am sufficiently fortunate to be defending now, as President, precisely the remedies that I advocated two years ago. I am advocating them not in any partisan spirit, because, gentlemen, this problem is a problem which affects the life of the nation as a whole. I am advocating them simply as an American citizen, who for the time being stands as the Chief Executive, and the special representative of his fellow American citizens of all parties. A quarter of a century ago, there had been no development of industries such as to make it a matter of the least importance whether the Nation or the State took charge of the great corporations and supervised the great business and industrial organizations.

"There had then been no radical change in any essential features in the ways of commerce from the days when the Phoenician galleys plied the waters of the Mediterranean.

"For four or five thousand years, perhaps longer, the great civilized nations, dating back into the immemorial past, when Babylon and Nineveh stood in Mesopotamia, when Thebes and Memphis were mighty in the valley of the Nile—from that time on through the supremacy of Greece and of Rome, through the up-building of the great trading cities like Venice and Genoa in Italy, like the cities of the Rhine and the Netherlands in Northern Europe—on through the period of the great expansion of European civilization which followed the voyages of Columbus and Vasco da Gama, on down to the time when this country became a Nation—the means of commercial intercourse remained substantially unchanged. Those means, therefore, limited narrowly what could be done by any corporation, the growth that could take place in any community. Suddenly, during our own lifetime as a nation—a lifetime trivial in duration compared to the period of recorded history—there came a revolution in the means of intercourse which made a change in commerce and in all that springs from commerce, in industrial development, greater than all the changes of the preceding thousands of years.

"A greater change in the intercourse of mankind has taken place than in all the previous periods during which man had lived. The change in industrial conditions has been literally immeasurable. Those changed conditions make necessary Governmental changes through regulation and supervision. Such changes were not provided for and could not have been provided for in default of a knowledge of prophecy by the men who founded the Republic.

"In those days each State could take care perfectly well of any corporations within its limits.

"And all it had to do was to try to encourage their upbuilding. Now the big corporations, although nominally the creatures of one State, usually do business in other States, and in a very large number of cases the wide variety of State laws on the subject of corporations has brought about the fact that the corporation is made in one State but does almost all its work in entirely different States. It has proved utterly impossible to get anything like uniformity of legislation among the States. Some States have passed laws about corporations which, if they had not been ineffective, would have totally prevented any important corporate work being done within their limits.

"Other States have such lax laws that there is no effective effort made to control any of the abuses. As a result we have a system of divided control—where the Nation has something to say, but it is a little difficult to know exactly how much and where the different States have each something to say, but where there is no supreme power that can speak with authority. It is of course a mere truism to say that every corporation, the smallest as well as the largest, is the creature of the State. Where the corporation is small there is very little need of exercising much supervision over it, but the stupendous corporations of the present day certainly should be under Governmental supervision and regulation.

"The first effort to make is to give somebody the power to exercise that supervision, that regulation. We have already laws on the statute books. Those laws will be enforced, and are being enforced, with all the power of the National Government, and wholly without regard to persons. But the power is very limited. Now, I want you to take my words at their exact value. I think, I cannot say I am sure, because it has often happened in the past that Congress has passed laws with a given purpose in view, and when that law has been judicially interpreted it has proved that the purpose was not achieved—but I think that by legislation additional power in the way of regulation of at least a number of those great corporations can be conferred.

"But, gentlemen, I firmly believe that in the end power must be given, propaly through a constitutional amendment, to the National Government to exercise in full supervision and regulation of those great enterprises.

"That is not a new doctrine for me. That is the doctrine that I advocated on the stump two years ago. Some of my ultra-conservative friends have professed to be greatly shocked at my advocating Governmental control of corporations. I would explain to these gentlemen once for all that they err whenever they think that I advocate on the stump anything I will not try to put into effect after election.

TO REMEDY EVILS TAKES TIME.

"Now the point is made that working along these lines will take time. So it will. Let me go back to my illustration of the Mississippi River. It took some time to build the levees, but we built them. And if we have the proper intelligence, the proper resolution, and the proper self-restraint, we can work out the solution along the lines that I have indicated. The first thing is to give the National Government the power. What power is given, I can assure you, will be used in a spirit as free as possible from rancor, but with the firmest determination to make big men and little men alike obey the law.

"What we need first is power. Having gotten the power, gentlemen, remember that the work won't be ended. It will be only fairly begun. And let me say again and again and again that you will not get the millennium. The millennium is some way off yet. But you will be in a position to make long strides in the direction of securing a more just, a fairer, more intelligent, and more honest management of those corporations, both as regards the general public and as regards their relationship among themselves.

"When you have the power, I should most earnestly advocate that it be used with the greatest wisdom and self-restraint. The first thing would be to find out the facts. For that purpose I am absolutely clear that we need publicity, not as a favor from any one corporation, but as a matter of right. The mere fact of the publicity itself, will tend to stop many of the evils and it will show that some of the alleged evils are imaginary.

"And in making evident the remaining faults, those that are not imaginary and are not cured by the light of day itself, it will give us an intelligent proposition as to the methods to take in getting at them. [Applause.]

ONE SOVEREIGN FOR TRUSTS.

"We should have under the circumstances one sovereign to which end the big corporations should be responsible—a sovereign in whose courts the corporation could be held accountable for any failure to comply with the laws of the legislature of that sovereign. I do not think you can accomplish that among the forty-six sovereigns of the States. I think that it will have to be through the National Government.

"Now, I want to draw one lesson from the experience of some of you whom I see in the audience, who fought in the civil war. You recollect it perfectly well, whether you wore the blue or the gray, how people who sat at home were dead sure you ought to do everything quick; you who wear, my friend there, the button which shows that you wore the blue, remember the days just before Bull Run, when all the excellent people who were at home, said it was your duty to go on at once to Richmond; they demanded that it be done; they wanted it then within two weeks.

"Then Bull Run came along and the movement was the other way, and then a lot of the same men, who had been demanding at the tops of their voices that you should instantly go on to Richmond, said that the war was over; it was done, nothing more to be accomplished. You and those like you did not think so.

"The men, North and South, were built of a different stuff. The war went on for years, and you would not have got to Richmond at all if you had insisted that you could go there only by a patent device. That was not the way you got there. You got there by setting your teeth and making your minds up that you were in to see that right through. Then you had to face defeat and come up again, and if defeated, to try again until out of defeat you wrested triumph. You made up your minds that you would win by the same qualities which have made good soldiers from the time that the world was young.

"The men in blue and the men in gray who fought in the great civil war had different weapons, and were drilled in different tactics from the soldiers who followed Washington and Greene and 'Mad Anthony' Wayne, who fought under Marion, who fought at Bunker Hill, who fought at King's Mountain. You had different uniforms, different weapons, different tactics, but the spirit that drove you forward was the same.

"And now, if ever should this country be called, as I most earnestly hope and believe it never will be called, to face a serious foreign foe, the men that fight will have high-power, small-calibre, smokeless-powder rifles; they will fight in open order, instead of the old elbow-to-elbow touch; they will fight under entirely different tactics, under different conditions; but if they win they will win because they had in them the same stuff that their fathers had in the civil war, their great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary war.

"The weapon changes, the gun changes, but the qualities of the man behind the gun have got to remain the same as ever.

PROBLEMS OF CITIZENSHIP.

"It is just so in dealing with these problems of citizenship. The changed conditions mean that there must be change in the laws; change from time to time in the fundamental underlying law of the land, which we call the Constitution. The law now and then has to change, but in the long run it is the man behind the law that counts. We need good laws; we need the very best laws; we need the best Constitution and need to amend it so as to keep it what it is, the best Constitution. But no constitution, no law will supply the place in the average individual of those qualities which in their sum make up good citizenship. It is just as it is in battle. I hate—and if any National Guardsman is here he will appreciate what I say—I hate to see our National Guard armed with a black powder musket. I would about as soon see him armed with a crossbow. I believe that for any man wearing the uniform which is 'Uncle Sam's,' or may be 'Uncle Sam's' in an emergency, the best weapon is none too good.

"But if you give a man the best weapon in the world and he himself is a pretty poor sort of a creature, he will be beaten by a good man with a club.

"Now it is just so in the field of civic life. If our average citizenship is low, no laws will save us. There are other countries with almost exactly our Constitution, with laws very similar to ours, where, nevertheless, the experience of free government has been almost a failure, because the men were not the same, because they did not have the same stuff for citizenship.

"In the last resort, it must be the high average standard of citizenship upon which we will have to rely in this Republic. Something can be done by law, something can be done by honest and fearless administration of the law, but most of all depends upon having the right kind of men, the right kind of women, in the country.

"We need more than intellect; we need character—character which counts most; that is what counts more than anything else in life, character which counts for the individual in private life, which counts in the life of the State; character which we want to see in our public men when they tackle the problem of the trusts, or of anything else; character which is fundamentally composed of many elements, but which must command these three: Honesty, first.

"I do not care how able a man is, if he is a scamp he is a danger. I do not care how honest a man is, if he is afraid, he is no good; honesty first, then courage, and those two qualities are not enough. It does not make any difference how brave a man is, or how honest, if he was born foolish, scant will be the good you get out of him. We need, then, for our citizenship, character; character into which shall enter honesty; courage and the saving grace of common sense." [Applause.]

At the conclusion the members of the party re-entered the train of carriages and were driven over a route of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The decorations were of an elaborate and festive order. All along the route vast crowds cheered the President to the echo. The party was driven to the southern portion of the city, where the Baltimore and Ohio special train was boarded and the trip to the South continued.

TALKS OF MR. McKINLEY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 6.—In the Union Station here the President responded to the calls of the crowd as follows:

"I want to thank you for coming here. It is just a year ago that Ohio's great President was shot, and it is an anniversary that is fitted to make all of us think very solemnly, both of what the country lost in his death and of what the country owed to his life.

"President McKinley had become the President of the entire country, so that Ohio could claim him no more than all the rest of us, and when he died his character and his policies had so impressed themselves upon the Nation as a whole that in its broadest and fullest sense he had become the President of no party and no section but of the people throughout the length and breadth of our Union.

"It is a good thing for us now, a year after he was shot, to think of what he did and to try to keep ourselves up to his standard.

"I thank you most heartily for giving me the chance to see you. I am obliged to you for your greeting."

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The President and party remained here a half hour, from 5:20 until 5:50 P. M. Most of the time was spent in the yards, transferring from the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern to those of the Queen and Crescent route. The train was greeted with crowds at all of the suburban stations, and especially at Eighth Street, where a short stop was made. In response to calls, President Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of his car and begged to be excused from speaking at this time. After bowing his acknowledgments, the President shook hands with a number of acquaintances who pressed their way to the car.

MIDLAND CITY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—The Presidential train made a brief stop at Midland City at 4:10 P. M. A crowd had gathered at the station and cheered the President as he bowed from the rear platform of his car. He thanked them for their greeting, and promised to come back in a few weeks. At Sabina, Wilmington, and several other points along the route crowds watched the train speed by. At Loveland many American flags were waved as the train passed.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Sept. 6.—One of the largest crowds that has greeted President Roosevelt on his Southern trip was assembled at Washington Court House when the Presidential train reached here at 3:15 P. M. As the President stepped to the rear platform of his car he was cheered, and three hearty cheers were given him at the conclusion of his brief remarks as the train pulled out.

TO AID CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—According to an official who is in close touch with the executive branch of the Government, the principal reason for making the New England, Southern, and Northwestern tours is to aid the cause of Cuban reciprocity.

The President, he asserts, hopes to get in closer touch with the people and members of Congress, and is enough of an optimist to believe that he will so far attain this end that when Congress meets he will have a majority instead of a minority in favor of Cuban relief.

"The New England trip has had its beneficial effect along this line," the official said to-day. "This has been gained more by personal exchange of views than by anything he has said on the platform. During the tour he has had confidential talks with a great many members of Congress and several Senators, who differed from him on the Cuban relief question, and he believes that he has succeeded in changing their opinions. It does a whole lot of good to talk to a man in his own town or in his own house."

GLAD TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

He Is Called "Colonel" and Invited to Attend the "Horse Trot" Later On.

BURGIN, Ky., Sept. 6.—The President received a warm and noisy welcome here to-night. Responding, he said that he had been in Kentucky before, and that he appreciated to the full the pre-eminent qualities of Kentucky's men, Kentucky's women, and Kentucky's horses. [Cheers and laughter.] Continuing, he said:

"Kentucky has ever borne more than her share in the heavy responsibility of the development of the nation. I wish very much that I might go through here by daylight. [Cheers and shouts, "Come on 'roun' yer agin, Colonel."]

"Times change, but the spirit of the Nation does not change. Forty years ago the men who fought in our great civil war, whether they wore the blue or the gray, they fought well, were armed with black-powder guns. A soldier to-day might as well—Col. Williams, are your State troops equipped with black-powedr guns still?"

Col. Williams—They are, Sir. We look to you for relief.

"You shall have all I can give. We have got the law through the lower house. If only you can help me get it through the Senate we will be all right. The man who has a black-powder musket might as well have a cross-bow. [Laughter.]

"But if we ever have another war, and I not only hope but I believe that we will not in our time, we will find that the spirit of '76 and the spirit of '61-65 lives. So long as that spirit lives the Nation will live; and here we find the home of that spirit. I thank you, good night." (Shouts of "Come back here to the horse trot, Colonel, it's a comin' off soon.")

"I would like to, thank you."

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED.

Senator Jones Says Mr. Roosevelt's Speeches Are to Catch Votes and Constitutional Amendment Is Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 6.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada in an interview here to-day said, regarding the President's speeches:

"Mr. Roosevelt's references to the regulation of trusts are only so much campaign matter, and in the nature of bids for votes at the coming election. He must know that an amendment to the Constitution is next to impossible. Take the Sugar Trust, for example. They own all their property, and how can you reach them or do anything more with them than has already been done!

"Instead of having less trusts we shall have more of them. The tendency of the times is toward greater consolidations of capital, and in the end we shall have Government control. Why should not the Government own the railroad and telegraph lines? Indeed, I would go further and include gas and water in the list."

"What about the coal trust?" was asked.

"Well, I am coming to think that the Government might take over the coal mines with advantage, too. The trusts in general are fostering and causing the spread of Socialism. It is worse now in England than in this country.

"The time is coming when every man will have an interest in these great combinations. That is why I look for Government control of them. We shall come to an era of high Socialism, and every one will, sooner or later, be in the trusts."

Denial of Interview on Coal Strike.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 6.—It was authoritatively denied to-day that President Roosevelt has made any statement regarding the settlement of the coal strike as published this morning. The President, it is stated on the same authority, gave out no interview of any kind in Philadelphia.

WANT PRESIDENT AT ATLANTA.

A Committee of Citizens Will Tender Him an Invitation to Visit There in October.

ATLANTA, Sept. 6.—A committee of Atlanta citizens bearing invitations from Gov. Candler, Mayor Mills, and the Chamber of Commerce will leave to-morrow for Chattanooga and will attempt to induce President Roosevelt to visit Atlanta during the Southern Inter-State Fair, which will be held here in October.

Col. Robert J. Lowry of the Governor's military staff will present Gov. Candler's invitation to the President. A number of citizens of Rome, Ga., also will meet the President at Chattanooga, and will present to him a handsome souvenir cane cut from wood grown on the battlefield of Chickamauga. The stick is enclosed in six silver bands bearing the names of Gens. Bragg, Longstreet, and Wheeler of the Confederate Army, and Gens. Rosecrans, Thomas, and Howard of the Federal Army, all of whom participated in the battle of Chickamauga. President Roosevelt's mother was born near Rome.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM CRAIG.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Funeral services for William Craig, the Secret Service man, who was killed while accompanying President Roosevelt on his tour of the New England States, were held here to-day in the chapel of Boylston Brothers' undertaking rooms.

The services, which were conducted by the Rev. William W. Wilson of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, were simple. Mrs. Craig was so overcome by grief that she was unable to attend the funeral.

President Roosevelt ordered a large floral design, and one was sent by the members of the National Secret Service stationed in Chicago. The interment was in Oakwood Cemetery, and the pall bearers were all colleagues of Craig, including Chief Porter and Lieut. Gallagher of the Chicago station. The offices of the department, in the Rand & McNally Building, were closed all day out of respect to the memory of Craig.

WOMAN CHAUFFEUR FINED.

Mrs. Peterson's Automobile Frightened Horse of Members of an Anti-Speeding Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—An arrest in connection with the crusade of residents of this section against fast automobiling has been made, and to-day Mrs. L. H. Peterson of Worcester, Mass., was fined $10 in the District Court at Lee. She was advised in court by Justice Hall of the New York Supreme Court, who was a guest at the hotel where Mrs. Peterson is staying.

A society was organized here several months ago to prevent dangerous speeding of automobiles in this vicinity. Last night three members of the society were driving along a highway in a carriage, when the automobile driven by Mrs. Peterson came in sight. The horse from fright became almost unmanageable. It was with great difficulty that danger was averted. The occupants of the carriage caused the arrest of Mrs. Peterson. No plea of any kind was made by the defendant in court and the hearing lasted only a few moments.

DISGUISED GUNBOAT TORE UP ARMY MINES.

Two Lieutenants and Gunner Do Sensational Feat of War Game.

Armed Vessel, in Tugboat Guise, Operated Under Forts at Narragansett—Question of Victory Not Determined.

ON BOARD THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA, Block Island, Sept. 6.—No man in Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet knows today which has won in the manoeuvres of the past week, the navy or the army, but so important were the lessons learned and so valuable the experiences of the days of "war" that the question of victory is comparatively of minor import.

The incident of last night, when five of the ships ran into the eastern passage of Narragansett Bay, past Forts Adams and Wetherill, without accident of any kind, is regarded as a highly successful bit of dangerous navigation. While, by itself, the run by the forts would have been as foolhardy as it was brilliant and spectacular, the result must be judged by the relation of the night movement to the manoeuvres of the afternoon, when Admiral Higginson's ships executed plans more nearly like the strategy of war than anything during the week.

Those plans included the capture of naval stations by the Brooklyn and the Olympia at Narragansett Pier, and by the Montgomery, Mayflower, and Scorpion at Price's Neck, Newport; the shelling of the forts by three battleships from the shelter of Ochre Point, with a similar performance by the Kearsarge and the Alabama from outside Brenton Reef Lightship. Those manoeuvres over, the warships returned to Block Island, later to return to Newport for the night attack.

The valuable experience to the navy referred to by Admiral Higginson to-day began on the first day of hostilities, when two companies of bluejackets from the Alabama captured the signal station at Block Island, and thereby established the navy's base of operations. It was continued on Tuesday, when the larger ships bombarded Plum Island and Gardiner's Point, and again on Wednesday, when the four battleships made a descent on Fort Wright at Fisher's Island.

In the latter case, the navy won the day beyond a doubt, because the warships actually had begun their passage through the Race before the forts could reach them. Excellent experience was seen early on Thursday morning, when the ships failed, through error in calculation and because of clearing weather, to make another run through the Race from Block Island and were forced to retire on account of quick discovery.

On Thursday night took place the third try at the Race, with the possible theoretical loss of several of the men-of-war. The bombardment of Fort Rodman and Newport, the capture of Montauk Point, and the daring bit of work early Friday morning of Lieuts. Robinson and Hughes in countermining Newport Harbor, furnished incidents of note. This last feat was, from the standpoint of the navy, the feature event of the "war game."

The details of the dash of the gunboat Peoria into the channels of Narragansett Bay have not appeared, because the story of the affair is known only to the participants therein. Those were Lieut. S. S. Robinson and Gunner T. S. Averon of the Alabama, and Lieut. Charles F. Hughes of the Massachusetts. Thursday afternon the Peoria was painted black, and a large sailing launch from the Massachusetts was similarly treated. Provided with mines and cable the Peoria, having in tow the launch, passed into Narragansett Bay disguised as a tugboat taking in a disabled schooner.

Storming directly under the guns of Fort Adams, the Peoria separated from her tow and grappled for army mines. At the same time Lieut. Hughes, on the launch, was laying his mines, and in a moment had connected the circuit which exploded them, thereby blowing up those which the defense might have laid. The two lieutenants marvel to-day that the men behind the shore guns were not suspicious of the dark painted craft busily at work 300 yards from the shore. Searchlights found them, but there was no idea that they were from the camp of the enemy.

The second feature of the week, the bombardment of yesterday, was had in the working out of an elaborate plan of Admiral Higginson and his Captains. The Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Puritan at 2 o'clock steamed easterly in the order named as if bound for Menemsha Bight, but when well outside of Ochre Point they turned quickly to port and crept back along the shore of Newport. That was one of the four important strokes into which Admiral Higginson's strategic plan of operations resolved itself. The Scorpion, the Mayflower, and the Montgomery were dispatched away to shell and destroy any and all range finding, signal, or telegraph stations from Coggeshall Ledge to Price's Neck.

The movements of the day were the least spectacular of the week, yet with all the absence of the dramatic they approximated the genuine war manoeuvres more than anything that had preceded.

Looking at the week of manoeuvres directly from the point of view of the Alabama, the most striking impression was the manner in which the entire ship's crew fell in quickly and easily with the spirit of the manoeuvres. The Naval Reserves work as though they had been on the ship for years. Capt. Willard H. Brownson of the Alabama said:

"My observation is that the reserves grasped the situation quickly, especially in the handling of the guns. To my mind the practice of the entire crew in the use of batteries was distinctly valuable."

Another impression from the Alabama is that the searchlights on shore were used with success at Newport, but that at Fisher's Island and Gardiner's Island they almost failed in their work, while the glare from the lights was not on the whole as troublesome to navigators as was expected.

In Admiral Higginson's fleet to-day the feeling prevails that the navy has won in the game of war.

The squadron has separated to go to various stations. The flagship Kearsarge and the battleships Massachusetts and Alabama proceeded to New London, to pass in review before the forts. The Indiana goes to New York this afternoon, to be followed by the other battleships this evening. The Brooklyn proceeds immediately for New York to go into dry dock, and the Olympia will go to Boston.

Before the Kearsarge left here to-day Admiral Higginson made the following statement:

"I regard the manoeuvres of the week as being most beneficial to the navy. We have been taught to know what to do under conditions of war, and our experience has been of almost incalculable value. In my opinion these manoeuvres should be held every Summer. The presence of the Naval Militia added much to the interest of the occasion, and the services of these men have been very satisfactory."

The Admiral refused to give an opinion whether the army or navy had won in the war game, but he manifested great satisfaction with the manner in which the ships in his command had been conducted.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 6.—Through his chief of staff, Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. MacArthur to-day sent a telegram to all commanders, expressing his entire satisfaction with the work of the army during the war manoeuvres. The dispatch follows:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New London, Conn.,
Sept. 6, Noon.

With the conclusion of the manoeuvres, the Major General commanding desires to inform you that the work of the command has been entirely satisfactory in every respect. The attitude of all concerned has been exceedingly gratifying, and the earnestness and zeal displayed have made the manoeuvres exceedingly inspiriting and instructive. It is believed that every officer and enlisted man of the army and National Guard who took part in the manoeuvres entertains a feeling of admiration for the splendid manner in which the naval part of the programme has been conducted, whereby our confidence and affection for the sister service, ever constant, have been renewed and emphasized by this exceedingly agreeable association in prosecuting professional work of great importance in the Nation. Please convey the above in suitable form to your command.

The first news given out at Headquarters regarding the war balloon used in connection with the war manoeuvres, came to-day, when the following message was received from the balloon by telephone:

"Ascended at 8:30 A. M. Ascension successful in spite of wind and the great difficulties we have encountered. Lieut. Clifton and myself ascended in the balloon. Discovered enemy's full squadron off Sandy Point, Block Island. Can command entire country in adjacent waters from balloon. A military balloon will always prove of great value for military purposes, and when used in suitable weather. REBER."

After passing Fort Terry to-day the fleet ran towards New London Harbor. In passing that point the flag of the Kearsarge was dipped to Major Gen. MacArthur, who was on the yacht Kanawha. The army commander's flag was dipped to the Admiral in return. Gen. MacArthur is to leave here at 9 o'clock Sunday morning on the Kanawha for Governors Island.

The practical result of the manoeuvres will be decided by a court of arbitration after the several commanders have made their detailed reports of what has taken place during the periods of preparation and hostilities. The real object of the game was not the gaining of a victory by either army or navy, as many seemed to think, but rather to test to the limit all the appurtenances of war, both on land and on sea, and especially to test the strength of the coast defenses against any possible enemy.

COULD NOT FIND OBSTRUCTION.

Whatever Damaged the Brooklyn Eluded Quest of Searchers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The detailed report of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan upon the accident to his flagship, the Brooklyn, has been received by mail at the Navy Department. Admiral Coghlan says he was on the bridge as the Brooklyn withdrew, and had just assured himself that the ship was clear of all dangers in the channel when the vessel struck. "Six fathoms were given by the soundings," says the Admiral, "both before and after the striking."

The danger signal was made to the Olympia, and boats from that vessel and the Brooklyn were sent out to locate the obstruction. Diligent search failed to discover it. The Admiral says that he is of the opinion that it is an isolated boulder or spot of small extent which has escaped notice up to this time, inasmuch as vessels of the Brooklyn's draught do not frequent waters in and adjacent to Buzzard's Bay.

CAPIASES ISSUED FOR RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Indicted by Federal Grand Jury for Manipulation of Rates by Means of Rebates.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—It is officially stated that the four railroad officials indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for the manipulation of rates by means of rebates are W. R. Burt, President, and W. H. Bennet, General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway; and H. F. Whitcomb, President, and Burton Johnson, General Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—J. F. Marchand, special attorney for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, stated to-night that capiases have been issued for the arrest of the indicted railroad officials, and will be served upon Mr. Burt at Saginaw, upon Mr. Bennett at Toledo, and upon Messrs. Whitcomb and Johnson at Milwaukee. Judge Munger, at Minneapolis, fixed the bail of each defendant at $2,500.

CHICAGO CAR STRIKE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Findings of the Board Are, in the Main, in Favor of the Employes of the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Employes of the Chicago City Railway have had all their grievances settled by the arbitrators. The decision which was handed down to-day gives all but a few classes of workmen a 10 per cent. increase in wages and materially shortens their working hours.

The findings, in the main favorable to the men, put an end to strike agitation, for the decision is binding on both parties until Sept. 30, 1903. The only grievances to be discussed by the board in the future are those arising from the discharge of men pending claims of employes against the company and minor matters of jurisdiction.

The board has given the men half of the wage increase they demanded. It has cut the working hours from twelve and fifteen a day to nine in the shops and to ten and thirteen on the trains, according to the runs, the full day in no case to be over fifteen hours. This gives the employes the best working schedule in the country.

The men have now no unsettled grievances whatever, and although many of them believe the board should have been more liberal, all intend to stand by the findings. Twenty-five hundred employes are affected by the increase.

DELAY IN PACKERS' TRUST.

Formation of Combination Said to be Waiting on the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The indications are that the delay in the announcement of the packing house combination is due to the necessity of obtaining the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the fact that the company finds itself in a position where it can dictate its own terms.

Gustavus Swift, the report asserts, has had several conferences with Mr. Sulzberger in regard to the matter, but Mr. Sulzberger did not commit himself until he found that the Swift-Armour combination had succeeded in acquiring all the other outside companies. Then it was understood Mr. Sulzberger named a price of $400 a share cash for the capital stock of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has a comparatively small capitalization of $4,400,000, although it has $12,000,000 of assets. It is therefore believed that the Armour-Swift combination will pay the price rather than leave it on the outside.

BIG CAVE-IN OVER MINE.

Twenty Acres at Dorranceton, Penn., Affected—Fissures in Earth and Buildings' Foundations Crack.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 6.—A big cave-in of the earth's surface over the Payne mine at Dorranceton took place this evening, causing great alarm in the neighborhood. The cave-in covers an area of twenty acres, and affects valuable property in Wyoming Street. The foundations of some of the mansions on the thoroughfare are badly cracked. Large fissures are also to be seen in the roadway. A further cave-in is expected, and men have been placed on guard to give notice should the earth sink still further.

The cave-in is due to the fact, so it is said, that the mine has not been in operation since the strike, and water has accumulated in the workings in large quantities. Timbers rotted away and the roof in many places fell in. The loss is heavy.

COOK COUNTY'S VALUATION.

Chicago Makes a Big Gain Over Last Year's Figures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Cook County's total real estate valuation is $1,488,749,810, according to the figures given out last night by the Board of Review. By the same figures the total valuation of the real estate in the City of Chicago is shown to be $1,382,556,875, while in the county, outside of Chicago, the valuation is $106,192,935.

The figures indicate an increase in full valuation, in round numbers, of $93,000,000 over the Board of Review figures for 1901. The increase is found to be almost entirely in Chicago, although the rest of the county shows a material gain.

The assessed valuation, which is one-fifth the cash valuation of the real estate in Chicago this year, is $270,511,375. Last year the same property was assessed at $259,255,598, showing an increase of $17,255,777.

B. Altman & Co.

Autumn Importations of

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COLORED DRESS FABRICS.

BEAR AND PORCUPINE CLOTHS, BOUCLÉ IN WILD DUCK AND OTHER COMBINATIONS; PLAIDS IN ROUGH EFFECTS.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS.

BROADTAIL AND PANNE ZIBELINES, ROUGH KNUB CHEVIOTS, WHITE TUFTED OXFORDS.

DOMESTIC LINGERIE.

Fall Novelties include fine sheer materials—NINON and WASHABLE CHIFFON—in Bridal Sets, Night Robes, Chemises, etc., for which orders can be taken.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

If you are interested in Automobiles, a visit to our store, 317 West 59th street, might be worth your while

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Agents for Peugeot, Mors & Cottereau French Gasoline Touring Cars; also second hand cars of every description. Electric Carriages stored, charged, and repaired.

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It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea instantly made, and as a Condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowls, Game, Ragouts, Stews, etc., it is incomparable. Comes in liquid and solid form. Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. It is a dainty article for dainty people. Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists. Liquid in bottles; Solid in single portion tubes.

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TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS, AND VELOURS BY THE YARD.
Our lines are complete in every detail, there are a few who still believe that the New York Stores carry a more elaborate assortment, but we've been busy all Summer looking after your interests very carefully, and as a natural result are prepared to show you not only the best choosings in every fabric, shade and design, but reasonably priced as well.
We make a specialty of interior decorations in all branches, and will be pleased to send our experts to your address to give estimates on draperies, the treatment of walls and ceilings, also woodwork, in fact the entire interior decoration of a house, also renovating, reupholstering and repairing of furniture.
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finds truthful expression in our reproductions of the furniture of our forefathers. The simple art of the early Wood Craftsman is faithfully adhered to in our replicas of these fine old models—of individual worth are the Stately Highboy, the Tester Bed of dignified memory, and the curious tables and chairs; pieces that possess a meaning for purity of design and handwrought construction.
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REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GOV. LA FOLLETTE'S MISSION.

Wisconsin Executive Said to be Coming Here to Make Peace with Senator Spooner.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 6.—It is reported here that the visit of Gov. La Follette to New York has for its purpose an effort to arrange with Senator Spooner a compromise of the difficulties in Wisconsin politics. It is said that Gov. La Follette will offer to stop his opposition to Mr. Spooner's re-election to the Senate if Mr. Spooner will consent to bury the hatchet and go on the stump during the coming State campaign. Whether or not Senator Spooner will agree to that course is not known here, but the Governor's friends have hopes.

It is said that even if the Governor does not make such an offer, Mr. Spooner will take the stump for the Congressman, as during the entire campaign he has made no statement to show that he is at outs with the Governor, and has simply passed over the attacks made on him. While in New York, it is expected that Gov. La Follette will be the guest of G. E. Roe, his former law partner. It is known here that Mr. Roe has advised the cessation of the attacks on the Senator.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN'S ILLNESS.

He Thinks He Is Afflicted with Paralysis of the Left Leg—Wants Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Archbishop Kain has been told that he is suffering with hardening of the arteries. He thinks paralysis of the left limb is his ailment.

The Archbishop will consult his physician as soon as he returns to St. Louis, and will probably see Prof. Osler, the eminent diagnostician of Johns Hopkins Hospital, on whom he called at Baltimore. He wants an assistant and not a coadjutor. He awaits the decision of Rome on the matter.

It is probable that the name of the assistant recommended by the Archbishop is on the way to Rome.

PUBLICLY SWEARS OFF LIQUOR.

Citizen of South River, N. J., Advertises His Total Abstinence Affidavit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The following notice appeared among the advertisements of a local newspaper to-day.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MIDDLESEX CO.—I, John T. Collins of South River, N. J., do publish and declare I have this 23d day of August, 1902, sworn

EFFECTS OF THE COAL STRIKE DEFINED

Shortage of Twenty Millions of Tons Estimated.

Two Years May Be Required for Output to More than Supply Demand—New York, Ontario and Western Report.

The annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last, issued yesterday, contains many references to and statements regarding the coal strike. In the report President Fowler says to the stockholders:

"Early in May last the coal miners and employes about the breakers and mines in the anthracite regions suspended work, and the various breakers from which your company derives its anthracite tonnage have been obliged to cease operations, thereby depriving your company of a large part of its freight traffic and seriously depleting its revenues. The strike in question was not brought about by general discontent, lack of work, or reduction of wages, but was, in large measure, the result of agitation on the part of labor leaders who, for the purpose of retaining power over the rank and file, are periodically obliged to present demands or gain concessions of some sort from the employer.

"The leaders of the United Mine Workers' Organization, so far as the press and public have been advised, pretended in every way possible to avoid a strike, but their professions, when compared with their proclamations and actions, throw very grave doubts upon the honesty of their pretenses and purposes. Their effort to destroy the properties by calling out the engineers, firemen, pump runners, and other employes, whose duty it is to prevent destruction by flood and fire, has been an object lesson in recklessness and malignity which fully refuted whatever claims these men had previously made for candor and conservatism.

"Steadfast resistance to all demands on the part of the operators involve consideration of discipline and safety, and the future economical and successful operation of the properties from a financial standpoint, as well as in the public interests.

"In contrast with the labor troubles in the anthracite fields, the employes of your company have uniformly remained loyal, and have been, as in the past, faithful and intelligent in the performance of their duties."

J. E. Childs, General Manager, in his part of the report discusses the strike and its effects on the company's earning power. He says:

"The earnings of the company from the transportation of coal were $2,517,338, compared with $2,548,918 in the previous year, a decrease of $29,580, or 1.16 per cent. The total shipments from the Scranton Division, including supply coal used on engines and at stations, were 2,157,602 gross tons, an increase of 120,051 gross tons over previous year, or 5.89 per cent. The number of gross tons of coal transported from the Scranton Division (exclusive of supply coal for company's use) was 1,964,260 gross tons, compared with 1,839,595 gross tons in previous year, an increase of 124,665 gross tons, or 6.78 per cent.

"The total output of anthracite coal by all companies for the year 1901 was 53,508,601 tons, an increase of 8,461,117 tons as compared with previous year.

"The strike of the United Mine Workers, which occurred May 12, caused an entire suspension of mining until the close of the fiscal year, causing a very material reduction in this company's tonnage.

"At this date (Aug. 12) the strike is still on, and the total production of anthracite coal by all companies has probably been reduced by reason of the strike about 18,500,000 tons, which, with the reduction in output in February and March, caused by floods, will aggregate at least 15,000,000 tons so far during the year 1902. Should the suspension of mining continue another month the shortage will approximate 20,000,000 tons.

"This enormous decrease in the output has caused such a shortage that it may be one and a half to two years before the output will be sufficient to more than supply the immediate and pressing demands of the market. Many of the mines in the Schuylkill region have been seriously damaged by flooding, and a number of miners have left the anthracite field, so it is quite probable that it will be several months after the strike is declared off before the maximum output can be produced.

"The consumption of anthracite coal for over three decades past has averaged an increase of 1,000,000 tons per year, and, with this continually increasing demand, and the falling off of the supply, owing to causes before mentioned, as well as to the fact that many of the best mines have passed the period of maximum production, while others have been entirely worked out, it is not at all probable that the difficulty of overproduction, largely in excess of market demands will ever again prove to be a serious disturbing factor in the market, and there is every probability of prices being well maintained."

Referring to the effect of the strike on the operating expenses of the road the report says:

"With a large loss in revenue, occasioned by the coal strike, it has been impossible to make a corresponding reduction in operating expenses. In fact, the force in the maintenance department was increased during a part of this time, as on account of the absence of coal trains repairs to track and bridges could be made with less delay to work. A full shop force was also employed to put all engines and cars in first-class condition to handle the large coal business which we expect as soon as work at the mines is resumed.

"The sudden stoppage of coal shipments, which constitutes about 60 per cent. of our freight revenues, accounts for the increase in ratio of operating expenses, and makes operating statistics, for the years so affected, of little value for purposes of comparison.

"To the advance in the cost of coal is attributed the increase shown by the statistics of cost of fuel per engine and car mile.

SENATOR PLATT'S PROPHECY.

He Reiterates His Statement that the Strike Will End in Two Weeks—Unions Aiding Miners.

Senator Platt yesterday again reiterated his statement made last Sunday that the coal strike will terminate within two weeks from that date.

"I have no reason for changing my mind since the statement was first made," he said. "I still say that it will be settled within the time stated."

A man who is in close touch with Senator Platt said that in making the statement Mr. Platt was not merely expressing an opinion, but was basing his statement on facts within his knowledge.

A representative of the Erie Railroad said to a reporter: "Mr. Platt can only make guesses, as any one might do, as to when the strike will end. It certainly will not be settled—that is, if being settled means a compromise. It would end very soon if the Pennsylvania laws guaranteeing protection to every man who is willing to work could be enforced. One half of the miners at least want to go back, if they were assured that their wives and families would be safe from injury and insult while they were at work."

He said that the strike was fizzling out, any way. More coal was being mined every day.

"So much steam coal is coming from the washeries," he said, "that the use of soft coal has nearly ceased in this city. When we started our washeries we were producing 1,350 tons daily; now we are turning out 4,000 tons daily. The washeries of all the other companies show a corresponding increase."

In the meantime the labor unions in this city are doing all they can to stir up public sentiment in favor of the strikers and make the strike a success. A benefit in aid of the striking miners will be given in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this evening, at which President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers will speak, if he is able to arrange for coming here in time.

The benefit has been arranged for by the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union. The committee has also completed arrangements for an open-air mass meeting in aid of the miners to be held in Madison Square a week from to-day.

MITCHELL ATTACKS OPERATORS

Says His Propositions to Avert Strike Were Ignored and "Doctored" Reports Made Public.

President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union, in an article in yesterday's issue of Collier's Weekly, asserts that a strike could have been averted; that the operators "doctored" his proposition to them in making the terms public; that the mine owners, for their own profit, forced the men to strike; that the union does not demand recognition as a condition of ending the trouble, and that the real object of the mine owners is to utterly destroy organization among the miners.

"Four days before the strike was ordered," writes Mr. Mitchell, "I sent a proposition to the Presidents of the coal roads. In this document I offered to submit our cause to a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and one other person whom these two might select.

"The proposition was not accepted; nor was it ever given to the press in the exact form in which I submitted it. I give it here in full for the first time, to show the public that there need never have been a strike, that the widespread disturbance to trade and general business could have been averted, and that the resulting loss of millions of dollars was not at all necessary. My proposition was as follows:

"'We propose that the Industrial Branch of the National Civic Federation select a committee of five persons to arbitrate and decide all or any of the questions in dispute, the award of such board of arbitration to be binding upon both parties and effective for a period of one year.

"'Second—Should the above proposition be unacceptable to you, we propose that a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and one other person whom these two may select be authorized to make an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment existing in the anthracite field, and if they decide that the average annual wages received by anthracite mine workers are sufficient to enable them to live, maintain, and educate their families in a manner conformable to established American standards and consistent with American citizenship, we agree to withdraw our claims, provided that the anthracite mine operators agree to comply with any recommendations the committee may make.'

"The only response we received was an informal intimation that there was 'nothing to arbitrate.'

"Since the mine owners will neither yield a single point to the miners nor submit to arbitration, the only way this disastrous contest can be ended is through the mediation of the people. It is not difficult, therefore, for me to foresee that public opinion will surely be brought to bear upon that side to the conflict which has hitherto refused to listen to every suggestion looking to arbitration."

INVESTIGATION OF NEWARK CITY HOSPITAL.

Authorities Decide to Act on the Charges of Misconduct—Friction in the Board of Health.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—An official investigation is to be made by the city authorities of the allegations made by Father James J. McKeever, rector of St. Rose of Lima's Church, concerning the misconduct of certain physicians on the house staff of the City Hospital. The Mayor and other officials are incensed over the nature of the charges, and they express their feelings emphatically. Mayor Seymour said to-day that he proposes to see that the proper authorities shall take positive measures to probe the allegations to the bottom and take such action as the merits of the cases demand. Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Board of the hospital, said that he would begin an investigation at once.

"The Board of Health will also take the matter up," said John H. Furman, Chairman of the Hospital Committee to-day. "The committee will meet on Thursday and the matter will be smoked out. I would not and I am sure no other member of the board would for a moment countenance any discourtesy to the clergy by anybody connected with the hospital, or any interference with the religious beliefs or customs and rites of patients. I know Father McKeever very well, and have the highest respect and regard for him, and I am sure he would not make such charges unless he was very sure of his ground. The same time I cannot but believe that the trouble has been more or less exaggerated. I hope it has."

It is known that friction has existed for some time between the medical and lay members of the Board of Health in regard to vesting proper authority with the Superintendent of the hospital, and a subcommittee of the board was appointed last year to revise the hospital rules and regulations. Its report will probably be submitted on Thursday, recommending giving the Superintendent full control of his staff. The laymen have generally advocated such a step, but it has been opposed by the physicians who have insisted that professional etiquette could not be conserved by dividing the authority.

Dr. T. E. Baker, Superintendent of the hospital, said to-day that the physician who had charge of the ambulance when Margaret Coburn was brought to the hospital had explained why Father McKeever was not permitted to administer the last rites of the church to the patient. The physician said that he was under positive orders from Mr. Leeds, from whose house the patient was taken, to convey her with all haste to the hospital. Otherwise he would have waited until the priest had completed his ministrations.

BUSY IN BITUMINOUS FIELD.

BRAMWELL, West Va., Sept. 6.—About a thousand more striking miners resumed work to-day in the Norfolk and Western, making a total of 2,500 to resume since yesterday morning. All armed guards have been withdrawn from the coal mine property. Hundreds of miners' families to-day are moving from the little tents on the mountain tops back into the company houses in the narrow valleys, from which they were evicted after the strike began. Many mines to-day are running in full, employing more men than before the strike. Business in this region will be fully resumed by Monday.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 6.—The coal miners' strike in the Kanawha and New River fields, involving 15,000 miners, which has continued since June 7, is practically at an end. Each local union is instructed to go back to work on the best terms possible, without regard to the action of any other local. Several of the largest operators in the New River field have made terms with their men, and will resume on Monday. No concessions have been granted, and from the miners' standpoint the strike is a complete failure, the men returning to work at the same rate as before the strike. Evictions will stop now and old men will be given employment where possible. Most of the strikers are glad that it soon will be over, as many went out under protest.

Miners' Benefit Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—A harvest was reaped here last night by Jones's Miners' Band of Coaldale, Penn., which is collecting funds to aid the strikers in that State. Thirteen miners dressed in their working clothes gave an open air concert, and succeeded in obtaining a large sum for the cause, even workingmen donating greenbacks. The band is making a tour of the State.

Kingston (N. Y.) Stockbroker Missing.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Maurice B. Quincey, a young stockbroker, has disappeared. He was local correspondent of the Metropolitan Stock Exchange of Boston. On Thursday night he left Kingston, ostensibly for Boston. This morning his customers, including business men, servants, and one clergyman, broke into his office, seizing everything in sight. Six thousand dollars in the State of New York National Bank was attached. Quincey was Secretary and Treasurer of the Rondout Club. It is alleged that he has not accounted for sums of money intrusted to him as Treasurer of the club.

MITCHELL SILENT NOW AS TO ARBITRATION

Strike Leader Declines to Discuss Prospect of Legislation.

On Record, However, as Being Against Compulsory Enforcement of Arbitrators' Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 6.—President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union absolutely refuses to discuss the prospect of a special session of the Legislature and the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law, although he is on record as being against any measure which compels both sides in a contest to abide by the decision of arbitrators.

Mr. Mitchell's views on arbitration were given in July, 1898, at a hearing before the Industrial Commission. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent showed Mr. Mitchell a copy of his sworn testimony before the commission, and asked him if, in the four years that have intervened, he has been led to change or modify his views, or if he had a plan any more definite. His reply was that he did not think it wise to be drawn into the controversy about legislative sessions or arbitration laws, and all efforts to get an expression from him on his recorded opinion were unavailing.

Following are the salient points of what Mr. Mitchell had to say to the Industrial Commission about arbitration. In response to a question as to his views or arbitration, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Our organization has gone on record as favoring arbitration without defining the kind of arbitration it desires. I will say for myself I favor public arbitration."

He was then asked if he favored compulsory arbitration, and he answered no, but discussing further, he said:

"I favor an arbitration law that would provide that arbitration must be held upon the application of either side to a contest or on the joint application of those engaged in the contest."

He was asked if that would not be compulsory, and replied that "it would be only to the extent of making the award."

"I do not favor making the award compulsory," he continued. "Let me explain that I favor a law creating a National Board of Arbitration that would permit the board to go in and investigate a contest between employer and employes on the application of either of them—a law that would give them a right to demand books and adopt all methods of investigation to determine the result. They could make an award and then I believe it should be a matter of public sentiment to enforce it."

He was asked why it would not be wise to give either party the right to appeal from that award to the courts and then on up to the Supreme Court of the United States if desired. Mr. Mitchell answered:

"The objection laboring people have to it is that there is no way of enforcing an award of a board of arbitrators except by fine, punishment, and so on. The only way you can enforce it with the employes would be by imprisonment. They have no money to pay fines, they have no property to put up as a forfeit, and the only way you could enforce it would be by imprisoning the miner if he refused to accede to the award of the board of arbitration. For that reason we object."

Speaking of the arbitration laws in some of the States, Mr. Mitchell said:

"In some instances, where some of these arbitrations have taken place upon the application of one side, it has done very much good; it has done a great deal to array public sentiment on the side of right. I do not know of an instance where the employes have ever refused to accept the award of a board of arbitration where there was no law that would compel them, but I have known of employers who have refused."

From what individual miners and the officials of the union say, they agree with Mr. Mitchell's idea that arbitration should be compulsory, but not the enforcement of the award. They say that in the present strike their organization is on record to abide by the award, but they do not want a law that would make it obligatory to accept as final all decisions of arbitration boards. One reason they advance for this attitude is that the boards might not be impartial tribunals, and would not render fair judgment. They rely on public sentiment to enforce awards of such tribunals, and think that would be sufficient.

The operators are no more in favor of compulsory arbitration than the miners. In fact, they assert they seldom have anything to arbitrate, and in the present strike they find no issue that they think arbitration could adjust.

Mr. Mitchell says he knows nothing on which Senator Platt can base his assertion that the strike will end within two weeks. He will not discuss it beyond that.

Operators and Superintendents of the coal companies and the carrying roads say that Senator Platt's statement has no basis in fact, and that Senator Quay is making a political "bluff." They regard President Baer's statement as a sufficient answer to such statements.

President Mitchell expects to go to New York to-morrow if his work here does not interfere. He has promised to be present at a benefit entertainment to-morrow evening in the Grand Opera House there for the miners' relief fund. He said he would return to Wilkesbarre on Monday.

The mining village of Hudson, where a house occupied by a non-union workman, Lawrence Faranaski, was wrecked last night by a mob, was quiet to-day. Sheriff Jacobs sent a large number of deputies to the scene, and upon their arrival the crowds dispersed.

Trouble was threatened at the Franklin mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company this morning. Strikers gathered to intercept non-union men on their way to work. Deputy Sheriffs hurried to the place and dispersed the crowd.

Vice President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, who came here from Virginia last night, had another conference with President Mitchell this morning. He then left here for the South.

TAMAQUA, Sept. 6.—Fearing that an effort would be made to stop the non-union men in the Panther Creek Valley from going to work this morning, Major Gearhart sent Company F, Twelfth Regiment, out on patrol duty. Although strikers gathered in the streets, there was no disturbance.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company has issued orders that Winter quarters be erected for the deputies on duty at the various collieries. The men are also being supplied with blankets and heavy clothing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—From a proposal made in Chicago that the German turner societies aid the striking coal miners has grown a National movement to that end, participated in by Bohemian, Polish, and Norwegian turners and singing societies and labor organizations of Germans. Secretary Leopold Neumann of the Chicago District, who was first to propose assistance to the strikers, has received letters from all parts of the country. The twenty-nine turner societies here, with 4,000 members, have filled several subscription lists and have interested the allied societies of the Bohemians, Poles, and Norwegians. As fast as the money is contributed it will be forwarded to the relief bureaus in the mining districts, and the figures published.

"Sunday, Sept. 14, will be collection Sunday," said Bishop Samuel Fallows at the meeting last night of the Committee of One Hundred to devise ways and means to raise money for the striking miners and their families of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. "All Chicago churches will take up collections on that day, and we shall try to have all the churches in the United States do the same thing."

The operators say that the output of coal this week was greater than any other week since the strike began, and that next week it promises to be still greater. The strikers, on the other hand, assert that the efforts of the big companies to resume mining have been a signal faailure, as tney have been unable to get miners to cut the coal. They admit that the washeries are turning out a certain amount of coal of poor quality, but say that the total output is only a drop in the bucket.

Golden State Limited.

The Golden State Limited is the name decided upon by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway for its new California flyer. The train will go into service on Nov. 1, and it will run between Chicago and San Francisco via El Paso and the Southern Pacific. The equipment, the Rock Island officials say, will be the finest in the world. John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, has announced that T. H. Davies of Denver, Col., was the winner of the prize of $100 which was offered for naming the train.

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL STRIKE

Practical Suggestions Presented for Consideration.

Conditions Established for a Satisfactory Removal of the Difficulties—The Way Out for the Operators.

The full explanation given by President Baer to the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania of the position of the coal operators in the present conflict with the United Mine Workers, and the report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to the President of the United States, have combined to establish conditions which render practicable the settlement of the existing difficulties honorably, fairly, and to the satisfaction of all in interest.

For the reasons set forth by President Baer it is evident that there will be no arbitration of the issues presented by the United Mine Workers and no formal recognition of that organization. A great deal has happened during the past three years to render it impossible to bring the operators and the miners into harmony on any basis which the United Mine Workers would consider acceptable as the result of the strike now in progress. Probably a majority of the more intelligent of the miners understand this very well. They were opposed to the strike, and from the first distrustful of the ability of Mr. Mitchell to make good his promises of scoring a victory which should give him undisputed control of the anthracite trade. They are no more in favor of it now than they were before the Hazleton Convention in May. At the moment they are thoroughly discouraged. They see that however long they may continue the struggle they cannot overcome the solid opposition of the operators to submit to control in the conduct of their business, and that the sacrifices of another four months would be as barren of results as have been those of the four months since the strike began.

Mr. Baer has emphatically contradicted the contention that the attitude of the operators is that of a desire to destroy labor organizations. He says: "We fully recognize the right of the men to organize to protect themselves from oppression and to benefit themselves in any legitimate way." Again: "Neither politics, religion, nationality, nor membership in labor organizations shall debar any competent man from working for us. We are fighting the battle of freedom for the individual, and his right to labor on his own terms." This is a specific denial of Mitchell's statement that "the real purpose of the coal operators in refusing to co-operate with us with a view to ending this strike is to destroy organization among their workmen." The operators do object to a system of organization which requires that questions of immediate interest to those engaged in the anthracite trade shall be decided by reference to National conventions dominated by those connected with the mining of bituminous coal, and the reasons for such objection are more numerous and cogent than Mr. Baer has seen fit to state.

On its present basis the anthracite strike is slowly but certainly dissolving. The output of the pits is increasing from day to day, and from this time forward will increase rapidly. The irreconcilables can undoubtedly hold out for several weeks longer and the dangerous element is capable of doing a great deal of injury to persons and property. All of this will amount to nothing, however, so far as advantage to the miners is concerned, and the protracted agony can be terminated very quickly and satisfactorily if the operators are now ready and willing to take the proper steps to that end. That they might have been taken three months ago is beside the fact.

The chief grievance of the ambitious and progressive miner grows out of the fact that too many men are employed in the anthracite field and too many collieries operated. No other proof of this is needed than is found in the fact that for the past five years the average work of the miner has been only 172 days in 300. This means that he has been kept in involuntary idleness about 43 per cent. of what are usually counted the working days of a year. Granting that a coal mine cannot be operated like a brick yard, but suffers more or less interruption from accident and other causes peculiar to itself, an average working of at least 200 days is entirely possible and from every point of view desirable. An average of 250 days could be maintained. If this should mean closing for the present some of the superfluous pits, not only would no disadvantage result therefrom but operating expenses would be reduced appreciably and the whole output would be cheapened.

THE NUMBER OF MINERS.

When the present strike began there were in the anthracite field about 180,000 mine workers, of which probably 147,000 were enrolled in the membership of the United Mine Workers. Under normal conditions it is impossible to give this number of men employment more than six months in twelve. To dispense with from 60,000 to 70,000 of those employed in and about the mines would be to the advantage of the industry and vastly to the advantage of the district. Since the present strike began a large number have gone away. The estimate varies somewhat, but it is probable that not far from 40,000 have left the district. Some have gone abroad to spend their savings and await the conclusion of the trouble; others have gone to the bituminous fields and found work; a few have given up mining and sought more satisfactory occupations. Not only is it undesirable that these men should come back under present conditions, but some thousands of those remaining should be scattered to other districts, where they will have more inducements to become good citizens. Probably 120,000 men can be satisfactorily employed in mining, preparing and shipping anthracite, and every man on the pay rolls in excess of the number needed for a full equipment of the mines is a potential source of trouble. Even during the rush which will follow resumption, with the empty markets clamoring for immediate supplies to meet the industrial and domestic demand, production will not be increased nor operations facilitated by employing more miners than can be worked to the best advantage, although it is probable that more collieries can be profitably operated for a few months than will be needed when the vacuum is filled and exhausted stocks are replenished.

The standing grievance of the miners growing out of the system of "topping" and "docking" has given trouble enough, and should be relegated to oblivion. The miners are neither ignorant nor unreasonable. They do not expect, and probably do not desire, a uniform scale of wages for the whole region, and it may very well be that a system of weight or measurement applicable to one mine would not be fairly applicable to another.

Mitchell explains the nature of this grievance as follows:

When the miner is being paid for his labor he is required to produce and load from 2,240 to 3,190 pounds for a ton. It is against this flagrant injustice that the anthracite mine workers are so vigorously and justly protesting.

The operators, of course, say that the excess weight is required to compensate them for impurities and refuse matter that is loaded with the coal and cannot be marketed. But if their statement be true, why is it necessary to continue a system of docking by which at times they arbitrarily deduct from a miner's earnings from 10 to 25 per cent. of the total as a penalty for loading impurities for which they have already penalized him in excess weight?

Whether this is correctly or incorrectly stated is unimportant. It is the view of the matter held by the miners, and represents what they believe and have believed for years. The system criticised cannot have advantages for the operators great enough to warrant its continuance, considering the fact that it is and has long been a breeder of misunderstanding and trouble.

The same may be said of nearly every other question at issue between the miners and operators. In such matters it never happens that either side is wholly right or wholly wrong. If the operators abandon the fiction of infallibility and offer to meet their men on the basis of fair and friendly compromise, the men will show much more reasonableness and moderation than they can be expected to do when contending for all the advantage obtainable by the rude expedient of the strike.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

As a basis for the immediate termination of the strike independent of the United Mine Workers, I suggest, as the result of a careful study of the situation in all parts of the anthracite field, the following procedure on the part of the operators:

1. Give formal notice that as many men as are needed to fully equip such of the mines as are ready to resume production will be employed at former rates of wages, in the order of application, and without reference to whether they are members of the U. M. W. or not, provided they are not known to have committed acts of violence against persons or property in furtherance of the purposes of the strike. The time for such applications may be limited to a certain number of days, after which the companies reserve the right to exercise such discrimination as seems to them desirable.

2. Announce on the authority of the recognized heads of the operators' alliance that hereafter the number of men employed in the mines will be limited to the least number which can maintain the maximum output the breakers can handle.

3. Announce that every mine operated by the managements of the coal roads, under whatever name, will give its labor employment for at least 200 days in the year unless closed by unavoidable accident, and that when such accidents occur those thrown into idleness will, as far as possible, be shifted temporarily to other pits.

4. Announce that every facility will be offered for the organization of a union local to the anthracite field, membership in which does not preclude membership in the U. M. W. or any other organization existing or to be formed, but that in negotiations relative to the interests of the miners only the local union will be recognized by the operators.

5. Announce that, for the settlement of disputes and the avoidance of misunderstandings, a permanent Board of Control will be established by the operators, to which the local union may elect an equal representation, such board to organize by the choice of a Chairman, who shall be neither an operator nor a miner, but one acceptable to the representatives of both; that to such board every dispute and difference which cannot be adjusted between the miners and the Superintendents shall be referred for conclusive arbitration, and that the operators will be governed by such arbitration as long as such board shall continue.

If the operators will take this action in good faith and promptly, there is every reason to believe that the strike will dissolve like a snowbank under an April sun. The miners are tired of the dreary comedy. They are well assured that they have nothing to gain by longer standing out beyond what such announcements as are above suggested would offer them. To take this line of action involves no sacrifice of dignity on the part of the operators, but if it did, dignity counts for very little in the circumstances. There are grave dangers in sight as the result of the continuance of present conditions, which both parties in interest are concerned in averting.

The plan proposed would not increase the cost of coal at the mine—indeed, if intelligently worked out, it would decrease it. On this point, however, President Baer and those for whom he speaks need have less concern than he expresses. The public expect the mines to be operated at a fair profit, and if the labor costs of mining are 10 cents a ton more or less, they will neither know nor care, if exempted from such disastrous experiences as attend a five or six months' strike at the mines. J. C. B.

THIRTY FREIGHT CARS BURNED.

Fire Does $100,000 Damage in Freight Sheds at Durand, Michigan.

DURAND, Mich., Sept. 6.—Fire to-day destroyed the 600-foot joint freight shed of the Grand Trunk and the Ann Arbor Railways here, consuming merchandise worth thousands of dollars, burning thirty cars standing in the yards, cutting off telegraphic service, and stalling all trains. It is believed that the loss will be $100,000. One man was hurt, a brakeman named Woodhouse, whose arm was broken.

It is said that the fire was caused by a freight handler throwing a lighted match on the oil-soaked floor of a car. Help to fight the fire was summoned from Owosso.

FIRE IN HARTFORD FOUNDRY.

Plant Damaged to Extent of $75,000—Valuable Patterns Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Sept. 6.—The plant of the Hartford Foundry Company, employing 150 hands, was seriously damaged by fire to-day, and many valuable patterns were destroyed.

Although the origin of the blaze is uncertain, an electrical wire is thought to have been the cause. The officers of the company hope to have 60 per cent. of the plant in operation again within two weeks. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Fire Destroys Cincinnati Brewery.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Fire to-day destroyed the plant of the Independent Brewery Company, at Canal and Walnut Streets. Firemen Charles Jennings and Charles Hollis were caught under a falling wall and severely injured. Jennings probably fatally. The loss is estimated at $100,000, full insured.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"
118 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St.
Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St.
Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,500.

APARTMENTS

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store,

Broadway, at 6th Ave., | 34th to 35th Street.

Close to Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Bronzes, Italian Marble, Art Pottery and Silverware to Be Sacrificed.

This is one of the times when losing money is good judgment—a wise and sound expedient. We are anxious to escape the work and save the time and trying details of moving our immense stock of China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac and Silverware. The larger the quantity we undertake to pack and cart the greater will be the opportunities for breakages. For that reason we have decided to accept the loss without submitting to the labor. Our decision is reasonable, business-like, and means enormous savings for all who need such goods. The displays are as radiant and diversified as ever, and the values are truly phenomenal. Come here straightly and buy unreservedly.

$1.49 $1.69 $1.79 Autumn Dress Goods from France 98c

Persian Cords, Whipchords, Poplins, Melange Suitings, Double-chain Twills and several other splendid weaves that are incomparable for Fall wear.

Every piece is the product of a leading French maker—qualities and styles we've sold regularly at $1.49, $1.69, $1.79. Of course others ask more. The color range is broad, including blues, grays, browns, greens, castors and tans. Liberal widths—46, 48, 50 and 52 inches. We will put these goods out to-morrow at 98c.

$1.25 Oxford Skirtings at 79c.

Oxford Skirtings will have many more seasons. No other material has come to drive it out of popular favor. The lot we offer now is strictly all-wool, 56 inches wide, prettiest shades of gray, sold by others at $1.25 a yard; our price, 79c.

Special Values in Women's Coats.

$12.50 Rainproof Coats at..... $7.74
$15.00 Travelling Coats at..... $8.74
$12.50 Black Jackets at..... $8.74
$12.50 Covert Jackets at..... $7.74

Special Sales, Including Very Great Values In Carpets, Rugs, Upholsteries, Furniture, Black Silks, Embroideries, Groceries, Housefurnishings and Toilet Goods.

Proprietary and Patent Medicines. A General Statement and a Definite Pledge Regarding the Prices.

No use printing a catalogue of Proprietary and Patent Medicines. A small fraction of the stock would overflow these columns. All the popular kinds made in this country and Europe may be found here. No other store shows such a complete assortment. Test its resources by calling for the things that you've failed to find elsewhere. We produce the goods instead of reciting excuses. And remember the following:—

No Matter How Low Others Advertise Proprietary and Patent Medicines You Will Always Find Ours at Least Ten Per Cent. Less.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' and Infants'

Cloaks, Dresses and Millinery.

With a thoroughness of detail to which other stores are strangers we provide everything necessary for Children's Outfitting. This is now strongly exemplified in our exhibit in the above mentioned lines, comprising the choicest novelties obtainable in European markets to suppliment the unrivalled products of our workrooms. Many beautiful Hats and Garments cannot be duplicated later at any price—an early selection is advised.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THESE PRISONERS GREW WEARY

Tardiness of New Jersey Justice Leads Men to Attempt to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort will be asked to recall the Middlesex County Grand Jury to dispose of two desperate young men in the local jail who have been twice foiled in attempts to escape. The Grand Jury does not sit between April and the third week of September. The prisoners get restive and try to break out.

The last plot was discovered yesterday through the confession of Frank Smith, who told a detective that John Bucovich, eighteen years old, and George Rhein, twenty years of age, both of Perth Amboy, had tools in their cells with which they intended to break out. A search proved that they had saws concealed in their mattresses, and also had an iron bar, wrapped up in a copy of a religious paper, for a weapon. They had already sawed partly through a bar of their cell. They had a wire hook with which they could have unlocked their cell doors.

READING'S GRADE CROSSINGS.

Philadelphia City Councils Will Be Urged to Abolish Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 6.—When the City Councils convene Oct. 2 Councilman George Hawkes will urge the approval by the Finance Committee of the ordinance to abolish the grade crossings of the Reading Railway and to elevate the tracks within the city limits.

The ordinance was introduced in the Common Council by Mr. Hawkes on June 19 of this year. It provided for the submission to the vote of the people the proposition to make a permanent loan of $8,500,000 to be expended in abolishing the grades, as provided. Elaborate plans for the work have been drawn under the direction of Chief Webster of the Survey Bureau. Mr. Hawkes said that he understood that the railway company had originally agreed to furnish $1,500,000 as its part of the sum required for the work.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN THE BRITISH METROPOLIS

Interest in President Roosevelt's Speeches—Punch's Cartoon on His Attitude to the Trusts—The Trades Union Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt has won the hearts of Englishmen so thoroughly by his virile character that the expression of relief was universal when it became known that he had only received slight injuries in the accident last Wednesday.

The President's speeches continue to excite comments, one of the wittiest being Punch's picture of Mr. Roosevelt as an animal tamer in a menagerie. The President is about to descend from a raft into a pond containing many dreadful alligators, each labeled with the name of a trust. He announces his intention of subduing them, but the expression on his face and the ugly looks of the alligators around the raft interpret, better than many editorials, the doubts felt here as to his success.

Domestic politics remain quiet, but the newspaper controversy on the Education bill continues to be lively. Many thoughtful men believe that the results of the recent elections will induce the Government to compromise with the Nonconformists.

The return of the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey attracted little attention, but when I saw them leave their hotel yesterday afternoon for the conference with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, a large crowd round the door cheered them heartily, the Generals responding by waving their hats.

Undoubtedly many people resent this hero worship of the lately hostile Generals, but it would be a mistake to attach great importance to it. It is enthusiasm begotten, not of sympathy with Great Britain's enemies, but of admiration for pluck and endurance. The Australian cricketers receive similar cheers. In these crowds the sporting instinct predominates over the political.

This week has been a week of conferences. The trades unions have held their conference in London and the journalists theirs in Birmingham.

The trades union leaders have, as usual, talked loudly of their grievances. Undoubtedly the unions have recently received some staggering blows by legal decisions. They imagined themselves free to break the law and inflict unlimited damage, and never be called to account. The House of Lords decided last year that if a trades union broke the law it could be restrained by injunction and mulcted in damages. The results of this and other decisions are very far reaching. Interference with laborers desirous of working is made a serious matter for the unions, whose power therefore is now greatly restricted—hence the lamentations and denunciations by union leaders like John Burns.

Thomas Burt, M. P., one of the best labor representatives in the House of Commons, taking a less gloomy view than his colleagues, points to the fact that the unions stand higher in public estimation than twenty-five years ago, their power and popularity having alike increased.

President Steadman, in his address at the Trades Union Congress, referred to The Times's articles on the crisis in British industry, which, he said, charged the unions with destroying industry. Mr. Steadman replied that the unions were strongest in trades where British industry was most flourishing, like shipbuilding, engineering, and building.

At the same congress the Boer war was denounced as unjust by 170 votes against 184. This does not represent the feeling of the masses of laboring people, but only that of the Radical-Socialist element.

The American delegates to the Trades Union Conference, H. Blackmore and P. Dolan, received a warm welcome, to each being presented a case of cutlery as a memento of the occasion.

SUCCESSFUL INOCULATION AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER.

Prof. Wright of the British Army Medical School Publishes Results of Experiments with His Discovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Prof. A. E. Wright of the Army Medical School at Netley publishes the results obtained by anti-typhoid inoculation.

He was anxious to have inoculation introduced into the army, but Lord Wolseley, then Commander in Chief, refused to consent until Lord Lister urged it upon him.

It is demonstrated that a marked advantage was achieved by the inoculation. Fewer cases occurred among those inoculated, and fewer deaths among the inoculated who were attacked by the disease.

As a result of the diminished mortality, superadded to the diminution of incidence of the fever, it is shown that the reduction of mortality from typhoid has, on the whole body of statistics, amounted to a fourfold reduction.

CANADIANS GIVE £500,000 TO ROYAL HOSPITAL FUND.

Lords Strathcona and Mount Stephen Present Property Estimated to be Worth at Least That Sum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—For years King Edward has taken the deepest interest in hospital work, and Queen Alexandra has taken equal interest in nursing. The London hospitals have greatly needed assistance, and the King, as Prince of Wales, established a fund in his name to aid them financially. It is now called King Edward's Hospital Fund, and has just received a gift of property estimated to be worth at least £500,000.

The donors are Lords Strathcona and Mount Stephen, Canadian millionaires, who some years ago received Peerages for their great services to the empire.

The Spectator hopes that some English millionaires will imitate their colonial rivals, "who seem to have caught generosity, by a sort of geographical contagion, from the American men of wealth."

KING EDWARD VISITS ANDREW CARNEGIE AT SKIBO.

His Majesty Expresses Delight Over the Attractions of the American's Castle.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—King Edward visited Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie this afternoon. King Edward rode in a motor car to Dornock, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Soveral, the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, and Austen Chamberlain, the Postmaster General. His Majesty proceeded from Golspie, by way of Skibo Castle, where he visited the Carnegies, and thence rode to Dornoch Station. The King looked particularly well.

Yesterday the Carnegie house party was invited to tea at Dunrobin Castle to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The party consisted of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce, Sir Walter and Lady Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitfield and others.

At to-day's visit to Skibo Castle King Edward's suite took tea with the Carnegies and drove through the estate, admiring the gardens and grounds. "God Save the King" was played on the organ as the royal party entered, and the pipers repeated it as his Majesty drove off. King Edward expressed surprise and delight at the attractions of Skibo Castle.

PRINCE HATZFELDT FINED FOR MOTOR SCORCHING.

Husband of Collis P. Huntington's Daughter Given a Severe Rebuke by Magistrates.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Prince Francis of Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, who, with his American wife, (the adopted daughter of the late C. P. Huntington,) has become a keen devotee of motoring, received a severe lecture from country magistrates yesterday.

His driver was accused of running a machine at the rate of thirty miles an hour near Haddon Hall. The Prince swore that his twelve-horse power car was unequal to such speed and vigorously protested against the prosecution.

The magistrates refused to accept the Prince's evidence, though corroborated, imposed a fine, and reminded him that "less wealthy and influential people had an equal right to the safe usage of the roads," and that they looked on "motorists of his position to set a better example."

Brussels Surgical Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Great interest is taken in the forthcoming discussion of appendicitis, which will be given the first place at the Brussels Surgical Conference, opening Sept. 8. Lord Lister, President of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, is unable to attend, but a number of other eminent persons will contribute papers.

LONDON DRAMATIC TOPICS

Sir Edward Russell Denounces Pinero's Play "The Gay Lord Quex"—Nance O'Neil's Performance in "Magda."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The journalists' conference this week has been enlivened by a discussion on dramatic criticism initiated by Sir Edward Russell, editor of The Liverpool Daily Post, who lectured on "The Drama's Laws."

The lecture was delivered at Stratford-on-Avon, which the journalists visited. Sir Edward said one could not be "on the side of the angels," as Disraeli said, if one enjoyed the hard vileness of Lord Quex. In "The Gay Lord Quex" there was no inner well of pure susceptibility, no desire or preference for what was chaste, no suggestion of any feeling for the right side in life and conduct. Surely plays like "The Gay Lord Quex" ought to be condemned by the press.

This brought Mr. Pinero into the arena. In The Times yesterday he challenged Sir Edward Russell to substantiate his charges of deliberate immorality. He reminded Sir Edward of the dictum that man should be judged by the good that is in him, and submitted that, judged by this standard, Lord Quex was not an unamiable personage.

The theatrical interest of the week centred in Nance O'Neil's performance in "Magda." The actress is not unkindly treated by the critics, but they prefer to wait and see what she can do in other parts, more suited to her temperament. In "Magda" she challenged comparison with Bernhardt, Duse, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, all familiar to London playgoers in this character. It is no disgrace to her to have been outclassed. On Monday she appears as Marguerite Gautier in Dumas's play "Camille."

Next Tuesday Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "Chance, the Idol," is to be produced at Wyndham's Theatre. It is a Monte Carlo drama, all the acts being laid there.

On Thursday Victor Widnell's new play, "Secret and Confidential," will be produced at the Comedy Theatre.

At Covent Garden the performances of grand opera in English by the Moody-Manners company are very successful.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The most interesting occurrence of the theatrical week was Arthur W. Pinero's angry defense of his "The Gay Lord Quex." At the annual meeting of the Institute of Journalists Sir Edward Russell, editor of The Liverpool Daily Post, held up "The Gay Lord Quex" as the type of a play which should be condemned by the press, describing it as a "callous enjoyment of coarse sin," in which the hero displayed "no desire or preference for what was chaste." Pinero has written to The Times a bitter satire on Sir Edward. "It must be a sad matter," said the dramatist, "for so earnest and industrious a critic to find in the Autumn of his critical life his gods displaced and to see the work he loudly acclaimed either forgotten or treated with deliberate neglect. What I venture to complain of is that Sir Edward, in chagrin at the mustiness of his ideals, should allow vexation to tempt him to unfairness toward a work to which he brings almost of necessity an imperfect understanding."

Pinero challenges Sir Edward to prove his assertions by extracts from the play, adding:

"That the comedy does not belong to the school which labels each of its characters wolf or lamb and that it seeks to depict men and women as they are, not wholly virtuous or wholly evil, I am prepared to admit. Man should be judged by the good in him. By this standard I submit that Lord Quex is not an unamiable personage. Lord Quex will not, I am convinced, be condemned utterly by intelligent and liberal-minded people because of his lapses, any more than Sir Edward Russell is to be so condemned on account of his present variation from truth, good feeling, and good taste."

The theatrical season begins to look up. There will be three first performances and two revivals during the coming week. Nance O'Neil, whose reception by the London critics has been a mixture of grudging praise and ungracious comparison with Signora Duse and Mme. Bernhardt, presents "Camille" at the Adelphi Monday, Sept. 8. The same night Charles Frohman will reopen the Prince of Wales Theatre with "Three Little Maids," and Kitty Loftus, at the Savoy, will create a new comedy character, "Naughty Nancy."

Wyndham's Theatre opens Sept. 9 with Henry Arthur Jones's "Chance, the Idol," while on Sept. 11 Frank Curzon will produce Victor Widnell's new play, "Secret and Confidential." Mr. Jones has also contracted with Arthur Bourchier for a new play, to be presented at the Garrick, which he will write in the south of France, to which he will start soon.

There was a successful opening in Dublin this week of "The Children of the King," a revised version of Rosmer and Humperdinck's "Die Konigskinder." The company goes to America after a short provincial tour.

Fred Terry has secured the rights of "The King's Wager," a new play by H. C. Clarke and G. A. Warriner. The principal female rôle was especially designed for Julia Neilson.

Charles Hawtrey sails for America about Sept. 21, opening at Boston in "A Message from Mars."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING

To Take Place at Belfast This Week—Was Held There Years Ago, When Tyndall Made a Startling Address—Some Subjects to be Discussed—The New President of the Association.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—In the scientific world the meeting of the British Association next week at Belfast is being looked forward to, but it is not likely that Prof. James Dewar, President of the association, will startle people as Tyndall did many years ago when the association met at the same place.

Tyndall delivered an address which excited an embittered controversy, he being denounced as a materialist for the views he expressed. It was a long time before the echoes of the dispute between Tyndall and the orthodox theologians died away, and even now the meeting of the British Association at Belfast revives the memory of Tyndall's brilliant address and of the critical onslaughts upon it.

Prof. Dewar is a great authority on low temperatures. Some of the most interesting lectures delivered in recent years at the Royal Institution have been by him. At one of these he produced liquid air for the first time. Your correspondent was present when he did this, and well remembers the astonishment and delight of the most distinguished audience at the successful performance of these beautiful experiments.

The annual meeting of the British Association, the most important British scientific meeting of the year, begins at Belfast next Wednesday.

The last Belfast meeting of the association was one of the most memorable in its history. It was held in 1874. The President of the association was the late Prof. Tyndall, and his address roused the greatest excitement, and even consternation, not only in scientific but in religious circles. It dealt mainly with the supposed conflict, if not between science and religion, at least between science and the Church. Its concluding words were especially memorable, and one phrase in particular may be said to have become a literary commonplace. Speaking of the human mind turning to the mystery from which it has emerged, seeking so to fashion it as to give unity to thought and faith, Prof. Tyndall concluded:

"Here, however, I touch upon a theme too great for me to handle, but which will assuredly be handled by the loftiest minds when you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past."

The present President of the British Association, Prof. James Dewar, F. R. S., is a most distinguished chemist, and has made a world-wide reputation owing to his success in the liquefaction of gases. It is an interesting circumstance that he, who now succeeds Tyndall as President of a British Association meeting at Belfast, is also that great scientist's successor at the Royal Institution. It is understood that Prof. Dewar's address will be mainly confined to his own special subject, and that it will trace the progress of chemistry through the schools of Boyle, Black, Andrews, and Thomson to the present time.

It is anticipated that the attendance at the meeting will be about the same as at the last meeting of the association at Belfast, when 1,950 scientists were present.

The following are the sections into which the work of the association is divided:

Section A—Mathematical and physical science.
Section B—Chemistry.
Section C—Geology.
Section D—Zoology.
Section E—Geography.
Section F—Economic science and statistics.
Section G—Engineering.
Section H—Anthropology.
Section I—Physiology.
Section K—Botany.
Section L—Educational science.

It is expected that Prof. John Perry, F. R. S., who will preside over Section G, will have something very incisive to say in his address on the "Training of Engineers." He does not think that German methods are at all suited for English boys, and he affirms, moreover, that such methods are unpractical. Being of opinion that the great technical colleges of England suffer because their pupils have had no good general education, he will urge that an endeavor should be made to instill into all boys, whatever profession they intend to enter, (1) a knowledge of English, as distinct from classical, subjects; (2) the power to compete—to achieve this the present methods employed in the teaching of mathematics must be completely revised; (3) a knowledge of the methods of study in experimental science.

Prof. Perry will contend that the average boy is not stupid, and that what is needed is a radical change in British educational systems. The great technical colleges themselves need reforming; for one thing, every teacher at an engineering college, whatever his subject, ought to have engineering experience, and many more and better paid teachers are required.

Among other points that will come under discussion are whether workshop experience ought to come before, or after, or during an engineering college course, and the reforms due to foreign competition going on in engineering shop management and methods.

BATTLE ABBEY NOT CHANGED.

American Lessee, M. P. Grace, Only Putting in Electric Lights—Public Not Kept Out.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A tempest in a teacup has been raised at Hastings by a report that M. P. Grace, brother of former Mayor Grace of New York, who recently leased Battle Abbey, near the site of the battle of Hastings, had decided to curtail the public's privilege of inspecting the historic edifice. It was said that admission would be granted only one day each week, and upon the payment of 12 cents, the money to be devoted to the aid of local charities, instead of allowing the public to visit the Abbey every day, as formerly.

Mr. Grace, however, announces that no change whatever will be made. When the late Duchess of Cleveland, to whom the Abbey formerly belonged, lived on the estate, the public was admitted only on Tuesday, and that rule will be continued. When the Graces are away the public can see the showplace every day on payment of a small fee to help the poor of Hastings.

Referring to other rumors that he was desecrating the interior of the building, Mr. Grace said:

"It is all quite absurd. Everything remains as it was. All the ancient features of the building, inside and out, will be preserved. We are only putting in electric lights and baths. There was not a bath in the whole place."

ENGLISH TRADE STATEMENT.

A Decrease in Imports and Increase in Exports—Big Consignments of Pig Iron to United States.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The statement of the Board of Trade for August shows a decrease of $2,623,000 in imports and an increase of $471,500 in exports.

Commenting on the exports of pig iron to America, The Economist declares that the movements of iron are the most remarkable in the history of the trade, and says:

"There is a hunger for material amounting almost to a famine, notwithstanding that the industrial depression on the Continent has abated the activity in this country. Every liner from the Clyde and the Mersey is taking as much pig iron to the United States as it can be to carry. Steamer after steamer is being chartered to take full cargoes from the Tees, Clyde, and West Coast ports to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other points. The latest movement for tonnage to convey pig iron from our shores to New Orleans, Pensacola, and other Gulf ports is perhaps the most striking of all. One notable feature is the large quantity of steel-making iron, unwrought steel, and finished steel which America is now drawing from this country and Germany."

While representatives in London of the biggest iron interest in America said to a representative of the Associated Press that they had not bought a single pound of iron in England for American consumption, it was learned at the offices of one of the largest iron factors in London that the export account of Middlesborough alone showed a remarkable increase in exports to the United States during the past three months. The sales of No. 3 and No. 4 pig, suitable for cast-iron pipes, rose from 4,000 tons in June to 23,400 tons in July and 24,800 tons in August, practically all consigned to Philadelphia.

The statistics of structural iron and steel are not so definite, but it is known that over 100,000 tons, principally angle iron and girders, were bought for the Continent during the past three months, nearly all for Germany, a small proportion being for Belgium.

CONFERENCE OF BOERS WITH JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Colonial Secretary Said to be Disposed to Make All the Concessions He Can.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Nothing important, it is believed now, is likely to ensue as a result of the conference held yesterday at the Colonial Office between Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and the Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey. There may be, however, slight modifications of the plans outlined for the resettlement of matters in the annexed territories, but these will be in the nature of internal changes, more interesting to political economists than to the world at large, and even these will only occur after Mr. Chamberlain shall have consulted with Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, and after such consultation shall have laid the matter before the Cabinet.

What transpired at yesterday's conference is little more than what happens when one of the members of the Cabinet receives a trade or other delegation in support of its particular views. No topic vital to the conquered republics, so far as their relations to the outside world are concerned, could be admitted to discussion; such points were irrevocably settled when the terms of peace were signed. The concessions which the Boer Generals urged Mr. Chamberlain to make were almost vitally important to individual Boers, especially to land owners, but of comparatively small importance to the rank and file in England, except to those who, through investment or otherwise, are directly concerned in South Africa. Except for the breaking of precedents, hampering Lord Milner or antagonizing the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal, it may safely be said that Mr. Chamberlain might easily have conceded all the Generals asked.

These exceptions, however, involve so many wheels within wheels that the discussions are likely to be protracted, with a result that will combine as much of a compromise as is consistent with the imperial dignity. These half-way courses and undramatic denouements do not enter into the reckoning of the English public, whose imagination has been unusually fired by accounts of Friday's conference. Nothing has so forcibly brought home to the average Englishman the end of the war as the visit of the Boer Generals to Mr. Chamberlain's office, and its possible results are magnified out of all reckoning.

The British Government will give the Boers all it can in a desire to gain their co-operation in the establishment of the new régime, but already there is a good-sized storm brewing among the Boers of Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia, and among the British residents of the South African colonies over what is termed "the imperial Government's anxiety to reward disloyalty and aggression." One of the colonial Premiers recently said:

"Mr. Chamberlain is more scared now by the South African loyalists than he ever was by the Boers. With such conditions prevailing, it is obviously impossible for Mr. Chamberlain immediately to secure any important concessions for the Boers, even though he may recognize the justice of their claims."

"AMERICAN" RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

London Startled by the Rev. Mr. Carlile Having Moving Picture Shows in Church.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Rev. Wilson Carlile, Honorary Chief Secretary of the Church Army, which he founded in the slums in 1882, is introducing what is designated here as "American ideas of religion" with a vigor that startles his more orthodox brethren. His latest innovation is a moving picture service, to be started next week. The pictures will be the chief attraction of the midday service at his church in Eastcheap. Only sacred representations will be allowed, accompanied by a short address. By that means Mr. Carlile hopes to attract Londoners to his church. After the service all the worshippers will be given a free cup of coffee.

Mr. Carlile will precede this service on Sept. 10 with a surpliced choir and band procession through the streets to the graveyard opposite Billingsgate Market, where he will deliver an address on the deliberations of the Trades Union Congress. Thence he will return to his church for the moving picture service.

CLEANLINESS AND GODLINESS.

Petition Sent to the Pope on the Subject of Unkempt Monks.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—According to The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent, a well-known ecclesiastic has forwarded a remarkable petition to the Pope. "In the interests of civilized society and the honor of religion in Italy," he begs the Pontiff to grant plenary indulgence to all priests or monks who shall wash themselves daily, with extra partial indulgence to those shaving regularly at least three times a week during a specified period.

"Students belonging to the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon colleges at Rome," continues the correspondent, "are easily recognizable by their general neatness and cleanliness, but in the Italian seminaries and monastic novitiates the traditional sanctity of dirt still holds sway. In most of them, soap, hair brush, and looking glass are worldly luxuries excluded by rule, and the clerics emerging therefrom perpetuate the tradition. The Pope, on occasion, has evinced annoyance at the unkempt condition of monks who have come in close contact with his august person. Visitors to Italy will heartily welcome the innovation."

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—American arrivals at Claridge's Hotel this week include L. C. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. M. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Adams, C. C. Cuyler, S. C. Neale, H. S. Kerr, Walter Winans, William B. Boulton, William G. Beale, and W. B. Fitts.

At the Savoy Hotel are Henry Goldmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hervy, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, T. Bugg, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, L. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lippincott, and Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Reeves.

HOW SAXE-COBURG'S RULER WAS SELECTED.

The Duke of Albany Had to Take It or Submit to a "Jolly Good Licking."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—How the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha secured its ruler-elect is told by a correspondent of Outlook, who quotes a young relative who was at Eton with Prince Arthur of Connaught, the rightful heir of the Duchy, and the Duke of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. What happened the day the news of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha's death was announced is best told in the young Etonian's own words:

"Connaught met Albany, who was a jolly, decent chap, and much more popular than Connaught, and said to him:

"'Look here. You have heard, I suppose, that they want me to go off to Germany and be Duke of Coburg?'

"'Yes,' said Albany.

"'Well,' continued his cousin, 'I am going into the British Army, and I am not going to turn German. So that's all about it. You can go and be Duke of Coburg. It will just suit you.'

"'But,' said Albany, 'I do not want to go to Germany, and I do not want to leave Eton.'

"'Look here, young chap,' said Connaught, who is a year or two older, 'you've got to be Duke of Coburg, and it is no use talking rot. Next Sunday you are going up to Windsor, to lunch with grandmamma, and mind you tell her its all right, and that you agree. If you don't, look out for squalls, and take care I don't kick you jolly well all round the school yard.'

"So, of course, Albany had to give in, because he is supposed to be a rather delicate chap, and Connaught could have easily kicked him if he wanted to."

RUSSIAN RATE CONFERENCE.

Important Meeting of Railroad and Steamship Men at Odessa.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—An important conference commences Oct. 8 at Odessa of European and Russian railroad and steamship companies in an endeavor to arrange a through Continental tariff by the Siberian and Chinese Eastern railroads. The Russian State Railroad Bureau will be represented and officials of other Governments are expected. It is believed that many difficulties will crop up.

Sea freights from Odessa to Vladivostock have hitherto been abnormally high, and the recent introduction of the Russian flag law, by which they both become coast ports, as though both were situated on the Black Sea, has a tendency to keep up freight rates for the benefit of a ring of Russian shipowners protected from outside competition.

One of the chief difficulties in arranging a satisfactory rate through Siberia and Manchuria is the high cost of keeping up the new road and its large initial cost. But the Russian officials hope to be able to overcome this and establish rates by which the Far Eastern road will become accessible to all.

SYMPATHIZE WITH STRIKERS.

English Trades Union Congress Shows Interest in United States Labor Troubles.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Trades Union Congress, at its final session here to-day, re-elected Sam Woods as Secretary, and appointed E. Edwards of the Miners' Federation and M. Arrandale of the United Machine Workers delegates to the Congress of the American Federation of Labor.

The congress passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the American workingmen in "resisting trusts and railroad Presidents."

The resolution expressing sympathy with the American miners also urged furnishing them with immediate financial support.

Another resolution congratulated the tin plate workers of America on "resisting the reduction of 25 per cent. in their wages attempted by the trusts," and expressed the hope that everything would be done to prevent unfair competition in the wages rate of the men on both sides of the water.

STAGE TRAGEDY IN HUNGARY.

After Shooting Her Lover, Julia Pakey Opened Her Own Veins.

VIENNA, Austria-Hungary, Sept. 6.—Later information received here regarding the tragedy at Samos-Ujvar, Transylvania, Hungary, resulting in the death of an actor and actress, shows that it occurred Sept. 2, and not Wednesday, Sept. 3. After Julia Pakey had shot Julius Bardos, who had broken off his engagement to her, in the breast, instantly killing him, the actress fired several shots at his body, and while the audience in the theatre was panic-stricken she fled to her home, opened her veins, and died before help arrived.

As cabled to The Associated Press yesterday, Julia Pakey and Julius Bardos were acting the part of lovers in a performance during which the woman was supposed to fire at the man, but she charged her pistol with bullets and killed him.

CONTEST FOR MARCUS ISLAND.

Capt. Rosehill's Claim May Be Pushed by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Acting Secretary Adee has been informed by the Japanese Legation here that Capt. Rosehill, who undertook to lay claim to Marcus Island and take possession, arrived at that island on July 30 last. He was met there by a Japanese warship, the commander of which handed to him the letters addressed by the State Department pointing out the advisability of his avoiding any forcible demonstration to support his claim.

The Captain accepted these letters as sufficient and left the island about a week later. He has not lost any right he might have had, according to the State Department officials, and if he has any just claim it may be pursued to a conclusion in the usual diplomatic channels.

AGRAM RIOTS SUPPRESSED.

AGRAM, Hungary, Sept. 6.—Serious anti-Servan riots which occurred at Brod, Slavonia, have been suppressed by a battalion of infantry. Two editors have been arrested for printing scurrilous articles which incensed the Croatians. A son of Dr. Frank, a Deputy, has been arrested in connection with the rioting. The provinces continue quiet.

AMERICANS DID NOT GO OUT.

No Attack on Protectionist Policy at Ostend Congress.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—It is officially announced that the report that the American delegates retired from the International Commercial Congress, at Ostend, because of the treatment they received there is unfounded. Americans were among the speakers at the closing session and congratulated the congress on its work and thanked the organizers, and the official delegate of the United States, Mr. Shatten, spoke at the penultimate sitting in favor of an international metric system. There was no attack, either direct or indirect, on the protectionist policy of the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, who attended the Ostend Commercial Congress, in response to a telegram of The Associated Press anent the alleged withdrawal of the American delegates from the congress, telegraphs from the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, on which he started homeward bound from Liverpool this afternoon, as follows:

"Absolutely no truth in the statement. I know of not the slightest foundation whereon to base it. VANDERLIP."

Arctic Dispute Settled.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 6.—The dispute between Evelyn B. Baldwin and Capt. Johannsson of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic steamer America has been partially settled. Johannsson has been paid his wages and has signed a renunciation of all claims against the expedition. He maintains, however, that he is entitled to compensation from Mr. Baldwin, and intends to place the case in the hands of the Foreign Office at Stockholm.

Czarina's Condition Satisfactory.

DARMSTADT, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Sept. 6.—According to information received here the Czarina's condition is in every way satisfactory.

The Czarina was Princess Alix of Hesse, sister of the reigning Grand Duke, Ernst Ludwig.

Degrees for Americans.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 6.—In connection with the centenary of the birth of Niels Henrik Abel, the Norwegian mathematician, which began here Sept. 4, honorary degrees of Doctor of Mathematics were to-day conferred on twenty-nine foreign scientists, including Prof. Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. J. W. Gibbs of Yale University, and Lords Kelvin and Rayleigh. Illness prevented Queen Sophia from coming here to participate in the jubilee.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

The International Congress convened by the French Government to consider the best means for suppressing the "white slave traffic" is now under full swing at the French Office, its deliberations being directed by Mr. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In opening his inaugural address, M. Delcassé said: "Gentlemen, I shall certainly give expression to your unanimous wish by referring in grateful terms before opening the congress to the promoters of the congress held in London three years ago for the purpose of studying the most efficacious means of securing the repression of that shameful traffic styled 'white slave trade.' That congress, on account of its private character, could do no more than pass resolutions. In these resolutions, emanating from persons whose hearts had guided their intellect, you, whose official mandate is to find the solution of the problem set in 1899, will not fail to find valuable suggestions." After luncheon at the Foreign Office, a business meeting was held in the afternoon, and M. Bérenger of the French Senate was elected President of the congress.

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On the occasion of the Grand Military Steeplechase a few days ago at Hoppegarten, near Berlin, Kaiser Wilhelm bestowed on the winner, Lieut.-Col. von Heyden-Linden, the Hohenzollern Family Order when he congratulated him on his success. His Majesty asked the Colonel if his wife, whose maiden name was Countess von Westphalen, was present on the course. "I asked my wife, your Majesty," replied the Colonel, "if she would come to Berlin with me; and she said she would only do so if I was going to win. But I could not tell her that for certain, so she remained in Hanover."

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From some of the seaside places in France come descriptions of new sports and games in which bicycles play a great part. In grounds or parks bicyclists of both sexes go in zigzag fashion round rows of flower pots into which they have to fling potatoes. There are, besides, hurdle races for bicyclists, the hurdles being sacks filled with sawdust, zigzag runs amid rows of tennis balls, glove and parasol contests, and "musical chairs." In the glove and parasol competitions people have to show their skill in twice pulling off and on the gloves and in twice opening and shutting the parasols. In musical chairs the rules of the children's game are observed, with this addition, that until the music ceases the players ride round on their cycles. Then they have to rush for their seats, and when the music begins again all must get astride their "bécanes," and so on until only two chairs are left to be fought for.

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In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, a citizen is obliged to vote, but he is not compelled to go to the polling booths personally. He may inclose the filled-in forms in a sealed envelope and send it by a friend. This system is likely to be abolished, because it has led to abuses. Recently the Socialists obtained a large majority at Zurich, and it came to light that the agents of the Socialist Party had been filling in the forms themselves in the name of the voter during the election, which was contested as invalid on this account by the Democratic Party. The Grand Council is at present considering the protest, and the result is awaited with interest, as it is likely to affect other towns with the same curious system of voting.

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The Sanitary Council of the Seine, Paris, it is reported, has considered a report on the danger of using mineral water siphons of larger dimensions than heretofore. The report was drafted in consequence of a communication from the Association of Manufacturers of Mineral Waters, and it points out that accidents caused by the bursting of siphons are not frequent, and that consequently present laws on the matter are quite sufficient. A curious fact mentioned was that siphons made of red glass were much more likely to burst than those of blue or white glass. The Council adopted the report, and afterward considered a second question which dealt with the danger of wearing brown shoes blackened with aniline dyes. It has been decided that experiments should be made both from the chemical and medical points of view, with a view to ascertaining the exact nature of the dyes offered for sale to the public.

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Among the few precedents for the case of Lieut. Col. de Saint-Rémy, who recently refused to enforce the associations law at Langue, Brittany, that of Gen. de Bellemare is interesting. Toward the close of October, 1873, the report was spread that the Comte de Chambord was about to be proclaimed King of France by the National Assembly. Gen. de Bellemare, who was in command at Périgueux, sent a protest to the newspapers and a letter to Gen. du Barail, Minister of War, stating that he served France under the tricolor for thirty-three years, and the republic since the fall of the empire. Never would he place his sword at the disposition of a monarchical Government, and if the National Assembly had any intention of re-establishing the monarchy, he begged the Minister to relieve him from his command. Of course, the Assembly had no such purpose, but for all that, Gen. de Bellemare was punished by being at once dismissed from active service.

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It has been decided by the Prussian Government to establish a university in Posen, the chief town of the province in which the largest Polish population in Germany lives. The professors will all be German, and it is expected that the institution will contribute largely to strengthen German influence among the Poles. The university at first will only teach natural science and technical subjects, as well as the higher branches of commercial education.

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A large number of spurious bank notes have been circulated for some time in Warsaw, and the authorities could not trace the forgers until a few days ago. The police entered a house, and no opposition was made. In one of the rooms was a man playing an organ, and all the time the men were there he kept his seat at the instrument. The officer in charge of the police, just as they were about to leave the house, asked the man to play the Russian national hymn, which the man did, but the officer was not pleased with the performance and told the man he did not put enough expression into it. He offered to play it himself, but the man at the organ refused, and said that the loud pedal was out of order. The officer said that he could repair it, and, in spite of the protest of the performer he set to work to do so. On opening the instrument bundles of forged notes were found, and after carefully examining the organ the police found documents which revealed the membership of the gang of forgers. Forty arrests were made that night.

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The municipality of Paris will shortly be concerned with the letting of the contract for winding the public clocks of the French capital. In an effort to secure uniformity in the timepieces of the city the budget is burdened each year with an expenditure of $12,000. The position of official clock regulator is no sinecure. There are 7,000 clocks placed in the 550 buildings of the Ecoles Communales, in the offices of the Town Hall, in the Mayoral quarters, in each arrondissement, in the hospitals, and other public institutions directed by the City Fathers. Generally the sum of 36 cents is allowed for each clock, which has to be kept in order and wound every fortnight. Some of the clocks included in this category are very delicate and complicated pieces of mechanism. There is a wonderful clock in the tower of the conciergerie at the Palais de Justice, which dates from Charles V. The Corn Market and the Bourse have also distinguished timepieces, which demand considerable care in their adjustment.

Fined for Striking.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Three hundred and seventeen striking miners were fined £30 each at Doncaster to-day for leaving work without notice.

Illinois Goes to Mediterranean.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The United States battleship Illinois, flagship of the American squadron in European waters, with Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield on board, left Sheerness this afternoon for the Mediterranean

Many American Visitors Are Still in France

Steamships for America, However, Are Crowded—James H. Hyde Sails for Home —Arrivals at Aix and Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The steamships leaving Europe for the United States have rarely been so crowded as this year, and large premiums have been paid to secure berths.

James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and President of the Federation of Alliances Françaises des Etats Unis, sailed today on La Lorraine. He only recently returned here, after an extensive coaching trip throughout France, and during his stay here has succeeded in organizing popular French lectures, to be given in America, for which he has secured the services of Germain Martin and Léopold Mabilleau.

Two days ago Mr. Hyde had an interview with M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Instruction, who congratulated him on the success of his efforts in spreading knowledge of the French language and literature in the United States.

M. H. De Young and his family leave here to-day for their home in San Francisco.

W. S. Wyckoff of New York has left here for London, and expects to sail for home on Wednesday.

Col. Samuel P. Colt, a very popular visitor here, will also sail on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant have arrived, after a trip through Touraine, at the Hotel Vendome, and will sail on Sept. 20.

The Comtesse de Castelmenardo is stopping at Aix-les-Bains, prior to returning to the United States in a few weeks' time.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. M. Browne of Cleveland, Ohio, is here, en route for Jerusalem on a scientific mission.

Bishop David H. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who resides in China, is here for a few days, en route for the United States, where he will carry on a six months' campaign in aid of his mission. His wife and daughter are with him. They came via Manchuria and Siberia over the new Trans-Siberian route. The Bishop's home is in Cincinnati.

Alexander P. Brown of Philadelphia, who has been stopping for some time in Brittany, has gone to London, and so have Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Earl, and Edward Rice and his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Singer have left here on a visit to their daughter in Roumania.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, has left Trouville, where she was staying with the Duchesse de Talleyrand et Sagan, for Baden, whence she will go to visit the Comtesse Edmond de Pourtales at the Château de la Robertsau, in Alsace.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Field have left Aix for Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley E. Waters have arrived there from Geneva by automobile.

Other arrivals at Aix are Mrs. H. L. Perry and Mrs. D. Mills of Boston, Arthur E. Davis, brother of the late Judge Davis of New York, and Mrs. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. M. Dull, and Mrs. La Ruelle.

At Etretat Judge and the Misses Colton of New York and Mrs. and Miss G. Beals of New York have arrived at the Hotel des Roches Blanches, while Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Thomas of Baltimore have left the same hotel for Paris.

At the Hotel des Reservoirs at Versailles, are staying Mrs. Crossley and the Misses Field of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott of Boston, Mrs. Winter Davis of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Woodleaf and family of New York.

Arrivals in Paris include Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Charles Barnes and F. F. Barnes of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kenzon, Robert W. Kenzon, Peter Doelger, F. H. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, Miss A. De Puy, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Frankenberg, all of New York.

W. T. Dannat has been automobiling at Havre.

CHARTREUSE LIQUEUR RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.

It Will Be Manufactured in Future by a Monk Who Has Been Secularized for the Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The report cabled to the United States that the Grande Chartreuse Brotherhood has given the right of manufacturing its famous liqueur to an American syndicate in return for 8,000,000f. yearly is incorrect.

The Grande Chartreuse brothers have transferred all their property in France to one of their number, Dom Valery, who has been secularized for the purpose by a vote of the General Chapter, and thus becomes simply the Abbé Valery. It is he who will direct the factory in future.

The brothers of the Grande Chartreuse are preparing to leave France for their superb newly purchased estate in Austrid, whither they have already dispatched their priceless library and the collection of portraits of Generals of the order extending over a thousand years. They no longer give free board and lodging to chance guests.

MR. SCHWAB'S ILLNESS NOT AT ALL SERIOUS.

His Doctor Says He Has Little the Matter with Him—He Orders a $12,000 Automobile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—From Aix comes the news that Charles M. Schwab has been pronounced by his doctor to have little the matter with him.

Mr. Schwab's forty-horse-power Mercedes automobile is expected to arrive to-day. He has ordered a sixty-horse-power machine of the same make, which will be shipped to him in New York next April, and will cost all told $12,000.

AN INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Miss Van Dussen Reed to Wed Comte de Sauvigny.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—From Houlgate is announced the betrothal of Miss Van Dussen Reed and Comte Christian de Bertier de Sauvigny.

The Count is a musical composer of rare distinction. Miss Van Dussen Reed is one of the most popular girls in the American colony here. Her sister married Vicomte Pierre de Chezelles two years ago.

French Priests' Salaries Stopped.

BREST, France, Sept. 6.—The Government has stopped payment of the salaries of eighteen priests belonging to various parishes of Brittany, who took prominent parts in the recent troubles accompanying the closing of the unauthorized schools.

HUNGARIAN FLAG INCIDENT.

State Department Is Making an Investigation—Instructions to Minister McCormick.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—With a view to learning the facts in the case, Acting Secretary Adee has instructed Mr. McCormick, United States Ambassador at Vienna, to ascertain from whom came the flag which recently was presented to the United Hungarian Societies in New York, and which is reported to have been the gift of the Austrian Government.

It is said that while there is a precedent for the bestowal of such a flag set by Emperor William in sending a German standard to the Chicago Singing Societies several years ago, the present case is reported to differ in the fact that the Austrian flag bore the inscription, "Be Loyal to Your Fatherland, Oh, Magyars."

Mr. Adee's action is not in the nature of a complaint, but simply to ascertain the facts, for it is believed to be probable that the flag came from some political organization or individuals rather than from the Austrian Government itself.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINO

American Efforts in That Direction Not Altogether Successful.

Labor Problem in the Archipelago Becoming Serious — Success of the Chinese — Courts-Martial Are Numerous.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAMBAJAO, Camiguin, P. I., July 30.—They are saying now in the Philippine Islands that the work of the Educational Department has been a failure. To prove that this is not only evidence of poor judgment on the part of the Civil Government, but also of the United States, if it is a failure, it is only necessary to consider the matter of appropriations from the Insular Treasury. Of all the various departments of the Insular Government the Educational Department easily leads in matter of expenditure. There are now something like 1,200 American teachers in the islands. They are paid salaries varying from $900 to $1,500, gold, a year. The majority were brought over from the United States, and all expenses from their homes to the islands and their different stations were paid by the Insular Treasury. Besides these expenses there have been immense sums paid for books and the thousand and one articles of use in schools. To towns unheard of before by the American people have been sent hundreds and hundreds of text books, blackboards, slates, desks, and maps. None of these supplies has been got for nothing by the Government and, what is worse, not all of them are of the greatest value in the work among the natives.

Some of the schools have succeeded and others have been failures on account, sometimes of native prejudice, sometimes of the poor judgment of the teacher, and often of the open opposition of the friars. The worst case of opposition by the friars was by a Jesuit, and his victims were not Protestants, but Catholics from Notre Dame University.

It is now an open secret that no opposition is to be placed in the way of a teacher who wishes to resign and enter any other employ or to return home, as many are already doing, and not waiting for army transports either. What makes it worse for the teacher is that the opposition comes, not so much from the military branch of the Government, but from the other departments of the Civil Government. When the military can oblige the Educational Department they seem willing to do so, and teachers in many parts owe their living, so far as the food is concerned, to soldiers and officers who stretch, perhaps, their powers to hunt "chow" for the teachers. But this, of course, only is possible in a station where there are troops.

But in spite of the clamor of failure, there is a necessity to look a little more closely at the aims and the work of the department which was inagurated in full swing only about a year ago. The teachers were sent out without any authority to install English in the place of Spanish as the language to be taught. In some of the localities there were no Spanish. So English was easy to put into working order. In others the army had been in occupation so long that the people had become aware that there had begun a new era in the islands. In others where there had been schools with Spanish as the language, the people had become conceited over their knowledge, and in still others the friars, the Spanish friars, in justice to whom a commission was sent to Rome, made it their business to explain that the Americans could not speak English. In spite of all this the teachers have gained their point, with but few exceptions, and that was to bring to the most remote points of the islands a better knowledge of the American character and what the Government desired to do with them.

Teachers away in large cities on vacations have been sought by their pupils as their only friends in the cities. In other towns the teacher has been the mediator between the natives and the other branches of the American power here. Their work is by no means pleasant, for oftentimes the same prejudice against the pedagogue crops out here as it does in the States. The department holds out but few opportunities for advancement, and in Manila it is openly declared that a promise has been made that no salaries are to be raised and no more high-priced teachers to be engaged. The times to have thought of economy was when the commission was drawing up the plans for the department, engaging a Superintendent at $6,000 a year and ordering school supplies for the schools that really needed no supplies other than the most elementary books and paraphernalia. It is somewhat vexatious to be told that you are receiving a princely salary when it is paid in a money that is not worth scrap iron and receive it in a town where it is impossible to use it in any other manner than to purchase eatables.

But all this applies to the other departments as well. As yet there have not appeared any which seem to work to perfection, and all, from the customs to the Post Office, are full of vexatious delays and improbable excuses for the delays.

Manila papers are full of complaints about the lack of labor. Merchants and stevedores cry for an opportunity to import Chinese coolies to do the work that the Filipino does half as well and demands twice the pay for as the Chinaman. Engineers, machinists, and sea-going men complain of sending craft to Hongkong for trifling repairs and of the outflow of money for these repairs in China. The Filipino Labor Union presents requests protesting against the cheap labor and the starvation wages of the Chinaman. And the Chinaman gets into the island when he can and smilingly, as always, does the work he finds, saves his money, and lives better than the Filipino. Out here the Chinaman is not a niggard, nor does he live poorly. Wealthy Filipinos try to compete with him in business and are obliged to sell out to him within a year.

From provinces come complaints, not only from whites, but from the natives as well, of the injustice of the native Governors set over them by the commission. Presidentes, with powers unknown to them in the old régime, do as they please. And the reports of ex-volunteers back in the States, with memories of the days when they were under orders, with grudges to settle with officers as a body, with imaginations such as only a soldier has, give tips to politicians who work up public opinion until courts-martial are becoming as plentiful as lawsuits in a German community, and as serious as an opera bouffe. The members of the courts-martial try to do their best and the Judge Advocates seek convictions most earnestly, if not for justice, at least for professional reputations, but the cases fall flat from the mere credulity of some civilian agent who has listened too attentively to some of the natives. And the result of it all is that many of the Americans do not know where they are at.

But then the Americans have been in the East as workers but four years, and there is a great deal to learn. If we are to hold our own, and the general impression is that we will, we must settle questions for all time. It was only about the last half of the last century that England, with all her years of experience, found that she must bind her dependencies more closely to herself and make herself more forcible with the power of arms than she had done before, and now England, in spite of the disastrous Boer war, is stronger and more influential in the East than she was ten years ago.

We may talk of educating the Filipinos, of "leading them the stony road toward self-government," and organize a civil form of Government to tutor them, but it will need force of arms to make them see our aims and appreciate our intentions. It will need more than merely giving prominent natives positions of responsibility and welcoming a surrendering insurrecto with open arms and hearty handclasps to do it.

While things may not go exactly right and smoothly here for years, it is not for any one to say that the American people have made a failure in any one department. With taxes high enough already, and paid in the only coin that the people know, Mexican, with the peso worth about 38 cents, (gold,) the Treasury has a hard time of it, and business men are worried and afraid to put their money into concerns that would yield profitable interest if things were steady.

L. S. T.

PARIS NEWS NOTES

The United States and Turkey—How Uncle Sam Can Put the Screws on the Sublime Porte—A New and Mysterious Insect—The Withdrawal of M. Combes.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Officials in the Quai d'Orsay who are not occupied in watching the little comedy that is being played by the German Kaiser and his Polish subjects in Posen have considerable to say to their friends about the strained relations between the United States and Turkey. Every budget of news that arrives from Constantinople reveals the fact that the seriousness of the case has been much underestimated.

Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister, has demanded the fulfillment by the Turkish Government of certain obligations affecting the interests of United States citizens. As usual, the Porte has attempted to temporize by diverting diplomatic conversation to other matters. Mr. Leishman now absolutely refuses to enter into negotiations on other matters until the Porte fulfill the obligations already entered into by it.

Of course there is nothing to characterize this case more than others of similar character, and it would not attract the attention of the Quai d'Orsay were it not for the fact that, at the present moment, the United States Legation in Constantinople has a curiously isolated position on account of the dominance of other international questions in which the United States has no particular concern, and because the nature of the Porte's replies to Mr. Leisman are more abrupt and formal than the occasion seems to demand. Should the Porte maintain its present attitude nothing remains for the United States to do but to employ coercive measures. But what will be the extent of these measures?

Just one year ago France found herself in a position similar to that now occupied by the American Government. The loan of 20,000,000f., owed certain French bankers by the Turkish Government, had been long overdue. Payment was demanded and refused.

France then sent a squadron to a certain Turkish island, and the Porte instantly came to terms. But this was after the Waldeck-Rousseau Government had received assurances from both Germany and Russia that these powers were without interest in the case. To the very last, however, the German lay press assured the Sultan that the Kaiser would certainly intervene.

Now it has never been the custom of the United States to seek assurances of neutrality from foreign powers in the exercise of her rights. The fussy attitude of France and Germany and the ranting of the semi-official press of Paris and Berlin fell upon blind eyes and deaf ears when, eighteen months ago, Ambassador Porter took a trip to Morocco and demanded instant indemnity for the murder of a United States citizen there. The indemnity was forthcoming, for the Moorish Government perceived in the offing a couple of United States cruisers, and no heed was paid at Tangier to the reassuring vociferations of the Gallic and Teutonic press.

With Turkey it is different. Here the Continental powers have so long been bound up in a community of interests that anything which seemed likely to disturb these interests would meet with more or less united opposition. It is believed that the Porte has at length become aware of this. Hence its abrupt treatment of the American plenipotentiary.

But there is another phase in the resentment of the powers toward any interference by America in the affairs of Turkey. There is a feeling here, as well as in Berlin and Vienna, that the United States Government, inspired by the Protestant missionary bodies in America, is on the lookout for an opportunity to champion the Christian cause in Asia Minor and make future massacres impossible there. Of course, this could only be done by coercing the Porte in such a way that the whole fabric of recent Constantinople diplomacy, which has made possible the French docks, the Russian and German railways, Italy's and France's guardianship of Christian residents, &c., would be torn into pieces.

It is reasoned in this way: There is a great popular feeling in the United States, nurtured by the various sects of Protestants, that it is the destiny of that country to become the savior of the oppressed, and that the Administration which succeeds in making massacres impossible in Anatolia will win the eternal gratitude of the people. Such missionary work on the part of the United States would not merely affect Turkey, but would strike at the very foundation structure of monarchical Europe.

It would prove to the body politic of France, Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary that a republic could accomplish more for the cause of common humanity than the monarchies of the old world. It would establish a most dangerous precedent. European chancelleries, it is believed, would go to the extent of formulating a European Monroe doctrine should the United States attempt to gain any political control in Turkey.

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I am enabled to state on the very best authority that M. Combes, the present head of "the cabinet of country doctors," who has made himself so obnoxious in rural France lately, has no intention of resigning. Every day he is in receipt of congratulatory notes from the municipalities, not unmixed, however, with communications of another nature, but sufficiently strong in sentiment and number to prove to him that he may expect, for some time to come, a working majority in the Chamber.

Besides, he has declared on more than one occasion that he would not yield as long as his programme remained incomplete. This programme is a model of conciseness. It contains four main points—the reduction of the period of military service to two years; the application of the letter of the associations law; the abrogation of the Falloux law, and the establishment of a general income tax, and withal, a budget of severe economy. The curious thing about this programme is that while many Frenchmen may be opposed to one or two of its measures, the ardent desire of a large majority is expressed in the programme as a whole, whose aim first and last is thoroughly republican and against all irreconcilable elements, whether Nationalist, Royalist, Bonapartist, or ultra-Clerical.

The other day M. Jaurès, the eloquent Socialist leader, said to M. Combes: "With such a programme, Monsieur, your Cabinet should last four years."

"Four years?" weakly replied the Premier. "You frighten me. Four years as Premier for me, whose last word to M. Waldeck-Rosseau was, 'You quit office because you are tired out. Very well; as soon as you are rested, do not forget to let me know!'"

On another occasion M. Combes said to Stéphane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin: "I shall defend my programme with all my soul, with all the ardor I possess, to make up for any lack of talent. I shall do nothing to alter it if it fails."

All the same, it is now being whispered in ministerial circles that the Government is much disappointed that the Vatican gave no sign while the nuns' schools were being closed, which would have brought the stability of the Concordat into question and so have enabled M. Combes to take issue and possibly advise a separation of Church and State, which is, indeed, being advocated by enthusiastic ministerial papers.

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Mysterious Insect in Switzerland. French entomologists are interesting themselves in a mysterious white fly, which is making its appearance in Savoy and threatens to destroy whole orchards of fruit trees. The insect was first noticed in Switzerland, in the Canton of Tessein, about a month ago, and, in a few weeks, it had caused this "garden in the hills" to look like a blighted, withered forest. The fly introduces itself into the leaves and feasts on the sap of the trees. It is supposed that railway cars brought the fly from Tessein into France. The local authorities have appealed to experts in Paris to make a report as to the nature of the insect, and to find a means to exterminate it. But so far the fly has defied both classification and annihilation.

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France and Siam. In spite of the admirable qualifications of M. Beau, who succeeds M. Paul Doumer as Governor General of French Indo-China, and the arrival in Paris of the French Minister to Bangkok, M. Kloubukowski, accompanied by the Siamese Vice Minister of the Interior, Prince Phya-si, the settlement of the Franco-Siamese dispute seems as far off as ever. There is no doubt that Prince Phya-si's credentials are in proper order, but the trouble is that France will not be satisfied unless she wins at every point. Her demands are as follows:

The integrity of the French Indo-China frontier requires that the whole of the left bank of the Mekong be freed from the presence of mandarins and Siamese troops, and that the zone of 25 kilometers opened to French police control, by virtue of the treaty of 1893, be respected; France also demands that the English, in accordance with the arrangement made in 1896, refrain from exercising an influence in the Court of Bangkok superior to that of the French, and that all public posts be equally divided between the representatives of the two nations concerned; and above all, the equilibrium of the Indo-China peninsula is fatally disturbed if Siam rallies to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Le Matin voices ministerial as well as popular sentiment when it observes, apropos of the last point: "Our security in Cochin, China, in Annam, in Tonking, in Cambodia, would then be gravely compromised, and we should see prepared, under our very eyes, a series of catastrophes analogous to those which under Louis XV. stripped us of our possessions in the Indies."

THE OBSERVER.

AGREEMENT WITH PORTE.

United States Minister Brings Negotiations to Satisfactory Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is learned at the State Department that Mr. Leishman, United States Minister at Constantinople, finally has reached a most satisfactory understanding with the Porte as to the complicated and delicate questions which have been the subject of negotiation between the Governments of the United States and Turkey for several years. Consequently his service has been extremely satisfactory to the Department. He has concluded successfully this phase of his work and has been granted leave of absence.

It appears that the principal difficulty experienced by Mr. Leishman was due to the impossibility of finding any properly authorized Turkish officials with whom he might do business. He would enter into an arrangement with one or another of them, and this arrangement would be disavowed by the Grand Vizier. After several experiences of this kind, Mr. Leishman came into personal communication with the Sultan himself, and the latter, upon hearing of the manner in which the Minister had been obstructed in his work, issued a summary order that all of the arrangements entered into by him with the subordinate officials should be carried out in good faith.

MEET EMPEROR WILLIAM

American Generals Presented to the Kaiser at Markendorf.

Invited to Dine with Him at the New Palace, Potsdam—Prince Henry Coming Again.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Major Gens. Corbin and Young and Brig. Gen. Wood were presented to Emperor William to-day at the Markendorf parade field, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder, after the parade was finished. Gen. Corbin was presented first. The Emperor welcomed him most cordially. Among his Majesty's first words were hearty thanks for the attentions shown to Prince Henry during the latter's visit to the United States. After further conversation Emperor William presented Major Gen. Corbin to the Empress. While Gen. Corbin was conversing with Her Majesty the other American Generals were presented to the Emperor.

The whole scene was impressive. Emperor William was mounted on an iron-gray horse which many Americans who have visited the parades on the Templehof Field here have admired for its statuesque poses as the troops filed past his Majesty, and the American Generals were mounted on fine bays from the Emperor's stable.

While the introductions were taking place the German officers assembled in the vicinity to hear his Majesty criticise the performance of their respective troops during the parade. Additional splendor was added to the scene by the presence of Lord Roberts, Mr. Brodrick, the British Secretary of State for War, and a party in British uniforms, who had been presented before the American Generals. Emperor William invited all the American Generals with their aides and Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, the United States Military Attaché at Berlin, to dine with him at the New Palace, Potsdam, on Monday night.

Emperor William shook hands with the foreign officers in the most cordial manner, and spoke with each individually. The review passed off without a hitch. The weather was brilliant, and the guests were delighted with their reception and with the excellence of the review.

On the special train going to Frankfort-on-the-Oder was Prince Henry, who came up especially from Hamburg for the parade, arriving in Berlin at 5 o'clock in the morning. In the royal waiting room at the Frederichstrasse station the American party were presented to him. Prince Henry conversed with the Americans all the way to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, speaking enthusiastically of his American trip and the friends he had made in the United States. He expressed his purpose to visit the United States again after his naval service is completed, but more privately than on the occasion of his first visit, so as to have a better opportunity to study the country and its people.

The Empress arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Oder at noon, and the Emperor and the Crown Prince, Frederick William, at the head of the troops of the Third Army Corps, followed at 12:30 P. M. The Burgomaster welcomed the Emperor and Empress. His Majesty, replying from the saddle, expressed his thanks for the town's devotion to the Hohenzollerns.

Their Majesties this afternoon proceeded to the New Palace at Potsdam.

A special train bearing the Emperor's guests, including the Americans present, returned to Berlin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans will start early Tuesday morning to witness the first manoeuvres.

Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Johnston have gone to Paris, via Dresden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most important manoeuvres of a German Army corps that have been held for some time will take place this week in the territory between the River Warte and the City of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

This locality was selected because it is one of the most important points which the Russians could attack in case of war.

GERMANY'S POLISH POLICY.

Will Not Be Abandoned, Though Emperor William Deplores the Race Bitterness It Has Caused.

POSEN, Prussian Poland, Sept. 6.—The Emperor's personal inquiries into the circumstances that aggravate social feeling here will probably result in some measures designed to lessen the local tension. He told Archbishop Stablewski Thursday that he regretted the fact that the Germans and Poles could not live in the same community without hating each other, and expressed the hope that the virulance of this feeling might be ameliorated. His Majesty added that he would contribute toward lessening it.

The situation certainly is most unpleasant. The Poles refuse to transact business with the Germans, and, whenever possible, they avoid them, and the Germans buy of German shopkeepers only. This boycott of race by race is relentlessly enforced through a code of opinion that makes one who breaks it a traitor to his people and unworthy for women to speak to. Each party to this silent, social-economic war affirms that it is merely defending itself and that yielding means race suppression. The Poles who know German refuse to speak it, and French is sometimes the common medium of communication.

The language question seems to be the only thing making the Polish question an excuse for hereditary wrongs, and the Poles agree that it is not vivid enough to inspire the present day-to-day war. What the Poles are especially angry over is the requirement in the schools that the Lord's Prayer must be learned in German. How, the Poles ask, can one pray in a foreign language! And in this the Polish Catholic Church supports the Poles. The Administration apparently did not foresee the effect of this order, but it cannot well withdraw it under fire.

A violent local question just now is the expectation that a German not knowing Polish will be appointed head of the Raczinski Library, a famous collection of 30,000 Polish volumes open to the public.

It is authoritatively stated that there is not the least chance of the Government giving up the Polish policy begun by Prince Bismarck. It is having the effect designed, and in several generations must win. The Polish outbursts of the last few months are only incidents. The Government does not waver. The Poles also admit that their language is losing rather than gaining ground, and this consciousness embitters them.

The Burgomaster, Herr Wittig, a German, who is about to leave Posen and become manager of the National Bank of Berlin at a salary of $35,000, told Emperor William when his Majesty asked what he thought of the stories of Polish conspiracies and secret movements toward independence, that there was nothing whatever in them, and that they were simply inventions intended to harm the Poles and further confuse the situation.

LASKER TO VISIT AMERICA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Emanuel Lasker, the noted chess master, will soon make a tour through America.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' REMARKABLE CONDUCT.

Stop at Anti-German Hotel During Manoeuvres to Which They Had Been Sent at the Kaiser's Request.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The celebration in Posen this week passed off better than was expected. The only sensational feature was the very remarkable conduct of the Russian officers who attended at the invitation of the Kaiser.

They stopped at a hotel which is notoriously anti-German and has a solely Polish patronage. They attended the parade and the dinner at the Provincial Museum, but immediately after this dinner they returned to Russia.

As a matter of fact the attendance of these Russian officers was a forced affair. Emperor William, at the time of his meeting with the Czar at Reval, asked him to send a deputation, and it appears that the Czar consented in order not to offend the Kaiser.

AMERICAN METHODS FOR GERMAN THEATRES.

Daily Change of Bill and Stock Companies Being Superseded by Traveling Organizations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Americanization of the German stage is distinctly noticeable, the ensemble, or stock system, with a daily varied repertory, becoming obsolete. Some managers are beginning to engage special troupes for the exploitation of the latest hits, keeping them on the boards for long runs.

The beginning was made by Director Baeckers, who will present the latest Paris sensation, called "Lutti," in all the German cities in the regular American fashion.

VIRCHOW DIAGNOSED HIS OWN INJURIES.

Demonstrated His Case by Means of a Roentgen Photograph—To Have a Public Funeral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The news of the death of Prof. Virchow was received with profound sorrow. The fracture of the hip sustained in a street-car accident never healed, owing to the age of the scientist.

Virchow observed his own condition in a critical manner. He demonstrated his case to his friends by means of a Roentgen photograph of the injury.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—At an extraordinary session to-day the Magistrates decided to accord the remains of Prof. Virchow a public funeral. The professor was an honorary citizen of Berlin. The funeral procession will start from the Town Hall at 11 A. M. Sept. 9. The expenses of the funeral will be borne by the municipality.

A vast number of telegrams of sympathy, including dispatches from all parts of the world, have been received by Prof. Virchow's family. Emperor William and all the members of his Cabinet sent to the family messages of condolence, in which they express their appreciation of the dead savant's services to science.

Most of the papers to-day fill many columns with sketches of Prof. Virchow's career. The Vossische Zeitung tells again the story of Prince Bismarck's challenging the professor to a duel in 1865 for remarks made in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Town Council to-day decided that Burgomaster Kirschner and Prof. Waldeyer of the Berlin University shall deliver eulogies of Prof. Virchow at the funeral next Tuesday.

The Emperor's telegram to the scientist's family concludes as follows: "May the Lord God comfort you in your great sorrow, and may the thought console you that the great discoverer, physician and teacher whose life work opened up new channels for medical science is mourned in grateful recognition by his King and by the whole educated world."

STUDYING THE REICHSANSTALT.

Prof. Stratton Examining Its Methods of Standardization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Prof. Stratton of the Bureau of Measurements in Washington is studying the methods of the Reichsanstalt, which he says is the model institution for standardization of the world.

Prof. Stratton stated that when the contemplated American bureau of the same kind is established astronomical and optical instruments now imported from Europe can be made in the United States by American manufacturers.

TEMPERANCE AGITATION TABOOED

German Officials Reprimanded for Advocating Total Abstinence Principles in Public Speeches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Temperance agitation is evidently considered a serious offense by German officialdom. Dr. Mabli of Danzig, an army surgeon of high rank and head of a Good Templar order, who was for many years active on behalf of temperance, recently received an order to stop speaking publicly on that question. He consequently resigned his post in the army.

A similar case happened at Guben, from whence a Royal Railroad Director named De Torra was transferred to another place because it was alleged that temperance agitation was incompatible with his official duties.

CARS COLLIDE IN GLASGOW.

Twenty Passengers Injured in a Crash on Renfield Street.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—A tram car became unmanageable while going down the Renfield Street incline to-night and crashed into three cars which were waiting at a crossing. One of the waiting cars was driven through the front of a shop.

Twenty of the passengers who were injured were removed to an infirmary. The drivers of two of the cars and several of the passengers are in a critical condition.

Smallest Belgian Soldier.

The most diminutive conscript to present himself to the Austrian military authorities for many years has just brought himself into notice in Brussels. He is a young man named Dobos Janos, who is not more than thirty-two inches in height. Notwithstanding his pigmy proportions he has presented himself at the Austrian Legation to make the declaration required of all Austrian subjects residing abroad on reaching the service age. Janos is a veritable fire eater, and most eager to enter the ranks. The chances of his being accepted, however, are small.—The Independent Belge.

GERMANY MAY PUNISH THE HAITIAN REBELS

Seizure of Munitions on Markomannia Is Resented.

Sentiment in Berlin Political Circles Said to Favor Annexation of Haiti by United States—Washington Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Koelnische Zeitung, in an inspired article commenting on the Hiatian troubles, says that the seizure of the munitions on the vessel Markomannia was piracy, and it will be necessary for the German Navy, when the cruiser Panther arrives at Haiti, to make short work of the Haitians.

This will be necessary, says the paper, since the former lesson, taught to these pirates by the cruisers Charlotte and Stein, proved insufficient.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Expressions of opinion in political circles here indicate the wish that Haiti should be annexed by the United States.

Government circles do not take a tragic view of the seizure off Cape Haitien by the Firminist gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot of the German merchant steamer Markomannia, which was carrying a cargo of arms to the Provisional Government of Haiti, but it is evident that satisfaction will be demanded.

The Foreign Office agrees with the view held by the foreign representatives at Port-au-Prince that the action of the Crête-à-Pierrot was piracy, but it does not yet appear whether satisfaction will be demanded from Gen. Firmin or whether the result of the revolution in Haiti will be awaited, as is evidently being done in regard to the Venezuelan insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Although reluctant to pass an opinion upon such an important matter without full knowledge of the facts, the Government here does not regard Admiral Killick, commanding the rebellious Haitian gunboat Crête, as a pirate. It has found it necessary to prevent him from interfering illegally with commerce, but a decision to do that does not carry with it the opinion that he is a pirate.

Touching the seizure of the Provisional Government's arms on board the German steamer Markomannia, it is said that much depends upon the point where the merchant steamer was boarded by Admiral Killick. If this took place within the three-mile limit there is little disposition to question the propriety of the seizure. However, as it stands, the question of Killick's status is one for each nation to determine for itself, and he will have to reckon with the German Government if it is disposed to make an issue of the Markomannia incident.

STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

Congressional Delegate Protests Against Examination of Those Islanders Entering the United States.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 6.—Federico Degetau, Porto Rican Commissioner to the United States Congress, has addressed a lengthy protest to Secretary Hay against the United States Treasury circular referring to the examination of Porto Ricans entering the United States.

Mr. Degetau asserts that it is opposed to the act of April 12, 1900, and he insists that the islanders are citizens, according to Section 7 of that act.

CONCESSION TO PORTO RICO.

United States Arranges with France for Trade Advantages in Coffee Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President has proclaimed an agreement entered into with the Government of France on Aug. 22 last, extending an important trade advantage to the Island of Porto Rico by the admission of the coffee produced in that island to the French markets at the minimum tariff rate.

That agreement was accomplished by Acting Secretary Adee for the United States and M. de Margerie, Chargé for the Government of France here. The agreement in turn amends the commercial arrangement of date May 28, 1898, which was the first drawn under the terms of the reciprocity section of the Dingley act. That arrangement applied only to France and to the United States proper, and the amendment just entered into extends it on the one side to Algeria and on the other to Porto Rico as to the general features of the tariff schedules affected, while as to Porto Rican coffee it is porvided that it shall enjoy the minimum French tariff rate until Feb. 23, 1903, by which date it is expected a further extension can be arranged.

BATTLE IN VENEZUELA.

Rebels Engage Government Troops Near Caracas and Are Defeated.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 6.—The steamer Caracas, which has arrived here from Venezuela, reports that on Friday morning last a number of revolutionists belonging to the bands which some time ago stopped Mrs. Bowen, wife of United States Minister Bowen, and Commander John A. H. Nickels of the United States gunboat Topeka, succeeded in reaching the hills about Caracas and engaged the Government troops.

After four hours' fighting the revolutionists, who are said to have numbered 1,000 men, retired. The engagement was visible from the United States Legation at Caracas. The inhabitants of the Venezuelan capital were panic-stricken and the children were dismissed from the schools.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Mr. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas, has telegraphed the Department of State that an engagement between the revolutionists and Government troops occurred yesterday on the mountain just behind the American Legation, lasting four hours and resulting finally in the rout of the revolutionists. The noise of combat was heard distinctly at the legation.

Costa Rican Rebels Win a Victory.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 6.—A ship which has arrived here from the vicinity of the Colombian Liberals' encampment brings a report that the Government forces at Agua Dulce recently surrendered to Gen. Herrera, the Liberal commander, with large supplies of war material.

Americans at Orientalists' Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—At the International Oriental Congress held in Hamburg Prof. Morris Bloomfield of Baltimore, speaking for the American delegates, said that American Orientalists received their nourishment at the breast of German Orientalism. Prof. William Jackson of New York was elected Vice President of the congress.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Sir William Mulock Defends Socialism on Good Foundation.

Canada's Postmaster General States that He Believes in National Ownership of Public Franchises.

Sir William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, who has been attending the Colonial conferences in London, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania. Before leaving for Ottawa he had something to say about Government ownership of franchises, which subject, however, he admitted had not been discussed at the conferences.

"Is not that a step toward Socialism?" Sir William was asked when he had defined his views.

"Well, what is the matter with Socialism," he replied, "if it is on a good foundation?

"Some of the advantages of a Government ownership of the telegraph lines is in the first place that it insures secrecy, and unless there is such ownership there is no pledge that messages given to companies will be secret; again, under a Government ownership there is always a cheaper service, which is an advantage to the people.

"Take the Post Office service. There we have a guarantee of secrecy. No matter whether a letter which has been placed in the mails, and under Government care goes to the Dead Letter Office and is there read, you have the assurance that the contents of that letter will not be made public. This is because letters are handled by officials of the Government, and it is the Government which guarantees secrecy.

"In the matter of railroads there are the same advantages of a cheaper rate and a good service. Look at the matter in another light. What right has a railroad to hold a town or village at its mercy by saying that the line shall not run through that place or make it accessible unless the officials of that road are satisfied or so desire?

"Certainly a Government ownership means an end to those conditions and a betterment of the service. If the Government owns a railroad there is an end to discrimination, either in the matter of where a road shall run, how it shall be run, or as to rates and tariffs.

"Matters at the present day are looking toward Government ownership, and I believe a time is coming when there will be complete Government ownership. In Canada we move slowly for we have a big country and a small population, and it is necessary to spend our money for other improvements."

Other passengers on the Campania were Lord Monk-Bretton, who is on his way to Newfoundland; Gen. Charles F. Roe, who has been in Scotland; Miss Virginia Earle, the actress; Charles de Cordova, E. B. Dahlgren, Alfred Davies, M. P.; the Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry, the Hon. George Keppel, and the Rev. B. M. Rhinelander.

DYNAMITE IN POLICE STATION.

Confiscated Explosive Is Put in Water—Was Found in Trolley Station.

Policemen of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, are trying to trace the person who placed fourteen sticks of dynamite under the open plumbing in the station known as the East New York loop at Vesta Avenue, Brooklyn. The police believe that the dynamite was put there by some Italian, who had stolen it. Others believe that the explosive sticks were placed in the room by some one angry about the loop, as it is known that for a long time there have been many objections to this loop, because of the inconvenience to people living in the suburbs, who are obliged to wait for cars.

Charles Reedy, a motorman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, came across the dynamite early yesterday morning. He stumbled against a hard substance under the open plumbing. Stooping he picked up a package containing fourteen rods of dynamite wrapped in wax paper. He called Stationmaster Collins. A small piece of one of the sticks was laid on a rail, and when a car passed over it there was a terrific explosion, which raised the car from the tracks and awakened the neighborhood. Policeman Bassemer of the Ralph Avenue Station took charge of the dynamite. He took it to the police station, where Sergt. Sutton placed it in water.

If some one stumbles over the bucket he and the station will be blown to fragments. The man who pours out the water is close to death, as a ripple on the surface, where the nitro-glycerine floats, is liable to mean disaster. Dynamite is uncertain, however, and there may be no explosion where there is every reason to expect one.

MONEY IN BANK, THIEF CAME.

Satisfaction of Brooklyn Man in Bed Watching Burglar Busy at Work.

Fearing that he might suffer the fate of Albert C. Latimer, John Weyhrauch, when he found himself confronted with a masked burglar behind a revolver the other morning, lay right back on his pillow and kept still, so that the gentleman with the jimmy and revolver might proceed with his work without embarrassment. John, who is engaged with his father in a wagon building business in Brooklyn, and who lives at the parental home, 93 Waverly Avenue, went to bed on Wednesday night feeling very comfortable, for he had just deposited $500 in cash in the bank which he had been carrying and worrying about for somewhat more than a week. He was aroused by the sound of some one fumbling around the room. He stretched and sighed and snorted, and then opened his eyes, only to look through the barrel of a revolver. And then he heard a voice which seemed to need a little varnish say:

"You keep yer face closed, see, or I'll blow yer head off."

John did keep his still. He didn't seem to care whether the intruder carried off even the bedclothes. Then he waited until he heard the man leave and go down stairs, slamming the front door after him as he left the house. Then Weyhrauch says that he rushed to the window and called for the police. There were none in sight, however, and the case was not reported at the Flushing Avenue Station until late in the morning. It was found that the thief had taken $6, which he had abstracted from the pockets of Mr. Weyhrauch's trousers. On a bureau nearby the man had left two gold watches which were lying there.

Lottie Collins to Contest Will.

A. H. Hummel has received a cablegram from Lottie Collins, known as the originator of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" dance, instructing him to begin proceedings to contest the probate of the will of the late Stephen Cooney, who recently died in Saratoga. In private life Lottie Collins was Mrs. Stephen Cooney. In his will Mr. Cooney made no mention of his wife. He leaves his property to Mary A. Roskopf, his sister, to be held in trust for his daughter, Helena Cleopatre Cooney.

Harvest Home at Pain's Fireworks.

Harvest Home week will inaugurate the closing of the fireworks season at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. Performances will take place every night except Sunday and Monday. Thursday will be "Catholic Benevolent Society" night, and Saturday night will be the night of "Harvest Home."

Loss of Wife Causes Suicide.

Since his wife died, two months ago, Richard Braunlich, twenty-five years old, a clothing merchant, living at 2,025 First Avenue, had been morose and melancholy, and many times hinted at suicide, because, he said, the death of his wife had left the world without attraction for him. Yesterday afternoon, while in the sitting room of the little flat where the wife had died, and in the presence of two cousins, who had been uttering consoling words, Braunlich placed the muzzle of a thirty-two calibre revolver in his mouth and fired, dying almost instantly. He left no children.

TRANSFERS POLICE CAPTAINS.

Commissioner Partridge Makes Flood and Gannon Change Stations "For the Good of the Service."

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday announced the transfers of Capts. John F. Flood and James Gannon, the two men exchanging precincts. Capt. Flood has been in charge of the Ninth Precinct, the station house of which is in Charles Street, and Gannon has been for some time in command of the High Bridge Station of the Fortieth Precinct. Flood goes to High Bridge and Gannon comes down to Charles Street.

When asked the reasons for the transfers, Col. Partridge took refuge in the old answer of "For the good of the service." He was asked if District Attorney Jerome's conversations with him did not have something to do with the transfers, and replied: "Mr. Jerome knows nothing about them."

Commissioner Partridge and Inspector Kane were in conference for fully twenty minutes yesterday morning. The two officials could be seen at the window of the Commissioner's office talking earnestly as if in argument, both freely gesticulating.

GALLANT RESCUE IN EAST RIVER.

Edward Murphy Jumps from Ferryboat and Saves Drowning Man.

Edward Murphy, thirty-three years old, a steamfitter of 1,843 Lexington Avenue, was rescued from drowning in the East river after a hard struggle yesterday by R. Thomas Peterson, a clerk of 558 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

A ferryboat from Williamsburg was just making the slip at East Forty-second Street yesterday morning when Murphy was seen to jump from the pier at East Fortieth Street. Peterson was on his way to work. Calling on two deckhands to stand by with ropes Peterson jumped into the river after Murphy.

When Peterson reached the drowning man Murphy struggled to keep his would-be rescuer off. Peterson managed to get Murphy near to the ferryboat. Deckhands hauled both men from the water with boat hooks. Murphy was in a semi-conscious condition, and his rescuer was exhausted.

Dr. Hogan answered an ambulance call from Bellevue Hospital, and resuscitated Murphy. At that institution, when asked to give a reason for his act, all he would say was: "They are after me, and I must get away from them." He was placed in the prison ward.

Peterson was given some stimulant and then taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where he was provided with dry clothing.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Max Frank Suffers Injuries While Exhibiting New Horse.

While Max Frank, twenty-five years old, and living at 214 East Seventy-fifth Street, was putting a thoroughbred through his paces at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon the animal took fright at a street car and ran wildly down the avenue for a distance of two blocks, when the runabout struck a lamppost, throwing the driver out. He suffered a concussion of the brain. Frank is at Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition.

The injured man is a son of Solomon Frank, the proprietor of a horse exchange at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, where the young man works as bookkeeper. Yesterday afternoon several wealthy customers called to look over some of Mr. Frank's recent purchases, and the son left his work in the office to show the horses. He got into the runabout and drove up the avenue to Twenty-sixth Street. As he was turning, the motorman on a passing street car clanged his gong suddenly when near the horse, and the animal whirled about and dashed down the avenue. Young Frank was unable to control the horse, and the collision followed.

BLACKSMITHS TO RESUME WORK.

An Agreement Reached to Settle Their Grievances by Arbitration.

The blacksmiths, who have been on strike for four weeks for a new wage scale, reported yesterday that, after a conference with representatives of the employing firms, the Central Federated Union and the strikers, it had been agreed that the strikers will return to work to-morrow pending a settlement of the strike by arbitration. The conference was held in the office of Townsend & Downey, 12 Broadway.

The Central Federated Union was represented by John J. Pallas of the Pattern Makers' Union, James Wilson of the International Association of Machinists, and Francis McKay of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers. The various ship yards and shops involved in the strike were also represented. Both sides agreed to accept the finding of an arbitration board to be appointed this week.

The same proposition was made to the strikers a week ago, but they rejected it at that time. About 500 blacksmiths will return to work pending arbitration.

CHIEF CROKER TO APPEAL.

Opposes Proposed Order Denying Motion to Punish Mr. Sturgis.

The proposed order of Justice Bischoff denying the motion to punish Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis for contempt of court in refusing to obey the mandamus issued by Justice Hall directing that he, the Fire Commissioner, forthwith restore Fire Chief Croker to his office and to the command of the Fire Department, will be signed by Justice Bischoff in the regular course of procedure on Tuesday morning.

Then Mr. Croker's counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney John J. Delany, will take an appeal from that decision. Until then, Mr. Delany said yesterday, there could be no move made in the case.

Man of Eighty Kills Himself.

Henry Jacobs, eighty years of age, killed himself yesterday in the five-story double flat house, 341 East Eighty-fifth Street, which he is said to have owned. The old man had dressed himself in his best clothes, and, after turning on the gas, had sat down in an armchair to die. Jacobs is said to have owned several other flat houses in addition to the one in which he died. He was a widower, and it is not known where his children are.

Third Avenue Trolley Kills Man.

Christopher Gillen, thirty-five years old, who lived at 34 Seventh Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by a Third Avenue trolley car as he was crossing the street to his home. He stepped out of the road of a north-bound car, to be struck by a car running at a high rate of speed bound south. The man was instantly killed. William Hildeman, the motorman, was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

Boy Humiliated Runs Away.

Robert Roy, twelve years old, of Ridgefield Park, Bergen County, N. J., is missing from his home. He disappeared on Wednesday last. His parents say that, because he failed in promotion in school, he took the disappointment very much to heart. They believe he ran away because of his humiliation.

Cooper Union Library Open Sunday.

Beginning to-day, the Cooper Union library and reading room will be open on Sundays from 12 M. to 9 P. M. The Museum for the Arts of Decoration will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16.

START CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

Democrats Open Their Fight with Speech by Mayor Johnson.

Regarding Trusts, He Said Crusade of Fairer Taxation in the State Would Remove Many Objections.

LORAIN, Ohio, Sept. 6.—The Democratic State campaign was opened in this city to-night. A tent with a seating capacity of 3,500 people was crowded. A drenching rain began to fall during the speech of the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, candidate for Secretary of State, and continued during the rest of the meeting.

The principal address was that of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. He prefaced his formal remarks by an invitation to any Republican to come forward and debate the issues of the campaign. No one responded. Mayor Johnson then began his speech, in which he referred entirely to State issues, saying, in part:

"We in this campaign are trying to advocate principles that are backed by the truth. The last State Legislature controlled and guided largely under the influence of two United States Senators did some good things. It passed a Constitutional amendment, one of the best things done in thirty years. I commend that portion of the work. It is not our purpose to fight principles merely because they are Republican. So long as I live I will never fight a principle that I believe is right, no matter what party is responsible for it.

"But the Legislature deliberately and with knowledge that the steam railroads were not paying by $4,00,000 a year in taxes as much as farmers and home owners, deliberately increased them. The last Legislature exempted stockholders of railroads from taxation, and placed the burden upon the property of those engaged in competitive business in the State of Ohio. Is that a fair scheme of taxation? The facts have been stated. No one has denied them, and when an attempt was made to make them pay a just sum the Supreme Court said the law was not sufficient to make them pay.

"The Republican leaders have carried out a corrupt bargain to make the people of Ohio pay more than their share of taxes in order that those owning monopolies living outside the State should pay less. That is what we condemn in the State Legislature.

"I am not prejudiced against the man outside the State; I simply want justice.

"We condemn the State Legislature for its effort to prevent the taxation of street railway property in Cleveland and Cincinnati at a fair rate.

"We condemn the State Legislature for passing a bill so carelessly that it took from the Supreme Court some of its power and required a special session of the Legislature to correct it. Then, further, some men who are high in the Republican Party found that the Government of the City of Cleveland was at fault, a Government that had been satisfactory for twelve years, and under which the people of Cleveland had power to change the officials as often as they cared to, and in getting rid of that Government they pulled down the Government of every city in the State.

"Now the Legislature is in the midst of preparing a municipal code to govern the cities of Ohio and to the extent that it will do it in the interest of home rule, I say to it godspeed, but if the municipal code bill is to be made the means of extending "Boss" Cox's government in the cities, then I say this Legislature should be condemned by every liberty-loving man and woman in Ohio.

"If it enact an unjust system of taxation whereby the corporations are meagerly taxed, and the small home-owners and farmers taxed 80 or 90 per cent. of their property value, the Legislature should be condemned.

"If it grant perpetual franchise for interests represented by the two United States Senators from Ohio, in their position as your Senator and mine, representing us in Washington, standing as the leaders of their party, they are using their power to help their private pockets and they should be condemned."

Mayor Johnson then referred to the sum of money Lorain County had lost through the action of the County Board of Equalization. He said that the question of taxation and home rule would be discussed in every county in the State during the campaign, and challenged debate from Republicans or Democrats who differed with him in what he is advocating.

When Mayor Johnson had finished his speech he invited questions from his hearers. He was asked as to a remedy for trusts. Replying, the Mayor said that the campaign of fairer taxation inaugurated in Ohio would, he thought, remove a great many of the objections now held against trusts. He said that the immense holdings of the United States Steel Corporation did not necessarily make it an objectionable corporation, but that justice had not been done the people in the matter of taxing its immensely valuable ore and other mining properties. These, the Mayor declared, were taxed at but a small percentage of their value, while the holdings of the farmers and property-owners are taxed at approximately full value.

McMILLAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Son of Late Michigan Senator Announces that He Will Not Seek to Succeed His Father.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—William C. McMillan announced to-day that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed his father, the late James McMillan. His decision was definitely reached several days ago after a conference between Mr. McMillan and his most prominent political friends. Mr. McMillan gave out the following statement:

"The necessity imposed on the next Legislature of filling the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator McMillan, has brought before the Republicans the question of his successor. I have been urged by my friends to become a candidate for this vacancy. Yet, however flattering these expressions are to me personally, I am strongly impressed that the best interests of the party will be advanced if I am not a candidate, and I therefore publicly announce that I am not, and shall not be, a candidate to fill this vacancy. This decision will not to any degree diminish my interest in the welfare of the Republican Party, but I shall continue to support its principles and its candidates to the best of my ability."

It is announced by his friends that Dexter H. Ferry of this city, a prominent capitalist, will be a candidate for the Senate. Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, is already an announced candidate.

NO PROPHECIES ON VIRGINIA.

Republican State Chairman Says New Registration Law Has Made Election Estimates Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Chairman Agnew of the Virginia Republican State Committee is of the opinion that a safe prediction cannot be made at this time as to the probable result of the November election in that State. The uncertainty is created by the new registration law. Only one county has completed its registration, so that neither side has any idea what the relative strength of the parties will be. Mr. Agnew says the vote may be insignificant, and it may show a larger proportion of Republicans than is anticipated.

"Very little interest is being taken in the registration," said Mr. Agnew to-day. "It is an interesting fact that many persons are deliberately avoiding registration because under the new law a man cannot be a juror unless he is a registered voter. Many business men are willing to surrender their right to vote in order to escape the annoyance of being compelled to serve on a jury.

"A man can be registered if he was a soldier, or is the son of a soldier, or if he has paid $1 or more to the State in taxes, which means that he must possess property to the value of $250, or if he can read or understand when it is read to him, a clause of the State Constitution. If he cannot read his understanding must be satisfactory to the register, which gives the latter a partisan advantage, but I believe that in a vast majority of the cases the registers will decide fairly. It is very important that voters should register for the next election, as in 1904 an educational test goes into effect, which will make registration difficult for the illiterate classes. That fact has been emphasized, but it is difficult to arouse popular interest in the matter. My own judgment is that unless there is a great change the registered vote for the approaching elections will not be large."

NEXT SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Late Senator Plumb's Son Thinks Representatives Long and Curtis Have Equal Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A. H. Plumb of Kansas, son of the late Senator Plumb of that State, is visiting Washington. In talking about the political outlook in Kansas, Mr. Plumb said:

"The race for Senator in Kansas is exciting great interest. I think it safely can be predicted that the successful aspirant will be either Representative Long or Representative Curtis, whose chances at present seem about equal. I do not think there is any danger of the Republicans failing to have a majority of the Legislature. It would take a political cyclone to land the opposition, and there is no indication of such a thing."

EFFECT OF NEGRO'S CANDIDACY

Nominee for Congress May Cause Election of Democrat in Republican Maryland District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative Pearce of Maryland is meeting with opposition that may result in his defeat, notwithstanding that the district is normally safe for the Republicans. The colored Republicans of the district have become dissatisfied with Mr. Pearce and have placed an independent candidate in the field in the person of a negro named Henry Newman. Large meetings are being held, the orators being well-known and influential colored men.

A meeting held at a town near the District of Columbia line a few nights ago was addressed by the Rev. R. E. Gilchrist and others of equal prominence among the colored population. Newman does hope to win, but his continuance in the contest may result in the election of the Democratic candidate.

FOR PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

According to Contract Just Closed, Postal Matter Will Be Carried Here Over Old Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Post Office Department closed a contract to-day with the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company for pneumatic tube service for postal matter over the old lines that were in operation from 1897 to 1900, when they were discontinued owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate for them.

The mileage covered by this contract will embrace the line from the New York General Post Office to Branch P, .77 of a mile from the General Post Office, via Branch D, the Madison Square Station, to Station F, a distance of 4.41 miles, and from the New York General Post Office to the Brooklyn General Post Office, a distance of 1.65 miles.

The price paid by the department is $15,700 per mile per annum. The service is to begin Oct. 1, but may be put in operation a little earlier. The price is pro rata on the general bid made by the company recently for the whole general system proposed to be introduced as soon as Congress can be persuaded, from the efficiency of the service, to authorize it. The contract runs for one year, and contains a provision that either party to it may on a month's notice withdraw. The whole system will be planned for eight line carriers, as the old tubes are of this diameter.

Neither Postmaster Van Cott nor Assistant Postmaster Morgan here had been advised of the signing of the contract yesterday. At the office of the company neither General Manager Bogardus nor President Skitt could be seen, as it was represented both of those gentlemen were out of the city. It was denied, however, that either of them was in Washington, and it was said that they had not been informed of the signing of the contract. Had it been signed the company's employes felt certain their office would have been advised immediately.

ARMY OFFICER A DESERTER.

Lieut. Wiggins of the Cavalry Dropped from Rolls After Having Fled from Guardhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department has directed that the name of Robert H. Wiggins, a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, be stricken from the rolls of the army for desertion.

While on duty at Fort Leavenworth last June Wiggins was arrested for an offense the nature of which was not reported to the department. On the night of June 6, during the temporary absence of the guard, Wiggins arranged a dummy in his coat, and disappeared. No trace of the fugitive has been discovered. Six months having elapsed since the desertion Wiggins's name was dropped to-day, in accordance with army regulations.

ARMY PAY DECISION.

Employment as Paymaster's Clerk Considered as Regular Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—An officer of the pay corps of the army, who was appointed under the act reorganizing the military establishment, recently raised a question in regard to longevity pay, which has resulted in a decision of the Controller of the Treasury reversing a former decision on this point made by the Second Controller.

The officer in question served as Paymaster's clerk for several years, and asserted that such service entitled him to credit in computing time for longevity pay. In his decision the Controller says:

"The status of a Paymaster's clerk in the army is about the same as a Paymaster's clerk in the navy, and in view of decisions, both of the courts and of the accounting officers, I think it must be held that a Paymaster's clerk in the army is in service in the army within the meaning of the act of Feb. 28, 1881, and that the time of such service must be counted in computing his longevity in a subsequent service as a commissioned officer. This view is contrary to the decision of Second Controller Maynard, which must be overruled, but it is in harmony with the decisions of the courts and of this office in cases analagous and where the same principle is involved."

CORRUPTION SHOCKS VISITOR.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Frank A. Hopkinson of England, who is making a first visit to this country, expresses astonishment at the manner in which the people regard the political corruption in the large cities in the United States and the relations of the leading politicians with dishonest practices in municipal affairs.

"Nobody seems to speak of those things except in a matter-of-fact way," said he, "as though the practices were permanently established. Wherever I have been in the United States I have heard of the 'boodling' schemes of municipal officials. I do not think from this that dishonesty is common in this country, because I have taken pains to learn about the conditions that created 'boodling.' But, all the same, it is a shame that such things should be tolerated in a great Nation, and I am certain that the evil will not always continue to exist. In England, whatever else may be our faults, there is no such thing as corruption or rascality on the part of the men who are chosen to public office. Such things as I have heard were common in New York and Philadelphia would not occur once in England in a generation. A man who would use his office to make money out of it would be held in such public scorn that he could not live in a community where his record was known."

We Take Pleasure

in extending an invitation to yourself and friends to inspect, on September 15th, the most completely organized and most elegantly appointed Custom Tailoring establishment in this city—a plant adapted to the requirements of people of refined taste, and where a modest price mark will prevail.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

A PATH OF THORNS FOR PRESIDENT PALMA

Cuba's Chief Executive Attacked on Every Side.

Blamed for His Appointments and for Every Political Step He Takes—His Recreations.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 28.—No one could think that the first President of a new nation would find a path of roses spread before him. If the path of Cuba's President was not of roses in the beginning, it has grown to be less so with the passing of time, and to-day his position is less enviable than it was on the 20th of May even—there were few thinking ones that would have changed places with him then. Whereas the difficulties were but partially developed then, they now stand out with glaring distinctness.

The position would be sufficiently trying if his erstwhile supporters, those who put him where he is, were standing rocklike behind him—which is not the case, if reports are to be believed. It may be that he, with his gentle, conciliatory ways, is a disappointment to them. They must be a disappointment to him in the weak support they give him.

Besides these unenthusiastic friends, political enemies, that opposed his election, are now coming out with the bold assertion that he is not the man for the place—that he should resign in a polite, smiling way, and permit the Vice President to try his hand at this game of chance. Chief among these enemies is La Republica Cubana, the organ of the colored race, edited by Juan Gualberto Gomes, a black politician with shrewd mind and sharp, clever tongue.

The colored race has always disapproved of President Palma, from the very moment his name was mentioned as candidate, because they were told that he was not a believer in the equality of the two races. As he did not choose any of their leaders to act as his advisors, the feeling has never subsided. On the contrary, it has been fed by anarchistic utterances from the chagrined leaders who speak through La Republica Cubana, or in mass meetings.

But even the press of the white race is not altogether friendly; of late it is almost impossible to pick up a paper issued in any part of the island in which some unfriendly criticism cannot be found. Not infrequently it happens that he is criticised for things which are in no way due to him, but when everything does not go along as it should, a scapegoat must be found, and he, as the nation's head, seems to be the one universally chosen.

He is blamed for the dead-lock which is said to exist in Congress, retarding legislation of all kinds; he is blamed because a second lighting company wishes to operate in Havana. The consideration of this franchise, more than anything else, is agitating Congress in these days. His is the blame, in a way, for the strike just passed. This has not been stated in any of the newspapers, but it has been indicated by the repeated gathering of the strikers in the open square in front of the palace, in order to gain audience with the President.

His choice of Consul to this place, or that place, or the other, meets with harsh criticism. "Who is this Señor G. that the President is sending to Mexico?" some Congressman inquires indignantly. "He is unknown; the people have no confidence in him, while my brother fought in the war, &c." "Why is this obscule L. chosen as Consul to Greece? A man of prominence such as our friend Señor M. ought to go," and so on with half of the number named.

But most of all the criticism is that he does not take a decided stand for some one of the three parties. It has not taken these three long to spring into existence. He is not with the Independents, nor the Nationals, nor the Republicans, but with them all; therefore, when he shows favor to any one of them the other two are aggrieved. As a consequence, none of them supports him and his policy. Some Cuban newspapers are urging him to choose a party and identify himself with it. That it is the only plan by which the Government can be successfully carried along; a desire to please all parties will but result in an aimless policy; some are referring to his various attitudes as the coats assumed for different occasions.

It is suggested that as a certain party is in majority in both houses it would be a most excellent plan to cast his fortunes with it, and in this way bring Congress and the Chief Executive into sympathy, so that fewer of the plans of the latter would be defeated by the Congressional body. But more than all, the combination of the energy of the party and the conservative qualities of the President would probably be the means of building up a powerful party, which would be able to carry the nation in the right direction. These same persons agree that Cuba is but drifting now, aimlessly; that she can do nothing more until there is concerted action between President and Congress.

Whatever faults the Cuban papers have to find with him, they are political ones, for even his enemies admire him as a man. That the position is a trying one, and that it is wearing on him, cannot be doubted by anyone who has seen him and noticed the troubled look about his eyes. He takes more recreation than he did at first. Occasionally he goes to drive with his family, or to dine with one of the Ministers. During the past week he has been the guest at dinner of both the English and American Ministers. Not infrequently he and Mrs. Palma have guests at their own table, when for the time he throws aside the care of office and is simply to very agreeable host.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

NEW CUBAN MINISTER.

Rafael Montoro to Represent the Republic in England—The Proposed Loan.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The Senate to-day approved the appointment of Rafael Montoro as Cuban Minister to Great Britain.

The question of approving the nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court has been laid on the table until all the Judges shall have been named.

The House of Representatives at to-day's session decided to make amendments to the bill providing for a loan of $35,000,000. This step will necessitate the sending of the bill back to the Senate for consideration by a conference committee. It is understood that President Palma objects strongly to the plan for the establishment of a lottery to provide means for meeting the loan.

H. C. F.

KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

Annual Sale of **Housefurnishings.**

Thousands upon thousands of people know that at our Annual Housefurnishing Sale they have secured the biggest bargains they ever bought. The big Six Day Sale that starts to-morrow will SURPASS OUR OWN BEST PAST—richer promise is not possible. Judge by these:

Gray Enamelled Steel Ware

of the Lalance & Grosjean Co., guaranteed and exchangeable if not satisfactory.

LIPPED SAUCEPANS:—

Quarts	1	2	3	4	5
Price	10c	15c	19c	25c	29c

TEA KETTLES:—

Inch	6	7	8
Price	49c	59c	69c

COFFEE AND TEA POTS:—

Quarts	1½	2	3
Price	25c	29c	35c

PUDDING PANS:—

Quarts	1	2	3	4
Price	10c	13c	15c	19c

MILK PANS:—

Quarts	1	2	3	4
Price	8c	10c	12c	15c

DEEP STEW PANS, with cover:—

Quarts	2	2½	3	4
Price	19c	25c	27c	29c

RICE BOILERS, inside boiler:—

Quarts	1	2	3
Price	47c	59c	75c

BERLIN SAUCEPANS:—

Quarts	2	2½	3¼	6	8
Price	21c	27c	35c	43c	49c

OVAL HAM BOILER.....98c

Tin and Iron Ware.

KREAMER'S best XXX hand made tinware:—
WASHBOILERS, No. 7, 1.19; No. 8, 1.49.
BREAD BOXES, 39c., 49c. and.....59c
LIPPED GRADUATING MEASURE, 1 qt., 12c
HEAVY JAPANNED DUST PANS.....12c
HALF SHEET GRATERS.....9c
DISH PANS, 14 qt.; reg. 39c.....25c
JAPANNED SUGAR BOXES, 3½ lbs., 10c.; 7 lbs., 15c.; 10 lbs.....19c
WASHBOILERS, L. & G., heavy tin, copper bottom, full size; No. 7, 69c.; No. 8, 79c.; No. 9.....89c
ASH CANS, galvanized iron, No. 3, 1.39; No. 7, wood staves, 1.69; No. 8.....1.89
GARBAGE PAILS, with cover, 10½x12 in., 49c; 14x15 in.....69c
WATER PAILS, galvanized iron, 10 qt., 15c.; 12 qt., 19c.; 14 qt.....25c

Wooden Ware, &c.

CURTAIN STRETCHERS (no sag), reg. 98c., 69c.; with easel (star), reg. $1.49....1.19
With adjustable pins, reg. $1.98.....1.69
KITCHEN TABLES, 3 ft., reg. $1.75.....1.25
HARDWOOD STEPLADDERS, 4 ft., 39c.; 5 ft., 49c.; 6 ft.....59c
COMB. STEP CHAIRS, reg. $1.05.....74c
SKIRT BOARDS, 4½ ft., reg. 54c., 35c.; 5 ft., reg. 60c.....39c
CLOTHES WRINGERS, solid white rubber rolls, guaranteed for one year, 11-in., reg. $2.10.....1.49
CARPET SWEEPERS, reg. $1.49.....98c
BISSELL'S IMPROVED CHAMPION SWEEPER.....1.49
MEDICINE CABINET, polished, mirror..79c
SPICE CABINET, 6 drawers.....49c
8 drawers.....98c
WASHBOARDS, glass, laundry size.....37c
WASHBOARDS, double zinc.....29c
CLOTHES PINS, 720, best quality.....59c
MANILA CLOTHES LINES, 100 ft.....35c
SASH CORD, braided, 100 ft.....39c
CLOTHES DRYER, 3 arms.....10c
CLOTHES LINE PULLEYS, 3c. and.....5c
CEDAR PAILS, 3 brass hoops.....25c
HAM, BREAD & PASTRY BOARDS....10c

Willow Ware & Brushes.

SALT BOXES, imported striped wood, 15c and.....35c
PARLOR BROOMS, 3 sewed.....25c
WHISK BROOMS.....10c
CLOTHES HAMPERS, whole willow, medium size, 98c; large size.....1.79
CLOTHES BASKETS, oval, large.....35c
CLOTHES BASKETS, square.....89c
CARPET BEATERS.....9c, 12c and 19c
OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, 10-in., 25c; 11-in., 39c; 12-in.....45c
DOWN FEATHER PICTURE DUSTERS, 9-in., 75c; 10-in.....98c
TURKEY DUSTERS, 16-in.....19c
BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTERS, 5c and.....10c
FLOOR BROOMS, polished, 12-inch block, all bristle, 63c; 18-inch.....98c
HEARTH BRUSHES, all bristle.....19c
SCRUB BRUSHES, Tampico, 5c and.....9c

Household Sundries.

SILEXO SCOURING SOAP, 3 cakes.....5c
AMMONIA, Jumbo size.....9c
BORSUM PUTZ LIQUID, 2 cans for.....25c
AMBER SOAP, box of 100 cakes.....2.98
ENAMELINE POLISH, liquid.....5c
CHLORIDE OF LIME, 1-lb. box.....6c
POTASH, OR LYE, per can.....6c
BORAX, best refined.....6c
BIRD SEED, per package.....4c
BIRD GRAVEL, 2 packages for.....5c
ENAMEL PAINTS, per can.....10c
GOLDEN GLOSS GOLD PAINT.....10c
GRANITE CANDLES, 12 for.....10c
GAS LIGHTERS, with 30 tapers.....10c
LENOX TOILET PAPER, 6 rolls.....25c
MONTAUK TOILET PAPER, best tissue, 3 rolls for.....25c
MAJESTIC TOILET PAPER, 1,000 sheets, 4 packages for.....25c
TOOTHPICKS, 2 boxes for.....5c
ASBESTOS IRON HOLDERS.....4c
ASBESTOS TOASTERS & GRIDDLES.....9c

Hardware, Gas Stoves, Etc.

MRS. POTTS SAD IRONS, nickel plated, 3 with stand and handle, per set.....68c
UNIVERSAL FOOD CHOPPER, small size, 67c; medium, 84c; large.....1.09
COLUMBIA FAMILY SCALE.....69c
STEEL CLEAVERS, Forster forged.....49c
HATCHET, cast steel.....35c
TACK HAMMERS, with pkg. of tacks.....5c
MINCING KNIVES, double action.....21c
PEERLESS CAN OPENERS.....6c
BREAD KNIVES.....10c
VEGETABLE KNIVES, 5c and.....10c
GAS HEATING STOVES, cylinder.....98c
RADIATORS, bronze tops, 4 tubes.....1.98
6 tubes.....2.49

Bathroom Fixtures.

ADJUSTABLE WOOD BATH TUB SEATS..49c
SOAP DISHES, round, nickel plated.....25c
SOAP DISHES, nickel plated, oval.....49c
HANGING SOAP DISHES, nickel.....69c
BATH SPRAYS, best rubber.....98c
COMBINATION SOAP AND SPONGE RACKS, brass, nickel plated.....98c
COMB AND BRUSH RACKS, nickel plated, 79c
TOWEL BARS, 18-inch, nickel plated...25c

Big Price Cuts in Carpets, Rugs, &c.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match; value $1.35 per yd.....95c
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; value 80c. per yd.....55c
AXMINSTER RUGS, deep heavy pile, Oriental designs and color effects—
Size 8.3x10.6 ft; value $20.00, at...15.50
Size 9x12 ft; value $25.00.....19.75
BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, heavy quality—
Size 8.3x10.6 ft., value $23.50.....17.25
Size 9x12 ft.; value $25.00.....19.25
HEAVY ALL WOOL ART SQUARES.
Size 2x3 yds.; value $4.50.....3.59
Size 2½x3 yds.; value $5.75.....4.25
Size 3x3 yds; value $6.50.....5.25
Size 3x4 yds.; value $8.75.....7.25

Under Priced Curtains and Portieres.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, in Irish Point, Brussels and Renaissance patterns:—

Value	1.50	2.00	2.75 pr.
At	95c.,	1.45	1.95 pr.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, with novelty borders and scroll designs:—

Value	6.50	7.75	8.50 pr.
At	4.95	5.25	6.25 pr.

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, in neat and stylish effects:—

Value	8.00	10.00	12.50 pr.
At	6.25	8.00	9.75 pr.

MERCERIZED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, the newest designs and colorings, heavy valance fringe:—

Value	7.50	9.00	10.50 pr.
At	5.95	7.00	8.50 pr.

Furniture Re-upholstered in our own workrooms—big assortment of the newest Coverings. Estimates free.

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

KING HIGH BALL'S DEBUT

Pole Star Ballet at the New York Theatre.

Miss Marie Dressler in the Leading Role as the Forty-sixth Wife of the King of Mars.

With a bang and a whoop and a rattle of drums, "King High Ball" swooped down upon the New York Theatre stage last night and displayed himself for the first time in this city. Not in many a day has there been such a glistening of gold and silver foil and seldom has there been such a terrific blowing and pounding of musical instruments. The music "out-Dussed" the fearless Mr. Duss, and the tremendous audience participated in the noise with a very considerable amount of cheering.

The beverage which was named "King High Ball," and which has been heralded as a marvelously original achievement, was in fact a concoction of all the musical plays that have appeared on Broadway for the last decade. There were bars of the music of Sousa, of Victor Herbert, of Sir Arthur Sullivan, of De Koven, and all the rest. John Stromberg contributed very considerably to the score, and there were others.

Frederick V. Bowers, known as a writer of topical songs, appeared on the programme as the author of the music. Certain it is that Mr. Bowers has studied his Broadway well, for his notes shout and clang with the dulcet voices of the trolley car and the pompous melody of the automobile horn. Yet there is a swing and a go to the music which "takes" with every New York audience, and last night's audience was not unlike others.

But there was one feature of this performance that shone out with real splendor. It was the ballets. Not since "The Man in the Moon" appeared on this same stage have such artistically staged and executed ballets been seen in New York, and never heretofore has that master of the ballet, Carl Marwig, done his work so well. Mr. Marwig and Edward E. Rice, who was responsible for the whole production, had selected an uncommonly comely chorus and ballet dancers, and their work was superb.

In the first act there was a ballet of young women dancing in the dark with dresses illuminated with tiny incandescent bulbs. It resembled the "Pole Star" dance of a few years ago, but was even more ingenious. Then in the second act there was a military march, executed by perhaps a hundred young women. A large number of intricate manoeuvres were performed with remarkable precision and grace.

But when this is said the merits of the performance have been related. Of fun there is little or none. Charles Horwitz acknowledges having written the book, but the efforts at humor are most sorrowful. Now and then one of the performers infuses a little comedy into a part of the production, but it requires a large amount of cleverness to do it. Miss Marie Dressler figures as the "top-liner" of the piece, and she is relied upon to excite a considerable quantity of laughter. Miss Dressler was just as she always is—clever, even humorous at times, but always offensive to any sense of the delicate. It was her part last night to be the "forty-sixth" wife of the King of Mars.

"King High Ball" was Charles Sturges, absolutely devoid of any fun. His make-up was an imitation of that of King Dodo, who appeared on the stage of Daly's last year, and the acting was a palpable imitation of that of the star of that piece. "King High Ball the Second," the part of Will H. Sloan, was a poor imitation of the characteristic work of Sam Bernard.

The theory of the story which runs through this piece, if such a dignified phrase may be used, is that an astronomer who has been seeking to communicate with Mars at last attracts the attention of a fair maiden of that planet who descends to earth in a comet and takes back with her the astronomer and his assistant. The "laws of Mars" decree that any man of earth ever appearing on the planet shall become its King, so King High Ball is dethroned and the astronomer's assistant, who happens to be the older, ascends the dais. After various matrimonial complications the astronomer and his friend are expelled from the planet, and peace is restored.

The one really bright bit of work in the whole piece is done by Miss Jeanette Lowrie, as the "Girl from Mars." She was the life of the play. The so-called "Jester" to the King, Sydney de Gray, was as mournful as a grave, though he did have an opportunity to sing one very tuneful air entitled, "'Nother High Ball."

"King High Ball" has been placed on the stage as a distinct bid to the theatre-going public of New York which desires this particular sort of show. Popular productions of the past have been drawn upon freely, and into the production Mr. Rice has instilled an amount of ginger which is somewhat infectious to those wishing to become infected. Beautiful staging, beautiful costumes, pretty girls, and clangorous music will always attract many dollars.

But the play as presented last night was entirely too long. There was a streak of vulgarity in it, and it was innocent of any original lines. After taking more than a page to relate the "story" of the piece, the programme had this remarkable admonition: "After the finale the audience are requested to quietly leave the theatre with the satisfaction of having passed a pleasant evening." Just why this was inserted might form a subject for casuistical speculation, for certain it is that the merits of the piece were not such as to induce the audience to retire from the building boisterously or to spontaneously form a torch-light parade to march down Broadway and advertise the performance.

NEW PLAY AT THE THALIA.

Crowded House Watches Rendition of the "Kreutzer Sonata."

Far from Broadway and its fantasies was played last night in the Thalia Theatre, at 46 Bowery, the "Kreutzer Sonata," with a group of actors which would grace almost any stage. Chief among them was the emotional actress, Mrs. Bertha Kalish. Though the tragedy bears the name of Count Leo Tolstoi's famous story, it is not a dramatization of it, but a play whose story begins where Tolstoi left off. It was written by J. Gordin, a writer for some of the Yiddish newspapers in New York.

The play is in four acts, the first of which passes in Russia and the other three in America. Ettie Friedlander is the beautiful daughter of a wealthy Russian Jew. She meets and loves a Russian nobleman and officer. He, in turn, loves her, but social distinctions prevent marriage. He commits suicide.

She and her child are left to suffer the taunts and jibes of a disgraced family. She seeks solace in the Kreutzer Sonata of Tolstoi. To escape the shame her father marries her to a vulgar, mercenary musician, and both families flee to hide in New York. The woman's noble nature cannot stoop to her husband's sordid character, and complete unhappiness is the result. He beats her child and strikes her. Thus driven and pummelled by circumstances, the poor nerves jangle; she shoots her husband, her sister, goes insane—and the curtain falls.

There was not a vacant seat in the house, and during the performance all eyes were fastened on the hapless young woman (Mrs. Kalish.) That poor, sweat face, filled with despair, always swayed by the bitter memory of its soul-mate gone, commanded one's attention.

The part of the father was ably taken by Sigmund Feinman. Mr. Moskovitz was commendable as the vulgar husband. The others in the cast were Mrs. Brie, Mrs. Feinman, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Tornbey, Mrs. Wilensky, and Master Bernstein.

Nominated After 7,000 Ballots.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 6.—The dead-lock in the Twelfth District Democratic Congressional Convention at Cleburne was broken to-day by the nomination of O. W. Gillespie. It required more than 7,000 ballots to make a nomination.

GOULD-ROCKEFELLER RAILROAD ALLIANCE.

Affiliation of Their Western Lines Is Now Regarded as Certain—George Gould's Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—No doubt is entertained in Chicago railroad circles of the correctness of the report of a contemplated close alliance between the Gould and Rockefeller interests. It all along has been the opinion that it was not the intention of the Rockefellers to permanently operate the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads, and that, sooner or later, they would affiliate them either with the Gold or the Harriman systems, the Rockefellers being friendly to both interests.

It is generally admitted that an affiliation of the Rockefeller lines with the Gould lines is the wisest course that could be pursued. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has needed, for years, an independent outlet west of the Missouri River, to enable it to hold its own against the Santa Fe, Rock Island, and Burlington. This it obtains by a close affiliation with the Missouri Pacific. The latter has been in need of a direct outlet from Kansas City to Chicago and the North and the Northwest, and this is furnished by the Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The Missouri Pacific has a short line from Kansas City to St. Louis and thence east by the Wabash, but it has been unable to reach Chicago or the Northwest direct from Kansas City. It has become as imperatively necessary for any railroad system west of the Missouri River to have a direct and independent inlet to Chicago, as it is necessary for the large systems between Chicago and the Missouri River to have extensions to the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific, and the Gulf.

George Gould's late visit to Chicago, it is said, was in connection with the alleged new deal. He is known to have investigated the Milwaukee and St. Paul's affairs while in this city. Mr. Gould still is in the West, and no definite announcement of the exact nature of the deal can be made until his return to New York.

FREIGHT RATE INQUIRY.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Soon to Hear Charges of Discrimination in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Although no official notice has yet been received, it is generally understood that the Inter-State Commerce Commission expects to be in Chicago on Sept. 25 and 26 to hear complaints that certain Chicago and St. Paul lines have been cutting flour rates. Some of the Missouri River lines also are accused of manipulating grain rates between Kansas City and Chicago. It is considered probable that at the same time the commission will take up the complaint of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange that certain Chicago and Missouri River lines are maintaining a higher rate on live stock than on packing house products and dressed beef.

The case of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau against the Kansas City, Southern Texas and Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern Railways, before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is assigned for hearing in St. Louis on Sept. 29. The complaint was filed by the Traffic Bureau to determine if the lines named can legally collect rates from St. Louis to local points on their lines in excess of the sums of the locals on Shreveport, which is the practice at present.

A hearing also is to be had at Kansas City or Wichita, Kan., to investigate charges that some of the Gulf roads are charging higher rates from interior points west and southwest of Kansas City to the Gulf than from Kansas City.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has abrogated the transit restrictions on grain stopped in Kansas City and reconsigned to the Kansas City market, in the matter of which Commissioner Trickett of the Kansas City Transportation Bureau and a committee of grain men came to Chicago for a conference with the traffic officials of the Santa Fé a few days ago.

The Santa Fé contended that the restriction was not unjust, but agreed to remove it as a concession to the Kansas City shippers. It refused, however, to remove the $2 reconsignment charge at Kansas City, regarding which complaint has been made by the grain shippers to the Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Board.

GOULD ENGINEERS' WORK.

Surveys for Connecting Line Between West Virginia Central and the Western Maryland Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Gould engineers have lost no time in completing the surveys for the connection between the West Virginia Central and the Western Maryland Railroad. The road from Cumberland to the Western Maryland connection will be very costly. The work of tunneling the South Mountain a distance of over two miles will be begun in October, and the engineers state that it will require about ten months to complete it. Over a mile of the tunnel must be drilled and bored through nearly solid rock.

The connecting line will cross the main line of the Western Maryland half a mile above Midvale. The engineers deny the reports that the Wabash will abandon the Western Maryland lines between Hagerstown and Shippensburg, Penn. They will be operated as branches as they are now, it is said. All the lines of the Western Maryland will be reconstructed, curves straightened, and grades reduced and portions of the West Virginia Central will also be reconstructed.

IRISH NATIONALISTS AROUSED.

Resent Reading of the Crimes Act in Five Counties.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The Board of Guardians of Longford, County Longford, to-day adopted a resolution condemning the proclamation of the Crimes act in five Irish counties and exhorting the Nationalists "to stand by their guns against this cruel attempt to crush their political liberties."

J. P. Farrell, Irish Nationalist, member of Parliament for the North Division of Longford, asserted that there was no crime in the county, and added that the proclamation of the Crimes act was reawakening the people to the true state of affairs in Ireland.

PHYSICIAN SUED FOR $1.

Woman, as the Plaintiff, Refers to a Bill for Wagon Repairs.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Henrietta Bashford has instituted a suit against Dr. Joseph C. Bennett to recover $1. Members of her family have been in the carriage business in this city for more than fifty years.

The plaintiff alleges that two years ago the physician had a wagon repaired and incurred a bill of $1. Dr. Bennett declares that he never had a wagon in the Bashford factory. It is said the litigants are determined to spend a large sum before settling the case.

Mr. Guthrie's Chauffeur Fined.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 6.—Augustus Bietz, a French chauffeur in the employ of William B. Guthrie, a New York lawyer, was fined $20 here to-day for violating the speed law. Bietz was arrested in Glen Cove last Saturday. Mr. Guthrie was in the automobile at the time. He appeared in court to defend Bietz Monday, when the trial was adjourned until to-day. Mr. Guthrie announced that he will appeal the case, and if necessary carry it to the highest court.

WALLACK'S THEATRE FIFTY YEARS OLD

Anniversary Will Be Observed To-morrow Night.

Third Amusement Place in New York to Bear the Name Is the Present Broadway House.

To-morrow is the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Wallack's Theatre, in many respects the most celebrated of theatres in America. The anniversary of that event will be observed at the theatre to-morrow night, where "Mrs. Jack" is now being presented.

To mention the name of Wallack is to recall the period of some of the best actors that the American stage has known. And to tell well the story of the theatre would almost require the tracing of a major part of the history of the American stage. Since the early part of the eighteenth century, when New York's first playhouse existed somewhere down town, there have been built a hundred or more first-class theatres. Among these there have been three to bear the name of Wallack, so it is rather the name than the building whose anniversary is to be observed.

The first of the three was built in 1852 by John Brougham at Broadway and Broome Street, and named the Lyceum. Two years later John W. Wallack took possession of the Lyceum and opened it Wednesday, Sept. 8, as Wallack's Theatre. He continued there until 1861, when it passed to other hands as the Broadway Theatre, and was finally demolished in 1869. Following the gradual residential move up town, Wallack went to Broadway and Thirteenth Street, and built the second theatre, opening it in 1861. He died in 1864, and his son, known as John W. Lester, continued the theatre. This is perhaps the most famous of the three houses that have borne the name. There the elder Wallack made his last appearance. Dion Boucicault, Charles Mathews, Henry Montague, and other well-known players were there. Later the theatre became the Star, and as such was used by many famous people, notable among whom was Joseph Jefferson, who clung affectionately to it almost to the time of its demolition. Its site is now used for business purposes. Moving again, and for the last time, Wallack's came to Broadway and Thirtieth Street in 1882, under the control of Lester Wallack. He opened it in January with "The School for Scandal." Mrs. Langtry's American appearance was made there later. About 1888 Lester Wallack became financially involved, and the theatre was leased to A. M. Palmer, now manager for Richard Mansfield, who for a time gave it his own name. But after a time the old name was happily resumed. Palmer maintained lessee's control until about 1896.

The theatre was bought shortly after the release of Lester Wallack by Theodore Moss, who died July a year ago. It is now under the management of O. A. and Royal E. Moss. The theatre acquired some notoriety a few years ago during the court trial in which it was attempted to prove that Miss Nethersole's "Sapho" was immoral.

The programmes which were issued at the opening of the original theatre fifty years ago are of unusual interest. A single copy has been preserved by the management, which is reproduced below. The programme was printed like the ordinary handbill of to-day, about four inches wide and twelve long. In this crude fashion the opening of the theatre was announced. The flaming poster of to-day was then unknown. However, the art of praising one's wares was not undiscovered, as may be seen in the description of the building, claiming that it is absolutely the most magnificent in the whole world.

Most of the people mentioned in the company are long since dead. Many, however, are still remembered. The Miss Malvina mentioned on the programme was afterwards Mrs. W. J. Florence. The Mr. Walcot was the father of Charles W. Walcot of the Amelia Bingham Company. For some reason, some of the persons are dignified with a Mister.

WALLACK'S
Lyceum,
Broadway.
☞ WILL OPEN ☜
on
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1852,
with new
Decorations, Embellishments,
And various other improvements, in which the Comfort and Convenience of the public have been carefully studied.

The spacious Entrance and Lobbies in front of the Theatre have been throughout elaborately ornamented, and painted in fresco by those celebrated artists, Messrs. Harvest and Youngling, who have just achieved so great a triumph of taste and skill in the decorations of the Metropolitan Hotel.

The boarded partitions formerly separating the entrances to the Boxes and Parquet have been removed and replaced by an Ornamental Balustrade, which encloses a statue sustaining handsome handelabra.

Within the Theatre the Sofas of the Boxes and Parquet have been entirely remade, (with patent spring seats,) enlarged, and heightened. ADDITIONAL ROOM has been secured for each auditor, and in the large space at the back of the parquet, where formerly a crowded house would compel visitors to stand, comfortable sofas to accommodate ninety persons have been placed. Two NEW and SPACIOUS PRIVATE BOXES have been added, and the whole of the INTERIOR has been Re-Painted and Re-Gilded, producing, with the other improvements, an ensemble which justifies the management in announcing this as ONE of the MOST BEAUTIFUL and COMMODIOUS THEATRES in the WORLD.

The Decorations and Gilding of the Interior by .....Mr. Williams and assistants
Painting on the Walls of Boxes and Parquet by .....Signor Vacan and assistants
The Upholstery by.....Mr. Doup

The arrangements for ADDITIONAL VENTILATION have been particularly attended to, and with the new Scene-room and various improvements behind the curtain, have been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Demilt.

The following list comprises the officers of the establishment, and
A COMPANY
which the Lessee confidently asserts cannot be surpassed in talent or popularity.

Lessee .....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. John W. Lester
Treasurer .....Mr. Charles Wallack

The company will comprise

MR. SEGUIN,	MR. W. R. BLAKE,
J. W. Lester,	Brougham,
Walcot,	C. Mason,
Hale,	F. A. Vincent,
Reynolds,	H. B. Phillips,
Lyster,	Rea,
Bernard,	Chippendale, Jr.,
Baker,	Trevor,
Hunt,	Browne,
Stuart,	Burke, and
Mr. Wallack.	
Mrs. Buckland,	Mrs. Blake,
(Late Miss Kate Horn),	Miss Julia Gould,
Brougham,	Mrs. Hale,
Stephens,	Rea,
Cramer,	Miss Cramer,
McGill,	Malvina,
Miss Tayleure,	Barton,
Osborne,	Scott,
Deane,	

The Band, under the direction of.....Mr. Tyte will consist of the following gentlemen, each of whom is a first-class musician—perfection in this department being studiously considered by the Lessee:

Mr. Besig, 1st Violin; Mr. Thomas, 2nd Violin; Mr. Freising, Tenor; Mr. Bergner, Violoncello; Mr. Pienssen, Contra Basso; Mr. Siedl, Flute; Mr. Boehm, Clarionet; Mr. Kiefer, Clarionet; Mr. Howard, Oboe; Mr. Elty, Bassoon; Mr. Schillinger, Horn; T. Lotye, Horn; Mr. Haase, Trumpet; Mr. Douche, Trombone; Mr. Durkin, Drums.

THE PERFORMANCE
Will Commence with the Popular and Brilliant Comedy,
THE WAY
TO GET
MARRIED.

Tobey Allspice	Mr. W. R. Blake
Darhall	Walcot
Tangent	Lester
Faulkner	O. Mason
Caustic	H. B. Phillips
McGuery	Rea
Landlord	Burke
Ned	Baker
Bailiff	Hunt
Postillion	T. Baker
Julia Faulkner	Mrs. Hale
Clementine Allspice	Mrs. Buckland
Lady Borrel	Mrs. Cramer
Fanny	Miss Tayleure

Previous to the Play
The Band will perform a Grand Medley Overture
A Picturesque Pas Seul by Miss Malvina
Will succeed the comedy.

During the Evening
MR. WALLACK
Will have the honor of addressing the audience.
The Band will perform an entirely new Parisian waltz, entitled "The Mandolina."
The whole will conclude with the farce of the BOARDING SCHOOL,
which had an uninterrupted run of 100 nights in London, and will presented here with the following cast:

Major Marsden	Mr. Bernard
Capt. Harcourt	Walcot
Lieut. Varley	Lester
Cornet Kavanagh	Brougham
James, Mrs. Grosdenap's page	W. R. Blake
Farmer Holly	Chipendale
Sergeant	Stuart
Mrs. Grosdenap	Mrs. A. R. Blake
Miss Biggs, teacher	Mrs. Brougham
Caroline Blythe	Mrs. Stephens
Mary Mitt	Miss J. Gould
Julia Manvers	Mrs. Hale
Miss Betsy Belle	Mrs. McGill
Miss Flinter	Miss Tayleure
Miss Ringdon	Mrs. Rea
Miss Baker	Miss Cramer
Miss Drugget	Miss Barton
Miss Jenks	Miss Osborne
Miss Fly	Miss Deane

On Thursday, The Poor Gentleman, cast with the Strength of the Company, in which the accomplished Actor and Vocalist, Mr. Seguin, will make his first appearance in this Theatre, and The Boarding School.
On Friday, John Bull and The Boarding School.

Prompter	Mr. H. B. Phillips
Assistant Treasurer	Mr. Moore
First Scenic Artist	Mr. Isherwood
Second do	Mr. Smith

Doors open at 7, to commence at half-past 7.

Prices of Admission.

Parquet and Dress Circle	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Orchestra Seats	75 cents
Private Boxes, $6 and $7, according to size.	

Private Boxes, and a few Tickets for the Season, may be had on application at the Box Office, which will be opened each morning at 9, and close at 6 P. M.

CANON LAW POINT IN ROSPIGLIOSI MARRIAGE.

Catholic Clergyman Explains Attitude of Church in Cases Like That of the Princess.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A press dispatch from Rome received a few days ago announced that the Princess Rospigliosi, an American woman, who formerly resided in this city, had again appealed to the Propaganda for annulment of her marriage contract with Frederick Parkhurst of Bangor, Me. The Princess Rospigliosi was a Miss Reid, and her marriage occurred in this city about fifteen years ago. Her efforts to secure annulment of the marriage contract is especially interesting to Catholics who married Protestants.

The dispatch from Rome states that the Roman Church is unwilling to hand down its decision for the reason that, if the appeal of the Princess be granted, it will annul thousands of marriages between Catholics and non-Catholics. It is further stated in the dispatch that the lawyers for the Princess expect to secure annulment on the ground that there is no trace of dispensation having been either granted or read in the Church at the time of the marriage, which, according to canon law is indispensable, as Mr. Parkhurst was a non-Catholic.

A prominent Catholic clergyman of this city who was questioned about the contention, said: "In the first place there is no such thing as an annulment of marriage in the Catholic Church. We rely solely upon that fundamental maxim of the Bible, 'What God hath joined together let no man put asunder,' and a marriage contract that is once valid is valid for all time.

"The question comes upon its original validity. It is not necessary to procure dispensation to validate a marriage between a Catholic and non-Catholic, but it is absolutely necessary in a contract between a Catholic and non-Christian. If it be proven that a union exists between a Catholic and a person who has been baptized in a Christian faith, that union is declared void from its very origin, and as such cannot be annulled.

"In this regard the canon law is coincidental with the common law—that which has never been valid cannot be declared invalid. I understand that Princess Rospigliosi intends to prove that her husband was a non-Christian. If she can do this, and the necessary dispensation is not produced by her opponents, the Propaganda has no other course than to advise her or her freedom.

"As far as the statement that such a decision would nullify thousands of marriages in the United States is concerned that is all rot. Such cases as the one cited are extremely rare, and it would be far better for them if they were exposed."

BOYS BEAT AGED WOMAN.

Rebecca Jones, Hamersley Will Witness, Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Miss Rebecca Jones, who is seventy-five years old, is suffering from serious injuries inflicted by a crowd of boys. The lads were stealing apples from her trees, when she ordered them away. One boy struck her in the eye with an apple, and another kicked her about the body.

Miss Jones, who is known here as "Silent Becky," became prominent in New York several years ago by refusing to testify in the Hamersley will case. She was sent to the Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court. She had been a housekeeper in the Hamersley home for many years.

MANUFACTURER'S HURTS FATAL.

Aged Alonzo Coburn Was Injured at Race Track by Runaway Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Alonzo Coburn, one of Hopkinton's most prominent manufacturers, died to-day at a private hospital in this city, where he had been under treatment for injuries received three weeks ago at the Readville races by the collision of a runaway horse with his carriage.

Mr. Coburn was eighty years old. For many years he was a partner of ex-Gov. William Claflin in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He represented the town in the Legislature and held numerous local offices. He was a member of John Warren Lodge, F. and A. M., of Hopkinton. He leaves three daughters and five sons.

Idaho Democratic Ticket Named.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention nominated this ticket last night: For Governor—Frank W. Hunt; Lieutenant Governor—John Adams; Supreme Court Judge—F. F. Fogg; Secretary of State—C. J. Bassett; Auditor—John C. Callahan; Treasurer—E. P. Coltman; Attorney General—Frederick C. Culver; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss Permeal French.

Burglars Visit Caldwell, N. J., Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Sept. 6.—Burglars visited three more houses here last night securing $300 worth of booty. From the house of Peter Van Ness over fifty cans of preserved fruit were taken, while $20 in money and some preserves were secured at the house of Melvin Baker. James H. Cadmus's residence was also robbed of fruit and other articles.

Site for Lewis-Clark Exposition.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 6.—The Directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition have selected a site for the fair in the northern part of the city at the foot of Willamette Place, known as Gilmer's Lake. The site includes 270 acres.

BODIES OF THE FAIRS HERE ON THE ST. LOUIS

American Liner Held at Quarantine Over Night.

Clive Wilson and Oswald Sanderson Among the Passengers—Meeting of Steamship Combine Presaged.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who were killed on Aug. 14 by their automobile crashing into a tree on the side of the road between Paris and Trouville, arrived from Cherbourg last night on the American liner St. Louis. The steamship anchored in Quarantine at 9 P. M. and will dock at her pier at the foot of Fulton Street between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

The bodies reposed in a specially constructed mortuary chapel on the forward upper deck. The coffins were of cedar, lined with metal, while the inner caskets were of oak. The little room, which was well forward on the spar deck, and which had been made into a chapel, was draped in purple and black, and the altar, on which was a silver crucifix, was covered with lilies of the valley. No person came over on the steamship to take charge of the bodies, but the caskets, which were Nos. 75 and 76 on the ship's manifest, were consigned to Hermann Oelrichs.

When the mail boat went alongside the liner in Quarantine last night the passengers crowded along the rail to find out whether or not they would proceed to the dock. A chorus of grumbles and exclamations of disappointment ran along the rail when the announcement was made that the Health Officer would not board the vessel and that they would not be able to land until the morning.

"Oh! that's all right," chimed in a deep, bass voice at the end of the line. "I live up in Connecticut and this is where I save hotel bills." With the exception of Sunday and Monday, when high winds and heavy seas were encountered, the voyage was pleasant, although the long, heavy swell of the past three days was the cause of much mal de mer.

The St. Louis brought a big list of 552 cabin passengers and 611 in the steerage. Among the number were Clive Wilson of the Wilson Line, who is a member of the Distinguished Service Order, and Oswald Sanderson of Sanderson & Son, agents of the Wilson Line in this city. It is said that Messrs. Wilson and Sanderson are here to attend a conference of the principal interests concerned in the big shipping combination to arrange the final details of which is said to be the purpose in view of a number of prominent British shipping men who are either in this country or on their way over.

Other passengers were W. F. Havemeyer, Theodore W. Cramp, Col. James Elverson, Jr., James W. Fay, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, Thomas Le Boutillier, Stanislaus Stange, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, and the Baron and Baroness W. E. de Bush.

NATHANIEL GREEN'S REMAINS.

Cause of the Hitch in the Arrangements for Their Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 6.—R. T. Waller of Savannah, the husband of a great-granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Green, and the representative of the descendants of that distinguished patriot in all of the negotiations and conferences that have been held relative to the dispositions of the remains of the hero, has given notice to the City Council of Savannah that it will have to assume the full and complete charge of the ceremonies of the re-interment of the bones, or the family will be under the necessity of restoring them to the old vault in the Colonial Cemetery, from which they were removed upon their discovery in March, 1901, by a committee headed by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island. For some time the matter has been before the Council, but that body has been dilatory, having taken no action. Mr. Waller now requests that the city take full charge, bearing the expense and inviting the guests.

This the city will probably do. The indecision on the part of the Council has been due to the understanding in a special committee appointed from that body, that the President was not wanted at the funeral. This committee adopted the view that Council should have nothing to do with inviting the visitors if the event was not to be of sufficient importance to have the President, and if it was to be of such a scope, it would have nothing to do with it if the President was not among the invited guests. It was not proposed to allow the Booker Washington incident to interfere with an official invitation from the city.

Mayor Myers says it is for the Patriotic Societies' Committee to say what the scope of the obsequies shall be and then, if they are made of enough importance, the city will invite the President and others. Therefore, if the committee agrees to the Council's ideas, the funeral will be held in November, when the remains of Gen. Greene and his son will be taken from their resting place in the Southern Bank and, amid great ceremony, placed beneath the monument.

STRING SNARED "MASHER."

Washington Woman, by Police Advice, Displayed Signal, and Arrest Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A "masher" of the most pestilent type was ingeniously snared yesterday by means of a white string. The string fluttered from a window blind at the house of Miss Martha Childs, an estimable young woman of Anacosta. For some time Miss Childs has been receiving letters from an unknown but ardent admirer, begging her to meet him in Minnesota Avenue. He asked her to make her decision known by tying a white string to her window blind in case she accepted the invitation and a black one if she did not.

As the letters continued to come, Miss Childs consulted the police, who advised her to comply with the request. She tied the string to the window blind, and last night went to the spot designated. The "masher" was there, but he hardly had time to greet her before two policemen and several indignant relatives of the young woman sprang up from behind trees and bushes and put him under arrest. The man, who apparently had taken considerable trouble to disguise himself, gave the name of George A. Sympson.

Anniversaries.

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Evenings at 8:20. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
To-Morrow Evening
Opening of the Season and First Representation Here of
CAPTAIN MOLLY
An American Comedy, in four acts,
By GEORGE C. HAZELTON.
(Produced Under Mr. Fiske's Management.)
PRICES: Orchestra, $2; Balcony, $2, $1.50, $1; Second Balcony, 75 and 50 cents; Boxes, $15, $12, $9, and $7.
Box office open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tel. 2023 Mad.

Amusements.

HERALD Square Theatre | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
ALAN DALE SAYS:
"Londoners would sit up if they could see 'The Emerald Isle' at the Herald Square. It is surrounded by sunny smiles."
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY
IN SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LAST OPERA
THE EMERALD ISLE
"SOMETHING REALLY WORTH WHILE."—Evening World.
Everybody Pronounces It The Greatest Musical Triumph of the Age.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
CASINO B'way and 39th St. | Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Props.
"STILL THE BEST."
SAM S. SHUBERT and NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S
INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL TRIUMPH,
A CHINESE HONEY-MOON

I Wants to Be a Lidy.
By George Dance & Howard Talbot.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

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A SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
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H. C. Barnabee & W. H. MacDonald, Proprietors.
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NEW SCENERY Built for the great stage of the Academy. NEW COSTUMES from the original designs.
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PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00
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EVES. AT 8, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
SHE RULES THE TOWN!
GEORGE W. LEDERER'S
Cunningly Artful, Musically Mirthful
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Book by GEORGE V. HOEART. Music by LUDWIG ENGLANDER.
The Big Cast Includes
Dan McAvoy, Richard F. Carroll, Joseph Herbert, Louis Wesley, Harry Farleigh, Frank Bernard, Frank Farrington, Senator Swenson, Georgia Caine, Georgia Laurence, Margaret Marston, Catharine Lewis, Georgia Kelly, Viola Carlstedt, Agnes Wayburn, Mildred Devere, and Marie Cahill.

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"Can stay as long as she likes."—Evg. World.
ALICE FISCHER
"Came out victoriously."—Sun.
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Nights, 8:15.
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
J. Wesley Rosenquest presents
BRANDON TYNAN
in his new Irish play
ROBERT EMMET
THE DAYS OF 1803.
"Greatest of all Irish plays. Brandon Tynan scored an unusual hit."—Sun.
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THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVS.
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1ST GRAND CONCERT.
—ALL STARS—
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MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN | Every Eve. at 7:30. (Sunday exc'pted)
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TO ALL THE LADIES EVERY EVENING
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Beautiful Japanese Illuminations. THE MIKADO
JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
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TO-NIGHT Popular Vaudeville. CONCERT 50c
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396th Concert. Sacred Night.

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HAITI.

The seizure and search of a German steamer by a Haitian "revolutionary gunboat," and the confiscation of part of her cargo, destined for the regular Government, if it can be called so, of "the Black Republic," threatens a question which may become annoying. It is said at Berlin that the representatives of all the powers agree that, since the "revolutionary Government" has no international status whatever, even such as would entitle it to belligerent rights, the "revolutionary gunboat" is nothing but a common pirate. The corollary of that proposition is that Germany, as the power injured, is entitled to take redress for the injury. That redress she must, of course, demand of the only Government of Haiti which she or any other nation recognizes. In default of that procedure, or even as an alternative to it, she would be equally entitled to send a real gunboat after the "revolutionary gunboat," to capture it, and to treat its officers and crew as the pirates they are admitted to be. The former process may not be fruitful. It is manifest that the Haitian Government has not been able to prevent the piratical craft from fitting out at a Haitian port and taking the sea. It is very doubtful whether the Haitian Navy, though consisting on paper of four sail, would be able to do Germany right by taking the peccant gunboat and inflicting punishment on her commander and the revolutionist, or pirate, whose orders that commander has been obeying. If Germany finds herself driven to the redress of her own grievance, it is evident that a situation would arise between Germany and ourselves which only tact and good feeling on both sides could prevent from becoming dangerous. Happily, Germany has recently shown these qualities, in the somewhat similar Venezuelan case, in so high a degree that the danger is reduced to a minimum. And, indeed, it is not very likely that Germany, Monroe doctrine or no Monroe doctrine, would care to attempt a conquest in which, within little more than a century, Great Britain, France, and Spain have been successively baffled.

At the same time, it is not to be either expected or desired that Haiti shall remain indefinitely in the condition in which it now is. Probably a great majority of Americans believe it to be "manifest destiny" that it will ultimately gravitate to us, along with the whole insular chain in which it is one of the chief links. That result would attain itself if only we took the simple step of letting down our tariff bars to admit the characteristic product of the islands. But Haiti, in particular, offers an impressive object lesson to the anti-imperialists, especially to that advanced section of them who maintain the right of every aggregation of human beings to "work out their own destiny." In the case of Haiti, this right is more practically translated into the right to go to the devil their own way, making a nuisance of themselves to all their neighbors during the process. The history of Haiti, since it began to work out its own destiny, is that of a steady reversion to African savagery. It is in very much the same condition that our own Gulf States would be if not only "white supremacy" were overthrown, but they were depopulated of their white inhabitants. In every point of civilization there has been going on for half a century and more a progressive degeneration. The magnificent natural resources of the island have been more and more neglected. Such industries, like sugarmaking, as require an extensive employment of capital have disappeared altogether. Only those survive which can be carried on on a small scale and with a minimum of crude labor, like woodcutting and the lowest forms of agriculture. The political conditions of the republic are sufficiently indicated by the comment of the solemn statistician that "the term of the President, nominally seven years, is generally cut short by insurrections." This truth seems even now to be undergoing a new exemplification. Of the social conditions we know enough to know that they are yearly approximating more closely those of Central Africa, and that Voodooism and the other horrors of that savagery prevail and increase. If such a crisis as just now exists in the island were seriously to endanger the rights of a civilized power, such a power would be justified, it seems, in asking us whether we "stood for" such a state of things in a great island between two other islands of which one is in our possession and the other under our protection, and whether it was not our business to "extinguish the devouring absurdity" and to enable the vast natural resources of the island to be developed for the benefit of mankind instead of suffering them increasingly to go to waste, in vindication of the right of a people to work out or loaf out their own destiny. The Haitians have been enjoying that privilege for more than a century, and we see to what a pass it has brought them and their island. If a foreign power should suggest that a refusal on our part to clean up Haiti or to let any one else attempt that Augean labor would be making the Monroe doctrine a plea to justify the attitude of the dog in the manger, we really do not see what good answer we could return to such an expostulation.

THE PASSING OF THE RETAILER.

What the department store is said to be doing for the small retailer conducting a single line of business in any one of our American cities or prosperous towns the systems of corporate and co-operative distribution seem to have already done for the English retail tradesman. The fact is of interest as showing that in both cases the elimination of the small tradesman, trying to do business with inadequate facilities and capital, is the result of trade development along lines established by natural law, and represents the operation of forces which cannot be restrained or diverted by expedients in special legislation.

The object of most immediate interest to students of trade movements is the passing of the retail grocer. His extinction has been brought about not by any deliberate attempt to invade his field, but by changes in business methods which have made the distribution of food products in packages so nearly automatic that it might very well be performed by a slot machine actuated by a coin. The "art and mystery" of his trade, which was once the retail grocer's asset of chief value, is no longer of use to him. He has become a vendor of package goods. Selection, blending, adulteration, and whatever else the wise grocer once knew and practiced to his own advantage and the satisfaction of his customers, are now better done in a large way by the manufacturing concerns which put up everything in glass, tin, pasteboard, or paper. Every retail requirement, however small, is met by the original package, and the grocer might sell his scale for junk and scarcely miss it. As the rule, the public is the gainer in higher standards of purity and better average quality. Concerns putting up package goods in a large way cannot very well evade the more or less intelligent vigilance of the sanitary authorities. The notoriety of prosecution for hurtful adulteration would do them vast pecuniary damage, and they are too easily traced and incur responsibility if at all in too large a way, to warrant the risk of larger profits than can be secured from legitimate commercial enterprise.

The retail grocer also has the competition of the corporations which combine manufacturing and wholesale business with retailing through systems of branch stores. These are not co-operative, but they meet the competition of the societies. A chain of a hundred or more well-appointed shops can be conducted without a dollar of expense for knowledge of the "art and mystery" of the grocery business. A driving manager and a few low-priced clerks, as near the standard of automata as possible, are a sufficient indoor staff. The brains are supplied from the central office, and the stock for retail distribution is consigned from headquarters, each store receiving exactly the same as every other store in weighed, labeled, and priced packages. One of these food-purveying companies, and by no means the largest in England, has more than 250 branches. There are at least half a dozen such corporations having headquarters in London, and a great many in the provinces with from ten to sixty branches each. The co-operative movement for the distribution of all kinds of merchandise at retail has advanced with great strides, and its distributions in 1899 exceeded in value sixty-eight millions of pounds sterling. Since then it has increased materially.

There are at the present time about 1,500 co-operative societies in Great Britain, almost all flourishing, and every one rapidly increasing its grocery distribution. Some of these are paying dividends of 15 per cent., and most of them are doing well for their membership. Last year was the most prosperous the co-operative societies and corporation stores have known, but for the retail grocer it was a year of unbroken disaster. The grocers headed the list of bankruptcies with 934 failures and liabilities exceeding £750,000. An effort is now making to take the retail trade question into politics, and strenuous efforts are in progress in many districts to elect members of Parliament pledged to support the proposition to discourage co-operative societies by imposing upon them an income tax which shall cut down their dividends. The struggle of the old against the new has gone on since civilization began, and will possibly continue until competition is eliminated. Meanwhile, however, a system which has outlived its usefulness and given place to one better adapted to the public requirement may die hard, but die it must whatever measure of individual hardship attends its demise.

THE "VALUE" OF THE RUPEE.

It is a somewhat delicate question that is raised by the decision of Judge COLT of the Circuit Court of the United States in Boston as to the "value" of the Indian rupee with regard to the payment of duties.

The law is very strict and insistent as to the basis of assessment of duties on imports. If the imports are obtained by purchase, the duties must be assessed on the "actual cost thereof," and when obtained in any other manner than by purchase for cash the duties must be assessed on "the actual value or wholesale price thereof at the time of exportation to the United States." The machinery for enforcing these provisions is elaborate and the precautions prescribed to avoid deception are many and sharp. In regard to imports from countries having a silver currency and a silver standard the question of actual value or actual cost is obviously an important one. The law decides it in a very fair fashion. The duties are levied on the value measured by the pure silver content of the coins in question at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the issue of the circular by the Secretary of the Treasury proclaiming the value of the coins. In this way the value on which the duties are assessed is practically the value in gold, or in the standard coin of the United States. For instance, the peso, or dollar, of Mexico, a silver currency and silver standard country, is valued, in accordance with the proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, at 46.4 cents. With $100 in American gold the importer could buy, approximately, 215 pesos' worth of goods, nominally costing $215. But he is charged duties only on a value of $100.

But in the case before Judge COLT the importations were from India, a country which has a currency chiefly composed of silver rupees. The rupee contains 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Previous to the closing of the mints in 1893 the rupee circulated at its metal value, but after that measure, with some sharp fluctuations, the value became practically stable at 16 pence, or 32 cents. The gold sovereign is the standard of value fixed by law in India. It seems that in this case the duties were originally assessed on the metal value of the rupee at 19.9 cents, the proclaimed value, but were subsequently reliquidated by the Collector of the Port of Boston and Charlestown, by the express direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the basis of a value of the rupee at 32.11 cents. The matter was appealed to the Board of General Appraisers, which reaffirmed the original appraisement of the Collector. The Government then appealed to the United States court, and Judge COLT has sustained the Appraisers.

It is not clear in the reports on what grounds the Secretary of the Treasury changed the original appraisement. But it is plain that, unless the Supreme Court shall overrule the Circuit Court, which seems unlikely, the interpretation of the law will stand as the Collector originally accepted it and the Appraisers approved of it. If this left the cost or value of the imports at the actual amount, as in the case of the Mexican peso, no fault could be found with the situation. On the contrary, however, the exchange value of the rupee, under present conditions, is not far, as we understand it, from the value at which the Secretary directed the Collector to assess the duties. To decide that it shall be regarded for customs business as worth no more than the value of the pure metal in it is very much as if a foreign country should decide that our standard silver dollar must be taken at its metal value. It would seem that the decision of the court in this case must result in defeating the purpose of the tariff law and permitting the assessment of duties at rates about one-third less than would result from the actual "cost" or "value" of the imports.

THOSE GOLDEN NAILS.

Hungarians are nothing if not picturesque. From their spectacular rôle in Europe to the cut of their boots they supply what modern men so crave because they are foolishly neglecting it—variety, individuality, vivacity, picturesque color. With the deadly, dull bourgeois wisdom of the day we tend to slop clothes made for the million by machines, and even when the bicycle is invented and becomes the rage, bringing with it a distinctive garb, practical and suited to our hot Summer, the costume gradually loses ground before those hideous "pants." Golf comes along, with, it is fair to acknowledge, pretty bad "breaks" on the part of British tailors. But the variety in costume supplied by golf is already waning before the monopoly of slop trousers, so that, as before, we see men and women on golf links, bicycles, and on horseback all dressing exactly alike, according to sex, and indeed confessing by their outward garb the inanity and lack of individual taste within.

To this dreary folk of defective imaginations the Hungarians, whether musicians or politicians or mere human beings—which is quite another thing—come with a zest in their very existence for which we cannot be too thankful.

Mr. JOSEF ZSENY, who has brought over a Hungarian flag to the great delight of Americans without a hyphen, but apparently for the purpose of making some of the hyphenated boil with rage, is unfortunate in not being a General; but even so, he can wear the national costume and thus escape from the weary platitudes of "civilized" garb. It must come with a shock, this flag with handfuls of earth from Hungary's battlefields in a golden globe—don't tell us that this part has been omitted—and the 250 gold-headed nails with the names of donors chased on the gold, each nail to be fixed in the flagstaff! In Frockcoat-and-Trousers Land we don't dare anything like that. It is symbolical; it makes our identically similar brains ache by constraining them to think.

The driving of a nail to signify what is fixed forever, like a friendship, we will say, or an expression of faith in the shape of a symbol affixed to a chapel wall, or a protest nailed to the door of a cathedral, or a satire pinned to the grotesque statue of PASQUIN, is one of those primitive acts understood of all men which need no interpreter. The witch used to be nailed in her coffin as a hint to stay there.

The Hungarians, who in all probability were akin to Finns and Lapps, Turks and Mongols two thousand years ago rather than to Teutons and Slavs, have become thorough Europeans in the course of centuries and have developed a certain dash which comes from the mixture of Iran and Turan, of the Aryan and Central Asiatic in their ethnic make up. It would be hard to say whether the Hun, the Slav, or the German has had the greatest influence in the combination; but it does not prevent race hatreds in Hungary from following men across the sea, whether the Slav acknowledges the Hungarian as a cousin or not. The Ruthenian or the Croat who curses the Magyar as his oppressor from far back in the past has the disadvantage of being an uncouth, unpicturesque tiller of the soil.

Kissing goes by favor, and the Magyar has always known how to hypnotize France, Britain, and America by his music and by the heroic strain that is in him. He does it well and deserves the credit.

INSURANCE AND WAR RISKS.

The House of Lords, sitting as a court of final appeal, has just rendered a decision in a case which establishes a precedent of first importance touching the question of the effect of the probability of an outbreak of war upon a contract of insurance entered into between the subject or citizen of one power and a subject or citizen of another and possibly imminently hostile power. The specific question involved was whether, if a British subject issues a policy of insurance covering the goods of an alien, and at the time such insurance is written both parties to the contract have in mind the possibility, and even probability, of a war between the two countries, the policy of insurance is void by reason of being contrary to public policy. The facts underlying the contention were that the defendant, a member of the English Lloyds and a British subject, wrote a policy of insurance by which a quantity of gold amalgam belonging to the Dreifontein Consolidated Mining Company, a South African corporation, working gold mines in the Transvaal, was insured at and from the mines against a great variety of risks, including: "Arrest of all Kings, Princes, and people of what nation, condition, or quality soever." Certain gold bullion covered by this policy was seized Oct. 2, 1899, by the Government of the South African Republic, nine days before the war was actually declared and while hopes of a peaceful settlement of the differences threatening war were still entertained.

The company brought suit against the underwriter to recover their loss because of such seizure. The underwriter's defense was that as the loss was caused by an arrest by the Transvaal Government at a time when war was anticipated, the contract was illegal, since it was in effect a contract to indemnify a subject of the Transvaal, which amounted in its nature to an assistance to the Government which was proposing to make war upon the sovereign of the country of which the underwriter was a subject, and that the claim was consequently contrary to public policy from the only point of view from which it could be regarded by the English courts.

The question presented to the House of Lords on appeal was: Does an expected war render illegal a policy issued by a British subject to a subject of a nation with which war is anticipated, although at the time it was issued war had not actually broken out? To this the Lords answer, No. They hold that the law recognizes a state of war and a state of peace, but that it knows nothing of an intermediate stage which is neither war nor peace. The situation may be critical and war seem imminent, but if it has not been declared nor brought on by the actual commission of an overt act of hostility, it is a state of peace, and those who enter upon contracts which are legal in time of peace are under obligations to perform their undertakings, no matter how quickly peace gives place to war. This is a righteous decision. The speculators of Lloyds took large war risks up to the actual beginning of hostilities, counting upon their ability to evade their responsibilities under just the plea which the Lords have brushed aside as without value.

"UNCLAIMED" ENGLISH ESTATES.

It is really not creditable to our general average of intelligence that the American Embassy in London should have been compelled to issue another statement warning Americans against efforts to interest them in "unclaimed" estates of great value and high antiquity in the British Islands. This particular form of fraud has repeatedly been exposed in detail by American newspapers. It has been exposed in general by official statements from the British authorities in whose custody the assumed estates would be if they existed. And yet it seems that the fool crop never fails. When a new "unclaimed estate" is discovered, the discoverer finds no difficulty in collecting from the "heirs" money enough to meet his personal expenses for a considerable period. The industry of this particular promoter is precisely on a par, legally and morally, with that of the common bunko steerer. It ought to be treated in the same way. The advice given by the embassy to have nothing to do with these "agents," since their claims "are apt to be all fraudulent," ought not to be needed and is evidently insufficient. What would suffice to check the industry of discovering and financing claims to estates in the British Islands, or in the moon, would be the confinement in the common jail of one or two of the chevaliers of that industry. Then the gullible persons who know nothing about the matter except that they are sure of their own surnames and that they would like to have some money will cease, for a time, at least, from being troubled.

STIMULANT TABLETS.

An astonishing story comes from Binghamton, N. Y., telling of the formation of a corporation with a million dollars capital to develop commercially the discovery of a chemist of that place by which whisky, brandy, and other highly stimulating beverages, as well as such sophisticated gratifications as the several varieties of the cocktail, may be embodied in tablets like lozenges and the elements of a boisterous and memorable debauch carried in the vest pocket. The first product of the factory will be "straight" products, whisky and several varieties of wine, all in highly compressed tablets. When these are established the cocktails will follow for the benefit of those whose jaded palates require blends of bitters and spirits to respond in 15 cents' worth of pleasurable emotion, and enough incidental quickening of the circulation to incite to conviviality.

If all of this is true a new vista is opened to the temperance reformer which may well discourage further effort. Even Mrs. NATION will find no use for her hatchet if the only place at which to strike an effective blow at the "Demon of Rum" is in the region of the victims' vest pockets. If the highly compressed tablets are found to be acceptable substitutes for the fluids they simulate, the whole system of excise legislation will need revision, and the petrified sandwich of the Raines law hotel may be labeled and sent to the Smithsonian Institution Museum for the edification of generations to come. The barroom will cease to be. A man may spoil his digestion, destroy his vital organs, and cause his nose to blossom as a garden without ever lining up before the bar after the manner of swine at the trough. In a word, a man who wishes to do himself harm by solitary indulgence in stimulation can keep his secret until the autopsy reveals it, and then he probably will not care much who knows it. It is a great scheme, and when a man can take his food in one kind of highly compressed tablet and his liquor in another of corresponding concentration he may be entirely happy—but we shall not expect to find him so. Until he can pay his rent with one kind of lozenge, clothe himself with another, and fill his empty coal cellar with a third, he will continue to have something to worry about.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rarely indeed has there flashed a brighter light upon any branch of our Municipal Government, with resulting revelations more picturesque or more edifying, than was the speech delivered before the Board of Aldermen by Alderman DAVID STEWART on "The Perils of Being an Alderman." The orator spoke with large knowledge of his subject, having long encountered those perils, formerly in Brooklyn and of late in New York. Whether he has vanquished those perils or been vanquished by them he did not disclose, but the emotional vehemence which he showed in trying to save the son of one of his deceased colleagues from following in the father's official footsteps was so obviously sincere that none who heard or read his burning words could doubt that in Alderman STEWART'S opinion the man who enters the Aldermanic Chamber leaves hope behind. "It would be a moral crime," he said, "to elect this young man an Alderman," and, continuing in an impassioned strain, he made it clear that his opposition to the proposed action was not due to fears as to the young man's competency or intention to perform the duties of the Aldermanic position, but to horror at the effect which the performance of those duties would have upon the young man. An Alderman, it seems, must "spend a large amount of time going around to saloons;" unless of the strongest character "he will deteriorate and become a useless member of the community;" it is "nearly impossible for a man to live down the reputation of having been an Alderman," and "when a man becomes an Alderman he never amounts to anything afterward." Much more to the same effect did this thoroughly informed speaker say, and his associates—elected the young man to the dreadful office with hardly a word of protest or denial! The episode is a puzzling one. The dangers which Mr. STEWART listed seem to have no necessary relation with the position of Alderman, and it certainly ought to be one honorable as well as useful. Yet what he said is true, to a greater or less extent, and the responsibility lies—where? On the Aldermen or on the voters who elect them?

—This latest hunting tragedy in the Adirondacks seems to call for comment, for warning and exhortation, and yet, what can be said about it that everybody has not heard before a hundred times and does not know perfectly well already? The obvious and the axiomatic, praise of the common virtues, and denunciation of the ordinary vices, evidently do extremely well as material for the speeches of aspiring statesmen in the presence of assembled voters, but the readers of newspapers are a little more exacting, and, though President ROOSEVELT and Gov. ODELL can rouse the multitudinous farmer to excited applause by telling him that honesty is really a good thing or that education improves the mind, it would be rather a waste of time and space for us to say that when hunters are scattered through a piece of woods, or on a lake veiled in darkness, it behooves them to be careful at what they shoot, and that firing at moving objects dimly seen is nothing less than criminal. The slayer of Major SMYLIE knew these things as well as we do, and the guide whose impulsive command he is said to have obeyed with such a lamentable result knew them much better. Absolutely nobody dreams of denying them. Yet the guide spoke—perhaps—and certainly Judge STORRS fired and Major SMYLIE died. The event is one beyond remedy by truisms or platitudes. Something else is needed to prevent its recurrence in one out of every so many—not very many—hunting trips, and what the something else is we are not prepared to decide. Perhaps it is a wider extension of good, ordinary common sense.

—Whoever chooses to reflect a little on the maxim, "a man may do what he will with his own," is sure, if he has hitherto labored under the delusion that this maxim has some foundation in law or reason, to find himself enjoying—or suffering—the sensations of extreme astonishment. For, as a matter of unquestionable fact, the cases when a man may do what he will with his own are vastly less numerous than the cases in which his doing so is peremptorily restricted by his fellows. This is so under every Government that ever existed, and though the restrictions are not quite so many under the Governments called free as under those which are irresponsible and arbitrary, yet they are ever present, and to ignore them invites immediate punishment, often very severe. As an extreme example, the man who buys a revolver may be instanced. He buys it with honestly earned money, and it is as much his own as anything can be, and yet he must search far to find a place where he can even carry it about in his pocket, and as for firing it off, though the bullet be aimed at nothing more sacred than an empty bottle or an old tin can, why, almost anywhere he can be, and is very likely to be, fined for doing that. And can a man sell his real estate without the consent of his wife? Can he make a will tying up his property for an endless period after his death, or dividing that property in ways contrary to what public opinion deems right? Can he plant himself on his land and say to the Nation: "You shall not build a fort here," or to the State, "No railway shall pass through this field"? Can he select at will the side of the highway on which to drive his own horse? Can he sound a steam fog horn as long as he likes in his own flat, provided he can show a receipted bill for the instrument? These questions might be extended into an endless list, and the answer to every one of them would be "No!" It would hardly be an exaggeration to declare that a man may not do what he likes with his own because there is nothing to which he holds an absolute title, and that ownership, such as it is, is always a matter of degree.

—We note with equal pride and interest that even before the Kaiser gave the formal order for the destruction of Posen's outgrown walls, a real estate agent from Kansas City had advertised town lots for sale in the new zone thus opened to the enterprise of the builder. How a Kansas City real estate dealer happened to be in Posen at this time we do not pretend to say. Perhaps he was born there, and, having returned for a visit to the castle or palace of his ancestors, found it impossible to resist the opportunity to "make a turn" after the prompt and profitable fashion learned in Missouri. It is much to be feared that he will excite the anger and jealousy of the local real estate men—if there are any—and that inspired articles in the German press will view him with alarm as part of the hideous American invasion, but he certainly does credit to Kansas City. That town trained up some particularly able real estate dealers, the large amount of experience which the fraternity had there—during the somewhat prolonged period when the only thing that could be done with Kansas City real estate was to sell it to fiercely reluctant buyers—having produced a degree of skill unsurpassed anywhere else in the world. That a product of this training who found himself for any reason in ancient Posen should get his achievements into the cable dispatches is not at all surprising.

GENERAL NOTES.

Georgia fruit growers are claiming that the peach crop of their State yields more money to the producers than does the cotton crop. The area devoted to fruit is now large, and these assertions are likely to cause it to be increased.

* * *

Charles M. Colladay, having taught school in Philadelphia for sixty years, has tendered his resignation, satisfied with the long and good record he has made. For just fifty years past his services have been given to the public schools of the city.

* * *

Sept. 12, known in Baltimore as Defenders' Day, is a municipal holiday in that city, and Gov. John Walter Smith has issued a proclamation making it this year a legal holiday throughout the State of Maryland. It is celebrated in memory of the successful resistance offered by the city to the British in 1814.

* * *

Philadelphia finds at the opening of the school year that it has 6,750 more pupils than it has school accommodations for, and will be forced, therefore, to put 13,500 pupils on half time. The Board of Education has been authorized to expend $1,200,000 for new school buildings, but cannot make these available this year.

* * *

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey has announced that he will spend the Winter in Trenton, and will himself pay the rent for his residence, as he did last year. A bill providing for the purchase by the State of an Executive Mansion, which was passed by the last Legislature, has remained a dead letter owing to a technical flaw.

* * *

The Republicans of Kansas are in a lot of trouble over accusations made against their nominee for State Treasurer. The charges grew out of certain discrepancies in county funds, occurring years ago, and for which he is alleged to have been accountable, but he says he will stick, and declares that the charges are false and malicious, and that his accusers are guilty of libel and slander.

* * *

By request from the Rev. T. C. Tupper, Chaplain at the United States Prison in Atlanta, Ga., Mark Twain has given a six-volume edition of his books to the library supplied for the prisoners. "I would gladly send the other set," writes Mr. Clemens to Mr. Tupper, "the complete one, if I could afford the expense, but it would cost me $55—and there is no cheap edition. The newspapers are trying to make me out a rich man, but the continued discrepancy between my income and my outgo convinces me that they are not succeeding."

PINEAPPLE FOR INDIGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some little time ago I noticed in The Christian Work (copied from The London Lancet) a short article on the wonderful medicinal properties of pineapple juice, particularly in cases of indigestion.

I have been a sufferer from this trouble for over thirty years. My physician was the late Dr. A. A. Loomis of New York, who took considerable interest in my case, which before my leaving New York became so very distressing that on his advice I was obliged to retire from active business and settle in this quiet retreat, living much as possible out doors. From this I certainly received great benefit, and one season Dr. Loomis spent his holidays with me trout fishing in this district instead of going to the Adirondacks, when we had a very enjoyable time. I have tried many remedies for my stomach trouble with little or no relief.

I have given pineapple juice a fair trial, and must say it has had a most wonderfully beneficial effect. Already I feel like a new man. And if this is the result of so simple a medicine, so agreeable to take, I feel it is my duty to publish the fact far and near. I think it will interest many of your readers.

The article above referred to copied from The London Lancet will be found in The Christian Work and Evangelist of Aug 16, Page 221. THOMAS S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., Sept. 3, 1902.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is reported to have said to the motorman in charge of the car that ran into the landau of the Presidential party: "This is the most damnable outrage I ever knew." It is possible that the anger and excitement of the moment may have caused the President to speak with less forethought than at any other time or occasion; nevertheless his utterance as it stands should be corrected. The fact is that the President knew of a more damnable carriage—that is, child labor in the cotton mills of South Carolina, an outrage perpetrated upon 20,000 children of that State by a few New England manufacturers.

That the President has seen it may be doubtful, but his attention has been called to it by Lady Florence Dixie in a special letter to the President dated July 10, 1902, Scotland, Glen Stuart. Within the next few days the President will go South, and he will then have an opportunity of visiting the "Rambles of Hell," where Christian (?) civilization has really done its worst. Let us hope that his visit will not be for naught. CARL PANKOFF.

Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 4, 1902.

SUPREME COURT ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of The New York Law Journal appears a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Patterson, of which the following quotation is an excerpt:

"Several grounds are urged and earnestly insisted upon for the reversal of this judgment, but we think none of them are tenable except that which impeaches the validity of the agreement that lies at the foundation of this action."

Says Mr. Justice Van Brunt:

"I concur in the opinion of Mr. Justice Patterson so far as the ground upon which it reverses the judgment is concerned; but I do not concur in the view that none of the other grounds urged are tenable."

With all due respect to the learned Justices of the Supreme Court, who should be expounders of pure English as well as of good law, will you kindly advise your correspondent if the above quotations are not conspicuous examples of faulty diction.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902. "LAZIM."

The Question of Taxation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion that has arisen relative to the proposal of the present municipal administration to largely increase the present assessed valuations of real estate it has been urged that the present State tax is small, and that there is no reason to anticipate that it will be larger. Is this true? Is the time not approaching, indeed is it not here now, when New York State will have to expend some $50,000,000 on the antiquated canal system? Is it not just possible that some one is playing very much deeper politics than our present municipal officials? Whose interest is it that the canals should remain in the present state of "innocuous desuetude"? What would help to continue the present condition more than the fact that New York City would have to pay three-quarters of the cost of this improvement?

The New York politicians may think that in their removal of Fire Chief Croker and in their demogogic and obstructive action in the Pennsylvania Railroad franchise and in their attempt to lower the tax rate, not by reducing expenses, but by raising actual valuations, they are playing very deep politics. They are not. They are being used as a cat's-paw by very powerful and shrewd interests, and are driving from their support all independent and intelligent citizens. If another reform administration is to be a possibility within the next twenty years these things must stop, and stop right now.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Too Cool.

"Oh! Major Bloodgore," said girlish gusher, "they say that during the war you were always cool in action."

"Cool!" declared the major. "Why, my dear girl, I was so cool that when I shivered people insinuated that I was trembling."—Baltimore Herald.

Rare Consideration.

Naggsby—If you don't like your job, why on earth do you cling to it with such tenacity?

Waggsby—Well, you see I have friends in the same line of work, and if I let go, some of them might stumble into my place and regret it ever afterward.—Los Angeles Herald.

No Fight.

"Did you know that your political antagonist had cast reflections on your truth and veracity."

"Yes."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Nothing. My pride forbids me to fight any one except a gentleman. And a man who calls another a liar is no gentleman."—Washington Star.

No Cause for Woe.

Stokes—Speaking of mourning, if your rich uncle were to die, should you put on black?

Blokers—Certainly not. If he left me something handsome, why should I be such a hypocrite as to don the garb of woe? On the other hand, if he left me out of his will, how could I consistently put on mourning for such a curmudgeon?—Boston Transcript.

IRON AND DUST.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

The mighty ones who wrenched the world with pain,
Far in the past,
Attila raging o'er the bloody plain,
The Scourge of Heaven, and bold Tamerlane—
Where are they now?
The dust of centuries old Time has cast
Above each brow.

Where roams the spirit of the Norman?
Where
The untamed soul
That from the sea, a lion from its lair,
Arose 'gainst England? Where the banner fair
The world saw wave
O'er Harold, resting in man's common goal—
A narrow grave?

What profits Alexander now, that he
Across the world
Bore ruin, sorrow, death, and misery?
The grim phalanx which irresistibly
Moved o'er the field—
Dust—all is dust! The war-flags all are furled;
Gone every shield!

Man lifts his voice and fills the universe
For one short hour
With blatant vauntings of his sword or purse;
For God a sneer; for Destiny a curse,
Time's stroke is slow;
But when it falls, man withers at its power
And bows him low.

Man's arm is strong; his footstep shakes the land;
His iron grasp
May hold a mighty nation; but his hand
Withers and falls when stops the running sand
In old Time's glass;
Death's finger touch—a shudder—cry—a gasp,
The strong ones pass!

Where is the glory of the sword and shield?
The bright spears rust;
Fond lovers stray where once the legions wheeled;
The stolid plowman turns the battlefield;
The olive tree,
Green badge of peace, may from a Caesar's dust
Spring tranquilly.

Oh, you who would immortalize your name,
Ne'er soulless cast
Your brother's blood upon the pyre of shame
And call the dread black smoke immortal fame!
Though reared unseen,
The sodded mound white marble will outlast,
And still be green.

September Days at Newport.

Grand Duke Boris and Duchess of Marlborough—Other Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—The Horse Show has come and gone, and still the season at Newport is not ended. There have been a few departures from the cottages and a number more will go during the coming week, but still there are prospects of the liveliest September in years. The present week, in addition to the Horse Show, which attracted many additional people here, there have been several notable entertainments, beginning with Mrs. Burke-Roche's dinner ball in honor of her daughter, and including a dinner dance given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks; two notable dinners, one by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean at Berger's, and two entertainments at the Golf Club, one a dinner and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan and the other a dinner given by Mrs. Henry W. Buil.

There have also been notable entertainments by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, ex-Commodore Gerry, and others, some in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough and others in honor of Grand Duke Boris of Russia. There are many visitors at the cottages, and the tide of entertainments has not yet begun to ebb.

Mrs. Astor, who has been unable to do any entertaining, and has given only a ball this season, announces two large dinners at Beechwood on the 15th and 19th. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give her farewell dinner at Crossways on Sunday evening, Sept. 14; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier will give a dinner at Berger's on the 13th, and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson a similar entertainment at her villa on the same evening.

Mrc. C. J. Hamlin will give a dinner at Berger's next Thursday evening.

It is perhaps well for the Duchess of Marlborough that she came to Newport when she did. She was the observed of all observers, and apparently queen of all she surveyed until the arrival of the Russian Grand Duke, who has proved fully as popular as the American Duchess and forced her to share with him the honors of the Newport season. Grand Duke Boris will remain here some time longer than the Duchess.

Jamestown, which has this Summer become very popular for church marriages, having already had three in which the Summer residents of that place have been much interested, is to have another on Monday afternoon next. This will be held in the little Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Matthew's. The bride will be Miss Elizabeth Howell Plummer, daughter of Mrs. William H. Plummer of New York, and the bridegroom Samuel Cuppells Pierce of New York and son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Pierce of St. Louis. The bride will have as maid of honor, Miss Marian Fisher of Elizabeth, N. J., and as bridesmaids Miss Lulu Belle Pierce, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Nina De Hart and Miss Mary Barber of Elizabeth, N. J., and Miss Minna Lentilhon and Corinne Howell, cousin of the bride, of New York.

The groom will be attended by Mr. John K. Berry of New York as best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. Charles Rufus Knapp, Gilbert C. Greenway, John S. Ferguson, John B. McCord, and Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., of New York, and John S. Davis of Baltimore. The bride will be given away by her cousin, Mr. Thomas A. Howell, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Charles D. Burrows, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Otis R. Glazebrooks, D. D., rector of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the Summer residence of the bride's mother.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—Grand Duke Boris had another busy time to-day. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs at luncheon at the Clam Bake Club, drove with Mrs. Oelrichs, and with her went to the children's entertainment in aid of St. Mary's Church, later witnessed the polo games, and this evening was the guest at Mrs. Ogden Mills's dinner. The luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs was for eighteen persons, including the following: Count Cassini, Baron Friederiche, Baron Greaves, Baron Schlippenbach, Baron Standtman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Max von Oppenheim, James J. Van Alen, and Robert Goelet.

There was a large gathering of the Summer residents at St. Mary's Hall this afternoon to see the Mother Goose tableaus and nursery games given for the benefit of St. Mary's Church. The entertainment was given under the patronage of Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, and Mrs. F. J. Hoffman. The participants were Miss Blanche Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and children of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Chanler, and Mrs. Andrews. Grand Duke Boris was much interested in the entertainment, giving those in charge a considerable sum of money for the church.

For the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills in honor of the Grand Duke the floral decorations were on a magnificent scale, including a treatment of the grounds as well as the interior of the cottage. Dinner was served in the oval dining room at the long table, seating thirty guests, where the table decorations were of the choicest orchids placed in the family silver service. About midnight supper was served at small tables and from a buffet table.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., who are occupying the Woolsey cottage in Rhode Island Avenue, gave a dinner at Berger's to-night, entertaining twenty-four guests. The pavilion where the dinner was served was inclosed with bunting, over which were hung garlands of green. The table decorations were all in dark-red cactus.

Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville gave a luncheon this afternoon, and dinners were given tonight by Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mrs. Harry Lehr, and Mrs. William H. Sands.

In the finals in the women's lawn tennis tournament at the Casino this morning Miss Barger Wallach defeated Miss Mary Sands in a three-set match by 6—0, 10—8, 6—2.

Nineteen entries have been made for the junior lawn tennis tournament which will be started at the Casino Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly closed their villa to-day.

Mr. Thompson will give a morning recital at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Morse on Monday, being assisted by M. Bogea Oniroff and M. and Mme. Brethner.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and his family will leave here Monday, closing their Newport season, and go to Lake Delaware, N. Y., for the Autumn.

Pope Whitehouse has returned here after a long absence and has reopened his apartments in the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, who have been at the Muenchinger King cottage, left here to-day, going to Boston in their automobile.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 6.—The "cottagers" were about Wednesday morning to greet President Roosevelt upon his arrival in Lenox. They assembled at the hotel where the President was scheduled to make a short address and hold an informal reception. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foer, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evyn Sloane, and members of the house party at Wyndhurst; Mrs. Richard S. Dana and her guest Miss Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey and their guests, Miss Bigelow and Cleveland Bigelow; Samuel D. Babcock and Miss Babcock, Capt. John S. Barnes and the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly and other members of the house party; the Misses Folsom, Miss Grenleaf, Dr. Jaques and his house party; Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, George H. Morgan R. W. Patterson and members of his house party, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton.

It was a great shock to the assembled people when news of the accident was received by telephone, the first report being that the President was killed. A courier, who was one of President's Roosevelt's outriders, soon arrived and brought details.

The President was able to make only a few brief remarks from his carriage. The fact that nearly all the "cottagers" are New York people gave them special interest in the President and the accident, and many events planned for that evening were given up.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixey have returned to Lenox from a visit with Mrs. Francis Burll Hoffman at Newport. They have as their guests at Tanglewood Miss Mary Bigelow and Cleveland Bigelow, also their son, Arthur Sturgis Dixey, who has been the guest of Mrs. Oelrichs at Newport. He will remain at Tanglewood for the Autumnal ayeties.

Mr. Sturgis gave a dinner for the younger set Tuesday evening, her guests including the Misses Folsom, the Misses Bacon, Richard Mackay, and William Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly are guests at Lakside, the charming country house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed have given a number of dinners and luncheons in their honor.

Among the entertainments of the week were dinners and dances given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a dinner at Stonover Tuesday evening, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

Forsythe Wickes is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Bacon. The Misses Bacon have just returned to Lenox from a visit to Southampton.

The golf tournament was favored with excellent weather. It had also the largest field ever seen in Lenox. Very much lower scores were made than ever before, the St. Paul School boys being among the best players. It might be said in this connection that the feature of the tournament was the skillful playing of W. C. Chick of Oakley, the winner of the Foster Cup, who is the longest driver that ever played on these links, and who went round on Wednesday in 36, the professional record of the course being 35. The cottagers and their guests turned out in large numbers to see the playing.

The entries for the annual horse show, which will take place Sept. 19, are coming in rapidly. It is expected to be larger than any previous ones here. It will as usual be held on Highlawn Farm. Miss Kate Cary, who has some fine horses here, will be a conspicuous exhibitor. She will have a four-in-hand entered, and probably a tandem and saddle horse.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned, he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West Fifty-seventh Street.—The Rev. D. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, Forty-second Street, west of Broadway.—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street.—The Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, 11.

TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street.—The Rev. George A. Gordon; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East Seventeenth Street.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Y. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.

PEOPLE'S, Sixty-first Street, near Third Avenue.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL, Fifty-seventh Street, west of Seventh Street.—The Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Barton Chapin; 11.

OLD FIRST, Fifth Avenue, Corner Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy; 11.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner Tenth Street.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.

WEST END, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street.—The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith; 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and Seventy-first Street.—The Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.; 11.

HOLY APOSTLES', Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 7:45.

ST. ESPRIT, 45 East Twenty-seventh Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen; 11 and 8.

MARBLE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.

SECOND AVENUE, Corner Seventh Street.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.

WEST END AVENUE, Corner Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Dr. Stinson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"GLAD TIDINGS," Tent, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—4 and 8.

LENOX AVENUE, Union Church, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Between Lenox and Fifth Avenues.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.

MERRETT BUILDING, Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

STRANGERS, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

Detailed Balance Sheet of the Accounts of the Jewish Colonization Association Made Public.

The Jewish World published yesterday a detailed balance sheet of the accounts of the Jewish Colonization Association, the trust created by the late Baron de Hirsch with the magnificent donation of $50,000,000, for the purpose of helping his persecuted co-religionists. It is best known by its formation of colonies of the Argentina. Hitherto the accounts have been kept absolutely secret. Israel Zangwill recently challenged the administrators to produce their accounts and tell the Jewish public what they were doing with the money. The Jewish World has secured the statement of account for 1901, and thus the accounts see the light of day for the first time.

The balance shows that $2,019,307.30 was spent, and seven-eighths of this sum was obtained by interest and one-eighth by drawing on capital.

The Argentina project roughly cost last year $230,000 for direct relief, $435,000 for purchase of new land for colonies, and $65,000 for administrative purposes. American organizations received $40,000 by way of subventions, $116,000 by way of loan for agricultural work, the settlement of individual farms. In Russia the association spent $100,000 on schools, $5,000 in subventions, $150,000 for erecting workers' dwellings in Wilna, and $30,000 for loans. In Roumania the schools cost $15,000, and $118,000 was given in subventions, besides $8,000 in loans. Palestine received $20,000 for schools and $30,000 by subventions, while Asia Minor absorbed $65,000. The most remarkable items in the accounts are a loan for the weavers of the prayer shawls in Dubrovna, amounting to $170,000, and the purchase of land in Galicia for the purpose of colonization, requiring an outlay of $120,000. The administrative expenses were $150,000, or about 7½ per cent. of the total expended.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It is decreed that the Summer season is about over. There will be hunting and a few dinners, but no dances of any importance during September. Mrs. Astor remains rather late, but she never comes to the city before Autumn is much advanced and the time for the Horse Show is near. The Duchess of Marlborough has left there to be a week at Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have gone to Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have a party with them in the Adirondacks. The theatrical season has begun in town very prosperously, and every evening there are familiar faces at the different playhouses.

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There will be a short season for a few at the Virginia Hot Springs, but the majority who come from Newport and Bar Harbor and other resorts will go at once to the suburbs of New York. The Hudson will have a very early period of gayety, and great preparations are being made at Ardsley for the golf in the Autumn. However, the early September days are delightful on the sea coast of Long Island and at Bar Harbor, and although the gayeties are over the cottagers will linger until very late in the year.

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There is much conjecture as to what the Winter will bring. The débutantes are not many, and several families are in mourning. The withdrawal of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield from society means a great deal. There is little prospect of the Vanderbilt family entertaining on any large scale. In fact, William K. Vanderbilt will remain the greater part of the Winter abroad, and it is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are to be in Europe this year. It has even been rumored that Mrs. John Jacob Astor has intentions of being at St. Moritz in December, and that Mrs. Astor, her mother-in-law, will leave here in the late Winter for France. The wedding of Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt will be the one notable event which the Winter season will bring. There are the dancing classes and the one Assembly and the opera—but these do not make up much to insure a very brilliant season.

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At present much of the gayety is located in the Adirondacks. The life is quite free and easy, and there are so many out-of-door sports. The campers—as the dwellers in modern and luxurious cottages are now called—have formed little sets of their own. Up in the Lake St. Regis region, where the camps of Frederick Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, James R. Roosevelt, Whitelaw Reid, and Anson Phelps Stokes are located, there is at present an excellent representation from New York society. The camps will remain open until "the snow flies," which may mean any time between now and December.

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The Lenox season usually occupies about two or three weeks, and just now it is in full swing. The Berkshires are at their best in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are among those who are doing the most entertaining. Unfortunately the death of Mrs. Cook has placed Mrs. Carlos de Heredia in mourning. Mrs. de Heredia did much of the entertaining at Lenox at this time of year. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dixie, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are giving dinners and small affairs. Cards are very popular, and the weekly contests at golf and the meetings at the club are among the most popular amusements.

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Many of the men who have been prominent at Newport have gone to Canada and New Brunskick and other places for the Fall shooting. Not a few, like William C. Whitney, have hired English and Scottish places, and will take parties over on the other side of the water. Yachting, which was very popular in the Spring, has had something of a setback owing to the coal strike, which increase the expense those floating palaces greatly. Eugene Higgins at Newport has been giving a series of brilliant entertainments on the Varuna. He had arranged to sail before this, but has postponed his departure a short time.

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D. O. Mills celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Friday evening. For the occasion his residence on Fifth Avenue was opened and there was a large family dinner given. Ogden Mills and Ogden Mills, Jr., came on from Newport and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid from the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left yesterday, returning to their camp. They will remain there until the middle of October, when they will go to Lenox.

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Among the engagements which will be announced shortly is that of Dr. John Davis and Miss Gertrude Agostini, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, (Miss Louisa Macy.) The date of the wedding has yet been decided upon. Another engagement shortly to be announced is that of John Jerome Kelly, the son of the late John Kelly, and a nephew of the late Cardinal McCloskey, to Miss Ransom. The engagement of Miss Josephine Kelly to an Italian gentleman has also been announced.

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Mrs. George Ingraham and Miss Ingraham, who arrived in this country a week ago, are at Lenox, where they are the guests of Mrs. Bacon. They will come to New York later in the season.

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Among those who sailed on the Etruria yesterday were Charles H. Marshall, who goes to join Mrs. Marshall, who has been abroad all this Summer; Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Chapin, and Mr. and Mrs. George Clark.

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The wedding of Miss Emma Ogden Hoffman of Morristown, a daughter of the late William Ogden Hoffman of New York, and Edwin Channing Larned of this city took place on Aug. 26 in the White Mountains. Miss Hoffman, who is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller (Miss Hoffman) had been with them at the Profile House, and with them and Mr. Larned drove to Sugar Hill from the Profile House, and the marriage was most quietly solemnized by Bishop Niles. The engagement was announced a few months ago, and it was expected that the marriage would be an October event at Morristown, so that the announcement of it having already taken place came as a surprise to many.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre have returned from Saratoga to their Staten Island home, Shore Acres, at Forst Wadsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie and their children have recently arrived from Paul Smith's. Miss Gertrude Bonner, who has been the guest at Newport of Mrs. Busk at her place, Indian Spring, is back at Staten Island.

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The Horse Show at Morristown will be held on Oct. 8 to 11 inclusive. Most of the boxes have been sold. Mrs. Charles Scribner will give a ball on the evening of the first day.

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Among those who arrived on the Campania yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Penniman, F. W. Rhinelander, F. W. Rhinelander, Jr., Gen. Charles F. Roe and Mrs. Roe, W. W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop, Miss Grace Henop and Miss Sydney S. Henop, Moses B. I. Goddard, E. B. Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris Cox, Lord Monk-Bretton, Wade Chance, Alfred Davies, Raymond Gerard, Sir William Mulock, Effingham Maynard, Mark Warburton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ogden.

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An entertainment will be held at Fairlawn, the Southampton cottage of Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Orthopaedic ward of the Post Graduate Hospital. Bridge and seven-hand euchre will be played, and the proceeds of the tickets sold are to be used for the ward.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Van Cortlandt Kent and Louis Allston Gillet. Miss Kent is a daughter of Mrs. James Kent (Miss Louisa M. Stewart) of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson and a sister of James Kent. Mr. Gillet is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allston Gillet (Miss Josephine W. Blodgett) of 166 Madison Avenue and a brother of Miss Gertrude Gillet and Lorenzo M. Gillet. He was graduated from Yale in 1899 and from Columbia in 1901.

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The wedding of Miss Rittie Emerson King, a daughter of the late J. Howard King of Albany, and Edward S. J. McVickar, son of Mrs. James McVickar, will be celebrated on Wednesday next at the King homestead and Summer residence of the bride's mother, at Ridgefield, Conn. Bishop William McVickar, an uncle of the bridegroom, will officiate. The wedding will be a small and quiet one, and Miss King will be unattended. W. Neilson McVickar will be the best man, and the ushers selected are E. J. Whitehouse, Chauncey McKeever, William Goadby Loew, John McCullough, Phillips B. Thompson, Edward McVickar, Clifford Bucknam, and Rufus H. King.

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Miss Lucy Moore Norton of Staten Island and Thomas Dimock Leonard are to be married on Saturday, Oct. 4.

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Mrs. Burton Harrison will go to her Bar Harbor cottage, Sea Urchins, to-morrow to spend a month there. Her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, will go with her. Since her return from abroad, Mrs. Harrison, with Mr. Harrison and their family, have been at Lawrence, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison (Miss Mary Crocker) have spent the Summer at their California residence, the Uplands, at San Mateo, and are soon going on a riding excursion into the woods of Western California.

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Miss Jeannette de Mauriac, whose engagement to George Britton was announced some weeks since, is ill at her father's Long Branch cottage. The wedding of Miss de Mauriac and Mr. Britton will probably take place in February next in New York.

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The Board of Directors of the Stony Wold Sanitarium have sent out invitations to the laying of the cornerstone of the sanitarium at Lake Kushaqua, Franklin County, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 11, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Trains leaving New York Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. and Thursday at 3:13 A. M. will arrive at Kushaqua in time for the ceremony, and a returning train will leave at 8:26 P. M. There is to be a specia ltrain from Malone. There are to be special rates from this city over the New York Central on the 9th and 10th of September for Kushaqua.

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Several wedding announcements and plans have been made during the week.

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The wedding of Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, a daughter of Henry B. Stokes, and Frederick Ambrose Clark, a son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, it is now reported, will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 23, in St. Thomas's Church, this city.

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As published in this column on Friday, Miss Edith Church Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, who is to marry Goelet Gallatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, and nephew of Elbridge T. Gerry, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at Bayport, L. I., will have Miss Evelyn Blight, daughter of Arthur Blight, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of Edward H. Harriman; Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Hester Hone, daughter of John Hone, and Miss Nathalie Henderson, daughter of Charles R. Henderson. Mr. Gallatin's best man is to be his brother, Albert Gallatin, and the ushers selected are Philip G. Birckhead, son of Mrs. William G. Birckhead; Arthur A. Fowler, son of Anderson Fowler; Duncan G. Harris, son of Charles N. Harris, and Francis K. Stevens, a cousin of Mr. Gallatin.

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Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas and a sister of Edward M. Thomas, who married Miss Linda Lee, and R. Livingston Beeckman are to be married on Wednesday, Oct. 8. Miss Thomas has been at Bar Harbor with her parents, but it is the purpose of the family to leave there by the middle of the month.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following musical programme will be rendered to-day at 4 o'clock in the various parks:

CLAREMONT PARK.

Friedgen's Band, George Friedgen, bandmaster, assisted by the following singing societies: Arion, White Plains, Quartet Club, Mount Vernon, Maennerchor, and New Rochelle.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Emperor's Manoeuvre"....Friedemann
Overture, "Rienzi"....Wagner
Chorus, "Die Himmel rühmen das Ewigen Ehre"....Beethoven
Xylophone solo, "Valse Espagnole"....Metra
Martin Schlig
Valse, "Invitation a la Valse"....Weber
Chorus—(a) "Old Black Joe"....
Arr. by Van der Stucken
(b) "Heimkehr"....Gelbke
Grand selection, "La Vestale"....Mercadante
(a) "The Dutch Patrol"....Restorff
(b) Comique, "Mr. Thomas Cat"....Hall
Grand chorus and band, "At the Altar of Truth"....Mohr
Plantation songs....Coates
"Home, Sweet Home."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band; James Pierce, bandmaster:

March vocale, "A Frangesa"....Costa
Overture, "Zampa"....F. Harold
A laughing musical oddity, "Musicians"....Jolly
American patrol....Muscat
Cornet solo, selected....L. Conterno
William J. Styles.
March, "American Valor"....Conterno
Selection from "Falka"....M. Dull
Waltzes, "Nanon"....Genees
Trombone Humoresque, "Blaze of Glory"....Jarome
March militaire, "My Maryland"....Mygrant

BRONX PARK.

Hagar's American Military Band; F. W. Hager, director:

Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Hail to the Bride"....Rosay
Overture, "Barber of Seville"....Rossini
Song—(a) "That Grand Amen"....Harding
(b) "The Blue and the Gray"....Talby
(A medley of war songs of 1861.)
Ballet music from "William Tell"....Rossini
Trombone solo, "Sea Beach"....Innis
Lee Zimmermann.
Reminiscences of Verdi....Godfrey
Introducing gems of "La Traviata," "Trovatore," &c.
Fantasia on "A Hot Time"....Hager
March, "Invincible Eagles"....Sousa
With xylophone obligato by J. Hager.
Valse Lento, "Ocean Breezes"....Herbert
Grand selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
Introducing intermezzo.
Galop, "Heigh-ho"....Fahrbach
"Old Hundred."

CENTRAL PARK.

Seventh Regiment Band; George L. Humphrey, bandmaster:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, coronation from "The Prophet"....Meyerbeer
Overture, "Le Nozzidi Figaro"....Mozart
Prelude from Act V., "King Manfred"....Reinecke
Selection, "The Emerald Isle," (new)....Sullivan
Cornet solo, waltz song from "Sally in Our Alley"....Englander
Chester W. Smith.
Suite, "Peer Gynt," (by request)....Greig
Quintette, from "The Meistersinger"....Wagner
Fantasia, "Carmen"....Bizet
Intermezzo, "The Coquet"....Leoncavallo
Saladertanz from "The Feramore"....Rubinstein
Doxology.

GAY HATS IN CHURCH DISTURB PREACHERS

Newburg Pastors Object to Women Worshippers' Headgear.

Agitation Started in Sermon by Father McGrath of Fishkill Is Spreading.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 6.—When the Rev. John J. McGrath of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of this place delivered a sermon to the women of his congregation, telling them that Sunday bonnets were becoming so elaborate and expensive as to interfere with the proper conduct of services, he struck a sentiment which long ago was well rooted in the minds of many preachers in this section. Here is how a Newburg clergyman now sums up his opinion:

"Newburg women churchgoers wear hats far too large. Our Sunday morning services are assuming more the appearance of dress shows and flower gardens than devotional exercises. It is about time that they curtail some of the expensive features of their Sunday bonnets and wear ones that take up less room. It seems to me that a small hat can be made to look just as attractive as a large one. Not only do the large hats obscure the view of persons seated in the back pews and detract from the service itself, but when priests are administering communion they have great difficulty in seeing the woman's mouth. It is a difficult matter for a preacher or a priest to complain of from his pulpit, but I admire the courage of Father McGrath, who was not a bit afraid to challenge woman's vanity in the interest of religion."

The Newburg minister declared that if all the preachers would agree to do the same he would make an announcement from his pulpit asking the women of his congregation to please wear small hats on Sundays. Four ministers of different denominations at Newburg declared that they were in favor of smaller hats on Sunday for women. Each of them expressed various inconveniences resulting from the prevalence of expensive headgear. Ordinarily, they said, it was not the business of a preacher to dictate to his congregation as to what kinds of clothing they should wear, but, since it was the custom of women to wear hats in church they should not be encouraged to wear them of such dimensions as to interfere with the services. Here are the objections given by the preachers to the expensive hats:

They obscure the view of the pulpit from the pews in the back of the church, so that those sitting in the rear have to strain their necks or listen to the sermon without seeing the preacher.

They detract, by the gaudiness or fashionableness, from strict attention to the services, so that, instead of enjoying the full meaning of the sermon, members of the congregation go away with snatches of it caught in the moments spared from observing the styles.

They interfere with the proper administration of communion, so that the priest is unable to see the communicant's face.

"For a long time I have been wondering how to call the attention of the women of the congregation to the fact that their hats were entirely too large, but I have hesitated to do so," said one preacher. "I was afraid I might cause offense rather than correct an evil. I'm glad Father McGrath has found the courage to preach what is in his mind. On some bright Sunday mornings, when I would expect to be able from my pulpit to look into a congregation of bright faces, sometimes I am compelled to gaze into what seems a flower garden or a mixed up ribbon counter. Once in a while I am able to catch sight of a face here and there, but usually I am left to the supposition that the faces are all there, although I can't see them."

"In the matter of big hats the theatres are ahead of the churches," said another minister. "The former do not hesitate to post notices that hats shall come off during the performances. It is a custom, however, for women to wear hats in church, and it is too bad to contemplate that a theatrical performance is given more consideration than a religious service."

HENRY IRVING'S SON SAILS.

He Praises American Country Life and Talks of His Translation of Sardou's Play "Danta."

Laurence A. Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, who has been spending a month with friends at Windsor, Vt., sailed for London yesterday on the Mesaba. In a talk before sailing he spoke of this as his first glimpse of American country life and hospitality, saying:

"I enjoyed my stay immensely, for I found none of that stiffness and tyranny of good form which is so often thrown up to the English. I was not treated like the American couple visiting an apathetic English gentleman. The first morning at breakfast the eager young American wife announced her intention of seeing the Tower of London. 'What are you going there for!' inquired the host. 'Isn't it one of your finest old buildings!' 'Yes, I believe it is.' 'Well, then, why not see it!' 'Oh, it isn't done, you know.'"

Mr. Irving is translating Victorien Sardou's new play, "Danta." Of it he said that he thought it afforded larger spectacular opportunities than even the "Robespierre," produced some time since by Sir Henry.

"The action of the play," he said, "is rapid and well sustained, providing an excellent part for my father. The outward life of the early Renaissance will probably be presented with closer detail than ever before. It is possible that the London production will be followed by an American one."

NEW YORK CITY'S TAX LARGER.

Cortlandt Assessors Added $500,000 to Assessment and Ruled Against Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 6.—The Assessors of the town of Cortlandt, in this county, S. Fletcher Allen, Henry C. Covert, and John Halsted, this year have increased the assessment of the City of New York $500,000. The City of New York was not altogether too well pleased, and its representatives protested vigorously. The Assessors heard them respectfully, and afterward went over the figures and the claims of the city, but declined to allow the assessment to be taken off or reduced.

For a few years past the city has been assessed $75,157.96 in this town. Of this sum $4,800 was for the land or right of way in this town, through and over which the old aqueduct is built and runs. The rest was for real property and buildings. There were about forty parcels of real estate in different portions of the town, ranging in size from the smallest, one-half acre, to the largest, 105 acres, a total of 702.108 acres. Each parcel is separately assessed, and is measured out to the hundredth part. The uniform rate of assessment is $75 an acre. Then there are separate assessments for buildings. The land and the buildings are in connection with the water rights, dams, &c., used in the supply of water for the city.

This year the Assessors placed on the books $500,000 additional for "the unfinished dam over the Croton River." This is the new Cornell dam which has been in course of construction for some years. The city may invoke the aid of the courts.

G. W. VANDERBILT TO BUILD IN TOWN

Two Marble Front Dwellings to Go Up on Fifth Avenue.

Plot on the Southeast Corner of Fifty-second Street Adjoining the Union Club's New House to be the Site.

Two marble-front dwellings will be erected by George W. Vanderbilt at 645 and 647 Fifth Avenue, a part of the unimproved plot at the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, diagonally opposite Mr. Vanderbilt's residence, at the northwest corner of Fifty-first Street, and adjoining the Union Club's new house at the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street. The houses will cover a frontage of 75 feet, and will cost $100,000, according to the estimate filed with the Building Department by Architects Hunt & Hunt.

These facts are the first official disclosure of what has been generally understood in real estate circles for several months, namely, that the purchase of this vacant plot, 125 by 100, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Stret, by the New York Realty Corporation, was made at the instigation of members of the Vanderbilt family, and that, while title to the property would be held by the New York Realty Corporation, the future disposition of it would rest with the Vanderbilts.

The plot is part of the block which was formerly the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and which, when that institution decided to move to Fordham Heights, was purchased by a syndicate headed by Charles T. Barney and George R. Sheldon for $2,050,000. Almost the entire block found a ready market with builders, and was quickly resold by the syndicate. The Union Club took the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street corner, but nobody seemed to want the Fifty-second Street end of the Fifth Avenue frontage. The latter was finally offered at auction with an upset price of $650,000, but found no bidders. Subsequently, Flake & Dowling bought it and resold it to a syndicate represented by J. Stewart Chisholm. Plans were then prepared for an apartment hotel, excavation to a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet was completed, and it was generally supposed that this enterprise would be carried forward, until the announcement was made about six months ago that the New York Realty Corporation, of which Messrs. Flake & Dowling, the former owners of the corner, are the active managers, had bought the property for $1,000,000. The recording of deeds showed this same figure, and significant statements were made that no apartment house or hotel would ever be erected on the property.

The two new dwellings will be built so that they may be connected and converted into a double house. What disposition Mr. Vanderbilt intends to make of these residences could not be learned yesterday. It is only recently that he had plans filed for alterations to his mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, calling for an outlay of over $50,000.

PHILIP J. BAILEY DEAD.

The Author of "Festus" Passes Away at Nottingham, England.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Philip J. Bailey, the author, died at Nottingham to-day. He was born there in 1816.

Philip James Bailey, son of Thomas Bailey, author, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. He received a primary education at various schools in his native town, and in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied for two sessions. In 1833 he commenced the study of law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the bar in 1840.

Bailey had little inclination for legal pursuits, however, and during his studies in that direction had written many verses. "Festus," his great work, was conceived and planned in 1836, and published in 1839, running through eleven editions in England and upward of thirty in America. The eleventh, or "Jubil

THE ACTRESS AND HER PRESS AGENT

The Gentle Art by Which the Leading Ladies Make Friends With the Public and Enemies of One Another—General Topics of the Drama.

The chief attraction of womankind, it has been said, is that you never can tell just what they will do next. In the case of an actress with a press agent there is an added charm that you never can tell just what she has done. It has been everywhere reported, and in some quarters it may have been believed, that the postponement of the opening of "Sally in Our Alley" at the Broadway Theatre was due to the fact that the leading lady had been so deeply affected by a quarrel that occurred while she was taking part in the recent Vanderbilt entertainment at Newport as to be unable to appear. It is worthy of note, however, that the intervening hours were utilized to fill the newspapers with very dramatic accounts of the quarrel and of the annoyances to which it subjected the gentlewoman who was at once their hostess and their employer. If the dignity of the young woman concerned had been of any real symmetry and proportion, and her grief at the contretemps of any genuine quality that interest might conceivably have been employed in convincing the reporters of the press that all had gone as smoothly as a love feast and as merrily as a marriage bell. To extend the grounds for suspicion, when Miss Marie Cahill was at last sufficiently recovered from the shock to her sensibilities to appear, lines had been written into her part, the obvious intention of which was to recall to the minds of the audience the events that had culminated so painfully. And as she uttered these lines Miss Cahill's rotund and infantile countenance was softer and more dimpling than ever. When you pile the mystery as to what Miss Cahill will do next upon the mystery as to what she has done, it will be seen at a glance that she is a most fascinating person.

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The postponement of course deprived the management of the receipts of one evening, which must aggregate something in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars. But the value of the free advertising Sally is receiving in consequence, (which, of course, includes this very complaisant paragraph and many others, no doubt, of a similar kindliness that will follow her, even as the music of the nursery heroine who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes,) must be many times that amount. As for Miss Cahill, she has advanced with one blithe skip from the position of a charming member of The Wild Rose company, where her laurels were shared with another, nay, several others, to that of the very charming notability of a succes de scandal. Only the sourest moralist, the misanthropic prig who is pained if all the world does not deport itself like the heroine of a Sunday school story, or of one of Mr. Howells's novels, could resist the fascination of the occasion. Does Miss Cahill really desire from the bottom of her heart to stick hat pins into Miss Bentley—for it is only fair that both parties in the affray should share by name in the resultant advertisement—or is she rather of a mind to meet Miss Bentley in privacy—if such a thing is known to these people!—and exchange congratulations over a lobster à la Newburg—emblematic of a gullible public?

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It is but just to add that Miss Cahill's abilities and charms are almost worthy of the splendid fame she has achieved. It was her demure piquancy that made Nancy Brown popular last Winter quite as much as the merit of the words and of the tune; and in her new part she has at least three songs of delightful spirit—that of the progressive milliner, that of the ambitious actress with the delicious phrase, "For an intimate friend of a friend of mine is an intimate friend of his," and the negro melody, "Under the Bamboo Tree." Meanwhile, to push a sense of justice to a point that may possibly seem absurd, Miss Bentley, also, is very charming and fully deserves her share of the labors of Mr. Lederer's press agent.

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These little triumphs of scandal are not always arranged with such a just regard for the general good of those concerned. The second party sometimes loses almost as much as the first party gains. In the days of Daly's stock company it is pretty certain that Miss Rehan had much to suffer. An ambitious member of the stock, if she was sufficiently good looking, had only to make it believed that she was persecuted because of jealousies on the part of the leading lady in order to become a star of the first magnitude, as magnitudes are reckoned on Broadway. The course to fame was something as follows: The ambitious actress made herself favorably known to the public in minor parts until some exceptional opportunity brought a word of praise from the critics—who, in spite of their reputation for severity, are never more pleased than when they can say a good word for an actor of promise. Hereupon it was covertly hinted that the aspirant had made the real success of the performance. It was the most obvious corollary of this that the leading lady was jealous and was in a mood for persecution. Then, some fine day, it would be announced, with a covert bid for sympathy on the part of the public, that the younger woman had been ousted from the company. The climax of the affair was the announcement that a sympathetic manager had taken the poor thing under his protection and had agreed to star her the following season. All this was given the utmost publicity, and beyond this the general public knew nothing. It sometimes happened, however, that those who are in the knowing learned further circumstances of interest, for example, that at the outset the actress had made an agreement in accordance with which she was to be starred, vided that the circumstances of leaving Mr. Daly's company should be such as to bring her name prominently before the public. It does not take many affairs of this kind seriously to impair the popularity of the elder actress, and on such occasions the methods of theatrical advertisement call for something very different from satirical laughter.

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It would be extremely unfair, however, to regard the sensational doings of actresses as coldly premeditated. In all but the very greatest actors—and the very worst—the deepest and most abiding trait is the sensation of being always in view, and the instinct for always making the view worth while. The mere sitting down and standing up, the most ordinary coming and going of daily life, is unconsciously performed with as distinct a feeling for effect as the creation of the most important part. In a well-known club, of which the members include both writers and actors, one of the stock diversions of the authors is to sit in the grill room and watch the various manners with which the actors make their entrances—to luncheon. In the three steps required to cross the threshold each actor reveals not only the general style of his art of the stage, but also the particular mood of the hour. When Mrs. Patrick Campbell's pet dog was the cause of so much discussion last Winter—nothing could have been further from the truth than to imagine that the comedy was premeditated; and there is no doubt it was a very real fit of nerves that occasioned the strewing of tan bark in the street before her hotel window. Yet these were, perhaps, the most important factors in making her success sensational.

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Apropos of this, an anecdote comes to us by way of England. On a certain first night the audience was very enthusiastic, and the stage carpenter—stage carpenters are traditionally privileged characters—remarked to her after the close of the performance, "We've got 'em this time, Missus, ain't we?" Mrs. Campbell replied, without unbending, "You talk as if you deserved the whole credit of the performance!" The retort was quick and telling. "Oh, no, Missus. I know well enough what we have to thank for making it a go. It's all bank and tan bark!" Beyond question, Mrs. Campbell's charms and talents were quite as justly recognized in London as they were in America. Yet, her theatre there, The Royalty, is situated in an obscure side street in Soho, amid cheap French and Italian restaurants, and her utmost endeavors resulted in an increasing deficit. The result of her American tour has been to make her fortune and to render her an actress of cosmopolitan reputation, who is already contemplating a trip to the Antipodes.

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The most amusing comedies of the press agent, as might be expected, come from the great French actress. The divine Sarah does not often take the proverbial step which separates her from the ridiculous, but if report is true she will do so soon. In the day of her earlier triumphs she had offers to appear in the German capitals, and steadfastly refused them. When asked what price would induce her to cross the eastern frontier she replied with a grandeur that not even a press agent could equal: "The only price that could tempt me is—Alsace and Lorraine." Pending the proffer of this she has shunned the land of the hated neighbor. Even when on the way to play in St. Petersburg she has gone through Austria. But times change. Of late years all the other leaders of the Parisian stage have won both fame and fortune in the German capitals—the two Coquelins, Mounet Sully, Hading, Garnier, and the rest. Is it to be tolerated for a moment that the greatest of all shall be left in the shade? Shall what she said as a press agent stand in the way of her career as an artist? In spite of the Kaiser's obduracy in the matter of Alsace and Lorraine, it appears that the divine Sarah is to appear in the Royal Court Theatre of Berlin.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA.

Those writers who endeavor to give the otherwise sober study of comparative literature a fillip of excitement by means of denouncing as piracy any indebtedness between authors, will find food for reflection in the two new musical comedies of the past week. If it is iniquitous and deeply reprehensible to improve upon the work of a bungling writer, what shall be said of the actor who avails himself of material originated by another and debases it in the process? It is generally accepted as a fact that Mr. David Warfield studied from life the peculiar type of Yiddish character which has made him famous, and that Messrs. Weber & Fields were almost equally original in the different Yiddish types which they have made so long and so happily familiar. It has also been generally observed that Mr. Dan McAvoy's character in "Sally in Our Alley" is a variation on the Warfield type, and that the characters impersonated by the Rogers brothers would not have existed in their present form if it had not been for Weber & Fields. It is not proposed here to denounce the fact of copying, but rather to congratulate the public, and the actors concerned, in that the copyists have not been denounced; for the freedom to vary and adapt is, both historically and obviously, a very important factor in the development of any art. It does seem, however, that the critics and the public have been remiss in not pointing out that there is a serious and very tangible grievance in the fact that the work of the copyists is inferior. The multiplication of Yiddish character actors on the stage is an undoubted detriment to the originators of the characters. If the adapters had improved upon the originals, no public spirited person, not even the originals themselves, would have had any serious moral ground for complaint; but the fact that the adapters have produced an inferior article may be reckoned an offense both to the comedians, in that their ideas have been uselessly purloined, and to the public, in that it is offered an inferior and erratically spurious article. It is of course not intended to make a very serious matter of all this; but it does seem worth while—a matter of justice both to the original comedians and to the theatregoers at large—to attempt to point out in what the inferiority consists.

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In the happy phrase of Macaulay's, the imitators have caught the contortious of the sibyl without the sibyl's inspiration. Various as are the morals of Mr. Warfield's Yid, they never go beyond the bounds of what is in keeping with the character. The pathos with which, in "The Auctioneer," he faces the ruin that overtakes his family, is no less true to the individual represented than the humorous low cunning with which, in a former act at Weber & Fields's, he asked, in accepting a gift cigar, "Vatd's tde matder vid itd?" For good and for all he has got himself into the skin of the part, and no chance effect by the wayside tempts him out of it. Mr. McAvoy, not only lacks the vis comica in creation, but, having copied, he is not content to be faithful to his original. In the passage in which he learns that his daughter is to leave home, his pathos, though real and convincing, is heavy and quite unrelieved by the touch of individual manner. In the lighter passages he is constantly slipping aside to pluck a laugh from the obvious jest and the characterless horseplay. It is to be admitted, however, that his transgressions are not as serious as those of the comedians across the way. The Rogers brothers are if anything more slavish in copying the externals of their originals; and they everywhere take far greater license. Not content with the scope of the characters that have given Weber & Fields a national reputation, and will some day take them across the ocean, they are constantly branching out into sentimental travesties and coon songs that have not the remotest relation to their impersonations. Even when they are within the legitimate lines of their parts they are not consistent. At the house down Broadway Mr. Fields is always the astute worker of schemes, while Mr. Weber is always the simple, if deeply suspicious, victim. The Rogers brothers do not recognize the bounds of either character, overstepping them for the most trivial jest or the stalest repartee. No remark is too stupid for Rogers-Fields, no retort too smart for Rogers-Weber. As a result, what in the original is a true comedy of character, on however low a plane, becomes a mere string of gags. The one indisputable service which the three copyists render is that they indicate very clearly that their originals are genuine artists. The pleasure one cannot escape in the somewhat low and extravagant fun of Messrs. Weber, Fields, and Warfield is measureably increased by the comfortable knowledge that they are truly and sincerely artists.

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It would be interesting to know just what the critics had in mind who praised Mr. Jameson De Finney's work in "The New Clown," for its artistic restraint. Many of them, it is to be observed, admitted that the farce was slow. Can it be that their idea of Mr. Finney's artistic duty was that he should efface himself from the play altogether? There is much to be said for this interpretation of the judgment. Mr. Finney is a legitimate comedian of distinct and delightful quality. As the stuttering youth in frocks and frills, as the poet gringoise in "Notre Dame," as Modus in "The Hunchback," he showed last year a talent for subtle differentiation in characters that is equaled only by the charm of the temperamental quality he infused into all these parts. In one quarter or another considerable restraint should be exercised if the public is to get the best good of him. But it may be doubted whether this is just what his complimentary critics intended. The meaning seemed rather to be that there was something intrinsically admirable in one actor's being less demonstrative than another. Only on a single condition, it may be said with some confidence, does this rule hold good, and that is that, as a result of the restraint, a stronger and more esthetically pleasurable impression is made upon the audience. The business of the actor is to exert a certain compelling influence across the footlights. It may be believed of the Cheshire cat that its grin is more prominent when all else is vanished; but scarcely of an actor. Mr. Finney's performance in "The New Clown" fell short because, at least on the first night, he lacked the exuberant spirit of farce. Mr. James Welch, who created the character in London, is as admirably restrained as an actor as Mr. Finney has ever been; but he is as much at home in farce as Mr. Finney is in comedy, and that, and that only, is the reason why the play succeeded in London.

JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"Jane Eyre," from Charlotte Brontë's novel, will be the week's revival of the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre. Laura Hope Crews will be seen in the title rôle. William Bramwell will be the Lord Rochester.

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Little Cora Quinten will again be seen in the rôle of the little mother in "The Fatal Wedding" during the engagement of that play at the Grand Opera House, which opens to-morrow for the week. The church scene will be made realistic by Gertrude Haynes and her "Choir Celestial," composed of twenty-five boy choristers.

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"The Village Postmaster," a popular rural drama by Alice E. Ives and Jerome H. Eddy, will begin its seventh season Monday night at the Metropolis Theatre. The play will be presented with all its realistic effects, including a thunderstorm with real water, a brass band, the village choir, and a genuine old-fashioned thrashing machine. Joseph Wheelock, the veteran actor, will make his first appearance in the leading part of the Postmaster.

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"The King of Detectives," by Theodore Kremer, is the week's attraction at the new Star.

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"Kidnapped in New York," with Barney Gilmore in the title rôle and "Billy" Hallman of the Philadelphia National League Club as an added feature, will be the Third Avenue Theatre's offering this week.

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"The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square Theatre is the comic opera upon which Sir Arthur Sullivan was engaged when he died. The score was acceptably completed by Edward German, author of the well-known "Henry VIII." music. Compared to what one is accustomed to in the Broadway musical comedy, the music here is a rare treat. The book, by Capt. Basil Hood, offers few opportunities to the comedians; but Jefferson de Angelis and a capable company work hard and extract what entertainment is possible.

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Fifteen of "A Chinese Honeymoon" chorus girls were guests of Miss Adele Ritchie at her Summer home, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, recently. On their return they sent to the prima donna's home twenty-five gold fish of large size for her parlor fountain and two brilliantly colored parrots just arrived from South America and guaranteed not to swear—at least not in English.

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"Man is ingenious, and I don't mean that as a personal recommendation for myself, as there is another 'N' in my family name," said Louis Mann, "but for the clever demonstration of the real existence of gray matter give me a woman—and especially the one I met on my way to the first rehearsal of 'Hoch the Consul' some ten days ago. I was on a closed car, though the windows were down. Suddenly it began to rain. Then it was that this woman showed her tact. She would attract attention anywhere, so that it is not to be wondered at that a 'chappie' with a lean cane for an escort, and a shop girl with a mouthful of gum looked askance at the star passenger, the former, wishing she were on his calling list, and the latter that she had some of her outfit. Haughtily, she removed the coin from her purse. A shift in the wind drove the rain in on her back and caused her to shudder. She called the conductor and bade him draw up the window-sash. He worked like the anchor of a tug-of-war team, but to no avail. With an exclamation of contempt, she placed the coin between her lips, and at the window she went. A tug and a jerk! It must have yielded to the force of her charms, for up it came with a bang. There was a slight recoil, she was thrown back, the grip of her lips upon the coin was loosened, and smash it went against the window pane and placidly rattled down between the sheathing and the back of the seats. The passengers gathered about, the conductor made excuses and really tried hard to recover the coin, but it was no use. There it lay in full view, but out of reach. After every means had been exhausted, woman's ingenuity came into play. She approached the chappie with the cane. With a bow and a nod she took the cane from his hand. To the girl with the gum she said: 'Your gum will assist me to recover my coin. May I have it?' And she got the gum. She placed it on the end of the cane, leaned over the narrow aperture, sighted the coin, jabbed at it, it stuck, and out of the hole she drew it."

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Maude Banks, whose drama, "The City's Heart," was produced by the Professional Woman's League, and who adapted "El Gran Galeato" from the Spanish for John Blair, has been appointed a reader of plays in the contest of the Woman's Exhibition. Miss Banks will select twenty-five manuscripts, from which William A. Brady is to pick the prize winners.

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Carlotta Nillson, last season leading lady with Mrs. Fiske, has been engaged by George H. Brennan for a prominent part in Mrs. Le Moyne's production of Glen MacDonough's play, "Among Those Present."

Musical Comedies' Vogue Said to be on the Wane

Managers Think that Even Shakespeare May Have a Chance on Broadway—Roof Garden Season Ending, and Regular Theatres Are Ready for Season's Campaign.

Within ten days or two weeks that product of the Summer season, the roof garden, will have disappeared. With its closing the return rush from field, forest, and shore sets in, and consequently the theatrical season, from the box office view, may then be considered as being launched.

In the meantime the managers are studying their audiences and asking themselves if their productions are really what is wanted. Several managers and producers were interviewed last week as to the public's preferences, and the general opinion was that in the not far distant future the musical comedy and its kin will be found among the "have beens," so far as concerns New York. Nearly all agree that this cycle is dead; that the public is ready for a change toward the serious. Some assert that the change will be toward serious comedy. Others advance the idea of melodrama, and still others pick tragedy as the coming feature. The champions of tragedy say that even Shakespeare may be once again considered for New York, and call attention to the promises for this year of E. H. Sothern, Miss Crosman, and Richard Mansfield. The friends of comedy declare that there is no money in Shakespeare, and besides that the education of actors has lately been so directed to comedy that good actors such as are required for Shakespeare are unavailable.

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Five important houses will open this week, two with new productions and three with revivals. One of the new plays is George C. Hazelton's comedy of the Revolutionary period, "Captain Molly," which begins to-morrow the second season of the Manhattan Theatre under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske. "Captain Molly" has been seen in outlying towns in the last week, and is said to have been favorably received. Its author made a success as a playwright with "Mistress Nell" some time ago. The story, as the title indicates, has to deal with the celebrated Molly Pitcher of Revolutionary fame, of her love for Barry Kenton, a youth of her own village of Carlisle, Penn. Another to seek her hand is Tom Kittridge, who uses means both fair and foul to get rid of his rival. After complications Molly goes to war, as well as her suitors, and is seen in the midst of the battle of Monmouth. The last act passes at New Brunswick, N. J. Elizabeth Tyree takes the title rôle, with John W. Albaugh, Jr., as Barry Kenton. The remainder of the cast is as follows:

Gen. Charles Lee	William Hazeltine
Gen. Greene	M. J. Jordan
Lieut. Col. Bunner	Frank Matteu
Squire Kittridge	W. L. Branscombe
Tom Kittridge	Lynn Pratt
Mr. Pitcher	H. R. Atherton
Parson Sharpley	H. H. Sleight
Sam Reynolds	Phillips Smalley
Jack Fouché, blacksmith	Herman A. Sheldon
Philetus Willowby, wheelwright	F. McIntyre
Peleg Rising, cooper	Alexander Vincent
Bump Wilson	William Weston
Taverner	Frank McCormack
Judge Advocate General	Henry Wilson
Aide de Camp	M. M. Cook
Sergt. Witherspoon	James Morley
Corp. Arthur	Andrew Stephens
Private Barnett	Sydney Smith
Private Reddington	A. E. Parker
Private Sarles	Paul Merritt
Private Jem Smith	W. E. Slevin
Orderly	H. A. Conklin
Mrs. Pitcher	Josepha Crowell
Betty Sharpley	Mabel Dixey
Mercy Wilson	Velma Berrell

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The season at the Criterion Theatre will open to-morrow night with William H. Crane in "David Harum." The popular actor returns to New York for a two-weeks' run. It will be his first appearance in New York since his long run at the Garrick Theatre in this play two seasons ago. As it is the intention of Charles Frohman to present Mr. Crane next season in a new play, his appearances here during the next fortnight will be his last in this characterization. Directly following the Criterion engagement Mr. Crane will start out on a tour extending from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, keeping him continuously before the public in this rôle until the middle of June. The play of "David Harum" has worn with playgoers as the book has with readers—it has been lasting. With but few exceptions Mr. Crane will have the same support that surrounded him during his run at the Garrick. The cast this season will include Earle Ryder, Frank Burbeck, Charles Jackson, Percy Brooke, Guy Nichols, Sheridan Tupper, Joseph Rawley, George F. DeVere, Charles Avery, William Dupont, Perdita Hudspeth, Kate Meek, and Lois Francis Clarke. Following the Crane engagement will come Miss Virginia Harned in A. W. Pinero's "Iris."

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Among the revivals which are regarded with interest is Genevieve G. Haines's "Hearts Aflame," which had a successful week's trial at the Garrick late last Spring, and which will be seen for six or eight weeks at the Bijou, beginning to-morrow night. The play has been carefully revised, its costumes made from the latest Parisian mode, and special music obtained for it. Mrs. Haines says that she has taken every care to make the stage atmosphere thoroughly in keeping with the nature of the play. The cast includes Aubrey Boucicault, Dorothy Dorr, Arnold Daly, Bijou Fernandez, Morton Selten, Kate Lester, Herbert Ayling, Mary Poore, Jene Holly, Margaret Drew, and Mrs. Felix Morris.

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Never before, according to the management, has "Robin Hood" received as much attention at the hands of scenic artists and costumers. The revival on Monday night of the De Koven-Smith comic opera at the Academy of Music by the Bostonians will be on a scale of splendor perhaps surpassing any previous presentation of the piece on Broadway. Messrs. Barnabee and Macdonald remained in New York all Summer supervising the preparations and the models for the new sets were completed last May. The costumes, properties, and scenery will be entirely new. The pictures of Sherwood Forest at early dawn, showing the rising mists and the changing lights, the gathering of Robin Hood's "merrie men," the foresters and the archers in their costumes of green, it is promised, will afford a most pleasing spectacle. It will be comparatively a new "Robin Hood" that will be presented on Monday night. True, there will be H. C. Barnabee as the Sheriff, as of yore, with his "eagle eye and massive brain," and the original "Little John," W. M. Macdonald. An ensemble of more than a hundred persons and stage settings so large that they will have to be returned to the storehouse when the run is over, being too large for the majority of theatres, will give "Robin Hood" the most spectacular presentation of its prosperous career. The chorus, it is said, will be on a grand opera scale, being considerably augmented in numbers, while a crowd of auxiliaries will disport themselves in the Nottingham fair scene and in the gambols of Sherwood Forest.

Grace Van Studdiford will be the Maid Marian, Josephine Bartlett, the original Dame Durden, will continue in that rôle, while George B. Frothingham promises an exact reproduction of his first performance of Friar Tuck. Olive C. Moore will appear as Alan-a-Dale, Allen C. Hinckley is to sing Will Scarlet's rôle. The title rôle, Robin Hood, will be played alternately by William C. Weedon and Harold Gordon. Sabbery D'Orsell is cast for Anabel and Campbell Donald will play Guy of Gisborne. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

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The season of Weber & Fields' begins next Thursday night with their latest musical absurdity, "Twirly-Whirly," the work of the late John Stromberg, Edgar Smith, and William T. Francis. As usual, it is the vehicle to display the talents of the all-star company. The company has been strengthened by the addition of William Collier, Peter F. Dailey, Louise Allen, and Charles Bigelow. Those comedians, in conjunction with Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Bessie Clayton, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, and Weber and Fields, with Bonnie Maginn and Will Archer as auxiliary lights, comprise the company.

"Twirly-Whirly" differs in many respects from its predecessors. Instead of the second section being devoted to a burlesque of some popular play, the thread of the plot will be carried through two acts with bits of burlesque interpolated individually instead of collectively. The scene of the burlesque is laid in Spain. Its story is a sort of endless chain, and could be cut anywhere without injury to the plot.

The music this season will appeal particularly to the regular patrons of the music hall. Just before his death, John Stromberg, who had been identified with the music hall since Weber & Fields assumed its management, composed several numbers which will be duly outlined on the programme. His unfinished work was completed by William T. Francis. Each number has been duly credited on the programme to the respective composers. A ballad, to be sung by Miss Russell, and entitled "Come Down, My Evening Star," was the last work of Mr. Stromberg. In less than two hours after writing the final note he had gone to his last rest.

THE PLAYGOERS GUIDE.

At the Empire Theatre John Drew is still in the first week of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," by Isaac Henderson, which was produced with success last year in London by Charles Wyndham. Mr. Drew's part has distinct theatric possibilities, which he makes the most of in his highly refined and vigorous manner. The play is a clever stage piece that makes a distinct popular appeal without possessing any serious merits as dramatic literature.

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At Wallack's, "Mrs. Jack," by Grace Livingston Furniss, is even more theatrically unreal than "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," but it is strong in the virtues of its defect, and somehow succeeds in being a rousing good play, full of life, humor, and interest. Much of the credit of the success is due to Alice Fischer, who takes the part of an extravagantly Western woman with a wholeness of soul and a fund of animal spirits that work powerfully upon the audience. The company is strong throughout, and Thomas Evans gives a striking and amusing interpretation of the traditional Bowery boy.

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"The New Clown," at the Garrick, in which Jameson Lee Finney has begun his career as a star, is a well-mannered English farce, with a fresh and amusing if slender plot, which turns upon the adventures of an effeminate lordling whom the force of circumstances obliges to become a circus clown. It suffers somewhat in the interpretation from the fact that the main part is taken by a man who, admirable as he has proved himself in legitimate comedy, lacks the natural touch of grotesque to make a strong actor of farce. Miss Jessie Busley has the best secondary part in the piece, and is very amusing and very charming. The play goes to-morrow into its third week.

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At the Knickerbocker "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" has scored a popular hit by virtue of the beauty of the scenery and costumes and the unusual beauty and spirits of the chorus. The Rogers Brothers themselves are a crudely conceived copy of Weber and Fields, but their nonsense and their horseplay is pleasing an uncritical audience.

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At the Broadway "Sally in Our Alley" has met popular favor largely by virtue of the personal spirit and grace of Marie Cahill. Dan McAvoy has a part conceived along the lines of David Warfield's well-known Yiddish character, which is amusing enough, though far below the original in artistic spirit.

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At the Savoy, "Soldiers of Fortune" has been revived for a season of five weeks, of which four remain. It is a dramatization from the novel of the same name, made by the author, R. H. Davis, with the aid of Augustus Thomas, and was very popular last Spring. It is a brisk and wholesome melodrama of American life, retaining most of the narrative vigor and not a few of the absurdities of manner that marked the novel. Robert Edeson, who is starred as Clay, takes the part very capably on the whole.

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"Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is a rattling Irish melodrama, in which the youthful author, Brandon Tynan, takes the leading rôle. The supporting cast is remarkably strong, including such well-known veterans as W. H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett. Prominent among the younger members are Miss Angela Russell and Mr. Francis Powers.

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"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino is an English musical comedy, brisk in action and brilliant in color; and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Annie Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production, together with such old stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

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The attraction for the week at the American Theatre will be "The Fatal Card." This drama, written by Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stephenson, was produced here several seasons ago. Maurice Freedman and Charles Hallock play the leading parts.

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Uptown is to have a new music hall, to be built by Manager Bimberg, who is just completing his new West End Theatre on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Bimberg yesterday announced his intention to build the new music hall on the plot of ground at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The plans include a Winter garden, a roof garden and an aquarium. The interior of the hall will be Moorish in design. Its seating capacity will provide for 1,500 persons. The estimated cost is $200,000. It is planned to open the hall proper late in the Winter.

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George Tyler of Liebler & Co. returned from Boston yesterday, where he has been making arrangements for the appearance of Signora Duse at the Tremont Theatre, commencing Oct. 7. He says that, because of the enormous demand for seats at the Boston and New York engagements of Duse, he has decided to sell the seats at auction. There will be ten performances in each city, the New York date being Nov. 3.

VAUDEVILLE AND ROOF GARDENS.

One of the first roof gardens to close will be at the Madison Square, where "Japan by Night" has been affording amusement to a large number of persons during the last two months. Every kind of Japanese performance has been introduced on the stage, including juggling, wrestling, dancing, trained animals, and innumerable other features. They will all be seen again for the final week. The Japanese street is full of interesting novelties and the promenade, miniature lake, and mountain scenery, the hundreds of lanterns, and other decorations in keeping with the idea of a Japanese garden, have been a source of endless novelty. "The Mikado" will be retained for the last week.

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Oscar Hammerstein announces the last two weeks of the season of the Paradise Roof Garden. Creatore, with his Italian Military Band, is still the feature, crowding the roof, often compelling the close of the box office. The vaudeville programme contains Golden, the magician, who contributed greatly to the success of the season, and enters upon his last week.

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At Keith's the bill for the coming week is headed by Wormwood's monkey circus, an organization of trained animals whose intelligence is astonishing. James Thornton, with a monologue, gets second place, and is followed by Bellman and Moore, who present a farcical sketch called "The Musical Lesson." Fulgora, in a novel transfiguration act; Smith, Doty and Coe, musical comedy sketch; the De Courcey Brothers, acrobats; Belle Harvey, the character comedienne, and new pictures in both the biograph and stereopticon, are all among the thirty attractive features.

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One of the most celebrated magicians of Europe, Bautier de Kolta, has been engaged for an indefinite period at the Eden Musée. He will arrive from Paris in time to begin his engagement on Sept. 15. This Parisian artist was at the Eden Musée several years ago when he first began attracting attention. Since that time he has made a name for himself throughout Europe. The attractions at the Musée during the week will consist of many moving pictures, including the reproduction of the coronation of King Edward.

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Tom Miner's "Bohemian" Burlesquers will make their appearance at the Dewey Theatre, commencing at Monday matinée. "A Bohemian Beauty" is divided into three acts, and presented by a company of thirty-five people, including Charles Burke, Miss Grace La Rue, and her pickaninnies, Andy Gardner, the Davenport Sisters, Campbell and Mitchell, Johnson and Hilliard, Ida Nicolai, and Nicholas Wright. The management of this resort has decided to present its first grand sacred concert to the public this evening.

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Joe Creamer, known as the "rubber neck man," heads the bill at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. Elmer Keller, the Michigan fat boy, who, though but seventeen years of age, weighs 425 pounds, attracts considerable attention, while the feats performed by Warren Travis, champion lifter, cause no little astonishment. Wu Ching Man, the comical little Chinese Boxer dwarf, Lillian Patterson, the double-jointed midget, Signor Pamashaki's troupe of trained birds and dogs, Rugano, the magician, Olerec & Lava, human salamander, constitute the bill in the curio hall.

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"Dr. Bill" is presented by James E. Wilson at Proctor's Fifth Avenue. Continuous vaudeville is still predominant in the Twenty-third Street house. "The Black Flag" is seen in the Fifty-eighth Street, while "The Other Gabriel" is the play for the week at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with Florence Leslie as leading woman.

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Some star vaudeville features will be served to the patrons of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall during the coming week. Cressy and Dayne will offer "The Village Lawyer," while Dave Lewis will appear as the German philosopher. Marion Manola, the comic opera star, is on the programme with a number of popular selections, and Paul Narnes & Co. come with the amusing skit, "Wanted, an Aunt." The Sunday matinee and evening performances offer the acts of Lewis McCord & Co., Avery Strakosch, Bedini and Arthur, Four Cuttys, Moneore, Mack and Lawrence, Smith and Doretto, Miles and Raymond, White Tscherkess Trio, and Ingram and Smith.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Franz Kaltenborn to-night will give his three hundred and ninety-sixth New York concert at the Circle Auditorium. Last night Mr. Kaltenborn repeated his programme of Aug. 23, to a packed house, and sent home a well satisfied audience. In to-night's programme will appear Swendsen's "Coronation March," Moskowsky's "Suite of All Nations," "Dvorak's symphonic poem "The Wild Dove," Strauss's waltz, "New Vienna"; Lisst's symphonic poem, "Orpheus"; Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the "Funeral March" from "Die Götterdammerung," by Wagner. The Mollenhauer brothers will play a violin duet, concertante in A major.

Next week Monday will be "Request Night," Tuesday, "Symphony Night," on which occasion Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 will take up the entire second half of the programme. Wednesday, Miss Lydia Gross, who has appeared here before, will sing the "Jewel Song" from Faust.

On Tuesday Mr. Kaltenborn's four hundredth concert will be celebrated by an unusual programme, the second part being devoted entirely to Wagnerian selections. Miss Lillian Heidelbach, the operatic soprano, will sing "Elizabeth's Prayer" from Tannhauser, and Leopold Winkler, the noted pianist, will play Lisst's "Hungarian Fantasie."

Friday will be the regular Strauss and operatic night, and Saturday the "Popular Night."

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Alta Yolo returned yesterday from a shorttrip with Sousa's Band through Maryland and Virginia to take part in the final Sunday concerts of Shannon's Band at Manhattan Beach to-day, for which the California contralto had been re-engaged.

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This is Duss's farewell month of Summer night band concerts at the St. Nicholas Gardens, and his programme, it is announced, will mostly consist of those numbers that have proved particularly popular during the all-Summer engagement. The bandmaster complains that the number of request pieces are accumulating beyond any hope of his ever being able to render them within the month under ordinary conditions, and he therefore intends to make up most of his concluding programmes from the mass of suggested material on hand. The band's farewell concert will be given in the shape of a musical jubilee at Madison Square Garden three weeks from to-night. The present week's offerings in general consist of the usual selection of classical and popular pieces of both the old and new schools, but to-night's programme may be said to be rather unusual for a Sunday concert, being composed mostly of light or fantastic airs, the result, no doubt, of Duss's determination to cater to the request contingent. The main feature of the evening will be the "Musical Critic's Dream"—a modern melody among the old masters—by Dix. The prelude and offertory to this amusing musical pantomime is a popular air of the street. Then follows the serious compositions of Mendelssohn, Mozart, Chopin, Beethoven, Rossini, Haydn, and Wagner. Other band features include Thomas's "Mignon," Gounod's "Marionet March," Duss's "Liberty Chimes," Donizetti's "Lucia,", Helmund's "Rococo," Wagner's "Tannhauser," German's "Three Dances," and Gillet's "Babillage." The soloists for this evening are Maude Ramey, soprano, and Herr Prevost, fluegelhorn.

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Jaroslav Kocian, the Bohemian violin virtuoso, whose tour in America begins the last week in November, has been chosen as soloist at nine Richter concerts under the conductorship of Dr. Hans Richter, to be given in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other cities in England in October. After the Richter concerts Kocian will perform at a musicale to be given by M. Lombard at his famous Chateau de Trevano at Lugano, Switzerland, and immediately after will leave for Fez, where he has been invited to appear before his Majesty Muley Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco.

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Mme. Blauvelt, who has been singing at Newport and Bar Harbor this Summer, will be the soloist at the first concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra, to be given at Convention Hall, Buffalo, to-day.

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When Sam Franko was in Europe this Summer he picked up several modern works, some of which will be heard here for the first time at the Sunday night "Pops" which he will give at the Harlem Opera House under Klaw & Erlanger's management. One is a "Coronation March" which Saint-Saëns wrote for the crowning of King Edward. This will be played at Mr. Franko's first concert on Oct. 5. Another novelty on the same evening will be a composition by Edward Elgar, the foremost English composer, called "Contrasts—1700-1900." It consists of a mazourka and a gavotte and expresses the two extremes of musical writing—the simplicity of the seventeenth and the complexity of the nineteenth centuries—as the title indicates. One of the soloists at the initial concert is to be Emilio de Gogorza, the popular baritone.

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Miss Helen Henschel, the daughter of Mr. Georg and the late Lillian Henschel, has arrived in this country for her first American concert tour. She will make her début in this city early in October in a song recital, assisted by Miss Winifred Smith, violinist, who will also make her American début.

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Mary Munchhoff, the American soprano, who during the past three years has been at the principal concerts throughout the Continent, will sail for home on Sept. 15. She will make her début in a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall during the first week of October.

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Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, who is to be one of the regular members of the Grau Opera Company, has just notified her manager, Henry Wolfsohn, that she will sing at the Opera Comique in Paris during September and October. In the early part of November Mme. Lunn is to sing in important concerts in London and the provinces, after which she will sail for his country. Her début will in all probability be made with the opera, though during her first month she will be heard in an orchestral and oratorio concert and also in a song recital here.

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Early arrivals from Europe will include Elsa Ruegger, the Belgian 'cellist, who will get here about Oct. 11, just in time for her first appearance, which will be made with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston. Miss Ruegger is already engaged to play with all the orchestral societies of importance throughout the country. She will give a recital here early in November.

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Maud MacCarthy, the Irish violinist, whose début is to be made with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston on Nov. 17, has been engaged by Mr. Gerik

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

Theory of Prof. Tchoetensack on the Cradle of Mankind—Australia the Spot Where Man Developed His Brain.

The startling theory brought by Prof. Schoetensack of Heidelberg before the Berlin Anthropological Society at a recent meeting will, if accepted by science, cause a return to the old belief of the origin of man in one spot and explain the essential unity of the human race without regard to color. It is based on the reflection that during the geological ages when, in the evolution of mankind, the brain must have been developed in a creature comparatively feeble, there were wild beasts of marvelous strength and agility in whose domain so weak a race could not have maintained itself unless furnished with feet to outstrip its enemies. In America, Europe, Africa, and Asia the manlike animal could not have survived unless a hoof had been developed at the expense of the other digits, as in horses or the two-toed quadrupeds.

The northern or southern extremities of the globe could not have been the cradle of the human race, says this theory, neither could any part of the globe where ferocious animals abounded. For in the former case the cold would have destroyed life before the brain was sufficiently developed to invent means of making fire; and in the latter, mankind would have been unable to exist in the face of his natural enemies, save in the trees. But if arboreal life could have allowed brain development it would have still left man a four-handed instead of a two-handed being.

So we are forced to the supposition that these early stages were passed on an island free from carnivorous beasts, not far from the equator. But that could hardly have been a small island, since man would require more nourishment than so limited an area could afford. There would have to be a variety of climate and surface and room for survival in one part when war, disease, or famines destroyed the inhabitants of another. There would have had to be almost a continent for this gradual development, with hills and deserts and smaller islands accessible where the human stock might survive ravages. Where, asks Prof. Schoetensack, does such a continent exist?

AUSTRALIA THE ONLY SPOT.

There is a small continent or immense island which at very remote epochs and for varying periods appears to have had more than one connection with Southern Asia. Here is a region where man might have developed his faculties, safe from carnivorous beasts, but surrounded with sufficient food. Australia has no carnivores large enough to endanger the existence of man. The dingo or Australian wild dog is not, indeed, as supposed, a recent arrival. Its bones have been discovered in very ancient deposits. But it is too small and weak to have destroyed pre-human man. One of the marsupials was also carnivorous, but neither large enough nor strong enough to have been at any time a danger. Pursuit of the giant and the small kangaroo, the wombat, the larger and smaller marsupials and rodents would develop the running powers of a superior creature. Reptile and insect life is abundant; so is marine life along the coasts; while the honey bee of Australia has no sting and supplies food in large quantities.

Australia has a climate suited to existence in the open throughout the year. It stretches south many degrees from the equator. Its extreme dryness provides the materials for making fire easily, and its thunderstorms offer abundant examples of fire-making, whether the rubbing of the branches by the wind or the direct bolt of lightning ignites the dry wood. While it lacks the dense forests that would induce a race of climbing beasts to live in the trees and so keep both feet and hands arboreal, it is pointed out with no little ingenuity that climbing the tall Australian trees after small game, eggs, and honey would assist in the development of just such feet as men possess.

MANKIND ONCE OF ONE COLOR.

But this is only one among many observations of the unity of mankind. The color of infants belonging to the white, yellow, and black races point to an original stock which was reddish or chestnut in the coloration of skin and hair. Not only are the children of the whites of this hue when born, but so are the children of blacks, as Emin Pasha, Wood, and Schweinfurth have testified. When born the Kabyles of North Africa and Kaffirs of South Africa are almost like European children in color. The time the babies of different African stocks take to reach the color of their parents varies from a few days to several months. Pruner Bey not only noticed the similarity in color between negro and white babies, but says that the negro's hair when born is almost straight, having only a slight curl at the tip. New-born babies of Indians and Eskimos are also very like white babies. This means a primitive race of men who may have been variable in certain directions, just as other animals in the same country vary somewhat, but in the main were alike in color and general structure of head, torso, and limbs.

A hint of the possible forms through which man went before becoming man was found some years ago in Java; it consists of skull and a few bones of Pithecanthropos Erectus, a creature like a gibbon ape, a giant in size compared with living gibbons, with head planted on the backbone in such a way that it is evident the creature must have walked erect. It is significant that this, the closest approach to a form intermediate between man and the other primates, should have been discovered in a land so near Australia.

HOW THE GLOBE WAS PEOPLED.

Dr. Schoetensack supposes that at some remote epoch, when there was land connection between Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Australia by way of Timor and New Guinea, the ancestors of the human race, still, perhaps, arboreal in habitat, were cut off by the changes in the earth's surface, which made of Australia a continent, and that then occurred the opportunity for these reasoning creatures to develop their flat feet, their hairless skin, their brain, and other human characteristics unmolested by carnivorous foes. The period he fixes on is the Pliocene. At the same time other animals were isolated in Australia which have no external pouch into which to put their early born, and so differ from the general run of Australian creatures, namely, the wild dog and various rodents which are true placental animals and do not follow the fashion of maturing their young in external pouches common to the opossums, kangaroos, and other marsupials. The Tertiary, during which the human race must have been developing, had too many fierce animals in Asia to permit the inference that mankind developed there. But the Tertiary in Australia had no animals dangerous to man, yet offered marsupials fit for food, whose easy conquest may have hastened the progress of mankind from a creature eating more vegetable than animal food to one eating more animal than vegetable.

As Prof. Schoetensack expresses it, the variety of game, the gradations of size as well as the art of killing this game offered a chance for the gradual training of man as a hunter and flesh eater. The pouch of the kangaroo in which the young marsupials are kept may have suggested to early woman the keeping of her baby in a fur pocket, a papoose bag such as we now see among the Eskimo as well as the Australians, among the Indians of the east as of the west, while this fashion, taken in connection with the great length of time the savage mother nurses her child and keeps it confined in the cradle, might well have helped to discourage the growth of hair on the human body where it must come in contact with the bag or portable cradle.

VARIABILITY OF AUSTRALIANS.

In studying the natives of Australia a singular variability of types has been discovered which cannot be explained by immigration from outside, for they seem deeply characteristic. Traits of negroes, of Mongols, of Europeans, are found among the various tribes of black Australians, not only in their habits, weapons, tools, and magical implements, but in their physical make-up, even in their features. This may be used to push the argument that the direct ancestors of the Australian "black fellows" were brothers of those primeval men, acquainted with fire, who spread to Asia, Africa, America, and Europe, and gradually invaded the polar regions, as well as the swamps and woods of the equator, equipped not only with fire, but tools for getting food, weapons for obtaining meat and warding off the attacks of wild beasts, and crude ideas regarding spooks, spirits, and avenging gods.

Where should we look for evidence concerning these early emigrants from the poor Paradise of Australia into the dangers of Quaternary Europe? Naturally to the earliest signs of man in the caves and tombs, to the signs of the old Stone Age, when the rudely chipped arrow and spear head and skin scraper had not been polished to an edge. Now the native Australians are still pretty much in the rough Stone Age. Moreover, the Australians have small hands, and we know that so had the man whose tools and weapons we find in the caves of Europe, so also have the reddish colored Americans. What is more to the point, these tools and weapons are strangely similar, as if after one of the changes in levels a bridge or chain of islands from Australia to the Asian Continent had arisen by which man, with a fairly well-developed brain, escaped from his island home, when a sinking of the earth shut up again the ancestors of the present aborigines before the carnivorous beasts could invade Australia. Especially are the casting stick and the boomerang common to Australians and the cavemen of Europe, while the latter at least has been found in prehistoric graves of America. Primitive hunting tools like the boomerang appear in Egypt at an early period, it is true; we see them in the wall paintings in the hands of bird hunters, but the cave-dwellers in France have left specimens behind which have the true boomerang shape.

Dr. Schoetensack considers the boomerang a possession common to the entire human race, and supposes that Australia was the place where it was invented by the ancestors of all mankind. Along with the boomerang developed the spear and javelin; and the throwing stick to speed the javelin followed; but much later came the invention, not on Australian soil, of the bow.

LATE INVENTION OF POTTERY.

That the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand never learned to bake pottery in the fire seems strange, because many peoples scarcely superior to them in brain force have left the trace of their passing away in the shape of potsherds. Palaeolithic men in Europe also had no pottery, and in Utah a very ancient extinct race of cave dwellers had beautiful basketry, but no pottery. It seems to have been discovered independently in America and Asia, if not in Europe also, and perhaps required for its development a colder climate than Australia offers, a climate in which for many months of the year men had to huddle close to the fire to keep themselves from freezing as the Patagonians do to this day.

The style of rude decorations and animal figures pictured or carved in the caves of Europe, of Africa, and of Australia is strangely similar; they show cleverness in seizing the salient traits of the beasts they hunted, but great difficulty in reproducing the human figure with any sort of accuracy. Moreover, the message rod was in use, the rod on which they carved characters as a help to the messenger's memory, which must be regarded as the germ of writing, a fashion found among our northern Indians, but much further developed. The fashion of training dogs for hunting purposes may well have been learned by primeval man in Australia, where the dingo existed, but the very primitive use of the dog as a draught animal, which persists in "civilized" Europe as well as under the Arctic Circle, must have been learned elsewhere, since the Australians seem never to have employed the dog for any such purpose.

THE CONTINENT OF EDEN.

Thus by comparing the stage of progress in civilization among the oldest inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and Africa in the rude Stone Age and among the recent American Indians with the condition of the natives of Australia, it is concluded that the connection is of the closest. The Australians, or rather their remote ancestors, finding emigration necessary and through a geological change possible, owing to the rise of the land to the north above the sea, swarmed from Australia like bees and peopled the rest of the earth. Australia, then, was the "paradise," or Garden of Eden, where the human race became human, where Adam "the red" dwelt in his thousands, innocent, but yet not altogether admirable in his manners and customs; where he "named" the beasts, birds, and insects because he ate them. Imagine his families wandering onward to Eastern Asia, but by India to the Persian Gulf and the great later centre of populations on the Euphrates, the spot that in Genesis is considered the Garden of Eden. Thence, Africa, Europe, and Western Asia would be overrun by a hunter and fisher folk, whose homes were caves. When we read Homer and see the heroes on the plains of windy Troy boasting and reviling each other before the single combat of spears, we have exactly the scene of a battle between tribes of Australians, who for any quaint reason connected with suspicions or witchcraft, or the stealing of a woman, or violation of tabu, it may be, have sent each other defiance and are about to indulge in a fight which may cost several lives.

AUSTRALIAN TRAITS IN CAVE MEN.

It is these men whom we are asked to imagine as having been the first of human beings to invade Asia, Europe, Africa, and America, as the men of the rude Stone Age, in fact, who brought with them the arts, weapons, and customs that have remained substantially the same among their fellows in Australia down to the present day, the stone knife and stone spearhead, the firedrill to make fire, the hatchet, and the spear-thrower and boomerang, the custom of mutilation to prevent child-bearing and the habit of infanticide and cannibalism to restrict the number of mouths to feed, the reliance on numbers and wit to slay the greatest beasts on land and sea, and the audacity to intrust their lives to ocean and river on rafts of logs, or canoes burned out of tree trunks. Huxley argued from ancient skeletons and other sources that a black-skinned race once dwelt in Europe. Recent discoveries near Mentone show negroid traits in skulls found in caves. The arguments increase that the cavemen and pit-dwellers who slew wild horse, gigantic cave bear, and rhinoceros, the lion, hyena, and wolf, were very near of kin to the remote ancestors of the Australians. The latter, as we know them, are heavily bearded and have wavy hair. It was after they left the warmer climates, following the annual migrations of beasts and birds to the north, that they may have taken to wearing skins for warmth, a far-reaching fashion which is reflected in Genesis, where the Lord instructs Adam and Eve how to clothe themselves in skins.

BIBLE AGREES WITH SCIENCE.

Indeed, embedded in the myths of widely separated nations, we find the traces of some such land as Australia, a place where animals were peaceful, clothes were not worn, food was plentiful. The first tragedy in Genesis, that of the expulsion, seems an echo of some necessity for warmer clothing. The second is a conflict between the more settled, soil-tilling tribes represented by Cain, and the nomadic, shepherd tribes represented by Abel. This conflict is told in the Bible over again by the story of Jacob and Ishmael. While Cain slays Abel, Jacob does not kill Ishmael, but through the superior cunning of the agriculturist the nomad is deprived of his birthright.

If we accept the origin of mankind in Australia as a working hypothesis, and suppose that the "black fellow," aside perhaps from color, is substantially to-day the same man that his remote ancestor was when the exodus to Asia took place, then we are able to imagine somewhat the spiritual status of the earliest Europeans. They must have believed in the transmigration of souls as the Romans said the Druids did, especially of souls of men into beasts and birds, and also the origin of families in certain creatures and inanimate objects which we roughly call totemism. Curious rock formations and conspicuous trees were not merely spirits, or the homes of spirits, but were capable of engendering life in women who pass near them, as the Australians believe. Morality consisted of adherence to the complicated laws and regulations laid and handed down by the old men; wickedness was the violation of some tribal rule.

It would help to explain the statement of Greek and Roman writers concerning the immoral acts allowed by religion and custom to the Babylonians and the old British, the cannibalism reported among ancient Scythian nations and the judicial or ceremonial burnings alive charged to the Druids. It would also explain a host of eccentric stories about the gods of Greece and Italy, of the Euphrates Valley and the Nile. It would explain the "never-dying" fires watched by Vestal Virgins as a dim reminiscence of the time when it was not easy to engender fire. By the rituals and traditions that cluster round certain holy places religions petrify the habits and customs of very remote ancestors or earlier possessors of the soil. It would explain the wolf-headed Zeus, the horse-headed Artemis, the owl-headed Pallas Athene.

Prof. Schoetensack's hypothesis is worth examination, and special attention should be given to the living Australians before they disappear, or lose their primitive habits and ideas, and to the records in the rocks and sacred places of Australia as well. Perhaps the caves of Australia may yield the skulls, the tools, weapons, and ceremonial implements of remote ancestors and show more clearly the connection between them and the earliest men of America, Asia, and Europe. Acceptance of his argument is the removal of the Garden of Eden to a definite quarter of the globe, and the explanation of the story in Genesis as a tradition concerning the origin of man which the Jews learned from the wise men on the Euphrates—to whom it had been handed down for immeasurable periods of time.

CHARLES DE KAY.

THE CHARLESTON MYSTERY

A Strange Apparition Which Appears at Night—Eye Witnesses Describe It.

CITIZENS of Charleston, S. C., are much exercised over a strange phantom which they say has suddenly made its appearance in their fair city. During the past week or ten days reports have come in from various outlying districts which do not tend to allay the fears of nervously disposed persons.

"I missed a late car to my home in the suburbs the other night," averred a merchant, in speaking to a reporter for The News and Courier, "and was forced to walk or spend the night at a hotel. I started out in the best of spirits. In order to take advantage of a short cut and thereby save a considerable distance I decided to go through the edge of a certain cemetery. I was in no particular hurry to get home, but I kept up a tolerably fair pace through the city of the dead.

"I was ambling along at a pretty good clip, bounding over tombstones and hopping over mounds of earth, when suddenly my attention was drawn to something down in one of the dark corners of the cemetery, where the thick foliage did not admit the moonlight. A great white something slowly arose up out of a grave and suddenly sank into the ground again, at the same time emitting a fearful, blood-curdling groan, such as might be wrung from a strong man in excruciating physical agony.

"I candidly acknowledge that I hurried on. I didn't have any business hanging around in a cemetery at such an hour of the night, with my wife uneasy about me at home. I protest I was not at all frightened, and but for my wife being all alone at home I am sure that I would have investigated the phenomenon."

"I won't attempt to offer any explanation for an experience I had down by Colonial Lake a few nights ago," declared a bookkeeper for a wholesale house, "but there is evidently something wrong around here. I was on my way home about 12 o'clock. The night being rather sultry I sat down on a bench at the pond to get a breath or two of fresh air before moving further. I was never more keenly alive to my surroundings in my life and, on my word, I had swallowed nothing stronger than ice tea in the past twenty-four hours.

"For a brief period I had all the whole lake to myself, but all of a sudden I found that I had all the company I was looking for. An enormous object, with blazing eyes, and attired in a long robe of pure white, dropped out of the darkness some dozen rods from the bench on which I was sitting. For a moment it stood irresolute, its blazing eyes emitting sparks of fire and a thick volume of white vapor sizzling from its mouth. And if my memory serves me right the thing had cloven feet and tail. Almost as suddenly as it appeared it disappeared in the gloom. I might add that I lost no time in recommencing my journey home."

A farmer residing in the Red Top section came to Charleston with a remarkable account of the doings of a "varmint" of some kind in that portion of the county.

"For several nights, now," said the agriculturist, "some invisible beast has been playing havoc among my stock and poultry. Night before last I was awakened by a big racket in my back yard. Hastily arming myself with a stick of stove wood I hurried out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Two or three cows were huddled up in a corner and hogs, chickens, and mules were making a determined effort to add as much as possible to the confusion.

"Without an instant's warning a big white ghost or something hurled itself from the branches of a shade tree under which I was standing and lit square on my shoulder. Before I could recover from the surprised shock the thing vanished. It's all very strange and I don't know what to make of it."

Many other reports of the monster have been received in Charleston, but as yet no definite information concerning it has been obtained. The appearance of the apparition, if apparition it is, has been accounted for in some quarters by the liberality of the political candidates in the disposition of liquor, but those who claim to have seen it state in most emphatic terms that they are not among those who prey upon the office seekers. The mystery, therefore, remains to be solved.

THE NEW "ISLES OF SAFETY."

PRESIDENT CANTOR of the Borough of Manhattan has accepted the plans of his engineers for the "Isles of Safety" to be located at congested points of traffic. The plans as accepted do not represent the ideas of any one architect or artist. In fact, many of the best-known men in the art world have contributed to make of the "Isles of Safety" not only ornate specimens of New York's artistic taste, but they have been planned really to provide safe places for pedestrians.

The Municipal Art Society some weeks ago announced that there would be a competition for an "electroller" to be combined with an "Isle of Safety" to be placed at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and the south side of Twenty-third Street. It was announced that the object of the Municipal Art Society was to obtain a simple and beautiful street fixture which when placed in position would divide the traffic, so as to force vehicles to follow the rules of the road, and also to supply a place of safety for foot passengers in crossing the avenue. In addition the "electroller" must give a place for the necessary lighting, signs, and street signs for the convenience of the public.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Victor A. Ciana, the second prize to Mr. Henrik Wallin, and the third prize to Wilkinson & McGonigle. The design of Mr. Ciani has been accepted by the city and will be used.

President Cantor has decided to establish three "Isles of Safety." One is to be around the Washington Statue in Union Square, another is to be in Madison Square, and the third in Long Acre Square. The idea of an "Isle of Safety" is not exactly new to New York.

Secretary Frederick S. Lamb of the Municipal Art Society has described the project as follows:

"The idea of an 'Isle of Safety' is to divide traffic, so that there may be established in this country the custom existing in countries of the Old World of keeping to the right of the road. The safety of pedestrians is greatly increased by the introduction of the 'Isle of Safety' in crowded centres.

"It is also the object of the society, while studying the utilitarian necessities of the city, to introduce a public fixture which will be an object of beauty and admiration. When West Street was widened, it was discovered that the lives of pedestrians were endangered by reckless driving. It became necessary to provide some means of safety, and temporary 'Isles of Safety' were introduced, as, for example, at the Erie Railway station at the foot of Chambers Street. There wooden 'Isles of Safety,' with necessary guard rails to prevent the trucks from encroaching, have been fastened in the asphalt, and in congested hours are a source of great convenience to the traveling public.

"The 'Isles of Safety' to be introduced in the up-town sections of the city will of necessity be somewhat long and narrow. An idea of what the society seeks to accomplish can be gained any afternoon by a person walking up Fifth Avenue. At Twenty-third Street a policeman will be seen standing in the middle of the street dividing the traffic to the right and the left, acting as a human 'Isle of Safety' for the pedestrians who desire to cross.

"Other congested points considered by the society are at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. If the plan as proposed by the Municipal Art Society is successful, it would be possible to carry the system to minor streets."

"Isles of Safety" have been used during the last twenty years in Paris, Budapest, Vienna, and many other Continental cities.

WOMAN BITTEN BY PET DOG.

Mrs. F. W. Taylor Probably Disfigured for Life from Water Spaniel's Attack.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 6.—Mrs. F. W. Taylor of New York, who is a guest at the Tulip cottage here, was injured yesterday in a way that will probably disfigure her for life as the result of an attack from a pet water spaniel. The dog had been brought from New York by her father.

Mrs. Taylor attempted to pick up the dog. At the first touch it jumped and snapped its teeth, catching her upper lip. Before she could protect herself the dog had bitten her several times in the face, lacerating her so badly that fourteen stitches had to be put in her lips. The family decided not to have the dog killed, but sent it back to New York.

SAY BOY WAS KIDNAPPED.

Joseph Lynch, Three Years Old, Disappears—Had Been Admired by Strange Woman.

Three-year-old Joseph Lynch of 190½ Chrystie Street disappeared last Tuesday under circumstances indicating that he was kidnapped by a woman. The child's mother, Elizabeth Lynch, who is said to be employed in a nursery, reported the case to the police of the Eldridge Street Station yesterday and general alarms were sent out for the baby, described as fair-haired and of light complexion, and as wearing when he left home a white dress and socks and pale blue shoes with white buttons. Another alarm called for the arrest of a woman, about thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, with dark complexion and hair, wearing a light waist and dark skirt, and a dark hat trimmed with flowers.

According to the housekeeper of the building a woman, whose name is said to be Tillie O'Connell, called upon Mrs. Lynch on the day in question, and on the stairs saw little Joseph.

"O, what a pretty boy! Do you mind my taking him out and buying him some candy?" she is reported to have said. Mrs. Lynch, according to the same authority, gave her consent, and has not seen the baby since.

Mrs. Lynch visited the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as well as the police yesterday, but when she returned said she had received no tidings, and the police also reported no headway.

STRANGE FORM OF HYSTERIA.

Woman's Liking for Hospitals Takes Her Often to Bellevue.

What is thought to be a peculiar form of hysteria, the liking for hospitals, and for rides in ambulances, is believed by the physicians at Bellevue Hospital to be responsible for the third appearance at the institution in two days of Delia Coyne, twenty-eight years old, a domestic, who says she lives at 159 West Thirty-third Street.

The woman was first admitted to the hospital on Thursday, when she walked into the reception room and asked to be treated for nervousness. Friday morning she was discharged as cured. In the afternoon a Flower Hospital ambulance rolled into the hospital grounds, and the Coyne woman was in it. According to the surgeon in charge the woman was suffering from hysteria. She was kept in the institution until yesterday, when she was again discharged at noon.

Not two hours later a call was received at Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance from Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. Dr. Hogan responded. On a doorstep he found the Coyne woman. She was for the third time taken to the institution and again placed in a ward.

The woman told the physicians yesterday afternoon that as soon as she started to walk away from the hospital she is constantly thinking about it, and is not satisfied until an ambulance is summoned and she is taken back to the hospital.

CHARLES F. ALLAIRE INJURED.

Confused by Cars Veteran Riding Bicycle Falls Into Subway Excavation.

Charles F. Allaire, fifty-two years old, became confused in a jam of cars and wagons while riding a bicycle at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street yesterday and ran through an opening in the guard rail about the excavation for the rapid transit tunnel at that point. He fell with his wheel thirty feet to the bottom of the subway, the machine falling upon him.

His right leg was broken and he sustained a scalp wound, and it was at first thought he had been seriously injured internally, but at Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken, it was said late last night that this was not so. The walls of the excavation at this point are nearly perpendicular, and it required delicate and careful work on the part of six laborers to lift the injured man and the stretcher on which he lay to the level of the street.

Mr. Allaire is a retired policeman and a second cousin of Police Captain Allaire, the drillmaster of the department.

Like the Captain, he is a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He lives with his family at 2,150 Seventh Avenue. It was while following his habit of taking daily an early morning bicycle ride that he met with the serious mishap.

Illinois State Bonds Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—Many thousands of dollars worth of bonds from seventy-six counties and townships throughout Illinois have been canceled this week by State Auditor McCullough. The face sum of the values which have been paid is close to $450,000. In only a few cases were the bonds refunded, and the general rush to pay off this class of indebtedness is accepted as indicative of the general prosperity in the State.

Knights of Honor Celebration.

A monster picnic was held at Ulmer Park in Brooklyn yesterday by the Knights and Ladies of Honor, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the order. There are 107 lodges in Greater New York, which have a total membership of about 22,000, and each lodge sent a large delegation. This evening there will be a banquet at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

Say Boy Stole from Mother.

Vincent Leslie, eighteen years old, of Deerpark Avenue, Babylon, L. I., was arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with stealing $90 from his mother. He is held for extradition.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy and warmer; probably showers; fresh to brisk southeast winds.

There will be showers on Sunday in Lower Lake Region, the South Atlantic, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Gulf States. There will be showers on Sunday and Monday in the extreme Northwest and on Monday in the north and west Upper Lake Region, and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer on Sunday east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Lake Region, and cooler Monday in the Northwest.

On the New England coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk; southeasterly to southerly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southerly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly to easterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh easterly to southerly, probably squally at times on the Upper Lakes, fresh and mostly westerly, and the Lower Lakes fresh to brisk and mostly westerly.

Steamers will have fresh to brisk southeasterly to southerly winds and unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	72	59	59
6 A. M.	71	57	58
9 A. M.	70	63	64
12 M.	83	70	73
3 P. M.	84	70	73
6 P. M.	82	68	70
9 P. M.	76	67	68
12 P. M.	74	66	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66⅝
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1901	77
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROME, Ga., Sept. 6.—Fire here to-night destroyed the Bowie-Terhune Stove Works and ten dwellings occupied by employes. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with $25,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The Overbrook Mills, operated by Rosenheim Brothers & Co., manufacturers of tapestries and owned by the Haverford Building and Loan Association were destroyed by fire of unknown origin to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000; covered by insurance.

JUST OUT.

An Old Friend With a New Face.

Tales From Town Topics

The most successful quarterly magazine ever published, circulated and sold everywhere English is read, has begun its twelfth year (No. 45) greatly enlarged and in the form of regular monthly magazines. It has

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TOWN TOPICS, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STEAM TUG IN FLAMES.

North River Pier at Which She Was Moored Also Caught Fire.

The steam tug Standard, owned by Kuper Brothers, caught fire at Pier 39 North River early this morning and was damaged to the extent of $500 before the flames were extinguished.

The office on the pier also caught fire and was damaged to the amount of $1,000.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

It Is the Sole Hope of Salvation for the Philippines, Contends an English Writer.

In the Philippines the question of Chinese immigration has already become a burning topic of dispute, but the Americans have imported their prejudices as well as their armies, and all present indications seem to point to a policy of rigid exclusion of the yellow alien from the newly acquired possessions. This, in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the race to which the Filipinos belong, will, if adhered to, prove a fatal error of judgment. In the Philippines, as in British Malaya, it will be found, when peace is finally restored, that there is work to be done—work which is essential to the development of the country and the welfare of the community at large. Therefore some one must be discovered at once capable and willing to undertake it. I say "willing" advisedly, because American instincts and institutions, like those which prevail among ourselves, make impossible in the Philippines such a system as that which subsists in Dutch Malaya. The Americans cannot follow in the footsteps of the Dutch by compelling the lazy brown man to work, no matter how heartily he hates the very name of toil; yet, except under the goad of absolute compulsion, no native of the Malayan stock will take upon himself a greater burden of labor than may be necessary for the satisfaction of his by no means exacting wants. It must be remembered in this connection that the Americans have in the Filipinos far less promising material upon which to work than either the English or the Dutch have had in their Malayan possessions.

The Malays of the Peninsula were practically independent until some thirty years ago, and retained such qualities as their race can boast unmarred by contact with Europeans until that time. The Dutch have been in full enjoyment of most of their colonies in the Archipelago for more than a century, and, though the condition of the race subject to them is not such as to excite the enthusiasm of an Englishman, the people of the islands have undoubtedly undergone something in the nature of a hardening process during their long intercourse with, and administration by, the tough stubborn children of the Netherlands. The natives of the Philippines, on the other hand, whose subjection by Spain began as early as 1565, have been for the best part of three centuries under the sway of a decadent Latin people, itself in its later phases one of the most indolent and inert of European races. The effect of Spanish influence upon the soft Malayan character of the Filipinos has been very marked, and it has intensified those very failings which make the lover of the brown man despair of his future.

Therefore, I maintain, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Filipinos, as a race, possess to-day the ability to work with any degree of steadfastness, even if they were to be forced to do so by some system analogous to that devised by the Dutch colonists, and, since they are sprung from a Malayan stock, their unwillingness to toil, if that may by any contrivance be avoided, does not need to be insisted upon. Accordingly, in considering the labor-supply of the Philippines, the Filipinos must be excluded from the calculation, and, as the prosperity and development of such a country as America's new possessions depend mainly upon an ample, cheap, and steady stream of coolies, upon which capital can draw at need, the United States is in the unpleasant position of having to decide either to postpone indefinitely the material welfare of the islands, or to smother prejudice, and permit the inrush of the Chinese to which so many theorists more versed in home than in Asiatic problems, are fiercely opposed.

One of the favorite cries of the excellent publicists and philanthropists above referred to is "The Philippines for the Filipino!" and a theory which finds great favor with many politicians in the United States is that, by the sovereign remedy of education, the natives of the new colonies will shortly be transformed into white men in all save color, and will thenceforth take their place as full-blown American citizens. As regards the first part of the theory—viz., that the Philippines should be kept sacred for the use of the natives, the answer is that there is room for all, that the wants of the Filipino are not extravagant, and that he can supply them without overtaxing his energies, which is the one thing he really dreads. To those who object that the incursion of large numbers of Chinese would result in the gradual disappearance of the Filipinos, it may be replied that the Malays show no signs of dying out in the British possessions, though they do not multiply at any alarming rate and, further, that no artificial props can serve to shore up a people doomed to extinction. Such things are governed by an inexorable law of nature, the operation of which may seem cruel, and may excite our human sympathies for its victims, but a law, none the less, against which the strategy of politicians cannot in the end prevail; for, do what we will, the unfit will perish and the fitter will thrive and multiply. The hope that education will work miracles, transforming the Filipino into an American, is based upon a radical misunderstanding of the Oriental, and especially the Malayan, character.

The color of the Filipino's skin is not more unlike that of his white brother than is the whole cast in which nature has molded him. It is not a difference in degree, which might prove susceptible to amelioration, but a difference in kind, which is beyond the reach of any human agency. Those who are acquainted with the Malayan race, with its character, genius, limitations, and good and bad qualities, those who find most to love and most to admire in this people are still compelled to admit that the Malay has not in him any of the elements which make his transformation into a European, no matter in what length of time or by the aid of what system of training, anything but the veriest dream of the arm-chair philanthropist. Sooner or later the Americans will be obliged, however reluctantly, to recognize this truth; and they must then decide whether they will suffer the Filipino to go his own way, and to die out in peaceful indolence, if that be the decree of nature, or whether they will persevere in a course foredoomed to failure, which can only irritate the native population, and will never lead to the development of the Philippines. It is always sad to have to relegate a pretty theory to the lumber room sacred to things unpractical, but there is no room for doubt that at the present time the United States is embarked upon a hopeless enterprise, and that the ultimate salvation of the Philippines is to be sought not in a futile attempt to revolutionize the nature of its inhabitants, but in supplying the qualities they lack by permitting the immigration of the industrious and thrifty Chinese.—London Times.

Andrew Jackson's Sword.

The Acting Mayor is in receipt of a letter from S. B. Person of Stephenville, Texas, stating that he has a sword which was worn by Gen. Andrew Jackson during the war of 1812. After the battle of New Orleans Gen. Jackson presented it to Capt. Robert Fenner for bravery displayed during the battle. Capt. Fenner, Mr. Person writes, had a brother or first cousin, who was a resident of New Orleans and whose name was Dr. Erasmus Fenner, a practicing physician. Mr. Person further writes that he had been advised that there is at present a family bearing the name of Fenner in this city. If so, they might be interested, he thinks, in obtaining possession of this interesting relic. The Dr. Erasmus Fenner referred to in Mr. Person's letter was the father of Judge Charles E. Fenner and grandfather of the Hon. Charles P. Fenner and Dr. E. D. Fenner. The Capt. Robert Fenner was a relative of Dr. Fenner, and subsequently settled in Texas, where he has descendants.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Needed in the Business.

"Is it your intention to put the price of coal so high that the public will have to go without?"

"Certainly not," said the mine owner in a magnanimous tone. "We don't want the public to freeze to death. We must have somebody to buy coal, you know."—Washington Star.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS BEGIN WORK.

Princeton Has More Than One Hundred Candidates, While Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia Have Promising Material—Important Changes in the Playing Rules—Interscholastics Promise Good Sport.

With the coming of the first cool days of Autumn the sport-loving followers turn toward football. This year there promise to be more and better matches on the gridiron than ever before, because of the manner in which every class has turned toward the game which gives to the spectator an abundance of spirit and dash, and necessitates an immense amount of physical skill and development. There is also the beauty of strategic tactics which ofttimes gives to the lighter and less robust player the meed of victory. Naturally the college teams take an important place in the eyes of all who follow the game closely, yet this season will in all probability see the placing of several strong and excellent professional elevens in the field. Arrangements are now in progress which indicate that New York and Philadelphia will lead in this respect. The interscholastic games are more important than is usual, because it is from these teams that the players of the college elevens are graduated, and the work of the schoolboys is frequently as brilliant and clever in its way as that of the more husky and seasoned players.

The changes in the rules make it evident that in a general sense the play will be about the same as usual despite the fact that these changes are radical, the most important being that the teams will change goals more frequently. The more salient points which were arranged by the committee, consisting of Walter Camp of Yale, Chairman; John C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania; Alexander Moffat of Princeton, Robert D. Wrenn of Harvard, Paul J. Dashiell, United States Naval Academy, and L. M. Dennis of Cornell.

In revising the old rules the players began with one which was indorsed by the entire committee, and this provided that the opposing teams should change sides after each touch-down, or field goal kicked. This rule will prevent one team from having an undue advantage due to wind, sun, or condition of the turf. It will also give spectators occupying seats near the end of the field an opportunity to see more of the game.

The other change is in the kicking of a goal from touch-down. The new rule provides for the bringing out of the ball as heretofore to the kicking distance of 20 yards from the goal post; that this point shall be a line of scrimmage, and the try for goal can be made by snapping the ball either for a place kick or a drop kick behind the line of scrimmage.

THE NEW TOUCH-DOWN RULE.

It is suggested that the opposing teams shall line up together, or not farther than five yards apart, so the defending team shall have an opportunity to prevent the goal.

This new rule will make goal kicking from touch-downs a most difficult feat, instead of the comparatively easy task it has formerly been, and will add considerably to the spectacular interest of the game. Another feature of this change will be that it will make the kicking part of the sport more prominent than it has heretofore been, and will develop what for many seasons has been lacking—good, straight, accurate kicking of the pigskin ball.

The other changes apply to snapping the ball back to a player who is off side. This rule was changed so as to penalize the offending team five yards instead of the forfeiting of the ball, as done in former years. The penalty for tripping or tackling below the knees is changed from five to ten years. If the ball is passed, thrown, or batted toward the opponent's goal, the penalty is changed from forfeiture of the ball to a penalty of ten yards. In the case of unlawful starting before the ball has been put in actual play the penalty will now be ten yards instead of the former forfeiture of the ball. From these changes it will be evident to those who follow the methods of playing the game closely that the penalties will make a cleaner game and force some of the teams to abandon the tactics formerly pursued, for the penalties are so great that it will mean much to them to be set back such a considerable distance.

In addition to the penalty provided in the rules of last year for side line coaching, it was decided to add the following note to the recommendations made by the Football Rules Committee of the American Colleges:

"The Football Rules Committee feels that side line coaching is harmful to the best interests of the game and should be viewed as thoroughly underhand and unsportsmanlike conduct."

To all intents and purposes this recommendation of the committee acts as a rule, and will be lived up to by all of the teams that strive to play the game in the most sportsmanlike way.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton are all reported as having begun their work, but not in the strenuous way that it will be taken up within the coming two weeks. All that has been done up to the present time is the preliminary practice in passing and falling on the ball, the punting, running down the field, and starting at the signals which have to be learned, and in addition to this comes the tackling of the dummy. Capt. Davis has made the most of his arrangements to have the majority of the veterans of last year's Princeton team on the field of Old Nassau and begin the real hard work in about two weeks. It is stated that there are about 200 students who will strive for places on the various Princeton elevens.

As usual, the first reports are always somewhat discouraging. At least five of the old players will be missed, and it is thought that it will be hard to satisfactorily fill their vacant positions. The men who are absent are former Capt. Pell, at left tackle; Mills, at left guard; Fisher, at centre, and Meier, at quarter back, and Schefield, at full back. In a measure this is somewhat made up by the fact that Capt. Davis will again be on the team, and his ability has done much toward inspiring confidence in the chances of the Princeton eleven.

PROMISING PRINCETON MATERIAL.

Few of the candidates for places on the team are known, but the most promising appears to be the player from the Princeton Preparatory School, Barney, who is a big fellow and should make a power of strength for centre. With him comes a speedy half back from the same school, Collins, and these men will do much toward strengthening the team. It is also said that Montgomery will fill the place at left tackle formerly held by Pell. Montgomery is expected to take a post-graduate course, which will enable him to play on the eleven. Left guard should be quite acceptly filled by either Short or Butkiewicz. Either Foulke or Underhill will have the position of full back, while Freeman, who made such a good showing in the Yale game last Fall, will probably be placed at quarter.

Ex-Capt. Cockran, who held that position with the teams of 1896 and 1897, will act as head coach and he will be assisted by several of the veteran players who made big reputations when the tigers were winning their chief laurels. The schedule as arranged by the committee is: Oct. 1, Swarthmore at Princeton; Oct. 4, Lehigh at Princeton; Oct. 8, New York University at Princeton; Oct. 11, Annapolis at Annapolis; Oct. 15, Haverford at Princeton; Oct. 18, Washington and Jefferson at Princeton; Oct. 22, Dickinson at Princeton; Oct. 25, Columbia at Princeton; Nov. 1, Cornell at Princeton; Nov. 8, Orange Athletic Club at Princeton; Nov. 15, Yale at Princeton.

So far as the reports from the University of Pennsylvania practice comes, the Pennsylvania idea this year seems to be speed above all else, because that is the one point that Coach Williams laid stress on in the work at Eaglesmere, where the team is rounding into shape. Another important feature of the work and one that has often been used at other universities, especially before big contests, to make sure of the plays being understood, is teaching the men the game on the blackboard after dinner. With chalk lines, the plays can be theoretically performed and then carried out the next day on the field.

The practice has resolved itself into much the following routine: Forenoon, light work, such as tackling the dummy, punting, catching the ball and running it back, in all about an hour's work. In the afternoon for two hours the men play association football, a run, and a short swim usually ends the day's practice. One of the most important announcements is to the effect that the Pennsylvania style of play this season will be changed completely from that of other years. No hard and fast system such as the guards back play will be used. Instead of that the play will depend largely on the men; if they are light and speedy the play will be fast; if heavy, line plays will be depended upon for games. The Pennsylvania squad return to Philadelphia on Sept. 24, and play the first match of their schedule against Lehigh on Sept. 27.

Lehigh has followed Pennsylvania's lead in the matter of early preliminary practice. Moreover, under Dr. Newton's direction, the Bethlehem men have also taken up association football. More candidates have reported for practice than at any other stage of the game last year, and the indications are that a strong team will be developed by Coach Newton. The prospects are that the Lehigh players will not go to the mountains as formerly, for practice, but remain in Bethlehem. Seven of the old players are back, and these men form a strong nucleus for the eleven.

The Carlisle Indians have decided to do their preliminary work at Carlisle, and not go to Pine Grove as formerly. It is said that the real reason for this change was the prevalence of diphtheria at the latter place. Of course, the United States Academy boys, the West Pointers, and the Middies at Annapolis will do their practice work on their own fields.

From Ithaca the preliminary work of the Cornell University men is reported to be in progress, with Starbuck and Duvall as the chief coachers.

Weeks will again have a place with the Columbia men, but very little has been done as yet relative to the make-up of their team for the coming year.

Among the interscholastics all of the schools that have formerly had teams both in the New York and the Long Island Leagues, will again be active. It is said that the son of Richard Croker, who made such a fine record last year as full back on one of the schoolboy teams, will not play this year, as his father dislikes the publicity which his playing attracted.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Beat Paterson at Bayonne in Metropolitan League Series.

There was a big list of cricket matches brought off in the metropolitan district yesterday, and the occasion was utilized for playing off some of the postponed games of earlier in the season.

The match between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Paterson, which clubs were tied in the lead of the Metropolitan League, excited unusual interest. The contest was brought off at Bayonne, and resulted in a victory for the home team by 55 runs. This result was due in a great measure to the bowling of C. H. Clarke, who captured 7 wickets for 38 runs. The score was 112 to 57.

The batting was weak on both sides, C. Dalton's 28 being the top score of the game, while C. Hunter, with 15, was the chief contributor for Paterson.

The Manhattan Cricket Club had the Nelson Lodge team as opponents at Prospect Park for their postponed championship match of the Metropolitan League series. Nelson Lodge was represented by only six men and suffered defeat by 60 runs and 7 wickets, the score being 168 to 108. F. J. Prendergast was in rare form with the willow for the winners and ran up a score of 80 in short order before he was run out. T. J. O'Reilly and J. Adam also helped the total materially by contributions of 39, not out, and 24, respectively, while for Nelson Lodge F. P. Rogers hit hard for 45, and R. W. R. Powell added 19.

Team B of Brooklyn played its championship game of the New York Cricket Association series with Newark at Prospect Park, and was just prevented from winning by lack of time to finish the match. The Brooklyns had decidedly the best of the match, for when time was called Newark needed 64 runs to win, and had only one wicket to fall. D. Thorne batted in fine form for Brooklyn, and put on 51, not out, by good, free cricket, while H. Poyer added 29 and H. O. Seale 26. For Newark D. Livingston and R. E. Torrence, with 16 and 14, respectively, were the principal scorers of the side. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 142, (declared for 7 wickets;) Newark, 79 for 9 wickets.

The Kings County Club had a visit from the Chadwick eleven of Greenville, N. J., who put up a good game, and saved themselves from defeat with a drawn match. H. Tattersall and G. Williams, with scores of 34, not out, and 22, were the principal rungetters for Kings County, while R. L. Seely also did good work in an innings of 21. The totals were: Kings County, 114; Chadwick, 82 for 6 wickets.

The Livingston Field Club of Staten Island was scheduled to play the Brooklyns a League championship match at Prospect Park. The islanders could not raise a team for the game, however, and forfeited.

The Brooklyns played the West Indians instead, and defeated them by 51 runs and 2 wickets to spare. A. L. Durrant and C. A. Worm, with contributions of 30 and 27, made a prolonged stand for the winners, while S. B. Standfast also did good work in an innings of 23, not out. For the West Indians A. Goodrich and A. Eldridge were the chief scorers, with 28 and 14, respectively. The totals were: West Indians, 69; Brooklyn, 120, for 8 wickets.

The Essex County and Columbia Clubs, the leaders in the race for the championship of the New York Cricket Association, played at William's Bridge, where Columbia won by 17 runs after a close game. R. Cobban and J. Allen, with 31 and 20 respectively, did the best batting for the winners, while H. O. Wilkinson and G. Shaw carried off the bowling honors. The totals were: Essex County, 64; Columbia, 81.

The cricket team of the steamship Germanic played the second eleven of Columbia Oval at William's Bridge and were defeated by 15 runs after a pleasant game. E. Newbery was in splendid form with the willow for the winners, and contributed a good innings of 37, while P. Brennan achieved considerable success with the ball and captured 8 wickets at a low cost. For the Germanic T. Bailey and F. Tibbs were the double-figure men, with 16 and 12 respectively. The totals were: Columbia II., 65; steamship Germanic, 48.

Remarkable Weight-Putting Records.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—At the Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland, Highland games today A. O. Cameron put the twenty-pound shot 60 feet 5 inches and the fifty-six-pound weight 30 feet 8 inches, breaking the world's records.

These performances, if genuine and correctly measured, are phenomenal, as the previous record for putting the twenty-pound shot, with a run of 7 feet 6 inches, was 40 feet 11¼ inches, made by J. D. McPherson at Toronto, Ontario, Nov. 10, 1888, and for putting the fifty-six-pound weight, with a run of 7 feet with follow, the previous record was 23 feet 9½ inches, by W. Real, Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1888. The fifty-six-pound weight is seldom put in this country, as it can be thrown much further than it can be put.

A. A. U. Suspends Jerry Pierce.

Jerry Pierce, the Indian long distance runner, was yesterday suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union for a period of six months. The charge against Pierce, who is a member of the Pastime Athletic Club, was that he accepted a present of a suit of clothing as compensation for appearing in a set of athletic games. It was generally acknowledged that Pierce had not intentionally violated the rules, as he had not endeavored to cover up his offense, but it was necessary for the committee to discipline him.

The case against Harry Arnold, the champion 120-yard and 220-yard hurdler, who is a member of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, was taken up, but no final decision rendered. It is practically admitted that Arnold has become an out and out professional and competed for money prizes.

BLUES WON ALL THE WAY

Farrell's Horse Led Throughout for $15,000 Century Stakes.

WHITNEY AND DURYEA COUP

Stable Ran First and Second with Irish Lad and Aceful in Flatbush Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

The racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday produced only about the average number of disappointments, while fate was kind in permitting a large proportion of the favorites to win, but nevertheless, results were hard for form followers to swallow. Two big stakes, the $15,000 Century for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a half, and the $5,000 Flatbush, at seven furlongs for two-year-olds, the sequel to and proof of the running for the Futurity, were the features of the afternoon's programme. Fair fields of high class horses were named to start for both of these, and made reasonable inducement for the large attendance.

The holiday crowd took events as they happened and cheered lustily when the popular colors of the racing firm of Whitney and Duryea finished first and second on Irish Lad and Aceful for the Flatbush, and again cheered when the eccentric colt Blues finished first for the more valuable race, the Century Stakes, after leading all the distance. The hardened regulars and the believers in form on the latter occasion did not join in the applause, for a great many wise observers had agreed that his hard campaign had broken the courage and spirits of Blues, and had predicted freely after the poor effort of Blues behind Articulate two days before that Blues would not win another race this year. The faith and the persistence of Blues's Tammany following at last had its reward, however, for fast as the horse is known to be in morning trials he has been a most expensive horse for both his stable and the Tammany men who backed it this season, Blues alone being responsible for about 50 per cent. of the immense losses that Frank Farrell has met with since the racing year opened. With earlier disasters over the chances of Blues in mind the partisans of the stable were somewhat shy in their support, but the stable itself took desperate measures and backed the entry carrying Farrell's colors, Blues and Bonnibert, the only old horses in the race, as a last chance.

The believers in form made the fast black three-year-old, Major Daingerfield, the favorite at even money, however, and bet on him with a confidence that was due largely to knowledge of the fainthartedness Blues has shown so often. The other starters in the race were all three-year-olds, and Igniter was the only one of them that had any real support.

The only possible explanation of the sudden improvement that Blues showed was that for once the horse was permitted to run in his own style, and went on to the front for the others to catch if they could. In his earlier efforts, and in fact in all the important stakes for which Blues has run this year, the effort was made to wait with him. He has stopped under restraint in most of these races. A very few times he has raced moderately well under awaiting tactics, and has made some sort of a show at finishing. As the stable jockey, small "Jack" Martin, rode him yesterday, Blues was seemingly another horse, for at the lifting of the barrier he went out with the track and set a pace that had the field struggling behind him before the first half mile of the mile and a half course had been covered. Major Daingerfield held second place most of the distance, and looked close enough to go on with when, as was confidently expected, Blues stopped, but for the once Blues showed no inclination to stop. He seemed to revel in the freedom from restraint and in the chance to race in his own way, and the further they went the stronger he seemed to gallop.

Major Daingerfield was in trouble and being hustled along to keep up at the turn out of the back stretch, while Blues actually drew away from his pursuers again, and, having led from end to end, won rather easily by three lengths. Major Daingerfield tired at the head of the stretch and dropped back, but came again under the vigorous riding of Odom and fought out for the place with Igniter and Bonnibert, the three finishing heads apart, with Igniter second and Major Daingerfield third. The time of the race was 2:33 1-5, a fast performance considering the weight carried.

For the Flatbush Stakes, ten colts and fillies ran, the number being made up chiefly of horses that started for the Futurity, though none of the placed horses in that event was in the field, Lord of the Vale, the only one named to run, being scratched in favor of his stable companion, Fire Eater. Aceful was entered as the property of J. E. Madden, but this later was corrected, and the announcement was posted that Irish Lad, ridden by N. Turner, and Aceful, with H. Cochran up, would run as the entry of Whitney & Duryea, the stable declaring to win with Irish Lad. The entry was made the favorite and started at odds on, though even money was laid against the stable through most of the betting. F. F. Keene's Whitechapel was always the second choice, with Meltonian the next in favor and Golden Maxim and Hurstbourne the best backed of the others. The start was made at the seven-furlong post, away up the Futurity straight, and with the lifting of the barrier, Aceful, carrying the second colors of Whitney & Duryea, showed in front, the others running in close order to the bend in the straight, at the head of the regular stretch. There Golden Maxim was second to Aceful, with Irish Lad third and Meltonian, Ada Nay, and Hurstbourne following in the order named. As the horses entered the stretch, Irish Lad drew up alongside Aceful and clear of the others, Golden Maxim at that point being under the whip and plainly in trouble, while Hurstbourne was closing from the rear. None of the rear division ever was able to trouble the Whitney & Duryea pair, however, these rating along safely in advance and on even terms until they entered the last furlong, where it became plain that they had the race between them, and either could win. Then Cochran, following orders, pulled up Aceful and let Irish Lad take command, the latter at once drawing out clear of his stable mate, and on sufferance winning rather easily by two lengths, while Aceful was second, four lengths away from Hurstbourne, third.

The steeplechase handicap, the first event of the day, produced one of the most tangled cross-country contests of the season, three of the eight runners falling, one bolting, and a disqualification, changing the actual result of the race, while two jockeys were badly hurt. Rowdy, Judge Phillips, and Fulminate were the choices in that order, and also were the first three to finish, Rowdy winning in a hard fought struggle to the post, after Fulminate and Judge Phillips alternated in front to the last jump. Murphy was removed to the Emergency Hospital in Brooklyn, where it was said that his injuries will keep him for a time. The time of the race, 5:07 2-5, made a new record for the full steeplechase course. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for three-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. F. Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Lady Royster, 160 pounds. (Barry,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a head; G. Schwartz's Judge Phillips, ch. g., 5, 143, (Conley,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, finished second by six lengths, but was disqualified for a foul, and Joseph E. Widener's Fulminate, br. g., 6, 160, (Ray,) 3 to 1 and even, was placed second, and E. Carruther's Galahad, ch. g., 6, 132, (Donohue,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—5:07 3-5. Semper Ira, Victor, Sam Devere, and Furlough II., also ran. Semper Ira, Victor, and Furlough II. fell. Sam Devere bolted. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by John Day.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. John W. Schorr's Ordnung, ch. g., 6 years, by Jim Gore-Highland Love, 128 pounds, (Bullman,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, won handily by a length; Du Bois & Marryatt's Sadducee, ch. g., 5, 131, (N. Turner,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by five yards of a length from W. M. Berrick's Smart Set, br. c., 3, 115, (Brennan,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Wealth, Belle of Lexington, River Pirate, Young Henry, Potente, Monte Carlo, Saint Finnan, Muzio, and Onduris also ran. Monte Carlo left at the post. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by G. Walker.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes of $5,000 for two-year-olds; special weights, penalties, and allowances; seven furlongs; on the Futurity course. Whitney & Duryea's Irish Lad, br. c., by Candlemas-Arrowgrass, 115 pounds, (N. Turner,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, (coupled in betting with Aceful as Whitney & Duryea's entry,) won handily on sufferance from Aceful, who was pulled up to permit Irish Lad to win; Whitney & Duryea's Aceful, ch. c., by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness, 115, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, (coupled with Irish Lad,) second by four lengths from Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, b. c., by Imdio-Flora Hurst, 115, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Golden Maxim, Tantalus Cup, Whitechapel, Ada Nay, Fire Eater, Meltonian, and Manru also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Winner trained by J. E. Madden. Whitney & Duryea declared to win with Irish Lad.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes of $15,000, for three-year-olds and upward, to carry weight for age; one mile and a half. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, (coupled in betting with Bonnibert as Farrell entry,) won handily by three lengths; A. Featherston's Igniter, br. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Triana, 115, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from F. C. McLewee's Major Daingerfield, blk. c., 3, by Handspring-Mon Droit, 115, (Odom,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:33 1-5. Bonnibert, Gold Cure, and Slipthrift also ran. Value to the winner, $12,000; to the second, $1,700; to the third, $800, and to the nominator of the winner, $500. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. E. K. Wheeler's Orloff, br. g., by Kingston-Katherine II., 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; P. H. McCarren's Mackay Dwyer, br. c., 107, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from L. Thompson's Claude, b. c., 102, (R. Henderson,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Dinkie, Bobbinet, Princefet, Louise, Collier, Eva Russell, Cloche d'Or, Simon Simon, Scoffer, and Tom Cogan also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. John W. Schorr's Clonmell, b. c., 3 years, by His Highness—Netti, 112 pounds, (R. Henderson,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; P. H. McCarren's Dr. Riddle, ch. h., 111, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second, by four lengths, from Alex. Shields's Ben Howard, b. c., 3, 102, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. The Amazon, Locket, Bellario, The Dancer, Numeral, Dixieline, and May J. also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by G. Walker.

EMPIRE CITY TROTS.

An Excellent Entry List Will Provide Sport at the Yonkers Harness Meeting.

Speedway favorites will be seen in competition with the harness stars of the Grand Circuit at the meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club, which begins on Monday, Sept. 15, and continues until the Friday following. Probably the best-known horse of this class is Tiverton, 2:12¼, with which A. B. Gwathmey won so many brushes on the Harlem River drive. Another favorite is Ida Highwood, 2:13¼, the property of E. E. Smathers. She is entered in the Mount Vernon 2:14 trot. Edgar Bronk's Precision, 2:10¼, is a speedy mare that should make a fair showing in the New York stake for 2:11 trotters. Announcement is made by the Empire City Club that improved transportation facilities will be furnished during the week of the meeting. Stages seating from twenty-five to thirty persons will make trips from the station to the track.

Although the entries will not be made known for a day or two, it was announced yesterday by Secretary Wilson that all classes for the Grand Circuit meeting had filled except the 2:12 pace. Even the amateur classes have from four to eight entries, so that trotting of the gilt-edged order is assured.

On the first day there will be twenty horses in the 2:11 trot, fourteen in the 2:00 pace, and twelve in the 2:24 trot. On the opening day there will also be a 2:05 class pacing race for amateurs and a 2:00 class trot for amateurs.

The second day should be the best one of the week, for, apart from the Empire Stake, the Yonkers Stake, and the 2:12 pace, there will be the special match between Dan Patch, 1:59¼, and Prince Alert, 2:00¾, who defeated Anaconda at Hartford on Friday. The winner will take the entire purse of $5,000 and will rightly be considered the champion pacing horse of America. The race is mile heats, best two in three.

Three and in some cases four races and a special class for amateurs are carded for each day.

FAST RUN OF ESSEX HOUNDS.

Society Turned Out to Witness Twelve-Mile Drag Which Was Covered in Thirty-five Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—There was hard riding this afternoon by the huntsmen who followed the Essex hounds on the run of twelve miles across rolling country from here to Bridgehampton. The run was made by the leaders in 35 minutes, the fastest time ever made behind a pack here. It was the second drag hunt of the season, the hounds being in charge of M. F. H. Charles Pfizer, were thrown in north of this village. There was one check at the end o ffive miles. In the last two miles the scent, owing to the heavy wind, had been scattered, and the pack straggled. In consequence several hunters lost their way. All finished, however, there were no falls in spit of some formidable fences and the killing pace.

Harry P. Robbins was first in at the finish. He was closely followed by Pfizer, Huntsman Howard and his whips, Burns and Riley. Among those who rode in the field were Benjamin Nicoll, the polo player, mounted on Harry High Boy; Charles Cogter, on a new thoroughbred, Cupid; Jack C. Wilmerding, on Echo; George Messervy, on Inwood, and Richard Newton.

The course, which lay through a picturesque country, was selected to afford a good view of the red-coated hunters from the roads, and society turned out in force, mounted and in carriages, to follow the chase as spectators. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams, Mr. Mont Robertson, Miss Julia Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis Betts, Mr. Samuel Parish, Mr. James C. Parish, Miss Randolph, Miss Helen Parish, and Miss Ethel Moore, who as usual rode astride.

CRESCENT A. C. TENNIS MATCHES.

Princeton ex-Champion Defeats Yale's Veteran Title Holder in Fast Match for Club Championship.

Raymond D. Little, the old-time Princeton champion, won an easy victory yesterday over the Yale veteran, Harold H. Hackett, in the opening matches of the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the Crescent Athletic Club. The competitions were held on the fine turf courts at Bay Ridge upon which the international matches were played last month.

Among the entries are several of the college experts of former years. The majority of these men have kept in form and are nearly as good as when in the height of their work. In all of the rounds there was an abundance of interesting play. Both Little and Hackett defeated their opponents in the second round and then after a short rest they engaged each other in the only match played in the third round of the series. Little was very accurate and fast. He placed the ball well and got to the net behind every return and his service. By lobbing Hackett endeavored to check the Princetonian. His effort was futile as the latter sent the ball deep into the Yale veteran's court and then got to he net to cross-court for the point. The matches will be continued this week and the winner will meet Joseph T. McMahon for the club title and trophy. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Whiting beat Worcester, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7; Whitney beat Tallant by default; Pelser beat C. M. Bull, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3; C. M. Bull, Jr., beat Chauncey by default; Hazard beat Kenyon, 6—2, 6—4; Bowers beat Walker, 6—3, 6—0; Belden beat Clough, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Second Round.—Williams beat Whitney, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; Little beat Brook, 6—2, 6—1; Hackett beat Ely, 7—5, 6—4; Gill beat Duncan, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round.—Little beat Hackett, 6—2, 6—2.

Fast Polo on Rumson Field.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 6.—By a score of 9 to 4 the Rumson polo team defeated the Freebooters this afternoon on the Rumson campus. Four ten-minute periods were played, and it was not until near the close of the third period that the Rumson four took a commanding lead.

AMERICAN LEAGUE HERE

Another Baseball Team Proposed for New York Next Season.

BIG ORGANIZATIONS AT WAR

Players Said to Have Been Signed for the Team That Will Play in the Bronx.

As the present baseball season draws to a close interest is turned from the pennant race to the war between the National and American Leagues. In the National League Pittsburg has already won the championship for the second time. In all probability the Brooklyns will finish second. A short time ago it was a fierce fight between Chicago and Brooklyn for the next place to Pittsburg, but now Boston leads the Western club in the percentage column.

But if the clubs in the National League are so widely apart at the end of the season, it is not so with those of the American League. In that organization the first five clubs are so close together that a few games either way would change their standing. The Philadelphia Athletics are now in the lead, St. Louis second, and Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland follow in the order named. Cleveland, which is the strongest batting club in either League, has been handicapped in its Philadelphia games by the fact that Lajoie, and its heaviest hitters could not play there, owing to legal complications.

There never was a baseball horizon so full of promise as it is to-day. This rosy hue of affairs obtains particularly with the players. The merry war now being so fiercely waged between the National and American Leagues is the lever which is lifting the players' salaries as they have never been lifted before.

When a ball player's services are valued at $6,000 for a season's work, there is certainly rich financial reward for the man who can field and bat. That is the salary paid by the Cleveland Club to Lajoie. And every other player who naturally thinks himself able to play as good a game as the French Canadian considers that he, too, is worth a like princely price.

Had it not been for the American League and its persistent bids for the best men, Lajoie would not have received such a salary.

The American League is still offering big money for star players and its rivals of the National Association are no way behind in the bidding.

All this has created a boom in salaries. It has kept the men alive to the value of their services, and every player of the first rank is holding out for bids and will not sign contracts for next season until he has received the last offer.

Christy Mathewson, the New York's pitcher, is a case in point. He has been told that he might write his own contract, but persistently delays to sign.

In this battle between the rival forces among the club owners such men as these and Flick and Delehanty and other stars of a like magnitude are wanted at almost any price by the rivals, and they will certainly hold out to the highest bidder. There seems unlimited money in both organizations, and it will be freely spent.

There were rumors afloat that a compromise might be affected between the American and National Leagues, but those in authority are very reticent and nothing definite can be learned. But from the outlook at present, it looks as if the war would be fought all through next season.

One thing is certain, that, out of this intense rivalry will grow a revival of baseball such as the country has never seen. And it is highly probable that New York will have a better team than it has had in many years.

John McGraw, Captain-manager of the New Yorks, is still busy trying to sign star players. Like the rest of those interested, McGraw will not say anything of a positive nature, but it is pretty certain now that he has signed Elberfeld, shortstop of Detroit; Mertes, left field of Chicago, and Fultz, centre field of the Philadelphia team. McGraw did say that he had secured the best shortstop in the business. That statement points to Elberfeld. It is well known that McGraw has been after Lajoie, Flick, and Delehanty. What these players have done in the matter remains a sealed book.

But, while McGraw is after them in the American League, the magnates in that organization are tempting New York players with big salaries to desert this city and play elsewhere. Whatever the outcome of this dickering may be, New York will see some first-class ball playing next season. There is every reason now to suppose that an American team will be placed in this city. Those behind the scheme claim that grounds can be secured in the Bronx, a short distance south of Borough Hall.

The statement has been repeatedly made that Horace Fogel of Philadelphia, who managed the New Yorks at the beginning of the present season, would manage the American team here. This, Mr. Fogel has denied, stating that the idea that he was to manage an American League team next year in this city was inferred from a remark he made to Secretary Frederick Knowles of the New York Club.

"Mr. Knowles said to me," said Mr. Fogel, "that he was sorry I was no longer with the New York team. I replied that I might be with them again in baseball in the near future, but not as manager of Mr. Freedman's club. Out of that remark," continued Mr. Fogel, "grew the statement that I was to manage an American team in New York."

New York has always been a liberal patron of the game, and will gladly support two clubs. There is every reason to believe that the statements made by those interested that if a rival to the National League is placed in this city its team will be one of the strongest aggregations ever put together. All the men won away from the Pittsburg club, it is said, will play here, and it is further claimed that Frank Kitson and "Bill" Donovan, the two star pitchers of the Brooklyn club, will wear the American League New York uniform. The men already reported to have signed with this new club are "Jack" Chesbro, Jesse Tannehill, Jimmy Williams, Tommy Leach, and Al. Selbach, besides Kitson and Donovan.

Another statement has been made that the manager of the New York team has been appointed by President Ban Johnson, and that he is Clark Griffith, the Chicago pitcher. Griffith has been the most efficient worker in the American League for two years. He was reported as signing players wherever he could find them for the proposed New York team, and has been offering flattering salaries. It is also stated that it is Griffith who is responsible for Mathewson's delay in signing with the New York club.

While all this talk of two clubs in Manhattan is going the rounds, Ned Hanlon is quietly working to strengthen the Brooklyn team. This will place three nines in Greater New York. And New York is not only able but willing to support two teams. Baseball owners know full well that this is the banner city in the bastball circuit. Even with a team playing so poorly as New York has, particularly before the advent of McGraw and his Baltimore players, the Polo Grounds was so liberally patronized that the New York club began to make money over and above all expenses before the Fourth of July. When McGraw was brought here and the New York patrons of the game began to realize that they were at last to have a team that could and would play ball, the Polo Grounds was almost packed to the capacity. And at the same time the Brooklyn team was making money.

This is a big city, even above the Harlem River, and with a team in The Bronx there is no question of its being well patronized. Those who invest their money in baseball are the best judges of its drawing capacity, and the anxiety of the American League to place a nine representing it in this city is proof that it will pay.

Golf on Saratoga Club's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The President's Cup, in competition on the links of the Saratoga Golf Club for several days, has been won from Dr. G. D. Cochran of New York City by Spencer Trask Mitchell, son of Prof. E. K. Mitchell of Hartford, Conn., and nephew of Spencer Trask of New York City and Saratoga. The President's Cup, presented yearly by the President of the club, Col. E. M. Greene of Troy, is an elaborate piece of plate, and one of the most valued trophies contested for at the links.

TENNIS PLAYERS STILL ACTIVE.

Strong Play Promised by Men and Women Experts at Sleepy Hollow Tournament This Week.

Considerable controversy has been waged during the past week as to the question of lawn tennis players defaulting their matches. This was brought about by the talk that the Americans should have given Whitman an opportunity to go through the all-corners' tournament at Newport without wearying him by playing hard matches. As has been clearly demonstrated by the best followers of the game, such a course would be unsportsmanlike, and as has been already indicated, some rule will be framed at the National meeting so that a man entering the National championship will be obligated to continue his way through the tournament without defaulting unless physically unable to compete.

The leading tournament this week begins on the courts of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, at Tarrytown. This meeting has always proved of unusual interest because it practically winds up the season in the metropolitan district outside of the annual club championships and handicaps. The Sleepy Hollow Challenge Cup is at present held by Raymond D. Little, the old-time Princetonian and interscholastic champion. The cup has also been held by Harold H. Hackett, the Yale champion of former years, and as Hackett has been playing great tennis this year he will probably make another try to get the third leg on the cup, which will give him possession. There will also be special women's events in this tournament, and these invariably bring out a host of good players, for the Sleepy Hollow Club entertains well and is situated in a most picturesque spot. In all the schedule includes men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, consolations, and the playing of a mixed double series. The play in the singles will begin to-morrow afternoon at 3:30.

Many of the college men are now making preparation for the intercollegiate championship, which begins on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club in Philadelphia on Sept. 28. It is thought that Yale stands the best chance this year to win the title in both the singles and doubles. Harvard is also very strong, and will be able to outclass Yale should William J. Clothier play as the representative of the Crimson. But it is said that Clothier will not play from his college, in which case the younger brother of Beals Wright, Irving C. Wright, will probably lead the Harvard team. Princeton appears to be out of the running, as young Edward P. Larned, brother of the National champion, has not been on the courts to any extent this season.

A bit of work that stands out sharply is the playing of Wylie C. Grant abroad this season. In a measure his play takes on international interest. He has been traveling with his father, Louis C. Grant, the police lawyer, and together they have been doing splendid work in both Scotland and Ireland, and also in one or two of the tournaments in Great Britain near the border line. He won the Northern championship of Scotland, and in the play in the Elgin tournament, also in Scotland, Wylie C. Grant beat Capt. Doig of Elgin by three sets to love, the scores being 7—5, 6—3, 9—7. Throughout the entire tour of Ireland, Scotland, and Great Britain Wylie C. Grant has given a capital account of himself, and he has virtually guaranteed his appearance on the courts there next year to defend several of the trophies that he has won.

The Doherty brothers are expected to sail for home some time during the coming week, and it is as yet undecided whether they will play any matches that were endeavored to be arranged.

THE SECRETIVE SEMINOLES.

Conceal the Number Still Surviving in the Everglades of Florida.

Mrs. Moore-Wilson, who made a study of the subject, says: "From the best obtainable sources there were in the year 1859 only 112 Indians left in Florida. In 1880, by actual count, as reported by the Smithsonian Institution, the Seminoles of Florida numbered 208. According to data gotten from the Indians

RACING YACHT FOUNDERS

Knockabout Heron Sunk in Seawanhaka Regatta.

OWNER'S WIFE WAS ABOARD

The Sloops Yankee and Rainbow Forced to Abandon Contest Because of Absence of a Course Mark.

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert's Seawanhaka knockabout, Heron, lies at the bottom of Long Island Sound, off Centre Island Point, in six fathoms of water. She was sunk in collision with her racing rival, the Lucille, in the regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. The accident happened as the boats of the knockabout class were coming to the line at the start. On board the Heron were the owner and Mrs. Coudert and a professional. Somehow the boat got afoul of the Lucille and was plugged by the latter on her starboard beam. The head stay of the Lucille fouled the starboard rigging of the Heron, and both boats were locked together. The Lucille's stem cut a big hole in the Heron, and Mr. Coudert's boat began to make water fast.

Mrs. Coudert hurriedly jumped on board the Lucille, and the sails of both boats were run down, though with some difficulty, as the wind was strong and the sea was running high. When the boats were finally separated the Heron made water faster than before, and Mr. Coudert was obliged to make a hasty departure to the Lucille, which still stood by. The professional of the Heron managed to save some of the dunnage from below before he was forced to leave, and then a minute later the bow of the Heron dipped deep into the waves, her stern slowly lifted, and she gently dove to the bottom. H. H. Landon, the owner of the Lucille, was on board his boat, and his wife was with him. He withdrew from the race and went in to the clubhouse anchorage with Mr. and Mrs. Coudert.

The Yankee and the Rainbow started out to make a race, and then had to give it up. Their start was at 12:10. At that time the wind was east by north and strong, and their course was 11¾ miles. At the line the Rainbow was 10 seconds in the lead, and they started off on a broad reach, with the wind on the starboard beam. At the outset the yachts had a short luffing match, and then bore off and ran for the first mark. Rounding the mark the Rainbow was 28 seconds in the lead. Then they started to beat to the second mark, but they never found it. The mark had swamped or drifted away, and the racing yachts sailed on blindly until the committee went out and called them in. The race was called at the end of the first mark, and the committee tried to have it restarted. The skippers did not care to do this, and so, by mutual agreement, it was arranged to have the race sailed next Friday.

Although the seventies had the wind east by north all around, the other classes had it east by southeast when they were started, and it was quite as strong as they wanted it. In the 30-foot sloop class the Marguerite surprised everybody by beating the Mimosa 1 minute 22 seconds, and giving the Alerion a good drubbing by 7 minutes 17 seconds. Summary:

SLOOPS.—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 11¾ miles. Start, 12:10.

Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt..1:58:53	Race de-
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell....2:00:48	clared off.

SLOOPS.—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 16½ miles. Start, 12:30.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell.....2:47:03	2:17:03
Empress, G. M. Heckscher....3:07:11	2:37:11

SLOOPS.—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 16½ miles. Start, 12:35.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park.....3:00:58	2:25:58
Alerion, J. W. Alker.....3:06:53	2:31:53
Marguerite, F. F. Dingee.....2:59:36	2:24:36

SLOOPS.—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:45.

Ojibway, D. P. Morse.....Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT—21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:45.

Houri, J. H. Esser.....2:47:04	2:02:04
Dorothy, L. G. Spence.....2:46:02	2:01:02

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:40.

Whistlewing, H. M. Crane.....2:39:07	1:59:07
Snapper, A. B. Alley.....2:43:12	2:03:12
Mavis, G. L. Pirie.....2:39:12	1:59:12
Scamp, A. H. Pirie.....2:42:27	2:02:27
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker....2:41:26	2:01:26
Sib, F. L. Bedford, Jr.....Disabled.	
Jolly Tar, S. Howland.....2:41:26	2:00:10
Hobo, T. L. Park.....Did not finish.	

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:50.

Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart.....2:54:42	2:04:42
Gowan, F. G. Stewart.....2:51:40	2:01:40
Marcia, Johnston de Forest....2:52:01	2:02:01
Lucille, H. H. Landon.....Withdrew.	
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.....Sank.	
Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.....2:52:56	2:02:56

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 12:50.

Montauk, J. S. Appleby.....2:30:37	1:40:37
Eos, E. S. Mead.....2:32:46	1:42:46
Gazabo, N. F. Vultee.....Did not finish.	
Cicada, L. Crawfurd.....2:17:30	1:27:30

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Under 18 feet racing length.
Course 8¼ miles. Start, 12:50.

Nora, Lewis Iselin.....2:30:34	1:40:34
Cricket, H. C. Pryer.....2:34:41	1:44:41
Eleanor, R. Jacobs.....Withdrew.	
Chipmunk, T. S. Young, Jr.....2:36:07	1:46:07

MANHASSET ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 1:00.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach.....2:46:00	1:46:00
Bab, J. R. Hoyt.....2:35:36	1:35:36

NEW ROCHELLE EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 1:00.

Caper, P. L. Howard.....2:44:26	1:44:26
Knave, R. W. Bavier.....2:40:56	1:40:56
Ace, W. N. Bavier.....2:41:31	1:41:31
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr....2:44:03	1:44:03
Alga, Alfred Mestre.....2:42:49	1:42:49

The winners were the Leda, Marguerite, Dorothy, Whistlewing, Gowan, Cicada, Nora, Bob, and Knave.

CANOE CLUB YACHTS RACE.

Lively Contest for Sloops in the 25-Foot Class Which Was Won by Cockatoo.

Interest in the New York Canoe Club's racing on Gravesend Bay yesterday, in the schedule of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, centred largely in the 25-foot sloop class. That was a lively race from the beginning, with the Cockatoo in the lead throughout soon after the starting line was crossed. At the end of the first round the Elsie, the Streak, and the Song and Dance were close to the leader in that order. At the finish the Song and Dance had worked up into second place, finishing in 1:15:45, behind the Cockatoo 5 minutes and 35 seconds and ahead of the Elsie 27 seconds.

In the Marine and Field one-design class the Flying Fox had the Quingue easily in hand, beating her by 3 minutes and 5 seconds. The Kelpie and the Stinger made a dead heat of it in 1:24:10 for the fourth position. Summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length. Start, 1:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Sunol, John Abbey	4:18:36	1:15:36
Bonito, Haviland Brothers	4:22:16	1:19:16

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length. Start, 3:06.

Caribou, F. Nicholson	4:33:26	1:27:25

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length. Start, 3:09.

Cockatoo, H. C. Grubb	4:19:10	1:10:10
Karma, J. E. Erskine	4:27:18	1:18:18
Streak, Speidel Brothers	4:26:10	1:17:10
Corona, J. E. Beggs	4:29:35	1:20:35
Elsie, C. P. Rosemond	4:25:12	1:16:12
Kate, (yawl,) J. D. Negus	4:30:22	1:21:22
Song and Dance, E. F. Luckenbach	4:24:45	1:15:45

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length. Start, 3:12.

Trouble, W. H. Childs	4:20:25	1:14:25
Flying Fish, J. M Dean	4:30:14	1:18:14
Bronoho, F. C. Moore	4:26:32	1:14:32
Wraith, C. Tompkins	4:31:00	1:19:00

SLOOPS, SPECIAL CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length. Start, 3:12.

Observer, R. F. Doremus	4:25:40	1:13:40

MARINE AND FIELD ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3:18.

Flying Fox, F. B. Anderson	4:37:50	1:19:50
Kelpie, W. K. Brown	4:42:10	1:24:10
Jig-a-Jig, W. A. Hutchinson	4:41:50	1:23:50
Stinger, A. P. Clapp	4:42:10	1:24:10
Quinque, L. H. Smith	4:40:55	1:22:55

CATBOATS, CLASS V.

18 to 21 feet racing length. Start, 3:24.

Rascal, B. G. Whitlock	4:44:00	1:20:00
Martha M., R. Moore	4:44:22	1:20:22
Boosie, C. D. Durkee	4:45:45	1:21:45

The winners were the Sunol, Caribou, (sail-over,) Cockatoo, Trouble, Opossum, (sail-over,) Flying Fox, and Rascal, (subject to measurement.)

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

Private Cook of District of Columbia Won the President's Match—A New York Marksman Third.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 6.—Forty-seven of America's best marksmen met in competition at Sea Girt to-day in the President's Match for the military championship of the United States. Each contestant fired seven shots at the 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yard targets. The contest began at 10 A. M. and was not finished until nearly dusk. First honors went to Private George E. Cook of the First Regiment, District of Columbia, with Private W. H. Leizear of the Sixth Pennsylvania second and Capt. W. B. Short of the Seventh New York third. Cook and Leizear each made a total score of 189 points, but the former's score on the 1,000 yard range was 2 points more than the Pennsylvanian, so he captured the title of military champion of the United States, a massive gold emblem and $50 for powder money. There were twenty-one New York sharpshooters entered in the match, but Capt. Short, Private F. M. Dardingkeller, and Sergt. C. M. Smith of the Twelfth Regiment were the only ones who got a portion of the prize money. Capt. Short received $15 and Dardingkeller and Smith each $5. The aggregate scores at the various distances and the totals are appended:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

	Yards. 200	300	500	600	800	1,000	Total.
Lieut. W. W. Cookson, 2d D. of C.	32	32	31	30	32	20	177
Capt. W. B. Martin, 2d N. J.	32	31	34	29	31	5	162
Private R. H. Pile, 2d D. of C.	30	31	33	25	25	20	164
Sergt. F. K. O'Connor, 7th N. Y.	28	27	32	28	29	7	151
Sergt. J. H. Keough, Mass.	30	31	32	31	31	24	179
Capt. F. L. Graham, U. S. A.	29	29	31	31	32	14	166
Lieut. Thos. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.	29	32	31	30	31	28	181
Sergt. F. J. Loughlan, 12th N. Y.	29	28	35	27	26	18	163
Corp. C. B. Winder, 6th Ohio	30	28	32	30	32	24	176
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, 71st N. Y.	31	30	33	31	29	24	178
Corp. H. W. Evans, 2d N. J.	27	28	27	28	27	7	144
Private W. G. Hudson, Signal Corps, N. J.	33	29	33	32	32	23	182
Lieut. R. Byars, 71st N. Y.	30	30	34	29	30	21	174
Private S. I. Scott, 2d D. of C.	31	29	34	33	35	24	186
Lieut. W. M. Farrow, 2d D. of C.	31	31	30	28	30	0	150
Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle, 69th N. Y.	27	29	31	28	27	28	170
Private D. C. Meyer, 7th N. Y.	26	30	35	31	32	16	170
Private F. C. Wessell, 7th N. Y.	30	33	30	20	24	22	165
Corp. K. K. V. Casey, 71st N. Y.	28	32	33	23	29	29	174
Sergt. Henry Daube, 71st N. Y.	31	29	29	28	34	18	169
Major A. Rowland, 1st N. J.	29	24	32	27	29	0	141
Major G. B. Young, 1st D. of C.	29	32	30	33	27	5	156
Private Alex. Stevens, 7th N. Y.	29	31	33	29	30	27	179
Sergt. W. C. Gannon, 47th N. J.	31	28	27	30	27	7	150
Capt. H. E. Evans, 69th N. Y.	30	28	32	28	29	22	169
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, 12th N. Y.	29	32	34	30	27	12	164
Capt. A. E. Wells, 7th N. Y.	30	32	34	31	30	20	177
Major Henry Lohman, 4th N. J.	32	23	32	31	28	29	175
Lieut. John Corple, 12th N. Y.	30	30	32	30	32	8	162
Capt. E. B. Bruch, 71st N. Y.	30	30	31	29	32	17	169
Sergt. W. A. Tewes, 4th N. J.	29	28	32	30	34	9	162
Lieut. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C.	31	29	32	31	26	26	172
Private F. M. Dardingkeller, 12th N. Y.	34	31	35	33	30	19	182
Capt. W. B. Short, 7th N. Y.	31	29	33	33	31	27	184
Lieut. J. F. Jenkins, 71st N. Y.	30	31	34	23	31	29	178
Private J. G. Dillin, 6th Penn.	30	31	33	28	21	2	145
Private H. H. Leizear, 6th Penn.	31	30	35	34	33	26	189
Capt. A. P. Robbins, 1st D. of C.	30	32	33	25	16	20	156
Private C. W. Dickey, 1st D. of C.	30	29	32	29	27	15	162
Corp. H. L. Smith, 4th N. J.	30	27	32	29	21	13	152
Private G. E. Cook, 1st D. of C.	31	33	34	31	32	28	189
Private S. B. Wetherald, 1st D. of C.	30	28	30	30	24	27	179
Sergt. W. F. Leushner, 74th N. Y.	29	28	30	28	34	29	178
Capt. S. S. Stebbins, 12th N. Y.	29	29	33	28	32	20	171
Sergt. C. M. Smith, 12th N. Y.	30	30	33	33	26	28	180
Private H. M. Bell, 1st N. J.	31	32	33	32	30	19	177
Private M. W. Parker, Mass.	31	31	30	25	32	30	179

The names of the winners of the score or more of minor matches will not be announced until Monday, when, too, the All-America team will be chosen to represent this country at Ottawa, Canada, next Saturday, when America, England, and Canada will shoot for the Palma Trophy now held by the Canadian team. The American team will start for Canada on Wednesday. It will be made up of 15 men.

PROFESSIONALS IN GOLF MATCH

Low and Nichols Defeat Anderson and Mackie in Foursome at Hollywood.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6.—There was some spirited golfing before a large "gallery" over the new 5,653-yard, eighteen-hole course of the Hollywood Golf Club to-day between four of the best professionals in the country. They were Will Anderson, the open champion; Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills, who played together, and Bernard Nichols of the Hollywood Club and George Low of Dyker Meadow. Low and Nichols won the match, after forty-five holes had been played.

The conditions called for a four-ball foursome, for a purse of $200, with an extra $50 if the professional record for the links of 72, held by Nichols, was broken. The record was not broken, but the four put up very good golf. Mackie made the 207-yard sixth hole in two. The cards for the match follow:

George Low—										
Out	4	3	6	3	3	4	5	4	5	—37
In	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—38—75
Out	6	4	6	3	3	4	4	4	4	—38
In	4	4	6	3	4	3	4	4	3	4—35—73—148
Bernard Nichols—										
Out	5	4	6	3	5	3	5	3	4	—38
In	4	4	6	4	4	3	5	5	4	—39—77
Out	4	4	6	3	4	3	5	4	4	—37
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	—36—73—150
Will Anderson—										
Out	6	4	6	3	4	3	4	4	4	—38
In	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	3	—35—73
Out	6	4	6	3	3	4	5	4	4	—39
In	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	—38—77—150
Isaac Mackie—										
Out	4	3	5	4	4	3	6	4	6	—39
In	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	—38—77
Out	5	3	6	3	4	2	4	5	5	—37
In	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	—40—77—154

BEST BALL SCORE.

Low and Nichols	4	3	6	3	3	3	5	3	4	—34
Anderson and Mackie	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	—34
Low and Nichols	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	—36—70
Anderson and Mackie	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	—34—68
Low and Nichols	4	4	6	3	3	3	4	4	4	—35
Anderson and Mackie	5	3	6	3	3	2	4	4	4	—34
Low and Nichols	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	—33—68
Anderson and Mackie	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	—37—71

KRAMER WINS CYCLING PRIZE.

Defeats Taylor in Match Race for $500 Purse at Vailsburg.

Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., the professional cycling champion of America, beat "Major" Taylor, the negro rider, in a match race for a purse of $500 at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon, winning in straight heats.

In the first heat, which was at half a mile, Kramer set a slow pace at the start with Taylor hanging close to his rear wheel. In the back stretch the negro rider went to the front, but in the sprint for the tape Kramer went by him winning by a length. The time was 1:12 2-5.

In the second heat, which was at one mile, both men refused to take the lead, riding abreast for the first two laps, while on the last lap Kramer went to the front and staid there the rest of the distance, winning by about eighteen inches. The time was 4:18 2-5.

There was an exciting finish in the five-mile open event, which had fifteen starters, and was captured by George Glasson from M. L. Hurley in the sprint. Glasson won by a few inches. About 5,000 persons were present. The summary:

Half-mile Amateur (Handicap)—First heat won by M. L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch;) James Jones, Bay View Wheelmen, (20 yards,) second; H. D. Hooper, Roseville, N. J., (15 yard,) third. Time—1:09 2-5. Second heat won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J., (15 yards;) "Teddy" Billington, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) second; S. A. Shirley, Columbus, Ohio, (20 yards, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Third heat won by M. T. Dove, New York City, (15 yards;) F. J. De Rue, Buffalo, N. Y., (50 yards, second; George Glasson, Bay View Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—1:03. Final heat won by Billington, Hurley second, Glasson third. Time—1:02.

One-Mile Professional, Handicap, Six to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (80 yards;) Floyd MacFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch,) second; F. S. Beauchamp, Australia, (60 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Vailsburg, N. J., (70 yards,) fourth; Orlando Stevens, San José, Cal., (60 yards,) fifth; O. S. Kimball, Louisville, Ky., (20 yards,) sixth. Time—2:30. Second Heat—Won by John Kins, Newark, N. J., (140 yards;) J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, Conn., (65 yards,) second; G. C. Schreiber, New York, (40 yards,) third; L. Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., (70 yards,) fourth; J. T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (40 yards,) fifth; J. B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (60 yards,) sixth. Time—2:11 2-5. Final Heat—Won by King; MacFarland, second; Fisher, third; Bedell, fourth. Time—2:05 2-5.

Five-Mile, Open.—Won by George Glasson, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, N. J.; Marcus L. Hurley, New York City, second; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., third; M. T. Dove, New York City, fourth. Time—12:11 1-5.

Five-mile exhibition by Harvey Freeman, paced by a single motor. Time—7:33.

POLO FINALS AT NEWPORT.

Point Judith Team Outplays Second Team of Westchester Club, Despite Heavy Handicap Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The finals for the Westchester Polo Cups were played this afternoon at the Westchester Club grounds before a good-sized gathering of society people, including the Grand Duke Boris. The Point Judith team won by 17 goals to 13 in a very pretty contest, in which the Point Judith team showed its superiority in the first and last periods, in which it easily outclassed Westchester. In the second period the Westchesters got to work and scored enough goals to make the final result look uncertain. "Bob" Collier brought out "Larry" Waterbury's Irish pony Dennis to win out in the last period. Dennis was equal to the emergency. The play of all was excellent, the riding was fast, and the hitting strong. Westchester was particularly good in defense, and I. T. Burden and Cochrane did great work on the offensive. La Montagne, Brooks, and Collier were the stars of the Point Judith team. The line-up:

POINT JUDITH.		WESTCHESTER 2D.	
1—Reginald Brooks	3	1—A. Burden	2
2—R. A. La Montagne, Jr.	5	2—F. D. Cochrane	2
		3—I. T. Burden, Jr.	3
3—R. J. Collier	4	4—Arthur Iselin	2
4—George McFadden	4		
Total	16	Total	9

Referee—T. A. Havemeyer.

Point Judith scored 17 goals. Westchester 2d, 6 goals, and received 7 by handicap; total, 13.

ROUGH WATER FOR OARSMEN.

Annual Regatta of City's Oldest Boat Club Held on the Ruffled Hudson.

Fast racing before a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators occurred yesterday at the forty-third annual regatta of the Waverley Boat Club of the Hudson River, held on a course between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The finish was on a line with the middle of the large excursion barge anchored beside the clubhouse.

The closest and most exciting race of the day was in the four-oared barge race, both heats and finals being desperate battles from start to finish, Crew No. 4 finally winning by a half length.

The finals in the junior single gig race were postponed to a later date, likewise the junior double gig event.

Owing to a strong head wind and large-sized waves, the referee's launch was disabled, and the oarsmen had all they could do to plow through the waves, this accounting for the generally poor time made by the contestants.

The day's events wound up with a tub and swimming race. The first event occasioned roars of laughter at the antics of the men trying to stay in the tubs with such a choppy sea running. The summary:

Senior Single Shell.—Won by W. M. Paterson; J. H. Carter, second. Time—4:25.

Senior Single Gig.—Won by A. Shoemaker; W. M. Paterson, second. Time—4:45.

Junior Single Gig.—First Heat—Won by S. L. Searles; L. A. Schieck, second. Time—4:55.

Senior Double Gigs.—Won by J. Reidel, bow; B. Clerey, stroke; J. A. Paterson, bow; W. M. Paterson, stroke, second. Time—4:25.

Junior Double Gig.—First Heat—Won by Crew No. 1—Bow, E. Thedford; stroke, F. Clerey. Crew No. 2—Bow, T. Wilkins; stroke, B. Guibert, second. Time—4:05.

Four-Oared Barge.—First Heat—Won by Crew No. 1—Bow, S. L. Searles; 2, C. Riemer; 3, C. Schlatter, Jr.; stroke, R. Kirchner; coxswain, R. Sturcke. Crew No. 2—Bow, A. Schlatter; 2, C. Burrington; 3, J. Boylan; stroke, R. Green; coxswain, J. Harden, second. Time—3:49. Second Heat—Won by Crew No. 4—Bow, J. Jardine; 2, H. Brocker; 3, E. Seidler; stroke, C. Schieck; coxswain, H. Iron. Crew No. 3—Bow, J. Clancy; 2, L. W. May; 3, F. Quigg; stroke, R. Egge; coxswain, H. Fallon, second. Time—3:27.

Final Heat—Won by Crew No. 4—Bow, J. Jardine; 2, H. Brocker; 3, E. Seidler; stroke, C. Schieck; coxswain, H. Iron. Crew No. 1—Bow, S. L. Searles; 2, C. Reimer; 3, C. Schlatter, Jr.; stroke, R. Kirchner; coxswain, R. Sturcke, second. Time—3:45.

BRONX TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Spirited Four Set Matches Played on Bedford Park Courts.

G. Brinckerhoff and J. Hurtman won the men's doubles event yesterday in the final match of the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the Bronx. The contests were held on the courts at Bedford Park and produced excellent sport. The mixed doubles were won by Miss Shaw and R. W. Abbott.

In the final of the men's doubles Brinckerhoff and Hurtman had a difficult time of it with W. H. Connell and R. W. Abbott. The latter pair were particularly strong in the first and third sets. They volleyed well from their position of vantage at the net and no amount of lobbing on the part of Brinckerhoff and Hurtman could dislodge them. Connell and Abbott took the third set and played the deciding set in good style, but their unsteadiness on the ninth game cost them the match. The summary:

Championship, Men's Doubles.—Final Round—G. Brinckerhoff and J. Hurtman defeated W. H. Connell and R. W. Abbott, 8—6, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

Championship Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Shaw and R. W. Abbott defeated Miss Pyle and H. P. Pyle, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Record Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—The course record was lowered two strokes by W. de la R. Anderson at the Park Golf Club today, and the largest field of the season turned out for the weekly handicap for the President's Cup, over thirty entering. The semi-finals for the club championship were played. Morgan Townsend was in great form and easily defeated Charles B. Morse, 8 up and 6 to go. Roberts de S. Newhall had a more difficult task with Dr. A. W. Anderson, defeating him, 5 up and 4 to go. The finals will be played next Saturday. In the weekly competition for the President's cup, W. de la R. Anderson made an 81, (39 and 42,) which is only one worse than bogey. The former record in competition was 83, made by Roberts de S. Newhall. Charles B. Morse still leads for the President's cup, authough his lead was reduced. To-day's scores, better than 100 net, were as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. A. Townsend	94	19	75
W. de la R. Anderson	81	2	79
Morgan T. Townsend	86	3	83
Roberts de S. Newhall	90	7	83
S. St. J. McCutchen	98	15	83
I. H. Townsend	118	30	88
Nelson A. Miller	107	22	85
Samuel Townsend	112	26	86
J. H. Howell	113	27	86
Charles L. Nichols	115	27	88
William R. Faber	107	19	88
Roy C. Hallock	118	30	88
Henry C. Wells	108	19	89
Charles B. Morse	107	16	91
Leslie W. Hallock	106	14	92
Charles L. Goodrich	119	21	98

Scores of Other Games.

At Red Bank—Red Bank, 9; Freehold, 3.

At Montclair—Montclair A. C., 6; New York A. C., 1.

At Orange—Orange A. C., 1; Forest Hill, 5.

SQUADRON A POLO MATCH.

Rough-riding troopers of Squadron A engaged yesterday in the first polo match of their Autumn tournament on the field at Van Cortlandt Park. It was a handicap affair, in which the Class A players allowed the Class B team two goals and then defeated them by the score of 6¼ goals to 3.

R. G. Douglas hit the ball cleanly between the goal posts within two minutes after the referee had tossed the ball in play for the first time. This was the first goal for the Class A team, and they quickly followed it up by two more. R. Whitney, Jr., and R. C. Lawrence both scoring. Then A. W. Putnam managed to get the ball and by good lengthy drives that had fine direction and some pretty work by his knowing little pony Putnam succeeded in scoring for the Class B team shortly before the first period closed.

There was plenty of fine horsemanship and mallet work in the second period. It was an astounding series of long hits and wild charges about the field in pursuit of the ball. After ten minutes of this sort of work in which the Class A men several times missed scoring because the ball hit the goal posts, R. G. Douglas put the ball in for the Class A team.

While C. A. Bates and A. W. Putnam were strong on the defensive for the Class B team, they had few opportunities to make the try for goal. The Class A team was penalize a ¼ goal in the third period because of a safety that was accidentally made by R. C. Lawrence and also ½ goal for a foul made by L. J. Hunt. The line-up:

CLASS A.	CLASS B.
1—L. J. Hunt.	1—C. N. Talbot, Jr.
2—R. G. Douglas.	2—C. A. Bates.
3—A. R. Whitney, Jr.	3—A. W. Putnam.
Back—R. C. Lawrence.	Back—Herbert Barry.

The scoring by periods follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Player.	Team.	Time.
1—R. G. Douglas	Class A	1:30
2—A. R. Whitney, Jr.	Class A	2:30
3—R. C. Lawrence	Class A	10:30
4—A. W. Putnam	Class B	12:35

SECOND PERIOD.

5—R. G. Douglas	Class A	10:00

THIRD PERIOD.

6—R. G. Douglas	Class A	:45
7—R. C. Lawrence	Class A	5:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

8—L. J. Hunt	Class A	9:00

The summary:

Class A Team—By earned goals, 7; deducted by penalties, ¾. Total—6¼ goals.

Class B Team—By earned goals, 1; by allowed handicap, 2. Total—3 goals.

Referee—J. O. Nichols.

Timekeeper—J. D. Lannon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:32	Sun sets...6:24	Moon rises...9:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:10	Gov. Isl'd...11:41	H. Gate...1:37
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:28	Gov. Isl'd...11:52	H. Gate...1:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alaskan, San Francisco	.....	.....
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

Alliance, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	10:30 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martiniique and St. Vincent	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:06 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

British Prince, Santos	1:30 P. M.	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Karthago, St. Thomas, Para, and Manaos	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	.....	10:00 A. M.
Orinoko, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless spec

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Beat the New York Team by a Good Margin.

BROOKLYN WON FROM ST. LOUIS

Cincinnati Had Little Trouble Beating Philadelphia — Chicago Won from Boston—Scores of Other Games.

The final series of baseball games between Pittsburg and New York for this year was begun yesterday on the Polo Grounds, and the pennant winners defeated the local players by the score of 9 to 3. Mathewson did not pitch up to his best form, and the visitors hit him rather freely.

Robinson, who was loaned by Manager O'Rourke of Bridgeport as a substitute, went behind the plate. The new man was not able to catch Mathewson's delivery, and four passed balls were marked to his account. A wild pitch by Mathewson and errors on the part of Lauder, Browne, and McGraw all helped to give the champions the upper hand. Bowerman relieved Robinson in the eighth inning, but McGinnity had to bat for the crippled catcher in the ninth. The loose fielding was not confined to the home team, however, as Leach and Conroy of the Pittsburgs made marks in the error column.

During the fourth inning a small fire started under the grand stand just behind the home players' bench, but it was quickly extinguished by buckets of drinking water handed up by the players to the spectators on the stand. There was very little excitement, and the game was not interrupted. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Clarke, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	0	2	3	2
Wagner, ss.	0	2	1	1	2
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Burke, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Conroy, ss.	1	1	1	6	3
Phelps, c.	0	1	5	0	1
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	11	27	14	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
McGraw, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
McGann, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0
Brodie, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Robinson, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Bowman, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	0	2	3
Smith, 2b.	1	1	2	7	0
Dunn, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Mat'son, p.	0	1	1	2	0
McGinnity, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	6	27	15	5

*Batted for Bowerman in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3—9
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 5; off Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Doheny, 4. Two-base hits—Smith, Burke, Clarke, Beaumont, Brodie. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Stolen bases—Wagner, Phelps, Mathewson, Burke, (3.) Double plays—Beaumont and Conroy; Mathewson and McGann; Lauder, Smith, and McGann; Lauder, Smith, McGann, and Bowerman. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Passed balls—Robinson, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BROOKLYN, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

Capt. Keeler of the Brooklyn baseball team was unable to play yesterday against the St. Louis team, as he was laid up with a sprained leg. His men did very well in his enforced absence, with Donovan in right field, as they beat the visitors by the score of 5 to 2. There was plenty of sharp fielding, St. Louis making three and Brooklyn two double plays. Pearson was batted freely during the first four innings, the home team scoring three runs in the first and two in the fourth. After that Pearson was very steady and only allowed two hits. Hughes held the visiting batsmen safely for six innings, but in the seventh they scored a run on three singles and in the ninth another tally on a base on balls to Donovan, who stole second and third and came home on Calhoun's drive to right centre for three bases. Sheckard made two fine running catches of line drives, retiring Nichols and Brashear.

In the first inning Sheckard got a base on balls and went to second on Dolan's single. A wild pitch advanced each a base and Dahlen also got to first on called balls, filling the bases. Sheckard scored on Flood's out and Dolan got home on Irwin's sacrifice and Farrell scored Dahlen with a hit to right field. In the fourth inning with one out Sheckard hit to right and went to second on Dolan's drive to Barclay, who fumbled and let both men go one bag further. Dahlen's fly was caught in centre field, but Flood drove the ball to deep right, scoring the two men on bases. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J. Far'll, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0
Nichols, lb.	0	0	7	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
P. Don'n, rf.	1	0	4	0	0
Kruger, ss.	1	1	0	5	1
Brashear, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Calhoun, 3b.	0	2	3	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	3	0
Pearson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	24	10	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
Dolan, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Flood, 2b.	0	2	0	4	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
C. Far'll, 1b.	0	2	14	1	0
W. Do'n, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Latimer, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Total	5	10	27	14	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Brooklyn	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Flood. Three-base hit—Calhoun. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—P. Donovan, (2,) W. Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. Double plays—Barclay to Kruger to Nichols; Kruger to J. Farrell to Nichols, 2; Irwin to C. Farrell to Irwin; Hughes to C. Farrell. First base on balls—Off Pearson, 4; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Pearson, 1; by Hughes, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Wild pitch—Pearson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CINCINNATI, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Good, consecutive hitting won the game for Cincinnati from Philadelphia to-day. The home team was unable to hit Hahn to any extent. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1—7	9	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	5	3

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; White and Dooin.

CHICAGO, 5; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Dexter presented Chicago with to-day's game in the first inning, when, after making a brilliant stop of Murray's hot grounder, he threw the ball into the first base bleachers. Three runs came in on the play. Boston tied the score in the eighth on hits by Long and Kittredge and Menefee's misplay. Chicago could not fathom Pittenger until the tenth, when hits by Menefee, Evers, and Dobbs, and Greminger's fumble, yielded two runs. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	10	3
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—5	8	3

Batteries—Pittenger and Kittredge; Lungren and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	89	31	.742	Chicago	59	60	.492
Brooklyn	64	57	.521	St. Louis	54	63	.462
Boston	59	57	.509	Philadelphia	48	69	.410
Cincinnati	59	59	.500	New York	40	75	.348

American League Games.

AT DETROIT.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	—12	14	3
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—4	4	4	

Batteries—Mullen and Buelow; Butler and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—6	10	0	
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	8	2	

Batteries—Yeager and Buelow; Katoll and Robinson.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0—7	12	2	
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—4	7	0	

Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Orth and Drill.

AT CLEVELAND.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3	4	2	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2	7	0	

Batteries—Wardell and Schreckengost; Joss and Bemis.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0—6	14	6	
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0—5	10	2	

Batteries—Young and Criger; Donahue and Kahoe.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	49	.578	Cleveland	61	58	.512
St. Louis	65	50	.565	Washington	53	65	.449
Boston	65	51	.560	Detroit	49	69	.415
Chicago	54	53	.513	Baltimore	46	71	.393

Eastern League Games.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6	10	1
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	7	4

Batteries—Souders and Raub; Horton and Dillon.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	—6	9	1	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3	5	4	

Batteries—Dunleavy and Raub; Becker and Dillon.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0—8	14	7	
Toronto	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0—5	9	3	

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Briggs, Gardiner and Toft.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	4	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	—13	21	3	
Newark	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—4	8	7	

Batteries—Merritt, McCauley and Steelman; Stocksdale and Jope.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0—8	13	3	
Worcester	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1—7	8	3	

Batteries—Hemming and Thackera; McFall and Steelman.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	4	1	
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	0	

Batteries—Corridon and Dolan; Barnett and McManus.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4	12	2	
Jersey City	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	10	1	

Batteries—Brown and Farmer; Fertsch and Butler.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	73	41	.640	Providence	63	56	.529
Buffalo	77	45	.631	Rochester	61	68	.429
Jersey City	60	58	.532	Montreal	48	72	.400
Worcester	63	56	.529	Newark	39	84	.317

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Binghamton, 0. Binghamton, 8; Syracuse, 0, (12 innings, second game.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 14; A. J. & G., 4.
At Troy—Albany, 8; Troy, 6.

ROBBED WHILE ROWING RACES.

Thief Invades Lone Star Boathouse and Empties Pockets of All They Hold.

Oarsmen suffered from the depredations of a sneak thief yesterday while the regatta of the Lone Star Boat Club was in progress. The oarsmen and their guests were participating in the racing over a course from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on the Harlem River. With their thoughts engrossed in the exciting sport they gave the thief a fine opportunity. He entered the house and broke open the lockers and emptied pockets of all they held, the total amount being about $500.

Five crews lined up for the start of the four gig race, and all caught the water at the same time, and hung on to one another until close to the finish, when the crew, composed of E. Keller, A. L. Salomon, M. Herz, and S. Ballin, by a magnificent spurt crossed the line a winner by a half length, with the second and third crews in a dead heat, while the fourth and fifth crews also rowed a dead heat. The summary:

Single Gig, Novice.—Won by S. Ballin, I. Blatt second, H. Neuman third. Time—2:30.

Single Gig, Handicap.—Won by M. Herz, (5 seconds.) H. Wolf (scratch) second, L. Kauffman (scratch) third. Time—2:06 4-5.

Double Gigs, Handicap.—Won by L. Kauffman, bow; S. Wiesbader, stroke, (5 seconds;) S. Friedman, bow; M. Herz, stroke, (8 seconds,) second. Time—2:02 1-5.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by E. Keller, bow; A. L. Salomon, 2; M. Herz, 3; S. Ballin, stroke; dead heat between second and third and dead heat between fourth and fifth crews. Time—1:56 2-5.

Four-Oared Barges, (with five passengers.)—Won by A. Du Blon, bow; W. Frank, 2; M. Herz, 3; S. Wiesbader, stroke; J. Lilienthal, coxswain. Time—3:05.

Apawamis Golfers in Match Play.

Miss M. Mathews and Miss M. Quinn won the women's foursome at the Apawamis Club of Rye yesterday, and match play rounds were decided for two cups. The summaries:

President's Cup.—First Round—J. F. O'Rourke beat R. P. Walden by 2 up and 1 to play; H. R. Wadsworth beat Simeon Ford by 4 up and 3 to play; J. A. Peet beat F. A. Moore by 3 up and 1 to play; H. L. Downey beat H. Morse by 1 up; D. Edwards beat S. W. Doubleday by 3 up and 2 to play; F. H. Lever beat J. B. Elmendorf by 1 up; E. A. Downey beat W. R. Thurston by 1 up, (19 holes;) Maturin Ballou won by default. Eddy Cup.—First Round—R. Strebigh beat W. H. Peel by default; E. D. Douglas beat S. W. Smith by 4 up and 3 to play; H. G. Eddy beat "Ed" Talcott by 3 up and 1 to play; G. S. Dearborn beat A. W. Powell by default; E. R. Meeker beat E. A. Potter by 3 up and 2 to play; H. Seabb beat C. M. Meach by default; J. J. Downey beat M. Warner by 4 up and 3 to play; F. O'Rourke beat J. L. Pool by default.

TRAVIS TAKES GOLF CUP

Defeated Brokaw at Deal Beach for First Trophy.

HANDICAP WON BY JACKSON

Many Brilliant Plays Enliven an Active Day of Sport Which Brought Out Large Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, Sept. 6.—Walter J. Travis added the First Cup to his collection of trophies to-day in the closing round of the Deal Beach Golf Club tournament, for G. T. Brokaw, although he made a strong bid in the afternoon, could at no time get a lead on the veteran player. The other cup finals were won by Proal, Tiffany, Martin, and McClave. Travis's morning card won for him the gross score prize in the 18-hole handicap, and J. G. Jackson won first prize.

On the morning round Travis began with a three, which was a startler to Brokaw, and he kept on in golf that was the best of the week. He finished in 80, which won for him as a side issue the Gross Score Cup in the handicap. Brokaw played very gamely, but this fast going was too much for him. He was five down the morning play, although but for being laid a stimie on the home hole he would have been but four down. The cards:

Travis	3	5	4	6	3	6	4	5	5	—42
Brokaw	4	5	5	6	6	3	6	5	4	—44
Travis	4	5	6	3	5	4	4	3	4	—38—80
Brokaw	5	5	6	3	5	5	4	3	5	—44—88
Travis	6	5	6	5	6	3	6	3	6	—46
Brokaw	4	7	5	5	6	4	5	3	6	—45
Travis	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	—39—85
Brokaw	4	4	5	3	4	6	6	4	4	—40—85

Proal was 2 up over Jackson in the morning for the second cup, and, keeping on in splendid style in the afternoon, he won out by 6 up and 5 to play.

Tiffany won the Consolation Cup from Picket by 12 up and 11 to play.

Martin won the fourth cup from Phillips by 13 up and 11 to play, and McClave beat Hill for the Young Cup by 3 up and 2 to play. There were seventy starters in the eighteen-hole handicap, which was won by J. A. Jackson. The summary:

Deal Cup.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat George T. Brokaw, Princeton, by 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—P. A. Proal, Monmouth Beach, beat J. G. Jackson, Columbia, by 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation Cup.—G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. C., by 12 up and 11 to play.

Fourth Cup.—Carl Martin, Fairfield, beat J. C. Phillips, Hollywood, by 13 up and 11 to play.

Young Cup.—Arthur McClave, St. Andrews, beat H. Kennedy Hill, Merion, by 3 up and 2 to play.

The following are the net scores in the eighteen-hole handicap:

W. J. Travis, 80; J. G. Jackson, Columbia, 74; A. Graham, New Jersey, 77; G. Baxter, Deal Beach, 77; L. Kellogg, Jr., Deal Beach, 76; F. H. Thomas, Shinnecock Hills, 78; A. F. Jamison, Spring Lake, 77; J. M. Ward, Fox Hills, 78; L. B. Garretson, Morris County, 75; G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, 75; C. McS. Wills, Newark, 79; H. C. Cryette, Newark, 78; F. H. Croker, Deal Beach, 77; G. W. Young, Deal Beach, 78; A. McClave, Deal Beach, 80; S. P. Nash, Maidstone, 80; L. Kerr, Monmouth Beach, 80; M. G. Bogue, Deal Beach, 80; F. Scoutenburg, Deal Beach, 80; H. H. Swords, Monmouth Beach, 80; P. A. Proal, Monmouth Beach, 80; G. Brokaw, Deal Beach, 79; F. H. Hurd, Deal Beach, 81; Theodore Woodlawn, Deal Beach, 81; G. H. Bowley, Deal Beach, 82; C. W. Lansing, Philadelphia, 82; C. E. Martin, Fairfield, 83; I. P. Denman, Deal Beach, 83; Bruce Price, Tuxedo, 83; H. Townsend, Spring Lake, 84; R. Havemeyer, Seabright, 84; J. H. Temple, Hackensack, 84; S. D. Loundsburg, Deal Beach, 84; H. K. Hill, University of Pennsylvania, 86; W. F. Thurston, Roseville, 86; C. E. McCann, Deal Beach, 86; V. Farrell, Deal Beach, 96; H. B. McClellan, Deal Beach, 86; Dr. Coulman, Spring Lake, 87; J. F. Smith, Deal Beach, 87; G. E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 88; E. A. O'Connor, Baltusrol, 88; R. H. Nellson, Spring Lake, 89; J. H. Haggerty, Deal Beach, 91; E. N. Lockwood, Deal Beach, 92; A. Riker, Newark, 92; J. S. Taylor, Powelton, 92; P. A. Van Doren, Deal Beach, 93; M. C. Seeger, Spring Lake, 93; M. H. Burch, Spring Lake, 93; A. W. Howell, Apawamis, 95; E. Bonn, Baltimore, 96; P. Cameron, Baltusrol, 97.

Hillside Tennis and Golf Club Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—Arthur L. Wills was the only contestant for the Boys' Cup on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club course this morning. He won 3 points. For the Golf Committee Cup this afternoon the following scores were made:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
C. W. Abbott	85	8	77
E. T. Newkirk	89	12	77
Olaf Saugstad	95	15	80
H. T. Baker	96	9	88
E. T. Barrows	104	18	86
E. J. Patterson	104	18	86
Dr. G. W. Endicott	105	18	87
W. L. Murray	104	15	89

The following scores were made in the putting and approaching contest for the Schoonmaker Cups: Mrs. E. R. Ackerman and F. H. Andrews, 7; Mr. and Mrs. James de Graff, 8; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Barrows, 8.

Play for Gladwin Golf Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—The first round play for the Gladwin Trophy on the Westfield Golf Club course to-day resulted as follows: J. A. Woodward defeated H. A. Nobbs, 2 up and 3 to go. M. L. Fouquet defeated C. E. Halsted, 1 up, in nineteen holes. J. A. Worth defeated J. Platt by default. Charles Hansel defeated J. Sherman, Jr., 1 up. R. I. Townley defeated E. D. Floyd, 4 up and 3 to go. Edgar I. Serrell defeated R. B. Carroll by default. C. E. Marsters defeated F. P. Condit by default. W. J. Bogert, Jr., defeated J. B. Taylor, 2 up and 1 to go. The September competition resulted as follows:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
R. I. Townley	94	13	81
C. E. Halsted	92	8	84
J. A. Woodward	97	12	85
M. L. Fouquet	94	9	85

Golf Match at Crescent A. C.

The return team match between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Marine and Field Club was played yesterday over the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, under the Tuxedo system of scoring, and the Crescents won by a score of 8 to 1. By holes it would have been 42 to 2. The score follows:

MARINE AND FIELD.		CRESCENT.	
C. Woodward	0	James Rhett	1
E. H. Driggs	0	H. S. Downes	1
S. A. Fuller	0	Thomas Hovender	1
C. A. Kimball	0	Charles C. Mason	1
Dr. Seacor	1	C. B. Van Brunt	0
G. L. Lord	0	A. A. Adams	1
H. H. Wilkins	0	E. L. Rhett	1
H. M. Halstead	0	E. B. Knowlton	1
S. R. Seaver	0	D. V. B. Hegeman	1
P. S. Mallett	0	W. R. Simons	0
Total	1	Total	8

American Yacht Club's Final Races.

At Milton Point, Rye, yesterday, the one-design boats of the American Yacht Club sailed their final races in the series for prize cups. In the 21-foot class, Stuyvesant Wainwright's Howdy won the first prize, and Oliver Harriman, Jr.'s The Kid the second prize, both prizes being cups offered by Commodore Eaton. In the 18-foot class Simeon Ford's Mongoose III. won the first prize, a cup offered by Howard Wainwright, and the second prize goes to the Zelica III., owned by H. A. Sherman.

The race yesterday was sailed in a strong southeast wind. The course for the 21-foot class was nine miles, and for the 18-foot class four and a half miles. The winners were the Rascal and the Mongoose III. The summary follows:

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB—21-FOOT CLASS.
Start 3:00.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Yacht and Owner.		
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	4:39:47	1:39:47
Howdy, S. Wainwright	4:41:01	1:41:01
Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning	4:43:24	1:43:24
The Kid, O. Harriman, Jr.	4:43:45	1:43:45

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB—18-FOOT CLASS.
Start 3:05.

Mongoose III., S Ford	4:13:07	1:08:07
Zelica III., H. A. Sherman	4:14:54	1:09:54

European Armies' Health.

The health of European armies has been engaging the attention of Professor Kende, of Budapest, and the results of his investigation are now given to the world. Of all the armies, the professor is inclined to put the German first, though the general sanitary conditions of the French appear to be almost as satisfactory. The Frenchman, however, is of a feeble constitution. Austria, it is said, suffers from the ravages of disease, and the sanitary condition of the Italian army is most strongly condemned. Out of a thousand men, according to Professor Kende, Italy loses nine, Austria, six, France five, and Germany only four. The system of Germany is certainly a good one; but it must be remembered that it is employed on a stock naturally strong and robust.—London Globe.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE
In the Basement, is the spot to buy
Folding Lunch Boxes at 19c.
Japanese Boxes at 4c. and 7c.
Willow Lunch Baskets at 25c.

Parents and Children Will Please Read This Carefully.

The postal laws prevent sending Pins by letter. The Fraternity Pins for Schools, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will be distributed on the Fourth Floor, New Building, on Monday.

The demand for these school pins has been far beyond our expectations. For example—letters in last week's mail from Chicago, Thousand Islands, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, from parents anxious that their children shall receive the pin—numerous telephone calls from fathers in New York placing their children's names on the list—children from all over the country writing in.

In view of all this we are pleased to announce that WE HAVE INCREASED OUR CONTRACT for these pins and will provide one for each school scholar in Brooklyn.

The few thousand children that have been unable to register will get their pin just the same. Registry books are closed. Just watch our advertisement for announcement of school numbers ready and call for your pin on day stated.

High School, Technical School and Parochial School Pins will be made and distributed as soon as we can get an authoritative statement from a committee appointed by each as to the style of name each school desires. The flag design and colors will be strictly adhered to.

SPLENDID CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

The school boy of to-day must have clothes of the right sort—there must be wear and style to them, combined with prices that are easy on the parents' purse. All these are ours and more, too, for never before were such excellent values offered at the beginning of the season.

"Goodwear" Suit and Extra Pants, $2.98.

Double breasted style, 8 to 15 years. The Suit alone would be sterling value at the price, but with each we give an extra pair of trousers—the materials are selected for their wear resisting qualities and handsome patterns—then they're made and lined as strongly as we know how—great big $5.00 value for..... $2.98

Splendid All Wool Suits, $1.98.

Double breasted style, ages 8 to 15, every way equal to the kind usually sold for $3.00—in an assortment of stylish checks and mixtures—well made and lined.

75c. Corduroy Pants for 49c.

Yes, and as good value at 75c. as we ever saw—corduroy when good can't be equaled for wear, these are very good, ages 3 to 16 years.

49c. All Wool Pants for 39c.

Splendid wearing all wool Pants, in an assortment of medium and dar patterns, have patent elastic bands and taped seams, ages 3 to 15.

A Great Opportunity to Buy Shoes at a Sacrifice.

A sale that will crowd the store. That is what keeps us at concert pitch. We never disappoint in values or quality. Test this offering, one of the best we have ever made.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $1.95 Pair.

3,400 pairs of women's best grade vici and dongola kid button and lace Shoes, with sewed and welted heavy and medium weight extension soles, six of the best and very newest Fall toe shapes and lasts to select from, including the bulldog, opera, full round and medium toes, with patent leather tips, every pair has solid oak soles, the fit, finish, trimmings and workmanship are of the very best, both inside and out, and $3.50 would be a fair price for any pair of them. They are the product of one of our best factories of Carlisle, Pa., which make nothing but the highest grades of women's Shoes. We bought the stock last March, had them made up during the very dullest months. The factory was willing to sacrifice profits to keep their employes busy and we sacrifice ours to start off the Fall season and keep our Shoe Department, as always, the busiest in Greater New York; all sizes, 2½ to 7, all widths, at..... $1.95 a pair.

Men's Shoes at $1.98 a Pair.

400 pairs of men's Fall weight vici kid lace Shoes, sewed oak soles, with extension edges.

Bulldog and full round toe shapes. Vamps and tops are made of fine soft vici kid, medium weight double soles, suitable for present or future wear. Stylish, perfect fitting, comfortable Shoes for men who stand or walk much, and every pair will give splendid service. All sizes, 6 to 11, widths D and E.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES : : Great Price Savings.

BACK FROM VACATION—House to be opened—what a lot of fixing up everybody needs to do for Fall! Good time to start the great September Sale of Household Needs. Pretty much all Brooklyn depends regularly on this great Basement Store for such things—seems superfluous to say again that everything here is of the highest character or it wouldn't be here. The good housekeeper doesn't like to fool with things that may or may not be satisfactory—so she comes to Abraham and Straus' and gets the best for the least the best costs anywhere.

But in these great sales we plan to do better than usual pricing—a good deal better. Manufacturers who want our all-season business make big price concessions on goods we buy for this sale. We cut off profits, too. Result is an immense stock of

The Best Household Utilities---Fourth to Half Off.

Brooklyn knows all about the sale—Brooklyn women wait for it. Enough to say we never before had such a big sale or such small prices. Here are details—some of them. Can't begin to give all to-day.

COOKING UTILITIES---A Helpful List of Low Prices.

"El and Ge" Ware.

This is the first opportunity to purchase any of this new enameled ware. It is the product of the famous Lalance & Grosjean factory and has their generous guarantee of purity and good quality.

Tea and Coffee Pots:	2,	3,	4 qts.
Value	37c.	40c.	44c.
This sale	29c.	32c.	35c.
Lipped Saucepans:	2,	3,	4, 5 qts.
Value	14c.	17c.	20c. 23c.
This sale	10c.	13c.	15c. 17c.
Lipped deep Sauce Kettles:	2½	4,	5, 8 qts.
Value	15c.	30c.	23c. 31c.
This sale	11c.	15c.	17c. 23c.
Dish Rinsing Pans:	10,	14,	17 qts.
Value	33c.	38c.	42c.
This sale	25c.	29c.	34c.
Tea Kettles:	4,	5,	7 qts.
Value	43c.	47c.	59c.
This sale	33c.	38c.	46c.
Rice and Farina Boilers:	1,	2,	3 qts.
Value	39c.	48c.	65c.
This sale	31c.	39c.	52c.
Berlin Covered Saucepans:	1¾,	2½,	3¾, 6 qts.
Value	20c.	27c.	31c. 37c.
This sale	15c.	19c.	23c. 29c.
Milk Cans:	2,	3,	4 qts.
Value	11c.	13c.	15c.
This sale	8c.	9c.	11c.
Pudding Pans:	2,	3,	4 qts.
Value	13c.	14c.	15c.
This sale	9c.	10c.	11c.
Pie Plates:		9,	10 in.
Value		9c.	10c.
This sale		6c.	7c.
Wash Basins:		11,	12 in.
Value		14c.	16c.
This sale		10c.	12c.

Agate Nickel Steel Ware.

Lipped Saucepans, 1 to 6 qts	19c. to 49c
Colanders, 9 to 12 inches	33c. to 59c
Dish Pans, 10 to 12 qts	67c. to $1.07
Tea and Coffee Pots, 1 to 4 qts	53c. to 79c
Tea Kettles, 2 to 11 qts	67c. to $1.67
Berlin covered Saucepans, 1¾ to 8 qts.	33c. to 79c
Berlin covered Kettles, 1¾ to 8 qts.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Information for Prospective Participants In the Reliability Run to Boston Next Month—New Delivery Wagon for the Milkman—Farmers Recognizing the Practicability of the New Vehicle.

The Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America, which is composed of Winthrop E. Scarrett, George F. Chamberlain, John A. Hill, and Secretary S. M. Butler, has issued a preliminary announcement of the 500-mile reliability contest from this city to Boston and return, which will be held by the club Oct. 9 to 15. The contest, which will be the first of the kind ever held, has been organized to afford an opportunity for the various types of motor vehicles now in use to demonstrate their general reliability under circumstances as closely as possible resembling general touring conditions in this country. It has been felt that the runs of 100 miles which

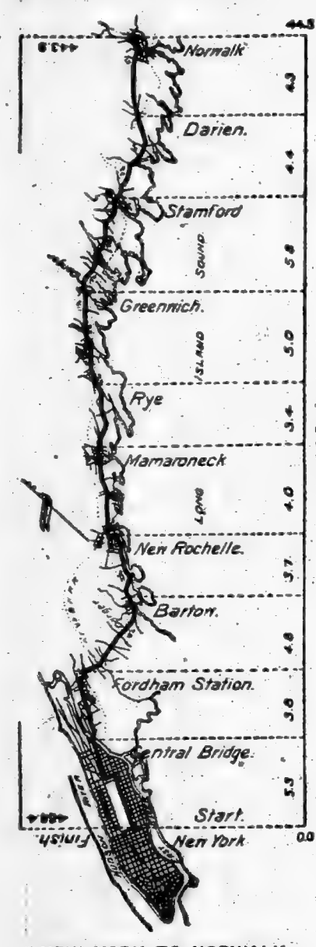

NEW YORK TO NORWALK.

have been held in the past were too short to be an adequate test of either a vehicle or its driver, and that the fact that a motor or automobile could cover 100 miles in one day was no evidence that it could do the same thing the next day or for any number of succeeding days. To test the general ability of the vehicle for touring purposes a contest of several days' duration over average roads was considered desirable and has been arranged by the Automobile Club of America. Unusual interest in the proposed contest has been shown, and it is expected that it will prove the most important event in the history of the sport in this country.

For over a month past Secretary Butler and his fellow-members of the Contest Committee have been working on the arrangements for the test, and, while some of the details yet remain to be announced, the main features have all been determined upon and are now made public for the

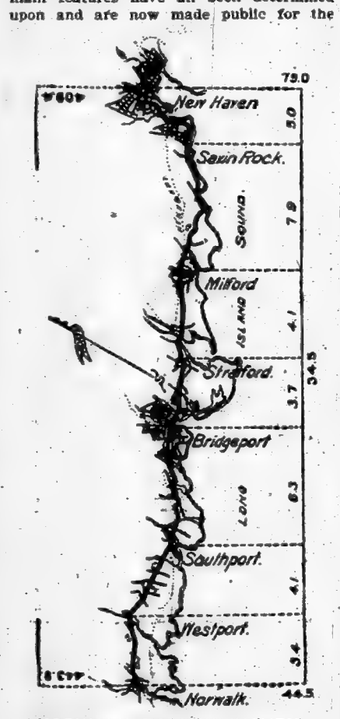

NORWALK TO NEW HAVEN.

benefit of intending entrants in the contest. The complete programme and itinerary will be announced about ten days before the date of the contest.

The contest will be open to all classes of self-propelled vehicles, made in the United States or abroad, so constructed that at least two passengers are carried seated side by side, but no manufacturer, agent, or private owner will be allowed to enter more than three vehicles in any one class. The vehicles will be divided into the following classes, according to weight and regardless of their form of motive power:

Class A—Under 1,000-pound class. Four-wheeled motor vehicles weighing under 1,000 pounds, in commercial running and operating condition, with all tools, fuel, and supplies on board.

Class B—1,000 to 2,000 pound class. Four-wheeled motor vehicles weighing 1,000 and less than 2,000 pounds, in commercial running and operating condition, with all tools, fuel, and supplies on board.

Class C—2,000 pound and over class. Four-wheeled motor vehicles weighing 2,000 pounds or over in commercial running and operating condition, with all tools, fuel, and supplies on board.

Class D—Motor cycle class. Motor bicycles, motor tricycles, and motor quadricycles.

General reliability being the predominating feature of the contest, speed in excess of the legal limit is absolutely prohibited under penalty of disqualification, and a maximum and a minimum time limit is established for each period of the journey. No average speed in excess of fifteen miles per hour will be recognized or permitted. No replacing of engines, boilers, axles, or wheels will be allowed, and such repairs only will be permitted as can be accomplished with the tools and extra parts carried on the vehicle and with such local assistance as may be readily obtained under ordinary touring conditions. Contestants will not be permitted to have mechanics or assistants traveling by train to do work on their vehicles.

The contest will occupy an entire week, three days being spent on the going trip from this city to Boston, one day in Bos-

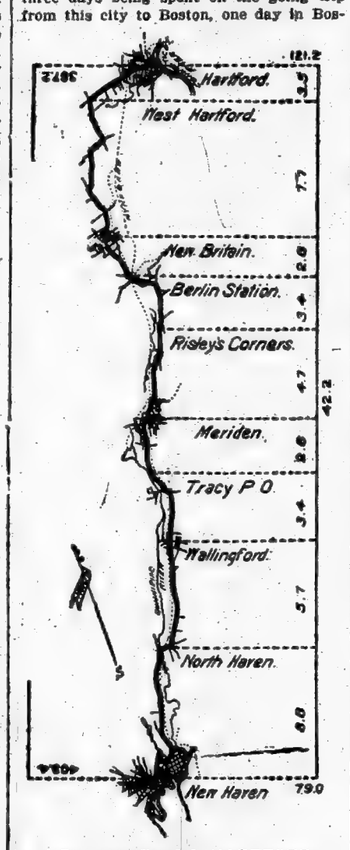

NEW HAVEN TO HARTFORD.

ton, and three days on the return. The daily stages will be as follows:

Oct. 9, first day, New York to New Haven; luncheon at Norwalk. 10, second day, New Haven to Springfield; luncheon at Hartford. 11, third day, Springfield to Boston; luncheon at Worcester. 12, fourth day, Sunday in Boston. 13, fifth day, Boston to Springfield; luncheon at Worcester. 14, sixth day, Springfield to New Haven; luncheon at Hartford. 15, seventh day, New Haven to New York; luncheon at Norwalk.

The distances by the road to be traveled have been carefully measured by the committee and found to be as follows: New York to New Haven, 79 miles; New Haven to Springfield, 68.6 miles; Springfield to Boston, 96.6 miles, making the total distance to Boston 244.2 miles and the length of the round trip 488.4 miles.

Controls will be officially established at the beginning of each day's run, at luncheon places, and at the end of each day's run. The start is to be made each morning at 9 o'clock, and an hour and a half will be allowed for luncheon, except that any contestant arriving at the noon control at 1 o'clock or after will be allowed but one hour for luncheon. Each day will thus be divided into two periods, and the entire contest into twelve periods, six going and six coming, for each of which a

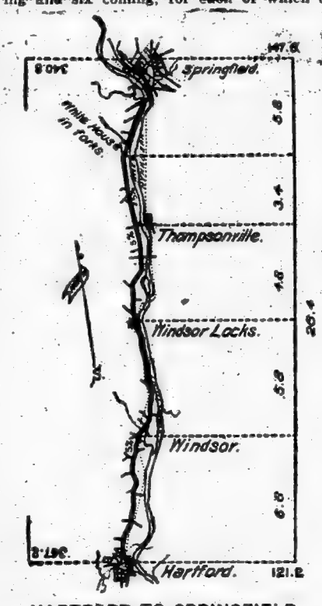

HARTFORD TO SPRINGFIELD.

minimum and a maximum time is established. The route, distance, and time limits for each of these periods is as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.—Oct. 9, Forenoon—New York to Norwalk, (44.5 miles.)

	Miles.		Miles.
New York (start)..	0	Rye	25.0
Central Bridge ...	5.3	Greenwich	30.0
Fordham Station .	9.1	Stamford	35.8
Bartow	13.9	Darien	40.2
New Rochelle	17.6	Norwalk (Noon	
Mamaroneck	21.6	Control)	44.5

Minimum time for this period, 2 hours and 58 minutes.
Maximum time for this period, 5 hours and 34 minutes.

SECOND PERIOD.—Oct. 9, Afternoon—Norwalk to New Haven, (34.5 miles.)

Norwalk	44.5	Stratford	62.0
Westport	47.6	Milford	66.1
Southport	52.0	Savin Rock	74.0
Bridgeport	58.3	New Haven	79.0

Minimum time for this period, 2 hours and 18 minutes.
Maximum time for this period, 4 hours and 19 minutes.

THIRD PERIOD.—Oct. 10, Forenoon—New Haven to Hartford, (42.2 miles.)

New Haven	79.0	Berlin Station	107.4
North Haven	87.6	New Britain	110.0
Wallingford	93.3	West Hartford	117.7
Tracy P. O.	96.1	Hartford (noon	
Meriden	99.3	Control)	121.2
Risley's Corners	104.0		

Minimum time for this period, 2 hours and 48 minutes.
Maximum time for this period, 5 hours and 17 minutes.

FOURTH PERIOD.—Oct. 10, Afternoon—Hartford to Springfield, (26.4 miles.)

Hartford	121.2	(White house in	
Windsor	127.8	forks)	141.8
Windsor Locks	133.6	Springfield	147.6
Thompsonville	138.4		

Minimum time for this period, 1 hour and 46 minutes.
Maximum time for this period, 3 hours and 18 minutes.

FIFTH PERIOD.—Oct. 11, Forenoon—Springfield to Worcester, (52 miles.)

Springfield	147.6	Warren	175.4
Five Mile Pond	153.7	West Brookfield	179.1
North Wilbraham	158.6	East Brookfield	185.3
Palmer, (gas, elec.)	164.3	Spencer	188.5
West Brimfield	169.6	Leicester	193.4
West Warren	173.2	*Worcester	199.6

*Noon control.
Minimum time for this period 3 hours and 28 minutes.
Maximum time for this period 6 hours and 30 minutes.

SIXTH PERIOD.—Oct. 11, Afternoon—Worcester to Boston, (44.6 miles.)

Worcester	199.6	Wellesley	230.5
Shrewsbury	205.7	Newton Low. Flls	233.3
Northborough	209.7	Newton Centre	236.6
Southborough	216.0	Chestnut Hill Res.	238.6
S'th Framingham	223.8	Boston	244.2
Natick	227.5		

Minimum time for this period 2 hours and 58 minutes.
Maximum time for this period 5 hours and 35 minutes.

SEVENTH PERIOD.—Oct. 13, Forenoon—Boston to Worcester, (44.6 miles.)

Boston	244.2	S'th Framingham	264.6
Chestnut Hill Res.	249.8	Southborough	272.4
Newton Centre	251.8	Northborough	278.7
Newton Low. Flls.	255.1	Shrewsbury	283.3
Wellesley	257.9	*Worcester	288.8
Natick	260.9		

*Noon control.
Minimum time for this period 2 hours and 58 minutes.
Maximum time for this period, 5 hours and 35 minutes.

EIGHTH PERIOD.— Oct. 13, Afternoon—Worcester to Springfield, (52 miles.)

Worcester	288.8	West Warren	313.2
Leicester	285.0	West Brimfield	318.8
Spencer	299.9	Palmer	324.4
East Brookfield	303.1	North Wilbraham	329.8
West Brookfield	309.8	Five-Mile Pond	334.7
Warren	313.0	Springfield	340.8

Minimum time for this period 3 hours and 28 minutes.
Maximum time for this period 6 hours and 30 minutes.

NINTH PERIOD.—Oct. 14, Forenoon—Springfield to Hartford, (26.4 miles.)

Springfield	340.8	Windsor	360.6
White house in forks	346.6	Hartford, (noon con-	
Thompsonville	350.0	trol)	367.2
Windsor Locks	354.8		

Minimum time for this period, 1 hour and 46 minutes. Maximum time for this perior, 3 hours and 18 minutes.

TENTH PERIOD.—Oct. 14, Afternoon—Hartford to New Haven, (42.2 miles.)

Hartford	367.2	Meriden	389.9
West Hartford	370.7	Tracy Post Office	391.7
New Britain	378.4	Wallingford	395.1
Berlin Station	381.0	North Haven	400.8
Risley's Corners	384.4	New Haven	409.4

Minimum time for this period, 2 hours and 48 minutes. Maximum time for this period, 5 hours and 17 minutes.

ELEVENTH PERIOD. — Oct. 15, Forenoon—New Haven to Norwalk, (34.5 miles.)

New Haven	409.4	Southport	438.4
Savin Rock	414.4	Westport	440.6
Milford	422.3	Norwalk, (noon con-	
Stratford	426.4	trol)	443.9
Bridgeport	430.1		

Minimum time for this period, 2 hours and 18 minutes. Maximum time for this period, 4 hours and 19 minutes.

TWELFTH PERIOD. — Oct. 15, Afternoon—Norwalk to New York, (44.5 miles.)

Norwalk, (noon control)	443.9	Mamaroneck	466.8
Darien	448.2	New Rochelle	470.8
Bartow	452.6	Fordham Station	474.5
Stamford	456.4	Central Bridge	479.3
Greenwich	458.4	New York, (finish)	483.1
Rye	463.4		488.4

Minimum time for this period, 2 hours and 58 minutes. Maximum time for this period. 5 hours and 34 minutes.

The distances between points, percentage of grades, intersecting roads and railroads, and general topography of the route are

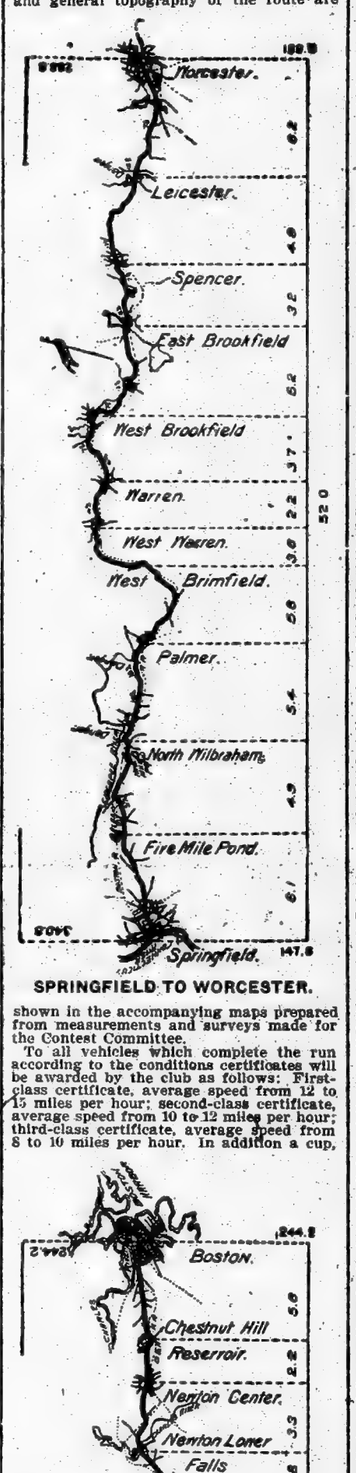

SPRINGFIELD TO WORCESTER.

shown in the accompanying maps prepared from measurements and surveys made for the Contest Committee.

To all vehicles which complete the run according to the conditions certificates will be awarded by the club as follows: First-class certificate, average speed from 12 to 15 miles per hour; second-class certificate, average speed from 10 to 12 miles per hour; third-class certificate, average speed from 8 to 10 miles per hour. In addition a cup,

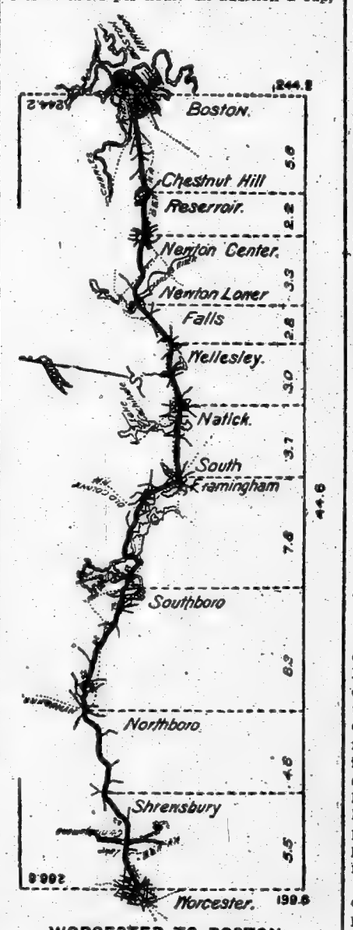

WORCESTER TO BOSTON.

presented by the president of the club, will be awarded by the committee to the vehicle showing the greatest number of reliability marks at the end of the contest.

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Speaking at the commemoration dinner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-thousandth locomotive, Edward Atkinson, the Boston economist, had the temerity to ask his hosts if Locomotive No. 20,000 could convert into work more than 5 or 6 per cent. of the potential energy of the coal which it used as fuel, and if it did not waste more than 90 per cent. of that energy, adding these significant words: "The doom of the stationary steam engine is written on the walls of the great works in which gas engines are now being made. I doubt if the locomotive can ever carry a gas-producing plant on its tender, else the doom of the steam locomotive would also be written."

The Boston philosopher evidently had in mind the stationary gas engine, which generally uses illuminating gas, and evidently was ignorant of the fact that a gas-producing plant is not essential to the operation of the vapor engines which are now so generally used in automobiles and small yachts, which produce their gas by the volatilization of a light fluid, such as gasoline or alcohol, or he doubtless would have made his prediction entirely general and would have applied it to every form of steam motor.

As a matter of fact, the superior economy of the mobile gas motor over the mobile steam engine is just as marked as in the case of the stationary motors of the same two classes, being about twice as great in either case, and for light propulsion on either water or land the gas motor already has practically superseded the steam motor. So economical and almost automatic in its operation has the marine gas engine been made that thousands are installed in sailing yachts every year for auxiliary power, and a small steam launch is now seldom seen.

In a similar manner, though the steam carriage has in some instances been brought to a remarkable point of efficiency and refinement, it is now being outstripped by the gas propelled vehicle. Moreover, the speeds attained by some of the heavier and most modern gasoline cars, of almost eighty miles an hour upon the highways, makes it appear as if the doom of the locomotive might be written upon the walls of the great works in which these powerful automobiles are made, for their power certainly equals that of the railway locomotive of a generation ago, and it is probable that they would make as good a showing if built for the rails instead of the highway.

The gas engine, despite the great progress of the past few years, is yet in its infancy, and many problems, including that of a perfect fuel, are yet to be solved.

At present, despite its greater efficiency, its fuel is so much more expensive than that of the steam engine, that its scope is necessarily limited to comparatively light work. When a cheap and satisfactory fuel for it shall have been invented, the gas engine may displace the steam engine in every field of power production.

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In this connection it is interesting to note that the Vienna Morgenzeitung in a leading article recently advocated the construction of roads for the exclusive use of motor cars as a substitute for railways, which are much more difficult and costly to construct and more expensive to maintain. It would only be necessary for the State to make the roads, as private enterprise would see to the development of the carrying trade by motor cars.

Regular lines of motor trucks are already in operation on both French and German roads, and are displacing the great horse-drawn freight vans which are such a feature on Continental roads. At present they do not seriously compete with the railways, but it is only a question of time when they will claim a large share of the carrying trade for long as well as short distances. Short lines of motor vehicles between stations on the railways and points tributary to the lines, but not actually connected with them, have also proved to be more economical and satisfactory than branch lines would be, especially where steep grades have been an obstacle to railroad building, and such a system offers almost indefinite opportunities of expansion.

On the Austrian railways a gasoline motor car is being tried on one of the branch lines, and if the experiment is entirely satisfactory it is expected that the use of steam on short branches will be entirely discontinued. In this country electricity is used on a number of branch railroad lines, and as far as is known the gasoline motor has not yet been employed for the purposes. Where the traffic is heavy and continuous electricity is the most economical power, but where but one or two trips each way are made in a day, as often is the case, it would seem that the gasoline motor would be the cheapest.

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A milk dealer in Racine, Wis., has converted an automobile into a milk delivery wagon and finds that he can cover his route much more quickly and cheaply than with a horse drawn vehicle. The vehicle is of the surrey type, with the rear seat removed. The cans are carried in the space thus made and are easily reached from the front seat. There is a canopy top over the entire vehicle. The expense for fuel is said to be but 15 or 20 cents a day.

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A test of mail collecting with an automobile was made in Milwaukee last week, and a route of seven miles was covered and the mail collected from 87 boxes in one hour and 40 minutes. The time required to make the same collections by the ordinary wagon was seldom less than four hours, and Postmaster Stillman is considering the advisability of employing automobiles exclusively for the purpose. It is estimated that about $1,000 would be saved on each route where two horses are now employed.

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The farmer, who is now so dependent upon the horse for the greater part of his farm labor, as well as for the transportation of himself and his farm products between farm and market, is usually the stanchest defender of the animal motor and the most determined opponent of the automobile, yet there is no class which will be more greatly benefited by the general introduction of the automobile. Not only will it carry himself and his family to and from the town, and his produce to market, but it will furnish a source of cheap and instantly available power which may be easily transported by its own energy to any point where it may be needed. The grindstone, feed chopper, churn, and many other small pieces of farm machinery which are so tiresome to operate can be easily run by the motor of a light runabout, while a motor truck will do the mowing, thrashing, and other heavy work. In fact, an agricultural motor, which has recently been brought out in England, combines all these functions, for while by itself it is an efficient traction engine, and will haul several loaded wagons on a good road, it has attachments for both mowing and reaping, or with the gearing disconnected from the driving wheels will run any piece of farm machinery, from a churn to a thrashing machine.

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The Automobile Club of Hudson County, N. J., has elected the following officers: President—M. A. G. Evans; Vice President—Dr. L. Bauman. Secretary-Treasurer—Frank Eveland. The Runs and Tours Committee is composed of G. H. Wilson, Dr. L. A. Opdyke, George E. Blakeslee, and E. V. Kiersledt.

GOLF AT FOX HILLS.

A Tournament for Amateurs and Professionals to be Held in October.

A two-day tournament under very interesting conditions is announced by the Fox Hills Golf Club for Oct. 13 and 14, the two days following the open championship of the United States at the Garden City Goh Club. It will be the first tournament aside from events for Staten Island players ever held by the Fox Hills Club and will serve as a happy medium to introduce its fine links of over 6,100 yards to the players at large. The tournament is open both to professional and amateurs, with $400 in prizes in cash or plate as the winners prefer according to their class.

The programme is calculated to bring out the best points of the starters at medal play and the match game. The first day calls for thirty-six holes, medal play, with six prizes, respectively, of $75, $50, $30, $20, $15, and $10. The first four will qualify for match play, the first man to meet the fourth and the second to be paired with the third. Ties for the fourth place will be decided by playing one hole and continuing until the requisite number of players have dropped out. The four will play eighteen holes on the morning of the second day and the two to survive will play the final round in the afternoon. The first prize is $100, second $50, third $25, and fourth $25, so that all of the four will receive a bonus on whatever they carry off in the medal play round.

Entries close with the Secretary, W. W. Lowrey, Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, N. Y., on Oct. 10, who also requests amateurs who are willing to act as scorers in the medal play round to send their names to him in advance. All entries are subject to the approval of the Board of Incorporators of the Fox Hills Golf Club.

New Owners for Two Yachts.

The following transfers have been made through the office of Stanley M. Seaman, yacht broker, 220 Broadway, New York: Burgess 40-foot sloop Nymph, owned by John Reilly of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, has been chartered to Col. David E. Austen of this city. Transfer by purchase of the fast Crowninshield raceabout Vagabond, owned by P. L. Howard, to T. Alfred Vernon of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. A. U. Annual Competitions to be Held at Travers Island.

HIGH-CLASS ENTRIES RECEIVED

A Number of Good Old-Timers Will Contest—Canadian and British Athletes Will Be on Hand.

The forthcoming National championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States give promise of being the most interesting competitions ever given by the parent body, and for the first time in a great many years other sections than the Metropolitan district will be represented. Thomas F. Riley, the New England member of the Championship Committee, has promised to send on a team of New England athletes, including McVicar, the New England five-mile champion. George W. Orton will represent the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and Baltimore is likewise to have a team. The entry, however, of George R. Gray is one that will please the old timers. Gray, in his day, and his records prove it, was the greatest shot putter America ever produced. He won the American championship at shot putting in '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, and '96, which was the last year he competed. Therefore it will be six years since Mr. Gray has put a shot in a championship event. The following is a list of the American records held by him:

Twelve-pound shot, 55 feet 2 inches; 14-pound shot, 51 feet 5½ inches; 16-pound shot, 47 feet; 18-pound shot, 41 feet 9½ inches; 21-pound shot, 39 feet 1½ inches; 24-pound shot, 38 feet 11¾ inches.

E. Herbert Brown, Secretary of the Canadian Athletic Association, has written Chairman Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association that Canada will be well represented at the forthcoming meeting that is to be held at Travers Island on Saturday. The Canadian Association held its annual championship meeting at Montreal yesterday, and will select a team to be sent on to represent it at the games on the 13th. This team, with the added strength of George Gray, many think will give the Canadians a chance to score at our meeting. Entries will close to-morrow, and the following are the events for both the Juniors and the Seniors:

Junior National Championships.—100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, (10 flights, 3 feet 6 inches high;) 220-yard hurdle race, (10 flights, 2 feet 6 inches high;) pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing the discus.

Senior National Championships.—100-yard dash, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, (10 flights, 3 feet 6 inches high;) 220-yard hurdle race, (10 flights, 2 feet 6 inches high;) pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing the discus.

Heretofore the games at Travers Island have been invitation affairs. In order that the general public and members of the different athletic organizations can witness these games the committee has wisely decided to charge a general admission, and tickets have been placed on sale at the New York Athletic Club.

The first events will be the junior championships, which will be called promptly at 2 o'clock. All those leaving on the 12:45 train from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street will be in ample time for the first event.

The officers of the New York Athletic Club have made arrangements with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to run special trains to Pelham Manor from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 11:45, 12:45, 1:45, and 2:45.

These additional entries from out of town were received last night by the committee: William M. Sheppard of Altoona, Penn., the crack middle-distance runner of the Atlantic Association, is entered in the half-mile run, and William M. Marshall of Hartford, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the fastest sprinters in the New England district, has entered for the 100 and 220 yard dash.

Secretary Sullivan has received a letter from J. K. Baillie of the University of Pennsylvania, dated Aug. 19 from Congleton, England, entering himself in all the runs for the championships and J. S. Westney in the sprints and S. A. Allen in the hurdles and sprints. He also writes that T. F. Kiely of Garrick-on-the-Suir, Ireland, told him at Belfast that it was his intention of coming to America and competing in the National championships. Kiely is the present champion of Great Britain and Ireland and the best hammer-thrower in Great Britain.

Practically two championships will be held on one afternoon, the senior and the junior, so it will require great hustling on the part of the officials to pull the meeting off in time.

SAILING THE SMALL YACHTS.

Where Seamanship Is Required in Racing the One-Design Boats.

A striking illustration of the fact that seamanship counts in the racing of one-design yachts was had at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club recently. The one-design boats owned by the members of this club have been raced energetically and industriously this season with varying results. Lambkin, owned by Commodore Stephen W. Roach, and usually sailed by Willie Swan, and Bab, owned by Young "Jack" Hoyt, son of ex-Commodore Hoyt, have had rather the best of it. Last week a novel series of four races was sailed by four of these boats. In the first race Lambkin was sailed by Willie Swan; Arizona, the champion of last year, was piloted by her owner, G. A. Cory; Firefly was sailed by E. M. MacLellan, the Secretary of the club. In succeeding races the skippers were changed, so that during the four races each skipper sailed each boat once. Willie Swan won every race, and the three other skippers were "tied" for second position. In the matter of points Swan scored 16 and each of the others 8. No one of the boats was in the best of condition, although some had been kept up in better shape than others.

If the plans of leading members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club are carried out, a championship cup of a value of $500 will be offered for the sloops of the 30-foot class next year. It will be open to all clubs on the Atlantic Coast. The competition for the first year will be sailed on the Long Island Sound under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

It is proposed to create a junior membership in the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, to be open to sons of members, and possibly to other youngsters, at nominal fees. There are quite a number of young fellows along Long Island Sound who are capital sailors, but who are not of age, and therefore not eligible to membership in most clubs. Some of them own small boats, but cannot enter them in regattas, because they are not club members. Others are debarred from seeking membership because of the expense. An experiment in this direction that was made by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club four or five years ago has been of great benefit to the club. Junior memberships, open to men just of age, or a little older, were created, and the annual dues were fixed at a low figure. A number of young men were taken into the club on that basis, and some of these men are foremost in the activities of the club at present.

Fast Launch for New York Yachtsman.

There is building at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for a well-known New York yachtsman, a fast power launch for use on the Hudson River, the guaranteed speed of which will be 25 miles an hour. The dimensions of the launch will be 60 feet length over all, 7 feet beam, 28 inches draught. The power will be a four-cylinder gasoline motor of the most modern type, the entire machinery weighing about 2,600 pounds.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

An open match paced race for professional riders behind single motors will be the main feature at the Vailsburg Board Track, Newark, N. J., to-day. The event will be decided in five mile heats. Entries have been received from Joe Nelson, Floyd McFarland, Ben Monroe, Nat Butler, Howard Freeman, and Harry Caldwell, representing the pace-following division. There will be four purses, and the contest promises to be one of the greatest races ever held on this track, as in the collection of single motors so far engaged there is not one which cannot negotiate a mile in 1:25 or better. Champion Frank Kramer may ride if he can secure a fast motor. In addition to this race there will be a professional handicap motor race for four moneys, and several races for amateurs.

Capt. John L. Wenzel of the Century Wheelmen has arranged the following runs for September: Sept. 7, Mierdieck's Park, Hudson County Boulevard, N. J., (ladies' run;) Sept. 14, Busch's Mountain House, Whitestone, L. I., (stag run;) Sept. 21, Breitkopf's Park, East New York, (ladies' run;) Sept. 28, Newman's Duck Farm, Huguenot, S. I., (joint stag run with St. George Wheelmen.) All runs leave clubhouse, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, at 10 A. M.

Eddie Bald, the quondam bicycle champion, has arranged to go to Europe, where he will appear in competition against the fastest foreigners. The "Bison" signed a contract to appear at the Parc des Prince's track this Fall. All Summer he has followed the circuit of the National Cycling Circuit, and, although not quite able to beat the present-day champions, he has shown so much improvement in speed that he is confident of winning on the other side.

In the mileage contest of the Century Wheelmen, Messrs. W. F. Eull, G. C. Badeau, S. Mehrbach, Joseph Hays, H. A. Gleisman, J. L. Wenzel, W. H. Mackey, and D. J. Elliott are almost sure to cover 3,000 miles before the end of the season.

Arthur A. Zimmerman is another aspirant for foreign honors, being under contract to appear at the Parc Des Prince's track. The French followers of cycle racing have always been great admirers of the "Skeeter," because of his inimitable riding in Europe years ago. Numerous offers have been made with a view of bringing the elongated Jerseyman to the other side, but it was only recently that "Zim" decided to accept an offer. Eddie Bald and Zimmerman expect to leave about the middle of September.

Since acquiring his 10-horse power motor tandem "Bennie" Munroe of Memphis has proved his right to be considered among the best middle distance riders of America. At Philadelphia recently he won the twenty-mile race from Freeman and Lawson to the delight of the Quaker City followers of the sport, with whom Munroe is a great favorite.

In a race that was nip and tuck from start to finish, "Bobbie" Welthour recently defeated Harry Elkes in a manner that adds to his chance to win the middle distance championship. It was at the Revere Beach track, and although Elkes put up a creditable fight, "Bobbie" won out by about 100 yards.

It all depends on how many circuit meets will be held to determine who will wear the crown of champion, as by the rules they cannot continue after Sept. 15. To date it looks like Kramer, with a chance for Taylor, Kimble, or Lawson to win the coveted honor.

Iver Lawson's return to the track after a three weeks' retirement, on account of a spill, furnished a surprise to the riders, and to those interested in the sport. It was at Asbury Park, and after winning his heat and his semi-final, Lawson gave Kramer a terrific fight in the final, and was only beaten a few inches. On the day previous he had given the champion similar trouble at Philadelphia with the same result.

Owen S. Kimble continues to be an important factor in the struggle, capturing points in every circuit meet. The news of his riding has reached the other side, and he has received an offer to ride there, which he is considering.

John T. Fisher, who has been out of cycle racing on account of a severe fall received in Ottawa, Canada, is now on the grand circuit of the National Cycling Association, and his enforced rest has done him a world of good, putting new life into his work and increasing his speed. At the Vailsburg circuit meet he came within a few inches of winning the five-mile professional handicap, and after a few more meets should show his championship form of the early season.

P. O. Sheehan's "find" of Basil De Guichard has proved of mutual benefit. The stockily built Frenchman, who was brought to America by Sheehan, has shown extraordinary speed behind the motors and has captured his share of the purses. A couple of falls tended to decrease his pedaling abilities for a time, but now he seems to have speed enough to take the place of his team mate, Will C. Stinson, who last year won the middle-distance championship. Incidentally, Stinson is now ready for matches, at present traveling very fast.

Marcus L. Hurley of the New York Athletic Club, the amateur champion of last year, seems to have met his match in E. F. Root, the New England sprinter. So determined has been the latter's struggle to win the amateur championship that he is now tied with the New Yorker.

There was a peculiar situation in regard to the amateur championships that has just been adjusted by A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the National Cycling Association Board of Control. In the amateur series in New England last week, Hurley and Root each scored eighteen points. At New Haven Root captured the two-mile, with Hurley second, while in the half-mile event the New Yorker was the winner, with Billington second. At Hartford Billington took the quarter-mile, with the Bostonian third. Hurley qualified but did not ride in the final, as he was taken sick. There was one point to be awarded to the fourth man, and if Hurley had finished he could not have won less than this one point. The five-mile was won by the New England rider. At Springfield, Hurley, Root, and Billington was the order in the third mile, and Hurley, Root, and Dove in the one mile.

If Hurley were given the point that he did not actually win in the quarter-mile event, he would have nineteen points, one more than Root, which would make him the amateur champion of America. However, it has been ruled that this point cannot be credited. Had he been a contestant the conditions might have been entirely changed. Root, instead of finishing third, might have won the contest, and the championship. Certainly a man should not be given credit for what he does not actually win, and the pair will have to ride off the tie at some future meet.

Horse Show for Bernardsville.

A horse show will be held at Bernardsville, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 20, on the Somerset Polo Club's field. It will be the first event of its kind given at that resort. The competitions number sixteen, and are for harness horses, tandems, ponies, saddle horses, jumpers, and farmers' teams. All events except the last named are open only to amateur exhibitors residing in Morris or Somerset Counties, N. J. The exhibits, except the farmers' teams, must be shown by amateurs. The entries close Saturday, Sept. 13, with E. T. H. Talmage, 25 Broad Street, New York. The committee in charge of the show is Archibald Alexander, C. L. Blair, Walter P. Bliss, C. M. Chapin, Seymour Cromwell, J. Edward Davis, C. B. Mitchell, George B. Post, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, Robert L. Stevens, E. T. H. Talmage, Ramsey Turnbull, and W. S. Blitz, Assistant Secretary.

Grocery Clerks in Athletic Games.

A large list of entries has been received for the athletic games of the Grocery Clerks' Union, to be held at Celtic Park, L. I., to-day.

The programme is made up of four runs, the 100, 440, 600, (novice,) and one-mile open to all Amateur Athletic Union athletes; two tug-of-war matches between the eccentric firemen and the housesmiths and bridgemen, and the steamfitters and bridgemen's auxiliary; an 880-yard run, and a broad jump for members of the union only.

A PUBLIC ATHLETIC CLUB

Famous Building of K. A. C. to Become a Musole-Making Hotel.

UNIQUE PLAN OF OPERATION

Checkered Career Since the Days When the Manhattan A. C. Athletes Captured World's Championships.

Another change in the affairs of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be ushered in to-morrow. Then it will hold to its old name, and the cherry diamond emblem will still be worn by its athletes, but as a club organization, in the real sense of that word, it ceases, and will in reality become a popular public athletic organization. With the new state of affairs it will be open to all who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the handsome clubhouse at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. In short, an athletic hotel.

The career of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, formerly the Manhattan Athletic Club, has been fraught with many surprises and sensations. Ten years ago, as the Manhattan Athletic Club, its membership included champion performers in many branches of sport. Then it was in its palmy days, and something like 2,000 members were on the active membership list. Then the tide of prosperity turned, and the sport-loving following of former days dwindled away until only a handful of men remained. As the Manhattan Athletic Club it failed, and Adrian Iselin, who had built the $700,000 clubhouse, took hold of its management in the Winter of 1894-95. Then Henry Genslinger assumed responsibilities with novel ideas, which he endeavored to carry out, but he was glad to turn over the house to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the latter part of 1896.

ONE REVERSE AFTER ANOTHER.

For a time it seemed as if the Knickerbockers would overcome the hoodoo which had taken up a sort of permanent abode in the handsome house. At last reverses came, and J. Herbert Ballantine, the brewer, of Newark, N. J., came to the rescue and made it a proprietary club. Affairs seemed to be straightening themselves out, although it was reported about a month ago, when Mr. Ballantine failed, that he had lost $20,000 each year on the club. The old hoodoo seemed to be as active as ever, and the members have been wondering what change would take place. They found out yesterday, when the following notice was given a prominent place in the clubhouse corridor:

NOTICE.

Pending any action that may be taken by the members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the assigned have arranged with Mr. Harry Stoll to open the clubhouse to the public as a place of entertainment, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The library, writing room, and a smoking room on the second floor will be reserved for the exclusive use of members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Necessarily cash must be paid for supplies in all departments.

By order of the Board of Governors.

New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

This decision, which marks the beginning of a new use for the great building, is said to be but one more step in the plan of conducting a proprietary club scheme, such as J. Herbert Ballantine contemplated when he assumed control of the building and all of its appurtenances, including the well-equipped track and field of the club, which had been acquired from the old New Jersey Athletic Club at Bayonne, N. J. His idea was to have all of the paraphernalia and appliances of a first-class athletic club merged with a high-grade hotel, in which a man might reside and also find exercise and social enjoyment without the necessity of attaching himself to an organization of any kind.

Perhaps the club would not have been forced into the present situation but for the unsavory prominence which was attached to it several years ago in a celebrated murder trial. That hurt the club to a considerable degree, and it had just begun to again make headway when the failure of its backer necessitated the change to the present basis.

CHECKERED HISTORY OF BUILDING.

The athletic careers of the clubs that have been identified with the present quarters, which is one of the finest in the world used for athletic purposes, was outlined yesterday by James E. Sullivan, the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic

VIGOROUS CONTEST IN THE NINTH DISTRICT

Meetings for Devery, Sheehan, and Goodwin.

Devery Says Nobody Is Behind Him but His Shadow—Goodwin Refers to the "Millstone" at the City Election.

The contest for the Democratic leadership of the Ninth Assembly district was carried on with more vigor last evening than at any time since the battle started between ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery, Frank J. Goodwin, and John C. Sheehan. Three meetings were held, and the streets of the district were crowded with the enthusiastic followers of the factions. There was no clash, and no disturbances arose at the meetings outside of the usual small difficulties, which the police soon quieted.

Ex-Chief Devery held a meeting at Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue, and the meeting of the Greater New York Democracy was held on the next corner north. The Goodwin meeting was at Twenty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue. The largest crowd was attracted to the Devery meeting, and the ex-Chief of Police spoke for quite a while, although he was very hoarse.

The story that a fund of $100,000 had been made up by the "gamblers' combine" in the city for the purpose of carrying the Ninth District for him was derided by Devery. He said:

"Sheehan and that fellow Goodwin are trying to spread such stories around to hurt me with the voters of this district. I am big and strong enough to take care of myself. I seen it in the papers—about that fund. I thought it was a million, and it might as well have been as a hundred thousand. They ain't no one behind me but Devery's shadow. John C. Sheehan just wants to get a few fat contracts and he don't care for the people of this district. A few more million-dollar contracts, and he will give youse the go-by. You all know that Sheehan is a chilly proposition. If I'm elected, you people of this district won't find me so chilly. I'll make it warm for Tammany Hall and Sheehan, and every one else. The papers is trying to give it to me on that barbecue, and I say I only gave sandwiches and beer. Well, ham sandwiches wouldn't amount to much without a glass of beer. I want to give 'em a good time, and what's more I pay for it, and have a good time myself."

At the meeting of the Goodwinites the leaders expressed confidence that they would defeat Devery and Sheehan. The support of the leaders of Tammany Hall, who are opposed to the election of John F. Carroll as the leader of Tammany, is counted upon to defeat the ex-Chief of Police. It is said by the Tammany politicians that Charles F. Murphy and the other triumvirs want to see Devery beaten, and that they will do all in their power to elect Goodwin.

Candidate Goodwin sa'd last evening:

"Devery has gone too far in his campaign of abuse and vilification. He has driven from him many of the best Tammany men in the district. The poor men along the water front are not to be got by giving them a piece of bullock and free beer at a barbecue. Another mistake Devery made was to give the barbecue to the longshoremen as if they needed charity. The longshoremen resent that, and Devery has lost hundreds of more votes than he won by the barbecue.

"Devery says I'm an ingrate, but he's the ingrate. He turned on the man that made him—Croker. He was the millstone around the Democrats' neck last election and sank us."

N. Taylor Phillips, the Deputy Controller, and others spoke at the Sheehan meeting at which there was a large crowd.

Thomas F. Smith, first lieutenant of Frank J. Goodwin, said last night:

"The fight in this district will be won by Mr. Goodwin if Devery does not use money in large sums on the day of the primaries. The money he has spent so far has been practically wasted. If he spends $50,000 on the day of the primaries he will place himself in danger of indictment and conviction for violation of the primary laws."

COUSINS FOUGHT OVER DEVERY.

Edward Is in the Hospital Seriously Injured and John Is Locked Up for Assault.

John and Edward Sullivan are cousins. John is forty-five years old and lives at 145 East Thirty-second Street, while Edward, who is thirty-seven years old, lives one door east. John and Edward went into a saloon at the corner of Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue last evening to have a drink and a quiet chat. On the bar was a copy of an evening newspaper with prodigious headlines announcing that a large fund was being raised to save Devery from defeat for the leadership of the Ninth District. John admires Devery and his cousin thinks otherwise of the ex-Chief. Edward is in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a badly lacerated scalp and possible fracture of the skull, and John is locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, charged with felonious assault.

Witnesses to the affair say that John, who is a carpenter by trade, carried a chisel under his arm when he entered the saloon. Drinks were ordered and then John discovered the newspaper.

"Devery can win without any money," exclaimed John.

"He will not," retorted Edward. "He couldn't win with all the money Russell Sage has stowed away."

This started a wordy war which wound up by the cousins coming to a clinch. Then, it is alleged, John struck Edward over the head with the chisel. The latter is said to be in a serious condition.

GOV. ODELL DELAYED.

Conference with Senator Platt Postponed a Few Days—Careless Messenger Annoyed the Leader.

Gov. Odell did not come to the city yesterday for a conference with Senator Platt and Chairman George W. Dunn. He telegraphed to Senator Platt on Friday that he could not come until Monday.

The telegram was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but, owing to the carelessness of the person responsible for its delivery to the Senator, the latter did not get it until 11 o'clock on Friday evening. The careless young man heard from the Senator yesterday.

The Governor will spend to-day with his family at Lake Mohonk.

Chairman Dunn, who went to his home in Binghamton, will return on Tuesday.

THAYER'S REPLY TO REFORMERS.

Mayor Who Aspires to Connecticut Governorship Not Answering Questions Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 6.—Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich, who aspires to the Democratic nomination for Governor, has replied to questions propounded by the Economist League as follows:

"Expecting to be a candidate for Governor before the coming Democratic Convention; I fail to see why I should, in advance of the convention, answer questions propounded by organizations outside the Democratic Party. That convention will state the party position in a platform on which the party candidate will be expected to stand for election. With the platform and the record of the candidate before him, each free man will be in a position to judge for himself how to vote. If not, the questions you submit and any others that may be pertinent would seem less impertinent after the nominating convention than before it.

"Moreover, I am not a man of one idea, and believe there are many questions of more importance to the people of Connecticut than whether a convention should be called by executive proclamation, whether revolutionists lurk in country towns, and whether reformers should go into Winter quarters with coal at $10 per ton. Holding these views at the present moment, I respectfully decline to be catechised."

Mayor Thayer says he has entered the contest to see if a poor man can be elected Governor of Connecticut.

REPUBLICAN CLUB FIGHT.

Thirty-second Assembly District Meeting Split Over Leader Newman.

There was a lively scrimmage late on Friday night at the meeting of the Union Republican Club, 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Republican organization of the Thirty-second Assembly District. It was precipitated by Solomon Strauss offering a resolution indorsing Isaac Newman, leader for the last seven years, for reappointment. Morris Levy, the President, refused to put the motion or to entertain an appeal. Mr. Levy is a partisan, so it is said, of Abraham Jordan, President of the organization of that name, and who is contesting with Mr. Newman for the leadership. Leader Newman, when questioned last night, said:

"I regret the incident. There were about 100 members present, and when Mr. Levy declared the meeting adjourned about thirty left with him after a scrimmage, in which the Recording Secretary's books were taken. Sixty-one members remained and, with Murray Matthias, the Vice President, in the chair, the Strauss resolution was adopted. While there were many threats, no blows were struck. We have an enrollment of about 4,000 in the district, and on primary day I guess I'll get my fair share of them."

PROBING TAX SCANDAL.

Special Grand Jury Investigating Methods of Illinois State Board of Equalization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The methods of the State Board of Equalization, charged with allowing thousands of Illinois corporations to escape proper assessments on their capital stock, are being investigated by a special Grand Jury. Detectives were at work today and last night seeking evidence, and when the inquisitors reconvene on Tuesday afternoon several members of the board will be questioned closely.

Whether material results will attend the outcome of the inquiry is a matter of conjecture with State's Attorney Dineeen. He frankly told the jurors that evidence is difficult to get on which to base legal action against any negligent or guilty officials. Nevertheless the Grand Jury insisted that an inquiry be made.

It was asserted last night that the seven members of the board elected from Cook County will be summoned for questioning next week. Friends of these men contend that if any questionable methods have been used, the men involved are the members from the country districts, and that a local Grand Jury has no jurisdiction. The members elected from Cook County are G. F. Knight, C. C. Schumacher, P. J. Schafer, T. F. Sully, William Kells, Jacob Hopkins, and James J. McComb.

CAPT. HAUGHEY RAIDS.

Begins on the Day He Took Charge in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Haughey, who took charge yesterday at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, began active work in his precinct last night by raiding alleged disorderly houses at 252, 238, and 260 West Thirty-eighth Street. He had five detectives, who took twenty-eight prisoners.

At about 10:45 o'clock the Captain and the detectives left the station and went to Thirty-eighth Street. On one of the corners the patrol wagon of the station met them. The usual excitement prevailed when the Captain and his men appeared. The wagon had to make four trips to the station. Bondsmen appeared as usual, and the women were released.

Capt. Haughey seemed to be unwilling to talk of the raid.

"Are you going right to work and clean up all the vice you find in the precinct?" was asked.

"Well, I'm not saying what I'm going to do just exactly," was the reply. A good General doesn't give away his plans. But I can tell you one thing, and that is I'm going to perpetuate the work Capt. Foody has been doing."

Raid by Capt. Wendell.

Capt. Wendell and four of his detectives, with part of the reserves of the Elizabeth Street Station, went to Mollo's Hotel, at 192 Worth Street, last night and arrested the alleged proprietor, eight men, and seven women. One of the prisoners flashed a stiletto on the Captain as he entered the house, but it was knocked from his hand by one of the detectives. About ten men escaped by a rear entrance before the police had guarded it.

HARLEY IN THE TENDERLOIN.

News of the Inspector's Coming Preceded Him, and Many Resorts Closed at Midnight.

Inspector Harley made a tour of the Tenderloin last night, appearing in the district at about 11:30 o'clock. News of his coming had preceded him by about an hour at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and it was no sooner received than there was a great increase in activity.

Word immediately after reached the resorts in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue. At midnight all were driven out. The Haymarket, however, did not close with the others.

The Inspector spent a little time looking over the blotter upon reaching the station house, but did not discuss with the reporters the business that brought him.

NOTED FORGER DYING IN JAIL.

One of Moore's Exploits Was to Swindle J. P. Morgan & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 6.—Charles F. Moore, a noted forger, who operated extensively throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York, is dying in the Indiana State Prison. Moore realizes that his end is near, and is pleading that he may be allowed to return home to his wife.

Moore is less than forty years old, but his pen has wrecked financial institutions, driven men to suicide, and broken the hearts of his wife and his mother. He was born in a village close to New York. One of his swindles was passing a check for $260 purporting to be on the Second National Bank of Erie, Penn., on J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York.

Matteawan Inmate's Story.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Frederick Secor, an inmate of the Matteawan Asylum for insane criminals, was brought before Supreme Court Justice Dickey to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. Secor had written to the Judge, telling him that he was sane and asking to be released. He went on the stand and told a rambling story of alleged abuses at the hospital, concluding by declaring that since 1892 he had seen twelve inmates killed by the attendants. The court ordered him returned to the hospital.

Starved Himself to Death.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 6.—Wilson F. Thrall, an optician, seventy-four years old, died here to-day from starvation. The case was one of suicide. Thrall declared two months ago that he would eat no more and refused food after that except when forced to eat.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET VACANCY

Secretary of State McDonough Refuses Renomination.

Says He Must Be in a Better Position, If the Party Wants His Services—No Other Name Mentioned.

Secretary of State John T. McDonough has put a large-sized crack in the Republican slate for the State ticket by refusing to accept a renomination. He came from Albany yesterday and went to the Hoffman House.

"I have been Secretary of State long enough," he said when asked about his intentions. "If I am to serve the Republican Party, the service must be in a better position. At my profession I can do better than I am doing now. I will not accept a renomination. I am a Republican, and I will do all I can to aid the ticket. I honor Gov. Odell, and I will aid him in every way possible."

"Did you see Secretary McDonough today?" Senator Platt was asked last evening.

"I did," the Senator replied.

"Did he tell you he would not accept a renomination?"

"He did."

"Did he state his reasons?"

"He said he thought he had filled the office of Secretary of State long enough; that if he was to continue in the office-holding service of the party he ought to have something better. He stated, too, that he could make more money in the practice of his profession. I tried to convince him that he ought to accept a renomination, but he would not consent to do so. I regard his refusal as final."

"Any chance of his nomination for a higher office?"

"Not that I know of," was the response.

"Any other candidate in view for Secretary of State?"

"Not just now. I am sorry Mr. McDonough has declined. He is a good man, absolutely clean, and he possesses many elements of strength. But he is not at all put out. He is for the Republican ticket and will do all he can to elect it."

Mr. McDonough returned to Albany last night.

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

UTICA, Sept. 6.—At the Lewis County Republican Judicial Convention this afternoon the delegates to the judicial convention were not instructed, but will support a candidate from the Twenty-eighth Congressional District. That means they will support Watson M. Rogers of Watertown, the strongest opponent to Attorney General Davies.

The First Oneida District Democratic Convention to-day named Samuel A. Bardsley, T. H. Ferris, and W. J. Sullivan delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to urge the nomination of ex-Mayor Sherman of this city as State Engineer and Surveyor.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 6.—At the Republican County Convention here to-day the following nominations were made:

For Member of Assembly, First District, James T. Rogers; Second District, Fred E. Allen; for County Treasurer, David B. King; for Sheriff, H. P. Worthing.

The delegates to the State Convention are: First District—George W. Dunn, George E. Greene, J. T. Rogers, E. Frank Smith, S. H. Quick, and W. G. Painter; Second District—Fred E. Allen, George B. Curtis, J. P. E. Clark, C. P. Peters, William Mason, and Frank D. Lyon.

HUDSON, Sept. 6.—The Columbia County Republican Convention to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: J. Rider Cady, Sanford W. Smith, Ray Gawl, Herman Livingston, E. L. Payne, H. A. Van Alstyne, and David Strain. President Roosevelt's and Gov. Odell's Administrations were indorsed, but reciprocity with Cuba was opposed, as tending to injure the American sugar beet industry. The delegates were instructed for George R. Sheldon of New York City for Lieutenant Governor.

ITHACA, Sept. 6.—The Tompkins County Republicans held their annual convention here to-day. Leroy H. Vankirk was elected Chairman of the County Committee and Paul S. Livermore, Secretary. Grant Curry of Ithaca was nominated for Sheriff. Delegates to the State Convention were named as follows: John W. Dwight, Benn Conger, Senator E. C. Stewart, State Tax Commissioner George E. Briest, and A. H. Overtaker. The delegates to the State Senatorial Convention, of which delegation State Civil Service Commissioner C. W. Pound was made Chairman, will favor the nomination of E. C. Stewart. The Congressional delegates were instructed for the nomination of Congressman Ray, and the judiciary delegate for Judge Walter L. Smith. The State delegates were instructed for Gov. Odell. Assemblyman George Monroe of Dryden was renominated.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 6.—The Republican convention of the Second Assembly District was held at Goshen this afternoon. The following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: Louis Bedell and John B. Sweesy of Goshen; A. V. N. Powelson, Charles L. Mead, and John D. Stivers of Middletown; O. P. Powell and Joseph Johnson of Port Jervis, and G. O. Bush of Tuxedo. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Assemblyman Bedell.

LOWVILLE, Sept. 6.—The Lewis County Republican Convention was held here this afternoon. The following nominations were made: For member of Assembly, Leon H. Stiles of Martinsburg; for County Judge and Surrogate, Charles S. Merness of Lowville; for Sheriff, John Cannon of Lowville; for District Attorney, Milton Carter of Diana; for Superintendent of the Poor, Lyman W. Brown of Greig. The delegates to the State Convention are Charles L. Knapp, Henry E. Turner, D. C. Markham, A. M. Seymour, and Charles E. Searls.

MAINE ELECTION FORECAST.

Republicans Claim Gov. Hill Will Have 16,000 Plurality.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—At the close of the State and Congressional campaign in Maine to-night, the Republican leaders assert that they will re-elect Gov. John F. Hill on Monday by about 16,000 plurality. Two years ago Gov. Hill's plurality was 33,000, but at that time there was much more interest in the contest than there is now, as it was the year of the Presidential election.

It is generally conceded that all four of the Republican Congressmen will be re-elected. The Legislature, as usual, will be easily Republican, although the Democrats expect to make gains in both branches, especially in the House.

The principal interest in the election centres in the four counties where the issue is enforcement of the prohibition law.

WANT ADLER FOR CONGRESS.

His Friends Urging Him to Run in the New Ninth District.

The friends of Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth District are urging him to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the new Ninth District, now represented by Henry M. Goldfogle. Mr. Adler has been elected to the Assembly seven times from a Democratic district, and only when he has not been a nominee has the constituency been represented at Albany by a Democrat.

The Ninth Congress District includes all except one election district of the Eighth Assembly District and portions of the Second, Fourth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Districts. The normal Democratic plurality is about 900, and Mr. Adler's friends say he can easily overcome that.

Nominated for Congress.

Tennessee, Second District, Col. Harvey H. Hannah, Democrat.

Don't suffer your life to run away when it can be saved by the sure strength-giver, Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

FIRST SHIPMENT OF

Paris & Lyons Novelty Silks, Velvets and English Corduroys

For To-morrow's Sale

1275 Yds. IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, 59c

1750 YDS. COLORED SILK CREPES in white, cream, pink, blue, mais, nile, tan, turquois, silver, reseda, gobelin, cardinal and navy, 63c

Fall Display Kid & Suede Gloves

including many Imported Novelties

To-morrow, Special Offering of

Women's 2-clasp Glace Paris Point Embroidered Gloves, new fall colorings, 95c

Women's 2-clasp Lorraine Pique Glace Gloves, with Paris Point Backs, a new importation, $1.00

Girls' and Misses' Apparel

Greatly Below Regular Values

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS, blue, brown or red serges, trimmed soutache braid, lined skirts, 3 to 12 yrs. Value $5.50 $3.75

GIRLS' BOX COATS, navy blue, cheviots, covert, or red golf cloth, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $7.50 $4.95

MISSES SHIRT WAIST SUITS, blue or black velveteen dotted or figured, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $18.50 $12.90

NORFOLK WALKING SUITS, Mixed tweeds, snowflake effect, and navy blue or black cheviots, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $25.00 $19.75

Blankets & Comfortables

at the following Very Low Prices

Blankets: 10-4 size for double beds, $2.48, 3.10, 4.25; 11-4 size for double beds, $2.98, 4.65, 5.98; 12-4 size for extra large beds, $3.95, 5.10, 7.50

Comfortables: Figured Silkoline, in floral effects for double beds, 85c; Sateen, Down filling in new colorings, 6x6, for double beds, $3.45

Housekeeping Linens

Hand-made Centre Pieces, Doylies, Scarfs, Tea and Tray Cloths, Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams

Special To-morrow

Satin Damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yds. $1.80, 2x2½ 2.25, 2x3 2.70, 2½x2½ 2.95, 2½x3 3.60

Napkins to match 20 in. $1.85 doz. 24 in. $2.70

Bleached Table Damasks, 72 in. wide, yd. 80c, 90c

Linen Sheets, large size, Pr. $4.50

Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 in., Pr. $1.35

Huck Towels: Hemmed, Doz. $1.50, 1.95; Hemstitched, Doz. $2.25, 2.95, 5.75

Marseilles Quilts, Single Bed Size, $2.38, Double bed, $2.75

Oriental Rugs 3d Floor

Direct importations of Fine Persian and Turkish Rugs and Carpets, in large, medium and small sizes, Persian and Turkish Silk Rugs in light delicate colors for floor and decoration; Kirman, Iran, Sennah, Kazak and Bokhara Rugs all at very moderate prices.

To-morrow Monday

250 Oriental Rugs

Daghestans, Shirvans, Ghendjes and Carabaghs $6.90, 8.90, 12.50

Value $10.50 to 16.50

Special Values This Week In

Lace Curtain Department

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains Pr. $1.95, 2.85, 3.75

Lace Curtains: Irish Point, Pr. $3.75, 4.95, 6.25; Marie Antoinette Pr. $6.95, $8.75, 10.75; Renaissance, Pr. $8.50, 10.75, 12.50; Real Point Arabe, Pr. $18.00, 21.50, 30.00

Stores Bonne Femme, Each $8.50, 12.50, 15.00

Bed Sets, Renaissance Lace, $18.50, 22.50, 27.50

West Twenty-third Street

SETTLING MACKAY ESTATE.

Widow and Son Ask Letters of Administration in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A petition for letters of administration on the estate of John W. Mackay, deceased, has been filed by Mrs. Marie Louise Mackay, the widow, and Clarence H. Mackay, the son. The petition says that the estate in California consists of a one-half interest in property situated at Seventh and Townsend Streets, this city, valued at $40,000; one-half interest in the property at Oakland valued at $50,000, and one-half interest in 2,200 acres of land in Mendocino County valued at $35,000.

Mr. Mackay owned a large amount of property in this State at one time, but he deeded most of it away prior to his death.

Homer Folks Talks to Quakers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—There was no diminution of interest in the conference of the Society of Friends here to-day. If anything, there was a noticeable augmentation of representatives on the auditorium floor. Bertha Janney of Baltimore had charge of the session, which dealt with charitable work among all classes. Homer Folks, Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities of New York, read a paper on "Organized Charity," which was followed by an animated discussion.

To Christen the Cruiser Des Moines.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—As the United States cruiser Des Moines, which is to be sent overboard at the Fore River shipyard at Quincy on the 20th of this month, is the most important war vessel completed in a Massachusetts shipyard since the days of the early American Navy, Secretary of the Navy Moody has designated Miss Clara N. Carleton of Haverhill to represent the State at the launching ceremonies. The cruiser will be christened by Miss Elsie Macomber of Des Moines, but Miss Carleton will sever the cord which will release the vessel on the ways. Miss Carleton is the daughter of George H. Carleton, ex-Mayor of Haverhill and a member of the State Legislature.

PET POLICE HORSE "PUG" TO BE SOLD.

He Has Stopped Five Hundred Runaways, Saved Many Lives, and Much Property.

Sorrow was stamped on the face of many a man in the Central Park mounted police squad yesterday. It was because the word had been passed around that Pug, the oldest and most intelligent horse in the police stables in the Park, had been condemned and was to be sold to the highest bidder on Sept. 12. The powers that rule the department had decided that Pug had outlived his usefulness, or at least was no longer up to the required efficiency, and so should be sold like any other old horse. And that, despite the fact that during his seventeen years' service as a police horse he had been instrumental in stopping 500 runaways, saved scores of lives, and much property. And, in all that time, the mounted men mournfully said last night, Pug had never been laid up for illness—only when he had been injured in his perilous duty. He had been battered, scratched, and lacerated many a time, but never seriously hurt. Many scars are evidence of what he has passed through.

Many stories are related by the mounted men about "Pug's" intelligence; how he acted with almost human intelligence in stopping a runaway. No matter, they said, how he was tied at night in his stall, in the morning he would be loose. When requested he would also tell his age by stamping a foot.

"Pug," the police declare, also has a sense of humor. They say that once, when mounted by a strange rider, he behaved all right until the officer dismounted to warm his feet by stamping them, it being Winter time.

But when the policeman wanted to mount again, "Pug" was not willing. He kept in advance of his rider, and when the latter ran, he ran, and when the officer walked, he walked. Alternately running and walking, man and horse continued southward from almost the northern boundary of the big Park until Fifty-ninth Street was reached. Sergt. Corbett of the Mounted Squad happened to be there, and "Pug" walked up to the Sergeant and, so the mounted men declare, gave vent to a horse laugh.

FIRE IN STAND, GAME GOES ON.

Pittsburg and New York Battle, Rooters Too Interested to Notice Blaze.

Fire was unable to squelch the enthusiasm of the rooters who were watching the game between the Pittsburg and New York baseball teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The fire, which was confined to the grand stand, started during the first half of the fourth inning. It was caused by the carelessness of one of the spectators, who threw the lighted stump of a cigar or cigarette on a heap of rubbish, igniting it.

Roundsman McLaughlin of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, who discovered the blaze, summoned the two firemen detailed from Hook and Ladder Company No. 23 to the grounds, and, aided by spectators, stamped out the blaze. There was little excitement, the attention of the spectators being riveted on the game. The damage done the stand was estimated at $10.

Indicted for Wrecking Estates.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The Grand Jury today returned an indictment in nine counts for larceny and embezzlement of $108,696 against Willard C. Vanderlip, a prominent lawyer recently arrested, charged with having wrecked several estates of which he was Trustee.

Tug Stove Hole in Gunboat Topeka.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 6.—A tug of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk fleet ran into the United States gunboat Topeka here yesterday, and stove a large hole in her port bow just above the water line. It is said the steering gear of the tug was out of order. The Topeka left yesterday afternoon under her own steam for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mgr. Chapelle Going to Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Archbishop Chappelle, accompanied by Father Lorente, his private secretary, sailed to-day on the Southern Pacific steamship Chalmette for Havana.

Freight Wreck Near Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 6.—An engine and eleven freight cars were derailed and went down an embankment near Portland on the Air Line Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, to-day. The wreck delayed traffic four hours. The engineer and fireman escaped serious injury by jumping.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN.

We shall offer on Monday, September 8, the very choicest novelties in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

IN LACE DEPARTMENT

The showing of new laces will include novelties in Venise, Crochet, Repousse, Chantilly, Escurial, Mexican and Applique effects in all overs. Galloons, Bandings and Medallions in white, butter and Arabian shades.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE SILK WAISTS,

New goods, tucked and hemstitched, in several styles, $3.00 value $4.95

Special prompt attention paid to customers who shop through the mail.

Next Saturday, September 13, will close at 12 M., being the last early closing of the season.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are now showing

FALL IMPORTATIONS

Lyons Silks,

Dress Goods,

Cloths

AND

Mourning Goods.

Broadway & 19th Street.

KRAKAUER PIANOS

Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.

RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

Millinery.

Opening Days

Monday and Tuesday, September Eighth and Ninth, 1902.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Horner's Furniture.

All the New Ideas.

THIS is what our stock presents all the time, but especially now, with the daily arrival of the latest productions of the home and foreign markets.

Furniture needs for every room in the house, and in larger variety than can he seen elsewhere, with everything priced as low as standard goods can be offered.

Magnificent Display of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. PARLOR SUITES, Covered in Aubusson Hand-made Tapestry, Our own direct importation.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AUTUMN SUGGESTIONS.

It is Nature's time for rich concessions and every bit of variegated color and freakish form passes—and, after the manner of the Norsmen, we say, "Tak for idag."

Suggestion on suggestion for the betterment of every nook and corner of the chatelaine is proclaimed all over our floors. Aubusson tapestries, Spanish leather and French brocades are a unit for color scheming with the inexpensive Weathered oak—Tables $4.50, Coffee Stands $1.25, Cowhide seated Chairs $4.50, Rush seated Rockers $4.50, Rush seated Arm Chairs $10.50—"Flint" Swings $11.50, Chairs $7.50—also Circassian walnut and wave-marked Satinwood, painted after Sheraton, to the fore, the coalition is strong.

For the standard of all time, classic and neo-classic, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Part Two
Pages 17 - 32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents

Sunday
September 7, 1902.

MATTERS WHICH INTEREST INVESTORS IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

Attention Directed to Tests of the Investment Value of Seven-Story Apartment Houses.

This Fall, for the first time it is believed, the new apartment houses of the seven-story elevator type will occupy a position in the real estate market that is not unduly beset by unfavorable conditions. As a result there will be a better opportunity than any yet afforded to determine their exact standing in point of popular approval, and, incidentally, their prospective future as a form of real estate investment. From present indications there are many circumstances which point to a successful outcome for this test.

The difficulties which have cropped up from time to time in the brief career of the elevator apartment house have not been numerous, but none the less effective. The first was that of overproduction. When the possibilities of this type of structure were first discovered about four years ago, largely, if not wholly, as the result of electric power in street mains becoming available for the operation of elevators, the new field was at once invaded by a host far too great to derive support from it. Vacant corners on Central Park West and upper Broadway, the utilization of which had been until then an unsolved problem, became the scene of an active campaign among operators Builders, some of their own choice and others who must follow where the operator leads, were to a similar extent carried away by the situation. In 1897 plans were filed for eight seven-story flats in Manhattan north of Fifty-ninth Street, in 1898, thirty-eight were projected at an estimated cost of $4,465,000; the following year showed that 100 plans for this class of building were filed, calling for an expenditure of over $12,000,000, and between January, 1900, and June, 1901, 216 more such buildings were projected at an estimated cost of more than $30,000,000. Some of these structures in favorable locations were successful from the start, but in the histories of many of them the second chapter covered a foreclosure and purchase by the mortgagee.

DAMAGE OF OVERPRODUCTION.

As though not sufficiently hampered by overproduction, the large number of apartment houses along Upper Broadway have had to pass through two years of hardships, owing to the building of the underground road, and what will eventually be the making of the section has been in no small measure the means of its temporary undoing.

The present renting season, however, with the withdrawal of these several unfavorable influences promises to go far toward establishing the unqualified success of the seven-story apartment. The subway workers have not finished, but it is believed that they have done their worst. During the last twelve months the production of buildings of this class has been very limited, so that something like a reasonable adjustment between supply and demand is in prospect. This limited output has resulted both from a realizing sense of the situation among operators and builders and also from an enforced idleness growing out of the provision of the new tenement house law which prohibits semi-fire-proof construction in buildings higher than six stories.

Aside from these purely physical changes, as it were, there is another condition constantly operating in favor of the new apartment houses, namely, that partly through force of circumstances and partly through their own choice, New Yorkers are very rapidly becoming more and more a community of apartment house dwellers. Prior to the development of the existing seven-story type of structure, there were the old-fashioned five-story flats, sometimes dignified by the name apartment house, and there had also been erected a number of very high-class buildings, such as the Dakota, the Osborne, the Navarro, and its Spanish neighbors, of so pretentious character as to restrict their class of tenants to those of means somewhat above the ordinary.

The gap between these two classes was bridged over to a great extent by the moderate-priced dwelling. The average New Yorker with an income that justified the expenditure of $1,000 to $1,500 a year in rent, lived in a house. But the moderate-priced dwelling, owing to rapidly advancing land values in all desirable districts and a general tendency toward more elaborate construction, has become a rare commodity, and the prospective buyer finds a very limited field from which to make his selection. The opening up and development of Washington Heights, it is predicted, will afford some relief in this direction, and will again make possible the fifteen-thousand-dollar private residence with every desirable surrounding, but the prediction is also made by real estate men whose judgment is not frequently questioned, that the present generation will live to see Manhattan Island south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street covered by three general classes of structures—business buildings, apartment houses, and in a few very limited sections, private residences of the highest class. Not only are the absolutely new additions to the city's population confronted by these conditions, but also its shifting population—a class created by the rebuilding of residence sections with hotels, business buildings, and even railroad terminals.

Thus the Pennsylvania Railroad's project has displaced or will shortly displace a large number of families. The same result will follow the New York Central's large purchase east and north of the Grand Central Station, while the constant reimprovement of the entire middle section of the city, say from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Streets, Fourth to Seventh Avenues, is sending former householders by the score into the market, and from them under the conditions already noted the apartment house will naturally derive no small measure of support.

APARTMENT HOUSES POPULAR.

But aside from these considerations of necessity or expediency, there are also indications that the New Yorker is a fairly willing convert to the apartment house idea. He seeks the greatest amount of comfort with the least amount of trouble. Neither of these ends was attained in the old five-story so-called apartment houses, nor to any remarkable extent in the more elaborate structures of ten or fifteen years ago, but those that may now be included in the category of "strictly modern," with their elevators, electric lights, telephones, gas for fuel, refrigerators, &c., possess attractions that tend to wean the average citizen from the own-your-own-house doctrine.

That the apartment house method of living is constantly gaining in popularity is shown most forcibly by the large number of wealthy people who have adopted it, for with them, above all others, the idea of maintaining a handsome city home has in the past been a matter of the utmost consideration. But under the changed conditions of to-day the people of this class, who five years ago would, in all probability have put $250,000 into a residence, are the tenants of the highest type of the new apartment houses, in which a suite of nine or ten rooms, covering an entire floor. Commands an annual rental of $10,000. Nor is the reason far to seek. The plans of these suites show music rooms, billiard rooms, (not to mention a profusion of bathrooms,) and every other appointment that could possibly be considered essential to the finest private establishment. The vault space is fitted up for the storage of automobiles, with an electric elevator to the street level, and each successive structure of this type reveals the competition of architects to devise some new wrinkle of convenience or luxury. To those of sufficient means the attractions of such apartment houses are manifest.

The town house of the average wealthy New Yorker is actually occupied probably not over six months out of the year, necessitating the employment of a caretaker for the remaining period, while the apartment tenant can go away for an indefinite period with a feeling of greater security, simply by turning a key.

From the apartment house of the higher grade to the apartment hotel was an easy and natural step, and the latter, while not wholly a product of the last three or four years, has within that period made the greater part of its progress to its present prominent position. The apartment hotel may be said to be simply an evolution of the apartment house idea, calculated to fill the wants of a special class of tenants. There is a very large element in the city's population that may be termed semi-transient, that is, those who do not spend sufficient time here to establish a permanent residence, yet who do not care to stay at a regular hotel. Many others seek the apartment hotel, because with its central kitchen and restaurant it affords a home freed from nearly all of the vexations of housekeeping and the incidental servant problem.

As a whole, the apartment hotel resembles the hotel rather than the apartment house, and it is this fact probably which caused its patrons to be largely those who have been accustomed to being close to centres of activity and amusement, and which has also caused the erection of these structures to be confined almost entirely to central districts. While the west side has been an area of apartment house construction, the middle Fifth Avenue section has been given over to the apartment hotel. In the lower "thirties," on either side of Fifth Avenue, a dozen such structures have been put up or are now building. The improvement of Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, begun with apartment houses, is being completed with apartment hotels, and in the Longacre Square neighborhood the latter type is the basis of investments aggregating between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SECTION.

The lines along which the city's apartment house development is destined to take place have been perhaps too well laid down to call for any further attention. That this is to be the chief, if not the only, class of improvement on Broadway north of Fifty-ninth Street seems to be well established, and such preliminary opinions as have been given regarding Washington Heights indicate that the principal avenues there will be devoted to the apartment house and the streets to the medium and low priced private dwelling. Central Park West, with its attractive outlook, promises to be no less in demand and to duplicate in degree of magnificence, if with a different class of improvement, the conditions prevailing along the east side of Central Park. Such portions of Riverside Drive as are not restricted to private houses are being rapidly claimed as apartment house sites in a movement which has at several points extended into the side streets on the blocks between West End Avenue and the Drive.

Further encroachment upon the side streets can be but a matter of a few years, and, with statistics showing that only about one-fifth of the land between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets west of Central Park remains unimproved, the rebuilding of many sites now covered by dwellings seems inevitable. With a view to the fact that the entire development of the west side has been accomplished within the last twenty-five years, this rebuilding will furnish a most striking object lesson of the rapidity of this city's real estate transitions.

On the east side, Madison Avenue at several points is undergoing rapid transformation. Its extreme lower end, combining to a remarkable degree accessibility with quiet and seclusion, has witnessed a considerable amount of apartment house building. The region just north of Fifty-ninth Street has been a centre of activity of similar character, while a third distinct field of operation has been in the neighborhood of Ninetieth Street, the high ground to which Mr. Carnegie's name has been attached. These areas of new building are steadily expanding toward one another, and with the exception of that short stretch crossing Murray Hill, which clings to its residential character with the greatest tenacity, Madison Avenue bids fair to become the apartment house thoroughfare of the east side.

It is as an investment proposition, however, that the exact status of the modern apartment house is yet largely to be determined—not only whether it can be shown to be reasonably sure producer of a satisfactory income, but also whether there can be brought into the market investors in sufficient number and of sufficient calibre to absorb the buildings already erected and to justify further building. Had it not been for overproduction, the first of these questions would undoubtedly have been answered satisfactorily before this, and it probably will be so answered in no undecided fashion with addition experience of one or two more seasons. It is significant that the Astors have been attracted to the new field of investment, as witness their Graham Court, at Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, and it is generally believed that it needs only the completion and operation of the underground road to lead to even more extensive operations of similar kind by the greatest of New York's landowners.

NOT A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

With their possibilities thoroughly shown, the ultimate disposition of these apartment house properties is not likely to prove a serious problem. The real estate investment corporation is bound to come, and, in fact, has already appeared in the shape of one company which bought the Dorilton, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street, and another which acquired five modern apartment structures on Seventh and Manhattan Avenues. These companies may be little more than good-sized syndicates, but they are none the less a sign of the times and the forerunners of other corporations, which will be organized on broader lines and the securities of which will be more widely held. Besides this manner of ultimate disposition for the new apartment house, it is also a fact that men of means are constantly showing less aversion to the real estate investment.

Purchasers of business property by those whose names have never been associated with real estate have not been infrequent during the last five years, and sales of the new structures west and north of Central Park, while they have not been numerous, have shown that the large investor is not an altogether extinct character. Most prominent among these large buyers have been Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer, who during the last three years have acquired six such properties—four on Broadway at Ninety-second, Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and First, and One Hundred and Second Streets, and two on Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. Morris K. Jesup owns two apartment houses on Broadway, at Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; Levi P. Morton's holdings include two St. Nicholas Avenue corners, and it is recently that Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn appeared as the buyer of a seven-story structure at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, and of another on Ninety-seventh Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Real Estate Values: A True Economic Barometer

There is a very positive opinion among the real estate men of New York that the sale and rental of houses here is a more accurate barometer of economic conditions than the quotation prices of stocks on Wall Street. As one of the men largely interested in real estate put it yesterday:

"It is an old saying that at one end of Wall Street there is a churchyard and at the other the river, but in our business there is a home at the end of the street and a lot of adjoining homes at the other end of the same street. If these homes are occupied, all of them, and there are people whom we cannot furnish with homes on that street, because all the houses are occupied, then the prosperity of the country is certain and positive.

"Those who are asleep in the churchyard do not rent homes, neither do they buy houses. Those who jump or fall into the river become members of the floating population after a time, and they need no place of abode. For this reason it seems to me that the real estate business is a more certain barometer of business conditions than the quotations of stocks that slip out of a ticker into a waste basket."

Interviews with many of those who are in the real estate business show that, as compared with former years, New York is more than ever crowded, and that those who pay the rents are not demanding, nor are they looking for inducements to settle where some agent offers the most attractive terms. Rents are higher, and where they are not they are less liable to be of the bargain-counter order. People cannot dicker with the agent, for, if they do not want the place, there is somebody else who does.

There has been a tremendous inflow of people from all over the United States who have sought homes here, and the real estate agents have had more than they knew how to deal with through the combination of the increase of people from the West and the South, together with the regular population of the city.

Another factor in the lively real estate business is that people who could not afford, some years ago, to pay for homes, are now eager to buy or rent, and are urgent in their desire for a change of residence. To equalize a strong movement from up town to down town, there is a current seeking the vantage spots that will make it easy to reach the tunnel stations of the underground rapid transit system.

The difficulty of finding and keeping servant girls is held to be, perhaps, the most serious factor in the changes from home life to apartment life, or hotel life. To offset this there are thousands who want to get back to the home life and take the chance that they may find faithful and abiding servants. The ruling influence, however, on real estate values is the enormous immigration to this city of people from the West and the South.

Following are interviews with real estate men as to the conditions and the circumstances that have made them sure that there is a very real prosperity all over the country as shown in New York:

GEORGE L. SLAWSON of SLAWSON & HOBBS.—The number of vacant apartment houses is considerably less than at this time last year and rents are as high or higher. Of course, no increase is made in the case of old tenants, but the prices are being raised slightly for all newcomers, and the general tendency is upward. There has been practically no building of apartment houses this year on account of the new building law regulating the height, and as a result there is a good demand for the available houses of all types. The more expensive houses are rented without difficulty.

There are many people coming into the upper portion of Manhattan. Many are from out of town, and there is also a very noticeable influx from Brooklyn. There seems to be a constantly growing dissatisfaction with that borough as a residence section. I am told that it is because of the crush at the bridge and the frequent interruptions in the car service. I have not noticed many going into apartment houses who formerly lived in houses of another class. It is always about the same—people moving from one apartment to another in the hope of bettering their condition.

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W. E. D. STOKES—There are very few available apartments as compared with last year, and rents generally are from 5 to 10 per cent. higher. The demand is about equal for housekeeping apartments and apartments where meals are served, but there seems to be a steady increase in favor of the latter. Many who have moved into apartments this year are new to apartment-house life. They have become sick and tired of servants and of the man who looks after the furnace, and they are rid of these in apartments. The great question now in considering apartment houses is their fireproof qualities, and there are few absolutely fireproof houses. Another demand is for perfect ventilation, a house in which every room is equipped with a ventilator and connected with a fan at the roof. Still another feature is the doing of laundry work in the same building, and with superheated steam and sterilizing apparatus. All of these things, of course, tend to increase the cost of maintenance of apartment houses, and consequently rents are higher, but I have noticed that the high-priced apartments rent as readily as do the cheaper ones.

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W. H. PECKHAM, President of the FRANK L. FISHER CO.—Rents and the number of vacancies in apartment houses are practically the same as at this time last year. There is a steady demand, and no inducements are offered to tenants. There are no great or remarkable changes in the construction or equipment of the houses. In fact, the entire situation does not differ in any noticeable degree from that of last year. It may be said that a few who are going into apartment houses in the West Side portion of the city are leaving private houses, but the great majority are of the same class who shift about from apartment to apartment, as their inclination prompts or their pocket-book will permit.

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PAUL MAYER.—No matter what Harlem real estate men have said, the most damaging evil in relation to real estate, the free-rent business, has not been wiped out. It has been stated by some that people do not ask for free rent and cannot get it, but they are misrepresenting the facts. I have always opposed free rent, but I believe in minimizing rents. The free-rent system has been inaugurated by builders who induce tenants to sign leases for higher rent than they actually pay in order to show a bigger income on the property than there really is. In my judgment it is nothing but a fraud which is sufficiently known to everybody and makes it impossible to sell property as an investment.

At present rents are about the same as they were last year, and there are few vacancies. In the west side portion of the city there has been a noticeable preference for elevator apartments, and the higher-priced houses are rented without difficulty. Apartment hotels, I have observed, are less in demand. Many of the persons who have engaged apartments this year have been until recently occupants of their own houses, but have tired of servants and have changed to apartment houses to reduce the amount of trouble in caring for their homes.

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L. M. SMITH of STABLER & SMITH—Plainly indicating that times are more prosperous are the facts that people are living better and assuming larger rents than formerly. Real estate agents in this portion of the city have found the present a profitable year. Most of the apartment and private houses are rented, and rents have been ranging gradually higher. But the people have not made great objection to increases when additional conveniences or equipment and location are given.

We have observed that there has been a general betterment in the home conditions of tenants. There have been many changes, some going from private houses into apartments, and others from apartments into private houses. There has been during the past month or two a decided increase in the demand for private houses, but the apartment is still popular, particularly because of the approach of a Winter with the promise of unusually expensive fuel, and also the vexing servant-girl question. Many of those who have moved from private houses into apartments have done so entirely because they desire to lessen their household cares.

There have been no radical changes or remarkable innovations in apartments in New York City of late. The only feature of the situation is the growing demand for apartments equipped with elevators, and many of these are being provided. Elevators are being placed in cheaper and cheaper apartments on the West Side that would have made no such pretentions a short time ago.

There has been a large influx of tenants in that portion of the city this year, an unusually large number having come from out of the city and from other boroughs. There have also been many arrivals from the down town districts, where tenements and other residence blocks have been vacated to make way for the Pennsylvania station and other business places. Many of those who come from out of town, of course, are new to apartment house life, and not a few of those who go into Harlem from the lower portions of Manhattan leave private houses for apartments.

One of the principal reasons given by those who make the last-named change is the prospect of high-priced coal. The prospect of keeping alive the furnace fire during a Winter when coal is at the price now promised by the prolongation of the strike is one which cause the householders to think twice before they locate for the cold season. In the apartment houses, of course, this difficulty is avoided.

No, I do not believe there will be any general and material increase in the rents as the result of the increased cost of fuel. I have heard it mentioned that some tenement house owners have raised the rents slightly, but it is not at all probable that the movement for an advance will be concerted, and the fear of losing tenants will deter individual owners from putting their rents up.

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L. J. PHILLIPS, of L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.—Rents are fully up to those of last year, and in some instances a little higher, and apartments are renting better. We offer absolutely no inducements to tenants. The modern elevator apartment is the most in demand, and while the cheap tenements are well filled, the higher-priced apartments, with the exception of those whose prices are generally considered to be exorbitant, rent readily. The encroachment on the old residence sections in the lower and middle portions of Manhattan has resulted in the removal of a large number of former tenants in that part into Harlem.

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ERNEST TRIBELHORN—The biggest demand is for dwelling houses in upper Madison Avenue and in Fifth Avenue. They are hard to get. The apartment houses are also doing a big business. The Winter promises to be one of great prosperity.

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F. F. GEORGER of BROOKE & GEORGER—Business is very good this season, particularly in the renting of the higher class of apartments. There is a bigger demand than usual for apartments renting at large figures. There is also a demand we cannot fill, and that is for apartments that cost from $700 to $800 a year. The requests for these are so many that it is really a phenomenal phase of the real estate market. People who have been living in places where they paid from $400 to $500 a year are not satisfied. They have far more money and want better quarters. They are apt to be thrifty people, and in the good times do not "go the limit" and seek apartments that would cost twice what they paid for their old homes. They just add on a couple of hundred and feel safe in doing it. The pity is that they really cannot be supplied.

We do not give free rent for one month now, and the only free rent is the time in redecorating apartments. Of course, there is a good deal of this for when people are paying well for their accommodations they want to be satisfied with them. Another illustration of the prevailing prosperity is the fact that people who rent their rooms by the month have not given them up this Summer as they did in the past. They were either afraid that they would not get them back when they came from their outings, or in a cool Summer they chose to stay at home.

Another big demand is for apartments of from seven to eight rooms, with two baths, and, in addition to plenty of light, hot and cold water, heating in Winter, and a refrigerator system. The charm of these places is that one can lock up his home and go where he will without feeling the necessity of insuring his property against loss by fire or the coming of burglars. In the first place, especially in the apartment hotels, every effort is made in their building to make them fire-proof, and there are so many and carefully selected attendants that a burglar would have a hard time in gaining an entrance.

I believe that the servant girl question has driven thousands into the apartments, where, if the servants should leave, meals can be brought in either from a near-by restaurant or meals may be served in the place itself. Another and I believe very interesting influence in making it so easy to let apartments this Fall is that the high price of coal has seriously interested housekeepers. They don't know what they may have to pay for coal during the Winter, and they have not been far-seeing enough to buy coal even at its present price. They think of the flat, with heat supplied, and where the cooking can be done on gas ranges. Then they give up their homes and go to the apartments.

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ALEXANDER DONEGAN of J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.—This will be the best Winter I have ever known for the rental or sale of apartment and dwelling houses. Landlords are not now offering special inducements, such as a month's free rent and other attractions, to possible tenants. I find that the greatest demand is for houses rather than apartments. The larger houses, such as might be best used for boarding houses or for the renting of furnished rooms, are all snapped up. It was a case of a supply which could not equal the demand.

There have been few novelties in the way of construction and equipment with the exception that, in addition to the many conveniences for the comfort of tenants, there is the addition of refrigerating equipments which will probably make it likely that the old song of "How Would You Like to be the Iceman" may have a proper parody, "How Would You Like to be the Tenant?"

The demand I find for houses seems to me to mean that the servant girl question is not as desperate as it used to be. People who had no homes a few years ago have money to-day and want homes of their own. This is the chief cause of the demand for houses which could not be met, as the boarding house keepers and those who let furnished rooms were among the first to realize the situation and secured houses early.

My idea had been that the demand would be for houses below Fifty-ninth Street. In this I was mistaken, as the demand is from every quarter. This is due to the many people from all over the United States who see fit to make their homes in New York. You don't any more have to listen to tenants, who beg for lower rates and those who cannot pay proper rates. They don't beg off on account of hard times as they did. Rents are not increased, but they are very firm.

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EZRA R. CHAMPION—Vacancy is a word not on the lexicon of the owner of apartment hotels. We have to turn away more persons than we can accommodate. People have made arrangements with me for the Winter long before the usual time. My hotels, the Portland, the Norfolk, and the Stanley, are doing and will do through the Winter a big business, and I am sure that the Margaret and the Flanders, in course of completion, will prove prosperous investments.

The facts are that there has been an enormous change in the life of New York. Many people have grown tired of the long journey up town, and they want to get to the centre of the city when they look for places to live. The servant girl question has proved a nightmare. People are tired of housekeeping, and they want the apartment hotel. Running a number of them makes it possible to serve at a fair rate better meals than can be had in the restaurants at higher prices.

I find that the greatest demand is for apartments of three rooms and a bath, ranging in price from $340 to $960. The difference between these prices and $1,000 is not much, but many who would not think of paying that sum for their apartments do not hesitate to pay $960. Of course, I have apartments that command a much higher rate, but the big demand is for the others. New York is filled with men and their wives who have no children, and who find the most comfort in an apartment. Then there are the many others without home ties who come to New York and who want apartments in family hotels. In the old days people coming here to live started out with a boarding house or a hotel for transients until they could locate themselves. Now they choose some family hotel before coming, and go immediately there on arriving.

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A. P. W. KINNAN of J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.—There is more buying of real estate on the upper west side than there has been in years, at least in the last three years. This is due to the contemplated early completion and operation of the underground rapid transit system, and also to the fact that the values on the east side are prohibitively high. Apartments are renting well. The rental rates are a little stiffer. To-day there is very little of the old inducement plan, where a tenant got a month's rent free or some other favor to bring him into a house as a prospective occupant. This wrong system was brought about by overbuilding. The big demand to-day, as I see it, is for apartments in houses where there are good restaurants and which are centrally located. The demand is for flats ranging in rental from $1,200 to $1,800. I think that this is largely due to the servant girl question and the wish of men that their wives shall not be burdened with household cares. We are in for a prosperous Winter.

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A. D. DUFF of DUFF & CONGER—This will be a record Winter in our business. There are no inducements to be offered to tenants other than those that belong to them, such as giving them what they have the right to expect to receive. There is a big business in the rental of apartments, but the biggest business is in leasing or selling individual homes. There is a great demand for apartments renting for from $1,200 to $2,500, but the larger business I find is in selling or leasing houses valued at from $25,000 to $40,0000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investment Purchases of Two West Side Apartment Houses.

Rapid Advance in Values in New Up-Town Centres—Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

Although brokers continue to take very roseate views of the general situation and of the prospect for an early and active Fall market, most of them prefer to postpone any definite predictions for another month at least, and the character of present business shows their caution to be well advised. With the exception of the announcement of another retail store project in the Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street district, and of the sales of two west side apartment houses to Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, there has been little of an important nature in the week's dealings.

Mr. Litchfield's interest in the elevator apartment house has become of very substantial proportions. It is only two weeks ago that he took title to the Cherbourg, at Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, and since then he has acquired under contract the Gainsborough, at 112 Riverside Drive, and the seven-story structure at 306 and 308 West Ninety-seventh Street. It is true that an element of trade

Continued on Page 18.

Le Boutillier Bros

Sale of Rugs

Antique and Modern
SHIRVANS AND DAGHESTANS
$8.50 to $25.00

AXMINSTER CARPET RUGS
9 x 12 feet
$18.50
value $23.50

WILTON CARPET RUGS
9 x 12 feet
$27.50
value $35.00

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS
6 x 9 feet
$9.50
value $13.75

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Enthusiastic Silk Buying To-morrow
WILL CERTAINLY BE THE RESULT OF
Offerings Mentioned To-day

Such a collection of new seasonable Silks at such fascinating prices has never to our knowledge been presented to early season buyers . . . We are enthusiastic about qualities, styles and prices, and we know that customers will be equally so when they see for themselves the splendid values represented.

New Plaid Silk Taffetas
Pure Silk—newest colorings for Waists and trimmings—a Satin Brocade figure woven in and out; giving a particularly rich appearance—splendid value at 75 cents.
As early season special.....49

Emb'd Stripe Taffetas
Rich lustre and splendid quality—fancy tints, with heavy Broderie stripe of Black or White—make very handsome waists—98-cent quality—
As early season special.....59
Included in above lot are a few pieces White Silks with stripes in a fancy open-work design.

New Ring Spot Louisines
Have bright, high lustre of expensive Foreign goods and are of extra firm weave—white, black, reseda, tan, navy, red and all the pretty light evening shades—should be .98—
As early season value.....59

New Crystal Cords
Medium and fancy shades—hard to describe, for their beauty lies in a silky softness and bright sheen that appeal at once to the eye—they are worth 75 cents—
As early season value.....49

A Wonderful Lot of Black Silks at 59 cents:
Grenadine Stripe Taffetas; Moire velours;
Corded Hemstitch Taffetas; Guaranteed Taffetas, bright lustre;
Polka Dot and lace stripe Taffetas; 27-inch rustle Taffetas.
Each and every item of seasonable interest, and, at the price, unmatchable value.

Thousands of yards of other novelties in Lace and Hemstitched Taffetas, Novelty cords, dotted and Brocade stripe Moire Velours, satin stripe Crepes, and braid stripe and link cord Taffetas in black, colors, white and fancy tints. Also Plaid Silks and new weaves in Plain Silks, black and colored; also washable Taffetas in all the new shades; a great assortment of New Fall Silks at prices ranging from 39 cents to $1.98.

New Fall Dress Goods
At Surprisingly Moderate Prices
A Few Items to Illustrate—

All Wool Zibelines—30 shades—38-inch—we make a leader of these—50 cent quality at.....39

42-inch Herringbone Homespuns—all wool—light and dark gray and brown and pepper-and-salt mixtures, also navy, garnet, green, etc.....49

All Wool Granites—45 inch—full line of colors—excellent for wear—always popular.....59

46-inch Melrose Suitings—stylish, dressy goods of medium weight.....69

54-inch Scotch Mixtures for walking skirts and suits.....1.29

56-inch Two-toned Zibelines—imported goods—extra heavy for skirtings; value $1.50.....1.29

A large variety of Prunellas, Broad Cloths, Venetian Cloths, Sharkskins and other plain colored fabrics—all 50-inch .89 to 1.29

New Fleeced Fabrics
We are headquarters for everything new in these cosy materials for cool weather garments, showing all the novelties in those great assortments for which we are famous.

NEW OUTING FLANNELS—Fancy Plaids and Stripes and Solid Color Cluster and Single Stripes; also fancy grey effects—very desirable for Skirts, Pajamas and Wrappers, as well as Boys' and Girls' wear.....6½

NOVELTY FLANNELS—Stripes in New emb'd and chain effects—in perfect shades of Baby Blue and Pink; also white grounds with contrasting stripes—soft, downy finish—wash perfectly.....9¾
You'll not find them elsewhere under 12½ cents, and then only in limited variety.

ESMERALDA TWILLS—Solid tints of Old Rose, Cardinal, Light Blue, Reseda, Cream and Pink—extra heavy twill and nap—soft as wool.....9¾

NEW OUTING FLANNELS—White and cream, with stripes, hairlines or crossbars of Pink, Blue, Navy and Red—elsewhere 8½—Here..5¾

This lot
Only sold mornings until 1 o'clock.
None after that time.
NO MAIL ORDERS.

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Suits
Our "Special," $4.00
Better than others offer at Five Dollars!

Our purpose in offering these splendid Suits at Four dollars is to give a value that will be remembered every time the Suit is worn....We have had them made for us from Cloth specially selected, and cut, stitched, lined and finished according to our specific instructions.

Materials are strictly all wool Serges, narrow and wide Wale—fast color Indigo dye—Pants have lined fronts and double seat and knees—Coats double breast—new lapels—wool serge lined—all pockets stayed—entire Suit sewn with silk—sizes 7 to 16 years.

Sold by the manufacturer to us at close profit because of the quantity we order; sold as a leader by us at close profit to give customers a money's worth in a Navy Blue Serge Suit that will convince more than ever of our superior values.

Ask for the "Hearn Special" at $4.00.
Always in stock—in all sizes.
Mail orders promptly filled.

New Wilton and Axminster Rugs
Designs never before shown—copies of choicest handmade Indians and Persians—suitable for the best rooms of the house, also for offices—nothing better for wear—
Axminsters—18 x36 inches.....93
Axminsters—27 x36 inches.....1.98
Axminsters—30 x60 inches.....3.69
Axminsters 36 x63 inches.....5.79
Axminsters—8.3x10.6 feet.....19.75
Axminsters—9x12 feet.....22.49
Wiltons—36 x63 inches.....5.69
Wiltons—6 x9 feet.....15.98
Wiltons—8.3x10.6 feet.....24.98
Wiltons—9 x12 feet.....30.98
Above prices, based on our close profit policy, are the very lowest at which these rich Rugs can possibly be found.

Great Offering of Arabian Net Curtains
Real lace designs—curtains that ought to sell at $4.00 to $6.00 we offer choice of any in the lot At 2.49
Nothing newer in designs and tinting will be shown for Fall—a great opportunity to obtain parlor, library or dining room curtains at Half the prices you could possibly buy them for after this lot is sold.

Another Curtain Offering
that comes just at the right time for householders fixing up for Fall.
Fine Scotch Lace, white and ecru, about 100 styles in all, designs embracing Renaissance, Guipure, Arabian, Irish Point, Point de Paris, Brussels, and a full range of novelty effects in plain or detached figure centres with fancy borders.
Curtains worth 2.49.....1.49
Curtains worth 3.29.....1.98
Curtains worth 4.98.....2.98
Curtains worth 5.98.....3.98
The "worth" figures are conservatively stated—our prices being less than wholesale cost of the curtains to-day.

Included in Our Purchase of Rich Upholstery Fabrics
Are about two hundred pieces
ELEGANT SATIN DAMASKS
that we have until now not had opportunity to show—styles and colorings that the most exclusive houses are exhibiting for Fall.... Owing to great reductions at which we bought, we can sell them
AT ABOUT HALF THE PRICES
others must ask.
OUR PRICES ARE:
1.98 for Damasks, elsewhere 3.50.
2.49 for Damasks, elsewhere 4.00.
2.98 for Damasks, elsewhere 5.00 and 6.00.
Twenty patterns—eight to twelve colorings in each pattern—thoroughly up to date in every respect, and such as are used by high-class decorators for the richest furniture coverings, curtains and draperies.

Extra Blanket Values
Cotton Blankets—White, Tan, Grey—for single or three-quarter beds—offered elsewhere as a special at 59 cents—our price—pair.....44
Extra heavy Cotton Blankets—White and Tan—for full size beds—Were 1.49.....98
White and Grey Wool Finished Blankets—heaviest made of the kind—for full or extra size beds—worth $2.00.....1.25
Strictly All Wool (guaranteed) White blankets—full size for double beds—were 5.49.....3.98
Finer Blankets in White, Scarlet, Natural and Grey, at relatively low prices.

THE NEW IN Flannels White Goods

All-Wool Fancy Flannels—pretty stripes, in latest Fall colorings .....19..25..29..44 to 69
An extraordinary variety of newest and prettiest combinations in fancy and Persian stripes for Babies' Sacques and Wrappers, Children's School Dresses, Ladies' Shirt Waists and Teagowns, Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts and other purposes.
Compare these new Flannels with the left-over stocks elsewhere and you will better appreciate our close-profit prices.

Silk Emb'd All-Wool Flannels—finest hand-loom work—White, Pink, Azure, Cadet, Cardinal, Grey, and Black—elaborately emb'd in self and contrasting colors—Value 1.75.....1.19

Canton and Domet Flannels—bleached and unbleached—value 9¾.. 7½

Double faced Cotton Elderdowns—best quality—every desirable shade from lightest to darkest—worth 29..19

Fancy White Piques—fleece lined—for Winter Shirt Waists and Babies' Coats—the very newest thing, will be used all Winter....29 .39

White Piques—heavy rib, emb'd dot—31 inches wide—50 cent quality..39

Hearn's "Good Wear" Long Cloth—12 yd. pcs.....1.49

New White Basket Weave Cheviots—for Shirt Waists.....33

Fancy White Satin Striped Cheviots..29

Fancy Striped Piques—value .19....12½
Besides above complete assortments of India Linons, Organdies, and Dotted Swisses, plain and fancy—also various grades of Persian Lawns, Nainsooks, Cambrics and Long Cloths for Undergarments and Babies' wear.

Another Great Purchase of Embroideries
Delivered too late to permit of extended mention in this advertisement, but these are some of the values promised for to-morrow:

Embroideries, Insertings and Beadings—Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric—widths up to 15 inch—3c., 7c., 12½c., 19c., 25c.
Worth Five cents to Thirty-nine.

Special Lot All Overs—25 patterns—with and without lace insertings—worth 75 cents to 1.00.....49

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued from Page 17.

entered largely into all of these transactions, but the fact that they are investments so far as Mr. Litchfield is concerned is not materially altered by his having given some of the most desirable vacant property in Brooklyn in part payment. Indeed, it is not the worst feature of these deals that a considerable part of the Litchfield estate's holdings in a very rapidly developing part of Brooklyn should have passed into more active hands.

Browning, King & Co.'s lease of the Webb estate's plot running through from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, just north of Thirty-first Street, shows some interesting figures. The aggregate rental for the entire term of forty-two years is said to be about $2,000,000, or an average of $47,500 per year. Assuming that the lease is made on a five-per-cent. basis, this would indicate a value of $950,000 for something over 7,000 square feet of ground. Such calculation, of course, may be said to be a little more than a crude approximation, but it affords, nevertheless, a good general idea of how rapid has been the advance of values in that neighborhood during the last eighteen months, and of the high level at which all property in that immediate section is now held. Another lease, significant for the same reason, was that recorded last week, affecting the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. This property is an old building on a lot about 20 by 50; yet it has been leased for a term of years at an annual rental varying from $8,000 to $10,000.

Discussion of the full value assessment question still continues to engage a large share of real estate men's attention, and few of them can bring themselves to view the innovation with anything but apprehension. Few of them seem willing to take the theoretical view put forward by the city officials that 2x1 will give the same result as 1x2, the opinion being general that there will not be a reduction in the rate proportionate to the increase in the assessment, and that, even though such reduction be made next year, it will not be maintained. An argument of this sort with the two parties regarding the question at issue from wholly different points of view is useless, and in this case there seems to be nothing to do now but "to wait and see."

Latest Sales by Brokers.

De Selding Brothers and William Henry Folsom have sold for Mrs. Emily H. Townsend to Dr. George V. Foster the four-story dwelling 344 Lexington Avenue, on lot 19.9 by 85.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for P. J. McMoran the four-story dwelling 25 West Thirty-second Street, 23.9 by 98.9.

William A. White & Sons and Thomas H. Riley have sold for Mary E. Sunderland the three-story dwelling 124 East Twenty-ninth Street, 21.10 by 98.9.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Herzog estate and Mrs. Meyer Kahn to George Goldstein the two four-story flats 314 and 316 West Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103.3; also, for Dr. O. A. White to Cohen & Glauber the front and rear tenements 230 and 232 East Third Street, on plot 50 by 106.

Dr. Marcus Markiewicz is the buyer of the dwelling 1,539 Madison Avenue, sold recently by John M. Reid and Thomas Murphy.

Charles Galewski has sold to Mrs. Anna Wells the five-story tenement 439 West Twenty-sixth Street, 27.1 by 98.9.

George W. Oakley has sold for Mrs. Marguerette Boch to A. M. Bradley the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 1,823 Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 80.

Lowenfeld & Proyer have bought the five-story tenement 137 Thompson Street, 25 by 100.

C. A. Du Bois reports the following rentals: For the Laing estate, 614 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; for the Brooks estate, 516 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; for G. Deisler, 610 and 612 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; for J. E. Schneider, 628 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; for Wright Gillies & Brothers, the building 2,016 Amsterdam Avenue to the Metropolitan Express Company.

Charles E. Duryea has leased the four-story house 262 West Thirty-fourth Street, for L. J. Commellas to Joseph P. Burd at $1,300 per year on a five-years' lease; also, for the Trinity Realty Company 158 West Fourteenth Street to B. Williams for a term of years; also, for a Mrs. Donnelly the four-story house 251 West Fourteenth Street, to the Sisters of Jesus and Mary. The latter property will be occupied as a young ladies' school.

Jonas & Co. have sold for the German Savings Bank the apartments at 519 and 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The Auction Room.

It will probably be at least another month before auctioneers will deem it advisable to try the market with voluntary offerings and until that time there is slight prospect of any variation in the routine character of business. Ten sales, many of them adjournments from previous weeks, and all of them involving small properties, make up this week's list. For Tuesday there is scheduled the sale of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, and for Wednesday that of the vacant block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place.

There were recorded last week 187 mortgages for $4,631,360; of which 55, for $647,-125, were at 5 per cent.; 71, for $841,534, were at more, and 55, for $3,176,800, at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 177 mortgages for $4,108,358; of which 40, for $657,100, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $1,651,558, were at more, and 50, for $1,799,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 143 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 370.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 33.2 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 151 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 295.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 33.2 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 143, $9,613; on 151, $8,098.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 49.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,514; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742, subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 62 and 64 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 and 24.11, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,129.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Haven Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of the south side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street. If produced, 100 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling, one-story brick dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,515.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 444 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,527.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.8 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Simson Wolf, referee, 239 Henry Street, north side, 92 feet west of Montgomery Street, 23 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,285.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 2,246 Fifth Avenue, west side, 40.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $17,649.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Warren Leslie, referee, 49 Market Street, west side, between Madison and Monroe Streets, 27 by 88, three-story brick stable.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,-857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hester Street, north side, 37.1 feet east of Centre Street, and Centre Street, east side, 75.4 feet north of Hester Street, for a six-story brick factory, 92.2 by 75 and 35.4 by 97; J. L. Daniels of 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $115,000.

First Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a one-story brick boiler House, 32.3 by 44.5; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

645 and 647 Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 75 by 90; George W. Vanderbilt of 640 Fifth Avenue, owner; Hunt & Hunt of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

601 to 609 West Fifty-fourth Street, for two one-story frame sheds, 77 by 12; R. T. Handley, owner; F. B. Whitney of 413 West Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $450.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 197 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9 by 53; Charles Liedner of 839 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; Edward W. Ganley of 2,308 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost of each, $4,000.

Jennings and Chisholm Streets, southeast corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, 25 by 65; K. Kirk of 1,102 Hoe Avenue and J. Graham of 2,277 South-rn Boulevard, owners; Harry T. Howell of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

235 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; W. Frendberg, premises, owner; C. M. Youngs, architect; cost, $1,000.

Rivington and Cannon Streets, southwest corner, to a six-story brick building; Mrs. E. S. Clark, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

308 Fifth Avenue, to a brick office building, with store; J. Kraksaer of 70 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, to a brick church. Church of Our Lady of Good Council, premises, owner; F. A. De Meuron, architect; cost, $2,000.

28 West Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick office building, with store; J. J. Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. J. Munro of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Concourse, north side, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 36; Mrs. Robert Goodwin, premises, owner; S. E. Albrecht, Fordham, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, north side, 75 feet south of Fifth Street, to a two-story wood dwelling, 20.2 by 45.3; William Thofel of 178 White Plains Road, owner; Elbinhaus & Wallace, Olin Avenue, William's Bridge, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

AVENUE B, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 20x 68; Johanna Born to Louis Cohen, (mtg $8,550) 1

BAYARD ST, 45, s s, 25x50x25.1x50; Charles Hartung, executor, to Frederic Carrard, (mtg —) 1

BAYARD ST, 47, s s, 25x80.4; Charles Hartung, executor, to Frederic Carrard, (mtg —) 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n w corner of 158th St., runs n 73.7x s 45.1x e 58.1; Emma Condit Smith to Emma Haslup; quitclaim 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n w corner of 158th St, runs n 73.7x s 45.1x e 58.1; Francis J. Schnugg to Emma Haslup; quitclaim 1

CAULDWELL AV, 965, w s, 20x59.11; Thomas O'Rorke to Louis H. Levin, (mtg $6,500) 7,250

GORE LOTS F and Q, map of Unionport; Edward Haight, jr., individually and as executor, and Edward Haight, executor and as trustee, to Thomas C. Arnow, all title, quitclaim, rerecorded ..

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 182d St, 200x 133.10x200x138.11; Mary Merritt to E. Osborne Smith; B & S 1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 182d St, 200x 133.10x200x138.11; Charles E. Woodward to E. Osborn Smith; quitclaim 1

PLOT at n s of Lot 1, intersects e s of Hudson River Railroad Company, runs e 1,736.8 to w s of Yonkers Av x s 366x w 1,598.8 to railroad x n 274.9, contains 11 421-1,000 acres; Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; w s, adjoining lands of Samuel Thompson, runs w 289.11 to e s of Yonkers Av x s 188.6x e 301.1 to Parkway x n 194.4, contains 1 220-1,000 acres; Margaret E. Putnam to James Douglas 63,205

SHERIFF ST, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75; Adolph Prince, as trustee, to Louis Hand 1

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 120 ft w of Wicker Place, 5x100; Frederick P. Hummel to Elizabeth M. Tierney 525

WOODRUFF AV, 1115, w s, 25.2x85; Joseph H. Jones to Nellie J. Horan, (mtg $5,000) ..... Exch.

7TH AV, 421 and 423, n e corner of 33d St; 78th St, 400, s e corner of 1st Av; Thomas Desmond to Edward W. Desmond, with all title to all property owned by Catharine A. Desmond in State of New York, B, & S. 50

10TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x 75; Patrick T. Canavan, individually and as executor, to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $18,760) ..

12TH ST, 285 West, 16x95; John S. Edsall and another, executors, to Henry W. Schwartz 6,250

30TH ST, 152 East, 16.8x98.9; Charles S. Gsell to Alfred W. Herzog, (mtg $9,000) .. 1

34TH ST, 310 West, 16.8x98.9; Agnes E. Allen to Caroline M. Wood, (mtg $15,-000) 23,500

46TH ST, 351 West, 19.6x100.5; John Fullan, executor and trustee, to James C. P. van Loan, (mtg $10,000) 21,100

72D ST, 316 East, 16.8x102.2; Bertha Steinfeld to Frieda Hart, (mtg $3,000) .. Exch.

132D ST, 49 East, 20x99.11; New York Life Insurance Company to Myron A. Decker, rerecorded 9,500

132D ST, 49 East, 20x99.11; Myron A. Decker to May S. and Belle L. Decker, (mtg $6,000) 1

163D ST, s s, 173 ft e of Broadway, 18x 99.11; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $12,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 420, n w corner of 80th St.; Robert Gordon to Michael Kenneth; 5½ years 2,000

AVENUE C, 149; David Hirsch to Lazar Goldsmith; 2 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DOUGLAS, James, to Margaret E. Putnam; Hudson River Railroad, e s, being Lots 1 to 28, map in action of John McE. Wetmore vs. Benjamin C. Wetmore and others, also all title to Parcels A, B, C, and D under water of Hudson River, also Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, w s, adjoining lands of Samuel Thompson, runs w 289.11 ft to e s of Yonkers Av x irregular, contains 1 220-1,000 acres, 3 years, 4½ per cent 48,205

HASLUP, Emma, to Empire City Savings Bank; Boulevard Lafayette, n, n w corner of 158th St, 4 years, 4½ per cent.. 18,000

HOHL, Charles, to Christian Knapp; Bristow St, n e corner of Jennings St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LEVIN, Louis H., to Thomas O'Rorke; Cauldwell Av, 965, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 6,500

McGRATH, Helen, to Mary T. O'Meara; 54th St, 245 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 500

McCARTHY, Joseph J., to George W. Thym; Pelham Av, n e corner of Emmett St, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 3,000

McLEOD, William H., to Bowery Savings Bank; 88th St, 134 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

SCHWARTZ, Henry W., to John S. Edsall and another, executors; 12th St, 285 West, 5 years 4,000

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Helen Williams; Morris Av, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, 3 years 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 1

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Title Guaranty and Trust Company.. $8,000

STEEVES, John F., to Morris Isaacs.... 1

STEINSIECK, Frederick W., guardian, to William Ehnl 1

STEINSIECK, Frederick W., guardian, to William Ehnl, ½ part 1

Mechanics' Liens.

117TH ST, Nos 12 to 19 East; Simons & Moersfelden against George W. Steele, owner; Robert H. Matthews, contractor ..... G

57TH ST, Nos 319 to 321, and Nos 185 and 187 Lewis St; Orrigoni & Pradella against Michael Coleman, owner and contractor 95

SAME PROPERTY; Vittorio Taraborella against Michael Coleman, owner; Orrigoni & Pradella, contractors 27

SAME PROPERTY; B. Bruni against same 45

8TH AV and 149TH ST, s w cor, 100x 125; Mauro & Donato Pizzatello against David Karp, owner and contractor 165

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

125TH ST and BROWN PL, n e cor, 100x 100; Sonein & Padula against Walter A. Dick; Sept. 4, 1902 1,800

JEROME AV, w s, 151 ft s of Wolf Pl, 205x ; Charles Petersen against Rebecca E. Sibbons; July 13, 1900; canceled $350

Lis Pendens.

136TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, runs w 25x n 199.10 to 137th St, x e 25 x s 199.10 to beginning; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against William Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Perry.

98TH ST, No 233 and 235 East; two actions; Jacob Schlesser against Robert D. Green and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x100; John Kelly against Marcus Nathan and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

A Mysterious Insect.

A great calamity has befallen the Canton of Tessein, known as the fruit garden of Switzerland. Thousands of fruit trees have been destroyed by a plague of parasites, whose exact nature scientists are so far unable to judge. The orchards at present look like withered forests, as all the fruit trees have been eaten up by this unknown insect, which first introduces itself into the leaves and appears to live on the sap of the tree. All remedies have proved unsuccessful in destroying the insects, and once attacked the tree is doomed. Many fruit growers have been ruined this year, and the plague seems to be spreading to the neighboring Cantons. The local authorities have invited experts to make a report as to the nature of the insect and to find a remedy if possible.—London Chronicle's Geneva Telegram.

City Real Estate For Sale. 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.

19 WEST 42d ST., NEAR 5th AVE.

OFFER A FEW HOUSES FOR SALE FROM THEIR LIST.

$300,000 E. 62d St., near 5th Ave., magnificent fireproof dwelling, 27x100.

$150,000 58th St., 5th and 6th Aves., near 5th Ave. Handsome full-sized dwelling, with deep extension.

$95,000 W. 55th St., handsome 5-story modern dwelling, American basement. Every latest appointment. Deep extension so arranged that every portion is fully lighted.

$50,000 Very desirable 4-story dwelling on 74th St., close to Central Park West.

$38,000 Handsome 4-story 20-foot dwelling on 86th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.

$32,000 Beautiful 5-story Am. Base. Dwelling, W. 70th St., near Broadway. Perfect condition. Size 17x100.5.

$170,000 Palatial modern residence, 56th St., 5th and 6th Aves. Full size. Elevators, etc.

$90,000 Handsome 26-foot dwelling, between 5th and Madison, north of 59th St.

$45,000 4-story 21-foot dwelling on 84th St., near Park Ave. Possession Oct. 1st.

$38,000 Handsome 20-foot 4-story dwelling on W. 75th St., near Central Park. Possession.

$28,000 W. 90th St., near Central Park, 4-story and basement, with B. P. and bath extension, 19x100; 2 baths. Restricted block. Perfect rear.

$28,000 3-story high-stoop, 20-foot dwelling, W. 90th St., near Riverside Drive. In perfect condition. High ground. High-class surroundings.

$25,000 Handsome 5-story Am. Base. Dwelling, on 74th St., near Broadway. Possession. Keys at our office.

N. B.—SEE LISTS OF HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET ON OTHER PAGES.

Slawson & Hobbs,

Recommended Investments

Five story double flat, 27x100, in good neighborhood; seven rooms and bath; limestone front; all improvements; price $36,000; mortgage $22,500 at 4½%; rents, actual, $3,666.

AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER.

In the Eighties, five stories, 48x90x100; three families on a floor; all improvements; price $127,500; mortgage $80,000 at 4½%; rent about $12,000. A good house and an easy renter.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Six story, new and attractive building, consisting of three apartments of five or six rooms and bath; electric elevator and all the latest improvements; size 50x90x100; price $100,000; mortgage $70,000 at 4½%; rent $11,040. A small exchange might be entertained.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent fireproof corner house; large rooms; consisting of 9, 10 and 15 rooms to an apartment; every modern improvement; rents about $38,000; price $400,000; terms to suit.

FAMILY HOTEL.

7½ story fireproof family Hotel, in the Seventies; rented for $15,000 per year, taxes and all other expenses; price $250,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave.

WE RECOMMEND
312-332 West 101st St.
NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Particulars and best prices.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV.

AUCTION ROOM BARGAINS.

PRINCE ST., near new Elm St.; plot 5,500 sq. ft.; to close estate.

5TH ST., NEAR 2D AVE., extra large lot with old building; by order executor.

WALKER ST., near Elm St.; lot 24x 86. Price, $25,000.

GREENWICH ST., near Gansevoort Market; taken under foreclosure; will sell at cost.

PARK AVE., near 82d St. Two splendid extra-wide brownstone flats; very choice investment.

4 PER CENT. MONEY for good real estate loans.

Principals only apply to
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

76th St.—Private house block; four-story 22-foot front, with three-story extension; three baths; parquet floor; gas logs, fixtures, mirrors; immediate possession; sold to close estate. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., near 81st St. station.

Near 81st St. Station.—Four-story 18-foot; two baths; perfect order; immediate possession; price, $30,000. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., near 81st St. station.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500. 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th. Owner on premises.

Bargains.—5-story, 10 families; full lot; price, $14,000; 4-story, 8 families; Park Av.; price, $10,000; 5-story single flat; price, $10,000; terms easy. Foster Bros., 1,971 Third Av., 103th St.

$18,500.—Near 81st St. Station; three-story brownstone; good order; another at $17,500. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., near 81st St. Station.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $3,500 required; modern double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500; rents $1,940. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots, tenements, flats, &c., in good localities at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Asking $43,000; rental $5,000; modern flat house; 112th St. West. Particulars of Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Asking $42,000; rental $4,550; modern triple flat; West 89th St. Particulars of Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

One Hundred Desirable Properties

for sale. I. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Asking $28,000; rental $3,000; double flat, West 113th St. Particulars of Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Asking $30,000; rental $3,900; modern triple flat; West 110th St. Particulars of Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

For Sale—On 81st St., near Madison Av., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Harris S. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

Brownstone private house, 16x56x100.2; bay window; parquet flooring. 119 East 95th St. Owner.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Tenement house; rent, $1,800; price, $17,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Sq.

City Real Estate For Sale. 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PORTER & CO.

195 West 125th St.
2,727 B'way at 104th St.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS TO LET

108 West 118th St. — 3-Story B. S., 17x50x100; 11 Rooms; $1,300. Keys at our office.

154 West 123d St. — 3-Story B. S., 17x50x100; 10 Rooms; $1,000. Caretaker.

81 West 134th St. — 3-Story B. S.; 10 Rooms; 17.6x50x100; $780. Caretaker.

2,080 Fifth Avenue. — Bet. 128th-129th St., 18.9x50x100; 4-Story B. S.; 14 Rooms; $1,200. Caretaker.

BROADWAY OFFICE OFFERINGS

71st St., 351 West. — 4-Story Am. Base.; 3 bathrooms; up-to-date; $1,800.

74th St., 236 West. — 3-Story, High-Stoop, 15x60x102; "A1"; $1,800.

97th St., 136 West. — 3-Story, 11 Rooms, $1,200

104th St., near Riverside, 3-Story $1,400
Manhattan Av., nr. 105th St., 3-Story $950
West End Av., nr. 93d St., 6-Story $1,600

Others in all locations from $480 up.

WE SUBMIT ALL OFFERS.

Telephones:— 2,928 / 2,929 } Harlem. 61 / 2,132 Riverside.

PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th st.,
2,727 B'way, at 104th st.

MODERN PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

101ST ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE, 17-19-20-22x80x100; 6-story American basement, with 4-story extension, $32,000 to $45,000.

102D ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE, 22x60x100; 5-story American basement, 3-story extension, 3 baths, $40,000.

88TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE, 20x70x100; 4-story high-stoop, 3-story extension, 3 baths, $40,000; will rent for $2,500.

92D ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE, 20x64x124; 4-story extension, 4 baths, nursery; prices $55,000 to $60,000.

WEST END AV., NEAR 102D ST., 17x55x72; 3-story high-stoop; price $25,000.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD OF

Richtmyer & Irving,

2649 Broadway.

BETWEEN 100TH AND 101ST STS.
TELEPHONE, 3186 RIVERSIDE.

An extra-wide American basement house, with side lights giving every advantage of corner.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

centrally located. Fireproof; modern and most perfect in detail.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Av. (The Lorraine.)

A medium-sized house, with dining room extension,

Close to Fifth Avenue,

In one of the best streets in the Forties; possession at once. Price reasonable. Columbia College leasehold.

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9 Pine St. & 541 5th Av. (The Lorraine.)

MURRAY HILL,
East of Fifth Ave.

Nearly full width house. Splendid rear light. A bargain. Possession.

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IN THE SIXTIES,
Between Park and Lexington Aves.

20-foot high-stoop. In good order. Possession at once.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Av., Near 45th St. (The Lorraine.)

Fifth Avenue, opposite Park.

Low stoop dwelling. Lot extra depth. Price low.

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Large list of modern houses; on Fifth Av. and adjoining, in side streets, $40,000 and upward. Full particulars on application.

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$100.00 and $200.00 Cash.

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Very large five-story American basement dwelling, in excellent condition.
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169 West 93d St.; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; good location; sister to private house block, $19,500. Frank G. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

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8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET., 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 169th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
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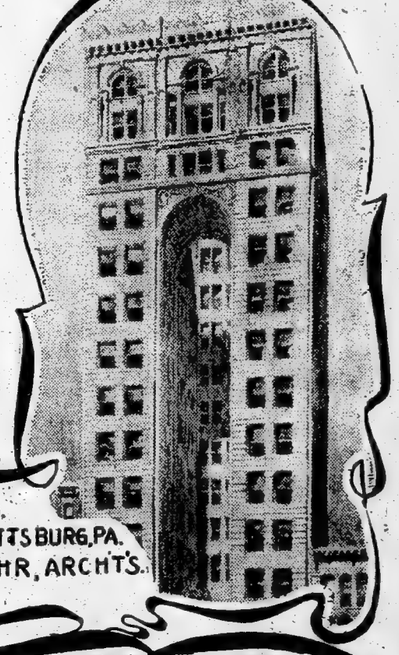

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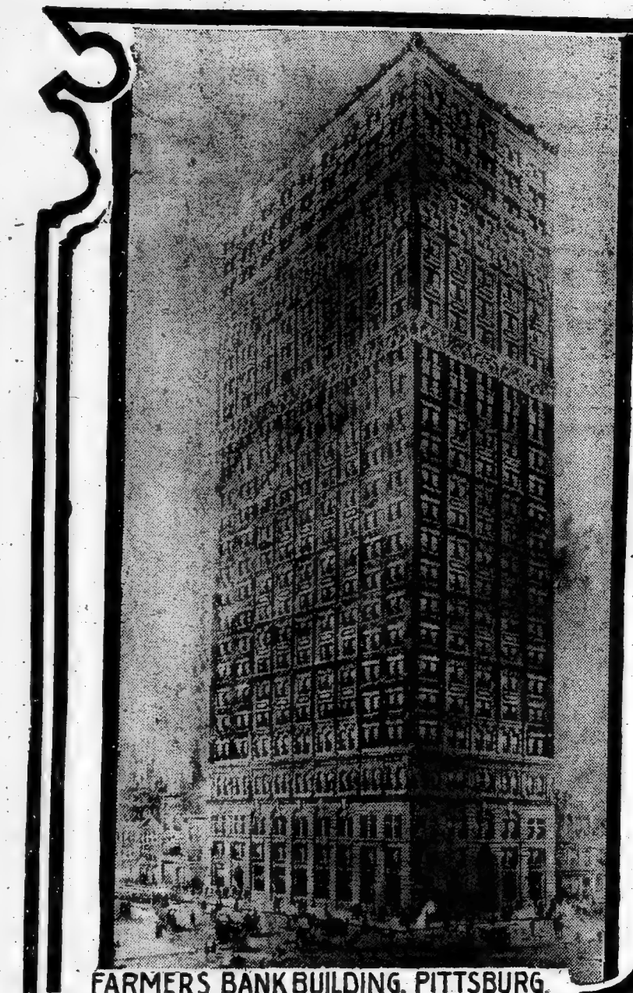

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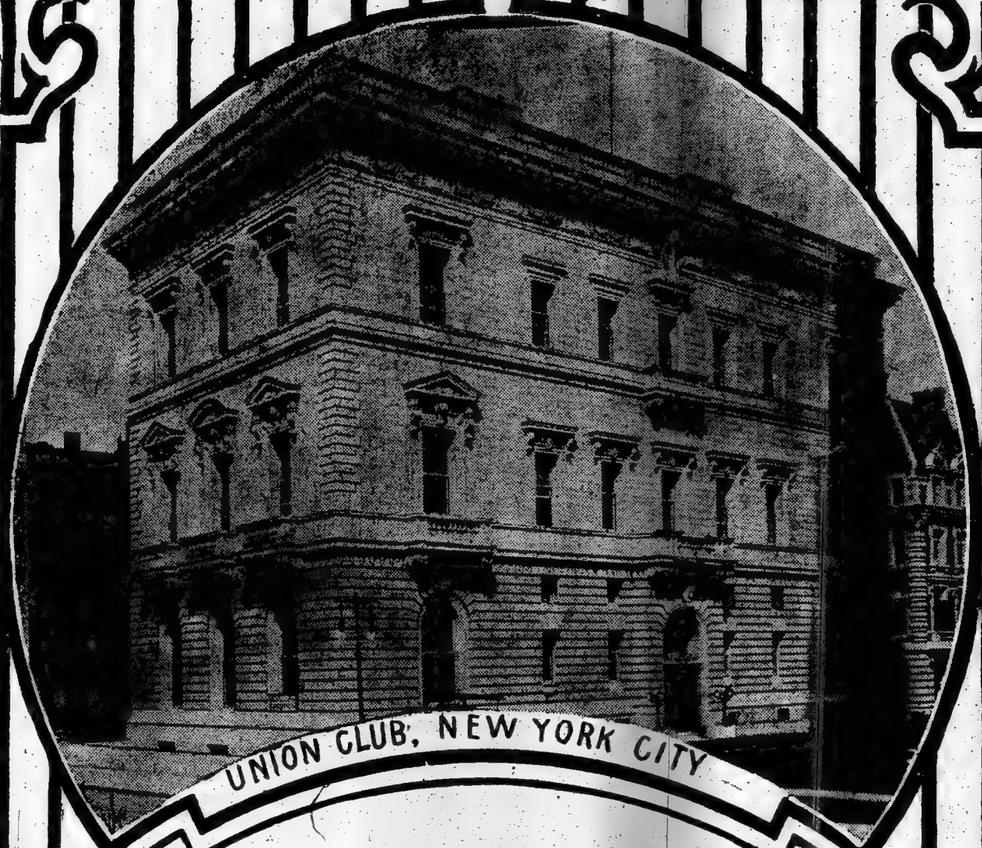

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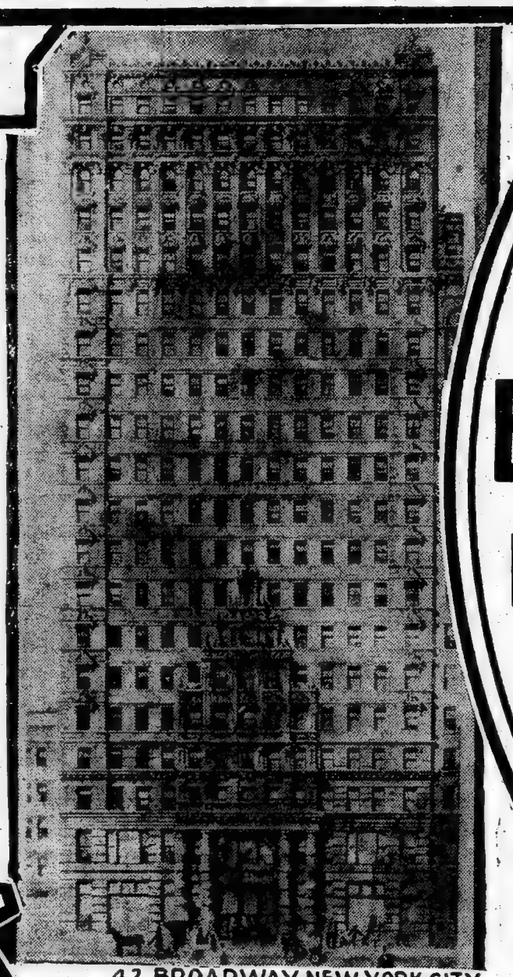

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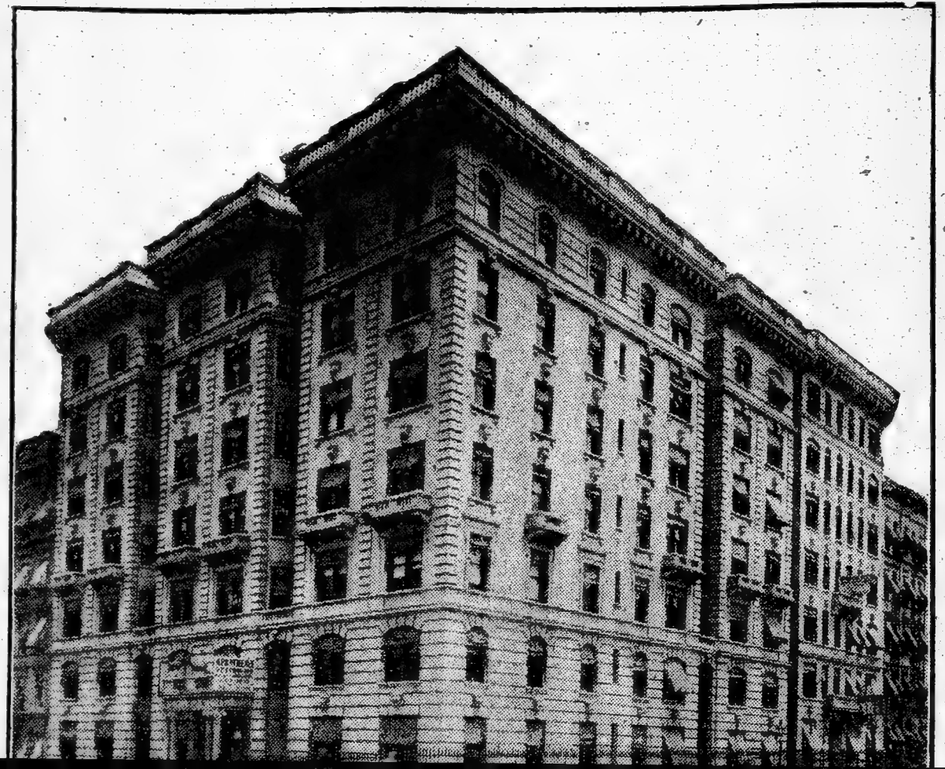

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Elevator and all improvements.
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Domestic happiness freed from servant problem. Chambermaid, linen and service supplied. Everything brand new.

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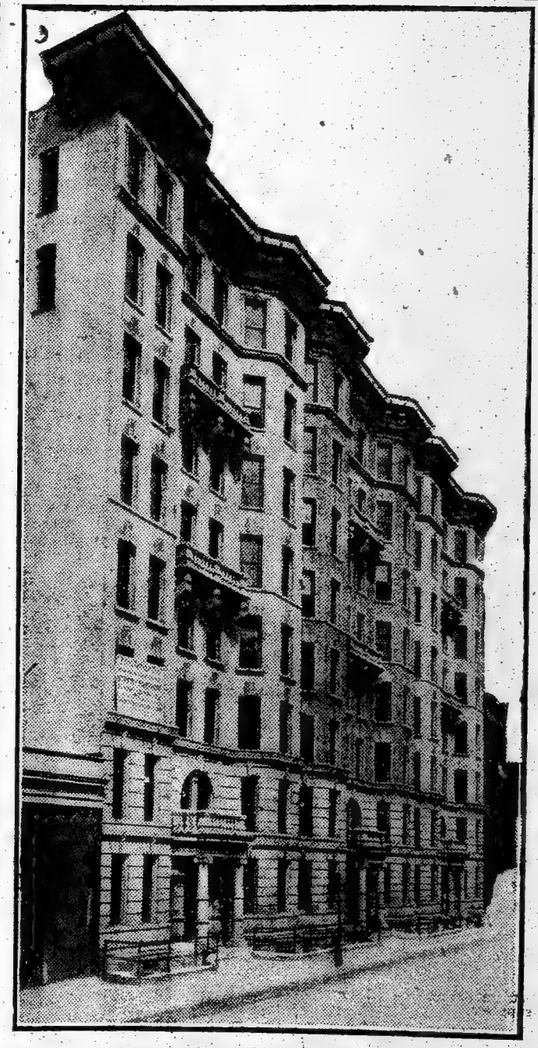

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The Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St.	7 and 8 rooms and bath; fireproof; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.	1,350 to 1,800
The Catherine, cor. 69th St. and Central Park West.	6 and 7 rooms and bath; fireproof; electric light, included in rent; elevator, &c.	1,000 to 1,200
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New Windsor, 294 Central Park West, near 89th St.	8 and 9 rooms and bath; new modern apartments, overlooking a beautiful section of Central Park.	1,200 and 1,300
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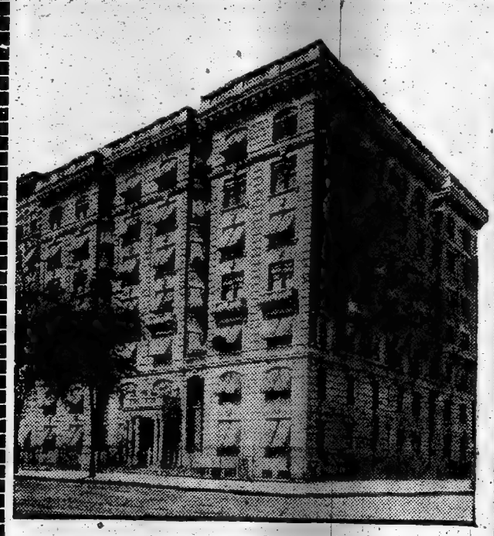

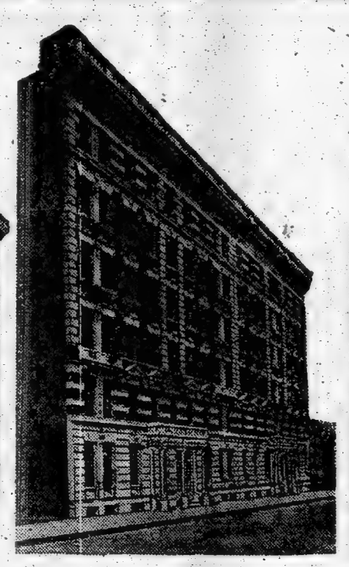

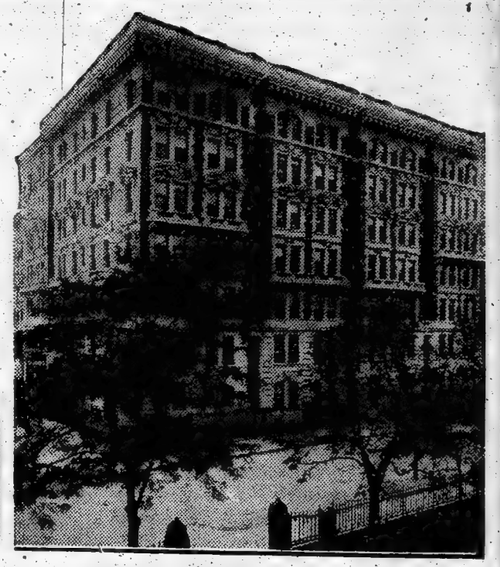

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(OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.)

3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rents, $350.00 to $800.00 Per Year.

Above houses are all centrally located, being within 3 minutes' walk from the Electric Surface Cars, the Elevated and new Rapid Transit Stations. They have all modern conveniences, including Electric Light, Electric Elevators, (running all night,) Tiled and Marble Bath Rooms fitted with showers and sprays, steam and open air Clothes Dryers, latest sanitary arrangements, liveried attendance, Telephones, etc., etc.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENTS IN CASE OF FIRE.

APPLY AT BUILDINGS OR AT OFFICE OF OWNERS AND BUILDERS.

FLEISCHMANN BROS. - 1490 Fifth Ave.

BOOKLETS ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONES, 995, 1915 AND 1775 HARLEM

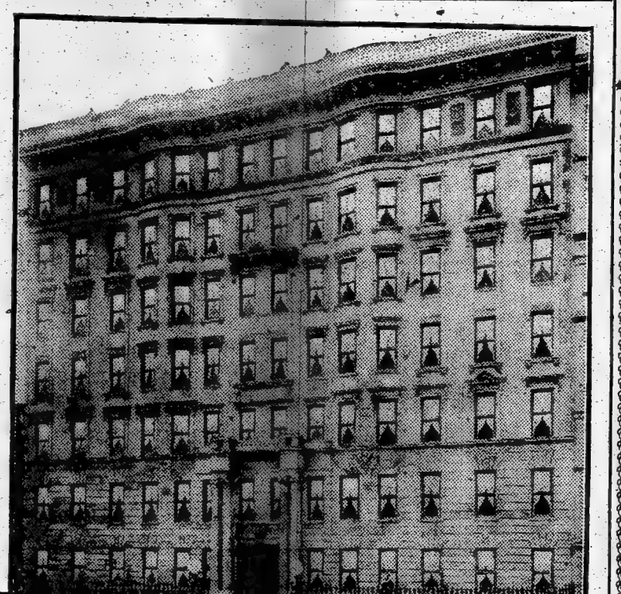

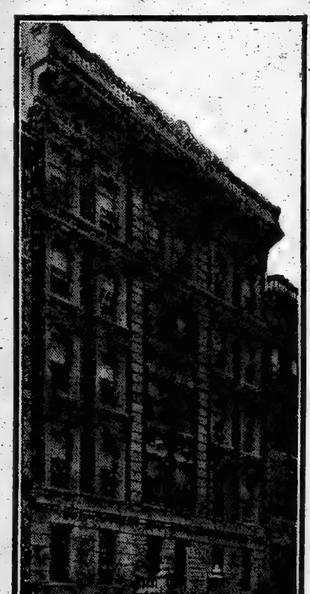

The FRONTENAC,

76-80 West 113th St.,

OVERLOOKING

CENTRAL PARK.

MAGNIFICENT

New Apartment House.

JUST COMPLETED.

SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Apartments of 5 and 6 large sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,

BROADWAY AND 77TH STREET, NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Hotel Belleclaire will open for the reception of guests on or about Nov. 1, 1902.

This new high-class apartment hotel, located in New York's most aristocratic section, is magnificently appointed, its every detail showing artistic conception combined with every essential for modern creature comforts.

The Belleclaire, under the management of Mr. Milton Roblee, is assured of a first-class cuisine, and everything conducing to the pleasure of its guests will be found incorporated in its methods.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to Mr. E. D. Bennett, on premises, Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway, or address

MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor, 956 Broadway, N. Y.

The New **Hotel Collingwood,**

35th Street,

Between 5th Ave. & Broadway

OPENED MAY 1, 1902.

Steel Construction.

Absolutely Fireproof.

An Apartment Hotel most centrally and desirably located, containing every modern device for comfort and convenience of guests.

POSITIVELY EXCLUSIVE.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED. Service a la Carte.

Leases dating Oct. 1, with privilege of immediate possession.

Descriptive booklet mailed upon application.

WILLIAM F. BANG.

---

128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

TO LET.—

AEOLIAN BUILDING

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE NEW AEOLIAN BUILDING, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST. RENTS $240. UP.

Apply S. A. KROSS, on premises, or THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 W. 23d St.

---

101 Lexington Ave.

Six rooms and bath; hot water supplied; steam heat; gas range; perfect order; rent, $35.

CHAS. HIBSON,

Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

---

102 West 93d Street,

6 and 8 rooms; overlooking Park; marble halls, stairways; hallboys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $65; immediate possession. Superintendent or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

La Rochelle, Columbus Av., 75th St.—Fire-proof; electric lights, gas ranges, elevators; all-night service; telephone each apartment; $1,200-$1,400. Haan's restaurant in house.

West Point, Audubon,

326 to 338 West 95th St.,

Between West End Avenue and Riverside.

High class Apartments, with 165 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North. An Open View of Hudson, Palisades, and the Surrounding Country.

Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.

For Large or Small Families. Not One Dark Room. Ample Closet Room. Reasonable. Moderate Rentals.

Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or

GORDON S. McCREEDY,

581 Columbus Avenue, corner 88th Street.

High Class Apartments To Let.

Florence Court,

Apartment Hotel, Cor. Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights

Arrangements can now be made for an Apartment, consisting of seven rooms and bath, for a term commencing October 1, 1902. Rent, $900 per annum.

The Montague,

Apartment Hotel, 103-103 Montague Street, Brooklyn Heights.

Several Apartments, consisting of two and three rooms and bath, for a term commencing October 1, 1902. Rent from $420 to $840 per annum.

The Riverview,

183 Columbia Street, Brooklyn Heights.

One Apartment, consisting of seven rooms and bath, for rent. Steam heat, hot water supply, elevator service, telephone in each Apartment, etc. Rent, $800.

The Baltusrol,

87 Hicks Street, Brooklyn Heights.

Apartments, consisting of six rooms and bath, to let. Steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, parquet floor, etc. Rent, $360 to $500 per annum.

260 DeKalb Ave.,

Corner Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Apartments, consisting of five large, airy rooms, for rent. All modern improvements. Rent, $480 per annum.

For any of the above apply to

LOUIS J. HOROWITZ,

47 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

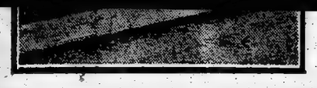

Owner and Builder.

Tel. 491 Har.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co.,

338 Columbus Av., Corner 76th St. 'Phone, 3,248—Riverside

SAXONY,

250 WEST 82D ST.

9 large rooms and 2 baths; Corner Apartments, $1,700 to $2,000.

Convenient to 81st St. "L" Station.

THE CORINSECA,

209 West 97th St., Near B'way

A modern, high class Apartment House.

6, 7, 8 rooms.....Rents $600 to $900

THE BRAYMAN,

3 AND 5 WEST 92D ST.

6 AND 7 ROOMS; $660 TO $960.

FORRES,

251 WEST 81ST ST.

Convenient to 81st St. "L" Station.

7, 8 and 9 large rooms; corner and southern exposure.

RENTS, $1,100 TO $1,200.

THE ROSEMARY,

4 AND 6 WEST 93D ST.

"L" Station Street.

Overlooking Central Park.

Elevator and all improvements;

8 large rooms and bath; $1,080.

101, 103, 105 West 77th,

Near Columbus Av.

Modern Apartments;

Close to Central Park and Museum of Natural History. Convenient to "L" Station.

RENTS, $50-$60 PER MONTH

Apply on Premises, or to JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents.

The Alvarado,

Southeast cor. 80th St. and Park Ave,

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Apartments of **7, 8 or 9** rooms and bath, with servants' toilet and bath extra in each suit;

Rentals,

$1,200 to $1,800.

Call or send for descriptive booklet.

This house is conveniently situated in a choice residential section of the city. The rooms are large and well lighted; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service, uniformed attendance; very select.

We Will Now Make Arrangements for Rental from Oct. 1.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, on premises,

Southeast corner 80th St. and Park Ave.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

A Magnificent New Apartment House on the Famous Riverside Drive,

In Course of Erection by the West Side Construction Company of Which Jacob Axelrod is President.

NORTHEAST CORNER 97th STREET.

Its situation commands a magnificent and unobstructed view of the entire Riverside Drive and the Hudson River. It is one of the finest apartment structures ever erected in this city and is most convenient to all transportation lines and within one block of the new underground station.

It is a superb, modern, nine-story FIRE-PROOF Brick and Limestone structure of the latest design, and so laid out that the Suites of 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths will be flooded from all sides with sunshine and air.

Every device known to modern architecture will be installed, and the most fastidious tenant need not worry as to convenience and comfort.

The trim will be individual in every detail, even to the hardwood floors, and Colonial, Flemish and Dutch effects will be produced in the various suites.

The Entrance and Reception Hall will be trimmed in marble and mosaics, and will be furnished and equipped in a style to conform with the palatial surroundings and in charge of a corps of able liveried hall attendants. Little details, such as cabinet mantels, glass-lined refrigerators, gas logs, electric enunciators, medicine closets, mail chutes, telephones in each apartment, etc., have not been overlooked, for it has been the aim of the architect and builder to make this building a model in every particular.

Leases are now being made on the most liberal terms for January occupancy, and prospective tenants are requested to communicate with the owner or agents, who will furnish full information, floor plans, etc., upon application.

Superb Apartment Hotel

On West 77th Street.

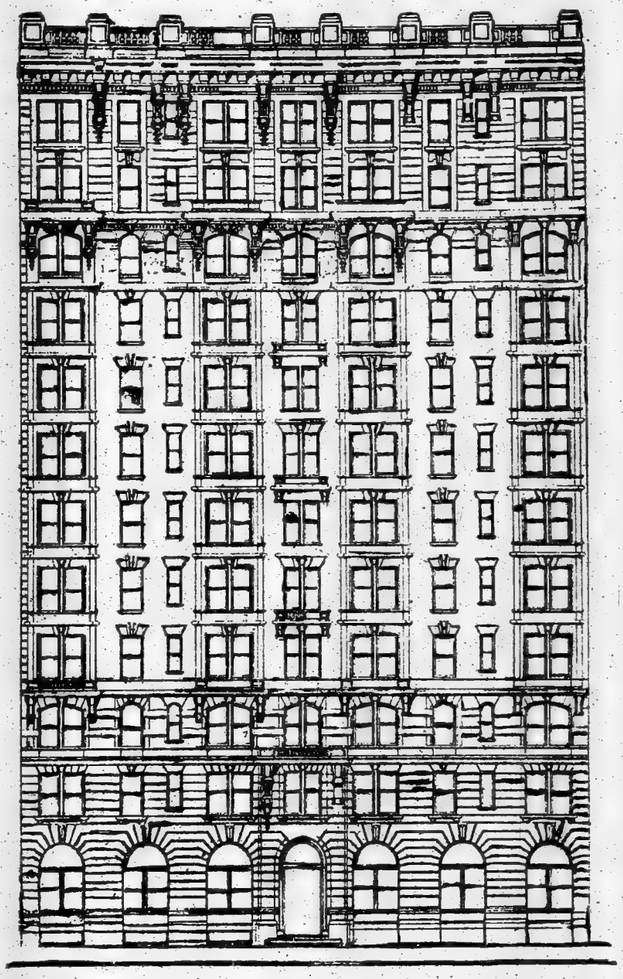

Special attention is called to its location. Being one of the highest points in the city, overlooking the Museum of Natural History and opposite Manhattan Square, this building will be a most complete and elaborate structure of the latest design, laid out in suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, equipped and trimmed in a style to meet the requirements of the most particular tenants; yet with a hominess so sought after by thousands of people. The main floor will contain the palm garden, dining room, and elaborate guests' waiting room and lobby, cafe, barber shop and other requirements of men. A number of private dining rooms will be at the disposal of tenants for entertaining and other purposes, and an isolated electric plant will furnish light free. Every effort will be made by the management to give satisfaction and perfect hotel service. Leases can be had for next season.

THE WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION CO., Builders and Owners.

2603 BROADWAY.

FOXHALL

Facing Columbia College,

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

RECENTLY COMPLETED.

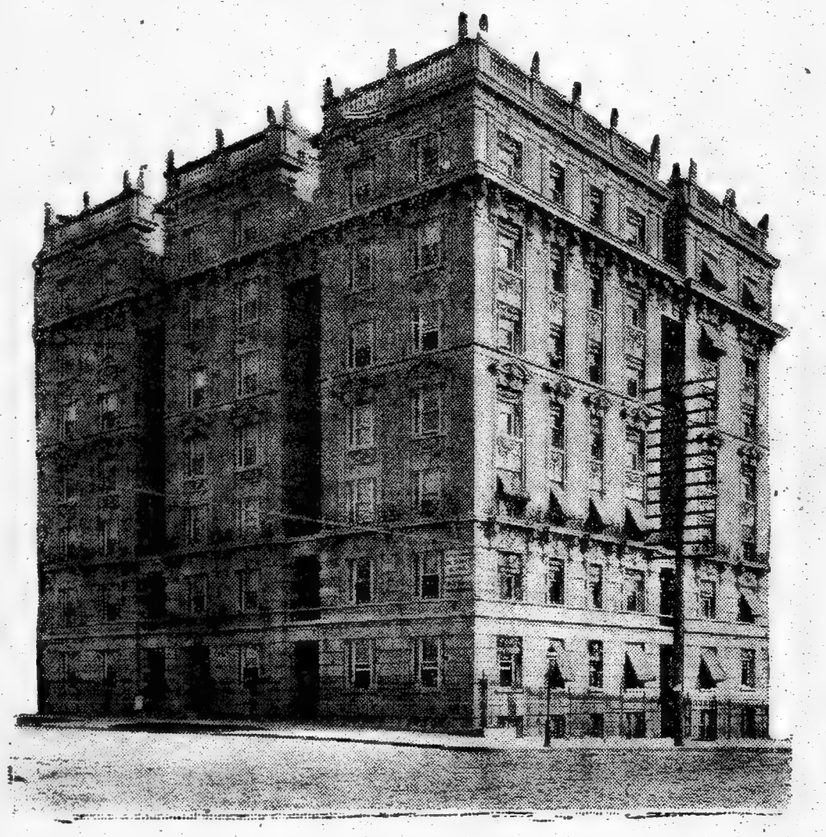

This superbly constructed fireproof Apartment House, situated in the most exclusive and aristocratic section of the city and on one of the highest points of Manhattan Island, appeals particularly to people of culture and to those who have been accustomed to living in private houses. Every device, innovation, and appliance known to modern architecture has been installed for the comfort and convenience of tenants. All rooms are exceptionally large, light and airy, handsomely decorated; open fireplaces, with elegant gas logs and andirons; drawing room finished in mahogany; dining room in Flemish oak; beveled plate mirror closet doors in each bedroom; tiled bathrooms; electric lights; mail chute; large main halls; reception and telephone rooms; day and night elevator and liveried hall service.

Suites of Five to Seven Rooms and Bath, $55 to $100.

Superintendent on Premises.

GAINSBOROUGH, 112 Riverside Drive, Near 83d St.

Convenient to transit and yacht landing; very attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms; ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; telephone; very favorable arrangements made to tenants renting now.

Apply on premises, or to

WILLIAM R. WARE,

451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elizabeth,

S. W. COR. 103TH ST. & B'WAY.

A very few desirable seven and eight-room apartments; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply; hardwood trim, and every known up-to-date improvement; rents from $840 to $1,020; convenient to 104th St. "L" station; concessions. Agent on premises daily and Sunday.

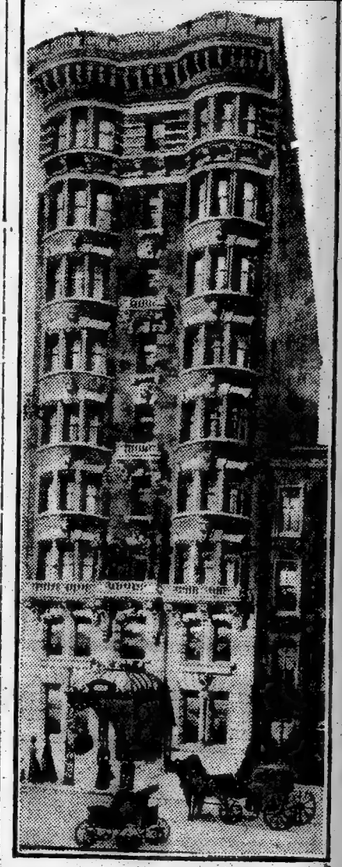

THE BELMONT,

118 WEST 45TH ST.

Just completing a new nine-story absolutely Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Suites of 1, 2, 3 rooms and baths, with all up-to-date Improvements, including Dining-room. Will lease the entire building for a term of years.

GEORGE BROWN, Builder, on Premises

LORING,

Entrance, 202 West 74th St.,

fronting Broadway, West 74th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

SIX AND SEVEN

large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade;

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.

Apply on premises, or

J. E. WHITAKER,

Broadway, near West 74th.

(Telephone, 1091 Riverside.)

"WITHINGTON"

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

950 MADISON AV., CORNER 60TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; electric light, telephone, elevator, and hall service; meals served, &c.; rents, $45 to $75.

BROOKE & GEORGER,

41 WEST 33D ST.

The El Dorado Apartments.

Central Park West's Superb Structure

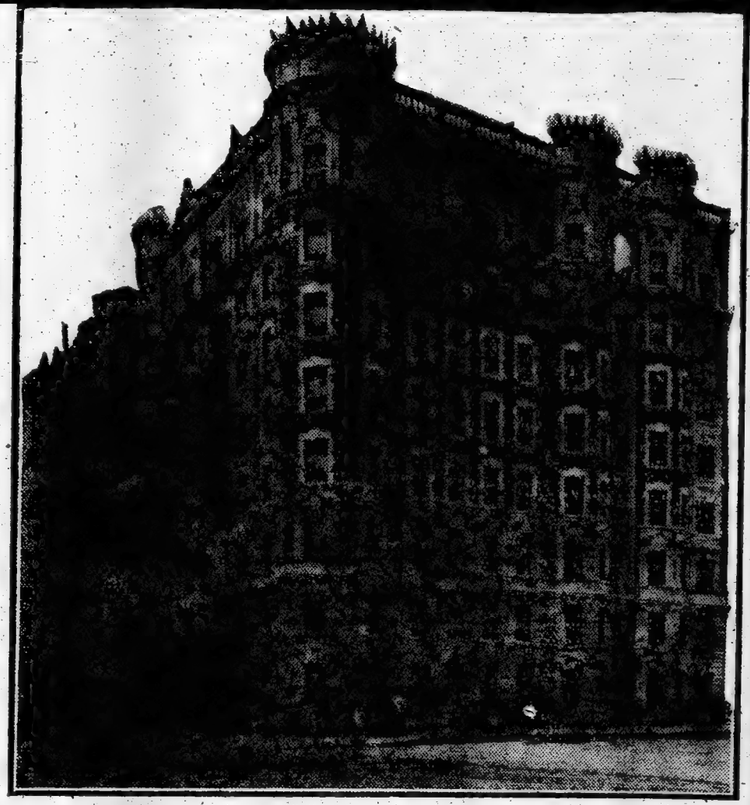

OCCUPYING the entire block front between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. This new fire proof apartment building is unequaled by any on the West Side. Its magnificent location, commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire City, and its accessible location make it an ideal home. The attractive suites are laid out in four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen unusually light rooms, the larger apartments being equipped with three bath rooms, and all with every device and convenience known to modern architecture. The trim is unsurpassed, and the entrances are works of art. Special accommodations for male and female servants and separate entrances and elevators for their use. To appreciate the magnificence of this palatial building a personal inspection is necessary. Superintendent always on premises, and leases now being made for October occupancy. Rents range from $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

72d St. and Central Park West,

New York.

In order to meet the ever increasing demand for accommodations for transient guests, about 50 rooms, with and without private baths, have been added to the number heretofore reserved for that purpose.

To those desiring to escape the noise and bustle of the commercial life of the city and yet be within easy reach of the business and amusement centres, the "Majestic" offers attractions unequaled by any other hotel in the city, at moderate prices.

An Exclusive Residence Hotel

FOR SMALL FAMILIES AND BACHELORS.

MARBURY HALL,

164-166 WEST 74TH ST.

1, 2 and 3 rooms and baths.

JAPANESE ATTENDANCE. VALET SERVICE.

HOUSE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Send for booklet, giving full particulars.

RENTS $540 to $1,700.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,

284 Columbus av., near 73d st.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL

Madison Avenue and 92d Street.

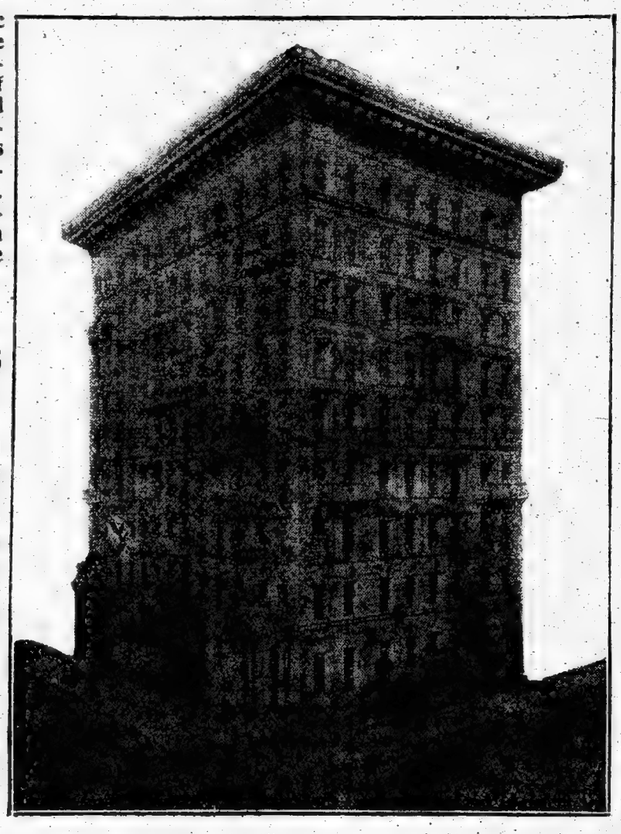

New York's most aristocratic Residential Section, and one of the highest altitudes on Manhattan Island, affording superb views of Central Park and Long Island Sound. The appointments, furnishings and equipments of this hotel are on a par with any first-class Apartment Hotel in this city. All the latest conveniences and innovations to be found in a modern building of this character are here provided.

Apartments of One to Seven Connecting Rooms

with marble baths and long distance telephone in each suite.

A Few Handsomely Furnished Suites to let permanently or to transient guests at moderate rates.

A CUISINE OF UNEXCELLED EXCELLENCE, WITH FIRST-CLASS SERVICE. REASONABLE CHARGES.

All service requisite to the proper care of the apartments provided without extra charge.

A number of beautifully furnished public rooms are reserved for the use of guests. There are billiard rooms, a drawing and reception room, a cafe, and smoking room.

A select patronage only will be catered to.

The building, being constructed of steel, is consequently absolutely fireproof, but as an additional safeguard there are fire-escapes connecting with every apartment, besides other modern provisions against fire.

Special Terms to Those Leasing Immediately.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

1845 to 1851 Seventh Avenue,

112th to 113th Street.

1855 Seventh Avenue,

N. E. Cor. 113th Street.

A new departure in modern apartment houses. Special features. Large, cheerful, sunny rooms, artistically decorated in the latest modern designs. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms. Every luxury of a private residence with the additional convenience of high-class service.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.

312 to 320 Manhattan Ave.,

OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.

And Occupying the Entire Block Between 113th and 114th Sts.

Model Apartment Houses, suites of 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience. A delightful feature in connection with these apartments are the TWO LARGE FIRST-CLASS TENNIS COURTS for the exclusive use of the tenants and their guests.
Rents, $780 to $1,000.

THE ELISE,

S. W. COR. 7TH AVE. DRIVE AND 111TH ST.

Overlooking Central Park.

Apartments 7 and 8 rooms; exceptionally large. All modern conveniences—elevator, electric lights, telephones, steam dryers, etc.
Rents, $770 to $1,000.

THE FAIRFAX,

MADISON AVE., S. W. COR 94TH ST.

High-class apartments; up-to-date conveniences—elevator, electric lights, shower baths, long-distance telephone in each apartment, etc.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,400.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

ERNEST TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel, Madison Ave. & 92d St.

OFFICES 1273 MADISON AVE. AND 1855 SEVENTH AVE.

ARLINGTON.

62 & 64 Montague St., Brooklyn Heights.

Located on the highest point of Brooklyn Heights, apartments overlook the Harbor and City of New York. Wall Street Ferry, one minute walk brings the house within twelve minutes of the financial centre of New York City. The theatre and shopping district can be reached in thirty minutes via South and Fulton Ferries or the Brooklyn Bridge.

Cars passing the door transfer to all parts of Brooklyn. A residential hotel of the highest class. Apartments ranging in size from two rooms and bath to nine rooms and two baths. American restaurant or service a la carte.

R. S. BISHOP, Manager.

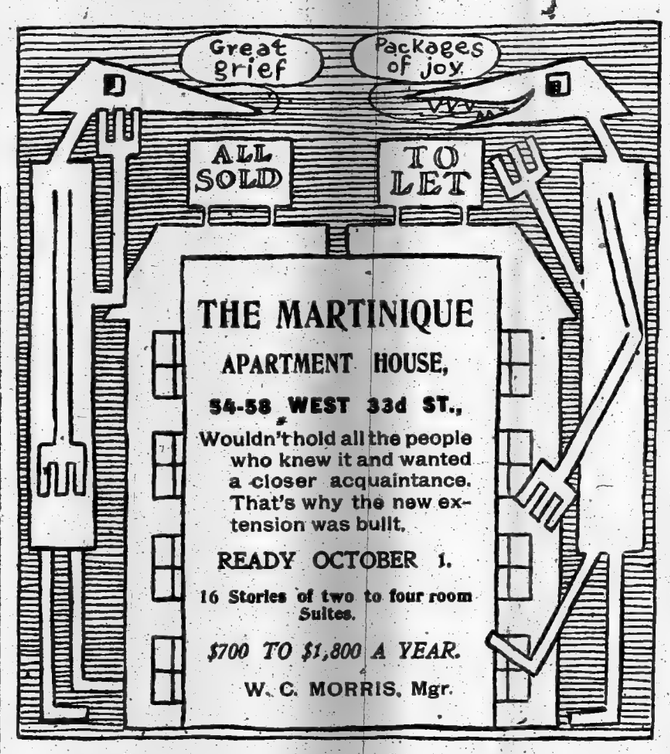

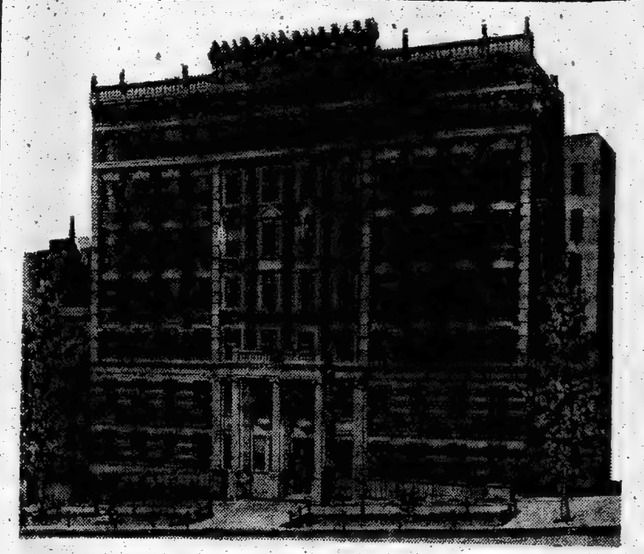

THE HUDSONIA,

70th St. and Riverside Drive.

SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.

Everything that can be wished for in modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet.

MAX VOGEL, Owner and Builder,
On Premises. Tel. 194—Riverside.
Or FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
Cor. 81st St. & Columbus Ave.
Tel. 109 Riverside.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.

19 West 42d Street, Near Fifth Avenue.

Offer the following desirable apartments for rent:

The Stuyvesant 238-244 East 13th
A short distance from Broadway. Desirable apartment of 5 large rooms; steam heat and hall service $480

155 West 46th St. Near Broadway
7 and 8 large rooms and bathroom; all improvements; very convenient location; extensive alterations in progress ..... $720 to $1,000

The Regent 438-440 West 57th St.
Convenient to L stations and all surface lines; 8 large rooms; all improvements; hall service, etc. $480-$540

The Hetherington 571 Park Av., cor. 63d St.
Choice location; 8 large rooms and bathroom; elevator and hall service; telephone; steam heat, etc.; rent $900

The Allston Cor. Madison Ave. & 35th St.
Location unsurpassed; caterer on premises; suite of 4 rooms and bathrooms; elevator, telephone, and hall service; rent includes care of rooms..... $1,200

26 West 97th St.
Sunny apartments of 8 large rooms and bathroom; steam heat; excellent street..... $600-$720

210 West 59th St.
Single apartment of 7 large rooms; steam heat, etc..... $900

Opposite Central Park
218 & 220 West 59th Street
Choice location; elegant view; 8 large rooms and bathroom; elevator, telephone, etc. $1,000

117 West 84th St. Near Columbus Av.
Large single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom; steam heat, etc.. $540

Corner Apartments
917 7th Ave. S. E. Cor. 58th St. and 911 7th Ave.
8 large, sunny rooms; all improvements; steam heat, etc. $840 and $1,000
Apartments of 6 rooms adjoining at 174 W. 58th St..$480 to $660

N. B.—See Lists of Houses for Sale and to Let on Other Pages.

PORTER & CO.

Have Opened an office at
2,727 BROADWAY (104th St.)
Management of Apartment Houses in that vicinity a specialty.

Full particulars of all the desirable West Side Dwellings.
FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Main Office—159 West 125th St.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

CLEMENT COURT,

Seven-Story High Class Apartment House.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE., Overlooking Central Park.

Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service. The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, 2734—79.

C. M. SILVERMAN,
Owner and Builder, on the premises.

THE

HILLCREST

On Cathedral Heights, 430 W. 116th st., near Columbia University.

Beautiful Apartments of 9 and 11 large, bright rooms and baths; $1,600 to $2,350 a year.

Elevators, electric lights, telephones and all modern conveniences; superb views; very high elevation.

Take the Amsterdam av. car.

Larkin, Donovan & Co.

1224 Amsterdam Ave.,
Bet. 120th & 121st Sts.

AGENTS FOR:

The Lowell and Emerson,

Adjoining Columbia University, Amsterdam Avenue, 120TH ST. AND 121ST ST.

8 rooms & bath, $1,000 to $1,200 — 7 rooms & bath, $800 to $950
2 & 3 rooms & bath, $400 to $500

Absolutely fireproof, all improvements; electric light; Elevators, cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.

Whittier Hall
Apartment Hotel,
Exclusively for Women.
Amsterdam Ave., 120th & 121st Sts.
Suites or single rooms, perfect sanitary arrangements, public parlor, reception and reading rooms. Rates on application.

The Invemere
415 West 118th St.,
Opposite Columbia College.
Suites of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, all modern appointments, elevator, etc. Restaurant on ground floor.

THE CHATILION

CORNER RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 94th ST.

7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and baths, with all modern conveniences; exceptionally large rooms, electric elevator; long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths, laundry, and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Panoramic view of the Hudson River. Rent $1,800 to $3,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
Columbus Ave., Corner 81st St.
Tel., 109 Riverside. Tel., 3,307 Riverside.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

"EDINBORO,"

201 and 203 West 103d St.

Lightest and airiest apartment in New York City. Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.; convenient to "L" and surface cars.

A Few Elegant Outside Housekeeping Apartments,

5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; day and night elevator service; heat, hot water; new open plumbing.
RENTS $40 TO $65.
RESTAURANT EXCLUSIVELY FOR GUESTS.
Apply on premises.
(Tel. 1,094 Riverside).

EL CASCO COURT,

Nos. 205 to 209 West 103d St.

This handsome Apartment Building now completed, and can be compared favorably with any on the West Side.

Suites of 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.

Also one Bachelor Apartment of 3 rooms and bath on each floor. All the latest improvements; uniform and elevator service; tiled bathrooms; exposed nickel-plated plumbing. The new subway station one-half block away. Rents from $450 TO $750 PER YEAR.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE STUART,

A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c. uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MANHATTAN TERRACE

YOU Are Looking for a Home Site. WE Are Looking for Buyers.

BUT at the same time we are carrying out a scheme of improvements that will make MANHATTAN TERRACE the choicest property within that charmed circle extending south from Prospect Park to the sea, between Ocean Av. and Manhattan Beach Division, Kings Co., Brooklyn's recognized best home section.

Secure Original Prices Now! Location of MANHATTAN TERRACE Relative to Rapid Transit Operations and Developments Will Soon Double Prices.

MANHATTAN TERRACE UNION DEPOT Will be the converging point of the two greatest subway systems ever planned. Electric trains operating through rapid transit subways will carry you to City Hall in 18 minutes, or 33d St. & B'way in 25 minutes.

IMPROVEMENTS RESTRICTIONS Sale contracts for all plots call for complete street improvements, sidewalks, curbing, gutters, macadam pavements, water, gas, shade trees, etc. Carefully restricted—only high-class residences, not to cost less than $4,000.

TAKE ANY CAR going to Manhattan, Brighton Beach or the Ocean Av. Street car. (26 minutes from Bridge.)

Send for Booklet. **Manhattan Terrace Improvement Co.** 21 Park Row, N.Y.

THE lots and houses at BOROUGH PARK have steadily increased in value. Each year they command a higher price. New bridges, tunnels and the planned rapid transit improvements will cause a tremendous increase. Buy now and realize the profits sure to come. This is a fully developed suburb with improvements MADE. Easy terms. Booklet mailed.

Borough Park Co.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.

49th St. & New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn. 277 Broadway, Manhattan.

26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Av. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

150 HOMES SOLD IN TWO YEARS

shows the public's appreciation of my efforts, and proves the superiority of the houses that I have erected over others.

I Will Commence the Erection of 50 Homes,

To be completed and ready for the Spring trade; but before starting, I desire to sell the remaining thirteen homes (four one-family and four two-family houses) at prices that are certain to insure immediate sales upon inspection.

These houses are complete in every detail, contain every convenience and improvement; erected on plots 40x100 and 60x100, and are so arranged as to afford absolute privacy for each family.

These houses cannot be duplicated in Greater New York for less than 25% more than the prices I ask.

$4,500 to $8,000.

Small cash payment and your rent money monthly.

This is your opportunity to save money and at the same time to obtain a home in one of the best sections of Greater New York, one that is bound to increase in value. Model house open daily and Sunday

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,

55TH ST. AND 14TH AV., BROOKLYN. 27 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Avenue "L" road direct without change of cars. Get off at 58th St. station on property. ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET MAILED.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner

PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.

OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL

BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths, (tiles to ceiling,) with shower, exposed beam, panel dining-room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 10 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

A FEW UNQUALIFIED BARGAINS BY

SEALE & DRESEL,

189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

3-STORY BRICK FLAT, Park Slope, all rented; want $600 cash over 5% mortgage; nets 28%.
4-STORY BRICK CORNER, clean and bright, 12 flats and 4 stores, all full; cash, $2,000 over 5% mortgage; nets over 30%.
2-FAMILY modern brick and stone dwelling, Bedford Section, fine order; nice tenants; want $500 cash over 5% mortgage; nets 20%.
VERY HANDSOME 3-FAMILY private dwelling on swellest block Hancock Street; rental, $1,500; mortgage, $11,000, 5%; cash, $1,500.

INSPECT

284 HANCOCK STREET,

NEAR TOMPKINS AVENUE.

In the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; three-story and basement brownstone, 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; has just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout, hardwood floors in parlor and dining-room; open plumbing, porcelain bath-tub, and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20% cheaper than present prices. Exceptional opportunity to obtain a magnificent home at unusual prices. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT!

91 MACON STREET,

NEAR MARCY AV.

Three-story, swell front, brownstone, extension house; just been put in thorough order, and in absolutely perfect condition. Open plumbing; new porcelain bath, hardwood floor in parlor and dining-room. On asphalted street, convenient to several lines of trolleys and elevated road station on direct line with cars connecting with the new East River Bridge; splendid opportunity. Can be seen Sunday by inquiring at 284 Hancock St., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., or William H. Reynolds, owner, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHY LIVE IN APARTMENTS?

WHEN $500 cash and $48 monthly pays for a BEAUTIFUL, THOROUGHLY MODERN EQUIPPED HOME, in the MOST BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE part of FLATBUSH, with large grounds? Four minutes to elevated station; 28 to Park Row. SUBSTANTIAL, well-built, detached COLONIAL HOUSE, VERY PRETTY and ATTRACTIVE. BRAND-NEW; never occupied, containing 11 fine large rooms; bath and laundry; oak trim; handsomely decorated. THIS is a CHANCE you may never get again. BUILDER HAS MORE HOUSES THAN HE CAN CARRY. Price was $8,000. It cost him $7,500. WILL SELL FOR $7,000. Bring your builder with you and let him judge. Come any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Av.

BE SENSIBLE

and investigate my proposition before purchasing a home. At Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, a thoroughly developed all-year residential section, 38 minutes on through trains, direct from Manhattan, fare 5c., I offer an unusual opportunity to purchase a home of from 10 to 14 rooms on plots 60x100, one block from the water, with every modern improvement, on terms actually less than rent of an apartment. Open daily and Sunday.

FRANK A. SLOCUM,

86TH ST. AND 22D AVE., BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH.

ELEGANT COLONIAL HOUSE, EAST 17TH ST., NEAR

Albemarle Road, lot 50x170; 11 rooms and bath; extra basins, hardwood trim, double hardwood floors, first-class in every respect; price, $10,750. Also several others at prices from $5,500 and up, all in the best sections of Flatbush.
GEORGE W. EGBERT, Owner and Builder, 126 East Nineteenth St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $5,500—$500 DOWN.

EASY PAYMENTS; restricted section; near Flatbush Ave.; on a choice corner; large grounds; VERY PRETTY, NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; trimmed in natural wood; FINE PLUMBING, will be decorated to suit; THIS WAS BUILT FOR A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS PLANS HAVE CHANGED; MAKE AN OFFER.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Inspect the row of modern three-story and basement fancy stone dwellings, Nos. 437 to 441 Fourth St., near Seventh Av. Bay windows to third floor, box stoops, cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated. Best house ever offered at $13,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.

4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

For sale or to let at a bargain, 284 Halsey St.; 3-story and basement, brownstone front, newly decorated, open plumbing, tiled bathroom, hardwood floors, carpets, linoleum, extra gas range, lattices, poles, and two sets of window shades; price, $8,500; first mortgage $4,500, and second mortgage if required; open for inspection; rent $65 per month. R., Box 146 Times Office.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply STEWART, Bay Ridge Park.

Three-story and basement house on Park Slope, near Prospect Park; foyer hall; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; dumbwaiter, asbestos gas grates, and extra gas range in kitchen; in first-class order; selling cheap on account of death of former owner; price, $8,000; will leave $5,000 mortgage. Thode, Cor. 7th Av. and 9th St.

Great Bargain! Two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; 2d St., near 6th Av. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Immediate Possession.—$3,975 buys 6 Tiffany Place, near Harrison St.; 3-story large brick dwelling; open.

HOUSES BELOW COST.

It is a fact that we have at all times more buildings in course of construction than any other real estate firm in Brooklyn, yet such building is only incidental to our general business, and the houses are constructed primarily for the purpose of beautifying our properties, establishing high-class neighborhoods, and contributing to the general building movement. Therefore the subject of profit on such houses is of minor importance. It is our practice to sell these houses at the actual cost to us, which, owing to the innumerable savings made possible by our unusual facilities for economical, artistic, and substantial construction, is much less than cost to the average builder.

Independent builders of known capacity and responsibility, operating on our properties, will enjoy the same superior advantages through the facilities we are able to extend to them. As our houses are built first of all to serve as models and ornament our properties, it may naturally be inferred that they are made as perfectly and as artistically as the best architects and artisans can construct them. We have about twenty of these houses, ranging in price from $4,100 to $10,000, at Rugby, Oak Crest, The Lindens, King's Oaks, and Brooklyn's Harlem. They will be sold to desirable people upon an exceedingly low first payment, balance the same as rent.

If you would like to save a year's rent on the cost of your home by purchasing a single house at wholesale prices, send us a postal and we will forward you photographic views and full particulars.

Address
WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway,
Building Department. New York.

Select and Exclusive New Apartments.

Surrounded by Elite Homes of St. Mark's Section.

A few open for inspection.

THE NEW EMPIRE, REGINA,
LOUNSBERRY, PEERLESS,
ONTARIO, GRANVILLE,

and many others, with light and sunny rooms. Rent from $40 to $70 per month.

EDWARD **YONS,** 505 Nostrand Av.
Near Fulton Street.

PARK SLOPE.

ALL THE BARGAINS, SALE OR RENT. The finest houses, the best investments, the largest lists to select from. Write or call before locating.

E. P. SMITH,

269 Flatbush Ave., 73 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn.

AVOID THE FALL RUSH.

794 President St., 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; second floor; gas range; $25, $29.
128-32 Berkeley Place, 8 rooms and bath; heated; $22.50—$35; brownstone buildings.
161 Washington Park, facing Fort Greene; 7 rooms and bath; handsome buildings; $24, $25.
1,047 Bergen St., near Bedford Ave.; 7 rooms and bath; heated; only $30—$32.50.
Apply on premises or to
WALTER J. SMITH, 215 Montague St.

Our new fall list is the most attractive that we have ever offered to the public; Houses and Apartments in all of the best sections of the city, furnished or unfurnished, from $300 a year up; our list for Sale comprises the most attractive bargains that we have ever seen, from the modest two-story dwelling to handsome four-story mansions in the beautiful Heights and Park Slope Sections, at prices and terms to suit all incomes.

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,

20 COURT ST. AND 309 FLATBUSH AVE.

A Real Bargain.—83 Hart St., near Marcy., elegant four-story brick double flat; first story single; 25x80x100; all improvements; janitor apartments; rent, $1,776; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Factory property; two-story and cellar brick building, 38x50; lot, 38.6x100; 400 horse power engine; machinery cost $2,000; suitable for manufacturer of trim, sash, doors, and stair builders' material.
H. S. STEWART, 261 FLATBUSH AV.

I BUY WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD

without losing sleep; splendid 3-story-and-cellar brownstone 2-family house, centrally located on Park Slope; handsomely and substantially remodeled and redecorated; $750 cash; price, $5,900; open Sunday afternoon. 681 President St., Brooklyn.

LITTLE OR LARGE LOANS

$25 to $25,000 personal or real estate security. GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THIS IS NOT THE BEST,

but it is the best and cheapest 3-story-and-basement 2-family house on the Park Slope, (Brooklyn's choicest residential section,) for $750 cash; price, $5,250; open to-day. 328 Eighth Street.

I WANT YOUR PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Send particulars of your property. I have inquiries for all kinds of property. Write or call on H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Only $7,500.—Beautiful 3-story, basement, stone dwelling; beautiful private block, Decatur St.; 12 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; furnace heat; hardwood finish; a rare opportunity; terms to suit. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Ave.

Corner store at station, Atlantic Av., rapid transit, now building in Brooklyn; 10 minutes to New York; desirable location; $360 first year; adjoining store $180 year. Opportunity, P. O. Box 184, New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

WINTER COTTAGES IN PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 128th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597 38th.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON.

If you have in Cash *10 per cent.* of the cost of a house, and a steady income to meet monthly payments, you can have all the real comforts and all the refined surroundings to your home that any millionaire can buy with all his money. Grantwood houses are equipped with all the latest modern improvements and sanitary appliances, tastefully and substantially built, and set in a region of the greatest natural beauty. And they are within 30 to 50 minutes of any business office on Manhattan Island.

Just now we can show you

House Now Complete 2½ story, 8 rooms and tiled bath, hardwood finish first floor, electricity, gas. $5,000, $500; $45 per month.

Sample House Nearly Ready 2½ story, 9 rooms and bath, cypress finish, wide view of the Hudson River. $7,000, $700 down; $65 per month.

Also Another Beautiful House 6 rooms and bath: $4,000, $400 cash; $35 monthly, or select a plot and we will build a house to suit your ideas exactly.

Other houses on similar terms.

14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s R. R.; or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,

1,135 BROADWAY, New York. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Square.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

120 PAYMENTS THAT ENDS IT.

NO MORTGAGE NO INTEREST NO TAXES NO TROUBLE

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR. WHAT YOU PAY ALWAYS PLAINLY SHOWN FROM START TO FINISH. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS

IF WE HAVEN'T A HOUSE THAT SUITS YOU WE WILL BUILD ONE THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Call or write now for photos of our houses, within 35 minutes of Manhattan's business centre. Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., New York.

LOTS highly restricted, 'midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list. **$10 DOWN** Balance on easy payments.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
Write for full particulars.

Excellent farm in Hartford Co., Md., 300 acres; 265 acres tillable; 80 acres timber; 2 good streams; 8-room house, nearly new; good barn and outbuildings; fair orchard; 1½ miles from R. R. station; $12,000.

Large new modern house for 2 families on Orange Road, Montclair, N. J.; 5 minutes from centre of town; all modern conveniences, including steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, &c., 6 and 10 rooms respectively; grounds 75x243 ft; right price.

90-acre suburban property, adjoining the city of Tampa, Fla., suitable to be plotted into lots; excellent investment; $36,000.

Excellent residence and 23 acres near Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.; house contains 14 rooms, with bath, laundry, electric lights, and all conveniences; lawn, stable, and 2½ acres orchard; an especially fine poultry farm; $8,000.

Residence and lot, Ripon, Wis.; 7 rooms, modern impts.; shade and fruit; lot 4x8 rods; convenient and attractive home; 10 min. walk to railroad; $5,000.

Residence and 2 fine building lots in Omaha, Neb.; house well rented at $22.50 per month; lots 39x140 ft. each; fine location; $5,500.

14 acres near Vineland, N. J.; excellent house; good barn; orchard; fine truck land; all under cultivation; ⅔ mile to railroad; $3,800.

Fine farm of 105 acres in Montg. Co., Pa., near Ambler; has one of the finest locations in this vicinity and is surrounded by fine suburban residences; all rich, cultivated land except 8 or 10 acres timber; price right.

Two exceptional New Jersey bargains: One farm of 72 acres and one of 17 acres in Ocean County in the most desirable section of the State; especially suitable for truck farms; special price for both, $3,568.

Fine growth of gum, oak, ash, cypress, elm, and maple timber on 2,925 acres, New Madrid Co., Mo.; 2,500 acres suitable for saw timber; ¼ mile from railroad; $7,700.

200 acres and impts., Steuben Co., N. Y.; 2-acre orchard; 130 acres cultivated; 30 acres timber; partly fenced; 2 mi. from R. R.; $6,000.

A great Ohio bargain; excellent farm of 201 acres in Drake Co.; 100 acres under cultivation; good buildings; good water; orchard; no reasonable offer refused.

Fine farm of 300 acres in Albemarle Co., Va.; 100 acres timber; excellent 10-room brick house, good barn, and other buildings; land contains a fine quality of iron ore, as well as indications of oil; large orchard; a beautiful property and a bargain at $12,000.

325 acres unimproved land, Stevens Co., Kans.; all tillable; 40 miles to railroad; $3,300.

8-room res. and lot, Hutchinson, Kans.; stable; shade and fruit; lot 117x165 ft.; good location; $3,500.

12 acres near Tryon, N. C.; good bldgs.; 4 acres timber; 5 acres orchard; small streams; less than ¼ mile to railroad; $3,500.

Furnished res. and lot, Orlando, Fla.; 6 rooms; stable; shade and fruit; lot almost ¾ acre; ⅛ mile to railroad; $1,500.

Furnished country res., 3 acres and personal property, Highland, N. Y., on west bank of the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good Summer boarding house; 1 mile to railroad; $2,500.

130 acres Media Co., Ohio; excellent house and 3 good barns; 30 acres timber; orchard of 4 acres and small fruits; also sugar bush of 400 trees; $5,000.

Two West Chester, Pa., bargains; 10 rooms each, with all conveniences; beautifully located; 6 blocks from railroad; price low.

Residence and lot on Monroe St., Brooklyn, near 3 great lines of travel on trolley and elevated roads; 8 roms and bath, with modern conveniences; good neighborhood; a very desirable home in every way; $5,000.

Residence and lot, Unadilla, N. Y.; high and beautiful location, commanding fine view of the Susquehanna River, the valley, and the village; an ideal location for a Summer home; price only $2,200.

An excellent residence in White Haven, Luzerne Co., Pa., 3½ hours from Philadelphia; delightful location; altitude 1,200 ft.; 11 rooms and bath, with modern conveniences; good stable; shade and fruit; convenient to railroad station; $4,000.

Mfg. plant, water power, lake about 60 acres, two 9-room houses, 600 lots on railroad; splendid investment; $12,000.

Ranch of 720 acres in Cherry Co., Neb.; 320 acres deeded land, 360 acres school land, and 40 acres script land; fair buildings; 4 wells, with wind mill and tank at each; $10,000.

Fine country residence and 27 acres land, Middlesex and Somerset Cos., N. J.; 14-room house; modern impts.; large barn; lawns, groves, and fine shade trees; stream; beautifully located; 1 block to trolley; 5 min. walk to R. R.; $28,500.

2 bldg. lots, North Wales, Pa.; lots 50x160 and 50x204 ft.; ½ mi. to R. R.; no reasonable offer refused.

200 acres, Washington Co., Ark.; small bldgs.; 2 streams; good orchard; 150 acres timber; 8 miles to railroad; $800.

Hotel and 4 lots, Eaglesmere, Pa.; 53 rooms; beautiful scenery; 2,200 ft. elevation; fine boating, bathing, hunting, &c.; 5 min. walk to railroad; $11,000.

100 acres, Litchfield Co., Conn.; fair bldgs.; stream; 40 acres timber; orchard; unsurpassed river and mountain scenery; fine location for Summer home; 1 mile to railroad; no reasonable offer refused. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

$50,000.00 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES. MANHATTAN AND BRONX, IN AMOUNTS OF $1,500 TO $3,000; BEST TERMS; LOW RATES. IRA J. ETTINGER, ATTORNEY, NO. 99 NASSAU ST.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Goilin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SHORE FRONT.

100 acres at Huntington; 1,400 feet fine beach; high altitude; partly wooded; magnificent views; a wonderful property.

J. C. FARNSWORTH,
140 Nassau St.

For Sale—One of the finest country seats on south side of Long Island, with extensive water front, elegant dwelling; all improvements, with stable, barns, carriage houses, greenhouses, farmer's and coachman's cottages, dairy and other buildings; fine old trees and shrubbery; 200 acres; price $100,000, on easy terms. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

For sale or exchange for New York City income property, on Great South Bay, Long Island, 60 acres; 926 feet on bay; house, 15 rooms, 2 bathrooms; large stables; farmer's cottage and other buildings; water supply by windmill and spring. Address J. P. Taaffe, 16 and 18 Concord St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—SHORE FRONT, fine building site, ACREAGE; North shore Long Island; 35 minutes out. W. G. Crossman, 122 West 34th St., New York.

300 lots, heart of Hollis, $30,000; speculators investigate immediately; great opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ginseng raising very profitable; farms, $800 up; shore fronts, $300 up; better than stocks; buy this Fall; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

For Rent.—Modern house, furnished or unfurnished, William Street, East Orange; five minutes from new Lackawanna Hollywood Station; very desirable; owner leaving town.

DOUONA LOUONA PARK LOT?

More money in it than anything else. Let us tell you about our terms. Drop us a postal card or call. Visit this property any day.

HOW TO REACH LOUONA PARK.

From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St. (to Astoria) or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence Flushing Jackson Ave. electric line direct to OUR LOCAL OFFICE, CORNER JACKSON AVE. AND BAYLIES ST. From Brooklyn, any line to North Beach, changing at Jackson Ave. to Jackson Ave. line. Car fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Send or call for maps and full information from

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St., Manhattan. New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SONNABEND & GROMER,

256 WEST 116TH ST.,

offer the following properties for exchange:

Lenox Ave., near 135th St., 5-story double flat; equity, $9,000; trade for private house.

$9,000, equity in Newark property; will trade for N. Y. apartment house not heavily incumbered.

132d St., west of 5th Ave.; 3-story private house, free and clear; will trade for double flat or tenement.

Elegant single flat on West 115th St.; will exchange or sacrifice for cash; equity, $7,000.

Amsterdam Ave., tenement; will trade for private house; equity, $8,000.

Our specialty is exchanging real estate of every description. For list of other properties call or write. SONNABEND & GROMER, 256 West 116th St. 'Phone 3340 Harlem.

A—MADISON, N. J.,

or its vicinity. Want a small country seat or farm, for which will offer choice 3-story high-stoop brownstone private residence on Madison Ave., New York City. Principals only apply to PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Plainfield.—Two modern houses, large plots, fine street, plenty of shade; $4,000 equity each; want offer in exchange from homeseekers. PARK, 156 Broadway.

WE HAVE LARGE ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES TO TRADE FOR PART CASH AND PART EQUITY. VINCENT A. RYAN, successor to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

A modern eleven-room house at East Orange, N. J.; worth $15,000; mortgage $7,000; on plot 50x350; for Manhattan or Brooklyn property. Steinhardt, 188 West 96th St.

Palatial Apartment House, near Madison Square, $275,000, unincumbered, for lots or suburban realty. GIBSON, 55 Liberty St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

GREYSTONE,

304 WEST 99TH ST.
SIXTH FLOOR, OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1.
EVERY ROOM LIGHT.
RENT $1,000.

207-209 W. 81ST ST.,

TWO SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS.
SMALL FAMILIES ONLY.
RENT $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., (116th.)

ANTOINETTE,

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms; $300 up; restaurant accommodation.

WEST END AVE., 843,

near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

THE SWANNANOA.

105 East 15th Street. Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $30.00 to $30.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated. Rents, $25 to $29; one month free. No. 52 East 104th St.

OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Beautiful flats, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; all light; modern improvements; select small families. 317 West 114th St., N. E. corner Manhattan Av. KEIM.

Bachelor Apartment "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric lights, steam, breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

89th St., 109 West.—High-class five-room apartment; tiled bath, telephone, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; all modern improvements; excellent management; $27.

112th St., 244 West.—High-class apartments of 8 large, light rooms; tiled bath, hall service, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $42-$47.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—2 rooms and bath, porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30.00. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Single flats; six and seven rooms; bath; moderate rental; see to appreciate. 324 West 15th St.

56th ST., 341 West.—Flat to let, eight rooms and bath, steam heat. Apply janitor on premises.

138d St., 16 West.—8 large, light rooms and bath in single flat; private hall; $26.

Broadway apartments: 126 West 66th St.; seven and bath; $45 to $85; select house; all cars.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

2ND FLOOR, PRIVATE HOUSE.

4 rooms and bath, furnished; elegant carpets, heat and gas included; rent, $35. C. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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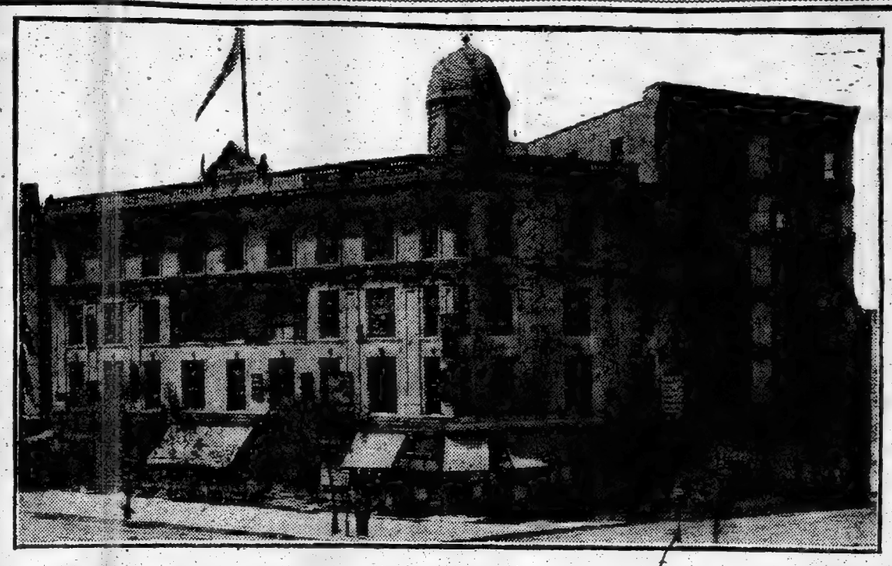

The Miller Building

COR 65TH ST. & BROADWAY

Contains stores, offices, studios and floors where the N. Y. Public Library, Paine's Business College, and Headquarters of the Republican and Democratic Clubs of this section are located. The success of this building and the demand for additional space by firms who have moved from Herald and Longacre Squares to this new quarter, containing more car lines than either of the aforesaid, has encouraged the owner, Mr. John L. Miller, to erect a new building more than double the size on the B'way front from 65th to 66th Sts. Building contains electric elevators and every convenience.

FULLER BUILDING

BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVE.
22D AND 23D STREETS

Ready for Occupancy October 1, 1902

A Modern Building unequaled in Location, Comfort, Appointments, and Convenience.

Large and small offices. Entire floors will be arranged to meet the requirements of tenants.

Floor plans can be had upon application to

GEO. R. READ, Agent

1 Madison Ave. (9181) 60 Cedar St.

NEW FIRE-PROOF

STORE AND OFFICE BUILDING

112 AND 114 WEST 42D STREET.

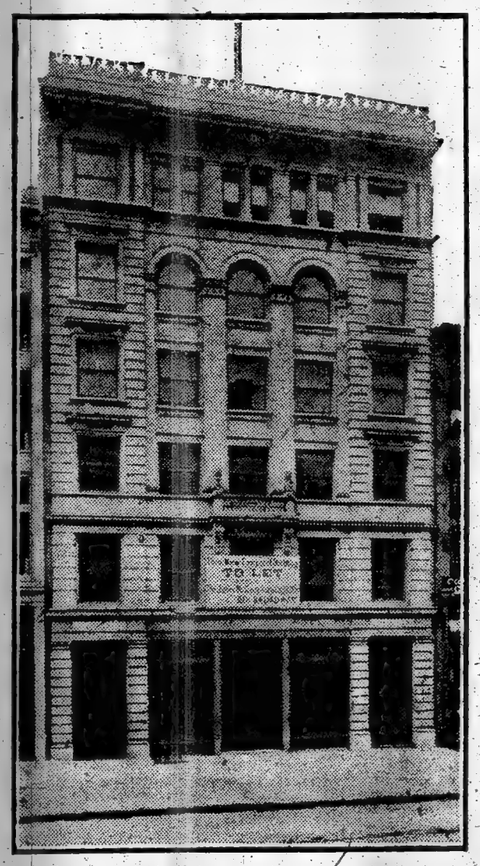

Large, light, airy Store and Lofts, 50 feet on 42d, 75 feet on 41st St., 200 feet deep.

Each floor space over 12,000 square feet.

SUITABLE FOR MOST ANY BUSINESS.

Offices in building are single and en suite, from $450.00 a year upward.

This Is a Strictly Fire-Proof Building.

Electric Elevators.

Open for Inspection.

The James McCreery Realty Corporation,

112-114 WEST 42D STREET.

Two newly decorated stores, basement and parlor floor, just remodeled; fine location; suitable any business; rent reasonable; immediate possession. 1,004 Madison Av., 78th St.

537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Desk room or store for insurance and real estate; state terms. Responsible Broker, R Box 212 Times Office.

A second loft, 43 John St., to let. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Fine office for physician; good location; (other rooms;) ample closet room. 210 West 44th St.

East side dwelling, north of 34th St. and west of 3d Av. E. A. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

Private stable, east side, will rent or buy. E. A. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

1st loft to let, 72 Beekman St. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

TO LET—

ÆOLIAN BUILDING.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE NEW ÆOLIAN BUILDING, 5TH AV. AND 34TH ST. RENTS $240 UP.

Apply S. A. KROSS, on premises, or THE ÆOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

WANTED TENANTS TO LEASE

Tenants, Lessees,

We have capitalists and investors ready to buy and build for you any kind of mercantile or hotel buildings in N. Y. City, on very reasonable terms.

H. J. SACHS, 110 WEST 23D ST., N. Y.

59th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. Herter & Son, 47 East 58th St.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Fine store No. 131 East 125th St.; good location; very near N. Y. Central Depot. Swartwout & Co., 1,322 Park Av.

Offices, studios, and floors, suitable any business; low rents; all cars. 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th St.

44th St., 107 East.—Large store, near Grand Central Depot and Post Office; handsomely decorated; rent $40. Janitor.

750 Lex. Av., Bet. 59th & 60th Sts.—Steam heated loft, directly opposite Bloomingdale Bros.' Arcade.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
RATES $1 PER DAY UPWARD.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

7th Ave., Bet. 55th and 56th St.
In the most desirable residential section of the city. Modern fire-proof family hotel.
One to five rooms and bath, unfurnished. Decorations to suit tenant.
Long-distance telephone in each apartment. Restaurant, al la carte.
Leases from Oct. 1st. Possession now. References required.
A. W. EAGER, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL, Men only. 183 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1, "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 5, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glass & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St.—Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attractive West Side Apartments.

GREENFIELD, 46 WEST 73D ST. Suitable for Physician.	Duplex Apartments. Ten very large rooms, (two servants' rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; rent	2,250 TO 2,400
	Also Apartments covering entire floor, 50x90 feet; 10 large rooms and two baths; two servants' rooms; passenger and servants' elevators; all night service; electric light; rent	
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS, 200 WEST 88TH ST.	Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied.	45 TO 55
THE RENAISSANCE, 72 WEST 88TH ST.	Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy; open plumbing.	45 TO 50
71 & 73 WEST 104TH ST.	Single flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat.	42.50 TO 47.50
65, 67, & 69 WEST 104TH ST.	Six rooms and bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls.	31 34
THE TOWNSEND, 206 WEST 121ST ST.	Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water.	50 TO 55
349 AMSTERDAM AV.	Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath.	20 TO 22
572 AMSTERDAM AV.	Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water.	21 TO 22

OTHERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FROM $3,000 TO $420.

WILLIAM R. WARE, Agent,

Full particulars will be mailed if desired. 451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.

Six and seven room Apartments, all light, furnished or unfurnished; meals optional; conceded to be the finest Apartments on the west side; electric light, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service, &c.

RENTS $50 TO $75.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Having every modern improvement and convenience; elevators, electric light; tiled baths; Apartments of 7, 8, and 15 rooms.

RENTS $1,200 TO $2,500.

ALAMO,

53 EAST 93D ST.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS, ON PREMISES.

Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light and all desirable improvements.

5 rooms and bath..... $50
6 rooms and bath..... 65
12 rooms and bath..... 125

The TUILERIES

Broadway, Northwest Corner 95th St.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

7 and 8 Spacious, Light Rooms.

Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

RESIDENT MANAGER.

Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.

Apply on premises or to

GEORGE E. HOPPIE,

Tel. 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

376 Buildings represented; 1,694 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.

Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2,450 Madison Square.

"THE HOLLAND"

66 AND 68 WEST 46TH ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

A modern bachelor and family apartment house; suites of one, two, three, and four rooms and baths; open plumbing; tiled baths, with showers; steam heat, hot water service continually; gas and electric light; Otis elevator; long-distance telephone in each apartment; complete service included in rent; meals served a la carte and table d'hote; ready for occupancy September 15; now open for inspection; rentals from $450 upward. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or

BROOKE & GEORGER, Agents, 41 West 33d St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,

LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,

ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

RENTS, $50 TO $90.

Superintendent on premises.

39 AND 43 EAST 27TH.

Absolutely Fireproof
High Class Apartments

of eight and nine rooms and bath and extra servant's room; steam heat; hot water supply; elevator, telephone, etc.

RENTS, $1,100 TO $1,500.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR

Brooke & Georger, Agents, 41 WEST 33D ST.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof apartments, from three to seven rooms and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

92d St., 115 East, near Park Av.—Beautiful parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; select block; private yard; only $32.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

204 West 92d St.—Splendid large absolutely light eight rooms; pantry, bath, servants' toilet; single apartment; best part of city.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water; select neighborhood; rent, $40.00.

The Most Beautiful Location on Riverside Drive.

The Choicest and Most Conveniently Arranged Apartments on the West Side.

All Outside Light. Large Private Lawn.

Suites of 11 and 12 Rooms, with 2 and 3 Baths.

Separate Stairs and Elevator for Servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

Riverside Drive, - - Cor. 92d Street

The Most Beautiful Location on

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 92D ST.

The choicest and most conveniently arranged apartments on the West Side.

ALL OUTSIDE LIGHT.
LARGE PRIVATE LAWN.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms with 2 and 3 baths.

Separate stairs and elevator for servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

THE CRITERION,

60 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Apartments four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, &c.

RENTS, $45 TO $50.

This house is under the personal supervision of new owner, JUDSON LAWSON.

La Scala,

465 CENTRAL PARK WEST, 106TH STREET.

New elevator apartment building; suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; modern in every detail; rents, $800 to $1,200.

E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

High Class Apartment House

In fine business location; 38 apartments, 5 stores; rents moderate; bank mortgage, 4 per cent.

HAGEN & SLEVIN.
240 WEST 116TH ST.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, etc.; rent, $1,200; also one apartment, six rooms and bath; rent, $900.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $60; or partly furnished, $75.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

106TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

Convenient to all transit.
Handsome 7 rooms. Everything modern.
Gr. floor, $40. 1 flight up, $45.
Apply on premises, 211 W. 106th St.

THE PENDLETON,

253 East 68th St., cor. 2d Av.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $31 and $32.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av., 2d flat, 25x90; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large light rooms; rent, $47.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—1283 St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat; hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—566 Lexington Av., 4th flat, seven large rooms; single house; all improvements; rent, $28. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

A.— CORONADO. —A.

New fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartments, four rooms, bath; 115 West 62d; modern improvements, $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

39½ Washington Sq.—Overlooking square, 7 rooms, bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $75.

55th St., 368 West.—2d flat, 6 rooms, bath, private hall; newly decorated; $37.50.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments, newly decorated; $16.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartments; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25, $27.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE CAMERON.

St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 126th St.

Choice Housekeeping Apartments.

4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH; $540 TO $720 PER YEAR.

The most central location of the west side; accessible to all lines of transfer; service unexcelled; modern conveniences; elevators all night; electric light furnished; liveried attendants; reception rooms, &c. APPLY ON PREMISES.

IN THE MURRAY HILL DISTRICT.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

N. E. Cor. 34th St. & Lexington Ave.

Ready for Occupancy About September 15th.

Leases Commence October 1st.

2 and 3 Room Apartments with Bath. Southern Exposure. All Windows Open on Street or Avenue. Electric Lights. Modern Plumbing. Parquet Floors. Tiled Bathrooms. Breakfasts Obtainable.

RENTS, $480 TO $720.

ASHFORTH & CO.
51 W. 42d St. Tel. 626—38th.

116 to 122 West 100th St.

Most Desirable Location.

Amsterdam cars at door; L station at 104th st.; 7 large rooms and bath; newly finished and decorated.

Rents $28 to $30.

142 West 98th St.

Excellent location;
6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water.

Rents $24.

Apply to janitors on premises or

John H. Porges,
1572 BROADWAY (97TH ST.).

THE BARRINGTON

High Class Exclusive Apartment House,

40 and 42 East 25th St.

One door from Madison Sq.

Choicest residential section; first-class service day and night; one very attractive six-room apartment, and one very elegant bachelor apartment, (three large rooms and store closet,) to rent; extra servants' quarters upstairs.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS MOST DESIRABLE.

ONLY ONE LEFT.

Handsome apartment; seven beautifully decorated rooms and bath; every modern improvement; rent, $50. Finest location in Washington Heights. 100 Convent Avenue, corner 146th St.

FREE.....ONE MONTH.....FREE

14th Street, 227 West.—Beautifully decorated; seven large rooms and bath, having all improvements. Rent, $40.00.

FREE TO OCTOBER 1ST.

584 Columbus Avenue, near 88th Street; 4 large, light rooms; bath; decorate to suit. Rent, $15.00.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

Five rooms and bath; newly decorated; halls heated. Rent, $23.00. 2,270 Broadway, near 81st Street.

AGENTS, POCHER & CO.,
40 WEST 34TH ST.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street,

opposite Manhattan Square

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.

Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor. Also non-housekeeping Apartments, three and four rooms and bath; room attendance.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

"THE HUDSON"

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 95TH ST.

HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS,

under new ownership and management. Will be thoroughly overhauled, renovated, and rented in suites of 5, 6, 7, or 11 rooms. Apply to Supt. on premises or

JOHN McCARTHY, 1 West 113th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

THE CENTRAL.

No. 68 South.—Corner Apartment, seven light rooms; bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat; $50 to $75. Apply to H. A. SMITH, 152 Broadway, or on premises, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FINE FLATS. REASONABLE RENTS.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. STEAM HEAT. HOT WATER SUPPLY. PRIVATE HALLS.

333, 335, 337 EAST 13TH STREET.

66 East 77th Street.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, with the latest modern appointments; every room light; rents, $50 to $65.

CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

159 WEST 45TH ST.,

adjoining Longacre Square.

Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $900 yearly. Look at these before renting.

Apply janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

FREE TO OCTOBER 1ST.

Lexington Av., 196, corner 32d St.—Corner apartment, large floor, 5 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated; rent $30. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

THE HOLYOKE,

Southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av.; elegant apartment of 10 rooms and bath; ground floor; all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire B. H. Glide, on premises.

Kingston, 129-131 East 76th St.

APARTMENT EIGHT EXTRA LARGE ROOMS; direct sunlight and air; steam heat; hot water; hall attendance; private residence block; rent, $50.

FREE—ONE-HALF MONTH—FREE.

39th St., 532 West.—House being newly renovated; apartments 3 or 4 rooms; first-class conditions; tubs, toilet on floor; rent, $6 to $8.

Five elegantly decorated large light rooms, bathroom; two flights; hot water; $20; house quiet, thoroughly clean, kept strictly first class; adults, 72 West 134th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE PIERREPONT

43, 45, 47 WEST 32D STREET.

TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

Apartments consisting of suites of one, two, three, and four roms, each with bath; the rentals include light, heat, and excellent attendance. No "extras." There is a long-distance telephone and refrigeration in each apartment, and also an excellent restaurant on the first floor for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year, and rentals are reasonable. Apply to Albert E. Glennie, Manager.

THE HENRY JAMES

501 West 113th St., n w cor. Amsterdam Av. All outside light, 7, 8, 9 spacious rooms, bath, two toilets, servants' toilet rooms and kitchen, with separate halls; unusual ventilation; highest class finish; electric lift, liveried attendants; pronounced the most excellent plan; individual telephone and refrigeration supplied under lease; careful management for people of refined tastes; most healthful, select section; magnificent views and surroundings; rents, $1,080 to $1,400; opposite Columbia University, St. John's Cathedral, and many parks; cars at door, transfer to all parts.

Superintendent.

5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, most delightfully situated, handsomely finished, modern in all respects; electric lift, electric and gas lights; separate telephones and refrigeration supplied under lease; commanding beautiful views; within a block of Riverside Drive, &c.; rents, $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROOVEN

2790-2792 Broadway, Schuyler Sq., W. 103th St. One management. Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

273 West 138th St.
267 & 272 W. 139th St.

LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY, CORNER APARTMENTS

containing 6 and 7 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated, steam heat, hot water supply.

RENTS $40 to $50 PER MONTH.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

SINGLE FLATS

209, 213, 215, 217, 223 WEST 135TH STREET.

7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water.

Handsomely decorated and equipped with every modern convenience.

RENT $37.50 TO $47.50 PER MONTH.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

Central Park W., Corner 92d St.

ARDSLEY HALL,

Overlooking Central Park.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE,

with every modern improvement,

Dining Room in the House.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 or 12 rooms, with baths, including electric light, refrigerating plant, bathrooms for servants; separate elevator for servants. ALSO FURNISHED APARTMENTS of 6, 7, and 8 rooms. All apartments can be seen by applying on the premises during the day or evening.

128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 96TH STREET, overlooking the picturesque Hudson River and Grant's Tomb.

THE "HUDSON."

High Grade. Absolutely Fireproof. 2 suites, 5 and 7 rooms, reasonable, from Oct. 1st, with immediate possession. Apply to Supt., on premises.

"ALTAMONTE APARTMENTS."

9 large, light rooms; bath, electric light, elevator, telephone; delightfully situated, overlooking Hudson; $900, $1,000 per annum. Apply 606 West 113th St., near Riverside.

Two elegant, light, roomy corner flats; five and seven rooms; private halls; all improvements; conveniently situated; rents, $32 and $55; 251 West 92d St. Information from Oscar Dike, 67 West 125th St.

Elegant new flats; also floors in two-family houses; hot water, steam heat; 5, 6, and 7 large rooms and bath; beautiful, convenient location; rents, $15 to $20; 167th St. and Jerome Av. Information from Oscar Dike, 67 West 125th St.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

43d St., 225 West, adjoining Longacre Square.—Eight-room single flat, with all improvements; only $45 monthly. Janitor, or LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

204-208 East 21st St., 230 East 25th St., 232 9th Av., 231 East 24th St.—4 and 5 room apartments, bath, all improvements; rents moderate.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Double and single rooms; also back parlor; physician; American family; table guests.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments; 3 rooms, bath, $40; attendance. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Brooklyn.

THE VENDOME,

CORNER GRAND & GATES AVENUE.

SITUATION BEAUTIFUL, CONVENIENT. 10 minutes from Bridge; 7 rooms and bath; elevators; modern improvements; small, select families; $40 to $50.

F. S. JUSTICE, SUPT.

ONE MONTH FREE.

PARK SLOPE APARTMENTS, $15 to $33.
5 to 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
JNO. S. MACGILLIVARY,
311 7TH AV., BROOKLYN.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

138th St., 365 West.—Cor. Amsterdam Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment; seven rooms and bath; dining room and parlors overlooking Hudson; also outside sleeping rooms; a delightful location; all views being entirely unobstructed; $70.00 per month. Inquire between 1 and 5 P. M. Hatch.

An attractively furnished apartment of 2 rooms and 2 bathrooms to rent from October 1st.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
570 5th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

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On SUNDAYS until Sept. 14th inc., the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote Dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café. Popular prices.

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A 4,000-Mile Walk.

There arrived at Dover on Saturday, Aug. 23, a Hungarian student named Charles Radcyll, who is engaged in a walking tour of some 4,000 miles under somewhat curious conditions. At the beginning of June he started, entirely without funds, from Debreczin, in Hungary, his intention being to walk an average of twenty-five to thirty miles a day, earning what he required for the necessaries of life by journalistic work. Since then he has walked through Hungary, Austria, and Germany by way of Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin to Hamburg, where he embarked for Hull. From Hull he continued through Manchester, North and South Wales, Bristol, Oxford, and the Thames valley to London, and on to Dover. Erdcyli is a teetotaler. He states that he is making the tour for the purpose of studying the manners of different countries and seeing their principal buildings. He left Dover for Calais on Saturday on the concluding stages of his walk through Paris, Lyons, across the Alps into Italy, through Turin, Venice, and Trieste, back to his starting point, which he hopes to reach by the end of September.—London Times.

Gold in Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—In the Summer of 1898 a party of Finnish geologists was sent to Lapland to make a geological map of the country and to ascertain whence the auriferous sand found in some places was washed. The results of the investigation pointed to the mouth of the Ruostiol, on the north bank of Ivalojoki, the quartz mountain Harkaselka, between Stojskid and Tolasjoki, and the quartz reef of Haugasol. A Finnish peasant returned from the American goldfields explored the region to the south of Lake Enare. Gold was found in a combination, hitherto unknown and of great theoretical interest, viz., with bog ore and hematite. Notwithstanding a generous use of advertisements, no subscribers have been found in Finland to develop these goldfields. Speculators are looking to France and England to supply the capital for a very problematical venture.—London Express.

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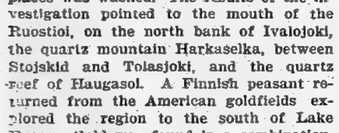

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The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

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The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

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Fall term begins Tuesday, Sept. 2.

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1st	The New York Times printed	23,174	lines	Educational	Advertising.
2d	Newspaper	11,204	"	"	"
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4th	"	9,774	"	"	"
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7th	"	3,380	"	"	"
8th	"	3,154	"	"	"
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MANHATTAN.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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The undergraduate school, Wednesday, September 10, 1902.
The graduate school, Wednesday, October 1.
The medical and dental schools, Wednesday, October 1.
The law school, Wednesday, October 1.
Examinations for entrance to the undergraduate school will be held September 9, 1902.
Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S.J., President, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

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95th St., 55 West.—Rooms, with excellent board; references.

95th St., 55 West.—Rooms, with excellent board; references.

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Wanted Nov. 1—In an apartment hotel or first-class boarding house, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child and nurse. Address with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., City.

Young man wants board in private family; terms moderate. Address Frances, 270 West 23d St.

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12th St., 108 West.—Nicely furnished large second-story room; hot and cold water; for gentleman.

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74th St., 148 West.—Two square rooms, private bath, singly, together; superior accommodations; breakfast optional.

76th St., 358 West.—Elegant single and double room; decorations and furniture entirely new; dressing room, lavatories, tiled bath, telephone; private family; gentlemen preferred; references.

312 West 59th St.—An elegant front parlor and large bedroom, en suite, with folding doors, suitable for two single beds; newly furnished; bath adjoining; private hall; no children. McVay.

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Attractive rooms, large and small, or separate; private; references. M. R., Box 213 Times Office.

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Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely furnished second floor room; private bath; single rooms; breakfast.

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Lenox Av., 216.—Handsomely newly furnished rooms singly or en suite; board optional; neighborhood excellent; parlors doctor or dentist.

Magnificent room, (new,) $8; one flight; twin beds, two gentlemen; Forties, Broadway. Address Private Family, Times Office.

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Gentleman wishes large back room, southern exposure, with breakfast; upper west side. Reliable, R Box 147 Times Office.

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Wanted—By the year, by a widow, in strictly private family, one floor of two or three rooms, unfurnished, with board; very highest references given and required. Address B. A., Times Uptown.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c

May Solve a Rural Problem.

HOW the Art Handicraft Movement at Deerfield Mass., May Spread to Other Towns—Success Meets the Associated Workers in Beaten Brass, Colonial Furniture and "Grandmother" Rugs.

DEERFIELD, in Massachusetts, where the Arts and Crafts Exhibition closed recently, has solved the problem of the "decaying village," if not of the abandoned farm, in a way that may lead to the industrial rejuvenation of rural New England.

Seven or eight years ago Deerfield was much like any other village of the western part of its State. It had more historic interest, its houses were better examples of Colonial architecture, its people were probably somewhat more cultured. But in the main it bore a striking resemblance to its neighbors.

To-day all that is changed. It is like no other village in the United States. It has an importance quite apart from that which links it in history to a fearful massacre. It is, in a happy sense, un-American; yet, in another way, it is so thoroughly American that there are grounds for regarding the new movement a prophecy of what will some day be accomplished in many villages like it. For Deerfield is a town given over to the making, by hand, of objects of art, in various branches of handicraft.

In the great old houses of Deerfield there are many works of domestic art dating back one or two hundred years. Perhaps it was the presence of these that kept the people of the town doing a certain kind of embroidery peculiar to Deerfield known as the "blue and white work." At any rate, the work was done to perfection, and the old bed coverings and samplers of their forefathers' days frequently gave the workers suggestions for patterns.

The work was done in a hap-hazard sort of fashion. To regard it very seriously or to look on it as a means of livelihood never entered the heads of the ladies whose fingers fashioned it. In the same way others once in a while plaited straw baskets.

Then the idea came to some one of larger vision that the blue-and-white work might be made to furnish occupation for many women, and this scheme started a movement unique in this country.

STUDYING PATTERNS.

The ladies who did the embroidery set themselves seriously to work and began to realize the dignity of a "craft." The work was no longer merely embroidery to them. The question of patterns assumed weight, and the decorations of the old houses were searched to offer models.

The blue-and-white work, thus put on a thoroughly artistic basis, made a success. The workers found that there was some money in it—not a fortune, by any means, but a sum sufficient to the needs of a quiet spot like Deerfield. Then the basket-plaiting women took the cue, and began to seek new patterns. They had help from a Deerfield woman who had traveled widely and noted the Indian baskets, which are not plentiful nowadays, when Indians are forsaking the old ways. She introduced raffia, and the baskets were made in new shapes, with artistic designs.

The success of the blue-and-white work and of the baskets stirred to emulation the rug makers. The rag carpet of the country is famous, but even its best friends can hardly say that it is artistic. In Deerfield, however, everything is artistic. The rag rugs and squares made there are considered as fine in coloring as the Persian rugs, although naturally less gorgeous. The greens and blues and reds are all soft and exquisitely blended.

Then another Deerfield woman does metal work. In her quaint old studio she and her friend and co-worker beat silver and copper and brass into beautiful and strange designs, and set them with stones, sometimes of great rarity and interest.

FURNITURE AND BOOKBINDING.

Two other Deerfield women take artistic photographs, which are known everywhere for their wonderful color effects. Men are not debarred from the Arts and Craft Society, although they are in a hopeless minority. Two men reproduce the old Colonial furniture of the town and find a ready sale for it.

Yet another daughter of Deerfield is known all over the country as a bookbinder, although she no longer lives in the old village. Miss Ellen Starr, however, counts herself one of the Deerfield "craftspeople," and showed her work at their recent exhibition.

For now the Deerfield Arts and Craft Society has been regularly organized. It is a loose organization, in a way. Each separate department manages its own affairs. All officers serve without pay. Dues are levied to pay for minor expenses, such as postage, and so forth. There are fifty-three members of the association, and this, in a little village, most of which is gathered about one street, is a large number.

There are many picturesque facts about the organization. Western Massachusetts has sent many remarkable folk out into the world, and sometimes the blue-and-white workers are called on to make a copy of some bit of an ancestor's household belongings for a wealthy descendant, now moved away.

The woodworkers, too, copy old furniture of the Deerfield houses, bride chests, and the like. The men who built Deerfield as it now is were people of wealth, for their homes are beautiful to-day. The halls and stairways, the window seats, and the fireplaces are all fine examples of the Colonial architecture, which is so rarely found in perfection.

In every house, almost, one finds the crane of bygone days standing in the great fireplace, and a spinning wheel drawn up in the chimney corner. Small panes of glass, or those of the bull's-eye pattern, are on every side. Warming pans hang on the walls, and old candlesticks stand on the mantels. The average age of the houses on the main street (and this allows for several new ones) is 120 years. In such a setting why should not an Arts and Craft Society flourish!

THE OLD HOUSES.

In the local museum, known as Memorial Hall, the workers of to-day can find many relics of their departed forefathers. The place is, next to the museum of Plymouth, the best of the kind in the country, and it may outrank Plymouth in some departments. And the Deerfield of the past is closely linked with the town of to-day.

How many folk in this country can show the wooden bowl carved and used by an ancestor of 200 years ago, or the gown of a great-great-grandmother, or the blood-stained suit of clothes worn by an ancestor when he was killed defending his home against Indians? These things abound in Deerfield.

It seems as if the village were exceptionally situated for such a movement as the one described. It lies among the soft green hills of one of the loveliest parts of the country. The people come of the best stock of the East. They inherit strong brains and skilled hands from their pioneer ancestors.

Everything that is making the fame of the village was found, in embryo at least, within it. Nothing has been imported. The most that can be said is that it seems likely, at present, that the village may attract to it outsiders who share the tastes of the people and would like to join with them in training their hands, or would like to ply crafts already learned in an atmosphere so congenial. Still it is permitted one to wonder whether or not the same could not be done in other villages, given, as was the case in Deerfield, a few bright, magnetic women to take the lead.

The women who work at the crafts do not make large sums of money. Their earnings would seem small to city folk. But then they need less and are for the most part housekeepers. They plait their baskets or ply their needles between household tasks. In this way the remuneration is good enough, and in addition to the money earned they acquire a feeling for art which enters into every part of their daily lives.

It would seem as if some such scheme of loosely organized handicraft work would be the salvation of many a small town. It would be, too, a little leaven that might in time lighten the whole lump. It is, unfortunately, an un-American idea to work slowly with the hands to produce an object of art. Still, even in this busy country it is possible to cultivate a feeling for handicraft, and that is what the Deerfield people want to help accomplish.

They are a great deal more pleased by a request to be allowed to come and work with them than by an order that will put money in their pockets. Not that they do not need the money and desire it. It always comes. Their wares are never a drug on the market and they do practically nothing to extend the sale of the articles. The latter sell naturally, as fast as they can be made.

What the workers do care about is to make converts to handicraft. They make these of most of the tourists who journey to Deerfield. Not many can cast their lot in with the handiworkers, but the visitor comes away aglow with enthusiasm for craftsmanship and full of hope that Deerfield is only the pioneer of a great new movement. M. D. McL.

Titles for Negroes Not Favored.

All well-bred Southern men and women are especially considerate of the feelings of colored people, understanding the many trials they have to undergo and the many things to which they were forced to submit because of the position they occupy through no fault of their own. Desirous as we are of giving them every possible respect and consideration, we never have been able to accept the "Mr." and "Mrs." and "Miss" as applied to people of that race. Perhaps there is no sense in the distinction. We do not intend to have any argument on that point. It is a matter of instinct with every white person in the South that there shall be a difference, and that difference always will be made in this part of the country. Many of us know colored people who have all the qualities to command our respect—character, sense, education—and they do command our respect and have it. When they have a title of any kind we give it to them with pleasure. But when it comes to the "Mr." and the "Mrs." and the "Miss" the white man's instinct balks. It is a kind of an admission of equality, social and general, to which he cannot bring himself, and does not want to bring himself, and never will.—Richmond (Va.) News.

Legislative Gamesters.

Considerable surprise is being expressed in some of the papers because of the discovery of evidence that members of the Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention have been among the citizens of the Commonwealth who have visited gambling houses in Richmond. To "knowing ones," however, that is no more news than would be the announcement that the Dutch had taken Holland. Among our statesmen and politicians there has always been a sporting element. It is no new thing. It is not a modern invention. It is one of our inheritances from England. It is a thing that existed in the Colonial period; it survived the shocks of the Revolution, belonged to "the good old times" before the war, lived and flourished in Confederate days, was proof against the horrors of the reconstruction era, and is not yet dead—only possuming. Shocking as it may be to some of our good, innocent country folk, candor compels us to say that in every Legislature there has been a card-playing set. And we can say, with equal candor, we believe that the size of the set has been steadily diminishing in numbers.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

A Danish Railway Incident.

Along the State Railway in Denmark thundered the express. The birds ceased singing as it passed, and the cows cowered in the long grass with agitated norns. Calm and unmoved, the gallant stoker stood beside the driver and gazed ahead. Suddenly his cheek blanched, and he pointed with trembling finger down the line. The driver gasped. There was no possibility of stopping the train, and there in exquisite innocence of its danger squatted serenely upon the track a little chee-ild!

Realizing the situation in the lightning passage of a single second, the gallant stoker grasped the driver's hand in eternal farewell, and then with a brief but soulful thought of his wife and three tender bairns (for which for give him,) he took a flying leap from the engine and dropped upon his feet. Gathering himself up, the noble fellow began immediately to run, and in a minute shot ahead of the engine, seized hold of the child, and dragged it from danger just as the express thundered vehemently by. This is a true story, and the stoker has been promoted.

A Fair Philosopher.

"And you really think that the ignorant may be successful in life?" said the man who enjoys abstruse discussion.

"Certainly," answered Miss Cayenne; "the man who thoroughly believes in himself has a great advantage. And self-esteem is frequently based on the grossest sort of ignorance."—Washington Star.

CONDITION OF STREETS JUSTIFIES COMPLAINTS

Good Reason for Many Objections to State of Chaos.

A Trip Over the Route Followed by Subway Sufficient to Show that Public Is Suffering.

The general public, which has suffered through the condition of the streets and other nuisances incidental to the construction of the rapid transit system, is beginning to ask if in their case patience does not cease to be a virtue. It claims that since ground was broken for the subway in March, 1900, such patience has been sorely tried, but that, with few exceptions, it has submitted to conditions of chaos, financial loss, which has been serious in many instances, discomfort through ways of travel or business being blocked or incumbered with materials for subway construction and, not the least of the evils, to the great nuisances created by dust or mud by streets that were unpaved by the subway contractors, and which have not, as provided by the John B. McDonald contract, been put into their "original condition" where the subway structure has been completed and filled over to the street level.

All of the complaints that have come to THE NEW YORK TIMES on this subject ask if good citizenship and public spirit in this regard are to be rewarded with apparent indifference to the plight of those who have borne the brunt of the general discomfort attending subway operations in cases where the underground route is completed and filled in ready for paving, if this indifference is to continue until Winter sets in and aggravates conditions to the danger point in case of fire and the impossibility of moving apparatus through sloughs or thoroughfares chocked with piles of materials or mounds of stones or earth, and who are responsible for such temper-trying conditions.

Some of the complainants cite as evidence that the conditions referred to need not exist the admirable features of several points of the finished subway, such as the completion of the surface over the City Hall loop, the proposed restoration of the roadway around the Columbus statue at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and over the station there and up to Sixty-second Street, and the magnificent and highly creditable normal condition of Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, in whose tunnel dumping trains drawn by locomotives are running under a roadway which shows no sign of having at any point been excavated for "cut and cover" rapid transit work.

The argument is advanced that if conditions can be so restored at any point where the subway construction is completed and can be filled in they could and should be so restored at all such points, and that the demand for such normal conditions is not only not unreasonable, but comes as a right and as a requital for long suffering.

Investigation of the entire rapid transit routes from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to One Hundred and Fourth Street, along the line of Broadway, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, along the line of Lenox Avenue to Central Park, and from One Hundred and Fourth Street down to the Hall of Records showed that there was ample justification for complaints based on the fact that in the instances noted the subway is completed and filled in, but the pavements have not been put in "original condition." Where there has been paving it has been done in slovenly fashion so as little to better conditions. Where original conditions have been restored in some places space has been utilized for storing machinery, erecting tents, and making room for material and rubbish. The results in dry weather have been scourges of dust and in wet weather mire, and at all times discomfort through incumbrances and the blocking of avenues of travel and traffic which the unsightliness of the route operated on has rarely redeemed.

In no instance was a complaint entertained where it was evident that the unfinished condition of the subway excused the state of the roadway.

Surface conditions should not count along the line of rock-tunneling operations from Fort George to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, where was the heading for the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street shaft. But at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street the rockmen found a pocket of rotten stuff and this necessitated excavation and "cut and cover" work. This has been filled in with earth, and the roadway has not been put in order. It would be a dangerous place at night to a man unacquainted with the locality, as there is a big pile of sand at Fort Washington Avenue, and the roadway is blocked by shops and litter on the west side of Broadway above One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. Besides there are also several hundred tons of granite blocks at Fort Washington Avenue, leaving only two narrow strips of roadway on the incline to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the road is partly blocked south of this to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street by granite over the heading and telegraph poles in the earth roadway on the west side of the station cut and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street is cut off by a ricketty wooden bridge.

Conditions below the earth tunneling from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street vary from excavations begun to filling in over the subway, but only half a block or so—just south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street—is in a condition for paving down as far as the Montefiore Home or Hamilton Place. From One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, where the subway debouches on the Manhattan Valley viaduct approaches there is a section of roadway filled in, leveled, and rolled, but not paved or asphalted, and ready, as weather conditions may prevail, to create a mud or a dust nuisance.

ANOTHER UNSIGHTLY SPOT.

The subway again begins at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, in front of the Horace Mann School, is a completed, filled in section. But the earth has only been leveled, not rolled, and the place will be unsightly, as in all similar cases, until paved. The subway is uncovered between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, but could be covered. Between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets the excavation has been filled up. The earth has been leveled, but not rolled. The west side of Broadway is incumbered with materials. This is in front of St. Luke's Home. Complaints are that the dust or mud nuisance here is acute. No part of the subway is covered in from here to One Hundred and Fourth Street, whence starts the Central Park and Lenox Avenue branch.

The operations on this are rock tunneling to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues. The magnificent and highly creditable condition of Lenox Avenue up to One Hundred and Forty-second Street has been referred to. Credit for it is due to Farrel Hopper & Co., John Rogers, and McMullen & Bean, the subcontractors on Sections 7, 8 and 9A. The only blotches on this finished portion are a ragged condition of a small area of pavement in One Hundred and Tenth Street, just west of Lenox Avenue, a mound of earth, a derrick, and much material at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, unfinished conditions, due to station work at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and a chaotic state of affairs, in sharp contrast to the rest of Lenox Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, so that it is in a general way one of the worst points of the whole subway route south of the Harlem River. The street blockade is serious, as it cuts off part of the sidewalk of Public School No. 89 and limits traffic to the car tracks.

From One Hundred and Fourth Street south there are a few patches of filled-in subway to Ninety-first Street, but the prospective relief is not appreciated because they are in the midst of a deplorable condition of confusion through construction and storage of materials. Residents and business people groan, but say that matters, so far as paving is concerned, had better remain, as they are and that perhaps some day filling in will be done quickly and be followed by the restoration of Broadway to original conditions.

At Ninetieth Street are found evidences that better conditions may come promptly. South of this the subway is filled over, but the earth is not leveled, and it is incumbered with materials and refuse. What roadway there is is cut up. It would be a morass after a spell of rain. From here to Eighty-seventh Street matters improve as plots in the centre of Broadway are leveled and trees are planted and the roadway is fairly clean to half a block below Eighty-seventh Street. Broadway has, however, an untidy appearance, in spite of the good character of the asphalting. At this point open-cut conditions with materials blocking the roadway are discovered. From the lower half of the block Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth Streets the subway is covered over, but everything is in a condition of litter. The earth is in mounds, covered with material, the roadways are ankle-deep in powdery earth, and the unsightliness is general. One of the places that suffer the most is Euclid Hall, a vast apartment house that takes in the west side of Broadway. Conditions are a little better in the block below, as trees are planted in the centre plots. But nothing can be protected from griminess in the houses and stores.

"Dust?" said a pharmacist on the block, "why, it's impossible to keep any thing clean, although we pay a man to water the street, and when it's wet it's about as bad with the mud. my stock is ruined, but I will not get in a new one until it is all over."

But from Eighty-fourth to Eighty-second Street there is marked improvement, although untidiness is a distinctive feature. Broadway is asphalted, there is little except paving litter, the plots are leveled, and trees are planted in them. No such oasis exists from Eighty-second to Seventy-first Street, where half a block is filled in over the finished subway. The earth is not leveled and is littered with material in front of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, whose vines are weighed down and disfigured with dust. From Sixty-seventh to Sixty-fifth Street the excavation will be filled in in a few days, when probably the incumbrances that are packed at the junction of Columbus Avenue and Broadway will be transferred to the "restored" roadway.

From Sixty-fourth to Sixty-third Street, Broadway is filled in, but the earth is not rolled, and the centre plots are uncurbed and materials and rubbish litter are scattered about. Better conditions are found in the block below. From the middle of the block between Sixty-second and Sixty-first Streets to south of Fifty-ninth Street, Broadway is nearly as it will be at its best after passenger trains are running in the subway.

CONDITIONS AT THE CIRCLE.

The condition of Broadway south of the Circle appears to be inexcusable. The rapid transit route is filled over and paved, but paving stones, mounds of earth, pipes, and material restrict the roadway. The pavement south of Fifty-eighth Street is broken up, and the dirt nuisance here is flagitious. In front of the Rutland affairs are in equally bad shape. Between Fifty-seventh Street, which is as encumbered with subway material as the yard of a machine shop, and Fifty-sixth Street, Broadway is blocked on the east side by a mound of earth eight feet high. Between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth Streets the excavation is filled in, and the east side is asphalted, emphasizing the bad condition of the west side of the roadway. Matters are the same, but incumbrances more vexatious, to Forty-eighth Street. The block below is asphalted, but at its south end is an immense pile of paving stones. Long Acre Square's condition as the worst dumping ground of the subway can hardly be materially improved until next Spring. Forty-second Street is on crutches, and were a seismic demonstration to occur the consequences would be a corner in building operations. But east of Nos. 127 and 130 the subterranean construction has been filled over, the sidewalks reset, and the pavement is in fair condition and little incumbered by construction litter to Sixth Avenue.

From Sixth to Fifth Avenue conditions have been partly remedied by paving the north side of the street or by planking, and shopkeepers and residents rejoice, although the south side is still a cut and the operations of the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company are yet a bar to prosperity and comfort.

From the Park Avenue Hotel to Thirtieth Street Fourth Avenue has been filled in and paved. But the paving has been done in such fashion that the dust or dirt nuisance exists and the thoroughfare is incumbered with paving blocks, broken stone, and other materials, so as to block it to the car tracks or cut off the west roadway. Between Thirtieth and Twenty-ninth Streets the avenue is paved on the east side, but as soon as it was completed a pile of stones was put on it. The condition of the restored block, Twenty-seventh to Twenty-sixth Street, would be fair but for piles of iron pipe in front of the Madison Square Garden. That of the two blocks below would be good but for inferior paving. Fourth Avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-first Street, is badly paved and the west roadway is blocked by a pile of stones. From Twenty-first to Twentieth Street the excavation is filled in. The delay in paving here is commented on because grass is growing on the earth. The south end of the block, Eighteenth to Seventeenth Street, is filled in, but not paved.

In Union Square there were evidences of activity in paving the filled-over subway, but such paving as has been done is of third-class character. The east side of the square is cut off owing to the tearing up of the temporary car tracks. Authority for Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, the contractors, said that all nuisances attributable to subway operations in Union Square would be fully abated long before snow flies.

No complaints are now made of the block from Twelfth to Eleventh Street. It is filled in, paved, and in good normal condition, but when the filling in time settles it will have to be repaved. The block below is now well paved. Residents of Lafayette Place say that it has been well restored to original conditions, but they would be better pleased if construction incumbrances were removed.

The frightful condition of Elm Street has provoked energetic complaint and remonstrance. It could hardly be in a worse condition, although the subway is entirely completed so far as the track way is concerned and is filled over from Great Jones Street nearly to Howard Street. A misapprehension exists in regard to the "restoration" of this part of the rapid transit route. Had the sub-contractor, the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, been required to restore it to its original condition—that of an extended and evident street—its features could not have been more chaotic than they are to-day. The "restoration" lies with the city. Its present condition, however, is a scandal and a nuisance in the opinion of many hundreds of sufferers, as red tape has retarded paving, and, had a serious fire broken out, fire apparatus could not have been properly operated on it in many places.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been kept idle waiting for the thoroughfare to be put in order before investments in stocks and improvements are made, and for kindred reasons building operations planned for the completion of the street have been delayed. Borough President Cantor admits that grass is growing where there should be permanent paving, but he maintains that the responsible authorities have been as expeditious as they could be in the circumstances. Contracts are prepared and specifications ready for the work and bids are being advertised for. Much of the work should be done before the Winter is severe.

THE RESPONSIBILITY ACCEPTED.

"The responsibility is mine, or, putting it another way, I accept it," said Contractor John B. McDonald when his attention was called to the condition of the surface of the subway route where it has been filled over or "restored" to "original conditions." But it's all in the contract. I get the glory of success in the enterprise and suppose I ought to submit to the 'kicking.' We are cleaning up as fast as possible. Of course the sub-contractors are responsible for the condition of their sections, but as I have said, I assume that. Understand, though, that at many places where the subway has been filled over you can't have a permanent pavement right off. The public must be content with temporary pavement until the roadway settles. This it does not do quickly in spite of tamping, rolling, and watering. Lenox Avenue, you say, is in first-class shape. That's another proposition. The condition and character of the filling-in there enabled us to restore conditions quickly. The sub-contractors must explain why material and rubbish are left on the finished subway. They will probably plead that these parts of the rapid transit route are convenient places for storage near unfinished sections.

"I'd give you more time if it were worth while, but it would do no good, and I'm used to this order of 'high-kicking.'"

"I've no doubt," said President Cantor, "that there are many well-founded complaints in regard to finished parts of the subway route that are not put in order, but I am practically powerless in regard to the parking of materials, &c. As to finished parts, we accept them on notification. But it should be remembered that I have only the power to order temporary pavement on filled-over subway, and cannot compel permanent paving."

A NOBLE ACTOR.

THE new Town Hall of Pwllheli, in Wales, has been crowded recently for three nights. The attraction has been the performance of "Aladdin" by the Marquis of Anglesey and his London company. The leading parts were taken by the Marquis, Mr. Alex Keith, and Miss Julia Kent. The Marquis appeared wearing diamonds exceeding £50,000 in value. The proceeds were in aid of local institutions.

WHY BEEF IS HIGHER

Official Figures Which Disclose Little Known Facts About Enhanced Prices.

SOMEWHERE in an ancient and honored book it has been said that "Man shall not live on bread alone," but during the past few months the thrifty husband has frequently reminded his wife that, notwithstanding the Scriptural injunction, it were better and less expensive to lean a little more heavily on the staff of life than to continue the National devotion to meats.

And the housewife, in making out her morning orders for the butcher, the grocer, the vegetable man, and the fruiterer, has substituted liberally at the expense of the business of the first-mentioned, at the same time saying things about the inconsiderate "beef trust." Those who eat at hotels and restaurants, too, very often say things because of the perceptible increase in the price of meats or the diminution in the size of the order, or both.

"The meat-eating Nation" will be interested in the results of a thorough investigation by Fred C. Croxton of the United States Department of Labor into the causes of the increase in the price of beef, which were published in a special bulletin last week. Mr. Croxton has studied carefully the various influences which combine to determine the prices of meat products, and from his report it is not difficult to understand why they are higher this year than formerly.

Among the influences which Mr. Croxton recites are the relative values of farm lands, the cost of feed, the general condition of cattle as to weight, health, and development, the cost of transportation to markets, both in the East and in the West, the utilization of by-products, and the amount of exports. Many of the interesting and important points made in the report seem to have escaped notice in the general discussion by the press and public of the causes for the rise in the prices of meat.

At the outset the investigator says that it must not be understood that the difference between the prices of beef to-day and a few years ago represents the packer's profit, and he presents tables which show the course of this margin between the prices of live cattle and the most important product—fresh beef. He calls attention to the fact that the packers of this country in developing their business have been able to utilize all the by-products, so that no part is really lost. Developing this part of their business has, of course, enabled them to reduce to some extent the margin between the price of live cattle and of dressed beef. Cattle, on the average, yield from 50 to 60 per cent. of dressed beef.

"It is thus seen," says the report, "that if dressed beef were the only product, and cattle were selling at $7.10 per 100 pounds, (mean price of good to extra steers in Chicago on the 1st of June, 1902,) the price of dressed beef, instead of being $10 per 100 pounds (mean price of good to extra fresh beef—Western sides—in Boston on the 1st of June, 1902) would be $14.20 per 100 pounds if the steer dressed 50 per cent., or $11.83 if the steer dressed 60 per cent. To these prices, if dressed beef were the only product, must also be added a sufficient amount to cover the interest on money invested by the packer, profit, labor cost of slaughtering, transportation charges, &c."

The investigations of Mr. Croxton covered the market conditions during the past twelve years, and are reported in a series of tables, which are given for the first six months of each year, in order that comparison might be had with the conditions this year. They show the ranges of prices of live cattle at the Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha markets in the West and at Boston in the East, together with the cost of transportation both from the farms in the Western States to the towns in the markets in that locality, and from Chicago to Boston, and the differences in the prices of the dressed beef in the two sections of the country.

An examination of one of the tables shows that on June 1, 1902, the mean price per 100 pounds of "good to extra" steers in Chicago was $7.10, against $5.75 on the same date of 1901, and $5.37½ on the same date of 1900, the lowest price on June 1 for thirteen years being $4.10, in 1896. In order to indicate the difference in the price in the West and East it is shown that on June 1, 1902, the mean price per 100 pounds of good to extra fresh beef in Boston was $10, against $7.75 on the same date of 1901, the lowest price for June 1 of thirteen years being $6.37½, in 1900.

A tabulation of the price of steers and dressed beef shows that there has been a gradual increase during the first six months of this year. The range on steers in Chicago is from $6.12½, on Jan. 1, to $7.10 on June 1. On Jan. 1 the price of dressed beef in Boston was $8.25, and on June 1 $10.

During the month of June, 1902, the receipts of cattle at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City were 462,282, as against 473,021 during the same month of 1901, and 429,500 during the same months of 1900.

The table of weights indicates that lighter cattle were shown in 1902 than for the corresponding months in the other years in the period. The record for the month of June is exemplary. In that month of the present year the average weight was 36 pounds less than in 1901, and 104 less than in 1900. The gross weight in June, 1902, was 27,093,268 pounds less than in 1901, and 10,029,204 less than in 1900. From Jan. 1 to June 1 of this year the average weight of cattle received at Chicago steadily decreased from 1,014 on the former date to 969 pounds on the latter.

"A drought of the magnitude of the one which visited the Central West in the Summer of 1901," says the report, "not only advances the price of corn, hay, &c., but tends to hasten cattle and other stock to market, many of them underfed and in poor condition for slaughtering."

This accounts in large measure for the poor condition of the cattle marketed this year. Other statistics show that on April 1, 1902, during the past few years there has been a corresponding advance in the prices of cattle and food products, principally corn and hay.

AN OYSTER WAR.

The Curious Political Question That is Disturbing Parties in Maryland—Inland Farmers Want Benefit of State Oyster Beds—The States "Navy."

THE oyster has come to the front in Maryland as a live issue. It has come to stay, too, and for the next decade, or until the question is settled, the tariff, currency, negro domination, and every other issue is going to take a subordinate place. It has been growing in importance for several years until now it has assumed such proportions that party lines are in a fair way to be obliterated.

At present the main issue is whether or not the barren oyster beds in the Chesapeake shall be leased to individuals or restocked by the State. Those who advocate the former plan are in the main residents of Baltimore, or of the counties lying west of the bay, while those who want the State to undertake the task of reclaiming the lands are the people of the "Eastern Shore," or of that section which is bounded on one side by the Chespeake and on the other by the Atlantic.

The oyster-producing lands at the bottom of the bay belong to the State, and any citizen has the right to gather the product, subject, of course, to certain restrictions. These include provisions as to the securing of licenses, the payment of a tax of a certain sum per bushel on all oysters gathered, the period during which tonging or dredging may be carried on and regulations to the size of oysters which may be taken and those which must be thrown back, the latter being known as the "cull" law.

Theoretically the people of the western section of the State have the same rights to and interest in the lands and the oysters produced on them as have those of the Eastern Shore. Practically the Eastern Shoremen own the whole thing, because of their proximity to the beds, while the people of the western part of the State get no more benefit from it than do the people of New York or New Jersey. This is true in spite of the fact that considerable revenue is derived from the taxes paid by the dredgers and tongers. Nearly, if not quite all, of that revenue is devoted to the maintenance of the "oyster navy," the sole object of which is to keep the dredgers from disobeying the laws and "killing the goose that is laying the golden egg."

It is this very "killing of the goose" that has brought about the present state of affairs, for, by reason of the disregard of the "cull" law, dredging during the closed season and other abuses, immense territories which formerly teemed with oysters are now utterly unproductive. The area thus denuded is estimated to embrace more than 300,000 acres, and includes many beds which were formerly the most productive in the bay.

It is over these barren beds that the big fight is being waged. During the recent session of the General Assembly a bill fathered by certain Baltimoreans was introduced, providing for the rental or lease of barren beds to private individuals at the rate of $1 per acre per annum, the revenue thus derived to be applied to the improvement of the highways throughout the State. The result was a vigorous howl from the representatives of those counties lying along the shores of the Chesapeake, who damned the bill as a measure of iniquity and would have none of it.

The Senate Chamber became the arena, and day after day rang with the persuasive eloquence of the advocates and the bitter denunciation of the opponents of the measure. So acute did the situation become that personal encounters were on one or two occasions narrowly averted. The representatives of those counties lying along or near the Atlantic Coast but which did not abut upon the bay, rallied to the support of their neighbors, and it became a square fight between the western section upon the one hand and the East Shore upon the other.

Party allegiance was thrown to the winds, the Democratic majority in the Senate being about equally divided on the question. When it finally came down to a vote the bill was defeated by the narrowest kind of a margin. Then the advocates of the continuance of the present system were asked to frame a measure which would remedy the existing evils and prevent further depletion of the beds. No sooner did they try to do this than they began to quarrel among themselves, so that the session ended without anything having been done, in spite of the fact that both the Republican and Democratic platforms during the last campaign contained promises to enact a "suitable oyster law."

Now the fight has again begun. Those who favor the leasing system have developed too much strength to make it probable that they will give up without another struggle. The oyster beds of the Chesapeake are becoming less productive every year, and many well-informed people express the belief that it is merely a question of time when oysters will cease to grow in paying quantities in the waters of the Chesapeake unless a remedy is found for the existing abuses.

What that remedy is to be is the problem that confronts both political parties in Maryland to-day. Specific declarations will be demanded both by the friends and enemies of the leasing system, and it is going to puzzle the politicians to tell what to do.

Northern Aid for Confederate Home.

The Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Judge Eli Torrance, has written a letter that does honor to his kindly and patriotic heart. It is addressed to all wearers of the bronze button. If is not about pensions, but about the old soldiers who, in the nature of things, cannot draw Federal pensions—the gray-haired Johnny Rebs. Many of them are feeble and in poverty. Their old comrade, Col. J. M. Falkner, Federal District Attorney for Alabama, has planned a home for some of them at Mountain Creek, Chilton County, that State. His plan contemplates three inexpensive central buildings—headquarters, hospital, chapel—and forty $1,500 cottages. Two cottages are already up and occupied. Of course money will be needed to keep the home going—to buy food, clothing, medicine, &c., for the old soldiers. The Commander in Chief asks posts and individual members to send contributions to Col. J. M. Falkner, Montgomery, Ala. It's an admirable suggestion made in an admirable spirit. Col. Falkner should hear before Christmas from Northern men who never heard the bullets buzz, as well as from many who did.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Book Once Owned by James I.

A volume once owned by James I. of England has recently been added to the treasures of the Boston Public Library. The book, given to the library by Augustus Hemenway of this city, was bought of Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York. It was printed in London in 1603 by Val Sims for Edward Blount. The book is unusually interesting because of the fact that it was the first translation into English of Montaigne's "Essays," and the undoubted source of Shakespeare's inspirations. There is another copy now in the British Museum, which has an autograph that has been attributed to the great dramatist. The copy in the Boston library bears the autograph and signature of the English King, who ordered the revision of the English version of the Bible and was called by his contemporaries "the wisest fool in Europe." The book was translated by John Florio, and each of its three "bookes" is dedicated to two women. The first "booke" is dedicated to Lucie, Countess of Bedford, and Lady Ann Harrington, her mother.—Boston Journal.

ART NOTES.

The bronze German Grenadier, designed by Moritz Wolff of Berlin for the graves of German veterans at Philadelphia, has reached the city. The figure is over eight feet high, and represents a Color Sergeant with his rifle in the left hand raising a tattered battle flag on high in his right. The metal was supplied by guns captured in the Franco-German war. The statue was transported by the Hamburg-American ocean line without cost and entered free of duty. It will stand in Hillside Cemetery, and the unveiling will be the occasion of solemn functions on the part of fourteen German veteran organisations. The Kaiser will be represented by an army officer of high rank, and President Roosevelt is to be asked to be present. Memorial Day has been suggested for the unveiling.

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The Royal Academy of London has designated its Treasurer, Mr. T. G. Jackson, as the person to whom British artists and art lovers who care to contribute to the fund for re-erecting the Grand Campanile at Venice may send their checks. President Poynter of the Royal Academy, in a letter to The London Times dated Aug. 20, strikes the same note that the Venice Campanile Fund Committee of the National Arts Club of New York struck earlier in the same month with regard to foreigners helping the Italians—a coincidence which shows the keen interest which people in Europe as well as here take in the matter. "It is not to be supposed," writes Mr. Poynter, "that the Royal Academy doubts either the ardent desire or the capacity of the Italians, whether by a national subscription or by a grant from the Government, to carry to completion the restoration of this unique feature of the dignity and beauty of their world-renowned city. It is rather that we wish to offer our tribute of respect and regard to the Venetians, who always welcome us so hospitably, and to feel that we have had the honor of taking our share in making good a loss which is so universally deplored." With regard to the fund started in the National Arts Club, the Vesuvio of Philadelphia and the Araldo and the Bollettino della Sera of New York mention the compliment to Italy implied by the subscription itself and expressed in the circular of the Venice Campanile Fund—namely, that Americans who know what Italy is regard it as a privilege to aid in the rebuilding of the bell tower. They accept the compliment in the spirit with which it is offered and express their pleasure at such a sign of international amity and good-will.

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The late Albert Moore of London, famous for small pictures, classical yet modern in feeling, with stately female figures clad in robes full of marvelously fine folds, was once intrusted with a frieze for the Queen's Theatre in Long Acre. It was executed in tempera on canvas. When the theatre was dismantled the canvas was saved and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum as a specimen of Moore's handling of the problems of mural work.

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Portraits of Queen Victoria have become a staple article among British sculptors. Since her death orders have arrived from all parts of the world. Williamson of Esher is at work on no less than three colossal bronze Victorias for the Northwest provinces of India. Bismarcks and Wilhelm der Grosses will soon have to take second and third place in the number of effigies erected.

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Four cards painted in water colors and signed Charles of Braganza are for sale at a charity bazaar in Cadiz. They represent a bullfight, an Andalusian girl, a palace terrace in Seville, and a marine view. Charles of Braganza is the King of Portugal. Cards painted by famous French and Italian musicians, actors, composers, as well as by the German Emperor, form part of this colored card department in the bazaar.

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The ancient bronzes at Athens in the National Museum are slowly but surely going to pieces. It is not a patina but an active oxidization that is eating them away since they have been exposed to the air and daylight.

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A very fine specimen of Sandro Botticelli has been found on an ancient panel in the art gallery of Piacenza. It came from an old castle near the town, but was not recognized at first. Oval in shape, it shows the virgin adoring the Infant Jesus, who lies on the grass. It is said to rival the best Botticellis in Florence, London, Paris, and Munich.

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A painting which interested Rome and Paris long before Sienkiewicz wrote "Quo Vadis" is "Nero's Torches," by Henry von Siemiradski, owing to the realism shown in the figures of the martyrs bound to posts and swathed with bandages preparatory to being burned alive. "Out of the Catacombs," "Vase or Slave," and "The Amulet Seller" were successful pictures from the epoch of the Roman Emperors. Siemiradski became famous in Russia and Russian Poland for his historical paintings. He has just died in his sixtieth year.

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When the Sanitary Fair was organized during the civil war the late Prof. Théophile d'Orémieulx wrote to Victor Hugo asking him to contribute something in the way of verse or art from his own hand. This Hugo did, but the drawings came too late to be sold at the fair. They were disposed of at private sale, however, and one important sketch eventually came into the poss

THREE WONDERFUL SHIPS

A Startling Novelty, and Orthodox Record Breakers.

Two of the World's Largest and Fastest Vessels Launched—An "Aero-Hydrostatic" 120-Knotter.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Emperor William was present this morning at the launch at Stettin of the North German Lloyd steamer named after himself. His Majesty arrived at the port, with the State Secretary for the Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, on board the torpedo boat Sleipner. Wearing his Admiral's uniform, he was received by the Prussian Ministers of War, Commerce, and Railways and the Postmaster General, as well as by the civic authorities of the town and the Directors of the North German Lloyd's and of the Vulkan Shipbuilding Company. A great concourse of spectators had assembled, on land and sea, to witness his arrival. A triumphal arch had been erected, through which he passed to a grand stand, where, by his special desire, Fräulein Wiegand, the daughter of the General Manager of the North German Lloyd Company, performed the christening ceremony and recited a poem in the Emperor's honor, specially written for the occasion. The Emperor expressed great admiration of the new vessel, which represents a record achievement not only for a German, but for any shipbuilding yard.

It is only twelve years since the first steamer of the North German Lloyd Company was ordered to be built at Stettin. Up to 1880 every North German Lloyd steamer had been built in England, and even in 1890 the placing of an order for a fast steamer with a German yard was by many people considered a risky venture, there being an idea abroad that a first-class ship could only be constructed in England. Since then German shipbuilding has progressed by leaps and bounds. Besides the Vulkan, which, as the foremost of German shipbuilding yards, has constructed several large ships, other German yards can now compete with England. The steamer launched to-day is the largest ever built, and is probably destined to create a new record in speed as well. At any rate, she compares well with the last three ships built by the Vulkan, and these take a foremost place in the commercial navies of the world. Formerly the Cunard liners Lucania and Campania, with 13,000 registered tons, and a speed of 22 knots, were regarded as the greatest achievement in shipbuilding, but they were soon surpassed by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 14,000 tons, and 23 knots; the Kronprinz Wilhelm, 15,000 tons, and 23½ knots, and the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, 16,500 tons, and 23½ knots. And now the Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite shows a registered tonnage of 20,000 tons and her speed will not doubt exceed 23½ knots.

The steamer is built of the best German steel, and possesses so many water-tight compartments that, even if two neighboring compartments be filled with water, she will still float. One special novelty consists in an arrangement by which all the doors of the water-tight compartments can be shut by the Captain standing on the bridge pressing an electric button. The engines are 40,000 horse power. There will be 290 cabins, accommodating 775 first-class passengers; 107 cabins for 343 second class passengers, and steerage accommodation for 770 passengers. Including 600 officers and crew, the ship will therefore carry 2,500 souls. She has two promenade decks, one above the other, and both equally wide, comfortable, and protected. In accordance with the requirements of the Imperial Navy the necessary arrangements for carrying guns have been made, so that the vessel can be used as an auxiliary cruiser in case of war.

CEDRIC, THE BRITISH CHAMPION.

There has been launched from Messrs. Harland and Wolff's shipbuilding yard, Belfast, the largest vessel afloat and the first for the Atlantic shipping combination. In most respects the new vessel, the Cedric, is a replica of her older sister the Celtic, but some changes in detail have added slightly to her displacement.

The Cedric has a gross registered tonnage of 21,000. Her length is 700 feet, beam 75 feet, which is 7 feet wider than the Oceanic, and her depth is 49 1-3 feet. Her displacement fully loaded will be 27,870 tons, a figure which until a few years ago was undreamed of in connection with shipping.

In accordance with the recent policy of the White Star Line, no attempt has been made to construct in the Cedric an ocean greyhound. She will be fitted with engines designed to propel her at a comfortable average speed of from sixteen to seventeen knots an hour.

Economies in space and coal consumption of an important character being secured by this means, it has been found possible to make the passenger accommodation more roomy than on the average "greyhound," while much of her accommodation will be let at moderate rates. Every attention has been paid to secure stability and steadiness in the vessel rather than speed.

There will be accommodations for 3,000 passengers in three classes, and in addition to the ordinary staterooms there will be suites consisting of bedrooms, sitting-rooms, and bathrooms—an entirely new feature in steamship construction. The dining saloon, library, and smoking room will be luxuriously furnished. Second and third-class passengers are also to be catered for in an exceptional manner.

The vessel is expected to take her place on the Liverpool and New York service during the Autumn.

The following comparative statement of some of the world's largest steamers is interesting:

	Registered tonnage.	Knots per hour.
Cedric	21,000	*
Celtic	20,904	*
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	20,000	23½
Oceanic	17,274	21
Deutschland	16,502	23½
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,800	23
Campania	12,950	22

*The Cedric and the Celtic are not built for great speed.—London Mail.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A FEW DAYS.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—M. Cvetkovic, the well-known Croatian engineer, has supplied me with the following details of the aero-hydrostatic vessel which he has just invented, and which he declares will enable the journey round the world to be made in a few days.

In shape and appearance the vessel resembles an ordinary ship, except that it is flat-bottomed, and is constructed with bows that taper off more finely to a point than other ships in order that the air pressure against which it has to contend may be diminished as much as possible.

When at rest, says the inventor, the vessel floats in water like any other ship, but when driven forward it is raised to the surface and glides along over the water like a skate skims over ice. The motor power is gas, and the vessel is propelled by peculiarly constructed screws. How the machinery works and in what way the screws produce a lightning speed is the inventor's secret, which he says he cannot divulge further at present, because the patent laws in many countries do not sufficiently protect his interests.

COMBINED ADVANTAGES.

M. Cvetkovic claims that he has contrived to combine the respective advantages of aerial and hydrostatic navigation. The resistance offered by the air to a vessel in motion is, he points out, far less than the resistance offered by water, so that if the machinery employed to produce high speeds in ships could be used for airships a far greater velocity could be obtained. This, however, is impossible, owing to the fact that such heavy machinery cannot be used in an airship.

His new aero-hydrostatic vessel, by resting on the surface of the water, is enabled to carry adequate machinery, and yet has only the resistance of the air to overcome. There would be, of course, the frictional resistance of the water; but M. Cvetkovic has got over this by a most ingenious technical contrivance.

M. Cvetkovic calculates that one of his vessels, which displaces 1,000 tons of water when at rest, could be driven at a speed of thirty miles an hour by engines of 100 horse power. A vessel of the same size would require engines of 600 horse power to obtain a speed of sixty miles an hour, 1,500 horse power for a speed of 120 miles an hour, 3,500 horse power for a speed of 180 miles an hour, and 28,000 horse power for a speed of 600 miles an hour.

M. Cvetkovic has visions of an immense aero-hydrostatic ship carrying 1,000 passengers, speeding along the surface of the sea at the rate of 600 miles an hour, pushing all ordinary ships in its course aside out of danger by the air pressure which it produces, and capable of circumnavigating the globe in two days. This, however, is looking rather too far ahead for the ordinary mortal, who will doubtless find M. Cvetkovic's following suggestion, which he asserts is strictly practical, enough for them mentally to digest.

An aero-hydrostatic vessel displacing 1,000 tons when at rest would, says the inventor, be able to carry 1,000 passengers, besides a large cargo. He proposes that we should start with one fitted with engines of 1,500 horse power, which would drive it at a speed of 120 miles an hour. This ship could thus circumnavigate the globe in ten or twelve days.

The working expenses of the trip, according to M. Cvetkovic, would be less than £1,500, so that the fare all the way round need not be more than £2 or £3.

For the benefit of those who would be nervous at the idea of navigation at 120 miles an hour, the inventor points out that his vessel while gliding over the surface would be exposed to none of the hidden dangers in the shape of rocks, reefs, sunken wrecks, and so forth, which an ordinary ship has to fear.

Aero-hydrostatic navigation could also be tried on a smaller scale by way of a beginning. M. Cvetkovic suggests, for instance, that a vessel of five tons with machinery of six horse power should be constructed. Such a craft, he says, could travel at the speed of thirty miles an hour, and would cost about £500 to build.

A vessel of twenty tons traveling sixty miles an hour could be constructed for £1,000. A vessel of thirty tons capable of doing 120 miles an hour could be built for £2,000.—London Express.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The Work of the International Brussels Congress—The Braille System Criticised.

The International Congress for the Amelioration of the Lot of the Blind, which has just concluded its sittings in Brussels, brought together representatives of the principal countries of the world, many of them being well-known specialists in the care and treatment of the blind. The debates of the conference were of a thoroughly practical nature, and brought out many useful points in connection with the education and general treatment of the blind.

The first subject submitted to the assembly for discussion was the question of the best means of livelihood—the most desirable trades and professions—for the blind in different countries. The congress listened successively to Brother Isidore Clé of the Woluwe Institute near Brussels, Dr. Essaid Bey of Constantinople, Signor Martuscelli, Director of the Blind Institute of Naples; Senor Mascaro of Lisbon, Signor Monnier of Geneva, Brother Narcisse of Lille, the Chanoine Naegeh of Bruges, Herr Hauptvogel of Leipsic, M. Letot, President of the Federation des Aveugles Belges, and Dr. Javal, the last-mentioned three being themselves blind. It would appear from the result of this discussion that among the most desirable professions for the blind is the musical, that of organist, for instance, and pianoforte tuner. Among the trades the "caning" and upholstering of chairs, basket making, brushmaking, and manufacture of articles of ironware take the first place for men, while for women sewing, knitting, and lacemaking are to be most recommended. Dr. Javal pointed out that in the United States large numbers of the blind are excellent typewriters, and in France many of them have turned out successful "masseurs." The congress decided to take steps with a view to the appointment of blind operators (if only by way of trial) in telephone and telegraph offices.

Is it desirable to admit auxiliaries endowed with partial vision to the institutes and workshops of the blind with a view to aiding the latter in the tedious parts of their work, and, if so, what degree of blindness might be allowed in such circumstances? This was the second question put before the delegates and it proved a debatable one, for two currents of opinion diametrically opposed to each other were manifest. Herr den Rouden, from Holland, was opposed to the idea of the admission of the partially blind and remarked that they discouraged, by the rapidity of their progress, their totally blind colleagues. Signor Moldenhawer, (Geneva,) on the contrary, thought that the inconveniences arising from the presence of the partially blind were trifling, and added that there was no other way of instructing them. In Denmark it was sufficient to be blind to the extent of being unable to read or write to be eligible for admission into the special institutes. Finally, for motives of humanity, the congress fell into line with the ideas of Signor Moldenhawer.

The next matter of importance which occupied the attention of the congress was that of a system of "shorthand" for the blind—the advantages and inconveniences of its employment. This discussion was of an essentially technical character and gave rise to considerable divergence of views. The principal object was the creation of a system of stenography that excluded the defects of the Braille system of writing. The latter process is very slow, both as regards reading and writing; it demands a large quantity of paper and is very expensive; a book printed in Braille costs twenty-four times that of a book in ordinary type. Many different suggestions were made in this connection, but as the question embraces a whole study in itself it was decided to appoint a technical committee to examine the matter. The same committee has been requested to examine the possibility of the employment of the Esperanto system by the blind.

Sundry opinions were next listened to on the subject of recreation for the blind. M. Baldon of Saint Mande thought that the recreations of the blind should be largely directed toward physical development. They should be frequent, especially for children under fifteen. The best games were those that forced the participants to brisk movement; the standing jump, wrestling, "blind man's buff," the horizontal bar, and swimming afforded excellent exercise. Brother Privat of Nantes warmly recommended the game of stilt walking, which had been practiced in his establishment for many years without the least accident. The congress decided that a considerable number of games usually indulged in by those only who enjoy full powers of sight might be adopted for the blind without danger, provided a large recreation ground and minute supervision were available.

The last question submitted to the delegates was that of the causes of blindness in populous centres, and means of prevention. Dr. de Mets of Antwerp enumerated three primary causes: (1) General predisposition—congenital or acquired (consanguineous marriages, alcoholism, &c.;) (2) general or local affection, (scarlet'na, typhus, &c.;) (3) Professional or social causes. Dr. de Mets recommended the following measures: (1) Medical inspection of workshops, factories, and schools; (2) improvement of workers' lodgings; (3) establishment of dispensaries for the blind in all centres of importance. Dr. Essaid Bey furnished certain clinical details and statistics of cases of "granulation"—an affection very prevalent in Asia Minor. M. Pephan of Paris gave some interesting information on the treatment of new-born infants affected by purulent blindness at the Quinte-Vingts at Paris. They were treated with permanganate of potassium baths, and of 3,350 children so treated 3,300 had been cured.

It was decided to hold the next congress at Rome, Vienna, or Cairo, the decision being left with the executive.—Brussels Correspondent of The London Chronicle.

JAPAN'S IRON INDUSTRY.

British Account of Its Creation by Government Initiative.

For some years past the importance of rendering the Japanese Government independent of foreign countries for a supply of iron and steel has attracted much attention in that country. In 1890 an attempt by the Naval Department to get a bill through the Diet for the establishment of iron and steel works for naval purposes was a failure. Soon afterward a commission was appointed to consider the matter, and especially to report "on the amount of iron ore obtainable in Japan, the trial manufacture of pig iron and steel, and the organization of the works." The commission sat for about five years, and after a trial manufacture of iron had been made, the Government resolved to establish works, and early in 1896 submitted a bill to the Diet. They asked for an appropriation of over 4,000,000 yen (over £400,000) extending over four years, to construct works able to produce 60,000 tons of steel, which was about half the amount required at that time. This bill was unanimously passed into law, and Wakamatsu, in the northwest corner of the Island of Kiu-shiu, near the open ports of Moji and Shimonoseki, was selected as the site of the works. Experts were dispatched to Europe and the United States to study the great iron and steel works there, and, as a result of their reports, further appropriations, making in all 20,000,000 yen, were applied for and granted, and the Wakamatsu works were formally opened last October.

Mr. Ernest Griffiths of the British Consular service in Japan has prepared an interesting report on them, which is appended to the annual report from Shimonoseki. Two foreign experts, both Germans, are employed. The works cover about 320 acres, and lie on the eastern side of a large lagoon, ten miles in circumference, which is connected with a pool or basin, a mile in diameter, and this again with the sea by a short and narrow channel. The lagoon is being deepened to 20 feet at ebb tide, and a quay over 2,000 feet long is being built along the front of the works, so that a ship of 3,000 tons displacement will be able to approach the quay wall. The work done up to the end of last year consisted of a channel 6,000 feet long, 240 feet wide, and 14 feet deep, extending from the sea to the pier of the Kiu-shiu Railway Company. The quay and all parts of the works are connected with the main line of this railway, and there are about 20 miles of line about the works. The raw material, consisting of magnetite, hematite and a smaller quantity of zimonite, is all obtained in Japan, except some supplied from Hupeh, in China. Two iron mines and three coal mines have been acquired for the use of the works, all within 20 miles of the latter and connected with them by rail.

It is estimated that when in full working order the establishment will require 250,000 tons of ore per annum, 380,000 tons of coke, and 800,000 of coal. It is said that when all the arrangements are complete, ore will be laid down in the works at a total cost of about five yen, or 10s. per ton. A recent official announcement states that the works are designed to supply the steel materials required by the Government departments at a price to be arranged yearly in advance. Certain kinds of steel will be supplied to the public, but only in large quantities to Japanese engaged in industry, and at prices lower than the imported articles. In February last the production of pig iron began, and in May Siemens steel was produced at the rate of about 40 tons a day. Toward the end of June two of the five rolling mills were complete, and the production of medium and small rails and plates was started. The head of the works has stated that 90,000 to 100,000 tons of steel can be produced, and that the profits will cover, in a reasonable time, the capital invested in this important and novel industry in Japan. On the other hand, the British Consul at Shimonoseki states that it is frequently said in the press that the works do not possess the confidence of the public and are not a success, and that representations have been made for their transfer to private hands at a nominal price.—London Times.

FRENCH INFANT MORTALITY.

Painful Statistics Explaining Its Relation to the Milk and Butter Trades.

M. Gaston Leroux publishes in the Matin an article on the infant mortality caused by bad and adulterated milk. He quotes statistics of a most painful nature, which would seem to demonstrate beyond doubt that an enormous percentage of the children who die annually in France are literally poisoned by bad milk. This article is illustrated by a map of France, on which the greater or less infant mortality from that cause is indicated by small or large black spots. A glance at it shows that France may be divided into two regions, one to the north of the Loire, where more than half the children who die succumb to gastritis, whereas to the south of the Loire not more than one-third die from that disease. At Troyes the percentage of the infants carried off by gastric diseases is 69, at Mans it is 63, at Rennes 64, at Boulogne-sur-Mer 49, at Amiens 62, at Lille 56, at Paris 36. In the south of France the comparatively few deaths of infants from that disease is most striking. At Toulouse it is 31 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, at Beziers 12 per cent., and at Clermont only 6 per cent.

Explaining the phenomenon of the high rate of infant mortality from gastritis to the north of the Loire compared to that in the south of France, M. Gaston Leroux says it is due to the adulteration in the north of the country, where the making of butter is a great industry, whereas very little butter is made in the south. He considers that it is, moreover, now completely established that to feed children even on unadulterated milk which has been skimmed of all the cream is a dangerous and guilty practice. In connection with the dangers attending the consumption of milk, not only by infants, but by adult persons, it is interesting to note the following lines contained in "Les Principes de Laiterie," written by Dr. Duclaux, Director of the Pasteur Institute:

"Numerous experiments have shown that milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis contains bacilli of tuberculosis, not only when the udder is contaminated with tuberculosis, but when it is in reality healthy and the disease elsewhere. It can be affirmed to-day that numerous persons suffering from tuberculosis owe their disease to milk, and that to avoid the danger of infection, which is much greater than might be supposed, it is necessary to cease drinking unboiled milk."—London Standard's Paris Commandants.

AUTOMOBILE REPRESSION.

French Rules and Practice Officially Stated Apropos of the Fair Accident.

M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, in an interview on the possibility of preventing the recurrence of such a motor-car accident as befell Mr. and Mrs. Fair, is reported to have said:

"No special legislation is required to regulate the matter. The proof is that such an accident not only never happened in Paris, but could not happen here; and for a very simple reason. We have sufficient police to compel drivers of motor cars to moderate the speed of their machines according to the requirements of the moment—that is, to go more slowly or even to come to a stop altogether if the congestion of street traffic requires it. The regulations with regard to automobiles are laid down in a Presidential decree and developed in a circular issued by the Minister of Public Works. According to these documents, 30 kilometers an hour is the extreme speed limit, and that is permitted only with absolutely unobstructed roads, for 20 kilometers is the limit in towns. Moreover, drivers of motor cars are subject to Article 475 of the Penal Code, which punishes with a fine or, in case of a repetition of the offense, with imprisonment those who may have violated the regulations governing the load, rapidity, or direction of vehicles.

"A common-sense interpretation of this article allows the Paris police to insure the safety of the public without interfering unduly with drivers of cars. That is to say, the police do not feel called upon to intervene, even though an automobile may be traveling above the limit of the speed allowed by law, should the road be clear. On the other hand, they have full power to stop a car, although it may be going at only four or five kilometers an hour, if that speed, owing to the crowded state of the street, should constitute a public danger. Special regulations, issued by the Prefect of the Seine, govern automobiles in the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, which are the property of the Paris Municipality. Here the extreme limit of speed permitted to an automobile is twelve kilometers an hour, a limit that is needlessly low at certain hours of the day, when the Bois de Boulogne is virtually deserted, and is far too high at others, when the throng of carriages and other vehicles is very dense.

"No special legislation is necessary. The authorities all over France are amply equipped to deal with the matter. The difficulty lies in enforcing the law. How are you to prevent the driver of a motor car from traveling at a speed of sixty, seventy, eighty, or one hundred kilometers an hour on roads in the country, where the representatives of the law are few and far between? In Paris, of course, we can and do prevent it. Consequently we have not had to deplore such an accident as the one which happened near Pacy-sur-Eure. Here in Paris and in other cities it is easy to enforce the law, as we have police sufficient for the purpose. In the open country the personnel is too small, and accidents, caused by excessive speed, will always be possible until such time as all the roads are sufficiently policed or until drivers of motor cars themselves realize the risks to which they subject themselves and others by traveling too fast."—London Times's Paris Correspondence.

MOUNTAINEERING PERILS

This Year's Incidents Unusually Numerous and Shocking.

Graphic Account of Recent Disasters, with Some General Considerations and Statistics.

Sir: You will probably expect, after my telegram, that I should enter into a few more details about the fatal accident on the Wetterhorn.

Messrs. Brown and Garden spent some hours at the Wetterhorn hut and started on their expedition soon after 2 A. M. on Saturday. The guide was Knubel of Zermatt, and his companion was Imboden of the same place, who, it appears, was not a full guide, though qualifying for the post. Mr. Garden had some experience, having made successful ascents last year of high mountains, including the Matterhorn. He and Mr. Brown were familiar with not a few of the rough Scotch mountains, which are not always easy to climb. The ascent was trying because of recent falls of snow. The upper couloir was particularly difficult. In the earlier part of the morning, when the snow retained some of the night's frost, progress was satisfactory, but as the sun melted it and it became soft and deep the climb was very fatiguing. However, in due time the summit was reached and the view from it was magnificent. From the saddle down the upper couloir the quantity of soft snow made the descent rather trying, and it was not always very safe. There was the probability either of the party by their own weight starting an avalanche or of their being caught in one. It is just possible that Grindelwald guides, who are familiar with the mountain in all its phases and moods, might have avoided the risk of accident by keeping at the side of the couloir or by taking a longer and more circuitous route. It was the state of the snow and its quantity, and not the natural features of the mountain, which was the source of the greatest danger.

Coming down the lower couloir there was no slight anxiety, and every effort was made to get out of it as soon as possible. Knubel suddenly shouted, "It is coming," and in an instant they were all caught in it and swept down the couloir with fearful rapidity. Imboden was first on the rope, Mr. Garden second, Mr. Brown third, and Knubel last. They were hurled hither and thither, and tumbled over again and again; and were blinded by snow, or threatened with suffocation. They were tossed about like a piece of wood in a mountain torrent. When the avalanche, after bearing them down by its resistless power over 1,200 feet, stopped, Knubel and Mr. Brown were a few feet above Mr. Garden, and Imboden about fifteen feet below, and the rope was cut to pieces even round Mr. Garden's waist, and knapsacks and ice axes were all gone. After a moment or two Mr. Garden, more or less dazed by the terrible fall, rose to his feet, spoke to Mr. Brown, and by shaking endeavored to rouse him, but in vain. Knubel was gasping for breath, and Mr. Garden tried to pour some wine into his mouth, but it was too late, and in a few moments he died. Knubel turned his attention next to Imboden, whose mind was wandering and who was crying aloud in mingled distress and fear, and he attempted to move him out of the bed of the avalanche, but was too weak to accomplish his purpose. He himself struggled to some rocks on his left, and on the chance, which was very remote, of attracting the attention of some one, he shouted again and again at the top of his voice for assistance.

Most providentially a foreign climber with his guide, who had come over the mountain from Zermatt, appeared on the rocks above, and after three-quarters of an hour reached Mr. Garden, who had previously rushed across the couloir to a place of safety on the rocks to the right. They immediately went to the assistance of Imboden, and the guide carried him on his back to the side of Mr. Garden. They gave Mr. Garden to understand that they would hurry on and send up guides and succor, and shortly after he was left alone with two dead companions and with poor Imboden, who was quite off his head, alone for hour after hour—from 2 to 10 P. M. The evening closed in; the heavens became black with portentous clouds. Presently hail pelted furiously. The cold was intense. The moonlight tried to struggle through the darkness, but receded again immediately. No sound broke the solitude, except the piteous wailings of the half-demented Imboden. The lightning flashed and made everything around look ghastly. It was no dream, no nightmare, but stern reality, and these hours of indescribable misery moved with the slowness of a lifetime. No outsider can enter the sacred inclosure of the inner being at such a time—the keen sensibilities, the vivid and crowded memories, the activities of a living conscience, the emotions true and deep and tender, the submissiveness of humility mingling with the hope that life may yet be spared and be a life such as never was lived before.

Succor came at length. Guides carried the living and the dead, with a skill and tenderness which always characterizes them. From the hut Mr. Garden walked supported on either side by guides, and with all his pains and bruises this must have been no easy task. Nature gave no relief to the gloom. It poured in torrents. It was Sunday morning, and, leaving my services to the Rev. Walter Ditchfield, I went to meet the relief party. First came the guides carrying the remains of poor Knubel in a hammock. Next I met Mr. Garden, limping and weary, presenting some marks of his terrible tumbles, more anxious to hide himself than to be seen by curious eyes, but welcoming me as friend and chaplain to whom he could open his heart in his trouble. Tramp, tramp, came the bearers of the dead, and respect and reverence marked those who awaited the arrival of the sad cavalcade. A carriage took us back from the Wetterhorn Hotel, and, as Mr. Garden very naturally disliked the idea of a public entrance into the Bear Hotel, we quietly slipped into the office of the Brothers Boss. The remains of Mr. Brown are to be taken to his home in Scotland and those of Knubel to Zermatt. For the latter's widow collections have been made in the chief hotels, and I trust that the Alpine Club may, in its generosity, lend its aid. It is impossible to speak too highly of the sympathy manifested in all directions for those who have suffered through this terrible disaster, or of the delicacy, tact, thoughtfulness, and generosity of the proprietors of the Bear Hotel. I may add that Mr. Brown was a banker of Fallon, Aberdeenshire, and Mr. Garden is a Scotch advocate of Aberdeen.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH M'CORMICK (Chaplain at Grindelwald for August.)
August 18. London Times.

The two Englishmen who lost their lives on the summit of the Wetterhorn were the Rev. Robert Burten Fearon, curate of St. John's, Hammersmith, and his brother, Mr. H. C. D. Fearon, one of his Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, sons of Mr. Francis Fearon of Westminster and Herne Hill. Their guides, Samuel Bravand and Fritz Bohren, were also killed. The party were struck by lightning. Only two of the bodies, those of the Rev. R. B. Fearon and the guide Bravand, have yet been recovered.

Deaths by lightning on the Alps are not many. The most famous parallel to the accident is the catastrophe which happened to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was struck dead near Murren on the Schilthorn in 1865 while on her honeymoon.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Causes of Alpine Accidents.

Not so very long ago mountaineering in Switzerland and other parts of the Alpine region was taken somewhat seriously; it was regarded as a health-giving though dangerous and difficult sport, but within recent years the number of tourists who make holiday among the Alps has so greatly increased that the ascent of a high mountain has come to be looked upon as something in the nature of a mere pleasure excursion. The consequence of this is that accidents are much more frequent than they used to be, but the number of these accidents has been so exaggerated in some quarters and so minimized in others that trustworthy statistics have been exceedingly difficult to obtain, inquiry generally leading to uncertainty. The merit of at last elucidating the facts is due to a Swiss doctor, who besides being a member of the Alpine Club, and hence having had practical experience of mountaineering, enjoys the reputation of being a great authority on the subject he deals with, and in addition has paid special attention to the effect of Alpine climbing upon the general condition of the body. The result of his researches has just been published in the official reports of the Swiss Alpine Club in Berne, and the paper is not only decidedly interesting, but, covering as it does a period of upward of ten years—1890-1901—and taking into account all the accidents which have occurred during that time, it is also exhaustive.

Particularly worthy of notice are the figures which give the nationality of those who lost their lives, in all they numbered 300, of whom 218 were tourists, 73 guides, and 14 porters. The majority, 190 in fact, were Germans (including Austrians,) 43 were Swiss, 23 Italians, 18 English or Americans, 15 French, and the remainder of different nationalities. It is rather surprising that so few were French; but then Alpine climbing is scarcely the sort of sport or recreation likely to commend itself to our nearest neighbors, and as for the small number of English and Americans—who form such a large proportion of the visitors at the Alpine resorts and are such regular climbers—this may be explained by the fact that, taking them as a whole, they are careful though courageous in what they do, invariably engage a good guide if they have any doubt of their own knowledge of the way, and, further, make their visits at the time of the year most favorable for mountaineering.

Another point of interest made clear by these statistics is that ascents to high points, made both with and without guides, slowly but surely become more and more frequent during the decade in question. As the writer points out, very few people, except mountain guides, ventured to ascend the higher summits half a century or so ago; but matters have greatly altered in this respect during recent years. A few figures may be given in illustration of this. The number of climbers to the summit of Mont Cenis in the course of a year is about 8,000, 1,000 fewer ascend Niesen, and 6,000 reach the peak of Raxalpe in Austria, while 420 succeed in reaching the top of Wilde Kaiser, and 120 that of Mont Blanc. As regards the Wetterhorn and Mont Rosa, sometimes on one day as many as twenty ardent or ambitious climbers start on the difficult task of mounting one or other of them.

Coming now to the number of tourists who visit the Alps in a twelvemonth, we find that about 78,000 go to the German-Austrian Alpine region; and, if to these we add 22,000 as the number of people who tour the Central or West Alps, we have a total of 100,000. And yet of all these people, a large proportion of whom spend a considerable amount of time in climbing, only 27 on an average fall the victims of misadventure per annum—a very small number when the circumstances are taken into consideration.

The exact number of deaths from accidents which occurred during the ten years the author took into account was 275, distributed as follows: 133 in the East Alps, 98 in the Central Alps, 37 in the West Alps, and seven in other parts. Of these accidents 114 occurred on the higher mountains and 161 on those of lesser altitude.

The question naturally arises, What are the causes to which this regrettable though not great loss of life is due? The compiler of the above statistics supplements his figures with an inquiry concerning this particular point. First of all, it is almost inevitable that, as the number of mountain climbers increases, the number of accidents will increase also, probably in a similar ratio; and, owing to the persistent manner in which the beneficial effects of mountaineering have been advocated, together with the greatly-improved facilities for traveling which tourists have been provided with, the annual number of visitors to the Alps has, as is well known, steadily risen of late.

But to come to the more immediate causes, there are, among others, the neglect to employ the services of a trustworthy guide, or the desire to make an ascent unaccompanied by any one; the desire to ascend a mountain, or to some particular point, which very few, if any, people have hitherto succeeded in scaling; the traversing of paths unknown to the climber, and the attempted making of ascents in the early Spring or late Autumn or Winter. Then, also, there are foolhardy adventurousness, vanity, the spirit of emulation, carelessness, want of experience, and even absentmindedness—each one of these shortcomings has its victims. Some people have lost their lives through parsimony, or at any rate through not spending sufficient money to provide proper assistance or necessaries in the way of implements, clothes, and food—they lose their way, or walk right into great danger, or become exhausted, and so perish. Further, the writer is inclined to think that many accidents have been brought about by the injudicious use of alcoholic drink, which, taken as a stimulant to counteract the exhaustion brought on by climbing, produces, owing to the rarified air, an unexpected bad effect. Finally, there is a point which is not so well known as it ought to be, and therefore deserves to be particularly emphasized, and that is that in twilight and during misty weather map and compass are by no means sufficient to enable the climber to find his way aright.—London Times.

NEW COTTON COUNTRIES.

England and Italy Seeking Hard for Independence of Our Supplies.

A special meeting was held in Manchester recently of the Association for British-Grown Cotton. Count Gleichen, the Secretary to the Sirdar in the Soudan, was present, and delivered an address on the prospects of growing cotton in the Soudan. He explained that small experiments in cotton growing had been made in the Soudan, and Lord Cromer was much interested in the success of the enterprise. Cotton must have water, and from the regions of the Soudan which were accessible to the Nile and its tributaries a supply of cotton could be expected; in fact, an unlimited supply of cotton could be grown on the banks of the Nile. The Suakin-Berber line would be shortly pushed to completion, and then cotton could be brought by rail from Suakin to the railway terminus, a distance of 240 miles. Sir George Cotton pointed out that this distance, when opened up by the railway, would be very slight. Cotton was brought much further in India, and was considered cheap. Count Gleichen mentioned that cotton was grown in the Soudan only in small quantities, the natives only growing for their own consumption. Among other questions, Count Gleichen was asked whether there would be sufficient population in the Soudan to work the cotton-growing areas. Count Gleichen replied that the labor question was a rather difficult one. They might have some difficulty in getting labor at first, but when the railway was finished no doubt the labor from it would be utilized by the cotton-growing districts. The Dervishes killed four-fifths of the population of the Soudan, and it would naturally take a considerable time before it could be replaced. The Suakin-Berber Railway would take a couple of years to construct. There were 15,000,000 acres of land suitably irrigated on which cotton could be grown. The Soudan Government was assisting the work of irrigation as far as possible, and the land would be let on the very easiest terms. Mr. Newton, the Chairman, read a letter from Sir Alfred Jones, who stated that Mr. Chamberlain was much interested in the empire cotton-growing question. In a letter sent through the Colonial Office, Mr. Chamberlain said he had sent copies of the association's views to the Governors of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, for the consideration of the suggestion that the cotton for export should be carried free on the Government railways for two years. Mr. Chamberlain added that he was glad to hear that the British Cotton-Growing Association was making such progress in their efforts to encourage cotton growing in West Africa.—London Times.

ROME, Aug. 20.—Is the much-calumniated Erythrea colony going to be, after all, a source of wealth to the peninsula? Gold has certainly been found, and now it is said the prospects of a new industry are very great. It will, I am sure, come as somewhat of a surprise to most people to hear that Italy is a large manufacturer of cotton goods. Last year she exported 23,000,000 worth of woven cotton; but there is a very decided thorn in the rose—to wit, that all the raw material must be bought out of the peninsula. Unfortunately, Italy cannot grow good cotton. The experiment, which would have meant such riches to the country, has been tried, but with the worst results; so she is obliged to turn to the United States, Egypt, and India, and even go further afield.

It is now said with authority that Italy's white elephant grows the very finest quality of cotton. A recent pamphlet on the subject demonstrates that it grows, if not in all parts of the colony, at least in the greatest part, especially in Agordat. The latter province has already produced more by the acre than has ever been obtained in Egypt or the United States, and the quality is said to be of the best. Even if the colony is not able to produce the 200,000 tons necessary for Italian consumption, even if she were able only to grow one-third that amount, she would turn from a passive, or even worse, possession into a very valuable asset for the mother country. This is all very encouraging if the Government can be induced not to tax prohibitively the new industry, as she has a little way of doing. For instance, there is no finer country for growing beetroot for sugar than Italy, but it is taxed so high that the industry was almost strangled in its birth.—Pall Mall Gazette.

ENGLAND'S AUTUMN "SEASON"

Recuperation on the Continent After the Summer's Dissipations.

Something About the Baths, Foods, Drinks, and Sundry Other "Cures" Now Thronged by British Society.

Society, as a class, feels run down and exhausted when the advent of August releases it from a long succession of dances, dinners, and "crushes" in town, and allows it to think of recuperation.

"Recuperation" usually means a course of waters at one of the Continental "cures." Vienna, Paris, Berlin, besides London, all contribute their quota to the watering places where society bathes in fountains of youth and sulphur.

Homburg is perhaps the most popular of these resorts, as his Majesty the King frequently goes there. Apart from the multitudes that really go to benefit from the salt, iron, and carbonic acid springs, a large number visit Homburg just as a social centre.

Carlsbad and Marienbad, while certainly very popular, attract far more Continental visitors than English people. The "cure" at Carlsbad has had a Continental vogue since the sixteenth century, when the methods adopted were so drastic that the cure was called the "skin eater." What is known as the moor bath at Marienbad is usually of special benefit to those who put on weight too quickly.

There are scores of other watering places in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, and Italy. Almost every known disease is benefited by a course of baths or waters at one or more of these places. A little list will show the variety of ailments benefited at the various watering places. To give a complete table of diseases and their corresponding "cures" would be an impossibility, but some idea can be gained of the variety at the command of the "run-down" society man or woman from the following:

Disease.	Place.
Anaemia	Homburg, St. Moritz, Contrexeville.
Diabetes	Carlsbad, Marienbad.
Dyspepsia	Franzenbad, Wiesbaden, Homburg, Meran.
Gout	Carlsbad, Bussang, Aix-la-Chapelle, Franzenbad, Baden-Baden.
Hysteria	Hyères, Franzenbad.
Lumbago	Contrexeville, Vittel.
Neuralgia	Ems, Carlsbad.
Obesity	Marienbad, Meran.
Pneumonia	Mentone, Wilbad, Meran.
Rheumatism	Aix-les-Bains, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden.
Sciatica	Aix, Baden-Baden.

Few places have sprung into prominence more quickly than Salsomaggiore, a little watering place near Milan.

Salsomaggiore can hardly be said to date from yesterday, for there is documentary proof that 200 years before Christ the Romans knew and made use of the salt springs. The value of these salt wells was great, and Salsomaggiore accordingly changed hands frequently during the wars of the Guelfs and Ghibellines. The healing qualities of the springs, however, were not discovered until 1839.

It is claimed that the waters at Salsomaggiore are the strongest in all Europe in iodine and bromine; they are the strongest in the world in strontium, lithium, and ichthyol. Added to this, they are full of petroleum, and have five times as much sea salt as can be found in sea water. Mud baths are a great feature of Salsomaggiore.

The mud, which is of the color of lava and the consistency of thick butter, is applied as hot as the patient can bear it; the patient is then covered up in blankets and left to bake for twenty minutes, after which the mud is scraped off and the medicated bath follows. The mud produces copious perspiration. It is extraordinarily soothing to the nerves also, for it is no sooner applied than the patient generally falls into the most profound and dreamless slumber. The Grand Hotel des Thermes, at Salsomaggiore, is a truly palatial structure, while the charges are by no means excessive.

In the "Inhalation Hall" at this place the guests clothe themselves in soft white garments, and the vapors from the healing waters fill the hall.

Gymnastic exercises are gone through to render the breathing deeper, and to insure the vapor benefiting the whole of the system

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Ahlers
Allison
Amsel
Andrews
Apple
Archer
Arkell
Arnold
Arthur
Ash
Atkins
August

BAKER
Baldwin
Barnett
Barry
Baumann
Bean
Belden
Bell
Bibby
Biden
Billingham
Blake
Blandy
Boehfeine
Bohm
Booth
Borchers
Bower
Brady
Brandt
Briody
Brosnan
Brown
Butler

CALLAHAN
Carmody
Carpenter
Casey
Cassidy
Cavanagh
Champlin
Clark
Cockerill
Cody
Coffey
Cohen
Coles
Colligan
Cowan
Cooper
Crane
Crowley
Cullman
Cunningham
Curran

DART
Davenport
Davis
Delaney
Demarest
Dempsey
Denis
Derby
Dettner
De Voe
Diefendorf
Dierkes
Di Santis
Donnelly
Donohue
Dooley
Dowd
Downey
Duffy
Dugan

ELSOFFER
Emanuel
Emerson
Erichs
Ethredge

FARRELL
Field
Fischer
Flynn
Fowler

GACQUIN
Gallagher
Galland
Garland
Gentles
Goodwin
Gershel
Gillette
Gleason
Goldstein
Gosman
Graham
Gramm
Green
Gullfoyle
Gulnan

HAGAN
Haggerty
Haight
Halstead
Hanlon
Hanna
Hardie
Hartich
Hartmann
Haviland
Hawkhurst
Hayes
Hennessy
Hess
Hetzel
Heyman
Hiebeler
Higby
Higgins
Hiney
Hinsdale
Hobbs
Hodgskin
Hoe
Hoffman
Hofmann
Hogan
Holahan
Hooker
Hopkins
Horey
Houghteling
Houston
Howard
Howe
Howley
Hudson
Hunt
Hurley

IVERSON

JACKSON
Jacoby
Jefferds
Jefferson
Jemison
Johnson
July
KANE
Kearney
Keating
Keenan
Kelly
Kennedy
Kenny
Kerr
Kirby
Kline
Koch

LARKIN
Larthy
Lawrence
Leahey
Le Count
Lee
Leerberger
Leonard
Lewis
Little
Littlefield
Littleton
Lockhard
Loeb
Loeffel
Loughlin
Lubrs
Ludlam
Lynch

McCABE
McCall
McCallum
McCarter
McCarthy
McConnell
McCreery
McCusker
McDonald
McGillen
McGinnity
McGrath
McHugh
McLoughlin
McNamara
McNulty
McPhillips
McSweeney
MaGill
Maher
Magnus
Mangan
Mahoney
Marion
Marrin
Marshall
Masterson
Martin
Meehan
McGarr
Meinecke
Mills
Moll
Morehouse
Morgan
Moroney
Morris
Moss
Mulhall
Muller
Murphy
Murtha
Muzzy

NEUVILLE
Nevins
Nichols
Nourse

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
O'Connor
Odell
O'Grady
O'Neill
Opdyke
O'Reilly
O'Rourke
Orth
O'Ryan
Osborn

PALMER
Patrick
Peebles
Penfold
Pettit
Peyton
Phelan
Platt
Post
Pratt
Pretot
Purcell

QUIGG
Quinn

RANDALL
Rehberger
Richter
Rigge
Rittenhouse
Robins
Roome
Rooney
Rowan
Rue
Ryan

SATTERLEE
Scanlan
Schenck
Scheckelton
Schier
Schinzel
Seifert
Selmes
Seward
Seyd
Shea
Steffens
Steward
Stickle
Storzinger
Stubner
Sturtevant
Sullivan
Sunney
Suptle
Sutphen

TAYLOR
Teets
Thayer
Tompkins
Treacy
Tunstall

UNTERMEYER
Uhler
Uhthoff
Uris

VANCE
Vonderleith
Villers

WAGNER
Wall
Wallace
Ward
Weiss
Welles
Weber
Weston
Whitesell
Whitman
Wheeler
Whiton
Wilcox
Wiley
Willets
Williams
Wise
Wood
Woods

ZELTMACHER

A

ANDREWS.—Mary E. Andrews, aged 31, wife of John W. Andrews and daughter of the late Patrick and Jane Moonan; residence, 452 West Thirty-first Street.

ARCHER.—Aug. 31, Richard Archer, husband of Ella L. Archer, 668 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

AHLERS.—Aug. 31, at 92 Cornelia Street, Katie Ahlers.

ARNOLD.—Sept. 4, James Arnold, aged 86 years.

ARTHUR.—At Gowanda, N. Y., Tuesday, Virginia Beebe Arthur, wife of Dr. Daniel H. Arthur, Superintendent of Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, aged 36 years.

AUGUST.—Sept. 2, Eli J. August, husband of Hannah Kiper August and father of Irene, 10 East Twenty-second Street.

ADAMS.—Sept. 1, Elmer H., 442 West Thirty-first Street, aged 33 years.

ALLISON.—Sept. 1, Theodore Allison, husband of Belle S. Allison, 622 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

ASH.—Drowned at Lake Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 30, William H. Ash, an employe of G. P. Putnam's Sons, aged 28 years.

AMSEL.—Sept. 4, Irene, widow of the late Henry B. Amsel, 632 Lexington Avenue, aged 33 years.

APPLE.—Sept. 1, Callmann Apple, 236 East Forty-ninth Street, aged 72 years.

ARKELL.—At Kennebunkport, Me., Sept. 2, Christine Heloise, widow of James Arkell, aged 76 years.

ATKINS.—Sept. 5, Washington Irving Atkins, son of Richard H. and the late Sarah J. Atkins, 275 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

B

BOEHFEINE.—On Aug. 30, at Bayonne, N. J., John H. Boehfeine, aged 54 years.

BROSNAN.—Sept. 4, Jeremiah Brosnan, husband of Mary Higgins, 44 Columbia Place, Brooklyn.

BRANDT.—Sept. 1, Louis W. Brandt, husband of Alice M. Brandt, 501 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, aged 32 years.

BRIODY.—Sept. 1, Catherine, widow of Patrick Briody and daughter of James and Mary Moran, 819 Ninth Avenue.

BEAN.—Aug. 30, at Paterson, N. J., in her 81st year, Emily A. Sampson, widow of Abial C. Bean.

BLANDY.—Sept. 5, Emmeline H. Blandy, widow of Graham Blandy.

BARRY.—In London, England, Aug. 15, 1902, William N., son of John T. and Mary J. Barry, 68 Hanover Street, aged 30 years.

BORCHERS.—Sept. 2, William Borchers, in his 30th year, 1,042 Clay Avenue.

BUNCE.—Sept. 4, at her residence, Newfoundland, N. J., of apoplexy, Eliza Estelle, only daughter of the late George and Eliza M. Bunce.

BIBBY.—Aug. 24, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John W. Munroe, Bartow-on-the-Sound, Henry Warburton, son of the late Dr. Edward N. and Augusta Bibby, aged 68 years.

BAUMANN.—Aug. 30, at his residence, 150 Railroad Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank Baumann, in his 43d year.

BLAKE.—In New York, Aug. 30, in the 86th year of his age, Eli Whitney, son of the late Prof. Eli Whitney Blake of Brown University, Providence.

BARNETT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1902, Jane Barnett, in her 70th year; mother of Robert J., Alfred T., and William A. Barnett.

BALDWIN.—At West Farms, New York City, Sept. 3, Eliza Ann, widow of George W. Baldwin.

BIDEN.—At Saratoga, Aug. 29, Fannie Biden, eldest daughter of Edward A. and Cornelia M. Biden, 871 Union Street, Brooklyn.

BOHM.—At Paterson, N. J., Friday, Aug. 29, David Bohm of 293 Broadway, aged 56 years.

BROWN.—Sept. 2, Matthew M. Brown, aged 56 years, of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue.

BOOTH.—Sept. 4, at her parents' home, 156 East Ninety-fourth Street, Mrs. Charles Booth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Klayf.

BILLINGHAM.—At Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 4, Francis Billingham, of 267 South Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

BUTLER.—Aug. 31, Christiana, widow of Frederick Butler, aged 73 years.

BEAN.—Aug. 30, at Paterson, N. J., in her 81st year, Emily A. Sampson, widow of Abial C. Beam.

BRADY.—Sept. 2, at the residence of her daughter, Delia Finnigan, 237 East Eighty-eighth Street, Margaret Brady, in her 88th year.

BROWN.—At Hillsdale, N. J., Aug. 29, after a prolonged illness, Belle Nelson, wife of Daniel T. Brown.

BELL.—Rebecca A., wife of George A. Bell, aged 68 years, 485 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

BAKER.—Sept. 1, Esther Goldwaite Baker, widow of Francis Baker, in her 72d year.

BELDEN.—Aug. 31, Henry Belden, son of the late Rev. Henry Belden and Caroline Wilcox, aged 53 years, 1,449 Fifth Avenue.

BOWER.—At Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil, Monday, Sept. 1, 1902, Genevieve E., aged 28 years, wife of William A. Bower, business manager of The Anaconda Standard, Anaconda, Mon.

C

CLARK.—On Aug. 30, 1902, Lida F., infant daughter of Isaac M. and Gertrude Clark, 71 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

CURRAN.—On Aug. 31, Helena Agnes, child of John J. and M. J. Curran.

CHAMPLIN.—Aug. 30, 1902, Christopher G. Champlin, aged 84 years, of 208 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

CLARK.—Elenor C., daughter of Ann and the late Patrick Clark, at her residence, 455 West Forty-eighth Street.

CROWLEY.—Sept. 4, Martin John Crowley, husband of Lavinia Crowley, née Dyson; residence 443 West Forty-eighth Street.

COLLIGAN.—Sept. 3, Mrs. Bridget Colligan, in the 70th year of her age.

CRANE.—At her residence, 353 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Aug. 31, Honora F., eldest daughter of the late Henry M. and Louisa I. Crane.

COFFEY.—Aug. 29, Johanna, daughter of the late John and Mary Coffey, 238 West Tenth Street.

COCKERILL.—Sept. 2, Thomas J. Cockerill.

CODY.—Sept. 5, Francis, son of Edward T. Cody and Annn M. Burns, 359 West Twenty-eighth Street.

CARPENTER.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., Sept. 2, Mary T. Carpenter, wife of Richard E. Carpenter, in her 59th year.

COLES.—Sept. 4, James A. Coles, youngest son of George W. J. and Annie Coles, at Hartsdale.

CHAMPLIN.—At his residence, 208 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 30, Christopher G. Champlin, aged 84 years.

CASEY.—Sept. 4, Katie A., wife of Laurence S. Casey, 1,889 Franklin Avenue, Bronx.

CUNNINGHAM.—At her residence, 507 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, New York City, Lillie Helen, wife of Howard M. Cunningham, and daughter of Edgar W. Trumpfheller.

CASSIDY.—Aug. 30, at his residence, 152 East Forty-eighth Street, Thomas, son of the late Peter Cassidy and Anne Monaghan.

COWAN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 30, Stafford H. Cowan.

COHEN.—In Berlin, Sept. 2, William Cohen, husband of Fannie Cohen, and brother of Ernestine Loewenberg, Gustav Cohen, and Johanna Hirschberg, 106 East Eighty-second Street.

CARMODY.—At Albany, Aug. 5, Roert M. Carmody, Jr., son of Officer Robert M. Carmody and the late Julia A. Campbell.

CULLMAN.—Sept. 1, in her 72d year, Eva Cullman, wife of Ferdinand Cullman, at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway.

COOPER.—Sept. 1, at 1,040 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, William M. Cooper, aged 64 years.

CALLAHAN.—Sept. 1, May L. Callahan, wife of James H. Callahan and daughter of Marshal Pierce.

CAVANAGH.—Aug. 31, Harry, son of Tharsille and the late Edward Cavanagh, 201 East One Hundred and First Street.

D

DAVIS.—Aug. 31, William Wade Davis, beloved son of Mary S. and the late James W. Davis; residence 286 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

DONNELLY.—Sept. 5, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Jane Donnelly of 422 West Fifty-fifth Street.

DE GARAY.—Aug. 28, Francisco De Garay, husband of Catharine DeGaray, Tampa, Fla.; residence, 190 Smith Street, Brooklyn.

DAVENPORT.—Sept. 2, at 284 Grand Street, Anastasia, widow of Daniel Davenport.

DAVIS.—At Westchester, Aug. 31, 1902, Elizabeth, widow of Peter Davis, aged 84 years.

DELANEY.—Sept. 3, Allen Delaney, sister of Patrick Delaney, native of Williamstown, County Galway, Ireland, at 509 East Forty-fifth Street.

DEMAREST.—Sept. 5, at Ridgewood, N. J., Mary Ida Nangle, wife of Abram Z. Demarest.

DEMPSEY.—Sept. 1, at 4 West Ninety-ninth Street, Julia, wife of William Dempsey, native of Athy, County Kildare, Ireland.

DENIS.—Sept. 2, Bridget Denis.

DETTNER.—Sept. 1, at 759 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Kate Gertrude, (née Landsiedel,) wife of Charles Dettner.

DIEFENDORF.—Sept. 1, at 1 West Thirtieth Street, Charles P. Diefendorf.

DIERKES.—Sept. 1, at 240 West Twentieth Street, Hubert T. Dierkes, aged 71 years.

DI SANTIS.—Sept. 1, at 212 East Forty-fourth Street, Giuseppe Di Santis.

DART.—At Glens Falls, N. Y., S. Heston Dart of 977 Eighth Avenue.

DONOHUE.—Sept. 4, at 439 East Eightieth Street, Rose, wife of the late Patrick Donohue, formerly of Brooklyn.

DOOLEY.—Sept. 1, at 407 East Fifty-first Street, Catherine, widow of Laughlin Dooley, aged 71 years.

DOWD.—Sept. 2, at 99 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, John F., son of the late Catherine and Patrick Dowd.

DOWNEY.—Sept. 3, at 174 Avenue B, Mary Downey, wife of Thomas Downey, aged 55 years.

DUFFY.—Aug. 31, at 502 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Mary A., widow of John Duffy.

DUGAN.—Aug. 30, Richard Dugan, son of the late John and Catherine Dugan, formerly of the Ninth Ward.

DERBY.—Sept. 5, at 202 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, John M. Derby, Jr., aged 23 years.

DEVOE.—Sept. 5, Harriet C. Devoe, sister of Mrs. Caroline A. Davis, in the 83d year of her age, at 150 Lee Avenue.

E

ETHREDGE.—Aug. 30, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Ann Catharine Ethredge, widow of Robert Ethredge, in the 82d year of her age.

ELSOFFER.—Aug. 31, Alice W., wife of Felix L. Elsoffer, at 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

EMANUEL.—Aug. 31, at 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Moritz Emanuel, husband of Henrietta, father of Joseph, Benjamin, David, Oscar, Isaac, Dora, and Emma Bernhard.

EMERSON.—Aug. 31, Jane Emerson, aged 62 years.

ERICHS.—Sept. 5, Julia, wife of William Erichs, 5 Batavia Street.

F

FIELD.—Sept. 3, at 204 West Fifty-fifth Street, Leonora, widow of George B. Field and mother of Mrs. Gordon Kellogg.

FLYNN.—John Flynn, husband of Barbara Flynn, 2,197 Fifth Avenue.

FLYNN.—Sept. 1, 1902, Edward, child of Edward and Kate Flynn, (nee McNally,) aged 1 year 1 month and 25 days.

FARRELL.—Sept. 3, William J. Farrell, husband of Mary E. Farrell, 36 Harrison Street, Brooklyn.

FISCHER.—Aug. 30, 1902, Barbara, wife of Fred C. A. Fischer, 840 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

FOWLER.—153 Washington Street, Flushing, L. I., Aug. 30, Janet Fowler, wife of Prentiss B. Fowler.

G

GLEASON.—Sept. 2, at her residence, 905 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, Mary Ruth, daughter of Joseph F. and Mary J. Gleason.

GALLAND.—Sept. 1, at Flower Hospital, Eleanor Ottilie, aged 4 months, daughter of Seymour N. H. and Adelaide F. Galland.

GENTLES.—Aug. 30, Alexanderina Gentles, (Cripps,) aged 27 years, daughter of Alexander Gentles and Annie Finlay, 3,076 Park Avenue.

GILLETTE.—William P., son of the Rev. Dr. Gillette, aged 55 years, at his residence, 240 West Seventy-second Street.

GRAMM.—Emil, son of the late William Gramm, on Sunday, Aug. 23, aged 55, 240 East Nineteenth Street.

GOLDSTEIN.—At Far Rockaway, Aug. 31, Bernhard, husband of Fredericka Goldstein, (née Friend,) in his 63d year, 12 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

GRAHAM.—John B. Graham, husband of Emma Graham, after a short illness, Sept. 5, at his residence, 1,724 Amsterdam Avenue.

GUINAN.—Sept. 5, Anna, daughter of Martin and Mary E. Guinan, aged 2 years and 8 months; residence, 3,234 Broadway.

GREEN.—Aug. 30, Herman Green, husband of Selma Green, aged 38 years.

GOSMAN.—Sept. 2, George Henry Gosman, in the 55th year of his age, at his home, 31 Crooke Avenue, Flatbush.

GALLAGHER.—Mrs. Andrew Gallagher, née Finnegan.

GERSHAL.—Sept. 3, Maurice, son of Adolph and Rosetta Gershal, 340 East Sixty-ninth Street.

GUILFOYLE.—Sept. 2, Margaret Guilfoyle, wife of William F. Guilfoyle.

GARLAND.—Aug. 30, at his residence, 41 Barrow Street, Ira S. Garland, in his 72d year.

GACQUIN.—At Paris, Aug. 30, Victorin Gacquin, (née Matarin,) widow of Henry Gacquin.

GOODWIN.—Sept. 2, Nella Baker Goodwin, oldest daughter of De Witt C. and Alice R. Baker, 337 West One Hundred and First Street.

H

HAGAN.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 29, William E., aged 76 years.

HAGGERTY.—On Sept. 4, Catherine, wife of Officer Joseph B. Haggerty, and sister of Dennis, John, and Daniel Cahill, residence 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

HAIGHT.—Aug. 30, at Hempstead, L. I., Caroline R., widow of Henry Haight.

HALSTEAD.—Sept. 2, at 281 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Jesse T. Halstead, in his 89th year.

HANLON.—Sept. 5, Joseph Hanlon, aged 57 years.

HANNA.—Sept. 1, Mary, wife of Samuel Hanna, at her late residence, 615 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARDIE.—At Morristown, N. J., Sept. 1, Edward W., son of the late John Hardie of Brooklyn.

HARTICH.—At Tribes Hill, N. Y., Aug. 31, Mary, wife of the late Joseph Hartich, in the 84th year of her age.

HARTMANN.—Aug. 31, at Lackawaxen, Pike County, Penn., Louisa Hartmann, wife of Jacob L. Hartmann, late of 139 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAVILAND.—Sept. 3, Henry Haviland of Brooklyn.

HAWXHURST.—Sept. 3, at 73 Rockwell Place, Brooklyn, Josephine M. Hawxhurst, wife of William H. Hawxhurst.

HAYES.—Sept. 4, at 75 East Eighty-fifth Street, Mary Brennan, wife of John Hayes and daughter of John and Ellen Brennan, native of Ballykilty, County Cork.

HENNESSY.—Sept. 1, at 244 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, William Hennessy.

HESS.—Sept. 4, at 240 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Joseph Hess, aged 70.

HETZEL.—Sept. 1, at Newton, N. J., David B. Hetzel, Esq., aged 46 years.

HEYMAN.—Sept. 3, at 114 East Fifty-fourth Street, Eva Heyman, aged 65.

HIEBELER.—At Otisville, N. Y., Sept. 5, John M. Hiebeler, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

HIGBY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 4, William R. Higby, aged 77 years, of 779 Lafayette Street.

HIGGINS.—Sept. 5, at 1,075 Park Avenue, John Higgins.

HINEY.—Sept. 4, at 346 West Twenty-fifth Street, Ellen McGovern, native of County Cavan, Ireland, wife of John Hiney.

HINSDALE.—At Elizabethtown, N. Y., Aug. 31, Grace Webster, widow of Theodore Hinsdale of Brooklyn.

HOBBS.—At Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 5, John W. Hobbs, in his 62d year.

HODGSKIN.—At 440 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Helen C., widow of James B. Hodgskin.

HOE.—At Fernwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Aug. 23, Peter S. Hoe.

HOFFMAN.—Aug. 31, at 287 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, George, son of George and Louise Hoffman, aged 39 years.

HOFMANN.—Aug. 30, at 509 East 87th St., Balthaser Hofmann.

HOGAN.—Sept. 1, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Dennis Hogan.

HOLAHAN.—Sept. 4, at 542 West Twenty-eighth Street, Michael Holahan.

HOOKER.—At St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, Aug. 29, Capt. William H. Hooker.

HOPKINS.—Aug. 30, at 427 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Sarah, wife of Philip Hopkins, and daughter of James and Mary Ryan.

HOREY.—Sept. 3, at 694 Eighth Avenue, Annie Doohill Horey of Ballymote, County Sligo, Ireland, wife of James J. Horey.

HOUGHTELING.—Sept. 1, at Asheville, N. C., Marcia E. Houghteling, wife of the late William de Zeug Houghteling, and mother of Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of New York.

HOUSTON.—Sept. 4, at 1,266 Brook Avenue, William Houston.

HOWARD.—At Astoria, L. I., James L. Howard, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

HOWE.—Sept. 1, William F. Howe, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

HOWLEY.—Sept. 3, Peter M. Howley, Sr., of Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—Aug. 31, at 365 Union Avenue, Mount Vernon, Mrs. Katherine Hudson, in the sixty-third year of her age.

HUNT.—Sept. 4, at North Salem, N. Y., Catherine J. Hillyer, wife of Edward T. Hunt.

HURLEY.—Aug 30, Ellen Hurley, daughter of Mary Welsh and John Hurley, native of Mullenvat, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

I

IVERSON.—Sept. 1, Louise Iverson, mother of May Weth, 339 East Twenty-fifth Street.

J

JACOBY.—At Spring Lake, N. J., Aug. 23, of pneumonia, Rosalie S. Jacoby, widow of the late Samuel Jacoby of 25 West Fifty-second Street.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 29, in the 78th year of her age, Martha Johnson.

JACKSON.—Sept. 2, Irene, wife of A. W. Jackson, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D.

JEFFERSON.—At Throndhjein, Norway, Sept. 1, Mary A. Jefferson of Brooklyn.

JEFFERDS.—Aug. 31, Clementine Jefferds, wife of Edwin Jefferds, at 796 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

JULY.—Sept. 2, at the residence of her son, Emil A. July, 111 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Elizabeth July.

JEMISON.—Sept. 3, Mary, wife of Owen F. Jemison, aged 53 years, 322 West Fifty-fifth Street.

K

KENNEDY.—Aug. 30, Patrick, husband of Mary Kennedy, née Lynch, at 133 Third Place.

KENNY.—Sept. 1, Mary Kenny, wife of Thomas Kenny, at 272 Twentieth Street, aged 80 years.

KEATING.—Sept. 2, at 1,137 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

KEARNEY.—Sept. 1, Mrs. Ellen Kearney, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Frayne, 546 Second Avenue,

KLINE.—Sept. 5, at Hazleton, Penn., Lillian Adelaide Kline, wife of Clarence W. Kline.

KANE.—Sept. 3, Catherine Kane, 2,094 Eighth Avenue.

KLOPPENBURG.—Aug. 31, Meta, widow of Henry Kloppenburg, aged 89 years, at her residence, 78 Perry Street.

KOCH.—Aug. 30, William C. Koch of 845 Amsterdam Avenue, aged 42 years.

KELLY.—Aug. 29, John Kelly, Boulevard, near Kings Highway.

KEENAN.—Sept. 4, Katie, wife of Thomas F. Keenan and daughter of Owen and Bridget McCaughey of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, Ireland, 19 Mangin Street.

KIRBY.—Sept. 3, Michael T. Kirby, husband of Bridget Kirby, (née Hammond,) 418 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

KERR.—Aug. 31, Gertrude Kerr, widow of John Kerr, 662 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

L

LEAHEY.—Sept. 2, Josephine, beloved wife of James Leahey, 338 East Forty-eighth Street, aged 30 years.

LOUGHLIN.—Sept. 5, at her late residence, 437 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Jane Loughlin, aged 71 years.

LEE.—John Lee, husband of Mary Lee, (née Corcoran,) Sept. 5, at 349 West Forty-third Street.

LUDLAM.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 1, Hannah D. Ludlam, (née Warehant,) wife of Alfred Ludlam, aged 70 years.

LAWRENCE.—At Nyack, Rockland County, Sept. 8, Thomas Lawrence, aged 83 years.

LUHRS.—At his residence, 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Sept. 4, John Henry Luhrs, in his 72d year.

LOCKHART.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, Walter Lockhart, in his 73d year.

LITTLEFIELD.—Aug. 31, at Bradley Beach, N. J., Charles Littlefield, Jr.

LEGNARD.—At her late residence, 615 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30, Eliza Morton, wife of Charles H. Leonard.

LARKIN.—At Ossining, N. Y., Sept. 3, Francis Larkin, in the 63d year of his age.

LEWIS.—Aug. 31, Wilfred E. Lewis, in his 43d year.

LE COUNT.—Sept. 3, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Butler, 688 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Laura A., widow of the late William Le Count.

LOEFFEL.—Sept. 2, Catherine, widow of Frederick Loeffel, 105 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

LARTHY.—Aug. 31, Margaret Larthy.

LEE.—Sept. 1, Ellen Lee, wife of John Lee, 55 King Street.

LYNCH.—At Saranac Lake, Sept. 1, Samuel J. Lynch, aged 37.

LITTLETON.—At Paris, Aug. 30, William Edmund Littleton of Philadelphia, aged 65 years.

LEERBURGER.—Aug. 29, at his residence, 115 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Sigmund Leerburger.

LOEB.—At Upper Saranac Lake, Betty, wife of Solomon Loeb, aged 69 years.

LITTLE.—At Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 3, Robert Forsyth Little, aged 59 years, of 116 West Seventy-sixth Street.

LARKIN.—At Ossining, Sept. 3, Francis Larkin, aged 83 years.

M

MAGUIRE.—Francis J., husband of Margaret E. Farley and son of Michael S. and Margaret Maguire, Aug. 30, 1,076 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 23 years.

MAGNUS.—Edward Magnus, Sept. 1, 20 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

MORGAN.—Aug. 29, at his residence, 62 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, James Morgan.

MORRIS.—Aug. 29, Edward Victor Morris, 646 Amsterdam Avenue.

McCALLUM.—Aug. 29, Thomas H. McCallum, husband of Mary, 615 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, aged 29 years.

McNULTY.—Aug. 29, John S. McNulty, at his residence, 17 West Eighty-fourth Street.

MUZZY.—At Paterson, N. J., Sept. 2, Lucy Vaughn Halstead, wife of Samuel V. S. Muzzy, 226 Broadway, Paterson.

MURPHY.—Sept. 1, James Murphy, husband of Mary Murphy, 1,036 Third Avenue.

MACDONALD.—Aug. 29, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis and Eliza MacDonald, at her aunt's residence, 228 Seventh Street.

McGILLEN.—Aug. 31, Annie McGillen, wife of Alex McGillen, 121 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

MILLS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 4, Edith Gwendolyn, wife of Lawrence Heyworth Mills.

MEINECKE.—Sept. 5, Edward A., husband of Marie Meinecke, aged 29 years.

McCUSKER.—Sept. 1, at her residence, 430 West 52d Street, Hanna McCusker.

McPHILLIPS.—Aug. 31, Catherine, wife of the late Patrick McPhillips, at 410 East Seventieth Street.

MARRIN.—At Port Chester, Aug. 31, Peter J., only son of Sarah T. Marrin, of 30 West Twenty-sixth Street.

MA GILL.—Sept. 1, Ulysses S. G. Ma Gill, aged 29, husband of Agnes F. Archibald, 153 West Ninety-eighth Street.

MOSS.—Sept. 1, at his residence, 123 East Forty-seventh Street, F. J. Moss.

MEEHAN.—At his residence, 839 Sixth Avenue, Sept. 2, 1902, John T. Meehan.

MORONEY.—Sept. 2, John, son of Andrew and the late Mary Moroney, 483 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

MEEHAN.—Sept. 2, Bridget Meehan, 71 Duffield Street, Brooklyn.

MAHER.—Sept. 5, 1902, Mary, wife of Thomas Maher, King's Bridge, N. Y.

MARSHALL.—At her residence, 35 Covert Street, Brooklyn, Louise, wife of Saunders Marshall, aged 24 years.

McGILLEN.—Aug. 31, Annie McGillen, wife of Alex McGillen, 121 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

McGINNITY.—Sept. 1, Patrick, son of Michael and Rose McGinnity, Boulevard and Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

MULLER.—Sept. 4, Adelaide, (née Taussky,) wife of Arthur H. Muller, 107 West Eighty-fourth Street.

MANGAN.—John J., husband of Annie Keeney, and brother of Henry Mangan, at his residence, 88 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

McCARTER.—Sept. 5, James McCarter, 944 Kent Av., Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

McCABE.—Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary McCabe, 507 West Forty-ninth Street.

McLOUGHLIN.—Aug. 27, Henry McLoughlin, husband of Mary Bulger.

MOREHOUSE.—Aug. 30, Hester A., widow of Stephen M. Morehouse, in her 83d year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. N. De Grauw, 79 Claremont Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

MURRAY.—Sept. 6, Thomas F. Murray, husband of Annie T. Gillespie, at his home, 472 West Thirty-fourth Street.

MOSS.—Sept. 1, F. J. Moss, at his late residence, 123 East Forty-seventh Street.

MURPHY.—Sept. 2, John Murphy, 20 De Sales Place, Brooklyn.

MARTIN.—Sept. 2, Frederick Martin, in his 68th year, at his residence, 207 Holly Street, Cranford, N. J.

McCONNELL.—Sept. 1, at 2,024 Third Avenue, Robert McConnell, aged 68 years.

MORRIS.—Aug. 29, Edward Victor Morris, 646 Amsterdam Avenue.

MOLL.—Rosalie, widow of the Rev. Simon Moll.

MASTERSON.—Sept. 4, at her residence, 62 East One Hundredth Street, Teresa S. Masterson.

McSWEENEY.—Aug. 29, in Middletown, N. Y., Thomas McSweeney, aged 28 years.

MULHALL.—Aug. 30, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John C. Sheehan, Norwood Park, N. J., James Mulhall.

McCARTHY.—Aug. 30, at 274 East Ninth Street, Flatbush, Ambrose, son of Catherine McCarthy.

MORONEY.—Sept. 2, at 483 Henry Street, Brooklyn, John, son of Andrew and the late Mary Moroney.

McCALL.—Sept. 4, at 400 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, Annie, wife of Nicholas McCall, aged 29 years.

MARION.—Sept. 2, 1902, James H. Marion, youngest son of Mary J. and the late James Henry Marion, 31 Broome Street.

MURPHY.—Sept. 4, Helen, wife of Nicholas J. Murphy, née Roache, 316 East Twenty-seventh Street.

McHUGH.—Sept. 1, Francis McHugh, aged 29 years, at his late residence, 304 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

MEGARR.—Sept. 4, Jane, widow of the late Thomas Megarr, 36 Sterling Place.

MAHONEY.—Sept. 4, Annie Mahoney, wife of Patrick Mahoney, 218 East Thirty-third Street.

McNULTY.—At his residence, Ocean Parkway and Avenue D, Brooklyn, Sept. 5, Peter H. McNulty.

McCREERY.—Sept. 4, Maria J. McCreery, 221 Twenty-seventh Street.

MURTHA.—Sept. 3, William, son of John and Alice Murtha, 1,728 Second Avenue.

McNAMARA.—Sept. 2, at the home of her mother, Julia A. McNamara, wife of William McNamara and daughter of Julia and the late Patrick W. Fleming, 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

McGRATH.—Sept. 1, Elizabeth E. McGrath, daughter of John and the late Ellen McGrath, 263 West Twelfth Street.

MULLER.—Matilda, beloved daughter of Edward A. and Matilda A. Muller, 259 Broadway, Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

N

NEUVILLE.—Aug. 31, at 777 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 79 years, Ursule Amelie, widow of Louis Jules Neuville.

NEVINS.—At 446 West Forty-first Street, Lizzie Nevins, (née McDermott,) sister of Joseph McDermott, Newtown, County Kildare, Ireland.

NICHOLS.—Sept. 1, at 413 Preston Street, Philadelphia, Lucy Perry, infant daughter of William W. and Lucy S. Nichols.

NOURSE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 1, Catherine E., wife of Silas Nourse, aged 76 years, of 521 South Eighth Avenue.

O

O'BRIEN.—Aug. 30, at Idlehurst, New Rochelle, Mary Matilda O'Brien.

O'CONNELL.—Sept. 3, at 644 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Annie, wife of James O'Connell and daughter of the late Garrett Kaney.

O'CONNOR.—Aug. 30, in Philadelphia, Jerome Edward O'Connor.

ODELL.—Sept. 2, at Pleasantville, N. Y., Isaac Odell, in his 85th year.

O'GRADY.—Sept. 4, at 249 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Raymond, son of James F. and Lillian S. O'Grady (née Kennedy), in his 6th year.

O'NEILL.—Sept. 4, at 1,319 Hoe Avenue, Maurice, eldest son of Francis J. O'Neill and Annie V. Quinlan.

OPDYKE.—Aug. 31, at Frutigen, Switzerland, Miriam Whiton, wife of Henry B. Opdyke of Plainfield, N. J.

OSBORN.—At Rowlesburg, W. Va., Sept. 4, the Rev. William E. Osborn of the New Jersey Conference, in his 71st year.

O'REILLY.—Sept. 4, at 430 Manhattan Avenue, Charlie, son of John J. and Mary O'Reilly (née Hinternhoff.)

O'ROURKE.—Aug. 29, at 181 Fourth Street, Long Island City, Philip O'Roucke.

ORTH.—Sept. 5, John C. Orth, in the 39th year of his age.

O'RYAN.—Aug. 31, at 821 Cauldwell Avenue, Francis O'Ryan, in his 74th year.

P

PALMER.—Aug. 29, at 1,118 Intervale Avenue, William I. Palmer, aged 37 years.

PATRICK.—At East Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 20, Julia Selby Putrick, daughter of the late Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, formerly of the United States Army.

PEEBLES.—Sept. 5, John Peebles, at his residence, 720 Lafayette Avenue, in the 84th year of his age.

PENFOLD.—Aug. 31, at 1,139 Hancock Street, John R. Penfold.

PETTIT.—Aug. 24, at Hempstead, L. I., George W. Pettit, in the 82d year of his age.

PEYTON.—At Bedford Park, Aug. 31, at the home of her friend, Mrs. G. Bar

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

No Present Indications of Large Democratic Gains.

Result of the Fall Elections Not Likely to Change the Republican Majority to a Great Extent.

There is no present indication that the Democrats will be appreciably stronger in the United States Senate after March 3, 1903, than they are now. At the close of the last session of Congress they had 33 seats and the Republicans 55, the two Delaware Senatorships being vacant. If there is no great political overturning this Fall, it is predicted the Democrats will just about hold their own. That seems to be the sum and substance of their justifiable expectations at this moment.

Thirty Senatorial terms will expire March 3 of next year as follows:

Alabama—Pettus, (D.)
Arkansas—Jones, (D.)
California—Perkins, (R.)
Colorado—Teller, (D.)
Connecticut—Platt, (R.)
Florida—Mallory, (D.)
Georgia—Clay, (Dem.)
Idaho—Heitfeld, (D.)
Illinois—Mason, (R.)
Indiana—Fairbanks, (R.)
Iowa—Allison, (R.)
Kansas—Harris, (Pop.)
Kentucky—Deboe, R.)
Louisiana—M'En'ry, (D.)
Maryland — Wellington, (R.)
Missouri—Vest, (D.)
New Hampshire—Gallinger, (R.)
Nevada—Jones, (R.)
New York—Platt, (R.)
North Carolina—Pritchard, (R.)
North Dakota — Hansbrough, (R.)
Ohio—Foraker, (R.)
Oregon—Simon, (R.)
Pennsylvania— Penrose, (R.)
South Carolina—McLaurin, (D.)
S. Dak.—Kittredge, (R.)
Utah—Rawlings, (D.)
Vermont — Dillingham, (R.)
Washington — Turner, (Pus.)
Wisconsin—Spooner, (R.)

In forecasting the standing of the parties in the Senate after March 3 next it is necessary to take account, in addition to the foregoing, of the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan and of the two vacancies which may be filled next month by the action of the Delaware Legislature. It is assumed that a Republican will succeed the late Senator McMillan; what will be done in Delaware can only be guessed at.

Elections already have been held to provide successors for three of the thirty Senators, whose terms will expire next month. As a result of these elections the Democrats have gained two Senators, Mr. Gorman (Dem.) having been chosen to succeed Mr. Wellington (Rep.) of Maryland and Mr. McCreary (Dem.) to succeed Mr. Deboe (Rep.) of Kentucky.

It is regarded as certain that the Democrats will continue to hold the seats belonging to Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and there is a disposition on the part of Republicans to concede the re-election of Mr. Teller of Colorado.

Idaho, on the other hand, is being contested sharply by the Republicans, who hope to send a Republican to the Senate to succeed Mr. Heitfeld. The outlook for the Republicans is said to be even more promising in Kansas and Washington and not much less hopeful in Utah.

From Missouri reports come that indicate the possibility that a Republican may succeed the veteran Vest. It is said that there is greater political activity in Missouri at this time than is to be observed in any other State in the Union. The Republicans are well organized and are fighting with unusual enthusiasm. It would be characteristic of Missouri if, all of a sudden, the outlook there, which it is admitted is extremely flattering to the Republicans, should be changed through a burst of Democratic activity. The Republicans did sweep the State in 1894 when the conditions about paralleled those of to-day, but the rule seems to be that on the home-stretch the Democrats come up from the rear and win the race.

Democratic chances in States now represented by Republican Senators apparently do not quite balance the chances of losses of seats now held by Democrats. Nevada, now represented by Mr. Jones, (Rep.,) may send Mr. Newlands (Dem.) to be her junior Senator. In spite of Senator Stewart's prediction of a Republican sweep in his State the chances are said to be the other way. Nobody seems to be trying very hard to carry Nevada for the Republicans, while on the other hand, Mr. Newlands, spurred on by his Senatorial ambition, is making a strong fight for his party and himself.

It is thought, too, that in North Carolina the Democrats have a chance to gain the seat now held by Mr. Pritchard. They will not, however, get this prize without fighting for it, for the present incumbent is doing everything possible to carry the Legislature for his party, and it is understood he is to receive a good deal of assistance from the Republican Congressional Committee.

The other States which are to elect Senators this year to succeed Republican incumbents are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. In all these States, according to the judgment of conservative politicians, the chances are decidedly against the Democrats making any Senatorial gains, though, of course, the possibility of such gains is not denied.

It has been suggested that it may fall to the lot of Delaware to determine which party shall make a net gain in the Senate through this Fall's elections. Leaders in both parties frankly acknowledge that just now they are without definite expectations as to the Delaware Senatorship. There is an impression, however, decidedly prevalent that something will happen in Delaware this year and that the State will not be allowed to continue unrepresented in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Will Consist of 386 Members Under the New Apportionment—Its Make-Up by States.

The next House of Representatives, by virtue of the act of Jan. 16, 1901, will consist of 386 members, apportioned among the several States as follows:

Alabama	9	Nebraska	6
Arkansas	7	Nevada	1
California	8	New Hampshire	2
Colorado	3	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	5	New York	37
Delaware	1	North Carolina	10
Florida	3	North Dakota	2
Georgia	11	Ohio	21
Idaho	1	Oregon	2
Illinois	25	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	13	Rhode Island	2
Iowa	11	South Carolina	7
Kansas	8	South Dakota	2
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	7	Texas	16
Maine	4	Utah	1
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	14	Virginia	10
Michigan	12	Washington	3
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	11
Missouri	16	Wyoming	1
Montana	1		

The present House contains 337 members, 29 less than that provided by the new apportionment. The additional membership has been apportioned as follows:

Arkansas	1	Missouri	1
California	1	New Jersey	2
Colorado	1	New York	3
Connecticut	1	North Carolina	1
Florida	1	North Dakota	1
Illinois	3	Pennsylvania	2
Louisiana	1	Texas	3
Massachusetts	1	Washington	1
Minnesota	2	West Virginia	1
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	1

When the present House was organized it was divided politically as follows:

Republicans	198
Democrats	153
Populists	4
Silver	1
Vacant	1
Total	357

The membership at adjournment stood: Republicans, 199; Democrats, 147; Populists, 4; Silver, 1; vacant, (1 Republican, 5 Democrats,) 6.

The several States at the date of adjournment were represented as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.	Vac't.
Alabama	..	9	..	..	..
Arkansas	..	6	..	..	..
California	7	..	..	..	..
Colorado	..	1	..	1	..
Connecticut	4	..	..	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..	..
Florida	..	2	..	..	..
Georgia	..	11	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	1	..	..
Illinois	11	11	..	..	..
Indiana	9	4	..	..	..
Iowa	..	11	..	..	..
Kansas	7	1	..	..	..
Kentucky	3	8	..	..	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	..	..
Maine	4	..	..	..	..
Maryland	6	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	9	3	..	..	1
Michigan	12	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	7	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	..	..
Missouri	2	12	..	..	1
Montana	..	..	1	..	..
Nebraska	2	2	2	..	..
Nevada	..	1	..	..	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	6	1	..	..	1
New York	22	11	..	..	1
North Carolina	2	7	..	..	..
North Dakota	1	..	..	..	..
Ohio	17	4	..	..	..
Oregon	2	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	28	3	..	..	1
Rhode Island	2	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	..	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	2	8	..	..	..
Texas	..	13	..	..	..
Utah	1	..	..	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..	..	..
Virginia	..	9	..	..	1
Washington	2	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	4	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..	..	..
Total	199	147	4	1	6

ROLLER ENGINE'S NEW USE.

Machine Employed to Drag Stalled Trucks Up Hill to the Delay of Asphalt Repairs.

There is a roller engine weighing several tons, which was built to smooth out the asphalt streets, but has found another field of usefulness with its enormous power. It has been stationed for some time near Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, where there has been repair work in the pavement. This has been remarkably slow in its completion because the engine has found another sphere of utility.

Every now and then a heavy truck will be stalled on the steep hill. There will be a bad tangle of wagons and lighter vehicles. The street will be practically blocked, and the only way to complete the work on the asphalt pavement, is to break up the congestion of the street traffic.

The engineer of the big machine will stop his automobiling backward and forward over a new patch. A heavy rope will be attached to the engine and then made fast to the pole of the stalled wagon. This always causes a gathering of brokers and others, who are so busy that they cannot help wasting a little time to see the roller engine go to the rescue.

No matter how heavy the truck when the engineer puts on the power, truck, tired horses and driver, will be pulled up the hill to a place where they can start anew on their journey. When all the trucks have been drawn up the hill the engineer in nine cases out of ten has to smooth out their tracks in the soft asphalt. It is said by those who watch that the horses have learned of the helpful roller engine, and that they now stop and pretend to be unable to draw their loads at the sight of the engine. There is no telling when the work of repairing the asphalt pavement will be finished.

FIRE EXCITES TENEMENTS.

Quick Response Relieved Panic of Near-by Tenants Along Tenth Avenue.

The quick response of the fire engine companies to an alarm calling them yesterday afternoon to 796 Tenth Avenue made it possible to conquer what promised to be an ugly fire. The blaze started in Reilly's tea store and worked into the Welsbach Light Company. Three alarms were turned in on account of the neighborhood. As it happened the first fire companies on the scene had little difficulty in subduing the flames. In the upper part of the building, a five-story brick structure, is the Nichols Tubing Company. They employ 174 people, most of them girls. Fortunate it was a half holiday and they were all away.

There was a good deal of excitement in the several tenements in the neighborhood, where many of the tenants climbed down to the street on the fire escape, while others were throwing out their household goods. It happened that there was but one man in the West Forty-seventh Street Station when the three-alarm fire was signaled. He had more than he could do with the crowd that quickly gathered. He was soon helped, however, by men sent from near stations. The damage done by the fire was estimated at $2,000.

LIT MATCH NEAR GASOLINE.

Automobiles Destroyed Because a Man Tried to Light Burner in Store House and Charging Station.

Frederick Pearsall of Passaic, N. J., stopped yesterday afternoon at the storehouse and charging station of the Crescent Cycle Company, at Communipaw and Crescent Avenues, Jersey City, to have the gasoline tank of his automobile filled. Stewart Roberts, the machinist in charge, spilled some of the gasoline in filling the tank.

Pearsall, disregarding the warning of Roberts, struck a match to light the burner while the automobile was in the building. The match broke and the burning part fell upon the gasoline on the floor. This flashed up and a can of it exploded.

The burning oil was blown upon the automobiles of George Blakeslee and Harry Pond, destroying them.

Mr. Pond's vehicle cost $900 and Mr. Blakeslee's $800. Other machines were gotten out of danger and a chemical engine company, answering a still alarm, put out the fire. Pearsall's machine was not damaged.

ELEVATED MECHANICS LET GO.

Union Decides It Cannot Act, Because Discharged Men Are Non-Union.

The sudden discharge of 110 machinists by the Manhattan Railway Company a few days ago was discussed yesterday by the officers of the local union of the International Association of Machinists. When the men were discharged they asked for an explanation and were told that the reason they were discharged was because of the change in the motive power, the men being employed in the machine shops of the Second and Third Avenue system at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street.

As very few of the discharged men belong to the union, it was decided to take no action in the matter. James Wilson, business agent of the New York district of the International Association of Machinists, said:

"We are sorry for the men who were discharged, but the union has no power to act. I understand that their discharge was owing to friction occurring between two master mechanics, but neither of these belongs to the union. When the machinists made the general demand for the nine-hour work day the elevated road machinists would not join in the demand. Perhaps they will join the union now."

Another business agent said that less than 10 per cent. of the discharged machinists belonged to the union. This showed that the discharge was not on account of any discrimination against union men.

FRANK J. MATHEWS'S WILL.

Man Killed in Automobile Accident Leaves Estate to Son and Daughter.

The will of Frank J. Mathews of Jersey City, who was killed in an automobile accident at Elberon, N. J., recently, was filed with Surrogate James Lillis at Jersey City yesterday and admitted to probate. No inventory accompanied the document, and the exact value of the estate is not known, but it will approximate $1,000,000.

Robert S. Ross, a brother-in-law of Mr. Mathews, is named as trustee. He is vested with full power to sell or mortgage any part of the estate, which he is to hold in trust for the benefit of the son and daughter of the deceased until they become of legal age. When the son, now fourteen years old, attains his majority he is to receive one-half of the estate. The other half is thereafter to be held in trust for the daughter, now three years old, until she is twenty-one years old. Mr. Mathews made seven bequests varying from $100 to $1,000. These were to employes. They amount to $2,500.

THREE CHILDREN SAVED FROM FLAMES

One of Them Lighted a Curtain to See It Burn.

Their Rescuers Were a Fifteen-Year-Old Girl and a Fourteen-Year-Old Boy—The Mother Hysterical.

Heroic and prompt action on the part of a boy and girl alone saved three children from perishing in flames which destroyed practically the entire interior of the cottage home of William Stephens, a carpenter, at 1,294 Hoe Street, not far from East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. These brave young people were Lillie Conlon, fifteen years old, of 1,290 Hoe Street, who saw the fire from her house, across a vacant lot, and Robert Smith, fourteen years old, of 1,217 Freeman Street, who broke away from his playmates, with whom he was playing ball before the burning building, to imperil his life. It was dangerous work for the girl and boy too, for when they emerged with the little ones the clothing of the five-month-old baby which Lillie Conlon bore was beginning to burn and her own hair was badly singed.

There were five children in the burning house. They were Harold, ten years old; Ralph, seven years old; Edward, four years old; Chester, two years old, and the infant Gertrude. Stephens was away at work and the mother went out to do the marketing, leaving her children alone. She told the two oldest to look out for the little ones and watch them carefully during her absence, promising to bring them some school supplies which they much desired if they were faithful to the trust. When she came home a few minutes later the fire engines were rushing toward her house, and Policemen Ganun and Hogan of the Tremont station, up on the front of the blazing building, were in the act of lifting the juvenile caretakers through an attic window. Supposing the little ones were still inside, she made frantic efforts to rush into the flames, but the neighbors held her back until the little ones were placed in her arms.

Mrs. Stephens, it seems, had hardly turned the corner when the two boys went to play more grown-up games in the attic, leaving the younger children in a little spare room on the first floor which had been used as a nursery. Eddie, the four-year-old, conceived the idea of a bonfire, according to his own story after the excitement. Matches were handy and the curtains would blaze up readily, so he lighted them, while Chester clapped his hands approvingly and the infant Gertrude, who was lying close to the window, cooed and crowed at the pretty sight. In a few seconds the whole window was a blazing mass and sheets of flame were rapidly filling the room, when Lillie Conlon and Robert Smith dashed in. With feminine instinct, the girl grabbed the most helpless tot lying amid the fire, while the boy caught Chester up in his arms and bade Eddie, the culprit, follow, which he did, holding fast to his rescuer's coat.

Policemen and passersby were by that time running from all directions. Ganun, helped by Hogan, was the first up the porch. Hogan went after him, and together they plunged into the smoke-filled attic. They found two boys clasped in each other's arms beneath a bed, nearly suffocated. They were unable to help themselves; and Ganun climbed down the porch, while Hogan dropped them to him one after the other. They quickly revived in the fresh air and with restoratives provided by neighbors. Mrs. Stephens continued in hysterics for some time after she found herself with her children all safe about her in the street before their ruined home, while Lillie Conlon and Robert Smith were paraded through the crowd as a heroine and hero, but bore their honors modestly.

Only one person was badly hurt. This was Abraham Minz, ten years old, who lives at Intervale Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. He was high up in a grape arbor in the rear of the Stephens house, helping himself to the fruit, when the fire started. In his hurry to get down he fell about ten feet, breaking his right arm. He was taken home. The total damage to building and contents is estimated at $3,000. The destruction would have been complete had the fire happened a little later in the day, as notice had been served on the residents of the neighborhood that the water was to be turned off temporarily at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

FIRE DAPARTMENT NOZZLES STOLEN FROM POLO GROUNDS.

They Had Been Loaned, According to Deputy Chief Ryan, by Order of Scannell.

A theft which has occasioned much discussion among the members of the Police and Fire Departments was reported yesterday by Chief Eugene Terpenny of the Thirteenth Battalion to Fire Commissioner Sturgis and referred by him to Commissioner Partridge for further investigation.

Early last Sunday morning, Chief Terpenny reported, the office of the Polo Grounds was broken open and two nozzles bearing the mark of the New York Fire Department stolen. The fact that these nozzles were less valuable, and, because of their ownership marks, would be more difficult to dispose of than a nozzle and a reducer belonging to the Polo Grounds, which were left behind, makes the burglary rather mysterious. The nozzles taken were those which Chief Croker, at the trial of Deputy Chief Ryan, declared had been loaned by Ryan to the Polo Grounds, as he said, under order of Mr. Scannell as Fire Commissioner.

Chief Terpenny in his report to the Commissioner says he directed Fireman Argue, who is always detailed at the grounds when baseball games are in progress, to investigate as soon as the burglary was brought to his attention. Argue had reported that he found that the catch which holds the lock on the door of the office had been ripped off, and the screws scattered about the floor. The other nozzle and the reducer, the property of the tenants, were in the same locker from which the Fire Department nozzles were taken.

Terpenny's report was forwarded to Mr. Partridge with a request appended by the Fire Commissioner that he give the matter his immediate attention.

BILGE GAS EXPLOSION.

One Man Working on Pontoon Is Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

One man was killed and another seriously injured yesterday by an explosion of bilge gas in a pontoon used as a portable bridge at the Lackawanna Railroad coal docks at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Jersey City. Anton Matison of 717 Newark Avenue was killed and his companion, Nelson Monson, forty-five years old, of 213 Monroe Street, Hoboken, was badly hurt.

The pontoon had been leaking and Matison and Monson were sent into the hold to make the necessary repairs. They removed the hatch and descended, Monson carrying a lighted torch. They had scarcely reached the bottom of the ladder when the explosion occurred. The pontoon was wrecked and sank, carrying Matison with it. It is believed that he was killed outright.

Monson was blown through the open hatch and fell on the pier beside which the pontoon was lying. His clothing had taken fire and he was badly burned before the flame could be extinguished. He was hurried to St. Francis Hospital. It was said last night that he would probably live. Matison's body was not recovered.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Unexampled Home Outfitting Sale.

Annual Autumn Event of Widest Practical Value.

Blankets, Comforts, Bedspreads, Sheets and Linens; Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and Upholstery; Silverware, China and Housefurnishings.

At Prices Without Equal in Merchandising History.

This annual sale, which started with a comparatively small beginning, confined chiefly to household linens and bedding, has gradually assumed immense proportions, including, as it practically does this year, every required article to completely outfit the home for the coming autumn and winter. Our preparations have been the largest ever undertaken and so far in advance of usual buying that every market has been thoroughly scoured, every economy of production saved and every advantage of genuineness and novelty obtained.

Your constant appreciation of the Loeser way of doing everything thoroughly has really made this sale the most comprehensive trade event in Brooklyn's history. Not only are we able to offer you these everyday necessities of life at lower prices than ever known, but to offer you better qualities and better assortments.

The sale is most practical because most timely, giving you every opportunity to thoroughly post yourself on every requirement as well as shop for comparisons. Every article shows its real worthiness, every price speaks with more force than words. The alert housekeeper can't afford to miss a line of the news that follows:

Blankets.

Eastern wool blankets, wool and cotton mixed, handsomely finished, with pretty borders; size for single beds $1.69, regular value $2.00; size for double beds, $1.89, regular value $2.50.

Eastern wool blankets, extra quality, bound with wide silk ribbon; size for single beds, $2.69, regular value $3.00; size for double beds, $2.98, regular value $3.50.

$3.75, Regular $5.00.

A beautiful all-wool blanket, firm texture, with a superior, lofty finish, bound with wide silk ribbon, full double bed size, warranted strictly all wool, both warp and filling.

$5.00 for California Wool Blankets.

Our standard, superior in style, make and finish, having all the points of the very best grades of blankets, made from long staple wool on a fine spool cotton warp, very sightly; a blanket which would readily sell for $6.00—our special price, $5.00 per pair.

AT $6.75, REGULAR $7.50—An extra quality California wool blanket, extra size, 12-4, of superior style and quality, bound with wide silk ribbon.

AT $3.98, REGULAR $5.00 to $5.75—About 200 pairs slightly soiled blankets and manufacturers' samples slightly mussed in handling, but all perfect goods, reduced to clear them quickly.

Bed Spreads.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.25.—A fringed crochet spread, suitable for brass and iron beds, pretty Marseilles pattern and finished with a strong, knotted fringe.

Bed Spreads.

AT $1.39, REGULAR $1.75—A superior white crochet spread, finished with a long tasselled fringe, and extra size for the large brass beds.

AT 89c., REGULAR $1.25—A soft finished crochet spread, extra size, 81x90 inches, Marseilles designs, hemmed ready for use.

Silkoline Comfortables, full size, at 69c.; White Bed Spreads, at 50c.

There are a thousand of each of these at this never-heard-of price.

Down Comfortables.

AT $3.69, REGULAR $5.00—Absolutely free from odors of every kind; filled with new, clean down, kiln dried by a new process which removes all dirt and oil from the down. Covered with the best quality of American sateen; full size.

AT $5.00, REGULAR $6.50—Our standard down quilt, made of new pick down, chemically pure; free from all odor and germs; made in clean, sanitary factories and covered with the best American sateens in a variety of new and beautiful designs; full size.

Silk Comfortable, $3.98

Filled with snow white cotton, carded by a new, special process, making it light and fluffy as down. The quilts are covered with a superior quality of China silk, one side in a variety of new and choice designs and the other with the best quality of silkoline in plain colors, to match with corded edge; size 72x78.

AT $1.39, INSTEAD OF $1.75—Soft silkoline comfortable, 72x78, filled with the best snow white cotton; in an immense variety of new and pretty Fall designs and colorings.

The Linens.

When you consider that the flax crop has practically been a failure and that all linens are going to very much advance in price, this sale is all the more notable, as well as timely.

37c. FOR 45c. all linen, cream damask, 62 inches wide and heavy weight.

39c. FOR 50c. bleached damask, all linen, 70 inches wide, new designs.

44c. FOR 55c. bleached damask, all linen, 68 inches wide, heavy weight.

59c. FOR 75c. all linen silver bleached damask, 72 inches wide.

79c. FOR $1.00 heavy bleached damask, Irish make, 70 inches wide.

79c. FOR $1.25 all linen silver bleached napkins, soft finished and extra quality, size 18 inches.

98c. FOR $1.25 all linen bleached napkins, heavy weight, size 18 inches.

$1.49 FOR $1.75 all linen bleached Scotch napkins, new patterns, size 20 inches.

$1.98 FOR $2.25 all linen bleached Scotch napkins, fine quality yarn, size 21 inches.

$2.25 FOR $3.00 superior quality all linen heavy weight Irish napkins, size 22 inches.

All linen bleached table cloths, heavy weight, fine line of designs.

8x 4 at $1.29, regular $1.75.
8x10 at $1.69, regular $2.00.
8x12 at $1.98, regular $2.50.

The Pillow Cases.

Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases, made from good muslin, 3-inch hems, size 45x28½, at 12½c.

Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases, 42x36 and 45x36, at 9c.

Wamsutta Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 9c.

Bleached and unbleached Muslin, extra quality, at 5c. yard.

The Sheets.

Bleached Muslin Sheets, made from standard muslin, torn by hand and ironed.

Single Bed size,	32c.;	reg.,	40c.
¾ " "	37c.;	"	45c.
Doub'e " "	45c.;	"	55c.
Extra " "	49c.;	"	59c.

Towels and Toweling.

5c. FOR 7c. Russia crash, absorbent and closely woven.

8c. FOR 10c. linen glass toweling, red and blue checks.

10c. FOR 12½c. all linen bleached crash, heavy weight.

5c. FOR 7c. linen glass toweling, assorted checks in red and blue.

5c. FOR 8c. bleached huck towels, red borders, hemmed ends, 15x32.

8c. FOR 10c. bleached huck towels, hemmed ends, red borders, size 19x40.

9c. EOR 12c. linen huck towels, hemmed ends, white and colored borders, size 17x34.

19c. EOR 25c. very heavy linen huck towels, hemmed ends, white and colored borders, size 24x42.

8c. FOR 10c. bleached Turkish bath towels, heavy weight, size 18x39.

12½c. FOR 19c. bleached Turkish bath towels, large size and heavy weight.

White Goods.

5c. FOR 8c. apron lawns, variety of small checks.

10c. FOR 15c. dimity in small and medium checks.

15c. for 20c. fancy bordered apron lawns.

8c. FOR 12½c. fine corded and lace dimity.

English long cloth, 12 yards to a piece, at 95c. and $1.19.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Our First Autumn Opening With No Equal.

Most Notable Price and Quality Advantages.

The first showing of the new black and colored dress fabrics, of greater moment to the seekers of correct styles for the coming season than ever. All indications point to a larger demand for high quality dress fabrics than ever before because of the increasing demand for exclusiveness and individuality in gowns to be worn. Our last year's opening was the talk of the surrounding country—it became history. Our efforts this year far exceed the past in every particular, quality, quantity, assortment, prices. Of vast interest to the costumer as well as the private individual, for the display really shows you in a practical and unequalled way the fashionable goods that are to be worn this autumn and winter. It is true that this is not a so-called bargain sale, because the new is its most interesting feature, and yet it is a fact that every yard of fabric offered at the sale has been so well bought that the prices are away below the market, in fact, will be startling to the trade.

We want you to be the first to really see the new---to get a glimpse of the progress of the Loeser Dress Goods Store---to reap some of the lasting advantages---we have made prices a key by which you may unlock a treasure house of best things ever shown in the dress goods business.

$1.25 Zibelines at 59c. Yard.

Navy grounds with black zibeline stripes, black with black, red with black bars, grey with black bars, 42 inches wide and worth $1.25 yard, here at 59c. yard.

85c. Black Canvas Cheviot at 49c.

1,800 yards 50-inch black canvas cheviot, full fall weight, with the stylish cheviot finish; all wool, of course, and suitable for full gowns or unlined separate skirts, full 85c. value at 49c.

$1.10 Black and White Stripes, 59c.

50-inch heavy black and white, single and double hair line stripes, wool, every thread; suitable for unlined skirts or full costumes, thousands of pieces have been sold for $1.10, here to-morrow at 59c. yard.

60c. to 75c. Mixtures, 39c.

These goods are absolutely all wool and measure from 42 to 45 inches wide; included in the assortment are cheviots and serges in mixtures of navy, brown, tan, green, light medium and dark oxford, and are regularly retailed from 60c. to 75c. yard; there are 4,000 yards, here to-morrow at 39c. yard.

75c. Black Cheviot, 59c.

3,000 yards 50-inch jet black all-wool cheviots, a standard 75c. quality everywhere; the above quality to-morrow at 59c. yard.

85c. to $1.25 Fabrics at 59c. Yard.

2,900 yards in this lot, every fabric of the finest wool, the weaves are the most desirable, such as basket, canvas, prunellas, diagonals, cords, and cheviots, all in the best mixtures of green, brown, tan, navy, garnet, cadet, oxford medium and silver greys, widths are from 45 to 50 inches and made to sell for 85c. to $1.25 yard; here to-morrow at 59c. yard.

$1.25 for $1.75 to $2.50 Black Broadcloth.

This is a lot of very fine French and American broadcloths with an unusually lustrous satin finish, the richest blacks possible, and from 52 to 55 inches wide, at $1.25 instead of $1.75 to $2.50 per yard.

Second floor.

Part Three
Pages 33-40

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1902.

"ROOSEVELT"

People Who Are Puzzled at the Proper Way to Pronounce the Name of the President.

JUST how to pronounce the name of our President is a matter that puzzles a great many people. His name has given rise to a greater variety of pronunciation than that of any statesman who has ever occupied the front rank.

The English people shied at "D'Israeli" when they first saw it in print, and Americans when they first saw "Thiers" were given pause. Bonaparte changed the spelling of his name, and there are some purists who excite amusement by still spelling it "Buonaparte" and pronouncing it accordingly.

But for a man of world-wide fame, as the President of the United States must necessarily be in these days, there has never before been a case like that of "Roosevelt" to puzzle mankind. Even "Goethe" and "Pepys" were not so mystifying.

Elsewhere than in New York and in Holland and South Africa, where Dutch names are common, the greatest variations of the President's name are to be met with. People in England are at sea about it. On the Continent almost every man has his own opinion on the subject. Here are a few of the vagaries:

ROSA-FELT,	RUZY-VELD,
ROSEN-FELT,	ROOZE-VELL,
ROOZE-VELT,	ROSE-VELT
RUZY-VELL,	ROSEN-VELT,
ROOSA-VELT,	ROOSA-VELL,
RUZY-FELT,	ROOSE-FELT,
RUZE-FELT,	RUZA-FELT,

A few million people in England think the President is a Boer. Others say: "There's another one of those queer American names." In Germany people believe him to be a Jew descended from one of those families which took their names from objects in nature, such as "Rosendale" and "Rosenstein." Many Frenchmen think he is a German, especially since he talked fluently in that language with Prince Henry, but spoke with Count Rochambeau in language which one of the French delegates described as "bizarre."

GREATER THAN YOSEMITE

A "Cliff Walled" Region of Surpassing Beauty Discovered in California.

IMPORTANT discoveries have been made by Dr. Kelley and his brother, T. R. Kelley of San Francisco, who have just returned to that city. They made a trip alone down the gorge below the Grand Cañon of the Kings River, through a region which is said never to have been systematically explored before.

They claim to have discovered a region which surpasses by far the world-celebrated Yosemite Valley, and which will some day be more famous, becoming eventually the tourist Mecca of California when it is put into communication with the outside world.

"The cliff-walled region," said the doctor upon his return, "has never before been explored, and is bound to take rank ahead of Yosemite. There are sheer cliffs there surpassing in height and grandeur far-famed El Capitan. The country is so hugely rough that in one portion it took us three days to make four miles' headway, scaling cliffs the whole time. The virgin country is simply alive with wild game. It is a region of wonders."

Since the return to the outside world of these explorers earnest efforts have been put forth toward the building of adequate trails into the new region and developing it as the last and grandest wonder so far revealed by the State of great surprises.

INFORMATION WANTED

Mystery in Regard to the Distribution of the $1,700,000 Martinique Fund.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable piece of information has been published as a result of the renewed volcanic activity in Martinique. The eruption which wiped out the town of St. Pierre occurred early in May, and as soon as the terrible extent of the disaster became known the whole civilized world began to show its sympathy by raising money for the relief of the inhabitants of Martinique who had escaped death, but had lost almost everything but life in consequence of the eruption. How much was raised on behalf of the sufferers can probably never be known, for many committees and private persons sent their contributions direct to Martinique, and the funds there were distributed through various hands.

Of course, however, the greater part of the money raised was sent to France, so that the French officials might attend to its distribution. It appears that the total sum raised in France and sent there from other countries was a little over $1,700,000.

It is now four months since the disaster occurred, but it is stated, only about $300,000 of the $1,700,000 has been distributed in Martinique. The rest of the money is still supposed to be lying idle in France, and people are asking what the Martinique commission intends to do with it. The survivors among the inhabitants who lived near Mont Pelée have already been resettled in their old homes—and have, many of them, lost their lives in the latest eruptions as a result—and it is regarded as curious that those in charge of the fund should have used so little of the money at their command.

And in addition to this, there are whispers in Paris that there was corruption in the distribution of the $300,000 which was sent to Martinique. The affair becomes all the more curious in view of the published statement that M. Knight, the representative of Martinique in the French Senate, intends to ask the Government to vote an additional subsidy of nearly $8,000,000 for the "stricken island."

If all that extra money is needed, why have the funds already available not been made use of?

THE LATEST

A "Notched Collar" for Men of Fashion—Figured Silk on Evening Dress This Winter.

IF YOU do not happen to possess a single-breasted waistcoat with a notched collar—and it is scarcely likely that you do, for they have been out of fashion for about fifteen years—it will be necessary to visit a tailor at once, if you would show acquaintance with the latest style in men's wear for this Fall.

Insist on seven buttons, for some tailors who persist in ignoring Poole and the whole British fraternity of experts are offering them with only six. In this case, economy is criminal; seven buttons, with the lowest one at least two and a half inches from the bottom and a cutaway effect, are the orders of those who direct the footsteps of sartorial style.

Extreme care should also be taken regarding the silk used in facing the roll of the shawl collar of the evening dress. The silk will extend to the edge of the collar in the fashion of last year. But heretofore the use of figured silk has been optional. This year it is imperatively a necessity.

No man of sensitive feelings should risk the possibility of inviting the scorn of his fellow-mortals and missing the best parts of the play by attending a first night in a coat which is not faced with figured silk. Better occupy an orchestra seat in a check suit worthy the late Lawyer Howe, when at least you may be thought to be merely original.

And, talking of dress suits, better get the waistcoat cut shield shape in front. The rounder, more U-shaped style is no longer recognized.

The trousers should fit the legs well. If they don't, pad the legs.

A NEW PROFESSION

A SCHOOL of wireless telegraphy is to be opened in a few days at Babylon, L. I., and a course of instruction for applicants has been outlined. Thus a new profession is about to be opened up for aspiring young Americans.

The station at Babylon is the first of a long series to be established on the Atlantic Coast, extending from Maine to Florida. And in anticipation of these installations young men must be taught to fill them, for, after all, there are probably not more than a half dozen capable wireless operators in the United States. The post is one which requires something more than the mere knowledge of the old dot-and-dash operator.

There is more of electricity about it, in that a man stationed perchance in some lonely district would have to be somewhat skilled in the theory as well as the practice of his profession. He would have to understand why it is possible to transmit messages through the ether as well as merely to be able to do it, and the knowledge will insure him greater remuneration. It is probable that many thousands of young men will be employed by the wireless companies before long.

The development of the Morse land lines over half a century ago opened up a new calling for great numbers of men and women. Later, when the submarine cables were laid under oceans, bays, and lakes, a new branch of work was developed, for the recording mechanism is altogether different in submarine work. The electrical saturation of the cable does not permit dots and dashes.

Enough latent current is always flowing in the cable to prevent a complete break between the symbols. A wave line is produced instead, and the length and breadth of the wave enables the receiving operator to distinguish between what are meant for dots and what for dashes. But only a skilled and experienced man can do it. It would be Greek to the ordinary operator. Thomas A. Edison, expert though he was in land line work, could not read a cable message at sight.

And so, likewise, will there be a new race of operators for the wireless system. Men who already understand the Morse code will take preference in the new school, because, after the electric wave flows through the ether, it affects an apparatus and causes a mechanism to record dots and dashes.

The education of the wireless student begins where that of the ordinary telegrapher leaves off. The sending of a wireless message is a much more complicated affair than a message over a land wire. The apparatus includes a variety of Leyden jars, induction coils, coherers, lightning arresters, apparatus for tuning, so as to get into touch with various stations, and the student must learn the ins and outs of these. He must learn how to adjust them so as to receive and transmit the best results.

Just now all the ocean liners and all shore stations are in the one tune—tune A—but with the establishment of the system on a commercial and world-wide basis it will be necessary for various stations to be able to adopt various tunes at will in order to maintain secrecy of communication. Just how to manipulate this tuning process will be one of the principal things taught to the students at Babylon.

Although a number of applications for positions have already been received, there will be room for many, for the course of instruction is short. A man already acquainted with the Morse code can become thoroughly acquainted with the apparatus and more or less proficient in its manipulation in from three to four weeks. They turn them out in that time from the school at Frinton, England.

At Babylon students are to be required to board themselves at their own expense, but there will be no charges outside of this, not even for room rent, which will be furnished free in a large, well-kept house on the premises of the wireless station.

If wireless transmission becomes a world-wide project its practice may be taught sufficiently in regular colleges to keep the demand for operators fairly well supplied, but until that day arrives the wireless experts will have practically a monopoly of their profession.

FINDING BIGGEST TREE ON EARTH

Newly Discovered Giant Sequoia Carefully Measured—Circumference 109 Feet, Diameter 32 Feet?—Surpasses "Gen. Grant" and "Gen. Sherman"—Is It Within United States Forest Reserve?—Amazing Dimensions of the New Monster.

WHAT proves to be the hugest tree yet found among the giant forest throng of California, already famed in song and story, has recently been discovered in a wild, unfrequented nook of the State. It was officially measured for the first time on Aug. 23 by John Muir, the famous naturalist, discoverer, and writer, who has done so much to make known the natural wonders of the Pacific slope.

Dr. Norman D. Kelley of Fresno, a member of the celebrated Sierra Club, was Mr. Muir's sole companion on the hunt for the forest monster, the two traveling together through the woods and sleeping in the open beside their camp fire by night.

The tree which thus suddenly goes to the head of the list of California's "big trees" measures 109 feet in circumference, giving it a diameter of 32 feet, surpassing the giants General Grant, in the General Grant National Park, and General Sherman, in the Sequoia National Park. The new discovery is a sequoia gigantea semper virens—that's what the learned say.

For these untold centuries it has reared its stately form in the region men now call Fresno County—a fictitious division of land that rough old patriarchs of prehistoric forests know nothing of—just back of Millwood, three miles from Converse Basin, ten miles from the General Grant National Park.

It is fortunately, just within the line of the United States Forest Reserve, and reigns over a grove of other magnificent examples of its kind, almost unknown to fame so far. It is a finer specimen in every way, Mr. Muir and Dr. Kelley agree, than the great trees which have so far carried off the honors of hugeness. The fact that this wonder of the world has gone so long unmeasured and unsung speaks for the rugged largeness of California and the pathlessness, even at this day, of some of its area.

The tree was called to the attention of Mr. Muir by A. H. Koebig, a civil engineer of the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles, who has been at work for the company in that region. He had noticed its remarkable proportions as he had passed it in its primeval fastness, and recommended to the celebrated woodsman that it be officially measured.

John Muir was the guest of Dr. Kelley in Fresno at the time, the two having just returned from the month's rough trip of the Sierra Club, whose members—two hundred in number—made their annual tramp this year through the Grand Cañon of the Kings River, in Fresno County, and performed the difficult feat of climbing to the very top of towering, snow-beaten Mount Brewer. Mr. Muir is President of the club, which includes ladies as well as gentlemen, all hardy mountain climbers.

Hearing of the forest wonder while resting from their trip, Mr. Muir and Dr. Kelley made a hard camping journey to reach it, being rewarded for their scout by finding it the hugest-trunked tree in the world—a discovery of no little interest to scientific woodsmen.

The visit to the tree aroused an interesting reminiscence in Mr. Muir's well-stored mind, which he related to his companion. Twenty-seven years ago the famous mountaineer passed through the same general grove of trees and found an old stump—the tree having been destroyed by fire—that measured forty feet in diameter. Taking an axe, he chopped away its seared sides and laid open its heart. When he applied the microscope to the "rings" in the wood he found, by calculation, that the tree had been at least 4,000 years old at the time of its fall from its lordly estate. When the Saviour walked on the other side of the earth that mighty living spire already stood twenty feet through the girth out there among its unknown mountains.

L. B. C.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Dr. Norman D. Kelley of Fresno, who is responsible for the latest report regarding the tree, represents that its diameter is thirty-two feet, and John Muir is credited with saying it measures thirty-feet. These measurements are each near enough to be correct, as the difference of three feet in the diameter between them may be due to irregularities in the bark or buttresses, or to the possibility that the tape was not drawn exactly on the same line around the trunk in each instance.

There is no record of any larger tree standing in any of the California forests. It has been asserted that there are some trees in the South Calaveras grove which possess a diameter of thirty-four feet, but these measurements seem to have been made around the base on the ground. The largest measurement recorded by Prof. Whitney was 29.5 feet in diameter at the base, the tree yielding these figures being in the Mariposa grove.

A tree felled in the Calaveras grove for the purpose of securing a section for exhibition measured, according to Muir, twenty-four feet inside the bark. No record was made of the thickness of the bark. The "Fallen Monarch" is estimated to have been 120 feet in circumference, or nearly forty feet in diameter, but that measurement cannot be relied upon. The "Father of the Forest," another prostrate trunk, measured across the roots twenty-eight feet. The newly discovered tree is, therefore, presumed to be the largest living sequoia standing in the California forests.

There is a difference of opinion regarding the exact location of this giant sequoia. A member of the Sierra Club represents that it is standing on the lands of the Sanger Lumber Company, and may, therefore, be in danger of being felled for conversion into lumber. Dr. Kelley testifies, however, that it is growing just inside of the United States forest reserve. It is to be hoped that his statement is correct, as it will save it from destruction.

It is surrounded by a grove of other magnificent specimens of sequoias. Its preservation is really a matter of public interest, as the trunk is not only larger than that of the "General Grant" sequoia in the General Grant National Park, and the "General Sherman" in the Sequoia National Park, the largest specimens previously known to exist, but it is also the stateliest example of its tribe. Means should be taken to definitely determine its true position, so that measures may be adopted to save it from the lumberman's axe, if it is standing on private property, or to guard it from damage or destruction if it is growing within the forest reserve. These monarchs of the forest are too rare to be sacrificed to wantonness or commercialism.

SPREAD OF STRANGE DISEASE—"MONROEDOCTRINITIS"

TO SAY that "Monroedoctrinitis" is a new disease would not be precisely accurate, for it has existed in some forms in various parts of Europe for a considerable time. Recently, however, the scourge has spread with alarming rapidity, the character of the disease becoming of a more virulent type year after year.

The disease is at present confined to only certain classes of the various communities. It affects German, Austro-Hungarian, French, and Spanish statesmen and Members of Parliament, journalists of the same nationalities, and a certain number in England. One of the saddest and most advanced cases so far known is that of the editor of The Saturday Review of London.

Every intelligent American knows what the Monroe doctrine is. He knows that it is the one rule of policy in regard to which the politicians of this country are unanimous—a definite, clear-cut policy which is supported by all because its wisdom is so self-evident. Unfortunately, however, Europe can by no means be brought to understand the Monroe doctrine.

The amount of ingenuity which has been exerted in making it mean what no statesman of this country ever dreamed of making it mean; in discovering its ramifications in all sorts of extraordinary directions; in mixing it up with the natural desire of Americans to sell as much as they can to foreign countries, and in giving to an ordinary speech by an American statesman in which Monroeism is mentioned all sorts of Machiavellian subtleties and warnings to other powers—the ingenuity used in doing all this is, from an American point of view, simply incomprehensible.

A MONROE DOCTRINE EXPERT.

There is a certain prosperous gentleman in London who has, for the last dozen years or so, made an excellent living out of the Monroe doctrine. He possesses a perfect library made up of scrapbooks full of cuttings on the subject, and he subscribes to a large number of American papers.

When he started in business his method was somewhat different from what it is at the present time. Then he used to read over his American papers very carefully, and cut out various items—a statement that a new United States Consulate was to be established somewhere in Turkey, an announcement that the Washington Government was interesting itself in the importation of an improved potato, or the news that the American Minister at Buenos Ayres was about to come home on leave of absence. All these things did this ingenious individual manage to connect with the Monroe doctrine. He would take one of his cuttings to an editor, and, laying it before him, say, in a mysterious voice:

"Do you know what that really means?"

The editor would read the paragraph carefully and confess that its true import was not evident to him. Then the expert would whisper the magic words "Monroe doctrine!" and would go away with an order for one or two columns in which he was to show the existence of yet another malicious intrigue on the part of the Yankees.

He and his assistants have doubtless been working eighteen hours a day since President Roosevelt's recent speeches referring to the Monroe doctrine. A large proportion of his articles will be translated, and will flutter the Foreign Office dovecotes in Paris, and Berlin, and Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Grave, bedecorated statesmen, learned in the tortuous ways of European diplomacy, will discuss them, and, may be, that early discoverer of America's malefic possibilities, Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will consider them of sufficient moment to base another "Note" on them.

THE EDITOR'S ESCAPE.

It is doubtful if the editor of The Saturday Review knows it, but his denunciation of the Monroe Doctrine at one time nearly got him into serious trouble. About two years ago half a dozen Americans from the Western States traveled to London together. On the railway journey from Liverpool one of them had purchased a copy of The Saturday Review, and in it he read, with feelings of the most intense indignation, how Uncle Sam is regarded by foreigners—some foreigners. He showed the paper to his friends, and each examined an article in which the United States was represented as an international brigand of the most unscrupulous and bloodthirsty variety.

By the time the Americans reached London their anger had reached the bursting point—and every one knows what that point means in the West.

At 11 o'clock that night an American journalist who was visiting London found half a dozen of his compatriots in animated conversation with an amazed policeman.

"Where's the office of The Saturday Review?" asked one Westerner with a ferocious oath. "Where's the office of that blank dashed blank? We're going to kill the editor."

And he brandished a sixshooter.

The policeman ought to have arrested him for carrying a weapon without a license, but the London "peeler" is kind to the visiting Yankee, and forbore. "'Ere, sir," he said to the journalist, "Can't you do something with 'em?"

The journalist was equal to the occasion. He took them to the building in which The Saturday Review's thunderings are manufactured, and proved to them conclusively that the editor was at that hour at his luxurious suburban home.

A RECENT ARTICLE.

A few days ago The Saturday Review showed that its monroedoctrinitis had reached a terribly acute stage—"frothing at the mouth" would inelegantly but expressively describe it.

"The United States," the paper said, "is the only great power separated from the British Empire by nothing but a land frontier, and it is the settled object of the United States to ultimately include Canada. * * * Acute territorial and commercial rivalry always results in an ultimate trial by force. It is the only final settlement. If that is so, the policy of either country must be to avoid, doing anything which can increase the other's power or give it points in the struggle. On that principle, the United States has steadily acted in opposing us diplomatically, never conceding a point."

And then the paper went on to declare that the United States had shown again and again that there was no likelihood of active friendship on her part for Great Britain. Its sermon on American perfidy was based on President Roosevelt's Monroe doctrine speech, and the sample quoted from the editorial is by no means the most virulent. "American greed and hypocrisy," America's attempt to explain her policy of self-interest as a "highly moral position," were other flowers of speech used by the Review, which said that America's "protection" of the South American States would "soon incubate into occupation by the United States."

THE DISEASE ON THE CONTINENT.

And yet these remarks are measured and conservative compared with some of the statements about this country which have been appearing in the Continental press. It is there that one can discover what a sneaking, hypocritical, bullying creature the Bird of Freedom really is. It is there that the imagination of the editorial writers soars to flights impossible to any Anglo-Saxon, try he never so hard.

It is there that the disgraceful connection between the Monroe doctrine and J. Pierpont Morgan is set forth in detail, and the real imperialistic objects of Mr. Morgan's recent visit to Europe are explained.

L. W. C.

DEVERY'S DICTIONARY.

Recent Contributions to Picturesque English—The Phrase Factory of the Ninth District—Grinding Out Epigrams That Stick—A Rich Mine of New York Wit and Slang—Typical Thoughts of a "Tough."

MR. DEVERY, who prides himself on never having read a book except a "police blotter," has during the last two months originated more epigrammatic sentences than any politician who has ever aspired to be leader of Tammany Hall. A "Deveryism" in the minds of those who have followed the political contest in the "Fighting Ninth" Assembly District has come to mean a sharp sentence, an apt nickname which makes his enemies look ridiculous, or an epigram containing wit or wisdom, and sometimes both.

To understand the vernacular of the ex-Chief of Police of New York it is necessary to know the basic origin of his sayings. They are a mixture of the slang of the North River water front gathered from boyhood, and the vernacular of the "crooks" and the most depraved criminal classes with whom Devery came in contact while a boy swimming in the strong tide of the Hudson and while a "cop" assigned to "pound the pavements" near the docks.

There are hundreds of men in Devery's district who have at times the command of as many apt sayings. They are the worthless wretches who live from hand to mouth, who have never aspired to get above the "mixed ale diet" of the district. "Mike the Hobo" and "Pusher Williams" can utter about as many apt slang sentences as Devery, but their talk is wasted near the river. They are not being used to make themselves political leaders of Tammany Hall.

Here are some of Devery's recent sayings gathered from his speeches and interviews:

If I hadn't gone off fishing for shiners when I oughter been getting an education I couldn't read all the stuff that's been printed about me in two years. Some day I'll tackle down and spell it all out—find out what it all means. A man told me last week I was a public benefactor.

Roosevelt would be a wise guy if he'd tell them fellows in charge of the anthracite coal region to appoint an advisory board to settle that strike. He'd ought to put his shoulder to the wheel and keep that wheel goin' until the people got their rights.

I'd rather be at the Four Corners than at the finest hotel in Europe. Every time I'm attacked by the newspapers I go down and stand on the corner by the Pump. It gives me relief. So does a good cigar.

Cornering the market—that's what they calls it. Johnny Gates and the other fellows have fun in the cornering business, but what are they hitting at all the time? Your pockets. Sure.

I wanted to go to sea, and do it before the mast. I went down to the dock with my bundle, but missed the ship by ten feet. I couldn't span the distance. Legs too short.

New York is a funny place. It's only a few months back that every one was throwin' things at me—epithets, I believe the polite people calls them; I call 'em bricks.

There hadn't ought to be any billionaires. I can't get on to what they do with their money. When a man's got enough he's got enough. He oughter quit.

I hear there's been complaints about my being so free with my money. They want to get on to the graft and get some of that money, too; but they'll get left.

I learned that if I wanted to be boss of my class I'd have to lick the feller who was "It." The first time I had to lick him to show I could, and the second time I had to lick him to show he couldn't lick me.

I'm not a man who believes in saying good morning to the devil before he meets him, but I've generally got an asbestos glove in my togs.

How'd I like to be President? Just for half a minute. What'd I do? Smash the trusts. Give 'em the go-by. That's what.

The people fightin' me are a disfigurin' dent, but they ain't a deep one. I'm goin' to smooth the dent out like a woman irons a shirt.

A man that's hungry can't eat books. I'd give 'em food—homes an' land. Give 'em a chance to help themselves. Set 'em up. Books? Huh!

If I was to tell you I didn't care for power, you'd say, though I mightn't hear you, "He's a liar." An' you'd be dead right.

No man with a brain as big as a peanut ever goes into a thing without looking ahead to see whether he'll be landed or stranded.

No bald-headed man has ever been President of the United States. Let David B. Hill take that egg to Wolfert's Roost and lay on it.

If you want to see the real people of this town come over on Double Fifth Avenue—that's what I call Tenth Avenue.

I'm natural. I stood on the streets and watched the people. I got next to 'em. That's learnin'. My model's yours truly.

I took a turn at bricklayin'. It lasted twenty minutes. I hadn't learned to take the hook and hold on in them days.

I learned that if you wanted a thing done, do it yourself, and then you have got next to the right man.

Then I learned to be natural—honest with myself. I ain't afraid to be on the level.

A good organ grinder with a tune is better for me than the best opera I ever heard.

I'm against Croker because no man can live in England and tell New Yorkers how to vote.

If you find a man's crooked at heart, just give him a hop-light loo over the first back fence.

A man's voice is the thing. Face is nothin'. He hides it under a mustache or changes it.

The greatest thing on earth is health. Next to that is money. The combine fetches happiness.

When you see me exercising my money you can bet I'm exercising it for William Stephens Devery.

I don't like orating. The people don't like it, neither. They want facts hurled at 'em in chunks and right to the point.

All girls should have a trade or calling—something a man can't take away from them.

I believe that women can put up a better game of talk about politics than most men.

Power feels good to any man with ambition, and an ambitious man can get power of some sort or other.

Every man of sense looks out for his own interests, but men go about it in different ways.

I'd rather be William S. Devery than the whole bunch of rulers of the earth. That's on the straight dead level.

The way to keep a friend is first to treat him right, second to treat him right, and third to treat him right.

Never give your word and break it. I never did. My "yes" goes, and you know it.

I believe in home rule—that's straight. Croker's helping the King of England and Hill ain't cuttin' no ice.

If a man's got a heart in him and gets power by being on the level, it feels a whole lot better.

What'd I do if I lost? I'd just go stand there at the Pump and begin all over again.

I ain't ever envied any man on earth or off it. I'd rather be William S. Devery than a whole bunch of Kings.

America is the only country in this world for Americans. I don't approve of Americans goin' to England, nohow.

I ain't never read a book in my life! That's on the level.

Whatever learning I got I've come by it straight hand for myself. See?

A boy wasn't no good when I went to school unless he proved it.

Well, I wasn't hoppin' round on no crutch them days.

I went out and got up next to the people. I sized 'em up.

Crooked hearts are at the bottom of all the distress in this city.

I always believe a woman's good until I'm convinced she ain't.

Some people think it is fun for to build hurdles to make the police jump over.

The people always get next. Just give 'em time. That's all.

If you fool me once that's your fault. If you fool me twice that's my fault.

One thing I can't stand is to hear a baby cry.

I could have ended the Boer war in a week with the New York police force.

Some people are too lazy to exercise their money.

Bill Devery never lays down; I ain't no subway politician.

Bill Devery's on the square, and when he says a thing he always makes good.

If you pinch a crooked politician in the leg he will always cry "Stop thief!"

Take the hook and hold on till you win out. That's yours truly, William S.

Stick to the finish and then begin to bite again. Never let go.

Oration's all right, but the people get tired of talky, talky.

Women ain't as deep as men, but I'm a believer in women. What they say goes.

New York wants to be amused and I'm doing it.

No flies get into a closed mouth. See? I allers wanted to lead—that's right.

OLD FASHIONED WHITE HOSIERY IS AGAIN IN VOGUE.

THE present is a season of happiness for both wholesalers and retailers, as well as manufacturers of hosiery. White grounds are favored by discriminating trade.

One reason for this reintroduction of natural color in hosiery is because much complaint has been made of injurious effects resulting from fugitive dyestuffs. Absolutely stainless, and non-fadable hosiery is a rare commodity. Fancy colorings have about exhausted designers' ingenuity.

Some handsome styles in white body hosiery are now offered by dealers in men's and women's lines. Many artistic combinations of black embroidery are shown. It is expected that sales will about double in consequence of the rejuvenation.

"TOUCHING" WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

THE wholesale dry goods trade suffers at this season every year from an overdose of retail "touching" for contributions to the cause of "our employes'" picnic, outing, or trolley party. It means "give up" whether the invitation be couched in covert or overt terms, and this Fall is especially noticeable. The worst of it is that the news is passed along the line by employes from one house to another, and from city to city throughout the country. If the wholesale merchant has "chipped in" toward a retailer's Winter catalogue or price list he is a marked man from whom to extract funds for the recreation. And so from season to season. Should he fail to respond the amount represented by the tickets is sometimes charged against his account.

Remarkable Historical Discovery

Accidental Unearthing at the Pennsylvania Capitol of the First Resolution Passed by the United States Congress—Signed by John Hancock—Within a Few Hours of Signing of Declaration of Independence it was "Resolved That Immediate Steps Be Taken in the Several Colonies to Procure Lead."

MAJOR ISAAC B. BROWN, Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Penn., discovered an old document a few days ago that is of more than ordinary interest. It was the original of a resolution passed by the Continental Congress on the day after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, written in John Hancock's bold chirography, and containing his autograph in two places. It is, says The Pittsburg Post, regarded as the rarest find of a lost document that has been made at the Pennsylvania State Capitol for many years.

Major Brown was looking for other papers in the rear drawer of a desk that has not been used for years, and accidentally discovered the old treasure, which will be placed on file in the department, or sent to the Pennsylvania State Library. The resolutions are written on a double sheet of foolscap containing the royal water mark, and the paper has faded considerably from old age. Where it was folded the creases have cut the paper, but it is still in an excellent state of preservation. It reads as follows:

"In Congress, July 5, 1776.

"Resolved, That immediate steps be taken in the several Colonies to procure lead.

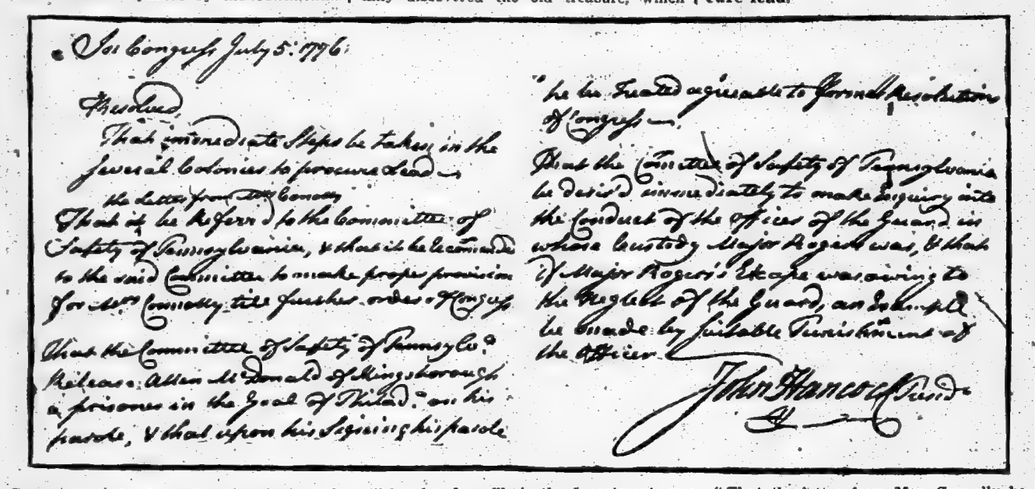

"That the said Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania release Allen McDonald of Kingsborough, a prisoner in the gaol of Philadelphia, on his parole, and that upon signing his parole he be treated agreeable to former resolutions of Congress.

"That the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania be desired immediately to make inquiry into the conduct of the officer of the guard in whose custody Major Rogers was, and that if Major Rogers's escape was owing to neglect of the guard, an example be made by suitable punishment of the officer. JOHN HANCOCK, Presid't."

On the back of the document is the indorsement in Hancock's writing: "To the Hon. Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania. John Hancock."

There is also an indorsement by either the Clerk of Congress or the clerk of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, as follows: "Resolve of Congress, July 5, 1776. Council of Safety to provide for Mrs. Connolly at the U. States' expense."

State officials of Pennsylvania say that there are no official documents in existence, other than this one, that contain John Hancock's signature twice. The signature to the resolution is bold and a perfect fac-simile of the one on the Declaration of Independence, while the one that follows the indorsement on the back of the newly discovered document, while having all of the Hancock characteristics, is a trifle ragged, as if the President of Congress had discovered that the document was not indorsed just before he presented it to Congress, and hastily made the indorsement and as hastily wrote his name under it.

It is also said that the consideration of this paper was the first business transacted by Congress after promulgating the Declaration of Independence the day before, July 4. The very first paragraph indicates that war measures had been considered by Hancock and his colleagues during the preceding night, and that they had agreed "that immediate steps be taken in the several Colonies to procure lead," with which to fight the enemy, and had embodied this in the resolution as a matter to be first considered on the morning of the 5th of July.

This rare old document, doubly valuable and interesting, will be carefully framed and placed on exhibition in the Pennsylvania State Department.

"That the letter from Mrs. Connolly be referred to the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, and that it be recommended to the said committee to make proper provision for Mrs. Connolly till further orders of Congress.

Decadence of New York's Criminal Bar

Death of Mr. Howe, the Last of a Long Line of Distinguished Criminal Lawyers, Calls Attention to Recent Changes in Legal Profession—The Difference Between the Old Bailey and the Tombs—Dramatic Scenes in Court in Which "the Father of the Criminal Law" Figured.

LAWYERS of New York now talk of the days when the great lights of the legal profession appeared in criminal cases, and the masters of forensic ability crossed swords of logic and eloquence with human life and liberty at stake. The death of William F. Howe, the last of the line of prominent pleaders before the criminal bar, has brought forward the facts of the decadence of criminal practice in New York.

The peculiar fact has also been brought out that even at the present time in England the masters of the profession are the councilors who plead criminal cases. Lawyers in New York of high professional ability now turn their efforts to securing large fees from corporations or in the trial of other than criminal cases.

In the "Old Bailey" and in Bow Street many of the greatest lawyers in England now appear in criminal cases. Sir George Lewis is one of the most eminent lawyers in the criminal branch in London. The late Lord Russell of Killowen, who became the Lord Chief Justice of England, and was formerly Sir Charles Russell, had continued to devote his attention to criminal law. Sir James Matthew, K. C., who is now sitting on the bench, appeared in important criminal cases of late years.

Lord Alverstone, formerly Sir Richard Webster; the Right Hon. Mr. Asquith, K. C.; Fr. Murphy, K. C.; Sergt. Ballantine, Mr. Kenealy, and Lord Coleridge were among the great pleaders of criminal cases in recent years in England. The Tichborne case and the Ardlamont murder mystery are two of the great trials, in which some of the master minds of the legal profession have appeared.

Lord Russell of Killowen appeared for Mrs. Maybrick, charged with murder, and his efforts to secure the release of this American woman attracted the attention of the world. The Cranby Croft scandal was a recent criminal case in which famous English councilors appeared. Lord William Neville was convicted of swindling, and in the case the present King of England was a witness. The Oscar Wilde case also brought into the criminal courts some of London's great pleaders.

SOME OLD-TIME LEADERS.

The line of great lawyers of New York who made themselves known the world over by their conduct of murder and criminal cases has gradually become extinct, and the younger men of talent have turned their attention exclusively to corporations and other interests. It was said last week by a well-known lawyer that the time would never come again in this city when a man of the calibre of John Graham would appear in a criminal case. The efforts of William M. Beach, John R. Brady, Joseph Choate, now Ambassador to England, in criminal cases attracted great attention over a decade ago. Instead of doing corporation work in their offices, the great lawyers of those days developed forensic power and ability to cross-examine witnesses.

What might be called the revolution or decadence in criminal practice in New York has been caused by changed conditions of the city. In olden times, say in the 70's, the criminals of New York worked in gangs. The bank burglars of the type of "Jimmy" Hope were trained in their profession. They made burglary a business because they could steal large sums of money.

Jobs like the Northampton Bank burglary or the breaking into the Manhattan Savings Institution are not done in these days. In fact, bank burglars as a professional class are nearly extinct. So in old times the sneak thieves of New York were banded together. They had such bold and daring men as Chauncey Johnson, who walked into the Adams Express Company and hung his coat up on a rack and went to work as if he was a clerk in the place until he found an opportunity to rob the safe.

Then Chauncey Johnson walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the New England Society was meeting and all thought him a member of the society until he walked out of the hotel with a large sum of money and papers belonging to a clergyman which were handed to a pal before a big porter of the hotel nabbed Johnson.

THE CHANGE.

In those days the sneak thieves were organized so that each band had a certain section of the city. If one of their number was caught "with the good on him," it was only the matter of a few hours when the gang would hire a well-known lawyer and pay large fees to have the criminal released. Those were the days when large retaining fees were paid by the criminal classes.

If the members of the gang could not put up money for lawyers' fees then the "fences" would come forward. Women of the type of "Mother Mandelbaum" flourished and paid lawyers thousands of dollars to secure the release of criminals who sold her goods. There was one man in New York to whom must be given credit for breaking up all these gangs of burglars, sneak thieves, second-story men, butcher-cart thieves, pickpockets, and highwaymen. He is former Superintendent of Police Byrnes. Now there are practically no criminal schools and classes of the types made famous by Charles Dickens, many prototypes of which existed in New York.

Now a criminal in New York is generally an employe of a firm or corporation who, through high living, horse races, or dissipation, is led to steal money. When he is in prison his money is all gone. That is the one reason why lawyers are forsaking criminal practice. Mr. Howe was the last of the famous old criminal lawyers of New York who, up to his death, gave attention to this kind of work. There was a time when Joseph Choate and Elihu Root could be seen in criminal courts.

GIGANTIC FEES.

"What were the largest fees received by the criminal lawyers of former years?" was asked last week of Mr. Hummel, formerly partner of Mr. Howe.

"I think the largest fees were paid by the burglars who did the job at the Manhattan Savings Institution. Lawyers received over $90,000 in greenbacks and they shut their eyes to the fact that the bills might have been part of the bank loot. The Bidwell brothers also paid large fees to lawyers, and the Hope gang and all the old-time professional criminals could be counted on to pay thousands of dollars in cases in which criminal lawyers of the present day would receive a hundred. Take the fee of William Guthrie of $500,000 in the Plant will case and the millions received by James B. Dill and you will see that the fruits of the legal profession cannot now be gained in criminal practice."

A lawyer who for years was famous as a criminal practitioner was William F. Howe, called the "Dean of the Criminal Bar." He was brilliant as a pleader. His profound learning and the fact that he was for years a Shakespearean scholar gave him an advantage over his opponents. He would in the great crisis of a murder trial quote aptly from Shakespeare and turn a point with remarkable skill.

In appearance he was a striking figure. He usually wore diamonds or other large stones, with neckties of pronounced tints. He was eloquent, humorous, and pathetic, and he had the faculty of appealing to every emotion which the exigencies of the moment demanded. In many of his famous murder trials Mr. Howe with great dramatic power would create a scene to arose the horror, pity, or affectionate feelings of the jury. He was genial in appearance, and his eloquence was captivating, and with his fertile imagination he would put before the jury beautiful creations and fancies to divert their minds from the main points involved.

Some of the remarkable scenes at famous trials in which William F. Howe appeared are fresh in the minds of many lawyers to-day. The trial of William Chambers, charged with shooting Commodore Voorhis of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was a famous case. Chambers insulted the American flag and told Commodore Voorhis to take it down from his house. Commodore Voorhis refused, and Chambers walked back to his house, got a pistol, and deliberately shot Voorhis.

Counselor Howe defended Chambers. He set up a plea of insanity. Chambers sat during the trial with a bandage tied around his head, looking the picture of misery and insanity. Howe's pleading was eloquent, and the jury acquitted his client. Then, to the amazement of the Judge and jury, Chambers jumped up and pulled the bandage off his head and declared that he was all right. Mr. Howe was disgusted with the action of the man whose life he had saved by the insanity plea.

THE UNGER CASE.

One of the most remarkable pleas ever made by Mr. Howe was in the case of Edward Unger, charged with murder. Unger killed a lodger named Bolles to obtain possession of a bank book. The body was hid under a bed, and Unger and his son slept over the body that night. Unger cut up his victim and threw the head into the East River from a ferryboat. The legs, arms, and body he sent to Baltimore in a box. Superintendent Byrnes cleared up every point of the murder mystery and said on the morning of the trial: "Unger's grave is dug and his coffin is made."

Every one thought that nothing could save Unger from the gallows. Mr. Howe made one of his remarkable defenses. He claimed that Unger had acted in self-defense, and that filled with remorse he hid the body knowing that his son would come home from work and not wishing him to know of the crime. He startled Judge Barrett by declaring that Unger had not mutilated the body and that he had not thrown the head of his victim from a ferryboat.

Judge Barrett seemed stunned, for Unger had previously taken the stand and admitted everything charged to him. On Unger's knee there was sitting during the trial his little girl child, seven years of age, with pretty, long, and flaxen ringlets and beautiful blue eyes. She, in ignorance of what was going on and of her father's peril, was putting her hands through his gray hair. After a long pause, Mr. Howe said to the jury:

"Look at that little girl. Oh!" he said pathetically, "She cut off that head; she mutilated that body. It was not Unger. Yes, 'twas she; for Unger could not bear the thought of having it said, with that beautuous little girl living, that he, her father, had committed so horrible a deed, and therefore, when in a moment it occurred to him that he could hide the deed which had been perpetrated, he mutilated the body. It was the thought of that little girl which caused him to do it; and therefore I say it was she that did it, not him."

The effect on the jury was electrical, and instead of convicting the man of murder in the first degre, after being out all night, they found him guilty of manslaughter, and Unger was sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

THE NELSON CASE

Mr. Howe worked up a thrilling court scene at the trial of Ella Nelson, a young girl charged with murder in the first degree. She had shot the contents of a six-barrelled revolver into the body of a man with whom she had been keeping company and who had tried to discard her. The stoical Recorder Smyth was presiding at the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Wellman refused to accept a plea of murder in the second degree. A clean-cut case of murder was presented. The crucial test came on cross-examination. In the pocket of the murdered man was found a letter from another woman begging him to visit her and expresing her love for him in endearing terms. Mr. Wellman tried to prevent all allusion to the letter. Mr. Howe wanted it brought out. He finally won his point and read the letter in measured, solemn, and impressive tones. In describing the scene afterward, Mr. Howe said:

"You must have observed the strength of my position when I tell you that the District Attorney had prepared the jury to believe that the man whom Ella Nelson had shot had been weaned from his wife by the murderess on trial, and that by her machinations and threats he had been prevented from returning to the bosom of his family on the very night the shooting occurred. Well do I remember in rounding to its full meaning a sentence to the jury: 'This man died with a willful lie in his mouth and a written lie in his pocket.'"

In completing his defense Mr. Howe caused a scene of dramatic power. The girl charged with murder was seated next to him shrouded and veiled in black. Her head was buried between her hands. Suddenly Mr. Howe turned around, and, without the slightest warning to her, made his scene. He seized her wrists, quickly pulling them apart, and held her arms distended so that her features were exposed to the gaze of the jury. He said:

"Look on those features proclaiming a broken heart."

At that moment the celerity of his action frightened the woman; her face, of ashy hue, was deluged in tears, and a strong impression was created on every juror.

To the surprise of Recorder Smyth, a verdict was returned of "not guilty."

One of the last murder cases tried by Mr. Howe was the defense of Michael J. Considine, who shot John J. Malone. It was shown by several witnesses that on the night of the murder it was snowing very hard, and in front of the St. James Hotel, corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, Malone was leisurely walking along, when Considine, without a word of warning, approached him and shot Malone in the stomach.

Mr. Howe's defense was that the deceased was carrying a large cane, and that when they met Considine asked him for money and that the deceased raised his heavy walking stick to stike Considine, and then Considine drew his revolver and shot him. Mr. Howe made an eloquent appeal to the jury, which returned a verdict of "not guilty."

After the trial of La Bruto Callegre, in which Mr. Howe won a victory, Recorder Smyth said to the lawyer:

"The evidence in this case—in my judgment—and I speak now as a Judge having much experience in capital cases—would have fully justified the jury in coming to the conclusion that this was murder in the first degree. However, they, as you know perfectly well, have the right to determine on the evidence in the case, what the grade of crime is, and in the exercise of their judgment they had a right to—if they came to the conclusion as you argued on the evidence—to find this man guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. I say that I believe that conclusion was arrived at simply through your efforts."

Then turning to the prisoner, Judge Smyth said:

"The evidence in this case satisfies my mind that you were guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, and that you were saved from the conviction of that degree of crime is solely to be attributed to your counsel."

The diamonds and aggregation of large precious stones which Mr. Howe always wore in court attracted the attention of people all over the city. His appearance on the street was as striking as in court. The reason for this display was explained by Mr. Howe to a friend not long ago. He said:

"When I was a young lawyer it was necessary to show signs of prosperity. All the young lawyers who were getting good fees wore diamonds. The size of a lawyer's fees were then somewhat regulated by the size of the diamonds he wore. If I had given up wearing those diamonds the word would have gone all over the city. 'Bill Howe is broke.' I hate those diamonds, but, you see, I have to keep wearing them so that people won't think I am broke."

During his career Mr. Howe tried over 600 murder cases, more than all the lawyers of the criminal bar of New York combined during the same period.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

A LITTLE dispatch from Duluth, printed a few days ago, but squeezed out of sight in the press of news of our material greatness and intelligence, set forth that the people of that progressive, enlightened, and peculiarly American centre of civilization had risen up against an ordinance which expelled the fortune tellers, and had forced its repeal. The ground of popular anger was not that the ordinance interfered with personal liberty, nor yet that it discouraged the salutary process of parting a fool and his money. No, Duluth wished its soothsayers and card-readers, its shell gazers and charm weavers and potion vendors because it believed in them, relied on them, found life compassless without them.

This interesting revelation of "what is going on in their minds" is not local, but general. There is not a city or town in the Republic where fortune telling does not thrive. There never were so many or so busy or so prosperous fortune tellers in New York or in any other great city of the country as there are to-day. Nor is their patronage confined to the ignorant. They do a splendid "carriage trade," as the merchants say. Within a very short time we had a Secretary of the Treasury who went to a medium at least once and often twice a week. Not long ago a woman who is known as a social leader on both sides of the Atlantic bought a wax image from a shell gazer for $100 and slowly burned it with certain prescribed incantations as a cure for gout. One of the best-known and most successful Wall Street men consults an old colored woman about the fluctuations of stocks. Then there is Mary Baker G. Eddy.

They Carry Hare's Feet.

Over in England at the present time no less learned and intellectual a journal than The Spectator is giving much space and some shame-faced countenance to a theory that savage tribes have an occult way of communicating information. Scores of Oxford and Cambridge graduates, some of them conspicuous in politics, carry hare's teeth and other magical contrivances as charms against bad luck and evil spirits. And you will find few Englishmen who do not firmly believe those ridiculous stories of occult doings in India, based upon a few clever tricks in legerdemain that were old when Moses led the Israelites up out of Egypt and the priests of Memnon coined money out of the speaking statue fraud.

We often allege that we are less superstitious than the English or than any other people on earth. It may be so—it can be neither proved nor disproved. Perhaps a fair statement would be that we are advanced to a stage where we are more or less ashamed of superstitions and practice them apologetically. But even among us there are still plenty of illustrations to point Swift's sardonic epigram: "Man is as fit to fly as to think."

When the first principles of clear thinking are thus rudimentary, is it surprising that political and even financial fortune tellers are able to do such a thriving business? It is a century since Jefferson wrote "Was there ever a proposition so plain that it could go through Congress without debate?" Yet to-day just let any one try to convince Congress that when the Government lays a tax it means a burden upon the people, and when that tax puts money in some pockets it must take money out of other pockets! The majority in both Houses would die in their tracks before they would admit such a heresy. And it was only the other day that a town out West decided that a railroad would not benefit but injure its languishing fortunes because it would take the people who now traded with the local merchants away to the big city to trade.

Does Not Teach Men to Reason.

The truth of course is that our present system of education does not teach men to reason. A woman said the other day: "When I was a child I was taught grammar without getting the faintest suspicion that it was ever meant for use." And the same thing is true in large measure of the whole course of study from first reader to senior at the university. The sole intent of formal education is to teach the human animal to reason. But that intent is concealed or at best revealed grudingly by professors and teachers who bristle at the suggestion of independent thought of their pupils. What they usually want is eyes shut and mouths open for the treacle, and no speech but "More! More!" and not too much of even that flattery.

The human animal still has a place at the base of the spine where exists the rudiment of the tail wherewith its ancestors swung from the bough that it might use both hands to stuff itself. Perhaps by the time that rudiment disappears there will be a full development of the rudiment at the other end of the spine. And we shall all reason and all think exactly alike, and the world will be a very monotonous, dull place indeed!

Lawyer Howe's Splendid Gifts.

William F. Howe's obituary notices for the most part did great injustice. They exaggerated his skill as an emotional orator at the expense of his skill as a lawyer. In fact, he was not a good orator, but rather ridiculous. His loud dress, his diamonds, his patently insincere manner, his grotesque flights of rhetoric, combined to make him seem like a gaudily bedecked elephant careening in the sky, half taking himself seriously, half suspecting that he was a joke. But as a lawyer he was great with the greatness that would have won him honorable fame, much wealth and a list of clients that would have read as respectably as the roster of Coal Trust or Beef Trust Directors or the cash book of Mr. Platt's Finance Committee.

No man of his time knew the ins and outs of the criminal law as he did; no man was so resourceful in dodges and evasions and technicalities. He had that lofty conception of the law which looks to the ultimate ends of justice and sees that they are best attained by demonstrating for the immediate benefit of lawless clients the weaknesses in the statutes which must be repaired before justice can be done. That this lofty ideal is derided by the plain thinking, and that it incidentally yields the fattest fees and makes jails yawn in vain are cavellings which should and do have no force with the legal idealists. And in addition to this genius for exposing the shortcomings of legislators Howe was a splendid cross-examiner—that is, he could build his own witness up into a very citadel of unshakable truth and could so berag and befuddle the other side's witnesses that they seemed a pack of knaves and fools.

Howe made two great mistakes in his career. The first was in trying to use his peculiar talents in England in a day when English justice was more nearly a synonym for plain common sense than it now is. But he was well punished for this blunder and hastened to this friendly asylum, where he had uninterrupted prosperity. His second mistake was in selecting criminal instead of corporation law for the exploitation of his genius and its conversion into cash and fame. He saw that mistake too late in life. So his fame must rest upon the long list of "protestants against the social order" whose lives and liberties he preserved.

The Genius of Our Laws.

There is an unusually inspiring exhibit of the genius of our laws and our lawyers just at the moment.

First, there is the Coal Trust—an unlawful combination that maintains prices even in ordinary times more than $2 the ton above just value, that does it by evading the law, that has secured its monopoly by insidiously assailing and closing the public waterways from the coal region. And, beside it, place the miners rioting and terrorizing in coarse imitation of the polite and less vulgarly noisy methods of monopolists who shrug their shoulders at law which they "hire by the year," as Mr. Gould once said upon the witness stand. Also place in the same group Senator Quay's threat to pass a law that will end the Coal Trust if the Coal Trust does not end the strike—as if such a law, if just, should not be passed anyhow and, if unjust, should not be thought of, much less threatened.

Second, there is the professed helplessness of our National law makers and law executors in presence of monopolistic methods which, if not checked, will inevitably end prosperity and provoke unreasoning and passionate discontent. Yet we have a Constitution which contains such provisions as these:

The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States.

No person shall be deprived of property without due process of law.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Here are apparently provisions for absolutely protecting with the strong arm of the National Administration any and all property rights, individual or general, private or corporate. And similar sweeping provisions are in the Constitution of every State. Yet the lawyers can find no language in which, as legislators, to frame these guarantees of human rights, except language which they, as fee-earners, can show to be meaningless and void—so far as individuals are concerned. And the politician clamors for amendments and more laws.

In the Matter of Devery.

Third, hurriedly to complete the moment's more conspicuous exhibit of the chasm with the lawyers on one side and justice on the other, we have the blatant Devery scattering his "Anaconda" gains, the automobilists cheerfully paying fines as licenses to go forth to maim and slay, Capt. Sheehan unable to find a score of gambling houses in his district which the very newsboys will point out.

When the once famous Spate park pay chair case, to give a humble instance, came before the Supreme Court for final judgment a short time ago, Judge Alfred Steckler brushed aside all the technicalities and went courageously to the fundamental principle of justice. "There is no authority," he said, "vested either in the Park Commissioner or in the city to trample upon the rights of the public, and where such a result would be achieved a court of equity will interpose its protecting arm in behalf of the people."

Judges high and low often do take this course. They would take it oftener if they were not restrained by respect for legislatures and for eminent counsel.

Is there not a profound meaning—far deeper than only the monopoly and monopoly-tariff questions—in the tremendous cheers which greet President Roosevelt's outspoken admission that injustice is injustice? Is not the fact that so many of the Republican leaders are trembling at the "indiscretion" of these trite utterances significant of the widening gap between the Republican leaders and the masses they are supposed to be leading? Is it not significant as well as curious that such almost platitudinous statements of the obvious as these from President Roosevelt should be cheered as a gospel of light on the one hand and feared as a gospel of darkness on the other?

There never was a time, surely, when public sentiment seemed to be a more profitable, necessary study for the leaders and the conservative classes than just now, when the people are apparently determined that something shall be done—not merely said—and are giving the leaders every chance to make that something wise and conservative.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE EN ROUTE.

—From the Minneapolis Times.

THIS LANDLORD HATES DOGS.

HERE is a curious clause in a lease, which a gentleman in Paris was asked to sign recently: "I hereby agree not to bring any dog into the apartments which I am about to occupy and not to permit any dog to remain there. Furthermore, I authorize any person who may at any time find a dog in my apartments or in the garden or courtyard or on the stairs leading to the apartments or on the steps at the front entrance to make away with him immediately in any manner that he pleases, and I hereby promise that I will never take legal action on account of the disappearance of any such dog."

"It is rather surprising," says a French paper, "that this landlord, who has such a horror of dogs, does not append to this clause another one, as follows: 'Be it understood that children come under the same category as dogs.'"

NEW USE FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

WATER and oil have long been used by painters, and now, according to M. Neige, an Algerian architect, they will have to use grasshoppers if they desire to be entirely up-to-date. While recently walking in his garden, he picked up a grasshopper, which had evidently been fasting for a good while, and by pressing its throat he obtained a very beautiful brown substance, somewhat similar to sepia and capable of covering a surface of about three square inches. To him this seems a remarkable discovery, and he claims that grasshopper paintings are bound to become popular very soon. If he is right, grasshoppers, which have so long been the bane of Algerian farmers, are likely to become a source of income to them. These insects, by the way, are also valuable on account of their oil, since Prof. Dubois analyzed it recently and found that it was very rich in phosphorus.

"Remember, the Monroe Doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first-class, efficient navy, and not very much longer."—President Roosevelt.—*From The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TO SUE FOR FRANKLIN'S MONEY.

Descendants of Philosopher Who Will Attempt to Recover Century Old Bequests with Interest from Boston and Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, druggist, 782 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and his brother, Walter Livingston Bache, still cherish the hope that they will be able to secure from the Cities of Philadelphia and Boston the original fund of $5,000 in each place left by the will of their famous ancestor, and the earnings of the money, which in Boston amount to about $380,000 and in Philadelphia to about $90,000. Lawyer William F. Midlige of Jersey City has begun work on the case, and says he will begin the fight for the Boston fund this Fall. Ten years ago the descendants of Franklin sued for the recovery of the Philadelphia fund, but lost.

The Baches in Jersey City are poor folk—they say they are the only descendants of Franklin who are not wealthy. They have met reverses, and believe they are entitled to the money left by their ancestor, and which, they claim, should rightly revert to the grandchildren because it was not utilized according to the provisions of the will which bequeathed it.

Benjamin Franklin Bache, who is forty-eight years of age, is a small druggist, and lives with his family in rooms over his store. Walter L. Bache, his brother, returned a few weeks ago after three years in the United States transport service in the East and between the Philippines and San Francisco. While there he contracted illness, and is still in poor health. He lives with his brother, the druggist.

The will of Benjamin Franklin has been in the courts of Philadelphia several times, but in every effort to secure the money originally placed in trust with the city the relatives have been unsuccessful. The most noted fight for the money was made in 1890, when Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, representing the heirs of Benjamin Franklin, filed a bill in equity against the City of Philadelphia and the Board of City Trusts. It appeared from the bill that Franklin's will, admitted to probate shortly after his death, on April 17, 1790, contained a codicil making a bequest of £2,000, £1,000 of which was to be given to "the inhabitants of the town of Boston," and the remainder to the City of Philadelphia, both sums to be held in trust for 100 years, with the interest to be loaned to "young married artificers" to help them to get a start in their trade.

The will also directed that at the end of the first 100 years of the trust a certain portion of the accumulation of the legacy was to provide the citizens of Philadelphia with water works. Other conditional gifts were also made to the State.

It was alleged in the bill that the bequest made by Franklin in his will is null and void and in violation of law, because the legacy of the city, and of the State of Pennsylvania, under certain conditions of the trusts, vest at a period beyond that allowed by the rule of perpetuities, and because the use of the fund by artisans for the first 100 years after Franklin's death is not a charitable use, and that the gifts to be made at the expiration of 100 years are invalid under the laws of Pennsylvania.

As counsel for Mrs. Gillespie, the claimant in the case, were Russel Duane and George Wharton Pepper, among the best legal talent in Philadelphia at the time, and associated with them was John W. Gray, who became Justice of the United States Supreme Court and who was succeeded on the bench three weeks ago by Judge Oliver W. Holmes. The case was decided against the claimants.

"You know what kind of a city Philadelphia is," said Walter L. Bache a few days ago, speaking of the case. "Well, we had too honest lawyers for counsel—that's why we lost. Had we employed some less scrupulous man who would have extended an itching palm behind him the result would have been different."

No fight has been made by the descendants for the proceeds from the bequest in Boston, although similar allegations are made as in the case of Philadelphia—that the funds have not been used for the purposes designated by the testator. A few days ago, when Lawyer Midlige was visiting with his friend "Ben" Bache at his store, a customer, as many customers there do, mentioned the relationship to the statesman and philosopher.

"By the way, Ben," said the customer, "what is the status of the case now? Ever going to get that money?"

"Doesn't look like it—no, I guess we never will. But if justice had been done the money would have been ours long before this. We've got the proof, all right, but—"

"Will you let me see what proof you have, as to relationship, the will of Franklin, and the report as to how the provisions have been followed out by the trustees?"

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Bache, "there won't be any use. I've about given up all hope of ever getting it, and I guess, after all, we can get along without it."

"Well, let me see them, anyway. I'd like to look them over and see what there is to it, to satisfy my curiosity, for one thing."

"Very well," said Benjamin Franklin Bache. "Walt, you go up stairs and get the box of papers and let him look 'em over if he wants to."

"I believe that we will have a good case against Boston," said Lawyer Midlige. "I shall begin the fight before snow flies."

"Go ahead, if you want to, Midge," said Mr. Bache. "I don't guess you've got such a bright outlook as you think you have, but if you get the money I guess we can use it, all right, eh, Walt?"

"Well, now, can we?" said Walt, with an intonation of disgust for any one who might suspect otherwise.

A WONDERFUL JEWEL

The Extraordinary Topaz Which Is to Be Given to the Pope.

POPE LEO XIII. will on the approaching celebration of his Papal jubilee receive a present which so far has never been surpassed. It is a topaz found in the mines of Minas-Geraes, in Brazil. This stone weighs no less than 1,784 grams, but what doubles its value is the work which has been expended on it.

One of the most skillful lapidaries in the world, the celebrated Neapolitan, Prof. Andrea Cartello, formerly Director of the Naples Museum, has engraved in relief on this incomparable gem a figure of Christ in the act of breaking bread at the Last Supper. It has taken Cartello ten years of uninterrupted labor to complete this chef d'oeuvre destined for the head of the Vatican, and he has spent no less than $80,000 in diamond dust to accomplish the work.

The topaz at one time belonged to the house of Bourbon. It passed to M. Nicolas Cartello and Mme. Ermengarde de Cintiis Castro, who offered it to the Count de Caserta. The latter, in a letter to the Duc della Torre, said that the work of the engraving so much surpassed the value of the topaz that he left the artist's family full liberty to dispose of it, but he should be happy if the wonderful jewel could be offered by the faithful to the Holy Father.

The Director of the National Museum at Naples, M. de Petra, expresses his opinion as follows: "This topaz is the most exquisite example of modern times of engraving on hard stone." Under the Archbishop Guistrio Adami and the Marquis de Salice Mario Tomacelli a committee has been formed to offer to Leo XIII. on his Papal jubilee this jewel, worthy of any sovereign. The committee is desirous of receiving contributions from Catholics in all parts of the world to enable them to purchase it.

FIRST PORTO RICAN FISH ARRIVES.

SUPERINTENDENT SPENCER of New York's Aquarium has been a very busy man the past few days. Quite recently a consignment of fish from Southern waters arrived, in charge of Purser Pierce of the steamship Esperanza. Since that time Mr. Spencer has devoted all his spare time in poring over piscatorial authorities and colored plates, trying to identify his new charges.

Among the new-comers was the daintiest little fish so far received at the Aquarium. And, by the way, the first specimen to arrive here hailed from Porto Rican waters.

This resident of our new possession in the Antilles Superintendent Spencer has identified as the cardinal. In coloring the fish is strikingly beautiful, being a rich cardinal over the greater part of its body, verging into a lighter shade on the under side. Here and there on its scant four inches of length occur jet-black spots, while across its eyes run two parallel bars of turquois blue.

Superintendent Spencer says the fish is exceedingly rare, it being the first specimen that has come under his observation in a lifetime devoted to aquarium study and practice. Its most peculiar characteristic, and the thing which at first sorely puzzled the Superintendent, is the fact of its possession of a split dorsal fin. In almost all fishes this member—the fin running down the back—is continuous; but in this specimen there is a decided parting about midway of the fin. The cardinal is in perfect health and very quick and active in its movements, darting here and there in its large tank with lightning-like flashes.

Sharing the tank with the cardinal are a number of Bermudan contributions, identified as cataphoebes. Unlike the other Bermuda fish at the Aquarium, these new arrivals are very demure as to dress, being about the same shade as our small-mouthed bass, and having no special markings to speak of. Their most noticeable characteristic seems to be a continual desire to balance on their heads at the bottom and in the corners of their tank.

Another new exhibit of special interest is three specimens of the red grouper in a tank on the upper tier. Aside from the fact that they are somewhat rare and are the only specimens of that particular variety ever shown at the Aquarium, they have an added interest to students of aquaria in that they were taken with a trolling hook from the deck of the Esperanza off the coast of Yucatan by Purser Pierce on his last voyage to this port.

It is rarely that fishes taken in this way can be preserved alive for exhibition in aquaria, but Purser Pierce, having had much to do with the handling of specimens en route from Southern waters for the New York Aquarium, has become quite expert in their care, and it is due to his knowledge in this direction that these victims of the hook and line arrived in such excellent condition. They do not at present show any evil effects from their painful experience, and bid fair to become honorable and honored fixtures of the Aquarium.

IN THE RAPIDS.
—From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A KING TO HIS PEOPLE.

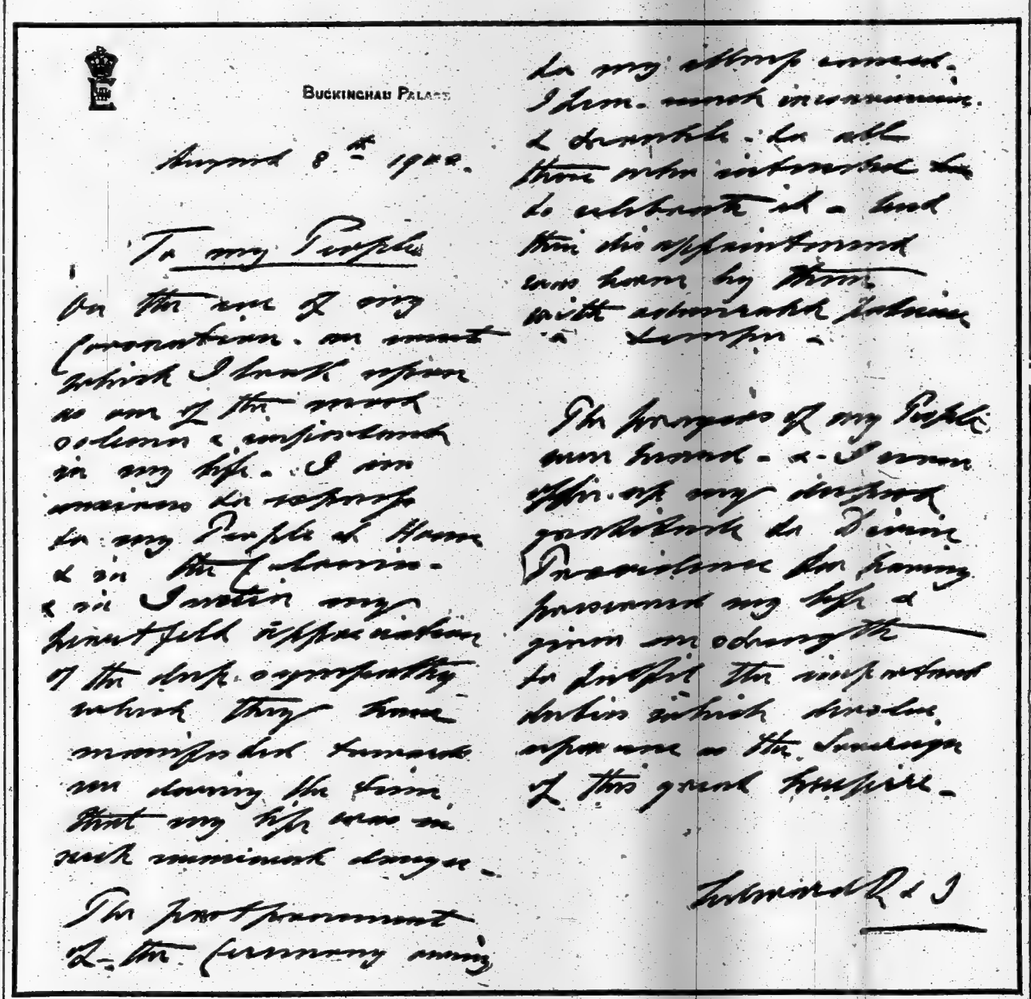

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

August 8th 1902.

To my People

On the eve of my Coronation, on which I look as the most solemn act of my life, I am anxious to express to my People at Home and in the Colonies and in India my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy which they have manifested towards me during the time that my life was in such imminent danger.

The great preparations for the ceremony which had to be abandoned, and the bitter disappointment caused thereby to all those who intended to celebrate it, and this display of loyalty and affection to my person, have touched me deeply.

I pray God that I may be enabled to show my gratitude for this mercy by steadfastly working for the welfare of you all, and for the good of the Empire entrusted to my care.

Edward R. & I.

IT IS interesting to note in the address of King Edward to his people on the eve of his coronation the informal style in which he addressed them, dropping the absurd royal "We" previously affected by monarchs on such occasions, and writing his sentiments on a simple piece of Buckingham Palace note paper destitute of heraldry except for the minute crown in the corner surmounting his private cipher "E. VII." The King's handwriting in this document likewise shows how completely he has recovered, as it indicates firmness in holding the pen, together with what a handwriting expert calls "decision of character."

LESSONS OF LAST WEEK'S MANOEUVRES

An Expert's Views Upon the Operations—Vulnerability of New York's Defenses Proved—Worthlessness of Searchlights—Danger of Using Blank Ammunition—The Value of Torpedoes.

THE results of the various assaults made during the past week by the North Atlantic Squadron upon the chain of forts at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound seem at present to be enmeshed in such a tangle of conflicting claims advanced by the partisans of the two services as to afford a fine "war game" between a "sea lawyer" and a "Philadelphia lawyer." But despite the divergent opinions one point appears to be definitely established, and that is—the vulnerability of New York City to an attack by a formidable fleet upon its eastern defenses.

The main lessons which up to this writing the manoeuvres indicate may be summarized as follows:

First—That the attempt of a hostile fleet to pass through the Race in broad daylight would succeed, if the ships were well armored, as are our battleships, so as to withstand a heavy gunfire for a short period. The torpedoes would not offer a serious enough obstacle to prevent the passage of at least a majority of the ships.

Second—That the value of the searchlight as an adjunct to the land defenses has been greatly overestimated.

Third—That in future manoeuvres greater care must be exercised in the use of blank ammunition.

The Race is that portion of the Sound flowing between Fisher's Island, guarded by Fort H. G. Wright on the north, and Gull Island, guarded by Fort Michie on the south. Being the main outlet from the Sound, the channel is deep and the current swift. The operations just concluded confirm the statement made in these columns last week that as the conditions at this point do not lend themselves to successful mining, the mines would not deter a fleet from passing.

FIRST ATTACK.

In the fleet's first attack, when its purpose was to silence Fort Terry on Plum Island and the batteries on Gardiner's Point guarding the southern passage, the Massachusetts and Brooklyn were sent rushing through the Race to attack Fort Terry from the westward, the object being to bring that fort under a cross fire.

The navy claims that both divisions of the fleet accomplished their mission, while the army contends that the Massachusetts and Brooklyn were destroyed by mines. In the absence, however, of any report that the army umpires aboard the ships protested against their being considered as remaining in action, or that the fire of the forts was withdrawn while the ships were proceeding through the Race after the alleged destruction, it must be assumed that what appeared to the observers ashore as hits by the torpedoes were not actually so.

I have often seen excellent line shots seemingly dash spray over the target, when in reality the shots fell far short. When carrying on target practice at sea the shots are plotted by two observers so placed that their lines of vision intersect at approximately a right angle.

Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the mines succeeded in putting the Massachusetts and Brooklyn out of action, the effort apparently exhausted this feature of the defense, for in the subsequent attack on Fort Wright the army does not claim the destruction of the ships by mines, but by the combined effect of the gun and mortar fire.

The object of the second attack was to silence Fort Wright, temporarily at least, so that, protected by the rapid-fire guns, the naval brigade might be landed. In this engagement the navy also claims a victory, but it is quite evident from the plan of attack that the success of a rapid passage by Forts Wright and Michie was assumed, and the question, therefore, under dispute is whether the fort was reduced or the fleet driven off.

THE SEARCHLIGHTS.

During the first attack made on the Long Island side the searchlights on the fortifications were admittedly early put out of action by the rapid-fire guns of the ships. At the opening of such an engagement the advantage rests with the ships, for the reason that the officers aboard them know the exact location of the searchlights ashore, whereas, until they actually appear, the position of the ships is unknown to the people in the forts, consequently the guns aboard ship can be elevated for the exact range and correctly trained on the searchlights ready to deliver a hail of projectiles at the command "Fire." The gunners in the fort must on the other hand direct their shots while under the fire from the ships.

If the searchlights in our coast defenses are to remain effective during an extended engagement they must be well protected by rapid-fire guns, capable of subjecting the gunners afloat to the same disconcerting conditions as they now suffer.

The deplorable accident at Fort Wright, in which one man was killed and two seriously wounded by the premature discharge of one of the 12-inch guns, shows that in mimic warfare rapidity of fire from the large guns can only be attained at the sacrifice of safety. It will not do to slur over nor omit any of the customary operations entailed by the use of loose ammunition.

This last accident appears to have been caused by a piece of the powder bag from a previous round which remained smoldering in the bore. Upon the breach being opened for the insertion of the next round the admission of the air probably caused it to burst into flames and to ignite the new charge before the breach could be locked.

BLANK AMMUNITION.

Paradoxical as the statement sounds, the firing of blank ammunition is far more dangerous than firing the regular service rounds. We often hear of the arms of gunners being blown off when firing salutes from the old-fashioned muzzle loading guns at Fourth of July celebrations, and the average layman generally ascribes the cause to the age of the piece. Except when the gun actually bursts this reason is totally wrong, the real one being the same as in the 12-inch gun at Fort Wright.

When the blank charges are used only a fraction of the regular service pressure is developed by the powder, as it is opposed by merely a column of air the length of the bore instead of the heavy projectile. The pressure being low the temperature of the burning powder gases is correspondingly decreased, resulting in not only the powder bag not being entirely consumed, but burning grains of powder often remaining in the bottom of the bore.

With the breech-loading guns the insertion of a projectile puts out any flame in the powder chamber, should there be any unconsumed matter there, and also cuts off the supply of oxygen from the muzzle, so that upon closing the breech there is not the same tendency for smoldering particles to burst into flame as when no shell is used. In large guns, that is all those using loose ammunition, the rear of the bore must be carefully sponged after each shot.

Some of the fine records for rapidity of fire made in this country and abroad have been obtained by omitting the operation of sponging, reliance being had upon the celerity of the gunner in closing the breech before the charge should ignite. The regular rapid-fire guns use "fixed ammunition," the powder being contained in the brass cartridge case, which is automatically withdrawn on opening the breech. With ammunition of this character no sponging is required. LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

The Foundation of Peace in Europe.
—From the Amsterdammer.

A BOWERY HAMLET

Shakespearean Revival on the East Side—Maeterlinck in Broken English.

IF THE shade of Edwin Forrest or the elder Booth has not been forever frightened away from the Bowery by the strange tongue that is spouted in the old theatre with the columns in front, it may again take heart. Shakespeare has come back to the Bowery; Hamlet, Otello, and—oh, prerogatives of polite society!—Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Sudermann, and d'Annunzio. One can imagine the latter there, for his vernacular is the language of Mulberry Bend.

But think of Ghosts as a discoursive subject for Chatham Square! Think of Maeterlinck as an after-theatre argument among those poor but honest gentlemen who sleep where free baths are offered as inducements to ten-cent roomers! For these are to be given where the Night Owls have long been thought to be the only representative art worth the patronage, and by an actor who, far from considering the matter as a joke, is counting seriously on his east side success bringing him prominently before the coveted outer world.

Shakespeare has not been on the Bowery since Thackeray inquired his way thereto and was directed by a "bhoy" in language that immediately brought him anonymous fame. And in the interim there has been change.

Thackeray, nor the "bhoy" himself, for that matter, would not know it now. The old denizen appreciated the robustiousness that afterward degenerated into mere melodrama and later on died out altogether, but the modern inhabitant has been affected by the pictorial spirit of the age, and insists on the merely spectacular. That is, he has insisted. Whether he will or not after he has had time to master the intricacies of the problem play must be left to time.

Shakespeare once went forth from the Bowery to spread over the whole American stage. There is hardly a place for him now even on Broadway. The problem play is seldom talked of among the elect except with bated breath over a subscription blank. It would be curious if it should prove a moneymaker on the Bowery at 10 cents a head. Shakespeare has.

The actor who will seek to outdo John Blair and his confreres has been playing Hamlet and Otello and drawing crowded houses at 10 cents a head. And this not from the fashionables of the district, mind you, but from audiences composed of bootblacks and "white-wings." The fact that the actor is an Italian and does not speak perfect English may have something to do with the kind of audience he draws to himself and the degree of the interest it evinces.

Yes, Antonio Majori is Italian. But that fact has not attracted to his theatre any responsive following of Italy's great sons. These rich men of the Italian colony are money mad, he thinks, and have no time for true art, which, taking Italy's art record into account, suggests degeneracy, and which probably accounts for the fact that the gross receipts, when divided among all the owners, actors, musicians, ushers, stage hands, advertising agents, &c., connected with the theatre, yield the net average income of $12 per week.

Presumably the owners get more than any of the seventeen actors, and the latter more than the six mere musicians, hence it will be seen how utterly impossible it will be to follow the profits down the scale. When public illuminations are made in the Italian quarter, tallow candles hung in tumblers are suspended instead of incandescent lamps, and there are grades of social descent that begin with "Beeksteak John's" and end in dinner pails.

But what matters are these when art for art's sake is the consideration? And what better judge of the quality of art than the denizen who finds an Ibsen problem in every household? It may be that the high roller does not appreciate Ibsen because he is less troubled by his problems than the Boweryite. At any rate, the criticism of the latter will be much more a human document than that which has come out of Carnegie Hall or the Lenox Lyceum. At the new Shakespearean revival on the Bowery—the theatre will hold only about 400 people—orchestra chairs will be 25 cents and private boxes less than $1. The entire Shakespearean repertoire is to be gone through.

LAST OF AN OLD LANDMARK

Tearing Down the United States Hotel on Fulton Street—A Queer Old Building and the Changes It Has Seen.

DEMOLITION has been begun on the old United States Hotel, that projects its northeast corner into Fulton Street at Water Street. It means the sacrifice of another landmark of fifty or more years ago in the lower east side of Manhattan Island. It was really a landmark, its cupola in the days of its prime having been a signal place for the observation and announcement of the arrival of the clipper ships from foreign ports.

Not many of the merchants and ship Captains who used to watch for signals there remain to tell reminiscences of the days before the advent of tramp steamships to take away cargoes from sailing vessels. Before their eyes the cupola will fall, as have fallen many of the masts of the "forest" along the shore that they found delight in observing.

A salty atmosphere pervaded the hotel from the day it was built. Its career has been like that of some of the old salts who found its accommodations agreeable. It passed through the stages of early ambition, middle-age prosperity, and then the decrepitude of old age. Now its plaster crumbles into dust, its walls of granite fall, and its beams are hauled away.

In the days of old its dining room and reading room were the meeting places of merchants, vessel owners, and skippers, who saw the world dimly, in comparison with those of these days of the telephone, wireless telegraphy, and other wonderful things that have extended the horizon beyond the limits of human vision. There stories of the sea, of struggles with wind and waves during long voyages, were told, and there the old-time merchants talked of ventures in trade with far-off lands—ventures that required nerve and foresight.

Fortunes were a long time a-making then. The weather vane, not the stock ticker, was the thing of repeated observation. News of vessels spoken at sea, not news of industrial combinations, was searched for in the newspapers. Big cargoes came and went, and the warehouses along the water front were always full.

Decay came gradually, but the man of fifty who used to go to Brooklyn by ferry but goes now by bridge, has been able to observe the changes in the vicinity of the old hotel. He may have regrets for some things, but he is thankful that he has lived through the days of the wondrous things that have caused the changes.

FEW LIVING MONARCHS CROWNED.

WITH the exception of King Edward, King Oscar of Sweden, and Emperor Nicholas of Russia no living monarch has ever been crowned in the strict sense of the word.

Emperor William of Germany ascended the throne on June 15, 1888, but there was no coronation ceremony either in his case or in that of his father. The King of the Belgians was "inaugurated" in 1866. In accordance with an ancient custom King Christian of Denmark, the dean of living rulers, was simply proclaimed King in 1863 on the steps of the palace at Christiansborg. In like manner Francis Joseph of Austria was proclaimed King and Emperor in December, 1848, but was not crowned.

So, too, Alfonso XIII. of Spain and Victor Emmanuel of Italy were merely invested with the royal title. Almost as unostentatious was the ceremony when Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, ascended the throne on Aug. 31, 1876, for he simply received from an official a magnificent sabre studded with precious stones, this being in Turkey the sole symbol of sovereignty.

RANKING GENERAL ON A SPEECHLESS HOLIDAY
From The Denver Times.

CANADA PREPARING FOR WAR

TheGo vernment Making Every Effort to Create a Nation of Sharpshooters—Free Ammunition and Transportation—Popular Proficiency with Gun and Revolver Now Sought For as Result of Boer War—Claim That 500,000 Sharpshooters Could Be Put in the Field Against Americans.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 6.—Canada is rapidly becoming a nation of sharpshooters. This is one of the results of the Boer war. If the other colonies of Great Britain have learned this lesson, the next campaign in which England is engaged will be a bloody affair.

Canada sent several thousand young men to South Africa and they have profited from their contact with the Boer sharpshooters. To-day enthusiasm prevails all over Canada on this subject.

The Government is encouraging the development of marksmanship to an extraordinary degree. The result is surprising. Every village in Canada sports a rifle range and every province is a school for sharpshooters. It is not a fad, but has seized upon the Canadians with a firmness that promises to leave an indelible stamp upon the people for a generation. Of Canada's 6,000,000 of people, there are more than 500,000 capable of bearing arms. This vast army is developing into a fighting machine of colossal proportions.

Here is an aspect of the case that may interest the people of America. If this art of hitting the bull's-eye at from 1,000 to 2,000 yards continues with the singular unanimity that now prevails, a conflict in which the people of the States must reckon with Canada as a hostile force would mean a serious thing.

The lessons of the South African veldt indicated with frightful force just what a body of sharpshooters can do when opposed to armies trained in the old school of war. Imagine an army of 500,000 Canadians invading the States, every man of them capable of doing the execution that Cronje and his Boer warriors wrought along the Modder River, Colenso, and the other death traps of South Africa! That is what the Canadian riflemen will be capable of doing if this enthusiasm continues for another year.

A RECENT "SHOOT."

The annual competition on the Ontario Rifle Range has just been finished. It was indulged in by men from every part of Canada. They shot for three days. The result forms an interesting study for the Americans. More bull's-eye shots were made than any other, and the extraordinary record was made of not a single shot that would not have struck the vitals of a man, had the target they were shooting at been a human being. This is an illustration of the superb work these men are capable of doing with a rifle.

The Canadians have not only copied largely in this respect from the sturdy warriors who so long defied Old England's sons, but these marksmen are copying the style of fighting they were taught was so effective by the Boers. In truth, the fighting force of Canada to-day, with the extraordinary proficiency with the rifle, is a formidable thing, regardless of any support they might receive from the mother country. England, it is now claimed, can draw sharpshooters enough from Canada within a year to overwhelm any ordinary European army.

They will be composed almost wholly of men who, when in the field, will conduct themselves as the Boers did. They will not shoot under the direction of their officers, though as a matter of fact the Canadian officers are acquiring the same dexterity with the rifle that the rank and file finds so fascinating. From now on the Canadian contingent will be fighting men, not as a bulk, firing in platoons, but cool, careful, deadly sharpshooters, pushing their way slowly forward on their bellies, firing whenever a human figure is exposed, and invariably hitting the mark, using guns that can be relied on at ranges of from one to two miles, and carrying a sufficient supply of ammunition to decimate an army if they utilize their force.

They are not doing any boasting about it, either. In addition to the Lee-Metford service rifle, these Canadians are becoming equally expert with the six-shooter—that weapon that has proved so deadly in the hands of expert marksmen of the cavalry forces of the United States. The writer has seen Uncle Sam's Western fighters use their big six-shooters and knows what remarkable proficiency Col. Guy V. Henry's rough riders of the Seventh Cavalry used to display among the Sioux of South Dakota. Yet he has seen in Canada in the past few days a large number of men, many of them civilians, who could shoot with equal proficiency afoot or horseback. It is no secret in Canada that the Northwest Police, a force of 2,000 expert horsemen, are the chief reliance for fast work with the pistol in the event of an emergency call for fighting men in the Dominion. These are men who know the use of a six-shooter and can hit a head at fifty yards every shot.

The Government is now furnishing these fine riders with all the ammunition they will stick away in the hope of making them the best horseback marksmen in the world with revolvers or Lee-Metfords. Here is a force of men who can be mobilized in a surprisingly short time. Each man carries with him at all times blank orders on the Canadian Pacific Railroad for transportation for self and horse. If England should suddenly become involved with the United States, these fast riders and faster shooters would menace a given point in the States in less than a week, and they would form the nucleus for the other cavalry forces of Canada, no mean adversaries by any means.

With the 10,000 cavalry of sharpshooters, backed by several hundred thousand fine infantry sharpshooters, Canada could throw across the line into the States some keen fighting men. The writer has seen Uncle Sam's "buffalo soldiers," the splendid Rough Riders of Grigsby, Roosevelt, and Terry, and the "Long Knives" of the Western prairie, those fine cavalry soldiers whom the Indians gave that name because of the sabres they formerly carried, and the "Walk 'em Fasts," the foot soldiers of the prairies, also named because of their superior qualities as foot soldiers, and he knows the prowess of these brave and hardy fighters, but the Canadian forces, whom these fighters would have to meet, would produce such a sanguinary result as would make the bloody battlefields of South Africa veritable playgrounds.

GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

Shortly after the Boer war opened and the deadly work of the fine marksmen was demonstrated, Canada began to pay more attention to the matter of rifle practice. As the war progressed, and the prowess of the Dutch with their rifles became more a general subject of comment, Canada flamed up and the rifle ranges began to be patronized. Then the Government began to encourage the idea, and to-day thousands of rifle ranges are in almost constant use all over Canada.

It is not the regular soldiers nor the militia in Canada that this work is confined to, but the business men generally—the very class from which the fighting men must be drawn if Canada is ever called upon suddenly to defend her frontiers or to invade the United States. The Government supplies all the ammunition, rifles, and equipment, and special instructors. Many cities where large rifle ranges are located provide a part of the transportation of rifle teams and the railroads provide a very low rate.

Then, to contribute to the popularity of the range work, it is made a part of the national sport. A capital marksman in Canada is a man of accomplishment wherever he goes. They are numerous, but they are accorded praise. The newspapers print the full lists of these competitive meets, sometimes devoting a whole page to a provincial contest, with editorial praise for the officer and man alike who make fine records.

The rank and officers here meet on a common level, and discipline does not appear to suffer in consequence. Possibly this is due to the fact that these contests are essentially for the civilians, and the regular army contingent merely enters as individual citizens and not as professional soldiers. It is the popularity of the work among the people outside of military life which promises to make Canadians so formidable as a fighting force. They shoot at all kinds of distances—known and unknown—such as a field of battle presents.

SOME RECORD SHOOTING.

At the annual contest of the Ontario Rifle Association the last week of August at the Long Branch range there were some three hundred men present from all over Canada. British Columbia sent a crack team, as did Halifax on the East. Over $4,000 was distributed in cash prizes and much in trophies. In the 1,200-yard target work, where a man was expected to fire six shots without using his magazine, in forty-five seconds, scores of 96 out of a possible 100 were the rule. The bull's-eye of the target is about sixteen inches in diameter, and at 1,200 yards resembles more the bottom of a small oyster can.

Bull's eyes were frequent by such men as Capt. Elliott, Twelfth Regiment; Sergeant Graham, Forty-eighth; Private McLaren, Forty-eighth, and Sergeant Major Richardson, Fifth Artillery. These men tied with a score of 96 and in the shoot-off two more ties of bull's eyes resulted. This work was done in a high wind and a fierce sun. Quartermaster Sergeant McVittie of the Highlanders and Capt. Buckley of the Thirty-second Regiment tied in the same shoot with a score of 94. In this contest, in which there were seventy-six entries, there was not a shot fired that would not have struck a space as large as the trunk of a man.

In other words, in these 478 shots, all fired in a space of forty-five seconds, each would have either killed a soldier or placed him out of the firing line. Again in a match at 500 yards of five shots each, with ninety-six entries, the following made five straight bull's eyes: Capt. Tom Mitchell, Lieut. W. L. Ross, and Sergt. Boyles. Capt. Mitchell is the most famous shot in Canada. He makes bull's-eyes as far as he can see his target. With the revolver at twenty-five yards Capt. Mitchell, Major Higgins, and Capt. Mercer, out of five shots, made five bull's-eyes. Some of these shoot-offs of ties promised to continue indefinitely, as each man made centre shots repeatedly until the money was divided.

These men from all over Canada are being taught daily, not only to shoot, but what is still more important, as proved by the deadly work of the Boers, to estimate distances and the wind. In this is nine-tenths of the work of the marksman.

If the occasion arises, here is a mobile force of sharpshooters, that would make a terrible struggle against the men of the States. The north temperate zone of the Western Hemisphere seems to breed men who can handle the rifle and pistol, and who can face the shell and the steel, but recent developments on the battlefield show that accuracy is the chief reliance of armies of to-day. Canada is inferior to the United States in men, though not in metal, and they offset numbers right now by superior proficiency with rifles.

THE CARS FOR THE SUBWAY

Windows Will Not Open at the Bottom, So People Cannot Stick Their Heads Out—Rows of Straps as in the Elevated in Spite of "Seat for Everybody" Promise—Reversible Seats, and Other Novelties.

THERE have just been finished at Springfield, Mass., two model cars that will be made the basis for letting the contract for fitting the subway with rolling stock. The Wason Company, says The Springfield Republican, has completed these cars and sent them to New York. They are a miniature exposition of car building. They also indicate something of what subway transit is to be in New York. August Belmont and John B. McDonald the cars are named. "Specially designed" describes them in a word, for that is true down to what seem very small details.

The most noticeable thing about their general appearance is that the top is perceptibly narrower than the bottom. In actual inches the slope does not amount to very much, but a slight deviation from the perpendicular in objects that we have been accustomed to seeing at right angles is quickly marked. This narrowing in at the top was done the better to fit the cars to the restricted calibre of the subway.

The next salient feature is that the cars are vestibuled. In color the August Belmont is predominantly carmine to below the windows, and the boarding below of United States mail white. The cars will be mounted in New York on trucks specially made by the Baldwin Works in Philadelphia.

It has been said that the cars are vestibuled to allow a continuous passage through a train. This is accomplished by an extended buffer attachment in connection with a swinging draw bar, known as the standard radia buffer. The buffer swings from the central pin like the Pullman, but the latter does not have the swinging bar.

Sliding doors at the ends admit the passengers. They are operated by a device suggested by George Gibbs, consulting engineer of the subway company. The sliding doors give the full end space for the motorman, and allow the full width of the opening for the passengers.

When a car is not to be used as a motor car the front door that closes in the vestibule swings round and locks to close in the motorman's operating apparatus. To show how closely detail is gone into, it may be said that four firms offered devices for marker and head lights. On the door leading from the vestibule to the body of the car is an automatic curtain that can be attached to open and close with the door to shut the light away from the motorman.

Another novel attachment to the door is the peculiar handle. The door is made to latch so that it cannot swing open with the swaying of the car, but the handle is so constructed that the pressure on it to open the door unlatches it with the same movement. The interior is finished in a lightly-stained mahogany, known as an empire finish. The seating is similar to the Manhattan cars, with four additional seats on each end.

The total seating capacity is fifty-two. Clean and smooth, the rattan of the seats is a welcome relief from the plush so commonly employed in urban transit construction. Again the fact that these are model cars, designed to show concretely what may be had in car building, is seen in the the fact that four makes of seats are shown in the cars. Linoleum is the floor material of the August Belmont.

The flatness of the surface of the interior, the lack of projections of any kind, is noticeable. Seats are designed for rapid loading and unloading, and their outlines are rounded to the easiest curves. The woodwork has been left finished both in plain and inlaid panels, to show the appearance of both kinds of finish, so that the subway people may choose.

Six groups of five lights incased in a globe furnish the light. Just as in other details, several makers of curtains have been allowed to show their wares in these model cars. The windows are made in two sections, only the upper one of which can be raised. The lower sashes are firm, to prevent passengers from sticking their heads or other portions of their anatomy out and exposing them to danger.

An improvement has been made over the customary method of ventilation. The ventilators are so constructed that half of those on each side open in a direction opposite to the other half. This insures a current of air flowing out in one direction while a current is coming in from the other. Hitherto no allowance has been made for an incoming current. The sections of these ventilators can be opened to any width by simply turning a small lever with the hand.

A continuous line of hand-straps will support such people as are not fortunate enough to get seats. Even the brackets that support the hand-strap pole are designed especially for the car.

The car John B. McDonald is painted a yellow of a somewhat deep shade. Within the ceiling is of dark green, instead of the cream of the Belmont car, and the finish is of the natural mahogany. Only the points at which this car differs from the August Belmont need be noted. One of the differences is in the doors.

To show the relative merits of swinging doors and sliding, the latter are used on one end of the car. They are so devised as to hinge in the middle, as well as at the sides, and fold up on themselves like a jackknife. In this way they will not force so many people out of the way in opening, and will not take up so much room when used. Everything must be made with a view to rapid loading and unloading. The dimensions and seating capacity are the same as in the other car.

In the John B. McDonald there is a rack for advertising cards, against no provision for this in the August Belmont. The car is lighted by twenty-six single lamps with frosted globes. Cocoa matting is used on the floor, as in the Manhattan cars. Instead of the stationary crosswise seats, after the Manhattan pattern, this car is equipped with reversible seats, though the seating arrangements are similar in other respects.

It may be a comfort to some New York travelers to know that the subway people have shown a preference for the reversible seats. Four styles of the latter are shown in the car to illustrate the different devices that may be used for the purpose. In this car the space underneath the seats is open; in the other it is closed.

TO TAX BACHELORS

The New Proposal in France—Extraordinary Law Now in Operation in Argentina—A Sliding Scale to Compel Matrimony.

THE bill just introduced into the lower house of the French Parliament proposing a tax on bachelors, as an incentive to matrimony, calls attention once more to the numerous former attempts that have been made to convert the confirmed celibate into a benedict by coercive measures.

The proposition to tax bachelors is not altogether new. It has made its appearance in a number of different shapes, but it was left to a South American republic—the Argentine Federation—to put it to a practical and, as has been claimed, unsuccessful test. Taxation, however, is not the only coercive method which has been employed or suggested at different times for the diminution of bachelordom.

Some years ago, for instance, it was proposed in Germany that every celibate official in the lower grades of the Empire's service be compelled to marry. But as Germany is the land of imprecunious "junkers," and rich merchant princes with marriageable daughters, no such compulsory treatment was necessary to stimulate matrimony, and the scheme fell through. In mediaeval times there was a King, whose dominions being depleted of population by war and pestilence, ordered every young man in his kingdom to marry, granting special privileges to those who complied, and imposing severe penalties on those who tried to avoid their sad fate.

A few centuries later, one of the half mad Mohammedan rulers of the East issued an edict ordering the decapitation of every official who within a given time had not espoused at least four wives. The Alderman of one of the New England towns who a few days ago introduced an ordinance into the City Council proposing that all the bachelors in the municipality employ be obliged to marry or lose their jobs, shows that even in this free country the poor celibate is having a hard time of it.

But undoubtedly one of the most novel and determined efforts to drive the bachelor to matrimony or suicide is the law which has been promulgated in one of the States forming the Argentine Federation. The law, which has just gone into operation, will either make the territory within its jurisdiction a matrimonial paradise, or drive every bachelor to the poor farm. It provides for a scale of taxes that have an upward tendency till the man reaches his seventy-fifth year. A man is marriageable in Argentine when he has completed his twentieth year. If from that date and till he passes his thirtieth birthday he wishes to remain single, he must pay five dollars a month to the State. For the next five years, the tax increases a hundred per cent. Between thirty-five and fifty the bachelor is supposed to have crystallized into a confirmed state, and a strong financial jolt is considered necessary to awake him from his lethargy.

He is, therefore, mulcted to the tune of twenty dollars a month. From his fiftieth year to five beyond the Scriptural threescore and ten, the bachelor is mulcted thirty dollars, but having reached the seventy-fifth year, relief finally comes, and the tax becomes nominal, being reduced to nine dollars per annum. After eighty, a man can remain single without paying anything. There is a paragraph relating to widowers, who are given three years in which to mourn and pick a successor.

If a man is unable to pay his taxes he is put in prison, unless he can show a just cause, such as lack of employment or sickness. A man who can prove that he has received three declinations in one year is also considered to have earned immunity from taxation. It is said that the law works like a charm. Since the day when it went into operation the alcaides of the villages and towns have done a rushing business, and the treasury is as empty as before, which seems to indicate that between the two evils of marrying or parting with the hard-earned coin, the bachelors of Argentina prefer the former.

It is probable that the legislator of France who wants to tax the bachelors of his country has studied the success of the movement in Argentina. It is a well-known fact that in France both the population and matrimony are rapidly on the decline, and some radical measure is necessary to stop the evil, which constitutes a serious menace to the country's welfare.

A COSTLY TELEGRAM.

IN BERLIN recently two employes of a telegraph company were fined rather heavily because in transmitting a dispatch from one merchant to another they used the word "kaufen," which means to buy, instead of "verkaufen," which means to sell. The decision of the court was based on the new civil code of Germany, which regards an employe as pecuniarily responsible for any mistakes which he makes.

UNCLE SAM:—There Is the Remedy—It Is Yours—Use It!
—From the Denver Post.

THE NEWEST FIGURE IN FINANCE

Remarkable Career of J. C. Osgood, Who Has Defeated John W. Gates—A Brooklyn Lad Who Started the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with One Room and a Boy—Now Controls Giant Industries—Model Town of Swiss Chalets and an "Old English Inn" He Has Established in the Rockies—Workingmen Who Dress for Dinner and a Club Where No Treating Is Allowed.

WITHIN the past ten days the sharp eyes of Wall Street have been raised for a few moments to contemplate a new figure in the world of control—John Cleveland Osgood of Redstone, Col., who enjoys the proud distinction of having whipped the celebrated Chicago plunger, John W. Gates, in a desperate battle for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

When New York and Chicago heard of the strategic move of the Osgood faction in having the election postponed, a general laugh went up in Wall and La Salle Streets, where Gates was best known. With them it was a case of ridiculing the shearer who went forth and returned shorn, but their glee was echoed in numerous Colorado cities and towns, and for an entirely different reason.

With the latter the discomfiture of the Gates contingent was the glow of pride in the victory of a local captain of industry over a man who was associated in their minds with high plays at Saratoga gambling tables, the wrecking of a railroad for the purposes of personal gain, or the cornering of thousands of shorts in a cereal deal. A victory by Gates meant to them the transfer of the now immense business of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to the United States Steel Corporation, or Steel Trust, and the word "trust" is still abhorrent in Colorado eyes, though Bryanism has almost disappeared.

In this view the press of Colorado, irrespective of politics, backed Osgood in his conflict, which led that gentleman to remark humorously to some of the Eastern invaders:

"In ordinary times, gentlemen, almost every newspaper in the State is attacking us. Let an outsider venture to attack us, and every paper in Colorado joins in repelling the invasion."

Some Wall Street wiseacres say compassionately: "A fine bit of strategy, but when the injunction was dissolved and the meeting is held, as it must be, Osgood will be swamped by Gates's majority holdings."

But Mr. Osgood is said to be worrying little about that; his recent move in again opening the stock books in New York for transfers has largely solved that difficulty, and while small holders of Colorado Fuel stock have been unloading Osgood brokers have been absorbing much of it. A different phase is also put on the affair by the knowledge that many of Gates's proxies were rented literally until after the transfer books had closed, and they are now nullified by the opening of the books. But that is another story.

WHO IS HE?

Who is this Coloradoan who has so suddenly upset one of the most daring and persistent operators seen on the New York Stock Exchange? His fame in Colorado does not rest on his defeat of John W. Gates, though that has added lustre to his name, but to the manner in which he has built up an industry that excited the undisguised admiration of Gates, Lambert, Mitchell, and others when they carefully inspected the different plants and camps last December.

Even some of Osgood's best friends in Colorado are under the impression that he is an Englishman by birth. But this is an error. He is an American of the true type for many generations back.

He was born at Brooklyn on March 6, 1831, and has consequently but recently passed his fifty-first birthday. His father was in the wholesale drug trade, but became infected with Western fever and in 1837 removed to Iowa, settling with his son at Burlington. The death of his father two years later caused the boy to return to the East, and he lived with relatives at Providence, R. I., where he attended school until he was fourteen.

It was at this age that young Osgood was thrown on the world to earn his own living, and he left the roof of his Quaker relatives to become an office boy in a Providence cotton mill. Business aptitude was not wanting, and two years later he went to New York City as a clerk for a Produce Exchange commission firm. Three years of this training, and then Iowa once more, and at nineteen he was the cashier of a coal mining company, which is now in his control, the White Breast Fuel Company, with offices at Ottumwa. The upward path was plainly marked now, and his twenty-third year found young Osgood the cashier of the First National Bank of Burlington, Ia. Until 1876 he remained with the bank, and then assumed the control of the White Breast Company.

FIRST VISIT TO COLORADO.

It was not until February, 1882, that John C. Osgood saw Colorado and investigated its possibilities. His trip was at the request of the officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company to report on the coal resources of the State. Not a coal camp in the State escaped his searching investigation, and his knowledge of the business and his farsightedness caused a great influx of capital to Colorado.

Colorado was then in its infancy, and the rapidly developing humor of Eugene Field in The Denver Tribune, and the marvelous poker playing of Senator "Tom" Bowen were at that time of vastly more interest to the rest of the United States than the possibility of the Centennial State as a coal centre. But Mr. Osgood, then about thirty-five years of age, saw what might be developed, and set about acquiring coal lands on an extensive scale. In 1887 the Colorado Coal Company was formed. Many of Colorado's leading business men remember the incubus of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in a small room, the office force consisting of Mr. Osgood and a boy.

Mr. Osgood's executive powers were here shown and the new company developed rapidly until, in 1892, it absorbed its rival, the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and the consolidation was called the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This amalgamation brought under Mr. Osgood's control the Bessemer iron plant near Pueblo, now known as the immense Minnequa steel plant.

A GIANT CONCERN.

The combination had a capital of $11,250,000. It has now $40,000,000. Eastern financial critics have asserted that the company is overcapitalized, that it cannot pay dividends on $25,000,000 common stock and $15,000,000 in bonds. But these critics overlook the fact that the Gates contingent advocated this action, and that just before the Easterners left Denver last December, after a thorough investigation of Colorado Fuel and Iron plants and camps, young Charles G. Gates, his father's spokesman during the trip, said: "We were all surprised, I can tell you. If these people want any more money for development, we will furnish it."

These same critics, not realizing the size of the Colorado plant, overlook the improvements that these $15,000,000 are to be put to. The vast Minnequa plant, which already overtaxes the hauling facilities of five railroads, the opening of new coal and iron lands in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and the necessary construction of railroads, which is a part of the company's plan of expansion.

Never was an employer more stanchly upheld than is John C. Osgood by the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He has not yet left them millions a la Carnegie, but he has done more, he has improved their condition of living, even in the coal camps high up in the mountains, at the coking plants and the iron works, and privileges are accorded them that few, if any, mining camps of the Pennsylvania region boast.

CARE FOR HIS MEN.

There are schools for the children, libraries and clubs for the men, comfortable homes, and other little things that have appealed to the hearts of the miners. Magnificent hospitals, supported partly by the company and partly by the men, but erected at the company's expense, are there for the injured, and everywhere the name of Osgood is talismanic.

The credit for all this as well as the corporation's financial stability is due to Mr. Osgood. He has been the head of the concern since its inception. He has built it up from the little one-office affair to what it is, a commercial pearl coveted for many a crown, and it was this man's brains that evolved the plan of campaign which proved the undoing of Gates and his army of adherents, "Peter Power" clerks, et al., which accompanied him to Denver recently.

The company hospital at Pueblo is probably the sociological triumph of Osgood. Costing many thousands of dollars, it is a thing of beauty as well as of usefulness. Built in the Spanish mission style, it embraces all the improved methods of medical science and comfort. But a hospital is an adjunct of every well-regulated large corporation, and the personal characteristics of John C. Osgood are better found in the little town of Redstone, his pet hoppy.

Redstone, "the Ruby of the Rockies," is a town to rave over from the standpoint of both beauty and philanthropy, and in it and his private estate, Crystal Park, half a mile above is centred the pride of Mr. Osgood. Fifteen months ago Redstone consisted of a little butside of some rude huts or "dug-outs," to use the more expressive Western vernacular. To-day it is the most beautiful town in Colorado, a thriving little village of 250 to 300, connected with the outside world by the Crystal River Railroad, a company possession, with a hive of industry at its very doors, one of the company's big coking plants, and with the source of supplies but twelve miles up in the mountains at Coal Basin.

EXAMPLE SPREADS.

The standard set by Mr. Osgood in his construction of Redstone is being followed slowly in every other camp of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the social condition of the miners is benefited accordingly. The situation of Redstone is beautiful. About 285 miles from Denver, on the Colorado Midland, lies the little town of Carbondale at the confluence of the Roaring Fork of the Grand and the Crystal Rivers. Here the Crystal River Railroad commences, connecting the Redstone country with the transcontinental lines, the Denver and Rio Grande having a branch past Carbondale, and furnishing the outlet for the big coal mines. There are many beautiful valleys in Colorado, but the valley of the Crystal vies with any and all. Sixteen miles up the cañon lies Redstone.

A perfect picture of color it is, well built, harmonious with its surroundings, and prosperous, if not opulent, in appearance. On one side of the station are the coke ovens; across the river lies the town. There is practically but one thoroughfare. More than 100 frame cottages line the shaded street, and every one differs from the rest. A special architect is engaged in the work, and he is partial to the Swiss chalet effect, not in appropriate in a mountain town. But each residence is gayly though moderately painted in different colors, and the architectural style differs always in some manner.

In these cottages dwell the employes of the company at the coke ovens, the miners having a town of their own up in the hills. They are appreciative, too, these Italians, Huns, and Austrians, and decorate their homes according to their various tastes. What is of equal benefit, they are appreciative of the man who caused fine bath tubs, perfect sewerage connections, and electric lights to be put into the houses. "A waste of money," say some people, but Mr. Osgood does not think so.

THE CLUB.

Then there is the Redstone Inn, a model little hostelry in old English style, and the fine store of the Colorado Supply Company, a Colorado Fuel and Iron auxiliary, which supplies the employes with everything by the use of scrip. But the pride of the village is the new Redstone Club, also an idea of Mr. Osgood's, which is now completed, at a cost of $25,000. This is the most pretentious of similar institutions of the company, and for completeness rivals many a city club.

There are plunge baths and shower baths for the men when they finish the day's work, with lockers in which they may keep their working clothes, thus effecting a change, for the appearance of the men on the town streets in their grimy garb is not encountered. There are also the reading rooms, with papers in different languages, the best of the weeklies and magazines; the library, with standard works, and on the top floor a small theatre, with stage, curtain, scenes, and all accessories. Could any coal camp ask more?

To be sure, there are some rules formulated by the management, but they are far from irksome. For instance, all gambling is barred in the club, but penny-ante poker is permitted, and 10 cents a cue for pool is lawfully indulged in. And there is the famous "No treating" rule of Mr. Osgood, which forbids a member from buying drinks for any one but himself. The club bar has never been the scene of drunkenness.

Half a mile above Redstone lies Crystal Park, the estate of Mr. Osgood, where he spends many months in the year, and little wonder.

Biltmore and Dr. Webb's celebrated country residence may be more elaborate, but for charm of location and beauty of architecture it is doubtful if there are many places in the country that are superior to Crystal Park. There on the slope of the mountain, with the well-named Crystal flowing a few hundred yards away, is built the mansion with a pretty and carefully attended lawn in front and a long drive leading to it from the tasteful little stone lodges.

"Oh, it is only a small place," say the Redstonians with perceptible pride, "it only cost about $50,000."

THE LIVE STOCK.

The mansion, magnificent as it is, forms but a small part of the estate. There are the stables with accommodations for 25 horses, the blooded stock, horses, cattle, swine, chickens, and dogs, the miniature lake well stocked with fish and boats. Across the river lies the game preserve with elk, deer, and even the much sought mountain sheep or "big horns." Any one could be content with a pastoral existence could it be spent at Crystal Park.

There are a few more features of Redstone life. There is the wash house, where the Redstone housewives cleanse the linen of their lords and masters. There are the garden tracts fully irrigated, on which the residents may grow their own produce, each being allotted a few acres. If a family pays no attention to this agricultural experiment, its little patch is taken away and given to more appreciative persons.

To show Mr. Osgood's preciseness and interest in details, there is the Redstone band, the joy of Supt. T. M. Gibbs of the Crystal River Railroad, who but recently purchased full uniforms for the members, as a gift from Mr. Osgood. He it was who presented the instruments to the band and fitted out the Redstone juveniles with the equipment for a most energetic drum corps.

Twelve miles up in the mountain lies Coal Basin, which furnishes Redstone with its material for coke, and ships out thousands of tons for the world's consumption. Coal Basin has the same neat cottages, artistically painted, a club on a smaller but equally comfortable scale, and this nearly two miles up in the air. The railroad to Coal Basin, known as the High Line, is a wonder, but that forms no great part of John C. Osgood's personality. It is only an example of the way he has overcome difficulties all his life.

The personality of the Colorado millionaire is striking; it personifies business sagacity. The shrewd eyes, the firm mouth, the neatly trimmed mustache, the high forehead, and the concise manner of speaking, all denote the leader. V.

GOT A RARE POSTAGE STAMP

JOHN E. SEYBOLD, the Syracuse collector, has come into possession of a specimen of the rare 12-pence black stamp of Canada. It is on the original envelope, being thus unique, as it is believed, says The Utica Herald-Dispatch, to be the only one extant in that form.

Canada issued its first postage stamps in 1851. They were a 3-pence red, a 6-pence violet, and a 12-pence black. They were printed on "laid paper" by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edison, of New York, who also printed the first issue of United States stamps in 1847.

In 1852 another issue was printed on ordinary wove paper. The denominations and colors of this were the same as those of the previous issue, except that some of the 6-pence stamps were in purple black, while some of the 6-pence violets were cut in half diagonally and used as 3-pence stamps. This divided stamp is exceedingly rare. The unused 6-pence of the 1851 series is worth at least $150, while that of the 1852 series is worth $60. The used 6-pence of either issue fetches from $5 to $6.50.

The 12-pence stamp is very rare, that of the 1852 issue—of which the one in the possession of Mr. Seybold is evidently a specimen, as the envelope bears date of Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 9, 1853—being the scarcest. It is valued at $600 or more. At the time it was issued the postage to England and the West Indies for first-class mail matter was 12 pence, but as the Canadian currency was at a discount, most of the stamps of this denomination went to the West Indies, where about all of them were destroyed, as there were few, if any, collectors there.

From June 14, 1851, to Dec. 4, 1854, there were in all only 1,510 12-pence stamps put into circulation, the rest being withdrawn and destroyed by the Canadian Government. Not over thirty-five of them are now in existence, and some claim that there are only thirteen. A pair sold recently in Boston for $1,300.

"HERE GOES FOR ANOTHER ANCHOR."
—From the Boston Sunday Herald.

A PROBLEM IN CASUISTRY

The Two Boys and the Merchant—Which Youth Got the Place?

MANY people are now cogitating over a problem that involves morals, quickness, method, business, talent, and other qualities that go to make or mar the successful man. It affords ground for speculation and discussion that bring many interesting subjects under consideration, and was presented as follows a day or two ago in THE TIMES:

A writer who seeks to illustrate what he deems "the tendency of the time," tells the story of the manager of a large mercantile establishment who wanted to hire an office boy, and found himself confronted by two applicants of equal promise, so far as could be judged from appearances. Wishing to test them he said he was busy at the moment, but that, while awaiting his leisure each boy might open a package, the contents of which required his attention, and prepare such contents for his inspection.

One of the boys picked out the knot, carefully undid the string, and rolled it into a convenient coil, detached the paper without injuring it, and folded it neatly, all after the manner described as admirable in juvenile literature of the old school which extolled the virtues of thrift and economy and made much of the story of the young man who secured a place in a bank, and subsequently succeeded the banker, after marrying his daughter, because he stopped to pick up a pin from the floor of the office.

The other boy looked at his package, whipped out his pocketknife, cut the string, threw it and the wrapper into the waste basket, and had the contents spread out on the merchant's desk before the boy whose careful procedure was first described had got his string untied. The story concludes with the sententious remark of its author: "I leave it for you to decide which boy got the place."

Most of those who peruse this charming and instructive narrative will sincerely wish the writer had left less to the reader in the way of problem solving. The mystery of "The Lady or the Tiger" was not more effectually concealed in a labyrinth of sophistries. Under the conditions of modern business, which is the more valuable—time, or paper and string?

From the point of view of a practical man of business, which of the two lads would be likely to be the more useful and successful—the methodical one, whose sense of proportion is so far distorted by temperament or training that a few feet of cheap twine and a fragment of waste paper seem worth the time and trouble needed to recover them in shape to use again, which they are not likely to be, and who keeps waiting for the contents of the package one whose time is probably worth more per minute during business hours than a ball of twine and a quire of wrapping paper, or the one who, when told to open the package, does so in the most expeditious way possible, putting the litter of the discarded wrapper promptly where it belongs and delivering the contents without loss of time to the person who is waiting for it?

We suspect that the author of this illuminating anecdote left it to the reader to decide which boy got the vacant place for the reason that to decide it himself involved the choice of one or other horn of a dilemma, either awkward and likely to entangle him in endless controversy.

For the same reason we are quite willing to "pass it along," feeling very sure that it will afford an acceptable text for more than one of the thoughtful readers of THE TIMES who find pleasure in writing letters to the Editor. Of such we ask: Which boy did get the place—and why? Not that we care particularly, but the average boy may care a great deal, and he is the one we hope to benefit by the discussion.

From The New York Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is asking its readers to decide which of two boys should have a job, the one who untied a bundle and was an hour in doing it, or a boy who cut the string with his knife in a fraction of a second. Here is another for THE TIMES. The New York Commercial advertised for men to put up bulletins in front of the office. A fat boy applied and mounted the ladder, but was too big to go through a hole in the platform where he was to work. A thin boy went up through the hole like a cat after a mouse. Which boy got the job?

Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell, being asked for a solution, said:

"The boy who got the job was the boy with dash; but if that boy threw the string and the wrapping paper on the floor and not in the waste basket, which should be in every well-regulated office, he ought to have been put out on the street at once. What's a piece of paper and string as compared with quickness of doing business, economy of time of employer and employed, and the vigorous action of a boy who means to succeed?

"The boy who deliberately wasted time over a worthless piece of string and paper which in the end would be thrown away, I am sure, did not get the place. The same in business life as in politics. If a man acts with dash and vim, he has got to know just what to do at every turn of the hand.

President Jacob A. Cantor, Borough of Manhattan, said:

"Tidiness is the one requisite necessary in any boy. The boy who untied the package carefully was given the position for many reasons. In the first place, the boy who went at the package and ripped it open might have destroyed valuable contents. Again, if a boy is untidy in a matter of small importance, he would be untidy in other matters. Finally, all office work would be clogged and all business upset if not conducted methodically and with full knowledge before each act as to the outcome. I should most certainly hire the boy who untied the package carefully and took care of the string and paper.

City Clerk Joseph Scully said:

"The careful boy should be given the position. An employer of young men should look to the smallest habits of a boy, for if he is careless and hasty in a small matter like undoing a package, in matters of greater business importance he would be likely to act in the same manner in a matter which might cost his employer thousands of dollars. The careful boy should be given the place, and if you want to make a boy act quicker in certain matters you will then have confidence that the careful lad is not making a mistake in his work.

Charles A. Stockler said:

"The boy who exercised extreme caution in opening that package was given the position—or at least should have been given work. An employer should consider first the carefulness, next neatness, and accuracy with which a boy does work. Matters of the greatest importance are often spoiled by hasty actions of a boy."

A reporter interviewed "Abe" Gruber in regard to the matter, as follows:

"Which of these boys got the place?"

"To be sure of my answer," said Mr. Gruber, "I would like to know the mental make-up of the manager, and more especially his early training. But, taking it for granted that the manager was not a Miss Nancy or a crank, he, I believe, selected the boy who used the knife.

"But did not the economy and care of the other boy show qualities which would appeal strongly to the manager of a large mercantile establishment and so insure his selection?"

"No doubt the manager was impressed favorably by the saving of the string and paper; but what he wanted most was an inspection of the goods as quickly as he could get it; and so when he found the other boy at work spreading out the contents of the package on the desk before the saving boy had got the string untied, he knew that the boy he should take was the one who was alert and resourceful and who could be taught the economy of saving wrapping paper and string.

"If 'a dollar saved is a dollar earned,' then why was not the careful boy the one whose practices would result in most profit to the mercantile establishment?

"There are those who save at the spigot and let the contents run at the bung. The correct result achieved as soon as possible is now the thing. Waste is wrong if the thing wasted is of value, be it string, paper, time, or health. The one boy was, maybe, wasting string and paper the other time; and it is not unlikely that the one boy took the string and paper from the waste basket after he spread the goods on the desk. And if he did, he was undoubtedly the boy for the place, and in time advised his employer to turn the business into a stock company and capitalize the good will for as much as would insure the proper floating of the stock in water that was not too deep."

Senator N. A. Elsberg said:

"If the person seeking a boy had a little store, and where there was seldom a rush, he would choose the careful, methodical lad. But in a great business house, where time is money, the boy with the jackknife would be selected in the large majority of cases."

John Campbell, a knit goods merchant of Bleecker Street, said:

"The tendency of the times is to save time. In my opinion the boy with the hustle secured the job. He would with me."

H. H. Childers, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel, said:

"Much would depend upon the temperament of the employer. I read the editorial in THE TIMES, and it impressed me so strongly that I put the question to my business associates and employes. All agreed that in the long run the methods of the careful boy would succeed. The lad with the rush might in his haste overlook some little detail that would prove of the greatest importance. That the methodical lad would not do, and his care and forethought would be of more value than all the time the other lad could save. I am for the painstaking lad."

F. E. Johnston of the American Specialty Company said:

"If I were selecting the boy, I should decide in favor of the lad who exercised care, caution, and tidiness. You know the story of the tortoise and the hare. It is quite applicable in this case."

J. P. Caddagan, President of the Hoffman House Company, said:

"I decide in favor of the lad who wasted no time. Time is money, and the boy who saves his employer time makes money for him."

George W. Wanamaker, Deputy United States Appraiser, said:

"To the busy man in any branch of business time is of great value. For that reason I believe the hustler got the place."

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:

"The fellow with the jackknife got the place if the intending employer was constituted like the very large majority of the business men of to-day."

Col. Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, said:

"The question seems an easy one to answer, but circumstances would govern very largely. In a majority of cases the hustling boy would be selected. Now, if I am not in a hurry, I open a package carefully, but if in haste I rip and tear because the time is of more value than the paper and string. I should say the boy with the knife got the place."

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler said:

"Saving is a trait always to be commended. If a boy will save in small things he will be even more saving in larger. I should say the careful boy got the job. The boy with the rush might occasionally save time for his employer, but then, too, he might by his hasty work do a good deal of damage."

Among the letters received in regard to the matter were the following:

FROM A PRESERVER OF TWINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has always carefully untied packages and preserved the twine and wrapper for future use, my sympathy goes out to the boy mentioned in your editorial of to-day who opened the package in that manner instead of cutting the string with a knife. Perhaps the poor boy had no knife.

I can remember the time in my boyhood when the possession of a knife had the same place in my fancy that the possession of an automobile does now; and I have no automobile.

Whether the careful boy got the place depends upon the character of the employer. If he appreciated the value of careful method above the saving of a few moments of time; if he realized that the boy who cut the string would be likely to take short cuts in everything else, even when it involved the danger of destroying things more valuable than paper and twine, he undoubtedly employed the careful boy.

The careful boy could be taught to cut, instead of untying, strings, but it would be far more difficult, if not impossible, to teach a boy who is temperamentally in a hurry to become careful and methodical.

F. W. BLOCK.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seizing the opportunity offered to the readers of THE TIMES to express their opinion with regard to the problem as to whom of the two boys, both applicants for the position in the mercantile establishment, the one proving himself to be methodical, the other economical in time, is more likely to procure the position, I should like to answer the following:

In this modern age, when business is so complicated and extended, that one man is dependent upon another, and often many upon one, a loss of a minute may sometimes involve a loss of millions. Method, no doubt, is essential to a successful business man, but wherever it interferes with promptness it must be overlooked. The advantages arising from economy in such trifles as the saving of paper and string is insignificant in comparison with the disadvantages arising from a lack of punctuality. The boy who carefully undid the knot and took his time in folding the paper evinced a great deal of patience, and may become an excellent scholar, especially a good archaeologist; nay, even a successful business man, if he starts in business for himself and is unable to invest a great capital, for he will utilize and apply to good use the little money he possesses.

But the services that he can render in the capacity of an employe in a mercantile establishment are insignificant, for he lacks the ability of economizing time. I therefore, unhesitatingly declare myself in favor of the boy who discharged himself of his work in the most expeditious way possible.

A. M. H.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

THAT QUESTION IN CASUISTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your invitation to the readers of THE TIMES to help you solve the extremely clever Stocktonian riddle of, Which boy got the place? tempts me to try my 'prentice hand at guessing. The question is by no means as simple as it looks. It can only be answered by putting one's self in the place of the potential employer, taking the facts as stated, and reflecting which of the two boys would most strongly commend himself to one's approval.

The careful boy who untied the string patiently and folded the paper neatly has much to commend him to favor. It is reasonably certain that he is temperamentally discreet and economical, and would never under any circumstances become careless or reckless. With proper training he would become a model cashier. If it occurred to him—as it sometimes will even to men of sluggish brains—to get away with the cash, he would do it so thoroughly that not enough would be left to pay the detectives for finding him. He would always come a little earlier and stay a little later than any one else, and his extreme fidelity to the interests of his employer would suggest to a man of average perceptions that he would repay watching. Taking one consideration with another, I am inclined to think that my preference would be for the careful boy.

But the other boy somehow attracts me. He is natural and spontaneous, and does exactly what a normal boy would. In him reside the potentialities of a hustler. His perceptions are keen, and from one so wholly strange to his environment it could not be expected that he would assume that when told to open the bundle he was also expected to save the string and the paper. Probably it would not occur to him that his first and most important duty as an employe of the merchant would be to conserve string and save waste paper. Had he been told to do so it would have been a different matter. His instructions included nothing of the sort. Such a lad would naturally "bust" his way to the front, and in a few years would be getting so much money that I should have to give him his choice between coming into the firm or accepting a reduction of salary. (This usually means one and the same thing.) He would "get there" while the slow boy was laying his plans to do something entitling him to a rise on the first of the year. Clearly he would be my preference.

But on sober second thought I am not sure I should want either of them. The slow boy would make me tired, and before the end of the week I should probably find that the interests of the business would be furthered by giving him a vacation without date—and incidentally without salary. The fast boy would run away with his opportunities and I should have to spend more time chasing after him to make sure he did not do some fool thing which would cost more than he would be worth. All things considered, I am inclined to think I should exhaust this particular panel on peremptory challenge and call for a fresh list of candidates.

What would be the behavior of the ideal boy in the circumstances described? Well, he would slip the string over the end of the bundle without either untying or cutting it and shake the stuff out of the paper as directed. Having thus discharged the duty he was instructed to perform he would gather up the string and paper, take them outside the office and ask the first clerk he met what was the usual disposition of such materials. This would put him "onto" one of the customs of the business, and the next time he would know what to do without asking questions. Before I had finished examining the material of the package he would be back again in the office, ready to do what he was told next. I am not very particular, but that is the kind of boy I am looking for, and the reason why I am looking for him is that I have never found him.

It occurs to me that I have not exactly answered your question. Well, it is the usual fate of problems in casuistry to remain unsolved.

MERCHANT.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

A WOMAN CHOOSES THE CAREFUL BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was quite interested in the editorial of Sept. 3 about the two boys who applied for a position.

In my opinion the boy who opened the package carefully, folded the paper, &c., would make a better impression on his employer than the other, for this reason: A child up to the age of I should imagine either of the boys were would need to be brought up with very careful ideas in every direction in order to make a success later in life.

Very true, time is precious in business, but carefulness ought to be appreciated as much as speed.

In other words, if I were the boss I would give the careful boy the job.

ANNA L. MacLELLAN.

New York, Sept. 4, 1902.

NO PROBLEM AT ALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your problem in casuistry is neither problem nor question of casuistry. Which boy was chosen depends on which kind of boy was wanted. In any large well-regulated establishment both kinds are wanted; in fact, are needed. The hustler has his place, and the calculator his.

Did you ever hear of the firm of Gould & Fisk? Or was it Fisk & Gould?

HUNT THE PRINTER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1902.

THE SUCCESSFUL BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the question, "Which boy did get the place—and why?" arising in the course of your recent editorial entitled "A Problem in Casuistry," the following is submitted with the sure conviction that others will oppose strongly the position taken, viz.: The boy who "picked out the knot" secured the position.

It was not a question of time that was involved, for there was plenty of time at their disposal. The merchant was busy. The boy who "picked out the knot, carefully undid the string and rolled it into a convenient coil, detached the paper without injuring it and folded it neatly," showed habits that are characteristic of most successful men.

While it is true that reckless waste occurs in many parts of the United States, it is equally true that there is a growing economy everywhere—just now in the use of coal.

The story of the boy who rose to be a banker through this same attention to details may seem antique and relegated to Sunday schools, but it is not to be ridiculed as "old-fogyism." It must ever remain as part of a boy's ideal for conduct.

American-born citizens compete with European and Asiatic immigrants who know the full value of thrift and system. If these foreign-born citizens of our country cut strings and throw away paper belonging to Americans they do not do so with their own. Poor foreigners are slowly, but surely, taking possession of the country, and they are doing it through economy.

Because there is coming a day when the descendants of the now-prodigal and wealthy classes will find themselves in an unequal contest with the masses, their sons and daughters should be trained to practice dignified economy.

I would not have a careless and reckless and wasteful boy in my employ. The first boy described is one who would take pains with his own dress, with everything, making every task he performed of some significance.

The second is pictured more like the dashing Cecil Rhodes and the strenuous Roosevelt, our celebrated President; and the reader is left to infer that he was the desirable employe. But there are few men of that type ever produced, and it should hasten anarchy and degeneracy of the Republic if the youth of to-day were encouraged to cultivate brilliant dash and the wasteful habit.

If this second boy represents in any way "the tendency of the time," it is an evil omen for future literature in this land.

I cannot believe that we Americans are to grow more excited and frenzied. We are rather to grow reflective and calm and steady, gaining another kind of encomium from the nations with which we have diplomatic relations, assuming gradually the august stateliness of an old and experienced nation. These are my reasons, briefly, for commending to all young men the careful habits of boy number one.

REV. CLAUDE M. SEVERANCE,
Port Morris Congregational Church.

Port Morris, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1902.

SEEN THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

Estimate of the American Painter, John W. Alexander, by Gabriel Mourey.

It is always interesting to know what impression a foreigner receives from works of native art, what rank he gives to various artists. In a certain way he comes to the subject with an impartiality not so easily attained by those who have followed the artist's whole career and have known his work a longer time.

Some points, which have been accepted in a given artist and become, as it were, commonplaces, are seized and freshly commented upon by a person less familiar with it, and the foreign eyes often detect, besides, certain qualities that escape the native because they belong to the general mass of artists of the same period. Thus the specific Americanism of one of our artists is easily overlooked by Americans.

This occurs to one when reading what M. Gabriel Mourey has to say about the painter John W. Alexander in his work, "Des Hommes Devant la Nature et la Vie." He picks Mr. Alexander out from among the band of American painters who have made Paris for greater or less periods their second home. Dannat, Johnston, Walter Gay, Gari Melchers, Alexander Harrison, and Eugene Vail are among those he mentions by name, but he finds in Alexander's work a particular something that appeals to him, a native Americanism refined and polished by European travel and studies in Bavaria and Italy as well as France.

Thus he finds that an original sense of the decorative value of feminine grace characterizes the works of John White Alexander and gives a charm to his pictures that appeal even to those who are incapable of distinguishing their other artistic merits.

"From his drawing as well as from his coloring, from his manner of composition, and especially, in my opinion, from his exceptional science of repression," says M. Mourey, "there arises a kind of fascination. At the first look the eye is flattered and caressed; one feels a sweet voluptuousness caused by these lines and by these hues, and the sensation felt before such of his works of fancy is similar to that which is produced by certain poems whose rhythm enchants even beyond the meaning of the words which create it. I have made use of this comparison the better to define the attraction exercised by his work upon that part of the public which is satisfied with a superficial impression.

"With such a success, and with that alone, many artists would rest content. What is strange is that Mr. Alexander should gain it and yet remain the subtle and sincere artist that he is, the refined, the delicate one we know."

AVOIDED ECCENTRICITY.

M. Mourey attributes Alexander's individuality to the fact that he has been strong enough to avoid the pitfall of eccentricity, and also to his wisdom in avoiding too prolonged a residence in Paris—which is a very frank statement on the part of a Frenchman!

"American born, instead of settling in Paris in an absolutely permanent manner, he has kept continually in close touch with his country. And his conception of art and of life cannot but have been enriched thereby. From this continuous contact with two civilizations so different from each other he has learned the better to know himself and others.

"He lives six months in America and six months in France; hence the complexity of his temperament, hence the acuteness of his vision, hence especially the strange power and degree of his refinement. He has in this wise escaped the inconvenience of total transplantation; he is not completely "uprooted;" he remains of his race, at the very moment when Parisian life, so dangerous at length and so disorganizing, particularly to strangers, would be fraught with risks of anaemia, he returns to the scene of his childhood, he lives again where he ran and played in his youth. He resumes once more the contract with his own, and, to the strong and sincere artist, in whom foreign influences have only served to develop better his personality, what can be more genial, more fecundating than the native atmosphere?"

Though M. Mourey makes a number of trivial errors in his account of Alexander's training and subsequent career, such as calling Frank Duveneck a German master and saying that Alexander divides his time between Paris and New York, staying six months in each city, he rightly traces in his work the impression made upon him by Whistler, whom he first met in Venice on a visit thither. After speaking of his marked individuality as an illustrator and his ability to grasp and show character in black and white portraits—Browning, Daudet, Pasteur, &c.—he comes to the period when the writer himself, M. Mourey, first became acquainted with his work:

"As far as we are concerned, however, the real débuts of Mr. Alexander date from 1893, that is to say from that year's Salon of the Société Nationale, where he showed himself for the first time to the French public. We were won over at once. The 'Portrait in Black' and the 'Portrait in Gray,' which he then exhibited, bore the stamp of an incontestable personality and told of an artist's vision both concentrated and strong, of a sense of feminine gracefulness wholly unexpected, and a technique almost masterly, but in any case new and particularly expressive. This astonished at first, and very soon it fascinated; certain strangenesses gave a little uneasiness, as, for instance, the coarse woof of the canvas on which the artist painted, the dull heaviness into which the color turned when deeply rubbed upon this material, yet without impasto—indeed in spots the look of a painting in distemper.

THE LADY IN GREY.

"But this took nothing from the delicacy nor from the potency of the effect, and those who have a good memory still retain in their mind's eye the remembrance of that admirable gray dress which was worn by the lady of the 'Portrait in Gray.' And what grays!—crepuscular and like the silvery moon in some places and glazed elsewhere with reflections like those of steel. Here they would show the sombre lustre of still waters; there they would look like pearls of the purest Orient—truly grays of a fineness, of a richness most extraordinary! It provoked a sensation of mystery, like certain phrases of Edgar Allen Poe. It bore the imprint of a haughty distinction, forcing upon the mind the remembrance of the painter of the Infantas—of Velasquez. And then that beautiful, large execution, all in strong dashes, sure and free, as if the very first time it was laid upon the canvas the brush had passed there definitively.

"The success was so great, so unanimous among artists that this same year the painter was elected an associate member of the Société Nationale. And, in the following year (1894,) subsequent to his new contributions—an astonishing portrait of the landscape painter Thaulow, overflowing with truthfulness; the portrait of Mr. Pranishikoff, in all three portraits, and two of his exquisite works of fancy, 'The Mirror' and 'The Piano'—he was made Secretary."

After speaking of the charm of Alexander's portraits, their expressiveness, and vital quality, whether in the "Little Girl with Doll" or in the portrait of Walt Whitman or of the sculptor Rodin, he says, scornful of useless detail, Alexander has a care only for what is essential. He then examines his pictures in the photograph in order to avoid the question of color and concentrates his criticism on composition and line and perceives in them "that care of synthesis, that courting of simplicity, that curious bent to give a special sense to forms, a sense different from that which in everybody's eyes these forms have in reality, that wish and that will for logical composition, all of which are characteristic features of true decorative painting."

"It shows by the manner in which he drapes or allows bodices and skirts to float around his women figures, by his fashion of simplifying or accentuating the folds of the materials which veil them, whether these figures are stretched dreamily at length upon a couch, or stand and bend back with a gesture of weariness; whether they sit among cushions on the floor, lean forward to breathe the perfume of flowers, or stretch their bare arms languidly, endeavoring to catch in a looking-glass the reflection of their image. In the very manner in which he combines the harmonies of lines and gives them their equilibrium; in his manner of arranging the masses of color and of distributing light in his canvases one discovers everywhere the predominance of this decorative sense.

"SCRAPS AND PIECES."

"Whatever may be his ability as a painter, and despite the fact that one might name adorable reproductions of still life of his which are full of astonishing virtuosity, he is by no means a painter of scraps and pieces; neither in his drawing nor in his coloring does one find him a slave to that hateful prejudice of art for art's sake, of the métier for the métier's sake. Far from it; his vision is all-encompassing, broad and abundant, and he possesses, for the translating of both his visions and his impressions, an instrument of the most rare pliancy.

"'Accurate dilettantism, excessive ability, a certain refined taste in which there is somewhat of a European weary old age'—such, in the eyes of the clear-sighted Gustave Geoffroy, are the dominant traits of American painting. It seems to me, however, that there is in the talent of Mr. Alexander a little, indeed a great deal more, and that, namely, the expression of an individuality which sees and feels life with a very especial acuteness. By the no common qualities which I have just said, by the comprehension—so subtle and at the same time so broad, by the contemporaneity of which he is the result, his art appears to the observer's look like a truly curious product of the American temperament nourished with European culture and polished by the example of French art and by contact with our civilization.

"And that is why in the movement of international art wherein we see the spirit of the races breaking out constantly in ways so interesting and often so unlooked for; and, in particular, in the young and vigorous shoot of the American school; among those of his countrymen who have made their residence in Paris Mr. Alexander holds a high rank, the one in truth to which his high endeavors entitle him."

Asbury Park.

No Apparent Diminution in the Number of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Vacationists from all parts of the land continue to pour into Asbury Park, despite the fact that at other watering resorts the season is on the wane. The hotel men say that last Sunday was the biggest day they ever experienced. True, there were thousands of departures the day following Labor Day, but to-night finds the hotels and boarding houses comfortably filled with guests, and the bookings for the future indicate that the resort will be well patronized all through September.

It is different, though, over in Ocean Grove. The great camp meeting, the most successful one, by the way, ever held in that unique resort, came to an end Monday morning, and the closing of the religious season was the signal for countless thousands to pack up their belongings and hurry home. The holiness and young people's meetings have been continued daily this week, and there will be preaching every Sunday in the Auditorium until Sept. 21, but the season across the lake is practically over for this year.

The biennial conference of the Society of Friends opened yesterday morning in the beach auditorium and will continue daily until Thursday of next week. The society is strong numerically in the East, and the attendance at the opening sessions was large. Especial significance is attached by the American Friends to the presence at this conference of John W. Graham, Principal at Dalton Hall, Manchester, England, and it is thought that his coming may serve to bring the American and English Friends closer together. The Chairman of the conference is Howard M. Jenkins of Philadelphia. Dr. George A. Hubbell of Brooklyn and Commissioner of Charities Homer Foulke and Charlton T. Lewis of New York are down on the programme for addresses, and a number of other New Yorkers will also take part in the deliberations.

Frank Croker of New York, son of the ex-Tammany leader, who is summering at Deal Beach, won the open championship in the recently completed golf tournament held by the Deal Beach Golf Club. In this event the 36-hole course was played and Croker won out by one hole over Louis Kellogg.

The casting contest of the Asbury Park Fishing Club has been won by Daniel D. B. Keim, Jr., of Ocean Grove.

The musical season in Ocean Grove closed Wednesday evening, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was rendered by the Auditorium Festival Chorus and Orchestra, led by Tali Esen Morgan. The audience numbered 5,000, and the oratorio was unusually well sung. The soloists were Miss Effie Stewart, soprano; Miss Margaret Keyes, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Julian Walker, basso, all of New York.

Atlantic City.

Summer Season at This Place Practically Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 6.—The Summer vacationists are homeward bound, and seashore business men are figuring up their profits. Instead of going out with a rush as in former years, when the exodus made it next to impossible for the railroad companies to get enough cars to carry the multitude away fast enough, the break has come in a leisurely sort of fashion that would not be observed by anyone save those who were here last week when the crush was at its height.

It is generally agreed, however, that the season was a signally successful one, and that fully 50,000 more visitors were entertained than in any previous season. The people came earlier and remained longer as a rule, than in previous seasons, and hotel men are more than ever optimistic of Atlantic City's future.

The great event of the week was the annual colored excursion, which brought here nearly 10,000 negroes, who had their rendezvous in the lower section of the city.

Hotel men are already discussing a movement to have the railroad company continue its low-priced excursions next year until the middle of September at least. The first month of Fall is one of the best of the year at the shore, and it is firmly believed that with the assistance of the railroads the busy season can be made at least a month longer.

Commodore C. Stanley Grove of the Ventnor Yacht Club is interesting the yachtsmen in a move to buoy the shallow bays and channels for the benefit of the amateur navigators, and a fund is being raised for that purpose. It is proposed to mark out the shallow places with iron posts to be surmounted by flags in daytime and lights at night. Only a few evenings since Commodore Grove, with a party of thirteen, (unlucky thirteen,) in his launch, the Julia G., ran ashore on a shoal in Hummock Creek and remained there for hours until the Longport life-saving crew arrived and took off the stranded party, the boat remaining hard and fast until high water the following morning.

Long Branch.

Busy Week Made Busier by Labor Day Excursions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 6.—The past week was a lively one at this resort, especially the first portion of it. More people were seen here than at any other time of the season, which was probably due very much to the field outing of the Knights of Pythias held here on Labor Day and the return of many of the cottagers to their Summer homes from the mountain resorts, where they have been visiting during August.

September is generally the most pleasant month of the year at this place, and those who own and rent cottages for the season remain in them during that month.

The Franklin Murphy Association will hold its annual clambake next Monday at the Port-au-Peck Hotel. Gov. Murphy will be present, and the bake will be served to over 1,000 persons, and will be the largest one of the season along the shore.

John Terhune of the First National Bank, accompanied by Mrs. Terhune, has returned home after a stay of some length at Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Fish of Jackson Street entertained a number of their friends at their home on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Jr., who has been traveling on the Continent and through the British Isles for the last two months, arrived home this week.

Miss Susie Barr of Philadelphia is spending a couple of weeks with Miss Avis Hathaway of Broadway.

Saratoga.

Arrivals Unusually Numerous—The Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—The arrivals have been unusually heavy, owing mainly to the succession of events that occupied every hour of the opening week of September. The principal ones were the Saratoga Floral Association's annual fête and carnival, which began on Monday evening and continued till a very late hour Thursday night; the September term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, which opened on Tuesday and will continue in session over two weeks; the annual national convocation of the Knights of St. John and Malta, which assembled on Tuesday and covered three days; the annual State convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which gathered here on Tuesday and adjourned on Thursday, and the New York State Prohibition convention, which met yesterday and adjourned to-day. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, State of New York, which has held several conclaves here during the past twenty years, will be in evidence here during the coming week. The commanderies will be from all parts of the State, and will include Malta, Columbian, Temple, Utica, Morton, Lafayette, Genesee, Watertown, Monroe, Clinton, Apollo, Salem Town, St. Omer, Lake Erie, Central City, Geneva, Hugh De Payen, Richard Coeur de Lion, Killington, Hudson River, Ivanhoe, St. George, Cyrene, Rome, Norwich, Yonkers, De Soto, Cortland, Bethlehem, York, Damascus, Niagara, Empire, Zonobia, and De Molay.

The cottage colony remains substantially intact, as very few of the families have returned to their city homes. A large number will continue their sojourn here till the middle of October, and several will remain till November.

Judging from the letters and telegrams being daily received by hotel managers, there promises to be a very large attendance on the Republican and Democratic State Conventions, which will assemble here on Sept. 23 and Sept. 30, respectively. The engagements are being booked as rapidly as they are received. As the conventions are to be held at a time when the town is not generally overcrowded, there will be found to be ample accommodations for all.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

Advices from Villefranche-sur-Saone, on the Rhone, state that the French Minister of War, Gen. André, was cordially received on his arrival there to preside at the inauguration of the monument erected to commemorate the war of 1870. The Minister in the course of his speech said that the soldier owed everything to his country. He must even be prepared to sacrifice certain of his personal convictions. He urged that the banner of the town never be allowed to go forth from its walls again except to indicate to the French nation that the hour of "the great war" had struck, and that it was the duty of every Frenchman to devote himself as those present had done to the maintenance of the integrity of the whole of French territory.

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According to the returns published by the French Resident in Tunis, the total French population of the regency was at the end of last year 38,889, of whom 24,201 were civilians and 14,688 soldiers or sailors. When France first took possession of the regency the French civil population was only 70, but it had risen to 10,030 ten years later and to 16,207 in 1896.

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Le Temps of Paris devoted some space recently to discussing the relations between England and Germany. The writer argues that the ill-feeling is confined to the press. He says that "great newspaper quarrels ought not to excite us too much. Germany and England always end with a reconciliation at the expense of some other State. The spectators may look on and be amused; but they would be very foolish if they were to take sides." The writer does not seem to be very good-natured to either power, for he delivers himself of some very unpleasant remarks, but his argument is that no tremendous rupture between England and Germany will ever occur, and this opinion is noteworthy at a moment when there is so much speculation about fresh combinations or groupings of States.

Bar Harbor.

Many People at the Maine Resort—Social Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 6.—September has come, but the social army shows no disposition to strike camp and move cityward. The perfect conditions of weather have had the effect of keeping here many who would otherwise have gone a fortnight ago. The social calendar for the next two weeks is a good and sufficient indicator of the probable length of the season. There are many affairs to come, and it will be well toward October before the break-up of the Summer colony will be general.

The week has been gay, yet without that crowding that made the previous fortnight a hurly-burly of excitement. There have been many large formal dinners, and many receptions by persons discharging their social debts. The Kebo Valley Club seems to be more popular than at any time during the season. The links and tennis courts make it appear as though midaugust were still here.

Peter Marié, who is always counted upon to do one or two unique and original things in the course of his stay, fulfilled his duties to society and met expectations by giving the largest dinner of the Summer, followed by a musicale and dance. The affair took place at the Malvern in the palm garden. The decorations were a notable feature. The guests were Baron von Mumm, Viscount d'Alte, Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Admiral Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Horatio Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Miss Patton, Miss Josephine Patton, Miss Stickney, Miss Scott, Miss Gurnee, Miss Edwards, Miss Whittier, Miss Pearce, Miss Ames, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Coles, Miss Heustis, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Erhart, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. Hutchinson, M. Adamoski, Capt. Bush, Thomas Myers, Mr. Nichols, Percy Pyne, Robert Adams, Mr. Waterloo, Sumner Gerard, and Mr. Blake.

The annual regatta of the Bar Harbor Yacht Club and the reception given by Mrs. Frederick May for her granddaughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph, were the two leading events of Monday. The former was considerably interfered with on account of the fog which prevailed at sea, but ashore the sun shone with a tempering warmth and lent to the affair at Strawberry Hill a most delightful setting. The oldest and most exclusive sets among the Summer people attended. Miss Randolph has but recently returned from Europe, and it is her first visit to Bar Harbor in several years. She made her début in New York last Winter, and is one of the beauties of the season, resembling her mother, Mrs. May, Miss Randolph, and Mrs. C. K. Wright received in the main drawing room at Strawberry Hill, which was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. Among the more prominent guests were Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, the Misses Lawrence, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Todd, Mrs. W. F. Draper, Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton, Miss Knowlton, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Miss Godwin, Peter Marlé, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Derby, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. de R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. James Garland, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Norman L. Monroe, Miss Taylor, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Edwards, Miss Park, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Musgrave, Count Cassini, Pierre Rogestvensky, Baron Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, Percy Wyndham, Arthur Raikes of the British Embassy, Mrs. Robert Amory, and Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

Mrs. W. P. Draper of New York gave a dinner Monday at the Boulder. The guests were Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Godwin, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Williams, Charles T. How, John B. How, Waldron Bates, Samuel W. Bates, Capt. Bush, M. Adamowski, Frederick May, and Miss Lucy Draper.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas entertained a small dinner at Ameer Monday.

The yacht Emerald, with William Iselin on board, came Monday from a cruise to the eastward. Adrian Iselin left a few days ago in the yacht Cherokee for Newport.

George W. Childs Drexel has left on the yacht Alcedo for Camden.

A. C. Gurnee and Charles T. How left Tuesday on a fishing trip through Canada.

Society was as gay Saturday as at any time during the month. The Kebo Valley Club was the particular centre of life. The regular dinner dance was unusually large for so late in the season. Three parties were given, and at the ball which followed there were several hundred guests that quite overtaxed the capacity of the dancing room. The great popularity of the club this Summer has prompted the Governors to make arrangements for the building next season of a spacious ball room. Those who entertained Saturday night at Kebo were Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, G. Willett Van Nest, and John Hone. Among the diners were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and M

Letters to The Editor of The Times

THE DUST AT MONT PELEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "The English Observations of Mt. Pelee" it is stated that an avalanche consisting of hot sand and gases, principally steam, issued from the crater of Mt. Pelee. This "avalanche of incandescent sand" certainly cannot explain the volcanic dust which fell at a practically uniform depth of three inches over an area with a radius of fifty miles. It has been calculated to have weighed ten millions ton. This is the equivalent of one hundred million barrels of flour, or, say, four hundred million cubic feet.

Brief reflection will show that no such volume of dust could have been erupted through the crater to a height sufficient to distribute it uniformly over so large an area. If it were mingled with steam it would have been frozen at the height of three or four miles and descended in pellets like hail. According to my theory, it never issued from the volcano. It was precipitated by the electric discharges, precisely as hail or snow are locally formed by a change of temperature, but existed in the atmosphere before the eruption.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of a few of the people who necessarily ride on the trains of the several railroad companies using the Harlem Tunnel I beg you to publish the following protest against the practice of the said railroad companies in allowing a train to enter the said tunnel unless it is reasonably sure that it can proceed on a clear track through the entire length of the same.

The said railroad companies are doubtless attempting to install the best system known in order to overcome many obstacles encountered by them, but, in the meantime, has due importance been given to the dangers of imprisoning people in a closed car with the thermometer at ninety degrees for more than half an hour?

My experience this morning with a number of other people who spent thirty-seven minutes in a tightly closed car, (over twenty-five minutes of which were in the darkest part of the tunnel, all of which time absolutely no fresh air was admitted to the car,) leads me to believe that if the delay had lasted a short time longer the air would have become so impure as to have caused suffocation of some of the passengers.

Notwithstanding what was said on the subject at the time the Board of Health investigated the condition of the tunnel, permit me to express my strong conviction that, if the tunnel was treated as one block, trains could be run through its entire length at a high rate of speed without any danger, and the loss of time in holding a train at the entrance of the tunnel would be compensated for by the increased speed after once entering the tunnel.

As there is not much possibility of the railroad companies being able to introduce an entirely new system in less than one year, is not my suggestion a reasonable one? A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday afternoon last, while in possession of health and all his faculties, and returning to his suburban home and family, a man was hit and mortally wounded in a train traversing the eastern edge of the Hackensack Meadows by a bullet from a rifle, and a wife and five children are bereft in consequence.

For a few miles at this point trains of three roads—New York, Susquehanna and Western, Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and West Shore—run parallel, with their constant rush of traffic.

Whether the bullet was that of target practice or from the gun of some hunter remains unknown. These meadows abound with game, and, therefore, are attractive to hunters, but why the use of a rifle, which carries a mile or more, should be tolerated by an unsuspecting public is beyond comprehension.

Of course, the use of a shotgun, which is of much shorter range, is more likely to mangle or fill the game with shot, but this is of minor importance in comparison to the safety of human life. To the writer's knowledge, trains have been hit a number of times, and once previously a ball passed through a window pane that, fortunately, was beside an unoccupied seat.

Should there not be some means of stopping the recurrence of such criminal recklessness? The law prescribes certain seasons of the year for the hunter and sportsman. Should it not as well disarm the man with so deadly a weapon and compel him to use something less offensive to public safety and should such a sad spectacle as referred to receive only the notice of the sensation monger's eye or that of careless indifference which pursues the daily paper?

The utter disregard of caution or public safety by a large percentage of the average hunter is most apparent, and if it were not perhaps irrelevant, the writer might cite some personal experiences in connection with the careless use of the shotgun.

F. B. YERRINGTON.

New York, Sept. 4, 1902.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S FAITH IN THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempt of this morning's TIMES to give "the measure, the length, breadth, and thickness of Mr. Tom L. Johnson's economic and political principles" suggests a number of thoughts.

In the first place THE TIMES sees gross inconsistency in the fact that a man of wealth, and of wealth derived through railway franchises, should actually be identified with a movement for more just economic conditions. But what is an advocate of popular rights to do? If he does not amass a fortune, the charge is that his fight against any fundamental injustice is the result of weak and sore-headed covetousness, the desire of a man unsuccessful, and, therefore, undoubtedly indolent and shiftless, to make his own economic rewards equal to those of the honest and thrifty. If, on the other hand, as in Johnson's case, he has at first taken conditions as he found them, and managed to accumulate wealth, he is open to the charge made by THE TIMES of an inconsistency to be explained only by a low desire for popular clamor or popular votes.

Perhaps it is true that Johnson would not be a man of great wealth had the people been wise enough not to give away their public franchises. That seems to be Johnson's own testimony, and he is in a position to judge. But just suppose that Mr. Johnson's change of heart had shown itself, as is so common, in charities instead of in a stand for justice. Would not his road to popular esteem have been sure and easy, and would THE TIMES then have seen any inconsistency? Charity is very soft and comfortable. While relieving a few individual cases of suffering, it eases the consciences of the fortunate and superior and strengthens their position. But justice is keen-eyed and stern, preferring to help men to struggle for freedom and equal opportunity rather than teach them to beg for favors.

Since the world began easy-going charity has been praised by all, while disturbing justice has been feared and misrepresented. Had Garrison attempted only to make slavery less severe by founding charities for the negroes, all men would have praised him. But seeking, as he did, to free them from their slavery, he was denounced by the conservative press as an enemy of something established—in short, a dangerous agitator.

Tom Johnson espoused the popular cause at a time when political honors could not possibly have been in view. And, judged by his acts, wherein, after all, is he so revolutionary? As Mayor of Cleveland he has tried in granting franchises to secure for the people cheaper street-car rates. Is that anything more than his clear business duty as the agent of the people of Cleveland? He has had the audacity to attempt to have railroads pay their share of the taxes. This would be a radical change, but does not seem unreasonable. Finally, he has fought for the right of cities to govern themselves, a doctrine old enough to be entirely respectable.

But perhaps his doctrines are feared rather than his acts. He has the George theory that natural resources, such as the coal fields, were not intended simply as a field for speculation and monopoly by the few. He would do what he can to discourage such speculation and monopoly. We do not hear, however, that he proposes anything in the nature of public confiscation, or other revolutionary step. His other heresy, it seems, is that he sees good in the Western Democratic movement of 1896. He does not, to be sure, believe in free silver, but he does have the hardihood, as a Democrat, to see hope in a popular movement, however mistaken it has been on one point.

It seems clear that Tom Johnson's sinful inconsistency does not lie in his having amassed a fortune. For this there would be nothing but praise if he were only spending it himself or doling it out in charity. But he devotes it instead to the cause of economic justice. This is his greatest fault, and the other is like unto it. For he is one of those few gifted men who genuinely believe in the people and wish them to have greater freedom and power. These two faults classify him at once as an agitator.

Through the world, and since earliest history the greatest patriots have for the most part been nothing more than "agitators" who are dead. Even the hated Altgeld, after his funeral, received tributes to his honest and courage.

But Tom Johnson, we are happy to say, is not yet dead.

RAYMOND INGERSOLL.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1902.

SAYS MR. JOHNSON IS CONSISTENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably no single individual, not excepting even President Roosevelt, is the subject of more thought and discussion to-day than Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, to whom you devote a lengthy editorial this morning. His is the one figure in public life representative of an official doing something of immediate practical good. He is a refreshing contrast to the loud-mouthed reformers at Washington, New York, and elsewhere, who give the public only words.

The length, breadth, and thickness of Mr. Johnson's economic and political principles are beyond your comprehension, or you would not have made the unjust application of the old rat and cheese story, which does not apply in his case.

Mr. Johnson was opposed to the tariff in Congress a dozen years ago at the time when he was owner of the Johnson Iron Works, manufacturers of steel rails, and his record is open to all.

He gave New Yorkers the opportunity of going from the Brooklyn ferries to the ocean for a five-cent fare at a time when there was no other route for less than 25 cents for the round trip, and did it at a profit to himself and his associates.

He has never posed as a philanthropist, but has frankly declared that he has personally benefited by unjust tariff laws and will do so as long as they exist, but he has done more than his share of the work toward the removal of special privileges under which he or others benefit at the expense of the many.

You attach too much importance to what you term the "reorganizers of the Democratic Party." They are numerically insignificant, and will join the Republican Party after the next convention.

If the Democrats of Ohio win at the coming election (and who will say it is improbable?) Tom Johnson will be the hope of the masses of this land. He will be hailed as the leader who will command the forces that will attempt the overthrow of an Administration self-confessedly helpless in the hands of avaricious greed.

One need but glance over the morning's papers to realize how largely the figure of Johnson looms on the horizon of America's political future. Attempted ridicule, abuse, and vituperation will alike be unavailing. He has won the regard of the people of Ohio, and upon better acquaintance will gain the respect of the people of the entire land. To know Tom L. Johnson is to know a sterling, true-hearted American.

HENRY CLAY PETERS.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1902.

MR. JOHNSON AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We expect nothing better from some papers than that they should misrepresent facts to serve their own ends. But we expect honesty and approximate accuracy from THE TIMES, however, and it is with astonishment that I find THE TIMES misrepresenting Tom L. Johnson on the tariff question.

You say, "having enjoyed without protest or complaint the benefits of a protective tariff which added largely to his fortune, he became a free trader and a railer against Dingleyism"; and you then go on to assert that "his own great wealth being secure against the assaults of agitators Mr. Johnson stuffs his platform with all sorts of demands for the revision of the taxation and assessment laws affecting corporations."

Mr. Johnson did not "enjoy the benefits of a protective tariff without protest or complaint." In the debates on the Wilson bill in January, 1894, Tom Johnson made the clearest and most courageous of speeches for free trade and against "tariff reform," saying of the committee that brought in that bill, "They have given us a Democratic report and a Republican bill." Mr. Johnson said that the McKinley bill had some good points, inasmuch as some things were on the free list, and that the Wilson bill was less objectionable than the McKinley bill because more things were by it placed on the free list.

Mr. Johnson characterized the protection system as a fraud and a robbery. He at that time was a manufacturer of steel rails, and said this, (see Congressional Record): "I appeal to the Democrats of this House to join me in putting steel rails on the free list." These brief sentences from speeches in the House in January, 1894, look to me very much like a "protest."

You mention Mr. Johnson's political principles, but do not venture to assail them. Is it because you cannot do so effectively? For instance, if THE TIMES thinks Mr. Johnson wrong on his single tax views, will it please give its readers some proof of where he errs? Tom Johnson, before anything else, is a single taxer.

We vote nowadays for principles and platforms—not for men—and if the Archangel Gabriel were a candidate for office on such a platform as Johnson would be likely to have, THE TIMES, I am sure, would oppose him.

The story of the rat and the cheese is not well chosen for your purpose. Because an old rat "grows gray in the practice of predatory arts"; does the renunciation of gross and casual pursuits, and the practice of holy meditation therefore become wrong? Holy, or some other kind of meditation, would be beneficial to many. Tom Johnson is no saint. Neither am I. Nor is the editor of THE TIMES, much as we esteem him.

Still less saintly, however, are the "reorganizers," Hill, Cleveland, Whitney. Ye gods! Here's a trio of "gray rats."

WILLIAM F. CASEY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1902.

A SINGLE TAXER ON MR. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day entitled "Tom Johnson to the Fore" contains nothing inaccurate up—or shall we say down?—to the point where you say: "Having enjoyed without protest or complaint the benefits of a protective tariff which added largely to his fortune, he became a free trader and a railer against Dingleyism, the trusts, and monopolies. His own great wealth, amassed under laws which gave something more than a living chance to the incorporated industries from which it was derived, being now secure against the assaults of agitators, Mr. Johnson stuffs his platform with all sorts of demands for the revision of the taxation and assessment laws affecting corporations."

At this point it seems in order to remark that "Our Tom" has always been an outspoken free trader and never missed a chance while in Congress to vote for the slightest approach to free trade that presented itself. Why, you will find, if you brush up on his record, that he, in conjunction with Maguire and three other Representatives, procured the printing of "Protection, or Free Trade?" a radical work by Henry George, as part of The Congressional Record. It is to be supposed that this is merely an inaccuracy on your part, but it seems worth while to call your attention to it as being part of the truth that is fit to print.

I think that "Our Tom" will find out later that he has taken a no-thoroughfare route to the White House in his indorsement of Bryanism—that is, Populism—and that his anti-imperialism will eventually turn out to be a cock that will not fight. At any rate, it is certain that, much as we may and do admire "Our Tom" for some reasons, he cannot acquire the support of anything like all of the single taxers on any such platform as he seems to favor in Ohio.

Therefore, since it is beyond doubt that his favoring of the Kansas City idiocy will preclude his obtaining the support of at least all the Gold Democrats, and as his platform will not be attractive to enough Republicans to offset the loss mentioned, it is fair to conclude that he will not prove formidable as a Presidential possibility, even if he captures a nomination from some political bargain counter of a party out of politics. E. V. ROSCOE,

Single Taxer.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S RECORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper I feel impelled to call your attention to an absolutely erroneous statement which appears in your editorial column this morning.

In speaking of Tom L. Johnson's past record you say: "Having enjoyed without protest or complaint the benefits of a protective tariff which added largely to his fortune he became a free trader and a railer against Dingleyism, the trusts, and the monopolies."

Tom L. Johnson's past record is such an open book that I am surprised that such a reputable journal as THE TIMES should make the statement that he "enjoyed without protest or complaint" the benefits of a protective tariff. The truth is that there has probably been no man of prominence in this country during the past fifteen years who has been so outspokenly blunt as has Tom L. Johnson in his opposition to protective tariffs and restrictive laws of every kind. It is true that he amassed a large part of his fortune through tariff benefits, but in doing this he merely took advantage of existing conditions, as all the rest of us are constantly doing. He never for one moment advocated the retention of the tariff, but worked tooth and nail for its abolition, regardless of what effect it might have upon his own business. Instead of becoming a free trader after he had amassed his fortune, as you state, he was a free trader before he ever had a fortune. He has advocated absolute free trade ever since he entered politics, in 1887, and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity from that day to this, through his voice, pen, political sagacity, and fortune, to further the cause of free trade and aid in the elimination of monopoly.

This fact THE NEW YORK TIMES knows, and the whole country knows. Whatever we may think of Mr. Johnson's political philosophy, we must certainly be just enough to state the truth regarding him.

JOHN MOODY.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

FAVORS MR. JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct some of the statements contained in your editorial concerning Tom L. Johnson? THE TIMES has a well-deserved reputation for accuracy of statement, and I believe it is your desire to state only what is true. I am acquainted with Tom L. Johnson, and know more about his career than the writer of the editorial referred to.

It is true that Johnson as a manufacturer of steel rails benefited by the Dingley tariff, but he never lost an opportunity of denouncing, both in Congress and out of it, all tariffs, especially the tariff on steel and iron products.

While an owner of street railway lines, or, rather, a large shareholder in street railways, he has always, as long as I can remember, advocated public ownership and operation of such monopolies, and, pending that, has favored three-cent fares on such street railways as could carry people for that fare and still make a profit.

He established a three-cent fare on some lines in Detroit, but the other shareholders succeeded in restoring the five-cent fare. When he acquired control of the Nassau system in Brooklyn he carried people to Coney Island for a five-cent fare. After he sold out to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit the fare was raised to 10 cents.

If the people insist on making laws favorable to monopoly, I don't see why Johnson or any other anti-monopolist should not take advantage of them. If Johnson does not, somebody else will, so that the people would not be benefited by any abstention on his part. But what Johnson does, and what every consistent anti-monopolist does, is to vote and work for the removal of monopoly laws from the statute books.

Whether Johnson's motives are good or bad, the fact remains that three-cent fares would be good for the people, and public ownership would be still better. THE TIMES will surely not undertake to defend monopoly in private hands, nor will it defend the monstrous tariff that Johnson denounces so vigorously. Johnson is not a believer in Bryan's free-silver policy; he has no nostrums or theories, but he is making a fight against special privileges, and he knows every inch of the enemy's ground. He is the greatest champion in this country of the democratic doctrine "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and his increasing power and prestige inspire hope in the breast of every true Democrat. As a gold-standard, anti-monopoly Democrat, I hope to be able to cast my ballot for Johnson for President in 1904. LAWRENCE TELFAIR.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 5, 1902.

TOM. L. JOHNSON'S PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES is my morning paper, not only because it gives the news that is "fit to print," but because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred its editorials are "print to fit."

But there is a misfit in your editorial of Sept. 5, entitled "Tom Johnson to the Fore."

I would not ask for space unless I could speak "whereof I do know," and the writer of that editorial was looking at Tom L. Johnson through the wrong end of the telescope.

If any of the little, ordinary journalistic hand cars had left the track it might have passed unnoticed, but when the Empire State Express goes wrong we look for casualties.

Few men are personally more modest or politically more assertive in voicing their views than Tom L. Johnson, and in many an instructive hour I have learned much concerning those views.

As to his millions, isn't "buy low, sell high" the principle that actuates us all? Don't we have to do it for bread?

All honor then to the man who can "buy low" a railroad system, and by tact, energy, and brains "sell high" after he has made it valuable.

All honor to the man who gives a longer and a more comfortable ride for 5 cents, until the patronage becomes so great that he can say: "Wholesale dealers are entitled to a reduction, and a three-cent fare will now show as much profit as the five-cent fare heretofore."

When much less than a million would have covered his wealth, he was just as vigorous in his denunciation of existing taxation and assessment laws, and the "rat in the cheese" argument does not apply.

He says and says justly: "So long as existing laws permit it the amassing of a fortune under them is not only my privilege, but my duty. Change the laws for my competitors and you change them for me as well."

As to Mr. Johnson's failure to state "all" of his principles in the State platform, a principle to be understood must be elaborately and particularly set forth, and the convention was not called to sit two weeks. All it wanted was the salient points, and those were given, fearlessly and unmistakably. Mr. Johnson distinctly stated: "We are not here to build a National platform."

But he did say that the Kansas City platform was substantial and strong, and the vote cast for Mr. Bryan proved that he was not alone in his belief. If the National platform builders see fit to make some alterations, additional underpinnings, and guard rails, Tom L. Johnson would be the last man to protest.

Your writer's conclusions would have been excellent if his premises had been correct, but so would those of the young bull who, with head lowered, stood on a railroad track ready to butt an approaching express train into fragments.

One of two witnesses standing by said to the other:

"What do you think of that?"

The other replied:

"I admire his pluck, but d—— his judgment."

Tom Johnson's principles in the past, as well as now, should be understood before attempting to derail him.

If nomination or even election to any office depended upon a misstatement of his views, Tom Johnson would not misstate them, and in this courage of his own conviction lies his power.

JAMES CLARENCE HARVEY.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

FROM AN ADMIRER OF TOM L. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Sept. 5, headed "Tom Johnson to the Fore," you make several statements which seem to me to be in very bad taste, if not dishonest. The statements are partly true. But because they are partly true they are, in the connection in which you have used them, more viciously false than if they were not true. But they are to be expected from the reorganization element of the Democratic Party. By misrepresentation, if nothing worse, they defeated the party in 1892, (at the inauguration,) in 1896, and in 1900.

In regard to the deadly platform of 1900, it is only necessary to say that Hamilton County in the last election, headed by John R. McLean, Lew Bernard, and the Whitney-Hill-Cleveland "reorganizers," (opposed to all "isms" and friendly to the monopolists,) went Republican by 12,000, while Cuyahoga County—always strongly Republican—headed by Johnson making a square fight against tax-dodging corporations and full of "isms," went Democratic by 3,000, and sixteen Democratic Assemblymen went to the Legislature from Cleveland.

"Having become very rich by owning and operating street railways which charged five-cent fares, he has retired from the street railway business and become a vociferous advocate of three-cent fares." THE TIMES here implies that Johnson did not advocate "three-cent fares" until he had retired from the railroad business. The truth is that for more than ten years, both in season and out of season, Tom L. Johnson has talked three-cent fares. In the Henry George campaign of 1897 Johnson never made a speech in which he did not mention three-cent fares.

THE TIMES continues: "Having enjoyed without protest or complaint the benefits of a protective tariff, which added largely to his fortune, he became a free trader and a railer against Dingleyism, the trusts, and the monopolies." This rot provokes the contemptuous pity rather than excites the anger of intelligent people, and I would not dignify it by answering it but that it is a deliberate lie.

In 1893, when Johnson was in Congress, he fought for hours on the floor to put steel on the free list, and at that time he was one of the largest producers of steel rails in the country. This fact is notorious, and no man knew it better than the editor of THE TIMES.

The first sentence in the last paragraph is the only true statement in the whole editorial. You are right for once, Mr. Editor. Between the "reorganizers" headed by William C. Whitney (the real power behind the throne) and the democratic Democrats headed by Tom L. Johnson there has been, and there will be, open war. If the Democratic Party is to remain true to its principles the reorganizers have got to die or camp with the plutocrats in the Republican Party, where they logically belong.

In closing, I can only say that such slop as THE TIMES has been publishing about Bryan and will continue to publish about Johnson will add thousands of votes to the Democratic ticket.

As a constant reader of THE TIMES, in justice to your readers, I ask that this be published. WILLIAM E. BLAKE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1902.

THE GERMANIZING BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial on "Coincidences of Statecraft" in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 31, concludes with the words: "Indeed, wherever England has a nice little commercial or diplomatic embroilment, there Germany bobs up, quite as pious and greedy as she is, and much more unscrupulous. The humbug and twaddle that we and the English unload about 'civilisation' isn't a circumstance to what the Germans can utter with the sonorous voice of conviction about 'Kultur.' As a cold business investment it is worth millions to the Fatherland. That is a mere coincidence, too, but no one should be surprised if less confident rivals are angry because they sometimes weaken, sometimes doubt, while the German with the utmost phlegm keeps up the 'civilization bluff' unmoved."

All this is true, but are the Germans wholly to blame for this state of things? It was, of course, German writers and statesmen that originally made the claim that the Germans are civilizers, and their assertions were echoed in foreign lands either by hireling scribes or by ignorant adulators, but were the people of other lands compelled to believe this twaddle? Why have foreigners so long allowed themselves to be gulled by Germans? So long have the Germans been humbugging the world with their claim as "culture bearers," so sleekly have they managed the work, that it would not be surprising to learn that by this time they themselves have come to believe that their peculiar mission on earth really is to civilize the non-German inhabitants thereof.

The Germans even think that they go to expense in civilising the "barbarians," and it can easily be imagined how their hearts must ache when those "barbarians" are so ungrateful as not to recognize and appreciate the "benefits" conferred on them by their "civilizers." Take the case of Poland.

Mr. Rheinbaben, the Prussian Minister of Finance, recalled in the last session of the Prussian House of Lords, "what an immense store of intellectual and economic work Frederick the Great put into the provinces which formerly belonged to Poland, and what an immense capital was consumed for the elevation of those provinces," and "how strenuously Frederick the Great tended to elevate those lands which had so terribly declined under Polish rule"!

Polish papers ungratefully aver that much could be said about these benefactions which would show that they are nothing but chaff, which has been given by Prussia to her Polish subjects instead of the whole grain. Some German papers, too, seem not to be dazzled by Prussia's cultural mission in Poland, and the following extract from the Neue Zeit of Vienna will show how Minister Rheinbaben's declaration appears in the light of history.

"The secret of the new colonization measures," says the Neue Zeit, "is to help the ruined Prussian junkers at all costs. To this system, the Prussian Government has adhered since the partition of Poland. Frederick William II. declared Sept. 8, 1786, that 'it is necessary to take care of the welfare of the German landowners and not to allow the nobles' estates again to come into the hands of the former Poles.' At that time the passage of Polish lands into German hands took place in a more practical way than now, in a cheaper way, requiring really no expense at all. For, as is well known, Frederick William II. appropriated all the crown and Church estates in the newly acquired sections of the Fatherland, containing 1,500 square miles. The confiscated tracts were destined chiefly for the Prussian junkers. A commission was then formed, consisting of Minister Hayn, Gen. Bischoffwerder, the King's confidant; a certain Triebenfeld, who was formerly a lackey in the homes of several Polish magnates, but who, for frequent thefts, was discharged, and Chamberlain Ritze, who was the alleged husband of the King's first favorite.

"Bischoffwerder ordered them to present him with an estate appraised at 18,000 thalers, and he sold that estate for 115,000 thalers. Privy Counselor von Goldbeck received 80,000 thalers for the estate which was presented to him, and which was appraised at 28,000 thalers. Count Lukichan received for an estate, appraised at 84,000 thalers, as much as 800,000 thalers. Moreover, he bought eight estates for 26,000 thalers. For the first of these he was paid 90,000 thalers without haggling. Gen. von Kuchel 'bought' an estate for 30,000 thalers and sold it for 130,000 thalers. A certain Bluecher received an estate, a part of which he lost in one night at card play; the rest of his property, which he had not even seen, he sold to a certain merchant in Elbing for 140,000 thalers.

"This 'kleine aber honette Gesellschaft' constituted the first nucleus of the system by which Prussian policy has been directed to this day. This company distributed the Polish crown and Church estates among the German junkers either wholly gratis (Gratialgueter) or for a certain fictitious payment. The new owners sold the lands acquired by the 'right of escheatage' as profitably as possible, and whether those estates were acquired by a German, a Pole, or a Jew was all one to them. How many millions this colossal corruption devoured," says the Neue Zeit in conclusion, "it is impossible to-day to state. At all events, it assumed unparalleled proportions, and one can understand that after such 'work' Prussian 'Germanization' had to rest for some time."

But now again the Prussian "patriots" are hungry, so the Government is going to buy some more Polish estates (230,000,000 marks' worth) for distribution among good Germans. And these "patriots" will not lag behind their illustrious predecessors in the same field, in "Germanizing" their purses. WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

CLERGYMEN AND BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank "Honesty" for the excellent advice he gives to clergymen in last Sunday's TIMES. I have also noticed that ministers, like other poor people, are apt to live up to or beyond their income. In fact, I have always done it myself.

But I never found an agreeable remedy before. In my innocence, no doubt owing to my lack of business training, I have always supposed that the only way to live within your income was to go without things you couldn't pay for.

But I find I have been wrong. I should have studied "bookkeeping" and "financial methods." Now, that explains things I never understood before. I have noticed that when a bank cashier on a small salary is found to live in a big house and drive fast horses he is given a premature vacation and a committee examines his books.

I see now what they are after. They are looking for his secret method of bookkeeping. I read of corporations making money by "watering stocks." That must be a branch of "business methods," of "thrift and economy" we ought to have been taught at the seminary.

Will not "Honesty" please publish a little treatise on "Finance" for the benefit of extravagant and dishonest ministers? Perhaps the Government might save a few hundred millions annually by presenting our old soldiers with a tract on "Trial Balances." Instead of retiring army and navy officers on half pay—about four times the clergyman's full pay—teach them how to figure the present value of a United States bond.

I once knew a clergyman who laid up money on a small salary—in fact he always had a small salary, and never long at a time, but I supposed it was because he had no children and lived so meanly that his parishioners talked about it.

It must have been his bookkeeping.

I have a "system of accounts," old-fashioned no doubt, but it seems to be the one used by people ideal with. My private account agrees with my pass book, but my bank balance will not always pay my grocery bill. I can figure the interest on a note as quickly and accurately as a discount clerk, but somehow I am always the fellow that has to pay it. Oh, for the new bookkeeping! G. H. SMITH,

St. Andrew's Rectory.

Kent, Conn., Sept. 1, 1902.

DANISH WEST INDIES QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write for information as to why it is considered desirable or necessary that we acquire possession of the Danish West Indies. It would appear that many of our newspapers are strongly in favor of their acquisition, but the majority of the press and the people seem to be indifferent in the matter, and any good reason for their purchase is not plainly evident. The power now owning them is weak, but friendly, and the Monroe doctrine prohibits their transfer to any other power across the Atlantic. We have in Porto Rico a rich possession, whose people are docile and friendly, and which rapidly is becoming Americanized. It possesses all the qualities needed in a West Indian "outpost." It is self-supporting and offers a field for American enterprise that will be of advantage to us as well as to its residents.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Danish islands are very ignorant negroes, with whom the governing powers have had serious trouble at times, and it is at least doubtful whether they are better fitted for self-government than the Haitians. The general impression among the Americans in Porto Rico, the Porto Ricans themselves, and the English and German merchants there, is that they are a truculent and undesirable people. That I gather from their statements in a recent trip through Porto Rico, and the proximity of the Danish islands gives the people I mention an opportunity of judging that we at this distance do not possess. The Danish islands are a source of outlay instead of income, to their present owners, and it is a question to be seriously considered whether the acquisition of one good harbor (St. Thomas) is enough to offset the burden we would otherwise assume. Our own fine harbor of San Juan is only about thirty miles from it. I am anything but an anti-imperialist, and think we should keep, govern, and develop the possessions we now have, but isn't it time to call a halt on further purchases?

Even now the idea is advanced that we should undertake eventually to "regulate" or govern the barbaric horde that exists and murders in Haiti. Better leave the Danish islands and Haiti to work out their own salvation. There is such a thing as knowing when we have enough.

PETER J. NEVINS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1902.

CONCERNING SANTO DOMINGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read very carefully the article published in the issue of your valuable paper of Sept. 3 relative to the quarrel between Señors Jimenes and Moscoso, which took place at the Hotel Muro, 116 West Fourteenth Street.

I do not want to discuss this matter, but I do want to let you know that you have been mistaken in some particulars.

Señor Jimines was not President of Haiti, (he could not be, he can not be, because he is not a Haitian,) but he was President of the Dominican Republic, or Republic of Santo Domingo.

It has been stated in the newspapers that there are at present three provisional Governments in Santo Domingo. Allow me to tell you that it is not so. There are three or four—I do not know how many—Governments in Haiti, but there is only one in Santo Domingo, and peace prevails all over the last country.

Haiti and Santo Domingo are two different countries. Geographically, both are very near each other, but in every other respect there are billions and billions of leagues of separation between them; different origin, different languages, different customs, different grades of civilization. Santo Domingo is a Latin country, as Cuba, Porto Rico, Colombia, and all the other republics of Central and South America are. Haiti is not a Latin country.

All the New York papers make mistakes when they talk about Santo Domingo. It seems to them that Santo Domingo is Haiti, and they call Santo Domingo the "Black" Republic. I want you to know that the population of Santo Domingo can be divided into three portions; one-third being black, one-third being of Indian descent, and the other one-third being of pure white Spanish blood. Why, then, do you call that country the "Black Republic"? There are negroes in Santo Domingo, as there are in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in South America, and just the same as you have here ten millions of them. Could the Europeans call you the "Black Republic of North America"?

Please do not mix up again Santo Domingo with Haiti when writing about either of those countries.

OCTAVIO A. ACEVEDO.

Brooklyn, Sept. 4, 1902.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEWERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hardly a week has passed since January without announcement being made in the newspapers that sums of money ranging from a modest several thousand dollars to several million dollars have been appropriated for the improvement of the city and the conditions of living among its inhabitants, on the recommendation of Mayor Low, Borough President Cantor, or some other city official. Expensive Commissioners have been appointed to inquire into and report on this and that pet project of some city official, all of which seem to benefit the wealthy, while the poorer classes have been entirely neglected, and absolutely necessary improvements tending to their welfare have been shelved. They will probably continue to be ignored until about election time, when all sorts of golden promises will be held out to secure their votes.

Although thousands of dollars have been voted to the Bureau of Sewers for improvements, the condition of West Forty-seventh Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, is in a more unhealthy state than it was a year ago, since houses on this block are rapidly filling up with tenants, while the sewer continues to prove unreliable and more inadequate every day, with its backing up into the cellars and basements of the houses at every rainstorm, thus imperiling the lives of at least 2,000 inhabitants and likely to spread typhoid, malaria, and kindred diseases.

This sewer was built about thirty-five years ago, and was then ample for the fifty to 100 residents, but with the largely increased population and the strain it has been subjected to, certain portions of the sewer have been damaged, resulting in a continual flooding of the cellars, thereby increasing the death rate to an alarming extent, hardly a week passing without seeing crape on some door on the block. Although the sewer officials are aware of this deplorable condition, this one street is being neglected, while sewers are being enlarged and improved in the aristocratic sections, where no such alarming conditions exist as they do on this street. It would seem as if the wealthy only were catered to at the expense of the builders up and all-year residents of the metropolis.

What plan would you suggest to arouse these seemingly inefficient officials to a sense of duty, so that something tangible other than promises will result? Perhaps the publication of these facts might induce Mayor Low to make this the subject of one of his weekly talks to his Commissioners, if not to the public. Publicity is a grand inspiration tonic. I hope THE TIMES will extend its aid to the suffering residents by supplying the needful publicity.

H. HAMILTON.

New York, Sept. 4, 1902.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT U. M. ROSE'S ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that no one has commented upon the address of U. M. Rose, President of the American Bar Association, regarding two points which the writer thinks worthy of comment.

One is in regard to publicity in connection with incorporated companies of all kinds. I can see no reason why any party who has invested money in the stock of a corporation should not be allowed to ascertain the value of the investment by employing experts to verify the books, and estimate the physical values of the corporation. Under the common law, undoubtedly an investor is entitled to such information, and "flexible bookkeeping" will not prevent an experienced accountant from making up a clear statement of the transactions of a business. Of course such examination should be at the expense of the party desiring the information. Is there any law or court decision that denies this fundamental right? It is not surprising that one of the legal fraternity should overlook the value of the accountant's profession, as the legal profession seems to have a "holy water" aversion to figures.

Of another question the same superficial reasoning was indulged in by Mr. Rose, namely, election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Any one at all conversant with practical politics knows that the further removed the power is from the voting communities, the more difficult it is to hold representatives to a strict accountability. An instance within the writer's knowledge will illustrate this clearly. Some twenty years ago a young lawyer of a wealthy family elected himself to Congress by the expenditure of about $80,000. Some public-spirited citizens procured testimony sufficient to indict him and send him to State prison. The Grand Juries in the three counties of the Congressional district were packed, and before the evidence could be used with succeeding Grand Juries, the bribery law of the State was changed so as to condone all past offenses, and thus prevent indictment.

The young man had no ability, and was only heard of during his term once, when he read a speech, commonly believed to have been prepared for him by some one else. Upon his receiving the nomination for a second term, the circumstances were laid before the voters in a circular, and he was badly beaten. He still continued influential in his party, and ran for Governor of the State. He was again beaten, but from the fact that in voting for members of the Assembly no one knows what arrangements have been made for the purpose, this man was afterward sent to the United States Senate.

Cases can be cited from all over the United States where Senators are elected by bribery or by ante-election wire-pulling in the interests of those seeking special privileges. Would it not be better, therefore, to make one step toward a people's government by direct vote for the United States Senators? G. W. HOPPING.

Orange, N. J., Sept. 4, 1902.

SEEKS PUBLICATION OF TAX LISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of L. Napoleon Levy in THE TIMES of last Sunday, in which he protested against assessment of real estate at its actual value will encourage to greater efforts for equitable assessment of real estate those who believe in honesty in raising as well as in expending the city's revenue.

The efforts of Mayor Low and Controller Grout to have the affairs of the city managed on business principles have led many taxpayers to believe that honesty in the assessment of real estate for taxation must precede honesty on the part of those public servants who control the expenditure of money received from such taxation.

Does it not look like hypocrisy on the part of so-called reformers to cry out against dishonesty and extravagance in the expenditure of the city's revenue while they close their eyes to the robbery that is committed in the Department of Taxes and Assessments by which some owners are forced to pay in taxes several times as much as others, upon real estate of equal value?

And we are told that if all real estate be assessed at its actual value it will encourage dishonesty and extravagance.

No stronger supporters of Mr. Levy's argument against assessing real estate at its actual value can be found—excepting, of course, those who are now favored by low assessments on their real estate—than the employes in the Department of Taxes. These men have manifested their desire for equitable assessments of real estate so that the city would not be forced to pay more than its just share of State taxes; they have also shown their love of economy and honesty and their opposition to extravagance in purchasing supplies, making improvements, &c., by keeping down the assessed value on some real estate, thus cutting off that greater supply of money the collection of which would lead to corruption among city officials.

A few examples to prove that Mr. Levy errs in his reasoning when he says "a disturbance of the present conditions is undesirable and even dangerous."

No. 54 Washington Square South, (West Fourth Street,) formerly the Hiram Deats Home for Children, now occupied as part of the Judson apartments, exempt from taxation.

The Judson apartment house, valued in annual report at $350,250 and paying annually a net rent of $21,000, is assessed at $95,500, 27.2 per cent. of actual value.

No. 87 West Third Street,

Letters to the Editor of The Times

(CONTINUED.)

THINKS CHIEF CROKER INEFFICIENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The overestimated opinion which you and many of our newspapers have of the efficiency and worth of Chief Croker cannot be passed over without some explanation. Chief Croker did not obtain his place purely from meritorious and efficient service in the department, but because of his connection with Tammany Hall and the strong influence of his English uncle, Sir Richard. If you will trouble yourself to the extent of comparing the fire losses of the past and present years with those previous to his incumbency of the office and during Chief Bonner's time, you will find that they are greatly on the increase.

Chief Croker has not proved himself an efficient Fire Chief. Look at his management of the armory fire, the Park Avenue disaster, the Lloyd steamship fire, and many other large fires that have taken place in our city. I think the grossest inefficiency has been shown in the management of these fires. It shows that the man is not capable of exercising that judgment and discretion which is necessary in an efficient and competent Fire Chief.

Physical incompetency is sufficient to remove him at the present time, for the man cannot see a block away, and is often seen wearing glasses. His cry of politics in the department when he is getting a dose of his own medicine is cowardice. During Scannell's reign he and the ex-Commissioner ran the department with a high hand. The department at that time was overrun with politics. What caused the dismissal of ex-Capt. Clifford by Scannell but politics pure and simple?

Scannell's and Croker's management of the department, with Agent Marks as the purchasing agent, brought about the indictment of Scannell and Marks for defrauding the city in the purchase of supplies. Croker's wholesale transferring of firemen cannot be explained away by any such public sentiment or newspaper sentiment as he is now getting. Those who advocate his retention in office may say with "Bobby" Van Wyck that he, too, with Devery, is the "best Fire Chief New York ever had."

W. C. TREADWELL.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

THE POLICE FORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fierce encounter between Jerry Hunter and half a hundred policemen at North Beach on Monday night and the consequent incidents thereto forcibly impresses one with the unnecessary brutality and inexcusable foul language of many of the police force of this metropolis. While all of the details of the event have not yet been officially elicited, sufficient information is gained from the statement of Hunter to warrant this assertion.

When a paper of the standing of THE TIMES which prints only "All the news that's fit to print" cannot with consistency put in print the repugnant and insulting title by which Hunter was accosted when ordered to submit to arrest, it is evident that it was unfit language for any self-respecting policeman to use and only calculated to inflame the passions of any man who had a particle of pride in him.

That the awful results were due to the murderous and threatening manner of these officers there is little room for doubt.

Hunter's assertion that he would have gone with the officer if he had "acted right" bears out this fact. The police force have justly won the reputation for cruelly maltreating colored prisoners whenever they can get the chance under the most trifling pretexts, and any man, be he white or colored, under similar circumstances, would be justified in putting up such a gallant defense.

Whatever may be said for or against Hunter's right to shoot defiant trespassers, the point is very clear that the responsibility for the present mutilated condition of Hunter, his wife, the citizens, and the dozen police officers rests upon the shoulders of the police themselves. Hunter well guessed the terrible treatment awaiting him, if arrested, and his defence was one made desperate by this knowledge.

C. W. ROBINSON.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

MR. JAY COOKE'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While Mr. Jay Cooke's views upon labor and capital are about all that one might expect from a capitalistic point of reasoning, they are very far from being equitable to all parties concerned. He states that "Rockefeller's money is all here," and that "Morgan won't eat his millions." Whence came these hundreds of millions that so few men are unjustly claiming as their own? Does not labor produce all wealth and capital?

Is the individual capitalization of a half billion so necessary to the common good that the millions who labor to produce it should be kept on starvation wages from generation to generation? The maudlin talks and brazen effrontery of those who intimate that a common brotherhood could be established on such a tyrannical basis as this only show their extreme cupidity and lack of intelligence concerning the laws of equity and the common needs of humanity in a civilized country. Mr. Cooke unwittingly states that these many millions of wealth will eventually return to the people! To this I say never; no, never; so long as our present politico-economic methods are enforced. The demise of these rich men will simply allow their immense fortunes to pass into the possession of a few heirs who will continue to rob the vast majority of us and add to their wealth, millions upon millions, to gratify their unworthy selfishness. Their sympathy for common humanity is about as deep as that of the slave holder who sees his fortune only in the men who toil.

There is, however, a very reasonable and an equitable way of changing all of this turmoil, poverty, and sorrow into one of cheerful industry, general prosperity, contentment, and happiness. Any one with average intelligence and a little reflection should know that a civilization producing no better results for mankind than what we see around us is far from being what it ought to be and far from what it would be if we simply correct our four greatest evils. These are ignorance, intemperance, concentrated wealth, and usury. Their opposites are intelligence, temperance, distributive wealth, and low interest.

N. E. BADGLEY.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

OPPOSES OPERATORS' POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal has been written and said about the merits of the coal strike, sometimes by men in favor of the miners and sometimes by men against them. I am one of the former, but I am always in favor of what I believe to be justice.

That the miners should not interfere with men, union or non-union, who are willing to work, every good American citizen must admit; that the miners from the very start have been willing to submit their differences to arbitration and that the operators have stubbornly refused to do so, everybody knows; that justice would have been done to both sides, and more particularly to the entire people of our Union, if the controversy had been submitted to the eminently fitted gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in that connection, very few people except those interested in the mines, will doubt.

That the miners have a moral and lawful right to refuse to work, no one will hardly deny; that the operators have a perfect right to run their mines with non-union men, everybody must admit; but whether they have a right to close up their mines and force the public to pay $12 a ton for coal is a question that I believe is open to discussion; and if they have that right, is there any limit to the time they may keep the mines so closed?

If there be no time limit, would we not be compelled to find some other commodity to take the place of coal? Or would the Government in any event be justified in taking hold of the mines, settling with the miners, and operate the mines, paying the net profits to the mine owners until such time as they saw fit to settle the strike, but in the meantime giving the people coal at a price within reason? This would seem to be no injustice to any one, because it is the duty of the Government to protect all alike, and when the Government permits a commodity necessary to life to be indefinitely withheld from the people, is it doing its full duty? And if things are to continue four more months would it not mean death and disaster to many of our people?

All good citizens agree that our laws must be obeyed, but should not the laws be enforced against all alike? If they are enforced against the operators and not against the miners, or vice versa, an injury is being done. When we allow railroads, steamships, and manufacturers and every one except the Manhattan Railroad to break the laws by using soft coal in our city, are we not doing an injustice to the miners? Laws presumably are made to protect men's rights, and when we waive the enforcement of the law it seems to me that some one is not being protected.

Following the well-known principle of our present courageous Chief Executive, why not in this city alone enforce the laws and thus end the strike? JAMES CONWAY.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

CAPT. FRENCH'S LABOR ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you have misunderstood the spirit of Capt. French's advice as to the organization of labor. Your own report of Tuesday says he advised organization on army lines. In conversation with Capt. French I have understood him to mean that such an organization would not in any way resemble an armed militia, but simply a compact and powerful peaceable army of labor which might gain control of and effectually manage railways, mines, &c. We have already an effective and world-famous body on military lines.

It is reported that a famous and irascible general about to travel was told that the steamship company had been careful to put him in a cabin with a Col. Jones, another officer. Arriving at the steamship he rushed to the purser and complained that a lady was in his room.

"Madam," roared the purser, "this room was assigned to Gen. —— and Col. Jones."

"Well," said the lady, "I am Col. Jones —of the Salvation Army."

Your anxiety that the captain should spend his holidays in play is I am sure uncalled for, though his campaign in Cuba entitles him to as easy a time as he can stand. B. H. N.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

WOULD INCORPORATE LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every labor union in the United States could, if it wished, force every one to recognize it. If a labor union became a legal corporation, with a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and deposited in a savings bank the money it collects to keep up strikes, the money deposited not to be removed except by order of a legal court, the interest in the deposit to be used by the union to pay the salaries of President, Secretary, Treasurer, clerk hire, &c., the union would then be a responsible corporation. It could sue and be sued in all courts, and every one would be forced to recognize it.

A labor union now is an irresponsible body, and it would be unfair and unjust for responsible corporations and responsible individuals to recognize it.

A labor union as now organized is an exclusive aristocracy that tries to prevent men, who are not aristocrats, from earning an honest living. It is a tyranny to its members by prohibiting the ambitious, skillful and energetic from earning more money than the lazy and incompetent. It makes the lazy and unskillful the standard for wages.

Make each labor union a legal and responsible corporation, and the wages of its members will be graded, and their lazy and unskillful will have to become skillful and energetic if they wish to earn more than boys' wages. RYE.

New York, Sept. 3, 1902.

INCORPORATION OF LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One often hears the remark: "The right of workmen to join unions and ask for recognition of their unions cannot be denied, especially by their employers who belong to associations or combinations."

It would be difficult to find an employer who will dispute this proposition. We will go further and say that employers would generally prefer to arrange wages and conditions with an authorized committee of a properly organized union to dealing with individual workmen.

Why, then, the uninformed might ask, is this strife about labor unions?

Those who ask this question and so unreservedly give their approval of labor unions have not familiarized themselves with the rules and practices of these unions as now constituted. Theoretically the purpose of a labor union is to secure good wages, short hours, and reasonable conditions by means of negotiations with employers.

In conducting negotiations the employer is a responsible individual or representative of a corporation who is able to give a conclusive answer, and who legally and morally can be held to his agreements. The labor union is not a legal entity that can be compelled to keep its agreements. It cannot compel its own members to respect its laws. Its representatives too frequently are not men with trained business minds. They lack a broad knowledge of the questions which they discuss, and they are not sent with power to act and decide, but must report back to the assembly of 200 or 2,000 men, whom they represent, and who are less qualified to fairly consider the questions at issue than are the members of the committee who listened to the propositions and arguments of the employers.

The remedy for this is to put the labor unions more nearly on a business and legal equality with the employing corporation. The union should be incorporated. An agreement with them should be of the same binding force that it is upon the employer. They should be represented by men or officers who are clothed with the same power to act and decide as are the representatives of the business corporation.

All the arguments for placing so-called "trusts" under Governmental supervision apply equally to labor unions. We wonder if those who so fully sympathize with the idea that labor organizations are proper and wise, are aware of the methods which these unions adopt to secure their ends.

For instance, the intention is to compel every workman in any given trade to join the union as a condition precedent to getting employment. Unless he has a "union card" he need not attempt to get work. A man who once joins a union cannot withdraw or resign for any reason whatsoever, but he may be expelled.

An expelled member or a man who is not a member of a union cannot be employed where the union is in control, and there are very few industries where it does not control, or seek to control.

Is it not as bad for the union to blacklist a workman because he is a non-union man as for an employer to do so because the workman is a union man?

It is a common practice for unions to place a limit on the amount of work a man may perform, whether he work by the day or the piece, which limits his value and earning capacity. Labor unions also have rules as to limiting the rates of apprentices to journeymen employed, which is based upon a theory of making a scarcity of labor in certain trades. What is worse still, it shuts the door of opportunity to ambitious young men, who would learn trades by which they might better their condition in life and share in the great industrial progress which this country is making, but under these restrictive rules they are compelled to enter the ranks of common labor, or remain idle.

This is but little less than a criminal conspiracy. A mechanic's own sons frequently cannot learn their father's trade under the operation of these unjust selfish regulations. These and many similar rules which an employer has no voice in making he is asked to accept and agree to where the union demands recognition with a view to present or ultimate control.

These are "union principles" which its members will not arbitrate, and which an employer must accept if he puts his establishment under union control. Has not the individual workman any rights which he many stand for without being thrown out of work, and having every avenue of employment closed to him by those who think differently from him?

Every man, whether employer, union man, non-union man, or would-be apprentice, has rights, and until labor unions are willing to recognize these rights they are not deserving of the sympathy of the public. Neither should employers who disapprove of these unjust rules, assist in their enforcement.

Employers who are willing to recognize and deal with a labor union may strenuously object to such a one as denies liberty of thought and action to those who disapprove of its rules and methods. Labor unions have come to stay, but not on the present basis. Some are now worthy of approval. Others need radical changes, while some are so bad it is better that they should be destroyed and new and better ones take their places.

It behooves the sensible workmen and their real friends to work together to rid labor unions of their defects and to make them more perfect instruments for a beneficent purpose. G. S.

Southampton, L. I., Sept. 3, 1902.

VIEWS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write in reference to the statement in to-day's TIMES accredited to Sir Edward Barton, the Australian Premier, now in Washington, that "It seems incredible to me that a little group of half a score should defy the needs of 75,000,000 people. Starving to death and freezing to death are much the same thing."

I do not quote these allusions to these gentlemen who, as boards of directors, represent the many thousands of stockholders in the companies owning and operating the coal mines, as evidence of the apparent ignorance on the part of the speaker, but to call attention to the idea involved, viz.: that these "half score" of men are the only parties interested in opposition to the striking miners.

To demonstrate to that portion of the community and to the press, which has been hounding this half score gentlemen to "mine coal," and disregard their obligations to the real owners of the mines, whom they only represent, the sentiment of the real owners of these properties, I would suggest that each company represented by these "half score" of presidents issue a request to its stockholders and bondholders for an expression in a vote for or against it, of their confidence or otherwise in the course thus far pursued in refusing to recognize an irresponsible lot of labor leaders, who not only could not enforce any articles of agreement made for the miners, but who have shown their perfect willingness to thrust aside such agreements whenever it may serve their purpose.

That the real owners of the various coal companies are and have been in full accord with the action thus far taken by their representatives in absolutely refusing to recognize any labor leaders or to submit the decision as to how they shall discharge their trust to their stockholders to any stranger is evidenced by the fact that they have not parted with their stocks or bonds, and that the price at which have been bought the extremely few that have been recorded upon the Stock Exchange sales has shown but a fractional decline since the time before the strike was ordered.

Can any one, Mitchell included, inform me how long, in the event of the demands of the strikers being granted in full, it would be before another strike would be ordered?

Sir Barton's remark, "Starving to death and freezing to death are much the same thing," is unworthy of him.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Middletown, Conn., Sept. 2, 1902.

HOPES FOR ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may think it officious, but I fear for the country's future if a stop is not put to the existing condition of affairs. I once lived in a town where there was a long strike, and saw the women, children, and even the men who were unwilling participants, suffer.

I have been since then a bitter enemy to strikes and feel strongly on the question of compulsory arbitration. Can you not get further information as to the Australian method, now that Sir Edward Barton is here from that country, and write an editorial on the subject? It will surely be "news fit to print" just at present.

This is the time for Justice to drop the bandage from her eyes and for new laws to be made to fit the present conditions. Our President is making speeches that have the true American ring of the times when men were men, and not money making machines; when those who are ruling trusts, stock markets, and coal monopolies in general, as well as strike leaders and delegates, would all have been ostracized as unfit to live in the "Colonie." Help President Roosevelt all you can for humanity's sake.

The worm will turn, it is said, and those who say "The public be ——" may find themselves in that condition, even before they make their exit from this world to one where that state is said to exist.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 1, 1902. A. B.

COAL OPERATORS' POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I extract the following from the leading article on the strike situation in this morning's TIMES:

"We maintain we are right, and to submit to arbitration would be a confession of doubt about our position."

What could be more strongly convincing than this little quotation that its speaker and those for whom he speaks not only are wrong, but know that they are wrong? It is in the nature of things that he who is convinced is convinced that he can convince others. To shrink from the attempt to convince others, on any such flimsy ground as this sentence puts forth, is a manifest "confession of doubt" of the favorable, not to say of certainty of the unfavorable, outcome of such an attempt.

CHARLES EDWINSON.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

THE REAL CAUSE OF STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is getting to be very monotonous reading these thousand and one panaceas for strikes. There is only one way to prevent labor disturbances, and that is a practical regard for the good old precept, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The multitudinous propositions that are appearing in the newspapers are worse than rot, for the writers must know, if they know anything, that the one and only cause of the continual uprisings of labor is that the wage-slave is undergoing a process of gradual but effective starvation.

I would be willing to wager $10 to 10 cents that, if you were to ask twenty schoolboys of the age of twelve years what is the cause of labor strikes, at least eighteen would immediately answer in effect that the workers were driven to revolt by sheer hunger. There is, to me, something inexpressibly cruel, as well as contemptibly absurd, about the persistent evasion of the true secret of the great unrest among the working people. One can understand why a publisher or an editor of a newspaper does not like to say too much on the capital and labor question, but it is unaccountable to me how professedly right-minded, intelligent men who have nothing to risk from an expression of opinion should be afraid to tell just what they think. I cannot believe that they are ignorant of the real situation.

Mr. Editor, I know what it is to toil year after year from 7:30 A. M. till 6 P. M. in this great, enlightened, and supposedly Christian city. I also know what it is to live in comfort and ease. But, thank God, I was never yet selfish or craven enough to lie or prevaricate on the labor question to please anybody. I have talked to my employers a good deal more frankly than I am now talking to you, and I was never discharged or abused for it, either. In fact, I have an idea that they used to think rather more of me on account of my ingenuous habit of calling things by their right names.

No, there is nothing in the slightest degree abstruse, or wonderful, or startling about the strike of the coal miners. They, like hundreds of thousands of other wage-slaves the world over, are simply unable to exist upon the beggarly wages they are paid. That is the whole story, and no amount of capitalistic or political legerdemain and lying will alter the fact one iota.

W. G. BROWN.

New York, Sept. 2, 1902.

THE COURTS AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your articles on the coal strike are truly critical, while fairly impartial. Your endeavor is to report the inside in place of filling your columns with "both sides." This is especially true of your editorial in to-day's issue, which deals with the idea of ownership and its real meaning.

Property is propriety. Had Proudhon said this without going further he would have escaped the police, but the world would have refused him attention. Yet his real point, as shown in the course of his writings, was that property is, or should be, propriety.

In operation the idea of property presents two antagonistic elements, use and abuse. The movement of social organization, with the growth of science and exact business methods, is inevitably in the direction of increasing the use and lessening the abuse. It is so important that the rightful owner, that is, the individual best fitted to develop use, should remain in secure possession of a given piece of property, that society endures all manner of incidental or minor abuses in order that the maximum use may obtain. But, in spite of all misconduct, the general tendency is toward the highest use. A Judge of Probate, of long experience on the bench in a Western State, has told me that during the last thirty years the courts have shown an increasing disposition to take property from the hands of a profligate or drunkard on a less showing of fact than in previous years. In short, the social necessity of right usage has been encroaching on the area of abuse.

The doctrine to which you give emphasis, namely, that the control of any and all kinds of property may be forfeited through a certain degree of abuse, varying with circumstances and conditions, can be found easily by President Baer of the Reading Railroad in the leading decisions of the courts on the law of property. The recognition of a merely arbitrary will has no place in the decisions.

It seems to me that the quick adjustment of strikes, or, better, their entire abolition, is necessitating a large extension of the equity jurisdiction of the courts. In fact, it is already taking place in the current injunctions against acts of violence or wrongful interference on the part of strikers. Is it not strange that the labor men or their representatives do not perceive that the line of progress is to demand that the courts take account of all the facts in each case that exact justice may be done to all concerned? This outcome is inevitable. Were a compulsory arbitration law to be enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, its interpretation would have to be left to the courts, which, under our system of government, are charged with the last word. We are living under "government by injunction."

In the coal region to-day two arbitrary wills are confronting each other, with no court accessible to determine the conflicting claims. The whole course of social organization is to get rid of the merely arbitrary will and to substitute therefor the reign of science.

A word about Mr. A. S. Hewitt's statement, whose superficiality you have detected. Mr. Hewitt fears that if the strike is compromised or arbitrated, irresponsible power to decide as to what men shall be employed in the mines will pass to John Mitchell and his associates. As a remedy he proposes only that the operators shall be left in possession of a power which is equally arbitrary, and whose use or abuse thereof has resulted in the present deadlock, though Mr. Hewitt writes vaguely of remedies through legislation.

The truth of the matter appears to be that the beneficial results of labor unions cannot be realized short of full organization or complete unity with respect to a given union. On the road to this all manner of violence and cruelties occur, but when unity is achieved in fact, with full recognition on the side of capital, the outcome will in all cases contradict Mr. Hewitt's notion. In practice under such conditions, all men must join the union, but no one of them can stay in it unless he behaves himself. Every man is under efficient discipline by reason of the positive relations with his fellows, and the effect is a higher morale on all sides. The record shows clearly enough that the coal operators cannot discipline the miners without the direct co-operation of their own labor leaders.

I have had opportunity to observe closely the working of this principle in two instances—the street car men's union in Detroit and the longshoremen's union on the great lakes. In both cases complete unity was achieved, and the practical outcome was highly beneficial for both men and employers. The longshoremen of the lakes furnish one of the best examples of the advantages of labor organization, so much so, indeed, that Mr. Hewitt would do well to study it. In the case of the Detroit street car men infractions of discipline were tried by a committee of the union in connection with an executive officer of the road, and with the best results. In effect, a committee of the union became the employing division of the one unified system.

Mr. Hewitt needs to take account of the fact that the labor organizers intend that a trade union shall be something more than a "pink tea party."

FRANKLIN FORD.

New York, Sept. 4, 1902.

STATE'S POWER AND COAL LANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the earth was projected from chaos into the cosmic universe it has been confronted with problems. There have been problems sociological and political. These, at the outset, were wont to be determined according to the strength or weakness of the contending factors. It was the few, the powerful, against the many, who with the inherent strength lacked the potency of mental prowess. Then, again, the "divine right" of Kings had much to do with it, the subjects, the vassals, denied almost the right to breathe from the nominal sovereign, never yet dreaming that they themselves were, in the nature of things, the real sovereign.

By and by, through painfully slow degrees and stages, the cocoon existence of the great body politic began to get faintly illuminated with the notion that it had certain national and civic rights independent of the autocratic dictum of any overlord. The Great Charter wrested from John was really the first overt outcome and exposition of the superior right of the people over any so-called "divine" authority on the part of King or lord.

That principle took a long time, as has been said, in getting itself developed and matured into the human understanding and human experience. But at length we, in these United States of America, have come to understand that the only sovereign, the only source of government, is to be found in the body of the citizens of each State, and that what they, by their representatives by them duly chosen, will to be enacted as law is supreme and final.

And yet, when we come to apply this doctrine of sovereignty, we are often lost in the maze of its possibilities, and seem to have but a vague notion of its logic and bearings.

Take, for example, this great and all-absorbing question of trusts. Here is a problem which in many instances might be solved by the invocation of two potent words, indicating the sovereignty of the people. And yet, after reading all the technical treatises on the subject, the tentative newspaper paragraphs, to say nothing of the essays of statesmen and Chief Executives, the ordinary mind is left in a state of confused and vague incertitude, and we are groping about like children in a game of "blind man's buff."

What, then, are the two words whose magic is to clear away the obscurity from this vexatious question? The answer is "Eminent Domain." By that term is understood the right of the people of any State to take private property whenever and wherever it may be necessary for public use.

By the English common law the King was the paramount proprietor and source of title to all land within his dominions. After the independence of the United States the title to land in this country passed to the people of the different States where the land lay. But the subsidiary title of individuals is not changed by change of sovereignty. The theory of the right of eminent domain is based upon the fact of sovereignty of the people and their supreme power to act for the public interest, safety, or advantage. It recognizes the existence of sovereign power in the people of a State authorizing them to resume possession of private property for public uses in cases not only where the public safety and interests, but even where the public convenience is concerned. (Gerard on Titles to Real Estate, Page 25.) This right is exercised directly through the Legislature or through the medium of a corporation.

So that the title to lands in any State, held by an individual or a corporation, is not an absolute, but a qualified title, and must be surrendered when the paramount safety, interest, or convenience of the public requires. It is upon that principle that the State has the power to take private property for public highways, buildings, ferries, canals, and other works in which the general public is interested.

Of course, whenever private property is so taken, compensation must be made. That is usually determined by a jury or commission appointed by the courts. Now, without elaborating further upon this law, let me endeavor to make an application of it to one of the immediate questions presented to-day.

Take the coal strike. Here is a matter which concerns locally the sovereign people of the State of Pennsylvania, and generally the people of every other State in the Union. It is of immediate and vital importance to the people of that State that the coal mines situated therein should be operated so as to avoid the disturbances and other abnormal conditions attendant upon the closing down of this great industry. In the most direct sense, the people of that entire State find not only their "convenience and advantage," but their "interest and safety," involved in the conduct of those works. In a very clear and positive way the "use" of those mines is a "public" use. Whatever the respective merits or demerits of the controversy now waging may be, the general public, the ultimate proprietor of the lands upon which the mines are situated, is immediately interested, and in this particular intolerably inconvenienced.

The logic of the foregoing seems to be a foregone conclusion. The State at large has before this gone into public business, and embarked in commercial enterprises. Instances are too numerous to require mention. Why, then, should not the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania have it in its power to take and condemn the coal lands within its jurisdiction, compensate the owners therefor, and then proceed to conduct them in the interests, not only of the practical miners, but of the people at large.

EDWARD J. MAXWELL.

New York, Sept. 1, 1902.

ASSAILS THE RICH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should not the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acquire the anthracite coal fields by legal methods and then mine the coal and sell it to the public on reasonable terms? The hours of the miners would be easier and there would not be this annual strike which puts such a damper on the legitimate business interests of this land.

Even if only one-third of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania were under State ownership and control there would be a great improvement in all the rest. Pennsylvania has the right to take any or all the coal lands in her borders and work them for the benefit of her citizens. Some of the noblest men and women in this land are using their wealth as if they were stewards for the Almighty. But there is a large class who think only of the enjoyment or power that wealth brings.

Such a class should by the pressure of public opinion be brought to share the benefits of their large aggregations with the common people. It is not only a disgrace to die rich, but it is a disgrace to live rich, if you are not using your treasures as in trust. The common people do not wish to strip the wealthy of their possessions, but we say, if you have galleries of paintings, throw them open at regular intervals to the public.

If you have a large estate, set aside a good part of it as a perpetual park for the public. There is a good time coming—a golden age of pure and simple living. Fraternity will be no idle figure of speech.

The idle, drunken brute who at present is supported by his patient wife and ill-fed children will have become extinct. The greedy millionaire and the worldly woman will exist only as a memory. The love of God and the sympathy of true men and women will bring about that era. In the meantime let those who despise the workingman remember that his champion sits in the heavens and that justice will be done.

WILLIAM K. PALMER.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1902.

ISSUE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

O wad some power the gittie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.

That was my feeling when I read your editorial in to-day's paper. You write: "The specific issues of the present strike (coal strike) are of very little interest to any one." Just thing of this! Nature provided a monopoly in the anthracite coal region for the people of this country in general, for the people of Pennsylvania in particular, and for the operators who paid their good money for it in very particular! What is going to prevent the present owners of this monopoly from forming a trust—no, that sounds too harsh—but a gentlemanly agreement with the striking miners by which the latter receive an advance of say from 30 to 40 per cent. over their present wage, the operator an equal increase, and the price of coal in New York be thereby raised to $10 a ton retail permanently?

Would THE NEW YORK TIMES then say there was no issue? Or do you think that the State of Pennsylvania, with Senator Quay as its boss, could mine coal cheaper by confiscating the mines from its present owners? No, Sir, the operators at the present time are fighting the battle of every poor man in the whole country who has to buy coal to keep warm next Winter.

OZONE PARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1902.

MR. HEWITT AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To "refuse continuing the discussion" at a particularly proper time, and "to demand "not to be drawn further into a controversy," has in this country been generally considered as the subterfuge of the literary coward or as evidence of a victory in logics and facts of the other side to the dispute. Mr. Hewitt will be swamped out of sight in the controversy—or he must try to keep his ground in further argument. He has by his own action created the situation of being looked upon as the recognized mouthpiece of the operators.

When Mr. Hewitt fences, he does it with courage and shrewdness. According to him the strikers are not the opponents of mine operators, but are fighting a larger number than their own of individual coal mine stockholders, or a multitude of "lambs," as Wall Street calls them. These lambs, by Mr. Hewitt's own statement, have been accustomed for sixty years, in some cases, to receive 6 per cent. on their investment, neither more nor less, and the manner in which this is brought about consists in this, that the insiders, (Mr. Hewitt knows all about this method,) the operators in fact, vote to themselves just such salaries as will eat up the remainder of net earnings. Hence the lambs, the stockholders, have no vital or financial interest in the outcome of the strike. The United States stand alone on the surface of the earth for the impudence with which a single man's annual service is paid for at the rate of $100,000 aside of the commissions that incidentally he may make by abusing the trust of his employers.

According to Mr. Hewitt the "surplusage of labor" in the coal-mining districts is to be laid at the door of the labor unions themselves, and, therefore, if the work does not go round to give full employment to all, and if each individual finds his income curtailed, the union men are accused of having created such a situation that is a material lowering of the "standard of living," the prior "satisfactory standard of living" being made responsible for the result "that the excess labor was attracted to the coal fields."

What did Maygars and Italians know in their remote homes, with never a newspaper passing across the sill of their doors, about "satisfactory standard of living in the coal fields"?

The fact that the operators brought the very scum of European labor surpluses to the coal fields for the open, outspoken purpose and in circumvention of the Federal immigration law of keeping American wage earners in bondage—that fact stands written indelibly in the consciousness of nine American voters out of every ten. The process of such encouraged, if not directly paid for, immigration for the purpose of curbing the bold spirit of the American skilled and common laborer is going on from day to day, from year to year, and no other remedy has the American worker than to Americanize the immigrant so that he learns that he is no longer a slave since he walks on the free soil of the United States of America, and that by right he cannot be shot at unless he violates the country's laws against life and property, though he yet must see his unemancipated countrymen escorted by armed National Guards to the place where they will serve to keep him out of his sustenance, the slave being preferred to the free man, be he white or black.

In one important matter Mr. Hewitt is much ahead in his views of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Hewitt sees the warning written on the wall to be seen and read by the Nation's wise men, that the denial of his economical needs of a proper "standard of living" to the American wage earner must of necessity arouse that sleeping giant to the realization of his political power.

Why should President Mitchell leave the issue doubtful? Why does he not boldly admit in the manly self-respect of the American citizen and voter that, defeated in the economical battle, the wage earner will, though forced only by oppression to the action, transfer the war to the field of politics? F. M. F. CAZIN.

Mining Engineer, Retired.

Hoboken, Sept. 1, 1902.

MR. HEWITT'S DISCOVERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hewitt's discovery that "the coal operators are fighting the battle for the man that wants to work" could be considered very great if it were not for another discovery of the same gentleman, now most evident, that "it was for this satisfactory 'standard of living' and wages that the excess of labor was attracted," and to the fact that the union members liberally kept the doors of the union open to all miners of the sort that are now defended by the operators—i. e., men that wanted to work.

What the operators are now doing was a crime, according to Mr. Hewitt, on the part of the union, when there was no strike. Where is the logic? The error on Mr. Hewitt's part about the leader Mitchell has so often been refuted that it is remarkable how men of prominence can afford to reiterate such statements without fearing or actually losing their prestige with the public. Where is the secret of such prestige? CARL PANKOPF.

West Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 2, 1902.

WHAT ONE EMPLOYER SAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. Hewitt's article on the coal miners' strike, I will say that as J. P. Morgan controls most of the coal roads, also the Steel Trust, and as Mr. Hewitt is one of his Directors in the trust, it can readily be seen why Mr. Hewitt is in favor of the coal roads.

As for Mr. Hewitt saying that labor is not free, let me add that as an employer of labor to the extent of 200 in my factory, the majority of whom are men, it is easy for the operator to grind down his men (which has been done by my competitors for years every time things get a little slack) by laying off a few at a time on the plea that he cannot afford to pay the wages he has been, and the men, rather than be without work, will accept less, until finally it goes the round of all the men in the mines.

This is where the union comes in, and I am glad there is such a body of determined men, to resist the greed of the men who are now at the head of the coal roads, the majority of whom know nothing of coal mining. Have the men at the head of the coal roads no conscience?

A. F. ROBERTS.

Jersey City, Sept. 1, 1902.

"LABOR IN A FREE MARKET."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not see why the question "whether or not non-union men have a right to sell their labor in a free market" is not a subject for arbitration. The arbiters, if circumstances warrant it, may decide in the affirmative, binding the union not to intimidate non-union men or use forceful persuasion to join their ranks.

Since recognition of the union is one of the strikers' demands, the above seems to me a logical issue to arbitrate. I know of no law or rule giving the right to cast off a means of settling differences, whether the contending cause be wise or unwise, logical or illogical, so long as the cause is pertinent to the situation.

Now that arbitration is the vital solution of the problem, it is, in my opinion, the duty of Mr. Hewitt and other prominent persons sharing his views, as well as the press, to advocate the adoption of this medium of settling the differences, instead of arbitrarily casting it off, especially that the miners have declared their intention of abiding by the decision of the arbiters. And the operators will sooner or later be awed into accepting arbitration, if there should be no dissenting voice from prominent sources. C. KRAMER.

New York, Sept. 1, 1902.

SAYS RAILROADS CONSUME MINE PROFITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the principle of the prestidigitateous, who attract the eyes of their audiences to the evident manipulations of one hand while they perform the trick with the other, the coal operators draw the attention of the public to the small profits of the coal mines on the one hand, while with the other hand they pocket a dollar a ton too much as carriers for carrying coal.

Soft coal is brought about three times as far for $1.40 per ton, against $1.65 per ton for anthracite. If the real profit of coal mining is credited to the proper source, i. e., the coal mine, it is not difficult to see where the trouble lies and always has lain.

The miners cannot receive fair pay for skilled and dangerous labor because the profit of coal mining must go to pay interest on enormously watered stock and bonds of discredited railroads. Nor have independent operators ever been able to stand up under these unfair conditions of enormously high freights and unfair discrimination. They had only one hand and could not perform the trick as the railway mining corporations easily do now at the expense of the miners and the public.

Perhaps the only relief under all the present circumstances would be for the Government to build and run a railroad from the mining region to tide water and bring the coal of independent operators to market at a fair cost. We would then soon see an entire change in the coal situation, competition, cheaper coal, better paid miners, and an end of some of the present troubles with trusts. CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

SAYS HUCKSTERS ARE "COAL BARONS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the United Mine Workers' organization displays such a lamentable lack of business instinct in the bills which it wants the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States to pass, as outlined in to-day's TIMES, isn't it fair to assume that it has been equally impracticable in the demands made upon the coal operators?

President Baer of the Reading system says an advance in wages would necessitate an advance in the price of coal, which would mean serious injury to many industries, and subject the coal companies to the charge of oppressing the poor. Right here is a good place to say that it isn't the coal companies who are ever oppressors of the poor so far as the price of coal is concerned, but the corner grocers and hucksters who buy coal in ordinary times at, say, about $4.50 per ton and retail it by the pailful at $10 and $12 per ton or more. The corner grocer and the street peddler are the "coal barons" at whose hands the poor in all cities suffer.

This is a point the "yellow" journals never think about or don't want to think about, because to do so would deprive them of the privilege of attacking the coal companies and misrepresenting their business and motives. I have no interest in any coal company or coal mine. In fact, never saw a coal mine, but I do believe in fair play even for so-called millionaires.

I am as anxious as THE TIMES is to see the companies mine coal, but how are they to do it under Pennsylvania laws without licensed miners? These it is well known they cannot get until the State of Pennsylvania decides to protect those who want to work, not only at the mines, but to and from the mines and at their homes. At present the man who tries to work takes his life in his hands and subjects his innocent wife and children, if married, to intolerable insult and abuse.

Why do not the operators make a formal demand on the Governor of Pennsylvania for protection for their property and the miners who may wish to work? If this is refused the responsibility for failure to mine coal will rest on Gov. Stone.

A PLAIN CITIZEN.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 4, 1902.

SEES DANGER IN TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are the coal operators not at liberty to employ sufficient miners to find work 300 days in the year? This would be two-thirds of the present number who, we are assured, can be employed only 200 days annually. Each miner would earn 50 per cent. more than at present, laborers and boys in proportion. As conditions are so unsatisfactory at present, ought not the remaining third of the force now idle gladly try a different occupation and leave a fair field and good living for the rest?

Why should a workman who works two-thirds of the time make a decent living? Most of your readers are happy if by three hundred days' hard work annually they can secure an adequate support for their homes.

Why are the anthracite coal fields overcrowded? Did the operators offer inducements which they are not now fulfilling? Or were workmen attracted by the chance to make a living as good, perhaps better, than their talents would afford them elsewhere? If they cannot, why don't they try something else, as the great majority have to do in a similar case, and let the more capable or more fortunate work?

A union ring is an attempt to enforce arbitrarily what cannot be enforced permanently, viz.: (1) That the don't-do-any-more-than-I-can-help laborer shall receive the same emolument and consideration as the do-all-I-can laborer; (2) That as many laborers sh

MAKING A GREAT NEW WATER FRONT

A Tearing Down That is Transforming South Brooklyn—Old-Time Warehouses and Elevators Must Go—Atlantic Basin to Have the Biggest Pier in the World—A Present-Day Sight to Astonish an Old New Yorker.

DOWN New York Bay, along Buttermilk Channel, across which cows were driven at low tide, traditions say, two centuries ago, there is a sight that old New Yorkers, and latter-day ones as well, would gaze upon in astonishment if once they saw it.

It is such a remarkable phase of the progress of the metropolis, indeed, that it is worth a spare half day some time in the near future down on the ferryboats of the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) line, from the foot of Whitehall Street, and then returning over the Hamilton Ferry, and thence on foot along the water front toward Erie Basin.

On Buttermilk Channel, facing Governors Island, there now lies a heap of ruins, leveled each day more and more. No fire or other disaster has brought this about, much as it looks as if the elements had been playing havoc. Instead the destruction has been deliberate. These ruins are all that is left of the half mile of massive granite warehouses that had stood there for nearly fifty years, and all that time played a great part in New York's commerce. Their tearing down marks an important change in the city's water front.

The warehousing on the Brooklyn shore is being replaced by steamship piers and railroad yards, and these are being extended along the shore from Hamilton Ferry to the hills of Bay Ridge, where the Narrows commence and the Upper Bay comes to an end. It makes a new water front for New York that is highly interesting.

Grim and skeleton-like, useless and out of date, the grain elevators that once did such a rushing trade are standing, waiting to be taken down. The Brooklyn shore was but a few years ago the most important grain-handling place in the country. But latterly all this trade has slipped away, much of it gone Baltimore-wards, and the elevators are idle.

Storage, too, is ceasing to be of its former importance along this water front. In these days of the fastest steam freighters and of cables and closely linked markets merchants do not buy in advance as much as they did. Gone by are the days when cargo upon cargo was put into storage as a matter of course.

Now, in place of horse trucks slowly moving bales, barrels, and bags from ship to store along this strip of water front, freight cars are brought almost to the very hatches of the ships, and the goods are whirled away, without an hour of delay, to be put into immediate consumption.

It all is making a new water front, no longer the sleepy old Brooklyn shore. The old Atlantic Basin, on the outer edge of which these ancient warehouses have been pulled down, is to have the biggest pier in the world. Beside it the huge new steamship piers on the North River will be but small affairs. The White Star pier, for example, is 650 feet long and 120 wide.

This great new pier of Brooklyn, on one of the arms of the Atlantic Basin, one side of it fronting on the channel, will be 1,250 feet long and 160 feet wide, and will have a concrete roadway 50 feet broad down its centre. It will be able to have three steamers of the largest type loading and unloading on each side. Across the "gap" (the entrance to the Basin) there will be another pier 850 feet long and nearly 150 feet broad.

Buttermilk Channel, after many years of discussion over it, is to be dredged by the Government. Dredges are already at work, besides, along these piers, giving thirty feet of water clear for the big steamship trade that is being planned for.

Close at hand to all of this a great railroad terminal is being erected on the shore. Three "bridges" are already in place to take the cars from off the floats and run them out on the tracks back and forth along the docks. These "bridges" are nothing more than massive "ferry slips" that rise and fall with the tide.

One of the old warehouses is being turned into a freight depot that will be one of the largest about New York, with its adjoining freight yard, a building itself 620 feet by 240. All over these docks tracks now run, and locomotives push and pull heavily laden trains back and forth. Streets have been newly paved for the truckage that comes here for the city trade.

Over a length of three miles steamship piers are now being erected. On the piers themselves car loads are daily made up for all parts of the country directly from the ships. And it is but the beginning of a new era of improved trade for the port.

THE SCHOOL OUTLOOK

All Children Applying To-morrow to be Taken Care of, Excepting Those Under Six—The Delay in the New Buildings.

IT IS the intention of Superintendent Maxwell of the city public schools that in one respect at least to-morrow shall be notable. Every child above the age of six years who applies for admission to the schools shall be accommodated, declares Mr. Maxwell, in either whole or part-time classes. If such is done, it will be the first achievement of its kind since the great expansion of New York's public schools began.

The total figures of the registration of last week have not as yet been compiled by the Board of Education, but it is likely that the total attendance at the schools when they open to-morrow will increase at a rate corresponding to the gain of previous years. This would make the attendance about 486,000, as against 467,713 who applied on the opening day of last year.

In June of this year there was a waiting list of some 8,000 children, so they would swell the normal increase to 497,000. In spite of an increase of many thousand sittings in the schools between September, 1901, and June, 1902, when the schools closed in June there were 35,347 pupils in part-time classes. Conservative estimates, therefore, place the number of probable part-time pupils for the Fall term at about 60,000.

"I have steadfastly refused," said Superintendent Maxwell, "to make an estimate of the probable number of part-time pupils, but I promise that no child who applies will be turned away from the schools. I can't say that we will be able to accommodate the children under six years of age, for we have not sufficient kindergarten classes, although we will arrange them at the earliest opportunity."

As is always the case, the school buildings, which it was expected would be ready for opening early in September, are not finished. Schools expected to be ready for occupancy six months ago are just now ready. Contractors, as usual, are not making very strenuous efforts to execute their contracts within the time limit, and the city, as usual, is making no preparations to enforce penalties for the delays.

But in spite of the delays in completing the buildings, it is predicted that within a year 100,000 additional sittings will have been added to the school capacity. In the event that 60,000 pupils were to go into part-time classes this year, and there should be the normal increase next Fall of 30,000 children, it would be possible, for the first time in many a year, to give whole-time instruction to every child of school age in this city, and make the compulsory education law entirely effective.

Only about 8,190 sittings will be opened this Fall—and not all of them at the opening of the school year. Of this number 2,700 will be for high school purposes. About 3,000 or 4,000 sittings are shortly to be placed in rented quarters. Contracts are also let for schools to be finished by June, 1904, to include about 95,000 sittings. Of these about 32,000 are to be ready by June of next year, and the greater part of the rest must be ready before Jan. 1, 1904.

The fact about the erection of New York school buildings which most impresses the layman is the long delays in this work. Office buildings in the down-town district or in any part of town, where property is valuable, go up in a very short time. The flat-iron building, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, has been completed in just a year. Yet it always takes from two to three years to erect a school building, not nearly so expensive or complicated.

President Burlingham says that the trouble is with the Controller's office. There, he declares, a complicated system of bookkeeping and an over-supply of red tape have seriously inconvenienced contractors. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has also been apathetic toward contractors, especially during the last city administration, says Mr. Burlingham.

Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder also calls attention to disabilities under which contractors suffer. He says that many of them cannot obtain their material as quickly as they desire. Especially difficult at the present time is it found to obtain as much structural steel as is wished.

"At the present time, in the erection of school buildings," said Mr. Snyder, "we are compelled to accept the lowest bidder. The competition between bidders is so strenuous that many of them get bids from sub-contractors, inquiring little as to the ability of these sub-contractors to fulfill their agreements within a reasonable time. These lowest bids are very often not the best bids, but under the law there is no choice.

"Endless delays begin from the time construction is commenced. Failings of sub-contractors are not discovered until the building is ready for their particular contribution to it. In the event of the total failure of the sub-contractor the head contractor must go to work and get low bids again, for his profit on the whole performance is not sufficient to allow him to go ahead with the work at any reasonable cost."

The success, or lack of it, New York has had in getting school buildings completed expeditiously within recent years is to be observed from the following table:

School.	Site Acquired.	Building Opened.	Time Elapsed, Years.
No. 1	1894	1898	4
No. 20	1896	1899	3
No. 40	1896	1899	3
No. 159	1896	1901	5
No. 157	1896	1899	3
No. 164	1896	1899	3
No. 168	1896	1901	5
No. 115	1896	1901	5
No. 170	1896	1901	5
No. 175	1897	1901	4
No. 177	1896	1901	5
No. 179	1896	1901	5
No. 109	1897	1901	4
No. 171	1896	1901	5

The success, or lack of it, also, of the Board of Education in having school buildings contracted to be completed at this time may be gathered from the record of their present condition. Public School No. 184, upon which the contract time expired Oct. 16, 1901, will be ready for opening to-morrow. Public School No. 22, an addition of twenty classrooms to the Sheriff Street school, and on which the contract time expired Jan. 1, 1902, is almost ready for opening. Public School No. 164 almost deserves a medal, for it was contracted to be completed by June 19, 1902, and—only three months later—is almost ready for occupancy. It is an addition of twelve classrooms. Public School No. 188, on which the contract time expired Sept. 1, 1902, is merely in the early stages of construction. It will probably be a year before this school can open its doors.

There are three high schools rushing toward completion. The Wadleigh High School, which it is expected will be ready for occupancy to-morrow, will be the most important addition to the city's schools to be made this Fall. It has five stories and a basement, and is designed to accommodate 2,700 girl students. On the Morris High School work has been unduly delayed, the contractor having been repeatedly called to account for his tardiness. When completed it will provide sittings for 2,510 pupils.

The High School of Commerce, a novel addition to New York's public school system, will not be ready because of new specifications which have been made for laboratory requirements. This building will be five stories high, and will accommodate 1,730 students.

Superintendent Maxwell maintains that in order to cope with the needs of New York's school population it is necessary to build about ten schools a year. The difficulties of the other boroughs for this year are quite as bad as those of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is not thought, however, that outside of the tenement districts the schools of Brooklyn will be as crowded as will those of Manhattan. Many new schools will have to be planned this Fall, it is said by those familiar with the situation. Pressure will be brought to bear to induce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to arrange for at least ten new buildings.

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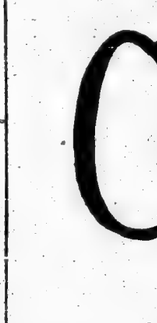

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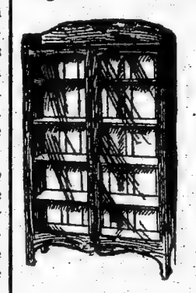

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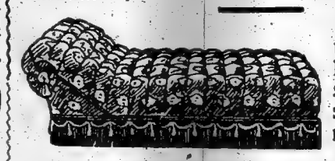

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BRONX POLICE STATIONS

Three New Houses Opened in the Last Three Months.

Dilapidated Frame Structures in Old Annexed District Give Way to Modern Buildings.

Within the last three months three new police stations have been opened in the Borough of the Bronx, thus breaking the record in the borough and in the Police Department. The new stations are substantial, commodious, and handsome brick structures, replacing old, dilapidated wooden buildings not originally intended for the uses to which they were put when the Police Department obtained possession of them. They had been in use since the city Police Department was extended into the Annexed District, now constituting Bronx Borough, many years ago, and had fallen into decay because it was deemed unwise to spend much money on them for repairs, as the building of new stations had been contemplated by successive administrations for a long time past.

The first of the trio of new houses to be erected was the Tremont Station, known officially as the Thirty-seventh Precinct, and until quite recently, when he was retired on a pension, was commanded by Capt. James K. Price. It is situated in Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, on the site of the old frame dwelling which had been occupied for police purposes since the formation of the precinct under Capt. H. V. Steers, now ex-Inspector. It was perched upon a hill, left standing when Bathgate Avenue was opened and extended through to Pelham Avenue. It was necessary to mount a long flight of wooden stairs to reach the business office, making it more than inconvenient to take prisoners before the desk. The old building was demolished to make room tor the new house, the force of the precinct being temporarily housed in a near-by flathouse rented for the purpose. The hill was blasted out to bring the lot to the level of the street, and on this site a handsome and commodious structure three stories high was erected. The accommodations for the force of the precinct are ample, the dormitories for the men are light and airy, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent. In the rear of the structure are the cells for the temporary detention of prisoners, and the stables. On the south side of the building is an exit for the patrol wagon. The building has a frontage of fifty feet on Bathgate Avenue, and is large enough for the needs of the precinct for many years to come.

The new police station for the High Bridge force, or Thirty-fourth Precinct, was opened about a month ago. It consists of a handsome brick and stone structure on Sedgwick Avenue, near Depot Place, within a stone's throw of the old frame building which had been occupied by the force of the precinct. That was an old-fashioned, rambling frame structure, which before it was required for police purposes was a resort known as the Undercliff House, famous forty years ago, when it was managed by the Widow O'Brien. It was the chief rendezvous of the trotting drivers when Harlem Lane and Featherbed Lane were the most frequented drives. From time to time additions were made to the structure as the police needs grew, but the old house finally became uninhabitable. The new building is almost a counterpart of the Tremont Station, and contains commodious stables for the mounted force of the precinct and for the patrol wagons.

Within the last week the King's Bridge police, or the Fortieth Precinct, have taken possession of the new building, just completed. Like the other new stations in the Bronx, it is a handsome brick and stone structure, and is situated near the heart of the old King's Bridge village, which still retains many of its rural features. Capt. Gannon, who is in command of the force of this precinct, was for a long time in charge of the mounted force and has paid particular attention to the arrangements of the stables. They are the most commodious stable in the department. The new house is a model structure of its kind. With occupancy of these three new houses the police force in those precincts is well cared for.

Electric Light Good for the Eyes.

MANY persons fancy that the electric light is bad for the eyes, but a Russian oculist now claims that of all artificial lights it is the least injurious. He bases his conclusion on the fact that the diseases and the fatigue of the eyes are directly in proportion to the frequency with which a person blinks. After several experiments he found that a person blinks seven times a minute when the light is a candle, three times with gas, and a little less than twice with electric light. Moreover, he found that as a rule a person blinks between two and three times a minute when his eyes are exposed to the light of the sun.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

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ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 8:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 3:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

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Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 241 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst.Sept.18, 11 AM Friedrich..Oct. 1, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n.Sep.25, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Oct.18, 10 AM
Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
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GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Sept. 23, 2 PM Aller.....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM Lahn.....Nov. 1, 10 AM
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Pennsyl'a.Sept.16, 3 PM Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM
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NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
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8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:23 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
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2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 25 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
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Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Those so-called "conservatives" who for the past year or more have been clamoring with much persistence, but with little effect, as to the danger of what they were pleased to style the inflated values on the Stock Exchange must put down another of their week's work to the profit and loss account. Prices in the stock market in the week just past generally went higher, a number of very material net advances being scored—and this notwithstanding the rise in call money rates in the latter part of the week to as high as 8 per cent., with the resulting incidental reaction.

Of course, this is not according to the expectation of cynics and pessimists; indeed, it is not even in keeping with precedent, for in times past it has been much the exception when the market has held in the face of a rising money market. Nevertheless, that does not signify that such advances as have been scored—such advances as promise to come to pass—have not been and will not be fully and finally justified. Wall Street is being taught new lessons; and though the gray-haired sages are slow to learn them, learn them they must.

One of these is that in the final reckoning values are measured and are determined not by dates, but by earning power and capacity and by conditions, developed and developing. It is neither sensible nor reasonable—it has not been profitable—to base one's market position, least of all one's market "conviction," on the fact that the present range of prices is much the highest the country has seen in its history. No one disputes that fact. Present prices are high—higher than they have ever been. But what of conditions, what of prospects, what of the country's general economic and financial situation? Has the Nation as a Nation in the fullest sense of the word—industrially, commercially, financially, politically, morally—has it stood still? Or is it not the truth that our people have prospered wonderfully—amazingly. What matter it, therefore, for present purposes, what position the stock market was in ten, or even five, years ago? As a basis for comparison such a reference might be interesting, but its value would be nil—unless, indeed, to impress the remarkable prosperity of the country in the interim.

That that prosperity has been remarkable goes without saying. And it is upon this prosperity—that, and the prospects of its continuance—that present market prices are based. Past conditions no more concern reasoning Wall Street than do past prices. The present and the future, in so far as the future can be foretold, alone guide. What the present is, he who runs may read. Of the future, none can tell with certainty; but so far as indications now go the year to come is likely to be more prolific of good things than any twelvemonth the country has known. Sustained activity in most lines of commerce and manufacture is already assured; the coal strike is nearing its end, whatever the means; the crop situation could scarcely be better, even the threatened reduction in the cotton crop promising to be offset by higher prices; and, above all, the tendency of the times toward consolidation and concentration of control is such that, whatever their personal ambitions, leaders in the railroad and financial world are coming closer and closer together, assuring, therefore, a stability in business such as has never been known and a removal of the danger of blind, unreasoning, ruinous, cut-throat competition.

Under these circumstances, the wonder is, not that the stock market is showing an appreciation of this, but that the "old-timers" in the Street should have allowed themselves to fail of understanding and of realizing.

Perhaps one reason for the attitude assumed by some of the skeptics—and this is a second lesson that must be learned—is the provincialism of New York City; for in some respects New York is distinctly and essentially provincial. It has been, it still is, a habit of certain few city financiers to think that the country is New York and New York the country; that outside the limits, if not of the city, then of the State, there is nothing. The West, with its teeming millions and its great resources; the South, growing and expanding into a new country; the Middle West and the nearer East, with their immense manufactories and enterprises of all kinds—these the local financiers referred to either ignore or know not of. Out of this failure to recognize the greater country has grown, not unnaturally, a disposition on the part of these capitalists to believe that they rule the situation. They do not. The country at large is the master. It is not New York alone, it is not Chicago alone, nor yet Pittsburg, nor St. Paul, nor St. Louis, nor San Francisco, that rules. It is the people everywhere, and they, wealthier to-day than ever before, and fully appreciative of the prosperity around and about, are buying stocks—buying them in many cases outright and putting them in strong boxes. Hence it is that a certain set of powerful New York financiers who some months ago are understood to have endeavored to bear the stock market have been obliged, beaten, to change their attitude. What they had been able to do at a time when the country was impoverished they were not able to do six months ago.

As for the immediate course of the stock market, it is not safe to predict. Unless, however, the money market should become uncomfortably tight—and with Governmental relief at hand and gold exports in sight it is hard to see how it can—prices should go higher. But that from time to time there will be reactions goes without saying. Reactions are at once natural and healthful.

It probably will be found that developments at hand will be of an altogether favorable nature, with leadership assumed by that standard stock St. Paul.

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK

Activity in the Stock Market and the Continued Shipment of Currency to the Interior Force Rates Higher—No Stringency, However, in Sight.

It is perhaps as well for the stock market as for the money market that call rates rose as they did on Thursday and Friday. Until that rise there seemed to be more than a bare possibility that the speculative element on the Stock Exchange might run wild and, in a furious outburst of speculative activity, so seriously draw upon the somewhat exhausted resources of the banks that in self-protection those institutions might, in the vernacular, "put the screws on" and by a none too considerate or discriminate calling of loans, force a severe stock market reaction.

Unquestionably some heroic measures would needs have been taken had the frenzied upbidding of prices, seen on Wednesday, been continued—for, though relief measures be in sight through the taking out by the banks of increased circulation and through possible and probable gold imports, it is not clear that they would avail or be at hand to help along any speculative debauch in which a few irresponsible operators might desire to indulge. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was eminently desirable and it is much a matter for congratulation that the stronger interests in the Street should unite, as they did, to curtail stock market activity, first by withdrawing active support and later by calling in loans and asking higher rates for any accommodation subsequently given.

Not that there is any, the least, reason for alarm over the money market situation provided only the Street be rational. With the relief measures at work and with gold imports, there will be money enough and to spare for all legitimate purposes. But the fact is not to be lost sight of that at the moment the business of the country is wonderfully active and that with the immense corn crop now practically assured, the needs of the interior will certainly be greater than they were a year ago. Clearly, had Secretary Shaw not had the foresight to provide against the contingency of a heavy demand for crop-moving purposes the local market might have been put to a severe and unwelcome test. As it is, the situation is none too clear yet, though it is to be noted, as one Wall Street authority points out, that though the surplus reserve of the local banks is somewhat smaller than it was last year, the banks are in better condition than they were at this time in 1901, as is shown by the fact that the number of banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve has steadily decreased during the past month, while for the corresponding period of last year there was a steady increase. The increase in bank circulation which has been provided for will diminish to the extent of the new issue the demand upon bank reserves.

"But," adds this authority—and its significance is not to be lost sight of—"the flow of currency to the interior is as natural at this season as the flow of maple sap in the Spring, and the more money it takes to move the crops the greater will be the profits of the railroads and of every line of business."

As for exactly what relief may be expected from foreign sources—that is by gold imports—in the event of such relief being necessary, there seems to be much difference of opinion. A conservative estimate, however, is that it would not be a difficult matter to get $25,000,000 from abroad, especially in view of the very strong position of the foreign institutions. In this connection it is worth noticing that though the Bank of England lost somewhat over $1,000,000 in gold last week, it reduced its loans considerably so that the proportion of its reserve to liability rose from 51.79 to 53.04 per cent.—the highest figure of the year. In the same week the Bank of France, though likewise losing gold, (the figures are $1,880,000,) bettered its position by decreasing its loans nearly $19,000,000. It can be taken for granted, therefore, that if there be any real demand at this centre for gold, Europe will be able to, and will, supply it.

Generally, the situation may be summed up by saying that no stringency is at hand—indeed, that rates this week will probably go no higher than last week, provided always that the stock market does not run to excess. If it should, the corrective would be very simple.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Market Better Supplied with Cash than Was Expected.

Business on Local Account Almost at a Standstill on the Stock Exchange—Consols Decline Steadily—Home Rails Depressed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The London money market has found itself better supplied with cash than was generally expected, the installment on the new consols being easily met on Thursday without much borrowing from the Bank of England. This abundance was probably due to heavy disbursements by the Government.

French exchange has moved in favor of London, but bar gold was in demand on Japanese and Austrian account, and the Bank has added little to its stock of gold.

On the Stock Exchange business on local account was almost at a standstill, but American and Continental buying kept the markets fairly lively. Considerable attention was given to Hudson Bay shares, in connection with the Canadian land boom, for which American buying is said to be largely responsible.

Consols have been dull, declining slowly but steadily. There is a large and weak bull account, which is being gradually liquidated. Some selling, however, was probably anticipatory of the issue of a Transvaal loan here, and a block of French rentes in Paris. These operations are generally expected this Autumn, but nothing is known definitely.

Home railway stocks have been depressed by the criticisms of a London Times correspondent, who compared American and British railway finance much in the former's favor.

The South Durham Steel and Iron Company, an important concern, has shut down one of its works, wanting orders. The shipbuilding industry also needs new contracts.

HOW OUR COUNTRY PROSPERS.

The financial growth of the United States during the past quarter of a century has been phenomenal, and the remarkable way in which the different States have decreased their bonded indebtedness has never been equaled by any othr country in the world.

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The total interest-bearing debt of the United States in April, 1902, was $931,070,700, compared with $1,710,685,450 in 1876, the Government having redeemed $779,614,750 during the twenty-six years. The cash on hand twenty-six years ago was $90,778,326.70, while to-day the Treasury holds cash to the amount of $327,856,289.04, an increase of $237,067,962.34. The United States now has outstanding $1,314,120.26 (bonds) on which interest has ceased. It is probable that some of the stock has been lost, mislaid, or buried, and will never be recovered, nevertheless the coffers of the Treasury are always open to meet the demands of presented principal coupons.

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A glance at the statistics of the United States will show the amount of principal outstanding on these bond payments where interest has ceased. Between the years 1879 and 1880 $29,394,175 of bonds of this character were redeemed. The United States at various times issues bonds bearing no interest, but securities of this nature are usually allotted to an appointed fund, capital being supplied from surplus accounts. Many of the Government loans were originally floated as 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. interest, and have been refunded at a 2 per cent. interest rate, giving really a 4 per cent. bond an interest of 6 per cent., and arranged to run for a longer period. (These refunders are not cited in the statistical tables which follow.) The Government has also issued bonds in aid of the transcontinental railroads. Subsidies to the amount of $64,623,512 (original amount) have been launched, and with added interest nets an outlay of $147,186,723.13. The companies to whom these bonds were issued have repaid into the Treasury the sum of $135,609,131.14, leaving an unsettled balance of $3,734,855.37.

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The Government of the United States has so excellent a system of registry, numeration, couponating, and other means to protect its obligations that it is an almost utter impossibility to issue fraudulent securities, the magnificent workmanship of the bonds, with its finely executed varying lines, having often baffled the most expert counterfeiter.

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Should the United States be suddenly called upon to settle its outstanding finances, an arrangement could be perfected whereby capital could be withdrawn from its reserve fund, which is now loaning about $150,000,000. With this amount, and calls from other sources, the amount required would be forthcoming. This, of course, will never occur, for the United States has better and more efficient means of financiering its accounts, and it is never advisable to draw from one fund and place to the credit of another.

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Each State in the Union is governed by a Constitution, duly favored by the general laws of the United States. The legal data cover almost every clause relating to the powers advanced to the sister States, and cites among other factors of importance: Debt limitations, powers of savings bank investments, matters relating to municipal indebtedness, railroad, corporation, bank, real estate, and other stock issuances. The debt of each State, its resources, capital on hand, and various other important features are clearly shown by the statistical records accompanying this article.

As a matter of citation the State of New York affords excellent opportunities. In 1891 the assessed valuation of real estate was $3,397,234,679. Eleven years later an increase of $1,771,411,310 was noticeable. The population in 1890 was 5,997,853, which showed an increase within the next ten years of 1,271,041. The total assessed value of real and personal estates in 1891 was $3,779,393,746, while eleven years later records proved an increase of $1,975,035,765, or a total of $5,574,429,511. New York State, Nov. 1, 1902 will begin the retiring of $400,000 3½ per cent. public defense bonds floated in 1898; $100,000 will be payable each year until 1905. At the present time the State is meeting the payment of $500,000 3½ per cent. defense bonds at the rate of $100,000 yearly, which began May 2 this year, and will continue to 1906. State Controller certificates to the value of $220,000, payable $55,000 yearly, are also being redeemed, the last payment to be made in 1906. Thus, at the end of five years a total of $1,420,000 will be wiped from the debt of the State.

Various cities, towns, villages, &c., are governed by the Constitutions referred to, but each individual city has its borrowing capacity, laws of sale, &c. To further exemplify this statement, the table appended herewith points out the financial standing of New York City as of Jan. 1, 1902:

Real valuation	$3,237,778,261
Personal valuation	550,192,612
Total valuation	$3,787,970,873
Funded debt	416,202,224
Temporary loans	9,972,600
Total debt	$426,174,824
Sinking funds	117,399,480
Net debt	$308,775,344
Population, July, 1902, estimated	3,632,501.

***

The States of Nebraska and West Virginia have no bonded debt. The first named had obligations outstanding to the amount of $549,267 Dec. 1, 1892, which was entirely paid Dec. 1, 1901. Cash in Treasury on that date was $553,474. Nebraska has a reserve account, which is titled the "Permanent School Fund," and its Commissioners have the authority to invest the money in bonds of municipalities of the State. West Virginia is clear from all bonded debt, and has amounts in the various funds aggregating $1,123,042.

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Municipal problems are all more or less conflicting, and a mass of figures is usually given, greatly confusing the interested party. The tables published in connection with this article prove conclusively, correctly, and briefly all the main factors of benefit to the financial investment public, and will require no further statistics accurately to figure the value of real estate holdings, railroad, and personal values, the entire value of each State (area and price per square mile) being reported. The tables follow:

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 6, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,035,630,502	$794,433,737	+34.1
Boston	79,940,016	81,274,835	— 1.6
Philadelphia	70,468,085	68,703,462	+15.7
Baltimore	16,886,439	15,588,968	+ 8.3
Chicago	114,874,729	120,475,836	— 9.2
St. Louis	35,516,066	37,315,720	— 4.8
New Orleans	7,417,813	6,382,901	+17.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,399,739,690	$1,130,175,459	+23.9
Other cities, 5 days	235,917,468	216,098,417	+ 9.2
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,635,657,158	$1,346,218,976	+21.5
All cities 1 day	365,061,216	318,069,938	+16.5
Total all cities for wk.	$2,000,718,374	$1,662,188,914	+20.4

Growth of the Wabash

Extending into the Connellsville Coke and the Northern West Virginia Coal Fields.

A press report states that the Wabash Road has placed an order with the Carnegie Company for 25,000 tons of steel rails. These rails are to be used in laying a track from Zanesville, Ohio, to that point on the West Virginia Central where the Wabash makes connection. The Wabash will have a line into the Connellsville coke region. It will also tap the rich coal fields of Northern West Virginia. The branch referred to has been projected as far as Uniontown, and surveys have been made. The exact route has not yet been selected, and probably will not be until the right of way agents begin to take up its purchase. From Uniontown it is the intention of the Wabash to get feeders into the northern end of the region.

For the road that will come into Uniontown and West Virginia charters have been secured. Work is to be commenced next Spring. Between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 will be spent. The intention is to make the two roads the most important bituminous coal-carrying lines in the country. The branch into the Connellsville region will greatly relieve the congested condition of that and the lower Connellsville field. Improvements now being made by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads in the way of double tracks and greatly enlarged terminal facilities will go a long way in this direction, but development in the lower Connellsville district has practically just commenced, so the increase in tonnage will about keep pace with what the two old lines can do in the way of bettering the facility with which shipments are moved out of this field. There is in sight for the new roads all the business they can handle. Coal mines that are being opened in West Virginia and those projected in Greene County, Penn., which is yet a virgin field capable of great tonnage, were the chief incentives for the new roads. The branch into the coke regions of Western Pennsylvania affording an outlet for shipments other than over the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, has long been the dream of coke operators.

J. T. Blair, now President of the Little Kanawha Railroad, which will be used as a part of the tidewater outlet of the Wabash, is President of the Greene County and West Virginia Roads and at the head of the syndicate which will construct the lines for the Wabash. The new railroad will open one of the most magnificent virgin coal tracks in the United States, cutting as it does through immense undeveloped fields of the best Pittsburg coal in Washington and Greene Counties. It is claimed that a line has been located and secured that will have maximum grades of less than 1 per cent. and curves of less than five degrees. It is also claimed that the road will be but sixty miles long to Uniontown from Pittsburg, and that it will be ten miles shorter than the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania systems.

The new road will so tap the Wabash that coal and coke may be hauled into the furnaces at Pittsburg and coal hauled west to the Wheeling and Lake Erie docks at Huron, on Lake Erie, for shipment to the Northwest. It is claimed that the new line will cause a saving of two days in the hauling of coke to Chicago. The Greene County Railroad will leave the main line of the Wabash at Bishop, on Miller's Run, and extend through Washington County to Chartier's Creek, near Canonsburg, then to Arden, where a junction will be formed by a spur for Western traffic, which will run northwest to the headwaters of Chartier's Run, striking the Wabash main line again at Hickory. The main line of the Greene County Road will proceed south from Arden, closely following the west bank of Chartier's Run, and through Van Buren and over to Prosperity, on the middle fork of Chartier's Creek. The line will pass through Washington County, just west of Lindley's Mills, and will strike across into Greene County to the Bates fork of Hopkins Run. This fork will be followed to Hopkins Run, and then to Ten-Mile Creek, to Muddy Creek, which will be followed to its mouth on the Monongahela River.

The Monongahela River will be crossed by a high bridge, which will strike into Fayette County at the mouth of Brown's Run and near the proposed terminus of the Monongahela River Railroad now being built by the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie to secure a more direct route to the Connellsville coke region. Brown's Run will be followed up through Edenborn, the very heart of the Lower Connellsville region. The north branch of Brown's Run will be traced to Uniontown. The West Virginia line of the Greene County Railroad will leave the main line at the mouth of Muddy Creek, and will follow the west bank of the Monongahela River through Greene County, and will strike into Monongalia County, West Va., reaching Morgantown at the north of Dent's Run. At this point the West Virginia Railroad, incorporated by the same people, will strike south, following the Monongahela River to Fairmont and reaching the rich coal territory there, much of which is already developed. The road will continue south to Buckhannon, joining the main tidewater line of the Wabash now known as the Little Kanawha Route. The West Virginia route will in no sense be considered the main eastern outlet of the Wabash from Pittsburg, although that portion to Uniontown will probably be made the basis for such a system. The primary object of this planning and construction is to tap the immense coal fields to the south of Pittsburg, give the Wabash an entrance into the tonnage-flooded Connellsville coke region, and provide a direct lake outlet for the Greene County and Fairmont and West Virginia coals.

Shortly after the surveys were made representatives of the syndicate picked up large tracts of undeveloped coal in Greene County and West Virginia, and it is probable that part of it will be developed when the line is built. The projecting of the new system is one of the most important events in the railroad world since the entrance of the Wabash itself. This will give Pittsburg a new entrance into the Connellsville coke field, whose ovens are now badly cripplied because of the congested condition of the roads entering there. The importance of such relief is best illustrated by the fact that a number of the valley furnaces were reported recently as banking fires for want of sufficient coke. The entrance of the Vanderbilt system into the Connellsville region was bitterly fought by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania, but all three roads now cannot handle the output.

In Pittsburg the Wabash gets down-town lots for terminals. The Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad Company has concluded the purchase of properties in the First Ward for $50,000. The properties extend across the right of way of the railroad and consist of a lot 33 by 70 feet at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ferry Street, a lot 52 by 90 feet in Ferry Street, and a strip 4 feet wide extending 66 feet in the rear of the Bair & Gazzam Block. The Wabash has already started condemnation proceedings against the property of Bair & Gazzam at the corner of Third Avenue and Ferry Street, and it is reported has secured an option on the remaining lot between the two Willock properties in Ferry Street. This will give the road possession of the entire block facing on the west side of Ferry Street and extending from Second to Third Avenue.

Before many weeks the gigantic task of tunneling the South Mountain in the vicinity of Buena Vista will be started. This was the statement made by one of the civil engineers who surveyed the new Wabash Road from Baltimore to Cumberland, Md. The purpose of building this new railroad is to give an almost straight line from the Pacific Coast to tidewater at Baltimore. The engineer said the work of completing the road would be pushed rapidly forward. The entire survey has been completed, and on Saturday the last data regarding the right of way were gathered in. In a short time the Wabash will accept bids for the construction of the road.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1876 TO 1902.

5½ Per Cent. Funded Loan.	Year.	Refunding Certificates, 4 Per Cents.	Funded Loan of 1907, 4 Per Cents.	Loan of 1904, 5 Per Cents.	Loan of 1925, 4 Per Cents.	Navy Pension Fund, 3 Per Cent.	4 and 4½ Per Cents, Converted from 6s and 7s.	Debt. Interest Ceased.	Debt, Carrying No Interest.	Outstanding Principal.	Cash in Treasury.	Total Debt, Less Treasury Cash.	Annual Interest Charges.	Total Interest-Bearing Debt.
.....	....1876....	Total Securities.	.....	.....	.....	$14,000,000	$1,696,685,450	$9,902,420.26	$487,125,796.89	$2,151,713,667.15	$90,788,326.70	$2,060,925,340.45	$96,104,269.00	$1,730,685,450.00
$140,000,000	....1877....	$40,012,750	$98,850,000	.....	.....	14,000,000	1,557,888,500	10,648,860.26	435,191,431.84	2,163,728,792.10	144,458,360.73	2,019,275,431.37	93,160,043.50	1,713,885,500.00
240,000,000	....1878....	12,848,210	728,673,750	.....	.....	14,000,000	1,441,885,650	5,594,560.26	363,231,082.27	2,163,561,292.53	164,179,012.08	1,999,382,280.45	94,054,472.50	1,794,735,650.00
250,000,000	....1879....	1,367,000	737,290,800	.....	.....	14,000,000	729,121,700	37,015,630.26	362,150,091.78	2,196,809,422.04	200,394,517.01	1,996,414,905.03	83,773,778.50	1,797,643,700.00
250,000,000	....1880....	1,367,000	737,290,800	.....	.....	14,000,000	720,645,300	7,621,455.26	353,825,945.37	2,085,441,500.63	168,114,752.88	1,917,326,747.75	79,633,391.00	1,725,993,100.00
250,000,000	....1881....	688,800	738,639,000	.....	.....	14,000,000	686,219,950	1,723,865.26	353,847,504.32	2,000,139,119.58	180,488,905.38	1,819,650,154.23	75,018,055.50	1,639,567,750.00
250,000,000	....1882....	465,050	737,884,300	.....	.....	14,000,000	32,082,600	16,656,205.26	353,787,958.77	1,833,859,164.03	158,835,689.78	1,675,023,474.25	57,360,110.75	1,463,810,400.00
250,000,000	....1883....	355,900	737,536,300	.....	.....	14,000,000	304,204,350	7,331,415.26	353,740,691.81	1,699,801,257.07	161,019,431.92	1,538,781,825.15	51,436,709.50	1,338,229,150.00
250,000,000	....1884....	290,000	737,631,700	.....	.....	14,000,000	224,612,150	19,056,205.26	353,719,517.31	1,599,939,572.57	161,396,577.18	1,438,542,995.39	47,926,432.50	1,226,563,850.00
250,000,000	....1885....	240,900	737,719,850	.....	.....	14,000,000	194,190,500	4,100,995.26	353,603,141.88	1,555,955,087.14	178,602,043.23	1,377,352,443.31	47,014,133.00	1,196,150,950.00
250,000,000	....1886....	207,800	737,736,700	.....	.....	14,000,000	144,048,800	2,704,444.52	397,622,548.52	1,509,411,003.78	227,265,253.34	1,282,145,840.44	45,510,098.00	1,146,014,100.00
250,000,000	....1887....	175,200	737,890,800	.....	.....	14,000,000	19,716,560	6,115,105.26	353,685,110.37	1,381,402,625.63	206,323,950.21	1,175,168,675.42	41,786,529.50	1,021,892,350.00
222,207,050	....1888....	138,050	714,177,400	.....	.....	14,000,000	.....	2,496,095.26	353,660,467.32	1,306,679,062.58	245,674,167.85	1,063,004,894.73	38,991,935.25	950,522,500.00
139,639,000	....1889....	119,640	676,095,350	.....	.....	14,000,000	.....	1,911,485.26	353,654,648.97	1,185,419,624.23	209,479,874.01	975,939,750.22	33,752,354.00	829,853,990.00
103,015,750	....1890....	103,860	602,193,500	.....	.....	14,000,000	.....	1,815,805.26	353,648,559.47	1,080,777,474.73	189,993,104.20	890,784,370.53	29,417,603.15	725,313,110.00
50,869,200	....1891....	93,920	559,566,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614,705.26	393,662,735.35	1,005,806,560.61	153,893,808.83	851,912,751.78	23,615,735.80	610,523,120.00
25,364,500	....1892....	83,580	559,551,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,785,875.26	380,403,635.37	968,218,840.63	126,692,377.03	841,526,463.60	22,838,383.20	585,029,330.00
25,364,500	....1893....	68,450	559,604,150	Floated.	.....	.....	.....	2,694,060.26	374,300,605.87	961,431,766.18	122,402,280.39	839,029,475.75	22,894,194.00	585,037,100.00
25,364,500	....1894....	58,990	559,618,400	$50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1,851,240.26	380,004,086.42	1,016,897,816.68	117,584,436.13	899,313,380.55	25,394,325.60	635,041,890.00
25,364,500	....1895....	54,110	559,625,750	100,000,000	.....	Floated.	.....	1,721,590.26	378,980,463.99	1,096,913,120.25	195,240,153.51	901,672,966.74	29,140,782.40	716,202,150.00
25,364,500	....1896....	47,140	559,636,850	100,000,000	$31,157,700	.....	.....	1,636,890.26	373,728,570.14	1,222,729,550.40	267,482,096.70	955,297,253.70	34,387,265.60	847,363,890.00
25,364,500	....1897....	45,130	559,640,100	100,000,000	162,315,400	War Bonds,	.....	1,346,880.26	378,081,702.64	1,226,793,712.90	240,187,626.76	986,656,086.14	34,387,315.20	847,365,130.00
25,364,500	....1898....	41,520	559,646,050	100,000,000	162,315,400	1908, 3½.	Consols of	1,262,680.26	384,112,912.64	1,232,743,062.90	205,657,570.76	1,027,085,492.14	34,387,408.80	847,367,470.00
25,364,500	....1899....	37,830	559,652,300	100,000,000	162,315,400	$198,678,720	1930, 2½.	1,218,300.26	389,433,653.66	1,436,700,703.82	281,380,468.73	1,155,320,235.13	40,347,872.80	1,046,048,750.00
21,979,850	....1900, July..	35,470	356,529,350	47,651,200	162,315,400	128,843,240	$307,125,350	1,176,320.26	388,761,732.41	1,418,416,912.67	305,705,654.78	1,107,711,257.89	32,545,120.00	1,023,478,950.00
.....	....1900, Oct..	35,170	341,348,900	40,700,350	162,315,400	121,848,940	335,250,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....1901....	33,320	257,376,050	21,854,100	162,315,400	99,621,420	445,940,750	1,415,620.26	383,015,584.63	1,371,572,244.80	326,883,124.92	1,044,739,117.97	29,780,153.40	987,141,040.00
.....	....1902....	32,190	233,177,050	19,410,350	134,994,200	97,516,160	445,940,750	1,314,120.26	393,203,800.88	1,325,588,621.14	327,856,289.04	997,732,332.10	27,542,954.90	931,070,700.00

DEBT OF EACH STATE IN THE UNION.

Bonded, 1902. Population Compared. Tax Figurements.

STATE.	Real Valuation.	Personal Valuation.	Total Valuation Assessed.	Bonded Debt.	Tax Rate, Per $1,000.— 1895.	Tax Rate, Per $1,000.— 1902.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population. 1890	Population. 1900.
Alabama	.....	.....	{'93, $260,172,580.16 / 1901, 284,622,937.00}	$0,357,600.00	$0.005	$0.0055	52,250	1,513,017	1,828,697
Arizona	.....	.....	68,000,000.00	2,787,347.99	.....	.....	113,020	59,620	122,931
Arkansas	$127,002,903	$62,936,142	189,999,045.00	1,271,000.00	5.00	5.75	53,850	1,128,179	1,311,564
California	942,353,309	238,227,393	{R.R., 47,711,755.00 / 1,226,292,457.00}	2,281,500.00	4.93	4.98	158,360	1,208,130	1,485,053
Colorado	.....	.....	465,000,000.00	2,300,000.00	4.00	4.50	103,925	412,198	539,700
Connecticut	.....	.....	694,200,162.00	1,720,827.00	.....	5.004	.....	746,258	908,420
Delaware	.....	.....	76,000,000.00	709,750.00	.....	2.050	.....	168,493	184,735
*District of Columbia	182,525,608	15,962,805	198,488,413.00	14,284,650.00	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Florida	79,088,902	16,998,052	96,086,954.00	1,032,500.00	3.25	5.00	58,680	391,422	528,542
Georgia	243,468,385	161,223,752	{R.R., 51,554,897.00 / 456,347,034.00}	7,681,500.00	4.61	5.44	59,475	1,837,353	2,216,331
Idaho	.....	.....	51,440,758.00	548,500.00	8.75	4.75	84,800	84,385	161,772
Illinois	.....	.....	999,231,829.00	18,500.00	.....	.....	56,650	3,826,351	4,821,550
Indiana	.....	.....	1,360,445,139.00	3,887,615.00	1.00	.00	36,350	2,192,404	2,516,462
Iowa	405,541,075	152,921,513	558,462,588.00	10,937.00	.....	2.00	50,025	1,911,896	2,231,853
Kansas	.....	.....	363,156,045.00	532,000.00	3.30	5.00	82,080	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	499,400,657	177,055,718	667,056,375.00	1,171,894.00	.....	5.00	40,400	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	.....	.....	301,215,222.00	10,677,800.00	.....	.....	48,720	1,118,587	1,381,625
Maine	268,434,909	68,204,740	336,699,649.00	2,458,000.00	2.50	2.00	33,040	661,086	694,466
Maryland	.....	.....	643,812,408.00	2,662,344.00	1.78	1.70	12,210	1,042,390	1,188,044
Massachusetts	2,370,550,196	1,611,236,303	3,981,876,499.00	.....	.....	.....	8,315	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	1,040,453,013	310,097,015	1,317,450,028.00	818,900.00	2.73	1.20	58,915	2,093,889	2,420,982
Mississippi	131,315,281	63,236,476	222,345,504.00	2,887,028.00	5.00	6.00	46,810	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	.....	.....	1,004,489,071.00	5,680,839.00	5.75	3.00	69,415	2,679,184	3,106,665
Montana	75,089,256	78,373,706	153,412,962.00	860,000.00	.....	2.50	146,080	39,159	243,329
Nebraska	.....	.....	174,439,095.00	None.	8.00	7.22	77,510	1,058,910	1,066,300
Nevada	19,299,526	9,091,726	28,391,252.00	205,210.00	.....	8.00	110,700	45,761	42,335
New Hampshire	.....	.....	282,517,903.00	1,751,323.00	.....	.....	9,305	376,530	411,588
New Jersey	.....	.....	918,418,741.00	None.	.....	.....	7,815	1,444,933	1,883,669
New Mexico	.....	.....	36,547,499.00	1,152,100.00	.....	17.29	122,580	153,593	195,310
New York	1891	3,397,234,679	382,159,067	3,779,393,746.00	2,927,655.00	1.37	4.30	49,170	5,997,853	7,268,894
	1892	3,526,645,815	405,005,684	3,931,741,499.00	763,100.00	1.08	.....			
	1893	3,626,645,093	411,413,856	4,038,058,949.00	660.00	2.58	.....			
	1894	3,761,679,394	438,202,094	4,199,882,058.00	.....	2.18	.....			
	1895	3,841,532,749	450,499,419	4,292,032,167.00	.....	3.24	.....			
	1896	3,908,853,377	459,859,226	4,368,712,903.00	.....	2.09	.....			
	1897	4,041,826,586	465,159,108	4,506,985,694.00	6,265,680.00	2.67	.....			
	1898	4,349,801,526	518,809,493	4,898,611,010.00	9,340,660.00	2.06	.....			
	1899	4,413,848,496	662,548,328	5,076,396,824.00	10,135,660.00	2.40	.....			
	1900	4,811,593,059	649,709,693	5,461,302,752.00	10,120,660.00	1.96	.....			
	1901	5,063,025,771	503,895,907	5,566,921,678.00	10,075,660.00	1.20	.....			
	1902	5,198,645,989	585,783,522	5,754,429,511.00	.....	.....	.....			
North Carolina	.....	107,303,632	139,229,083	306,597,715.00	6,287,350.00	4.13	4.30	52,250	1,617,947	1,893,810
North Dakota	.....	73,574,494	43,629,991	117,204,485.00	1,000,393.00	4.50	4.50	70,795	182,719	319,146
Ohio	1,377,253,183	591,026,817	1,968,280,000.00	451,665.00	.....	2.89	41,060	3,672,316	4

lief therein, was that the expansion of the country's business justified them. These striking "rearrangements" of old capital, accompanied, openly in some cases, covertly in others, by creations of fresh capital, were merely, on this theory, schemes which displayed a sound confidence in the future of the United States. Experienced people took a less sanguine view, being of opinion that, although it was probable that the great American financiers had no choice but to go on in the path they had marked out for themselves, when once they had entered on it they were "taking chances"—the chance, for instance, of another bad harvest this year—to an extent which could not be regarded as satisfactory to creditors of America. It now seems as if "the dice have fallen kind" for the big houses, as Carlyle said of Frederick the Great, when he got out of the prolonged difficulties of the second campaign of the first Silesian war by luckily winning the battle of Chotusitz. There will, to all appearance, be a big export of grain to Europe and plenty of means, consequently, of borrowing fresh money in London, Paris, and perhaps Berlin, or retiring outstanding loans due to people who wish to be paid off. The cotton crop also promises well, and, generally, it appears probable that the day when financial trouble will be experienced by the United States has been postponed for another eight or nine months, and possibly, if no further commitments are entered upon, for an even longer period. The actual situation is not, it must be admitted, entirely free from disquieting features. The indebtedness to Europe, already large, as we have said, has been recently added to appreciably. The New York Associated Banks are in a weak condition, their cash reserve being not much above the amount required by law, while the loans and discounts are very large, though not at the highest point they have touched this year, because a considerable proportion of their amount has been transferred to trust companies, or, in the case of securities which are dealt in freely in London, to the London Stock Exchange. The return of these banks which was published on Saturday showed some improvement in their position during the past week, owing, however, chiefly to a reduction in the loans and discounts, which can have been effected only by a similar means. On the whole, however, it seems probable that, although money will continue to be wanted in New York, it will not become really dear there now or in the Autumn; at the present moment sterling loans secured on "collateral" can be easily negotiated in that city in anticipation of the wheat and corn bills which will be on the market before very long.

About seven months ago we discussed, not for the first time, the wonderfully multifarious and adventurous character of American "business," and the effect which contemplation of its magnitude has in disturbing the judgment of observers, as a magnetic needle is deflected by the proximity of iron. Since we wrote on the subject in The Times of Jan. 7, the arrangements for the shipping combination have been made public, and the attitude of many critics in the presence of the all-devouring American millionaire financiers has become more like that of a rabbit before a boa-constrictor than of sober men of the world taking note of an important, but not overwhelming, economic phenomenon. The most ordinary facts of time, space, and the multiplication table have been lost sight of in the terror created by the name of Morgan. This form of alarm is, of course, exactly the reverse of that which these huge operations arouse in the minds of sensible people whose experience goes rather further back than 1897, when the United States was beginning to show signs of recovery from the depression of 1893-96. What the judicious are afraid may happen in certain eventualities is that the Morgan schemes may break down owing to their own weight, and precipitate ruinous sales of other securities in order to provide cash; while the gobe-mouche is afraid that they will succeed, and thereby get possession of the whole trade of the world. Neither evil is to be looked for just yet. For the next few months, at all events, the big harvests of the United States will, in all probability, secure the business world against a collapse of credit in New York; but, unless we are to accept the new-fangled doctrine that, in some mysterious way, the laws of economics need not be taken into account where America is concerned, the present state of things and the present fashion of finance cannot go on forever. Mere magnitude of resources may dazzle the unthinking until they can perceive nothing else all round the horizon; but, no matter how big resources, "potential" or actual, may be, they will not save their owner from embarrassment, or worse, if he allows his liabilities, actual or contingent, to grow in excess of them.

to devote the whole of their profits to improvements or whether the time had come when it would be safe to issue a large amount of bonds in order that the line might be worked with much greater economy than at present. In other words, were they justified in issuing $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, upon which the annual interest would be $4,000,000, in order to effect a reduction in the cost of transportation to an extent sufficient, or perhaps more than sufficient, to cover the interest on the proposed bonds, to place the company in a position of equality with its competitors with respect to economical working, and to enable a portion of the profits to be distributed to the stockholders?—the alternative being the continued devotion of the profits to improvements, a more gradual reduction in the cost of working, and the indefinite postponement of a distribution to its stockholders.

The more conservative method would, of course, be to continue to devote the whole of the profits to what may rightly be termed capital purposes. But a similar comment might be made upon the capital issues of all companies. Were they to devote their profits to the improvement of their business they would not require to put new capital into it, and ultimately the dividend on their investment would amount to a very large figure. The position of the Southern Pacific in no way differs from that of other companies which contemplate the issue of a large amount of capital for the purpose of securing a much larger profit. It is true that at the present time the company is paying no dividend, but at the same time its profits are equal to a distribution of nearly 6 per cent. upon its stock. Were allowance to be made for the sums charged to revenue for improvements and the large sinking fund payments which are reducing its capital, the profits would be equal to appreciably over 6 per cent. The Statist then continues:

That the company has not paid a dividend is due to its desire to improve its property in order that it may work with greater economy in the future, that there may be no question of its interest charges being well covered, and that when dividends are announced they will be maintained. Were an additional $100,000,000 of money spent upon improving the line, increasing the weight of its rails, reducing its gradients, straightening its curves, changing its engines from coal to oil, there would be a reasonable prospect—indeed, a practical certainty—that expenditures would be reduced by $4,000,000 per annum, and that the additional capital would earn its own interest. This would mean that the surplus of $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 of profits would be available for distribution, and that after the payment of a dividend of, say, 5 per cent., there would still remain a surplus of nearly $6,000,000 to be devoted to improvements. Beneath are set out the results it secured for the years ended June 30, 1900 and 1901:

	1900-1.	1899-1900.
Mileage	8,653	8,215
Gross receipts	$77,245,000	$68,690,000
Expenses and taxes	50,979,000	46,735,000
Ratio	(65.96)	(68.27)
Net earnings	$26,366,000	$21,955,000
Miscellaneous income, net.	1,699,000	1,675,000
Net income	$28,065,000	$23,630,000
Fixed charges and rentals.	16,807,000	16,520,000
Balance	*$11,258,000	7,210,000
Sinking funds	931,000	1,067,000
Surplus	†$10,327,000	$6,143,000
Betterments	6,871,000	3,376,000
Balance	$3,456,000	$2,767,000

*Equal to a dividend of 5.7 per cent.
†Equal to over 5 per cent.

In the past eleven months the gross earnings have further increased $6,119,000, but in consequence of liberal outlays its expenditure has increased $5,315,000, and its net earnings have gained only $804,000. To indicate the still higher rate of working in the past year, we contrast beneath the earnings, expenses, and net earnings, together with the ratio of expenses to earnings for the eleven months to May 31. We have not yet received the figures for June:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$77,079,000	$70,960,000	$6,119,000
Expenses	51,673,000	46,558,000	5,315,000
Per cent.	67.29	65.61	1.68
Net earnings.	$25,206,000	$24,402,000	$804,000

That this rate of working is very high compared with that of its neighbors will be seen from the following contrast of the ratios of expenses to gross earnings of the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Great Northern, the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific, for the twelve months to June 30, 1901:

	Southern Pacific.	Atchison.	Great N'th'n.	Union Pac.	Nor. Pac.
Rate per ton per mile, (cents)	.997	1.007	.871	...	.944
Revenue train'd (tons)	*261.4	242.6	381.3	...	324.4
P'c'tage to gr. earnings—					
Maintenance of way	13.9	11.8	15.5	12.6	16.1
Maintenance of equipment	10.7	11.5	8.3	10.5	7.6
Transportation	35.5	31.2	27.3	27.1	24.7
General	2.8	2.5	4.7	2.5	2.7
†T'l expenses	62.9	57.6	55.8	52.7	51.1

*Excluding company's freight; including company's freight the total would be 305.3 tons.
†Excluding taxes.

For the past twelve months the comparison of the ratio of expenses to gross earnings of the Southern Pacific with those of the other lines has been more unfavorable, the line having been worked at about 64½ per cent. of its gross earnings, whereas some of the other lines have been worked at a lower ratio than in the previous year. Nor is there any reason for the higher ratio of working on the Southern Pacific apart from dearer coal and the need of improvements to the road and rolling stock. With respect to fuel, the development of the oil fields, both in Texas and California, will probably enable the company to obtain motive power as cheaply as other lines can do who are in closer proximity to the coal fields. Apart from fuel, the line should be worked more economically than the other systems, inasmuch as the density of traffic upon its road is much greater than it is on either of the other systems.

A British Lament

The Increasing Burden of Rates and Taxation Put Upon British Railroads. Things Are Done Better Here.

Under the heading "Municipal Socialism," a correspondent of The London Times contributes the fourth of a series of articles at once interesting and suggestive:

"From the greatest undertakings in the land down to the occupant of a single-room tenement in a model lodging house, whose rent has been raised on account of the demands of the rate collector," declares this correspondent, "there is hardly an interest or an individual unaffected more of less by the heavier local burdens." On the one hand there is jubilation among the advocates of municipal trading at the 'enterprise' which the corporations are showing, and among the holders of Socialist ideas at the way that local authorities are themselves carrying out the Socialist programme; and, on the other hand, financiers, railway magnates, manufacturers, professional men, struggling shopkeepers, the very charwoman whose landlord tells her that in future she must 'settle direct with the rate collector,' are one and all lamenting the increased demands which they have to meet. Their complaints may be unreasonable from the point of view of the municipal Socialists, who would make them perfectly happy with the thought that in another twenty, forty, or sixty years, when their city or borough has paid off its debts, the place will be in a high degree of prosperity. But the present-day ratepayer has more concern about surmounting present-day difficulties than he has for making the municipal paths smooth for posterity, and the private trader especially, who may have to meet municipal competition while bearing a full share of the municipal obligations, wants to know how he is to survive at all until the arrival of the promised millennium. Even where the actual municipal competition does not come in, there is the active foreign competition in its place, for Great Britain is surrounded by swarms of jealous rivals filching a bit of new trade here, another bit there, and showing a disposition never to be satisfied until they have got it all. From their own Governments they receive every possible support and encouragement, whereas in Great Britain the tendency is for State interference with industries, to be followed up by municipal action, either in taking up these industries or in handicapping them with heavy rates and excessive assessments."

Coming to specific cases, the correspondent says:

"In the world of railway finance the constant increase of rates and taxes is one of the most serious of problems. On the Great Western Railway the total amount paid for rates and taxes during 1901 was no less than £444,074, as compared with £220,715 in 1891, an increase in ten years of over £223,000. On the London and Northwestern Railway the increase in rates and taxes for the second half of 1901 was £19,000; the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company paid close on £12,000 more, the Great Northern and the London and Southwestern each £10,000 more, the Great Eastern nearly £9,000 more, and the Southeastern and Chatham £7,000 more. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company was lucky in getting off with an increase of not much over £1,000. The Northeastern Company finds that, whereas in 1891 rates and taxes represented 12 per cent. of the ordinary shareholders' dividend, in 1901 they represented 24 per cent., or nearly a quarter of the company's income, while the Great Central Company's experience is that in the last ten years their rates and taxes have increased over 60 per cent.

"The total amounts paid for rates and taxes by the railway companies in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively in the years from 1894 to 1900, (the latest date for which the Board of Trade railway returns are available,) are as follows:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1894	£2,509,185	£ 219,641	£96,448	£2,815,272
1895	2,689,423	232,945	88,362	3,010,730
1896	2,828,525	222,415	87,949	3,148,889
1897	2,946,632	248,609	98,300	3,293,631
1898	3,046,703	272,083	105,531	3,424,339
1899	3,157,364	283,125	111,150	3,581,637
1900	3,341,512	292,019	123,622	3,757,153

"This in the course of seven years the sum total paid increased by close on £942,000.

"It will be seen that the figures given above include the item of taxes as well as rates. Still more striking, therefore, from the point of view of the present article, is the following table showing the amounts which one of the great London railway companies has paid in the years mentioned in respect to parochial rates alone:

Year.	Amount Paid.	Increase or decrease over previous year.
1882	£76,703	+ £8,512
1883	81,654	+ 4,941
1884	85,030	+ 1,376
1885	82,403	— 627
1886	89,270	+ 6,867
1887	96,236	+ 6,966
1888	99,513	+ 3,277
1889	104,502	+ 4,989
1890	106,692	+ 2,190
1891	102,642	— 4,050
1892	110,956	+ 8,314
1893	123,321	+ 12,365
1894	135,849	+ 12,528
1895	135,311	— 538
1896	151,009	+ 15,698
1897	160,074	+ 9,065
1898	162,930	+ 2,856
1899	171,247	+ 8,317
1900	180,001	+ 8,754
1901	199,429	+ 19,428

This represents a grand total of £2,452,772 which a single company has paid in local rates between 1882 and 1901. It also shows an increase of £122,727 in the amount paid in 1901 as compared with the figures for 1882. Considerable expansions or improvements had undoubtedly been brought about on the company's system during the period in question, but the increase in the local rating was out of all proportion to the increase in the value of property. Such figures may be regarded as applying, approximately, to all the great railway companies having their headquarters in London.

While on the one hand railway companies have had to meet these greater demands from the local authorities, they have, on the other, also experienced severe competition from tramways, to the cost of which they have often had to contribute their share through the rates. Thus the London and Northfestern Railway Company contribute to the support of tramways in 46 different places in the country, and in the course of the last six months of 1901 they carried 422,000 fewer third-class passengers. As the falling off was mostly in regard to penny fares, it is accounted for by the working of tramways, and particularly electric tramways, near the great cities. On the Midland system there was a decrease of 316,000 third-class passengers in the same period, representing a money loss of from £3,000 to £5,000, and here again the decrease is attributed to the competition of electric tramways in large towns like Bradford, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham. In Yorkshire, the Great Northern carried 500,000 fewer passengers during the course of half a year, owing to the competition of tramways, some, at least, of which have involved a considerable burden on the public purse, having proved to be very costly and dubious undertakings indeed. Other railway companies have had similar experiences, while the London and Northwestern Railway Company last year subscribed £1,650 to the city of Manchester on account of the deficit shown by the working of the Manchester Ship Canal, which is in direct competition with the company's Lancashire lines.

Other charges and tariffs are set out, after which the correspondent concludes:

"These illustrations must suffice to show the way in which railway interests are handicapped more or less throughout the country, by the charges imposed upon them in regard to local government, inasmuch as these charges have necessarily to be met in some way or other out of revenue. It is not surprising, therefore, that in respect alike to town and country, railway companies are demanding that they should only be rated in the same proportion to the benefit they themselves derive from the objects in regard to which the rates are imposed.

"Against this sort of encouragement by local authorities of railway enterprise in Great Britain may be set an illustration from the City of Boston, U. S. A. It was considered that a new central railway station would be to the general advantage of the people, and thereupon the city purchased a site, compensated the property owners, and presented the land to the railway company, who constructed on it a central station of such dimensions that it accommodates twenty-seven tracks of railway.

"No one on this side of the Atlantic would suggest that a municipality should present a railway company with a site for a railway station. But the facts narrated would suggest that if local authorities here had wished to handicap railway enterprise in every way possible they could not have done so very much more than has actually been the case, and the contrast between the policy adopted in England and that followed in Boston is assuredly striking in the extreme."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S FUTURE.

The continued rise in Southern Pacific, which last week sold up to the highest price on record, is serving to draw the attention of foreign investors more and more to the issue.

In its latest issue to hand The London Statist treats extensively of the system. Dealing with the proposition of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company to recommend the issue of $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, The Statist points out that the question which the Directors of the company have had to decide has been whether they should continue

Trading in Bank Stocks.

Their Selling Prices as Compared with Their Book Values—Some Interesting Figures.

With the beginning of September trading in bank stocks usually becomes active, and for that reason it will be interesting at this time to compare the prices at which these securities are selling with their "book values" or the amount which would be realized should the banks be liquidated with the present surplus and profits. Of the forty-two National banks in Manhattan the stock of not a single one is selling below the book value, which points to the fact that holders of these stocks have unlimited confidence in the Directors and officers of these institutions. The book values of most of the banks, however, are considerable above the par value of the stocks, as will be seen by referring to the following table.

In figuring the probable earning power of a bank the surplus and undivided profits account plays an important part, and as the time in which this item has been accumulating has considerable bearing on the subject the year of organization and the age of the various banks is included in the table. What the banks have done in the past gives a fair idea of what can be expected of them in the future, and for that reason the total dividends (per cent.) paid by the institutions included in the compilation since the passage of the National Bank act by Congress on Feb. 25, 1863, and June 3, 1864, to the close of 1901 are given. In the case of institutions which were in operation as State banks previous to entering the National Banking Association the dividends paid subsequent to 1859 are included. Several of the banks have paid extra and special dividends during this period, but these are not shown, as no reliable record can be found. These total dividend payments have not all been made on the present capital stock, as many changes have occurred during the thirty-eight years. The Astor National, the Liberty National, and the National Bank of the United States paid no dividends up to 1901, although the first two are now on a dividend basis. The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank and the Western National do not pay regular dividends, while the United National has been in existence less than a year. The Seventh National has paid no dividend since reorganized.

The table, which also includes the present capital, net profits, increase of bid price over the book value, and income basis at present bid price, follows:

BANKS.	Present Capital.	Present Surplus and Profit.	Book Value.	Bid Price.	Bid Price over Book Value.	Dividend Rate	Income at Present Bid Price	Organized.	Age.	Par Value of Stock.	Total Dividend Paid.
Astor National Bank	$350,000	$491,400	240	755	515	20	2.6	1898	4	100	....
Am. Exchange Nat. Bank	5,000,000	3,486,100	170	268	98	8	2.9	1838	64	100	306
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	2,000,000	2,220,700	211	337	126	12	2.9	1784	118	100	390.5
Chemical National Bank	300,000	7,212,400	2,504	4,300	1,796	150	3.4	1824	78	100	4,023
Chatham National Bank	450,000	1,010,500	324	345	21	16	4.6	1851	51	25	494.5
Central National Bank	1,000,000	557,300	156	190	34	8	4.2	1864	38	100	296
Chase National Bank	1,000,000	3,181,000	418	800	382	12	1.5	1877	25	100	198
East River Nat. Bank	250,000	145,600	158	160	2	8	5	1852	51	25	323
Fourth National Bank	3,000,000	2,989,700	181	335	85	7	2.9	1864	38	100	258.49
First National Bank	200,000	390,400	295	330	135	6	1.5	1864	38	100	353
First National Bank	10,000,000	12,274,500	223	775	552	20	2.5	1863	39	100	2,213
Gallatin National Bank	1,000,000	2,118,500	312	425	113	12	2.8	1829	73	50	404
Garfield National Bank	1,000,000	1,262,100	226	525	299	12	2.2	1881	21	100	142
Hanover National Bank	3,000,000	5,763,100	292	645	353	10	1.5	1851	51	100	331.6
Irving National Bank	1,000,000	978,300	198	235	37	8	3.4	1851	51	50	329.5
Imp. & Traders' Nat. B'k.	1,500,000	6,233,000	516	665	149	20	3.0	1855	47	100	785
Leather Mfrs. Nat. Bank	600,000	509,800	185	270	85	10	3.5	1852	70	100	442
Lincoln National Bank	300,000	1,169,000	490	950	460	12	1.2	1882	20	100	136
Liberty National Bank	500,000	872,200	374	700	426	20	2.8	1891	11	100	....
Merchants' National Bank	2,000,000	1,213,800	161	180	19	7	3.8	1803	99	50	311
Mechanics' National Bank	2,000,000	2,470,500	224	288	64	8	2.8	1810	92	25	365
Market & Fulton Nat. B'k.	900,000	1,017,100	213	255	42	10	3.9	1852	50	100	379.5
Merchants' Ex. N. Bank.	600,000	283,300	147	180	13	6	3.7	1829	73	100	261.5
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	1,386,300	239	360	121	6	1.7	1850	52	100	306.5
New Amster. Nat. Bank	500,000	554,100	211	650	439	32	4.9	....	..	100	50
National City Bank	25,000,000	15,156,100	161	300	139	6	2.0	1812	90	100	594
Nat. Butch. & Drovers B.	300,000	77,400	120	167	41	..	..	1830	72	25	344.5
Nat. Bank of Commerce.	10,000,000	7,296,600	173	338	165	8	2.3	1839	63	100	349.5
National Broadway Bank.	1,000,000	1,874,800	287	330	43	12	4	1849	53	25	775
Nat. Bank of N. America.	2,000,000	1,955,900	198	245	47	8	3.2	1811	91	100	276.5
Nat. Bank of the U. S.	500,000	443,400	189	350	161	..	..	*1891	11	100	....
National Citizens' Bank	1,550,000	601,200	139	202	63	6	2.9	1851	51	25	333
Nat. Shoe & Leath. Bank	1,000,000	266,700	127	160	33	4	2.5	1853	49	100	331
National Park Bank	2,000,000	4,303,500	315	639	324	15	2.3	1856	46	100	441
N. Y. Nat. Exchange B'k.	500,000	367,300	173	255	82	8	3.1	1851	51	100	324.5
N. Y. County Nat. Bank.	200,000	617,100	406	1,550	1,144	50	3.3	1855	49	100	666.5
Phenix National Bank	1,000,000	265,100	127	130	3	3	2.3	1812	90	20	265
Seventh National Bank	1,700,000	120,400	106	143	37	..	..	†1833	69	100	169
Second National Bank	300,000	1,178,400	491	700	209	12	1.7	1863	93	100	509
Seaboard National Bank	500,000	1,128,400	326	600	274	6	1.0	1882	20	100	95
United National Bank	1,000,000	209,100	121	132	11	..	..	1901	..	100	....
Western National Bank	2,100,000	3,049,400	245	615	370	..	..	1887	15	100	22

*Under name of Hide and Leather National. Total changed in 1902. †Reorganized in 1902.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The stock market during the week just past was strong and reactionary by turns, but in the main—especially considering the condition of the money market—there was substantial strength, with the undertone decidedly strong. A helpful feature in the late trading was the rise in the shares of the Steel Trust stocks, said to be due directly to Mr. Morgan's influence, that gentleman declaring to his friends that, considering the enormous earnings and fine prospects of the company, the shares are selling absurdly low.

Reading.

In the absence of any official statement to explain the early enormous demand for Reading shares, advancing them to the highest price on record, there must continue to be more or less conjecture as to the reasons for the buying. Undoubtedly not a little of it was actually for control, while not improbably some shrewd manipulators, knowing of such buying, took advantage of it to make a sharp market turn. When the skies have cleared and the powers behind the throne are prepared to make a statement in the matter it will likely be found that control of the property is so lodged that complete harmony will be maintained between the Morgan, New York Central, and Pennsylvania interests.

Pennsylvania.

The phenomenal advance in Pennsylvania on Thursday—that issue on that day appreciating 5 points in the last half hour of trading—and the continued buying of it since have not as yet been explained by any news or other developments. The talk persists, however, that an important Eastern trunk line deal is on, in which Pennsylvania will play a most important part. Beyond this, it has not escaped the attention of the Street that the company is earning tremendously, and as well that the stocks of its controlled properties, such as Norfolk, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake, have lately risen materially in value.

Erie.

An interesting development in connection with the recent buying of Erie has been the disclosure that several large blocks of the stock have been taken up by James J. Hill and a number of the interests for a long time identified with him in Great Northern. The gossip in the Street is that long-pending plans in respect to Erie's development—plans mapped out by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Harriman—are shortly to be perfected. These, it is said, will assure to the Erie a much larger traffic than now comes to it.

The "Gates" Stocks.

The so-called Gates stocks did not fare very well during the week, and the suspicion is now become almost a certainty that Mr. Gates, previous to his departure for Europe, disposed of a goodly line of his stocks, the while some of his most ardent followers thought he was "bulling" the issues.

Wabash.

A recognition of the growing importance of the Wabash system, due to the extensions built and building and the traffic assured to it under the Carnegie agreement, was largely responsible for the buying of all the Wabash shares toward the latter part of the week. Gould brokers were most active in the rise.

St. Paul.

Standard Oil brokers were the largest buyers of St. Paul throughout the week, buyers of St. Paul throughout the week. The buying was said to be for the personal accounts of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers. The talk continues that an extra or increased dividend on the stock will be declared at the dividend meeting about a week hence. This can be neither confirmed nor denied.

Southern Pacific.

Those people who a little more than a week ago sold Southern Pacific short on the report that Mr. Keene was "letting go" have had a rather hard time of it ever since, for the reason that the stock has gone almost steadily up, converting expected profits into losses. To his personal friends Mr. Keene continues to talk most confidently in respect to the property, repeating his prediction that in due time the stock will cross par.

Independent Steel Stocks.

The persistent demand for the shares of the independent steel companies, which set in some weeks ago, was continued last week, with the greatest demand for Sloss-Sheffield and Republic Steel issues. If even a small part of the gossip in the Street is true, some important developments in the affairs of these companies are pending. One story has it that their nature will probably be disclosed at the annual meeting of the Republic Steel Company to be held in Jersey City next month.

Some General Issues.

The increase of over $200,000 in the July net earnings of Union Pacific encourages Wall Street to the belief that, if not at the next dividend meeting, then at the one following, the dividend rate on the stock will be increased.

The Rockefeller pool in Leather Trust stock is said to be accumulating all the Leather common stock offered.

The advance in Manhattan was directly due to the excellent earnings of the property, as shown by the published annual statement showing an increase in surplus for the year of over $700,000.

North Plainfield's Tax Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—To pay the running expenses of the municipal government in North Plainfield, there is a surplus of but $21, and the borough Council has authorized a loan of $2,500 to meet the emergency. An increase of sixteen points will be made immediately in the tax rate, which will bring it up to $2.58 on the $100, the highest ever known. Mayor Smalley says that, if contemplated improvements are ordered, the rate will have to be advanced at least thirty-eight points.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Empire State Title Company of Tarrytown; capital, $50,000. Directors—George H. Free, Tarrytown; Henry D. Swain and W. S. Hopkins, White Plains.

New York Suburban Development Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. G. Rideout, G. F. Simes, and Bertha Shrader, New York City.

Butt Hat Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Lustig, S. D. Wohlfell, and H. W. Butt, New York City.

American Vacuum Drying Machine Company of New Hamburg, Dutchess County; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. P. Mende, David Bandler, New York City; R. J. Stuart of New Hamburg.

William F. Simpson Advertising Agency of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. F. Simpson, New York City; Isaac Herrigan and J. V. Simpson, Mount Vernon.

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We have called this monthly booklet the "DRIFT OF THE MARKET," as it contains complete charts, most carefully compiled, of the twenty-five leading stocks; total monthly sales of New York, Boston and Philadelphia securities for the month, together with their high and low prices. LIKEWISE, a complete history of prices, with chart, of Chicago (Board of Trade) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard.

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STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	404,482
To date this year	123,200,669
Corresponding date last year	205,188,221

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$1,861,000
To date this year	$631,830,000
Corresponding date last year	$731,145,920

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	1
Am. Grass Twine	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Am. Linseed	1½	Pressed S. Car	1¼
Am. Linseed pf	3	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Ann Arbor pf	2	Rep. Steel pf	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	St. L. & San F.	½
Butterick Co.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Union Bag & P.	1
Dist. of Am. pf	½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	3½
Laclede Gas	¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Met. Sec. Co.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Manhattan	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dpl., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	½	U. S. Express	2
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
General Electric	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Western Union	½
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s...1% | Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.1%

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Quite generally prices declined on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Previous to the publication of the bank statement there had been selling throughout the list in the belief that the figures would be bad. When they were published they were even worse than had been expected, surplus reserves being cut down by more than $5,600,000 and a loss in cash of more than $8,000,000 being reported. As was to be expected, the bears promptly took advantage of this unhappy exhibit and proceeded to offer prices down all around the room, while at the same time there was not a little selling of long stock by weakly margined or timid holders. The consequence was that prices quite generally receded for a time. On the recession, however, remarkably little real stock came out, and therefore in the final ten minutes of trading prices went up again, the market closing with a rally in progress.

The strongest features of the list were the stocks of the independent steel companies, notably Republic Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, and Pressed Steel, all of which showed gains at the close. The steady accumulation of these stocks by certain leading interests is in the Street taken as strongly suggestive of the fact that developments of consequence are at hand in the affairs of all the companies.

Other strong features were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Linseed Oil, and United States Cast Iron Pipe.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $223,922,433; balances, $9,402,341; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $77,931.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—To-day was a holiday in the stock market.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾@2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 23¾d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.15; Lisbon, 28.

IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Spanish 4s and Spanish rails rose substantially on the progress made in the negotiations for the creation of a combination aiming at lowering the rate of exchange. Servian rentes were in brisk demand. Industrials rose. Rio Tintos were the subject of inquiry on the strength of copper in America. Kafirs were more animated and firm. The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes were 101f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 85.15.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Foreigners were firm on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific and locals were quiet and comparatively steady. Exchange on London was 20 markes 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

FALL RIVER MILLS STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The stock market has been rather narrow during the week, but transactions show that in specialties a healthy demand continues. The following list is furnished by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Linen Company		96
Arkwright Manufacturing Co.		92½
103..Barnard Manufacturing Co.		105
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.		101
Chace Mills	100	102½
Cornell Mills		130
Flint Mills	102½	106
Granite Mills		137
King Philip Mills	127½	130
Laurel Lake Mills		122½
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.		85
Mechanics' Mills		86
Narragansett Mills	103	105
Osborn Mills		92
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.		120
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	100	102
Seaconnet Mills		92½
Shove Mills		65
Stafford Mills	99	95
Tecumseh Mills		120
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.		142½
81..Wampanoag Mills		87½
Westmince Mills	57	60

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The local market showed very little change in record, aside from the continued strength of Atlantic Coast Line common and Alabama Coal and Iron common. The latter closed below the high figure for the day. Alabama Coal and Iron was stronger, due to expectation of a very favorable report for the month just closed. Brokers are growing bullish on these issues, predictions of 50 for the common and par for the preferred being liberally circulated. There was some effort to depress Cotton Duck incomes in order to allow long-standing shorts to cover. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,069 shares of stock and $27,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
250..	American Alkali	½	½	½
394..	American Railways	52	52½	52½
545..	Cambria Steel	28	28	28
9..	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
300..	Cons. Lake Superior	26	25¾	26
125..	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	75½	75	75½
13..	Con. Trac. of N. J.	70	70	70
70..	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
50..	Diamond State Steel pf.	3 9-16	3½	3½
750..	Electric of America	9½	9⅜	9½
160..	Erie	42	41⅞	41⅞
9..	Hunt. & Broad Top	31½	31½	31½
510..	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35½	35½
100..	Lit Brothers	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
340..	Marsden Co.	4¼	4	4¼
16,155..	Philadelphia Electric	9 5-16	9	9⅛
1,200..	Phila. Rapid Transit	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
250..	Pennsylvania	83⅞	83½	83½
440..	Philadelphia Co.	49⅝	49½	49⅝
50..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
209..	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
7,612..	Reading tr. ctfs.	36⅝	36	36 5-16
20..	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	44¼	44¼	44¼
481..	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	38 15-16	38½	38⅝
100..	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100..	Southern Railway	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
465..	United Gas Imp.	113½	113½	113½
210..	Union Traction	47⅞	47¼	47⅜
300..	U. S. Steel common	41⅞	41¼	41⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Except for Philadelphia Electric, which was dealt in to a greater extent than all other stocks combined, the Philadelphia market presented few striking movements, though before the brief session closed new records were made for the year. American railroads touched 53, and Philadelphia Electric went to 9 3-16 on sales of 15,000 shares, Messrs. Huhn & Sons appearing as the largest buyers. The story of a big electric alliance by which a communion of interest would be established between Philadelphia Electric Rapid Transit and United Gas Improvement was stamped by officials of all these companies as unfounded. Yet the persistent absorption of Philadelphia Electric continued until the close, but neither of the other companies' shares participated. Local money quotations closed the week without change from the figures given a few days ago. Demand for accommodation was very slight to-day. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
250..	American Alkali	½	½	½
394..	American Railways	52	52½	52½
545..	Cambria Steel	28	28	28
9..	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
300..	Cons. Lake Superior	26	25¾	26
125..	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	75½	75	75½
13..	Con. Trac. of N. J.	70	70	70
70..	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
50..	Diamond State Steel pf.	3 9-16	3½	3½
750..	Electric of America	9½	9⅜	9½
160..	Erie	42	41⅞	41⅞
9..	Hunt. & Broad Top	31½	31½	31½
510..	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35½	35½
100..	Lit Brothers	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
340..	Marsden Co.	4¼	4	4¼
16,155..	Philadelphia Electric	9 5-16	9	9⅛
1,200..	Phila. Rapid Transit	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
250..	Pennsylvania	83⅞	83½	83½
440..	Philadelphia Co.	49⅝	49½	49⅝
50..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
209..	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
7,612..	Reading tr. ctfs.	36⅝	36	36 5-16
20..	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	44¼	44¼	44¼
481..	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	38 15-16	38½	38⅝
100..	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100..	Southern Railway	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
465..	United Gas Imp.	113½	113½	113½
210..	Union Traction	47⅞	47¼	47⅜
300..	U. S. Steel common	41⅞	41¼	41⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
870..	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
100..	Mon. River Coal pf.	41	41	41
1,985..	Crucible Steel	23½	23	23
275..	Nat. Fire Proof	31¼	30⅜	31¼
510..	Nat. Fire Proof. pf.	40	39⅝	39⅞
3,435..	Pittsburg Coal	32¼	31⅝	31⅞
210..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91¾	92
1,820..	Am. Window Glass	61⅜	60½	61¼
450..	Pittsburg Brewing	31	30⅞	30⅞
250..	West. Elec. 2ds	112¾	112½	112⅝
220..	U. S. Steel	41½	41⅜	41⅜
5..	Mon. Nat. Bank	270	270	270
10..	Pennsylvania Trust	255	255	255
10..	Second Nat. Bank	880	880	880
10..	People's Nat. Bank	112½	112½	112½
10..	Cosmpoolitan Nat. Bank	108	108	108
45..	Colonial Trust	495	495	495
50..	Pressed Steel Car	88¼	88¼	88¼
20..	Federal Nat. Bank	141	141	141

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$211,308,164
Gold	121,107,445
Silver	20,968,673
United States notes	5,158,026
Treasury notes of 1890	58,963
National banknotes	15,059,562
Total receipts this day	2,016,577
Total receipts this month	10,581,728
Total receipts this year	108,493,231
Total expenditures this day	1,095,000
Total expenditures this month	10,250,000
Total expenditures this year	110,177,178
Deposits in National banks	126,318,857

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,571,089
Silver dollars	460,282,000
Silver dollars of 1890	832,855
Silver bullion of 1890	26,732,145
Total	$848,418,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,571,089
Silver certificates outstanding	460,282,000
Treasury notes	27,565,000
Total	$848,418,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,365,105
Gold certificates	57,742,340
Silver coin and bullion	13,999,179
Silver certificates	6,969,494
United States notes	5,158,026
Other assets	26,158,212
Total in Treasury	$173,892,359
Deposits in National banks	126,318,857
Total	$299,711,216
Current liabilities	88,403,051
Available cash balance	$211,308,164

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The money situation at the end of the week was much the same as it has been for several days past. The tone was still very firm, even though the business doing, as is always the case on Saturday, was extremely light. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 20 per cent. discount; call loans, 5 per cent.; time money, 5@6; Clearing House exchanges, $23,749,540; balances, $1,999,764. The stock market was extremely dull, but moderately firm in undertone. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
381..	Atchison	95⅜	94⅝	95⅛
110..	Atchison pf	105	104⅝	104⅝
50..	Boston & Maine	199	199	199
30..	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
343..	Boston Elev. rights	50c	40c	40c
155..	Massachusetts Electric	38⅜	38½	38⅝
5..	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
100..	Southern	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝
125..	Union Pacific	111	110	110½
20..	Wabash pf	50	50	50

TELEPHONES.

210..	Am. Tel. and Tel.	171½	171	171
3..	New England	142½	142½	142½
50..	Western	29½	29½	29½

MISCELLANEOUS.

152..	Am. Ag. Chemical	27	26	26
50..	Am. Pneumatic Service	9	9	9
1,195..	Am. Sugar	129½	128⅝	128⅝
5..	Am. Sugar pf	122	122	122
35..	Am. Woolen pf	78½	78	78½
2,960..	Dominion Iron & Steel	77½	76½	77⅛
13..	Edison	280	280	280
495..	Edison rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
12..	General Electric	195	195	195
235..	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
3..	Planters' Compress	40	40	40
2..	Pullman	241	241	241
20..	Seattle Elec.	87½	87½	87½
10..	Seattle Elec. pf.	108	108	108
530..	United Fruit	114	113¾	114
100..	United Shoe Mach.	56½	56½	56½
183..	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32¼	31½	32¼
330..	U. S. Leather	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
280..	U. S. Steel	41⅞	41¼	41¼
272..	U. S. Steel pf.	91¼	91	91
4..	Westinghouse pf.	113	113	113

MINING.

200..	Adventure	22	21½	21½
250..	Amalgamated	69¼	68½	68⅞
20..	Arcadian Copper	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
10..	British Columbia	6	6	6
1..	Calumet & Hecla	540	540	540
250..	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2 3-32	2 3-32
50..	Copper Range	58	58	58
205..	Dom. Coal	145¼	145	145¼
26..	Dominion Coal pf.	117	117	117
100..	Guanajuato	4	4	4
1,925..	Montreal & Boston	3⅝	3½	3½
100..	Montana Coal & Coke	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50..	Old Dominion	18½	18½	18½
2..	Osceola	58½	58½	58½
10..	Trinity	11½	11½	11½
2..	United States	21½	21½	21½
250..	U. S. Coal & Oil	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100..	Utah	22	22	22

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was not so active as had been expected after the strength and broadness displayed during the earlier part of the week. Although a few stocks declined somewhat sharply, quite a number advanced fractionally and offset the losses. Trading in Northern Securities was at prices that ranged between 117 and 116, and closed the day with a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Otis Elevator common and San Francisco Street Railway stocks were stronger, the Otis common rising a half and the Street Railway stocks three-quarters and one-quarter of a point. Tennessee Copper broke sharply, losing one point and a quarter in transactions that amounted to 600 shares. Electric Vehicle preferred sold at 16, netting a two-and-a-half gain for the week. Montreal and Boston, and British Columbia Copper were stronger, 7,300 shares of the former selling between 3⅜ and 3½.

***

AMERICAN CAN issues advanced an eighth. These stocks were more active during the past week, and both gained considerably, the common rising 2¼ and the preferred 3½ points.

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AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER preferred lost 1½ points on the transfer of 300 shares. The showing in the annual statement of the company was referred to as the cause of the decline.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120..	American Can	14½	14⅜	14½
200..	American Can pf.	54⅜	54	54⅜
55..	American Chicle	119	119	119
30..	American Chicle pf.	96	95¼	96
300..	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	40	39	39
200..	Amer. Writing Paper.	5½	5⅜	5⅜
300..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23⅜	23½	23⅜
200..	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
100..	Brit. Columbia Copper.	5	5	5
300..	California Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
400..	Camden Land	⅜	⅜	⅜
100..	Consol. Refrigerating	6¼	6¼	6¼
200..	Consol. Storage Bat.	20	19¾	20
300..	Central Foundry	2½	2½	2½
100..	Dominion Securities	30	30	30
200..	Electric Vehicle pf.	16	15¾	16
575..	Greene Consol. Copper	29	28⅞	28⅞
100..	Hackensack Meadows	11	11	11
850..	Manhattan Transit	7⅛	*7	7⅜
7,300..	Mont. & Bost. Copper	3½	3⅜	3½
100..	New Bruns. Can. Coal	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100..	North Platte Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
30..	New York Realty	186½	186½	186½
225..	New York Transport	*12¾	12	12¾
3,700..	Northern Securities	117	116	116⅝
100..	New Orleans Rys.	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
343..	New Orleans Rys. pf.	56⅝	56½	56⅝
310..	Otis Elevator	44	43	44
1,500..	Reading, new, w. i.	51½	50¾	51
1,040..	Rock Isl. pf. new, w. i.	81½	81	81½
20..	Safety Car Heating	181	181	181
100..	Seminole Mining	2	2	2
1,200..	San Fran. com., w. i.	23⅞	23¼	23⅝
1,057..	San Fran. pf., w. i.	62	61⅝	62
500..	Seaboard Air Line	32	31⅞	31⅞
50..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	62	62	62
650..	Tennessee Copper	18¼	17⅛	17⅛
100..	Toledo Ry. & Light	39½	39½	39½
100..	United Copper	32½	32½	32½
100..	Universal Tobacco	3½	3½	3½
1,200..	U. S. Realty & C., w. i.	37	36⅞	37
300..	U. S. R. & C. pf., w. i.	79¾	79¾	79¾
100..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	21¼	21¼	21¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	†American Malting 6s	97	97	97
70,000..	Oregon Short Line 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝
148,000..	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10,000..	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼
5,000..	U. S. Ship. 5s, 75% pd.	94	94	94
5,000..	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	74½	74½	74½
1,000..	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	84	84	84

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 6. Bid.	Sept. 6. Asked.	Sept. 5. Bid.	Sept. 5. Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
Am. Elevated	1	1¼	1	1½
Am. H. & L.	5¼	5⅞	7	8
American Malting 6s	97½	98	98	100
Am. Maltose Mfg.	54	56	5	6
American Tobacco	285	315	285	315
Am. Steel Foundries		90		90
American Typefounders	43	47	43	47
Am. Typefounders pf.	93	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	14	15	14	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	77½	77	77½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120½	122	120½	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112	110	112
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Camden & Trenton R. R.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	62	65	63	65
Central Foundry pf.	11½	12½	11¼	12½
Central Foundry 6s	65	70	65	70
Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	95	95½	95	95½
Chi., Peoria & St. L. pf.	13	14	13	14
Compressed Air	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14	18	14	18
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distilling new w. i.	30	31	29	31
Distilling new 5s w. i.	79¼	80	79¼	80
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.	40	42	40	42
Electric Lead Reduction	2¼	3	2½	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Flectric Vehicle	5	5½	5	5½
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2	3½	2	3½
Empire Steel	11	9	11	9
Empire Steel pf.	49	50	49	50
Federal Sugar w. i.	35	50	30	
Federal Sugar pf. w. i.	95	97	95	
Federal Sugar subs. w. i.	97		97	
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Gold Hill Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Guggenheim Exploration	147½	160	147½	160
Hall Signal	120	125	120	125
Havana Commercial	18½	20	18½	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	62	59	62
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	46	48	46	48
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	65	75	65	75
Houston Oil	16	20	16	20
Houston Oil pf.	70	75	70	75
Illinois Trans.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf.		145		145
International Salt	9¼	10½	9¼	10½
Lanston Monotype	12½	13½	12½	13½
Mexican Nat. Construc.				
tion pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mines Securities	6½	7½	6½	7½
National Bread		21¾		21¾
National Bread pf		92½		92½
National Enameling	37	38	37	38
National Enameling pf.	90	100	90	95
National Sugar pf.	103	104	103	104
New Eng. Cons. Ice	29	31	29	31
New Eng. Trans.	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	43	42	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	81	81¾	81	81¾
N. Am. Lumber & Pulp.	6½	10	6½	10
Otis Elevator pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Pacific Pac. & Nav.	5	6½	5	6½
Pacific Pac. & Nav. pf.	32	35	32	35
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Pioneer Mining	40	55	40	55
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Interurban Op. 40% paid	118	121	118	121
Interurban Op. full paid	117	119	117	119
Retsof	27½	45	27½	45
Retsof bonds ex div.	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	105	105½	105	105½
St. Louis Transit	30½	31⅞	31	32
Sante Fé Gold & Copper	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Simpson-Crawford	27	30	27	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
South. Light & Trac. 5s	92½	94	92½	94
Standard Coupler	30	35	30	35
Standard Coupler pf.	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	8	9½	8	9½
Standard Milling pf.	32	34	32	34
Standard Milling 5s	80	81	80	81
Standard Oil	685	690	685	690
Storage Power	⅛	1	⅝	1
Tefft-Weller pf.		100		100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	21	22	22	22
Trenton P. pf., tr. ctfs.	108	112½	108	112½
Union Copper	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Union Typewriter	128	132	128	132
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	130	133	130	133
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	132	135	132	135
U. S. Cotton Duck	13¼	14½	13¼	14½
Universal Tobacco pf.	25	35		35
United Box Board	14½		14	15
United Box Board pf.			64¾	64¾
U. S. Shipbuilding w. i.	22	25	22	25
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	59	64	59	64
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	98	99	98	99
Vulcan Detinning	34	35	34	35
Vulcan Detinning pf.	81	82½	81	82½
White Knob Copper	21¾	22½	21¼	22½

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	248	252	248	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100½	101½	100½	101½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	107½	109½	107½	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	112½	115
Broadway Surface 2d	101	102	101	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	247	248	247	248
B'klyn R. T. new 4s, w. i.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Con. P. N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Columbus Railway	56		56	
Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71¼	70	71¼
Con. Traction 5s	110¾	111	110¾	111
Detroit United 4½s	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	112	110	112
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	50	48	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City El. & P.	23	23¾	23

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 6, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
900	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	132	135	132	135	+3
4,020	American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	13	14⅛	13	14⅛	+2⅛
2,100	American Can pf.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	53	54⅞	53½	54⅞	+3⅝
175	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sept. 10, 1902	117½	120	117½	119	+4
30	American Chicle pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	95¼	96	95¼	96	+1
400	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
20	American Hide & Leather	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
450	American Hide & Leather pf.	13,000,000	..	..	.....	*40½	*40½	39	39	+1⅞
770	American Light & Traction	4,378,800	..	..	.....	43¾	*43	43¼	44	−1
115	American Light & Traction pf.	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 15, 1902	*94½	*95	*93½	*93½	− ½
400	American Pneumatic Service ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
5.0	American Union Electric	5,000,000	..	..	.....	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
2,100	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
2,250	American Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24	23¼	23¼	− ½
1,100	Bamberger De Lamar	.....	..	..	.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	...
7,300	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
5,200	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6	5¾	5	− ¾
125	Brooklyn City Railroad ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 1902	*247	247½	*247	247¼	...
300	California Copper ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	⅜	..	½	...
1,100	Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	..	½	..	⅜	− ⅛
500	Camden & Trenton R. R.	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4	3⅞	4	...
1,213	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	*2	2½	..	2½	...
212	Central Foundry pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12	11½	11½	−1
110	Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis pf.	7,350,000	..	..	.....	*14¼	*14¼	13½	13½	− ½
100	Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	− ½
1,335	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	6½	6	6¼	− ¼
600	Consolidated Storage Battery	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20	10	20	...
700	Distilling of America, new, when is.	‡32,500,000	..	..	.....	31	31½	20½	20½	−2½
200	Dominion Securities	1,681,900	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	30¼	30½	30	30	− ½
300	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	...
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	2,000,000	2	..	April, 1900	15	16	15	16	+2½
700	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
100	Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
50	Empire Steel pf.	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 1902	50	50	50	50	−2
100	Federal Sugar, when issued	‡30,000,000	..	..	.....	29	29	29	29	...
200	Federal Sugar pf., when issued	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	95	95	95	95	...
550	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1	⅞	1	− ⅛
9,575	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	27½	29¼	27¼	28⅞	+1½
360	Hackensack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11	10	11	+3
30	Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	120	120	119	119	...
640	Havana Tobacco, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	47	*48	47	47½	− ½
800	Illinois Transportation ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1	1	1	...
25	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
100	Lanston Monotype	4,827,240	..	..	.....	13	13	13	13	...
7,135	Manhattan Transit	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8⅝	6⅞	7⅜	−2¼
3,480	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	...
3,480	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	34½	37½	34	37	+3
150	National Enameling pf.	8,396,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	91	91	91	91	+3
800	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	5⅞	6	5⅞	...
1,000	New England Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	¾	1	⅞	...
5,700	New Orleans Railways	‡30,000,000	..	..	.....	18	18¼	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
542	New Orleans Railways pf.	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56⅝	...
400	New England Consolidated Ice	31	..	..	.....	31	31	30	30	− ¼
50	New York & Hoboken Ferry	3,200,000	1¼	Q	July 2, 1902	73	73	73	73	−1
40	New York & Queens Co. Elec. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	− ¼
720	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	..	July 1, 1902	*184½	*186¼	*184½	186	+5
625	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	12	*12¼	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛
20,850	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	115¾	117¼	111⅝	116⅜	+5½
3,300	North Platte Copper	.....	..	..	.....	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅝
1,385	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*43	44	42	44	+2½
150	Otis Elevator pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	103¼	103¼	*103	103¼	+ ¼
300	Pacific, Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6	5½	5½	...
330	Pacific, Pac. & Nav. pf.	6,100,000	..	..	.....	*36	*36	31⅞	31⅞	−3⅝
200	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24	Pratt & Whitney pf.	1,225,000	1½	Q	July, 1902	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
19,750	Rock Island, new, when issued	‡96,000,000	..	..	.....	46¼	54	46	51	+5
7,600	Rock Island pf., new, when issued	‡54,000,000	..	..	.....	81½	81½	79	81	+1
50	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 20, 1902	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	− ¼
70	Safety Car Heating	4,849,000	2	Q	July 1, 1902	171	181	171	181	+11
3,500	San Francisco common	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	21½	23⅞	21¼	23⅞	+2⅝
1,435	San Francisco pf.	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	61	62	61	62	+1
3,000	Seaboard Air Line	29,000,000	..	..	.....	33½	33⅝	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅜
3,050	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19,400,000	..	..	.....	53⅜	53¾	52	52	− ⅝
500	Seminole Mining ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
200	Standard Milling pf.	6,900,000	..	..	.....	33½	33½	33	33	− ½
183	Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 1902	680	690	678	685	+10
765	Storage Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼	1	1	...
25	Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	*152	152	152	152	−12½
14,842	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	..	..	.....	17	19¼	17	17½	+ ½
4,700	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	..	..	.....	34¾	40½	34¾	39½	+5½
3,140	Union Copper ($10)	3,600,000	..	..	.....	3⅜	3½	3	3⅜	− ¼
16	Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 1902	45	45	45	45	...
300	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	−1⅜
200	United Gas & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
400	U. S. Shipbuilding, when issued	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	23¼	23	23	23	+ ⅜
100	Universal Tobacco	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	−1½
39,417	U. S. Realty & Con., when issued	‡36,000,000	..	..	.....	34½	37½	34½	37	+2¾
7,500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf., when issued	‡30,000,000	..	..	.....	79¾	80½	79¾	79¾	+3¼
1,100	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke rights	.....	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
1,083	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000	..	..	.....	21	*22	21	21¼	− ⅛
400	Wagon Bearing	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 1902	34¾	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅛
300	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	22	22	21¾	21¾	− ¾
325,082	*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.									
	Bonds.									
$8,000	American Malting 6s	3,893,000	3	S	July, 1902	97	97	97	97	− ⅝
5,000	‡American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ½
1,000	‡Chicago, Indiana & Louis. gtd. 4s	‡15,500,000	..	..	.....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
15,000	‡Denver Gas & Electric 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	71¾	71¾	71	71	...
62,500	Distilling new 5s, when issued	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	+1¼
25,000	‡International Salt 5s	7,500,000	..	..	.....	44	44	40	40	−5
2,000	‡International Silver 6s	3,840,000	3	S	June 2, 1902	102	102	102	102	+2
5,000	‡New England Gas & Coke 5s	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	67	67	67	67	−1⅛
3,000	‡New York & Hoboken con. 5s	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	85	85	85	−2
7,500	New Orleans Railways 4½s	‡40,000,000	..	..	.....	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	...
1,620,000	Oregon Short Line, when issued	‡31,000,000	..	..	.....	94½	95⅜	94⅝	95⅝	+1½
1,200,000	Rock Island, new, 4s, when issued	‡75,000,000	..	..	.....	90	90	87½	88⅛	− ⅝
40,000	San Francisco subs	20,000,000	..	..	.....	48	48½	48	48	−1
41,000	Syracuse Gas 5s	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	100	100	100	...
12,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	28,292,000	2	S	July, 1902	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
25,000	United States Shipbuilding 5s	6,000,000	..	..	.....	95	95	90	94	−4
12,000	U. S. Steel, new, 5s, when issued	‡250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	98	98	98	...
112,000	‡Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	8,853,000	2½	S	Sept., 1900	74	75	74	74½	+ ½
1,000	Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,392,350	..	..	.....	84	84	84	84	...
$3,210,300	‡Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.									

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn	2	Sept. 10	.....	.....
Buf. & Susquehanna (com. quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept 30	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
Chicago & Northw. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 13
Col. & So. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
W. Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 18	Aug. 29	Sept. 19
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Sept. 21

BANK STOCKS.

Nat. City Consol. cfs. (quarter)	2⅜	Oct. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 30
New Amsterdam National (quarter)	8	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANY.

Manufacturers' Brooklyn (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 22	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Mineral Land	6	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
American Chicle Co. com	1	Sept. 10	Sept. 4	Sept. 11
American Snuff Co. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Amer. Sugar Refining Co. com	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (extra)	2	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
Boston & Phil. S. S. Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 30
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 6
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Con. Gas Co. of New York (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
Con. Mercur Gold Mines (month)	3c	Sept. 9	Aug. 26	Sept. 10
Continental Tobacco Co. com	2½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
Dominion Coal com	4	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Iron & Steel pf.	3½	.....	.....	.....
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Int. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Laclede Gas Co. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
Liberty Pure Food Co. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	30c	Sept. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 21
Ry. Steel Spring Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 21
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Sept. 8	Sept. 16
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 30
United States Cotton Duck pf.	3	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
U. S. Glass pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 10	Aug. 29	Sept. 12
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
United States Printing (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	.....
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. R. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Wolverine Mining Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Abbey & Imbrie Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 9	Annual
Amer. Agricult. Chem. Co.	Sept. 6	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Annual
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 19	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Annual
American Shipbuilding Co.	Sept. 5	Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Annual
Am. Smelt. & Refining Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Annual
Brooklyn & C. I. Tel. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 15	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railway	Sept. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 3	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	Annual
Hocking Valley R'way	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 11	Special
Jefferson Bank	.....	.....	Sept. 17	Special
Lake Erie & Western R. R.	Sept. 8	Oct. 3	Oct. 1	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 19	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western R'y.	Aug. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
Norris. & Majn Line Connect. R. R.	.....	.....	Sept. 19	Special
Old Colony Railroad	.....	.....	Sept. 13	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Special
Otis Elevator Company	.....	.....	Sept. 8	Special
People's Guaranty & Indemnity Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 10	Adj. Special
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R.	.....	.....	Sept. 15	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway	Sept. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 21	Annual
St. Law. & Adirondack Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 6	Special
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Special
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	Sept. 3	Oct. 2	Sept. 24	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual

LEGAL NOTES.

COMPROMISING CLAIMS.—Where a disputed claim, depending upon a legal question, is settled and adjusted by the parties, and a contract between them is accordingly made, whereby one promises to pay to the other a sum of money, the promisor, it is held by a Georgia court, in City Electric Railway Company vs. Floyd County, (42 Southeastern Reporter, 45,) is bound thereby, though such question be really free from doubt, and, properly resolved, would have absolved him from all liability. The court said: "The parties asserted conflicting claims, depending upon a question of law, and these claims were compromised and settled by the contract now under consideration. Where parties have conflicting claims, depending upon a law point, and they compromise them, each is bound by the settlement, whether the law point turns out to have been for him or against him. Moreover, in order to render valid the compromise of a claim, it is not essential that the matter should be really in doubt. It is sufficient if the parties consider it so far doubtful as to make it the subject of a compromise."

***

NECESSITY FOR WARRANTS IN ARRESTING VAGRANT CHILDREN.—It was urged before the Fourth Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment committing Florence Angie, a girl under sixteen eyars, to St. John's Catholic Protectory at Rochester, because she had been found by a police officer in a place where wines and liquors were sold, that the young girl's arrest was illegal, inasmuch as no warrant against her had ever been issued or information filed. The officer placed Florence in his custody under Section 291 of the Penal Code, which provides that a child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age who is found in a liquor store, without being in charge of its parent or guardian, must be arrested and may be committed to any charitable institution. The Appellate Court holds, in affirming the commitment, that although ordinarily where a crime is charged a trial must be had after the filing of an information and the issuance of a warrant, in Florence's case there was no necessity for such procedure as she was not charged with a crime. "The primary object of the statute in question," the court said, by Presiding Justice Adams, "is to save children from evil and debasing influences. It is purely reformatory in its nature, and designed not so much for the punishment of crime as for its prevention. Consequently, it is one which does not fall within the rigid rules of criminal procedure. Moreover, the very language of the statute repels any idea of such formalities as are required in proceedings which are of a strictly criminal character, for it provides that 'any child who is found' in certain places therein mentioned 'must be arrested,' &c. The appellant, who at the time of her arrest, confessedly, was not sixteen years of age, was found in a place where liquors were sold, without being in charge of her parents or guardian, and some of the persons in the room where she was found were then actually engaged in drinking liquor which had been served to them by the proprietor of the place. She was, therefore, liable to arrest, and by the provisions of Sections 291 and 293 of the Penal Code it became the duty of any peace officer who saw her in these circumstances to make such arrest."

***

PRESUMPTION OF SURVIVORSHIP.—Law Notes for September contains the following interesting case on the presumption of survivorship: In United States Casualty Company vs. Kacer, (69 Southwestern Reporter, 310,) the court followed the common law rule that there is no presumption as to survivorship in case of a common calamity, but that he who claims a right by virtue of survivorship must prove the fact of the survival of him through whom he claims, and that, failing in this, the property or fund remains vested as it was before the calamity. The suit was brought to determine the right to the proceeds of a life policy, payable by its terms on the death of the insured to his daughter, if surviving; if not, to the legal representatives of the insured. The insured and his daughter were both drowned while yachting in the Gulf of Mexico. It was held that the daughter had a vested interest liable to be defeated by the happening of a condition subsequent, and the legal representatives of the insured, being alternate beneficiaries, had only a contingent interest depending upon the happening of a condition subsequent, and the burden of proof was on the legal representatives to show a divestiture of the daughter's interest, and that, in the absence of such proof, the legal representatives of the daughter were entitled to the proceeds. This is the law in England as well as in this country. In Wing vs. Angrave, (30 Law J. Rep. Ch., 65,) where a husband and wife had been swept off the deck of a ship by the same wave, the court refused to draw any inference as to survivorship from the difference of sex, age, or state of health; and, therefore, a party who would have been entitled to certain property in case the wife survived the husband was held not to have made out his case. The question of survivorship arose in England a few years ago before Sir Francis Jeune, where a mother and daughter, while sleeping together, had been suffocated by an escape of gas. The medical evidence showed that the mother, a feeble old woman, had passed away peacefully, but that the daughter, from her appearance, must have made a prolonged struggle for life, and, accordingly, the President found as a fact that the daughter had survived her mother.

SUES RAISIN COMBINE.

New York Corporation Brings Action Against California One for $75,000 Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A suit for $75,000 damages against the California raisin combine has been begun in the United States Circuit Court, under the Sherman anti-trust law. The United States Consolidated Raisin Company, a New York corporation, is the plaintiff, and the Pacific Coast Seeded Raisin Company, comprising a large number of corporations, is the defendant. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff granted licenses to the different companies in the combine to use its patent seeding machinery, on a royalty of one-quarter of a cent a pound on all raisins handled.

This yielded a profit of more than $10,000 last year, but now, by reason of combine, the companies refuse to pay the licenses, and the damages resulting are estimated at $25,000, which under the anti-trust law, must be trebled if awarded.

Apartment Block Case Decision.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Supreme Court Justice Parkhurst to-day handed down a decision in favor of the defendant in the action brought by B. Revoir against George B. Leonard to recover an interest in an apartment block in New York City valued at $510,000. The complaint was dismissed.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¼
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Flour unchanged; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; clears, $2.70@$3; Spring specials, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 67@71c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 61¾c; No. 2 yellow, 62¾@63c; No. 3 white oats, 33@36c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $4.55; mess pork, per bbl, $16.90@$16.85; lard, per 100 lb, $10.60@$10.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.40@$10.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@9c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 9½@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9@$9.25.

COTTON.—Further realizing and bear pressure forced cotton values downward again, the close being well under the final bids of the previous day and at about bottom of the present reaction from the recent bull movement. The market opened easy and 1 to 4 points lower in response to bearish Liverpool cables, but soon rallied on demand from less reliant shorts and those traders who believed the Wall Street bull faction would not permit prices to drop materially further, but were rather planning a fresh buying movement. This improvement carried January to 8.33. But at this level heavy realizing again set in and prices broke very rapidly, January finally touching 8.26. Reports of clear weather in the South and of normal temperatures, combined with large port and interior receipts, helped to depress bull sentiment and to encourage short selling. The private cables from Liverpool were not particularly cheering, and commission houses appeared to have many stop orders scaled down. The private wires declared Southern spot holders were offering cotton freely at lower prices and that the mills were less anxious to buy. Conservative traders, while believing in possibly higher prices later on, were inclined to hold aloof until it was known whether or no Wall Street was selling out and preparing to take the short side. The market closed steady and net 8 to 13 points lower. The market for spot cotton was dull and ½c lower, to 8⅞c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.48	8.48	8.40	8.40@8.42
October	8.44	8.46	8.32	8.37@8.38
November	8.36	8.36	8.23	8.26@8.27
December	8.36	8.37	8.25	8.27@8.28
January	8.36	8.39	8.26	8.29@8.30
February	8.28	8.29	8.25	8.19@8.21
March	8.26	8.27	8.16	8.19@8.20
April	8.20	8.29	8.20	8.19@8.21
May	8.27	8.29	8.20	8.23@8.24

LIVERPOOL, Sept.

SEPT

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1902.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

With the coal supply rapidly diminishing, may we not expect something like the above?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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TO the French people of Canada Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the greatest if not the only great person living. Some time ago a "habitant" arriving in the City of Quebec met an old friend and fell to talking politics. In the course of conversation he happened to mention the name of Queen Victoria and the friend informed him that the Queen had been dead for a year.

"Dead!" exclaimed the countryman, "and who, then, rules in England?"

When it was explained to him that the Prince of Wales had succeeded to the throne he shook his head wisely.

"Mon Dieu!" he said, "but he must have a pull with Laurier!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

BEFORE college closed last Spring Ernest-Thompson Seton went out to Stanford University to deliver a lecture on wild animals to whom he had introduced himself or some kindred subject. He was entertained at dinner before the lecture, and about the board were several Western zoologists of prominence. One strenuous young Westerner, whose occupation lies in catching wild animals alive, spoke of a commission which he had just received to capture some Rocky Mountain sheep.

"How will you go about it?" questioned Mr. Thompson.

"I'll try to get them when very young, lambs," said the young man, "before they are able to move about rapidly."

"You'll never be able to do it," said the author-lecturer. "Don't you know that an hour after birth a mountain goat can move about the rocks faster than you can run?"

"Did you ever see one do it?" asked the young man quietly.

"No," said Mr. Thompson, "but an old mountaineer told me they could."

"Well, Mr. Thompson, "you know that old mountaineer and we don't!"

The subject of conversation changed.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

FRIENDS of Henry W. Unger know that he is an enthusiastic lover of Robert Burns, and collects all data "touchin' on and appertainin'" to the Bard of Ayrshire. One day while rummaging in an old book shop in the neighborhood of Chambers Street he chanced to see upon the top shelf a small volume stained with age, bearing the imprint on the label, "Johnson on Burns."

Visions of a rare, curious volume flashed upon his mind, and with the feverish eagerness of a bibliophile he stretched forth his hand to secure the prize.

His disappointment knew no bounds when the title page revealed the text, "Johnson on Burns and Scalds!"

Swearing softly under his breath, he hastily replaced the volume and bought a copy of "What a Man of Forty-five Should Know."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ABILITY in the line of repartee is credited to Ignace Jan Paderewski. Walter Damrosch once introduced the pianist to the champion polo player of England, and added:

"I trust you will be good friends, for you are both leaders of your separate professions, though they are, of course, very different."

"Not so very different," quickly replied the great pianist, "my new friend is a dear soul who plays polo, whereas I am a dear Pole who plays solo."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SOMETIMES Judge Rufus B. Cowing loses his temper with lawyers who needlessly and at great length cross examine witnesses. Recently an Italian was on trial before him charged with stabbing a fellow-countryman. On direct examination the complaining witness with much precision described how and where the stabbing occurred. A young lawyer started in on a very minute cross-examination, and asked the witness:

"Were you stabbed in the hall?"

"No, Sir."

"Were you stabbed in the back yard?"

"No, Sir."

"Were you stabbed in the cellar?"

"No, Sir."

At this point the Judge, with a smile, broke in with the remark:

"Counselor, what is the use of asking all those questions when the witness has told us over and over again that he was stabbed in the stomach?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE venerable Bishop Williams of Connecticut, for many years Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, and who lived all his life a bachelor, was talking one day with a young man from the West about a possible tax a Western State was trying to impose on bachelors, the tax to be increased a certain per cent. for every ten years of bachelorhood.

"Why, Bishop," said the young man, "at your age you would have to pay about $100 a year."

"Well," said the Bishop quietly, and in his old-time vernacular: "It's wuth it."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THIS story of an old farmer living in the South who had traveled very little is told by Mayor Low. Some law business arising, the old gentleman was compelled to visit a large town about 100 miles from his farm. He and his family were dreadfully afraid of the journey, but nothing happened, and on his return he was greeted with joy and many questions.

"See here, I'll tell ye," said the newly returned traveler; "if the world's as big each way as 'tis the way I've been—it's a whopper!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHILE talking recently about the visit the German Prince paid to this country, Gov. Odell was asked if he had tried to converse in the German language with the distinguished guest. He answered he had not.

"I made a German speech two years ago," he added, "and since then I have not tried to make use of my knowledge of German. I have been for a long time a member of the German singing society in Newburg. I attended the rehearsals in former years quite often and became quite proficient in the use of German words. After my election the singing society prepared to serenade me. I decided to make a German speech. With the aid of a dictionary I was able to get up a rather lengthy oration which one of my friends who had traveled in Germany and who was supposed to have a fair knowledge of the language of the fatherland considered a masterpiece. The singers marched to my house with torchlights an the whole German-American population congregated before the windows of my home. After the songs were sung and the President of the society had addressed a few remarks to me, I made my speech. There was applause at nearly every word, and I congratulated myself on the successful out-

come of the affair. Next morning, while I was waiting in the lobby of a hotel, I overheard the conversation of two men whose backs were turned to me.

"'John,' said one, 'I understand your society had a great affair at the Governor's last night.'

"'Yes,' answered the other, 'we did have a great time. The speech of the Governor was something I would not have missed for anything. It was bully.'

"'Well, he is a wonder. I never knew he could speak a word of German.'

"'I didn't say he spoke German.'

"'But I heard some one say so. I understood he addressed you in the language of your fatherland.'

"'You are misinformed. The speech the Governor made was great, although he made it in the language Weber and Fields use. Yes, it was a great speech.'

"Since then," concluded the Governor, "I have not made an attempt to speak any foreign language."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DURING his lifetime there was probably no man more in demand at public banquets and private dinners than the late William M. Evarts of this city. Despite his lean face and spare form, Mr. Evarts thoroughly enjoyed the delights of the table and always "had his appetite with him."

On one occasion at a state dinner at the White House a distinguished, though dyspeptic, Senator, after glancing over the table, said in a querulous tone, "I don't see a single thing I can eat," and Mr. Evarts joyously responded, "And I don't see anything I cannot eat."

It was at this same dinner that one of the guests remarked to Mr. Evarts—he was then Secretary of State—"I do not understand, Mr. Secretary, how you can keep up under all these dinner engagements, especially with all the different kinds of wine they serve."

"Ah," replied Mr. Evarts, "it is not the different wines which injure a person, it is the indifferent ones that do that."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, was here ten days ago he looked at the tall buildings and heard about the subways and tunnels with a very doubtful expression.

"You'll find that so much tunneling, combined with such high buildings, will make a lot of trouble for you," he said to an American friend. "They're learning that in London now. It is said that the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral have been weakened by the tunnels."

"Strangers are all doubtful about the solidity of our high buildings," was the response. "When Prince Chen drove up Broadway the other day he looked at the tall buildings and smiled. A gentleman who sat in his carriage asked through an interpreter if the Prince would tell just what he was thinking about—"

"I'll bet that I know what he was thinking about," said Sir Edmund. "He was thinking what a fine mark they would make for a shell."

"No. He said that he was wondering when those buildings would fall down and what we would all do when they did fall."

"Ha! ha!" laughed Sir Edmund. "How true it is that language was made in order to conceal thought."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A RECENT visitor to New York was Mr. Henry Ittelson of St. Louis. Mr. Ittelson studied for the ministry, but abandoned that profession to join Mr. Glasser in organizing the stock brokerage firm of Glasser & Co. of St. Louis.

One evening recently, accompanied by Mrs. Ittelson, he visited relations of his wife present in the home of Mr. Jacob Freund, the linen importer of Franklin Street. When the good nights were being exchanged Mr. Freund's son remarked to his father as he grasped the hand of Mr. Ittelson:

"And just to think, father, Mr. Ittelson was intended for the ministry and now he is a stock broker."

"Yes. Still dealing in futures," remarked the host.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IF John Wanamaker does not become thoroughly familiar with the genus real estate broker of the City of New York, there is certainly nothing wrong with his efforts in that direction. In some way the impression has become very general that Mr. Wanamaker is looking for a new store site, and the gossips have even gone so far as to erect several magnificent structures for him on a few such sites as that of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the old Olympia Theatre block on Long Acre Square, and several others equally spectacular.

"It's a good deal Mr. Wanamaker's own fault," said a man who enjoys his confidence, in speaking of this state of affairs the other day. "Some bright young broker hears that he is looking around for the ground for a new store, and rushes off to get up diagrams of almost any old piece of property that has the necessary size. He puts in the street car lines and fixes it all up so that it looks like the centre of the universe. Then he goes to see Mr. Wanamaker, who looks at the diagram and then at the bright young man. A few questions and then the map is held off at arm's length so as to afford a good general view.

"'Looks good! Looks good!' Mr. Wanamaker will say in tones containing not a little encouragement, and with perhaps an indefinite invitation to come in again some time, the caller goes away, feeling that he really has a chance to sell something to the merchant.

"Next day another bright young man with another diagram showing a different centre of the universe will be in, and will be told, after that arm's length survey, that it 'Looks good! Looks good!'

"Away he'll go and tell his friends about the deal he has on with Mr. Wanamaker.

"That's the way all these new Wanamaker stores are built all over the city."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN attorney from Houston, Texas—J. D. Bryant—tells this story of Judge Roy Bean, Justice of the Peace in the Lone Star State, who is known better as "The Law West of the Pecos River":

He held a Coroner's inquest on a Mexican who had been found dead near the Pecos River. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. The crowd was dispersing when the Judge called them back.

"There is another matter to attend to," he said. "On this man's body was found $50 and a six-shooter. It is contrary to the laws of Texas and to the peace and dignity of the State to carry concealed weapons. Therefore I confiscate the revolver and fine the deceased $1. The costs in the case are $49, which just settles his estate."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DURING a discussion of the manners of the sons of distinguished Americans, the other evening, an instructor in one of the private military academies along the Hudson River told this story:

"The Faculty of our school were delighted when Gov. Crane of Massachusetts sent his son to us, and we all grew very fond of him, for he was a bright and extremely modest youth. In fact his modesty was so marked that we often talked about it among ourselves. One day there came to the school a party of distinguished visitors, and the Principal called up a number of the brightest boys in order to question them. Among these was young Crane.

"'Robert, who is the Governor of Massachusetts?' inquired he, turning to the boy suddenly."

"The youth thought for a time and then answered: 'I am sure I don't know.'"

"'You certainly don't mean to tell me you do not know who the Governor of your own State is?' replied the astonished man. 'Think a moment longer.'"

"'I am sorry, Sir, but I really don't know,' answered the boy."

"'Why, Robert, your father is the Governor of Massachusetts,' exclaimed the bewildered Principal."

"'Yes, He told me that himself once,' answered the boy in the same quiet manner, 'but I never believed it. I thought he was only stringing me.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE sculptor George Barnard was recently inveighing against the hopeless commercialism of the age.

"Wherever you go," he said, "the talk is of money. It is money, money everywhere. There is money in the very air.

"But," he added with a twinkle, "I should not complain so much perhaps if only I had the money. As it is I only have the air."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Francis L. Wellman was an Assistant District Attorney he tried many important capital cases. In one of the cases he tried Mr. Wellman met with two jurors in succession who had opposite views on the subject of the death penalty. The first man called was asked:

"Have you any scruples against the infliction of the death penalty?"

"No, Sir."

"What is your business?"

"Slaughtering."

The next man examined was asked:

"Have you any scruples against the infliction of the death penalty?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What is your business?"

"Life insurance."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE late John E. Kenna, United States Senator from West Virginia, used to delight his Washington friends by his many "darky stories." He told the following as happening at the White Sulphur Springs, where colored waiters serve the guests:

"One evening when dining at the White Sulphur chocolate éclairs were passed at dessert. When they reached me I started to help myself to one, but found it stuck fast to the plate, so forcing the fork under it I again tried, but it still held firmly. Looking up I was somewhat abashed and my friends were convulsed with laughter by hearing the waiter say:

"'Scuse me, Sah, but dat's my thumb.'"

A Washerwoman's Ruse.

WHEN I came to New York six months ago," said the girl with the pretty shirtwaists, "I looked about me and said, 'All men are cheats.' In making this assertion I was not prejudiced in favor of my own sex. I meant the masculine term to include the whole human race, for, so far as I had been able to judge, the women were just as big cheats as the men.

"After I had been here a couple of weeks I granted an exception in favor of my washerwoman. 'She must be an honest old soul,' I said, 'because she charges such big prices. If she charged a reasonable amount, I would think that she was trying to work me on the sly, but so long as she comes right out and robs me in broad daylight, she must be square.'

"She gave a very reasonable explanation of her exorbitant demands. 'I don't do washing for anybody but you, honey,' she said, 'and that certainly ought to be worth several cents extra on each garment for a nice, fastidious little body like you, who, it is plain to be seen, have never been used to having your pretty clothes mixed up in the wash with Jane's and Sallie's and Mollie's coarse muslin rags.'

"The old blarney struck a tender chord then, for if I have any particular weakness it is my aversion for a miscellaneous wash. From the first I had expressed a preference for a woman who could afford to become my own special laundress, so under the circumstances I considered it advisable to accede to her terms, even though they were far in advance of the prices asked by a laundry or a less exclusive washerwoman.

"For four months she drained my purse each week to the tune of about $2, and then one lucky day I unearthed her duplicity. I happened to be over on Columbus Avenue on some errand, and when passing a laundry whose window was filled with freshly ironed shirtwaists I noticed that three of the waists, which were of a peculiar pattern, looked suspiciously like mine. I went in and asked the proprietor to whom they belonged.

"'Mis' Brown,' said he, 'of Amsterdam Avenue, near Sixty-third Street.'

"I nearly collapsed, for there was no doubt that his Mrs. Brown and my Mrs. Brown were one and the same person. 'How much do you charge her for laundering these waists?' I asked.

"'Fifteen cents apiece,' said he.

"'And she charges me 25 cents,' I groaned.

"The laundrymen grinned. 'Oh, I wouldn't mind that,' he said. 'That's an old trick with most of these washerwomen whose customers want exclusive service. Nine times out of ten they turn the work over to a laundry and pocket the difference in price without having to crook their finger.'

"'And that is the finish of my one honest woman in New York,' I said. 'I'll fire her to-night.'

"And I did. Since then I have been sending my clothes direct to the laundry, thereby saving about 50 cents a week."

A Modern Cyrano.

THE new people had moved into their house at last. Now, all that remained was to sit on one's front porch and watch them run for the train next morning. In this way one could identify the men of the family. As for the women the ethics of ordinary decency required that they be left alone until their household gods were settled on their new shrines.

The Car of Time, rolling relentlessly on and knowing nothing of repair wagons or breaks in overhead trolleys or underground cables, brought every one concerned safely around to the next morning. Then Julia established herself with a book and waited. Presently they came.

There was a father and son. Julia was glad to note that the son couldn't be a day under twenty-eight. It was well. The youth of the neighborhood were of the genus "callow," and a male person who had voted often enough to stop talking about it was a decided relief.

But the father, as far as his nose went (and this was no mean distance) might have been the original Cyrano. His was a truly remarkable organ.

For some occult reason Julia felt glad that the son had not inherited a duplicate of such startling dimensions. After an interval Julia came to know all the family, (except the father, who had gone out of town). They were very nice people indeed, and the son was distinctly bearable. Julia cherished ambitions.

Then came the day when the father came home and met his fair neighbor.

"I've often seen you on your piazza," he said genially.

Julia knew that he had. Presently through a mist of horror she heard herself talking. "Oh, yes," she returned, "I've seen you, too. Your nose is very familiar."

She Had Her Way.

SHE was a demure-looking girl, young and slight. The day was hot and her hair clung to her forehead in babyish little rings. In her hand she held a tennis racket—three of the strings were "sprung."

She explained to the salesman in the big sporting goods house that the racket was an expensive one; that it had broken at the first trial; that the fact of its having done so had caused her much annoyance as she had bought it for a birthday present. In conclusion she was here to return it.

The salesman noted the babyish curls, and adopting the manner of a bored but rather good-natured cat to an irresponsible kitten, he promised to have the racket restrung.

"But I don't want it restrung," said the girl; "I want a new one."

"Oh, but I can't give you a new one," said the clerk reprovingly. "This one has been used."

"Yes," said the girl meekly, "it has been used, and therein was my mistake. You see, I fancied I had bought a tennis racket, and so described it to the recipient. He foolishly believed me and used it. Had we both known that your firm was charging $7 for papier maché souvenirs fashioned after the form of a racket, why he would have put it upon his wall as a decoration. Yes," she concluded politely, "I admit we erred in using it," and she smiled prettily.

Then she gave her address and walked out. The next day the firm sent a new racket.

His Explanation.

HERE, Maria, is your last month's bill from Smith's. What's all this ditto you've been gettin' every other day?"

"Ditto? I never heard o' such a thing—haven't even bought the thing once, much less half a dozen times!" said Maria, indignantly.

"Well, well, all right, then. I'll jus' go down and ask the fellow what he means by charging you up with a lot o' things you never got."

On his return Maria greeted her husband at the front door with an anxious face.

"Well," she began, "what did you find out about it?"

Her bigger half looked at her a moment and a smile of supreme disgust settled on his face.

"I found out," said he, slowly, "that I am a fool and you are a ditto."

A Difference.

"I am told that Jones is a regular leech. Is that true?"

"No! I would hardly say that. A leech, you know, never gets stuck on himself."

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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X.

OH, Fannie! why did you not telegraph that papa was coming here?

He gave us such a surprise; and, besides, he was at his hotel in time to come up to Aunt Sue's reception last night, if we had known he was in town. As it was, he came to the house this morning while we were at breakfast.

My! It was good to see him, and have him give me a hug, and say: "Well, you young rascal, I've brought some horses for us to ride and drive, and we will have the time of our lives—what is it Frank calls it?—running around in a circle."

I guessed from that that he had read my letter to you, telling how Uncle Frank ran me around in a circle.

Then papa began scolding about our breakfast hour. "Here it is near noon," he said, "and you people just eating breakfast. I don't see how you New Yorkers earn your bacon and eggs breakfasting at this hour. Getting my girl into bad habits, too. At home she breakfasts with me at 7 o'clock. Give me something to eat, and I'll call it lunch."

Papa pretends to be ever so much more Western here than he really is; and Aunt Sue pretends to be afflicted with a sad hopelessness over him. She was dying to know what had brought him here so suddenly, but he would not tell, though he said there were some horse sales he wanted to have a look-in on, and he also wanted to fetch some saddle and harness horses to get them town-broke against the time of our needing them here.

Aunt Sue remarked that his stable foreman could have attended to all that, and then papa said he had come to run away from you. He said you were disciplining him pretty hard, and he felt that a brief separation would improve both your nerves.

That reminded me to ask papa how was dear Mr. Easeman. He said that the vestry had met and donated $500 to give Mr. Easeman a vacation, and he had gone away just the day before he (papa) had started.

Then he winked at Aunt Sue, but missed fire, for she does not know that papa is the whole vestry.

I do hope, Fan, that papa did not have to send Mr. Easeman away to separate him from you! I know it is a favorite ruse of papa's to send people off on trips when they bore him, but it would inexpressibly shock me, dear, to think that you would so seriously regard any poor young man as to make his absence a necessity to papa's peace of mind. After all the good advice I've given you, sister, I supposed you would set your mind in order, and think of Mr. Easeman only as a spiritual adviser.

There! I'll not twit you any more. Papa says you are getting to be a perfectly lovely housekeeper under Mrs. Broadman's instruction, and had made some chocolate fudge that was so good he brought most of his share with him for me, and it is in his hotel's cold storage closets at this very moment. He said it reminded him of the gingerbread grandma used to make.

Aunt Sue says Grandma Wonderly was noted for her gingerbread, and low-cut waists; and that if you are like grandma she'll have no such trouble coaching you as she has had with me.

Papa laughed and said I was easy compared to you; that I showed off all my bad tricks before I even had a halter on, but that you were likely to bolt even after you were all bridled and saddled. You must not be offended at my repeating this; it would indeed be ungrateful of me to say anything spiteful, after you were so kind as to warn papa about my extravagance. He said that he had been so busy he would have overlooked how much Aunt Sue had drawn against him on my account had you not asked him what the total amount was and been shocked at it. So thoughtful of you, dear. But it is all right now; papa gave me the sweetest little book of signed checks, with the spaces where one writes in the amounts left blank. Having to fill them out myself will induce that "wholesome restraint on my extravagance" which papa says you told him to exercise upon me. Thank you, dear. In Mr. Easeman's absence, pray for me.

We had not been up from breakfast an hour before Mrs. Lacquerre called. Have I told you about "Polly" Lacquerre? She's a widow. She has the blackest hair, the whitest teeth, the reddest cheeks, the brightest eyes I ever saw in all my born days. And "God did all," as what's-her-name says in "Twelfth Night." Always when I meet her I am speechless; partly with admiration, partly from fear that she will say a little more than she does say. If she ever does—well, I'll just curl up and die!

When she came in Aunt Sue said: "Hello, Polly. How did you find out so soon that Phil was here? Have the papers got it already?"

"Great Scott!" said Mrs. Lacquerre, "is that rounder back from the long grass again? If I had known that I would have chased myself here an hour ago. How are you, old chap?" she said, as papa went to shake hands with her. "Hear you broke into the trust for a billion billion. Say, I'm going to sue you for breach of promise. When you were nine years old you swore to marry me."

"That's surely so, Polly," said papa. It gave me shudders to hear papa call as stunningly handsome a woman as she is by her first name! Then he said, "But that was forty years ago. Besides, Jack Lacquerre intervened. How long has he been happy—I mean, departed?"

She counted on her fingers before she answered: "It is four years last April or five next December. I'm trying to remember if Jack went to heaven just before or just after the opera season."

"Don't try, dear," said papa, soothingly.

"Hear you are coming to New York to cut loose," she went on. "Going to marry? Say, won't Sue have the devil's own time shooing the women away from you, and the men away from that heart-breaking kid of yours? Oh, Lordy, is the young one here!"

I thought it wise to make myself seen then.

"Miss Wonderly," she said, "my bubble is outside. Take a toot through the Park in it with my maid. She'll tell you all the scandal of the hour."

"No," said papa. "I may decide to marry you, Polly, so Alice should get acquainted."

"That's enough fool talk," Aunt Sue said. "You joke about marriage with Polly Lacquerre, and the first thing you know she'll land you for keeps."

"Hully gee!" exclaimed Polly. "Give a poor widow a chance, Sue! On the level, if Phil is really going to marry, you could do worse than let me have him. What do you want for him? A silly girl who'll keep him trotting from Newport to Aiken, from North Cape to Cairo, hunting for fun—and then break his heart in the end!"

"There is something in what Polly says," papa remarked, thoughtfully. "Think it over, Sue. I'll not wed against your wish, but I always thought well of Polly."

"Gee whiz! I forgot!" Mrs. Lacquerre cried. "It's all off, Phil. I'm engaged! That is, I think I am, but I haven't my engagement book with me. Now, Susan, the reason I butted in here before daylight is that I'm going to pay you the compliment of imitation. I'm going to give a midsummer blowout in my shack, and I want a copy of your programme; for your show was the limit, for fair. I'll send you a ticket, Phil. With Susie to sheep-dog you, you won't go astray—even sliding down my cellar door."

When she was gone, papa said: "How did Jack leave Polly fixed?"

"He left her more money than is good for her," aunty said. "If he hadn't, she would have remarried long ago—as she ought to."

Papa started to ask "why"; but Aunt Sue eyebrowed at me, and he asked if we'd been having much rain.

Then Geney came. We were to ride, but papa seemed awfully interested in him, and kept him talking ever so long.

That is, papa talked. Who was it never answered letters until thirty days after he got them, and then found that most of them had answered themselves? That's the way Geney talks. I've often seen him start to say something, then stop, and in a moment some one else would say what he was going to. Think of the breath and bother saved!

Papa shook hands with him most cordially and asked about his father and mother, uncles, aunts, and cousins. Geney waited until papa had named every living twig of the family tree; then answered for them all: "Fit, thanks."

"What do you do?" asked papa.

"Polo, hunt."

"Only ride, eh? I recall that your mother, who was a great chum of mine when we were youngsters, was a famous horsewoman. Does she ride now?"

"Overweight."

"And your father, too, was a great authority on horseflesh. He keeps up his stable, I hear. I'm interested, because I'm getting a bit of a stable together on a farm I own near Ironville. Who manages your father's stable?"

"I."

"Indeed! See here, Geney, can't you run out to my place, see what is wanted—tune things up a bit? I'll buy any stock you say is needed; and you order anything done on the farm that you want. If the layout suits you, I guess your father and I can arrange for you to get an interest in the stable. We might race some in a season or two."

The moment papa talked horse Geney's square face lighted up immensely.

"Will you go?" asked papa.

Geney nodded.

"When?"

"To-night."

Papa told Geney to ride into Ironville from the farm whenever he felt like it; that Mrs. Broadman would put him up comfortably at our house and you would give him some music.

Now, Fannie, do not be cross about this, or disagreeable to Geney. He is not spiritual, like Mr. Easeman, nor, I suppose, is his soul so beautiful; but he is a dear little chap, honest as a setter, and one of the best gentleman riders in the country. Be kind to him; and, if it will not utterly kill you to do so, get out some of my ragtime music to play for him.

Geney and I had our ride, and I told him everything I thought might interest him about Ironville. I believe I did not mention dear Mr. Easeman.

When I got home Cousin Will was there. He's been living at his club most of the time lately, and I was awfully glad to see him at home. I thought, as Geney was going away, I'd like Cousin Will to be around a little more. But what happened? Papa learned that Will, to keep his place on the crew, had taken a post-graduate course in mining engineering, and he at once insisted on Will going out to Idaho, where, he says, he owns some land he thinks has some mineral on it.

"Just look it over," he said to Will, "and if there is anything in the proposition I guess your father and I can arrange for you to have an interest in it."

Will agreed to go at once, and your little sister Allie began to wonder what she'd do for best young men if papa kept on shipping them off to the ends of the earth at that rate!

But I had the invitation to Caroline Weston's musical on my mind; and when I got Aunt Sue and papa together I just up and told them all about it and said that I would like very much to go.

Aunt Sue looked dubious, and asked, as if she was not sure of it: "Is not Miss Weston's studio next door to Mr. Prentice's?"

"It is," I said, "and there is no doubt that Mr. Prentice will be one of the guests."

Aunt Sue coughed gently and eyebrowed at papa. But he said: "Little one, any girl who plays her hand as open and aboveboard as that is playing fair. Sure, go. Ask the pianiste to let me come, too. I'm something of a musician myself. Don't you remember, Sue, how I could sing 'Captain Jinks,' 'On the Beach at Long Branch,' and 'Walking Down Broadway' when I was a kid?"

"The whole neighborhood remembers," murmured Aunt Sue. She was frozen stiff about something.

I telephoned Miss Weston, and she said she would be delighted to have papa come. The musical is to-morrow, so I'll tell you about it in my next letter.

Papa was wise in bringing some horses to have them town broke before you and I use them. He and Uncle Frank's coachman drove out in the Park behind a pair of them—the Wildwood-Fallacy and Wildwood-Countess fillies. Beauties! But they lost their heads at a bubble in the Park and made a crazy dash. To avoid a collision with a carriageload of children papa had to pull the team off the road, and just as they stood a good chance, papa says, of an upset on one side or a smash into the rocks on the other a man jumped out from behind the rocks and checked the team until papa regained control. Mounted police and a mob of people rushed up, and before papa had a chance to thank the man he disappeared. Papa was dreadfully disappointed, for he says the man did one of the coolest and nerviest jobs of the kind he ever saw.

Be kind to Geney for the sake of

A.

P. S.—Oh, Fan, I'm glad I didn't mail this yesterday! We went to the musical, and what on earth do you think? The man who checked the fillies was Robert Prentice! And more—but not to-night.

A.

King Arthur's Difficulty.

King Arthur had just invited the Knights to dinner.

"But why do you have a round table?" inquired Sir Lancelot.

"Because," returned the Prince, "I can't get square with my landlady."

Appreciating the situation, the Knights fell to, even Dodynas the Savage being knocked out by the butter.

Jonah's Opportunity.

Jonah, on finding himself in the whale, was enraptured.

"At last," he cried, exultantly, "at last I am in with the Standard Oil push!"

Finding it impossible to bull the market, he began to bear it, and though somewhat down in the mouth, in three days came out ahead.

NOTES FROM THE CLUBS.

THE beginning of Autumn shows the awakening of suspended activity at the various town clubs. At nearly all of them there have been no meetings of Governors or House or other committees during the month of August. These monthly meetings will all be resumed, and the election of new members will go bravely on.

In some of the clubs there are very long waiting lists, particularly at the Union, the Knickerbocker, and the University. The Union may extend its limit number when it gets into its new house. This will not be before January. None of the clubhouses this Summer has undergone extensive repairs or alterations. For Summer the clubs have been well frequented, especially on Mondays and Tuesdays.

***

The clubhouse at Morris Park is being put in order for the Autumn meeting. There are few racing clubs in this country which have such a beautiful lawn and such a place for the display of feminine toilettes. The Sheepshead Bay clubhouse is almost ideal in point of location. On Saturday last at the Futurity the locality was very cool, but windy. There was a fresh salt breeze blowing. The lawn there is in excellent condition, and the women made use of it during the intermissions, walking around or sitting in the shade on the various benches. A very excellent luncheon was served for the members.

***

The clubs at Newport have languished. The Reading Room is and is not a club. The Country Club has not been over popular, the fashionable favor having again turned to the Casino. The Country Club is too far away and too exclusive. The women who go to luncheon and dinner, and who dress a great deal, are quite willing for those outside of their circle to gaze upon them. There is too limited a number at the Country Club. The Gooseberry Island Club was quite popular with a certain set in the beginning of the season. There were some jolly dinners at the clambake, but as a rule Newporters were too busy fulfilling social obligations to be much at the clubs.

***

One of the clubs at Narragansett this Summer has been called the Roof. This was an innovation, and was used greatly for dining. It supplied the absence of the Casino, burned down two years ago. The Country Club at Narragansett, where the polo matches were held, is somewhat in the interior and not easy of access. It is quite unpretentious.

***

A veteran clubman is Eugene Higgins, who has done a great deal of entertaining this Summer on his yacht Varuna. He is a member of a number of European clubs, including the Cercle Nautique at Nice. In New York he belongs to the Union and Racquet, and is also a member of the Metropolitan and New York Yacht and Jekyl Island. He seldom is in New York, prefering to live abroad, but he has bachelor quarters uptown. He is a very amiable but very exacting host, and he is most punctillious as to the hour of meals. This has been the source of some worry to lax New Yorkers when they are asked to cruise with him. He has two foreign noblemen as his guests at Newport this season. One of them, the Baron de Morueges, has just given a very handsome entertainment at the Casino in return for the many hospitalities he has received there.

***

The Jekyl Island Club, the most expensive organization of its kind in the world, will begin its season early in October. At that time there is excellent fishing and some hunting. The clubhouse stands near the shore in the centre of a great settlement of beautiful villas. The Country Club at Aiken will not open before late November, as those who patronize it are among the Meadow Brook Hunt set, and there are to be quite a number of runs with the hounds on Long Island this Autumn, and the season will be late.

***

The Atlantic and the Marine and Field Clubs have been great boons to bachelors and married men with families away who were forced to stop in town this Summer. The little boat which plys between Sea Gate and the Battery, and which stops at the Marine and Field, brings many to and from their offices. At the Marine and Field there has been a large contingent from the University and Calumet Clubs, and a number of the foreign Consuls. Capt. Armstrong has proved the life of the party.

***

Improvements are being rapidly pushed at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and this clubhouse will be the rendezvous of those who live on that part of Long Island in Winter as well as in Summer. The grounds are beautifully laid out and the building will be quite an addition to the list of Long Island clubhouses. Stephen W. Roach is Commodore and M. Roosevelt Schuyler is Vice Commodore. The Treasurer is Bart Jacob.

***

The improvements which William C. Whitney will place upon the new race course at Saratoga are said to include a very handsome clubhouse. Saratoga's clubs are of a certain character—that is, with the exception of the golf organization. The clubhouse on the race track will be a model organization. The need of it was felt this last Summer.

***

A figure very prominent in the public eye just now is Commissioner Sturgis. Very few people associate him with his brother, Frank Sturgis, who is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, and many other clubs. But he belongs to this same aristocratic old New York family. He has always been interested in politics and is the member of his family who has gone actively into that field. He is a member of the Union League and the Century. He has not appeared on the turf and he cares little about yachting or any of the other pastimes in which his brother is so prominent. He is a very good fellow and immensely popular.

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The Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor, once burned down and now arisen from its ashes, has become so very popular this season that it has been decided to put an addition on to the original building in the shape of a ballroom. This is specially needed for the weekly dinner dances. These club dinner dances were first introduced at the Kebo Valley in the old clubhouse some years ago. It was one of the features of the Bar Harbor season, and the Newport and Southampton sets wondered why the Bar Harbor cottagers liked to have a table d'hote, as it seemed to them, once a week. The popularity, however, was such that the following season the club dinner dance was introduced at the Meadow at Southampton, and now there is question of holding next season like functions at the Country Club at Newport.

***

The hunting and fishing clubs on Restigouche and other rivers in New Brunswick and Canada are now having their Autumn season, and parties from Newport have gone up to those places for the hunting. All of these clubs are extremely exclusive and most expensive. As a rule, the members hold certificates of stock in them. Among those who belong and who are now enjoying their hospitalities are August Belmont and his sons, William Payne Thompson, and Lispenard Stewart. William K. Vanderbilt, George Gould, and James J. Van Alen are among the members of several of these organizations.

***

F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who has just returned to Lenox from his annual cruise on his yacht the Free Lance, is one of the representative clubmen of the older set. He is a bachelor and belongs to the unmarried brigade at the Union and Knickerbocker. He is very wealthy, and besides his residence in University Place he has a cottage at Lenox and a beautiful country seat at Whitestone. There Mr. Schermerhorn is quite a benefactor to the village. He has contributed most liberally to the local clubs, the library, and even to the band which discourses music on the Sound on Summer evenings. Mr. Schermerhorn's town residence is one of the few old mansions still remaining in University Place. He is a connoisseur in books and paintings and has one of the best libraries and art collections in the city.

Bathroom Musings.

DID you ever reflect on the detrimental influence of the bathroom, the disputed ground of every household? It probably causes more family ruptures, more irritability and profanity than anything else to be met with in an ordinary life.

The time is ripe for an anti-bathroom crusade. The millennium would follow a successful outcome.

Have you never risen early with a temper as mild as a new-born babe, to find, although it is known you are in haste to catch a train, or to go down town, that some one is—"already in the bathroom"? Has not your body suffused with righteous indignation? Have you not rattled the doorknob in an insinuating way?

There are persons indigenous to the bathroom, selfish individuals who would hold this, their citadel, against all comers. You may tiptoe down the hall in the hope of surreptitiously sliding into the bathroom and behind its locked door grin pityingly at outbursts of disappointment; but before you reach it some one glides out of a room in proximity and slams the door in your face.

From a frequent recurrence of this the mildest individual is choked with ungentlemanly invectives, and a well-ordered temper becomes loose in all its rivets.

The patience of Job! Job never experienced the tribulations of the competitive race for the bathroom.

What duplicity it fosters! You slam the bathroom door from the outside, and fuss with your bedroom key in the keyhole to spread abroad the impression that you are in the bathroom, so you may gain more time to search for a Russian towel or your soap. What irritability it creates when on your return you find your ruse has failed and somebody has slipped in quietly—and starts the water running into the tub, on your approach, to drown your protests!

Those are moments to try a man's soul!

The cardinal faults of the race are directly due to the baneful influence of the bathroom. It generates incompatibility of spirit. Gentle ones, those who yield a point in a discussion and experience inconveniences to confer favors, are obdurate when it comes to relinquishing a minute in the bathroom. They become deceivers, yes, and prevaricators, as to time to excuse their apparent monopoly.

It is the supreme test of complacency.

You may dissemble an even temper. You may not protest when some one mislays your hat brush. You may even laugh good naturedly when a stupid person mistakes your new hat for his old one. You may turn and look gratefully upon the man who steps upon the heels of your new trousers. But what are your feelings toward the incarnation of selfishness—except when it applies to yourself—the individual who uses all the hot water on a Saturday night?

Even that serviceable excuse about cleanliness persuasively used as a righteous justification of a lengthy scrubbing tends rather to aggravate than to propitiate your feelings.

And what a lack of tenderness you entertain toward the indulger in a weekly or semi-weekly bath who invariably neglects to empty the tub, and you must—muttering incantations the while—thrust you arm into tepid and soapy water to pull out the stopper, which constantly parts from its chain! You are in a hurry and the water runs out slowly.

The bathroom must be recognized, sooner or later, to be a disturbing institution. It cleanses you outwardly to blacken your manners. It inculcates rebellion against neatness.

How many, after subjecting themselves to a lathering, leave this room, the field of many harsh words and tantalizing chicanery, a study in suds! To what altitudes of indignation rises the exemplary housewife! How unconciliatory is your wordy repentance for having destroyed in spots the gloss of the woodwork! Instead of enjoying your morning immersion with an easy mind it devolves upon the advocate of the bathroom to watch the soap; or to suffer the destruction of his good resolution to start the day aright, by violent agitation and combative argument.

What is home without a bathroom! Rather, what would home be without a bathroom? Without pursuing this question too far it is safe to say it would be a vast improvement on manners and mutual respect.

What diplomacy and tact is necessary to soothe a hotel proprietor, your wife, or parents or friends, if you forget to turn off the water in the stationary washstand, and the overflow, a small flood, causes the ceiling of the room below to sag and fall! Repentance will hardly avail. You might as well pack your trunk and leave. Nor play eavesdropper to hear yourself reviled and a character, formerly spotless, torn to shreds.

There's the man who during a hot spell reads the newspaper while sitting in the waters of the bathtub. There are those who always forget to carry away their wet towels and cause irritation.

There are a hundred and one reasons why the bathroom should be abolished and its door nailed up forever. It is not necessary to enumerate these. Not the least important is that all cannot be in the bathroom at one and the same time.

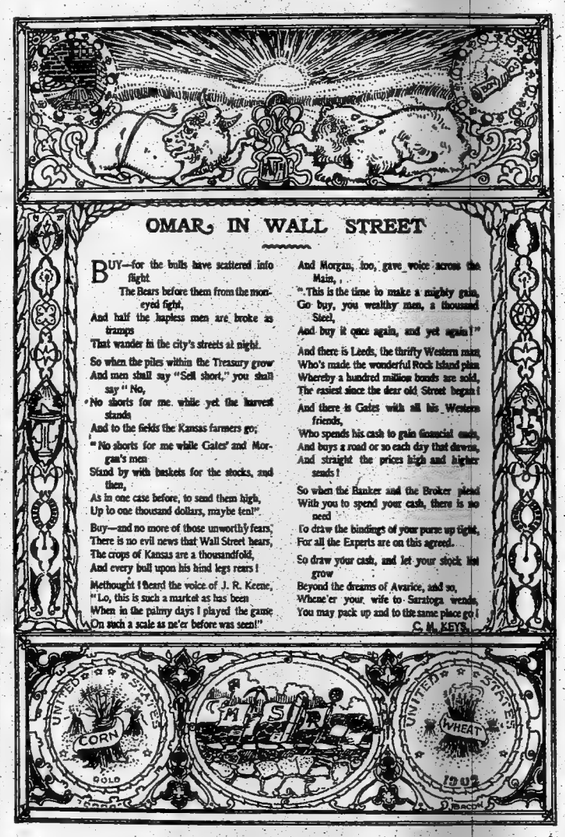

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XII.

WELL, Mr. Poet," said the Idiot, as he greeted his inspired friend the other morning, "how is the Muse these days, taking a vacation or working overtime, as usual?"

"She's pretty busy," replied the Poet. "As you would say, there's lots doing."

"Glad to hear it," said the Idiot. "It's a consolation to know that even if we have to go short of coal during the coming Winter there's not going to be any poetry famine. Operators and strikers may balk, but Pegasus trots on forever, eh?"

"That's about the size of it," assented the Poet. "I've never had a busier season."

"What is your long suit just now?" asked the Idiot. "Spring or Christmas?"

"My long what?" asked the Poet.

IF HOMER WERE ALIVE.

"Your long suit—for what brand of goods have you the greatest demand—Spring poems or rollicking little lullabies about 'How Santa Came to Town'?" the Idiot explained.

"Oh, I see," said the Poet. "Well, the demand ever since July has been for Christmas poems. It's a little early for Spring poems, although I've written a dozen or two so as to be ready when the call comes."

"Wise man," said the Idiot. "Pipe while the iron's hot. There's nothing like doing to-day what you can put off until to-morrow. You may want to take to-morrow off yourself. What are your methods of work?"

"Oh, indeed, I haven't any," said the Poet. "Method and Pegasus are an impossible combination. I write only when I feel like it. Sometimes I have a thought in the middle of the night, and I get right up out of bed and make it concrete."

"Bully!" ejaculated the Idiot. "I wish all poets did that. I could name a poet or two who take a thought like that and make it asphalt. Concrete is better."

"Stuff!" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"Referring to the poetry?" asked the Idiot.

"No, sir," replied the Anglomaniac, shortly.

"Ah!" said the Idiot, merely apostrophizing to yourself, eh? Well, I don't agree with you. You may not have many ideas of your own, but you inspire them in others, and the man who, in the vernacular, is a real stuff does nothing of the sort. No man shall ever call you so in my presence, Mr. Anglomaniac. Not even yourself—"

"I am sorry to think," put in Mr. Whitechoker at this point, scenting trouble, and in the rôle of peacemaker to the company trying to avert it, "that poetry has become a business rather than an art in these sad, sad days. Time was when inspiration came of its own volition; now it is a commercial asset that may be negotiated at will by the ostensible possessor. Pegasus once soared into the empyrean heights, but now he is hitched to a delivery wagon; poets no longer wait upon but are waited on by the Muses; and many a scribbler, with naught back of him but a thesaurus and a rhyming dictionary, adorns his brow with the laurels of Parnassus. The spirit of the age is commercial."

"I can't agree," said the Idiot, "particularly where poetry is involved. The spirit of the age is to reward all men according to their due. Milton received £12 for 'Paradise Lost,' where his twentieth century prototype, Edwin Markham, would probably have syndicated it for $4,563. Poor Milton has had to take his pay in posthumous appreciation; Markham would have got it spot cash and with all the appreciation he could handle on the side to boot."

"But Milton never harnessed his Pegasus to a daily newspaper," said Mr. Brief.

"Of course he didn't," said the Idiot. "There wasn't any daily newspaper to harness his Pegasus to. You don't know what he'd have done if there had been. Of course, we never can speak for others; but I believe it is all tommyrot to say what this or that author of the past would or would not have done in these days. How do we know that Shakespeare wouldn't have done a play called 'Higgledy-Piggledy' for Weber & Fields if he had adorned this age instead of that of Elizabeth? What warrant have you for thinking that Milton wouldn't have indited a sonnet to Russell Sage similar to his lines on Cromwell, 'Puts have their victories no less renowned than calls,' if Mr. Sage had asked him to and offered him a tip on Missouri Pacific to make it worth his while? Andrew Lang himself, who knows more than will appear in the twentieth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, would not dare state it as a fact that Homer would decline to write a blank-verse campaign history of W. J. Bryan if he were offered 50 cents a line for the job. For my part, I believe that even Dr. Johnson himself if he were living to-day, would accept a commission to write 'Side Talks with Solecists' for The Feminine Home Journal without even calling the editor's attention to the fact that a journal is intrinsically a daily affair, and can by no stretch of the imagination possibly be considered a monthly chronicle of events."

"Tee-hee! Listen to the purist," laughed the Anglomaniac. "Doesn't he split hairs!"

"I don't know about hairs," said the Idiot; "but I don't mince words, anyhow. You fellows who treat your infinitives as if they were so many pieces of kindling wood may maul the language as much as you please, but to me even a noun is a sacred thing, and I shall respect it. A journal is a journal, and a monthly is a monthly, and they are weeks apart, and whatever I may do with such occasional hairs as come my way, split 'em or pull 'em, an infinitive in my eyes is one and inseparable, now and forever, with charity for all and not one cent for tribute."

"What's all this oratory got to do with poetry?" growled Mr. Brief. "Seems to me you are getting to be as discursive as Henry James. Can't you anchor yourself to the subject in hand? A sentence beginning with a mince pie as a subject in your hands nowadays is more likely than not to end up in an apotheosis of Christian Science."

"What could be more appropriate!" said the Idiot. "Mince pie and Christian Science—there's a combination for a dyspeptic. Give me four dollars' worth of Christian Science, and I'll eat ten dollars' worth of mince pie. Is it a bargain?"

"That's all very well," said Mr. Brief. "But to begin on poetry and end on a split infinitive is a little too much."

"All right," said the Idiot. "Let's get back to poetry. Let's see, you were saying that Alfred Austin ought to have been a blacksmith, weren't you, Mr. Anglomaniac?"

"Nothing of the sort," snapped the Anglomaniac. "I would not deign to discuss the Laureate with you."

"Glad of it," retorted the Idiot. "It would be a melancholy deign if you did. But really I don't think it's fair to charge the poet with being commercial just because he is paid well for his wares."

"Inspiration should be beyond dross," said the Clergyman.

"Like salvation?" suggested the Idiot.

"Oh, as to that," returned Mr. Whitechoker, "the clergy must live."

"May they never cease to do so," said the Idiot, "but you might spare a crust or two for the poet. Fact is, I think poets ought to live on the fat of the land, just to sharpen 'em up and put an edge on their inspiration. There's more poetry in an acute attack of indigestion than in anything else that I know of. It promotes the fine frenzy, and the rolling eye, and all that. Haven't you found you could do better work with your inwards just a trifle out of focus, Mr. Poet?"

"Inward suffering is certainly a spur," said the Poet.

"So that a man astride of Pegasus can ride better if he swallows his spurs? That it?" asked the Idiot.

"I shouldn't have put it that way," laughed the Poet, "but I fancy you are right. But, you know, you have all missed the point. I'm not a Poet, I'm just a plain ordinary rhymer. You mustn't blame the true poet for what the little versifier does. The mere rhymester has always been a penny a liner, seeking dross instead of laurels."

"Good work," said the Idiot. "I like to hear you talk that way. I know a chap who is in exactly the same business that you are, but he's insufferable in his conceit because he considers himself a Poet. He fleers at Swinburne, and jeers at Watson, and sneers at Dobson, and thinks true genius isn't appreciated in this country because people haven't made him a household word like Byron and Bridget. Just because he has written a lot of imitations of other poets he thinks he is one—and such stuff! His latest achievement is a dozen variations of Moore's 'The Night Before Christmas.' One of 'em begins:

POETRY AND INDIGESTION.

"'''Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the flat
Not a creature was stirring, not even a rat.'

"Another starts in:

"'''Twas the night before Christmas, and and all through the bog
Not a creature was stirring, not even a frog.'

"A third goes:

"'''Twas the night before Christmas, and all through Dakota
Not a creature was stirring, not even a motor.'"

"Great Heavens, what stuff!" cried the Anglomaniac.

"Isn't it!" agreed the Idiot. "Well, stuff or nonsense, he gets fifteen dollars apiece for as many of those things as he can turn out. You watch the comic papers along about Christmas time, and you'll see the whole dozen. Now he's a chap to rail against if you think its worth while on the score of commercialism, but your true poet, he's just as true to his ideals to-day as his protoypes ever were in the days gone by. Whether his poem is to bring him a dollar or a thousand vexes not his mind until after the thing is done, and then it's up to the public to say what his reward is to be. If the public pays $10,000 for a seven-dollar poem, it's the public's fault, not the poet's. If it pays $2.75 for a $5,000 poem, it's its own shame and nobody else's. Injustices are wrought, of course, but it isn't the poet's doing, it's yours, and mine, and Mr. Devery's, and John W. Gates's, and all the rest of the great public's. So, Mr. Whitechoker, in fixing the blame you ought to be more careful in the selection of your John Doe."

"I am inclined to think you are right," said Mr. Brief. "It's the consumer who makes the demand, after all, and on his shoulders should rest the odium for modern conditions."

"I should like to know where you'll find this true poet you speak of in this country," said the Anglomaniac. "Will you be good enough to enlighten me on that point?"

"Oh, go along with you," said the Idiot, rising from the table. "Who do you think I am, Sherlock Holmes?"

PEGASUS ONCE SOARED INTO THE EMPYREAN HEIGHTS.

SHACK'S REDEMPTION

By Frank H. Sweet

TWO black, eager faces bent suddenly forward as the dice—bones, they called them—rattled upon the low roof of Wung Sin's laundry. As the tiny cubes tumbled over and over, deciding the ownership of the two coins which lay between the youthful gamblers, the "shooter" called, fervently: "Come seben! Dis fo' a pair o' shoes!"

To which the other, to counteract the spell the conjure invoked, responded, with equal fervor: "Call him off, seben! Dat my breakfast." At the same time reaching hopefully toward the coins.

But the shooter forestalled him, for the dice had now stopped, and declared the money his.

He picked up the coins, and ostentatiously tossed one back upon the roof, calling: "Fade me, Cuffy!"

Cuffy faded him by searching long and laboriously through his clothing for another coin, which he at length found and placed beside the one on the roof. Then the shooter picked up the dice and juggled them in the hollow of his hands, blowing upon his fingers for luck. When they rattled back to the roof the two faces again bent lower, one fearfully, the other exultant and jeering.

"Yo's, Shack," and the one called Cuffy rose to his feet with ashy face. "I's 'bleeged to stop now, nigger. I's done out."

Shack—or Shadrack—looked at him curiously, standing on the defensive. Indeed, there was usually good reason for Shack's customary defensive attitude at the end of a game of craps. He had been accused of ringing in "peeties"—loaded dice—of overawing a weak opponent by a blustering demeanor; of doing many things that were considered disreputable among roustabouts. But the wonderful thing about Shack was that, however lawless he might be, or mean, he never showed any signs of it outwardly. His eyes had a keen, straightforward way of searching other eyes, his shoulders remained square, and his head was always carried high. Such things are not the usual accompaniment of baseness, and they had their due weight. Even those who had been victimized were more than half convinced of an error of judgment when in his presence.

There were a few city missionaries who had tried to be Samaritan to him and failed who still believed that good soil was underlying the evil. He had grown up a street waif, without home or higher incentive than to make himself keener or stronger than his surroundings, in order to wrest from them a living. And that he was doing so was to him a sufficient reason for carrying his head high and looking squarely at the world. What he could not fight down he would dodge by; but he would gain his end somehow. With such a will they believed he could be of great good or evil to his race, but were afraid that the evil in him would prevail.

But on his part Shack was glorying in the fact that he had eluded the missionaries, as he had prison and other things which he believed antagonistic. He was barefooted and ragged, of course, but that was of little moment; he always had money in his pocket, he had peeties that would control a game of craps, and he was not afraid of the biggest boy in the city; he would fight until whipped, and then wait for strength to fight again.

So now, as he stood there on the defensive, waiting for Cuffy to pitch into him as other worsted crap shooters had done, he first wondered, then grew derisive at the larger boy's peaceable, almost pitiable, attitude.

"Skeered?" he mocked.

"No, I ain' skeered," answered Cuffy, quickly. "But what fo' I fight yo'. Dar ain' nobody to blame but me. I—I done stole dat money, an' I promise mammy I nebber shoot craps in all de worl'. I—ain'—no—good, any mo," his lips beginning to quiver.

Shack grinned.

"Yo' ain' de firs' pusson dat stole," he jeered. "I reckon yo' better go off in de dark an' hide. Den de p'lice ain' cotch yo'. Now, lemme see yo' cry."

Cuffy paid no attention to him.

"An' my mammy trusted me," he went on, dolefully, "an' was a savin' up for me to go to Tuskegee an' learn a heap o' t'ings, an' den I was a goin' to make money an' buy her a house wid a piazzer like white folks, an' a mule an' cow an' some chickens, an' now—oh, mammy!"

"Dat's right," cried Shack, encouragingly. "I see dem tears a comin', Cuffy. Let 'em drap, nigger—let 'em drap!"

A momentary flash dried the incipient tears, and Cuffy's muscles grew tense. Then again the shoulders drooped.

"I ain' min', Shack," he said, without resentment. "I could whup yo', like I has done, but I 'low yo' better whup me. I'll stan' still an' let yo' poun' till yo' arm's tired. Yo' ain' un'erstan'. My mammy's a scrapin' an' savin' fo' school an' I'm a scrapin' an' savin', too. We ain' spen' one cent widout need. An' now I done los' a whole dollar shootin' craps—all I earn dis week—an' I promise mammy I nebber shoot craps in de worl'. I wish yo'd whup me good, Shack."

But Shack was not fighting on that line. He threw his arms akimbo and regarded Cuffy with critical amusement.

"For this strange mammy had kissed him."

"So yo's a mammy boy," he sneered, "an' a schoolin' boy! Wha's yo' sense, Cuffy? A mammy's good 'nough fo' babies, but we's too big. I nebber hab no mammy, an' I's tough. Yo' better widout one. Dey spiles big boys."

"Yo' ain' know my mammy," was Cuffy's answer; "an' yo' ain' car' fo' schoolin'. 'Cep'in fo' dat, yo'd be t'inkin' like me." Then a sudden inspiration seized him, and he added: "Wha' yo' stay to-night, Shack?"

"Don' know," in differently; "'roun' some'ers. Mebbe in ol' Brown's lumber yard, if de watchman don't ketch me."

"Den s'pose yo' come on home long o' me an' see my mammy,' invited Cuffy, eagerly. "She make yo' t'ink like me, shore. We hab watermilyun an' sweet taters an' bacon, an' in the mawnin' mammy likely gib us fried chicken. Yo' can sleep long o' me in my baid. Wha' yo' say?"

Shack did not say anything for fully two minutes. The question was a weighty one. At first his impulse was a flat refusal; but the thought of meeting Cuffy's mammy and being able to ridicule that obstinate boy in the intrenchments of his own home, was a pleasant one. And then the watermelon and sweet potatoes, and the possibility of fried chicken. They decided him.

"I's yo' cake," he grinned.

The two boys walked cautiously to the edge of Wung Sin's laundry roof and peered down. Crap shooting was a serious offense, and Shack was careful to keep this retreat on the laundry roof from the knowledge of the police. He rarely played even in alleyways and never upon the open street, and it was this cautiousnes which had thus far been the cause of his immunity from punishment. Most crap shooters only played occasionally, and for the excitement; he followed it as a business, as his chief means of a livelihood. They were frequently caught and punished; he always escaped. This was another reason why he carried his head so high.

"See anyt'ing, Cuffy?" he whispered, as they glanced sharply from side to side.

"Only dat dago fruit seller on de corner. He ain' min'."

Grasping the edge of the roof with their hands, they swung over and dropped lightly to the ground. Then they scurried around the corner into Bay Street, and were soon lost in the crowd. Cuffy's mother lived in a small tenement in the colored district. She was ironing when the boys arrived.

"Who's a Nigger?"

"Dat yo', Cuffy?" she called, as they darkened the low doorway. "Come right in, honey. An' who's yo' frien'?"

"Him Shack, mammy," answered Cuffy, rather proudly. "Yo' done heah me tole 'bout him?"

"Co'se I has, honey, co'se I has," the woman exclaimed, leaving her ironing and coming forward cordially. "Glad to see yo', Shack! Come right in, boy. I done heah 'bout yo' heaps o' times. Sit down in dat rockin' cheer. Dar, dat's right. So yo's Shack. Law, law! My boy done tole 'bout yo' no end. Say yo's able do anyt'ing yo' set out fo'; dat yo's de mos' promisin' black boy in de whole city." She returned to her ironing and worked vigorously for several minutes; then, "Does yo' know, honey, dat's a mighty fine say-so? De mos' promisin' boy! Dat means dar's gran' wuk befo' yo'—gran' wuk, honey. We black fo'ks need jes' sech boys to grow up an' lead us. I's glad yo' an' Cuffy am frien's. He's a good boy, but easy led. He needs strong, true frien's to show de way. Wha's dat, Cuffy? Shack goin' stay all night? Shore 'nough! Law, law! dat's good. Now, yo' boys, jes' placate 'mong yo'se'fs while I git dis ironin' done; den we's hab supper an' mo' talk. Cuffy, yo' put dat milyun in a pail o' col' water."

Shack had listened without any attempt to answer, but his eyes and ears were keenly alert. This was an experience which was entirely new, and which it would take time to adjust. He had peered into rooms before now, and had generally been driven away with a broom or poker; but he did not remember any of them that had been quite so clean and cozy as this scantily furnished room, and certainly none of the women had been like this one, who was actually treating him as though his presence was desirable. But, of course, he was right in his declaration that a mammy was a detriment to a big boy. This was only an unusual side he was seeing; presently would appear some weakness with which he could overwhelm Cuffy.

But what appeared presently brought him half to his feet in sudden wonder, derision, and contempt. There was Cuffy actually telling his mammy about the crap shooting and the money he had lost; and, more wonderful yet, instead of scolding him and punishing him as an ordinary woman would have done, this mammy was patting her boy's cheeks and talking in a low, earnest voice, and—yes, they were both crying.

Shack drew a hard, deep breath, and waited in momentary expectation of hearing his own name. But, no, Cuffy only spoke of himself, and then went back to his chair by the window, where he sat very sober and thoughtful, and his mammy began to put away her ironing and prepare for supper.

Shack gazed from one to the other, his eyes very bright and inquisitive and his brain very busy. What did it mean? Not a single harsh word had he heard. Were they plumb crazy? Perhaps; but, at any rate, Cuffy had treated him like a brick, and this mammy—well, he was not quite ready to pass on her yet.

After supper he returned to the rocking chair, feeling very comfortable and contented. And the puzzling mammy, after she had cleared the table and washed the dishes, came and sat down between him and Cuffy.

"Co'se yo' goin' to Tuskegee when yo' git able, honey," she began; and then, accepting this for a fact, and unobservant of the indignant scorn on his face, she went on in an almost reverent voice: "Hit's a gran' t'ing, dis school; a gran', noble t'ing. What we black fo'ks la'k is knowin' t'ings, an' dis school will gib us dat, heapin' up an' runnin' ober. Yo' boys dat projec' for schoolin', can be mos' anyt'ing yo' aim for—preachers, doctors, lawyers, railroaders—jes' lak white fo'ks. Hit's a gran,' gran' t'ing to be a strong boy lak yo', wid all dese t'ings on ahead." Her hand sought Shack's shoulder and rested there caressingly. "Some day, honey," she continued, gently, "yo'll likely be ridin' in yo' own kerridge an' he'pin' all de black fo'ks roun' yo.' I hope yo'll sort o' look out for Cuffy. He's a good boy, but jes' a little weak sometimes. When yo's bofe at Tuskegee, don' let him shoot craps an' t'ings lak dat. He'll heah to yo'. Promise yo'll keer for him, honey."

Again Shack's breath came hard; but her hand was upon his shoulder, her eyes looking into his. He tried to scoff and jeer, but the words stuck in his throat, and only a husky, "Yas'm, I will," came to his lips. Then he rose suddenly to his feet, only to sink back into the chair, hot and trembling, for this strange mammy had kissed him.

"I knowed yo' would, honey," she said, softly, "but I wanted to heah yo' promise. A boy lak yo' nebber forgets his promises."

Shack made a desperate effort to break from the spell that was closing in upon him. Missionaries he did not mind, but this mammy was approaching him in an unrecognized way. If he wished to humiliate Cuffy he must keep better control of himself. But he only said:

"School lak dat cos' a heap."

"No, honey; hit's made for pore fo'ks lak we all. Me an' Cuffy 'low on gittin' a hun'erd dollars; den I'll be sen'in' what I kin to him. I reckon yo' could sabe dat much quicker'n we bofe. Cuffy says yo' makes heaps o' money."

For want of a better answer Shack nodded. He thought of the seven or eight dollars he often made in a single week by shooting craps. But her next words chilled him.

"I's glad yo' ain' shoot craps, honey."

"How yo' know?" he demanded, sharply.

"By yo' eyes an' the way yo' walks," she answered, smiling. "Fo'ks ain' shoot craps an' do mean t'ings when dey walk an' look lak yo'. I know. Dat's why I make yo' keer for Cuffy. Law, law! shakin' yo' head ain' fool me. Crap

shootin's a mean, low t'ing, an' I's mighty glad yo' ain' do hit."

Shack's eyes fell gradually to the floor.

When he went into the loft with Cuffy he was thinking very hard and very shrewdly. He had never been in a real bed before, and the softness felt deliciously soothing. But, for all that, he did not fall asleep. He felt rebelliously that he was being conquered.

When he went down he accompanied Cuffy to a corner behind a large storehouse to gather kindlings. There he made a last desperate effort to assert himself. Placing a chip upon his shoulder, he turned fiercely to his companion.

"Who's a nigger?" he demanded.

Cuffy laughed in his face.

"I reckon we bofe is," he grinned. "But what for yo' act so, Shack? I ain' goin' knock no chip offen yo' shoulder. We ain' no need fight. We's goin' to Tuskegee, me an' yo' is. Yo' done tole mammy so."

"I done tole yo' is skeered to fight," yelled Shack. "Didn' yo' say I's nigger when I crap yo' out yes'day. Now, knock dis chip off an' prove hit."

"Mebbe I call yo' nigger," retorted Cuffy, placidly. "I know yo' did me, plenty time. Dat ain' nothin'. I ain' goin' fight, an' yo' ain' goin' fight; we's got better sense. But dar's mammy callin' us to breakfas'. Come, Shack."

The chip fell unheeded from Shack's shoulder. But he was not a boy to do things by halves. As they went toward the house he slipped the dollar he had won into Cuffy's pocket. "Tell yo' mammy yo' met de crap shooter an' he gib hit back," he said; "an' if she eber ask yo' does I shoot craps, yo' say no; I done gib hit up, an' I has. I's goin' take dat job de steamboat man offer at fo' dollars. 'Tain' much, but mebbe I mak mo' by workin' hard. I's goin' 'long o' yo' to Tuskegee, shore 'nough."

At the table Cuffy suddenly turned to his mammy.

"Why can't Shack come lib long o' we all?" he asked.

His mammy looked across at their guest. "He can if he jak to," she answered. "We be proud to hab him. Will yo', Shack?"

"Yas'm, I's be glad to," and Shack bent lower over his plate. He could say nothing more just then.

"TOM," said William Sweetem, the head bookkeeper for Billings & Co., as he rushed excitedly into the room of his bosom friend, "wake up and dress yourself. I want you to do something for me in a hurry."

"All right, old man," sleepily drawled Thomas Wilds, the person alluded to as "Tom," "what can I do for you at this time of the night? Don't you see that it is almost 3 o'clock?"

"Yes, I do see," replied William, "but don't you mind that. Get up, and while you are dressing yourself I'll explain what I want you to do. In the first place, you know I was in a hurry last night to get home to dress for the theatre—so much so that I forgot to close and lock the safe. I thought of that after the show and rushed down to the office. Sure enough, the safe was open—but some seven thousand that were in it were gone! The door to the office was locked, and whoever got in must have had a duplicate key. Anyway, the money was missing.

"I have been thinking pretty hard what to do about the matter, and finally evolved the scheme I want you to help me out with, and that is: I want you to go to the office with me and tie me to a chair, and gag me, and blindfold me, and hit me in the nose so that there will be plenty of gore around, and throw things about so that it will appear as if there had been a hard 'scrap' on my part to save the money. And don't let me forget to shoot three or four bullets into the wall to help carry out the effect. You see the scheme, don't you? The idea is to make it appear as though some bold, bad men had compelled me at the point of a revolver to open the safe, in order that they might get at the cash. Then will come the story in the papers of the terrific struggle I had, and how finally the burglars got the best of me, and bound and gagged me, and so on.

"Then will come my reward from the boss—words of praise, increase in salary, partnership maybe! Great, isn't it, Tom?"

"Great?" replied Tom, "I should say it was. How did you ever come to think of it? And so easy to do, too. I am ready. Have you got the revolver to bang those holes in the wall?"

"Yes. We can find the remainder of the outfit around the office, I guess—towel and rope and something to gag me with. Come on."

The two then hastily made their way to the office of Billings & Co., where the plan mapped out was rigidly followed. It was a typical "hold-up," and the stained face and shirtfront of the victim would have gladdened the eye of the most hardened cracksman.

"Good-bye, Bill," said Tom, as he kicked over a chair and swept some papers off the desk to heighten the "color" of the general effect.

* * * * * * *

Barney Martin, the porter, was very much astonished when he found the door of the place open upon his arrival in the morning, and his astonishment turned to horror when he came into the room of the head bookkeeper and saw the pitiable condition he was in—tied to a chair and gagged. With presence of mind he rushed to the telephone, calling up the Captain of the precinct.

In a remarkably short space of time several reserves and detectives were upon the scene, and when they had apparently restored Mr. Sweetem to some semblance of consciousness the tale that he related to them would have put "Old Sleuth" to shame. The tale was repeated to the reporters as they came flocking in, and the following day the newspapers teemed with the heroism of the head bookkeeper, who received the plaudits showered upon him with easy grace. The head of the firm did not show up that day, however, and so Mr. Sweetem was compelled to wait until the following day for his reward.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Sweetem stepped into the office the following morning with the air of a man who knew that the eyes of the world were upon him, and immediately a boy handed him an envelope bearing the familiar handwriting of his employer, Mr. Charles H. Billings. Handing the boy half a dollar and casting his eyes around the room, in order that he might be sure that all of his fellow-employes had seen him receive his note, he walked leisurely into his office and sat complacently down on his chair.

"Now for my reward," said Mr. Sweetem, as he reached for his penknife. Opening the envelope, he unfolded the note and read the following:

Mr. William Sweetem:
Dear Sir: I was very much astonished to read an account of the heroic manner in which you defended your employer's money. It may interest you to know, however, that I returned to the office that night, saw the safe open, and took the money home with me. I think you have missed your vocation. You should go upon the stage. Hereafter Mr. Hawkins will perform the duties of head bookkeeper for Billings & Co. Respectfully,
CHARLES H. BILLINGS.

"Boys," said Mr. William Sweetem, as he passed out of the office, "the shock that I received the other night has shaken my nerves so that the boss has decided to let me travel for a while for my health. Good-bye."

J. C. SPOTH.

Industry and Idleness.

A THIN man and a fat man started out on the east side the other day to sell lemons.

The thin man was energetic and impressed one as being a hustler; the fat man was indolent, as fat men are apt to be. Gathering himself together, the thin man would yell:

"Lemons, n-l-c-e l-e-m-o-n-s, two for five, five for ten, twenty a dozen, sixteen for a quarter."

After he was through, the fat man said:

"Here, too."

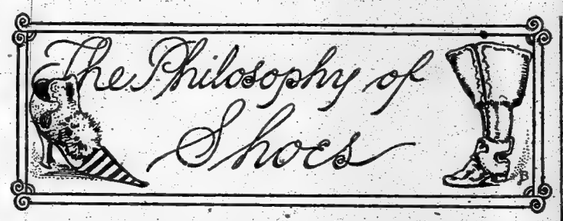

LIKE almost every other article of apparel that can lay claim to a decent genealogical tree, shoes have been used from time immemorial to point a moral or adorn a tale, and have been pleasantly alluded to by poets, great and small. Yet, strangely enough, the esoteric lessons to be gleaned from shoes have been neglected until the average man would be justified in believing that of all portions of our raiment the shoe is least worthy of consideration and has absolutely no influence on the conduct and affairs of life.

The average man, however, would never be deceived into adopting such a vain conception of shoes, for experience has taught him that the shoe is anything but an ethicless object. He may never have paused to give the question consideration, but should it be called to his mind there is not the slightest doubt that he would strongly sustain the contention that shoes have as much to do with a man's character as they have with the comfort or discomfort of his feet.

As a matter of fact, the importance of bringing up the young in the shoes they should wear can never be overemphasized. Character building begins in infancy, and one cannot expect a child to develop into a man of sterling character while wearing shoes that act as irritants upon the mind as well as upon the body. The average child, therefore, starts in life sadly handicapped, and it is small wonder that the barefoot boy of song and story outruns him in the race of existence. Not that we would disparage the adult achievements of the barefoot boy, but that we would gently hint to all mothers that the wisest thing they could do would be to let their boys, too, roam with unfettered feet, at least until the early and most difficult years of character building have been safely passed. What if they do lacerate their soles or mash a toe or so. It will only be the means of encouraging the virtue of fortitude and of teaching caution.

Throughout life the shoe has a baneful effect upon mankind, yet it has also its good qualities, qualities that save it from being utterly discarded. One of the unfortunate characteristics of the shoe is its tendency to poison the mildest of tempers. The axiom that a new shoe never fits needs no demonstration, as every wearer of shoes can testify. The result of this is a world of petulance, profanity, and tears. Even the ladies—God bless them!—are not exempt, and the shoemaker who could invent a shoe that would not pinch from the first day of its existence to the last would do more for the advancement of morals than all the ethicists ever born, and would gain not only a fortune, but the eternal gratitude of his fellow-men.

If shoemakers would only think, they would be staggered by the responsibilities of their calling and would exercise a little more discretion in dealing with men who come to them for footwear. But, like tailors, shoemakers are creatures of fashion, and, no matter whether a shoe suits a man's style of foot, they will sell it to him, provided it is the "proper" thing to wear. If poor mortals were only blessed with feet of dough the matter of keeping up with the "fashions" would not be so serious, since the shoe could easily mold the foot into the desired shape. As it is, the bones and muscles worry the shoe considerably, and no sooner has it tortured the foot into meeting its requirements than it blithesomely skips away at the bidding of the dictator of fashion, to be succeeded by a descendant of entirely new shape and pattern. Wherefore the torturing process must continue ad infinitum.

Meanwhile, what of the wearer? Oh, nothing, save that he is daily acquiring a greater fund of bad temper, bad thoughts, and bad language. He is, poor fellow, a creature of circumstances from which there is no escape. A stroll down Fifth Avenue barefoot would land him in Bellevue for examination. And murdering his shoemaker would have an equally unpleasant result. So he must saunter, or rather limp, through life as best he can, contenting himself with impotent threats against the man who invented shoes.

The great redeeming feature of the shoe is that it is an improvement in an artistic sense over the foot of the average man, and is, therefore, highly desirable as a mask to pedal shortcomings. Just imagine the horrible sight that would be presented by an army of men marching down Broadway clad in everything in the way of apparel save shoes. The eternal fitness of things would never survive the shock. Moreover, the shoe is useful as giving people in a crowded car something to look at. Again, the shoe, especially when new, compels the careworn American business man to cease his hustle and bustle now and then, and to sink into the nearest chair for a few minutes' repose. Taken all in all, a shoeless world would not be the pleasantest sphere imaginable. Just think a bit about it!

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Courtship and Science.

"YES," said the young man as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty school teacher, "I love you and would go to the world's end for you."

"You could not go to the end of the world for me, George. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round, like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when you were a boy."

"Of course I did, but—"

"And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established that fact."

"I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah, my dear, if you knew the aching void—"

"There is no such a thing as a void, George. Nature abhors a vacuum; but, admitting that there can be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"I meant to say that my life would be lonely without you; that you are my daily thought and my nightly dream. I would go anywhere to be with you. If you were hundreds of miles from me I would fly to you. I—"

"Fly! It will be another century before men can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome there will still remain, says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance—"

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, growing somewhat impatient, "I've got a fair balance in the savings bank, and I want you to be my wife. There!"

"Well, George, since you put it in that light, I—"

THE katydid grinds hard his elfin horn,
Incessantly till like a cross-cut saw
It sets on edge each molar in one's jaw
Though each be false, and soon one's soul is torn
Quite into ribbons and one's patience worn
Out like a trousers' seat, loud murmurs "Pshaw!"
And strives to gather with a clutching claw
One crumb of comfort in its plight forlorn.
Yet is there music in this bass wind-toot
That wakes the poet's rapturous throat,
For when he hears its squeaking, joy-begilt,
He feels a subtle prescience of the frost
That paints perfection's pink upon the squash
Whose pie's a gorgeous symphony dreambuilt.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

1902

WEDDING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS.

The wedding gowns provide the note of novelty in dressing. Walking, traveling, dinner, and evening gowns have furnished much matter for description, but weddings have been so few, that it is to them one must now turn for anything new. So far, the brides of the late Summer have departed in many particulars from the regulation stiff wedding gown; satin indeed has been the foundation of most of them, but they have been of soft satins, with much lace and chiffon.

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The wedding gown of Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, now Mrs. Duncan W. Candler, was made of white satin, trimmed with old point d'Alencon lace. The gown itself was princesse in cut and fastened down the back with lacings. The low neck was filled with a guimpe of finely tucked white chiffon, having a stock of point lace. The striking feature of the frock was the quantity of old point lace and the novel way in which it was applied; this lace, which was fully eight inches wide and a number of yards long, was draped across the back of the bodice, edging the chiffon guimpe or yoke like a bertha; from the corsage in front it was cascaded in flounces to the bottom of the robe and carried around to the sides over a flounce of white chiffon. The extremely long train was plain. The sleeves were of unlined point lace to the elbows, from which angel sleeves of white chiffon fell almost to the floor. Tiny sprays of orange blossoms were caught here and there through the lace, and the long tulle veil, which fell to the end of the train, was held in place by a crown of orange blossoms.

The above frock is a black and white striped taffeta. The deep applied flounce of the skirt is headed by three large cords an inch apart, and similar cords form a finish at the bottom. The bodice straps are piped with white, and the large button molds covered with black have spider webs in white silk floss worked over their centres. The tucks of the yoke form, when released, the fullness of the blousing lower portion of the bodice.

The bride's bouquet was made up of white roses and maidenhair fern. The crown of orange blossoms is the very latest thing in Paris, displacing the coronet and other older forms of bridal veil fastening.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Edith Church Post and Edith Alden Candler, were gowned in pink mousseline de soie, accordion plaited over pink satin, with insertions of white lace. They carried pink roses and maidenhair fern.

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Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings was recently in town, coming from Southampton. She wore a moss green etamine—the yellowish grass green of dark shade. It was topped by a toque of green straw, the braid closely resembling moss, and the breasts and wings of shaded green parrots trimmed the front and sides of the rolled brim. The frock itself had both bodice and skirt laid in tucks—very narrow pinch tucks—and these were some two inches apart. The skirt clung over a taffeta slip, also green, and the tucks extended to within a foot of the skirt's hem. Underneath the etamine, at intervals of twelve inches or more, large oak-leafshaped pieces of green silk were inserted, and these were outlined on the outside by fine green silk cord. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back and pouched ever so slightly in front. There was a deep yoke of heavy cream-colored lace, crossed at intervals, or, rather, threaded, by tendril-like bands of green. The yoke was square in the back, but in the front two straps of the lace and green come down to the girdle. The stock was also of lace, with the tendril effect in green. The bishop sleeves were made to fit closely at the top by narrow and short tucks, and pouched full above the lace and green cuffs. A spray of the taffeta oak leaves covered with the etamine and edged with silk cord—was fastened at the waistline in the middle of the back, two of the leaves running up on the bodice and the other two drooping over the skirt.

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One of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's prettiest costumes is a fine pale blue crêpe de chine, tucked all over. The bodice is laid in narrow bayadere tucks, and has a deep, pointed yoke of white lace, with a five-inch frill of lace bordering it and falling over the shoulders. The sleeves are also tucked, and have frills of lace. The striking point of the bodice is the extreme depth of the yoke, which extends more than halfway from neck to waistline. The skirt is laid in graduated tucks, those next the waist not being over half an inch wide, while the one at just above the gown's skirt hem is three inches wide. These tucks are only an eighth of an inch apart, and are held by rows of hemstitching.

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Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson lunched at Sherry's the day of her arrival from Europe in a black taffeta. The skirt, which touched all around, had two deep plaited and overlapping flounces. The plaits were two inches wide, pressed in, and each flounce was a foot or more deep; the upper one had its lower edge cut in points some six inches in depth. Above these the skirt was plain to the waist, and closed in the back with several underlying plaits. The simple bodice had a deep yoke effect and full bishop sleeves. There was no white anywhere, and the immense black hat was of the mode often termed "cartwheel." An immensely long and wide black ostrich plume swept around the brim, and the hat flared straight up and back from the wearer's blonde hair to a height of six inches or more.

***

A handsome walking dress, seen in Fifth Avenue, was of pale gray cloth of light weight, with a close-fitting Eton coat. The skirt, which cleared the pavement two inches, had its seams piped with pale green, and three inches above the hem a tiny fold of the green circled around the skirt. The coat had no collar. A yoke of gray extended out to the edges of the shoulders, and the centre of it continued down the back, and at the waist line widened out into a belt. This peculiar and striking conformation was piped with pale green. The coat sleeves had bands of gray cloth piped with green above the wrists. The hat worn was one of the new, soft-crowned and wide-brimmed felts, banded with pale green velvet, tied in a bow and ends in the back. A plain light green sunshade was carried.

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A pretty traveling and utility gown seen at Sherry's was of black and white checked taffeta, with a skirt that cleared the ground and a blouse waist. The bodice was fitted by narrow stitched box plaits. These plaits in the back extended from the flat stock to the belt. The bishop sleeves had their tops laid in wide tucks, so turned as to simulate box plaits, the same as in the bodice—to the elbows, and from there down the outside plaits were allowed to hang loose, but inside they were carried straight and flat to the narrow wristbands. The skirt had a double box plait in the back, each turned under and stitched an inch from its edges. The skirt was plain otherwise, save that the front and side breadths showed a deep, graduated applied flounce, headed by a bias fold of the taffeta an inch wide, stitched near its edges. The box plaits that formed the back breadth ran from waist to hem, but the stitching stopped about two feet from the floor, and from there down the plaits were merely pressed in. The hat worn was a flat black crinoline, trimmed with a band and bow of black velvet and a white chiffon veil with big black velvet polka dots draped it. Where the hat was raised a little at the side several white roses were crushed against the bandeau.

This ecru straw hat is low and round of crown, and its wide brim is turned up at the left, showing sprays of wintergreen berries and their leaves between the twists of narrow scarlet velvet that edge the brim and cover the bandeau. The only trimming on the outside is a ropelike vine of ecru with small clusters of pale yellow berries.

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Mrs. Harry Lehr has an exquisitely beautiful frock of figured chiffon—or, rather, of white chiffon with figured chiffon trimmings. The bodice is chiefly rib-tucked white taffeta, with a yoke collar of chiffon and lace. The tops of the sleeves show the dull light blue flowers, pressed together, that form the pattern of the figured chiffon, and below this are of plain white until they reach the elbows, where they end in full puffs and frills of chiffon. The skirt is of white chiffon, with pale blue flowers running around it near the top of the deep flounce. With it she often wears a black lace hat, low and wide, trimmed with a black lace scarf.

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A handsome coat worn by Mrs. H. B. Moore is of loose-meshed and medium-fine linen in a deep grayish ecru, lined with black foulard thickly spattered with white polka dots a quarter of an inch across. The cuffs, which flare much, are also backed with this spotted foulard, and glimpses of it are caught now and then, giving character to the coat. The coat itself comes perhaps ten inches below the waistline, and hangs almost straight. It has no collar, being finished at the neck by a coarse and cordlike band of lace, with black silk showing through the meshes. A graduated boxplait, pressed in merely, extends from the neck to the bottom. This plait is some four inches wide at the top by seven at the bottom, and is covered by heavy designs in embroidered ecru applique. There are two medallion-shaped appliques of the same work several inches apart on the bottom of the garment's front on each side, and one on each side of the back close to the lower edge. Down each side of the front are more appliques, and inside there is the heavy applique work again over black silk, so that the fronts are faced on each side to a depth of eight inches or more. The sleeves are full bishop sleeves, gathered into extremely deep cuffs that flare evenly all around, and these have on their lower portions heavy applique lace over black silk, and above the ecru lace cordlike white silk braid is applied in four or five rows. This cord also edges the cuffs, and is used to stripe the outside border of the coat. The coat collar is five inches deep, round and fitting smoothly, and in the back the boxplait of the coat runs over it to the neckline. On each side of the front are three long streamers of black taffeta, each looped at its end. These come nearly to the hem of the coat, and are finished by black silk tassels. They are fastened to the coat by pearl cabochons.

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A gown worn at one of the Casino hops at Newport by Mrs. Burke-Roche was a marvel of elaborate loveliness. There were fluffs of lace showing delicate traceries of gold about the shoulders and upper arms, and long pieces of white embroidered in gold ran down the bodice and nearly two-thirds of the way down the front of the skirt. The skirt was white and had deep flounces of rose-colored gauze changing to silver; ribbons matching it started from the girdle, several inches each side of the centre back, and about two feet below the waist line, and were brought together and tied in long loops. There were pink roses across the front of her coiffure and she wore some exquisite jewels.

This frock is a dull china blue linen. The skirt is fitted smoothly by shallow box plaits stitched at their edges; the points of these plaits extend down over the tops of the applied flounce and a bias fold of the linen covers the joining of the flounce to the jupe. The bodice is laid in stitched side plaits, with a wide box plait ornamented with large pearl buttons down the centre. The sleeves also show box plaits on the upper side.

MARIE L. WELDON.

TALES THE ACTORS TELL

A TALL, gaunt man, with a hungry expression and a leather case, walked into the headquarters of the Professional Woman's League the other day and asked for Mrs. Knowles. He was dressed entirely in black and closely resembled the late-afternoon shadow of a medical student. The President of the league was alone in her office and had the visitor ushered to her without delay.

"I believe it is you who has charge of the forthcoming Woman's Exhibition at Madison Square?" said the caller after he had closed the door behind him.

Mrs. Knowles nodded politely.

"And all applications for the rental of floor space must be made to you?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Knowles.

The young fellow sat down. "Well," he observed, "I'd like to rent about two inches of space in the arena for an exhibition of trained microbes."

"What!" exclaimed the lady, pushing her chair back as far as the west wall of the room would permit.

"I expected you to be horrified at first," the visitor went on in a matter-of-fact tone. "Most people have a prejudice against microbes—a very unreasonable prejudice. Now, I assure you that the average microbe is wonderfully docile and intelligent. The star of my show, the prettiest little typhoid fever baccilus you ever saw, learned to balance himself on his hands in less than two weeks."

Mrs. Knowles looked about her in consternation. The door was closed and her vis-à-vis had taken a position between her and the bell.

"Of course," he continued earnestly, "not every bacillus is that clever. The brother of this genius spent a year in mastering the same feat. I have a yellow fever germ, shipped to me from Central America, that can fold both legs behind its neck and whistle 'Home, Sweet Home' through its teeth."

He evidently was quite serious. Mrs. Knowles remembered that it was considered wise to "humor them." "Wonderful!" she said, with apparent admiration.

"Isn't it?" was the response. "But the best is yet to come. Let me introduce you to my cholera microbes. They are partners and do a song and dance while the influenza germs are making up." He laid his case on the desk and opened the lid. Mrs. Knowles suppressed a scream upon seeing that the receptacle was absolutely empty. "Fred," he remarked, "I call the elder of the two Fred—Fred, let me present Mrs. Knowles."

Mrs. Knowles bowed.

"Cholera baccilli have one great point of superiority," the man explained. "They never become conceited. They're very faithful, too. Notice that little fellow licking my hand. Affectionate germ!"

"I'm sorry," said Mrs. Knowles, feeling that she must get rid of her visitor or faint, "I'm afraid we can't have these at the exhibition. Clever as they unquestionably are—"

"Oh, but you haven't seen the best of them yet," interrupted the impresario. "I have just signed a smallpox microbe that can sit on both of its heads at once. Did you know that smallpox germs had two heads?"

"It isn't that," Mrs. Knowles averred, ignoring the query. "But I observe that all your bacilius are males. Now as this is to be a Woman's Exhibition—"

"By George!" exclaimed the visitor. "By George, I never thought of that! Of course, it's impossible! Here I've been taking up your time for nothing. I beg your pardon. I'll go right over and show these to Oscar Hammerstein." He closed his leather case, bowed low and left the room. Mrs. Knowles preserved her self-possession until she had touched the bell. At this moment she hasn't quite decided whether she has been the victim of a lunatic or only of a practical joker.

***

A great deal is hoped for "Peggy from Paris," George Ade's latest musical comedy, which Henry W. Savage is to produce in the early Autumn. The music for Mr. Ade's libretto is being written by William Loraine, the author of the captivating "Salome," and the numbers which have been finished have been pronounced gems by those who have been fortuate enough to hear them. Of Mr. Ade's share in the work it is stated authoritatively that it is the cleverest libretto he has as yet turned out. It is said to differ widely from "The Sultan of Sulu," his success of the past season, in that it is thoroughly up to date and filled with the vernacular which has made his "Fables in Slang" so popular. It is understood that Mr. Savage is to give "Peggy from Paris" a very elaborate production and that the company will be most carefully selected.

***

This one concerns a pretty little girl who feels the celestial fires burning within her. All she needs is a chance to let others see it glow. She appealed to "Joe" Humphreys—he who sitteth at the right hand of Charles Frohman. Many pass before him, but few are chosen. Potentate though he be, even a great manager has limitations. Nature, that splendid prodigal, provides more pretty maidens than the playwrights do rôles.

This particular damsel was persistent.

"I am sure I have as much talent as many in your companies," she urged.

"Yes," said the power that is, "but we want experienced people who know the mechanics of the stage."

"Oh!" gasped the girlie in true ingenue horror, "must I know all those stage hands?"

"Joe's" answer has not been recorded, but the sweet young thing is still seeking an engagement.

***

Eugene Caton says that while traveling in Egypt he jotted down the following conversation which occurred between some fellow-passengers on the train from Cairo to Memphis.

First Young Thing—Isn't this lovely? Just think! Pharaoh lived here—and Cheops and—Moses! It makes your head swim, doesn't it?

Second Young Thing—I guess it's the bad air. It hurts my head, too. Is that the Nile over there?

"Mercy, I suppose so. Isn't it dirty? It doesn't seem as if Cleopatra could have ridden in her barge to meet Marc Anthony down that horrid stream, does it?"

"No, it doesn't. But that was a long time ago, wasn't it?"

"I believe so. I've seen the play, but I don't remember just when it was."

"See that crocodile basking in the sun!"

"Is he basking? Oh, Maud, that reminds me. How are you going to have your new basque trimmed?"

"Mercy, there's the Sphinx!"

"What's the Sphinx?"

"Why, it's a thing that asked you riddles, you know. Dear me, I'm not sure whether that's the Sphinx or one of the Pyramids. Just look at all those children! They must be going in swimming."

"No, dear; it's the effect of the mild climate."

"Look there! That must be the desert. But I can't see any caravans. Perhaps it isn't a desert. Maybe it's a mirage."

"What's a mirage, dear?"

"Oh, it's something they see in deserts. Everything is upside down, you know."

"Isn't that just awful? Oh, see that handsome native! What a picture! He must be a sheik at least. What's he doing?"

"He's playing on the concertina and passing his hat."

"What a shame! My, isn't it nice to travel on a railroad where they don't have any smoke or cinders?"

"Yes, and do you notice what a balmy odor comes through the window?"

"Yes, isn't it fragrant? So spicy. Can't you smell the cloves? Ah—a—a, I like to breathe it in."

"So do I. I'll ask the conductor what it is. There he is. Conductor, please!"

The Conductor—Well, ma'am?

"Conductor, where does that spicy smell come from?"

"From the locomotive, ma'am. We use nothing but mummies for fuel on this line, ma'am."

***

Joseph Jefferson tells a story of dramatic "business" in the earlier days of the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. "Camille" was being played, and all was going with intensity. Then came a scene between Camille and Armand, in the course of which a servant was to enter with lights.

"In those days," says Mr. Jefferson, "sea island cotton was stage ice cream, just as molasses and water was stage wine, sherry, or port, according to the proportion of molasses. Armand and Camille were seated at the table where they had been enjoying such viands as these, and their dialogue was making the very best sort of an impression on a crowded house. Then in came that maid servant with the wabbliest sort of candelabra. The scene was so engrossing that she was scarcely noticed, but when she set down her burden between the lovers and one candle toppled out and put the ice cream in a blaze—well, the strain was broken. The entire audience burst into a laugh, and the curtain had to be rung down."

***

William Pruette's hopeful yesterday got into a lively street battle up in the Bronx, where the family are spending the Fall months. As Mr. and Mrs. Pruette took the trouble to question the youngster about the causes leading up to the fray while they prepared to chastise him in the good old way for fighting, he escaped with hugs and the promise of a new suit. As young Pruette told the tale it went something like this:

"I was playing ball with some other boys when a fresh young fellow—bigger than I am—came along and said:

"Say, Kid, I seen your dad in 'A Chinese Honeymoon,' at de Casino Saturday afternoon. W'at does he get for doin' dat Chink stunt?"

"'He gets $200 a week.'

"'Aw, go on; you're stringin' me. De owners of the show wouldn't give him dat much money—he's too fat.'

"As young Pruette is inordinately fond of his big baldo father, that was the signal for war, and a lively one it was while it lasted. Pruette junior's principal damage was to his clothing, while the bigger boy had bumps and bruises all over his body, to say nothing of a claret-streaming nose.

***

Here is one from the hardworking agent of publicity:

"Although Brandon Tynan's engagement in 'Robert Emmet; the Days of 1803,' at the Fourteenth Street Theatre has run less than ten days, an understudy has already been called into service. At the matinee last Saturday, a handsome and clever donkey known to the members of the company as Joe, was employed as usual in the Wicklow Mountain scenes in the third act of the play.

"Joe had undoubtedly not had his luncheon, and while the scene was in progress endeavored to satisfy his hunger by eating a realistic grass mat which covered a portion of the stage. A few moments later and just after his exit, Joe became exceedingly ill, and all the donkey doctors in the theatre were unable to relieve him in time for the evening performance. In this dilemma his understudy, Billy, was called upon to play the part, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the management.

"Donkey doctors" is very vague, isn't it? But the press agent fails to furnish the illuminating clue, so let's hope that he intended no reflection on the profession.

There's another donkey actor engaged in town just now—in "The New Clown," at the Garrick. Wonder if he'll discharge his press agent for letting his rival beat him into print?"

The idea of placing upon the stage the character of Eleazar Williams, the supposed lost Dauphin of France, who was first discovered in the family of Thomas Williams, a half-breed Mohawk Indian, at St. Regis, N. Y., has, it is said, long been a cherished one in the mind of Otis Skinner. It seems that the idea first occurred to the actor four years ago at the home of a Rochester clergyman, while listening to some Oneida legends related by an Indian missionary.

***

Edward McWade, the author of "Winchester," tells a story about a southern friend of his who, during the late war with Spain, was asked if he intended enlisting.

"Fust off," he said, "I thort I would, an' then I kinder thort I wouldn't. I ain't afraid of fighten'; that ain't the trouble. I was talkin' it over with 'Tom' Owen, after I'd about concluded to jine an' after discussin' of it with him then, I made up my mind final. Yo' see, I reckoned it would be too big a surprise to the boys that's done been dead these thirty-five years. They'd see me comin' through the pearly gates, maybe if things didn't come my way, with a blue uniform on. They don't know about this affair, an' my appearance would amaze 'em some. Then they'd rise up an' holler, 'Deserted, darn him!' So, thinkin' it all over, I concluded to avoid shockin' them angels that wore the gray, an' I'll stay at home."

***

"Gus." Thomas is the indulgent father of a young son, whose originality of idea often causes parental surprise.

Like most small lads he holds in mortal antipathy the daily ablutions, and in order to have this necessary ceremony proceed in harmony and peace, Mr. Thomas offers a succession of bribes. Even his ingenuity has its limits, however, and to help father young Thomas suggests that a plate of ice cream would be acceptable.

The next morning, after his bath, Mr. Thomas found his son wet and shaking.

"Why, what's the matter, sonny?" he asked; "have you a chill?"

"Yes, father," was the reply. "I am a little c-c-cold, b-b-but I'll be all r-r-right after I've had my p-p-plate of ice cream."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

HER MAN FRIDAY

By Jerome Case Bull

IT WAS the beach at East Hampton, not the Island of Despair, and Miss Alice Brevort had not been shipwrecked thereon, neither was she dressed in skins, nor was the sunshade she carried wholly made of palm leaves; the gaudy bird on her hat may once have been a talking companion; it now spread its plumes above her in silence. Even so, as she paused and gazed fixedly at the sand before her, the only sign of life on the long, clear beach—there was something very Robinson Crusoelike in the picture and its setting—was the print of a man's naked foot in the sand at her feet.

The Crusoe resemblance caught even her fancy, and she bent low over the footprint with exclamations.

"Why, it must be Friday!" then, as she looked along up the beach toward the dunes of sand whither other fresh footprints led, "only how careless of him to leave more than one for my surprise. I suppose I ought to be frightened, or at least go away." But with the usual contrariness of her being, and just a tinge of curiosity, she followed the footprints.

The tide had been high, and for some distance the prints were plain in the wet sand. They were enormously big and far apart. Two of her small shoes fitted easily into one print, while three of her fullest steps were the measure of the stride. Somehow these facts interested her particularly, and she followed up the trail with growing eagerness. At the tide's mark, however, where the prints became indefinite hollows in the dry sand, Miss Brevort halted. She looked down at her trim low shoes and silk stockings. She hated sand in her shoes, and there was no avoiding it if she crossed the line, yet she must know whither those footprints had disappeared—even whose prints they were if need be. At the foot of the first dune was a bunch of salt grass, but before she had reached it the sand in her shoes called a halt and she was forced to sit down and remove them. She was pouring a rivulet of sand from the heel of one of her tiny boots, when there was a movement in the grass at her back and she looked around startled.

A man's head and shoulders dropped into the bunch of green not ten feet away.

"Oh!" she screamed, lifting her hands in protection.

"Excuse me," came from the grass; "I didn't mean to frighten you."

The fright passed in a flutter as she recognized the voice. "Oh, it's you, is it?" she said.

"Yes, it's me. Are you going in swimming here, too?"

"Oh, no, indeed! I was just taking the sand out of my shoes. I am going right away." She raised her eyes timidly and stole a look at the bunch of grass. It illy concealed the man behind it, who was now making himself as invisible as possible by wriggling into the sand. She could see plainly that he was to no great extent civilized. Except that he spoke English he might have been a cannibal washed up by the tide and left there by that bunch of grass to dry. His skin was as brown as a cannibal's and his hair curled about his head.

"How did you get there?" she said, in a moment. "I didn't see you when I came. Have you been there all the time?"

"Not all the time," he said, smiling; "that is, not the whole of all the time—only about an hour."

"Then why didn't you speak?" she demanded.

"I did," he protested.

"But why didn't you speak before? Why did you let me come here?"

"There wasn't any 'before.' I am warning you now as loudly as I can. Go away! Go away! This is not a safe place to go in swimming; there is a very strong undertow just here."

"Oh! is there?" she said, with mock surprise. "Thank you so much."

"Then you were going in?"

"Indeed I was not; can't you see that I was just taking the sand out of my shoes? I hadn't the slightest idea of going into the water." There was a touch of resentment in her voice and a glint of metal in her glance.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, I beg your pardon; I meant only to warn you. I didn't know but you might be going in swimming. A man always begins by taking off his shoes, you know. I didn't see the sand in yours; I really ought to have waited, at least until you had—"

"But I was not going in swimming, Mr. Peets, you are very rude. I had not the slightest intention of going anywhere near the water. I was just taking the sand out of my shoes."

"Indeed, so you were;" he was looking over the top of his bunch of grass at the two little empty boots in front of her. "Out of those?" he said. "There wasn't a great deal in them, was there—a great deal of sand, I mean?"

"They were full," she replied, haughtily.

"Have you got it all out? Maybe I can help you."

She had drawn away from the bush in her nervousness, and the shoes were now beyond her reach. If she stood up she would be looking straight down on the savage in the sand. He came to her rescue. Pulling his head and shoulders through the clump of grass, he reached a long arm out and gathered in the prize.

"There's just a little left in this one," he said, soberly holding the shoe above his head. "Shall I pour it out?"

She laughed in spite of herself. "If you'll be so good."

He performed the operation elaborately, even to wiping the patent leather lightly on his arm; then he held it out to her.

She stretched her full length toward it, but her full length was a yard too short. "You'll have to throw it," she said.

"It'll get all full of sand again if I do. Can't you reach a little further? You might hook it with your parasol."

The parasol just reached, and she proceeded to put the boot on, while he busied himself with the other.

But the boot was wet and it would not go on. She was getting very red.

"I'm sorry I haven't a spare tongue to lend you," he said, apologetically; "you really shouldn't have come into these dry sands. Why did you?"

"I was looking for something."

"Moss?"

"No."

"Shells?"

"No, not shells."

"Sand fleas, perhaps?" and he began digging vigorously in the sand before him.

"No, nor sand fleas;" she looked up embarrassed; he was cornering her rapidly; she knew that he knew why she had come, and she felt that she must make a clean breast of it. "I was looking for—Friday."

He didn't understand at first; then the humor of the remark struck him, and the whole bush shook with his laughter. She laughed a little, too, in spite of herself, although she was trying desperately hard to be grave.

"Did you have any reason to think Friday was about here?" he asked, shortly.

"I saw footprints."

"Friday's?"

"I am not sure that they were Friday's."

"Then the prints you saw were not peculiarly Friday's?"

"Not peculiarly."

"Friday has a special print all his own, I suppose."

"Indeed, he has;" there was a note of certainty in her voice.

"No. 2s?"

She was trying even harder now than ever to be grave, and she answered, very firmly, "Or No. 3s."

He sighed deeply. "Is he 'your' man Friday?" The question was full of meaning, and he did not look up. She was working with nimble fingers at the lace of her shoe.

"I mean is he your own man Friday; that is, do you own him—all alone? Is the seal of your little foot on his head? Is he your slave?" He lowered his head and balanced the shoe he held thereon.

He was too ridiculous, and she laughed outright. Then recovering her dignity, she replied: "Yes, he is my slave."

"The only one?" he said, soberly; then added quickly, "no, that is foolish to ask. I know there are others, many others."

"There is only one Friday," she faltered, and then, looking up at him, blushed crimson.

A great chill chased down his back, yet he could not stir; he was bound hand and foot. The light covering of sand over him might as well have been a mountain—he could have thrown it off as easily. He wanted to catch her in his arms and declare his love for her, his fealty to her. Never before had she shown a preference for him, never allowed him to think even for a moment that she cared more for him than for any of the dozen others who worshipped at her shrine, but now: "There is only one Friday."

She was tying the lace of her shoe, tying it hard, tying it for the dozenth time.

"Miss Brevort," he broke out, and stopped.

"Will you please hand me my other shoe?" she said, not looking up.

"Miss Brevort," he said, again holding up the shoe—a prize—and looking straight at her, "are you sure that the footprints you saw were not Friday's?"

She hesitated, weakening, looked at the prize on its pedestal—his strong, brown arm—and so into his eyes. "Please give me my shoe," she said.

"You are sure they were not?"

"Please give me my shoe."

She was beautiful, adorable, and he tossed the little thing lightly to her. She put it on nervously, then got up and walked slowly away, her eyes on the sand. A hundred yards down the beach she turned suddenly and laughed back at him defiantly:

"I'm sure they weren't Friday's," then tore away down the sand.

Savage that he was, bonds or no bonds, he bounded after her. A stride or two, and he came to his senses and turned and plunged into the surf. She heard his shout as he dashed through the breakers and struck out for the yacht now coming around the point, and stopped to watch his bobbing head in the waves. As he reached his boat he waved to her; and what was that she called out to him, defiantly now that he was out of reach? Did he hear distinctly? or was it only a freak of the breeze:

"I'm not so sure, perhaps they were Friday's."

THE SAND IN HER SHOES CALLED A HALT.

LITTLE STORIES from EVERYWHERE

A Natural Inquiry.

SOME years ago a local politician and saloon keeper of some influence in the old Fourth Ward—Pat O'Brien by name—was much troubled by the water main of the street leaking into the front cellar of his house, and interfering, among other things, with his keeping chickens, of which he was very fond. Being a man of considerable influence in ward politics, he resolved to call in the aid of the powers that be, and to that end first interviewed the Alderman of his district, usually a tried friend in time of need. The results of his interview are best told in his own language in reciting the affair to a friend afterward:

"Well, Moike, I goes first to Alderman Clancy, and, says Oi, 'Good mornin', Mr. Alderman.'

"Says he, 'Good mornin';' says Oi, 'Oi've a lake in me cellar, and I can't stop it, and I can't kape chickens.'

"Says he, 'Ye must see Mr. Flanagan, the leader of the district; Oi can't help yer.'

"So Oi goes to Mr. Flanagan. Says Oi, 'Good mornin', Mr. Flanagan. Me name is Pat O'Brien; Oi lives in the Fourth Ward and controls forty votes; Oi've a lake in me cellar, and Oi can't kape chickens.'

"Says he, 'Ye must see Mr. Hunnigan, the Water Commissioner.'

"So I goes to Mr. Hannigan, and Oi'm mad now. Says Oi, 'Good mornin', Mr. Commissioner.' Says He, 'Good mornin'.' Says Oi, 'Me name is Pat O'Brien; Oi lives in the Fourth Ward and Oi controls forty votes; Oi've a lake in me cellar, and Oi can't kape chickens.'

"Says he, slow loike, 'Have yez tried ducks?'"

An Anti-Climax.

LITTLE JOHN is very fond of following the farmers about their work. He came in to dinner, flushed and excited, and the following resulted:

"Where have you been, John?"

"I've been helping Dave Church thrash—didn't help much, though—didn't do anything but kill rats; didn't kill many rats, either; only killed one, and Traut (the dog) killed that, and that wasn't a rat, 'twas a mouse!"

A Mariana of the Tenements.

THE luxury of nursing her secret sorrow was denied the girl in black the minute the girl in white boarded the car. The girl in white was big and bouncing, and short sleeves revealing her rough red arms gave her the appearance of just having left a washtub.

"I hear you lost your feller," she commented. "They were sayin' down in the shop that he shook yer."

The color of the woman who overheard rose to her cheeks in indignant protest at the needless cruelty of the remark, and she looked to see the victim resent the attack, but instead she said dully:

"Yes, I lost him; he goes with Mamie Delaney now."

"What made yer fight with him if yer care?" asked the other.

"I didn't fight—he just stopped comin'."

"Oh, don't yer mind," said she of the short sleeves, with real feeling in her voice; "maybe he'd abin stingy. I bet he wasn't good enough for yer."

"Oh, yes he was good enough," returned the modern "Mariana," whose "moated grange" was probably some tenement. "An' he hadn't a stingy bone in his body. Why, onct we went on the 'True Friends' excursion to Laurel Grove. He had four one-dollar bills when we left an' only 10 cents when we got back. He ain't close. He'll give Mamie Delaney a good time all right."

"You come up to my house ter night," said the unsuccessful comforter. "My gentleman friend has a friend that hasn't no lady friend, an' we—"

"Oh, no—thank yer all the same. I don't want no more gentleman friends. I'm just goin' to stick to me mother. That's the difference between mothers an' fellers. The mothers never shake yer; but don't think I'm talkin' bad of Jim. He's all right. Good-bye."

And she left the car wearily, despite the conductor's courteous intimations that she ought to "step lively an' git a move on," as that car wasn't "no waitin' room."

A Comedy Jail.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county seat of Essex, in the Adirondacks, possesses a comedy jail. It is small, having windows secured by wooden bars and a jailyard inclosed by a solid fence of three-quarter inch boards which a healthy male could push over with his shoulder. But the prisoners rarely, if ever, attempt to escape.

Some good stories are told by Judge Kellogg, Judge Hand, and other residents. It is a custom to allow the prisoners out on parole, so that they may cut the grass on neighboring lawns, do garden work, or repair roads for the village or county. Recently one prisoner who should have returned at 6 o'clock did not apply for admission until nearly an hour later. The Warden angrily demanded to know the reason, and added:

"Don't let this occur again or I will not allow you to come in. I lock the door at 6 o'clock and won't open it in the future for you."

Another, accused of and awaiting trial for manslaughter, overstaid his parole and pleaded as an excuse that as it was Saturday he thought he would go and spend Sunday with his wife, returning to the jail on Monday morning.

Discrimination.

AT the foot of the "L" stairs on the uptown side of Eighty-first Street there is a little covered shack conducted by a colored brother and proudly labeled, "Shine Inside."

In front is a placard on which, in straggling letters, is the following announcement:

"No more ladies shined here."

Too Smart.

HE was one of those men who are constantly trying to beat down prices," said a bank cashier, "and had evidently been looking around for bargain prices for his bill of exchange. When he presented it to me and asked the rate I replied: 'One tenth of 1 per cent.'

"'Now, look here,' he said; 'you are too high. I have done business in this bank for ten years, and yet you charge me a higher rate than I can get from the Farmers' Bank over the way. They will do it for one-eighth. If you don't do it for that I'll take my account over there.'

"'All right, I remarked; 'we will do it for the same rate, considering that you are an old customer.'

"The bill of exchange cost him 60 cents more than it would had he kept quiet."

A Boy and a Circus.

THE circus came to Pasadena; the small boys, rich or poor, beamed with excitement and youthful enthusiasm. Paul Rowan, a younger brother of Robert Rowan, a real estate dealer of Los Angeles, had the enviable honor of watering the elephant. For this streak of good luck he was further rewarded by receiving a ticket to the evening show. To the small boy a free ticket is like a royal command—his attendance is absolutely imperative.

Now, Paul is a bundle of youthful grit, pluck, push, and nerve. He carried an evening paper route, riding a bicycle. To say that he rode fast that night is far too mild a statement. He flew like the papers he hurled out. To goad him onward the band commenced to play and the calliope to shriek a merry tune. Swiftly turning the corner of Los Robles and Colorado Streets, his wheel struck the car track and he was thrown to the ground with all the force of his speed. He sprang to his feet. One arm was useless, broken and dangling.

He remounted, however, and rode to the circus grounds without so much as a murmur. With his movable hand he presented the bliss-inspiring ticket and went resolutely into the great tent, found a good seat and staid till the performance ended. At 11 o'clock he reached home, raised the house, had his arm set, and is now ready for the next circus.

A Fortuitous Circumstance.

A YOUNG man who has just returned from his vacation traces his release from an awkward predicament to the fact that people in all walks of life realize the value of advertising.

The gentleman in question was standing in the village Post Office when there floated in scraps of conversation being indulged in by a man and girl who were outside. The girl's voice was charming; rich and well modulated it fell on the listener's ear, and the sound was not only pleasant, but familiar.

"Surely," he told himself, "I know the owner of that voice."

Presently the "owner" entered the "general store" where Uncle Sam held one of his humble sub-stations. He had been right. He did know her. Furthermore she knew him, and they indulged in reminiscences of Canada, where they had been guests at a hotel while their train was stormbound for four days. He remembered plainly that her father was fat and fussy; her mother dainty and of the "helpless" school, but her name! Great heavens, what was it? It was too mortifying to admit to so charming a maid that the impression made was so fleeting.

In his annoyance he failed to note that the girl never addressed him directly, nor could he be expected to overhear her mental exclamation of relief when he asked to be allowed to call; of course (she told herself) he'd send up his card, and then she'd know his name.

Presently she went away, but stopped at the door to speak earnestly to a snub-nosed youth. When she was safely out of sight the young man also sought the youth with the abbreviated nasal organ.

"Who was that lady to whom you were just speaking?" he demanded.

"I dunno," returned the lad; "she's lost her watch, an' she's goin' down now to the other hotel to put up a sign about it. Wisht I could find it," he added, feelingly; "there's $10 reward!"

"Well, here's 50 cents to start on," said the young man as he started for a careful perusal of the sign in question, and then proceeded to call on his reclaimed acquaintance, strong in the knowledge of her name.

A Human Rainbow.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL Superintendent who, in the Summer time, takes parties of east side children out to the country for nature study, was talking.

"The boys are all right," he said. "When a dozen boys and I start out for a day in the country we wear the oldest clothes we have and tramp around and be comfortable. But the girls! Nothing can convince the girls that they should not wear their fanciest frocks, best hats, and the highest heeled shoes they possess for the occasion. And when the east side girl dresses she does so gayly. The combinations of color in her costume are apt to be startling rather than harmonious. So generally when I walk surrounded by one of my classes of girls I am prone to imagine myself in the midst of a human rainbow. And if I gaze down upon the expanse above their united hat brims I am forcibly reminded of the hanging gardens of Babylon.

"Last week I boarded an open trolley with a class of eight girls gotten up in 'their best.' I caught an amused glance or two being cast in my direction from the other passengers, and I have wondered since how many of those people received the same impression from our party as did an Irishman who occupied the seat back of mine. After we had been spinning along for quite a few moments this fellow leaned over and touched my arm.

"'Sure it's a foine family ye have," he observed.

"'Oh, they're not mine,' I said.

"'An' you needn't be ashamed of them, man!' he protested. 'They're foine-looking gurls, the whole of thim.'

"'But they don't belong to me,' I repeated, laughing.

The Irishman leaned back in his seat, clearly unconvinced, and surveyed the clouds of ribbons, lace, and flowers which floated above the bobbing heads of the eight girls. Then he rose to get off. But on the step he turned.

"'Sure, you must find it comes expensive in millinery,' he said."

ANOTHER HORSELESS CARRIAGE MISHAP.

"Li" Pembrook's Daily Stunt

DURING the first week of the clever young man's stay at Prospect he had been filled full of conversation concerning "Li" Pembrook. Morning, noon, and night the good people, who merely wanted to interest the city chap, had fired "Li" at him. He thought of "Li" walking or sitting, eating or reading, and he dreamed of the wonderful chap who had such a strenuous life and did such wonderful things. In Perkins's grocery store the sitters always mentioned "Li" Pembrook when they wound up some mighty yarn about hunting, fishing, pitching hay, barn-raising, wood-chopping, or other feats of the sort.

"'Li' Pembrook is a master man at anythin' he un'takes to do; an' thur hain't gin'ally anythin' comin' up but thet he does take a han' in. He's a prime kritter on a bargain, but fair an' squar' in ev'ry dickerin' deal he does. Fishin's his strong holt, an' he'll ketch trout out'n wet meader grass, dum me if he won't!"

Harry Thorne sighed as the familiar name fell upon his ears. Go where he might, he could not get rid of the wonderful man and his mighty prowess.

"Mr. Perkins, perhaps you can tell me where the best trout-fishin' is?"

"Yes, but if 'Li' Pembrook wuz here he could tell better'n I."

"I've fished a little in my time, and flatter myself that I know a thing."

"So has others; but 'Li' Pembrook has fished fur fifty year an' knows ev'ry inch o' this part o' the land."

"Mr. Pembrook seems to be quite a noted person in these parts?"

"Noted! say, he's the greatest man we got 'bout here. We'd sen' him to Congress if he'd let us. But he's so dern modest 'bout pushin' hisself to the front thet he won't let us show to the hull world how much we do 'preciate a good man—spashally sich an out an' outer like 'Li' Pembrook."

"Perhaps I may meet him."

"Ye're likely to. He gin'ally shows up 'bout this time o' year. Got sum sorter relashuns in Prospect, he has."

"I certainly shall be pleased to make the acquaintance of this wonderful man. It will be pleasant to take back to the city the recollections of the gentleman."

"Ye suttinly will 'member him, an' ye suttinly'll be tickled to meet 'Li.' Thinkin' o' doin' sum fishin'?"

"Thought I would try my hand at it in the morning. Are there any fish below the milldam?"

"Sometimes yes an' sometimes no—gin'ally no, but 'Li' Pembrook will find out dum soon when he gits here. Thet's 'Li's' best holt fur fishin', jist below the milldam. Thet's whur he does his daily stunt. Say, ye may think I'm stretchin' the long bow when I tell ye thet 'Li' has fur years gone thur an' yanked out ten lunkers ev'ry day durin' fishin' season. He goes fur jist ten trout, no more'n, no less, on'y ten. Thet's his daily stunt."

"Ten fish, large and small?"

"Ten lunkers, I sed. Whur they come frum no 'un knows; how 'Li' lures them ten pore in'cent trout to thur doom ev'ry day the Lord on'y knows!"

"I shall try the stream above the dam, and finish up in the deep water below. Perhaps luck may attend my efforts, Mr. Perkins."

"Ye have my best wishes—but if 'Li' Pembrook wuz here ye'd not git a nibble in thet spot."

Harry went away, wishing "Li" Pembrook in China or some other part of the world from whence he would not come again in a hurry.

* * * * * * *

The next morning bright and early Harry was up and away after snatching a cold snack which had been spread for him. He commenced to fish about half a mile above the milldam, whipping down stream. Either he knew nothing about trout, or because it was an off day for them, he failed to make a single strike. He didn't even get a nibble, and when he reached the dam and started in below he was disgusted with the whole thing and made up his mind he'd cut out fishing from his vacation. This chap who had landed two and three hundred pound tarpons off the Florida shores—not able to raise even a trout! Heavens! What a failure as a fisher he surely must be!

Below the milldam the prospects certainly looked tempting. There were overhanging banks, with cool, shady deep places underneath. Rocks lifting their dark, shiny surfaces from the water, eddies and nooks and other places so well known to the trout fisher. But there was none for Harry Thorne—not a single nibble, no matter how tempting his flies or skillful his casts.

"Hang it! I'll quit. There isn't a single trout in this confounded stream!" he uttered disgustedly, as he reeled up his line and unjointed his beautiful steel rod. Here he is loaded with $50 worth of fishing traps and not a single fish in the basket to show for it. He started down stream. He went about ten yards and halted suddenly. Leaning with his back to a tree close to the bank of the stream was an old chap with straw-colored Dick Deadeye whiskers, hair white as snow, sound asleep and snoring. His hands were crossed upon his lap, and he certainly was enjoying his morning siesta.

"Humph! sensible man that. Fish do not bother him. Prefers dreams to trout. Very sensible and wise old chap and—" The sleeper lifted his lids and Harry found a pair of keen gray eyes peering at him.

"Howdy, stranger?"

"Well, thanks. Permit me to take my hat off to one sensible man." And Harry lifted his hat and bowed low.

"Take it ye're ketchin' fish, friend?"

"Wrong. Taking a tumble to myself that I'm fooling myself with dreams, that's all. I catch fish? Good heavens, man! I might as well bait with stars and seek to catch the moon. I fish? Never, and I'll swear to that fact on a stack of good books as high as the mill. I fish? Romances, pipe dreams, delusions of an enfeebled brain—namely, my brain inside of my thick skull!"

"Humph! Tap dum bad. Nothin' I hate ter see like the young mind dis'p'inted. Fish are queer."

"Don't believe there is a fish in this stream."

The old man's eyes twinkled and he gave a little laugh that set his Dick Deadeyes on ends. He scratched his head, got up, and rubbed his back against the tree and said calmly:

"They wus fish here onct. I've he'rd o' folks thet have yanked—"

"Don't fire 'Li' Pembrook at me, if you please. I've heard all about the old chap; sick and tired of his name. I believe he has cast a spell on the stream."

"Thet may be; sorry he don't seem ter strike yer fancy, fur 'Li's' a fr'en' o' mine, 'Li' is. Wal, I must be goin'."

The old pilgrim went to the water's edge and hauled up a string of ten glistening trout that made Harry's eyes almost pop out upon his cheeks.

"Mornin', stranger—see ye 'g'in."

"Wait, friend. I—it may be an insult to ask you, but will you sell the fish?"

"Humph! Hate ter ketch money thet way. Whar ye stoppin'?"

"Spriggs Inn."

"Shucks! Don't say so? What'll ye give fur them lunkers?" The old chap held up the fine string. There was not one under eighteen ounces, and some must reach two pounds.

"What's your price?"

"Seein' its ye I'll take an even two dollars an' let 'em go at thet."

The transfer was made, and Harry's basket bore a fine catch as he started homeward after bidding the old man good morning. Every man in town seemed to meet him, every man peeled his eyes when Harry lifted the lid—and shrugged his shoulders when the chaps thumped his back and said: "Good boy."

Perkins was more astonished than all the rest, for he gasped and said:

"Gosh all gimlets! Ye've done as good as 'Li'"—but he talked to air, as Harry left at the mention of "Li" Pembrook.

When supper was spread and the fish were served in all their glory the young man almost fell from his chair when the old man of the morning encounter sat down and was introduced to him as:

"Our uncle, 'Li' Pembrook, you've heard so much about."

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

The Problem of the Gold Ring

WHEN a man has been dancing attendance on a girl for three years, and his attentions have been accepted for most of that time, it does seem as though he should be shown a little consideration. But when I had asked Mary Hanray to cut Bob Elverson off her list she had turned me down cold. Bob may have been all straight himself, but there was a fellow I had seen him with more than once who was a blackleg if ever there was one. I had occasion to run down to Cincinnati not long after, and called on a friend of mine at Police Headquarters. I bethought me of the criminal album while there, and in it, sure enough, I came across a photograph of Bob's new chum, and on the back of it was this note:

"CHARLES FRANCIS DROWNVILLE, English, 5 feet 8 inches, brunette, thirty-two years old in 1894, when he was discharged from the Ohio State Penitentiary. Burglary, forgery, connected with the Diamond Bank swindles, and a second-story man."

My uncle had been a deputy at the penitentiary for several years. In going through the institution I had had the man pointed out to me as one of the smartest of the "trusties" then in the place. But he didn't call himself Charles Francis Drownville now. He was plain Charlie Drown, and where Elverson picked him up I couldn't imagine. For, with all his recklessness and devilry, Bob came of a good Mapleville family, and his acquaintance with men of Drown's stamp should have been limited to seeing them in the court dock or in jail. Bob was supposed to be studying law with one of the older practitioners of the town.

But Bob's fancy for the man was unshakable, and when he went so far as to introduce him into the parlor of the Mapleville Club one night I got up and left. Of course, members had a right to bring friends from out of town into the clubhouse; but at the least they were expected to be gentlemen. The other boys put my pique down to the rivalry of Bob and I for Mary Hanray's smiles, and perhaps they were more than half right, come to think of it now! And this evening I was most thoroughly exasperated. Otherwise I would not have run out of Mary's house just as a heavy tempest was imminent, leaving my umbrella behind me.

I ground my heels savagely into the gravel as I strode along, and the first spats of rain began to fall upon the maple leaves as I reached Main Street. If I kept on I would be drenched, and right across the street and half way down the block was the clubroom.

"Any port in a storm!" I muttered, and turned to cross the roadway slantingly.

There were several men at the club windows, which looked out upon the awning before Gerlach's Furniture House, which occupied the ground floor of the block. As I neared the place I saw that one of those at the corner window was Bob Elverson, and I hesitated; but the man with him was back in the shadow, so that I could not see his face.

I shot a glance heavenward. The rain-burdened billows of cloud were rolling overhead life surf on a rocky beach—all white, like flying spume at the crests of the dense waves. Suddenly, with a crash of heavenly artillery, a sword of lightning cleft the western sky, for an instant illuminating earth and heaven with its weird flame.

The churning clouds assumed in that moment's radiance strange and uncouth shapes. A wide belt of inky mist canopied the town, above and beyond the lower billows of froth-streaked cloud, and out of this, in the instant of the lightning's flash, there seemed to drop a great, whirling globe, equally black and suggestive of a cyclonic condition in the upper atmosphere.

I had hesitated at the lightning bolt, and now I heard Bob at the open window saying: "There's old Sylvester. He's running for cover like a scared hen."

At that I was just under the corner of the furniture store awning, and I glanced up at the window angrily. As I did so a small object struck the awning more sharply than any raindrop, bounding off into the street and striking me sharply on the wrist. I caught it before it landed in the roadway, for, dark as the evening was, the missile flashed in falling, and I knew it to be metal ere my fingers closed upon it. But when I found it to be a ring—a broad, plain band of gold—I was astonished beyond measure. I got under the awning just as the rain descended in a deluge. But I did not go up stairs; instead, I darted into the deep indenture of the furniture store entrance, lit a match, and by its unsteady flare examined the ring.

It was quite three-eighths of an inch broad, almost as thick as a wedding ring, and unchased. On the inside, though, were three letters engraved—"C. F. D."—and instantly I remembered that I had seen this old-fashioned band of gold upon the finger of Elverson's objectionable friend, Drown.

"C. F. D."—the very initials! Charles Francis Drownville was the name on the back of that photograph I had so interestedly examined at Police Headquarters a few weeks before. Then the fellow was up stairs again with Bob, and my gorge rose. I would not go up now for anything.

Forgetting the rain in this sudden access of rage, and forgetting also that the owner might come down for the ring, I set off for home again, and splashed through the rivers of mud and water, arriving there in a perfectly drenched state.

"Let 'em hunt for it to-night," I

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thought. "That must have been Drown, or Drownville, at the window with Bob to-night. I'll send it over to Bob in the morning, and he can hand it to his dear friend, the second-story man and forger."

And then I picked up the newspaper, and the first article that met my gaze was the telegraphed account of the hold-up in the Cincinnati Commercial Bank that very afternoon.

Those who remember that robbery will likewise recall its boldness and the utter recklessness of the one man who did the trick. He walked into the bank at the noon hour, when there were but two clerks behind the screen and no customers in the outer office, asked to have a bill changed by the clerk at the cashier's window, covered both men with a revolver and lined them up against the wall with their hands above their heads, reached through with his free hand and cleared out the drawer and shelf of gold and bills amounting to nearly $15,000, which he swept into a bag beneath his coat, and then, backing to the door, went out and disappeared as completely as though the earth had swallowed him.

The article telegraphed to our local paper was half a column long; but this was the gist of it. The bank was across the street and only a block away from the fair grounds, and it would have been an easy matter for the robber to enter the grounds and mingle with the throng. Every avenue of escape, not alone from the neighborhood of the fair grounds, but from the city itself, was being closely watched. And, above all, they knew the man who had so coolly turned the trick!

And his identity was what at once caused my special interest in the case. The description given by the bank clerks tallied exactly with that of Charles Francis Drownville, well known to the police. I leaped up, and, despite the pouring rain, hurried into my outer garments again. The thief had boldly come to Mapleville, and was now with Bob Elverson at the club! My intention was to go at once to our Chief of Police and have him apprehend the fellow upon his own or my responsibility, and then communicate with the city authorities.

So I splashed down town again, sought out the Chief of Police, and told my story to him and showed the ring. His professional interest was aroused at once, and he agreed to accompany me to the club. But on the way he propounded a query that rather staggered me, and it was this: How had Drown reached Mapleville after committing the crime? The robbery occurred just before 1 o'clock. There was no train from Cincinnati after that hour until 4 o'clock which stopped at Mapleville.

"There's a mystery here somewhere," the Chief said. "That 4 o'clock train from Cincinnati doesn't get in until pretty near half an hour after you found that ring."

When we entered the club neither Elverson nor Drown was present. Harry Colwood was there, and I beckoned him over to me. "Where are Elverson and his friend?" I asked.

"Bob's gone home, I reckon. It's held up some, hasn't it?"

"Did Drown go with him?"

"What's that?"

"Surely Drown was here to-night!" I cried.

"No, he wasn't, Syl. Bob was alone."

"Why, that's impossible!" I gasped. "I even thought I saw him at the window with Bob as I came by just as it started raining—"

"I was at the window with Bob," interrupted Colwood, wonderingly.

"We'll have to hunt him up," the Chief said. He was getting interested. I was most astonished. We went over to Bob's place, and there the Chief led the way, Bob boarded, and after we had been admitted to the house we walked right up to his rooms without as much as saying "by your leave!"

Bob was just getting settled comfortably with a cigar, and was alone.

"Why am I honored, gentlemen?" he demanded, grinning at me.

The officer went about the business circumspectly. "Mr. Sylvester has found a ring belonging, he believes, to a friend of yours—Mr. Drown. Is he here?"

"Lord, no! I haven't seen him for a fortnight," declared Bob, easily. "Let's see the ring."

I pulled out the gold band. "Why, that's Charlie's, sure enough!" he cried. "I never saw it off his finger before but once."

"Darndest funniest thing I ever heard of!" declared the officer, as I preceded him down the stairs. "If the man was so attached to the ring as Elverson says, how did it come to be left here?"

"How under the sun did it come to drop out of the skies to-night—that's more to the point?" I demanded, and we separated with that query troubling our minds.

The storm of the evening before had done great damage over a considerable territory, and there was plenty of news relating to that dished up in the morning paper; but little about the bank robbery. The tempest had broken over Cincinnati about 5 in the afternoon. A huge balloon which had been a feature of the show, and in which a famous aeronaut was to have ascended at about the hour of the storm, was torn from its fastenings, having been already filled with gas, and a premature ascension made without the aeronaut. The balloon had later descended on a farm about ten miles beyond Mapleville during the fearful rainfall of the evening before, and, after knocking the chimney off the farmer's house and destroying an outbuilding, had collapsed in his orchard. One man

The Missile Flashed in Falling.

had been hurt. Whether this man was in the balloon when it fell or was what in Kentucky is called a "non-combatant" the bulletin did not state; but no mention had been made in the paper of any person having been in the car of the airship which broke away from the fair grounds.

I started for my office but little interested in this item, but on the way there suddenly entered my troubled mind a most astonishing idea. It was so preposterous a conclusion that I would not give it countenance for a little; but it stuck me there, and I could think of nothing else. I hesitated at the foot of the stairs, and finally, hearing the whistle of a train coming into the station, a block away, I turned and ran down.

As I got there I saw Bob Elverson hurrying from the opposite direction. In his hand I could see fluttering a yellow slip of paper—an unmistakable telegram. He caught the train just as it started; but he did not see me.

"I'm on the right track," I thought. "If he gets out at Carrolton I'll be sure." Carrolton was the station nearest the farm where the balloon had descended the night before.

I kept out of Bob's sight, and when we neared Carrolton he arose from his seat and moved toward the door. I left the car at the other end and hid behind the station, from which vantage point I saw Bob dickering with the driver of a ramshackle hack, and finally he rode away from the station in it. Then I saw the station agent, and he introduced me to a constable. We secured an express wagon and followed the hack. Arriving at the farmhouse, I met a professional-looking man in a frock coat and spectacles coming out, and I stopped him.

"How's the patient, doctor?" I asked.

"He is pretty comfortable now, Sir," returned the physician, briskly. "I have seldom seen a man more broken up during my professional career."

"How was the man hurt?" I asked.

"Why, the balloon fell down—that's all."

"And he was in it?"

"Not at all! He admits having crawled into the outhouse to sleep—he's a poor devil of a tramp, I suppose, though he telegraphed for a friend, who just arrived. The balloon drove down and smashed the chimneys and the shanty, and he got caught in some way by the basket, and was carried into the orchard yonder, where the balloon finally collapsed. You can see the wreck from here."

"I must see him," I declared, and pushing by the physician without further ado, beckoned to the constable, and we went up stairs. The door of the sickroom was ajar, and I heard a rather weak voice say: "Now, you'll promise not to open it, Bob? I want you to give me your word you'll lock it in your safe and keep it until I can come for it?"

"Why, Charlie, old man, I'll do just as you say," declared Elverson's voice.

Then I opened the door and walked in. Bob looked up, first in amazement and then in anger. "What the devil do you want, Sylvester?" he demanded.

"I have come over to return your friend's ring, which he dropped as he sailed over Mapleville last night," I said, drawing the band of gold from my pocket. The white face on the pillow changed its expression instantly and the eyes glittered. "It ain't mine!" the injured man exclaimed.

"Why, of course it is!" said Bob, laughing a little.

"It's a lie, it ain't my ring!" sputtered the fellow.

"Yes, it is, Charlie," declared Bob, soothingly. "Of course it's your ring. I saw it myself last night. But I don't know—"

"You'll take your place beside the bed here, constable," said I, pointing to the chair. "I'll telegraph to Cincinnati at once."

And then Drown became his old self again. "Well, it's up to you fellows," he remarked, with a sigh. I knew my luck had left me when the guy rope caught in that condemned ring and tore it off my finger."

"But—I—don't—understand," stammered Bob. And I took pity on him and explained.

Later other details were explained by the bank robber. He had hidden in the fair grounds until the storm drove the crowds to shelter. He climbed into the balloon basket to escape the police, and his uncertain refuge had broken away and most wonderfully carried him out of the city and out of the hands of those who were looking for him. The voyage through the air, with the storm howling about him, had pretty nearly wrecked his mind; but he had clung to the bag of treasure through it all, and when the balloon fell he had been smart enough to tell the tramp story.

I doubt really if Bob Elverson quite understands the matter even to this day. But he understood some things when Mary Hanray turned him down, and possibly he came out of the experience with one lesson pretty well hammered into his brain—that it's well for a man to be careful in picking his associates. He didn't even get a chance to dance at our wedding.

An Odd Sort of Bird.

THEY were three school teachers from the suburbs who had come to spend their vacation in the metropolis in order to take up some long-coveted "special courses." One evening they wandered into Central Park and rested upon a bench overlooking the pond. In the coolness and quiet stretching about them they could almost imagine themselves in their country home. In a tree above their heads a voice, shrill, loud, and incessant, with a little quiver in it, rang out into the darkness. It was unlike any of the bird notes with which the teachers were familiar. They wondered what it could be; and, being of inquiring minds, they determined to find out. So when a few minutes later a policeman approached them along the path one of the women ventured to address him.

"Will you kindly tell us," she said, "what bird it is that we hear singing in that odd sort of way?"

The officer paused to listen, then seemed to understand.

"Madam, that bird is a tree frog," he said, as he passed on.

"We never felt so flat in our lives," said the teachers, in telling the story afterward. "To think that we had come to the city to learn that!"

A "Frost."

IT WAS on the Sixth Avenue "L." At One Hundred and Fourth Street he got on. There was the mark of the thoroughbred in everything about him. He took one of the cross seats, and with a glance out of the window at the heavens, which were fair, hung his umbrella over his arm with a smile, as if at his needless thoughtfulness, and began correcting some "page proofs" that he held in his hand.

At Ninety-third Street she appeared on the scene. She was dressed in a stunning gown that suited her down to the ground; with a hat that bore the true Parisian imprint. She looked about for a seat, and espied the one opposite to the man with the "page proofs." In getting into place she trod on the man's toes and swept a few of his pages on the floor. As she stooped to pick up the sheets she made an apology. It was delivered in a tone that plainly said, "Young man, do not presume upon the fact that I trod on your corns in order to try a flirtation with me," and she glared at the man as if it were entirely his fault. In spite of her perfect dressing, she was one of that class of women who imagine that every man wants to flirt with them. She looked as if she were constantly posing for the photograph of Caesar's wife.

The man, after acknowledging her apology with a bow, kept on reading, but ever and anon he would raise his eyes and glance in her direction; for she was a "stunner." At such times as her glance met his she would freeze the circumambient atmosphere with a frigid "stand-offish" gaze.

At Fifty-ninth Street she gave a start that caused the man to look up from his reading. He, too, gazed out of the window; a sudden cloud had risen and the rain was falling gently. He thoughtfully patted the umbrella hanging on his arm. His feminine vis-à-vis looked out of the window, and consternation overspread her features; it was raining steadily.

She glanced at her dainty patent leathers and at the flimsy open-work silk stockings; she looked at the fluffy skirt with its delicate trimmings, and then she looked at the umbrella hanging on the arm of the man. She fingered the diaphanous yoke of her waist; at each touch she seemed to grow more remorseful, but when she put her hand to her hat her pride fell completely, and she fairly ogled the man's umbrella. It was a treat to watch the manoeuvres of that erstwhile haughty countenance.

A glance out of the window at the steadily increasing downpour melted her entirely, and she leaned forward as if to address the man. He unconcernedly read on. By the time the train reached Twenty-third Street the woman was so busily engaged in trying to attract the man's attention she forgot to look out of the window. The man raised his eyes and glanced out; he put his hand out, held it a second, and then drew it in. With a look at the woman opposite to him he said: "It has quit raining."

She heard, but that sentence was fatal to the man's hopes, if he had harbored any. She gave a hasty glance out of the window, and then drew herself haughtily back into her seat. The air cooled perceptibly, and before the Eighteenth Street station was reached there was frost on the window pane.

When she rose to get off at the station she shook her fluffy skirts, and little downy particles fell from it, as though she were shedding snow. With a glance that intimated she would call the guard if he dared so much as follow her with a glance, she swept from the train.

The man drew up in the corner of his seat, shivering, and made a marginal note on one of the "page proofs." It ran: "The sudden atmospheric changes that precede and follow a shower in New York City are not only a menace to health, but are also deleterious to morals. N. B.—Write the Board of Health."

AN IMPOSSIBLE MAN

HOW in thundah such a man as that ever got into the club I'm sure I don't know. I believe his family's all right, and of course he has plenty of oof, but then, you know, as I've often said to Weginald, 'Whatever happens, this club must keep select. Persons that work must be made to understand that they are unsuitable.' We pride ourselves on being the nearest approach in Amewica to the Guards' Club, in London, and, with such an ideal before us, you can understand the gweatest care has to be used.

"And then, in spite of all this, the widiculous committee let in a man who, as was afterward discovered, wote books and gave lectures and took an intewest in some wemarkable organization in the slums that's called a University Colony or some such name. I weally don't care to take the trouble to be accuwate in discussing such things.

"The vewy first moment I saw the man, sitting in the weading woom and weading some scientific magazine or other, I knew that a dweadful mistake had been made. Weginald will tell you what I said, and I think you'll agwee with me my judgment was cowwect. I said: 'That person is an outsider.'

"It was a severe thing to say, but I considered I was justified at the time, and I leave you to decide, after you learn what happened, whether I was not wight. In the first place, the stwanger wore a sack suit, and it was 4 o'clock! And as though that was not enough, he had on a pair of what I believe the lower classes call wubbers. Wubbers! In the Narcissus Club! At 4 o'clock!

"Weginald was as much shocked as I, and we asked Percy Van Jones, who is a member of the committee, what was the meaning of this extwaordinary appawition. He told us the man's name was Wobert Guntington, and that the committee naturally supposed, knowing what it did of his family, that he'd be all wight. It is not often that I'm severe, but in this case I was weally angwy. I said, 'I'm surprised at the committee. Quite surprised.' Percy was considerably taken aback at my vehemence, and I have weason to know that my wemark was wepeated to the committee.

"However, the man was a member of the club, and, as I said to Weginald, 'This is a matter for social diplomacy. He must be induced to wesign.' My idea was that we should make the man understand that his pwesence was not desiwable—in a pwoper way, of course, and not harshly—but by means of delicate sarcasm. I flatter myself that there are few men who can use that weapon more effectively than I, and I pwoceeded to put my decision into effect.

"Wepugnant as it was to my feelings, I contwived to make the acquaintance of the individual with the wubbers, and I intwoduced Weginald to him. For a time I didn't make any effort to cawwy out our intention of securing his wesignation, because, don't you know, he might have had the delicacy to wefwain from intwuding his pwesence on us when he found he was not welcome. In a few days, however, it became evident our worst fears were wealized. The man came evewy day at thwee o'clock and staid till five. Just the vewy time when such a person was the gweatest nuisance.

"Well, it became necessawy to put my plan into effect, and I pwoceeded to do it. Weginald and I spent a gweat deal of valuable time with him, and once or twice I had a twinge of wegwet that we had to induce him to decamp. He seemed so pleased with our society, and evidently twied to make himself agweeable. Weginald isn't so—aw—clevah as I, and the gweater part of the burden of conversation fell on my shoulders—I should say my bwain. And the burden was a heavy one. The man was an utter barbawian. He knew nothing about civilized society, and wanted to talk about such things as art, and science, and the situation in the Far East, by which I understood him to mean Chinah and Japan. I made a wather neat wetort when he intwoduced that subject.

"'Mr. Guntington,' I wemarked, 'the only thing I care to know about Japan is that I once had a Japanese man and I discharged him when he put out a pair of vawnished shoes for morning wear.'

"But it weally seemed as though the man was unable to weawize how out of place he was in the Narcissus Club. No amount of delicate sarcasm had the slightest effect on him, and when we talked about subjects that were over his head, he listened so wespectfully that it seemed a shame to—aw—bait him as we were doing. I supposed he must have social aspiwations, he twied so hard to learn. But he was altogethaw impossible—ab-so-lute-ly impossible. I wemember on one occasion he walked into the club with a pile of books under his arm.

"'Aw, Fwed' I called out, going behind him and tapping him on the arm. 'Bwing me some note paper fwom the libwawy; there's none left down stairs.'

"And then, when he turned, I pwetended to start with surprise. 'Oh, I beg your pardon,' I said. 'I thought, seeing the books under your arm, you must be Fwed.'

"He scowled for a moment, and then laughed. 'Vewy natural mistake,' he said.

"This will give you an idea of how hard it was to deal with him. It seemed impossible to offend him, even when we dwopped sarcasm, and twied more diwect snubs. It looked as if he meant to stay with us forever, and that the weputation of the club was lost.

"And then, one day, he came to me and said he was off to some wemote country—Persia, I think it was.

"The man Guntington begged me and Weginald to go to his house. 'I want to show you my kit,' he said. 'I know your advice would be more valuable than any one's else, and you would do me a great favor.'

"I am always weak when an appeal on this subject is made to me, and I told Weginald we would go. The man seemed tewwibly anxious to tweat us pwoperly. He said he had an automobile outside, and if we would honor him by using it, we could start at once.

"Not the slightest ideah of what was to happen to us came to me.

"He lived in Thirty-eighth Street, a few doors from the Avenue. I must say it was a vewy nice house, and I wemember when I saw it that I wegwetted he was such a bounder. He took us up to his study, which was decowated most elaborately, and he got his man to make Wussian tea. We both dwank two cups.

"He showed us his kit, and weally it was not so bad. Indeed, I felt able without hypocwicy to congwatulate him. I suggested a few additions, and he said he would take my advice.

"And then we went away.

"The first intimation I had that anything was wong was when we had pwoceeded about a block fwom the house. Weginald took my arm.

"I looked at him in astonishment.

"'My de-ah Weginald!' I began, for Weginald of coorse knows what bad form it is.

"But I got no further, for Weginald had turned pale. He had thwown all his weight on me.

"'What is it?' I said.

"'I—I can't walk,' he weplied. 'I can't walk!'

"And at that moment I felt my own legs give way. Weginald still had hold of my arm, and we were wandewing over the stweet as though we were in the last stages of intoxication.

"My head was perfectly clear, and Weginald's bwain was apparently working as usual, but we had no power whatever over our legs. They continued to move, but they seemed as though they were being diwected by some other person—some dwunken costermonger, for instance.

"How we got to the club I can't tell you. If I hadn't been so agitated I should of course not have gone there, and I wealized my mistake when I saw the howified faces of the men in the window. But it was too late.

"The porter helped us up the steps. I told him we were ill, and he sniggered—sniggered in our faces. The men all carefully ignored us. I overheard Willie Carew say to Bertie Cavendish:

"'Clawence and Weginald! Clawence and Weginald intoxicated in bwoad daylight! Clawence and Weginald disgwacing the club!'

"I will dwaw a veil over the next few hours. They took us to a bedwoom and laughed at me when I asked for a doctor. They did bwing us some coffee, and I felt a little better after it. Whether Weginald felt any better I don't know. He was sobbing on the pillow.

"By 9 o'clock we were all wight, and we went home. The Pwesident of the club was in the hall, and he turned his back on us when we passed."

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"The next morning I weceived this letter, typewritten, and with no signature:

"'I at first supposed that I could punish you two impudent young puppies sufficiently by drawing your characters in the novel which I have now completed. I found, however, that you and the other members of your sweet club are all so much alike that my idea would not work. I joined your organization for the purpose of securing, at first hand, information in regard to a class of 'American' which has never been properly described. Whether the result was worth the trouble and whether you are worth describing are questions which I am now asking myself. I fear that the answers are only too obvious.

"'I feel that to effect your enforced resignation from the club would perhaps be punishing you a little too much, though it might do you good. You may therefore tell the committee that if it will investigate the properties of a certain newly discovered Central African drug called cruricine it will be able to exonerate you. By the time you receive this I shall have started for the East, feeling the need of a little fresh air after the atmosphere I have been breathing for the last few months.

"That letter saved us from having to wesign. But City Gossip got hold of the stowy."

L. W. CRIPPEN.

A DISCOURAGED FAKIR

HE was standing on Fourteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue, the most forlorn, dispirited-looking individual possible to imagine. In his hands he held packages of small papers scalloped about the edges, and engraved to represent official documents. In the lower right-hand corner of each was a little red seal. Evidently he had grown weary of dilating upon the merits of his novelty, for he only held out the packages silently, flapping them every now and then at the throngs hurrying past. On his hat he wore a sign which read, "Liars' License. One Cent Each. Six for Five."

After a few minutes a brother fakir sauntered up. "Ain't had much luck?" he inquired.

"Naw," said the discouraged-looking individual in a disgusted tone. "This is about the worst I've struck yet. And I thought these 'ere licenses 'd be the sellers of the year, too. The idea's right enough, but the people don't seem—"

"My, what are they?" interrupted the high voice of an inquisitive-looking woman who was staring hard at the papers and didn't see the sign.

"A liar's license, ma'am," said the fakir, eagerly. "Buy one, ma'am. Just what you need—"

The woman's face flamed a bright red. She whacked the fakir viciously with her closed umbrella. "No, I don't need anything of the sort," she declared, in a loud voice. "What do you mean by insulting a woman like that? You ought to be arrested!" And she flounced off before the man could regain his wits sufficiently to say a word.

A crowd of delighted urchins began instantly to gather, and the fakir looked unhappier than ever.

"But I wouldn't put it to them that way," suggested his friend.

"I don't mean to," protested the other; "but they won't give me a chance to finish. I was going to say it was just what she needed to give to her husband the next time he came home with one of his bang-up fishing yarns. That's the joke. See? Every time one of your friends spins you off something real good in the way of a yarn, present him with one of these 'ere licenses. Tell him it's just what he needs."

"Well, well, well!" said a stout old gentleman who had heard the fakir's explanation as he was going by, and had stopped to chuckle over the papers in quiet amusement. "Well, well! That's an idea, certainly. Something new, eh? I must have a dozen of those." And he stuck two fingers in his waistcoat pocket in search of a dime.

"Gee, his nobs needs a hull dozen," exclaimed one of the watching newsboys in a tone of keen relish.

"Go!! He must spin t'em off!" remarked a second.

"Keeps a license handy in every coat pocket to perfect hisself," said a third sidewalk wit.

The old gentleman grew red and looked uncomfortable. He cast a nervous squint behind him, and happened to catch amused glances in his direction from several passers-by.

"Er—eh—I suppose you can't change a ten-dollar bill?" he asked. "No? Sorry. I haven't anything smaller about me." And he hurried away.

The fakir charged savagely upon his young tormentors, who dispersed with jeers. Two young men, attracted by the skirmish, remained to inspect the papers.

"By Jove, look-a-here!" exclaimed one. "We can make a great hit with a bunch of these at the club to-night."

"Great scheme," said the other, diving into his pocket.

"Goodness! Just look! They're buying liars' licenses for themselves," two pretty girls giggled audibly as they passed.

The young men glanced at each other in sudden embarrassment.

"That's so. The joke might be on us if we were found carrying these things about," said the first.

"Like keeping a revolver under your pillow of nights. All right if the burglar doesn't get hold of it first and use it on you," assented the second.

The two young men turned and departed.

Then a pretty young married woman stopped her friend as the two were fluttering past on a shopping tour.

"Oh, my dear, do look! Isn't that perfectly jolly?" she laughed. "I simply must buy one to frame and put at Jack's place the next time Fred brings him out to dinner. That boy just sits and tells the most awful whoppers about everything and everybody without the least consideration. And he swears they're—"

Her friend clutched her arm frantically. "For heaven's sake, Lucy, come away!" she whispered. "See how the people are staring. What if some one we know should see you investing in a liar's license! You would never hear the last of it."

"That's so! I never thought of that," gasped the other. And the women fluttered away in sudden agitation.

The fakir groaned audibly as he turned to his friend. "Now, did you ever see anything like it in your life?" he whined.

"Tough luck," returned the other, sympathetically. "Haven't you sold any at all to-day?"

"Half a dozen early this morning before many people was about," replied the dejected one. "All to one woman. She said she guessed she wouldn't have any trouble disposing of that many to her husband when he came home at 3 o'clock of mornings with his brilliant excuses. She guessed it would take about six to break him of the habit. Think I'll go down to headquarters and exchange this outfit for lead pencils, or walking bugs, or any old thing. The great American public may have a sense of humor, all right; but it hasn't the moral courage of a codfish."

And the fakir wandered off toward the Bowery.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

MAID of Athens, ere we part
Give, oh! give me back my heart!"
Her lock of hair was all he got;
The rest was in a Grecian not.

⁂

"Who would ever believe," says the girl with an automobile, "that, fated to be cooped up in a quiet little country town all Summer long, I should have the time of my life and find my vocation into the bargain. Incidentally I made one of those discoveries that every one is looking for, to judge by the things you read, an absolutely new business in which women may become self-supporting. Now, I estimate that so far this Summer I have earned something like $1,000, and that making most reasonable terms. To be sure, I didn't get the money, for one doesn't charge friends, and then I was learning my trade. How does it sound: 'The lady automobile horse trainer.' 'No, the 'Automobile lady horse tamer.' It is hard to get the right name for my profession, but you can see what I have been doing—teaching the horses of my friends and neighbors to become accustomed to the automobile. My, but there was a time when I first reached the town. Scared? Well, I never was so scared in my life. Before I had been in the place a week every farmer's horse within miles had run away once and every village horse half a dozen times. It looked as if there was to be an up-to-date slaughter of the innocents, and it began to get on my nerves. Then invitations came in from my friends and, through them, from others to call around with my automobile and let the horses see it. Well, that was the beginning, and I have kept it up since. I feel as if I belonged to a circus. I drive up into a big yard in front of a barn, and if you could see me sitting in the automobile with a man, a blanketed horse, and a whip circling around in front of me, you would think something exciting was up. When the horse gets accustomed to hearing the machine breathe I start it up gently. I have learned to know just how much different horses will stand, to start up gradually, stop and go ahead, in fact to give the proper amount of training in just the right way. Oh, it's a real profession, and an exciting one. Two or three lessons and then a trip on the road with the horse will generally be all that is necessary with a horse that has any sense. It will take a generation to teach the farmers' horses, and it would be time wasted to give them lessons. Nothing but seeing the machine day in and day out will get it into their thick heads that they can go along safely on the other side of the road. I reckon the $1,000 that I have earned this Summer at $25 a lesson, and surely that is a real bargain counter price, and $50 would not be a cent too much.

⁂

Mrs. Crawford—Why wouldn't you live in a flat, my dear?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Because the only place you can play ping-pong is on the roof.

⁂

"Preserve me from the antics of an angel child," says a loving but much-tried mother. "My three-year-old baby is one of them, and by the time he is ten years old he will have caused me more gray hairs than all my other children put together, and they were ordinary little human imps of mischief, whom no one ever thought of calling angels. They are average children, as children go; are naughty sometimes; the rod is not spared for them; but they never dreamed of the mischief into which my angel-faced baby runs daily and comes out unperturbed with the face and temper of a cherub, while there is a general petition sent in from every one around for his pardon. How could I think of punishing him anyway, when he is apparently unconscious of even a thought of harm? Only the other day he was sent out dressed in clean clothes to play. There were little blue overalls and a white shirt waist. Of course, as there was mud and water left from a recent rain in the deep gutter in front of the house, the baby made for it immediately. Up and down he ran in the mud, spattering himself from head to foot. Then it occurred to him that he must climb the bank above, where it was steepest, which he did, only to tumble down into the water flat on his stomach. His nerves are too strong for tears, and after he had recovered from the surprise and shock he was quite pleased to find himself lying in the water, and began to paddle around quite contentedly. Tiring of that, he decided to climb the bank again, and with the same result, only that this time he fell on his back. Then again he was perfectly delighted, and lay there paddling until one of the maids chanced to see him and called him out. He came, for he is one of the most obedient of children, but only to run around the house and back into the mud again. That was when I discovered him and took him in with some strenuousness, amid the cries of every one around that I was not to whip him. How could I, when he put his arms, mud and all, around my neck and kissed me with great warmth. But his clothes have been hanging on the line for two weeks, and the grime of that mud is not bleached out yet. It is much easier to deal with an ordinary naughty child about whom there is nothing angelic."

⁂

Fijjit's children must be very bright.",

"Why so?"

"He never tells any of their smart sayings."

⁂

They do not waste much time in country schools, and all through August the coaching and driving parties in Maine passing over the country roads have come across quaint little schoolhouses tucked away in picturesque nooks, and seen inside, the scholars hard at work under the direction of some pretty country schoolmarm. It was at one of these little schoolhouses that the teacher was endeavoring to show the general understanding of the little ones to a party of visitors.

"Now, Thomas," she said to one of the youngest boys, apropos of a lesson upon farm life, "what are the domestic animals?" Thomas hesitated, thinking seriously; and then answered slowly, but with the air of authority of one who knows that he is in the right:

"Cats, dogs, sheeps, and womens."

And the visitors thought that he was not very far wrong.

⁂

Nodd—What kind of a cook have you got now?

Todd—One of the patent, non-reversible, rum-absorbing, food-destroying, knife-throwing, and china-smashing kind.

⁂

It is only the tragedies that are which get into print as a rule, but there are sometimes narrow escapes which are worth talking about. A girl who visited the Ausable chasm had one of these. Just how the accident happened or how the girl lived through it no one will ever quite know, but aside from the shock at the time she suffered no harm, and has a story to tell that is hard to believe, but it can be vouched for by eye-witnesses.

With a party of friends she was sitting on a ledge above the chasm when suddenly in getting up she lost her foothold and slipped over the edge and fell the long distance into the chasm below. To strike on the rocks meant instant death; the only possible chance of life was to fall into the deep pool below, and this the girl did. But even at that it would seem that there was hardly a chance of escape with the high rocky walls on either side and only one place where it would be possible to secure a hold. But it seemed that Providence must have been directing, and the girl was swept by the current to this one possible place, reached up and caught the rocks, and held on until help came. After a rubbing down and rest she was as well as if nothing had happened. It was a chance in a thousand, however, and a close enough call to make the girl feel serious every now and then when she thinks of it.

⁂

Little Mabel, (who has been allowed to join the diners at dessert, providing she keeps very quiet)—Mamma, will that dessert hurt me, or is there enough to go 'round?

⁂

Here is another accident which was only funny, and it was more funny because of the man who came to the rescue. There was a crowd of them in the boat, quite too many, and they knew it, but then it was such fun. However, there was a small grain of sense in the party, and when it was found that the boat absolutely would not keep them above water they rowed in shore, and there very promptly the boat went down, leaving them sitting with only their heads above water. Here is where the brave man rescuer comes in, and let it never again be said that a man does not lose his head in a case of emergency. Nothing but losing his head would have made any man do as this one did. He came running down the beach with his wife at his heels, and then upon reaching the spot where so many heads seemed to be floating on the water, he suddenly remembered. He knew these damsels, but his wife did not, and, of course, he must introduce her. This he did most seriously, each of the heads upon the water bobbing properly as the name was given, and then with a relieved expression upon his own face the man waded into the water and helped them out.

Some Hidden Good Wishes.

WHEN a woman is married she naturally expects to receive the good wishes of her friends and acquaintances. It is a pleasing custom and adds greatly to the happiness of the bride. When on rare occasions utter strangers, with no ulterior motive, tender their wishes for the young woman's happiness, the bride is to be doubly congratulated, as very few persons have the good fortune to have a place in the thoughts of those unknown to them. That those expressing such kind thoughts should take a decidedly unique and pleasing manner of conveying them must indeed make joyous the heart of the recipient.

One of the most remarkable examples of this state of affairs has just come to light in Chicago, in which city Mrs. P. D. Armour was recently married to Mr. Valentine. And one of the astonishing features of the case is the fact that although Mrs. Valentine carries with her wherever she goes the written expression of the heartfelt good wishes of over sixty young women of whom she has never even heard, she is absolutely unaware that these thoughts for her have been expressed.

Yes, sixty girls, some of whom had never seen Mrs. Valentine, all of them in a very different position in life, yet all wishing the bride happiness, and giving voice to these wishes in such a manner that Mrs. Valentine is to this day unaware that they have been expressed, although she has received them personally. And the manner of it was this:

Mrs. Armour's wedding gown, a very elaborate affair, was ordered made at one of the biggest establishments in the Windy City. The establishment gives employment to over sixty girls, and of course all of these knew for whom the gown was intended, and, as woman ever is, were interested in the forthcoming wedding.

One girl, possibly more mischievous than the rest, possibly more thoughtful, conceived the idea of writing her name and an expression of good wishes on the inter-lining of the gown. She told one or two of the other girls of her intention, and soon the whole shop knew of it, and they all wanted to do likewise. With a little coaxing the forewoman's permission was obtained, and with a heavy pencil names, verses, and inscriptions were traced on the inter-lining, nearly every available inch of space from the neck to the hem being covered with writing. All the girls signed their names, and some of them managed to sign twice. Here are some of the things they wrote:

"If heaven sends you all the luck I wish you, you will be happy indeed." Think of it, a young girl working for just sufficient to keep body and soul together sending that message to a woman whom in all probability the thought of money never troubles. There is something for Mrs. Valentine to think of and remember. And the memory of it is priceless.

Another wrote: "I hope to win a Valentine as nice as thine."

A little more selfish than the other, perhaps, but conveying a delicate tribute to the taste of the bride and an emphatic compliment to Mr. Valentine.

And so on over the whole surface of the cloth. Surely this was a round-robin worthy of the name. All these girls, working long and late to earn their living, found time to send tokens of love and wishes of happiness to one they did not know and who had most likely never given them a thought. Mrs. Valentine should indeed be happy.

In due time the gown was finished and the delicate tracery hidden from sight. Not a word of the matter was breathed outside the shop, and unless Mrs. Valentine has had her wedding gown ripped up, which is exceedingly unlikely, she is still ignorant of the tender solicitations of sixty working girls who have done all in their power to make her married life happy.

When the Keys Rattled.

HA, ha," laughed the white key: "You are fearfully 'sharp' today."

"Well," retorted the accused one, "I'd rather be 'A sharp' than 'B flat.'"

"Good gracious," shrieked the string, "keep still. I'm highly strung, and my pedal extremities are affected. I know I shall break in 'pieces.'"

"So I note," murmured the bass.

"I'm cleft in twain," moan the staff.

"My trouble is trebled since young hopeful began to play," said the Book for Beginners.

"It's all right while he is only 'A Minor,' but wait until he begins to be 'A Major.'"

And they all started to have a good "time" with the metronone.

A "Lot of Money."

A WOMAN hurried into a bookstore the other day. She wore a ridiculous little chatelaine bag at her waist and she wished to purchase a ridiculous little scratchpad, just large enough to slip in the bag.

"How much?" she asked, as the man handed it out.

"One cent," he replied.

"That's a lot of money," she remarked, as she handed over the coin.

"If you're at the Battery, and want to get to Harlem, and have only 4 cents, it is," he replied, without a smile, and she went away chuckling as she made the first note on her little scratchpad.

WHEN BABY BLOWETH KISSES

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE

When baby bloweth kisses
From fingers pink and wee,
Like some sweet rain of blisses
To bless my heart and me,
I care not then how utter
Or stern the day's demands,
While I watch the flutter, flutter,
Of the waving little hands.

When baby bloweth kisses
To me, upon the street,
She sometimes says: "Now sis is
A kiss 'at's vewy sweet";
And I tell her, ere I leave her,
'Twas better than the rest;
And, faith! I don't deceive her,
For each of them is best.

When baby bloweth kisses
The bees that seek their store
In blossoms' pink abysses
Might turn to her for more.
And, oh, her laughter ringeth
Like some sweet fairy bell!
And, oh, my old heart singeth
A song no words may tell!

When baby bloweth kisses—
Ye men whose years increase,
While life the pathway misses
To Summer lands of peace,
Now tell me if there lingers
Elsewhere a single bliss
To match the little fingers
That waft to you a kiss.

TEACHING THE DRAGON.

"The hope of my country (China) is in the education of her young men in your country (U. S.)"—PRINCE CHEN.

A Bit of Fun.

I KNOW it was mean," said the young man who was telling the story, "but I couldn't resist having a bit of fun. The girl was awfully pretty, to begin with. And the fellow got so raving mad; and yet he wasn't in a position to say a word.

"You see, I was sitting in a shady, winding path toward the northern end of Central Park, reading a book, when they came walking along. They were talking softly, and they cast a longing glance at my bench as they passed which told plainer than words what they were looking for. An idea occurred to me. I waited until they had got well past, and then I got quietly up, slipped back of the bench, and cut through the trees beyond the bend of the path, where I found another bench. You see, it was a most infrequented part of the Park, and the seats were placed at long intervals apart.

I had just time to get seated, absorbed in my book as before, when they came slowly into sight, wrapped in conversation. They looked at me, and then looked again in a strange sort of way. I heard the girl say:

"'Isn't it odd! He looked just like—'

"And then I got up quickly and took a short cut again, hoping to find the next bench before they did. I found it. It was situated in a sort of alcove off from the path. As the two wandered around the bend only the far side of the bench was visible to them, and they came directly toward it. They were scarcely a foot away when they caught sight of me, apparently absorbed in my book and in exactly the same position as before. I glanced up casually as they started and paused. My face betrayed nothing. You should have seen theirs!

"The air of studied indifference with which those two walked past me on the fourth bench was comical to behold. I think the girl was half frightened with this constantly recurring apparition; but the fellow was evidently not at all troubled with a belief in the supernatural. His ire was rising at every step.

"The fifth bench? It didn't work the fifth time. I must have missed a bench and settled on the sixth by mistake, or the two must have decided to turn back. I'm just as glad, now that I think of it. My fun had gone far enough."

Early Birds.

AN ENGLISH nobleman in ill-health was out one morning early, wearily taking a constitutional. Walking along his game preserves, he turned a sharp corner and came face to face with an Irishman who had the reputation of being an inveterate poacher.

Putting his hands and what they held behind him, he preserved a perfectly virtuous aspect, while the gentleman hailed him cordially with, "Good morning, Pat!"

"Good marnin', yer Haner. An' phwat brings yer Haner out so airly this marnin'?"

"I'm just walking around, Pat, to see if I can't get an appetite for my breakfast. And what brings you out so early, Pat?"

"Och, bejabbers, Oi'm jest-a-walkin' around te see if Oi can't git a breakfasht fer me oppetite!"

Chinese Playing Cards.

IF there is one thing the Chinese in America cannot understand regarding our customs it is why the police and courts should take cognizance of gambling. It is a recognized amusement in China and the Chinaman is a reckless gambler.

They have several kinds of playing cards, but the general name for them is che-pae, or paper tickets. The cards are two inches and a half in length and half an inch wide, and the kind most commonly used are called tseen-wan-che-pae, "a thousand times ten thousand cards." This pack has thirty cards—three suits of nine each and three independent cards which are superior to the rest. The suits are named respectively "nine myriads of strings of beads," "nine units of cakes," and "nine units of chains."

There are several queer names for other varieties of playing cards. One is called "the hundred boys' cards," another "chariots, horses, and guns," and a third, curiously devised on the principle of some of our historical games, is called "a thousand times ten thousand men's names cards."

This Really Happened.

MRS. DASHIELL was sitting on her front porch. The view was good; she liked to see things; little escaped the ken of her eagle eye. She saw without the effort of looking.

The great gristmill was across the street, though further down the hill. The miller was not friendly. He felt himself aggrieved. Mrs. Dashiell's geese persisted in swimming around on the millpond. They made forays, even down to the mill, squawking and gorging in a swagger and derisive manner. He resented the freedom of the geese. He grew cold, frosty, and frigid to the owner.

The woman on the porch and the man leaning beside the doorway of the mill saw each other, yet gave no sign. Suddenly Mrs. Dashiell sprang to her feet. She weighed only 240. She threw up her arms, shouting, screaming, shrieking, and weeping down across the street toward the millrace, passing the miller, who neither spoke nor moved. She waved to him, wailing:

"He is in the race. I saw him fall. He is drowning. Quick! Quick, before he is carried down to the great wheel!"

The miller neither moved nor spoke.

Her cries aroused the town. People came running—all save the miller.

"Who is drowning?" gasped a neighbor.

"The miller's baby—Johnnie Delavan."

At the name the miller bounded from the high doorway, flew to the race nearest the great wheel, splashed in just in time to clutch the dress of his two-year-old son and toss him upon the bank. Climbing out, he threw his arms around Mrs. Dashiell and sobbed: "I thought it was one of your young ones when you took on that way."

Henceforth her geese could swim, squawk, and gorge without giving offense.

British Courtesy.

HERE are two samples of old-time British courtesy," said the New York man, "which are quite delicious for their frankness and simplicity.

"On the evening of our arrival in England recently Mrs. H. and I entered the hotel drawing room after dinner, when a handsome and courteous old Englishman came forward and very politely led us to seats out of the draught and made himself generally agreeable. Thereupon Mrs. H., wishing to reward his courtesy with equal frankness, remarked casually that we had just arrived from America.

"'Ah! Indeed! Have you?' replied our new friend. 'Americans? Well, Madam, we have quite a few of your countrymen in jail over here.'

"In the train to London our only companion in the compartment was another old gentleman, who immediately opened conversation and made himself most agreeable in pointing out objects of interest by the way. In the course of the conversation Mrs. H. remarked how agreeably surprised she was to find the English so open and pleasant. She had been given to understand that they never voluntarily conversed with strangers.

"'Nor do we,' replied our fellow-traveler, 'but we don't mind talking to Americans. There is so little danger of our ever seeing them again, you know.'"

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
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Eight Trains Daily for Chicago--NEW YORK CENTRAL.

SEPT 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Sept. 6. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 6, 5,018,219.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 6, '02
130	60½	73	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	68⅝	68¾	+ 1	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	68	70⅝	67¾	68⅝	111¼	110,523
35	21	32½	July 29.	21	Mar. 11.	26	27	...	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,500	.....	..	..	26½	26½	26¾	26¾	39	300
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	1⅜	Sep. 2.	2⅛	2⅜	− 1½	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	3	3½	1¾	2¼	3⅝	24,030
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	20	21⅝	− 7½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,298,900	.....	..	..	16	16	10	10	...	500
35	19	35	Sep. 6.	28½	Apr. 11.	34½	35	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	34⅝	35	34½	35	28	5,800
89¼	67	92⅜	Aug. 8.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91½	91⅝	− ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92¼	90⅝	91½	84	2,410
35½	24	57⅜	Sep. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	53	53¼	+ 3½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	50½	55	50	53½	30⅝	14,850
40	32	42⅜	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	36	39	− 2½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	...	200
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	225	265	− 2	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	260	260	260	260	...	200
45	39⅝	62½	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	60½	61¼	+ ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	61	61⅞	60	61½	...	5,535
41⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	11¼	12	− ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	12⅜	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	30⅞	1,825
77⅝	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	40¾	40¾	− 1⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	43½	43½	41	41⅛	68	1,960
30½	5⅝	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23¾	24	+ 1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	25	22½	24	26¾	3,110
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	55	56	+ 3	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,730,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	53	55	52	55	62	810
33⅛	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 10.	33⅜	33⅞	...	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅞	34	33½	33⅝	24½	8,600
91¼	85⅝	100⅛	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	95½	96	− ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	June 25, '02.	1¾	Q	93⅝	96	95½	95¾	85½	2,040
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6¾	7½	6¾	7⅛	7⅛	8,600
30	22½	29	Sep. 5.	21	Jan. 20.	27	27½	+ 3½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	24	29	24	27½	28½	7,300
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	45	45½	− ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46½	44	45¼	45	11,000
109½	88	100½	June 23.	55	Apr. 20.	96¼	97	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97½	97½	96¼	97	96⅞	5,218
49⅞	26	126⅞	June 20.	40½	Jan. 22.	122	130	+ ⅝	American Snuff Co.	100	13,001,700	.....	..	..	121	121½	121	121½	...	1,110
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	98	99½	+ 1½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	99½	99½	99½	99½	86½	100
153	103⅛	135⅛	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	125⅝	125¾	− 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	131½	133¼	128½	128¾	138¼	34,000
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	120	121	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	122	122	122	122	125	100
100	91	93	Apr. 22.	84	Mar. 10.	90	95	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	90	94	90	94	120	75
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160⅜	Jan. 13.	...	170½	− ½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,803,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	171½	172	171½	172	165¼	250
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	14½	14⅝	+ ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	17	110
82⅜	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	77½	79½	...	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	77½	77½	77¼	77½	70	200
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	35¾	July 14.	106	109	+ 4½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	105	110½	105	108½	176	3,210
34	20	48¾	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	42	45	...	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	....	200
66	50	77½	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	75	76½	+ 6	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	72	76	72	76	....	600
91	42¼	96⅝	Sep. 3.	74½	Jan. 27.	94⅞	95	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	95½	96⅝	94½	95	73	180,280
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	104⅞	105	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	105	106⅞	104⅝	105	94¾	61,545
114½	81¾	117	Sep. 4.	101	Jan. 14.	114¾	115	+ ⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,596,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	114⅞	117	114¼	114⅝	97¼	197,590
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93¾	Feb. 21.	95¼	96	− ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	92	270
88¾	53⅝	72⅜	July 21.	60⅝	Feb. 14.	70¼	70¾	+ 3	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68	71¼	68	70¾	65⅞	59,205
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	240	250	− 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	247½	247½	247½	247½	...	100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	51¾	53	+ 4	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	Sep. 3, '02.	1	Q	50½	53	50¼	52	...	2,000
80	54⅜	97	May 22.	85⅛	Jan. 6.	89	89¼	− ⅞	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	90¼	90⅝	89⅛	89⅛	67	1,800
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¾	Jan. 28.	141	141½	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	145	147¾	140¾	141½	109¾	45,445
...	...	142	Sep. 2.	122	May 6.	140	140⅜	+ 1	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 3d in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	142	142	140¾	140¾	...	1,100
196⅝	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	180½	July 7.	182	186	+ 3⅞	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,900	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	187	187	183	183	162	850
52⅞	29	57½	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	50½	50¾	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	55⅝	57½	55	56¼	43½	123,100
50½	27	45⅜	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	42½	42⅝	− 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	43⅜	43⅞	42¼	42¼	37¼	10,700
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	75⅜	76½	− ⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	76¼	76½	76	76	76½	500
140	91	229⅜	July 30.	134⅞	Jan. 6.	209½	210	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,100,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	210	210	210	210	125	300
136	120½	151	July 1.	137	Jan. 6.	138	142	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '02.	3	Q	137⅜	137¾	137⅜	137⅜	133	10
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 26.	33⅝	33½	− 1⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,396,900	.....	..	..	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33⅝	22¼	27,000
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	88½	89¼	...	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	90	90½	90	90	83½	500
56	41	51¾	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	49	50	− 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	51	51¼	49	49¾	50¾	1,900
94¾	90	95½	June 10.	90¾	May 5.	92¾	...	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	91	300
77⅝	58⅜	91¼	Aug. 19.	75	Jan. 16.	...	91¼	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	90	90	90	90	71	200
188	134	191⅜	Sep. 5.	160½	Jan. 27.	189¾	190	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 25, '02.	3	SA	186½	191⅜	186¼	190	157	144,500
200	175	196½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	195½	196	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 25, '02.	3½	SA	194¼	196½	194	196	185¾	7,710
271	235	271	Apr. 29.	204⅜	Jan. 14.	239	240	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,115,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	242	242⅝	239	240	192	3,350
175¼	116⅞	200½	July 26.	152	Jan. 15.	192	193	+ 6¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	66,536,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	186	193	186	192	138¾	15,900
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	23	23¼	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23½	22⅞	23½	20	3,300
57½	28¾	42⅝	Aug. 19.	30¼	Feb. 20.	41	41½	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	41	42	40	41½	38½	6,600
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅝	Jan. 8.	17	17½	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	18½	15¾	17½	17	5,700
101	72½	108⅝	Aug. 8.	93⅛	Jan. 14.	103½	106½	− ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	103⅞	107	103	106	80¾	2,600
124	115¾	124½	Sep. 2.	118	Jan. 21.	118	124	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 21, '02.	1¼	Q	124½	124¾	124	124	...	200
82	67	97	May 21.	77½	Jan. 8.	93	95	+ 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¼	..	95	95	95	95	...	100
136½	41¾	110½	Feb. 24.	73¾	Aug. 22.	81¼	81⅝	− 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	21,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	82½	83⅛	78¾	81	94	40,495
18	6⅜	35⅞	July 17.	14¼	Jan. 15.	33	33¼	− 1½	Colorado Southern	100	39,935,000	.....	..	..	35	35	33¼	33¼	13¼	8,200
90	40	79¼	Aug. 11.	59¼	Jan. 15.	78⅝	78¾	− ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	78½	78¾	78¼	78⅝	53½	1,965
28⅝	16¼	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	52½	52⅝	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	53¼	53⅝	51¾	52	29½	11,400
238	187	230⅜	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	223½	224½	− ⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,910,400	June 16, '02.	2	Q	224¼	225	223⅞	223⅞	211⅜	5,100
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	123	124	− 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	124⅞	123	123	123	116	1,225
...	...	35⅞	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	35½	35⅞	+ 1¼	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	.....	..	..	35	36½	35	35⅝	...	12,695
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81¾	July 31.	87¾	88	+ ¾	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,500	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	88	88½	87½	88	...	2,381
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	179½	180½	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	179⅜	181½	179	180	163	10,450
258	188½	297	Feb. 4.	233	Jan. 15.	275	280	− 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	280	284¾	280	280	217	1,500
53¼	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	48¾	49	− ¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	50	50⅜	48¾	49	45	12,980
103¼	80	96⅞	Aug. 21.	88¾	May 10.	94	94½	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	95	95⅜	94⅛	94⅜	92	4,354
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38½	Jan. 31.	51	52⅞	− ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	51¼	52½	51¼	51½	...	1,025
17	14½	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	23⅜	23½	− ¼	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	24	25	23	23¾	...	26,680
40⅞	36	48¼	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	45¼	45¾	+ ½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	45¼	48¼	43⅜	45	...	90,332
82	75	97	Sep. 5.	75	June 7.	95½	96	+ 4½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	92½	97	92¾	95½	...	5,627
...	...	5¼	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	4½	5	...	Distilling of America tr. ctfs.	...	86,435,300	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	8¼	400
...	...	38¼	Aug. 26.	31¾	Aug. 19.	37¼	38	+ ½	Distilling of America pf. tr. ctfs.	...	24,504,980	.....	..	..	37⅜	37½	37	37¼	27	1,200
12¼	4¼	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	21⅜	21½	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23¼	21¼	22	10½	5,170
22½	13⅜	33⅜	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	33½	34½	− 1⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	36¾	35¼	33½	19	2,675
45½	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	41½	41⅝	...	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	42	43⅛	41½	41½	40¾	127,975
75	59⅜	75½	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	70¼	70¾	− ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	71⅛	71½	70	70¾	68¾	13,270
62⅝	39¼	62⅞	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	56½	56⅞	− ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	57⅛	58	56⅜	56½	55	8,300
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	66½	67	− ½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	67	67	66	66	90	1,960
95	81	104½	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	90	92	...	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	92	92	92	92	...	100
36	17	64½	Aug. 25.	30	Jan. 2.	60	62	− 1	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	63	63	61	61	...	950
289¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	181¾	July 28.	193	194	− 2½	**General Electric Co.**	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	196	197½	193	193½	254	4,700
...	...	64	July 24.	40	May 17.	...	...	− 1½	George A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	58	58	58	58	...	300
...	...	62	Sep. 4.	61	Sep. 4.	61	62	...	George A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of deposit.	100	.....	.....	..	..	61	62	61	61	...	1,000
...	...	108¾	Aug. 1.	92	May 20.	104	105	+ ¾	George A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	105	105	104¾	104¾	...	300
206	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	199½	201	+ 2½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,875,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	198½	202¼	198½	200½	180	9,800
112	100	102	Jan. 4.	*100	Sep. 4.	...	...	...	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	100	3,829,100	July 15, '02.	2	Q	100½	100½	100	100	...	75
75½	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	101	101½	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley.	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	100½	103	100¾	101⅞	50	5,210
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81¾	Jan. 14.	93¼	93½	− ¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	93	94	93	93½	75¾	600
154⅝	124	173¼	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	171⅜	172	+ ⅛	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	172⅜	173½	171¼	172	144	37,450
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	19⅝	20	− ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20½	20½	19¾	19⅝	22¼	3,000
81¼	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅜	June 24.	75	75½	+ 1⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	74¾	75⅞	74½	75¼	78	1,800
100½	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	...	...	+ 5	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	70	77	70	75	96	1,000
11	5½	21	Sep. 5.	6½	Jan. 27.	21	22	+ 5	International Silver Co.	100	9,044,700	.....	..	..	17	21	17	21	7¼	7,030
51	32½	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	62¾	66	+ 1	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	65	65	65	65	40	100
49	24⅞	57¼	Mar. 10.	47	Jan. 2.	52½	53	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53½	53	53¼	44	500
99	74	94	Mar. 21.	37¼	Jan. 13.	91½	93	...	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	86¼	33
43¾	21	51⅝	Aug. 21.	37¾	Jan. 13.	49¼	49¾	− 1⅛	Iowa Central.	100	6,322,900	.....	..	..	50⅞	50⅞	49¼	49¾	35	4,367
87½	48	90⅜	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	85	86	− 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,675,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	88	88	86	86	70	885
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33¾	Jan. 25.	48¾	49¾	− ½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	49	49¾	48¼	48¾	39⅜	400
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	80⅛	Jan. 2.	85⅜	85½	+ ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,600	July 2, '02.	1	Q	85¼	85½	84	85¼	...	9,400
25	13½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	37⅜	38	− ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,963,500	.....	..	..	38⅜	39	38	38	20¼	11,650
49	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	60¼	60⅝	− ⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	61⅞	61⅝	60¼	60¼	43¼	2,500
18½	5¾	40⅜	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	36	+ 2⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	34½	37¼	34¼	37	9	1,800
93½	70	91	Feb. 6.	88½	Jan. 30.	90	95	+ 3	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '02.	2	SA	89	90	89	90	...	600
76½	39⅝	71¼	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 10.	65	67	+ ⅛	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,640,000	.....	..	..	66½	67	66¾	67	62	500
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78⅜	Jan. 15.	85	86½	+ 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	85½	86⅞	85¼	86	75	1,200
111⅜	76	159½	Aug. 20.	102⅞	Jan. 27.	151⅜	152¼	− 2¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	155½	155¾	151⅜	152	101	29,750
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	11	13	− 1	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	12¼	200
145	88	140⅜	Jan. 9.	123	Mar. 12.	137⅝	137⅞	+ 2	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	135½	139¼	135¼	137⅞	114⅞	144,480
...	...	134½	July 23.	109½	May 19.	125	126⅝	− ¼	Met. Sec. Co. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	126½	127	126	126⅝	...	2,800
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	147¼	148	...	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	147⅞	149¼	147	148	162½	5,450
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	38	Feb. 1.	38¼	40	...	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,496,700	.....	..	..	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	...	50
93	79½	91⅞	Mar. 22.	89	Mar. 8.	89	91	...	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 30, '02.	1¼	SA	88½	89¾	89½	89⅝	...	50
36	12⅜	31½	Mar. 31.	25¾	Jan. 15.	29⅜	29½	...	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	.....	..	..	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼	23	3,000
111¾	67⅝	116	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 22.	113	114	− ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	113¾	114	113¼	113⅝	104¼	1,600
86⅞	15	81¼	Sep. 3.	36⅞	Jan. 2.	79¼	79½	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,060,000	.....	..	..	81¼	81½	79	79⅝	24	11,000
94⅜	49	138	Aug. 28.	90	Jan. 14.	136	137½	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	137½	137¾	137	137½	72	1,200
35½	15	34½	Sep. 5.	24	Mar. 5.	33¼	33¾	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,360	.....	..	..	34	34½	33	33¾	26⅞	28,805
69⅝	37	60	Sep. 2	51	Jan. 13.	67¼	67⅝	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	65¾	69	67	67⅝	52⅜	21,350
124⅝	66	120⅜	Sep. 6.	96⅜	Mar. 11.	119⅜	119⅝	+ 3	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,050,100	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	117⅝	120⅝	117	119⅜	100⅜	248,675
80	76½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902.—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 6. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Sept. '02.
103½	98	106	Mar. 25.	100¾	Jan. 6.	103	108	+ 3	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	...	177
83	63	84	Aug. 20.	78	July 18.	81¾	82½	+ 3½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,014,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	79	82	78	81½	...	8,300
49½	30½	49⅝	Mar. 10.	37¼	May 17.	46¾	47	+ 3⅝	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		45¾	47	43¼	46⅞	38¼	15,770
161½	127½	170	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	166½	167	+ 4½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	294,372,350	May 31, '02.	3	SA	163	170	163¾	167	141¼	245,479
120½	95⅝	109¼	Sep. 5.	98¾	Jan. 9.	108¼	108⅝	+ 4½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	Aug. 25, '02.	1½	Q	104⅝	109¼	104½	108¼	108	94,815
50	14⅞	47½	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	40	42	— ⅝	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	40½	40¾	40½	40¼	27	150
94	33⅝	83	Jan. 14.	71	Feb. 15.	...	...	+ 1	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	.....	..	80	80	80	80	...	700
81	57	103½	Sep. 4.	80½	Jan. 7.	100½	104½	+ 4⅝	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,344,900	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	98	103½	98	103½	71	9,650
52	20	53⅝	Sep. 6.	39	Jan. 14.	53¼	53⅞	+ 2⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	51½	53⅞	51	53⅜	40	12,150
89	72½	89	Apr. 28.	82⅝	Feb. 4.	88	88½	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	87¾	88⅝	88	88⅝	79	2,955
5½	1⅛	4⅜	Mar. 8.	3	Sep. 6.	3	4	— ¼	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	.....	.....	..	3	3	3	3	...	100
...	...	34½	Apr. 29.	24	Apr. 16.	32⅝	32⅝	+ ½	**Railway Steel Spring Co**	100	13,500,000	.....	.....	..	32	32⅝	32	32½	...	3,450
...	...	90	Sep. 2.	90	Apr. 1.	87	88½	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	June 20, '02.	1¾	Q	89	90	87½	87½	...	350
58	24½	78½	Sep. 3.	52¾	Mar. 10.	73	73½	+ 3½	Reading	50	69,900,000	.....	.....	..	70	78½	69¾	73	40½	728,430
82⅞	65	90	Sep. 3.	70½	Mar. 10.	86¼	86⅝	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	87½	90	87½	88⅝	74	30,790
64½	38	80¼	Sep. 3.	60	Jan. 14.	77¾	77½	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	.....	.....	..	76⅞	80¼	76⅝	77½	50⅝	48,782
24	11¾	23½	Sep. 6.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	23	23½	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,101,000	.....	.....	..	21½	23½	21¼	23	17⅜	63,725
82	55¼	83	Sep. 6.	68	Jan. 16.	81¾	82	+ 3½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	30,308,900	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	79	83	79	82	71½	12,610
38½	18	25⅜	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	20¾	21	+ ⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		22	22	20¾	21	27	2,700
80	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	69½	71	...	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,051,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	71	71	71	71	80	300
15¼	7⅞	24¼	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	22½	23	— ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	.....	.....	..	24	24¼	23¼	23¼	...	900
78½	55	79	Aug. 30.	62	Feb. 6.	76½	77	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	3½	SA	70	79	70	76⅝	...	2,800
50	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	36½	37	— 4	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,500,000	.....	.....	..	41	42	36½	36½	...	3,300
56¾	21½	85½	July 31.	53⅜	Jan. 2.	80	80½	...	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,308,700	.....	.....	..	80¾	80⅜	79	80	42	6,150
88	75	90	July 30.	82⅞	July 19.	85	88	...	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	84½	84¾	84¼	84¾	82	30
76½	53⅛	80⅝	July 30.	70¼	May 5.	76¾	77	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	76	76⅝	76	76½	68½	3,359
20½	16	32	Aug. 13.	24⅝	Mar. 6.	37	37½	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	.....	..	32	37	32	37⅝	29	3,359
71	41½	79⅝	Sep. 2.	55½	Mar. 5.	77½	78½	...	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	.....	.....	..	77¼	79⅝	77½	78	62½	10,300
41½	19½	83	Sep. 4.	29½	June 23.	80	80½	+15⅞	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	.....	.....	..	65	83	65	80	30	30,820
86	65½	93	Sep. 4.	80¾	May 19.	91	93	+ 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,500,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91⅝	93	91⅝	94	81	2,350
63⅜	29	80½	Sep. 3.	58	Jan. 15.	78⅝	79	+ 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,822,100	.....	.....	..	78	80¼	78	79	54	198,185
35⅞	18	41⅝	Aug. 21.	31⅞	Jan. 27.	38½	39	— ⅛	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	.....	.....	..	40¼	40¾	38⅝	39	30⅝	125,980
94⅜	67½	96½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	96½	96⅞	+ ⅜	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97¼	97½	96½	96⅞	85½	5,200
8½	3½	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6⅝	7½	...	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	7	7	7	7	4⅝	100
76⅝	40⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	...	71	71⅞	70	70½	60⅜	33,000
52½	23½	54⅜	Sep. 3.	37⅞	Jan. 15.	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅜	Texas Pacific	100	36,790,000	.....	.....	..	53⅝	54⅝	52¼	52⅝	40½	111,050
42¼	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	41	43	— ⅞	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,645,300	.....	.....	..	43½	43⅞	42	42⅜	...	500
120½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	131	132½	— ⅜	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '80.	1½	..	130¾	131	130¾	131	121	400
25½	10¾	33	Sep. 2.	18½	Jan. 21.	...	...	— 1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,986,000	.....	.....	..	32½	33	31	31	...	8,300
39¼	28	40¾	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	...	...	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	19,986,000	.....	.....	..	40¼	40¾	47	47⅜	33	7,635
100⅞	65¾	129	Aug. 23.	107	Jan. 20.	127½	128	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	Q	127	127½	127	127½	101	400
19⅜	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	15½	15¾	+ 1	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	100	16,000,000	.....	.....	..	14½	15½	14½	15¾	17⅜	1,700
75⅞	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	80½	80¾	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80½	80½	80½	80½	74	300
133	76	113¾	Aug. 26.	98⅜	Feb. 28.	110½	110⅝	— 2½	Union Pacific	100	107,107,200	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	111½	112⅝	110⅜	110⅝	93½	211,360
93½	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	86⅞	Mar. 6.	91½	92	— 2½	Union Pacific pf	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92⅜	92⅝	91⅜	91⅝	87½	2,790
...	...	16⅜	Sep. 6.	10½	May 2.	16	16½	+ 3¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	.....	..	15½	16½	12½	16	...	23,100
...	...	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	57	58	+11	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	49¾	59	46	57	...	13,747
...	...	44⅝	Mar. 8.	30	Aug. 11.	33½	35	+ 1½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	9,518,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	32½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	...	300
...	...	68	Mar. 6.	57	Sep. 4.	57	60	— ¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	57	57⅜	57	57⅜	...	300
100	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	146	150	— 7	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	151	158	148	148	90	1,270
16⅝	7⅜	14⅜	Apr. 3.	11½	Feb. 20.	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300	.....	.....	..	13⅝	14¼	13¼	13⅜	12½	38,235
83⅝	60½	90	Sep. 6.	79⅜	Jan. 21.	89⅜	90	+ 2	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	87½	90	87½	89½	70⅜	5,143
34	12½	19½	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	16¾	16¾	...	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,606,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	16¼	16⅝	16½	16½	18½	700
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¼	Jan. 14.	55½	55⅝	...	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	56	56	56	56	55	110
55	24	46⅞	Jan. 7.	36⅜	June 19.	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 30, '02.	1	Q	41¼	42⅝	41¼	41½	41¾	127,175
101⅞	69	97⅜	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	90½	90⅝	+ ⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90¼	91¼	90¼	90⅝	91½	29,950
72	51	76⅝	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	72½	72¾	+ 5⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co**	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	69½	73¼	66½	72⅝	62	45,550
125	116	134⅝	May 15.	120½	Jan. 17.	132½	133	+ 3½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	Q	129½	133¼	129½	133	...	1,200
28	11⅛	36⅜	Sep. 4.	21¾	Jan. 14.	36	36¼	+ 2⅜	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	.....	.....	..	34½	36⅞	33⅜	36¼	20¼	26,420
46⅛	23⅜	50⅜	Sep. 4.	41½	Jan. 13.	49⅜	50¼	+ 1⅜	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000	.....	.....	..	47⅜	50⅜	48½	49⅝	37½	71,100
190	135	250	Aug. 26.	194½	Jan. 25.	240	250	— 3	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	14	SA	247	247	247	247	170	150
100½	81	97½	Aug. 26.	84⅝	July 10.	94	95	— ¾	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	96	96⅝	94⅜	94⅜	91¼	27,150
180	145	230½	Apr. 9.	163½	Jan. 15.	224	227	— 2	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,588,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	223½	230	226	226	...	1,800
187	157	224	Apr. 9.	190	Jan. 2.	228	231¼	+ ½	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	230½	230¼	230¼	230¼	...	100
22	11⅞	20⅝	Sep. 4.	17	Jan. 27.	28⅝	29	+ ⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	.....	..	29½	29⅝	28¼	28⅞	18⅜	9,305
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	64	65	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,086,900	.....	.....	..	65	65⅜	64½	64⅝	46	1,850
38	24	42	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 17.	40½	41¼	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,993,500	.....	.....	..	41⅜	42	40½	40½	31	3,700
28	14½	31	Aug. 30.	19¾	Jan. 30.	29½	29¾	— ¼	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800	.....	.....	..	30½	30¼	29¼	29½	20¾	9,200
49¾	35½	57⅜	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	55⅜	55½	— 1⅛	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,267,200	.....	.....	..	56⅜	57	55½	55⅜	43	9,750

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 6, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$244,180.00	$3,563.00	$10,000	$21,290.00	.....	$139,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,014,100.00	45,10 1.00	142,000	159,000.00	$100,000.00	2,180,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,968,000.00	123,00 1.00	84,000	260,000.00	3,000.00	3,083,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	608,438.00	10,44 1.00	25,925	67,370.00	.....	681,992.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,636,200.00	80,30 1.00	50,200	200,400.00	.....	1,089,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,490,328.61	14,35 5.44	88,857	122,310.27	49,400.00	1,642,068.06
Hamilton	200,000	1,753,600.00	108,00 1.00	85,100	117,000.00	5,000.00	1,869,900.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,127,100.00	6,500.00	47,300	131,200.00	300.00	1,098,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,238,300.00	139,40 1.00	92,700	409,900.00	53,200.00	3,018,900.00
Mutual	200,000	1,848,807.00	31,35 5.00	134,300	178,718.00	.....	1,889,584.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,572,917.00	30,62 2.00	121,305	348,894.00	70,276.00	1,905,996.00
Plaza	100,000	2,848,000.00	24,74 1.00	224,700	94,100.00	.....	2,997,000.00
Riverside	100,000	973,322.82	14,891.55	72,527	62,125.11	.....	972,096.43
State	100,000	5,133,000.00	341,00 1.00	171,000	113,000.00	110,000.00	5,550,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,418,000.00	23,00 1.00	176,000	192,000.00	.....	1,860,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,179,300.00	44,80 3.00	119,600	90,000.00	34,500.00	1,379,900.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,166,300.00	245,500.00	58,700	43,400.00	.....	1,261,700.00
Varick	100,000	731,200.00	5,900.00	57,800	99,100.00	400.00	745,800.00
Washington	100,000	712,814.00	14,42 1.00	48,538	82,839.00	8,234.00	730,795.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	413,800.00	6,10 4.00	13,993	20,443.00	.....	347,900.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,642,900.00	43,10 3.00	150,800	115,600.00	7,800.00	1,506,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,466,294.00	10,86 8.00	90,227	149,515.00	111,466.00	1,508,921.00
Broadway	100,000	1,658,473.00	11,762.00	109,594	255,390.00	.....	1,686,202.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,447,000.00	82,70 1.00	45,800	101,000.00	60,000.00	1,469,800.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	312,500.00	6,60 0.00	38,200	65,000.00	37,400.00	410,100.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	795,500.00	35,800.00	28,200	64,900.00	7,100.00	718,700.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,957,400.00	340,20 3.00	93,500	369,500.00	.....	3,329,000.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,752,000.00	213,10 3.00	108,800	284,400.00	20,000.00	4,598,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	874,707.00	9,07 1.00	72,536	91,956.00	.....	944,722.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,104,000.00	144,00 0.00	250,000	452,000.00	21,000.00	4,302,000.00
National City	300,000	2,986,000.00	106,00 0.00	245,000	282,000.00	56,000.00	3,102,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,067,650.17	8,957.90	58,919	42,381.61	53,919.26	997,622.48
People's	100,000	1,247,900.00	44,900.00	88,800	52,500.00	42,500.00	1,306,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	527,099.00	8,877.00	46,234	71,737.00	39,115.00	526,691.00
Sprague National	200,000	926,486.00	.....	2,500	281,600.00	11,600.00	1,102,248.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	570,775.50	7,25 1.00	28,631	98,957.00	4,584.00	613,497.00
Union	200,000	1,291,000.00	34,857.00	93,675	98,057.00	125,787.00	1,320,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	793,200.00	38,900.00	28,500	56,700.00	38,900.00	785,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	595,500.00	17,000.00	27,610	125,900.00	14,500.00	699,400.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	724,905.89	49,422.00	10,000	147,091.09	.....	741,036.88
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,790,000.00	235,90 3.00	307,700	1,351,899.00	706,000.00	6,364,400.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,420,577.00	63,65 1.00	69,405	132,755.00	86,469.00	1,978,390.00
Second National	250,000	1,230,200.00	72,99 3.00	16,400	226,900.00	10,000.00	1,171,600.00
Third National	200,000	1,285,259.78	44,781.62	61,590	270,223.76	26,336.56	1,311,132.71
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,328,800.00	98,10 1.00	14,900	110,300.00	21,400.00	1,097,300.00
Second National	125,000	1,034,341.00	22,934.00	33,870	53,700.00	20,100.00	1,054,168.00

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement, covering five business days, issued yesterday, was unfavorable—more so than generally had been expected. Surplus reserves fell to the lowest figure recorded since May last, a decrease of $5,645,725 being reported. Loans decreased $3,665,200, specie decreased $5,833,200, legal tenders decreased $2,962,600, and deposits decreased $12,600,300.

The loss in cash was greater than the known movements of money had led to expect, but it may be explained on the ground that it included that part of the loss in the previous week that was not shown in the statement of that week.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$906,374,800	$885,145,500	$818,508,000
Deposits	923,398,200	947,692,100	906,281,400
Circulation	33,565,000	30,663,400	29,106,400
Specie	161,593,800	170,125,100	179,291,900
Legal tenders	73,352,800	73:703,800	73,334,700
Total res...	$234,946,600	$243,838,900	$252,626,600
Res. required	230,849,550	236,923,025	226,570,350
Sur. res'd..	$4,097,050	$6,915,875	$26,056,250
Ratio res. to deposit	25.4%	25.7%	27.8%

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Sept. 2 to 6.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Pr. William Sd	Curacao	$320
Philadelphia	La Guayra	1,200
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,940
Seminole	Santo Domingo	2,000
GOLD BULLION—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	155
Alliance	Colon	18,757
Alliance	Panama	36,389
Alliance	Amapala	5,283
Seminole	Puerto Plata	600
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	20
Frutera	Kingston	950
La Savoie	Havre	556
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	40
Frutera	Kingston	25
Yigilancia	Vera Cruz	42,370
Seminole	Santo Domingo	212
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Frutera	Kingston	100
		$111,118

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 6, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$1,018,000	$2,233,000	$1,627,000	$15,954,000	$996,000
2,050,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	24,154,000	6,626,000	1,999,000	29,690,000	.....
2,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National	1,571,600	1,873,800	1,559,000	15,062,100	.....
3,000,000	2,476,500	Mechanics' National	12,321,000	2,919,000	1,167,000	12,384,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	19,943,200	3,388,400	2,382,300	22,980,100	.....
1,000,000	263,100	Phenix National	5,684,000	929,000	334,000	5,620,000	46,300
25,000,000	15,158,100	National City	125,140,700	24,845,300	7,243,000	103,987,500	4,655,000
300,000	7,212,400	Chemical National	24,834,900	4,073,900	2,196,900	22,829,000	.....
600,000	283,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,189,400	687,400	587,700	5,371,000	240,200
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,907,100	912,100	786,100	6,735,900	901,100
500,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,883,100	398,700	63,300	2,117,700	46,700
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,616,000	355,000	385,000	3,473,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,161,900	63,900	189,000	1,037,000	.....
600,000	500,800	Leather Manuf. National	4,976,400	1,708,300	181,300	5,945,700	462,800
1,700,000	120,400	Seventh National	6,731,700	1,412,200	335,400	7,024,500	536,000
5,000,000	3,486,100	Am. Exchange Nat.	20,470,000	3,687,000	2,026,000	22,781,000	4,717,000
10,000,000	7,293,600	Nat. Bank of Commerce	70,992,600	8,969,400	5,639,200	59,812,400	8,543,100
1,000,000	1,574,800	National Broadway	7,192,100	996,700	238,000	8,052,500	848,500
1,000,000	1,386,300	Mercantile National	14,583,700	2,167,200	1,669,300	15,500,400	891,200
422,700	849,000	Pacific	3,179,900	322,200	376,900	3,631,100	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National	8,694,400	855,500	752,100	6,152,100	50,000
200,000	301,500	People's	2,179,700	123,400	559,400	2,021,300	.....
2,000,000	1,958,900	National Bank of N. A.	16,695,900	2,482,200	1,173,200	14,402,100	825,900
3,000,000	5,733,100	Hanover National	49,248,900	7,961,500	6,444,300	56,574,900	2,156,100
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National	5,638,000	880,200	526,600	4,856,000	245,200
1,550,000	691,200	National Citizens'	5,935,400	1,096,100	450,000	6,394,900	644,700
500,000	293,900	Nassau	2,895,400	457,200	176,700	3,254,300	.....
900,000	1,017,100	Market & Ful. National	6,351,600	1,179,000	694,000	6,828,000	50,000
1,000,000	266,700	National Shoe & Leather	4,375,700	1,402,000	222,200	5,682,600	45,700
1,400,000	1,838,300	Corn Exchange	24,232,000	3,798,000	2,842,000	27,147,000	.....
300,000	420,300	Oriental	1,826,000	155,700	359,500	1,752,000	.....
1,500,000	6,233,000	Imp. & Trad. National	24,361,000	3,833,000	1,184,000	20,749,000	49,000
2,000,000	4,303,500	National Park	54,051,000	14,773,000	3,616,100	67,319,700	49,100
250,000	146,000	East River National	1,191,700	135,900	54,800	1,249,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,089,700	Fourth National	20,771,800	3,150,800	2,456,600	22,464,800	50,000
1,000,000	557,300	Central National	10,438,000	2,388,000	989,000	13,017,000	500,000
300,000	1,174,400	Second National	9,508,000	1,528,000	1,023,000	10,253,000	280,000
10,000,000	12,274,500	First National	75,291,000	16,451,700	2,029,900	71,295,300	2,371,000
500,000	367,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,311,800	1,077,600	362,700	5,322,600	492,900
250,000	772,300	Bowery	3,670,000	330,000	263,000	3,010,000	.....
200,000	611,100	N. Y. County National	3,941,500	743,100	371,500	4,757,000	50,000
750,000	435,200	German-American	3,747,900	549,900	290,500	3,455,900	.....
1,000,000	3,151,000	Chase National	40,648,700	9,931,500	2,429,000	48,521,000	321,100
100,000	1,483,300	Fifth Avenue	9,107,900	2,705,900	140,000	9,848,700	.....
200,000	621,400	German Exchange	2,620,000	215,000	605,000	3,040,000	.....
200,000	850,100	Germania	2,974,900	412,200	583,300	4,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept.6..$18,845,500

	Week Ended Sept. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	14
American Bicycle 5s	57	60	55	60	102
American Hide & Leather 6s	97¼	99	97¼	98½	58
Ann Arbor 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104½	104½	104	104⅝	684
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅞	97	96¾	97	7
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	76
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅜	95	94⅛	94⅛	14
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	113½	115½	113¾	114	385
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104¼	105	104⅛	105	35
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	11
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90½	90	90⅜	49
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98	98½	98	98½	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102½	102½	102⅛	102⅛	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Bur., CedarRapids & Northern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105⅝	38
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¾	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	2
Central Branch Railway 4s	92½	92½	92½	92¾	4
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	64
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	39¾	40½	39	39⅛	83
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	27½	27½	26	27	51
Cent. of Ga., Macon & Northern 5s	108½	108½	108½	108¾	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136	136	136	4
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89	137
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100½	100½	16
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106	106½	106	106⅝	31
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82	82	82	82	13
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	85	85	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	12
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96¼	96	96	432
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100⅝	21
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	42
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114⅛	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	17
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	99½	99⅝	99	99¼	69
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	83	83	83	28
Colorado & Southern 4s	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	134
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	120	120	119	119	6
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67½	67⅝	67	67½	2,744
Det., Mack. & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	80½	81	78	80⅝	216
Detroit Southern 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	93	93	93	93	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	2
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Erie general 4s	87½	87¼	87	87⅛	279
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	26
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93½	31
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	115	117⅜	115	115⅜	154
Green Bay debenture, B	22⅞	24½	22½	23	457
Hocking Valley 4½	100½	100½	100¼	100½	10
Houston & Texas general 4s	97	97	96	96	19
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98⅜	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	99¼	100	24
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	92	92¼	91½	91⅞	152
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72¼	72	72	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	5
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st 5s	108¾	108½	108¾	108½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Long Island unified 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102	81
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104½	104½	104¾	20
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	2
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 4s	119¾	120	119¾	120	52
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90	90	89⅜	89	21
Mexican Central con. 4s	83	83	83	83	15
Mexican Central 1st income	32½	32½	31⅜	31⅜	94
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22	21¼	21¼	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¾	100½	99⅝	100	47
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84⅝	84⅞	84½	84⅞	52
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	101	107¾	101	107¾	49
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 4s	116	116	116	116	3
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79¾	80	79¼	80	190
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94¼	94⅝	93⅝	94	19
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	13
New York Dock 4s	93¼	93½	93½	93½	4
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	23
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	226	226	226	226	4
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	102½	102½	2
New York & Queens Co. El. Light & P. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Norf. & W. Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	110
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¾	26
Northern Pacific 3s	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅜	884
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104½	49
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103½	103	103¼	10
Ore. S. L. sub. cfs. 1st in. pd. for gen. 4s	94⅝	96	94¼	95¼	791
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116½	117½	116¼	117¼	8
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	125½	125½	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	109¼	111⅛	109¼	110⅝	1,511
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	121	121	121	121	10
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77	80	77	76	37
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Reading general 4s	98¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	64
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	43
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	116	117	116½	117	77
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94	10
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bridge 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	9
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾	7
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89¾	53
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	88¾	89	88	89⅜	50
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¼	102¼	102	102	30
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	95	94⅜	94⅞	654
Southern Railway 5s	122	122	121	121	4
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅜	11
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	68¼	69	68	68	24
Staten Island Railway gtd. 4½s	104¼	104½	104½	104½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110¼	110¼	110	110	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110½	110½	110	110	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
Third Avenue con. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98⅜	30
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83⅞	84	83½	84	140
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅜	105	104¼	105	844
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	112⅞	113⅜	112⅞	112⅝	3,955
United States Leather 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	120¼	119½	120	10
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100½	100	100	28
Wabash debenture, Series B	76	81	77½	80⅝	4,282
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	88¼	88¼	86½	88¼	8
West Shore 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
West Shore 4s, registered	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	½
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	7
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	106	106	106	106	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	114¾	114½	114¼	114½	7
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92½	93	92½	93	110
Total sales					$18,845,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902.				
United States 3s, coupon	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	80¼

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902.					
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	25
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	34
Total sales					$59,000
Grand total					$18,905,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅞	Apr. 14	108¾	Aug. 23	108¾	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅜	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 28	107⅞	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	108½	Aug. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	108¾	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	138½	Feb. 5	132¼	July 23	132¼	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139⅜	Apr. 2	139⅜	Apr. 2	139⅜	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¼	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106⅝	Aug. 22	107⅜	Sept. 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.small Q. F.	108¼	Apr. 23	106⅞	Aug. 26	106⅞	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	106⅞	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama, currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106⅝	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	96¼	Aug. 25
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	93	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¾	Jan. 15	7¾	Jan. 15	7¾	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	9½	Sept. 6
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99⅜	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	Sept. 5

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	Aug. 18

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	3¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Linseed pf.	3	N. Y. Dock pf.	4¾
Am. Malting pf.	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1¾	Norf. & West.	1
Anaconda Copper	4¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Anr. Arbor pf.	6	North American	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	3	Pacific Coast	1¾
Burr. Erick Co.	4	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	5
Can. Pacific	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3½
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	1	Pacific Mail	3½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi. M. & St. P.	3½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pere Marquette	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pressed S. C.	2¾
Chi. Union Tract.	1¼	Reading	3½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	5	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Corn Products	1½	Rep. Iron & S.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	5½
Del. United Ry.	1½	Sloss-S. S. & I.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	2½
Hocking Valley	1¾	Southern Pacific	1¾
Int. Pump pf.	1¼	U. Cast Ir. P.	1½
Int. Power	5	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	11
Int. Silver	5	Union Bag	1
Int. Silver pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Keok. & D. M.	3½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
Laclede Gas	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	5½
Long Island	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	3½
Manhattan	2	Wabash	2¾
Mo. Pacific	3	Wabash pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1½	General Electric	2¼
Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	George A. Fuller	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	2¼	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Express	2	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	2¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Manhattan Beach	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	2½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Cent. of N. J.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Union Pacific	2¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Union Pac. pf.	2¼
Col. Southern	1¼	U. S. Express	7
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Westinghouse El. &	2
Del., L. & W.	1½	Mfg.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1¾	Wheel. & L. E. 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & Greenville 6s	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
St. L. S. W. inc. 4s	1		
Am. Hide & L. 6s	1½	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1
Am. Bicycle 5s	3	Penn. War. for 3½s	1¼
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1¾	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	1¾	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1¾
Cent. of Ga., M. &		San A. & A. P. 4s	1¾
N. 5s	1¾	Staten Isl. Ry. 4½s	5
Det. So., Ohio Sc. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb. B	2¾

Bonds Declined.

Col. & Greenville 6s	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
St. L. S. W. inc. 4s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 8.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Company—Special meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Abbe & Imbrie Company—Annual meeting.
American Linseed Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Books close.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of Connecticut—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company—Adjourned special meeting.
Trenton Potteries—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company—Special meeting.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Friday, Sept. 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Sept. 13.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record to date.
Cellulose Company—Books close.
Old Colony Railroad—Annual meeting.
Reading Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Wisconsin Central Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 6	5,018,219
Same week last year	2,697,680
To date this year	123,200,669
Corresponding date last year	205,188,669
Bonds for the week	$18,955,000
Same week last year	$7,832,500
To date this year	$531,820,900
Corresponding date last year	$731,145,920

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, shows:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	Sept. 7,'01.	Sept.28,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	1,926,284	4,064,127	2,137,843
Industrial	771,396	954,062	182,666
Mining	.....	100	100

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	Sept. 7,'01.	Sept.28,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	$7,561,500	$15,457,000	$7,895,500
Industrial	259,500	3,088,500	2,829,000
Government	2,000	60,500	58,500
State	9,500	49,000	39,500

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,956,450	22,396,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	12,051,450	27,250,000	24,185,075
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,780,450	29,277,575
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,538,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,806,225	20,382,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,580,850	12,852,450	24,015,575
Feb. 22	12,456,050	14,546,076	19,076,550
March 1	9,975,025	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,058,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,622,900	3,986,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,636,150
April 5	2,040,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,838,200	10,350,275
April 19	6,576,650	14,822,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,750,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	19,332,725
May 17	3,346,525	13,290,925	16,553,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,813,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,235,575	18,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,935,750
June 21	12,158,250	8,611,350	15,526,950
June 28	12,976,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,800,375	19,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,028,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,862,400	22,128,575	27,538,975
Aug. 2	13,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,962,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,000	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,898,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,819,025	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,650	6,915,875	26,056,250

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Sept. 7	$6,915,875	$26,053,250	$2,458,925
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,054,225	16,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,000	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	9,241,900	943,200
Oct. 12	17,482,175	4,463,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	3,631,625	3,938,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,996,050	*2,786,050
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,889,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,496,625	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	12,414,575	10,885,875	5,538,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 21	7,891,250	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$4,097,650	1896	$6,228,550
1901	6,915,875	1895	34,846,775
1900	26,056,250	1894	61,934,275
1899	2,458,925	1893	2,986,325
1898	14,991,050	1892	7,630,500
1897	34,114,150	1891	9,156,400

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Stern & Sternbach,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
40 EXCHANGE PLACE.
STOCKS & BONDS

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902.

SEPT.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 ....Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 8	99 Sep 2	100 ..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 .A O*	105¾	Mar 31	103	Apr 24	104½ Sep 6	104 104¼
Do registered .....A O*	103½	Mar 25	102¾	Jun 26	102¾ June 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 .....Nov.	97	Jul 30	92	Jan 30	97 Sep 3	96½ 97
Do do registered .....Nov.	94½	Jan 8	85½	Mar 24	94½ Apr 15	.. ..
Do stamped .....Nov.	95¾	Jan 8	91¼	Jun 26	95 Sep 6	94¾ 95
Do deb. 4s, Series A. 1908 .....*F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97 Aug 5	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914 .....*F A	95¼	Apr 28	95¼	Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 20,01	114 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 .....J J*	97¼	Jun 25	94½	Sep 5	94½ Sep 5	94¼ 95
Do do registered .....J J*	97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	97 Apr 28	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 .....A O	105	Sep 5	102	May 20	105 Sep 5	104½ 105
Do do registered .....A O	103¾	Feb 5	102	Jan 8	102¾ Feb 19	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911 .....*M S	116	Aug 26	104	Jan 14	114 Sep 5	114½ 115½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	95¾	Apr 25	90¼	Aug 1	90¼ Sep 5	90 91
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941. M N*	101	Feb 18	97½	May 21	98 Sep 4	98 98½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 .....*J J	91½	Jun 9	90	Jul 14	90¾ Sep 6	90¾ ..
Do do registered .....J J	90¼	Jul 16	90¼	Jul 16	90¼ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 .....*F A	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	Jun 27	114¾ June 27	110 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 .....M S	..	....	..	....	112 No. 14,01	107 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 .....M S*	119½	Feb 20	116	Sep 5	118 Sep 5	116 117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 .....*J	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14,97	122½ ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 .....*F A	130¼	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	130 May 20	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .....J D*	129½	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	127 Aug 13	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 .....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1953 .....*J J	105	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103 June 16	100 101½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 .....*J D	106¾	May 29	103¾	Jun 5	104½ Sep 3	104¾ 105
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934 .*A O	126½	Mar 25	124½	Jun 30	124¾ July 8	.. ..
Do do registered .....*A O	124½	Feb 18	124¾	Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R. I. P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921 .A O*	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼ ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 .....*J D	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 ...*J J	107½	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	106¾ Sep 5	105¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913 .....*M S	111	Feb 15	107¾	Mar 19	107¾ Sep 3	.. 108
Do do registered .....*M S	..	....	..	....	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 .....*J D	95	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	94¼ Sep 6	93 95½
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937 .*M N	106¾	Apr 15	106¾	Jan 29	109 July 24	.. 109
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 ...F A	122	May 27	119½	Mar 10	122 May 27	120¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 .....M N*	113½	Apr 12	106½	Jan 3	110¼ Sep 4	110 111
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 .....M N*	..	....	..	....	100¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	80½	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	82½ Aug 29	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	44½	Apr 12	32½	Mar 14	39¼ Sep 4	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	31	Apr 12	18½	Jan 8	27 Sep 5	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951 .*J D	93¾	Feb 19	91½	Jan 31	92 Aug 21	90¼ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 .....*J J	109¾	Sep 3	108¾	Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	109 112
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947 .*J J	..	....	..	....	102 Je 27, 90	103½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1949 .....*J J	112¾	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	113¾ Apr 30	109¾ ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 .....M N*	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¼ May 24	101¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987 .....J J*	141	Apr 18	132	Jan 3	136 Sep 3	136 136½
Do do registered .....Q J	133¼	Apr 12	131	Jan 2	132¾ Aug 6	136 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 6s, 1921 .....J J*	115	Jun 25	112¾	Aug 4	113¾ Aug 21	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912 .Q M	106	Mar 27	105	Mar 11	106 Mar 27	.. ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910 .Q M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102¾ Aug 25	100 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908 ...A O	115	Mar 4	112	Apr 19	112 May 27	114 114¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 .....J J	117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	114¼ June 25	115½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 .....*M N	123½	Apr 30	119½	May 14	120 Sep 5	119½ 120¼
Do do registered .....*M N	..	....	..	....	120¾ De 31, 01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 .....*M S	110¼	Feb 27	106	Sep 2	108¾ Sep 6	106 106½
Do do registered .....*M S	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 .....J J*	110	Jun 17	108½	May 15	110 June 17	111½ 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 .....*J J	105¼	Apr 2	104	Jan 4	105¼ June 20	102¾ 105
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 .....J J	100	Jun 26	98	Jul 18	99¾ July 21	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .....*M S	..	....	..	....	101½ Ap 20, 00	106¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 .....*M N	104½	Mar 15	102¾	Jun 27	102¾ July 10	102¾ ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 .....A O*	88	Jun 11	81	Apr 18	83 Sep 5	82½ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950 .....J J*	86	Jun 11	81¾	Aug 7	82 Sep 2	81¾ 83
Do registered .....J J	83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 .....J J*	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	103¾ Sep 5	103¼ 103½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 .....*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾ Ap 11, 00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 .....*F A	103½	Jan 17	100¾	Aug 7	100½ Aug 7	100¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 .....J J*	103¼	Mar 31	99	Aug 21	99¾ Aug 27	99 ..
Do Iowa Div. 1st g. 5s, 1919 .....A O*	116¾	Mar 14	114½	Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	114 ..
Do do 4s, 1919 .....A O*	106	Feb 14	104¾	Jul 1	104¾ July 1	104¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 .....*M N	111½	Feb 20	107¾	Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ 108
Do do registered .....*M N	..	....	..	....	106¾ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 .....M S*	100	Mar 20	93¾	Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 .....*M N	110	Feb 20	107½	May 2	108¾ Aug 27	108 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 .....*M B	122	Jan 24	118¾	May 19	119 July 9	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 ....J D*	114	May 19	111	Jun 13	111½ Sep 6	111¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 .....A O*	137½	Jul 31	138½	Apr 4	139¾ July 31	139¼ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 .....M N*	124¼	Apr 12	122½	Jan 21	123¾ Sep 3	123¾ 124¼
Do do registered .....M N*	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	May 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 .....J J	123	May 6	123	May 6	125 May 6	125 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947 ....J J*	132¾	Jun 4	126	Jan 10	132 Aug 4	131 ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 .....J J*	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 14	116 Aug 19	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 .....J J*	117	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115 May 9	112¾ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905 .....*J J	196	Apr 4	182¾	Jan 10	189 Aug 20	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 .....J J*	115	Mar 26	112	Jan 20	112¾ Aug 28	112¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A. May, 1989 .....J J	117	Jun 10	110¼	Jan 8	114¾ July 11	.. ..
Do do registered .....Q J	..	....	..	....	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B. May, 1989 .....J J	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 .....J J*	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	117¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 .....J J*	124¾	Apr 3	118¾	Jan 17	124¾ Apr 20	120¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 .....*J J	118	Mar 31	114¼	Aug 4	114¾ Aug 4	114¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 .....*J J	121¾	Apr 12	116¾	Jan 7	117¾ Aug 28	118 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 .....*J J	115¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 7	113¾ July 12	112¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 .....*J J	..	....	..	....	137¾ Jy 18, 99	132¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 .....*J J	124	Apr 2	120¾	Aug 10	120¾ Aug 10	120¾ 122
Do do 5s, 1910 .....*J J	110¼	Apr 16	107¾	Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 .....J J*	182¾	Jan 22	182¾	Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919 .....J J*	119	Mar 19	118¾	May 16	115¾ May 26	115¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 ...J J*	105¼	Feb 19	103¾	Jul 16	103¾ July 16	103¾ 109
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910 .....*J J	117½	Apr 4	114	Jan 7	114½ Aug 8	115 116½
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 .....J J*	115	Mar 3	113¾	Jan 7	115 Mar 4	113¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 .....J J*	121¼	Apr 19	117¾	Jan 10	117¾ Aug 19	117¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 ...*J D	111	Mar 19	115	Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 .....*J D	123¼	May 14	120¼	Aug 5	120¼ Aug 5	120¼ 122
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 ...Q F	141	Jan 23	135	Aug 12	135 Aug 12	135 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902 .....J D*	104¾	May 28	101¼	Jun 3	101¾ Aug 21	101¾ ..
Do do registered .....J D*	104	Apr 2	101¼	Jun 3	101¾ June 14	101¼ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 .....F A 15	107½	May 8	107	Jun 23	107¼ Aug 25	.. ..
Do do registered .....F A 15	..	....	..	....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 .....M N*	106½	Jun 24	104¼	Jun 24	106¼ June 24	.. 106¾
Do do registered .....Q F	..	....	..	....	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 .....A O*	118	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	115½ July 3	.. ..
Do do registered .....A O*	..	....	..	....	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 .....A O*	110	Apr 10	106½	Jan 2	109 Aug 18	.. ..
Do do registered .....A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾ My 24, 01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909 .....M N*	105½	Feb 27	107	Aug 14	108 Aug 27	107 ..
Do do registered .....M N*	..	....	..	....	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 .....A O 15	117¾	Mar 22	114	May 10	115½ June 24	.. ..
Do do registered .....A O 15	..	....	..	....	114 Oc 23, 01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 .....*M N	123	Apr 21	121½	Jan 8	123½ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered .....*M N	..	....	..	....	122 My 28, 01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 .....M S	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 23, 01	105¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 .....*M S	105½	Mar 7	102½	Mar 7	102½ Mar 7	102¾ ..
Ottum.: C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909 .*M S	..	....	..	....	110¼ Au 30, 01	106 ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907 ..M N*	119½	Apr 2	116½	Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 .....*M N	137½	Apr 10	133¾	May 17	133¾ July 11	133¾ 134½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929 .....F A	125¾	Jan 8	123	Aug 8	124½ Aug 8	124½ 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925 .....*M S	142¾	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	135¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 .....J J*	139¾	Jan 10	139¾	Jan 10	139¾ Jan 10	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1907 .....*F A	..	....	..	....	107¾ Fe 21, 01	103 ..
Do incomes, 1911 .....*M N	110¼	May 2	110¼	May 2	110¼ May 2	110 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 .....J J*	132	Apr 29	128	Jan 6	128¾ Aug 4	128 ..
Do registered .....J J*	129¾	Mar 11	127¾	Jul 8	125¾ Aug 4	126 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 .....*J J	113¾	Apr 18	108¾	Jan 6	109¾ Sep 5	109¾ 109¾
Do do registered .....*J J	112	Mar 25	109	Jan 25	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905 .*M N	100¾	Jul 2	100¾	Jun 27	100¾ July 2	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910 .*M N	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	Jun 30	99¾ June 30	99¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915 .*M N	99½	Jul 9	99¾	Jul 2	99¾ July 10	99¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916 .*M N	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 26	99¾ June 28	98¾ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 .....*J J	99¾	May 20	98	Apr 28	99¾ May 20	97¼ ..
Do 1st 5s, 1905 .....*J J	101¼	Jul 8	101¼	Jul 8	101¼ Jul 8	97¼ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905 .....*J J	..	....	..	....	97 De 19,00	96¾ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 .....A O*	110½	Jan 10	109¼	Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	108¾ 111
Do small bonds, 1923 .....A O*	..	....	..	....	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 .....J D	142	Apr 30	137½	Aug 20	138 Aug 26	135 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 .....*M N	141¾	Mar 21	138½	Jul 8	138½ July 8	137¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 .....*J J	140	Jun 6	140	Jun 6	140 June 6	136¾ 137½
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 ....A O*	130¾	Mar 20	127¾	Apr 2	129¾ June 26	128¾ 130
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947 .....J J*	90¾	Apr 17	86	Feb 6	89¾ Sep 5	80 90
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s. Dec., 1932 .Q M	119	May 21	117¾	Jun 24	118¼ Aug 20	116¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921 .....J D*	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107½ ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s. Oct. 1, 1919 .J J	114½	May 14	106	Jan 14	114½ May 14	109 ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1907 .....A O*	..	....	..	....	111½ De 9, 01	100¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 .....*J J	..	....	..	....	112½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 ...*M N	115½	Apr 28	113¾	May 7	114¾ July 16	115 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. D D	104¾	Apr 17	102	Jun 3	102 Sep 5	.. 102½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 .....*J J	102	Jan 28	102	Jan 28	102 Apr 9	101 ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 .....J J*	103¾	Jun 27	101½	Mar 3	102¾ Aug 7	102 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104¾	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 16	103½ Aug 25	103 103¾
Do do registered .....M N*	..	....	..	....	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	..	....	..	....	100 Je 14, 01	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	..	....	..	....	83 No 22,99	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920 ..M N*	..	....	..	....	100 Nov. 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 .....Q F	106	Jan 29	102¾	Aug 22	102¾ Aug 22	102¼ ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	113¾	Apr 23	113¾	Jul 31	114½ Sep 2	114½ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 .....*J D	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	128 ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 .....*J J	138	May 9	138	May 9	138 May 9	133 136½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940. *A O	..	....	..	....	104¼ No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 .....*A O	102	Mar 3	98¼	Jan 6	100½ Sep 5	101 ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990 .....A	87¾	Feb 21	86	Sep 5	87¾ Feb 21	.. ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 .....A O*	116½	May 27	114¾	Apr 2	116¼ Aug 16	116¾ ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 .....*J J	128	Jun 6	127¾	Jan 25	128 June 6	123¾ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947 .....J J*	87	Feb 21	82	Jan 2	85 Sep 5	82 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 .....*F A	97	Jul 1	91	Jan 2	96 Sep 6	94½ 94¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 ...*A O	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 .....M S*	120¼	Jan 28	117¼	May 1	117½ May 1	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 .....* M N	138	Apr 1	135	Jun 24	135 June 24	135¼ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 .....*J D	141	Apr 24	137	Jun 18	137 June 18	136½ 138¼
Do do registered .....J D	..	....	..	....	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921. *J J	137	May 19	133¾	Jan 6	133¾ June 11	.. ..
Do registered .....*	..	....	..	....	135¼ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923 .....F A*	118¼	May 2	115¾	Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	115 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 .....*M N	103½	Mar 5	102	Jun 28	102 Jun 28	103 ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 .....A O*	117	Mar 12	114¼	May 5	114¼ May 28	114¾ ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 ...M S*	144	May 12	143	Jun 5	142 June 5	.. ..
Do registered .....M S*	..	....	..	....	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 ...*A O	115¾	Feb 19	115	Aug 18	113 Aug 18	115 114
Do registered .....*A O	..	....	..	....	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906 .....*A O	100	Jun 12	100¾	Apr 2	100 June 12	100¾ ..
Do do registered .....*A O	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 .....*M N	151½	Apr 2	147¾	Jun 3	147½ June 3	147¾ ..
Do registered .....*M N	147¾	Jun 18	147¾	Jun 18	147½ June 18	147¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 ...*J J	104½	Apr 28	101	Jan 6	103½ Aug 27	102 102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 .....*J J	112	Jan 4	110¼	Mar 17	110¾ May 20	107½ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 .....*J D	113¾	Apr 17	109	Jul 14	109¾ Aug 1	110 110¼
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929. J D*	91	Jul 7	84¼	Jun 26	89 Aug 28	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917 ...M N*	..	....	..	....	111 Fe 28,01	105 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 .....*J D	102	Jul 22	101	Jun 10	102 July 22	100 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 .....*J D	95¾	May 1	92¼	Jan 24	93¾ Aug 5	93¼ 95¾
Det. M. & M. 1d. grt. 3½s. Ser. A. 1911. Oct. 1	91	Sep 2	90	Jan 3	90¾ Sep 6	80 91
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951 .....*J D	87¾	Apr 25	84¼	Feb 6	86 Sep 3	85¾ 87
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 ...*M S	95¾	Feb 28	92¼	Mar 26	93 Sep 3	91 93¾
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 .....A O*	115	Mar 11	112¾	Apr 16	115 July 23	115 ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 ...*J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115 June 20	114¼ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 ...*M N	115	Feb 20	112¾	May 17	114 June 5	114 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 .....*M N	118	May 13	115¼	Jan 13	118 May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 .....M S*	122	Jan 27	118¾	May 29	119¼ June 6	116½ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 .....*M S	116¼	Apr 10	115	Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	112¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 .....A O*	121¾	Jan 31	119¾	Aug 5	119¾ Aug 5	120 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 .....*J D	104¾	Jan 16	103¾	Jan 13	104¾ Jan 16	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 .....J J	142	Feb 27	138	Mar 3	140¾ Aug 20	137 139¾
Do 1st coa. g. fund. 7s, 1020 .....M S*	133	Feb 27	136	May 21	139 July 9	137 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996 ...*J J	102	Jun 12	98¾	Feb 4	100¾ Sep 6	100 100½
Do registered .....J J	103	Ap 14, 97	98¼	Jul 29	98¼ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996 ...*J J	90	Jan 2	86¾	Aug 5	87¾ Sep 5	87 87¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 .....*F A	90	Apr 28	83	Aug 1	83¾ Sep 4	83 93¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 .....J D	133	Jan 9	133	Jan 9	133 Jan 9	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 .....*M N	125¾	Apr 25	122¾	May 1	122¾ Aug 25	122¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900. A O	106	Jan 2	103¾	Apr 1	106 Aug 5	106 106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 .....A O*	137¼	Jun 23	136¾	May 20	137¼ June 23	137½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922 .....*M N	121	Aug 16	117	Aug 14	121 Aug 16	116½ ..
N.Y., L.E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 5s, 1913. J J*	118½	Apr 23	118¼	Apr 23	118¼ Apr 23	116 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 27, 98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	118	Mar 3	114¾	Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937 .*J J	118	Mar 5	117¾	Jan 13	117 May 29	114¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 .....*F A	103	Apr 1	102	Mar 10	103 Apr 1	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 .....F A*	110¼	Jan 31	107¾	Aug 4	108 Aug 21	106 ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 .....*M N	116¾	May 3	116	Jan 24	116¾ May 3	117 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	115¾	May 20	111¾	Jan 17	114¾ Sep 4	114¾ 114¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 ...*F A	..	....	..	....	65 No 10,07	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 ...J J*	126½	Jun 6	121¾	Jul 29	121½ July 29	122 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 .....*A O	112	Mar 18	108¾	Jul 16	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 .....*A O	112	Jun 2	112	Jun 2	112 June 2	112 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 .....*A O	..	....	..	....	110 Sep., 91	102 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115 May 29	110 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	..	....	..	....	100 Se 6, 00	105 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 .....*J J	106½	Feb 26	106¼	Feb 26	100½ Feb 26	106½ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 .J D*	..	....	..	....	105 Mr 11,98	115 ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921. J D*	116¼	May 28	106	Jan 30	115¾ Sep 5	115 115¾

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101⅜	Jul 2	101⅝ Aug 27	101⅝ .. ..
Do registered	*J J	101⅜	Jun 10	101⅜	Aug 26	101⅜ Aug 26	101⅜ .. ..
Do g. mtg. 3½s	*J J	106⅜	Apr 8	106⅜	Jul 11	106⅜ July 11	.. .. ..
Do do registered	*J J	109	Jan 27	108½	Apr 2	109½ Apr 2	.. .. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102⅜	Apr 12	103⅜ Aug 20	101⅛ 102¼ ..
Do do registered	M S*	103⅜	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 1	102¼ Apr 17	.. .. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	101 .. ..
Do do registered	*J D	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	.. .. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅜	Apr 3	100⅝	Jun 10	100⅝ June 10	101 101¼ ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜ No 21,01	101½ .. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	93½	Aug 11	94 Sep 6	94 94½ ..
Do do registered	*F A	96¼	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	93⅜ Aug 22	.. .. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	95⅞ Aug 26	.. 94½ ..
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 15	95⅝ Feb 15	.. .. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	....	..	....	111½ Oc 10,01	106 .. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Je 17, 98	.. .. ..
Clear. 1st. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 Apr 3	.. .. ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24,97	.. .. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	104 .. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¾ De 6, 01	.. .. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1989	*F A	..	....	..	....	108 De 14,01	.. .. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	103½ No 15,01	.. .. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	111¾ Sep 4	113½ .. ..
Do registered	*J J	117¾	Jun 11	112½	Jan 22	113¾ Aug 11	.. .. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞	Mar 3	104½	Jun 24	104½ June 24	104½ .. ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107⅜	Mar 13	104¾	May 15	104¾ May 20	104¼ .. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	103½	Feb 17	107⅜	Jul 21	107½ Sep 5	.. .. ..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	.. .. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111 .. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	121 .. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	140¾ Ap 12,01	139 .. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1900	M S*	..	....	..	....	118⅝ De 4, 01	.. .. ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132⅛	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128 June 21	.. 129⅝ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 10	127 June 19	.. .. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	.. .. ..
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	106½ No 25,00	.. .. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	113¾ My 2, 00	.. .. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½	Jan 8	121½	Feb 26	121½ May 1	.. 124¼ ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127⅛	Mar 12	122½	Jul 14	122½ July 14	121 122 ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	105 Jan., 97	.. .. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¾	Jan 20	113⅜	Jan 25	113⅜ Jan 25	.. .. ..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110½ No 25,01	.. .. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 6	105¼	May 29	106⅞ Sep 5	.. .. ..
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	105 Se 28,01	.. .. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D	..	....	..	....	100 De 18,01	.. .. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	220	Aug 22	204½	Jan 26	226 Sep 4	225 .. ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	.. .. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220 July 19	.. .. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	133½	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	133½ Jan 14	132½ .. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	122½ Fe 6, 97	.. .. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 5, 00	105 .. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106⅞	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	102 .. ..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¼	Jan 4	102½	Sep 6	102½ Sep 6	102 103 ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	.. .. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¾	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116½ Mar 25	111 .. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133½	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133 Aug 11	133½ .. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	132½ .. ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾	May 20	134¾	Jul 24	134¾ July 24	131 .. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	106⅞	Mar 21	101¾	Jul 25	102⅜ Sep 5	102⅝ 103¼ ..
Do registered	..	100¾	Jan 13	100½	Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	.. .. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95	Jan 24	92	Jun 6	94½ Sep 6	.. .. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 1, 01	107 .. ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¾	Jan 10	102 Sep 3	102 103 ..
N. F. Ry pr. in. ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106⅝	Mar 31	104	Jul 1	101½ Sep 5	101½ 104¾ ..
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Feb 27	103¾	Apr 12	104⅜ Aug 14	.. .. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q J	75⅜	Jul 31	73	May 3	74¼ Sep 6	74⅜ .. ..
Do do registered	Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72 Apr 11	.. .. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102¼ May 20	101 .. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼	Jun 30	95	Jul 1	96 Sep 6	.. .. ..
Do do registered	J J*	96¾	Jan 10	94½	Mar 13	95⅝ Aug 27	.. .. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	123⅛	May 1	123⅛	May 1	123⅛ May 1	.. .. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	.. .. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122 Apr 15	.. .. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	111½	Feb 28	110¼	Apr 9	111½ Aug 7	.. .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J J	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Jan 21	.. .. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94½	Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	.. .. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	110⅛	May 29	115	Jan 13	116 July 1	117 .. ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	112½ Je 3, 01	115 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½ July 9	111 .. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114¼	Mar 12	108½	Jan 28	112 Sep 2	111 .. ..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	May 13	102½	May 13	102½ May 14	103 .. ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100 .. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113½	May 28	111¼	Jul 3	112½ Aug 6	110 .. ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	110⅜	Jul 8	110⅜ July 8	.. .. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	.. .. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B., 1941	*F A	99	Jan 3	97½	Mar 7	98¼ July 7	.. .. ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	Mar 28	97½	May 12	98 May 28	.. .. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	123 July 2	.. .. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22,00	120¼ .. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	101 .. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116½	Feb 15	114⅜	Apr 2	115¾ June 17	.. .. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½	Jan 7	114⅜	Apr 2	115⅜ July 1	.. .. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116¼ Fe 14,01	.. .. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	106⅝ No 4, 01	.. .. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½	May 28	97	Jun 13	97½ June 13	.. .. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun 13	128¾	Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	128 .. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May 2	128¾	Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	128 .. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 1, 01	128 .. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼	Mar 8	110⅛	Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	.. .. ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd		111½	Sep 4	103⅜	May 19	110¾ Sep 6	.. .. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	.. .. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. .. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	110⅝ .. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	.. .. ..
Pen. R. P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	125 .. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc. 31,00	.. .. ..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	125 June 23	123½ .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	113½ Aug 28	112½ 114 ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 27	113⅜	May 19	114⅜ Aug 29	114 114⅝ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	.. .. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26,98	122 .. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11,01	122 .. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & R. Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	114 .. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121 May 2	119 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14,97	.. .. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	102½ June 19	100 101½ ..
Do J. F. M. & Co. certs	..	101	Apr 29	101	Apr 23	101 Apr 23	.. 100⅝ ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	110 .. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	97½	Jan 14	99¼ Sep 5	99 99¼ ..
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	92 Ap 16,01	.. .. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	95½	Apr 1	96¾ Sep 4	.. .. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾	Jun 27	100	Jan 2	100¾ Aug 22	100½ 100¾ ..
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	93½ Aug 14	93½ 95¼ ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	95½ 98 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115½	Apr 4	112½	Mar 26	114 May 13	111½ .. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½	Apr 30	80¼	Jul 3	80½ July 3	.. 84 ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅜	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	92¾ Aug 29	93¾ .. ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 13,01	.. .. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	90½	Jun 23	95	Jan 4	97 Aug 25	.. .. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	108¼ Aug 14	.. .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	108¼ Aug 14	.. .. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 19	130½	Jul 10	130½ July 10	131 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118	Jan 28	114	Aug 19	114 Aug 19	114⅜ .. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101	Sep 4	96	Jan 6	101 Sep 4	101½ .. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	.. 102 ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	95¼	Feb 5	94	Aug 22	96 Aug 22	95 96 ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125⅜	Jun 16	123¼	Jun 10	125½ June 16	125⅜ .. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¼	Jul 1	91⅞ Sep 5	91½ 92 ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½	Apr 15	96⅜	Jan 2	99½ Sep 6	99 99½ ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	99½	Aug 16	77	Jan 3	88¾ Sep 4	88 90 ..
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾	May 26	80¾	May 12	81⅝ June 3	.. .. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	90	Jul 18	88	Jul 22	88¾ Aug 20	.. .. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	114½	May 16	115½ June 25	114½ .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½	Apr 30	133⅞	Aug 22	133⅞ Aug 22	136 .. ..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140 May 14	.. .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½	May 27	112	Jul 7	112⅝ Aug 1	114½ .. ..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15,01	.. .. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118½	Apr 7	115⅜	Jun 24	115½ Aug 15	115⅝ .. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	105¾	Jul 31	106 Aug 8	.. .. ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	100 My 6, 01	.. .. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar 14	106⅜	Jun 3	107 Aug 28	107⅛ .. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	.. .. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	140¼	Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	.. .. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	.. .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr 17	124½	Mar 28	124½ June 12	.. .. ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124⅜	Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	123 .. ..
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24,98	.. .. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	111 Jul 15,01	.. .. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅝ De 11,01	.. .. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	128 De 31,01	129½ .. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	114½ .. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	85¾ No 30,01	.. .. ..
Ala Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110 May 28	112½ .. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	..	....	87 Au 22,01	93½ .. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	95	Jul 10	89¼	Jun 3	95 July 10	90¼ .. ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Aug 18	81	Apr 10	88¾ Sep 5	88¼ 88¾ ..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	103½	Apr 30	102⅜	May 24	104½ Aug 29	104½ 104¾ ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 15,97	112¼ .. ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J	96¾	Mar 3	96¼	Mar 3	96¾ Mar 3	97 .. ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	100 De 4, 01	104 .. ..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101⅞	Apr 4	98	Jan 2	100¾ Sep 2	100 101¼ ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95⅞	May 1	92	Jun 5	94⅜ Sep 6	94½ 95 ..
Do do registered	J D	95	Apr 30	94⅜	Mar 28	95 Apr 10	.. .. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 26,01	.. .. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 8	100½	Aug 15	100¾ Sep 5	100⅜ 101 ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97¾ Je 1, 00	.. .. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¼	Jul 18	87	Jan 2	89 Sep 6	88⅝ 89¼ ..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113	Jun 27	106¾	Mar 7	113 June 27	106 .. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108	Mar 26	106	Mar 26	106 Mar 26	104 .. ..
Do M. & S. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*J N	110¾	Apr 28	108¾	Feb 21	110¾ Apr 28	106½ .. ..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. 5s, 1924	M N*	112	Apr 28	106	May 14	106 May 14	109 .. ..
Hous. T. & W. 7. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108	Feb 24	101	Aug 16	108 Aug 16	105 .. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J	112½	Jun 4	100	Jul 8	111 Aug 8	110 .. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114½	Mar 20	110¼	May 16	113¾ June 25	111 .. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97	Sep 3	93½	Jan 9	96 Sep 5	96 98 ..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 5s, 1930	*M N	127¼	Feb 27	123¾	Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	.. .. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125½	Jan 10	122	Jan 13	123½ Feb 5	121½ .. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	134½ July 28	.. .. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s. gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	106 .. ..
Do 50-yea. g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	117½ .. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	..	....	105¾ No 7, 01	.. .. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	87¼	Jan 16	89⅝ Sep 5	89 .. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112½	Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110 .. ..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	112½	Aug 7	114½ Aug 7	114½ .. ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¾	Jan 27	105½	Apr 23	106½ Jun 6	105¾ .. ..
Do do Series B	J J*	..	....	..	....	108 De 23,01	106 .. ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110⅜	Jan 14	110⅛	Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	107 .. ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119¼	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119¼ June 13	117 .. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	.. .. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	110 Aug 21	109⅞ .. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	112 115 ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	103	May 20	103	May 20	108 May 20	.. .. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 13	114½ Feb 14	109 .. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	108⅝ Je 29, 01	103½ .. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	123	Jun 20	119¼	Jan 16	121 Sep 4	120 121 ..
Do registered	J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. .. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	97	Jan 6	100 Aug 28	97 .. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	May 12	112¼	Feb 11	115 May 18	.. .. ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	100⅜ Sep 5	.. .. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Mr 25,01	118 .. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98¾	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96 Aug 6	95 .. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	119 Sep 4	119 .. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120⅛	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	116⅜ Aug 4	117¼ .. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	122½ Sep 5	122 .. ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 21, 01	.. .. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	117¼ June 3	.. .. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Apr 25	125	Jan 28	128 June 17	125⅜ .. ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126½	Jun 17	123	Jan 30	126½ June 17	124⅝ .. ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122¾	May 3	119	Jul 7	121 July 24	119¼ .. ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	.. .. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼ May 1	111½ .. ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	90	May 7	90	May 7	90 May 7	90 .. ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	110⅝ Aug 26	.. 112 ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	116	May 13	115	Jan 13	116 July 18	117 .. ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	..	....	116¼ De 30,01	.. .. ..
Do serial, Series C 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118 .. ..
Do serial, Series D	M S	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13,99	111 113½ ..
Do serial, Series E	M S	..	....	..	....	114 Se 10, 01	113½ .. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾ .. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	118½	Sep 5	113⅜ Sep 5	118½ 121 ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 5, 00	122 .. ..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	101½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	101½ Sep 2	.. .. ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	.. .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	118	Aug 22	116¼	Jan 22	118 Aug 28	118 .. ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115½	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115½ May 15	.. .. ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 15,01	.. .. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 13	120 Sep 4	.. .. ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	98	Mar 11	99½ Sep 6	99¾ 101 ..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 18, 01	.. .. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Jan 15	112½	Jul 2	112½ July 2	113 .. ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 22,01	113½ 116 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 6, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902 Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Per.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	99¼ Ap 20	J J
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, '99	M S
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O 100	May 2 100	May 2 100	M S
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A 112	Jan 3 107	Aug 6 107½ Sep 5	.. ..
Kulck. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	98 Ap 25,00	.. ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N 110¼	Apr 11 104	Aug 8 104	M S
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	.. J J* 95	Mar 31 89	Jan 20 94 Apr 29	.. ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	.. F A* 74	Apr 29 55	Feb 8 68 Sep 6	68½ 69
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	 18	Apr 29 6¾	Jan 27 14¾ Sep 4	14 15
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N 116½	Apr 2 112	May 1 114 Sep 6	112½ ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J* 89¾	Feb 27 84¼	Aug 28 85 Aug 28	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	.. F A ..	.... ..	 101	Se 30, 01 .. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J* ..	.... ..	 55	No 2, 00 .. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	.. F A 106¾	May 7 103	Mar 13 108¾	Sep 3 105 ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	.. F A* 111¾	Apr 24 98	Aug 25 99½	Sep 6 .. ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	.. *M N 115	Apr 3 110¼	Aug 22 110¾	Aug 22 110¾ ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	.. A O 115	Jun 23 108	Jan 20 115	June 29 .. ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	.. J D ..	.... ..	 107	My 22, 07 101 ..
Do 2d g 5s, 1926	.. J D ..	.... ..	 80	My 4, 97 .. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J* 106½	Feb 27 103	Feb 27 108¾	Feb 27 104 ..

	Range for Year 1902 Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Per.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J ..	.... ..	 105	Oc 24, 00 .. ..
T. C. I. & R. R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O 111¼	Apr 8 105	Jan 16 110	Sep 3 109 130½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	.. J J 113	Jan 28 108	Aug 15 110	Sep 5 109 130
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D* ..	.... ..	 105	Fe 9, 00 .. ..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1940	.. F A 104	Apr 8 101½	Feb 6 105¾	July 14 .. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J* 100¾	Mar 17 97¾	Aug 8 97¾ Aug 8	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J 100	Apr 8 100½	Apr 8 100¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered	Q J ..	.... ..	.... 100¾	Oc 00 .. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. f. 5s, 1926	J J* ..	.... ..	 109	Oc 7, 00 .. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N 114¼	Apr 28 114½	Apr 28 114¾	Apr 28 *115 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. gar. 5s, 1938	*J J 113¾	Feb 27 110	Aug 21 111	Aug 28 110 130½
Do s. f. and r. e. 6½s, 1950	*M N 109¾	Apr 30 105¼	Jul 28 106	Sep 5 .. ..
Mut. Union Tel. g. f. 6s, 1911	M N 113¾	Jan 7 110¾	May 5 111	June 17 111½ ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J* 104	May 9 104	May 9 104	May 9 .. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

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INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week.

Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
Sept. 6.										
..	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230 Aug. 28		199 Jan. 4		†230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..		..		†205 Dec. 15, 1900
87	90	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902	3	91 July 29		82¾ Jan. 2		89¾ Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30 June 19		30 June 19		30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902	1½	..		..		70 July 15, 1901
190	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902	5	..		..		180 Dec. 12, 1901
95	97	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,900	June 2, 1902	3	99½ Apr. 23		86 Feb. 3		97¼ July 18, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300			..		..		2¼ Dec. 18, 1901
145	149	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31		140 Jan. 9		145 Aug. 18, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	1¾	96 Feb. 14		95 Feb. 14		95 July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,985,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June 25		*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17, 1902
11¼	12¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000			14⅞ Apr. 23		10 Jan. 13		12¾ Aug. 22, 1902
124	126	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	128 Aug. 26		110 Apr. 4		128 Aug. 26, 1902
140	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	144 Feb. 19		139 Apr. 2		141½ June 2, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,980,000	July 1, 1902	3	230 Aug. 7		139 Feb. 13		230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	†Au. 20, 1902	4	..		..		103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
190	203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,500	July 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	25,000,000			..		..		38 Apr. 23, 1900
..	76	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	80 May 7		49¼ Jan. 14		77¼ Aug. 29, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	July 1, 1902	2¾	274½ Apr. 23		230 Jan. 18		270 July 7, 1902
160	162	C., St. P., M. & O.	27,402,200	Aug. 20, 1902	3	170½ Apr. 30		140 Feb. 6		163 Aug. 22, 1902
200	210	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,046,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15		195 Mar. 6		202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1902	1½	..		..		120 June 4, 1898
54	60	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 22, 1900	1¾	60 Apr. 28		44¾ Mar. 15		48 Aug. 27, 1902
73	77	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000			84½ May 22		35 Feb. 10		74 Aug. 21, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902	1¾	*122 Apr. 28		*122 Apr. 28		*122 Apr. 28, 1902
19	21	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron	6,914,400			23¾ Apr. 4		14½ Jan. 17		20 Aug. 28, 1902
130	140	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	1¾	140 Mar. 26		132 Mar. 25		135 July 25, 1902
165	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	June 2, 1902	2	166 Jan. 23		152 Apr. 15		163 Aug. 22, 1902
80	81	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 23		80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			24¼ Jan. 9		21⅝ June 20		22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		85¾ May 21		85¾ May 21, 1902
28	44	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,600,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	50 July 3		40 Apr. 10		45 Aug. 11, 1902
34	52	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	64 Feb. 24		49 Feb. 20		61 Aug. 5, 1902
135	145	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan. 7		132 Aug. 13		141½ Aug. 13, 1902
80	88	Detroit City Gas.	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90 July 18		65 May 8		87¾ Aug. 25, 1902
..	139	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 12, 1902	2½	139⅞ Jan. 2		130 Jan. 13		137½ Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1902	3¾	..		..		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100			..		..		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000			29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9, 1902
63	66	General Chemical	7,410,300	Sept. 2, 1902	1	67¾ May 10		63¼ July 21		68¼ Aug. 13, 1902
101	103	General Chemical pf.	9,416,000	July 1, 1902	1½	102 Aug. 27		96½ June 20		102 Aug. 27, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902	1½	..		..		*103¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 8		84⅞ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	..		..		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1¾	..		..		*108 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			..		..		*105 May 20, 1899
78	88	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug. 25, 1902	50c	90 Feb. 7		90 Apr. 17		90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17		*105 July 17		105 July 17, 1902
70	72	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		72 Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000			14 Feb. 26		8¾ Jan. 3		12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..		..		50 Mar. 13, 1901
12	19	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11		13 Aug. 25		13 Aug. 25, 1902
42	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7		53 Jan. 7		55 Apr. 7, 1902
100	103½	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2¾	110 Jan. 27		102¾ Mar. 5		102½ May 5, 1902
125	135	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 3		125 Jan. 15		125 May 27, 1902
320	340	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902	3½	346 Apr. 25		325 Apr. 7		346 Apr. 25, 1902
88	..	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902	2½	80 Aug. 4		72 Apr. 18		80 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June 30, 1902	2½	..		..		182½ Nov. 12, 1901
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	182 Apr. 29		150 Mar. 24		174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119½	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		118 Apr. 18, 1901
125	129	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	137¾ Apr. 23		118½ Jan. 22		126 Aug. 29, 1902
194½	197½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb. 25		193 Aug. 7		195 Aug. 7, 1902
104	105½	**Nat. Biscuit pf.**	23,825,100	Aug. 30, 1902	1¾	109½ Apr. 4		104½ Jan. 3		104¾ Aug. 28, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000			..		..		3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30 Jan. 20		15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		66 Feb. 13, 1902
45	48	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	45 Aug. 22		33 May 1		45 Aug. 23, 1902
118	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½ Jan. 27		117¾ May 21		118 Aug. 29, 1902
92¾	95	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	3	100 Aug. 7		84 Feb. 4		92¾ Aug. 29, 1902
24	27	New York Dock	7,000,000			28 Apr. 4		12 Feb. 7		28 Aug. 21, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	**	..	..		..		430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	141 Apr. 14		136½ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..		..		*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	..		..		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902	1	..		..		38½ Nov. 14, 1899
245	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 July 23		235 June 16		250 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sept. 2, 1902	1	..		..		*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8¾	9¼	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	June 30, 1902	50c	9½ Jan. 6		7⅝ Mar. 24		9 Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. & Nav.	16,321,100	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Park Steel Co. pf.**	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1902	1¾	..		..		*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	29,933,000	July 21, 1902	1½	..		..		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	91½ July 30		80 May 17		91 July 30, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		117 May 16, 1899
110	127	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902	2	128 May 14		113 Mar. 25		120 Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	..		..		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
191¼	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	July 8, 1902	1¾	193¾ Aug. 4		193¾ Aug. 4		193¾ Aug. 4, 1902
240	256	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2	250 Apr. 23		215 Jan. 13		241 Aug. 23, 1902
9	11	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar. 10		9½ June 5		10 June 18, 1902
93⅞	95	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.** st'k ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96½ May 15		93⅝ June 27		94⅞ July 25, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..		..		215 Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18		*138 Jan. 7		*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,000	July 15, 1902	1	125 Apr. 23		74 July 27		75 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141¼ Feb. 17		82⅝ July 19		50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.				53⅞ Mar. 12		53⅝ June 30		53¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	..		..		200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July, 1902	2½	..		..		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	South. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,932,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1	92¼ July 10		90 May 22		92¼ Aug. 18, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..		..		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..		..		*80 Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,070,900			20 June 9		20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
..	158	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	159½ Feb. 18		156¼ Aug. 5		156¼ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	..		..		165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	..		..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	..		..		*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Extra dividend. Last regular payment July 1, 1902, 1 per cent. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Northern Central, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—An nual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	270	275
Astor National	450,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	700	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	150	..
ChathamNat ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	305	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	4225	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	305	315
Colonial	100,000	3	..	1890	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	343	350
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	410	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	July 2, 02	775	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	7½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	645	660
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	24	S	July 1, 02	235	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	July 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	278
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	355	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1325	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	225	240
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	640	652
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	132	140
Plaza	100,080	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	145	155
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	160	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	215	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	855	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1320	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	210	220
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	Q	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	265	275
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	410	420
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	220	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1600	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	310
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National of U. S.	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,02	1200	1260
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1300	1415
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30,02	265	280
Penn'a Title Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Sept. 1, 02	370	390
Real Estate	500,000	1	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	385	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	June 30,02	700	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	300	310
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	240
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	490	510
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1750	1780
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	400	415
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	225	235

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Hoboken 1st 6s, 1946	4,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	110

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	75	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	72	73
Do con 5s, 1948	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	530,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	July 1, 02	45	45½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	100½
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,600	..	..	.....	43½	45
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	93½	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,980,000	3½	S	Apr., 1902	79½	80½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	103½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,688,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	108	110
Cons. Gas of N. J. Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	..
Con. Gas (J. C.) bds	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	80¾	91
Con. Gas (J. C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24	26
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	70	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	75	80
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	63
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	20	103
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	101½	103½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	65	67
N. Y. & B. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 6s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	93	95
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,235,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1939	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,090,000	..	..	.....	37	37½
Do preferred	660,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	80	89¾

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	134½	136
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 30,02	*37	50
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	14	14½
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	54	54½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 15, 02	119	123
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	93	95¾
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Amer. Hide & L.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	39½	40½
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	3	S	June, 1902	97½	99
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¼	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	255	317
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 02	43	47
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	62	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	94	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	5¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	22½	23½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77	77½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	110	112
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*3⅛	3¼
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	95⅜	95½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Celluloid	5,925,900	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	120
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅜	2⅝
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12¾
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	65	70
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	102
Cent. Fireworks	1,495,150	1	S	Aug. 0, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 0, 02	62	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,333,100	..	..	.....	5	6
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	20	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	14	18
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10⅜	..
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,700	1½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	June 15, 02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1908	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	29	31
Electric Bond	4,597,800	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	.....	40	42
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	5	5½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15½	16½
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	40	50
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	28½	30
H'nek Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	120	125
Havana Com'cial.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	50	62
H'ng-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5½	7½
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3
Int. Power pf	600,000	1½	Q	May 20, 02	..	145
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	9	10¼
Lanston M'type	3,897,240	..	..	.....	12¾	13⅝
Lovillard pf	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	120	125
Manhat. Trans.	16,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7¾
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 02	185	..
Mexican 6s	22,200,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100⅝	101⅛
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Mines Reduc. ($25)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	7½
Mtge. & Sec. Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6¼
Nat. Bread	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	62½
Nat. Exam. & Sec.	14,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2
Do preferred	7,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	37	39
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	106
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
N. Y. & M. J. Tel.	3,375,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	175	178
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,200,000	..	..	.....	2	4
Do preferred	1,200,000	..	..	.....	20	35
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1930	1,000,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	114	..
N. Y. Realty	2,000,000	4	..	July 1, 02	125	160
N. Y. Trans. ($50)	4,000,000	..	..	.....	*13⅜	13½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	10
Nor. Securities	$30,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	110⅞	111
Ore. S. L. 6s, 1946	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	44	45
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	102½	103½
Pco., Dec. & Ev.	5,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1¼
P. H. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*38	37
Proct. & Gamble	5,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	1,500,000	1	Q	.....	27½	35
Do 1st 5s, 1925	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	105	105½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,840,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	180	185
Seaboard Air L.	25,107,650	..	..	.....	32	32½
Do preferred	16,935,100	..	..	.....	51¾	52¼
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30,02	280	280
Standard Coupler	1,500,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	29½	32
Do preferred	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,500,000	..	..	.....	8	9¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	34
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	..	..	.....	80	85
Standard Oil	97,000,000	10	Q	June 16,02	685	690
Stor. Power ($50)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	140	154
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	*17	18
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	20	22
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,750,000	2	Q	June 10,02	108	112½
Union Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	2	..	Apr. 1, 02	128	132
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	133
Do 2d pref'd	5,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	132	135
United Copper	25,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
U. S. Envelope	1,750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	71	75
U. S. Steel 2d 5s, w. i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	99
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,870,000	..	..	.....	21	21¾
Do 1st 5s, 1949	6,333,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	74½	75¾
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	S	July 20, 02	34	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	81	82½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,350,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*183½	185
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	21⅝	22¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	126	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	675	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	300,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	585	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	137	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	176	185
New York	300,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	230	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	125	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1902	40	..
Usl'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	960,000	¾	S	July, 1902	34	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	3½	S	July, 1902	250	254
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100¼	101¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111½	113¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116½
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Bulf. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	400,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 5s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	208	220
Chris. & 10th Sts.	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Columbus Ry.	650,000	2

SEPT

1902

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Mutual Life Building
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICES 32 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Fiscal Agents of the United States Government. | Manila, Philippine Islands. Hong Kong, China. | Depositary of the Government of the Philippine Islands, Manila.

Capital, $2,000,000 **Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,180,000**

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE OR ON CERTIFICATE.
Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator; Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, Germany, China, and Philippines BOUGHT and SOLD

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WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
E. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

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London Committee: ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

CHARTERED 1822.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00 **Undivided Profits $6,800,000.00**

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.
Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.
Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

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THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

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JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

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EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000

88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer. C. E. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, IRA LEO BAMBERGER, ARCHER BROWN, SILAS W. BURT, AMOS D. CARVER, F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, JR., H. H. HARRISON, C. M. HIGGINS, ROBT. E. JENNINGS, JOHN C. KELLEY, MANUEL LOPEZ, THOS. N. McCAULEY, WM. E. NICHOLS, ADOLPH OBRIG, RICHARD M. PARMELY, DUNCAN D. PARMLY, WALTER T. ROSEN, J. FREDERICK TALCOTT, HENRY P. TALMADGE, EDGAR VAN ETTEN, OSWALD G. VILLARD, A. E. WALLACE, JOHN R. WALSH, MILTON J. WARNER.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.

Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets

TRUSTEES
James H. Hyde, Louis Fitzgerald, E. H. Harriman, Wm. T. Cornell, C. B. Alexander, W. H. McIntyre, T. H. Hubbard, G. E. Tarbell, H. R. Winthrop

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations. Interest on daily balances

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JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-President
L. L. GILLESPIE, Secretary
F. W. FULLE, Treasurer

TRUSTEES
V. P. Snyder, Otto H. Kahn, Jas. Henry Smith, Geo. H. Squire, Bradish Johnson, Wm. Alexander, G. W. Jenkins, M. Hartley Dodge, H. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000.00

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,544,000

OFFICERS.

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John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Rells, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Birch Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

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Robert Goelet.
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DOMINICK & DOMINICK

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Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
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Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues for railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

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ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,434. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

NO TRUST EFFORT TO CURB THE PRESIDENT

Senator Platt Denies Report of Threatened Political Revenge.

New York Convention Not Expected to Pledge Support to Any One Two Years in Advance of Nomination.

When Senator Thomas C. Platt saw the reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night he evidently was annoyed by interrogations concerning a published story that trust interests were endeavoring to curb President Roosevelt's remarks about the combinations of capital by threatening to prevent his indorsement for a renomination at the meeting of the Republican State Convention.

One of the interviewers began to read the report for the Senator's edification, but he had made little progress when Mr. Platt raised his hand and said:

"Absolute rot. Don't read another word of it. It is all rot and gotten up to get somebody talking."

"But," remarked one of the party, "the point is made that the convention will not pledge support to Mr. Roosevelt because of his position on the trusts."

"All nonsense," replied the Senator with emphasis. "It would be an unprecedented act on the part of a Republican State Convention in New York to pledge to any man the support of delegates not to be elected until two years later. It is customary to indorse the National Administration when the Republicans are in control, but there is nothing specially significant about that. Two years is a long time, and I will not discuss what may be done then."

"What will the State platform say about the trusts?" the Senator was asked.

"Who knows" queried Mr. Platt, "what the platform will be? The convention will take care of that."

"You expect to see Gov. Odell to-morrow?"

"Yes," answered Senator Platt, "there are several matters to be discussed."

"Some of the County Conventions have instructed their delegates for George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor," a reporter remarked.

"So I am informed," replied Mr. Platt. "Mr. Sheldon is a very strong man."

The Senator reiterated his declaration about the early settlement of the coal strike. He said he had heard no one suggested for Secretary of State since Secretary John T. McDonough of Albany had declined to accept a renomination.

The story is that Mr. McDonough is somewhat piqued because he was not considered in connection with the nomination for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, for which position Supreme Court Judge William E. Werner of Rochester in all probability will be named.

Gov. Odell will arrive early to-day from Lake Mohonk and will at once see Senator Platt. Among the questions to be discussed will be the platform, the temporary Chairmanship of the convention, the vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, and the consideration of available material for Secretary of State. The withdrawal of Mr. McDonough has encouraged the friends of J. E. H. Mongin of Seneca, now Deputy Secretary of State, and they will be on hand to-day. The opinion prevailed among Republican politicians who were at the hotel last night that some one other than Mr. Mongin will be selected.

There was a report, too, that friends of President Roosevelt would cause to be offered in the State Convention a resolution pledging New York's delegation to the President for nomination in 1904, but there did not seem to be anybody about who could name the President's friends who would take that action.

TO STOP COMING PRIZEFIGHT.

Louisville Clergymen Issue a Call for a Meeting to Protest to Kentucky's Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—Prize ring enthusiasts in Louisville are despondent to-night over a call made to-day by all the ministers of the city for a meeting to-morrow morning, at which "steps will be taken to induce Gov. Beckham to prevent the Corbett-McGovern match."

At this meeting the ministers will sign a petition calling on the Governor to see that the law is enforced.

At the same time they will issue a call for a mass meeting of all the citizens of the city to protest against the fight. It is rumored to-night that Gov. Beckham has an understanding with the ministers whereby they are to arouse public sentiment against the fight to give some ground on which to stand in declaring that the match cannot be "pulled off" within the bounds of the Commonwealth.

It is claimed that Gov. Beckham has made up his mind and is determined to act at the proper time and to follow his action with a declaration that the State Guard, if necessary, will see that the statutes are obeyed.

In the meantime Mayor Grainger says he will not prevent the fight, and if it is stopped it will not be on account of any objection of his. Active preparations for the bout are going on and requests for seats are coming in on every mail. Manager R. C. Gray of the Southern Athletic Club says the fight will take place.

RIOT IN A MINING TOWN.

Coal and Iron Policeman Accidentally Shoots a Woman and Is Terribly Beaten by Foreigners.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 7.—A small-sized riot occurred at Edwardsville, a mining town, near here, to-night. Hiram Fisher, employed as a coal and iron policeman at No. 4 mine of the Kingston Coal Company, was on his way home in company with his son and another officer, when he was held up by some striking miners.

It is alleged that the strikers threatened Fisher's life, when he pulled his revolver and fired two shots into the crowd. Both bullets went wide of their mark. One struck a Polish woman named Mrs. John Kaskmaugh, who was seated on the stoop of her home at the time, in the arm. The wound is not serious.

After Fisher fired the shots he did not have a chance to get away. The foreign miners gathered in large numbers, and when they heard that he had shot a woman he was knocked to the ground and beaten in a terrible manner. All his teeth were knocked out and one eye was gouged out. Some English-speaking miners finally came to the man's rescue, and he was taken to the town lock-up. A large crowd of foreigners surrounded the lock-up and threatened to lynch the prisoner.

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AUTOMOBILE SPEED REGISTER.

Invented by a Minneapolis Architect—Dials Visible from the Sidewalk.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—E. J. Hodgson, a local architect, has invented a speed register for automobiles, the use of which, if required by city governments, may solve the problem of keeping the "devils" within bounds as to speed.

The inventor has applied to the Patent Office for patents on registers which, attached to automobiles, may be seen from the side of the street by pedestrians, who may know at just what speed a machine is traveling. A policeman can, therefore, tell at a glance the rate at which a machine is going, and if the speed ordinance is being violated, can make an arrest on the spot and have the registered speed for evidence. The registers have two dials, one showing the speed up to thirty-six miles an hour and the other anything higher than that. The registers are so arranged that in case of an accident one of the hands locks at the point registered when the accident occurred, thus showing whether the speed was too high or not.

If automobilists are required to equip their machines with such devices, says Mr. Hodgson, they will be more careful as to violations of ordinances.

RETURNED AS A MILLIONAIRE.

James Risdon Ran Away When Eighteen Years of Age and Drifted to the Klondike Region.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 7.—James Risdon, who ran away from his home in Trenton in 1887 when eighteen years of age, returned yesterday a millionaire and the owner of Klondike interests. When he went away he had no intention of leaving his parents for more than a few weeks, but, finding work scarce in Philadelphia, he drifted to Indianapolis, and then to Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico.

In 1892 he went to British Columbia and a year later to San Francisco, where he joined a party of prospectors who were leaving for the Klondike. In 1896 he reached Dawson City.

In Rampart City he acquired a claim which netted him several thousands of dollars. The property is 700 miles below Dawson City. He owns now three large mines and conducts two large general merchandise stores in Rampart City and Weire. Last year he arranged matters so that he could take a trip back to this city to see his folks.

THREE RUNAWAYS IN PARK.

Physician and His Wife Painfully Injured—Their Horse Frightens Another Beyond Control.

Dr. Max Gottesman of 150 Stanton Street was driving down the East Drive in Central Park with his wife in a light runabout at 9 o'clock last night when his horse shied opposite Seventy-ninth Street, and, swerving sharply to the left, threw the doctor and his wife out of the carriage.

The horse broke the shafts from the wagon and dashed down the drive at full speed, picking his way, so that no collision occurred until it got to Seventieth Street, where it ran into another horse that was drawing a buggy owned and driven by Abraham Eisenstadt of 43 Suffolk Street, who was accompanied by Joseph Solomon of 2 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Max Kudisch of 143 Cherry Street. The men saw the runaway horse headed for them and jumped just in time to escape.

The doctor's horse was thrown to its haunches by the force of the collision, while the other animal, being lighter, was thrown back on the buggy, crushing it badly. The doctor's horse set off again down the drive, and was last reported by the park police as tearing out of the inclosure at the Plaza entrance.

Mr. Eisenstadt's horse kicked itself loose from the wreckage of the buggy, and started north, but soon was caught by Policeman Charles E. Moore of the Park Squad.

Dr. Gottesman and his wife were badly bruised and were taken to their home in another buggy.

Earlier in the evening another runaway occurred on the East Drive, at Seventy-second Street, where David Dreyer of 163 West Twenty-ninth Street lost control of a horse that he was driving, but Policeman Patrick Reilly of the Park Squad stopped the horse before it had gone fifty yards.

CAR ATTACHMENT CASE.

West Virginia Court of Appeals Holding Special Session to Hear Suit Against Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A case involving the right to attach railroad cars belonging to a foreign corporation is on trial before the Court of Appeals of West Virginia. The court is holding a special session at Charlestown to hear the case.

The parties to the suit are C. F. Wall of Charlestown and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiff shipped some cattle from Charlestown to Jersey City. The cattle were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Wall sued the railroad for damages in West Virginia, and attached a car in possession of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

The latter company appeals on the ground that a railroad car belonging to a foreign corporation is not attachable in West Virginia.

Many prominent shippers have taken an interest in the suit, and desire to make a test case of it. They have contributed to secure eminent counsel for Mr. Wall. John De Witt Warner of New York and Senator Daniel of Virginia, with Charles Posterfield, represent the latter.

ACQUIRES TWO RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Now Controls the Detroit and Southern and Pere Marquette Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Detroit and Southern and the Père Marquette Railroads have passed under the control of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Company. The Port of Ludington, Mich., also passes to the Pennsylvania and it is intended to connect the system so the Norfolk and Western will have a line from the ore mines to its ocean harbor for the shipments of Michigan ores.

The second object is to forestall the Wabash, which recently secured control of Michigan railroads. The purchase was made public to-day through a man holding a semi-official position with the Pennsylvania company, and it is said accounts for the sudden rise of quotations on Detroit and Southern last June, when in a few days it jumped from 18 to 22.

It is said that since then about $14,000,000 of the $16,000,000 stock issued has passed into the hands of those now in control, since the first break was made. The buying was slow and cautious, and was accomplished before the traders or public became aware of the plan.

980 Miles in 20 Hours

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocoaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

FILIBUSTER TO COLOMBIA?

Vessel from Baltimore Believed to Carry Ammunition to Insurgents.

Members of the Crew Are Armed with Rifles and Wear Belts Filled with Cartridges.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—There was an air of mystery about the little steamship Maid of Patuca, which sailed from Baltimore last evening for South America, which savored of the filibustering expeditions of the days of the Cuban revolution.

Some time ago it was stated by agents of the vessel that she was to carry supplies for parties constructing a jetty at the mouth of the Patuca River, Honduras, but the impression prevails along the water front that the steamer is a filibuster, and that she is carrying ammunition to the insurgents in Colombia. In her hold are cases of dynamite and boxes of rifles, with a large quantity of ammunition and similar warlike stores that will be of great value to the fighting insurgents.

With their guns and cartridge belts, the crew presented a warlike appearance yesterday. Every man is armed with a rifle and wears a belt full of cartridges. The alleged crew was entirely too large for the vessel, and it is said she could be easily handled by one-third of the number that were enrolled on her list as members of the crew.

Practically in charge of the entire outfit is John Toole, who has had considerable experience in filibustering expeditions as engineer on the Three Friends, when she was engagd in running arms to the Cubans.

Several other members of the crew were also on the Three Friends, so that she has an experienced crew for the work on the Colombian coast. Before sailing every one on board scrupulously avoided answering all questions in regard to the steamship and her destination. The boat is new, but only 98 feet long and 20 feet beam, and is considered hardly fit for a long ocean voyage. She was built in Cleveland, Ohio, and is owned by a company.

The mysterious cargo came in boxes and barrels from other cities. At shipyards here the vessel was copper-bottomed and generally overhauled. All the crew members were shipped for Key West, but there is said to be an understanding that each and every one will be re-engaged there for the Colombian trip.

The story originally given out by the agents was that a company had been organized to develop a tract of 20,000 acres of land which had been given it by the Honduras Government.

PASSED THROUGH NIAGARA'S WHIRLPOOL.

Charles Alexander Percy Went Through the Rapids in a Small Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—In a boat sixteen feet long and four feet beam Charles Alexander Percy passed safely through the Whirlpool Rapids and Whirlpool this afternoon. The boat is made of white oak, and is nearly three feet high at the ends.

At each end there is an air compartment, one being larger than the other, and it was while concealed in one of these compartments that Percy to-day made the trip through the waters which have several times robbed adventurers of their lives.

DIES ATTENDING SERVICE.

Cigar Manufacturer, ex-Resident of New York, Expires in Christian Scientist Church in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7.—While sitting at a service in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, William Neuroth, a cigar manufacturer, fell prostrate from a hemorrhage and in five minutes, while the congregation crowded about the dying man to pray, he expired. He always refused medical assistance.

Ten years ago Neuroth came to Denver from New York for his health. He had lung trouble and shortly after coming to Denver he met a professional Christian Scientist, whom he afterward married. After his marriage he quit using medicine and refused all medical attendance. He claimed to have been partly cured, but was in reality gradually wasting away. Three other members of the Neuroth family are said to have died suddenly, refusing medical attendance.

MARCHING TO MANOEUVRES.

Some of the Troops Going to Fort Riley, Kansas, on Foot.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 7.—Five thousand troops of the regular army are on their way from various posts in the Department of the Missouri to Fort Riley, Kan., to engage in the manoeuvres.

Some of the troops are marching to Kansas, others will go by rail. The manoeuvres begin on Sept. 9. In addition to the troops of the regular army the First and Second Regiments of the Nebraska National Guard and a part of the National Guards of Kansas and adjoining States will participate. The camp at Fort Riley will be in command of Brig. Gen. Bates.

The soldiers will start on their homeward trip on Oct. 9.

The scheme contemplates preliminary work by both the regular soldiers and the National Guardsmen. This will precede any opposition of forces.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS CONCLAVE.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—As an introductory to Knights Templars' week a special sermon was delivered in Bethesda Episcopal Church this evening by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Twing of Brooklyn, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York. Officers of the Grand Commandery and also Washington Commandery No. 33 occupied the body of the church.

While the conclave of the Grand Commandery will not begin until Tuesday morning, over forty commanderies and a large number of brass bands are expected to-morrow. The parade is announced to take place on Tuesday afternoon.

ANOTHER HUNTING TRAGEDY.

A Cleveland Man Mistaken for a Deer and Shot.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Burt Short of Cleveland, N. Y., was mistaken for a deer and shot to-night while walking on the track a mile north of Minnehaha Station in the Adirondacks. The shot was fired by Orson Mareness of Oneida. It is not believed that the wound will prove fatal.

Autumn in the Mountains.

Most delightful season of the year. Delaware Water Gap and Mt. Pocono will soon be ablaze with color. Special Friday and Saturday trains via Lackawanna Railroad will be continued throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Naples says that large volumes of flame were issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius on Saturday evening.

POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

Explosion at Old Fort Winthrop Felt All Over Boston—One Man Killed and Five Injured.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—One of the Government powder magazines at old Fort Winthrop, on Governor's Island, upper Boston Harbor, blew up this evening with a detonation that was felt all over the city and which was heard at points twenty miles away. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by boys setting fires on the island.

One dead man and five injured were brought to the city by the police boat, and, while it is believed that this is the extent of the casualties, it is possible that others may be found suffering from the force of the concussion. The dead man is Albert H. Cotter of Somerville.

Negotiations have been pending some time for the release of the island by the Government to the city as a part of the latter's park system, and although the transfer has not been formally completed, the guard over the island has been relaxed of late, and as a result numerous clubs and pleasure parties have made use of it, especially on Sundays, the Government's only representative there being an Ordnance Sergeant, who has to maintain a watch over the entire island. There are several old ramshackle wooden buildings at the southern end of the island, but the fort itself, only a little of which is visible above ground, is of stone, some of the granite blocks being of immense size.

The force of to-day's explosion is shown by the fact that some of these great blocks were hurled several hundred yards, while one of the largest was sent into the air and came down through the centre of the fort, making a hole large enough to drive a team of horses through. All over the island the effects of the explosion are visible, while in East Boston, South Boston, and in the city proper the concussion was severe enough to break windows and shake buildings to their foundations.

MISSING MAN NOT MURDERED.

He Is Discovered After Thirty-three Years, and Another Man Died Suspected of Killing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A mystery surrounding a supposed murder, believed to have been committed near here thirty-three years ago, has been cleared up by the discovery of the supposed victim in Minneapolis, Minn.

Thirty-three years ago Thomas Frederick, then a lad of sixteen years, was employed on the farm of Charles Pickett near Redwood, Jefferson County. One Sunday the boy went to his home, promising to be back before milking time. When he returned that night his employer was already milking, and chided him for his delay. What followed is known only to Pickett and the lad. Pickett said they quarreled, and finally he picked up a milking stool and hurled it at the lad, knocking him down. Young Frederick immediately arose and ran out of the barn, and nothing more was seen of him from that day to this. Pickett's story was not believed, and the belief was publicly expressed that the boy had been murdered by his employer and his body made away with. No arrests were made, as no crime could be proved, but Pickett, when he learned that his statements were doubted, never lifted his head in the community again, and the terrible weight of suspicion brought about his death a few years later. His widow survived him only a few years, when she, too, died, suffering from the stigma of being an accessory after the fact. The father of the missing boy also died a few years ago, and the mother within the past month.

Recently a letter was received by the Postmaster at Redwood inquiring after the remaining representatives of the Frederick family. He replied, giving their address, and yesterday the brother of the one so long missing received a letter from the supposed dead man telling him he was coming here at once.

FIVE WRECKS IN ONE DAY.

They Occurred on the Pennsylvania System Between Johnstown and Harrisburg.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 7.—Five freight wrecks occurred to-day between Johnstown and Harrisburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The first occurred at 2 o'clock this morning and was caused by a runaway freight train crashing into another freight train at McGarvey's station, three miles west of Altoona. Ten cars and the locomotive of the runaway train were derailed and broken. Fireman William G. Allison broke his left arm jumping from the engine, but no one else was hurt.

A short time later a freight train on the Cresson and Clearfield Road parted near Frugality, and the two sections coming together again with great force, several cars were wrecked. Brakeman J. E. Gutschall was taken from under the cars dead and Brakeman C. Steele died on his way to the Altoona Hospital.

Later there was a wreck at Port Royal caused by a burned journal. Nine cars loaded with valuable merchandise are said to have been destroyed.

Shortly afterward there was a wreck at Millerstown and five loaded cars are said to have been broken to pieces, the result of a broken wheel. Another wreck occurred at Ryde, and several cars were broken up.

SAW HIS SON ON A RAIL.

Morristown Man Was Returning from a Search for the Runaway Lad.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—While riding in a railway train past Summit, N. J., yesterday John Burke of Morristown espied his ten-year-old runaway son perched on a fence rail. He called to the conductor, who stopped the train, and then after trudging back, captured the boy, but not until after a chase.

The boy ran away from home on Wednesday night in company with Daniel McNeil, also ten years old. The boys were to attend school to-morrow, but they decided to run away. Burke looked for his son two days in New Jersey and on Saturday went to New York. He was on his way back to Morristown when he espied the boy.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery. Music.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S RIDING PACE TOO FAST FOR TROOPERS

Many of the Escort Accompanying Him Are Unhorsed.

WELCOME IN CHATTANOOGA

Visits Were Made to Many of the Historic Points In and About the Southern City.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 7.—President Roosevelt was the guest to-day of the citizens of Chattanooga, and right royally they entertained him. He came to Chattanooga primarily to attend the National Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and to-morrow he will be the guest of the railroad men, but to-day Chattanooga entertained him.

From early morning until late this evening he was taken from one historic place to another, and the details of the battles that have made this city famous were explained to him by men who were participants in the struggles.

The battlefields of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, and Lookout Mountain were driven over.

He attended services at the First Baptist Church, of which the Rev. J. W. Brougher is the pastor, to-night.

The Presidential train arrived here promptly at 8:30 A. M. A large crowd was at the station, and, notwithstanding the day was Sunday, the President was accorded a warm welcome.

A committee, composed of Gov. McMillan, Mayor A. W. Chambliss, Congressman John A. Moon, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Gen. A. P. Stewart, and Capt. J. P. Smart, members of the Chickamauga Park Commission; Gen. A. W. Wylie, and Capt. J. W. Shipp, entered the President's car and welcomed him to the city. Trolley cars were in waiting, and after the formal greeting the start for the Chickamauga battlefield was made.

At the entrance to Chickamauga Park the Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Col. Baldwin, which acted as the President's escort through the park, were drawn up. The President, with Gen. Boynton, President of the Park Commission, mounted horses, and, after the other members of the party had entered carriages, the drive through the park began. The cavalcade was hardly under way before the President started his horse at a sharp trot, and for a mile and a half led the regiment a merry chase over the battlefield. The pace was so hot that several of the troopers were unhorsed, and it was necessary to call the ambulance corps into service.

After inspecting a portion of the field, the President stopped at the camping grounds and reviewed the regiment, together with the Third Battery of Field Artillery, under command of Capt. Niles. The review took place upon the spot where, thirty-nine years ago, on a Sunday morning, the Confederate brigade of Gen. Manigadit of Hindman's Division was repulsed in a desperate charge by a portion of Gen. Wilder's brigade of cavalry.

At the conclusion of the review the Seventh Cavalry went through their new calisthenics drill. The troopers were dismounted and to the accompaniment of the band performed their evolutions. The President at first was disinclined to witness a drill on Sunday, but upon its being represented to him that the men were particularly anxious that he should see the drill, and as this was the only opportunity he would have to do so, he consented.

Luncheon was served soon afterward and then divine services, which the President attended, were held on the park grounds.

ADDRESSES SOLDIERS.

The services were conducted by Evangelist Porter and were of a most impressive nature. At their conclusion the President made a short address to the soldiers. He complimented them upon their soldierly appearance and also for the splendid drill they had shown. He said he had enjoyed his ride with them very much.

His remarks were frequently interrupted by clapping, and when he concluded the soldiers, led by Col. Baldwin, gave him three hearty cheers. The President also complimented the members of Troop B of the State Guard, under command of Capt. Fyffe, which formed a guard of honor at the station, and which also accompanied him on his visit to Lookout Mountain.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, and as he was about to depart from the field, the soldiers called for "Garry Owen," the selection to the strains of which the Seventh Cavalry went into the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer and so many other brave men lost their lives.

"Yes, give us 'Garry Owen,'" said the President. The band struck up the spirited march, and rendered it amid the cheers of the crowd.

A very pleasing incident occurred shortly before the President resumed his inspection of the battlefield. A delegation of citizens of Georgia, headed by H. R. Harper of Rome, presented to him a cane cut from the Chickamauga battlefield. It is of hickory, with a silver head and band suitably inscribed. On the head is the following:

Presented to President Roosevelt by citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia, Sept. 7, 1902.

On the band are the names of six of the Generals who participated in the battle of Chickamauga—Longstreet, Wheeler, Hood, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Boynton. The Seventh Georgia District was the home of President Roosevelt's mother, and he alluded to this fact in accepting the gift. The presentation speech was made by Moses Wright of Rome, to which the President responded as follows:

"My dear Mr. Wright: I cannot say how touched and pleased I am. I can imagine no gift that would have pleased me more than to have the young men from my mother's State present me this cane with the name of six Generals, three of whom wore the blue and three of whom wore the gray, but whose descendants and kinsfolk are equally loyal to the flag as it now is. I want to mention one curious thing. You have on it Gen. Wheeler's name. I served under him at Santiago. Gen. Hood fought in command of the Southern Army. One of his sons was in my regiment and fought with great gallantry. I am so much obliged I can't tell you how I appreciate it. No gift could have been more appropriate and given in pleasanter spirit and exactly at the right time. I thank you most warmly."

INSPECTED BATTLEFIELD.

When he resumed his inspection of the battlefield the President dispensed with the cavalry escort and entered a carriage with Gen. Boynton, Secretary Cortelyou, and Acting Grand Master Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, whose convention will begin here to-morrow.

Snodgrass Tower, which is seventy feet high, was soon reached, and, notwithstanding the warm weather, the President walked to the top, where a splendid view of the battlefield was obtained. Gen. Boynton and Capt. Smart pointed out the many places of interest and explained the positions occupied by the different commands.

The President was greatly interested in many of the monuments which mark the battlefield, and after reading the inscription on that erected by the State of Kentucky had Assistant Secretary Barnes make a copy of it.

The drive extended through Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob. Along the route the President frequently was greeted by groups of people to whom he responded by raising his hat. At one point on the road a number of children waved small American flags as the President passed.

When Orchard Knob was reached the President walked through it to the trolley cars which conveyed the party to the foot of Lookout Mountain. At the top of the mountain a large crowd had assembled, which cheered the President as he left the car. Accompanied by Gen. Boynton and the other members of his party the President proceeded to Point Lookout, where a magnificent view of the Valley of the Tennessee and surrounding country was had. Here Gen. Boynton welcomed him in the following words:

"I am glad to welcome an American Prince this time, and doubly glad to see you and your secretary here after the accident of last week."

The President responded with a smile and a bow. Gen. Boynton then described to the President briefly but graphically the different operations connected with the battles about Chattanooga. He found the President an attentive listener, who frequently interrupted the story to ask questions. When Gen. Boynton had concluded the President remarked: "It is a wonderful battlefield."

Dinner was served on the mountain and then the party returned to the city. During the progress of the trip down the mountainside a number of children threw two large bunches of golden rod to the President, who stood on the front platform of the car. He caught one of them and waved his thanks to the little people. An immense crowd of people was assembled about the hotel, and they cheered the President as he alighted from his carriage.

One of the incidents of the day which pleased the President very much was the meeting of three members of his old command, who served with him in Cuba. They were Lieuts. Cartwell and Palmer of the Seventh Cavalry, both serving with him as privates, and Mr. Crocker of Georgia, who was with the President at San Juan.

The President to-morrow will address the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and also the citizens of Chattanooga from a stand erected near the Court House. He will leave for Knoxville to-morrow afternoon.

NOVEL GOLF WAGER OF $1,000.

Player Bets He Can Cover More Than Three Miles in Ninety-nine Strokes and Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—A novel wager, made at the Newport Reading Room some time ago, was settled to-day. Marion Wright, the well-known golfer, bet that he could cover the distance from the Reading Room to the golf club by road, a little more than three miles, in ninety-nine strokes with a golf ball.

The wager, it is said, was accepted by two prominent Summer residents, the aggregate of the wager being $1,000. The trial was made this morning, and Mr. Wright won. He made the distance in niney-four strokes, but under the agreement added two strokes for driving the ball twice over fences, thus making his gross score ninety-six, three strokes within the prescribed number. A number of the members of the club accompanied the golfer in carriages.

TO LEAVE SOCIETY FOR CHARITY

Baltimore Woman Will Devote Her Time Exclusively to Advancement of Social Settlement Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Mrs. John M. Glenn, one of the most popular of Baltimore's young matrons in society, has decided to forego all social pleasures the coming season and devote her time exclusively to the comforts of the poor and the advancement of the Social Settlement plans, which have proved so beneficial to the unfortunates in the tenement house and other poor districts.

Mrs. Glenn, while touring the Continent of Europe this Summer, made a study of this kind of charity. Before her marriage Mrs. Glenn was Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilcox Brown. She was one of the founders of the Locust Point Social Settlement, and has always been interested in the work. Her wedding was one of the most interesting ones of the late Spring. Mr. Glenn is a son of the late Wilkens Glenn, and is also interested in the Social Settlement proposition. Mrs. Glenn's friends will endeavor to induce her to give up the idea of living at Locust Point, as they say she can be just as interested in the work while living in a more fashionable section as she can by wholly excluding herself. It is not her intention to build a handsome residence on the Point, but instead, she will take some house there, in keeping with the neighborhood of the Settlement.

"THE NEW WHITE HOUSE."

Idea Can Now Be Had of What Reconstructed Edifice Will Be Like.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The interior decorative work on the White House has gone so far that it is possible to appreciate the beauty of the scheme of improvement that is being wrought out. The state dining room is to have a massive fireplace, the jambs of which are wide apart, to take in the good old-fashioned hickory logs that have always been one of the distinctive features of the mansion from the days of John Adams, when the fireplaces were fed from trees cut to clear Pennsylvania Avenue and open out the grounds surrounding the mansion.

The ceiling of the state dining room is nearly finished and the cornice in the family dining room has been begun during the past week. The work that has been done on the east front to construct the new entrance has been pushed at a rapid pace lately and the new porte cochère is well along, so that the visiting public can begin to get an idea of what the new White House is to be.

BISHOP POTTER'S PLANS.

He Is Still at His Fiancee's Home, but Later Will Go to the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Those who attended Christ Church to-day expecting to hear a sermon by Bishop Potter of New York were again disappointed. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Pelletrau of Ballston Springs, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James Olmsted of Burlington, N. J.

Bishop Potter still tarries at Fernleigh, the beautiful home of his fiancée, Mrs. Alfred C. Clark. When he leaves it will be to go to his Adirondack home.

Mrs. Clark's third son, Frederick Ambrose, has returned to his home here after several weeks spent at Saratoga and Sheepshead Bay, where his thoroughbreds won in several races.

One Negro Buys Another.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—Fisher Milton, a negro convicted of vagrancy, was sold into servitude for twelve months yesterday at public auction to David Murphy, a respectable negro farmer. Murphy bid $20 for the prisoner, and stated that he was not governed by sentiment in making the purchase, but that he thought he was getting the worth of his money, and that he intended to force Milton to work hard.

Change of Time Between New York and Point Pleasant via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Effective Sept. 9th a number of changes will be made in Pennsylvania Railroad train service between New York and points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad. Consult new time table.—Adv.

HAITIAN WARSHIP SUNK BY A GERMAN GUNBOAT

The Panther Destroys Firmin's Vessel Crete-a-Pierrot.

CREW HAD ABANDONED HER

Commander of the Panther Gave Them Fifteen Minutes To Leave the Ship—They Set Fire to Her Before Going Away.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 7.—The gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot, which was in the service of the Firminist party, has been sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaives by the German gunboat Panther.

The crew of the Crête-à-Pierrot left her before she went down.

Officers of the steamship Poloma, which left Port-au-Prince last evening, say that the Panther arived there on Friday afternoon and left on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, after having cleared for action. She went to seek the Crête-à-Pierrot.

Letters received here from Port-au-Prince intimate that it was the intention of the Panther to sink the Firminist gunboat.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 7.—The German gunboat Panther arrived here on Friday and received instructions from the German Government to capture the Firminist gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot. She sailed immediately for Gonaives, the seat of the Firminist Government.

The Panther found the Crête-à-Pierrot in the Harbor of Gonaives, and the commnader of the German gunboat informed Admiral Killick, who was on the Crête-à-Pierrot, that he must remove his crew and surrender his vessel in five minutes.

Admiral Killick asked that this time be extended to fifteen minutes. This request was granted, on the condition that the arms and ammunition on board the Crête-à-Pierrot should be abandoned when her crew left her.

The crew of the Crête-à-Pierrot left the vessel amid great disorder. At the end of fifteen minutes the Panther sent a small boat carrying an officer and twenty sailors, who were to take possession of the Firminist gunboat. When these men had arrived at a point about thirty yards from the Crête-à-Pierrot flames were seen to break out on board of her. She had been fired by her crew before they left her.

The Panther then fired on the Crête-à-Pierrot until she was completely immersed. Thirty shots were fired.

There is much feeling here against the Firminists, and their cause is considered to be a bad one. Soldiers are leaving here to attack St. Marc. Port-au-Prince is calm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—So far as can be learned to-night no official news has been received in Washington of the German action with reference to the Crête-à-Pierrot.

All the more important officials of the State Department are out of the city, so that it is not possible to secure an expression of opinion as to the probable course of the United States Government in the matter.

The German Embassy is closed, and the headquarters of the Secretaries who have charge of the diplomatic interests of Germany are at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The destruction of the Crête-à-Pierrot will without doubt be made the subject of an official report to the Government here by United States Minister Powell, who is now at Port-au-Prince.

Pending the receipt of that report, there is, in the opinion of the officials here who have kept in touch with Haitian affairs, little likelihood of any action by the State Department. Judging from the character of the instructions transmitted through the State Department to Commander McCrea of the Machias, there will be little disposition to question the justice of the treatment accorded to Admiral Killick.

The United States naval officer was specially instructed to prevent interference with commerce, and in the execution of this order he was obliged to warn the rebel Admiral that he must not search foreign ships, else the Machias would use her force against him. The threat was effectual only as long as the Machias remained in Haitian waters. As soon as he headed northward Killick held up the German steamer Markomannia and seized her cargo of arms.

While the State Department has not adopted the German view that Killick was a pirate, it has never admitted his right to interfere with foreign shipping. However, it did entertain a doubt as to whether Killick was not privileged to operate as he did in the case of the Markomannia, provided the seizure was made within the three-mile limit and so within Haitian waters.

But any question that may arise as to the legality of the action of the commander of the Panther is one that the State Department will probably regard as solely between the Governments of Germany and Haiti. As there has been no attempt on the part of the German commander to seize any Haitian port, the Monroe doctrine cannot be regarded as involved in this incident, which, after all, in the opinion of officials, may tend to a speedy settlement of the internecine troubles of Haiti.

The incident, it is said, is much less serious from a diplomatic point of view, than if the actual Government of Haiti were one of the principals instead of the Firminist Government.

The Crête-à-Pierrot was a steel screw vessel of 940 tons displacement. She was armed with one 2.6-inch, one 4.7-inch, and four 3.9-inch guns, two Maxim machine guns, and four Nordenfeldt machine guns.

The Panther is a steel cruising vessel of 977 tons displacement. She was built at Dantsic in 1901, and is 206 feet long. She is armed with eight 3.4-inch quick-firing guns, six 1.4-inch guns, and two machine guns.

The Panther left Germany on July 29 for the Caribbean Sea. Capt. Scheder, the newly appointed German Commodore on the American station, had an audience

with Emperor William to receive special instructions before starting for his post on the Panther.

It was announced from Cape Haitien on Sept. 3. that the German steamer Markomannia, Capt. Nansen, belonging to the Hamburg-American Packet Company, having on board arms and ammunition sent by the Provisional Government to Cape Haitien, had been stopped on Sept. 2 by the Crête-à-Pierrot at the entrance to the harbor of Cape Haitien, and that an armed force sent on board the Markomannia from the gunboat took possession of the war munitions in spite of the protests of Capt. Nansen and the German Consul.

The Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a dispatch published yesterday, quoted an inspired article in the Koelnische Zeitung on the seizure of the munitions on the Markomannia. It declared that the seizure was an act of piracy, and that it would be necessary for the German Navy, when the cruiser Panther arrived at Haiti, to make short work of the Haitians.

This would be necessary, said the Koelnische Zeitung, since the lesson previously taught to these pirates by the cruisers Charlotte and Stein had proved ineffective.

The Crête-à-Pierrot was formerly in the service of the Haitian Government, and Admiral Killick was commander of the Haitian fleet. Last June Admiral Killick disembarked troops from the Crête-à-Pierrot to support Gen. Firmin, ex-Haitian Minister at Paris and one of the candidates for the Presidency of the republic, and after refusing to recognize the constituted authorities, he threatened to bombard Cape Haitien. The Consular Corps protested against such action being taken, but their efforts failed of success, for a few days later the Admiral did bombard Cape Haitien, although little damage was done by the Crête-à-Pierrot's fire.

The Haitian Government disavowed the action of Admiral Killick in bombarding Cape Haitien and ordered his arrest.

The present revolution in Haiti started last April, and Gen. Sam, President of the republic, resigned his office and left the island in May.

For the last two months American interests in Haiti have been looked after by the United States gunboat Machias, Commander McCrea. It recently developed that at least six European nations had confided the protection of their interests in Haiti to the United States naval force in Haitian waters.

Admiral Killick recently declared Cape Haitien blockaded, but this blockade was admitted to be inefficient and was abandoned by the Admiral after Commander McCrea had made representations to him. In a letter to the Firminist Admiral, Commander McCrea informed him that he was charged with the protection of British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Cuban interests, as well as those of the United States, and that he would prevent a second bombardment of Cape Haitien without due notice.

In reply Admiral Killick wrote to Commander McCrea promising to observe the usages of civilized warfare in case it became necessary to back with his guns the military forces operating near Capt Haitien, and called his attention to a decree ordering the Port of Cape Haitien in a state of blockade. Commander McCrea communicated the fact of the blockade of Cape Haitien to the foreign Consuls there, and advised them to make a formal protest, which they did. It then became apparent that the blockade was ineffectual, as an American schooner had come in reporting no blockade. When this fact had been established Commander McCrea proceeded to Cagnette, found the Crête-à-Pierrot in that port, and sent Admiral Killick a letter, in which he said that the Government of the United States considered the blockade of Cape Haitien not effective even as a "de facto" blockade, and that the United States denied to him (Admiral Killick) the right to search or visit any American or foreign vessel attempting entrance to the Harbor of Cape Haitien.

To this communication Admiral Killick replied that he appreciated the conditions and admitted the inefficiency of the blockade, which he abandoned.

The blockade incident was thus closed, and the Machias sailed on Aug. 30 from Gonaives for Boston.

The Crête-à-Pierrot stopped the Markomannia and took possession of the war munitions she carried after Commander McCrea had told Admiral Killick that he had no right to visit or search any foreign vessel attempting to enter Cape Haitien, and after the Admiral had admitted his blockade to be ineffectual.

Paris Hears That the Crew Perished.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A brief cablegram has been received here from Cape Haitien, dated Sept. 7, saying that the Firminist gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot has been sunk by the German gunboat Panther, and that the crew of the Crête-à-Pierrot were drowned. The dispatch adds that Gen. Jumeau (commander of the Firminist troops in the Department of Artibonite) has taken the town of Mirabalais.

AMATEUR CIRCUS FOR CHURCH.

It Will Be Given at Greenwich, Conn., and New York's Summer Residents Will Participate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—An amateur circus is to be given for church purposes by the Summer Amusement Club under the direction of William J. Hoggson of New York in the fields opposite the Havemeyer schoolhouse the coming week. Flaming lithographs are posted, which give the features of the circus.

Just where the trained animals advertised are coming from is not stated, but it is believed that the New York Summer residents will be the clowns, &c., and will sell red lemonade and popcorn and peanuts, and participate in horse events. A New York man, who conducts an equestrian establishment here and was once with Barnum, is to be ringmaster, and every morning he drills the "artists" in an inclosure on Mr. Hoggson's estate.

A quadrille by the women riders will be one of the leading events. This will be participated in by:

Mrs. E. W. Little,	Miss Ackerman,
Miss Downing,	Miss Grace Benedict,
Miss Emma Wahl,	Miss Freeman,
Miss Jessie Moore,	Miss Arnold.

Most of these are resident of Manhattan or Brooklyn. Mrs. Little will do "High School" on her saddle horse also.

Another event will be a manoeuvre, taken part in by:

Frank L. Froment,	Calvin Truesdale,
John J. Kelley,	E. N. Chapman,
R. Tiedemann,	George Guyon,
Philip Jones,	John Wahl.

Messrs. Froment, Truesdale, and Kelley will ride bareback also. All told, there will be a score of events. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of a parish house for Christ Episcopal Church.

SAYS POLICE BEAT HIM.

Injured Man, Sent to Blackwell's Island, in a Serious Condition from Injuries.

William P. Connors, a patient in the hospital on Blackwell's Island, has written to his wife, who is with their three children at Mount Vernon, saying that he had been terribly maltreated by the police before he was sent to the Island.

According to the night guard on duty at the workhouse last night, Connors was committed for ten days by Magistrate Zeller on Aug. 23. The guard said he did not know for what cause the man had been committed. He said he had heard the man had been hurt, but did not knew how.

He was unconscious when his wife, for whom he had sent, arrived at his bedside, but the man's condition last night was very much better, according to the guard. Warden Fox could not be seen last night.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 7.—Mrs. William P. Conners of Syracuse was in Mount Vernon to-night at the home of a friend. She declares her husband is dying on Blackwell's Island, New York City, as the result of a beating inflicted either by the police or the attendants on the island. Mrs. Conners declares she will spend all the money she has in bank in order to punish whoever injured her husband.

She received a letter yesterday telling her her husband had been arrested in Manhattan ten days ago, and sent to Blackwell's Island. She started for the city expecting to be able to pay a fine and have the remainder of her husband's sentence remitted.

She reached him to-day and says he did not recognize her. His face and body were cut and bruised in a fearful manner. She says she was told he was not likely to survive the night. The injuries, she asserts, are of more recent infliction than ten days ago.

Consul General Williams Arrives.

Oscar F. Williams, United States Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, is a passenger on the Barber Line steamship Shimosa, which arrived from the Far East last night and anchored at Quarantine.

COAL STRIKE CONDITIONS

The Miners Start on Eighteenth Week of Idleness.

Only Move to End Trouble Is Suggestion That Pennsylvania's Governor Call Extra Session of Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The anthracite mine workers' strike enters upon its eighteenth week, with the lines between the operator and the miner drawn almost as tightly as when the suspension was inaugurated on May 12.

There were many predictions that the contest would be over by the first week in September, but if the officials of the Mine Workers' Union are to be believed the struggle will continue for months unless the coal companies grant concessions.

Some of the operators looked for a serious break in the ranks of the men weeks ago, and admit they are surprised at the way the strikers are holding out. Rumore are current, and in fact, statements have been made, by prominent men both in and out of the coal trade, that the strike will be ended this month. President Mitchell of the union, maintains that he knows nothing of a possible early ending of the trouble, and says he knows nothing of any negotiations on foot looking to that end.

The only move now in contemplation is the suggestion that Gov. Stone call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a law that would have the effect of amicably and speedily ending the deadlock. Gov. Stone has given the matter considerable thought, and has announced that if a bill can be framed that will have the desired effect, he will immediately convene the Legislature.

Last week more coal left the mining region than in any previous week since the strike began. Statements have been made by mining officials that the shipment for the last six working days aggregated 100,000 tons. The normal weekly output is a little more than 1,000,000 tons. The strikers and their officials dispute the claims of the mining Superintendents, and maintain that most of the coal now going to market is "washed" from the great culm piles, and the remainder is the coal that had been blasted before the strike began or which fell through the breaking of rotten timbering during the idleness.

All the fuel that is leaving the coal fields is not reaching the markets. A considerable quantity is being taken by the railroads for their own uses.

The number of men at work throughout the entire anthracite territory is difficult to obtain. It is safe to say, however, the number compared with the total number of workers (estimated at 145,000) is small, and that among those at work the certificate miners are few. Coal is being cut in some of the mines, but as far as can be learned much of it is being done by "bosses," who are experienced miners.

The coal companies say they have long lists of names of men who are ready to return to work, but are unwilling to take the chance because they fear violence. With the coming of cooler weather the companies look for a break, believing that the relief now coming to the mine workers will not hold out long, and that they will be compelled to return to prepare for the Winter, which is usually a rigorous one in the mountain regions.

Company officials do not look for a rapid decline in the price of coal after the strike is over, because the demand will be greater than the supply. It is estimated that not more than 75 per cent. of the mines will be in condition for immediate operation when the strike is ended.

KEYSTONE, West Va., Sept. 7.—Several organizers from the New River and the Kanawha River coal fields were here in the Norfolk and Western districts to-day, addressing crowds of miners, pleading with them not to return to work to-morrow, through sympathy or otherwise. They met with practically little encouragement, and it is claimed that all operations will be fully resumed along the Norfolk and Western Railway to-morrow.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Sept. 7.—Secretary-Treasurer Wilson of the United Mine Workers secured several hundred dollars in contributions from labor unions here today for the striking miners. He denies the reports that the strike is settled in the mines along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

PREACHER SCORES OPERATORS.

Says They Are Responsible for Presence of Ignorant and Depraved Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Rev. Joseph Wilson Cochran, pastor of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, preached this evening upon arbitration as the proper method of settling disputes between employers and employed, with particular reference to the coal strike. He said:

"We find very little Christian spirit manifest in the utterances either of the friends of labor or the friends of capital. Willingly would I array myself on the side pursuing the manifestly righteous course, but that side is not to be found.

"Let us apply Christ's principle of arbitration to the operators. One of their spokesmen describes them as 'the Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the interests of the country.'

"The assumption here is that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions. This railroad President's calm assurance of God's care of millionaires smacks loudly of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. Evidently his corporate motto is 'A monopoly can do no wrong.'

"Why have the operators thus far refused to abide by the Christian principle of arbitration? Because they say that would be recognizing organized labor and labor is irresponsible. Who has made labor irresponsible? Those who refuse the natural and inalienable rights of labor.

"Are there ignorant and depraved foreigners in our midst? Who is responsible for their presence except the class who, instead of paying American labor its due, have imported labor because of its cheapness. Then capital complains when the brutal passions of the classes she herself has brought to the front are aroused. Because the mine owner has never recognized that he owes labor anything more than the lowest wage we are in the present lamentable condition.

"Compulsory arbitration cannot in the end prove satisfactory, for this is only an indirect application of force. Let labor and capital form a permanent commission, whose findings shall be final and under the direct control of the United States Supreme Court."

SERMON ON THE COAL WAR.

The Rev. W. E. Bentley Maintains Propriety of Mediation by Church —Tribute to Bishop Potter.

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, yesterday preached a sermon on "The Sacredness of Labor and the Coal War."

Mr. Bentley is the clergyman who, at the Episcopal convention two years ago, offerred a resolution of sympathy with the anthracite workers, who were on strike then as they are now. Much opposition toward the adoption of the resolution developed among some of the lay delegates. Bishop Potter, however, who was in sympathy with the spirit, though not with the language of Mr. Bentley's resolution, went on record in its favor, and after changing its phraseology put it through the convention.

In the course of his sermon yesterday, in which Mr. Bentley devoted himself to the whole question of the relations between capital and labor, rather than to the coal strike, he paid a warm tribute to Bishop Potter, and declared that the Bishop was justified in offering his services for the conciliation of the contending powers.

"Deism," said Mr. Bentley, "is the religion of a working God—a God who is in and through and under us all as well as above. The danger of the human soul is in forgetting that the universe is not mechanical but individual. It is simply God thinking himself out. In dealing with the labor question, could we deal with it on a better basis. Is it enough for this country that our God is the God of Labor, or do you suppose we should expect some better creed?

"This gives the church a distinct place. Why should not this splendid catholic church, with nineteen or twenty centuries behind her, act as an arbitrator and mediator of the contending forces of Capital and Labor?

"And here comes along that great apostle—not the Apostle of Tarsus, mind you—but the Apostle of America. He preaches the sacredness and responsibility of wealth and the dignity and responsibility of labor. Perhaps with that noble hearted, level-headed man at its head, that man who cannot be bought or sold or influenced, our Bishop of this diocese, the church will yet take advantage of her splendid opportunity. We can thank God that we have such a man at the head of this diocese—a man who knows his business, and who has the courage to express his opinion. Or is there no one who has the right to stand between, to come in the name of the God who brought all this magnificent wealth out of chaos, and say to the contending forces: 'Take your hands off each other's throats.'"

Mr. Bentley next thanked God that on the whole the preachers had ceased to be merely "sky pilots," or the churches "fire insurance agencies." He said the mission of the church was not merely the spiritual salvation of man, but the salvation of both body and soul. He said he did not blame people for leaving the churches as long as all the emphasis was laid only on one side of our nature.

CENSURE THE PRESIDENT.

Speakers at Church Meeting in Chicago Blame Him, with Others, for Conditions in Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Sentiments of a radical nature, censure of President Baer, Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, President Roosevelt, and of mine owners generally, and blame for the conditions now existing in Pennsylvania were expressed by speakers at a mass meeting at the First Methodist Church to-night, and the expressions were applauded by the audience.

Immediate arbitration of the difficulties between the miners and the corporations was the keynote of the meeting, and resolutions appealing to Gov. Stone to act in the matter were adopted. Pastors, lawyers, and sociologists were among the speakers.

The meeting was the result of an appeal by the Committee of One Hundred, which was organized by the local Carpenters' Union a week ago. Bishop Fallows presided, and among the speakers were Judge Dunne, Dr. Thomas of the People's Church, the Rev. J. F. Brushingham of the First Methodist Church, Dr. Strong of the Oak Park Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Swift, and Clarence S. Darrow.

Collections for the benefit of the strikers will be taken up in every church in Chicago next Sunday if a resolution adopted at the mass meeting is followed. To form a nucleus for this fund a collection was taken up at the meeting and met with a liberal response.

PREACHER LIVED WITH MINERS.

The Rev. Charles L. Meade of the First Methodist Church of Hoboken, who spent his entire vacation of several weeks living among the striking coal miners in the Panther Valley district of Pennsylvania, last night preached a sermon based upon his experiences.

He explained that he went to the coal regions favoring neither one side nor the other, and came away of the same impartial mind. To his idea both sides seemed at fault, and still each in a measure right in its stand. In demanding shorter hours he thought the men were justified. As to the increase in their pay, he had formed the impression the men were either wholly or partly wrong. Half of the increase asked might be granted without hardship to the operators and with benefit to the men. He said he favored the organization of labor unions, but he did not favor the union that was overbearing and abusive.

He went to the mining region expecting to find squalor and poverty. Instead he found many of the strikers well to do in the world's goods. There were others not so well supplied and some, as everywhere else in the world, were very poor. The latter were being tided over the strike by their more prosperous neighbors. The violence that had occurred was confined to a very small faction of the strikers. The great body of the strikers, he said, was made up of law-abiding, God-fearing people.

HIS BUTTONS IDENTIFIED HIM.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—Had Herman Neuman, the aleged forger, been as careful to change his cuff buttons as to alter the rest of his personal appearance, he might not now be on his way to New York in the custody of an officer of the law. But, like many other persons who devote all their energies to an effort to evade capture, Neuman forgot one essential thing. He is accused of at least two fraudulent enterprises the object of which was to obtain money, not to mention bigamy. This last chage is what he will have to face when he reaches New York City.

Neuman forgot his telltale buttons, and hence his arrest in the Hotel Baltimore Saturday evening. The buttons were cheap things, such as may be bought for 50 cents, but they contained, instead of the customary design, the picture of his little daughter, a child of about five years.

The police of a dozen cities had looked in vain for Neuman, when a man in New York, one whom he had wronged, remembered the cuffbuttons, and their description was telegraphed over the country. Neuman stopped a day in Kansas City last week. Detectives McAnany and Sullivan saw the buttons and at once arrested the wearer. During the week required for an officer to come to this city from New York, the most of the interesting story of his past life came out bit by bit.

FOUND WITH STAB WOUNDS.

John Lew, twenty years old, of 231 West Twenty-seventh Street, was found at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in West Twenty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, suffering from stab wounds in the right side and in the chest. Policeman Fitzgerald, who found him, questioned the man, but he either would not or could not give any information regarding how he came by his wounds. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and the Coroner took an ante-mortem statement.

At the time that Lew was found he was accompanied by three companions. The policeman had been watching the men for some time, as he noticed that Lew was in a quarrelsome mood and feared the men would get into a fight. Lew was trying to persuade the others to go around the corner into Twenty-eighth Street from Eighth Avenue, and they refused. Finally Lew went away alone. The others waited in the avenue. In about five miuutes Lew returned in his shirt sleeves. He was suffering from three wounds, one in the back, one in the chest, and one in the right side.

"Here's what I got for mine, boys," he said, when he joined his companions. He then started to go to his home through Twenty-eighth Street, and his friends went with him, urging him to go to a hospital.

Policeman Fitzgerald sent in an ambulance call, and Dr. Milliken of the Roosevelt Hospital responded. He found that the man's condition was serious and took him to the hospital. The police have not yet been able to learn where Lew went in Twenty-eighth Street, nor how he received his wounds.

Coroner Scholer took Lew's statement. He said that Lew told him that between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was walking westwardly on Twenty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, when he met John Bishop, whose address or history he does not know, and some other men. There were three or four of them, but he said he did not know the other men.

Coroner Scholer said Lew claimed that the men attacked him without any provocation and that in the fight he was stabbed "before I knew it."

"I never had any words with Bishop," Lew says in his statement, "and I don't know why I was stabbed."

RIOT IN BARBADOS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—The steamship La Plata, which arrived here last night from West Indian ports, brings news of a riot at Bridgetown, Barbados, on Aug. 25.

There is an epidemic of smallpox at Bridgetown, and on Aug. 25 a crowd of 500 persons refused to permit the authorities to remove a smallpox patient for isolation. The police were attacked and stoned, and several of them were injured.

The riot act was read to the crowd, and the police charged it. The people fell back cowed, and numerous arrests were made on the charge of rioting.

The authorities at Bridgetown were so alarmed that word was sent to the neighboring island of St. Vincent for a warship. The British cruiser Retribution immediately started for Bridgetown. All was quiet at the latter port when La Plata left, but the smallpox was continuing to increase at an alarming rate.

LABOR'S BIG MEETING FOR STRIKING MINERS

Central Union Delegates Appeal for Its Success.

MITCHELL COMING TO SPEAK

President Gompers Asks All Organized Labor to Help the Miners Now in Their Struggle with the Great Corporations.

The strike of the anthracite coal miners was made a special order of business at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. James P. Archibald, the Recording Secretary, brought the matter up by calling attention to the open-air mass meeting called by the central body, which will be held on Madison Square next Saturday, at which President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is expected to speak.

"I am afraid," he said, "that our benefit in aid of the striking miners in the Grand Opera House to-night may confuse the minds of the people and spoil the open-air mass meeting. This would be disastrous. It is for this body to determine whether the open-air mass meeting will be a success or not. If the Central Federated Union is true to itself, there ought to be from 20,000 to 30,000 people at this mass meeting."

Archibald went on to say that the question of the miners' strike involved the entire civilized world. Its result would affect the well-being of labor organizations all through the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

"If the mass meeting is a failure," he continued, "it will be an everlasting blot on the working people of the city, and will be a great discouragement to the miners."

Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, said that the utterances of President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad should sound a note of warning to all labor organizations. The 147,000 miners on strike should, he contended, go into politics and compel the enactment of laws that would not be altogether on the side of the "coal barons."

"Senator Quay," he went on, "predicted that the strike would be settled at the end of this week, and Senator Platt of New York followed with the same prediction. I hope they are both right, though, according to President Baer, the strike may be no nearer to an end now than it was at the first."

Morris Brown, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, who is a Socialist, said that this would be an excellent opportunity for the miners to go into labor politics. Nothing could be gained by appealing to either the Republican or Democratic Parties.

"Here," he said, "is Mitchell, one of the greatest labor leaders this country has ever seen, but he does not go far enough. If he desires to see the striking coal miners successful, he will not dally with either of the old political parties. The strike has gone on for four months and what has it accomplished? Nothing. Why does not Mitchell urge President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of ending the strike?"

After some further discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to see President Mitchell when he comes here to attend the mass meeting and counsel him to call a convention, with the object of taking independent political action, if the strike does not end within ten days. The committee consists of Delegates Brown, Kelly, Daly, Buero, and Robinson. The latter is the Chairman of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union.

Some of the representatives of the coal-carrying companies have come round to think highly of Mitchell for his conduct during the strike. An official of one of the largest companies said:

"Mitchell I believe to be absolutely honest and head and shoulders over ninety-nine out of every hundred of the labor leaders in ability. He is fighting a losing game, however. The men he has tried to control form such a heterogenous mass that he has too many conflicting elements to reconcile. I believe that when the strike ends he will have the respect of both sides to the controversy. He tried to avert a strike, but when the strike was declared, like a conscientious leader, he made the best fight he knew how."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal calling on all organized labor to help the miners, in which he says, among other things: "These miners are face to face with the greatest corporations of our day, the managers of which have contemptuously spurned all conciliatory overtures or propositions to submit the matters in dispute to impartial arbitration. They want the miners to unconditionally surrender, hoping thereby to crush out the organizations, the only hope and safeguard the men have against their debasement by the unchecked and unbridled greed of the corporations."

After pointing out that the United Mine Workers had refrained from ordering a strike of the bituminous miners, notwithstanding great temptations to do so, because enemies to labor would have welcomed such a thing, he continues:

"The opponents to organized labor knew that, if the agreements of the bituminous miners with the operators had been broken it would have justified the attitude of the mine owners in the anthracite field. The action of the miners at the special convention, however, has confounded labor's enemies and cheered the hearts of its friends, who anticipate the honorable, consistent, and winning course pursued.

"In spite of the great wealth of the corporations, the miners can win this strike for justice, right, and a fair chance in the industrial, economic, and social struggle if all workers will respond promptly and generously to the miners' appeal."

Miners' Benefit Successful.

A benefit in aid of the striking anthracite miners was given last evening under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The performance was attended by about 1,800 persons. The singing of the Anthracite Miners' Glee Club was one of the features. Besides those who attended several thousand persons bought tickets in order to aid the miners.

HIGHWAYMAN ATTACKS WOMAN.

Victim of Assault in Hudson Street Asks Police to Beat the Prisoner.

While walking north in Hudson Street last night with her twelve-year-old daughter Annie, Mrs. Margaret Dakins of 338 West Eleventh Street was attacked by an Italian at Christopher Street. The man seized her by the throat and tried to tear off a large gold pin that she wore. Both the woman and the little girl screamed and the man fled.

Policeman McKenzie of the Charles Street Station caught the man between Barrow and Grove Streets, just after he had thrown away a large knife. At the Charles Street Station the prisoner said he was Joseph Ammatti of 248 Mott Street.

Mrs. Dakins was not certain that she would be able to appear in court to-day to prosecute her assailant, but she was very certain the man should receive punishment, and wanted the police to give him a "good beating" then and there. Owing to the woman's uncertainty about appearing in court, Ammatti was locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct.

PROGRESS OF MR. McGREGOR.

No Unfavorable Indications Since the Operation—His Bride in Attendance.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Bradford B. McGregor, who was operated upon yesterday afternoon at his cottage at Orienta Point for a serious kidney trouble, a few hours after Miss Clara Schlemmer of New York had been married to him, is progressing without unfavorable indications.

Mrs. McGregor is in almost constant attendance upon her husband. Trained nurses and his mother are also in attendance, and one of the physicians is always within call. By order of the physicians notices were posted at the cottage to-day stating that a case of serious illness existed, and therefore, no visitors are admitted. Even the close friends of Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, like Albert G. Bostwick, are not allowed to enter.

Under Royal Warrant

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THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS

is supplied to

His Majesty,
The King of England
and to
H. R. H.
The Prince of Wales

and served at all the Court Festivities.

We keep climbing; there is no top for us. Each season we show a larger variety and give better value. Special sale of imported cheviots; suit to order, $20.00; also English trousering, $6.00. Overcoats of Kersey, Meltons and Venetians, to order, $20.00. You risk nothing dealing with us, as it's money back for the asking.

Fall samples and fashion booklet mailed to any address.

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KLONDIKE TRADE FOR CANADA.

Canadian Government and Manufacturers at Dawson Plan to Monopolize It.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 7.—At Dawson two weeks ago three special representatives of the Canadian Government at Ottawa held a conference with the City Council, other officers, and merchants of Dawson to devise ways for diverting into Canadian channels the large and growing trade between the Yukon territory and the United States, twenty-five to thirty million dollars' worth of machinery and other American products being now used annually in the Northwest and Yukon territories.

The Canadian Government is preparing to establish a mint at Ottawa with an Assay office at Vancouver and another at Dawson for the special purpose of keeping the largest part of the Klondike gold output within the limits of the Dominion. It is wished also to secure a firm hold upon the trade in machinery and other supplies.

The representatives of Canada at the Dawson conference were Deputy Minister of the Interior Smart; George Anderson, Special Commissioner of the new Canadian Department of Commerce, and Dr. Wickett, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These officials have returned to Ottawa pledged to advocate among Canadian manufacturers plans for manufacturing goods of all kinds especially adapted to the needs of the Yukon trade.

FLEET TO PLY BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND ORIENT.

Thirteen Cargo Steamships Will Be Operated by English Company—Will Go to Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 7.—It was announced to-day that another fleet of thirteen cargo steamships would be placed in operation between Liverpool and Oriental ports and Tacoma. It comprises the fleet of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, recently purchased by Alfred Holt & Co. of Liverpool, who own connecting lines to Australia and other ports.

Ten steamers are now in service, and three twin screw 500-foot cargo steamships are nearing completion. Several of these steamers were operated to Puget Sound by the China Mutual Company, but were taken off when the sale was made to Holt & Co. Under the management of the new owners the fleet will bring through cargoes from Europe to Tacoma, returning with wheat, flour, and lumber, and American manufactures destined for all Oriental ports between Port Arthur and Manila, Straits Settlements, and European ports.

Dodwell & Co. of this city, who operate the Northern Pacific Steamship Line, were yesterday appointed general gents of the Holt Line for the Pacific Coast.

ENSIGN MORGAN'S COMPLAINT.

Chief Gunner Promoted for Bravery Before Santiago Writes Letter to Secretary of the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 7.—Ensign Morgan of Minnesota, who became known throughout the United States by reason of an act of bravery before Santiago, while he was chief gunner on the New York during the Spanish-American war, and who was recommended for promotion to Ensign, which resulted in a letter from Admiral Sampson in which he stated that none but college graduates were fit subjects for promotions to naval officers, again promises to stir up trouble in the Navy Department.

During the past week Ensign Morgan has been at work upon a 4,000 word letter to the Secretary of the Navy, which was finished to-day. The contents of the complaint have not been given out, nor would Ensign Morgan mention the names of naval officers whom he says are circulating stories to injure his reputation. He did say, however, that a superior officer had charged him with being drunk on a certain occasion recently. The Ensign says that the accusation is entirely false.

Six Killed in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—Two trolley cars on the Fort Snell line collided about 11:15 o'clock to-night. Six persons are said to have been killed.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH ST.

"I observed that some were praised, not by themselves, but by others; and that those who dealt with such were pleased and commonly prospered in their affairs."—Ben Franklin.

Every Advantage
This Store Gains Is Yours.

Take this statement in as broad and sweeping a sense as the words themselves will allow. The Bloomingdale business has its own peculiar character. First, last and all the time it is governed by public desire. Comfort, convenience and the wishes of the shopper is its first thought, and that these wishes may be carried out in perfect satisfaction, its second.

Of course, while the world wags, errors must creep in to mar man's highest ideals. But in this store every fault is hunted down until found, and then the root of the evil crushed that continued error cannot exist.

The mercantile reciprocity which we have established between manufacturer and consumer by being able, through long, steady service to the public good, to open and keep open a broader, deeper channel of communication between them and their vast tributaries, enables us to gather and distribute more merchandise than any single retail establishment in the world. Thus, we can buy for less and sell for less than any other store in the United States.

This channel also enables us to keep a constant, wonderful array of the world's choicest and latest productions for the shopper's selection.

The brightest, shrewdest, most experienced corps of buyers in the world, who are constantly in touch with every market centre and every fashion master in the world, allows no new-born novelty or fashion secret to remain unknown to Bloomingdales.

The location of this store makes it New York's ideal shopping centre. It is the easiest store in Greater New York to get to and from—within such easy access as to have inspired the phrase, "All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's."

The comfort of its service, quickness of its deliveries, minimum of disappointments, maximum of expectations for better, broader, more worthy service every week, are more items to be added to its list of reasons for being best.

Every day the store is full of things of interest for man, woman and child—of interest because of quality, variety, beauty and price economy.

Blankets, $6.75
11-4 size; fine Australian all wool; the best of their kind; equal fully to any blanket sold for $10.

Child's Dress, $2.98
Of excellent quality cashmere, with shirred yoke, pointed cape ruffle; yoke, ruffle, belt and cuffs trimmed with taffeta silk; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Comfortables, $2.98
Best French sateen covered; very lustrous, resembling satin in sheen; designs as pretty as those employed in finest silk; filled with best snowflake cotton.

Books, 44c Each
Southern Hearts, by Florence Winterburn.
Gwynett of Thornhaugh, by Frederick W. Hayes.
The Lady of Castell March, by Owen Rhoscomyle.
Mistress Nancy Molesworth, by Joseph Hocking.
Dracula, by Bram Stoker.
On the Wing of Occasions, by Joel C. Harris.
The Autocrats, by C. K. Lush.
The Lion's Brood, by Duffield Osborne.
The Black Tortoise, by Frederick Villier.
A Man's Woman, by Frank Norris.
Masters of Men, by Morgan Robertson.
The Heart's Highway, by Mary E. Wilkens.
Pierre and Jean, by Guy de Maupassant.
Saracinesca, by F. Marion Crawford.
In the Palace of the King, by F. Marion Crawford.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, by Jerome K. Jerome.
King Noanett, by J. F. Stinson.
The Nerve of Foley, by Frank H. Spearman.
The Fowler, by Beatrice Harradsn.
Manders, by Elwyn Barron.
The Bath Comedy,, by Agnes and Egerton Castle.
Graustark, by G. B. McCutcheon.
Col. Carter of Cartersville, by F. H. Smith.
Wolfville, by Alfred Henry Lewis.
Forty Modern Fables, by George Ade.
Mr. Dooley's Philosophy, by F. P. Dunne.
The Wages of Sin, by Lucas Malet.
In the Fog, by Richard Harding Davis.
Marcella, by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
In the Name of a Woman, by A. W. Marchmont.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Flannel Underskirts, 49c
Of excellent quality outing flannel in dainty striped effects with deep umbrella ruffle, prettily trimmed with lace.

School Aprons
An almost endless assortment here from the most inexpensive to the sheerest, most elaborate creations; for girls of all ages; for to-day, two exceptionally dainty sorts at, each, 49c and 69c.

Dinner Sets, $8.95
American porcelain; pretty shapes and dainty floral decorations, with gold edges; 101 pieces, including soup tureen and tea pot; would be a bargain at $10.

Waverley Novels, $10
The set comes in 24 volumes, with 136 illustrations from the Art Gallery of the "Society for the Preservation of Scotch Art," of Edinburgh, Scotland. Each volume is bound in English silk cloth with pure gold stampings and gold top; printed from specially made plates of large, new, clear type. Each volume contains complete index and glossary. The set compares favorably with those sold by subscription for $50.

The Forsythe Waist.
OPENING TO-DAY.
New Flannel Waists,
Tailor-made.

A magnificent showing of Stripes, Plaids, Solid Colors, Figures; All sizes, 30 to 44.

The most suitable, the most comfortable, the most serviceable Waist for school, mountain, travelling, house, golf, outing, and for autumn and winter wear generally.

THE FORSYTHE $1.50 GLOVE FOR WOMEN will be shown for the first time. If you will inspect these gloves you will agree with us that never has so much style, quality, fit and finish been offered in a $1.50 glove. They are shown in three shades of Tan; also in White, Black and Grey; with a large pearl button, long wrist, broad back. A man's glove for women.

NECKWEAR—Fall Novelties now ready and in great profusion.

Made by
JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, New York.
Mail Orders carefully filled. Send for samples.

DIVORCED IN DAKOTA.

New Yorker Whose Marital Troubles Engaged Courts in Several States Gets Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, Sept. 7.—Otto Brown of New York, after his domestic difficulties had engaged the attention of courts in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, has just been granted a divorce here from his wife, Minnie Brown.

The parties were married in New York City, but after a time separated. Then the husband lost his position and went to Pennsylvania. He was arrested at Honesdale, Penn., for non-support and taken to New Jersey, where he was imprisoned for about sixty days, finally securing his release by habeas corpus proceedings before Vice Chancellor Stevens. Brown ultimately appeared here and instituted a suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty and desertion.

Athletic Games at Celtic Park.

At the games of the Grocery Clerks' Union, held at Celtic Park yesterday, G. A. Ashley of the Pastime Athletic Club carried off the honors in the open events, winning the 100 and 440 yard runs.

The rest of the programme was made up of tugs-of-war, broad jump, and an 880-yard run.

A good-sized crowd, composed of members and their friends, did everything in their power to urge on the contestants to victory. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by G. A. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, (6½ yards;) W. Jacoby, New West Side Athletic Club, (10 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. A. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, (28 yards;) T. J. Ashley, New West Side Athletic Club, (32 yards,) second. Time—0:49.

660-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by T. Craven, New York City; J. J. Farley, Xavier Athletic Club, second. Time—1:23 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. McKenzie, Pastime Athletic Club, (45 yards;) Frank Pierce, Pastime Athletic Club, (40 yards;) second. Time—4:33 1-5.

It combines in itself all the invigorating qualities for benefiting invalids and convalescents.

Full Quart, $1.00. Pint, 50 Cents.

FLEGENHEIMER BROS., Inc.,
267, 269 Eighth

THE OUTLOOK IN WISCONSIN

Independent Republican Ticket Report Discredited.

Rumored Plan to Defeat Gov. La Follette — Corporations Said to be Friendly to Democratic Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The intention credited to the so-called stalwart Republicans of Wisconsin of placing an independent State ticket in the field in order to insure the defeat of Gov. La Follette is not discussed with seriousness here among politicians from the Badger State. The idea as outlined by dispatches from Wisconsin is to nominate ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction L. D. Harvey, to whom the La Follette men denied a renomination, or Gen. Winkler, who has led the fight openly against the La Follette organization.

Gen. Winkler is considered popular, but it is believed could not be elected. It is regarded as certain that an independent movement would not take votes enough away from Gov. La Follette to defeat him. Moreover, the very attempt to compass his defeat might so react on the election of the Legislature as to result in the defeat of Senator Spooner as a candidate to succeed himself.

If the ultra-Spooner men in Wisconsin do anything directly to defeat Gov. La Follette it is thought it will be either to refrain from voting or to vote for Mr. Rose, the Democratic nominee. It is said that Postmaster General Payne is friendly to Mr. Rose, regards him as having made an excellent Mayor of Milwaukee, and believes he would be a safe and judicious administrative officer anywhere he might be placed. It is also declared that leading officials of two great railways of the State, the Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, both of which have large interests at stake in the discussion of the taxation policy of Gov. La Follette, would prefer Mr. Rose to the former. It is said that as Mayor of Milwaukee Mr. Rose has pursued such a firm and fair course toward the street railways of that city that he has made them his most steadfast friends.

So far as men and platforms are concerned, the two parties are considered nicely disposed. It is denied by the friends of Postmaster General Payne and Senator Spooner here that the stalwarts can possibly be drawn into a general movement to vote for Mr. Rose. They insist that they will see to it that the strongest fight that can be made is carried on in every Senatorial and Assembly district, and when they have secured a Legislature favorable to the re-election of Mr. Spooner they will make the struggle of their lives at the next opportunity to recover control of the party organization.

Thus far the prospect is considered good for the re-election of Senator Spooner. Candidates for the Legislature are everywhere being pledged to his support. Senator Spooner has resisted all efforts to get him to recant his letter of two years ago declining to be a candidate for re-election. He has refused to say a word about State politics for a year past. Even the occurrences in the State Convention and subsequently have not broken his silence.

It is the expectation of his friends here that when he is once assured that a Legislature is chosen pledged to elect him he will come out in a declaration showing where he stands on the issues that the Gov. La Follette men put in the State platform and allowing his name to be placed before the legislative caucus. There will be no other name before the caucus, it is said, if the majority of the Spooner men are elected to the Legislature. Senator Spooner has had the good fortune at nearly every important crisis in his political career to have had no opposition.

D. M. FERRY TO RUN FOR SENATOR.

His Candidacy in Michigan Announced by William C. McMillan, Who Was Considered a Candidate.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The announcement of D. M. Ferry's candidacy for United States Senator was first made by William C. McMillan, who until yesterday had been himself considered a candidate to succeed his late father, Senator James McMillan. Last night, however, Mr. Ferry himself talked freely of his candidacy, and said confidently that he was in the campaign to win.

By entering the field with the support of Mr. McMillan, Mr. Ferry is looked upon in some quarters as being the candidate of what is called the Federal machine in Michigan politics. Gen. Alger and his closest supporters, however, insist that they have nothing to say about Mr. Ferry's backing, and declare that they anticipate a fair and square campaign, in which they are going to do their best to defeat a worthy opponent.

Mr. McMillan in giving his friends a reason for refusing to enter the campaign himself was actuated, it is said, by his close friend, Gen. H. M. Duffield, from the idea that he did not want to make a campaign in which he would be looked upon by many voters merely as his father's son. Michigan newspapers that oppose Mr. McMillan had been elaborating upon this idea.

Judge Cleaveland's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—Friends of Judge Livingston W. Cleaveland of New Haven, a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, expect that he will be named by the State Convention, which meets here Sept. 16, despite the fact that the four delegates from his own city have said they would not present his name. Those delegates have expressed disapprobation of the Judge's candidacy because in a letter sent this week to the Economic League he said he could not if elected call another Constitutional Convention. The work of the last convention has not yet gone into operation, and the Judge said it would be illegal to call another convention.

"REQUEST" CONCERTS' RESULT

The Marine Band Leader Finds That They Draw the Close Attention of Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—As the result of a controversy about what kind of music the public likes, Leader Santelmann of the Marine Band has been giving "request" programmes at his Saturday concerts in the White House lot. The result has not only greatly increased the attendance, but it is believed has ended a nuisance. The park concert problem, it is stated, has always been to do away with talking and inattention on the part of people who do not care about the music.

To Mr. Santelmann's surprise, the "request" programme scheme has apparently solved the problem. Close attention is paid, presumably because nearly everybody in the audience has sent in a wish to have some favorite number played, and the real music lovers are in the large majority.

There was not such a strong demand for Wagner yesterday as the week before, but there was one Wagner selection. No "rag time" music was asked for. The favorites were Chopin and Paderewski.

HELD FAST IN CHURCH.

Rochester Congregation Stuck to the Seats by Melted Varnish.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—When the members of the congregation of the Holy Family Church in Auburn attempted to rise at the close of the service this morning there was a rending of garments that was extremely exasperating and embarrassing.

The church has just undergone a renovation that included the varnishing of the seats. Owing to the chilly atmosphere today the edifice had to be heated, and this resulted in softening the varnish, which clung to the elaborate costumes of both ladies and gentlemen. The worshippers slowly extricated themselves as best they could.

MOROS REMAIN UNFRIENDLY.

Several Chiefs Reject American Overtures—A Crisis in the Situation Expected.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—Capt. J. J. Pershing, who is in command of the American forces at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, reports to Gen. Chaffee that several of the Moro chiefs whose followers have attacked American soldiers have rejected all friendly overtures, and that he has been unable to reach any understanding with them.

The breaking off of negotiations with the Moros, Capt. Pershing reports, will probably bring on a crisis in the Moro situation.

It is believed in Manila that a renewal of Moro attacks will result in retaliation by the American forces.

The military records show that since the Bayan fight last May the Moros have made twelve attacks on American soldiers, killing four Americans and wounding twelve, including one officer.

PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT PLANNED.

Dr. Wilson Named by Gov. Taft for St. Louis Exposition Display.

Gov. Taft of the Philippine Islands has appointed Dr. William T. Wilson of Philadelphia Special Commissioner to represent the Philippine Government in the preparation of the extensive exhibit which Gov. Taft intends shall be made at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. The Philippine Government will participate in the exposition upon a large scale in order to demonstrate adequately the natural resources of the islands, and present to the world evidence of the promised importance of these new possessions.

Dr. Wilson is in this city consulting with President Francis of the exposition on the character and scope of the exhibit, which will occupy forty acres. The appropriation for it already exceeds $500,000. Dr. Wilson is at present Director of the Philadelphia museums. He is a graduate of Harvard, and for four years was an Instructor in Botany in that university. He was later Director of the School of Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was called to his present office in Philadelphia.

Dr. Wilson was appointed by Dr. Gustave Niederlein to take charge of the promotion, collection, and installation of the exhibit. Dr. Niederlein is a German by birth, who has been engaged in scientific work in various parts of the world. He represented the Argentine Repulic at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the Chicago Exposition of 1893.

SALARIES DUE TO INDIANS.

A Suit Brought by Interior Department to Collect for Sioux with Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The criticism that it has been the practice of the Interior Department for many years to allow Indians to be taken from reservations and employed in shows is supported in a suit soon to be argued by the district courts. The suit is brought by the department to collect salaries due Sioux from the Rosebud Reservation, who were allowed to go in the employ of "Buck" Taylor, once general manager of a Wild West show. Taylor started a show of his own and until business went against him paid his Indians. But finally the combination failed, and the Sioux were left stranded in the dead of Winter without money, clothing, or food.

The department sent the Indians back to Rosebud, and sued J. W. Humphrey of this city, who was bondsman for Taylor, to secure the pay of the Indians and their return to Rosebud without expense to the Government. When the case first came up the lower courts held there was no law under which the Indians could be let out in this way, and therefore the bond was invalid. The Court of Appeals overruled this decision, and now the case comes up to determine the amount due each Indian.

STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Plaster Model Shipped to Providence, R. I., to be Cast in Bronze.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The plaster model of the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman designed by the late Carl Rohl Smith will be shipped to-morrow to Providence, R. I., to be cast in bronze. The completion of the design since the death of the sculptor has been the joint work of Mrs. Rohl Smith and Lauritz Jensen.

The position of the horse and the figure is one suggested by the day review at the close of the civil war, when Gen. Sherman reined in his horse on reaching the space south of the Treasury Building, and from the saddle surveyed the splendid army which had followed him to many victories, and was then told to disband.

TRANSMISSION OF CHOLERA.

American Medical Officer at Cebu, Philippine Islands, Gives an Instance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In a report made by Surgeon H. A. Stansfield, the medical officer in charge at Cebu, Philippine Islands, to Chief Quarantine Officer Perry on the subject of the cholera epidemic, it is stated that cholera was introduced into Cebu by a man who insisted on bringing the body of a cholera victim from Leyte, and burying it in Cebu. The President of Tobogan refused to let the boat carrying the dead body land, but the authorities at Catmon received it, and thereupon the epidemic in Cebu began.

"Absolutely no quarantine," reports Surgeon Stansfield, "is imposed on the land side of town, and I look for a general infection of this island. Moreover, the people desiring to leave here are allowed to do so.

The work being done here by the local officers is extremely bad. A cholera hospital has been established, but agitation is going on here to have cases treated in the houses. There is no quarantine camp here for suspects."

INCENDIARISM IN CUBA.

Its Spread Alarms Foreign Companies; One of Which Threatens to Withdraw—General Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The spread of incendiarism in Cuba has begun to alarm foreign fire insurance companies, and it is stated that one British assurance association and another whose head office is in Canada are seriously considering withdrawal from Havana and other cities of this island.

It is now clearly proved that the recent destruction by fire of the American military barracks in the City of Puerto Principe was incendiary. More than $15,000 worth of material and supplies belonging to the State Sanitary Engineers and Public Works Bureau was burned in the barracks.

While the sentiment for annexation is said to be growing it is regarded as improbable that any formal efforts in that direction will be made for some time, at least not while there is probability of securing true reciprocity admission of Cuban products to the United States at reduced rates. It is declared that what Cuba wants just now is to control the funds from the Customs Houses, Post Office, telegraph lines, &c., and the entire official patronage connected therewith in addition to those received from internal revenue. Should the reciprocity treaty fail it is said to be the purpose of the annexationists to call upon the advocates of reciprocity to unite with them in application for admission to the American Union.

The strike in the tobacco districts of Manicaragua, Trinidad, Santa Clara, Remedios, and Camajuani is assuming alarming proportions. It is against the acceptance of Spanish silver and in demand of American money as the basis of settlement with all employes.

Eighteen Excise Arrests.

There were fifteen excise arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday as follows: Leonard Street Station, 2; Macdougal, 1; Delancey, 1; Fifth, 1; West Twentieth, 1; West Thirtieth, 1; West Thirty-seventh, 1; East Forty-first, 2; East Sixty-seventh, 1; West One Hundred and Fifty-second, 3; Morrisania, 1. There were 12 arrests last Sunday. Three arrests were made in Brooklyn; none in Richmond.

EFFECTS OF DEVERY VICTORY ARE FEARED

Announcement That the ex-Chief Had Refused to Withdraw.

Mr. Sheehan Expected to Enter Actively Into the Three-Cornered Fight in the Ninth District.

An interesting feature yesterday in connection with the three-cornered Democratic fight in the Ninth Assembly District was the announcement that some influential Democrats, fearing the effects of a Devery victory, had appealed to the ex-Chief to withdraw from the race. That, in very vigorous language, he declined positively to do, it was said.

A conference was held in the Hotel Savoy on Thursday last, and it is said that among those in attendance were John F. Carroll, John B. Sexton, Frank Farrell, and a personal representative of ex-Gov. Hill. The pleas to Devery were long and earnest, but he ignored the requests and said he was in the race to stay.

Devery was not at his home at Arverne, L. I., when reporters called yesterday, and Mrs. Devery said he had gone out early in the day and possibly was in Manhattan. A visit to Far Rockaway failed to locate him, and no one in the Ninth District had seen him in that locality.

James Wilson and others at the Four Corners Club expressed the opinion that Devery was not in the city, but would be here early to-day. The ex-Chief is coming to his New York home with his family this week.

Messrs. Carroll and Sexton professed to know nothing of the alleged conference.

There will be a flood of political oratory in the Ninth District to-night, four mass meetings having been arranged for. Friends of Devery promise a sensation this week, having secured, they say, the services of an ex-Chief of Police of Buffalo, who is to tell Devery's admirers and others what he knows of John C. Sheehan's career in Buffalo.

Mr. Sheehan is expected in New York to-day. Although he is lame yet, he hopes to be able to take an active part in the fight from now on.

The Goodwinites believed yesterday that Frank J. Goodwin had regained ground rapidly and that he will win. Their prediction was laughed at in Devery resorts, and the assertion was made that Devery will have more votes than the two other candidates together.

Thomas F. Smith, Clerk of the City Court and one of Goodwin's chief lieutenants, declared last evening that the talk that any of Goodwin's people intend to support Sheehan was ridiculous. He argued that a Sheehan defeat would lessen his prestige throughout Manhattan, and that he had lost much strength by his failure to provide patronage and had offended many old-line Democrats by openly espousing the Republican cause in the municipal campaign last year. Defeated this year, Sheehan, he said, would no longer be a formidable factor against Tammany Hall.

The ex-Chief's friends say that the attack of the Rev. Mr. Paddock on Devery made votes for Devery among members of a certain class.

Close observers in the district who have been watching the course of events express a belief that the fight is between Sheehan and Devery, and that the latter, if he wins, will have a very narrow margin.

REV. MR. PADDOCK'S ATTITUDE.

He Believes That It Is Plain on the Subject of Deveryism—Education for Voters.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and West Twenty-eighth Street, in his sermon yesterday did not refer to the effort that is being made in his district by ex-Chief Devery to capture the Democratic leadership. After the service he would not discuss the situation. He said that he thought he had made quite plain his conception of the principles involved in Mr. Devery's fight, and he preferred not to be drawn into any further comments at present.

At the evening service he began his sermon by the statement that he hoped he would never again have to sound a note of alarm as he had felt called upon to sound one in his sermon on the previous Sunday. He did not court the nervous strain of such an undertaking, he said, and it was, and must be, attended with many disagreeable features. But, having once sounded the alarm, he said that he now felt it his duty to follow it with discussion of the means by which the conditions he had spoken against might be bettered.

The subject of his sermon was the education of the adult. Voters, he said, should be better informed, so they might be inspired to vote wisely and honestly. But the adult, he thought, was hard to educate; and that was true especially of men who are fascinated by the glamour of their evil associations and habits.

He said that first of all it would be necessary to bring the masses of the people to an awakened interest in lectures on subjects of a historical, literary, and scientific nature, and lead them on to a knowledge of what our Government is and what it should be. Lead them first to acquire information, he said, and afterward get them to apply their knowledge to the practical things of life.

The subject of his morning sermon was the education of the young. In the midst of danger among the ignorant or the careless, he said, it was often necessary to sound the cry of alarm, yet that was not the normal or natural means of accomplishing good ends, which are ordinarily to be attained rather by slow and patient education.

"It is the great hope of the Church and the State," he said, "that the young people will be trained and held to such high standards that the forces of good will have the help of many in effecting the betterment of the community. Education in principle in the Sunday school and education in handicraft in industrial schools represent the two main hopes that I have for the training of children in this parish."

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS SLATE.

Leaders Said to Have Practically Settled Upon Seven Nominations.

The Democratic leaders are said to have practically arranged the nominations for Congress in the New York County districts. This is said to be the slate in the districts considered morally certain by Tammany men to return Democrats:

Eighth District.....Perry Belmont
Ninth District.....H. M. Goldfogle
Tenth District.....William Sulzer
Eleventh District.....O. H. P. Belmont
Twelfth District.....George B. McClellan
Fourteenth District.....Patrick Shannon
Fifteenth District.....Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

The Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Districts are regarded as safely Republican, and in two districts there is no lack of candidates. The renomination of Representative W. H. Douglas is expected in the Sixteenth.

Irish Socialist Coming Here.

The New York section of the Socialist Labor Party are awaiting the arrival of James Connolly, an Irish Socialist, who is on his way here from the County Londonderry, Ireland, to speak at the campaign meetings of the Socialists here. Connolly is one of the founders of a Socialist Labor Party in the north of Ireland, and will speak first in Cooper Union at a mass meeting of Socialists on Sept. 15. He will make a plea for the Socialist-Labor State ticket.

MR. McLAUGHLIN WAS LATE.

For the first time in many a long day Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, was late for church service yesterday. Promptly at 10:50 he stepped briskly past the Borough Hall with Mrs. McLaughlin, bound for St. James's Pro-Cathedral, where he worships. But just as he rounded the hall fire engines came from every direction in response to an alarm sent from 361 Fulton Street, where a dancing academy is conducted.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin became interested in the work of the firemen and watched them closely. So engrossing was the sight that Mr. McLaughlin did not notice the passage of time, until, looking at the Borough Hall clock, he saw that the hands were at half-past 11. Then he grasped Mrs. McLaughlin by the arm and hurried her through the crowd. They rushed on up the street and finally reached the McLaughlin pew, very much out of breath.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At 8, N. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

MORE NEW CYCLING RECORDS.

Freeman Made New Figures and Butler in Turn Reduced These at Vailsburg.

The chief event yesterday on the Vailsburg board bicycle track, the five-mile motor-paced race, was productive of a series of broken world's records, new figures being piled up in sensational style. The first new marks were earned by Howard Freeman of Portland, Oregon, who won the second qualifying heat in 6:56, clipping 14 seconds from the former record held by Joe Nelson. To do this Freeman carried a terrific pace from start to finish, and reduced world's records for the one, two, three, and four miles.

He rode the first mile in 1:24 2-5, the two miles in 2:47 4-5, three miles in 4:10 3-5, and four miles in 5:32 4-5. In the final heat Nat Butler, who won the first qualifying heat from Joe Nelson, crossed the tape first, in the time just equaling the record made by Freeman, winning the race in straight heats. In this deciding heat Butler excelled Freeman's performance by reducing Freeman's new figures for each fraction of the distance by riding the first mile in 1:22 4-5, the two miles in 2:44 3-5, three miles in 4:06, and four miles in 5:31 2-5. Butler's time for the first qualifying heat, in which he beat Joe Nelson, was 6:57. In the second heat Nelson got second place, Freeman third, and Monroe fourth.

J. De Rossier of Paris won the five-mile single motor race in 6:42. Summaries:

Single Motor Race (five miles.)—Won by J. De Rossier, Paris; J. W. White, Springfield, Mass., second; R. J. Bennett, third; R. Hunter, fourth. Time—6:42.

Five-Mile Single Motor Paced, (Open.)—Won by Nat. Butler, Cambridge, in straight heats. Time—First heat, 6:57, second heat, 6:56.

Half-Mile Amateur, (twenty-five points to rider of fastest heats.)—First heat won by [illegible] Billington. Time—1:00 2-5; second heat won by George Glasson. Time—1:01. Third heat won by J. Zanes. Time—1:01 1-5.

One-Mile Amateur (Handicap.)—Final heat won by Teddy Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch;) F. H. Dahlke, Buffalo, N. Y., (100 yards,) second; Charles Schlee, Newark, N. [illegible] (20 yards,) third; M. Coffey, Newark, N. [illegible] (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:02 3-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Final heat won by E. Francis, Brooklyn; George Green, Rahway, N. J., second; A. E. Griffith, Jersey City, third. Time—1:10.

LIFE SAVERS HOLD CARNIVAL.

Swimming Races and Exhibitions in Baths on the Hudson River.

Thrilling rescues, exciting swimming races, and other aquatic features furnished entertainment for a large crowd which thronged every part of the baths at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street and North River yesterday, while the grounds and balconies of the Columbia Yacht Club, overlooking the baths, were also crowded with members and guests to witness the water carnival, held under the auspices of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

The half-mile swimming race proved a very close contest between W. Donovan and A. Johnson, these two fighting the entire distance for the lead, with the other two starters close up ready to go into the lead if either of the former two weakened, but Donovan and Johnson never came back, Donovan finally winning by a slight margin.

The youngsters, under fourteen, made a very even race in the 100-foot event, the race resulting in a dead heat between G. Lewis and W. Corey, who swam stroke for stroke in the heat, both touching the finish line at the same time. In the final, the same kind of a struggle was put up by both boys, and only won by Corey by a reach of the hand to the finishing line, with Lewis in the act of reaching for it.

The members of the Eighty-sixth Street Station of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps gave an excellent performance in demonstrating how to save a man from drowning. The crew engaged stationed themselves out in the river, and had a couple of their fellow members upset from a boat in the bath inclosure, when the crew, rowing sixty to the minute, started after the upset, dove, and rescued the victims of the mishap, pulled them aboard, rowed ashore, and proceeded to resuscitate them, the whole operation occupying only a few moments.

The tub, obstacle, melon, and duck chase proved no end of fun for the youngsters on the upper west side. In the duck chase, nineteen boys lined up at the start to capture the goose, expecting a hard race, but were doomed to disappointment, as the spectacle of nineteen youngsters confronting him was too much for poor goosie, and he only made one flutter before he was yanked under by the leader of the band of nineteen. Summary:

Half-mile—Won by W. Donovan; A. Johnson second. Time—18:31 2-5.
Tub Race.—Won by Tod Donaldson.
100 Yards, (closed.)—Won by W. Kaufer; R. Butts second.
300 Yards.—Won by W. Donovan; L. Jackson second.
100 Feet, (boys under 14, novice.)—Won by W. Corey; G. Lewis second.
100 Yards.—Won by R. Johnson; J. Hickley second.
200 Yards, (closed.)—Won by J. McMillan; H. Butts second.
Obstacle Race.—Won by A. Johnson.
Melon Race.—Won by Steve Blanchard; J. Maher second.

To Form New Swimming Club.

There will be a meeting on Wednesday evening of the prominent swimmers and those interested in aquatic sports of the late Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club house, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a permanent swimming club. This organization will have as its sole object the promotion of swimming and aquatic sports.

The dues of the organization will be nominal and the members will enjoy privileges equal to those in vogue under the rules of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The new club will be known as the Knickerbocker Swimming Club and will enroll as members such well-known swimmers as L. De B. Handley, who won the championship in the medley race at Bayonne two years ago; George W. Van Cleaf, the former mile champion and champion of Long Island; "Budd" Goodwin, the former half-mile champion; J. A. Ruddy, V. De Paul Goodwin, D. Bratton, J. Lawrence, "Van" Wheeler, B. Lawrence, H. Brocker, F. Quigg, J. Steen, L. Carter, A. G. Savori, and Capt. William Reuss, the veteran polo player, who captained the champion water polo team in many of its championships.

Prof. Alexander Meffert, the club's instructor, who for several years has trained the swimmers for the various races in which they competed, will assume the management of the bath, bowling alleys, and shooting gallery after to-night. Meffert himself is an ex-champion, having held the championship of the United States and Canada for several years.

It is his intention to boom swimming and water polo during the Fall and Winter months. Swimming races and water polo contests will be held semi-monthly. Inducements will be made to the boat clubs along the Harlem River to hold races, and a number of smaller athletic clubs will also avail themselves of the privileges of the club's fine pool.

New York Y. C. Races on Thursday.

The Autumn sweepstakes and sail-off for the prizes offered for the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which was called off, with the assent of the contestants, at 4 P. M., June 19, on account of no wind, will be held on the Glen Cove courses (Station 10 of the New York Yacht Club) on Thursday.

The start will be off Matinicock Point at 11:30 A. M.

There will be no time limit in these races.

The steamer William Fletcher has been chartered and will leave the New Rochelle wharf (Echo Bay) at 10 A. M., and will touch at the Glen Cove station at 10:30 to take on passengers, making the same landings on the return trip. The tickets will cost $2 each, including lunch, and can be obtained from the Regatta Committee, composed of S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales, at the New York clubhouse up to 3 P. M. Sept. 10.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Annual Sale of Housefurnishings Is Now in Progress.

Women's Fall Waists.

Autumn's Correct New Models.

Many of the cleverest and most dashing creations of the season. The vast Waist Store is radiant with handsome Fall Waists in the modes and materials that will be all the rage. Such beautiful fabrics as the following are represented with admirable lavishness:

Heavy White Jacquard, Damask, Cheviot or Fine Botany Flannels and Fancy Weaves in Woolen. Also Brilliantine. Sicilian, Velvet, Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Etc.

Among the newest styles are:

BLACK BRILLIANTINE WAISTS. Side button style, with large buttons, 1.95

WHITE BRILLIANTINE WAISTS with trimming of black, with silver dotted straps and large metal buttons, 2.25

WHITE WAISTS of heavy Jacquard in striped designs; a beautiful waist, 1.90

ALSO VERY SPECIAL TO-DAY,
1,000 New Peau de Soie Waists
At 3.95.

They are made with a new style of tucking, hemstitching and pleating on front, back and sleeves, in black, white, light blue, light green, rose pink and red.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Fall Suits.

Radically New in Style as Well as in Material.

We present to-day an initial showing of smart Tailor-Made Suits, fashioned in accordance with the most up-to-date modes from

Mannish Suitings, Zibelines, Velvet, Two-toned Effect Taffetas and Plain Clothes.

These handsome Suits are exquisitely made, and possess all the arts and graces of style and refinement. Original designs as well as correct replicas of the latest European models.

Among the leading specials for to-day we enumerate the following:

Walking Suits
Of mannish suiting; blouse jacket with trimmed flaring gored skirt; $22.50 values, at
14.50

Velvet Suits
Blue, black, green, red, with silver dots, scalloped front on blouse and scalloped flounce skirt; $25.00 values, at
16.75

The New Furniture Store

On the Fifth Floor Has Its Formal Opening To-day

AND a wonderfully interesting event it will be!

The Furniture Store in its newer quarters is greater and better than ever.

Stocks are vast and splendidly representative of the best the world's foremost markets can produce.

Acres of Furniture in the Broadest and Completest Varieties Imaginable Are Here.

More bright new Furniture than you can find in a dozen exclusive stores. Everything is excellently arranged, making choosing easy and delightful. Furniture for every possible need is here in abundance.

You are immediately impressed by these prodigious displays and the reasonableness of the prices.

The savings are in every instance extraordinarily liberal. In fact, it is just the sort of thoroughly up-to-date Furniture Store that is of the utmost practical benefit to you and myriads of others.

City homes are being reopened everywhere. Thousands of town dwellers are returning. The air is rife with preparation. Furniture requirements of every description are incessantly emphasized.

You Buy to the Best Possible Advantage When You Come to This Store

The lines enumerated, especially those for to-day, are prolific with unusual economies and vividly accentuate the importance of purchasing at The Siegel Cooper Store.

It is, as you will instantly admit, a Furniture Store of elegance and comfort. It is luxurious in its appointments, but it is eminently practical and sensible. It is not a museum.

Along the 19th street side are a series of apartments fitted up variously as Parlors, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Dens, Bedrooms, Reception-Rooms and Cardrooms. On the 18th street side of the Fifth Floor are sections representing Business Offices and Counting-Rooms.

Each of these apartments is thoroughly representative; each conveys at once a graphic sense of home beauty and ease or else of business completeness.

The Prevailing Fashions in Furniture Are Correctly Mirrored

by the many different patterns shown with great prodigality. For instance:

Furniture for the Parlor.
For this select apartment Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. styles are in great demand. Gold or mahogany frames, with coverings of brocaded velour or satin damask, lend an air of indescribable grace and richness.

Furniture for the Bedroom.
Nothing excels the brass bed in point of popularity and general utility. The mahogany, bird's-eye maple and curly birch woods, however, are in incessant demand because of their charming beauty. For the finer appointments the heavily carved mahogany bed and its harmonious accompaniments are in vogue. In the more inexpensive lines golden oak is a reigning favorite.

Furniture for the Hall.
In the halls of well-dressed homes quarter-sawed golden, weathered or Antwerp oaks will be seen in agreeable diversity. The English style of settee with hanging mirror finished in nut-brown oak richly carved is one of the very many styles we are showing.

Furniture for the Library.
An aspect of studious severity marks the furniture to be used in this apartment. Crotch mahogany frames of heavy design have the call; so do the overstuff styles on the Davenport order. Coverings are of silken velour in all the leading shades.

Furniture for the Den.
Historical styles are strongly in evidence. Weathered or Antwerp Oak upholstered in Spanish leather is very popular. It is usually known as Mission Furniture. It at once revives to the mind stories of Spain and days of roistering jollity. For the den, smoking-room or library it is ideal. No style of furniture is more suitable for the purpose intended.

Miscellaneous Furniture.
We are also showing a large collection of odd pieces for the bedroom in all the different periods, including the various Louis and Colonial styles.

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days during the first two weeks of September

The Wanamaker Store

A Question of Policy

Twin Screws.

Bargains are always in evidence. The merchandise world is so big that the donkey, the enthusiast, the blunderer and sound trade conditions are constantly creatinag b-normally low values. And so bargains exist and must—real ones, not the shams that have brought the good old word "bargain" into disrepute.

Regular merchandise must also come and go with the precision of daily tides at successive seasons. Such goods make the vertebræ of a great retailing organization.

In a well regulated business the two elements should not be mixed, according to the usage of the "department store." Each division of merchandise, regular and bargain, should have special location and particular treatment.

The limitations of space have made it hard for us to apply these principles. We have yielded too often to the clamor of merchandise managers, and have allowed bargain offerings to occupy main aisles and other prominent places on our first and second floors.

From this day forward — certainly throughout all of this Autumn—there will be a distinct separation of bargains from regular merchandise. The latter will occupy the proper places on the main and upper floors. The

Under-Price Store

in the Basement, will accommodate the bargains; and every day will find an abundance of them to reward the attention of the prudent money-saver.

The *Twin Screws* of the business will turn steadily together, and unitedly create the cumulative power of a progressive business.

We are thoroughly convinced that this policy will please vast numbers of our store visitors. Purchasers desiring to examine goods at leisure, others wishing to see the novelties that are constantly placed on exhibition, strangers that find pleasure in visiting the store for recreation or amusement, will all find ample room and avoid the pressure of crowds.

There will be daily announcements of attractions in the *Under-Price Store*, and their concentration will save time and promote the convenience of buyers.

Monday, September Eighth

This day is important.

Read this page carefully and its importance will appear.

Our Store is full of interest.

Read this page and you will understand why.

Make no mistake.

Do not for a moment suppose that the printed news gives all the points of interest and importance that appear in our store today. The advertising is a finger-board, a guide-post.

Silk Waists, $5

Our Fall showing of Women's Silk Waists, at the popular price of five dollars, is wonderfully broad, in its variety of styles and colorings. The Waists are of Taffeta, Louisine or Peau-de-Soie, in the latest plain shades, also black-and-white checks and plain black. They show charming effects in various styles of plaiting, among which box-plait are prominent. Many have the new shoulder-straps; and a number are trimmed with fancy buttons.

Women who do not care to pay more than $5 for a Silk Waist will be delighted with our collection.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Antherea"

A New Silk for Linings

Difficult to get a *good* Silk Lining. There are many attempts—some successful in one respect, some in another.

"Antherea" was designed by the manufacturers to combine all essentials for a good silk lining:

Light-weight, supple texture, firm, strong weave, pure silk, moderate price.

When you see the fabric, you'll concede that the plan has been successfully realized.

Forty attractive shades, and black—made to match every fabric, from the daintiest evening gown to the dark walking suit.

"Antherea" is a positive boon to women who are planning Fall dresses.

19 inches wide

58c a yard

An attractive little booklet tells a pretty story about this silk and shows a sample.

Great Occasion In BLANKETS

This announcement results from the combination of continuous effort and large investment intelligently directed.

Our Blanket business is comprehensive. The stock includes the finest goods for the most exclusive trade, and the best values offered in this market at the most popular prices. While the list printed below is rich with cheapness there is not a single pound of trash in the entire offering.

The exhibit is on the third floor.

Many prices are below wholesale rates.

The concentration of distribution brings to the buyer of the smallest amount advantages that are only secured by large operations.

Coal may be high next Winter, and in some cases blankets may be a partial substitute.

Lots offered today are large, but present prices cannot be promised for the future.

Plans for this offering are based upon expectation of immediate large sales. Our hopes are sure of realization. This means your prompt attention if interested.

WHITE BLANKETS

The Elmwood—Nicely finished white Blankets:
At $1.65 pair—59 x 72 in., 3¼ lbs.
At $2 pair—69 x 72 in., 4¼ lbs.

The Fernwood—Warm, well made, white wool filling, cotton warp:
At $2 pair—60 x 78 in., 4 lbs.
At $2 pair—70 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

The Bristol—A well made medium Blanket; fine wool filling; cotton warp:
At $2 pair—60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $2.50 pair—70 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

The Delta—Fine soft wool filling, cotton warp:
At $2.50 pair—60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $3 pair—72 x 82 in., 5 lbs.

The Waterford—A heavy, serviceable Blanket:
At $3 pair—60 x 84 in., 4¼ lbs.
At $3.75 pair—70 x 84 in., 5¼ lbs.

The Sterry—A fine, soft finished white Blanket; wool filling, cotton warp:
At $3.25 pair—60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $3.75 pair—70 x 82 in., 5 lbs.

The Columbia—All-wool warp and filling:
At $4.50 pair—60 x 84 in., 4 lbs.
At $5.50 pair—72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.
At $6.50 pair—80 x 90 in., 6 lbs.

The Farley—Made of extra long staple wool filling; spool cotton warp:
At $5 pair—60 x 84 in., 4 lbs.
At $6 pair—72 x 82 in., 5 lbs.
At $7.50 pair—78 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

The Jefferson—Fine soft wool in warp and filling:
At $5.50 pair—60 x 84 in., 4½ lbs.
At $7 pair—72 x 84 in., 5½ lbs.
At $8.50 pair—76 x 84 in., 6½ lbs.
At $10 pair—80 x 90 in., 7½ lbs.

The Winchester—Made of extra long combed wool filling; spool cotton warp:
At $6.50 pair—60 x 82 in., 4½ lbs.
At $8 pair—70 x 82 in., 5½ lbs.
At $9.50 pair—78 x 84 in., 6½ lbs.
At $11 pair—80 x 86 in., 7½ lbs.
At $12.50 pair—90 x 90 in., 8½ lbs.

The Physicians' Favorite—This is especially made for us. The wool is fine and soft, the filling contains just enough cotton to keep the blanket from shrinking:
At $3.50 pair—60 x 82 in., 4¼ lbs.
At $4.25 pair—70 x 82 in., 5 lbs.
At $5 pair—76 x 86 in., 6½ lbs.

The Edgefield—Well made, white wool filling, cotton warp:
At $3.75 pair—72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.

The Charlesgate—Closely woven white wool filling, cotton warp:
At $4.50 pair—72 x 84 in., 5 lbs. Worth $6.50.

The Pembrook—Extra heavy fine wool filling, cotton warp:
At $5 pair—78 x 84 in., 6¼ lbs.

The Rosemont—Fine long wool in warp and filling:
At $6 pair—74 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

The Chesapeake—Finished soft and spongy, with enough cotton filling to keep it from shrinking:
At $6 pair—78 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

The Westmoreland—Made of superior long fibre wool, both warp and filling:
At $8 pair—76 x 86 in., 6½ lbs.

GRAY BLANKETS.

The Silverton—At $2 pair—Heavy, large size; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

The Wyndmore—A good stocky, serviceable blanket:
At $2.50 pair—60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $3 pair—72 x 82 in., 5 lbs.

The Woodrale—Well-made, medium-weight blanket, wool filling cotton warp:
At $3 pair—60x80 in., 4 lbs.
At $3.75 pair—72x82 in., 5 lbs.

The Rough Rider—Fine, all wool, in warp and filling:
At $3.50 pair—62x74 in., 4 lbs.
At $4.25 pair—70x80 in., 5 lbs.

The Westport—Made of long staple wool filling, cotton warp:
At $3.50 pair—60x80 in., 4 lbs.
At $4.50 pair—72x82 in., 5 lbs.

The Valley Forge—Extra selected wool four parts, cotton one part:
At $3.50 pair—60x80 in., 4 lbs.
At $4.25 pair—70x82 in., 5 lbs.
At $5 pair—74x84 in., 5½ lbs.

The Ashland—Made of extra superior wool in warp and filling:
At $4 pair—60x84 in., 4 lbs.
At $5 pair—72x84 in., 5 lbs.
At $6 pair—80x90 in., 6 lbs.

The Tampa—Very fine all-wool, in warp and filling:
At $5 pair—60x84 in., 4¼ lbs.
At $7.50 pair—80x90 in., 6 lbs.

SCARLET BLANKETS

The Belmar—All wool, fine texture:
At $3.50 pair—62x74 in., 4 lbs.
At $4.25 pair—70x80 in., 5 lbs.

The Chester Valley—Extra fine wool, in warp and filling:
At $4 pair—60x84 in., 4 lbs.
At $5 pair—72x84 in., 5 lbs.
At $6 pair—80x90 in., 6 lbs.

The Drifton—Part of Australian, part of American wool in warp and filling:
At $5 pair—60x84 in., 4¼ lbs.
At $7.50 pair—80x90 in., 6¼ lbs.

MISSION MILLS BLANKETS

Sold only by the Wanamaker Stores. Made of the best pure California wool; in special sizes, weights and finish; bound with broad silk ribbon.

Medium weight—At $7.50 pair—60x84 in., 4½ lbs.
At $8.50 pair—72x84 in., 5½ lbs.
At $10 pair—78x86 in., 6½ lbs.

Extra weight and sizes—At $9 pair—60x84 in., 6 lbs.
At $10.50 pair—72x84 in., 7 lbs.
At $12 pair—78x86 in., 8 lbs.
At $13.50 pair—84x90 in., 9 lbs.
At $15 pair—90x96 in., 10 lbs.

DOWN COMFORTABLES

These are all made in our factory, hence we know that only pure white goose down goes into them; free from odor and will not shed.

At $3.75 each, worth $5—Covering of best American sateen; figured both sides.

At $7.50 each, worth $12—Covering of best printed China silk; figured both sides.

SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES

At $1 each—Covering of printed silkoline; filling of good, clean cotton; worth $1.25.

Third floor.

Girls' Fall Shirt-Waists

Here in new assortment—the best we have ever shown; for girls of 12 to 18 years. Materials are attractive—botany flannel, prunella cloth, granite cloth, and silk. Styles are most effective—tailored and trimmed with buttons; plaited in front, with gun metal buttons; others finished with taffeta, and crocheted buttons. Colors range from white, through the favorite light and dark tints, to black.

Prices are $1.50 to $5.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Evening Dress SILKS

An Exclusive Collection

We think it quite within the truth to state that we own the choicest collection of rich Evening Dress Silks that has been assembled in this country for the approaching Autumn and Winter business.

This collection is first shown today. The Broadway show-windows, the cases in the Center Aisle, Main Floor, the Rotunda, are all under contribution for this exhibition. It surpasses all the past and challenges present competition.

France holds the imperial place in the silk textile art. All the world knows and admits the fact. The canons of Art recognize the artistic claims of the stuffs and garments that constitute elegant dress for women. High critical authority places our periodical exhibits of materials and gowns in the category of painting and sculpture. This classification is made for us, *not by us*.

English coronation demands have stimulated French originality. Beyond this the American market has been the great objective of the Lyons maker. Thus come some of the richest products. Designs in precious threads that suggest cloths of silver and of gold. Leaves of velvet, rich in color, that rest upon white grounds so naturally that they seem to have floated to their places. Varieties are so great that the French mind has been taxed for titles. Every sort of weave has been utilized for every possible combination to such an extent that ingenuity would seem exhausted.

We make no catalogue.

The stuffs are their own catalogue.

Description would be confusion.

Owing to the delicacy of the fabrics involved this exhibition will be of short duration. Would'st see the collection complete, come now. It will not be repeated.

House Furnishings

One of our periodical merchandise affairs concerns the Autumnal refurnishing that is a part of every household *menage*.

Brooms, pans, kettles, pots, refrigerators, clothes wringers, carpet-sweepers, are plain, prosaic and practical but all powerful in domestic comfort.

Our Housefurnishing Store is, we believe, a model—perhaps unmatched. The policy is to keep it at the top in quality of goods and completeness of variety—at the bottom in prices. Read the following prices—they are barometric.

Venetian Enamel Ware

These Utensils are well made and absolutely first quality; free from imperfections. White enamel inside, mottled finish outside. Priced, for this sale, at *a quarter less than their regular prices*. A partial list follows:

Dish Pans, 8 qts., 57c; 10 qts., 67c; 14 qts., 75c; 17 qts., 88c
Saucepans, 2 qts., 32c; 3 qts., 42c; 4 qts., 50c; 6 qts., 63c
Tea Kettles, 3 qts., 72c; 4 qts., 82c; 5 qts., 94c; 7 qts., $1.10
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 57c; 4 qts., 63c; 5 qts., 72c
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., 63c; 2 qts., 95c; 2¾ qts., $1.15; 3½ qts., $1.32
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qts., 32c; 3 qts., 38c
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 36c; 5 qts., 40c.; 6 qts., 47c; 8 qts., 57c; 10 qts., 66c
Straight Saucepans, 1 qt., 32c; 2 qts., 38c; 3 qts., 47c
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 18c; 2 qts., 22c; 3 qts., 24c; 4 qts., 26c
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 18c; 2 qts., 24c; 3 qts., 32c; 4 qts., 36c

Household Utensils

Whisk Brooms, 10c each
Floor Brooms, 25c
Chamois, oil-dressed, 5c each
Fruit-Cake Pans, 25c
Spice Sets, 15c
Folding Ironing Boards, 70c
Wooden Salt Boxes, 15c
Scouring Boards, 10c
Clothes Horses, 5 ft., 50c
Galvanized Water Pails, 10c—only two to a customer
Family Scales, steel frames, 90c each
Step Ladders, 5 ft., white wood, with bucket rest, 45c
Dust Brushes, 25c
Scrubbing Brushes, 5c
Canister Coffee Mills, 25c
Japanned Canisters, 7 lbs., 12c
Slop Jars, 25c
Chopping Bowls, 10c
Corn Brooms, 18c
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c
Milk Boilers, porcelain lined, 45c

Copper Tea and Coffee Pots, nickel-plated, with white metal trimmings:
1 pint, 75c 2 pints, 90c 3 pints, $1 4 pints, $1.15

Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, rolls warranted for one year, $1.85 each.

Basement.

China and Glass

The Second Week

The China Sale is Janus-faced today. It looks back over the largest selling ever done in one week in a similar sale. It looks expectantly forward to a new week of still greater merchandising achievement.

That you appreciate these Wanamaker China Sales more and more every year, is patent. We're glad of it. It stimulates us to new effort, to make each sale better than the one preceding—in quantity, in quality, in value to you. So we help each other.

Read today's bulletin carefully. You wouldn't guess, from the broad assortment, that already tens of thousands of pieces have been taken away. New supplies, great casks of them, are rushed in to fill the breaches you've made, and the Sale starts on its second week with increased energy and unimpaired variety:

Dinner Sets

At $6, worth $8—A good porcelain Dinner Set; complete for 12 persons; in a good decoration.
At $10, worth $15—Fine porcelain Dinner Sets, in a flower and spray decoration; all pieces gilt; festoon shape; soup tureen and three large platters; 100 pieces.
At $12.50, reduced from $16—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets, in flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters; 100 pieces.
At $16, worth $22.50—Fine English porcelain Dinner Sets, in 112 pieces; in several fine decorations; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, in a pink flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters; 100 pieces.
At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, in several rich flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters; 100 pieces.
At $30, from $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and four large platters.
At $40, worth $65—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

Fancy China

Half prices—all French china and richly decorated:
Chop Dishes, $1.50, $2.50 and $3, regularly $3 and $5.
Salad Bowls, $1.25, $2.50 and $2.75, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $4.
Cake Plates, $2, from $3.25. Ice Cream Dishes, $3, from $6.
Chocolate Pots, $1, from $2; $1.75, worth $3.
Plates, $8, $12 and $18 dozen, from $16, $25 and $36.

Rich Cut Glass

Bowls, $3, regularly $5.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.25, reduced from $4.50.
Pickle Dishes, $2, reduced from $3.
Bowls, 8-inch, $5, reduced from $7.50.
Punch Bowls, 14-inch on foot, $45, reduced from $65.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $9, regularly $15.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.
Water Tumblers, $6, regularly $10.
Water Caraffes, $1.50, were $2; $3.50, regularly $5.

Marble Busts, Figures and Groups

At $4, regularly $6.
At $8, regularly $12.
At $14, regularly $20.
At $27.50, regularly $37.50.
At $32.50, regularly $42.50.
At $45, regularly $60.
At $60, regularly $75.
At $80, regularly $125.
At $100, regularly $150.

Marble Pedestals

At $10, regularly $16.
At $12, regularly $18.
At $14, regularly $21.
At $17.50, regularly $25.
At $20, regularly $27.50.
At $27.50, regularly $35.
At $32.50, regularly $45.

French Bronzes, in Busts, Figures and Groups

At $10, regularly $15.
At $12.50, regularly $18.
At $20, regularly $30.
At $22.50, regularly $30.
At $42.50, regularly $55.
At $70, regularly $100.
At $200, regularly $275.

Royal Vienna and Dresden Plates, in figure and head centers; very rich; half prices. Were $17.50 and $20 each—
Today $10 Each

Richly decorated Vases, just opened and quite new in shapes, styles and decorations; mostly scene decorations; grounds in dark blue, red and green; heavily gilt; two-thirds regular prices:
25c, regularly 40c.
50c, regularly 80c.
75c, regularly $1.
$1, regularly $1.50.
$1.25, regularly $2.
$2.25, regularly $3.25.
$3.75, regularly $5.
$4.50, regularly $6.50.
$5.50, regularly $8.50.
$6, regularly $9.
$10.50, regularly $15.
$20, regularly $27.50.

Basement.

Under-Price Store

Each item noticed herein, like many others offered in this section but not mentioned here, is well worthy of your careful and interested attention.

White Lawn Shirt-Waists

A general reduction of nine hundred White Lawn Shirt-Waists.

At 35c, from 50c—Full front, with cluster plaits and plaited back.

At 50c, from 75c and $1—Six styles, trimmed with embroidery; open front and back.

At 75c, from $1.50 and $2—Four styles, trimmed with fine embroidery and small plaits; open front and back.

White Lawn Wrappers

One hundred White Lawn Wrappers at $1, reduced from $1.75 and $2; some trimmed with hemstitched ruffles, others with embroidery. Also a small number of black figured white lawn, trimmed with embroidery.

Towels and Handkerchiefs

All-linen bleached huckaback Towels. Washed and hemmed at ends ready for use, with a choice of white and Turkey red borders.

At 12½c, 18 x 33 in. At 15c, 19 x 38 in.

Value of each, one-fourth more.

Men's Handkerchiefs, all-linen, hemstitched borders; full size; $1 a dozen, 50c a half dozen, 10c each. Easily worth $1.50 a dozen.

Framed Pictures One Dollar

Reproductions of water colors, in pretty landscape subjects framed in gilt; 12x20 in. Some in panel shape. Regular $1.50 values at $1 each.

Corsets

At 50c, worth $1—W. B. Corsets of ventilating net; straight-front; gored hips; medium high bust; sizes 18 to 28.

At 50c, worth $1—Corsets of fine white jean; gored hips; medium low bust; straight-front; sizes 18 to 25.

At $1, worth $2.50—R. G. Corsets; gored hips and bust; straight-front; long over hips and abdomen; in white; sizes 18 to 30; black, 18 to 26.

At 38c, worth $1—Of blue and pink batiste; sizes 18 to 24; straight-front; for slight figures.

Lace Remnants at Half Prices

The results of a radical clean-up among the Laces, to prepare for the new season's goods.

Among the desirable short ends are Black Chantilly Lace Galons and Bandings; White, Cream and Ecru Imitation Point Venise, Irish Crochet and Cluny; Alencon and Net Ground Laces; also Platte Valenciennes and Point de Paris Edgings and Insertions.

Children's Garments

Children's Warm Garments, much under-priced:

At 30c to 45c—Petticoats of flannelette and daisy cloth; umbrella ruffle, scalloped edge or lace-trimmed. Sizes 2 to 14 years. Worth 45c to 60c.

At 50c and 75c—Girls' Nightgowns of flannelette; double yokes; sailor collar with plain border; sizes 2 to 14 years. Worth 65c to 95c.

At 50c and 75c—Girls' Kimonos; short and long; striped, with plain shawl and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 14 years. Worth 75c and 95c.

Children's School Supplies

Supplies for the school children at very little prices:

Composition Books, paper 1c to 8c, cloth, 10c; leather, 15c and 25c.
Pencil Tablets: 100 sheets, 3c.
Pen Tablets, packet and letter size, 5c.
Lunch Boxes, large or small; of press board, 5c.
Pencil Boxes, 3c to 40c
Pen-holders, 2 for 1c; assorted Pens, 3c dozen.
Cloth School Bags, initial or decorated, 20c.

Boys' School Suits

Two important offerings:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, in blue and fancy mixed cheviots, sizes 6 to 16 years; worth $5, today at $3.25.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of handsome blue and striped cheviots, sizes 8 to 16 years, worth $5 and $5.50; today at $3.25.

Hair Brushes

Brushes with solid ebony backs, with sterling silver shields; 9 and 11 rows of bristles, 35c and 50c.

Military Brushes, of same quality, with 10 and 12 rows of bristles, 35c and 50c.

Women's Belts, Pocket-Books.

The Belts are of satin and silk, with French gray, oxidized or gilt buckles; some with back-pieces and slides; worth up to 75c, at 25c each.

Pocket-books, in imitation seal and walrus, in varied colors; worth 25c, at 15c each.

Women's Gloves

Women's Lambskin Gloves, fresh and new, in Fall street shades and black. Excellent 65c and 75c values at 45c a pair.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Amusements.

BIJOU THEATRE. 30th, B'way. | MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
The Successful Play of Social Life.
HEARTS AFLAME
by GENEVIEVE G. HAINES.
Direction.....W. N. Lawrence
CAST INCLUDES
Aubrey Boucicault, Dorothy Dorr,
Arnold Daly, Bijou Fernandez,
Morton Selten, Jane Holly,
Herbert Ayling, Kate Lester,
Jos. A. Phillips, Mrs. Felix Morris,
Lawrence Hilliard, Margaret Drew,
Edward Lester, Florida Pier,
Lionel Ward, Mary Poore,
Henry West, Lucile Watson,
and many others.

CASINO B'way & 39th st. | Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2.15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
The Greatest Musical Triumph Since The Mikado.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre. B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
To-Night at 8.15
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
For Two Weeks Only
W. H. CRANE
In his greatest success,
DAVID HARUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN .....Manager
"AN AMERICAN SUCCESS FOR AUTHOR, ACTOR, AND MANAGER."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
JOHN DREW
In Isaac Henderson's New and Original Play,
The Mummy AND THE Humming Bird.
Mr. Drew was a rare delight.—Times.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last Week at This Theatre.
Next Week at Madison Square Theatre.
Matinée Saturday. **The New Clown** A Laughing
Evenings 8:30. Surprise.
Next Monday—"There's Many a Slip."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
AUNT JEANNIE.
Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Saturday, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

MANHATTAN BEACH
—LAST WEEK—
This Afternoon, 3:30. This Evening, 8:30
SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
To-mor'w Evening at 8. No Performance To-night.
Tuesday PAIN'S Ancient Rome and Grand Fireworks.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Can stay as long as she likes."—Evening World.
ALICE FISCHER.
"Won her way into all hearts."—Telegram.
In Grace Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy.
MRS. JACK.
"A rousing good play."—Times.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN Every Eve. 7:30 (Except Sun.).
LAST WEEK | JAPAN by NIGHT, MIKADO. | Beautiful Japanese SOUVENIRS To All Ladies Every Night.
JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE
All the Japanese Favorites. Adm 50c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
TO-NIGHT
The famous, original
BOSTONIANS
In a magnificent production of
ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20; Mat. Sat. 2:15.
—BEGINNING TO-NIGHT—
CAPTAIN MOLLY
An American Comedy by George C. Hazleton.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st st. & B'way.
The Pet of B'way, Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
Geo. W. Lederer's SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Musical Novelty Joy.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Brandon Tynan "Scored a great hit."—Sun.
in his new Irish play, Robert Emmet THE DAYS OF 1803.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL | B'way & 30th St.
OPENS THUR. EVE., SEPT. 11. | TWIRLY-WHIRLY
Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS
3 Great Farces—Grand Vaudeville.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. | Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGHBALL.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Sixteenth Week—Last 3 Weeks. 108th Concert To-night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Fatal Card

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day.
The King of Detectives 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
JANE EYRE.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15
Bargain Mat. 5oc. SATURDAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

GRAND Fatal Wedding
3D Ave. Thea. MR. BARNEY GILMORE in
Mat. To-day. Kidnapped in New York

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, to-day, 2 Games., 1 Adm. Beg. 1:45. Pittsburg vs. N. Y. Adm., 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine.)
SEPT. 8, SAPPHIRE and Four OCEAN HANDICAP other Races.
Leave East 34th St. E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line via Brighton Beach road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Sunday Crowds at the Beaches.

Despite the lateness of the season there were large crowds at the beaches yesterday. Coney Island was as busy as during the average Sunday of July or August. A large number of visitors were brought in from neighboring towns.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

Accounts of Col. Bates and Major Marsh Disputed.

The Outcome of the Auditing for the Losses in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Fire — Major Smith the Accuser.

Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, who sent a communication to Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade, alleging that Col. W. G. Bates and Major Marsh of the Seventy-first had sent in improper claims against the State, has followed up his letter by preparing formal charges that are to be sent to Major Gen. Roe.

Gen. Smith, Col. Bates, and Major Smith were members of the Auditing Board, appointed by an act of the Legislature, to adjust claims of officers and men of the regiment for the loss of their uniforms, &c., in the armory fire. The board, of which Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells was a member, also, has completed its work and forwarded the claims approved to the Adjutant General. The claims of Col. Bates and Major Marsh, which Major Smith alleged were improper, have not been forwarded.

The law required that only claims for losses not covered by insurance should be submitted, and each claimant, in putting in his account, certified to the fact that he had not received insurance on the property lost.

Major Smith asserted that when Col. Bates and Major Marsh put in their accounts they did so wrongfully, as they had received insurance, and he produced evidence that they had received insurance.

The accused officers, it has been said, made known the fact that they had received some insurance on the claims which they had put in against the State before Major Smith made any accusations against them, and Gen. Smith has said that the officers voluntarily put themselves on record before the board as submitting accounts which the law might hold to be inadmissable for payment. They desired to have the accounts withdrawn if deemed improper. Col. Bates and Major Marsh declared, it is said, that the insurance they had received did not cover their losses, and that it was a question with them whether they had not the right to put in the accounts which Major Smith has taken exception to.

Major Smith, it is known, has disputed the assertion that the board was conversant of the facts of the insurance on the property of Col. Bates and Major Marsh through the voluntary announcement of the officers, and he has asserted that he never heard of any explanation until he had made a formal protest against the accounts.

It is understood that in the case of Col. Bates, in addition to the charge of making a false certificate, Major Smith also accused the Colonel of making a false audit. That is considered an offense against the military and criminal codes. Major Smith, it is said, declares that Col. Bates, as a member of the Auditing Board, approved and audited his own claim before any protest was lodged against it as being improper.

The majority of the board stood out against the contentions of Major Smith that formal action should be taken against Col. Bates and Major Marsh, and Gen. George Moore Smith, President of the board, refused to prefer charges against the officers mentioned. Major Smith was not satisfied with that action, and he determined to put in formal charges which must be forwarded to superior headquarters. The charges are in the hands of Gen. Smith.

An officer of the National Guard, speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"It is true that charges alleging the making out of false certificates by Col. Bates and Major Marsh have been made by Major Smith. They must go before the proper authority for consideration. It is probable that a court may be ordered. It is a very serious matter for one officer to make such charges against another, and, unless he can prove his assertions, the officer who makes the charges is very likely to get into trouble himself. I know nothing about the merits of the case."

Col. Bates was out of town yesterday, but an officer in his confidence said:

"Col. Bates is fully aware that charges have been preferred against him, but he is not worrying in the least. On the contrary, he will be glad to have a court, for then it will be proved easily how frivolous the accusations made by Major Smith are. They are really too absurd to be taken seriously, for all who are acquainted with Col. Bates know that an officer and a gentleman of his standing would not try to get any improper claim paid him, and the same can be said of Major Marsh."

Supporters of Major Smith assert that he can prove his case if he gets the opportunity to do so, and in the event of the military authorities refusing to order a court, he will, it is said, take civil action. Major Smith was not in town yesterday.

DYING MAN LOCKED IN CELL.

John Schinpf, Wealthy Silversmith, Pronounced Intoxicated by Ambulance Surgeon.

After having been locked in a police station on a charge of intoxication, John Schinpf of 910 President Street, Brooklyn, a wealthy silversmith, died last night at St. Mary's Hospital. Early Saturday night he was riding on a Fulton Street trolley car, and at Albany Avenue he fell off. An ambulance surgeon declared that the man was only slightly injured, but was intoxicated. He was taken to the Atlantic Avenue Police Station, where he became violently ill.

Then the ambulance was called a second time, and Mr. Schinpf was carried to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died. He was Treasurer of the silverware concern known as Schinpf & Sons, and of which his father is the President. The firm has a factory at 67 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, and a wholesale establishment at 20 John Street, Manhattan.

"AJAX" ARRESTS CHAUFFEURS.

Police Strong Man Holds Up Two Automobiles for Reckless Speeding.

"Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the police force, detailed as a bicycle policeman at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, held up two automobiles within an hour for speeding on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night.

The first contained Jacob L. Reiss of 430 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Mrs. Reiss, and two companions. Mr. Reiss, who is said to be President of a tailoring company in West Nineteenth Street, offered Sergt. Sullivan $500 cash bail, which was declined. Mrs. Reiss wept. A friend of Mr. Reiss, Julian S. Ditmar of Tarrytown, gave as security 222 Fourth Avenue, which he said was worth $200,000. The policeman charged Mr. Reiss with traveling at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Whitman arrived back at his post just in time to catch a glimpse of Charles Tripler of 130 East Seventy-eighth Street, with his chauffeur, Jean Stillwage of Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, dashing down Madison Avenue with John O. Von Schmid and two women passengers. Giving chase the policeman caught the machine as it reached One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

At the station Mr. Tripler, who is a Frenchman, told the Sergeant that there was something the matter with his machine. He had tried to stop but could not, he said.

Mr. Von Schmid bailed out the owner and his chauffeur by offering a house at 30 West Tenth Street.

Hunting for Minister Murderer.

WAYNE, West Va., Sept. 7.—The Rev. Morris Wilson, who yesterday morning killed his wife and escaped to Woodlands, is yet at large. The belief of many is that the aged parson has committed suicide, and searching parties are scouring the woods in the vicinity of his home at Genoa.

W. & J. Sloane

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Broadway & 19th Street

BODY OF BARTHOLIN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED

Double Murderer Recognized by Brother of Minnie Mitchell.

In Letter of Confession Found on the Corpse It Was Stated He Alone Was Guilty.

RICEVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 7.—The body which was buried here yesterday and which was believed to be that of William Bartholin, was exhumed this afternoon and positively identified as that of the Chicago double murderer.

The identification was made by William Mitchell, a brother of one of Bartholin's victims, and Detective Andrew Rohan of Chicago, who arrived here this morning from Chicago. Dr. A. J. Coey of Chicago, who came here with Detective Rohan, cut out the lower jaw of the dead murderer, which contained the two gold-crowned teeth which have figured so largely in the description sent broadcast throughout the country for purposes of identification. The jaw will be taken to Chicago by the detective.

Bartholin's body was found last Friday afternoon about six miles from Riceville by J. G. Pratt, a resident of Riceville. Mr. Pratt was driving to Elma and when passing a flaxfield saw the body lying against a stack of flax, with a revolver lying by his left hand.

Coroner T. S. Carpenter was notified and the body was removed to an undertaking establishment at Riceville. There J. B. McCook, editor of a Riceville paper, discovered that the dead man bore a striking resemblance to the published pictures of the Chicago murderer.

The text of the confession left by the suicide, as made public by Dr. T. S. Carpenter, Coroner of Howard County, follows:

To whom it may concern:

I want to state I am the Bartholin the police are looking for. Also wish to certify I had no assistance of any kind from any one. Thompson, Claffy, and Counselman are all as innocent as an unborn child and should be freed at once.

I cannot go into details in regard to the crimes. They were not planned. It was all Minnie and I could do. My mind is wandering. Such a drop in life in a short time. Two months ago traveling in the best of company—to-day living the life of hoboes, a murderer.

I intended to go into details and tell all, but I can't get my mind centred. Even my handwriting is disgraceful.

But above all things I ask to clear everybody from under suspicion. There is no second party. I am the last. W. J. BARTHOLIN.

Inquiry here developed the fact that Bartholin came to Riceville Aug. 6, before the bodies of Mrs. Bartholin and Miss Mitchell were discovered. Thomas Phee, a contractor doing some work here for the Great Western Road, advertised for laborers in Chicago on Aug. 5, offering free transportation to the place of work. Among those who responded was Bartholin, who hired under the name of George Edwards. He worked at the construction but half a day and afterward was working on a thrashing machine and in the harvest field until last Sunday morning, when he was last seen leaving Riceville in the direction of the place where his body was found.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chief of Police O'Neill says there is no doubt as to the identification of the body found in a field in Iowa as that of William Bartholin. Coey, the dentist that filled Bartholin's teeth, was taken to Iowa last night, with Detective Rohan, and has fully identified his work on the teeth. Several letters from Minnie Mitchell were found in the coat pocket of the suicide.

The following telegrams have just been received at Police Headquarters:

Riceville, Iowa, Sept. 7.

Francis O'Neill, Superintendent of Police, Chicago:

Coroner lives twenty miles from here. Body buried here. Coroner on his way here. Will have body exhumed this afternoon. Letters supposed to be written by Minnie Mitchell and signed Minnie Mitchell were found on body of dead man. Dr. Andrew Coey is here with me and will examine the teeth.

ANDREW ROHAN,
Lieutenant of Detectives.

Riceville, Iowa, Sept. 7.

Francis O'Neill, Superintendent of Police, Chicago:

Have body exhumed. Dr. A. Coey held the examination. Found the upper teeth false and lower right teeth crowned as description. No doubt as to the identification. Will leave here to-night.

ANDREW ROHAN,
Lieutenant of Detectives.

At Police Headquarters it is not thought that it will be necessary to bring Bartholin's body to Chicago to settle the identification.

BRONX BURGLARS MAKE MERRY

In the Various Houses They Invade, They Give Late Suppers to Themselves—Attacked Beer Peddler.

Numerous burglaries have been reported in the Bronx in the last few days. In each case the thieves have selected a time for the robbery when the members of the household were absent, and have had little feasts at the expense of the victim before departing with their booty. None of the burglars have been caught.

On Wednesday, Henry Lucie, being away, some persons broke into his house at Bedford Park, ransacked everything, took jewelry and other things, and had a supper. One of them went away wearing Mr. Lucie's clothes and leaving his own behind.

The same night the house of William Newton, at Two Hundred and Ninth Street and Decatur Avenue, was visited, ransacked, and another tea party held in the kitchen. Earlier in the week the same thing took place in the house of Dr. George P. Schirmer at Bronxwood Park, Williams Bridge, and likewise at the house of N. Taylor, just across the way from Dr. Schirmer's. In this case the thieves did not forget to sup, but dropped a bracelet belonging to Miss Martha Schirmer in Mr. Taylor's house.

The latest crime was the attempt of three men to hold up a peddler of bottled beer on the Williams Bridge road. The peddler would not stand and deliver and was shot at, but escaped.

CAR JUMPS TRACK ON BRIDGE.

A trolley car of the Union Railway Company, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street line, going east, jumped the track at 1 o'clock this morning on the bridge over the Mott Haven Canal, in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Ryder and Railroad Avenues. Fifteen passengers were in the car, which broke the rail on the south side of the bridge, and the end of the car overhung the canal.

There was great excitement among the passengers, several of whom were women. One woman fainted, and two or three had to be helped to a west-bound car on the other track.

This is said to be the fourth car that has left the track at the same point in the last week, owing, it is asserted, to the rapidity with which the cars cross the bridge. It is a frail structure, and is set in violent vibration by the high speed. The car bumped along the bridge fifteen or twenty feet this morning before it struck the rail. About ten feet of the rail were torn away and knocked into the canal. The bridge is about ten feet above the water and carries a double track.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

It was by a stroke of luck that the curtain went up on time on Saturday evening at Wallack's where "Mrs. Jack" is on the boards. The delay was due to Edith Bowman and Mary Post. They wear costumes that are difficult to be put on without assistance. The first night they dressed in time by going to the theatre before dinner and helping each other. That became monotonous, so they decided to hire a maid. They got the pick of the most accomplished at an employment agency, but when she arrived they discovered that she was deaf.

The dressing of an actress, it is said, is unusually complicated sometimes, and the maid was at a loss where to begin. Miss Bowman and Miss Post became hoarse trying to explain things. One of them asked innocently for a hair pin.

"Oh, yes. I've got children—two of them," the maid replied, cheerfully.

Amused by the ludicrous answer, the young women burst out laughing. That angered the maid and she grabbed her hat and swept out. Then the laughter stopped. The actresses were not ready and they were about to commit the awful crime of holding the curtain. By the most desperate efforts they reached the stage in time for their call.

***

The rehearsals of "The Eternal City" were begun at the Victoria Theatre last week. Among those present were Miss Viola Allen, Edward J. Morgan, E. M. Holland, Frederic de Belleville, George C. Boniface, and William Boney. It is not often that so many conspicuous members of the profession are on one stage at a time. An old scene shifter said, when Eugene W. Presbrey, the stage manager, appeared and gave directions:

"You don't mean to say those people are actually going to do any rehearsing. They look more like bank Directors than actors."

***

The people who frequent the gallery of the Manhattan Theatre to-night will be surprised to find a large number of the seats occupied by well-dressed women, members of the Twelfth Night Club, who will greet Miss Elizabeth Tyree, a member, who plays the title rôle in "Captain Molly." It is a rule of the Twelfth Nighters to send a delegation at an opening night when one of their members leads. A reception is to be given after the performance.

***

It is reported that Mrs. Bertha Kalish, the emotional actress who is playing in the Thalia Theatre, will be engaged by a prominent Broadway manager for next season. She has been prevented from appearing on a stage where English is spoken because of her inability to speak without a German accent. She thinks that she has overcome that supposed defect. Mrs. Kalish came to New York from Roumania about four years ago, and she has attracted attention by her playing in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Magda."

***

George Tyler of Liebler & Co. received in Saturday's mail a letter from Kyrle Bellew, who is at his country home, Fairfax, near Bray, Berkshire, England. Mr. Bellew said that he would sail on the Minnehaha on Sept. 13 for New York. Incidentally he wrote that the King had just sent Capt. Walsh of the Royal Navy to inspect his yacht with the intention of having one made like it for himself. Mr. Bellew's yacht is a forty-foot high-power launch that took the first prize at the Pan-American Exposition.

***

When the curtain rises on "Hearts Aflame" to-night from one soul there will spring a sigh of content. Not satisfied with authorship, Mrs. Genevieve G. Haines is trying to become a stage manager. Since the promising run of the play of social life during a week last Spring, Mrs. Haines has been toiling to make it a "go" this year. She says that to be playwright and stage manager has been the goal of her ambition for seven years. Compared with stage management she finds authorship almost easy.

"Patience! Why, I never dreamed of the capacity of that word until now," she said. "You take a person and show him what you want time and time again and over and over again and he will do it another way. It seems as if he did it for spite, sometimes. At that point the ordinary stage manager says nasty things in a brutal manner and jars to pieces the high-strung nerves of the actor. As a rule he ought to be sawing wood on a farm. I find that I must control myself perfectly, and not until after they have finished let the people know what they have not done to suit me. Then, I begin over again, that's all."

***

According to James Lederer, he has for a ping-pong girl in "Sally in Our Alley" a sister of Mme. Melba. In the company she is known as Vera Lawton, but she is in reality Velva Von Derenberg, who is looking for a little stage experience. An explanation of the relationship is that the young woman is the daughter of Mme. Melba's mother by the latter's second husband, the Duke d'Arenberg. For convenience she changed her family name to Von Derenberg.

***

The second annual tour of Miss Bertha Galland under Daniel Frohman's management is to be begun at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Sept. 22. Miss Galland's first play is to be Paul M. Potter's dramatization of Dumas's "Notre Dame." Later she will produce a new play. Her company will include Frank Losee, as leading man; William F. Owen, Frank C. Bangs, Wallace Worsley, George W. Barbier, and others, with John J. Donnelly as business manager.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

The Emperor of "A Chinese Honeymoon" Knocked Down at the Stage Door of the Casino.

H. W. Tredenick, the big Emperor Hang-Chow of "A Chinese Honeymoon," was mistaken for a burglar by Policeman Matthew Kennedy at the stage door of the Casino after the performance on Saturday night. Kennedy had been detailed specially from the City Hall Station.

As articles had been disappearing mysteriously from some of the dressing rooms the doorman, Foley, urged the policeman to aid him in guarding the premises for a few hours after the show, having a suspicion that he would be able to catch the thief.

While Foley was making a tour of the house about midnight Kennedy was in a shadow across the street. Kennedy saw a burly figure of a man emerge with a big bundle under one arm. He rushed across and landed on the man with such force that both fell to the sidewalk.

Instead of answering Kennedy's questions as to his identity, the prisoner busied himself in shouting maledictions and struggling to get free, and being a powerful man more than six feet in height, and weighing fully 220 pounds, the struggle was severe for five minutes, or until Foley arrived and aided in pinioning him. Then Foley realized that Tredenick had been delayed in getting out of the theatre because he had packed the costumes in which he was to be photographed.

Tredenick's head will be sore for a few days as a result of the bumping. Kennedy got a few marks that will cause painful meditation for a week or so.

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English Mustard, our best, per can	9c	**Worcestershire Sauce**, Peerless brand, ½ pint bottle wrapped	7c
Gelatine, X L C R brand, per package	5c	**Fancy Golden Santos Coffee**, in bean, or ground, per pound	10c
Washing Powder, Clenewell brand, our best 4-lb. box	14c	**Ammonia**, large bottle	5c
Salt, Vacuum process, large bag	5c	**Root Beer Extract**, Peerless brand, per bottle	7c
Parlor Matches, Triumph brand, best made, box of 500	3c	**Cider or White Wine Vinegar**, a quart bottle	7c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package	10c	**Vanilla or Lemon Extract**, Eagle brand, per bottle	5c
Liberty Jam, all fruit flavors, a jar	8c	**White Pepper**, per can	9c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon brand, purest made, ½ lb. can, 15c.; ¼ lb. can	8c	**Cocoanut**, Peerless brand, per ½ pound package	9c
Cooper's Gelatine, per package	6c	**Butler's Square Blue**, 3 squares	5c
Campbell's Salad Dressing, a bottle	10c	**Tomato Catsup**, Liberty brand, a pint bottle	10c

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A Package UNEEDA BISCUIT,
All Three, **17c.**

N. B. C. Soda Crackers, large red package, each	8c
Uneeda Milk Biscuit, per package,	3c
Welcome Crackers, per pound	9c

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3 POUNDS BEST WASHING SODA,
1 CAKE SCOURINE,
} ALL THREE, **25c**

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WHITES AND NEGROES CLASH.

Felton, Del., the Scene of a Bloody Combat—One Man Dead.

FELTON, Del., Sept. 7.—This town was the scene of a bloody combat early to-day between whites and negroes. John and Evan Benson, colored, lead an attack upon some whites because of an alleged insult to the Bensons late last night.

The Bensons waited outside of a hotel for Lemuel W. Wyatt and a crowd of white men. When they appeared the negroes opened fire on them. Two bullets from John Benson's pistol took effect, one hitting Wyatt, and the other Anthony Seward. The negroes then fled.

John and Evan Benson were later arrested by a posse headed by Sheriff Reedy. Seward died two hours after being shot. It is thought Wyatt will recover.

CHERRY STREET MYSTERY.

Man Taken to Hospital from House Recently Raided and Died in an Hour.

Herman Dixon, twenty-six years old, an engineer, of 23 Greenville Avenue, Jersey City, was carried out of the house at 94 Cherry Street to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday, and died in an hour. He was in a state of coma, and the doctors at the hospital do not know what was the cause.

This is the house that was raided a few weeks ago, and which was visited last night by Capt. O'Reilly and his detectives when he was informed that people reported four poolrooms, fifteen policy shops, and a number of disorderly houses to exist in his district. He denied it, and visited two places, one being the Cherry Street place, where none was found.

Incidents in connection with the death are that the police said last night the man was not dead, and the sending out of a detective to investigate when informed the man was really dead. The detective reported he could find out nothing.

Patrolman Ryan of the Oak Street Station made a report yesterday afternoon that Dixon had been taken sick while visiting friends at 94 Cherry Street with his wife.

The hospital physicians do not know what was the cause of death, and left it for the Coroner, who will have to perform an autopsy to-day.

PHYSICIAN BADLY SCALDED.

Dr. J. Wyliss Hasseler of Philadelphia Was Enveloped in Steam from a Locomotive.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Dr. J. Wyliss Hasseler of this city was very seriously scalded to-day as a result of a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Broad Street Station, this city.

A shifting engine ran into a New York express train, tearing out the steam box of the locomotive of the express train.

Dr. Hasseler attempted to escape from the train through a car window and was enveloped in live steam. He will be badly disfigured for life. No one else was hurt.

Dr. Hasseler was returning from Long Island Sound, where he assisted in performing an operation on Bradford B. McGregor, son of the late Ambrose M. McGregor of the Standard Oil Company.

FATAL WRECK IN VIRGINIA.

A Norfolk and Western Passenger Train Tumbles Down an Embankment.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 7.—The Norfolk and Western Passenger Train No. 3, southbound from Hagerstown, Md., and due to arrive at Roanoke at 4:15 P. M. over the Shenandoah Division, was wrecked at 3 o'clock this afternoon near Glasgow, Va., fifty miles north of Roanoke. The engine, mail car, express car, and two coaches left the track while going fast and tumbled down a slight embankment. The Pullman car did not leave the track.

Engineer C. M. Swaine and Fireman M. A. Anderson, both of Roanoke, were fatally hurt, but beyond a severe shaking up, none of the other members of the crew nor passengers was injured. The passengers will be transferred and brought here to-night. It is not known what caused the train to leave the rails.

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KILLED AN INFANT CHILD.

A quarrel yesterday in the home of Mrs. Mary Davis, colored, in West Eleventh Street, Coney Island, between two negroes as to who should pay for the next pail of beer resulted in the murder of Mrs. Davis's infant child. The two men, said to have been Henry Cook of 14 West Eleventh Street, Coney Island, and a man known as Sticker, living in the same neighborhood, had been drinking in the little shack for some time, and both were in a disagreeable mood.

During the altercation concerning payment for the beer Cook, Mrs. Davis told the police, grabbed up a steel rod about the size of a lead pencil but longer, and threw it at Sticker. The latter ducked and the rod flew across the room and struck the one-year-old child, which was sitting on the floor at its mother's feet. It penetrated the skull, and the little one died at the Emergency Hospital an hour later.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Cook was arrested, and locked up at the Coney Island Station on a charge of murder. He will be arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees at 11 o'clock this morning. Sticker has not been found.

Gorki's Play a Disappointment.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—"The Petty Townspeople," a play by Maxim Gorki, the Russian author, was presented at the Lessing Theatre here last night, and attracted a great audience. The play was a distinct disappointment. Although interesting, it is utterly lacking in dramatic action, and is merely a series of scenes from Russian provincial town life loosely thrown together.

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Killed by Curious Accident.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—In attempting to lift a keg of beer from a fire escape into a third-story window to-night Joseph Bienco fell to the ground and broke his back. He will die.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FULL VALUE ASSESSMENTS.

The policy of raising real estate assessments to the full value of the property assessed rests upon the quite unstable foundation of one undisputed fact and one unwarranted assumption. It is a fact that many public improvements of which the city has urgent need are deferred because the margin of debt-incurring power within the constitutional limit of 10 per cent. of realty valuation is narrow. The increase of the city's debt-incurring power is the avowed object of raising real estate assessments to the full value.

The direct State tax is now reduced to so low a sum and so low a rate as to be negligible. If the State were still raising many millions a year by direct taxation the assessments of New York City real estate at full value, while the rural counties continued to assess at 50 or 60 per cent. of full value, would put upon the shoulders of the taxpayers of this city a still greater share of the burden of taxation for State purposes, of which they already bear substantially one-half. The present policy of the State is to get its revenues by indirect taxation. Nearly all of the twenty millions or more called for by the annual appropriations is obtained from corporation taxes, Raines law license fees, inheritance taxes, and other like sources. It is assumed by the advocates of the change in the city assessment policy that the State will continue to derive its revenues from corporations, saloons, and inheritance taxes. There are very good reasons for the continuance of that method of obtaining money for paying the State's bills. There are also good arguments against it, one of which is that indirect taxation, not being easily measured or fully felt by the taxpayer, powerfully stimulates waste and extravagance. But the assumption that the State will continue this policy and never return to the direct tax is dangerous.

The improvement of the canals is now under discussion. One or the other of the political parties may have the wisdom and the courage to submit a proposition of canal improvement to the people, and by their votes the people may authorize a bond issue for that purpose. An adequate scheme of canal improvement would require the expenditure of about $60,000,000. The Constitution requires that an act authorizing the issue of State bonds for a work of this nature "shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof." A sixty-million-dollar canal improvement bond issue would demand for each and every year after the full amount outstanding the imposition of a direct tax, for interest and principal payments, of between three and four million dollars. The tax would be levied at a uniform rate per hundred dollars throughout the State. If New York real estate were assessed at full value and real estate in the other counties outside the city at 50 or 60 per cent. of the full value the taxpayers of the city would bear more than their due share of the burden. As the Greater City counties and Erie County would under a uniform assessment system pay 85 per cent. of the cost of canal improvement the full value assessment plan would manifestly reduce the proportion of the rural counties to a figure of which, if they were honest, they would justly complain.

This city has need to spend many millions of dollars for schools, for the extension of the underground rapid transit system, for docks, for a municipal building, and for new water supply. This last need will presently become urgent, especially for the Borough of Brooklyn. Under the present debt limit nothing like the amount needed can be borrowed. But the restriction of the municipal expenditure was the very purpose of the debt-limit provision of the Constitution. We are seeking to evade that restriction by a method not contemplated when it was imposed, a method altogether exceptional and local. It would be wiser and safer to seek the accomplishment of our object by some less radical means. The Mayor recently told us of the senseless and hampering requirements of the sinking fund. That is one avenue of relief. The natural increase in realty valuations constantly tends to widen the margin to such a degree that with reasonable economy the city may be able to provide for its improvements without a resort to a method which would so suddenly and greatly increase its borrowing power as to encourage a spirit of extravagance.

Full value is a term quite as indeterminate as 60 per cent. of full value. There would be the same inequalities, the same liability to individual ratings much too high or much too low, and the same necessity of depending upon enlightened guesswork that obtain under the present system. Of course as valuation goes up the rate per hundred comes down if expenditure remains the same. It would not remain the same. The advocates of the change make it clear that it must be much greater. That is the purpose of the change.

THE PRESIDENT ON HYSTERIA.

The President on Saturday resumed, at Wheeling, West Va., the serious discussion of the "trust" question. We say resumed; repeated would be a better term, since there was nothing new in his speech. We do not note this to his discredit. Even his fertile and active mind cannot engender new ideas on so big a question overnight. But we should have been glad had he shown that the criticism of his utterances had received attention and had he been willing to put into somewhat definite form any suggestions he has to make to carry out the rather vague notions that so far have been expressed by him.

After needlessly explaining that he could give no trustworthy recipe for cooking up the millennium within any reasonable time, Mr. ROOSEVELT went on to remark, with a good deal of emphasis:

> We can do something. I believe we can do a great deal, but our accomplishing what I expect to see accomplished is conditioned upon our setting to work in a spirit as far removed as possible from hysteria. A spirit of sober, steadfast, kindly (I want to emphasize the word kindly) determination not to submit to wrong ourselves and not to wrong others. Not to interfere with the great business development of the country, but at the same time to so shape our legislation and administration as to regulate, if we cannot remedy, the vicious features connected with that industrial development.

This is as true as it is without practical application to the case in point. It has been said many times in substance by him and innumerable times by others. What precisely does Mr. ROOSEVELT mean by it? What are the measures that indicate hysteria? By whom have they been proposed? What in his own mind are the best substitutes for them? One of the marks of hysteria, if we understand the trouble to which he refers, is devotion to a single idea, not very relevant, and an exaggerated conception of what can be expected from that idea. Of this tendency we are bound to say that the President has given some pretty clear signs himself. The thing that appears to have taken possession of his mind is the need of greater power in the Federal Government, to be secured through a Constitutional amendment. He has given no clear statement of what he would do with that power, were it granted, or even of the concrete evils which he would try by means of that power to do away with. He can hardly help knowing that the process by which an amendment to the Constitution can be made is at best a slow and difficult one. There must be a two-thirds vote in its favor in each of the two houses of Congress, and then the amendment must be accepted by three-fourths of the States. If the popular feeling and opinion were strong for amendment, this process would take several years. But it is not strong, for several reasons.

One of these is that there is no precise proposition before the people, and none has been formed in the mind of the President, so far as the public is aware, as to the proposition to be submitted. Really it would not be impertinent respectfully to suggest that the brain of the President is working in a manner—to use his own language—a little hysterical. He talks with great zeal and earnestness about remedying evils which he does not define by an amendment which he does not clearly express to the Constitution, which can be amended only with the greatest difficulty at any time, and not at all at a time when, as now, the people have no notion even of what amendment is feasible or what it could do if adopted.

"We can do something," says Mr. ROOSEVELT. We can. We can withdraw the outrageous favors which some of the trusts enjoy under the tariff. We can so modify the tariff system as to open the markets which the trusts seek to monopolize to the competition of the world. These would be practical and effective safeguards for the public against the abuses of which the trusts are capable and of which some of them are guilty. But of these simple and sensible and businesslike measures the President has not a word to say. There is not a trace of hysteria in them. They are the very contrary of hysterical. If Mr. ROOSEVELT will study them carefully with an open mind and without reference to the demands of the politicians of his party, he will be "setting to work in a spirit as far removed as possible from hysteria."

COURTING FRANCE.

Unless the reputation of France for possessing a strong trace of the feminine in its national character is unfounded, that delightful country must just now be experiencing unusual pleasure. French favor is being solicited in several quarters whence until recently had come only "common civility, and none too much of that."

Italy, on the morrow of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which was originally aimed at France as the possible ally of Russia, hastened to negotiate a treaty of commerce with France and to come to an understanding as to Africa. The British press teems with articles showing how much more natural and profitable is the friendship of France than that of Germany, and the British Government is reported to have come to an understanding with the French Government that the latter shall have a free hand in Siam, where the differences between the two had bid fair to become chronic. And now comes the Kaiser, who, happening to meet the yacht on which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, late Premier of France, was cruising in the seas about Norway, visits the ex-Minister, delights the company with his cordial courtesy, chats with Mme. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU—a most charming lady, by the way—about the theatre and the fashions, wins the hearts of the Breton sailors with his kindness and his knowledge of things nautical, has the party to dine on his own yacht, and parts with them with hearty cries of "au revoir" and "bon voyage."

The immediate cause of this outburst of affectionate or friendly manifestations toward France is the strained state of feeling that has grown up between the British and the Germans, a feeling which each Government does its best to repress, but which is curiously sharp and bitter just now. Italy has long rested on the friendship of Great Britain, and took the side of that country in the dispute over the Egyptian question against France. Although an ally of Germany in name, she knows how seriously she would be exposed if involved in a quarrel with France unless she could rely on British aid. The British know, as do the Germans, that in any difference between them France would wield an immense influence. And so all are paying court to the Government at Paris. But the ultimate cause of the value of French friendship to the other Powers is the demonstrated stability of the republic. All know now that a treaty or an understanding with France is as secure as one with any other European Power. The French are really reaping the reward of the sobriety and self-control which they have exhibited in the last third of a century as those qualities have never before been shown since the great revolution.

LEADEN-FOOTED JUSTICE.

In Pittsfield a court presided over by the President of the local trolley company has postponed the hearing of the charges against the motorman and conductor of the car which killed poor CRAIG and came so near killing the President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts. It is reported that the cases will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury and that a conclusion of them cannot be reached before the 1st of January.

Obviously it is certain that the accused will not at that time suffer from any excitement in the public mind, and such justice as Massachusetts may be able to provide will be dispensed in entire calm, not to say indifference. But all hope of any salutary effect of the action of the courts on reckless motormen, or on their employers, may be given up. Things will be done in the same way as before. Trolley cars will continue merrily on their careless course, and lives as precious, if not as important, as that of the President will continue to be imperiled or sacrificed. Delay of this sort is in a perceptible and practical degree miscarriage of justice.

WHERE DID MAN BECOME MAN?

In the arguments of Prof. SCHOETENSACK of Heidelberg regarding the most important epoch in the history of man, a brief sketch of which was printed in yesterday's TIMES, students of the Bible as well as students of science will find much to interest them. He suggests a basis of fact for the story of the Garden of Eden which may commend itself to evolutionists and at the same time be accepted by those who do not take the accounts in Genesis literally, but see in them an attempt to crystallize in a striking allegory the main lines of humanity's past.

In his presentation of the great problem of the origin of man, as a being separated from the highest beasts by the possession of a very much more complicated brain, the Garden of Eden becomes a continent where natural barriers protected him from ravenous beasts for geological epochs, during which the brain developed from some such magnitude as we find it in those clever little acrobats and singers, the hylobates or gibbon apes, to the size which the skulls of fossil men in Europe and America denote.

The discovery by Prof. DUBOIS of the skull and leg bones of Pithekanthropos erectus in Java, a "missing link" if ever there was one, and the existence of the orang-outang and various gibbons in the same quarter of the globe, pointed the way to Australia as the land where men might have developed on terra firma instead of, being kept among the branches of the trees by Shere the tiger, Bagheera the panther, Kaa the python, and all the rest of the jungle folk, enemies of the Bandarlog, those monkey tribes on whom KIPLING pours the vials of his scorn. These foes of monkey and of man seem never to have infested Australia, for so far their fossil remains have not been discovered there, nor the bones of their more formidable ancestors, the cave bear, the sabre-tooth tiger, and the cave hyena.

From this point of view, perhaps, the author of The Jungle Books will learn to regard the Bandarlog with pity instead of contempt, since his Mowgli could never have existed had his ancestors not found in that great island below the equator an asylum where they could learn in peace the arts of war—which Mr. KIPLING so much admires—the use of fire and its production by the fire drill, and the various steps through which man along infinite gradations and practically limitless time rose slowly to his throne above the beasts, birds, and reptiles.

In the spirit of a true scientist Prof. SCHOETENSACK has contented himself with laying the arguments before his fellow-anthropologists for them to accept or refute. So far no one seems to have taken up the task of opposition. At the meeting of the Berlin scientific society when he advanced his theory there was no dissent; but that does not mean there will be none. The arena is open to all combatants. Among scientists there are those who reject the idea that man was evolved from the brute in one part of the globe only, believing there were several centres of distribution. Among those who consider that the Bible does not warrant the conclusions of science there are many who have come to accept in the main the theory of evolution.

If accepted, the view of Prof. SCHOETENSACK must be reckoned epoch-making, for the most immediate and natural deduction makes for the brotherhood of mankind irrespective of color. Such conclusions are sure to clash with inveterate, hereditary prejudices and cut the ground from under many things, oppressive and otherwise, which now seem normal and right. If we can point to one spot on the globe whence all men have issued, a very great advance has been made on our way to an understanding of the past.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

When the city is suffering from a protracted heated term charitably disposed persons in town and country contribute generously to the various charities engaged in transporting sick and enfeebled children from the crowded tenements for a week or two's outing in the country or at the seaside.

Although there are other conditions besides excessive heat which contribute to sickness among the children of the poor during the Summer months, the absence of the usual heated term this Summer has influenced the contributions to our fresh-air charities to an extent which has considerably cramped their operations.

The testimony of these organizations is concurrent that the demands upon their respective lines of work have been equal to those of last year, when the Summer was exceptionally hot. The managers of the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society say that the applications for medical attendance upon sick children of the poor have been quite as numerous as those of last Summer, and that the time of their visiting physicians has been fully occupied attending the little patients at their homes. It is also reported that the capacity of the society's Health Home at Coney Island has been taxed to the uttermost during the entire Summer. At this health-giving resort 3,118 mothers and sick infants have been entertained for a week, while 4,779 poor women and children have spent a pleasant day there. At the society's Summer Home at Bath Beach 4,150 delicate children, selected from the poorest tenement quarters of the city, have been treated to a week's outing, while 500 poor cripples and little children from the various day nurseries of the city have enjoyed one or two weeks' sojourn at the home. A brief outing at the seaside may not cure the poor cripples, as it often does the infants suffering from the various Summer complaints, but it is often noticed that after two or three weeks of pure air, sea bathing, and proper feeding these unfortunate youths show a remarkable physical improvement and handle their crutches much more dexterously than before. In addition to these, the society has given 2,600 poor children a pleasant day's outing at the Boys' Farm at Valhalla, N. Y., and 2,750 boys have been enabled to spend a week at that picturesque resort.

In connection with the work of the Children's Aid Society alone these statistics show that even in a comparatively cool Summer there is no lack of subjects upon whom the benefactions of charitable people can be advantageously expended, not simply in conferring happiness, but in establishing health and reducing the death rate of the city.

DUTY ON WOODEN LEGS.

A problem which for months threatened to undermine the health of the New York customs officers has been happily solved, and, though they are weak and nervous from the strain, they are safe. The automobile of a Chicago man abroad undertook to climb a church spire, and after the amputation he bought a wooden leg at Berlin. On reaching the shores of his native land he did not declare this purchase as dutiable. Perhaps as a Chicago man he should have been taxed to swell the surplus revenues, but it was not on this ground that his leg was seized by an Inspector. There is no flaw in the reasoning of the owner of the leg. He maintained that he had carried away from this country a real meat leg which was more valuable than the wooden substitute with which he returned; therefore he brought back less than he took away, and it would be absurd to tax him as though his possessions had been enlarged from the rich spoils of the European markets. This was before the recent personal-effects ruling of Secretary SHAW. The Inspector, although confident that the leg should be pulled, could not say how it should be classified; and the Appraisers, Collector, and deputies were just as uncertain. The department at Washington merely directed attention to a number of irrelevant rulings and left the decision to the New York office, stipulating only that one trousers leg should be assessed as coverings at the same rate of duty, whatever that might be.

After stumping along with a homemade pegleg such as railway flagmen wear while his bought member rested in the custody of the Government, the Chicago man has been allowed to take away his property on paying the duty on it as "family supplies." Why that? Perhaps in their perplexity the customs officers were glad to seize any suggestion. It has become their habit to seize things. Just before the decision was reached a man with but one leg applied to Magistrate CRANE for a writ to compel his wife to give up his wooden leg, which she had concealed after beating him over the head with it. It was the wife's testimony that the family depended on the pawning of the leg for drink; that like Mulligan's blanket it was forever going to or coming from the pawnshop, and that it was to prevent the husband from pawning it for his own selfish indulgence that she had hidden it. This is about as near to being "family supplies" as a wooden leg can get.

Still, the classification is absurd and in violation of the rule that every imported article shall be assessed at the highest possible rate of duty. It would have been quite as rational to rate the wooden leg as playing cards, the duty on which is 100 per cent., and it would have been an easier construction of the laws to classify it as bottles or barroom fixtures, with their higher duties. In the prohibition State of Maine a man with a wooden leg was convicted recently of filling that hollow member with riotous liquor, which he sold at stiff retail rates to the bibulous. At the heel he had a faucet to draw off the drink. For months this portable dramshop spread hilarity and black eyes over a large territory, as the proprietor limped along the road to wealth. It was only when he allowed himself to consume too much of his own stock that he lost his discretion, and soon after his liberty and his wooden leg. It would be quite as sane to base a decision on such a use of the article as to follow the usual mysterious methods by which the customs officers classify articles not specially provided for in the schedules.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Jealous, apparently, of the amount of attention attracted by the racing automobilists, The Marine Journal vehemently protests that exhibitions of "speed madness" are by no means confined to the land, and it pleads for a fair division of the animosity now monopolized by the terrors of highways not aqueous. "There are," it says, referring to observations taken in New York Harbor, "a score of craft that are called steam yachts, which are really nothing but racing machines. On board of these craft every possible comfort has been sacrificed to speed. There is no law or any desire on the part of any one to deprive those affected with 'speed madness' of any pleasure they may get through their malady, even to that of drawing a prize for eternity at a double-quick rate, as they frequently do. But the line should be drawn on a craft that is keyed up to a twenty-five-mile pitch on the East or North River in this harbor, where hundreds of craft of all kinds and sizes are navigating every hour in the day, with lots of passengers on board as well as valuable cargoes, neither of which are safe in the fairway of craft whose owners have gone 'speed mad.' It is time that the authorities took the matter in hand by limiting the speed by law to a safe margin for all who are engaged in water transportation, whether for hire or pleasure." There must be something of reality in this grievance, else our salty contemporary would not have exploited it, but having heard a good deal about the extreme fragility of steam yachts in which everything is sacrificed to speed, we incline to the belief that such yachts show more than a decent regard for the rights of ferryboats, tugs, ocean steamers, and everything else afloat, except, possibly, very small craft of a class distinctly noncommercial. The vessel made for business purposes has little to fear from those which are practically nothing more than a big engine wrapped in paper.

—That man DORAN in Philadelphia, who has been earning a living by being bumped by trolley cars, and who, after several years of successful practice, has been arrested because the traction companies refused to support him longer in his sportive vocation, is a unique specimen to add to the collection of anti-work professionals and offers thoughts for renewed speculation upon the psychologic stimuli of his ganglia. In the past there have been many well-known formulae for making illegitimate livelihoods that have seemed to the layman much harder than the honest sawing of wood. But this is new—new perforce, for it had to await the advent of the trolley car. And its appearance goes to show how the inventive genius of the crook is ever inspired by the advance of the arts. DORAN is a trained tumbler, and he has divided his time between trying conclusions with the butt end of a car and falling off a car in motion, in each instance imitating the progression of one unexpectedly hurled into the agonies of the injured, and then good naturedly letting the traction companies off for a reasonable compensation. The special advantage of this form of "laissez faire" seems to be limited to the increased variety it offers over humdrum wage earning, the uncertainty of the personal and business outcome of each adventure giving that zest which otherwise comes only through games of chance. Variety being the spice of life, it seems as if DORAN would smart with it. But think of the wear and tear on his nerves while waiting for the car to strike! One can imagine him growing nervous and alternately saying to himself, as "the flesh" and his professional honor battle within him, "I'll give it up," "I'll be a man," "I'll—" biff! And then in such excitement as his it is more than possible to forget how to tumble and so to get really hurt. To those whose abnormal aspirations force them to hitch their wagons to a star such methods may supply the renewed interest in life they demand, but given the usual rewards of homely and comparatively safe pursuits, such as milking or working in the subway, and most people will be satisfied without the extra excitement of Mr. DORAN's life.

—What the immediate future may have in store for such of the West Indian islands as are equipped with volcanoes is, of course, a question that justifies serious apprehension, but many of the current prophecies confound remote possibilities with near probabilities in a way entirely unwarranted by any knowledge possessed by the prophets, and they are likely to do more harm than good. So far as we are aware, there is nothing to be deduced from the series of eruptions that began in May except a fairly well balanced hope and fear—the hope that the worst is over and the fear that the worst is still to come. The predictions of "tidal waves" are all nonsense, not that such a manifestation would be surprising as a result of the forces now at work, but because the seismic displacements which produce "tidal waves" are far from inevitable sequences of eruptions like those in progress. As for the chance that an island as large as Martinique, or even as St. Vincent, will be entirely destroyed—blown to fragrants, that is, and the fragments more or less completely covered by the sea—it is a chance too small for the consideration of any except those who deal only with superlatives and maximums. The most awful explosion in historic times, that of Krakatoa, wrecked, not an island, but an islet, and left something even of that. There are few things more nearly certain than that both Martinique and St. Vincent will outlast our day, and many another day besides. Judging from experience, it is decidedly more probable that the eruptions will decrease in violence than that they are leading up to a culminating cataclysm, and wise as it would undoubtedly be to quit for the present the immediate neighborhood of the active craters, and for the inhabitants of the coast towns to be on their guard against a sudden oscillation of the sea, it would be hysteria rather than caution to abandon the whole of these rich and beautiful islands.

—In comparing the messages to President ROOSEVELT from the people variously eminent who have hastened to congratulate him upon his lucky escape from death, one cannot but be impressed by the fact that in some ways the felicitation from the President of the Cuban House of Representatives was the best of the lot. That is not to say that the others were not pleasant reading, every one of them, but the Cuban message, unlike some of the others, was perfectly logical as well as extremely courteous. One could understand why it was sent, and belief in its sincerity involved no effort. The dispatch from the Sultan of Turkey, for instance, aside from its significantly blundering reference to an automobile, forced one by its warmth and effusiveness to wonder why a ruler utterly out of touch and sympathy with the head of our Government should take the trouble to express "delight" at the President's escape. King EDWARD, President LOUBET, Emperor WILLIAM, and the others all succeeded to a greater or less degree in showing that their congratulations were inspired by something more emotional than international usage, but the Cubans alone managed to say the right thing and at the same time to give an adequate explanation as to why they shared American joy over our escape from a great National calamity. They rejoiced, they said, because "the life of the illustrious combatant of the hills of Santiago, and the generous defender of reciprocity and the prosperity of Cuba has been saved from the great danger that threatened it." That came from the heart, and if it implied a little exhortation as well as expressed a lot of appreciation, who can blame the authors, situated as they are, for thinking of themselves as well as of the President?

THE POSITION OF MR. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of writing you to correct what could only have been an unintentional error in your editorial in to-day's issue in regard to Tom L. Johnson, the present Democratic leader of Ohio. I do not consider that Johnson requires any defender, but think that probably you would like to be corrected in your editorial.

You speak as though Johnson's great wealth was acquired as the result of favors received from the Government, granted him specially at his request, or, rather, that the legislative acts which made Johnson's accumulation of wealth possible were enacted either directly or indirectly by Johnson's influence, and that, having acquired his wealth in this way, he had turned against the hand that fed him, and made true the old adage about its being an "evil bird that fouls its own nest." The facts, however, are that Johnson has never sought Governmental favor or asked for anything requiring legislation. His position has been uniformly consistent and clear, that position being that, as long as Legislatures are giving away values belonging to the people, it is proper and right that every one should try to get as much of these values as possible. He has consistently denounced this giving away of special privileges, declaring, however, that, as long as they were given away, he proposed to avail himself of these gifts as far as practicable.

His efforts have been to make these legislative gifts self-destructive. The money he has made from special privileges has been gladly spent in the advocacy of the repeal or alteration of the laws which have made them possible.

Johnson's position can best be appreciated by setting opposite to him those who, profiting by special legislation, have contended that the legislation is really for the benefit of the whole people, and that they, themselves, were simply the avenues through which those benefits were disseminated. There is no hypocrisy in Johnson's position. He denounces special privilege and would use his wealth to abrogate it. The others praise special privilege and use their wealth to obtain more, at the same time trying to delude the people with the idea that they are distributing these benefits in some mysterious way to all.

GUSTAVE WHITE THOMPSON.
Brooklyn, Sept. 6, 1902.

MR. BAER'S ARGUMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial comments to-day on the coal strike you say "the main points of Mr. Baer's arguments are unanswerable." This statement sounds ridiculous in view of the facts. A short time ago Mr. Baer undertook to show up his heavenly title to the coal deposits of the anthracite region to prove he could do as he pleased in the matter—that did not seem to carry any weight. Now he says there would be no profit mining coal at the wages asked for by the miners; this is also ridiculous. Everybody knows coal has steadily been placed at the mouth of the mines for less than a dollar per ton. Now, suppose miners got double wages and coal at the mouth cost $2 per ton, (they don't ask double wages.) Nobody knows better than Mr. Baer that if the miners went to work to-day and worked full force up to the 1st of February next that every ton produced would find a quick market for from $6 to $7 per ton without catching up to the shortage.

Producing coal is just like every other enterprise. Every business the past two years has had to contend against rising prices for materials and labor, and yet has made profits. When the time comes that profits and demand cease because of high prices, both material and labor prices will fall until the demand becomes active again. It is just so with coal. Let the operators pay the increased wages demanded and charge proportionately higher for coal, and when the people find they can get along with less coal or some substitute many miners will be thrown out of work, and those miners out of work will demand of their unions that wages be reduced so that more miners can be put to work and the demand for coal increased.

The whole thing works just like water leveling itself. But this simple way of working God's coal deposits does not suit the small coterie of capitalists claiming title; they imperiously demand that the back of every miner shall be broken before he shall be permitted to take out a pound of coal. HENRY J. KNAPP.
Bayonne, N. J., Sept. 5, 1902.

ASSESSING REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new plan for the assessment of real estate is simply a scheme, under the cover of which millions of additional debt are to be saddled on to the taxpayers, the politicians and their henchmen to revel in the proceeds. During the past five years new public works have been started or arranged for which will involve an outlay of $100,000,000—the Manhattan Subway, the Williamsburg Bridge, the new Brooklyn Bridge, soon to be begun, and the various tunnel projects. Now, is it not full time to call a halt, and give the taxpayers a chance to get their breath, or is it to go on until the coming commercial depression is upon us, leaving a weakened community with a vastly increased debt to stagger under simply for a saturnalia of money spending for the benefit of politicians and their henchmen and those faddists who are always ready with schemes of "improvement"?

The talk of 100 per cent. assessment is simply silly. The Assessors do not arrive at any uniform rate now. They either cannot or will not. Equality of assessment is the promise. Why, that is the theory now and the alleged purpose. Any taxpayer under the present law has the right to "equal" assessment with corresponding property. Does he get it? The change should deal exclusively with the method of Assessors. Without competent and honest appraisers no unit of value is of the slightest consequence. With them a 50 per cent. valuation is perfectly fair to all. No 100 per cent. is needed, except for the purpose of a saturnalia of bond issuing and a revel for politicians and their henchmen to get fat on contracts and sinecures, and for the faddists who never grew tired of concocting new schemes of "improvement" involving heavy outlays of the taxpayers' money. This is what the "100 per cent. assessment" scheme is a cover for. C. W.
Brooklyn, Sept. 7, 1902.

JUSTICE BISCHOFF'S DECISION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning entitled "Contempt of Court" seems to me to be ill advised and carelessly constructed and to place not only Justice Bischoff but the courts in general in an erroneous light in the public eye. There are numerous papers published in this city from which we expect careless and inconsiderate editorials. We do not expect them, however, from THE TIMES, whose editorials are, almost invariably, carefully written, moderate in tone, and consistent with the facts.

Justice Bischoff was forced to make his decision not by reason of any decision or decisions "of tribunals of more authority than his own," but by the deliberate act of the people of this State themselves through their representatives in the State Legislature, who have passed a law, binding upon themselves and the courts as well, to the effect that an appeal by a municipal corporation shall of itself operate as a stay of judgment. This law is set forth in Section 1,314 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I may say that the facts in the case under consideration were so obviously within this enactment that the making of this motion to punish the Commissioner for contempt amounted almost to a futile absurdity.

The Bissert case was covered by a similar enactment of the people in Section 1,313 of the Code. In neither instance is it fair or consistent with fact to characterize it as a contempt of the courts for the courts, nor can the following language in fairness be used: "The administration of justice is necessarily brought into contempt, and brought into contempt by the very Judges whose business it is to protect it from contempt."

You ask, "Has the elective judiciary really anything to do with this monstrous condition of the law?" I answer, No, nothing whatever; but you, I, and the other electors of this community have enacted this "monstrous" law and have elected Justice Bischoff and others for the express purpose of maintaining and enforcing it. It is our contempt if any one's, and we are the factors of this anomalous situation.

FRANKLYN PADDOCK.
New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 5th, headed "Tom Johnson to the Fore," was an interesting statement, and it places a very important matter in the proper light before the public.

I note in to-day's TIMES a communication, signed "Tennessean," which refers to the above mentioned editorial, and I wish to indorse the position taken by your correspondent.

The time has come when a Southern Democrat should be selected by the Democratic Party as the standard bearer for the Presidency, and the most available Southern Democrat is Gov. Benton McMillan, who has been before the public many years, and was for a considerable length of time the most forceful Democratic member of the National House of Representatives.

He is a man with a clean record, is thoroughly familiar with public affairs, and is well equipped for any position he might be called to fill, and I confidently believe that he will be selected as standard bearer of the Democratic Party for the next Presidential canvass. C. C. FITE.
New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

Promised Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From across the river I have been watching with a good deal of interest the ping-pong game which has been played between the taxpayers of Manhattan and their Borough President with street signs as the ball. From what one reads in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other public prints, one is inclined to question whether the President of the Borough of Manhattan is a man who acts for himself, or whether there is a power behind the throne to which he is compelled to bend at the expense of interested taxpayers.

If he hopes, as some seem to think he does, to become a candidate for the suffrages of the people, he will be practicing the best of vote-getting politics if he will show his real self and give us the promised signs; the best, most artistic, and most numerous possible considering the appropriation at his disposal.

WILLIAM H. A. HALL.
New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

NUGGET.

Rich Indeed.

"Is he rich, you ask?" said the man who knows
To the one who wanted to learn;
"Is he rich? Great Scott! I should say he is!
Why, he's got coal to burn!"
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Just to His Taste.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost o' 'em?" inquired the customer, cautiously.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said he, greatly relieved.—Kansas City Independent.

Misjudged His Speed.

"And," muttered the suburbanite, "the agent who rented me that property told me the house was only ten minutes from the station."

Here he resumes his sprint for the train, gasping.

"I wonder if he thought I was a flash of lightning."—Baltimore American.

Kindly Disposed.

The man who had dropped in to see him was smoking a cheap cigar.

"I think you will find it comfortable," said Uncle Allen Sparks, pleasantly, "if you'll sit over there by that open window. There is no draught from it, as you will see from the fact that the smoke from your cigar goes out through it.—Chicago Tribune.

A POLITICAL INNOVATION.

From The Chicago News.

When he goes about campaigning,
People's votes and good-will gaining,
Vocal chords and larynx straining,
Tiring the tracheal sheath,
One risk he will not be taking;
Mindful of his muscles aching,
He will cut out the handshaking—
Simply bow and show his teeth.

Though it may occasion scandal
To the too effusive vandal
Who would make a mere pump handle
Of the Presidential "right";
Though he seldom shuns a tussle
And delights in "hump" and "hustle,"
Yet he wants to save his muscle
For another sort of fight.

He must be a little wary
Of phalanges and lunare.
While discomforts military
Never could elicit groans,
And while he is loath to vex us—
Loves us all from Maine to Texas—
Still there's his tympanic plexus
And his metacarpal bones.

So while round the circle swinging,
Gems of oratory flinging,
There will be no more hand wringing,
No more spraining of the wrist,
No more arnica and rubbing—
It's not meant for slight or snubbing,
But if you'd avoid a drubbing
Please respect our Teddy's fist.

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES

Begin To-morrow—Over 90,000 Troops to be Engaged.

It Is Popularly Supposed That One Force Is Regarded by the General Staff as an Invading Russian Army.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Sept. 7.—In preparation for the Autumn manoeuvres, which begin next Tuesday over 90,000 troops are spreading over the countryside in two armies; one is marching to the eastward from here by various parallel roads, while the other is marching westward from Posen. It has been raining all day long.

The General Staff, which is the brains of the German military organization, once a year puts opposing armies into the field under what would be the probable conditions in war, and notes the results, especially in connection with higher questions of strategy. Each regiment and division is exercised frequently in minor manoeuvres in all weathers and under various topographical conditions, but the grand manoeuvres, in which several entire army corps are engaged, take place one year in one part of the empire and the next year in some other location, and are for the working out of fresh combinations on a great scale.

The operations now beginning will be extended over a territory which is, roughly speaking, thirty miles wide and fifty miles long. The hostile army, the blues, is popularly assumed to be Russian. It is believed to have penetrated the frontier and to be advancing. It is composed of the Fifth Army Corps and fractions of other corps, the whole somewhat less than 50,000 men strong, of which 26,000 are infantry and 17,000 cavalry, and which includes four regiments of field artillery, detachments of horse artillery, machine guns, balloonists, pioneers, telegraphists, and a commissary department.

The advance guard of the blues is presumed to have crossed a line marked by the River Obra, a tributary of the Warthe, and to be seeking to gain the left bank of the Oder and possession of the railroad junction at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

The defending army, known as the reds, is made up of the Third Army Corps and the first division of the Guards. It is somewhat more than 40,000 strong, and is composed of 28,000 infantrymen, 11,000 cavalry, five regiments of artillery, and the usual complement of aeronauts, telegraphists, and pioneers.

The cavalry outposts of the two armies are to come in touch on Tuesday morning between Meseritz, Schwiebus, and Bentschen. This is all that the General Staff for the present permits outsiders to know. Strategic movements and four days' fighting with blank cartridges are to follow under the observation of Emperor William, the most gifted military commanders of Germany, and officers of distinction from Italy, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States. The British group alone includes Lord Roberts and Gen. Kelly-Kenny, French, and Ian Hamilton.

These manoeuvres, in the view of the General Staff, are only part of vast combinations that engage the whole army in imaginary action. It is probable that in the calculations of the General Staff the forces engaged in the manoeuvres are not only in contact with each other, but also with forces on either flank. The chief value of the manoeuvres, therefore, lies in a consideration which is only perceived by the Board of Strategists at the top of the General Staff, while none of the foreign visitors, not even those of the first rank, will see the full meaning of the operations. Their professional interest will be engaged in witnessing large bodies of troops handled in the field.

The German officers taking part in the manoeuvres are very much in earnest. The operations are no pleasure trip for them, but a time to test their judgment and skill in executing details in the field. Their standing with their superiors and their promotion depend upon their conduct and that of the men whom they have trained, under conditions quite different from those of the barrack room and the parade ground.

TURKEY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Demand by French Quays Company—Russia Wants to Send Torpedo Boats Through the Dardanelles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the Turkish Minister of Public Works, replying to a protest by the French Quays Company, proposes a twelve months' renewal of the convention of last Autumn.

The company refuses this, declaring that the project for Turkey to repurchase the property has lapsed, and demanding the immediate enjoyment of its (the company's) privileges under the original concession.

The French Ambassador strenuously supports the company's claim.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Russia has refused to accept the declination of the Porte to allow four unarmed Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag, and has addressed a note to the Turkish authorities insisting that the boats be allowed to go through. The Porte will, it is expected, appeal to the powers in regard to the matter.

INSANITY EXPERTS' CONGRESS.

Resolutions Passed at the Meeting at Antwerp—Forcible Restraint Condemned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the international conference on the treatment of the insane closed on Saturday at Antwerp, after passing the following resolutions:

That the confinement of the insane henceforth be abandoned except in the cases of those recognized as dangerous.

That the system of boarding insane persons with families be carried out whenever possible.

That it is expedient to renew the wish formulated at the congress at Paris for the establishment of schools for special classes of the mentally weak under medical supervision.

That the manner of placing patients be entirely left to physicians.

That forcible restrain should be condemned.

THE CHINESE TRADE TREATY.

Customs Service to Send to Peking Amounts Equivalent to the Likin Remittances.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Before the British-Chinese commercial treaty was signed, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, the question of the surtax funds was arranged by an interchange of letters, which form part of the treaty, and by which it was agreed that the funds should be held to the order of the Viceroys and Governors in the proportions arranged by the Board of Revenue.

It is understood, however, that the customs service will remit to Peking amounts equivalent to the former likin remittances. Furthermore, the funds will not be pledged for new foreign loans.

How far the results of the treaty will be satisfactory depends, says the correspondent, on whether the supervision of the native customs service by foreign Inspectors is made efficient.

The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes an article on the British-Chinese treaty in the Journal des Débats. It says that the reforms stipulated by the treaty, over and above the abolition of the likin, necessarily require the adhesion of all the powers.

There is no doubt, says the Journal des Débats, that the powers may well feel anxiety in respect to the political tendencies manifested by Great Britain in the course of the negotiations with China, but simple sulking obstruction will not avail those who would neutralize or share Great Britain's influence. It is probable, therefore, that the obstacles to the reforms will come less from the rivalries of the powers than from the inexhaustible depths of ingenious inertia in the souls of the Chinese rulers.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Orders That a Large Army Be in Readiness to Leave Fez on Dec. 1.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Times says the Sultan of Morocco has ordered that a large army be collected in readiness to leave Fez on Dec. 1.

Its destination has not been disclosed.

Recent dispatches from Spain stated that the revolt against the Sultan of Morocco was spreading in an alarming manner and that it might be necessary for the powers to intervene if they wished to preserve the status quo in the country.

The revolt is headed by the Sultan's brother, Mohammed, who is a pretender to the throne. He was thrown into prison, but was rescued by his adherents.

The Spanish Ambassadors to France and Great Britain are returning to Madrid, and it is believed that their visit there is connected with the situation in Morocco.

FRENCH PRIESTS PUNISHED.

Their Stipends Suspended Because They Resisted the Associations Law.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The stipends of sixteen priests in Brittany, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have been suspended by the French Government because of their resistance to the Associations law decrees.

The Prince de Lucinge-Faucigny, who is Mayor of a village near Laval, has been suspended for a month for denouncing the decrees as infamous.

KRUGER GOING TO MENTONE.

A Villa Hired for Him—Steyn Continues to Improve.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Villa Gena, at Mentone, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has been hired for Mr. Kruger from the middle of October. Festivities in his honor are proposed.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that Mr. Steyn's health continues to improve. He can now move his hands and arms a little. The ex-President of the Orange Free State will not go to Montreux for the present, as his doctors agree that the air of Holland is equally favorable to his convalescence.

FRENCH SHIP BOUNTIES BILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the delay in the operation of the Shipping Bounties bill is attributed to a clause restricting the bounties to vessels making ten or more knots an hour. This clause was inserted at the last moment, and is said to thwart the plans of intermediaries who had previously contracted with British ship owners to purchase vessels of lower speed and little value.

SUGGESTION FOR THE KAISER.

Opportunity for Him to Dissipate the Impression Caused by His Telegram to Prince Leopold.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that ever since Emperor William's telegram to Prince Leopold of Bavaria (offering to provide the 100,000 marks which the Bavarian Chamber had refused to vote for the purchase of pictures and other art objects) the official journals have preserved a discreet silence in regard to the incident, which undoubtedly wounded Bavarian susceptibilities.

The forthcoming visit of the King of Saxony to Potsdam, says the correspondent, now provides an opportunity for a hint from the Kaiser that the Federated States and their rulers have no reason to fear that the imperial power will be unduly asserted.

IRISH M. P.'S BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that the offices of The Sligo Champion, the property of Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., (who was declared a bankrupt last week,) were closed on Saturday by order of the official assignee. It is understood that arrangements have been made for publishing the newspaper as usual.

CLERGY AND NEWARK HOSPITAL.

Priest Says He Is Confident There Will Be No More Friction.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—The Rev. James McKeever of St. Rose of Lima's Church, who caused a sensation a few days ago by making charges against doctors of the City to the priest when administering to the Hospital whose actions had been annoying sick and dying, contrary to expectation, did not go into details in his sermon to-day.

He simply referred to the matter casually, saying that he hoped there would be no conflict of opinion regarding his charges. He was satisfied, he said, that the publicity given the matter and the prompt action of all the city authorities in taking cognizance of it will settle beyond all doubt the right of clergymen to administer religious consolation to the sick, especially when death is imminent.

DR. MACARTHUR ASSAILS BAPTISM OF INFANTS

Denounces Doctrine That the Rite Is Necessary to Salvation.

Would Rather Be an Honest Infidel Than Believe in a God Capable of Condemning the Innocent.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, at the one hundredth meeting in the "Evangel" tent, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon delivered a sermon that for three hours held the audience spell-bound, and from time to time had the congregation—so large that it extended far into the street—laughing, crying, or cheering.

In his sermon the preacher assailed the doctrine of baptism. He declared that the dropping of water on an infant at birth was heathenism, and that the idea that God would forever condemn an innocent but unbaptized babe makes Him a tyrant, a monster, and a demon.

That utterance, coming from Dr. MacArthur, had a wonderful effect on the audience. They rose to their feet and applauded wildly. The scene was striking.

"I say the word of God clearly teaches that we ought to put the crown of creation on the head of Christ," said Dr. MacArthur. "Reason finds its highest place when it falls down at the feet of Jesus Christ and cries out from the depths of his soul, 'My Lord and my God!'

"Jesus Christ has the pre-eminence in salvation. We honor the Church, but the Church, apart from Christ, can save no man. We honor the holy communion, but partaking that apart from Jesus Christ never saved a lost soul. The triune God honored the ordinance of baptism. At the baptism of Jesus Christ in the Jordan the three persons of the Blessed Trinity were audibly or visibly present. No man may make light of an ordinance which God has so highly honored. But baptism never saved a human soul.

"The doctrine of baptismal regeneration is both unreasonable and unscriptural. The superstitions that have garnered about infant baptism form one of the saddest chapters in church history. Thousands through all the ages have believed that a child dying without being baptized was eternally lost. This dark and dreary superstition cast a gloom over the history of the Church for centuries.

"Recently a man came to my study almost dumb with excitement, begging me to hasten to his home and baptize his child, as it was dying, and, as unbaptized, would be forever lost. This doctrine is heathenism pure and simple. The idea that God would forever condemn an innocent babe because some one had not put a few drops of water on its head and face makes God a tyrant, a monster, and a demon. Rather than believe in such a God I would be an avowed infidel. God would be better pleased with me if I doubted or even denied His existence than if I believed Him to be such a monster of iniquity as this theory necessitates.

"This doctrine of baptismal regeneration makes the minister of religion a worker of magic, a fakir, a performer of ecclesiastical miracles. According to the theory, the child at one moment is a candidate for perdition. Then comes the minister with water and with formula of baptism, and, presto! the child becomes a child of God, an heir of glory. Such teaching is a violation of all sound reason and true Scripture teaching. Such teaching is an element of fakirism and all forms of heathenism. True religion asks no man to believe in the deffance of sound reason. True religion is sanctified common sense. True religion is the life of God in the soul of man. The superstitions in many creeds have made more infidels than all the Ingersolls who ever denounced the Bible.

"One part of the true revival now needed in America is the expurgation of reasonless and superstitious elements of our Church creeds. We need not so much more creed as we need more Christ. The Church must come back to a primitive teaching as to the authority of the Bible as to matters of faith and practice. Creeds made by men in one generation can be remade or unmade by man in another generation. We are better able to make creeds to-day than men ever were before in the history of the Church. No thinker has a right to tether himself to the graves of dead theologians. We never can expect the Church to win its grandest victory until we make a wide distinction between the traditions and superstitions of men and the revelations of God's holy word.

"Truth is the daughter of God and the queen of heaven. The true Christian welcomes truth from whatever quarter it comes and by whatsoever messenger it is brought, but he wants to be sure that he is worshipping truth, and not honoring some battered, painted, and bejeweled jade who struts and poses as truth. The Bible never had so mighty a hold on the brains and hearts of so many people as it has today. It is marching to the conquest of the world. I wouldn't go to heaven to-day if I had the chance. I want to stay here on earth. We are going to have more heaven on this earth than ever before in human history, and I want to enjoy some of it."

QUAKERS IN CONFERENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 7.—The 3,000 delegates to the Friends' General Conference divided into three companies to-day, one of which met with the Friends at Shrewsbury, another at the Manasquan Meeting House, and the third in the Asbury Park Auditorium, where brief addresses were made by Isaac Wilson of Canada and Isaac Hilborne and Samuel Ash of Philadelphia.

It was at Shrewsbury that the first Friends who came to America settled, and a portion of the first meeting house still is standing at that place. This evening, in the Asbury Park Beach Auditorium, John William Graham of Manchester, England, lectured on "Isaac Pennington, a Quaker Mystic." The conference will be continued until Thursday.

MAURICE J. POWER ILL.

Aqueduct Commissioner and Old County Democracy Leader Attacked by Diabetes.

Aqueduct Commissioner Maurice J. Power is quite ill at his home, 317 East Nineteenth Street. He is suffering from diabetes. It was said last night that he was resting easily and had shown marked improvement during yesterday.

In the days when the County Democracy was a strong factor in New York City politics Mr. Power was considered the right-hand man of Hubert O. Thompson, then dominant.

Mr. Power was a political protégé of Samuel J. Tilden, and assisted in the formation of the Democratic organization which elected Edward Cooper Mayor in 1879. In 1880 Mr. Power was appointed a Police Court Justice, and served ten years. He was made Shipping Commissioner at this port in 1893, remaining there until appointed to his present position, in December, 1897.

VETERAN FIREMAN DEAD.

Livingston Once Known as a Comedian in a One-Ring Circus.

Frank Livingston, aged fifty-seven years, a veteran member of Engine Company No. 145, at Coney Island, dropped dead at the engine house yesterday. About 11 o'clock he returned from dinner and complained of feeling ill. A moment later he fell on the floor, and was dead when a physician arrived. Heart disease is said to have been the cause.

When a young man Livingston had a reputation as a comedian, wide notoriety having been won for a one-ring circus act which gained him the sobriquet of "Sawdust Bill." He went to Coney Island several years ago and engaged in the hotel business. In 1894, when the volunteer fire company was superseded, he left the hotel business and became a member of the paid company. He had always been in good health, and Saturday he drove his engine to a fire. He leaves a wife.

Attorney General Knox in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Attorney General Knox of the United States arrived here to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

Now we are getting away from the old times. Those old-time ottar of rose bottles of lead pencil size, a little thicker perhaps, are things of the past. It is really time they were disappearing, for the little drop of liquid that could bearly be discerned through the thick glass was losing almost every semblance to anything like the fragrance of a flower to say nothing of roses. Now ottar of rose is beginning to get back some of its former fragrance, and is to be found in little short thick bottles, corked and sealed, but with a glass stopple hanging at the neck ready to be put in place when the cork is removed. There is quite a little liquid inside the small bottles which cost $1 each.

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L'art nouveau and Egyptian designs are appearing prominently in the season's new buttons. There are scarabs in colors, greens, pinks, different shades set in dark metal like oxidized silver and other designs distinctly Egyptian, while the new art forms are also numerous.

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Ribbon flowers are still to be seen, and with yellow stamens forming the centre of big pink satin or other colored roses a very natural appearance is presented. All sorts of things for the neck and waist are made with the ribbon flowers.

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A tiny coronet of cut steel is a pretty thing which shows the influence of the English coronation days. One of these of a small size is used for the centre of a white tulle rosette upon the toe of a light evening slipper.

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Flowers of all kinds are used on the toes of slippers. One slipper of a delicate shade of pink with lace over it has blush roses with green leaves, another has deep pink roses, and still another white roses with foliage. A bridal slipper has orange blossoms and white tulle.

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Here is a pretty blue silk waist, and it is only $5. It is a dark blue with narrow irregular stripes set well apart, and of white. There is the effect of an inverted plait in the front with a row of flat white pearl buttons on either side. There are cuffs and stock of the material with narrow straps down the shoulder seams, each finished with a button at the sleeve end.

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Such delicious things as there are to be seen in candied fruits nowadays. In one box there are big red raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries, with other fruits more often seen in this form. One box has nothing but raspberries, and is charming to look at, to say nothing of the taste. There is a tendency to put up candied fruits with all of a kind together, slices of orange, for instance, with only one piece of red fruit in the centre. Lemon is sliced and candied with the peel on, and is most attractive.

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Beautiful passementeries are to be found this Fall. Pearls are combined with laces. In some instances heavy linen lace, and in some the fillet, or string, laces are used, combined with solid patterns, or medallions, and on these medallions pearls are set, they being of all sizes and shapes, the round or pear-shaped pearls being the most effective.

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A handsome passementerie which introduces grapes, which have been used so much this year, has a solid top showing cords of white and silver and set with tiny silver stars. Falling from this are the bunches of grapes. These grapes present the most delicate iridescent appearance. Each grape is made of silk gauze, some in pale lavender, some in the palest of green, and others of white with the top covered with delicate pink pearl scales. The tops of others of the grapes are set with tiny silver stars to be seen in the band above. The whole thing is exquisitely beautiful.

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Many patterns of embroidered silk waists are to be seen. The embroidery covers the front almost solidly. There is more for the cuffs, and the flat round buttons of the material are embroidered with pretty effect. The silk to many of the waists is delicate in shade, and in some instances color is introduced in the embroidery, while in others there is only white. The more delicate the coloring the more attractive the bodice.

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Handsome things in embroideries are to be found ready made to use upon gowns. Shoulder collars, for instance, with straps in the front done in wool embroidery, are stunning, and nothing is better in trimmings not made to order for the individual gown.

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Now, here is a chair, which will almost transport one to the East. It is of the finest of Indian carving, the dark wood of some Eastern tree having the carving cut through in sides and back. With the wood is combined brass, and upon brass bands on the two arms are resting two camels in repose, while upon either side of the back is an elephant. There is a brass piece across the top of the back and brass pieces under the feet, and from the lower edge of the seat around the chair are hung what look to be metal bells in one chair and in another, which is almost identical in design, in place of the bells are long tassels of metal.

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There are a wonderful cabinet and table to match these two chairs, and the latter is also hung with tassels—that is a small word to express the big metal pendants—to match those of the chair. The table and cabinet are both supported by carved elephants in place of feet.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Ogden Goelet entertained again this evening in honor of Grand Duke Boris of Russia, giving a dinner, which was followed by a musicale, Bogea Oumiroff, Mrs. Cheatham Thompson, and M. and Mme. L. Breitner being the artists.

The table for the dinner was decorated with golden-yellow flowers and ferns in a golden service.

Mrs. George B. de Forest entertained twenty guests at dinner this evening at the Train villa, the table decorations being American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was one of the principal entertainers yesterday, giving a large luncheon at Crossways. The table decorations were of scarlet flowers in tall silver vases.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt also gave a large luncheon, American Beauty roses being used for the table decorations.

Henry W. Bull gave a luncheon to-day at Betger's.

James J. Van Alen gave a dinner to-night at Wakehurst, and Mrs. C. C. Moore and William S. K. Wetmore gave dinners at the Casino.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, was a visitor at Newport to-day, being registered at the Casino by Col. John Jacob Astor.

Eugene Higgins concluded his Newport visit to-day, leaving on the steam yacht Narada for New York.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have returned from Maine, where they have been spending the Summer, and are occupying their cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly have closed their villa and gone to Morristown, N. J., for the Autumn.

Col. John Jacob Astor will give a luncheon on the steam yacht Nourmahal, at which Grand Duke Boris will be a guest.

Charles F. Phillips and Mrs. Stephens of New York, Mrs. Gertrude French of Rockford, Ill., and Mrs. Walter Goury are registered at the Stevens villa.

For the dog show at the Casino Tuesday Henry A. C. Taylor has entered a kennel of four dogs and Winthrop Rutherfurd his in the collie classes. Miss Belle Beach will exhibit in the Russian bloodhound classes. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., has entered his dog Manor in the French bulldog class, and Miss Alice Brownell will show her dog Damen in the class for poodles. Winthrop Rutherfurd will judge the fox terriers and James L. Kernochan the Boston terriers.

Death of a Mexican War Veteran.

William H. Weidner of this city, a veteran of the Mexican war, was found dead yesterday in a hut near Phoebus, Va. During the Mexican war he served on the United States ship Scorpion. His body is being cared for by the authorities of the National Soldiers' Home, of which he was an inmate.

BODIES OF THE FAIRS ON WAY TO CALIFORNIA

Taken from the St. Louis to Car Attached to Chicago Special.

Three Fires on Ship During Westward Voyage—Superstitious Travelers Tried to Avoid Vessel Carrying Remains.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who were killed in France in an automobile accident on Aug. 14, were taken off the American liner St. Louis soon after the vessel was docked, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Although the caskets had been placed in a specially constructed mortuary chapel on the forward upper deck, the fact that the bodies were on board did not become generally known until Friday. A chance remark at luncheon spread the news, and much interest was aroused, particularly among some of the passengers who had known the Fairs in Paris.

Many requests were made to the officers for permission to view the chapel, which had been draped in black and almost filled with flowers, but no one was allowed to see it even after the ship had reached her dock and the caskets had been taken ashore.

The second cabin waiting room on the lower floor of the American Line pier had been arranged for the reception of the bodies, and for the use of the mourners. Assistants of Albert Meurer, sexton of Trinity Chapel, aided by dock laborers, carried the caskets to the waiting room, the shades of which were drawn, and around which a guard of men had been placed.

It was after 9 o'clock when a carriage containing Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., sisters of Mr. Fair, dressed in mourning and heavily veiled, arrived at the pier. They went directly to the waiting room, where the boxes containing the caskets were opened in their presence. Inside the outer pine covering was a wrapping of heavy lead foil, which completely inclosed the caskets. That was removed and the caskets exposed to view. They were of unpolished maple, and unadorned, save by four bands of silver about two inches wide, which were riveted in place about the head and foot of each casket.

They were not opened, but borne by twelve dock laborers, six to each casket, they were carried out to two hearses in waiting. The hearses left the pier at 10 o'clock, followed by the carriage containing Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt. They went directly to the Grand Central Station, where the caskets were placed in the parlor car, Ben Wyzis, for transportation to San Francisco.

The officials at the Grand Central Station at 2 o'clock sent word to the undertaker, asking him to remove the bodies until it was time for the departure of the train. They were taken accordingly to an undertaking establishment in West Twenty-third Street, where they remained until 6 o'clock, when they were again placed side by side in the rear section of the car. On the casket containing the body of Mrs. Fair was a large cross of white roses, and on the other was an ivy wreath. Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt remained at the station until five minutes before the departure of the train. The parlor car was attached to the Chicago Special, which left at 6 o'clock.

The old superstition that ill-luck attends the ship carrying a dead body was revived shortly before the departure of the St. Louis from Cherbourg, when it became known that many homeward bound Americans had made inquiries at the offices of the different steamship companies in Paris, in order that they might avoid the ship which was to carry home the bodies. In the minds of some the truth of the saying was demonstrated by the fact, according to a number of the passengers, that no less than three fires aboard the ship occurred on the westward voyage. No information concerning the fires would be given out by the officers of the ship, nor would they admit that there had been any fires.

According to a first-cabin passenger, a fire started Tuesday night in the saloon gallery, and resulted in considerable smoke but little damage. The occurrence of the fire did not become generally known, and the charred woodwork was hidden by a curtain. On Thursday afternoon a steerage passenger dropped a lighted match into his baggage, which resulted in the destruction of his outfit. On Thursday night, according to a girl who came over in the second cabin, she saw smoke between the second cabin and the saloon decks, but it did not last for more than five minutes. Afterward, she said, an officer told her that an electric light wire had set fire to the woodwork. Other passengers confirmed the rumor that the fires had taken place.

SENATOR JONES'S DENIAL.

Says He Was Not Interviewed, and His Ideas Were Incorrectly Represented—Correspondent Asserts Report Is Accurate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a dispatch from Montclair, N. J., appearing in your issue of to-day purporting to give an interview with me at that place. I was never in Montclair in my life, and the so-called interview (which was never had with me) does not correctly represent my views.

JOHN P. JONES.

New York, Sept. 7, 1902. U. S. S.

The report of the interview was obtained from Mr. Francis Leon Chrisman, editor of The Montclair Herald, who, when his attention was called to the denial by Senator Jones yesterday, said:

"The interview with Senator Jones is absolutely correct. I met him on my way to take the train here. I have known him for years, and took in shorthand a memorandum of what he said. The interview was not obtained in Montclair, nor did my dispatch, as sent, say so."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Senator William N. Roach.

Ex-Senator William Nathaniel Roach, from North Dakota, who lived in this city after the expiration of his term in the Senate in 1899, died early yesterday morning at his home at 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He underwent an operation for intestinal cancer in November last. Several specialists in surgery tried last Spring the experiment of locating and arresting the development of the disease by the aid of X-rays, and accounts that the ex-Senator had been cured were published. Later it was said that the patient experienced temporary relief only.

Mr. Roach was born in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 25, 1840. He was graduated from Georgetown University. In 1879 he went to North Dakota and settled at Larimore. For a time he conducted a mail route for the Government and afterward bought and conducted a large farm. His first wife was Mary Lieberman, daughter of Dr. Lieberman of Larimore. The couple had four children.

Mr. Roach was elected Mayor of Larimore in 1883. He was also, during his term as Mayor, a member of the Territorial Legislature. After the Territory became a State he secured the Democratic nomination for Governor two successive times, but he was defeated. In 1893 he was chosen Senator under circumstances which attracted much attention. The balloting lasted thirty-three days, Mr. Roach winning on the sixty-first ballot.

Mr. Roach was at the head of the North Dakota delegation at the Democratic National Convention in 1896, which nominated William J. Bryan. He remained to the end an intimate friend of Mr. Bryan.

In 1899 Mrs. Alexander L. Pollock, the widow of the editor of The Salt Lake Evening Times, and United States Consul at San Salvador, became the wife of the ex-Senator. Mrs. Roach and her three children were with him when he died.

Gen. James A. Williamson.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Gen. James A. Williamson of New York, a prominent Summer resident of Jamestown, died there this evening.

James Alexander Williamson was born in Adams County, Kentucky, in 1820. He received an academic education and adopted the profession of the law.

When the civil war came on he enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Iowa Infantry. He became a Colonel within the year and received a medal of honor for gallantry in action at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., Dec. 29, 1862. Later he was promoted to Brigadier General and still later breveted Major General.

After the war Gen. Williamson was Commissioner of the General Land Office from 1876 to 1881. Then he became Land Commissioner and General Solicitor of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, of which later he was President, and so continued till the road was incorporated with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

Gen. Williamson married in 1853 Ann Whitfield Gregory, who, with four daughters, survives him. His residence in New York was at 18 East Forty-eighth Street, and he was a member of the Union League Club.

Dr. Claudius Buchanan Webster.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7.—Dr. Claudius Buchanan Webster, who was the oldest living alumnus of Dartmouth College, died here this afternoon. He was born in Hampton, N. H., Dec. 10, 1815, practiced medicine in early life, then for eighteen years was Principal of the Norwich (Conn.) Female Seminary. In 1862 he became Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, serving until the close of the war. He was in 1870 appointed United States Consul to Sheffield, England, by President Grant, holding the Consulship until 1886. His father and three brothers besides himself were graduates of Dartmouth College. One of his brothers was Major Gen. Joseph D. Webster, chief of staff to Gen. Grant.

Texas "Cattle King" Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 7.—News was received here to-day of the death in Colorado Springs Col., of Daniel Waggoner, the real "Cattle King" of Texas, he being the richest ranch owner in the State, his fortune being estimated at from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 dollars, consisting of cattle, horses, ranch lands, town property, and banking interests. Mr. Waggoner was a native of Tennessee, was seventy-six years old, and had lived in Texas since 1854, when he started as a farmhand.

Oliver Buckley.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 7.—Oliver Buckley, a retired shipowner and a wealthy resident of Southport, died at his home Saturday in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Before the civil war he was engaged with his father, Moses Buckley, in the shipping trade, and their ships traversed the waters of the globe. The Buckleys sold out their interests to foreign shippers in 1862. The deceased left a large fortune.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY DAY, son of the late Benjamin H. Day, died yesterday, aged seventy years, at his residence, 31 West Fifty-sixth Street. He was a retired broker.

Mrs. HELEN C. HENDERSON died at Joliet, Ill., yesterday, aged eighty-eight years. She was one of the oldest settlers in Joliet. She was born in New York, went to Joliet in 1835, and had lived there ever since. She was the wife of Judge Hugh Henderson, a well-known jurist, who died in 1854.

HEMAN CLARK DEAD.

Heman Clark, formerly of the contracting firm of O'Brien & Clark, in which he was associated with John O'Brien, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee and Aqueduct contractor, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr. Clark had been suffering from cancer of the liver, and last Tuesday came in from his country home at Port Chester and went to the hospital to undergo an operation, which resulted fatally.

The firm of O'Brien & Clark figured largely in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct authorized by a special act of the Legislature passed in 1883. The contracts for the various sections of the aqueduct were awarded just preceding and during the Mayoralty term of William R. Grace, from Jan. 1, 1885, to Dec. 31, 1886.

Ex-Mayor Grace testified concerning the O'Brien & Clark contracts before the Fassett Senate Aqueduct Investigation Committee in August, 1888. At that time he said that contracts for the construction of Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 were awarded to O'Brien & Clark as a firm, and that Sections A, B, 10 and 11 to Heman Clark about Dec. 14, 1884. After he became Mayor Sections 1, 12, 13, and 14 were awarded. Of these latter Section 12 went to O'Brien & Clark by every vote of the commission except his own. He had voted against the award, he said, because O'Brien & Clark were not the lowest bidders by $54,000.

Mr. Grace said that John Keenan called on him and said that there were notes made by Gov. Hill to the amount of $30,000 which the Governor wanted discounted. The Governor made the notes, Mr. Keenan said, to pay personal campaign expenses. Mr. Grace refused to discount any of the notes.

Mr. Grace said he was asked next to vote for the award of Sections 12, 13, and 14 to O'Brien & Clark, so that Gov. Hill's notes could be provided for. The request was made by Hubert O. Thompson, the County Democracy leader.

When Mr. Grace refused, he said he was asked to absent himself from the meeting, but declined to do so.

John O'Brien testified before the committee that Heman Clark and he indorsed a note for $10,000 for Gov. Hill, and the money was obtained at the Mount Morris Bank.

Counsel Lovatt for O'Brien & Clark, before the Fassett committee, protested against attacks upon the firm in connection with charges that thin shells of brick instead of thick rubble walls lined parts of the aqueduct tunnel, saying that if the Aqueduct Commissioners had allowed their original plans to stand the trouble would not have occurred.

Acting under a peremptory writ of mandamus on Dec. 1, 1899, Controller Coler paid a $700,000 claim held against the city by O'Brien & Clark for extra work on the Aqueduct and pressed through the courts for several years. The Controller had until then resisted the payment of the claim.

EDITOR PONCHON DIES AT SEA.

La Bretagne Brings Body of Member of The Courrier des Etats Unis.

On the French liner La Bretagne, which arrived in port yesterday from Havre, was the body of Virgile Ponchon, one of the editors of the Courrier des Etats Unis, who died on the voyage. M. Ponchon, accompanied by his wife, was returning from France, where he had been spending his vacation, when on Friday night he was seized with an attack of heart disease and died in a few minutes.

He was born at Ognolles, France, in 1846, and educated at the Collège de Beauvais. He came to this country twenty-five years ago and taught French in various schools until 1883, when he assumed an editorial position on the Courrier des Etats Unis, with which paper he had since been connected. His wife and his mother survive him.

Pioneer of Mount Holly Fair Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Nathaniel Scudder Rue, the pioneer of the Mount Holly Fair, who lived at Cream Ridge, is dead, at the age of ninety years. He was one of the leading Democrats of Monmouth County, and for years he was a central figure in the doings of the State Agricultural Society. He was on the Board of Directors of the Mount Holly Fair Association from its inception, and at the time of his death was a Trustee of the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg.

Milton Rathbun, Faster, Dead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 7.—Milton Rathbun of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died of peritonitis here this morning. He attained notoriety a couple of years ago by fasting for several weeks. He was the head of the firm of Milton Rathbun & Co., wholesale dealers in hay and grain at 458 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, and was about fifty-eight years of age.

George F. Brown Drops Dead.

George Franklin Brown, sixty-four years old, who lived in St. Mark's Avenue, New Brighton, while walking on the veranda of his home last night, dropped dead from apoplexy. He was in the exporting business in Manhattan.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
AUERBACH, Annie, 87 Avenue B	42	7
BATTON, Caroline, 306 West 135th St.	1	6
BANNAN, Dorothea, 2,260 1st Av.	2	7
BANDER, Shmezel, 23 Centre St.	1	7
CROWLEY, Sarah, 365 3d Avenue	58	5
CONREY, Allen, 468 W. 58th St.	78	5
CARNS, Isidore, 206 Broome St.	1	5
CAMPBELL, Sarah, 226 E. 74th St.	80	6
COHEN, Annie, 428 Cherry St.	19	7
CLEMENTS, Louise, 324 East 6th St.	58	5
COHEN, Abraham, 3 Ludlow St.	23	4
DRAPER, George E., 1,581 Broadway	69	6
DUKE, Elisa, 405 West 26th St.	62	5
DUGELMANN, Etienne, 135 W. 106th	78	6
DOWLING, M., 173 Amsterdam Av.	14	5
DOLAN, Michael, 1,314 2d Avenue	58	6
DOUDERO, Augustine, House of Relief	21	6
EPSTEIN, Abraham, 9 East 114th St	36	5
ERICHS, Julia, 5 Batavia St.	48	5
FIERSTEIN, Jennie, 61 Clinton St.	20	5
GILROY, Juliette, 210 East 29th St.	54	6
GULLIPOLO, Vincenzo, 322 East 11th	40	6
GOLDMAN

THE YEAR'S TURF LEADERS

Three Big Stables on Nearly Even Terms as Chief Winners.

J. R. AND F. P. KEENE ARE FIRST

J. A. Drake's Futurity Victory Put Him High Up in Eastern List and at Head of American Winners.

With but two important race meetings left of the turf year of 1902, a nip-and-tuck contest for the place of honor at the head of the winning list gives promise of holding public interest to the close of the racing season. Some big stakes remain to be competed for at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and these, with the rich events at The Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Westchester Racing Association Fall meetings, may permit any one of nearly a dozen great stables to land at the top of the list. Three of the most important establishments of the East now are on nearly even terms in the lead.

The stable of J. R. and F. P. Keene at present has first place with a total of $66,595 won in stakes and purses, while F. C. McLewee & Co. comes second with a total of $63,140, and August Belmont is third with a winning account of $60,035. These turf leaders have raced in the East alone and their stable earnings were rolled up on the race tracks of the metropolitan circuit, of which Saratoga now is one. It is indicative of the importance in racing of the Western stables, however, that a Western man, whose colors are so new to the East that they were seen for the first time on a New York track only a week ago, is the fourth man on the winning list, this being John A. Drake, whose victory in the Futurity with the colt Savable netted him $45,400 in the value of the stakes alone. The Drake horses have made some slight additions to this total at Sheepshead Bay, their winnings there and at Saratoga making up the respectable sum of $49,585, earned in the East within the period of about five weeks.

Though the Drake stable at present is only fourth on the winning list of the East, the successes of the stable in the West earlier in the season, the most notable of which was the victory of the Drake representative Wyeth in the twenty-five-thousand-dollar American Derby at Chicago, gave the establishment a good start before the horses were sent on to New York. Thus the earnings of the stable, in both East and West, amount to a sum which puts Mr. Drake comfortably in the lead among the winners of the American turf for the season. As a matter of fact, it looks very much as if Mr. Drake will hold his place as the turf's largest winner to the end of the season, though, as the stable is but poorly engaged in stakes, it is quite probable that some of the Eastern owners will excel his record for the amount of money won on the tracks under Jockey Club jurisdiction. In the brief period of Mr. Drake's racing career in the United States he has duplicated practically his marvelous successes of last year on the English race tracks, when, with the same trainer as at present, he became one of the most conspicuous figures in European racing, with horses that he bought ready-made and turned over to the training of Enoch Wishard and the riding of the Reiff brothers.

VICTORIES FOR PRIVATE BREEDERS.

It is worthy of note that of the three leaders among the distinctly Eastern stables, two, James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, which firm has first place, and August Belmont, who holds third place, owe their season's successes to horses of their own breeding. The most conspicuous winners under the white jacket with blue spots of the Keenes were reared at the Castleton Stud, in Kentucky, while the best colt of the early part of the season and the greatest winner for the Belmont scarlet and maroon jacket and black cap, Mizzen, was bred at the Nursery Stud, from a sire that raced successfully for Mr. Belmont and from a mare whose blood lines trace through Belmont-bred horses for generations.

The second largest winning stable of the East, that of F. C. McLewee & Co., holds a position that makes it a fair rival to the Drake establishment, for Messrs. McLewee & Brady, owners of the stable, went into racing by purchasing ready-made material, and through the sweeping victories of the two champions of the Spring, Gold Heels, the best of the handicap horses, and Major Daingerfield, the best of the three-year-olds, captured about all the great events of the first half of the year. The fifth largest winner of the season is Green B. Morris, who, with a stable made up of horses of all ages, has won a total of $47,435, simply by persistent racing, very few stakes of any importance having fallen to the share of his horses. On very nearly even terms as sixth and seventh of the list are the allied stables of William C. Whitney and Whitney & Duryea, the latter firm, composed of Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea, actually leading the big establishment of the elder Whitney by a few dollars in the total of money won. Mr. Whitney has one of the largest and most expensive racing stables ever conducted in the United States, and also retains the best trainers and jockeys to be employed. Against the hundred or more horses he had to select from, his son and Mr. Duryea started into racing with one horse, the colt Irish Lad, and were successful from the very start. That colt has earned for them all but $700 of the splendid total of $41,710 credited to their account since their colors were first displayed in a race at the Sheepshead Bay June meeting. Irish Lad has been beaten but once with the Whitney & Duryea jacket up, and that was when he ran behind Savable for the Futurity. The total of Irish Lad's earnings this season amount to about $50,000, but of this nearly a fourth went to J. E. Madden before Whitney & Duryea bought the colt. The account of William C. Whitney for the season shows $40,785 won from the opening of the year to the present time. The eighth winner of the list of turf leaders is A. Featherstone, whose victories with Arsenal in the Metropolitan Handicap and with Reina in the Brooklyn Handicap gave the establishment a sensational start last May. After the first brilliant successes, however, the Featherstone horses fared none too well, though they have earned $34,235 to date. Next to the Featherstone string comes the largest racing stable in America, that of J. B. Haggin, which in spite of many mishaps, has won $34,020 in part recompense for the enormous expense he has been under as the largest breeder of race horses in active racing in the world.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Sis Wagner, 119 pounds; Dainty, 107; Interval and Paramount, 105 each; Queen Elizabeth and Polite, 104 each; Captivator and Snowdrift, 101 each; Merry Royal, Iconoclast, Doctor Hayward, Isle of Wight, Healing Salve, Franklyn "C.," Fair Lass, Sontag, Black Diana, Glorious, Sir Preston, Lady Knighthood, and Wilful, 99 each, and Orabel, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Queen Elizabeth, Orabel, and Polite.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ordnung, 130 pounds; Belvino and Mabel Winn, 123 each; Colonel Bill, 121; Sadducee, 120; Femesole, 118; John Barleycorn, Jack Ratlin, and Runnels, 116 each; Unmasked, 115; Brunswick, Rockwater, and Neither One, 113 each; De Reszke, 111, and Sparklet, 108.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds; non-winners of $600 to time of closing of stakes, July 15, 1902; special weights; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs on the Futurity course. Lord of the Vale, Merry Acrobat, Boutonniere, Clarion, Manru, Incubator, and Benefit, 108 pounds each; Scioto, Love Note, and Medal, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, second of the Autumn handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Advance Guard, 127 pounds; Herbert, 122; Royal, 110; Dublin, 114; Francesco, 106; Colonel Bill and Whiskey King, 105 each; Colonel Padden and Musette, 103 each; Ethics, 103; Zoroaster, 102; Oom Paul, 101; Lux Casta, Gay Boy, and Arsenal, 100 each; The Rival and Par Excellence, 95 each; Wealth and Lady Uncas, 93 each; Himself, 92, and Knight of Harlem, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Dr. Barlow, 107 pounds; Gen. Mart Gary, Khitai, and Mary Worth, 104 each; Aiske, 101; Toddy, 98; Hot, 95; Grail, 92; Eddie Busch, 92, and Fonsoluca and May J., 89 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Grail.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. His Eminence and Francesco, 108 pounds each; Zoroaster, 104; South Trimble, 100; Peninsula and Daly, 96 each; Baron Pepper, 95; The Rival, 93; Charawind, 90, and Bessie McCarthy, 87.

SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES

Several National League Teams Play in Exhibition Contests.

PITTSBURG'S CLOSE VICTORY

The New York-Hoboken Game Drew a Crowd of 10,000—Scores of Minor League Games.

This week the Western clubs of the National League will wind up their last Eastern tour of the present season. No championship games were played yesterday. Today and to-morrow the Pittsburgs will play at the Polo Grounds and the St. Louis nine will be seen in their farewell games at Washington Park with the Brooklyns, Capt. "Joe" Kelley's men will play a series of three games at Brooklyn on the three following days, and the Chicagos will return West after their last contest with the New Yorks on Thursday.

NEW YORK, 10; HOBOKEN, 0.

Manager McGraw took his New York baseball team over to Hoboken yesterday for an exhibition game with the local players on St. George's Cricket grounds. Ten thousand people were present, crowding the inclosure to such an extent that ground rules had to be adopted, two bases being the limit for a ball hit into the crowd surrounding the outer field.

Miller and Deegan were the opposing pitchers, and as the game proved to be a shut-out for the Jerseymen, it gave Roscoe Miller his first winning contest since he signed with the New York Club.

Deegan, who has won a number of games against three big league nines and the best of the semi-professional teams this season, was batted freely by the visitors, no less than seven runs being made off them in the fourth inning, during which eleven men went to the bat.

The Hoboken players fielded poorly, and Lamar's throwing to bases was somewhat erratic. Only once during the game did the Hoboken team get a man as far as third base, as Miller was too puzzling in his delivery and his support from the fielders so sharp and snappy that run-getting to the home club representatives was precluded. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	HOBOKEN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf.	1	0	2	0	0			Battam, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
McGraw, ss.	2	2	3	4	1			Cusick, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0		
McGann, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0			Bassford, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
McGin'y, cf.	1	1	0	0	0			Driscoll, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1		
Dunn, 3b.	0	3	0	2	0			Hopper, lf.	0	0	3	1	0		
Smith, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1			Dietrich, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Cronin, rf.	1	2	3	1	0			Rein'h'r, ss.	0	2	1	8	2		
Robinson, c.	1	0	7	1	0			Lamar, c.	0	0	7	0	2		
Miller, p.	1	0	0	1	0			Deegan, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	10	11	27	11	2			Total	0	5	27	11	6		

New York	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	—10
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Hoboken, 6. First base on errors—New York, 3; Hoboken, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, McGraw, McGann, Cronin. Reinacher. First base on balls—Off Deegan, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 6; by Deegan, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller, 1. Passed ball—Robinson. Stolen bases—McGann, McGinnity, Dunn, Bassford. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Merrity.

PITTSBURG, 1; UTICA, 0.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Pittsburg baseball team of the National League defeated Utica here to-day in a well-played and interesting game. Beaumont scored the only run on his infield hit, a fielder's choice, a base on balls, and Ritchie's fly out to centre field. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2
Utica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1

Batteries—Cushman and Phelps; Pounds and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Sheehan.

ST. LOUIS, 4; NEWARK, 2.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—The St. Louis National League baseball team played the Newark Eastern League team an exhibition game to-day. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	11	2
Newark	2	9	2

Batteries—Yerkes and O'Neil; Parkins and Wiley.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	89	31	.742	Chicago	58	60	.492
Brooklyn	64	57	.521	St. Louis	54	63	.462
Boston	59	57	.509	Philadelphia	48	69	.410
Cincinnati	59	59	.500	New York	40	75	.348

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	10	3
St. Louis	0	5	0

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Powell and Kahoe.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	10	1
Washington	1	6	2

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Townsend and Drill.

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	8	1	
Washington	3	13	2

Game called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Griffith and McFarland; Carrick and Drill.

AT DETROIT.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	11	14	4
Baltimore	6	6	1

Batteries—Egan, McCarthy, and Buelow; Wiltse and Smith.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	49	.578	Cleveland	61	58	.512
Boston	66	51	.564	Washington	53	66	.445
St. Louis	65	51	.560	Detroit	50	69	.420
Chicago	64	58	.525	Baltimore	46	72	.390

Eastern League Game.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	11	20	1
Providence	6	20	1

Batteries—Fertsch and Butler; Staeckpole and Kelly.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 6; Schenectady, 0. Albany, 4; Schenectady, 0. (second game.)
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 0.

RIOT AT BASEBALL GAME.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The closing State League baseball game here to-day was followed by a miniature riot, incited by some hot-headed Syracuse partisans, who vented their feelings against Binghamton for shutting out Syracuse by attacking them, first with cushions and later with sticks and stones. Third Baseman Callopy was badly hurt, one stone gashing his cheek and another one mangling his ear. He revenged himself by hurling a stone at a man whom he claims hit him, laying him out. The Binghamton bus drove away from the park in the midst of a perfect shower of stones. Every player was hit and all more or less injured, but none badly except Callopy.

Standing of the Cycle Racers.

To date, and with only one more week to ride, the score of the riders on the grand cycling circuit follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	P'ts.
1.—Frank L. Kramer	18	3	1	0	122
2.—"Major" Taylor	4	6	1	1	52
3—Iver Lawson	1	5	4	3	33
4—O. S. Kimble	..	4	3	4	28
5—G. H. Collett	..	2	5	3	24
6—J. T. Fisher	..	1	2	1	10
7—O. L. Stevens	..	..	2	1	8
8—W. S. Fenn	..	..	1	4	7
9—John Hedell	..	..	1	1	4
10—James Bowler	..	..	..	2	3
11—Lester Wilson	..	..	1	1	3
12—E. V. Bald	..	..	1	..	2
13—G. C. Schrieber	..	..	..	1	1

The remaining meets scheduled are: Sept. 8, Hartford, Conn.; 9, New Haven, Conn., and 13, Vailsburg, N. J.

In conjunction with the Grand Circuit meet at Hartford, Conn., the tie in the National amateur championship between M. L. Hurley of New York and S. F. Rook of Boston, Mass., will be run off, and at New Haven, Conn., the half-mile National championship of America, and at Vailsburg, N. J., the trial heats for the Yankee Doodle $1,000 handicap will be ridden.

The protest made by Kramer and Lawson against Taylor and Bowler for alleged team work at Providence, R. I., Aug. 27 in the one-third-mile National championship has been dismissed. Both the points and money for first and second have been divided equally between Kramer and Taylor.

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPY.

8TH AVENUE, 35TH AND 36TH STREETS.

Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, New York, Near Eighth Avenue.

Our Specialty—Flats and Apartments Furnished En Suite—Estimates Furnished on Application

September Selling of Staples and Specialties!

Only a stock of such immensity as ours permits of the variety characteristic of this establishment. Vast assortments of the serviceable, substantial, standard styles—as well as a complete and comprehensive array of artistic novelties—original, charming and exclusive. All are here! Seek where you may for Furniture, you'll find nowhere so superb and stupendous a stock, such excellent values and such facilities for satisfactorily serving you. Very special offers this week—as prices quoted indicate.

LIBRARY TABLE of Mission style, in willow green oak, very artistic design, well made and finished, fancy legs, octagonal top; a typical design and of marked effectiveness; splendid value for..... 7.32

LIBRARY SUIT of three very massive and elegant pieces. An extreme novelty, with strong frames in reed; roll over arms and seats and backs; upholstered in finest quality leather; tufted backs; puffed edges. Special..... 66.00

DINING TABLE, of elegant design, with round top, massive centre, finely carved feet, fancy beaded edges, is 6 feet long when extended, in finest golden oak polished finish; special value for..... 9.90

BEDROOM SUIT of 3 very attractive pieces—Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table—all in quartered oak with polished golden oak finish, large oval French bevelled mirrors, superior cabinet work in every detail, exquisitely carved stanchions and frames, of a design that is strikingly simple yet effective; very special prices:—Dresser, 31.18; Chiffonier, 26.40; Toilet Table..... 18.04

SIDEBOARD of very dainty and attractive design, finely carved, very well constructed and highly polished; in selected golden oak, with large French bevelled plate mirror, display shelves, drawers and cupboards; for the modern apartment especially desirable; very special at..... 20.79

COMBINATION BOOK-CASE of exceptionally fine design and superior construction, in quarter sawed oak, with golden finish; complete desk section, with mirror of French bevelled plate at top and drawers at base; two large compartments for books, with plate glass doors; all very nicely carved and finely finished; special value for..... 21.72

LIBRARY ARM CHAIR, of very massive and elegant design, in weathered oak, finely constructed and of superior finish, seats and backs in Spanish sole leather, with brass nail finish; Arm Chair at..... 12.10

LIBRARY BOOKCASE, 3 large compartments, all in fine quartered oak, highly polished, golden finish, plate glass doors, gallery top, superior construction in every detail; our special price, only..... 13.75

ENAMELLED IRON BED, in white, blue, pink or green, with brass rails, mounts and vases; very choice style, extended foot rail, tall head, superior construction and finish; very special value for..... 3.98

LARGE ARM CHAIR of Mission type, with willow green oak frame, Spanish leather seat back..... 17.31

ROCKER, in polished mahogany or oak finish, with tall back and arms, extra strong bracing, saddle shaped seat, very good construction and special value for..... 3.30

UPHOLSTERY.—Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with lace insertion and edge. Best quality net:—
Special.....$1.19, $1.69, $1.95 and $2.49 per pair.
Regular value 2.00, 3.00, 3.75 and 4.50 "
Real Irish Point Lace Curtains. Heavy work on best quality net,
Special.....$1.98, $2.98, $3.75, $4.98 per pair.
Regular value 3.75, 4.75, 6.75, 8.50 "
SEWING MACHINES.—Our sewing machines are giving entire satisfaction wherever used; made by a first class manufacturer (name of manufacturer given) of the best material. There is no other make equal to them at any price.
We commence prices with our Speedway Sewing Machine, at $15.95; complete with all attachments.

CARPETS.—Our usual splendid showing of the latest styles. Large assortment of imported and domestic rugs, consisting of Shirvans, Daghestans, Royal Smyrnas, Royal Wiltons, Persians, Axminsters, &c.
100 pieces of Wool Brussels.....64c
100 pieces of All Wool Ingrains.....58c
100 pieces Cotton Chair Ingrains.....48c
All Wool Ingrain Art Squares, very heavy—

2.2x3	3x3	3x3.2	3x4
4.75	5.75	6.85	7.85

Brussels Art Squares, medallion centres—

2.2x3	3x3	3x3.2	3x4
6.38	7.60	8.87	10.15

China and Japanese Mattings.
OILCLOTH AND CARPET CATALOGUE IN COLORS FREE.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

A Complete Kitchen Outfit, 100 Pieces, for Only . . $20.00

IN BLUE AND WHITE ENAMEL AS FOLLOWS:—
1 2-qt. Coffee Pot, 1 2-qt. Teapot, 1 4-qt. Tea Kettle, 1 2½-qt. Saucepan, 1 4-qt. Saucepan, 1 2-qt. Milkpan, 1 2-qt. Pudding Pan.
ALL IN HEAVY TIN AS FOLLOWS:—
1 10-qt. Dishpan, 1 2-qt. Saucepan, 1 3-qt. Saucepan, 1 13-in. Basin, 1 3-qt. Bucket, 1 6-cup Muffin Pan, 1 steel Chopping Knife, 1 Icepick.
IN JAPANNED GOODS AS FOLLOWS:—
1 Bread Box, 1 Spice Box, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Coal Shovel, 1 14-in. Tray, 1 Coffee Canister, 1 Tea Canister, 1 Sugar Box, 1 Flour Box, 1 Sugar Dredge, 1 Pepper Dredge, 1 Dustpan.
MISCELLANEOUS.
1 6-pound Sad Iron, 1 7-pound Sad Iron, 1 Family Washboard, 1 Round Breadboard, 1 Square Pastry Board, 1 4-ft. Ironing Board, 1 12-qt. Fibre Water Bucket, 1 Maple Chopping Bowl, 1 13-in. Wooden Spoon, 1 Salt Box, 1 Lemon Squeezer, 1 Towel Roller, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 qt. Dipper, 2 Pie Plates, 1 Soup Strainer, 1 Gravy Strainer, 1 Flour Sieve, 2 Bread Pans, 1 Colander, 1 Wash Boiler, 1 Grater, 1 Nutmeg Grater, 1 1-qt. Measure, 1 10x14-in. Iron Roast Pan, 2 Steel Fry Pans, 1 12-in. Basting Spoon, 3 Retinned Tea Spoons, 3 Retinned Table Spoons, 1 Retinned Soup Ladle.
WIRE GOODS.
1 Skimmer, 1 Tea Strainer, 1 Egg Beater, 1 Broiler, 1 Soap Dish, 1 Toaster, 1 Potato Masher, 3 pair Steel Knives and Forks, 1 Steel Bread Knife, 1 Steel Carving Knife, 1 Steel Carving Fork, 1 Cake Turner, 1 Yellow Mixing Bowl, 3 White China Dinner Plates, 3 White China Cups and Saucers, 3 Water Tumblers, 1 Dust Brush, 1 Stove Brush, 1 Scrub Brush, 1 Hand Brush, 1 Floor Broom, 1 Whisk Broom, 1 Sink Broom, 1 Laundry Basket.
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CAMERA SUPPLIES.

CATALOGUE, "GUIDE TO HOUSEKEEPING." comprising 664 pages, divided into 4 sections. For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers. Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages. Section 6 describes Lamps, Tableware, &c.; 112 pages. Section 7 describes Rugs, Curtains and medium Grade Furniture; 144 pages. Section 8 describes High Grade Art Furniture; 205 pages. Section E describes Go-Carts. Section F describes Refrigerators. Section G describes Baby Carriages. Any of these sections separately sent free on application to Mail Order Dept. Illustrated Catalogues on Hammock and Summer Specialties Free.

DINNER SET, of English porcelain, nicely decorated under the glaze in several colors, gold lined throughout, 100 pretty pieces; a complete service for 12 people; very special, per set..... 7.98

DINNER SET, of finest English porcelain. Crown Derby pattern, in beautiful flower blue, richly lined with gold, 115 beautifully shaped pieces, including soup tureen, per set, only..... 18.75

TOILET SET, of fine quality, large and pretty, decorated under the glaze, worth $3.00, here only, per set..... 1.78

TOILET SET, finest porcelain, beautiful floral decorations in dainty colors, gold lined and traced; per set..... 3.75

PARLOR LAMP, handsomely decorated in fine colorings, many designs, with globe or shape; special..... 1.98

PARLOR LAMPS, beautiful decorations, in floral designs, many styles and shapes, with centre draught burners; very special, each..... 3.24

KITCHEN OUTFIT BOOKLET FREE.

RANGES NO. 7, guaranteed finest bakers, with all the best and latest improvements, richly ornamented with nickel, with joint pipe, elbow, wood lined zinc, delivered and set; very special..... 9.98

RANGES NO. 8, with extra large ovens, guaranteed best bakers and heaters, finest construction, best material throughout; complete, with pipe, elbow, and zinc, delivered and set, each, only..... 12.98

WASHING MACHINES, of best selected white cedar, corrugated inside, saves labor and clothes, mountings malleable iron, japanned; cheap at.. 2.98

WASH WRINGER, guaranteed for 1 year, hardwood frame, Para rubber rolls, galvanized iron mouldings, will fit any tub; very special..... 1.35

PARLOR LAMPS, artistically decorated, in many shapes and styles, the most beautiful ever offered at any such price; very special..... 5.58

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

PRIZES FOR SHOOTERS.

Awards Made as a Result of the Tournement Held at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 7.—The statistical officers of the inter-State shooting tournament, which closed last evening at Sea Girt, have compiled the scores in the continuous rifle and revolver matches and these awards have been made:

Members' Match, for the Championship of the National Rifle Association, Open to Members Only—Five Shots at 200 Yards and 500 Yards.—Won by S. Ferree, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 48.

All Comers' Military Match—Five Shots at 200 and 500 Yards.—Won by Private W. S. Cash, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 49.

Hayes Medal Match—Five Shots at 500 and 600 Yards.—Won by Major Henry Lehman, Fourth New Jersey; score, 49.

Gen. E. P. Meany Medal Match—Seven Shots at 500 and 600 yards.—Won by W. G. Hudson, New York; score, 70.

New Jersey State Rifle Association Trophy—Five Shots at 500 and 600 Yards.—Won by Private Robert L. Pile, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 50.

Consolation Match—Five Shots at 200 and 300 Yards.—Won by Private W. S. Cash, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 49.

Perrine Memorial Match, Open Only to New Jersey Guardsmen—Seven Shots at 200 and 300 Yards.—Won by Private H. J. McCartney; score, 63.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer Medal Match—Seven Shots at 800 and 1,000 Yards.—Won by Lieut. W. W. Cookson, Detroit National Guard; score, 67.

Col. Richard B. Reading Medal Match—Five Shots at 500 and 600 Yards.—Won by Private W. S. Cash, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 150.

Schuetzen Match—Five Shots at 200 Yards, the Aggregate of Three Scores to Count.—Won by Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York; score, 143.

Schuetzen Match B—Three Shots at 200 Yards, the Aggregate of Three Scores to Count.—Won by F. C. Ross, Springfield, Mass.; score, 217.

Disappearing Target Revolver Match—Six Shots at a Silhouette Tarket at 25 Yards, the Aggregate of three strings to count.—Won by G. G. E. Cook, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 90.

Revolver Championship—Fifty Shots at 50 Yards.—Won by G. E. Cook, District of Columbia National Guard; score, 90. Prize, silver cup.

Re-entry "Any" Revolver Match—Five Shots at 50 Yards, the Aggregate of Three Scores to Count.—Won by C. F. Armstrong, New York; score, 146. Prize, revolver.

Novice Re-entry Revolver Match—Five Shots at 50 Yards, the Aggregate of Three Scores to Count.—Won by Burton Clark, Light Battery B, Massachusetts; score, 135. Prize, revolver.

Re-entry Military Revolver Match—Six Shots at 25 yards, the Aggregate of Three Scores to Count.—Won by C. F. Armstrong, New York; score, 175. Prize, pair of field glasses.

Re-entry Pistol Match—Five Shots at 50 Yards, the Aggregate of Three Scores to Count.—Won by T. Anderson, Boston; score, 147.

Oarsmen Row Around the Island.

Fourteen members of the Hudson Boat Club rowed around Manhattan Island yesterday, having as coxswain George Beck with the following crew: E. Muster, C. Lloyd, C. Washbourne, C. Lewis, E. Ackerman, G. Hapst, William Myles, and F. Ryan, carrying four passengers.

The crew started from the house at 11, intending to stop at the Valencia Boat Club in Hoboken, N. J., for dinner, and then proceed around the Battery, up East River, through the Harlem, and from there through to the Hudson.

TUG OF WAR IN BOATS.

Aquatic Carnival Held by Bloomingdale Boat Club on the Hudson River.

The Bloomingdale Boat Club of the Hudson River held a series of aquatic sports, consisting of swimming races, tug-of-war afloat, launching contest, tub races, and a goose chase before a large crowd of spectators stationed on Riverside Drive, the friends and visiting oarsmen occupying the clubhouse balconies and floats.

Prof. Dalton gave an exhibition of fancy diving, breast strokes, back strokes, overhand, rolling, somersaults, and the English racing stroke.

In the 440-yard open race the only contestant to turn up was M. A. Buckley, who swam over for the prize, using a fine trudgeon stroke, and showing exceptional speed in covering the distance.

A very novel competition was shown in the tug-of-war afloat, the arrangement of the game consisting of two boats having a line attached to their sterns, the rope running through two pulleys fastened to the float. The contestants at the signal start to row, the stronger man pulls his opponent back to the float stern first, the winner naturally being further out with the full length of the rope pulled in his direction.

The launching contest consisted of shipping a dinghy from the float, placing a lady in, jumping in, rowing to a buoy anchored out in the river, turning, pulling for the float, and landing passenger, the first to arrive winning the prize.

Tub racing and a goose chase wound up the afternoon's sport. Summary:

30-Yard Novice.—Won by H. B. Schneider; J. A. Mohite second. Time—0:45.

300-Yard Senior.—Won by J. P. Morris; A. Pieper second, C. Leyton third. Time—3:37.

440-Yard Open.—Swim over for M. A. Buckley, New York City. Time—4:36.

Tug of War.—First Heat—Won by F. Stuhl; F. Malcham second. Second Heat—Won by J. Unger; W. J. Manning second. Final Heat—Won by J. Unger; F. Steuhl second. One dinghy length.

Launching Contest.—First Heat—Won by L. D. Urban. Second Heat—Won by J. Unger. Final Heat—Won by J. Urban, (with Miss L. Reese as a passenger.)

Exhibitors for Nyack Horse Show.

Indications point to a record-breaking entry list for the annual horse show of the Nyack Horst Show Association, to be held at Nyack-on-the-Hudson on Sept. 19 and 20. The several classes have filled remarkably well, and everything now points to a successful exhibition. All entries close to-day with George L. Campbell, Secretary, Nyack, N. Y.

Prominent among the exhibitors will be Mrs. H. H. Good, Herbert Coppell, A. Turner, Henry Boody, Howard Willett, S. R. Bradley, and Van Wyck Rossiter. The programme provides for prizes in these classes: Roadsters, harness horses, horse and depot wagon, tandem, four-in-hand, dealers' classes, saddle classes, jumping class, ponies, horse and delivery wagon, combination class, polo ponies, championship harness class, and horse and runabout. The number of entries received on polo pony, saddle, and runabout classes has been remarkably heavy. At the recent sale of boxes for the show more than $2,000 was realised.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800
GREAT VALUES.
HENRY C. SQUIERS & SON,
20 Cortlandt St. & 127 W. 35th St.

Valencia Oarsmen in Swimming Race.

The Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, N. J., held its annual swimming championship at 200 yards off the boathouse yesterday, resulting in a victory for F. Herman, with J. Lambert second and S. Kahn third.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORTIMER ROTHSCHILD, doing business under the name or style of Mortimer Rothschild & Co., bankrupt. No. 5,169.

To the creditors of Mortimer Rothschild, doing business under the name or style of Mortimer Rothschild & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Mortimer Rothschild was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August —, 1902.

NO. 4,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON LEBOWITZ, HYMAN GUMBRECHT and CHARLES H. KAIDAZIAN, composing the firm of S. LEBOWITZ & CO., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Lebowitz, Hyman Gumbrecht, and Charles H. Kaidazian, composing the firm of S. Lebowitz & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Simon Lebowitz, Hyman Gumbrecht, and Charles H. Kaidazian were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

NO. 4,910.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.

In the matter of FREDERICK MEYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Meyer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Frederick Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

NO. 5,086.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT SMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert Smith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Albert Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B.

CANTOR TO DRAFT A CANAL PLANK

Will Appeal to Democratic Convention for Its Adoption.

Borough President Says Gov. Odell Has Defeated All Efforts of Believers in the State's Waterways.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan has been asked by canal boatmen and representatives of commercial interests to draft and present to the coming Democratic State Convention a plank pledging the party to the development of the State canals in conformity with the plan suggested by the Green Commission and approved by the commercial bodies of this city, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. Mr. Cantor has consented, and relative to it he said yesterday:

"The Republican Party was practically pledged to the development of the canal system by making it a thousand-ton lock canal, and a canal prism of nine feet of water, all of the authorities interested in this system of transportation agreeing that this will provide ample accommodations not only for the present, but for the future, and make this route capable of doing all the transportation work required of it.

"We had supposed that this construction had been agreed upon as the policy of the State. But Gov. Odell has seen fit to decline to carry out this agreed policy, and has put himself practically on record as the enemy of the system, and, therefore, in opposition to the vast commercial interests of the State. After vainly endeavoring to compromise on what he termed 'economy in expenditure' by suggesting a plan incapable of providing for the rapid growth of water transportation (and thus suggesting the appropriation of a large sum of money that in a very short time would be practically squandered) he has defeated all efforts of those who are believers in the State's progress, and who desire to make these water routes conform to the present and future necessities of the State.

"It has been a long struggle between the railroads and the canals, and very frequently, even in my day as a legislator, has it been necessary to resist the powerful influences of railroad corporations in the appropriation of public funds for the maintenance and improvement of canals; but it is believed now that the railroad corporations appreciate that the development of the canal system, instead of injuring their carrying trade, creates additional passenger and traffic freight for them by the building up of towns, villages, and cities, and, therefore this opposition has practically disappeared.

"Unless prompt action is taken by the Legislature to develop the canal system, our interests will be jeopardized, and, to a very considerable extent, it will cripple this port of New York, besides being equally destructive of the trade interests of the cities and villages along the line of the canals which have been built up by reason of its having been constructed.

"While I dislike very much to suggest politics in connection with such an artery of commerce, yet I must appeal to the record to prove that the Democratic Party was for years the champion of the canal system, and has done everything in its power to make the system serviceable, not only as a means of transportation, but also as a check upon the railroad companies, at least in the earlier days. I believe that both political parties should be committed to this thousand-ton and nine feet water proposition.

"It seems to me that this is the time for this city and for the other cities so directly interested in the canals of the State to send their delegations to the two conventions—the Republican and the Democratic—in order to have both parties pledged to this development of the canal system. For my part, I shall urge upon the Democratic Convention at Saratoga the adoption of a plank committing the party to this proposition."

COMMISSIONER STURGIS LOSES.

Will Obey Supreme Court Order to Restore Fire Alarm Box Inspector to Duty.

Commissioner Sturgis this morning will restore to active duty a member of the uniformed force who recently was "relieved." The Commissioner will take that action in obedience to an order of the Supreme Court, which ordered him forthwith to reinstate John J. Donnolly, Inspector of Firm Alarm Boxes. He sued for reinstatement after the Commissioner had appointed another man to the position. Donnolly got a decision in his favor, and the Commissioner was served with a writ as in the case of Chief Croker, to show cause why Donnolly should not be reinstated. The Commissioner was given from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20 to answer, and he did not do so. He got an extension of time until 5 o'clock on Friday, and in the meantime Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell advised the Commissioner to avoid contempt proceedings, as the Commissioner had no case.

"Since my dismissal for 'reduction of force,'" said Donnolly in his plea, "many linesmen and other employes of the Telegraph Bureau have been assigned to do my work, namely, James Woodbridge, a batteryman; Timothy Clancy, James O'Hare, and Joseph McNally, linemen in the said department, and are now engaged in the inspection of fire alarm boxes, which is a violation of law, and another Box Inspector appointed to do my work at a salary of $1,800, $800 more than I was getting."

William L. Guishard, a laborer, also has been reinstated. He was dismissed for reduction in force several months ago. Albert W. Orr, Assistant Fire Marshal; Claude A. Wanzor, H. C. Clarke, and several other men dismissed for the same reason, have suits against the Commissioner for reinstatement.

FORNES AND CANTOR PRAISED.

Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, talking of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, asked that President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President Cantor be thanked in the name of organized labor for the leading part they took in looking after the interests of the unions when the franchise was under discussion by the Aldermen.

Delegate Dooley of the Franklin Association of Press Feeders said that the strike of the press feeders, which started over a week ago for a new wage scale, was still in force in some of the shops.

"We have hard work to keep non-union men away from these shops," he said. "Even men from the Young Men's Christian Association were brought to fill the places of strikers. Think of it! The Young Men's Christian Association being made a nursery for non-union men."

"Too bad," said a delegate, feelingly.

WALL PAPER MILL BURNED.

Campbell Company's Plant at Bogota, N. J., Destroyed—Loss, $175,000.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 7.—The large plant of the Campbell Wall Paper Company at Bogota, a short distance north of here, was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of about $175,000. The buildings were of brick, and they covered a large area. Between five and six hundred hands were employed in the mill.

The mill was closed for an indefinite period on Wednesday. The men employed in the works lived close by, and there was a small-sized village of the houses occupied by them. About two weeks ago the plant passed into the hands of the Union Paper Company.

The Arundel Club Formed to Aid Nagle.

The Arundel Democratic Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was organized Saturday evening at 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with these officers: President—J. J. Ryan; Vice President—T. J. McManus; Treasurer—O. N. Kinkle; Recording Secretary—M. J. Gallagher; Financial Secretary—G. A. O'Brien. The club was organized with a membership of 122 and will support Percival E. Nagle for the leadership of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

GOLD FOR CITY'S NEEDY BLIND.

Nearly a Thousand Unfortunates Will Receive $50 Each To-day from the Municipality.

Every blind person in the city declared to be worthy and needy by the Charities Department investigators this morning will receive $50 in gold from the City of New York. It is the annual donation to these unfortunates by the municipality. Nearly a thousand persons will receive the donation.

The money will be paid at the office of the Charities Department, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Nearly all of them will make their way there, aided by friends. Old folks and remarkable characters come back year after year, with a few missing annually, and with what they receive in that way, coupled with savings or other help, they manage to live.

Six hundred and thirty-eight blind persons in the Bronx and Manhattan will receive the money this year. Three hundred and twenty-eight more from Brooklyn and Queens will be paid to-morrow in Brooklyn. Fifteen come from Richmond to receive the donation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:23	Moon rises...10:06	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:56	Gov. Isl'd...12:27	H. Gate...2:23
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate.... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk...	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

Alliance, Colone...	.....	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa...	.....	.....
El Norte, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, —	.....	10:30 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, ...	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique and St. Vincent...	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton.	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

British Prince, Santos...	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool....	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Karthago, St. Thomas, Para, and Manaos....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Siglo, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	.....
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aki Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 13 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 8.

Aller, Genoa, Aug. 27.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 5.
Dinnamare, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 30.
New York, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Sept. 6.
Sparta, Para, Aug. 27.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 30.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.
Zulia, La Guayra, Aug. 24.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

British Trader, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Corondo, St. Lucia, Sept. 2.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 2.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Aug. 30.
Lamington, Galveston, Sept. 3.
Mexico, Havana, Sept. 8.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Aug. 30.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 7.
Anglo-Canadian, Barrow, Aug. 29.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Hermine, Fayal, Aug. 30.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Sept. 2.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Tornato, Hull, Aug. 28.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

El Monte, Galveston, Sept. 5.
El Alba, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Hevelius, Liverpool, Aug. 28.
Lombardia, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Montserrat, Cadiz, Aug. 30.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 30.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

Denver, Galveston, Sept. 7.
Gregory, Para, Aug. 30.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
La Lorraine, Havre, Sept. 6.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, Sept. 4.
St. George, Antwerp, Aug. 30.

Arrived.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS La Fiandre, (Dutch,) Segibarth, Ghent Aug. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Clark, Hull Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:33 A. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam, and Boulogne Aug. 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) Klausen, Greytown Aug. 31, in ballast to Rohi & Kuhn. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen Aug. 27, Christiana 28th, and Christiansand 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) McGregor, Messina July 24, Girgenti 29th, Palermo Aug. 9, Girgenti 12th, and St. Michaels 23d, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) Krohg, Port Limon Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

United States battleship Indiana, from New England coast. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

United States cruiser Supply, from New England coast.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Shimosa, (Br.,) Chaplain, Yokohama June 10, Kobe 19th, Moji 20th, Shanghai 28th, Foo-Chow July 1st, Amoy 2d, Hongkong 4th, Singapore 18th, Perim Aug. 7, Port Said 14th, and Algiers 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Wetherill, Cape Haytien Aug. 21, Gonaives 24th, Jeremie 27th, Mira Goave 28th, Petit Goave 29th, Port au Prince 30th, Port Maria Sept. 1, Fort Antonio 2d, and Inagua 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Co. Vessel to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Ponce, Dalton, Ponce Aug. 29, Mayaguez 30th, and San Juan Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Astraea, (Russ.,) for Kingston, Jamaica.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 3:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Boulogne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York via Plymouth and Boulogne-sur-Mer, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from Hamburg and Boulogne-sur-Mer, sld. from Southampton for New York at 10:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:48 A. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, sld. from Liverpool yesterday for New York and passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Leith, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks; Hotel Imperial.

Shwarts & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; Miss H. Marks, jewelry and leather goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bertle, silks, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Hunter, dry goods, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Parcher, furniture; C. R. McKay, dry goods, 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Kohn, Furchgatt & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; L. Furchgatt, housefurnishing goods, dress goods, cloaks, and white goods, 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, silks and dress goods; S. England, cloaks, suits, and ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Haskell & Jones, Portland, Me.; H. L. Jones, tailors' trimmings; H. A. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Palmer, J. E., Portland, Me.; F. H. Palmer, millinery; E. F. Sheehy, ribbons; M. A. McGowan, laces; Hotel Navarre.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Weil Brothers, Opelika, Ala.; J. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorfer, furnishing goods, 478 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss G. Taylor, gloves; L. Yoeckel, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, notions, corsets, and leather goods; Miss R. A. Gillespie, ladies' wear, 467 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; W. C. Lewis, cloaks, suits, and waists, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; A. Pohlman, silverware; S. A. Sabin, books and stationery, 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. M. Quay, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, notions and furnishing goods, 436 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; J. Baere, ladies' and infant's wear, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Ink, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hengarer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Cooper, linens, 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, hosiery and gloves; Sinclair House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hislop, W. B., Syracuse, N. Y.; jewelry, laces, and leather goods, 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. J. Bevington, black goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, L. & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; M. Epstein, furnishing goods, 365 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kann Brothers Silver Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Kann, silverware; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, laces, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Morach, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Lugg, A. W., Knoxville, Tenn.; department store; St. George Hotel.

McKelvy, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; H. J. Barnes, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Briggs, O. & B., Friendship, N. Y.; Orpha Briggs, millinery; Belle Briggs, millinery.

Peck's, H. C., Son, Mexico, N. Y.; Charles A. Peck, dry goods; 17 West Nineteenth Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Shanahan, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Farwick & Auredum, Canton, Ohio; Thomas F. Barrs, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beerbower, M. C., Steubenville, Ohio; William Beerbower, general goods.

Stern & Nahm, Las Vegas, N. M.; Jacob Stern, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hammond, A. J., & Co., Cadiz, Ohio; A. J. Hammond, dry goods.

Seaman, R. L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.

Frederick, A. J., & Co., Wooster, Ohio; Frederick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Donnelly, E., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Margaret Donnelly, dry goods and millinery; Nellie C. Donnelly, dry goods; Julia G. Foley, dry goods; Anna G. Foley, millinery.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; James R. Hynes, dry goods, 115 Worth Street.

Krimson, J., Bradford, Penn.; M. McAllister, millinery; M. Donahue, millinery; Nell F. Pryor, millinery; 15 East Thirty-first Street.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Hannah Hearn, dry goods; Gertrude Seger, dry goods; 335 Broadway.

Engel, C. L., Company, The; Sandusky, Ohio; C. L. Engels, department store; Hotel Albert.

Walker, Ely, St. Louis, Mo.; L. J. Meyer, jobbing, 258 Church Street.

Woodbury, Mrs. S. S., Bradford, Penn., millinery.

Bunland, T. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. D. Bunland, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Bishop, W. W., Genesee, N. Y.; W. L. Bishop, dry goods, 39 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Otto Brothers, Marietta, Ohio; J. Wesley Otto, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lesser, The Misses, Warren, Penn.; Mary N. Lesser, ladies' furnishings, 92 Fifth Avenue.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Dillon, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Armstrong, Anthony, Allenwood, Penn., general merchandise, 269 West Twenty-second Street.

Patterson & Stevenson, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Lichtenstein, hats; Herald Square Hotel.

Baumer, Mrs. C., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 63 Bleecker Street.

Robertson, Mrs. W. H., Albany, N. Y.; millinery.

Hill, Helen, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery.

The Metropolitan Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; E. N. Stone, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hawkins Brothers & Co., Charlottesville, Va.; O. E. Hawkins, dry goods; H. R. Hawkins, dry goods; St. Denis.

Naher, Katherine, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; St. George.

Naher, K. J., Rochester, N. Y.; Rose Messerschmidt, millinery; St. George.

Richards & Co., Allegheny, Penn.; Joseph Richards, millinery; M. Richards, millinery; G. Richards, millinery.

Harding George, St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods.

Barry, Detroit, Mich.; Minnie Hoffman; dressmaking.

Martin & Taylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; John Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

F. Ruebsam & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Flora Ruebsam, millinery; St. George.

Rodenbach & Guck, Lyons, N. Y.; L. D. Rodenbach, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

E. M. & B. F. Cahill, Utica, N. Y.; B. F. Cahill; millinery.

Cahill, E. M. & B. F., Utica, N. Y.; E. M. Cahill, millinery.

Harris, J. & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, dry goods and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenberg, R., Bradford, Penn.; H. J. Rosenberg, dry goods; J. M. Cohen, dry goods; 110 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Pierce, P. C., Ulster, Penn.; general store.

Solomon, R., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods.

Hurley, M. T., St. Louis, Mo.; dressmaking.

Smith, Mrs. W. A., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery.

Taylor, M., Hamilton, Ontario; millinery; Ida E. Taylor, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Clark, H. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; dry goods.

Betts, Frank B., Pulaski, dry goods.

Carlisle, K. M., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Roberts, H. H., Blossburg, Penn.; Jennie James, dry goods and millinery.

McGuigan, L. E., Oil City, Penn.; Margaret Norton, millinery; 48 West Sixteenth Street.

Power, E. A., St. Louis, Mo.; shoes.

Greene, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; W. A. Greene, dry goods.

Jones, J. R., Sons & Co, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. Winifred Jones, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Hinton Department Company, Hinton, West Va.; Mrs. G. Flannigan, millinery; 146 Lexington Avenue.

Klock, E. D., Utica, N. Y.; millinery.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It was only natural that Saturday's bank statement, showing surplus reserves cut down fully 60 per cent., to the lowest figure recorded since May last, should have been followed by liquidating sales in certain parts of the stock market. It will not be unnatural—the impoverished resources of the banks considered—if this liquidation be continued for a time this week; or, if not that, then that the speculative element will halt in any endeavor arbitrarily to mark prices up.

It must be clear that, with surplus reserves down to the four-million-dollar mark, the present is not the most opportune time for a speculative campaign. The money market cannot stand it; nor, for that matter, are the leading financial interests favorable to any general upward movement at the moment. Rather, they prefer to go slowly until such time as it shall appear how effective is the relief to the money situation afforded by the increase in circulation to be taken out as a result of Secretary Shaw's suggestion and by gold imports. Wall Street, therefore, will do well to take to heart the lesson which Saturday's bank statement points, and not plunge into any market excesses.

It is not to be presumed, however, that the market as a whole will stand still, or that reaction will appear everywhere. There is reason to believe that some special stocks, because of favorable developments in respect to them slated for the near future, will be in demand. St. Paul, whose dividend meeting is on Thursday, promises to be one of these. Some of the independent steel stocks, for which there has been active demand lately, will likely receive attention, while the cheaper railway issues, such as Erie, Chicago Terminal, and Southern Pacific, may be found to be favorites.

Money rates will probably rule above the legal rate to-day, and there will be some calling of loans. The weakness of sterling on Saturday, however, indicates that relief to the situation by gold imports is at hand.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Boerse last week lacked a uniform tendency. The rather rapid advance of coal and iron shares of the previous week, in spite of the unpleasant reminders that the industrial situation had not yet improved, was seen to have been unwarranted. Consequently the tendency in this department was to take profits. This was especially the case on Friday as a result of the weak New York market of Thursday, but coal shares recovered yesterday.

Domestic rails scored further slight gains during the week. Shares of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines were fractionally lower, but recovered moderately yesterday. Domestic Governments weakened until yesterday, when there was a strong recovery.

Among foreign rentes the chief interest centred in Turkish. This was a result of M. Rouvier's unification scheme, which is interpreted here as favorable to the bondholders. The Turkish lottery loan continued its advance of the previous week, reaching 125. Spanish 4s were strong, and some Austrian and Swiss railroad shares were quite active. Canadian Pacifics had a strong market, but owing to the tightness of money in Wall Street, which, however, has not affected the ease of money here, the feeling regarding the American situation is still nervous.

The advance in the price of cotton caused German spinners to raise the prices of yarn, and weavers are placing heavy orders far into 1903 and are expecting higher prices later.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The payment of another 20 per cent. consol installment last week again caused rather heavy borrowing, but the supply of money was better and a considerable portion of the market's indebtedness to the Bank of England was paid off. Discounts and short credits were easier, and the rate on six months' drafts remains unchanged.

Stocks continued to be inactive and uninteresting, and the Stock Exchange was poorly attended. The only cheerfulness apparent was in Americans and a few Continental shares, and even the activity of these securities is alleged to be artificial. British rails are in the doldrums, largely as a result of the publication of certain articles contrasting the financing and earnings of British roads with those of American railroads.

Consols are falling, on the expectation of a further large Government loan, which is likely to compete with consols as an attractive investment.

With the exception of Kafirs, mines were inanimate last week. Kafirs are growing firmer and advancing.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 7.—The cloth market last week was disturbed by fluctuations in the price of cotton and an unsatisfactory bureau report, the correctness of which is gravely doubted by many. The general position is lapsing to much what it was before the report was published. It is considered probable, however, that those who are anticipating a record crop and a great fall in values will be disappointed.

Some business with India was done, and buyers frequently placed their orders at higher figures.

There was a limited inquiry for special China standards, as well as small miscellaneous and South American buying.

Yarns improved upon inquiry, although latterly they have been adversely affected by the fluctuations in cotton. Consumers generally are inclined to await increased steadiness.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 185,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 5,377,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,924,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 35.92.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge M. Vincent, Chicago; W. H. Crocker, California.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Baron and Baroness d'Bush, London; Philip R. Alger, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—M. A. Russell, Detroit; Benjamin Wodruff, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. Willoughby Walke, United States Army; Capt. J. B. Barrett, United States Army.

GILSEY—B. W. Collier, Cleveland; Harry Kent, Albany; W. J. Roberts, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—J. Pierce-Buguet, Lyons, France.

SAVOY—F. T. Mitchell, Boston; Charles Scott, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN—Ernest Howe, Newport; F. P. Sackett, United States Navy; C. L. Young, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—E. T. Stoddard, Pittsburg; Charles A. Baldwin, Philadelphia; John H. Cooper, Buffalo.

HOFFMAN—John S. Murdock, London; George Rountree, State Department of North Carolina; Judge James E. Shepherd, Raleigh.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Arthur MacArthur, United States Army; Col. E. F. Claypool, California.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:50 A. M.—Pier 39 North River; Kuper Brothers; damage, $1,500.

7 A. M.—479 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; Michael Bayllen; damage trifling.

8:25 A. M.—987 Eighth Avenue; John Raiseweber; damage trifling.

10:12 A. M.—616 Madison Street; Hyman Cohen; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—257 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; J. Finnis; damage trifling.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

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Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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The Industrial Record,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 36 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "9000 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS.
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Uister Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Syra., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only,) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9.10 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sundays, 24.25 a. m.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—29.40 a. m., 81.00, 23.40 p. m.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 81:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., †12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1.00, ‡*3.40, *5.00, *7.00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24.25, †8.00, ||9.10, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., Reading only,) ||81:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.45, 4.30, (8.00 Ocean Grove only) p. m. Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†3:30, *7:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

†From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St. 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	†12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Tens. Limited"..	*2:35pm.	*2:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday changes 6.12 A. M. 6.45, 10.25, 66.45, 25.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., R
Buffalo Local.....	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NOON
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*3.40 PM	*3.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express.....	†3.35 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1364 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 3 Park Pl., 240 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Foot Franklin St. Lve. W. 42d St.

12:15 A. M.....Way Train.....	3:20 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
12:00 Noon...Express to Norwich....	12:15 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.....Express to Rockland...	3:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M.....Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:28 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 6:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:28 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet, Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55; and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:35, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 3:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, A. (8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers.

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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M.. Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Campania, Sept. 13, Noon. Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
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Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

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Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

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North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser...	Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser....	Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin.	Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin..	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz.	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprinz.	Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfuerst.	Sept. 18, 11 AM	Friedrich..	Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n.	Sep. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst.	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen.	Oct. 2, 10 AM	Bremen..	Nov. 13, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Aller.....	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller....	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn.....	Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn....	Nov. 1, 10 AM
Trave....	Oct. 11, 10 AM	Trave...	Nov. 22, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria.	Sept. 11, 10AM	Columbia.	Sept. 25, 10AM
F. Bism'ck.	Sept. 18, 10AM	A. Victoria.	Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Waldersee	Sept 9, 10:30AM	Moltke,	Sept. 23, 9 AM
Pen's'v'nia.	Sept. 16, 3 PM	Patricia	Sept. 30, 3 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia...	Sept. 30, 2 PM	Palatia...	Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia...	Oct. 9, 2 PM	Phoenicia..	Dec. 3, 2 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Hamburg-American Line's SELECT CRUISES

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 24, by P. V. Luise, to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, (Mt. Pelee), Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba, Key West, etc., 33 days, cost $255 & up.

Mediterranean and Orient from N. Y. Jan. 22, by A. Victoria, to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Alhambra, Algiers, Genoa, Riviera, Malta, Egypt (12½ days), Palestine, Damascus, Baalbek, Constantinople, Athens, (Corinth, etc.), Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Rome, etc.—74 days, cost $400 and up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited for A. Victoria, 325 persons; P. Victoria Luise, 200 persons.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.

Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, NY

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES

The first and second parties from San Francisco, September 27 and October 15, are now complete. There is still room in the third and fourth parties, October 30 and November 3 (the latter to sail from Vancouver). Applications should reach us promptly.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Southwark.	Sept. 9, Noon	Philadel..	Sept. 17, 10 AM
St. Louis.	Sept. 10, 10 AM	St. Paul.	Sept. 24, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland.	Sept. 13, 10 AM	Zeeland.	Sept. 27, 10 AM
Kroonland.	Sept. 20, 10 AM	Finland...	Oct. 4, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia Sept. 25, Oct. 16, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, Gr E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 11, Noon

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic.	Sept. 10, Noon	Oceanic,	Sept. 24, 11 A.M.
Teutonic.	Sept. 17, Noon	Majestic...	Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric...	Sept. 19, Noon	Celtic.....	Oct. 8, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A.M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:20 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO

West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 p. m.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 a. m., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 40c.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 50c.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 160 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 160 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Bro

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Slawson & Hobbs

SELECTED

TOWN HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Superbly Located and in Perfect Condition.

NEW LIST.

A new 5-story 25 ft. limestone front American basement. Electric lighted and newly decorated at an expense of $15,000. Located in the heart of the Seventies. A sacrifice at $78,000.

Near Riverside Drive, an unusually fine 25 ft. front 4-story limestone dwelling. Price of $40,000 can be shaded.

The only 5-story American basement for sale near the 72nd Street "L" Station at anything like the money, ($32,000.) A model of beauty and convenience.

Near Central Park West. Select block in the Seventies. 4-story high stoop, newly decorated, parquet floors throughout. $45,000.

Within a block of 72nd Street "L" Station a 4-story 19 ft. high stoop. Best on market for $35,000.

On 72nd Street Parkway. 20 ft. 4 story beautifully decorated and fixtured, superb condition. Under $60,000.

25 ft. front, fire-proof, built to order, passenger elevator, electric light, steam heat, refrigerating plant, every detail perfect. Location unexcelled. $100,000.

284 Columbus Ave.

WE RECOMMEND

312-332 West 101st St.

NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Particulars and best prices.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have a large number of choice private dwellings for sale in every desirable section, principally on the west side. If you are an intending purchaser we would be glad to know your wants, and we will wait upon you with complete particulars, also BEST PRICES. We'll not annoy you in our efforts, either. 'Phone 4,163—38th Street, or postal to

BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d St.

89 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NEAR 81ST ST.

Very large five-story American basement dwelling, in excellent condition.
PRICE, $60,000.
Permit to inspect from owner, Room 500, 146 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY HOUSE.
169 West 93d St.; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; good location; entire private house block, $19,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A rare bargain. five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,000; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families' mortgage $8,500. 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th. Owner on premises.

$18,500.—Near 81st St. Station; three-story brownstone; good order; another at $17,500. WILLIAM R. WARE; 451 Columbus Av., near 81st St. Station.

Rare chance: attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22½x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elegant apartment house, below 23d St.; all rented; fine order; at very low price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $3,500 required; modern double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500; rents $1,940. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots, tenements, flats, &c., in good localities at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain!!—3-story private dwelling, near 104th St. "L" station, $12,000. Possession. John R. Davidson, 879 Columbus Av., 103d St.

Brownstone private house, 16x55x100.2; bay window; parquet flooring. 119 East 95th St. Owner.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Tenement house; rent, $1,800; price, $17,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Sq.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

$4,000—West Farms, 177th St.; 9-room house; all improvements; must sell; excellent order; fine yard; heated; schools; trolleys. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., (156th St.)

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; houses detached; 7 rooms; all improvements; to order, $1,900. Particulars Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

For Sale—Plot, 50x109, on Kimball Av., Yonkers; high and healthy; block to trolley; price, $1,200; third cash. Col., 51 East 87th St.

Sacrifice!—10 rooms, 2-family house; all improvements; near station, trolleys, school. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., (156th St.)

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS, SOUND VIEW AVE., 100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acre, AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M.
PARTICULARS NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 FIFTH AVE.

Real Estate Wanted.

WEST SIDE HOUSES. We can sell at once private residence west of Central Park. **M. AND L. HESS,** 643 Broadway, 907.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses or flats to rent kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Owners wishing to sell their property, send particulars to Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Several private houses in good localities; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Old tenement or lots in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate for Sale.

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GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON.

If you have in Cash *10 per cent.* of the cost of a house, and a steady income to meet monthly payments, you can have all the real comforts and all the refined surroundings to your home that any millionaire can buy with all his money. Grantwood houses are equipped with all the latest modern improvements and sanitary appliances, tastefully and substantially built, and set in a region of the greatest natural beauty. And they are within 30 to 50 minutes of any business office on Manhattan Island.

Just now we can show you

House Now Complete 2½ story, 8 rooms and tiled bath, hardwood finish first floor, electricity, gas. $5,000, $500; $45 per month.

Sample House Nearly Ready 2½ story, 9 rooms and bath, cypress finish, wide view of the Hudson River. $7,000, $700 down; $65 per month.

Also Another Beautiful House 6 rooms and bath $4,000, $400 cash; $35 monthly, or select a plot and we will build a house to suit your ideas exactly.

Other houses on similar terms.

14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s R. R.; or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
1,135 BROADWAY, New York. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Square.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner

PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.

OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL

BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths, (tiles to ceiling,) with shower, exposed beam, panel dining-room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGELORN, Builder, on premises.

WHY LIVE IN APARTMENTS?
WHEN $500 cash and $45 monthly pays for a BEAUTIFUL, THOROUGHLY MODERN EQUIPPED HOME, in the MOST BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE part of FLATBUSH, with large grounds? Four minutes to elevated station; 25 to Park Row. SUBSTANTIAL, well-built, detached COLONIAL HOUSE, VERY PRETTY and ATTRACTIVE. BRAND-NEW; never occupied, containing 11 fine large rooms; bath and laundry; oak trim; handsomely decorated. THIS is a CHANCE you may never get again. BUILDER HAS MORE HOUSES THAN HE CAN CARRY. Price was $8,000. It cost him $7,500. WILL SELL FOR $7,000. Bring your builder with you and let him judge. Come any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Av.

FLATBUSH.

ELEGANT COLONIAL HOUSE, EAST 17TH ST., NEAR

Albemarle Road, lot 50x170; 11 rooms and bath; extra basins, hardwood trim, double hardwood floors, first-class in every respect; price, $10,750. Also several others at prices from $5,500 and up, all in the best sections of Flatbush.
GEORGE W. EGBERT, Owner and Builder, 126 East Nineteenth St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $5,500—$500 DOWN.

EASY PAYMENTS; restricted section; near Flatbush Ave.; on a choice corner; large grounds; VERY PRETTY NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; trimmed in natural wood; FINE PLUMBING, will be decorated to suit; THIS WAS BUILT FOR A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS PLANS HAVE CHANGED; MAKE AN OFFER.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.

4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

$100.00 and $200.00 Cash.

Queen Anne Houses, 40 to 60x100 feet of ground; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses.
WM. E. KAY, Builder, 46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

A Real Bargain.—83 Hart St., near Marcy., elegant four-story brick double flat; first story single; 25x86x100; all improvements; janitor apartments; rent, $1,776; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Only $7,500.—Beautiful 3-story, basement, stone dwelling; beautiful private block, Decatur St.; 12 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; furnace heat; hardwood finish; a rare opportunity; terms to suit. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Ave.

Great Bargain! Two-story, basement, brown-stone dwelling; 2d St., near 6th Av. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Immediate Possession.—$3,975 buys 6 Tiffany Place, near Harrison St.; 3-story large brick dwelling; open.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.

THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

A small cash payment only required.

New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Don't write for particulars, but take L. I. R. R. from 34th St. and inspect the best houses ever offered for the money, $3,500 to $6,500, on the easiest of terms; houses have from 8 to 11 rooms, and all improvements.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our Free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Beautiful Hunting Islands.—Game preserves and Southern Winter homes; coast of South Carolina and George; also large hunting preserve Indian River, Florida Coast, near Palm Beach. W. S. Monteith, 18 Broadway.

Home in the Berkshire Hills; house with 6 rooms; barn 25x23, almost new; 2 acres good land; near church, school, Post Office; title guaranteed; price, $400. Address Phebe Miner, Huntington, Mass.

25 farms, $800, $900, $1,200, $1,600, $2,000; $2,500, $3,500; write price wanted; some with great bargains, stock crops; near Winsted. F. Thompson, Winsted, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

We never saw a better bargain.—Farm, 120 acres, good buildings, beautiful view; water, wood; mile village, $1,000. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Ardsley; 4 lots; best residential side offer accepted. Mrs. Emily C. Vernon, 29 West 125th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

A Little Cash.—$200, or even less will do—then $23 to $25 monthly pays everything—principal, interest, taxes, insurance—on pretty, 6, 7, 8 room detached cottages, with every improvement; easy commuting distance; 100 trains daily; high, healthy elevation; finest schools. Booklet, photos sent. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Somerville.—Farm near C. R. R. and L. V. R. R. on macadam road; good buildings; new house; improvements; 7 or up to 60 acres. Geo. M. Bowlby, 1 B'way, N. Y.

$5.00 BUYS BUILDING LOT.—Positively this week only; 20 miles, near station; installments 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Sale.

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INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
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To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—One of the finest country seats on south side of Long Island, with extensive water front, elegant dwelling; all improvements, with stable, barns, carriage houses, greenhouses, farmer's and coachman's cottages, dairy and other buildings; fine old trees and shrubbery; 200 acres; price $100,000, on easy terms. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

300 lots, heart of Hollis, $30,000; speculators investogate immediately; great opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ginseng raising very profitable; farms, $800 up; shore fronts, $300 up; better than stocks; buy this Fall; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Plainfield.—Two modern houses, large plots, fine street, plenty of shade; $4,000 equity each; want offer in exchange from homeseekers. PARK, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED TENANTS TO LEASE.

Tenants, Lessees. We have capitalists and investors ready to buy and build for you any kind of mercantile or hotel buildings in N. Y. City, on very reasonable terms.
H. J. SACHS, 119 WEST 23D ST., N. Y.

59th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire F. Herter & Son, 47 East 58th St.

Two newly decorated stores, basement and parlor floor, just remodeled; fine location; suitable any business; rent reasonable; immediate possession. 1,004 Madison Av., 78th St.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, and floors, suitable any business; low rents; all cars. 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th St.

A second loft, 43 John St., to let. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Surrogate Notices.

CLYMER, MEREDITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lily S. Clymer, Henry Clymer Overton, G. Bleasdale Overton, Louise Overton Ward, Edward Overton, Eliza Overton Hammond, Elia M. Little, Mary D. Angle, Graham Macfarlane, James R. Macfarlane, Eugenia H. Macfarlane, Mary G. Grant, Mary Willing Bayard, James Macfarlane, Harriet B. Macfarlane, George Clymer Macfarlane, Edward Macfarlane, Malcolm Macfarlane, S. Bartlett Macfarlane, Rose N., Countess de Bryas, the widow, heirs and next of kin of MEREDITH CLYMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William B. Shubrick Clymer of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MEREDITH CLYMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au18-1aw7wM.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903 next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au25-1aw6mM

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Most Beautiful Location on Riverside Drive.

The Choicest and Most Conveniently Arranged Apartments on the West Side.

All Outside Light. Large Private Lawn.

Suites of 11 and 12 Rooms, with 2 and 3 Baths.

Separate Stairs and Elevator for Servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

Riverside Drive, Cor. 92d Street

Golden Gate,

N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,
Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

The Most Beautiful Location on RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 92D ST.

The choicest and most conveniently arranged apartments on the West Side.

ALL OUTSIDE LIGHT. LARGE PRIVATE LAWN.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms with 2 and 3 baths.

Separate stairs and elevator for servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

376 Buildings represented; 1,694 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.
Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2,450 Madison Square.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,

LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,

ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.

Superintendent on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 116TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, tiled floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fireproof apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 95TH STREET, overlooking the picturesque Hudson River and Grant's Tomb,
THE "HUDSON."
High Grade. Absolutely Fireproof. 2 suites, 5 and 7 rooms, reasonable, from Oct. 1st, with immediate possession. Apply to Supt., on premises.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street, Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

159 WEST 45TH ST., adjoining Longacre Square.
Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $900 yearly. Look at these before renting.
Apply janitor, or LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

66 East 77th Street.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, with the latest modern appointments; every room light; rents, $50 to $65.
CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

THE HOLYOKE,
Southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av.; elegant apartment of 10 rooms and bath; ground floor; all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire B. H. Gilde, on premises.

"ALTAMONTE APARTMENTS."

9 large, light rooms; bath, electric light, elevator, telephone; delightfully situated, overlooking Hudson; $900, $1,000 per annum. Apply 606 West 113th St., near Riverside.

102 West 93d Street,

6 and 8 rooms; overlooking Park; marble halls, stairways; hallboys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $65; immediate possession. Superintendent or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

106TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
Convenient to all transit.
Handsome 7 rooms. Everything modern. Gr. floor, $40. 1 flight up, $45.
Apply on premises, 211 W. 106th St.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., cor. 2d Av.
Absolutely fire-proof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $31 and $32.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av., 2d flat, 25x90; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large light rooms; rent, $47.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat; hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—

New fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100 FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

THE ATLANTA,
204 West 70th Street, Sherman Square, 7 and 8 light rooms; every convenience; quiet and refined.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST POINT, KAUNEONGA,

West 95th St., between West End Av. and Riverside. 326 to 338

High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North.
An Open View of Hudson, Palisades and the Surrounding Country.

Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.

For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
Ample Closet Room.
Reasonable, Moderate Rentals.
Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or
GORDON S. McCREEDY,
581 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 88TH ST.

HILLCREST,

On Cathedral Heights, **116th St.,** near Columbia University.

Apartments of 9 & 11 Rooms

and baths, designed for families accustomed to living in private houses; all outside rooms; beautifully finished; abundance of large closets; fine bedrooms; every known convenience; $1,600 to $2,350 a year. Take the Amsterdam Avenue car. Agent on premises.

A NEW DEPARTURE

A PRIVATE HOUSE—APARTMENT HOUSE

1,078 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR 81ST STREET.

One apartment on a floor.
Seven and eight rooms, bath, etc.
In construction and appointment cannot be excelled
Choicest residential section in city.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,500.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103rd ST.

A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.

Suites of 2 to 5 rooms, with bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $15 to $65 per month.

Dining Room on American Plan. $7 per week.

C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 98TH STREET, overlooking the picturesque Hudson River and Grant's Tomb,
THE "HUDSON."
High Grade. Absolutely Fire-proof. 2 Suites, 5 and 7 rooms, reasonable, from Oct. 1st, with immediate possession. Apply to Supt., on premises.

WASHINGTON.

318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.

Ready for occupancy September 15, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

43d St., 225 West, adjoining Longacre Square.—Eight-room single flat, with all improvements; only $45 monthly. Janitor, or LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

THE WICKLIFFE,
226 West 78th Street, near Broadway, 7 and 8 light rooms; handsomely decorated; every convenience.

204-208 East 21st St., 230 East 25th St., 232 9th Av., 231 East 24th St.—4 and 5 room apartments, bath, all improvements; rents moderate.

A.—566 Lexington Av., 4th flat, seven large rooms; single house; all improvements; rent, $28. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water; select neighborhood; rent, $60.00.

Attractive apartments, four rooms, bath; 115 West 62d; modern improvements, $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

1,053 Park Av., near 86th St.; steam-heated apartments, six large rooms; rent, $20 to $25. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., **BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

An attractively furnished apartment of 2 rooms and 2 bathrooms to rent from October 1st.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
570 5th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

Furnished flats, 3 or 5 rooms, steam heat, hot-water supply; elevator service. 50 Stuyvesant St., corner 2d Av. and 10th St.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

GREYSTONE,

304 WEST 99TH ST.
SIXTH FLOOR, OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1.
EVERY ROOM LIGHT.
RENT $1,000.

207-209 W. 81ST ST.,

TWO SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS.
SMALL FAMILIES ONLY.
RENT $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., (116th.)

ANTOINETTE,

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms; $300 up; restaurant accommodation.

WEST END AVE., 843,

near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated. Rents, $25 to $29; one month free. No. 52 East 106th St.

OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Beautiful flats, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; all light; modern improvements; select small families. 317 West 114th St., N. E. corner Manhattan Av. KEIM.

Bachelor Apartment "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric lights, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—2 rooms and bath, porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30.00. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Broadway apartments; 126 West 66th St.; seven and bath; $45 to $85; select house; all cars.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

2ND FLOOR, PRIVATE HOUSE.

4 rooms and bath, furnished; elegant carpets, heat and gas included; rent, $35. C. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FEW LEFT

FIRST CLASS HOUSES & APARTMENTS
SEND FOR OUR LISTS.
Firm of J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Apartment Hotels.

"THE RAMON,"

340 WEST 57TH ST.,
near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all car lines.
New Residential Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
DINING SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
Physician's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

THE HANOVER,

2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.
Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th Street.
Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, unfurnished, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class Restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

Hotels and Restaurants.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL. Men only. 183 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished room, running water; excellent German cooking; $5-$7; adjoining bath room.

16th St., 130-132 East—Cushman House.—Large and small rooms to let, with board; references.

19th St., 122 East.—Finest central location; corner rooms, with and without private bath; parlor dining, small tables; extra choice meals; investigate; extraordinary accommodations; references.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has desirable, sunny rooms; large, small; table and service unexcelled.

44th St., 219 West.—Very desirable large alcove room and others, with superior table; refined home; references.

45th St., 133 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders and transients accommodated.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; hot and cold water, immense closets, refined surroundings; excellent table and service; large parlor dining room.

95th St., 55 West.—Rooms, with excellent board; references.

96th St., 17 West.—Spacious rooms; dressing rooms; private bath; telephone; also small rooms; terms moderate; few vacancies for select parties; references given and required.

97th St., 54 West.—One alcove room, one room fourth floor, with board; parlor dining room.

97th St., 63 West.—Desirable sunny second-floor front room, also large room for two; $12.

129th St., 17 West.—Very desirable rooms, en suite or singly, in first-class house; table boarders.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

In the most beautiful part of the Bronx; 50 minutes from City Hall; fine house, large airy rooms, spacious grounds; tennis, and bowling; all conveniences; board reasonable. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Tel. 198B Melrose.

Lexington Av., 465.—Light, large r

CAPT. MOYNIHAN WILL APPEAL TO JEROME

He Intimates That Politics Influenced Magistrate Crane.

Name of Tammany Leader Nicholas J. Hayes Brought Into Case of Discharge of Fifteen Prisoners Taken in Lion Hotel Raid.

The action of Magistrate Crane in discharging from custody in Harlem Police Court yesterday John Vigorito, the alleged proprietor of the Lion Hotel, at 2,218 Second Avenue, and subsequent remarks made by the Magistrate, have stirred up strife between the Magistrate and Capt. Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Detectives Storjohan, Simerlein, and Lawler of Capt. Moynihan's command late on Saturday night made a raid upon Vigorito's place on evidence collected some time previously. The result of the raid was the capture of fourteen prisoners, six men and eight women. Vigorito was not arrested at the time of the raid, but was taken into custody in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, when the other prisoners taken in the raid were arraigned. Detective Storjohan told Magistrate Crane that Vigorito's place had been under police surveillance for some time past, and that its character was well known.

Magistrate Crane, after hearing the evidence, immediately discharged all the prisoners, including Vigorito, on the ground that the police had no proper evidence upon which to hold the prisoners. At the same time the Magistrate told Vigorito that if he was ever brought before him again he would send him to jail.

Just previous to the arraignment of the prisoners caught in the raid upon Vigorito's place, Detective Sergeant Sherry of Inspector Kane's staff arraigned a woman prisoner before Magistrate Crane, who discharged her, saying:

"You men in Capt. Moynihan's district make the most idiotic arrests made in any precinct in the city. Capt. Moynihan is no more fit to be a Captain of police than the Queen of England."

Sherry explained that he was not a member of Capt. Moynihan's precinct, but the Magistrate declared that it made no difference; that most of the arrests made in Moynihan's precinct were foolish.

The discharge of Vigorito and the remarks of Magistrate Crane were reported to Capt. Moynihan at the station house by his men, and the Captain was thoroughly nettled. He said:

"I shall send Detectives Storjohan and Simerlein to District Attorney Jerome the first thing to-morrow morning with this matter, and see if he will help me. My evidence against the Lion Hotel, collected by my men, is complete, and the prisoners should be held. The police Captains are charged with neglecting their duty in allowing such places as Vigorito's to run. We get evidence and try to close the places up. What chance has a police Captain got if the Magistrates will not hold the prisoners?

"There is something back of this, and I propose to find out what it is."

At this point Capt. Moynihan pulled out of one of his pockets one of Vigorito's business cards, which, according to Capt. Moynihan, was picked up in Magistrate Crane's courtroom just after the termination of Vigorito's case.

"Don't this look funny?" asked the Captain, handing the card to the reporters. On the back of the card was this message:

"Hon. Mr. Hayes: My place was arrested last night. Please come and help me."

Detective Storjohan reported to Capt. Moynihan that he had seen Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany leader of the district in which the raid was made, in court while the case was going on.

Capt. Moynihan declared that Vigorito was a member of Hayes's political club in the district, and intimated that political influence was being used in behalf of the alleged proprietor of the Lion Hotel. The Captain said Vigorito's place is one of the most notorious in the city, and that he was most careful in getting his evidence against it.

Nicholas J. Hayes was seen at the Pocasset Club, of which he is President, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. He said:

"I don't know what Capt. Moynihan means by saying such things. I don't know anything about the case. I don't know Vigorito. I don't know how that name appeared on that card. It may be some other Hayes. I was not interested in his case. I went to the lobby of the court this morning to see a man who had been arrested on an intoxication charge. I don't care to tell who he was. I didn't see Detective Storjohan, and I didn't ask him to be easy on Vigorito. I don't meddle with police courts at all.

"Any one who knows Magistrate Crane knows he would not throw any case out of court in which he had evidence, and he would not let any one influence him. I made no attempt whatever to influence the case, as I knew nothing about it."

Efforts were made to find Magistrate Crane at his home, 130 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, in the afternoon, but the house was closed, and it was said that the Magistrate had gone out of the city for the day.

CROWD SAW HER TRY SUICIDE.

A Thousand Persons Watched Mrs. Ross Hang Herself in Bushwick Park, but Did Not Interfere.

In the presence of more than 1,000 persons, Mrs. Jennie Ross, fifty-four years old, of 28 Montieth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday attempted to end her life in Bushwick Park, Melrose Street and Irving Avenue, by hanging. The reason she afterward gave to the police for wanting to die was to avoid any more quarrels with her husband.

Mrs. Ross, on reaching the park climbed on an iron picket fence, and then, untying a long apron, twisted it into a stout rope. One end she fastened around the limb of a tree, and the other around her neck. Meanwhile a curious crowd was watching her. Looking at the throng for a moment, she told them that she was about to die. Then she let herself down from the fence and proceeded to strangle.

Policeman Decker of the Hamburg Avenue Station saw the large crowd, and hastened to see what the trouble was. He quickly cut Mrs. Ross down, but by that time she was insensible, and a call for an ambulance was sent to the German Hospital. Dr. Weinbergh resuscitated the woman, and she was then taken to the police station, where she was held on the charge of attempted suicide.

Before Mrs. Ross had left her home to go to the park she had tried to jump out of a window.

BUSINESS MEN PROTEST AGAINST INSURANCE RATES.

Committee of Philadelphia Allied Interests Attacks Underwriter Wagner's Reasons for the Increase.

In protest against the general advance in fire insurance made during the last year throughout the United States several business organizations in Philadelphia, including the Board of Trade, Grocers and Importers' Exchange, Lumbermen's Exchange, Commercial Exchange, Master Builders' Exchange, Franklin Institute, Trades' League, The Bourse, "T" Square Club, Drug Exchange, Manufacturers' Club, Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Engineers' Club, have formed an investigation committee.

During the Summer months this committee, known as the Allied Business Organizations of Philadelphia Fire Insurance Committee, has been at work, endeavoring to refute the pamphlet on "Why Rates Have Been Advanced," published by George E. Wagner, President of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association. Mr. Wagner undertook to show an underwriting net loss of $26,945,895 for the eleven years from 1890 to 1901, inclusive, on business throughout the United States of all the fire insurance companies that report to the Insurance Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

In its report the committee says of this pamphlet in part:

Item A. To obtain his total "loss" of $26,945,895 Mr. Wagner includes in his third column of "increased liability" the difference between the reserve fund and liabilities of 69 stock companies of Dec. 31, 1889, and the reserve fund and liabilities of 65 other stock companies of Dec. 31, 1900. He also includes in this same column the difference between the liabilities of 30 mutual companies of Dec. 31, 1889, and those of 53 other mutual companies of Dec. 31, 1899. This is a use of wrong figures. The amount which has been erroneously so calculated as a loss is $2,891,961.

Item B. For the year 1894 Mr. Wagner calculates an increased liability of $2,834,926, whereas there was a decreased liability in this year of that amount. This makes a difference in Mr. Wagner's figures of double this amount, and reduces at once his net "loss" by $5,669,852.

Item C. For the year 1900 Mr. Wagner only includes the fire premiums received, and excludes the marine premiums, although expenses of both the fire and marine business are included. The marine premiums written in 1900 amounted to $12,874,325, and the marine expenses are estimated at 13 per cent., or $1,673,662, and the loss claimed by Mr. Wagner is reduced that much more. While in all previous years he includes the increases made in both the fire and marine reinsurance funds, in 1900 Mr. Wagner omits the increase of the latter.

Item D. For the year 1900 Mr. Wagner excludes the figures of the mutual companies, but includes them in all other years.

Item E. In all eleven years Mr. Wagner omits the income derived from the investment of deposits upon perpetual policies, although he includes all losses incurred upon these policies. This income upon such deposits of the Pennsylvania companies alone, at 4 per cent. per annum, would amount to about $4,675,000.

The committee ends its report by saying: "Mr. Wagner stated at the meeting held at the Builders' Exchange:

"'Because of these losses it was necessary to increase the rates all over the United States, and they have been so increased.' Logically, it follows that, as Mr. Wagner's statement of these underwriting losses is incorrect, no good reason exists for increasing the rates all over the United States."

BEST MAN DIED AT A FEAST.

While Helping the Bride and the Bridegroom He Was Stricken Down.

While helping a young bride and a bridegroom at a wedding feast yesterday afternoon, Rudolph Hiller, a butcher, of 59 East Seventh Street, who had officiated as best man at the wedding on Saturday evening in St. Joseph's Church, dropped dead. Hiller and John O'Keefe, the bridegroom, who lives at 323 West Broadway, had been friends for years.

The bridegroom invited his friends to his house yesterday, and while the festivities were at their height Hiller, who was one of the jolliest of the company, fell to the floor and died. Until recently he had been in St. Vincent's Hospital, and it was said that after he left there he had been drinking too much. He was twenty-six years of age and he had no relatives in this country.

Memorial on the Funeral Riot.

A committee of the East Side Vigilance League, headed by Dr. Julius Halpen, will present a memorial to Mayor Low this morning, arraigning Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Thurston for inactivity in regard to punishing the offenders during the rioting at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph.

Every day will be chilly by and bye, and any day may be rainy now or then.

A cravenette—a rain proofed light weight overcoat; keeps you warm and keeps you dry, gray, black, tan. $15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Carpet Dept.

A Bargain in

Persian Carpets and Rugs.

50 Carpets,
reduced especially for the occasion,
Sizes 8x11 to 11x15 ft.,
$75 to $150
each.
And 300 Rugs
from
$10 to $13.50.

The above are of superior quality.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall stock is now complete in all the various grades and makes, the products of the leading manufacturers of the world. Many exclusive designs are embraced.
We call special attention to our line of
ROYAL WILTONS,
The Best Wearing Carpets Made.
ALSO
AXMINSTERS AND WILTON VELVETS,
The largest line ever shown.
On MONDAY, SEPT. 8TH, we will open the
GREATEST RUG SALE
ever offered in the history of the trade.
INDIA AND PERSIAN RUGS,
Hand Made and in the following large carpet sizes, viz.:

6x9 ft. at	24.50	12.8x15.7 at	100.00
9.4x12.2 at	49.50	12x16 ft at	100.00
9.10x13.9 at	69.50	12.3x18.6 at	125.00
12x12.3 at	70.00	14.3x18.8 at	300.00
10.3x15.3 at	75.00	15x30 ft at	350.00

SPECIAL! 3x6 feet at 5.00 each.
DOMESTIC RUGS.
TWO LOTS in large carpet sizes, consisting of Axminsters, Body Brussels, Smyrnas and Khorassans at $18.50 and $24.50.
Worth double the money.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave, 13th and 14th Sts.

O'Neill's

Autumn Styles in
WOMEN'S SUITS.

Our collection of Women's Suits for Fall wear is an exceptionally attractive one, embracing as it does all the finest designs of the best manufactures, as well as many exclusive novelties.

Norfolk Blouse Effects, New Fronts, New Skirts, Etc.

Norfolk Suits, made from the new Snowflake materials; collar and belt of velvet; nine-gored skirts..... 16.50
Norfolk Suits of black and blue cheviot, perfectly tailored; kilted skirt; exceptionally attractive..... 19.75
Norfolk Suits of Snowflake Bannockburn Tweeds, kilted strap-trimmed skirts..... 14.75
Dress Suits of fine Vicunas; novel strapped blouse, finished with velvet vestee in black and green; silk-lined jacket..... 23.50
Novel Blouse effects in Camel's Hairs, all colors; new draped skirts; allover silk..... 35.00

An Extraordinary Offering of Women's Taffeta Silk Suits.

One hundred of them in black and blue changeable effects, flare kilted skirts, newest design and beautifully finished. ☞ Regular Value, $16.50, 11.75 Each

Opening of the Fall Season
IN THE
Upholstery Department.

We have made great preparations for the coming season, and now that we are ready we can say without exaggeration that we have the best selected stock of Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods, etc., ever shown by a retail store. The prices are unusually attractive—just a few hints:

50-inch Silk Velours
in all colors, best quality made, sold elsewhere at 3.00 and 3.25 yd . . . . . 1.98 Yard

Pure Silk Damask
in every desirable color, 50 inches wide, for Portieres or Furniture Coverings, value 3.50 . . . . 2.25 Yard

A Remarkable Portiere Offer!
50.00 Silk Velour Portieres at 23.50 Pair.

Beginning to-day we will make to order and deliver at such time as you may wish Portieres made from All-silk Velours, lined with Tamstan silk and interlined with flannel, cord or fringed edge, and hung complete, for 23.50

Other Special Values in Portieres.

165 pairs Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom; never before sold for less than 9.00.
Special 4.98 Pair.

1,500 Pairs of
Tapestry Portieres,
Fringed top and bottom; floral designs and Persian stripes; regular value 5.00.
Special 2.98 Pair.

A Great Offer in
Colored Madras Curtains.

Through a fortunate purchase we are enabled to offer 300 pairs of Colored Madras Curtains, all choice designs, at
Half Former Prices.
Regular 6.00 Curtains.....3.98 Pair.
Regular 8.00 Curtains.....4.98 Pair.

Lace Curtains.

Our direct Fall Importations of Swiss and French made Lace Curtains are now ready for your inspection and selection. Unusually attractive prices prevail.

Note These Special Values:
Irish Point Curtains,
White and Ivory.
Regular 5.00 grade, now 3.48.
Regular 6.00 grade, now 4.48.
Regular 7.50 grade, now 5.98.
Regular 10.00 grade, now 7.48.

Brussels Curtains.
Regular 8.00 grade, now 5.98.
Regular 12.00 grade, now 7.50.
Regular 13.50 grade, now 7.98.
Regular 25.00 grade, now 15.00.

Renaissance Curtains.
Regular 10.00 grade, now 6.75.
Regular 13.50 grade, now 9.98.
Regular 22.50 grade, now 15.00.

Point Arab Curtains.
Regular 12.00 grade, now 8.65.
Regular 18.75 grade, now 14.85.
Regular 29.50 grade, now 22.50.
Regular 45.00 grade, now 30.00.

Sale of Morris Chairs.

A Special lot of Morris Chairs made of solid quartered golden oak, massive claw feet, spring seat, hair filled cushions, plain or fancy velour covering,
☞ Regular Value 12.00
Marked for this sale 7.98 Each.

Two Great Bargains in
Complete Bed Outfits!

OUTFIT NO. 1 consists of one White Enamelled Iron Bed, 1¼ inch posts, extended foot, brass rails and full mounts, one all iron spring and one good black hair mattress (one or two parts), A.C.A, or fancy ticking; value 28.00..... 19.98

OUTFIT NO. 2 comprises one heavy white Enamelled Iron Bed in fancy scroll design, brassed trimmings, one heavy all iron spring, one all black hair mattress, made in one or two parts, A.C.A. or fancy ticking, all sizes, value 23.00.... 16.98

Closing Out Iron and Brass Sample Beds at Half Regular Prices.

Furnishing Contracts.

The complete furnishing of Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, etc., in every detail, is one of our specialties. Estimates, Ideas and Sketches submitted upon application to our Contract Dept.
Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed.

☞ Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
REDUCED
DRAWING-ROOM BEAUTIES.

2 and 3 Piece Suites, $45.00 to $300.00, (former prices $57 to $410.) Gold, Green Enamel, Mahogany and Mahogany finish frames, also All-Upholstered. Covered with Damask and Silk Tapestry.

Many odd Sofas, Reception Chairs, etc., greatly reduced—some exquisite designs echoing the splendor of the French Court of Le Grand Monarch.

Bargains for every room, as still more space must be made for the superb Autumn novelties daily arriving from our factory.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTD'D. 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street. O'Neill's SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

The New Fall Dress Goods
Now Ready for Your Inspection.

We invite your attention to-day to our Fall importations of high class Dress Goods. A whole page in this paper would not be sufficient to describe the collection with its endless variety of weaves, styles and colors—there are handsome soft clinging fabrics in great variety for evening wear and House Gowns, the richest of materials for Tailor-made Gowns and Separate Skirts, the newest and most novel styles for waists, etc., etc.—just a brief mention of some of the new fabrics introduced for this season:

Materials for Tailor Made Gowns.
Adopted by the leading French and American Costumers.

Scotch Tweeds in great variety, from the quiet neat effects to the most striking and rich styles in which bright warm colorings are shown.
Scotch Homespuns in self colorings flecked with contrasting colors.
Zibeline Mixtures, Stripes and Checks, Mirror Zibelines in Self Colorings, Long and Short Hair Zibelines in new and novel color mixtures and self colorings, Pin Dot Zibelines in Self Colors. Bannockburn and Loop Yarn Suitings. Men's Wear Woolens in Checks, Plaids and fancy mixtures and
An unrivaled collection of black and white effects, now so extensively worn in Europe.

Self Color Fabrics.

The variety of these goods is so large we can mention but a few. Among the most popular styles are these:
Crepe Weaves in many styles, Melrose, Camel's Hair, Cheviots, Vicunas, Twine Cloths, Prunellas, Nub yarn Cheviots, Granites, Basket Cloths, Panama Weaves, Raised Cords, also the always popular Broadcloths and Venetians in very attractive colorings as well as many other styles and weaves in fabrics of high lustre.

The Soft, Clinging Fabrics.

Our collection of soft, clinging fabrics for House Gowns and Evening wear embraces the very newest ideas of the best European makers. Among the best styles are Rice Voiles in Self-Colorings.

Flecked Voiles and London Twines, Silk and Wool Crepe de Chines in plain, dotted and stripes.

Silk and Wool Japons and all-wool French Voile, Silk and Wool Eoliennes, both plain and fancy, all-wool Crepes, all in a splendid variety of fall colors, also an unusually attractive assortment of the latest weaves and fabrics in Creams and Whites.

Plaids and Checks.

Pretty Plaids and Checks will be among the leading materials worn by fashionable women this season. We have a most extensive collection.

Dark Navy Blue and Green Combinations take the lead. Other green and blue combinations are overshot with pin dots of Contrasting Colors. Then there are Scotch Plaids, Tweeds, Cheviots, Serges, Poplins, Zibelines and an unequaled collection of checks. These goods are not only adapted for Separate Skirts, but for Entire Costumes, as well as Shirtwaists and Children's Dresses. The prices are unusually attractive.

Three of the Most Phenomenal Dress Goods Values Ever Offered in the Retail Trade!

When we advertise that "Special Value" will be given we mean just what we advertise; in other words the article advertised must have merit and not be regular goods offered at the regular price, but advertised as "Special Value." At times we sell goods for even less than the actual cost of weaving. That's what we're going to do to-day—we're going to offer you the best "special values" ever announced by any retail house. Here they are:

15,000 Yards

from two of the leading Importers of New York, goods of high character and just in time for the coming season, go on sale this morning

At Less Than the Actual Cost of Weaving!

The collection includes such desirable styles as all-wool Zibelines, Basket Cheviots, Tucked Suitings, plain and hairline stripe Melrose Cloths, Armures, black and white Flecked Cheviots, Granite Cloths, rough Panama Cloths and Whipcords. These goods were made to retail at 1.00 to 1.50 yard, but we have decided to divide them into three big lots and sell them at these phenomenal prices.

50c 59c and 69c Yard.

All wool imported Whipcords, 45 to 49 inches wide, in a variety of colors and black, regular value 1.25 to 1.45 yd. . . . . 50c. yd.

All wool Granite Cloths, 45 inches wide, not the harsh wiry kind, made of low grade yarns, but a quality that has heretofore retailed at 1.00 yard. Over 15 shades to choose from, including Cream, Royal Blue, and many light shades as well as Black; also all wool Rough Panama Cloth in a variety of desirable mixtures, including plain Black and Blue, actual value 1.00 and 1.25, at . . . . . 59c. yd.

All wool Zibelines, 47 inches wide, in 10 very desirable shades, including Navy and Black, value 1.50.
All wool Hair line Stripe Prunella and Melrose Cloths, in a variety of shades, 45 to 50 inches wide, value 1.00 to 1.35.
50-inch All Wool Basket Cheviot in browns, navy, black and other desirable colors, value 1.00.
48-inch Tucked Suitings, value 1.50.
54-inch All Wool Camel's Hair Homespun and 50-inch All Wool black and white Flecked Cheviots, value 1.00 to 1.35 yard . . . . . 69c.

Be sure and see the window display. It is unusually attractive.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Sixth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Third Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Fifth Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Eighty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Eighty-second Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Ninetieth Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive; Eighty-ninth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive; Fiftieth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Twenty-ninth Street, from Broadway to Eighth Avenue; Forty-fourth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from Pleasant Avenue to Park Avenue; Second Avenue, from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-third Street; Nineteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fifty-ninth Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; Montgomery Street, from Water Street to Division Street; Forty-first Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; Wall Street, from Pearl Street to Water Street; Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to University Place; Fourteenth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Monroe Street, from Pike Street to Market Street; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Madison Street, from Pike Street to Rutgers Street; Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Forty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Houston Street, from Sheriff Street to Columbia Street, including intersection of Sheriff Street; also Sheriff Street, from Houston Street to Second Street; regulating and repaving with granite pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Forty-fourth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Depew Place; for regulating and grading, setting curbstones, and flagging sidewalks in New Elm Street, from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street, (between Prince and Great Jones Streets.)

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt blocks on macadam foundation, or with a bituminous macadam pavement, Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. Repaving with asphalt on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Henry Street, from Rutgers to Grand Street. Asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Sixty-third Street, from Central Park West to Broadway. Also One Hundred and Second Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 30, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Southwest Baltimore Harbor, Md., will be received at this office until noon Sept. 11, 1902, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office.

PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Tax Notice.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 1, 1902.

Taxpayers who desire to obtain their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map Number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant *and with return postage prepaid.*

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, for repairing and maintaining asphalt block pavement now in the following-named streets in the Borough of Manhattan:

Manhattan Avenue, Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Ninth Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Bradhurst Avenue, Hamilton Place, Ninety-third Street, Ninety-eighth Street, Ninety-eighth Street, Ninety-ninth Street, One Hundred and First Street, One Hundred and Eighth Street, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, Park Avenue, Audubon Avenue, Convent Avenue, Claremont Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, One Hundred and Third Street, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For further particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, for building complete "outlet sewer into Harlem River, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, with alteration and improvement to existing sewers in Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, and in Ninety-second Street, between Avenue A and Second Avenue."

For building complete "sewer in One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue."

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to sewer in Seventy-second Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue. Also to sewer in Sixty-sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Hudson River.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 30, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 16, 1902, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish on board the U. S. Supply Ship Culgoa, at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh vegetables, and ice. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. A. S. KENNY, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 8-28-02.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE FOR A GRANT OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Take notice, that the undersigned will file with the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 18th day of September, 1902, an application for a grant of lands under water hereinafter described, and by the resolutions of said Commissioners any person deeming himself liable to injury by reason of such grant may file before said date with said Commissioners at the Capitol in Albany, a remonstrance stating why said grant will be an injury to him or his property. The land under water above mentioned is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land under water, lying in the East River in front of and adjacent to the upland hereinafter described, belonging to the undersigned applicant, situate, lying, and being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, in the City of New York, Counties of Queens and New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, as extended, distant westerly seven hundred and thirty-six (736) feet and nine (9) inches from the northwesterly side of Front Street measured along said centre line as extended; thence running along said centre line, as extended, north sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') west two hundred and one (201) feet and one (1) inch to Pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War, February 18, 1898; thence north twenty-four degrees (24°) fifty-eight minutes (58') twenty seconds (20") east along said pierhead line two hundred and thirty (230) feet two and a half (2½) inches; thence still along said pierhead line north thirty-five degrees (35°) thirty-nine minutes (39') forty seconds (40") east thirty (30) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, thence along the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, south sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') east two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches to pier and bulkhead line established by Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1678 of the State of New York; thence southwesterly along said line, two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning. Containing 1 252-1000 acres.

The soundings taken once in every fifty feet along the whole exterior water line of said proposed grant, beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning in the aforesaid description, and running around said land under water above-described in the course above described, are 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 7 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the westerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 29 feet; 28 feet 9 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the northerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 28 feet 7 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 29 feet 5 inches at the easterly corner of said land under water above described.

The uplands of the undersigned applicant, adjacent to the lands applied for, are bounded as follows: Northerly by Flushing Street, and lands of the Yellow Pine Company; easterly by Front Street, and lands of the applicant; southerly by Pidgeon Street, and lands of the applicant; and westerly by the land applied for.

It is the intention of the undersigned to appropriate the lands above described to its beneficial enjoyment by filling it in, and erecting bulkheads and buildings thereon, substantial, permanent structures, docks or other buildings.—Dated July 21st, 1902.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
Applicant.
Post Office Address, No. 109 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
FISHER & VOLTZ, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. au4-law6wM

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Curtis Bay, Baltimore Harbor, Md., will be received at this office until noon Sept. 11, 1902, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office.

PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; cooler; south to west winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,435. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL HOLDS TWO CONFERENCES

He Talks with Senator Platt and George R. Sheldon.

The Governor Declines to Talk About the Trust Plank—Mr. Platt Says the Temporary Chairmanship Is "Still in the Air."

Gov. Odell came to town yesterday and had a long conference with Senator Platt and a shorter one with George R. Sheldon, who, in all probability, will be the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The former occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; the latter at the Union League Club.

About the hotel were Congressman Sherman and ex-Mayor Wheeler of Utica, William C. Warren of Buffalo, Congressman Littauer of Fulton, Lafayette B. Gleason of Delhi, and Adjt. Gen. Henry.

The Governor reached the hotel a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and at once proceeded to the Senator's apartments. There they remained for an hour, then lunched, and returned to the Senator's rooms for a few minutes. The moment the Governor appeared in the hotel rotunda after leaving Senator Platt he was besieged by reporters, who plied him with questions. He replied:

"Gentlemen, I don't know that I have much I can tell you. It would neither be wise nor dignified for me to suggest names for candidates or planks for the platform. If I undertook to do anything of that kind, being a candidate myself, it might be said that I was not in harmony with the party."

"Will anything be said about the trusts in the platform?" he was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "That is for the convention to decide."

"What is your opinion about it?"

"I have none to express," he answered. "To know what I personally think about the trusts, it is only necessary to read my recent speeches, or you can wait and see what I may say at Syracuse, Delhi, and Fonda this week."

"Have you decided anything with regard to the vacancies on the Supreme Court bench?"

"I believe," he replied, "that I will fill the vacancy in this county (to succeed Judge Beach) this week."

"Will you give the name now?"

"No," he rejoined, "but I will say that the appointee will be a Republican."

"Did you see Mr. Sheldon to-day?"

"I did," said the Governor. "I met him at the Union League Club."

"Will he be nominated for Lieutenant Governor?"

"I can't tell," was the answer. "Mr. Sheldon would make an excellent Lieutenant Governor. He possesses all the necessary qualifications for the office."

The Governor returned to Albany on the 5:30 o'clock train, and will go to Syracuse to-day.

Senator Platt was asked whether Mr. Sheldon would be named for Lieutenant Governor.

"It is my belief," he replied, "that Mr. Sheldon will be the nominee. He is acceptable to Chairman Dunn and myself, and the Governor is not opposed to him."

"Committeeman Warren of Buffalo is down stairs," said a reporter, "and he says the Erie County organization has agreed on John G. Wicksher for State Treasurer."

"Then Mr. Wicksher will be nominated," was his reply.

"Everything is settled, then, about the ticket, except Secretary of State?"

"No; the Attorney Generalship has not been decided upon. That has to be settled. Henry B. Coman of Madison is a very good man, and if I had the deciding vote I would cast it for him. But I am only one in the convention."

"Is there any possibility that Secretary of State McDonough will reconsider his refusal to run?"

"I think not."

"Any chance for his nomination for the Court of Appeals?"

"None," said the Senator. "Judge Werner of Rochester will get that nomination."

"How about the organization of the convention? Has the Temporary Chairman been decided on?"

"It is still in the air," was the Senator's answer.

Lafayette B. Gleason said the nomination of Mr. Sheldon would be specially pleasing to the people of Delaware County, where the Sheldon family is very prominent. George R. Sheldon's father, William C., was born in Delhi, and the village owns Crawford Mountain, it having been donated by Crawford Sheldon for a park. George R. Sheldon married a daughter of George I. Seney, founder of the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn.

Mr. Sheldon visited the Republican headquarters yesterday, and in connection with his visit a story was told at the expense of Col. Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

Col. Fox was busily engaged dictating letters to Stenographer Johnson when a well-groomed gentleman entered. He stood meekly by for a while and finally inquired:

"Is Gov. Odell in town?"

"No," replied Col. Fox, "but he is expected," and paying no more attention to his caller again turned to his work with "Here, Johnson, answer this."

"But the stranger remained standing, first on one foot and then on the other, and soon quietly remarked:

"Could you tell me whether Senator Platt is here?"

"Senator Platt," rejoined Col. Fox, "went down town two hours ago," and again returned to his work.

At this moment a reporter who knew Mr. Sheldon appeared and greeted him by name. Col. Fox pricked up his ears, threw a bundle of letters on his desk, and, grasping the prospective nominee by the hand, exclaimed: "I am very glad to see you, Mr. Sheldon."

Then he took Mr. Sheldon to a corner of the room and had a whispered conversation in the course of which he communicated the fact that Gov. Odell was waiting for Mr. Sheldon at the Union League Club. Then Col. Fox walked to the Broadway entrance of the hotel with his arm about Mr. Sheldon.

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The Train to Chicago
Is the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily and runs to Chicago in 20 hours. Luxurious accommodations.—Adv.

MR. CAMPBELL FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-State Controller Spoken Of for Democratic Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Steuben and adjoining counties have started a movement to present the name of ex-State Controller Frank Campbell of Bath to the convention as the candidate for Governor in case Judge Beckham and Judge Parker decline to accept.

The Democrats hereabouts believe that an up-State man should be nominated, and they also believe that Mr. Campbell is an ideal man for a Gubernatorial candidate. It was during his administration as State Controller that every dollar of indebtedness of the State was paid. He was the only banker in the State to stand by the Democratic ticket in 1896, and his loyalty to the Democratic Party and its principles has never been questioned.

HUNTING DEER WITH LIGHTS.

State Authorities to Investigate Suspected Violation on Storrs-Smylie Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Section 6 of Article I. of the Forest, Fish, and Game law provides that: "No traps, salt lick, or other device to entrap or entice deer shall be made, set, or used, nor shall deer be taken by aid or use thereof. No jacklight or other artificial light shall be used in taking deer."

This section of the game law has been brought into prominence by the narration of the incidents connected with the killing of Major Charles A. Smylie by his friend, Judge Storrs, while hunting at night for deer. The State Fish, Forest, and Game Commission is in receipt of numerous clippings from newspapers giving accounts of the accident wherein Judge Storrs shot his friend by mistake for a deer in the Adirondacks.

Several of them purport to show that in defiance of the law the party had lights with them, and that they were evidently hunting deer by night by such aid. In one story a lantern is spoken of.

The guides knew the law, and it is not at all improbable that the State Game Protectors may make some arrests before long. It is known to the commission that one at least of the guides who were with Messrs. Storrs and Smylie has been in trouble before on account of violations of the game law.

TO QUIT MOLLIE GIBSON MINE.

Orders Have Been Issued to Abandon This Famous Silver-Producing Shaft —Still Bears Riches.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Orders have been issued for the abandonment of the Mollie Gibson Mine, the most famous silver-producing shaft that perhaps the world has ever known, and unless the price of silver should advance to a figure approaching the period of the Sherman act the last pound of silver has been taken from the mine.

To-day the pumps were being drawn, and the engines that have kept the pit free from the encroachment of the waters were idle for the first time since the shaft was sunk.

While millions and millions of dollars in silver have been taken from this mine, there is said to be still untold wealth in the lead that, although followed to a depth of 1,300 feet downward into the mountain, with its numerous levels extending to the right and left of the main shaft, continues to show the same rich silver-bearing quartz to the full width of the vein that sent the stock of the Mollie Gibson from nothing to $16 a share.

In Colorado mining centres and throughout the West the Mollie Gibson property has always been known as a Milwaukee mine.

ADVANCE FOR IRON WORKERS.

Wages Now the Largest Paid in the History of the Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 8.—Beginning with September, puddlers receive an advance of 12½ cents a ton and iron mill finishers receive a 2 per cent. advance.

These wages, taking the tonnage now turned out on a turn, are the largest ever paid in the history of the trade. The advance will be due to the fact that iron has been selling at an average price of $1.70 per hundred pounds during the last month.

The workmen are all organized as members of the Amalgamated Association and work on a sliding scale. About 25,000 skilled men will be benefited.

WHITE MOOSE SEEN IN MAINE.

Boston Man Discovered the Animal Near the Chair Buck Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—M. A. Cushing of Boston has seen a white moose. White deer have been occasionally seen in the Maine woods at rare intervals during the past fifty years, but up to the present time a white moose has never been heard of.

Mr. Cushing ran across one in the tangled spruce thickets in the vicinity of Chair Buck Mountain, near Katahdin Iron Works, a few days ago. The moose was a full-grown bull, and in color it was a dusty white.

Mr. Cushing, an ardent lover of the Maine woods, was in Bangor last week on his return home from his annual outing in the woods, and during his stay in this city told the story.

GAMBLING BY SOLDIERS.

One Man Said to Have Won $6,000 and Another $3,000.

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—The soldiers who returned from the Philippines on the transport Buford from Manila tell tales of the heavy gambling by soldiers while the transport was crossing the ocean. The Buford carried over 900 men who had been paid from $100 to $500 before the ship left Manila. A Corporal of the Sixth Cavalry won $6,000 from his comrades and a private in Company E of the Eighth Infantry won $3,000.

After receiving their wages in Manila the soldiers were kept in quarantine, and they had no chance to spend any money in that city. The soldiers say it was not uncommon to see $500 stacked on the turn of a card at monte, and that two soldiers in the Eighth Infantry shot craps for $1,750.

Attractive Autumn Trips
to Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap and other resorts in the Pocono Mountains may be made at small expense. Complete information about hotels and rates at Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard Street.—Adv.

WARRANTS FOR MISSOURI LEGISLATURE MEMBERS

Charged with Bribery in Connection with Street Railway.

The Warrants Were Issued on Confession of One of Their Number Who Fled to Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—A sensation was caused to-day by the issuance of bench warrants for the arrest of eighteen members and ex-members of the House of Delegates on the confession of Delegate J. K. Murrell, who fled to Mexico last Spring after being indicted for bribery by the December Grand Jury in connection with the alleged "boodling" operations of the Municipal Assembly in relation to the granting of street railroad franchises, and who unexpectedly returned to the city through the efforts of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and surrendered.

Murrell is now in the custody of Circuit Attorney Folk, and will, it is stated, be granted immunity from punishment for turning State's evidence.

Following are the names of alleged combine members for whom bench warrants were issued, charging bribery and perjury in connection with suburban street railway and other legislation:

E. E. Murrell,	H. A. Faulkner,
John H. Schnettler,	Julius Lehmann,
Charles F. Kelly,	Edmund Bersch,
T. E. Albright,	Otto Schumacher,
George F. Robertson,	John A. Sheridan,
Louis Decker,	Charles J. Denny,
John Helms,	William Tamblyn,
Charles A. Gutke,	J. J. Hannigan,
Adolph Madera,	Emile Hartman.

Warrants were served on Messrs. E. E. Murrell, Schnettler, Albright, Robertson, Helms, Gutke, Faulkner, Schumacher, and Hannigan. Albright and Faulkner were released in bonds of $30,000 each. The others arrested were allowed to go to their respective homes in the custody of deputy sheriffs, who will remain with the accused until they shall have furnished surety for their appearance in court, when the cases are called for trial.

With the exception of William Tamblyn, who was a member of the last House of Delegates, and is now said to be in Cleveland, all the indicted delegates are believed to be in the city.

Delegate Kelly telephoned to the District Attorney this evening that he would surrender to-morrow morning and give bond. The police are watching the bridge and other possible avenues of escape from the city, and it will be difficult for any of the indicted men to remain long out of the hands of the law.

MAKES STATEMENT.

J. K. Murrell made the following statement for publication to-day:

"I have surrendered unconditionally to the Circuit Attorney, and have made a full and free confession. I could no longer stand the agony I endured as a fugitive from justice, and the wrong done me by the parties just as guilty as I am, who made me their cat's-paw.

"I am not permitted to give the details of the evidence that I have put the Circuit Attorney in possession of.

"This will all come out in the trials, and I am willing to go on the stand and tell all I know. I held the key to the box in the Lincoln Trust Company containing the $75,000 bribe money to go to the House of Delegates upon the passage of the Suburban bill.

"This money was put up as the purchase price for the votes of the combine, that price having been agreed upon.

"The combine of the House of Delegates was composed of nineteen men. This combine held frequent meetings in the room adjoining the House of Delegates chamber.

"There most of the schemes to get money for votes were concocted. When the suburban matter came up before the combine I was selected to negotiate with Philip Stock, the representative of the Suburban Railway, as to the best price we could get for our votes upon the passage of the bill.

"I reported the various negotiations to the combine meetings, and was instructed by the combine from time to time what to do.

"When the price was agreed on they designated me as the person to hold the key to the box containing the $75,000, which we were to get when the bill was passed and signed by the Mayor.

"The deposit of the money, the amount, and the conditions were duly reported by me to the combine meetings.

"I am not permitted to make the operations of the combine on this particular matter public at this time. The purpose of the combine was to control legislation and sell legislation for the benefit of the members of the combine.

"Shortly before the suburban bill the combine sold their votes on the lighting bills for $47,500.

"This money was handled by Kelly, and was paid to the members of the combine at a meeting arranged for that purpose at Julius Lehmann's house. Each member of the combine received $2,500.

SAYS HE SAW MONEY PAID.

"I was present and saw that money paid to the various parties. These are only two instances, but there are others, evidence of which is in the possession of the Circuit Attorney.

"These two instances show, however, what has been going on in the Municipal Assembly.

"We did not look upon what we did as a serious crime, as it had gone on so long without interruption that it was not regarded by those who participated in it as morally wrong. Until the present Circuit Attorney took office no sincere effort, apparently, was ever made to punish what was being done as a crime.

"I have lived in St. Louis all my life and have many friends here. I have been honest heretofore in all matters, and have done no man wrong, and thought I would not take a dollar from any person unlawfully, but the practice of the combine in the Assembly taking bribes was so frequent that I went along with the tide and did not realize the enormity of the offense, and my conscience was seared in that regard.

"These boodle investigations have made me see the crime in all its hideousness. No matter what happens to me, I will do all I can to aid the Circuit Attorney in breaking up the boodle gang that has so long controlled affairs in this city, and to atone as far as I can for my awful mistake.

"After my indictment and the commencement of the boodle prosecutions the gang got together and raised money for the purpose of fighting the cases, and to retain the supremacy of the gang. This money was used to employ attorneys and for other purposes.

"Julius Lehmann, Edmund Bersch, and John Helms acted as coachers or drill-masters for the witnesses who were to appear before the Grand Jury, though it seems they were not very successful.

"I communicated with Mr. Folk through a good friend of mine who is not a member of the gang, but Mr. Folk refused to make any terms whatever or give any promise as to what he would do in case I should return. I then determined to make an unconditional surrender.

"I feel better and happier and my mind is easier now than for months. I propose to give the State all the aid in my power, and I hope that my conduct will be such that in future years I may regain the confidence of my fellow-citizens."

It is stated that J. K. Murrell returned to St. Louis last Friday and surrendered. The fact was kept secret until to-day, when the members of the June Grand Jury were called together by Circuit Attorney Folk and Murrell was brought before the body.

Murrell's confession was read to the jury, and resulted in the issuance of warrants for the members of the alleged combine. Charles J. Kratz, member of the Council, who was indicted for bribery in connection with the suburban deal, and escaped to Mexico at the time Murrell went there, has not returned.

ALLEGATION AGAINST THE LATE SWITS CONDE.

It Is Said that a Trust Fund of $60,000 Is Missing and that He Appropriated It.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Not only have the reputed millions of the Conde family shrunk to nothing, but out of the wreckage of the Swits Conde estate comes a charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Conde died on Jan. 21, 1902, at his home in New York. After his death it was ascertained that his financial affairs were not in the best shape. Receivers were appointed, and the battle with creditors is now in progress in the courts.

Swits Conde was the trustee of a trust fund created for Mrs. C. Mason Thorne and Miss Marion Vanslyke of this city, and Henry Swits Vanslyke of El Paso, Tex. When Mrs. Dorcas Conde, the mother of Swits Conde, died, a provision was found in her will that a trust fund of $80,000 should be provided for Mrs. Thorne, Miss Vanslyke and their brother. The fund was created in September, 1888.

According to papers in the case, Mr. Conde, who was the executor of his mother's will and the trustee of the fund, invested the amount in Texas and Pacific bonds. In 1895, it is alleged, Mr. Conde sold the bonds and turned the money into his personal funds. The payment of the income was continued until Mr. Conde's death, when it stopped.

Mrs. Conde, Swits Conde's widow, was made the executrix of her husband's estate, and an order was recently entered in the Oswego County Surrogate's office directing Mrs. Conde, individually and as the executrix, to pay the trust fund over to the Utica Trust and Deposit Company, where it was to be continued for the heirs. Now Mrs. Conde has filed notice of motion that on Saturday she will apply to Surrogate Mead at Fulton for an order directing a reopening of the judgment entered against her.

ANN ARBOR'S RATE CUTTING.

Indictment of Officials an Incident of the Gould-Vanderbilt Feud.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The indictment of President Wellington R. Burt and General Freight Agent W. H. Bennett of the Ann Arbor Road for rate cutting, is only another feature of the Gould and Vanderbilt feud. The star witness before the Federal Grand Jury was a Lake Shore local agent, and it is said the evidence was collected under the supervision of Vanderbilt attorneys. A miller at North Amherst and the Lake Shore agent at that point furnished the evidence upon which the Federal jury bases its indictment. The Lake Shore officials were watching the Ann Arbor and Wisconsin Central for some time.

In its efforts it is said the Lake Shore had the assistance of the Pennsylvania and some of the Northwestern lines.

The Western lines have a grievance against the Wisconsin Central because of the increase in the movement of grain products by the Wisconsin Central and Ann Arbor route.

For Good Government at East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—Citizens of East Orange who are opposed to the present method of conducting the municipal government organized the Citizens' Union of East Orange to-night. A complete independent ticket probably will be nominated in every ward this Fall. The Union will advocate the management of municipal affairs on an economical basis and without regard to National or State politics. Most of the 100 members who were enrolled to-night are Republicans. These officers were elected: President—Archer Brown; Vice Presidents—Clarence H. Kelsey, Henry G. Atwater; Treasurer—Samuel H. Dodd; Secretary—Alden Freeman.

Bicycle Companies Merge.

Special to The New York Times.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 8.—The Sherman Cycle Company and Manson Cycle Company plants of Chicago have been merged with the Great Western Manufacturing Company of Laporte, and will be removed to this city. The Great Western Company was formed some years ago by the merging of the bicycle plants of the David Bradley and Adams-Westlake Companies of Chicago and the Crown Bicycle Works of Laporte. In magnitude the Great Western Company is second in the country, being eclipsed only by the American Bicycle Company, now in the hands of receivers.

San Juan Hill Hero Attempts Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—After searching for work all over this city a hero of San Juan Hill, Cuba, and of the Philippine war this afternoon attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the river. He was saved by the drawtender and assistants, and told them a pitiful story. He gave his name as Joseph Smith, his age twenty-eight years, and residence in New York, but it is believed he gave his wrong name and address at the police station. It is thought the young man lives in Charlestown.

On the St. Lawrence River in September.
The trip down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay is full of interest and delight, and not expensive. New York Central ticket agents can tell you about it.—Adv.

No visitors to N. Y. can afford to miss a HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE one-day excursion. Music.—Adv.

For Fine Shooting or Fishing
Wear our New Norfolk Outing Suit, Corduroy or Tweeds, long or short trousers. Caps to match. A. RAYMOND & CO., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N.Y.

Avoid Summer complaints. Take JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT with meals. Cheap malts offered as SUBSTITUTES are INJURIOUS.—Adv.

STRIKERS KILL ONE MAN, FATALLY HURT ANOTHER

Italians on Hunt Are Mistaken for Non-Union Miners.

The Fight Occurs at Maltby, Penn., Where It Was Rumored Collieries Would Be Started Yesterday.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 8.—A fight to-day between striking miners at Maltby resulted in the death of one man and the fatal injury of another. Both victims were Italians.

The man killed was Sistieno Vancastelli, aged thirty-six years. His companion, Frank Portay, was stabbed several times, and is in the Wilkesbarre Hospital not expected to live.

All last night strikers gathered in the vicinity of the Maltby mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Maltby, and the Harry E. Colliery at Forty Fort. It was rumored that both of these mines were to start to-day with a full force of men, and the strikers had pickets out on all roads leading to the mines to intercept any men who might be on their way to work.

A heavy fog prevailed, and it was difficult to see people in the roadway. Shortly after 7 o'clock a number of strikers on guard at the Maltby colliery saw two men approaching, carrying guns. The pickets came to the conclusion that they were non-union men going to work.

The strangers were stopped and strikers crowded around them. One striker in the crowd who spoke the Italian language said the men were starting on a hunting trip and that they were union miners. The other strikers did not understand what was said, and, believing that the foreigners were non-union men on their way to work, attempted to take the gun away from Vancastelli.

He resisted, a fight ensued, and soon the two Italians were lying in a pool of blood in the roadway. Vancastelli was shot in the side and the left side of his face was crushed in. His companion, Portay, was stabbed in the side several times.

A number of Coal and Iron policemen were on the scene a few minutes after the discharge of the gun was heard. They found Vancastelli dead and Portay unconscious. The dead man was taken to his boarding house near by and his companion was brought to the hospital in this city. In one of the pockets of Vancastelli's coat was found a union miner's card.

The news of the riot brought a large number of Deputy Sheriffs to the scene, and on their arrival the mob dispersed. No arrests have been made.

Hiram Fisher, who is charged with shooting a Polish woman last night at Edwardsville, was to-day removed to the hospital in this city. Fears were entertained that he would be taken from the lock-up and hanged. All night long a mob surrounded the building and was so threatening that Burgess Dando was afraid to give the accused man a hearing.

Sheriff Jacobs was much exercised to-day over the riots and bloodshed in the county, and at one time it was thought he would have to call upon the militia for aid. Some citizens urged him to do so without delay. But this afternoon order was pretty well restored in the Wyoming region, and if there are no further outbreaks the Sheriff will not call out the troops.

Martin and John Mahonie were arrested to-night charged with being the ringleaders of the riot at Maltby to-day, which resulted in the killing of one Italian and the fatal wounding of another. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Pollock and committed to jail without bail.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 8.—To-day the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company claimed to have more men at work than it has had on any other day since the strike began. The company, however, will not give out a definite statement as to the number of men who are mining coal. Only two of the collieries were operated, No. 4 and No. 12.

This morning a company of soldiers and the Governor's Troop patroled the valley. They report that there were no disturbances.

United Mine Workers leaders deny that the company has made any gains. They say they can prove that all the men are standing firm. The company, they assert, is making a strong effort to break the strike, but is not meeting with success.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 8.—A telegram from New River said that between 300 and 500 of the striking miners returned to work at the various mines to-day. Most of the accessions are at the Red Ash, Rush Run, Prudence, Brooklyn, and Red Star mines, although all the mines report accessions. Managers say the strike in New River will be entirely broken not later than Wednesday. The Kanawha field is not so successful, the report that the Coalburg mines working under Receiver McClintick had agreed to sign the union scale having had the effect of holding the Kanawha men in line to a large extent.

ROMANTIC DOUBLE WEDDING.

Bridesmaid and Best Man Also Take Marriage Vows.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 8.—Details of a romantic double wedding were made known last night at a marriage which was celebrated at the little church at Wayside. The young couple that joined hearts and hands were Miss Rebecca Dangler, an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Throckmorton of Long Branch, and Arthur Maps, also of this city.

Miss Viola Throckmorton, a cousin of the bride, who is only seventeen years old, was down to act as bridesmaid at the Maps-Dangler nuptials. Elaborate preparations were made to get the young woman ready by her mother. It was while the dress was being made that Miss Viola conceived the idea of getting married, and details were enacted unknown to her parents.

Accordingly the young couple were married in secret last Thursday. The marriage was kept a secret until last night. It was not until the wedding party had arranged to leave for their honeymoon that the secret was revealed.

Soldiers in a Race Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 8.—A party of soldiers from Fort Du Pont went to Delaware City last night to avenge an injury upon one of their number inflicted by a negro. A fight occurred at a negro church. Twenty-five shots were exchanged. John Green, white, was shot in the hip, and several others were less seriously injured. A squad from the fort drove the soldiers back to the barracks.

Less Than a Day
En route to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special. The train of the century, offering rapid schedule and palatial appointments.—Adv.

California in Four Days
from New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

HAROLD S. VANDERBILT ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING.

Paid a Fine of $10 Without Protest for Driving an Automobile at Faster Than Legal Speed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 8.—A young man who gave his name as Harold S. Vanderbilt and said he was at present stopping with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Hempstead, came flying up South Street this afternoon in a big red racing automobile. Seated beside him was a chauffeur.

Deputy Sheriff John Garvin of District Attorney Niemann's automobile-catching force signaled the machine to stop, as it was going faster than the Cocks law allows. The young man slowed down, but shot far past the Deputy before he could bring the machine to a full stop. He then turned around and met the Deputy Sheriff.

They went at once before Justice of the Peace Walter Franklin. The young man entered a plea of guilty to the charge entered by the Deputy Sheriff, saying that he must have been running too fast if the Deputy said so. Justice Franklin imposed a fine of $10, which was at once paid. The young man walked out of court laughing, and joined his chauffeur.

They then ran down to the depot, where he alighted and waited for a train, while the chauffeur started away with the machine.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 8.—At O. H. P. Belmont's residence this evening all information was refused about the reported arrest of Harold Vanderbilt at Oyster Bay this afternoon. No questions of any kind that might indicate whether it was really Harold Vanderbilt would be answered.

Harold S. Vanderbilt is the youngest son of William K. Vanderbilt, and the stepson of O. H. P. Belmont. He is a brother of the Duchess of Marlborough and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and lives with his mother, Mrs. Belmont, at Hempstead. He is about twenty-one years of age.

MAINE'S BIG PLURALITY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

It Approximates 27,000 in Comparison with 12,000 for Average of Other "Off" Years.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.—Maine rolled up a big off-year plurality for the Republicans in the election to-day, it approximating 27,000, in comparison with 12,000 for the average of other years. Complete returns will be very late owing to the remoteness of many towns. Figures from 240 cities and towns give:

Hill, (Rep.,) 40,962.
Gould, (Dem.,) 24,588.

The same towns two years ago gave:

Hill, (Rep.,) 47,431.
Lord, (Dem.,) 27,754.

The Legislature, while as usual strongly Republican, will have an uncommon number of Democratic members, some of the strongest Republican towns of the State electing Representatives of that party. The Senate will have one Democrat in thirty-one members, L. M. Staples of Knox County.

In the First Congression District, Congressman Amos L. Allen (Rep.) was re-elected over Dr. Seth C. Gordon of Portland (Dem.) and Fred E. Irish, (Soc.,) with a plurality of about 5,500, as against a plurality of 7,000 two years ago. Mr. Allen, who succeeded the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, for whom he was secretary, ran behind his ticket in York and Cumberland Counties.

MILL ON SWAMP'S SITE.

Carnegie Steel Company Fills in a Morass with Hot Slag, Which Has Solidified.

Special to The New York Times.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., Sept. 8.—A swamp at West Homestead has been filled with hot slag, which has amalgamated into a solid mass.

On this slag will be erected the largest structural and angle plant for the manufacture of steel in the world, by the Carnegie Steel Company. An open hearth furnace will also be erected to supply the ingots. The mill capacity for structural material is far short of the consumption.

DIAMOND SWINDLE RECALLED.

Trial of Men Said to Have Attempted a Big Fraud Begins at Carlisle, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 8.—The trial of "Abe" Rothschild, better known as "Diamond Dick," on the charge of conspiring with Thomas B. Best to defraud thirty of New York City's largest jewelry firms out of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of diamonds, was begun in the Cumberland County Criminal Court here to-day.

Rothschild is alleged to have prevailed upon Best to impersonate George H. Stewart, a millionaire grain dealer of Shippensburg, this county, and send orders in his name to thirty well-known New York jewelers on June 13, requesting samples of their jewelry to be sent to him at Shippensburg for the purpose of selecting a wedding present. In Shippensburg Best posed with Stewart's full name as about to open a jewelry store.

Best, without counsel, pleaded guilty at the opening of the case to-day, and Rothschild, with two well-known attorneys, ex-Congressman Beltzhoover and ex-District Attorney J. E. Barnits, made a fight for liberty. Repeated efforts of Rothschild's attorneys to quash were overruled by the court, and at a late hour this evening Best took the stand against his pal. The case was adjourned till morning.

MRS. IRVING BACHELLER HURT.

She Is Injured in Jumping from Her Carriage in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Irving Bacheller met with a serious accident while riding at Sound Beach Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Bacheller were returning from a drive and were about to turn when they met a wagon loaded with wood. The mule attached to the wagon became frightened, and, backing, toppled the load.

Mr. Bacheller, fearing it would fall on his carriage, told his wife to jump, which she did, falling on her right side. When she was carried to a store nearby it was found that her leg had been broken below the knee. After temporary relief was given she was removed to her Summer home on the shore, and a physician reduced the fracture.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Along the Historic Hudson River
run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine if you travel by the Central.—Adv.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN A POURING RAIN

12,000 Persons Get Drenched at Knoxville to Hear Him.

PROCESSION IN THE STORM

Mr. Roosevelt Said He Could Stand It If the People Could —His Speech to Railroad Firemen at Chattanooga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt braved the elements late this afternoon and in defiance of a hard rainstorm was driven through streets lined with people to a stand on Main Avenue, nearly a mile from the station, where he spoke to 12,000 persons who stood in quiet while a drenching rain poured down upon them.

The Presidential special arrived promptly at 5 o'clock, and was met by a large reception committee, the Sixth Regiment Band, and a battalion of militia. After the President had stated that he could stand the storm to see the people if the people could to see him, carriages were taken and, preceded by the troops, the procession moved up the main business street to the speaker's stand, erected in front of the Woman's Building. All along the line of march the President stood with bared head bowing to the cheering throng.

Intrpduced by Congressman Henry R. Gibson of this district as a man who combined all the sterling traits of character of Andrew Johnson, Andrew Jackson, and James Knox Polk, President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

SPEECH AT CHATTANOOGA.

"My Fellow-citizens and Countrymen: I shall detain you for but a short time. I wish to thank you for having come out in this weather. Somebody asked me when it was raining so hard whether I would come up here anyway. I told them I guessed if you could stand it I could. [Applause.]

"I want to say how much I appreciate your having come out to see me, and I take it that your national guard are not fair weather soldiers.

"It has been an inspiration to come through East Tennessee to-day as I have. I am sorry for my sake that the rain should have come at this particular moment, but you needed it and I am glad you have got it. (Applause.)

"Yesterday I spent the time going over the great battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, partly with the boundaries of your own State, and partly within the boundaries of my mother's State of Georgia.

"Now, I come here along the upper waters of the Tennessee, to the seat of the first community settled by people of our stock, on the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. It was six years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War that the first little settlement out of which grew the great State of Tennessee was founded, and it was here in this region that the mounted riflemen gathered under the leadership of Sevier, the shaft in memory of whom you see there—gathered to go across the mountains and strike at King's Mountain the decisive blow which in the end freed the Southern States in the Revolutionary War. [Applause.]

"Right from the beginning the Tennesseeans showed themselves to be typical Americans in the way in which they proved their ability to contend in time of peace. Great has been Tennessee's share in the leadership of the country, alike in war and peace. [Applause.]

TENNESSEE'S PROGRESS.

"My fellow-countrymen, while you have been a great agricultural State, while you are now rapidly becoming in this section one of the greatest industrial centres of the entire country, you have acted throughout with credit. Though it is great to produce the works of man, it is greater still to produce man himself. [Applause.]

"It is a great thing to have a factory, a mine, a railroad, but greatest of all is to have the high average of citizenship in the community that you have, the men with the power to produce the gentler virtues and the rougher virtues as needs be. [Applause.]

"Tennessee has won her place—the typical Tennesseean stands as embodying as much. We are glad to call him the typical American because the Tennesseean has never shrunk from the roughness of life. The men who first came here on the headwaters of the tributaries of the Tennessee River built their little palisaded forts.

"The men did not come here in search of ease. They came here because this great, rich, and beautiful territory opened to them the chance of a victory worth having if they proved themselves men enough to wrest that victory from the throes of savage men and savage nature. I would preach to no man for whom I cared the snap of my finger a life of ease. The man who works is the man to be envied. [Applause.]

"He may work in one way or he may work in another. I care not the way in which he works if his work is worth doing and is well done. [Applause.] I care not if the man works with his hands or his head, what may be the line along which he has chosen to do his work, if is work is worth doing and is well done.

"At Chickamauga, at Missionary Ridge, at Lookout Mountain, yesterday I saw the scene of the desperate fighting of the men who wore the blue and those who wore the gray.

"Now, I shall try to talk no longer—I won't melt, myself—your umbrellas are in the way—[applause and cries of 'Go ahead,' 'Put them down,']—and all I will say is I am very much obliged to you for coming out and I hope you are one-half as glad to see me as I am to see you." [Applause.]

By this time the storm had reached such fury that the President's voice could not be heard ten feet from the stand. The entire party again took carriages, and were driven to the residence of Mrs. William G. Brownlow, wife of Tennessee's famous editor, ex-Governor, and United States Senator.

The President called on the aged lady and spent several minutes with her. Then the University of Tennessee was visited, after which the party returned to the station. The special pulled out at promptly

o'clock. Hot Springs, N. C., will be reached about 10 o'clock, and the party will spend the night there, going into Asheville at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES RAILROAD FIREMEN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt to-day was elected an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He attended the executive session of the order in the morning, walking from the hotel to the auditorium, a distance of a few blocks, escorted by Grand Master Sargent, a committee of the brotherhood, and a detachment of Troop B, State Guard.

The Brotherhood first held its executive session, which the President attended. Acting Grand Master Hannahan welcomed the President, stating that his attendance at the convention would do good to organized labor, not only in this country, but in Canada and other countries as well.

In responding the President said:

"Mr. Chairman, and you my friends and fellow-Americans: I shall not try to speak to you formally now, as I understand that I am to make an address in open session. I shall therefore merely thank you most warmly for the greeting you have extended to me. During the time I was Governor I had to deal with many organizations—organizations of wage-workers, of capitalists, of professional men; organizations like your own brotherhood, like the Bar Association, for instance, like the Bankers' Association, as another example.

"After two years I found that on the whole I had come nearer being able to do exactly what the railroad men had requested than was the case with any other organization with which I was brought in contact. And I think that was due especially to the fact that the men of your organization are of a type which naturally results in their applying the principles of common sense to whatever they do. I was asked nothing unreasonable, and I should have been loath to admit that I would have refused to do anything that was reasonable. (Applause.)

"I am glad to come here for reasons which I shall set forth when I make my pubnic address. Here I wish to say but one thing more. I have had to make as President a number of appointments. I have made none which has given me personally greater satisfaction, and I think none which has given the public greater satisfaction, than when I succeeded in persuading Mr. Sargent to take office under me. [Applause.]

"Because Mr. Sargent has the qualities which are indispensable in a public officer. In the first place he has a sound heart, and in the next place he has not got a soft head. [Laughter and applause.] I can count upon his being absolutely fair and square, upon his doing justice all through, and I can count upon his doing it in the right way. All of us know people who can be just, but who are just in such ways as almost to make us wish they were unjust. [Applause.]

"Mr. Sargent is free from the besetting sin. No man has a more important task than he has, for he stands in the gateway of one of the roads out of which the American citizenship of the future is to be made when he stands to supervise the immigration to this country. The laws affecting his department can, I think, be improved; but under him I am sure that the administration of them cannot be improved." [Applause.]

John F. McNamee of Columbus, Ohio, one of the grand officers and a Democratic member of the Legislature, moved that the degree of Grand Honorary membership be conferred upon President Roosevelt. The motion was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, whose recommendation was unanimous that the motion be accepted. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously by a rising vote amid cheers.

The President thanked the convention, and Grand Master Sargent then gave him a pass which admits to all meetings of the Brotherhood.

At this point the Brotherhood adjourned and the public was admitted to the auditorium to hear the President's address. While the audience was being seated the band played "America," the President and the others in the hall rising.

Mayor Chambliss delivered a short address of greeting, in which he welcomed to Chattanooga all the firemen, "whether they come from Canada, Mexico, or Oyster Bay." After an address of welcome in behalf of the State by Gov. McMillin and an address by Grand Master Sargent, interspersed with music, President Roosevelt was introduced by Acting Grand Master Hannahan. His reception was most enthusiastic, the audience rising to its feet and cheering. When the President addressed the convention as "My brothers," he was cheered again. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Grand Master, Gov. McMillan, Mr. Mayor, my brothers, [applause,] and all of you, men and women of Tennessee, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-Americans: I am glad to be here to-day. I am glad to come as the guest of the brotherhood. Let me join with you, the members of the Brotherhood of this country, in extending a most cordial welcome to our fellows from Canada and Mexico. [Applause.] The fact that we are good Americans only makes us all the better men, all the more desirous of wishing good fortune to all mankind. I needed no pressing influence to accept the invitation tendered through you, Mr. Hannahan, and through Mr. Arnold, to come to this meeting. I have always admired greatly the railroad men of the country, and I do not see how any one who believes in what I regard as the fundamental virtues of citizenship can fail to do so. I want to see the average American a game man, an honest man, and a man who can handle himself, and does handle himself well under difficulties. [Applause.]

"The last time I ever saw Gen. Sherman I dined at his house, and we got to talking over the capacity of different types of soldiers, and the General happened to say that if ever there were another war and he were to have a command, he should endeavor to get as many railway men as possible under him. He asked him why, and he said because, on account of their profession, they have developed certain qualities which are essential in a soldier. In the first place, they are accustomed to taking risks. There are a great many men who are naturally brave, but who, being entirely unaccustomed to risks, are at first appalled by them. They are accustomed to enduring hardships; they are accustomed to irregular hours. [laughter and applause.] they are accustomed to act on their own responsibility, on their own initiative, and yet they are accustomed to obeying orders quickly. [Applause.]

"There is not anything more soul harrowing for a man in time of war, or for a man engaged in a difficult job in time of peace, than to give an order and have the gentleman addressed say 'What?' [Laughter.] The railroad man has got to learn that when an order is issued there may be but a fraction of a second in which to obey it. He has got to learn that orders are to be obeyed, and, on the other hand, that there will come plenty of crises in which there will be no orders to be obeyed, and he will have to act for himself. [Applause.]

"Now, those are all qualities that go to the very essence of good soldiership, and I am not surprised at what Gen. Sherman said; I am not surprised that you would make good soldiers—I would be ashamed of you if you did not. [Laughter and applause.] In raising my own regiment, which was raised mainly in the Southwest, partly in the territory in which Mr. Sargent himself served as a soldier at one time, in Arizona, I got a number of railroad men. Of course the first requisite was that a man should know how to shoot and how to ride. We were raising the regiment in a hurry, and we did not have time to teach him either. He had to know how to handle a horse and how to handle a rifle, to start with; but, given the possession of those two qualities, I found that there was no group of our citizens from whom better men could be drawn to do a soldier's work in a tight place, and at all times, than the railroad man. [Applause.]

"But, gentlemen, the period of war is but a fractional part of the life of our Republic, and I earnestly hope and believe that it will be an even smaller part in the future than it has been in the past. It was the work that you have done in time of peace that especially attracted me to you; that made me anxious to come down here, and see you, and that made me glad to speak to you, not for what I can tell you, but for the lesson it seems to me can be gained by all of our people from what you have done. [Applause.]

"At the opening of the twentieth century we face conditions vastly changed from what they were in this country and throughout the world a century ago. Our complex industrial civilization, under which progress has been so rapid and in which the changes for good have been so great, has also inevitably seen the growth of certain tendencies that are not for good, or at least that are not wholly for good; and we, in consequence, as a people, like the rest of civilized mankind, find set before us for solution during the coming century problems which need the best thought of all of us, and the most earnest desire of all to solve them well, if we expect to work out a solution satisfactory to our people, a solution for the advantage of the Nation.

"In facing these problems, it must be a comfort to every well wisher of the Nation to see what has been done by your organization. I believe emphatically in organized labor. [Cheers and applause.] I believe in organizations of wage workers. Organization is one of the laws of our social and economic development at this time. But I feel that we must always keep before our minds the fact that there is nothing sacred in the name itself. To call an organization an organization does not make it a good one. The worth of an organization depends upon its being handled with the courage, the skill, the wisdom, the spirit of fair dealing as between man and man, and the wise self-restraint which I am glad to be able to say your Brotherhood has shown. [Applause.] You now number close upon 44,000 members. During the two years ended June 30 last you paid into the general and beneficiary funds close upon a million and a half dollars. More than six and one-half millions have been paid in since the starting of the insurance clause in the constitution—have been paid to disabled members and their beneficiaries. Over 50 per cent. of the amount paid was paid on account of accidents. Gentlemen, that is a sufficient commentary upon the kind of profession which is yours. You face death and danger in time of peace, as in time of war the men wearing Uncle Sam's uniform must face them. Your work is hard. Do you suppose I mention that because I pity you? No—not a bit. I don't pity any man who does hard work worth doing—I admire him. [Great applause.]

"I pity the creature who does not work, at whichever end of the social scale he may regard himself as being. The law of worthy work well done is the law of successful American life. [Applause.] I believe in play, too. Play and play hard while you play; but don't make the mistake of thinking that that is the main thing. The work is what counts, and if a man does his work well, and it is worth doing, then it matters but little in which line that work is done—the man is a good American citizen. If he does his work in slipshod fashion, then no matter what kind of work it is, he is a poor American citizen. [Applause.] I speak to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, but what I say applies to all railroad men—not only to the engineers who have served an apprenticeship as firemen, to the conductors, who, as a rule, have served an apprenticeship as brakemen, but to all the men of all the organizations connected with railroad work. I know you do not grudge my saying that through you I am talking to all the railroad men of the country.

"You, in your organization as railroad men, have taught two lessons—the lesson of how much can be accomplished by organization, my mutual self-help of the type that helps another in the only way by which in the long run a man who is a full-grown man really can be helped—that is, by teaching him to help himself. [Applause.] You teach the benefits of organization, and you also keep the indispensable need of keeping absolutely unimpaired the faculty of individual initiative, the faculty by which each man brings himself to the highest point of perfection by exercising the special qualities with which he is himself endowed.

"The Brotherhood has developed to this enormous extent since the day many years ago when the first little band came together; and it has developed not by crushing out individual initiative but by developing it, by combining many individual initiatives. The Brotherhood of Firemen does much for all firemen, but I firmly believe that the individual firemen since the growth of the Brotherhood has been more, not less efficient, than he was twenty years ago. [Applause.] Membership in the Brotherhood comes, as I understand it, after a nine months' probationary period. After a man has shown his worth he is then admitted and stands on his footing as a brother. Now, any man who enters with the purpose of letting the Brotherhood carry him is not worth much. [Applause.] The man who counts in the Brotherhood is the man that pulls his own weight and a little more. [Laughter.]

"Much can be done by the Brotherhood. I have just hinted in the general figures I gave you at how much has been done, but it still remains true in the Brotherhood and everywhere else throughout American life that in the last resort nothing can supply the place of the man's own individual qualities. We need those no matter how perfect the organization is outside. There is just as much need of nerve, hardihood, power to face risks and accept responsibilities, in the engineer and firemen, whether on a flyer or on a freight train, now as there ever was. [Applause.] Much can be done by the association. A great deal can be accomplished by working each for all, and all for each; but we must not forget that the first requisite in accomplishing that is that each man should work for others by working for himself, by developing his own capacity. Isn't that common sense? I think so.

"The steady way in which a man can rise is illustrated by a little thing that happened yesterday. I came down here over the Queen and Crescent Railroad, and the general manager who handled my train and who handled yours was Mr. Maguire. [Applause.] I used to know him in the old days when he was on his way up, and he began right at the bottom. He was a fireman at one time. He worked his way straight up, and now he is general manager, and he put this convention here, and he put me here. [Applause.]

"I believe so emphatically in your organization because while it teaches the need of working in union, of working in association, of working with deep purpose in our hearts, not merely on our lips, the sense of brotherhood, yet of necessity it still keeps as your organization always must keep to the fore front, the worth of the individual qualities of a man. [Applause.]

"Now, I said to you that I came here in a sense not to speak to you, but to use your experience as an object lesson for all of us, an object lesson in good American citizenship. All professions of course do not call for the exercise to the same degree of the qualities of which I have spoken. Your profession is one of those which I am inclined to feel plays in modern life a greater part from the standpoint of character than we entirely realize. There is in modern life, with the growth of civilization, with the growth of luxury, a certain tendency to softening of the National fiber. There is a certain tendency to forget, in consequence of their disuse, the rugged virtues which inspire life at the back of manhood; and I feel that professions like yours, like the profession of the railroad men of the country, have a tonic effect upon the whole body politic.

"It is a good thing that there should be a large body of our fellow-citizens—that there should be a profession whose members must, year in and year out, display those old, old qualities of courage, daring, resolution, unflinching willingness to meet danger at need. I hope to see all our people develop the softer, gentler virtues to an ever increasing degree, but I hope never to see them lose the sterner virtues that make men men. [Applause.]

"I feel that the profession of railroading is a fine anti-scorbutic—that it does away with the tendency toward softness. A man is not going to be a fireman or an engineer, or serve well in any other capacity on a railroad long if, to speak technically, he has a 'streak of yellow' in him. [Laughter.] You are going to find it out, and he is going to be painfully conscious of it very soon. It is a fine thing, our people, that we should have these qualities in evidence before us in the life-work of a big group of our citizens. In American citizenship, we can succeed permanently only upon the basis of standing shoulder to shoulder, working in association by organization, each working for all and yet remembering that we need each so to shape things that each man can develop to best advantage all the forces and powers at his command. In your organization you accomplish much by means of the brotherhood, but you accomplish it because of the men who go to make up that brotherhood. If you had exactly the organization, exactly the laws, exactly the system, and yet were yourselves a poor set of men, the system would not save you. I will guarantee that from time to time you have men go in to try to serve for the nine months who prove that they do not have the stuff in them out of which you can make good men. [Applause.] You have got to have the stuff in you, and if you have the stuff you can make out of it a much finer man by means of the association—but you have got to have the material out of which to make it. So it is in citizenship.

"We need good laws, we need a good fundamental law of the type that we call the Constitution, but back of it all lies the need for that the lack of which nothing else can supply—the need for a higher average of individual citizenship. [Applause.] That we have got to have. It is just as it is in war. When we went into the Spanish war a lot of our National Guards were armed with the black powder musket, a weapon which makes the cross-bow rather recent by comparison. It always irritates me to see any of our troops armed with such a weapon. I want to see each man have the best weapon, but if the man is a poor creature, no matter how good his weapon is, he will be beaten by a good man with a club. [Laughter and applause.] I want the best type of weapon, but I want the man behind the gun. [Applause.] It is so in our civic life, in citizenship. I want to see a good framework of labor organization; I want to see a good framework under wise laws of corporate organization; I want to see good laws on the statute books for all of us; I want to see our admirable Constitution, whenever the need comes, rendered still more admirable, even if it is necessary to amend it. [Applause.]

"But, remembering the importance of all that, oh, my friends, what I hope we will never forget is that in the last resort the problem of good citizenship is the problem of producing good men and women. [Applause.] That is the fundamental problem. All the organizations in the world, the best development of the Brotherhood, will not make a coward or a shirk a good engineer or a good fireman, and the best law, the best Constitution will work but ill if we have not in the average citizen that which counts for more than intellect and stands far above intellect, as intellect stands above mere brute strength—character, character that is composed of three elements—of honesty, of courage, and of hard common sense.

"And now let me say a word, speaking not merely especially to the Brotherhood, but speaking to all our citizens. Gov. McMillin, Mr. Mayor: I fail to see how any American can come to Chattanooga and go over the great battlefields in the neighborhood, the battlefields here in this State and just across the border in my mother's State of Georgia, [cheers and applause,] how any American can come here and see evidences of the mighty deeds done by the men who wore the Blue and the men who wore the Gray—I fail to see how any man can come here and look upon these evidences and not go away a better American, prouder of the country, prouder because of the valor displayed on both sides in the contest, the valor, the self-devotion, the loyalty to the right as each side saw the right. [Applause.]

"Yesterday I was presented with a cane cut from the Chickamauga battlefield by some young men of Northern Georgia. On the cane were engraved the names of three Union Generals and three Confederate Generals. One of those Union Generals was at that time showing me over the battlefield—Gen. Boynton. [Applause.] Under one of the Confederate Generals, Gen. Wheeler, I myself served. [Applause.]

"In my regiment there served under me in the ranks a son of Gen. Hood, who commanded at times the Confederate Army against Gen. Sherman. The only Captain whom I had the opportunity of promoting to first rank, and to whom this promotion was given for gallantry on the field, was Micah Jenkins of South Carolina, the son of a Confederate General whose name you will find interwoven among those who fought at Chickamauga. Two of my Captains, and, by a strange fatality, the best two Captains, were killed at Santiago—one was Allyn Capron, the fifth in a line who from father to son had served in the regular army of the United States, who had served in every war in which our country had been engaged. The other, Bucky O'Neill—his father had fought under Meagher when, on the day at Fredericksburg, his brigade left more men under the stone wall than any other brigade did.

"I had in my regiment men from the North and South; men from the East and West; men whose fathers had fought under Grant, and whose fathers had fought under Lee; college graduates, capitalists' sons, wage workers, the man of means, and the man who all his life had owed each day's bread to the day's toil. I had Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Gentile. Among my Captains were men whose forefathers had been among the first white men to settle on Massachusetts Bay and on the banks of the James, and others whose parents had come from Germany, from Ireland, from England, from France. They were all Americans and nothing else, and each man stood on his worth as a man to be judged by it and to succeed or fail accordingly as he did well or ill. Compared to the giant death wrestles that reeled over the mountains round about this city the fight at Santiago was the merest skirmish, but the spirit in which we handled ourselves there, I hope, was the spirit in which the men had handled themselves in the big war, and the spirit in which we have got to face our duties as citizens if we are to make this republic what it must be made.

"Yesterday in passing over the Chickamauga battlefield, I was immensely struck by the monument raised by Kentucky to the Union and Confederate soldiers from Kentucky who fell on that battlefield. The inscription read as follows: 'As we are united in life, and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds; and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star on the Nation's flag.' [Cheers and applause long continued.] That is a good sentiment. That is a sentiment by which we can all stand. And oh, my friends, what does that sentiment have as its underlying spirit? The spirit of brotherhood. [Cheers and applause.]

"I firmly believe in my countrymen, and therefore I believe that the chief thing necessary in order that they shall work together is that they shall know one another; that the Northener shall know the Southerner, and the man of one occupation know the man of another occupation; the man who works in one walk of life know the man who works in another walk of life, so that we may realize that the things that divide us are superficial, are unimportant, and that we are and must ever be knit together into one indissoluble mass by our American manhood." [Cheers and applause.]

After the auditorium meeting the Presidential party took carriages and led a magnificent parade through the principal streets of the city. Composing the parade were citizens in carriages, representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the entire Seventh Cavalry Regiment, mounted; details of mounted police, and the local contingent of the State Guard. The procession stopped at the County Court House, where from an improvised platform in the yard President Roosevelt delivered a short address to 10,000 people. The President said:

"Judge Moon, and you, my fellow-American citizens: I have but a moment in which to speak to you, for we are already behind on the schedule, but I must express my pleasure at being here in your beautiful city, to speak to the men and women of this great State. For sixteen years the Presidency of the United States has been filled by Tennesseeans. Tennessee has always borne its part in the leadership of the Nation, in peace and in war. I shan't keep you but just sixty seconds more. The State of "Old Hickory" is a State of the entire American Republic, because everywhere throughout the Union we claim the greatest of Tennesseans, Andrew Jackson, as one of the greatest of Americans, and an American whom all Americans delight to honor. [Cheers and applause.] There were differences as to Andrew Jackson's policies, but the character of the man, his rugged honesty, his absolute fearlessness, his devotion to the right as he saw the right, are the qualities which we can never afford to lose sight of in this republic. I am glad to be here to accept your greeting, to bid you welcome, and to say that it is always a lesson and an inspiration to come to Tennessee, to come to the home of Andrew Jackson." [Cheers and applause.]

The exercises here were cut short by rain, and the Presidential party hastened to the Central Station, taking the train at 1:30 o'clock over the Southern Railway for Knoxville, Tenn.

JOURNEY TO KNOXVILLE.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The President's train reached here at 2:30 o'clock. The President appeared upon the rear platform, and a bevy of girls from Centenary Female College presented a handsome bouquet of flowers. The President made a brief address, thanking them for the gift. He was greeted by about 2,000 people. The train then proceeded toward Knoxville.

ATHENS, Tenn., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 3:15 P. M., and after a brief stop the train continued on to Knoxville. He was greeted here by a large crowd.

At Riceville, where a stop was made for water, the President, for the first time since he started on his Southern trip, shook hands with those about his car. It has been his custom to refrain from handshaking, but when a man in the crowd asked him to shake hands, the President said:

"Well, this is a small crowd, and I will shake your hands."

He told the people he had been over the battlefield of Chickamauga, and said that if a man were a half decent American he could not help becoming a better citizen from such a trip.

The crowd that greeted the President at Athens wanted a speech.

"I am glad to be at the seat of Grant University," he said. Before he could proceed the train began to back and a man in the crowd yelled, "Why don't they stop this train?"

"That is a very proper question," answered the President.

At this point a boy had to be pushed aside to prevent him from being run over. "There's the ubiquitous small boy again," said the President. "Do not let us turn this car into a juggernaut."

Congressman Henry R. Gibson of Tennessee and R. W. Austin, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of the State, boarded the train at Chattanooga as a reception committe from Knoxville.

It was the intention of other members of the committee to meet the President at Chattanooga, and they so informed Secretary Cortelyou by telegraph. Mr. Cortelyou replied that he was afraid there would not be accommodations on the train for all of them, but invited Congressmen Gibson and Brownlow to come. Mr. Brownlow was unable to accept the invitation, so Mr. Austin took his place.

The Cachet of Royal Approval.

At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle given by His Majesty King Edward VII. during the festivities in celebration of the Coronation, both in June and in August, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. Covers were laid for all the crowned heads; and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.

The exclusive use of Moët & Chandon Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of Messrs. Moët & Chandon.—Adv.

GERMAN ACT IN HAITI PERHAPS UNJUSTIFIED

But Is Not Likely to Lead to a Dispute with This Country.

Official Reports of the Sinking of the Crete-a-Pierrot by the German Gunboat Panther.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—While the sinking of the Haitian rebel gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot by a German warship is not likely to involve the United States in any way, the State Department officials feel a certain amount of curiosity to learn the details of the offense for which the Haitians were punished. That offense was the seizure of the cargo of the German vessel Markomannia. Admiral Killick was apparently punished for an act of piracy. He has no status whatever which can be recognized by the United States Government. If, therefore, he committed any depredations upon foreign shipping on the high seas the Government interested is clearly within its rights in construing the act as one of piracy.

The question concerning which the State Department officials would like definite information is whether or not Killick's act was committed upon the high seas. The newspapers say that the Markomannia was seized within the three-mile limit, and therefore in Haitian waters. Official confirmation of this report is lacking. Even if the ship were seized in Haitian waters the officials are not willing to say that the German Government was not within its rights, but they admit that an interesting question might arise.

Parties to a civil war have the right to fight their differences out in their own territory, and that territory extends three miles out to sea. There is some disposition to think that Killick, even though he was without any recognizable status, may have had the right to seize a ship conveying munitions of war to the Government against which he is in revolt, if he did it in Haitian waters.

It is not thought, however, that the question will become a practical one, because there is nobody to back Killick's party in case it makes a protest. The Haitian Government certainly will not, and the United States has no interest in the affair. There has been no violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and no one seems to think that the American guardianship of Southern republics extends so far that this country can take up the quarrel of an unrecognized rebel with a foreign power.

On the whole it is felt that the termination of Killick's career in summary fashion may have a good effect, not only in Haiti, but also in South and Central American countries, where heretofore the slightest revolutionary disturbance has been made the pretext for vexatious and expensive interference with foreign merchant vessels.

As was expected, Mr. Powell, the United States Minister to Haiti, reported promptly to the State Department the sinking of the Crête-à-Pierrot. The Minister sent two dispatches, both dated yesterday at Port-au-Prince. In the first he said it was reported that the Panther had called upon Killick to surrender, that he had refused, that the Panther had sunk the Crête-à-Pierrot, and that all the latter's crew had been lost. The second dispatch corrected the statement as to the crew, saying that they had escaped. The Minister promised to make an extended report by mail.

The Navy Department also received word of the affair from Commander McLean, in command of the cruiser Cincinnati.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Ministry of Marine has given out the following official report of the sinking of the Firminist gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot:

"Capt. Eckermann of the Panther had received orders to capture the piratical gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot. The Panther therefore went from Port au Prince to Gonaives, where it completely surprised the Crête-à-Pierrot. The German commandant sent the following ultimatum:

"'Strike your colors within fifteen minutes and disembark from your ship without undertaking any defensive measures whatever, otherwise an immediate attack will follow.'

"The Panther had already cleared for action. The Crête-à-Pierrot hauled down her flag within the allotted time, and the crew disembarked. The Panther then intended to take the Crête-à-Pierrot in tow, but an explosion of her after powder magazine soon occurred, which was evidently effected by the Crête-à-Pierrot's crew. The explosion destroyed her stern and set the vessel on fire, rendering taking her in tow impossible, especially as further explosions followed.

As this was regarded as a hostile act, and as the guns forward were still in condition, the Panther's Captain caused the forward magazine to be exploded through a cannonade. After this was done the Crête-à-Pierrot broke up and sank. The Admiral was on board with the rebels.

"Gonaives is in the hands of the rebels."

The Foreign Office states that the Haitian Provisional Government has communicated word to Germany that Haiti regarded the Crête-à-Pierrot as a pirate, and that the interests of Haiti were untouched by the action of the Panther in sinking the Crête-à-Pierrot.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—By request of the Navy Department, Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias, now at the navy yard here, who was recently in Haitian waters in charge of United States interests, will go to Washington in a day or two to talk over the Haitian situation with the authorities.

Commander McCrea was asked to-day for his opinion on the situation in Haiti. He was much interested in the reports of the sinking of the Crête-à-Pierrot, and said:

"From the newspaper accounts I presume that the orders of the German commander were to seize the Crête-à-Pierrot, so as to prevent further interference with innocent foreign commerce and to sustain the position that the Crête-à-Pierrot had no right to seize or search foreign merchantmen, since the Firminist Government had not been recognized as a belligerent.

"As to the sinking of or firing upon the Crête-à-Pierrot, I take it that this was done to prevent an explosion of the magazine from the fire started on the Crête-à-Pierrot by the crew."

Commander McCrea said that in his opinion the incident meant that the situation would be clarified. For one thing, he thought, the Firminist Government would have no means of transporting troops by water from one part of the island to another.

In naval circles here it is pointed out that the Firminists may become successful, and may eventually have to be recognized. It is stated that, should Cape Haitien be taken by Firmin's forces they would control two-thirds of the island.

THINK GERMANY HAS SET A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

London Papers Believe That Some Similar Incident in the Future May Cause Complications.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Intense interest has been created here by the sinking of the Crête-à-Pierrot by the German gunboat Panther, and the morning papers devote lengthy editorial articles to the incident.

A majority of the papers agree that there is no likelihood of serious developments following the occurrence, but they expatiate upon the ominous possibilities which the affair has evoked. The Daily Telegraph Says:

"There is no doubt that Germany was perfectly within her legal rights in sinking the Crête-à-Pierrot, and she has secured a permanent and scrupulous respect for her mercantile flag throughout South American waters. No international complications will follow, but it is impossible to overlook the danger that some similar incident in the future may drop the spark into the magazine of the Monroe doctrine."

The Daily Telegraph says that Monroeism, as regarded by American statesmen, is one thing; the susceptibilities of the American people is another.

The Daily Mail dilates upon the gratifying unanimity of the views of Washington and Berlin concerning the incident, and says it believes that the Captain of the Panther has done a good service if his action forms a basis of common action against irresponsible States like Haiti.

The Morning Post says the incident is particularly valuable as introducing some necessary limitations to Monroeism, as set forth by President Roosevelt, and asks: "If the punitive process should involve the occupation of territory for its purposes, what would be the attitude of the United States?"

The Daily News publishes a striking comparison of the personal characteristics of Emperor William and President Roosevelt, and refers to the possibility of two men "of such amazing energy" who have so far only served their apprenticeship," being brought into "a conflict so powerful and so piquant that the faintest hint of it is sufficient to send a wave of excitement throughout the Continents."

The Standard says: "Germany has resented interference with her commerce by the anarchical West Indian blacks, and has performed a very regular and commonplace act with the maximum of emphasis, and that is all."

FIRMINISTS BEING ARRESTED.

PORT AU PRINCE, Sept. 8.—The Government began yesterday to arrest the partisans of Gen. Firmin, the revolutionary candidate for the Presidency.

This course of action is being continued.

TELEGRAPHER STOPS WRECK.

Diverts Runaway Freight Train on the Erie Railroad to Track Where It Is Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The presence of mind of an Erie Railway telegrapher, Joseph Snowden, prevented a probable wreck at Greycourt Saturday forenoon. A freight train was descending the Oxford grade just east of the station when the engineer discovered that the air brakes would not work. With nothing to check its speed the train ran down the mountain, its velocity increasing every minute.

As the train neared the station Operator Snowden saw from his tower that something was wrong. He saw, too, that another freight train was pulling from the westbound track on the Newburg branch, and that if the runaway struck it the wreckage would tumble on a heavy loaded passenger train of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad standing directly opposite.

The operator had just time enough to throw the lever opening the "crossover" from the westbound track to the eastbound when the train reached the switch, and was then diverted to the eastbound and ran until it could be controlled. The operator telegraphed to Chester to hold all eastbound trains, thus preventing a probable collision.

MAJOR O'DRISCOLL KILLED.

Well-Known Maryland Republican, Who Practiced Law in Washington, Struck by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Major Daniel O'Driscoll, a prominent Republican politician of Maryland and for a time in Ohio as associate in law cases with the late President McKinley, was struck by a passing train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this afternoon and instantly killed. The unfortunate man was on the way to his law office in Washington and evidently did not hear the approaching train.

Major O'Driscoll was born in Ireland and educated there. He possessed a happy gift at stump speaking, and had spoken in a number of States during the campaigns of the last ten or fifteen years. He worked mostly in Maryland, and was one of few Republicans who could claim a large share of credit for gaining a Republican delegation from that State two years ago.

BRADFORD B. McGREGOR DEAD.

He Had an Attack of Bright's Disease After an Operation—Fortune Left for His Bride.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Bradford B. McGregor, who underwent an operation on Saturday for the removal of a stone in the kidneys, died of acute Bright's disease soon after 11 o'clock on Sunday evening. The physicians knew early that the termination of the case would be death, and they informed the family and friends, including Mrs. McGregor. During the interval between the time she was informed that there was no hope of recovery and the time of death the bride of a few hours sat at the bedside of her husband. With her were her husband's mother and Mr. and Mrs. Albert O. Bostwick, lifelong friends of Mr. McGregor.

Mr. McGregor had been ill for a long time, and he bore up until about a year ago, when he placed himself under the care of a physician. While abroad he showed few signs of improvement, and he determined to return for an operation. Dr. Biggar, who had accompanied him and his party to Europe, brought him home. It was said that up to the time of death there was not the slightest indication of danger through blood poisoning, and that if McGregor had the strength, and the disease been less advanced, he would have recovered from the operation.

It is said that Mr. McGregor before his marriage drew a will by which he left his bride $1,000,000. She was Miss Clara Schlemmer of New York City. He had also in trust 500 shares of Standard Oil stock, which by the terms of the will of the late Ambrose M. McGregor, his father, will go to the next of kin.

MAGISTRATE CRANE ANGRY.

Magistrate Crane was disturbed yesterday morning in the Harlem Court by the report of the remark of Capt. Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, that it "looks as though this prisoner was using political influence to save himself." The prisoner referred to was John Vigorito, the alleged proprietor of the Lion Hotel, at 2,218 Second Avenue, whose place was raided on Saturday night by detectives of Capt. Moynihan's command. The detectives were told that they made the most idiotic arrests in the city, and the fourteen prisoners were discharged.

When asked about Capt. Moynihan's statement, Magistrate Crane replied:

"If Capt. Moynihan made that statement he said a deliberate falsehood. Neither Mr. Hayes nor any other man had anything to do with the discharge of those prisoners. They were discharged for want of evidence. Capt. Moynihan is the most incompetent police officer in the City of New York. His men are constantly making arrests without any evidence, and I have to discharge his prisoners in the morning."

Later the Magistrate signed a statement, the substance of which was similar to that of his remarks.

In discharging a prisoner in the afternoon Magistrate Crane said:

"Moynihan doesn't amount to a hill of beans. He is a nonentity. How he ever reached his present position in the Police Department is beyond me."

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee at a meting to-day announced that Congressman Henry S. Naphen of Boston would be Chairman of the State Convention, to be held here on Sept. 17. George Fred Williams is Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Josiah Quincy, Boston; W. B. Stone, Springfield; Philip J. O'Connell, Worcester, and others are members.

BELIEVE STRIKE'S END NEAR

Coal Dealers in This City Expect Prices Soon to Drop.

Operators, However, Profess to See No Change in the Situation—Canada Looking for Homesteaders?

From the many rumors that the coal strike is likely to end at any moment, there arose a growing conviction among the coal dealers of this city yesterday that, whatever way the strike may end, the end is near. The dealers were so convinced that a very short time would see the strike over that they cautioned their customers not to buy any more coal than they required for immediate use, as it would probably not be long before coal would be much cheaper.

The Committee of Five of the retail coal dealers which periodically fixes the retail schedule price of anthracite had an informal meeting yesterday afternoon. After the meeting J. Samuel Smoot of the committee said:

"The committee talked over the situation generally and the prospects of an early ending of the strike. It was considered advisable on account of the many rumors of a settlement not to advance the price of anthracite further in the meantime."

Operators who were seen denied the report that anything in the nature of a settlement was pending. An official of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said regarding a report that the operators were to offer a 10 per cent. advance in wages, ignoring the union directly in the offer, but making it to the employes of each colliery:

"The operators will not give 1 per cent. advance in wages. They will make no concessions and no overtures. The situation remains exactly as it was so far as the operators are concerned."

"Is the end of the strike near?"

"I cannot tell how near it is. If Mr. Mitchell chooses to declare the strike off he may do so. That is his affair. There will be no change of front on the part of the operators."

John Markle, one of the largest of the independent operators, called at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday and had a talk with him. After he went out Mr. Morgan was seen, and said that so far as he knew there was nothing new in the coal situation.

There was a good deal of comment yesterday on the failure of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to attend the benefit for the strikers given in the Grand Opera House on Sunday night under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union. He had promised to come if he could, but he was not present, and no explanatory letter or telegram was received from him.

The talk of a speedy end to the strike made the anthracite coal market easier yesterday. While the schedule price of anthracite was maintained, there was not the same tendency on the part of buyers to offer premiums on the listed price.

It was noticed yesterday that the increasing quantity of small sizes of steam coal coming into the market has lessened the burning of soft coal. A number of buildings down town which had been using soft coal are now using hard coal again.

It was reported yesterday that an agent of the Immigration Department of the Dominion of Canada visited the coal regions last week and offered to provide 20,000 of the miners with homesteads in the wheat belt of the Dominion of Canada, providing them also with work until ground can be broken in the Spring. It was also said that the Canadian Government would provide the settlers with horses and farming implements when necessary.

SAYS SITUATION IS UNCHANGED.

Mr. Mitchell Declares Report He Is Preparing Proclamation to End Strike Untrue—Denounces Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 8.—All reports emanating from various sections of the country, alleged to be from prominent political personages, that this week marks the crisis in the anthracite coal strike find no confirmation. The testimony of both sides is that the situation is unchanged.

A report was in circulation this morning that President Mitchell was preparing a proclamation declaring the strike off. To this and other rumors Mr. Mitchell made the following reply:

"I am preparing no statement whatever to-day, nor am I thinking of one, and the last one I could possibly be preparing under the existing conditions would be one terminating the strike. That is so ridiculous that I cannot account for its credence by any one who is familiar with the situation to-day.

"The ranks of our men are as solid as on the day the conference declared for a suspension of operations. There are no desertions, and as far as the strikers are concerned they are well prepared to continue the struggle to a successful end. The coal operators I am willing to believe are using untrue methods to try and induce discontent among the strikers. They seem to think that by constantly hatching false rumors, and circulating them broadcast throughout the country through their paid agents they can cause disquiet among the strikers. I can give assurance that they will not break the strike by such means. We know our ground and stand firm."

But the stories are printed and are on every one's lips, and it can truthfully be said that many people look for some notable move to be made in the way of a settlement this week. The basis for their belief is Senator Platt's assertion. But the miners doggedly declare that a failure of the prophecy to come true will not cause their ranks to weaken.

Senator Quay's visit to President Baer, the State Committee's action in appointing a special committee to see what could be done, and all the other moves made in the name and for the credit of the Republican Party, it is believed, are observed by the miners. The officials of the organization will not discuss it, because, it is said, they are willing to accept the mediation of any power, political or otherwise.

SUGGEST STRIKE ARBITRATION.

Recommendation of the Philadelphia M. E. Preachers at a Meeting—State Authorities Called Upon to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—A resolution recommending immediate arbitration for the settlement of the miners' strike, and calling upon the State authorities to use whatever power the law or their position may

JUSTICE FINN'S BIG WEST SIDE PROCESSION

Unique Demonstration for the Tammany Politician.

Automobiles and Carriages in a Parade from the Battery to Terrace Garden —Cheers from Organizations Along the Line.

The Daniel E. Finn Association paraded last evening to boom for the Tammany leadership in the First Assembly District the man from whom it derived its name, known familiarly as "Battery Dan." The organization had received a suggestion of what a parade should be when Finn's opponents had a similar parade on Saturday evening last to boost their choice for leadership, Michael J. Murphy. It can be said safely that the Finnites outdid the Murphyites. Never before in the district, certainly not in recent years, was a more picturesque affair observed. In many respects it was peculiar.

Whence came the people who turned out to witness the novel pageant was a surprise, even to Justice Finn, who, trying hard to be conservative, acknowledged that his most sanguine expectations had been exceeded, and, he added, he had "seen a few of these affairs." A few awkward and marring incidents arose in the night's hilarity, but no harm was done. The principal one of the unlooked-for incidents occurred just after Justice Finn had raised his hat to the Sheehanites and to the Deveryites, who had clustered about the pump at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

It seems that a new code of ethics has sprung up lately among rival organizations. Each cheers, decorates, and burns powder, and money even, in honor of organizations for which it has little regard. So it occurred that the Sheehanites, the Goodwinites, and the Devery followers gave "Battery Dan" a rousing reception when he reached their headquarters.

But just as the Finn automobile reached the pump, a wheel which had been wobbling badly gave out. Progress and dignified acknowledgment of the cheering thousands was at an end, and the chauffeur managed to get his machine to one side a little, but that was all; the principal of the parade was out of it.

It happened that the famous "White Ghost" automobile, which had been discarded as a hoodoo, was right behind the Finn automobile. The occupants of it, seeing the plight of the Justice and his sorrowful face, forsook the pleasure of the exciting trip up town with rays of Roman candles arching their pathway, and gave it up to the star of the occasion. Once more the crowd was happy.

The automobiles were really in the minority. There were no less than 250 vehicles in line. They comprised almost the entire Fifth Avenue stage line. Nearly every carriage or coupé and every automobile that could be hired in the lower section of the city had been hired for the parade.

Late comers, those who put arrangements off until the afternoon, were forced to go to Brooklyn to get carriages for a showing in the parade. All of these conveyances were crowded so that the wheels groaned.

The parade was slightly late in starting. True to the traditions which surround the man in whose honor the parade was given it started at the Battery. The paraders, as well as those who saw it from the curb, had been provided with or had managed to get, big horns, big flags, or great supplies of skyrockets and Roman candles. They used them, too. Of that the residents along the way undoubtedly will be willing to testify.

The parade was from the Battery through Washington Street, to Cortlandt, to Greenwich, to Franklin, to Hudson Street, and up Eighth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and then westward to Broadway, to Forty-fifth Street, and up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street.

The parade was headed by four prancing horses, of which "Bullet," the horse that stirred up the fuss between Devery and Chief Croker, was one. Thomas B. Coughlan, President of the association, and several of his friends were on a stage coach, and following was the automobile that carried Justice Finn, his wife, and a friend.

The organizations represented in the parade were those that are cousins to the Finn Association. A few, picked out at random, bear these names: The Hot Air Club, the Italian Democratic Club, the Irish Guards, the Chanticleer Club, the Thomas J. Dooling Association, and so on.

For blocks and blocks along the route the streets were brilliant with lights. From the curb and the coaches the Roman candles kept up a constant crackling. The noise and din were remarkable.

At 10 o'clock the procession had reached Terrace Garden, and its arrival there had some of the appearances of a surprise. A dance was in progress. With a terrible din drum corps and band disturbed the soothing music of a waltz, but the dancers did not stop, they merely changed from waltz to polka, or two-step, according to the tune the band played.

The merrymaking was too much for Justice Finn. He decided to abandon all the speeches.

"They're having too good a time to break into this with politics," he remarked. "My! but wasn't it a big parade!"

SENATOR SULLIVAN'S OUTING.

East Siders Had a Great Day at a Chowder Party in a Picnic Grove.

That part of the east side known as Sullivanville enjoyed its annual holiday yesterday, the occasion being Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's outing and chowder party at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. There was a crowd such as the east side only can turn out. "Big Tim" led the parade; "Little Tim" was there, and so was "Florrie," likewise "Flatnose Dinny." Each man in the procession wore a yachting cap so that he might be distinguished from those who were not so fortunate.

At the eleventh hour the Senator scattered free tickets on the pier, and they were scrambled for as though they were pieces of money. Afterward he had a few surprises for the crowd. Sixteen men from the mining districts of Pennsylvania, composing a glee club and wearing miners' shirts, hats, and lanterns, sang "Ain't It a Shame?"

There was no busier man at the grove than the "Big Fellow," unless it was "Little Tim," circulating through the crowd to see that all were provided for. The "chowder" consisted of two meals—breakfast and dinner. The bill of fare was sufficient to make the east siders believe the Beef Trust never existed. Call boys were kept busy announcing meal hours.

The attack on the edibles would have made a college football player blush. The miners sang and denounced the operators and were cheered.

"Eat 'em up Jack McManus" had to row for exercise, so little had he to do in the way of suppressing noisy individuals.

On the way homeward "Big Tim" assumed Napoleonic pose on the bow of the boat and said: "Boys, we'll show them we can enter the Harbor of New York without being discovered." But the land forces were there, thousands strong, and, as the Grand Republic steamed into view, she was bombarded with sky rockets at Rutgers Street, where the land forces had concentrated.

"De Ates" won from "de Sixt" in pingpong and the Five Pointers excelled at croquet. Poker was the only strenuous game indulged in. Shuffleboard was a popular game.

The procession marched up Rutgers Street and was reviewed from District Attorney Jerome's house by his Japanese servant and many guests. The Bowery, Broome Street, Mulberry Street, and Houston Street were bright with red fire till midnight. The cars had to stop so dense was the crowd in front of the clubrooms. It was the great day of the east side.

Information for Importers.

R. F. Downing & Co. have just issued the third edition of their book on the "Customs Tariff Act of 1897," revised to July 1, 1902. This book has alphabetically arranged the various articles of merchandise and the Government rate for their taxation. Included are the French, Portuguese, German, and Italian reciprocity treaties, and an amount of valuable information for the importer.

ILLINOIS EQUALIZATION BOARD.

It Will Meet in Annual Session in Springfield—Railroad and Corporations' Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Illinois State Board of Equalization will meet in annual session in this city Sept. 16 at 10 o'clock, the time provided by law, when the statement of assessments from the various counties over the State shall be in the hands of the Auditor.

Up to this time only a dozen counties have made returns of their assessments. Since the present revenue law has been in force the County Clerks in many counties have been late in making the returns.

Members of the Board of Equalization are elected in Presidential years for the term of four years, and for that reason the Board of Equalization will not be composed of twenty-five members under the new appointment until after the next Presidential election.

Auditor J. S. McCullough is Chairman and W. H. Eubanks is Secretary of the board. The clerks and committees named last year will not be changed. The work of the board is done by seven committees, personal property, lands, town and city lots, railroads, capital stock of corporations, and general equalization. The important committees are the railroads and the capital stock of corporations.

BANK CLERK A SUICIDE.

Ernest Reyersbach Ends His Life with a Revolver—Note Asks an Examination of His Accounts.

With a thirty-eight calibre revolver held close against his chest Ernest Reyersbach, twenty-three years old, of 147 East Fifty-sixth Street, shot himself through the heart at 5:45 P. M. yesterday. Reyersbach was a clerk in the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 13 William Street.

On the bed beside him lay a note, in which was a request that no one except Walter K. Hesse, who lives at the same boarding house, and Bernard Hesse of Arverne, L. I., be allowed to look after his affairs. There was also a request in the note that Walter K. Hesse, who is employed by the Germania Fire Insurance Company, be notified at once by telephone. No cause for the suicide is positively known, but in the note appeared the statement that when "they examine my accounts in the office of the bank they will find all."

DR. NEWTON'S FAREWELL.

Pastor of All Souls' Episcopal Church Tells Why He Is Going to California.

Members of the congregation of All Souls' Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton had been rector for the last thirty-three years, received yesterday from their former pastor a letter of farewell, previous to his departure to his new charge, the University Church of Leland Stanford Junior University, in California. The letter contains the words of valedictory which illness prevented him from delivering from the pulpit at the time of his resignation, a few months ago. The letter was written from Dr. Newton's Summer home in East Hampton, L. I. In it Dr. Newton said in part:

"Through the past two or three years I had grown increasingly persuaded that my strength was being overtaxed, and that it no longer sufficed to do justice to the work in All Souls' parish. At the end of last year most unexpectedly the invitation came to me to accept the position of preacher in the newly-erected University Church of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

"It must be needless to say that this work appealed to me strongly. To preach to the hundreds of young men and young women gathering in this great university; to help thus in the formation of their characters, in the formative period of life; to have a share in molding the men and women who are to build our wonderful Western empire—this presented itself to me as an honoring work in which any one might rejoice.

"The nature of this ministry, with its exemption from parochial responsibilities, appeared to provide me a work within the limits of my strength. The change of climate and the new surroundings gave hope of continuing my power of work for some years to come."

Dr. Newton spoke feelingly of his departure from the New York parish, with which he was associated during thirty-five years with a total absence of dissension.

TRUSTS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Says the Coal and Beef Agitations Help His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, paid a short visit to the city to-day and then started for New York. He thinks that the recent operations of the coal trust and the beef trust are going to aid the Democrats materially in the coming Congressional election.

"The trust question," he said, "has been brought home to the people. Those two trusts have shown the result of the Republican policy. I have reason to think that the voters who are opposed to those trusts will cast their ballots against the Republican nominees for Congress. They will show their fear of Republican policies, the outcome of which is shown in the autocratic rule of the people in control of the necessaries of life, and they will vote to put a Democratic House of Representatives in power in order to check this tendency. I believe we will make great gains in the coming election."

NEW PEACH TREE DISEASE.

"The Littles" Destroying Hundreds of Acres of Fruit in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—"The Littles" is the strange name of a new disease which is threatening the peace of mind and the pocketbooks of fruit growers. "Peach paralysis" would describe the effects of the new terror of the orchard. It is destroying hundreds of acres of peaches in Michigan, and heroic measures are being taken by the Federal Government to eradicate the blight.

R. L. Taft, an expert from the Agricultural Department at Washington, is inspecting the orchards around South Haven. Wherever "the Littles" is found an order is issued immediately for the destruction of all the trees, which must be cut down and burned as rapidly as possible. Many fruit growers will be practically ruined, as to eradicate the disease means the destruction of the entire orchard.

"The Littles" is so called because the leaves and fruit of the tree attacked shrivel up. The peaches are about the size of marbles. Growth is dwarfed and the disease spreads from tree to tree with great rapidity.

The New York Times

Is the leading newspaper of New York City for the publication of **Educational Advertising.** During August, 1902, THE NEW YORK TIMES led every other morning or evening New York City newspaper in Educational Advertising, printing **11,970** agate lines more than the next highest.

EDUCATIONAL ADVERTISING.

	Lines.
1st THE NEW YORK TIMES printed	23,174
2d Newspaper printed	11,204
3d Newspaper printed	11,062
4th Newspaper printed	9,774
5th Newspaper printed	7,573
6th Newspaper printed	4,904
7th Newspaper printed	3,380
8th Newspaper printed	3,154
9th Newspaper printed	2,982
10th Newspaper printed	1,660
11th Newspaper printed	1,291

—Adv.

DEVERY SAYS CROKER DID NOT MAKE HIM

Tells Audience at The Four Corners He Won His Own Success.

Passed Examinations, He Declares, and Was Never Under 97 Per Cent.—A Few Words to Sheehan.

William S. Devery thoroughly enjoyed and eulogized himself last night from a wagon used as a stand at the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. At the next corner there was a meeting in the interest of John C. Sheehan.

The evening opened with the explosion of many dollars' worth of fireworks, with the imminent danger of thousands of dollars being lost through fire. The rival organizations were so enthusiastic that they came close to heaping their fireworks on the separate corners, setting them all off at once, and leaving it to the neighbors which demonstration was the more destructive.

As it happened, the Devery fireworks were the louder, and there was more of them. This gave great satisfaction to the "Big Chief." He was more pleased, however, with the fact that his speakers were still talking long after the Sheehan delegation had retired, and previous to his own remarks. Mr. Devery was positively delighted when Frank Sullivan, preceding him, stated that Devery was not responsible for the defeat of the party at the last municipal election, when "the result was due to the selection of a make-believe Democrat, Shepard, selected by an absentee landlord in Wantage."

Just before the hero of the hour was to address his constituents, and while another orator and statesman was abusing Abram S. Hewitt, Grover Cleveland, and every other Democrat of prominence in the many years of Republican preferment and rule, the "Battery Dan" Finn Association passed, some hundreds of carriages, tallyhos, and automobiles strong. It took them a half hour to pass, which meant a continuous ovation for Devery.

There were many on the programme to speak when the crowd became impatient and cried again and again, "Devery! Devery! Devery!" In response the big man came back and said:

"Gentlemen, ladies, and fellers: There was once a squatter who looked on his little home as his own. He had settled there and raised a handsome family, as well as some fine Billy and Nannie goats and a few potatoes. The only thing that troubled him was that he found that under a high tariff he had mor'n he wanted to spend fer keepin' his family in clothes.

"One day a feller came down from Buffalo and he was a bluff, and he says to the Irishman that he must move out, as he was to erect an apartment house there. The squatter was game, and he says:

"'How does this land happen to be yours?' and the aristocrat says, 'I inherited it from my forefathers.'

"'Where did they get it?' says the Irishman.

"'They fought fer it,' says the Aristocrat.

"'Let's you and me fight fer it,' says the Irishman. And he won, an' that's what I'm going to do with this district.

"I heard some people hissing when I started to talk,' continued the orator, and, leaning over the rail of the wagon platform, he pointed out the man he believed had led the hissing. He called him by name and asked him if he could tell whether his friend Sheehan had arrived from Buffalo, and then he told the man that his house was mortgaged, and he could prove it, and he was a poor man because he was a friend of Sheehan.

"Don't you think that he is ever goin' to arrive here from Long Branch," continued the speaker. "He will land up in Buffalo, where he belongs. The trouble with him is that he is a coward. When he was left in charge by Richard Croker he had Tammany Hall in his grasp and he couldn't hold on. Later he was reseated by a small vote, and thereupon accepted a cold chair. He's a man of no nerve, this cold John. He shivers and freezes, and he can't carry water on both shoulders. He was once a Democrat, but he sold out to the Republicans.

"Another thing, you young men of this honorable district. Did he ever look out for you? You ought all to have good salaries. Has he ever given any of you a job?"

Some one in the crowd cried out, "Throw out a life line."

"Yes, I'll throw it out and save a lot of you if you choose me," replied the big Chief.

"There's one thing I want to tell you and that's about myself, and I never told it before. They say Dick Croker made me. He never made me, neither did Sheehan. In that old Ivewood Club I was made a patrolman through the influence of Jim Barkey. As a Democrat I was made a Roundsman and then a Sergeant and then a Captain by Inspector Byrnes. I was the only Democrat he could advance. McCullagh would have done it but he was out. I was forced into the place of Chief of Police. I never spoke to Croker about it.

"When I was a Sergeant this feller Sheehan was a leader, and he claims that he made me. One day I was told to go to Police Headquarters, where I was made a Captain. I saw Croker in Tammany Hall and thanked him, and Sheehan coming in said to me: 'Good morning, Mr. Sergeant.' I told him that he must excuse himself, for he should have said 'Good morning, Captain.' I added that Byrnes made me Captain. That's the sort of man that wants to be a leader in my place.

"I've passed a lot of examinations and I was never under 97 per cent., and sometimes perfect. I studied and I pushed Devery along. Devery alone, and Devery only deserves the credit. The next time Sheehan meets me he will say, 'Glad to see you, leader.' He won't make no more mistakes.

"He's the weakest proposition ever when it comes to letting a dollar out of his pockets. You have no recreation piers, parks, now new schools. You haven't got nothing, and you want a leader."

The big Chief had to shake many hands before he could get back to the Pump.

It was announced last night that Devery has started more day meetings, which are to continue during his campaign, the oratory to last from whistle to whistle for all who care to listen rather than to eat.

W. G. McCULLOUGH'S DEATH.

His Body Found in Bellevue Hospital in Time to Save It from Dissection.

The body of William G. McCullough, at one time a well-known real estate man, was buried yesterday in Woodlawn Cemetery. Behind that fact is a strange story. He had a wife and four children, and had made a considerable fortune, but he lost it in speculations. The loss unbalanced him, and he had other troubles, it was said. His family had heard from him only at intervals in several years.

On July 15 he was found ill and was taken to Lebanon Hospital in the Bronx, where he told the hospital authorities that he had no friends. There on July 25 he died. His body was kept at the hospital one day after his death, and then sent to the Bellevue Morgue, where it remained until Aug. 9. Nobody having claimed it then, the body was handed over to Bellevue Hospital.

Later a notice of the death was seen in a newspaper by relatives residing at 266 Willis Avenue, Bronx, and they traced the body in time to save it from the dissecting knife, and have it buried. The man was fifty-five years of age.

T. E. Ryan of Wisconsin for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—T. E. Ryan of Waukesha is desirous of getting the support of the Democrats of Wisconsin for United States Senator. He will be a candidate in case his party carries a majority of the Legislature in the coming election. Mr. Ryan is at present National Committeeman from this State. He is a Waukesha lawyer, and represents the interests of the Milwaukee Railroad. In the Legislature of 1899 he received the complimentary votes of the Democratic members for Senator. The Rose influence will be thrown against Mr. Ryan.

TAMMANY'S LOCAL DISTRICT FIGHTS

Charges of Fraud and Threats of Arrests Increasing.

Actions of McCullagh Men Denounced in Some Districts—Affidavit Supporting Carroll's Claim Regarding Triumvir Murphy.

Tammany leaders who are fighting for supremacy in the primaries to be held on Tuesday next started in yesterday to wage political warfare of the bitterest kind. In every district in which there is an apparently close contest the factionists are charging frauds in enrollment and transfers and threatening wholesale arrests of leaders and "floaters."

Superintendent McCullagh of the State Board of Elections has taken a hand in some of the factional contests, and in several districts last evening the actions of McCullagh men were roundly denounced.

One of the most bitter fights is in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, of which ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn is the present leader. The contestant is James J. Walsh, a young horseshoer, who during a few weeks has built up a formidable organization against Mr. Dunn through representing the younger men in the district. The followers of Mr. Dunn charge that the Walshites have been guilty of wholesale colonization of the district, and have obtained orders to show cause for 505 alleged fraudulent voters.

James J. Walsh, when seen at his headquarters, said:

"This is only another effort to intimidate the voters of this district. Let me show the public the political trick of this man Dunn. He secures orders from the Supreme Court for residents of this district of ten to twenty years' standing and brings them into court just to frighten them. It is well known that Dunn has been colonizing this district, and we can take you to forty houses to-night where there are 250 cots placed there by Dunn for the purpose of colonization. The unfair thing is to take a poor man and a long resident of this district and make him come to court to prove his right to vote at the primaries, when the records show that he has been voting from one place for many years."

WALSH'S COUNTER MOVE.

In retaliation for the 505 orders to show cause, James J. Walsh yesterday went before Superintendent McCullagh and gave him the names of 300 men whom he claimed had been brought into the district by Mr. Dunn for colonization purposes. He said that investigations showed that men had been supposedly transferred from other districts but were still living in their old districts.

Mr. Walsh said that he had placed documentary evidence in the hands of Superintendent McCullagh to show that women had been induced to place cots in rooms in order that the registration lists might be padded. Dozens of men came to the Walsh headquarters last evening. One old man, who declared that for twenty-five years he had been a voter in the district, said:

"Every one knows me and that I never voted any other place. Yet they force me to lose one day's work to go down to Superintendent McCullagh and explain to him that I have a right to vote at the primaries, and I got another notice to come there again. Do you know what they wanted of me? It was just to tell me that I had a right to vote in the district. That's the injustice being done to hundreds of poor men."

The followers of James J. Walsh will apply to-day for 300 orders to show cause against alleged colonizers of the Dunn forces. It was claimed last evening that warrants of arrest would be applied for in many cases.

Ex-Sheriff Dunn said last evening:

"My counsel has all the cases in hand. He will have to answer all questions. I don't know of any colonizing except by the other side. I don't care if they come from Ireland into this district."

Up in the Carroll district the ex-deputy leader of Tammany Hall is active in his prosecution of alleged enrollments. A large number of orders to show cause were obtained yesterday from Spureme Court Justice Bischoff, and it was estimated that more than 100 writs were secured, directing the persons to appear before Justice Steckler to-morrow and show cause why the writs should not issue preventing them from taking part in the district primaries. Ex-Register Fromme, who is taking an active part in the Carroll campaign, said that 75 more orders would be secured to-day, and that four warrants of arrest were out, and that the names of the men accused would be made public as soon as arrests were made. The followers of John F. Carroll claimed that Trimumvir Charles F. Murphy and his brother, John J. Murphy, were back of Thomas Rush in his efforts to win the leadership of the district. In support of the claim, an affidavit was made public sworn to by Thomas F. Comerford, who swears that he resided in Woodside, Queens, and that he was personally acquainted with Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany triumvir, and his brother, John J. Murphy. The following is an excerpt from the affidavit:

On the 14th day of August, 1902, in the evening, I entered the saloon of John J. Murphy; I went through a passage way into a room at the back of the store. In this room there were seated at a table Patrick Hennessey, Doherty, and Morris Murphy, and on the table there were a lot of transfer enrollment blanks. I recognized these transfer enrollment blanks because I had moved from Queens County into the Eighteenth Assembly District and had signed one of the transfer blanks myself, which I had with me, and the blanks on the table were similar in form to the one which I had signed.

The three parties just mentioned were seated at the table, and there were a stack of transfer blanks on the table, and the parties were engaged in signing these transfer blanks in different names, and at the time that I was in the rear room of the saloon the said transfer blanks were still wet as they had just been signed by the various parties mentioned. There were at least 250 transfers on the table.

When I entered the room I handed my transfer blank of my change of residence from Queens County to the Eighteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, to Hennessey, and he put it into his pocket. He said to me: "Sit down here and fill out a couple of transfers that we are writing." I told him that I was in a hurry and could not do it, as there was somebody waiting for me.

I looked at all the transfer slips which they had been signing, and I said to Hennessey, "How about a notary?" and he said, "Oh, we don't bother about a notary. We get him afterward."

A CARROLL INCIDENT.

An incident was cited by a friend of John F. Carroll to show that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was taking no part in the Twenty-ninth District fight. A lifelong friend of the Bowery Senator had declared for Thomas Rush for leader because he thought Sullivan was in the fight against Carroll. He called on John F. Carroll yesterday and said:

"I am for you for leader. I thought Senator Sullivan was fighting you in this district, but when I found he was not and that such stories are untrue, I am for you and against Rush."

Ex-Police Commissioner John B. Sexton was happy and smiling at his headquarters, in the Nineteenth District. He said:

"We are gaining voters from the other side by the score. My opponent has not been active politically during the past twelve years, but there may be other reasons why he is a candidate now."

The Sexton lieutenants said that four of the principal men in the Kehoe camp had deserted and joined the Sexton ranks.

EX-SHERIFF DUNN CHARGES WHOLESALE FRAUDS.

505 Men Accused of Illegal Registration and Cited to Appear Before Justice Steckler.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler will have before him to-morrow 505 men charged with being illegally registered in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, where there is a bitter contest for the leadership between ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn and John J. Walsh. The legal action is to have mandamuses issued directing the Board of Elections to strike from the primary rolls all the names of men who have been illegally transferred from other parts of the district in the Twenty-sixth.

No lawyer who appeared yesterday in the court house remembered having ever heard of 500 separate proceedings for writs of mandamus being brought simultaneously by one relator. The amount of work involved in the suits was very great, as Justice Steckler had to sign all the papers, and it took two large carriages to carry the affidavits and the orders to the Judge's house for signature. Copies of the papers have to be served on the defendants, and two thousand copies of affidavits and other forms were used. The proceedings were brought through the efforts of ex-Sheriff Dunn to retain the leadership. He felt sure before the time for the transfer of voters from other districts, expired that there would be no contest against him, but when he found that 800 voters out of the 2,200 had been lined up for John J. Walsh, he began his legal fight.

Fifteen men were engaged for several nights and days in doing the necessary writing to prepare the papers for service, and it took twelve girls a whole day to compare the printed copies with the original document. Each set of papers consists of forty-two pages, and each page is fourteen inches in length. The total number of printed pages required for the court and for service on the respondents is 92,400.

Mr. Dunn then employed David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, to make a thorough examination. As a result he found out that more than five hundred of the enrollment blanks so far were signed by John H. Sheeran, Thomas Scanlan, Frank Donda, and Morris Weinberg, whose appointments as Commissioners of Deeds were only made a few months back, and who are active agents for Mr. Walsh.

Each respondent is entitled to a separate hearing, and should they all appear with their counsel and witnesses, no court room in the county court house would contain them.

Mr. Carvalho swears that the signatures to the enrollment blanks had been signed by only a few people, and from his examination swears that the persons whose names have been transferred from other districts never put their signatures to the blanks.

The names of the 500 respondents then follow, and an affidavit by ex-Sheriff Dunn, in which he says he was informed on Aug. 1 last that a large number of special statements of enrollment had been filed with the Bureau of Elections, and that he went and examined them. Knowing many of the residents in his district, he came to the conclusion most of the names of the applicants for enrollment were forgeries, and called on Mr. Carvalho, who decided after careful examination, the persons seeking enrollment had never signed the application blank. Mr. Dunn furnished a list of the forgeries alleged by him, and says:

"I am further informed and believe that an investigation of the said alleged frauds under the Election Law has been commenced by the Hon. John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections. I have called the attention of the Board of Elections of the City of New York to the said forgeries, and have requested the said Board of Elections to refrain from entering the said alleged enrollment, and to strike off all entries in the primary enrollment books or lists of the said Twenty-sixth Assembly District, whereby it appears that the persons above named are enrolled as members of the Democratic Party in said district, but have been informed by one of the members of said Board that, as the special statements of enrollment appear to be regular on the face thereof, the said Board must decline to strike the said names from the enrollment books or lists until ordered so to do by this Court.

Mr. Dunn says that if the persons whose names are forged are permitted to be represented by others at the primary on Sept. 16 and allowed to vote he will suffer irreparable injury, for which his only remedy is a writ of mandamus striking their names from the list.

ENCOURAGE STRIKING CAR MEN.

Saratoga County Democrats Pass Resolutions of Sympathy for Motormen —Choose Delegates to Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The Saratoga County Democratic Convention which met at Ballston Spa this afternoon adopted resolutions extending encouragement to the striking motormen who for more than a week have tied up the Hudson Valley Railway, a hundred-mile trolley system extending from Troy to Lake George.

Anti-Brackett resolutions were also adopted. Delegates were chosen to three conventions, as follows:

To the State Convention:
W. I. Cavert of Charlton.
Thomas H. Madigan of Mechanicsville.
James D. McNulty of Saratoga Springs.

To the Twenty-eighth Senate District Convention:
S. A. Brownell of Edinburgh.
G. T. Church of Saratoga Springs.
Joseph King of Milton.
F. J. Stafford of Hadley.
John M. Fake of Northumberland.

To the Twenty-fifth Congress District Convention:
J. L. Carey of Moreau.
F. L. Meade of Mechanicsville.
W. A. Bedell of Milton.
W. L. Terry of Waterford.
H. C. Hillegas of Saratoga Springs.

FRAWLEY FOR STATE SENATE.

To be the Tammany Candidate to Succeed Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, Who Will Make No Contest.

The youngest district leader of Tammany Hall is credited with an ambition to go to the State Senate. James J. Frawley, a nephew of ex-Tax Commissioner Edward Sheehy, went into the primary contests a year ago against John J. Ryan, who was the leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District. After a hard contest Mr. Frawley won a victory, and was seated on the Executive Committee of the Wigwam.

Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, who has been representing the Twentieth Senatorial District since 1899, was said to be slated for a renomination, which in ordinary years is equivalent to an election. To the surprise of Tammany leaders, it was rumored a few days ago that Senator Donnelly would not succeed himself, but that Leader Frawley had decided to make the race. Senator Donnelly, when asked yesterday about the matter, said:

"I understand that Mr. Frawley is to be the candidate for Senator in my district. That is all I can say about the matter."

"Will you make a contest?" was asked.

"No. Mr. Frawley is my district leader."

The Greater New York Democracy will make a hard fight in the district through ex-Alderman William F. Schneider, its present leader.

MAYOR TO STAND TRIAL.

A New Complication in the Municipal Situation in Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 8.—Minneapolis, so anxious to be rid of Mayor A. A. Ames a few weeks ago, may now see the Mayor forced to return by legal proceedings. The Mayor forfeited his bond in court a few days ago through failure to appear in person or by attorney. To-day the case was again called, with no Mayor or legal representative present.

Now the county attorney says he will ask for a requisition to compel the Mayor to return to stand trial in court in case he does not voluntarily appear or have an attorney make disposition of his case within a week, when the September term of court opens.

The Mayor says he is too sick to come, but that does not satisfy the court.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TVRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $3,800.

APARTMENTS

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store,

Broadway, at 6th Ave., | 34th to 35th Street.

Close to Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of China, Brass, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Art Pottery and Silverware to be Sacrificed.

We are anxious to escape the work and save the time and trying details of moving our immense stock of China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Bronzes and Silverware. The larger the quantity we undertake to pack and cart the greater will be the opportunities for breakages. For that reason we have decided to accept the loss without submitting to the labor. This means enormous savings for all who need such goods.

Fine English and French Plates Reduced

Descriptions are lacking. Only the story of the price-reducing can be made impressive in type. You must see these rich Plates to gain an idea of their beauty—to understand how little present prices represent actual worth.

Wedgwood Breakfast Plates, with solid green borders and printed gold lacework design; were $26.19 a dozen; reduced to..... $19.89

Wedgwood Soup Plates, with maroon border and gold lacework design; were $31.63 a dozen; reduced to..... $23.21

Theo. Haviland's Dinner Plates, rose borders, profusely decorated with gold lacework; were $31.87 a dozen; reduced to..... $24.87

Royal Worcester Dinner Plates, in a tri-color design of green, pink and maroon, with gold bands on sides; were $46.63 a dozen; reduced to..... $34.97

"Ye Olde Hall" Dinner Plates, in an odd green and buff panel design, with rich gold tracing; were $53.69 a dozen; reduced to..... $41.33

Theo. Haviland's Dinner Plates, with undergiazed blue border, rich gold print and etching; were $67.93 a dozen; reduced to..... 51.69

Royal Crown Derby Dinner Plates, salmon borders; richly touched with gold; were $79.66 a dozen; reduced to..... $59.69

Coalport Dinner Plates, with cobalt blue and maroon borders, heightened by heavy gold tracing; were $142.39 a dozen; reduced to..... $113.64

More Fall Overcoat Bargains—Annex.

Reduced from $9.98, $11.88, $12.98 to..... $8.98

Elegant Tan Coverts, gray blue worsteds, black and gray unfinished worsteds. Bodies lined with fine mohair serge; sleeves with heavy satin. Short, boxy and long loose styles.

Reduced from $17.98, $19.98 and $24.98 to..... $14.99

Handsome black and gray unfinished worsteds, Vicunas and Thibets; also popular shades of tan in covert cloth, lined with fine merveilleux. The flowers of Overcoatdom.

Juvenile Clothing Under-Priced.

An important occasion in the Annex Clothing department for boys and parents of boys who want dependable clothing at a saving. It gives you choice of Boys' Two and Three-piece Suits, Sailor Blouse, Norfolk and Vestee Suits at temptingly low prices—in some instances half and less than half the original prices. Not a question about the goodness of the Clothing. Simply a sacrificing of odds and ends of these excellent Suits because we haven't included them in our plans for moving. We want you to do that. We've gathered them on four large double tables and changed the prices this way:

Two and Three-piece Suits, Vestees, Norfolks and Sailor Blouses, were $4.69, $5.63, $6.88 and $7.49; now..... $2.94 and $3.94

Boys' $5.50 Two-piece Suits at $4.69.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, with extra trousers, made of absolutely all wool cheviots and cassimeres, in the newest colorings, trousers have double seats and knees, all seams taped and sewn with silk, at $4.69.

Young Men's Long-trouser Suits at $8.98.

One hundred sample Suits among them—and samples are always the best a maker has to offer. Another hundred we bought especially for this sale because they were nobby patterns and colorings—strictly in harmony with the young man's advanced ideas of style. New lapels and collars; perfectly tailored trousers, at $8.98.

TAMMANY'S VOTE MAY BE DIVIDED

Leaders Admit Probability of Split Convention Ballot.

THE CARROLL-MURPHY FIGHT

Rumors Current of Messages from Richard Croker Telling His Friends to be Neutral in the Faction War.

Tammany's part in the coming State Convention was a subject discussed yesterday by the district leaders.

"Who is going to cast the vote of the Tammany delegation," was one of the questions asked. In former years, while leader of the Wigwam, there was always a loud shout from the New York County delegates when Richard Croker arose and announced the solid vote for this or that candidate.

The leaders all agreed yesterday that there would be some decided political move in Tammany Hall between the time of the ending of the primaries on Sept. 16 and the State Convention on Sept. 30. The battle has come to be one between the followers of John F. Carroll, ex-deputy leader, who aspires to be the man "behind the throne" in the organization, and Charles F. Murphy of the present Triumvirate.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan after his outing yesterday announced to several persons that he was taking no part in the contest and would remain neutral all the way through. Triumvir Murphy, according to evidence procured by John F. Carroll, is making the contest for leadership a personal matter by trying to get all the voters he could to enroll against Carroll in his district. In retaliation, friends of Triumvir Murphy claim that John F. Carroll is backing James J. Walsh for leader of the Twenty-sixth District against ex-Sheriff Dunn, who at the critical test of strength between the Croker-Murphy forces and the friends of John F. Carroll voted for Murphy.

It was said last evening by a prominent Tammany leader that the fight between the friends of Messrs. Carroll and Murphy might lead to a divided delegation from New York County.

"It would be strange for the vote of New York, in a State Convention, to be split, but such is the probability from present indications," he said. "What takes place at the primaries will in a measure settle the plans to be formed by either faction. There was an effort made to have a call for a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee issued for Sept. 18, two days after the primaries, but the friends of Charles F. Murphy decided that it would not be good policy before the primaries to issue the call."

Another matter which will have to be settled is whether the unit rule is to bind the New York County delegation. Under the new primary law it is impossible to bind the delegates by the unit rule, and a demand can be made from each county and each Assembly district for the poll of the delegation. It was said that in the event of neither of the factions gaining decided strength at the coming primaries the caucus of the Tammany delegates would decide on the candidates to be supported and the vote of the delegates would be cast by Assembly districts.

That some action will have to be taken by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall prior to the State Convention was agreed upon by all leaders who could be interviewed last evening.

The present rulers of Tammany Hall, Triumvirs Murphy, McMahon, and Haffen, under the resolution by which they were created an Advisory Committee, have not the power to take part in any State conferences or to pledge the organization to any candidate or line of action. The resolution gives them the power to transact routine business and to report back to the Executive Committee on all matters of importance.

There were rumors last evening that Richard Croker had sent messages to his friends in reference to the coming contests for the control of Tammany Hall. It was reported at the Democratic Club that Mr. Croker had said that no district leader should carry a fight into another leader's district, and that in the contest between John F. Carroll and Charles F. Murphy his friends were to remain neutral. It was claimed by a friend of John F. Carroll that this would help the latter in case of a division at the next meeting of the Executive Committee

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days during the first two weeks of September -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:-

The Wanamaker Store

Interesting or Nothing

Do you think of the Wanamaker Store?

What do you think of the Wanamaker Store?

It is bad for the Wanamaker Store if you think ill of it.

It is worse for the Wanamaker Store if you don't think of it at all.

These axioms being true, the Wanamaker Store is nothing if not interesting.

Interesting it must be and is. Never so interesting as today—Tuesday, September 9, 1902.

Richly colored Autumn leaves abound everywhere, and a huge bunch of the Grapes of Eschol crowns the Rotunda with a suggestion of rich harvests. The decoration is delicate, fitting and beautiful. Why not buy goods amid tasteful surroundings?

Early Fall Millinery

Today we make our first exhibition of Trimmed Hats for Autumn sales. It is distinctive as representing our own exclusive productions. We have all the millinery world at our command, as you very well know.

In due time we'll show you what the foreigners have been doing. But having so much pride in the wit and taste of our own milliners we ask attention on this occasion, especially and exclusively, to the work of their hands.

Many pieces are especially *chic*. Chickens have the lead in decoration. Chanticleer heads and the coxcomb as worn by the licensed jester of old, surmount many a transcendent hat so naturally that you hark for the shrill clarion of the farmyard. Queer, but what Paris decrees goes.

And that's also the reason why fruits, especially grapes, are in the hat trimmings. Just these little hints are meant to indicate the interesting points that await you in the Millinery Salon, Second floor.

In a space just beyond the Salon are the ready-to-wear hats of cheaper sorts at very modest prices—$1.50 to $6.75.

Our millinery plans reach from the richest, rarest, most exclusive to the simplest and most popular.

Every piece in the Millinery Salon is positively new and no two are exactly alike.

Dress Silks---The Show

Yesterday's audience found the exhibition of Evening Dress Silks more varied, beautiful and interesting than represented by our published invitation.

Today we add another element of equal interest—the French

Dress-Goods Novelties

Our command of all the great markets of the world creates exclusive control of many textiles, especially in dress fabrics. This being so, a failure to carefully inspect our collections will leave you minus first-hand information concerning current and coming fashions.

The richest part of the novelty show is found in the robe patterns. French taste in this line has never been more elegantly expressed than in these concrete, single dress patterns.

Foundations of broadcloth, Venetian cloth, of taffeta silk, with applique trimmings of satin, of lace and embroidery, in a large range of form and color, create a choice variety of combinations that speak with many voices. Each pattern has its own appeal and not one is commonplace.

Yard goods are mostly plain and simple. A whole family of open mesh weaves supplies a sort that will contribute greatly to the Autumnal dress of American women. Crepes, Eoliennes, Voiles, Mistrals, Etamines—sisters all. Polka-dot Velvets, Zibeline Cheviots, Undulating Velours, Canvas Cheviots *et al.* These words are almost as unmeaning as Latin in a rural political debate. But the real meaning is—*everything is here.*

You may readily ask "Has French inventive skill declined?" We think not. Simplicity of design is a concession to the plain American taste. And Americans must be pleased if French makers of dress textiles are to prosper.

The Autumn Shirt-Waists

The idea of being able to hold fast, through the Fall at least, to the comfortable and good-looking Shirt Waist, has proved extremely popular with women. And the charming new styles, in heavy wash fabrics, are still more so. Materials, many of which were never used for shirt-waists before, are most attractive—vestings, fleece-lined madras, pique, linen canvas, raw silk cheviot, basket weave and figured cheviot, for instance.

Our collection of these Fall Shirt-Waists is wonderfully broad and enticing. Prices begin at $2.50 and run up to $7.50, for a shirt-waist of handsomely-figured basket weave cheviot, trimmed with fancy metal buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian Corsets

A well-fitting dress demands a well-fitting corset as a pre-requisite. Your Autumn wardrobe—are you planning it or having it made? See how much better you'll like the dress that your dressmaker or tailor fits over a Lillian corset.

Made by the best corset-makers in Europe, and not expensive, either, for such grace and beauty of lines as it possesses. Hints of a few models:

At $5—Of fine coutil; whalebone; low gored bust; dip over hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $6—Of coutil; low bust; long hips; flat over abdomen; lace-trimmed.

$9.50—Extra fine model of fine coutil; garters attached; low bust; long over hips; same in silk batiste, $15, $17 and $18.

At $10—Of fine coutil; tailored hips, with hip and front garters attached; for stout figures; same in figured brocade, $15.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Upholstery Goods -:-

We might keep all the goods represented by the list printed below, and in the course of a few months sell all at original prices. But that is not our way. They ought to go for two reasons:

First—Other goods are coming that will compete with them, and the last comers must have a clear track.

Second—There is not enough room for both. Reductions make costly rentals. But we do an orderly business, and will make losses rather than make messes.

And thus the prices go:

PORTIERES

Mercerized Armure Portieres, corded edges, in good patterns and colors. $5.50 and $7.25 a pair, from $8.25 and $11.25. With fringe top and bottom, $6.50 a pair, from $8.25.

Mercerized Portieres, double faced with changing color effect on opposite sides, trimmed with cord. $13.50 a pair, from $18.

Repp and Armure Portieres, with borders of tapestry and damask. $4.50 a pair, from $5.25, $5.75 and $7. $5 a pair, from $7.50.

TABLE COVERS

Turkish and conventional designs; some reversible patterns; all good styles, and in sizes most commonly used. Reduced one-third: 1½ yds. square, $1, and $1.35 each, from $1.50 and $2; 2 yds. square, $2.50 and $3 each, from $3.75 and $4.25; 2x2½ yds., $4 each, from $5.75; 2x3 yds., $2.75 and $5 each, from $3.75 and $7.25.

COUCH COVERS

Of reversible tapestry, in good patterns and colors; 50 x 108 in.; fringed all around. $2 and $2.75 each, from $3 and $4.

PORCH CUSHIONS

Square, filled with sea-grass and covered with striped grass cloth. 25c each, from 50c.

ART NOVELTY FURNITURE

Burnt wood designs, colored in charming effects. Reduced one-third. Including Tabourettes, Umbrella Stands, Work Tables, Tea Tables, Chairs, and so on.

WINDOW SEATS

Covered with prairie grass, neatly finished with mouldings, in new effects. $5 and $6, from $7.50 and $9.

FOLDING SCREENS

3-fold, $2.85, from $4.25; $3.50, from $5.25; $3.75, from $5.50; $5.50, from $8. Same, 4-fold, at $6.50, from $9.50.

CRETONNES

1,000 yards 36-inch domestic Cretonnes in dainty figures and colorings; usually 15c to 28c a yard, now 11c to 18c.

FISH NETTING

2,500 yards of Fish Nets in white and ecru, for full and half-sash curtains, at 10c to 55c, from 15c to 80c.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Cotton Tapestries, at 80c to $1 a yard, from $1.35 to $2.25.

Silk Tapestries, at $2.13 to $3.50 a yard, from $4.25 to $7.

Figured Velours, at $3.38 a yard, from $6.75.

LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point and Point de Calais, at $12.50, $13, $13.25, $14 and $15 a pair, from $18.75, $19.50, $20, $21 and $22.50.

Renaissance, at $10, $12, $13, $16.75, $22.50 and $30 a pair, from $14, $16.75, $19, $22.50, $30 and $40.

Arabian, at $23, $28.50, $30, $40, $55, and $60 a pair, from $35, $42.50, $45, $60, $75, and $85.

Third floor.

The Razee in Blanket Prices

The foundation, $100,000 invested in blankets only for this offering.

Exact truth is given as to weight and size. The common deception of quarter-yard dimensions gives place to accurate sizes in inches.

You are plainly told when any blanket has cotton threads.

Prices are, as already announced, very low—often lower than you have ever before known. Great operations give you less than wholesale rates.

Entire offering is on third floor.

Quantities are limited.

White Blankets

At $2 pair—*The Fenwood;* white wool filling; cotton warp; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3 pair—*The Delta;* fine, soft wool filling; cotton warp; 72x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.75 pair—*The Edgefield;* White wool filling; cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.50 pair—*The Charlesgate;* closely-woven Western wool filling; cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5 pair—*The Pembrooke;* extra fine wool filling; large size; extra weight; 78x84 in.; 6¼ lbs.

At $6 pair—*The Chesapeake;* soft, spongy wool, with enough cotton filling to avoid shrinking; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $8 pair—*The Westmoreland;* warp and filling of superior long fibre wool; 76x86 in.; 6½ lbs.

Gray Blankets

At $2.50 pair—*The Wyndmore;* 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $3.75 pair—*The Woodrail;* heavy weight blanket; wool filling; cotton warp; 72x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.25 pair—*The Valley Forge;* four parts selected wool, one part cotton; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $6 pair—*The Ashland;* extra fine wool warp and filling; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

Scarlet Blankets

At $4 pair—*The Chester Valley;* all wool warp and filling; 60x84 in.; 4 lbs.

Same, 72x84 in., 5 lbs., $5 pair; 80x90 in., 6 lbs., $6 pair.

Down Comfortables

At $3.75 each—Best American sateen covering; figured both sides; white down filling; odorless; will not shed; regularly $5.

At $7.50 each—Covering; figured China silk both sides; white down filling; regularly $12.

Cotton-filled Comfortables

At $1—Silkoline covering of white cotton filling; value $1.25.

At $1.75—Silkoline covering, in handsome colorings and figures; sateen borders.

Third floor.

Good Custom Tailoring for Men

In other words—*Wanamaker* Custom Tailoring. Hundreds of satisfied men will say these are synonymous terms. And the number of these men is increasing daily—men who know what stylish, honestly made, well-fitting clothing is; men on whose judgment you, who have never tested us, may depend.

Prove our statements this Fall. Do it now, while there is lots of time to have your new suit or overcoat carefully made to your measure, from cloth you have selected leisurely, and put it by for the first crisp Autumn days.

Our new Fall stock of materials is most complete and prices are far below those charged by other custom tailors of equal merit.

Sack Suits, of fancy cheviots in handsome patterns, or stylish, subdued effects in worsteds, at $20 to $35.

Sack Suits in fancy foreign materials, at $35.

Sack Suits of blue or black cheviot, full of splendid wear, at $20, $25 and $30.

Fall Overcoats, of covert and Venetian cloth, Oxford and unfinished worsted, to order at $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Wanamaker Special" Boys' Clothing

Fall styles. Suits that will fill the boyish heart with pride. Smart and snappy in cut, made of best all-wool materials, and made to outlast the hardest knocks the boys can give them, at school or at play. Overcoats, too, in comfortable Fall weights, and with the same stylish air that characterizes the Suits.

But you've already learned to look for just these qualities in "Wanamaker Special" Clothing—and the new styles simply conform to the high standard—better it, where possible:

"Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits at $5. Of hard-finish blue serge; trimmed with narrow soutache braid; sizes 3 to 12 years.

"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Sack Suits at $5. Knee Trousers, with double seats and knees; seams silk-sewed and taped throughout. Of blue, black or fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years.

"Wanamaker Special" Reefers; of blue cheviot; chevrons on sleeves; sizes 5 to 12 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Heads A New Hat Store

Incongruous!

Wanamaker's without a Hat Store!

Yes, but the incongruity is gone.

Faithful friends must find some other of our inconsistencies as a means of happiness.

Our Hat Store for Men and Boys starts full-fledged in the Annex, southeast corner Broadway and Ninth street.

There will not be a better hat store in New York. Its policy will be positive—neither comparative nor negative.

The stock offered will be comprehensive, and in the higher grades absolutely the best in the market. The argument will not be made that our hats are as good as those sold under several distinguished trade-marks.

But the statement *is* made, will be repeated, will be constantly justified, that at the several prices the hats are the best.

Here are some illustrations:

Stetson's Fine Derby Hats, $3.50, $4 and $5.
Imperial Derby Hats, $3.
Wanamaker Derby Hats, $2 and $3.
Stetson's Soft Hats, $3.50, $5, $6 and $7.
Imperial Soft Hats, $3.
Best Silk Dress Hats, $7.50.
Other Silk Dress Hats, $6.

A full assortment of Hats for Boys, Coachmen and Grooms; of Caps for Golfers and Automobilists, will always be at your command.

Our Autumn styles are exclusive and original. The hat trade awaits them anxiously. It is our hope that many well-dressed men will also want to see them.

Many a man feels that the trade-mark on his hat-tip has some relation to his respectability. That's your question. Ours to so fix it that our trade-mark covers only the best at the price. And we'll do it.

Our Hat Store takes a place among its peers at the top.

Dinner Sets in the China Sale

In a gathering containing such rare offerings as those grouped in this Glass and China Sale, it seems invidious to specialize. But in no other way is it possible to give deserved prominence to the splendid wares.

Dinner Sets, for example. A superb assortment, sufficient to constitute a sale by itself; and containing values that are absolutely impossible to match elsewhere. Take this

$45 Theodore Haviland Dinner Set at $25

as an instance. A full 113-piece set, with four meat platters, soup tureen, dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates. A beautiful flower decoration, and every piece gold-stippled. Only a specially fortunate purchase enables us to sell this set for less than $45.

Another Theodore Haviland Dinner Set, every piece of which has clouded gold edge, is a regular $50 set, though the price is but $30.

But there are other Dinner Sets at notable price-savings:

At $10, worth $16—Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

We order 1000 sets of these at a time to secure the price which enables us to sell so much below regular.

At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, in beautiful border decorations and all pieces gilt; quite new.

At $12.50, worth $16—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; in a well-finished flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $18, worth $25—Austrian china Dinner Sets, in border and spray flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a pink spray flower decoration; all handles gilt.

At $42.50, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in new shape with a spray border decoration; all pieces gold-stippled.

At $60, reduced from $75—Pouyat Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; in pink border decoration; heavily gilt; soup tureen and 4 dishes.

At $100, reduced from $150—Fine English china Set; 148 pieces; festoons of flowers on border.

Basement.

The Sale of Housefurnishings

A logical and acceptable sequel to the other great Autumn movements—Furniture, China, Glass, Blankets. It supplies an important part of the equipment needed by the home furnisher—reliable, good Household Utensils, at the same proportionate savings, that make the other sales so noteworthy.

News, such as this, of Housefurnishing Goods of the best qualities, at such substantial economies, is surely welcome:

VENETIAN WARE

Blue outside, white inside:
Stewing Kettles, 8 qts., 75c.
Preserving Kettles, 12 qts., 75c.
Straight Saucepans, 8 qts., 86c.
Covered Buckets, 6 qts., 58c.
Milk Pans, 8 qts., 32c.
Rice Boilers, 1½ qts., 75c.
Saucepans, 4 qts., 50c.
Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 44c.
Tea Kettles, 8 qts., $1.32.

ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

Tea Kettles, 5 qts., $2.75.
Saucepans, 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 85c; 6 qts., $1.05.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.20; 2 qts., $1.40.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 65c; 6 qts., 75c; 8 qts., 90c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 35c; 2½ qts., 50c; 5 qts., 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS

Turkey Feather Dusters, 14 in., 15c.
Long-handled Wool Dusters, $1.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.20.
Sheet Iron Broilers, 25c.
Roasting Pans, steel, 10x15 in., 40c.
Oval Wash Boilers; copper bottom, 70c.
Asbestos Sad Irons; 3 irons, handle and stand; $1.50.
Cuspidors of Japanned tin, 10c.
Steel Frying Pans, with wire drainer, 40c, 50c, 60c.
Tin Foot-tubs, 25c.
Tin Dish Pans, 8 qts., 13c.
Towel Rollers, with steel ends, 10c.
Folding Wood Dish-drainers, 15c.
Drop-head ball-bearing Sewing Machines, with full set of attachments, $15.

Basement.

New Woolen Bath Robes For Men

These new Woolen Bath Robes, just here from France, represent the highest type of bath robe luxury. Soft, warm and fleecy, in distinctive patterns and colorings of woolens woven especially for the purpose, they form the handsomest assortment of woolen Bath Robes we have ever brought over.

Men who appreciate having articles that are "different" for personal wear will take kindly to the present collection. Light and dark colorings—$10, $12 and $22.50.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

The Under-Price Store

A Basement Institution

This Basement of ours is a savings bank for the prudent buyer. In the section devoted to bargains are daily offerings of goods that for some reason must be put into consumption. Low prices are the only means to that end. You know the rest.

Shoe Bargains

Shoe offerings that are doubly attractive. First, because they're just the Shoes you will need from now on—seasonable. Second, because, instead of paying full prices for them, you save, on an average, a third of their value. And they're all shoes we're sure of and that you can depend on. Price-groups:

Men's Shoes at $1.65

Laced; enamel leather, box calf and kid-skin; shapely and durable.

Men's Shoes at $2.15

Kidskin of good quality; laced; on straight-form last; with tips; medium-weight soles.

Women's Shoes at $2.40

Black kidskin, box calf and patent leather; oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; new lasts; adapted for school or business wear. Many of them are from our own regular stocks, where they have been marked a third more.

Women's Shoes at $1.80

Fine black kidskin or patent leather, with dull mat leather tops; oak leather soles, flexible sewed, with small extension.

Women's Shoes at $1.30

Black kid and box calf lace boots; comfortable and stylish lasts; for young women.

Rubber Overshoes at Half Price and Less

Women's best quality perfect Rubber Overshoes, high or low cut, 25c pair

Girls' sizes, 20c; children's, 17c.

Women's lined Overshoes, 8-button or 8-buckle Arctics and high-cut Alaska Overshoes; sizes 2½ to 4½, usually sold at $1 to $1.75, now 50c pair.

White Lawn Shirt-Waists

A general reduction of White Lawn Shirt-Waists.

At 35c, from 50c—Full front, with cluster plaits and plaited back.

At 50c, from 75c and $1—Six styles, trimmed with embroidery; open front and back. Sizes 32 to 38.

Ribbons, Half-Priced

Remnants, remaining from previous Ribbon Sales, that are marked very attractively. Pieces are from 1 to 2 yards long, in a variety of kinds, fancy striped and solid colors. And markings are half or less than half of real values

Candies, Under-Price

Here are two chances to tickle your sweet-tooth with delicious, fresh candies, and yet economize:

25c Jumbles at 15c a pound

Cocoanut, mint, vanilla, walnut, cherry, pineapple, maple and molasses flavors.

40c Chocolate Creams, 25c a pound

The good old-fashioned kind, in seven delicious flavors.

Boys' School Suits

Two important offerings of Fall School Suits for Boys:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, in blue and fancy mixed cheviots, sizes 6 to 16 years; fully worth $5, today at $3.25.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of handsome blue and striped cheviots, sizes 8 to 16 years; splendid value at $5 and $5.50; now at $3.25.

Excellent Notions

It's throwing money away to save on the price of notions at the expense of quality. Here you economize safely for every item is reliable:

Light-weight Dress Shields, 8c pair.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, card of 2 doz., 2c.
Worsted Skirt Braid, black, 5-yd. piece, 5c.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Fancy Needles and Pins, case, 5c.
Fancy Pin and Hair-pin Cabinet, 5c.
Safety Pins, card of 1 dozen, 3c.
Tomato Pin-cushions, 4c.
Super Tape, ½ and ⅝ in., 10-yd. rolls, 5c.
Crochet Silk, assorted colors, 3c ball.
English Pins, sheets of assorted sizes, 5c.
Cotton Corset Laces, bunch of 1 doz., 4c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spool, 3c; 1200-yard spool, 8c.

Hammock Offerings

The lee side of the house in the sunshine, is a pleasant place to laze in a hammock, for weeks to come.

Several splendidly low-priced groups of Hammocks, in case yours is worn out.

At 50c, from 75c—Open weave with pillow, spreader and valance; 36x78 in., assorted colors.

At 75c, from $1—Open and canvas weave, with pillow, spreader and valance and two end bars; 40x80 in., assorted colors.

At $2.50, from $3.25 and $3.50—Canvas weave, tufted pillow, wide valance, spreader and two end bars; 42x84 in., assorted colors.

At 50c, from $1.50—Baby Hammocks with canopy.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Johnny's Definition.

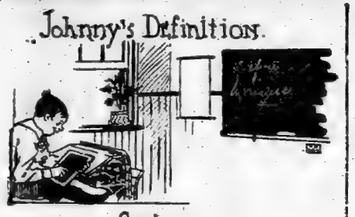

Unique.

Unique is a much abused word. a good definition of it would be the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times. That's unique because there is No Publication just like it. Johnny.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & Eves. at 8:15. 30th st. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2.15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Management Sam S. Shubert JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY. The Greatest Musical Triumph Since The Mikado. Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera. THE EMERALD ISLE. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "Can stay as long as she likes."—Evening World. ALICE FISCHER. "Won her way into all hearts."—Telegram. In Grace Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy. MRS. JACK. "A rousing good play."—Times.

MANHATTAN BEACH —LAST WEEK— This Afternoon, 3:30. This Evening, 8:30 SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND To-Night at 8. PAIN'S Ancient Rome and Grand Fireworks.

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. Eve. 8. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2. The Successful Play of Social Life. HEARTS AFLAME by GENEVIEVE G. HAINES. Direction.....W. N. Lawrence

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW Another Empire Triumph. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last Week at This Theatre. Next Week at Madison Square Theatre. Matinée Saturday. The New Clown Evenings 8:30. A Laughing Surprise. Next Monday—"There's Many a Slip."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL In a new play by E. F. Benson, AUNT JEANNIE. Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN Every Eve. 7:30 (Except Sun.). LAST WEEK JAPAN by NIGHT, MIKADO. Beautiful Japanese SOUVENIRS To All Ladies Every Night. JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE Adm 50c All the Japanese Favorites.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN "SCORED A GREAT HIT."—Sun. In his new play, ROBERT EMMET THE DAYS OF 1803. "BEST PRODUCTION AND BIGGEST CAST IN NEW YORK TO-DAY."—PRESS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st st. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2 The Pet of B'way, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20; Mat. Sat. 2:15. CAPTAIN MOLLY An American Comedy by George C. Hazleton.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th St. OPENS THUR. EVE., SEPT. 11. TWIRLY-WHIRLY Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD. A Magnificent New Revival. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGHBALL.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS 3 Great Farces—Grand Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 8 and 9.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. The Fatal Card

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Bargain Mat. 50c. SATURDAY. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

New STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-morrow. The King of Detectives 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

GRAND—Fatal Wedding

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. JANE EYRE.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Sixteenth Week—Last 3 Weeks. 108th Concert To-night.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. 398th Concert. Beethoven Symphony Night.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Saturday, 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

3D Ave. Next Mat. Thurs. MR BARNEY GILMORE in Kidnapped in New York.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M., PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or shine.)

SEPT. 9 FLIGHT, MINEOLA HURDLE RACE and Four other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St., (via 35th St. Ferry,) in connection with L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side;) bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Avenue cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander. ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

POOLROOM KEEPERS CLAIM A VICTORY

Demurrer Allowed in the Case of Stedeker Brothers.

Point Raised That the Penalties Under the Laws Conflict—Ruling to Come from the Appellate Division.

An opinion, which, in effect,, dismissed indictments for pool selling against the brothers Samuel and Leon Stedeker, and, it was declared, will permit the reopening of poolrooms in New York temporarily, at least, was handed down yesterday by Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions. The case of the Stedekers, who, with a third brother, Henry Stedeker, a bookmaker on the race tracks of New York and a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association, were indicted early in 1901, grew out of a raid made in February of that year, when District Attorney Philbin, acting with Lewis Nixon of the Tammany Hall Committee of Five, was engaged in a general movement toward the suppression of lawbreaking. The Stedekers then occupied premises in Dey Street,, known as the Parole Club. On evidence obtained in the raid the proprietors were prosecuted for maintaining a poolroom, and the case has been in the courts until yesterday.

The Stedekers were defended by Benjamin Steinhardt, who attacked the constitutionality of the law under which horse racing is conducted in New York. He demurred to the indictments, on the ground that the penalties provided by the existing law were in conflict, one penalty being provided for bookmaking on a race track and another for the same act outside the race tracks. In connection with that he showed that Section 351 of the Penal Code, under which the Stedeker brothers were indicted, regards bookmaking, or pool selling, as a felony, while Section 343 of the Penal Code, under which he entered a demurrer, regards the same act as a misdemeanor. Mr. Steinhardt declared that the conflict in the provisions of the law was a question that had never been passed upon by any court.

Judge Foster conceded that the case required opinion from the highest courts. In order that the case may be carried to the Appellate Division, he granted the demurrer which dismisses the indictments. The decision was rendered with the understanding that the District Attorney will appeal from the finding and thus get a ruling on the question which will settle it beyond further dispute.

In his opinion Judge Foster said: "I have determined to allow the demurrer filed herein, but pro forma, and without making such action a precedent and without opinion as to the merits."

The raid on the Stedeker Brothers' poolroom will be remembered because of the fact that among the persons found in the place when the police took possession was Maurice Holahan, then President of the Board of Public Improvements, who explained his presence by stating that he was there in search of his son.

The effect of Judge Foster's finding is regarded as a triumph for the poolroom men, and it is said that, if the poolroom keepers choose to open, they may operate without fear of any penalty other than the nominal penalty provided under the law which permits horse racing. The fact of Judge Foster's decision was made known at the Sheepshead Bay race track early in the afternoon, but none of the racing officials would discuss it.

Concerning the decision, District Attorney Jerome said that it was merely an agreement between his office and Judge Foster to have the Appellate Division decide on the law points involved.

POOLROOM FIGHT AT YONKERS.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—City Judge Kellogg this evening refused to issue a warrant in connection with the poolroom case presented by the District Attorney and Sheriff on information supplied by Surrogate Slikman.

The Judge held that the five depositions taken showed plainly that there had been a crime committed, and that a poolroom had been in operation on North Broadway, as was alleged, but there was nothing to show that T. F. Connelly, for whom a warrant was asked, had anything to do with it.

MALCOLM'S SHORTAGES GROW.

Lawyer W. R. Ryan told Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Jersey City Chancery Court yesterday that new defalcations were daily coming to light in the case of William Malcolm, the Treasurer of the Passaic Mutual Building and Loan Association, who is alleged to be a defaulter and who has disappeared.

The shortage was at first thought to be $60,000. Mr. Ryan said that an examination had shown that Malcolm had stolen over $150,000, and there are still thirty-eight passbooks to be examined. In Mr. Ryan's motion the order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was continued for a week.

South Shore and "Soo" Earnings.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, published yesterday, contains the following paragraph:

The earnings of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company show some improvement and the increase in the net revenue of the Minneapolis, St Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company is very striking, the net surplus, after the payment of all charges for the year, being $1,286,501. A conservative and prudent policy on the part of the Directors of the latter company will, beyond doubt, have your approval and commendation, but, with this large income, it is reasonable to expect that dividends on the shares in that company held in your interest will be forthcoming in the near future.

The effect of Judge Foster's finding is regarded as a triumph for the poolroom men, and it is said that, if the poolroom keepers choose to open, they may operate without fear of any penalty other than the nominal penalty provided under the law which permits horse racing. The fact of Judge Foster's decision was made known at the Sheepshead Bay race track early in the afternoon, but none of the racing officials would discuss it.

Concerning the decision, District Attorney Jerome said that it was merely an agreement between his office and Judge Foster to have the Appellate Division decide on the law points involved.

"Pedlar" Palmer Beat Dixon.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—"Pedlar" Palmer, the English featherweight fighter, defeated George Dixon, the American negro pugilist, in a fifteen-round bout at the National Athletic Club to-night, for $500 a side and a purse of $500.

Dixon was the favorite at odds of 5 to 4, but after the second round Palmer showed such smartness that the odds turned in his favor. Dixon seemed quite unable to cope with the Englishman, although in the twelfth round, when Palmer's hands were rather damaged, he made a determined effort, which he kept up until the end, but he could not offset Palmer's big lead of points scored in the early rounds of the contest.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Increased cloudiness, probably showers and cooler by night; fresh south to west winds.

There will be showers Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, except in the west upper lake region, and also showers in the West Gulf States. They will continue Wednesday in New England and along the South Atlantic and West Gulf Coast. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be cooler Tuesday over the rain areas except in the South, and warmer Wednesday west of the Mississippi River. On the New England and the Middle Atlantic Coasts the wind will be fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to south; on the Gulf Coast fresh east to south, becoming variable; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk, becoming northwest, and on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk south to west.

Steamers which depart for European ports Tuesday will have fresh southwest winds, with increasing cloudiness to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	73	67	67
6 A. M.	70	65	67
9 A. M.	65	70	73
12 M.	70	78	77
3 P. M.	74	77	76
6 P. M.	72	75	74
9 P. M.	68	71	71
12 P. M.	61	69	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 68 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 71 degrees. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., and at 8 P. M. was 83 per cent.

SEAWANHAKA YACHTS WON

Outsail Sachem's Head Knockabouts in Team Match Race.

GOWAN LEADS THE FLEET HOME

Oyster Bay Skippers Handled Their Craft Finely in Light and Strong Winds on Long Island Sound.

In the team match race between the knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs, sailed on Long Island Sound off Oyster Bay yesterday, the Seawanhaka team won the prize cup. The boats of the winning club were the Gowan, Wyntje, Bobs, Marcia, and Lucille. The Sachem's Head boats were the Gloria, Frances, Kittywink, Midget, and Senta. Thirty-eight points were scored by the winners against 17 by their opponents.

It was a one-sided race, for the Seawanhaka boats were clearly in better condition than those of the Sachem's Head Club, and they were better sailed. Nevertheless nearly all the boats kept close together most of the time, and there were kaleidoscopic changes in position that made the race exceptionally interesting.

At the start, at 1:10 in the afternoon, the wind was blowing very light from the northeast. The course selected by the committee was triangular, thirteen and one-half miles, northeast by north two and one-half miles, west half north two and one-quarter miles, and south-southeast two miles, twice around.

A very pretty start was secured. All the boats were closely bunched at the windward end of the line, but got over without mishap, the Marcia and the Lucille leading, bow to bow. The Lucille forged ahead at once at a rapid pace and was soon far in the lead. The boats made several short hitches, and then the wind shifting a little, they bore away on the port tack straight for the mark. At the first mark the Lucille had a good lead of forty seconds over Bobs, and the leading Sachem's Head boat, the Kittywink, the sixth to turn the mark, was one minute thirty-five seconds behind. To the second mark was a run with spinnakers out, and the other four Seawanhaka boats at first crept up to the Lucille, but at the turn she had bettered her position, being one minute and twenty-seven seconds ahead of the Bobs.

Approaching the second mark, spinnakers were taken in and the boats jibed around the mark boat. On a broad reach with the wind on the port the Lucille bore away to the leeward and the Gowan went after her, the other boats being left to fight it out by themselves. At the end of the first round the Lucille was still ahead by 2 minutes 19 seconds, the Gowan then being second and the Wyntje third. It was on this leg that the Lucille lost the commanding lead that she had held from the start. She got into a soft spot and was hung up in the doldrums, so that the Wyntje, Bobs, and Gowan were able to leave her far astern.

The Wyntje turned the first mark on the second round at 3:35:40, the Bobs at 3:35:43, the Gowan at 3:35:57, the Lucille at 3:42:25, and the other boats further behind. It was a reach with the wind on the starboard on the next leg, with a beat home, for the wind had shifted to the southwest. The wind had turned up and was blowing very fresh, so that the little boats heeled well over, with the water close up to their lee rails. On the second leg of this round the Gowan succeeded in getting the lead, and was an easy winner, 2 minutes 57 seconds over the Wyntje.

The judges were E. M. MacLellan for the Sachem's Head Club, A. E. Whitman for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and Commodore A. P. Thayer referee. The summary follows:

TEAM MATCH—KNOCKABOUTS.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 1:10. Seawanhaka-Corinthian Boats.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	4:31:33	3:21:33
Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	4:34:30	3:24:30
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	4:35:00	3:25:00
Marcia, J. de Forest	4:38:50	3:28:50
Lucille, H. H. Landon	4:39:52	3:29:52

Sachem's Head Boats.

Gloria, E. C. & B. B. Seward	4:35:27	3:25:27
Kittywink, J. J. Phelps	4:41:43	3:31:43
Frances, R. C. Lincoln	4:40:56	3:30:56
Midget, W. E. Peck	4:42:10	3:32:10
Senta, R. C. Mitchell	4:43:38	3:33:38

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S DEAL.

Said to Have Bought Control of the Detroit Southern, Reaching the Ore Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 8.—The latest report in the fight for territory between the Wabash system and the Pennsylvania Railroad is that the latter has purchased, through the Norfolk and Western, a controlling interest in the Detroit Southern Railroad and the Père Marquette Railway. By these connections, it is said, the Pennsylvania gains 1,350 miles of new territory and taps the ore territory.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad this report was emphatically denied and characterized as ridiculous, in that the Norfolk and Western had no connection with the Detroit Southern. This official seems to be a trifle out of his reckoning, however, in that the two roads form a junction at Glen Jean, which is a few miles north of the terminus of the Detroit Southern Railroad at Jackson, and but a short distance from Portsmouth on the Norfolk and Western.

Another official of the Pennsylvania Railroad was not so positive. He declared that if such a deal had been made it would be through the Pennsylvania Company or the Pittsburg end of the Pennsylvania Railroad and lines west thereof.

NO GOULD ROAD EXTENSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 8.—Before leaving this afternoon for the East, George Gould said the extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific Railroads that have been rumored for several months would not be made, at least not in the immediate future, but that it would be the policy of the companies to devote their energy to improvements instead. Absolutely nothing, he said, had been done toward the Missouri Pacific cut-off from Kansas to Denver recently reported as assured, and probably nothing will be done in the immediate future.

"I have secured a much better knowledge of the Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western systems," he said, "and shall be able to deal with the management of the two roads more closely in the future. I have found them in splendid condition. Our policy will be to lay new steel rails throughout, which is being done as rapidly as possible, and to secure the best rolling stock and motive power, so that we can haul heavier trains and faster. In straightening tracks and reducing grades we reduce considerably the time to the Coast."

MILWAUKEE GRAIN RATES.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—Milwaukee grain merchants and members of the Chamber of Commerce have appealed to the Board of Directors of the Chamber to secure relief from the action of the Rock Island Railroad in discriminating against Milwaukee and in favor of Chicago in the matter of freight rates on small grains of every kind except barley.

A short time ago the Rock Island absorbed the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, and since the consolidation the rates which Milwaukee has enjoyed have been discontinued, except on barley. The rate was removed because, it is said, the Rock Island being a Chicago road is favoring that city against Milwaukee. The rate on barley has been allowed to stand because Milwaukee is a better market for barley than Chicago.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Marshall Childs, United States Army; Dr. Giles S. Mitchell, Cincinnati; F. G. Champernowne, London; Medill McCormick, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Capt. J. J. Fitzpatrick, United States Navy; Col. M. Lothrop, Texas; Col. J. Culhoun Clark, Georgia; Col. J. D. Robinson, Georgia; Victor Hurd, Milwaukee.

GRAND.—John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.; Major J. S. Gaston, United States Cavalry; Capt. A. Slater, United States Army; Capt. P. H. Wescott, United States Army; Lieut. D. M. Wood, United States Navy.

EARLINGTON.—Miss Julia Marlowe, Sherman Evarts, Plainfield.

GILSY.—William A. Pinkerton, Chicago; S. T. Emerson, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—State Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

PLAZA.—Kellogg Speed, Chicago.

VICTORIA.—Dr. J. Winter Wamslay, Philadelphia; A. S. Hamilton, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—Ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany; Louis Penwick, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—G. W. Fairchild, Oneonta; Capt. Adams, Fifth Lancers, London; Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, United States Army; Baron von Friesen, Germany.

ASTOR.—A. S. Garrett, Philadelphia; George Huston, Columbus, Ohio.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—The Duchess of Marlborough; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; J. M. Culp, Washington, Vice President of the Southern Railway; Baron Oppenheim, Cairo, Egypt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfous, cloaks and suits, 50 Franklin Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Frank Sherman, jewelry and holiday goods, 885 Broadway.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; H. Johnson, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Collender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Burlingame, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Bachman, domestics and silks; J. E. Campbell, black dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre; D. G. Craig, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, white and dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Goldwater, N., & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; N. N. Goldwater, manufacturing department; Criterion Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, white goods, gloves, and muslin underwear; Hotel Cadillac.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; H. W. McGuigan, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munger, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; W. M. Griffith, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, domestics and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; A. P. Gross, furnishing goods, 447 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, notions and furnishing goods; Mrs. S. M. Michaels, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; Anna M. Deveney, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sherman, W. K., Penn Yan, N. Y.; Rose Butler, millinery.

Knollenberg, George H., Company, The, Richmond, Ind.; George H. Knollenberg, dry goods; Minnie Rockhoff, dry goods; Anna Erbse, dry goods; Lizzie Rosa, dry goods.

Martin, J. W., Kane, Penn.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Adams, Olive, Johnsonburg, Penn.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Morton, S. W., & Son, East Randolph, N. Y.; S. W. Morton, dry goods; Grace Whitney and Mrs. J. Lovell, dry goods.

Smith, Mrs. B., Williamsport, Penn.; millinery; 137 East Sixteenth Street.

Helms, A. M., Steubenville, Ohio; E. J. Helms, jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Driscoll, Nellie, Lyons, N. Y.; millinery.

Booksdale & McCray, Waynesborough, Va.; W. M. McCray, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kennedy, E. S., & Son, Cranesville, Penn.; Charles Kennedy, general merchandise; Mrs. Charles Kennedy, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Fahy-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. Claffy, millinery, notions, laces, and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; D. Schall, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Morgan, cloths and domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Robinson, notions, linens, laces, and manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. A. Breeden, dressmaking supplies and trimmings; Miss G. F. Hasler, fancy goods; Miss H. F. Lord, ribbons; Miss L. Moulton, laces; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Bennett, dress goods; 196 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Latz, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. J. Wells, dress goods, silks, and linings; Hotel Earlington.

Strauss & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Dowell & Heim, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mock, linens and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. B. Mann, general buyer, 66 Grand Street; Holland House; J. D. Nichol, colored dress goods; W. J. Sutton, silks; A. Brunn, black dress goods; Grand Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Holland House.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Buck, laces; Miss S. Spaner, trimmings; Holland House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carmany, silks and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; T. J. Griffith, carpets, 385 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions, carpets, and house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffiths, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; M. M. Higgins, notions and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thornton Brothers, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Thornton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks, 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. J. O'Connor, waists; H. Squier, linens, 104 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; Miss H. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, notions and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Stein, dress goods; M. Wickersham, linens, 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mann, S. F., & Son, Warsaw, N. Y.; Robert Mann, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Mahany, M. E., Auburn, N. Y., millinery; W. Thaberlaw, millinery, 42 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Cary, Mrs. J. M., Phelps, N. Y.; Jeannette V. Le Munyon, millinery, 112 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

McCray, Charles E., & Co., Fairmont, West Va.; Charles E. Cray, racket store; Raleigh Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Louis A. Krietanger, dry goods, 115 Worth Street.

Gardiner, M. I. & Z., Columbus, Ohio; M. I. Gardiner, ladies' tailor; Z. Gardiner, ladies' tailor, 37 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Lillette Shirt Company, The, Cortland, N. Y.; N. H. Lillette, shirt manufacturer, 917 Park Row Building.

Caren, J. M., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth Surrey, dry goods, 138 West Twenty-first Street.

Bloom, E. E., Dansville, N. Y.; Elizabeth E. Bloom, millinery, 210 West Fourteenth Street.

Swartz & Brother, Buffalo, N. Y.; Minnie Baumgaest, millinery; C. Swartz, millinery; Raleigh Hotel.

Flatauer, A., & Co., Appalachicola, Fla.; P. Goettinger, dry goods and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Hohman Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Ezzell, clothing; Hoffman House.

Borggegeman, F., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. Wagener, merchant tailor, 100 West Seventy-first Street.

Winger, Mrs. M., Bradford, Penn., dressmaker.

Grabinski, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Grabinski, manufacturer, 30.

Rodgers & Bell, Corning, Ohio; D. M. Rodgers, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ross, C. B., Lexington, Ky.; Tillie Rye, dry goods; Susie Cooley, dry goods, 143 Forest Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Patterson, James R., McConnellsville, Ohio; James R. Patterson, department store, 45 East Ninth Street.

Webster & Doxsee, Auburn, N. Y.; Mabel Doxsee, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Webster & Doxsee, Auburn, N. Y.; Mabel Doxsee, millinery; Louise R. Webster, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Parrish, M. N., Mittan, West Va.; M. N. Parrish, dry goods; Nellie Parrish, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Travis, C., Otsego, Mich.; Mrs. T. W. Travis, dry goods; 139 East Twenty-first Street.

Travis, C. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.; I. Russell, dry goods; 139 East Twenty-first Street.

Carlisle, H. T. & L., Ashtabula, Ohio; L. T. Carlisle, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catherine, Ontario; C. O. Borrowman, dry goods.

Monash Fair Company, Denver, Col.; Max Levy, dry goods; 529 Broadway.

Mann, S. F., & Son, Warsaw, N. Y.; Robert Mann, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Mahany, M. E., Auburn, N. Y., millinery; W. Thaberlaw, millinery, 42 West Twenty-fourth Street.

McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catherine, Ontario; C. O. Borrowman, dry goods.

Bauer, millinery; Hotel Audubon.

Davis, S., & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; A. Davis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Benjamin Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Randolph, W., La Grange, Ind.; dry goods.

Jones, Mrs. R., Fulton, N. Y.; millinery.

Weil, Calhoun & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. Weil, wholesale hats; Hotel Westminster.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Tampa Bay Hotel and Realty Company; capital, $1,000,000; to develop estate.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:34	Sun sets...6:21	Moon rises...10:50	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:10	Gov. Isl'd...12:37	H. Gate....2:50
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	10:30 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, ——	.....	1:00 P. M.
Horace, Argentine	10:30 A. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, ——	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique and St. Vincent	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

British Prince, Santos	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Karthago, St. Thomas, Para, and Manaos	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia,

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PROFITABLE MINING OF COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opportunity afforded by THE TIMES for discussion is one of great utility, and no better means can be devised for the segregation of actual fact from fiction.

If it is true, as stated by Mr. E. S. Leaycraft in to-day's issue, that anthracite coal miners receive the beggarly sum of 11 cents for producing a ton, and are not permitted to verify the weight, (the retail price of which in New York is quoted at $11,) naturally the consumer, who pays for this merry dance, is excusable in expressing his astonishment and in being prone to ask to whom, or to what circumstance, it is due that prices have such a ruling.

In another column there is a quotation from Mr. Baer, the responsible chief of the coal industry, which reads: "The coal operators say that they cannot mine coal because the miners make demands which render it impossible to mine coal profitably." Now, surely, if not true, Mr. Baer must be in a position to refute this extraordinary statement definitely, and to state precisely, if he will, just what the miner should demand to render it possible to mine coal profitably.

Given the real facts in the case, public opinion is impartial, and a safe and the only arbiter. Nothing less than the facts will avail. PERCY A. McGEORGE.

West Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 5, 1902.

PROFITS IN COAL MINING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed the course of your position on the coal strike with much interest and with general concurrence, but in your editorial to-day you take an astonishingly weak and untenable attitude in laudation of President Baer's position. You say his declaration that the operators cannot mine coal profitably if they grant the miners' demands, and that, being barred by law from getting other men, they are not violating public duty, is a point extremely well taken. It is obvious that the whole force of his claim rests on whether his notion of profitable mining is sound and correct.

Who, except a very few, among whom I am quite sure THE NEW YORK TIMES is not included, knows whether he tells the truth? What does "profitably" mean to him? Is not what would otherwise be profits distributed in the payment of excessive salaries and in railroad charges which come back to themselves in great part, and in dividends on fictitious valuations expressed in stock issues?

Unless you know the income of the mines is not diverted in any of these ways, your conclusion is unwarranted. But do you think any intelligent person who has any clear notion of the value and cost of coal believes that coal cannot be mined at the present prices or even at much lower prices and furnish a profit even upon President Baer's own methods of reckoning?

Are you quite sure you estimate at its real value that devout man's devotion, as God's appointed agent, to the well-being of the public and his misguided employes?

C. BIRDSALL.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 5, 1902.

SHIPPING TRUST AND COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the great Shipping Trust, which Mr. J. P. Morgan recently consummated in Europe, the one and only obstacle that stands in the way of the coal magnates in coming to terms with their men? It seems to me that such is the case, and that is why Mr. Morgan refuses to interfere.

These operators, who practically control the whole of the Pennsylvania coal mines, will no doubt in due time have also a controlling influence in this Shipping Trust, and it will then be their chief aim to ship all kinds of coal to European markets and compete with European operators, just the same as is being done with iron and steel.

Of course, to make this gigantic scheme a financial success it certainly is very important that the United Mine Workers' organizations be broken up so as to enable Messrs. Morgan, Baer & Co. to eventually mine coal with the cheapest kind of labor. That would then greatly reduce not the price of coal here, but the cost of shipping it to Europe. HENRY WULF.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1902.

JOHNSON ADMIRED AS MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I felt very much grieved over your editorial to-day on Tom L. Johnson, but consoled myself with the thought that it must have been written in a moment of thoughtlessness rather than in dead earnest.

It is surprising that THE TIMES should exhibit such a sense of antagonism toward him, particularly as you are in accord with some of his views on very important questions. For instance, THE TIMES is a champion of free trade; so is Tom L. THE TIMES believes in abolishing all taxes on personal property; so does Tom L. THE TIMES does not believe in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; neither does Tom L. THE TIMES believes in the taxation of "real estate," differing from Tom L. in this one point only, that he would exempt improvements and tax land values only. THE TIMES is opposed to trusts and monopolies, and so is Tom L., who advocates a remedy eminently just and practicable.

It is very true, as THE TIMES says, that Tom L. has made a large fortune by the operation of what he most heartily condemns as an unjust system. But, please, remember that this system is one that is sanctioned by the highest courts in the land, by ministers, lawyers, doctors, business men, editors, and the rank and file of the great American public.

He has acquired his wealth by laws which he had no part in the making, and which are considered perfectly right and just by a great majority of the American people. None of it has been gained by mean, underhand methods.

Tom L. has always been a most generous and esteemed employer of labor. He has paid higher wages in his steel works and on his railway lines than his competitors, and he enjoys the proud record of never having had a strike among his employes. When he was a member of Congress a few years ago he denounced the tariff on steel rails on the floor of the House in the strongest terms, although at the time he was President of the Steel Trust and a beneficiary of the high tariff on steel rails.

Ever since he first realized the profound truths contained in the single tax philosophy he has been one of its most ardent and unflinching advocates. As a thoroughly practical and successful business man his opinions are respected, and his growing power is feared by those beneficiaries of unjust laws who would shake heaven and earth, if necessary, to maintain them.

How infinitely superior, for instance, is Tom L. Johnson to Mark Hanna! The latter is rolling up his millions by the aid of unjust laws, without a care or a thought for the suffering and misery such laws as the tariff, from their very nature, inflict upon the whole country.

As Mayor of Cleveland, Johnson has won the admiration of thousands. I do not believe there is a Mayor in the United States who has so conscientiously performed the duties of his office. He was elected to execute the laws, and he has done his level best to do so, in spite of almost constant opposition by his adversaries, the trusts and monopolies, who object to paying taxes on their properties in the same proportion as other taxpayers, but the fault lies with the law, not with Johnson.

Very few men have the moral courage to denounce unjust laws by which they have been enriched, not only after they have made their pile, but while they are still engaged in acquiring it.

Tom L. Johnson is a true Jeffersonian Democrat. He is a safe man to follow, and his nomination and subsequent election to the Presidency will be hailed with joy by multitudes of justice-loving citizens.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

TOM JOHNSON'S HONESTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Honni soit qui mal y pense. This motto, emblazoned on the coat of arms of England, suggested itself in reading your editorial on Tom Johnson of Cleveland. Happily he is big and able enough to survive your harsh, adverse criticism of his character and motives. But there is one point which, for the sake of fairness, should not go unchallenged. I refer to your inferential statement of his motives, which led him to become an ardent advocate of the principles agitated by Henry George. This incident, so well known among Single Taxers, throws such a flood of light on his character that it may well soften even your apparent prejudice. Kindly permit me to relate this exceptional incident of his life.

About the year 1884, Tom Johnson, looking over the spread of literature of a railway waiting room bookstall to select something to read on his travels, noted a book, "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George. Having never heard of that author before, but attracted by the title, he took it along and read it in the train. In spite of the rather startling radical theories running contrary to his preconceptions, he could not escape the conviction of the correctness of logic and deductions as drawn by the author.

But not trusting his own opinion, he took the book back to Cleveland and requested his lawyer to read it. This lawyer scouted the notion of wasting his time on such wild Socialistic, anarchistic rubbish. This, however, did not settle Tom Johnson. He deliberately retained this lawyer to read this book as a matter of legal business, and give him his professional opinion. The lawyer accepted the case, but after a careful perusal returned the book with the rather crestfallen opinion that he could neither refute the principles nor quench the deductions drawn from them. This settled Tom Johnson.

There are various degrees of honesty, but the rarest (oh, the pity of it!) is intellectual honesty. GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

BELIEF IN THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's issue of your paper one of your correspondents made an attempt to enlighten a "truthseeker," but in the course of his letter shows that he himself is so far from knowing the truth that the words of the Saviour came to the mind of the Christian reader, "Can the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?" By denying the authority of the Bible and the vicarious atonement your correspondent himself puts the question of questions, "What is Truth?" A few quotations from his letter will show that "The things of the Spirit of God" are as yet "foolishness unto him."

Your correspondent writes, "Does 'Truthseeker' believe, in this day of enlightenment, the Biblical story of Adam and Eve? If he believes it, he must accept likewise the Bible account of the creation. Every schoolboy of eighteen years of any brains knows it is not true. * * * If a man can swallow believingly chapters I. and II. of Genesis without wincing, he will find the remainder of the Bible very easy * * * The Bible does not describe the true Creator the Nazarene described him, but the Nazarene's historians, like Moses, have mixed the new wine with the old.

"Bear in mind that no book on earth is sanctified, sacred, or holy. Read the Bible as you would any other history. Cast out the errors, receive the truth, for both are in it. * * * Let us draw the veil of charity over Moses's stories and simply say he was honestly mistaken. * * * There is no excuse for the vicarious atonement, no need for any atonement."

There is one question only to be argued in this connection. It is thus: Is the Bible the Word of God in all its parts, or is it not? If it is—and it is—then we must abide by every word of it. If it is not, then it can be of no lasting value to us. But even "in this day of enlightenment" the Bible will stand as the Word of God, not in part only, but every word of it from Genesis to Revelation. Even unto human reason it can be made clear that the Bible cannot be of human origin. Some of these proofs are so convincing that human reason must argue unreasonably in trying to argue to the contrary.

The style in which the Bible is written at once distinguishes it from all human writings. In this respect the Bible, compared with other literary productions, stands peculiarly and singularly alone. In speaking of the most wonderful works of God, (e. g. the creation of the world and the incarnation of the Son of God,) it is devoid of all pompous expressions and high-flown words and phrases, at the same time being accurate and concise and clear and forcible, and not lacking of unity. Compare, for instance, what a modern author writes on evolution with the divine record of creation found in Genesis I.

The truth of its statements, as far as natural man can conceive them, necessarily leads to the conclusion that if the Bible is reliable and trustworthy in those things which we can understand and investigate, then it is reliable and trustworthy in all its statements. No one can deny that the prophecies concerning the Saviour, the Jewish nation, the destruction of Jerosalem, &c., were fulfilled.

Again, even unregenerate man will concede that the morality of the Bible is of the highest type. It calls for perfect holiness even in our very thoughts and desires. It teaches us not only to love our friends, but also our enemies. It speaks of the grossest sin in plain language, but at the same time impresses the reader with the fact that God has no pleasure in wickedness, but metes out punishment to the sinner, and consequently it teaches man to detest sin and shun evil. Herein the Bible differs from the modern romance and novel, which speak of sin in a hidden way, and make the reader long for and desire to do that which is evil.

Again, the sufficiency of the Bible to restore fallen man to fellowship with God over against the insufficiency of all religious books of the heathen to make man happy goes to show that the Bible must be of more than human make-up.

Last, but not least, of internal evidences, the peculiar and singular contents of the Bible unmistakably point to God as its author. The Bible cannot be a human production, for it contains the Gospel of the Crucified Savour, the doctrine of salvation by faith alone, the doctrine of the vicarious atonement; all this being the hidden wisdom of God, which never entered into the heart of any man except by divine revelation. The well-known Sanskrit scholar Max Mueller, professor at Oxford and author of "Lectures on the Science of Religion," and "On the Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religions of India," in delivering a lecture on the Bible before a Bible society, said, that during the forty years in which he taught Sanskrit at Oxford he would dare say that he spent as much time in studying the religious books of the East as any man on the face of the earth, and that each and every one of them teaches salvation by works alone, and that it is up to us to instruct the Hindus, the Buddhists, and the Mohammedans that there is one book only which can afford them true consolation in the hour of death—the Bible.

Much is the testimony of one of the most learned men "in this day of enlightenment," and who certainly knew what he was talking about. To be saved alone by faith, without works, is a doctrine peculiar to the Bible. All other religious books speak of salvation by works. Who can assert in the face of this that the Bible is the product of the human mind?

Considering the external evidences we will arrive at the same conclusion. Can we for a moment doubt the trustworthiness of the holy writers? What motive could have prompted them to record anything but the truth? They sought no temporal advantages, but, on the contrary, were aware of the fact that their writings would not meet with general approval and would entail no small amount of suffering and persecution. And considering the fact that most of them were uneducated people, how should it have been possible for them to write what even the most learned and educated could not have known, except by divine inspiration?

Again, the people of this world must concede that the Christians are the most trustworthy people on the face of the earth. (We are speaking of such who actually are Christians and not of such who only call themselves so.) Should not then the testimony of the Christian Church in behalf of the authority of the Scriptures be at least worthy of careful consideration and diligent investigation; yea, is it not very likely that their testimony is in keeping with the actual truth in this matter? Could any other motive have prompted the Christian martyrs to bravely face death but the conviction that the Bible is the Word of God?

Look at the remarkable growth and preservation of the Christian Church under the most distressing and adverse circumstances. Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and the like schemes of doctrine have a growth to show up, but not at all a remarkable growth. These doctrines readily appeal to natural man, and he is not slow to accept them. The doctrines of the Bible, though, do not at all appeal to natural man, yea, "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." 1 Cor. ii., 14. "The carnal mind is enmity against God." Rom. viii., 7. That, in spite of these facts, a large number have embraced the Christian religion can be accounted for in no other way than by admitting that the Bible exerts divine influence over man, God operating with His Word in the heart of man. Pascal, a celebrated French geometrician, philosopher, and writer, has well said, "Mohammed established his kingdom by killing, Christ by being killed. Mohammed chose such means which in man's estimation would gain him victory, Jesus such, which in man's estimation would bring Him defeat."

Does not history point to the judgments of God over against those who have persecuted the Christians and who have tried to eradicate the Holy Book from the face of the earth?

Are not the theories advanced by those who will not accept the Biblical records, to say the least, far more incredible and unreasonable than the plain facts of the Bible? Compare, for instance, the theory of evolution with the divine record of creation and then ask yourself honestly which of the two is easier to be believed.

These are, of course, arguments of human reason and will not serve to establish divine faith in the heart of any man that the Bible is the Word of God, for such faith can never be established by any amount of human reasoning, but by the Word of God alone. The arguments, therefore, were not adduced for such purpose, but rather to show those who try to oppose us with "brains" that a very process of reasoning ever will arrive at the conclusion that the Bible is of other than human origin and that it is unreasonable to argue to the contrary.

And to believe at all that the Bible is the Word of God one must believe that it is such, not in part only, but altogether, every word of it, for how can we otherwise be in a position to distinguish truth from error? Not to believe in a verbal inspiration is to believe no inspiration at all.

Your correspondent referred to contradicts his own statements when he says, "The Bible does not describe the true Creator. The Nazarene described Him, but the Nazarene's historians, like Moses, have mixed the new wine with the old." Your correspondent claims to be ready to accept what the "Nazarene" says, but not what Moses says. But this very same Nazarene, Jesus Christ and Him crucified, has said to the Jews, "There is one that accuses you, even Moses, in whom ye trust. For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me, for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?" Christ Himself indorses the writings of Moses. Again He says, "The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses's seat. All, therefore, whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do." John v., 45-47. Matthew xxiii., 2.

When your correspondent says with regard to the Scriptures, "Remember there are no living witnesses on earth and no voice from the dead, to corroborate it," he reminds us of what the rich man said unto Abraham, when lifting up his eyes in hell, "I pray the, therefore, father, that thou wouldst send Lazarus to my father's house, for I have five brethren, that he may testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment. Abraham saith unto him. They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them. And he said, Nay, father Abraham, but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent. And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." Luke 16. And here again the "Nazarene," Jesus Christ, the Saviour, indorses Moses's writings as being able to lead man unto salvation. JOHN H. C. FRITZ.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1902.

PREDICTION OF LABOR FEDERATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently you indulged in some editorial remarks that must have stung a number of your correspondents—remarks, I mean, in which you referred to those "who take pleasure in writing to the paper," the inference being manifest that such might employ their time better. As a rule, of course, the inference is correct. In all departments of human activity the trained expert is vastly better than the amateur; the regular superior to the volunteer. And yet, strange as it may seem, it is invariably to the amateurs and volunteers of life that all great advances have come—for them, in short, who do not trust to "their own righteousness," or information, or education, but follow, blindly but confidently, that mystery which has been called by some the "holy spirit," by others the "Heavenly vision," and at the very dawn of articulate reasoning was called by a party named Plato, "the daemon."

All this rigmarole is for preface to some remarks that seem desirable concerning the economic situation which now confronts the country, acute in its symptoms for the hour in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The situation, divested of all the barnacles, is extremely simple. On one side are the proprietors, insisting, and properly insisting, that power and responsibility cannot, without disaster, be separated; that to admit the chief claim of the operators to a co-ordinate jurisdiction over the affairs of the mines would be in practice absolutely impracticable. On the side of the miners, their demands for a rational and proper equality, for the right to organize, and through organization to be able to maintain the equities of contract, are similarly incontestable. To deny either proposition at the present day is to avow ignorance of fundamental principles concerning the relations of labor and capital.

Here evidently we are confronted by a dilemma, either horn of which appears not only undesirable, but impossible; the situation an "antimony," not less patent than any described by the "Pure Reason" of Kant—a case of the immovable body encountering the irresistible force. Little wonder that the thinkers who have sought solutions of the problem have either given it up, or, hating to be baffled by seeming casuistry, proposed solutions manifestly inadequate, and some surprisingly silly. With the most magnificent of intentions, Mr. Roosevelt confesses the doubt that under the Constitution the Federal Government is capable of legal action, and, with less than his usual clearsightedness, would see in an amendment to the Constitution the acquisition of powers greater than those now at the Executive's command through the regulation of inter-State commerce. Who, influenced by Father Wish, does not realize at once that an amendment of such a character is wholly out of the question, and that few indeed of the States, especially Pennsylvania, could be cajoled into parting with so incontestable an attribute of State sovereignty.

One remedy indeed the President of the United States has always at his command—a remedy severe in its operation, and to be resorted to only in the direst of emergencies. I refer to that right, inferred rather than explicitly declared, (Fifth Amendment,) to take, with just compensation, private property for public use. It is not beyond the bounds of even probability that an occasion may arise this very Winter when such an act of arbitrary authority would be welcomed by the people. Should the price of anthracite coal, owing to the stubbornness of the parties to the present controversy, rise to a prohibitive point where real suffering may become imminent, it is quite conceivable that such a course would meet with extreme favor from the people. While it may be that this right, in a sense that of "eminent domain," may yet have to be exercised, it does not follow that the seisure for the purpose of mining and furnishing coal need be other than temporary. But even this would be a very last resort. Though the people might, and doubtless would, acquiesce with alacrity, such a course would be deplorable, not so much as to the immediate act as that it would develop a weakness in the strictly civil power that might ultimately tend to more deplorable subversions of the orderly processes of law. Like the income tax during the war, it would be, if not somewhat ultra-constitutional, at least open to the dicta of the Supreme Court, or, like the arbitrary abolition of slavery, in the nature of an act of the war-making power.

Turning from these speculations over possibilities, we are at this moment confronted by a singular, but not unnatural, predicament, in which the Federal authority bears no part. Certain political exigencies in party politics, arising wholly within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, have called forth from some of the leaders of the dominant party there what is reported to be a threat, directed against the coal operators, that unless some action be speedily forthcoming a special session of the Legislature will be called and an act passed to provide for what is glibly called compulsory arbitration. This political expedient may be adroit as a "play to the gallery," but who, informed as to the situation and as to the casuistry of the phrase, does not recognize instantly its futility? Compulsory arbitration is in such a case a contradiction in terms. Even in matters of trivial detail, as hours of labor, or rates of payment, a law that required arbitration would have as its chief effect the sting of compulsion; on the one side to enforce service "grudgingly and of necessity," on the other of interference with the "divine right" of ownership.

But, with matters such as the present contention discloses—matters of basic principle in the conduct of affairs—a law such as that threatened and by some really contemplated, would introduce not only a bee's sting, but a cobra's venom. Imagine, if such a conclusion is imaginable, the arbiters decreeing that the miners' claims were in all points upheld, especially that claim to acknowledgment of the United Mine Workers' organization as a body entitled to treat with the operators in all particulars. Is it possible to conceive of the operators standing that, I do not say theoretically, but in practice? No, it is not possible. The incidents bound to arise would be so subversive of legitimate control as utterly to forbid it. Imagine, also, the contrary—that the contentions of the "owners" of the mines should be in every particular upheld. Is it, do you think, conceivable that the miners would acquiesce? For one reason, if no other, it is inconceivable, chiefly that, three months after the inception of their revolt, they find themselves stronger than at the beginning; abundantly supplied with money and provisions, and, more than all else, their vanity gratified by having become an object of intense interest throughout the country.

Do not be deceived into believing that the approach of Winter is likely, because of lack of supplies, to break the stubborn spirit of those men. The effect of scant or no fuel will fall, not upon them, be sure, but upon those outside, and every sufferer made an ally, not indignant against them, the toilers underground, but rather against the "owners," afar from the trouble, untouched, or barely touched by it. It may be deplorable that this should be so; it may be even grossly unjust; but it will be natural, and a stancher thing than natural—inevitable. The country at this hour is filled with a great number of semi-thinking men, men to whom until recently ideas involved in "Socialism" were as distasteful as those of tyranny. Thousands and thousands are now looking for some kind of light, and, with an income already barely sufficient, to have anthracite coal at $25 the ton, as it well may be, would serve as ample excuse for welcoming an illumination, though it come from a volcano.

The conclusion is irresistible; the demand for "Government ownership" will become emphatic, and unless redress be speedily found, irresistible. It is, of course, desirable that one who sees more or less clearly the imminence of a gathering peril should be able to point out some city of refuge. Frankly, the writer knows of none. If the so-called ownership of the coal deposits were in the hands of one single individual, there might be gates ajar for fugitive fears; but such is not the case. Some few unthinking would tell you that a certain great magnate is a man circumstanced like that whose mere word would be effectual. Not so; that man holds his position and power by virtue of an ascendency gained by an alliance with lesser men. And these, could they ever join in any course of action certain to invoke the antagonism of an army of stockholders? Never; their large salaries are dependent upon favor; their places upon proxies. And the stockholders? they are, after all, mere men.

No, the situation is an "antinomy;" distinct, palpable, the syllogism of the crocodile, the irreconcilable attribute of the asymptote or the cissoid of Diocles. So long as the system of competition prevails there will of necessity be no limit to the powers of aggression of concentration, no determination of a quarrel save only through the working of that immutable law fitly phrased in the one expression—"Might makes right."

In the future—it may be five, or ten, or twenty, or fifty years, the prophetic principle is shy of reckoning upon time—the masses of the people will suddenly or gradually awaken to a complete realization of their righteous claims upon the fullness of the earth. Every gale that sweeps from the north, south, east, or west brings to our ears the clash of resounding mergers of interests—the "trusts have come to stay."

As yet the trades unions, even one so aggressive and disagreeable as that of the united miners, are feeble indeed; the strongest heretofore, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is, though they may not realize it, toppling on the ragged edge of disaster. With the growing perfection and introduction of the uses of the electric motor, where skilled labor may be manufactured in a few days, who cannot foresee the speedy fate of the mechanic of steam? With countless "middlemen" out of employment, anxious to work at the motor for $2 a day, is it likely that "owners" will continue paying $4? Soon, far sooner perhaps than may be believed, a genuine Federation of Labor will be formed. With the admirable examples of the beneficence growing out of mergers and consolidations, the toilers will, in the end, not lag behind; a trust of labor will be formed, potent, huge, invincible, a monopoly not, as now, protesting that they are not in politics, but in politics, wielding as one man the vote of millions, not dividing their strength between two parties, both legitimate antagonists, but united, determined.

How will the future reckon with this man? They may hate him: they undoubtedly despise him now. Can they afford still to ignore him? WILLIAM J. ROE.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Frederick Herman, Ninth Cavalry, will report at Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty at that post, pending the arrival of his regiment in the United States.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed a member of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington.

The following transfers are made in the Sixth Infantry:

Capt. John H. Beacom, from Company M to Company I.

Capt. Edgar T. Collins, from Company I to Company M.

Cadet Francis B. Upham, third class, United States Military Academy, is turned back to join the present third class.

Leave for four months is granted Chaplain James W. Hillman, Sixteenth Infantry, and Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, quartermaster, for two months.

Navy.

Orders:

Lieut. F. B. Upham, Mohican to Oregon.

Lieut. D. S. Mahoney, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff to Naval Academy.

Lieut. F. R. Payne, New York Yard to Topeka.

Lieut. N. L. Jones, Mayflower to Naval Academy.

Lieut. Charles L. Poor, Naval War College to Mayflower.

Lieut. Joseph Payne to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Assistant Paymaster C. S. Baker to settle accounts at Annapolis, then home, and to await orders.

Asiatic Station:

Commander J. C. Fremont, Asiatic Station to home.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter to the Monadnock.

Lieut. A. T. Long, Vicksburk to home.

Surgeon J. E. Gardner, Cavite to the Kentucky.

Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, from the Kentucky to home.

Midshipman L. Brooks, Jr., from the Vicksburg to the Kentucky; Midshipman H. S. Klyce, from the Kentucky to the Vicksburg.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

7:45 A. M.—2,232 First Avenue; Kate McDermott; damage, $50.

1:25 P. M.—Willard Lane and Elliott Avenue; Robert Fuller; damage, $10.

2:05 P. M.—336 West Forty-second Street; Susan Kane; damage, $25.

2:55 P. M.—185 and 187 Wooster Street; William A. Crookson; damage $15,000.

3:12 P. M.—171 Second Avenue; Samuel Turner; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—13 East Seventeenth Street; Dinkelspiell, Rouse & Sternberg; damage, $4,000.

6:40 P. M.—Northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Central Park West; Van Buren & Co.; damage trifling.

ASKS DIVORCE FROM PASTOR.

Latter, with a Bank Account, Accused of Letting His Wife Suffer from Cold and Hunger.

Mrs. Anna M. Rabe of Newark, N. J., has brought suit for divorce in the Court of Chancery on the ground of desertion, and the first hearing was before Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday. Her husband, the Rev. Ludwig Rabe, is pastor of the German Baptist Church, Union Hill. The couple were married in New York in 1888 and have two children. They resided at Union Hill until March 10, 1899, when they separated. Mrs. Rabe went to Newark, where she opened a boarding house. In Mrs. Rabe's bill, which was read yesterday, she charges that her husband failed to support her and her children, and she was obliged to work as a book canvasser.

"When we were living together at Union Hill," the document stated, "he would hoard his pennies until they became moldy in order to get enough of them to exchange for a quarter. For four weeks before we separated I was obliged to depend upon the charity of my sister-in-law for fuel and food. When I told him that we were freezing and starving he said that if I would only leave him he would give $50 to the first beggar he met."

In conclusion Mrs. Rabe alleges that her husband has $2,000 in bank and receives a good salary. Mrs. Rabe's statements are corroborated by affidavits made by Mrs. Lena Strauss, who is Mr. Rabe's sister, and Dr. John T. Luck.

Mr. Rabe filed an answer denying all his wife's charges and alleging that his wife deserted him. Vice Chancellor Stevenson allowed Mrs. Rabe $30 for counsel fee, but said he would give Mr. Rabe until next Monday to decide what allowance he would make for his wife's support.

CANADIAN SEIGNORY SOLD.

George T. Bonner of New York Purchases Property Near Murray Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Sept. 8.—The seignory of Cap a L'Aigle, a tract of land eighteen miles long by six miles wide, extending east from Murray Bay, some distance below Quebec, has been purchased by George T. Bonner of New York. The price paid, $50,000, is considered small, as the buildings on the grounds are in good condition, and the beautiful Lake Lagravelle, teeming with game fish, is included in the property. The Laurentian mountains extend into this tract, and the scenery throughout is picturesque and grand.

The former owner was Lieut. Col. Reeve, a bachelor, from whom it is generally conceded Sir Gilbert Parker drew his character in one of the author's books.

Illness from Spider's Bite.

BROOKDALE, N. J., Sept. 8.—J. R. Maxwell, Superintendent of the County Roads here, is ill at his home from the result of a spider's bite. He was engaged in removing a boulder in Passaic Avenue on Saturday when he was stung by a huge red spider resembling a tarantula. Maxwell's hand is terribly swollen and blood poisoning is feared.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GILMORE, Iowa, Sept. 8.—The Willis lumber yard, Counselman's grain elevator, Rollins's general store, the Post Office, and a barber's shop were wiped out by fire here to-day, entailing a loss of $75,000.

OLD MANUFACTURER ASSIGNS.

Samuel J. Austin, Aged 82, and His Partner, John Magill, Turn Over Their Business.

Samuel J. Austin and John Magill, who composed the firm of Austin & Magill, blankbook manufacturers and binders at 20 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to Vaughan N. Magill, a grandson of John Magill. They have been in business since 1865, and some years ago they were reputed to be worth $50,000, but they had no rating at Bradstreet's for several years past.

Mr. Austin is one of the oldest men in that line of business in the city. He is eighty-two years of age. He lives on Jersey City Heights, and came to this city to sign the assignment papers. It was said that he is the oldest man who ever made an assignment in this city.

The firm made blankbooks for a number of banks and insurance companies. Mr. Magill said yesterday they were temporarily embarrassed on account of the withdrawal of Mr. Austin from the firm, and that one creditor was pressing them. The liabilities are only $1,500. The assets are not known, but they consist of the plant and some outstanding accounts.

Receiver for J. J. Dawson & Co.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Frank B. Morgan receiver of the assets of the firm of James J. Dawson & Co., manufacturers of silver-plated ware at 76 John Street, in a suit brought by Sarah J. Barker, one of the partners, against Mr. Dawson for the dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement. The receiver's bond was fixed at $10,000. Mr. Dawson has been in the business since 1880, and Sarah J. Barker became a partner on May 20, 1901, putting in $2,000 cash against Mr. Dawson's assets of $14,000, the firm assuming his debts of $4,288.

Automobile Plant Sold.

The entire plant and property of the Automobile Company of America, at West Side Avenue and Broadway, Jersey City, was sold yesterday by Henry C. Cryder, the receiver. The property was bought by Richard Currier of New York for $100,000, subject to two mortgages amounting to $65,000 and unpaid taxes and interest amounting to $3,000. The company's liabilities are about $210,000. It is understood that the plant is to be operated by a new company to be formed for that purpose.

National Match Company Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court to-day appointed Harry L. Snyder of Montclair receiver for the National Match Company, a holding company for the Atlantic Match Company of Camden, which was declared insolvent a few weeks ago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EVANGELIST PRESS.—August Emil Skoog and George A. Patterson, printers and publishers under the style of the Evangelist Press, at 156 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Augustus S. Houghton. They were formerly managers of the Evangelist Press, and they begun business for themselves in April last. J. Woolsey Shepard, attorney for the assignee, said that the liabilities are less than $1,000, and nominal assets about the same. Poor business was the cause of their failure.

Out of Town.

THE ONONDAGA DYNAMO COMPANY.—The Onondaga Dynamo Company of Syracuse, N. Y., has made an assignment. It is without preference and is made to Charles G. Baldwin, the liabilities amounting to between $60,000 and $70,000. J. W. Eager was President of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the American Bread Company of 613 Sixth Avenue by Joseph A. Arnold for the following-named creditors: Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, $162; John Wallace Company, $175, and Isaac L. Stern, $193. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Aug. 26. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Morris temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $3,500. Mr. Morris is the Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

MAURICE B. QUINCY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Maurice B. Quincy, a stock broker of Kingston, N. Y., whose disappearance was reported on Saturday, by the following-named creditors: Abram Hasbrouck, $200; Guilford Hasbrouck, $4,145, and Conrad E. Hasbrouck, $9,255, all for money collected and received from them and others on their account. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that on the 4th inst. he concealed and removed a large sum of money, removed a large part of his personal property from his office, and absconded; also, that on the 6th inst. he permitted certain creditors to obtain preference through legal proceedings. The Messrs. Hasbrouck live at Kingston.

ROSA WIEDERMAN.—Rosa Wiederman, a retired builder, of 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $68,484, and no assets. Of the liabilities $37,100 were secured by bond and mortgage on property in One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Manhattan and Columbus Avenues, and at the corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The unsecured liabilities were contracted from 1896 to 1898, chiefly for materials, work, and borrowed money. Among the creditors are Orrin D. Person, $8,000, secured; Bell Brothers, $7,000, secured; Gill & Sons, $7,000, secured; Hall & Garrison, Philadelphia, $6,243, and Zerreto Brothers, $2,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHR, Anton—B. Masor and another	$147
ARTHUR, Lee—A. Miers and another	227
AUSTIN, Samuel J., and John Magill—P. J. Moore	585
BODINE, Mary J., executrix, &c.—M. Smith	614
BATTAGLIA, Antonio—A. McMullen and another, costs	24
BOULTKE, A. Watkins—S. Braswell	145
BLAIR, Thomas J., and John—W. Coogan	148
BARNES, Samuel M.—W. E. Ordway	65
CURRY, John, by guardian—David Stevenson Brewing Company, costs	24
COHEN, Minnie, by guardian—New York Board of Fire Underwriters, costs	24
CASSIDY, Thomas E.—T. P. Jones	117
CHELLBORG, Albert—F. C. Beach	617
DE WOLF, Peter C.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	44
DAVIS, Robert D.—J. Kornbloom and another	212
DOWE, William H.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	182
EPSTEIN, Samuel—G. Cowen	201
FRIENDENBERG, Jennie—E. Hatch,	
FINKELSTEIN, Morris—E. Silber	30
GORMAN, Mary—J. Krieger	38
GIBBS & WILLIAM Company—City of New York	444
GEORGE BORGFELDT & CO.—F. O'Neill and another	215
HUBBARD, Harlan P.—Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford	14
HEMINGWAY, William—City of New York	76
HUNN, John—City of New York	76
HARTMANN, Alfred—L. Schragg, assignee	48
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Wellbacher and another	100
JOERGER, Marie—City of New York	76
JENKINS, Frederick—J. Darling	117
JOHNSON, Josephine A.—S. H. Wells	57
KOLFF, Cornelius G.—City of New York	47
LORENZEN, Peter E.—City of New York	76
LEONE, Pasquale—J. Barsky and another, costs	24
MONTGOMERY, John H.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	15
MEYERS, Lina—P. Madison	109
MILLS, Ida W.—G. L. Felt, costs	24
MILONE, Antonio B. — Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, costs	73
MADZAREK, Ludwig and Joseph—People of the State of New York	800
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—G. V. Linde, executrix	15,498
MITCHELL, Mary—J. Haffen and another	295
MARTENS, George W.—New York Edison Company	818
NATIONAL SANITARY SUPPLY COMPANY—City of New York	46
O'HARA, Patrick J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	75
O'KEEFE & DOYLE—F. O. Boyd & Co.	111
O'CONNOR, Nicholas R.—O. S. Cockey	26
PRICE, Moses, and Samuel Rice—People of the State of New York	1,000
PRICE, Henry A.—G. Fischer and another	24
STADER, Joseph—J. P. Peters, costs	263
SIMS, H. Marion—C. E. Miller	134
SCO

SCHOOLS ONCE MORE OPEN

Almost Half a Million Children Registered on Manhattan Island.

Many School Buildings Overcrowded and Applicants Turned Away—Promise That All Will Be Cared for Later.

Three new public school buildings, providing sittings for about 6,300 pupils, were opened on Manhattan Island yesterday. It was the first day of the school year, and throngs of children with their mothers and fathers went to the school buildings of the city, and at a considerable number of them hundreds of children were turned away.

No official figures could be obtained from Superintendent William H. Maxwell of the city's schools yesterday. He said that he expected to announce the actual registration late this afternoon. If the normal increase obtains this year there will be a registration of about 497,000 children, or some 30,000 more than applied last year.

Superintendent Maxwell reiterated yesterday his previous statement that the schools would this year take care of every child above six years of age. If this is done it will be the first time in the modern history of New York's schools that there will have been no "waiting list." This will probably necessitate the arranging of sufficient part-time classes to accommodate about 60,000 children.

There were the usual riotous scenes in and around the schools of the more populous districts yesterday. In the schools of the east side the police had to make their presence manifest very often in managing the crowds. There was one new school opened on the east side, or rather an addition to School No. 22, in Sheriff Street, near Stanton. About 1,100 new sittings were provided here, but the Principal's hands were very full in taking care of the great crowd present.

The most interesting opening of the day was that of the Wadleigh High School. This institution is between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, reaching through from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The building cost about $500,000, and is to have sittings for 2,700 pupils. The Principal, John G. Wight, had about 2,500 pupils to look after yesterday. It looked as though a small mob was attempting to take possession of the school. In spite of all the disabilities, Mr. Wight and his teachers assigned the pupils to their classes and announced the lessons for to-day.

An important feature of the opening of this school, according to Superintendent Snyder of School Buildings, is that by it there is made available for school purposes the premises hitherto occupied by the Wadleigh High School, on East Twelfth Street; the annex at 146 Grand Street, the annex on East Fifty-second Street, near Second Avenue; the two upper floors in Public School No. 9, Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, and upper floors in Public School No. 171, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The second largest school to open was Public School No. 184, in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. Principal Cecil A. Kitt and his assistants registered about 1,600 pupils. There are fifty-four teachers, and when the building is completed it can accommodate about 2,500 pupils. There will be demands for much more space than can be supplied.

Superintendent Maxwell's plan to have the pupils registered the week before the opening of the term saved a deal of trouble yesterday, although hundreds of parents had not heard of the new scheme and were on hand early in the day to cause trouble. This had been expected, however, and the insistent parents were appeased as rapidly as possible.

The teachers of the east side schools had their usual difficulties with mothers and fathers wishing to enter children below the regulation school age. Almost every form of ingenuity was employed to impose upon the teachers. A considerable number of mothers declared unhesitatingly that children not a day over four years old were more than six. Many mothers of foreign birth and with little realization of the purpose of public schools attempt every year to compel the schools to act as a sort of day nursery for them.

Only two new buildings were opened in Brooklyn yesterday, providing sittings for 1,400. These were Public Schools Nos. 122 and 92. In the Borough of Queens Public School No. 7 Annex was opened with six classrooms, and 480 sittings. At Stapleton, S. I., one building with 400 seats was opened. Thus in all the city added 8,200 sittings to its available capacity of some 470,000.

According to the officials of the Board of Education, if the sittings in the schools could be apportioned according to the exact demands for them there would not be such great difficulty in providing for applicants, but the trouble is that some schools have to turn away as many as 500 applicants, while others have room to spare. At Public School No. 34, corner of Broome and Sheriff Street, for example, about 350 children were turned away last week, and yesterday fully that many more were refused admittance. The seating capacity of the school is about 1,500, and it affords instruction to fully twice that number.

Superintendent Maxwell has sent out instructions that a record be kept of the children who apply and are turned away. Then, as soon as it can be done, part-time classes will be arranged for every one of these children.

Several changes were made in the work of the schools, beginning yesterday. Public School No. 24, for girls, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was closed. The scholars have been distributed among the other schools in the neighborhood where there is room. Public School No. 95, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been changed to a primary, kindergarten, and first-year grammar school. It opened yesterday with 200 pupils registered, with a probability of many more applicants.

Registration at the New York Evening High School, under Principal Frank Rollins, began last night, and a large number of young men were on hand. The courses of study have been much amplified for the work of the coming year. Registration will continue on evenings from Monday to Friday inclusive, until Sept. 22, when the regular work of the school begins. The school is at 120 West Forty-sixth Street.

MANY PUPILS TURNED AWAY IN BROOKLYN.

School Buildings Not All Ready for the Opening of Classes.

More than 2,000 pupils were shut out from the Brooklyn public schools yesterday, and probably twice as many more were compelled to join the part-time classes. This was largely due to the fact that repairs to the school buildings are behind time. The contractors in charge of the repair work declare that the conditions are due to the strikes.

At Public School No. 14, at Concord and Navy Streets, a notice was posted that the building would be open for the reception of pupils "in a few days." About 1,000 children assembled about the gates of the school, and were taken across the street to the City Park, where they were grouped in classes by the teachers and informed that they would have to go home and wait until the work of repairing the school was completed.

Public School No. 1 was also not ready, but part of the classrooms could be used, and it was arranged that the children should attend half-day classes. The delay, it was said, was due to strikes by the carpenters employed on the buildings.

Many more than the 8,000 children the school is capable of holding applied at School No. 23, in Conselyea Street. In order to accommodate the crowd eight classes were sent to the new school at Manhattan and Metropolitan Avenues, which was opened for its first sessions yesterday.

Half-day classes had to be established at the Eastern District High School. Here there are but ten small classrooms, and the number of pupils to be accommodated is 750. Even with the half-day classes and only 375 pupils attending, the rooms are very much overcrowded.

At School No. 26, on Gates Avenue, near Ralph Avenue, it was necessary to send nearly half of the 2,500 pupils to two other schools near by for instruction in half-day classes. This is because the repairs are not near completion.

All through the East New York section of the borough the schools were badly overcrowded. The Brownsville School, at Glenmore and Stone Avenues, had more than the 2,000 children it was built to accommodate, but all the children who applied were given a seat, those in the primary grade forming half-day classes.

Seven hundred and fifty pupils applied for admission to the High School in Williamsburg yesterday, while the classrooms have only seating capacity for 300. Principal Dr. Clyman, in order to accommodate the pupils, divided the scholars into fifteen half-time classes.

Public School No. 16, on Wilson Street, the leading grammar school in Williamsburg, was unable to accommodate its pupils, because two of the three floors were still in the hands of painters and carpenters. This work will require another month for completion. Principal Jenkins arranged it so that the boys will have their session in the morning and the girls theirs in the afternoon.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

September is the month of flitting, and, as one by one the cottages at the resorts are closed, people come to town and the restaurants and avenues present a familiar appearance. Among those who are leaving Newport this week are Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Gerry, and the Misses Gerry, who are going for a month to their place at Delaware Lake. The Sunday night concerts at Newport are over, and with the Dog Show and a few dinners the season will pass into history.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have gone to their country seat at Tranquillity. They arrived from Europe on Saturday. Later they will visit Newport.

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Clarence Mackay, who will arrive to-day from Europe, will remain for a while at Harbor Hill.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Dalziel, W. H. Davidge, Miss Davidge, A. G. Whitney, Mrs. Beverley W. Robinson, Mrs. D. S. Lamont and the Misses Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormack, the Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the Baron and Baroness von Friesen, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dickinson.

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The famous Bachelors' Cotillion, which is the dance of the year in Baltimore, and which always attracts a number of New Yorkers, is to be held this year on Dec. 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Mary Harriman, and Miss Edith Clark, who have been in the Adirondacks, are due here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will go to their place at Arden for the rest of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, who have been at Carlsbad and Aix les Bains, are at Ostend now. They will return in September.

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Mrs. Adair has a large party at her Irish home, Glenveagh Castle, to meet Lord Kitchener this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Breese, who returned from Europe last week, will go to Tuxedo for the Autumn season. Miss Eloise Breese will open her cottage there at an early date.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will take a large party to Kentucky on the 13th inst., and will remain in the South for several weeks. An entertainment is to be given at their new house at Versailles in the Autumn.

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Miss Scott and Mrs. W. S. Scott are at Newport. They will not return until October. Mrs. Scott Grant has been in the Engadine.

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Francis Burton Harrison was the guest of honor at a dinner of ninety covers given by Henry T. Scott and Mr. Green in San Francisco recently.

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Mrs. Charles H. Marshall and family have been at Meran, and they are to return to London before sailing for this country. Charles H. Marshall sailed last week to join them.

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At the great ball and cotillion in the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, for the culmination of the Summer season, the Americans present included Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Wadsworth, in white spangled tulle and roses; Miss Sedley, Miss Barbara Sedley, in white tulle with figures of gold and chenille; Miss Clapp, in white guipure, and Mr. and Mrs. Delafield.

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Mrs. J. Howard King will give a dinner this evening at her country place at Ridgefield, Conn., for her daughter, Miss King, who is to be married to E. S. Jaffray McVickar to-morrow. The guests will include the ushers and best man and a number of young women, relatives or friends of the bride-to-be.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—This afternoon Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a reception on the steam yacht Nourmahal in honor of Grand Duke Boris, which was in the nature of a farewell to the distinguished visitor, as he left after the return of the yacht for New York.

Mrs. Astor's entertainment included a sail up the bay, a visit to Rocky Point, and a dinner on board on the return. The yacht was handsomely decorated. In the reception room were many vases of American Beauty roses. The dinner was served in the main saloon on five tables, each seating twelve guests and each having a large centrepiece of American Beauty roses in silver vases.

A start was made at 4 o'clock, and after an hour's sail up the bay, Rocky Point was reached, and the party went ashore. For two hours the guests remained there. A start was made at 7:30 for home, when dinner was served. The Grand Duke left on the Nourmahal for New York.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and dinners to-night by Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. George Henry Warren, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. de Rham, during the Summer.

Miss Amy Townsend of New York is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who have occupied the Havemeyer villa for the two past Summers, will spend the next in Europe.

A musicale was given this morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse by Mrs. Cheatham Thompson, who was assisted by Mr. and Mme. L. Brettner, M. B. Oumiroff, and Count F. Guardabassi.

Mrs. Robert Daniels of Truesdale, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

F. M. Forbes of Boston is the guest of John F. Brice.

Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard is entertaining her sister, Mrs. William Lyman of Boston.

Dressmakers in Convention.

The first annual convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America was begun yesterday at 28 West Twenty-third Street. There was a display of gowns in the morning, and in the afternoon Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, the President, made an address upon the progress and work of the association. The association was organized about two years ago, and two months ago it was incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000.

THE BLIND MADE HAPPY

City's Annual Distribution of Gold to the Sightless.

Almost 1,000 Persons, Who Have Not Resorted to City's Institutions, Given $50 Each—Some Drove Up in Carriages.

For at least nearly 1,000 dwellers in New York City yesterday was by far the brightest day of the whole year. It was the day set apart for the distribution of money among the blind of the city who are determined to bear their affliction without resorting to the municipal institutions for a home. Every one of these unfortunates yesterday received as a gift from the municipality $50 in gold coin, just to cheer them along the way.

It is a little economical scheme on the part of the municipality, for if each of the blind people who come annually to receive the $50 bonus on misfortune should take it into their heads to enter one of the public institutions it would cost something like $250 a year for their maintenance.

The distribution of the city's gift took place on the pier of the Department of Charities at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street and, beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, lasted until late in the day. During these hours the pedestrians in the shopping districts and in the vicinity of the stations of the elevated railway missed the familiar figures of men and women with upturned faces offering for sale lead pencils and other small articles and playing on hand organs.

Yesterday's distribution was made by the Charities Department under the direct supervision of the Department of Outdoor Poor, and under the more immediate supervision of Inspector Samuel J. Bettman, Inspector in the Outdoor Poor Department, who has held his position for eighteen years, and who knows personally almost every blind person in the city.

Inspector Bettman had gone out into the highways and byways in search of the blind, and as a result 638 men and women led by friends or relatives, or hired leaders, lined up at the appointed place and received each two double eagles and one single eagle in gold coin. Forty others who are entitled to the munificence of the city are invalids, and these will have the money brought to them and made happy, if money will make them happy.

This money for the blind is in a general way for all, but there is a certain degree of care exercised in determining just who shall receive it. Here is a sample of the few who are excluded: Mr. Bettman found a blind man living on West Seventy-third Street who has a son on the police force and two daughters who are teachers in the public schools. The family draws annually more than $3,500 from the municipal treasury, and yet the father asked for the $50.

Yesterday's recipients went to the East Twenty-sixth Street pier in response to a postal card addressed to them by Superintent Merwin of the Outdoor Poor Department. They began to gather as early as 9 o'clock, and at 10:30, when Paymaster J. H. Timmerman with a great bag of gold arrived, the pier was crowded with a motley throng of the blind. There were all sorts and conditions feeling their way into the throng and jostling for places in line.

Paymaster Timmerman took his place at the end of a long table and, with a very large policeman leaning on the money bag, arranged his gold pieces in convenient array. At the other end of the pier at another table was Inspector Bettman and Superintendent Merwin, and beyond them crowded the blind people. A detail of policemen was on hand from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station to keep the sightless crowd in order, and a detail of Central Office men scattered themselves along the first half dozen blocks of Twenty-sixth Street to see that the groping ones were not robbed of their money. Every color and nationality were represented in the gathering of the blind. Some came in go-carts, others were driven to the dock in carriages, while others hobbled along with the aid and guidance of sticks and relatives.

The first $50 was paid out to Falerie Mandel, fifteen years old, of 56 East Houston Street, who besides being blind is deaf, dumb, and paralyzed. She was brought to the dock in a go-cart, and, at the request of Charities Commissioner Folks, was paid at once.

Kate Ahearn, who is eighty years old and lives at 92 Baxter Street, drove to the pier behind a fine pair of horses loaned to her by a liveryman. The carriage drove on to the pier and circled around in a stately way. When Commissioner Folks went up to the carriage door and executed his commission the occupant drove away in state.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before the last of the long line of applicants had received their money.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Pierce—Plummer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—Jamestown, which had already had two society weddings this Summer, had its third this afternoon at St. Matthew's Church, which was also the scene of the other ceremonies. The bride was Miss Elizabeth Howell Plummer, daughter of Mrs. William H. Plummer of New York, and the bridegroom, Samuel C. Pierce of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pierce of St. Louis. The church was well filled with the Summer residents of Jamestown, and a number of guests from New York, St. Louis, and Elizabeth, N. J., where the bride formerly resided. She wore a gown of white lace over satin trimmed with applique, with long train and pearl ornaments, and a pearl and diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The bride was attended by Miss Marian Fisher of Elizabeth, N. J., as maid of honor. Miss Mary Barber of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss C. Howell of New York, Miss Nina De Hart of Elizabeth, Miss Minna Lenetehlon of New York, and Miss Lily Belle Pierce of St. Louis were bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her cousin, Thomas A. Howell of New York. The bridegroom was attended by John Berry of New York, and the ushers were Gilbert Greenway, Rufus Knapp, and John Ferguson of New York, J. B. McCord of East Orange, N. J., and William Pope of St. Louis.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. D. Burrows, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Otis R. Glazebrook of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Immediately following the wedding a reception was held at the Admiral Porter cottage, which the bride's mother is occupying this season. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce left this evening on their wedding tour, at the conclusion of which they will reside in New York.

Jones—Gardner.

Edward Artemas Jones and Miss Mabel Evelyn Gardner, daughter of Mrs. Martha E. Gardner, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue, by the Rev. William F. Whittaker of Albany. The church parlor, where the ceremony took place, was decorated with garlands of oak leaves and hydrangeas, and pots of hydrangeas outlined an aisle. The bride was given away by her uncle, George H. Gibson. Her frock was white silk mull, trimmed with white lace, and her white hat was trimmed with lace and a white ostrich plume. The maid of honor, Miss Martha Knight, wore pink silk mull, a white hat trimmed with bows of pink ribbon, and carried a round bouquet of white flowers. Eugene F. Seymour was the best man, and the ushers were David R. Todd, Walter G. Kellogg, George O. Reddington, and John L. Houston of Ogdensburg.

Wheelock—Wendall.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 8.—Owing to both the interested families being in deep mourning, the wedding in New Castle this noon, at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Barrett Wendall of Boston, of Geoffrey M. Wheelock of Boston to Miss Wendall was attended only by the relatives and a few friends. It took place in the Congregational Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Hovey, the rector of the old St. John's Episcopal Church of Portsmouth.

The bride was given away by her father, and was handsomely attired in a costume of white liberty satin, trimmed with lace, and wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by two bridesmaids, her younger sister, Edith, and her cousin, Frances G. Wendall, of New York.

The best man was Barrett Wendall, Jr., a brother of the bride. The ushers, all classmates of the bridegroom at Harvard University, were Henry Bigelow, James Curtis, Nelson Fairchild, Henry Hayes, and George Shamuck, all of Boston, and Huntington Norton of New York.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard, and has business interests in China. The bride's father is the Professor of English Literature at Harvard.

Kendrick—Burpee.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—One of the interesting weddings of the season in Cambridge was that of Miss Marion Deming Burpee to Dr. Chalmers Nash Kendrick of Waverly, Ill., at the home of the bride's parents, in that city. The house was prettily decorated with palms and ferns. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. A. Shaw, assisted by the Rev. B. F. Wilson, President of Converse College, South Carolina. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Kathrine Kendrick, and Mr. Harry H. Burpee was best man.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are very attractive bird hats or turbans. One of these is charming. It is all white, and looks at first as though the hat was composed only of feathers. A second glance shows, however, that there is a white felt hat beneath, but it is almost entirely covered—the broad sides of the rim and top. At one side of the front is raised the head of the bird, a quaint little head suggesting the ruffed grouse, dressed all in white.

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Another one of these all-feather hats is in red, with the bird's head at the side in a similar fashion.

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In pale dove feathers is another feather hat, but this without the head. There is the regular turban of the feathers, and at the left side wings to match, combined with black velvet, the long loops at the end giving a sweeping effect over the hair.

***

Two odd little black ducks are on a hat of a light shade of tan, trimmed with folds of orange velvet, and with an edge of brown velvet.

***

An all-white fur felt hat, one of a sailor shape, lifted at one side, is delicate in tones. There is an effect of a wide binding of the fur felt on the edge, and the hat is trimmed with blush roses, delicate white, with only the pale blush pink in the centre. These are massed at the side and up over the top of the hat is foliage of the palest of pale shades of green.

***

Another attractive white hat has a broad rim; this is in a wide sailor shape, and is covered with mammoth roses, an unusual combination, big pink and big yellow roses in full bloom, with their buds and foliage. The hat is delightful.

***

Very simple and pretty is a small fawn-colored felt hat, with black velvet ribbon tied easily around the crown, finishing with a small bow, and ends at the back.

***

A big white hat is of lace and black velvet, and is in the shape of a "Tam" crown. The top is broad and flat projecting, covered with white lace finished at the edge with an over and over stitching of black, giving almost the effect of a black cord. There are two jet pompons of black on either side of the front, and inch-wide black velvet ribbon, with broad tucked ends of white crêpe de chine finish the back.

***

A small hat is of embroidered black cloth, the embroidered edge turned down naturally over the front and sides of the hat. From the back to the front two straps of bright red velvet are brought over, and finish in the front, each with a big button of cut jet.

***

A hat, or toque, rather, made of soft folds of an olive green velvet has the entire crown covered with flowers, heliotrope blossoms, with green foliage. At the side the hat is finished with two cut steel buckles.

***

Another wide-rimmed white hat is draped with black lace, and has at the front one of those made heads of the ordinary barnyard cock.

***

It is not yet too late to go to the water, and the weather has been so cold during the Summer that enthusiastic bathers are making the most of this month. Bathing suits are still to be seen in the shops, and one smart suit of silk combines the colors of blue and green, which have been worn so much in other things. The suit is of dark blue, the skirt trimmed with three bands piped with the green. The bodice is made with three bands, carried down front and back like plaits, and these also piped with the green. There is a turn-back collar of the material edged with the green, the two points in front finished with embroidery showing a bit of red, but not enough to be unpleasantly aggressive.

***

Never were handkerchiefs more beautifully embroidered than those shown this year. At first glance they have the appearance of fine point lace. One may buy one's handkerchief, if desired, in the piece, not cut out at the edges.

***

Many pretty little handkerchiefs are shown edged with narrow Valenciennes lace. Some of these are hemstitched and edged, and others have a band of insertion and edging. In the prettiest of them the insertion and lace edge are both whipped into place, and the tiny little cord which this makes is prettier than the hemstitching, or at least it makes for change.

***

Women's white lisle driving gloves come with the palms of kid different colors, black or tan. This is a good time to lay in a stock of Summer gloves for another year.

CAMPBELL PLANT NOT BURNED.

The Corporation Confounded with One That Suffered at Bogota, N. J.

The report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that on Sunday night fire destroyed the wall paper factory of the William Campbell & Co. corporation at Bogota, N. J., was wholly incorrect. The publication was based on misinformation sent to THE TIMES by the Standard News Association, whose headquarters are at 253 Broadway, which admits that its local reporter made the mistake.

The Campbell corporation has no factory at Bogota. Its works, which cover fourteen acres, are near Fairwood Station, Hackensack. No fire has occurred there. They were not closed for an indefinite period last Wednesday. On the contrary, they are now the scene of the greatest activity because of the busy season, and the completeness of the company's equipment and position in the trade. The corporation did not two weeks ago pass into the hands of the Union Paper Company. Its works are nearly three miles from Bogota, and west of the Hackensack River.

There was on Sunday night a fire in the works of the United Boxboard and Paper Company, until recently the Bogota Paper Company, situated on the east bank of the Hackensack River, between Bogota and Ridgefield Park. The concern makes cardboard and folding boxboard. It employs 50, not 600, hands. The flames ravaged the machinery shed, but was stopped at the main building. The loss is under $60,000.

BISHOP POTTER ON A JAUNT.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Bishop Potter was one of a coaching party that went to Richfield Springs to-day from Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark's home, Fernleigh. It was the occasion of the Bishop's departure from Cooperstown for a week's absence at least. He has gone to his Adirondack home, Hawk Island, in Lake Placid.

The tallyho left Fernleigh at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Clark's son Frederick handled the reins over the four handsomest bays in the Clark stables. Miss Stokes of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York sat beside Mr. Clark on the driver's seat, and the Bishop shared his seat with his fiancée, Mrs. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. John A. McElroy were also in the party. They drove up the west side of Lake Otsego and across to Richfield Springs, where the Bishop caught a train for Utica.

The Bishop will return to Fernleigh about Sept. 20, in time to accompany Mrs. Clark and a party of friends to New York to attend the wedding of Mrs. Clark's son, Frederick Ambrose Clark, and Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, daughter of Henry Stokes

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Newest and Prettiest Fashioned

Fall Garments

Are Here in All Their Freshness.

Luxurious Eiderdown Garments.

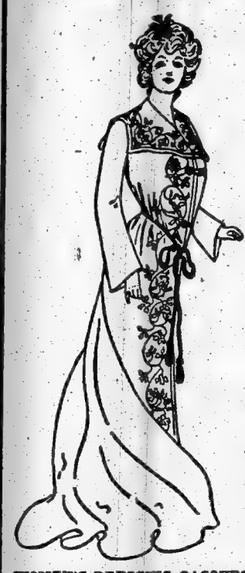

Price Lowness Is an Attractive Feature During This Important Advance Sale.

These beautiful and stylish house-garments will be more in vogue this Fall and Winter than they have been for many a year. Women are beginning to appreciate the solid comfort and pleasure derived by wearing them. Having noticed their increased popularity, we prepared to meet and serve the demand properly.

The Best Styles and Fabrics are shown in abundance.

Eiderdown Bath Robes and Dressing Sacques for Women, Misses, and Children in completest assortments. The window display will give you some idea of the excellent character of the stock. Some details follow:

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES; wool eiderdown, crocheted edge and satin trimmed collar; all colors and sizes up to 44, 75

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES; ripple eiderdown, large round collar, prettily appliqued, crocheted edge finish, with frogs and pocket; all colors, 98

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES; all wool ripple eiderdown, sailor collar and Kimono sleeves, prettily appliqued, silk frogs, 1.50

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES; ripple eiderdown, fine quality square collar; appliqued, satin ribbon trimming, silk frogs, 1.95

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES; Kimono style, fine ripple eiderdown, border trimming of stitched satin and silk frogs, 2.50

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES; ripple eiderdown, fine quality, double-breasted, border trimming of stitched satin, square collar, high neck, Kimono sleeves, pockets and silk frogs, 2.95

Other very pretty styles ranging in price up to 6.50

BATH ROBES; eiderdown, well made, crocheted edge finish, silk frogs and heavy worsted girdle, 2.50

BATH ROBES; ripple eiderdown, collar, sleeves and pocket satin trimmed, silk frogs and worsted girdle, 3.50

BATH ROBES; ripple eiderdown, fine quality, large collars, cuffs and pocket trimmed with satin, silk frogs and girdle, 4.50

BATH ROBES; ripple eiderdown, Kimono style, elaborate border; trimming of stitched sateen, 5.00

BATH ROBES; all wool ripple eiderdown; collar, cuffs and pocket prettily trimmed with silk embroidery and finished with satin ribbon; silk frogs and heavy worsted girdle, 6.50

BATH ROBES; all wool ripple eiderdown; large sailor collar, Kimono sleeves; border trimming of stitched satin and silk braid on collar, cuffs, pocket and down the front; silk frogs and heavy worsted girdle, 6.75

Many other styles too numerous to describe, ranging in price up to 19.75

THE SAPPHO BLANKET ROBE; in very pretty designs; large sailor collar; Kimono sleeves; ribbon trimmed; very special, 2.50

MISSES' DRESSING SACQUES; all wool ripple eiderdown—round collar trimmed with satin and silk frogs; sizes 6 to 14 yrs., 75

BATH ROBES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN; ripple eiderdown, sailor collar and cuffs, trimmed with satin; silk girdle and frogs; 4 to 8 years, 3.95

10 to 14 years, 4.50

(Second Floor, Centre.)

A Few of To-day's Other Attractions.

Furniture Specials.

BOX SEAT DINING CHAIR; solid oak, cane seat, well finished; regular price $2.25; special, 1.60

ARM CHAIR TO MATCH; regular price $4.50; special, 3.00

QUARTER SAWED GOLDEN OAK ROCKER; polish finish; regular price $4.50; special, 2.90

(Fifth Floor.)

Dinner Sets.

SPECIALLY LOW PRICED.

DINNER SETS; 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated in two colors, 5.00

DINNER SETS; 100 pieces, "Open Stock" pattern, fine thin porcelain, very handsomely decorated, 7.25

DINNER SETS; 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, 7.50

(Basement.)

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

2,500 Pairs—At One-Half Off.

These are perfectly fresh new goods, made of the very best quality yarns, and at prices truly remarkable; per pair, 95, 1.50, 2.25

(Third Floor.)

Laundry Bags.

Their usefulness and the remarkably low price of this lot are prominent features.

Only 750 in the lot, made of stripes of plain colored ticking, in different combinations; value up to 30c., each 12½

(Main Floor, Rear of Fountain, 19th St. Side.)

Comfortables, Blankets.

The first reminders of heavy bedding are here—cool mornings and early evenings. We meet your needs with values entirely out of the ordinary. These for example:—

OUR POPULAR COMFORTERS, covered on both sides with the finest silk finished silkoline, filled with snow white cotton, light and fluffy as a down quilt, 1.95

OUR POPULAR WHITE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, full size. They are heavy, with a soft silky finish and just enough cotton in them to prevent shrinking; red, pink and blue borders; per pair, 5.00

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St. Side.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

ROCKLAND COUNTY WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE, absolutely pure, natural flavor; bottle making 120 glasses, 35

Bottle making 60 glasses, 19

Bottle making 30 glasses, 10

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT, package, 10

SALMON, Cook's Pride, fancy blood red Sockeye, flat can, 10

Grape Nuts, Regular 15c. package, 8

With $1.00 worth of other groceries.

(Fourth Floor.)

Newest Fall Rugs.

SMYRNA RUGS.

9x12 — 22.50; 7.6x10.6 — 16.50; 6x9 — 11.00; 4x7 — 5.25

36x72 — 2.98; 30x60 — 1.98; 18x36 — 89c.

SMYRNA RUGS.

The Big Store's Special Rugs.

9x12 — 12.50; 7.6x10.6 — 8.50; 6x9 — 6.50

AXMINSTER RUGS.

Persian, Turkish and floral effects.

9x12 — 21.00; 8.3x10.6 — 19.00; 6x9 — 14.50

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Beautiful Carpets.

50c. TAPESTRY CARPETS, 39

Very heavy quality, large range of new choice designs, many hall and stair patterns to match.

65c. TAPESTRY CARPETS FOR 49

Double extra quality, all standard make, small and large figures, suitable for parlor, library, dining-room, chambers; also halls and stairs.

75c. TAPESTRY CARPETS, 59

The best grade. Large range of new Fall patterns, with and without border. Such well-known makes as Smith and Sanford in all their latest designs.

(Third Floor.)

September Housefurnishings Sale.

WOODEN WARE.

KITCHEN TABLES; made of hardwood; round legs; 3 ft. size, 85; 4-ft. size, 1.20

CURTAIN STRETCHERS; the latest improved style; 6x12, at 65c.; 7x14, 1.00

CLOTHES WRINGERS; 10-in. roller, 85

CLOTHES WRINGERS; guaranteed "Universal" or "Lovel's," 1.75

IRONING BOARDS; clear lumber; 4-ft. size, 28

IRONING BOARDS; with stand and folding legs; 65

BOOK RACKS, of hardwood, with four shelves, 65c.; six shelves, 85

MEDICINE OR TOILET CABINETS; with mirror, 85

CLOTHES-DRIERS; 4-ft. size, 35

WASHBOARDS, zinc face double, 29

PASTRY BOARDS, with cleated ends, 15

AGATE WARE.

AGATE RICE OR DOUBLE BOILERS; 1-qt. size, 55c.; 2-qt. size, 72

GRAY STEEL ENAMEL RICE OR DOUBLE BOILERS; 1½-qt. size, 45c.; 2-qt. size, 55

NO. 60 GRANITE SOAP DISHES, 15

AGATE BERLIN SAUCEPANS, with cover; 4-qt. size, 42

GRAY STEEL ENAMEL DRESDEN SAUCEPANS, with cover; 4-qt. size, 35

GALVANIZED WARE.

GALVANIZED ASH CAN, full bbl. size, 1.25

GALVANIZED BUCKETS, 12-qt. size, 15

GARBAGE CANS; holding 30 qts., with cover, 45

GALVANIZED CHAMBER PAILS; good size, 35

GALVANIZED WASHTUBS, 45c., 55c. and 65

BASKETS.

CLOTHES HAMPERS, 25

FANCY SCRAP BASKETS, 30

MARKET BASKETS, with cover, 40

A lot of LUNCHEON BASKETS, your choice of 4 styles, 5

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

16-inch "TURKEY" FEATHER DUSTERS, 15

NO. 7 OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, 15

Good quality WHISK BROOMS, 10

SCRUB BRUSHES, large size, of tampico, 9

8-inch BRISTLE DUST BRUSH, 25

Good quality FLOOR BROOMS; 14-inch size, 45

CORN BROOMS; extra good value, 2 for 25

NO. 6 PARLOR BROOMS, 20

NO. 7 PARLOR BROOMS, 25

(Basement.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE GERMAN WAY.

There is nothing that need disturb Americans in the act of the German gunboat in Haitian waters. It was in effect the summary punishment of piracy. The commander of the Crête-à-Pierrot had no authority recognized either by the Government of Haiti or by any other Government for the seizure of the munitions of war from the German merchantman. He was not even a belligerent. He had been warned by our Consul, speaking in the name of Germany, as well as in that of other Powers, that his assumed blockade was illegal, could not be tolerated; and would in no wise protect him from punishment if he acted on it. He took his risks, and the consequences followed swiftly and sharply.

It is probable that the commander of the Machias, had he been present, would have contented himself with demanding and enforcing the surrender of the stolen goods. That would have been more in accordance with our manners, and would have answered all purposes. But it is not the German way, and with the German way there does not seem to be any reason to quarrel, or any one who wishes to quarrel, with the exception of M. FIRMIN.

LEGISLATION AND FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

A decision of great interest has lately been rendered by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, involving the question of the constitutionality of a ten-hour law passed by the General Assembly in January, which provided that no street railway company could work its employés more than ten consecutive hours in any twelve. The constitutionality of this act was attacked by the companies affected by it, and the contest finally reached the Supreme Court, which upholds the law by the concurrent judgment of five of the seven Judges before whom the argument was made. Of the other two, Judge DOUGLASS sat silent for the reason that he is a stockholder in the corporation most directly and intimately affected. Judge BLODGET dissented in a long and vigorous opinion. In the majority opinion of Judges STINESS, TILLINGHAST, WILBUR, ROGERS, and DU BOIS the right of the Legislature to limit the hours of labor performed under private contract is affirmed. As to the construction of the act they say:

The first section forbids an officer of a company to exact more than ten hours' work, from which an inference might arise that it could accept it if rendered voluntarily, as by contract. The second section, however, rebuts such an inference, for in that section the intent is explained as follows: "The true intent and purpose of this act is to limit the usual hours of labor of the employés of street railway corporations, as aforesaid, to ten hours' actual work a day, to be performed within a period of twelve consecutive hours." This express intention to limit the hours is quite inconsistent with an inference to permit it by contract. If such an inference could stand it would be possible for parties to avoid the act by their simple consent, and thus to render it a nullity. The apparent purpose of the act is not to create a right in favor of the employés, which they might waive, so much as to guard the public safety from service too prolonged for alertness in the exercise of reasonable care.

If this be so, the public safety cannot be made dependent upon private contracts.

The dissenting opinion of Judge BLODGET seems to us to be much more logical and convincing than that of his associates. He concludes as follows:

To the constitutionality of such legislation I cannot assent, whether it is sought to be justified as a valid exercise of the police power or as an exercise of the reserved right to alter and amend the character of incorporation of the several companies affected thereby.

Section 2 of the act provides: "That it is the true intent and purpose of this act to limit the usual hours of labor of the employés of street railway corporations, as aforesaid, to ten hours' actual work a day, to be performed within a period of twelve consecutive hours, as aforesaid, whether such employés be employed by the trip, the job, the hour, the day, the week, or any other manner."

If the hours of labor in any lawful calling may be thus limited by law to ten in each day, beyond the power of either party to increase, if not to diminish them, it follows that they may be limited to eight or to twelve, or to any other number of hours in like manner and with like effect, thus substituting for the constitutional right of individual liberty of contract the transient and fluctuating will of a legislative majority which both plutocrat and demagogue will unceasingly strive to control and against which the individual will be powerless to defend, alike helpless whether the legislative spoliation of the employer or the industrial servitude of the employé shall for the hour prevail.

And if the foregoing observations shall seem to have been directed less to the limits of the legislative power over quasi-public corporations, than to the limits of the same power over the citizen, it is sufficient to reply that the latter is the graver and higher question by as much as the man is above the dollar.

For the reasons above set forth, I am of the opinion that the act in question is unconstitutional in the particulars enumerated and is wholly void. It follows from the unconstitutionality of the act, and as a necessary conclusion, that a street railway conductor, gripman, or motorman, may freely contract for such hours of labor with his company as may be agreed upon between them.

It would seem to be difficult to escape the conclusion that Judge BLODGET has the best argument. Upon the question of the right of Legislatures to restrict the liberty of contract in lawful callings as to terms and hours of labor the decisions of the courts of the different States are in conflict. Judge COOLEY, in his great work on "Constitutional Limitations," says: "The doubt might also arise whether a regulation made for one class of citizens entirely arbitrary in its character and restricting their rights and privileges could be sustained, notwithstanding its generality." Distinction in these respects must rest upon some reason which can be defended, and if the Legislature should undertake to provide that persons following some lawful employment lack the capacity to make contracts, as might be assumed in the case of infants and idiots, its action would be open to the same questions which would naturally arise if it should undertake to provide that persons following some occupations should have special privileges or be at the disadvantage of special restrictions as compared with other persons not thus favored or restricted. Furthermore, if a Legislature has the right to interfere with the freedom of contract on the part of street car employés who may wish for reasons of their own to work longer or shorter hours than those which are usual in other trades or occupations, it can with equal legality make four, six, or eight hours the legal maximum as well as ten hours. But even conceding that Judge BLODGET is wrong in his dissenting opinion and that the ten-hour law of Rhode Island is constitutional and proper, there can be very little reason to doubt that the subject is a very dangerous one to tamper with and that such tampering is much more likely to result in disadvantage than benefit to labor. New York has such a statute in Chapter 32 of its General Laws, codified from Chapter 415, Laws of 1897, which reads as follows:

Ten consecutive hours shall, including one-half hour for dinner, constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street railroads, surface and elevated, of whatever motive power, owned and operated by corporations within this State whose main line of travel and whose routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

In the case of the Brooklyn roads this provision has at times been nullified by so dividing the turns of labor that when it is desired that a man shall work more than ten hours in twenty-four he has an interval of rest between, so that in no case is the law technically violated by giving him work for more than ten consecutive hours in any consecutive twelve.

THE MONROE "DOCTRINE."

Among the most able and altogether the most spiteful of the few journals of England that systematically deride and misrepresent the United States is The Saturday Review of London. In its latest issue the leading article is entitled "England and America." Its text is taken from a remark of President ROOSEVELT relating to the Monroe doctrine to the effect that "the nations on this [American] continent must be ready to work out their own destinies among themselves." This The Review interprets, quite justly, as meaning that the United States does not intend to permit any European nation to make a lodgement on this continent. That is undoubtedly the substance, intention, and effect of what we, for lack of a better name, call "the Monroe doctrine." Nor does The Review object so strenuously to the policy involved in this statement. It admits that it is practically the same sort of a policy the British would be apt to proclaim in the same circumstances. But The Review denounces in hot terms the habit we have of calling our policy a "doctrine." This it regards as simply "gratuitous hypocrisy."

The basis of this criticism is the fact that our "doctrine" has not been generally accepted by other nations, and therefore, has no place in international law. That is not quite accurate. Our policy has, indeed, not been accepted formally by other Powers, but it has been acquiesced in in a manner involving practical acceptance. When the French Army was withdrawn from Mexico after the civil war in the United States, and after it was plain that the withdrawal was the alternative to serious difficulties with this country, the American "policy," "doctrine," or whatever you choose to call it became one of the fixed elements in the calculations of Europe with reference to the United States as substantially as if it had been proclaimed by an international congress. When the Government of Great Britain, with that wise and broad regard for facts as opposed to assumptions, agreed to arbitrate its differences with Venezuela, on the declaration by the United States that, in default of that fair and honorable course, it would be our duty to inquire for ourselves what were the real rights of our neighbor, and to maintain them, the "policy," or "doctrine," was again recognized as a thing permanently to be reckoned with by the most powerful nation of the other side of the Atlantic. It has become a part of the ascertained and determined data of international action, as much, for instance, as the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands.

But, says The Review, the permanence of this policy and its effectiveness depend entirely on our readiness and ability to maintain it by force if necessary. If Germany, for example, with its ardent desire for colonial possessions, should decide to make a permanent lodgement in the southern provinces of Brazil, she would not be restrained by any merely academic protest on the part of the United States. Of course she would not. And if Germany should decide to take possession of Holland—as was quite definitely discussed when it was supposed that the Queen would die and that Germany would insist on naming the heir to the throne—she would not be deterred by a purely academic protest from the other Powers. She would be bound only by the opposition that was or could be backed by force in either case. That is the status of some of the most important agreements in European affairs and in the affairs of the world. But do our British friends suppose that in our case the backing would be lacking? Or do they suppose that, in the present state of European relations, we should be left alone to settle such a difficulty as that? If they do, they are singularly ignorant of the elements of a reasonable calculation on the subject.

The Review thinks that in such a matter it would be the interest, and therefore the duty, of Great Britain to support the claims of Germany and to defeat our own. The contrary is the case. There is, and there can be, no serious cause of difference between Great Britain and us. There are very serious causes of difference between Great Britain and Germany. Germany seeks with the fiercest earnestness three things that she can gain only at the expense of Great Britain—colonies, sea power, and foreign commerce. The United States is a rival in neither of the first two and a friendly rival in the third. Why should Great Britain, then, be other than friendly toward the United States, and why should she fail to do in this (highly improbable) case substantially what she did during the Spanish war? Our critics may split as many hairs as they desire over the title of the Monroe doctrine, but the responsible statesmen of Europe know perfectly well that it is a reality and must be reckoned with.

LESSONS OF THE WAR GAME.

It is not likely that any one of the professional participants in the war game of last week questions that it was worth far more than it cost. Even to the enlisted men the mimicry of actual warfare, although it worked them very much harder than they are habitually worked in peace time and kept their nerves continually strained, must have given a new meaning and interest to the ordinary drills and exercises of which many of them for the first time came to perceive the actual use and meaning.

Upon the whole, the result of what are called the "joint," but were in reality the opposed, manoeuvres of the army and navy must be so far reassuring that it seems plain that no hostile fleet would venture to attempt in war to force an entrance into Long Island Sound from the east or into Narragansett Bay from the south. The risk of destruction of his fleet is reduced to the certainty of the destruction of a great part of it. And this in spite of the fact that the navy had advantages which would be denied to any hostile fleet. In the first place, it has the general naval advantage that the navy is by the nature of its being always in the condition of "mobilization," in which, even on the eve of war, our army has never found itself. In the next place, the officers of our navy have a far more complete and detailed knowledge of the position, armament, and condition of the land defenses, which no attempt is made to conceal from them, than any hostile fleet could possibly have. The whole stretch of water which was the theatre of operations was perfectly familiar to some officer on board of each ship. Moreover, the conditions of actual war cannot be successfully simulated. The sham fights were fought over waters which all the time were open to peaceful traffic. While this fact was in one way disadvantageous to the navy as hampering its manoeuvres, it was still more disadvantageous to the land defenders. The tug, for example, which made her way past the forts at Newport, and which is claimed to have countermined the waters over which the invading fleet would have had to pass, would certainly not have been allowed to pass at all if the mimic war had been real. But perhaps the greatest advantage of the navy was the existence of the Naval War College, in which the problems to be worked out last week had been repeatedly and carefully gone over. The want of a like institution for the army was so apparent as to vindicate the wisdom of Secretary ROOT in taking measures to supply it.

In spite of all this, the natural advantages of the defenders on land over the assailants by sea were as completely shown by the sham bombardments as they have been shown by so many real bombardments, from Alexandria to Matanzas and San Juan de Porto Rico. These natural advantages have been immensely increased by modern inventions, such as the disappearing carriage and the improved mortar, so that the forts on shore can drop shot and shell upon the decks of a floating enemy by which they are practically unassailable, through the impossibility of attaining the same elevations afloat as can be attained on shore. Whatever the decision of the umpires may be on the operations, the operations themselves must have left upon the minds of those who followed them carefully the gratifying belief that the defenses of the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, if they are adequately equipped and manned, will repel any naval force that can be brought against them.

No doubt there will be an immense deal of wrangling before the decisions are reached. That is the misfortune of the situation, for in the course of the controversy the existing friction between the two services can hardly fail to be increased by the imputation on each side of unfounded and unfair claims. One object of such manoeuvres is to promote the habit of co-operation between the two services, the lack of which was conspicuous in the war with Spain. Such co-operation can clearly not be attained by putting the two services into competition. Probably no zealous officer of either service cares so much for the decision of the umpires as he does for the invaluable experience of his own business which he has gained during the last ten days, an experience which an expert has declared to be, in the cases of many of the enlisted men engaged in it, equivalent to an additional year, or even more, of ordinary peace service. The question has been raised, in view of the necessity of harmony between the two services, why any decision at all need be promulgated, and it is a question not too easy to answer. In the manoeuvres of week before last the navy was divided against itself. There was no lack of interest in them, but also there was no possibility of bad blood. Another pertinent question which the manoeuvres miscalled "joint" suggest is whether it would not be possible to have joint manoeuvres properly so called in which land and naval forces might co-operate both on the side of the invader and on the side of the defender. Such a division would soften instead of sharpening whatever jealousy may exist between the two services, and would inculcate and enforce the invaluable lesson of co-operation between them.

STREET SIGNS.

The tribulations of Borough President CANTOR in carrying into effect his purpose to designate the streets by suitably descriptive signs at their intersections have been calculated to wear out the patience of even a more patient man than he can properly claim to be. He was five months in getting the appropriation for street signs of any kind through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Since then he has been hampered and delayed at every turn. The Municipal Art Commission found itself overlooked in the arrangements made for giving the wayfarer the information he needs and interposed its objections to the designs selected. This would seem to have been a gratuitous and unnecessary exercise of the function for which it was created. It is a question of legibility and utility rather than one of municipal decoration, and while it would be well to avoid anything like a disfigurement of the street intersections, no sign considered was open to this objection. Contracts are now made for some 7,500 street signs, subject to the approval of the Municipal Art Commission, which will to-day have opportunity to pass upon the designs. If the gentlemen filling this important function will kindly remember that any sign which can be read by the person who wishes to know where he is is immeasurably better than no sign at all and graciously permit themselves to be satisfied with signs which meet the exigent requirements of the case, we shall within reasonable time get some thousands of them in position and can the better determine if they meet the requirements of the case.

A new system of water supply for New York could have been provided with less fuss and trouble than has been encountered by President CANTOR in his efforts to remedy this great and universally recognized defect of Manhattan Borough. To-day, however, should cut the string. If it still remains tied in a hard knot the responsibility will rest with the Municipal Art Commission, whom it would seem to concern very little.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That death is rather less than more a respecter of persons when the persons happen to be "Christian Scientists" is a fact as well known—to those who have given the matter any attention—as it is easily explicable by the added perils to life involved in the practices, some stupid, some criminal, and all absurd, taught by the EDDY woman. When, however, as has just happened in Denver, a man dies in one of the sect's "churches" while taking part in the Eddyite "service," surrounded by a congregation as firmly convinced as himself that both death and disease are mere "mortal thoughts," without any reality at all for the enlightened, and with only a pseudo-reality for others—then the grotesque imbecility of this most abominable cult is illustrated strikingly, indeed. The man who thus demonstrated the limitations of suggestion to the only people silly enough to believe—or pretend to believe—that the powers of suggestion are limitless, was a victim of tuberculosis. For ten years, thanks to the climate of Colorado, he had been able to go about declaring himself "cured" by his faith in denials. Meanwhile he had slowly wasted away, the disease taking its usual course when neglected, and the final, fatal hemorrhage came when, in company with his fellow-fanatics and their shrewd exploiters, he was proclaiming the superiority of "faith" to the science of the doctors. Meanwhile, of course, this man had been for ten long years an ambulant centre of infection. It is this circumstance that makes the incident something more than picturesque. The death of a "Christian Scientist" is in itself no more of a loss to the world than the death of any other ignorant and deluded person; that is, it is no loss at all when the ignorance and the delusion are irremovable. Such they usually are in the case of the Eddyites, since people with a glimmer or seed of reason to which appeal can be made never get into that pestilential slough.

—In The Fishing Gazette, a paper which describes itself as "a weekly journal devoted exclusively to the commercial fisheries," we find an answer, such as it is, to the question so often asked by ourselves and others, Why is the retail price of fish so high? The reason, according to this presumably high authority in such matters, is that "the retail fish merchants have only one day to do the business for a whole week, and hence have to make the profits on that day." Which leaves us precisely as wise as we were before, and removes not a one of our suspicions, our animosities, or our convictions that the fish business needs a lot of reforming. One day in which to do the business of a whole week, indeed! What is the obstacle to doing business on five other days? To be sure, there is a fraction of our population the members of which are in a way forced to buy fish on a certain day, and as comparatively few in the vast multitude who, when they have fish for dinner, do not have meat, that desire more than one such dinner a week, naturally the fish business must be better on that particular day than on other days. But if prices were lowered into closer harmony with possible supply it would certainly be easy to sell fish all the week around, and to make profits on them, at that. But the dealers hate to lower prices—they evidently cherish the ancient delusion, now abandoned by practically everybody else, that it is better to sell a little at a big profit than a lot at a small profit. The result is that whenever the supply exceeds a special demand large quantities of excellent food are destroyed instead of being sold for what they will bring, and the poor, instead of being cheaply fed, either go hungry or else spend more than it is right or necessary they should spend.

—We note with satisfaction that The American Electrician is even more incredulous than we were as to the truth of the report that an eminent Cincinnati inventor has succeeded in turning into continuous and perpetual motion the force exerted by a permanent magnet. Putting the alleged achievement into technical scientific terms, The Electrician says: "In other words, this poor victim of his own ignorance has 'invented' an electric motor in which the field of force is supplied by a permanent magnet and the armature is of iron without coils. No further quotation or comment is required to indicate the hopelessness of this 'inventor's' case." But, while realizing the needlessness of further comment, our learned contemporary could not refrain from indulging in it—with the following rather amusing result: "The pathetic side of such cases is the most conspicuous. It is really distressing to think of the toil and time wasted by this class of people in chasing ignis fatuli [sic] when a few dollars invested in educational facilities and a few weeks of time devoted to the use of them would suffice to prevent any such entrance into a fool's paradise with the rude awakening that must inevitably follow." Now, why will people with a special knowledge of a certain subject be so harsh with those who make blunders in that domain? Their own mistakes, outside of it, are quite as dreadful as the ones they criticise. For instance, there is a "rude awakening" in store for The American Electrician if that unhappy Cincinnati man happens to know a thing or two about Latin. And it's more than likely he does, since he knows so extremely little about the laws of nature—and of magnets.

—"Crête-à-Pierrot" was a most excellent name for a Haitian man-of-war while she encountered nothing more serious than the comic opera revolutions that have so long enlivened—if they haven't constituted—the Government of Santo Domingo's western end, but it ceased to be gay and became pathetic as soon as the Germans got after the ambitious FIRMIN. Pierrot's comb was out, then, with a suddenness and thoroughness that must have seemed very dreadful to the poor fellow, accustomed as he has been from time immemorial to sufferings and trials of various sorts. A people that named their warship "Crête-à-Pierrot," however, should not have put real cannon aboard of her. It was quite out of the Pierrot character. His cannon would have been of wood, if they were not of sponge cake, and he would never have thought of bringing them to bear upon anything more dangerous than a toy Noah's ark or a flying squadron—of butterflies. But the Haitians never are consistent, and though they can make jokes, as in the naming of this vessel, they do not appreciate or live up to their own humor. It must have been the funniest of spectacles, however, to see the crew of the Crête-à-Pierrot scuttling out of her at fifteen minutes' notice, without even a thought, apparently, of defending themselves with their real guns against a foe only a trifle larger than their own ship.

LABOR AS MERCHANDISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When all men recognize the true principle of commercial civilization, viz., that all labor, whether it be muscle or brain, no matter, where when, or how employed, in factory, store, office, mine, mill, or pulpit, on land or water, whether the workman be native or foreign, Christian or atheist, when he or she recognizes that his or her labor is only merchandise to be bought or sold in an open market, where the law of supply and demand is the regulator and the supreme natural instinct of competition exists, then, and only then, will the injurious conditions in all labor unions be removed.

The unions apply the above principle when they select, hire, and pay the best, the brainest speaker and agitator they can find within themselves to gain their own ends. Competitive speakers rise among them at all times and the majority selects the one they think that best suits their views to go out disturb, disrupt, and "call out" thousands of men, who would work honestly and conscientiously and be happy with their families. They would not be driven into idleness and saloons to "argue" the balderdash of "rights and wrongs," spending what money they have and hoping to replenish by taxing others to keep them in that enforced condition with the halter of unionism about their necks.

These unions are opposed to all monopolies except the greatest of all, the "unions"; all trusts, except the union trust. "You must belong to the union or you cannot work!" The every-day phase of the strike business is not only disgusting, but it is so insolently dangerous that business men in parts of our land should take a stand, and not recognize the unions at all, in any case, no matter where, and make an intelligent anti-union organization all over the land. If you don't we'll have to arbitrate with some one yet where and when we can buy our goods.

They prattle about "fair wages," "living wages." They know, or ought to know, that there is no standard for such any more than there is a standard price for any article of merchandise. The latter they do know, for like the rest of mankind they'll hunt the newspapers and travel all over our cities and towns, in and out of all kinds of stores for something that suits, and at the cheapest price. The greed they exhibit in this case is very inconsistent with their demands. They don't care a rap where the goods come from, or whether of "union" or "scab" make, so long as they have the privilege and freedom of purchase in an open market. They, only, are to have the lawful right of buying as cheap as they can, and the unlawful right of denying others the same—"or they will break heads" and destroy other people's business.

All men and women who belong to unions must now and forever understand that the laws do and shall ever protect any man or woman in their natural right to sell their labor for what they please, and the employer to buy it for any price he can get it for, just as they have the right to go from store to store and buy goods for any price they please to give. No matter what "resolutions" may be passed in the halls of the unions, the fathers that built our Constitution "resolved resolutions" that are enacted into laws that all will have to obey. The unions want to enjoy the monopoly of opportunity to make a living, but all other monopolies they decry.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1902. W. H. H.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MANOEUVRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ordinary citizen reads with alarm the daily reports of victories and defeats from the manoeuvring grounds off the New England Coast. The army officers theoretically destroy a squadron one day, and on the next the destroyed ships claim a victory over some land batteries. This is undoubtedly very clear and satisfactory to officers in command, but the citizen is alarmed.

Not long ago Mr. Roosevelt abruptly closed a controversy between high Government officers, and in order to avoid any possible clash between the services now he should be called upon to decide who is winner of the manoeuvres. By using the same ingenious answer and calling it a "Captains' Fight" he could mislead us all, there being a grade of Captain in both services.

C. F. BOWERS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

EFFECTS OF BORACIC ACID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper of Aug. 6 I noticed an article from Philadelphia headed, "Boracic Acid Injurious," and quoting Dr. Marshall's test upon his own system. I do not know how Dr. Marshall experimented on himself with boracic acid, but am positive that if the doctor experimented with pepper, salt, mustard, vinegar, saltpetre, creosote, or any other substance that is used for the preservation of food stuffs, the effects would have been detrimental to his system. If foods preserved with borax or boracic acid have any ill effects on digestion or nutrition when eaten for long periods, these effects would have inevitably been observed in England and America, where the consumption of foods preserved with borax and boracic acid has been universal for twenty-five years. But no proof of any ill effects has ever been observed.

A healthy person is not attractive to microbes, neither is a healthy animal, but the moment an animal is killed, post-mortem changes take place. Any preservative holds these changes in abeyance. Refrigeration preserves but does not kill the animaculae, and the longer food products are held in cold storage the quicker they become affected when exposed to the atmosphere. Is it better to have the invisible ptomaine or trichina, which cannot be detected by the naked eye or taste; or a mild, innocent, absolutely harmless preservative that has never harmed mankind, that will keep food stuffs in a clean, healthful, and palatable state?

Please note the quantities of salt required to preserve codfish, mackerel, &c. These fish are not edible unless they are par-boiled or soaked over night to withdraw the salt, and in the withdrawal of the salt the nutriment is also withdrawn. And you well know salt produces scurvy.

Dr. Marshall cites high British and German authorities who condemn boracic acid as a food preservative. The most noted professors in the world, Prof. Leibriech and Prof. Virchow of Berlin; Dr. Gerlach of Weisbaden; Prof. Tunnecliff and Dr. Rose of King's College, London; Prof. Chittenden and Prof. Gels of Yale University, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughn of the University of Michigan, are absolute authorities on the effects of borax and boracic acid on the human system, nutrition, and digestion. They have made more thorough investigations than any other persons in the world, and they recommend the use of borax and boracic acid for the preservation of food stuffs. Prof. Chittenden claims that boracic acid when used as it is ordinarily for the preservation of food, increases the flow of gastric juices, thereby aiding, instead of retarding, digestion.

We know of innumerable cases of poisoning from salt, lobster, pork, strawberries, ice cream, creosote, potatoes, and even milk. Dr. Louis Fisher of New York says in the New York Medical Journal of July 5, 1902, that there are cases in which milk could not be digested at all; some patients were poisoned even by the slightest amount given in any form. In the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1900, page 348, Dr. F. C. Longworthy has an article on the possible danger from eating potatoes, and states that several years ago 357 soldiers in a battalion of the Austrian army showed symptoms of solanin poisoning, further stating that the potatoes undoubtedly caused the poisoning in this case.

We also know that pepper, salt, mustard, vinegar, and all the condiments that mankind use to tickle their palate are not conducive to aid digestion, neither are they beneficial to the human system, and I reiterate that there is not an authentic case on record of the toxic effects of borax or boracic acid on the human system.

Knowing you are desirous of giving the public facts, I trust you will give them this side of the question.

H. L. HARRIS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

A WORKMAN'S DECLARATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time would seem to have fully come when a declaration should be made and given to the world. The great "Declaration" of 1776 may well serve as the model.

Let there first be the assertion as clear and strong as language can make it of the workingman's right to be a workingman. Then let there follow a complete list, in the order of their daily occurrence, of the instances of the scurrilous abuse, unlawful interference, and violent assault to which workingmen in the anthracite region have been subjected since the strike began—a list many times longer than was Jefferson's specification of instances of the British King's tyrannical abuse of the colonies.

In the interest of the workingmen of the country at large it is a pity that the leader is not as wise, as he is presumed to be a sincere, friend of the workingman. Were he such, he would on no consideration have allowed the issue to be shifted, as it has undoubtedly been shifted, from some possibly just claims of the miners, appealing to public sympathy, to the iniquity of one set of workingmen terrorizing another within the threat: "Dare to work otherwise than as we bid you, and we will make it a hard road for you to travel."

Mr. Hewitt gives a timely warning when he says that a republican government is unworthy of the name which does not protect its humblest citizen from such outrage. It out-Czars the worst Czar of all the Russias.

CIVIS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD OF SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES censuring the carelessness of the advance guard of soldiers who preceded the President along the Lenox road was read with keen interest. Strange to say, as yet nothing has been referred to concerning their inability to see the onrushing trolley car and to endeavor to check its speed. It was their duty to be ever on the alert for dangers of just such kind, as well as the possible appearance of an anarchistic fanatic.

Would it not be feasible to clearly define the duties of an advance or body guard of soldiers who in the future may participate in such capacity and thereby avoid another such accident? In my opinion, it is entirely proper that the Pittsfield Street Railway Company be held responsible for the accident, and that necessary steps be taken to inflict a penalty. But the pronounced carelessness of the soldiers should not be permitted to go unnoticed.

FREDERIC B. MORLOK.

New York, Sept. 6, 1902.

SAYS TRUSTS ARE ABOVE THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The abuse of power is ever the outcome where wholesome restrictions are impossible or untried, and conscious and unchecked greed dominates. The trust is the natural outcome of our social evolution, as is trades unionism. The trust abuses its power. The trades union, when it attempts to do so, is restrained by law. The trust is above the law; the trades union is not. The one represents unbounded political power and boundless wealth. The other represents unbounded political power thrown away by ignorance. There is an analogy between trusts and trades unionism. Both are the outcome of the necessity of co-operation. The theory of our institutions is perfect freedom—free to buy and sell material things, and the labor that makes them. But in practice the theory vanishes into very thin air for obvious reasons. Under our evolution the natural opportunities are monopolized by the few, and the labor power of the hand has departed by reason of its displacement by machinery. To those who sighfully exclaim, "It always was so, and it always will be so," I would suggest that they carefully read up something about the progress of mechanical inventions, of which such people are totally ignorant. Further, they might also turn their attention to the study of the land question.

It seems almost impossible to imbue people's minds with the fact of the wonderful evolution the last fifty years has produced socially. When I was a boy if you needed such things as tin cans for canning, (the art was unknown at that time,) but presuming you needed such tin cans or similar ware, the tinsmith, having estimated the amount of tin and time required, gave the price, and upon receipt of the order proceeded with compasses and shears and other hand tools to make the required articles, for which, when finished, he was paid. In due course of time mechanical appliances were introduced, until they thought the acme of tin can making was reached, when a man could turn out 500 cans a day. To-day two men and two or three boys can, with the aid of automatic machinery, turn out 40,000 to 50,000 cans a day, and do the work of eighty men. This sort of thing has gone on in every conceivable industry, displacing labor and rendering it absolutely at the mercy of capital.

The individual no longer gets the full product of his labor, as he did in my boyhood's days. The man to-day is a part of the machine; the subdivision of labor is simply wonderful. No man to-day sells his labor; he has to take what he can get or starve, and, as labor is a perishable commodity and cannot be kept in cold storage, he must perforce accept the terms of the employer. So long as ten men are looking for nine jobs the term sell is a misnomer. Hence we have from necessity the labor trust, with its limited powers for self-preservation.

John Stuart Mill, the great writer on political economy, very truly says that the introduction of machinery has not lightened the laborer of a single day's toil. Let your readers buy and read the following: "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorold Rogers; "Merry England," by Blatchford; "Organized Self-Help," by Casson. They will then form some idea of the labor question.

Universal ignorance of economics is what we are suffering from. It is an imperative necessity for all classes to read on this subject. The growth of the trusts is the outcome of the competitive system. The plausible method of individual manufacturers making goods and putting them upon the market, each rushing to be first, each working in the dark as to what the other was doing, led to endless failures and overproduction, and resulted in a more co-operative method by means of corporations. These again worked independently of each other until necessity compelled them to try and come to an understanding, which, not being sufficiently conclusive and binding, ultimately led to the formation of the present trust, excellent in its principles of efficiency and economy and centralization, but most disastrous in its methods, by reason of its power for unlimited extortion.

Had the trusts been satisfied with reasonable profits and honest methods, and been content to give those who create all the wealth, the laborers, a reasonable share of earnings that represented capital, not water, their term of existence might have been prolonged indefinitely.

The public should have had cheap instead of dear goods and labor would have been better satisfied. But as it is they are thieves and brigands, and the sooner the people realize it for their own comfort and safety the better. It is a National necessity for them through legislation to take the trusts into their own hands.

Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity in the matter of trusts would have shown to much better advantage had he, as he undoubtedly could, proceeded criminally against them.

According to the New Jersey State report on corporations the actual capital in cash of the Steel Trust is $49,000,000, yet it is capitalized for $1,100,000,000 or $1,200,000,000. It extorts $28.00 a ton for its home product of structual steel and delivers in London the structual steel for bridges at $10.50 per ton respectively. Its net earnings one year were $111,067,195.

I have urged President Roosevelt again and again to read "Wealth Against Commonwealth." I trust he has done so.

The extortion of the coal barons is an object lesson for the people. The real criminals are the railroads who own over 86 per cent. of the coal lands, contrary to the law. The cost of mining coal is 93½ cents per ton, including all expenses, according to the United States report. The cost of transportation, actual hauling, according to Poor, the great railroad authority, is 80 cents for 500 tons per mile, but eliminating water and bribe money, it would not be more than 60 cents, or about one mill a mile per ton.

The railroads charge 80 cents a ton from Philadelphia to Boston, and from Baltimore to Boston 85 cents a ton; from New York to Boston 60 cents a ton. Any one who will analyze the enormous profits of trusts can come but to one conclusion: The people must own them.

WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City, Sept. 2, 1902.

THE SABBATH AND SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me why it is, when we are commanded to keep holy the seventh day, that we rest on the day which is first on the calendar?

I wish you would tell me which is the Sabbath day—Saturday or Sunday.

"PUZZLED."

New York, Sept. 5, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Noise and Fury.

"I'se observed," said Uncle Ephe, "dat wif er good many men lung power an' brain power am in inverse proportion."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Business.

When a man opens up a business, the papers say he has a large circle of friends, and after the accounts begin to accumulate in his ledger, he begins to believe it.—Atchison Globe.

Her Observation.

"Do you believe that monkeys can talk like human beings?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne; "but I have known human being who could chatter like monkeys."—Washington Star.

His Appetite Forbids.

"Why don't you go to work?" demanded the man who had been asked for a dime.

"Why, that would increase my appetite," protested the beggar, "and I have a hard enough time looking after the one I have now."—Chicago Post.

Quite Neighborly.

Whyte—How do you like your new house? Do your neighbors show a friendly disposition?

Greene—I guess so. They sent over to borrow our ping-pong set the other night while we were having an evening party.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

THE DESK SLAVE'S SONG.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

O this is the song of the man who's chained
All day to a roll-top desk;
Who, sweltering over a type-machine,
Assumeth a shape grotesque.
The breeze and the sunshine are not for him,
The sky is a mere hearsay;
He sits and he grinds 'mid the rustling sheets
Through all of the dull, dull day.

He thinks of the years when his hands were hard,
His arms like the beat of steel;
He thinks of the days when his lithe limbs made
Good time on a racing wheel;
He thinks of the day when he held his own
In harvesting hay or grain—
Then smiles at the thought that a croquet game
Can give him a next-day pain.

He sighs to remember the mighty brawn
He showed on the college track;
He thinks of the days when he played base-ball,
And wishes those days were back;
He thinks of himself in a football suit
Well padded and picturesque,
Then weeps o'er recalling the flabby form
That's chained to the roll-top desk.

O man in the field, with the hoe or plow,
O man with the ditching spade!
Yearn not for the "easy white-handed job"
Instead of your sturdy trade.
There's money—sometimes—in the office grind—
There's life in the work you do!
You are fanned and warmed by the breeze and sun
And arched with a roof of blue.

Your food is the food of a hungry man,
You sleep like the dead at night;
Your muscles are firm and your heart is good,
Your cause is the cause of right;
We slaves of the desk would renounce our hope
Of wealth or a "raise" in pay
If we could but feel as we used to feel
Back there in our "husky," day.

KAISER ENTERTAINS HIS FOREIGN GUESTS

Large Dinner Party at the New Palace, Potsdam.

The Emperor Talks for Half an Hour with the American Generals—German Manoeuvres Begin To-day.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Emperor William entertained 110 guests at dinner to-night in the new palace at Potsdam. His Majesty's guests were nearly all visitors, who have come to attend the manoeuvres, and they included Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood of the United States Army, and their aides, Lieut. Col. Kerr, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy; Commander Beehler, United States Naval Attaché; Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief of the forces of Great Britain; the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, British Secretary for War; the visiting German Princes, and the commanding Generals in charge of the manoeuvres.

The menu of the dinner was exquisite, and comprised ten courses. The Empress was present, sitting opposite the Emperor, with Lord Roberts on her right.

After dinner the Emperor mingled freely with his guests, and engaged the American Generals in conversation for half an hour. He again expressed his very high appreciation of the manner in which his brother, Prince Henry, had been treated in the United States, spoke of his admiration for President Roosevelt, and said he fervently thanked God for having spared the life of the President in the recent carriage accident. Electric cars, said his Majesty, were the enemies of humanity. He referred to the number of persons who have been killed or injured by electric cars in the streets of Berlin.

To-night, as on former occasions, Emperor William discussed the possibility of his visiting America some day. This idea has evidently great attractions for him, but he added regretfully to-night: "I fear I can never realize that dream."

Commander Beehler was invited to the dinner, although he will not attend the manoeuvres, because the Emperor wanted to bid him farewell before his return to the United States next month. The Emperor has presented to Commander Beehler a large photograph of himself, (the Kaiser,) bearing the royal autograph. He expressed his regret at the recall of the American naval attaché, and asked him what new thing he had heard about the German Navy. To this Commander Beehler replied: "The fog signals for vessels, which indicate the direction in which the ships are moving. They ought to be introduced into all navies."

A special train bore his Majesty's guests from Berlin to Potsdam and brought them back here. To-morrow morning at 5 o'clock a train will leave here to carry the distinguished visitors to the manoeuvre field.

In the course of the evening at the new palace Lord Roberts and Gen. Wood engaged in a long conversation, in which they compared their respective experiences in South Africa and Cuba.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Sept. 8.—Eighty thousand soldiers are camping in the open air to-night, and 12,000 more are quartered in farmhouses. The troops are waiting for the four days' sham battle on an immense scale that will begin at dawn to-morrow.

Emperor William will arise at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning and leave Potsdam at 4 o'clock, in order to be early on the field. A great blue and white pavilion, fringed with gold hangings, has been pitched on the southern shore of the Weissensee, and here Emperor William will bivouac on Wednesday night. He will lead the cavalry division into action on Thursday.

There was some slight skirmishing by the cavalry to-day. The roads about here are in wretched condition, having been cut up by the recent rains.

COUNT TOLSTOI TO VISIT THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

Is Expected at Her Residence in the Karpathians This Month—Admires "Carmen Sylva's" Writings.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—According to a Bucharest report, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, Count Leo Tolstoi is about to pay his long-promised visit to the Queen of Roumania, for whose character and writings he has a warm appreciation.

Count Tolstoi will, it is expected, arrive at Sinaia, the Summer residence in the Karpathians of the Roumanian King and Queen, some time this month.

The inhabitants of Jassy, Roumania, are organizing an impressive demonstration in honor of the Russian author.

It has recently been reported that Count Tolstoi intends to make his home in Roumania, since his excommunication by the Russian Holy Synod would prevent him from receiving Christian burial should he die on Russian soil. The Holy Synod has expressly forbidden the burial of Tolstoi in consecrated ground, and priests are also forbidden to perform a religious service over his body.

It is said that the Roumanian Court and people would be delighted if Count Tolstoi passed the rest of his life in that country.

BERBER REVOLT NOT SERIOUS.

Sultan of Morocco Says the Reports About It Have Been Grossly Exaggerated, and He Is Not Anxious.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that the Sultan of Morocco received him at Fez. The Sultan declared that the reports of the Berber rebellion had been grossly exaggerated.

During the Sultan's seven years' absence from Fez, says the correspondent, the Berbers have not been governed, and they now object to the restoration of law and order.

There is no truth in the reports of a disaster to the Sultan's troops, but reinforcements have been sent to the scene of trouble, some irregular cavalry being called out. The affair does not cause anxiety to the Sultan.

AIRSHIP TO CARRY PASSENGERS.

Santos-Dumont Orders a Balloon That Will Accommodate Ten Persons.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Santos-Dumont has ordered the construction of a new balloon 25 meters long and 11 meters in diameter.

It will carry eight passengers and two aeronauts.

SOUTH AMERICAN CROP OUTLOOK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The rainfall has been general throughout Uruguay and Argentina, says a dispatch from Montevideo to The Times, and the agricultural prospects are greatly improved. A fair wheat harvest is confidently expected. The outlook for the pastoral industry is decidedly better.

A NIHILIST STATEMENT.

Letter from the Workman Who Recently Attempted to Assassinate Prince Obolenski.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Petite République, in an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, publishes two letters which have been secretly circulated in Russia by the workman who recently attempted to assassinate Prince Obolenski, Governor of Kharkoff and Poltava.

In a long argument in justification of his act the man says:

"I consider it the greatest honor to have been chosen to avenge the blood of the peasants on the Czar's bandit and hangman. The peasants of Kharkoff and Poltava know that this cruel enemy of the people deserved death. The peasants of other provinces will learn, on reading the pamphlets of our party, that * * * we are struggling for the welfare of the people.

"We know that we have no quarter to expect from the Czar. Death does not terrify us."

TURKEY VERY HARD UP.

Her Finances Never in a More Critical Condition—Even the Diplomats Not Paid.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A high authority who has just returned from Constantinople says, according to the Paris correspondent of The Times, that Turkish finances were never in a more critical state than at the present time.

The penury of the Exchequer is seen in the treatment of the members of the Turkish diplomatic service, who have received only one month's pay since last February.

The same authority says that the Turkish peasants sometimes burn produce because, in the absence of means of transport, it rots on their hands. They frequently pull up the crops by the roots rather than pay the taxes imposed by the local authorities, who rob the State when they cannot rob individuals.

This, it is declared, partly explains the diminution of the revenue.

NANCE O'NEIL CRITICISED.

London Times Says Her Performance in "Camille" Is Flauntingly, Overwhelmingly Provincial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times says that the whole atmosphere of "Camille," as produced at the Adelphi Theatre last evening by Nance O'Neil and her company, is frankly, flauntingly, overwhelmingly provincial; so is Miss O'Neil's conception of Marguerite Gautier.

However, says The Times, the performance will probably give real pleasure to an unsophisticated public which knows nothing of Dumas fils, or of the traditions of the French stage.

THE QUARREL ON THE AMERICA.

Maritime Court Finds That Capt. Johanssen's Claim Is Untenable.

TROMSOE, Norway, Sept. 8.—The Maritime Court has found that Capt. Johanssen's claim that he was Captain of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic steamship America is untenable.

According to the contract signed at Franz Josef Land in August, 1901, it is declared, Capt. Johanssen was only sailing master, and subject to Evelyn B. Baldwin's orders, both on sea and land.

GEN. MacARTHUR RETURNS.

He Thinks War Game Showed Sound Forts Could Not Be Forced by Hostile Fleet.

Gen. MacArthur, accompanied by Gen. Barry, Major Harrison, Capt. Judson, and Capt. Gilmore, returned to this city Sunday night from the army and navy war game.

Gen. MacArthur expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the manoeuvres, and said he thought the army had had the better of the engagements. It demonstrated to his mind the impossibility of an enemy being able to attack New York by forcing the forts along the Sound. In time of war, he said, not only would the protection afforded by mines and torpedoes be great then, during the war game, but the lights in lighthouses would also be extinguished, thus making the approach of a hostile fleet much more difficult.

The General was at his office in the Army Building for a short time—just long enough to open his mail.

DIES AT AGE OF 104 YEARS.

Mrs. Rhoda J. Churchill of Middleborough, Mass., a Real Daughter of the Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Rhoda J. Churchill of Spring Street, the oldest resident of this town and possibly of the Commonwealth, died at her home last evening, aged 104 years and 8 days. It was only a week ago last Saturday that the venerable lady observed her one hundred and fourth anniversary of her birth.

Mrs. Churchill was born in Bridgewater, but for the past 100 years she had lived in Middleborough. She was the eldest of a family of six children. At the age of sixteen her mother died, and she was given the entire charge of the family. By her care they all grew to manhood and womanhood, but all have passed away.

Mrs. Churchill held the distinction of being one of the few living in the United States who were real "daughters" of the Revolutionary war. Her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were in that struggle, and Mrs. Churchill told interesting stories of the preparations in this town for the struggle. She also told of the Middleborough troops marching in the defense of Plymouth in the war of 1812. She was the oldest living member of the First Congregational Church, which dates back to 1694.

BELLEVUE NURSES' PETITION.

The eighty-four members in the junior class of the Bellevue Training School for Female Nurses are circulating a petition which will complain against the rules of the institution as set down by Miss Delano, the Superintendent.

Miss Delano was until recently connected with the institutions on Randall's Island. She became Superintendent of the training school upon the acceptance of the resignation of Miss Brennan. One of the new rules as set down by Miss Delano, and one against which the nurses are objecting, provides that they shall not speak to the male nurses or physicians after their hours of duty.

The petition, it is expected, will be signed by nearly all of the female nurses in the school, and will then be sent to the Board of Trustees. Miss Delano is now on her vacation.

IRISH M. P.'S PROSECUTED

Summonses Against Messrs. Reddy, Burke, and O'Donnell.

Result of a United League Demonstration at Birr on Aug. 15—Prosecutions Are Under Crimes Act.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In connection with the United Irish League meeting held at Birr last month, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, summonses are being issued under the Crimes act against Michael Reddy, M. P., E. Haviland Burke, M. P., John O'Donnell, M. P., Mr. Lowry, (Chairman of the Birr Board of Guardians,) and two local members of the league.

Birr is in King's County, Ireland, and the district in which the town is situated is a centre of United Irish League agitation.

The meeting which has now resulted in the issuance of summonses against three members of Parliament was held on Aug. 15. It was arranged for that day, because the annual athletic sports, under the auspices of the Birr Sports Company, were held on the same day, and the officials of the United Irish League discovered that some of the shareholders of the Sports Company, including Lord Rosse, were connected with the Irish Land Trust, the organization which the Irish landowners have just formed.

The members of the league were also anxious to get up a counter-demonstration because the Birr District Council presented an address of welcome to the members of the local militia on their return from South Africa.

The league demonstration was an elaborate affair. The authorities, fearing serious disturbance, ordered that all the public houses in Birr be closed on Aug. 15, and drafted a large force of police into the town.

In spite of the counter-attraction, the boycotted sports were highly successful. There was a good attendance, including a considerable number of Catholics, and there were record entries for most of the events.

The league demonstration, however, was even more successful. It included sports, and at the conclusion of this part of the programme a procession was formed back to the town, and a meeting held in one of the squares, under the shadow of a statue of the Duke of Cumberland of Culloden fame.

Michael Reddy, M. P., said they had shown that the entire strength of the rebel will of the rebel people of King's County was alive that day and kicking, in spite of all the sycophants and all the reptiles that ever crawled from Dublin Castle to the Castle in Birr, and in spite of those who had committed an outrage a few months ago on the name and fame of the Nationalists of King's County in welcoming back to Birr the butchers who had fought against liberty in South Africa.

John O'Donnell, M. P., urged the Birr shopkeepers to display their cards of membership in the United Irish League on fair days and market days. There was, he said, no law to prevent them publishing the names of those who joined their organization.

A resolution was passed calling upon the people to refuse to patronize shopkeepers who do not support the National cause.

"CAPTAIN MOLLY."

An American Comedy at the Manhattan Theatre.

It was perhaps not to be expected that the heroine of Mr. George C. Hazleton's "Molly Pitcher," which was produced for the first time last night at the Manhattan Theatre, should bear any resemblance to the character of the same name, as depicted by the mere historian. The main business of the mere historian is with facts—all the facts and nothing but the facts. The writer of comedy, on the other hand, has to do with life, and more particularly with such manifestations of life as are capable of treatment upon the stage.

The Molly Pitcher of the historian, it appears, was married, and had the further disadvantage, from the point of view of the playwright, of being distinguished by red hair, freckles, and a temper to match. It does not appear that until the day of the battle of Monmouth she ever organized a company of artillery, interfered with the course of martial law, or did anything of that sort. She was just a woman, and did a woman's duty of carrying water to the fighters until along came the chance to help serve a gun, the crew of which had been mostly shot down at an important moment, and then her red hair and freckles and the hint of Satan in her inflammable temper got the better of her, and she turned to and fought the British with notable results.

Such details, be it granted, are not, according to current conceptions, dramatic. Even as Barbara Frietchie in Mr. Clyde Fitch's hands lost her old gray head, so Molly was doomed to lose her red hair, her bad temper, and her freckles. But having sacrificed these uninspiring details, (which somehow do insist upon rousing the imagination,) is it not the playwright's business to compensate for them by revealing a more deeply dramatic truth? Mr. Fitch's "Barbara Freitchie" is not by any means to be cited as an example of this sort of writing, but it opened with an act of exquisite comedy, racy and convincing as a bit of American genre, while the later acts were at the worst sound melodrama.

The play of "Molly Pitcher" does nothing of the sort. There is much of the conventional tomfoolery of the stage, verging upon horse play; but not a touch of comedy. There is much sound and fury; but even in the way of melodrama it signifies nothing.

At the end of the second act, for example, a newly organized company, which is obviously intended to hold the sympathy of the audience, refuses to follow the commander whom Washington (unaware that he is the villain of the piece) has appointed for it, and secedes in favor of the hero of the play, who, after a feeble protest, accepts its insubordinate action—and this in the face of Valley Forge.

At the end of the fourth act the alleged hero, in order to test Molly's affection for him, pretends to have died of his wounds, and induces a parcel of village drunkards to carry him in to Molly upon a stretcher. Molly's grief at seeing him dead (as she supposes) betrays her into a confession of her love, and then the hero rises on his bier and claims her, trying the while to carry the whole thing off as a joke. One cannot help wondering what the red-headed Molly of the freckles and the temper would have had to say on the subject.

Considered either as a melodrama or as a farce, the whole affair is revolting and disgusting. In a play that calls itself "An American Comedy," it is beneath contempt. The judicious, glad of a chance to quit their traditional function of grieving, burst into hearty laughter. Even the mantle of charity, which is used to cover the multitudinous sins of historical fiction, falls in tatters in being stretched to cover such balderdash as this.

The relieving grace of the play (which could not quite save it) was the acting of Miss Elizabeth Tyree. In a crude and bungling manner her part of Molly gave scope for a considerable display of animal spirits and hoyden charm, and in taking advantage of them she showed, what she has so often shown before, that within the lines of such parts she is very attractive and very charming. Alone in herself she is almost worth the price of admission.

OTHER OPENINGS.

"Hearts Aflame," which ran for a week last Spring, was used last night to open the Bijou Theatre for the season under rather trying circumstances. At the close of the second act the electric lights went out and threatened to prevent the presentation. And then its author, Mrs. Genevieve G. Haines, when called by the audience, limped so painfully as the result of her fall from the stage last Thursday, that she could hardly stand. Otherwise the play went off in a promising manner. The piece has been considerably cut and otherwise altered.

The cast has been somewhat altered. Aubrey Boucicault playing the leading part of Paul Charteris, taken by Robert Haines last May. Arnold Daly is still the weak husband, and Dorothy Dorr the wife. Margaret Drew as La Caprice is new, and has worked up her part well.

"Robin Hood" was given by the Bostonians at the Academy of Music last night and its music and fresh forest scenes were much appreciated. The scenes were fresher than the audience knew, for they were not in place until a late hour in the afternoon, the entire first act having been destroyed by the fire of several days ago, and having been replaced with considerable difficulty.

This revival is an attempt to find out whether light opera is wanted by the audiences at the Academy of Music. If the pleasure with which Mr. H. B. Smith's well remembered story and Mr. De Koven's music—which is even better remembered—was received last night by the crowded house be taken as augury, then the Academy will have more operas.

It was almost a new "Robin Hood." The costumes, properties, and the scenery were beautiful. The pictures of Sherwood Forest at early dawn, showing the rising mists and changing lights, Robin Hood's "merrie men," the foresters and archers in their costumes of green, all formed a pleasing spectacle. The chorus, composed of about a hundred persons, was excellent. A considerable number of the principals of the original cast took their old parts.

William H. Crane opened the Criterion Theatre last night in a two weeks' appearance with "David Harum." It was his first engagement in New York since his long run in this play at the Garrick two seasons ago.

The house was well filled with first nighters to welcome him, and this quiet comedy pleased them, as it did previously. With few exceptions, Mr. Crane had the same support as when at the Garrick. Among those who were well received were Frank Burbeck as a New York lawyer; Charles Jackson as David's clerk; Lois Francis Clark, as the widow who had seen better days; Perdita Hudspeth, as the ward of Gen. Wolsey, and Earle Ryder, as a hero in reduced circumstances.

After this short revival Mr. Crane starts on an extended tour, leaving the Criterion stage to "Iris."

At the Grand Opera House "The Fatal Wedding" was successfully revived.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

Lovers of music have "The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square.

The fun of "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard" appeals to hosts of people.

"Soldiers of Fortune," the brisk melodrama at the Savoy, is playing to good houses.

The strong company and comedy of "Mrs. Jack" fills Wallack's nightly.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is one of the happiest and longest on record. The management yesterday made arrangements by which the State Bankers' Association will attend in a body and occupy the entire Casino Theatre one night during its annual meeting the first week in October.

"The Mummy and the Humming Bird" is being successfully presented by John Drew at the Empire.

Brandon Tynan is scoring a hit as "Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Jameson Lee Finney is meeting good fortune as "The New Clown" at the Garrick.

"King Highball" is the title of Rice's latest surprise at the New York.

"Jane Eyre" is presented at the Murray Hill.

"The Fatal Wedding" is to be seen at the Grand Opera House.

"The King of Detectives" is the play for the week at the New Star.

"Kidnapped in New York" plays at the Third Avenue this week.

"The Fatal Card" is the attraction at the America.

The romp and romance of "Sally in Our Alley" leads many to the Broadway. The annual meeting of the International Association of Fire Department Engineers will be held in New York next week, and on the night of Wednesday, Sept. 17, about 700 of the members will attend the performance of "Sally in Our Alley."

Mary T. Stone, who dramatized "A Social Highwayman" for E. M. and Joseph Holland, yesterday was appointed a play reader in the contest at the Woman's Exhibition. The first reader named was Maude Banks, and the third is to be nominated this week.

Mrs. Robert Osborn yesterday engaged for the musical comedy company at her playhouse, Mr. Alfred Hickman, who nas just returned from London, where he was in "A Country Girl" at Daly's. Mr. Hickman was the original Little Billie in "Trilby."

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 8.—"For Her Children's Sake," by Theodore Kremer, which was written as a companion piece to "The Fatal Wedding," was produced at the Camden Theatre to-night for the first time on any stage. One of the chief features is a hurdle race, represented as taking place in a circus. During a rehearsal of this act at the Grand Opera House, New York, Selma Herman was injured, and was replaced to-night by an understudy. Miss Herman's physicians promise she will be able to appear at the opening at the Grand Opera House Sept. 15.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Elizabeth Kennedy made her début here to-night as Mme. Trentoni in Clyde Fitch's well-known play "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." The house was crowded with the Summer contingent, and people from many different sections of the country received the performance favorably. This bodes well for Miss Kennedy, who is to travel widely with the play. Theodore Babcock was also well received as Captain Jinks.

Vaudeville and Concerts.

"Dr. Bill" is presented by James E. Wilson at Proctor's Fifth Avenue. Continuous vaudeville is still predominant in the Twenty-third Street house. "The Black Flag" is seen in the Fifty-eighth Street, while "The Other Gabriel" is the play for the week at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with Florence Leslie as leading woman.

Tom Miner's Bohemian Burlesquers present "A Bohemian Beauty" at the Dewey.

"The Village Lawyer" is the headliner at Hurtig & Seamon's.

The Eden Musée feature continues to be the pictures of King Edward's coronation.

Among the passengers on the steamship La Bretagne, which reached this port Sunday, was M. de Kolta, magician, who will appear at the Eden Musée. M. de Kolta says that he will present some wonderful illusions.

At Keith's the bill is headed by Wormwood's monkey circus. The biograph shows a fine picture of the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay on Aug. 30.

This is the tenth and last week of "Japan by Night" at the Madison Square Garden Roof.

Creatore is still heard at the Paradise Roof.

Duss is drawing near the close of his engagement at St. Nicholas Garden.

The Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium are well attended.

This is announced as the last week of Shannon's Band and Pain's fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

ANNIVERSARY AT WALLACK'S.

The fiftieth anniversary of Wallack's Theatre was observed there last night. At the end of the second act Alice Fischer, who is playing there the title rôle in "Mrs. Jack," came before the curtain and spoke a few minutes, referring to the event, saying:

"Fifty years ago to-night occurred an epoch-making event in the theatrical history of New York, the dedication of this theatre by Lester Wallack. No greater honor has been conferred on me in my career than this privilege of recalling to you the famous players of that day and our own who have appeared here. I simply wish to offer a tribute of my respect and admiration for a man who was an honor to his profession and a benefactor to the cause of dramatic art."

WILLIAM COURTNEY ENGAGED.

William Courtney, who has been conducting a stock company at Albany and who was a member of the Empire Stock Company last year, began rehearsing yesterday with Virginia Harned's company, which is to produce Pinero's play "Iris" at the Criterion. When Mr. Courtney came down from Albany last Saturday he was greatly surprised to be told by Mr. Frohman that he was wanted to play with the company. The announcement will also be a big surprise for theatre folk.

Recently Mr. Frohman brought from England an actor, James Le Strange, to play the leading juvenile parts this year, and the change to Mr. Courtney was quite unexpected. It is understood that Mr. Le Strange will go on the road with the Empire Stock Company, playing the part Mr. Courtney played in "The Wilderness."

MAURICE J. POWER DEAD

Aqueduct Commissioner Succumbs to Attack of Diabetes.

Had Been a Sufferer from the Disease for Some Time—His Business and Political Career.

Aqueduct Commissioner Maurice J. Power died at his home, 317 East Nineteenth Street, last night of diabetes, from which he had been a sufferer for some time. He was seized with an acute attack about a week ago and pneumonia supervened.

Maurice J. Power was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1836. His parents emigrated to Utica, N. Y., when he was three years old and soon thereafter came to this city. At the age of twelve Mr. Power began to study monumental sculpture in stone under the direction of Robert E. Launitz. He followed this occupation for twenty years with great success, and then turned his attention to bronze founding.

In 1868 he established the National Fine Art Foundry, in East Twenty-fifth Street, where were produced many notable pieces of bronze sculpture. Among these were the battle monuments at Trenton and Monmouth, N. J.; Newburg, Albany, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Augusta, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Clinton, Holyoke, Lawrence, and Springfield, Mass., and others in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina. Among his best works were the statue of Patriotism, erected at Kingston, N. Y., and the memorial on the capture of André, at Tarrytown.

Mr. Power was the political protégé of Samuel J. Tilden, who placed him at the head of the Democratic Party in the famous old Sixteenth District. After the decision of the Electoral Commission against Tilden in February, 1877, Mr. Power assisted in the formation of the Democratic organization which nominated and elected Edward Cooper to be Mayor in 1878. In 1886 Mr. Power was made Chairman of the County Democracy, and remained in that place until the association was merged with the State Democracy in 1894. Previous to his elevation to the leadership of the County Democracy he had been the first lieutenant of Hubert O. Thompson.

Mr. Power was made a Police Court Justice by Mayor Cooper in 1880, and served for ten years. President Cleveland on June 25, 1893, appointed him United States Shipping Commissioner for the Port of New York, a place he filled until selected as Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor W. L. Strong in December, 1897. Mayor R. A. Van Wyck reappointed him in January, 1898. Mr. Power always took an active interest in Celtic organizations.

A widow survives him. Her maiden name was Mary F. O'Brien, to whom he was married thirty-four years ago. They had no children.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Epiphany, on Lexington Avenue.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL DEAD.

Well-Known English Chemist Was Born in 1826—Had Been President of Many Scientific Bodies.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, Bart., Honorary Secretary and Director of the Imperial Institute and ex-President of the British Association and various other scientific bodies, is dead.

Sir Frederick Abel was born in London in 1826. He was known principally by his work in chemistry. In 1851 he accepted the chair of chemistry in the Royal Military Academy, holding it until 1855. The year preceding his retirement from the Academy he became chemist of the War Department, serving until 1888. In recognition of his knowledge concerning explosives he was, in 1883, appointed Royal Commissioner on Accidents in Mines, and in 1888 was made President of the Committee on Explosives, serving until 1891.

Sir Frederick became Organizing Secretary of the Imperial Institute in 1887, and was its Honorary Secretary and a Director at the time of his death. He had been President of the Iron and Steel Institute, the Chemical Society, the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Chairman of the Society of Arts.

The Albert, Bessemer, Royal, and Telford Medals were awarded to Sir Frederick. He was created a Baronet in 1893. His published works are: "The Modern History of Gunpowder," "Gun Cotton," "On Explosive Agents," "Researches in Explosives," and "Electricity Applied to Explosive Purposes." He was joint author, with Col. Bloxam, of a "Handbook of Chemistry."

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

During a discussion of the manners of the sons of distinguished Americans, the other evening, an instructor in one of the private military academies along the Hudson River told this story:

"The Faculty of our school were delighted when Gov. Crane of Massachusetts sent his son to us, and we all grew very fond of him, for he was a bright and extremely modest youth. In fact his modesty was so marked that we often talked about it among ourselves. One day there came to the school a party of distinguished visitors, and the Principal called up a number of the brightest boys in order to question them. Among these was young Crane.

"'Robert, who is the Governor of Massachusetts?' inquired he, turning to the boy suddenly.

"The youth thought for a time and then answered: 'I am sure I don't know.'

"'You certainly don't mean to tell me you do not know who the Governor of your own State is?' replied the astonished man. 'Think a moment longer.'

"'I am sorry, Sir, but I really don't know,' answered the boy.

"'Why, Robert, your father is the Governor of Massachusetts,' exclaimed the bewildered Principal.

"'Yes, he told me that himself once,' answered the boy in the same quiet manner, 'but I never believed it. I thought he was only stringing me.'"

SECOND PRIZE.

The venerable Bishop Williams of Connecticut, for many years Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, and who lived all his life a bachelor, was talking one day with a young man from the West about a possible tax a Western State was trying to impose on bachelors, the tax to be increased a certain per cent. for every ten years of bachelorhood.

"Why, Bishop," said the young man, "at your age you would have to pay about $100 a year."

"Well," said the Bishop quietly, and in his old-time vernacular, "it's wuth it."

THIRD PRIZE.

This story of an old farmer living in the South who had traveled very little is told by Mayor Low. Some law business arising, the old gentleman was compelled to visit a large town about 100 miles from his farm. He and his family were dreadfully afraid of the journey, but nothing happened, and on his return he was greeted with joy and many questions.

"See here, I'll tell ye," said the newly returned traveler; "if the world's as big each way as 'tis the way I've been—it's a whopper!"

New National Bank for Duluth.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 8.—Another new National bank project is proposed for Duluth. The proposed capitalization is $500,000. Application for a charter has been made to the Controller of the Currency, and it is expected that the new institution will be in operation in sixty days. This bank is entirely distinct from the new Federal National, promoted by Milwaukee and Marquette men, which also has $500,000 capital.

New Publications. | New Publications.

HARPERS

The Vultures

Illustrated $1.50

A Novel of Russian Intrigue

by HENRY SETON MERRIMAN Author of "The Sowers."

This is an exciting novel of love and adventure. The attaches of the diplomatic foreign offices play an important part.

HARPERS

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Edward H. Rauch.

Special to The New York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Sept. 8.—Capt. Edward H. Rauch, aged eighty-two, editor and publisher of the Mauch Chunk Democrat and News, died to-day. He was born in Lancaster County, and in 1830, together with Edward McPherson, began the publication at Lancaster of the Independent Whig. Later he started the Lehigh Valley Times at Bethlehem, from which place he came to Mauch Chunk in 1857, and purchased the Coal Gazette. He was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1860-1861, and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln. He recruited Company H, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was Captain. Later he became provost marshal for Carbon and Luzerne Counties, and participated in many important arrests of the "Molly Maguires." In 1864 he established the Berks County Zeitung, at Reading. Later, with Thomas Cochran, he started the Father Abraham at Lancaster. He returned to Mauch Chunk in 1877.

Daniel Mann.

Daniel Mann, father of Louis Mann, the actor, and Samuel D. Mann, the composer, died yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock at his home, 180 East Seventy-sixth Street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Mann was sixty-eight years old, and was born in Germany, where also he was educated at the University of Wurms. When he was about twenty years old, he came to America and entered the wholesale butcher business. He retired some years ago. During the administration of Mayor Grant he was made Inspector in the Docks Department.

Mr. Mann was always interested in the stage, and in his younger days he was a backer of the old Stadt Theatre on the Bowery. He leaves a wife and three sons. The funeral will be held from his late home to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

J. J. WILKINSON, for many years prominent in Virginia politics, and an ex-member of the Legislature from Pittsylvania County, died suddenly Sunday night of heart disease, at Newport News, Va.

Capt. C. TYLER MORLEY, a well-known vessel owner and shipbuilder of Marine City, Mich., died yesterday from a paralytic stroke. Capt. Morley was sixty-three years of age, and retired from active work on the lakes five years ago.

ELMER L. OLIVER, aged forty-one, one of the best-known contractors of Rochester, N. Y., was found dead in his bed from heart disease yesterday. He was in excellent health the day before. He was a member of several fraternal societies, including Rochester Lodge, No. 660, F. and A. M.

DUNCAN R. GRANT, an ex-Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., died at his home there Sunday, after a long illness, aged eighty-five years. He was elected Mayor in 1880 and served one term. In 1883 he was elected Water Commissioner, serving in that capacity until his death. Mr. Grant was born in 1816.

The Rev. C. F. ZIMMERMAN, editor of The German Evangelical Magazine, Sunday school papers, leaflets, &c., and for twenty years Presiding Elder of the Wisconsin Conference, died in Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday night. The Rev. Mr. Zimmerman was very prominent in his Church. He was fifty-nine years old.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, a prominent member of the New York bar, died last evening in the Hotel Lincoln at the age of sixty-four years. He was a son of the late Chief Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court and a brother of Justice George L. Ingraham of the Supreme Court. He had been in failing health for some time. Three sons and two daughters survive him. He was a member of the St. Nicholas and Manhattan Clubs. The funeral service is to be in the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

FRANK TOUSEY, founder of Judge, died of pleurisy on Sunday in his apartments in the Van Corlear, 201 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was born in Brooklyn in 1853 and he started in the publishing business in 1872 with Norman L. Munro & Co. In 1877 he went into business under the firm name of Tousey & Small at 34 North Moore Street. The firm was dissolved in 1878, and he continued business in his own name. In 1882 he made an assignment. The business was carried on for the benefit of the creditors, and all debts were soon paid. He was a member of the Press Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Columbian Yacht Club, and the owner of the yacht Navana.

Death of a Campaign Song Writer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Morris D. Macknet, manufacturer of a grate bar of his invention, died yesterday in his home in Brunswick Street. He was forty-one years of age and prominent politically and socially. He was a member of the old Aqueduct Board, the Essex County Republican Society, and the Republican Indian League. He had gained considerable fame by the writing of campaign songs.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 8.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ALNOR, Mary, 778 Greenwich St.	1	7
ARATA, Teresa, 70 Baxter St.	1	7
BOWEN, Mary A., 104 Christopher	3	6
BRAMLICH, Richard, 2,025 1st Av.	25	6
BERRI, Emily A., 549 9th Av.	5	8
BURNETT, Andrew C., 302 W. 145th.	63	7
BURNS, Hannah, 22 Lewis St.	39	6
BANKS, Henry, 759 2d Av.	1	7
BROGAN, Mary, 1,463 Madison St.	24	6
BROOKS, Bridget M., 144 W. 30th.	56	7
BROWN, Margaret, 231 E. 29th St.	24	7
COSTKA, Theodore, 313 E. 73d St.	1	7
CLARK, Herman, Port Chester, N. Y.	63	7
DIAMOND, Lilly, 26 Essex St.	1	7
DIXON, Harry, 23 Greenwich St., Jersey City	29	7
DIVILE, Caroline, 506 1st Av.	57	7
DAVIDSON, Alfred, 1,982 Park Av.	1	7
DAY, Henry, 31 W. 56th St.	70	7
ESTERSON, Isaac, 55 Lewis St.	30	6
EPSTEIN, Jacob, 136 Goerck St.	1	7
FISHER, Julianna, 77 Horatio St.	73	7
FREEDMAN, Wolf, 172 Essex St.	48	6
FOOTE, Mattie E., 1 W. 131st St.	50	7
FITZPATRICK, John B., 5 Spring St.	21	6
GRAFFEO, Maria, 329 E. 12th St.	55	6
GHALONI, Christopher, 46 E. 7th St.	53	6
HANKINS, Cornelia D., 408 St. Nicholas Av.	50	8
HEALY, Mary, 161 E. 104th St.	40	7
HEBELER, Rose, 1,739 Avenue A.	1	7
HALPERN, Jacob S., 102 Avenue B.	48	7
HUSTON, Daniel, 506 W. 16th St.	33	7
KAUFMAN, Abraham, 30 Monroe St.	1	7
KEELY, Mark, 291 10th Av.	18	5
KELLY, Francis, 741 8th Av.	30	6
KUGLER, Florence M., 205 E. 60th.	16	7
KENNELLY, Lawrence, 548 E. 86th St.	1	7
KERWIN, Thomas F., 268 W. 144th.	47	7
LARKIN, Margaret, 498 W. 130th.	79	7
LEONARD, Martin, 11 Hamilton St.	1	7
LAVENDER, Charles, 1,095 3d Av.	52	7
LEVINE, Meyer, 162 Orchard St

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beat Pittsburg in Two Contests at Polo Grounds.

ST. LOUIS LOST TO BROOKLYN

Philadelphia and Cincinnati Broke Even in a Two Games Series—Boston Defeated Chicago—Other Scores.

Yesterday's "double-header" between the New York and Pittsburg baseball teams on the Polo Grounds was a treat to the local supporters of the game, as both contests were won by McGraw's men. They outplayed the champions at every stage, their fielding, batting, and base running being excellent. By defeating the Pittsburgs twice in one afternoon the New Yorks did what no other team had accomplished during this fast-waning season.

For five innings during the first game neither side got a man home. Both teams tallied once in the sixth, but New York won the game in the latter half of the seventh, when by heavy batting the local players scored 2 runs. Dunn singled, McGinnity sacrificed, and Browne with a fine drive for three bases brought Dunn home. Roger Bresnahan, who is only convalescing after a brief illness, scored Browne with a neat bunt. Bresnahan's playing of the first-base position was remarkably good, as he had seventeen put-outs to his credit.

Jack Cronin and Sam Leever were the opposing pitchers in the second contest, which was not as easily won as the first, the final score being 7 to 4. The local players led off by hitting Leever freely, scoring 3 runs in the first and 2 in the second inning. The visitors did not tally until the seventh inning, when they bunched their hits for 4 runs.

This unlooked-for rally caused the local enthusiasts no little amount of worry, but Cronin got good control of the ball again, and no more runs were made by the opposing batsmen. The home team gathered in 2 more in the eighth inning. Bowerman sent the ball spinning to left field for two bases, and went to third on Lauder's safe bunt. A wild pitch scored Bowerman and Lauder reached third, from which he ran home when Smith hit to right for two bases. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Browne, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Sebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	McGraw, ss.	0	1	0	6	0
Leach, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1	Bres'h'n, 1b.	0	2	17	1	0
Wagner, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Bower'an, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Burke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	1	6	1
Conroy, ss.	0	0	5	2	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Dunn, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McGin'ty, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	5	24	10	1	Total	3	9	27	19	1

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 .—3

Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 4. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Chesbro, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Chesbro, 2. Three-base hits—Wagner, Browne. Two-base hits—Lauder, Leach. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Stolen bases—Lauder, Bresnahan. Double play—Bresnahan and Bowerman. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, 1; by Chesbro, 1. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	Browne, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Sebring, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	McGraw, as.	2	2	3	2	1
Leach, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1	Bres'h'n, 1b.	0	2	5	3	0
Wagner, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Bower'an, c.	2	1	4	1	0
Burke, lf.	0	0	3	1	1	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	4	2	1
Conroy, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	G. Smith, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
H. Smith, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Phelps, c.	0	1	3	1	0	Cronin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Leever, p.	1	1	0	2	0						
Total	4	7	24	13	2	Total	7	13	27	11	3

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4
New York ..... 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 .—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 3. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Cronin, 4. Struck out—By Leever, 3; by Cronin, 5. Two-base hits—Lauder, Leever, Dunn, Bowerman, G. Smith. Sacrifice hit—Cronin. Stolen bases—Browne, (3;) McGraw. Double play—Beaumont and Conroy. Wild pitches—Cronin, Leever. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

Although Keeler, Dahlen, and McCreery were absent from the game yesterday, the Brooklyn players defeated the St. Louis team, by the score of 6 to 1 at Washington Park. Newton pitched in fine form for eight innings, but in the ninth the visitors scored their only run on base hits by Capt. Donovan, Kruger, and Brashear. The O'Neill battery was not effective until after the first inning, during which the home team made four runs, when the side should have been retired in one-two-three order. With one man out, Kruger fumbled Dolan's grounder and M. O'Neill got tangled up with Flood's bunt after Farrell had got his base on balls. This filled the bases. Dolan was forced at the plate on Irwin's infield hit, but "Bill" Donovan's drive to left field scored Farrell and Flood and advanced Irwin to third base. Newton hit over the catcher's head, and Irwin and Donovan tallied. In the fifth Dolan's three-base drive to deep centre and Flood's single to right scored another run. "Bill" Donovan, who played right field, hit the ball to deep centre and made the circuit of the bases for a home run before it was returned. The St. Louis men will play their farewell game of the season with the Brooklyns this afternoon. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J. Far'l, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1	Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Nichols, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	C. Farrell, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
P.D'n'v'n, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Flood, 2b.	1	3	1	3	0
Kruger, ss.	0	2	1	0	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Brash'r, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	W. D'v'n, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	Newton, p.	0	1	0	3	0
J. O'Neill, c.	0	0	9	2	0	Wheeler, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
M. O'Neil, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Latimer, c.	0	0	5	0	0
*Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	6	24	12	4	Total	6	7	27	10	1

*Batted in ninth inning for M. O'Neill.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Brooklyn ..... 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 .—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hits—Dolan, C. Farrell. Home run—W. Donovan. Stolen base—P. Donovan. First base on balls—Off M. O'Neill, 1; off Newton, 4. Struck out—By M. O'Neill, 8; by Newton, 3. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

TWO GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 8.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati broke even on a double header to-day. In the first game the home team won on opportune hitting. In the second contest the visitors hit Iberg freely, while Thielman kept the hits scattered. Both games were poorly played. In the fifth inning of the second game Hulswitt and Maloney indulged in a lively fist fight, and both were put out of the game. Scores by innings:

				R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	3
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	.	5	11	4

Batteries—Philippe and Bergen; Duggleby and Dooin.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	7	14	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8

Batteries—Thielman and Bergen; Iberg and Dooin.

BOSTON, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A pass, an out, and Cooley's single in the third gave Boston the winning run in to-day's game. Morrissey, formerly of the Manchester, New England, team, pitched for Chicago, and held Boston down to five hits. Willis pitched a splendid game, not allowing more than a single hit in an inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	5	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Morrissey and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	80	33	.730	Chicago	58	61	.487
Brooklyn	65	57	.533	St. Louis	54	64	.458
Boston	60	57	.513	Philadelphia	49	70	.412
Cincinnati	60	60	.500	New York	42	75	.359

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

American League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	11	5
Philadelphia	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	13	1

Batteries—Moore and Wood; Waddell and Schreck.

AT DETROIT.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9	0
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	8	13	4

Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Sudhoff, Shields, and Kahoe.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	68	49	.581	Cleveland	61	59	.508
Boston	66	51	.564	Washington	53	66	.445
St. Louis	66	51	.564	Detroit	50	70	.417
Chicago	64	58	.525	Baltimore	46	72	.390

Eastern League Games.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	.	6	14	1
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	2

Batteries—Corridon and Dolan; McCann and Butler.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Magee and Shaw.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	6	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	.	12	15	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	10	5

Batteries—Gokey and McCauley; Hesterfer and Wiley.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	7

Batteries—Horton and Dillon; Souders and Urquhart.

FISH-CATCHING CONTEST.

R. F. White Won First Prize in Rod and Canvas Club Competition.

The deferred "piscatorial" contest of the Rod and Canvas Club of Shore View Park, Jamaica, L. I., took place on Saturday. There were twenty competitors, all of whom caught fish in the presence of a large number of spectators. The rules governing the contest were in brief these: Each fisherman drew lots for a given position twenty feet apart on the shores of Old Mill Creek. The heaviest rod used was to give one point to the lighter rod for every half ounce to the lesser weight of the latter. Each man was to "declare" the particular fish which he sought to capture. Points were to be conceded for size and quality of hooks, tackle, and bait. The contest was to last six hours. There were also regulations regarding the number of pounds to be given for fish caught, but not "declared."

The winner was Reginald F. White of New York, who succeeded in capturing thirty-one weakfish and two porgies, the total weight of the catch being seventy-two pounds. C. N. Hanover came next with twenty-three weakfish, five eels, two crabs, and one porgy, total weight sixty-four pounds. F. G. Lessen was third with eighteen weakfish, four eels, and one blackfish, total weight thirty-eight pounds. The first prize was a silver mounted bass rod, the second a creel and bait box, and the third a drinking flask.

PREPARING CUP CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Offers to Aid Any Other Yachtsmen in a Quest for the Famous Trophy.

ROTHESAY, Scotland, Sept. 8.—In an interview here to-day Sir Thomas Lipton said that he would mail a formal challenge for the America's Cup to the New York Yacht Club within two or possibly three weeks. If, however, in the meantime any British yachtsman or combination of yachtsmen challenged they would have his cordial assistance and the use of the Shamrock I as a trial horse, absolutely free of cost.

Sir Thomas Lipton added that the stories about his new boat being already half built were false.

Regarding the reports telling of the movements under way on the part of members of the New York Yacht Club toward the defense of the America's Cup in consequence of the work having already been begun on a new challenger, Shamrock III., across the water, there is much interest manifested in Bristol, R. I., where the great defenders of the cup have been built.

It is known in Bristol that Nat Herreshoff has been called upon by a syndicate of New York yachtsmen to furnish the design, and in accordance with the Herreshoff policy, when Capt. Nat's design is accepted, the new boat will be begun at the Herreshoff's shops.

In consequence of the action of the Challenge Committee last year in choosing the Columbia to defend the cup instead of the Constitution, there was perhaps not the best feeling, and, although Capt. Nat knew that the slowest boat was accepted, he had no comment to make beyond the claim that Constitution was five minutes faster than Columbia.

For a period of nearly ten years success has attended the efforts of the Bristol man in producing designs for big sloops in the defense of the cup, and this fact is not overlooked when a new sloop is ordered for a cup candidate to sail against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. in 1903.

Frequent statements heard the past Summer that Herreshoff was credited with indifference about producing the design and building a new 90-foot sloop for cup honors, but, though the Herreshoffs are flooded with orders for new yachts and are adding to the force of mechanics for a very brisk Winter's work, it is known that the Bristol man will accept the commission of producing a new cup boat for next year.

It is true that the Herreshoff shops are now literally filled with the forms of new craft in various stages of construction, some of which will not be completed under the present rate of progress for months, yet when the plans are formulated, a way will be found by which a space sufficiently large will be provided for setting up in frame and finishing such a boat as the defender will be by the first of next Summer.

That the famous Bristol designer has already produced lines for another sloop in the 90-foot class, intended to outstrip in speed Columbia and Constitution, is almost an assured fact, yet Mr. Herreshoff is credited with holding the ground that Constitution is the boat to successfully stand in the breach against the best model that can be produced in Great Britain.

The plan of the New York yachtsmen, however, to have a third boat in existence meets with the approval of yachtsmen generally, because of the contention that mishaps and the perils of the sea cannot be guarded against, even with the utmost care, and in the tuning up and trying out programme the more boats the merrier the contests.

Flushing Golf Team Won.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The New Brunswick Golf Club played the Flushing team on the latter's links Saturday, the latter winning. It was the fourth time the two teams had met. The three other matches were all won by the New Brunswick players. Following are the scores:

New Brunswick—T. Smith, 0; Hill, 0; Wilson, 0; Slocovich, 0; Williamson, 1; J. Kirkpatrick, 0; A. Kirkpatrick, 4. Total—5.

Flushing—Colgate, 3; Dr. Brown, 3; Harrison, 1; Paret, 4; Gordon, 0; Lawrence, 2; G. Gordon, 0. Total—13.

Vanderbilt Horse Won in France.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—At the St. Cloud races to-day W. K. Vanderbilt's Biltmore, with Thompson up, won the Prix de Fontenay Lefleury.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Reinette II. was unplaced in the race for the Prix Guillaumette.

DOUBLE COUP FOR MADDEN

Kentuckian Won Handicaps with Col. Bill and The Rival.

CLARION FIRST BY A HEAD

J. R. Keene's Colt Captured the Sapphire Stakes at Sheepshead Bay After a Close Finish.

In the absence of his employers, who have gone abroad, John E. Madden, trainer for William C. Whitney, Whitney & Duryea and "Mr. Roslyn," yesterday took the centre of the stage at the Sheepshead Bay race track, and by means of a double coup with the horses Col. Bill and The Rival, winners of the two handicaps on the programme, was a most conspicuous figure in a spirited afternoon's sport. Both of his handicap winners ran in Madden's name and colors, and both started at remunerative prices. The Kentucky horseman backed both, and was said to have won heavily on the two victories, which caused a lot of sharp comment by the betting men who put their faith in form.

In plain fact, The Rival seemed to have been overlooked by both handicapper and the public. With light weight up, the colt, who was second in the Realization Stakes, was at a long price among moderate performers in the mile and a half on the turf. After Daly, Baron Pepper, and Francesco each in turn had made a part of the running, The Rival went on and simply romped in first by three lengths.

Col. Bill, on the other hand, showed a somewhat startling improvement over his previous effort, when he was badly beaten. Racing well up all the way in the Ocean Handicap yesterday, he won cleverly in fast time from one of the best fields of the Fall meeting. H. Michaels rode both of the Madden winners, and led the jockeys for the day.

In the race for the Sapphire Stakes, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, racegoers were disappointed again by the withdrawal of the Futurity contender, Lord of the Vale, who was one of four horses scratched, the addition of Barnstormer then swelling the field to eight runners, Merry Acrobat being the post favorite. The race was the prettiest and closest of the afternoon, with three horses heads apart at the end, and James R. Keene's Clarion the first of the three. Clarion, who is a fast son of Kingston, but who is reported to be afflicted with temper, for once ran true under punishment, and won in the last stride from Merry Acrobat, who in turn beat Love Note, the pacemaker, a nose at the end. Shaw being under suspension, O'Connor rode Clarion and put up a finish that caused horsemen to praise him in high terms, but before the afternoon ended O'Connor rode again, and his effort on His Eminence in the last race caused the verdict that the Featherstone jockey is the most erratic individual of his calling.

The fifth race, won by J. Grant Lyman's Fonsoluca in very easy style after that horse had been backed to the place of favorite, caused a lively stir among the owners of selling-class animals, for Fonsoluca was bid up to $1,505, or $1,000 more than his entered price, by the trainer of Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, who was second, the bidding up then causing a rush by other owners to claim horses out of the race. When this settled the only claims that were persisted in were for the same horse, W. C. Daly and W. T. McGrath both wanting Mary Worth. As the only means of settling the dispute, the two claimants threw dice for the mare, and Daly won, thus securing the mare for $1,510.

The absence from the line of bookmakers of the Western layers who have been operating on a huge scale since the racing opened at Saratoga caused a great amount of comment. The book in question, known variously as "The Big Store" and the "Million-Dollar Book," and said to have been backed by John W. Gates, J. A. Drake, and a wealthy Chicago gambler, is credited with having won nearly $200,000 within a month. Various excuses for its withdrawal were made, but the men in the ring hinted strongly that the notoriety that the operators have achieved was the real cause. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings, two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. L. V. Bell's Captivator, b. g., by Lissak-Melba, 101 pounds, (Nic.) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by four lengths; W. B. Jennings's Dainty, ch. f., 107, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from the Oakwood Stable's Interval, b. f., 105, (Baissen,) 150 to 1 and 50 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Witful, Sir Wagner, Paramount, Snowdrift, Sir Preston, Black Diana, Sontag, Fair Lass, Franklyn C., Healing Salve, Isle of Wight, Dr. Hasgard, Concolar, Merry Royal, Queen Elizabeth, Orobel, and Politic also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by James McCormick.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Du Bois & Marryatt's Sadducee, ch. g., 5 years, by Bathampton-Sadie, 120 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled in betting with Mabel Winn as Du Bois and Marryatt entry,) won ridden out by a length. J. Grant Lymon's Unmasked, br. g., 5, 115, (Spencer,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a half length from S. Sanford & Son's Rockwater, ch. f., 3, 113, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Belvino, Mabel Winn, Femesole, Runnels, Jack Ratlin, Neither-One, and De Reszke also ran. Belvino left at the post. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by James Frayling.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds at time of entry, July 15, 1902, special weights, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. James R. Keene's Clarion, b. or br. c., by Kingston-Flying Squadron, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out by a head. F. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 108, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a head from the Pepper Stable's Love Note, ch. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 105, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:06 2-5. Incubator, Scioto, Medal, and Barnstormer also ran. Value to the winner, $3,220. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, second of the Autumn serial handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. John E. Madden's Col. Bill, b. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Mattie T., 105 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a length; Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 5, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 101, (Wonderly,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, second by a neck from W. C. Rollin's Herbert, br. h., 5, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Advance Guard, Dublin, Whiskey King, Col. Padden, Gay Boy, Lady Lincas, Himself, and Ten Candles also ran. Value to the winner $1,500. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902; selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. J. Grant Lyman's Fonsoluca, ch. g., 3 years, by Fonso-Lucasta, 89 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by four lengths; Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., 3, 104, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from L. Thompson's Hot, b. c., 3, 95, (R. Henderson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:55 2-5. Dr. Barlow, Khital, Gen. Mart Gary, Alsika, Eddie Busch, Grail, and Mary T. also ran. Value to the winner $810. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. John E. Madden's Col. Bill, b. c., 3 years, by Halma-Bracegirdle, 93 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., 3, 108, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from Alex Shields's Worcester, b. g., 6, 104, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:34. His Eminence, Peninsula, Daly, Baron Pepper, and Bessie McCarthy also ran. Value to the winner, $1,215. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old, weights fifteen pounds below the scale; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. Chief, Schoharie, Beau Coeur, and Filiform, 111 pounds each; The Talisman, The Mower, The Dancer, Woden, Chorus Girl, Ohio Girl, Attilla, Biserta, Nightingale, Sun Shower, Chiron, Andalusian, Lady Teazle, Valley Forge, Edgar Poe, and Three Hot Days, 108 each; also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Buckley, 111; Gregory, 108; Ben Cotta, 101, and Fontexix and White Crest, 108 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Duoro, 126 pounds; Ethics, 116; Tom Kenny, 113; Belle of Troy, 111; Dixieline, 109; Himself, 106; Huntress, 105; Merito, 105; St. Finnan, 99, and Rossignol and Flying Buttress, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. Chuctanunda, Gunfire, and Dublin, 125 pounds each; King Pepper, 112; Monograph, 110; Wealth, Unmasked, Musette, and Smoke, 107 each; Lux Casta, 105; Monte Carlo, 95, and Dr. Saylor, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Big Gun, 160 pounds; Star Chamber, 158; Obnet and McGrathiana Prince, 148 each; Charawind and Somerset, 144 each; Nuto, 143; Ferocious, 140; Seminole, 139, and Cryptogram, 132.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Satire, 110 pounds; Potente, 107; Templeton, 106; Vincennes, 105; Prince Richard, 104; Boaster, 102; Rightaway and Choate, 100 each; Miss Buttermilk and Lady Sterling, 99 each; Paul Creyton, Filiform, Jim Tully, and Gibson Light, 97 each; Drummond, 96, and May J., 94. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Rappenecker, 104; Ben Battle, 103, and Brunswick, 91. Apprentice allowance claimed for Drummond, Paul Creyton, Prince Richard, Rappenecker, Ben Battle, and Brunswick.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the turf course. Africander, 126 pounds; River Pirate, 117; John A. Scott, 116; Shot Gun, 115; Monte Carlo, 111; Captain Arnold and Nevermore, 110 each; Joe Cobb, 109; Tom Cogan and Scoffer, 108 each; Our Nugget and Cloche d'Or, 106 each; Rockford, 103; Squanto and Roxboro, 102 each, and Gates, 100.

GOOD TROTTING ASSURED.

With High-Class Entry List for Empire City Club's Meeting Next Week.

Of the races for the Empire City Trotting Club's grand circuit meeting, to be held at Yonkers next week, one of the most interesting is certain to be the 2:05 pace, the entries for which have been announced by Secretary Wilson, along with those for the other events that closed last week. In the fast pace are Dan Patch, 2:04¼; Twinkle, 2:05½; Sir Alcantara, 2:05¼; Carl Wilkes, 2:05¾; Dariel, 2:05½; Shadow Chimes, 2:05, and Fanny Dillard, 2:05¼. The field is the cream of the pacing field to-day. This race will be run on Thursday, which is also the day of the Prince Alert-Anaconda match.

The most important of the entries for the 2:24 class trotting to be held on the first day are Hugh J. Grant's Bugle, Edgar Bronks's Princess Derby, and George W. Grote's Ed. Gay. On this day there will be the 2:05 class pacing, amateur wagon race for a $200 cup. The entries are Shadow Chimes, 2:05; Fred S. Wedgewood, 2:05¼; Mazette, 2:04¼; Don Derby, 2:06. There will also be a 2:09 class trotting for amateurs and the entries as announced include King Chimes, Imogene, Kingmond, Jolly Bachelor, Alice Barnes, and Edgewood.

The late closing races for the second day include a 2:15 class pacing, two in three, for a $1,000 purse, with such horses as Cheery Lass, Lucre, Monte Joe, and Mercury Wilkes. A wagon race is to be arranged, and on this day the great Dan Patch, 1:59¼, will endeavor to beat the world's record.

The star event of the third day will be the wagon race for the amateur championship and a $3,000 gold cup. The entries include E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby and C. K. G. Billings's The Monk, 2:05¾. Owners must drive. This race is open to the world and it is hoped to secure John A. McKerron, the Cleveland trotter as a starter.

In the 2:09 class, pacing, the entries number sixteen, including such horses as Star Pugh, Lou Vaughan, Don Riley, Onoto, Rosebud, Gold Brick, and Pauline G. In the 2:16 class, trotting, on the same day, are Millard Sanders, Ivandorf, Malzour, My Chance, Rect, and Eula Mac. There are sixteen entries for this event. The 2:19 class, pacing, has nine entries, including Diamond King and Miss Williamont. A wagon race will also be held on that day.

Of the classes just closed for the fourth day, Thursday, Sept. 18, seven entries have been received for the 2:05 class, pacing. The Empire City Club on the same day will have a 2:11 class trotting with seventeen entries, including Precision, King Chimes, Little Dick, Antezella, Alice Barnes, Monte Carlo, and Fereno. The 2:19 class trotting for the same day has among its seventeen entries Toledo B., Oxford Chimes, Rustic, Baron Bell, and Frances B. The special Prince Alert-Anaconda match is scheduled for this day, together with a wagon race to be arranged.

An interesting race for the last day, Friday, Sept. 19, is assured in the 2:07 class, for which twelve entries have been received. The list includes George, 2:06; Daphne Dallas, Dandy Chimes, Don Riley, Sphinx S., Greenline, and Prince Direct.

For the 2:09 class, trotting, on the same day, Secretary Wilson announces nine entries as having been received, including Wilque, Major Delmar, Wentworth, Louise Mac, Lord Vincent, Eleata, The Roman, and Baron de Shay. Among the entries for the 2:14 class trotting are Anna Held, Confessor, Gold Burr, Ivandorf, Little Helen, Wilton Boy, Ida Highwood, and Marion Wilkes.

DRUGGED HORSE BARRED.

Jockey Club Meeting Acts on the Case of Hans Wagner—Jockeys Suspended.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club held at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday afternoon finally disposed of the case of the horse Hans Wagner, a winner on the last day of the Saratoga race meeting under circumstances that caused the racing officials to suspend the horse and the persons connected with his management under suspicion that they had dosed the animal with drugs contrary to the rules of The Jockey Club.

In the race in question Hans Wagner gave every indication of having been subjected to the use of stimulants to induce him to run. The Track Stewards at the time suspended horse and trainer, and ordered that the entries of the owner, J. S. O'Brien, a Western politician, be rejected. Mr. O'Brien denied that he had any knowledge of the use of drugs or "dope" on his horse, and his explanation of his connection with the case seems to have satisfied The Jockey Club that he was innocent, as after the investigation of the case by the Stewards' meeting yesterday no action concerning Mr. O'Brien was announced.

The meeting decided, however, after hearing the report of the Saratoga Stewards, to direct the Secretary of The Jockey Club to advise all racing associations under jockey club jurisdiction to reject the entry of Hans Wagner in future. The Stewards present were J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller. The meeting also appointed J. G. Follansbee as Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the coming Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at the Gravesend track. The license of the light-weight jockey R. Henderson, who has ridden several winners recently, was suspended on the score of incompetency. The license of H. Wilson also was suspended on similar grounds. Licenses to the following jockeys were granted: Robert English, Early Embry, W. Fitzmorris, J. D. Boyd, A. Minder, H. Alexander, Albert Ganger, H. Howell, H. Silvers, E. Robertson, J. McCann, N. McNeely, Walter Adams, J. Fitzgerald, T. Knight, M. Johnson, S. Wainwright, and F. O'Neill.

TENNIS AT TARRYTOWN.

Opening Rounds of the Annual Open Tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Club.

Several of the expert college lawn tennis players made their appearance yesterday in the opening rounds of the Sleepy Hollow Club's open tournament, held under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts at Tarrytown on the Hudson. Yale was represented by Harold H. Hackett, Princeton by William De Mille, Columbia by Louis Ledoux, and Hugh Tallant was to have represented Harvard, but he did not appear for his match and was therefore defaulted.

Yale's ex-champion, Hackett, was the only one of the men to retain his place in the singles when the day's play was completed. Columbia's expert was the first to meet defeat. He was unable to overcome the swift drives of L. K. Prentice, and, although the point score was close, Ledoux was beaten in two sets. Later in the afternoon Prentice played a hard match against the Princetonian, De Mille, and after three sets the Princeton player was retired.

The Prentice-De Mille match was the feature of the day. At the start De Mille took the lead and by the cleverest kind of tactics he held to his advantage to 4—2 on games. Then Prentice began to lob with good effect, so that De Mille was held off from the net. Prentice worked hard for every opening, and on every opportunity he shot the ball swiftly over the net for a pass. It was speedy tennis, and by accur

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Wheat	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed 100 lb	.10¼
Lard, prime	10.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 67c; No. 3, 65@71¼c; No. 2 red, 71¾@72¾c; No. 2 corn, 59@59½c; No. 2 yellow, 60c@60½c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28¾c; No. 3 white, 28½@34½c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $18.80@$16.85; lard, per 100 lb, $10.00@$10.62½; short rib sides, (loose,) $10.40@$10.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@9c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 9¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $8.75@$8.85.

COTTON.—Another severe decline occurred in cotton, with the close about bottom. The opening was steady, and prices were 2@5 points higher on a flurry of covering and some light investment buying, based largely upon firmness in Liverpool, where prices were down 1@1½ points only, as compared with 3@3½ points due on the close here on Saturday. The weather and private crop news, however, was favorable to the shorts, and as the bull leaders appeared to be in no mood for further aggressive operations, the scalping element was soon attacking the Fall and Winter months enthusiastically. Prices gave way before this pressure until January had reached 8.28, Liverpool quickly changing front and following the weakness here. Large receipts were given at practically all points, and the estimates for Tuesday's movement were startling on account of their unusual size. After an attempt on the part of several local bulls to create prejudice in favor of the market and to start another general buying movement, the whole list again became weak, and in the afternoon broke badly, the September and October options leading the downward movement. A spasmodic way speculation was quite active, with January the popular month throughout the session. Freer offerings of spot cotton in the South and in local circles, with a favorable weather outlook helped to undermine bull confidence. The market was finally barely steady and net 11@19 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 350,000 bales. The South and Europe sold here on the late break; room traders bought to secure profits. Wall Street appeared to be selling January and taking in March shorts.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8⅝c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 534 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, 1-10c lower, at 8 5-16c; Mobile, nominal, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Savannah, easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston, steady, 1-32c lower, at 8 3-16c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore, nominal, ¼c lower, changed, at 8¾c; Augusta, quiet and steady, partially 1-16c lower, at 8⅝@8 7-16c; St. Louis, steady, 1-10c lower, at 8¼c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 4,000 to 5,000 bales, as compared with 2,220 bales actual last week and 1,047 bales actual last year; at Houston, 22,000 to 23,000, against 14,867 bales actual last week and 12,116 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.45	8.45	8.22	8.21@8.22
October	8.40	8.41	8.18	8.19@8.20
November	8.29	8.29	8.18	8.15@8.16
December	8.31	8.31	8.13	8.13@8.14
January	8.33	8.33	8.15	8.16@8.17
February	8.11	8.13	8.09	8.06@8.07
March	8.22	8.24	8.07	8.07@8.08
April	..	..	..	8.08@8.10
May	8.25	8.25	8.09	8.09@8.10

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Cotton—Spot—Moderate business, prices 1-16d lower; American middling fair, 5 11-32d; good middling, 5 3-32d; middling, 5d; low middling, 4 29-32d; good ordinary, 4 25-32d; ordinary, 4 21-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American. Receipts, 200 bales, all American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 50-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 39-64@4 40-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 30-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 29-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 29-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—It was decided by the Cotton Exchange to-day that on and after Oct. 1 "Buyers," "Sellers," &c., will not be quoted as such in cotton.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Conditions during the early part of the day were favorable to declining prices, and it was not until after 1 o'clock that the market gave any evidences whatever of steadiness. Then moderate buying developed on indications that a pretty good export business had been done in spite of earlier rumors to the contrary, so that last prices were within ½@¾c of Saturday's close, and at about the best figures of the session. Because of foreign selling and a decline of ⅞@1d in English markets local prices opened much weaker than anywhere else in the country. The first sale of December here was on the basis of 72¾c, or ½c under the close of Saturday, whereas Chicago started off ⅛@¼c higher, getting moderate support from the local crowd and reports of rain in the Northwest, and a little manipulation. It soon weakened, however, and throughout the forenoon all markets of the country moved in harmony, tending lower through the influence of large world's shipments, an increase of 2,640,000 bushels in the quantity on passage and a favorable weather forecaster Tuesday. Northwest receipts, although somewhat larger than of late, were just about half of last year's total on the same day. Likewise primary receipts did not get within 600,000 bushels of last year's arrivals, contrary to general predictions of an increase in Northwest receipts. The seaboard clearances aggregated 57,200 barrels of flour and 283,400 bushels of wheat. World's shipments, because of heavy clearances from this side last week, aggregated 11,536,000 bushels, compared with 9,600,000 bushels a year ago. Russian shipments reached 2,600,000 bushels and Danubian 600,000 bushels, both large a quantity. Argentine cables reported general rains, causing 1¼c decline at Antwerp. The visible supply increased 455,000 bushels, or rather less than expected, although its effect on the market was not important at midday. Local stocks increased 323,000 bushels and contract supply 6,200 bushels. The export trade included 13 loads ungraded red and 20 loads No. 2 red in New York; outports did 20 loads, making 62 loads in all. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 75½c prompt; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79¼c, Sept. 20; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78¾c, Sept. 30-Oct. 5; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 77¾c, Oct. 5-10, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 15-25; No. 2 red, 75¾c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Wheat—September, 65¼c; December, 64⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72@73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71c; December, 67¾@67⅞c. Rye—No. 1, 51¼c. Barley—No. 3, 67c; sample, 45@66c. Corn—December, 42½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.10; no grade, $21.75@$23; spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.60. Corn meal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65. Coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks to arrive, 200 lbs, $16@$16.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20, in 200 lb sacks; Linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn meal cake, $24; hominy chop, $24@$25; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75 3-16	75½	74⅞	75½
December	72 13-16	73⅛	72 11-16	72⅝
May	74½	74½	74 1-16	74⅛
Corn—				
September	67	67	65⅝	65⅝
December	47¾	48¾	47⅝	48⅝
May	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜
Oats—				
December	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35½
May	..	..	..	35¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$10.92½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71½	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛
December	68	68	67⅜	67⅝
May	69½	69¾	69 1-16	69⅝
Corn—				
September	57¾	57¾	56⅝	57¼
December	42¾	42¾	42	42⅜
May	39 7-16	39	38⅝	39⅛
Oats—				
September	34	34	33½	34
December	31	31	30½	30⅝
May	31	31½	30⅝	31
Lard—				
October	$9.72½	$9.77½	$9.72½	$9.72½
January	8.35	8.37½	8.35	8.35
Ribs—				
October	9.95	10.07½	9.95	10.00
January	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.87½
Pork—				
October	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95
January	14.92½	14.95	14.90	14.90

COFFEE.—Nearly one-half of the business in coffee futures was transacted at the opening of the market. The trading started with prices ten to fifteen points higher and sales on the call of 5,750 bags. The opening tone was steady, and for a short time the market was quite active under more or less excited covering by local shorts, incited by the advances in the French market. While the buying power thus furnished lasted, the market looked strong, almost buoyant. This soon gave way, however, before the dullness, which has recently been so pronounced, and the market closed dull but steady, with prices five to ten points net higher and total sales footing up to only 13,000 bags. The spot market was quiet but steady, with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35@5.40
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
November	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
December	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.55@5.60
January	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
August	..	..	..	6.00@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Firm. No. 7 Rio, 4¾70; exchange, 11 81-32d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 674,000 bags. Santos—Firm. Good average Santos, 4¾80; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,319,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ⅛@¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼@⅜ pfennig higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, ¼@⅛ higher; at 12 M., advanced ¼@⅜; at 5:30 P. M., declined ¼@⅜; total sales, 72,000 bags; January, 39.25; February, 39.50; March, 39.75; April, 40; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July, 40.75; August, 40.75; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 39.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9⅜c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 10¼c; 140 lb, 10¾c; pigs, 10¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12¼@13c; 10 lb, 12¼c; 12 lb, 11¾c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¾c; pickled hams, 11@11¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.85; city lard, $10.10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $10.95; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7¾@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 47¼@47¾c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.60@$4.65. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80@$1.85; I, $2.40@$2.45; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10; W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 8.—Turpentine, 44¾c; receipts, 1,105 casks; sales, 1,320 casks; exports, 4,855 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,564 bbls; sales, 2,100 bbls; exports, 14,664 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.60; I, $1.85; K, $2.45; M, $2.95; N, $3.40; W G, $3.55; W W, $3.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 36 casks. Resin—$1.10@$1.15; receipts, 46 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 88 casks. Tar—150 bbls; receipts, 66 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers a shade higher; bulls and their cows quiet, but steady; fat cows firm to 15c higher. Steers, $4.60@$4.80; bulls, $2.50@$3.85; cows, $1.75@$4.25; extra fat, do, $4.50@$4.75. Dressed beef active at 7¼@12c per lb.; fancy beef, 12½c. Calves, firm, to 25c higher. Veals, $5 to $8.25; choice to extra, $8.37½@$8.50; grasses and buttermilks, $3@$3.75; culls, $2.50; fed and mixed calves, $4@$4.50; Southern and Western, do, $3.75@$4.50. City dressed veals, firm, at 9½@12½c per lb. Sheep, firm, 15@25c higher; lambs, 25c higher; some early sales, 30@40c higher. Sheep, $2.25@$3.90; export wethers, $4.50; lambs, $4.87½@$6.30; choice, $6.40; culls, $4@$4.50; Canadian lambs, $5.85@$6.12½. Dressed mutton, 5@7¼c per lb.; dressed lambs, 8@11c. Hogs, 25c higher; State hogs, $7.75, mixed Western nominal. Country dressed steady.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The calendar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 66, 41, 67, 74, 77, 83, 85, 87.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Sept. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Withers vs. Withers.
2—Taggart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Zehner vs. same.
4—Lucas vs. same.
5—In re Purves.
6—Geller vs. Friedman.
7—Barlnque vs. Barinque.
8—Horowitz vs. Graeber.
9—Brose vs. Hoffman.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Rentz vs. same.
13—Stokes vs. Star Co.
14—Weber vs. Weber.
14½—Same vs. same.
15—Weal vs. N. Y. & Bos. Disp. Exp. Co.
16—Smith vs. Jung.
17—Schuchman vs. Metzger.
18—Levy vs. Grand Lodge I. O. S. B.
19—In re Clay Av.
20—Hoerle vs. Hoerle.
21—Morrison vs. Smith.
22—Rubin vs. Davidowitz.
23—Zimmerman vs. Meyrowitz.
24—In re Greenspare.
25—Warfield vs. Mahler.
26—Slayden vs. Grozier.
27—Abbott vs. Lett.
28—Smith vs. Woodbury
29—Farquhar vs. Dub.
30—Conried vs. Witmark
31—Krauss vs. Krauss.
32—Hutton vs. Smill.
33—Horowitz vs. Paskowitz.
34—In re Lowery.
35—Murphy vs. Murphy.
36—Le Gereci vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
37—Williams vs. James.
38—Mason vs. Russell.
39—Duff vs. Arkenburgh
40—People, &c., vs. Lang.
41—Remsen vs. Hyams.
42—Wright vs. Wright.
43—Rutherford vs. Stewart.
44—Brewer vs. Morning Telegraph.
45—Indianapolis Hominy Mills vs. Thomas.
46—Peck Brothers & Co. vs. Ousaani.
47—In re Solomon.
48—Kahn vs. Kahn.
49—Poillon vs. Poillon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Jette Heller,
Ann Butler,
Peter S. Hoe,
Lena Sanders,
Samuel Ross,
Charles J. Coulter,
Elizabeth W. Hooker,
Henry Eppelsheimer,
Jeannette F. H. Scofield,
Ernestine Rosenthal,
Charles P. Diefendorf,
Ferdinand Hildebrandt.

At 2 P. M.

Caroline Weyman,
John P. Ferre.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Patrick vs. Kennedy.
Peter Hickey.
2—Harry Anderson.
3—Joseph H. Peters.
4—John Perriman.
5—Henry J. King.
6—Michael J. Payne.
John McHugh.
7—Mary D'Alber.
Gustav D'Alber.
8—Frederick Littlefield.
9—John Ryan.
10—John Kelly.
Isador Selinger.
11—Benj. Lilienthal.
12—Walter Chapman.
13—Louis Braunstein.
Pleadings.
1—Giovanni Rossa.
Ganara Papa.
2—Leoluca Satolformaggio.
3—John J. Nelson.
4—Andrews Sanders.
5—Edward Ranklin.
6—Horace Jackson.
7—Frank Clark.
8—Mary Brown.
Theodore Brown.
9—George H. Murphy.
10—John McGill.
William Kenny.
11—Emma Schwartz.
12—John Sweeney.
13—Frank Curran.
14—Colurga Stragussi.
15—Frank Charley.
16—Emanuel Gomes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J., presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Smythe for the People.

1—William Schmidt, John Eckstein.
2—Louis Hammond.
3—James Collins.
4—Giuseppe Colombo.
5—Nicholas Astolo.
6—Angelo Letiro.
7—John Reynolds.
8—Henry Cassidy.
9—Jacob J. Haffner. To fix a day for trial.
1—Levi Mendolsohn.
Rachael Mendolsohn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Sarah J. Barker vs. James J. Dawson—Frank B. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Max C. Mayer vs. Charles L. Rathborne et al.—Charles L. Rathborne. In re Edward G. Milbury Company—Edward G. Milbury.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Waechter vs. Paalzow—Joseph F. McLoughlin. Berwick vs. O'Brien—Isaac Bell Breman. Blake vs. Darcy—Horace E. Parker. Cullinan vs. Scollan—H. W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Byrd vs. Campbell—Thomas F. Donnelly. In re Edward G. Milbury Company—Lawrence Godkin.

Surrogate Notices.

FERRIS, ANNA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CULVER, Ellen Vennard, Christopher Clark, Emelyn Clark, Ellen C. Potter, Mary L. Potter, Christopher Culver, Joseph D. Culver, Isabel N. Chappell, Susan G. Amerman, Helen Murphy Gardner, Josephine Adams, Harriet H. Douglass, Mary A. Douglass, Ferdinand Douglass, Bessie Douglass, Marian Douglass, Frank Douglass, Wilhelmina Douglass, Lawrence Douglass, Ferris W. Douglass, Myra C. D. Mead, Frank Culver, Henry Culver, Ellen M. Comstock, Katharine Comstock, Maro M. Comstock, Mary C. Potter, Ellen L. Potter, Clark S. Comstock, Mary Louisa Berrien, Edward H. Weed, Edith M. Ewen, John Ewen, Edith Mabel Ewen, Mildred E. Ewen, Caroline G. Ewen, Maria Louise Ewen, Elisa M. Ewen, Austin D. Ewen, Louis T. Ewen, John Ewen, Frank Ewen, Edward Ewen, Milton Ewen, Isabel Ewen, Maria E. Dudley, Clarence Ewen, Adelaide Payne, Stanley Gaines, Frances Fitchell, Mary Gaines, Sarah Gaines, Franklin Ewen, Warren Ewen, Sethena Ewen Henry, Harriet Ewen, Hamilton Ewen, Edward Ewen, Mrs. Cyrus Miller, christian name unknown; Mrs. Lyon, christian name unknown; Fannie Ewen Burchell, Mary Ewen, Sarah Ewen, Mrs. John Berrien, (if living, and her heirs and next of kin if she be not living, whose names and residences are unknown,) heirs of Mrs. John M. Hartshorne, heirs, if any, of Stanley Ewen, and any and all other heirs and next of kin of the said ANNA W. FERRIS, whose names and residences are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ANNA W. FERRIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George B. Mead, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna W. Ferris, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

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Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL, to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 40c.** Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 A M	Kaiser	Oct. 7, 10 AM
*Kaiserin	Sept. 16, 10 AM	*Kaiserin	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprins	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprins	Oct. 21, 8 AM

*Arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Pier, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfurst	Sept. 18, 11 AM	Friedrich	Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n	Sept. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen	Oct. 2, 10 AM	Bremen	Nov. 13, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, North River, Brooklyn.

Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn	Nov. 1, 10 AM
Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM	Trave	Nov. 22, 10 AM

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria	Sept. 11, 10 AM	Columbia	Sept. 25, 10 AM
F. Blumenthal	Sept. 18, 2 PM	Normannia	Oct. 2, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Waldersee	Sept 9, 10:30 AM	Moltke	Sept. 23, 9 AM
Pennsyl'ia	Sept. 16, 3 PM	Patricia	Sept. 30, 3 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia	Sept. 20, 2 PM	Palatia	Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia	Oct. 9, 2 PM	Phoenicia	Dec. 3, 2 PM

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Southwark	Sept. 9, Noon	Philadel	Sept. 17, 10 AM
St. Louis	Sept. 10, 10 AM	St. Paul	Sept. 24, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland	Sept. 13, 10 AM	Zeeland	Sept. 27, 10 AM
Kroonland	Sept. 20, 10 AM	Finland	Oct. 4, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 11, Noon

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Campania	Sept. 13, Noon	Etruria	Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria	Sept. 20, 4 PM	Campania	Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania	Sept. 27, Noon	Umbria	Oct. 18, 2 PM

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WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic	Sept. 10, Noon	Oceanic	Sept. 24, 11 A.M.
Teutonic	Sept. 17, Noon	Majestic	Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric	Sept. 19, Noon	Celtic	Oct. 3, Noon

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R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20 | Empress of China..Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLAND

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 8	883,364
To date this year	124,094,033
Corresponding date last year	206,019,521

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 8	$4,704,000
To date this year	$636,524,000
Corresponding date last year	$733,166,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@7 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y. Dock	1
Am. Locom. pf	¼	N. Y., Ont. & W	½
Am. Smelting	2¼	Norf. & West	½
Am. Smelting pf	½	Pacific Coast	3
Am. Sugar	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2⅝
Ann Arbor	5	Penn. R. R.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Pere Marquette pf	4
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Pressed S. Car pf	¾
Cent. of N. J.	½	Reading	2
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	⅞	Reading 2d pf	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	4½	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4½	Rubber Goods	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf	1
Chi. Union Traction	⅛	St. L. & San F.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅛
Col. Southern	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Southern Pacific	1
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Southern Railway	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Express	2
Erie	⅜	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2⅜
Erie 1st pf	⅞	U. S. R. & R. pf.	1¼
Erie 2d pf	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. H.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf	2½
General Electric	1	Wabash	⅞
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Wabash pf	1⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼	West. Union	½
Mo., K. & Texas	½	Wh. & L. E.	½
Missouri Pacific	2⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	3⅝	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Locomotive	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Malting pf	½	North. American	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Pere Marquette	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	7¼	St. J. & G. I.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅜
Gt. North. pf.	⅜	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	1
Hocking Valley	⅞	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Int. Silver pf.	2½		
Iowa Central pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1	deb. ctfs. 4s	2
Chi. Mid. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	5¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Nash., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
N. Y., N. H. & H.		Va. Mid. gen. 5s	⅛
		Wabash deb. B	2⅜

Bond Declined.

Southern Railway 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The action of yesterday's stock market may be regarded as almost conclusive proof of the fact that such buying as has for some time appeared, and was in further evidence yesterday, was, and is, founded on a basis so substantial that the purchasers can well afford to ignore temporary flurries in the money market and other incidental unfavorable developments only temporary in their nature and effect. What this basis may be—that is, what of a helpful influence is to be disclosed beyond the assured commercial and industrial prosperity and the bountiful crops remains yet to be seen. There is authority, however, and of a high order, for the statement that very shortly there is to be announcement of an important railroad deal which will be far-reaching in its effects, because it will involve several systems of a highly representative character. Undoubtedly anticipation of it is responsible for not a little of the present stimulus to the market.

However this be, certain it is that prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday rose sharply throughout the list, and, more to the point, maintained their gains in the face of an advance in call money rates to 10 per cent., the highest figure recorded in some months. The suggestion and the significance of this appear on the very face. It was the work of none of the "smaller fry" that helped to maintain the prices; rather, they were held in the face of forced selling by the weaker element that found loans called. It was the powerful banking and railroad interests, well supplied with funds and fully aware of coming developments, that bought when the timid and weakly margined sold; and that buying advanced prices even in the face of persistent short selling. Hence the general gains were scored, under the lead of such representative stocks as St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific, with activity and strength showing also in various parts of the industrial list.

Beyond the knowledge of helpful developments shortly at hand, there were yesterday several additional reasons why the stock market refused to be disturbed by the rise in call money to a figure which ordinarily would induce heavy liquidation. One of these is that all the indications are that in a few days adequate money relief will appear. The weakening grain market yesterday—crop and weather news could scarcely be more favorable—resulted in a heavy export demand for wheat, which, in turn, through the offering of grain bills, sent sterling down, sixty-day bills being off ¼ and demand ⅛ cent. That, of course, brings things nearer to the gold importing point; and, if all signs do not fail, the movement of gold from Europe to this centre will begin probably before a fortnight, and in considerable volume, for the export movement of crops this season promises to be on an enormous scale.

Further, there is the relief to the market which the new additional circulation now being taken out will afford. In connection with this, Washington dispatches received in the Street yesterday had it that some $1,500,000 of new circulation had been applied for.

Under the circumstances, it is clear that the situation is much more encouraging than the bears on the stock market—and the number of those who are short of stocks is legion—affect to believe.

It has not failed to attract attention that the stocks with which Standard Oil interests are identified prominently, such as St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper, are among the market leaders, being advanced as a result of what may be characterized as inside buying. That has surprised misinformed and misguided people who have supposed, or who have been told, that the Standard Oil people are bearish on the market. They are not, and for reasons to be disclosed soon.

The copper trade situation is improving; the coal strike is nearing its end.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

From time to time during the day the Street received various "assurances" that the coal strike is certainly near an end—will, in fact, be over by the 15th inst. Coincident with this talk there appeared a substantial demand for the shares of all the coal roads, with especial activity in Erie, Ontario and Western, and Reading. The buying in the last-named stock was said to indicate a resumption of the purchases for control, but that does not seem to be well founded. Hill interests bought Erie.

The advance in Copper Trust stock was on buying by Standard Oil brokers, following the further rise in the price of the metal on the Metal Exchange. The Street was inclined to pay greater attention than it did on Saturday to the report of Dr. Ledoux on the trade situation, which showed an unexpectedly small supply of copper on hand.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were bought and advanced by Harriman and Keene brokers. Large earnings were offered to explain the buying, as was the case with Atchison, in which the Berwind following was active.

A vigorous drive against the shorts in Smelters common sent the price of that issue up nearly 3 points. There had been recently much short selling of the stock because of the legal attacks against the company in Colorado, and because, also, of the report that the forthcoming annual statement of the company will be unfavorable.

Rock Island insiders bought that stock, while the Gates people were said to be active in St. Louis and San Francisco.

The advance in Wabash securities was understood to be due to Gould and Western buying. It is well known that a leading Western operator holds to the view that the Wabash shares are very attractive at going prices.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The leader of the market yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which rose 3 points on dealings in 120,000 shares. The purchases came from brokers who heretofore have acted invariably for Gould and Rockefeller interests, and on the board were regarded as foreshadowing some important developments.

On the Street gossips persisted in talking of a "deal" between Missouri Pacific and St. Paul, the Rockefeller interests in each being very large, but if there is any deal, officials of both systems will not discuss it.

Now that the corn crop is assured practically, Gould interests say that the earnings of Missouri Pacific in the year to come promise to be nothing short of phenomenal.

ST. PAUL'S RECORD PRICE.

The further advance in St. Paul stock to the highest price on record was on buying of much the same nature as has appeared in recent days, and is understood generally to be for the personal accounts of leading Standard Oil interests.

There were intimations after the close of business yesterday that at the dividend meeting on Thursday, in addition to favorable dividend action, there may be an important announcement of consequence to shareholders of the road. One story, indeed, had it that stockholders are to receive $225 a share for their stock in some form or other.

At the offices of the company and from leading interests in it no information could be got.

INDEPENDENT STEEL STOCKS.

The upward movement in the shares of the independent steel companies was continued yesterday, although, as in recent days, without any news or other developments to explain the buying.

What little information the Street is able to get on the subject is to the effect either that some of the independent companies are to consolidate or that they are to be taken over by some other companies.

NEW HAVEN DEBENTURES.

In view of the continuing reports that New Haven is to be guaranteed a 10 per cent. dividend, a rise yesterday of 2 points in the New Haven consolidated 4s debenture certificates, which are seldom traded in, attracted attention. One lot of 3,000 sold at 226 and another lot of 3,000 at 228, a jump of 2 per cent. between transactions.

MONEY RATES HIGHER.

Call money rates yesterday rose to as high as 10 per cent., the highest figure in months, with the lowest rate at 6, the closing at 8, and most of the day's loans at 7. Time money was also perceptibly stiffer, with short time loans commanding as high as 6 per cent.

There was some calling of loans during the day, but it had no disturbing effect.

The Wall Street view of the situation is summarized by the New York News Bureau as follows:

"Wall Street's alarm over the monetary situation is minimized by the knowledge of two morally assured facts. One is that if Government absorption of revenue continues at the recent heavy rate in excess of disbursements, the Secretary of the Treasury will take some step to prevent disturbance from this cause. The other is that the rate of money in New York City is now so high that European capital will certainly be attracted here irrespective of the settlement of commercial balances. Saturday's foreign exchange market was unusually weak in tone for a half holiday and the general testimony is that bills for actual shipments of produce and cotton are increasing in supply along with an addition to sales against future merchandise deliveries.

"The relations between the crop condition of this country and the rest of the world are such that there is little moral doubt that our exports in products of the soil will be materially larger in the next six months than they were in the corresponding time a year ago. It is also to be remembered that the termination of the anthracite coal strike is hardly likely to be a question of more than a few weeks. Not only will there be a radically beneficial improvement in the aspect of domestic industries when the strike ends, but there will be a falling off in many of our imports of manufactured goods, which have been so large in the last month or two simply because our own industries could not, by reason of this strike, supply the full home demand."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Cables from London stating that an important conference of European and Russian railroad and steamship officials will begin at Odessa on Oct. 8.

According to Chicago dispatches it is estimated that orders for nearly 600 locomotives were given out last week by various railroads centring there.

Reports from Duluth that shipments of iron ore from the upper lake ports for the month of August were 4,800,000 gross tons, exceeding shipments for such a period in the history of the trade.

Dispatches from Boston stating that the United States Circuit Court has issued a decree covering the foreclosure sale of the property of New England Gas and Coke Company.

Advices from Chicago that trunk lines operating in territory east of Chicago and St. Louis report traffic as very heavy on long-haul business westward and report a generally satisfactory short-haul tonnage.

Incorporation in Illinois of the American Match Company of Chicago to manufacture matches and match machinery.

Total number of orders received from various railroad companies by the American Locomotive Company during the past week, it is said, was 246 for engines of different types.

Reserve of outside banks, $2,882,375 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,032,125 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@10 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 7 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer dates, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 6 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges: $122,431,984; balances, $6,016,584; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $600,402.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½@4.83⅝; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83@4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—20@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was generally reported abundant yesterday, but about two-thirds of the large amount due to the Bank of England was renewed. The discount market was easier.

The Stock Exchange was rather more active, though most of the business was on behalf of foreign operators. The chief feature was the continued weakness of home rails.

American rails opened strong, and then relapsed, owing to the monetary spasm in Wall Street, but received, closing steady.

The foreign market was strong.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Money was in good demand to-day.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet, operators being occupied with the mines carry over. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails were dull. Americans opened irregular, but improved. Norfolk and Western and Ontario and Western were the features. Prices closed steady. Foreigns were generally firm. Brazilians, Portuguese, and Spanish 4s were the features. Kafirs hardened.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 9-16; consols for account, 93 11-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 97¼; Atchison preferred, 107½; Baltimore and Ohio, 115¾; Canadian Pacific, 147⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 58¾; Chicago Great Western, 35; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 196; De Beers deferred, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 50¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 43; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 176; Louisville and Nashville, 157; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 78½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 38¼; Pennsylvania, 85½; Rand Mines, 12; Reading, 38¼; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 40½; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 81¼; Union Pacific, 113⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 43⅞; United States Steel preferred, 93½; Wabash, 37; Wabash preferred, 51; Spanish 4s, 84½.

Bar silver quiet at 23 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ to 2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 35.92; Lisbon, 28.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Business opened animated on the Bourse to-day, with prices firm. Foreigners, especially Spanish 4s, Argentines, Brazilians, and Servians, were in good demand. Rentes were inactive. Tramways and tractions were firm. Omnibus shares were in steady demand. Russians made substantial progress. Rio Tintos recovered on the rise in the price of copper. Kafirs were heavier. Toward the end of the day realizations depressed a portion of the list. At the close prices were irregular.

The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 84.20.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Internationals advanced. Mines were higher on the statement made at the monthly meeting of the coal syndicate that the situation had improved since 1901. Banks were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Can and Biscuit were the leaders on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day. Biscuit opened at 48 and sold at 48¾. A line of 1,000 shares was liquidated here and on the New York Exchange, after which the stock became rather firmer. The advance was from 48 to 48½, and the reaction broke prices to 48¼; preferred, 104¾. Can sold at 14 to 13⅞, to 14⅛, to 14. The holders of the receipts and stock interchangeable through the action of the Box Board Directors may desire the liquidation, and a slight reaction is thought probable. Sales to-day were at 15 to 14⅞ for the common and 64½ for the preferred. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,245	American Can	14⅛	13⅞	14
380	American Can pf	54½	54	54½
150	Am. Shipbuilding	60½	60	60½
10	American Strawboard	45	45	45
97	Chicago City Ry	216	215	216
300	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	101½	101½	101½
200	Chicago Union Trac	18	18	18
200	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	51½	50	51½
65	Diamond Match	130¼	130¼	130¼
100	Lake St. Elevated	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15	North Chi. St. Ry	185	185	185
111	West Chi. St. Ry	95	94½	95
1,010	National Biscuit	48⅞	48	48
100	National Biscuit pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
42	National Carbon pf	102	101½	101½
100	Quaker Oats pf	92½	92½	92½
255	United Box Board	15¼	15	15
238	United Box Board pf	64⅞	64	64¼
210	Swift & Co	155	153½	154
25	Street's Car Line	31¾	31¾	31¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Lake Street 5s	102	...	...
20,000	Met. gold 4s	101½	...	...
10,000	Northwestern El. 4s	97½	...	...

Time and call loans 4½ to 6. New York exchange sold at 25 cents' premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—The influence of the unfavorable New York bank statement Saturday was felt quite pronouncedly in the money market to-day, and the general tone showed an increased firmness. Clearing House loans here were lifted to 6 per cent.—the first time they have been at that figure in many months—and all the outstanding loans under 5 per cent. are now cleaned up. New York funds sold at 20 and 25 cents discount; call loans, 5@6; time money, 5@6; exchanges, $16,400,699; balances, $1,283,114.

The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a loss in the reserve of $499,714. The New York reserve increased $1,501,286. Loans were contracted $410,000, and deposits increased $889,000. The stock market responded quickly to the rise in Amalgamated, and during the middle of the forenoon 2,500 shares of Copper Range changed hands at an advance of 1⅜; 2,500 shares of United States Mining at an advance of ⅛, and about 1,000 shares each of Mass Mining and Osceola at advances of ½ and 1½, respectively. Later Osceola sold up to 61, a gain of 2½ points. Calumet rose 5 points. Mohawk was up a point. Nearly the entire list was quoted substantially higher. The Canadian stocks were sold lower. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
305	Atchison	95½	94½	95½
100	Atchison pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
315	Boston Elevated	156½	156	156½
11,895	Boston Elev. rts	59c	57½c	59c
5	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
10	Boston & Maine	198½	196½	198½
20	C. J. R. & Sy	158	157½	158
5	C. J. R. & Sy. pf	127	127	127
290	Mass. Elec	39	38¼	39
85	Mass. Elec. pf	97	97	97
10	N. Y., N. H. & H	275	275	275
1	Old Colony	211	211	211
100	Pere Marquette	70	70	70
515	Union Pacific	111⅝	110⅜	111½
15	West End pf	113⅜	113	113⅜

TELEPHONES.

504	Am. T. & T	171¼	170½	171
27	N. E	142½	142½	142½
80	Western pf	100⅜	100	100⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem	27	26⅜	27
68	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89½	89¼	89½
20	Am. Pneu. Svc	8¾	8¾	8¾
355	Am. Sugar	129½	128⅜	129½
27	Am. Sugar pf	112	112	112
200	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
14	Am. Woolen pf	78½	78½	78½
3,825	Dom. Iron & Steel	78	76	76½
25	Edison	278	278	278
1,254	Edison rts	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
5	Gen. Electric	193¼	193¼	194¼
5	Houston Electric	40¾	40½	40½
51	Mergenthaler	190	188	190
375	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
2	Planters' Compress	41	40	41
50	Savannah Elec	92	92	92
195	Swift P. & P	155	154¾	155
773	United Fruit	114	113½	114
50	U. S. Lead pf	80½	80½	80½
126	Union Shoe Machine	56½	56	56½
125	Union Shoe Mach. pf	32½	31¾	32½
51	U. S. Steel	41¾	41½	41¾
86	U. S. Steel pf	91¼	91	91¼

MINING.

110	Adventure	2	2	2
110	Allouez	2¾	2	2¾
7,575	Amalgamated	70⅜	69¼	70⅜
120	Arcadian	5	4¾	5
390	Bingham	32	31¼	32
50	Bonanza	95	95	95
10	Calumet & Hecla	545	540	545
800	Centennial	19	18	19
705	Cons. Mercury	2 5-16	2 1-16	2 5-16
8,350	Copper Range	60¼	58	60
180	Daly-West	53⅛	53	53
250	Dom. Coal	145	144	144
12,175	Elm River	3⅛	3	3⅛
5	Franklin	11	11	11
50	Guanajuato	4	4	4
95	Isle Royale	15	14½	14⅞
2,225	Mass	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Mayflower	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
963	Mohawk	48	46	48
2,250	National & Boston	3⅝	3¼	3½
50	Old Colony	3⅞	3¼	3½
860	Old Dominion	19	18	18½
2,360	Osceola	61	58	61
170	Parrot	27½	27	27
100	Phoenix	4½	4¼	4½
300	Santa Fé	2	2	2
1,155	Shannon	11	9⅜	10⅞
107	Tamarack	178	171	178
50	Tecumseh	2½	2¼	2½
705	Trinity	12	11¼	12
4,948	United States	22⅝	21	22½
809	U. S. Coal & Oil	16⅞	16½	16⅝
1,140	Utah	22½	21½	22½
45	Victoria	5¾	5¾	5¾
142	Winona	5½	5	5
5	Wolverine	60	60	60

British Columbia, 4⅝ bid, 5 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The buoyancy in Wall Street became contagious and spread to-day to the Philadelphia market, which took on decided strength in the final half hour, and the local specialties shared in the rise. Philadelphia Rapid Transit went to 15⅝, the highest ever recorded, but the greatest strength was in Pennsylvania, Reading, Lehigh Valley, United Gas Improvement, and Electric Storage Battery. There were heavy dealings in Philadelphia Electric, but without any effect on the price, and incidentally United Gas Improvement officials made an unqualified denial of the story of a merger between the two companies named and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. There was a renewal of heavy buying in Reading by New York, and Lehigh Valley displayed conspicuous strength on a story that President Mitchell would issue a statement to-night declaring the strike off, a rumor that was subsequently denied. In the local money market call is at 5 per cent., with little demand, and all institutions well loaned up. Time money is at 5@5½ per cent. Commercial Paper is quoted at 5 per cent., though loans are occasionally reported both above and below this figure. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
785	American Railways	53	52⅝	52⅝
200	Allegheny Valley pf	33	33	33
322	Cambria Steel	28	27⅞	28
600	Cons. L. Superior	26	25⅞	26
14	Cam. & Bur. County	40	40	40
110	Diamond State Steel	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,742	Electric of America	9¾	9⅝	9¾
105	Electric Storage	89½	89	89½
100	Elec. Storage pf	88	88	88
500	Erie	42½	41⅞	42½
200	Easton Cons. Elec	19½	19½	19½
100	Fairmount Park Trans.	33½	33½	33½
135	Inc. Ins. Pow. & Dyn	10⅝	10⅜	10½
2,805	Lehigh Valley	36⅝	36	36½
28	Lehigh Navigation	79½	79½	79½
250	Marsden Co	4½	4½	4½
100	Missouri Pacific	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
100	New H. Iron & Steel	6	6	6
93	North Pennsylvania	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
17,140	Philadelphia Elec	9⅛	8 15-16	9 1-16
12,780	Phila. Rapid Transit	15⅝	14¾	15½
2,474	Pennsylvania	84 1-16	83⅞	84
17	Philadelphia Traction	100¼	100	100
3,961	Philadelphia Co	50¼	49½	49⅞
112	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¾	49½	49½
50	Pennsylvania Steel	48	48	48
105	Pennsylvania Salt Manu	104	102¼	103
100	Philadelphia & Erie	68¼	68⅛	68⅜
50	Railway Co. general	6	6	6
20,158	Reading tr. ctfs	37⅝	36 13-16	37 7-16
37	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs	44¼	44¼	44¼
2,207	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	39 5-16	38⅞	39 3-16
900	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,600	Southern Railway	32¾	30⅞	32⅝
100	Texas & Pacific	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
2,840	United Gas Imp	114½	113⅝	114½
1,111	Union Traction	47⅞	47½	47⅝
15	United Pow. & Trans.	43	43	43
1,280	U. S. Steel common	41⅜	41¼	41¼
33	U. S. Steel pf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The strength of Alabama Coal and Iron stocks and the coincident strength of International Trust were the primary features of the local market to-day. The Coal and Iron issues were the most conspicuous. Their aggressive movement was ascribed to the twofold influence of known excellent results in the way of profits, and to the possibility of some deal in which other neighboring companies of a like nature may be involved. The general market, aside from the above issues, was steady to firm, the price changes being all gains except G. B. S. Brewing issues, which lost fractionally. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Transactions for the day, amounting to 1,974 shares of stock and $124,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	Seaboard Railway	32½	32½	32½
320	Seaboard Railway pf	52⅝	51⅝	51⅞
145	Atlantic Coast Line	171	170	170½
34	Northern Central	125	125	125
110	Consolidated Gas	74	73¾	74
100	G. B. S. Brew	15¼	15¼	15¼
285	International	148	148	148
80	Union	74	74	74
414	Alabama Con. C. & I	35	33½	35
100	Maryland & Penn	31	31	31
147	Weston Bank	40½	40½	40½
$12,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
63,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
3,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	113	113	113
4,000	Ga. Southern Fla. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
11,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼
8,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95⅞	95⅝	95½
1,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s	115	115	115
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	112	112	112
10,000	Nash. Ry. 5s ctfs	75¼	75¼	75¼
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	51½	51½	51½
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	115	115	115

Stock Exchange Seat for $79,000.

A seat on the Stock Exchange was sold on Saturday last at $79,000. That represents an advance of $3,500 over the last previous price. The record price is $80,000, which was paid in December last. It is understood that at least five men are trying to buy seats. Several of the seats that were sold recently went to out-of-town men.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although transactions in the outside market yesterday showed some diminution from the large totals recorded last week, there was still considerable animation in the market and a number of issues were traded in to a considerable extent. Following the course of the Stock Exchange market, outside stocks generally were strong, and in several instances the net gains recorded amounted to several points. The declines which resulted from the day's operations were fewer in number and less important in size than the day's net gains. The stocks which were most prominent in last week's heavy trading continued to hold the places of greatest activity and strength, and some of them were made particularly notable by adding further large gains to those already recorded.

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ROCK ISLAND common attracted considerable attention because of its sharp upward movement. Transactions in the stock were quite large, but not heavy, if judged by the large gain which resulted from them. Opening a little above 51, a steady advance was recorded until during the last hour the price reached 55. The selling induced by the advance resulted in a reaction of a point and the stock finally closed with a gain of about three points at 53⅞. Trading in the preferred stock was within narrower limits, but that issue showed considerable strength also, and advanced a point. The regular dividend for the quarter on the old Rock Island stock was announced yesterday.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES continued to show activity and made a further advance, advancing early in the day up to 118. Yesterday's high price is the best thus far recorded in the stock.

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COPPER STOCKS showed considerable activity, but except in Tennessee Copper the transactions were made within a very narrow range of prices. In Montreal and Boston Copper the trading amounted to more than 8,000 shares.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	14	13⅞	14
100	American Can pf	54	54	54
50	Alliance Realty	1.53½	1.53½	1.55½
100	Am. Hide & Leather	8½	8½	8½
400	Am. Hide & L. pf	40½	40	40
12	Am. Light & Trac. pf	94½	94½	94½
200	Am. Writing Paper	5⅝	5	5⅝
300	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,310	British Columbia Cop	5	4⅞	5
400	Camden & Trent. R.R.	4	4	4
100	Central Foundry pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Distilling new, w. i	30½	30½	30½
200	Electric Vehicle pf	16	15¼	16
100	Federal Sugar	45	45	45
900	Greene Cons. Copper	20	28⅜	29
900	Illinois Transportation	1	1	1
100	International Salt	9½	9½	9½
150	Manhattan Transit	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
8,210	Montreal & Bos. Cop	3½	3⅜	3½
625	National Enameling	39	38	38¼
200	New Br. Cannel Coal	6	5⅞	6
100	New England Con. Ice	30	30	30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 8, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
70½	70⅝	42,070	*Amal. Copper Co	69¼	70⅞	69	70⅝	+2
2	2½	1,600	American Bicycle Co	2¼	2⅝	2	2	— ¼
35½	35¾	4,700	Am. Car & Foundry Co	35	35⅞	35	35½	+ ½
90½	91½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	
53	53⅜	500	American Cotton Oil	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ½
95	97⅞	20	American Cotton Oil pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	
60½	61¼	560	*Am. Grass Twine	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61¼	— ¼
10½	11	1,200	*American Ice Co	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ½
37⅞	38	1,895	*American Ice Co. pf	39⅞	40	37½	37½	— 2⅜
23¾	24½	400	*American Linseed Co	24	24	24	24	
33	33¼	1,600	*Am. Locomotive Co	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅜	+ ⅜
95½	96	675	*Am. Locomotive Co. pf	95½	96	95½	96	+ ½
6	7	100	*American Malting Co	7	7	7	7	— ½
26	28	900	*Am. Malting Co. pf	28	28	27	27	— 1
47¼	47⅝	17,075	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45⅞	48	45⅞	47⅝	+2½
96⅝	97½	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97	97½	97	97½	+ ½
98	99½	22	*American Snuff Co. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
129¼	129¾	5,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129	129⅞	128½	129⅝	+ ⅛
170	171	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	171	171	171	171	-1
14¼	14½	200	*American Woolen Co	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	+ ¼
107½	109	100	*Ana. Cop. Mining Co	43	45	5	45	+5
45	46½	100	Ann Arbor	45	45	5	45	+5
95¼	95⅝	24,600	Atch., Top. & S. Fé	94½	95⅞	94½	95⅝	+ ⅝
105	105¼	7,100	Atch., Top. & S. Fé pf	104¼	105⅝	104¼	105¼	+ ¼
114⅝	115	20,525	Baltimore & Ohio	115½	115⅝	114½	114⅞	
96	97	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	96	96	96	96	+1
70½	70⅝	12,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	70½	71¼	70½	70⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	4,100	*Butterick Co	53	53	51⅝	52⅜	— ¼
140¾	140⅞	6,900	Canadian Pacific	140⅞	141¼	140	140⅞	— ⅝
140¼	141	100	*Ca. P. sub.ctfs.3d in.pd	140½	140½	140½	140½	
182	185	100	Cent. Railroad of N. J	183½	183½	183½	183½	+ ½
56⅞	57⅛	5,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅞	57⅛	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
41⅝	42	2,600	Chicago & Alton	42¼	42¼	41½	42	— ¼
76	76½	600	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76¼	76	76½	+ ½
214	216	1,100	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	208	214½	208	214½	+4½
139	141	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill pf	141	141	141	141	-7½
33⅛	33¼	4,800	Chi. Great Western	33⅝	33⅝	33	33½	— ¼
48¼	49	300	Chi. Great West. pf., B	49½	49½	49	49	— ½
92⅜	92⅞	200	Chi. Great West. deb	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	
191¼	191½	21,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	189⅞	192	189⅞	191½	+1½
196	197	1,478	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	196½	197	196	196½	+ ½
239	240	200	Chi. & Northwestern	240	240	240	240	-2
196½	198¼	1,556	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	193	197½	193	196½	+4½
23¾	24	4,900	Chi. Terminal Transfer	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
42	42¾	1,900	Chi. Term. Transfer pf	41½	42¼	41½	42	+ ½
17⅞	18¼	2,300	Chi. Union Traction	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18	+ ½
106	106¼	300	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	106	106	106	106	
81¼	81½	735	Colorado Fuel & Iron	81½	81½	81	81½	+ ½
33⅜	33¾	1,100	Colorado Southern	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
78⅞	79	550	Colorado South., 1st pf	78⅜	78⅞	78¼	78⅞	+ ½
52	52¼	300	Colorado South., 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
223½	224	900	Consolidated Gas	224	224½	223½	223⅝	+ ⅛
36	36¼	3,200	Corn Products	36	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	300	Corn Products pf	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅛
180½	181½	200	Delaware & Hudson	180½	180½	180½	180½	+ ½
49⅜	49¾	2,500	Denver & Rio Grande	49	49½	38⅝	49½	+ ⅛
95¼	95¼	1,100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	94⅜	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅝
23⅞	24	9,400	Detroit Southern	23½	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
45	45¼	17,500	Detroit Southern pf	45	45⅞	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
95½	95¾	650	Detroit United Ry	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	5¼	600	*Distilling of Am. ctfs	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	
37¼	37½	200	*Distil. of Am. pf., ctfs	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
21½	22	925	*Duluth, S. S. & At	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34⅜	100	*Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	22,100	Erie	41⅞	42½	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
70⅜	71	2,300	Erie 1st pf	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	71	+ ⅛
57¼	57½	1,700	Erie 2d pf	57	57⅝	56¾	57¼	-1
67½	68½	200	Evans. & Terre Haute	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	+2¼
194	194⅝	400	General Electric	193⅜	194½	193⅜	194½	+1
200¾	201	1,200	Great Northern pf	200	200	200	200	— ⅛
101	101¼	400	Hocking Valley	101	101⅜	101	101	— ⅛
171⅜	172	3,250	Illinois Central	172	172	171½	172	+ ¼
20	20½	1,200	International Paper	20	20½	20	20	+ ¼
75	75⅞	200	International Paper pf	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
60	66	100	*International Silver pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	-2½
92	94	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
49¼	49⅞	500	Iowa Central	49½	49⅝	49⅝	49½	+ ⅛
85	86	500	Iowa Central pf	85	85	85	85	-1
85	85½	900	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf	86	86	85	85¼	— ¼
48¼	49½	50	Kanawha & Michigan	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	
37⅝	38	1,600	Kansas City Southern	38	38	37¼	37⅜	— ¼
61¼	61½	1,500	Kansas City South. pf	59⅜	61⅜	59¼	61⅜	+ ⅜
152	152½	3,500	Louisville & Nashville	152¼	152¼	151½	152	
137⅝	137⅝	8,550	Manhattan Elevated	137⅝	137⅝	137	137½	
147¼	147⅜	3,200	*Met. Street Railway	148	148	147	147¼	— ⅝
29⅛	29⅜	400	Mexican Central	29½	29½	29¼	29½	
114	114½	1,300	Minn. & St. Louis	114	114⅞	114	114⅞	+1⅛
81½	81⅞	1,850	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	80½	82	81	81⅝	+1⅜
135	136½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	136	136	136	136	-1
33⅞	34	5,500	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	33⅜	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ½
67⅜	67⅞	1,100	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf	67	67½	66¾	67½	+ ½
122⅜	122¾	152,700	Missouri Pacific	119⅝	122⅞	119½	122⅝	+2½
48	48¼	825	*National Biscuit Co	48⅜	48⅜	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
24	24½	800	*National Lead Co	24⅜	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	1,700	Nt. R. R. of Mexico	20¾	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	+ ½
43	48	500	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	
163⅝	164½	5,200	New York Central	164	165	164	164¾	+ ¼
25	29	400	New York Dock	27	27	27	27	+1
37¼	37⅝	35,010	N. Y., Ont. & Western	37¼	37⅝	36⅞	37⅜	+ ½
76½	76¾	16,500	Norfolk & Western	76½	76⅞	75¾	76⅝	+ ½
93½	95	100	Norfolk & Western pf	94½	94½	94½	94⅞	
128¾	120	420	North American	125⅛	129	128½	129	-1
8¾	9½	100	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
80¼	80½	5,900	Pacific Coast	79	80⅜	70	80½	+3
84½	85	2,400	Pacific Coast 2d pf	82¼	84⅝	82½	84½	+2⅝
46¾	46¾	1,600	Pacific Mail	46⅞	47⅛	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
167½	168	22,100	Pennsylvania Railroad	167	168	166⅜	167½	+ ½
108¼	108⅝	6,300	People's Gas, Chicago	108¼	108⅞	107⅝	108½	+ ½
80	82	100	Pere Marquette	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
90	94	100	Pere Marquette pf	93	93	93	93	+4
103	103½	400	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L	102¾	103	102½	103	— ⅛
53⅞	54¾	8,800	Pressed Steel Car	54	54⅞	53¾	54½	+ ⅜
89½	90	3,800	Pressed Steel Car pf	88⅞	91¼	88⅞	89½	+ ¾
3	3½	600	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	
75	75⅜	59,210	Reading	74⅜	75¼	73½	75	+2
88⅜	89	3,800	Reading 1st pf	88¾	89½	88½	89	+ ⅝
78¼	78⅝	5,700	Reading 2d pf	77⅞	78½	77¾	78⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	23⅞	22,110	*Republic Iron & Steel	23¼	24⅜	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
82½	82⅝	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	82	83½	82	82½	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	4,250	*Ry. Steel Spring	32¾	34⅞	32¾	34⅝	+1⅛
89	90	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
21⅞	22	2,800	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	21½	22½	21½	22	+1
69	70	400	*R. G. Mfg. Co. pf., x-d	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	+1
22½	23¼	100	St. Joseph & Grand I	22½	22½	22½	22½	-1
81	81¾	2,500	St. Louis & San Fran	80	82	80	81¾	+1⅝
76½	77	1,700	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	76¼	77	76¼	77	+ ½
36	36½	1,300	St. Louis Southwestern	36½	36½	36¼	36⅜	-1
77¾	78½	1,100	St. Louis Southwest. pf	77¾	78½	77¾	78	
78	78¼	2,533	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	80½	80¾	78	78⅛	-1⅞
94	95	500	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co.pf	95	95	95	95	+1
79⅝	80	41,450	Southern Pacific	78⅜	80	78¾	80	+1
39¼	39⅝	11,000	Southern Railway	39	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅛
96⅜	96⅝	700	Southern Railway pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	5,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70	71	70	70⅝	— ⅜
53¼	53⅜	35,500	Texas Pacific	52⅜	53½	51⅝	53⅛	+ ⅝
31⅝	31⅞	1,100	Tol., St. L. & Western	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	1,150	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	48	48	47½	47½	— ¼
126½	127½	535	Twin City Rapid Tran	127½	127½	127½	127½	
15⅝	15⅞	800	*Union Bag & Paper Co	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	80¾	150	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
111⅛	111⅝	33,000	Union Pacific	110½	111¾	110½	111⅝	+1
91½	91¾	572	Union Pacific pf	92	92	91¾	91¾	
15⅞	16	3,800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	57	2,500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	56	56	56	56	-1
150	153	600	United States Express	148	150	148	150	+2
13¾	14	4,735	*United States Leather	14¼	14½	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
89¾	90	580	*U. S. Leather pf	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	
17	17¼	1,420	United States Rubber	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
57	59	1,400	U. S. Rubber pf	55⅜	58⅞	55⅝	58½	+2½
41¼	41⅝	7,700	United States Steel	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41¼	
90⅞	91	2,940	United States Steel pf	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅛
36	38	600	*U. S. Red. & Ref	36	36½	36	36½	+2⅝
58	60	600	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	58⅜	59	58	59	+1¼
72⅜	72¼	7,510	Va.-Caro. Chemical	72⅞	72⅞	71¾	72⅛	— ⅛
36¾	37	7,350	Wabash	36¼	37⅛	36	37⅛	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	23,550	Wabash pf	50	51⅝	49¾	51½	+1⅝
95⅜	95½	5,500	Western Union Tel	95	95⅛	95	95½	+ ⅛
29	29¼	4,100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	28⅞	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅛
64	65	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
41	41¼	*100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	1,200	Wisconsin Central	29¼	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅞	700	Wisconsin Central pf	55⅜	55⅝	55	55	— ⅜
Total...		803,364	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,170	Amal. Copper	69¼	70⅝	69¼	70½
240	Am. Car & Fdy.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½
450	Am. Ice	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅜
20	Am. Ice pf	40	40	40	40
80	Am. Locomotive	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
20	Am. Smelting	46	47	46	47
1,030	Am. Sugar	129¼	129⅞	128¾	129⅝
7,010	A., T. & S. F.	94⅞	95⅞	94⅝	95⅝
60	A., T. & S. F. pf	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
930	Balt. & Ohio	115½	115½	114⅞	115⅝
9,370	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70½	71⅜	70	70
290	Can. Pacific	140¾	141	140	141
880	Ches. & Ohio	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛
90	Chi. & Alton	42¼	42½	41⅝	42½
940	Chi. Gt. West.	33⅜	33½	33	33½
8,570	C., M. & St. P.	190	192⅝	190	191⅝
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
10	Chi. T. Tr. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
20	Col. Fuel & Iron	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝
110	Col. Southern	33½	34	33⅝	34
90	Del. Southern	24	24	23½	23⅝
20	Dul., S. S. & At.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
3,170	Erie	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛
50	Ill. Central	172	172¼	171¾	172
120	Louis. & Nash.	152	152½	151⅝	152⅝
2,460	Manhattan	137⅝	137⅝	137	137⅜
20	Mex. Central	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
30	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
80	Mo., K. & T.	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝
25,320	Mo. Pacific	119⅞	122⅝	119⅝	122⅜
170	Nat. R.R. of Mex.	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝
650	N. Y. Central	164⅛	164⅝	164	164⅝
2,970	N. Y., O. & W.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛
700	Norf. & West.	76½	76½	75½	75½
300	Pacific Mail	46⅝	47¼	46¼	46¼
900	Pennsylvania	168¼	168¾	167	168¼
280	People's Gas	108	108⅞	107⅝	108⅝
380	Pressed St'l Car	54½	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞
20,200	Reading	73⅞	75¼	73⅜	74⅝
2,290	Republic Steel	23⅝	24⅝	23½	23⅝
100	St. L. Southw.	36½	36½	36½	36½
9,000	Southern Pac.	79⅝	80	78⅝	79⅛
1,420	Southern Ry.	39⅛	39½	38⅞	39⅛
690	Tenn. Coal & I.	70¼	70⅞	70¼	70⅝
3,650	Texas Pacific	52¼	53⅜	52	53¼
11,660	Union Pacific	110½	111⅞	110½	111⅝
1,140	U. S. Leather	14½	15⅜	13¾	13¾
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼
50	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17
4,850	U. S. Steel	41¼	41¾	41⅜	41⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞
1,380	Wabash	36¼	37⅛	36	37⅛
3,030	Wabash pf.	49⅜	51⅝	49¾	51⅝
250	Wis. Central	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅝
146,430					

Bonds.

$20,000	Wabash deb. B.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Despite the refusal of many fire underwriters to use the blanket cotton policy form in Mississippi until the valued policy law of that State has been repealed, President Wilson of the Mississippi Fire Association of Senatobia, Miss., a semi-mutual concern, announces that that company will continue to issue blanket policies on cotton, that it has increased its maximum line on compresses from $2,000 to $5,000, and that it will bring companies into the State to carry the reinsurance on these risks.

The fire loss for the month of August in the United States and Canada is estimated at slightly over $7,000,000, as against $8,000,000 for August of last year and $10,500,000 for the corresponding month of 1900. The loss for the first eight months of the year is placed roughly at $104,000,000; as against $113,000,000 and $127,000,000 respectively for the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1900.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 51⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40⅝@42⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .09, 40 Brunswick, assessment paid, at .30; 1,000 Cripple Creek at .09, 200 Golden Fleece at .18, 500 Isabella at .34, 100 Quicksilver at 3.15, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 9.00, 200 Syndicate at .04, and 1,000 Work at .08.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	$82,316
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	50,817
Peoria & Eastern	18,809
Père Marquette	357
Total increase 4 roads	$161,299
Increase previously reported	788,191
Total increase 26 roads	$949,490
Decrease 12 roads previously reported	328,251
Net increase 38 roads	$620,239

COFFEE EXCHANGE FEE RAISED.

Almost Unanimous Vote for Increase from $1,000 to $5,000.

The members of the Coffee Exchange voted almost unanimously yesterday to raise the initiation fee for membership from $1,000 to $5,000. The vote was 120 for to 3 against.

The action was taken, it was said, to restrict the membership in the Exchange. Previous to the vote eleven applications were made and acted on favorably under the $1,000 rate.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Mexican Advertising and Commission Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. R. Post, A. J. Cahill, and Otto Eigen of New York City.

New York City Realty Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. A. Taylor, G. F. Ladue, and R. H. Jones of New York City.

New York Button and Novelty Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. C. Barr, and Hiram Forbes of Brooklyn, and William Lyttle of New York City.

The Adams Manufacturing Company of New York City, (to manufacture cotton-silk goods and fabrics;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Robert Adams, William Yarroll, and L. G. Hart of New York City.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Stock Exchange Houses.

U. S. Realty & Construction Co.
(Deliverable when issued.)
Cent. Realty Bond & Trust Co.
New York Realty
Alliance Realty
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt. 57 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Transact a General Brokerage and Commission Business.
OFFICE 74 BROADWAY.
EDWIN M. POST, Member N. Y. Stock Exg. C. M. WARNER, A. HOWARD HINKLE, GROVE E. WARNER, Special Partners

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds

NEW YORK, September 8, 1902.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 8th day of September, 1902, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and fifty-three (153) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

629	1091	1594	1971	2363	2877
638	1106	1624	1977	2373	2700
681	1111	1646	1988	2382	2703
681	1114	1653	1991	2389	2710
685	1118	1664	1992	2413	2717
717	1203	1672	2000	2418	2769
728	1214	1675	2019	2427	2774
733	1228	1690	2020	2449	2800
747	1269	1693	2051	2464	2841
757	1300	1703	2076	2488	2860
764	1310	1712	2078	2494	2873
806	1339	1719	2080	2495	2887
812	1359	1724	2112	2515	2924
817	1380	1739	2122	2533	2927
826	1390	1777	2125	2542	2931
855	1394	1810	2155	2552	2934
858	1433	1814	2214	2554	2956
863	1463	1828	2229	2580	2963
875	1491	1824	2268	2590	2965
883	1500	1843	2269	2598	2970
894	1507	1863	2273	2607	2979
911	1538	1903	2293	2628	2984
913	1551	1905	2318	2631	2998
916	1553	1909	2321	2657	
925	1566	1923	2323	2698	
974	1567	1962	2341	2670	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1902, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

GAS AND COKE SALE.

Court Enters a Decree in the Case of the New England Company at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day entered a decree in the case of the United Gas and Coke Company against Henry F. Whitney and others, Trustees, and the Central Trust Company of New York against the same, ordering the sale of the property of the New England Gas and Coke Company. The report says that no bid under $10,000,000 shall be accepted, the first payment to be $100,000.

The suit arose out of a default in the payment of interest on the bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company aggregating $16,862,000. R. M. Burnett, receiver, is the special master who will conduct the sale.

Under the decree the transferee of the contract between the Dominion Coal Company and the New England Gas and Coke Company becomes bound by the acceptance of the transfer and conveyance to resume and perform all the covenants and agreements on the part of the New England Gas and Coke Company contained in that contract.

The funds arising from the sale are to be applied at first to the payment of the expenses of the sale and the cost of the court proceedings. It is provided that the court shall reserve the question whether the receiver's certificates shall be given priority over the rights of bondholders. The residue shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. If the amount realized by the sale is insufficient to pay the par value principal of the bonds the money is to be applied pro rata for the payment of the same. If the amount realized is more than sufficient, then the proceeds shall be applied toward the payment of the principal of the bonds and then for the pro rata payment of interest thereon as represented by the outstanding coupons dated maturing June 1, 1902. Any surplus is to be applied as the court shall hereafter order.

Ferry Franchise Sale Postponed.

The auction sale of the Forty-second Street (East River) ferry franchise, which was to have been held yesterday by McDougall Hawkes, the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, was postponed for about two weeks in order to allow the Commissioner to readvertise the sale. Under the old form of advertisement it was stipulated that if the company securing the franchise did not comply with the orders and requirements of the Dock Commissioner the lease would be null and void. This clause will now be changed so that the franchise will not necessarily be void, but will be at the discretion of the Commissioner.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

WHAT WE CAN EARN

George A. Treadwell Mining Company,

27 William Street, New York.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $3,000,000

Par Value of Shares, $10.

Professor Treadwell in a recent circular letter to the stockholders says:

"Our exploration and development work has now gone far enough to assure us of ore from our IRON QUEEN and adjacent mines on the western side of the mountain to supply a smelter of 250 tons daily capacity, and the CLIFF and BROOKSHIRE will easily furnish 500 tons a day to the smelter that we shall erect on this side the mountain. This will give us a total capacity of 750 tons a day.

"I count the ores as averaging 8% copper. The United Verde ores run 10% and our ores seem to be in every way just as good, but I say 8% so as to be within the mark. We are already taking out a good deal of ore running 20%.

"I calculate the smelter to run 300 days in the year. We expect to do much better than this, but I still keep within the mark. 750 tons a day for 300 days in the year will enable us to smelt 225,000 tons in the year. Counting 8% copper, this would give us 18,000 tons a year. Counting copper at 10 cents a pound, or $200 a ton, this would give us a product of the value of $3,600,000 a year. Counting the cost at 3½ cents a pound—the proven cost of producing copper at the United Verde—or $70 a

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West 123d Street Apartment House Sold —Several East Side Tenements Change Hands.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and David H. Scully have sold the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Ruth, at 449 to 453 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 75 by 87 by 100. The price is reported to have been about $155,000.

Levy Brothers have sold for Isaac Gelles, to Marx Levy, for about $125,000, the three six-story tenements 14, 16, and 18 Market Street, each 25 by 87.

Ludwig Schonberger has sold for G. and E. Doctor to an investor for $108,000, the three six-story tenements, with stores, 1,073, 1,075, and 1,077 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein and S. Knodinofsky have sold for Jacob Lunitz, for $19,000, the flat 8 Monroe Street, 25 by 53.

Frederick M. Wilson has sold at 726 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 25x100, a three-story flat, for Mrs. Merritt to Mr. Roberts.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the New York Building Loan-Banking Company, to H. Humphrey Read of Philadelphia, the three-story limestone-front dwelling 554 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday at 111 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 143 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 379.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 33.2 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 151 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 295.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 33.2 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 143, $9,613; on 151, $8,068.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 49.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,514; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph R. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742, subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 87 and 89 Lewis Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 54.3 by 87; Herskovits, Roth & Klein of 21 West Houston Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Twelfth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 75 by 80; R. A. Wallace, Amesbury, Mass., owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 50 East Broadway, for five-story brick lofts, 25 by 60.11; D. & H. Greenberg of 80 East Broadway, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $29,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northeast corner of Cambreling Avenue, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 20.8 by 51. Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church of America, owner; Beverly S. King of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

343 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. A. Dordan of 840 Eighth Avenue, owner; Holmes & Barry of 502 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

195 Division Street and 206 East Broadway, to two four-story brick buildings; H. Rosenthal of 140 East Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

Columbus Avenue and Seventy-third Street, northeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; F. A. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 31 East Thirtieth Street, to a four-story studio and dwelling; R. Gibson, Brooklyn, N. Y., owner; A. O. Hoidick of 55 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

38 and 40 Henry Street, to a one-story brick synagogue; Congregation Scharai Zedeke, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $350.

103 East Sixty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; C. H. Moran of 30 Broad Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $1,200.

Main Street, east side, 135 feet south of Fordham Avenue, to a one-story frame bowling alley, 16 by 18; Pelham Lodge, City Island, owner; Harry T. Booth, architect; cost, $100.

Schofield Avenue, south side, 100 feet from Long Island Sound, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 16 by 18 by 24; Edward Williams, East Schofield Avenue, owner; Harry T. Booth, architect; cost, $300.

Site for Manufacturing Plant Sold.

Brokers L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the East Cambridge Land Company and for Alexander W. and H. B. Copland a plot of about 40,000 square feet in the business section of East Cambridge, Mass. The nominal purchaser, Charles S. Lyons, has acquired the property in the interest of a large corporation, which will establish a manufacturing plant on the site.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.3 ft n of 80th St, 25.3x80; Thomas J. McGrath an another to Margaret A. McGrath, all title. Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 92, w s, 25 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Morris Wolf to Hannah Wolf, 2-5 part, (mtg $21,000)..... 2,000

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 10, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Honora Quille to John E. Barry..... Nom.

AV C, 101, w s, 41.4 ft s of 7th St, 20x83; Jacob H. Westheimer and another to Daniel Loewenthal, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

AV C, 103, w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 20.2x83x19.11x83; Abraham Westheimer to Daniel Loewenthal..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, n e corner of 6th St, runs e 342 ft to Fulton Av, n e, 123x w 178x n 50x w 180 ft to Fordham Av, x 9167 t to beginning; Francis J. Schnugg of American Brewing Company corporation, quitclaim..... Nom.

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 98, map Washingtonville, 33.4x151.6; Edward Hill to Edward G. Hill..... Nom.

JEROME AV, n w corner of North St, 125x100; Alexander Johnston to Henry U. Singhi (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,721, e s, 84.3 ft s of 108th St, 16.8 x65; Henry Pinner to Morris Kohn..... 9,350

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x75; Charles H. Colton, executor to Rollia C. Newton and others (mtg $10,000)..... 275,000

LOTS 602 and 605, map Van Nest Park; Agnes J. Blackburn to Regina Tape, (mtg $280)..... Nom.

LOTS 551 and 552, map Elizabeth R. R. King, City Island; Annie C. King to Catherine G. Winkopp, all liens..... 1,800

LOT 134 Partition Map Lots of Hunt Estate; Edward W. J. Cahill to Betty Peterson, (mtg $250)..... Nom.

LOTS 5 to 11, map of Neill estate, Twenty-fourth Ward; Edward M. Neill and another executors, to Joseph Diamond.. 8,200

LOTS 466 and 467, map of 173 lots of the Haight estate; Emma A. Moore, formerly Kinney, to George H. Farrington and another, (mtg $1,550)..... Nom.

LOT 1, map 76, Classons Point; Jeannie F. Gilbert, administrator, to Marie Gilbert, (B & S)..... 5,000

MARKET ST, 14, e s; Isaac Gelles to Marks Levy, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 18, e s, 25x86; Isaac Gelles to Marks Levy, (mtg $27,000)..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 16, e s, Isaac Gelles to Marks Levy, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 14, 16, and 18, 75x86; Marks Levy to Morris Levison, ½ part, (mtg $87,000)..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, w s, Lot 322, map Melrose South, 58.10x100; 151st St, s w cor of Morris Av, 100x88.8; Avenue D, e s, extends from 5th to 6th Sts, 216x205, Unionport; John Reise to Eliza A. Wallace, 1-7th part, (mtg 1-7th part of $15,000,) other considerations and..... 100

PARK ROW, 148, and Pearl St, 469, begins Park Row, n s, 69.5 ft w of Pearl St, runs n 60.11x n of e 50.9 to s w s Pearl St x e 16x s of w 32.4 to 50.4 to Park Row x w 21.9 to beginning; John H. Janeway and others to Joshua B. H. Janeway, ¾ part, (R S $9.25)..... Nom.

PERRY AV, e s, 25 ft n of Ozark St, 33.4x100; Jacob E. Van Rossam to Margaretha Van Rossam, trustee, quitclaim, all liens, (R S, 50,) other considerations and..... 50

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 22.4 ft e of Allen St, 21.9x74.6; Joseph Robens to Isaac J. Hill, (mtg $17,000, R S 25 cents)..... 19,800

VALENTINE AV, 2,198, e s, 279.6 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x116.6; Charles H. Thornton and another to Theodore Ginsberg..... Nom.

1ST AV, s s, part of Lot 296, map of William's Bridge, adjoining Lot 297, 14.8x87.6; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Anton Wolz, (mtg $1,400)..... Nom.

2D AV, 389, w s, 76.9 ft s of 23d St, runs s 19.6x w 40x50.6x w 29x n 20x e 78 to beginning; Elias Schlomowitz to Louis Voelker, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and..... 100

2D ST, w s, Lot 1,137, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105; Cornelia A. Lamson to John Davis, (mtg $1,000), other considerations and..... 100

8TH ST, n s, being part Lot 564, map Wakefield, 75x114; Joseph Sidlickie to Malgorzaty or Maggie Fritztuskie..... 3,500

13TH ST, s s, 131 ft w of Greenwich St, 24x80; Thomas G. Brickell to David D. Brickell..... Nom.

42D ST, 442, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Sarah L. Shanley and others to Thomas Sharlow, 11-12 parts, all title, other considerations and..... 100

42D ST, 442, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph F. Quinn by Thomas J. Shanley, guardian, to Thomas Sharlow, 1-12 part, all title..... 1,666

53D ST, 145, n s, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100; George W. or George R. Bourne to John J. Clancy and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

53D ST, 145, n s, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100; John J. Clancy and another to Joseph M. Lichtenauer, (mtg $8,000,) other considerations and..... 100

88TH ST, 342, s s, 483 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.8; Herman K. Vleie to George W. Thedford, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

94TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8; the West Side Construction Company to Rachel Axelrod, (mtg $56,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11; Annie Levy to Myer Bach, (mtg $28,000)..... Omitted

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Amalie Cohn to Joseph Morris, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

124TH ST, h s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; Henry J. Braker to Eugene C. Potter, (mtg $146,334)..... 100

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Frank de J. Heyward, (mtg $125,000)..... 100

133D ST, n s, 286 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x103.7x18x103.8; Milton S. Guiterman to Augusta Fiegel..... 3,500

134TH ST, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; The Germania Life Insurance Company to Mary Ehrmann..... Nom.

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x99.11, (mtg $10,000;) 136th St, s s, 158 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11, (mtg $10,000;) 136th St, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11, (mtg $9,000,) James D. Putnam to William H. Jackson, (R S $9)..... Nom.

158TH ST, 677, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Charles Eder to Fani Eder, his wife, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

184TH ST, s s, 18 ft e of Davidson Av, 18x91.7x18.8x96.4; Carrie J. Singhi to Alexander Johnston, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,823; Margaretta Bock to George F. Heissenbuttel, 5 years..... 900

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 2d building n of 150th St; Margaretta Bock to Dora Heissenbuttel, 5 years..... 800

CLINTON ST, 93; Lena Koransky to Isaac Bloom, 4 years..... 480

6TH AV, 355; Amy V. Parker to Adams & Co., to May 1, 1923..... 12,500

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av; William W. Astor to National Biscuit Company, 20 years..... 3,750

125TH ST, 105 and 107; the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company to the Provident Loan Society, 5 years..$2,250, 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DAVIS, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, 61 East, due Aug. 28, 1903, 4 per cent..... 4,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lots 5 to 11, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, due Nov. 8, 1905..... 5,500

DORGAN, John J., to Thomas F. Devine; 138th St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

EHLMANN, Mary, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 134th St, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

DEY, John B., to Thomas Morgan; 24th St, s s, 371 ft e of 9th Av, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FIEGEL, Augusta, to William H. Payne; 133d St, n s, 286 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FALVEY, Fleury, to Christian Hess; Poplar St, s s, 199.9 ft w of Main St, Westchester, 3 years..... 1,500

GOLD, Max, and another to Winfield S. Goold and another, as trustees; 7th St, 219 and 221, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

HILL, Edward G., to Edward Hill; Fulton St, s e s, Lot 98, map of Washingtonville, 5 years..... 1,500

KENAHAN, Christopher, to Christina Hess; Evadna St, s s, 169.5 ft of Main St, Westchester, 3 years..... 1,000

KAMINSKI, Rosie, to Samuel Crooks; 64th St, s s, 212 ft w of Columbus Av, due Sept. 15, 1907, 4½ per cent.... 15,000

KOHN, Morris, to Henry Pinner; Lexington Av, 1,723, e s, due Jan. 5, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

KOHN, Morris, to Henry Pinner; Lexington Av, 1,723, e s, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

LEVY, Marks, to Isaac Gelles; Market St, 16 and 18, 2 mortgages, prior mortgages —, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent., each..... 3,000

LEVY, Marks, to Isaac Gelles; Market St, 14, prior mtg —, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Abraham Westheimer; Av C, w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

McCARTHY, Dennis, and wife, to Smith, Perkins & Co.; all estate which parties of first part now own, and more particularly the 1-68 part of all parcels in New York and Brooklyn, described in complaint in partition action of Supreme Court, entitled McNulty and others vs. Mitchell and others, now filed with Clerk of New York and Kings Counties, interest and time due —, collateral for notes..... 1,500

RUSH, Bernard, and another, to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of Signal, demand.. 1,750

SLOPER, Alzirn, to Elizabeth Wright; 143d St, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 3,000

SEFTON, Louis P., to Hudson Realty Company; Amsterdam Av, 287 to 293; also 74th St, 164 and 166 West, (prior mtg $250,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,000

SHARLOW, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42d St, 442 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

TREUCKMANN, August, to Margaret E. Mitchell, trustee, et al.; Broome St, 403 and 405, n w cor of Centre St, 255, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Broadway, n w cor of 112th St, (prior mtg $230,000,) due Dec. 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 50,000

WALLACE, Elizabeth A., to John Reise; Morris Av, w s, Lot 322, map of Melrose South; also 151st St, sw corner Morris Av; also Avenue D, e s, extends from 5th to 6th Sts, Unionport, one-seventh part, all title, &c., 1 month..... 2,000

WOLFF, Henry L., to East River Savings Institution; West End Av, 595, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCHER, Rolland B., to Marietta Oakley..... 500

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mary V. B Vanderpoel..... $20,000

COHN, Hugo, to Lena Lewis..... 5,750

HILL, Mabel, to Frederick T. Hill, as trustee..... 2,000

LEE, Laura, to William J. Limerick. 2,000

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK to Benjamin W. Carskaddon..... 12,000

RICHARDS, Samuelletta, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Richard..... 1

RUTH, Abraham, to Morris Osmansky.. 1

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 2 assignments..... 22,000

Lis Pendens.

72D ST., n s, 344 ft w of 9th Av, 22x102.2; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Robert B. Carpenter, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

MONROE ST, 116 and 116½; Simon Novick and another against Abraham Ginsburg, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

84TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Mae Morgan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

CLAREMONT AV AND 127TH ST, s w corner, 150.2x186 x irregular to Riverside Av, two actions; J. Allen Townsend against Arthur J. Kahn and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. P. Allen.

132D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Sanford H. Steele, executor, against Isaac Stern and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steele & Otis.

198TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of Creston Av, 50.1x100.1, three actions; Bertha B. Meeks against Mary A. Costello and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Cohalan Brothers.

BROADWAY, 872; Frederick Jacobsen against Isabella B. Hawes, administratrix, &c.;(action to foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Heymann & May.

8TH AV, e s, 37.10 ft s of 29th St, 18.1x65; Mary V. O'Brien against Cauldwell Fraser and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.

LOT 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, Westchester, 25x100; John Palmieri against Frank Fasulo and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Wechsler.

21ST ST, s s, 517.6 ft w of 7th Av, 23x92x22x92, and interior parcel beginning at s e corner of above parcel, runs along line of lot belonging to John S. Vosburgh 17 ft x w 25 x n 17 x e 2.4 and along rear line of said lot 22.8 to beginning; Isaac Sprung against Emanuel H. Wolf, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

Mechanics' Liens.

Mechanics' liens filed yesterday, Sept. 8.

CHERRY ST, 286; Annie M. Zink against Beth Israel Hospital Association, owner; Hopkins & Roberts, contractors..... $1,051

RUTGERS ST, 22; B. Mason & Co. against Samuel Ellsberg, owner; I. Blumenstein & D. Gerber, contractors. 74

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98; James O'Brien against estate of Charlotte Miller and another, owners; Margaret L. and William Schultz, contractors..... 1,536

111TH ST, 230 and 232 East; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Pietro Imperiale & Rosa, owners and contractors; John Ratz, owner..... 600

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; John Gilmour against Ernest Califano, owner and contractor..... 138

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

112TH ST, AND BROADWAY, n w cor, 100x100.11; Joseph Hammerschlag and David Oppenheimer, with Peter Wagner.$50,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Satisfied mechanics' liens filed yesterday, Sept. 8:

PROSPECT AV, 2,151 to 2,161; George Wingender against Schweitzer & Fraber and another, May 16, 1902..... $17

City Real Estate for Sale.

Slawson & Hobbs

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TOWN HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Superbly Located and in Perfect Condition.

NEW LIST.

A new 5-story 25 ft. limestone front American basement. Electric lighted and newly decorated at an expense of $15,000. Located in the heart of the Seventies. A sacrifice at $78,000.

Near Riverside Drive, an unusually fine 25 ft. front 4-story limestone dwelling. Price of $40,000 can be shaded.

The only 5-story American basemen, for sale near the 72nd Street "L" Station at anything like the money ($32,000.) A model of beauty and convenience.

Near Central Park West. Select block in the Seventies. 4-story high stoop, newly decorated, parquet floors throughout. $45,000.

Within a block of 72nd Street "L" Station a 4-story 19 ft. high stoop. Best on market for $35,000.

On 72nd Street Parkway. 20 ft. 4 story beautifully decorated and fixtured, superb condition. Under $60,000.

25 ft. front, fire-proof, built to order, passenger elevator, electric light, steam heat, refrigerating plant, every detail perfect. Location unexcelled. $100,000.

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We have a large number of choice private dwellings for sale in every desirable section, principally on the west side. If you are an intending purchaser we would be glad to know your wants, and we will wait upon you with complete particulars, also BEST PRICES. We'll not annoy you in our efforts, either. 'Phone 4619—38th Street, or postal to

BERT G. FAULHABER,

No. 7 East 42d St.

89 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 81ST ST.

Very large five-story American basement dwelling, in excellent condition.

PRICE, $60,000.

Permit to inspect from owner, Room 509, 146 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY HOUSE, 169 West 93d St.; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; good location; entire private house block, $19,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

5-story double flat, 2 stores, East 93d St., $21,000. 5-story double flat, 2 stores, 8th Av., $27,000. 5-story double flat, No. 406 E. 121st St., $19,500. S. Stein. Inquire No. 406 East 121st St.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500. 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th. Owner on premises.

$18,500.—Near 81st St. Station; three-story brownstone; good order; another at $17,500. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., near 81st St. Station.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elegant apartment house, below 23d St.; all rented; fine order; at very low price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x93.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $3,500 required; modern double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500; rents $1,940. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots, tenements, flats, &c., in good localities at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Brownstone private house, 16x55x100.2; bay window; parquet flooring. 110 East 95th St. Owner.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Tenement house; rent, $1,800; price, $17,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Sq.

Tenement, 6th St., near 2d Av., $34,000; rent, $3,444. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 160th St., walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

$4,000—West Farms, 177th St.; 9-room house; all improvements; must sell; excellent order; fine yard; heated; schools; trolleys. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., (156th St.)

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; houses detached; 7 rooms; all improvements; to order, $1,900. Particulars Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

For Sale—Plot, 50x100, on Kimball Av., Yonkers; high and healthy; block to trolley; price, $1,200; third cash. Col., 51 East 87th St.

Sacrifice!—10 rooms, 2-family house; all improvements; near station, trolleys, school. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., (156th St.)

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS, SOUND VIEW AVE., 100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acre, AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M.

PARTICULARS NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 FIFTH AVE.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

300 lots, heart of Hollis, $30,000; speculators investogate immediately; great opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ginseng raising very profitable; farms, $800 up; shore fronts, $800 up; better than stocks; buy this Fall; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

9TH AV, 237 and 239; Samuel I. Gordon against David M. Rinaldo and another, June 27, 1902..... 41

77TH ST, 304 East; Charles H. Johnson and another against Vincenzo Serritella and another, Aug. 23, 1902..... 506

116TH ST, 227 and 231 West; Julius Glaser against Henry Daxian and another, Aug. 19, 1902..... 666

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Sign on the Palisades — GRANTWOOD

This large electric sign on the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb, lights the way to New York's nearest and most beautiful suburb. With *10 per cent.* of the cost of a house, and a steady income to meet monthly payments, you can have all the real comforts and all the refined surroundings to your home that any millionaire can buy with all his money. Grantwood houses are equipped with all the latest modern improvements and sanitary appliances, tastefully and substantially built, and set in a region of the greatest natural beauty. And they are within 30 to 50 minutes of any business office on Manhattan Island. Just now we can show you a

House Now Complete 2½ story, 8 rooms and tiled bath, hardwood finish first floor, electricity, gas. $5,000, $500; $45 per month.

Another House Nearly Ready 2½ story, 9 rooms and bath, cypress finish, wide view of the Hudson River. $7,000, $700 down; $65 per month.

Also Another Beautiful House 6 rooms and bath; $4,000, $400 cash; $35 monthly, or select a plot and we will build a house to suit your ideas exactly.

Other houses on similar terms.

14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s R. R.; or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,

1,135 BROADWAY, New York. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Square.

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BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner

PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.

OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL

BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths, (tiles to ceiling,) with shower, exposed beam, panel dining-room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

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WHEN $500 cash and $48 monthly pays for a BEAUTIFUL, THOROUGHLY MODERN EQUIPPED HOME, in the MOST BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE part of FLATBUSH, with large grounds? Four minutes to elevated station; 28 to Park Row. SUBSTANTIAL, well-built, detached COLONIAL HOUSE, VERY PRETTY and ATTRACTIVE, BRAND-NEW; never occupied, containing 11 fine large rooms; bath and laundry; oak trim; handsomely decorated. THIS is a CHANCE you may never get again. BUILDER HAS MORE HOUSES THAN HE CAN CARRY. Price was $8,000. Must cost him $7,500. WILL SELL FOR $7,000. Bring your builder with you and let him judge. Come any day.

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ELEGANT COLONIAL HOUSE, EAST 17TH ST., NEAR

Albemarle Road, lot 50x170; 11 rooms and bath; extra basins, hardwood trim, double hardwood floors, first-class in every respect; price, $10,750. Also several others at prices from $5,500 and up, all in the best sections of Flatbush.

GEORGE W. EGBERT, Owner and Builder, 126 East Nineteenth St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $5,500—$500 DOWN.

EASY PAYMENTS; restricted section; near Flatbush Ave.; on a choice corner; large grounds; VERY PRETTY NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; trimmed in natural wood; FINE PLUMBING, will be decorated to suit; THIS WAS BUILT FOR A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS PLANS HAVE CHANGED; MAKE AN OFFER.

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4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

A Real Bargain.—83 Hart St., near Marcy., elegant four-story brick double flat; first story single; 25x80x100; all improvements; janitor apartments; rent, $1,776; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Only $7,500.—Beautiful 3-story, basement, stone dwelling; beautiful private block, Decatur St.; 12 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; furnace heat; hardwood finish; a rare opportunity; terms to suit. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Great Bargain! Two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; 2d St., near 6th Av. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Immediate Possession.—$3,975 buys 6 Tiffany Place, near Harrison St.; 3-story large brick dwelling; open.

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There is no property too large—and none too small—to receive our most careful attention. We have learned through experience and study that it is the attention to details that most largely assists in realizing for you the profits from your property. Let us show you how these little things count. It may be a revelation to you.

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UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

Somerville.—Farm near C. R. R. and L. V. R. R. on macadam road; good buildings; new house; improvements; 7 or up to 60 acres. Geo. M. Bowlby, 1 B'way, N. Y.

$5.00 BUYS BUILDING LOT.—Positively this week only; 20 miles, near station; installments 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

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WEST SIDE HOUSES. We can sell at once private residence west of Central Park.

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Wanted—Lower part 2-family house, in Brooklyn, from Oct. 1st; reasonable rent. Address W. S., Box 171 Times Office.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Desk room or store for insurance and real estate; state terms. Responsible Broker, R Box 212 Times Office.

Owners wishing to sell their property, send particulars to Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Several private houses in good localities; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Old tenement or lots in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Comfortable house $700@$900, or apartment $900 @$1,200, for down-town business man and wife; good locality, in Manhattan, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Address R Box 215 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

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For Rent.—Modern house, furnished or unfurnished, William Street, East Orange; five minutes from new Lackawanna Hollywood Station; very desirable; owner leaving town. A. H. PRENTISS, East Orange, N. J.

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Real Estate for Sale.

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TWO FAMILY HOUSES

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EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls. Small Classes. Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. College preparation. Reopens October 7. 176, 178, and 180 West 75th St.

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For young ladies and little girls, is directed by the Ursulines. It is delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, opposite Bronx Park. For circular address Mother Superior.

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Courses, Classical, Scientific, Commercial; approved by the Board of Regents State of New York; St. Nicholas Academy also for Boys. Send for Catalogue. Rev. L. A. Delurey, O. S. A., President, Villanova, Pa.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

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The most beautiful and best equipped school for girls in the vicinity of New York.

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Fourteenth year begins Tuesday, September 23d. Preparation for all colleges, business, West Point and Annapolis. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, athletics. Terms, $375.00 a year. Write for catalogue.

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Will reopen on Monday, September 8th. The curriculum embraces Primary, Grammar, and Preparatory Collegiate course. For further particulars apply at the Academy or send for prospectus.

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Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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Civil, electrical, mechanical, domestic engineering. B. S. degrees. Potsdam, N. Y.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

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Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.

Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.

Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

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Young Boys 8 to 16. Home school, not reformatory. Terms moderate. Catalogue.

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Classical, Mathematical, Business; University Preparation. W. W. BRIGGS.

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$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

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Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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Surrogate Notices.

PFLEGER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PFLEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hoffman & Wahle, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1902. ALBERT ARNS, Executor. HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attys. for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.

LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.

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WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

my20-law6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

A Wonderful Offer.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French action—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This Is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

With every Piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

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WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (discontinued style)	$195
Upright (nearly new)	115
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (used by artists)	$225
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603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (concert used)	$200
Upright (celebrated make)	110
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$75
Upright (used 6 months)	145
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	$25, $45, $55, $75

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

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$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 180 Nassau St., Office 720.

Business Opportunities.

Restaurant, café, bachelor apartments, and furnished rooms; shopping district; entire building, with French ranges; newly renovated and decorated up to date, with all improvements; long lease to practical business party; 49 West 19th St. Open for inspection 11 to 12, 4 to 6.

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Bookmaker now doing successful business wishes additional capital to increase volume of business; references given and required. Address for interview, D., 159 Times Office.

Wanted—Address of glassblowers to manufacture small specialties. P. O. box 982, Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 108 East 9th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,183.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID J. BARZILAY and JOSIE KLEEBLATT, doing business as EMPIRE EXAMINING, SPONGING, AND REFINISHING WORKS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David J. Barzilay and Josie Kleeblatt, doing business as Empire Examining, Sponging, and Refinishing Works, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said David Barzilay and Josie Kleeblatt, doing business as Empire Examining, Sponging, and Refinishing Works, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter Boiney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 8, 1902.

NO. 5,187.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY CHESSLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Chessler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Harry Chessler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, Room 1,544, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 9, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. CRISFIELD and ALBERT HART, composing the firm of CRISFIELD & HART, Bankrupts.—No. 5,200.

To the creditors of George C. Crisfield and Albert Hart, composing the firm of Crisfield & Hart, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said George C. Crisfield and Albert Hart were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y.; on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 9th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, bankrupt. No. 5,178.

To the creditors of Edward Gottschalk of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Edward Gottschalk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 9th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,111.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH GROSS and SAMUEL HARRIS, comprising the firm of GROSS & HARRIS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Gross and Samuel Harris, comprising the firm of Gross & Harris, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Adolph Gross and Samuel Harris, comprising the firm of Gross & Harris, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KRAMER, bankrupt. No. 5,083.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Kramer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition, before the Hon. George E. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 9th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK McDONAGH, bankrupt. No. 5,157.

To the creditors of Patrick McDonagh of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Patrick McDonagh was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Sept. 8th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,047.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEINSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Weinstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

HOGUET, HORTENSE M.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to GEORGE MUZARD, Mary Muzard, Jane Muzard, Cecile Muzard de Pussin, Helen Muzard Brettmayer, Sarah Muzard, Edward Muzard, John Muzard, the said names Mary, Jane, Cecile, Helen, Sarah, Edward, and John being fictitious, their real names being unknown, the said Mary Muzard and Jane Muzard being children of Achille Muzard, late of Oran, Algiers, deceased, and said Cecile Muzard de Pussin being the half-sister of Hortense M. Hoguet, and the said Helen Brettmayer, Sarah Muzard, Edward Muzard, and John Muzard being the children of the late Ernest Muzard of Paris, France, deceased, the heirs and next of kin of HORTENSE M. HOGUET, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert Louis Hoguet of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hortense M. Hoguet, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against I. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County

SAYS HE WAS CHEATED BY WALL STREET BROKER

Hartford Man Sues Jerome B. Melville for $1,314.36.

Money He Sent to Broker, He Declares, Was Pocketed and Orders Not Executed—Affidavits Submitted.

R. C. Beers, a stock broker of Hartford, Conn., appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as complainant against Jerome B. Melville, whom he charged with having defrauded him out of $1,314.36 by means of a stock brokerage transaction.

Beers alleges that until recently Melville conducted a place at 112 Wall Street under the name of the National Stock and Grain Company. He alleges that Melville sent an agent named John Latham to New England towns, and secured trade from stock brokers by representing that the company had $50,000 capital, and would put in leased wires for all its clients. Beers claims that the proceeds of orders forwarded by him were pocketed by Melville.

The case went over until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the prosecution will produce a number of witnesses.

Two affidavits were filed by counsel for Beers, one setting forth the grounds for the suit, and the second being made by a telegraph operator, who was formerly employed by the National Stock and Grain Company, and who swears that the concern did business in Rooms 32 and 33, at 112 Wall Street, but "was not organized under the laws of New York or any other State, and had no officers, no stockholders, and no corporate existence; that the name was only a fraudulent name to cover the transactions and operations of certain individuals; that one John Latham represented himself as soliciting agent of said company, and was interested in the business conducted by it; that one George Winfield represented himself as the manager of said company, and acted in and about the office of said company under the assumed name of John Shields, signing letters 'per John Shields, Manager;' that the said John Latham and George Winfield are members of the firm of Latham & Co., and conduct a brokerage business at 91 and 93 Wall Street."

The operator goes on to say that Beers had a private telegraph wire from his office in Hartford to the office of the said company, and that orders to buy and sell various stocks were received by the company from Beers over this wire.

"Said orders," continues the affidavit, "were never executed, and no stock was ever bought or sold on the orders received from the said Robert C. Beers. That the deponent knows that between the dates mentioned various sums of money were paid by Beers for the purchase of stocks and for the further purpose of keeping good the margins on the stocks supposed by the said Beers to have been purchased on his orders. That the said 'Stony' Melville was known among his employes to be the proprietor of a gambling establishment at 24 West Thirty-first Street, and that the games there played were what are commonly known as 'brace' or crooked games."

John L. Kirk, Beers's counsel, in discussing the matter at his office at 120 Broadway, said that the case was unique in several ways.

"The game that we allege was played," said Mr. Kirk, "was not the ordinary 'bucket shop' game that is worked upon the 'lambs,' but was, we allege, a variety of that game that was especially devised and calculated to trap out-of-town brokers who wished to have private wires to New York and connection with a New York stock brokerage house. We charge that the orders were never filled, but were simply 'bucketed'—a game usually played upon individual speculators, not upon brokers."

Attorney Hochstadter, who represents the defendants in the case, when asked about the matter yesterday afternoon, said that Jerome B. Melville had never had anything to do with the National Stock and Grain Company, except as one of its customers. Latham and Winfield, he said, had been employed by the company, Latham as a clerk and Winfield as assistant manager. The relation of Beers to the company, he said, had been that of a man who placed his money for the purchase of stocks, and lost. He said there is such a man as John Shields, and that he was the head of the concern.

TO RELIEVE BRIDGE CRUSH.

Plan for Interchangeable Switching at Manhattan End Discussed Before Mayor Low.

Mayor Low received a delegation from the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn yesterday in reference to a new plan for relieving the crush at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. The delegation was headed by Andrew F. Wilson, Chairman, and President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal was also present.

The new plan was prepared by Nell Poulson, an engineer of the Hecla Iron Works, and consists of an interchangeable switching by which trolley cars can be loaded and unloaded on different sides of the structure.

President McCarroll of the Manufacturers' Association said that the plan would relieve the congestion.

Mayor Low, after examining the details, said: "It is a very interesting plan, and one which should be examined carefully."

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal said the proposed system was one of 200 plans already formed for the same purpose, but that he was much impressed with the one submitted by Engineer Poulson. President Greatsinger thought it was much better than any plan he had seen up to date.

It was decided after discussion to submit the plan to a committee of experts, one to be suggested by Commissioner Lindenthal, one by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the third by the Manufacturers' Association.

SAYS POLICE ARE BRUTAL.

Delegation from East Side Vigilance League Asks Mayor to Take Action on Charges.

Mayor Low yesterday received a delegation from the East Side Vigilance League, which called to ask that action be taken in the matter of police brutality toward Hebrews during the funeral of the late Chief Rabbi Joseph. A. H. Sarasohn told the Mayor that Police Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Thurston had treated their reports with scant courtesy. The speaker referred to an incident which he said occurred on Sunday night in Jackson Square, when a gang of toughs beat a party of Hebrews and the police declined to interfere.

A memorial was presented by the delegation, reviewing the fact, as it is stated, that the poor people of the east side have been the victims of police outrages for years. The protest says that the present police administration seems to deal with the force on the military idea, which proceeds upon regular routine, and is, therefore, a government of reports, and other papers, made up by the very officials who have been the objects for attacks for years past.

"We are now making," continues the protest, "a fight for the oppressed of our own district, but after all it is a fight for all the poor and unfortunate of our city, multitudes of whom have suffered undeserved clubbings and persecution by policemen. We demand that the Police Commissioner shall administer his position with a realization that a large number of men under him are brutal, that his own records, the records of legislative committees, a consensus of newspaper reports, and the exponents of his own administration have proved it, and with a realization that he is in office largely because you and your associates charged that very evil and promised to redress it."

"The protest finally demands that a policy be inaugurated that will result in the dismissal of all policemen found guilty of unwarranted clubbing, and who will not hesitate "to vent their spite on poor and defenseless people if they think they can hoodwink the Commissioner, and rely on the 'brotherhood of the buttons' to furnish testimony, and to meet technical requirements for their salvation."

ELEVATOR BOY'S BRAVERY.

Rescues Girls from Burning Building on West Seventeenth Street.

An eighteen-year-old boy who was employed as elevator operator in the Douglass Building, at 13 West Seventeenth Street, carried three unconscious girls from the building and released some thirty others from their imprisonment on the sixth floor, above a fire which raged on the fifth, about 6 o'clock last evening.

Before he had completed his difficult and dangerous work he was almost suffocated by smoke and suffered painfully. He would not accept medical aid, however, saying he would be all right in the morning, and went home, steadfastly refusing to give his name. Later it was learned that the young hero was James Crummey.

The Douglass Building is a nine-story, fireproof structure and is occupied by manufacturers of burnt leather goods, cloaks, fancy costumes, and advertising specialties. The fire was discovered in the offices of Dinkelspiel, Rouse & Sternberg, makers of advertising goods, in the rear of the fifth floor. At the time all of the occupants of the building had left with the exception of Mrs. Madeline Brand, a costumer on the sixth floor, and thirty girls in her employ.

When smoke began pouring up the elevator shaft there was great excitement among the girls, who were preparing to leave for home. They ran to the door, but found it locked. In some way the spring lock had snapped, and none of the girls was cool enough to find a key and open it. They ran to the windows, screaming and crying. Passers-by hearing their shouts and seeing the smoke, turned in an alarm of fire.

John Cox, manager for a burnt leather goods company, also on the fifth floor, saw the fire and ran down stairs and informed the elevator boy, who was standing in the doorway. The latter jumped into his elevator and ran up through the smoke and stepped out into Miss Brand's factory.

The excitement had then grown to a panic. Running across the room he unlocked the door and threw it open. The girls who ran out into the hall were confronted by the great volumes of dense, stifling smoke from the burning leather, and were forced to grope their way down the stairway.

After releasing the imprisoned girls the elevator boy urged some of the more composed to help him, and Miss Brand, who had fainted, was carried into the elevator and taken down with several of the girls. Later, with two policemen, another trip was made up through the floor, where the fire was burning, and several others taken down, including Miss Jacobs and Miss Dike, and two other girls who had taken refuge on the roof. Mr. Cox also aided in the work of rescue. A large crowd of persons on their way home from work witnessed the fire and the rescues.

The damage to the stock of Dinkelspiel, Rouse & Sternberg by fire and water is estimated at $2,500; to the Burnt Leather Goods Company, $500, and by water to the firms on the floors below about $1,000, making a total loss of about $4,000. Mr. Cox, manager for the Burnt Leather Goods Company, said that among the goods burned in the store room of his firm were several burnt leather hangings that had been ordered for Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

MAJOR SMYLIE'S FUNERAL.

Grief of Judge Storrs, Who Accidentally Shot Him, Unbounded—Military Escort for the Body.

The funeral of Major Charles A. Smylie, who was accidentally shot and killed last Tuesday by Judge Charles B. Storrs of Orange, N. J., his friend and host, at a hunting lodge in the Adirondacks, was held yesterday from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. In the absence of Dr. Parkhurst, who is in Europe, the service was conducted by the Rev. William W. Coe, the assistant pastor. Later the body was taken to Livingston, N. J., Major Smylie's Summer home, near Orange, and buried.

Under an escort of the members of B Company, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., of which Major Smylie was Captain until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he was appointed to a staff position, the body was taken from the home at 140 West Fifty-eighth Street to the church at 11 o'clock. There was a large number of people in the church, and the street, crowded with spectators, was kept clear by a detail of police.

The coffin was placed on the bier in the chancel, which was banked with flowers, and hidden beneath the American flag was an immense wreath of white asters, the gift of Judge Storrs. With the widow and her two young children and other relatives were Judge and Mrs. Storrs and the latter's father, George W. Cleveland. The grief of Judge Storrs, by accident the slayer of his friend, was unbounded. He sobbed continually and at times wept audibly.

Among those present were many of Major Smylie's business associates, delegates from the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and representatives of the clubs of which the dead man was a member. The active pallbearers were Sergeants of Company B. The following were honorary pallbearers:

Richard Storrs, Milton Hopkins, Frank A. Munsey, Myers Curtiss, T. B. Criss, F. J. Gregg, Harlow Gaines, Lieut. Col. McLean of the Duke of York's Hussars of Montreal, W. C. Rogers, and F. A. Crittenden of Detroit.

After the reading of the service and the songs "Crossing the Bar" and "The Homeland" by the choir the body was taken by way of the Christopher Street Ferry to Hoboken. From there the funeral party was taken to Orange in a special car on the Lackawanna Railroad.

The burial took place in the family cemetery of William H. Ely, Major Smylie's father-in-law, near his country home, six miles from Orange. The burial service was read by the Rev. J. A. Ferguson of the Presbyterian Church of Hanover.

Judge Storrs has been in a state of nervous collapse since the shooting and will be taken away for a long rest.

TEMPLARS AT SARATOGA.

The Town Gay with Decorations and Illuminations—The Conclave To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Knights Templars' week opened auspiciously to-day, and it promisess to be one of the most eventful periods of the season of 1902. All of the prominent buildings on Broadway are ablaze with the National colors, Masonic insignia, and emblems and other decorations massed in profusion. Thousands of colored lanterns add to the general illumination to-night.

Regular and special trains to-day have brought here commanderies from all parts of the State. Fully 2,500 Sir Knights have already reached town, and more will arrive in the morning. They are accompanied by twenty bands. Malta Commandery of Binghamton gave an exhibition drill this evening. It was witnessed by thousands of people. The Grand Commandery will begin its annual conclave to-morrow morning.

Steamship Captain Knighted.

The general agent of the Holland-America Line has received news by cable that Queen Wilhelmina has conferred the Order of Knight of Orange-Nassau upon Capt. Aldert Potjer, Commander of the steamship Potsdam. Capt. Potjer entered the service of the Holland-America Line in 1880, as third officer. He became a Captain in 1885, after having been in command of several different steamers of the line, and assumed command of the steamship Potsdam in 1901. He has won several medals and souvenirs for the saving of life and property.

The 1902 Fall Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, to appear Saturday, Oct. 4th, in enlarged form, will be fully up to the high standard set by its predecessors. It will contain a complete and carefully classified list of Autumn and Holiday Books, from data supplied by the book publishers of the country.

It will contain a great variety of matter of interest to book sellers, book buyers, and librarians.—Adv.

If you're a custom tailor man—

If you can pay $75 for a sack suit, all we can offer is congratulations — you probably get better clothes than we make.

If you pay $25 to $50 we can do every bit as well—cloth, cut, making—for, say $20 to $35.

Drop in—you'll at least get ideas on Fall styles.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Horner's Furniture,

FALL - 1902.

Furniture Perfection aptly describes our stock. Perfect in quality, perfect in style, perfect in variety. Every school represented—every design typified—from the simplest to the extremely artistic. Prices convincingly moderate throughout entire stock.

Several Bedroom and Dining Room Suites, also hundreds of individual articles, at important reductions to close to make room for incoming goods.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

PREVENTED A PANIC AFTER THE EXPLOSION

Exodus in Military Fashion from a Bleecker Street Building.

Samuel Rosenberg of the Lapidus Shirt Company Marshaled 350 Women Into Line—Property Damage, $12,000.

About 350 women were at work yesterday afternoon in the eight-story building at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Wooster Streets, when there was a tremendous explosion and they were thrown here, there, and everywhere. Samuel Rosenberg of the Lapidus Shirt Company, with his face cut by the glass that flew from the broken windows, stopped a panic in a second. He cried out so that all heard:

"Oh! God of Israel, we fear not, as we are in your care."

Then he called out in military fashion to the operatives to "Fall in." The excited men and women, with the smoke pouring in the room, obeyed him and started down the steps in fairly good order.

Philip Kline, on the next floor, called his employes about him. He told them that there must be no disorder, and gathering them in a company he started for the staircase. The company of workers from the floor above had the right of way, and to keep the time they were singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The employes of Barnard Widman & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, were met on the next flight. Desperately frightened, they entered into the spirit of discipline and waited their turn to get out in orderly fashion. The same was true of the employes of Goldberg & Fauburg, manufacturers of overcoats. The burning building was free of its occupants before the first fire engine company had arrived.

No explanation of the explosion, which occurred in the offices of William H. Crookston, dealer in paints, has been made except that it might have been from spontaneous combustion, or that the caretaker, Joseph Carruraba, may have lit his pipe in the cellar and set fire to a can of benzine. Immediately after the explosion the man crawled from the cellar. He was apparently badly injured, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance.

The fire was confined to the cellar. Battalion Chief Duane estimated the damage at $12,000. One of the firm of William H. Crookston said when seen after the fire that there was a benzine tank beneath the sidewalk on Wooster Street, and that he believed it must have exploded. It contained but one barrel of the oil, and conformed to the law. He said it was connected with a three-quarter-inch pipe, so that the fluid could be drawn in the store above.

The noise of the explosion was heard for many blocks. The concreted lights in the sidewalk and some of the asphalt walk were blown to bits. The plate-glass window in A. C. Eichler's cigar store was blown into the street. Mr. Eichler and his clerk, G. H. Mossop, were thrown to the floor, as was Alfred Jasselo, a barber in the building. None of them was seriously injured.

SHE DON'T KNOW WHO SHE IS.

Miss Mary Brown Has Never Seen Her Parents, buts Gets Regular Remittances.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 8.—If anybody can tell Miss Mary Brown, who for the past week stopped with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rives on Thirteenth Street, who she is, they will confer upon her a lasting favor. Mary Brown, as she has been told to call herself, is about twenty-seven years of age, and has lived without the positive knowledge of a single relative on earth.

She says her first recollection is that she lived in some orphanage in a suburb of Brooklyn, and was called Fanny Winters. No matter where she has made her home, $50 a month has been sent to her for her support, and on every 10th of July and Christmas Day, or very near those dates, she has received an extra $100.

Never has this money been sent in any other shape than in bank bills, and it has never been registered. She has missed but one month.

When about eleven years old she was taken by a family named Martin, living near Mexico, N. Y. She lived at the Martin home about three years, when a letter came saying that if remittances were to be continued in the future her name must be changed to Mary Brown. The letter had been mailed at Newark, N. J. The necessary legal proceedings followed, and she became Mary Brown.

She says she has had one or two love affairs, though none of them very serious. She received with her remittance, about three years ago, a note stating that from the date of her marriage her allowances would cease.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women, $3.50 per pair.

The Sorosis Shoe succeeded,—because of its excellence.

It excels in quality, in workmanship and in beauty.

These merits do not vary,—hence the permanence of the success.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Can You Hear Us?

Our Three Stores on Broadway say 1,300 Last Winter's "left-over" Suits Reduced from $18, $22, $25, $28 & $30,

To $12.00.

Fancy cheviots, fancy worsteds, blue and black cheviots and serges. Everyone smart looking and full of good quality.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

USED HEAVY ROPE CABLE TO STOP AUTOMOBILE.

Deputy Sheriff Outwits Clubman Beach, Who Is Fined $50 for Fast Riding in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—William N. Beach, a New York clubman spending the Summer here, attempted to make a record between Stamford and the metropolis this morning in the forty horse power racing automobile receptly sold by E. R. Thomas of New York to a Mr. Thaw, a Pittsburg millionaire.

The automobile was driven by Edward Hawley, who used to pitch for the Baltimore and Pittsburg National League baseball nines. Driver Hawley, Mr. Beach, and Mr. Beach's sister were in the machine when it tore through the centre of this city this morning early, going at the speed of an express train. The automobile narrowly escaped hitting a vehicle or two, and raised a cloud of dust that hid it from view. The police attempted to stop it, but failing in their effort hurried to the station, but Mr. Beach had gone on toward New York. He stopped at Fairfield Avenue to take aboard the Misses Bonner, and then the party whirled on in the race against time.

Chief of Police Bowman had telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Ritch of Greenwich, telling him to stop the automobile if he had to pile vehicles into the street to do so. The deputy had a better method. He stretched a heavy rope cable across the highway at the top of Puts Hill, and planting himself in front called on Hawley to stop. The latter did so, but whirled his machine around in a twinkling, and was running away from the Deputy Sheriff when the latter covered him with a revolver. Then he stopped.

Hawley was arrested, but on Mr. Beach's promise to have him here to-night he was allowed to proceed to New York. The ladies returned to Stamford by rail.

This evening Beach settled the matter out of court by paying a fine of $50. He admitted that the automobile was going fast, but stated that the driver disregarded his advice to slow down.

LEGAL NOTES.

UNREASONABLE LIMITATION OF TIME.—A section of the charter of a municipal corporation, providing that no action for damages for injuries can be maintained against such corporation unless written notice of such claim shall have been presented within thirty days from the time such injuries were received, is held by the Second Appellate Division, in the case of Charles H. Williams against the Village of Port Chester, to be unconstitutional. The accident to Mr. Williams occurred on Jan. 4, 1898. He did not serve notice on the village officers until forty-three days had passed, and in his complaint he gave as a reason for his omission that he was confined to his bed and "unable to transact any business, and was by the said acts of the defendant prevented from presenting to its President or Treasurer within thirty days after the said 4th day of January a notice in writing with respect to said occurrence. * * *" Justice Woodward, who gives the opinion of the court, reviews exhaustively the Constitutional provisions that bear on the subject and also goes back to Magna Charta and the Colonial laws of New York. After quoting that provision of the State Constitution which says that no member of this State shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers," he continues: "The plaintiff in the present instance, accepting the allegations of his complaint to be true, has suffered a wrong at the hands of the defendant; he has sustained injuries which have unfitted him for the performance of labor, and has been obliged to remain in idleness and to suffer great pain, the duration of which is uncertain; yet it is urged that because he was unable to give the notice prescribed by the charter of Port Chester within a period of thirty days from the date of the accident, he is to be denied the right of a judicial determination of the amount of his damages and a remedy for the wrong he has suffered through the negligence of the defendant. This is clearly depriving the plaintiff of his property right in his cause of action; it is denying to him the rights and privileges for which he, in common with other members of the body politic, entered into a state of society, and which were intended to be preserved to him by the provisions of Sections 1 and 6 of Article I. of the Constitution, already quoted."

* * *

CHANGING PLACE OF TRIAL.—In an action to recover damages for trespass, brought by Laura A. Weiant against the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company and others, the defendants applied for and obtained an order changing the venue of the action from Rockland County to Westchester County, on the ground that an impartial trial could not be had in the former county. The reason assigned was that Mrs. Weiant's son had been elected Sheriff of Rockland County. This fact in itself, the Second Appellate Division decides in reversing the order, is not enough to justify a change of place of trial. The Sheriff's relationship to the plaintiff, says Justice Hirschberg for the court, furnishes no reason for a belief that an impartial trial cannot be had in Rockland County. Two of the defendants made an affidavit to the effect that Mr. Weiant and his friends, during his candidacy for the office of Sheriff, traveled in every part of the county and made statements about the litigation between Mrs. Weiant and the defendants prejudicial to their interests, and sought to make political capital out of the matter. As to this Justice Hirschberg says: "No one makes affidavit of the language used, nor does any one swear at first hand to anything actually heard by him. It is manifest that such an affidavit is mere hearsay; but everything asserted even as hearsay was specifically denied, excepting, possibly, the fact that the Sheriff individually is prejudiced in favor of his mother, which fact may well be assumed to be true. But the case is barren of any facts which tend in any degree to establish the conclusion that a fair and impartial trial of the case cannot be had in Rockland County."

ACCUSE BOROUGH PRESIDENT CASSIDY

Delegation from Queens Makes Charges Against Him Before Mayor Low.

Say Dead Men and Other Improper Persons Are on the Pay Rolls—Political Spite, Says Mr. Cassidy.

Mayor Low yesterday received David McKay, James J. Daly, and James Clancy, representing the Citizens and Taxpayers' Association of the Borough of Queens, who presented a long written list of charges against Borough President Cassidy of Queens, signed by them. The charges are that names of men who are dead are being carried on the pay rolls; that horses and wagons that do not exist are likewise rated as in use, and that several men draw salaries from the city who hold other positions.

The Mayor was averse to making public the charges, because he is a member of the Board of Estimate with President Cassidy, but finally he consented to give a portion of the memorial presented for his consideration, which says, among other things:

"We charge that the conduct of those into whose hands has fallen the administration of public affairs in the Borough of Queens is contrary to the interests of the public; that it is negligent, and that it is criminal, contrary to the public interests in the fact that positively no attention is paid to the wants and needs of the borough, but the whole energies of the administration are bent in producing a state of affairs that easily entitles this borough to be mentioned as among the most corrupt and negligent, in that the public money is wasted and that the money gathered from the taxpayers is not spent in public improvement, but for private gain, and thus to continue in office and power those who are at present intrusted with its disposal.

"We believe that an attempt should be made to rid this borough of the gang whose audacity and corruption are far greater than ever was dreamed of. The city records will substantiate part of our charges, and the borough pay rolls the others. We believe that the citizens of this borough will come forward and aid in any movement calculated to give them relief. We cite a few cases in support of our charges. There is no use referring these charges to the District Attorney of Queens County."

This was as much of the memorial as the Mayor would make public. Who were cited the Mayor would not disclose, claiming that it would be against public policy and might defeat the ends of justice. It was thought by some at the City Hall that the Mayor has no further authority in the premises than to order an investigation, while by others it was believed that he did not even have that right, inasmuch as the office of President of the Borough is an elective and county office, and that the President, like the County Clerk, is removable from his position by the Governor only.

President Cassidy, after reading the petition filed with the Mayor, declared the charges to be baseless. He said:

"The charges are formulated by men opposed to me politically and are made for political effect at the primary. I would welcome having the pay rolls of this borough held up were it not that the men entitled to the money would suffer. As to the men making the charges, at least those appearing, Messrs. Mackay, Daly, and Clancy, the last two are on record as opposing me right along. Daly was Chairman of the First Ward Democratic Committee. He was opposed to me, and was expelled last week, after refusing to resign. Clancy opposed me a year ago. Patrick White, who headed the opposition ticket at the primary, is a relative of his. Daly's position is not as well defined, but he received $10 a night a year ago to make speeches in Manhattan for Low. Over here in Queens he was a Van Wyck man."

President Cassidy then replies to a number of the specific allegations against him, and says he will insist that all the charges be sifted.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER REPORTS.

Informed by Mr. Sturgis that There Were No Orders for Him.

Fire Chief Croker reached Fire Headquarters at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and went at once to Commissioner Sturgis's office, but was obliged to stand for ten minutes outside the brass rail that keeps the public from encroaching on the Commissioner's privacy. Meanwhile he chatted with several friends. The Chief was then summoned to Mr. Sturgis's office and was closeted with the latter about ten minutes. When he emerged he was asked what the Commissioner had had to say.

"Only that there were no orders for me," was the Chief's reply, and he then went to his own office on the fourth floor, where he busied himself for a short time with letters. He then left the building.

"I informed Chief Croker that I had no duty for him to perform," said Commissioner Sturgis, "and then I questioned him as to the health of his family, for I understand that his wife is very ill. That was all."

O'Neill's

Special Sale of Trimmed Hats!

A Special Assortment of Fur and Mohair Felts, Newest Fall Shapes,

All handsomely trimmed with birds, wings, velvets and quills, original styles from our own workrooms,

3.48 Each.

An exceptionally fine assortment of Untrimmed Hats,

Embracing all the new Fall shapes and colors, at unusually low prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THE HARTSHORN label on a shade roller is a guarantee of perfection. Money cannot buy better materials or workmanship than are represented in the Improved Hartshorn

SHADE ROLLER

The advantages of the Improved Hartshorn Shade Roller are thoroughly seasoned wood, unbreakable brackets, fine bearings, scientifically constructed springs, and holders for fastening on the Shade, thus requiring NO TACKS TO ATTACH THE SHADE.

The market is flooded with imitations more or less worthless, and you will save money, time and trouble by insisting on getting the Genuine Hartshorn Shade Roller.

WOOD ROLLERS. TIN ROLLERS.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL BOARD REPORT

Conditions in the Allied Institutions Reviewed in Detail.

Trustees Pronounce Bellevue Inadequate, Antiquated, and Unsanitary —An Entirely New Hospital Proposed.

The report of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals for the period of five months ending June 30 will be submitted to the Mayor to-day. The Trustees are Dr. John W. Brannan, President; James K. Paulding, Secretary; Miles Tierney, Samuel Sachs, Marcus Stine, Theodore F. Tack, Howard Townsend, and Homer Folks, ex officio.

In their review the Trustees sum up the condition of the city hospitals as follows: "As we have already stated, there is but one remedy in our opinion for the conditions set forth, and that is the construction of an entirely new Bellevue, a new Harlem Hospital, and a new Fordham Hospital. A new Harlem Hospital is already assured, the site having been purchased, and an appropriation for the new building having been approved by the city authorities. Certain steps have also been taken toward the erection of a new Fordham Hospital, the State Legislature having at its last session passed a bill known as the Hennessey bill, which authorizes the expenditure of $500,000 for site and building. The need for a new Bellevue is even more imperative, and as the construction of a hospital of such a magnitude will necessarily extend over several years, we respectfully urge that it be authorized at once."

The inadequacy of Bellevue is lengthily set forth. In speaking of a previous report upon the subject the Trustees summarize the needs in these words: "We referred particularly to the inadequate facilities for the reception of and examination of patients, the overcrowded sleeping rooms of the house staff, the dark and unwholesome quarters of the employes, the indecent condition in the prison wards, the unsatisfactory methods of cooking and serving the food of the patients, and the antiquated and unsanitary character of the plumbing throughout."

In the paragraph on the prison wards the report goes on to say: "The prison wards remain a disgrace to the hospital and to the city. Both wards are in the basement. The men's ward is about 40 feet long by 20 feet wide and 8 feet high, with two windows on only one side, giving about 500 cubic feet of air to each of the thirteen beds, the minimum exacted in the tenement houses by the Board of Health being 600 cubic feet."

Speaking of the Harlem Hospital, the report refers to the bad ceiling of the wooden dwelling house which is being used for the hospital in these words: "On Sunday, June 15, a large part of the female medical ward actually did fall. The ward was full of patients at the time, three of them having undergone surgical operations. Fortunately only one patient was hurt."

Of the Fordham Hospital the report states that it is situated far from the district it is designed to serve.

Tabulated statements accompanying the report show that during the months beginning Feb. 1, 1902, and ending June 30, inclusive, 12,124 patients of all nationalities were admitted into Bellevue and the allied hospitals. It shows also that during the months of February, March, April, May, and June the expenditures and liabilities were $346,173.68.

SIR THOMAS LOSES A POINT.

Application of Merchant Yachtsman in Barrie Suit Dismissed.

Judge Lacombe in the United States court yesterday morning denied the application of McFarland, Taylor & Costello, counsel for Sir Thomas Lipton, to compel David Barrie to furnish a bill of particulars of his claim against Sir Thomas, for which he has brought suit.

Mr. Barrie has sued for compensation for alleged services and commissions in connection with arranging the international yacht races and Sir Thomas's tea business. The motion for the bill of particulars was opposed by W. T. Gilbert of counsel for Mr. Barrie.

Under the decision, the particulars of Mr. Barrie's claim will have to be developed at the trial.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RICH MAHOGANY BEAUTY.

Do you know its aristocratic air, its liking for the delicate tones of the bedroom? Besides many new designs now on our floors, there are still many pieces reduced—some in Colonial, reflecting pure simplicity, others Frenchified, inlaid, etc.

Special Bedroom colorings in

SANS SOUCI RUGS.

	Were	Now
6x9ft.,	$25.00	$15.00
7.6x10.6	30.00	20.00
9x12	35.00	25.00

Solid colors—red, blue, green, rose, and sage. Two-toned borders, reversible.

To have all woods acclimated and in outlines aesthetically chaste, you must

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

New Styles in Collars

Why not? There are styles in everything a man wears and collar fashions are as critically exact as anything else. The new shapes will be spoken of in this space next week.

Remember Cluett and Monarch shirts; they're fit company for Cluett and Arrow collars.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

HIGH GRADE

FURNITURE

PARLOR SUITS AND PIECES.

(OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING.)

During the Summer months we have made up a most magnificent line of 3 and 5 piece overstuffed Parlor Suits, also Mahogany Frame Suits, covered in Silk Damask, Silk Tapestry and Velvet Velours. In addition Mahogany Davenports, Sofas and Couches in Velour, Tapestry and Leather.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Our Fall exhibit in this line has never heretofore been surpassed. Here can be seen the most complete range in Dressers, Cheval Dressers, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables from the rich deep shades of Mahogany to the lighter and more delicate Birdseye Maple.

ALL AT PRICES FAR BELOW ANY for high-class goods.

We also announce for this week

A Special Brass Bed Offering.

Solid Brass Bedstead, 2-inch pillars, heavy fillings and large mounts throughout, at $22.50, value $32.50.

A duplicate of the above (with 1¼ in. pillars) at $20.00, value $30.00.

Upholstery Goods and Furniture Coverings in the greatest variety. Window Shades a specialty.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO

Sixth Ave., 13th & 14th Sts.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued cool, fresh west winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,436. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROCK ISLAND CHARTER CLAUSES TO BE WAIVED

Concession to Public Sentiment Made by Reorganizers.

Stock Manipulation Provisions to be Eliminated—Ninety Per Cent. of the Holdings Deposited in Favor of the Readjustment.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway stock sold yesterday at $200 per share coincident with the disclosure that over 90 per cent. of the stockholders of the company have deposited their holdings in favor of the financial readjustment plan, by the terms of which they are to receive new issues of bonds and common and preferred stock. Announcement of this large deposit was confirmed officially, and it is added that a large proportion of the shares so far undeposited are held by investors out of town through the Summer, some of them in Europe, from many of whom have come written assurance of co-operation as soon as they return.

What, however, will be received in Wall Street as a development was more interesting than this 90 per cent. approval deposit and doubly significant, because following that approval is the statement that criticisms lately urged against Rock Island financial readjustment plans are to be met in a spirit of conciliation.

In the charter of the new Rock Island Company, issued under the laws of New Jersey, authority was given to the Directors of the corporation to "deal" in the company's shares, to buy the stock and decrease outstanding capitalization, and to reissue and sell the same, making a flexible capital, giving to the company's Directors power to perform functions ordinarily reserved to full meetings of stockholders. Announcement of this feature of the charter provoked a storm of criticisms.

It was pointed out that this flexible capital detail was really only a duplication of provisions in a long list of New Jersey corporations—the United States Steel Corporation charter in this particular having been copied literally. None the less the critics have continued to affect suspicion of Rock Island's good faith.

Wherefore consequence is in the announcement which yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES was officially authorized to make that the provision criticised will be eliminated in full.

"The Rock Island," says an officer of the company, "does not need, and has no disposition to use, any provision that is in any sense, however remote, exceptional or extraordinary. Our incorporation attorneys adopted certain language and certain details for which there was precedent. One such adoption was the Steel Corporation charter's provision as to the right of purchase of the company's shares—an adoption wholly without any especial plan or purpose on our part. Its power we did not seek, its opportunities we had no need for; and its entire power and opportunity we are willing to put aside at once, and without any reluctance whatsoever."

This official announcement will come to Wall Street practically as a sensation. It has been said that this flexible capital provision was a speculative scheme, by which insiders could "milk" the Street. That it could be so waived has nowhere been regarded as even among the possibilities. As a concession to public sentiment the official action will be notable among Wall Street records, apropos of which a Director of the Rock Island Company said yesterday:

"The Rock Island is unique in a number of ways—one especially: its managers and its owners. Over 60 per cent. of the company's capital stock is owned by its Directors. From a mileage of 4,000 miles the system has been developed to 8,000 miles. It is no longer a Chicago road—Chicago business is become but an item in its aggregate traffic. Now it is in St. Paul. It goes to Denver. It is in Kansas City. It crisscrosses Oklahoma and the Indian Territory; it enters Memphis, facing the Atlantic seaboard; it commands traffic throughout Kansas, and all the corn belt; it drops straightway through Texas, bound for the Gulf—and its engineers, outlining a new route, shorter than all other routes, from Chicago to St. Louis, are marking the path for an air line from St. Paul and the lake to Galveston. Last year the earnings of the system approached $43,000,000. Estimates for this year rise above $50,000,000."

GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago's Water Front Traffic Practically Suspended for 15 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Chicago's passenger traffic by lake was practically suspended for fifteen hours last night and this morning because of a fierce northwest gale. The wind at its height reached fifty miles an hour, but shortly before noon dropped to twenty-five miles, when part of the delayed fleet left port. All boats arriving are hours behind time and are bringing loads of seasick passengers.

Not a schooner appeared off Chicago from noon yesterday until late to-day, but so far none is reported none has been wrecked. It is believed the entire fleet of lumber-carrying craft on Lake Michigan has gone to shelter or staid in port until it is safe to venture out.

The tug companies are vigilant for the safety of disabled craft, and are maintaining scout boats as far out in the lake as possible.

BEAR HUNTS IN DULUTH.

Fifteen of the Beasts Killed Within the City Limits.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 9.—The fifteenth black bear to be killed in the Duluth city limits in the past sixty days fell a victim to the rifle of a Lester Park man this afternoon.

The beaf shooting in Duluth this Fall is without precedent. Herbert Spencer, a sixteen-year-old boy, shot a bear near his home in Lester Park, and another was shot near the Northland Golf Clubhouse. The golf players, particularly the ladies, are apprehensive that bruin may visit them on the links. The big crop of wild berries on the outskirts of the city has served to attract the bears.

A bear broke up a picnic party in the city limits recently and ate up the lunch.

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Cools the entire system—the natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. BE SURE to get only the genuine from Carlsbad.—Adv.

FATHER AND SONS DROWNED.

James M. Roberts of Peterborough, Ontario, and His Two Young Boys Upset in Canoe.

Special to The New York Times.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, Sept. 9.—James M. Roberts, a prominent farmer, and his two young sons were drowned in Chemung Lake, near here, on Sunday night.

Mr. Roberts, as was his custom, had left his home, on the shore of the lake, and with his sons, Kenneth, aged ten years, and Edward, aged twelve, had paddled over to the Indian village, where he conducted religious services. Not arriving home at the usual hour, Mrs. Roberts became anxious, and finally started out on a search accompanied by one of the farm hands.

In a skiff the two proceeded to the Indian village, where they learned that Mr. Roberts and the boys had started for home at 8:30. The Indians at once organized a search party, and after some hours the capsized canoe was found.

The bodies of the victims were found about 9 o'clock on Monday morning on the Smith side of the lake. The father was found standing in an erect position in about six feet of water, and the bodies of the sons lying at his feet. How the accident occurred will never be known, as the lake was quite calm in the evening.

Mr. Roberts was a son of the late Rev. E. Roberts, formerly Baptist minister at Smith, and was highly esteemed. His wife was a Miss Benson of Port Hope, Ontario, who, with a boy and a girl, survive him. The eldest and only surviving son is attending Woodstock College. He passed through this town on Monday night on his way home.

A telegram addressed to Leonidas L. Hubbard, Jr., the assistant editor of Outing, at 239 Fifth Avenue, was received at that office yesterday morning, giving vague news of the drowning accident. It was signed by M. Roberts at Peterborough, Ontario, and read as follows:

"James, Edward, and Kenneth were drowned last night in Chemung Lake."

Mr. Hubbard is hunting somewhere in Canada, and at the office of Outing yesterday it was said that his present address is unknown. It was thought that the accident interested rather the relatives of Mrs. Hubbard than of Mr. Hubbard.

NEW YORKER SHOT IN TOLEDO.

Arthur E. T. Chapman, an Electrician, Victim of a Jealous Husband's Bullet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Harry Heck, a diemaker, probably fatally wounded Arthur E. T. Chapman of New York last night at the home of Mrs. Heck by shooting him three times with a revolver. The Hecks have been separated for six months, and jealousy is the supposed motive.

Letters were found on Chapman addressed to him at 208 East Thirty-seventh Street and 116 East Thirty-second Street, New York.

Mrs. James Roberts, the mother of Arthur E. T. Chapman, lives with her husband at 208 East Thirty-seventh Street. When seen last night she knew nothing regarding the shooting, except what was contained in the dispatches from Toledo. Arthur E. T. Chapman was born in this city twenty years ago. He is an electrician, though of late has been in the employ of a telegraph company in the capacity of a detective.

He left this city in May, and Mrs. Roberts received letters from him only at irregular intervals, the nature of his work preventing him having a permanent place of abode. Chapman enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and saw three years' service, it leading him into the Philippines and China with the Fourth United States Cavalry. He received an honorable discharge.

Chapman's stepfather, James Roberts, called at Police Headquarters last night and asked the officials to communicate with the Toledo police with a view of getting information about Chapman. He told the police that he had received only unofficial communication of the shooting in Toledo.

THRASHING MACHINES EXPLODE

Pacific Coast Insurance Interests Concerned Over the Unusual Occurrences in Eastern Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 9.—Pacific Coast insurance and other business interests are greatly concerned over wholesale explosions of thrashing machines in Eastern Washington wheat districts. Last week just following the commencement of harvesting six new separators exploded, destroying machinery and quantities of grain with large losses. Yesterday four more separators exploded with further losses. Danger of fire from this cause seems so great that coast underwriters are considering the advisability of withdrawing grain insurance. Several dozen separators exploded last year in a similar manner.

It was the belief that the explosions were caused by "smut" in wheat, this dry dust exploding when heated in the interior of the machines. This story is now disbelieved, it being pointed out that "smut" has been no more plentiful than last year and this than in previous seasons. The theory now advanced is that lubricating oils used are made from California petroleum, and contain too much petroleum, which explodes on becoming heated.

ADVANCE FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Engineers and Firemen of the Burlington System Get an Increase in Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 9.—The official announcement was made here to-day that the engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, beginning with Sept. 1, will get a substantial increase of pay corresponding to the increase granted the conductors, brakemen, and switchmen some time ago.

General Superintendent F. C. Rice will have the schedule ready for publication the last of this week, but the new book of rules governing the changes is already out. For regular runs the enginemen will be paid on the trip basis. Extra passenger runs pay 3.5 cents per mile, while construction trade enginemen will get $3.75 a day. The greatest advance is in firemen's pay. Due allowance is now made for terminals and over work.

The Pennsylvania Special
leaves New York, West Twenty-third Street station, at 1:55 P. M. for Chicago, arriving at 8:55 A. M. next day. Sumptuous appointments, dining car and barber shop.—Adv.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN HERE TO FIGHT DEVERY'S HOST

Ex-Chief Will Not Get Five Hundred Votes, He Declares.

UNION WITH CARROLL DENIED

Reliance Upon Police Protection and the District Attorney for a Fair Struggle in the Ninth, Whose People Mr. Sheehan Defends.

John C. Sheehan, the recognized leader of the Greater New York Democracy, who for two months past has been at Long Branch suffering from a broken leg, returned to the city last night to make his fight against the Devery and Goodwin forces for control of the Ninth District. Mr. Sheehan's return was made the occasion for an ovation from his faithful followers, who assembled at the Pequod Club, on Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, in large numbers to do him honor.

It was an enthusiastic crowd. It may even be said that it was an affectionate one, for Mr. Sheehan's condition was such as to awaken sympathy from his friends. Mr. Sheehan is able to walk only with great difficulty even with the aid of crutches, and he was helped from his carriage and into the club room last night with solicitude. When he had advanced half way up the length of the hall he was unable to go farther. Immediately a big chair was brought, and he was asked to sit in it and allow himself to be carried to the platform. But he declined this offer and seated himself in a chair at the side of the hall. As he took his seat the crowd cheered again and again, and a couple of cornetists played "Home Again."

"My physician at Long Branch advised me against coming up to the city," Mr. Sheehan said, "but I made the trip without suffering any inconvenience or pain. But when I was getting out of my carriage at the Hoffman House I gave my injured limb a slight wrench that has set me back a little.

"But I am all right," he continued reassuringly, "and I am here to stay in the fight to the finish."

Then, while the members of the club shifted the chairs in the hall so that they would all face the point where their leader had taken his seat, Mr. Sheehan talked with the reporters.

"I know all about the condition of affairs in the district, as much as if I had not been away," he said. "I kept in close touch with events here by telephone, telegraph, and by hearing daily from workers. At no time have I had any fear of the result. When the vote is counted we will have at least 2,000 majority."

"You mean plurality, don't you?" he was asked.

"No, I mean majority. We will have that much more votes than Devery and Goodwin put together. Our organization is the only compact organization in the district. It has been so for four years. We fought Crokerism four years ago without patronage and we won. We are stronger to-day than ever.

"What have you to say about the attacks which Devery has been making upon you?"

"I haven't paid any attention to the malicious, lying attacks made upon me and my people. I don't propose to get down into the gutter to answer them. We will finish this fight as we started, fairly, squarely, and honestly, and we are bound to win. I believe Goodwin will be second in the race. As for Devery, I do not believe he will get 500 votes. That is my prediction.

"The Ninth District is one of the most respectable and law-abiding in the County of New York. The people who live in it cannot be carried away by a mad dog cry. Anybody who sets out with the idea that he can buy the voters of this district with a glass of beer or a piece of stale beef will not be heard from when the time comes."

"How about the report that the Greater New York Democracy is aiding the anti-Croker candidates for leadership in Tammany Hall, especially in the First, Tenth, and Nineteenth Districts?"

"There is no definite plan with regard to that. The desire of our organization—the purpose of it—has been to wipe out Crokerism in Tammany Hall, for Crokerism is synonomous with crime and blackmail."

"Is a combination with John F. Carroll to bring about that result being considered by your organization?"

"We have no combination with Carroll or anybody else. Our desire is to unite on the strongest man opposed to Crokerism. We have united on Judge Finn in the First District."

"How will you fight Devery?"

"With fire. There is no danger of any crooked vote being cast in the Ninth District at the primaries. I actually do not believe Devery will get 500 votes."

Mr. Sheehan then took up the matter of the transfer of voters to the Ninth District. He said there had been over 1,300.

"Many of these have already been thrown out," he said, "and we don't propose that a single one of the illegally transferred who are still on the rolls shall vote.

"Another scheme of our opponents to carry the primaries," Mr. Sheehan continued, "is to run in a lot of repeaters on us. Well, we will meet that game with fire, too.

"In previous fights Devery was at the head of the police force. He is not there now. Then we have a District Attorney now who will look after matters for us if crime is attempted."

With reference to the statement of Thomas F. Smith yesterday afternoon that there might be a possibility of the Goodwin and Sheehan forces uniting if some other man than Mr. Sheehan were brought out by the Greater New York Democracy, Mr. Sheehan said that the Greater New York Democracy of the Ninth District was not anxious for an alliance with Goodwin or with anybody else. It should be remembered, he said, that the Ninth District, normally 1,800 votes Democratic, had been carried for the Fusion ticket through the influence of the Greater New York Democracy by 1,500. Asked about the State Convention, Mr. Sheehan said:

"I expect to go to the State Convention with a delegation. I have no personal choice for the nomination for Governor."

After he had submitted to the ordeal of being photographed Mr. Sheehan made a speech. In conclusion he said:

"Four years ago we raised in this district the banner of revolt against Crokerism. We have succeeded in downing this menace to the success of our party. We are Democrats, and we want the Democracy to succeed. But we are opposed to corruptionists."

During the afternoon at the Hoffman House, Mr. Sheehan received their reports. He will open headquarters at the Hoffman House to-morrow, and will them open until the close of the campaign. He said he would make several speeches in the district during the campaign, if he was physically able to do so.

Autumn in the Mountains.
Most delightful season of the year. Delaware Water Gap and Mt. Pocono will soon be ablaze with color. Special Friday and Saturday trains via Lackawanna Railroad will be continued throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

NEW GOLD FIND IN ALASKA.

The Nazina District Said to be the Richest Strike Since Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 9.—Authentic reports received to-day from the new Nazina gold diggings in the Copper River Valley, 200 miles inland from Valdes, prove Nazina to be the richest strike made in Alaska since Nome was discovered.

The best pay dirt seems to be on Rex Gulch, where in three days four men sluiced out $1,500 in one sluicebox. The pay streak extends along the whole gulch for a distance of several hundred feet. Not over $50,000 will be taken out this year, as the principal owners prefer to prospect preparatory to opening up their properties on a large and economical scale next year.

About four hundred claims have been staked in the district, of which 212 are owned or controlled by Robert Biel of New York, who represents large New York syndicates. Biel had sent a party into the interior to prospect for copper. His men struck Nazina River just after gold was discovered and located claims in every direction. Biel is made a millionaire many times over.

A remarkable feature of mining on Nazina is the filling up of the sluice boxes with almost pure native copper. The copper nuggets vary in size from a pin-head to a hundred pounds in weight and assay 98 per cent. copper. The whole bedrock was covered with this copper along with the gold.

As now prospected, the Nazina district covers 200 square miles. Experts find the gold very evenly distributed along the creeks, and the benches are as rich as the creeks. The average depth to bedrock is four to six feet, with abundance of water and timber for mining purposes. Sluicing can be conducted from May to November.

ASPHALT TRUST SUIT.

Exceptions Filed to Answer in the Matter of the Biddle Reorganization Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Attorney James W. M. Newlin, on behalf of Hannah Gallagher, who as holder of $21,000 in gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America recently began an equity suit against the Biddle Reorganization Committee, filed exceptions in the Common Pleas Court to-day to the answer of the defendants.

In her bill the complainant charges that the plan of reorganization proposed by the Biddle committee is not a lawful exercise of its powers, and that certain features of its report are detrimental to bondholders, and are therefore illegal. The bill also assails John M. Mack for his part in the Asphalt Trust, and it is contended that his management of its affairs as receiver resulted in great loss to certificate holders.

In the answer of the Biddle committee, denial is made of all the complainant's charges.

On Monday next the first meeting of the reorganization committees of the Asphalt Trust is expected to be held. It is stated positively that no meeting will be held prior to that time, the committees having nothing further to consider until the time limit announced on Monday.

HENRY W. GRADY MISSING.

Disappeared from Norfolk, Va., and is Being Searched for in This City.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—Henry W. Grady, Jr., has disappeared, and his friends and relatives are much concerned over his fate. Mr. Grady is the only son of the late Henry W. Grady, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, who at the time of his death was probably the most popular man in the South.

Young Mr. Grady was seen last at Norfolk, Va., on Friday of last week, when he left the hotel where he was stopping with his wife and child in order to secure transportation for the return trip to Atlanta. Since that time no trace of him has been found. Mrs. Grady, prostrated with grief, has returned to Atlanta.

Eugene R. Black, a prominent attorney of this city and brother-in-law of Mr. Grady, is now in New York in quest of him, having abandoned all hope of finding him in Norfolk. Mr. Grady has long suffered from severe attacks of hay fever, and it is thought by some of his close friends that his protracted illness affected his mind. A theory advanced in explanation of his disappearance is that he might have wandered aboard an outgoing steamer or train while under temporary mental aberration. The theory of foul play also has been put forward, but it is difficult to find a motive. The theory of suicide is not entertained by his friends or family. His domestic life was happy and he was in very comfortable financial circumstances.

ASK FOR FUEL GAS PLANTS.

Chicago Householders Want Them Installed Under Their Furnaces Since Price of Coal Soared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—High prices of coal have proved a boon to the People's Gas Company of Chicago. Householders are besieging the company's offices asking that fuel gas plants be installed under their furnaces. The demand has been so great that the company has withdrawn all its soliciting agents, and is working hard to fill the orders voluntarily placed.

It is the householders who have felt more than any one else the tremendous jump in coal prices. Coal at $9 a ton has frightened them, especially as it is coupled with the belief that no relief is in sight.

INQUIRY BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

Drowning of a Man and Woman in the Yukon Being Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 9.—Advices from St. Michael, at the mouth of the Yukon River, state that President Roosevelt has ordered an investigation now in progress there regarding the facts surrounding the drowning last September of John Onick and a woman named Becky. They were supposed to be en route up the Yukon with a stock of liquors but remained on the St. Michael's Island reservation some time.

Capt. Howell, United States Army, in command of the reservation, became convinced that they were selling liquor, and ordered them to leave within twenty-four hours. A hard storm arose, and the story is that they asked Howell to be allowed more time. He refusing it, they set out in a small boat and were drowned. Their bodies were recovered this Summer.

The only way to see both shores of the Hudson is by Day Line Strs. Good Music. Grand scenery. —Adv.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER DIES SUDDENLY

Noted Lawyer and Writer Ill but One Day.

Leading Authority on American Admiralty and Author of the Satire of "Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square."

William Allen Butler, recognized generally as one of the leading authorities on American admiralty law and the author of several noted poems, died at his residence, Round Oak, in Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, last evening at 8:35 o'clock, of gastritis after an illness of but a single day.

He was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1825, and was the son of Benjamin Franklin Butler, one of the most prominent leaders of the bar of the State of New York in the early part of this century. This Benjamin Franklin Butler was not the hero of New Orleans, though he had plenty of fighting blood in him, being on his mother's side a lineal descendant from Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England. The elder Butler married Harriet Allen, who was related to William Howard Allen, for whom William Allen Butler was named.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was a member of the Cabinets of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and was also one of the Commissioners who prepared the first revision of the statutes of the State of New York.

William Allen Butler was educated in Albany, where he was the close friend of the Van Der Poels, Olcotts, and other old up-State families. He afterward went with his father to Washington. After Mr. Butler, Sr., had finished his official services as Attorney General, he returned to New York, where William Allen Butler, after being graduated from the University of the City of New York and being admitted to the bar in 1846, became associated with him in business.

Benjamin Franklin Butler's family was one of lawyers. One of his daughters was the wife of John C. Crosby, the other of Daniel B. Lord. The other brothers and sisters were Bejamin F. Butler, Jr., Mrs. Edmund Dwight, Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Alfred Booth of Liverpool. Of these Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Kirkbride, and Mrs. Booth survive him.

Mr. Butler's law firms since he started in business were Barney & Butler, of which firm Hiram Barney, the close friend of Abraham Lincoln and at one time Collector of the Port of New York, was the senior member; Barney, Humphrey & Butler; Barney, Butler & Parsons, the last named member being George W. Parsons; Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, the two latter being Thomas E. Stillman and Thomas H. Hubbard, who since his retirement from the law has been identified with Southern Pacific Railroad interests. The present firm is Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse of 54 Wall Street, this city. Mr. Butler had continued his legal practice to the time of his death, being identified with many important corporations and trusteeships, but it is about three years since he last appeared in court.

Among the cases in which he appeared as counsel were many of great importance. He argued in the Court of Appeals, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. As counsel for the Sandy Hook pilots he sustained the pilot laws, the constitutionality of which was questioned. In one of Mr. Butler's cases—that of Hoyt against Sprague—he made a statement of facts which was regarded by members of the Supreme Court as one of, if not the ablest, statement of facts ever presented to that body.

Mr. Butler was President of the American Bar Association in 1886, and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1886-7. He was one of the active organizers of the City Bar Association, and in 1888 delivered before it a history of the revision of the statutes of New York and biographical sketches of the revisers, including his father. Before beginning the practice of law he spent nearly two years in Europe.

During his wanderings abroad Mr. Butler contributed to a magazine called The Literary World a series of sketches of travel bearing the title "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe." Subsequently he published in the same periodical a series of humorous papers under the general caption of "The Colonel's Club." Mr. Butler's "Cities of Art and the Early Artists" was first published in The Art Union Bulletin, and "The Future," a poem that commanded considerable attention, was issued in 1846.

His most notable publications have been along the line of poetical satire, and forty years ago he published a satirical poem which was the talk of two continents. "Nothing to Wear" first appeared anonymously in Harper's Weekly. It attained an extraordinary celebrity, and was reproduced in various forms in this country and in England, and was also translated into German and French. This story of "Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square" made a very effective and popular ditty. Persons who are now well along in years will remember reading, while yet in their teens, about—

This same Miss McFlimsey of Madison Square,
The last time we met was in utter despair
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!

The authorship of "Nothing to Wear" remained a secret for a while. Its popularity brought to the surface a number of bogus claimants, and one imposter being more persistent than the others, the real author—William Allen Butler—was impelled to publicly acknowledge his work.

After this he published "Two Millions," "A General Average," the last being a satire upon sharp business methods; "The Bible by Itself," "Life of Martin Van Buren," "Lawyer and Client," "Mrs. Limber's Raffle," and "Dorestica." He also published two volumes of collected poems, the last in 1898. For many years Mr. Butler was a member of the Council of the University of New York and delivered annually for years a course of lectures on the subject of admiralty law before the Law School. He was a warm friend of Gov. Tilden, who appointed him one of a commission to prepare a plan of government for the cities of the State.

Mr. Butler married in 1850 Mary R. Marshall, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Marshall, owner of the Black Ball Packet Line between New York and Liverpool. She was a sister of Charles H. Marshall of New York and Mrs. William S. Haseltine of Rome, Italy; the late Mrs. Charles Lamson, and Mrs. Daniel F. Appleby of New York City. Of this union there were ten children, two of whom died in infancy, while the others still survive with their mother. Mr. and Mrs. Butler celebrated their golden wedding on March 21, 1900.

Of the children, William Allen Butler, Jr., is a member of Mr. Butler's law firm. The others are Howard Russel Butler, President of the American Fine Arts Society; Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Charles Henry Butler, Miss Harriet Allen Butler, George P. Butler, Arthur W. Butler, and Mrs. Henry N. Paul of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Five of these children are married, and there are twenty-three grandchildren. Mr. Butler lived in New York until 1895, when he moved to Yonkers and purchased his late residence, known as Round Oak.

While he had never been active in politics, he had always been a member of the Republican Party. During the civil war he was an earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoln. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Century Association, and the Lawyers' Club. He was identified in Yonkers during the past thirty-five years with nearly every movement having for its object the improvement of the place.

During all that time he had been a regular attendant and active member of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, from which he will be buried on Friday of this week.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair. —Adv

STRIKE SETTLEMENT RUMOR.

Philadelphia Newspaper Says Mr. Morgan Has Assented to Gov. Stone's Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The North American this morning says that J. Pierpont Morgan has assented to a plan proposed by Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania for ending the coal miners' strike.

The plan, according to The North American, was submitted to Mr. Morgan yesterday by P. A. B. Widener of this city. The plan, in brief, is for the mine workers to return to work, without a signed agreement; that the operators, by concessions, adjust the differences existing between the men and the companies; that if, after waiting a reasonable time, the operators fail to do this, an arbitrator be appointed, and that if the men deem the decision of the arbitrator as unjust, then the men can again go on strike.

The newspaper also says that Gov. Stone immediately telegraphed President Mitchell for a conference, and that the meeting between the Governor and the miners' chief will take place probably to-day.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSED STRIKE ARBITRATION.

He Might Appoint a Committee to Settle the Trouble If Both Sides Should Make the Request.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—A guest of President Roosevelt during a portion of his trip through Ohio, when asked to-day if the subject of the settlement of the Pennsylvania coal strike was discussed, said it was. The President said that the printed interview with him on that subject was imaginative.

The guest of the President continued that no man deplores the present condition more than the President does, but he does not see clearly how he could take any part in adjusting the difference.

Any interference on his part, except by request of both parties, would be construed into a threat to use the great power of his office to coerce one side or the other. If that were really so, the action would be interference, and not arbitration. If both sides should make a request that the President should select an arbitration committee, he would be glad to do so, but could not give his personal time to investigation of the subject to the end of arriving at a just conclusion. If such a request should be made with the agreement that the miners could be permitted to return to work pending the decision, and both to abide by the finding of the committee, the finding to be effective from the time the men went to work, the President would be glad to select such a committee. Unless both sides make the request voluntarily he will not feel at liberty to interfere in the matter.

CHARGE AGAINST GOV. YATES.

Illinois Executive and Other Republicans Accused of Corruption at Recent Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Sworn charges of corruption in the recent Republican State Convention, at which Albert J. Hopkins was indorsed for United States Senator, were presented in Justice Underwood's court this afternoon by Wallace E. Shirra, who has been prosecuting the suit of Harry C. Clasen, a painter in the Elgin Insane Asylum, against Gov. Yates, Chairman Fred A. Rowe, A. L. French, and other prominent members of the Republican Party. The persons who used the corruption fund are named in the charges, among them being Lieut. Gov. William A. Northcott, Daniel J. Hogan, Cicero J. Lindley, and A. L. French.

Shirra attempted to get the affidavit on file as a court record, but before he could accomplish this the case against the State officials was dismissed by order of Chairman Rowe of the State Committee. It is charged by Shirra that $6,000 was used by Hogan to influence the action of the Republican Convention. Northcott spent various sums to corrupt the primaries of Sangamon, Bond, and Madison Counties, the charges go, at the direction of Gov. Yates. The money, the charges say, was paid from the "slush fund" that was realized by the 5 per cent assessment on State employes.

When Justice Underwood called the case Attorney Shirra pulled the affidavit containing the charges from his pocket and handed it over the rail. Fred A. Rowe leaped forward and objected.

"The defendant will pay this claim," shouted Attorney Thornton, representing Governor Yates. "There is no need of filing that affidavit."

The action of the lawyer caused a hum of surprise. The crowd pressed forward and saw Thornton hand out $17, which represented the $12 claim of Clasen and $5 costs paid by Attorney Shirra to the Justice.

The latter handed the money to Shirra and the case was ended. By paying the money and refusing to go on with the hearing of the case the defendants admitted the existence of the "Slush Fund" as charged by Senator William E. Mason and Attorney Shirra.

CUBAN LOAN BILL PASSED.

Authorizes President Palma to Borrow $35,000,000—Purposes of the Measure.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The Loan bill passed the House of Representatives to-day by 48 votes to 2.

President Palma is authorized to make a loan for the amount of $35,000,000, the minimum price of issue to be 90 and the maximum rate of interest to be 5 per cent. The loan is payable in forty years, payments to begin ten years after the date of issue. Four million dollars of the loan is to be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and the cattle industry and the sum of $31,000,000 is for the fulfillment of obligations contracted during the revolution and the payment of the Cuban Army.

In order to provide for the appearance in the regular budget of funds for the payment of interest and to maintain a sinking fund, a consumption tax on alcoholic drinks is specifically imposed, besides 10 per cent of the total receipts from customs.

WOMAN ROUTS LINEMEN.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Mary Hartman of Camden this morning prevented the erection of an electric light pole in front of property owned by her at Centre and Landing Streets, this city.

The linemen started to erect the pole, which was to replace one which now stands on the opposite corner. Mrs. Hartman's agent had notified her, and she arrived as the hole was being dug. The agent and several friends rallied to her aid, and one of them jumped into the hole. Mrs. Hartman attacked the foreman, Bruce Deford, and, after tearing his Panama hat to pieces, caused his arrest. The linemen and diggers retreated after four policemen arrived to preserve order. Later Mrs. Hartman's lawyer obtained a temporary injunction restraining the placing of the pole.

Chicago in Twenty Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special is a triumph of Twentieth Century engineering. It leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

GOV. STONE TRYING TO SETTLE STRIKE

He Confers with Mr. Widener and Senator Flinn.

Announcement That the Street Railway Man Has Taken Up the Matter with Mr. Morgan.

It developed yesterday that the main object of the visit of Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania to this city was to make an effort to bring about a settlement of the coal strike. Whether, in face of the repeated declarations of the operators that there is nothing to arbitrate, and that the only terms on which the strike can be settled will be the unconditional surrender of the strikers, Gov. Stone or those who are associated with him in trying to bring about peace can accomplish anything remains to be seen.

Gov. Stone, accompanied by Attorney General John P. Elkins of Pennsylvania, went down town in the forenoon to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation in the Empire Building. There they had a conference lasting from 11:15 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. with P. A. B. Widener and State Senator Flinn of Pennsylvania on the strike situation. Every avenue to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation was guarded while the conference was going on, and it was at first denied that Gov. Stone was there or had been in the offices.

About noon Mr. Widener left the conference and went to the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, where he had a talk lasting not more than five minutes with Mr. Morgan. He returned to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation at once, and remained until the conference was over.

Gov. Stone hurried for the elevator as soon as the conference ended, and almost bumped into a group of reporters on the ground floor. He smiled and said:

"Gentlemen, I am very glad you have waited for me. I have a little statement for you, and here it is." He produced a scrap of paper containing the following:

"Attorney General Elkins, Senator Flinn, and myself have been in consultation for some hours to-day with P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, who is a Director in the United States Steel Corporation, and is associated with Mr. Morgan in many business interests. Mr. Widener is very anxious to see the strike settled, and to-day took up the matter with Mr. Morgan. We are doing what we can."

Gov. Stone declined to add anything to his statement, although many questions were launched at him relative to the attitude of the operators, the prospects for a settlement, and other matters. All he would say was:

"The statement contains all that I have to say."

To the question had he any direct communication with Mr. Morgan, he made the same reply. He added that he would return to Harrisburg before night.

The statement was taken to Mr. Morgan's office. George W. Perkins looked over it, and was asked if Mr. Morgan would make any statement about it.

The reporter was asked to leave Gov. Stone's statement, and to call at 4:30. At 4:30 he called again, and saw Mr. Perkins, who told him to call at 5 P. M. At 5 P. M. Mr. Perkins said, handing the statement back:

"We have not heard from Gov. Stone since I saw you. We have nothing to say regarding Gov. Stone's statement or on the coal situation."

He added that there was no change in the general situation. He admitted that Mr. Widener had called and had a brief interview with Mr. Morgan, but would not say what it was about.

George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, came to the city yesterday, notwithstanding repeated statements made at his New York office that he was not here and was not expected. During the afternoon he had a conference in a down-town restaurant with President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road, and President Fowler of the Ontario and Western.

After the conference Mr. Fowler said that only an informal talk had taken place. Regarding the object of Gov. Stone's visit he said:

"Gov. Stone has not seen any of the Presidents of the coal carrying companies, and has no intention of seeing them."

In reference to the Governor's mission he said:

"The idea of any settlement is nonsense. There is no change in the position of the operators. All the change is that more men are coming back."

Later when Gov. Stone had made his statement it was shown to Mr. Fowler, but he declined to make any comment on it. Mr. Truesdale also refused to talk on the statement. President Underwood of the Erie was out of town yesterday. At his office it was said that he had gone on a tour of inspection of the road.

Early in the day, when Gov. Stone was seen in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he was asked if he had any appointments to meet the coal operators. He replied in the negative.

"I know President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad," he said, "but I had no arrangement to meet him or attend any conference of coal operators. If I should meet President Baer in the street, however," he continued, smiling, "I would assuredly extend the hand of friendship and have a chat with him."

The Governor said he had no appointment with either Senator Platt or Gov. Odell. He would say nothing on the subject of sending more troops to Wilkesbarre, Penn. When his attention was drawn to Senator Platt's prediction that the strike would be settled by next Saturday, and to a rumor that a plan was in contemplation to have a commission appointed, representing New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, to suggest legislation to end this strike and prevent others of the kind, he declined to make any comment.

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yes

PRESIDENT MITCHELL SAYS STRIKE STILL ON

Denies That There Have Been Any Overtures of Settlement.

Operators Also Declare That There Are No Negotiations Afoot, but Belief Still Grows That the End Is Near.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 9.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America to-night denied in the most emphatic terms that the coal miners' strike had been declared off.

"You can quote me in the strongest terms," he said, "that the strike is still on. I have received no proposition from the other side, and I have made none to the operators. All I know of any negotiations to end the strike I have read in the newspapers. The strike is still on, and will remain so until declared off by the mine workers in convention. It is up to the operators."

A day of quiet followed yesterday's rioting and bloodshed in the Wyoming region. No disturbance of any kind was reported. Sheriff Jacobs upon his return from Harrisburg said he went to the State capital to seek information. He did not see Gov. Stone, but had a long talk with Adjt. Gen. Stewart. The situation in the Wyoming region was gone over, and the Adjutant General assured the Sheriff that if he found it necessary to call for troops any time his request would be immediately considered. The Sheriff says he did not ask that the soldiers be sent home, and hopes that he will not be obliged to make such a request.

Work was again resumed at the Maltby colliery to-day, and the Wanamie Mine is said to have had a larger output of coal to-day than on any day since it resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 9.—Abram S. Hewitt was seen to-day previous to his departure for New York, and asked what he considered the right line of action and method of settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal fields. Mr. Hewitt said:

"If President Mitchell shall call off the strike unconditionally I would advise the operators to announce that they will redress any grievances that the miners may have, either by conference or by arbitration with the local unions."

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 9.—General Superintendent Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company's mine department said to-day that he had no knowledge of any negotiations which could possibly lead to a settlement of the strike this week, next week, or any other definitely determined time. He said the Delaware and Hudson Company stands in exactly the same position as it did at the beginning of the strike and had no intention of offering any concessions.

This statement by Superintendent Rose is in harmony with similar statements made by Superintendent May of the Erie Road and by Superintendent Phillips of the Lackawanna recently.

Notwithstanding the denials of the probability of an early settlement the opinion prevails here that the mine Superintendents have knowledge of some movement which is likely to soon end the strike. During the past few days there has been unusual activity in the movement of coal cars on the four coal carrying railroads whose mining operations are centred here. Long lines of coal cars have been placed on sidings convenient to the different collieries.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 9.—Although no soldiers were sent out to patrol the Panther Creek Valley to-day the usual number of men went to work and the No. 4 and No. 12 collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are running as usual. Several of the district officers of the United Mine Workers visited the valley last night. They told the men that the strike was virtually won, and asked them to stand together until the end. They were received everywhere with enthusiasm, and were given the promise that if necessary the men would stay out until Christmas.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company shipped 1,000 tons of coal to market yesterday.

Rumor That Miners' Wages Will Be Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 9.—A story was in circulation here to-day that notices would be posted within a few days announcing that a 10 per cent. increase in wages would be given all miners returning to work at once. The story gained considerable credence, but no one in authority on the part of the operators would admit that such a move would be made.

FOUND LARGEST GOLD NUGGET.

Death of Samuel Hawkins Napier, Whose Pick Once Dug Up a Big Lump.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 9.—Word has been received here of the death of Samuel Hawkins Napier, who found the largest nugget of gold ever mined. He died alone, except for the companionship of a faithful dog, 200 miles away from any other human habitation, in the wilds of the Gatineau River, Canada.

Napier's rich strike occurred in Australia in 1852. He was a purser on a Melbourne-Liverpool ship when the mad race for the Australian mines succeeded the finding of rich deposits. He joined fortunes with his brother-in-law, and the two went out to the gold country. They bought a claim, and had got down to the pipe clay when one day Napier's pick struck solidly upon a metallic mass of large proportions.

The nugget was taken to Melbourne, where after exhibition and deposit with a bank it was shipped to London, Napier and partner accompanying. Arrived at London, the lucky miners visited the Queen at her request and dined at Buckingham Palace. The nugget was exhibited for a time at the Crystal Palace, the owners receiving about £40 weekly from the exhibitors, living at a fine hotel, and enjoying life as only the rich can, for a period of three months.

Then the nugget, which was over two feet long, nearly a foot wide, and about two inches in thickness, was sold for $60,000, $10,000 more than its real worth, but fetching that sum because of its size. Not long afterward the nugget became the property of the Bank of England and was melted down.

After the sale of the nugget Napier left London for Bathurst, N. B., and became a member of the Provincial Parliament, but his share of the wealth which he amassed at the Kingowar diggings was dissipated in speculation, and he worked hard for hire during most of the years since 1880.

HELD UP BY TWO MASKED MEN.

Stationmaster at Scarsdale Robbed of His Watch and Shot in the Leg.

Just as Frank Van Hoesen, the station master of the Scarsdale station of the Harlem Division of the New York and Harlem River Railroad, just south of White Plains, was closing his office at midnight last night, just before the last train, two masked men appeared, and at the point of revolvers held up the station master and stole his watch.

In a scuffle which ensued, the station master was shot in the leg. The visitors fled when the station master fell to the ground wounded.

No money was taken from the safe of the station, which had just been closed by the station master.

His assailants jumped on the train going to White Plains.

COWAN'S FRIENDS ATTACKED.

The Leadership Fight Grows Hotter in the Thirty-fourth District—Saloonkeeper Accuses Nagle.

The fight for the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District is growing hotter. Partisans of both sides are said to have been attacked and beaten. Although the police say they know nothing of it, William D. Gearon, a saloon keeper and formerly Captain of the Eighteenth Election District, a friend of John F. Cowan, who is contesting the district with Percy Nagel, stated last night that he was attacked by a mob of the opposition's friends early yesterday morning and nearly beaten to death.

The attack he alleged was precipitated by a couple of signs tacked on a triangular stand which decorated the curb in front of his saloon at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. This stand was demolished by a crowd of men, he declared, who were out after a Nagel meeting at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, held late Monday night.

Gearon said that he ran out to save the sign and was attacked. A customer of his, Patrick Heath of 2114 Madison Avenue, who attempted to rescue him, it is said was also badly beaten, while one man urged the crowd on. Gearon also asserted that Nagle led the attack.

Three policemen appeared after the trouble was over, and arrested John Creling of 2,330 Second Avenue. He was fined $3 for being disorderly by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court later in the morning.

Last night, Mr. Gearon, still lame from the beating he received, said he was going to get warrants for the arrest of some of the leaders of the gang that attacked him.

Nagle, when seen, said the story was all nonsense. A boy of fifteen, he said, had thrown down the sign, and Gearon ran out and beat the boy.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PRIMARIES.

Congressman Latimer Leads for the Senate and Capt. D. C. Heyward Is Ahead for Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 9.—Reports from the primaries in this State received so far show Congressman Asbury C. Latimer leading ex-Gov. John Gary Evans for the Senate by 10,000, and Capt. D. C. Heyward leading Congressman W. J. Talbert for Governor by 7,000. Both certainly are elected.

The first primary was held two weeks ago, and the candidates for each office who polled the two highest votes were rendered eligible to to-day's contest. The two aspirants for United States Senator, who will be voted on to-day, are Congressman Asbury C. Latimer and former Gov. John Gary Evans. In the first primary Latimer secured a lead of about 4,000 votes over Evans, but with the elimination of the other four candidates the chances of Evans and Latimer are regarded about even.

COLORADO DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Judge Edward C. Stimson for Governor —Kansas City Platform Indorsed.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—Edward C. Stimson of Cripple Creek, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, was to-day nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention on the first ballot. An informal ballot showed him to be in the lead, with 300 of the 450 voters necessary to choice. The ticket will be completed and the platform submitted to-morrow. The convention is ordered to indorse Senator Henry M. Teller for re-election.

A declaration by Chairman Thomas that the Democracy of Colorado is still true to the Kansas City platform and the leadership of William J. Bryan was cheered to the echo. Senator Teller's name also drew forth prolonged applause.

Oneida Republican Convention.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Republican Judicial Convention for Oneida County was held here to-day. Attorney General John C. Davies was allowed to name the eleven delegates to the Fifth Judicial District Convention to be held at Syracruse on Sept. 25, which he did. The delegates are:

C. D. Prescott,	Josiah Perry,
W. B. Bliss,	Henry H. Gates,
Timothy Curtin,	Emmerson M. Willis,
O. P. Backus,	Henry J. Coggeshall,
E. H. Risley,	Russell S. Johnson.
M. W. Van Auken,	

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Twelfth District—Henry W. Palmer, Republican; renominated. Twentieth District—D. F. Lafean, Republican.

MISSOURI.—Fifth District—Robert T. Van Horn.

WISCONSIN.—Second District—John J. Wood, Democrat.

ADMIRAL KILLICK KILLED?

Report That He Went Down with His Ship, Sunk by the German Gunboat Panther.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti, has cabled the State Department that he has a report that Admiral Killick and two of his officers went down with the Crete-a-Pierrot, recently sunk near Capt Haitien by the German gunboat Panther.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 9.—Rumors have been in circulation here since this morning that Admiral Killick, a doctor, and two sailors were killed on board the Crete-a-Pierrot when she was sunk by the German gunboat Panther, but the news lacks confirmation.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The attitude of the American press regarding the sinking of the Haitian rebel gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot by the German gunboat Panther gives great satisfaction here.

The press comment emphasizes the fact that the utterances of the leading papers in the United States prove that the people of that country are convinced of the unselfishness of German's policy in American waters.

ELGIN CREAMERY CO. AFFAIRS.

Creditors of Alleged Bankrupt Concern Not Likely to Receive an Early Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Creditors who have been looking for an early payment of their claims against the Elgin Creamery Company are likely to be disappointed. Announcement was made several days ago that a contract had been arranged with the Creamery Products Company of New York for the purchase of most of the property of the alleged bankrupt concern. The price was fixed at $110,000. This money, together with what would be realized from the sale of other assets, was expected to allow payment of all claims in full.

It developed in the United States Court to-day, however, that the New York people have since tried to withdraw their offer, claiming that it had been made by the Vice President of the concern and had not been ratified. Attorney S. S. Gregory, representing the American Trust and Savings Bank, as receiver, appeared before Judge Kohlsaat and explained his situation.

On the lawyer's motion the court entered an order on the Creamery Products Company to comply with its contract, or, failing in this, to be held liable for the difference between its offer and the price that is brought on another sale.

ALDERMEN AND BOND ISSUES.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday there was a long discussion as to whether or not a bond issue for $160,000 for supplies, new scows, horses, and carts for the Street Cleaning Department had been approved. Under the Greater New York charter the Board of Aldermen must act on bond issues within six weeks. The time limit on this bond issue expired yesterday.

Commissioner Woodbury said after the meeting:

"The law is plain, and I am of the opinion that the money received from the bond issue will be at my disposal without further action by the Board of Aldermen."

The matter was referred by the Alderman to Corporation Counsel Rives for an opinion.

BRYAN'S INFLUENCE IN NEXT CONVENTION

Chairman Jones Talks of the Nebraskan's Position.

He Admits That If the Democrats Should Name a "Republican on a Republican Platform" a Bolt Might Come.

"Will Mr. Bryan lead a bolt from the Democratic Convention if the convention fails to affirm the principles of the Kansas City platform?" Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was asked yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"If the convention should nominate a Republican on a Republican platform, I am not prepared to say what Mr. Bryan would do," the Senator replied. "But I expect that the convention will make declarations which are in line with the sentiment of the majority of the party."

"Will Mr. Bryan dominate the convention?"

"No. But undoubtedly he will exercise a great influence over it. Mr. Bryan unquestionably has the greatest personal following of any man in the party. He has it because Democrats generally believe in his sincerity, honor him for his integrity, and respect him for his spotless life."

Senator Jones said that the paramount issue in the next campaign would be the trust issue. There would be no backing water, he said, on imperialism, but the people always took more interest in a domestic than they did in a foreign issue. It was not unlikely, he said, that the convention would be silent on the question of free silver. Conditions were different now from what they were in 1896. Then there was a scarcity of metallic money. Now there was more gold than there was gold and silver combined at that time. The quantitative theory of money, which was the real basis of the 16 to 1 doctrine, he said, had been fully sustained. On the subject of trusts Senator Jones said:

"I believe that the coal strike and the action of the Beef Trust have brought the trust question home to the people in the same telling way that the question of the tariff was brought home to them after the passage of the McKinley bill. Even the Republicans—the wisest of them—are beginning to see that they must do something about this matter, if their party is to succeed. I believe President Roosevelt is an honest and a sincere man, but I do not agree with him as to the best way to meet the trust situation. His suggestion of a Constitutional amendment is impracticable. He could never get such a proposition through Congress by a two-thirds vote and have it ratified by three-fourths of the States through their Legislatures.

"In my judgment, Congress has sufficient power to deal with the question. If the President succeeds in holding the Republican Party to the pledges on the subject of trusts which it made in both St. Louis and Philadelphia he will have done a good work. One of the surest ways to curb the power of the trusts is to take away the tariff props which support them. Mr. Havemeyer was right when he said that the tariff was the breeder of the trusts. But the Republicans will never adopt that method of fighting them."

Speaking of the probable next nominee of the Democratic Convention, Senator Jones said:

"One thing is certain—he will be a man who has supported Democratic principles in the past. No man who has not stood for the platforms of the party in recent years can be nominated."

"Does that shut out ex-Senator Hill?"

"Senator Hill voted the ticket in both 1896 and 1900; that we know."

"How about Tom Johnson?"

"Mr. Johnson supported Mr. Bryan loyally and he has certainly revolutionized things in Ohio."

During the afternoon Ex-Senator Pettigrew called upon Chairman Jones. Senator Pettigrew expressed the opinion held by Senator Jones with regard to the Democratic nomination for President; namely, that no man could be nominated who had not stood by the last two platforms of the party.

UNITED EFFORTS TO PREVENT PRIMARY FRAUDS.

District Attorney Declares War on the Fraudulent Transfer System—Reward of $500 for a Commissioner of Deeds.

Investigations of alleged primary frauds were carried on actively yesterday through several channels, and led to many disclosures. The office of Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh was crowded all day with hundreds of persons subpoenaed to appear and show that they were regularly transferred and entitled to vote at the coming primaries. The courts were also appealed to in hundreds of cases. Several arrests were made.

John F. Carroll startled the politicians last evening by stating that a reward of $500 had been offered for the apprehension of George H. King, a commissioner of deeds, who had signed hundreds of enrollment blanks used by the followers of Thomas E. Rush, who is combating Mr. Carroll for leadership. The offer of the reward was signed by Moses Herman, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

James L. Sheeran, another adherent of the Rush faction, and Frank Donda of 1,201 First Avenue, Morris Weinberg of 319 East Seventy-second Street and Thomas Scanion of 239 East Seventy-fifth Street, appeared in the Yorkville Court, having been arrested in connection with alleged primary frauds and the illegal transfer of "floaters" into the Twenty-ninth District. Charles L. Hoffman, who appeared for the accused men, asked for an adjournment of the hearings. Assistant District Attorney Fuchs wanted an immediate examination, but Magistrate Deuel granted adjournments.

The first arrest in the cases of Commissioners of Deeds who, it is alleged, have knowingly signed fraudulent transfer certificates, was made yesterday when County Detective Lyandin of District Attorney Jerome's office arrested Mathew H. Stripp, of Broome street, a Commissioner.

The complaint against Stripp was made by Felix Ballardo, a truckman of 529 Broome Street, who is said to be a worker for Michael C. Murphy. It is alleged that Stripp issued a fraudulent transfer certicate to Joseph McKenna, of 20 Bowery, transferring him to 196 Spring Street.

Stripp was arraigned in the afternoon before Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, who sat as a Magistrate to hear the case. Stripp, it is said, is a son-in-law of Daniel E. Finn. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

A large number of witnesses were summoned to the District Attorney's office to be examined preparatory to being sent before the Grand Jury to testify as to frauds in the First and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Before any action was taken Mr. Jerome required that Col. Michael C. Murphy and John F. Carroll should lodge formal complaints with evidence sufficient to warrant an investigation. It was stated that the cases would be presented to the Grand Jury as soon as possible, and that before the end of the week many indictments would be found.

Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon no formal charges had been received at the District Attorney's Office of frauds in the Ninth Assembly District in which there is the three-cornered fight between William S. Devery, John C. Sheehan, and Frank J. Goodwin. It was said that informal complaints had been made and that Mr. Goodwin had said that warrants of arrest might be asked for later in the week.

Applications were made for 100 additional orders to show cause in the Twenty-ninth Asembly District fight by the lawyers who are conducting the investigation for John F. Carroll. It was said last evening that the names of twenty-eight men had been forged to transfer blanks from Charles F. Murphy's district to the Twenty-ninth District. The orders to show cause will be returnable to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday before a Supreme Court Justice.

District Attorney Jerome announced that he would have warrants issued for every man who attempted to vote at the primaries next week on false transfers.

"I am going to break that practice up," said he, "and I'll get warrants for every man who attempts to vote fraudulently."

Justice Holbrook of Special Sessions issued warrants against alleged colonization promoters in the First and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts.

MR. BRYAN HELPED THE MAINE REPUBLICANS

View of Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee.

The Speeches There, It Is Said, Induced Gold Democrats to Vote Republican Ticket.

"In speaking of the great Republican victory in Maine, we must not forget what we owe to Mr. Bryan," remarked Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee yesterday in this city.

"Bryan was the first speaker we had in the field, and he did us a world of good. It gives me great pleasure to make this acknowledgment.

"We are much impressed with the result in Maine," Mr. Babcock continued.

"The majority for the Republicans goes far beyond our expectations, and to our minds seems to indicate a decided trend throughout the country favorable to the Republican Party.

"It is the first showing that has been made of the popular judgment touching the issues of the campaign. Vermont showed nothing in that line because of the injection into the contest in that State of a paramount local issue. Maine's declaration is on National issues; it is an answer to the Democratic arguments on anti-imperialism, the tariff, and the trusts.

"There is another thing that must be taken into account, and that is that Maine's population is a sort of epitome of the population of the whole country. It is not a population devoted almost exclusively to one industry. They have farming there, manufacturing, shipbuilding, lumbering, and a good many other industries, all prosecuted actively and all concerned more or less in questions relating to the tariff.

"That a people of this sort has pronounced so emphatically in favor of the principles advocated by the Republican Party is the cause of great satisfaction to the members of our committee.

"The victory was not won through a default on the part of the Democrats. They were in the Maine campaign this year as they had not been in a Maine campaign for a long time. The Democratic Campaign Committee sent literature and orators into the State with great liberality. The people read and listened and then gave their answer. We think their judgment indicates what the judgment of the country will be.

"And Mr. Bryan helped to form the judgment just recorded in Maine. His work in that State and along the New England coast will help us all over the country.

"The Bryan-Carmack tour was a most timely affair, viewed from our standpoint. That was the critical time of the campaign, the time when we were doing our worrying. We were worrying about the Gold Democrats. We didn't know what they were going to do. We feared they would go back to their old party allegiance. They wished to go back. I know this through having talked with their leaders. It seemed to us that the signs of the times pointed to Democratic harmony and reunion.

"Just at the right moment Bryan took the field, and at once all fear of Democratic harmony disappeared. You must have noticed as the campaign progressed how thoroughly true it became that Democracy was a local issue. In one State Bryan principles were set forth in the Democratic platform; in another Bryanism was relegated to the political refuse heap. If a man told you he was a Democrat you'd have to ask him what State he was from. If you wanted to find out what kind of Democrat he was, assuming he intended to be bound by the declarations of his party convention.

"For this condition the responsibility belongs of course to Mr. Bryan. Nobody who does not know how anxious our committee was about the attitude of the Gold Democrats can understand fully how grateful we are to Bryan for the speeches he made for us in Maine and in Massachusetts.

"Just a little while after his visit to Maine one of the foremost Democrats in the country said to me: 'Babcock, I'm a Democrat, and I want to get back with my party. I thought sure the time had come for a reunion, and that this Fall I would be able to stand with my party; but I give it up. The Democrats are not ready yet to get together. I shall vote the Republican ticket again this Fall.'

"This man's opinion," said Mr. Babcock, "fairly reflects the judgment of a great number of Democrats who were associated with him in the last two Presidential campaigns.

"And for this we are indebted to Mr. Bryan."

Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee does not agree with Chairman Babcock of the Republican Committee that the result in Maine indicates a trend toward a Republican triumph in the November elections.

"We expected it," Mr. Griggs said last evening to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw him at the Hoffman House. "We had an idea the Republican plurality in Maine would run up between 25,000 and 30,000. We made no effort to carry the State. For the Democrats to try to carry the State of Maine would be about like the Republicans trying to carry Georgia or Texas.

"The result is no more significant as to the feeling throughout the country than a Democratic victory in Georgia or Texas would be.

"It was simply a question of getting out the Republican vote. They had the votes there to make the majority as big as they liked."

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Votes continue to come in slowly from the back towns, especially from the Fourth district, or extreme eastern section of the State. Since noon reports have been received from 52 towns. At 10 o'clock to-night 360 of the 521 towns give Gov. Hill (Rep.) a plurality of 23,617 votes. The indications are that the 160 towns yet to report will increase the Republican plurality of 26,000.

MR. BRYAN ON THE TARIFF.

He Speaks at the Opening of the Democratic Campaign in Missouri—Discusses Trusts.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 9.—The Democratic campaign in Missouri was opened here this evening at a meeting attended by 5,000 people. William J. Bryan was the principal speaker. William J. Stone, National Committeeman and candidate for Senator to succeed George G. Vest; Gov. A. M. Dockery, and Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City also spoke.

Mr. Bryan talked on the tariff saying, among other things, that it was time to take the tariff off at least all kinds of trust-made goods. The country, he said, could not look to the Republicans for reformation in tariff matters, adding:

"There were more righteous men in Sodom and Gomorrah than there are tariff reformers in the Republican Party."

He declared that President Roosevelt had no remedy for the trust evils, and that some of his utterances on the subject were absurd. Continuing, he said:

"I tell you one trust magnate in stripes behind the prison walls would do more to break up trusts than all the speeches the President can make. The Constitutional amendment the Republicans are talking about is not meant for the regulation of trusts, but to take the power to control trusts away from the States, and so protect the trusts."

Senator McKinney Not a Candidate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 9.—Senator William McKinney will not be a candidate for renomination this Fall. Theodore D. Dimon, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Suffolk County, has received from the Senator a letter in which he says that owing to the condition of his health he must decline to have his name presented to the convention. Mr. McKinney is now at Hot Springs, Va. The Senatorial convention will meet at Babylon on Oct. 3.

We Take Pleasure

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SEEKING ST. LOUIS' ALLEGED BOODLERS

Seven of the Nineteen Members of the Party Still at Large.

New Indictments for Bribery Found by the Grand Jury—Oath Taken by the Members of the Ring.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—When Judge Douglas adjourned court to-night seven of the nineteen members of the alleged boodle ring of the House of Delegates were still at large, and the police and Deputy Sheriffs are using their best efforts to find them.

Developments in the case began early, and throughout the day came with startling rapidity. The most important feature was the finding of new indictments against eighteen members of the ring. In addition to the charges of bribery and perjury in connection with the Suburban Street Railroad deal, the members of the alleged ring now rest under additional indictments of bribery. These were found by the Grand Jury before which J. K. Murrell testified to-day as to the city lighting scandal of 1900, in which each member of the ring is said to have received $2,500 in payment for his services in securing the passage of the bill.

Bonds were fixed at $15,000 for each indictment, making a total of $45,000 necessary to be secured for the release of each of the accused.

Early in the day ex-Delegates J. H. Schnettler, John Helms, Otto Schumacher, and Charles Gutke, and Delegate J. J. Hannigan, who spent last night at their respective homes in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs, were locked up in jail because of their failure to secure bonds. Charles Gutke was released later under bonds of $30,000 on the first two indictments, but was soon re-arrested on the bribery indictment returned to-day, and is still in custody, having failed to secure additional surety.

Ex-Delegate Bersch was taken into custody during the morning, but was soon liberated, Ed. Butler, a wealthy local politician, signing his bond to the amount of $45,000. Butler also went surety in a like sum for Delegate Charles J. Denny and ex-Delegate T. E. Albright. He also wanted to secure Gutke's release by filing an additional bond of $15,000, but Judge Douglas refused to permit him to sign any more.

Ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates William M. Tamblyn, who has been in Cleveland since Circuit Attorney Folk began his crusade, will return to St. Louis, having been arrested there to-day. Ex-Delegate Adolph Madera is in Colorado, where the authorities are searching for him at the request of the St. Louis officials. Ex-Speaker John K. Murrell, Delegate Ed. E. Murrell, and ex-Delegate George F. Robertson have turned State's evidence, and are where Circuit Attorney Folk can find them when wanted.

The police and Sheriff's deputies are still looking for Delegate Charles J. Kelly, ex-Delegates Emile Hartmann, Louis Decker, John A. Sherridan, Julius Lehman, and Harry A. Faulkner. The last-named was released on bond yesterday, and the authorities want him on the indictment found to-day. Faulkner already has been convicted on the charge of perjury in connection with the Suburban case and found guilty.

The homes and accustomed haunts of the men who are wanted were watched by policemen all last night, and these watchers were relieved this morning by other policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. Chief Kiely has offered to place the entire police force if needed at the disposal of the Circuit Attorney in aid of the Deputy Sheriffs. The places of egress from the city have been guarded, and bridges, stations, and ferry and street car termini are being closely watched.

It is alleged that an oath was administered to each of the nineteen members of the combine whose identity was disclosed by the confession of J. K. Murrell yesterday. A copy of it has been given to Circuit Attorney Folk and the Grand Jury. It is as follows:

I do solemnly swear before the Almighty God that in associating myself and in becoming a member of this combine, I will vote and act with the combine whenever and wherever I may be so ordered to do so.

And I further solemnly swear that I will not, at any place or time, reveal the fact that there is a combine, and that I will not communicate to any person or persons anything that may take place at any meeting of the combine.

And I do solemnly agree that, in case I should reveal the fact that any person in this combine has received money, I hereby permit and authorize other members of this combine to take the forfeit of my life in such manner as they may deem proper, and that my throat may be cut, my tongue torn out, and my body cast into the Mississippi River.

And all of this I do solemnly swear, so help me God.

Circuit Attorney Folk this evening compared the present expose in St. Louis to that of the Tweed ring in New York, and said he believed that never before, with that exception, had corruption in public office held such sway as it had here during the past few years.

Mr. Folk said that for many years past the municipal assemblies in St. Louis had been dominated by rings that compelled the payment of large sums of money to the members by all who desired the passage of bills giving valuable franchises. Hardly a measure went through without paying tribute.

Thus far, said Mr. Folk, the fight has been mainly against the bribe-taker, but evidence is being secured which will be used to bring to justice the bribe-giver.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—William M. Tamblyn, a former member of the House of Delegates at St. Louis, who is alleged to have been connected with boodling operations in that body, called at the Central Police Station here to-day and stated that he would return to St. Louis at once, without the formality of a requisition. He declares that there is absolutely no foundation for the charges so far as he is concerned. He will start for St. Louis to-night, accompanied by Detective Watt of this city.

FIGHT IN AN APARTMENT.

Broker Jewell Arrested for Assault on a Dentist's Complaint.

A young woman ran screaming into the street from the apartment house at 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street late last night, and her cries attracted the attention of Policeman Thomas Wallace, who went up stairs and found two men in a fight in Dr. Frank W. Hengry's apartments. He took them to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where they gave the names of Dr. Frank W. Hengry, dentist and druggist, and Walter H. Jewell, a broker with an office at 44 Broad Street, and who lives at 203 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The young woman was Pauline Hilburn, who has been employed for about a year by Dr. Hengry. On Dr. Hengry's complaint Jewell was locked up on a charge of assault.

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Umbrellas $2.50
Pure silk, with a beautiful assortment of the very newest and most fashionable handles; some of the handles alone worth $2.50.

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Carbon and Platinum prints—a large and varied collection of old and modern masters; black and brown ornamental frames; two sizes, 20x28 inches and 25x30 inches; real value $3 and $4.

Ansonia Clock $3.95
These 8-day porcelain clocks are shown in the richest colorings; with dainty Dresden decorations in blue, green, violet, etc. They have gilt centers; Arabic or Roman dials; list price $10.

German China Pieces
Very dainty thin quality with pretty green and red borders and gold edges.

Tea Cups and Saucers, pair,	25c
After Dinner Cups and Saucers, pair,	12c
Bread and Butter Plates, each,	12c
Fruit Plates, medium size, each,	16c
Fruit Plates, large size, each,	28c
Dessert Plates, each,	10c
Oatmeal Saucers,	12c
Fruit and Berry Bowls,	29c
Sets of 1 Bowl and 6 Saucers,	85c
Ramiquins with Plates,	25c

Taffeta Waist $4.98
Made of most beautiful changeable taffeta silk; in the very newest and smartest Fall tints; most effectively tucked and stitched with black, both back and front; the sleeves are cut with the modish new puff, and the front is also embellished with fancy black crochet buttons. A smart separate stock and tie tops this dainty creation.

Waverley Novels $10.
A set of 24 volumes; with 136 illustrations from the art gallery of the "Society for the Preservation of Scotch Art," of Edinburgh, Scotland. Each volume is bound in English silk cloth; with pure gold stampings and gold tops; printed from specially made plates of large, new, clear type. Each volume contains a complete index and glossary. One of the handsomest and most complete editions ever published. It compares favorably with those sold by subscription for $50.

White Flannel 44c. yd.
1100 yards of the prettiest sorts of embroidered white flannel; values in the lot up to 69c.

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Of Union Taffeta Silk with handsome handles of pearl, silver-plate and hard wood.

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A splendid assortment of most attractive subjects. Large size, matted and framed in heavy gilt with ornamented corners; complete size 24x35 inches.

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"Our Gong"; entirely new; finely finished in nickel; perfect timekeeper; stem winder and setter; listed at $2.10. A very special offering at our price.

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Deep Cut Bowls, 7 inch size,	$2.75
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Deep Cut Bowls, 10 inch size,	$5.75
Water Bottles,	$2.75
Celery Trays,	$2.85
Olive Dishes, 5 inch size,	98c
Olive Dishes, handled, 5 inch,	$1.49
Olive Dishes, handled, 6 inch size,	$1.65
Water Tumblers, deep cut, per dozen,	$2.98
Salt Shakers, with sterling silver caps (imported),	23c

Petticoats 98c.
A special in women's fine wool moreen underskirts in black and colors. The newest Fall ideas; excellently made and very wide; with modish umbrella flounce trimmed with one-hemmed ruffle; worth every cent of $1.50.

Popular Books 44c.
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Gwynett of Thornhaugh, by Frederick W. Hayes.
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Mistress Nancy Molesworth, by Joseph Hocking.
Dracula, by Bram Stoker.
On the Wing of Occasions, by Joel C. Harris.
The Autocrats, by C. K. Lush.
The Lion's Brood, by Duffield Osborne.
The Black Tortoise, by Frederick Villier.
A Man's Woman, by Frank Norris.
Masters of Men, by Morgan Robertson.
The Heart's Highway, by Mary E. Wilkins.
Pierre and Jean, by Guy de Maupassant.
Saracinesca, by F. Marion Crawford.
In the Palace of the King, by F. Marion Crawford.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, by Jerome K. Jerome.
King Noanett, by J. F. Stinson.
The Nerve of Foley, by Frank H. Spearman.
The Fowler, by Beatrice Harraden.
The Mandarin, by Elwyn Barron.
The Rath Comedy, by Agnes and Egerton Castle.
Graustark, by G. B. McCutcheon.
Colonel Carter of Cartersville, by F. H. Smith.
Widfville, by Alfred Henry Lewis.
Forty Modern Fables, by George Ade.
Mr. Dooley's Philosophy, by F. P. Dunne.
The Wages of Sin, by Lucas Malet.
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Marcella, by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
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Flannelettes 6 3-4c yd.
Cream, pink and light blue grounds, in pretty striped and checked effects; would easily sell at 8½c yard.

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GROWTH OF THE SOUTH THE PRESIDENT'S TOPIC

He Touches on Industrial Awakening There.

At Asheville, N. C., He Is Greeted by a Large Crowd and Speaks—Off for Washington.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon on the way to Washington, and was welcomed by a large crowd. The run from Asheville through the mountains was greatly enjoyed by the President, who praised the scenery and the engineering skill displayed in building the road. A short stop was made at Old Fort, and here the President found a large number of country people waiting to greet him. He said:

"I have time only to say a word of thanks and of greeting to you. It has been a great pleasure to come through North Carolina to-day and to meet your people. I count myself lucky in having gotten here. A good American is a good American anywhere you find him. You do not find any better than in North Carolina. [Applause.]

"The man who is a decent citizen, a good husband, a good father, behaves well with his neighbor, and does his duty for the State is a decent citizen, north or south or east or west. And if he does not behave himself, then he is a poor citizen, north of south or east or west. There is no royal road to good citizenship. The qualities that made a man a good citizen a hundred years ago will make him a good citizen a hundred years hence." [Applause.]

At Connelly Springs the President also made a short address, thanking the people for their greeting. One of the largest crowds encountered on the run from Asheville was at Hickory. The President was introduced by Senator Pritchard, who accompanied him from Asheville, and the short speech he made to the people was enthusiastically received. He said:

SOUTH'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

"Traveling to-day through North Carolina and yesterday through Tennessee I have been struck by the evidences of industrial growth of which this town is itself an example. The industrial awakening of the South, of which there have been so many evidences during the past few years, is a feature fraught with great benefit to the South and to the entire country. [Applause.] Because, remember, my fellow-citizens, we are going to go up or down together. ["That's right," "That's right," came from the crowd.]

"Some of us will feel the good times more than others, some less, but we all feel the good times somewhat, and when bad times come we will all be put back. Bad times do not stop at State lines, and the industrial awakening of the South, which is going on and which I believe will go on with ever-increasing rapidity, means good fortune not merely for the South but for all the American people. It always happens that a good year for crops is a good year for weeds. When we have prosperity some people for whom we do not much care prosper more than others, but it is a great deal better that some people should prosper too much than that none of us should prosper at all.

"The gospel of intelligent hard work is the gospel that pays, and of all the gospel the one that pays the least is that of envy and rancor, whether it is a gospel preached to inflame class against class or section against section. [Applause.]

"And so, my fellow-citizens, I hail your industrial growth. I hail the manifestation I see here in this State, and which I saw yesterday in Tennessee; the manifestations of the rapid approach of the period of tremendous industrial developments in the South. I hail it for the sake of the South, and I hail it for the sake of the Nation."

The President was heartily cheered as the train pulled away. At Statesville, where several hundred people had assembled, the President was introduced by Congressman Blackburn, who also accompanied him from Asheville. He addressed the crowd for a few minutes, and then a picture was taken of the President and his party grouped on the rear platform of his car.

ADDRESS AT SALISBURY, N. C.

Notwithstanding the rain, which was falling steadily, a large crowd greeted the President here. He was introduced by Congressman Blackburn, and spoke as follows:

"I have been particularly struck to-day in going through North Carolina with the signs of your great industrial development. The things that divide one American from his fellow-American are very small compared to the things that unite them. A difference of section, a difference of party, is of no concern if we can develop decent citizenship in this country, and to do that we need as the foundation, but only as the foundation, industrial prosperity. That which brings it to one part of the country will bring it to all. The way you have been building up the industries here in North Carolina as in Tennessee, is a thing that cannot but rejoice the heart of every American who realizes, as we must if we are wise, that whatever helps one part of the country helps all.

"If we see North Carolina prosperous, the very fact of that prosperity will tend to make the other sections of the country share more or less in it. I welcome the signs of your prosperity, not merely because every decent American should be glad when any of his fellow-Americans are prosperous, but because it means something to all of us.

"I am glad indeed in passing through your beautiful country of Western North Carolina, as I was in passing through Eastern Tennessee yesterday, to see how you are taking advantage of your opportunities, for the opportunity can be turned to advantage only when there is the man of brains, the man of perseverance, the man of physical hardihood, who can take advantage of it. I believe in you, I believe in your stock, and therefore I believe that you and those like you are going to make of this region one of the greatest industrial centres of all the United States." [Great applause.]

LESSON OF BROTHERHOOD.

The President Declares All Sections Should Work Together for Good of the Country.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 9.—Asheville extended a warm greeting to President Roosevelt to-day. Fully 10,000 people occupied the Court House square, where the President addressed them from an improvised stand.

The special train arrived here at 9:30 o'clock. The night was passed at Hot Springs, and the run from there to Asheville this morning was uneventful. A short stop was made at Marshall, the home of Senator Pritchard, where a large number of people had assembled. The President thanked them for their greeting.

At Asheville he was met by a Reception Committee, of which Charles McNamee was Chairman. Mayor Miller, Senator Pritchard, and Congressman Moody were among those who greeted the President, the members of the committee being introduced to the President in his car by Senator Pritchard. Carriages were in waiting, and under the escort of Zeb Vance Company, Confederate Veterans, carrying battle flags, and two companies of State Militia and the First Regiment Band the party started for Court House Square. At Battery Park the school children were assembled on the lawn and sang "America" as the party passed.

President Roosevelt stood in his carriage bareheaded. The city was elaborately decorated, and hundreds of people had come in from the country to greet the President. When the President was introduced by Chairman McNamee he was enthusiastically greeted. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Guger, and You my Fellow Americans: It is indeed a pleasure to have the chance of saying a word of greeting to you this morning, to speak here in the midst of your beautiful country of Western North Carolina, in this beautiful city, in front of the monument raised to Senator Vance, [Applause,] and to be addressing people whose forefathers have borne a distinguished part in every great military or civic struggle through which this country has come. [Applause.]

"It was not far from here, as we measure distances in America, that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was formulated. [Applause.] The gentleman who introduced me spoke of the great deeds of the men who in the Revolutionary War followed Marion and McDowell. My forefathers fought under Marion. [Applause.] my forefathers fought with the Georgia and South Carolina troops who battled throughout dark days when Cornwallis and the Red Dragoons of Tarleton overran the Southern States. They were present at King's Mountain, at the Cowpens, and they saw the final triumph when the men in blue and buff who followed Greene wrested victory out of defeat, and when at last the flag of thirteen Union States, who had been the thirteen colonies, waved without a rival along the coast and along the foothills of the mountains. [Applause.]

"It has been a great and peculiar pleasure to be greeted as I was to-day by the men who served in the Confederate Army. Yesterday and to-day I traveled through a region which sent its sons, some to wear the blue, some to wear the gray, all to serve with courage and self-devotion the right as it was given to each to see the right.

"The day before yesterday I went over the battlefields of Chickamauga and of Chattanooga; over that space of territory which saw for two months one of the gigantic death wrestles of the civil war, the territory partly in Tennessee, partly in my mother's State of Georgia, [applause,] and I feel that the man would be but a poor American who did not come from the scene commemorating the valiant deeds of those armies a better American than when he started.

"While I was there a delegation of young men from the State of Georgia came to present me a cane cut from the battlefield, with the names of three Union and three Confederate Generals on it. One of the Union Generals, Gen. Boynton, was showing me around the field. One of the Confederate General, Gen. Joe Wheeler, had been my chief in the Spanish war. [Applause.] Yesterday we stopped at a little station in Tennessee and among those who gathered to greet me was an old fellow who had worn the gray. He said:

"ONE OF WHEELER'S BOYS."

"'I was one of Wheeler's boys,' I said, 'So was I.' [Laughter and applause.] It is a good thing for an American President to have the chance to travel through different sections of the country, because it is a mighty good thing for any American to meet his fellow-Americans of different parts of the country, in order that he may realize how trivial are the points of unlikeness and how essential are the points of likeness. [Applause.]

"A good American is a good American, and I don't care a snap of my finger whether he comes from the North or the South or the East or the West. If he is a straight and decent man I am for him, and if he is not I am not. [Applause.] Oh, my friends, the lesson of brotherhood, the lesson that is taught by such a greeting as I am receiving at this moment, the lesson that is taught whenever you see valiant and true men who wore the blue meet valiant and true men who wore the gray, and strike hands with them, that lesson applies through all our National life, and it applies just as much in forming a judgment between class and class as between section and section.

"We never can succeed in making this country what it can and shall be made until we work together, not primarily, as Northerners or Southerners, Easterners or Westerners; not primarily, as employe or employer, townsmen or countrymen, capitalists or wage workers, but primarily as American citizens, [applause,] to whom the right of brotherly friendship and comradeship with all other decent American citizens comes as the first and greatest of privileges.

"We need good laws, we need honest and upright administration of the laws, but we need as the fundamental prerequisite for good government a high average standard of good citizenship in the men who make the laws and stand back of them. [Applause.]

"The best law by itself will not bring good citizenship. A bad law will do incalculable harm, and no greater damage can be done to any community than maladministration, dishonest or unfair administration of the laws. A law badly administered can do great harm, and often most harm to those who at any given moment may think that it is to their interest to have the law violated or to have it put on the statute books. Bad laws can do harm. Goods laws can do a measure of good, but it is the man behind the law who will ultimately, by the way in which he performs his duties, determine whether this country is to go up or down. [Applause.]

"Character is what counts. The men here who fought in the Union Army, the men who fought in the Confederate Army—let them look back. What did they care for most of the men who were their comrades, who fought on their right hand and on their left hand in time of action? It was not as to the man's antecedents; it was not as to whether he was rich or poor or what his social position had been; it was to know whether when the time of crisis came he would stay. [Laughter and applause.] If the need came to go forward you wanted to be dead sure when he moved that he would move in the right direction. You wanted to know that you could count on his being there as a good friend and as foe to look out for. You wanted to have him devoted to his country, devoted to his flag, loyal to his regiment; but I don't care how fine his feelings were, if he ran away he was no good. [Laughter.]

"It is so in civil life, for if a citizen is to be worth his salt he needs character, and with character many elements enter. If a man is not decent, then the abler he is the more dangerous he is to the community. In the Revolutionary War one of the bravest and most brilliant soldiers during the early years of the contest was the man who has left his name as a by-word of infamy to the nations for all time; the man who fought with distinguished gallantry in Canada, the man who led all the American forces in the great decisive battle at Saratoga, and left his leg on the field of victory. That man, with all his courage, all his daring, all his superb military genius, turned because the root of righteousness was not in him, sought to betray his comrades for money, and left the name of Benedict Arnold as a hissing for evermore.

COURAGE AND CHARACTER.

"In civil life the danger is not so patent, but it is just as great, if ability is not accompanied by a rightful sense of accountability to the moral law. In addition to honesty and decency, you must have courage. I want to see every one a good man, and in addition to that I want to see him a man. We must have the manly virtues deeply imbedded as part of our national characteristics if we are to do our work aright in peace or in war. But honesty and courage together are not enough. I care not how brave and how honest a man is, if he was born foolish you can do but little with him. [Laughter and applause.]

"We need honesty, we need courage, and we need, in addition, the saving grace of common sense. There is no patent device by which we can make this country prosper and there is no patent device by which we can make the average citizen a credit to the country; make him hold higher the standard of good government. The average citizen must make himself a worthier citizen of the Republic. The average citizen must realize that it is upon his shoulders that the entire Government structure rests. We get in the habit of speaking of the Government as if it were something apart from us. Now, the Government is us; we are the Government, you and I. [Applause.] And the Government is going to do well or ill according as we, with sanity, with resolution, with broad charity and sound common sense make up our minds that the affairs of the Government shall be managed.

"No man can take the burden of Government off the shoulders of a people fitted for self-government. No man can make it easy for any people to govern themselves. They have got to determine for themselves what the Government shall be and in the long run the Government will represent their wishes, their wishes for good or their wishes for evil, or else they are indifferent to good or evil. [Applause.]

"And so my plea to you, my fellow-Americans, as to every citizen in every section of the country, is to remember that in this country nothing, no law, no leadership, can possibly take the place of the exercise by the average citizen of the fundamental virtues of good citizenship, the exercise of the fundamental qualities of honesty, courage, and common sense."

The President was given three hearty cheers as he finished his speech. Carriages then were entered, and the party was driven to Biltmore, the home of George Vanderbilt. More than an hour was spent in inspecting the grounds. While in one of the Summer houses the President shook hands with a number of Confederate veterans. His train left promptly at 1:30 P. M. for Washington.

President's Reception at Greensborough, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt was accorded a very enthusiastic reception here to-night. Fully 6,000 people were at the station when the train arrived, and they cheered the President when he appeared on the platform of his car and also at the conclusion of his brief address. Senator Pritchard and Congressman Blackburn left the train here.

CRAIG INQUEST BEGUN.

Investigation Into Accident by Which the President's Carriage Was Demolished.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9.—General interest in the accident which befell the Presidential party while passing over South Street, this city, on Wednesday of last week, when an electric car demolished the landau containing President Roosevelt and Gov. Crane and killed Secret Service Agent William Craig, was renewed to-day.

At the Berkshire County Court House here an inquest on Mr. Craig's death was begun before Special Justice Charles L. Hibbard. As a large number of witnesses are to be examined it is expected the inquiry will occupy more than a week. The proceedings are being conducted in private. President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will not be called upon to give evidence.

It is understood that Gov. Crane may give testimony. David J. Pratt, the Dalton liveryman who drove the landau, will be examined, but as Mr. Pratt is still at the House of Mercy suffering from the severe injuries sustained in the accident he may not be able to come into court. It is thought that he may be examined at the hospital. Mr. Pratt is recovering steadily, although it will be some time before he leaves the House of Mercy.

Gov. Crane has requested the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to make a thorough investigation of the accident.

The board has detailed Agent McClain of Boston to watch the proceedings at the inquest.

Inquests are usually held before Joseph Tucker of the Pittsfield District Court, but as he is President of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company, the owners of the line on which the collision occurred, he declined to sit in the case.

Among those already summoned to testify were the following: David J. Pratt, the driver of the landau; John Tucker, also a driver; George Withington, one of the passengers on the electric car; C. G. Mattoon, Thomas Campbell, and Frank Mattoon, who saw the collision from the Mattoon residence; Lewis Kuhn and George Mulrey, eye witnesses; Surveyor Farnham, who drew plans of the road and crossing, and four guards, Lieut. Wellington K. Henry, Sergt. O. S. Fish, Privates Harry S. Stevens and J. B. Ohearn.

Euclid Madden, the motorman, and James Kelly, the conductor of the electric car, who are charged with manslaughter, will not be called to give evidence at the inquest.

Among the most important witnesses were Frank S. Clark, a real estate dealer, and J. C. Roberts, a carpenter. Both were eye witnesses. Mr. Clark has stated that in his opinion the accident was due to the fast running of the car. What he testified to-day was of course not made public.

When the sitting adjourned for the day eight witnesses had been examined.

THINKS PRESIDENT IS HELPING THE DEMOCRATS.

Congressman Clayton Says His Anti-Trust Campaign Will Hurt His Own Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, who was in Washington to-day, in speaking of the trust question, said:

"Every time President Roosevelt delivers himself on the trust question he does two things—he makes Democratic votes, and he lessens his own chances of being nominated. It might be said that he is also doing another thing by his trust campaign—he is undoubtedly making a division in the ranks of his own party.

"Those who listen to the President's trust doctrines know that they are represented in party politics only by Democrats. He is plugging our game, and we do not want him to stop. When he gets the people educated and aroused to the necessity of action by Congress on this question—a thing which not only he, but the Democratic Party is doing—these same people will have also come to realize that the Democratic Party is the only hope they have for the accomplishment of this purpose.

"It is not necessary to discuss the President's personal loss or gain in the matter. That is a responsibility which he assumes himself. If he is able to make the people believe that he is powerful enough to regulate the trusts without the aid of his party in Congress, well and good. One thing is certain, however, he will not be able to convince the public that he has the support of his party on this question."

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BALL.

Rain Spoils Programme of the Conclave at Saratoga Yesterday, but Reception Was Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—Features incident to the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York were eliminated this afternoon and early this evening by rainstorm. Thousands of people assembled to witness the parade of commanderies announced for the afternoon, but the downpour compelled it to be officially declared off.

Despite the rain the Knights Templar, with their bands, dodged from hotel to hotel, and, with music, made the best of the inclement situation. To-night they were massed in Convention Hall, where took place the annual Templar ball, which proved one of the most brilliant ever given here.

The conclave was formally opened this morning in Masonic Temple by Grand Commander Erastus C. Delavan of Binghamton. The opening prayer was offered by the Grand Prelate, the Rev. Sir Cornelius L. Irving of Brooklyn, and the welcoming address by the Eminent Grand Junior Warden, Adelbert P. Knapp, President of the village. A large number of distinguished Knights Templar from other States were received, and the welcoming ceremonies were conducted by Grand Commander Delevan, who delivered the annual address.

Grand Recorder Arthur McArthur of Troy presented a statistical report, giving the number of commanderies within this jurisdiction as 60, with a membership of 1,579, showing a net gain of 829. New York ranks second among the States, Pennsylvania having a membership of 14,700.

Locomotive Firemen in Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen opened here to-day. The resignation of Grand Master F. P. Sargent was read from the platform by Grand Secretary and Treasurer Arnold, and was accepted. The ladies' society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen convened to-day, and the Grand President, Mrs. Georgie M. Sargent, submitted her biennial report.

SAYS TAXATION WOULD CURE THE TRUST EVIL

Senator Morgan Suggests a Plan to Curb Monopolies.

Thinks That Danger Is Imminent and That Congress Should "Put a Hook in the Nose of Behemoth."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, who is at the Warm Springs of Virginia, has written a letter to The Washington Post in regard to the possible taxation of trusts by Congress. He declares his belief that it is within the power of Congress to tax trusts, and that such taxation would suppress the so-called trust evil.

"It is admitted on all sides," says Mr. Morgan, "that the power of Congress to levy taxes extends to every description of property that is not exempt by the character of its ownership. If it belongs to a State or to the Federal Government or is an instrumentality of such Government, it is exempt from taxation; but all kinds of property not so exempted are subject to taxation by act of Congress. If it is real estate the taxes must be apportioned among the States according to population. These are the only restrictions upon the power of Congress to tax any description of property that I need advert to.

"A corporation is an 'artificial person,' whose property is as liable to taxation as that of a natural person, and the capital stock and all assets of a corporation are taxable as property. A great many instances of such taxation, in a great variety of forms, under State and Federal laws, can be cited to show that corporations are liable to taxation in ways that would be in restraint of constitutional rights and privileges if applied to natural persons. For example, their franchises being their right of legal existence, may be lawfully taxed, while human life is not taxable. Being creations of the law, corporations have no right of exemption from taxation that are not conferred by law.

"The power of Congress to tax persons and corporations upon all descriptions of property being clear and without limit as to the form of taxation or the amount of the levy, the purpose of taxation should be the raising of revenue to support the Government and promote the general welfare. These purposes are attributed to all tax laws, no matter what other motive may actually lead to their enactment. This is exemplified in the taxation of the circulation of the State banks, which are public corporations created by the sovereign powers of States, and cannot be repealed by Congress, but their circulation is lawfully repressed by Federal taxation under the ruling of the Supreme Court. This law was enacted by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President.

"On the same principle, the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has been suppressed, virtually and intentionally, by the act of a Democratic Congress, approved by a Democratic President, and that tax law has been sustained by the Supreme Court.

"In both of these tax laws the real purpose was to control certain alleged evils that affected the general welfare in the case of the bank tax, and the private interests of the producers of butter in the case of the tax on oleomargarine; and these purposes were openly avowed in the debates in Congress upon the passage of these measures. So that the Supreme Court and the great political parties have affirmed the power of Congress to tax corporations on the business they are engaged in, and natural persons upon their industries when they affect the general welfare injuriously.

"Corporations are the nesting places of the combinations that are called trusts, for the reason that the risk of the heavy operations necessary to give them controlling power are too great even for the capital and extensive credit; and such risks are covered largely by the shelter that corporations afford their stockholders against personal liability.

"If the corporations can be controlled by law, so that such combinations will be severely checked, if not prohibited, the public evil will disappear. Therefore the remedy by taxation will be effective for the protection of the people if it is limited to corporations. Such combinations among natural persons are treated as partnerships by the courts, under the principles of the common law, and they are too risky for the personal ventures of large capitalists.

"It is also a wholesome exercise of retributive justice that corporations created by law should be taxed to the full extent that they tax the people by the abuse of the powers given them, through the creation of monopolies and 'trusts,' of which they are the principal incubators.

"The plan I would suggest, in addition to the Sherman law, is a graduated tax on all business corporations with an exemption in whole, or in part, as to such as can establish to the satisfaction of the government that they are not engaged in any agreements or combinations that are intended to control the prices or the cost of transportation of commodities that are of the descriptions that enter into domestic or foriegn commerce.

"The power thus exercised is simply the taxing power, and is not necessarily connected with the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States or with foreign countries.

"The formulation of such a tax law cannot be a difficult task to those who are qualified for such work, and it is not necessary for me to submit a draft of such an act to illustrate the simple propositions on which I rest the power of Congress or of the States to protect the country against the usurpation of power by combined capital and credit that now threatens to engulf all industries, domestic and foreign, in one enormous concentration in a few hands of the alleged powers of corporations.

"They cannot be supreme over the sovereign authority from which they derive their existence, and the governments of the States and that of the United States will become the vain mimicry of civil rule if they cannot put a hook in the nose of Behemoth and subdue its destructive energies."

WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Civil Commission Offers Inducements to Fill Government Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The members of the Civil Commission are developing a talent for drawing into the Government employ any Micawber who may be looking for jobs in which there is a prospect that something will turn up.

There have been 176 examinations in various parts of the country, and among the places held out to applicants were a number in the Philippines. For those there are not as many applicants as the commission would like. The distance does not lend enchantment in this case, and the climate and the cholera are not inviting.

To overcome aversion for public service in such conditions the commission holds out a number of attractive inducements in its description of life in the islands. The official circular says:

"This examination offers an excellent opportunity to enter a service which has many attractive features, and to see the most interesting part of the world. China and Japan are near at hand, and are favorite places to visit during vacations. Saturday is a half holiday. The Philippines climate is good, and nearly all the employes are in good health. Medical attendance when required is furnished employes without cost. Good accommodations (room and board) can be secured in Manila for about $35 a month, while employes assigned outside of Manila obtain cheaper accommodations. The office accommodations in Manila are good, and the work is done under pleasant conditions."

The commission does not offer to give a bond for the accuracy of these roseate statements, and there seems to be a definitive lack of explicit particulars as to the enjoyment of the Saturday half holidays in China and Japan.

The commission is also endeavoring to establish an eligible list for the position of cook at the Carlisle Indian School at $600 a year. A likely young doctor can also get on the list for the position of assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service at New Orleans at $800 a year. The immigration service at New York is in need of a linguist at $1,200 a year, who can speak either French, Italian, German, or Polish.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

LESS CHOLERA IN MANILA.

Recent Falling Off in Deaths, but Relaxed Surveillance May Cause Renewed Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—While the latest reports indicate a falling off in the number of cases of cholera in Manila, it is known at the War Department that there is serious distrust of the situation because of the relaxation from the close system of precaution maintained by the army doctors.

At present all the army surgeons who were connected with the Manila Board of Health have been relieved from that duty and assigned to other duty in the department. Col. Maus has been relieved in order to allow him to come home and recuperate after several years of laborious service in the Philippines, and Capt. E. C. Carter has been detailed to take his place. The latter is on the way to Manila, and in the interval the efficiency of the surveillance of the infected parts of the city under native doctors is doubtful.

Several deaths have occurred recently near Mariquana, where the city receives its water supply, and there is danger of a further spread of the epidemic in the vicinity. In the Province of Tarlac there have been no new cases of late. In Pangasinan the epidemic is on with apparently increasing force. It is reported that on all sides may be seen the smoke of condemned houses and burning bodies. The natives are as contrary as ever in the matter of obeying the orders of the health officials.

GEN. MILES'S ITINERARY.

Will Leave Washington on Thursday for Pacific Coast En Route to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Lieut. Gen. Miles to-day presided over a meeting of the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which is giving final consideration to its annual report to Congress. He will leave this city on Thursday for the Philippines, but will stop at Chicago, and possibly at other points on the way to Portland, Ore.; from which city he will proceed leisurely down the coast of California in order to inspect the recent extensive improvements in the coast defense system on the Pacific.

His movements will be timed so as to enable him to take passage for Manila on the transport Thomas, scheduled to leave San Francisco about the 30th inst. Mrs. Miles, Col. M. P. Maus, aide de camp, and Mrs. Maus, and a stenographer and a messenger from the army headquarters will accompany him. Col. H. H. Whitney probably will join the party later on, and return with it to the United States. Gen. Miles expects to forward his annual report to the Secretary of War before his departure from San Francisco.

BROKER FELL FROM WINDOW.

Hugh Robinson, His Mind Affected by Illness, Walked Through Sash and Glass.

Several women who were passing the five-story brownstone flathouse at 5 West One Hundred and Third Street late yesterday afternoon were startled by the sound of crashing glass, and the next moment a man fell from the second floor to the areaway. A woman who appeared at the shattered window shrieked for help, and it appeared as if she, too, would jump in her frenzy of excitement.

Dr. David Jones of 83 West One Hundred and Third Street and Dr. Warren B. Chapin of 52 West One Hundred and Fourth Street were summoned, and soon an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital arrived. Dr. Chapin said that the injured man was Hugh Robinson, a broker, and one of his patients. It was decided to send the sufferer to the hospital, as it was believed he was suffering from a fractured skull.

There preparations were made to trephine the skull of the injured man, when the operation was found to be unnecessary, as the bones were not fractured. If complications do not develop the physicians believe Robinson will be able to return home in a week.

Dr. Chapin said Mrs. Robinson told him she was in their apartment with her husband, their daughter, and his sister, when he suddenly started up and declared he was going to Dr. Chapin's office. They tried to restrain him, but he flung them aside and walked straight through the window, carrying away the sash and demolishing the heavy glass.

Mr. Robinson arrived home from Europe two weeks ago. He had gone there to rest, being run down from overwork. Dr. Chapin said Mr. Robinson had been a patient in Charing Cross Hospital, London, and had been treated there for brain fever. It was while convalescent, Dr. Chapin said, that the man, in a temporary relapse, had injured himself.

Policeman Sheffield of the West One Hundredth Street Station, thought Robinson had attempted to commit suicide, and when taken to the hospital the patient was registered there as a prisoner. Dr. Chapin said the idea of suicide could be disproved easily at the proper time.

TO MAKE HIGHWAYS SAFE.

Protective Society of Oyster Bay Will Try to Regulate the Speed of Motor Vehicles.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Articles of incorporation of the Long Island Highway Protective Society of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It is proposed to protect the interests of the people on the public highways of Long Island, to support and cooperate with the authorities in the enforcement of the laws governing the operation of motor vehicles and riding and driving upon them, and to promote legislation against the dangerous or reckless use of motor vehicles on public highways.

The Directors are:

R. W. Gibson, Thomas S. Young, Jr., W. Emlen Roosevelt, William J. Youngs, Arthur D. Weekes, and C. W. Wetmore of Oyster Bay.

William F. Sheehan and George R. Sheldon of New York City.

William J. Matheson of Cold Spring, L. I.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., of Locust Valley, L. I.

TO SUBJUGATE THE MOROS.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—The column of troops which Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the Department of Mindanao, is to lead against the Macin Moros will probably leave Camp Vicars at the end of this week. It will consist of portions of the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh Infantry, two troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry, and a mountain battery, about 1,100 men in all.

Serious opposition is not expected. It is believed the plan is to segregate the hostiles and friendlies and keep the latter neutral. The Macin movement will probably be followed by an expedition against the Sultan of Bacolod, Negros Island, if he continues hostile.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building this Fall when we move into our new store—Broadway at Sixth Ave., 34th to 35th St. Big Reductions Throughout the Store This Week and the Weeks to Come. Many Lines Must Be Closed Out.

Continuation of the Fall Carpet Sale—Annex.

Tapestry Brussels.
Large variety of this season's patterns and colorings; the quality that others sell at 70c. a yard; our price,
48c

Tapestry Brussels.
Higgins' ten-wire and Smith's best grade; fine designs and colorings; the qualities that others sell at 75c.; our price,
57c

Extra Super Ingrains.
Lowell's and Hartford's most reliable All-wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets; sold by others at 65c. and 75c.; our prices 48c. and
59c

All-Wool Velvets.
Higgins' and Smith's choicest All-wool Velvet Carpets, sold by others at $1.10 a yard; our price,
69c

Fine Axminsters.
High-grade Axminsters, in beautiful two-toned and floral effects, sold by others at $1.35 a yard; our price,
89c

Body Brussels.
Best Five-frame Body Brussels, choice styles for parlors, dining rooms, chambers, sold by others at $1.40 and $1.50; our price,
99c

Best All-Wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs in Oriental Patterns.
(3d Floor, Main Building.)

Our $1.59 kind, reduced to $1.24—21x45 in.
Our $1.72 kind, reduced to $1.39—30x33 in.
Our $2.38 kind, reduced to $1.89—36x40 in.
Our $2.19 kind, reduced to $1.74—26x54 in.
Our $2.86 kind, reduced to $2.14—30x60 in.
Our $3.74 kind, reduced to $2.98—36x72 in.
Our $4.49 kind, reduced to $3.24—48x54 in.
Our $6.59 kind, reduced to $5.24—48x84 in.
Our $18.84 kind, reduced to $7.98— 6x 6 ft.
Our $11.24 kind, reduced to $8.24— 5x 8 ft.
Our $12.98 kind, reduced to $10.74— 5x 9 ft.

Wilton Rugs—Carpet Sizes—Attractive Oriental Patterns and Colorings

Sold elsewhere at $28.50; our price $25.98—8¼x10½ ft.
Sold elsewhere at $32.50; our price $27.98—9 x12 ft.

Heavy Serviceable Art Squares Reduced.

Oriental and floral patterns in brilliant colorings. Heavy weight, not the flimsy, sleazy kind that are usually presented at bargain prices by round-town stores

Our $5.94 kind, reduced to $4.94—2 x3 yds.
Our $7.24 kind, reduced to $5.98—2½x3 yds.
Our $8.74 kind, reduced to $7.41—3 x3 yds.
Our $9.98 kind, reduced to $8.64—3 x3½ yds.
Our $11.64 kind, reduced to $9.94—3 x4 yds.
Our $14.74 kind, reduced to $11.99—3 x5 yds.

WON BRIDE FROM THE SEA.

Policeman McQueeney Saved Miss Smith from Drowning, and She Rewarded Him with Her Hand.

Policeman Henry McQueeney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on Monday married Miss Matilda Smith of 213 East Seventy-fourth Street, whose life he saved recently.

McQueeney, who is thirty years old, took a trip to Asbury Park about the middle of June on his "day off." He is an excellent swimmer, and was in the surf when he heard cries and saw those on shore pointing out to sea. McQueeney looked in the direction indicated and caught sight of a young woman being carried out by the undertow. McQueeney swam out, and soon was at her side. The undertow was running strong, and the policeman had a hard task to bring the young woman to shore.

His brave act was cheered by the crowd on the beach, and the young woman's father, Mr. Smith, invited him to call on them at their hotel. Their acquaintance soon ripened into love, and the wedding ceremony was performed at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Father Donnelly.

McQueeney has been on the force six years and has an excellent record. Two weeks ago he received an honorable mention from Commissioner Partridge for saving a man from drowning.

SONS OF CALIFORNIA DINE.

Public Establishment of the New State Society Which Has Planned a Permanent Exposition.

The California Society of New York, with a purpose somewhat broader than the other State societies in this city, was publicly established last evening in the Astor gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria before and after a banquet. The organization was first started in May last, when a constitution embodying the objects of the society was drafted, and officers were elected to serve until last evening. It was decided, that Sept. 9 being the date when, 52 years ago, California was admitted into the sisterhood of States the first public meeting should be held on that date, and yearly thereafter. At this term, also, the annual election is to take place each year.

Following out this programme, these men, who were elected as officers of the society at the outset, were re-elected last evening: The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, President; William Parmenter Martin, First Vice President; Robert Dickson, Second Vice President; John V. Van Eaten, Secretary, and Charles J. Brooks, Treasurer.

Aside from the usual objects of State societies, the California Society expects to establish a clubhouse, a permanent home for those who desire to live there and a transient home for Californians who come to this city for a short stay. It is contemplated, also, that in that headquarters there shall be an exposition of California's artistic and commercial progress. To accomplish this end a committee was appointed before the banquet, consisting of these men: Charles Altschul, Lazard Freres, and J. O'Hara Cosgrove.

The banquet was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Mackinzie, as toastmaster, who said that although not a son of California, three of his children had been born there. He referred to the beauties of California and her wonderful development, as did the other speakers, who were H. I. Kowalski, Louis Wiley, Marvin Devries, and William Parmenter Martin. About seventy-five men were present.

New Publications.

HARPERS

OUT OF THE WEST
A Novel of Western Life
$1.50
By ELIZABETH HIG GINS

The story of a young man's career in the West—his start in business, election to congress, temptation, struggle, and final great success through the love of a woman—the dominating influence of the story

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We kill the germs, moths and their eggs.
We get the dust and dirt out entirely.
Compressed-air used for delicate fabrics, satisfaction guaranteed.
Work delivered promptly and relaid as promised.
Write or telephone for cost.
T. M. STEWART
326 7th Ave.
Near 28th St.
REAL CARPET CLEANSING

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days, during the first two weeks of September

The Wanamaker Store

Tasks and Visions

The cheap derision involved in the sneer "department store" is a damper upon the best modern progressive retailing. Some depression is natural when thoughtless misunderstanding of trade laws, and the broad treatment expended upon a good retail store, displaces expected intelligent appreciation. However, only cowards surrender to such influences.

Capital that counts millions, plans that belt the globe, organization that employs thousands and demands the service of science, art, mechanics, literature and inventive genius are needed in the best retail stores of the period. Surely such an organic structure has a right to public respect. Especially is this so in view of the fact that it makes living easier, and money more valuable. And still more is this true when the small commission paid to capital and management for the service rendered is remembered.

A good retail business, equally with a bank, insurance or trust company or railroad corporation, should be an institution. Its policy should measure centuries, not decades. The long forward look marks our ideas; their realization depends, first, on our worthiness; second, on your appreciation. Good work today—and we are trying to do it—is the foundation for our future public service as retailers.

Bound up with metropolitan progress is the development of retailing. Ideal is the fundimental basis of this progress. Sometime in the future people will wonder at the larger convenience, greater elegance and beauty, attractiveness and success that will mark retail trading. Present tasks are hard, but they inspire and do not quench the vision of the retail store that is yet to be.

The twin screw thought permeates the business. Goods divide upon the home and the person—a natural division of the business, twin screws. If you read our *store news* regularly, the prominence of goods for the home must have impressed you very deeply.

Be you a home-owning man, or a home-making woman, you cannot fail of interest in the many points that your home and our store have in common.

Blankets

It is a great occasion. Blanket values that have extraordinary cheapness. The prices have not been cut down nor reduced. The beauty consists in their original cheapness. Neither a fire, a failure, a removal, a firm dissolution, over-production, nor dull trade gives the keynote. There is no shrieking hysteria in the case.

Just an application of clear intelligence to the merchandise situation and the use of capital—the economy of aggregration—gives the result.

$2, $3, $3.75, $4.50, $5, $6 and $8 are prices for White Blankets per pair. They have never been matched for economic excellence. Also, the finest Blankets in the market.

Carpets and Rugs

The very large number of private patterns in Carpets shown only here, gives to our great Carpet stock a place that is entirely special, unique.

You are very cordially requested to examine our collection of new patterns, which is now complete and ready for exhibition. In Wiltons, Body Brussels and other high-grade Carpets, we select our own designs and thus secure the best effects in colors and figures. In the lower grades we offer you a choice of the entire market.

This city does not contain a carpet store better organized than ours for the best service. It touches competition only at the highest point.

In some sorts of Rugs we lead, in amount of sales, the trade of this city. In all sorts of Rugs, including rare high-grade Oriental Carpets, the stock offered here should command the respectful attention of the most critical buyers.

Upholstery

This Upholstery news tell only a fraction of the price-upheavals taking place on the Third floor; but it should make every prospective buyer of Lace Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Portieres, Couch and Table Covers become instantly alert.

For new stocks crowd closely upon present tenants of shelves and counters. Hence—eviction for the dawdlers, opportunities for you:

Lace Curtains

Irish Point and Point de Calais:
Were $18.75, $19.50, $20, $21 and $22.50 pair; now $12.50, $13, $13.25, $14 and $15.

Renaissance:
Were $14, $16.75, $19, $22.50, $30 and $40 pair, now $10, $12, $13, $16.75, $22.50 and $30.

Arabian:
Were $35, $42.50, $45, $60, $75 and $85 pair, now $23, $28.50, $30, $40, $55 and $60.

Furniture Coverings

Cotton Tapestry: At 80c, $1, $1.13, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 yard, from $1.35, $2, $2.25, $1.75, $1.85, $3.50 and $2.25.

Silk Tapestry At $2.13, $2.75, $2.83 and $3.50 yard, from $4.25, $3.50, $5.65 and $7.

Third floor.

Housefurnishings

The Sale progresses. New items make a first public bow today. Information that the housekeeper should profit by, who looks out for savings on the little things as well as for the larger economies. And note that this is a housefurnishing sale of *quality*. No unworthiness is tolerated.

Take a special case:

$3 Chafing Dishes for $1.65

Handsomely nickel-plated on copper, with inside dish porcelain-lined. Wrought iron standard; regulating device for flame on lamp. On account of the exceptionally low price, we can only sell one Chafing Dish to a customer.

Other details worth noting:

Iron Umbrella Stands, black enamel, 45c.
Coffee Mills, iron frame with side wheel; steel grinders, 85c.
"Perfect" Carpet Sweepers, $1.65 each.
Steel Mincing Knives, 10c each.
Chamois Skins, oil-tanned, 25c each.
Japanned Canisters, 10 lbs., 18c each.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c each.
Pastry Boards, cleated ends, 15c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Glass Oil Cans, 1-gallon size, 35c.
Mrs. Pott's Irons, 3 irons, stand and holder, 65c set.
Nickel-plated Towel Rods, 17 in. long, 25c.
Rubber Bath Sprays, 90c.
Vegetable Slicers, 20c.
Combination Tin Graters, 8c.
Turkey-feather Dusters, 16 in., 18c.
Corn Graters, 10c. Corn Brooms, 18c.
Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4-lb. package, 14c.
Mops, with adjustable holder, 20c.

VENETIAN WARE

Straight Saucepans, 2 qts., 38c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 25c.
Tea or Coffee Pots, 3 qts., 57c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 67c.
Lipped Saucepans, 3 qts., 32c.
Pudding Pans, 3 qts., 24c.
Preserving Kettles, 10 qts., 66c.
Rice Boilers, 2 qts., 95c.
Tea Kettles, 5 qts., 94c.
Stewing Kettles, 4 qts., 50c.

SEAMLESS TEA and COFFEE POTS

Are excellently made, with quadruple porcelain lining; blue, olive and brown outside; patented wood handles and tinned covers; sold at less than half prices, on account of inconsiderable defects in outside enamel.

1-pint size, 30c. 4-pint size, 60c.
2-pint size, 40c. 5-pint size, 70c.
3-pint size, 50c.

Basement.

Fall Overcoats
For Men

Getting time to overcoat yourself for Fall. Don't go around shivering on cold evenings or open cars, for lack of a little early prudence.

You may be prejudiced against buying an overcoat so early—half a glance at this collection will cure you in a jiffy.

The best assortment that ever graced this Wanamaker Clothing Store is ready for you:

Light colored covert cloths, in Overcoats 32 inches long, are very stylish; stitched collars and sleeves, $15, $18 and $20.
Overcoats of black unfinished worsted, 32 inches long, are new. Back is full, collar and cuffs are stitched. $18.
Overcoats of black or Oxford gray unfinished worsted; silk-lined, in conservative styles, at $15, $20 and $25.
Other Top Coats in smart styles, $10 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Girls' Walking Suits

Cool days—school days. Sensible suits, these, for both. As stylish, too, as they are comfortable and serviceable.

Here's a hint of some of the jaunty new styles in Walking Suits, for 14 to 16-year old girls. You'll discover more to your advantage about the stock if you'll come to see it:

At $11—Suits of cheviot: Norfolk coats, lined with satin; well-cut skirt with deep stitched facing.
At $18—Suits of mixed cheviots; loose Norfolk coat; velvet collar; well-cut skirt with stitched facing.
At $20—Suits of cheviot; Norfolk coat with yoke, lined with satin; brass buttons; emblem on sleeve; plaited skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Gloves

Gloves to wear with the new Fall costume. Of lambskin, two-clasp, with the Cluze patent thumb.

Stylish colors—tan, mode, gray and browns—also white.

Better gloves you never saw for the price—

75 Cents a Pair

Tenth street.

Boats and Canoes

Some days since we told some news of how men's hats had chased the boats out of the store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth street.

As a result a number of boats have taken to the water.

Here is another statement:

One first grade St. Lawrence Skiff; Spalding make; mahogany; copper rivets and burrs; brass fittings, 16 ft. long; two pairs of spoon oars; reduced from $133 to $100.
One first grade St. Lawrence Skiff—same as above; 17 ft. long; reduced from $148 to $110.
Two white cedar St. Lawrence Skiffs; Spalding make; 16 ft. long; two pairs of oars; $68 each. Two more, same as above, with painted bottoms, one pair of oars, $54.50.
One cruising, paddling cedar Canoe; Spalding make; 17 ft. long, 31 in. beam; $64.75.
Four, special, very light, cedar Canoes, 13 ft. long; reduced from $62 to $50.
Three cedar canvas-covered dark green Canoes, 16 ft. long; $31.50.
Single Paddles, $1.50 each.

Annex, South-side, Ninth street.

Women's Suits at Wanamaker's

There is just as much to suggest Autumn to you among the array of Women's Walking and Tailor-Made Suits, as there is in the Rotunda, with its grapes and red-cheeked apples.

For the crops of Fall styles for women is plentiful and excellent. You should attend to your share of the harvesting immediately. Choose whatever part you will.

Walking Suits, $13.50 to $40.
Tailor-Made Suits, $15 to $125.
Imported Suits, $48 to $200.

Styles, whether foreign or domestic, are original, effective, authoritative. Either as a field for investment, or an instructive exhibition of Fall costumes, the Wanamaker exhibition is worthy of your attention.

We emphasize four especially noteworthy styles of Tailor-Made Suits, at attractive prices:

At $20—Of blue or black cheviot; silk-lined; double-breasted box jackets; flounce skirt.
At $20—Of same material; silk-lined; tight-fitting, double-breasted jacket, with seven gored skirt with silk drop-lining.
At $22—Of Venetian cloth; fly-front; velvet collar; graduated flounced skirt with silk drop-lining.
At $24—Of fine quality cheviot; fly-front; seven-gore flared skirt with drop-lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Neck Ruffs
For Autumn

The showing of the new season's styles is ready. Flat shapes — stoles and capes — are prominent, though boas still retain their popularity.

Fashion swings more than ever towards Ruffs of all sorts. And our exhibition is correspondingly rich in variety. Today's news concerns chiefly the very attractive styles ranging from $3 to $37.50 in price:

At $37.50—Black Figured Lace Net Cape; with patterned application of steel sequins and flowered motifs of velvet, ruffled and edged with fine silk ribbon; long flowing ends.
At $30—White Chiffon Cape, with insertion and bandings of Point Venise and Esprit lace; applications of white velvet cabochons; Neck Ruffs of chiffon; ends in stole effect.
At $25—Black Chiffon and Taffeta Silk Cape, ruffled and edged with silk muslin ribbon; full neck ruche of silk and ribbon; ends of silk with chiffon ruffles.
At $15—White Cape of chiffon, edged with swan's-down; with four ruffles ending in long stole.
At $3 to $7.50—Boas and Capes in a variety of charming styles, and excellent values.

Broadway.

"Lenox Linen"

So good a writing paper, and, by virtue of a most favorable arrangement with the makers, priced today at so low a figure, that we're constrained to tell you about it.

Our own correspondence papers, you know, are so numerous and so good, that an outside product has to have especial merits to make us give it a hearing.

Ordinarily "Lenox Linen" is sold at 25c the box of 50 sheets and 50 envelopes. Today, the price, for a *box containing 60 sheets and 60 envelopes, is*

18 Cents a Box

You may buy one box or a thousand boxes at this rate. Retailers are welcome.

At Club Vellum Counter, in Basement.

Evolution in Pianos---
Bargains

Comparison is frequently (not always) the cheap refuge of the inexact advertiser. The sort with an incomplete conscience. How numerous his species!

But the temptation to use actual comparison when giving news of our Piano Store is great. The business is big. Couldn't be otherwise with the great combination of pianos from the factories of the best makers.

There is a vast deal of trading and renting going on in the piano business.

Strictly speaking, a piano that has been rented is not new.

Neither is a piano that has been used—if ever so little.

Pianists wanting the latest instruments are constantly exchanging instruments that are not necessarily old for others that are younger.

Families that have used a piano for a long time need a new one and trade the old one in making a purchase.

In a piano business such as now current here, the number of traded pianos that must be sold at off-prices is very large.

We cannot, however, afford to be discredited by selling even an under-priced and formerly used piano, if unsatisfactory. Before offering such, they are put through a process of reconstruction that in most instances makes them good as new.

First Offering—Nine Chickering Pianos. Eight of them equal to new. Three of them are entirely new inside—only cases and hardware previously in use. One is old—ought to be at the price. The peerless, century of honor, Chickering reputation will be fully sustained by these pianos. Beyond this nothing remains to be stated.

Chickering Grand Piano, walnut case, was $1,000, now $450.
Chickering Grand Piano, rosewood case, was $850, now $250.
Chickering Grand Piano, rosewood case, was $750, now $650.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $700, now $175.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $450, now $345.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $550, now $375.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $550, now $375.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $550, now $375.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $500, now $425.

Second Offering—Eight Mason & Hamlin Pianos; mostly renters. All thoroughly gone over and placed in perfect order. Artistic approval places the Mason & Hamlin reputation in the front, rank of popularity.

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebony case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves, good condition; was $750, now $495.
Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebonized case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; in fair condition; was $750, now $495.
Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebonized case, dull finish, 7⅓ octaves; fair condition; was $400, now $210.
Mason & Hamlin Upright, burl walnut case; good condition; was $475, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebony case 7⅓ octaves; fair condition; was $450 now $250.
Mason & Hamlin Upright, quartered oak case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; good condition; was $425, now $325.
Mason & Hamlin Upright, blister walnut case, Mason & Hamlin improved repeating action with sostenuto pedal; was $500, now $350.
Mason & Hamlin Upright, artistic case of Colonial design, 7⅓ octaves, Sah Domingo mahogany case; same as new; was $550, now $395.

Third Offering—Seven Mason & Hamlin Chapel and Parlor Organs. A part of the stock recently taken over in the purchase by us of their New York and Philadelphia business. The name is enough—Mason & Hamlin.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 2256, walnut case, 5 octaves, 6 stops, including full organ knee-stop; four sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each; in good condition; was $60, now $50.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 2217, walnut case, 5 octaves, 10 stops; in fair condition; was $100, now $70.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 469, oak case, 5 octaves, 14 stops; was $120, now $95.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 471, quartered oak case, green finish, 5 octaves, 7 sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each, and one set of 1 octave; 14 stops; slightly used; was $180, now $140.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 510, pedal bass Liszt organ, quartered oak, 17 stops; condition fair; was $400, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 501, Liszt organ, in ash case, 14 stops, including full organ knee-stop; scale C; condition fair; was $400, now $285.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 520, quartered oak case Liszt organ, 17 stops, including full organ knee-stop; condition good; was $400, now $295.

Fourth Offering—Seven Angelus Piano Players. All of them taken in exchange for later models and made over at the Angelus factory.

Two in oak cases; were $225, now $125.
Four in mahogany cases; were $225, now $125.
One in ebony case; was $250, now $155.

This entire collection can be seen this morning on our Fifth floor.

The Under-Price Store

The Basement story, with its great attractions in bargains of many sorts, is the happy hunting-ground for prudent buyers and the Mecca of money-savers.

Fall Dress Goods

Three Notable Offerings

A boon to women with Fall dressmaking to do. Three handsome, serviceable dress materials at decided savings:

$1 All-wool Cheviots, 75c

Dollar quality of black cheviot, or better. But 47 in. wide, instead of the usual 50. The maker paid for it—you reap the advantage of the saving of 25c a yard. 75c, instead of $1.

$1 Striped Cheviots, 75c

Men's Suitings are much used for Women's Walking Suits this Fall. Here are striped cheviots, bought at a concession, in handsome effects: Black with white stripes, cardinal or navy blue with light blue stripes. All-wool but the narrow stripe. 50 in. wide. 75c, worth $1.

50c All-wool Cheviots, 37½c

The size of our order makes the present price on these cheviots possible. Splendid value at their full price, 50c a yard. Today a quarter less—37½c. These colorings — Navy blue, dark brown, green, cardinal, garnet, royal blue, medium brown and black.

Women's Garments

New Fall Waists and Petticoats are offered at remarkably low prices:

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at $1

Of Mercerized black sateen, blue galatea with white stripes, black and white checked flannelette or cotton in colored grounds, with fancy stripes; five styles in all. Plain or plaited fronts. Most unusual value.

Petticoats, Under-Price

At 25c, worth 35c—Of flannelette; neat stripes; light colors; gathered ruffle and yoke band.
At 35c, worth 50c—Of striped gingham; two styles; umbrella or deep ruffle, finished with a small ruffle.

Silks in the Basement

Two offerings of Silks that are both timely and money-saving:

85c Fancy Taffetas at 50c

Jasper grounds with small and medium figures; suitable for dresses, waists and trimmings; all are in the gray or gun-metal effect on glace grounds.

Lining Taffetas at 38c

Very strong and especially good for skirt-linings. All-silk, brilliant and very serviceable. In a complete range of colors, from white through fifty shades to black. We can fully recommend it for good wear, as we have sold hundreds of pieces without hearing a complaint.

Women's Gloves, 45c

Two-Clasp Lambskin Gloves, for Autumn street wear, in newest colors. Soft, pliable and well-made gloves at a very little price—45c a pair.

Splendid Corset News

Corsets of excellent shape and quality, priced at hardly more than a third of their value.

At 38c, worth $1

Of flowered batiste; straight-front; dainty shades; short hips; lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 22. Same, in blue and pink batiste; sizes 18 to 23.

At 50c, worth $1.25

Of white jean; bias cut; straight front; gored hips; medium low bust; excellent for slight figures; sizes 18 to 25.

Children's White Dresses

White Dresses and Guimpes, in a number of pretty styles, at new, low prices:

At 50c to $1, worth 75c to $2.25—Dresses of lawn or nainsook, in yoke, French and guimpe effects, prettily trimmed; in eight styles. Slightly mussed from handling. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.
At $1.50, worth $2.25 to $3—Lawn Guimpe Dresses in four styles, Gibson effect and full or fitted waists, handsomely trimmed. Slightly mussed. Sizes 2 to 4 years.
At 45c, worth 65c to $1.25—Lawn Guimpes; yoke of embroidery insertion and fine plaits, or diagonal hemstitched plaits; others trimmed with turnover collar and cuffs or fine lace edging; broken sizes, from 2 to 12 years.

Silk-and-Lace Collars, 50c

Pretty Collars for women. Ground of white silk, cut in attractive patterns and appliqued with ecru braid. In shawl or fichu shape—well-fitting. Regular 75c value, at

50c each

Rogers' Plate, Half-priced

Knives, Forks and Spoons, in Rogers' genuine Extra Plate; at just half their value:

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen.
Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Fish Knives, 50c each.
Fish Forks, 50c each.
Sugar Tongs, 25c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

75c Lace Squares at 50c

Of embroidered lace net, in pillow sham size—32 in. square. In attractive design. 50c each.

95c Spachtel Scarfs, 65c

Bureau Scarfs of spachtel work, in pretty effects. Also a few pillow shams. All slightly mussed—but you save a third. 65c, instead of 95c each.

Handkerchief "Seconds," 12½c

They would be 20c to 50c, ordinarily, if it were not for the slight imperfections—dropped stitches or thick threads.

Both Men's and Women's Hemstitched All-linen Handkerchiefs in the lot, in all popular widths of hem. 12½c each.

Men's Neckwear, 25c

Narrow, plain-colored Four-in-hands are the popular ties of the season—particularly to wear with the high turn-down collars.

Here are about 600 of them, in an excellent quality of peau-de-soie, in red, green, black, navy blue, at the low price of 25c each.

Japanese Porcelain

Attractive offerings of Japanese Plates, Tea-Cups and Saucers, at less than former low prices:

Blue-and-white China Plates, at 12c, 15c and 20c; worth up to 35c.
Tea-Cups and Saucers, in fancy Dresden design, at 25c, formerly 35c.

Shoes at Sharp Savings.

A bundle of enticing items from the Basement Shoe Store:

Women's Kid Shoes at $1.30

Plump fine-grained stock; heavy single soles; neat military heels; regularly $2 and $2.50.

Children's School Shoes at $1.

Black kidskin, sizes 8½ to 10½; some tan colored in larger sizes, at $1.20.

Boys' Sturdy Shoes, $1.10, $1.30 and $1.50.

With spring heels, wide round toes, solid soles; sizes 9 to 13½. With heels, in sizes 13 to 5½. Broken sizes make the broken price.

Rubber Shoes, Half Price

For shopping or school on showery Autumn days:
Women's high-cut or regular shape, 25c. Girls', 20c. Children's, 17c.
Small sizes 2½ to 4½.
Warm lined Button Arctics, worth $1.50 at 50c.

Men's and Women's HOSIERY

Standard sorts of Hosiery for Men and Women, always wanted; here for much below usual prices:

Men's 25c Socks at 15c a Pair

Fast black or tan cotton; imported; fine gage; splendid Socks for 15c pair.

Women's 25c Stockings, 18c a Pair

3 pairs for 50c. Fast black fine gage cotton; fashioned, with double soles, toes and high-spliced heels. The maker's desire to reduce stock makes this low price possible.

10c Knife-Cloths, 5c

Of heavy brown twilled all-linen crash, 20 inches square. Turkey red border, lettered "knife cloth." Regularly 10c; now 5c each.

Table Linen Remnants

Excellent picking here to-day among these Remnants in Table Cloth lengths. All grades of bleached and unbleached linen. For instance—1½ yards Unbleached Linen, worth 53c, at 42c; 2 yards, worth $1, at 84c; 2½ yards Satin Damask, worth $3.13, at $2.25; 3 yards, worth $3.75, at $2.75, and so on.

New Henty Books.

These are the latest titles of the popular George A. Henty Books for boys. Ordinarily sold at $1.10 a volume. We now offer them for the first time at

45 Cents a Volume

All handsomely cloth bound, and all in a copyright edition. Some of the titles:

A March on London. A Story of Wat Tyler's Rising.
With Moore at Corunna. A Story of the Peninsular War.
At Agincourt. A Tale of the White Hoods of Paris.
On the Irrawaddy. A Story of the First Burmese War.
A Knight of the White Cross. A Tale of the Siege of Rhodes.
In the Heart of the Rockies. A Story of Adventure in Colorado.
Wulf the Saxon. A Story of the Norman Conquest.
St. Bartholomew's Eve. A Tale of the Huguenot Wars.
Through the Sikh War. A tale of the Conquest of the Punjaub.
Condemned as a Nihilist. A Story of Escape from Siberia.
The Dash for Khartoum. A Tale of the Nile Expedition.
Redskin and Cowboy. A Tale of the Western Plains.

Saving $20 on Dinner Sets

One of the possibilities for housekeepers afforded by this China Sale. And only one of a host. For the occasion abounds in chances to make a given sum of money go much farther than you expected in buying wares of merit, or to get what you need at a saving of a quarter to a half. But to the case in point. Imagine a

$45 Theodore Haviland Dinner Set at $25!

A full equipment of dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates, meat platters, vegetable dishes and other pieces—113 in all. Rich floral decoration, heavily gold-stippled. $45—if a special purchase of a quantity hadn't made the special price, $25, possible. *And you can't match this offering elsewhere in New York today.*

Here are worthy companions for it:

At $10, worth $16—Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, in beautiful border decorations and all pieces gilt; quite new.
At $18, worth $25—Austrian china Dinner Sets, in border and spray flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a pink spray flower decoration; all handles gilt.
At $30, worth $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Set; 113 pieces; with clouded gold edges.
At $42.50, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in new shape with a spray border decoration; all pieces gold-stippled.
At $60, reduced from $75—Pouyat Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in pink border decoration; heavily gilt; soup tureen and 4 dishes.
At $150, reduced from $280—Fine English china Set; 126 pieces; pink rose flowers on border.

Royal Bonn Vases

Figure decorations, in a variety of styles and shapes; very rich goods at exceptional prices:
$4, from $8. $8, from $12. $11.75, from $18.50. $16.50, from $25.

Austrian Bric-a-Brac

In decorations of Royal Worcester effects:
50c, worth 75c. $1.25, worth $2. $2.75, worth $3.50. $4.50, worth $7. $6, worth $9.

Fancy China

Half prices—all French china and richly decorated:
Chop Dishes, $1.50, $2.50 and $3, regularly $3 and $5.
Salad Bowls, $1.25, $2.50 and $2.75, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $4.
Cake Plates, $2, from $3.25. Ice Cream Dishes, $8, from $6.
Chocolate Pots, $1, from $2; $1.75, worth $3.
Plates, $8, $12 and $18 dozen, from $16, $25 and $35.

Cut Glass

Bowls, $3, regularly $5. Bonbon Dishes, $2.25, reduced from $4.50.
Pickle Dishes, $2, reduced from $3. Bowls, 8-in., $5, reduced from $7.50.
Punch Bowls, 14-inch, on foot, $45, reduced from $65.
Water Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $15.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.
Water Caraffes, $1.50, were $2; $3.50, regularly $5.

Marble Busts, Figures and Groups

$4, worth $6. $27.50, worth $37.50. $60, worth $75.
$8, worth $12. $32.50, worth $42.50. $80, worth $125.
$14, worth $20. $45, worth $60. $100, worth $150.

Marble Pedestals

$10, worth $16. $17.50, worth $25. $27.50, worth $35.
$12, worth $18. $20, worth $27.50. $32.50, worth $45.
$14, worth $21.

Fancy Bronzes, in Busts, Figures and Groups

$12, worth $18. $22.50, worth $30. $70, worth $100.
$20, worth $30. $42.50, worth $55. $200, worth $275.

Royal Vienna and Dresden Plates, in figure and head centers; very rich; half prices. Were $17.50 and $20 each; now $10 each.

Richly decorated Vases in new shapes, styles and decorations, on dark blue, red and green grounds; heavily gilt; two-thirds regular prices:
25c, worth 40c. $1.25, worth $2. $5.50, worth $8.50.
50c, worth 80c. $2.25, worth $3.25. $6, worth $9.
75c, worth $1. $3.75, worth $5. $10.50, worth $15.
$1, worth $1.50. $4.50, worth $6.50. $20, worth $27.50.
Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Furniture For the Hall

where the softening influence of dull-toned Mahogany or "Olde" English Oak is merged into roomy Sofas, deep-seated Chairs and generous Tables, is given wide range in our showing of Hall pieces. Designed after the Colonial or early English, these pieces are of great value for perfect conception.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th st. | Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2.15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
The Greatest Musical Triumph Since The Mikado.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera,
THE EMERALD ISLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

DALY'S THEATRE
MONDAY, SEPT. 22D.
Opening of the Season with
A COUNTRY GIRL
A new musical play, the latest success of Daly's Theatre, London.
*** Box office open next Monday.

MANHATTAN BEACH
—LAST WEEK—
This Afternoon at 3:30. This Evening at 8:30
SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8 P. M. Last 4 Time | PAIN'S Ancient Rome and Grand Fireworks.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
"Can stay as long as she likes."—Evening World.
ALICE FISCHER.
"Won her way into all hearts."—Telegram.
In Grist Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy.
MRS. JACK.
"A rousing good play."—Times.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. ADM. 50c
LAST NIGHT OF
JAPAN BY NIGHT—MIKADO.
SOUVENIRS TO ALL THE LADIES.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW
Another Empire Triumph.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last Week at This Theatre.
Next Week at Madison Square Theatre.
Matinée Saturday. The New Clown A Laughing Surprise.
Evenings 8:30.
Next Monday—"There's Many a Slip."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, To-day & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
AUNT JEANNIE.
Seats Ready To-morrow, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Saturday, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. | Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.
"A WELCOME REVIVAL."—World.
HEARTS AFLAME
by GENEVIEVE G. HAINES.
Direction.....W. N. Lawrence

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20; Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
*** SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St.
OPENS TO-MORROW EVENING.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. T'day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st st. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
MAT. TO-DAY. SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS | 3 Great Farces—Grand Vaudeville.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. | RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGHBALL.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, | Biggest cast and production in New York. the Days of 1803.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15
Bargain Mat. 50c. SATURDAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creature and Band of 60.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day. The King of Detectives | 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St. Sixteenth Week—Last 3 Weeks. 110th Concert To-night.

H & S HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Vaudeville Jubilee. | Mat. TO-DAY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Fatal Card

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. JANE EYRE.

GRAND—Fatal Wedding Matinee To-day, 25c., 50c.

Baseball, Polo G'ds, To-day, 2 Gms. 1 &dm. Beg. at 3:45 P.M. Chicago vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine.)
Sept. 10—Autumn, September, and 4 other races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 2:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brigton Beach Roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

GOV. ODELL ON TAXATION

Speaks on Problems of State Government at Syracuse Fair.

Says So-Called Mandatory Laws Have Been Generally Misunderstood—Regarding Home Rule for Cities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Governor's Day at the State Fair opened with threatening weather, but before noon the sun was bright and the temperature comfortable, and the regular and excursion trains brought thousands of visitors. Gov. Odell arrived at 12:30, and was driven at once in the coach "Good Times" to the fair grounds, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff handling the reins.

With the Governor were State officers and members of the Legislature. They were driven direct to the stand, where Mr. Odell was to speak. There were 25,000 people present. The Governor said in part:

"During my visits to the various county fairs I have been impressed with the belief that our people are more prosperous and more contented than ever before within my recollection. Harvests have been abundant, markets are ample, and everywhere are to be found evidences of thrift and prosperity. While it would be presumptuous to attribute this to other than man's own efforts and to that influence which has prospered us as a Nation, yet it may not be out of place to suggest that as a result may come improvements in our laws and in our government. Labor, whatever its form may be, has been accorded rights and privileges here that are perhaps unequaled in any other State of our Union. Equality of both persons and property are more nearly maintained here than in any other of our great Commonwealths.

"The affairs of our State reach year after year closer to the line of strict business administration, with resultant benefit to the taxpapers. Taxation has been changed in form to such an extent that real estate now bears but the burdens of local assessment, while the State depends largely upon indirect sources for the means necessary for its support.

"Home rule for cities has been guaranteed, so that legislative interference with local affairs is less than ever before. Restrictive laws are only enacted with a desire to benefit, and the problems of government are studied not from environment of locality, but from the point of view of the State's progress as a whole.

"Villages and towns do not possess this right, but I believe that we would reach in the highest sense practical and absolute home rule if the same privileges were accorded to the smallest unit of our Commonwealth. Home rule, however, does not mean license; it does not mean rights that are peculiar to any locality at the expense of others, but that every community shall be treated with the same fairness and consideration.

CHANGES IN TAXATION.

"We often hear that certain cities are bearing an unjust proportion of the taxes of the State, and that their interests are attacked by those whose interest is only for their own particular communities. It has been claimed that the change in the manner of raising the State taxes by substituting indirect taxation has unduly increased the burdens of the larger cities, and that the rural communities are benefiting in an unusual and disproportionate degree, and that the city of New York and the city of Buffalo and other municipalities are contributing more to the revenues than they receive back in equivalent values.

"This is not true, New York has 67 per cent. of the total assessment of the State, and there is no reason why it should pay but 50 or 55 per cent. any more than that a locality because it has but a fraction of a per. cent. of the total valuation of the State should be relieved entirely from the payment of taxes. There should be, or is, but one exception to this rule, and that is that in our educational system the wealthier districts should share in the expenses of the poorer; but this expense is not upon the cities entirely, as there are many localities which are not within the borders of municipalities, strictly rural communities, which also pay their share of this increased expense. This is because the State believes that education is the foundation of all of its material prosperity and progress. There are no other conditions, however, where New York, Buffalo, Albany, and other cities do not share equally, nor upon which there is laid an additional dollar of taxation.

"While seeking to reduce the State tax and make it unnecessary for localities to contribute, except as has been outlined, laws have been enacted which have a more direct bearing upon the localities. Among the most important is the liquor tax law. Taking New York as a basis, we find that there were in that city a total of 15,357 licensed places under the old law in 1896, and the net receipts to the city that year were $1,736,918.43. Under the new law there has been a reduction of 2,690 in the number of places, and the city's receipts for the year ending April 30, 1902, were $3,261,962.74, an increase over the old law of $3,424,044.31, all of this amount going into the city's Treasury to aid in reducing local taxation.

SYSTEMS OF ASSESSMENT.

"Abuses were said to exist in connection with the so-called Raines law hotels, and the complaints were probably well founded, but a rigid investigation and enforcement of the law has reduced the number of such hotels in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from 1 910 on June 1, 1900, to 1,360 on June 1, 1902. In the same period the number of declared hotels in the Borough of Brooklyn was reduced from 1,664 to 726.

"This is one of the mandatory laws of which complaint has been made, and I have gone into it thus at length to show the results which have come about through its operation.

"But this is not all. The cities have been benefited by the State franchise tax law, which has in the City of New York added $143,000,000 to its tax rolls, increasing its available revenues about $2,717,000 annually. This has been accomplished, too, without taking from the localities any revenues. It has been claimed that $8,000,000 have been taken from the valuation of the trust companies on New York City's assessment roll. If this is true it must also be borne in mind that the same trust companies pay a tax to the State upon a valuation of $146,000,000, resulting in an addition to the State's revenues of $1,460,000, of which New York City receives the benefit to the extent of 67 per cent. In accomplishing this tax reform the system of assessment upon State and National banks was changed, but every dollar of the tax thus collected go s into the Treasury of the city just as heretofore.

"To sum up the situation which has made the direct State tax almost a thing of the past, these laws have been enacted: We have imposed a collateral inheritance tax upon property which almost entirely escapes taxation for local purposes; we have enacted the liquor tax law, which gives to every locality a greater revenue than ever before; we have imposed a tax upon trust companies, which brings into the State Treasury a great deal more money than was ever secured under the old laws, and the tax upon these corporations takes nothing from the localities, because it still leaves them the assessment upon their real estate as heretofore.

"Mandatory legislation, so-called, has produced other results. It has also given to New York an efficient Fire Department; it has permitted it to govern its own police affairs; it has permitted it to regulate salaries; to increase or to decrease the number of its employes without interference from the State, and has given to it a charter which accords rights never given before, a charter prepared by a non-partisan commission whose labors were actuated by the highest and purest motives.

"We are all citizens of New York, and we all have the same common desire to advance her interests. Let us, therefore, join hands, and let us endeavor not to be guided by mean, petty sentiments, but motives only that have for their object the State's welfare. New York is our pride; its metropolis is the metropolis of the country; its progress is as much a cause for gratification to those who live upon the farm as to its own citizens. Whatever tends to build up that city or others, whatever tends toward their prosperity, should guide us in determining our action."

This evening Gov. Odell was the guest at dinner of Senator Horace White at the Century Club.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Stern, notions; Miss Topley, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, dress trimmings; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, domestics, cloaks, and laces; Hotel Navarre.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. Innis, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves and ribbons; T. J. Graham, dry goods; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Waller, domestics; Hotel Earlington.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Stiefel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stiefel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Grinsfelder, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, ribbons; Hoffman House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Fike, cloths; L. P. Newton, dry goods; G. M. Pratt, domestics and prints; T. S. Traill, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, trimmings, ladies' and infants' wear; A. J. Gross, laces; Hotel Normandie.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves; Mrs. M. Johnston, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; B. R. Singleton, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Marlborough.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. P. Jones, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Frask, J., Huntington, Ind.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, white goods and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. H. Kessler, dry goods; L. Machelmer, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hinton Department Company, Hinton, West Va.; J. A. Riffe, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Connell, T. P., & Co., Fulton, N. Y.; T. P. Connell, dry goods.
Bryers, L., Titusville, Penn.; Margaret J. Bryers, millinery; Lygia Bryers, millinery; 49 West Ninth Street.
Fuller, A. M., & Co., Meadville, Penn.; J. H. Boyersmith, dry goods.
Peck, Miss Ella J., Walcott, N. Y., millinery.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Carry S. Bueter, dry goods; Maggie Keenan, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.
Jeffries, The, Cloak Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry C. Spinks, cloaks.
Loeb & Heine Company, Lafayette, Ind.; Solomon Loeb, dry goods, 568 Broadway.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopff, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. W. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Ilfald, B., & Co., Albuquerque, N. M.; B. Spitz, notions and furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Gardiner, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Holland House.
Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; R. Guldman, domestics; 22 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, linings and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Jackson, C. O., Co., Newark, Ohio; R. Roland, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Neyelee, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, laces and furnishing goods; T. K. Moloney notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymond, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics and gloves; Hotel Navarre.
Upham, Drouse Co., Akron, Ohio; W. A. Upham, domestics; 376 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, silks; 66 Grand Street.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. Wood, dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, prints, linings, laces, and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Criterion Hotel.
Collender, McAusian & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks; W. Steel, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochestsr, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Wetmore, trimmings; T. S. Johnston, hosiery and knit goods; 454 Broome Street.
Fitzpatrick, M., Sharon, Penn.; dry goods; J. Hannon, dry goods.
Semmelman, Charles, & Sons, West Point, Miss.; Miss R. Semmelman, dry goods; A. Semmelman, dry goods; 463 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Kramer, L. W., Cadillac, Mich.; Lawrence Kramer, dry goods; 63 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Browne, W. E., Morrisville, N. Y.; dry goods; 499 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Burgan, E. G., Fullman, Washington; J. W. Burgan, general merchandise; 343 West Fourteenth Street.
Anderson, G. B., Canandaigua, N. Y.; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Comniff, J. J., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Broderick, M. A., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Jennings, Kate, Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Adolph Singer, cloaks, &c.; Holland House.
Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Griffiths, laces; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, dress trimmings, and leather goods; H. M. Schaski, ladies' neckwear and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, silks and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mohr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, clothing and furnishing goods; 288 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. B. Aldred, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces and gloves; Miss Curnan, fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. M. Cooper, notions, jewelry, leather goods, millinery, and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss Lambert, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, linens, laces, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss E. Simpson, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss. J. Cohant, prints and ginghams; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss M. Hays, millinery, 486 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, books, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.
Pence & Erwine, Pittsburg, Penn.; Kate Erwine, millinery and dressmaking; 90 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.
Kirkpatrick, Minnie L., Lexington, Ky.; dressmaking; 370 Jefferson Street.
Wood, Sarah E., Lexington, Ky.; dressmaking; 370 Jefferson Street.
Dean, W. E., Williamsburg, Penn.; general merchandise; Morton House.
Brown & Tarbox, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. C. Tarbox, dry goods.
Schwartz, A. M., Port Allegheny, Penn.; Blanch Kaufman, dry goods.
Steinfeldt, Jacob, Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur J. Steinfeldt, clothing; 116 East Ninety-fifth Street.
Omstein & Rice, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Omstein, neckwear.
Bon Ton Millinery, Warren, Penn.; Helen Klingersmith, millinery.
Hirschberg, Auburn, N. Y.; Helen A. Flynn, millinery; K. M. Flynn, millinery; 235 East Thirty-sixth Street.
Meyer, J., Julius, Sons & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. R. Rehder, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Popkin, I., Franklin, La.; jewelry; 126 Bleecker Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Emilio d'Ojeda, Spanish Minister to the United States, Washington; ex-Congressman John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Antonio Larzo Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; T. M. Emerson, Wilmington, N. C.
HOLLAND—Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Capt. John Hall, United States Army; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington.
GRAND—Capt. Charles E. Morrow, United States Army.
IMPERIAL—George P. Eckert, Philadelphia.
VICTORIA—Capt. L. J. Magill, United States Navy.
NAVARRE—Col. J. Butterfield, United States Army.
MANHATTAN—Gen. Lauren W. Pettibone and Gen. Samuel M. Welch, Buffalo.
MURRAY HILL—Col. S. E. Tillman, United States Army.
HOFFMAN—Judge J. C. Rich, Mobile.

OPEN WAR FOR THE TAMMANY LEADERSHIP

The Balance of Power Now Rests with Senator Sullivan.

Chairman McMahon Says Murphy Will Rule and That Richard Croker Will Not Resume Active Command—John F. Carroll Silent.

The fight for the leadership of Tammany Hall became an open one yesterday between the friends of John F. Carroll and the followers of Charles F. Murphy, a triumvir, with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who holds the balance of power in the Executive Committee of the organization, a non-combatant. That there will be an alignment of the forces of the factions at the first meeting of the Executive Committee called after the primaries was declared to be a certainty.

Chairman Daniel F. McMahon of the Executive Committee, who is an active partisan of Charles F. Murphy, was asked yesterday why the triumvirs, called by William S. Devery "Joke," "Two Spot," and "Sport," were not holding meetings to transact the ordinary business of the Wigwam. He replied:

"What's the use? There's nothing to do."

"Who is going to be the leader aftr the primaries?"

"Charles Murphy. It's up to him and he's going to get away with it. The organization will run along until December, when the committees for 1903 are to be organized, and Murphy will then become leader."

"How about Croker and his return to this country?" was asked.

"Mr. Croker will never resume the active leadership of the organization. Murphy is the man."

Triumvir Murphy was seen by a TIMES reporter. He said:

"I was not aware that McMahon had issued any statement declaring that I was to be the leader of Tammany Hall. I don't know whether I am or not."

"How will the matter be decided?" was asked.

"The primaries will settle some questions."

"What will be the first move made after the primaries?" was asked.

"There will have to be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization. I don't know when that meeting will be held, and no one can tell anything about such matters until the primary contests are settled."

"How will the Tammany delegation stand at the State Convention?" was asked.

"I don't see how I can discuss that matter in any way. We are having primary contests now, and when they are over some other matters can be settled."

It was accepted by the Tammany leaders who at the caucus at the Grand Union Hotel were in line with the Sullivan-Croker forces that word has come from Wantage that Charles F. Murphy is to be put in control of the affairs of the Wigwam temporarily. There was not a leader of Tammany Hall seen yesterday who did not declare that at an opportune time Richard Croker would return to New York in an advisory capacity, but not to take up the routine of running Tammany's affairs, which during the last few years have become very burdensome to him, according to Mr. Croker's own statements before leaving for Europe and after his abdication of the leadership.

John F. Carroll, when asked last evening about the triumvirate and the contest for the leadership of Tammany Hall, said:

"I cannot discuss the matter in any way."

Close personal friends of Mr. Carroll declared at the Hotel Savoy that Mr. Croker was not attempting to take any stand in the primary contests, and that the efforts to defeat Mr. Carroll for the leadership of the Twenty-sixth District were being made by Mr. Murphy on his own responsibility. It was also said that many of the district leaders who at the Grand Union Hotel caucus voted for the creation of the triumvirate to run the affairs of Tammany Hall would now willingly join the Carroll forces to have the Advisory Committee abolished. Many of the district leaders attended the Grand Union conference under the whip and because of statements that Mr. Croker wanted the triumvirate named. The permanent retirement from active politics of Mr. Croker, according to the statement of Chairman McMahon, made yesterday, will, it is claimed by the Carroll leaders, add strength to their faction.

Senator Sullivan declared at the time of the Grand Union Hotel caucus that he was acting in the interests of Mr. Croker. From the count of districts made by the leaders last evening it was made clear with the seven to ten votes of members of the Executive Committee controlled by the Bowery Senator he will decide who is to be the leader of Tammany Hall. Senator Sullivan said to a friend last week that he would not take the leadership under any conditions—not even if the positon paid an enormous salary.

American Stove Company Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The first annual meeting of the American Stove Company was held here to-day. The following officers were elected:

President—C. A. Stockstrom, St. Louis.
Secretary—H. J. Trenkamp, Cleveland.
Treasurer—George F. Fiske.
Vice Presidents—George M. Clark, F. L. Alcott, E. H. Stockstrom.
General Sales Manager—E. H. Stockstrom.

Seventeen Directors were elected. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. The officers state that prices will not be raised.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, continued cool; frish west winds.

There will be rain to-day on the South Atlantic Coast and in Northeast New England, showers to-night or Thursday in the northern upper lake region, and showers Thursday in Eastern Florida. Cool weather will continue to-day in the Atlantic States, followed by rising temperature Thursday. It will be warmer in the interior, except in the extreme Northwest, and cooler Thursday in the Northwest and the extreme Central West.

On the New England Coast high south winds will shift to Northwest, diminishing during to-day on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, the winds will be fresh to brisk and mostly northwest on the East Gulf Coast fresh northeast; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly south, on the upper lakes fresh west to south, and on the lower lakes fresh west to southwest.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh to brisk northwest winds, except high off the New England Coast, and clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	59	70	73
6 A. M.	57	70	73
9 A. M.	60	72	74
12 M	68	71	73
4 P. M.	74	72	75
6 P. M.	70	73	74
9 P. M.	67	64	70
12 P. M.	64	60	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....72¼
Weather Bureau.....66
Corresponding date 1901.....65
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.68

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:35 A. M.—175 Clinton Street; Louis Goulding; damage, $200.
2:50 A. M.—440 West Thirty-first Street; Margaret Downing; damage, $25.
8:55 A. M.—11 Clinton Street; Herman Soloman; damage, $50.
9 A. M.—521 West Fifty-second Street; Murphy Redmond; damage, $50.
1:50 P. M.—26 Market Street; Max Siegal; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OIL CITY, Penn., Sept. 9.—Rouseville, on Oil Creek, was visited by a conflagration to-day. Seven frame business blocks and two dwellings were destroyed, entailing a loss of $50,000. The town is without fire protection, and engines were sent from this city. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

DUNN SAYS DEVERY AIDS HIS ENEMIES

Explains Mystery of Luxurious Headquarters on East Side.

Ex-Sheriff Says Ex-Chief of Police Bought Brownstone House with Tapestry Carpets for River Front Politician.

William S. Devery is said to be the owner of a large four-story brown-stone house in East Seventy-second Street, which the ex-Chief of Police is reported to have purchased under peculiar circumstances. The house is now being used as a political headquarters. East side "hustlers" from the docks and water-front streets nightly tread the fine tapestry carpets with which the house is furnished. The house is situated in a handsome row of private residences, and there is nothing to indicate that it is the headquarters of east side politicians except the number of persons who, during the evening, congregate outside and inside of the building.

James J. Walsh, the head of the faction having the luxurious headqdarters, is a horseshoer, and it was said last evening that he daily devoted himself to honest toil at the forge. How a horseshoer could purchase an expensive house, and then turn it into a headquarters, has led to many inquiries about the matter. Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn explained the mystery yesterday:

"Take it from me. Devery bought that house, and he owns it now. He has given the house to the gang over there to use as a political headquarters in their fight against me in this district. There is a ball and chain attached to the house, and after the primaries next Tuesday the gang will be put out by Devery."

"How did Devery come to purchase the house for political headquarters?" was asked.

"Because they could not get another place in the district. The gang running the fight against me has the backing of Devery, and they are trying to play all Devery's tricks. When they went to him and told him that they could not get headquarters to make the fight against me, he said: 'Why, I'll buy you people a house.' He's got the house, and they have the headquarters, but that's all the good it will do them. The decent people of this district will resent a man like Devery, who has done so much to ruin Tammany Hall, taking part in this district's politics. The gang that Devery bought the house for are beaten to a standstill, and they won't vote many of their 'floaters' on primary day. Walsh didn't have much money before he started into this fight. Now he has plenty, and it is coming like easy money from the pockets of Devery and his friends."

The Walsh headquarters are plainly furnished with the exception of the expensive carpets. It was said last evening that the house had been purchased by Mr. Devery from a former policeman.

DEVERY OFFERS WAGERS TO JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

If He Is Beaten, the ex-Chief Declares, He Will Try Again Next Year.

It was so rainy last night that ex-Chief Devery made no speeches. He was besieged by a large company of his friends at the Four Corners Club, and then he received a report of the interview John C. Sheehan had given out at the Pequod Club. Devery was particularly interested in what Mr. Sheehan had said as to actual figures predicted for the primary.

"I'll bet Sheehan, as leader of the Greater New York Democracy, $1,000 to $750 that I beat him, whether I win the leadership or not. I'll bet Sheehan, man to man, any sum, even money from $1,000 to $5,000 that I beat him. Why, I'm fighting for the people, and the people's going to win this time.

"And I want to say to you fellows that even if I am beaten this time, I'm going to be after those boys again next year. The people in this district has not had justice. I don't care anything about politics, but I do want to see the people get justice."

It was related to Devery that Sheehan had expressed no preferences as between Carroll and Murphy for the Tammany leadership.

"I don't care who is leader. I'm interested in this district alone. I want to show these fellows that I can win out in an open fight without any aid from the Police Department. Last year they shouted 'Deveryism, Deveryism.' And yet none of them could specify anything against Devery. I'll show them that Devery has the people with him."

This morning the Deveryites will go on a picnic to College Point. About 3,500 tickets have been distributed, it is said, and a great day is expected for the young men of the Ninth.

CHICAGO AND ALTON PLANS.

E. H. Harriman Reported to be Arranging for an Outlet West from the Missouri River.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Now that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad has obtained practically an independent outlet to the Rocky Mountains and to the Gulf, by its alliance with the Gould system of roads, the Chicago and Alton remains the only important Western road without an independent outlet West from the Missouri River.

While it has a traffic agreement with the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific, yet the latter divides its business on equal terms with other Kansas City connections, and gives the Alton no special advantages. The falling off in Alton earnings during the last year is said to be due to its being practically "bottled up" at the Missouri River and it has long been the opinion that unless the Alton secures independent connections at the Missouri River for the West and Southwest to place it in a position where it can compete on equal terms with other Western roads, it will not be able to hold its own.

It is now said to be the plan of E. H. Harriman to take the Kansas Pacific away from the Union Pacific, with which it has no direct connection and make it a part of the Alton system. This would give the Alton as short a line as any direct to Denver, via Kansas City, and from Denver it could use the Union Pacific main line to the Pacific Coast.

It also is said to be the intention of Mr. Harriman to amalgamate the Kansas City Southern, formerly the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf, with the Chicago and Alton, in order to give the latter a direct and independent outlet to the Gulf at Port Arthur and to the Beaumont oilfields.

MAY COMBINE TROLLEY LINES.

Report that Thomas-Gould Syndicate Has Acquired Roads in Northern New Jersey.

TRENTON, Sept. 9.—It is reported here that Samuel Thomas and George Gould have a definite agreement by which they soon are to acquire the North Jersey Street Railway Company, the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Traction Company, and the Central New Jersey Tra

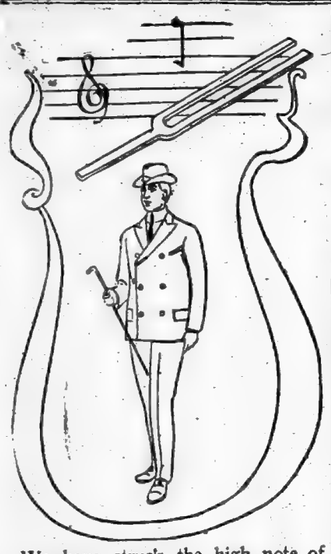

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Fall samples and fashion booklet mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

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"Taking a message to Garcia" made a lot of people think about better things.

Talking about MOGUL Cigarettes makes smokers think of good tobacco. Smoking them brings thoughts of more.

Do a little thinking.

Ten for 15c.

20 *Plain and Cork Tip.*

"THE ONLY WAY"

to the Pacific coast is the Alton way. Your journey to California will be much the pleasanter if made with one of the justly celebrated

JUDSON-ALTON $33.00 EXCURSIONS

Lower rates to intermediate points. Twice-a-week. Select passenger list. Clean, wholesome, luxurious beds. No care of baggage. Everyone who makes a trip wants his relatives and friends to do likewise.

Geo. H. Lennartz, Agent, 340 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, will be glad to give you fuller information and advice, which is the result of many of his experiences in transcontinental trips.

Chicago and Alton Ry., "The only way" from Chicago and St. Louis

TO **KANSAS CITY**

It says Something

for a new article when it becomes immediately popular. There must be a reason for it. Only twelve weeks after the first box of

IRON-OX TABLETS

left the factory in New England they were selling in every State and Territory except Alaska, Delaware and Indian Territory.

Why Was It?

If you try the Tablets, or ask any person who has tried them, you will have the answer.

It is a great medicine for the Stomach, for the Blood, for the Nerves.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

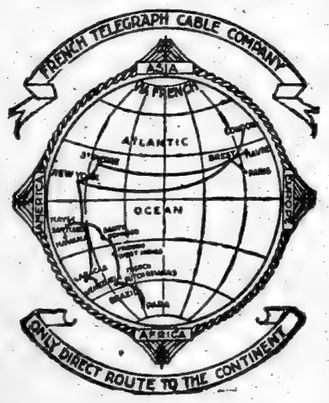

NO SCHOONER FOR LIPTON

New Cup Challenger Will Be a Cutter on Former Lines.

WORK ALREADY IN PROGRESS

Sir Thomas and Designer Fife Visit the Dumbarton Shipyards — Outlook Bright for Early Challenge.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton, accompanied by Capt. Wringe and William Fife, the yacht designer, visited the Dennys yard, at Dumbarton, Scotland, this afternoon, and had a long interview with the heads of the firm, fixing the details regarding the building of Shamrock III. A long time was spent in the shed under which the last cup challenger was built and which is carefully guarded from outsiders. Work is now progressing therein, and it was apparently very interesting to the Lipton party.

Sir Thomas and his companions also went to Greenock and inspected the work being done on the Shamrock I., with the view of keeping her in readiness for use as a trial horse.

The idea, mooted in New York, that the Shamrock III. will be a schooner is unfounded. She will be a steel cutter very similar to the recent cup racers in type and general appearance.

Sir Thomas Lipton takes exception to the suggestion that he compels American designers to continue the production of "freak" boats. He admits that there is considerable of the "freak" in a racer for the America's Cup, but contends that this is entirely due to the conditions imposed by the rules governing cup contests. Sir Thomas says that Messrs. Fife and Watson would be glad to have the chance of turning out a "healthy, rational boat," but under the present conditions it would have no chance.

Practical yachtsmen in this city did not treat the rumor seriously that the new cup challenger would be a schooner, and the positive statement that the former designs will be adhered to has ended considerable fruitless speculation. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who managed the Columbia in her races with Shamrock II., never gave the schooner subject a serious thought, and other prominent yachtsmen in the New York Yacht Club have stated all along that Sir Thomas Lipton would bring over a cutter very similar to his former boats.

Notwithstanding the fact that Sir Thomas has offered to stand aside and give the glory of cup challenging to any other ambitious British yachtsman who wishes to come forward with a new boat, no one here believes that the offer will be taken up. "Sir Thomas will be the challenger and none other," said a yachtsman yesterday. There is no doubt that the twice beaten challenger understands the situation better than any other English yachtsman, and his experience of the past trials will be valuable to himself and the designers in preparing the new boat. He knows the sailing conditions of New York waters thoroughly, and there is a strong impression that it will be his wish to have the races earlier than before. With an early challenge the races will undoubtedly be arranged for August, a month in which there is generally greater surety of constant and steady breezes than late in September.

The assassination of President McKinley one year ago delayed the start of the international races longer than Sir Thomas desired, from a successful yachting standpoint, but under the circumstances it was unavoidable, and the challenger willingly gave way in tribute to the popular feeling of bereavement. It is known that he would prefer a slightly earlier date for the next races, and it is generally believed that August will be the month.

BOSTON YACHT FOR CUP.

Burgess Designed Boat Said to be Contemplated for America's Cup Races.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The Herald will say to-morrow that, in view of the fact that a challenge for the America's Cup for next year is practically assured and a challenger is to be built by Sir Thomas Lipton on the other side, there is a movement on foot for a Boston cup defender to be designed by W. Starling Burgess.

A number of prominent yachtsmen have interested themselves, and it looks as if money enough would be forthcoming to place a Burgess designed boat in the field against the creation of the Herreshoffs or any other designer. All of young Burgess's boats have been fast this season, and show an advance over his earlier boats and the cracks of last year. He has already made the plans of a 90-footer to be built for cup defense.

Mr. Burgess is at present on a trip of inspection among the British and Scotch shipyards, and will return to this country about Oct. 1.

Mr. Burgess's father designed the Mayflower, Puritan, and Volunteer, all cup defenders.

WESTERN GOLF TEAMS PLAY.

Exmoor's Team of Five Wins Marshall Field Cup on Wheaton Links.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Exmoor's team of five golfers—B. F. Cummins, Chandler Egan, R. H. McElwee, G. L. Moffett, and W. A. Alexander—won the Marshall Field Cup to-day on the Wheaton links, making the best collective showing against bogey of the ten teams entered. The event was preliminary to the fourth amateur championship of the Western Golf Association, which will begin to-morrow morning.

Onwentsia was a close second, finishing 57 down to bogey to 55 for Exmoor. Chandler Egan was not only the best man on the winning team, but easily the star of the day, for he was the only one of the fifty golfers to finish up on Colonel Bogey. At the end of the third and sixth holes Egan stood 2 down at the end of the morning round, but in the afternoon made 78, the best score by an amateur with the course as now arranged, and came in 3 up on bogey. The bogey score is 82.

A fierce wind proved a material ally to bogey. It blew from the northwest, aiding play for the first and eighth holes, but on all others affecting drives and brassey shots, so that the long grass was a continuous lodging place all day. The table, showing the relative standings for the morning, afternoon, and day, follows:

	Morn'g.	Aft'n.	Total. Downs.
Exmoor	32	23	55
Onwentsia	30	27	57
Midlothian	21	39	60
Glen View	44	27	71
Lake Geneva	42	20	71
Kenosha	36	47	83
Milwaukee	44	41	85
Chicago	50	41	91
Homewood	54	42	96
Westward Ho	53	47	100

Many Tournaments for Golfers.

Local golfers will assemble to-day on the links of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I., for their annual four day tournament, the opening round to-day being 36 holes, medal play. In addition to this event, the Hudson River clubs will hold their annual championship meeting to-morrow on the Powelton Club links, near Newburg.

Secretary Francis M. Wilson has announced that the sixth semi-annual handicap of the Produce Exchange Golf Association will be held next week, Thursday, Sept. 18, at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island.

The official programme of the open golf championship of the United States was issued yesterday by Secretary Maturin Ballou.

The tournament will be played on Oct. 10 and 11 at Garden City. Ten money prizes are offered ranging in value from $200 to $25. The entries close at the Secretary's office, 10 Wall Street, on Oct. 3.

New Record by Professional Golfer.

A professional golf match for a purse of $100 and a special prize of $50, for a medal play score of 72 or better, was played over the links of the Hollywood Golf Club on Monday. Willie Anderson, Isaac Mackie, Bernard Nichols, and George Low were the competitors. The conditions were a morning round of 18 holes medal play, the two best scores to qualify for 18 holes match play in the afternoon. The first round resulted as follows: Nichols, 69; Anderson, 72; Low, 73, and Mackie, 74. In the afternoon Anderson beat Nichols, 3 up and 2 to play. Mackie and Low also played in the afternoon, and Mackie made a 69, duplicating Nichols's morning score, while Low made a 70. It was brilliant golf, and the record of 69 will probably stand for a long time to come.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Stopped All but Two Contests in National and American Leagues.

No National League baseball game was played in New York or Brooklyn yesterday. The Polo Grounds and Washington Park were so rain-soaked that the final games between New York and Pittsburg and St. Louis and Brooklyn were abandoned, as they could not be played off. To-day the last series of the season between Western and Eastern clubs will begin, the Chicagos playing a double header on the Polo Grounds and "Joe" Kelley's Cincinnati team in a single game with Brooklyn at Washington Park.

BOSTON, 7; CHICAGO, 6.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Boston defeated Selee's Chicago baseball team in an in-and-out game to-day. Hardy pitched for the visitors, and held Boston down to seven hits, but they all counted, while Chicago's ten hits off Malarkey were mixed, with some fast fielding by Boston. A one-hand catch by Long was the feature. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	7	2
Chicago	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0—6	10	1

Batteries—Eason, Malarkey, and Kittredge; Hardy and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	89	33	.730	Chicago	58	62	.483
Brooklyn	65	57	.533	St. Louis	54	64	.458
Boston	61	57	.517	Philadelphia	49	70	.412
Cincinnati	60	60	.500	New York	42	75	.359

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League Games.

AT BOSTON.

									R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	6	2

Batteries—Patten and Drill; Young and Creiger.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	68	49	.581	Cleveland	61	59	.508
St. Louis	66	51	.564	Washington	54	66	.450
Boston	66	52	.559	Detroit	50	70	.417
Chicago	64	58	.525	Baltimore	46	72	.390

Champions for Saturday's Games.

Among the entries at the Amateur Athletic Union championships at the New York Athletic Club grounds on Saturday will be found all the Metropolitan champions of last Saturday, besides a number of National champions. Among the old timers will be J. S. Mitchel, the former record holder for the 16-pound hammer and 56-pound weight; George R. Gray, former record holder for the 16-pound shot; Andy Walsh, Alexander Grant, George W. Orton, Baillie and Westney of the University of Pennsylvania, Beck and Sheldon, intercollegiate champions for the shot, and Henneman, former record holder for the discus. In the weight events the discus and the 16-pound hammer will be the most closely contested, for in the former Martin J. Sheridan, the new record holder for the discus, will be pitted against the giant Henneman, and in the latter John R. De Witt of Princeton and John Flanagan, the record holder, will have a hard-fought tussle. If Mitchel is in the form he was on Aug. 30 he will give Flanagan all he can do to beat him in the 56-pound weight. The shot seems to lie between Gray and the collegians, Beck and Sheldon.

President Disapproves of Long Race.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt has put his stamp of disapproval on the proposed cowboy race from Deadwood to Omaha, and the contest has been abandoned. In addition to the President's disapproval there have been received several protests from humane societies.

The following is the telegram received from the Chief Executive's Secretary:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1902.

Capt. Seth Bullock, Deadwood, S. D.:

Referring to the proposed horse race from Deadwood to Omaha, the President would not be willing to have it take place unless it were possible to exercise supervision over the condition in which the horses would come in, and as this would be impossible he asks you to say in his name that he requests the race not to take place.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

Riflemen Idle at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 9.—To-day was one of rest for the All-American rifle team, not a shot being fired on the ranges. Instead of a continuous fire, it was a continuous rain all day. So the expert sharpshooters were kept in the clubhouse. To-morrow the team will leave Sea Girt by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and are due to arrive at Ottawa, Canada, Thursday. They will practice Friday on the Canadian range, and shoot for the Palma Centennial Trophy Saturday.

Two members of the All-American team will shoot with the new Springfield Government gun, which gives 2,300 feet per second velocity; the rest of the team will use the Krag. This will be watched with great interest by the riflemen of the country, and it is hoped to show whether there is any superiority in the new gun.

The team is in fine condition after its two weeks' work on the target range, and is confident of bringing back the Palma Trophy.

Veteran Cricketers to Play Match.

The veteran cricketers of New York and New Jersey will do battle at the wickets at Bayonne on Saturday to decide the Inter-State championship. The New York team will have as Captain, W. Fenwick, and the New Jersey team will be under the leadership of Alexander Forbes, both of whom have agreed that all their players in the match would be over forty years of age. The New York team will be made up as follows:

W. Fenwick, H. Martin, H. Manley, E. W. Sadler, C. S. Phillips, G. Hake, F. J. Loughlin, J. Craigh Craigh, C. H. Hornby, C. H. Pepper, G. FitzGibbon, J. Parks, and C. Ingram.

After the match the two teams will dine at the clubhouse of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Run of the Coach Eclipse.

The road coach Eclipse, which made the run from this city to the Garden City Hotel yesterday had the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Jr., Mrs. Porter D. Handy, Mrs. W. Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Frank L. Hine, W. B. Cocks, and M. Cutler. George E. Fahys was the whip.

AUTOMOBILE IN COLLISION.

Overturns a Grocer's Wagon, Injured One of Its Occupants.

Speeding up Fifth Avenue at a speed estimated at twenty miles an hour, an automobile, in which five men were seated, collided with a grocer's wagon last night just as the wagon was turning into Fifth Avenue from Seventy-ninth Street. The wagon was overturned and the driver was thrown to the street.

One of the men was thrown from the automobile and sustained a sprained ankle, another jumped, but was not injured beyond a few bruises. The wagon was owned by William P. Boker, a grocer at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Park Avenue, and was driven by Conrad Lucas of 27 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

He was only slightly bruised, but the wagon was badly damaged. The horse was also uninjured. The man thrown from the automobile was Edward Moore, thirty years old, of 232 West Thirty-eighth Street, and the man who jumped was Frederick Brown, who lives at the Delavan House. Moore was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The automobile escaped. The police have a brass lamp which was knocked off during the collision."

TROTTING IN THE RAIN

Grand Circuit and Other Races Materially Interfered With.

NEW ENGLAND CIRCUIT ON

Rhythmic and Oxford Chimes in a Hot Finish for Woodruff Stake at Syracuse—Results of Other Meets.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Rain and a heavy windstorm caused a postponement of the Grand Circuit races here to-day after a heat had been pulled off in each of two races before a crowd of 3,000 people. The first race was the 2:24 class trotting event for the Woodruff Stake of $5,000, the largest purse of the week. Only four of the thirty horses nominated for this event last April started in the race. Zephyr, who it was expected would start in the race as a favorite against Rhythmic, was drawn, as she went lame at Hartford last week.

The first heat developed a hot contest between Rythmic, Oxford Chimes, and Maxine. Rythmic, who was a favorite in the betting, won out by half a length, and Chimes second.

The first heat of the 2:06 pace was run in a heavy shower, and was won by Dariel. Summary:

The Woodruff Stake for 2:24 Trotters.—Purse, $5,000; best three in five.

Rythmic, b. h., by Oakland Baron-Strathmore; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson)	1	1	1		
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge)	2	2	2		
Maxine, b. m., (Lyne)	3	3	3		
Iverton, b. g., (Howell)	4	4	4		

Time—2:11¼.

2:06 Pacing.—Purse, $1,000; best two in three.

Dariel, b. m., by Alcander; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y., (McDonald)	1	1			
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	2	2			
The Bishop, b. g., (Wilson)	3	3			
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (Snow)	4	4			
Sir Alcantara, b. h., (Lickart)	5	5			
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	6	6			
Martha Marshall, b. m., (Noble)	Dis.				

Time—2:07¼.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—After reeling off two heats of two of the events on the card for the opening day of the Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Racing Association to-day the bad going and a downpour of rain impelled the judges to call off the sport until to-morrow. The favorite in each case won the heat, as follows:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; stake $1,000.

Topsy, b. m., (J. Smith)	1		
Little Belle, b. m., (S. Smith)	2		
Lady Thelma, ch. m., (Morrow)	3		
Clarendon, b. g., (Hanson)	4		
Lester Palmer, b. g., (Emery)	5		
J. M. K., b. g., (Kavanaugh)	6		
Thelma Simmons, ch. m., (Laird)	7		

Time—2:22.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Mysotis, ch. m., (Johnson)	1		
Honest Joe, g. g., (Richmond)	2		
Little Joe, g. g., (Carberry)	3		
Laura D., b. m., (Brawley)	4		
Janette E., br. m., (Emery)	5		
Reba Garrett, b. m., (Nitse)	Dis.		

Time—2:22½.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 9.—The September meeting of the New England half mile circuit opened here to-day with two events, one of which went over after three heats on account of rain. Summary:

3:00 Class.—Trotting; purse $200.

Lily of the Valley, b. m.	1	1	1
Joe Vay, br. g.	2	2	2
Tosa, br. h.	3	3	4
San Toy, b. h.	5	4	3
Miss Hancock, b. m.	4	5	*
Nettie, b. m.	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:30¾; 2:30½; 2:31¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300, (unfinished.)

Notion, b. h.	1	1	1
Pasque, b. h.	2	3	5
Cesarea, b. m.	3	4	4
Kitty Hudson, b. m.	5	5	2
Paddy McGregor, ro. g.	6	3	3
Royalese, b. g.	4	6	6
Gertrude, b. m.	7	7	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:31½; 2:22; 2:22¼.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 9.—The first New England mile circuit meeting of the Fall began at the Granite State Park this afternoon with three good races, all of which were won in straight heats. Summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Melton, b. h., by Allerton, (Bassell)	1	1	1
Kamares, b. h., (Young)	3	2	2
Geiger, blk. g., (Nelson)	4	3	3
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	2	6	4
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Devlin)	5	4	6
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce)	6	5	5
Crowshade, blk. g., (Wall)	7	7	7
George H., b. g., (Switzer)	8	8	8

Time—2:19; 2:16¼; 2:18¼.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Hetty Green, br m., by Alcander, (Cox)	1	1	1
Ned Perry, blk. g., (Humphreyville)	5	2	2
O'Leary, ch. g., (Stid)	2	5	5
Ellie, b. g., (Palmer)	4	3	3
View View, ro. m., (Bowser)	3	4	4
Mary G., ch. m., (Proctor)	dis.		
Jessie Wilkes, b. m., (Cleary)	dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:14½; 2:18¼.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Frank M., b. g., by Gov. Strong, (Cox)	1	1	1
Dent F., b. g., (Proctor)	2	2	2
Abraham, b. g., (Merrill)	3	3	3
Decina Dean, br. g., (O'Neil)	4	4	4
Lady Nelson, b. m., (Kimball)	5	5	5
Grange, b. h., (Lawrence)	6	6	dis
Cascade, br. g., (Wall)	dis		

Time—2:14½; 2:16½; 2:16.

Fast Trotters in Big Race.

With nine of the fastest trotters in America anxious to capture first prize the special class for 2:09 trotters at the Empire City Trotting Club's grand circuit meeting at Yonkers next week promises to be one of the sensations of the year. Every horse entered is a stake winner. Among them are The Roman, the Californian trotter, who has only been beaten once this year; Eleata, 2:08¾, an M. and M. stake winner, and Major Delmar, 2:08¾, who won the Massachusetts $15,000 stake last month, and who has not suffered defeat this year. Other horses of note are Baron de Shay, Wentworth, Louise Mac, Lord Vincent, and Wilque. The field is certain to make Major Delmar travel faster than his present record in order to retain his unbeaten honors.

Weights for the Russet Handicap.

The following are the weights and entries of the Russet Handicap, one mile and a half on turf, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Friday:

Advance Guard, 130 pounds; Blues, 127; Bonnibert, 125; Articulate, 119; Royal and Prince of Melbourne, 118 each; Nones, 116; Douro, 115; Gunfire, Lady Schorr, Wyeth, and Pentecost, 114 each; Morningside, 113; Colonel Bill, 112; Runnels, 109; His Eminence, 108; Doctor Riddle, 107; Flora Pomona, Fort Royal, Tom Kenny, and Maid of Harlem, 106 each; South Trimble and The Rival, 105 each; Dixieline, 104; Par Excellence, 99; Lanceman, 98; Lord Pepper, 95; Baron Pepper and Pearl Finder, 94 each; Trigger, 93; John Barleycorn, Warranted and Surmise, 90 each; Philippine, 88; Arden, 86; Adelaide Prince, 85, and Black Dick, 84.

California Jockey Club Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The list of stakes to be run at the Winter and Spring meeting of the California Jockey Club has been made public.

Seventeen stakes are on the programme, ranging in date from Nov. 15, 1902, to April 4 of next year, and all of them have added money instead of the guaranteed value, except the Burns Handicap, which is guaranteed to be worth $10,000. The total amount of added money is $37,000.

Second on the list is the California Futurity, with $8,750 added money, which will give it a big value. The California Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, is to be perpetuated, $2,000 being the announced added money. For two-year-olds there are the Gebhard Handicap over the Futurity course, with $1,750 added, and the Bell Stakes, at five furlongs, and with the same amount of coin coming from the association. The California Derby, for three-year-olds, will be run over the usual distance of a mile and a quarter, and will have $2,500 added money.

McKinney's Good List as Sire.

Indiana lays claim to the most sensational speed sire in the world in McKinney, 2:11¼, recently imported from California at the expense of $25,000. He is now in his fifteenth year, and has five performers in the 2:10 list, nine in the 2:12 list, twenty in the 2:15 list, and twenty-nine in the 2:20 list. By the percentage of performers in the 2:15 and 2:20 list, McKinney is entitled to the position of champion sire of the world at any age. His twenty in the 2:15 list are the following: Coney, 2:02; You Bet, 2:07; Jenny Mac, 2:09; Hazel Kinney, 2:09¼; Dr. Book, 2:10; Roman, 2:10; Charle Mac, 2:10¼; Zeleck, 2:10¼; Zembre, 2:11; McZeus, 2:13; Osito, 2:13½; Juliet D., 2:13½; McBriar, 2:14; Sweet Marie, 2:11¾; Harvey Mac, 2:14¼; El Milagro, 2:14¼; Bois, 2:14¼; George W. McKinney, 2:14¼; McNally, 2:15; Monica, 2:15.

SMOKE WON IN A CANTER

W. C. Whitney's Fast Mare Easily First Before The Musketeer.

RACES RUN IN RAIN AND MUD

Vincennes and Charawind Were Successful Favorites at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

There was every suggestion of Winter in the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, but though the course was swimming in thin mud and slush, and rain steadily dripped, there was no appreciable diminution in the crowd. As was natural under the conditions, there were numerous scratches, the fields in five of the races suffering, but neither weather nor track could induce even one of the jumpers named to start for the Mineola Hurdle Handicap to remain in the stable. The full ten announcements on the programme started, and made a very pretty race over the two miles of the event, with the top weight, Big Gun, out in front nearly all the distance, and Charawind, the favorite, second to him to the far turn of the grass course. At that point Big Gun began to tire and Charawind went to the front, and, ridden out, won cleverly by two lengths from Big Gun, who, in spite of his weight, made a gallant effort at the finish, and snatched second place by a neck from the light-weighted Ferocious.

The feature of the programme, the Flight Stakes at seven furlongs, for all ages, originally had twelve horses in it, but withdrawals reduced this number by eight, William C. Whitney's fast mare Smoke, of the four left in, then looking to have the stakes at her mercy. This prospect and the heavy track induced Frank Farrell to add The Musketeer, a notable performer in heavy going, while the Pepper Stable, also looking for a soft spot, added Lord Pepper before it was known that The Musketeer was to start. The presence of The Musketeer caused a great change in opinion of the race, and, instead of Smoke starting in the place of favorite, The Musketeer was made an odds on choice and carried a plunge bet for his owner. The result of the race was as exasperating as it possibly could be to the form followers, for The Musketeer was outrun from the first jump to the last by Smoke, who raced as if she had regained her best form, and galloped in front from the moment that the barrier was lifted. She was under a pull all through the run down the stretch, and finished the seven furlongs of the race, in a canter, two lengths before Lord Pepper, who closed at the end and beat out The Musketeer by a half length for the second money.

For the fifth race, selling, at one mile, the Chicago turfman, J. A. Drake, uncovered another of his "good things" in the six-year-old plater Vincennes, a winner at Saratoga. Vincennes, heavily backed by his stable, started favorite, and, ridden by Lyne, won rather easily, after having raced well up to the front all the distance. The ill-luck that has attended the purchase of Africander by Deimel & Dwyer clung to the firm in the last race, for which Africander, with the top weight, started about equal favorite with John A. Scott. Africander had just been rejected as unsound by Trainer M. M. Allen, who had agreed to buy him for $15,000 for F. C. McLewee & Co. if he passed veterinary inspection. As if to prove that he is what is termed a "hard luck" horse, he again just failed to win for the owners, who were compelled to keep him, a performance that he has gone through a number of times since midsummer, though the colt consistently has run close up with the best of the year. He started his run a trifle too late yesterday, and the well-backed Nevermore, who was out in front a good part of the distance, managed to get home first by three lengths, with Africander second. In this race Jockey T. Burns, who rode John A. Scott, trying to get away with a running start, delayed the send-off so long that in punishment he was suspended for the remainder of the meeting. Rossignol, in the second event, made all the running, and won about as she pleased from St. Finnan and Huntressa, who were a head apart, second and third.

In the opening race Valley Forge was the pacemaker, and lasted in front almost to the winning post, when Biserta got up and beat him out by a head. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old; weights 15 pounds under the scale; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. James Galway's Biserta, b. f., by Ben Strome-Lindele, 108 pounds, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; the Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. g., 108, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by a half length, from Edward Morrell's Valley Forge, ch. g., 108, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Filiform, Chief, Edgar Poe, Chipon, Lady Teasle, Andalusian, Sun Shower, Attilla, The Dancer, Buckley, and Fontenix also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by E. Feakes.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. O. L. Richards's Rossignol, ch. f., 3 years, by Rossington-Voluable, 98 pounds, (J. Martin,) 18 to 5 and 8 to 10, won easily by two lengths; Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 99, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a head, from Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, ch. f., 3, 105, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:56 1-5. Himself and Flying Buttress also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upwards, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. William C. Whitney's Smoke, ch. m., 5 years, by Order-Alfalfa, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a canter by two lengths; the Pepper Stables' Lord Pepper, b. c., 4, by Kantoka-Queenie, 110, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half-length from Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. h., 5, by Maestoso-Sir Himyar, 116, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Wealth, Monograph, and Monte Carlo also ran. Value to the winner, $2,850. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. L. V. Bell's Charawind, b. g., 5 years, by Charoxus-Helmwind, 144 pounds, (Monahan,) 6 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out by two lengths; S. Allen's Blue Gun, b. g., 5, by Artillery-Linda Vista, 169, (Mars.,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from Thomas W. Lawson's Ferocious, b. g., aged, by Strathmore-The Tigress, 140, (Carson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—3:57 2-5. Star Chamber, McGrathiana Prince, Ohnet, Somerset, Seminole, and Cryptogram also ran. Value to the winner, $920. Winner trained by James McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. J. A. Drake's Vincennes, br. g., 6 years, by Victory-Illisee, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; F. A. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, 107, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a neck from Alexander Shields's Ben Battle, ch. g., 5, 103, (Shea,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Satire, Rightaway, Jim Tully, Miss Buttermilk, Gibson Light, May J., Prince Richard, and Brunswick also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the turf course. Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter-The Crow, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Deimel and Dwyer's Africander, b. c., 126, (L. Smith,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from W. B. Jennings & Co.'s Shot Gun, b. c., 115, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18. John A. Scott, Joe Cobb, Squonto, Scoffer, Cloche d'Or, and Tom Cogan also ran. Value to the Winner, $915. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden more than two winners, weights 15 pounds under the scale, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Gallant Smith, Falconbridge, and Rockford, 110 pounds each; Sweet Nell and Mary Reel, 109 each; Orpheum, Wyfield, Pan Longin, Michealmas, Barkelmore, Sexton, Old Fort, Glennevis, and Illyris, 107 each; Sir Preston, Helen C. S., and Medal, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, weights ten pounds below the scale, all to be entered to sell for $1,500; one mile. Dr. Riddle, 116 pounds; Conundrum, 113; Kingraine, 111; G. Whittles, Ben Howard, Bar Le Duc, and Trump, 107 each; Gibson Light, 104; Dixieline, 103, and May J., 99. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kingraine, Dixieline, and May J.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. Shorthose, Scoffer, Tantalus Cup, Music, and Payne, 112 pounds each; Fire Eater, Merry Acrobat, Colonist, and Meltonian, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and three-eighths. Par Excellence, 123 pounds; The Rival and Colonel Bill, 116 each; Oom Paul, 113, and Caughnawaga and Trump, 106 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Oakdale Cup Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by gentlemen riders, over the full Steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Jim McGibben, 168 pounds; Rowdy, 164; Cook Robin, 158; Lothian, 150, and Hark Forward, 145.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, to be ridden by apprentice riders who have never ridden more than two winners; weights fifteen pounds below the scale, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Jack o' Lantern and Benefit, 112 pounds each; Princelet and Showman, 110 each; Salora, Nuit Blanche, Sailmaker, Pride of Galore, Sentinel, Adele Harding, Arcade, Reckless, Earl of Warwick, Erora, and Jake Greenberg, 107 each, and Courtmaid and Twin Rose, 104 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Articulate, 119 pounds; Clonmell, 105; The Rival, 104; Operator, 99; Daly, 94, and Moor 88.

Mr. Dingle, at Long Odds, Won.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Mr. Dingle, lately brought here from the East, furnished a surprise at Harlem to-day, winning the first race in handy fashion at odds of 25 to 1. It was the colt's first start here, and as nothing was known of him he went begging in the betting even at the liberal price offered against him. He showed a wonderful turn of speed, leading into the stretch by five lengths. He was tiring fast at the end of the five furlong journey, however, though he lasted long enough to beat Rankin, a 30 to 1 chance, a scant length in a hard drive.

Lacrimae, recently barred (except in stake engagements) because of her in-and-out running, won the Cicero Stakes, at a mile in a canter from Major Dixon, who beat Ethel Wheat ten lengths for the place. Lacrimae was favorite at 9 to 5.

Favorites Lost

REFUSES TO DISMISS STEEL TRUST SUIT

Vice Chancellor Emery Denies the Corporation's Motion.

Lawyer Strong for the Plaintiff Files a Brief, Accusing Trust Attorneys of Tampering with Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Vice Chancellor Emery this morning denied the motion of the United States Steel Corporation for an order dismissing from the Court of Chancery the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., and others, to prevent the Steel Corporation from converting $200,000,000 of its preferred stock into bonds. The motion also asked that the complainants' good faith in instituting the proceedings be investigated.

The Vice Chancellor's written opinion concludes as follows:

"The right of such an order rests upon the claim that the bill is a bill filed by a stockholder of the company for the purpose of asserting the company's rights, and that in a suit where complaints assert such representative character, proof satisfactory to the court that the suit is brought by the complainants for the purpose of extorting money for their benefit and that of others maintaining the litigation, will justify a dismissal of the suit as an imposition upon the court without any trial of the issues, and will disentitle complainant to a preliminary injunction.

"In reference to the right of the court to dismiss without hearing, or to refuse protection for preliminary injunction, because of the mala fides, or bad motives, of the complainant in prosecuting the suit, it has been declared in some cases to be the rule that, where a suit is brought by a stockholder for the professed purpose of asserting and protecting the rights of the company, and the complainant's rights are purely representative, the suit must be bona fide of the company, then the suit may be dismissed, as not the suit of the company and an imposition upon the court.

"The rule is established, I think, that where the only method of protecting or asserting a property right of a complainant is in a court of equity, the court cannot refuse to decide or hear a complainant upon the question of right merely because of his improper motive in the acquisition or prosecution of his rights. That the motive of a complainant in prosecution of an equitable property right is to be bought off is not a reason for dismissing the case and refusing to try the question of right. Complainant is entitled to have such equitable right tried.

"If the complainant's rights are legal as well as equitable, the court of equity may perhaps, on the hearing of the application for preliminary injunction, consider the question of motive as bearing upon the right to equitable relief, or remitting complainant to his purely legal rights. But where his property rights are equitable only, it would seem to be clear that, whatever his motives may be, he is not only entitled to have his case heard on final hearing, but also to have the protection by preliminary injunction, if his right be established sufficiently and that protection is absolutely necessary for the protection pendente lite of the equitable right.

"In deciding the Berger case, I held that the proposed conversion did impair the right of a non-assenting stockholder by depriving him of his equal rights in the distribution of assets on the reduction of capital. This right is equitable only, and an injunction was granted as the only means by which the right could be protected. Pending decision on the appeal from that decision, and until it is decided that the proposed conversion does not impair the non-assenting stockholder's property right, the present complainant's (Hodge) case, so far as it is based on his alleged property rights, cannot be considered a false or unfounded claim, but, on the contrary, for the purposes of preliminary injunction may fairly be urged to be an established claim.

"So long as the complainant possesses this status asserted by his bill, of an equitable property right vested in himself, which, if it exists, can only be protected by an injunction, an inquiry into the motives of prosecuting such rights seems to me to be immaterial for the purposes of the present application. If the status of the complainant in this respect should hereafter be changed and the suit become a purely representative suit, based solely on the assertion by the complainant of the company's rights, a different status may arise.

"The application will, therefore, be denied, but without prejudice to a renewal of the application, or to the making of such further application as defendants may be advised, upon such change of the complainant's status."

When the case was again taken up, which was about 1 o'clock, Mr. Lindabury, for the Steel Corporation, asked for a formal order setting forth the Vice Chancellor's ruling on the motion denied by the court, which was granted, after which Mr. Strong resumed his argument for the complainants on the merits of the application for a preliminary injunction.

Mr. Strong pointed out that the complainants challenged the contemplated conversion of stock into bonds on the general ground that the right to consummate the transaction did not exist under the general corporation laws of New Jersey or under the supplementary act.

Hodge's counsel handed the Vice Chancellor a brief yesterday afternoon, replying to the charge of conspiracy of the defendant's counsel. The brief accuses the Steel Corporation and its attorneys of tampering with a witness, of being afraid to examine the complaint, of intimidating complainants, and of attempting to delay a judicial decision on the merits of the case.

"As the position of these professional majority stockholders becomes more safe from ordinary attack, their boldness in violating equity and good morals proportionately increases," says the brief, "and it is becoming more and more important for them to stifle inquiry in court, and, therefore, as a first step to make it so disagreeable to sue them that they will not be sued."

The case will be continued to-morrow morning.

HALF A MILLION FOR CHARITY.

The Will of Miss Harriet S. Benson of Philadelphia Disposes of More Than $2,000,000 Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The will of Miss Harriet S. Benson, who in life was prominent as a philanthropist, was admitted to probate to-day. The testament, to which are attached ten codicils, disposes of an estate estimated to be worth upward of $2,000,000. The testatrix made charitable bequests amounting to a half million dollars. Among the more prominent institutions remembered are the following:

The American Sunday School Union, $25,000.

The Women's Union Foreign Missionary Society and the China Inland Mission, $50,000 each.

Seaside Home for Invalid Women, Atlantic City, N. J.; Seamen's Friends Society, Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Home Missionary Society, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Children's Seashore Home, Atlantic City; Hampton, Va., Normal School and Agricultural Institute, American Colonization Society, Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, and Pennsylvania's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $5,000 each.

The sum of $10,000 is devised to Charles M. Morton to be expended by him in aiding certain charities not mentioned in the will.

The codicils bequeath $10,000 to the Evangelistic Mission in France known as the McAll Mission, $5,000 to the director of the various institutions in East London and elsewhere known as "Dr. Bernardo's homes and missions," $5,000 to the Indian School at Carlisle, Penn.; $25,000, the income to be paid to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church; $25,000, the income to be used by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for mission work in Africa, and $2,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School.

Numerous other bequests are made to local charitable institutions.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is gathering in New York for a short sojourn after the Summer season. The Varuna, with Eugene Higgins, has reached this port, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry arrived yesterday en route to Delaware Lake, and the Duchess of Marlborough was in the city in the morning. Familiar faces are seen on every side in the theatres, the restaurants and hotels and Fifth Avenue.

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At Ridgefield, Conn., to-day will take place the wedding of Miss Rittie Emerson King and E. S. Jaffray McVickar. The bride is a daughter of the late J. Howard King of Albany. The ceremony will be performed at the country residence of Mrs. King. The family of the bride is in mourning and no reception will be held. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Ada McVickar, who was Miss Jaffray, and a grandson of the late E. S. Jaffray. A dinner was given last evening for the bridal party and among those present were Miss Winona King, Miss de Neuville, Miss Anderson, Miss Irene King, Miss Daisy King, Nelson McVickar, E. J. Whitehouse, Rufus H. King, Jr., John McCullough, Chaucey McKeever, Philip Thompson, John A. McVickar and William G. Loew.

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Among those booked to sail on the St. Louis to-day are F. L. V. Hoppin, Edmund Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Wilcox, and James McDonald.

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Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ella Fitch, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel Parmelee Fitch, of 16 East Eightieth Street, to Henri George Chatin. The wedding will be celebrated in November.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gourlay Thacher (Miss Ethel Davies) have returned to Newport from their bridal trip and are occupying Pinecroft, the Davies cottage on Purgatory Road.

***

Mrs. Whitney Warren will sail this week for Europe, to be absent two months. Mr. and Mrs. Warren dined at Sherry's on Tuesday night. Also dining there were the Duchess of Marlborough and her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Eugene Higgins, Robert Collier, Mr. Waterbury, and Mr. Russell.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones is to spend a month at the Hot Springs, Va. Several others of the Newport cottagers will be at the Springs for a few weeks.

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Among those who sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were W. H. Davidge, Miss Frances Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and Miss Henrietta McCormick, Alfred G. White Whitney, H. A. Ward, and Mrs. W. Beverly W. Robinson. Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and the Misses Elizabeth K., Frances and Katharine Lamont also sailed on the ship.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave a large dinner to-night at the Seaview cottage.

Mrs. J. Thompson entertained at her villa on Ochre Point.

Mrs. W. T. Bull gave a dinner at Dudley Place, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at her villa on Marine Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrall Hoffman, who have been occupying the Case cottage on Catherine Street, have closed their Newport season and gone to Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven have closed their cottage on Narragansett Avenue and gone to Lenox.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson will leave Newport to-morrow for Lenox.

Mrs. Walker Fearn has returned from the Adirondacks, and is again visiting her daughter, Mrs. Seth Barton French, at the Lorillard Spencer cottage.

Mrs. William R. Livermore is the guest of Mrs. Charles Acton Ives at the Robinson.

BAR HARBOR EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 9.—The Summer colony is slowly passing out. The departures are mostly, however, from the hotels. The cottage element will not begin to move before the middle of next month. The Fall season promises to be a very active one. There are a large number of entertainments to come. At present it is very quiet, and it will continue so until those who remain have settled themselves for the short season. There is a great deal of mountain climbing and driving just now, with a scattering of quiet dinners.

Mrs. Burton Harrison came to-day and opened her cottage, Sea Urchins. With her are Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison. The Harrisons have just returned from Euope.

M. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt entertained at dinner to-night.

A small dance was given to-night by Mrs. Haskett Derby. It was for the younger set. Among those present were Miss Poor, Miss Taylor, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Potter, Miss Ogden, Miss Lawrence, Miss de Castro, Messrs. Derby, Wright, Taylor, Wilson, and Sears.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, expects to remain here until the middle of next month. He is at present in New York on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell have returned to Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill of New York, who have been occupying the Pendleton cottage, Bagatelle, have left.

Edmund Pendleton, who has recently returned from abroad, is expected here early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt returned to New York today in their private car.

The Misses Boardman have returned to New York.

An extra dinner dance may be given at the Kebo Valley Club next Saturday night.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cane—Rauh.

Miss Linda Rauh was married to George W. Cane yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at 54 East Seventy-third Street, the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El. Abraham Cane, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Cane, on their return to the city, will live at the Hotel Majestic.

Ferry—Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—Miss Inez Ellen Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Raymond Barrett of this place, and Arthur Winfred Ferry of Chicago, were married this evening. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception followed. The Rev. Grant Person of Seneca Falls, N. Y., officiated at the marriage, and was assisted by the Rev. T. F. Chambers.

Ollin—Runyon.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 9.—The wedding of Miss Mary Adelaide Runyon and Gerald Ollin, chief gunner's mate at the United States Naval Station at Newport, R. I., took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harriet M. Runyon, in Arlington Avenue, this evening. The Rev. J. W. Richardson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated. Miss Elma Hay Runyon, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and James Louis Ollin of Westfield, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

MRS. MACKAY'S PLANS TO MEET MR. MACKAY

She Expects to Board the Teutonic at Quarantine.

Her Friends Await with Interest Her Decision When She Realizes the Ordeal of the Climb to the Liner's Deck.

On board the White Star liner Teutonic, which is due here this afternoon, is Clarence Mackay, and to avoid a public meeting with her husband at the pier Mrs. Mackay has secured from the Customs House officials a pass which will permit her to go down the bay on the revenue cutter and to board the steamship at Quarantine.

The privilege to board a liner at Quarantine has been granted very few women, and of the few who have secured the necessary permission the majority changed their minds when they saw the task that confronted them at Quarantine. How Mrs. Mackay will solve the ladder problem is a question that is being discussed with interest by some of her friends.

The cutter is run alongside the steamship, and while both are in motion an ordinary step ladder is run from the upper deck of the cutter to the deck of the vessel, and two sailors hold the ladder in place while those who are to board the liner perform the often dangerous feat of climbing up the steps. Not long ago a special cutter went down to take off Prince Chen and his suite, who had arrived on the Philadelphia. The Prince took a look at the ladder and decided that he would stay on the ship. Then Wu-Ting-Fang, who was on the cutter, was obliged to gather up his skirts and make the climb.

In Mrs. Mackay's case an attempt will be made to have the Teutonic's Captain lower an accommodation ladder, which is a sort of a portable stairway. That would do away with some of the objections to the climb, which, however, may still be dangerous.

Mr. Mackay's return is awaited with much interest in financial circles, as it is uncertain how many of his father's positions he will choose to assume. The elder Mackay was President of the Commercial Cable Company and of the Postal Telegraph Company, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, and Representative General of the German Cable Company, all of which positions were unsalaried, as Mr. Mackay was accustomed to say that by refusing a salary he acted as a master instead of as an employe.

Clarence Mackay sailed from this city on the Cunarder Campania the day before his father died in London, and did not learn of the death until off the coast of Ireland, when the news was conveyed to the Campania by wireless telegraph message from the Cunarder Saxonia, bound from Liverpool for Boston.

NEWPORT'S DOG SHOW.

Exhibits and Attendance Were Large, and the Event Will Now Be an Annual Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT R. I., Sept. 9.—The Dog Show at the Casino to-day was a success far beyond the expectations of its promoters, both as an exhibition of fine dogs and for the attendance. The show was very liberally patronized by the summer residents, a number of whom had dogs in the exhibition and a few of whom won prizes in a keen competition against dogs which had been exhibited in the leading shows of the country.

Among these exhibitors were Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Henry A. C. Taylor, Baroness Sellier, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., E. J. Berwind, Winthrop Rutherford, J. R. Livermore, R. R. Sedgwick, Thomas McKean, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., Mrs. J. T. Towers, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, George C. Munzig and Miss Belle Beach.

Mrs. James H. Kernochan was awarded the medal offered by the Collie Club of America for the best American bred collies in the show. Henry A. C. Taylor's collies were awarded the Rhode Island Kennel Club's medal for kennel of four of any breed. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster won two first prizes for cocker spaniels, with her red Willard. Miss Belle Beache's Russian bloodhound, Ivan, won a first prize. Mr. Taylor's collies won many prizes, and Winthrop Rutherford also won in this class. Baroness Sellier's Ruby was a winner in the French bulldog class. Thomas McKean's Boston terrier, Wyndham Kid, was given a first and second prize, and H. R. Sedgwick and J. R. Livermore also won first prizes in the Boston terrier class.

In the competition in Dachshunds George C. Munzig's Boy was given first prize, and Mrs. Joseph Tower's Red Rover second prize. Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard's Yorkshire terrier, Sister, was given first prize and her Dinah second prize in the Pomeranian class, Mrs. E. C. Knight Jr.'s Beau Brummell taking first.

So great was the interest taken in the show by the residents that it is proposed to make the dog show a feature of the Newport season in the future, having the event earlier in the Summer and lasting for two days instead of one.

GRAND DUKE BORIS MISSED HIS STEAMER.

Intended Sailing for Europe Yesterday, but Accident to Yacht Caused His Return to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—Grand Duke Boris started for New York last night, but very unexpectedly returned to Newport.

After the return from the sail up the bay on Col. John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal the Grand Duke had gone to Mrs. Ogden Goelet's villa for dinner, and at a late hour boarded Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage to go to Wickford to catch the Colonial Express for New York, whence he was booked to sail to-day for Europe.

In the party on the Mirage were the members of the Duke's suite, a Secret Service man, and several of the Duke's friends, twenty in all. The boat had proceeded as far as Gould Island, not half the way to Wickford, when a feed pump of the engine got out of order, and there was a lively escaping of steam. The yacht was stopped, and after a considerable time spent in repairing the damage it was decided to return to Newport as it was impossible then for the Duke to catch the train.

It was between 1 and 2 o'clock when the Mirage reached the yacht club wharf, and here a new difficulty was discovered. The local hackmen were having their annual ball, and none of them was to be had to carry the party to their homes. After a long delay enough cabmen were found to accommodate the party, and at 4 o'clock this morning the Duke and his companions were driven to their abiding places.

The Grand Duke did not show any great disappointment at the delay, which enabled him to remain several days longer in Newport, where his stay has been made very pleasant.

WHERE WIDOWS MARRY.

The Maryland Town of Towson Achieves a Little Matrimonial Record of Its Own.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Widows and widowers seem to have a strong partiality for each other in the town of Towson, Md. Five marriage licenses were issued there yesterday, of which four were for widows and widowers. Towson cannot account for it except on the theory that its widows are the most attractive in the country and its widowers the most appreciative.

The first license was issued to W. Ellis Moran, forty years old, and Mary E. King, forty-four years old. It was the prospective bride who got the license. Then came John Joseph Russell and Margaret Hein Fields, each twenty-six years old. In this case the bride was not a widow. In quick succession came William Miller, thirty-eight years old, and Mary Deadman, twenty-eight. The last widow and widower to get a license was William J. Baker, forty-one, and Emma Barshinger, thirty-three.

HOW BRIDE BROKE THE NEWS.

Newark Girl Left Husband's Letter, Telling of Secret Marriage, Where Her Parents Could Find It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 9.—A social sensation was caused here to-day by the announcement of the marriage on June 18 last of Miss Clara Heckman, only daughter of Adam Heckman of 188 Elm Street, to Frank B. Macarty of New York City. The fact of the marriage was discovered by the parents of the bride, who found a letter written by the husband in her room.

At the time of the wedding Miss Heckman was to act as maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Elsie M. Steele to Frank R. Warren, but declined in favor of the bride's sister. After the Warren-Steele nuptials Mr. Macarty proposed marriage to Miss Heckman, and was accepted. The couple went to New York, where the groom awakened the Rev. William Carr, who tied the knot.

When the couple decided to announce the event they were at a loss as to what course to pursue, when the plan of leaving one of Mr. Macarty's letters on a dresser in Mrs. Macarty's room was decided on by her.

IN THE SHOPS.

New flannel waists are out in green and blue and other dark rich plaids. These are made in regular tailor fashion, as the plain shirtwaists should be, without a tuck or frill and with plain cuffs made to wear with cuff links. New shirtwaists of this style button down the front with large white pearl buttons. The cuffs vary from 2 to 2½ inches in width.

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Light shirtwaists made in the same style but of lighter colored materials have the same white buttons, and so have attractive waists of delicate solid colors embroidered all over in small figures in silk.

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Thinner waists of albatross in white and colors, pale pink and blue are more fancifully made and show different styles of plaiting. There are none of them in plaited yoke effects, but plaits are carried the entire length of the blouse. One style has three wide side plaits each about three-quarters of an inch in width on either side of the centre stitched box plait. These plaits are set well apart. The centre box plait is finished with tiny pearl ball buttons put on in groups of three.

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Another style of waist is tucked in groups of four tucks, each something less than half an inch wide, four of these groups in both front and back. A good effect is given to the tucks by a fancy stitching of white silk which crosses the tucks diagonally two or three times down the length of each cluster of tucks. There is no perceptible opening to this waist, but it opens really in the back. There is quite a space left between each cluster of tucks.

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Another style of tucking is also unique and very pretty. The tucks in this case are about a third of an inch in width, and side plaits, but stitched on both edges, the edge turning to the outside of the waist left free. There are two groups of three plaits each down the centre of the waist, quite a space on either side, and then one tuck, another space, and then two tucks, these being as far out as possible, allowing them to be carried into the shoulder seam. The edges of the outer plaits extend a trifle over the sleeve as they are carried down. All of these waists have the sleeves plaited to match the waist, the plaits holding the fullness in to the arm to below the elbow, while from there they fall out into a deep, full puff and are gathered in again into a two-inch band at the wrist.

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In the plain flannel waists those which show brass buttons are the plain greens and the bright reds.

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It is a jump from shirtwaists to evening materials, but there are beautiful things to be seen in these, and it is already time to begin to think of them, and, wandering through the shops, one turns quickly from one to the other. There are of course to be all sorts of attractive thin materials this Winter. It could not be otherwise when this cold Summer has seen so many chiffons and tulles. There are to be brilliant effects in flowered gauzes, some as beautiful as a dream, some as ugly as may be, and all to find purchasers one way and another. There are French wreaths in both silks and gauzes for evening wear, designs in clusters of flowers and in floral medallions, and there are all-over flower designs which have no beginning and no ending. Some of these in the Eastern gauzes are $5 and $6 a yard, and, while there are many in bright colors, the most effective are in the violets and white and in the blacks and whites. Some of these latter are charming and just the thing for the women who do not wish colors. These Eastern gauzes are forty inches wide.

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In fine white nets there are many different effects in spangled goods. There are fine spangles put on in decided patterns and others in patterns so uncertain that there is only an effect of shadows where the spangles are a little closer together in some places than in others.

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White chiffons are also spangled with the tiniest of spangles or in some pretty things there are pattern effect in larger spangles. In one there is a pattern of silver stars upon the thin white stuff.

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All sorts of long sprays of flowers are to be seen ready for wear with evening costumes, and some of the flowers have jeweled centres and others are sprinkled with jeweled dew drops. One of the most effective of these flower sprays is of big-petaled lilies of white with the centre of each flower a small mountain of pearls and diamonds and dew drops here and there on the leaves. Geraniums, popular this Summer, are still to the fore, and a long spray of them has the flowers also dotted here and there with the crystal dew drops. Pond lilies are effective, and there are always, of course, roses.

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Coronation turnovers come in white silk shaped in points, with a large coronet on the front and two smaller ones, one on each side of the collars. These are in bright colors, red predominating with a little yellow and just a touch of blue. There are turnover cuffs to match with the coronets smaller.

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Other patterns in bright colors are to be seen on other white silk turnovers, flowers and fruits, strawberries in their natural colors on one set, at this time of year a little out of season it would seem.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fall Silks and Dress Goods At the Right Prices.

Busy Days in the

Great New Furniture Store

On the Fifth Floor.

AN ovation is being accorded the Furniture Store this week. Those who have not been in the store since the Furniture moved from the Third to the Fifth Floor were lavish in their praises.

"I think it is one of the handsomest furniture stores in the United States,"

said one shopper, a woman of keen discernment and much experience.

Everybody who goes to the Fifth Floor says nice things about the new store. Everything is conspicuously attractive. There is no element of staleness. The lustre of freshness blooms everywhere.

Ideas in furniture are as plentiful as leaves on a tree in Summer.

Hints are everywhere. Over on the 19th street side of the floor are a number of rooms furnished as parlors, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, bed-rooms, libraries, dens, and so on. On the opposite side are offices and counting-rooms. Plenty of inspiration.

You come here, perhaps, in doubt what to buy. You leave with your head full of ideas and all sorts of feasible plans before you.

The better you know this fine Furniture Store the more you will like it. A great place to visit, particularly if you're inclined to exercise judicious economy.

The Many Specials for To-day Include Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Closets and Brass Beds at One-Third Off the Usual Prices.

You can't afford to ignore the details.

We can't duplicate these prices at any other time, for the lines indicated are samples. Only one of each kind. Deliver your purchases when you request. But don't lose the opportunity; much too rare to miss.

SIDEBOARDS; All in quartered oak, golden oak finish, with all conveniences, such as lined silver drawer, linen drawer and dish closets.

Sideboard, special price for to-day, 44.00
Sideboard, special price for to-day, 30.00
Sideboard, special price for to-day, 35.00
Sideboard, special price for to-day, 30.00
Sideboard, special price for to-day, 25.00
Sideboard, special price for to-day, 22.00
Sideboard, special price for to-day, 21.00

DINING TABLES; quartered oak, polish finish, some in 6-ft. and some in 8-ft. sizes, all of the latest patterns, but only the samples left.

Dining Table, special for to-day, 14.50
Dining Table, special for to-day, 14.00
Dining Table, special for to-day, 13.50
Dining Table, special for to-day, 12.00
Dining Table, special for to-day, 11.00
Dining Table, special for to-day, 9.50
Dining Table, special for to-day; 8.50

CHINA CLOSETS, quartered oak, golden oak finish, many patterns to choose from, but only one of each pattern; all marked at prices that will sell them quickly.

China Closet, special price for to-day, 35.00
China Closet, special price for to-day, 29.00
China Closet, special price for to-day, 25.00
China Closet, special price for to-day, 22.00
China Closet, special price for to-day, 18.00
China Closet, special price for to-day, 16.00

BRASS BED, with two-inch posts, large husks and heavy laterals, finished and lacquered in the best manner; in all sizes; special for to-day, 26.00

BRASS BED, with 1½ continuous bent posts, scroll design in head and foot; size 4.6 only, 39.50

(Fifth Floor.)

The Upholstery Store

Is Radiant with New Attractions.

BEAUTIFUL things from here and abroad to lend fresh grace and additional charm and comfort to your homes. And, what is more,

The Savings in Every Instance Are Unusually Liberal.

We are constantly searching the markets for what is best and most practical. Being buyers on an enormous scale, it naturally follows that we can sell at prices indisputably lower than those asked elsewhere.

For to-day we announce a Special Sale of Lace Curtains, Tapestry Portieres and Couch Covers.

These, however, are but a few of the specials for to-day. People back from Summer sojourns, and now engaged in getting their homes ready for Fall and Winter, will not hesitate to avail themselves of an opportunity so strictly advantageous.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

A SAVING OF HALF TO TWO-THIRDS ON EVERY PAIR.

HEAVY ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, perfectly reversible; well fringed; best colorings; $4.50 quality; per pair, 2.75

BORDERED PORTIERES, with exquisite lace appliqued borders; $9.00 and $9.50 qualities; per pair, 5.00

LACE CURTAINS.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS; exquisite new scroll and medallion patterns, beautifully wrought on extra quality net; about 800 pairs; in small quantities, 2 to 6 pairs of a kind; marked at ⅓ off regular prices; per pair, 2.95, 4.75, 6.90, 8.75

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS; made from the finest grade of Saxony yarns; finished with patent overlock edges; 1,500 pairs in over 60 of the latest Fall designs; specially priced for to-day as follows; per pair, 89., 1.50, 2.25, 2.95

COUCH COVERS.

NEGUS COUCH COVERS, in rich geometrical patterns; fringed all round; beautiful Turkish colorings; $3.50 value; each, 2.10

KELIM COUCH COVERS, rich Oriental colorings; extra heavy reversible quality; $6.00 value; each, 3.25

(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

In the Wine and Liquor Store.

Our prices bring within your reach purest qualities at smallest possible cost.

MALT VIGOR, the perfect tonic; a peptonized extract of malt and hops, invaluable as a maker of Blood, Nerve and Brain, per doz., 1.50

ENGLISH XXX PALE ALE, special brew, 1.00

BALLANTINE'S EXTRA PORTER, per doz., 1.00

CONSOLADOR, IMPORTED PORT; rich, fruity wine; per gallon, $3.75; per bottle, 1.00

MONTILLA, IMPORTED SHERRY; per gallon, $2.90; per bottle, 75

PURITAN PORT OR SHERRY; per gallon, $1.35; per bottle, 40

MEDOC (CLARET) or CABINET RIESLING; per case, $3.00; per gal., 1.10

OLD CROW WHISKEY; per case, $7.50; per gallon, $2.50; per bottle, 65

MOUNT VERNON RYE; per case, $8.25; per gallon, $2.75; per bottle, 75

NORMANDY RYE; per case, $11.00; per gallon, $3.25; per bottle, 1.00

LAUBENHEIMER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne; per case, 12 quarts, 4.85

SAINT JULIEN, imported from Armand Freres; per case 12 quarts, 5.00

SAUTERNES, imported from Frederic Dumezil; per case, 12 quarts, 7.35

(Fourth Floor.)

Fine China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac.

No Fall Sale Was Ever So Important.

NEVER before has such an extensive display of superior quality wares been assembled under one roof.

American Cut Crystal, which is the finest in the world, is shown in brilliant designs and pleasing varieties.

Table Glassware, Steins, Bric-a-Brac, Fancy China Pieces and Statuary are here in best assortments.

The Dinnerware Section, of which "Open Stock" patterns are a leading feature, displays the largest variety in New York.

DINNERWARE.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated in two colors, 5.00

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, "Open Stock" pattern, fine thin porcelain, very handsomely decorated, 7.25

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin Austrian china from the celebrated Weimar factory; these sets cannot be procured in New York City for less than $20.00; special to-day, 11.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, "Open Stock" pattern, and three rich border decorations, every piece full gold lined; value $22.00, 16.50

DINNER SETS, "Open Stock" pattern, very finest French Limoges china, very richly decorated, 35.00

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, 3.95

BRIC-A-BRAC.

We have a very large assortment of Marble Busts and Figures, &c., ranging in prices from $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, $35.00, up to $200.00.

A special assortment of designs formerly ranging in prices at $12.00, $14.00, $15.00, and $16.00; choice to-day, 10.00

VERY FANCY DESIGNS, in life size; value $45.00, 35.00

FANCY PEDESTALS, regular $10.00, $12.00 and $25.00; special to-day at $7.00, $8.00, and 17.50

FRENCH LIMOGES PLAQUES, 10-inch size, hand-painted, with heavy coin gold edges; value $2.50, 1.50

BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, 10 inches high, handsomely gold traced, rich colors, imported; value 50c., 25

FANCY BISQUE PIECES, immense variety; value 75c. and $1.00, 50

CUT GLASS.

FINEST AMERICAN CUT GLASS, all hand painted, rich deep-cut designs. An entire stock of Cut Glass, all the latest designs, fancy shape Bowls, Nappies, Decanters, Punch Bowls, Peppers, Salts, &c. It is impossible to quote prices on such an immense variety, so will only mention a few items.

CUT-GLASS 8-INCH FRUIT OR BERRY BOWLS, chrysanthemum designs, 3.50

SUGARS AND CREAMS, extra large size; very rich designs; value $7.00, 4.25

BON-BON OR OLIVE DISHES, with or without handle, 1.00

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin lead-blown glass, very rich engraved designs; value per doz 75c., 50

JELLY TUMBLERS, tight-fitting tin tops, best quality crystal glass, 23

WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted bottoms; special; per dozen, 23

STEINS.

GERMAN BEER STEINS, raised mottoes and colored figures, fancy metal top, sold at 75c., 50

A large variety of Steins, ranging in prices from 25c. to $35.00. A's of the latest importations just received.

(Basement.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

OUR NEGLECTED SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It may seem a little harsh, in the light of the very large expenditure for schools in New York and the really extraordinary energy and skill with which the work of the Board of Education and the executive force under Dr. MAXWELL is done, to speak of the 60,000 children who cannot this year get full schooling as neglected. Certainly we should be the last to impute to those in charge of the schools any conscious neglect or any lack of earnestness in doing all that can be done under the system that prevails and the conditions existing. But we are convinced that the system does neglect the most urgent and important needs of the school population and that the other conditions are in large part the outgrowth of this mistaken system. The radical fault in the system is that the needs of the younger pupils have been persistently, and even deliberately, sacrificed to the needs and to the desires of the older pupils and their parents and teachers.

It is perfectly true that New York cannot, within the debt limitation imposed by the Constitution, for a long time yet provide enough school buildings to met the wants of its actual school population and of that which is sure to be added by normal increase. Dr. MAXWELL is reported as saying that this most desirable end cannot be reached in thirty years. We think that without a change in the system and a prompt and thorough reversal of the policy we have referred to the most unfortunate and injurious situation now existing will not be remedied within the time mentioned. The enrolled children in all the schools this year will reach very near the tremendous number of half a million. Of these at least 60,000 will have to be content with half-time teaching. It is plain that in such teaching no real justice can be done to the pupils. And it is equally plain that the thousands who are crowded into large classes, even when they are allowed the full day in school, cannot be taught in the best way. That is to say, they cannot be taught in the best way now possible under the present system, and the very best way now possible is far below what could be done if the means of the schools were concentrated where they should be on the highest teaching of the lowest classes. In short, in the deprivation of all schooling for many, in the half schooling for thousands more, in the crowding and hurrying of still other thousands, and in the defective training of all, the present system does produce and must produce the effect of neglect.

As we have said, we think that the present Board of Education and its executive staff are doing all that can be done, and the present City Government, while it has, we believe, made some mistakes in its appropriations, has, on the whole, been liberal in spirit. The situation which has grown up is a complicated one, and some of the causes that have helped to bring it about are remote and difficult to reach. But there is one element in it that stands out clearly. It is that practically all the deficiency in school accommodation is among the younger children, and substantially all among the children of the poor. The simplicity and obviousness of this fact point to the only reform that will do much good. It is to turn the money from the schools for the older children to meet the needs of the younger. That would gradually and in no very long time change the conditions. And it is a policy demanded by justice and by the highest expediency.

The younger children most need schooling. A very large proportion of them must get it before the age of twelve, approximately, or they cannot get it at all. This class are the children of parents who cannot send them to school after that age. These parents are entitled to the very best schooling for their offspring that the State or city can provide, and society needs that such schooling shall be provided. Children of that age not only require the very best training, but they respond to it. It is possible, with the right sort of training, to determine largely the character of their future. No investment that the community could make would yield such rich returns as the thorough training of all children under twelve according to the most intelligent methods of science. Our present system not only neglects this source of great benefit and of security for good citizenship, but it wastes enormous amounts in trying to do later for a part of the children what could and should be done for all. It is a perverse, top-heavy, ill-adapted system, which does not meet the pressing, universal, permanent needs of the city. It cannot too soon be reformed.

THE STATUS OF THE HAITIAN "REBELS."

Inasmuch as the commander of the German gunboat Panther in destroying the Haitian rebel gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot has done the very thing that Commander MCCREA threatened to do under instructions from the United States Government, it ought to be plain even to the editors of London newspapers that "American susceptibilities" have been in no wise ruffled by the incident. It is a principle that we have repeatedly affirmed and acted on that the business of organizing and conducting rebellions in our sister republics of this continent cannot be allowed to interfere with the rights of American commerce. In sinking the Crête-à-Pierrot Germany has acted on this principle, on our principle.

When MELLO and DA GAMA, having in their possession the Brazilian Navy and being in rebellion against the Government of Brazil, declared the Port of Rio de Janeiro to be under their blockade, sundry British and American merchantmen desiring to enter the port and discharge their cargoes appealed to their respective naval commanders there present for protection. The British Admiral was a little slow to act, apparently being not quite sure of his ground. Admiral BENHAM of the United States Navy informed the Captains of the merchantmen that he would see them safely to their wharves, and sent word to the rebellious Brazilians that if they attempted to interfere there would be instant trouble.

This was the British procedure also in the case of the Peruvian monitor Huascar. In May, 1877, the crew of that vessel revolted, declared for the insurgent Government of PIEROLA, and put out to sea from the Harbor of Callao. The Lima Government declared her a "rebel." The Huascar stopped several British vessels, and from one of them took two officers who were intending to enter the service of the Peruvian Government. She also seized coal belonging to British subjects. The British cruiser Shah was sent to seize her. There was an engagement, but the Huascar escaped. Subsequently, when the Huascar had surrendered to the Peruvian Government, that Government had the hardihood to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the conduct of the commander of the Shah. The law officers of the Crown gave the opinion that as the Huascar was sailing under no national flag, but was an "irresponsible depredating cruiser," the conduct of the Admiral must be approved. In the House of Commons debate the Attorney General admitted that the case would have been different if there had been an existing rebellion entitled to the rights of belligerency.

This is substantially the view taken by Judge BROWN in the case of the brigantine Ambrose Light, a vessel carrying the Colombian flag and what purported to be a commission as a man-of-war from PEDROA LARA, claiming to be "citizen President" of Colombia, an insurgent against the recognized Government. The Ambrose Light was seized by the United States gunboat Alliance and brought to New York for adjudication as a prize. There was no proof that she had committed or intended other depredations than such as might be incident to the insurgent struggle and to the so-called blockade of Cartagena. Judge BROWN held that "in the absence of any recognition of rebel belligerence or of an existing state of war in Colombia, either by that Government or by any other nation, the rebel commission of their own vessel as a vessel of war was in the eye of international law unauthorized and void; that the seizure of the vessel as piratical was technically authorized by the law of nations." Nevertheless, as in a letter of Secretary BAYARD there was an implied recognition of a state of war in Colombia, the vessel was not condemned. While the seizure of her was lawful at the time, she was released on payment of the costs.

It is perfectly evident that we went to the very verge of our right and authority in the case of the Ambrose Light. We incur the gravest risks when we assume to treat as "pirates" vessels of organized political societies carrying on hostile insurgent operations against the recognized Government of their country. The Governments we recognize in the countries to the south of us would be delighted to have us proceed against their rebels as "pirates" and sink and destroy them as enemies of the human race. But it is not true that they are enemies of the human race. They are enemies only of a particular Government, and so long as they conduct their insurrectionary operations in such a manner as not to interfere with us or with our commercial rights we have no right to interfere with them. It is when they do interfere with us that we are privileged to use force against them. Haiti informs the German Foreign Office that the Firminist gunboat was a pirate. Germany would make a great mistake if she based the justification of her act upon the assertion of piracy. The true principle appears to have been laid down by CALVO in discussing the Ambrose Light case:

> The Government, the tranquillity and the existence of which are imperiled by rebellion, is sovereign, as no one denies, in punishing and repelling by all the forces it possesses the attacks directed against it; but it does not suffice that it should attach to these attacks the title of piracy, in order that the rebellion should be transformed, ipso facto, as regards foreign States, into a crime against the law of nations, punishable as such. These States can, at most, look on these acts as those of belligerents, especially if the rebellion is prolonged, assumes a serious form, and partakes clearly of the character of civil war. If the rebel ships do not limit themselves to attacking the Government or the forces of the Government against which they have rebelled, but commit acts of hostility or of damage against ships of other nations, these nations have then the right to obtain direct satisfaction by seizing them and inflicting the customary punishment on them, in conformity with the law of nations, or indirect, by handing them over to the Government whose allegiance they have thrown off by rebellion.

THE LIMITATIONS OF ROYALTY.

At the entertainment in the Potsdam Palace of the foreign guests who had attended the Fall manoeuvres the German Emperor spoke very freely to Gens. CORBIN, YOUNG, and WOOD of his well-known desire to visit this country, but added regretfully: "I fear I shall never realize that dream."

It might be supposed that since the visit of Prince HENRY the Kaiser would see his way clear to avail himself of an opportunity to have an experience which would not only give him great pleasure but do him a great deal of good. It is difficult to imagine anything more educating to one of the Emperor's training and temperament than to spend a few weeks in a prosperous and happy country where the traditions of royalty are unknown, and where the people manage to get along very well without King or Court or nobility or a military establishment of burdensome magnitude or impoverishing cost, and where the favorite amusement is lèse majesté in one form or another. That he could usefully apply what he would learn on such a trip in the discharge of his imperial duties and functions is not at all improbable. To broaden one's horizon is always beneficial, and even as liberal and enlightened a monarch as WILLIAM would find himself the better for it if he could take a month off, and as Cól. HOHENZOLLERN, or even as COMTE DE GLATZ or DUC DE SAXE, visit this country and have the kind of a time our people would give him in all hospitality and good-fellowship. Obviously, he could not come as King of Prussia or German Emperor and receive the kind of attention to which he is accustomed at home. If as wise as his general intelligence would lead us to believe, he would not want it. To dispense for a little while with the forms and ceremonies of his artificial life in his own kingdom would make him young again, fill his lungs with vitalizing air, clear his brain, and suggest a hundred schemes of benefit to his people, and, incidentally, his family.

Should the Emperor find it consistent with his plans to arrange an American visit, we can at least promise him as good a time as he desires and a supply of new and durable impressions which he cannot hope to gain in the circumscribed life of his own official circle or from the exchange of visits with royalty in or out of his own country. It may not be possible, but since the return of Prince HENRY and the recounting of his experiences, we venture to say that the regret he expresses at the fact that his dream of an American tour is not likely to be realized is sincere and heartfelt. Kings and Emperors pay full prices for what they get in the way of satisfaction from royal or imperial state, in finding the things they really want to do impracticable for reasons which do not obtain in the lives of mortals not burdened with the cares and responsibilities attached to a crown. The German Emperor is not so constituted that he can take himself or his functions other than quite seriously, and the idea that he is entitled to a vacation if he wants it probably has not occurred to him. Should it do so, there is no country on earth to which he could go with the assurance of a warmer welcome—even though it might lack something in formality and be more like a protracted and peripatetic "commers" than he has known since his student days.

A MIRROR FOR CONGRESSMEN.

A correspondent directs a jet of ice water on the patriotism of some of our millionaires because they have bought works of ancient art abroad for sums which used to be spoken of as a "King's ransom" in those epochs when people thought Kings worthy of ransom, and he directs it with his marble hand, not because the objects were bought, but because, having been acquired, they are kept in Europe instead of being submitted to the uncovenanted mercies of the United States Treasury as exemplified by the Custom House. Having made their myriad dollars in the United States, he argues, they should not begrudge the Treasury the millions which would accrue to Uncle Sam if they brought their art treasures over and faced the inevitable.

It is an argument by no means lacking in shrewdness and humor, if regarded as one ad hominem and applied strictly to warhorses on the Republican side of politics and those Democrats who quake in their boots lest the great god of Protectionism should be toppled from his niche above the Altar of the Trusts, the while they pretend to flout that god, the secret emblem of their faith. There is poetic justice in finding the man who has made millions by industries protected to the verge of paresis hoist by his own petard and confronted with the question whether he can nerve himself to part with some of it in order to get his pictures and bric-à-brac home. But the fallacy is that while a few ardent protectionists are standing, a laughing stock for gods and men, before this dilemma, thousands who do not worship at the same shrine are prevented from adding to the country's wealth any desirable things which would prove a source of inspiration to our artists and artisans and make for the higher education.

Instead of aspersing the patriotism of these amateurs it would be better to regard the matter from a larger outlook and find in their action a lesson to our legislators. Congress has before it, concealed somewhere in a pigeonhole of the responsible but blandly forgetful committee, a bill asking a very slight improvement in the absurd situation as regards works of art. According to this bill, objects of art made fifty years before the day of importation are to be admitted free of duty. The only industry that could be affected by the passage of the bill would be that of fabricating bogus antiques; but this can scarcely be said to exist here, however it may flourish in Paris, Brussels, Florence, and Rome. Its passage would bring into the country many wonderful things, the like of which never will be seen again, because they are the product of conditions which can never reappear. Art works as fine may be produced, but not exactly the same, not such as typify the culture of past centuries in certain nations on certain favored spots of the globe, their religious and ethical ideals, their way of looking at nature.

The brazen bogy of protectionism frightens our legislators out of all common sense and decency, so that one bill after another framed to cure a little the foolishness of the duty on works of art goes to its grave-niche in the Congressional columbarium with no one to sing its requiem in the press. Artists and art lovers and museum directors—who are certainly impartial witnesses, since objects for museums come in free—make organizations and petition Congress and try to interest the newspapers, all in vain. Having written itself down an ass, Congress has grown to love its own long ears. Let us applaud these millionaires who are holding up the mirror. Perhaps the day will come when it recognizes how ridiculous it appears to levy a duty on antiquities.

NATIONAL RECIPROCITY.

The above is the title of a magazine published monthly by the National Reciprocity League, Non-Partisan, which was organized in Chicago last Spring. It is a sensible and valuable publication, which we think will be found of interest to all engaged in any considerable branch of American industry. It is not at all heated in temper or extravagant in statement, but appears to try to serve the reciprocity movement by supplying pertinent facts, with reasonable comments. The first number opens with a detailed report of the famous speech delivered at Buffalo last year by the late President MCKINLEY, in which the need of the country for reciprocity was so clearly and weightily explained—an appropriate introduction.

In glancing over the names of the Directors of the National Reciprocity League, one cannot fail to be impressed by the variety and strength of the industries represented. Men connected with large concerns in carriage manufacture, in steel and iron works, in flour milling, in agricultural implements, in shoe manufacture, in locomotives, in furniture, and in stock breeding—all these are to be found. The movement in which these gentlemen are earnestly engaged is evidently not merely non-partisan, but a business movement, which touches directly many of the most important lines of production. The magazine is published from the Adams Express Building in Chicago, and we recommend it heartily to those who desire to get accurate information about a matter of great and growing interest to the whole country.

SOCIALISM IN BOSTON.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening, called to urge the settlement of the anthracite coal strike by "mediation, arbitration, or conciliation," was captured by the Socialists, who turned the discussion into unexpected channels and passed the following resolution:

> Resolved, That we, the people of Massachusetts, in mass meeting assembled in Faneuil Hall, the historic Cradle of Liberty, on this Sept. 8, 1902, demand the Government ownership and operation of the coal mines as the best means of ending the present strike in the anthracite coal regions, and of securing justice and liberty to the mine workers and of preventing the occurrence of all such deplorable and unhappy conditions.

It would be interesting to know whether this resolution reflects the views of the people of Massachusetts or whether a noisy and insistent body of intruders diverted the meeting from its real purpose and committed it to an expression of views in no respect representative of public opinion in Massachusetts. It would seem as if the resolution very well expressed the Boston view of the duty of the Government in the present emergency, since all of the enthusiasm was called out by the resolution above quoted and by the speeches made in support of it. The incident is instructive and may well set the student of the tendencies of thought in this country to studying the nature of the forces at work in New England to shape public opinion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Such little hostility to railroads, as such, as still survives among those who live, either literally or metaphorically, in the backwoods, could hardly withstand intelligent consideration of certain phenomena, to which President ROOSEVELT, in his speech to the firemen at Chattanooga, called attention. It was one of the not too numerous occasions when the President has restrained his naturally strong inclination to expound the moral multiplication table long enough to present certain facts which, though widely known, are not so widely realized, and therefore are well worth talking about. Railroads have undoubtedly been guilty of many a sin, both of commission and of omission, but as an inevitable consequence of the conditions under which railroad work is done they have created a class of men with qualities that make them an element of strength in the country—of men who, as the President pointed out, are not only sober and intelligent, but who combine to a marked and unusual degree the contrasting and almost contradictory qualities of discipline and initiative. The railroader, whatever his rank, yields prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders coming through legitimate channels, but he does it without a trace of servility, and if, as often happens in his business, the orders do not come, he is no less prompt in accepting the responsibilities of the situation thus created and getting out of its difficulties by the exercise of his own brains and skill. In other days the sea developed similar men in considerable numbers, and does so still to some extent, but the railroads add thousands every year to this most admirable army, as their reticulation grows closer, and in that way, as by their practical and highly efficient inculcation of temperance principles upon all their employés, they exert a truly beneficent influence on every community. It is not necessary to be "grateful" to the railroads for all this, since the exertion of the beneficent influence is incidental, and in a manner involuntary, but it does deserve recognition, and in discussion should balance, so far as it goes, the harm done by secret discriminations in rates and by real or apparent disregard for public rights and convenience.

—In Emperor WILLIAM'S declaration that "electric cars are the enemies of humanity," one gets new proof of that monarch's instinctive caution in the use of language, and one appreciates afresh how cautious he is in reaching conclusions, how carefully he looks at every side of a question before he expresses an opinion, and how absurd were the fears once entertained that his impulsiveness might some day cause trouble for his own people and others. Of course electric cars are the enemies of humanity. The consequences when they run over a human being are invariably serious; when it is a fair and square run-over they are almost always fatal. Electric cars of particular viciousness have been known to chase a victim into a side street and up his own doorsteps, finally to slaughter him on his own threshold, and not only do they dismember, eviscerate, wound, or contuse, as opportunity offers—the general public daring to dispute their right of way—but they often treat the paying passenger no better, utilizing for this nefarious purpose such devices as collisions and derailments, all evidences of a wicked and untamable nature and thoroughly justifying the Kaiser's denunciation. To be sure, the electric car has its more genial moments. It doesn't kill quite everybody in the streets through which it passes, and a determined advocate—the lawyer hired to defend a damage suit, for example—might expatiate at length on the building up of suburban regions, with all the betterment of city life involved, that has followed the introduction of the electric car, and he might even say that cities as they are now known would be impossible without this means of transportation over their interminable distances; but these are small matters and of no importance. They must be, since Emperor WILLIAM ignores them and contents himself with the broad statement that electric cars are the enemies of humanity.

—After praising the determination of Harvard University to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years' course, as "a step in the right direction," Harper's Weekly gravely asks if there are not other steps which American universities should take—steps by which "a young man who proposes (sic) to become a doctor, or a lawyer, or a follower of a profession of some sort, may get at the really serious work of preparation a little sooner than now seems possible." It has large doubts whether an A. B. is of any measurable value—this because "there are A. B.'s in the world who lack ordinary sense"—and it wants increased severity in college discipline. "There is no reason," we read with some astonishment, "why the student who enters college with the idea of preparing himself for civil life should not be held to a regimen of the strictest sort than that the youths who go to Annapolis or to West Point should be permitted to play their way through the course prescribed by the curriculum. The whole system needs stiffening up if our colleges are really to do their best work, and until the academic departments of our universities are placed upon the same plane of efficiency as our professional schools university authorities will have fallen short of the performance of the full measure of their duty." Now, "our professional schools," West Point and Annapolis apart, do little more than offer opportunities for study to men with the inclination and ability to utilize those opportunities, and as for their efficiency—well, the technical papers are far from enthusiastic about that, and the technical papers are supposed to know what's what in their special domains. Harper's Weekly adds: "There is tremendous work ahead for the young man of to-day, and the sooner he gets at it, properly equipped, shorn of all the inutilities, which he may cultivate as a pastime if he is minded so to do, the better it will be for all concerned." Of course that is true in a way, but that reference to "inutilities" worries us. What does it mean by "inutilities"? General cultivation and what used to be called "a liberal education"?

—It is pleasant to see that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has changed the inscription on the seats of its open cars to the extent of welcoming smokers to the eight, instead of the four, rear seats, but while the company was about it, why didn't it make the other change we suggested and announce in that inscription that the capacity of each seat is five persons instead of six? It is true that these seats will hold six passengers, and in comparative comfort if all of the six happen to be living skeletons, but New Yorkers, as a rule, give convincing evidence by their physical proportions of their ability to earn and get enough to eat, and in nine cases out of ten, if not in ninety-nine out of a hundred, five of them are as many as a seat in the new cars will hold without enforcing an obnoxious propinquity. Thanks to the use of electricity, travel on the east side elevated roads has already become, and on the west side roads soon will be, if not always pleasant, at least always less unpleasant, than it has been in the dreadful past, and while the Manhattan people are giving evidence of repentance for their innumerable misdeeds, they ought to behave as well as they possibly can. We and other kindly advisers are always ready to point out the path of duty, so they have no excuse for going astray—or for crowding six passengers into the space where only five can be happy and handsome.

THE DUTY ON ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's North American a writer says of the several wealthy collectors of works of art—P. A. B. Widener, J. P. Morgan, W. L. Elkins, John G. Johnson, E. Burgess Warren, Thomas W. Lawson, and Charles T. Yerkes—"I know personally of $30,000,000 worth of paintings now in Europe owned by American collectors which will never be brought to this country so long as the 20 per cent. duty on works of art remains in effect. I know Mr. Morgan feels very strongly that this duty is an imposition."

I leave it to any average citizen of the United States who is able to pass an unprejudiced opinion upon any public matter to say whether these eminent men can be considered as patriotic Americans who deliberately evade the just laws of this country by such a course. Pre-eminently favored as most of them have been in their opportunities of amassing their colossal fortunes and strongly intrenched as are the trusts with which they are more or less identified, behind the tariff wall, why, then, should these men of all others grumble at and refuse to obey the laws by withholding from the people the money due from them upon articles of luxury pure and simple? If the example of Mr. Walters of Baltimore, who makes no cry of injustice in the matter of duty, and who is already known to open his priceless collections to the public, were followed by others the $30,000,000 worth of art would be in the country already and the duty cheerfully paid.

It is claimed that no investment is so sure to pay largely as rare collections of works of art and diamonds and the like. Why, then, this objection from wealthy men so highly favored?

A. W. LYMAN.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8, 1902.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND TRUST CONTROL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a clear and able manner Mr. Roosevelt has shown that the formation of the so-called trusts is but an application in the commercial world of the right and proper principle of consolidation—a principle equally applicable to every form of human activity. By unanswerable logic he has shown that we have but taken one more step along the path of National development. He advocates an amendment to our Constitution to watch over and control this normal process of an unfolding and increasing strength in our National life.

Objections have been raised to his suggestion; he has been called impracticable, derided, and even accused of vote-hunting. But is he impracticable, is he worthy of derision, and is the cry of warning and guidance that he has sent out to his countrymen of necessity to be translated as an appeal for votes? In showing the rightfulness of the existence of consolidation, and the magnitude of the problems that must arise in any consideration of their control, has he not also declared, over and over again, that an equal magnitude of time must elapse, and an equal magnitude of patience be displayed, before such problems can be thoroughly answered?

His recognition of the need that the Nation has for possessing the enormous power that lies in combination, when accompanied by his recognition of the enormity of the task that must devolve upon those who attempt to rightfully control this power, should alone save him from the charge of impracticability, and from the cowardly abuse of ridicule. If a constitutional amendment is needed the man who, as Chief Executive of the Nation, advocates such amendment is neither impracticable nor ridiculous because the coming Congress, or the next, or the next fails to pass it.

Do we now think of vote-hunting in connection with that man in the Virginia Assembly, Patrick Henry, or with that man from Massachusetts, Samuel Adams, when in 1765, from North to South, their cry rang over the colonies for that independence which did not come until 1776, and which formed the very basis of our Constitution itself? Do we now charge, or even care, whether the desire for votes mingled with the patriotism voiced in those speeches which filled the halls of Congress for so many years, and which were finally resultant in the last three amendments to that Constitution?

The same line of reasoning which proves that the appearance of the trust is but a manifestation of national increase and national development in that everlasting march toward national maturity would likewise seem to prove the necessity for that constantly widening sphere of controlling power that is ever called for by a process of development. The parent is sufficient for the child, but as that child grows it comes successively and rightfully under subjection to family, neighborhood, county, State, and Nation.

The abolition of tariff would undoubtedly reduce the complexities of the problem, but it would never solve it. The withdrawal of too abundant luxury, the withdrawal of all useless and weakening attempts at help and support makes strong manhood possible to the youth, but only possible; it is rightful guidance and sufficient control, after all, that makes such manhood certain. Then let us cease from carping criticism of one who, ignoring a mere temporary check, and seeing perchance beyond the horizon of a political campaign, raises his voice in the land calling attention to the present and fast forming of a new and mighty force—the wonderful force of commercial combination; a force that is National in its extent, National in its application and usefulness, and National in its developing strength and life.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks, and we are none of us wise enough to declare him wrong, that this force is perhaps growing too big to be longer sufficiently held in check from Trenton, Sacramento, Albany, and Richmond, and that the time is approaching when to the supervising power of the State capitals must be added the controling power of Washington.

EDWARD S. LEWIS.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 7, 1902.

TOM JOHNSON AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial regarding the position of Tom L. Johnson reminds me of a matter that came under my observation during the debate on the Wilson tariff bill. The iron and steel schedule was before the House, and Mr. Johnson had the floor, and was earnestly speaking in favor of the removal of most of the duty from steel rails. He was interrupted by Mr. Dalzell, who desired to ask a question. Having received the permission from Mr. Johnson, he then inquired of him how he, Mr. Johnson, (who was then at the head of one of the largest, if not the largest of steel rail concerns in the country,) could reconcile his present action with his duty to the steel rail company. As nearly as I can remember, Mr. Johnson replied as follows:

"I will reply to the distinguished gentleman by saying first that I was not sent here to represent any corporation or manufacturing concern; I am here to represent the people. Also, that we in this country can manufacture steel rails more cheaply than any other country in the world, and there should be no duty upon them. I know what I am talking about, as I have been long in the business, and am also familiar with the foreign modes in the same."

I have been quoting from memory, and it is possible that I may not have given Mr. Johnson's exact language, but I have given its substance.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 8, 1902.

Recollection of Another Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day is a little misleading regarding Tom Johnson. I heard him speak in Brooklyn many years before the Dingley bill was born, and during the speech he said: "I am spending time and money trying to educate the public to accept free trade and public ownership of public utilities, and believe some day they will wake up to the fact that high tariffs and private ownership of street railroads, &c., are against the best interests of the majority of people. But so long as these special favors are going to be given away, Tom Johnson might as well get his share with the rest."

J. CULLEN.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1902.

THE LESSON OF THE COAL STRIKE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In every age and in every struggle the force of events makes reformers of many who are little inclined to be such. The coal strike brings oppression home to a large class who have hitherto regarded it complacently from afar off. The strike has surely taught the well-to-do some sympathy for their less fortunate brothers.

In a somewhat primitive society absolute ownership does comparatively little harm, but whenever the exercise of such claims excludes a large portion of the population from a like participation then this must give way to the needs of society. And when we consider that the last few years have shown that no industry is so complex and no natural resource is so plentiful and widely distributed that it may not be monopolized, the limitation in ownership becomes more imperative. THE TIMES has several times spoken of this limitation. But is it not a fact that we have been so jealous of the "rights of property" that in law those rights are practically absolute?

What, then, is the ultimate issue? Shall the great mass of people be denied free access to the resources of nature from which all must live? Shall monopoly in the name of ownership stand between producer and consumer, levying such tribute as the necessities of both will permit? Shall any one be permitted to deal out the bounties of nature and the product of others' labor as if he were the Creator?

What will the remedy be? Some say fight them with the tariff. As well might you "try to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes." Publicity says another. Good; isn't it? Compulsory arbitration will do some good at least. It will recognize the limitation of ownership for the public good, but at the same time it will recognize their right to levy tribute while regulating its amount. As long as the means of production and distribution are in private hands for private gain, we will have strikes, panics, disorder and the labor question in all its phases.

Civilization is an evolution and cannot turn back. Competition is dead. The trust has taught us much—the economy of cooperation and the power of organization. It is here to stay, but let us nationalize it. We are moving in that direction. As the Stamp Act hastened the political independence of the colonies, so, I believe, the obstinacy of the coal operators and the rapacity of the Beef Trust will hasten the downfall of capitalism and the establishment of collective ownership under a cooperative commonwealth.

W. H. PAINE.

West New York, N. J., Sept. 8, 1902.

OBJECTIONS TO THE STOKES SITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to submit a few objections to the proposed purchase of the Stokes site on Madison Avenue.

The location is inconvenient for a public structure. If a site is indispensable, it should be upon or near all lines of communication, such as the car lines on Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, or Fifty-ninth Streets, at their junction with the north and south lines of railway.

The plot in question is too irregular in shape for a city building, and will require enlargement by adding thereto other property owned by the Jerome estate and leased for a long term of years. Condemnation of this property will involve a large outlay for the fee and leasehold.

An ideal location for a municipal building is the Seventy-first Armory plot, corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, upon which a ten-story structure can be erected providing ample space for the regiment and all the proposed city offices. The subway station is adjacent, and the Thirty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, and Lexington Avenue surface cars in close proximity.

Personally, I oppose the city buying the Stokes site. With a charity donation annexed, this great city should not purchase property in that manner. If the land is worth $400,000 (which I seriously doubt) its full value should be paid to its owners and no favors asked.

The present location of the Board of Health, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, is as desirable, if not better, than the Stokes site. I is probably worth about $175,000, which, with the cost of an enlarged building, will be far less than the price of the Stokes land alone.

The city is paying large sums for costly sites. Why not minimize the number by constructing higher buildings? Schools can be made seven stories in height, affording ample space for all pupils at a small expense for sites and maintenance.

L. NAPOLEON LEVY.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

Assessment Discriminations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say to the writer who signs himself "Taxpayer" in Sunday's issue of your paper that the cases he cites of discriminations in the assessment of real estate in the lower part of the city are less glaring than some I could point out in the Bronx. Unimproved real estate is being taxed at a great deal less than it was under the Tammany régime, and at a valuation of one-fourth to one-third of its salable value.

ANOTHER TAXPAYER.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

The Opinion of a Small Boy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After careful consideration of your "Lady or the Tiger" conundrum of recent date apropos of the two boys seeking a situation, I have arrived at the conclusion that a possible solution of the question has been very aptly given by my little son, (a boy twelve years of age,) who thought "it depended upon the man which boy was accepted."

MRS. B. H. McPHERSON.

211 West Eighty-fifth Street.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Ready Permission to Ask.

"Might I ask you who lives here?"
"Certainly, Sir."
"Who is it, Sir?"
"Blest if I know."—Chicago News.

No Return.

"Yes," said the Cynical Codger, "it is mighty easy to trade your reputation for money, but you're up against it when you try to trade back."—Baltimore Herald.

A Basis to Work On.

"I see that John's speakin' on the financial question."
"Oh, yes."
"What's the old man doin' ?"
"Furnishin' the finances."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Fastidious Freak.

Manager—What is the matter with the glass eater?
Assistant—He is getting too tony.
Manager—How so?
Assistant—He refuses to eat anything but cut glass.—Philadelphia Record.

Resourceful Woman.

"My wife," says the first husband, "bought her a tailored suit last Spring and thought it would do wear this Fall."
"And will it?" asks the second husband.
"No, but she is sure that she can buy one this Fall that she can wear next Spring."—Judge.

FIGURING IT UP.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

The Captain strode the quarterdeck;
The crews were at the guns;
The powder flames leaped fiercely out,
Like as the lightning runs.
Afar the fortress rose, all grim,
And bellowed in reply,
Till smoke and fire and thunder sound
Shook both the sea and sky.
And the Captain took
His little book,
And figured away, while his fingers shook:
"2 into 10 goes 16 times,
And the square of 12 is 4;
79 is the cube of 6,
And my deck is wet with gore.
93 is the G. C. D.,
And 7 plus 2 is 5—
And my ship is shot to a battered hulk,
And I haven't a man alive!"

The other Captain in the fort,
Stood sadly on parade;
The gatlings, siege, and other guns
A fearsome racket made.
They boomed across the troubled waves,
Against the swooping ships,
And as their echoes thrilled the air
The Captain bit his lips.
And he also took
His little book
And figured it out with a worried look:
"6 per cent. of a dozen men,
And the sine of 18 more,
All bisected by 25,
And the arc of 94;
3 plus 8, to the decimal,
And the tare and tret," he said,
"Combined with the subdivided sum,
Shows all my men are dead."

Thus each side lost and each side won,
And each side fought the fray,
And now they're figuring upon
The powder bills to pay.
Grim war is awful, at its best,
But who will lose or lick
If he relies entirely on
The old arithmetic?

GERMAN WAR MANOEUVRES

Invaders Gain the Superior Position at the Day's End.

Emperor William Acting as Umpire—American Army Officers Witness the War Game at Frankfort-on-Oder.

FRANKFORT-ON-ODER, Sept. 9.—The war manoeuvres began to-day. A peaceful and sunlit spread of country to the west of here was covered by parties of cavalry searching the hollows and the woods for the supposed enemy or seeking to catch glimpses of him from the ridges, by batteries galloping into action through wheatfields and beet patches, and by long lines of riflemen advancing along a twelve-mile front. Sausage-shaped war balloons swung high in the air and there were many other signs of warlike activity. The artillery, of which the invading Reds and the defending Blues have each about 100 pieces, came into action, and there were sounds of irregular firing along the far-extended fronts.

Six or eight miles in the rear of the fighting lines were the Generals commanding the two contingents—Gen. von Stuelpnagel of the Reds, who are considered an invading Russian army, and Gen. von Lignitz of the Blues, who fill the rôle of the German defending army. Field telegraphs spread fanlike from the headquarters of each commanding General to the extended fronts, and on nearly every elevation was established a telephone station. The Generals were advised of the situation in every part of the terrain and moved their forces about in a manner often quite meaningless to the observers of the manoeuvres, who, with the aid of the strongest glasses, could only see a distance of about two miles, the country being rolling and partly wooded.

To-day was spent by the contending armies in playing for positions. It was an artillery duel, with occasional brushes between cavalry. The infantry never got into action. The German army of defense captured one gun from the Russians, but this was immediately retaken by the invaders. A cavalry detachment of the Blues fell into the hands of the invaders, who at the end of the day had gained the superior position and were ready to push forward.

Emperor William, as umpire of the manoeuvres, visited both sides. The foreign guests were attached to the Reds, or the invading Russians, and when Emperor William was on that side he was usually surrounded by a group of foreign officers in rich uniforms. The American visitors—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, and Brig. Gen. Wood and their aides and others—wore the new drab fatigue uniform of the United States Army, which, among so many brilliant and highly colored foreign uniforms, were quite distinctive. The Emperor looked the American officers over closely and told Gen. Corbin he thought their uniforms were sensible and in good taste. His Majesty took Gen. Young with him on a trip inside the lines of the Blues, and his bearing toward the Americans in every way was most kind.

Earl Roberts, Commander in Chief of the British forces, wore a blue Field Marshal's uniform, but Gen. French and Mr. Brodrick, the British War Secretary, were clad in khaki. Mr. Brodrick's youth occasioned considerable surprise among the Germans.

Emperor William will lodge to-night at the castle, where the Empress also is staying. His Majesty is not using his automobile for the manoeuvres, the Empress having made him promise not to do so because of her fear arising from the recent large number of automobile accidents. Several of the general officers did use motor cars to-day for quick transfer from one part of the field to another.

All the foreign guests for the manoeuvres are at their respective quarters here.

Next Friday, the last day of the manoeuvres, Gen. Corbin will give a dinner to Earl Roberts and the other British visitors and the high German officers who have been concerned in the war game.

PROF. VIRCHOW'S FUNERAL.

Distinguished Scholars, Scientists, and Doctors in the Throng That Attends the Ceremonies in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The City of Berlin to-day gave the body of Professor Virchow, one of the four citizens upon whom had been conferred the freedom of the city, a funeral worthy of the great scientist, who died September 5. The Town Hall was profusely decorated with laurels, palms and flowers and the Assembly Room of the Magistracy, where the services were held, was most lavishly decorated. In the adjoining lobies was a great display of magnificent wreathes sent by medical, political and scientific societies. There were also many floral memorials from all parts of Germany and from some foreign cities.

Among the very prominent wreaths near the catafalque was an exquisite one of Easter lilies and maidenhair-ferns, from the American physicians practicing and studying in Berlin, with an inscription expressing the high esteem which the American medical profession had for "the world-renowned pathologist, Rudolph Virchow." The Assembly Room was crowded with the most distinguished professors, scientists and physicians of the capital, and with the highest medical officers of the German Army.

Among other persons of world-wide reputation in the audience were Theodore Mommsen, the historian; Professor Wilhelm Waldeyer, Professor Ernst von Leyden, Professor Ernst von Bergmann, Professor Franz Koenig and Professor Harnack. The hall was nearly filled by university professors and City Councilmen in their golden chains of office. Around the sides and in the rear stood deputations from students' societies, in medieval costumes, bearing aloft their richly embiazoned banners.

After the cathedral choir had intoned solemn music Pastor Kirtress made a short address of general eulogy of the late scientist. Professor Waldeyer followed, discussing Professor Virchow's scientific work. Justice Albert Traeger, a member of the Reichstag, then sketched the deceased's character and activity as a politician, and Chief Burgomaster Kirschner extolled Virchow's work as a Town Councilor of Berlin and his activity in applying scientific truth for the benefit of the people, in organising hospitals, drainage systems and museums.

After a final hymn by the choir the funeral procession formed in front of the City Hall and moved through Unter den Linden, the Burgomaster and Councilmen marching next to the hearse, behind which were borne Professor Virchow's orders and decorations on cushions. The procession was unusually long, many student societies, in uniforms of bright colors, adding picturesqueness to the scene. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with people long before the hearse arrived.

The interment of the body took place in St. Matthew's Cemetery, at Schoeneberg, a southwest suburb of Berlin.

MASCAGNI COMING HERE.

Italian Composer Sails Sept. 27—Composes a "Hymn to America."

ROME, Sept. 9.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, and his wife leave Cherbourg, France, for the United States Sept. 27. The Mascagni company sails from Genoa Sept. 14.

Mascagni has composed a "Hymn to America," in which, he says, he has tried to express adequately the admiration he feels for the New World.

SHAH ORDERS HIS OWN BUST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Times's Paris correspondent says the Shah's medical advisers held a consultation regarding him. The Shah afterward received Mme. Deveriane, ordering a bust of himself.

RECALL OF M. MONTEBELLO.

French Domestic Politics Influenced His Course as Ambassador to Russia, It Is Said.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—French journals, says The Times's Paris correspondent, are full of gossip about Marquis de Montebello's forced retirement from the St. Petersburg embassy. The Matin publishes a semi-official note explaining that Ambassador Montebello allowed partisan sympathies in French domestic politics to influence him in the discharge of his diplomatic duties. It says he has been superseded with the Czar's complete acquiescence, adding:

"We had at St. Petersburg in Marquis de Montebello an Ambassador of certain French parties. We shall have in M. Bompard an Ambassador of the French Republic."

The Royalist Gazette de France says that during President Loubet's visit to Russia things took place wherein Louis Bonaparte's name was mixed, and that, while the delinquent was bundled off to the Caucasus, M. Montebello was allowed to linger at St. Petersburg.

There is another story about Mme. Montebello's wearing a hat at a luncheon where Mme. Loubet wore none, and according to the version of the Gazette de France there seems ground for application of the French proverb, "Cherchez la femme."

CAPE COLONY DEAD-LOCK.

Attempts to Get Together Widen the Breach Between Progressives and the Sprigg Ministry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says the political situation there is unchanged. Two meetings held between the Sprigg Ministry and the Progressives only widened the breach. Premier Sprigg refused to move an iota from his present position, and reconciliation is impossible.

Regarding a motion approving Premier Sprigg's action opposing suspension, the Progressives offered to abstain from speaking if Premier Sprigg would move the previous question. This he declined to do, and it is gravely feared that the debate which is fixed for Thursday will be largely personal. The Bond caucus resolved to support Premier Sprigg, but on the tacit condition that he shall not introduce measures disapproved by the Bond.

The general feeling is that Premier Sprigg, being in the minority, should have a short session, commence a new registration immediately, and then dissolve the session.

The Progressives are wholly united and are acting with moderation and good sense.

ABOLITION OF THE LIKIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says an additional clause in the likin abolition article of Mackay's treaty stipulates that the British Minister shall have the right to demand an examination where, from the evidence before him, he is satisfied that illegal exactions have been practiced.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S TRIP.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau starts early in October for Egypt, which he has long desired to visit, and will not return until December.

GEN. BERTI'S SURRENDER.

Report of His Capitulation to Colombian Rebels Confirmed—Held Out Until Food Supply Was Exhausted.

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 9.—The surrender to the Colombian insurgents of the Government General, Morales Berti, and the troops of his command at Agua Dulce, which has previously been reported and which was generally believed to have taken place, has now been confirmed. This news reached Panama through some ex-Conservative prisoners of the insurgents who were liberated yesterday at San Carlos as a result of the landing there of an expedition from the Government fleet of gunboats.

Gen. Berti, who had been besieged at Agua Dulce by the insurgents since July 28, only surrendered when his cause was hopeless. In the act of surrender the insurgent General, Benjamin Herrera, promises to hold inviolate the lives and honor of his prisoners and he allows Gen. Berti to retain his sword as a mark of honor in recognition of his heroic defense of Agua Dulce. The surrendered General and officers have been paroled at Penonome and Santiago de Veraguas.

In the last article of the act of surrender Gen. Berti makes it known that he only capitulated to the enemy when compelled to do so by absolute lack of food of any kind for his men, and the conviction that the Government could not send him timely help.

SOLDIERS KILL STRIKERS.

Five Persons Dead and Ten Wounded as the Result of a Clash in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Five persons were killed yesterday, and ten were wounded in a conflict between troops and strikers at Candela, a small town of Apulia, in the extreme southeastern part of Italy.

Owing to a dispute with the land owners on a question of wages, 400 peasants stopped work yesterday. The strikers occupied all the roads in the district and prevented others from proceeding to their work. The gendarmes, in attempting to intervene, were assailed with stones and sticks, and a Corporal was severely wounded.

Troops were then called out, and were received with volleys of stones, which felled several of the soldiers. A couple of the latter were disarmed by the rioters, who walked off with their rifles and revolvers. The troops then fired, killing five strikers and wounding ten.

An official of the Ministry of the Interior has gone to Candela to open an inquiry into the disturbance. Order has been restored there.

DISCLAIMER BY HUNGARY.

Government Had No Connection with the Presentation of a Flag to Hungarian Societies Here.

VIENNA, Sept. 9.—An official note issued to-day announces that the Hungarian Government disclaims any connection with the recent presentation of a Hungarian flag to the United Hungarian Societies of New York. It is pointed out that the flag was provided by the National Union, a private society, and that its cost was raised by public subscription.

AMERICAN EX-CONSUL ARRESTED IN ITALY

John J. Girimondi Posed as a United States Official.

Had Been Dismissed from His Post at Santos, Brazil—Once Was a Catholic Priest.

GENOA, Italy, Sept. 9.—John J. Girimondi, an Italian, who had been naturalized as an American citizen and formerly was United States Consular Agent at Santos, Brazil, but is said to have been dismissed on account of an alleged deficiency in the revenues of his office, has been arrested at Oneglia, on the Gulf of Genoa, about forty miles from Nice.

Girimondi, when he returned to Italy from Brazil, pretended to have been appointed a United States Consul in Persia, and asserted that he also was commissioned to inspect the whole United States Consular Service in Asia. Later he acted as a priest and had been daily celebrating mass. When arrested he was about to leave, accompanied by two Italian girls.

Among Girimondi's effects is a package of United States State Department stationery. The Italian authorities are awaiting information from the United States before deciding on Girimondi's prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The facts reported from Italy as to Girimondi's arrest have been known to the State Department for some time, although, it is said, upon the point of his separation from the United States Consul at Santos, that, while a complete adjustment of Girimondi's accounts may yet show some irregularities, the principal cause for his removal was the fact that he spent the greater part of his time in saying mass at various churches, and almost entirely neglected his Consular duties, causing the lodgment of many indignant protests at the State Department by the commercial interests.

Sometime ago the department was acquainted with the fact that Girimondi was sailing under false colors in Italy, using State Department stationery and representing himself to be United States Consul General to Persia as well as General inspector of Consulates. Consul Pierson, at Genoa, was instructed to look into the case, and going to Oneglia he found Girimondi. The latter tried to present a bold front, but finally broke down under the Consul's searching inquiries, confessed his deceptions, and surrendered the department stationery.

While the Consul was considering his case, Girimondi was arrested by the local authorities on a charge preferred by the daughter of an ancient Italian house, and thrown into prison. The Italian Government also took note of his fraudulent practices, and sought to know the pleasure of the United States in the matter of his prosecution. After full consideration, and seeing that the man was already in the way to be roundly punished for other offenses, the State Department declined to express any wish in the matter, leaving Girimondi to be dealt with by the application of the local law.

It was announced from Washington April 28, 1900, that on March 26 President McKinley had sent the nomination to the Senate for Consul at Santos, Brazil, of John J. Girimondi of California. He was confirmed March 30, and had then just arrived in Washington on his way to his post. In The Washington Post that morning (April 28) there appeared a statement that the Rev. Father Girimondi, who had been a priest in Archbishop Ireland's archdiocese, had stopped at the capital for instructions prior to departing for Brazil.

It was ascertained later that while Girimondi formerly was a priest and connected with the archdiocese of Archbishop Ireland, he had been "silenced" several years before and no longer called himself a priest.

AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

British Papers Warn England Against Concluding That Danger of Competition Is Past.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The publication of the report of Seymour Bell, Commercial Agent of Great Britain in the United States, upon American trade, and especially Mr. Bell's comments on the reduction in American exports, has resulted in a number of lengthy expressions of editorial opinion.

The Daily Telegraph reaches the conclusion that the decrease in American exports is merely a warning to Britishers. "Some sanguine observers," says the paper, "have leaped to the conclusion that the nightmare of American competition has finally been dissipated. There is nothing in the situation to support this view, and there is much to suggest the contrary. American attacks upon European and colonial markets have been weakened for the moment only, and will be resumed with immensely augmented force."

Mr. Bell's favorable comments on the action of the United States Steel Corporation in not rasing the price of steel in spite of the enormous demand for that article, causes The Daily Telegraph to say:

"This is a signal combination of nerve, daring, and firm judgment which stamps the personality of the great American man of business. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schwab entirely decline to fulfill the pessimistic predictions of our traditional economists. The managers of the billion-dollar combine have chosen the better part with perfect foresight."

This moderation and tacit support of the economic benefits of the McKinley tariff, The Telegraph holds, makes it still more difficult for President Roosevelt to deal with the trusts.

Sir Joseph Lawrence, President of the Machinery Trust, is quoted as saying in an interview: "There is no doubt that the United States and Germany have shot ahead of us enormously in the iron and steel industry, but it doesn't follow that England is going to the dogs."

THE BOER GENERALS DEPART.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Refused to Grant Them Their Requests Regarding Refugees.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, started for Holland this afternoon. They were given the same hearty cheers by the crowds as have marked all the appearances of the Generals in public.

It is understood that one of the requests the visitors made to the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, was for permission for the Boer refugees in Europe to return to their respective districts in South Africa without taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Chamberlain, however, did not see any way in which he could agree to either this or the sugestion that certain holders of office under the late South African Governments should be reappointed to their old positions.

TWO KILLED IN THE ALPS.

Runaway Horses Dash a Woman and Her Maid Over a Precipice to Death.

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Sept. 9.—The wife of Herr Martin Levi of Berlin and a maidservant have been killed in a carriage accident near the Julier Hospice in the Alps at an altitude of 7,360 feet.

The party was driving through the mountain passes. Herr Levi and the driver dismounted while the horses took water. The watering trough was inadvertently overturned and the frightened horses bolted. The carriage was thrown over a precipice, and the two women occupants were dashed to pieces.

GENEVA, Sept. 9.—According to statistics compiled by the Alpine Club, Alpine accidents this year have resulted in a total of sixty-three deaths. This is the record for any one season.

HENRY A. JONES'S NEW PLAY.

Mania for Gambling the Subject of "Chance, the Idol"—Faults of the Piece.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Times says Henry Arthur Jones, in his new play, "Chance, the Idol," produced in Wyndham's Theatre Tuesday evening, has made a deliberate choice of that mental disease, a mania for gambling, for the subject of his play.

He has boldly defied fate, only to be crushed by it, for disease is not dramatic. The development of the character of the heroine, Ellen Farndon, as a gaming maniac, is monotonous. Every scene merely repeats with added emphasis the emotions and utterance and gesture of the last.

Mr. Jones is in an unhappy plight in that he has chosen the one disease which allows no uncertainty as to the issues. On the stage the gambler must be ruined.

The centre of the stage is perpetually occupied by Lena Ashwell as the heroine, with the result that the other characters become inconsiderable puppets, manoeuvring in the background.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

Following the acquisition of theatres in Baltimore, Chicago, and Boston, the Independent Booking Agency yesterday announced that it had made arrangements with John Laughlin, manager of the Peck Theatre, Buffalo, to book attractions for that house.

***

A letter was received in New York yesterday by George Tyler from A. H. Canby, manager last season of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and now at Bristane, Australia, with Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, saying that there was little money to be made through amusements there just now because of hard times due to lack of rain and a disease which is killing off the sheep by millions. The people are saving like Chinese. Since the general prosperity depends on the sheep trade, naturally there is no money for amusements. Gerardy has been an artistic success, and in good times this would mean a fortune.

***

David Marks, the ticket speculator arrested last Thursday night on the complaint of Alfred Hayman of the Knickerbocker Theatre, was fined $2 in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Hayman charged that Marks sold tickets in front of the playhouse. That Marks denied, asserting that he was called by the occupant of a victoria, to whom he only gave his business card and told that he had an office opposite the theatre. He paid his fine under protest.

***

Despite the efforts of the management, the speculators hang about the Knickerbocker doors daily and seem to sell a large number of seats.

***

Gus Hill, it is said, may build a vaudeville house somewhere in New York. Florence Zeigfeld, husband of Anna Held, is another to announce his intention of getting a theatre. He has been negotiating with H. B. Sire for the latter's theatre now building in Long Acre Square at Forty-fifth Street.

***

Miriam Nesbitt, who played with W. H. Crane last season, has been engaged to play with Chauncey Olcott in "Old Limerick Town." She will open in Chicago Sept. 15.

***

Marie George, who was to have played a principal part in "The Billionaire," had a dispute recently with Klaw & Erlanger regarding her costumes. She was replaced by Nellie Follis.

***

Sandal Milliken has been engaged by Charles Frohman to create the leading part in Clyde Fitch's comedy, "The Girl in the Cage," which is to be produced in Boston in November. Elilaine Terriss will fill the same rôle when the piece is put on in London. Other engagements by Mr. Frohman are Harry Davenport and Adelaide Prince for "A Country Mouse."

***

Friday, Sept. 19, will be the anniversary of the trial of Robert Emmet, and on that day 1,500 of the members of the Irish Volunteers will attend the performance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

***

The Madison Square Roof Garden will close to-night for the season, when "The Mikado" and its other attractions will be seen for the last time there.

***

F. F. Proctor yesterday announced some of his plans for this season. One of the more important is the presentation of "The Great Ruby" next Monday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue, with Miss Minnie Seligman in the leading rôle. Later Miss Seligman will appear as Rosalind in "As You Like It." James E. Wilson will be one of the supporting company. Mr. Proctor further has under consideration plays by ten or twelve prominent American authors, six of which will be produced this season. The stock system will be continued at the Fifty-eighth Street house, where melodrama, with Harrison J. Wolf and Edna Archer Crawford in leading rôles, will be presented. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house both melodrama and farce prevail, with Adelaide Kelm and Ned H. Fowler at the head of the company.

BELASCO CIRCUIT PLANNED.

Playwriter-Manager Expects to Have a Chain of Theatres.

David Belasco, who will open his season about Sept. 22 with Mrs. Leslie Carter at the Theatre Republic, said last night that he was preparing to build his own circuit of theatres. Within the next two years, he said, he would open playhouses in Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore.

The step was rendered necessary, he declared, by the difficulty created by the theatrical trust in booking his attractions. Mr. Belasco says he has the money ready for this venture.

NEAR DEATH, HE DROPS SUITS.

A. H. Chamberlyn, Theatrical Manager, Believing End Near, Abandons Litigation.

A. H. Chamberlyn, the theatrical manager, lies at the point of death at the German Hospital. As he has felt the seriousness of his condition, he has desired to end the feuds in which he has been involved with his fellow-managers. Yesterday he sent his attorney to George W. Lederer, between whom and Chamberlyn there are now pending several lawsuits. Chamberlyn, for instance, is suing Lederer for $30,000 on a charge of libel, and Lederer has a counter suit. Herman Roth, attorney for Chamberlyn, proposed that all the suits be dropped. To that Lederer very readily consented.

A consultation of the physicians attending Mr. Chamberlyn was held last night, and it was decided that the patient's condition was too critical to amputate the left leg in the hope of saving his life.

H. G. BAX-IRONSIDE NAMED.

Appointed Minister and British Consul General at Caracas, Venezuela.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Henry George Bax-Ironside, British Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, has been appointed Minister and Concul General of Great Britain at Caracas, Venezuela.

Henry George Outram Bax-Ironside was educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford, and began his diplomatic career in 1883, when he was appointed to the Foreign Office as private secretary to the late Sir William White. Since then he has been stationed at Copenhagen, Teheran, Vienna, Cairo, Washington and Peking. He received the jubilee medal in 1897, and at different times had been granted allowances for his knowledge of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages. He is 43 years old.

A gradual decline in flesh is a sure symptom that something is wrong inside. The best restorative is Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

PATRICK McHUGH, M. P., FREE.

Released from Jail Upon the Expiration of His Term for Contempt of Court.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—Patrick A. McHugh, member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim, was released from Sligo jail this morning at the expiration of his sentence of three months' imprisonment for contempt of court. He was accorded a great reception, in which the Mayor, the Town Councilors, and 2,000 Nationalists took part. The streets of Sligo were decorated with flags in Mr. McHugh's honor.

In an interview Mr. McHugh heatedly denounced the methods of his political opponents, which he described as only comparable in malignity to the tribunals which Robespierre set up during the Reign of Terror. "While I was a prisoner," said Mr. McHugh, "the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Fenton, who was my accuser at the time of the scene which led to my imprisonment, had me adjudged a bankrupt, looted my premises, and closed the offices of The Sligo Champion. People do not care to live in a country where their property is liable to confiscation by their political opponents on the award of this grotesque Belfast tribunal. This Belfast guillotine will prove more effective than packed juries, coercion courts, and Sergt. Sheridans all combined in rendering the country uninhabitable for Irish Nationalists. So long as this horror is allowed to oppress and terrorize the land under the sanction of the law and Judges, men must needs fly from Ireland as from a land where justice is not."

Mr. McHugh is one of the leading "Irreconcilables" of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons. He has represented North Leitrim since 1892, has four times been Mayor of Sligo and is proprietor of the Sligo Champion. In 1901 Mr. McHugh visited the United States in company with John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the National Irish League, and Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., after undergoing six months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant for publishing in the paper seditious libels. On his return to Ireland Mr. McHugh made a speech in which he said that the lesson he had learned from his tour of the United States and Canada was simply that the Irish should stay at home.

On June 15 last Mr. McHugh was arrested on a bench warrant issued by the Special Court which assembled at Sligo under the Crimes Act for failing to appear in answer to a summons, and June 18 he was committed to jail for three months after having been convicted of contempt of Court. The matter was called to the attention of the House of Commons June 19 and the customary Select Parliamentary Committee, in the case of the arrest of a Member of Parliament, was appointed to inquire into the facts, with the result that the Committee decided, July 31, to take no action and Mr. McHugh, who had been taken to London in charge of the Governor of Sligo Jail and was released pending the decision of the Committee, was taken back to Sligo, where he served his sentence.

It was announced from Dublin Sept. 5 that Mr. McHugh had been declared bankrupt Aug. 30 on the petition of Mr. Benton, a lawyer of Sligo, who had then recently obtained a verdict for $17,500 damages for libel and conspiracy against Mr. McHugh, and that September 1 a bankruptcy official took possession of the Sligo Champion. Finally, it was announced from Dublin yesterday, Sept. 8, that the offices of the Sligo Champion were closed Sept. 6 by order of the official assignee, but that arrangements had been made for publishing the newspaper as usual.

CHIEF SECRETARY ATTACKED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Londonderry says that, speaking at the National League Convention at Letterkenny, Swift MacNeill, M. P., ridiculed the Chief Secretary as the most miserable and stunted politician England has ever sent to Ireland; that he is a creature more concerned about the cut of his clothes and gloves and the quality of his perfume than anything else.

DRUGGISTS AND PRICE CUTTING.

Chairman of the American Pharmaceutical Association Denounces the Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 9.—Cutting of prices of proprietary medicines, a practice which has agitated the drug trade for years, was the subject of a long and spirited discussion at to-day's session of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Hotel Walton.

In his annual address Chairman Meissness of Laporte, Ind., of the section of commercial interests, termed price cutting "the greatest of all the evils that affect the drug business," and said thorough organization was the only adequate remedy. Continuing, he said:

"In New York the price of advertised one-dollar goods is now 37 cents, and these prices are blazoned in every newspaper and displayed in the windows of many drug and department stores."

Speaking on a resolution indorsing the Jay bill for a reduction of the internal revenue tax on alcohol from $2.08 to $1.31 per wine gallon, Prof. H. P. Hynson of Baltimore thought such a reduction would compel druggists to reduce the price of all tinctures containing alcohol, and that profits would be disastrously affected.

In the election of officers Prof. Henry Kraemer of this city nominated James H. Beale of Ohio for President against George F. Payne of Atlanta, the choice of the Nominating Committee.

This was the first time in the history of the association that the committee's candidate was opposed. Mr. Payne was victorious by a vote of more than two to one.

HAWAIIAN PRINCE NOMINATED.

Heir to the Throne Put Up for Delegate to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Sept. 8.—The Territorial Convention was carried by the native element of the Republican Party, and Prince Cupid Kalamianaole was nominated for delegate to Congress. Prince Cupid was one of the heirs of the Hawaiian throne. He was a home ruler until the recent convention of that party, when he led the bolters who formed a new party and repudiated Wilcox.

The native Democrats have fused with the Home Rulers, and will support Delegate Wilcox for re-election. Some Democrats have refused to support the Royalist candidates, but there will be no third man put up. The Republican platform calls for immediate city and county government throughout the Territory, and declares against any efforts to restrict the suffrage of Hawaiians. Senator Burton of Kansas and ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska were on the platform.

KILAUEA AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

Hawaiian Volcano Reported in Violent Action—Lake of Lava Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Sept. 8.—The volcano of Kilauea, on Hawaii, has broken out again, news of it being received here by wireless telegraphy last week. The eruption was preceded by heavy earthquake shocks which were felt in Hilo, thirty miles away. The eruption is in the middle crater of Halemauman.

A lake of molten lava, 400 feet in diameter has formed, and at last accounts was within 600 feet of the top of the crater and rapidly rising. There was evidently violent volcanic action under the lava, as streams of lava darted into the air and fell back in a spray. The natives predict a great eruption in the main crater of Kilauea.

WAR AGAINST GOULD LINES.

Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Said to be Diverting Freight from the Western Maryland Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads' war against the Goulds, in so far as their new Maryland lines are concerned, has begun. The Baltimore and Ohio, it is said, is diverting freight traffic from the Western Maryland to the Cumberland Valley Road. Twenty carloads of freight passed through Hagerstown last night, and were delivered to the Reading at White Mill, Penn. Forty loads of coal were delivered to the Cumberland Valley by the Baltimore and Ohio, and to-day more were received. A long train of coal cars from Martinsburg passed through Hagerstown to-day, drawn by two Cumberland Valley engines. The latter road is using its own motive power, but it is expected that the Reading will furnish engines to aid in moving the freight, as business gets heavier.

According to the statement of the officials, there is no basis on which to estimate the amount of freight the Baltimore and Ohio will divert from the Western Maryland to the Cumberland Valley. One cause for there not being a general diversion of unrouted freight, it is stated, is because the Reading was expected to furnish the motive power needed, but has failed, and the Cumberland Valley is not now sufficiently equipped to handle a great amount of freight business.

New York Man Weds in Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—Miss Agnes Boyd Forbes, daughter of Rev S. B. Forbes of the Westhersfield Avenue Congregational Church, and Frederick Womrath of New York were married at the bride's home here at noon. Miss Mary E. Billings of this city was maid of honor, and Andrew K. Womrath of New York, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Arthur A. Womrath, of Philadelphia and George T. Barton of New York. The bride is well known in New York musical circles and has been giving instruction in music in Miss Hazen's school at Pelham Manor. The guests included many from New York and Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Wormrath will reside at 352 One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York.

Death of Capt. James K. Walsh.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 9.—Capt. James K. Walsh of Company E, First Regiment, N. G. N. J., and senior Captain of that regiment, died in St. Michael's Hospital this morning, after a two months' illness. He was born in England in 1852, and came to this country with his parents when a child. He was at one time a member of the jewelry firm of Walsh, Weber & Krause. The funeral will be held from the residence of his nephew, Samuel R. Moore, 524 Central Avenue, Sunday afternoon. Capt. Walsh entered the National Guard in 1870.

James Clare, Horseman, Dead.

James Clare, the oldest race course Superintendent connected with Jockey Club tracks, died at his home, on the Coney Island Boulevard, yesterday, after an illness of several weeks, that had its beginning in blood poisoning caused by a scratch. Mr. Clare was fifty-four years old, and for twenty-five years had been engaged on various race courses about New York. He was born near Fordham, and his first connection with race tracks began at Jerome Park. Later he became Superintendent of the Brighton Beach track, under the management of William Engeman, and continued to manage that course to the time of his death. He also was Superintendent of the Clifton (N. J.) track when it was in operation. He was a brother-in-law of John J. Hyland, trainer for August Belmont.

Mme. Nilsson's Husband Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Count de Miranda, the husband of Christine Nilsson, died yesterday at Cambo, Department of Basses-Pyrenees, France. Madame Nilsson has been summoned from Sweden.

Dr. T. A. J. van Asch van Wyk Dead.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Dr. T. A. J. van Asch van Wyk, the Minister of the Colonies, who underwent a surgical operation a few days ago, died this morning.

Obituary Notes.

WALLACE H. PHELPS, editor of The Alliance (Ohio) Review, died yesterday at Alliance, after a short illness, from typhoid pneumonia. He was forty-nine years old.

W. C. ANDERSON, who was Congressman from the First District of Tennessee for the term of 1894-6, died Monday night at his home, in Knoxville, from typhoid fever.

Capt. JOSEPH H. MCCREE, North Carolina's Surveyor of Public Lands, died suddenly yesterday at Lumberton, N. C., of heart disease, aged fifty years.

JOHN P. HUGGINS of 7 West Seventy-fourth Street, died yesterday at Wolfeborough, N. H. He was a Trustee of the Consolidated Gas Company and a Director of the Nassau Bank.

Business Notices.

Care, worry, and anxiety whiten the hair too early. Renew it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BAUM.—Suddenly, at Far Rockaway, Sept. 9, Charles, beloved husband of Eliza Baum, age 58. Funeral from his Summer residence, Franklin Av., Far Rockaway, Thursday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

BELL.—On Monday, Sept. 8, 1902, at Ozone Park, L. I., David Bell, in the 76th year of his age. Late elder of Dr. Milligan's Washington Heights U. P. Church. Funeral will take place from the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, 5 West 95th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1902, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Bronxville.

BUTLER.—At his residence, Round Oak, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, 1902, after a single day's illness, William Allen Butler, in the 78th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAY.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, at his residence, 31 West Fifty-sixth Street, Henry Day, son of the late Benjamin H. Day, aged seventy years. Funeral services from his residence on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

HILDICK.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 9th, 1902, Julia Dayton Underhill, widow of A. H. Hildick, aged 70 years. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James S. Armour, 67 South 10th St., Roseville, Newark, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

HUGGINS.—On Sept. 9, at Wolfeborough, New Hampshire, John P. Huggins of 7 West 74th St., New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

INGRAHAM.—On Sept. 8, 1902, Daniel P. Ingraham, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

KIMBALL.—At Meiringen, Switzerland, Aug. 25th, 1902, Francis G. Kimball, son of Mary F. and the late Charles H. Kimball of Newburg, N. Y. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LEWIS.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, Samuel I. Lewis, son of Samuel Lewis and Mary Youngs Lewis, in the 87th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANN.—Sept. 8, 1902, Daniel Mann, beloved husband of Caroline Mann and father of Samuel Louis and Nathan Mann. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 o'clock A. M. from his late residence, 180 East 76th St.

McGREGOR.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 7, 1902, at his late residence, Mamaroneck, N. Y., of acute Bright's disease, Bradford B., son of the late Ambrose M. McGregor. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland papers please copy.

POWER.—At his residence, 317 East 19th St., on Monday, Sept. 8, 1902, Maurice J., Power, beloved husband of Mary F. O'Brien. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany, 23d St. and 2d Av., on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

RATHBUN.—Early Sunday morning, Sept. 7, at Riverhead, L. I., Milton Rathbun of Mount Vernon, New York. Services will be held at Willard Hall, Mount Vernon, 3:15 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 10, instead of at residence, as hitherto announced. Train leaves Grand Central Station, New Haven Railroad, 2:02 P. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

RED-LEG THE RECLUSE

A tale of a wild Duck. Vanity and selfishness prove its undoing. Not without a human application. The story is quaint—so are the pictures. In the Magazine Supplement of the New York Times, Sunday.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Ohio's Governor Requests That Anniversary of His Death Be Observed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Governor Nash issued the following proclamation to the people of Ohio to-day:

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
32 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate securities issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK. 18 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, BALTIMORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the
Seven Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent.
Debenture Bonds.
OF THE
Pacific Packing & Navigation Company,
ISSUED JULY 26TH, 1901.

The undersigned agent desires under authority of said Debenture Agreement to expend the sum of Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars ($38,900) in the purchase of debentures of said issue, providing such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York City, on or before SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1902.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
By FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
Dated New York, August 29th, 1902.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1883	Luyster, Isaac, unknown	$65.66
1897	Advisory Committee, Protective Fire Assn., N. Y.	$66.09
	DIVIDENDS.	
72	Dividends—2 shares—Jenkins, Margaret, unknown	$306.00
98	Dividends—2 shares—Keefe, Thomas, unknown	$421.50
115	Dividends—16 shares—Moss, Henry, unknown	$2,071.07
132	Dividends—1 share—Murphy, Johanna, unknown	$277.49

State of New York, } ss.
City and County of New York, }
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON.
Sworn to before me this 5th August, 1902.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

LATEST MAP and HANDSOME PHOTOGRAPHS of
Thunder Mountain
SENT FREE.
The Industrial Record,
68 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

$3,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4½ Con. Mtg. Bds., 1940.
$3,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$2,000 Third Avenue R. R. Co. 1st Mtg 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Term'l Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$1,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 6 p. c. Bond, 1908.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bond, 1987.
$3,000 Midland R. R. of N. J. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Con. Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$3,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Con. Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Con. 2d Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$3,000 Pitts., McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. 1st Mtg 6 p. c., Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. 4 p. c. Bond, 1923.
$2,000 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$3,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. Con. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1913.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$7,000 Alleghany Valley R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$7,000 Kalamazoo & White Pidgeon R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$7,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R., Wis. Valley, 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$1,000 Central Crosstown R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1922.
$1,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Bond, 1904.
$3,000 Easton & Amboy R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Old Colony R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$5,000 City of Kingston Waterworks 3½ p. c. Bds., 1924.
$350 Progress Club, N. Y., 4 p. c. Bds., 1930.
For the Account of the Surviving Partners in Liquidation.
100 shs. Denver & Rio Grande R. R. common.
200 shs. American Smelting Co. common.
100 shs. United States Leather Co. common.
300 shs. Amalgamated Copper.
100 shs. Erie R. R. 1st pfd.
400 shs. Erie R. R. common.
200 shs. Peoria & Eastern R. R.
200 shs. Reading Co. 2d pfd.
5 shs. Oyster Bay Canal & Dock Co.
200 shs. Crappo Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Chic. Term'l & R'way Co. pfd.
300 shs. Mexican National Con. Co. pfd. ex div. $17 per share.
100 shs. Oronogo Mining Co., 2d ass't pd.
200 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Chicago Zinc Mining Co. Ctfs.
25 shs. Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. pfd.
100 shs. Arizona Mining Co.
5,032 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
100 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
50 shs. Accumulator Co.
$300 Accumulator Co. 1st Mtg Bds.
$150 Accumulator Co. 2d Mtg Bds.
15 shs. U. S. Equitable Gas Co.
$37 50-100 shs. National Rice Milling Co., script, (old.)
6,240 shs. National Rice Milling Co. com., (new.)
9,495 shs. National Rice Milling Co. pfd., (new.)
$11,000 Indiana Natural Gas & Oil Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
357 shs. Indiana Natural Gas & Oil Co.
$48,000 Logansport Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
$8,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
280 shs. Sprague Electric Co. common.
304 shs. Sprague Electric Co. pfd.
$13,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
2,211 shs. Ohio & Indiana Cons. Gas Co.
800 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co.
1,000 shs. United States Rubber Co. common.
35 shs. Electric Gas Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
25 shs. Title Ins. Co., N. Y.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
85 shs. Newport & Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co.
$26,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Bell Telephone Co., Buffalo.
90 shs. Atlas Match Co.
60 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
41 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
500 shs. Rutland R. R. pfd.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
$5,000 National Starch Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds.
15 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
$6,846.06 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
65 shs. Title Ins. Co., N. Y.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Saranac & Lake Placid R. R.
50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
50 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
$1,000 Central Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$10,000 United States Steel 5 p. c., Series A, Bds.
25 shs. Empire State Trust Co.
$10,000 Missouri Edison Co., 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
5 shs. Holland Trust Co.
2,000 shs. National Smelting Co.
35 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.,
10 shs. Seventh National Bank.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$2,000 Broadway & Seventh Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Mtg. Bds., 1914.
70 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Pacific Bank.
20 shs. Security Warehouse Co.
35 shs. Mount Morris Bank.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
66 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.
TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building,
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,022,238.85
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. B. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY
.38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,373,061

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer;
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Vanet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wimerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Laroque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. JAMES N. JARVIE. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway, 234 5th Avenue,
100 West 125th Street.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

$500,000 NEW CITY HALL BONDS
$100,000 PUBLIC SCHOOL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Newark, N. J., New City Hall Bonds for $500,000, and Public School Bonds for $100,000, will be received at the office of the Comptroller in said city until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, September 17th, 1902.

Both issues will be for 30-year 3½ per cent. registered bonds. For circulars containing conditions and information address,

FREDERICK T. JOHNSON,
Comptroller,
Newark, N. J.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine 75-100 dollars, ($59,969.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1902.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $6,543.98 in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of September, 1902, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 30, 1902.

Tax Notice.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 1, 1902.

Taxpayers who desire to obtain their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map Number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant *and with return postage prepaid.*

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block, or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:
John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,208 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.
J. L. McLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
Main Office,
25 Broad St., New York.
CITY BRANCHES:
640 MADISON AV., near East 59th St.
SPRING ST., corner Broadway.
Business solicited in stocks, bonds, and grain for investment or on margin. Market letter upon application. Private wires.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

Copartnership Notices.

J. RABINOWITZ & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. RABINOWITZ & CO., manufacturers of and dealers in neckwear, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, EDWARD RABINOWITZ, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated New York, September 9th, 1902.
JENNIE RABINOWITZ,
EDWARD RABINOWITZ.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 11th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1902, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1902, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 10th, 1902. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 10th, 1902, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1902.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

74 Broadway, New York, August 11th, 1902.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 10th, 1902, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1902. On October 1st, 1902, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on the books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Manhattan Railway Company.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 9th, 1902.

SEVENTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 12th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 9, 1902.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 25, 1902. The transfer books of the preferred and common stock will be closed at the close of business Sept. 25, 1902, and will be reopened at the opening of business Oct. 16, 1902.

THE NEW ISSUE OF PREFERRED STOCK will be offered to stockholders of record Sept. 25, 1902.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
New York, September 9th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after Sept. 30th, 1902, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1902, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1902, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Fred'k J. Warburton, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Per Cent. on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, September 13th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will be reopened on Thursday, October 2nd, 1902.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Jersey City, September 9th, 1902.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company for the Quarter ending August 31st, 1902, payable October 1st, 1902, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on September 20th, and reopen on the morning of October 2d, 1902.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, September 9, 1902.

The New Amsterdam National Bank,
No. 5,783.
Broadway and 39th Street.
New York, Sept. 2d, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. was declared, payable October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1902. Transfer books close September 15th and reopen October 1st, 1902.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, Ill., September 8th, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 12th day of September and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., September 9, 1902.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1902, at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, New York. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened October 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 5th, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the first day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1902.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

American Grass Twine Company.
New York, September 9th, 1902.

The Directors of the American Grass Twine Company have this day declared a third quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent., payable October 1, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1902. The transfer books will be closed in New York from September 15 to October 2, 1902.
C. P. HOWLAND, Secretary.

The Commercial Cable Company.
New York, September 2, 1902.

Dividend No. 53.—The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. will be paid October 1, 1902, to stockholders of record on September 20, 1902. The transfer books will be closed September 20 and reopened October 2.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate No. 42,240, for 7 shs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., dated Oct. 1st, 1895, in name of Mary R. Denman. Application is made for new certificate in lieu of the one lost. D. Rolfe Denman, Adm'r. 85 John St., N. Y.

Lost or Stolen.—BANK BOOK No. 428,120, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 13,767, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

Meetings and Elections.

The People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named company is called for August 15th at 12 o'clock noon, 1902, at the office of the company, 271 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of acting upon an agreement of merger entered into between the Directors of the above-named company and The Long Island Title Guarantee Company.

JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Secretary.

The above meeting was duly adjourned to September 10th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, for the purpose of acting upon said agreement of merger.

JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Secretary.
The People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, September 2d, 1902.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Jefferson Bank will be held on the 17th day of September, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Banking House of said Bank, at the Northeast corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of two thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, to consist of four thousand shares of the par value of $100 each.
President, HERMAN BROESEL.
Cashier, W. H. DEVLIN.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, September 2d, 1902.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Jefferson Bank will be held on the 17th day of September, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Banking House of said Bank, at the Northeast corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of two thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, to consist of four thousand shares of the par value of $100 each.
HERMAN BROESEL, President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at twelve o'clock noon of Saturday, September 27th, 1902. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 29th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Monday, September 15th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn & Coney Island Telegraph Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Monday, September 15th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,455,638.40
Overdrafts		232.14
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$19,950.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	250,353.15	
		270,303.16
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	53,072.71	
		353,072.71
Mortgages owned		20,500.00
Stocks and bonds		15,075.00
Specie		132,781.47
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		64,223.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,595.80	
Other items carried as cash	624.44	
		26,220.24
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$1,375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,056.66	
		2,431.66
Total		$3,400,482.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	44,553.32
Due depositors	$3,715,307.15
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	337,822.31
	3,052,829.46
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Set aside for taxes	3,100.00
Total	$3,400,482.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
L. M. SCHWAN, President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made, and Forrest H. Parker, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by said deponent the 9th day of September, 1902, before me.
EDWARD L. DODGE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
at the close of business on the sixth day of September, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,003,596.11
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,118,203.68	
Banking house and lot	$375,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		103,725.34
Specie		5,545,687.88
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,008,140.00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,113,855.30	
Other items carried as cash	145,629.70	
		2,259,485.00
		$35,933,838.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	284,173.43
Due depositors	19,633,278.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,859,778.96
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	97,771.71
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	8,835.77
	$35,933,838.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier, of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of Sept. 1902, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,452,578.85
Overdrafts		676.26
Due from banks and bankers for collections		344,974.68
Real estate		49,050.00
Bonds		442,535.00
Specie		416,458.15
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		158,111.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		157,145.06
		$3,981,031.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	280,000.60
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	54,148.11
Due depositors	3,174,988.70
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00
Collateral account	1,000.00
	$3,981,031.81

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 9	1,130,634
To date this year	125,224,667
Corresponding date last year	206,797,433

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 9	$5,682,750
To date this year	$642,297,650
Corresponding date last year	$734,852,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	1½	Keok. & D. M.	2⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	⅓	Keok. & D. M. pf.	4
Am. Sugar	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Mo., K. & Texas	1½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pacific	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Lou. pf.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅜
Col. & H. C. & Iron	1	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Com. Cable Co.	3½	Southern Pacific	¾
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gen. Chem. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1½
General Electric	½	Wabash	⅛
Ill. Fuller cfts.	¾	Wabash pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	¾	Western Union	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	⅞
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y. Dock pf.	¾
Am. Malting	⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	⅛	North American	½
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	3	People's Gas.	½
Butterick Co.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading	½
Hocking Valley	1	Rep. Steel	⅝
Int. Silver	2¾	Rubber Goods	⅛
Int. Silver pf.	2½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Met. Sec. Co.	¾	U. S. Express	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M., 1 g. 3½s	3½	Rich. & Mechlen. 4s	2
Ind., Dec. & W., 4s	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	5½
N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1¼	Wh. & L. E., Wh. Div. 1st	2½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	3	C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday was another field day for the bulls in the stock market. Total transactions ran well beyond the million-share mark, with many important advances showing at the close of the day. It was an exhibition of strength, indeed, even more astonishing than had been shown on the day previous, and indicates beyond the shadow of a doubt not only that the important banking interests are steadily buying stocks, but that they must feel assured that the money market situation—the only feature that might prove troublesome—will adjust itself without difficulty. For that matter, signs were not wanting yesterday that already the tension was being relieved, it being significantly noted that, notwithstanding the greater stock market activity, call money rates did not reach the high figure of the day previous, the top rate being 8 per cent., with the bulk of the day's loans at 7 per cent.

Nor is it reasonable to suppose, as some people did, that this was due to the announcement that $1,750,000 in gold is on its way to this country from Australia. This gold cannot possibly arrive here till the early part of October, and until then will, of course, not be available for market purposes. What probably chiefly influenced to the somewhat easier money condition was the further large grain export business reported yesterday, with indications of lower sterling exchange to-day, thus bringing the gold import movement nearer—for it seems now assured that there will be gold imports on a large scale—and the growing belief that relief will be furnished by the new circulation to be taken out by the banks.

It may not be inappropriate in this respect to call attention to the anomalous financial system which permits of the accumulation by the Treasury Department of the largest amount of gold in the country's history at a time when capitalists in the chief city of the Union are obliged to pay 8 and 10 per cent. for money because capital heretofore available at this centre has been withdrawn to the interior for crop-moving and general business purposes. However, for their projects in hand these capitalists appear not unwilling to pay the high rates, and hence continue to buy stocks; for he who would contend that the "small fry" are in the present market would but subject himself to ridicule. This is a rich man's market, and the buying is for a purpose. The talk and the fear of tight money long since frightened out the little holder.

Such general developments as there were yesterday were of an altogether favorable nature. One of these was the disclosure of a closer alliance between St. Paul and Missouri Pacific—brought about, it is reported, directly as a result of the work of the Standard Oil interests. The present buying of St. Paul, however, is understood to be based on coming developments much more consequential in their nature than this.

Another helpful influence was the very favorable Government crop report, which told of satisfactory advancement of the crop toward maturity and declared that the bulk of the corn in Missouri and Kansas, and much of the early planted in Nebraska and the Ohio Valley are now safe. It would seem, therefore, to be beyond question that a bumper corn crop is assured.

THE GOULD STOCKS.

Without question the feature of the market yesterday was the remarkable activity and strength in the so-called Gould stocks. Missouri Pacific, traded in to the extent of 167,000 shares, rose nearly three points, maintaining at the close a gain of 1⅞; Wabash preferred rose 2 points, the common 1 and the Debenture B's 5 and Western Union advanced ⅝ on dealings in 79,000 shares. Manhattan and Texas Pacific were the only laggards.

The reports of an alliance between Missouri Pacific and St. Paul seemed to be the factor stimulating the buying; though undoubtedly the excellent crop news exerted helpful influence.

The buying came in large measure from brokers usually active for Gould and Rockefeller interests.

ST. PAUL'S HIGH PRICE.

St. Paul—which sold up above the new high price of the day previous—was helped by the report of a traffic alliance with Missouri Pacific; but purchasers of the stock said their buying was based on something quite apart from this alliance or even from the prospect of an increased dividend.

When pressed for further information, they would say nothing other than to recall that $200 a share was at one time refused for the property—and this when its earnings and prospects were not nearly so good as now.

THE BUYING OF ATCHISON.

The new high-record price scored by Atchison was on buying by insiders. During the day the following dispatch was received in the street from J. H. Harris, who is touring the corn belt with Vice-President Paul Morton of Atchison:

"Corn absolutely out of the way of frost in Kansas, weather magnificent for drying and maturing corn in Iowa and Nebraska."

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Banking interests identified with the property were the largest buyers of the Chicago Terminal shares, the preferred stock of which sold up to the highest price recorded in some time.

It is stated in the street that comprehensive plans of development of the property, in which other railroad systems will share, are shortly to be carried out.

THE COPPER SHARES.

Since the publication of the report of Dr. Ledoux on the copper trade situation, showing a much smaller supply of copper on hand than generally had been looked for, there has been a much better demand for the shares of all the copper companies, both on the Stock Exchange and on the curb.

The price of the metal itself continues to advance. In respect to this the following Boston dispatch published in the Street yesterday is interesting. It says:

"The Calumet & Hecla people are believed to have received and declined an offer of 12½ cents per pound for the company's entire output for the rest of the year. Officials of the company are not inclined to discuss the matter, taking their usual position, as one of them puts it, that they are in the copper business and are not disposed to do or say anything that shall have any flavor of speculation. They still remain confident as to the strength of the metal's position, based on their knowledge that the consumption is the largest on record."

In this connection it is noted as significant that a number of the smaller copper companies are branching out. One of these is the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, in respect to which this official statement was made yesterday:

"J. W. Greenshields, Vice President, and A. A. Munroe, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, left Montreal to-day for a visit to the property of the company in the Boundary Creek district of British Columbia, where plans are being completed for the erection of a new furnace having a daily capacity of 800 tons. An additional incentive for this trip is an appointment with Judge Reid of the law firm of Knox & Reid of Pittsburg, Penn., and ten capitalists of that city, who are now in British Columbia to inspect the Montreal and Boston property. This party of Pittsburg capitalists is already interested in the Garretson furnace, situated at Crofton, B. C., near the town of Victoria. This new furnace is to be blown in this week, after which the party will visit the Boundary Creek district."

The Union Copper Company is also extending, and is said to be negotiating now for the closing of a big contract that will benefit the company appreciably.

NEW HAVEN DEVELOPMENTS.

Apropos of the demand on the preceding day for New York, New Haven and Hartford debenture certificates, a leading banking house received the following dispatch from Boston yesterday:

The demand for New Haven debenture 4s may be explained by reason of the fact that they are convertible into stock in 1903—a provision apparently lost sight of by holders who sell at 228 when the stock is well up in the two hundreds and thirties.

There is a persistent but quiet demand for all the New Haven securities incidental to an important announcement at the annual meeting the middle of next month. The company's annual report, to be submitted at the meeting, will make a phenomenal showing.

A leading railroad interest, we understand, has lately bought up several blocks of the stock by private purchase and is negotiating for more.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD'S QUARTER.

The quarterly report of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the quarter ended Aug. 31 (August estimated) was made public yesterday. It shows as follows:

Net profit from operation	$347,183
Deductions for depreciations and charges to extraordinary repair and renewal fund	35,199
Total profits	$311,969
Deduct three months' accrued interest on bonds	$52,500
Deduct three months' proportion of taxes	7,500
	60,000
Net surplus	$251,969
Actual surplus carried over May 31, 1902	710,665
Total surplus	$962,634
Quarterly dividend on preferred stock	114,000
Total surplus to Sept. 1, 1902	$848,634

The mines of the company during the quarter for which the statement was made were closed down for a period of fourteen days awaiting the adjustment of the miners' wage scale.

The statement is also made officially that deliveries of pig iron during the quarter in question was made on the basis of $12 per ton for No. 2 foundry, whereas the output for the first six months of next year has been sold on the basis of $17 per ton.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance in Rock Island yesterday to 200, with the close only fractionally lower, was said to represent investment demand by several large banking houses. There was a good demand for the new stocks on the curb.

Southern Pacific sold up to a new high price on purchases by Harriman and Keene brokers. Good earnings are the bull card.

Toronto and Montreal houses bought and bid up Canadian Pacific.

Pool manipulation was responsible for the advance in such shares as St. Joseph and Grand Island and Keokuk and Des Moines.

The Gates interests were credited with marking up Southern Railway and Louisville and Nashville.

Republic Savings Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Ex-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees was to-day named by Vice Chancellor Reed as receiver for the defunct million-dollar Republic Savings and Loan Association of New York. A bond of $600,000 is required.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rumors from Chicago that the United States Steel Corporation, through the Illinois Steel Company, is endeavoring to secure large tracts of coal lands in the southern part of Illinois.

Incorporation of the Springfield and Southern Illinois Railway, capital $200,000, to build and operate an electric railway from Springfield, Ill., to East St. Louis, Mo.

Otis Elevator Company to issue $2,000,000 new stock at par to present stockholders up to 10 per cent. of their holdings.

Plant and property of the Automobile Company of America sold by the receiver for $100,000.

According to Pittsburg dispatches National Tube Company has determined on extensions which will increase the capacity about 2,500 tons of pipe daily.

Circular issued to New England Gas and Coke stockholders calling for the payment of a ten-dollar assessment on or before Oct. 10.

Payment of the regular dividend of 1¼ per cent. recommended by the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Statement that the North Jersey Street Railway Company will enlarge its power plants at Newark and at Secaucus, at a cost of $500,000.

Capital stock of the Garden City Banking and Trust Company of Chicago to be increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Increase of $1,751,150 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,713,102 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Trunk line traffic managers said to be taking steps to prevent a car shortage this Autumn by issuing orders to enforce the per diem car service rule strictly.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 12 shares of Citizens' Bank stock at 200.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@8 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 7 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer dates, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 6 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges: $330,091,153; balances, $15,229,811; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $130,717.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.19⅜ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—20@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money was increased slightly yesterday by the beginning of the Stock Exchange settlement. The whole amount due to the Bank of England was renewed. The discount market was steadier. On the Stock Exchange the adjustment of accounts disclosed no material change in the position of speculative commitments. Home rails remained weak. American rails relapsed toward the close, after some show of strength in the early hours on the rumored settlement of the coal strike. The account was easily arranged. The foreign market is still buoyant on French support, especially for South American bonds.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Money was wanted to-day in connection with the settlement, and supplies were larger. Discounts were easier. Operators on the Stock Exchange were chiefly occupied with the general carry-over. The tendency was good. Consols were steady. Home rails were irregular and rather steadier after the early transactions. Americans opened cheerful and slightly above parity on favorable reports regarding the settlement of the coal strike. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was erratic, Norfolk and Western and New York, Ontario and Western were harder, and Missouri Pacific was active. The improvements were mostly maintained throughout, and, though some stocks eased slightly during the last hour, prices closed firm. Canadians were in good demand. Spanish 4s were easier. Rio Tintos were firm on the activity and strength of Copper. Kafirs hardened.

On the Street, after the close of the Stock Exchange, Louisville and Nashville was quoted at 158.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 98¼; Atchison preferred, 108; Baltimore and Ohio, 118½; Canadian Pacific, 148½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 59; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197; Rio Beers deferred, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 51¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97⅝; Erie, 43⅜; Erie first preferred, 73½; Erie second preferred, 59½; Illinois Central, 176½; Louisville and Nashville, 156½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 73; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 38⅝; Pennsylvania, 86¼; Rand Mines, 12; Reading, 38⅝; Reading first preferred, 85½; Reading second preferred, 40¾; Southern Railway, 41⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 82½; Union Pacific, 113⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 53; Spanish 4s, 84⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 24d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 11-16 to 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16 to 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 35.92; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 37½.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Prices opened irregular and dull on the Bourse to-day in consequence of realisations. Later they became firmer as the result of good buying, and at the close were firm. Rio Tintos rose sharply owing to American advices, and the rise in the price of copper. Rentes commenced dull, but finished firmer. Brazilians and Argentines made a further advance. Spanish fours fluctuated and closed higher. Spanish rails were active. Metropolitans were firm. Thomson-Houston and Russian industrials were in demand. Kafirs were weak during the early part of the day, improved on London buying and closed firm.

The private rate of discount was 1 18-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 42½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 21 centimes for checks. Spanish fours, 85.30.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day in the absence of demand. Home funds were comparatively steady. Spanish fours and Portuguese reacted. Banks and mines sagged on realizations. Canadian Pacific was firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 17,380,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 180,000 marks, other securities decreased 19,480,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 7,340,000 marks.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Robert Atkinson Gorell of Colteshall, Norfolk, England, has retired from the Directorate of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England on his ninety-eighth birthday.

George D. Markham, resident of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is about to launch in St. Louis a fire Lloyds concern with twenty-five subscribers, each responsible to the extent of four times his subscription.

As a result of the refusal of the Paterson local agents to place the rate power in the hands of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department after a conference with a committee of special agents, some of the metropolitan insurance interests are advocating overhead action. One course suggested is that the individual companies take independent action on the ground that they are endeavoring to compass the protection of their own interests. Another course proposed is that the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union take up the matter, presumably for the purpose of coercion.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Conditions in the money market remain much the same as they have been for some days past. The prevalence of a firmer tone is causing very little apprehension. The demand for money continues light, although quoted rates are still held at previous figures. Sterling exchange remains quiet, and with the rates still inclined to weaken. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent. New York funds, 20 and 25 cents discount. Call loans, 5¼ per cent; time money, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $20,980,747; balances, $1,564,797. The Copper shares were all higher to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
560	Atchison	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
611	Atchison pf.	106¾	105	106½
400	Atchison pf. scrip	110	110	110
2	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
140	Boston Elevated	157	156	156
842	Boston Elevated rights	.50	.50	.50
5	Boston & Maine	196¾	196¼	196¾
28	Fitchburg pf.	146	146	146
25	Massachusetts Electric	39	39	39
66	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97½	97	97
72	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	91¼	91¼	91¼
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	227	225	225
1	Old Colony	211	211	211
255	Fore Marquette	81	79	81
25	Southern Pacific	50¾	50¾	50¾
225	Union Pacific	113	111¾	113
5	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92
1	West End pf.	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

615	Am. Tel. & Tel.	171½	170¾	171
60	Western	30¾	29¾	29¾
326	Western pf.	100¾	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Ag. Chemical	37	37	37
75	Am. Pneu. Service	5¾	5½	5¾
3,155	American Sugar	131¾	129¾	130⅝
10	Am. Sugar pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾
150	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
345	Am. Woolen pf.	79¾	78½	79
2,175	Dominion Iron & Steel	77	74¾	75
61	Edison rights	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	General Electric	196	196	196
30	Mergenthaler	189	189	189
565	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	5	5
26	Swift Packing & Prov.	155	155	155
5	Torrington pf.	20	20	20
540	United Fruit	115	114	114½
100	United Shoe Machine	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
537	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32½	32	32½
200	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25	U. S. Leather pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	58½	58½	58½
270	U. S. Steel	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
266	U. S. Steel pf.	91¼	90⅝	90⅝

MINING.

375	Adventure	24	23¼	23⅝
20	Allouez	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5,227	Amalgamated	71⅜	70	70⅜
200	Arcadian	6	5	5
60	Atlantic	28¼	28	28
811	Bingham	32¾	32¼	32⅜
50	Bonanza	.90	.90	.90
31	Calumet & Hecla	555	550	553
787	Centennial	19¼	19	19
485	Cons. Mercur	2½	2 1-16	2 2-32
4,380	Copper Range Cons.	90⅜	89¾	89¾
150	Daly-West	53	52¼	52½
50	Dominion Coal	143¼	143¼	143½
500	Elm River	2⅛	2	2
60	Franklin	11	11	11
400	Gold Dredging	2¼	2¼	2½
10	Guanajuato	4	4	4
1,490	Isle Royale	15¼	14⅜	14⅜
1,850	Mass.	18¼	17⅝	18¼
400	Mayflower	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Michigan	12	12	12
1,266	Mohawk	49	48	49
575	Montreal & Boston	3⅝	3½	3½
75	New Idria	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Old Colony	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
106	Old Dominion	19	19	19
776	Osceola	62	61	61¼
210	Parrot	23½	23½	23½
175	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
82	Quincy	180	180	180
150	Rock Island	3	2⅞	3
110	Santa Fé	3	1¾	1⅞
1,160	Shannon	11⅛	10⅞	11
47	Tamarack	180	179	179
350	Tecumseh	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,327	Trinity	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
3,280	United States	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
235	U. S. Coal & Oil	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
1,035	Utah	23½	23	23½
170	Victoria	6	6	6
80	Wolverine	60	60	60
3,065	Winona	4⅞	4¼	4 5-16
2,015	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1

British Columbia, 5 bid; 10 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—In this city interest in the stock market was restricted by the firmness and the difficulty in getting money. Late in the day there was a report on the Street that the banks were considering the advisability of marking call loans up to 6 per cent. to-morrow. If this is done it will be the second change within four days. Rates in the middle of last week were as low as 4 per cent. While this condition told upon the volume of business, it did not adversely influence prices. The market was kept within a restricted scope, the only activity displayed being in Philadelphia Electric, Reading, Union Traction, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and Pennsylvania Railroad. There was some lively trading in Southern Railway, but traders did it all, and in climbing for the stock they ran it up at one time above the New York quotation. Both Electric Company of America and Philadelphia Electric were well bought. A 2-point rise in Pennsylvania Steel common attracted attention, but the market was languid in other parts. Money is hard in Philadelphia, both for call and time accommodations. Most institutions are loaned up to their limit, and in some cases 6 per cent. has already been asked from new customers. Rates for time and commercial paper are at 5 per cent. and upward. Business is but fair. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	14	14	14
50	Am. Can pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
40	Am. Chicle	123	121	123
110	Am. Hide & Leather	8	7⅞	7⅞
150	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40½	40	40½
200	Am. Writing Paper	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
500	Am. Writing P. pf.	23	22½	23
2,000	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	British Colum. Copper	5¼	5	5¼
500	Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	14½	14	14
300	Distill. of Am., new	31	31	31
500	Empire Steel	11	11	11
300	Gold Hill Copper	1	1	1
500	Greene Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾
700	Manhattan Transit	7¾	7¼	7¼
7,700	Mon. & Bos. copper	3¾	3¾	3¾
485	National Enameling	38¾	38½	38¾
400	N. Brunswick C. Coal	6	5¾	5¾
100	New Eng. Con. Gas	31	31	31
400	North Platte Copper	15	15	15
9,350	Northern Securities	118¾	117¾	117¾
500	New Orleans Rys.	18	18	18
485	Otis Elevator	44¼	44	44
10	Otis Elevator pf.	102	102	102
500	Pac. & Nav.	6¼	6	6¼
10,800	Rock Island, new, w. i.	56⅜	54	55⅝
10,700	Rock Isl. pf. new, w. i.	82¾	82¾	86
300	San Fran. com., w. i.	23	22	23
426	San Fran. pf. w. i.	61¼	61	61¼
900	Seaboard Air Line	33⅜	31½	32⅜
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼
20	Standard Oil	690	690	690
800	Storage Power	1	⅞	⅞
9,200	Tennessee Copper	19	18	19
350	Toledo Ry. & Light	38	37	38
300	Union Copper	3¼	3¼	3¼
26	Union Ferry	45	45	45
300	United Copper	32¾	32½	32¾
200	United Box Board	15	15	15
100	United Box Board pf.	64	64	64
4,700	United States Realty	37¼	36¾	36⅞
1,038	U. S. Realty pf.	79¾	79¼	79½
700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	22¼	22	22
415	Vulcan Detinning	34¾	34¾	34¾
50	White Knob Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†Am. Writing P. 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾
53,000	†Distilling new w. i.	80¼	79¼	80¼
2,000	†International Salt 5s	40	40	40
5,000	†International Silver 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾
3,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	87½	87½	87½
128,000	Oregon S. L. 4s, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95½
525,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	89	88¾	89
30,000	†San Francisco subs.	48	48	48
16,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	75	75	75
5,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	84	84	84

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Chicle pf.	93	95¾	93	95¾
Am. Elevated	..	1¾	..	1¾
American Malting 6s	97¼	99	97½	99
Am. Maltose Mfg.	..	..	..	50
American Tobacco	295	315	295	315
Am. Steel Foundries	..	90	..	90
American Typefounders	45	47	45	47
Am. Typefounders pf.	96	103	96	102
Am. Union Electric	14	15	14	15
Borden's Cond. Milk	120½	122	120½	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	110	106	110
British Exchequer 8s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	..	½	..	½
Camden Land	..	½	..	½
Camden & Trenton R. R.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	28	29	30	32
Central Fireworks pf.	63	66	63	66
Central Foundry	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Central Foundry pf.	12	15	12	13
Central Foundry 6s	65	70	65	70
Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼
Compressed Air	5½	7	5½	7
Con. Refrig.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14	18	14	18
Con. Storage Battery	19	..	19	..
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Dominion Securities	31	33	29	31
Electric Boat	28	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.	..	40¾	40	42
Electric Lead Reduction	3¼	3¾	2¼	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	16	15	16
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Empire Con. Quicksilver	1¾	4	1¾	4
Empire Steel pf.	49	50	49	50
Federal Sugar	28	..	40	50
Federal Sugar pf. w. i.	..	..	..	95
Federal Sugar subs. w. i.	97	..	97	..
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Guggenheim Exploration	161½	163	147¾	160
Hackensack Meadows	9½	11¼	9	12
Hall Signal	120	125	120	125
Havana Commercial	18¼	20	18½	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	63	59	62
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	46	48	46	48
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	65	75	65	75
Houston Oil	16	20	16	20
Houston Oil pf.	70	75	70	75
Illinois Trans.	¾	1	¾	1
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
International Salt	9	10¼	9	10¼
Langley Monotype	12½	13½	12½	13½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid	7	8	7	8
Mines Securities	6¾	7¼	6¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
70	70¼	36,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	71	71½	70	70½	— ½
2	2⅞	800	American Bicycle Co.	2	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅛
10	10	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	10	10	10	10	..
35⅛	35¼	1,300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	35¼	35½	35⅛	35¼	..
90	91½	518	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	91	91½	91	91½	..
61¼	61⅞	1,200	*Am. Grass Twine	61½	62	61	61	— ½
52⅜	53¾	900	American Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ½
11½	11⅝	500	*American Ice Co.	11	11½	10⅝	11½	..
38½	40½	1,470	*American Ice Co. pf.	37½	39	37	39	+1½
24	24½	1,400	*American Linseed Co.	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
52	55	40	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	..
33¼	33¾	1,100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅜
96	96¼	400	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	..
6¼	6½	200	*American Malting Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27	28	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
46¾	47½	3,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47⅜	48	46¾	46½	— ⅛
99½	100	150	*American Snuff Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	..
130⅜	130⅞	4,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130	131	129½	130⅞	+1
..	..	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	171½	171½	171½	171½	+ ½
77	79	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	+1½
108¼	110	1,500	*Ana. Cop. Mining Co.	110¼	110¼	109¼	109¼	+2¼
44½	46	200	Ann Arbor	45	45	45	45	..
72	74	100	Ann Arbor pf.	75	75	75	75	—1
96⅜	96¼	60,230	Atch., Top. & San Fé	95¾	96⅜	95¼	96½	+ ⅛
105	105¼	13,480	Atch., Top. & S. Fé pf.	105⅜	106	104⅝	105	— ¼
115¾	115⅞	41,710	Baltimore & Ohio	115	116	114¾	115⅞	+1
96	98	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96	96	96	96	..
71	71⅛	30,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70½	72	70½	71	+ ⅜
124	126	100	Buf., Roch. & Ptts.	125	125	125	125	—3
52¼	52¾	900	*Butterick Co.	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	— ½
89	90½	200	Canada Southern	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
141⅞	142	7,505	Canadian Pacific	141½	142	141⅜	142	+1⅛
141½	142	200	*Can. P. sub.ctfs.3d in.pd.	141¾	141¾	141⅜	141⅝	+1⅛
57	57¼	6,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57	..
42	42½	1,500	Chicago & Alton	42	42⅜	42	42¼	+ ¼
76½	76¾	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	..
214	216	200	Chi. & East. Illinois	215	215	215	215	+ ½
34	34⅛	6,200	Chi. Great Western	33⅜	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Chi. Great West. pf., A	90	90	90	90	..
49½	50	600	Chi. Great West. pf., B	50	50	50	50⅞	+1⅝
192¼	192½	14,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	191⅜	192⅜	191¼	192½	+1⅝
197	197½	900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	197	197¼	197	197¼	+ ⅜
239½	240	300	Chi. & Northwestern	239¼	240	239¼	240	..
199	200	3,576	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	196	200	196	199⅜	+3⅛
24⅜	24½	3,100	Chi. Terminal Trans.	23½	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ½
43½	43⅝	19,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42½	43½	42	43½	+ ½
18⅝	19	2,500	Chi. Union Traction	18¼	19½	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
103½	107¼	200	Cle., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	106	106½	106	106½	+ ½
81½	81¾	6,635	Colorado Fuel & Iron	81¼	82	81	81½	..
34⅜	34⅞	15,680	Colorado Southern	33⅞	35¼	33⅞	34½	+ ⅛
79	79½	810	Colo. South., 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
52¾	52¾	4,800	Colo. South., 2d pf.	52½	53¾	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	800	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20½	21¼	20¾	21	+1
172	175	100	Commercial Cable	174½	174½	174½	174½	+0½
223½	224	800	Consolidated Gas	223½	223½	223½	223½	— ¼
80	90	100	Consolidated Coal	80	80	80	80	..
123½	124½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	+1
35⅞	36	1,775	Corn Products	36¾	36¾	36	36	— ⅛
87⅝	88	170	Corn Products pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
179½	180	650	Delaware & Hudson	180⅝	180⅝	179½	179½	—1
49½	49¾	4,300	Denver & Rio Grande	49¾	50¼	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
95	95¼	4,040	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	95	96	95	95⅛	+ ¼
24	24½	2,500	Detroit Southern	24	24½	23¾	24	+ ¼
44⅞	45	1,300	Detroit Southern pf.	45¼	45½	44⅞	45	..
52¾	52⅞	3,000	Des Moines & Fort D.	52½	53¼	52½	52⅝	+1⅛
95½	96	450	Detroit United Ry.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
139	140	10	Diamond Match	139½	139½	139½	139½	..
4⅞	5¼	200	*Dist. of Am. ctfs.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	500	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	37½	37½	37	37	— ¼
21⅞	22	400	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	27⅝	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	..
34½	34⅝	600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
42¾	42⅞	13,350	Erie	42½	42½	42¼	42¾	..
71	71⅛	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	71	71	70⅜	71	..
57¾	57¾	1,350	Erie 2d pf.	57¾	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
68	69	1,230	Evans. & Terre Haute	68	69	68	69	+ ¾
60½	62	30	*Fort W. & Den. City	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	..
102	104	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
195	196	150	General Electric	195	195	195	195	+ ½
61	62	614	G. Arguller Co.ctfs.of d.	61	62¼	61	61¾	+ ½
200	202	700	Great Northern pf.	201	201	200½	200½	+ ½
100	100½	100	Hocking Valley	101	101½	100	100	—1
172¾	172¾	11,060	Illinois Central	172	173	172	172⅜	+ ⅝
..	..	900	International Paper	20¼	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
..	..	400	International Paper pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
18	24	200	*International Silver	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	—2½
61	63	100	*Int. Silver pf.	60	60	60	60	—2½
91	92½	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1½
49⅜	49⅝	320	Iowa Central	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
85	85	5,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85¼	85½	84½	85¼	..
38	38¾	1,830	Kansas City Southern	38	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
59	61	1,900	Kan. City Southern pf.	61⅜	61½	60	60	—1⅜
39½	39½	6,800	Keokuk & Des Moines	39	40¼	33	39⅜	+2⅜
73	75	200	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	74	76	74	76	+1
153¾	154	19,450	Louisville & Nashville	152⅜	153⅞	152½	153¾	— ⅛
137½	137⅝	8,035	Manhattan Elevated	137⅜	138¼	137⅜	137⅜	— ⅛
125½	127	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	126	126	126	126	— ⅜
142⅝	147¼	960	*Met. Street Ry.	147½	148	147¼	147⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	20¼	40	Mexican Central	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
114	114½	500	Minn. & St. Louis	114½	114¾	114½	114½	— ⅛
81½	82	725	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	81	81½	81	81¼	— ⅛
135	137	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	136	136¼	136	136¾	— ¼
34¼	35⅞	20,500	Missouri, Kan & Texas	34¼	35⅞	34¼	35⅜	+1½
67¾	69¼	10,900	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	67⅝	69¼	67¾	69¼	+1¾
121⅝	122½	168,700	Missouri Pacific	122¾	123⅞	122½	124½	+1⅞
114	114½	100	*Nash., Chat. & St. L.	114	114	114	114	+1
48	48⅞	200	*National Biscuit Co.	48⅛	48⅞	48	48	— ¼
23⅝	23⅞	600	*National Lead Co.	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
21¼	21⅝	4,700	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	21½	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
42½	43	700	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42	42⅞	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
164⅝	165	2,520	New York Central	164¾	165	164½	164¾	..
55¼	56	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	55½	55¾	55¼	55¾	— ¼
92¾	93	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	+ ⅛
63	64½	215	New York Dock pf.	61	64	64	64	— ¼
37¼	37½	12,200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	37⅜	37½	37	37⅛	— ¼
76¾	76¾	6,750	Norfolk & Western	76¾	77	76¼	76½	— ¼
93¾	94	570	Norfolk & Western pf.	94	94	94	94	—1
128	129	200	North American	129¼	129¼	128½	128¾	— ½
79⅜	80¼	2,600	Pacific Coast	80½	80¾	80	80¼	..
83⅜	84½	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	84¾	84¾	84	84	— ⅜
46	47	2,200	Pacific Mail	46⅞	47	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
165¾	168	13,000	Pennsylvania Railroad	168	168½	167⅜	167¾	+ ¼
..	..	2,325	People's Gas, Chicago	108¾	108¾	107¾	108	— ⅞
80	90	100	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	103	103½	102½	102½	— ½
123½	124½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	+1
35⅞	36	3,200	Pressed Steel Car	34¾	36¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
87⅝	89	900	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	90	89¼	90	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	2,000	Pressed Steel Spring	34⅝	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅛
74½	75	15,464	Reading	73¾	75¼	73¾	74½	+ ⅛
88½	89	800	Reading 1st pf.	89	89	88¾	89	..
78⅝	79	1,570	Reading 2d pf.	78½	78¾	78¼	78⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	23¾	7,250	*Republic Iron & Steel	23½	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
82⅞	83	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82¾	83	82¾	83	+ ⅜
21⅞	21¾	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
69¼	70¼	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg.Co.pf.	70	70	70	70	— ½
23	24	2,700	St. Joseph & Grand Isl.	23	24	23	24	+1½
70	70½	1,500	St. Joseph & G. I. 1st pf.	77½	77½	70¼	70¼	+2½
39	41	500	St. Joseph & G. I. 2d pf.	39	40	39	40	+3½
81½	82¼	2,000	St. L. & San Francisco	82	82¾	81¾	82	+ ¼
73	74	3,100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	77¼	78	77⅛	78	—1
36⅞	37	600	St. Louis Southwestern	37	37	37	37	..
79⅛	79½	6,500	St. L. Southwestern pf.	79¾	80	78¾	79⅜	+1⅜
75½	80	3,050	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	77	79¼	76	79¼	+1⅜
94	95¼	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
80¾	80¾	58,500	Southern Pacific	80	81	78¾	80¾	+ ⅛
40¾	40⅞	93,070	Southern Railway	39¾	40¾	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
96¾	97	2,800	Southern Railway pf.	96¾	98	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
62	63	100	Stand. Rope & Twine	63	63	63	63	+ ¼
70⅛	70⅜	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
53	53⅜	35,250	Texas Pacific	53½	54	52¾	53	— ¼
40	40½	100	Texac Pacific Land Tr.	41	41	41	41	—1¾
30⅞	31	800	Tol., St. L. & Western	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ½
46	47	2,250	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
135	135⅞	200	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	135	135⅞	135	135⅞	+ ½
80⅛	81	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80½	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ⅛
111¾	111⅞	28,050	Union Pacific	111¾	112½	111	111¾	+ ⅛
91⅜	91⅞	2,200	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91½	— ⅛
15½	16	1,900	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16¼	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
56	56½	700	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	56½	56¾	56	56	..
148	150	100	United States Express	148	148	148	148	—2
13¾	13⅞	3,000	*United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
89⅜	89⅞	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	90	90	89⅞	90	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	800	United States Rubber	17	17¼	17	17	..
41¾	41¾	16,500	United States Steel	41½	41¾	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
91	91⅛	3,500	United States Steel pf.	91	91⅜	91	91⅛	+ ⅛
36	37	160	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	+1
59	60	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	59½	59½	59	59	..
72	72¼	5,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical	72	72¾	72	72¼	+ ⅛
132¼	134	1,800	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	133	133¾	133	133⅞	+1⅞
38	38⅜	13,100	Wabash	37¼	38¼	37	38	+ ⅛
52½	53⅞	48,700	Wabash pf.	51¾	53½	51¾	53½	+1
95¾	96	76,950	Western Union Tel.	95½	96⅛	95¾	96¼	+ ⅝
29⅞	30¼	2,800	Wheeling & Lake Erie	30	30½	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
65	65½	2,100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65	65¾	64½	65⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	42	1,700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41¾	42	41⅜	42	+1
29¾	29⅞	1,195	Wisconsin Central	29¼	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
55¼	55½	1,100	Wisconsin Central pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Total..		1,130,634						

*Unlisted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$213,247,557
Gold	122,371,027
Silver	29,209,792
United States notes	5,189,711
Treasury notes of 1890	60,798
National bank notes	15,348,448
Total receipts this day	1,553,651
Total receipts this month	14,444,121
Total receipts this year	112,355,625
Total expenditures this day	985,000
Total expenditures this month	13,205,000
Total expenditures this year	113,132,178
Deposits in National banks	126,722,213

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,667,089
Silver dollars	460,779,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,025,855
Silver bullion of 1890	26,492,145
Total	$848,964,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,667,089
Silver certificates outstanding	460,779,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,518,000
Total	$848,964,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,215,827
Gold certificates	58,155,800
Silver coin and bullion	13,221,306
Silver certificates	6,078,486
United States notes	5,189,711
Other assets	26,279,206
Total in Treasury	$174,040,338
Deposits in National banks	126,722,213
Total	$300,762,552
Current liabilities	87,514,995
Available cash balance	$213,247,557

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24d per ounce, and in New York at 51⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at .30, 400 Elkton at .38, 500 Golden Fleece at .20, 300 Isabella at .34, 100 Ontario at 9.00, 100 Phoenix at .08, 200 Portland at 1.90@1.85, and 300 Syndicate at .04.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Following is the Agricultural Department's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Although the week was cool in the central valleys and lake region with more than the average rainfall in portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley, maturing crops have made generally favorable, though not rapid, advancement. The greater part of Texas, in which State severe drought prevailed at the close of the previous week, has received abundant rainfall, and drought conditions in the Middle Atlantic coast districts have also been largely relieved, but the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and portions of the lower lake region and South Atlantic States continue to need rain. Light to heavy frosts were very general in the Northern districts from Montana to New England and the Middle Atlantic States from the 3d to the 6th, with but slight injury. Rain is much needed in Washington and Oregon, but otherwise the general conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of low temperatures throughout the corn belt, and copious rainfall in portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley, the corn crop has made very satisfactory advancement toward maturity, and wholly escaped injury in the States eastward of the Mississippi River from frosts occurring on the 4th and 5th, with but slight injury in the States to the westward. The bulk of the crop in Missouri and Kansas and much of the early planted in Nebraska and the States of the Ohio Valley are now safe. In Iowa, where corn has ripened very slowly, two-thirds of the crop will probably be safe by Sept. 20, and the balance will require ten days longer.

The thrashing of Spring wheat, although further retarded, has made more favorable progress than in the previous weeks.

Texas and a large part of the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt have received abundant rainfall during the week, but it is doubtful whether the beneficial effects of these rains to late cotton will offset the injury done to the open staple. Cotton has opened more rapidly than it could be picked. In portions of the central and eastern districts many fields are already nearly cleaned, and the reports generally indicate that the crop will be gathered much earlier than usual.

Late tobacco has experienced a general improvement in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, and cutting and housing have progressed under favorable conditions in all tobacco States.

In the States of the upper lake region the reports respecting apples are favorable, while those from New York and New England are variable, indicating a very light crop in some sections with plentiful yields in others. In the Ohio Valley and most of the Middle Atlantic States the outlook continues very poor.

Plowing for Fall seeding has made more favorable advancement in the Southern States and Missouri Valley, but in the Ohio Valley and portions of the Middle Atlantic States and lake region the soil is too dry for this work.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,310	Amal. Copper	70¾	71⅝	70	70
10	Am. C. & Foun.	35½	35½	35½	35½
10	American Ice	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
340	Am. Locomotive	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
2,770	Am. Sugar	129⅝	131½	129⅝	130⅝
20,470	At., Top. & S. F	95⅝	96¼	95⅛	96¼
230	At., T. & S.F.pf.	105	106	105	105⅝
3,800	Balt. & Ohio	115¼	116	114⅞	116
13,630	Brook. Rap. T.	70⅜	71⅞	70⅜	71⅛
580	Can. Pacific	141⅝	142	141⅜	141⅝
340	Ches. & Ohio	57¼	57½	56⅝	56⅞
10	Chi. & Alton	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
970	Chi. Gt. West.	23⅜	24⅛	23½	23⅝
9,170	Chi., M. & St. P.	192	192½	191¼	191¼
20	Chi. Ter. Trans.	23¼	24	23¼	24
60	Chi. Ter. T. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
50	Col. Fuel & I.	82½	82½	82	82
540	Col. Southern	34	35¼	34	34⅞
50	Det. Southern	24¼	24½	23¾	23¾
80	Dul., S. S. & At.	23¾	24¼	23½	23¾
2,020	Erie	42¼	42¼	42	42⅛
620	Ill. Central	172½	173½	172	172
20	Kan. City So.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼
3,290	Louis. & Nash.	152⅝	153½	152⅝	154⅛
3,090	Manhattan	137¾	138⅝	137⅝	137⅝
70	Mex. Central	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜
1,140	Mo., Kan. & T.	24⅝	25¼	24⅜	25¼
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
29,950	Mo. Pacific	123¾	125	122¾	123⅞
10	Nat. R.R. of Mex	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
270	N. Y. Central	164⅝	165	164⅜	164⅞
840	N. Y., O. & W.	37⅜	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
190	Nor. & West	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76½
70	Pacific Mail	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞
650	Pennsylvania	168	168¼	167⅜	167⅝
220	People's Gas	108⅜	108⅝	107¾	108
8,840	Reading	75¼	75¼	74⅛	74⅝
1,130	Rep. Steel	23¾	24	23¼	23⅜
120	St. L. Southw.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
16,050	Southern Pac.	80½	80⅝	80	80⅛
16,320	Southern Ry.	39¾	39¾	39¼	40¼
10	Southern Ry. pf.	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼
210	Tenn., Coal & I.	70⅜	70⅜	70½	70½
2,310	Texas Pac.	53½	53⅝	52⅞	53
11,530	Union Pac.	111⅞	112	111¼	111½
80	Union Pac. pf.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½
360	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾
10	U. S. Leather pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
4,010	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
910	U. S. Steel pf.	91¼	91½	90⅞	91
4,120	Wabash	37⅞	38¼	37	37⅜
7,450	Wabash pf	51¾	53⅜	51⅝	53⅜
610	Western Union	95¾	96¼	95½	96
100	Wis. Central	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
180,270					

Bonds.

$2,000	Wabash 2d	109½	109½	109½	109½
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
$12,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
4th week Aug.	$40,501	$36,221	$34,455
Month	120,824	111,478	93,921
From July 1	226,661	195,926	.....
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
3d week Aug.	8,000	10,783	.....
From July 1	56,982	64,978	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
1st week Sept.	122,000	112,389	109,005
From July 1	1,232,028	1,166,880	1,620,554

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY for the quarter ended Aug. 31, 1902. (August estimated)—

Net profits from operation	$347,168
Deductions for depreciations and charges to extraordinary repair and renewal fund	35,199
Total profits	311,969
Deduct 3 months' accrued interest on bonds	$52,500
Deduct 3 months' proportion of taxes	7,500
	60,000
Net surplus	251,969
Actual surplus carried over May 31, 1902	710,665
Total surplus	962,634
Quarterly dividend on preferred stock	114,000
Total surplus to Sept. 1, 1902	848,634

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Wheat	75⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.10⅝
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	21

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 69½@72c; No. 2 red, 71⅛@72¼c; No. 2 corn, 58½@60c; No. 2 yellow, 60@60¼c; No. 2 oats, 28@28c; No. 3 white, 28¼@36c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.37; prime timothy seed, $4.60; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@$16.80; lard, per 100 lb, $10.57½@$10.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.35@$10.45; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@8c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10½@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $8.75@$8.85.

COTTON.—Following the pronounced weakness of Monday, cotton scored a signal advance, closing firm at top prices, with sentiment once more quite bullish. The opening tone was described as steady and prices were 1@5 points higher, this in sympathy with firmness in the English market. The early weather reports and the weather forecast were sized up as favorable to the crop, while receipts were nothing short of prodigious. Nevertheless it was plain to see that smaller bears were nervous by reason of the fact that prices were down some 50 points from top, with long interests of an undesirable character pretty thoroughly liquidated. Following the call, general buying of a substantial sort carried prices quite steadily upward until January reached 8.27, at which level those traders who had been fortunate enough to go long of the market at the close Monday night sold for profits. A slight reaction followed, but the undertone remained very steady. The commission houses all had liberal buying orders, and the late cables from Liverpool were bullish. Europe, the South, and Wall Street were buyers. Then came the weekly crop-weather report from Washington, which failed to note the expected general improvement in the crop condition, but rather told of confirmation of the short yield in Texas and other

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hudson Realty Company Buys on West Thirty-second Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The Hudson Realty Company has purchased from Jacques Krakauer the two dwellings 11 and 13 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, on plot 50 by 98.9.

Collins & Collins have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 16 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100, to the Lenox Hill Corporation, a company which has been formed for the purpose of building new houses and remodeling old ones in the district indicated by its title. A new dwelling will be erected on the Seventy-fifth Street lot just acquired.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Herman Cohen, to a Mr. Lindemeyer, the three-story dwelling 137 West Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 58 by 102.2.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Schnekel estate, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the three-story brick dwelling 265 West Twenty-second Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

Louis Lese has bought from Dimock & Fink the five-story double flat 17 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100; also, from Solomon Bayne, the similar property 20 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Klein has sold the three five-story double tenements 222, 224, and 226 East Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Joseph Gould has sold the dwelling 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for the McReynolds estate.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort, to Charles M. Thwaite, the frame dwelling 2,074 Hughes Avenue.

The building 18 West Twenty-third Street, now occupied by the Aeolian Company, has been leased for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $105,000.

Slawson & Hobbs report the following rentals for a term of years: 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, for D. Willis James, to G. Jonasson; 150 West Seventy-first Street, for A. Howell, to A. Boyle; 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, for C. Shaw, to L. Molineaux; 329 West Eighty-ninth Street, for W. Wack, to J. Davis; 315 West Seventy-eighth Street, for J. B. Lunger, to E. Stone, and 313 West Eighty-second Street, for E. Burg, to G. F. Allen.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Albert Sanders receiver for the rents of the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 100, pending a suit brought by William C. and Robert Stuart, trustees of the estate of Ella E. Ward, against Francis J. Schnugg and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $27,000.

Floyd S. Corbin has sold for a client, to the Daimler Manufacturing Company of Astoria, L. I., a large plot of property situated in Bayonne, N. J., fronting Newark Bay, upon which the company will erect a new and modern plant for the manufacture of automobile delivery wagons and power launches.

A. M. Bauman & Co. have sold for James J. Loonie, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-third Street, a five-story store and flat, on lot 25.7 by 100, to a client.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Thomas Regan, to Philip J. Kearns, the plot on the east side of Creston Avenue, in the Bronx, 300 feet south of Field Place, at the rear of the Grand Concourse.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

133 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 275.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 92.2 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. A. Bogert, as trustee..... $8,000

151 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 293.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 92.2 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. A. Bogert, as trustee..... 6,500

2 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 49.11, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Hamershlag..... 128,465

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale; H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 62 and 64 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 173 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 and 24.11, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,129.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Haven Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of the south side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, if produced, 100 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling, one-story brick dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,515.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 444 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,527.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,332.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 647 and 649 East Fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 39.7 by 84; J. Fish of 753 East Fifth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, northeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 40 by 90.5; M. Kessler of 113 Attorney Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 352 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, each 18.2 by 42; Harriet E. Lockwood of 716 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 226 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; R. Stone of 10 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 131 Allen Street, to a three-story brick storage building, with stable; M. Henig of 88 Clinton Street, owner; Horenburger & Staub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 711 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. Bergman, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 114 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. B. Slevin of 719 West Seventy-second Street, owner; R. F. Lyons of 225 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

BECK ST, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Catharine P. Gifford, (mtg $5,000)..... $10,000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,306, e s, 27.6x97; Henry Ackero to Marie French, all liens; $1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,306, e s, 27.6x97; Marie French to Joseph Zeman, (mtg $16,500)..... 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Henry Tiedgens to Philip J. Kearns, all liens..... 1

GRAND ST, 96 to 102, n s, 100x100x irregular; John E. and Winthrop Cowdin to Grand Street Realty Company, (mtg $175,000)..... 20,000

LENOX AV, 370 to 373, s e corner of 129th St, 99.11x110; Louis Harris to Harry L. Horton, (mtg $200,000)..... 100

LOTS 25 and 26, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Emma E. Geyer to August Newkirk, (mtg $400)..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x60; John J. Hopkins to James Everard, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 64.9 ft n of Mott St, 64.9x131.2x53.3x94.9; Samuel Campbell and wife to Grace E. Fowler..... 100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 64.9 ft n of Mott St, 64.9x131.2x53.3x94.9; Grace E. Fowler to Samuel Campbell and wife..

ORCHARD ST, 34, e s, 25x65; Nathan Roggen to Abraham M. Levy, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 144, e s, 32x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 46.5 ft n of 86th St, 20x100; 87th St, 350 West, 20x160.8; also, 26 acres in Richmond; Edith La Bau Dyer and others to Lillian La Bau Aymar and another, trustees..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 144, e s, 32x100; Walter A. La Bau to Edith La Bau Dyer and others..... 1

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, at n s of Lot 18, map of East Morrisania, 136.10x—x—; Timpson Place, e s, at n e s of St. Joseph St, runs s e 93.2 x e 634.2 x n w 241.5 to place, x s w 363.2 x s 210.4; St. Joseph St, n e s, at n w s of Whitlock Av, 288.10x634.2x257.6x617.5; Whitlock Av, s e s, at s s of Lot 19, map of East Morrisania, runs n e to the centre of creek x s — to the w s of 149th St, x s w — x s w 388.1 x n w 127.2; Harry L. Horton to Louis Harris..... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 426.3 ft n of 180th St, 40.3x120.2x62.3x113.11; John E. Duffy to Warren C. Crane..... 2,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 86 ft s of 161st St, 25x84x25.4x80; John Cahill to Cornelius J. Cahill, (mtg $2,400)..... 4,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at land of Dennis Campen, 30x171x40.6x143; Norah Rooney, widow, to Carl Sotscheck, quitclaim..... 50

WEST END AV, w s, 52.8 ft n of 101st St, 22.3x100; Leo M. Lehman to Leon A. Liebeskind, (mtg $31,000)..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 48 ft s of 79th St, 54.2x100; Henry D. Mirick and wife to Arthur D. Spiess, (mtg $90,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 48 ft s of 79th St, 54.2x100; A. D. Spiess to Henry D. Mirick, (mtg $90,000)..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 89.10x100x—x100; Rosamond Herter and another to Stephen M. Anderson, (mtg $23,132)..... 37,500

5TH AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 68th St, 40x100; Augustus C. Downing to Josephine De Reiset and others, 1-5 part..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 20x101.2; Clarence L. Westcott, referee, to Charles M. Hough, administrator..... 2,500

14TH ST, 227 West, 25x120; Willard H. Hutchinson and others to José Torres, (mtg $24,000)..... 28,000

31ST ST, 155 West, 20x66; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jacob Bernstein, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

43TH ST, n s, 274 ft w of 3d Av, 16x70.4x irregular; 43th St, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 29x100.5x irregular; Henie Liebeskind to Leon A. Liebeskind, all liens..... 1

51ST ST, 421 to 425 West, 55.3x100.5; Isaac Boehm and others to Edward V. Thornall, (mtg $23,625)..... 100

57TH ST, 463 West, 20x100.5; Pasquale Caponigri to Frank T. Warburton and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

62D ST, 134 East, 19x100.5; Edith McVickar to Jane E. Cox, (mtg $20,000)... 1

71ST ST, 154 East, 20x100.5; George E. Dennison, as trustee, to Frederick Orth and others, with all title to trust fund, &c..... 501

71ST ST, 154 East, 20x100.5; Matilda Mangold to Frederick Orth and others, all title..... 1

73TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 0.6x102.2; Anna R. Mead to Charles A. Gould, B. & S..... 1

88TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.8; John J. Hemming, devisee, to Jane F. Kenny, (mtg $16,000)..... 24,000

90TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft e of 2d Av, 50.6x100.8; Thomas W. Greenwood to Peter Wagner, (mtg $36,000)..... 1

92D ST, 106 East, 17x80; Rosa Hoffmann to G. Willett Van Nest, (mtg $8,000).... 1

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Francesco Fraciello to Antonio Fraciello and others, (mtg $20,500)..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Antonio Fraciello and others to Francesco Fraciello, (mtg $21,500)... 1

117TH ST, 131 West, 18x100.11; Claire B. Gardner to John B. O'Connor, all liens..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Louis Russell to Max Marx, (mtg $70,000)..... 1

133D ST, 107 West, 16.8x99.11; Jane F. Kenny to John J. Hemming, (mtg $7,000) 1

137TH ST, 679 East, 25x100; the Gaines Robert Company to Emily G. Evans, quitclaim..... 1

137TH ST, 679 East, 25x100; Emily G. Evans to Carl Schoeppy, (mtg $16,500).. 1

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Ernest E. Califano to Annie Califano, all liens..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 50 to 54, s w corner of 4th St; Goodman & Wallace to Barney Tepper, 2 years..... $420

DUANE ST, 52 to 58; Nathaniel F. Jones to Louis Stettiner and others, 5 years... 3,650

GRAND ST, 309, 311, 311½, s e corner of Allen St; Edward A. Ridley to Harris Goldman and another, 21 years..... 9,500

MADISON AV, 2,120, s w corner of 133d St; George H. Werfelman to William H. Werfelman, 7 years..... $1,500, 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ANDERSON, Stephen M., to Rosamond Herter; 3d Av, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $10,367

ANDERSON, Stephen M., to Rosamond Herter; 3d Av, n e corner of 174th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,500

BARRICK, William M., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 28th St, 110 West, 1 year, gold..... 4,000

BERNSTEIN, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 31st St, n s, 145.3 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BUHLER, Anna, and others to Donato Maujire and another; 148th St, 524 East, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 1,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to James W. Campbell; Decatur Av, w s, 175 ft s of Ozark St, due Oct. 4, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Joseph Cowman; 130th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $15,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GERKEN, Barent C., to Reginald H. Sayre, guardian; 75th St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

GIFFORD, Catharine P., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, prior mortgage $6,000, due Sept. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

HARRIS, Louis, to William Hyams; Timpson Place, n w s, being part of Lots 18 and 19, map of East Morrisania; Timpson Place, e s, at n e s of St. Joseph's St; St. Joseph's St, n e s, at n w s of Whitlock Av; also Whitlock Av, s e s, at s line of Lot 19, map of East Morrisania, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 28,000

HARRIS, Louis, to Aetna Indemnity Company; Timpson Place, n w s, being part of Lots 18 and 19, map of East Morrisania; Timpson Place, e s, at n e s of St. Joseph's St; St. Joseph's St, n e s, at n w s of Whitlock Av; also Whitlock Av, s e s, at s line of Lot 19, map of East Morrisania, prior mortgage $21,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 11,000

JOHNSTON, John H., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 10th St, n s, 188.1 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

JOHNSON, John A., to Daniel F. Mahony; 46th St, 107 West, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

JOHNSON, John A., to John C. Barr; 46th St, 111 to 115 West, due Sept. 1, 1905... 75,000

JOHNSON, John A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 46th St, 107 West, 2 years..... 26,000

LEVY, Abraham M., to Nathan Roggen; Orchard St, 34, prior mortgage $13,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MANDEL, Bertha, to Sabine Gersten; Central Park West, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, prior mtg $10,000, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 15,000

PAOLILLO, Carmelo, to John Domschke; 144th St, n s, 175 ft w of Clifton Av, old line, and 165 ft w of Brook Av, new line, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 10,000

SPIESS, Arthur D., to Union Dime Savings Institution; West End Av, w s, 48 ft s of 70th St, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 60,000

ZEMAN, Joseph, to Merle Frerck; Boston Road, 1,306, prior mortgage $16,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 60,000

BURDEN, Florence A., to Fifth Avenue Trust Company..... 300,000

COMSTOCK, Frederick H., as trustee, to Annie F. Shardlow..... 23,000

CONDIT, William L., et al., executors, to Bertha B. Bach..... 5,037

EMERSON, Bernice D., to Edmond Chastagner..... 1

GRANNIS, Pierrepont E., to J. Hull Browning..... 4,500

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to Ernest Ehrmann..... 50,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 15,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 80,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to United States Trust Company. 46,000

LEE, A. Rogers, to Charles Hagedone..... 1

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to American Mortgage Company..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

20TH ST, 346 to 350 East; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Lipman & Gold, owners and contractors..... 425

64TH ST, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x—; Charles C. Gladwin against Liberty Storage Warehouse and another, owners; S. B. Libby and W. B. Quinn and another, contractors..... 28

97TH ST, 325 East; Charles C. Gladwin against Patten Vacuum Ice Company, owners; S. B. Libby and W. B. Quinn and another, contractors..... 17

113TH ST, 65 East; Mayer, Lane & Co. against the Mount Zion Congregation, owner; Jackson & Griffin, contractors. $85

117TH ST, 109 and 111 West; Julius Glaser against Annie F. Brandt, owner; Henry E. Johnson, contractor..... 33

179TH ST and Boston Av, n e corner, 25x100; Charles C. Gladwin against the Peabody Home, owner; S. B. Libby and W. B. Quinn and another, contractors.. 13

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,514 to 1,528; George W. Jump & Co. against Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company and another, March 3, 1902..... $119

HENRY ST, n s, 185.7 ft w of Pike St, 29x75; Frederick Robinson against Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk, Aug. 21, 1901..... 2,850

HENRY ST, n s, 185.7 ft w of Pike St, 29x75; Frederick Robinson against Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk, Aug. 16, 1902..... 700

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 10th St, 25x75; Louis Falk against Jadwiga Piasecki and another, July 11, 1902..... 10

1ST AV, 615; Louis Aronowitz against John Houli and another, Aug. 5, 1902, by payment..... 5

Lis Pendens.

Lis Pendens filed yesterday, Sept. 9.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x60x17.6x61.2; Charles Hagedom against Harriette Williams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Elliott. 1

LEWIS ST, w s, lots 7 and 8, 11th Ward, and Lewis and 3d Sts, n w cor, 18.6x82.6 x irreg.; Max Greenberg against Abraham Kassel and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, C. Dushkind.

SAXE AV, e s, 125 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; Clifford V. Driggs against Edward F. Boyle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND 144TH ST, n e cor, 100x160; John M. Bowers, receiver, against Mary Lavery and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

STANTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Martin Engel against Nathan Acker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel.

UNION AV, s e s, 4th St, n e s, lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, map of land of Jacob V. Hutschler, Bronx; George G. Bradley against John McDonnell and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, D. Swits.

80TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2;

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
Bronx.

THE AMERICAN HOME SITE,
NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS,
A HOME FOR THE NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN.

The new paradise amid the verdant slopes of Westchester County, famous in song and story for the diversity of its attractions. Situated in a regal country where the air is balmy and the environment magnetic. Three hundred feet above the tides. MOUNTAIN, LAKE, AND WOODLAND. Only 30 minutes from New York City by the Sixth Avenue or Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, or Grand Central Depot, and in direct line with the underground rapid transit system. Nowhere within easy access of New York are such desirable property and such attractive terms being offered to homeseekers. The opportunity of becoming your own landlord made a reality at last. Now is the time to embrace it.

NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS
Is the family man's Acadia, and is perfectly appointed in all its sanitary arrangements; is absolutely exempt from malaria and mosquitos, and is peculiarly adapted to persons suffering from asthma, bronchial, and kindred ailments. It is unquestionably Nature's Great Sanatarium.
Homes and home sites on terms within the reach of all.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR FORTY-PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK,
"AMERICAN HOMES; HOW AND WHERE TO OBTAIN THEM."
TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED FREE.
H. P. WHEELER, 20 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Manhattan.

DWELLING HOUSES
We have a large number of choice private dwellings for sale in every desirable section, principally on the west side. If you are an intending purchaser we would be glad to know your wants, and we will wait upon you with complete particulars, also BEST PRICES. We'll not annoy you in our efforts, either. 'Phone 4619—38th Street, or postal to
BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d St.

ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY HOUSE, 169 West 93d St.; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; good location; entire private house block, $19,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

5-story double flat, 2 stores, East 93d St., $21,000.
5-story double flat, 2 stores, 8th Av., $27,000.
5-story double flat, No. 406 E. 121st St., $19,500.
S. Stein. Inquire No. 406 East 121st St.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500. 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th. Owner on premises.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elegant apartment house, below 23d St.; all rented; fine order; at very low price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $3,500 required; modern double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500; rents $1,940.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots, tenements, flats, &c., in good localities at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Tenement house; rent, $1,800; price, $17,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Sq.

Tenement, 6th St., near 2d Av., $34,000; rent, $3,444. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING
TWO FAMILY HOUSES
just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.
EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.
RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.
RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.
THINK THIS OVER.
SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.
A small cash payment only required.
New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Don't write for particulars, but take L. I. R. R. from 34th St. and inspect the best houses ever offered for the money, $3,500 to $6,500, on the easiest of terms; houses have from 8 to 11 rooms, and all improvements.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prepare for the Fall Trade.
Hire your store now; low rent, part of the time free; 6th Av., above 10th Street, three stories; in good order. Will give lease; no liquors or restaurant.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

WANTED TENANTS TO LEASE.
Tenants, Lessees.
We have capitalists and investors ready to buy and build for you any kind of mercantile or hotel buildings in N. Y. City, on very reasonable terms.
H. J. SACHS, 119 WEST 23D ST., N. Y.

3 & 5 WEST 18TH ST.,
One door from 5th Av.,
LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT,
Very desirable location,
Immediate possession.
WARREN & SKILLIN,
96 Broadway.

59th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x80; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. Herter & Son, 47 East 58th St.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 18th St.; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BLEECKER STREET, NO. 289.—Large lofts to rent. Suitable for storage or other purposes. $25. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

To Let.—Fine store, No. 131 East 125th St.; good location; very near N. Y. Central Depot. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av.

Small hall, with piano; 131 East 34th St.; afternoons and evenings; rent reasonable. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS, SOUND VIEW AVE., 100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acre, AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M.
PARTICULARS NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 FIFTH AVE.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y., 32 Fairfield Road, Ludlow Park.—Modern, attractive dwelling, 14 rooms; open plumbing; cabinet trim; hot water; heated; plot 100x135; all kinds of fruit and shrubs; seen any time; low price for quick sale. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av., New York.

Charles Sidney against Henry Richter and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, G. W. Dease.

146TH ST, n s, 124.3 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Leo L. Braunfeld against George W. Steele, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, M. A. Alexander.

150TH ST AND MOTT AV, n w cor, 90x100; two actions, the Brooklyn Savings Bank against the Mott Av M. E. Church and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

Brooklyn.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET., 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 169th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

$4,000—West Farms, 177th St.; 9-room house; all improvements; must sell; excellent order; fine yard; heated; schools; trolleys. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., (156th St.)

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; houses detached; 7 rooms; all improvements; to order, $1,900. Particulars Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000
Furnishes careful appraisement of real estate.

Mortgage Investors
should apply to this Company when seeking investments. It is furnishing $3,000,000 a month in choice mortgages to trustees, institutions, and individual lenders.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

300 lots, heart of Hollis, $30,000; speculators investigate immediately; great opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ginseng raising very profitable; farms, $800 up; shore fronts, $300 up; better than stocks; buy this Fall; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Finest building lots; lowest prices; easiest terms; thirty minutes out. A. R. T., 329 3d Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Plainfield.—Two modern houses, large plots, fine street, plenty of shade; $4,000 equity each; want offer in exchange from homeseekers. PARK, 156 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

$5.00 BUYS BUILDING LOT.—Positively this week only; 29 miles, near station; installments 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 30 Wall St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses or flats to rent kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Owners wishing to sell their property, send particulars to Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Several private houses in good localities; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Old tenement or lots in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Beautiful Hunting Islands.—Game preserves and Southern Winter homes; coast of South Carolina and George; also large hunting preserve Indian River, Florida Coast, near Palm Beach. W. S. Monteith, 18 Broadway.

A Magnificent Country Seat, Ohio.—Mansion, 30 rooms, famous lake, 20 acres; price, $25,000; free and clear; exchange for income; no agents. Durall, T Box 103 Times.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 396 Broadway, New York.

Ardsley; 4 lots; best reasonable offer accepted. Mrs. Emily C. Vernon, 29 West 125th St.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Sign on the Palisades
GRANTWOOD

This large electric sign on the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb, lights the way to New York's nearest and most beautiful suburb. With *ro per cent.* of the cost of a house, and a steady income to meet monthly payments, you can have all the real comforts and all the refined surroundings to your home that any millionaire can buy with all his money. Grantwood houses are equipped with all the latest modern improvements and sanitary appliances, tastefully and substantially built, and set in a region of the greatest natural beauty. And they are within 30 to 50 minutes of any business office on Manhattan Island. Just now we can show you a

House Now Complete 2½ story, 8 rooms and tiled bath, hardwood finish first floor, electricity, gas. $5,000, $500; $45 per month.

Another House Nearly Ready 2½ story, 9 rooms and bath, cypress finish, wide view of the Hudson River. $7,000, $700 down; $65 per month.

Also Another Beautiful House 6 rooms and bath; $4,000, $400 cash; $35 monthly, or select a plot and we will build a house to suit your ideas exactly.

Other houses on similar terms.
14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s R. R.; or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
1,135 BROADWAY, New York. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Square.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION
Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner.
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.
OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL
BEDFORD PARK.
Contains 2 baths, (tiles to ceiling,) with shower, exposed beam, panel dining-room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

WHY LIVE IN APARTMENTS?
WHEN $500 cash and $38 monthly pays for a BEAUTIFUL, THOROUGHLY MODERN EQUIPPED HOME, in the MOST BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE part of FLATBUSH, with large grounds? Four minutes to elevated station; 28 to Park Row. SUBSTANTIAL, well-built, detached COLONIAL HOUSE, VERY PRETTY and ATTRACTIVE. BRAND-NEW; never occupied, containing 11 fine large rooms; bath and laundry; oak trim; handsomely decorated. THIS IS A CHANCE you may never get again. BUILDER HAS MORE HOUSES THAN HE CAN CARRY. Price was $8,000. It cost him $7,500. WILL SELL FOR $7,000. Bring your builder with you and let him judge. Come any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Av.

FLATBUSH.
ELEGANT COLONIAL HOUSE, EAST 17TH ST., NEAR
Albemarle Road, lot 50x170; 11 rooms and bath; extra basins, hardwood trim, double hardwood floors, first-class in every respect; price, $10,750. Also several others at prices from $5,500 and up, all in the best sections of Flatbush.
GEORGE W. EGBERT, Owner and Builder, 126 East Nineteenth St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $5,500—$500 DOWN.
EASY PAYMENTS; restricted section; near Flatbush Av.; on a choice corner; large grounds; VERY PRETTY, NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE; 10 rooms and

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

GREYSTONE,
304 WEST 99TH ST.
SIXTH FLOOR, OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1. EVERY ROOM LIGHT.
RENT $1,000.

207-209 W. 81ST ST.,
TWO SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS. SMALL FAMILIES ONLY.
RENT $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., (116th.)

WEST END AVE., 843,
near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Beautiful flats, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; all light; modern improvements; select small families. 317 West 114th St., N. E. corner Manhattan Av. KEIM.

Bachelor Apartment "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric lights, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Private house, West 13th St., second floor, four rooms, bath; heat, hot water, gas for light and cooking supplied; also fine carpets and partly furnished; rent, $35. Chas. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—2 rooms and bath, porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30.00. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St. only; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE Ry to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 40c.
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) Excursion Fare, 50c.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $465 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
*Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM | *Kaiserin.. Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 9 AM
Kaiser.... Oct. 7, 9 AM | Kaiser.... Nov. 4, 9 AM
* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Sept. 18, 11 AM | Friedrich.. Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n. Sept. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Oct. 16, 10 AM
Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen, Oct. 23, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.... Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller.... Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn.... Sept. 27, 1 PM | Lahn.... Nov. 1, 10 AM
Trave.... Oct. 11, 10 AM | Trave.... Nov. 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM | Columbia. Sept. 25, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck. Sept. 18, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Oct. 9, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Ben'w'n'a. Sept. 16, 3 PM | Patricia. Sept. 30, 3 PM
Moltke. Sept. 23, 9 AM | Bluecher.. Oct. 7, 9 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia.... Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia.... Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia.... Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia.. Dec. 3, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis. Sept. 10, 10 AM | St. Paul. Sept. 24, 10 AM
Philadel.. Sept. 17, 10 AM | Kensington. Sept. 30, 5 PM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland. Sept. 13, 10 AM | Zeeland. Sept. 27, 10 AM
Kroonland. Sept. 20, 10 AM | Finland.... Oct. 4, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEAPOLIS..... Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA..... Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA..... Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..... Oct. 11, Noon
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES
The first and second parties from San Francisco, September 27 and October 15, are now complete. There is still room in the third and fourth parties, October 30 and November 3 (the latter to sail from Vancouver). Applications should reach us promptly.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Sept. 13, Noon. | Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM | Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria.. Oct. 18, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square,
Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 Night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 1351, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (corner 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (cor. 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers.
JOY LINE {$2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.
The fast and elegant steamers
LARCHMONT & TREMONT
Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.
STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
Cut rates to all New England points.

Hudson River by Daylight
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

BY SEA TO MAINE
via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TAKES 4 DAYS.
Special Excursions via S. S. Manhattan.
Good to return until Sept. 12, $7.00.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Albany Evening Line
Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with train for Saratoga and the North.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:30 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon | Oceanic. Sept. 24, 11 A.M.
Teutonic. Sept. 17, Noon | Majestic.. Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric.. Sept. 19, Noon | Celtic.... Oct. 3, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.
Sails from San Francisco for Australia Sept. 25, Oct. 16, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $650. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 6:45 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:23 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars: Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 2:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only to Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 6:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
*11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Syra., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A.M.; (3) at 1:15 P. M.; (4) at †3:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M., (4) at 13:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, Atlantic Basin (South Ferry five minutes earlier.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9.10 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sundays, 24.25 a. m.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—19.40 a. m., 81.00, 13.40 p. m.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 81:30, 12:00, 13:00, 14:00, 15:00, 16:00, 17:30, 19:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1.00, 2*3.40, 5.00, 7.00, 19:25 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—14:00, 24.25, 18.00, 19.10, (10.00, 11.00 A. M., Reading only,) 11:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.45, 4.30, (8.00 Ocean Grove only) p. m. Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:30, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday, §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg.*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*6:39pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....†12:55pm †1:00pm. Diner.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
Washington, Balto..†8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Roya. Limited"..*3:35pm *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..*12:10nt *12:15nt. Sleepers
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal, and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ©12.25, d12.45, e7.15, p5.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of W. 23d St.	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of Liberty St.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*e7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.35 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*p5.40 PM	*p5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY
Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
*3:15 A. M.....Way Train.....3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M....Liberty Express.....9:15 A. M.
12:00 Noon...Express to Norwich....12:15 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland....3:45 P. M.
§5:40 P. M.....Western Express.....6:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1902. Present, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice. In the matter of the petition of LIESETTE NEWMAN to have discharged of record a mortgage made by William Gilmore to Mary E. McKee.
Upon the annexed petition of Liesette Newman, verified September 6th, 1902, and all the proceedings herein,
Let Mary E. McKee and all other interested persons, if any, show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel shall be heard,
Why a mortgage upon the premises situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, made by William Gilmore to Mary E. McKee, dated October 1st, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on October 31st, 1855, in Liber 496 of Mortgages at Page 410, should not be discharged of record.
Let service of this order be made upon said Mary E. McKee and all other interested persons, if any, by publication of a copy of this order in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York, once a week for two weeks be deemed sufficient service and publication thereof.
Enter H. B., Jr., J. S. C.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of PETER PAGE, assigned to Frank W. Goreth for the benefit of creditors, greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in and before the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank W. Goreth, as assignee of the estate of said Peter Page, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.
Witness, Honorable Alfred Steckler, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court, [Seal.] the 18th day of August, 1902.
THOS. H. HAMILTON, Clerk.
A. L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Assignee, 37 Liberty Street, N

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

5 West 75th Street.

Reopens October 1st. Upon request, a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue and Prospectus for the 23d year will be sent to an accredited address. These circulars present the full courses of study, a list of honors won by Berkeley graduates in college, and lists of parents who have had from one to five sons in the School during an aggregate of from five to thirty-eight years—also information as to new courses in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

OUT-OF-COURSE CLASS FOR ADVANCED PUPILS REQUIRING SPEEDY PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

Special facilities for out-of-town pupils—stage service to and from Grand Central Station and the East Side.

The Head Master will be at the School building daily after September 1st, to meet parents.

JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

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DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

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SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
STENOGRAPHY, || Dictation, Arithmetic, TYPEWRITING, || Bookkeeping, Vertical and Spencerian Penmanship, Business Training.
TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK. Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music, ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE.
GERMAN, for b-ginners and advanced students.
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7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M., Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th & 86th Sts., New York

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York.
42nd Year begins September 16th, 1902.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy schoolrooms and ample play-grounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON and ALICE S. PALMER, Principals.

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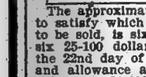

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLEMENT C. MOORE, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PLACE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, distinguished by the street number 118 East 119th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence easterly along One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.
HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
C. E. SOUTHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 119th Street.

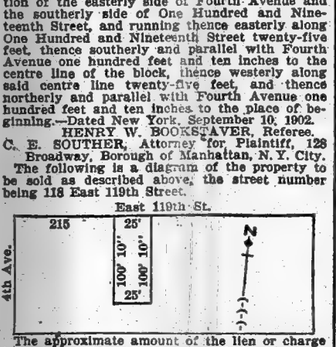

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is sixteen thousand one hundred and six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and sixty-five 85-100 dollars, with interest from August 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten hundred and ninety 75-100 dollars and interest, exclusive of taxes of 1902.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.
HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
s10-2aw3wW&o1

Surrogate Notices.

RAYNOR, JENNIE M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Emma Walker, Mabel Williams, Mary Rocephia Andrews, Eugenia Adeline Smith, Eleazer T. Williams, George B. Williams, James R. Williams, Hiram Williams, Clarissa Walker, (now Clarissa McIlhiney,) Alfred Howell Clark, Donald W. Clark, Edna Clark, Denys Allen Clark, Doris Clark, and Annie Vandewater, and to all persons interested in the estate of JENNIE M. RAYNOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of October, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hiram R. Smith and George R. Barns, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au20-1aw6wW

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 820 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 820 Broadway, New York.

MORAN, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORAN, late of the County of New York, (artist,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Alex. Thain, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. J. LEE MORRILL, M. D., Executor. ALEX. THAIN, Atty. for Executor.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 8 Park Pl.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.) Specialties Alc. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. &

TENDERLOIN SHAKE-UP, BUT SHEEHAN REMAINS

Four of His Sergeants and Two Roundsmen Are Transferred.

District Attorney Jerome Says He Knows How Gamblers Are Protected —Tells Police of a Poolroom.

The Tenderloin police precinct received a record shake-up yesterday. Capt. Sheehan was not disturbed, but the four Sergeants were transferred, as were the two Roundsmen. Sergeant James E. Dillon was sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station; Sergeant Frank J. Fuchs went to the Bronx Park Station; Sergeant Shiels, who has been under indictment for neglect of duty for the last year, was transferred to Charles Street, and Sergeant Colton was sent to the Elizabeth Street Station. Roundsmen Hertz and Corey also were sent to other precincts. Corey has been in the Tenderloin for the last five years. He has been transferred several times, but would always work his way back in a short time.

This move of Commissioner Partridge was not announced until late yesterday afternoon, just before he left his office, though a change in the Police Department was looked for in the course of the day. In the morning the Commissioner denied that he intended to make any radical changes, and said nothing about the shift in the Tenderloin. Though Capt. Sheehan is still there, with his staff of "plain clothes" men, including Detectives Black, Underhill, and Maher, other transfers are expected to-day.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon called up the Tenderloin Precinct by telephone. Sergt. Sheils was at the desk, and Capt. Sheehan was absent. Mr. Jerome said:

"Present to Capt. Sheehan my compliments and kindly inform him there is a poolroom running in the building at 72 West Thirty-sixth Street." That is just west of the Lambs Club.

The District Attorney then rang off abruptly.

His information amazed the Tenderloin police, and immediately three detectives were sent out in search of evidence. Last night they said it was impossible to get it, though they followed every one entering the building and warned each that he was liable to arrest. They were rewarded with a smile for their information, as that particular poolroom has been in operation for years and is well patronized. However, it suspended operations for the day. The precinct in general was quiet, and few gambling places were open last night.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he was cognizant of a system by which the gamblers in the Tenderloin were protected.

"Is there any political pressure brought to bear for this protection?" he was asked, "or is the system confined wholly to the Police Department?"

"I don't think there is any politics in the matter," he answered. "The quick work of somebody in the Tenderloin in closing the gambling houses and poolrooms in the last few days shows that there is some one at the head of the system. It's a great object lesson to the citizens of New York. If that somebody can close a poolroom in an hour, then that somebody can keep it closed. The voters of New York showed by my vote, running as it did more than 2,000 ahead of the ticket, that they did not want gambling.

"Commissioner Partridge has a hard problem before him," declared Mr. Jerome, "but I think he will meet it to the satisfaction of all. Eventually gambling will be checked in New York, for I mean to keep after the police so they will not dare offer protection. The only way to master the situation is to keep at the police. The gamblers are the nerviest people in the world, and are afraid of nothing. Two days after O'Reilly's place was raided, and on account of which Capt. Creedon is under charges, the place was running again. The only way you can get at them is through the police."

Mr. Jerome then attacked the detective bureau.

"What use is it?" he asked. "Do they detect anything? Inspector Cross showed by his visit into Sergeant Churchill's precinct that evidence could be obtained by the police if they wanted it. If detectives cannot detect gambling houses, then they cannot detect anything."

"Are you getting discouraged as to the fulfillment of your promise to close all gambling places?" the District Attorney was asked.

"No; by no means, no. I believe that before my four years in office have expired much will have been accomplished."

That the District Attorney knew of the intended move of Commissioner Partridge in transferring the Tenderloin Sergeants and Roundsmen was indicated by his smile when asked if he had heard of any change contemplated by the Police Commissioner.

"What will be your action to prevent gambling?"

"I repeat I will get at the police who allow it."

"But there hasn't been but one Captain so far retired from the force because of charges or indictment."

"Capt. Foody was reprimanded publicly," answered Mr. Jerome.

"Do you think that was sufficient punishment?"

"I have nothing to do with that."

Capt. Sheehan was not notified of the transfer of his Sergeants and Roundsmen till late before roll call last evening. He took the papers and went into his private room, to which he summoned Sergts. Shiels and Dillon to inform them of the order.

"I can't understand it," he said, "but I suppose it is for police reasons, and that is sufficient. I will admit that the transferring of four Sergeants and two Roundsmen is perhaps unprecedented in the Police Department."

The Captain was told that District Attorney Jerome had said in the afternoon that there was an organized system of protection in the Tenderloin, and that the District Attorney intimated it was among the police officials. He replied:

"I am an honest man and my record will show it. I am earning an honest living. Let them investigate my record if they choose."

"Did you know that this house in West Thirty-sixth Street to which the District Attorney referred, was in operation?"

"No. The house has been under suspicion for a long time and is well known. I raided it in March last and got three prisoners, but they were discharged by the Magistrate."

"The Tenderloin is cleaner than it was ever before, and the records of arrest will prove that. I am not in love with this place, and I wish they would transfer me, but I am a soldier, and will do as I am ordered. I made a raid here once, and the Magistrate said the prisoners had a right to blow my head off. What could I do then? Mr. Jerome has always been pleasant to me, and I do not care to enter into any controversy with him. If I wasn't doing my duty I wouldn't be here."

Much uneasiness was manifested by all the policemen in the Tenderloin last night, and rumors were current that many changes in the uniformed ranks were to be made to-day.

For four hours last night Detective Sergeant Nugent and three other detectives of Inspector Harley's staff watched the door of a house on West Twenty-eighth Street, said to be run by "Shang" Draper, the gambler. While they were watching the house Draper is said to have stood on the corner near the house and laughed at them. Finally they tried to get into the house, but could not do so.

REVOLT AGAINST O'REILLY.

Police Captain Alters the Form of Patrolmen's Report.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Precinct would not discuss yesterday afternoon the refusal of two sections of the second platoon attached to his precinct to sign reports, stating positively that there were no gambling houses or policy shops on the several beats to which the members of the sections were assigned.

The revolt was started by the sixteen members of the fourth section, or "dog watch," who are on duty from 6 o'clock until 8 o'clock in the morning. When they returned to the station yesterday morning their reports were not accepted by the Captain, on the ground that they did not assert positively that there were no gambling houses on the beat. The men refused to sign them, and their example was followed by the men of the third section, who returned to the station at 1 P. M. Later, however, the Captain accepted the reports as turned in, and the so-called revolters afterward expressed themselves as satisfied with the outcome.

"The police orders say," said Capt. O'Reilly, in talking over the matter, "that if there are gambling houses on a patrolman's post he should report them, and if not he should report to that effect."

"Isn't that putting too much responsibility on your men?" he was asked.

"I don't think so," he said. "The men know where the gambling houses are. I expect them to do their duty, and that is what they are paid for."

After Capt. O'Reilly turned out his men at the 6 o'clock roll call last night, the patrolmen said the order that they should write in their note books, which are turned in to the Sergeant at the expiration of each tour, a paragraph setting forth specifically that there "are no poolrooms, gambling houses, or disorderly houses in their precinct," had been done away with, and the statement that the individual patrolman knows of no violation of the law on his post substituted.

REJECTED SUITOR BECOMES MURDERER AND SUICIDE.

Annie Miller the Victim of F. Goebel, Who Paid Her Attentions, but of Whom She Knew Little.

In the parlor of her father's home, at 1,331 Forty-sixth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mrs. Arthur Wilbanks, who, being divorced, had resumed her maiden name, Annie Miller, was shot by F. Goebel, a suitor, who then ended his own life. Goebel had called at the house in answer to a note from the young woman, who had told her father of her intention to tell him when he arrived that she did not care for him and to ask him not to visit her again.

The two, alone in the room, talked for nearly a quarter of an hour, and then, just as Frances Miller, nine years old, stepped into the room to ascertain the time for her mother, who was working in the kitchen, she heard the report of a shot and saw her sister fall, dying, to the floor. She then saw Goebel place the revolver against his temple and fire and fall.

The murdered woman was a daughter of Louis F. Miller, a wholesale dealer in Summer clothing at 49 East Eighth Street. Until June 1, when the family moved to their Borough Park home, they lived at 309 West Fifty-fifth Street, and the daughter, Annie, was employed as clerk and assistant manager in the laundry of Fred H. Relyea, at 988 Eighth Avenue, nearby.

Little is known of Goebel. He met Miss Miller at the laundry several weeks ago, according to her story to her family. About a week ago Goebel engaged a room with a family at 314 West Fifty-fifth Street. Last Sunday he called at the home of the Millers, in Borough Park, but finding Miss Miller absent, he left immediately. That was the only time he ever called at the house, the family said, until yesterday.

Charles F. Miller, a brother of the dead woman, said yesterday that when his sister returned home Sunday afternoon and was told that Goebel had called, she said to her father that she wished "the old fool would stay away." They talked the matter over, and it was decided that the best plan would be for Miss Miller to write Goebel asking that he call at the house and then tell him frankly her position.

The woman's father was ill in bed upstairs when the shots were fired by Goebel. Despite his weakness he ran down the stairs and saw his daughter before her heart beats ceased.

There was nothing in the pockets of Goebel save the note from Miss Miller, by which he could be identified. The woman had told her father that she had heard that he had no relatives; that he was a well-to-do horse dealer, and that he owned a large farm in Kentucky. He was about forty-six years of age. Miss Miller was twenty-six years old.

Detectives called at Goebel's room, at 314 West Fifty-fifth Street, after the tragedy, but could find nothing among his effects by which it could be learned whence he came or where friends or relatives lived. His body is at the Morgue, while that of his victim is at the home of her father. Coroner Hartung will hold an inquest this morning. The funeral of Miss Miller will take place from the residence to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. The burial will be at Calvary Cemetery.

MAJOR BUNDY AS A JUSTICE MARRIES HIMSELF.

For some time there has been strenuous competition between Jersey City Justices of the Peace as to which official should perform the greater number of marriage ceremonies each month, but Henry Bundy, a Justice familiarly known as Major Bundy, seems to have broken the record by marrying himself, the bride being Mary Becker, a widow, whose home was at 448 Germania Avenue. The witnesses were Mary Spingler and Minnie Smithers, friends of the bride. The ceremony took place on Sept. 6 at the bride's home, but was not announced until yesterday.

Major Bundy is a well-known resident of the Bergen section of the city. He is an active politician and has been by turns a Republican, a labor advocate, a Democrat, and now has finally returned to the Republican fold again. No party conferred much honor upon him, as the only office to which he was ever elected is the one he now holds. He is seventy-two years old.

In talking of his wedding yesterday Major Bundy said he just asked himself the questions he would have asked any other man, and then he answered them just as the other man would have done. He refused to say, however, how large a fee he paid himself for performing the ceremony. He said that was a private matter and concerned no one but himself. He was a friend, he said, of Mr. Becker, his wife's first husband, and when Becker died, leaving his widow a prosperous grocery business and considerable money, he made Major Bundy his executor.

"I needed a home," continued the Major, "and Mrs. Becker needed some one to take care of her, and so, when I proposed to her last Saturday night she accepted. Then we called in the witnesses and I performed the ceremony. That's all there was of it."

Several lawyers who were asked as to the validity of the ceremony said they did not consider it legal, for the reason that, under the law a magistrate could not be a contracting party to an agreement legalized by himself. This view of the case could not be presented to Major Bundy, as he and his wife had gone out of town before it was obtained.

SHARP DROP IN TEMPERATURE.

New York had a sample of pneumonia weather last evening. Within forty minutes, from 6:20 until 7 o'clock, just about the time the immense army of the city's employed were homeward bound, the temperature dropped from 73 degrees to 61 degrees. At the same time the wind, which had been blowing warmly from the south, suddenly shifted to the northwest, and increased to fifty-eight miles an hour.

Almost as suddenly as it came, however, the wind died down after 7 o'clock, and within a few minutes it was blowing at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

The rainfall yesterday, according to the Weather Bureau, was .47 of an inch. The greater portion of that fell between 8 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Pedestrians had an especially disagreeable time while the high wind prevailed, as it drove a fine, drizzling rain. With the dying out of the high winds, the mercury slowly began to climb.

ACCUSED WOMAN SHOT HUSBAND AND HERSELF

Mrs. O'Neill's Answer When Asked to Confess Wrongdoing.

O'Neill Had Sued His Wife and the Man He Blamed—He Had Contemplated Murder and Suicide.

Ida O'Neill, born Campbell, shot her husband Charles and killed herself early yesterday morning in their rooms on the third floor of the New York Fruit and Exchange Building, 76 and 78 Park Place, of which he was janitor. The man died in the Hudson Street Hospital. O'Neill was suing his wife for divorce, and had kept her out of the three-room apartment in which the shooting occurred since the last week in August on the advice of his lawyer. This he disregarded Monday night, and after he had tried to frighten his wife into another confession of her misconduct by menacing her with an empty revolver, she left the room, returned, sat on his knee, and asked: "How'd you like to be shot yourself?" produced a revolver, fired two shots at her husband, and when he staggered away, turned the weapon on herself.

But for an accident husband and wife might have been found dead without an explanation of their fate. Charles Rohiff, a night watchman, noticed that the street door of the Fruit and Exchange Building was open shortly before 3 o'clock, and entering the vestibule, which the dying man had reached, found O'Neill lying on the floor. Rohiff roused him from a stupor and asked:

"What's the matter, Charlie?"

"My wife shot me," replied the janitor with an effort.

Rohiff saw that O'Neill was bleeding, and he called Policemen Dunbar, McVea, and Carey, and O'Neill was hurried to the hospital. He had two wounds in the left breast. Coroner Scholer arrived in time to take the man's ante-mortem statement, O'Neill dying at 4:15 o'clock. In his statement he said:

"My wife shot me. She killed herself. My wife was intimate with Robert H. Thomas, who is employed in the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building. I went to my wife and asked her to confess. I had a revolver, and I pressed it to her head, but there were no cartridges in it. I only intended to frighten her. I said: 'You confess to me.' She said: 'Don't shoot me now; wait until I go across the hall to Room 22.' She came back and sat on my knee, and said: 'Go on and shoot me.' I reached across the desk for my revolver, and she pulled a revolver from the folds of her dress and pointed it at my heart and fired. I then started to run down the stairs, and she turned the revolver on herself and shot herself through the heart."

Coroner Scholer hurried from the hospital to the scene of the tragedy and found Mrs. O'Neill dead. She had two wounds in her breast. A pet dog kept guard over her. The husband's statement about his weapon was proved to be true, as an empty-chambered revolver was found near where he sat when he was shot.

Before O'Neill could be taken away from Park Place he talked to Policeman Dunbar, who rode with him to the hospital. He said that he was thirty years old and his wife twenty-eight; that they had been married since 1898, and had been happy until the last week in August, when he discovered what he and his lawyer considered proofs that she had been unfaithful, and on these he sued her for divorce and brought an action for $35,000 damages against Robert H. Thomas for alienating her affections.

In the apartment the Coroner found a slip of paper on which was written:

"Three letters on the gas meter will explain all. Ask elevator man to care for the dog and the cat."

The letters were addressed to John L. Dyer and his wife of East Thirty-seventh Street, his brother-in-law and sister, and Michael Weiss, the elevator man. In them were requests for forgiveness from the Dyers, instructions in regard to the disposition of his body and directions about his property, including a life insurance for $1,000, which he wished to go to his sister. Another request to his brother-in-law was to try to get for Weiss his (O'Neill's) position as janitor. Weiss was asked to help the Dyers in carrying out his wishes. In the letter to his sister O'Neill said that he was going to kill himself and his wife.

Allen Carruthers, O'Neill's lawyer, said the suit for divorce and the suit against R. H. Thomas for $25,000 damages were due to a discovery made by O'Neill Aug. 27, at the home of his wife's mother and her husband, J. L. Michel, 429 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. O'Neill had been on a vacation to Burlington, Vt., and she was stopping with her stepfather. O'Neill visited her there and he happened to rummage a gripsack which his wife had had and found a bundle of letters signed "Bob." They were without envelopes, but were addressed to "Ida" in endearing terms.

O'Neill was infatuated with his wife and determined to kill the man he sued, but finally decided to leave his case to the courts. Mr. Carruthers saw his client Monday evening. He was then much depressed.

Robert H. Thomas talked of the suit against him by O'Neill and the fate of husband and wife at his office in the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. Thomas lives with his wife and three children at 359 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

"I know Mrs. O'Neill," he said, "but as Miss O'Neill. I never knew she was married until I was sued by her husband. I don't care just now to characterize the suit. It will not affect me in any way nor will the publicity of this affair hurt me.

"Mrs. O'Neill has a brother in the Second Cavalry and she was here several times when he was at Fort Slocum to get favors such as permits to see him. She came with people I supposed were her parents, and was addressed by them and me as an unmarried woman. I never saw her outside of this office, never wrote to her and never received a letter from her; that is all I have to say on the subject."

Coroner Scholer will examine Mr. Thomas at the inquest.

NEW CHINESE CONSUL HERE.

Present Incumbent Goes to Havana and May Arrange Cuban Treaty—Wants Exclusion Rule There Rescinded.

New York is to have a new Chinese Consul. Chow Tszchi, an appointee of Minister Wu, who has occupied the position here for the last three years, is to go to Havana as Consul General to Cuba.

"I received my commission only three days ago," said Consul Chow yesterday, "and I shall leave New York for Havana as soon as I can put my affairs in order. I have not heard yet who my successor is, but he probably is one of the Secretaries of the legation at Washington. Yes, my appointment is in the nature of an advancement, but I have made many pleasant friends here and I shall be sorry to leave.

"There is much to be done in Havana. While there are 7,000 or 8,000 Chinamen in the Greater New York, there are more than 15,000 Chinamen in Cuba. During the American military control in Cuba, and before Gen. Wood left, word was given to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act throughout the island. Now that Cuba has an independent Government I do not see why that law should remain in force, and one of my first duties will be to see what can be done about it.

"Another matter I shall look into will be that of a treaty between Cuba and China. I will see about the preliminary arrangements, and if anything is done, the negotiation possibly will be conducted by Minister Wu before he returns to China."

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

MR. CANTOR PROTESTS AGAINST FULL VALUATION

Mayor Low's Reply to His Plea for Changed Policy.

The Borough President Declares That Property Owners Condemn the New Plan of Assessment.

Borough President Cantor had a long talk yesterday with Mayor Low in regard to the tax assessment, protesting especially against the full valuation plan. He asked the Mayor if the policy might not be changed.

Mayor Low said that the Tax Commissioners had given most careful instructions to the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants throughout the department, and he thought that the matter would properly work itself out and result in less favoritism and a lower budget.

"I said to him," said Mr. Cantor after the talk, "that, while this might be true, the appropriations would be increased, and, although we would get relief from the Sinking Fund and the absence of State tax, there could be just as much inequality by having the assessors fix the real value as there is now in fixing a percentage. Mr. Low thought, however, that inequality and favoritism would be prevented by fixing the real value.

"I replied that, in my judgment, when you increase the margin between the bonded indebtedness and the 10 per cent. debt limit you offer an opportunity for extravagance in appropriations to other administrations, if not to this. While we have no State tax now, we will surely have one later on for canals, good roads, and the like; then the city will have to pay the tax on full valuation. Real estate is already burdened enough."

Continuing, Mr. Cantor said that he had received protests from all classes against the full valuation theory. The owners of property, he said, especially those who own small dwellings, are loudest in their protests because it is difficult for them even now, under existing conditions, to pay the tax imposed upon them.

MILLER SYNDICATE MONEY.

"Creditors" Entitled to $140,000 Intrusted to Col. Ammon and Invested with Seymour, Johnson & Co.

A decision rendered yesterday by Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn releases to the dupes of William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate the sum of $140,000, which Miller turned over to Col. Robert A. Ammon the day he fled from justice, and which Ammon loaned to the brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., which afterward failed. The decision is rendered on the application of John B. Lord, the trustee in bankruptcy for Miller and the Franklin Syndicate, in a suit brought against Alfred Hayes, as assignee of Seymour, Johnson & Co.

It was shown in the testimony that Miller turned over to Col. Ammon $100,000 in money and $40,000 in Government bonds. Some of the money Ammon first transferred to his wife, and then, after several other transfers, apparently designed to so complicate matters that the courts could not follow them, the entire amount, money and bonds, was transferred to the brokerage firm. The books of Seymour, Johnson & Co. did not disclose the fact that any money was received from Ammon. In fact, it seemed that all the money came from one David Webster.

Justice Smith said in part:

"I find that the money and bonds, which defendant, Robert A. Ammon, placed in the hands of Seymour, Johnson & Co., had been obtained by defendant Miller from various persons, under circumstances which the Court of Appeals has decided constituted larceny; that the money was given by Miller to Ammon, as his agent, to hold for Miller's benefit. I decide that it is immaterial whether the legal title to the money passed to Miller or remained in the persons who placed it in his hands. It belongs to his creditors, unless it came into the hands of a bona fide owner for value. I find that Robert A. Ammon was not a partner of Seymour, Johnson & Co.; that the money contributed by him was not contributed as a partner, but was a loan, for which the firm gave to Ammon its notes, and that the arrangement by which Ammon received a part of the profits of the firm was made that Ammon might receive a bonus for his personal benefit."

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FIGURES.

Estimated Increase of 10 Per Cent. Over That of Last Year—No Reduced Carfare for Pupils.

According to figures made public yesterday by Superintendent William H. Maxwell of the city public schools, the total enrollment of the schools of the entire city promises to amount to about 510,000, or 10 per cent. more than the enrollment of last year. That is about 13,000 more than were calculated on, and is the greatest increase in enrollment in the history of New York's public schools.

A large number of schools have not as yet been heard from, so it is impossible to give exact figures. But Superintendent Maxwell did give out all the returns he had received, covering 351 of the 499 schools, exclusive of high schools, in the entire city. The figures showed the total enrollment in the schools reported on to be 324,813, an increase for those schools of 29,367 over the enrollment of the opening day of last year.

The number of children in part time classes reported for the 351 schools was 43,383, an increase of 9,750 over the first day of last year. As it has been asserted by Superintendent Maxwell that he would take care of every child more than six years old who applied for admission, in either whole time or part time classes, it is likely that the total number of children who will of necessity be placed in part time classes will number 65,000 or 70,000.

For the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx it is impossible to analyze the figures intelligently, for they do not specify from what schools reports have been sent. The following figures are from 164 schools:

Registration, Sept. 8	214,950
Registration opening day last year in same schools	196,256
Increase	18,694
Number of children on part time	24,741
Increase in number on part time over opening day in 1901 for same schools.	8,623
Number of schools not reporting	53

The increased registration in those two boroughs averaged about 9 per cent., or a little below the percentage covering the whole city.

Superintendent Maxwell said yesterday that in spite of the promise of such large registration he stood by his promise that all of the children over six years old would be cared for. He said that it would be impossible to make such provision for several days, but that he was moving his machinery toward that end as rapidly as possible.

President Charles C. Burlingham said yesterday that the only solution of the difficulty seemed to be in providing free transportation for the children of the congested districts to the schools having vacant sittings. There are several schools in the upper west side having plenty of room, while in numerous schools on the lower east side the situation is just the other way. Mr. Burlingham said, however, that so far it had not been possible to induce the street railroad company to give reduced rates for the transportation of such children, even of the higher grade ages.

Found Dynamite on a Pier.

Three sticks of dynamite wrapped in part of a Polish newspaper printed at Allegheny, Penn., were found on the North German Lloyd steamship pier at Hoboken yesterday. In another piece of the same newspaper was found half a loaf of bread and a bottle that had contained whisky. It is believed that they were left on the pier by some Polish miners who came from Pennsylvania and sailed for Germany on Saturday. The sticks of dynamite were taken on board a Barclay Street ferryboat and dropped into the river

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Drawing Room tables of every nationality—Mahogany inlaid, $8.50, Mahogany finish $5.50. Fine Mahogany Colonial "center" tables, $17.50. Two-tiered Mahogany Tea Tables, $8.50—Coffee stands from the Moors, $1.50. There are little standabout tables in stained oak, book tables, lamp tables and sewing tables, and all at factory prices, as you

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GEN. HERBERT BOOTH LEAVES THE SALVATION ARMY.

Sixth of the Family to Throw Off Father's Authority—Will Engage in Business Here.

Gen. Herbert Booth, a son of Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has just arrived in this country, and will go into business here. He has left the Salvation Army, but his reasons for taking that step have not been made public. His last station was Australasia. His desertion of the organization controlled by his father has caused serious trouble.

Six of the Booth family are now in this country. They are Ballington and Maude Booth, Catharine and Arthur Booth Clibborn, and Herbert and Cory Booth. All have cut loose from the Salvation Army. Only one son, Bramwell Booth, who is now in London, remains with the old General, though three daughters, Lucy, Eva, and Emma Booth-Tucker, are in the army still.

Gen. Booth will sail for his fourth tour of the United States and Canada in the last week of September, and will be absent from England for several weeks. Whether he will see his children who have left the army fold, and be reconciled with them, remains to be seen.

THE FUTURE OF HOPE HALL.

Gen. Booth Denies that Convicts' Home Is to be Sold.

Hope Hall, the institution founded by Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers, near Flushing, for newly discharged convicts, according to report current in the neighborhood, may be compelled to close its doors because of lack of funds. The story has aroused the greatest interest in the neighborhood, where many householders have bitterly opposed the home ever since its inception. It is said at Flushing also that the Hope Hall property is already in the market at $20,000. Mrs. Booth paid $14,000 for it several years ago.

MONTCLAIR, Sept. 9.—Gen. Ballington Booth, when seen to-night in reference to the report that Hope Hall, in Flushing, Long Island, is on the market for sale, said the report was without foundation, and that the home will be maintained as long as he and his wife are in the Volunteers of America.

PILGRIM TELLS OF MIRACLE.

Father Henry, Back from Rome, Says Child Was Cured at Lourdes the Day He Preached There.

Thirty parishioners of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State Street, went down the bay on the tug Thomas Flannery yesterday to greet the Rev. M. J. Henry on his return from the pilgrimage to Rome on which he left here July 5 last, in charge of the second division of the American Catholic Pilgrims on the occasion of the Pontifical jubilee.

"After landing at Naples in July," said Father Henry, "we went direct to Rome, where the Holy Father set apart a special day to receive us. While we were waiting, six Indian Princes from the far East came out from a private audience with the Pope. It struck me as a coincidence. Here were pilgrims from the far East and the far West gathered simultaneously under the roof of the head of the Church, testifying by our presence the universality of the Church. The Holy Father shook each pilgrim by the hand and said a pleasant word of greeting. I was surprised at his vigor. I had expected to see a feeble old man; instead here was a man full of vigor, with an eye as clear as an eagle's, who gave you a grip of the hand which reminded one of far-away America and the National characteristic of handshaking. As I was introduced and he understood that I was interested in the immigrant mission he patted my cheek and said 'Bona, bona!'

"It was my privilege to celebrate mass at St. Peter's, in the Catacombs, and also at Lourdes. On that day an eight-year-old girl, who had been brought to the shrine after doctors had long given up all hope for her life, was miraculously cured. At Milan I stood in the pulpit from which St. Ambrose preached the sermon which converted St. Augustine."

ARCTIC EXPLORER RECALLED.

Mr. Baldwin Summoned to New York by His Financial Backer—Expedition Not Abandoned.

Considerable surprise was manifested yesterday among those who take an interest in arctic exploration when it became known that William Ziegler had sent a cable dispatch to Evelyn B. Baldwin, the leader of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, to return to New York as soon as possible. The message was sent to Mr. Baldwin as soon as it became known that the courts of Norway had decided in favor of the explorer in his controversy with Capt. Johanssen, his former sailing master. It was recalled here that Mr. Ziegler had said to his friends that Baldwin "need never show his face in New York until he had been to the north pole," and that his return to New York would not be sanctioned.

Mr. Ziegler was not in his office yesterday, but it was said there that the explorer was being recalled here in order that Mr. Ziegler might get a detailed account of the events of this year, and that the expedition had not been abandoned. On the contrary it was said that Mr. Baldwin undoubtedly will head the next attempt of the expedition to reach the pole.

W. & J. Sloane

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In the pleasing Morris tones of colorings, as well as English Durries in solid colors.

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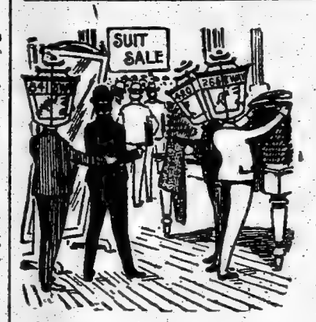

You Can Thank The Rain.

Although hundreds thought it a good chance to wet a new suit.

We have $30 Suits left, also $28 Suits, $25 Suits, $24 Suits. You can easily afford to wet any one of these on a dry day at $12.

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(One Block from Brooklyn Bridge.)

DR. McCONNELL PLANS CHANGES

Dr. Newton's Successor in All Souls' Parish May Make Many Alterations.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, who will succeed the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton as rector of All Souls' Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on the last Sunday of the present month, has arranged for alterations which will change materially the interior of that place of worship.

The large platform, which at present almost hides the altar from view, will be discarded, and the lectern, which now occupies the centre of the reserved space, will be moved to one side, making room for a temporary pulpit on the other side, and giving a clear view of the altar. It is expected that a permanent brass pulpit will shortly replace the one which has been improvised.

According to reports circulated in church circles yesterday more important changes affecting the administration of the affairs of the parish are also contemplated. These include, it is said, the abolition of the parish house at Sixty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, where institutional work was carried on under the direction of the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, and the substitution therefor of a parish house on Madison Avenue; also, it is said, that the Sunday evening service will be discontinued, and in its place a service will be conducted for the benefit of pewholders on Sunday afternoon.

Hitherto, the Sunday school membership has been recruited largely from the east side, owing mainly to the missionary work of the Rev. Mr. Bentley, but as the latter has now become rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and it is proposed to close the parish house on Third Avenue, it is feared that the attendance at the Sunday school may suffer.

It is stated that the new rector will receive a salary of $10,000 a year. Dr. Newton, who was greatly interested in the building up of a congregation which was in some respects unique as an Episcopal body, is said to have accepted as salary the amount which remained as surplus after all the expenses of the Church had been met.

The new rector, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, is known in Brooklyn, where he has been for many years rector of Holy Trinity Church, as an organizer and director of parish institutional work as well as a thoughtful and polished preacher.

TUNNEL CONTRACT DELAYED.

Controller Grout Finds Surety Companies Have Combined to Get High Price for Bond.

Controller Grout has been carrying on an investigation as to the reasons why the $2,000,000 contract for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel down Broadway and under the East River to Brooklyn has not been signed. There has been a delay of more than seven weeks since the award of the contract was made by the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Belmont-McDonald syndicate, the present contractors for the tunnel in Manhattan.

The fact of a combination between the various surety companies to charge high prices for the $1,000,000 bond has been unearthed. August Belmont before sailing for Europe tried to close out the matter of the Brooklyn tunnel, so that work could be begun as soon as possible. By the terms of the contract the Brooklyn branch under the East River must be ready for operation soon after the opening of the subway in New York.

It was not thought then that there would be any trouble for the Belmont-McDonald syndicate in obtaining the necessary bond for $1,000,000, as they had already procured a bond of $7,000,000 for the completion of the $35,000,000 contract for the Manhattan subway. Six sureties signed the bond for the main tunnel. They were the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Perry Belmont, the American Surety Company, the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company, the State Trust and Safety Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, and the National Surety Company of New York.

Controller Grout said yesterday:

"That matter will probably be discussed at the next meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. Every effort will be made to hurry the work on the Brooklyn tunnel so as to afford the necessary traffic conveniences to the people of that borough. There has been some delay, but when the work has been begun the contract makes the rapid completion of the tunnel necessary, as the penalties are heavy."

At the office of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company it was said that no information in reference to the bond for the Brooklyn tunnel contract would be made public.

SUBWAY WORK HELD UP.

Contractors for Section No. 1 Wait on Demolition of Old Hall of Records.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit subway, yesterday called on Mayor Low to request the immediate removal of the old Hall of Records, in City Hall Park, and the old brownstone engine house at Chambers and Centre Streets. Mr. McDonald told the Mayor that the subcontractors on Section No. 1 had been forced to suspend work altogether at a time when the operation could be pushed to the greatest advantage.

Mr. McDonald added that John Peirce, the contractor who is building the new Hall of Records, had notified him that two floors of the new building were in such shape as to allow the storage of the city's documents.

The Mayor told Mr. McDonald that the matter was now before the Board of Aldermen for final action, and that he was powerless to authorize the destruction of the buildings until after the Board of Aldermen had passed on the resolution.

LEGAL NOTES.

PRESUMPTION OF CAUSE OF DEATH.—The mere fact that a man was found lying dead in proximity to a ladder is held, in the case of Dame against the Laconia Car Company's works, not to create a presumption that the ladder caused his death by blowing down on him, in the absence of any evidence of physical injury or the condition of his health. It was simply shown by the plaintiff's intestate that he was found lying dead in a passageway between the defendants' office and one of their shops. A heavy ladder which had been put up against the shop several hours before, and left unfastened, with its foot projecting into the passageway seven or eight feet, was on the ground near the body. When the body was discovered "it was windy and gusty," and had been for an hour or so preceding, so that the ladder might have blown down upon him and caused his death. The Judge said that manifestly that evidence did not afford the legitimate medium of proof recognized by the law, and which the plaintiff had the burden of establishing. "The law demands proof, and not mere surmises."

IDIOT CANNOT BE SUED FOR MAINTENANCE.—Justice Russell of the St. Lawrence Special Term of the Supreme Court has held that an idiot cannot be sued for a twelve years' board bill. The action in which the decision was rendered was brought by Hermon Spear, through an assignee, against his sister, Julia Spear, who has been an incompetent since her birth. She is the owner of fourteen acres of land, which, if sold, would not satisfy her brother's claim, and would leave her destitute. Justice Russell said, in part: "Insane persons require support, and their contracts, expressed or implied, for the necessaries of life may be enforced. But the force of the claim comes not so much from the obligations of the contract as from the justice of its terms and performance, aided by the presumption that some intelligence exists in the brain of lunatics to guide their action in things essential to daily existence. A serious distinction has always been recognized between lunatics and idiots. The one had lucid intervals, the other no power of mind whatever. The term 'lunatics' has broadened to include all insane persons except idiots, as no other distinction seems to be essential. To allow a judgment against this idiot, upon which execution might issue and her real estate be sold, would recognize the validity of an obligation at law never created by any intelligent volition of the obligor in an action the record of which would show an utter want of capacity to receive process, understand its force, retain an attorney to defend her interests, or offer the slightest resistance to the claim. The whole proceeding creating the cause of action and seeking to enforce it is an absolute nullity so far as the defendant is concerned, except as her brother and mother supplied her physical wants." Justice Russell said further, however, that the brother is not without a remedy, and can at any time have a committee appointed to care for Julia and devote her little property to her support.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds variable.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,437. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark | TWO CENTS.

STATE TICKET'S SUCCESS FIRST, SAYS MR. PLATT

The Senator Doesn't Think the President Should Interfere.

NO FAVOR FOR TRUST POLICY

Possible Indorsement for the Administration, but Not for a Second Term —Mr. Roosevelt's Friends May Try Coercion.

The paramount consideration in the framing of a platform by the Republican State Convention will be the success of the ticket; questions of National policy will not be allowed to obtrude themselves.

So declared Senator Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, in effect, when questioned as to the probable attitude of the convention toward President Roosevelt's trust policy. The Senator was informed that some of the President's close friends in New York were much concerned as to whether or not he would be supported in his trust recommendations by the Republican State Convention.

"I did not know that they were concerning themselves about that," he said. "I thought what they were anxious about was to secure an indorsement from the convention of his candidacy for a second term."

"And if they do seek an indorsement of his trust ideas, is the convention likely to give such an indorsement?"

"The State Convention does not meet for the purpose of selecting a candidate for President. It has nothing to do with the Presidency, and I do not see why the President should interfere. The State Convention meets for the purpose of selecting a State ticket, and I suppose it will frame such a platform as is best calculated to insure the election of that ticket. It may be that the views of the convention on the trust question will coincide with those of the President, but the governing consideration in the convention's deliberations, I should say, will be the success of the State ticket."

Then the Senator added:

"I am a friend of the President's and I would like to see his Administration indorsed by the State Convention, and I believe it will be."

The distinction which the Senator made between the indorsement of the Administration and an indorsement of either the President's candidacy for a second term or an indorsement of his policy with regard to the trusts was perfectly obvious. The belief is that, if Senator Platt has his way, the convention will do no more for the President than to show him the almost necessary courtesy of complimenting his Administration. It will not, it is believed, stand sponsor for either his candidacy or his ideas on trusts.

It is whispered in Republican circles that unless the President receives satisfactory assurances from the leaders of the organization that his trust policy will be upheld in the State Convention those who are beholden to the Federal Administration will be called upon to bestir themselves with a view to influencing the convention on this subject in opposition to Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. The continued avoidance by the Governor in his speeches of anything like a specific recommendation on the trust question has created the impression that he and Senator Platt are in accord in the plan to prevent the State Convention from committing the Republican Party of the State to the President's renomination and his policy.

Friends of the President who are interesting themselves to secure an indorsement by the State Convention of his trust policy take the view that unless his plan to secure a Constitutional amendment to curb the trusts is indorsed by the Republican Party of New York the President might as well abandon it.

Both Senator Platt and State Chairman Dunn said last evening that they knew nothing about the candidacy of William W. Worden of Saratoga for Secretary of State. The best information is that this place on the ticket is still open. The leaders will make one more effort to prevail upon Secretary of State McDonough to accept a renomination.

CYCLONE STRIKES A RESORT.

Hotel Damaged and Carriages Overturned at Forest Park, Pike County, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—A cyclone struck Forest Park, a Pike County resort, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the hotel, and carriages waiting to take the visitors to the railroad station at Bushkill were overturned.

The storm broke just as the 160 members of the New York Schuetzen Corps were about to leave the hotel on their homeward trip. The wind blew with fearful velocity. Scores of window panes were broken, and many shutters were broken from their fastenings. Large trees were leveled, the road down from the park to Bushkill having to be cleared of fallen trunks after the storm.

OUTLAWS WAYLAY RANGERS.

Private in Texas Militia Killed and Sergeant Seriously Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 10.—Adjt. Gen. Thomas Scurry received a telegram to-day from Capt. J. A. Brooks, in command of Company C of the State Rangers, announcing that Sergt. A. Y. Baker and Private W. E. Roebuck of his company were waylaid last night while returning to their camp on the Rio Grande border. Roebuck was shot and killed, and Baker was seriously wounded.

It is supposed that the crime was committed by Mexican outlaws, as Sergt. Baker and other members of his company have been making a vigorous warfare on bands of cattle thieves in that section for several months. Baker killed a leader of one of the bands a few weeks ago.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular, Financial markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21c.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Nervous people quieted, relieved, and cured by Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED upon. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

TO SEND MAIL AT 248 MILES AN HOUR.

Italian Government Commission to Report on the Invention of an Engineer Named Piscicelli.

ROME, Sept. 10.—The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Gallmberti, and the leading officials of his department have examined a plan submitted by an engineer named Piscicelli for the establishment of a system of electrical delivery of mails, by which letters are to be transmitted in aluminium boxes along overhead wires at the rate of 248 miles an hour.

A commission has been appointed to report upon this system before instituting experiments between Rome and Naples.

Between these two points, the inventor claims, he can deliver letters in twenty-five minutes, while the time to send mail from Rome to Paris could be reduced to five hours.

FALL IN BEEF PRICES.

Grass-Fed Cattle in Kansas City Bring 2 and 3 Cents Less a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 10.—The statement made by the packers and the cattlemen some time ago that the price of beef to the consumers would be considerably lower as soon as the grass-fed cattle came in is now verified. Within the last ten days the price of beef to the Kansas City consumers has fallen 2 and 3 cents a pound. That reduction has been coincident with the rise in the receipts of cattle at the Kansas City stock yards from 12,000 a day to more than 20,000 a day. These are the retail prices of cuts of beef of a quality which is ordinarily regarded as first-class:

	Old.	New.
Chuck steaks	10c.	8c.
Round steaks	15c.	12½c.
Sirloin steaks	18c.	15c.
Porterhouse steaks	25@30c.	20@22½c.

The cheap new corn has not been in existence long enough to be transformed into beef, and not until the holidays will the heavy beef be cheaper.

PACIFIC COAST COPPER PLANT.

That Operated by D. O. Mills and His Associates Started in Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 10.—The Tacoma Smelting Company, owned by D. O. Mills and his associates, to-day started its large copper reduction works, the first plant of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. It is considered the most modern copper reduction works in the country, power for its numerous processes being supplied by electricity and compressed air. The plant is located on the water front adjacent to the company's 300-ton smelter. It will treat daily 300 tons of copper ores from Washington, Alaska, and British Columbia mines, its supply coming largely from mines owned by the Mills syndicate in Idaho and Alaska.

Electric cranes lift the ore from the hold of the vessel at the smelter docks, and carry it to receiving bins. After being crushed the ore is mixed with coke. By the use of air heated to 600 degrees the sulphur and iron contained in the ore are burned and used as fuel. Later electric cranes pick up the ladles containing twenty-five tons of molten stuff and carry them to converters, where the remaining iron and sulphur are forced out by air.

DIAMOND SWINDLER GUILTY.

"Abe" Rothschild Convicted of Conspiring to Defraud Dealers by Impersonating a Millionaire Grain Dealer.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 10.—"Abe" Rothschild was this morning found guilty of conspiring with Thomas Best to defraud thirty leading diamond dealers of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of diamonds by the impersonation of George H. Stewart, a millionaire grain dealer at Shippensburg, this county, and ordering the gems to be sent by express to Shippensburg, where they were to be secured by Best, who, using Stewart's name there, pretended to open a jewelry store.

Best pleaded guilty two days ago, turned State's evidence, and Rothschild fought the Commonwealth, aided by ex-Congressman Beltzhoover and J. E. Barnitz, two prominent Pennsylvania lawyers. A sealed verdict opens this morning, convicted Rothschild. His counsel requested a new trial, for which argument will be held on Saturday.

PLANS OF WHISKY TRUST.

Reorganization Scheme to be Effected Under New Jersey Charter—Big Issue of Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—In a few days application will be made in New Jersey for a charter for the Distilling Company of America, which is to have a capital of $3,500,000. There also will be issued $16,000,000 of 5 per cent. twenty-five year bonds.

Under the plan of reorganization, holders of the preferred stock are to receive 70 per cent. of the par value of their present holdings in stock of the new company and 21 per cent. of par value in 5 per cent. bonds. They will also be entitled to subscribe for the new bonds at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their present holdings and receive a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock for the amount of bonds so subscribed.

Holders of the common will receive 17 per cent. of the par value in new stock and holders of the 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds may exchange them for new bonds at par, with a bonus of 20 per cent. in new stock.

The 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company may be exchanged for new bonds at par. The company is to provide for the purchase of the collateral trust bonds if exchanges are not made.

HELD FOR MURDER IN MEXICO.

Railway Contractor from United States Fired on Mob in Self-Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—H. W. Guthrie, formerly a contractor of this city, but who for the last few years has been building railroads in Central America and Mexico, is in solitary confinement in a prison at San Juan Del Rio, Mexico, charged with the murder of a Mexican.

Letters from friends of Mr. Guthrie received here to-day say that a mob of these Mexican workmen, because of some fancied grievance, made an attack on the contractor, and he would have been killed had he not shot and killed the leader. Mr. Guthrie was arrested, and has been in jail for more than six weeks, awaiting preliminary trial.

The one or two days' trips offered by the Hudson River Day Line challenge any service in the world for comfort, satisfaction, and pleasure.—Adv.

KILLICK WENT DOWN WITH HIS WARSHIP

He Fired the Crete-a-Pierrot's After Magazine.

Had Previously Threatened to Blow Up the Vessel "For the Sake of the National Honor."

GONAIVES, Haiti, Sept. 10.—An investigation into the sinking of the Firminist gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot at the entrance of this harbor last Saturday shows that Admiral Killick, her commander, personally fired the after magazine when the German gunboat Panther attempted to capture the vessel, and that he went down with his ship.

The Panther reversed her engines when the magazine exploded, and one hour afterward fired thirty shots from her guns at the Crête-à-Pierrot in order to finish the work of sinking her. The Panther then left Gonaives.

It is claimed here that the rifles and machine guns of the Crête-à-Pierrot have been saved.

The body of Admiral Killick was recovered on Saturday afternoon and was buried the same evening.

The surgeon of the Crête-à-Pierrot, who was asleep in his cabin, and two sailors of that vessel also perished.

The Panther is expected at Cape Haitien on Friday.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 10.—The report of the death of Admiral Killick, commander of the Crête-à-Pierrot, has been confirmed.

His body was found, badly burned, and was afterward buried at Gonaives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The unexpected turn given to the sinking of the Crête-à-Pierrot by the news that the rebels and not the Germans sank her, and that Admiral Killick perished in the act, has created considerable interest here. It is believed in naval circles that by no means the whole truth is known, and that when it does come out it will not be altogether creditable to the Germans. The story that the Germans fired on the ship to complete the work of sinking her is met by smiles and suggestions of "target practice."

Commander McCrea, who commanded the Machias in Haitian waters until recently, refused to say anything whatever about the international aspects of the case or to give any views about the circumstances of the sinking of the Crête-à-Pierrot. He was willing, however, to say something about the Haitian officer who blew himself and his ship up rather than surrender. He said:

"Killick was half a Scotchman. His father was a Scot and his mother a Haitian. He had had fourteen years' experience, and received his commission as Vice Admiral from President Sam, if I recollect aright. I have no reason to think that he was not a good officer. I did not meet him personally, as he sent his Flag Lieutenant, an Englishman, aboard the Machias, saying that he had been injured in an accident and was unable to come to himself.

"In July, when Killick had given indications of Firminist leanings, the Provisional President, Boisrond Canal, ordered him to take the Crête-à-Pierrot to Port-au-Prince. Killick declined on various grounds, and a long correspondence resulted. The Provisional President became more insistent, and at last ordered Killick to turn the command over to Edward J. Reed, the Captain—not Lieutenant as the newspaper reports stated—of his ship. Reed, who is an Englishman, sent a letter saying that the entire ship's company had united in a protest, which he inclosed. He said in this letter that the ship's company had agreed to leave the ship if Killick did.

"Killick undertook to blockade a port with one ship. This was a bluff and an interference with commerce, and I warned him that the United States did not recognize his blockade. He acknowledged its inefficiency and so did Firmin in a letter to me. But I never held him a pirate. The Provisional Government naturally declared him such, and invited me to capture him. I was not foolish enough to do it.

"His act in blowing up his ship was not what officers of other nationalities would have done, but that sort of thing seems to characterize some latitudes. If he died on board his ship it may have been an act of courage, or it may have been that he miscalculated the length of time it would take to explode the magazine. If he staid on board his ship to the last, it was in accordance with the invariable rule among officers of all nationalities that the commander must be the last man to leave the ship.

"The destruction of Crête-à-Pierrot will do much to relieve the situation of any international interest it may have possessed. The war, which does not amount to much more than a street brawl, will be carried on ashore now, and it will therefore be unable to interfere with foreign commerce to any great extent. As long as acts of war were likely to be committed at sea there were some elements of danger to commerce in it."

A newspaper of Port-au-Prince published on July 14 the following telegram from Admiral Killick to Gen. Boisrond Canal, Provisional President of Haiti:

"GONAIVES, July 12.

"Boisrond Canal, Port-au-Prince:

"Killick does not fear anything. Will blow up ship and company for the sake of the national honor. You alone remain responsible."

Commenting on this dispatch, the Haitian paper said:

"This document is of exceptional gravity. Therefore the most urgent measures must be taken in order to put an end to the lugubrious comedy which threatens to become tragical."

Previous to sending the message to Gen. Canal, it appears that Admiral Killick had received orders from the latter to give up his vessel to Capt. Reed, his second in command, and it was also reported that the Provisional Government had requested the United States gunboat Marietta and the French cruiser D'Assas to capture the Crête-à-Pierrot. Hence the defiant dispatch to Gen. Canal. This last report caused one Haitian paper to say:

"The Provisional Government is requested by some people to ask for the intervention, formerly so much feared of foreigners in our affairs, and to request the Legations of France and the United States to cause the capture of the Crête-à-Pierrot by the D'Assas and the Marietta. And, if this could be done, after having begged for the annihilation of the Crête-à-Pierrot by the D'Assas they would cry, doubtless, for the German warships Stein and Charlotte to dislodge Gen. Nord, if he opposes their views and their candidate for the Presidency.

"Admiral Killick evidently wants to blow up his gunboat, not to escape the fate of a pirate, which he is not, but, as he telegraphed to Boisrond Canal, in order to save the 'national honor.'"

Santa Cruz Must Pay $500,000 in Bonds.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 10.—The City of Santa Cruz, Cal., will have to pay $500,000 to Eastern bondholders, according to a decision just handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The bonds were issued eight years ago, and were sold through a firm of New York brokers, who, it is alleged, retained the proceeds and then went into bankruptcy.

JEROME ON THE WATCH FOR GAMBLERS.

With Two Assistants He Visited the Tenderloin—Capt. Moynihan Sent to Brooklyn—Charges Preferred.

District Attorney Jerome and two of his assistants went to the Tenderloin last night to watch the result of his crusade against the gamblers. They went to Thirty-third Street and stood half way between two houses which he suspects of being gambling houses. Two of Inspector Harley's detectives were also on the watch.

While the District Attorney was watching one of the houses three men in evening clothes entered it.

"Well, what do you think of that for nerve?" the District Attorney remarked.

Then Mr. Jerome and his assistants walked to Thirty-second Street and sat for half an hour on a stoop watching a house. No one entered.

Leaving Thirty-second Street Mr. Jerome went to Forty-first Street, and then back to Thirty-eighth Street. In front of one house he found a policeman, who had been stationed there by Capt. Sheehan. Apparently the District Attorney was not recognized.

Capt. Sheehan and two of his detectives were out in the district for several hours, and very little business was done by the gamblers, most of them preferring to wait until the crusade had blown over than to run any chances of arrest.

District Attorney Jerome said in the afternoon that he had been informed of the most ingenious case so far on record relative to a poolroom. The owner, he said, was the proprietor of a saloon, and he acted also as barkeeper. On the wall each day was a list of drinks that represented certain horses in each race.

"A man could go into the saloon," the District Attorney explained, "ask for a Manhattan cocktail, and put his money on the bar. How are you going to stop that at once, unless you get corroborative evidence?

Commissioner Partridge went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station House yesterday afternoon and was closeted with Capt. Sheehan about half an hour. As soon as the Commissioner departed the Captain went out hurriedly. Capt. Sheehan said that the Commissioner had just dropped in for a friendly chat, and that the recent changes in the precinct had not been referred to.

Commissioner Partridge announced in the afternoon that he had transferred Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station to the Forty-fifth Precinct, Brooklyn. The station is at Richards Avenue and Rapelyea Street. Capt. Michael Smith of the Forty-fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, was transferred to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The Commissioner announced also that charges had been preferred against Capt. Moynihan by Inspector Kane, charging him with neglect of duty. One of the allegations is that he failed to send Policeman Beck to a recreation pier, as ordered, and kept him at work in the basement.

CHICAGO'S TAX FIGURES.

Grand Total of Assessment Is $396,371,340, an Increase of $22,000,000 Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Final tax figures for the City of Chicago were announced at the Board of Review this afternoon, showing the grand total of Chicago's assessment to be $396,371,340, including an estimate that the State Board of Equalization will assess the railroads and the capital stock of corporations in Chicago at the same valuations as last year. The figures show an increase of about $17,000,000 in taxed real estate values and about $5,000,000 in personal property.

It is expected that the State Board of Equalization and the Board of Review will have assessed the railroads in Chicago $15,500,000 when the former body has completed its labors. The capital stock of the corporations is expected to be assessed at $20,000,000.

WOMAN IN WITCHCRAFT CASE.

She Is Charged with Extorting Money from an Aged Couple in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Sarah McBride of this place was placed on trial to-day in the Criminal Court here on a "witchcraft" charge. Mrs. McBride is charged with extorting money from an aged couple by making them believe that they were haunted by witches, who sought their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stambaugh of Mount Holly Springs testified to the casting away of the "spells" by Mrs. McBride, and an alleged accomplice, Edgar L. Zug of Carlisle, said in court that she had "put down spirits" that had annoyed him, and had convinced him that a treasury of $30,000 was hidden in his back yard, which she would find for him, receiving from him more than $500 in the past two years. A verdict will probably be rendered to-morrow.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PLAYS GOLF.

He Makes His First Trial of the Game and Is Delighted.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Cardinal Gibbons has completely recovered from his recent illness. Always fond of open air exercise, he may become a devotee of golf. He tried his hand at the game yesterday and was delighted. It was at the links of the Sudbrook Park Club.

While being shown over the links the Cardinal met E. Hoover Bankard, champion of the club, who was practicing. The distinguished prelate exhibited considerable interest in the game, and was finally induced to try his hand with the clubs. The Cardinal manifested no little skill in handling driver, brassy, and cleek, but he modestly declared to-day that he simply struck at the ball a few times.

Mr. Bankard, who recently returned from Deer Park, is the son of E. H. Bankard, purchasing agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

SHAFT MAKERS' COMBINATION.

Manufacturers of Vehicle Poles Organize with $4,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Practically all of the manufacturers of vehicle poles and shafts in this country completed arrangements here to-day through the efforts of F. M. Atterholt, of Akron, Ohio, to form a consolidation.

The apportionment of the securities was arranged, and the capitalization is to be $4,000,000. The charter will be taken out in New Jersey within thirty days.

Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

BIG COLLIERY OPENED WITHOUT OPPOSITION

Mining Started in the Brisbane of the D., L. and W. Company.

President Mitchell and Gov. Stone to Confer on Saturday—Mr. Morgan's Message to Pennsylvanians.

SCRANTON, Sept. 10.—Work was resumed to-day at the Brisbane, one of the largest collieries belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. No information was given out at the colliery as to the extent of the operations begun there, but it was said that a sufficient number of men was at work to enable the company to mine and ship coal. No disturbance attended the resumption of work. The failure of Gov. Stone's plan to effect a settlement has put a damper on the hopes of those who were confident that the strike would end by Sept. 15.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 10.—Important messages passed between the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg and President Mitchell to-night. Mr. Mitchell announced that he had accepted an invitation from Gov. Stone to confer with him at Harrisburg on Saturday. He did not know what matters would be discussed at the conference.

The coroner's jury investigating the killing of the Italian union miner, Castelli, by strikers at Maltby last Monday morning, returned a verdict this evening that the murdered man came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by parties unknown to the jury. Ten men have now been arrested charged with being implicated in the crime. They will be given a hearing to-morrow.

President Mitchell accepted an invitation from Sheriff Schadt of Lackawanna County to be his guest at an entertainment given at Harvey's Lake this evening. Before starting for the lake Mr. Mitchell said no overtures had been made by the coal operators looking to a settlement of the strike.

The local operators say they have not been authorized to post notices granting the miners a 10 per cent. increase in wages if they will return to work.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—"Tell the miners to go back to work. Then, and not till then, will we agree to talk about concessions."

That is said to be nearly the exact message sent by J. Pierpont Morgan in New York, on Tuesday, in informing Gov. Stone, Attorney General Elkin, and ex-Senator Flinn what the attitude of the operators was in the coal strike. The financier, it was said, was too busy to enter into a conference with the Pennsylvanians, who did not see Mr. Morgan.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Col. William F. Richardson, keeper of the State Arsenal, was sent by Gov. Stone to Wilkesbarre to-day with a message to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. He returned late to-night and reported to the Governor at the Executive mansion. Neither Col. Richardson nor Gov. Stone would discuss the purpose of the visit. All that the latter could be induced to say was that he was doing everything possible to settle the strike, and that he could not predict what would be the result.

A committee from the State Legislative Board of Railroad Employes of Pennsylvania will go to Wilkesbarre to-morrow to meet President Mitchell and the District Presidents of the United Mine Workers for a discussion of the arbitration legislation to be considered by the Legislature if Gov. Stone shall call an extra session.

The committee has drafted three bills to be submitted to the mine leaders, and if they are approved by them they will be presented to the Governor, with a request that he call an extra session for their consideration. The committee in charge of the proposed legislation has been assured by the Governor that if he can be satisfied that the Legislature would enact legislation that would settle the coal strike and prevent other strikes he will not hesitate to call the Legislature together.

The bills prepared provide for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes, which shall be submitted to boards and commissions to be appointed by the courts and by the Governor, and whose decision shall be final. Several prominent attorneys have advised those in charge of the proposed legislation that the measures are not in conflict with the Constitution.

Gov. Stone to-day refused to discuss yesterday's conference with the coal operators in New York. He said he would do all in his power to effect a settlement, and that in order to reach J. P. Morgan it was necessary to get in touch with P. A. B. Widener.

TAMAQUA, Sept. 10.—Mine workers' leaders here said to-day that they had little hope that the efforts of Gov. Stone, P. A. B. Widener and others to bring about a settlement of the strike would be successful. The usual number of non-union men went to work in the Panther Creek valley to-day. Yesterday the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company shipped about 1,000 tons of coal from its Number 12 colliery, and about 400 tons from its Number 4 colliery. The Philadelphia & Reading Co. shipped twelve twenty-five-ton cars from its North Mahony colliery.

BOSTON COAL STILL AT $10.

Dealers There See No Likelihood of an Advance in Price.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The rumor current this week that the price of coal would be advanced again $1 a ton was discredited to-day by the coal dealers in this city. A prominent coal merchant, explaining the situation, said:

"The price of coal now is $10 a ton. We will sell a customer one ton at that price. If he wanted fifteen tons, we would put up the price so high that he would refuse to give it. We merely wish to husband our small supply on hand so as to distribute it to the greatest advantage to the greatest number."

RAILROAD OFFICIALS' TRIALS.

Federal Prosecuting Officers Not Ready for Wisconsin Central Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—The railroad officials recently indicted as a result of the rate investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission will not be tried at this term of the Federal court.

United States District Attorney C. C. Houpt says that the Attorney General's office reports that it is not ready. Mr. Marchand wires that he has several other cases to attend to. It is reported that Thomas H. Gill, attorney for the Wisconsin Central, will move immediate trial.

Spend the Autumn at Briarcliff.
Lodge now open. Ideally located 600 feet above tidewater, overlooking Hudson, 27 miles from New York. No Autumn malaria; 30 trains daily. Golf. Perfect in service and appointments. Send for pamphlet. 'Phone, Briarcliff Manor No. 1.—Adv.

"BOODLERS'" FRIENDS MAY USE AN ASSASSIN.

Threats Against Life of St. Louis Circuit Attorney—Man Probing Franchise Scandal Guarded by Police.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The life of Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, who is pushing the "boodle" inquiry, has been threatened. The information came to Chief of Police Kiely and Chief of Detectives Desmond to-day. Since that time Detective McGrath has been guarding the Circuit Attorney against possible attack. The information that threats had been made to kill him came to the Police Department from a source so reliable that Chief Kiely declared it positively imperative to take every precaution to prevent an attack from an assassin.

Mr. Folk, when told that threats had been made to take his life, expressed no surprise. Several times since he began the investigation of "boodling" hints have been made to him that he should be careful to protect himself.

No new arrests were made, six of the nineteen members of the alleged House of Delegates combination still being at liberty. Delegate Harry A. Faulkner, who was out on bonds aggregating $40,000, gave additional surety to the amount of $15,000. His bonds now aggregate a sum without precedent in the history of the criminal courts of Missouri. Delegate J. J. Hannigan was released from jail in bonds of $45,000, and Delegate Edward E. Murrell, who turned State's evidence, was released from custody when friends became surety in the sum of $15,000, covering the one charge of bribery under which he rests.

Ex-Delegate J. K. Murrell, whose recent confession following his return from Mexico resulted in the issuance of bench warrants against eighteen of his fellow-members in the House, also was set at liberty. He furnished a bond of $15,000 in the Judge's chambers, where he was taken secretly to avoid any possible trouble, the courtroom being crowded with accused delegates and their friends. Until this evening J. K. Murrell had been in the custody of the Circuit Attorney.

The Grand Jury will be re-convened to-morrow, when the circumstances of the passage of the City Lighting bill will be investigated. According to the confession of ex-Delegate J. K. Murrell $47,500 was divided among certain members of both houses, who brought about the passage of the measure. All the members of the City Council of 1899, with one exception, have been subpoenaed.

Circuit Attorney Folk intimates that the new indictments found may include persons outside the Chamber who were instrumental in giving bribes. Former Councilman Charles Kratz, who went to Mexico last Spring, when indicted for bribery in connection with suburban street railway legislation, may appear as a witness for the State. If time permits, the Grand Jury also will take up the suburban railway franchise legislation scandal.

The accused men still at large are Delegate Charles F. Kelly and Former Delegates Emile Hartman, Louis Decker, John A. Sheridan, Julius Lehmann, and Adolph Madera. Mr. Folk is confident he will soon have them in custody.

The friends of Hannigan, Schnettler, Gutke, Heims, and Schumacher, who were remanded to jail yesterday because of their inability to furnish bonds to the amount of $45,000 each, are making strenuous efforts to obtain their release. It is said that the matter will be taken to the Supreme Court, which body will be asked for writs of habeas corpus.

Delegate Faulkner's proffer to turn State's evidence and make a clean breast of all the operations of the house combination came too late, and has been declined by Mr. Folk.

WOULD END CITY ASSEMBLY.

St. Louis's Mayor and Circuit Attorney Have Plan to Prevent Future Municipal Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Mayor Wells and Circuit Attorney Folk have expressed their conviction that now is the accepted time to set about abolishing the House of Delegates and the City Council, substituting for the two branches of the municipal assembly a single legislative body, elected at large without regard to ward boundaries, the members to receive a salary.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Folk, "that the House of Delegates would refuse to pass a resolution submitting the amendment, if public sentiment should demand it and be kept thoroughly aroused in its favor. There should be one city legislative body, composed of thirteen, fifteen, or even twenty men, elected at large, receiving salaries of about $600 a year, with the Mayor as presiding officer.

Mayor Wells says that he is in accord with the Circuit Attorney, but he thinks a presiding officer other than the Mayor should be provided. He would have the members of the body paid living salaries. He said:

"Certainly no system could be worse than the present one. With citizens giving bribes, others carrying bribes, and officials willing to accept bribes, any public official with the city's interests at heart has a difficult task."

FLY CAUSED BLOOD POISONING.

Brooklyn Man, Who Had One of His Thumbs Stung, Died in Great Agony.

George Lendhurst, a glass molder, who lived at 204 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, died in his home last night in extreme agony, after having been stung on a thumb by a house fly two weeks ago.

The swelling of the thumb extended to the arm, and from that to the body. A physician said it was a case of blood poisoning. The man's body swelled until it was twice its normal size. Lendhurst was a married man, fifty-six years of age, and he had two children.

INDIANS ON RAILROAD WORK.

The Northwestern Company Believes the Innovation Will Prove Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—The Northwestern Railroad Company is experimenting with Sioux Indians as laborers on the Elkhorn line, Northwestern Nebraska, and believe the innovation will prove successful.

For several months it has been almost impossible to get sufficient laborers for the road around Long Pine and Gordon to do either section work or shovel coal. A gang of Italians engaged in coal shoveling at Long Pine became dissatisfied and threatened to quit unless concessions were made to them.

In its final extremity the railroad secured a number of Indians, discharged the Italians and put the red men to work. They have brought their squaws and papooses to the camp. Others will be engaged.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

BRITISH HAVE TO LEAVE MANCHURIA

Russian Commander is Ordered to Expel Them.

NO SIGNS OF EVACUATION

The Russians Ought to Have Begun to Leave the Country, but Instead Large Numbers of Troops Are Said to Be Arriving There.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister here, has advised the Russian commander in Manchuria that the presence of foreigners in that country during the military occupation is objectionable.

The commander is directed to expel the British Imperial Customs employes who may be sent to Manchuria to resume charge of the Postal Service.

According to advices received here from Manchuria, the Russians are making no visible preparations to withdraw from the military occupation of the southeast portion of the province of Shing-King. It was stipulated that this should be done within six months of the signing of the Russo-Chinese treaty.

Russian troops and immigrants are reported to be entering Manchuria in large numbers, but none are leaving the country.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 10.—Col. Baron Kopp, Director of Manchurian Railroads; Gen. Bolkoff, Acting Governor, and other Russian officers of Manchuria have gone to Peking in connection with the negotiations for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria and the restoration of the Shanhai-Kwan Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—While M. Lessar's notice of the intention of the Russian Government to expel foreigners from Manchuria has not been formally brought to the attention of the State Department, it can be predicted safely that, for the present at least, the United States Government will look upon this matter as one involving Russia, China, and Great Britain, and as one in which it is not directly concerned.

So far as is known here there are no Americans in that section of China, and if it should appear later that there are some American prospectors in the country it is not probable that the order would be enforced in their case, as, while general in terms, it is really aimed at the British, and marks a determination on the part of Russia to retain the control of the customs in Manchuria, while nominally recognizing Chinese sovereignty.

The British customs employes referred to are British by nativity, but are actually in the employ of the Chinese Government, and it may be that Russia will insist that the question raised by M. Lessar's order concerns only Russia and China.

It is improbable, however, that the British Government will take this view of the matter, and it is fully expected that the British Minister at Peking will call on the Chinese Government to retain these British officials despite the Russian order.

By this time, according to the Chinese-Russian convention in regard to Manchuria—concluded as the result of many protests on the part of the powers and prolonged labors by diplomats in China, Europe, and America—the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops ought to have been begun. No definite word to that effect has, however, been received, and the latest previous news in regard to Manchuria was in the form of a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which stated that Russian journals were forbidden to mention anything about the movements of the Czar's troops in the Orient.

The Imperial Chinese Customs Service, of which Sir Robert Hart is head, is not a British institution, Sir Robert and those under him being in the employ of the Chinese Government. The understanding is that so long as British trade with China is greater than the trade of any other nation an Englishman is to be the head of the customs service. Some of the powers have long been jealous of this arrangement, and have done their best to oust Sir Robert, in spite of the fact that the positions which he controls are given to men of all nationalities. Several Russians are among the employes of the service.

Russia has been encouraging immigration to her Manchurian towns. It was recently stated by the correspondent of the Odessa Listok, in Port Arthur, that for months past the flow of immigrants into Harbin had been continuous, the newcomers hailing from the banks of the Volga, from the Crimea and the Caucasus, from the Urals, from the banks of the Don, and even from the Danube.

The same correspondent said that great efforts were being made by Russia to counteract the influence of British and German traders in Manchuria.

Before the Boxer troubles Manchuria was a customer for steel, iron, copper, and general manufactures, and her requirements were principally met by British and German traders. Even before the appearance of the Russian railway at Harbin that town served as a centre of distribution for a very large area. The advent of the railway at Harbin, however, seemed to leave the Russians masters of the situation. With the avowed object of cutting out British and German trade in those quarters, an exhibition of samples of Russian metals and general manufactures has been arranged at Harbin, and a commercial bureau which is to be established there will serve the purpose of middlemen between Russian and Manchurian traders.

It is said that the Russians are considerably annoyed owing to the criticisms of their rule in Manchuria which have been appearing in the papers of Great Britain and other countries. One of the most severe of these criticisms was printed on Aug. 18 in The Glasgow Herald. The paper began by mentioning the conviction generally prevalent among intelligent Russians that it is the "mission" of their country to establish supremacy and spread civilization in Asia. It then spoke of Russia's shortcomings in governing her European and Asiatic possessions, and added:

"Perhaps the most striking proof, however, of Muscovite unfitness for the self-imposed task of the regeneration of Asia is furnished in the condition of the Amur region and of Manchuria since they came under the control of the Government of St. Petersburg. The reports and descriptions supplied by Russian writers, and amply confirmed from other sources, prove that the state of these countries is one of almost unmitigated misery and widespread desolation.

"The Chinese rule was bad enough; it was thoroughly corrupt and lax or inefficient in the discharge of almost all administrative functions. But in respect of both corruption and inefficiency the Russian officials are not one whit better than the

Mandarins, while they have the additional defect of regarding the native population as an inferior race who may be 'squeezed' and oppressed without scruple. Even in the chief towns and other posts held by Russian garrisons, squalor, unsanitary conditions, and epidemic disease are universally prevalent. An outbreak of cholera of extraordinary virulence is carrying off the inhabitants, and their conquerors as well, by thousands.

"Outside these places, the country seems to be to a great extent in the hands of troops of native brigands, who wage an unremitting warfare with the Russians, and rob and murder at their will among their luckless compatriots. The railways which have been carried through the country are, according to the approved Russian tradition, badly built and inadequately staffed; and though efforts at improvement in their working are now being made, there is very little reason to expect that they will be successful, for the simple and sufficient reason that the efficient working of the lines would involve a much larger expenditure than could possibly be recouped by the traffic receipts, and that the authorities are by no means in a position to face the pecuniary loss which would thus be involved.

"The simple truth is that the Russians have not the qualifications for the successful performance of the work they have so recklessly undertaken in Asia. How is it possible that they should give to that vast continent the blessings of good government and capable economic administration which they have never yet been able to gain for themselves? The attempt is doomed to failure, and it must entail heavy penalties on those who have pledged Russian strength and resources for its accomplishment."

SNUFF FACTORIES RAIDED.

Four Places Closed and Seven Men Arrested — Allegation that Product Without Revenue Stamps Was Sold.

United States Deputy Marshals yesterday raided four snuff manufactories from which they alleged snuff without revenue stamps had been sold. The prisoners are Jacob Scharlin, a deaf mute; W. Hirschberg and Sol Weiner, from the factory of Simon Scharlin & Son, 110 Division Street; Sandel Weingarten and his son, Morris Weingarten, composing the firm of S. Weingarten & Co., 229 Broome Street; Charles Rosen of 157 Rivington Street, and Louis Meisler of 244 and 246 Madison Street.

The value of the plants is estimated at $25,000. The Marshals seized about 100,000 pounds of snuff in various stages of manufacture. The prisoners were held by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for a hearing on Monday. Scharlin was released on parole, bail in the case of each of the others being fixed at $2,500. Bonds were given by all except Meisler.

The Marshals also wished to arrest Simon Scharlin, the head of the Scharlin firm, but they were told that he is very ill at his home in Mountaindale, N. Y. He is not in active business. He has been in the snuff business for a generation or more, and he was at one time a very important factor in the tobacco trade. Counsel for the firm promised to produce him if he could be moved safely.

The raiding party was headed by Special Treasury Agent Charles H. Seawell of Chicago, who expects to prove that there has been a regular organization in this city for the last twenty years which put unstamped snuff on the market, and that it has defrauded the Government out of at least $250,000 in stamp taxes. Other arrests are expected.

Jacob Scharlin, one of the prisoners, declared that the raids were the culmination of a long series of persecutions by "the Trust."

HENRY W. GRADY FOUND.

Recognized in City Hall Park and Placed in Physician's Care.

Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga., son of the late Henry W. Grady, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, who disappeared last Friday from Norfolk, Va., was found yesterday afternoon walking across City Hall Park. He was recognized by Alfred Newell, a newspaper reporter, who formerly lived in Atlanta and who is acquainted with the Grady family. Mr. Grady apparently was suffering mental aberration, and was taken to the home of a friend and placed in the care of Dr. John Keely of Atlanta, who happened to be in New York on a visit. Mr. Grady looked haggard and was very nervous and tired.

He could not explain when or why he had left Norfolk, and did not know where he had been since Friday.

In his pockets were a considerable amount of money and a valuable gold watch and chain. His tan vest, which had solid gold buttons in the shape of foxes' heads with tiny eyes of diamonds, had not been disturbed. If the patient recovers sufficiently it is probable that Dr. Keely will take him back to Atlanta, whither Mrs. Grady has gone from Norfolk.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The President Urges Action Against Injunction Law as Applied to Labor Uprisings.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Routine business occupied the morning hours of the second days' session of the State Federation of Labor. The Committee on Credentials reported there were not any contesting delegations before it, but a New York delegate rose in the convention and challenged delegate Finn, representing the United Tube Workers of New York. He was ruled out of order. The President then announced his committees and appointed John Heilbeck of New York Assistant Secretary.

The President read his annual report, stating what had been accomplished in the way of legislation during the past year, urging action against the law of injunction as applied to labor uprisings, expressing sympathy for the United Mine Workers and urging organization in every branch of of labor. The Federation has a membership of 380 unions.

Delegate Lavery of Poughkeepsie, reported on labor legislation secured during the year and when he mentioned the name of Senator Elsberg, who opposed the metal polishers bill, several of the delegates hissed. He also presented a list of Senators and Assemblymen who are labeled unfair for voting against labor measures.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The total National bank circulation outstanding at the present time exceeds that of any period in the history of the National banking system.

At the close of business yesterday the circulation outstanding, as shown by the books of the Controller of the Currency, was $363,626,206. The highest point reached at any previous period was in October, 1882, when the total circulation outstanding was $362,389,134.

In 1882, and in the previous year, a large number of National banks were organized and the charters of many others were extended. This and the further fact that owing to the low price of bonds there was a greater profit in circulation than formerly is said to account for the very large amount of National banknotes outstanding in that year.

DOCTOR ACCUSED OF HOMICIDE.

Dr. Leopold H. R. Hibbe of 31 Stuyvesant Street, who with his brother Leo Hibbe, conducts a sanitarium in West Thirteenth Street, was arrested last night at the instance of Coroner Scholer and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station on a charge of homicide.

The case grows out of the death of Fay Ransom, an actress of 364 West Twenty-third Street, at the home of her sister, Miss Mary Ransom, at 301 West Fifty-second Street, Tuesday night. The girl collapsed suddenly while rehearsing for a rôle in F. C. Whitney's "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" at the Murray Hill Lyceum Saturday night. She is alleged to have made a confession to her sister, inculpating the Hibbes, who, the sister says, were anxious to remove the patient to their sanitarium.

The prisoner's mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Hibbe, at 1 o'clock this morning gave bail in the sum of $1,500 for her son's appearance, giving a house in Second Avenue, valued at $50,000, as security, and the Coroner released Dr. Hibbe. The doctor said that he would produce his brother when wanted.

OPERATORS SAY GOV. STONE FAILED

No Outsider, They Declare, Can Settle the Strike.

President Olyphant Asserts That If Politicians and Others Would Keep Hands Off the Strikers Would Soon Yield.

All the operators who could be seen yesterday were unanimous in asserting that the mission of Gov. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania to this city was a complete failure as far as any efforts at settling the strike were concerned. No threat of political interference, they said, would move them, and J. Pierpont Morgan would not be induced to depart from his declaration to keep his hands off and let the operators handle the strike until it is ended. From another source it was learned that the brief visit of P. A. B. Widener to Mr. Morgan did not alter Mr. Morgan's decision not to interfere.

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was in his office yesterday for the first time in two months, having been spending a vacation at Lake Champlain. He said that if it had not been for politicians and others the strike would have been ended long ago. He had kept in touch with the situation during his vacation.

"As to Gov. Stone's mission here," he said, "I take no stock in it. He could not accomplish anything. I don't think he expected to accomplish anything. His statement shows that."

"Could Mr. Morgan be induced to interfere in the strike?" he was asked.

"I do not know Mr. Morgan's mind, but I am pretty sure not. He has the utmost confidence in Mr. Baer's ability to handle matters. The strike has been kept alive by one outsider after another. Then politicians tried to make capital out of it. If all outsiders kept their hands off the strikers would soon cave in. Even in spite of these retarding reports matters are improving at the mines, and a few more men are now and then returning to work."

"What about the statement of Senator Jones of Arkansas that, if the strike is not settled, the Democrats have a good chance of electing a Governor in Pennsylvania?"

"It is not necessary to say anything about it. That kind of thing was tried before, but it was not a success. In fact, neither politics nor any other outside interference can end the strike."

Regarding the rumors of new plans of settlement, especially a report that the men would get a 10 per cent. increase in wages, if they returned unconditionally to work, he said: "There is no use in seriously considering these matters. All that these rumors do is to prolong the strike."

General Manager Childs of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said that, in spite of the various unfounded settlement rumors, men were coming back to work and coal was being mined. He characterized a new plan of settlement which, according to a rumor, is to be submitted to President Baer as a representative of all the operators as "tommy rot." This plan, it is said, provides that the men return to work without signing an agreement; that if the employers then could not settle the differences arbitration would be tried, and in case arbitration failed the men could strike again.

President Fowler of the same company said that there could be no change in the programme of the operators. There could be no concessions and no compromise. Politicians or any other outsiders could not change the situation.

"The same conditions will prevail always as before the strike," he continued. "Those conditions provided that if there were any grievances, the operators would be willing to see committees of their own employes, and, if the grievances were well founded, would remedy them. When the strikers return this will hold good, but not through Mitchell or any other outsider."

A representative of one of the largest companies said that Mr. Platt's prediction had produced a great effect on the miners. They were watching until the end of the two weeks, during which Mr. Platt said the strike would be settled to see what would happen.

"That is the way the strikers have been misled all the time," he continued. "It is natural that they would gather some hope from these misleading reports. When all the politicians and other outsiders agree to keep their hands off the strike will end."

It was learned last night that President Mitchell has ceased to take any interest in the rumors and attempts at settlement. He has, as a matter of fact, turned down many of the rumors, and until something actually takes place favorable to the miners bases no hopes on any new schemes. He says, however, that the men will stay out until they win.

The Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union prepared a long list of speakers yesterday for the open air mass meeting in Madison Square on Saturday evening in support of the striking miners. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, is expected to speak. Among others who have been invited are Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Ernest H. Crosby, and Henry George, Jr.

QUAY AND PLATT CONFER.

New York Senator Says "Some Things" Prevented a Settlement a Week Ago.

Senator Quay came to town yesterday from the Adirondacks and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where shortly after his arrival he had a talk with Senator Platt. They were together for half an hour. At the conclusion of their interview Senator Quay was seen and asked if there was anything new in the coal strike situation. He said the situation was unchanged. Asked if he would see J. Pierpont Morgan during the day, he said he had no such intention.

"Senator Platt said ten days ago that the strike would be settled in two weeks. Do you believe that?" he was asked.

"I wish I were as sanguine about the settlement of the strike as Senator Platt appears to be," he replied.

"How has the strike affected the political situation in Pennsylvania?"

"Why"—with a humorous twinkle in the corner of his left eye—"the coal strike is not a political issue."

Senator Platt, when seen after his talk with the Pennsylvania Senator, said he had absolutely no news to communicate with regard to the coal strike. He was told that Senator Quay had expressed the wish that he might enjoy his confidence as to the speedy settlement of the strike, and was asked if that confidence had been shaken by recent developments.

"No, it has not," he said. "The strike would have been settled a week ago if it had not been for some things."

When asked "what things," the Senator was uncommunicative. He reiterated his opinion that an agreement would be reached between the operators and the men shortly. Senator Quay took the afternoon train for Philadelphia.

Knights Templars Conclave Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—Past Commander Erastus C. Delevan of Binghamton, assisted by Past Commander Charles H. Armitage of Albany, this afternoon installed the new officers of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State of New York. The ceremony ended the eighty-ninth annual conclave of that body, which will meet in Buffalo next year.

The Coronation.

Indisputably the Highest Authority.

At every State function given by His Majesty Edward VII., King of England, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively, including the Coronation Derby Dinner to the Jockey Club and the Grand State Coronation Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at Windsor Castle.

Quality stamps Moët & Chandon "White Seal" incomparably the preeminent Champagne.—Adv.

JOHN MARKLE ON THE COAL STRIKE

Satisfied No Political Party Will Try to Interfere.

He Reviews His Experience with Arbitration and with the United Mine Workers of America.

They who think that political influence will be brought to bear on the contending parties in the anthracite coal regions, or that politicians personally will be able to settle the disputes, are not upheld in this belief by John Markle, head of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., coal operators, who was in the city yesterday. After giving a history of the troubles between miners and operators since 1875, and describing the methods of John Mitchell and the organization of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Markle expressed himself as follows:

"In conclusion, I would state that people in general have been wondering why they did not long ago become acquainted with the facts in this contest in the anthracite coal field. My answer is that the different political parties had to be convinced by developments that this was not an affair they could afford to mix in. That time has arrived. I have no hesitation in saying that I am satisfied no political party will attempt for a moment to interfere in the situation in the anthracite region."

The firm of G. B. Markle & Co., of which John Markle is now the head, is the largest of the individual operators, and during many of the labor troubles it has been brought prominently into the public eye on account of its attitude toward arbitration, to which principle the Markles always have been firm adherents. By employing this method of settling differences there was no strike on the Markle properties for nine years—from 1888 until 1897. Of the agitators Mr. Markle had this to say:

"In 1887 the professional agitator, with his lieutenants, came into the Lehigh region. The Knights of Labor was the name of the organization then, and Mr. T. V. Powderly was its President. They succeeded, in the Fall of 1887, in having our men break the agreement containing the arbitration clause and induced them to quit work. This strike lasted six months, the men again returning without any of their demands being obtained. At the end of the strike we, still believing our men could be educated to the value of arbitration, insisted upon the same agreement being executed again, and all our employes again signed it before returning to work in the Spring of 1888.

"From the Spring of 1888 to the Summer of 1897 no strikes took place in our region. No demands for arbitration were made. But in the Summer of 1897 professional agitators again appeared, and succeeded in getting out the men in a large number of the collieries in the Lehigh region. They failed to get our men out. Our men stood by the agreement which they had entered into in 1888 and acted under it. A committee was appointed, grievances were presented to us, and ten days given to answer the same. At the end of the ten days we answered the specific grievances presented, reminding our men at the same time that under our agreement, if any of these answers were not satisfactory, they had a right to demand arbitration, which we acknowledged."

Mr. Markle described the contest on his properties in 1900, when, he claimed, Mitchell persuaded the men to break the agreement under which they had worked harmoniously with their employers for nearly ten years. This was after Father Phillips had exhorted the men to keep to their contract, and after Mr. Markle, at the suggestion of Father Phillips, had agreed to accept Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia as the third arbitrator in the dispute.

"The men," continued Mr. Markle, "had handed me a communication setting forth their grievances. When the ten days allowed for the answer had expired, I presented to them our answers to their grievances, and they replied asking for arbitration on all specific points on which we and they had failed to agree. This was entirely correct, and in strict accordance with our arrangement. I asked them to select their arbitrator and we would select ours. The committee withdrew, and when they came back it was to present me with a statement over their own signatures that the employes had broken their agreement and that there would be no further action in the matter.

"While this condition of affairs was going on in our territory, Mr. Marcus A. Hanna, in co-operation with Mr. Mitchell, was endeavoring to obtain for the United Mine Workers concessions, and he finally succeeded. Mitchellism was victorious.

"President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading says that from their experience since the strike in 1900 there is 12 or more per cent. less production per man in the mines since the 10 per cent. increase in wages was given them. Our own experience fully justifies this assertion.

"Up to the present time Mr. Mitchell has not been able to accomplish any of the results he has undertaken, and he professes to be pining for 'arbitration'—he who with cajoleries, threats, and violence destroyed a system of arbitration, under which employer and employe in the anthracite region had worked in harmony for years. And now latterly in his desperation threats have been thrown out calculated to intimidate politicians into interceding for his success.

"I believe that in 1900 we proved beyond question the impossibility of arbitration with such an organization as that represented by Mr. Mitchell—irresponsibility on the one side and responsibility on the other. I believe that you would not for a moment ask us to arbitrate with an organization that endeavored to destroy the property of the anthracite coal field, as did Mr. Mitchell's organization when it called out the men who were saving the mines from destruction by water. I claim there is not a whit of difference between that act and the act of the Anarchist, who, with torch in hand, goes through your streets to burn up your buildings. Would you wish to arbitrate with that class of people? Or would you insist upon the laws being upheld and such a class strenuously dealt with?"

COKE SOARS IN CHICAGO.

As a Consequence of the High Price Small Foundries Are Reported Threatened with Ruin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The price of coke in Chicago has jumped up this week to $12 and $13 a ton. As the price of pig iron has gone up nearly to $26 a ton, one consequence of the advance in coke is that small foundries are threatened with ruin or at least with being forced to close down until prices drop.

Some of the owners of smaller concerns are literally begging for lower rates on coke, saying they are willing to contract to pay $9 a ton for a year, no matter what the price may be in the meantime. They cannot survive, some of them say, if they have to pay $12 and $13.

Even at this advanced price, however, all orders cannot be supplied at the present time. This is due to the same cause that explains in part the jump in price—the car famine that has been prevailing for some time. Dealers cannot get their coke here, nor can they tell exactly when they will be able to get it. They say there never was such difficulty in securing cars. The railroads are diverting cars that otherwise would be used for coal to the meat, produce, and grain traffic, which is exceedingly heavy, and which pays the railroads better than handling coal.

Guests of George H. Daniels.

A party of representatives of New York and Brooklyn newspapers were entertained at The Lodge, Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y., as the guests of George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, and Walter W. Law, the owner of Briarcliffe Farms. Dinner was served in the Dutch Room of The Lodge.

WESTERN RAILROAD RATE WAR.

May Carry Odd Fellows from Chicago to Des Moines Convention and Back for $2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Manipulation of passenger rates for the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Des Moines, Iowa, from Sept. 15 to Sept. 20, threatens a lively war among the Western roads. There is a prospect that a rate of $2 from Chicago to Des Moines and return will be made for this occasion.

The Western Passenger Association last June authorized a rate of $10.50 from Chicago to Des Moines and return, and it was estimated that about 1,000 Odd Fellows would take advantage of that offer. Competition for the business became keen, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, it is asserted, made arrangements with the Transportation Committee of the Odd Fellows for a rate of not more than $8, with a commission to the committee for obtaining the business.

The Chicago-Great Western, without investigating, is said then to have made a special rate for the round trip, and obtained practically all the lodges on the west side of this city. The Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern are much disturbed over these disclosures, and it is expected they will offer a two-dollar rate.

ROCK ISLAND CHARTER WAIVER.

Official Statement of the Directors' Intention Made in Behalf of the System.

The Rock Island Railroad officials yesterday officially confirmed the announcement made in these columns yesterday morning that they intended to amend the financial plan by a formal waiver of the right to deal in the securities of the corporation, a right conferred on the Directors under the provisions of the charter.

"That clause in the charter," said the official statement, "has from the first been viewed with indifference by the Directors, and only had a place there because it was a part of the New Jersey status and was copied into the incorporation papers by the lawyers without special thought, and as a mere matter of legal form. Hence the Directors are more than willing to make it effectively and permanently inoperative. Criticism of the financial plan has been directed almost wholly to this single feature.

"Before official action is taken in the matter the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange will be consulted and their desires conformed to in the framing of the necessary resolution or amendment to the by-laws."

In Wall Street yesterday the question was raised as to whether any such resolution of waiver or additional by-law would really be sufficient to deprive the corporation of this right conveyed by the charter, or whether it would be necessary to file an amended charter. It was said that a new waiver or by-law could be repealed by a future Board of Directors, and that only a charter which did not give to a corporation the right to deal in its own securities would be a permanent barrier.

CAUSES OF TRAFFIC DEAL.

Why the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Roads Arranged as to Latter's Entrance Into Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—La Salle Street today sought and found a motive for the new traffic arrangement between the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Railroads. By the new deal the former line throws down the bars it has maintained against the Rock Island at Denver and welcomes both freight and passenger business. The Burlington also has won the privilege of sending its freight through the hitherto closed gateway to the Pacific.

The compelling reason for the concession was found by brokers in the report of advanced negotiations for an alliance with David Moffatt's Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad, being built from Denver to connect with Senator Clark's San Pedro line at Salt Lake City. Whether this alliance will now be dropped, or be entered into as planned, was a point on which the experts differed. The general belief was that the Moores probably made some promises to Harriman as to relations with Moffatt's line when completed.

Rock Island, according to the "Street," is the greatest gainer by the adjustment of traffic relations with the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Oregon Short Line. Instead of being compelled to turn over its Pacific Coast business at the Missouri River, the Rock Island now will enjoy the benefits of the 1,000-mile haul to Denver. With the use of the El Paso gateway, the Rock Island also can have the long haul on the way to San Diego, in Southern California, as well as to San Francisco and to Seattle through Denver. Development of the Rock Island's Northwestern business will be the chief result.

BOND ISSUE OF $25,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—It became definitely known here to-day that the Western Maryland Railroad Company has decided to issue $25,000,000 of bonds.

The issue is to be part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, which will cover not only the Western Maryland Railroad, but the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway, and the 100,000 acres of coal lands and other properties of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, which is a subsidiary company of the West Virginia Central. Of the total authorized issue, $25,000,000 will be held in the Treasury to pay off at maturity the underlying bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad and the bonds of the West Virginia Central.

The object of the present issue of $25,000,000 of bonds is to finance the purchase of the properties, and, with the $20,000,000 underwriting syndicate, to furnish funds to build terminals in Baltimore, reconstruct and equip the Western Maryland Railroad, build the extension from Cherry Run, West Va., to Cumberland, Md., to connect with the West Virginia Central and for the improvement of that property.

A syndicate is being formed by Vermilye & Co. and George P. Butler & Brother of New York to underwrite this $25,000,000 issue. The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will be the Trustee of the mortgage.

RAILROAD REPORT ISSUED.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The twentieth annual report of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad was issued to-day. The following are the principal totals for 1902:

	1902.	Inc. over 1901.
Gross earnings from operation	$5,860,404.12	$614,898.51
Operating expenses	4,023,606.86	479,838.16
Taxes	215,986.94	13,086.94
Total operating exp. & taxes	4,239,593.80	493,825.10
Net earnings	1,420,810.32	120,983.41
Inc. from other sources	24,84949	5,174.55
Total	1,446,659.81	126,157.96
Deduct rental paid	1,217,288.53	115,268.83
Int. on car trust notes	20,256.83	*10,112.73
Balance	209,134.10	30,001.86

*Decrease.

Offering of Detroit and Flint Bonds.

Warren, Andrews & Co. of this city and Detroit, Mich., offer at 101 and interest $500,000 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Detroit and Flint Railway. The bonds are due on Aug. 1, 1921, and interest is payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 at the City Trust Company, this city. The bonds are of the Flint Division of the Detroit United Railway, and are guaranteed by the company. The report of the Detroit United Railway for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last showed a surplus applicable to dividends of $670,129. For the first six months of the present year the net earnings were $684,243.

Reply to Railroad's Condemnation Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Baltimore Brick Company, owning land at Locust Point, on the harbor front, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is seeking to condemn, has filed answer in court declaring that the railroad has made no effort to get the land by purchase, and has no use for it for any legitimate corporate purpose. The land lies in front of the proposed tidewater extension of the Western Maryland Railroad. On either side of the brick company's property the land is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio. By acquiring this tract it would be in a position to block the Western Maryland's harbor extension.

HOLLIS FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Democratic Convention Nominates Present State Chairman.

Platform Declares for Anti-Trust Legislation and Favors Liquor Licenses as Against Prohibition.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Henry F. Hollis of this city for Governor. He is the Chairman of the State Committee.

At the opening of the convention to-day only two candidates were in the field. The friends of ex-Mayor Nathaniel E. Martin of this city, together with other elements of the party opposed to the nomination of Jonn M. Mitchell of Concord, decided late last night to concentrate all the opposition to Mitchell in favor of one candidate, and Mr. Hollis was settled upon. His name was presented by Samuel D. Page of Woodsville. Henry H. Metcalf nominated Mr. Mitchell. Out of 398 votes cast, Mr. Mitchell had 146 and Mr. Hollis 251, with one vote marked for a third person. Mr. Hollis's nomination then was made unanimous.

Clarence E. Carr, Chairman of the convention, in his address urged measures to preserve the purity of the ballot, advocated woman's suffrage, made a demand for local option, reciprocity with Cuba, a change in the tariff, restriction of trusts, and self-government of the Philippines. The speech gave partial indorsement of some of the acts of President Roosevelt.

John B. Nash of Conway reported the platform, which in part was as follows:

"We demand the immediate abolition of all tariffs upon trust-made articles, the most stringent enforcement of all existing laws against trusts, monopolies, illegal railroad pools and combinations; the passage of new and effective laws to supplement existing statutes of this nature, and especially prohibiting corporations and trusts, other than banks and insurance companies, from holding stock in other corporations.

"We demand lower duties upon the necessaries of life, free trade with the insular territories which we are now attempting to govern as colonial provinces; and a gradual reduction in all tariffs until the revenue is reduced to the needs of an economical administration of the Government.

"We oppose all subsidies to shipping or other special interests.

"We demand an immediate declaration of the purpose of the United States to give to the Filipinos at an early date complete home rule and entire independence.

"We demand an immediate and substantial reduction of the tariff on Cuban imports, by reciprocity treaty or otherwise, to the end that our moral obligations to Cuba may be fully and promptly met.

"We demand the enactment of a statute in amendment to the present prohibitory law, which shall authorize towns and cities, by majority vote, to license and control the sale of all intoxicating liquors."

COLORADO DEMOCRATS HAVE STRAIGHT TICKET.

Invitation Extended to Populists to Join the Party—Platform Pledges Allegiance to Kansas City One.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning to finish the ticket and adopt a platform. There were lively contests for most of the positions.

When Chairman C. S. Thomas called the convention to order this morning the fusion committee from the People's Party convention was announced. They asked for recognition on the Democratic ticket without designating how many places they desired.

A motion that the question be referred to a committee of three was adopted.

United States Senator Patterson, by request of the convention, made an address. He warmly supported the nomination of E. C. Stimson for Governor, and favored fusion with the Populists. He declared that the speeches made by President Roosevelt during his Southern trip were apologies for the suit he instituted some time ago against two of the trusts.

He referred to the recent legal struggle for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, declaring that the change of management sought would mean the absorption of the company by the Steel Trust.

The committee on the Populist proposition announced its report in favor of giving the Populist Party one place on the ticket.

When the convention reassembled the Conference Committee reported that the Populists had demanded three places on the ticket, had been offered one place, and had rejected the offer.

A resolution was then offered declaring for a straight ticket and inviting the Populists to join the Democratic Party.

Senators Patterson and Teller both spoke against the resolution, declaring that it would endanger the State Democratic ticket if the convention should turn its back upon the Populists.

Ex-Gov. Thomas, the Chairman, spoke for the resolution, as did Charles J. Hughes, Jr., and Frank Leary. Mr. Leary, who formerly was an active Populist, declared that the Populist leaders could deliver no votes.

Ex-Gov. Adams opposed the resolution, but after three hours of debate it was adopted by a vote of 498 to 375.

On National questions the platform, after condemning the Republican Party's foreign policy and pledging allegiance to the Kansas City platform of 1900 and to the cause of bimetallism, condemns "the policy of the Republican Party in creating a National banking trust." It continues:

"We indorse the Constitutional amendment which requires a voter to be a citizen, and for striking from the Constitution of this State the word 'male,' thus insuring through a Democratic majority that woman suffrage shall be forever free from legislative repeal."

It demands the initiative and referendum.

The Democratic members of the next Legislature are pledged to vote for the re-election of Henry M. Teller as United States Senator, and the resolutions continue:

"We recognize Senator Henry M. Teller as one of the greatest of the Nation's living statesmen. He gave Cuba her freedom and compelled the Nation to redeem its sacred promises. His public record is an example for mankind for all time. His splendid services to the people of this State have endeared him to all, and his devotion to their interests merit their marked approval."

The resolutions expressing deep sorrow over the assassination of President McKinley were adopted by a rising vote, and tribute is paid in the following words:

"While differing from the political views held by President McKinley we do not allow partisanship to blind our eyes to his merits as a man in all the relations of life. As a private citizen he was most sincerely esteemed by those who knew him best, and his record as a public official is that of a man of exalted personal integrity and high aspirations. His qualities of head and heart were indeed such as to cause him to be the object of the admiration and the endearment of all the people of the entire country, regardless of political affiliations."

TEXAS REPUBLICANS AGREE.

E. H. R. Green Withdraws as Candidate for the State Chairmanship.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 10.—Peace prevails in the ranks of Texas Republicans and all differences are buried. The party leaders have become reconciled and the convention to-day gave hearty approval of the settlement of all differences.

This was made possible by a joint conference held between the leaders, the meeting having been arranged by a letter addrased to the State Chairman, Lyon, by E. H. R. Green, who yesterday announced that he was a harmony candidate for State Chairman. Mr. Green said that he was ready and willing to leave the race since an adjustment had been accomplished.

It was reported to-day that it was the wish of President Roosevelt that State Chairman Lyon should succeed himself, and this, it is claimed, had a salutory effect on the deliberations which followed in the conference. It was agreed that Mr. Green should be Permanent Chairman of the convention.

PLEDGED TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

TACOMA, Sept. 10.—The Republican State Convention which met here to-day instructed that the following resolution be telegraphed to President Roosevelt:

The Republicans of Washington, assembled in the City of Tacoma, congratulate you upon the Providence which has preserved your life for the work and the labors to which you have consecrated yourself. They express their unqualified approval of the domestic policy of your administration, and, as representatives of the dominant party in this State, commend the wise and vigorous course of the administration in the foreign affairs of the nation with reference to the Philippine possessions. The Republicans of the State of Washington are in sympathy with you in your brave stand for the common people of the United States, and pledge to Theodore Roosevelt their support and votes for 1904.

The platform expresses grief at the loss of President McKinley and favors the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma when they shall become as populous as was the State of Washington when admitted.

DECLINED BY CONFEDERATES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The local Confederate camp of the Army of Tennessee held a session at Memorial Hall last night, passing appropriate memorial resolutions on the death of General Tyree H. Bell, and authorizing a message to be sent to G. A. R. Commander Torrence with respect to contributions for Confederate soldiers' homes.

Gen. Torrence recently officially requested the Grand Army of the Republic that contributions be made toward the building of a Confederate soldiers' home in Alabama.

Capt. James Dinkins introduced a resolution thanking Gen. Torrence most cordially for his offer, but declining to accept it. He made it emphatic that the Army of Tennessee was very grateful for the proffered assistance, just in the same way that a man is grateful to a neighbor who offers financial assistance when the angel of death visits the home, but which must politely and firmly be declined nevertheless.

GERALD MAY ACQUITTED.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 10.—Gerald May, son of Col. Henry May of Washington, D. C., who was arrested last Friday charged with speeding his automobile within the village limits at a higher rate than the State law allows, was acquitted to-day by Justice Foster. When May was arrested he was held under $200 bail. The testimony showed the young man had been running his machine at twelve to fifteen miles an hour.

Mr. Peterson, for Mr. May, attacked the complaint and the prosecution's case because it had not been shown that the spot at which the arrest was made was within the village limits. The speed at which he was alleged to have been running was legal if the road was outside of the incorporated village.

The PIANOLA

Its Universal Adoption

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PRESIDENT HOME AGAIN

Mr. Roosevelt Will Now Prepare for His Western Trip.

His Journey Across the City on His Way to Oyster Bay—In Good Spirits and Well.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt returned from his Southern tour this afternoon. The Sylph, on which he came from New York, arrived here at 4:50 P. M. The President was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Loeb, and Mrs. Roosevelt and Ethel. The last three joined him in New York. The President was pretty well tired out and retired at an early hour, Secretary Cortelyou went to his home in Hempstead.

The President will make no more appointments to receive visitors before going on his Western trip, which begins on Sept. 19. He will devote the time between now and then in preparing for the trip and in disposing of accumulated business.

President Roosevelt, with hardly a trace left of the bruises he received in the wrecking of his carriage by the Pittsfield trolley car, made a quick trip across the city yesterday on his way to his home at Oyster Bay. Accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and a small staff, he arrived at Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:31 P. M., but remained for about five minutes in the private car in which he had traveled from Washington. Then, guarded by Station Master Keiffer and a small cardon of police and Secret Service men, he descended in an elevator and entered a carriage, in which he crossed to West Twenty-third Street on the ferryboat Philadelphia.

The President's passage through the station was marked by a general clapping of hands from the waiting passengers, which he acknowledged by raising his straw hat. He seemed in perfect health and spirits, and, according to his custom, gave a particular greeting to Engineer McIlvaine and others of the train crew.

A second carriage contained Secret Service agents. The two vehicles drove rapidly to the New York Yacht Club landing at East Twenty-third Street. Here the President shook hands with Policeman Sweeney, and, pausing long enough to say that he had had a good time during his flying trip to the South and had enjoyed the receptions accorded him, boarded a launch waiting to take him to the Government yacht Sylph, lying about three hundred yards off shore. Within a few minutes of an hour of his arrival in Jersey City the President was on the Sylph, steaming rapidly away in the direction of Hell Gate and the Sound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this morning in his special train over the Southern Railroad, and left at 7 o'clock via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for New York. The President and his party traveled from Washington in two cars attached to the regular train.

During the half hour his car was in the station a number of railroad men, reporters, and travelers gathered around it in the hope of getting a glimpse of the President. They were disappointed in this, however, for the almost continuous traveling of the past three weeks had taxed his strength and he was enjoying the sleep and rest afforded by the long run from North Carolina. No incident worthy of note marked the journey during the night.

Several White House officials were on hand to meet the train, and for some time were engaged in conversation with Secretary Cortelyou.

The Southern trip, which virtually ended here, covered a distance of 1,666 miles, over two systems, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Southern, and was under the personal direction of S. B. Hege of the former road and Col. L. S. Brown of the latter. The schedule for the entire trip, prepared by D. B. Martin, manager of passenger traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio, was maintained throughout.

NASSAU COUNTY READY TO GREET THE PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay on Monday Next Expects to Entertain Fifteen Thousand Visitors at Least.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 10.—The days that now intervene before the Presidential reception to the people of Nassau County on the 15th will be devoted to preparation. On that day Oyster Bay expects to entertain fully 15,000 visitors. Chairman A. L. Cheeney of the Reception Committee says that the notification from the various villages as to the number of visitors to expect exceed the first estimates. Freeport, alone, has spoken for ten cars on the railroad where five were expected to suffice. Cold Spring and Huntington are engaging stages from the city to handle their delegations. Hicksville, besides coming over in a body, is to bring a battery along, and two salutes of twenty-one guns each will be fired, one as the reception begins and the other as it closes.

The President will be assisted in receiving by his wife, Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, and Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Loeb. The plan now is to have the line approach Sagamore Hill by one road and leave by the other. All wagons are to be hitched in a meadow near by. The bicycles will be checked near the same spot.

THE EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

Ambassador White's Successor Not Yet Chosen—Denial of Reports Concerning Bellamy Storer.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 10.—It was authoritatively denied to-night for the President that the United States Government has sounded the German Government as to the appointment of Bellamy Storer, at present Minister to Spain, as the successor to Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Germany.

It can be stated, by the same authority, that the successor to Mr. White has not yet been selected. The name of Mr. Storer is being considered, as is also that of Mr. Tower, the present Ambassador to Russia. Severals others, well known in diplomatic circles, are under consideration. It is expected that the new Ambassador will be announced in a few days.

INVESTIGATING ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

It Is Testified that the Trolley Car Was Running Very Fast—New York Police Witnesses.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—Ex-Senator Joshua B. Holden of Boston and Col. Edwin C. Woods of The Boston Herald were the principal witnesses at to-day's sitting of the inquest into the death of Secret Service Officer Craig of the Presidential party a week ago. These, with Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Surveyor of the Port of Boston, were in carriages behind that occupied by the President at the time of the accident, and accordingly they were less than 200 yards away when the electric car crashed into the landau. Both Mr. Holden and Col. Woods testified that the trolley car was running at a very fast rate of speed at the time.

While the inquest is a private one, it is known that all the witnesses called thus far have testified that the car was running very fast at the time the accident occurred. It was announced to-night that Motorman Euclid Madden and Conductor James Kelly will be asked to testify at the inquest if they so desire.

If they decide to go on the witness stand, their counsel, ex-Representative William Turtle, will be permitted to be present, and will have the opportunity to decide what questions they shall or shall not answer. It is generally understood that Lawyer Turtle has been very much opposed to the men appearing at the inquest, and it is probable they will not do so.

All the witnesses so far summoned completed their testimony this afternoon, and an adjournment was taken until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

It is known that the new witnesses summoned to testify to-day included Daniel Rinn and Benjamin Rinn, members of the New York police force; Geoffrey O. Howard and William C. Brown of Hinsdale. At the time of the accident the New York policemen were spending their vacation in Pittsfield, and on the day of the tragedy they were acting as assistants to Chief of Police Nicholson. In the procession of carriages the Messrs. Rinn occupied seats in a vehicle several hundred yards in advance of the President's carriage. Benjamin Rinn is the man who took David J. Pratt, the injured driver of the President's vehicle, to the hospital. While on the way there Driver Pratt asked several times if he was at fault for the accident. Later he declared that he would not have had the accident happen for $500. Witness Brown was expected to testify as to what he saw from his point of view as driver of one of the carriages in the line. Mr. Howard was a witness of the collision.

GREW PRESIDENT'S PICTURE.

Farmer Sends to Mr. Roosevelt Apples Bearing His Portrait and Initials.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 10.—Henry Gabelmann, a Wallings Hill farmer, to-day sent by express to the President several apples with pictures of Mr. Roosevelt and his initials on them. The following letter accompanied the pictured fruit:

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have taken the liberty to-day to send you by express a few "picture" and "initial" apples, which I have grown on my farm, Wallings Hill. On some are your initials, while a few carry pictures meant to be reproductive of yourself. I am now growing an apple carrying your profile, and I shall take pleasure in sending you this apple as soon as the picture is complete. The apples I send you to-day are the first I have sent any one. I hope they will interest you. Please accept them as coming from a well-wisher and a constituent. Respectfully, HENRY GABELMANN.

One variety of apple shows the President delivering a speech, while another has him on horseback.

JERSEY TRACTION DEAL RUMORS

Report that All but One of Syndicate Have Assented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—In spite of the denial of E. F. C. Young, the legal papers for the expected consummation of the big trolley combine are being prepared, and the deal will be consummated or declared off for good by Saturday. It is said upon pretty good authority that an agreement to buy the stock of the North Jersey, "White Line" and Central Jersey Companies has been signed by all but one member of a New York syndicate, and that this signature will be had in a day or two.

Chandler W. Riker, who is conducting the negotiations for the deal, said to-day that he was not prepared to say anything, nor would David Young, Vice President of the North Jersey, say anything in regard to the present status of the negotiations, though he has repeatedly said that he was confident that deal would go through.

It was repeated to-day that should Mr. Riker fail to close the deal, that other capitalists are ready to pay the present prices asked for the stock, which is $40 for the North Jersey and Central Jersey stock and $28 for the stock of the "White Line."

HORSE FELL ON CAFE STEPS.

Runaway in Fifth Avenue Stopped in the Basement of the Hotel Lorraine.

An automobile, going up Fifth Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, made such a racket that a spirited horse attached to a light victoria, owned by William H. Burgess of 507 Madison Avenue, took fright and ran down the avenue.

At Forty-fifth Street the driver, William Harris, made the runaway horse swerve to the left, and to the spectators it looked as if the animal would go into the masses of cut flowers and plants in the window of a florist's shop in the basement of the Hotel Lorraine. Harris prevented that and guided the horse into Forty-fifth Street.

In the side street it ran toward the white marble steps of the café in the basement of the hotel. Harris jumped, escaping injury. The horse struck the steps with a great clatter and went down almost to the landing. The victoria caught on the railing above and the traces held the animal suspended.

The horse made frantic efforts to break loose and was in danger of plunging headlong through the plate glass doors of the café. Excited waiters waved napkins and "shooed" at the scared animal to keep it out.

Policemen and others seized the horse and held it until it could be released. It was taken to the areaway and turned around and headed up. With three jumps it went up the steps and into the street. It was not injured. The manager of the hotel said the broken marble steps could be replaced for about $200.

Utica Tool Company Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Utica Tool Company, whose plant is located at Washington Mills, near here, has been absorbed by the American Fork and Hoe Company of New Jersey. A mortgage for $800,000 was filed to-day. It was given by the American Fork and Hoe Company to the American Trust Company. The Continental Tool Company of Frankfort, N. Y., is still outside the trust. The Utica Tool Company is an old concern and has been in existence for about half a century.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, will proceed to New York City on official business.

Second Lieut. Tallmadge H. Breereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is transferred at his own request to the Second Infantry, and will join the latter.

Tredwell W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College.

Capt. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Manila via the Springfield Armory to enable him to obtain information pertaining to his official duties in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty pertaining to the army manoeuvres.

Major Benjamin F. Runkle is detailed as professor at the Peekskill Military Academy.

First Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to the Philippines, where he will join the Fifth Cavalry and remain on duty with that regiment until further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. H. H. Hough is ordered to the Culgoa.

Lieut. H. J. Siegemier is ordered to the Hartford as navigator.

Pay Director C. H. Eldredge (retired) is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Oct. 1, for duty as Purchasing Pay Officer in charge of the Navy Pay Office.

Pay Inspector J. A. Ring is ordered to duty as General Storekeeper, Norfolk Yard.

Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds is placed on waiting orders, Oct. 1.

Paymaster F. P. Sackett is ordered to Boston, Oct. 1, for duty as assistant to the General Storekeeper at the navy yard.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan is ordered to the Albany.

Lieut. S. S. Wood is ordered to the Chicago.

Lieut. N. Mansfield is ordered to the Buffalo.

Ensign H. C. Cocke is ordered to the Chicago.

Midshipmen M. H. Simons, W. Brown, Jr., and E. C. S. Parker are ordered to the Albany.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. Hatch is ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Leonidas arrived at Lambert's Point yesterday.

The Puritan arrived at New Bedford yesterday.

The Decatur, Wilkes, Shubrick, Thornton, and Lebanon arrived at Norfolk to-day.

The Rainbow arrived at Cavite to-day.

The command of the Asiatic Squadron will be transferred from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans at Yokohama, Oct. 29. Rear Admiral Rodgers will then proceed in the New York to San Francisco.

Commander Richman's Assignment.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—Commander C. S. Richman of this city has just been ordered into active service after two years on the retired list. He goes to Boston to take charge of the prison ship Southerly. Commander Richman had charge of the New York Harbor defense in the Spanish-American war, and was afterward on the Dixie.

CHIEF CROKER MUST FACE FORMAL CHARGES

Commissioner Sturgis Answers the Questions of Mayor Low.

Declares Again that After Issue Was Joined He Acted on the Corporation Counsel's Advice—Croker Refuses to Talk About Alleged Insubordination.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis made it known yesterday, in an answer to an interpellation by Mayor Low in regard to the relieving from duty of Chief Edward F. Croker, that he will, as speedily as possible—and after a delay of twenty-two days—prefer charges against the Chief and bring them to an early hearing. The only basis of the charges, as disclosed in Mr. Sturgis's explanation, is that on Aug. 17, the day that the Commissioner relieved Chief Croker, the latter refused to continue his vacation.

The letter was made public last evening by Mayor Low after a long conference with Commissioner Sturgis and Corporation Counsel Rives. Mr. Sturgis visited the Mayor at 2:30 P. M., and after a while Mr. Rives was sent for. Mr. Low said that he had nothing to say, and Mr. Sturgis said he depended on the Mayor as a mouthpiece. Mr. Rives declined to talk.

MR. STURGIS'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Sturgis in his letter says in part:

"During the month of July last Chief Croker asked that a vacation of two months be granted him from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30. This was an unusually long period, but it was urged on the score of needed rest and relief from duty. The request was subsequently made in writing and granted by me, and an order to the uniformed force was issued by my direction announcing the fact, and Deputy Chief Purroy, the Senior Deputy, was assigned as Acting Chief of Department during the absence of Chief Croker. Many other official changes were made to conform to this arrangement.

"On Aug. 2, Chief Croker left for his vacation on Long Island. On Friday, Aug. 15, the trial of Patrick F. Ryan, chief of the repair shops, was begun, and during that day some evidence by workmen in the repair shops was given to the effect that work for the private use of ex-Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker had been done in the shops. On Saturday, Aug. 16, Chief Croker appeared while the trial was going on, and at my direction a chair was placed for his use. At the noon recess I had a conversation with him, in the course of which I informed him that he might attend as often as he desired during the trial, and that when the trial was over I would have a copy of the evidence made for him and copies of any documents he desired.

"The trial of Ryan continued all of Saturday, Aug. 16. On Monday, Aug. 18, I was seriously ill, and did not go to the department, the trial being adjourned over that day. On arriving at the department on Tuesday morning, Aug. 19, I found that Chief Croker had returned to the city on the previous day, and had, without consulting me, issued an order to the uniformed force stating that he had resumed command, and ordering the Acting Chief and other officers back to their former duties. This order made by Chief Croker without consultation with me practically rescinded my order granting his vacation and designating to duty the Acting Chief and other officers of the department made in accordance therewith.

"Upon reaching my office on Tuesday morning at 9:30 I at once sent for Chief Croker and rebuked him for issuing the order without my authority, and without previous conference with me. A short conversation ensued, in the course of which I said that I desired him to continue on his vacation, and he refused in what I considered a very peremptory and insubordinate manner, and said in so many words that he did not believe me in my assurances of fair dealing. I then said that under the circumstances I should not permit him to resume command, but would give him the opportunity to continue his vacation, and if he declined to accept this offer I should remove him from duty. He replied that I could not do so, and if I attempted to do so he would appeal to the courts. Throughout the affair, after issue was joined, I acted as advised by the Corporation Counsel.

"The conduct of Chief Croker was such that I shall, as speedily as possible, prepare charges against him and bring them to an early hearing in accordance with the standing rules and regulations of the department."

CHIEF CROKER SILENT.

Chief Croker read Mr. Sturgis's letter, and declined to say a word in regard to it.

"Don't seem to have very much against him after all," remarked John J. Delaney, the Chief's counsel, last night after he had read Mr. Sturgis's explanation. "As to the only charge of insubordination I have to say that, in accordance with the rules of the department, Chief Croker notified Commissioner Sturgis that he had returned and had resumed his duties as Chief of the department.

"If the conduct of Chief Croker at the time when he returned from his vacation was insubordinate, it would have taken Commissioner Sturgis less than two minutes to fill out a blank form prescribed by the department rules with charges and specification. That would have been his plain duty. The public would await the trial, and it would have taken long enough for the Commissioner to narrate the facts and listen to Chief Croker's affirmation or denial of them—and the case could be closed in a very few minutes. Why was not this done?

"The explanation is puerile and disingenuous, and puts the Commissioner in a light that should make the Mayor ashamed of him."

A story, on authority that was of a character to merit attention, was current last night that Mayor Low in his talk with Mr. Sturgis yesterday questioned his judgment in relieving Chief Croker, and either suggested or directed the Chief's reinstatement. In addition to this the Mayor is said to have told Mr. Sturgis that his action in the case of the Chief had done more to embarrass his administration than anything that had occurred since he took office.

Croker's Letter to His Friends.

Fire Chief Croker has written to Dr. H. M. Archer, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of out-of-town delegates to the Fire Chiefs' convention about to open in this city, asking the committee to abandon its plan of appealing to Mayor Low to undo Commissioner Sturgis's work in relieving him from his command. The committee intended to plead personally for the restoration of Chief Croker.

HUNGRY BOY STOLE BREAD.

Arraigned Before Justice Olmsted in the Children's Court.

Nine-year-old Luygi Reda of 168 Mulberry Street was arrested yesterday morning for stealing four loaves of bread from a wagon of the White Standard Bread Company. He was arraigned in the Children's Court for larceny. So small was the lad that he had to stand on a chair that Justice Olmsted might talk to him. He was the picture of uncleanliness and so worn were his clothes that the court advanced the opinion that, if they were not replaced by newer ones, they would fall off.

Luygi held on tightly to the bread. The policeman, who brought him to court, forgot to take it away. Now and again he would take a bite of one loaf and then of another. Then he would rub his eyes with his unclean little fist.

"You are charged with stealing bread," said the Justice.

"Is I?" asked the little prisoner.

"You are," said the Justice. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"I tuk der bread," broke in the youngster. "Me fadder's er ragpicker. Me mudder's dead. Me fadder didn't turn up dis mornin' wit der breakfast. Gee, I wus hungry! I wen' in der street an' walk't an' walk't an' I didn't find any ting. I walk't ter Bark Drow an' Broadway. I seen er wagon wot wus full ob breads. Gee, but I wus hungry! Der bloke wot owns it wusn't in sight, an' I just 'ad er feast 'till der cop come along an' pinched me." The little fellow with the remnants of three of the four loaves of bread—the cause of all the misery in his little world—burst into tears and said: "I wus sorry fur der bloke wot owns der bread, but I wus hungry an'—an' I wus—"

"Guilty," said his Honor.

"Well, if I is, I is. I can't pay der bloke, an' I s'pose I mus' cry fer er mont'."

"To be sentenced Thursday," said the court. "In the meantime give him a bath and above all a good meal."

Ottawa (Kan.) University Burned.

OTTAWA, Kan., Sept. 10.—The new building of the Ottawa University was burned to-day, entailing a loss of $50,000. The university was to have opened to-day, and hundreds of new students were here, ready to enter. The structure will be rebuilt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, upholstery goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, hosiery, laces, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, petticoats, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear, and clothing, 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, clothing; Hoffman House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Hortsmeyer, domestics; Miss E. Felthousen, ribbons and leather goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; H. B. Pitman, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, notions and laces, 2 Walker Street.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, notions; Everett House.

French, G. B., Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; A. E. Richardson, dress goods and silks; W. G. Geiger, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Barry, carpets; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Greif, clothing; Hoffman House.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; G. E. Moore, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks, suits, and carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads Company, Norfolk, Va.; Miss M. Wallace, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Ryan, knit goods; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Reynolds, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumbey, white goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cosgrove, J. F., Hartford, Conn.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Leroy S. Cohen, linings, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Lafayette, Ind.; D. Fowler, dry goods and notions, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Filena, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss C. Coakley, ladies' underwear and corsets; Miss A. Milliken, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, clothing and tailors' trimmings; F. M. Coolidge, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; S. A. Mester, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James Fanning, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Colwell, Mrs. A. A., Cuba, N. Y.; millinery and dry goods; 141 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Thompson, Mrs. S. W., Brockwayville, Penn.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Corry Ladies' Furnishing Company, Corry, Penn.; Miss Belle Mandiville, ladies furnishings; K. H. Ryan, ladies' furnishings; Hotel St. Denis.

Shower, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Airnaw, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wheaton, D. M., Munda, N. Y.; millinery.

Moran, E. F., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery.

Metzger & Hogan, Warren, Penn.; W. J. Hogan, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

White, F. M., & Brother, Waynesborough, Va.; J. E. White, dry goods.

Love, Florence Y., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; 690 Eighth Avenue.

Corey & North, Conneautville, Penn.; L. D. Corey, dry goods.

Hunter, Edward, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Edward Lang, dry goods.

Smart & Silverberg, Oil City, Penn.; Mrs. A. R. Smart, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Thurber, Mrs. G. B., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery; May Thurber, millinery; Mrs. E. Johnson, millinery; 28 Greenwich Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Postmaster General Henry P. Payne, Washington; G. W. Stevens, Richmond, and George P. Harris, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Hobart Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Count Tiele, Berlin, and Dr. L. Pellewski, St. Petersburg.

GRAND—Surgeon J. M. Steele, United States Navy, and Lieut. G. M. McCormick, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—T. S. Davant, Roanoke, Va.

MANHATTAN—Col. C. W. Larned, United States Army; R. Treat Paine, Boston, and W. S. Biddle, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—R. F. Woods, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. L. E. Hornes, United States Army.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; winds variable.

The high area in the Northwest in its southeastward movement will probably dominate the weather conditions east of the Mississippi River during the next few days, and it will therefore be generally fair, with lower temperature except in the Atlantic States there will be a temporary rise to-day. In the West the weather will be fair, except in the extreme Southwest, where showers are probable. It will be cooler in the southwest quarter of the country, and warmer to-morrow west of the Mississippi River. On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh west to south, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh, becoming east to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light northeast to east; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly southeast; on the upper lakes brisk south, shifting to northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk southwest.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have variable winds, becoming easterly and fresh, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	61	58	60
6 A. M.	61	57	62
9 A. M.	71	61	69
12 M.	73	68	72
4 P. M.	73	70	71
6 P. M.	72	69	70
9 P. M.	70	65	68
12 P. M.	70	62	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1901	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 70 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:52 A. M.—410 Greenwich Street; Joseph Fenbondt; damage, $1,000.

3 A. M.—126 Front Street; John Clark & Co.; damage, $300.

11:20 A. M.—495 East Houston Street; Joseph Fire; damage, trifling.

3 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and River Avenue; Frank Koret; damage, $25.

5:55 P. M.—110 Ludlow Street; Louis Ashfeldt; damage, trifling.

6:15 P. M.—41 Ludlow Street; Henry Geffen; damage trifling.

Red-Leg the Recluse.

A tale of a wild duck. Vanity and selfishness proved its undoing. Not without a human application. The story is quaint—so are the pictures. In the Magazine Supplement of the NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday.—Adv.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $1,000 to $3,800.

APARTMENTS

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...	6:17	Moon sets...	....

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...1:53	Gov. Isl'd...	2:29	H. Gate...	4:18
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...2:25	Gov. Isl'd...	3:01	H. Gate...	4:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Prince, Santos and Rio Grande de Sul	12:00 M.	.....
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	.....
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

Aller, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Athos, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulea, Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Duke of Fife. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 13 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Anglo-Canadian, Barrow, Aug. 29.
British Trader, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
El Alba, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
El Monte, Galveston, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Hermine, Fayal, Aug. 30.
Toronto, Hull, Aug. 28.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

Denver, Galveston, Sept. 7.
Gregory, Para, Aug. 30.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 5.
La Lorraine, Havre,

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days, during the first two weeks of September

The Wanamaker Store

Can It Be Done?

Truly good bargains benefit both parties—seller and buyer.

Great enterprises dependent upon public support must have public service as their basic principle.

These statements may seem a trifle top-lofty. You'll possibly think them advertising bombast. But they are printed with a serious purpose.

By common consent, the Wanamaker Stores are accorded the leading place in the development of modern American retailing. Public confidence has fixed this place.

Some service to the Public must underlie this confidence.

Intelligent comprehension of our task, of course, inspires the service rendered.

Good understanding with Our Public is helpful. To make that understanding clear is good advertising. It is therefore desirable that we should frankly state some of our notions about our business. Others may follow at a later day.

When the volume of a business becomes so great as to be an obstruction to its service, the only right that remains is that it should decrease.

The right for great retailing to grow greater depends upon its capacity:

To cheapen the cost of merchandise.

To promote facility of trading by concentration of great stocks.

To save the time of purchasing.

To benefit employees.

If these objects can be progressively promoted, if growth can add to facilities, such a business as ours is ethically and economically sound.

The crucial question is "Are we doing it?" The prompt reply is "Yes." "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." We get wounded and are grateful to our friends. Tell us our faults. Be critical—not hypercritical.

The undone margin of progressive retailing is great. The vision of possibilities widens with accomplishment. Compared with past conditions our duty to the Public is well done. Compared with what should be in the future—well, the future must answer.

Words to Women

The first Fall Millinery is on view in the Salon, Second floor.

Many Fall Costumes and Wraps, some just in from Paris, also on the Second floor.

The most important contemporary exhibition of French Evening Dress Silks and imported Dress Goods in the Rotunda and adjacent display cases, First floor.

China and Glass Tableware at bargain prices in the Basement.

The Under-Price Store, Basement, is full of comfort to the small purse and economic spirit.

Throughout the store there can be found the pulsation of abounding business life.

Mention for Men

We have a new Hat Store for Men and Boys, Ninth street and Broadway.

Fancy Fall Woolens are open in the Custom Tailoring Store.

The Fall stock of Clothing for Men and Boys is complete.

If you don't know our Men's Shoes you have something yet to learn about the best foot-wear in New York.

The Sale of Used Pianos

Every Piano included in this Sale has been put in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Some needed but little—others required a thorough and careful overhauling at the factory; but all are now practically new—except in name. And their prices are as new as any other part of them!

What an opportunity to buy, at important price-concessions, excellent instruments bearing famous names like Chickering and Mason & Hamlin—and doing them credit, too.

Included are also groups of Angelus Piano Players and Mason & Hamlin Organs. The list:

CHICKERING PIANOS

Chickering Grand Piano, walnut case, was $1,000, now $450.

Chickering Grand Piano, rosewood case, was $750, now $650.

Chickering Upright Piano, was $700, now $175.

Chickering Upright Piano, was $450, now $345.

Chickering Upright Piano, was $550, now $375.

Chickering Upright Piano, was $550, now $375.

Chickering Upright Piano, was $550, now $375.

Chickering Upright Piano, was $500, now $425.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebony case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves, good condition; was $750, now $495.

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebonized case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; in fair condition; was $750, now $495.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebonized case, dull finish, 7⅓ octaves; fair condition; was $400, now $210.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, burl walnut case; good condition; was $475, now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebony case, 7⅓ octaves; fair condition; was $450, now $250.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, quartered oak case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; good condition; was $425, now $325.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, blister walnut case, Mason & Hamlin improved repeating action with sostenuto pedal; was $500, now $350.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, artistic case of Colonial design, 7⅓ octaves, San Domingo mahogany case; same as new; was $550, now $395.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 2256, walnut case, 5 octaves, 6 stops, including full organ knee-stop; four sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each; in good condition; was $60, now $50.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 2217, walnut case, 5 octaves, 10 stops; in fair condition; was $100, now $70.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 469, oak case, 5 octaves, 14 stops; was $120, now $95.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 471, quartered oak case, green finish, 5 octaves, 7 sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each, and one set of 1 octave; 14 stops slightly used; was $180, now $140.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 510, pedal bass Liszt organ, quartered oak, 17 stops; condition fair; was $400, now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, Style 501, Liszt organ, in ash case, 14 stops, including full organ knee-stop; scale C; condition fair; was $400, now $285.

ANGELUS PIANO PLAYERS

One in oak case; was $225, now $125.
Four in mahogany cases; were $225, now $125.

Fifth floor.

Women's Wraps

Fall Styles

Jackets, $6.50 to $33.

Ulsters and Raincoats, $15 to $68.

Three-quarter Length Coats, and Coats of other lengths—$13.50 to $110.

—Along whatever line your desires for a Fall Wrap run, the answer's here—in this splendid collection.

Best makers, at home and abroad, have contributed to it. Styles and materials are wonderfully varied. Descriptions are difficult to compass, in the face of much diversity. New touches on the sleeves, in the seams—strapped or slot—in the stitching of collars and cuffs, and a hundred other details, talk best for themselves when you come to see them.

Descriptions of four especially attractive new coats:

At $15—Jacket of black cheviot; double-breasted, Monte Carlo style, with double capes; strappings of cloth; high turn-over collar, inlaid with velvet.

At $15—Coat of black cheviot; fly-front, box back, with wide inverted seam; velvet collar, and lining of figured satin; 27 in. long.

At $25—Jacket of fine covert cloth; single-breasted, buttoned through; wide strapped seams; lining of satin, finest tailoring.

At $37.50—Three-quarter length Coat of covert cloth; fly-front, wide strapping, stitched and forming pocket in front; half-fitted back, velvet collar; wide sleeves, gathered at cuffs, and lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Brilliantine Waists

Many new and stylish effects are noticeable, in this collection of Waists of that serviceable and sightly material—brilliantine.

Prices, too, are such as to give these waists an additional recommendation in the eyes of women who like to appear well-dressed at moderate cost.

Descriptions of some of the styles follow:

At $1.75—In black; plaited front and back; bishop sleeves with pointed cuffs.

At $2.25—In black; plaits down front; waist buttoned at side; trimmed with silk buttons; plaited back; stock collar with turn over.

At $2.50—Black or dotted; three styles; plaited front, piped with white or plaited to bust; others with cluster plaits with stitched straps and buttons.

At $2.75—In black; three styles, fine plaits or stitched box plaits; some with pointed stocks, others with silk turnover and tie.

At $3.25—Black or dotted; stitched plaits with double box plaits inlaid with vest; or fine plaits finished with stitched straps trimmed with buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' School Dresses

These are Dresses for the little maidens of 6 to 12 years—dresses that are just right, in materials and styles, for the crisp Autumn days.

The Wanamaker stock of Girls' Dresses was never fuller nor better than it is just now. You will find choosing from it, according to your needs, an easy matter. Some price-hints:

At $4—Dresses of cashmere, in navy blue and brown; yoke of plaited silk; trimming of velvet.

At $5—Dresses of cheviot, in navy blue and brown; long waist effect; trimming of silk and braid.

At $8.75—Dresses of serge; long waist, trimmed in military effect with braid and buttons.

At $10—Russian Blouse Suits of navy blue serge; deep sailor collar; box-plaited skirts; embroidered anchor on collar and chevrons on sleeve.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Upholstery

This September stock-straightening movement abounds in favorable chances for housekeepers. Savings are positive on Upholsteries of all sorts—all handsome, serviceable, modern. Goods that we could keep in stock, and sell at full prices, if we didn't prefer to clear them out now in a hurry, to give the new arrivals a better display.

Meanwhile, your opportunity for economy is great. Further hints:

TABLE COVERS

In Turkish and conventional designs; some are reversible patterns; all good styles and colorings, and in popular sizes. Reduced one-third:

1½ yds. square, at $1 and $1.35 each, from $1.50 and $2.

2 yds. square, at $2.50 and $3 each, from $3.75 and $4.25.

2 x 2½ yds., at $4 each, from $5.75.

2 x 3 yds., at $2.75 and $5 each, from $3.75 and $7.25.

ART NOVELTY FURNITURE

Burnt wood designs, colored in charming effects. Reduced one-third:

Tabourettes, at $5, $6.50 and $6.75, from $7.50, $9.50 and $10.

Umbrella Stands, at $6.75, from $10.

Work Tables, at $6.75, from $10.

Smokers' Tables, at $10, from $15.

Smokers' Tabourettes, at $8.50, from $12.75.

Tea Tables, at $13.50, from $20.

Chairs, at $8.50, from $12.50.

FISH NETTINGS

In white and ecru, for full and half-sash curtains. A choice lot to select from:

At 10c, 12c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c to 55c a yard, from 15c, 18c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c to 80c.

Third floor.

Velutina

A Cotton Velvet

A splendid, rich fabric—the closest approach to silk velvet ever put on the market. It is well adapted for smart walking suits, since, by reason of its weight and texture, it hangs well and holds its shape. It is also an admirable fabric for waists and children's Winter suits and dresses.

Many new Fall styles and colorings are here. One—a "hollow cut" cord, is produced by cutting the long, thick pile with sharp knives.

Another charming series of patterns is in metallic effects on dark grounds.

Some details:

At $1 yd.—Printed Novelty Velutinas, Persian and Dresden designs and figured stripes, in handsome color groupings, printed upon colored and black grounds.

At 85c yd.—Printed Novelty Velveteens, in cube figured designs in colors, on colored and black grounds.

At $1 yd.—Novelty Metal Printed Velutinas, in small polka-dots in clusters, stripes and broken circle groupings, in silver on royal blue, navy blue and black; and polka-dots and dash figures, in silver on green, brown, navy blue, royal blue, cardinal and black; 24 in. wide.

At $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 yd.—Velvet Lustre Velutina, in weights made expressly for walking suits; all 26 in. wide, in a rich black.

At $1.10 and $1.25 yd.—Hollow Cut Velutina Cords, in 33 new colorings and black; in medium and broad cords.

At $1.25 yd.—Velvet Lustre Velutina, in weights made expressly for walking skirts and jackets; in navy blue, green, brown and black; 26½ in. wide.

At $1 yd.—Velvet Lustre Velutina, in sixty choice colorings; from delicate shades for evening wear to the darker street colorings and black; 24 in. wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

A Lining Bargain

75c Silk Serge, 55c a yd.

An ideal lining for Coats, Jackets and Capes. It is wider than most silk serge linings, sold at about this price—27 in. wide. We secured a concession from the manufacturer, hence can offer it nearly *one-third under-price*—or

55c a yard, instead of 75c

In white, cream, light blue, turquoise, silver gray, slate, royal blue, cardinal, mode, castor, brown, navy blue, black.

Lining Section, Fourth avenue.

Long Trouser Suits for Boys

Wanamaker Clothing for the boys that are all but grown up—the 14 to 19-year olds—is as excellent in every respect, as the clothing for men.

We emphasize this fact, for you'll often find, elsewhere, that "Youths' Clothing" doesn't get the attention that it should.

Here, the styles for these young men are carefully planned, their tastes are carefully studied. The result is the finest, broadest stock you can find in a day's search.

Fall styles are here in their fullness. Materials are mainly cheviots—handsome fancy mixtures, in Sack Suits, at $8.50, $10 and $12.

Black or blue cheviot Sack Suits, full of style and carefully tailored, are priced the same way.

Of course, all fabrics are strictly all-wool, and every suit is silk-sewed throughout.

Men wearing 33 to 35 chest measure may be fitted from this stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits

For Autumn School-Days

Suits that any mother may be proud to put her boy into; and marked at little bits of prices, for such handsome, stylish, seasonable Suits.

At $3.75—Sailor Suits worth $5 and $5.50. Of blue serge and mixed or blue cheviot; made and trimmed in thoroughly ship-shape fashion. We picked up this small lot from the manufacturer at a sharp saving, hence the low price.

At $4.75—Double-breasted Suits of plain blue and fancy all-wool cheviots; silk sewed and taped seams; splendidly made suits that are exceptional values at the price.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Golf and Go-Carts

Two of the seven ages of man are provided for here. Perhaps Golf may be held to interest all ages but the infant. At any rate, these offerings will keenly interest all golfers. A good supply of the popular Kempshall and Haskell Golf-balls, for one thing—a splendid assortment of the latest kinds of Clubs, for another.

As to the Go-Carts, those of Bloch make are famous. Here are special prices on a group of them that it's well to reap the benefit of:

GOLF

B. G. I. Drivers and Brassies, $2, $2.25.
B. G. I. Irons, $1.50.
Nicholls' Special Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
Nicholls' Special Irons, $1.50.
Tice Split Bamboo Shaft Drivers and Brassies, $4.
Haskell Golf Balls, $6 dozen.
Kempshall Golf Balls, $6 dozen.
Craigpark Golf Balls, $2 dozen.
Nicholls' Special Golf Balls, $3.50 dozen.
Vardon Flyer Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.
Silvertown O. K. Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.
Musselburgh Golf Balls, $2.25 dozen.
Wanamaker Re-made Golf Balls, $2.50 dozen.
Wanamaker Practice Golf Balls, $2.50 dozen.

BLOCH GO-CARTS

At $10.75, worth up to $20—An assorted lot of the famous Bloch Go-Carts, with fancy reed bodies, all fitted with this year's gear; bicycle tube reaches and china handles.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The Derby Winners

It is a tie. Our Men's Hat Store has several Derby Winners. Stetson's at $5 are unmatched. Prize-medals from all the world are witnesses to Stetson's Soft and Derby Hats. London and Paris hatters show them with tender respect, at big prices.

And there is a great argument for our $3 Derby Hats:

Imperial—Wanamaker's— Two great trade-marks.

At the price unrivaled.

Styles new and exclusive—until copied elsewhere.

On your head who knows whether $3 or $5, and *you* don't—save in your pocket nerve. The saved $2 is a nervous antidote.

Dress Hats. *The best*, $7.50, others $6.

Every reasonable sort of Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. Annex, Southeast Corner, Broadway and Ninth street.

Forty-Nine Cases of New Wares In the China Sale Today

All previous China-selling records for our half-yearly sales are being broken, as the present September Sale swings along, day after day.

Yesterday, forty-nine large cases of Austrian China, just landed, were unpacked. Today, their contents appear for the first time on our floors, to fill the gaps you have made by your steady buying.

Orders for the superb wares, of which this shipment forms a part, were placed months ago. Quantities are enormous, prices correspondingly low. The range of pieces is broadly complete, and many of the shapes and decorations are absolutely new.

Some details of the display follow—*all priced at one-third to one-half below actual value:*

AUSTRIAN CHINA

Festoon shapes with embossed borders; several fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt; many have double gold lines.

Salad Bowls, 30c, 40c and 50c, regularly 50c, 75c and $1.

Condensed Milk Holders, 50c, regularly $1.

Sugars and Creams, 25c and 35c pair, regularly 40c and 70c.

Cream Pitchers, 12c and 15c, regularly 25c and 30c.

A complete line of Fancy China pieces, green band, heavily gilt on border; border of roses with rose centre; a new shape.

Salad Plates, $7.20 dozen, regularly $12.

Fruit Plates, $6 dozen, regularly $10.

Bread and Butter Plates, $4.80, regularly $7.50.

Cake Plates, $1.25, regularly $2. Salad Bowls, $1.25, regularly $2.25.

After-dinner Cups and Saucers, $7.20 dozen, regularly $12.

A new line of Austrian China, beautifully finished decorations; half regular prices.

At 15c, regularly 30c—Tea Cups and Saucers, in 4 flower decorations; some with double gold lines; new shape.

At 15c, regularly 30c—Breakfast and Tea Plates; festoon embossed edge, double gold lines, flower border decoration with flower center.

At 12c, worth 20c—Tea Plates, with decoration of violets; gold edge.

At 12c, regularly 20c—Bread and Butter Plates, with pink border and spray decoration; double gold lines and flower center.

At 12c, worth 20c—Oatmeal Bowls, with pink flower border decoration and flower center; double gold line.

At 10c, worth 20c—Bread and Butter Plates and Fruit Saucers in flower decorations; some with double gold lines.

DINNER SETS

At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates, meat platters, vegetable dishes and other pieces—113 in all. Rich floral decoration, heavy gold-stippled. This set cannot be equaled at this price.

At $10, worth $16—Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, in beautiful border decorations and all pieces gilt; quite new.

At $18, worth $25—Austrian China Dinner Sets, in border and spray flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a pink spray flower decoration; all handles gilt.

At $30, worth $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; with clouded gold edges.

At $42.50, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in new shape with a spray border decoration; all pieces gold-stippled.

At $60, reduced from $75—Pouyat Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in pink border decoration; heavily gilt; soup tureen and 4 dishes.

At $150, reduced from $280—Fine English China Set; 126 pieces; pink rose flowers on border.

Basement.

Blankets---Buy Them Now

It's rarely given to the individual consumer to buy Blankets at wholesale rates, or less. Such an opportunity occurs now—in this Annual Blanket Sale.

A hundred thousand dollars' worth of blankets—bought with shrewdness, to be sold with freehandedness. You profit by the combination.

And, furthermore, you know precisely what you're getting—no pigs in pokes. Sizes in inches, exact weight in pounds, whether blankets are all wool or part cotton—where are you told all these essential facts, outside of Wanamaker's? Read—and profit:

The Physician's Favorite—Made especially for us. The wool is fine and soft; the warp contains just enough cotton to keep the blanket from shrinking:

At $3.50 pair—For single beds, 60x82 in., 4¼ lbs.

At $4.25 pair—For three-quarter beds, 70 x 82 in., 5 lbs.

At $5 pair—For full-size beds, 76 x 86 in., 6½ lbs.

The Jefferson—An all-wool blanket, and made to our order:

At $5.50 pair—For single beds, 60 x 84 in., 4½ lbs.

At $7 pair—For three-quarter beds, 72 x 84 in., 5½ lbs.

At $8.50 pair—For full-size beds, 76 x 84 in., 6½ lbs.

At $10 pair—For extra large beds, 80 x 90 in., 7½ lbs.

The Ridgewood—Made with fine wool filling, cotton warp:

At $4 pair—For single beds, 60 x 84 in., 4 lbs.

At $4.75 pair—For three-quarter beds, 72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.

At $5 pair—For full-size beds, 78 x 86 in., 6 lbs.

The Winchester—Of superior wool filling; cotton warp:

At $6.50 pair—For single beds, 60 x 82 in., 4½ lbs.

At $8 pair—For three-quarter beds, 70 x 82 in., 5½ lbs.

At $9.50 pair—For full-size beds, 78 x 84 in., 6½ lbs.

Mission Blankets are the perfection of blanket making. Made of the best California wool in warp and filling. To be had in New York only at the Wanamaker Store:

At $9 pair—For single beds, 60 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

At $10.50 pair—For three-quarter beds, 72 x 84 in., 7 lbs.

At $12 pair—For full-size beds, 78 x 86 in., 8 lbs.

At $15 pair—For extra-size beds, 90 x 96 in., 10 lbs.

The Valley Forge—Of fine sanitary gray, wool filling and cotton warp:

At $3.50 pair—For single beds, 60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.

At $4.25 pair—For three-quarter beds, 70 x 82 in., 5 lbs.

At $5 pair—For double beds, 74 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

The Ashland—Made of superior Western wool in warp and filling:

At $4 pair—For single beds, 60 x 84 in., 4 lbs.

At $5 pair—For three-quarter beds, 72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.

At $6 pair—For full-size beds, 80 x 90 in., 6 lbs.

COMFORTABLES

Down Comfortables, with covering of best American sateen; white down filling. At $3.75, value $5.

Third Floor.

The Under-Price Store

There are three things that we want you to keep in mind concerning this Basement Store: First, that every article offered for sale therein is absolutely worthy. Second, that every price quoted means a decisive saving to you. Third, that every day brings forward new, fresh, interesting merchandise. Here's today's news:

Three Silk Offerings

Excellent and timely bargains in serviceable Silks:

60c Striped Habutai Silks at 38c

About 3,000 yards of pretty striped Wash Silks, in pink, light blue, and other light fast colors.

75c Black Taffetas at 60c

Several thousand yards of good quality Black Taffeta, at about a quarter under regular price—a maker's surplus.

Black and White Striped Velvets, 65c

Three styles of clear Black-and-white Striped Velvets, that will make very striking waists or trimmings. Hard to distinguish from goods costing double.

Framed Etchings, 50c

Attractive Etchings in landscape subjects, prettily framed in gilt, size 10x12 in.; and fully worth 50c each, are marked at just half-price—

25c Each

Rogers' Plate, Half-priced

Knives, Forks and Spoons, in Rogers' genuine Extra Plate; at just half their value:

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen.
Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Fish Knives, 50c each.
Fish Forks, 50c each.
Sugar Tongs, 25c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Shirt-Waists and Wrappers

News of women's garments at remarkably little prices:

White Lawn Shirt-Waists

35c, worth 50c—Plaited front and back; bishop sleeves and plain stock; sizes 32 to 38.

50c, worth $1—Two styles; front of cluster hemstitched plaits or fine plaits and allover embroidery; plaited back; waist buttoned at the side; sizes 32 to 38.

Percale Wrappers, 75c

Blue ground, with stripes or neat figures; yoke front and back, trimmed with two rows of fancy braid; fitted back; deep ruffle on skirt. Worth $1.

Domet Pajamas, 50c

For Men and Boys. Full-sized in every way. Soft and warm sleeping garments for cool nights. A splendid chance to get a winter's supply at *half price*. In gray with black or white stripes. 50c a Suit.

Table Linen Remnants

Excellent picking here today among these Remnants in Table Cloth lengths. All grades of bleached and unbleached linen. For instance—1¼ yards Unbleached Linen, worth 58c, at 42c; 2 yards, worth $1, at 84c; 2½ yards Satin Damask, worth $3.13, at $2.25; 3 yards, worth $3.75, at $2.75, and so on.

New Henty Books

These are the latest titles of the popular George A. Henty Books for boys. Ordinarily sold at $1.10 a volume. We now offer them for the first time at

45 Cents a Volume

All handsomely cloth bound, and all in a copyright edition.

Hosiery Under-Price

Women's and Children's Stockings, at savings of a third on ordinary prices for hosiery of equal quality:

Women's Stockings

At 12½c pair; value 18c—Of fast black seamless cotton, a fine, firm yarn; ankles narrowed: sizes 8½, 9 and 9½.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c pair; value 18c—Elastic fast black narrow ribbed cotton; sizes for children from 4 to 10 years; made of strong three-thread yarn, with narrowed ankles.

Silk-and-Lace Collars, 50c

Pretty Collars for women. Ground of white silk, cut in attractive patterns and appliqued with ecru braid. In shawl or fichu shape—well-fitting. Regular 75c value, at

50c each

Handkerchief "Seconds," 12½c

They would be 20c to 50c, ordinarily, if it were not for the slight imperfections—dropped stitches or thick threads.

Both Men's and Women's Hemstitched All-Linen Handkerchiefs in the lot, in all popular widths of hem. 12½c each.

Splendid Corset News

Corsets of excellent shape and quality, priced at hardly more than a third of their value.

At 38c, worth $1

Of flowered batiste; straight-front; dainty shades; short hips; lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 22. Same, in blue and pink batiste; sizes 18 to 28.

At 50c, worth $1.25

Of white jean; bias cut; straight front; gored hips; medium low bust; excellent for slight figures; sizes 18 to 25.

The Sale of Housewares

Every day brings more people back to town, sees more houses opened for the Winter. How does yours look after its Summer sleep? Is the household equipment intact—are all the thousand-and-one utensils for kitchen, pantry, laundry and up-stairs where and as you want them?

To repair damages, to fill vacancies, is the mission of this Housefurnishings Sale. Start your Winter's housekeeping with a *good* outfit. And buy it while you can save money on it—here, and now:

Long-handled Matting Brushes, 25c.
Nursery Clothes Horses, 3 bars, 8c.
Steel Potato Fryers, large size, 60c.
Egg Poachers, 5 rings, 10c.
Waterproof Clothes Lines, 45 ft., 15c.
Japanned Coal Hods, 20c.
Skirt Boards, 5 ft., 50c.
Roasting Pans, never burn, 9x14, 30c.
Corn Brooms, 3 rows stitching, 15c.
Decorated Coffee Mills, canister style, will hold 1 lb. coffee, 25c.
Family Scales, steel frame, will weigh up to 24 lbs., 90c.
Slop Jars, painted, 25c.
Dust Pans, half covered, 10c.
Step Ladders, with pail rest, 5 ft., 45c.
Copper bottom Wash Boilers, No. 9, 80c.
Round Tin Canisters, will hold 10 lbs. of flour, 18c.
Wooden Salt Boxes, 15c.
Scrub Brushes, extra quality, 7c.
Wool Dusters, long handles, $1.
Milk Boilers, porcelain inside, 45c.
Chamois Skins, 1c. Only 3 to a buyer.

VENETIAN WARE.

Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 18c, 2 qts., 24c, 3 qts., 32c, 4 qts., 36c.
Tea Kettles, 2 qts., 62c, 3 qts., 72c, 4 qts., 82c, 5 qts., 94c, 7 qts., $1.10.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 38c, 2 qts., 50c, 3 qts., 57c, 4 qts., 63c, 5 qts., 72c.
Dish Pans, 8 qts., 57c, 10 qts., 67c, 14 qts., 75c, 17 qts., 88c.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., 63c, 2 qts., 95c, 3½ qts., $1.32.
Saucepans, 2 qts., 32c, 3 qts., 42c, 4 qts., 50c, 6 qts., 63c, 8 qts., 75c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 18c, 2 qts., 22c, 3 qts., 24c, 4 qts., 26c.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 36c, 5 qts., 40c, 6 qts., 47c, 8 qts., 57c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 25c, 2 qts., 32c, 3 qts., 36c, 6 qts., 58c.
All-white Cook Pots, 10 qts., $1.
All-white Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 12c, 2 qts., 15c, 2½ qts., 20c, 3½ qts., 30c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHOICES IN STAKES LOST

Fire Eater Beat Shorthose and Caughnawaga Beat Oom Paul.

UPSET IN THE STEEPLECHASE

Western Horsemen Captured Two Races in a Card of Seven at Sheepshead Bay Course.

A damp and holding track was the only reminder of the storm of the day before at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday. With a programme of seven events, three of which were stakes, a large attendance and ideal weather, the sport was all that could have been desired except as to results. In that respect, the record of the meeting was maintained, only two positive first choices getting home first, and one of these, Articulate, at 4 to 5, being the second favorite at odds on to win in the ten days of the meeting.

In all three of the stakes the favorites were beaten, two of these choices being horses that started at top heavy prices. In the Autumn Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, August Belmont's Fire Eater led about all the distance and won cleverly from P. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, the best backed horse in the race. Shorthose being practically left at the post. For the September Stakes, Oom Paul, ridden by Bullman, fought against a pull while racing in front for the first three furlongs and then tangled up and fell back last, Caughnawaga, the second choice, going to the front after that and winning cleverly from Dixieline, an added starter.

Two races were for apprentice riders, and of these the first proved the real feature of the afternoon so far as public interest was concerned. Ipse Dixit, the winner, was ridden by the tiny lad Washington Harrison Brussell, who celebrated his thirteenth birthday on July 4 last, and who tipped the scales yesterday at sixty pounds. The boy attracted attention before the race by his diminutive proportions, and when he landed his mount first after riding a finish with the coolness of a veteran, the crowd cheered his victory with the heartiest good will. It was the first race ever ridden by young Brussell, an apprentice in the stable trained by Peter Wimmer, and an anxious mother and several sisters waited in the paddock for the boy's return, his winning being followed by a round of kissing that made the youngster blush and caused quite some amusement on the part of the spectators.

Two Western horses were returned winners, J. A. Drake's Conundrum, in the selling mile, was one of the these, but the value of the purse was taken from the owner through the bidding up of the horse by Albert Simons. Stories of big winnings circulated freely in the course of the afternoon, a story of that kind which had the largest circulation having it that David Johnson had won $50,000 over the victory of Fire Eater. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, to be ridden by apprentice jockeys who have never ridden more than two winners; weights fifteen pounds below scale, with penalties for riders who have ridden one or two winners; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. S. S. Brown's Ipse Dixit, ch. g., by Sir Dixon-Kismet, 104 pounds, (Brussell,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won cleverly by a length and a half; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Chemesyn, ch. c., 107, (Scott,) 4 to 5, second by a half length from F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Faulconbridge, ch. c., 110, (Furman,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Rockford, Gallant Smith, Orpheum, Wyefield, Boston, Ben Longin, Michaelmas, Barkelmore, Old Fort, Illyria, Sir Preston, and Medal also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by Peter Wimmer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,500, weights ten pounds below the scale; one mile. J. A. Drake's Conundrum, b. g., 4 years, by Charade-Lydia Bell, 113 pounds, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a head; L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. c., 3, 109, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by two lengths from H. M. Zeigler's Bar le Duc, b. c., 3, 107, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Dr. Riddle, Trump, Ben Howard, May J., and Kingraine also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. August Belmont's Fire Eater, b. c., by Hastings-Fides, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by three parts of a length; P. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 108, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from James Galway's Meltonian, b. c., by Melton-Agenta, 108, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Shorthose, Tantalus, Cup, Music and Payne also ran. Value to the winner, $2,500. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three furlongs. S. Sanford & Sons' Caughnawaga, ch. c., Clifford-La Tosca, 106 pounds, (Odom,) 17 to 10 and out, won, ridden out by a length and a half; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Dixieline, br. c., by St. Maxim-Miss Dixie, 116, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 113, (Bullman,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—2:22. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,445. Winner trained by W. Hayward. Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—The Oakdale Cup, a handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by gentlemen jockeys, over the full course; about two and one-half miles. Fell & Hayes's Hark Forward, b. g., 4 years, by Leonatus-Mary C., 145 pounds, (Mr. Holloway,) 7 to 5 and out, (coupled in the betting with Cock Robin as Fell & Hayes's entry,) won easily by five lengths; F. Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., by Lissak-Lady Royster, 164, (Mr. Clark,) 3 to 5 and out, second by fifteen lengths from Fell & Haynes's Cock Robin, ch. g., aged, by Tea Tray-Cushat, 158, (Mr. Hayes,) 7 to 5 and out, (coupled in the betting with Hark Forward,) third. Time—5:19. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $855. Winner trained by W. C. Hayes.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, to be ridden by apprentice jockeys who have never ridden more than two winners; weights, 15 pounds under scale, with penalties for riders who have ridden one or two winners: last five furlongs of the Futurity course. J. H. Carr's Courtmaid, ch. f., by Prince Royal-Sallie McAllister, 104 pounds, (Barbee,) 13 to 5 and even, won handily by a half length; W. B. Jennings's Arcade, b. c., 107, (McNichol,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from T. F. Mulry's Jack o' Lantern, ch. c., 112, (Mulholland,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Twin Rose, Sailmaker, Sentinel, Earl of Warwick, Reckless, Jake Greenberg, Adele Harding, Erora, Nuit Blanche, Salora, Benefit, Showman, and Princelet also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by T. Gaynor.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. George A. Davis's Articulate, br. c., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Utter, 119 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Goughacres Stable's Moor, ch. g., 4, 92, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from J. E. Madden's The Rival, br. c., 4, 104, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:06 2-5. Daly also ran. Value to the winner, $1,105. Winner trained by R. A. Smith.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Malster, 120 pounds; Young Henry, Unmasked, and Musette, 115 each; Paul Creyton and Tribes Hill, 111 each; Africander, 110; Roy, 108; Intervention, 90, and Bright Girl, 85.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Dublin, 124 pounds; Smoke, 116; Gay Boy, 112; Rockwater, 110; Lux Casta, 108; Monograph, 105; Belle of Lexington, 104; Merito, 102, and St. Finnan, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course. Astarita and Mamari, 115 pounds each; Lass o' Linden, 110, and Sciota, Bright Girl, Dainty, Biturics, Miladi Love, Merry Reel, and Love Note, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap; third of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Dandelion, Advance Guard, 127 pounds; Herbert, 122; Dublin, 111; Colonel Bill, 109; Roxane, 106; Oom Paul, 104; Ethics, 103; Zaroaster, 102; The Rival and Par Excellence, 95 each, and Himself, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. Amur, 114 pounds; Schoolmaster, 113; Captain Gaston and Tangible, 112 each; Pillager, Colonel Rue, Annie Grace Ben Cotta, and Daschund, 110 each; Lady Teazle, 109; Hot, 106; White Crest, Wooden, and Outsider, 107 each; Filiform, 106; East Kelston and Aminte, 105 each; Moon Daisy, 104; Destinate, Odalie Girl, Miss Almy, The Talisman, Worry, and Chiron, 103 each, and Broadstreet and Tact, 98 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Broadstreet, East Kelston, Moon Daisy, Aminte, and Tact.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Vincennes, 110 pounds; Ben Battle, 108; Alsiker, Mosketo, and Major Mansir, 105 each, and Brunswick and Bessie McCarthy, 96 each.

SCEPTRE WON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—R. S. Sievier's Sceptre won the St. Leger Stakes at the Doncaster September meeting to-day. Rising Glass was second, and Friar Tuck came in third. Twelve horses ran. This race is for three-year-olds, about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards.

St. Brendan led for a quarter of a mile, when Caro drew out, secured a long lead, and led to the Red House. There Friar Tuck and Rising Glass went to the front. On entering the straight Rising Glass assumed first place, but gave way below the distance to Sceptre, who won easily by three lengths. Two lengths separated the second and third horses.

The betting was as follows: Sceptre, 100 to 30 against; Rising Glass, 9 to 1 against; Friar Tuck, 7 to 1 against.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The announcement that Dan Patch would go for the record drew 25,000 people to the State Fair Grounds to-day to witness the continuation of the Grand Circuit races. The weather conditions were unfavorable, a heavy wind being an obstacle to fast time, and in consequence the record trial was postponed until to-morrow. To satisfy the crowd Dan Patch went two exhibition miles.

In the unfinished Woodruff Stake, 2:24 trotting event, Rhythmic, who had a heat to his credit to start on, won two more and the race with ease.

The amateur events were all interesting, especially the 2:12 trotting race to wagon, where a pretty contest took place between Frances B., owned by E. I. White of this city, and Alice Barnes, owned by E. E. Smathers of New York. The former took the second and third heats and the race. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; the Woodruff Stake; (unfinished from yesterday;) purse $5,000; best three in five.

Rhythmic, b. h., by Oakland Baron, (Hudson) 1 1 1
Maxine, b. m., (Lyne) 4 2 2
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge) 2 4 4
Tiverton, b. g., (Howell) 3 3 3

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000; best two in three; (unfinished from yesterday.)

Fannie Dillard, b. m., by Hal Dillard, (Snow) 4 4 1 1
Dariel, b. m., (McDonald) 1 2 5 2
The Bishop, b. g., (Wilson) 3 1 2 3
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry) ..... 2 3 3 ro
Sir Alcantara, b. h., (Liekert) ..... 5 5 4 ro
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher) ..... 6 dr.

Time—2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:06; 2:10¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting to wagon; silver plate; best two in three.

Frances B., ch.m.; E. I. White, Syracuse, (White) 2 1 1
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Smathers) 1 2 3
Imogene, ch. m., (Billings) 3 3 2

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¼.

Free-for-All.—Trotting to wagon; silver plate; best two in three.

Ida Highwood, b. m.; E. F. Smathers, New York, (Smathers) 1 1
Louise Jefferson, b. m., (Billings) 2 2

Time—2:12¾; 2:09¾.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 10.—Thirty thousand people saw Prince Alert defeat Anaconda at the State Fair to-day in the two fastest consecutive heats ever paced on a half-mile track. The second half of the first heat was covered in 1:01. The times were 2:05, 2:05¼.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Excellent racing on a fast track marked the Grand Circuit light harness meeting at Pimlico today. The 2:09 pace furnished three exciting finishes, Dan R., with Geers up, took the race in straight heats, but the veteran driver was compelled to let out the Tasco gelding to the limit, and finished a head in front in each trial. Nathan Straus, driven by Curry, was second in the first two heats.

YOUNG GOLFERS WIN HONORS.

Reinhart of Princeton Makes a Record-Breaking Score in the Westbrook Club Tournament.

Leading honors in golf went to the young exponents of the game entirely yesterday in the opening medal play round of the annual Westbrook Club tournament near Islip, L. I. F. O. Reinhart, a Princeton sophomore and the university champion, set the hot pace of 159 strokes for 36 holes and thereby won the silver cup handily for the best performance of the day. His score was five strokes ahead of his nearest competitor, H. B. Hollins, Jr., who has frequently won the low net prize in former years. Hollins was on his home links, and he is a Harvard junior.

Walter J. Travis had entered, but he did not appear, and at the close of the day the critics were discussing the former champion's chances against Reinhart's 159. It makes a new 36-hole record, beating the 160 made by Travis last year, and then considered remarkable.

Four men tied at 178 for the last place, and they will play off for the place this morning. The eligible set for the first cup given by W. Bayard Cutting consists of:

F. O. Reinhart, Princeton—
Out ..... 5 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5—39
In ..... 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5—38—78
Out ..... 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—40
In ..... 6 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 6—40—81—159

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out ..... 6 4 5 3 6 5 5 5 5—44
In ..... 6 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 5—42—86
Out ..... 5 3 4 3 5 4 5 4 5—38
In ..... 8 5 5 3 6 4 4 4 5—44—82—78—164

	Rounds. 1st.	2d.	Total.
William Wood, Westbrook	84	86	167
H. R. Townsend, Nassau	86	84	170
J. S. Willet, Oakley	83	88	171
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	89	82	171
W. G. Chick, Brooklawn	84	88	172
I. I. Kellogg, Fox Hills	86	86	172
Robert C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	90	84	174
J. D. Travers, Nassau	89	85	174
F. J. O. Alsop, Yale	89	86	175
J. R. Hyde, Bay Shore	90	86	176
Devereaux Emmet, Garden City	85	91	176
C. I. Travelli, Oakley	86	91	177
G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock	88	89	177
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	83	95	178
Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook	87	91	178
J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau	91	87	178
H. F. Whitney, Nassau	91	87	178

The Consolation Cup set for the prize given by H. B. Hollins consists of the following, in addition to the three who will drop out of the first division:

	Rounds. 1st.	2d.	Total.
George T. Brokaw, Princeton	90	90	180
F. C. Jennings, Garden City	94	87	181
J. R. Ross, Eastern Parkway	88	94	182
I. S. Brown, Bellport	95	91	186
G. E. Armstrong, Fox Hills	98	90	188
C. C. Mason, Crescent A. C	92	94	186
J. Suydam, Westbrook	90	97	187
C. F. Watson, Essex County	96	93	189
W. J. Hyde, Bay Shore	104	86	190
F. C. Reynolds, Essex County	97	93	190
James Rhett, Crescent A. C	102	90	192
John Mott, Bellport	97	98	195
N. G. Carman, Bay Shore	94	104	198

Two match play rounds will be played to-day for the respective cups.

SQUADRON A POLO MATCH.

Schedule Changed to Allow West Point Match Next Month.

A team of polo freebooters and the Squadron A four engaged in a practice match yesterday on the first field at Van Cortlandt Park, the former winning by 2 goals to 1¾ goals. This match was played in place of the first contest in the second class series of competitions that was scheduled to begin yesterday. The opening match of the second class will be played on next Saturday afternoon.

A change was made in the plans of the Squadron A team and its contemplated match against the West Point cadets that had been scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 20. The Commandant at the United States Military Academy has found that it will not be possible to allow the cadets to play on that date. A date in October is to be selected, and it is reported that the match will probably be held on Oct. 18, on the first field at Van Cortlandt Park.

On the Freebooters' side A. R. Whitney, Jr., and H. F. Kip each scored a goal. R. G. D. Douglas and Morgan Grace, the son of ex-Mayor Grace, did likewise for the squadron team, but in the first period Douglas was forced to make a safety, which penalized his side ¼ of a goal, and this penalty caused them to lose the match. The play and the riding of both teams was spirited throughout the contest. The lineup follows:

FREEBOOTERS.	SQUADRON A.
1. A. R. Whitney, Jr.	1. C. N. Talbot, Jr.
2. H. F. Kip.	2. R. G. D. Douglas.
3. E. N. Nichols.	3. Morgan Grace.
Back. R. C. Lawrence.	Back. J. O. Nichols.

Referee—A. C. Smith.
Timekeeper—R. G. Goldsboro.

Rowing Regatta for Washington.

The Potomac River Regatta Association of Washington, D. C., is to hold an invitation regatta on Monday, Oct. 6.

The events will be junior singles, intermediate singles, senior singles, junior doubles, junior four gigs, junior four shells, (for the Mason Cup,) senior four shells, (for The Evening Star Cup,) junior eight shells, and senior eight shells.

The races will be rowed on the Potomac River on a course three-quarters of a mile and return, excepting the eights, which will be one and a half miles straightaway. Acceptances to the invitation must be in by Sept. 30, so that the Reception and Transportation Committees can make all the necessary arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the visiting oarsmen. With the acceptance of the invitation entrance fees will be required: Eights, $20; fours, $15; doubles, $10, and singles, $5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost and Won at the Polo Grounds—Brooklyn Beat Cincinnati.

There were two baseball games played on the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Chicago and New York teams. The visitors won the first by the score of 4 to 3, and were shut out in the second in which Mathewson through splendid work both in the box and at the bat distinguished himself. The home team started off well on the opening game and had a lead of two runs to nothing up to the beginning of the sixth inning. Then the visitors had a batting rally in which they hit Taylor frequently, and with the assistance of errors by McGann and Smith tallied four times. The local players found Williams for another run in the eighth inning but were unable to offset defeat.

Mathewson pitched splendidly during the second game, holding the opposite side safely all the way, while the New Yorkers hit Rhoades freely. They scored once in the first inning and three times in the second, during which Mathewson drove the ball over the right field ropes for a home run scoring Smith ahead of him. Again in the sixth and seventh innings the local men tallied once and never gave their opponents a chance of getting a man as far as third base. The score:

CHICAGO.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Dobbs, cf	1	1	2	1	0		
Kling, c	1	1	7	2	1		
Tinker, ss	1	0	1	7	2		
Murray, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
J. Taylor, 3b	0	1	3	2	0		
Menefee, 1b	0	1	9	0	1		
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	0	0		
Williams, p	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	4	5	27	15	5		

NEW YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf	2	2	3	0	0		
McGraw, ss	0	3	1	1	1		
Breslan, 1b	1	0	12	0	1		
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Bierman, c	0	2	6	2	0		
Lauder, 3b	0	0	0	3	0		
Smith, 2b	0	0	1	3	1		
Dunn, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
L. Taylor, p	0	0	1	3	0		
*McGinnity	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	8	27	12	3		

*Batted for L. Taylor in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—4
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Earned run—Chicago 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Williams, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Williams, 1. Two-base hits—Browne, Dunn, Menefee. Sacrifice hits—L. Taylor, Evers. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Brodie, Bowerman, Browne. Double play—Dobbs and Kling. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Dobbs, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Lamar, c	0	1	4	1	2		
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	3	0		
Murray, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Taylor, 3b	0	1	3	2	1		
Menefee, 1b	0	0	10	0	1		
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		
Rhoades, p	0	2	0	4	0		
Total	0	8	24	13	4		

NEW YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf	3	2	2	0	0		
McGraw, ss	0	2	1	1	1		
Br'sn'h'n, 1b	0	1	8	0	0		
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Bowerman, c	1	1	9	2	0		
Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Smith, 2b	1	0	1	3	0		
Dunn, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Math'son, p	1	1	1	4	0		
Total	6	8	27	11	1		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	..—6

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Rhoades, 2. Home run—Mathewson. Three-base hit—Dunn. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Dunn. Stolen bases—Brown (3,) Dunn, McGraw. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN, 5; CINCINNATI, 0.

Although Capt. Keeler of the Brooklyn baseball team was unable to take part in yesterday's game with the Cincinnati players, he looked on from a seat in the grand stand and saw his men shut out the visitors, the score being 5 to 0 in favor of Brooklyn. McCreery, who has been laid up for several days with an injured foot, played right field. A new catcher was introduced by Manager Hanlon. He is Louis Ritter, who played all season with the Binghamton team of the New York State League and made a very favorable impression on his first appearance. He throws well to bases and is a swift runner. "Bill" Donovan pitched up to his best form, and wound up the game by striking out Kelley, Corcoran, and Steinfeldt in one-two-three order after Farrell's fumble of Dahlen's throw had allowed Maloney to reach first base in the ninth inning. Poole, the visiting pitcher, was very wild in his delivery, giving nine men their bases on called balls. The score:

CINCINNATI.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	0	2	2	0		
Beckley, 1b	0	0	6	2	0		
Cra'ford, rf	0	0	2	1	0		
Maloney, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Kelley, 2b	0	1	5	5	0		
Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	4	0		
Steint't, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	5	5	1		
Poole, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	24	18	1		

BROOKLYN.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	2	0		
McCr'ry, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Dolan, cf	1	3	2	1	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	0	1	4	0		
Farrell, 1b	0	1	11	1	1		
Flood, 2b	0	2	1	1	0		
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	2	0		
Ritter, c	0	1	7	1	0		
Donovan, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	5	11	27	12	1		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	..—5

Sacrifice hit—Ritter. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Stolen bases—Donovan, Sheckard, Maloney. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Double plays—Corcoran to Kelley; Bergen to Kelley. First base on balls—Off Poole, 9. Struck out—By Poole, 3; by Donovan, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley, McCreery. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

TWO GAMES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—In two poorly played games to-day St. Louis won the first and the second was called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness. The only feature of the two games was a sensational throw by Lush from deep centre, putting Murphy out at the plate, and as it proved, saved St. Louis from winning the second game. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—4	7	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0—6	9	1

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Currie and Ryan.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	9	3

Batteries—Eason and Kittredge; Pearson and Ryan.

PITTSBURG, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 10.—Pittsburg won from Philadelphia to-day through consecutive hitting. Tannehill was in fine form and held the locals down to five scattered hits. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0—5	11	3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	1

Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; Wolfe and Jacklitsch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	90	33	.732	Chicago	59	63	.484
Brooklyn	90	57	.537	St. Louis	55	64	.462
Boston	67	58	.536	Philadelphia	49	71	.408
Cincinnati	60	61	.496	New York	43	76	.361

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York, (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League Standing.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0—9	16	1
Baltimore	0	0	0—5	8	2

Batteries—Mitchell, Waddell, and Schreck; Butler and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0—5	11	1
Baltimore	0	0	0—4	11	3

Batteries—Dunning, Waddell, and Powers, and Schreck; Katoll and Robinson.

AT BOSTON.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0—3	7	1
Washington	0	0	0—0	4	1

Batteries—Warner and Dineen; Orth and Drill.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	6—7	7	4
Washington	2	0—5	10	3

Batteries—Sparks and Criger; Townsend and Drill.

AT DETROIT.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0—6	10	1
Detroit	0	0—5	10	1

Batteries—Shields and Kahoe; Mullin and McGuire.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0—3	9	3
Detroit	0	0—1	7	3

Batteries—Bugden and Sudhoff; Kissenger and Buelow.

AT CLEVELAND.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	0—9	15	3
Chicago	0	2—6	11	2

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Callahan and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2—12	14	2
Chicago	0—0	2	4

Batteries—Joss and Wood; Platt and Sullivan.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	70	49	.588	Cleveland	63	59	.526
St. Louis	68	52	.571	Washington	54	68	.443
Boston	68	52	.567	Detroit	46	72	.390
Chicago	64	54	.542	Baltimore	46	74	.383

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	..—4	7	1
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	5	1

Batteries—Wolfe and Toft; Pfannmiller and McManus.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—4	9	4
Montreal	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	..—6	9	4

Batteries—Moriarity and Wiley; Dunleavy and Raub.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	5	4
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0—5	9	3

Batteries—McFarlan and Coogan; Falkenberg and Steelman.

Double Regatta for N. Y. Yacht Club.

Two postponed regattas of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed to-day off Glen Cove. They are the annual regatta which had to be postponed in June on account of lack of wind and the annual Glen Cove Cup race, which came a few days later than the annual event, but met with no better success. Two prizes, therefore, will be given to the winner in each class, a feature that has brought out some excellent entries. It is believed that Percy Chubb's Vigilant, which has just returned from a cruise to Nova Scotia and Salvador, will be among the starters in the larger classes. Should the Ailsa also come up to the stake boat, the outlook will be excellent for a spirited race.

In addition to the regular regatta and sweepstake prizes, seven additional trophies have been offered. Two cups have been offered by ex-Rear Commodore Bergen for schooners and single-masted boats in cruising trim, to be won under a sealed handicap system.

Following are the entries:

For Club Cups and Navesink Alumni Cups, and Robinson Cup.—Schooners, racing trim, Class D—Elmina, and Muriel; Sloops, racing trim, Class H—Yankee and Rainbow; Class I—Weetamoe, Neola, Isolde, and Eolin; Class J—Altair and Humma; Class L—Effort.

For Club Cups and Bergen Schooner Cup.—Schooners, cruising trim, Class D and F—Katrina, Wayward, and Indra.

For Club Cups and Bergen Sloop Cup.—Sloops and yawls, cruising trim, Class J—Gaviota and Eclipse; Class H—Gossoon and Ondawa.

Special Class.—Isolde and Eolin.

Special Class.—Eclipse and Ondawa.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH KEEGAN.—A judgment for $6,453 was entered yesterday against Joseph Keegan, liquor dealer, who formerly kept a saloon at 167 East Ninety-ninth Street, in favor of Jacob Ruppert for the amount now due on a bond for $5,000 given on Dec. 1, 1897, on the property 167 East Ninety-ninth Street, which he then owned and where he had a saloon for several years.

OSTRANDER ARMS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A judgment for $9,507 was entered yesterday against the Ostrander Arms and Manufacturing Company in favor of the Bank of America for the amount due on a note of $7,000, made by the Ostrander Repeating Gun Company in San Francisco on June 8, 1896, payable four months after date, the payment of which was subsequently guaranteed by the Ostrander Arms and Manufacturing Company. Joseph Kelly, Secretary of the latter company, was served

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Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

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LAST DAY OF SEASON, Sept. 15!

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TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

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Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 40c.**
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., Sc. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

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From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
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*Kaiserin.	Sept. 16, 10 AM	*Kaiserin..	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz.	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprinz.	Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser....	Oct. 7, 10 AM	Kaiser..	Nov. 4, 8 AM

* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfuerst.	Sept. 18, 11AM	Friedrich..	Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n.	Sep. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst.	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen.	Oct. 2, 10 AM	Bremen..	Oct. 23, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Aller.....	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller....	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn....	Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn....	Nov. 1, 10 AM
Trave....	Oct. 11, 10 AM	Trave...	Nov. 22, 10 AM

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A. Victoria.	Sept. 11, 10 AM	Columbia.	Sept. 25, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck.	Sept. 18, 10 AM	A. Victoria.	Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Pennsyl'ia.	Sept. 16, 3 PM	Patricia.	Sept. 30, 3 PM
Moltke.	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Bluecher.	Oct. 7, 9 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia.	Sept. 30, 2 PM	Palatia.	Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia.	Oct. 9, 2 PM	Phoenicia.	Dec. 3, 2 PM

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Philadel.,	Sept. 17, 10 AM	*Kens'gt'n,	Sept. 30, 5PM
St. Paul.	Sept. 24, 10 AM	St. Louis,	Oct. 1, 10 A.M.

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland.	Sept. 13, 10 AM	Zeeland.	Sept. 27, 10 AM
Kroonland.	Sept. 20, 10 AM	Finland...	Oct. 4, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 11, Noon

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Campania.	Sept. 18, Noon.	Etruria,	Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria.	Sept. 20, 4 PM	Campania.	Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania.	Sept. 27, Noon	Umbria...	Oct. 18, 2 PM

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Teutonic..	Sept. 17, Noon	Majestic...	Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric...	Sept. 19, Noon	Celtic.....	Oct. 3, Noon
Oceanic.	Sept. 24, 11 A. M.	Germanic.	Oct. 8, Noon

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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1902, present, Hon. Henry Bischoff Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of LIESETTE NEWMAN to have discharged of record a mortgage made by William Gilmore to John Moriarty.

Upon the annexed petition of LIESETTE NEWMAN, verified September 6th, 1902, and all the proceedings herein,

Let John Gallivan, executor of the last will and testament of John Moriarty, deceased, and all other interested persons, if any, show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel shall be heard,

Why the mortgage upon the premises situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, made by William Gilmore to John Moriarty, dated October 1st, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on November 2d, 1855, in Liber 498 of Mortgages, at Page 506, should not be discharged of record.

Let service of this order be made upon said John Gallivan, as executor of the last will and testament of John Moriarty, deceased, by publication of a copy of this order in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York, once a week for two weeks, be deemed sufficient service and publication thereof. Enter, E. B., Jr., J. S. C.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BOURKE, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons who may be interested in the estate assigned by WILLIAM BOURKE to Moses Herrman for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Moses Herrman, as assignee of the above assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of said Supreme Court, and the seal of said [L. S.] court, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

F. W. POLLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-14swSuTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. John Proctor Clarke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York on the 30th day of July, 1902, notice is hereby given to all the creditors or persons having claims against LOCKWOOD, HURD & COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lockwood, Hurd & Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 44 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902.

Dated New York, July 31, 1902.
EDWARD T. PERINE, Assignee.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturdays.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

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THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last Week at This Theatre.
Next Week at Madison Square Theatre.
Matinée Saturday, Evenings 8:30. The New Clown — A Laughing Surprise.
Next Monday—"There's Many a Slip."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, Wed. & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON, IN SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
AUNT JEANNIE.
Seats Ready To-day, 9 A. M.
Evg. & mat. prices: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Saturday, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20; Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
*** SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. | Eve. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
"A WELCOME REVIVAL."—World.
HEARTS AFLAME
by GENEVIEVE G. HAINES.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY
BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS
Sunday night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st st. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of B'way. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy.
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS
KING HIGHBALL.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
OPENS TO-NIGHT TWIRLY-WHIRLY
*** BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.
Coronation King Edward 8 and 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play. Biggest cast and production in New York.
ROBERT EMMET, the Days of 1803.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Fatal Card
Sunday evening opening of Ted Marks Concert.

GRAND—Fatal Wedding
Next week, "For Her Children's Sake."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
JANE EYRE.

H & S HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Vaudeville Jubilee. | Mat. TO-DAY

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Sixteenth Week—Last 3 Weeks. 111th Concert To-night.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee Sat.
THE KING OF DETECTIVES | 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c
Next Week The Bandit King

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. 400th Concert. Wagner Night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
Big COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15
Bargain Mat. 50c. SATURDAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

3D Ave. Mat. To-day. Kidnapped in New York. Next week, "At the Gates of Justice."

Baseball, Polo G'ds, To-day, 2 Gms. 1 adm. Beg. at 1:45 P.M. Chicago vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 13, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine.)
Sept. 11—Belles, Omnium Handicap, 4 other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side.) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line, via Brighton Beach Road, every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Leader.
ADMISSION $ FIELD STAND, 50c.

ONE WELL-DRESSED DELEGATE UNWELCOME

Miss White Disputes the Entrance of an Angry Woman.

Gowns and Combinations of Color That Astonish the Untutored Observed at Dressmakers' Convention.

Some uncommon gowns were seen when the delegates to the dressmakers' convention gathered yesterday at the rooms of the Protective Association of America at 28 West Twenty-third Street. The combination of color in these confections was especially notable, but whether they would have gained the approval of an artist's taste remains a question. Such contrasts as pink and deep crimson and green and dazzling azure were remarked. The "fit" of the gowns also was not all that pleased the uninitiated eye, but ignorance on this point of fashion may have led to wrong conclusions about the skill and art of the robemaker.

Before the delegates assembled in a room well guarded by an iron door a woman really well dressed appeared. She presented her card, but as she came from a city from which another delegate had been accredited she was made to understand that she was not welcome.

"What is this association, anyhow?" asked the visitor.

Miss E. A. C. White, in reply, asked:

"Are you a swell dressmaker and you don't know?"

With both arms uplifted the properly dressed woman shrieked:

"I have been insulted; deliberately insulted!"

Instantly there was a crowd about the woman, which scattered as she brought down her arms and stretched them out, gesticulating excitedly. Then some unkind person suggested that she be thrown out.

"Throw me out? Try it, if you dare. This is a public place, and I have been insulted. Send for a policeman to protect me in my rights," said the woman hysterically.

The dresses and the materials for dressmaking were forgotten, and the other women gathered about the excited visitor who stood with blazing eyes facing Miss White, the President of the association.

Mr. Aaron, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, quickly came to the rescue, probably preventing more serious unpleasantness. Standing on a chair he began an address on the beautiful in women's garments and the loveliness of woman when well gowned. A large woman also aided Mr. Aaron by pushing herself through the ring formed about the excited woman, and, catching the rejected delegate by the arm, she said to her:

"I am your friend. You have been badly used. I am a New Yorker and I don't like to see our visitors from other cities abused. I am a New York modiste. You come with me."

The two women, with their heads held high in the air, passed majestically out and the trouble was at an end. Immediately afterward there was an illustration given of how to put on a corset so that the dress might fit.

It was announced that the organization officers and dressmakers, individually, meant to visit Paris and teach the French a lesson or two. Later the delegates gossipped. It was also hinted by one or two of those present that criticism of the merits of work done by the delegates as displayed in the costumes they wore was not wanting.

To-day the Dressmakers' Protective Association will meet in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to elect officers. After this Miss White will read a report on the progress of the plans for the establishment of branches of the association in foreign capitals. Following her remarks there will be a general discussion of the advisability of the dressmakers furnishing their own materials. How to improve the condition of help and how to deal with imposters will be the topics of further discussion. The convention will then adjourn until to-morrow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is in a transitory state. There are a few society people in town, but they are passing through. Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and a number of the fashionable people were in the city yesterday.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Coppell, daughter of the late George Coppell, and Lawrence B. Elliman, is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 18, in Grace Church. It is to be a quiet wedding, without a reception, as the Coppells are in mourning. Miss Coppell will have her sisters, the Misses Coppell, and Miss Elliman, sister of Mr. Elliman, as her bridesmaids. The Coppells will open their town house on lower Fifth Avenue on Nov. 5. Mr. Elliman's ushers will include Stephen H. Pell, Philip Sands, Edgar Booth, and Walter A. Pease, Jr., and De Lancey Coster is to be his best man.

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The Duchess of Marlborough gave a luncheon at Sherry's on Monday, before going to Hempstead. Her guests, excepting her mother, were young women. It is now the intention of the Duchess to sail on Sept. 16.

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Southampton continues to be gay. Mrs. Frederick Betts and Guy Phelps Dodge have offered prizes for the women's doubles invitation tournament, the commencement of which is to be on Tuesday next. All members of the Meadow Club and their guests are eligible for the playing. Among those who have entered are the Misses Daisy Hollins, Cornelia Robb, Gertrude Pell, Alice Sands, Josephine Russell, and Gertrude Sands. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele have issued invitations to a bridge party on Saturday evening.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are in town and are occupying their residence on Stuyvesant Square. Later they will go to Tranquility, N. Y.

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Among those who arrived yesterday from Genoa on board the Aller were Walter de C. Poultney of Baltimore, Amos C. Barstow, J. D. Fillmore, Miss Margaret Lovell Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Kingsbury.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish intends to leave Newport for town on Monday next. She will go at once to Garrisons, where she will give a number of house parties in October and November.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel will go to the Virginia Hot Springs in October. She will close her house at Newport very soon.

***

Friends of August Belmont, who is on a hunting expedition in Canada, have heard that he is enjoying it so much that he will not return until the end of the month.

***

Miss Isabel Cameron is visiting at Bar Harbor. She will return shortly and spend the Autumn at the Cameron country seat.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin will return from their cruise in the Emerald early next week. They have been away since the beginning of August.

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Among the recent arrivals from Newport have been Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer will go to Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith have opened their house at Hempstead.

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The Rev. William Osborn Baker, who resigned recently the rectorship of St. Saviour's Church at Bar Harbor, married several years ago Miss Jackson, a daughter of the late Charles Carroll Jackson and a niece of Mrs. Girard Foster and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest.

***

Mrs. Burton Harrison left her Lawrence place on Monday for Bar Harbor, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and she has opened Sea Urchins, her cottage there. Miss Jennie Crocker, the sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, is expected to arrive there in a few days. Mrs. Harrison will remain at Bar Harbor during September and, perhaps, part of October.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin (Miss Lily Oelrichs,) Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Miss Blanche Oelrichs are expected in San Francisco in October.

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It is reported that the marriage of Miss Julia Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, and Horace C. Stebbins, is to be in the latter part of November.

***

Mrs. Hungerford, the mother of Mrs. Mackay and the grandmother of Clarence Mackay, is stopping for the Autumn at the Grand Hotel, Camaldoli, with her daughter, the Countess Telfener. Mrs. Mackay is expected to visit her mother this Autumn before she comes to America. One of the festivities at Camaldoli recently was a tea party given in the palace of Signora Fabbri, the widow of Comendatore Egisto P. Fabbri, and the mother of E. G. Fabbri, who married Miss Shepard of this city. It was for the children of the neighborhood. In the salon facilities had been arranged for playing the old Tuscan game "Cruscarella." Pretty gifts were presented, and Mrs. Grez, the Chilian Minister's wife, played the piano.

***

Mrs. Porter, who has been at Marienbad, but not for the cure, is passing a few days at Zurich before returning to Paris with Gen. Horace Porter. Gen. Porter and Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, who were at Aix, have left. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Field, who are on their wedding trip, are at Aix les Bains, having traveled there from Paris in a motor car.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss May Agate, stepdaughter of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, and Winthrop D. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The recital given by Heathe Gregory at the Casino attracted a large number of the Summer residents, the theatre being crowded. Mr. Gregory was assisted by M. B. Oumiroff and Robert Burton. He was in excellent voice, and his singing of the several numbers on the programme was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Burton gave entire satisfaction with his selection.

The reception and tea given this afternoon at Whitehall, in Middletown, the home of the late Dean Berkley, was largely attended by the Summer residents. The entertainment was given in aid of St. Mary's Orphanage, an institution conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rhode Island, but which is non-sectarian in its methods. The drive of four miles to the Berkley home across the beaches added to the pleasure of those who attended. The reception was conducted by Mrs. A. L. Mason, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave a luncheon to-day at the Seaview cottage, and Mrs. George H. Warren entertained at her cottage, on Ocean Avenue. Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. J. F. Pierson also gave luncheons. Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a dinner to-night at her new villa, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler and Miss Susan Travers have cards out for luncheons to-morrow.

Miss Leary will give her usual Thursday afternoon at home to-morrow, and Messrs. Gregory and Burton will sing an unusually elaborate programme.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner on Saturday night, and Mrs. Henry Clews will give a dinner Monday evening. On the latter evening Mrs. William Astor will give the first of two dinners which will end her entertainments for the season. These dinners will be followed by musicales, to which a large number of invitations have been issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier will give a dinner at Berger's next Saturday evening.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt left here to-day for Lenox for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll have ended their Newport visit and have gone to New York.

Thomas Meyer is the guest of Frederick Sheldon at his cottage, on Narragansett Avenue.

Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, United States Navy, has joined his family here.

Robert L. Hargous and Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott have arrived here, and will remain during the month, guests of their sister, Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Grand Duke Boris will remain here a week longer, and several dinners will be given in his honor before his departure.

George A. Huhn of Philadelphia has taken another year's lease of the Thorn villa, on Narragansett Avenue, which he has occupied this Summer.

T. Sanford Beatty is at the Berkley.

Mrs. F. H. Allen is visiting Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore at Chateau Sur Mer.

F. Gray Griswold and W. Harold Brown are visiting among the cottages.

Mrs. Edward King and E. R. Morse are the latest contributors to the police relief fund, making a total of $1,545 contributed this year, practically all by Summer residents.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson left here to-day for Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin will close their Newport season early next week.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McVickar—King.

The wedding of E. S. Jaffray McVickar, son of Mrs. James McVickar of Dobbs Ferry and Miss Rittie Emerson King, a daughter of the late J. Howard King of Albany, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother at Ridgefield, Conn. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Gen. Rufus K. King, wore a white satin gown, trimmed with old point lace, and a point lace veil, which had been worn by her grandmother and mother at their respective weddings. A diamond sunburst, the bridegroom's gift, was her only ornament. Her shower bouquet was made of gardenias and orchids. She had no attendants. Descending the stairway alone she entered the room where the ceremony was performed by Bishop McVickar, an uncle of the bridegroom. William Neilson McVickar, second, was his brother's best man, and the ushers were E. J. Whitehouse, Rufus K. King, Jr., John McCullough, Chauncey McKeever, Phillips Thompson, John A. McVickar, Edward McVickar, and William Goadby Loew. A breakfast was served by Sherry after the ceremony. The house was decorated in white and green and Lander's orchestra furnished the music. The guests numbered about one hundred and fifty.

Videto—Roth.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 10.—Miss Rita Roth, daughter of Mrs. Rosa Roth of 380 Hillside Place, South Orange, and Theodore Ernest Videto of Havana, Cuba, were married to-day in the residence of the bride's mother by Justice R. D. Brower of Maplewood. The bride, who wore a gown of white liberty satin, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil, was attended by Miss Hazel Hass of Cleveland as maid of honor. D. T. W. Webster of White Plains was best man. Frances Loewenthal of Havana was flower girl, and Philip Shulhafer of Savannah was page. Mr. and Mrs. Videto will reside in Havana, where the bridegroom is a State architect.

Hollingsworth—Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10.—Miss Elizabeth Welch Reynolds, formerly of this city, and Samuel Hollingsworth, chief designer in the Potter Press Printing Company's works, were married in the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Henry Petrie, in Lyonville, N. Y., on Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth will reside in the Lincoln apartments here.

Kernan—Spratt.

OGDENSBURG, Sept. 10.—Miss Mary Margaret Spratt, daughter of Thomas Spratt, and Francis Kernan Kernan, of Buffalo, son of John D. Kernan of New York City, were married in St. Mary's Cathedral to-day by Bishop Henry Gabriels of Ogdensburg, assisted by Vicar Generals Conroy and La Rose and several priests. John Devereux Kernan of New York was best man, and the Misses Stella B. Miles of New York, Valeria S. Goodenow, Boston; Rosemary Kernan, Alder Creek; Mary Hannan, Ogdensburg; Gwendolyn O'Brien, Watertown, and Anna C. Whalen, Louisville, were the bridesmaids. Grace A. Spratt, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Among the gifts was $500 in gold from the bride's Vassar college mates.

Clark—Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 10.—Miss Harriet Sketchly Banks, youngest daughter of Dr. Hardy Murfree Banks, was married to Dr. William Cogswell Clark, son of Mr. Stephen G. Clark of Tenafly, this afternoon at the home of her parents by the Rev. George F. Flichtner. The bride wore white crepe de chine and a tulle veil, the latter caught up by a diamond crescent pin, a gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Dorothy Clark, a niece of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and Miss Emily Dawes of Englewood and Miss Edith Dean of New York were the bridesmaids. The best man was Dr. Frederick Virgin of New York. The ushers were Dr. Frederick L. Keays, Dr. Fellowes Davis, Dr. Hughes Dayton, and Dr. Philip Johnson, all of New York. It was a golden rod wedding, the house having been decorated with the wild field flowers. This is the second wedding between the Clark and Banks families, an elder sister of the bride and an elder brother of the bridegroom, Dr. Edward Clark, having been married several years ago.

Munson—Palmer.

Miss Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Palmer of City Island, was married to David Hanson Munson yesterday afternoon in the rectory of Grace Episcopal Church, City Island, by the Rev. Arthur Forbes, D. D., a brother-in-law of the bride, and the pastor of the church. The bride was given away by her brother, Edward Palmer. The bridegroom is a son of Capt. John N. Munson, a resident of City Island, for many years.

Burden—Magowan.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Emily Prevost Magowan, the daughter of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, was married to Wesley Warner Burden of New York in the Fourth Presbyterian Church here this evening. When Frank Magowan lost his money and went away Miss Emily as a "copyist" in the State House supported Mrs. Magowan and three small children.

Ex-Secretary Day's Son Married.

Special to The New York Times.

CARO, Mich., Sept. 10.—Miss Estella McKay, daughter of Representative William McKay, and William M. Day, the eldest son of ex-Secretary of State Day of Canton, Ohio, were married here this afternoon. The wedding was attended by distinguished guests from this and other States. Miss McKay and Mr. Day met while students at the University of Michigan. They are to reside at Canton.

Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Sept. 10.—The engagement of Miss Dolly Watson of Matteawan to Dr. M. T. Cary, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just been announced.

Wedded on Vacation Trip.

Mahlor Apgar of 94 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, and Mrs. Bertha Matthews of 232 Academy Street returned from their vacation yesterday. They surprised their friends by the announcement that they were married on Friday last by the Rev. E. Clarke Hibsmann, pastor of the Reformed Church at Old Stroudsburg, Penn. Mr. Apgar is a New York broker. The couple had been engaged for some time, but the relatives supposed that they were not to be married until next Spring.

IN THE SHOPS.

Unless signs fail a hat that has appeared indicates that gray squirrel fur is to be used considerably this Winter. The hat has the big, heavy rim of the fur, with the crown inside of white and effective trimming. It has flowers, of course; but who but a good milliner would have thought of putting on roses, not the very large ones, but open medium-size roses. On one side are those of white and on the other those of deep rich yellow, both showing here and there a little bit of green foliage. It is a beautiful hat.

***

A brown fur bonnet is ugly in itself, but it may turn into a ravishing creation when it is in place on the head of just the right woman. The crown is of the dark-brown fur. There is a full rim at the front, turned straight up from the face, of white with applications of cream lace. Inside at the top of the fur crown is a line of white tulle, and from the centre of that is raised a big, high, white aigrette. There are strings of white tulle, hanging from the back to tie under the chin when the hat is worn.

***

Another hat with a gray squirrel rim has the centre also of white, covered smoothly with white lace, and from the back, pointing forward, is a big white aigrette, not one of the feathery kind, but one with stiff quills.

***

In royal purple velvet is a bonnet which suggests a Russian headdress. The back is of the plain velvet, and there is a standing piece similar to that on the brown bonnet, but it is of the purple and set with big ornaments or medallions of metal embroidery blending beautifully with the purple. There is a tall aigrette also, but set oddly at the very centre of the back just over the hair, where the purple tulle strings are tacked in. The aigrette is of the purple also.

***

An odd hat is a big flat of a rough, dull, pale-blue felt. It has a broad binding of heliotrope velvet, and is trimmed with big velvet, heliotrope, and pink-colored grapes, which are set on the front of the hat and under the rim at the back. At the top of the back is pale-blue silk, with embroidery in sequins, in which green is the predominating color.

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One hat is made entirely of grape leaves and grapes in shades of a purple-pink and a red.

***

More effective in a red hat is one made of velvet of different shades. The hat is formed of a series of ruffles something over an inch wide. There is the full edge, which is of a deep crimson, and ruffles are carried back over the rim from that to the crown, each a shade lighter than the other, the last being a delicate pink. From there the ruffles grow darker, and that on the edge of the top of the crown is a rich crimson. The underside is of pale-pink tulle, with a big pink bow at one side of the back and a big pink ostrich feather curls over the top of the hat at the back—the long end resting on the hair.

***

An all-white hat has a wreath of small white ostrich tips, the ends curling over to the front and encircling the crown, while under the rim at the back is a long white feather.

***

A white hat trimmed with pale blue has a long blue feather that is held by a cut steel buckle in the front at the right side. Pale blue silk extends over the rim and underneath at the back, on the left side.

***

Very pretty is a low-crowned, rolled rimmed white sailor hat. It is trimmed with full folds of white point d'esprit, an edge of lace finishing the folds around the front edge of the rim, and the lace around the crown is raised an inch or so above it. There are long ends, lace edged in the back.

***

A dark-brown hat has a wide rolled rim, and is of rough felt, trimmed around the crown with a simple roll of black Persian lamb. Under the rim is a black ostrich feather.

***

Impeyan in the beautiful green and blue shades in short wings covers the wide, turned-up rim of another hat which is smart and will be becoming to most women. Inside the rim at the left is a knot of very dark blue, almost black, velvet, and the top of the crown is of white felt. This is cut into fringed bands, and these are carried around and around from the centre, giving an effective top to the hat. The soft cream white of the felt blends well with the impeyan.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Gala Days in the new Furniture Store
(On the Fifth Floor.)

Fall "Foot-Mould" Shoes for Men and Women, 3.00

FOURTEEN FRESH STYLES of these very popular and admirable Shoes, with hand-sewed, welted soles, are now on sale. More "Foot-Mould" Shoes will be worn this Autumn and Winter than ever before.

A MOST EXCELLENT FALL DISPLAY.

The new Shoes have heavier soles, sturdier uppers and are stout and safe in every detail. Yet they lack no detail of grace, comfort or beauty. They are as shapely and attractive as any manufactured.

THE MOST POPULAR "FOOT-MOULD" SHOES FOR MEN are made of Vici kid, with leather lining for stormy weather; box calf, with double soles for daily use, and Ideal patent kid for dressy occasions.

THE NEW "FOOT-MOULD" SHOES FOR WOMEN comprise the always popular Vici kid in several styles for business wear; smooth velour calf for daily outdoor use, and patent kid for dress wear.

"Foot-Mould" Shoes for Boys and Girls are ready, too. Prices vary according to size.

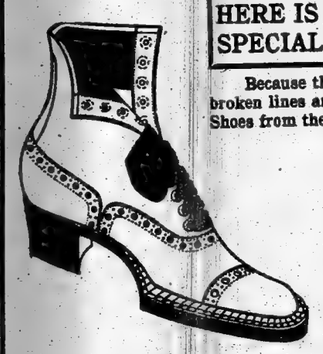

HERE IS EXTRA SPECIAL NEWS. Shoes Intended to Be Sold at $1.50 to $3.00, Now, 98c

Because the Fall Shoes are coming in so rapidly we must hurry out all stragglers, such as broken lines and odd assortments. Consequently, we have gathered several thousand pairs of Shoes from the different stocks for men and women, boys and girls.

Instead of $1.50 to $3.00 we ask 98c.

These lots include Women's $1.50 Shoes and Oxfords in all sizes.

Women's $3.00 Shoes and Oxfords in broken sizes, mostly 2 to 4½, AA to D width

Women's $1.50 House Slippers and Strap Sandals.

Men's Oxford Ties, several styles, patent leathers, mostly $2.00 values.

Boys' Shoes, several styles, all sizes from No. 8 for the little fellow to No. 2 for bigger boys; also a few larger sizes.

Girls' Shoes of kid, with patent leather tips, in all sizes up to women's sizes.

98 Cents.

The Women's and Children's Shoes are on the Second Floor, East End.
The Men's Shoes are on the Main Floor, East End.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH PERSONS OF RECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITY.

Infants' Wear.
Three Excellent Attractions.

The Infants' Store is now in its best Fall bib and tucker. Everything is fresh and dainty; and, what is equally important, is priced in the pleasing manner that makes it a distinct advantage for you to come here when the little people need new things.

DRESSES.

Infants' dainty cloth yoke Dresses, in dainty pink and blue, wash braid trimming, sizes 6 months to 3 years, 49

CAPS.

Babies' Silk Caps, new Fall styles, silk embroidered, top ruche, all sizes, 39

Babies' Silk Caps, neat patterns, of silk embroidery, full top ruches, silk ties, all sizes, 59

(Second floor, Centre.)

Women's Petticoats.
Unusually Good Bargains.

Fine Muslin and Cambric, made up in the neat, tasty styles that are nearest and dearest the feminine heart.

The fluffy beauty of the lace and embroidery trimmings is made more impressive and bewitching by low prices.

PETTICOATS; fine muslin, deep umbrella flounce of lawn with fine tucking and wide embroidery edge; extra dust ruffle, 98

PETTICOATS; fine cambric, two pretty styles—one with deep lawn flounce, cluster of tucks and wide embroidery edge, another with deep hemstitched flounce with 3 rows of Val. lace insertion and edging; extra dust ruffle, 1.25

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's New Fall Suits.

Exceptionally large and pleasing varieties of all the new Fall modes and fabrics.

Special To-day.

JACKET SUITS of Cheviot or Venetian, kilt plaited skirts, stitched taffeta facing on revers, at 11.75

BLOUSE SUITS of Cheviot or Venetian, trimmed with taffeta, skirt panel effect, jacket with ripple around waist, at 13.75

WALKING SUITS of Mixed Melton or Cheviot, Norfolk or slot seam jacket and 9 gored skirt, at 12.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists.

Radical Clearance of 1,200 Fine Summer Waists at
35c., 50c. and 75c. Each,
AND 500 WAISTS

Made to Sell at $5.00 Clearing To-day at $1.70

ALSO TO-DAY,
New Styles in BRILLIANTINE WAISTS at
$1.90, $2.25, and $2.75,
each one showing distinctively new and attractive features.

(Second Floor, 18th St.)

Women's Walking Skirts.

Special Sale To-Day of
1,000
Melton Skirts
at 3.95 Each.

These Skirts are made of fine quality all-wool Melton, in solid black, dark and medium gray; also blue, with kilt plaiting or finely tailored seven-gore lap seam effect and four-inch stitched facing.

(Second Floor, Front.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Taxes must be uniform upon all property of the same class. A State tax law laying taxes at the rate of $1 for every thousand dollars of valuation of real estate in New York City and at the rate of 50 cents to the thousand dollars of valuation in St. Lawrence County would be unconstitutional.

From the injustice of such a law the taxpayers of this city could appeal with the certainty of obtaining immediate relief through the courts. The Tax Commissioners of New York, with the approval of Mayor Low, have adopted a policy which in a few years will bring about the unjust conditions we have described, but without furnishing to the wronged taxpayers ground for an appeal to the courts.

The law requires Assessors to assess real estate at its full value. No Assessor can estimate the "full value" of a piece of property that is not in the market or has not recently been sold. Wishing to avoid the manifest wrong of overassessment, the tax officers all over the State have been accustomed to fix assessed valuations at about two-thirds of estimated full valuations. It may be said that this was not compliance with the law, but so long as the practice was uniform no wrong was done. The Tax Commissioners of New York City have now instructed the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to abandon the old custom and assess real property at its full or market value. We are not aware that they have invited the Assessors in other counties to adopt the plan of full valuation; certainly they have not waited for the new method to be adopted uniformly throughout the State.

At present the direct State tax is so small as to be negligible. The bearing of the full valuation method is therefore almost wholly local, and no serious complaint is brought against it on the ground of want of uniformity. But within the next five years we shall almost certainly see a reimposition of direct State taxes. The canals will be improved, if the people of the State are not wholly blind to their commercial interests, at a cost of perhaps $60,000,000, and there will be a demand for the expenditure of millions for better roads—State roads. If the Democratic Party comes into power it will repeal or amend the Raines law, and the State will lose some of its revenue from that source. The transfer taxes are uncertain and variable. The tendency is more and more to evade them. Taxes on corporations will tend to increase if they are not declared unconstitutional. Altogether, instead of getting $15,000,000 or more from indirect sources, the State may get no more than $12,000,000 and require $24,000,000 for its expenditures. A direct tax would then be imposed.

In that case every $1,000 of New York City real estate would contribute to the State substantially twice as much annually as $1,000 worth of real estate in Broome County or Monroe or Chemung. But we can abandon full valuations and return to the old system. That is easily said, by no means so easily done. The toilsome course here is not in the getting up, but in the getting down. When we have once announced a full compliance with the law we shall be held to it. The State Board of Equalization, if it is in Republican control, will see to that. Up the State taxpayers will grin, but New York City taxpayers will groan. Moreover, with the broadened debt limit on, our expenditures will be so increased that reduced valuations would send the tax rate up to figures that would appall any administration, be it reform or Tammany.

We may make up our minds that 100 per cent. assessable valuations, once adopted, will of necessity be permanent. Under home rule and reform we have voluntarily assumed inequitable burdens which the rural Republicans, though they have long had us in their power, have never had the hardihood to impose on us.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Under the title of "The Navy's Greatest Need," Lieut. Commander ROY C. SMITH contributes to the current number of The North American Review an interesting and striking article upon the personnel of the navy. An efficient and completely officered and manned fleet we ought surely to have, whatever its size. But, while making provision for the ships, Congress has entirely failed to provide for the corresponding increase in the number of officers and men. We are not wholly in the position of the British Jingo, according to his famous song. "We've got the ships," "we've got the money, too," but "the men" we have not got and have made no provision for getting.

It is not by any means anything in the nature of a "press gang" that our authority suggests. On the contrary, he regards the supply of enlisted men as much the easiest part of the problem. All that is needed to secure it is legislation. Men in abundance can be enlisted, but not men-of-war's-men. Merchant seamen are little more than landsmen aboard a modern man-of-war, until they have been trained in the navy itself, and it is from them and from absolutely green landsmen that the navy must be recruited. Let Congress enact, proposes Commander SMITH, that when a new ship is authorized to be added to the navy, such an authorization shall carry authority to enlist additional seamen at the rate of sixty men for a thousand tons of shipping, and the thing is done. The men would be training while the ship would be building and ready to take her when she was ready to be taken.

The training of an officer is a much longer and more difficult matter. There is really no road to efficient service in this branch, except through the technical training of the Naval Academy. But the provision for training midshipmen to be officers is not half enough to keep pace with the enlargement of the shipping contemplated by our naval programme. The complement of officers our authority puts at three for each thousand tons of shipping, including the numerous technical details which are necessary for efficiency. In 1901 the Bureau of Navigation reported that, when all the ships authorized were built, we should need 1,026 additional line officers. As the number of line officers then on the list was but 1,042, this means that we must double the actual number between now and 1913. This in turn would involve that the battalion of midshipmen should be increased from its present authorized strength of, in round numbers, 500 to 2,000. This increase could be made by allowing not only every Congressman an appointment, instead of every other Congressman, as now, but also by allowing every Representative and every Senator an appointment every year, and also by enlarging the list of appointments the President is allowed to make "at large."

Commander SMITH at least makes it perfectly plain that this question of the personnel of the navy is not only very important but very urgent, and that there is an absolute National necessity of immediate legislation to cure a growing evil and avert a growing danger.

SOFT COAL AS AN EMERGENCY FUEL.

The question so often asked, What will the people of New York do if the anthracite strike lasts until cold weather? may be answered without difficulty. They will burn soft coal.

The furnaces and ranges designed for anthracite will burn any grade of bituminous coal which reaches this market. If intended for that fuel they would have been made somewhat different as to their draught openings, fire pot linings, and smoke exits, but the difference is not so great that as an emergency fuel for two or three months, or longer if necessary, the New York householder cannot do very well with soft coal as a domestic fuel in both cooking and heating. There are reasons, perhaps, why the coal dealers have not made this fact more generally known; but fact it is, and the prudent householder may find specific information on this point useful.

Soft coal in a range or cook stove will meet all the requirements of domestic use if ordinary intelligence is displayed in the management of the fire. The same is true of hot-air furnaces. With the low-pressure boilers used for steam heating somewhat more trouble may be expected, but this is largely a question of the type. Even in such devices soft coal can be burned without an amount of inconvenience comparable to that of an uncomfortably low house temperature. Probably the greatest difficulty will be that experienced in changing the habits of servants who have never known any fuel except anthracite. Filling the fire pot of a range to the lids with soft coal will not give good results, and attempts to broil over fresh fuel will be disappointing, though for this purpose a bed of glowing coke is vastly better than one of incandescent anthracite. Care must also be taken in keeping oven temperatures uniform. Soft coal ignites very quickly, dies down with equal facility, and needs constant watching and frequent replenishing to maintain even a measurably constant fire. In these respects it more resembles wood than anthracite, but it burns very nearly as well in an anthracite range as in one built for a market where only soft coal is used as a domestic fuel.

In an anthracite-heating furnace soft coal needs to be treated very differently from anthracite, but the difference consists in the management of draughts and checks. In the feed door of every furnace there is a slide damper to admit air over the fire. When anthracite is used this is opened only if it is desired to deaden the fire and lower the temperature of the house. With soft coal it must be left open all the time. The great volume of gases evolved from it in the coking process, which is the first stage in its combustion, calls for more air than can be had through the body of fuel, and unless this is supplied above the fire the greatest value of the fuel is lost up the chimney in unconsumed gases. Too much air for good combustion can be admitted over the fire, but this is not likely to be the case if the slide damper in the feed door of a furnace built for anthracite is left wide open all the time. The draught opening in the ash pit door, on the other hand, needs to be less widely and continuously open than for anthracite. With the same amount of bottom draught which it is customary to give hard coal, soft coal would simulate the combustion in a blast furnace and call for constant stoking. The householder must also remember that the check draught in the smoke pipe, which with anthracite is usually kept open in moderate weather, cannot be opened much, if any, with soft coal, or the house will fill with smoke. The best way is to leave it closed altogether. With attention to these details, which reverse the customary practice with anthracite, a furnace may be run on bituminous coal so as to keep a house entirely comfortable.

It will be found difficult, if not impossible, to keep either a range or furnace fire overnight with soft coal unless one has a watchman on duty to look after it. As an offset to this, however, we have the ease with which a fresh fire of soft coal may be lighted and its almost instantaneous response in heat-imparting efficiency. It kindles nearly as easily as shavings, and the coke of the previous fire does not have to be removed from the fire pot. All that is necessary is to shake down the fine ash and make the new fire upon what remains. With a little judgment, one having a small supply of anthracite available, may run his furnace through the day and evening with soft coal, and by adding anthracite at night have a fire in the morning. But with no anthracite at all he can, with a little more trouble than he is accustomed to, keep his house comfortable with soft coal.

Within the next thirty days these facts may be of great practical interest to the householder. Most of the rumors of strike settlement now in circulation have their origin in schemes of political advantage, and whatever the result anthracite is likely to be costly and hard to get except in a small way for some months to come. Public opinion will not sustain the Board of Health in imposing impracticable conditions upon those whose consumption of soft coal is attended with only so much smoke as is incidental to its use as an emergency fuel; and with such intelligence in the management of fires as should be gained from a single day's experience, the amount of smoke a household would make from range and furnace will not constitute a public nuisance. It is very certain our people need not go hungry or cold, and equally certain they will not.

ANOTHER TARIFF-MADE TRUST.

We commend to the New England Free Trade League, to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and to all foes of humbug, false pretense, and unjust privilege, the following information communicated to the public by our technical contemporary, The Paper Trade Journal:

Next in order is the sulphite combination. For it the road is now clear. The removal this week of the only obstacle that has heretofore prevented the promoters from taking hold of the proposition is interpreted to mean that Messrs. DEAN and HANRAHAN, of DEAN & SHIBLEY, will go to work on the scheme at once. These gentlemen are now waiting for the report of one sulphite manufacturer, all the others having been in their possession for a number of months. The outstanding report is understood to be promised and is now said to be in preparation. Upon its receipt in New York accountants and appraisers will be sent to each sulphite plant in turn.

The obstacle referred to that has delayed the plans of the promoters was the alleged refusal of one prominent member of the American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association to pay his portion of the loss entailed by the disposal abroad of the surplus sulphite production of the mills included in the association. This matter that has for so long been in dispute has now been satisfactorily adjusted. Having purged himself of the contempt implied by his refusal to pay up, everything is now serene. This manufacturer's contention all along has been that he was not liable for any part of the deficit growing out of the shipments abroad, and that until the alleged unjust charge was wiped off the association's slate he would not file his schedules of valuations and earnings with the promoters.

The situation in the sulphite branch of the paper industry, it is expected, will show considerable improvement now that the manufacturers are all sufficiently well disposed toward the consolidation plan to work in harmony.

Upon unbleached chemical wood pulp the Dingley tariff law imposes a duty of one-sixth of a cent per pound, upon the same bleached, one-fourth of a cent per pound, while mechanically ground wood pulp is protected by a duty of one-twelfth of a cent per pound. These imposts look small. They are, in fact, high enough to enable the manufacturers of sulphite or chemical wood pulp to control the home market. In order to keep up prices at home they export their surplus product, even though they sell it at a loss. They reason that it is better to bear this loss than to throw the surplus on the home market with the inevitable result of lowering prices.

The new sulphite combination, or trust, is formed upon the basis of an equitable distribution among the constituent mills of the loss incurred in disposing of the surplus production in foreign markets. The one mill that stood out against this curious arrangement, having now purged itself of "contempt," the combination will be promptly formed. Nevertheless, protectionist Republicans will continue loudly to insist that the tariff has no relation to the trusts, Mr. LITTLEFIELD will tinker away at his bill to restrain them, and we presume the President will not abate his zeal for a Constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to control them.

A people that endures this sort of thing must take a positive delight in being humbugged.

"ADMIRAL" KILLICK.

The confirmation of the report that the insurgent "Admiral" of Haiti had gone down with his ship directs attention to the curious type of adventurer which he exemplified. Dugald Dalgetty always has to possess personal courage. As the creator of Dugald himself pointed out, it is a prime requisite in the business of a sailor or a soldier of fortune. But that a commander should deliberately choose to go down with his ship, when he had the chance of going ashore in safety, seems to denote patriotism or chivalrous feeling of some kind. Such a feeling seems almost impossible to a born Haitian and quite impossible to a foreigner who had taken service with one or two equally unrespectable factions of Haitians, on the chance of getting on in the world if the side he espoused should come out victorious. Possibly it was wounded vanity that drove him to suicide. To be an "Admiral" with two gunboats is not a dazzling naval distinction. But to surrender one of them, without firing a shot, to a craft only very slightly her superior, is an operation so disreputable and so blighting to the professional prospects of a marine Dugald Dalgetty that it is no great wonder that KILLICK, on thinking his conduct over, decided to end himself with the better half of his "navy."

The whole opera bouffe business, or rather negro minstrel business, of Haitian revolution, not even this tragedy can dignify or make serious. The state of anarchy which exists in the western end of the island, which ought to be one of the most productive areas of its size in the world, is not only disgraceful to the inhabitants, it is disgraceful to the great neighboring Nation which tolerates it. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in the old days, used to give a lecture on TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, in which he put him above WASHINGTON and every other hero of mankind, with the possible exception of JOHN BROWN. Of course, this invidious discrimination was made on the ground of color, for there have been many white revolutionists quite as efficacious and respectable as TOUSSAINT. But not even WENDELL PHILLIPS, were he alive, would venture to repeat his eulogy, seeing to what a pass TOUSSAINT'S successful revolution has brought his countrymen, and considering the comparative condition of the island a century ago and now. Germany was quite within her rights in doing a little housecleaning on her own account. But there is no use in pretending that it is pleasing to American susceptibilities that she should have done it, or that she should have had to do it. It is pretty clearly "up to" us to take order that no European Power shall be compelled to interfere in Haitian "politics" hereafter.

THE "STEEL TRUST" AND PRODUCTION.

In the discussion of "trusts" facts and figures are not always as interesting as arguments, but they possess a certain value of their own which at least entitles them to thoughtful consideration. If the average citizen were asked to name one industry in which production and distribution are conspicuously controlled by a trust which is the incarnation of all that is most objectionable in the system of industrial organization seeking permanently to eliminate competition from business, he would point triumphantly to the "Billion-Dollar Steel Trust" as the flower and quintessence of monopoly. A cross-examination would show that he had reached this impression not by the orderly process of deductive reasoning—nor, indeed, by reasoning at all—but from nebulous impressions gained in reading and conversation.

The American Iron and Steel Association, through its experienced and conscientious Secretary, Mr. JAMES M. SWANK, publishes in its bulletin statistics from which the following instructive figures relative to the iron and steel production of the United States and the percentage made by the United States Steel Corporation in 1901 are compiled:

Iron ore shipments and production in the calendar year 1901—gross tons.	Total Shipments and Production.	Percentage of U. S. Steel Corporation.
Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region in 1901	20,589,237	61.6
Total production of iron ore in 1901	28,887,479	43.3

Iron and steel actually produced in the calendar year 1901—gross tons.	Total Production.	
Bessemer and basic pig iron	11,045,643	58.5
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese	291,461	65.4
Forge, foundry, and all other kinds of pig iron not included above	4,541,250	5.4
Total pig iron, including spiegeleisen and ferromanganese	15,878,354	42.9
Bessemer steel ingots and castings	8,713,302	70.2
Open hearth steel ingots and castings	4,656,309	59.0
Total Bessemer and open hearth steel ingots and castings	13,369,611	66.3
Bessemer steel rails	2,870,816	59.0
Structural shapes	1,013,150	62.2
Plates and sheets, including black plates for tinning	2,254,425	64.6
Wire rods	1,365,934	77.6
All other rolled products, including bars, skelp, cut nails, open hearth steel rails, iron rails, &c.	4,845,002	27.3
Total of all rolled products	12,349,327	50.1
Wire nails, kegs of 100 pounds	9,803,822	65.8

These figures for 1901, while undoubtedly accurate, do not correctly reflect present conditions. As the result of extensions begun in 1900 and 1901 and continued through the present year, the percentage of total production in many lines to the credit of the companies independent of the United States Steel Corporation has shown a notable increase. This is especially the case in the lines of sheets, plates, wire, tin plates, and tubes.

It is undoubtedly true that from 62 to 66 per cent. of a production as large as that of iron and steel outside the grades of foundry pig iron represents a potent influence in the control of the American market; but it is only just to the management of the Steel Corporation to say that this influence has been used conservatively and that had it been withdrawn or less wisely employed we should have had reason at any time during the past two years to expect a rocket flight of iron and steel prices, followed by a sharp curtailment of consumption and a return to conditions generally resembling those now existing in Europe. As a matter of fact, the only causes for present anxiety in the iron and steel trades are those growing out of the coal strike, the congestion of rail transportation for bituminous coal and metallurgical coke, and the exigency of a consumptive demand for all forms of finished products which is without precedent in American history.

These are pertinent facts—not the only facts, it may be, which should be considered in the discussion of the trust problem from this point of view, but so important that if overlooked erroneous conclusions are likely to be reached.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If there still survive any of those Englishmen who, according to legends widely current not many years ago, came over here with the expectation, if the Indian tribes happened to be for the moment in an amiable temper, of hunting buffalo in the outskirts of this city, they will recall their mistake with less humiliation—and the ridicule to which they were subjected with more resentment—if they chance to see the dispatch from Duluth we published yesterday. It was to the effect that in the last sixty days fifteen black bears have been shot within the municipal limits of the enterprising and ambitious town which, when considerably smaller than it is now, was described by an eloquent admirer as "the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." Whether or not there was a slight element of fanciful exaggeration in the phrase then, Duluth has long since ceased to be a frontier village and the local statisticians—all honorable men, and not all in the real estate business—now claim for it a population of more than 53,000 proud patriots. The count is doubtless as nearly exact as could be made in a place where the people are too active ever to stand still for more than a minute and a half at a time, and therefore is the tale about the fifteen bears much more remarkable than it may seem to stay-at-home foreigners, and we fear that its veracity may be questioned by American who do not know the enthusiasm with which many Western cities have imitated the example of Chicago in the establishment of their corporate boundaries. For our part, we do not at all question the truth of the statement that bear hunting has been exceptionally good in Duluth this season, and our sympathy with the Duluthian ladies who have been afraid to venture unattended by armed escorts upon the golf links is so deep and sincere that it amounts to positive suffering.

—As the children of the aged, if not demonstrably venerable, "General" BOOTH fall away one by one from him and the great organization that he has built up, the inclination which long since manifested itself to question the methods and motives of his later years will grow stronger in the public mind. That the Salvation Army has been and still is properly described as a "great institution," and that it has done and is still capable of doing a vast amount of practical good will not be denied, even by those to whom its peculiar form of emotionality is most offensive, but there is a general impression that however disinterested its privates and inferior officers may be, the highest ranks of the army have come to be almost as businesslike as pious, that both money and glory are unduly monopolized, and that the discipline so sternly maintained is not quite always exercised for ends wholly admirable, even when matters of taste are left aside. From its beginning the Salvation Army has been too much a family affair. This feature is a constant source of weakness—a constant excuse for the susp[illegible] of cynics and of regret to those in sy[illegible]hy with its nominal, and in large measure real, objects. These are late days for absolute monarchs and the exercise of arbitrary authority; they are still later for unaudited accounts in either business or charity for which the public supplies the funds.

Commendation for the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every right-minded and patriotic American citizen who is not prejudiced by partisanship will read with pride and commendation the utterances of our President in relation to curbing the powers of corporations.

Although the forcing of this issue is offensive to the Republican Party, and may jeopardize his chances of nomination for 1904, he nevertheless goes ahead feeling that he is right, and is not to be dictated to by the financiers of his party, thereby submitting the problem to the American people for their consideration. Such are the principles that have characterized the man since he took the oath of office.

FRANK COLLINS.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Tact.

"What do you suppose is the secret of Miss Bland's social success?"

"She always remembers exactly what to forget."—Indianapolis News.

Missed His Vocation.

"So," said the author's friend, "you built this house with your own hands?"

"Yes."

"Well, well, well. It's simply wonderful. You ought to have been a carpenter."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Another Strike.

"Brer Wil'ums, how you gwine ter vote dis Fall?"

"I ain't gwine ter vote, yo' heah me?"

"Why not?"

"'Kase dis ting ob er 'telligence cullud patrit exorcising de universal suffridge fer de prices whut am offer'd dese days am beneaf my condignity an' reberence fer de 'mancipashun prockymashun! Now yo' heah me, don't yo'?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Finds Profit in His Good Deed.

Greene—After all, Slimset is good at heart. He prevailed upon the boys to give up smoking for a week and to give the money they would have spent for cigars and tobacco to old Derby to get him a suit of clothes.

Gray—Yes, when Derby has any clothes he always buys them at Slimset's store.—Boston Transcript.

THE WORD THAT HOLDS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

I saw him peering through the bars,
His eyes were small and red;
His face was marred by many scars,
And was a thing to dread.
His lips were coarse, his nose was flat,
His jaw was wide and square;
His brow was low beneath a mat
Of stiff and tangled hair.

I drew away from where he stood;
Remembering shamefully
The ancient ties of brotherhood
He still might claim with me.
With only hatred in my heart,
I watched him where he swayed,
And wished him evil for the part
I knew he must have played.

A scream rang down the corridor,
And then a woman hurled
Herself before the grated door
That barred him from the world.
As if touched by a wizard's wand,
I ceased to see the knave,
But saw a child clutch at her hand
As if she still could save.

I heard him sobbing "mother"—then
Hot tears fell where I stood—
One word God gave to hold all men
In ties of brotherhood.

GOOD SHOWING OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Great Advance Toward Overcoming the Usual Large Deficit.

But for the Free Rural Delivery System Year's Receipts Would Almost Have Equaled Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Post Office Department will this year come close to a solvent showing for the year's work. The returns for the year which ended June 30 last are not complete, and the actual deficit for the year is based on estimates for the business of the last quarter. For the first quarter there was a deficit of $3,647,000, but for the second and third quarters there was an excess of receipts.

For the third quarter, based on the business of fifty cities, where more than 45 per cent. of the postal business of the country is transacted, there will be an excess of receipts over expenditures for the three-quarters amounting to $2,339,000. This will make a probable deficiency for the fiscal year of $1,307,000. It should also be said that in this estimate allowance is made for an increase of nearly 8 per cent. in postal expenses for the last quarter of the year.

Thus the forthcoming annual report of the Postmaster General will show the department has made a tremendous advance toward overcoming the large deficit that has occurred for the past eighteen years. Last year the deficiency fell to $3,408,000. This deficiency last year, it is stated, would have been less than $100,000 but for the $3,500,000 spent to establish rural free-delivery routes and operate those experimentally started. The rural delivery appropriation for the passing fiscal year was $7,500,000, which represents a good long step toward penny postage under the old order of things before rural free delivery was thought of. No one around the department thinks for a moment of doing away with rural delivery.

It appears that the increased revenues which now bring the business of the last year so nearly to a solvent footing are due to the action of the Postmaster General and Third Assistant Postmaster General in classifying mail matter properly. It was observed that as the publications of various sorts that had been using the mails under the lax regulations governing second-class matter were required to pay proper postage the revenues increased. These publications had been using the mails for essentially private uses, paying a cent a pound for transmission when they should have paid a cent for two ounces. The cost to the department for carrying was four cents a pound, so that the Government was all the time practically paying a subsidy to the publishers.

In dividing mail matter into four classes the law provides that newspapers and periodicals coming within the conditions it prescribes shall constitute the second class, with a postage rate of 1 cent per pound. All other printed matters, including books, circulars, and advertising sheets, constitute the third class, with a postage rate of 1 cent for two ounces. The law defines the characteristics which shall distinguish and determine second-class matter, and it intends to limit the privilege and benefit of the pound rate to legitimate newspapers and periodicals which fulfill these statutory requirements.

It was not until Oct. 1, 1901, that the new ruling of the department about the mail matter which should go into third class instead of second class went into effect. By that ruling various publications that had been mailed at the rate of a cent a pound, and which actually cost the Government 4 cents a pound to handle, were transferred from second class to third class. This rate of 8 cents a pound in actual practice results in the Government receiving from 13 to 14 cents a pound, because each fraction of weight over two ounces pays 1 cent. Even greater gains would have been made but for the delays caused by lawsuits brought to restrain the Postmaster General from making publications pay the proper amount of postage. It does not seem to the officials of the department possible that the courts will compel the Postmaster General to carry the mails at a loss.

NO REPORT ON THE MAINE.

The Navy Department Inspection Board Has Not Given Result of the Recent Speed Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Inspection Board of the Navy Department has not yet submitted to the Secretary the official report of the speed trial of the battleship Maine. It is now nearly six weeks since the speed test took place. It probably will be three or four days before a report will be submitted, since the members of the Board of Inspection left the city this afternoon for the Barren Island course on Chesapeake Bay to conduct the official trials of the torpedo boat Chauncey, built by the Neafie & Levy Company of Philadelphia, and the torpedo boat destroyer Worden, built at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore.

Although the Board of Inspection has not reached a final decision as to the speed of the Maine, it is well known from unofficial statements of the members that the tidal observations of the different stake boats have been carefully computed, and the several corrections will bring the speed of the Maine up to official requirements.

Whether or not the Board of Inspection will make any statement as to the adverse conditions as regards sea and wind which the Maine encountered on the first run of the trial course is problematical.

PARCELS POST TROUBLES.

Difficulties in Carrying Out the System Expected to Arise Chiefly in Custom Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—There is much interest shown among Post Office officials in the parcels post system which is to begin between Great Britain and the United States next month.

As the law gives the postal service of this country a monopoly only of mail matter of the first class, there is no violation of the law in the proposed arrangement, so far as the service in this country is concerned. The difficulty anticipated in the matter will occur in the Custom House, where such parcels arrive. They will require inspection, and there will be necessarily detention and delay.

In many cases it is believed there will be duties to pay, which will cause a good deal of "red tape." The British Post Office authorities have been trying to evolve some system of guarantee for duties, the sender in Great Britain depositing 10 per cent. of the value of the package to cover possible customs charges, and the British Post Office giving bond in a general way for the entry of the article. In the case of many articles the duties are 50 or 75 per cent. of value, and the British Post Office people, it is believed, would have some difficulty in hunting up the sender and collecting the difference in case it should be collected by Custom House officials of this country.

The business that will devolve upon the express company in clearing parcels at Custom Houses will be necessarily slow and burdensome, it is thought, and postal officials do not expect the proposed system to work with anything like satisfaction.

LIFE POLICY BASIS OF SUIT.

Heirs of Gen. David B. Stanley Seek to Recover $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A suit has been instituted here by the heirs of Gen. David B. Stanley against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York to recover $10,000 alleged to be due on a policy of life insurance issued by that company.

The plaintiffs set forth that their father's life insurance policy, upon which $4,900 had been paid in premiums was issued in October, 1896, upon an annual assessment of $360, with the express condition that the assessments should not exceed $407 a year; that in 1896 the assessments were raised to $540 a year, which were paid, and in 1898 the company attempted to raise them to $980 a year, which Gen. Stanley refused to pay, but offered to pay $407, which it is alleged the company refused to receive.

FUNDS FOR THE NEW NAVY.

The Amount Now Available for Building Vessels Is $44,600,000—Number of Enlisted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—According to the report of the Auditor of the Navy Department, the aggregate appropriated for the building of the new navy is $206,317,535. At the end of June last there was an unexpended balance to the credit of the fund for building new vessels for the navy of $21,642,044. Including the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, the amount now available for the construction of new vessels is $44,600,000.

There has been a large increase in the enlisted men of the navy since 1897. At that time the limit was 7,500 men. By recent legislation the maximum strength of the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps is 34,750, or nearly 10,000 greater than the strength of the regular army prior to the war with Spain.

BIDS FOR BATTLESHIP STEEL.

Name of the Firm Submitting Lowest Proposals Not Yet Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Bids were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy to-day for the supply of the steel material to be used in the construction of the battleship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard. The amount of material advertised for comprised about 7,466 tons of ship plates, nickel steel plates, steel castings, and hull rivets.

The firms which submitted proposals were:

The United States Steel Corporation.
The Carbon Steel Company.
R. C. Hoffman & Co.
Carnegie Steel Company.
Bethlehem Steel Company.
American Iron and Steel Company.
Penn Steel Castings and Machinery Company.
The American Steel Castings Company.

A number of the firms submitted bids for only one branch of supply, and the proposals were in such shape that a hasty inspection could not disclose the "lowest bid."

GOVERNOR TO FARMERS ON STATE'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Odell Talks of Interdependency of City and Country—Points Out Error of Narrow Policy Regarding Municipalities.

DELHI, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Gov. Odell made an address here to-day at the Fair Grounds. He was met at the railway station by officers of the Delaware County Agricultural Society and other representative citizens. After reviewing a floral parade he was introduced by Lafayette B. Gleason, and spoke to a crowd of 10,000 persons. He alluded to his recent travels through the State, saying that everywhere he saw evidences of material prosperity, both in the agricultural regions and the manufacturing centres. Continuing, he said:

"In the treatment of great public questions we should understand that they are but the amplifications of the details of the most modest business enterprise, and that the same rules that govern the one should control the other. Our State, after all, is but a great business corporation, in which every citizen is a stockholder or partner. Honest efforts and judicious management make possible business success.

"Our cities are not only dependent upon the farmer for the means of sustenance, but the history of our State and country shows to what a remarkable degree the successful business men have been recruited from the farmhouses. The farm is dependent upon the city and its markets for its success and profit; without it existence would be but little above the crudest form of civilization. The citizen of the town, the mechanic, and the farmer are inter-dependent.

"The commercial supremacy of our seaboard cities depends upon their terminal facilities, their protection and improvement, and their necessities should not be considered from the viewpoint of local environment, but upon the broad ground that I have outlined, that of the general good, which in the end results in individual benefit. In the consideration of all the great questions of state the necessities of the situation should lead to the conscientious performance of our duties. The day has gone by when expenditures will be tolerated by our people if the results to be secured are uncertain or indefinite; but there is no limit to their liberality when deductions are made or plans formulated whose wisdom is beyond question, and which will lead to the benefit of our Commonwealth.

"More and more those in the service of the State are given to understand that the State exists not for the office holder, not for the patronage or the profit of the individual, but that over and above all the interests of the people are of the first and paramount importance; that government is for the protection of all and not for the advancement of the few; that rights which are inherent in our people cannot be taken away without a proper and sufficient recompense for their use and enjoyment. From these conclusions better government has come; a government which has relieved our people of unnecessary burdens, while according benefits and extending advantages; a government which is maintained at the lowest cost possible and compatible with a safe and proper administration of its affairs; a government which has given to us a people contented, prosperous, and happy, whose pride is in their State and faith is in its progress and in its influence upon the destiny of our great Republic."

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—The report that Gov. Odell and his party were in danger returning from the State Fair yesterday has no foundation. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the party he drove to the State Fair yesterday were surprised to read a story to the effect that their coach had narrowly escaped collision with a Lakeside trolley car.

The place named was where the Boulevard crosses the trolley line. It is a clear, open space, with nothing to obscure the vision of motorman or driver. For the fair week the trolley company issued an order that all cars must come to a full stop before making the crossing. That was done yesterday, and Mr. Woodruff drove the coach across the tracks while the car was at a standstill fifty feet distant.

PLEA FOR A SMALL PARK.

Assemblyman Richter who represents Triumvir Murphy's District in the Legislature appeared before Mayor Low, accompanied by a committee of three from the Taxpayers' Association of the Eighteenth District yesterday, with a long petition invoking the assistance of the Mayor in saving a little park on the East River front, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Richter told the Mayor the park had its inception under the last administration, and was completed last Spring. "It was all railed in," said Mr. Richter, "was sodded, and had trees planted in it, but last week the Dock Department sent men there, dug a ditch, and tore down about fifty feet of the railing, as well as removed a number of the trees. We understand that they intend wiping it out as a park, and letting it to some private individual for a dumping ground. The Park Department claims to have no supervision over it, and it seems to be an orphan that lost its parents when the last administration went out."

Boston Has 95,000 School Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The 359 public schools of Boston opened to-day with 95,000 pupils. In the past year an unusually large number of new school buildings have been completed, four of them being high schools.

POLES ARE NOT PLACATED

No Result Apparent From Emperor William's Speech.

Kaiser and Czar Are Said to Have Reached a Complete Agreement Regarding Polish Questions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, is spending a well-earned holiday in the country, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, but he appears to be unable to escape in his retirement from the consideration of those pressing domestic questions with which he has not as yet been able to deal successfully.

One of these is the Polish problem. The novel expedient of placarding in the Posen communes the speech delivered by Emperor William at Posen does not seem to have allayed Polish excitement.

Grave offense has been given in various quarters by the publication in Polish, and even in German, journals of the statement to the effect that the deputation of Russian officers which accompanied the Emperor on his visit to Posen actually manifested sympathy with the Polish propaganda.

The correspondent quotes what he says is a manifestly inspired article in the Cologne Gazette. This paper declares that the Czar and the Kaiser recently arrived at a complete agreement in regard to the Polish question, and that Russian policy is now less likely than ever to sacrifice Russian interests for the sake of the fantastic ideas of Panslavism.

FRANCE AND SPAIN TO FORM AN ALLIANCE?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that from the text of the French-Spanish toasts at a luncheon given by Gen. André at Toulouse on Tuesday it is evident that these speeches must be taken as a Franco-Spanish demonstration, to be coupled with the presence of the French warships at the Bilbao fêtes and with the attentions shown to the Spanish Queen Mother in Paris.

The correspondent quotes the Madrid Correspondencia Militar, which declares that Spain is about to abandon her long-standing policy of isolation, which policy cost her her colonial empire.

The Spanish Liberal Party, says the Correspondencia Militar, will not leave office before concluding an alliance with France.

BAN ON ORLEANS REMOVED.

He Is Now in England, King Edward Having Told Him that the Country's Doors Are Reopened to Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Times announces that, King Edward having informed the Duc d'Orléans that the doors of England were reopened to him, the Duke and Duchess arrived in London from Hungary on Tuesday evening. They will remain but a few days in England.

To-day the Duke and Duchess will visit Weybridge and offer prayer at the tomb of the Comte de Paris.

The Duc d'Orléans, who formerly resided in England, was practically forced to leave that country because he wrote a letter to a French artist complimenting him on a particularly scurrilous set of caricatures of Queen Victoria.

It was announced some months ago that the Duke had written to the Queen shortly before her death expressing his regret at his action, and that the Queen had assured him he was forgiven.

The announcement that the Duke had given £100 to the Victoria Memorial Fund raised a storm of protest in the United Kingdom. The St. James's Gazette called the donation a piece of "astounding impudence," and, with other papers, demanded that the Lord Mayor of London refuse it.

COL. ST. REMY'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Col. St. Rémy will doubtless receive the pension due after his thirty years of service, as du Paty de Clam did when he was dismissed from the army.

REFORMS FOR MACEDONIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says a commission of ten delegates to apply reforms in Macedonia leaves the Turkish capital to-day for Salonika, where it will be reinforced by three provincial members.

CHINESE COURT'S ARCHAISM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—An edict has been issued, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, censuring the imperial bodyguard for neglecting to practice archery regularly.

DE LA VAULX TO TRY AGAIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Count de la Vaulx's new balloon reached Palavas, near Montpellier, yesterday, says The Times's Paris correspondent. It is expected that the aeronaut will attempt to cross the Mediterranean on Saturday.

THE CHINESE TRADE TREATY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Commenting on the British-Chinese commercial treaty, the Fremdenblatt, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says that Great Britain has scored a success in China which is beneficial not only to herself, but to all the powers entitled to the most-favored-nation treatment.

OPPOSED TO COURTS-MARTIAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—M. Jaures, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, announces in the Petite République that he intends to raise a debate at the next session of Parliament on the question of military obedience. He is supported by M. Pressensé, in the Aurore, in his demand for the abolition of courts-martial.

KAISER'S GUESTS OVERWORKED

Visitors to the Manœuvres Have to Rise at 3 A. M.—Spectacular Display Yesterday.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Sept. 10.—Emperor William's guests were a rather haggard lot this morning. Prince Albert, as the Emperor's representative, entertained them at dinner last evening, and it was nearly midnight when the party broke up. At 3 A. M., or a few minutes later, they had themselves called, the Emperor having directed that the battle begin at 7 o'clock.

The field of the manœuvres is situated quite a distance by rail from Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and the Princes and Generals had to assemble at the railroad station at 4.30 A. M. to catch the special train. Even then the Emperor was on the field before them.

Tons of gunpowder were burned to-day. Sixty thousand infantry and two hundred pieces of artillery were in action. The noise of the many thousands of rifles, which blended into a sound like the humming of a vast threshing machine, was broken at intervals by the tearing, ripsawing effect of the firing of the machine guns.

Emperor William, Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood, Lord Roberts, Gen. French, and the other visitors and the staff, in all one hundred horsemen, looked on from a hill top midway between portions of the hostile lines. On the horizon to the east flashed eleven batteries of artillery, under whose imaginary shells the infantry of the "Red" army advanced.

The scenic effect, especially of the seemingly limitless number of troops, satisfied the observers, hundreds of whom from far around assembled on the hills. Rabbits and deer, frightened out of their coverts, ran, scared, across the fields.

The "Red" army pushed through the "Blue's" centre after three hours' brisk work, and the aeronauts sent up a great yellow ball, which was visible for ten miles around, as a signal that the umpires had ordered a suspension of the engagement.

During a wait of three-quarters of an hour for the return of the special train Lord Roberts and Gens. Young and Wood talked most of the time together.

The opposing forces were freshly rearranged on the field, and the engagement was resumed after the guests and unofficial visitors had returned from Frankfort-on-the-Oder, the Emperor remaining tirelessly on his horse. At the end of the day the "Blue" Army was adjudged to have won superior positions.

The start to-morrow will be half an hour earlier than to-day. There is some jocular complaining of this "too strenuous life."

Emperor William will camp with the cavalry to-night, occupying a wooden pavilion specially constructed for him.

COLOMBIAN REBEL VICTORY.

One Hundred Government Troops Killed —Desperate Battle on the Isthmus Expected.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—The German steamship Valencia, (from New York, Aug. 23, for Cape Haitien and other ports,) which arrived here to-day from Santa Marta, capital of the Department of Magdalena, Colombia, brings news of a victory at Santa Marta by the revolutionists.

Capt. Gronmeyer of the Valencia says that last Friday the revolutionists made a desperate attack on the outskirts of Santa Marta. The Government troops were overwhelmed and forced to retreat, leaving behind them 100 dead.

Immediately after the withdrawal of the Government forces the rebels started to destroy the railroad tracks. They derailed several trains at various points, demolishing engines and cars, the latter being chiefly fruit vans. Several lives were also lost in these wrecks.

On Saturday the revolutionists occupied the banana district of Senega, where they continued to wreck the railroad, at the same time keeping up their advance toward Santa Marta. When the Valencia sailed from Santa Marta on Monday the revolutionists were so near the town that Capt. Gronmeyer could see the flashes of their guns.

Several buildings in Santa Marta were then blazing, having been ignited by the few troops left there to oppose the attack of the revolutionists. The town then at that time was expected momentarily to surrender.

Owing to the total destruction of the railroad the Valencia did not get her cargo of fruit at Santa Marta, and because of the seriousness of the situation the Captain decided to put into Kingston for instructions.

Officers of the Valencia say that horrible atrocities were committed during the fighting by the rebels, who chiefly used machetes. Almost all the Government troops killed were found along the railroad track, their bodies being terribly mutilated.

Gen. Benjamin Herrera is said to be in command of the revolutionary forces, which seem to be concentrating at a point about midway between Panama and Colon. There are strong government forces at both ends of the railroad, and reinforcements are arriving.

The Government is maintaining an attitude of defense, and a desperate engagement is expected shortly. Business on the isthmus is suspended and the people are very fearful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Navy Department is in receipt of the following cablegram, dated Panama to-day, from Commander Potter of the Ranger:

"Two thousand men surrendered to revolutionists at Agua Dulce, Colombia. Revolutionists reported advancing near Panama, Colombia."

OPPOSE MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Some Battersea Councilmen Want the Borough to Refuse It, but It Is Finally Accepted.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—After considerable debate, the Battersea Borough Council has accepted the $75,000 offered by Andrew Carnegie to build three libraries in the borough, the Council providing sites and maintenance.

Councilman Raynor, one of the chief objectors to Mr. Carnegie's gift, described his offer as "blood money, for men have died in earning it."

Councilman Rogers declared that Battersea should have nothing to do with Mr. Carnegie and the surplus wages obtained from thousands of his employes.

The gift was finally accepted by a vote of 27 to 13.

MR. KNOX'S MISSION IN PARIS.

United States Attorney General Expects to Finish His Work Soon.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—United States Attorney General Knox stated to-day that the only thing which could now be given out regarding the proposed Panama Canal purchase was that he had under consideration many questions of law and fact bearing or supposed to bear upon the title to the property which the company had offered to sell, and which the President of the United States was authorized to purchase if he found the title satisfactory.

"The intelligent diligence of Mr. Russell," (Special United States Assistant Attorney General,) said Mr. Knox, "has greatly cleared the ground. I do not anticipate that many days will now be required to finish the work necessary for the preparation of my report and opinion to the President, which will not be undertaken until I return to Washington.

"The questions of the gravest importance are those relating to the legal character of the old and new canal companies, their relations with the French Government, if any, and to each other; the nature of their titles, and dominion over their respective properties, and the legal bearing of the liquidation of the old company upon the affairs of the new company."

Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Knox, had an audience with M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon.

THE BOERS' CONFERENCE WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Generals Asked for a Large Number of Concessions.

Colonial Secretary Told Them Britain Had Been More Generous Than a Victor Had Ever Been Before.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A parliamentary paper issued yesterday gives a full report of the recent conference between the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the Boer Generals—Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey.

Prior to agreeing to the interview, which the Boers asked for on Aug. 20, the Colonial Secretary requested a list of the subjects which it was desired to discuss, and the Generals forwarded a list of subjects, including the following:

Complete amnesty to the rebels.

A yearly grant to all Boer widows and orphans and maimed Burghers.

Equal rights for the English and Dutch languages in the schools and courts.

That equal rights with the British be conceded to Burghers complying with the terms of surrender, including the right to return to South Africa.

The immediate release of all prisoners of war.

The reinstatement of the officials of the late South African republics or compensation for their loss of office.

Compensation for all losses occasioned by the British troops by the use, removal, burning, or destruction by other means of private property.

The reinstatement of the Burghers in the ownership of farms confiscated or sold under the proclamation of Aug. 7, 1901.

Compensation for the use of the properties of Burghers taken by the British authorities.

Payment of the lawful obligations of the late South African republics, including those incurred during the war.

The rescision of the decision to add a portion of the Transvaal to Natal.

An extension of time for the payment of all debts due by the Burghers to the late Governments of the South African republics.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, expressed great surprise at the humber and character of the proposals, pointing out that the conditions agreed on at Vereeniging were duly accepted by the Burghers and the British Government, and that consideration of them could not be reopened, nor could proposals rejected at that time be again discussed. If the interpretation of the agreement were open to question, said the Secretary, his Majesty's Government would endeavor to remove all doubts.

At the opening of the conference the Boer Generals disclaimed any desire to alter the terms of surrender in any way. On the subject of amnesty to rebels, Gen. Botha expressed disappointment that, after the promise given by Lord Kitchener, the rebels had not received amnesty at the time of King Edward's coronation. In reply Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Imperial Government would not hinder any generous intentions of the Governments of Natal and Cape Colony in regard to rebels.

As to the return of Burghers to South Africa, the Colonial Secretary declared that it was the Government's intention to retain the right to prevent the return of disloyal persons who had not frankly accepted the terms of peace, instancing ex-State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal as a case in point, and saying that Mr. Reitz was using language on the Continent inconsistent with the declaration he had signed at Vereeniging.

Gen. Botha said he hoped that the "sins of one man will not be visited on others," adding: "If one man says foolish things let him suffer for it alone."

Relative to the transfer to Natal of part of the Transvaal, Gen. Botha said the Burghers proposed to trek therefrom. He lived there, but he saw no chance of remaining, the feeling of the British in Natal being so strongly anti-Boer.

On the subject of martial law, Mr. Chamberlain said it would not be continued much longer.

The Colonial Secretary refused to recognize as Burghers foreigners who had been naturalized in the course of or just before the war, saying that they had been bribed, by the resolution of the Volksrand giving them Burghers' rights, as a reward for taking part in a conflict in which they were not concerned.

Gen. Botha concluded with an appeal for the Boer widows and orphans, and said he considered that the appropriation of £3,000,000 was inadequate.

Replying to this, Mr. Chamberlain compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with the treatment of the South by the North after the civil war in America.

"I would remind the General," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that we have already undertaken more obligations than have ever before been undertaken under similar circumstances. To take one case in my time: I recollect very well the great civil war in America, and I appeal to that because that stands out as a case in which, more than ever before, or indeed ever since, the victor, the conqueror, showed a magnanimous and generous feeling to the conquered. There was good reason for this, because they were brothers of the same race, the same religion, the same everything. It was a civil war, but even in that case the Northern side, made no provision whatever either by way of grant, pension, or allowance to the people who had been wounded in the side that had been conquered. They gave them their lives and their liberties, and after a period of about ten years gave them votes, but did not give them any money compensation.

"But we have gone a step beyond that, because we have contributed, in addition to all our own enormous expenses, a very large sum to relieve those who are really destitute in our new colonies. We have done more than I think was expected, and we have done all that we can afford to do, and I think it would be undesirable for the Generals to press us any further in this matter, either now or in writing."

Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain reciprocated a desire expressed by Gen. Botha that they should in future all live in peace in South Africa.

"We want in this country," said the Colonial Secretary, "to forget and forgive, because if you think, as you well may, that you have something to forgive, we also think we have a great deal to forgive. But we want to put all that on one side. The war is over. We each fought as well as we knew how, and now there is peace. All we want is to recognize you as fellow-subjects with ourselves, working as we shall work for the prosperity and liberty of South Africa. How great that liberty is and how soon complete self-government will be extended to South Africa depend entirely on the rapidity with which the old animosities die out."

Mr. Chamberlain concluded by saying that the Government would be glad of the cooperation of men like the Generals, who had loyally accepted the new situation. As they wanted South Africa to be a happy abiding place for all, he felt sure that if the Burghers met the British half way they would find them quite as good friends in the future as they had been loyal enemies in the past.

Marconi Going to Cape Cod.

ROME, Sept. 10.—It is announced that Signor Marconi will sail on board the Italian warship Carlo Alberto within a few days for Cape Breton, and thence to Cape Cod, whence tests of wireless telegraphy will be made with Italian stations.

Providence Dry Goods Firm Assigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—The B. H. Gladding Dry Goods concern, capitalized at $150,000, made an assignment to-day. It is said to be the oldest dry goods store in the United States, having had an existence of nearly a century. No definite statement of resources and liabilities could be obtained, but it is understood that several banks of Providence are the largest creditors.

The Buffalo Courier says of "The Man in the Street," a feature of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "It is full of lively adventures and encounters of wit, and is guaranteed to cure the most distressing case of the blues in fifteen minutes."—Adv.

AMATEUR CIRCUS PROGRAMME.

New Yorkers in Greenwich to Disport Themselves as Bareback Riders, Domesticated Giraffes, and Sacred Yaks.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 10.—"The Great Show," as W. J. Hoggson of New York terms the amateur circus to be held here by New York society folk Saturday afternoon and evening, promises to be a great success. To-day the work of erecting a tent 200 feet square, with comfortable seating capacity for 4,000 persons, was begun.

"Will they be real animals?" Manager Hoggson was asked to-day concerning the circus.

"They'll be very lively, and I tell you they've cost me more than it would to buy the real beast," he replied.

W. H. H. Martin will lead the street parade in the morning. Following is the programme compiled to-day:

Grand entrance.—Equestrienne quadrille—Mrs. E. W. Little, Miss Grace Benedict, Miss Helen Downing, Miss Freeman, Miss Arnold, Miss Ackerman, Miss Edith Walsh, and Miss Emma Wahl.

Domesticated giraffe—George Sheldon, B. H. Warford, and Turner Hoyt.

Bare-back act—Calvin Truesdale, John J. Kelly, V. Froment, W. T. Ritch, and George Sheldon.

Educated seal—Eugene Lewis and George Carroll.

Lady rider—Byrd Wenman.

Performing bear—George Sheldon, E. Froment, and T. W. Hoyt.

Living marvels—Messrs. Carhart, Root, Miller, Brinley, Andrews, and Gilmore.

Tandem saddle act—Frank Hastings and Leo Martin.

Sacred yak—W. T. Ritch, E. Froment, V. Froment, C. Carhart, and W. McCord.

Tumbling act—C. Wilcox and Byrd Wenman.

Intelligent elephant—F. C. Hilliard, John Jones, W. T. Ritch, E. Froment, and John J. Kelly.

Strong man and dragon—B. H. Warford, P. Brinley, R. Root, W. Copp, G. Sheldon, S. Conover, D. Carhart, W. McCord, T. Hoyt, V. Gilman, and Master Hoggson.

Equestrienne—Mrs. Little.

Manœuvres—V. Froment, C. Truesdale, E. N. Chapman, T. Tiedemann, C. Guyon, J. Kelly, C. Mallory, and Philip Jones.

Royal wrestling lion—F. C. Hilliard, S. Conover, G. Sheldon, W. Ritch, and T. Hoyt.

Spanish bull fight—C. Carhart, W. McCord, W. Copp, S. Conover, D. Carhart, C. Truesdale, J. Kelly, V. Froment, G. Sheldon, and W. Ritch.

Sack race and clown race—Byrd Wenman, Frederick Ritter, C. Wilcox, and Harold Kunkle.

Chariot race—W. Carhart and W. A. Copp.

Side shows—C. P. Geddes, John Laflin, and C. Guyon.

Lecturer—C. A. Moore.

Ringmasters—James McCutcheon and W. H. McCord.

The circus "staff" is as follows:

Treasurer—A. K. Michler; Promoter—Duncan Edwards; Properties—A. N. Mead; Musical Director—W. F. Decker; Seating—Col. R. B. Baker and W. H. Temple; Band—Squadron A. Band; Boss Canvasman—L. W. Hoffman; Riding Master—John Wahl; Veterinary—Dr. W. C. Pullen; Peanuts—H. F. Schwarz, and Pink Lemonade—J. C. Stetson.

STEEL TRUST CASE PROCEEDS.

Vice Chancellor Emery Refuses to Permit Hodge to Appear as Both Principal and Pleader.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 10.—The hearing in the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., and others, to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from converting $200,000,000 of its capital stock into bonds, was resumed before Vice Chancellor Emery this morning with the conclusion of the argument of Alan H. Strong on behalf of the complainants. Mr. Strong began his argument yesterday, and most of his time today was spent in citing cases which he maintained were in accord with his contention on the point of inequitable dual interest of Directors.

The Vice Chancellor, seeking to learn in what order counsel would speak, heard and promptly denied a request that Mr. Hodge be permitted to participate in the verbal presentation of the complainant's case, the Vice Chancellor remarking that it could not be expected that Mr. Hodge should be allowed to appear before the court in the dual part of principal and pleader, and this, irrespective of contemporaneous rules prohibitive of New York lawyers figuring actively in the trial of New Jersey causes.

Mr. Strong was followed by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth for the plaintiffs. He spoke until 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will continue in the morning. He attacked the valuations placed on the property and plants of the corporation, and claimed that the appraisers evidently acted as if they expected the very earth to turn to gold. He attacked the valuations item by item.

FORTUNE FOR MASONIC HOME.

The Fraternity Is Beneficiary to the Estate of a Western Pioneer in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Sept. 10.—By the will of David Auchard, who died here Monday, after a lingering illness, the Masonic fraternity is made the beneficiary of his vast estate, with the exception of the homestead, 200 acres of land, and $5,000 cash, which goes to the widow.

Auchard was a well known pioneer, having crossed the plains to Montana in 1865. He took up large quantities of Government land and at the time of his death owned more than 30,000 acres in the northern part of this county. It is stocked with fine cattle and thoroughbred horses and is one of the finest outfits in the State.

With the exception above noted, all of this is deeded to the Masonic fraternity, the proceeds to be used in building and maintaining a Masonic home. The property will be converted into cash as soon as possible and the necessary buildings erected.

NEWS COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Illinois Concern Is to Disseminate Information by Telegraph.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Sept. 10.—The incorporation papers of the National Telegraph News Company have been filed for record in this county. The company also filed a petition with the Board of Supervisors for a permit to cross the county with lines.

The National Telegraph News Company was organized in August, 1900, but has just begun to operate. Its main office is in Chicago. By its charter its business is telegraphing and telephoning, collecting and disseminating news of every description. It is understood to be the intention of the company to build a line to St. Louis, with branching lines from the county seats of the counties through which it will pass.

IN HONOR OF MR. M'KINLEY.

Indianapolis Citizens Will Wear Red Carnations on Anniversary of His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—By common consent Indianapolis citizens will wear red carnations next Sunday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley, that being the first anniversary of his death.

The plan was suggested by a local newspaper, and has been taken up by State and city officials. Gov. Durbin gave the plan his official indorsement to-day, and Mayor Bookwalter has done the same. The commercial organizations are urging their members to wear the carnation that day.

Dr. and Mrs. Sumner Paine Reunited.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Dr. and Mrs. Sumner Paine sailed together for Europe to-day on the Dominion Line steamship Commonwealth. It would appear that the reports in circulation for some time that the Paines had settled their domestic difficulties were true, and the incident involving the shooting at Peter Damm by the doctor is closed forever. The Paines were estranged for some time after the shooting, but rumor of late has persistently circulated the report that all differences were settled although neither party would admit or deny it.

BERT REISS IS DEAD

He Never Recovered from a Relapse Following Typhoid Fever.

His Career as Lawyer and Politician—His Famous Speech Which Led to the Removal of Sheriff Guden.

Bert Reiss, a young Brooklyn lawyer and Republican politician, whose utterances in a speech delivered before a local political club brought about the removal of Sheriff Charles A. Guden early this year, died yesterday morning at the home of his father, 302 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from exhaustion attendant on a relapse which followed an attack of typhoid fever. It was thought ten days ago that his chances for recovery were very good, but since the relapse little hope that he would get better was entertained.

Bert Reiss was born in Oppenheim, Germany, twenty-eight years ago, while his parents were visiting there. He first attended a public school in Brooklyn, and afterward completed his studies at the Polytechnic Institute and at Columbia University. He began his legal studies in the office of Hirsch & Rasquin, and later went into the office of Gaynor, Grout & Mayer, with which firm Supreme Court Justice Gaynor and Controller Grout were at that time associated. He was admitted to the bar when he became twenty-one years old.

Through the friendship of Jacob Worth, who was then Republican leader, Mr. Reiss secured a place on the Republican General Committee, and held his membership for five years. Two years ago he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the Sixth Congress District, and, although defeated, ran 1,000 votes ahead of the McKinley ticket in that district. After ex-Congressman Howe was elected Register of Kings County, defeating the Democratic candidate, John Morrissey Gray, for the place, Mr. Reiss was appointed to act as counsel for the Register, and also served as personal counsel for Mr. Howe in the action brought by Gray to have the election of Howe set aside.

Mr. Reiss attributed many of his late unpleasant experiences to the influence of enemies made by him when he delivered his famous speech before the John Kissel Battery in January last. In this speech he charged Mr. Guden, the Republican Sheriff-elect, with making illegal promises to Michael J. Dady and to various other persons, and of other acts which would invalidate his title to the office of Sheriff. After an investigation before the Governor Mr. Guden was removed.

Since then Mr. Reiss had been annoyed by many charges of irregularity in business matters. An attempt was made to have him removed from the receivership of the John Good Cordage Company, to which he had been appointed by Justice Gaynor. He was not removed, however, and, although he relinquished his receivership in Brooklyn, he remained receiver of the cordage company in New Jersey. Another accusation was made against him in which a raised stock certificate figured. In this matter Mr. Reiss declared that his opponents had distorted the facts.

Mr. Reiss was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge, Order of Elks. He was a Mason, a member of the Union League, Brooklyn, Invincible, and Lawrence Country Clubs. He leaves a wife.

FUNERAL OF MR. McGREGOR.

Millionaire's Young Widow and Her Mother Attend Final Services in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The final funeral services over the body of Bradford McGregor, the young millionaire who died at Mamaroneck, N. Y., last Sunday, soon after he was married to Miss Carrie Schlemmer, were held in the Wade Memorial Chapel in Lakeview Cemetery in this city to-day.

The Rev. W. Rix Attwood, rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted the services. The young widow and Mr. McGregor's mother were present. They left here for the East in a special car to-night. The body still lies in the chapel, and will be placed in the vault to-morrow morning.

HORSE STARTLES AN ACTOR.

Animal Found His Way to a Dressing Room Searching for Sugar.

W. H. MacDonald, who is playing the part of Little John in "Robin Hood," at the Academy, saw a vision last night which made him think for a moment that he was going insane.

He was in his dressing room shortly before 8 o'clock, making up for his part, when suddenly he looked up and saw in his mirror a horse's head, apparently looking over his shoulder. For a moment he was dumfounded. Was there in the old Academy a horse ghost, or was he on the verge of madness? He closed his eyes and looked again. Yes, there was still in the mirror a horse's head, its gaze directed appealingly to him. With an effort Mr. MacDonald drew himself together and started to run out. As he turned he collided with a horse. Then he saw that it was a real live horse which had somehow made its way to his dressing room.

He called, and a doorkeeper and two policemen came to the door. They explained the presence of the horse. They said that they had seen the horse galloping down Fourteenth Street, and thinking it was astray had started after it, when it disappeared in the side entrance of the Academy. Following it, they saw it trot across the stage toward Mr. MacDonald's door. The doorkeeper remembered the horse as one belonging to a near-by livery man that had been used last Spring in the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" performance. One of the members of the company, who formerly occupied Mr. MacDonald's room, had had a habit of feeding it sugar daily at this door. The horse had in some way got loose and returned for its sugar.

ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS COMING.

St. Nicholas Rink to be Converted Into an Animal Arena.

Bostock, "the animal king," has leased the St. Nicholas Rink and will take possession immediately upon the departure of Duss, opening Thursday, Oct. 2. Negotiations were concluded yesterday whereby Bostock will transfer to this place his zoological congress, together with his aggregation of trained wild animals numbering a thousand. The rink is to be remodeled and shaped in amphitheatre style, so as to permit of the erection of a stage encircled by an animal arena. The animal collection includes eighty lions, twenty-six of them trained. Another feature will be a gymnasium containing trapezes, balance poles, high wires, and tight ropes for the use of about 200 monkeys. There will be also a complete aviary, and a vivarium of pythons, boas, crocodiles, rattlers, and moccasins.

In a luxurious apartment all to himself is Rex, the $10,000 lion, reared from infancy by Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston. It is the intention to give two performances daily, afternoon and evening, all the animals being on exhibition during these hours, and each day at 4 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the evening, the larger beasts will be fed in full view of the audience. A band of sixty-five musicians will be in attendance during exhibition hours.

NO SALARY FOR MR. GRAU.

Opera House Lease to be Renewed on Practically the Same Terms.

Reports that Maurice Grau, the impresario, is to be in full control of the Metropolitan Opera House at a salary of $20,000 per year, are pronounced untrue by Edward Lauterbach, Vice President of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday:

"Mr. Grau's lease is about to expire, but it will be renewed on practically the same terms as now exist. There is no intention whatever of putting him on a salary, and having the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company divide the deficits or profits as the case might be.

"The outlook for the coming season is most encouraging, the subscriptions being larger than in any previous season."

Manager Chamberlyn's Condition.

At the German Hospital last night it was said that the condition of Manager A. H. Chamberlyn was still critical, but that he had shown a little improvement during the day.

CLARENCE MACKAY ARRIVES ON TEUTONIC.

Met at Quarantine by Mrs. Mackay—W. J. Pirrie and P. J. Britt on Board the Liner.

Clarence Mackay arrived last night on board the steamer Teutonic from Liverpool and Queenstown, which passed Fire Island at 6 o'clock and anchored at Quarantine. Mr. Mackay was met there by Mrs. Mackay, who went to the Quarantine station on board the revenue cutter Manhattan. He left the Teutonic and went aboard the Manhattan, accompanied by James Loeb. The party landed at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and went at once to the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Mackay declined to be interviewed.

The Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie also arrived on the Teutonic. He comes to this country to see J. P. Morgan in connection with the consolidation of steamship lines. Mr. Pirrie is President of Harland & Wolff's Shipbuilding Company of Belfast and a Director of the White Star Line. John W. Griggs is also on the Teutonic. Mr. Griggs was told that he could leave the Teutonic at Quarantine and proceed to New York on the revenue cutter Manhattan, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain aboard the Teutonic.

Among the other passengers was P. J. Britt, who comes to complete arrangements with the American Express Company, for a "parcels post" to facilitate the shipping of small packages.

Other passengers were C. W. Benson, Col. J. H. Benton, Jr., Capt. John Broomhead, James Byrne, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Duncan Cameron, F. A. Corbin, Major H. S. Logan, Col. John Murphy, Henry Bass Pettes, J. Case Phelps, Clarence M. Roof, and Samuel Untermyer.

BEQUESTS FOR CHARITY.

The Will of Isaac Blumenthal Filed for Probate.

Charitable institutions are remembered as follows in the will of Isaac Blumenthal of 24 West Forty-seventh Street, who died at West End, N. J., on Aug. 18, which was filed for probate yesterday: Mount Sinai Hospital, not to exceed $2,500, to be used to establish a perpetual bed; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $1,500; Montefiore Home, $1,000, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $500.

The testator expressed a wish that his widow and sons relieve in accordance with their means any poor relations he may have in the United States. The petition gives the value of the estate at $172,000 in real and upward of $25,000 in personal property.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John P. Huggins.

John P. Huggins, who had a residence at 7 West Seventy-fourth Street, died on Tuesday at his Summer home in Wolfesborough, N. H., at an advanced age. In his lifetime he had accumulated a fortune of over a million dollars, mainly from the hotel business. Starting as a young man in the old Merchants' Hotel in Murray Street, he accumulated enough to purchase, in 1858, Lovejoy's Hotel, at Park Row and Beekman Street. With this hotel, which he ran for more than thirty years, he made the bulk of his fortune. When he sold Lovejoy's he bought the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, which he owned at the time of his death. He retired from active business soon after buying the Cosmopolitan, and left the management to his brothers. Mr. Huggins was a Trustee in the Consolidated Gas Company and a Director of the Nassau Bank. He was a widower, and leaves a brother and a sister.

Wilson Guy.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 10.—Wilson Guy, who supervised the construction of the Confederate ram Merrimac, died at his home, in Hampton, to-day, aged seventy-four years. For the past ten years Guy had been an invalid. During the civil war Guy was stationed at Portsmouth Navy Yard until Norfolk was evacuated, when he was transferred to Richmond. Later he was appointed Paymaster in the Confederate Army.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY F. COX died at her home, 115 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday from gastritis. She was born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1827. She had lived in Jersey City for forty years, and was an active member of Emory Methodist Church. Her husband, William Cox, a retired New York merchant, and six children survive her.

CHARLES BAUM, formerly a leading merchant of Washington, died on Tuesday at his home, in Far Rockaway. He was an ex-President of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, an organizer and Director of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and prominent in G. A. R. circles. He was fifty-eight years old.

CHARLES C. MATTOON, a charter member of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association and former Chief of the Fire Department of Oswego, died in that city yesterday from paralysis. He was eighty years old.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

McVICKAR—KING.—At the King Homestead, Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1902, by the Right Rev. William Neilson Mc-Vickar, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island, Edward Somerville Jaffray McVickar to Rittie Emerson, eldest daughter of the late J. Howard King of Albany.

MURPHY—TRAINOR.—At St. Jerome's Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. P. P. Cusack, Catharine, only daughter of the late John Trainor, to Peter J. Murphy, both of New York.

DIED.

BEST.—At Colorado Springs, Sept. 10, Ralph Westervelt, son of Estelle Starr and the late Albert Best.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—At his residence, Round Oak, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, 1902, after a single day's illness, William Allen Butler, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

HILDICK.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 9th, 1902, Julia Dayton Underhill, widow of A. H. Hildick, aged 70 years.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James S. Armour, 67 South 10th St., Roseville, Newark, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

HOBSON.—At Pueblo, Col., 9th month, 7th, Edith Haydock, wife of Russell B. Hobson.
Funeral private.

HUGGINS.—On Sept. 9, at Wolfeborough, New Hampshire, John P. Huggins of 7 West 74th St., New York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—At Goshen, N. Y., Samuel I., son of Samuel and Mary Youngs Lewis, in his 87th year.
Funeral from the residence of his nephew, H. Y. Lewis of Murray Av., Goshen, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

POWER.—At his residence, 317 East 19th St., on Monday, Sept. 8, 1902, Maurice J. Power, beloved husband of Mary F. O'Brien.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany, 22d St. and 2d Av., on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

RIELLY.—Julia Rielly, née Driscoll, beloved wife of Patrick Rielly, also deceased, in the 41st year of her age, native of the Parish of Hugginstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland.
Funeral from her late residence, 480 2d Av., Friday, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of the Epiphany, where a high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary.

CREMATIONS FOR FRESH POND
are arranged by all undertakers.
Charges: $205 for adults, children $15.
U. S. Cremation Co. (Ltd.) 62 E. Houston St., N.Y.

New Publications.

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FINANCIAL.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK.
NOTICE TO BOX HOLDERS.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1902.
To
A. A. Tooker, 136 Liberty St., city.
W. F. Kookogey, 136 Liberty St., city.
Cuthbert & Rool, 105 Hudson St., city.
Phillip Reilly, 59 Liberty St., city.
M. L. Donahue and Catharine Donahue, 219 West 121st St., city.
Frank Lesclide, care Hull & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Anthony Reilly, 59 Liberty St., city.
J. M. Downing, 15 East 11th St., city.
Mrs. J. D. Griese, 106 East 26th St., city.
Geo. Hankins, Bayonne, N. J.
Charles L. Sproat, 780 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Mrs. I. M. Dewey, 317 West 134th St., city.
J. Canzac, 249 West 25th St., city.
Wm. Hibbert Ware, 282 Central Av., Brooklyn, L. I.
Myndert A. Vosburgh, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Notice is hereby given confirming notice mailed to you as addressed above under date of Aug. 9th, 1902, that under the terms of your contract with The Liberty National Bank covering the renting of safe deposit box in the Safe Deposit Vaults of The Liberty National Bank standing in your name, that the renting and possession of the safe deposit box by you is terminated under date of Aug. 9th, 1902.
On or before 60 days from that date, we shall require you to deliver over to us the keys of the safe deposit box rented by you as above and to remove the contents and pay the arrears of rent due us. Upon your failure so to give up possession of said box, the Bank shall have the right at the termination of said period, and hereby gives notice that it will, forcibly open the said safe deposit box and will remove the contents therefrom and cause the same to be deposited with the Bank to be delivered up to you or your proper authorized representative upon payment of all said rent due and unpaid and the expenses incurred in opening said box.
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
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WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
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We offer at 101 and interest $500,000
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First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
DETROIT & FLINT RAILWAY

DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1901. DUE AUGUST 1ST, 1921.
Interest payable February 1st and August 1st, at
CITY TRUST COMPANY, New York.

Denomination $1,000.

The Flint Division 5s are secured by mortgage lien on about eighty-five miles of road, are guaranteed principal and interest by endorsement by the Detroit United Railway, and have deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as "additional collateral security" dollar for dollar of the first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Detroit United Railway. These deposited bonds are available in event of any default under the Detroit & Flint mortgage, to make good all deficiencies in principal and interest.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF THE DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901 AND 1900:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earning	$2,919,171.36	$2,575,276.54
Operating expenses, including taxes	1,596,765.60	1,439,057.78
Net earnings from operation	$1,322,405.76	$1,136,218.76
Income from other sources	23,066.99	14,558.88
Total Net Income	$1,345,472.75	$1,150,777.64
Interest on funded debt	675,343.75	638,316.91
Surplus Applicable to Dividends	$670,129.00	$512,460.73

EARNINGS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1902 AND 1901.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.	
Gross earnings	$1,591,286	$1,371,947	$219,339	(16%)
Operating expenses, including taxes	907,043	775,346	131,697	
Net earnings	$684,243	$596,601	$87,642	(14.7%)

Based on these results for the first six months, the Company is expected to earn for the year some $3,500,000 gross, and some $1,550,000 net, being more than double all interest charges.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY IS $12,500,000, ON WHICH 4 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ARE PAID. IT IS SELLING ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AT $95 A SHARE, SHOWING A STOCK EQUITY OF SOME $12,000,000. HAVING SOLD $900,000 OF THESE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $500,000 **AT 101 AND INTEREST.**

Circulars, detailed statements of operations, copies of the Trust Deed, and legal opinions furnished on application.

WARREN, ANDREWS & CO.,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DETROIT, MICH.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
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Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000
Interest Paid on Accounts Subject to Check.

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Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Luther Kountze,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,		Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	William B. Leeds,	James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Eben B. Thomas,
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Meetings and Elections.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 11, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 2d, 1902, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 17, 1902, at 3 P. M. to October 2d, 1902, at 10 A. M. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 19th, 1902, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 2nd, 1902, at 10 A. M.
Louisville, Ky., August 30, 1902. JAMES D. ELLIS, Secretary.

Tax Notice.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 1, 1902.
Taxpayers who desire to obtain their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map Number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.
If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.
Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant *and with return postage prepaid.*
In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block, or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.
Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.
The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:
John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Blockwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 13,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

Dividends.

THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 4) of $1.00 per share on the 4 per cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company will be paid on Oct. 1st, 1902, by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.
For the purpose of such payment the transfer books of said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on Sept. 16th, 1902, and will be reopened at 10:00 A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1902.
Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2d, 1902.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, September 10, 1902.
Dividend No. 136.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of October 9th next. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
New York, September 9th, 1902.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after Sept. 30th, 1902, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1902, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1902, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Fred'k J. Warburton, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., the same being Dividend No. 28, on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 15th, 1902, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed from October 1st to 15th, both days inclusive. S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, Ill., September 8th, 1902.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 12th day of September and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.
1 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10th, 1902.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1902. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on September 14th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1902.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway,
Detroit, Mich., September 9, 1902.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1902, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 25 Nassau Street, New York. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened October 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

American Grass Twine Company,
New York, September 9th, 1902.
The Directors of the American Grass Twine Company have this day declared a third quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent., payable October 1, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1902. The transfer books will be closed in New York from September 15 to October 2, 1902.
C. P. HOWLAND, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall Street, New York, September 5th, 1902.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 13th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Girard F. & M. Insurance Co.,
Office, N. E. cor. Chestnut and 7th Sts.,
Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1902.
A Quarterly Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, October 1, 1902.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Treasurer.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company,
5TH AV. & 43D ST.
New York, Sept. 10, 1902.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.
JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,052,266.83
Overdrafts		390.95
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$295,047.94	
Due from approved reserve agents	250,000.00	
		545,047.94
Banking house and lot		75,000.00
Stocks and bonds		176,631.50
Specie		35,881.56
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		273,717.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$104,296.17	
Other items carried as cash	51,219.47	
		155,515.64
Stamped checks		1,056.04
		$3,322,507.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	68,494.79
Due depositors	2,731,281.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	19,152.86
Unpaid dividends	98.75
New York City tax	3,500.00
	$3,322,507.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of September, 1902, before me. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.
[Seal of Notary.]
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE YORKVILLE BANK
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,323,710.77
Overdrafts		345.48
Due from approved reserve agents	$91,972.37	91,972.37
Banking house and lot		56,372.84
Stocks and bonds		310,385.20
Specie		27,389.21
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		145,433.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$49,419.05	
Other items carried as cash	4,770.99	54,190.04
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00	2,000.00
		$2,011,778.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	160,544.59
	948.21
Due depositors	1,638,310.03
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,975.88
	$2,011,778.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
REINHOLD VAN DER EMDE, President, and WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of the Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,511 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. VAN DER EMDE, President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the tenth day of September, 1902, before me. FREDERICK RATH,
Notary Public, New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GANSEVOORT BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,478,158.50
Overdrafts		78.70
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$138,771.94	
Due from approved reserve agents	183,305.87	
		322,077.81
Stocks and bonds		11,600.00
Specie		26,795.61
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		84,789.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,122.40	
Other items carried as cash	2,526.78	
		58,649.18
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Safe deposit vaults		20,800.00
		$2,002,948.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	48,268.37
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,313.44
Due depositors	1,614,099.70
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	62,767.29
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	76,500.00
	$2,002,948.80

OFFICERS.
T. ALBEUS ADAMS, President.
C. W. MORSE, Vice President.
H. M. SHEIVE, Cashier.
H. F. MEEHAN, Asst. Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. W. Morse.	Geo. Hotchkiss,
Frank Frommel,	Edw. Swann,
C. H. Kimball,	P. H. Keahon,
J. H. Killough,	John Crane,
	T. Albeus Adams.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIDELITY BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$624,479.91
Overdrafts		324.02
Due from approved reserve agents	$48,404.56	48,404.56
Banking house and lot	185,245.73	185,245.73
Stock and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		8,967.97
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		38,067.00
Other items carried as cash	282.87	282.87
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$9,195.51	
Internal revenue stamp account	490.90	
		9,686.41
		$916,458.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,492.89
Due depositors	607,965.78
	$916,458.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and FREDERICK FOWLER, Cashier, of Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at Madison Avenue and 75th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDW. H. PEASLEE, President.
FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the tenth day of September, 1902, before me. JOHN J. KAVANAGH, (16,)
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,516,312.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		253,626.76
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		99,192.38
Specie		580,300.30
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		232,308.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$435,809.35	
Other items carried as cash	7,034.43	
		442,843.78
		$5,129,783.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	181,854.40
Due depositors	3,457,468.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	482,738.80
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$722.25
Reserve for taxes	7,000.00
	7,722.25
	$5,129,783.83

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE JEFFERSON BANK
at the close of business on the sixth day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,450,156.80
Overdrafts		6,766.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$35,569.54	
Due from approved reserve agents	47,185.61	
		82,755.15
Banking house	$16,020.00	16,020.00
Mortgages owned		14,067.59
Stocks and bonds		1,063.75
Specie		7,268.03
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		46,492.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$97,406.69	
Other items carried as cash	6,859.34	
		104,266.03
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$5,250.00	5,250.00
		$1,734,105.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	32,041.69
Due depositors	1,144,169.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,252.98
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted as per schedule	$306,641.37 306,641.37
	$1,734,105.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HERMAN BROESEL, President, and W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier, of The Jefferson Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 103 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HERMAN BROESEL, President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of September, 1902, before me. MAURICE COHEN,
Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the sixth day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,694,268.69
Overdrafts		7,700.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		66,109.20
Banking house and lot		357,066.60
Mortgages owned		10,000.00
Revenue bonds of 1901 of the City of New York		50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		42,028.13
Specie		2,248,666.84
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		125,411.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$198,224.02	
Other items carried as cash	14,564.63	
		212,788.65
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. internal revenue stamps		982.36
		$11,815,021.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,470,806.97
Due depositors	$10,109,463.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	34,125.84
	10,143,589.62
Unpaid dividends	625.00
	$11,815,021.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and FRANK DEAN, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 599 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of September, 1902, before me. SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
[Seal of Notary.] Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLUMBIA BANK,
New York City, N. Y., at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,166,502.54
Overdrafts		1,395.40
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$236,331.71	
Due from approved reserve agents	262,674.30	
		499,006.01
Real estate		198,420.11
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		154,675.96
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		99,200.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$85,207.45	
Other items carried as cash	19,483.92	
		104,701.37
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. internal revenue stamps		63.41
		$4,224,964.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	175,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	78,694.66
Due depositors	3,392,929.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	223,000.19
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	55,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	340.00
	$4,224,964.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER J. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER J. GRIFFITH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of September, 1902, before me. A. LANSING SCHIRMER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BRONX BOROUGH BANK
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$497,939.17
Overdrafts		274.90
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$723.93	
Due from approved reserve agents	46,003.58	
		46,727.51
Other real estate	$4,527.90	4,527.90
Mortgages owned		21,851.81
Stocks and bonds		39,781.25
Specie		4,898.43
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		45,628.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,489.96	
Other items carried as cash	492.88	
		1,982.84
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Collateral securities	$4,094.41	
Revenue stamps	51.96	
		4,146.37
		$667,758.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	18,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	33,419.85
Due depositors	551,248.79
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	15,089.54
	$667,758.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. H. BIRCHALL, President, and M. M. CORWIN, Cashier, of Bronx Borough Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 731 Tremont Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. H. BIRCHALL, President.
M. M. CORWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of September, 1902, before me. DAVID L. WOODALL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, (96,)
New York Co.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,705,379.44
Overdrafts		1,284.80
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		184,540.18
Other real estate		355,000.00
Stocks and bonds		681,743.06
Specie		1,549,222.35
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		320,717.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$281,819.22	
Other items carried as cash	71,833.95	
		353,653.17
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Due from Treasurer of United States	$19,200.00	
Due from Treasurer of United States, account of customs	27,483.20	
Internal revenue stamps	200.00	
Building account	78,000.00	
		124,883.20
Total		$11,276,424.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 10	1,222,537
To date this year	126,447,204
Corresponding date last year	207,291,917

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 10	$5,057,000
To date this year	$647,354,650
Corresponding date last year	$736,610,720

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@9 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Express	2	Keok. & D. M.	1
Am. Ice	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Locom. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Smelting	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Snuff	5½	Penn. R R.	¾
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Pere Marquette	5½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	¼	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	U. S. Express	3
Diamond Match	4	Wells-Fargo	3
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Westinghouse	6
Hocking Valley	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Met. Sec.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Anaconda Copper	⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Ann Arbor	½	Missouri Pacific	2
At., T. & S. F.	1½	National Biscuit pf.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	¼	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Canada South	½	Pacific Coast	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	3½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅜	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅜
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Corn Products	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Detroit Southern	⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	¼	Twin City	1½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. P. D. & G.	¼
George A. Fuller Co.	⅜	U. S. R. & R. pf.	1
Illinois Central	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Iowa Central	⅞	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. conv. 4s	⅜	N. Y. C. & L. S. 3½s, reg.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅞	Norf. & W. con. 4s	1⅛
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1⅜	South. Ry. 6s	1
Col. & Greenville 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1	Wabash deb. B	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Up to the time of the announcement of the illness of Russell Sage—magnified at one time into a report that he was dead—the stock market had been very strong, with substantial advances appearing throughout the list. Following the announcement a heavy selling movement appeared in the Gould stocks, in which Mr. Sage is interested largely, the movement being conceived and carried out by a coterie of bear speculators who have been operating on the short side of the market for some time, and have had losses staring them in the face at every turn. As a result of the professional pressure the Gould stocks first yielded and subsequently the balance of the list; though in no cases were the declines consequential. What the bears did accomplish actually was to knock off prices from the highest of the day, but in few cases did they succeed in bringing about any noteworthy net losses.

Toward the close, when it became known that Mr. Sage's illness was only slight, the market rallied somewhat and closed with the rally in progress. Neither the rally nor the preceding decline is, however, logical. Even in the event of Mr. Sage's death there is no substantial reason why the stock market should be affected. Mr. Sage's commitments in certain stocks may be heavy, but they are largely of an investment nature, and it is understood that they will not come upon the market even shou'd the veteran financier pass away. Perhaps there might be some disturbance of the call loans placed by Mr. Sage, but even that is not certain.

In respect to the question of loans, it is to be noted that the tendency of the general money market yesterday was to greater ease. The call figure at no time rose above 8 per cent., and at one time fell to 6, while the most of the day's loans were made at a fractionally lower figure than on the day previous. During the day announcement was made of more gold on its way here from Australia; and of the arrival of Klondike gold, with more to follow. At the same time sterling in the local market touched the lowest point in months, bringing gold imports perceptibly nearer.

The action of the Rock Island management in waiving what has been styled the "stock manipulation" provisions in its charter not only created an excellent impression in the Street as to Rock Island itself, but was regarded as indicative of the policy of large corporate and financial interests to accommodate themselves to public sentiment. In the Rock Island case there was no suspicion of duress in the action taken—no forced yielding; for the very simple reason that more than 90 per cent. of the stockholders of the company had previously deposited their holdings in favor of the financial readjustment plan. As the official statement of the case shows, the provision of the charter, which had by a few interests been objected to, is a part of the New Jersey statutes and was copied into the incorporation papers without special thought and as a mere matter of form.

The Government monthly crop report published yesterday is fully up to expectation. With the condition of wheat 80.4 per cent. and the condition of corn 84.3, as compared with 51.7 per cent. a year ago, there is no longer room for doubt of bountiful crops. It is to be noted, too, that the condition reported is as of Sept. 1, and that since that time, as shown in the last weekly Government crop report, corn conditions have improved.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The sharp advance in Baltimore and Ohio was largely the result of purchases by houses with Philadelphia connections, that took fully one-third of the entire 110,000 shares dealt in. The report was that, when the proper time for announcement comes, it will be disclosed that Baltimore and Ohio, in behalf of Pennsylvania Railroad interests, controls Reading. In that event, it is said, the Reading voting trust will than be terminated.

The advance in Rock Island at one time to 201 was on the floor said to represent a continuation of the investment purchases which have been in evidence for some time. At the same time the new stocks on the curb were strong.

Missouri Pacific in the early part of the trading advanced to the highest price on record as a result of continued buying by Gould and Rockefeller brokers. In the late afternoon it broke sharply three points from the high figure on the exaggerated reports of Russell Sage's illness. The selling was principally by room traders, and, it was said, little real stock was dislodged by the raid. Other Gould shares in which Mr. Sage is understood to be interested, such as Wabash, Western Union, Manhattan, and Texas Pacific, sold off also.

St. Paul in the morning advanced to the highest figure ever accorded for it, but declined in the afternoon in sympathy with the general market. There was, coincident with the decline, a report that the Standard Oil interests in the property had decided that the dividend to be declared to-day shall be three per cent.—that is to say, unchanged. That could be neither confirmed nor denied. Buyers on the decline say that, whatever the dividend, their purchases are based on something of more lasting consequence.

Another small buying movement in the stocks of the express companies yesterday, sending United States Express up six points and American Express up two points, led to further consolidation talk. So far as can be learned there is no more foundation to these reports than, according to official testimony, there has been to any of those that lately have been heard.

Pool operations in Père Marquette advanced that stock more than five points.

AMERICAN SMELTER'S YEAR.

The annual meeting of the American Smelting and Refining Company was held in Jersey City yesterday, when the annual report of the company for the year ended April 30 was submitted.

The most interesting part of the report is the statement that on Sept. 6, 1901, the Executive Committee voted to transfer $1,000,000 from the surplus at the close of the fiscal year to property account, and on Sept. 5, 1902, the committee voted to transfer from the surplus $1,300,000 to metal stock account and to property account, representing a decline in the market value of metals held by the company and expenditures for improvements to property not chargeable to the operations of the year.

The figures for the year follow:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Earnings	$7,038,082	$5,988,049	$1,050,633
Deduct—			
Betterm'ts & rep's	$791,306	$688,410	*$97,104
Interest, taxes and general exp.	1,385,757	1,271,198	114,559
Total deduc's.	$2,177,063	$2,159,608	$17,455
Net profits	$4,861,619	$3,828,441	$1,033,178
Dividends	3,500,000	1,918,000	1,582,000
Surplus	$1,361,619	$1,910,441	*$548,822
Prev. surplus	2,890,349	1,979,908	910,441
Total surplus	$4,251,968	$3,890,349	$361,619
Transfers	1,300,000	1,000,000	300,000
Net balance	$2,951,968	$2,890,349	$61,619

*Decrease.

The balance sheet as of April 30 shows:

Assets.	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Property acc't	$85,869,037	$84,228,234	$1,640,803
Gold, silver, lead & cop. in st'k	20,883,605	21,715,390	*831,785
Mat. & fuel & flux	957,878	1,267,505	*309,627
Cash	992,013	991,663	350
Total	$108,702,533	$108,202,792	$499,741
Liabilities—			
Capital stock	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	
Bonds	995,000	1,053,000	*$38,000
Net cash liab'ts	4,755,565	4,259,443	496,122
Profit & loss	2,951,968	2,890,349	61,619
Total	$108,702,533	$108,202,792	$499,741

*Decrease.

The annual report states that on Sept. 2, 1902, the net cash liabilities had been reduced $2,337,000, a decrease of $2,418,565 from the figures given in the balance sheet of April 30.

The gross earnings of the company are given in quarters for the 1902 year as follows: First quarter, $1,510,710; second, $1,728,392; third, $1,795,223; fourth, $2,004,357; total, $7,038,682.

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS.

The quarterly report of the Western Union Company for the period ended Sept. 30 (partly estimated) was published yesterday and shows as follows:

	1902. (Est'mated.)	1901. (Actual.)	Increase.
Net revenues	$2,100,000	$1,949,716	$150,284
Int. on bonds	252,550	239,040	13,510
Balance	$1,847,450	$1,710,276	$137,174
Dividend	1,217,110	1,217,005	105
Surplus	$630,340	$493,271	$137,069
Previous surplus	10,751,003	9,319,286	1,431,717
Total surplus	$11,381,343	$9,812,557	$1,568,786

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age to-day will say:

Our monthly report of the pig-iron industry shows that the production in August was close to 1,500,000 tons, which is rather low for a month of thirty-one days, and which would have been considerably exceeded had it not been for the short fuel supply. In fact, it seems quite safe to predict a monthly production of close to 1,600,000 tons when once again coke and anthracite are regularly supplied.

The seaboard has now settled down to a regular supply of foreign foundry iron. An interesting transaction bearing on the supply for some time to come is the purchase by Rogers, Brown & Co. of this city of the total foundry iron output of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney for six months. This, it is estimated, will amount to about 7,000 tons per month. It does not, of course, include the whole product of the Canadian company, since a part of the pig iron made feeds the open hearth furnaces of the company.

Reports originating abroad speak of large further purchases of pig iron for American account, but they cannot be traced here. It is a fact, however, that large interests in the Central West are considering the feasibility of importing a heavy tonnage of Bessemer pig, the Pittsburg dispatches speaking of 100,000 tons and upward. It appears that figures have already been submitted.

Our Chicago correspondent reports the sale of a block of 35,000 tons of German steel rails to the Gould lines for early delivery at Galveston, Texas. The crowded condition of the domestic mills makes such a transaction possible. Some indication of the difference in the prices named by European mills is furnished by the reported bids on the 50,000-ton Canadian Pacific order. It seems that the lowest German bid was close to $24.25, while the lowest English tender was about $26.40.

In the steel market similar differences among foreign sellers seem to prevail. Some considerable business has been put through in billets and sheet bars at prices which compel the Tidewater markets and are considerably lower than domestic material in the Central West. The offerings of domestic material, however, are becoming somewhat freer.

Reports in all the heavy lines continue exceedingly favorable, and there seems to be a little new life even in the coast shipbuilding trade. The tonnage in structural material, plates, &c., is very heavy and shipments are not gaining, notably on new orders. The leading interest has orders for a full year's work on structural material.

The wire trade is beginning to show such signs of improvement as to encourage the belief that the slack in this line will be fully taken up when the Fall demand attains its full vigor. The Western movement is hampered to some extent by the uncertainty of freight rates, in which considerable curtailing is going on, but this will not last long. The Eastern demand has already overtaken the record made last year and is handsomely surpassing it.

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MR. STANTON ON COPPER.

Apropos of the continuing reports of the bettered condition of the copper trade comes a statement from John Stanton, the expert and statistician, as follows:

"I expect to see the price of refined copper advance further. Consumption is greater than ever in the history of the country. There is little copper for sale at these figures, and as soon as the Ledoux statement is digested there will be less. I have been surprised to see copper remain under 12 cents for so long, and I now look for considerably higher prices."

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING.

The following report of the net earnings of the shipbuilding companies was published in Wall Street yesterday:

Bethlehem Steel from Aug. 1, 1901, to Aug. 1, 1902	$1,441,208
Other companies from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902	1,942,522
Total	$3,383,750

The Board of Directors elected the following officers: President—Lewis Nixon; Secretary—Cyrus C. Wells. Executive Committee—Henry T. Scott, Chairman; Max Tam, E. M. McIlvaine, D. Leroy Dresser, and Lewis Nixon. The election of a Treasurer was held over.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following described securities:

Toledo Railways and Light Company, $12,000,000 capital stock.

American Hide and Leather Company, $12,548,300 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $11,274,100 common stock.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $637,000 additional general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1937 and $20,000 additional common stock, to be added to the amounts now listed, making a total of $13,643,000 bonds and $7,217,800 stock.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$3,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad 4½ per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due 1940, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 115⅜.

$3,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons March and September, $1,000 each, 118¼.

$2,000 Third Avenue Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, $1,000 each, 123⅝.

$3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Terminal mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1914, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 112⅝.

$1,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1908, 111⅝.

$1,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1987, 136.

$3,000 Midland Railroad of New Jersey first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 115⅝.

$2,000 Canada Southern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 106¾.

$3,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1922, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 123½.

$2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1903, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 103½.

$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1915, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 138.

$2,000 Long Island Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, coupons quarterly, $1,000 each, 121½.

$3,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1903, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 104⅞.

$2,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 7 per cent. bonds, (Pennsylvania Division,) due 1917, coupons March and September, $1,000 each, 141⅝.

$5,000 Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 142.

$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad real estate 4 per cent. bond, due 1923, 108¾.

$2,000 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad fifty-year 4 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1947, coupons March and September, $1,000 each, 114¾.

$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, Series B, E, and R, $1,000 each, 128½.

$3,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1917, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 129¼.

$1,000 Milwaukee and Northern Railroad mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1913, coupons June and December, 120⅝.

$2,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 133.

$3,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1906, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 109¾.

$7,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 122⅝.

$7,000 Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, $1,000 each, 128⅝.

$7,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons March and September, $1,000 each, 112½.

$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad (Wisconsin Valley) mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bond, due 1920, 130¾.

$1,000 Central Crosstown Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1922, coupons May and November, 126⅝.

$1,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. bond, due 1904, coupons April and October, 106½.

$3,000 Easton and Amboy Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1920, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 116⅛.

$5,000 Old Colony Railroad 4 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1925, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 110¾.

$5,000 City of Kingston 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1924, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 103.

$350 Progress Club, New York, 4 per cent. bonds, due 1930, 65.

100 shares Denver and Rio Grande Railroad common, $100 each, 70⅜.

200 shares American Smelting Company common, $100 each, 71⅝.

100 shares United States Leather Company common, $100 each, 13⅜.

300 shares Amalgamated Copper Company, $100 each, 69⅞.

300 shares Erie Railroad first preferred, $100 each, 70⅝.

400 shares Erie Railroad common, $100 each, 42⅜.

200 shares Peoria and Eastern Railroad, $100 each, 40.

200 shares Reading Company, second preferred, $50 each, 70½.

800 shares Chicago Terminal and Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 42¾.

300 shares Mexican National Construction Company preferred, ex. dividend, 17 per cent. per share, $7 per share.

200 shares American District Telegraph Company, $100 each, 36⅝.

$11,000 Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company 6 per cent. bonds, 65.

300 shares Manhattan Beach Company, 10⅛.

1,000 shares United States Rubber Company common, 17.

35 shares Electro Gas Company, 117.

20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 310½-311.

50 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 430½.

20 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 346.

100 shares Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad Company, 49.

50 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company preferred, $100 each, 113¾.

50 shares Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, $100 each, 180½.

$1,000 Central Union Gas Company 5 per cent. bond, due 1927, coupons January and July, 110⅝ and interest.

35 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 289.

10 shares Seventh National Bank, $100 each, 155½.

$2,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1914, coupons January and July, accrued interest from July 1 to be charged to purchaser, 107.

70 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 176.

20 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 25.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that application is soon to be made to the Stock Exchange to list the stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Oklahoma Central Railroad, capital $5,000,000, chartered to build a line from Fort Smith, Ark., to Vernon, Texas.

According to Tacoma, Washington, dispatches foreign and coastwise lumber shipments from there for the eight months amount to 73,400,333 feet, compared with 76,519,017 for the whole of 1901.

Exports of general merchandise for the week from the Port of Boston were valued at $1,546,364, against $1,000,542 in the same week last year. Imports were $1,529,222, as compared with $1,036,166 in 1901.

Western capitalists said to be interested in a one-million-dollar corporation to build a street railway in Cuba, from Havana thirty-six miles to Baraboa, on the south coast.

Sharon, Penn., dispatches stating that contracts have been let for the construction of the East End Street Railway from West Middlesex to Sharon.

Reported hitch in the American Packing Company, organized a year ago to consolidate the tomato canners of the Eastern States, and project may be abandoned.

Capital stock of the Garden City Banking and Trust Company of Chicago increased by the stockholders from $500,000 to $750,000 instead of to $1,000,000, as recommended by the Directors.

Joplin, Mo., advices that zinc sales for the week ended Sept. 6 were 130,530 pounds, valued at $148,680, and lead sales were 1,708,550 pounds, valued at $41,777.

Incorporation of the Yakima Valley Central Railroad, capital $2,500,000, to build a road connecting the principal points in the Yakima Valley, Washington, with the Northern Pacific.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@9 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 7½ per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer dates, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 6 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges: $271,657,370; balances, $9,706,777; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $685,854.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¼@4.83⅝; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅛@4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜@5.19⅛ less 1-16 and 5.18⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅝ and 95; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money increased again yesterday, and the market, besides renewing the loans due to the Bank of England, made a moderate addition to its indebtedness.

On the Stock Exchange home rails were still very flat, while foreign bonds were again bid for by Continental operators.

American rails were in demand on arbitrage account in the early part of the day, but relapsed later owing to the rise in money rates in Wall Street.

Brokers complain of the absence of genuine business, nearly all the transactions being on account of foreign or professional operators.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Money was easy to-day. Discounts were firm. This was attributed largely to nervousness regarding American demands for gold.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, prices were generally steady, and there was a confident undertone. Consols had a firmer tendency. Home rails started lower, hesitated and were inclined to rally, through being helped by a considerable bull account. Americans were irregular. They hardened fractionally to above parity and had a bullish tendency, owing to the belief that the end of the coal strike in Pennsylvania is near. They closed firm. Wabash, Baltimore and Ohio, and Missouri Pacific were the features. The contangos indicated that there had been considerable purchases during the account, generally for the Continent. Grand Trunks were not appreciably affected, the traffic returns not equaling expectations. Foreigns were strong. Rio Tintos staged an upward movement losing its notable advance of yesterday.

The failure was announced of A. B. Stewart, a dealer of some importance in the Kafir market. These stocks, however, were little affected by the trouble, though prices were weaker.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 98⅞; Atchison preferred, 108; Baltimore and Ohio, 120¾; Canadian Pacific, 148¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 58¾; Chicago Great Western, 25; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197½; De Beers deferred, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 51½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¾; Erie, 43⅜; Erie 1st preferred, 73; Erie 2d preferred, 50½; Illinois Central, 177; Louisville and Nashville, 159¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 36½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 170; Norfolk and Western, 78⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 38¾; Pennsylvania, 86⅜; Rand Mines, 12; Reading, 38½; Reading 1st preferred, 85½; Reading, 2d preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 42; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 83; Union Pacific, 114⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 93¾; Wabash, 39½; Wabash preferred, 65¾; Spanish Fours, 84⅝; bar silver, steady, 24d per ounce; money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.

On the Street, after the close of the regular market, Americans improved.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 33.80; Lisbon, 28.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. Later Internationals were irregular, owing to realizations. Brazilians were in demand on account of a renewed rumor of the proposed unification of the Brazilian debt, with the support of a prominent Paris banking house. Argentines rose substantially. Spanish 4s were in demand in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange. Spanish Rails were in strong request. Rentes were heavier. Italians were firm. Portuguese had a drooping tendency. Metropolitans were quieter. Omnibus shares were weak, and Tramways and Tractions were well supported. Thomson-Houston was steadily purchased. Rio Tintos reacted on the decline in copper. De Beers were weak. Kafirs were irregular and closed quiet. During the last hour profit-takings were effected and prices closed heavy.

The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 21 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s 85.27.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Business on the Bourse to-day was restricted but generally favorable. Internationals improved fractionally. Mines and banks were steady. Canadian Pacific was firm.

Exchange on London 20 marks 48¼ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates—short bills 1½ per cent.; three months bills 1 7-8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Except for Reading and Pennsylvania, which were the centre of attraction, the operations in the Philadelphia market to-day were not productive of other than trifling price changes, and business kept within a more circumscribed range than yesterday. It was the difficulty in getting money that operated to this end. One bank, it was reported, advanced its call loan rate to 6 per cent., and some others asked 5½, but had none to lend. One broker called up several institutions before he could get $100,000. On the Stock Exchanges the movements were not worthy of serious attention. Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Philadelphia Electric supplied the major part of the trading, and it was observed that the house which was the largest buyer of the first-named was the principal seller of the latter. There were signs of profit-taking in Philadelphia Company, and in the last half hour Reading became heavy and closed at the lowest of the day. In Welsbach securities there was no response to the company's annual statement, details of which appear elsewhere. At the close Sterling Exchange made another drop to 485.95, the lowest for many months. In the local money market firmness prevails in all departments. Call is scarce at 5 per cent., and new loans can rarely be negotiated at this figure. Time money is 5@5½ per cent., and commercial paper 5 to 6 per cent. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Cenment	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
115	American Railways	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
250	Allegheny Valley pf.	32	32	32
154	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
1,971	Cambria Steel	28½	27⅞	27⅞
950	Cons. Lake Superior	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
210	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	75¼	75	75¼
30	Cons. Traction of N. J.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
750	Electric of America	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Electric Storage	30	30	30
400	Erie	42⅞	42¼	42⅜
50	Girard Trust	626	626	626
1,181	Lehigh Valley	36⅝	36¼	36¼
200	Marsden Co.	4½	4½	4½
100	Missouri Pacific	124⅝	124⅛	124⅜
70	National Asphalt	5-16	⅜	5-16
16	National Asphalt pf.	½	½	½
450	New Haven Iron & S.	6	5 9-16	5 9-16
22	Norristown	176	176	176
15,546	Philadelphia Electric	9¼	8¾	8 15-16
4,749	Phila. Rapid Transit	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
2,883	Pennsylvania	84 11-16	84	84½
2,608	Philadelphia Co.	50	49⅝	50
313	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	49⅜	50
2	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	102	102	102
100	Philadelphia & Erie	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
15,471	Reading tr. ctfs.	38¼	37¾	37 5-16
382	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	45	44⅜	44⅜
10,126	Read. 2d pf tr. ctfs.	40 5-16	39 7-16	39⅝
200	Southern Pacific	81	80⅞	80⅞
20	Southern Railway	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
56	13th & 15th Pass.	310	310	310
153	United Gas Imp.	114	113⅝	114
240	Union Traction	48¼	48	48
75	United Power & Trans.	42	42	42
6,705	U. S. Steel common	42¼	41¼	41⅝
400	Welsbach of Canada	⅛	⅛	⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some parts of the outside market yesterday more activity was shown than at any time for a number of days past. At the same time the movement of prices was less uniform, and among the changes was a larger proportion of losses than on the first two days of the week's trading. The Rock Island issues, to which general attention was directed, were the most active in the list, and at the same time they showed much irregularity. Among the stocks more or less prominent were several which recently have shown little or no activity, the market in general being broader, while perhaps less strong than it had been for several days past. Several outside stocks, it is expected, will be transferred shortly to the Stock Exchange market, but those mentioned as likely to be listed soon have not shown much activity recently.

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ROCK ISLAND again occupied the place of greatest prominence, the trading in the group exceeding by a large amount the transactions recorded in any other stock. At the opening the prices of both issues of the stock compared favorably with Tuesday's closing figures, but a large number of profit-taking sales forced subcantial reactions in the common

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp 4s 5,000 104½
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 96⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 10,000 104⅝
2,000 104
14,000 104½
adjustment 4s 500 96⅞
adjustment 4s stamped 1,000 95
Balto & Ohio conv deb 4s 5,000 116¼
20,000 116
10,000 116½
1,000 116½
50,000 117½
10,000 118
10,000 117⅞
$ Wn div 3½s 4,000 90¼
16,000 90½
30,000 90¾
Bklyn Ferry 5s 1,000 80⅝
B R & P gen 5s 3,000 116½
Canada So 1st 2,000 106
Can of Ga 1st inc 5s 10,000 83
2d inc 5s 10,000 40⅜
1,000 39½
12,000 40
3d inc 5s 2,000 27
Cen Pac gtd 3½s 10,000 88½
C & O gen 4½s 7,000 106½
C, B & Q 4s joint bds 10,000 96¼
52,000 96⅛
7,000 96½
23,000 96⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 109½
C, St P, & O 6s 1,000 138
Chi Ter Tran 4s 5,000 90
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 40,000 102
Col F & Ir conv 5s 10,000 99
10,000 98½
Col & Grnve 1st 7,000 120
Col Mid 1st 4s 48,000 84
16,000 84½
1,000 84⅜
12,000 84⅜
6,000 84½
5,000 84⅜
14,000 84⅞
10,000 84⅜
11,000 84⅞
57,000 85
10,000 85¼
17,000 85⅛
5,000 85⅜
5,000 85½
10,000 85⅝
Consol Tob 4s 30,000 113¼
20,000 113⅝
10,000 113¾
125,000 113¾
3,000 113⅜
85,000 113⅜
70,000 113⅝
10,000 113⅜
115,000 113⅝
10,000 113⅝
180,000 113⅝
5,000 113⅝
20,000 113⅝
61,000 113⅜
2,000 113⅜
5,000 113⅜
75,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
1,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
55,000 113½
9,000 113⅝
20,000 113¼
17,000 113
3,000 112⅞
Va Mid gen 5s 1,000 117
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 120
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 109½
Wabash deb B 155,000 88⅞
20,000 88⅝
65,000 88⅝
99 99
65,000 88⅜
125,000 88¾
115,000 88⅝
85,000 88⅝
10,000 88⅝
10,000 88⅝
5,000 88⅛
5,000 88⅛
40,000 88¼
75,000 88
3,000 88¼
10,000 88
35,000 88¼
5,000 88⅛
85,000 88
10,000 87⅞
10,000 87⅞
30,000 87⅞
6,000 87½
1,000 87¼
45,000 87⅛
30,000 86⅞
West Shore 4s 5,000 113⅞
31,000 114
20,000 113⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s 6,000 93

Nor & W 1st 5s 15,000 94¼
Northn Pac 4s 500 104¼
500 104½
Nor Pac gen 3s 10,000 74½
15,000 74⅝
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 1,000 117¼
Or Sh Line sub cfs 1st inst paid for g 4s 3,000 95⅝
20,000 96
1,000 95⅜
9,000 95⅝
11,000 95½
23,000 95⅝
1,000 95⅝
5,000 95½
Penn R R warrants for new cnv 3½s 50% pd 3,000 111¼
10,000 111⅜
25,000 111⅛
30,000 111⅞
Peo & E inc 4s 10,000 78½
20,000 78¼
Reading gen 4s 11,000 99
1,000 99⅛
5,000 99
Reading Jersey Cen coll 4s 10,000 96
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 3,000 117
St L, K C & N, St Chas Bge 1st 2,000 111
St L & San F R R cons 4s 10,000 101
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s 1,000 104⅝
gold 4s 5,000 89
So Car & Ga 1st 1,000 111
Southn Pac 4s 3,000 94½
500 94⅜
12,000 94½
4,000 94⅝
Southn Pac 4½s 10,000 100¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s 10,000 121
Standd R & T 6s 11,000 69
Standd R & T inc 2,000 14
Tex & P 1st 5s 10,000 121½
10,000 121¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc 7,000 90½
Third Av con 4s 3,000 98⅜
10,000 98½
1,000 98⅝
11,000 95½
23,000 95⅝
1,000 95½
5,000 95½
Un Pac 1st 4s 21,000 105
Un Pac conv 4s 30,000 113¼
10,000 113⅝
10,000 113⅝
125,000 113¾
3,000 113⅜
85,000 113¾
70,000 113⅝
10,000 113⅜
115,000 113⅝
10,000 113⅜
180,000 113⅝
5,000 113⅜
20,000 113⅝
61,000 113¾
2,000 113⅜
5,000 113⅜
75,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
1,000 113⅜
10,000 113⅜
55,000 113½
9,000 113⅝
20,000 113¼
17,000 113
3,000 112⅞
Va Mid gen 5s 1,000 117
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 120
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 109½
Wabash deb B 155,000 88⅞
20,000 88⅝
65,000 88⅝
99 99
65,000 88⅜
125,000 88¾
115,000 88⅝
85,000 88⅝
10,000 88⅝
10,000 88⅝
5,000 88⅛
5,000 88⅛
40,000 88¼
75,000 88
3,000 88¼
10,000 88
35,000 88¼
5,000 88⅛
85,000 88
10,000 87⅞
10,000 87⅞
30,000 87⅞
6,000 87½
1,000 87¼
45,000 87⅛
30,000 86⅞
West Shore 4s 5,000 113⅞
31,000 114
20,000 113⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s 6,000 93

Nor & W con 4s 1,000 103⅜
Total sales $5,057,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	108⅝
2s, c., 1930	108¾	109⅛
3s, r., 1918	107⅜	107⅝
3s, c., 1918	107⅝	107¾
3s, 1918, sm	107⅜	107¾
4s, r., 1907	108½	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111½
4s, r., 1925	137	137½
4s, c., 1925	137	137½
5s, r., 1904	105	106
5s, c., 1904	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Adams Exp	220	250
Alb. & Sus	225	..
Alle. & W	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	31
A. A. O. pf.	88½	90
Am. Coal	190	200
Am. Lin. Co.	23½	24¼
A. L. Co. pf.	52	55
A. S. R. pf.	120	125
Am. Tob. pf.	145	149
Am. W. Co.	14¼	14½
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79
Ann A. pf.	73	74
A. M. 1st pf.	94	95
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
Bruns. City	12	12½
B. R. & P.	124	126
B. R. & P. pf.	140	145
B., C. R. & N.	250	..
C., C. & C.	40	..
C., B. & Q.	190	203
C. & E. Ill.	214	216
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	103	106
C. G. W. pf., A.	88½	90
C. & N. W.	239	240
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	200	210
C., U. T. pf.	52	55
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	118	120
C., L. & W.	73	77
C., L. & W. pf.	93	95
C., R. & I. pf.	132	138
Com. Cable	172	..
Consol. Coal	80	90
D., L. & W.	265	282
D. & S. W.	35	45
D. & S. W. pf.	34	60
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	135	145
D. of A. cfs.	5	5½
Erv. & T. H. pf.	90	92½
Gen. Chem.	63	66
Gen. Chem. pf.	102	104
G. A. F. pf. cfs.	104½	105½
Gt. N. pf.	200	201
Homestake	78	85
Ill. C. l. 1	105	..
Int. Silver	18	24
Int. S. P.	53	53½
I. S. P. pf.	91¼	94
Iowa C. pf.	84⅝	85½
Joliet & Chi.	185	..
K. & D. M. pf.	125	130
N. Lead pf.	91	92
N. Cent. C.	43	48
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	..
N. Y. A. B.	189	190
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	117	120
N. Y. Dock.	25	29
N. Y. D. pf.	63	64½
N. Y. & R. Beach	14	..
N. & W. pf.	93	94
Nor. Central	245	..
Ont. Mining	8¾	..
P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
Peo. & E.	40	42
P. M. pf.	85	87½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	127
P., Ft. W. & C.	191¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Pullman Co.	240	246
Quicksilver.	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	9	11
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs.	93⅞	95
Rens. & Sar.	210	..
R. W. & O.	138	..
Rub. G. pf.	69	70¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87	88
So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	92¼	..
T. P. L. Tr.	40	41½
Third Av.	131	132
T., P. & W.	15	25
T. C. R. T. pf.	155	158
U. B. & P.	15¾	16
Va.-C. C. pf.	132	134
Westinghouse 1st pf.	222	..

IMPORTS OF GOLD.

Another $250,000 in gold will be shipped from Australia to Goldman, Sachs & Co. of this city. This amount will reach San Francisco by the middle of October. This makes the total shipments of gold to this city from Australia $3,000,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Money was quiet and in little request to-day. Clearing House ratte, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 25c discount; call loans, 0@6½ per cent; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $21,411,179; balances, $1,492,250. The stock market, except for Pere Marquette, which lifted above 4 points, was dull and uninteresting. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
897	Atchison	96½	95½	95½
320	Atchison pf.	105½	104½	104½
1	Boston & Albany	260½	260½	260½
62	Boston & Maine	198	198	198
2,540	Boston Elevated rights	50	50	50
1	Boston & Providence	305	305	305
10	Fitchburg pf.	145½	145½	145½
150	Massachusetts Electric	38⅞	38¾	38¾
100	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97	97	97
46	Mexican Central	28⅞	28¾	28¾
3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	235	235	235
20	Old Colony	211	211	211
2,350	Pere Marquette	85¾	81½	84¾
680	Union Pacific	112⅜	111½	111½
3	West End	95½	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

510	American Tel. & Tel.	171½	170½	170½
100	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
83	New England	142½	142	142
146	Western pf.	101	100½	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chemical	27	27	27
415	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	89	89
250	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5½	5½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	30	30
620	American Sugar	130¾	130	130¼
35	American Sugar pf.	122	122	122
160	American Woolen pf.	79½	79	79
1,230	Dominion Iron & Steel	75½	74	75
4	Edison	278	278	278
280	Edison rights	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
20	Mergenthaler	189	189	189
75	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4⅞	4⅞
5	Planters' Compress	41½	41½	41½
5	Reece Buttonhole	9	9	9
140	Swift Pack. & Prov.	157	156	157
10	Swift Pack. & P. ex div.	154½	154½	154½
610	United Fruit	114⅜	114	114
267	United Shoe Machine	56½	56	56½
466	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32½	32⅜	32½
5,486	U. S. Steel	42⅛	41¼	42
453	U. S. Steel pf.	91¾	90½	90½
177	Westinghouse	115½	115	115

MINING.

65	Adventure	23½	23½	23½
1,923	Amalgamated	70½	69	69⅜
50	American Zinc	12	12	12
25	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
110	Atlantic	28	27½	28
155	Bingham	32¾	32	32½
150	British Columbia	5¾	5½	5½
4	Calumet & Hecla	555	555	555
740	Centennial	19	18¾	18½
50	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2 1-16	2 3-32
1,935	Copper Range Con.	60	59	59½
115	Daly-West ex div.	53	51½	53
50	Dominion Coal	146¾	146¾	146¾
10	Dominion Coal pf.	116	116	116
225	Elm River	3	3	3
55	Franklin	11	11	11
190	Guanajuato	4⅜	3⅞	4
50	Isle Royale	14½	14½	14½
420	Mass.	18¾	18	18¾
115	Mayflower	24¾	24½	24½
175	Mohawk	48½	47½	47½
1,750	Montral & Boston	3½	3½	3½
200	Old Colony	3	3	3
180	Old Dominion	19¼	19	19
145	Osceola	61	61	61
125	Parrot	28	27½	27½
10	Quincy	132	130	130
130	Santa Fé	2	2	2
190	Shannon	11	10⅝	10⅝
5	Tamarack	179	179	179
256	Trinity	12¼	11⅞	12
1,235	United States	22⅜	22¼	22¼
258	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10⅛	10¼
780	Utah	23	22¼	23
45	Victoria	6	6	6
700	Winona	4¾	4¼	4¼
50	Wolverine	61	61	61

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Brokers on the local Stock Exchange found a good business as a result of numerous orders in several stocks. The old leaders were still the favorites, Can, Boxboard and Swift shares attracting the greatest attention, with City Railway a good fourth and a moderate trade in miscellaneous securities. Can Common was 13⅜@14, and Boxboard 15 to 14½; for the common, and 64 for the preferred. City Railway was 222½ to 224. It is said that the company contemplates the issuance of a million of new stock, and that the rights on these shares have caused the gain and good buying of the last few days. Time and call loans were 4½ to 5 per cent. New York Exchange was quoted at 25 cents premium. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,945	American Can	14	13⅜	13⅞
202	American Can pf.	54	53⅜	53⅜
250	Am. Shipbuilding	60	60	60
230	Chicago City Railway	224	222½	224
90	Chicago Pneu. Tool	101½	101½	101½
50	Chicago Telephone	175	175	175
120	Chicago Erie	42½	42¼	42¼
200	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	54	53	54
100	Diamond Match	139½	139½	139½
110	Lake Street Elevated	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
369	Metropolitan Elevated	40½	40	40½
227	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90½	89¾	90½
270	National Biscuit	48¾	48½	48¾
115	National Biscuit pf.	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
285	National Carbon	35½	35½	35½
50	National Carbon pf.	102	102	102
30	North Chicago	185	185	185
145	Northwestern Elev.	37	37	37
300	Pennsylvania	169	169	169
50	Quaker Oats	71	71	71
100	Quaker Oats pf.	92½	92½	92½
135	Street's Stable Car	31½	31½	31½
53	Street's Stable Car pf.	85	85	85
820	Swift & Co.	155½	153	155½
970	United Box Board	15	14½	14½
714	United Box Board pf.	64	64	64
181	West Chicago	96½	95½	96½
33	Western Stone	27	27	27

BONDS.

$3,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	101⅝	..	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Monday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.04
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.03	.04
Best & Belcher	.06	.06
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.90	.92
Challenge Consolidated	.16	.16
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	.71	.70
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.25
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.21	.22
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	.37	.39
Occidental Consolidated	.08	.08
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.17	.18
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.09	.09
Sierra Nevada	.03	.03
Syndicate	.11	.11
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.15	.16
Utah Consolidated	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.09	.09
Silver bars	51⅞	51⅝
Mexican dollars	43¾@44⅛	43¾@44⅛
Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	10½	10¼	10½
Alamo	3¾	4	3⅝	4
American Consolidated	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Anaconda	20½	22	22	22½
Blue Bell	7½	9½	8	10
C., K. & N.	10¼	10½	10	10¼
C. C. Consolidated	8¼	8¾	9	9¼
Coriolanus	3¾	4½	3	4
C., C. & M.	4	4½	4	4½
Dante	3½	3¾	3½	4
Doctor Jackpot	13¾	14	13¾	14¼
Elkton	36¼	37	37	40
El Paso	7¼	7⅞	72½	73
Fanny Rawlings	5¾	7	5	7
Findlay	10	11	10	11
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¼	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Golden Cycle	59	62	59	63
Golden Fleece	15	25	16	25
Gold Dond	4¼	4½	3¾	4½
Gold Sovereign	4½	5	4⅜	4⅝
Gould	6⅜	6½	6	6½
Gold Exploration	3⅛	3¾	3½	3⅜
Isabella	34	34½	35⅞	35½
Jackpot	15	16	13½	16
Keystone	5	6	6½	6¾
Last Dollar	50	75	50	72
Lexington	6¼	6½	6½	6⅝
Little Puck	5½	6	6	6¼
Little Bessie	4⅜	4⅞	4¼	4½
Mollie Gibson	5⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅞
Mary Cashen	6¼	6⅞	6	6½
Moon Anchor	7½	12	8½	10
New Haven	4⅛	4¼	4	4½
Pharmacist	5¼	5½	5¾	6
Pinnacle	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	6
Pointer	3¼	3⅜	2⅜	3
Portland	193	195	195	200
Rose Maud	3¾	4	3⅝	4
Rose Nicol	4	4¼	4¼	4½
Sunset Eclipse	3⅞	4⅛	4⅝	4¼
Vindicator	98	105	100	105
Work	8¾	9	9¾	9⅞

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,761
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	4,000
Toledo & Ohio Central	4,054
Total increase 3 roads	$10,815
Increase previously reported	9,611
Total increase 4 roads	$20,426

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,210	Amal. Copper	70¼	70⅝	69¾	69⅝
120	Am. Car & F.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
30	Am. Locomotive	33½	33½	33½	33½
750	Am. Sugar	130⅝	130⅝	130	130½
10,400	A., T. & S. F.	96⅝	96½	95	95⅛
90	A., T. & S.F.pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
14,540	Balt. & Ohio	116⅞	118½	116⅜	117¼
5,270	Brook. Rap. T.	71⅜	71⅝	69¾	69⅝
600	Can. Pacific	142½	142⅝	141½	141½
1,330	Ches. & Ohio	57¼	57⅛	56½	56⅛
10	Chi. & Alton	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,060	Chi. Gt. West.	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝
5,940	Chi., M. & St. P.	182½	183	181⅝	181⅞
90	Chi. Term. T.	24	24½	24	24
20	Chi. T. Tr. pf.	44	44	43½	43½
60	Chi. Union Tr.	19	19	19	19
250	Col. Fuel & I.	82½	82½	81	81¼
260	Col. Southern	35	35½	34⅝	34⅝
180	Del. Southern	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
20	Denver & R. G.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
4,850	Erie	42⅞	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛
630	Ill. Central	172½	173⅜	172½	172⅜
20	Kan. City South.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
960	Louis. & Nash.	155	155⅝	154½	155⅝
3,300	Manhattan	137⅝	137⅝	136⅞	137
130	Mex. Central	29⅜	29⅝	29	29
1,350	Mo., Kan. & T.	35½	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
280	Mo. K. & T. pf.	69¼	69⅝	68¼	68½
25,610	Mo. Pacific	124	125⅜	122⅞	123⅜
10	Nat. R. R. of M.	21	21	21	21
1,160	N. Y. Central	165¼	166¼	164⅞	164⅞
980	N. Y., O. & W.	37¼	37½	36½	36½
310	Nor. & West.	76½	77½	76½	76⅝
330	Pacific Mail	46¼	46½	46⅜	46⅜
2,390	Pennsylvania	167⅞	169½	167⅜	168½
250	People's Gas	108¼	108⅝	108	108
20,280	Reading	75¼	76¼	74½	74⅜
440	Reading 2d pf.	80½	80½	80¼	80½
1,240	Rep. Steel	23¼	23⅜	22½	23⅜
160	St. L. & S. W.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38
11,680	Southern Pacific	80¾	81½	80¼	80¼
5,900	Southern Ry.	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
6,190	Tenn. C. & I.	70½	71⅜	70¼	70¼
910	Texas Pacific	53¼	53½	52½	52½
16,190	Union Pacific	111⅜	112½	111⅜	111½
710	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	U.S. Leather pf.	90	90	90	90
22,460	U. S. Steel	41⅜	42¼	41¼	41½
710	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	91⅝	91	91⅝
2,280	Wabash	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
3,930	Wabash pf.	53⅜	54¼	53½	53½
600	West. Union	96⅝	96½	96¼	96¼
40	Wis. Central	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
184,580					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	U. P. cv. 4s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1,000	Wabash deb. B.	87½	87½	87½	87½
$4,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Sept.	$33,323	$30,562	$27,419
From July 1	324,282	322,921	279,110
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
1st week Sept.	125,500	121,500	118,700
From July 1	1,204,359	1,119,399	986,258
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,355	5,254	5,218
Month of Aug.	3,820,377	3,623,434	3,037,848
From July 1	7,670,749	6,813,500	5,771,020
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
4th week Aug.	291,009	266,370	223,294
Month	890,526	923,099	774,908
From July 1	1,852,655	1,795,488	1,599,032
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	393
1st week Sept.	60,517	56,463	46,392
From July 1	572,558	545,169	482,706
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	57,619	49,590	39,275
Oper. expenses	39,548	32,258	27,108
Net earnings	18,035	17,332	12,167

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for its system in this State and leased lines for the year ended June 30:

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN (system in this State)—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Earnings	8,218,426	8,101,820	116,606
Operations	4,538,242	4,674,121	*135,879
Net earnings	3,680,184	3,427,690	252,485
Charges	2,411,245	2,420,336	*9,091
Surplus	1,268,939	1,007,363	261,576
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK—			
Earnings	1,012,463	1,024,504	*12,041
Operations	643,027	550,716	92,311
Net earnings	369,436	473,788	*104,352
Charges	190,048	182,990	7,058
Balance	179,388	290,798	*111,410
Dividends	200,000	200,000	.....
Deficit	20,612	90,798	111,410
Previous surplus	528,233	437,435	90,798
Total surplus	507,621	528,233	*20,612

*Decrease. †Surplus.

The Albany and Hudson River Railway and Power Company reports gross earnings to be $159,260, an increase of $56,450; net, $35,315, an increase of $24,379; total income, $66,944, an increase of $36,432; deficit, $125,032, an increase of $9,225, and total deficit, $251,955, an increase of $125,053.

The Lake Champlain and Moriah reports gross earnings as $61,018, increased $35,388; net, $14,-673, increased $10,529; total income, $15,166, increased $10,936; surplus for year, $12,472, increased $11,122, and total surplus, $16,794, increased $1,472.

LONG ISLAND reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,627,114	1,369,239	1,206,458
Op. expenses	1,077,868	869,139	794,288
Net earnings	549,246	500,100	412,170
Other income	113,289	118,462	64,747
Gross income	662,537	618,562	476,917
Interest, taxes, rights, &c.	337,000	386,087	330,812
Surplus	324,937	252,475	146,105

NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	99,019	83,491	15,528
Op. expenses	54,524	47,285	7,239
Net earnings	44,495	36,206	8,289
Gross income	46,188	36,513	9,675
Fixed charges	10,590	22,487	*11,897
Surplus	35,598	14,026	21,572

*Decrease.

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	799,817	633,387	622,842
Op. expenses	485,080	396,387	335,250
Net earnings	314,757	236,020	287,592
Other charges	.....	36,980	.....
Balance	314,757	199,060	287,592
Gross, 7 months	5,086,750	4,558,865	4,683,068
Op. expenses	3,420,048	2,782,512	2,449,601
Net earnings	1,666,702	1,776,353	2,233,467
Other charges	.....	270,446	.....
Balance, 7 months	1,666,702	1,505,907	2,233,467

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for the year ended June 30, 1902—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	1,152,033	1,157,078	5,045
Exp. and taxes	923,730	928,725	4,995
Net earnings	228,303	228,353	50
Charges	226,046	227,090	1,044
Surplus	2,257	1,263	*994
Deb. bal. June 30, 1902	222,843	.....	.....
Bal. deficit June 30, 1902	220,586	.....	.....

*Increase.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Columbia Nat. Bank	390	381½	390
5	Cosmopolitan Nat. B.	110	110	110
10	Duquesne Nat. Bank	285	285	285
50	First Nat. Bank	690	675	690
10	Republic Nat. Bank	112	112	112
5	Second Nat. Bank	885	885	885
202	Colonial Trust Co.	500	500	500
10	Com. Real Estate & T.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner

PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.

OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL

BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths, (tiles to ceiling,) with shower, exposed beam, panel dining-room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

FLATBUSH'S CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.

East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.

EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD. Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.

EAST 16TH ST.

Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.

415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV. Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.

THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.

OPEN DAILY.

GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

WHY LIVE IN APARTMENTS?

WHEN $500 cash and $48 monthly pays for a BEAUTIFUL, THOROUGHLY MODERN EQUIPPED HOME, in the MOST BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE part of FLATBUSH, with large grounds? Four minutes to elevated station; 28 to Park Row. SUBSTANTIAL, well-built, detached COLONIAL HOUSE, VERY PRETTY and ATTRACTIVE. BRAND-NEW; never occupied, containing 11 fine large rooms; bath and laundry; oak trim; handsomely decorated. THIS is a CHANCE you may never get again. BUILDER HAS MORE HOUSES THAN HE CAN CARRY. Price was $8,000. It cost him $7,500. WILL SELL FOR $7,000. Bring your builder with you and let him judge. Come any day.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Av.

FLATBUSH, $5,500—$500 DOWN.

EASY PAYMENTS; restricted section; near Flatbush Ave.; on a choice corner; large grounds; VERY PRETTY, NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; trimmed in natural wood; FINE PLUMBING. will be decorated to suit; THIS WAS BUILT FOR A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS PLANS HAVE CHANGED; MAKE AN OFFER.

C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.

4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

ELEGANT DETACHED COLONIAL DWELLINGS.

11 rooms; steam heated, hardwood trim, open plumbing, macadamized streets, spacious grounds; bargains, $7,000 to $8,000; easy terms; Hillside Ave., head of Ray St., Jamaica. Examine. A. C. Squier, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

Only $7,500.—Beautiful 3-story, basement, stone dwelling; beautiful private block. Decatur St.; 12 rooms; bath; handsomely decorated; furnace heat; hardwood finish; a rare opportunity; terms to suit. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Ave.

For Sale—House, or exchange; on Sullivan St., 4-story double brick; in thorough condition; all rented, $960 per annum; mortgage $4,500; what have you to exchange? Address owner, Joseph Schwarz, 255 Van Buren St.

Twenty minutes to City Hall, N. Y.—Fine new three-story brownstone dwelling, all improvements; select neighborhood; one block from Prospect Park. L. Box 139 Times.

Albany Av.—2-story basement, $4,500; Degraw St., near 5th Av.; 3-story brownstone, $4,850; little cash. Ray & Thebault, 37 West 42d St.

Great Bargain! Two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; 2d St., near 6th Av. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.

THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

A small cash payment only required.

We Have Other Varieties on Hand

$2,000 to $3,000.
Cash required, $200 to $300.
Monthly payments, $20 to $30.00.

New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Don't write for particulars, but take L. I. R. R. from 34th St. and inspect the best houses ever offered for the money, $2,500 to $6,500, on the easiest of terms; houses have from 8 to 11 rooms, and all improvements.

JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Beautiful Hunting Islands.—Game preserves and Southern Winter homes; coast of South Carolina and George; also large hunting preserve Indian River, Florida Coast, near Palm Beach. W. S. Monteith, 18 Broadway.

104 acres in Northern New Jersey; elevated ground; pleasant drives; grove, lake; good buildings; must be sold. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

A Magnificent Country Seat, Ohio.—Mansion, 30 rooms, famous lake, 20 acres; price, $25,000; free and clear; exchange for income; no agents. Durell, T Box 103 Times.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Fine California ranches for sale cheap. Apply to C. E. L. Sease, Fair Play, Cal.

Ardsley: 4 lots; best reasonable offer accepted. Mrs. Emily C. Vernon, 29 West 125th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses or flats to rent kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Owners wishing to sell their property, send particulars to Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Several private houses in good localities; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Old tenement or lots in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Handsome Private Dwelling, $55.
1,584 Lexington Av., near 101st St.
Hardwood trim, tiled bathroom; 10 rooms.
John McCarthy, Agent, 1 West 113th St.

141st St., 551.—Fine private house, 25 feet wide; newly painted, and will paper to suit tenant; rent only $1,000. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av., or premises.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Parkville, Brooklyn, 917 East 5th St.—7-room house, improvements; excellent neighborhood; rent, $25.00. H., Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y. City.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to E. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO LET—
ÆOLIAN BUILDING.
A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE NEW ÆOLIAN BUILDING, 5TH AV. AND 34TH ST. RENTS $240 UP.
Apply S. A. KROSS, on premises, or
THE ÆOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

WANTED TENANTS TO LEASE.

Tenants, Lessees.

We have capitalists and investors ready to buy and build for you any kind of mercantile or hotel buildings in N. Y. City, on very reasonable terms.

H. J. SACHS, 119 WEST 23D ST., N. Y.

Broadway, Corner 89th Street.

Store and Basement, with plate glass windows to let, suitable for jeweler, florist, hardware, drug store, etc. It has two apartments above, with tile bath and open plumbing, in first-class order. Rent for all only $1,600.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

59th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire F. Herter & Son, 47 East 59th St.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let.—Loft, 6,300 feet; light, elevators, heat; 213 East 24th St. Apply Horton Ice Cream Company.

Small hall, with piano; 131 East 34th St.; afternoons and evenings; rent reasonable. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

1st loft to let, 72 Beekman St. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Apartment Hotels.

"THE RAMON,"
340 WEST 57TH ST.,
near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all car lines.
New Residential Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
DINING SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
Physician's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th Street.
Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class Restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.
New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ILLUSTRATED
APARTMENT HOUSE
DIRECTORY.

376 Buildings represented; 1,694 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city.
Rent $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest.

We do not charge the public for our services.
Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2,450 Madison Square.

CLEMENT COURT
N. W. COR. 90TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7-Story High-Class Apartment House.
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone, 2734—79.

THE VICTORIA,
S. E. CORNER LENOX AV. AND 138TH ST.
New apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; all large light rooms; marble bathrooms; open nickel plumbing; electric light; elevator and hall service day and night; long distance telephone in each apartment; rent $30 to $50; these are the finest and cheapest apartments in the city and must be seen to be appreciated; send for descriptive booklet. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner and Builder, on premises.

THE STUART,
A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.
Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $900 yearly.
Look at these before renting.
Apply janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

ANTOINETTE,
59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms; $300 up; restaurant accommodation.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th Street. Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

Magnificent neighborhood; modern five-room apartments for refined adults, facing picturesque Morningside Park at 114th St.; maximum comfort obtainable; rent, $33.00. 342 Manhattan Av.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. No. 52 East 106th St.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.; elegant parlor apartments; 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen, servants' room in basement; hot water supply; private block; separate yard; special, only $32.

A.—CORONADO. A.—
New fire-proof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Southeast Corner 97th St., West End Av., Holyoke Apartments.—Elegant apartments, 7-10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Attractive apartments, four rooms, bath; 115 West 62d; modern improvements, $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

1,053 Park Av., near 86th St.; steam-heated apartments, six large rooms; rent, $20 to $25. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

To Let.—2,185 7th Av., six-light-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

84th St., 133 West.—8 rooms and bath, single apartment; steam heat; hot-water supply; $40.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST POINT, KAUNEONGA,
West 95th St., between West End Av. and Riverside.
326 to 338
High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.
Unobstructed View Toward the North.
An Open View of Hudson, Palisades and the Surrounding Country.
Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.
For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
Ample Closet Room.
Reasonable, Moderate Rentals.
Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or
GORDON S. McCREEDY,
581 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 88TH ST.

The TUILERIES
Broadway, Northwest Corner 95th St.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
7 and 8 Spacious, Light Rooms.
Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE E. HOPPIE,
Tel. 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Golden Gate,
N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.
Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,
Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

THE HENRY JAMES
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,500.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN
2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephone, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendance; car at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,
ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.
Superintendent on premises.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fireproof apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $900 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE CAMERON,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Cor. 126th St.
New high-class apartments,
SUITES, 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 to $60.

Adjoining 5th Av. and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200; also one apartment, six rooms and bath; rent, $900.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

GREYSTONE,
304 WEST 99TH ST.
SIXTH FLOOR, OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1.
EVERY ROOM LIGHT.
RENT $1,000.

207-209 W. 81ST ST.,
TWO SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS.
SMALL FAMILIES ONLY.
RENT $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., (116th.)

WEST END AVE., 843,
near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Beautiful flats, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; all light; modern improvements; select small families. 317 West 114th St., N. E. corner Manhattan Av. KEIM.

Private house, West 13th St., second floor, four rooms, bath; heat, hot water, gas for light and cooking supplied; also fine carpets and partly furnished; rent, $35. Chas. E. Durosa, 242 West 14th St.

50 Stuyvesant St., Corner 2d Av. and 10th St.—Elegant flats, 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply, steam heat, elevator service; rents reasonable.

Bachelor Apartment "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric lights, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

66th St., 136 West.—Splendid flat; 6 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered; rents, $25 to $28. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

54th St., 450 West.—3 rooms; newly painted and papered; well-kept house. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

52d St., 358 West.—4 large, light rooms, floor through, rent $18. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—2 rooms and bath, porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30.00. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 5, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00
For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

FIDELITY LOAN ASSOCIATION,
140 NASSAU ST. (CORNER BEEKMAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1882. INCORPORATED 1895.
Loans Upon Personal Securities
of all kinds and character, to any amount, directly and promptly.
We are members of the Banking Department; bonds filed as a guarantee of our responsibility.
All propositions received regarding any property or asset, to be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated, given due consideration and business conducted in a businesslike manner.
TELEPHONE, 2444—JOHN.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.
THE BELLEVUE,
Beautifully located; altitude, 800 feet; centre of 38 acres of lawn; fruit and forest trees; ¼ mile from Putnam Division station; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with 20 miles' view of the "Rhine of America"; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large airy rooms; 150 feet of broad piazza; stable accommodations; an unexcelled table, under a well-known N. Y. hotel chef; high standard inaugurated by present proprietor will be maintained throughout season.
THERON O. WRIGHT, Prop.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

New Hampshire.

The Fall the most delightful season in the White Mountains; The Alpine, Bethlehem, N. H., situated where the atmosphere is invigorating and the grandeur of the country unsurpassed; equipped with every modern convenience; golf, tennis, croquet; private stables and livery attached. Robert T. Schute, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J.
Special rates from Aug. 20th. Write for booklet.
CHARLES R. MEYERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
NOW OPEN
Highest elevation; capacity 250; 2½ hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W.; beautiful scenery, pure air and water; rowing, fishing, golf, tennis. New hydraulic passenger elevator.
Open until early in October.
L. W. BROADHEAD ESTATE.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Autumn Resorts.

PRINCETON INN,
PRINCETON, N. J.
OPENS FOR ITS 10TH SEASON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1902.
Most delightful Fall and Winter Resort.
SUPERIOR GOLF COURSE.
12 trains daily, each way, to New York and Philadelphia.
For further particulars, terms, &c., address
EDWIN H. LEE, Mg'r.,
Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

Surrogate Notices.

OPPENHEIMER, MRS. PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MRS. PAULINE OPPENHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1902. NATHAN MORGENSTERN and OSCAR WHITEHEAD, Executors. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Atty. for Exrs., 271 B'way, N. Y. mh27-law6mTh

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

A Wonderful Offer.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French action—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This Is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

With every Piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS RENTED, $3 MONTHLY, CARTAGE FREE,
this week. Bargains, 95 Sterling uprights, $4 monthly until paid; 99 Steinway Squares, $4 monthly until paid.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Rosewood piano, $35. Elegant upright, $65. Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

Restaurant, café, bachelor apartments, and furnished rooms; shopping district; entire building, with French ranges; newly renovated and decorated up to date, with all improvements; long lease to practical business party; 49 West 19th St. Open for inspection 11 to 12, 4 to 5.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Bookmaker now doing successful business wishes additional capital to increase volume of business; references given and required. Address for interview, D., 159 Times Office.

Half interest in splendidly located finely fitted pharmacy; resident neighborhood; good opening for young graduate or for paying investment. Pharmacist, Box 109 Times.

Wanted—Address of glassblowers to manufacture small specialties. P. O. box 982, Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Painting done at reasonable rates; parquet floor refinishing a specialty. Painter, 153 6th Av.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 128th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902. GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

RITZ, FRIEDRICH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Friedrich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903. Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902.
ALBERT GOETTMANN, Executor.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Executor, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Hotels and Restaurants.

BOOKINGS AT HOTEL MAJESTIC,
72d St. and Central Park West, Season 1902-1903.
BOOKINGS FOR SUITES OF APARTMENTS
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. UNIQUE AMONG NEW YORK'S LUXURIOUS HOTELS AS THE RESORT OF BEST FAMILIES DESIRING A PERMANENT HOME AMONG CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS. FINE CUISINE, PERFECTION OF SERVICE, AND PROVISION FOR EVERY HOME COMFORT TO WHICH REFINED PEOPLE ARE ACCUSTOMED. ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE. RATES MODERATE.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

LITTLE HUNGARY,
255 EAST HOUSTON ST.
Opening for the Season, Friday, Sept. 12.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 6:30 P. M.
Hungarian Gypsy Band.
Souvenirs for Ladies and Gentlemen.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL Men only. 183 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

European Hotels.

THE
TAVISTOCK HOTEL
COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, C. W.
The only Bachelor Hotel in the Metropolis. Clublike comforts and facilities.
Favorite Resort for Colonials.
Most central and close to leading Theatres and Music Halls.
Excellent Cuisine—Very Moderate Tariff.
CHAS. SHERIDAN, Manager.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—221 West 44th

PEACE MARKS DEVERY'S ASSOCIATION OUTING

He Points with Pride to 2,500 Quiet Picnickers.

Sheehan, He Declares, Must Fight Him from the Heights of Respectability, Not in the Gutter.

Two features of the outing of the William S. Devery Association at Witzel's Grove, College Point, yesterday, afforded the keenest pleasure to the ex-Chief of Police, who is contesting for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth Assembly District. The first was that some 2,500 men attended the "chowder" party. The second fact was that these men instead of being the riotous, disorderly mob that had been expected were as peaceable as Sunday school picnickers.

"These people of this district," said Devery, in commenting upon the showing of his followers at $4 a head, "have given the lie to Sheehan's statement that I would get only 500 votes. These men here to-day wearing white hats are voters for Devery. They's a set of gentlemen, too. They show that Sheehan instead of having to get down in the gutter to fight me must get up on a steeple."

It was a great day for the young men of the Ninth, who, according to Mr. Devery, have not hitherto had "justice." They arose very early and they did not get to bed until a very late hour last night. They began arriving at the "pump" by 8 o'clock in the morning. Devery was there to beam upon his friends and distribute free tickets to all those who had not previously purchased them.

It was 10 o'clock when the procession began to move. Three bands furnished the rag-time, and Devery with his "Charity Commissioner," Eddie Schneider, headed the crowd. A little girl, arrayed in brilliant green, Lizzie Hanley, a daughter of one of Devery's constituents, rode on a horse just behind the Chief, and attracted abundant attention. This little girl went to the picnic, and when the throng was being rounded up for dinner, she and Devery marched at the head of a parade over the College Point grounds, hand in hand.

The steamboat General Slocum carried about 1,750 men. Each man wore a white yachting cap, a Devery badge, and carried a cane to the boat. Devery ordered all canes left at the pier, lest in the strenuous life of the day some man might accidentally get hit with one. There was almost a riot at the dock from the scrambles for the canes thrown overboard.

It was a very quiet trip from West Twenty-second Street to College Point. A few friendly games of poker were played. Beer was freely administered, but the crowd was orderly. Witzel's Grove was reached at about 1 o'clock. While the boat was docking, a little launch, chartered for the day by some Eighth Avenue merchants, attempted to get between the boat and a float alongside the pier. It came very near being wrecked, for the merchants had no idea whatever of how to handle her.

The breakfast, served immediately upon the crowd's arrival, was extremely orderly. Then there was a ball game. A nine in brilliant uniforms called the "Five Points Social Club," essayed to play an ununiformed team from Tenth Avenue—a semi-professional team hired by Devery for the occasion—and the east side representatives were so badly beaten that they got mad and wanted to fight, but they finally left the field in peace.

There were the usual athletic games, to the winners of which Devery gave $25 each. Devery was all over the place, shaking hands with every one, cheering the ball teams, holding the tape for the athletes, and giving orders to his lieutenants.

Early in the day, additions to the crowd began to arrive. Martin Engel of the Eighth District was among the first of the notables to reach the place. Ex-Police Captain Diamond arrived about the same time. Others who were present at some time during the day to extend their greetings, were George Farbach, Detective Sergeant "Dinny" Grady, Tom Foley, ex-Congressman Daniel J. Riordan, and a score or more of detectives from the New York Central Office.

In the course of the afternoon Devery paid a visit to "Bob" Davis, Democratic leader of Hudson County, N. J., who was giving a "chowder" for about 7,000 of his adherents at Donnelly's Grove, not far from Witzel's.

At 6 o'clock the crowd sat down to dinner. Several hundred had arrived during the afternoon by train, trolley, and ferry-boat, so that there were about 2,500 in the dining room for the evening meal. It was a big feast, and at its close Devery made a speech. His friends were very ecstatic when he told them that here was the proof that Sheehan's prediction of 500 votes for him was false.

It was a late hour last night when the General Slocum reached her pier. But there was a big crowd awaiting the picnickers. Devery headed a procession which marched up and down the Ninth District for an hour or more, while fireworks were going up from every point.

GOODWIN ANSWERS DEVERY.

Lively Times in the Ninth District—John C. Sheehan Holds a Levee.

There were lively times in the Ninth District last evening. The Goodwinites held an open air meeting at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. The crowd which had assembled beside the decorated wagon, in which the speakers took their seats shortly after 8 o'clock, was not as large nor as enthusiastic as the crowd which had gathered around the Devery headquarters.

The principal speaker at the Goodwin meeting was Frank J. Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin's address was an attack on Sheehan and Devery.

"Devery is an ingrate," he said. "Croker made him, and when Croker left the country Devery was the first man to throw mud at him. He says Croker didn't make him. Wasn't it because of his refusal to vote for Devery for Chief that "Tom" Hamilton, the present Republican County Clerk, was removed as Police Commissioner?

"Devery says that he made me; that he contributed to my campaigns out of his own pocket. I never got one dollar of his money. It went into the treasury of Tammany Hall. The only thing I owe Devery is my defeat in the last election, when I was a candidate for Register.

"As for John C. Sheehan, he is a traitor to Democracy."

John C. Sheehan held a levee at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon and last evening. He received his district leaders and heard their reports.

SENATOR GRADY WILL NOT BE RENOMINATED.

Charles F. Murphy Dissatisfied with the Political Actions of Mr. Croker's Agent and Defender.

The news was spread among the politicians of the east side last evening, reaching the Democratic Club, that Senator Thomas F. Grady was not to be renominated in the Fourteenth District. Charles F. Murphy, who will control the Senatorial Convention, is said to be dissatisfied with the political and other doings of Senator Grady, and it is declared that ex-Senator O'Connell will be named to make the race. Mr. Murphy refused to discuss the matter last evening.

Senator Grady has been for years called the "Silver-Tongued Orator of Tammany Hall," and in any emergency when Mr. Croker wanted some one to defend him or his ideas Senator Grady was sought for.

At the State Convention two years ago, when the up-State leaders led by David B. Hill and Judge Bulger made an attack on Mr. Croker, Senator Grady made a speech in defense of the Tammany leader. The Senator has also written many platforms for Tammany Hall.

THE LEADERSHIP FIGHT IN THE TAMMANY WIGWAM.

Senator Sullivan Declares that He Is Friendly with Every District Leader.

Tammany leaders in the Wigwam came out in the open last evening and for the first time since the retirement of Richard Croker there was some plain talk for public information about the future of the organization. Chairman Daniel McMahon's statement that Charles Murphy was to be the leader of Tammany Hall after the primaries precipitated the fight which has been brewing inside the organization ever since Lewis Nixon retired from the leadership. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Charles F. Murphy, and Daniel F. McMahon made public statements yesterday, and the only man prominent in the factional contest who remained silent was John F. Carroll, who has been placed in the position of combating Charles F. Murphy's attempts to be the leader of Tammany Hall.

Friends of John F. Carroll declared last evening that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan would swing what power he had in favor of Mr. Carroll for leader after the primaries.

Senator Sullivan said late last night:

"I made no statement that I would oppose Charles F. Murphy for sole leader of Tammany Hall. What I did say was that I regard the Triumvirate as the head of Tammany Hall and that the combined acts of the three men were official. Any orders they issue I will obey and my constitutents will obey. They are the regularly elected heads of Tammany Hall. They will have to serve until after the primaries. When the Executive Committee of Tammany meets a new Executive Committee will be in power."

Senator Sullivan denied that he had said to interviewers that "one-man power in Tammany Hall was dead forever."

"I like Charles F. Murphy," he continued, "and might favor him for the leader of Tammany Hall. I see that some of the papers have stated that I buried the hatchet with John F. Carroll. I want to say right now that I never had any differences with Mr. Carroll. I am friendly with every leader of Tammany Hall and I don't know a leader who is not friendly with me."

Chairman McMahon said: "I told some friends that if Richard Croker should come back to New York he would come as a private citizen, just as you or I would come. It is all nonsense to talk of his coming back and at once taking charge of Tammany Hall."

Charles F. Murphy said that he defied Mayor Low or the Commissioners of Accounts to produce any official records of his doings as a member of the Dock Board which would reflect on him in any way.

FATAL TROLLEY COLLISION AT JERSEY CITY STATION.

One Girl on Her Way to Work in Manhattan Soon Dies of Her Injuries and One Man Is Hurt.

One girl was killed and a man seriously injured by a trolley car collision in the North Jersey Street Railway station, near the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry, at Jersey City yesterday afternoon. The victim was May Therese Theiler, eighteen years old, who lived with her parents at 423 York Street. She was employed as a stenographer and typewriter in the office of the Western Electric Company's works, Manhattan, and was on her way to work. She had ridden to the station in car 1613, of the Montgomery Street line, which reached the terminal at 6:42 o'clock A. M. It ran into the station immediately behind Bayonne car 1642, and on the same track.

Miss Theiler alighted from the car and with other passengers was on her way to the ferry. As she reached the end of the car she passed between it and the Bayonne car. At the same time Greenville car 1622 ran into the station and crashed into the rear of car 1613, driving it against car 1642 with such force that both platforms were crushed. Miss Theiler was caught between the two cars and so badly injured that she died shortly after being removed to the City Hospital. She was a member of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church and a teacher in its Sunday school.

Abraham Refkin, forty years old, of 437 Avenue C, Bayonne, who stood on the rear platform of the Bayonne car, was slightly injured and was sent to his home in a carriage. The passengers in the Greenville car were badly shaken up and several were cut by pieces of flying glass from the broken windows, but none was seriously hurt. They all went to Manhattan, where they are employed. Although the front platform of the Greenville car was crushed Frederick Fritsch, the motorman, escaped unhurt. He was immediately placed under arrest by Policeman Entwistle and arraigned at the Gregory Street Police Station, where he was committed without bail on a charge of manslaughter. He declared that he was not responsible. He said he had applied the brake but it failed to work.

LEGAL NOTES.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.—Justice Wright of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dobson against the Central Railroad of New Jersey, yesterday decided that where parties arbitrate their differences as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, and the defeated party fails to oppose a motion to confirm the arbitrator's award, he waives his rights and cannot maintain an action in equity to vacate the award on the ground that the arbitrator erred in his conclusions of law. Justice Wright also holds that the arbitrator decided consistently on the principle of law which he adopted, and that, therefore, a case cited by the plaintiffs, where an award was set aside because the arbitrator failed to follow the rule of law he said was involved, was not in point. "In this case," says Justice Wright, "the able opinion of the arbitrator clearly shows that he decided the case consistently, according to the principles which he adopted and believed to be the law. The parties are therefore forever bound by his decision on the law. The merits of an award, however unreasonable or unjust it may be, cannot be reinvestigated, for otherwise the award, instead of being the end of litigation, would simply be a useless step in its progress. If an arbitrator keeps within his jurisdiction and is not guilty of fraud, corruption, or other misconduct, his award is unassailable. The award will not be set aside because the arbitrators were mistaken in the law they applied to the facts or decided the case on an erroneous theory. Nor for errors of judgment, however great. And a liberal interpretation is given to uphold an award when it is not attacked for corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators."

ATTEMPT TO REVOKE A LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE.—In a Supreme Court proceeding brought by John H. Vail and other residents of the village of Islip, to cancel a liquor tax certificate issued to Mrs. Annie Lennon, the petitioners alleged that Mrs. Lennon falsely stated that she was not going to traffic in liquors within 200 feet of a building used exclusively as a church, and was also wrong when she said that there were only three buildings within 200 feet of the nearest entrance to her place. The building the petitioners claimed was used exclusively as a church was situated in an alleyway, and was in size 10 by 16 feet. It was used only occasionally by a voluntary unincorporated religious association, which had headquarters elsewhere. The house which Mr. Vail and his friends said made the fourth one, and thereby falsified Mrs. Lennon's statement that there were only three, cost but $35, and was placed where it was on the day Mrs. Lennon applied for her license. Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in dismissing the proceeding, finds that both buildings were erected and used solely for the purpose of defeating Mrs. Lennon's application. He says that the location of Mr. Vail's building was not definitely fixed until after the liquor tax certificate was issued. Continuing, the Justice says: "It would be a legal travesty to dignify such a building, moved to its location under such circumstances, as one entitled to protection under the liquor tax law as a building occupied exclusively as a dwelling. Such buildings ought not to be allowed to furnish a basis for the application for a tax certificate, and if not permitted for that purpose, they should not be permitted to be used to work a revocation. It may be that a very considerable majority of the law-abiding citizens of the village of Islip are opposed upon moral grounds to the opening of another saloon upon the main street of that village, but, conceding that sentiment is entitled to the highest respect and consideration, still it is better that the evil be endured than that the law should be brought into contempt by an application thereof manifestly made to meet a particular case."

MAGISTRATE CRANE INSULTED.

Detective Sergeant Charlton Reprimanded in the Harlem Police Court—Detective Boyle Silenced, Too.

Magistrate Crane was insulted in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning by Detective Sergeant Charlton of the Central Office. The case was that of Oscar Allen, (colored,) twenty-five years old, of 350 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was arraigned by Charlton and Detective Sergeant Frank Boyle on the charge of having stolen a diamond pin worth $400 from Mrs. Hugo Hoesler, in the Hotel Kensington, Saratoga, on Aug. 25. Boyle said the man had confessed to him that he had pawned the gem. This the man denied.

"I believe you," the Magistrate said to Allen, and then to Boyle he said: "I won't believe you, and you know the reason why."

"Why do you always reprimand me, your Honor, when I come before you?" Boyle asked.

"I don't," the Magistrate said. "This is the first chance I ever had."

"No, it isn't, your Honor," Boyle said. "You reprimanded me in Jefferson Market the same way."

"No, I didn't," the Magistrate said. "This is the first time I ever—"

"That's not so, Judge," Charlton interrupted. "You reprimanded my partner in Jefferson Market. I was there and heard it."

"What right have you to interfere in this business?" the Magistrate said, turning sharply upon Charlton. "You have nothing to do with it. You keep your mouth shut."

"You had better keep your own mouth shut, Judge," Charlton said. "I am defending my partner, and I have as much right to speak in this court as you have. We are both in the employ of the city, and paid by the city."

Magistrate Crane ordered him to be silent or go to prison.

"I'll see if an officer can defy me and insult me in my own court," he said, as he ordered Sergt. Burfiend of the court squad to take the name of the offender and report him to Commissioner Partridge. The hearing of the robbery case went over until to-day.

Magistrate Crane afterward refused to state the basis for his aspersion upon Boyle. Of Charlton he said: "I could have had him arrested and fined in my court, but he would have lost his position. I think it best to let Commissioner Partridge decide."

BOROUGH SCHOOL REGISTRY.

Figures for the Five Divisions of the Greater City—Registry in Manhattan, with Four Schools Missing, 234,121.

City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell yesterday gave out the school register of the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond. The total registar for the Borough of Manhattan, with four schools missing, on Sept. 8 was 234,121.

The following tables are given:

MANHATTAN.

Increase over registry, first day, 1901	18,454
Total attendance Sept. 8	203,530
Increase over attendance, first day, 1901	17,616
Number of children on part time	27,321
Increase in the number on part time over the first day of 1901	14,717
Number over six years of age refused admission	890
Number under six years of age refused admission	1,314

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, (COMPLETE.)

Registry Sept. 8	39,685
Increase over first day of registry, 1901	4,091
Attendance Sept. 8	36,110
Increase over attendance first day of 1901	4,379
Number of children on part time	4,732
Increase in number on part time over first day of 1901	2,101
Number over six years of age refused admission	14
Number under six years old refused admission	253

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,
(With two schools missing.)

Registry Sept 8	162,671
Increase over registry of first day 1901	13,672
Attendance Sept. 8	123,181
Increase over attendance first day 1901	12,748
Number of children on part time	28,819
Decrease in the number on part ime over the first day of 1901	160
Number over six years of age refused admission	1,003
Number under six years of age refused admission	1,500

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, (COMPLETE.)

Registry Sept. 8	27,621
Increase over registry of first day of 1901	2,211
Attended Sept. 8	24,901
Increase over attendance of first day of 1901	1,327
Number of children on part ime	3,856
Increase in the number of part time over the first day of 1901	959
Numer over six years of age refused admission	4
Number under six years of age refused admission	242

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, (COMPLETE.)

Registry Sept. 8	9,805
Increase over registry of first day of 1901	722
Attended Sept. 8	8,703
Increase over attendance of first day of 1901	429
Number over six years of age refused admission	20
Number under six years of age refused admission	110
No children on part time.	

RESCUED GIRL COMPANION IN CENTRAL PARK LAKE.

Thrown Into the Water in an Effort to Reach Boys Whose Boat Capsized.

John Sanders, of 98 East Houston Street and Joseph Immegluck and his brother Paul of 228 Chrystie Street, all about seventeen years old, tried to change seats in a light rowboat on Central Park Lake at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in so doing capsized. Nearly every boat was in service, and there was great excitement as the would-be rescuers pulled to the Terrace Bridge, beneath which the boys were floundering.

Frederick Prehn, twenty years old, of 46 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was rowing with Flora Young, seventeen years old, of 132 West Sixty-first Street, was the first to reach them.

Miss Young was facing the overturned boat, and when she saw the accident called upon Prehn to go to their rescue.

"Hurry up! Row fast!" urged the young woman, her cheeks flushing with excitement.

Prehn rowed as rapidly as possible to where the boat was upset. He soon pulled up by the side of the upturned boat, and as he did so all three of the boys grabbed for the side of the boat in which Prehn and Miss Young were seated. The weight was too much for the light craft and the second boat was overturned, throwing Prehn and Miss Young into the water.

Along the shore men, women, and children who had been sitting on the benches began to shout for help, and a crowd collected on the bridge shouting encouragement and endeavoring to give directions to those in the water.

When their boat overturned Miss Young was caught under it, and when she did not appear on the surface Prehn, who came up ten feet away from the boat dived down after her. It was fully a minute before a portion of her dress floated to the surface of the lake indicating where she was. Prehn then swam for the boat and with much difficulty succeeded in bringing her to the surface, unconscious. Edward Bigelow and Gus Hay, employed by John Bran, who holds the boat privilege, arrived in separate boats and rescued the others.

Dr. Van Ingen of the Presbyterian Hospital resuscitated Miss Young with considerable difficulty and took her to the institution, where it was said that her condition was not serious.

JUSTICE FULLER TO REMAIN.

Hugh C. Wallace, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, was asked yesterday whether there was any truth in the report that the Chief Justice contemplates resigning when he reaches his seventieth year next Winter. Mr. Wallace said:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the statement. I have just returned from his Summer place in Maine, and I left the Chief Justice in perfect health. Although he is sixty-nine years old he is more vigorous than most men of sixty. I expect the Chief Justice will serve many, many years. Of his predecessors, Marshall served thirty-five years and was eighty when he died, and Taney served almost as long and was eighty-seven when he died; both of whom rendered some of their most celebrated opinions in their late years."

ILLEGAL ENROLLMENT CASES SUBMITTED

Over Five Hundred Motions Called Before Justice Steckler.

Forgery and Perjury Charged by John F. Carroll and ex-Sheriff Dunn—One Man Denies that He Enrolled.

When Justice Alfred Steckler took the bench yesterday he had the longest list of motions which a Supreme Court Justice has ever had to dispose of at one sitting. The motions numbered 577, of which 505 were brought by ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, whose leadership of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District is being contested by James J. Walsh.

John F. Carroll had thirty-one motions on the calendar, brought with the intention of preventing illegally enrolled persons from voting at the coming primaries.

When the first of the Dunn cases was reached, Charles L. Hoffman of Hoffman & Wahle asked that he be permitted to submit affidavits in each of the cases by noon to-day.

Jacob Marks, who appeared for ex-Sheriff Dunn, said that the application in each of the cases was for an order on the Board of Elections to strike from the lists the names of those who had been enrolled by affidavits alleged to have been made before Commissioners of Deeds, but which the voters had never signed, and the only issue in each case, he said, was whether the men enrolled made the affidavits or not.

Mr. Hoffman said that he did not propose to stand for anything unlawful, but that each of the men had rights which would be shown to the court by affidavits.

Justice Steckler said:

"Only in the cases where forgery and perjury have been resorted to will the court take cognizance of the complaints. Where voters are shown to have been properly enrolled the applications will be denied. The allegation is that these enrollments are forgeries and fraudulent."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Montgomery Hare, who appeared for the Bureau of Elections, said that it was not the duty of the board to litigate the motions, and that the board stood ready to obey whatever orders were issued to strike names from the enrolled list.

The call of the cases then went on by the court's order. There was no incident until the case of Philip F. Adelson was called, when a man answered:

"That's my name," and, coming forward, he said: "I never voted at a primary election in my life, and never enrolled for one, and if my name is signed to any affidavit it is a forgery."

Justice Steckler asked the man whether he had authorized any one to enroll him, and he replied that he had not. He said that he had moved to 217 East Sixty-eighth Street last May, and was entitled to register, but as a matter of fact he had not signed the affidavit.

Justice Steckler thereupon ordered that the name be stricken from the list.

The cases of alleged illegal transfer and enrollment in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District went by default. Maurice J. Untermyer and Louis Marshall appeared for John F. Carroll. Mr. Carroll has sixty more cases of a similar nature on the calendar for to-day.

McCULLAGH WARNS POLICE.

Superintendent of Elections Formally Asks Col. Partridge for Aid in Preventing Primary Frauds.

State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh sent a letter to Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday requesting the aid of the police in preventing primary frauds on Tuesday next. The letter recites the investigations so far made by the deputies, and says that 500 cases of illegal enrollment have been found in one Assembly district.

Superintendent McCullagh also writes:

The chief difficulty met with in these cases is the fact that while hundreds of names have been fraudulently transferred and enrolled no crime has been committed by the persons whose names have been fraudulently used. The fraudulent use of the names is merely one step in the attempt which will undoubtedly be made by repeaters to vote upon them at the primaries. It is, therefore, only upon the day of the primary election that the majority of the persons connected with the fraud can be apprehended. The only persons possible to reach at this stage of the investigation are the notories public and Commissioners of Deeds who certified falsely to these names filed with the Board of Elections, and those persons who are supposed to have certified to alleged actual change of residence.

Superintendent McCullagh warns the police as follows:

In connection with this demand I also notify you that in the event of neglect on the part of any member of the police force to aid me in preventing any fraudulent votes being cast upon any such names, I shall subpoena the members of the force involved and examine them as to the measures taken by them to render me the aid herein desired, and I shall, where the evidence justifies it prefer charges against such members and shall further request the Attorney General to present the facts to the Grand Jury.

Attached to Superintendent McCullagh's letter was a long list of names of persons who are ineligible to vote at the primaries, with a statement that if any of the persons named appeared and voted they should be arrested.

RUSSELL SAGE INDISPOSED.

Slight Attack Gave Rise to a Wall Street Rumor that the Financier Was Seriously Ill.

Considerable stir was created in Wall Street yesterday afternoon, when it became rumored that Russell Sage had been stricken with illness at his office and had to be removed at once to his home. The rumor, which started shortly after noon, spread very rapidly, assuming features more and more alarming as it flew. When it reached the stock market it had an immmediate and depressing effect.

Missouri Pacific was the principal sufferer, breaking three points, while there were declines in such other Gould and Sage stocks as Wabash, Manhattan, Western Union, and Texas Pacific. Incidentally the whole market list was sympathetically affected, though later there was a rally (in progress when the market closed) when it became known that Mr. Sage's illness was not serious.

In the early afternoon one report had it that the aged financier had been stricken with paralysis. Finally, to quiet the many rumors, a bulletin was issued from Mr. Sage's office to the effect that he was simply suffering from a slight indisposition which had come upon him rather suddenly during the forenoon, and that he was well enough to start for his country place, at Cedarhurst, L. I., early in the afternoon.

At Mr. Sage's city home, on Fifth Avenue, in the afternoon, it was stated by one of the servants that Mr. Sage, who, with Mrs. Sage, has been living at Cedarhurst during the Summer, whence the financier came to his office each day, had been brought to the Fifth Avenue house about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in a carriage, accompanied by one of his clerks. Mr. Sage, it was said, was suffering from a bowel disorder, which was in no sense serious. He was attended by Dr. Munn, his family physician, and, after a two hours' rest, left for his Cedarhurst home.

It was said at Mr. Sage's office in the afternoon that he had sent word that he would be there as usual this morning.

HOUSE FOR PAYNE WHITNEY.

Col. Payne's Wedding Gift Estimated at $500,000.

Plans for the new residence at 972 Fifth Avenue, to be erected for Payne Whitney as a wedding gift from his uncle, Col. Oliver H. Payne, were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architects McKim, Meade & White. The house will be six stories in height, with a front of marble and granite, and will cost $195,000.

Col. Payne purchased last Spring a plot having a frontage of about 75 feet on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. Part of this has since been resold, leaving as a site for Mr. Whitney's house a plot 45 by 115. The latter, judging by the figure paid for the entire parcel, is worth at least $300,000, so that, with the cost of the dwelling included, Col. Payne's gift to his nephew will represent an investment of about $500,000.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 106 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Special Potato Sale.

In preparation for this sale we have secured thousands of barrels of the finest Long Island Potatoes, and, in fact, the finest potatoes grown in this country. The sale will last for three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and at the price we name it will pay you to lay in a good supply.

Finest Long Island Potatoes, A Large Basket, 7c

Flour. Flour. Flour.

The famous Pride of St. Louis Brand, the most perfect flour milled in America, is to be sold during the next three days at a price that you should not overlook. You will do well to stock up on flour while this sale is on.

Pride of St. Louis Flour, per bag (24½ lbs.,) **49c**

A Bargain: A Can Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, 7 Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour, **Both 23c**

Mustard Sardines, best quality, Gold Label or Underwood's, a can	12c
Evaporated Peaches, best quality, a pound	11c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, box of 1,000	5c
Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's Best, per cake	4c
Sardines, in oil, good quality, a can	4c
Chloride of Lime, none better, per package	5c
French Peas, Fancy Petit Pois, a can	12c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Queen Olives, large 18-oz. bottle	23c

TOMATOES, full size, choice packed, **3 cans for 25c.**

PRUNES, Fancy California choice fruit, averaging 55 to pound, **3 pounds for 22c.**

BAKED BEANS, good quality, 2-lb. can, **Per can, 5c.**

SALMON, Hatchery Brand, fancy red Alaska, 1-lb. tall can, **2 cans for 25c.**

YELLOW MEAL, very best granulated, **3 pounds for 9c.**

CEREALS, A package Force. A package Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food. **Both 23c.**

Black Pepper, per ¼-pound can	8c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle	7c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, per bottle	7c
Electric Ball Blue, very best, ¼-pound box	8c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon brand, 1-lb. can, 35c.; ½-lb. can, 18c.; ¼-lb. can	10c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, per package	9c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's Best, large bottle	10c
Olive Oil, best imported, ½-pint bottle	20c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, very best, per bottle	12c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, per pint bottle, wrapped	13c

Fancy Golden Santos **COFFEE,** a pound, **10c**

TEA. Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, a Pound, **35c**

COFFEE. Best Mocha and Java, a pound, **25c**

FOUGHT A STREET DUEL

One of the Combatants and Two Spectators Shot.

Two Italians Marked Off Five Paces and Fired Their Revolvers at Each Other While Crowd Scattered.

Three persons were injured, one painfully, as the result of a street duel between two enraged Italians at the corner of Mulberry and Broome Streets about 9:30 o'clock last night. Arthur Guardiro of 202 Grand Street, a spectator, was shot in the groin and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said at midnight that he would recover. Mrs. Gelsone Denisco of 174 Mulberry Street was shot in the back as she was trying to enter the door of her home. Her wound was pronounced painful but not serious.

Frederico Bolintino of 174 Thompson Street, one of the duellists, was slightly wounded in the forehead. The contestants each emptied a revolver at the other. Both Bolintino and the man he was fighting with, Ferdinando Cinque of 176 Bleecker Street, are locked up in the Mulberry Street Station charged with felonious assault. Cinque and Bolintino are barbers. Cinque has been out of work for some time, and there has been bad blood between the pair, owing to the fact that Bolintino got a position that Cinque was trying to obtain. It was said that they have been looking for each other and that both carried revolvers in anticipation of the meeting.

They met last night at the corner of Mulberry and Broome Street. Before a word was spoken they clinched, and each one tried to pull out his revolver. They fell to the sidewalk, and began to talk to each other in loud tones as they struggled. A crowd collected, but no one interfered. Both sprang suddenly to their feet, at the same time drawing their revolvers.

They stood back to back for a moment, and at a word from Cinque each walked away five paces and turning around, began to fire. As soon as the firearms were seen the crowd began to scatter in all directions. When they had emptied their revolvers the duellists started to run, Cinque going down Mulberry Street and Bolintino through Broome Street. The latter ran into the arms of Policeman Heywood of the Mulberry Street Station, who, attracted by the shots, was running toward the scene of the trouble. Blood was oozing from the man's scalp, where a ball had grazed the frontal bone.

Cinque waved his pistol and frightened everybody he passed. Men and women jumped aside to get out of his way. A man known as "Colonel" Butts of 167 Mott Street, and who says he has no "front" name, chased after Cinque, in spite of the fact that he held a revolver in his hand, and at the corner of Hester Street tripped the man up, throwing him heavily to the ground, where he held him until Policeman Hines placed the man under arrest. Cinque was uninjured when examined by a surgeon at the station house.

When arraigned together in the station house Cinque and Bolintino glared fiercely at each other. Cinque saw the blood on Bolintino's forehead, and shouted out something in Italian and then smiled.

The duel caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood, and there was such a crowd around the station house that the reserves were called out to clear the street. The police feared that relatives might attempt to take up the fight, and kept the streets cleared until the prisoners had been taken to their cells.

The Cooper Union Free Classes.

The Cooper Union free classes will open as follows: The day school in technical science, Sept. 15; the night school in science and art, Sept. 22; the class in naval architecture, Sept. 22; the day schools in art, stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy for women, Oct. 1; the day and evening classes in interior decoration, Oct. 1; the evening class in elocution, Oct. 1, and the class in oratory and debate, Oct. 4.

Looks a bit lonesome—that bedraggled straw hat.

Soft hats here, a-plenty; Stetson's with three decades of reputation to live up to, and only the best of Stetson's, $5, $6 and $7. Others less famous, $3 and $3.50.

Derbies—all the good new blocks in the good old stuff that makes as good a Derby for $4 as any $5 hat we know, and at $3 a better hat than we know elsewhere at the price.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR COLLEGE ROOMS.

"This is most opportune to our need."
—Shakespeare.

Something for the college contingent in the "Arts and Crafts" designs in dark oak—a tea table, desk or comfortable chair?

Perhaps a couch, denim-covered, $10.00—for solid comfort, suggestive of the millennium to a tired student. An Oriental Bagdad for covering, $4.50—the rich color mingling give warmth, softness, seclusion; or soft sofa pillows for throbbing heads—a host of designs, gay as a cardinal's cap, from 50 cts.

We have the colors for converting any room to college honors, and special designs are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

MAN'S TARGET A DETECTIVE.

When the Officer, Slightly Wounded, Attempts to Make an Arrest, a Crowd Rushes to the Rescue.

Detective Sergeant Robert Gilpin of the Brooklyn Cenetral Office was shot in the head and slightly wounded yesterday while he was standing near the Navy Yary gate by a man who was, he said, "shooting at a mark." When Gilpin and Detective Daniel Farrell, who was with him at the time, attempted to arrest the man, several other persons in the neighborhood, not realising that the two men were officers, rushed to rescue him. More people saw the fight, and it grew until it became almost a riot, and the reserves of the Fulton Street Station were called out. When they arrived on the scene the officers dragged their prisoner through the Navy Yard gate and locked him in the guard house until the crowd was dispersed.

The prisoner gave his name as George Everhardt of 161 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, and declared that he was shooting at a target. He was held in the Adams Street Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. Gilpin was struck by the bullet in the right side of the head. He was able to attend to his work after being treated by an ambulance surgeon.

"Welcome The Coming—Speed The Parting Guest."

Best of friends must part. What do you care?

Come and say how d'ye do to the New Fall Alpines & Derbies.

$2 & $3—Not $4 & $5.

Other old friends with new faces.

Autumn Scarfs, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Etc.

150 doz. All Silk Suspenders, Japanese rawhide ends, $1.50 value At 50c.

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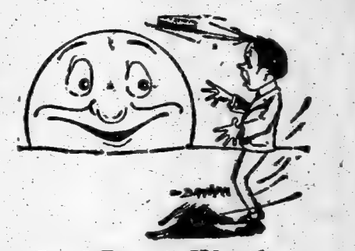

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The New York Times.

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Fair; winds variable, becoming north.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,438. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHEEHAN'S ACTS MAY BREAK FUSION'S RANKS

His Avowed Purpose to Capture Tammany Angers Republicans.

Party Leaders Will Tell Mayor Low That Wisdom Points to a Rupture with His Ally.

The announcements which John C. Sheehan has made during the past few days of his political plans and intentions for the future have definitely settled, it is said, the question of any further co-operation between the Greater New York Democracy and the Republican organization. Admissions made on both sides yesterday indicated that there was hardly a possibility of further fusion between these two organizations.

Nowhere have Mr. Sheehan's recent statements of his purpose to put an ally in control of Tammany Hall in opposition to Mr. Croker and his friends aroused more interest than in Republican circles. Ever since the Mayoralty election there has been a strained feeling between the Republican organization and the body of which Mr. Sheehan is at the head, the trouble between them being over the distribution of patronage. It has been claimed by the leaders of the Republican organization that the Greater New York Democracy received more patronage from the city administration than was accorded to the Republicans, notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans contributed 80 per cent. of the vote cast for Mr. Low.

In view of Mr. Sheehan's announcement that he is now determined to win control of Tammany Hall, the Republican leaders think they have more cause than ever for complaint. It was learned yesterday from one who speaks with knowledge and authority that the Republican organization will communicate its grievance to Mayor Low. The Mayor will be asked why he should further recognize an organization which through its leader has virtually separated itself from the Fusion cause. The Mayor will be informed that the Republican organization will look with decided disfavor on the further enjoyment of municipal patronage by men who have openly avowed their purpose of allying themselves with Tammany in the event that they are successful in their efforts to bring about a reorganization of that body which will be inimical to Richard Croker.

The Mayor will be told that, inasmuch as Mr. Sheehan has announced his intention to abandon the Fusion cause, if he is successful in his present fight, and, inasmuch as the Republican organization has no intention of co-operating with the Greater New York Democracy in the future if Mr. Sheehan is repudiated at the polls, it would be the part of political wisdom for him to show a more generous treatment of the organization which, as it was stated by those who spoke knowingly of Republican plans yesterday, "is the only substantial thing in sight for Mr. Low in case he desires further political preferment."

Mr. Sheehan was seen last evening at the Hoffman House, and when informed that Republican leaders construed his recent utterances as a definite abandonment of the Fusion cause and intended to make certain representations with regard to patronage to Mayor Low based on that assumption, said:

"We have not changed our position. Our purpose now is, as it always has been, to drive Crokerism out of Tammany Hall. We went into the Fusion fight last Fall with that end in view. We carried out our part of the compact. We defeated Crokerism at the polls and elected the Republican ticket. The Republican part of the compact made with the Greater New York Democracy does not expire until the end of the administration which we helped them to put in power. What we are doing now, or what we may do in the next election has no bearing upon the present situation, so far as Fusion is concerned, and I am sure Mayor Low will take that view of it. We have not broken faith with the Fusion organization. We did all that we promised to do. What we may do in the future is a question for future consideration."

FAIR ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

One Million in Cash and Property in France for the Mother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 11.—William B. Smith, a brother of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair, returned from San Francisco, Cal., last evening and gave the details of the amicable settlement of the estates. His account varies widely from that published. He says that efforts were made to keep the negotiations secret.

He declares that Mrs. Hannah Nelson, mother of Mrs. Fair, received $1,000,000 in cash and property in Paris, France, valued at $100,000. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Nelson of New Market obtained $350,000; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Boulder, Col., $350,000, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith $350,000. The five children of Mrs. Minnie Leffler, a sister of Mrs. Fair, received $550,000 to be distributed among them.

BABES ON LIST OF WARRIORS.

"Fighting Tenth" Connecticut Veterans "Adopt" Comrade's Twins and Give Them a General as Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 11.—Jerome Downes of Bethany to-day was elected President of the Veterans' Association of the "Fighting Tenth" Connecticut regiment, which further distinguished the comrade by officially "adopting" his twin sons, warriors nine days old.

Gen. Greeley of New Haven vouched for the martial spirit of the twins, and when, at his suggestion, their names were placed on the list of honorary members, the association, with great enthusiasm, passed a resolution making the General their "official nurse."

On Gen. Greeley's protestation that he knew nothing of the art of caring for infants, the association decided to limit his duties to seeing that the twins were kept supplied with milk and bottles.

Ebenezer Woodruff, eighty-four years old, and a descendant of Revolutionary stock, also was elected to honorary membership, on the ground that he had cared for two homeless boys and sent them to the front in the civil war.

The officers elected in addition to President Downes were: Col. C. H. Case and C. D. B. Weaver, Vice Presidents; W. E. Whittlesey, Secretary and Treasurer. Next year the reunion will be at Hartford.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP IN VAIN.

Senator Money Says Mr. Roosevelt Cannot Build a Southern Republican Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Senator Money of Mississippi, who was a visitor at Democratic headquarters, declared that the visit of President Roosevelt will have no material effect on politics of that section. Mr. Money also declares that the desire of the President to have strong Republican organizations built up in the Southern States will not be gratified and that efforts in that direction now will fail as they have always failed.

"The President cannot," said Mr. Money, "secure an active effective Roosevelt organization in the South. It will be bought up just as the negroes are bought up. White men in the South who affiliate with the Republican Party can be bought as readily as the blacks, judging by conditions which prevail in my own State. Whenever a Mississippian goes into the Republican Party he does so for the benefit of his pocket and nothing else."

With regard to the probable nomination by the next National Democratic Convention, Mr. Money believes current talk on that subject has little value. "The talk about the Bryan people controlling the National Convention and bolting if the principles of their leader are not proclaimed is foolish," said Senator Money. "Of course, Bryan will not be nominated. Neither will David B. Hill, who cannot secure the support of the Democracy of the country. As for Mr. Gorman of Maryland, I do not regard his prospects as being favorable.

"Mr. Gorman commands the respect of men of both parties. He is a gold man, but has supported our regular ticket. The one objection he would be obliged to face is the fact that he always has been more or less a protectionist, and that subject will be a vital one in the next big campaign. Mr. Gorman's ideas and record upon the tariff question will injure his chances for securing the nomination.

"Personally I do not believe the Democracy at large cares a continental who is nominated in 1904. The leaders of the party are not attached to any one person. If any Western Democrat succeeds in being elected Governor of his State during the next two years that man will be a big factor in the race for the nomination."

PRESIDENT TO HONOR McKINLEY'S MEMORY.

The Anniversary of the Late President's Death to be Observed at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 11.—The anniversary of the death of President McKinley, Sept. 14, will be appropriately observed here. At the request of the President, the Rev. Dr. Washburn, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, will conduct memorial services, and like services will be held in the other churches.

Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis, Ind., was the President's guest at luncheon to-day. Mr. Swift is President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Commission.

The President will have as his guests Tuesday Senators Hanna, Lodge, Spooner, Allison, and Aldrich. They will take luncheon with the President, and probably dinner.

FOR MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Gov. Odell Asks Pastors to Commemorate Anniversary of President McKinley's Death.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Gov. Odell today issued a proclamation calling upon the pastors of churches in this State to hold memorial services on Sunday next in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley. The proclamation is as follows:

"Sept. 14, 1901, will be forever memorable as the date and day of the death of one of America's greatest statesmen, citizens and patriots. The tragedy, which took from the sphere of active life William McKinley, demonstrated also the stability of our Government. It is proper, therefore, that our people, while extolling and revering the memory of our lamented President, should also render thanks that his devotion to our country and its interests is an inspiration for better citizenship and truer manhood.

"I therefore request the clergy of our State to hold appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, Sept. 14, 1902, to which our people may go and by their presence testify their faith in our country and in the divine Being upon whose guidance the future of our Republic depends."

BUY COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Purchase of Independent Businesses Is Believed to be for Beef Trust Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—It was learned here to-day on trustworthy authority that Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. are negotiating for the purchase of all the principal independent cotton seed oil mills in Texas, and that these concerns are to be operated in connection with the meat-packing industry of the Beef Trust, of which the two companies above named are members. There is no secrecy being attempted in their purchases of oil mills in this State, public announcement having been made from time to time of mills which they have bought. In most instances the purchase has been made in the name of Swift & Co.

The cotton seed oil mill industry is closely allied with the meat-packing business, boiled oil being used in the manufacture of lard and other fatty products. While the cotton seed is the best of fattening food for cattle, few if any of the private oil mills will contract to feed cattle at this time, owing to the unsettled condition of ownership of the different concerns.

It is stated that the Beef Trust will expend several millions of dollars in securing control of the cotton seed industry of Texas and of the South, and that a merger of the interests of the American Cotton Oil Company with the beef combine may take place.

Attractive Autumn Trips
to Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap and other resorts in the Pocono Mountains may be made at small expense. Complete information about hotels and rates at Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard Street.—Adv.

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Burnett's Cocoaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

PRISONERS' STORE OF MONEY AND JEWELS

What a Search Discloses in an Up-Town Police Station.

Men Arrested After a Fight Had in Their Possession Diamonds and Large Sums in Cash—Robbery Reported Later.

Persons strolling in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street when the throng was at its height at 10:30 o'clock last evening were attracted by a fight in front of a "quick lunch" restaurant between Park and Lexington Avenues, the combatants being Leonard Hartz, a one-armed man, who is employed in the place, and an athletic stranger.

The police, when they arrested the stranger and a man who was with him, found cash and jewelry worth $2,000 in their possession, for which they did not account satisfactorily.

One of Hartz's duties is to keep unruly boys away from the restaurant door. A little man, who afterward gave the name of Frank McNamee, got in the passageway and Hartz put him aside none too gently. McNamee called to some one inside, and a tall, heavy man came out on the run.

"You'll get all that's coming to you!" he shouted, and then he attacked Hartz savagely, while a crowd formed. Policeman Strong arrested the assailant, and at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station he said he was William McNamee, brother of the other man, and said they lived together at 256 West Fifteenth Street. The small man had gone to the station house and he also was taken into custody.

The big man had twenty Spanish gold coins, each of about the value of a British sovereign, a chatelaine steel bag, three brooches, an opal ring, three cuff buttons, one set with a diamond; three diamond rings, four gold bracelets, one dozen packs of Spanish cigarettes, and letters and papers that indicated that his name was Frank Roberts. Among these was a recommendation as a bellboy from G. R. Spence of Atlantic City.

The other man had $1,251.33 in cash, mostly in one-hundred-dollar bills, and among other articles four watch chains, five stickpins, a pair of woman's gloves, several gold bracelets, and a horseshoe pin. Letters in the possession of both proved pretty conclusively that they had recently been at Atlantic City.

They were locked up, one on the charge of assaulting Martz.

There is every reason to believe that the property found upon the "McNamees" had been stolen within an hour of their capture from a room on the top floor of 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, occupied by a somewhat mysterious family.

At about 9 o'clock in the evening a man who said his name was Chamberlin, living at that house, appeared in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and reported the robbery. He said that he had rented a single room above his own apartment to a man and wife, their six-year-old daughter and nurse, who had arrived from Havana six days before. The man and wife, he said, had gone to see the "Chinese Honeymoon," and soon after their departure the nurse and child went out.

They had been gone but a short time, Mr. Chamberlin said, when he heard hurried footsteps overhead and went to investigate. Two men at that moment dashed past him down the stairs to the street. He went to his lodgers' room and found that the door had been forced and that their three trunks had been rifled. The room was strewn with costly gowns of silk and satin, he said.

When the family came home the woman declared that $2,000 in cash, $3,000 in drafts on the American Trust Company, and jewels worth about $2,500 had been stolen. Her name was given as Rosa M. de Balsinde. The man refused to give his name. He said he was an American and a lawyer, but insisted that the woman was not his wife. He said she was a widow, a member of one of the best families in Cuba, but living in this city when not travelling. She had three children, he said, two boys being at school in this country.

The man was in conference for a long time with Capt. Sheehan at the station house, and afterward said he had been forbidden by the police to talk about the robbery. The police themselves were reticent. Detectives Maher, Underhill, and Black went to the house, and found the package of drafts under the bed, where it had evidently been thrown by the thieves when they fled.

The list of property furnished by the woman, it was said at Police Headquarters early this morning, tallied almost exactly with that taken from the two "McNamees."

STEEL TRUST ARGUMENT ENDS.

Chief Counsel McCarter for J. Aspinwall Hodge Attacks the Morgan Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Robert H. McCarter, chief counsel for J. Aspinwall Hodge and others in the suit to prevent the United States Steel Corporation from converting $200,000,000 worth of preferred stock into bonds, finished his closing argument before Vice-Chancellor Emery in Chancery Chambers late this afternoon.

After the conclusion of Mr. Bergen's remarks this morning, the Vice-Chancellor made a peremptory order to the effect that the hearing be concluded this afternoon, which shortened the closing argument of Mr. McCarter to half an hour.

The arguments of Mr. Lindabury and Associate Counsel Charles L. Corbin for the defendants lasted two and a half hours and occupied a goodly portion of the afternoon. Mr. Lindabury, reading from the papers in the Berger suit, directed the Court's attention to the similarity of the points involved to those advanced in the argument of the opposing counsel.

Mr. Corbin, the associate counsel for the Steel Corporation, confined himself to the issue as presented in the contract made with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. by the stockholders of the Steel Corporation.

ORDERED 250 LOCOMOTIVES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Makes a $3,250,000 Contract with the Baldwin Works.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works the largest order ever given by any railroad company to a single concern. It calls for 250 high-class freight locomotives, aggregating in cost $3,250,000, all to be delivered within the first six months of 1903.

Since the beginning of this year officials of the Pennsylvania Company have been working on estimates for new equipment. The number of freight and passnger cars needed has not been determined but it is said the company will order at least 1,500 steel freight cars.

The entire number of locomotives to be ordered from private concerns probably will be increased to 400, and it is said that an order for the 150 needed outside of the Baldwin order will be placed with the American Locomotive Company.

The Train to Chicago
Is the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily and runs to Chicago in 20 hours. Luxurious accommodations.—Adv.

Good Music, Grand Scenery, Glorious sail, make travel by Hudson River Day Line a constant joy.—Adv.

FLAMES THREATEN THE TEXAS OIL FIELD.

Spindle Top is on Fire and There is No Chance To Check the Progress of the Disaster.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 12.—The oil-field is on fire and there is no chance to stop the progress of the flames.

The field is threatened with total destruction. Spindle Top is on fire.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon the oil running under the trestle of the Sabine and East Texas Railway, near the leading tracks of the Palestine Beaumont Oil Company, on Spindle Top, was ignited by sparks from a passing engine and about 60 feet of trestle were burned away.

A train was sent out from Beaumont to bring in the passengers on the train south of the trestle coming from Sabine. About 150 cars loaded with oil are tied up at Gladys City on account of the fire.

SECRETARY SHAW WOULD EASE MONEY MARKET.

He Came Here to Consult with Financiers—Averse to the Purchase of Bonds—May Increase Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The rapid accumulation of money in the Treasury, which threatens to create a stringency in the money market, is receiving attention from Treasury officials, and is likely to result in steps to return some of the surplus to the channels of business. The available cash is now $213,623,656, an increase since the first of the month of $4,000,000. On Sept. 1 the expenditures for the period beginning July 1 exceeded the receipts by $2,270,000. This deficit has been wiped out, and there is an excess of receipts of over $671,000.

This change has been brought about by the steady increase in customs receipts, which have been nearly $1,000,000 per day for the eleven days of September. Secretary Shaw was in New York to-day consulting with Treasury officials and prominent financiers in regard to granting whatever relief can be safely and consistently afforded by using the surplus. The Secretary is averse to the purchase of bonds, and it is therefore probable he will decide to increase the deposits with the banks.

There has been no material increase in these deposits since Sept. 1, when the amount held subject to the draft of the Treasurer was a little over $118,000,000. It is understood that if the decision is reached to increase the deposits those banks will be selected for additional deposits which have given notice of an intention to take out additional circulation. Since Aug. 1 a number of the banks have given such notification, and the requests for printing circulation notes aggregate upward of $15,000,000.

It is believed that the emission of a considerable amount of National bank notes, in accordance with the notifications, will furnish the relief needed and supply all the money required at this season to move the crops and provide for the consequent increase in the general business of the country. Included in the available cash is the sum of $126,255,108, an increase since Sept. 1 of nearly $12,000,000. The total of the gold fund is now $577,081,167. This includes the reserve and trust funds, and is an increase of nearly $6,000,000 since Sept. 1.

HIGH RATES FOR CALL MONEY.

Philadelphia Bankers Increase Cost of Time Loans Because of New York Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Financial institutions in Philadelphia announced today that beginning to-morrow the rate for money on call will be 6 per cent. This makes an advance of 2 per cent. within the last week, the first increase of from 4 to 5 per cent. having been made last Saturday. Money on time is nominally quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent., but even at this figure the supply is limited as is also call money at 6 per cent.

Bankers assert that these rates have been forced upon them by the advance in New York, the range for call money in that city to-day having been between 6 and 15 per cent. They claim that certain borrowers in Philadelphia, when the local rates were 4 to 5 per cent., took advantage of the situation by securing extensive accommodations here and reloaning money in New York at a higher rate of interest. An illustration of this was given.

A broker secured from different local banks and trust companies over $1,000,000 in call money. He was originally paying 4 per cent. here, but later he was compelled to pay 5 per cent. for its use. This money was sent to New York and reloaned at rates ranging from 6 to 8 per cent., thus netting the borrower a fair profit.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT'S VACATION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Looking the picture of health, his face mantled by a cowboy tan, "Teddy" Roosevelt, Jr., stepped from a Northwestern official's private car at the Wells Street Station after his Northern hunting trip to-day. In company with Marvin Hughitt, Jr., son of the President of the Northwestern Road, and J. S. McCullough, Third Vice President, young Roosevelt had not only shot prairie chickens in South Dakota, but also caught bass in a Wisconsin lake.

"What did I bag and how do I feel?" queried "Teddy, Jr.," good-naturedly, before leaving at 10:30 o'clock over the Erie Road for New York.

"Well," he said, "It would take me a good while to tell you all about it. In the first place, I feel that it is a pity to have to go back to school so soon after the time we've had. We just got enough of the trip to want more," he continued.

"Hunting on the prairies of the Dakotas is good, but it goes without my saying that I would have greatly preferred a real trip in the Rockies for grizzlies."

When pressed for an answer as to what he had shot on the trip, he replied:

"You can put it down all right that we shot something better than prairie chickens."

"What about the talk that the farmers in South Dakota objected to your shooting?" was asked.

"I did see something about that in the newspapers, but know nothing more about it," he answered.

"We enjoyed fishing at Lac de Flambeau, Wisconsin, where we staid a few days during our trip," said Teddy, seeming to enjoy telling of the good time he has been having.

"Marvin, you know," and he pointed to young Hughitt, "has a fine fishing lodge there. I could fish there a month without tiring."

Marvin chimed in at this point, declaring that they would have staid longer at his favorite lodge, had it not been for the close approach of school time.

Shortly after the arrival of President McCullough's private car early this morning, on which the trio traveled, the party went direct to the McCullough home in Lake Forest. Arriving in the city from Lake Forest, they remained in the car until the train left the Dearborn station for New York.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye,
The aristocratic Whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

POLITICIANS SOON MAY END THE COAL STRIKE

Senators Quay and Penrose Active in Urging Settlement.

Committee of Seven to be Appointed—Conference with President Baer—Decisive Move Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The belief that the beginning of the end of the great coal strike will come within a very few days is stronger than ever among the Republican leaders. A man very close to Senator Quay to-day said:

"Senator Quay soon will announce the members of the Strike Settlement Committee of Seven, and within forty-eight hours after the committee is organized the first open measures toward ending the strike will have been taken. Senator Platt's prediction as to the end of the strike was an idle boast. He knows that something is going to be done. So does Senator Quay, but he is not ready to say so."

The movements of Senators Quay and Penrose, of President Baer of the Reading, and of other men interested in the strike, seem to indicate that definite and positive action of considerable importance is about to be taken. A conference was held today at the Reading terminal between Senator Quay and President Baer. The two men were not together long, but when both came out of the Terminal they looked well pleased. When asked about the results of the conference, Senator Quay said:

"I can't tell you anything. I saw Mr. Baer, and if you want to learn what took place I think you had better see him."

President Baer was seen as he was about to take the 4:35 o'clock train for Reading. When asked if he had anything to say regarding his meeting with Senator Quay he replied:

"See Senator Quay. I have nothing to say."

When asked whether the coal strike was the subject of Senator Quay's interview with him, Mr. Baer again referred the reporter to the Senator.

P. A. B. Widener declined to talk about the strike to-day. His interest in the situation is regarded as significant, however, and it is said that he is acting as J. P. Morgan's representative in Philadelphia, having been asked to carry on negotiations with Mr. Quay in that capacity.

Senators Quay and Penrose, James P. McNichol, who, like ex-Senator Flinn, is a large employer of labor, and Insurance Commissioner Durham had a long conference at the Hotel Walton this afternoon. At 3 o'clock, when it ended, Mr. Durham immediately called on Mr. Widener in his office. Whether the meeting had anything to do with the strike situation could not be learned.

It is the opinion here that Senator Quay soon will be ready for a decisive move, and that the appointment of the committee of seven will be followed by something definite. David H. Lane probably will be the Chairman of the committee. Senators Quay and Penrose will be members, but who the other four men will be is not known.

The conference between Gov. Stone and President Mitchell is to be held in Harrisburg Saturday. It was said to-day that Senator Quay had received from Gov. Stone an intimation of the course he will pursue.

EXTRA SESSION URGED.

Business Men of Anthracite Region Advocate Compulsory Arbitration Before Gov. Stone.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—The Conference Committee of the People's Alliance, appointed at their convention in Hazleton last Thursday, appeared before Gov. Stone this afternoon and submitted a plan for effecting a settlement of the anthracite coal strike. Their plan provides for calling an extra session of the Legislature to enact laws for compulsory arbitration, better control of foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania, and enforcing the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the Constitution.

Daniel J. McCarthy of Hazleton said the alliance represented business interests of the anthracite districts. There was no sign of a settlement, and the only hope of bringing about an end to the strike is by legislative action. Mr. McCarthy suggested that if an extra session is held some action should be taken to curb the great foreign corporations which are doing business in Pennsylvania. He attacked the beef trust, the steel trust, and other large corporations because of the prices which they charged for their products.

"President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company," said Mr. McCarthy, "is the creature of J. P. Morgan, and the latter should be forced to compel Mr. Baer to arbitrate the strike. A load of coal cannot be bought in the coal region at present from the large coal corporation at any price. If the legislation which the alliance recommends be enacted it will bring the strike to an end and prevent strikes in future."

Mr. McCarthy argued that the present difficulty in the coal region comes through the gross mismanagement of the great coal corporations. None of these corporations, he said, pays a dividend, while the individual operators are all making money and getting rich.

T. C. Parker of Wilkesbarre said trade in the anthracite regions is paralyzed, and that hundreds of persons are being forced to leave that locality because of existing conditions. The only remedy, he said, is an extra session of the Legislature.

William Wilhelm of Pottsville submitted a copy of a bill which he had drafted prohibiting persons under twenty-one years old from working in and about the mines for more than eight hours a day. The enactment of the bill into a law, he said, would prevent the crowding of the mines with undesirable workmen.

"There will be an uprising and protest at the next election, if the conditions in the coal region are not improved," he asserted. "The Socialist Party has become a great factor in the politics of the region, and its leaders are confident of the election of their local tickets in Schuylkill, Luzerne, and other counties in the region."

Matthew Long of Hazleton and the Rev. Dr. Schwayer of Girardsville, a blind preacher, said that what was needed to settle the strike and prevent trouble in the future was legislation such as that suggested by the Alliance.

The Governor expressed his gratification on hearing the views of the speakers. He made no comment on their remarks.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 11.—President Mitchell returned from Harvey's Lick today. He said that he had no knowledge as to what questions are to be raised at the meeting with Gov. Stone in Harrisburg on Saturday. He thought the visit of the Governor to New York will be discussed.

Mr. Mitchell completed arrangements today for a flying trip to Philadelphia and Harrisburg. At 8 o'clock to-morrow morning he will meet a committee from the State Legislative Board of Railway Employes of Pennsylvania, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he will start for Philadelphia, where he will address the United Labor Councils of that city. On Saturday morning he will start for Harrisburg.

George W. Purcell, National Board member from Indiana, who has been in West Virginia for some time past, arrived in town to-night and had a conference with President Mitchell. He said the strike in the river district, West Virginia, was progressing favorably to the miners. Several operators had granted the demands of the men, and he asserted that it would only be a short time until all the other operators followed suit.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, a well-known Socialist, was closeted with Mr. Mitchell this evening. Mr. Wilshire is of the opinion that unless the strike is settled in a short time there will be a social revolution in the country.

The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company say that the output of coal at their mines and washeries was larger to-day than any day since they resumed operations. The report is discredited at strike headquarters.

President Mitchell to-night received a draft for £1,000 from the Welsh miners. The donation was made to the American miners at a meeting of Welsh miners held some time ago.

TAMAQUA, Sept. 11.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company officials say that more of the striking men returned to work to-day. No troops were sent out, but the non-union men were not interfered with.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Gov. Odell to-day denied that he had been invited to confer with the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with a view of devising means to bring about a termination of the coal strike. He said that such a proposition never had been made to him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania predicts that the mine trouble will be settled soon and that a plentiful supply of coal for the Winter will be furnished.

"It will not take long to get a supply sufficient to meet current demands when the mines begin operations," said Mr. Mahon to-day. "The price of coal may go a little higher than at present, but there is no likelihood of a coal famine. There is no indication that the strike has had any effect on Republican political prospects in Pennsylvania. There is no cause to fear the loss of a single Republican seat in Congress."

BOERS IN THE MINES?

Refugees Said to be Working in Hazleton Collieries.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 11.—According to the United Mine Workers who have done picket duty at the surrounding mines, Boer refugees, who fled from South Africa before peace was declared in that country, are employed as non-union workers at several of the local collieries. They were brought to this region about a month ago in an immigrant car from New York, where they had been gathered up by employment agencies acting for the coal operators.

They are said to be uncouth looking men, but are hard workers, and apparently satisfied with their lot. Many of the imported men from the big cities have given the coal companies considerable trouble because of their bad habits. The Boer imports have not caused any such annoyance.

LOOKING FOR STRIKE'S END.

Manager Says Mitchell Must Send Men Back to the Mines to Save the Union.

Manager Helbut of the Matamora Mines in West Virginia said yesterday that he believed President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers would declare the strike off.

"It is the only way he can save the union," he said. "If it is necessary to call a convention to do so, it could be called in a few days. I believe the strike cannot last much longer, and Mitchell probably knows it."

A prominent coal dealer said that in all probability Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, when he sees Mitchell, would advise him to call the strike off, and some kind of an arrangement would then be reached by which the miners would get some concessions at the individual collieries.

"I believe the miners will be made to understand that they gained something by the strike, though outwardly the operators will appear to have won," he continued. "When they return they will, I believe, get some concessions, but not through the union."

Russell Sage insisted that the strike would be over in ten days, because it affects too many business interests to last much longer.

MENACE TO EUROPEAN PEACE?

Report of Accident to Prince William, Heir to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Causes Uneasiness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that a report that Prince William of Luxemburg has met with an accident, or, according to one account, that he has suffered a stroke of paralysis, has created uneasiness, as he is the only son of the Grand Duke and has no male issue.

The Temps suggests that a problem menacing to the peace of Europe may arise.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, between Prussia and Belgium, is one of the smallest independent States of the world. It contains 998 square miles, and its population is about 236,000. The Grand Duchy, by the Treaty of London of 1867, is a neutral and independent State, and its crown is hereditary in the Nassau family.

The present Grand Duke, Adolf, Duke of Nassau, is a very old man, having been born in 1817. In 1851 he married Princess Adelaide of Anhalt. Prince William, his only son, was born in 1852. The Grand Duke did not succeed to the throne until 1890, on the death of King William III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

The Grand Duchy was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation, but the Government was for a considerable time in a most complicated condition, and the little State has long been regarded as a possible bone of contention. Between 1830 and 1839 there were two Governments in Luxemberg, one acting for the Grand Duke and the other for Belgium.

The treaty of London of 1867 was the result of a diplomatic contest for the possession of the country between France and Prussia.

RUSSIA'S MOVE IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Foreign Office here has heard nothing officially of the instructions sent by M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, to the Russian commander in Manchuria directing him to expel the British Imperial Customs employes who may be sent to Manchuria to resume charge of the postal service, on the ground that the presence of foreigners in Manchuria during the military occupation is objectionable.

The officials of the Foreign Office are much interested in the report, but they decline to discuss the possible action of Great Britain until more fully informed on the subject.

Discussing the report editorially, The Daily Graphic says:

"The Russians are technically within their rights in refusing to admit Chinese customs officials into Manchuria while the Russian occupation continues, but it would be a distinct breach of international courtesy were the British members of that service especially selected for expulsion.

"M. Lessar is too astute a man to parade his antipathies with absolute offensiveness."

"The 20th Century Limited"
is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

Less Than a Day
En route to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special. The train of the century, offering rapid schedule and palatial appointments.—Adv.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON ADVANTAGES OF TRUSTS

Combinations Are Necessary to Meet Modern Requirements.

Opens Utah Campaign by Denying That They Are Fostered by Tariff—Trade Expansion in Orient.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 11.—United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana opened the Republican campaign in Utah to-night, speaking at the Opera House before the delegates to the Republican State Convention. The Senator received close attention and was frequently applauded. Mr. Beveridge's speech was largely devoted to financial subjects. He said in part:

"All told, the expenses of the Republic since March 4, 1897, until now, were nearly $3,000,000,000. This outlay occurred under a Republican Administration. Except the expenses of our civil war, it is the greatest charge ever sustained in a like period by any Government, ancient or modern, in peace or in war. And yet every dollar of it has been paid, and in these expenses the books of the Nation balance. Balance? Yes, more than balance. For we have not only paid every cent of this vast sum, but during the same period we have reduced the debt of the Republic more than $10,000,000, we have reduced the Nation's interest charge by more than $7,000,000 every year, and we have raised the gold reserve in the Government's Treasury to the highest point in our history. And the last Congress completed this series of financial achievements by abolishing every dollar of internal war taxes upon every item thus burdened throughout the country.

"If it is said that these thousands of millions of expense measure the financial oppression of the Republic's 80,000,000, the answer comes from another array of figures no less astounding. During this same period the wealth of the Republic increased beyond comprehension. The farmers' live stock alone increased over $400,000,000, and the cash value of the products of American farms increased over $1,500,000,000. American manufacturers added nearly 200,000 new factories to their former plant, and the value of the articles these factories made increased almost $4,000,000,000. During that same period the factories, mills, and shops of the Nation employed over 1,000,000 more workingmen than they employed five years ago. The laboring people of the United States increased their deposits in savings banks alone by nearly $1,000,000,000 during this period of unheard-of National outlay. During this same period our exports to foreign countries were greater than our imports by over $2,800,000,000. Let me repeat that statement in another form. In the five years beginning with the inauguration of William McKinley, the balance of trade in our favor was nearly 600 per cent. greater than the combined balance of trade in our favor during our entire history as a Nation. Yet the opposition asks the people to repudiate that management of National affairs.

REPUBLICANS AND THE PRESIDENT.

"The only law ever enacted to regulate trusts was passed by a Republican Congress; the only President who ever attempted to enforce that law was our Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt. The tariff is not the parent of trusts. If it is, why did not trusts develop during the war tariff that lasted from the Civil War to the enactment of the disastrous Wilson tariff law? If the tarif causes trusts, why did they first appear in free trade England? If trusts exist in different countries with different tariff systems, must we not look deeper for their cause? And is not that cause to be found in the complex conditions of modern life? The individual dealer, the little corporation of a generation ago could not produce and distribute the necessities of modern life. When each community was separated from the rest of the Nation, because there were no means of communication, its wants could be supplied by individuals and small concerns. But the railroad, the telegraph, all the agencies of modern communication have knit the Nation into a single community, and individuals acting separately can no longer do the work required by modern life. Organizations of industry become vaster than the little concerns of the old days, as the consolidated industrial Nation is vaster than the little separate communities of the old days. Organization of industry simply keeps pace with the organization of society.

"What is the general result? Is it better for the merchant, manufacturer, or farmer who ships over railways to have the little, short, separate lines of twenty-five years ago, or is it better for them that those lines are so consolidated into systems sweeping to the furthest city markets and to the Nation's ocean ports? The little lines of road are what you had a generation ago; the trunk line is what you have to-day. And yet then you paid 20 to 400 per cent. more freight on every pound of grain and every box of merchandise you shipped than you pay to-day. The little, separate lines of a generation ago, acting in competition, without scientific or sensible connections, paid their laborers 15 to 50 per cent. less in wages than the same men receive to-day. And yet the opposition to the Government demands the dissolution of these consolidations.

"These modern conditions have caused these modern industrial developments, not the tariff, not the favor of the Government, not legislation, nor the want of it. Destruction of the tariff, therefore, would not destroy trusts. It would merely create international trusts. English, American, and German trusts would combine instead of compete. But until American industries shall dominate the industries of the rest of the world, until the United States becomes the permanent banking house of the nations, until we have grown so great that we are the controlling influence in international commercial policy, American trusts are better for us than international trusts.

COST OF NECESSARIES.

"Have these organizations extorted money from the people? Examine the scale of the cost of the necessaries of life during the last generation and you will find a steady decline in

its, yet the Administration is determined that the folly and the crime of unjust prices shall be made impossible. And, although unjust reduction of wages is less and less frequent, as is proved by the voluntary advancement of the wages of the employes of the Steel Trust and hundreds of other great employers of labor, the possibility of such a wrong must be prevented. But the only method to prevent these wrongs is the gradual development of National control of corporations doing business throughout the Nation. And the Department of Commerce which President Roosevelt urged Congress to create is the seed from which will grow perfect National control of National industry.

"But effective National supervision must grow. Iron-clad control of business methods which themselves are perpetually changing and improving cannot be created on the instant, and would not be effective if it could. National control which accomplishes anything must develop as the changing methods of organized industry themselves develop. Moderation is the word of wisdom in all human legislation, and moderation is the word of necessity in all legislation that attempts to regulate the business activities of a nation of 80,000,000 people.

"But trusts are not the real question of this campaign. How shall the prosperity of the last five years be continued? That is the real question of this campaign. New markets for American products—that is the only answer to this great question.

"Practical methods for getting new markets are America's need. And practical methods the Administration proposes. The Administration proposes a monopoly of the markets of Cuba, which will buy, from the first year reciprocity is established, $70,000,000 worth of American products. And this market will increase in proportion as we give her the opportunity for development. The President's Cuban policy is inspired by National honor; but National honor and National necessity walk hand in hand. We are responsible for Cuba to the world and to history.

QUESTION OF FREE TRADE.

"The opposition resists reciprocity with Cuba. It demands free trade with Cuba and the world. But will free trade give us markets in foreign countries? No; it gives foreign countries our markets; it surrenders all to our rivals and secures nothing in return. Free trade does not make the markets of other nations free to us; it only makes our markets free to them.

"Where else shall new markets for American products be secured? Our new possessions answer that question; the Orient answers that question; the geography of the world answers that question."

Senator Beveridge then exhaustively discussed the question of markets in our possessions and in the Orient. "From total purchases of less than $5,000,000 before Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines became American, they have increased their purchases of American products to nearly $40,000,000 every year. And the increase mounts upward as the years advance. And just so the Philippines, whose purchases from other nations amount to $30,000,000, will also buy in the course of time everything her people consume from us. Our Oriental trade is the only remaining outlet on the globe where we may dispose of our surplus products. That trade which now consumes upward of $300,000,000 worth of products of English factories alone every year must be captured for the American factory and farm. And to capture that trade is the policy of the Administration. Since we acquired these islands American exports to Asia and Oceania have risen from $43,000,000 to $120,000,000. While our exports to Europe have fallen in the last six months, our exports to the Orient at the same time have rapidly increased. The surrender of the Philippines would mean the surrender of our progressive commercial policy in the Orient.

"The argument of Philippine expenses has been answered by events. The day of Philippine expenses is past. The Philippine Government is supported exclusively by Philippine revenues. The cost of suppressing insurrection has already been paid. The period of outlay has ended; the period of profit has begun."

Senator Beveridge then examined objections of anti-imperialists. "We do not deny them liberty; we instruct them in liberty. Liberty is not a phrase; it is a reality. Savages left to themselves do not know liberty. Liberty manifests itself in just institutions. Equal laws are liberty, we have given them to the Filipinos. Impartial courts are liberty; we have given them to the Filipinos. Free education is liberty; we are giving it to the Filipinos more rapidly than we gave it to ourselves."

Senator Beveridge closed his address with a tribute to President Roosevelt's courage, patriotism, and sense of justice.

United States Senators Clark and Warren of Wyoming were also present and spoke briefly.

THREAT AGAINST BEVERIDGE.

Beet Sugar Men in Utah Convention Planned Hostile Demonstration If He Spoke Before Adoption of Platform.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 11.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Joseph Howell of Wellsville, Cache County, for Congress, and Judge William McCarty of Sevier County for Supreme Court Justice. It adopted a platform in which mention of Cuban reciprocity was omitted. On that point the beet sugar interests of the State won after a bitter and protracted debate in the Committee on Resolutions.

Friends of Representative Sutherland, who was one of the Republican "insurgents" on the reciprocity question in the last session of Congress, were determined that specific indorsement of the President's Cuban policy should have no place in the platform, and they prevailed. They were aided by the Church adherents, who insisted that a compromise platform indorsing President Roosevelt's Administration be adopted, but leaving out direct reference to the proposed 20 per cent. reduction.

United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana was scheduled originally to deliver a speech this evening, marking the formal opening of the Republican campaign in Utah. That programme was changed last night to have Senator Beveridge speak at the close of the morning session to-day. When the beet sugar sympathizers heard of this they openly threatened to give him a hostile reception, believing it a plan to influence the convention in favor of a Cuban reciprocity plank, the result being that the programme was changed again, Senator Beveridge speaking this evening. Then, with the platform adopted, the delegates more than made up for their refusal to hear him in the morning by greeting him with wild cheering.

An amendment to the platform, offered by Congressman Sutherland, declaring it to be the sense of the convention that "President Roosevelt be nominated for President in 1904 as his own successor," was carried with a cheer.

MOTORMEN STILL OUT.

Hudson Valley Railway Company Fails to Break the Strike at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Hudson Valley Railway Company expected to-day to break the motormen's strike, which for over ten days has prevented it from operating its 100-mile trolley system between Troy and Caldwell, on Lake George, but not a single car was sent out. Steam was raised at the company's power house in Stillwater, Saratoga Springs, Greenwich, Glens Falls, and Caldwell and the electric generators and machinery examined and tested, but the current was not turned on the main trolley wires.

The reason assigned, as alleged, for the failure to start the cars to-day is the admission of the Sheriffs of Saratoga, Washington, and Warren Counties that they are unable to procure a large enough force of Deputy Sheriffs to afford the protection demanded by the company. But it is stated that an effort will be made to-morrow to move the trolley cars, when it is feared there will be trouble at different points along the line. Company L, Second Regiment, located here, has received orders to hold itself in readiness.

A large number of so-called "strike breakers" arrived here this afternoon and are stationed on the company's property. The strikers profess to have no knowledge of who cut the electric trolley wires at Leopard's Crossing, just north of Ballston Spa, this morning. A reward of $500 has been offered by the company for the arrest and conviction of the offender or the offenders.

SAYS STRIKE LEADER SEEKS DICTATORSHIP

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Discusses Mitchell's Rise in Power.

He Declares the Operators Would Listen to Their Own Men, but Not to the President of the United Mine Workers.

Abram S. Hewitt, who recently returned from his Summer home at Bar Harbor, said yesterday that he was certain there would be no arbitration between the coal mine operators and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. The operators, he said, would no doubt be willing to discuss with their own men any grievances which the latter might have, but they would decline to have anything to do with Mr. Mitchell.

"Mr. Mitchell," said Mr. Hewitt, "does not want arbitration between the operators and their men, but between the operators and Mr. Mitchell. Two years ago, during the strike in the coal region, Mr. Mitchell succeeded in destroying the principle of arbitration which had existed between employers and employed, and his success was followed by a great extension of his power among the mine workers. Emboldened by this, and thinking only of how he might add to his prestige, Mr. Mitchell conceived the idea of making himself a sort of dictator, wielding the immense power which the great numbers of the mine workers would give to him as the head of their organization.

"What Mr. Mitchell now wants," he continued, "is recognition of himself. Were the operators to agree to arbitrate with him he would be satisfied. It would be a recognition of his dictatorship, and he would take advantage of it to further strengthen his position. In another year or two he would then order another strike."

"In 1876, during the days of the Mollie Maguires, I made a tour of inspection through the mining region. I found terrible conditions there. I found the men living like pigs and dogs in a wretched state. It was shortly after this that I became a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. I advised the management to better the condition of the workingmen. They replied that they couldn't do so and derive profit from their business. I did my best to convince them that it will always conduce to the profit of the employer to consider the interests of those working for them. Finally I brought them around to my point of view, and it was not long before better conditions obtained among the employes of that company."

Mr. Hewitt said that when this strike was declared a great many of the employes owned their own homesteads and were thrifty and respectable as could be met anywhere. They had $800,000 in the savings banks, and did not want to strike. Now they had to live on the savings, because they dared not go back to work.

"In 1876 I was elected President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. At the Centennial celebration of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States, held that year, I delivered the centennial address in my capacity as President elect. In my address I made what I believe to be the first reference to the so-called coal-trust question, which President Roosevelt is now beginning to discuss in his speeches."

Anthracite in Philadelphia at $6.25 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education to-day accepted the offer of George W. Edmonds & Co. for 2,000 tons of anthracite coal at $6.25 a ton, an advance of 75 cents a ton over the price paid for coal last Winter. The offer accepted to-day will give the board an ample supply of hard coal for a number of the public schools to operate them until the latter part of October. Mr. Edmonds stated that he would be able to deliver the coal next week.

Boilermakers Return to Work.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The strike of the boilermakers at the Oil Well Supply Company's plant here, which was begun six weeks ago because non-union men were employed, has been declared off. The men return to work as individuals, without obtaining any concessions.

TARIFF ISSUE IN MINNESOTA.

Both Parties for Revision—President Roosevelt's Great Strength in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A Minnesota politician who has returned here says the campaign now going on there is the liveliest that the State has known in years. There are but two districts where there is no fight being made on the Representatives. These are the Mankato and St. Paul districts now represented by James T. McCleary and Fred C. Stevens.

In the first district, which is represented by "Jim" Tawney, of the Ways and Means Committee, from the extreme Northwest, State Senator Knatvold is making a hot campaign for the nomination. He has taken advantage of the sentiment, which is more or less strong all over the State, for a revision of the tariff. As the primary system is in vogue it is not easy to tell how the affair will turn out. It is said that under the old convention plan of making nominations Tawney would be beaten.

"Senator Knatvold," says the man from Minnesota, who has just been through the district, "took issue with Tawney on the Cuban reciprocity question. He announced that he favored a general tariff revision and declared he would work for the elimination of the duty on lumber, which is one of the commodities largely purchased by the farmers of the district. Knatvold's platform called forth a declaration from Tawney in which he helped himself, if elected, to work for tariff modification. Mr. Tawney in his platform announced that the Fifty-eighth Congress, if Republican, would revise the tariff. Hence, whoever wins will be strongly committed to tariff revision.

"Tawney's record and his prominence in the House give him a decided advantage. The farmers give him credit for passing the Oleomargarine bill, and his friends claim that the Sugar Trust is fighting him. On the other hand, Senator Knatvold's supporters insist that Mr. Tawney has always stood for a high tariff, that he is not in sympathy with President Roosevelt's ideas on reciprocity, and they are flooding the district with circulars quoting Tawney in opposition to the President."

The most interesting struggle in Minnesota is likely to come in the Minneapolis district, now represented by Loren Fletcher, one of the shrewdest politicians in the West. He has practically won his nomination, but John Lind, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor, a popular Scandinavian, will run against him as a Democrat. Lind was a Republican while in Congress, but avowed a low tariff policy. As Governor he was supported by Populists and Silver men.

"President Roosevelt," says the Minnesota gentleman quoted above, "is as strong in Minnesota as was James G. Blaine. He visits the State this month, and will make several speeches. The Republican State Convention is on record as favoring his nomination in 1904."

THIRD TICKET IN WISCONSIN.

Independent Candidate May Oppose La Follette and Rose for Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—It became known to-day that three days ago a secret conference was held in the offices of a Milwaukee Democratic daily paper, which, according to the charges of the regular nominees, was in the interest of a third State ticket. This would be composed of the Republicans who were read out of their own party by the La Follette supporters in the recent State Convention, when it refused to indorse Senator Spooner for re-election unless he would declare his allegiance to every item of the La Follette platform, and of the Democrats, who are far from friendly to the candidacy of Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, as opposed to Mr. La Follette for Governor.

Neither side in the controversy will admit that it had an official representation at the conference, but the indications are that there will be considerable defection of Democrats from Rose in the coming election.

NOMINATE EX-GOV. BOIES.

Iowa Democrats Select Him to Oppose Speaker Henderson in Coming Election.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 11.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Waterloo to-day was chosen by acclamation by the Third District Democratic Convention, held in this city, as the nominee of that party to oppose Speaker Henderson for Congress.

A marked feature of the convention was the fact that no mention was made of a platform or resolutions. A conference of friends of the Governor and supporters of the silver wing of the party was held this morning, and platforms prepared by both factions presented. No agreement could be reached as to the form of the resolutions, and as a compromise it was decided to make no reference to resolutions in the convention. It was announced after the convention that Gov. Boies will write his own platform in his acceptance of the nomination.

The convention was presided over by Charles Miller. The attendance was a disappointment to the party leaders, as the previous announcement that Gov. Boies would be the nominee was expected to bring in full delegations. At least a third of the delegates were missing. The attendance of spectators was the smallest of any Democratic convention ever held here. Gov. Boies was placed in nomination by former State Senator James H. Shields in a speech reviewing the Governor's political history, and predicting his election to Congress. Speeches seconding the nomination were also made by O. J. Laylander of Waterloo and L. F. Springer of Independence. All the speeches were a general denunciation of the Republican Party. J. T. Sullivan of Waterloo was chosen Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

LATIMER'S LUCKY ELECTION.

South Carolina Man Says His Success Was Due to There Being Four Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A gentleman from South Carolina, speaking of the success of Representative Latimer as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McLaurin, says that the conservatives made a great mistake in having so many candidates.

"If we had not been handicapped with four candidates," he said, "I believe Mr. Latimer never would have been chosen to succeed Mr. McLaurin. The Tillmanites rallied about Latimer, but had the conservatives centred on a man they could have easily beaten Latimer. He is not at all acceptable to the intelligent and influential people of South Carolina because he stands for about all that Senator Tillman stands for, and lacks that gentleman's mental force."

MAY NOMINATE COL. W. A. GASTON

Massachusetts Democratic Primaries Returns Indicate His Victory Over Charles S. Hamlin.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—Belated returns from last night's Democratic primaries throughout the State indicated that Col. William A. Gaston defeated Charles S. Hamlin, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination by a substantial vote. It is estimated that Col. Gaston has secured 1,062 delegates to the State Convention, as against 186 who are for Mr. Hamlin, and 190 whose preferences are not given. Nearly 300 delegates are yet to be heard from. The convention is entitled to 1,726 delegates. A majority is necessary to nominate.

The Hamlin leaders say that their candidate will receive the votes of many of the delegates whose preferences have not been announced. In Boston Col. Gaston secured 411 of the 415 delegates.

In the Ninth Congressional District, where the fight is between Congressman Joseph A. Conry, John "A." Keliher, and Joseph A. Dennison, neither candidate has a majority of the delegates. Mr. Conry has 54, Mr. Keliher 54, and Mr. Dennison 50. The struggle will be carried on in the convention.

Idaho Populistic Ticket.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 11.—The Populist State party at a late hour last night completed the following ticket:

Congress—James H. Gunn, Ada County; Governor—O. H. Andrews, Ada County; Lieutenant Governor—William E. Heard; Secretary of State—M. F. Eby; Auditor—W. R. Wyatt; Treasurer—John M. Longrin; Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. Mary Wright; Inspector of Mines—Eli L. Vanelt.

CALLS IT A "MONKEY FLUSH."

Devery Coins a Phrase for Reported Committee of Five Plan to Run Tammany.

William S. Devery addressed two meetings last night in his fight for the leadership of the Ninth Assembly District. The ex-Chief created a new name for the proposed Committee of Five that, one report says, may replace the present Triumvirate.

"A monkey flush," is the name supplied.

"I see they have dropped the two spot," he remarked.

"What kind of a hand would you call that five?" was asked.

"Well, sport, what would you call it? Looks to me like a monkey flush."

Referring to McMahon, Mr. Devery said that he employed nothing but "dagoes" in his work. "He is known as Dago Dan in his district," shouted Devery.

"A young feller that has been speaking up in Twenty-fourth Street to-night wants to know where I got it. His name is Astor Chanler. He is a carpetbagger and is in the district looking for the Democratic nomination for Congress. He wants to fill the shoes left vacant by the death of the people's friend, Amos J. Cummings.

"Now, I won't tell Astor Chanler where I got it, but I will tell you people where he got it. His ancestors came over here long ago. They shot everything that had hair or feathers on it. They grabbed up a lot of land, which to-day is worth millions. And what do they do to-day? Why, they won't even pay their just taxes in this country. They pay taxes in England. This feller Chanler was not only born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He had a golden one."

Instruct Delegates for Coler.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Orleans County Democratic Convention in session here to-day nominated Avery A. Danolds of Shelby for Assembly, Perry Church of Albion for County Treasurer, Henry B. Eck of Ridgeway for Superintendent of the Poor, and George Tills of Gaines for School Commissioner. Delegates to the State Convention were selected as follows: William B. Dye, John Crowley, and William O'Brien. They were instructed for Bird S. Coler for Governor, for Cunnan for Attorney General, and for Batten for State Committeeman.

Robert M. Moore a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Robert M. Moore of Malone, who is connected with the law firm of Moore & Cantwell, New York, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General. Mr. Moore is seeking the support of Democratic leaders in the northern part of the State. Mr. Moore came into public notice in the Patrick and other murder cases in New York.

Democratic Convention Chooses.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Columbia County Democratic Convention at Kinderhook to-day placed in nomination the following: Assembly—Jasper H. Hicks of Gallatin; Sheriff—Remus E. Lasher of Kinderhook; Delegates to the State Convention—Charles S. Rogers, Joel G. Curtis, and James Purcell.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS GOING TO COLOMBIA

The Cincinnati, Wisconsin, and Panther Ordered There.

They Will Prevent Interference with Traffic Across the Isthmus and Prevent Bombardment of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary of the Navy Moody to-day telegraphed to the commanders of the battleship Wisconsin, now at Bremerton, and the cruiser Cincinnati, at Cape Haitien, directing them to proceed as soon as possible to the Isthmus of Panama. The Wisconsin is to reinforce the Ranger at Panama and the Cincinnati is to go to Colon.

Later in the day the officials of the Navy Department decided to take no chances of an insufficient landing force in case of an emergency on the isthmus, and orders were sent to the Panther, which is now en route to League Island, to take aboard a battalion of marines upon her arrival there and proceed to Colon. The marines will number 880, and will be commanded by Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, with Major Barnett as second in command. It will be the duty of the marines to keep transit across the isthmus clear. The Marine Corps performed a similar service in 1885.

It will take the Wisconsin fully twenty days to make the trip of over 4,000 miles down the Pacific Coast to Panama. The Navy Department had intended to send the Boston, which is now getting ready for service at San Francisco, to relieve or reinforce the Ranger, but the alarming situation which has so quickly arisen on the isthmus prompted the officials to take more extensive measures to increase the naval representation of the United States there. The Cincinnati will only consume a few days in her trip across from Cape Haitien, so that by the beginning of next week she should have reached Colon.

The American commanders will be instructed to enforce the treaty stipulations with Colombia strictly by preventing any interference with traffic across the isthmus, and also to prevent a bombardment of Panama from the sea on the ground that this in itself would constitute a menace to traffic.

The sudden turn of events near Panama came as a surprise to the officials of the State and Navy Departments. The emergency arose so suddenly that Haiti must be left unwatched by an American war vessel during the interval between the departure of the Cincinnati and the arrival of the Montgomery in Haitian waters.

It is thought that the centre of trouble is likely to be at or near Panama City, and it is for that reason, and because of the small size and complement of the Ranger, that the big Wisconsin has been dispatched there.

COLOMBIA PURCHASED THE JESSIE BANNING.

The Vessel Converted Into a Warship and Will Be Called the Bogota—Capt. Marmaduke to Command Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Jessie Banning, formerly the British steamer Cutch, arrived here to-day from Seattle on her way south to join the Colombian navy. Capt. Marmaduke, who was a participant in the historical Merrimac-Monitor fight, admitted to-day that the vessel had been converted into a man-of-war for the Colombian Government and that he would command her. Capt. Marmaduke has been in San Francisco for some time, but until to-day he would not talk to newspaper men, and the rumors concerning the Banning's mysterious movements were neither denied nor confirmed. To-day the Captain said:

"There is no necessity for my further secrecy about the matter. The Jessie Banning is the property of the Republic of Columbia, and will sail for the South as soon as she is completed. When she becomes part of the Colombian Navy her name will be changed to Bogota."

Capt. Marmaduke stated that the ship's deckhouse had been cut down, and that gun platforms had been placed in position, but he refused positively to state whether her guns were now aboard, whether they would be shipped here, or, in fact, what her armament would be. He refused further to say what her complement of men would be, or where she was going to get her crew.

"There are matters about which I am not prepared to make any statement," he said. "If I did, the information would speedily reach the other side, and that, of course, is what must be avoided."

REBELS ADVANCING ON PANAMA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 11.—Mr. Gudger, United States Consul General at Panama, to-night received a cablegram from his son, who is Vice Consul at Panama, in which was conveyed the information that the revolutionists are advancing on the City of Panama.

The message says that the outlook appears grave, as only about 3,000 Government troops are in Panama, while the insurgents have twice that number.

The situation may demand the recall to Panama of Mr. Gudger, who had planned to take part in the State campaign.

REMOVED BY ROOSEVELT.

President Dismisses District Attorney Vaughan of Northern Alabama—Appoints John P. Debolt Honolulu Judge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The President has removed William Vaughan, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, for neglect of duty.

The President has appointed John P. Debolt Judge at Honolulu, vice Abram S. Humphreys, resigned. Mr. Debolt is a prominent member of the Honolulu bar.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—The announcement from Washington late this afternoon that William Vaughan, District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, had been removed by President Roosevelt created a tremendous sensation in Alabama Republican circles. Vaughan is Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, which body recently eliminated the negro from the Republican Party in this State by adopting a resolution declaring that the negro who was disfranchised under the terms of the new Constitution could not be a member of a Republican committee or participate in the primaries of that party.

Vaughan was preparing to vacate the Republican Chairmanship, but was holding on until his successor should be chosen. The President charges Vaughan with neglect of duty, but the impression obtains that too active participation in partisan politics is the cause of his dismissal from office. It is rumored that several other prominent Federal officeholders here who have been active in the new political government to eliminate the negro from politics are also to go. The alleged purpose of the white Republicans is to build up what they term a decent white Republican Party in the State.

FATALLY SHOT BY FRIEND.

Resident of Bridgewater, Me., Mistook Caller for a Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 11.—M. D. Bradstreet, a prominent resident of Bridgewater, Aroostock County, was shot and fatally wounded last night by Frederick Stewart, his closest friend. Bradstreet called at 10 o'clock at night to see Stewart on important business. Finding that the family had retired, he went around to the window of Stewart's sleeping room and tapped on the glass.

Stewart, thinking it was a burglar, seized a revolver and fired through the window, the bullet passing completely through Bradstreet's body. He made a statement acquitting Stewart of all blame.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S.E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $3,000 to $3,500.

APARTMENTS

ASPHALT COMPANIES' PLANS.

Two Weeks' Extension of Time for Depositing Certificates in Support of Reorganization Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—When the committees of the National and American Asphalt Companies meet next week, it is expected that the time for depositing certificates will be extended two weeks from Sept. 15. While members of the committees assert that a sufficient number of shareholders already have deposited certificates to make the plan of reorganization proposed by the Biddle committee effective, it is thought that the frequent legal moves of those opposed to it have deterred many holders from agreeing to the committee's recommendations.

If an extension of two weeks is granted to the shareholders to assent to reorganization, the plan, the committees say, cannot be declared operative until October.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR INCENSED.

Refusal of the Pennsylvania Road to Accept a Grade Crossing Ordinance the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Mayor Harrison is incensed at the refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to accept the grade-crossing track elevation ordinance passed by the Council last Spring after three or four years of quarreling and bickering between the conflicting interests. All the other roads decided that the ordinance was fair and reasonable, and filed acceptances, but the Pennsylvania Company refused to sign the acceptance and thus eliminate the last obstacle in the way of ending the dangerous crossing at Seventy-fifth Street.

"I would be willing to do almost anything," said the Mayor, "to bring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to time. It is the hardest railroad that the City of Chicago has to deal with. There is no one in Chicago to act for the company. Everything has to be passed up to an Eastern Board of Directors, the members of which evidently regard Chicago as a way station on the prairie. Mandatory ordinance? Well, perhaps. Something should be done to compel this road to do its share of the work. The ordinance is a fair one, and the necessity for the elevation of these tracks is apparent to any one familiar with the situation."

The Pennsylvania Railroad gives as a reason for its refusal that the road has two years of track elevation work ahead and does not care to undertake further track elevation work at this time.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEAL.

Road-Making Effort to Acquire the New Orleans and Northeastern.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—It is reliably reported that the Southern Railway is negotiating for the purchase of the New Orleans and Northeastern. Should the deal be closed, the Southern will thus have an entrance into New Orleans over its own road. President Spencer of the Southern is now in England, and it is said that the direct object of his visit is to effect the purchase of the line in question, the New Orleans and Northeastern being an English-owned road.

The Southern has made overtures on several occasions for the New Orleans and Northeastern, but the property in question is on a paying basis, and its owners have not been inclined to sell.

NO HARD COAL IN CHICAGO.

No Prices Quoted by Dealers Because of the Strike Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—There is no hard coal to be bought in Chicago. Dealers refuse to say what it is "worth," because there is none to be had at any figure. It is said to be like putting a value on a "Jabberwock," or anything else that has no existence.

"There may be a few small dealers who have a few hundred pounds lying around their yards," said F. S. Niblock, acting general sales agent for the Busse Reynolds Coal Company, "but none of the big dealers have any, and it is practically out of existence so far as Chicago firms are concerned."

Secretary Gray of the Peabody Coal Company says the same thing. The scarcity is due to the big strike, and will continue as long as the strike does, say the dealers. Its price will be up in the figures that take two places, somewhere between $11 and $18 or $14.

Soft coal has not made a phenomenal rise in consequence of increased demand, as might have been expected, although dealers look for a jump if the congestion is not soon relieved.

TEXAS REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

G. P. Burkitt Named for Governor—Mr. Roosevelt Indorsed for 1904.

FORTH WORTH, Texas, Sept. 11.—The State Republican Convention adjourned to-night, after a two days' session. Only two nominations were made, as follows:

For Governor—GEORGE P. BURKITT of Palestine.

For Treasurer—EUGENE NOLTE.

The convention, which promised to be one of the most turbulent in the history of the party in this State, closed in perfect harmony. The leaders and the delegates cheered for President Roosevelt and the Republican Party.

The convention gave E. H. R. Green full authority to supervise the campaigns in Texas during the next two years. The platform deplores the death of President McKinley; indorses without qualification all of the acts of President Roosevelt, and says that he is "the unanimous choice of Texas Republicans for President in 1904."

DEATH OF PATRIOTIC PRIEST.

Father Scully, Tried in War and Peace, Has Passed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Rev. Thomas Scully, one of the best-known priests of this Archdiocese, died to-day at his residence in Cambridge at the age of sixty-nine. Father Scully was born in Ireland, and was educated in England, Ireland, and Italy. He was ordained to the priesthood in Boston, and, having volunteered his services in the Rebellion, was appointed to the Chaplaincy of the famous Ninth Massachusetts Regiment by Bishop Fitzpatrick. He served in that capacity three years, in which time he was twice taken prisoner. One time it is said, he was unwilling to leave the wounded on the field and was taken prisoner with them.

He then became pastor of a church in Malden and was shortly after transferred to Cambridge. He celebrated mass there for the first time on Sunday, June 9, 1867. In recognition of his good work, Pope Leo XIII. conferred the title of Permanent Rector upon him. He and his assistants administered to the spiritual welfare of 6,500 parishioners.

He took an active interest in all matters which had to do with the welfare of the city of Cambridge. He was well known as a temperance leader and advocate all over the country. To him was due in a large part the success of the no-license movement in Cambridge.

BOUGHT BY CANDY TRUST.

National Company Gets Menne Factory in Louisville for About $900,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—The Frank A. Menne Candy Company to-day passed to the control of the National Candy Company, and in the future will be operated as a branch. The National Candy Company has been actively forming for the past five months. It was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital stock of $9,000,000.

Mr. Menne declined yesterday afternoon to say what he received for his factory, but it is believed to have been $900,000 in cash and stock.

EMPEROR TIRED OF HIS JOB.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—According to a letter from Archbishop Katzer, who now is touring Europe, he was told by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria that were it in his power he would give up his crown and retire to private life, or as nearly private as a retired emperor could secure anywhere.

Since his son's death the Emperor has been steadily growing more dissatisfied with his life as a ruler. He fears that with his death will come revolution, as there will be none in the direct line to take the throne

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

Third Ave. to Lexington, 59th to 60th Sts.

Timely Economies.

Every nook and corner of this great store is filled with new Fall merchandise.

From these new stocks we have gathered many specials that from point of economy, true and solid, are unmatched.

Economies, remember, on goods and garments that are right now in demand. And each special's timeliness makes its bargain worth all the more wonderful.

Women's Waists $1.98
The newest Fall ideas in French flannel; back nicely tucked; front laid in tailor-made pleats; separate stock collar; black and colors.

Ribbons 12½c. yd.
3½ inch all-silk Taffeta Ribbon, the popular sort which can be applied to innumerable uses. Every desirable color here, such as white, cream, pink, blue, and black; regular price 18c. per yard.

Men's Shoes $2.10
Hand sewed; welted; lace; "Ideal" kid, box calf and vici kid; "Heart of Oak" soles; all the latest styles; every size and width; regularly sold at $4 pair.

Dinner Sets $9.00
100 pieces; old blue decorations; made by the old Hall Pottery, Staffordshire, England; including all necessary dishes; good value at $12.

Table Cloths 39c.
Turkey red with pretty designs in white; fast color; tea table size.

Umbrellas 88c.
Smart, stylish and durable; made of Union silk taffeta; with tape border; Paragon frames; steel rods; close roll; case and tassel to match; fully guaranteed for one year; 26 and 28 inch sizes for men and women. Umbrellas of this sort have been sold at from $2.50 to $2.75.

$1.50 Books 75c.
The following and many others—We cannot fill C. O. D., mail or telephone orders.
Monsieur Beaucaire, by Booth Tarkington.
The Gentleman from Indiana, by Booth Tarkington.
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson.
Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace.
The Last of the Knickerbockers, by Herman K. Viele.
Count Hannibal, by Stanley Weyman.
Many Waters, by Robert Shakelton.
The Octopus, by Frank Norris.
Truth Dexter, by Sidney McCall.
Red Rock, by Thomas Nelson Page.
The Right of Way, by Gilbert Parker.
Pharaoh's Daughters, by W. Waldorf Astor.
The Cardinal's Snuff Box, by Henry Harland.
Tristram of Blent, by Anthony Hope.
Sylvia, by Evelyn Emerson.
Chickens Come Home to Roost, by H. L. Hillis.
New Canterbury Tales, by Maurice Hewlett.
The Amateur Cracksman, by E. W. Hornung.
To Have and to Hold, by Mary Johnson.
Janice Meredith, by Paul L. Ford.
The Quest of the Golden Girl, by Richard Le Gallienne.

Women's Gloves, 69c.
Over 10,000 pairs of women's fine quality lambskin gloves; all new goods, in black, white and every modish color. Fully guaranteed as to fit; made with extra gussets between the fingers; two clasps.

Women's Shoes, $1.98.
Fine vici kid; patent leather and box calf; lace and buttoned; every new style; all sizes and widths; regularly sold at $3 pair.

Boys' Shoes, 98c.
Casco calf; lace; heel and spring heel; sizes 8½ to 5½; every pair guaranteed; solid sole leather soles; insoles and counters; regular price $1.50 to $2.

Dinner Sets, $14.00.
Austrian china; pretty shapes and decorations; new importations; 102 pieces; no "seconds."

Napkins, 60c. Dozen.
Heavy Union linen; hemmed, ready for use; this is a quarter less than present wholesale price.

Comfortables, $3.98.
Fine French sateen; filled with best odorless down; warranted not to shed; colorings and patterns the newest; the price should be $5.50 each.

50c. Sheet Music, 6c.
Many other pieces besides these. We cannot fill C. O. D., mail or telephone orders.
Troubles of Reuben and the Maid, from "Rogers Brothers in Harvard."
Honey, Will You Miss Me When I'm Gone? from "The Sweet Girl."
I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You, by Chas. K. Harris.
Nancy Brown, from Wild Roses.
In the Good Old Summer Time, from "The Defender."
Tale of the Bumble Bee, from "King Dodo."
Be My Little Apple Dumpling, from "The Show Girl."
Under the Bamboo Tree, from "Sally in Our Alley."
While the Convent Bells Were Ringing.
Bill Daily.
Eva, by Von Tilzer.
Leonora Lee, sung at Victoria Roof Garden.
Marching Home with Sherman to the Sea.
Ma Southern Belle.
When the Wind Sighs in the West.
Coontown's Vacation, cakewalk.
Venavius, march.
Clash of Arms, march.
March of the Heroes.
Scene de Ballet.

THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" "MILITANT" CORSET HABIT HIP

The newest straight front model, with DEEP HIP

A perfect fitting corset

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IT'S THE HAT THAT MAKES THE CLOTHES—THINK IT OVER. IT'S A YOUNG HAT OF THE NEW TYPE THAT YOU NEED TO SET OFF YOUR ATTIRE.

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Derbys $3.00 & $4.00
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Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

DEVERY PLANS TO MANDAMUS CONVENTION

Intends to Resist Any Effort to Exclude Him.

Has Allied Himself with the Bryan Element and Would Make Trouble for David B. Hill.

If William S. Devery should be successful at the polls in the primary election to be held next Tuesday and an attempt should be made at Saratoga to keep him out of the Democratic Convention, he will have the convention mandamused. This was the announcement made by William E. Ryan at the Devery meeting held last night on Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and later confirmed by Devery himself. The papers for the mandamus, if one should be necessary, have already been drawn up by Devery's attorney, Mr. Albright.

Another bit of information about the Devery programme leaked out in the district, and that is that Devery would go to the convention with the avowed purpose of making as much trouble as possible for David B. Hill on the adoption of a platform. As is well known, Mr. Hill desires to ignore certain sections of the Kansas City platform in formulating a set of principles for the State campaign.

Ex-Mayor McGuire, who is a Hill man, has already announced his intention to keep Devery out of the convention, and Devery has allied himself with the Bryan element in the State, that he may be in a better position to make his fight. It was announced by his friends last night that Judge Bulger of Oswego and other prominent up-State Democrats would espouse his cause in case an attempt was made to unseat him. It was further stated that if Mr. Hill gave any countenance to the movement against Devery in the convention, Devery and his friends would insist upon a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform in its entirety, even going to the extent of submitting a minority report.

Devery was seen at the Four Corners Club and was asked about his intention to mandamus the convention if an attempt was made to keep him out. At first he was not disposed to talk about it, but later confirmed what had been said by his lieutenants. He said:

"What we are trying to do at present is to defeat those two ingrates, Sheehan and Goodwin, and get the people of the district their rights.

"What we will do later on ain't to the point now. But you can put it down that we haven't been letting any grass grew under our feet. If I am elected, as I surely will be, I will see that the people of this district get their rights all around—in Saratoga and in Tammany Hall; and nobody ain't a going to stop me. If I have to have a mandamus to get into the Saratoga convention, I'll have it all right; don't make no mistake about that. The convention has no right to keep out delegates elected under the law, and it won't be permitted to."

Devery issued two circulars yesterday attacking Sheehan and Goodwin. In one of them he made the charge that there was an alliance between Sheehan and Goodwin. The other was intended to be a political biography of Sheehan. Among its many epigrams the following was to be found: "You will never trace Sheehan's course through life by the pennies that he drops."

Mr. Sheehan said last night that he had about abandoned his intention of making a speech in the district before the primaries. The condition of his broken leg, he said, was such that he hardly thought he would be able to get out. The information which he promised to give out about the administration of the Dock Department under Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany triumvir, will be furnished in a statement to be issued before Saturday by William Hepburn Russell, the Commissioner of Accounts, who made an investigation of Mr. Murphy's conduct of the department.

Mr. Sheehan said he still stuck by his prediction that Devery would be the third man in the Ninth District fight.

CONTEST FOR MISER'S MONEY.

Two Cousins File Claims for the Estate of John Baer, Who Starved with $40.000 to His Credit.

GREAT RIVER, L. I., Sept. 11.—Francis Hoag of Sayville, and Charles G. Sands of Islip, who were appointed by Surrogate Petty as appraisers of the estate of John Barr, known as a miser, who died a year ago, came here yesterday to appraise the estate.

The old man's bankbooks showed deposits in nine New York banks amounting to $14,000. There was also found a mortgage for $5,000. Barr owned real estate in Brooklyn, and in all left an estate of about $40,000. Although being thus possessed of abundant means, the man is said to have died of starvation. His home here was found to be in a squalid condition. The entire household furnishings were appraised at $16 only.

Barr left an unsigned will leaving his entire estate to William Haff of Islip, but Mrs. Samuel Bailey and her sister, Mrs. Rossiter, both of New York, have proved that they are cousins of the dead man, and have presented a claim to the property.

FRIENDS' SOCIETY DECLINING.

The Greatest Need the Subject of Discussion at the Close of the General Conference.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The general conference of the Society of Friends was closed to-day. The greatest need of the society at this time was the subject that was discussed from many standpoints this morning.

It was acknowledged that the society was declining in number. By some it was thought that leadership was required, some great, forceful Friend, who could, by his own personality, lift the Society of Friends to its proper place among the religious bodies of the world.

Others contended that the revivifying of the Spirit was the one essential thing. John J. Cornell said that a more consecrated and better cultured ministry is needed. Barclay Spicer of Philadelphia thought there should be local leaders in every community. Elizabeth Lloyd of Philadelphia thought that the greatest need was more faith.

WARRING ON MOSQUITOS.

Property Owners in Queens Borough to Co-operate with Health Board.

The Board of Health of Queens Borough gave a hearing yesterday on the matter of filling in and draining ponds in Newtown. The project is a part of the campaign that is being carried on against the mosquito pest. Several property owners declared their willingness to co-operate with the Health Board, and steps are to be taken to push forward the work.

All stagnant ponds throughout the borough are being sprinkled with crude oil for the purpose of destroying larvae. A bad spot is a tract of about forty acres of swamp land south of Lutheran Cemetery, between Glendale and Fresh Pond Junction.

FIRE DESTROYS COAL TRESTLE.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Tons of Anthracite Goes Up in Smoke.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 11.—Edward J. Dorney's coal trestle at this place was destroyed by fire last night. Seventy-five tons of anthracite coal were consumed, together with some cars and a part of the coal yard. His loss exceeds $5,000.

Fifty tons of coal which had just arrived in cars and was standing on the trestle, consigned to John Keane's Elizabeth Water Company, were also consumed.

Seamen's Branch Legal Aid Society.

The Seamen's Branch of the Legal Aid Society, 3 State Street, is now in charge of Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, who will succeed Clark H. Abbott as attorney for that branch. Mr. Ringwalt was formerly in charge of the University Settlement Branch of the Legal Aid Society.

SAY WIDOW TOOK STRONG BOX.

Mrs. Dauphin, Whose Husband Was President of Louisiana Lottery, Indicted for Misappropriating $254,000 of Estate.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The Grand Jury has returned an indictment against Mrs. Rosa Blanche Dauphin, widow of Maximilian Dauphin, for many years President of the Louisiana State Lottery. Mrs. Dauphin is said to be ill in or near New York.

Dauphin died in 1891. His estate was inventoried at $100,000, his widow and a friend being executors. There were other heirs, including Dauphin's mother. The estate was settled, the heirs were paid their share, and the widow and legatee came into possession of the rest of the property.

Eleven years after the settlement, among the effects of Judge Porche, who had been Mrs. Dauphin's lawyer in the probate case, an old, badly worn paper was found, giving a list of a large number of bonds, which apparently had formed part of the Dauphin estate, but which had not figured in the inventory.

Mrs. Dauphin was called on to explain, but she failed to appear before a Louisiana court. Dauphin, it was asserted, had kept money and securities in a box in his room, and was a much wealthier man than many supposed. From that box his widow, it is charged, had removed and secreted $214,000 in securities and $40,000 in cash. In order to cover up her work, she is alleged to have sold the bonds, invested and reinvested the money in new securities. She kept no bank account, and frequently had $100,000 on her person in $1,000 bills. Counsel for the heirs succeeded in tracing every bond for more than twelve years. The court awarded judgment against Mrs. Dauphin for $388,066.

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Gov. Odell Appoints Prof. W. A. Keener to Succeed the Late Justice Miles Beach.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept 11.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed William A. Keener of New York City, ex-Dean of the Columbia Law School, a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Miles Beach of the First District.

Prof. William A. Keener, LL.D., was born in Augusta, Ga., March 10, 1856. He is a graduate of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., class of '74. In the early nineties he was called by the trustees of Columbia University to become Dean of Columbia Law School. In this position, which he held to August, 1901, he became widely known as a lecturer on "Equity" and "Law of Corporations." He is the author of "Quasi-Contracts" and editor of "Cases on Contracts," "Cases on Equity Jurisdiction," "Cases on Quasi-Contracts," and "Cases on Corporations."

Though he resigned as the head of the Columbia Law School, he still lectures to its students frequently. He maintains law offices at 49 Wall Street, and resides at 441 Park Avenue with his wife and son. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the University Club, the Harvard Club, the Century Association, the Lawyers' Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Barnard Club, and the Nineteenth Century Club claim him as a member. He is a Republican, and prominent in the Republican Club of the City of New York.

BRITISH VICE CONSUL INSANE.

W. H. Stuart at Boston Gave Notes for $100,000 and Was Short $15,000 in Consulate Funds.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—W. H. Stuart, formerly British Vice Consul here, has been placed in the McLean Insane Asylum at Waverly by his family, who have for some time been convinced by his peculiar financial methods that he has not been responsible for his acts. Notes aggregating $100,000 are said to be held by various persons. The notes bear the indorsement of Mrs. Stuart, daughter of Arioch Wentworth, a Boston millionaire, but are alleged to have been forged. It is also understod that Mr. Stuart in his accounts at the Consulate was short by about $15,000, but that his father-in-law made good the deficiency.

Stuart has been acting in a peculiar manner for months. He had been connected with the British Consulate for about twenty years, but tendered his resignation on Aug. 20, and it is being considered in London at the present time.

NAVY CHAPLAIN A SUICIDE.

The Rev. W. F. Morrison of the Olympia Shoots Himself While Suffering from Melancholia.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Rev. William F. Morrison, chaplain of the cruiser Olympia, committed suicide some time last night by shooting himself through the head at the Naval Hospital. His death was announced at the Navy Yard to-day.

Chaplain Morrison had been ill for several weeks, and when the Olympia arrived at the navy yard here early this week he was transferred to the hospital for treatment for melancholia. He was a native of Maryland, and was appointed a chaplain in the navy in May, 1881. He held the rank of Commander, and was assigned to the Olympia last March.

TRIED TO WRECK TROLLEY CAR.

Obstruction Placed on the Track and Covered with Grass.

WOODBURY, N. J., Sept. 11.—An attempt was made this afternoon to wreck a trolley car on the National Park Road of this place by placing a heavy railroad tie across the track and then covering it with grass, so as to hide it from the view of the motorman of the car. The car was proceeding along under moderate speed, when it struck the obstruction, and the women and children passengers in the car, as well as some of the men, were thrown from their seats. None of the passengers was seriously hurt.

About the time of the accident two men were seen running in the direction of the woods. They were followed, but got away.

MOTORMAN BECAME INSANE.

The Killing of a Boy by His Car Preyed on His Mind.

William Mulson, formerly a motorman on the Bayonne branch of the North Jersey Street Railway, whose home is in the Greenville district of Jersey City, has been sent to an asylum for the insane.

On January last his car ran over and killed a boy at Grand Street and Johnston Avenue, Jersey City. The accident preyed on Mulson's mind and as he was unfit for duty he was obliged to stop working on a car.

Afterward he imagined that he was guiding a car and running over a boy at every corner. The family physician could do nothing for his relief.

Withdraws His Resignation.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Charles S. Fowler, Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, has decided not to resign from that position. Two months ago he announced that he would resign, to accept a position with an insurance company. At the meeting of the State Civil Service Commission to-day he requested that he be permitted to withdraw his resignation and it was granted.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

MARYLAND.—Fifth District, B. Harris Camalier, Democrat.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—First District, Albert S. Langley, Democrat.
INDIANA.—Fourth District, Joshua N. Spencer, Republican.
WASHINGTON.—Cushman Jones and W. F. Humphrey, Republicans.
MICHIGAN.—Eleventh District, Dr. David J. Erwin, Democrat.
OHIO—Seventeenth District, W. B. Stephens, Republican.
VIRGINIA—Third District, John Lamb, Democrat.
COLORADO—First District, Robert W. Bonynge, Republican.
IOWA—Third District, ex-Gov. Horace Boies, Democrat.
CALIFORNIA—Eighth District, M. J. Daniels, Republican.

DECISION FAVORS CABBY

Ruling on Special Privileges at Hotels and Clubs.

Justice Steckler's Opinion in a Test Case Against Public Hackmen—Liverymen Disturbed by the Outlook.

Justice Steckler in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that neither a hotel proprietor nor any citizen has the right to give any particular class or number of hackmen the exclusive right to use the public streets. The decision was rendered in the case of Stephen C. Odell & Co., who applied for an injunction to restrain the Public Owners' and Hackmen's Association and other cab drivers and hackmen from keeping cabs and hacks in front of Rector's restaurant on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets.

The applicants based their suit on the fact that they had entered into a business agreement with the proprietor of the restaurant whereby the latter received a certain sum in exchange for the privilege of furnishing the cab service of the place. Justice Steckler said that the restaurant proprietor has no more right to use the frontage of his house for a carriage stand than a hackman would have to do so.

Although the suit was instituted in the name of the Odell stable, it was a test suit by the Livery Stable Keepers' Association, which involves the clubs and hotels. The suit was started nearly two years ago, and a temporary injunction was granted by Justice O'Gorman. It came before Justice Steckler on a motion to make the injunction permanent. It had been before the Appellate Division, and the understanding is that another appeal will be taken.

It was said at some of the stables that if the decision stands it will mean ruin to a number of the stables that depend on hotel and club custom. They pay the hotels or clubs an average of 10 per cent. of the gross receipts for the privilege of supplying vehicles, besides the special license fee of $25, under which they cannot solicit custom on the street.

Mayor's Marshal George W. Brown, Jr., under whose supervision is the licensing and regulating the cab service, said that there is abundant precedent and law for the granting of special privileges to hackmen in front of hotels.

The understanding of the hotel people is that the cab service connected with their business is just as much a part of their private business as their telephone service or their dining room service, and they claimed the right to throw some protection around their guests who used vehicles.

At the big hotels last night none of the "night hawks" had contested for the stands in front of the buildings.

NEWFOUNDLAND RECIPROCITY.

Sir Robert Bond in Washington to Resume Negotiations Begun with James G. Blaine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Sir Robert Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland, is a visitor to Washington. He is also a member of the Imperial Privy Council, and attended the meeting of Colonial Premiers in London preceding the coronation of King Edward. Sir Robert is visiting Washington to meet those in charge of the British Embassy, and with a view of renewing negotiations with the United States Government for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland.

"It is more accurate to say," remarked Sir Robert, "that I am here for the purpose of reopening such negotiations as twelve years ago it was my high privilege to be associated in with the late Lord Pauncefote, when negotiating a convention with the late James G. Blaine, at that time Secretary of State.

"That convention passed into history as the Bond-Blaine treaty, but I may observe that it was never ratified, not by reason of any action, or want of action, on the part of the United States, but owing to the interference of the Government of Canada, which entered a protest with her Majesty's Government against the ratification of the convention on the ground that Canada had not been included therein, and that Canada should be permitted to negotiate a similar treaty on her own account.

"Thus for twelve years the matter has been in abeyance, and it was only during my recent visit to England that I succeeded in getting his Majesty's Government to overrule the objections of Canada and assent to the opening of negotiations with the United States for a separate commercial treaty between the two countries."

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS' CHANCE

Officials of Patras, Greece, Invite Competition in Design for New Church.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—American architects have a chance to carry the modern phases of their art back into the borders of the Orient, according to advices received from Consul Frank W. Jackson, who is stationed at Patras, Greece. A large and costly church is soon to be built at that place, and it has been decided to open the competition for a design to American architects. The structure is to hold 5,000 people and will cost $250,000. The metropolitan Bishop, the Governor of Achaia, and the Mayor of Patras are the committee to whom designs should be sent.

The style of architecture desired is Byzantine, the space to be occupied is about 25,000 square feet, and account must be taken of the especial strength necessary to withstand earthquakes, common in the region. The contest will close at noon, Feb. 13, 1903. The prizes are: First, $2,000; second, $800, and third, $400. Mr. Jackson closes his letter by saying:

"I need scarcely add that much interest is manifested in the attitude of American artists. It is to be hoped that some American gentlemen who have planned and constructed some of the most remarkable buildings in the world will be found who can plan a Byzantine temple to the satisfaction of the Greeks.

PRICES OF FOOD FOR LABORERS.

Denial That Figures of Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Are Accurate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A few days ago the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee issued a statement quoting figures to show that there has been a large advance in the prices of articles used by the laboring classes as compared with 1898. Included in the committee's statement was a letter from William Camack of Fayette, West Va., giving a table of prices prevailing in 1898 and 1902, in which it appeared that a very considerable advance has taken place. A gentleman who made an examination of the statements issued by Chairman Griggs sends to The Evening Star a letter, in which he says:

"I have no means of ascertaining the correctness of the figures furnished by Mr. Camack as regards groceries, canned goods, &c., but give below a list of the wholesale prices in the Baltimore market, as shown in The Baltimore Sun, Sept. 8, 1898, and the same date in 1902 of the principal staple articles of food given in his list, adding coffee, which is a very necessary addition:

Coffee—	1898.	1902.
Santos	.08 @.11	.07½@.11½
Java	.24 @.26½	.19 @.23
Mocha	.18 @.18¾	.18 @.19
Bacon, pound	.07½@.12	.12 @ ..
Flour, bbl.	$2.25@$4.60	$2.90@$4.50
Granulated sugar, pound.	5.58	4.71½
Butter, pound	.14 @.22	.14 @.24
Cheese, pound	.08 @.09	.10 @.11¾
Potatoes, bbl.	$1.00@$1.50	.75@$1.25

"Coffee is practically the same; bacon has advanced, as stated by Mr. Camack; the best quality of flour is cheaper; granulated sugar is much cheaper; the best quality of butter has advanced 2 cents, and cheese 2¾ cents, instead of 8 1-3 and 11 2-3 cents stated by him. Potatoes are 25 cents per barrel cheaper. On the other hand, wheat has advanced from 53 and 67 to 67 and 72 and corn from 33¾ to 67 and 70 cents per bushel. It is presumed that Mr. Camack and Senator Simmons desire such action as will reduce the price of these products so that flour and meal will be cheaper, but will not the farmers have something to say?"

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

Committee in Charge Prepares Accurate Information for G. A. R. Encampment in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The committee having charge of marking the places of especial interest to visitors to the approaching Grand Army of the Republic Encampment has taken great pains to get accurate data as to where the first troops arriving here in 1861 to protect the capital were stationed. It is settled that the first troops were Companies D and H of the Second United States Cavalry, who had been stationed in Texas. Company D was quartered in the War Department Building, while Company H occupied the old Seminary building on E Street, between Sixth and Seventh. Company I of the First Infantry arrived about the same time and was sent to the Arsenal.

Several Pennsylvania companies arrived next. For several hours they were quartered in Judiciary Square. Most of them were afterward moved to the north wing of the Capitol. These troops were from Pottsville, Reading, Lancaster, and Allentown. On arriving in the city the Sixth Massachusetts was sent to the Seminary building. These men brought with them those of their number who were injured while passing through Baltimore. The wounded were removed to the hospitals. The Seventh of New York arrived about noon, April 23, was reviewed by the President, went to Willard's, and subsequently into Camp Cameron on Stone Farm north of the city.

Part of the Seminary is still standing on the north side of E Street. It is an old brick house standing back of the building line. The Washington Infirmary was the only hospital at first, and there on April 19 the wounded of the Massachusetts regiment were sent. It stood immediately north of the City Hall, and was burned in the Winter of 1861.

TRANSPORT FILLED WITH RATS.

United States Seeks Ferrets to Save Ship from Army of Rodents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The War Department has an offer out for ferrets. They are wanted to take quarters in the hold of the transport Kearny, which is anchored here in the Potomac after doing service two of three years between New York and Havana. At the latter port she took on a tremendous host of rats, which seem to have multiplied numerously. All sorts of means to exterminate them have been tried to no purpose.

The men who stand watch on deck nights describe the orgies of the mass of rodents below as something fearful to listen to, and they keep moving continually, so they shall not fall asleep and be set upon and entirely eaten up. Traps, cats, poison, and terriers have been used, but the rats are apparently as numerous as ever.

It is now the plan to put ferrets in the hold and drive the vermin on deck, where a dozen rat terriers will be relied on to kill them. This will be their fate unless they jump overboard. As the Kearny is a quarter of a mile out in the stream the rat that can swim ashore will be fairly entitled to his life.

MANILA EDITOR SENTENCED.

Sent to Jail and Fined for Libeling Native Philippine Commissioner.

MANILA, Sept. 11.—Señor Vincente Valdez, editor of a Spanish weekly paper, has been convicted of libeling Dr. Pardo de Tavera, a native member of the Philippine Commission. Valdez has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000.

Señor Valdez published charges against Dr. de Tavera some time ago, on which he previously was convicted and banished, but the American libel law, when it became operative, enabled him to enter a plea of truth and justification. On July 30 Dr. de Tavera swore to another complaint against Señor Valdez, charging him with criminal libel.

Sewer Under the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The District Government awarded a contract to-day to Bernard J. Sullivan & Brother of Philadelphia and New York for constructing an 18-foot sewer under the Capitol grounds, B Street, and New Jersey Avenue, for the sum of $216,000. The contract will not be executed for some time owing to the absence from the city of one of the Commissioners and a vacancy in the board.

N. C. Tappen Instantly Killed.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 11.—N. C. Tappen, a farmer of Metuchen, was instantly killed while crossing the Pennsylvania tracks at Iselin early this morning. He was seventy-eight years old, and leaves a family of grown children, one of whom is the wife of Dr. Ellis Potter of Metuchen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Capt. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., to relieve Capt. Herbert De Kayne.

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry, on his arrival at San Francisco will report to Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will proceed from Boston to Proctor, Vt., on official business.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Myer to Fort Riley for duty in connection with the manoeuvres to be held at that point.

The following transfers are made in the Sixth Infantry: First Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew from Company B to Company G; First Lieut. G. Howard Young from Company G to Company B.

Second Lieut. James E. Ware, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company G to Company I of that regiment.

Second Lieut. John Pruin, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Second Infantry, and will join the latter regiment in the Philippines.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted First Lieut. G. Maury Cralle, Twentieth Infantry.

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William Elliott, Commissary.

Leave granted First Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month.

Leave for ten days granted First Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps.

Leave granted Major George A. Dodd, Fourteenth Cavalry, extended one month.

Leave granted First Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, Twentieth Infantry, extended one month.

Leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Mark L. Hersey, Ninth Infantry, extended one month.

Leave granted First Lieut. Robert Whitfield, Eighth Infantry, is extended twenty-six days.

Leave for one month granted First Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Lieut. R. Stone from the Kearsarge to the Supply, thence to the naval station at Guam.

Lieut. E. McCauley from the Mayflower to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. C. B. McVay from duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Munhall, Penn., to Hartford.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher from the Topeka to Munhall, Penn., for duty as Assistant Inspector or Ordnance at the works of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh from the Philadelphia to the Oregon.

Lieut. G. W. Laws from the Hartford to the Naval Academy.

Ensign A. W. Pressey, naval station at Guam, ordered home to wait orders.

Midshipmen W. B. Fogarty, L. B. McBride, J. A. Furer, and S. M. Henry from the New York to the Wabash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. Parker from the Pensacola to the Adams.

Prof. E. K. Rawson from duty as Superintendent of Library and War records, office Navy Department, to the Naval Academy as Instructor in Mathematics.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Alabama has arrived at the navy yard, New York.

The Illinois and the Chicago have arrived at Gibraltar.

The Panther has sailed from New London to League Island.

The Accomac has sailed from Pensacola to Havana.

The Pompey has sailed from Cavite to Wu Sung.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Friday is Always a GREAT DAY At The Big Store.

Fall Goods Are Coming In From Everywhere.

THESE are days of great interest at the Siegel Cooper Store. Every day is one of fascinating interest. What's new? thousands are asking. The answer is found here. This store was never so brightly ready, so alert or more ambitious. Rapidly as the new fashions make their appearance or are forecasted, they are reproduced here with celerity. Thousands of strangers constantly in New York incessantly throng The Big Store. It's more than a fine show place, however. It is the home of irreproachable merchandise, of all that is fresh and eminently desirable.

New Fall Millinery.

A Remarkable Offering.

Ladies' Trimmed Street Hats, Misses' Trimmed School Hats, 1.25

50 cases new Mohair Felt Hats, of beaver effect, in the popular Shepherdess shapes; colors of navy, brown, castor, light and dark Oxford, cardinal, pearl, also black; stylishly trimmed with black, satin back velvet ribbons, with large bow and long streamers; they are easily $2.00 values.

(Second Floor, Front.)

The six principal musical successes from Weber & Fields'

"Twirly Whirly," 12c EACH.

which had its premier last night, Publisher's Price, 50c. Per Copy,

"SUSIE WOOSIE," sung by Pete Dailey.
"KIT," sung by Willie Collier.
"ROMEO," sung by Chas. Bigelow.
"DREAM ONE, DREAM OF ME," sung by Fay Templeton.
"MY PARTICULAR FRIEND," sung by Fay Templeton.
"COME DOWN, MY EVENING STAR." This is John Stromberg's last song; sung by Lillian Russell.

Mail Orders Filled. (Third Floor, East.)

Household Linens.

Thousands of Remnants

Of Table Linens, Crashes, Muslins and a number of Odd Lots of Napkins, Doilies and Towels will be placed on sale to-day at

¼ TO ⅓ OFF REGULAR PRICES.

CRASH REMNANTS of every description; brown, all linen, Barnsly Crashes and Glass Towellings, per yd., 5 to 10

WHITE GOODS AND MUSLIN REMNANTS; 1 yd. to 6, some slightly soiled, per yd., 5 to 10

ODD LOTS OF TOWELS; we have taken only those which we have from 5 to 10 doz. of a kind and put them up in lots of 6.

6 Towels, value for 45c., 29
6 Towels, value for 60c., 48
6 Towels, value for 70c., 49
6 Towels, value for 85c., 67
6 Towels, value for $1.00, 74
6 Towels, value for $1.40, 89
6 Towels, value for $1.50, 1.14

TABLE LINEN REMNANTS, of all kinds, bleached, unbleached and silver bleached, in lengths of 1½ to 3 yds., per yd., 35c. to 95

(Main Floor, Front.)

Blankets—Comforters of the Best Qualities.

This September Sale has already attracted thousands, but its efforts are ceaseless. Stocks are never allowed to dwindle. Thus the assortments to-day will be just as fresh and choice as on the opening day.

Lowness of price is a pleasing feature.

BLANKETS, value at $3.00, pair, 1.95
BLANKETS, value at $4.00, pair, 2.75
BLANKETS, value at $4.75, pair, 3.25
BLANKETS, value at $6.50, pair, 4.25
12-4 EXTRA SIZE BLANKETS, value $6.50, pair, 3.95

BLANKETS.

ITALIAN SLUMBER ROBES; nothing nicer to have for a cover when one is taking a nap; 3 lots at less than import prices; beautiful combination of colors:
$1.25 value, 84
$3.00 value, 1.95
$4.00 value, 2.35

FEATHER PILLOWS.

Plain and fancy ticking in extra good quality, filled with odorless chicken feathers.
PILLOWS, value at 38c. each, at 28
PILLOWS, value at 49c. each, at 39
PILLOWS, value at 65c. each, at 49
PILLOWS, value at 75c. each, at 62

(Main Floor, East 19th St.)

Thousands Are Now Beautifying Their Homes. Are You Doing So?

A Lace Curtain Sale such as is specialized for to-day cannot be otherwise than of greatest help and interest.

Of course, economy is always a question of paramount importance, and that is another vital reason why this sale should meet with such ready and unrestrained response.

BIG BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, beautiful new patterns of finest Saxony yarns, finished with patent overlock edges; regular 98c. quality, per pair, 59

BED SETS.

RUFFLED NET BED SETS, finished with deep, full, lace trimmed flounce; lace insertion and inserted medallion centre; ruffled bolster top to match; two pretty designs; positive $8.00 values, choice at, per set, 3.75

FANCY SOFA CUSHIONS.

Made in our own workrooms from remnants of silk damasks, velours, reps, plushes, etc., filled with the finest grade of silk floss. There are just 185 in the lot, many of which would be good value at $3.00; choice to-day, each, 98

UNCOVERED DOWN CUSHIONS.

Our famous "Leader" brand of pure white goose down, offered in two sizes at special prices for to-day only; 24-in. size, $1.45; 22-in. size, 98 Values are fully one-half more.

FANCY GRILLES; A small lot in mahogany finish, 5, 6 and 7 ft. lengths, values up to $3.00, at, each, 1.00

BORDERED TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

Plain and fancy centres in every desirable coloring, handsomely finished with the latest novelty lace appliqued borders, $8.50 and $9.00 goods; per pair, 4.25

CURTAIN GOODS, POLES, ETC.

NOVELTY CURTAIN LACE, 36 inches wide, in three choice patterns, the 12c. kind, per yard, 7

NEW SNOWFLAKE CURTAINING, with fancy colored cross stripes, regular 39c. quality, special, per yard, 23

FRINGED WINDOW SHADES, of good quality opaque, 36x72 inches, on guaranteed rollers, in all colorings, 39c. quality, each, 24

WHITE ENAMEL CURTAIN POLES, 5 feet long, with combination silver and brass fixtures, regular 50c. grade, for to-day, each, 15

DRAPERY FRINGE, about 1,200 yards, in assorted colors and styles, former prices were 8c., 10c., 12c. a yard, specially marked to close at per yard, 5

(Third Floor, Front.)

Nothing but Praises for the New Furniture Store On the Fifth Floor.

Why not? Here you have a furniture store covering an immense area of space, and lavishly stocked with splendid assortments of new and stylish furniture.

No Furniture Need Is Too Great to Be Promptly Supplied by Us.

There isn't a doubtful stick in the whole mammoth stock. There isn't a bit of anything we can't heartily warrant. What better guarantee than that can you ask for?

Price-reasonableness, mind you, is the feature. We don't charge you all sorts of high prices simply because the furniture is fine and new. You wouldn't like it; and we wouldn't be the gainers in the end. You wouldn't come again. The news for to-day—and this, you will remember, is opening week—is extra good. What better testimony than this?

PARLOR SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, imitation mahogany, frame highly polished, upholstered in moss and cotton, covered in light-weight tapestry, assorted colors; value, $48.00; special price, 37.00

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, imitation mahogany frames, finely finished, upholstered in moss and hair top, full spring edge and covered in damask, variety of colors; value, $56.00; special price, 45.00

DRESSERS.

QUARTERED OAK DRESSERS, highly polished, full serpentine front; base 42 inches long and 20 inches wide, French plate shaped mirror, 30-inch x 24-inch; value, $18.00; special price, 13.50

SOLID OAK DRESSERS, straight front, base 40 inches long, 18 inches wide, with gloss finish, mirror 24x18; value, $9.50; special price, 6.50

ENAMELLED BEDS.

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1¼-in. post, curved brass top rail, large brass vases, straight foot, all sizes; value, $16.00; special price, 11.75

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1-inch post, straight brass top rail, vases and spindles, all sizes; value, $10.00; special price, 7.50

COUCHES.

BOX OR WARDROBE COUCHES, 6 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, upholstered in tow and cotton, spring edge with patent spring opening, covered in denim, assorted colors; value $11.50; special price, 7.50

VELOUR COUCHES, solid oak frame, polished finish, 6 ft. 4 in. long, tufted with patent buttons, filled with moss and hair top, covered in velour; variety of colors; value $18.00; special price, 12.50

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

BRASS BEDS, 1¼-inch pillars, curved top rail, heavy brass mountings, straight foot, very best lacquered finish, 4 ft. 6 in. size; value $52.00; special price, 38.00

BRASS BEDSTEADS, new and handsome design, 1½ inch pillars, heavy scroll top and extension foot, 4 ft. 6 in. size; value $68.00; special price, 55.00

HAIR MATTRESSES.

HAIR MATTRESSES; super extra white drawings; one or two parts; covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; value $30.00; special price, 22.50

HAIR MATTRESSES; pure South American gray or black hair; one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; value $20.00; special price, 14.50

(Fifth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days, during the first two weeks of September

The Wanamaker Store

Trade Conditions

Export and consumption of merchandise determine the general conditions of prosperity.

To learn the trade situation, reports of the movement and prices of the great staples, the prices of stocks and bonds, with the volume of sales, are daily scanned by millions of eager readers.

But the test of prosperity, in the final and best analysis, is the retail store. Universal interest will, therefore, be felt in the report that our great organization is distributing a much larger percentage of goods, measured either by bulk or dollars, than in any former September since we became the owners of the old Stewart block.

More visitors are finding enjoyment throughout our store, more goods are selling, the demand is especially strong for high-class goods, and the busy hum of activity marks the march of trade.

One point we cannot determine, namely: How much of this progress is due to general conditions and how much to the special attractions created by our business policy? These forces work in harmony for us, but they contain an indefinite element that will puzzle the analyzer.

Worth Remembering

Pianos that have been used. Chickerings and Mason & Hamlins. Also Mason & Hamlin Organs and a few Angeluses—(Angeli?)

The collection offered on Wednesday has had the inroads of two days' selling, but prizes remain. At present rate they'll soon all be gone.

Blanket Occasion. Its importance cannot be exaggerated, especially in the cheapness of the cheaper lines. The offering covered an investment of one hundred thousand dollars. Small things don't go here.

Are you thrifty? Read about the **Under-Price Store.**

Women's Costumes
For the Neck

Timothy Titcomb maintained that neck dressing is the central point of all elegant costumes. His wisdom was prophetic. He wrote years before the graceful neckwear of the period was evolved for women's wear. His opinion was sound—words were true. The facts for the argument are in evidence here today. The trifles light as air, the fluffy, airy things, exquisite touches that seem like fragments of a mist caught on silken threads by artists' needles, are grouped for witness.

Long-end Capes have recruited the stole effect and diverted it from sacred to secular uses. With them Capes and Boas. All the same family. They are Liberty Silk, Chiffon and Net Lace. They have trimmings of ribbon, lace applique, lace border, velvet motifs and cabochons. Colors—white, black, white-and-black, black-and-white. $22.50 and $25.

Capes will be much in vogue, flat on shoulders—not standing high around the neck—long wide ends. $4 to $45.

Boa-shaped Neck Ruffs worked up with many new conceits. $3 to $13.50.

Lace Collars of Point Venise, Irish Crochet Lace, combinations of silk and lace; silk-embroidered; Mexican stitched hand-work; many colors. 50c to $55.

Fancy Stocks, $1 to $5.50, Tailor-made Stocks, 75c to $2, Automobile and twice-around ties, 50c to $3.75. All too prettily complicated for description.

Thanks awfully if you've read this through; more thanks if your imagination can realize the descriptions; fresh thanks at every step from the reading to the buying.

The stuff is well worth your investigation.

Main floor, Broadway, center aisle.

Trimmed Millinery

A humorous iconoclast could get lots of fun out of our Millinery Salon. The bonnets and hats are beautiful, as all milliners and women of taste already know. But the incongruity of the things assembled! Roosters' heads as hat trimmings! Who'd have thought it? But here they are in variety. If not too particular, you might select your favorite breed of rooster.

Paroquets' heads with manufactured wings of impossible colors and shapes. But millinery trimming knows no law—witness *green* roses. Grape foliage, and grapes of every species, that are very beautiful—a woman might think with such hat-trimmings that she was the Goddess Ceres.

This exhibition of first Trimmed Millinery is all made in our own workrooms. It is meeting wonderful appreciation from the best retail purchasers, and from the millinery trade of the country. The question—Why Paris? is often asked. Paris, by comparison, decreases in importance. No two hats alike. The most important Trimmed Millinery Show of the period.

Stylish Suits for Women

Two important groups—Tailor-made and Pedestrian Suits. Popular favor see-saws between the two.

Whether your preference is for the Walking Suit, with its practical, but good-looking skirt—longer than last season's—or for the generally appropriate Tailor-made Suit, the Wanamaker Fall stock offers you almost infinite room for selection.

From the splendid gathering now here, we pick three of each for further description. And the very low prices indicate the trend throughout the stock:

PEDESTRIAN SUITS.

At $12.50—Of Venetian cloth; fly-front Norfolk jacket, with pointed yoke; lined with taffeta silk. Unlined gored skirt, finished with rows of stitching.

At $14—Of cheviot; fly-front Norfolk jacket with belt; velvet collar; lined with taffeta silk. Seven-gored unlined skirt.

At $16—Of cheviot; single-breasted, tight-fitting jacket, with stitched velvet collar and belt; sleeves full at elbow; finished with strap of cloth, nine-gored skirt with inverted plaited back.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

At $10—Of cheviot; fly-front jacket lined with satin. Seven-gored skirt with drop-lining of percaline.

At $19—Of Venetian cloth; fly-front jacket, faced with peau de soie and lined with taffeta silk. Flounced skirt lined with percaline.

At $21—Of pebble cheviot; fly-front jacket, faced with peau de soie. Seven-gored skirt with drop-lining of silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some New Clocks

A lot of new ways to reconcile one with the flight of time, while calling attention to it. Many pretty new styles of Clocks are here, in gilt, crystal, china, marbleized iron—some with silvery strikes, others with deep-toned chimes.

All movements are, of course, guaranteed by us to be accurate.

Gilt Novelty Clocks, 1-day, $1.25 to $5; 8-day, $4.50 to $11.
China Clocks, American movements, $5 to $18.
Iron Clocks, American movements, $3.75 to $11.
Gilt and Crystal Regulators, American movements, $15.75 to $52. French movements, $17 to $85.
Three-piece Gilt Clock Sets, $15 to $75.
Mantel Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, American movements, $20 to $30.
Weathered Oak Clocks for hall, library and dining-room, $26.50 to $57.75.
Hall Clocks, Elliott movements, $115 to $350.

Clock Store, Basement.

Boys' Suits and Trousers

Sailor Suits, made as only the Wanamaker Clothing is made, of blue serge and mixed cheviots; full of boyish style, and just right for school and general wear. Sizes 3 to 12 years. **$5 a Suit.**

Knee Trousers of corduroy or all-wool mixed cheviot; sizes 3 to 16 years; very moderately priced at **65c a pair.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs

This is a small, but most attractive group of samples of Hemstitched Embroidered and fancy Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, in a variety of new and pretty designs. Most of these are our regular 25c quality. All priced at half—

12½ Cents Each

Broadway.

Walnut Fudge—20c Pound

Fudge—somehow it suggests girls' boarding schools, and delicious sweetmeats constructed "on the quiet."

These Walnut Fudges are as good as any you ever made on a chafing dish in a closet—delicious sugar candy with carefully picked walnuts scattered through.

The special candy for today—

Basement. **20 Cents a Pound**

Sundry Items Of Upholstery

Random selections from the hundreds of bargains that are making the Third floor such a mighty attractive place for housefurnishers nowadays. Every branch of the Upholstery Store contributes—these items for mention today:

Couch Covers

Of Reversible Tapestry, in good patterns and colors; 50x108 in.; fringed all around; at $2 and $2.75 each, from $3 and $4.

Folding Screens—Three-fold

4 ft. high; panels of denim, at $3.50 each, from $5.25.
5 ft. 6 in. high; panels of denim and burlap, at $3.75 each, from $5.50.
5 ft. high; filled with leatherette, at $5.50 each, from $8.

Cretonnes

750 yards of 36-inch Domestic Cretonnes, in figures and colorings; usually sold for 15c to 28c a yard; choose from this lot today at 11c and 18c a yard.

Third floor.

Women's Dressing Sacques

Good-bye for the season to the dressing sacque of lawn! Here are newcomers—multifold in style, charming in appearance, to take its place.

Paris furnished the inspiration for many of them; though they are all of American origin. Whatever could be accomplished in the way of pretty effects, with dainty lace insertions and edgings, ribbons, plaitings and shirrings, has been done—and you'll delight in the showing.

Silk, $4.25 to $12.75.
French Flannel, $2.50 to $12.
Albatross, $6.50 to $14.50.
Flannelette, 50c to $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Hebrew New-Year's Cards

In ample time for the Hebrew New Year — Rosh Hashonah — comes this splendid showing of Cards with appropriate greetings.

The largest variety we have ever gathered, ready now. 2c to $3.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Under-Price Store

To hold the greatest interest for the greatest number and variety of people, is what this Under-Price Store is planned for. For, the greater the interest, the more assured its success.

And there's vigorous interest in today's news, for men, women, boys and girls. To begin with, here's the best offering yet of

Men's $1.50 Stiff-bosom Colored Shirts at 65c

A splendidly-timed offering, to come when soft-bosomed shirts are beginning to lose their comfortable feeling, and men are generally turning to stiff-bosomed shirts:

And, of course, for business wear, the colored shirt holds undiminished sway.

These Shirts, 2,500 of them, come from two of the best shirt manufacturers in the business; and are mostly of a fine quality of madras, with a few of handsome percale.

Patterns and colorings are varied and in excellent taste—in short, precisely the designs you'd be apt to pick out in some other store at full price—$1.50. They open front and back, and have detachable cuffs. All sizes.

At 65c Each, instead of $1.50

Many men will buy them by the half-dozen, so come early.

Handkerchiefs, Very Low-Priced

Here are Handkerchiefs of pure linen, for men and women, at most attractive little prices:

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, 5c
All linen, plain hemstitched, with neat embroidered initial. Linen is imported, work done here; hence it is possible to sell the Handkerchiefs at this low price—5c each.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c
All linen, with ½-inch hems; linen imported, and hemstitched in this country. They match up well with 16c. handkerchiefs. $1 doz, 50c for 6.

Dressing Sacques and Wrappers

Well-made garments of Flannelette, for women's cool-weather wear, and priced at very moderate figures:

Dressing Sacques, 50c
Two styles; in pink or light red or stripes; fitted back, full front; finished with white flannelette, pinked or bound with black.

Wrappers, $1
In stripes or figures; full front, fitted back; ruffle over shoulders, trimmed with braid; bishop sleeves; cuffs and collar trimmed with braid; deep ruffle on skirt.

Women's Stockings and Underwear

The Stockings are of fast black cotton, a fine, firm yarn with double soles and high spliced heels—splendid goods to buy at the price, and seasonable all the year round.

18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c

The Vests are of medium-weight cream-colored cotton; shaped, high neck, long or short sleeves; silk trimmed and finished.

Drawers, to match, in knee or ankle length. All are unusually good value at

25c a Garment

Children's Dresses and Aprons

A couple of money-saving items interesting to mothers:

Babies' Dresses at 50c to $1.50
Worth $1.25 to $3; of fine white lawn, in yoke, French waist and guimpe effects, elaborately trimmed; slightly mussed; sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Children's School Aprons, 35c to $1
Worth 65c to $2.25; in yoke and waist styles; trimming of embroidery, hemstitching, beading or ribbon; slightly mussed; sizes 2 to 10 years.

Corset Offerings

The Basement Corset Store offers an unbroken succession of splendid Corset values. Today's lots are noteworthy:

At 75c, worth $1—Of batiste; bias cut; gored hips; straight-front; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; broken sizes up to 30 in.

At $1.50, worth $2.25—Of batiste; straight-front; bias cut; medium low bust; extra dip hips; long over abdomen; for stout figures; sizes 25 to 30 in.

At 38c, worth $1—W. B. Ventilating Net Corsets; bias cut, gored hips; straight-front; medium low bust; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 23 in.

Girls' School Hats, 50c

Hats that are extremely practical for girls' every-day wear; and at the same time unusual value for their price.

Made of mohair felt, in almost all colors; and suitable for girls from 6 to 15 years old. Easily worth 75c, at

50c each

Girls' $1.50 Dresses, $1

Most attractive little Dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years. In dark plaids, trimmed with plain cashmere and braid; neatly made. Regular $1.50 value, at

One Dollar Each

Boys' $5 Suits, $2.75

Double-breasted and Norfolk Jacket Suits, in plain blue and mixed cheviot. About a hundred suits in all; small lots, but all sizes, from 6 to 16 years.

At $2.75, worth $5

Sheet Music, 10c

Instrumental and vocal selections, of standard sheet music; published at 50c and usually sold by us at 18c. These titles at *10c each.*

Instrumental

Pan-American March. Himan.
Humpty Dumpty, Two-step. Penn.
Willard Waltzes. Boscowitz.
The Pirates, Two-step. Baldwin.
Vesta, Lanciers. Osborne.
Vesuvius, March. Wirz.
Metropolitan, Two-step. Van Duzer.
Quo Vadis, Waltzes. Bowers.
Ace of Spades, Two-step. Brymm.
Loop the Loop, Two-step. Schwarz.

Vocal

Mandy. Brymm.
My Alabama Lady Love. Lewis.
If All the Stars Were Mine. Stromberg.
I Can't Forget You, Honey. Nugent.
My Girl's a Hawaiian Maiden. Kohlman.
My Queen Irene. Bratton.
I Only Hope She's Sorry. Havez.
The Old Postmaster. Stern.
Belle of Murray Hill. Gunning.
I'll Love You Till I Die. Francis.
Miss Gayety, Jerome.
I'll Be Your Friend Just the Same. Henry.
You Needn't Say the Kisses Came From Me. Carter.
The Picture Without a Frame. James.
Little Empty Nest. Helf.

White Blankets, $3.25 Pair

Excellent Blankets, with filling of white wool, cotton warp, for double beds; 70x84 in., 5 lbs. Equal to blankets usually sold at $4.25, at

$3.25 a Pair

Under-Priced Shoes

Autumn brings to light many a shortcoming in the supply of shoes that has lasted you well all Summer. Perhaps your new Fall clothes have something to do with it—contrast.

Here are Shoes fit to wear now, and well into the Winter—good styles, well-made, and marvelously low-priced, for men, women and children:

OXFORD SHOES

Every pair of low-cut Shoes that is not to be carried through the Winter, is here and marked *half price or less.* Lots of wearing time ahead, even if you don't wear them all Winter, as so many do.

Women's Oxfords, $1 to $2, worth $2 to $4.

Men's Oxfords, $1.50 to $2.85, worth $3 to $5.

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90

Equal to any $3 shoe outside this store. Made on shapely, modern lasts, from prime box calf and black kidskin; soles are oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched by the improved Goodyear process. We have 25,000 pairs of these shoes contracted for, and the first lots are now ready.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.80

Black kidskin, fine grained and durable; stout soles, small extension; neat military heels; shoes made to sell at $2.50; all sizes to start with.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.30

Black kid and box calf lace Shoes, with solid flexible soles and neat heels; made to sell at $2 and $2.50, and nearly every size here. Splendid school shoes.

GIRLS' CALF SHOES at $1.20

Smooth finished calfskin, soft, handsome and durable; made on a full round toe-last, with tips; stout soles and spring heels; sizes 11 to 2, widths C, D and E. Smaller sizes $1.

Men's Soft Hats

Inter-season Hats. Soft, of course. Straw Hats are retired—or should be by all men having respect for their heads.

Derbys? Yes, possibly, but they are in the *plus ultra* about November First.

Soft Hats for the period. Stetson's—the great Stetson's—they are like a royal crown of hat excellence. And then, too, the newest shades of color and the latest forms. $3.50, $5, $6 and $7.

Others: Imperial, $3; Wanamaker, $3—Twins of excellence. We wish to be respectful, but, if you want a soft hat and cannot be suited here, you cannot—in our opinion—be suited anywhere. But then opinions differ.

Derby Hats follow soft hat prices—$3 to $5.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Cheviot Sack Suits

Ask a restaurant-keeper what dish his guests order most, and he'll say "Beef, in its various forms." Ask a clothing man what suits enjoy the greatest steady popularity, and he'll tell you "the Blue, Black and Oxford Cheviots."

That's the reason this Wanamaker Clothing Store makes a point of getting, and keeping in full assortment, the finest line of Men's Sack Suits in these three staple colors, that it is possible to obtain. For the man who likes to go to his business looking quietly, but well dressed, for the man who doesn't care for a coat with skirts, yet likes the contrast afforded by dark coat and lighter trousers, particularly for afternoon wear, these suits are splendidly adapted.

Our Fall stock is at its best. Fullest possible assortment of sizes—for all sorts and conditions of physiques—thin, stout, tall, short, average. No trouble to get fitted here in a jiffy.

Double-breasted coats are made three-button, and, like the single-breasted coats, are a trifle longer than they were last season.

An intimation of price-ranges:

Single-breasted Sack Suits of black and blue cheviot, $10, $12 and $15.
Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits of Oxford cheviot, at $15.
Double-breasted Suits of blue and black cheviot, at $12, $15 and $18.
Single-breasted Suits of black unfinished worsted, at $20; double-breasted, at $22.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News of China

Better not miss a single day's telling of the news from the Sale of China and Glass. For each day brings some fresh, interesting offering of value to housekeepers. Not only are the wares of the highest possible quality, but prices, taken all the way through, are phenomenal in their lowness.

An announcement of Dinner Sets leads off today, followed by some attractive news of Austrian China:

$21.50 DINNER SETS, $15

Another of our astonishing offerings in Dinner Sets—and fully representative of the rest of the Sets included in this Sale.

Of first-grade English Porcelain, in fine border-decoration of brown with turquoise dots and gold edge. This pattern is being closed out to make room for later arrivals. 113 pieces. $15, from $21.50.

AUSTRIAN CHINA

A new importation of fine Austrian china, green lustre borders overlaid with a pretty gold pattern. The center of the pieces with finely executed groups and figures. These styles are new and very rich; marked at two-thirds prices for the September Sale:

Chop Trays, $2.25. Salad Dishes, $1.75. Cake Plates, $2. Plates, $1.25.
Festoon shapes with embossed borders; several fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt; many have double gold lines.
Salad Bowls, 30c, 40c and 50c, regularly 50c, 75c and $1.
Condensed Milk Holders, 50c, regularly $1.
Sugars and Creams, 25c and 35c pair, regularly 40c and 70c.
Cream Pitchers, 12c and 15c, regularly 25c and 30c.
A complete line of Fancy China pieces, green band, heavily gilt on border; border of roses with rose center; a new shape.
Salad Plates, $7.20 dozen, regularly $12.
Fruit Plates, $6 dozen, regularly $10.
Bread and Butter Plates, $4.80, regularly $7.50.
Cake Plates, $1.25, regularly $2. Salad Bowls, $1.25, regularly $2.25.
After-dinner Cups and Saucers, $7.20 dozen, regularly $12.

A new line of Austrian China, beautifully finished decorations; half regular prices.

At 15c, regularly 30c—Tea Cups and Saucers, in 4 flower decorations; some with double gold lines; new shape.
At 15c, regularly 30c—Breakfast and Tea Plates; festoon embossed edge, double gold lines, flower border decoration with flower center.
At 12c, worth 20c—Tea Plates, with decoration of violets; gold edge.
At 12c, regularly 20c—Bread and Butter Plates, with pink border and spray decoration; double gold lines and flower center.
At 12c, worth 20c—Oatmeal Bowls, with pink flower border decoration and flower center; double gold line.
At 10c, worth 20c—Bread and Butter Plates and Fruit Saucers, in flower decorations; some with double gold lines.

CUT GLASS

New shipments reaching us every day, and being marked for this September Sale at one-half and two-thirds prices:

Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5; $4.50, worth $8.
Bowls, 9 in., $7.50, from $10.
Nappies, 8 in., $3.50, worth $5.
Handled Olives, 6 in., $2, worth $3.50.
Unhandled Olives, 5 in., $1.50, worth $2.50; 6 in., $1.75, worth $2.75.
Celery Trays, $3, worth $5; $5, worth $8.50; $6, worth $10.
Water Jugs, 2 pints, $6.50, worth $10; 3 pints, $9, worth $15.
Water Caraffes, $1.50, worth $2; $3.50, worth $5; $5, worth $8.50.
Punch Bowls, on foot, 14 in., $45, from $65.
Flower Vases, $4 each, regularly $7; $5 each, regularly $9; $6 each, regularly $10; up to $45 each, regularly $70.

Basement.

Shoe Truths

That's simply to emphasize the fact that you can pin your faith, safely, to every word we say about our Shoes.

And this is what we have to say today about "Wanamaker-Reliable" Shoes for Women, and two splendid groups of Shoes for Boys and Girls respectively:

"Wanamaker-Reliable" Shoes, $3

Better than you can find elsewhere, at that price, or for less than $4. They embrace, in their 46 styles, shoes for every occasion for which women need them. Shoes for school and college, for walking, business, indoor or dress—Shoes that button or lace, in calf, kid, box-calf, Vici kid or patent leather. And the price—remarkable for the amount of shoe-goodness it buys—*$3 a pair.*

Boys' Lace Boots at $2

Box calf or kidskin, made on a comfortable, smart last, with soles of best overweight, oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; sizes 13 to 5½, widths C, D and E. Unexcelled school shoes.

Girls' Kidskin Shoes at $1.60

Of black kidskin, soft and firm; button with patent leather tips; or lace with kid tips; soles of solid oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.30; 11 to 2, $1.60; 2½ to 5, $2; widths C, D, E.

Main floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LARGER ST. PAUL DIVIDEND

Directors Declare 3 1-2 and 1-2 Extra on Common Stock.

Annual Report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway System Also Made Public.

The Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company yesterday set at rest the guessing, speculative fraternity in Wall Street by their semi-annual dividend declaration. The announcement, as officially given out, is as follows:

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there has been declared a dividend of $3.50 per share on the preferred stock and a dividend of $3.50 per share and 50 cents per share extra on the common stock of this company to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 7th day of October next, payable Oct. 28 at the office of the company, in the City of New York.

Peter Geddes, one of the Directors of the company, said that this placed the common stock on a 7 per cent. basis, which is the same as that of the preferred stock.

The declaration of the increased dividend was expected to bring about a rise in the market generally, but this expectation was not realized. It was said that some one improved the occasion by "shoveling out" a lot of stock, so that even the price of St. Paul declined after its sudden upward movement, which lasted for about five minutes after the news of the board's action.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the road was also made public yesterday. The income account for the year shows:

Gross earnings	$45,613,124.84
Less operating exp., including taxes	30,196,895.04
Net earnings	$15,416,229.80
Income from other sources	434,314.68
Net revenue	$15,850,544.48
Interest accrued during year on funded debt	6,210,086.11
Dividends	3,346,921.00
Balance	$6,293,537.37
Credit balance June 30, 1901	14,388,531.24
Credit balance June 30, 1902	$20,682,068.61

Speaking of the earnings the report says:

The results from operation, compared with the previous year, show an increase of $3,244,112.19 in gross earnings, an increase of $2,219,391.72 in operating expenses, and an increase of $1,024,720.47 in net earnings.

The earnings from freight traffic were $33,516,812.26—73.48 per cent. of total earnings—an increase of $2,158,819.77. The number of tons of freight carried was 19,885,575—an increase of 1,874,890 tons. The number of tons of revenue freight carried one mile was 3,990,048,676—an increase of 350,070,757. The revenue per ton per mile was .8400 cent—a decrease of .0215 cent. The average miles each ton of revenue freight was carried was 200.65—a decrease of 1.45 miles. miles.

The number of tons of revenue freight carried per loaded car was 13.340, against 12.937 last year. The number of tons of revenue freight per freight train mile was 254.25, against 236.55 last year.

The earnings from passenger traffic during the year were $8,918,966.30—19.55 per cent. of total earnings—an increase of $979,750.54 over the previous year.

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$16,524,378	$15,371,541
Operating expenses	10,398,492	9,565,880
Net earnings	$6,125,886	$5,805,661
Other income	136,431	149,925
Gross income	$6,262,317	$5,955,986
Fixed charges	4,201,908	3,053,689
Net income	$2,060,408	$2,001,897
Extraordinary expenditure	1,440,814	
Balance	$619,594	
Dividend	605,291	
Balance	$14,303	
Surplus forward, 1901, less accounts written off	1,048,022	
Total surplus, June 30	$1,062,325	

The report calls attention to the increase of 10.2 per cent. in coal and coke traffic and 4.9 per cent. in merchandise traffic. The ton mile revenue was 4.02 mills, an increase of 3.6 per cent., and the revenue per train mile $2.05, an increase of 3.1 per cent.; the average revenue train load was 509 tons, and including company's freight, 538 tons, substantially the same average tonnage as last year; the absence of coal tonnage during the greater part of June materially reduced the average.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO REPORT

Expenditures for Improvements Out of the Net Income Reduced the Surplus.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. While there were increases in gross and net earnings, the expenditures for improvements out of the net income, amounting to about $1,440,000, cut down the surplus so that at present it amounts to but a little more than 1½ per cent. of the capital stock. The purchases of new equipment were heavy and there was considerable money expended in the building of new short lines and branches. The coal strike in West Virginia is held responsible for the decrease in earnings in June. As the strike went into effect June 7, that was the only month in the last fiscal year to be affected.

The income account shows:

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TO SELL A RAILROAD.

Mortgage Foreclosure on the New York and Ottawa for Indebtedness of $2,085,327.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The New York and Ottawa Railroad will be sold in November by order of Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court under mortgage foreclosure proceedings begun by the Morton Trust Company of New York. The road operated is sixty-nine miles in length, from Tupper Lake, through Moira, Franklin County, to Cornwall bridge on the St. Lawrence River. The indebtedness reported in the decree filed with the Clerk of Oneida County when the application for an order was made was $2,085,327. The trust company began its action of foreclosure in June, 1900. No bid of less than $1,000,000 is to be received, and each bidder must deposit a check for $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith.

The New York and Ottawa was originally chartered in 1883 as the Northern Adirondack. On Jan. 20, 1894, Alexander Mann was appointed receiver. The Northern New York Railroad Company was organized May 28, 1895, and purchased at foreclosure sale the property and franchise of the Northern Adirondack. On Oct. 28, 1897, the New York and Ottawa was chartered. It was formed by a joint agreement for the consolidation of the Northern New York Railroad Company and the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company. Subsequent to the consolidation the new corporation executed a mortgage upon all its property and authorized the issue of certain bonds thereunder. This issue consisted of $840,000, which were delivered to the holders of $710,000 of the outstanding bonds of the old Northern New York. That wiped out all the bonded indebtedness outstanding of either of the merging companies.

The State Railroad Commission on Aug. 10, 1898, granted an increase of the capital stock from $1,480,000 to $3,000,000. Under the authority thus given 10,600 additional shares of the capital stock of the company were issued in exchange for 9,910 shares of the capital stock of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company, a Canadian corporation, and 2,495 shares of the capital of the Cornwall Bridge Company, a New Jersey corporation, and on June 30, 1899, the total full-paid capital stock of the company, issued and outstanding, was $2,540,000.

On April 25, 1900, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Lacombe appointed Henry W. Gays receiver of the company, and he is still in charge of the property.

B[illegible]ORE AND OHIO STOCK.

Additional Issue of $25,000,000, Making a New Allotment of $42,500,000.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Road yesterday authorized an issue of $25,000,000 additional common stock, which, with the $17,500,000 authorized last November, makes a total of $42,500,000, and is equivalent to a 30 per cent. allotment of stock at par to existing issues, including debentures and outstanding voting trust certificates.

The new stock will be devoted to these purposes: $12,500,000 to construction present and in contemplation, $20,000,000 to present and future equipment, and $10,000,000 in payment of stock, debts, &c., under the Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia plan, and placed under that mortgage.

Western Maryland Stock Increase.

As a result of the action of the Board of Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad Company in authorizing an issue of $50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, a special meeting of the stockholders of the road has been called for Oct. 14 for the purpose of increasing the common capital stock of the company, thus meeting the statutory requirement of the State of Maryland that the bonded indebtedness of the company shall not exceed the amount of its authorized capital.

Acetylene Lights on the Erie.

What is said to be a perfect and safe system of car lighting by acetylene gas is being tried by the Erie Railroad Company, which is having a number of coaches equipped with the apparatus. If the new light is found practicable, it may be introduced generally on the Erie system.

POLICEMAN TYLER DISMISSED.

Charge Against the Man Once Classed by Devery as a "Tissue Paper Cop."

Policeman Walter L. Tyler, attached to the Tremont station, the man whom ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Devery once dubbed as the "Tissue Paper Cop" and fined thirty days' pay on a charge of being off post, was yesterday dismissed from the force by Commissioner Partridge.

Tyler some weeks ago shot and wounded his sister-in-law, the wife of a brother policeman. The charges on which he was dismissed grew out of this incident. At the time of the shooting Tyler disappeared, and charges were preferred of being absent from duty without leave, and also of failure to notify his superior officers of a change of residence. The charge of felonious assault made against Tyler at the time of the shooting was dismissed in a police court for lack of prosecution.

About a year ago Tyler was before ex-Deputy Commissioner Devery on charges of being off post.

"You're one of those tissue-paper cops," said Mr. Devery, "the kind the civil service has been giving us. A good, stiff wind would blow you over. Thirty days' pay."

GATES AGAIN AFTER STILWELL.

Legal Fight to Prevent Him Regaining Control of the Guardian Trust Company in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11.—When the application for the discharge of receivers of the Guardian Trust Company came up for hearing to-day before Judge Amos M. Thayer of the United States Circuit Court, it was developed that John W. Gates and his associates had begun a fight to prevent the restoration of the company to the control of the stockholders identified with Arthur E. Stilwell.

It was the Gates contingent that ousted Stilwell from the Presidency of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, now the Kansas City Southern, which Stilwell had built, and threw it into the hands of a receiver. It was also through the efforts of the Gates interests that Stilwell more than a year ago was ousted from the Presidency of the Guardian Trust Company, which he had organized.

When Gates's attorneys to-day objected to the application of Stilwell to have the Guardian Trust receivers discharged, they did so on the theory that Stilwell's move was to place the company in the hands of his friends and eventually to merge it with the United States and Mexican Trust Company, which was organized to promote the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Road, another property projected by Stilwell. That Stilwell's friends deny, saying that the affairs of the trust company have progressed so favorably that it could now be conducted more economically without the receivers.

MEDALS FOR BRAVE SEAMEN.

Officers and Men of the Holland-America Steamship Potsdam Honored for a Rescue in Midocean.

The entire crew of the Holland-America steamship Potsdam, lying at her dock in Hoboken, were mustered on deck yesterday to witness the awarding of honors to Capt. Botjer, First Officer Metz, Boatswain Landena, Quartermaster Schwaf, and several of the men. The deed for which the men were honored was the rescue on June 25, in midocean, of the crew of the bark Bishop Brum, which was on the point of foundering in a heavy sea, when acting under instructions from Capt. Botjer, the men manned a boat and went to the rescue.

The presentation was made by Capt. T. M. Nichols of New York at the request of the Benevolent Life Saving Station. In presenting the gold medal to Capt. Botjer, Capt. Nichols told how well and how gallantly it had been earned and hoped that the presentation would encourage others to emulate the heroism of the men of the Potsdam.

Capt. Botjer in reply thanked Capt. Nichols and the association, and expressed the conviction that the gift would have the effect desired. He added that when life was in danger, no matter how high the seas, he would never have to call twice for volunteers to man a boat.

The medal bears this inscription:

"Presented to Capt. A. Bojer of the Netherlands-American Steamship Potsdam in recognition of his humanity and seamanship in rescuing the officers and crew of the foundering bark Bishop Brun, in a high cross sea, mid-Atlantic, June 25, 1902."

The medal presented to First Officer Metz was similar to that presented to Capt. Bojer.

Boatswain Landena and Quartermaster Cornelius Schwaf also received gold medals, and in addition Landena received $40 and Schwaf $35, while the seamen received bronze medals and $25 each. They are Paul H. Schwarz, Jacob Glasperger, and J. Korrman. Harry Hakaid, another seaman similarly honored, is sick in Amsterdam.

The presentation was attended by General Agent Weyland, Assistant General Agent J. Wierdamar, and Superintendent of the Pier W. Toutlemonde of the Holland-America Line.

BIG PALM FROM PORTO RICO.

In the Botanical Garden It Is Eighteen Feet in Height.

The Botanical Garden has been enriched recently by a corozo palm 18 feet in height. It was one of a number of rare specimens which A. W. Evans, who has charge of the botanical department at Yale, and Percy Wilson, one of the Botanical Garden aides, brought here after a search in Porto Rico for rare tropical plants.

The palm was found on the El Yunque Mountain, near San Juan. After it had been dug out it weighed 1,800 pounds. It took ten natives three hours to load it on an oxcart. The stem of the palm is 18 inches in diameter. It was planted in the main hall in the Botanical Garden, and it has begun to show signs of rejuvenation.

TROLLEY COMPANY CENSURED.

Coroners' Jury Demands That High Speed Rate Be Stopped.

Before Coroner O'Gorman and a jury yesterday afternoon an inquest was held into the death of William Keys of Los Angeles, Cal., who was killed in a trolley car accident on Jerome Avenue on the night of Aug. 20. The verdict of the jury was that Keys came to his death "by reason of the car jumping the track."

The motorman was exonerated, but the jury censured the Union Trolley Company for permitting their cars to run at a high rate of speed, and urged that an ordinance should be passed regulating the speed of trolley cars in Manhattan and the Bronx.

There had been a very heavy rain on the day the accident occurred, and a small wash-out had resulted on Jerome Avenue near Mosholu Parkway, where the car jumped the track. The car was running at a high rate of speed when it left the rails and was overturned. Two men were seriously injured.

ON BOARD THE TEUTONIC

Director Pirrie of the White Star Line Silent.

Miss Wilson Exchanged Bouquets with the King of Spain—The Rev. S. P. Cadman on the British Education Bill.

It was expected that on the arrival yesterday of the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie on the White Star liner Teutonic the influx of British shipping men to this port would be explained, that the reported hitch in the transfer of the White Star Line to the Morgan combine would be straightened out, and that other details in connection with the big shipping merger would be finally and satisfactorily settled. Mr. Pirrie, besides being connected with the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, is a Director of the White Star Line, and, it is said, will manage the British end of the Morgan combination. He declined absolutely to answer a number of questions in regard to the shipping situation, and referred inquirers to Mrs. Pirrie, who, although she takes a keen interest in shipping matters, was equally uncommunicative.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, another passenger, denounced the Educational bill now before the Commons, by the provisions of which the Anglican clergy will be given greater power in the schools. "No Church should have control of the schools," said Dr. Cadman, "and no clergyman should have more power in school matters than his rights as a citizen allow him."

Miss Agnes B. Wilson, who is a sister of George T. Wilson, Third Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, related how she met the young King of Spain during the fêtes at Madrid. "During the flower battle I was driving in a carriage with a Spanish family," said Miss Wilson, "and as we passed the royal box I threw four bouquets at the King, and he threw four at me, which, needless to say, I have kept. The King is well liked, and, notwithstanding stories to the contrary, treats his mother with the greatest respect."

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, wife of the American Ambassador to Russia, returned on the Teutonic with her two sons, Charlemagne, Jr., and Geoffry, whom she will place in St. Mark's School at Southborough, Mass. "I am going back to St. Petersburg in a few weeks," she said, "but you see we are good Americans, for we have sent our boys to school at home."

Clarence H. Mackay, who came over on the same steamship, and was taken off at Quarantine on the revenue cutter Manhattan, on which Mrs. Mackay went down to meet him, brought twenty pieces of baggage, and paid duties amounting to $3,000 collected.

At the suggestion of Deputy Surveyor John M. Bishop, Collector of Customs N. N. Stranahan and Surveyor of the Port James S. Clarkson were at the pier yesterday to observe the routine connected with the examination of baggage. While the duty-paying passengers were making their usual kicks at the desk Collector Stranahan stood by unobserved and was an interested listener.

The first consignment of the new parcels post arrangement between the British Post Office and the American Express Company arrived yesterday on the Teutonic. It consisted of nine baskets and five bags of matter.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER RETURNS.

Samuel Untermyer, who arrived on the Teutonic, spent a week with Mr. Croker at Wantage, and was of the opinion that the ex-Chief would like to come back.

A passenger on the same ship who saw Mr. Croker at Wantage, quoted him as having said that he would like to return to America, if he could find a place where he could be free from the turmoil of politics.

Of America's economic condition, and particularly the trust question, as viewed on the other side, Mr. Untermyer said yesterday:

"It is generally recognized that America is bound to be a growing and eventually a dominating factor in the world's markets. Her great resources and the intelligence, industry, and inventive genius of her people make this inevitable. But it is the general belief of the thinking men of affairs both in England and Germany (with many of whom I came in close business contact during my stay) that the trust will in the end retard rather than hasten our development in that direction.

"And yet England especially because of its free trade policy is being forced to protect itself against our trusts by adopting our own methods—forming trusts to fight us. I may safely say that the next three months will see a monster steel trust in England, but with a far less pretentious nominal capital than our own."

RETURNED TO HER DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Frazer was found dead under her bed an hour after a fire had been put out early yesterday morning in the building at 156 West Twenty-third Street. During the progress of the fire she had been rescued from the fire escape in front of her window. Her nightgown was on fire then, but it was supposed that she was not injured seriously. She was forty years of age.

The fire started on the ground floor of one of a row of rear tenements. Paints, tar, oils, and other materials were stored there. Policeman Seaton of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Policeman McNulty hurried through the building to alarm the tenants. From the top story Mrs. Nannie Moran, George Rodey, her twelve-year-old stepson, and Mrs. Regina Johnson, a boarder, were carried to the roof.

In the second story Mrs. Annie Egan, sixty-two years old, had been roused from sleep by her dog. The sash of a front window stuck when she tried to raise it and she threw herself through the glass, cutting herself about the arms. Flames from the lower window had reached the fire escape and Mrs. Egan was burned about the body.

Mrs. Frazer reached the same fire escape from her rooms in the second story. The flames caught her night clothing. Fireman McCarthy of Engine Company No 1 picked her up, carried her to the ground, and left her in the court yard.

A search through the building after the fire had been extinguished disclosed the body of Mrs. Frazer under the bed. She had been suffocated.

Speedy Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Worden, which, with the Bainbridge, was given her standardization trial over the Barren Island course to-day, showed that she is the speediest vessel of her class afloat. During a spurt over one leg of her trial course the Worden developed a speed of 30.50 knots. The Worden shewed an average of 29.86 knots.

Sued for $5,000,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 11.—Dr. William Schmoele of Portsmouth has been sued to recover $5,000,000 by Charles H. Brown of New York. Dr. Schmoele is the only surviving officer of the former Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, which is now a part of the Texas Pacific system. The suit was brought for the purpose of realizing on bonds issued by the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway in 1887.

Detective Charlton Apologizes.

After Oscar Allen, a negro of 350 West Thirty-seventh Street, who is charged with stealing a diamond pin valued at $400 from Mrs. Hugo Hoeffler in Saratoga had been held for trial in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon, Detective Robert Charlton asked the Magistrate if he would accord him (Charlton) a moment's conversation in the Magistrate's chambers. Magistrate Crane consented, and when the couple emerged, the Magistrate announced that Charlton had made a satisfactory apology for his remarks made in the court-room yesterday, and that no charges would be made to Commissioner Partridge.

THINKS MARS INHABITED.

Prof. Hough of Northwestern University Believes a Superior People Exist on That Planet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—That a people superior in intelligence to those of the earth inhabit the planet Mars is a conclusion that will be set forth by Prof. G. W. Hough, head of the Department of Astronomy of Northwestern University, in a report which he is compiling of his Summer's observations from the Dearborn Observatory. He makes his assertion as a probability based on recent discoveries, and adds that, of course, it can never be established positively.

His conclusions include the acceptance of the theory of evolution, and the statements of leading astronomers that climatic conditions of Mars are the same as of the earth. The possibility of Venus and Mercury being inhabited is admitted, because they have solidified and the intense heat resulting from their proximity to the sun may have been overcome by a deeper covering of atmosphere. None of the other planets, in the opinion of the professor, could contain animal life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—"When Prof. Hough says that Mars is inhabited, he probably means that he would like to believe it is," said Prof. Doolittle, the University of Pennsylvania astronomer, when shown a dispatch from Chicago, telling of Prof. Hough's conclusions.

"No one knows," added Prof. Doolittle, "what the conditions on the other planets are. We can only guess at them, and that is what my friend, Prof. Hough, has done. You know as much about it as either he or myself. My own personal opinion is that no specimen of the human race is on any of the planets. If any life exists there at all, it must be of a lower order, according to my theory."

RAILROAD MEN'S UNION.

Conductors and Brakemen of Roads West of Chicago Will Demand 20 Per Cent. Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The largest and most far-reaching union in the history of railroads has been recently formed by the railroad conductors and brakemen on roads operating west of Chicago. The men are dissatisfied with the present rate of wages, and will in the immediate future make a demand for an increase of salaries of 20 per cent. This union, it is said, will make a test case on one of the roads. The organization was perfected last June in Kansas City, and W. V. Stafford, a passenger conductor of the Southern Pacific, residing at Oakland, was elected its executive head.

Circulars have been recently passed around among the men, and every trainman has signed the request asking for the increase of 20 per cent. and making other demands.

Chairman Stafford of the Executive Council of the union, confirmed, it is said, all of the foregoing statements and added:

"Our organization is perfect. The circulars we have been sending out have been signed not only by myself, but by E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, and P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. We have every trainman in the country back of us and we will win our demands."

Manager James Adler of the Southern Pacific stated that he was fully aware that the organization would be perfected, but he refused to discuss the subject.

SUNK BY THE MONMOUTH.

Steam Lighter Went Down and 200 Barrels of Oil Rolled Into the Hudson.

As she was swinging in to be unloaded at Pier 8, North River, the Standard Oil Company's steam lighter No. 31 was struck yesterday by the Monmouth, the Jersey Central passenger boat, and sunk near the pier with a large hole in her side.

The lighter was of the old-fashioned type, resembling a scow, and had been towed up the river by one of the company's tug boats. The Monmouth had just left the railroad pier with a passenger load, bound for Sandy Hook, and struck the lighter with one of her propellers.

Capt. Arkins of the lighter and his small crew sought safety on other boats near by and the lighter turned over before going down, rolling 200 barrels of oil into the Hudson. The cargo floated about in various directions, and, with the exception of a few barrels that went out with the current before they could be stopped, was recovered.

The Merritt Wrecking Company sent two of its wrecking boats, the Chapman and the Hudson, to raise the lighter, which was done at 7 o'clock. The hulk was drawn to the dock by hawsers, and will be sent to Staten Island this morning for repairs.

Although the Monmouth was carrying many passengers at the time, there was no excitement aboard the passenger boat, and many of the passengers were unaware that the sinking of the lighter was due to the Monmouth.

LAURA BIGGAR'S APPEAL.

Reopening of Bennett Will Case Asked for on Account of Birth of a Child.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 11.—Laura Biggar, the actress who asserts that she is the widow of the late Henry M. Bennett, a millionaire who left her the bulk of his fortune, appeared in court here to-day to secure a reopening of the will case. Because of the birth of a child to her a few weeks ago while at a sanitarium at Bayonne she claims the remainder of the fortune as the heir of the child, which died.

C. J. Black of Jersey City, as her counsel, presented an affidavit made by the contestant, declaring that she and Mr. Bennett were married about Jan. 2, 1898, and that she is the relict of Mr. Bennett, who died on April 9 last at Farmingdale. The affidavit then goes on to say that Bennett was the father of her child that was born on July 30 and that the child died on Aug. 13.

On the document Mr. Black asked for a rule to show cause why the will case should not reopen and the will be set aside and the rights of the child be adjudicated. Edmund Wilson, who represented the other legatees consented to accept summons and waive service so that the case could come up for early argument. Justice Heisley named Sept. 19 as the day for the argument in Long Branch.

NEW LIFE SAVING STATION.

Crew at Long Branch Expect a Better Home Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 11.—It is probable that a new lifesaving station will soon replace the antiquated structure which now houses the brave men of Capt. Wardell's crew at Takanassee Lake. The United States Government has purchased the lot adjoining the present station of the Painter estate. The purchase price has not been made known. The Government has been negotiating for a long time for the purchase of the lot, which was held at an exorbitant figure.

The site has a frontage of seventy feet on Ocean Avenue. Capt. Wardell is of the opinion that a new station will soon be built.

VALUATION FOR STATE TAX.

Aggregate Placed at $3,822,730,695 for Greater New York Property.

Nathan M. Miller, the State Controller, has notified the city authorities that the State Board of Equalization of Taxes has fixed the aggregate valuation of property in the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond at $3,822,730,695, upon which a State tax of $496,054,999 must be levied for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1. That is 13-100 of a mill on a dollar.

The valuation in each of the four counties is: New York, $2,906,755,146; Kings, $758,568,941; Queens, $102,984,178, and Richmond, $52,422,430. The amount of tax is: New York, $378,138,17; Kings, $98,613.96; Queens, $13,387.94, and Richmond, $6,814.92.

Store Open Until 6 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Store Open Until 6 P. M.

Repeated Offer of **Lace Curtains, Portieres, Etc.,**

At Wonderfully Low Prices.

Fourth Floor.

The remarkably low prices quoted in our previous announcement in regard to Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers, Mantel Lambrequins, etc., and the hint we then gave to economical housewives that this is best time to buy, bore good fruit. It needed but a glance at the items and prices to send many a woman in haste to our counters before the lines were broken and selection curtailed.

The Simpson Crawford Store has always been headquarters for curtains and interior hangings of all sorts, and this sale is but another proof of this fact. The following offerings from a value standpoint are in line with those previously told of.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, richly embroidered, figured and detached designs:
$3.90 pair, value $5.00. $6.95 pair, value $9.50. $5.45 pair, value $7.00.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, rich, effective designs, in entirely new styles:
$4.95 pair, value $7.50. $8.75 pair, value $11.50. $5.95 pair, worth $8.00.

Tambour Lace Curtains, an exceedingly durable lace, very pretty effects:
$5.45 pair, worth $8.00.

Brussels Point Lace Curtains, daintily stylish effects, $6.00 pair, value $8.50.

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, lace edgings and insertions, at $1.95 and $2.45 pair.
Regular prices $2.50 and $3.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains; fac-similes in patterns and effects of higher grade laces:
98c. pair, regularly $1.25. $1.95 pair, regularly $2.75. $1.45 pair, regularly $2.00.

Soutache Vestibule and Sash Laces; most uncommon values:
48c. yard, value 70c. 60c. yard, value 85c.

Arabian Door Panels, usually $1.75, at..... $1.25

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, handsomely fringed; value $10.00 pair, at..... $7.50

Bagdad Portieres, Oriental effects, well worth $6.00 pair, at..... $4.50

Kis Kelim Couch Covers, fringed all round, 60 in. wide; regular price $3.50 each, at..... $2.45

English Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 in. wide, deep fringe; excellent value at $10..... $7.25

Mantel Lambrequins, silk armures, nicely fringed; priced elsewhere at $4, here..... $2.95

Mantel Lambrequins, made from fine quality silk damask; $6.50 is the regular price; we say..... $4.95

Estimates furnished on all kinds of interior decoration work. Samples and original sketches submitted. Lace curtains cleaned to look like new.

Unusual Offerings in Our **Trimmed Hat Dept.**

Second Floor.

We place on sale to-day, on the second floor of our new building, a very choice collection of Misses' school and street Hats, at the uniform price of $5.00

In our stiff Trimmed Hat Dept., also on the second floor, we offer 300 Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats in a variety of styles, each hat well worth $4.00, at..... $2.95

Women's Kid Suede Gloves, 88c.

Main Floor.

We've just received a special consignment of 3-clasp embroidered Kid Suede Gloves, in black, slate, tan, modes and white. While the cost is small the quality is high. The Gloves are perfect fitting and in the correct styles for early Fall wear. At the price mentioned this is the best Glove offer that has been made in a long time..... 88

School Shoes

For Boys and Girls.

Second Floor.

Comfort—that's the watchword of our Juvenile Shoe Dept., though style and service, of course, are by no means overlooked. This is a statement we've often made, and we cannot repeat it too often. The care of the foot is absolutely necessary in childhood if foot-comfort be desired in after years. Our line of Footwear for the young folks of both sexes is splendidly complete.

Prices for Boys, $1.65, $1.85, $2.00 and $3.50
Prices for Girls, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.65, $3

and at every price you get better goods than you can elsewhere for the same money.

Money-Saving Offers in **Women's Fashionable Neckwear.**

Main Floor.

You can always economize by purchasing your Neckwear at the Simpson Crawford Store, because our acknowledged supremacy in this line enables us to offer values impossible elsewhere. By purchasing your Neckwear here and now you'll practice economy in the truest sense of the word.

Lace and Net Barbs .....49, 95 and $1.48
Wash Silk Scarfs, well worth 75c., at.....48
Lace Scarfs in all styles, and the newest fads, 75, 95, $1.48 and $3.50
Our assortment of Ruffs is now very complete; prices range from.....$4.50 to $45.00

Umbrella Offers

Of Interest to Every One.

Main Floor.

It is an easy matter for other stores to meet the Simpson Crawford prices, but the real test of merit is to be found in the quality of the goods offered. Here are some that will certainly interest every woman who has children going to school:

For the school boy and girl, small rolling American Gloria Silk Umbrella, with case to match, steel rod, Paragon frame; 22 and 24 inch sizes; regular little men's and women's handles; a splendid Umbrella at 85c.; we say..... 65

More of our now famous silk and linen Umbrellas, in both 26 and 28 inch sizes; a thousand different handles to choose from; the best ever offered for..... $1.00

Women's stylish Umbrellas, selvage edge, pure silk, in all the rainproof colors—navy, royal blue, light and dark red, green, brown, etc.; cases to match; the most stylish Umbrella made for women; regular $4.00 value for..... $2.00

Timely Offerings in Men's Furnishings.

Main Floor.

Men's Fall Cravats.

Many desirable and exclusive styles, such as are not to be found everywhere.

We call attention to the new four-in-hand, "The Knotblack," a scarf in white and mixed medium color effects with a black satin knot; a novel and desirable scarf for business or general wear..... 50

We have on hand constantly a fresh assortment of the Keiser Barathea Scarfs, so widely advertised; suitable for all occasions; ties..... 75

Four-in-hands..... $1.00

New Half Hose.

Our Men's Half Hose Dept. starts on its Fall career with a splendid showing of high-class Novelties.

Men's Fancy Half Hose for Fall; medium and black grounds, with neat embroidered effects and silk woven Jacquard figures; styles distinctly new and desirable; pair..... 75

A small lot of embroidered and open lace effects in Men's fine imported lisle Half Hose; worth 50c. pair, 3 pairs for..... $1.00

Continuation of the Sale of

Brass and Enamel Beds and Bedding

at One-Third Off Regular Prices.

Our regular prices are always so low in comparison with those of other stores that when we make a reduction of one-third economically minded women at once realize that the opportunity must not be overlooked.

The greatness of the stocks and the multiplicity of new and rich designs in brass and enamel beds greatly enhance the value of these offerings. We repeat here most of the items mentioned in our previous announcement:

Brass Bedstead, 1½-inch posts, bow foot, extended foot rail, goose neck, regular value $30.00; special at..... $22.00

Brass Bedstead, rich design, 2-inch posts, 1-inch top rod, ¼-inch filling, extra large husks and vases, extended foot rail; the finish and construction is perfect; all sizes; sell regularly for $35.00; special at..... $24.50

Brass Bedstead, 2-inch posts, extra large husks and vases, ¾-inch filling, bow foot; fully worth $47.00, at. $39.00

Brass Bedstead, 1½-inch continuous bent posts, heavy filling; excellent value at $55.00; we say..... $43.00

Brass Bedstead, 2-inch posts, 1-inch top rail, extra heavy filling; regularly $54.75, at..... $45.00

White Enamel Bedstead, continuous posts, cast corners, scroll designs; all sizes; real value $6.50; now. $4.50

Brass Bedstead, 1½-inch continuous bent posts, extra heavy filling, large husks and spindle, all sizes; would be considered good value at $42.00; here at..... $32.50

Brass Bedstead, 2-inch posts, heavy cast brass corners, extended foot rail, full size only; regular price $72.00; for this occasion we say..... $50.00

White enamel Bedstead, 1¼-inch posts, extra high head board, bow foot, brass mounts and spindles; $9.00 would not be high; reduced to..... $6.50

White Enamel Bedstead, 1¼-inch posts, extra heavy filling, brass rings and spindles in head and foot board; have always sold for $10.00; now at the very low price of. $7.00

White Enamel Bedstead, continuous posts, heavy cast corners, ¾-inch brass top rod, seven large spindles in head and foot board; regular price $15.00; special at. $10.50

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

MR. PLATT INTERFERES TO SAVE MR. MORRIS

War on the President of the County Committee.

The Twenty-ninth District Disturbed by the Attempt of a Republican Faction to Retire Mr. Morris.

The fight against Robert C. Morris as President of the Republican County Committee has reached such a stage that Senator Platt has interfered.

The anti-Morris Republicans, having defeated Mr. Morris in his unit of representation plan in the selection of delegates to conventions, attempted to prevent his re-election as a member of the committee from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Mr. Morris lives at the Hotel Savoy, and there a meeting was held on Monday night by some of his Republican opponents. At that gathering a committee was appointed to inform Mr. Morris and Leader Alexander T. Mason that there must be a change or there would be trouble. Opposition to the re-election of Mr. Morris as a member of the District Committee developed so strongly that the news was carried to Senator Platt. The latter likes Mr. Morris, who has taken a great deal of work off his shoulders.

The Senator sent for a number of Republicans in the Twenty-ninth District, and as a result a conference was held on Wednesday afternoon at the office of Edward Lauterbach at Beaver and William Streets. It is not denied that at that conference there was a great deal said against Mr. Morris, who was alleged to be a mere figurehead, and that ex-Senator Gibbs was the real head of the committee.

Mr. Lauterbach admits that the conference was held, but he refused to discuss the matter further than to say that there was some opposition to Mr. Morris, and that there was no intention of bringing about the re-election of Lemuel E. Quigg as Chairman of the County Committee.

Ex-Senator Gibbs pronounced the reports afloat to be inventions of the enemy. He denied that he had ever attempted to run the County Committee.

President Morris did not know last evening whether or not he had been put on the list of members of the County Committee from the district. Nor did he seem to care a great deal about it. He was not very anxious to discuss the matter, but when told that his opponents had said that Mr. Gibbs was really the head of the committee, he stated that in political matters he had always consulted Senator Platt, the State leader; Mr. Gibbs, the National Committeeman, and W. H. Ten Eyck, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee. Mr. Morris refused to go into details, declaring he did not want to be quoted as saying anything, as he did not care to invite discord.

Friends of Mr. Morris, who refused to permit the use of their names, said that much of the trouble had been caused by a saloon keeper in the district, who has a position in the Bureau of Elections. They admitted that the outlook was anything but satisfactory for Mr. Morris and themselves.

With the possible exception of the Twenty-first, the Twenty-ninth is the strongest Republican district in the county, and matters have so shaped themselves this year that influential members of the party have been drawn into the conflict.

NEW CONGRESS DISTRICT FIGHT CAUSES COMMENT.

The Candidates in the Thirteenth—Where the Balance of Power in Assembly Districts Lies.

The contest for the Republican nomination in the new Thirteenth Congress District is causing some feeling and a great deal of speculation. James W. Perry expects the solid delegation from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District of which he is leader. But there are other candidates, including Lispenard Stewart, while Robert C. Morris, President of the County Committee, and Park Commissioner Willcox are said to be in a receptive mood.

There will be 219 members of the convention, divided as follows:

District.		District.	
Fifth	20	Twenty-fourth	2
Seventh	11	Twenty-fifth	55
Ninth	3	Twenty-seventh	51
Eighteenth		Twenty-ninth	56
Twentieth	11		
Twenty-second	6	Total	219

The Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts if they combine can control the convention. The Twenty-fifth wants to name Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., for the State Senate, and the Twenty-ninth desires to return Senator N. A. Elsberg to the upper branch of the Legislature. Both of these Assembly districts are in the same Senate district. So either Senator Elsberg or Assemblyman Weekes must lose. The Twenty-seventh has no candidate for the State Senate, but wants Mr. Perry named for Congress. A combination between the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth is not deemed probable, and the politicians in the new Congress district are sitting up nights trying to figure out how matters can be amicably arranged. The leaders of the party are said to favor the renomination of Mr. Elsberg.

TAMMANY TO RETURN TO ONE-MAN RULE.

Senator Sullivan Says He Is Not a Foe of Murphy—Sheehan's Claims Ridiculed.

The followers of John F. Carroll and Charles F. Murphy continued active work yesterday for the control of Tammany Hall. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan again took a hand in the fight by announcing that he was in favor of the election of a single leader of Tammany Hall this Fall after the atmosphere had been cleared by the primary fights. The Senator said:

"The stories that I am opposed to one-man power in Tammany Hall are absurd. There is also no truth in the statements that I am against Charles F. Murphy for leader. I have known Charles F. Murphy for the last twenty-five years and he is an able man and a splendid politician. He would make a good leader. The matter of the leadership will have to be settled. I am friendly with John F. Carroll and always have been. The statement that a Committee of Five will run Tammany is absurd."

Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall gave out a statement last evening, in which he said:

"The story that the Tammany triumvirate will be succeeded by a committee of five, and that the Carroll and the Sheehan forces will combine and dominate the organization is as absurd as Sheehan's ludicrous declaration that the Greater New York Democracy will win nine districts at the primary. It is Sheehanesque in that it is one of Sheehan's fakes, designed to influence the voters of the Ninth District by deluding them into the belief that if he wins he may become a power in Tammany.

"When the primaries are over there will be no committee of three or five in Tammany, but there will be one man selected by the Executive Committee as head of the organization, who will be found thoroughly fitted for the place."

PRIMARY ROLLS FRAUDS.

Justice Steckler Acts on Motions of Mr. Carroll—Ex-Commissioner Murphy's Charges.

John F. Carroll, through his counsel, made an appeal yesterday before Justice Steckler to have the names of four men stricken from the primary rolls of the district. Two of the men are now in State prison, and two reside in the Eighteenth Assembly District. There was no appearance for the men, and Justice Steckler granted the motion. Justice Steckler signed also the motion by Mr. Carroll's counsel to strike over 100 names from the rolls.

Following the lead of ex-Sheriff Dunn ex-Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy, through his counsel, ex-Judge Brown, obtained from Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court 373 orders to show cause in election cases. The orders are made returnable on Monday next. Ex-Commissioner Murphy and "Battery Dan" Finn are contesting for the leadership in the First Assembly District. The ex-Commissioner's allegations are the same as those made by ex-Sheriff Dunn.

DUNN'S COMPLAINTS FAULTY.

Accused Commissioners of Deeds Discharged on a Technicality.

Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, discharged Morris Weinberg, Thomas Scanlan, James Shearan, and Frank Donda, all Commissioners of Deeds, who had been arrested charged with alleged registration frauds in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where James Walsh is trying to wrest the Democratic leadership from ex-Sheriff Dunn. The men had been arrested because of information lodged by Mr. Dunn with the Superintendent of Elections, that there were more than 500 illegal registrations in the district.

The accused men were set free on a technicality, the complaints as drawn not having specifically charged them with having filed the documents or having caused them to be filed, as required by law. New complaints will be drawn, and counsel agreed to have the defendants in court at 10 o'clock this morning.

STARTS TO OPEN HEADQUARTERS.

William Barnes, Jr., to Take Charge of Republican Campaign at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, left for New York this afternoon to open up Republican Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Before departing he was closeted with Gov. Odell for some time, and then went to the Secretary of State's office, where he and Secretary John T. McDonough retired to a private chamber and remained for half an hour or more.

Mr. Barnes urged Mr. McDonough to reconsider his determination not to run for Secretary of State. Mr. McDonough positively declined to do so, saying that he would accept nothing less than the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Subsequently Mr. Barnes said that he still had hopes of securing the Court of Appeals Judgeship nomination for Mr. McDonough. It is believed that Mr. Barnes's request to-day that Mr. McDonough stand again for Secretary of State was made at the request of Gov. Odell, who wants Judge Werner nominated for the Court of Appeals. To-morrow Mr. Barnes will be at the Republican Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COLORADO DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Republicans to Pit Edward O. Wolcott Against Henry M. Teller for Senatorship.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 11.—It was 3 o'clock this morning when the Democratic State Convention, which met here Tuesday morning, reached final adjournment. The nomination of the candidates for Governor was made Tuesday evening, but so much time was consumed in the discussion of a proposition to fuse with the Populist Convention, which was also in session, that the rest of the ticket was not reached until late last night. The ticket chosen follows:

United States Senator—HENRY M. TELLER.
Congressman at Large—ALVA ADAMS.
Governor—EDWARD C. STIMS.
Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS ANNEAR.
Secretary of State—HORACE W. HAVENS.
State Treasurer—JAMES N. CARLILE.
State Auditor—HARRY H. INSLEY.
Attorney General—JOHN H. SWEIGERT.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Mrs. HELEN M. GRENFELS.
Regents State University—Mrs. MARY C. C. BRADFORD and JESSE STEVENSON.

The principal issue in the coming election in Colorado is the United States Senatorship, and it is already apparent that the contest is distinctly between Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott. The Democratic and Populist members of the Legislature are pledged by the State Conventions of their parties to vote for the re-election of Senator Teller. There appears to be little or no opposition to Wolcott in the Republican Party.

The sentiment among the Republican delegates, who have already arrived, is strongly in favor of again giving the Gubernatorial nomination to Frank C. Goudy of Denver.

VIRGINIA NOT REPUBLICAN.

Congressman Maynard Says Only Fighting Chance Is in the Ninth District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Congressman Harry Lee Maynard, of Norfolk, Va., was a visitor at Democratic headquarters and discussed the project to start a White Man's Republican party in the South on the lines of President Roosevelt's recent utterances. He says there is little chance for conditions there to encourage such a movement and there is less opportunity in Virginia than in some other States.

"The only possible fighting chance the Republicans have in Virginia is in the Ninth District," said Mr. Maynard, "and I do not regard their chances there as warranting the slightest hope for them."

The Ninth district was represented during most of the season just closed by Mr. Rhea, a Democrat. A contest for his seat by a Republican candidate, James A. Walker, however, resulted in the unseating of Rhea, and the seating of Walker. In his farewell speeches in the House Mr. Rhea declared that he would go before the people of his district and that he would come to the Fifty-eighth Congress with a vindication of his claim which could not be turned down. As a consequence the fight in the Ninth district is chiefly on this issue.

CUBANS WANT COCK-FIGHTING.

Motion Annulling the Military Order Prohibiting It Introduced in Congress.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The Provincial Council of Havana has approved a motion that Congress revoke the military order prohibiting cockfighting and give the Provincial Councils throughout the island power to regulate this amusement and to grant permits to allow cockfights on holidays and Sundays.

A resolution was passed to the effect that, as the country people do not have places of amusement, it is an injustice that billiards, baseball, and betting at games should be allowed in the cities, while the country people are deprived of their favorite amusement.

A motion was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day that the military order against cock-fighting be annulled.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S FETE.

Eschews Politics and Celebrates His Fortieth Marriage Day Anniversary.

Anybody who went to the Willoughby Street auction rooms in Brooklyn yesterday expecting to talk politics with Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader, was disappointed, for the leader was celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his marriage.

Although Mr. McLaughlin spent the morning at the auction rooms he paid no attention to the usual run of business. In the afternoon he attended a ball game, and in the evening he and Mrs. McLaughlin held a reception at their home, 163 Remsen Street. The house was crowded with friends who called to congratulate the couple.

PARTY LEADER VICTIM OF ZEALOUS OFFICERS

Mr. Brower of Nassau County Mistaken for a Burglar.

A Watchful Priest Causes His Arrest and for Hours He Suffers in a Station House Cell.

Ruleff V. Brower, Democratic leader of Nassau County, through a mistake which seems ludicrous to others than himself, was marched through the streets of Long Island City late Wednesday night, the centre of a cordon of police, and locked up for five hours in the Hunter's Point Police Station on the unfounded suspicion that he had robbed St. Mary's Lyceum. There was not an angrier man than he in Long Island yesterday, and the hardest feature of it all was that there was no one upon whom he could vent his feelings, for all that had been done was in accord with approved legal and police practice.

Mr. Brower lives in a large house at Woodmere, and is in the real estate business. He is also an expert accountant. It happened a few days ago that Peyton Noble, clerk of the Magistrate's court in Long Island City, engaged Mr. Brower to make an examination of the books and court records, done at about this time every year, and Brower, for certain reasons, decided to work at night. The court sits in a room in St. Mary's Lyceum, which is just opposite St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. John McGuire is pastor.

Unfortunately for Mr. Brower the priest was not informed of this arrangement, and he started the trouble when, on taking a final glance for the night over the church property, he saw a dim light glimmering through the windows of the lyceum and a lone man moving about the place.

The priest sent word immediately to the police station that burglars were at work, and the reserves were sent on the double quick. They surrounded the building, and Father McGuire, with Policeman Mahr, entered and pounced upon Brower as he was searching through a pile of old court records in the bottom of a safe. Mr. Brower protested that he was employed by the city.

"I know every city employe in Long Island City," said the policeman. "I never saw you before. Come along."

Brower was hustled away to the station house, protesting at every step, while a crowd of wayfarers joined the sad procession and talked about lynching him when a rumor ran through the crowd that he was guilty of sacrilege as well as burglary.

Mr. Brower told his story to the Sergeant on duty.

"Maybe you're on the level, and maybe you're not," said that official. "I should think if you were much of a Democrat you'd have no trouble in getting yourself identified around here."

Then Mr. Brower was searched. His money was taken away and counted, his papers scanned, and everything with which he could possibly commit suicide was taken from him, and then he went to his cell, while the policemen laughed over the absurd story that anybody paid by the city would work after hours without coercion.

The unfortunate man had about made up his mind that he would have to wait until he could tell his story to the Magistrate in the morning when it suddenly occurred to him that he could call the Magistrate to his aid. Magistrate Matthew J. Smith was reached. He hurried to the station house as soon as he heard who was in trouble, and in a few moments more Mr. Brower, with his property all restored, once more breathed the air of freedom.

FIRST MILITARY REVIEW OF INDEPENDENT CUBA.

Native Artillery Inspected by President Palma and Other Officers of the Republic.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 4.—The chief event of the past week in Cuba was the visit of the President, Señor Estrada Palma, to Cabaña Fortress to review the troops of Cuban artillery stationed there. It marked an epoch in the military history of the island, since it was the first event of the kind that had taken place since Spanish rule.

Military men say there was not a fault to be found with the entire review and inspection. The troops were in the city twice during inauguration week, and at various other times a single company has been there, and on all sides only the warmest praise for them has been heard, but hitherto the officers have not felt it wise to attempt a general review.

It was a few minutes past 9 o'clock when the carriages containing the President, Dr. Tamayo, Secretary of State and Government; Señor Diaz, Secretary of Public Works; Gen. Rodriquez, Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the island, and their various aids, arrived. They had driven up the hill from the landing near Morro Castle, whither they had been taken in one of the Government launches. The troops were drawn up to receive them, and as the carriages approached the sally port the trumpeters played the President's March, the troops presented arms, and the party drove on until the parade ground was reached.

As the President alighted the old bronze cannon which have stood guard over Havana for almost 140 years boomed a salute of twenty-one guns, and the Beneficencia Band played the Cuban national air, the Hymno de Bayamo. An orderly was at once assigned to the President, and another to the commanding General. One was white, the other black, and that no jealousy might be caused between the two races, a coin was tossed to see which should attend the President. The black soldier was the lucky one.

The President was at once surrounded by the other guests, Cuban and American officers and their families. He had a cordial greeting for every one. As the troops came upon the parade ground, every one adjourned to the seats under a canopy of Cuban flags. President Palma occupied the large armchair in the centre of the front row, with his Secretaries on either side and his aids standing back of him.

The troops made a brave appearance. To be sure, there are not many of them as yet—only about 225, but they form a good beginning. The officers are a fine set of young men, and Capt. Marti, the commanding officer, looked very proud as he went with Gen. Rodriquez to inspect the lines.

The wheel of fortune takes strange turns. A few years ago the old fortress was used as a prison for Cubans, and many of them were shot in "Laurel Ditch," while the lowest element of the city gathered to hoot and shout derisively at them as they stood there. In contrast to the past was the scene of Sunday—a Cuban President instead of a Spanish General, and the people who once found nothing but suffering within those walls now their masters.

For half an hour the troops marched or stood for inspection; then, as the review came to an end, the inspection was carried on in the quarters. When the guardhouse was reached the soldiers imprisoned there for various military offenses presented a petition to the President, praying him to exercise his prerogative of clemency and pardon them. All of the Cuban ladies present added their voices to this petition, and shortly after the inspection was over we heard a chorus of three cheers for the President and three for the republic. Looking in the direction whence they came, we saw the ex-prisoners, fifteen or more, deserters, insubordinates, and others, coming in a body from the guardhouse. They had been freed.

After the inspection the President and his Secretaries returned to town. Again the salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and a few minutes later the launch bearing them shot out from under the Master of Ordnance's frowning walls, and made its way to Caballeria Wharf. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

NEW YORK Y. C. REGATTA

Yankee Again Beat the Rainbow in a Stiff Breeze.

DISABLED MURIEL LOSES RACE

Plucky Skippers Carried All Sail in Autumn Races Held on Wind-Tossed Long Island Sound.

In the races of the New York Yacht Club on Long Island Sound off Matinicock Point yesterday, the Yankee beat the Rainbow, the Weetamoe defeated the Neola, and the schooner Elmina won from the Muriel.

On board the Yankee were her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell, and his two sons, Harry L. Maxwell and J. R. Maxwell, Jr. The Rainbow was steered by her owner, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Edward A. Willard was by his side. Just before crossing the line both boats broke out their big balloon jibtopsails and immediately upon crossing they set their spinnakers. The first leg of the course was a run with booms to port. The Yankee had the best of the start. She led the Rainbow by over a minute, but the Vanderbilt boat set her spinnaker first and crawled up a little. This advantage was temporary, for the Yankee quickly began to pull away. Presently she luffed out out and her spinnaker was taken in. The Rainbow followed in the same way a few minutes after.

At the first mark the Yankee had a good lead. This was increased on the second leg of the course, a broad reach on the port tack. Timed from the steamer William Fletcher, as they turned the second mark off Great Captain's Island, the Yankee went round at 1:08:50, and the Rainbow at 1:10:15.

The third leg of the course was a beat. Coming to the end of the first round, the yachts found the mark boat adrift. On signal from the committee boat, they turned that boat instead of the mark. At the turn the Yankee was in the lead 1 minute 28 seconds, the time being—Yankee, 2:04:42; Rainbow, 2:06:10. Starting on the second round, the Yankee carried her balloon jib topsail, but the Rainbow had taken hers in, but shortly broke it out again. The wind was freshening considerably, and both yachts heeled over well. The time of turning the first mark on this round was—Yankee, 2:43:25; Rainbow, 2:45:14.

Upon rounding the second mark the boats split tacks. The skipper of the Rainbow held his course straight from the mark, nearly westward instead of following the Yankee, which had gibed around the mark and stood out into the Sound. When the contestants came about the Yankee had more than held her own. The time of rounding the second mark was: Yankee, 3:12:01; Rainbow, 3:14:28. That was a gain of 40 seconds for the Yankee on that leg, the boats being then apart 2 minutes 29 seconds. From there to the finish the Yankee continued to have it her own way.

As smart a race as is often seen on Long Island Sound was sailed between the schooners Elmina and Muriel. The Elmina won by a small margin, but down the last leg of the course it was a neck-and-neck struggle. For two miles the yachts rushed along under the strong wind that was then blowing, side by side, with not a ship's length between them. The Muriel had the weather position, and now and again seemed to be working ahead.

The Elmina would come up and poke her nose to the front. Thus it was until within half a mile of the finish, when the Muriel seemed to be almost blanketing the Elmina. Suddenly the mantop staysail of the Muriel came down with a rush. Something had given away, and in a second the boat began to drop behind. The Elmina traveled like a race horse, and presently there was open water between the two. Then the Elmina rushed across the finish line, a splendid spectacle, with all canvas filled, a few seconds ahead.

The schooners were started at 11:50. The Elmina was over the line first, about 30 seconds ahead of her rival. In a short time, by superior tactics, the master of the Muriel weathered the Elmina about half way down the leg and took and held the lead down to the mark. Coming to the mark, the Muriel found the Eclipse in her way, and was obliged to stand off. The Elmina was quick to take advantage of the situation and shot in ahead, rounding the mark well ahead, a gain that she easily held down the next leg, the time of turning the second mark being, Elmina, 1:19:45; Muriel, 1:22:37. At the end of the first round the Elmina's time was 2:28:52, and the Muriel's 2:29:57. The Brewster boat had lost on that leg 1 minute 47 seconds. On the first leg of the second round the distance between the two was reduced to 34 seconds, the Elmina still being in the lead, and on the turning of the second mark the Elmina's lead was only 29 seconds. Then began the grand struggle, Muriel closing up the gap and taking the lead only to lose it at the last moment.

The day's racing included the Autumn Sweepstakes of the club and the sail-off for prizes offered on the annual regatta that was called off on account of lack of wind June 19. The regular club prizes were offered in each class that sailed. Handicap cups were offered by ex-Rear Commodore Bergen for schooners and for single-masted vessels and yawls in crusing trim. Special cups for schooners and single-masted vessels and yawls in racing trim, offered by the Naval Alumni Association of Annapolis, were also sailed for. Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson offered a cup for the yacht in racing trim making the fastest time.

The boat of the Regatta Committee, Vice Commodore F. G. Bourne's steam yacht Colonia, was anchored a quarter of a mile north of Matinnecock Point Buoy. The course selected for all boats was from the mark boat 6 miles east by north around a mark 1¼ miles west by north from Lloyds Point, 4 miles northwest around a mark 1¾ miles east by north from Great Captain's Island Light, and 5 miles southwest three-quarters south to the mark at the start. The summary:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.
65 to 75 feet racing length.
Course, 30 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Muriel, Charles Smithers	11:52:00	4:32:59
Elmina, F. A. Brewster	11:51:51	4:32:36

SCHOONERS, CLASSES D AND F.
Cruising Trim.
Course, 15 miles.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	11:52:00	2:37:50
Wayward, F. W. Duryea	11:52:00	2:55:26
Indra, H. F. Noyes	11:52:00	3:05:09

Corrected Time—Wayward, 2:54:08; Indra, 3:01:00.

SLOOPS, CLASS H.
70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 30 miles.

Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	11:47:36	4:04:51
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	11:46:19	4:00:36

SLOOPS.—CLASS I.
60 to 70 feet sailing length.
Course 30 miles.

Neola, G. M. Pynchon	11:47:00	4:18:50
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	11:47:00	4:43:20
Eelin, F. L. Rodewald	11:47:00	4:40:27
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	11:46:58	4:17:01

Corrected time—Isolde, 4:56:13.

SLOOPS.—CLASS J.
50 to 60 feet racing length.
Course 30 miles.

Altair, Cord Meyer	11:41:46	4:48:54
Humma, H. B. Duryea	11:42:00	4:40:14

SLOOPS.—CLASS L.
36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course 30 miles.

Effort, F. M. Smith	11:41:51	4:45:42

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASSES J AND K.
Cruising trim.
Course, 15 miles.

Gaviota, C. P. Rosemon	11:42:00	3:26:16
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	11:42:00	2:54:57
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	11:42:00	2:55:38

Corrected time—Gaviota, 3:25:17.

In the class of racing trim schooners, Elmina beat the Muriel by 5 seconds. The Yankee beat the Rainbow by 3 minutes 34 seconds in the "seventies" class. In the class of cruising schooners, the Katrina was the winner by 9 minutes 18 seconds. In the Class I. sloops the Weetamoe was the winner by 1 minute 47 seconds over the Neola. The Humma easily defeated the Altair by 8 minutes 57 seconds, and the Effort had a sailover.

In a special race arranged between the Isolde and the Eelin, the latter won by a margin of 8 minutes. In a special race between the Eclipse and the Ondawa, the Eclipse was the winner by 41 seconds.

The Katrina allowed the Wayward 9 minutes 18 seconds in the contest for the Bergen Handicap Cup, but won the race by 8 minutes 18 seconds. For the Bergen Cups for sloops the Eclipse was the winner, defeating the Ondawa and the Gaviota. The Elmina, by defeating the Muriel, won the Naval Alumni Cup for schooners. In the contest for the Naval Alumni Cup for sloops the Yankee had to allow the Weetamoe 16 minutes 11 seconds. The Lippitt boat won by 25 seconds, corrected time. For the Robinson Cup the contestants were the Yankee, Elmina, and Weetamoe. The schooner had an allowance of 13 minutes 55 seconds and the Weetamoe 16 minutes 11 seconds. The Weetamoe won by 42 seconds from the Yankee.

LONG WAIT FOR AMBULANCE.

Lad Lay Thirty Minutes After Train Cut His Legs Off—Died in Hospital.

Refrigerator cars, sidetracked on the New York Central Railroad at Eleventh Avenue, near Sixtieth Street, provide poor residents of the neighborhood with a more or less plentiful supply of ice, for some of it generally remains after the perishable freight has been unloaded. In this way they caused the death to Edward Tolan, fourteen years old, of 238 West Sixty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. The boy was going for ice, and, in order to reach the cars, had to climb over a standing freight train. As he gained the roof of a car Engine 305 backed down and coupled on to the train with a bang, throwing him to the ground.

Before he could pick himself up from the fall the locomotive started on with the train and the wheels of two cars passed slowly over both his legs, grinding them off. The train then came to a standstill, while Policeman Kammer of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and a watchman known only as "Biddy" ran to the injured boy. Kammer telephoned a hurry call for an ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital, and then he and the watchman tried to stop the flow of blood.

Railroad men wept as they gathered about the dying lad. Half an hour went by, and the ambulance had not come, and then they made a stretcher and started to carry him to the hospital. The ambulance came down a side street as they passed up the avenue. It turned back and overtook them when they had gone half way. The boy was taken the remainder of his last journey at a gallop. Immediately upon his arrival he was laid on the operating table, and at that moment he died.

BURGLARS BALKED AT PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

But They Had a Champagne Feast, While Ransacking F. M. Crossett's Town House.

When Frederick M. Crossett, a publisher, returned last evening from a few weeks' stay at his Summer home at Lake George, he found that during his absence burglars had entered his town residence in Andrews Avenue, near Hampden Place, University Heights.

On entering the front door and going into the dark hallway, he stumbled over something on the floor. A light disclosed a big music box, a vest, a pair of trousers, an empty wine bottle, and two or three half smoked cigars lying about the floor.

Further investigation showed that the entire house, a three-story structure, had been ransacked.

Dresser drawers were found open and on the bedroom floors wardrobes had been turned inside out and their contents thrown about the floors, beds had been stripped of their bedding and the mattresses searched, and in the dining room the remnants of a feast royal stood on the table.

Half empty boxes of canned chicken, potted meats, and crackers, and emptied bottles of champagne, and club cocktails stood about on the table. A half dozen tins of paté de foie gras had been opened, but the burglars had evidently not been educated to an appreciation of that delicacy for the contents had been no more than tasted.

In the parlor stood a big phonograph, and scattered about the floor near it were dozens of records, showing they had been used by the burglars. In the cellar were found a score or more of empty whiskey and wine bottles, and about the floor of the kitchen and dining room was scattered quantities of foodstuffs.

Although little money had been left in the house when Mr. Cossett left town, every desk, drawer or trunk in the house had been forced by the thieves in search for valuables.

The police of the Highbridge station were notified of the burglary, and detectives put on the case. In the neighborhood it is declared that several burglaries have taken place recently. Mr. Crossett's residence is near the grounds of the New York University.

EXPLOSIONS ALARMED TENANTS

Excitement in Madison Street at Night Almost Developed Into a Panic.

Two explosions of illuminating gas, one following the other at an interval of half a minute, in front of 270 and 272 Madison Street at a late hour last night almost created a panic in the crowded tenement house district. No one was injured, but Jacob Nathanson, who lives at 270 Madison Street, was knocked down by the force of the first explosion. The second explosion blew the cover of a man hole into the middle of the street. It barely missed two girls who were passing along in front of the house.

The policemen who arrived on the scene just after the explosions had alarmed the neighborhood were met by men, women, and children, who ran in terror from the vicinity. Some were in their night clothes.

Nathanson explained that he had lighted a match to investigate what he thought was escaping gas under the porch in front of the house.

An excited individual sent a fire alarm, and the appearance of the fire engines added to the confusion. The street soon became crowded with people. It was some time before all the tenement residents could be persuaded to return to bed.

SAILOR ACCUSED OF HOMICIDE.

Corn Peddler He Scalded Died in Gouverneur—Clash Between Authorities Over the Prisoner.

Mack McCarthy, a Canadian sailor on the United States battleship Kearsarge, while intoxicated on the Bowery early Tuesday morning, emptied a big can of boiling water over Jacob Cohn, a corn peddler, of 1½ Rivington Street because Cohn objected to his stealing the corn from the kettle to use as missiles upon a passing electric car.

Cohn died yesterday afternoon in Gouverneur Hospital from his scalds, and McCarthy, who since the occurrence has been lying in double irons on the Kearsarge, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was brought to Police Headquarters and locked up, after a small clash between the Government and civil authorities. McCarthy, at the time of the affray, was arrested, but was discharged by Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Court, the same morning, because he represented that it had been an accident. Cohn was indignant when he heard of this action.

"Why was he discharged?" he asked of those about him. "It was, I suppose, because I'm only a poor Jew." Rear Admiral Higginson of the flagship Kearsarge on Tuesday sent the prisoner under a guard of marines to the hospital to be identified by the victim.

When Cohn died, Coroner Scholer issued a warrant for the arrest of McCarthy. The Rear Admiral refused to recognize this authority, insisting that he could only permit a United States sailor to be taken from the yard upon a warrant signed by a Federal Judge.

A warrant was turned over to United States Marshal Henkel, but he refused to take it, saying the crime had been committed against the State rather than the country, and that he was powerless to act. Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau was appealed to, and he sent detectives to the ship. Rear Admiral Higginson turned the prisoner over to them without objection. Capt. Titus explained afterward that the Detective Bureau and the Federal authorities had a tacit agreement relative to the custody of prisoners in homicide cases.

CANADIAN PULP TRADE HURT.

Wet Weather Abroad Does Not Make Her Output Necessary as Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 11.—"The pulp export trade from Canada will be much smaller this year than for some time, but the manufacture of paper is increasing in proportion," said D. Lorne McGibbon, manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company, to-day. "The reason is that last year dry weather in the United States, Norway, and Sweden caused drying up of wells, whereas this year they have plenty of water.

"Last year England looked to Canada for her pulp supply. This year she can get it in Norway and Sweden, while the United States can manufacture it at home. The big Canadian companies are all putting in apparatus to manufacture paper, instead of turning out pulp for export, as paper finds a more steady market.

"There is still, however, a large trade with England and the United States, and it is expected that the duty of 25 cents a ton imposed in virtue of the Dingley tariff to offset the bounty paid by the Province of Quebec will be removed."

Gillies' Coffee Sale.

Friday, Saturday—and all of Next Week.

Thousands coming back to the city—other thousands couldn't get away—all face high prices and an increased cost of living. At such a moment we deem it wise to organize a Coffee Sale so comprehensive that it will reach all classes—and put at least a little money in the pockets of those who take advantage of it.

This much you are sure of: the saving is in every instance exactly as stated. This much you are also sure of: The Tea or Coffee that you get at Gillies' will be precisely what you desire in every respect. It has been so for Sixty-Two Years. More than ever is it so to-day. If you are not yet a Gillies customer this sale affords you an excellent opportunity to begin. Mail and telephone orders filled.

Broken Coffee 18c.

REGULAR PRICE 20c. Made up mainly of the broken and smaller beans of higher grade coffees. Extra good value at regular price, 20c.—Special, **18c.**

Arabian Mocha 30c.
REGULAR PRICE, 35c.
Our largest reduction—made to invite a trial of this really rich Coffee, of which there is very little in this country. This is the genuine and comes to us on through bill of lading from Aden, Arabia.

Mocha & Java 28c.
REGULAR PRICE, 32c.
This is the BEST, the richest blend of genuine Mocha with high grade Java that we know of. A fine, heavy, delicious coffee—as a trial will prove.

Bogota 25c.
REGULAR PRICE, 28c.
The real rich coffee taste through and through. Until recently this was so rare and costly that only the swellest caterers could have it.

Holland Mocha & Java 22c.
REGULAR PRICE, 24c.
A blend that hundreds of families keep coming for year in and year out. A pure, rich, delightful flavor that is liked, remembered, and for which no substitute will do. It is especially well worthy of a trial.

Holland Java 20c.
REGULAR PRICE, 22c.
A choice Coffee, thoroughly excellent in all respects—one that we are glad to recommend because we know it gives perfect satisfaction.

Cash Coffee 16c.
REGULAR PRICE, 18c.
A good, pure, honest Coffee. We know it to be unequalled in this market to-day for anything like the regular price, 18c.—Sale price, 16c.

Family Mixed Tea 30c.

REGULAR PRICE, 35c. This is an exceedingly popular Tea. Customers tell us that **at or near** its regular price, **35c.**, it is the best they can find in Greater New York. Single pounds will be sold in the store or delivered free if ordered with coffee or other goods.

See How Easy It Is to Get Here.

Sixth Avenue Elevated to Park Place—three short blocks. Ninth Avenue Elevated to Barclay St.—one short block. Second and Third Ave. Elevated Cars, transfer around South Ferry to Barclay—one short block. Sixth and Eighth Ave. Electric Cars to Park Place—two short blocks. Ninth Ave. Surface Cars pass the doors—Dry Dock Ferry branch passes the doors. Belt Line Surface Cars to Park Place—one short block. Barclay St. Ferry—one short block. Chambers and Cortlandt St. Ferries—four short blocks.

It may be easier yet to send postal or telephone—3471 Cortlandt.

We deliver 5 lbs. Coffee—or 1 lb. Tea and 5 lbs. Coffee—in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx as far north as 180th St. Simply send postal or telephone—3471 Cortlandt.

10 lbs. Coffee—or 5 lbs. Tea—or 1 lb. Tea and 10 lbs. Coffee—delivered, free of express charges, within 25 miles of Manhattan.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.

Established 1840. Tel. 3471 Cortlandt. **233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.** Between Park Pl. and Barclay St.

THE MAIN POINT IS THIS:—If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt, Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing the following trade-mark. If he cannot supply you, or if he offers you substitutes which he says are "just as good," kindly drop us a postal and let us give you further information.

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put upon the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals, Box Calfand Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last; also Vici Kid Bals on Civitas Last; also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 & 6. Halfsizes on all widths.

Dept. H, JAMES MEANS COMPANY, Brockton, Mass.

Malta-Vita
("THE PERFECT FOOD" FOR)
Brain and Muscle

Malta-Vita, the perfect food for old and young, sick or well.

Malta-Vita contains more nutrition, more tissue-building qualities, more nerve stimulant than is

B&K TRADE MARK.

150 Styles

We have 150 different styles of Sack Suits in Worsteds, finished and unfinished, and Cheviots in tasteful patterns.

Every one of them ready to wear away on the minute.

$10 to $30.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 30th st. | Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
The Greatest Musical Triumph Since The Mikado.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera,
THE EMERALD ISLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH
—LAST WEEK—
This Afternoon, 3:30. This Evening at 9
SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8 P. M. Last 2 Perf's | PAIN'S Ancient Rome and Grand Fireworks.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE REIGNING AMERICAN SUCCESS.
ALICE FISCHER
In Grace Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy,
MRS. JACK.

DALY'S THEATRE
OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 22D.
A COUNTRY GIRL
A new musical play. Seats Monday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW Wed. Mats. begin Sept. 24. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last Week at This Theatre.
Next Week at Madison Square Theatre.
Matinée Saturday. Evenings 8:30. The New Clown A Laughing Surprise.
Next Monday—"There's Many a Slip."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.
Sept. 23—Virginia Harned in Iris.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, Wed. & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
ANNE IRANIE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Evgs. & mat. prices: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Saturday, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of B'way, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

BIJOU THEATRE. 30th, B'way. | Eve. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
"A WELCOME REVIVAL."—World.
HEARTS AFLAME

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS
Sunday night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGHBALL.

WEBER & FIELDS' The New Musical Absurdity. | MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. | TWIRLY-WHIRLY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c, 35c, 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Fatal Card
Sunday evening opening of Ted Marks Concert.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET. | Biggest cast and production in New York. the Days of 1803.

GRAND—Fatal Wedding
Next week, "For Her Children's Sake."

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15
Bargain Mat. 50c. SATURDAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee Sat.
THE KING OF DETECTIVES 15, 25, 35,
Next Week The Bandit King 50 & 75c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 80—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
JANE EYRE.

H&S HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Vaudeville Feast. | Mat. To-mw

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Sixteenth Week—Last 3 Weeks. 112th Concert To-night.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
Racing at Sheepshead Bay 2:30 P.M. (rain or shine).
SEPT. 12 GOLDEN ROD and Four RUSSET HANDICAP other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side.) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Roads, also Flatbush Avenue surface line, via Brighton Beach Road, every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

BOY'S DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY

Rope of Bedspreads Used from a Fifth-Story Window.

In the Plot Were Three Lads Under the Care of the Children's Society—One Slipped to a Third-Story Window.

A daring attempt at breaking from custody was made by three youngsters in the early hours of yesterday morning at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The ages of the youngsters whose plans were frustrated were fourteen, ten, and nine years, respectively, and their names in the same order are Frank Webber, August Kenneally, and Rocco Vricella. Bedclothes entered largely into the plot—bedclothes and nerve, for if ever captive took bigger chances of getting a broken neck than did Webber, the leader of the gang, the Children's Society has no record of it.

Policeman Baxter, while at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, just before daybreak, noticed a streak of white on the front of the society's building, extending downward from the fifth story, and that what appeared to be a break in it was a boy who was slowly moving toward the earth, and swinging to and fro. At a third-story window the boy was seen to stop and rest on the ledge.

Before Baxter got into action other things had happened in the fifth story of the building. There are two dormitories in that story facing Twenty-third Street and in the rear one Webber and his desperate companions had been placed. While the keeper slept the trio slipped out to a passageway, and by climbing on one another's shoulders they got over the fanlight into a closet in which were stout bedspreads. They tied some spreads together into a rope more than 70 feet in length, and fastening one end to a bedpost let it drift out through the window. Without the slightest hesitation Webber climbed out and began to let himself down hand over hand toward the street far below.

Mrs. Sillery, the keeper in the adjoining dormitory, heard a noise and pressed the alarm button, notifying the night watchman that something was wrong just as Policeman Baxter noticed the apparition on the side of the building.

When Webber stopped to rest at his perch the policeman approached.

"What are you doing up there?" Baxter shouted.

"None o' your business," came from the urchin in defiant tones.

At that moment the long line was cast loose, and it dropped to the ground, leaving the boy perched on the window ledge. He continued to converse with the policeman until the window was opened and he was yanked inside by the watchman. In the dormitory Kenneally and Vricella were found, and they admitted that they were in the plot to escape, and would have followed Webber down the rope.

The records of the society show that Webber was brought to the building on Aug. 20, having applied for lodgings at the city lodging house. He came from Chicago, and he has escaped three times from the Glenwood Industrial School there. Kenneally came from Dubuque. He was sent yesterday to an uncle who lives in Media, Penn. Vricella had been arrested on a charge of larceny. He was discharged in a police court yesterday morning. Webber makes light of his experiences.

PACKERS' TRUST ASSURED.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company Agrees to Combination's Terms—Swift Shares Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—It is reported on good authority that the last obstacle to the meat packers' combination was removed in this city to-day, when representatives of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and Swift and Armour agreed on a price for the shares of the former concern. Organization of the great consolidation, it is said, will now be completed in Chicago, the combination to date from Sept. 27.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Matters have progressed in the packers' combination to a point where the last difficulty in agreeing upon prices has been successfully passed. The combination is a certainty, and it will include all the big packers here and also the various stock yards and packing concerns acquired recently by Swift, Armour, and Morris.

Important meetings have been held from day to day at one of the largest banks, and arrangements have practically reached completion. A double set of books from each concern up to date has been called for, and deliveries will be made on or before Sept. 29. That the deal will go into operation before the Fall elections is not believed, but immediately thereafter the scheme will be made public.

The effect of the close of negotiations was in evidence in the rapid advance of $3 a share in the Swift Company, the only one of the packing concerns having securities traded in on the open market. The market price of these shares is $165.

NAVAL STORES MERGER.

Consolidation of Leading Factories in the South Effected at Jacksonville, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 11.—The Consolidated Naval Stores Company has been formed here, embracing a number of the leading factories in the South. This is practically a merging of the vast naval stores operations and makes one of the largest commercial combinations ever formed in the South. The headquarters of the Consolidated Company will be in Jacksonville.

The Turpentine Operators' Association has been in session here this week, with 600 members present, and all concerns in the country were represented by members authorized to act. Florida is now the largest producer of naval stores, and with deep water assured for Jacksonville, this probably will become the leading port.

Jarvie Memorial Library Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Jarvie Memorial Library, at Fremont Street and Austin Place, is to be opened formally on Friday evening, Sept. 19. The building was erected by James N. Jarvie, a member of the firm of Arbuckle & Co. of New York, in memory of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Jarvie, residents of this place for many years. The structure, which is of stone, was built at a cost of about $100,000. It adjoins the Westminster Presbyterian Church. More than 5,300 volumes are on the shelves.

Boston Brewery Strike Ends.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—The strike of the 1,500 employes of the breweries of Boston and vicinity, which occurred last Spring, was settled to-day. The various agreements between the companies and the men were ratified this afternoon.

Wounded Watchman Died.

Daniel Murphy, a watchman who lived at 350 West Thirty-fifth Street, died last evening in Roosevelt Hospital. In an altercation with Italians on Aug. 23 he was shot. He was thirty-six years of age. Four Italians, who had homes in a big tenement at Thirty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, were arrested last night as the assailants.

"TWIRLY-WHIRLY."

The New Piece at Weber and Fields's Has Something the Matter with It Inside.

The chief canon according to which a show at Weber & Fields's is to be judged is delightfully simple. If the laughter at one joke is so loud and so long that you can't hear the next joke, then the show may, without reserve, be judged an artistic success.

Last night this consummation was reached for only a brief ten minutes, shortly after the curtain rose, while Mr. Peter F. Dailey was discoursing on the subject of bald spots with Mr. Charles F. Bigelow. During the rest of a long evening every word, and all the jokes there were, could be heard without straining either the attention or the diaphragm. As things go at the temple of low comedy, this allowance of convulsion was phenomenally small. There was a break on the wheels of "Twirly-Whirly." In the words of Dolly Varden, something's the matter with it inside.

If any one cause is to be alleged for a complex and all-pervading phenomenon, it is probably to be found in the lack of topical wit and current satire. That there is no interpolated theatrical burlesque for Miss Fay Templeton is doubtless due to the fact that, just as beauty is its own excuse for being, so the plays now running on Broadway are their own most artistic travesties. Yet there might have been a passage of business for Messrs. Weber & Fields on the order of the well remembered operation on the Stocking's Exchange and of the banking enterprise. But there was not.

These gentlemen appeared first in the now familiar guise of balloon navigators, without improving on the conventional treatment of the somewhat difficult enterprise. Then they changed to wild Westerners, in leather suits and riding trick donkeys, without changing their luck for the better. Finally, they were amateur sailors in white duck—and no more productive of mirth.

In the guise of cowboys they encountered Louise Allen in the character of Mary McPain of Butte, Mon., who gave a spirited and artistically satisfactory travesty. One of her best bits was an ecstatic description of the delights of eating olives. When she was done she gave her olive bottle to the two low German comedians, who tasted the olives, expecting to experience delicious transports. The representation of a man tasting his first olive offers great comic possibilities, but Weber and Fields made a single but very funny wry face and fled.

The trick mule was like Falstaff, a source of wit; but, unlike Falstaff, it was not the occasion for much wit in others. Mr. Fields showed a certain daring in braving the cannon balls of its heels, but that was about all. From first to last, it should be stated, both of the comedians pursued the same legitimate methods, and created their characters with the same scrupulous attention to details that have entitled them to be regarded as real artists in their line; but the compelling spirit of mirth refused to obey their command. The show as a whole is probably the most mirthless in the history of what may without exaggeration be called the most satisfactory home of low comedy in the experience of the present generation of playgoers.

The hit which Mr. Dailey made in the first act he followed up in the second with an amusing trick of costume. On one side his sailor suit was black and his mustache and hair were to match, and when this side was toward the audience he spoke in a gruff, deep bass. When the other side was outward the suit was white, the mustache and hair very blonde, and the voice a treble. As he shifted from Weber to Fields and back again to Weber, the sudden changes proved somewhat more than mildly diverting.

Mr. John T. Kelley was a bo'sun, and he had a rather diverting monkey, (Will Archer,) who was the occasion for satirical references to a recent fashion in dinner parties, and who took a trip in the flying machine. Willie Collier shared the fate that last year befell Fritz Williams, and that seems inevitable to a man who excels in society comedy or legitimate farce when he falls into the ways of low comedy. His cleverness was indisputable; but it was almost as indisputably wasted.

Miss Lillian Russell was triumphant as ever in creating a dream of loveliness out of nice powder and rouge, blonde hair, lip carmine, and eye shadows. In a galaxy of creative beauty she was the fairest creation, and she had all her old easy comradeship and cynical good humor. But she did not have anything to do half as funny as, for example, her poker game of last year.

Miss Fay Templeton was similarly handicapped. As Signorita Calvemelba she gave a travesty of the Spanish lady of grand opera that was a trifle low, perhaps, in some of its gestures, but was as clever as any one could make it. But it had not one-tenth of the interest and fun of many of her previous travesties.

As Mary McPain of Butte, Mont., Louise Allen (Mrs. William Collier) disclosed a vein of satirical burlesque that was genuinely artistic, representing the soulful egotism and the vapid sensationalism of her original with complete comprehension and without a touch of undue exaggeration. The lines did not give scope to uproarious mirth, but they did enable Miss Allen to make the one indisputably fresh and original impression of the evening.

Miss Bessie Clayton's contortional dancing was as spirited and delightful as it always is, and the dancing of Estelle and Gertie Moyer was altogether graceful.

The costumes were rich and varied, though, as is customary at this house, (and who shall say that the custom is not appropriate,) the colors were what is sometimes called Dutch. It is a dangerous thing to deal in three different shades of green, but when you add two shades of red and three of pink the danger becomes an esthetic catastrophe.

The liberality with which Weber & Fields fill their stage with the most expensive artists cannot be too highly commended. As the season wears along there is no doubt that Mr. Edgar Smith will build out the comic business so that the show will be brought more nearly into line with the excellent entertainments of the past.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Independent Booking Agency announced recently that it had obtained the booking privileges of a number of rather important theatres. Yesterday it announced that its future manager would be John E. Warner, who takes the place of Frank Young, placed there temporarily. Mr. Warner is at present in Pittsburg as manager for Howard Kyle. He was once manager for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

***

Encouraged by the success of "Hearts Aflame," its author, Mrs. Genevieve G. Haines, will continue to be an author and producer. Yesterday she entered into an agreement with her manager, W. N. Lawrence, whereby there will be a permanent stock organization, having for its title the Genevieve Haines Company. By the agreement Mrs. Haines will write one play a year, which must treat of the present time, and continue as a stage manager. Just now she has a new play nearly finished.

***

At the Madison Square Garden Roof a wedding will take place Sept. 25, the contracting parties being Sir Kingoro Shirai and Miss Ohana Miyaho. Miss Miyaho is a student at Yale, and as a post-graduate will take the degree of Doctor of Philosophy this college year. She comes from Kioto, Japan, where her father is said to be one of the suite of Prince Tossa. She is engaged on the roof in selling Japanese rice cakes. There she met as a visitor Sir Kingoro, a student of engineering, studying in the United States for several years.

***

William Paull, the English baritone, was engaged by cable yesterday to go with the Castle Square Opera Company, which will open its season in Boston Sept. 22. Jack Leffingwell will go there as manager for H. W. Savage.

***

When Mr. Mansfield arrived from Europe on the Lucania on Aug. 22 he said: "I shall make an elaborate production of 'Julius Caesar,' opening at the Grand Opera House in Chicago. I shall play both Caesar and Brutus, something which I do not believe has yet been done." His representative, however, said yesterday that Mr. Mansfield would play only one part. He said, with a smile: "Yes, Mr. Mansfield did state that he would play a double rôle, but it was just one of his ideas, I guess. He certainly will play but one part."

ST. LOUIS BRIBERY CASE

William Tamblyn, Under Indictment, Is Taken to Jail.

Story of John K. Murrell, Who Could Not Stand Being Fugitive from Justice and Returned to Confess.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—William Tamblyn, ex-member of the House of Delegates, who was indicted Monday on two charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the City Lighting bill in February, 1899, was brought back to-day from Cleveland, where he had been for two years. He is one of the members of the alleged combine that J. K. Murrell laid bare on his confession to the Grand Jury after his return from Mexico. Tamblyn, in the custody of Detective Williams, was taken to jail and locked up pending an attempt to secure bail.

The Grand Jury reconvened to-day and took up the consideration of the lighting scandal of the last Municipal Assembly. The following members of the Council that passed the measure in question were summoned to testify before the Grand Jury:

E. F. W. Meier, President; William H. Horton, Charles E. Carroll, Henry Gauss, Jr., Paulus Gast, Charles H. Thuner, Charles Wiggins, W. R. Hodges, August Hoffman, E. E. Meysenberg, Eben Richards, and Louis Schnell. Charles Kratz, a member of that body, is supposed to be in Mexico, where he fled after being indicted on the charge of bribery in connection with the Suburban Street Railway legislation.

Robert E. McMahan, ex-President of the Board of Public Improvements, has also been summoned to appear before the body and disclose such facts concerning the transaction as he has in his possession, and which, it is claimed, will be of material benefit to the inquisitors in fastening the crime upon certain members of the combination.

Judge Chester H. Krum has decided to withdraw the application for a writ of habeas corpus made to secure the release of those imprisoned on the boodle charges. It was found that such a proceeding would first have to be filed before some Judge having jurisdiction to try the case.

Other witnesses before the Grand Jury were August Hemens and John C. Hemens, contractors, who were the bidders in 1899 for the privilege of lighting the city. They are expected to give important testimony in connection with the lighting legislation.

One member of the House of Delegates combine that the Circuit Attorney is especially anxious to get before the Grand Jury is Delegate Charles F. Kelly, who, with five other indicted Aldermen, is still at large. Kelly is said to be the dispenser of $47,500 that J. K. Murrell testified had been paid members of the ring. He is still believed to be somewhere in St. Louis, despite stories that capitalists interested in the doings of the combine had helped him to escape.

John K. Murrell's story of his flight and wanderings, which he has made public, is as follows:

"The penitentiary could not hold as many terrors for me as being a fugitive from justice. My own mental anguish and my wife's desperate plight in St. Louis, where she was deserted by those who had promised to aid her in my absence, were causes that prompted me to come back and tell all.

"After my indictment I did not have any idea of going until the evening of March 15, when Julius Lehmann and John Helms came to me and said I would better get out. 'We'll send you money while you're gone,' they said, 'and see that your wife is supplied with funds also.' They declared it was of the utmost importance that I leave, so I lost no time in shaving off my moustache and changing my clothes, to disguise myself as much as possible. I took a train that night for Juarez, Mexico. At Juarez I stopped at a leading hotel and went over to El Paso, Texas, frequently. While in El Paso Julius Lehmann came down to see me. Instead of bringing me money, however, Lehmann borrowed $10 from me.

"I had expected some remittance from the gang, and then I began to realize that they were apt to throw me. I continued to receive letters from the gang, in which there were the usual promises, and which urged the necessity of my keeping as far away as possible. A few days after his return to St. Louis Lehmann telegraphed me that I had better go further into the interior, as it was dangerous for me to remain near the border. I went to Chihuahua, where I assumed the name of H. Adams, and later went to Mexico City. I continued to receive letters from Lehmann, but letters from my wife became less frequent. I have found out since then that the gang destroyed many of her letters, evidently suspecting that she was after me to come back."

FIGHT GIANT COMBINATION.

Chicago Independent Cigar Dealers Lose Business Places and Say Trust Pays Advanced Rents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—By consolidation the American Tobacco Company to-day merged its distributing agencies in Chicago, and claims possession of nearly fifty retail cigar stores. Independent retailers, who declare that this consolidation means a flooding of the market with poor grade goods, immediately took action to protect themselves.

At a meeting to-night methods of meeting a competition which is charged with "freezing" the independent dealers out of their leases and with endeavoring to secure trade by offering "valuable presents" for cigar bands were considered.

The worst grievance the independent merchants have against the combine is its alleged policy of driving them from their leaseholds. The Hayden Cigar Company, in the Bay State Building, is the latest to feel this particular effect of the fight. The company was informed yesterday that its rent would be raised from $4,400 a year, and would not submit to the increase.

The lease was let to the United Cigar Stores Company, the alleged retail branch of the trust, for $7,200. It is charged that property owners are approached and told that the United Cigar Stores Company will offer 30 per cent. more for a cigar store lease than any other bidder. The result, it is asserted, is that the independent dealer is finding himself hard pushed to retain his store.

Independent retailers assert as another grievance that they have been cut off from supplies from the American Tobacco Company without notice. They assert that the company is placing all its goods with its own agencies.

"I had been buying from the American Tobacco Company for some time," said M. W. Diffley, "when suddenly one of my orders was not filled. After a delay of several days I called up the local office of the company and asked why the goods had not been delivered. I was informed that I had been cut off."

MEXICAN WAR REUNION.

Veterans, All More than Seventy Years Old, Meet in Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 11.—One of the most remarkable reunions ever held in the State of Missouri began here to-day, when the roll call for Missouri veterans of the Mexican war was responded to by 32 gray-haired men, most of whom are more than 80 years of age and the youngest more than 70. These veterans are practically all that are left of the famous Missouri contingent that marched to the City of Mexico forty-five years ago.

Most of the time of the convention thus far has been devoted to spinning yarns and recalling incidents of the famous campaign in which they took part. The convention will close to-morrow with an address to be delivered by Gov. Dockery in the evening.

Kennedy Borland St.

Men's Hats.
New Fall Styles, 1.90, 2.75.
Why pay 3.00 and 4.00 elsewhere?
Opera Crush Hats 6.80, worth 10.00.
Silk Hats 3.90; worth 5.00.
" " 4.80; " 7.00.

MEN'S SHOES.

4.00 Shoes at 1.59.
A Clear-up of Oxfords.
N. R. Packard's Samples, 2.65.
These are regular 5.00 shoes. All styles, nearly all sizes.
Fall styles (Pointed Sole), 4.98.
They are flat last and high heel, in Calf and Patent Leather.

Men's Furnishings.

Fall Neckwear, 49c.
Everything that is new.
Fine Shirts, 85c.
Have been 1.50. They are Madras, soft bosom, cuff attached.
White pleated Negligees 79c.; worth 1.50.

Fall Underwear.
American Silk 98c.; were 2.00.
Mercerized Lace 79c.; were 1.50.
Lightweight Wool 98c.

Hawes $3 HATS
FALL STYLES
NOW ON SALE
[Ladies' Trimmed Hats.]

Broadway . . . Cor. 13th St.
Broadway . . . Cor. 30th St.
Broadway . . . Astor House.

CONVICTED OF WITCHCRAFT.

Sentence Suspended on Old Woman Found Guilty in Cumberland County (Penn.) Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 11.—In the Cumberland County Criminal Court to-day Mrs. Sarah McBride of this city was convicted of witchcraft after a day's trial. The testimony was overwhelmingly against her. Sentence was suspended. This remarkable verdict is said to be unique in modern criminal annals.

The formal charges in the indictment upon which Mrs. McBride, a woman of sixty, was tried stipulated that she had indulged in "fortune telling, necromancy, and false pretenses."

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Zug claimed that they paid Mrs. McBride over $500, in return for which she gave them information concerning the location of a $30,000 treasure hidden in their yard.

Zug dug for the money, but did not find it. A number of witnesses testified that they had paid money to Mrs. McBride to have witches removed. Mrs. McBride denied these stories, claiming that she only told fortunes by cards for pastime.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Young Woman from Nutley Arrested in a Department Store.

A woman who described herself as Marie Hendricks, aged 25, of Nutley, N. J., was arrested as a shoplifter late yesterday afternoon and was locked up in the Mercer Street Station, where there is a matron.

In Stern Brothers' store in Twenty-third Street she went to the jewelry counter. Detective Rein says he saw her pick up a gold neck-chain. Then she walked to another counter and picked up two black lace veils, according to the detective. Rein says he then followed her to Ehrich's. There the detective says he saw her pick up a valuable feather boa and throw it around her neck in a very deliberate manner.

As she started to walk out of the store Rein placed her under arrest. She made a scene and begged the detective to let her go, offering to make good what she had taken. She had $50 in cash and several small pieces of jewelry when searched in the station.

High Price for Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The high-water mark in the price of tobacco was established in this city to-day. A hogshead of tobacco shipped by Frank Congleton of Vanceburg, Ky., to the Farmers and Shippers' Warehouse brought $50 per 100 pounds. W. B. Collins & Brother, local tobacco brokers, were the purchasers. The tobacco is known as cigarette cutters, and will be sent to a firm in Kansas City, Mo. This is the highest price that was ever paid for tobacco in this market.

Denies Pere Marquette Road Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—A letter from President C. M. Heald of the Père Marquette line to General Agent Conn of this city denies in effect that this road has been sold to the Pennsylvania. He says that he has no information of even a change in control of the line, and that his instructions from the Board of Directors do not indicate a change in plans.

Maryland's Woman Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 11.—Miss Etta Haynie Maddox of Baltimore appeared before the clerk of the Court of Appeals here to-day qualified, and took the oath of admission to the bar of Maryland. Miss Maddox is the lady who so earnestly urged at the last session of the Legislature the passage of the bill which entitled women to practice law in this State, and she is the first woman ever admitted to the bar.

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Every American woman should read this special fashion number.

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The New York Times.

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Trip which may soon be made.

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David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week.

$1,250,000 FOR A GAMBLING SYSTEM:
Secret offered for sale in New York whereby it is claimed the "bank" can be "broken."

FOUND IN CAUCASUS:
Ancient tribe discovered, with a remarkable history.

SCHOOL LIFE:
Romance and humor of opening days in city schools.

"THE GENIAL IDIOT":
Another chapter in the series written by John Kendrick Bangs exclusively for The New York Times. Illustrated by Kemble.

FICTION FEATURES:
"A Piano that Laughed," and "Red-leg, the Recluse."

JUST A BIT STRENUOUS:
Awakened athletic activity provides theme for Paul Goold, who writes and illustrates the article.

GOSSIP OF THE PLAYERS:
Little stories of actors gleaned by Adolph Klauber.

GRANDMOTHERS UP-TO-DATE:
Pen portrait of modern grandmothers. The new kind different from those of olden days.

PHILOSOPHY OF HATS:
A protest against the wearing of head gear by one who affirms that they are responsible for many ills.

MANY FROCKS OF MANY WOMEN:
Fashions of the smart set. Illustrated.

"A SUMMER IN NEW YORK."
Edward W. Townsend's story of a Western girl's experience, as related in letters to her sister.

CARTOONS:
Kemble, Crane, and MacAuley illustrate current events.

To be sure of getting Sunday's edition leave order with newsdealer TO-DAY.

George A. Jenks's Sudden Sickness.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—George A. Jenks of Brookville, Penn., arrived here with his daughter and her child to-day, going West, and became ill on the train. In the Union Station he fainted several times. He is suffering with general debility and old age. He is seventy years old. Mr. Jenks was Solicitor General under President Cleveland, Democratic candidate for Governor against William A. Stone, received the Democratic vote for United States Senator in 1899, during the Quay deadlock, and was a member of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Want Chinese in Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 11.—The business men of this city are organizing for the purpose of agitating for limited Chinese immigration to the Philippines. They have planned to send a memorial and possibly a delegation to Washington. The Philippine Commission may indorse the proposal to permit the limited immigration of Chinese, as labor here is scarce and high wages have to be paid.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:25 A. M.—324 West Thirty-seventh Street; William Mason; damage, $250.
4:00 A. M.—156 West Twenty-eighth Street; Lizzie Egan; damage, $525.
5:50 A. M.—1,537 Third Avenue; Max Berlin; damage, $800.
1:40 P. M.—220 Avenue C; Daniel Droemstern; damage trifling.
3:10 P. M.—201 West Seventy-eighth Street; S. Pollack; damage trifling.
5:05 P. M.—One Hundred and Tenth Street and Columbus Avenue; O. J. Gude Company; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue; Manhattan Railway; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—42 Delancey Street; Jacob Rosenburg; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—156 Cherry Street; Mary Ronbold; damage trifling.
10 P. M.—242 East Twenty-third; Annie Murtha; damage trifling.
11 P. M.—272 Madison Street; Jacob Nathäusen; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STONEWALL, Miss., Sept. 11.—Fire from a spark in a shaft box in the cardroom of the Stonewall Cotton Mills to-day destroyed the spinning and carding rooms of Mill No. 1, together with 28,000 pounds of cotton. The loss on mill and machinery is $125,000, covered by insurance.

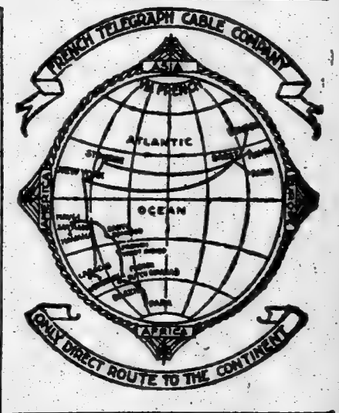

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MISTAKEN FRIENDSHIP.

If it be true that there are friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT who are trying to secure from the Republican machine a resolution by the State Convention recommending the nomination of that gentleman for President in 1904, they are the sort of friends from whom he may well pray to be saved, and from whom he would do well to take prompt steps to save himself.

There is no sense in such a recommendation from such a body at this time. The campaign of this Fall is a State campaign, so far as the convention is concerned. It does not involve National issues. If it did the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT two years hence is not one of them. A demand for his nomination from the convention would in no way be an expression of public sentiment. It would be accepted solely as a device of the politicians for their own ends. Any effort on the part of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S friends to attain it would be unseemly, undignified, and far more harmful than helpful to him. One thing it would do that he can hardly desire and certainly cannot afford: it would strengthen in the public mind an impression which his opponents are anxious to spread, that he is himself engaged in the game of politics. The stronger that impression is the less is his chance of nomination, and the more correct the impression is, the less is his deserving. His friends can in no way so effectively aid in promoting what seems to be their ambition, if not his, as by leaving the Republican Convention to take its own course. And the less the convention says about Mr. ROOSEVELT, apart from the inevitable indorsement of his Administration, the better it will be for him.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

No experienced observer of Asiatic affairs, when he read of the conclusion of the agreement between Russia and China last April, had any notion that because Russia had made an agreement therefore she would carry it out. Her national reputation for truth and veracity is very bad, and she could without difficulty be impeached in any international tribunal. In fact, her main advantages in the diplomacy of Asia, and, for that matter, of Europe, are, first, that she has no scruple, as Lord SALISBURY once strongly intimated in the House of Lords, about bribing individual Asiatics to betray their respective countries, and then that it does not embarrass her in the least to be caught breaking her word.

According to the agreement in question, the evacuation of the southwest part of the Province of Mukden was to be the first installment of the general clearance of Manchuria. Our advices now are that this evacuation, which was to have been completed next month, and which should therefore be nearly completed now, has not even begun. On the contrary, both Russian troops and Russian colonists are reported to be entering Manchuria in large numbers, and the notification of the Russian Minister at Peking that the presence of foreigners in Manchuria is "objectionable" is a piece of high effrontery. It is construed at Washington to refer to the British officials in the Chinese customs. If this be so, M. LASAR'S cynical order to the Russian commanders in Manchuria amounts to a notification that Russia has not the slightest intention of evacuating Manchuria, her solemn agreement to that effect to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are not directly concerned in this aspect of the question. It is true that so long as Russia retains the "hinterland" of our port of Niu-Chwang, and insists on murdering or impoverishing our customers in the back districts, our trade, which was so promising, will continue to languish. But we cannot help that. Our turn will come when Russia breaks her word about Niu-Chwang itself, as she shows that she is quite prepared to do. She has agreed to evacuate the port by next April, within a year from the date of the agreement. She impudently said not long ago that she would evacuate Niu-Chwang when the Western powers evacuated Tien-tsin. This had nothing to do with the case and was an additional piece of impudence. But, nevertheless, the Western powers did agree to withdraw from Tien-tsin, and the withdrawal must by now be nearly complete. She will have to trump up some other pretext for holding on to Niu-Chwang. She has received all the equivalent considerations from China on account of which she entered into the treaty. And now it is time for her to begin the keeping of her word. As soon as it becomes plain that she means to default about Niu-Chwang it will become a question for the State Department whether our commercial interests in that port will not justify us in taking an active part in the proceedings to induce her to carry out her agreement:

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Will the United States and Great Britain fight over Canada? That, strange as it seems to sane Americans, is a question which certain papers in England are discussing with an appearance of great seriousness and even with heat.

The Saturday Review, to which we referred the other day as the stern critic of the President's latest utterances on the Monroe doctrine, is sure that the fight must come. It holds that America, as it calls the United States, quite forgetting that the British domain on the continent of North America is rather larger than our own, is the eternal rival of Great Britain for the trade of the British provinces, and that trade rivalry cannot permanently be settled except by war. That is an odd reading of the history of the past century and a still more odd reading of the present and the future. It is the product of a strain of mediaevalism in the mind of The Review which makes it one of the most entertaining and least trustworthy periodicals of the time. The Review also holds that it is a part of the undying purpose of this country to seize possession of Canada by force if necessary, and that the great struggle must come so soon as we feel ourselves strong enough to attempt to carry out that purpose.

Happily this extravagant and unreasonable view of the relations of the two great English-speaking peoples on this continent is not shared by many in England. The London Times, which is a far safer guide to public opinion in Great Britain, commenting on the utterances of the President, accepts them as a plain and sincere statement of a policy entirely proper for the United States:

> It was never intended, nor is it intended now, to give the Monroe doctrine an exclusive character. It does not affect the title of any European power to retain its dominions on the American continent, so long as the population do not, as in the case of Cuba, make an active and sustained protest against the rule of the mother country. In our own case we are perfectly ready to acquiesce in the application of this principle. In Canada and in our other possessions beyond the Atlantic we rely on the loyal attachment of the people to the British flag. No foreign intervention is needed to guard the rights of our fellow-subjects or to secure their independence, and nothing of the kind has, for more than a hundred years, been considered as practical, or, indeed, possible, by the United States or by any other power.

The Times adds:

> It is not against the British possessions on the American continent, which exist, it is admitted, by the same right as the United States, that it is thought necessary to take precautions, whether in view of the construction of the Isthmian Canal or irrespective of it. But the Monroe doctrine will, it is clear, be asserted and made operative by the United States with all the power of that great community. As it is defined by President ROOSEVELT—in strict conformity, indeed, with its original conception and objects—it is a policy to which this country has no right to take exception, and which we have no interest in obstructing. The title to our own possessions on the American continent and our right to colonize them are not, and cannot be, called in question by anybody. We have no reason to object to the protest of the United States against the acquisition of new territorial rights in North or South America by any European powers. That is not a principle of international law, but a question of policy, and one upon which every Government has an indisputable claim to take its own line.

He would be a rash prophet, of course, who should predict that under no conditions could strife arise over Canada. But as far as human foresight can penetrate it is safe to say that such a strife is extremely improbable, and that it would be a disaster of such magnitude that both peoples would be disgraced if they could not avoid it. What little and remote possibility of such a calamity as can be said to exist may be and should be swept away by the simple and just and wise precaution of reciprocal trade relations of a liberal character. Already, in spite of the obstacles thrown in the way by our tariff and by the tariff the Canadians have made in imitation of ours, the commerce between the two countries grows steadily and shows signs of still more rapid increase. To this we must add the influence of intermigration, which is constantly advancing. The movement from Canada to the United States is not so active as it was at one time, but the counter movement from the United States to Canada is rapidly assuming importance and is being vigorously promoted by the Canadian Government and by the great land grant transcontinental railways engaged in opening up the vast agricultural regions of the extreme Northwest. With this there is also a considerable movement in each direction of capital, capitalists, and industrial managers, which establishes in each country men of unusual ability and intelligence, deeply interested in the creation of amicable relations. In the face of such influences it is absurd to talk of the certainty or even the probability of a conflict over Canada.

THE DECLINE IN BEEF.

The decline in beef prices reported from Kansas City and other Western cattle trade centres is the result of causes against which the packers' combination, if disposed to resist it, would contend in vain. Ample and nutritious pasturage, the result of abundant and well-distributed rains, has brought the supply of grass-fed cattle up to the normal. The enormous corn crop now being gathered has not yet found its way to market in the shape of stall-fed beef, but it will do so before the end of the year to an extent which will render futile any attempt to maintain prices on an artificial level.

To what extent the allied packers are to blame for conditions due primarily to the failure of the corn crop last year is a matter of judgment. That they sought to take advantage of them to their own profit is reasonably evident from the facts which have come to the public knowledge. Incidentally, this has resulted in benefit to the consumer. Cattle growing is likely to be much less concentrated in future than in the past. Throughout New England and the districts in which the growing of wheat and corn in a large way is no longer profitable cattle raising is attracting more attention. Local abattoirs are also multiplying, and discriminating consumers are beginning to discover that there is a difference between their meat and the refrigerated beef from the Western centres which is decidedly in favor of the former. There is a general disposition among the meat dealers to render themselves independent of the agents of the packers, and this has established a wholesome competition which will make it more difficult in future to regulate prices and dictate business rules from Chicago. Whatever advantage the great packers have in future over the independent butchers they will gain and hold by offering the public better meat at lower prices than others can afford. Having once gained a practical monopoly of the business, they did not use their advantage wisely, and alienated the sympathy of those without whose co-operation in distribution their vast wholesale system cannot be maintained. It will need a long time and cost a great deal of money to regain the advantage which the so-called Beef Trust has lost, if, indeed, that can ever be done; and since it very rarely happens that a business advantage once lost can be regained, the field of largest profit for the great meat packers will probably be in smoked, dried, and salted products, in which for the present they would seem to be beyond the reach of formidable competition.

SALARIES IN THE BUILDING BUREAU.

There have been times in the municipal history of New York when every suggestion emanating from the head of a department relative to increases of salaries meant an effort to reward those who had been industrious in matters outside the scope of their official duties. As a rule, those selected for increased compensation have been those who did least for the city and most for their district leaders. The net result has been that the salaries of those who require no other qualifications than such as have relation to the small politics of the wards they live in have gradually reached high-water mark, while persons having expert knowledge and charged with great responsibility have in very few instances been paid salaries approximating those which are offered for similar services in unofficial employment.

One of the building corporations, which is in business for profit in a very large way, finds it advantageous to pay as much as $7,500 per year salary to a man in charge of a single building. The City of New York expects to command the services of an engineer competent to pass upon the plans and supervise the details of constructions representing an investment of a hundred millions annually, to be responsible for all that approved plans and specifications may call for, and to direct the work of the Inspectors in all that pertains to the safety of old buildings or those adjacent to excavations, for $2,250 per year, and to provide him all the help he needs in two assistants, one receiving $1,650 and the other $1,500.

Superintendent STEWART'S application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the increase of these salaries to $3,000, $2,250, and $2,100, respectively, is modest and proper. If the Chief Engineer and his two assistants are fit for the places they occupy, they are worth a great deal more even than the Superintendent asks for them. In this instance they happen to be very capable and conscientious men, and as necessary to the work of the bureau as any three men can be. They are qualified engineers, and rate as experts in their several spheres of work.

Mr. STEWART also asks that five clerks of the bureau who are charged with expert duties involving large responsibilities be increased from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum. This is not a very formidable budget. The request of the Superintendent has the approval and sympathy of the architects and builders who have business with the department and approve its redemption from the deep disgrace into which it had fallen under the administration which ended with December of last year, and it would seem to be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to show its appreciation of a conspicuous example of reform in municipal administration by approving the request.

MESSRS. STURGIS, CROKER AND LOW

The statement which the Fire Commissioner has at last been induced to give out of his reasons for removing the Executive Chief of the department, without making any charges against him or giving him any legal opportunity to be heard, for the first time makes what may be called an allegation against the Chief. The allegation is that, upon suddenly returning from the vacation which he had himself applied for, Chief CROKER had, without consulting the Commissioner, issued an order announcing his resumption of the command of the uniformed force.

This is an allegation, and it is not without seriousness. We have already expressed the opinion that, as a matter of administration, the Commissioner had the right to insist that the Chief should not terminate the vacation for which he had applied, and for which arrangements involving many other officers of the department had necessarily been made, before the period of the leave for which he had applied had expired. The only judicial decision which has thus far been had in the matter, however, was against this contention and in favor of the right of the Chief to resume his duties. Morally, all the same, the action of the Chief was unexceptionable, except in regard to the issue of his order resuming command, which we think the Commissioner had a right to resent, though by no means to the extent of suspending the Chief from duty indefinitely. Mr. CROKER had learned, while he was taking his holiday, that his personal and official character had been assailed in the course of the trial of another officer of the department. He did just what any sensitively honest man and official would do in coming back at once to confront his accuser. As for Mr. STURGIS'S pretense that it was insubordinate, or in any way objectionable, for the Chief to tell him that he was exceeding his authority in claiming the right to suspend the Chief from command summarily, that is simply absurd. The Chief was simply standing on his rights as an officer and a man. More than that, the only court that has thus far passed upon the question has decided that he was within his rights and that the Commissioner was outside of his.

As we said, in the first comment we had occasion to make on this curious and deplorable transaction, the course of Mr. STURGIS was calculated to arouse suspicion in the mind of a six-month-old baby. Mr. STURGIS now recites that Chief CROKER "said, in so many words, that he did not believe in my assurances of fair dealing." Well, how could he, or, at least, how can he? The public will observe with regret, we think, that the Mayor seems to find nothing objectionable in Mr. STURGIS'S methods. In effect, he joins the Commissioner in asking for a suspension of public opinion until charges which "cover other and more important matters" have been prepared. The plain fact is that such charges should have been made, if the material out of which to make them was available, at the beginning of the proceedings, instead of at this late stage. Nobody can question the accuracy of one of the Commissioner's statements:

> The relations between the Commissioner of the Fire Department and the Chief of the department, who is his principal adviser, must be of the most intimate and confidential character. These relations can only continue on a basis of absolute mutual trust. Any conduct destructive of such confidence or any conduct that is insubordinate in its character would make it difficult and perhaps impossible to administer the department.

The accuracy of the inference which Mr. STURGIS draws from it is more open to question. His inference clearly is that it is the Chief who should go. That will not, we think, be the inference of fair-minded persons who have been following the development of the case.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is not at all remarkable that the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in addressing the delegates now in annual convention in Philadelphia, had great difficulty in controlling his emotion as he told how the cut-rate druggists and the department stores had become so lost to all sense of the decencies as to sell for 37 cents proprietary medicines the regularly ordained price of which is $1. Conduct of this sort is beyond adequate characterization, and it is entirely natural that Mr. MEISSNESS spoke with a tremble in his voice and with tears starting from his eyes as he denounced the price-cutters and appealed to his sobbing hearers to devise means to meet the situation and punishments to fit the crime. We have not seen a full report of the speech, but we can easily imagine its main points. Emphasis was placed, of course, upon the double danger that lies in these hideous reductions of price. In the first place, they bring to nothing the pious desire of orthodox druggists to keep people as much as possible from practicing the evil habit of dosing themselves for diseases they know nothing about with mixtures of whose probable effects they are quite ignorant. Nothing is better calculated to further this admirable end than the establishment and maintenance of high prices for proprietary medicines. In the second place, to sell for 37 cents a thing of which the plainly marked price is $1 can have no other effect than to inspire deplorable questionings in the public mind as to the average profits of the retail drug business when conducted in an orthodox manner. The hideous presumption is raised that there is a reasonable amount of money in sales at 37 cents, and a wildly unreasonable one at $1—a presumption which, the moment it becomes a conviction, is sure to affect, seriously and injuriously, the reputation at present enjoyed by the druggists of running their shops for purely sanitary purposes—for the health, that is, of themselves and their customers.

—When at Asheville on Tuesday, President ROOSEVELT again referred to the "Mecklenburg Declaration" in terms that implied his belief that the Mecklenburgers really did supply the ideas and the phraseology which were embodied later in the Declaration of Independence, about whose issuance there is no doubt whatever. When he did this same thing in the course of a previous Southern tour we put forward the theory that he had not investigated the evidence for and against the authenticity of the "Mecklenburg Declaration"—there has been offered, indeed, practically no evidence for it and much against—and had carelessly accepted the statements of some local collector of North Carolina traditions. As the President still sticks to the position he then took, we are forced to believe that he has since exercised upon the subject his recognized skill in the study and collation of historical material, and has turned into a matter of knowledge what was formerly only a matter of vague and misty legend. Possibly his search has resulted in the discovery of evidence entirely new, weighty enough to reverse the conclusions hitherto reached by all disinterested investigators. If that is so he ought to present the case anew in writing, with all his characteristic force and eloquence, and so put an end to a rather unpleasant and unseemly controversy. We shall await the appearance of the article with impatience, and would be especially glad to give it first publication in our own columns. It cannot be, of course, that he ignored our first kindly criticism of his acceptance of the old story, and especially it cannot be that, doubting its truth or knowing its falsity, he again concealed the doubt or the knowledge, when at Asheville, for fear of offending local prejudices or in the hope of making himself popular in a region where the "Mecklenburg Declaration" is taken on faith—faith interpreted as "the ability to believe things known to be not so." President ROOSEVELT is not that sort of a man, and—well, we're eager to see the new evidence.

—Whether the Post Office Department "pays its way" or not—that is, whether or not the cost of carrying the mails is kept within the receipts from the sales of postage stamps—is, in itself, a matter of no great consequence, since the difference between profit and loss in the department, when the expenditures are honest, is merely the difference between money in one pocket or another of the same owner. It is just as well, however, to do business in a businesslike way, and it is therefore pleasant to learn that the Post Office accounts are expected to be not much more than $1,000,000 out of balance this year. To be sure, the balance will still be on the wrong side of the ledger, but the once enormous losses due to the transportation as periodical literature of advertising sheets of various kinds have now been mostly done away with, and practically every branch of the service, except the rural free delivery, is on a self-supporting basis. This is an excellent showing, for the exception is one to which there is no intelligent objection, and the day when we can have that immeasurably valuable blessing, one-cent letter postage, is apparently within sight—for those who have especially good eyes. The present deficit for the rural free delivery is all right, since the benefit directly conferred at the general expense is shared by a large class, scattered all over the country, and it involves indirect, but none the less real, benefits to the entire population. A few keepers of village stores don't think so yet, but they will in time if their intelligence develops, and if they do not it's no great matter. The deficit that resulted from the carrying, almost free, of enormous quantities of fake newspapers and magazines was of a kind entirely different, and its disappearance will be noted with sincere satisfaction by all decent people—most of all by enlightened advertisers who are also honest. To have each separate piece of mail matter pay for its transportation is impossible, but each class of matter ought to do it, and the attainment of that ideal is at hand.

—Stories about people who have paid money to be freed from the persecution of witches come so frequently from Pennsylvania that one is led to inquire why the people of that great, prosperous, and well-schooled State should have preserved their faith in such nonsense so much longer than those in many other States where the educational advantages are less numerous. The solution of the mystery is not far to seek. In Pennsylvania more than in any other part of the country, perhaps, the early immigrants tended to form little communities, every member of which cherished certain peculiar beliefs, usually religious, and to keep themselves apart from their neighbors by the high fence of a foreign tongue. And certainly more than in the other States did these communities succeed in the fight against assimilation. They are all succumbing fast to the inevitable now, but every one of these "colonies" was long a stagnant eddy in our civilisation, just as is to-day every aggregation of newer immigrants that remains willfully and stupidly alien, and in such places the crudest forms of witchcraft still maintain a precarious existence. It is interesting to notice that most of the swindlers arrested for robbing the ignorant and superstitious have posed, not as witches or wizards, but as their enemies—as able to counteract malignant spells ascribed by them, generally, to men or women who have no suspicion that they have been charged with practice of ancient rites of diabolism. In other words, the witch-finder and exorcist has survived the witch, and cures imaginary ills for a price, quite after the fashion of more pretentious humbugs who build stately "churches" on fashionable avenues and call themselves "Christian Scientists." Thus do the same stale tricks reach every class of dupes.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that one of the results of the anthracite coal strike is not recognized by all the parties interested, not excepting the public, viz., the effect it is having upon the petroleum producing industries of the country in forcing a practicable and thorough test of oil as a substitute for coal. The recent experiments on a warship, the Maraposa, with oil as fuel in a run of 3,438 miles were most successful, and if the strikers hold out long enough they may find their occupation gone.

Even with the present methods and appliances for utilizing oil for heating, it has proven 50 per cent. cheaper than coal, and the inventive genius of the age will increase it to 75 per cent. at least. Already 1,280 patents have been issued for this purpose at Washington. At the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 the advantages of oil over coal for heating were demonstrated, the oil being furnished by pipes from a tank fifteen miles away, but the popular sentiment of letting well enough alone has so far prevented its being brought into general use to the exclusion of coal as fuel. Now a public necessity makes it imperative, and to the consumers the strike may yet prove a blessing in disguise. S. F. T.

Tarrytown, New York, Sept. 7, 1902.

GREATER PARK AREA POSSIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a well-known fact that the population of New York City, for each acre of park area, is very much greater than most other cities. As a matter of statistics, a very much better showing could be made if the land owned by the city in connection with its water supply was included in its park area. Of course it would not be right to include this land in the park area unless it were treated as a park and made available for the public. On Long Island especially there are hundreds of acres of land bordering on ponds and streams admirably adapted for park treatment. It is all along the line of a broad conduit, on which there is ample room for a trolley line and boulevard. This land is now for the most part totally uncared for. In many places the trees and underbrush have been cut off, and no effort to even restore the forest covering has been made.

A part of this land lies outside the boundaries of the city, and something like the metropolitan system of Boston would be necessary to develop it to the best advantage. The system should include a boulevard and trolley line along the conduit to Massapequa, L. I., connecting the series of small parks along the ponds and streams of the city. J. H. GRIFFITH.

Lynbrook, L. I., Sept. 9, 1902.

THE COURTS AND LABOR HOURS ON STREET RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue on the decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island sustaining as Constitutional the act of the Legislature of that State limiting to ten consecutive hours the time of labor for employes on street railroads, it seems to me that your conclusion is based upon a misconception of the doctrine in relation to what is known as the police power of the State, and that in your characterization of such legislation as dangerous, you overlook the power of the courts to pass upon the question whether particular legislation is a legitimate exercise of the police power, as distinguished from an unconstitutional interference with the freedom of contract. I have not seen the opinion of the court in the case referred to, but I assume that the decision is based upon the ground that the act of the Legislature in question is a proper exercise of the police power.

It is undoubtedly true that the Legislature has no power under the guise of exercising the police power of the State to interfere with the freedom of persons to make such contracts as they may see fit to make, where the public good does not require such interference. But it is equally true that the freedom of contract may be restricted in so far as the restriction is necessary for the public good. Speaking generally, the power of the Legislature, in the exercise of the police power of the State, undoubtedly extends to the protection of the lives, health, and safety of the public. Salus populi suprema lex. And the freedom of contract must yield to any legislation which is necessary to afford such protection. Persons employed as motormen and conductors in the operation of street railroads, particularly in crowded cities, need all their faculties, and must exercise the most constant vigilance to avoid accidents, and it seems clear that they cannot exercise proper care and vigilance when they are worn out physically and mentally by the strain of excessively long hours of work without rest and relaxation. When this fact is considered it seems that legislation limiting the hours of work on street railroads is not only a legitimate, but a very wise, exercise of the police power. Such legislation falls within the same category as legislation requiring railroad companies to maintain gates or watchmen at crossings, to use safe brakes and couplings, to employ a sufficient number of brakemen on trains, &c., as to the constitutionality of which there can be no doubt.

The danger, suggested in your editorial, of the Legislature unreasonably and arbitrarily limiting the hours of labor, does not seem great, if you consider that the power of the Legislature in this respect is limited. It cannot interfere with the freedom of contract, in the exercise of the police power of the State, except in so far as such interference is necessary for the public welfare. It is within the jurisdiction of the courts to pass upon the question whether a particular act of the Legislature is a proper exercise of the police power, and, if not, to declare the act unconstitutional. On this subject it was said by the Supreme Court of Missouri: "(1) The police power of the State can only be exercised with reference to some subject apparently connected with the public welfare. (2) When exercised with reference to such subjects, the limits of its exercise are, in a very large measure, in the sound discretion of the Legislature. (3) This discretion, however, is not absolute and unrestrained. The power cannot be exercised capriciously so as to strike down the right of liberty or property when no real or apparent public benefit will be promoted thereby." In our own State the decisions are clear to this effect.

It was said by Judge Peckham in a comparatively late case: "Under an exercise of the police power, the enactment must have reference to the comfort, the safety, or the welfare of society, and it must not be in conflict with the Constitution. The law will not allow the rights of property to be invaded under the guise of a police regulation for the protection of health, when it is manifest such is not the object and purpose of the regulation." People vs. Gillson, 109 N. Y. 389. And in an earlier case it was said by Judge Earl, in speaking of the police power of the Legislature: "Under the mere guise of police regulations, personal rights cannot be arbitrarily invaded, and the determination of the Legislature is not final or conclusive. If it passes an act ostensibly for the public health, and thereby destroys or takes away the property of a citizen, or interferes with his personal liberty, then it is for the courts to scrutinize the act and see whether it really relates to and is convenient and appropriate to promote the public health." In re Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98.

In view of this power of the courts to pass upon legislation, and declare it unconstitutional, if not a legitimate exercise of the police power, one may well take issue on the statement in your editorial that the subject of the Rhode Island and New York acts limiting the hours of labor on street railroads is a very dangerous one to tamper with, and that such tampering is much more likely to result in disadvantage than benefit. WILLIAM L. CLARK.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in the press dispatches that Mr. Wu Ting-Fang made use of that old phrase, "that the interests of labor and capital are identical," in his address at Binghamton on Labor Day. This seems to be the pet assertion of numberless public speakers and writers for some time past, but in no instance, however, have these learned gentlemen, or the political economists who father this expression, informed their audiences just how it is possible to harmonize this statement.

It is quite easy to show how ridiculous this statement must appear to the average workingman, who would combat the assertion about as follows:

Unless the workingmen have a direct pecuniary interest in the business in which they are engaged, the assertion is not true, and cannot be. This interest can only be created by the workingmen owning some part of the capital which the industry requires. When the workingmen furnish the whole capital of an industry this will be pure co-operation—and antagonism between capital and labor will be wiped out. The cause of this enmity, the profits of labor, will then go to the creator of this wealth. If the workingmen put in only part of the capital, then the scheme is co-partnership.

On the other hand, identity of interest between these two forces might be created by the plan which is known as profit sharing. This is the nearest plan that has been suggested that will make "these interests identical."

The writers and speakers are able defenders of capitalistic methods, and they invariably fail to mention the exploitation of labor, whereby the creators of wealth receive but an impoverished portion of that which they produce in the form of their subsistence. In this labor problem the entire system of commercialism is on trial, and it is not a question of "identical interests" at all—it is "the robbed versus the robbers." In summing up, it is my earnest conviction that the people will not be fooled all of the time.

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1902.

MME. DE WESTENBERG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has passed away recently at Lucerne, Switzerland, a beautiful and brilliant American woman, wife of the Baron de Westenberg, Ambassador representing the Netherlands at the Italian Court and formerly Minister to the United States.

Mme. de Westenberg was one of two most attractive sisters from Florida—the Misses Watson. Conspicuous for their talent, beauty, and fascinating manners, these ladies were the centre of an admiring circle in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Becoming a widow after a short married life, Mme. de Westenberg will be remembered as Mrs. Brikhead, a pathetic figure upon the beach at Westhampton, a witness to the drowning of her only son, a tragedy in which Mr. Post lost his life in a vain attempt to save the boy.

Some years later Mrs. Brikhead married M. de Westenberg, at that time a member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. Appointed to represent his country in Italy, M. de Westenberg first presented his beautiful American wife at his own Court, where she won all hearts, especially that of the present Queen of Holland, then a child, who has constantly shown to her Ambassador's wife most distinguished courtesy. In Rome Mme. de Westenberg became a prominent personality at Court and a social power in the Eternal City. Year after year her balls, her dinners and receptions were the events of the season. Her salon was the rendezvous for all the notabilities, resident or visiting Rome. Queen Margherita even recognized the attractions of the charming American, extending to her many informal attentions rarely bestowed by royalty.

The many friends of Mme. de Westenberg will deeply grieve her loss. Americans will dwell with pride upon the successful public career of their countrywoman, but with the sad conviction that her place can never be filled. S. E. J. H.

Stratford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1902.

AGE LIMIT FOR TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Professional," in THE TIMES of Sept. 6, suggests that the State Superintendent make the rules for the profession of teaching. He did not know, perhaps, that the rules governing license to teach are made by the State Superintendent, and all State Normal Colleges receiving public money require the students to pass the State examinations. These State rules are ignored by the City Superintendent, who requires applicants "over twenty-one and under forty" to again submit to his two days' hard-set tasks before they are allowed to teach in Manhattan.

The State has one set of qualifications and the city another. Young girls and teachers carefully trained and often at great expense to those needing their support are turned away by the score because of some conundrum in the examination they failed to guess. Teachers who have creditably stood the test of examinations and with every ability to deal with the congested schoolroom are, under this age limit of forty, debarred from promotion. Is it just? Does the public realize that almost all of the Superintendents have gone so far beyond the eligible line of forty as to forget "crossing the bar"?

They talk of system—education above system is what is need. Those who have climbed to the highest salaries and are fed from the public crib would kick down the ladder by which they were helped to positions for fear others will also wish promotion. Thousands of children seeking to enter the public schools and hundreds of well-equipped teachers waiting to earn an honest living are all at the mercy of our educated dictator. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Sept. 10, 1902.

THE SUCCESSFUL BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask, "Which is the more valuable, time, or paper and string?" Time, of course. It was time that made the paper and string industries a success, and it was time that made THE TIMES the great newspaper that it is. "All the News That's Fit to Print" is spread out before us every morning, not by a Jack the Ripper reporter, but by an admirable and careful editor.

In order to do anything in this world that is worth doing we must work on it with care rather than slash it open with a knife.

The painstaking boy will be a money saving boy. Such boys as are careless in opening a package are never mindful of closing a safe. The boy that will take care of a piece of string to-day is the man that will own the ropery to-morrow.

A boy of much promise is recommended to a mercantile house in New York City, and the anticipations are that he will secure a position in the well-known establishment. But, before engaging, the manager asks him to open a package which contains a high-priced, light-colored silk costume. The boy "whipped out his pocket-knife, cut the string, threw it and the wrapper into the waste basket," and had the costume spread out on a dusty ink-smeared counter. This boy's knife cut one of the sleeves of the costume, and the dirty counter so stained the front part of the garment as to make it unsalable. This carelessness lost him the place.

Next day a different boy calls. He is one of a small number of boys who elbowed themselves through the crowd. He is a plodder. Neighbors say that he is observant, but "dead slow." The manager of the well-known establishment gives him a package to open. "He carefully undid the string, rolled it into a convenient coil, folded the paper neatly," whipped out his pocket handkerchief, dusted the counter, and spread the contents of the package on it. This boy got the place.

So you see that want of care is more dangerous than want of knife. The boy who used his knife to cut his way to a position will always, no doubt, be doing something, but nothing well. He will always be a sort of pocket-knife, which, in addition to a common knife, contains a file, a chisel, a saw, a gimlet, a screwdriver, and a pair of scissors, but all so diminutive that the moment they are needed for use they are found useless.

Nothing should be done in a hurry excepting fleeing from Pelée and destroying Deveryism. D. S. McPHERSON.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

A Demand for Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this date on street signs is timely. "Hit 'em again!" If it was a matter of private business the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn would not be without street signs longer than it would take to manufacture and put them in place.

We want to know "where we are at," day or night, and we don't mind having our friends know, also the stranger within our gates. V. M. CORYELL.

Brooklyn, Sept. 9, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Vacation Joys.

"There are jest two things I like about a vacation," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles; "the goin' away and the gettin' back."—Chicago Tribune.

Easy Descent.

Smith—Poor fellow, he has a hard time getting along, doesn't he?

Brown—He did for awhile, but since he started downhill he finds it comparatively easy.—Chicago News.

Too Easy.

Ascum—What's your objection to Markley as treasurer of our loan association?

Borroughs—He isn't sufficiently careful. He doesn't use any judgment at all. Why, he has loaned me a "fiver" many a time.—Philadelphia Press.

Open Road to Fame and Fortune.

"My boy," said the old gentleman in a kindly tone, "there's only one thing that stands between you and success."

"And what is that?" asked the youth.

"If you worked as hard at working," explained the old gentleman, "as you do at trying to find some way to avoid working you would easily acquire both fame and fortune."—Chicago Post.

TO THE SUMMER BOARDER.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Sneer, if you will, at the country; laugh, if you like, at its ways;
Say that its pleasures have tired you; fill up your cup of dispraise;
Jeer at the crudeness of nature; have at her wonders your fling,
But don't imagine a moment what you may say has a sting.
We have existed without you—still will contrive to exist—
And when you leave on the morrow, little, I think, you'll be missed.
Never a tear for your going, never a sigh or a frown,
We'll stay right here in our country, you may go back to your town.

You've had your kick at our cooking, put on your finical airs;
Said that it injured your stomach; now take it back for repairs.
You have announced that our bedding made all your bones fairly ache
And that the tree toads' and crickets' racketing kept you awake.
See how you like your hall bedroom, rumble of wagons and trucks;
You'll perhaps slumber more sweetly than on our mattress of shucks.
Some people's consciences hurt them when they are stretched upon down,
We sleep all right in the country, you may rest better in town.

We said we never would miss you; that, though is not strictly true,
Yet it is rather your money we shall be missing than you.
Ten shining bucks by the week for our "homelike and plentiful board"
Sounds pretty steep, we'll admit, but it's no more than you could afford.
Then we socked on a few extras—horses and wagons and guides—
Damages, too, they were something—then, perhaps, something besides.
Yes, there is one satisfaction—we've done you up pretty brown,
We simple jays of the country—just think that over in town!

BRITISH SCIENTISTS COMPLIMENT AMERICA

Sectional Meetings of the British Association Begin.

Prof. H. E. Armstrong Wants American Educational Methods Introduced in the United Kingdom.

BELFAST, Sept. 11.—The sectional meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened its seventy-second annual meeting here yesterday, were well attended to-day. Many of the Presidents of sections, in their addresses, made complimentary references to the United States, which country was held up as the model which Great Britain ought to follow.

Prof. H. E. Armstrong of the Educational Science Section made a strong plea for the injection of some American life and energy into the British educational system, and paid a high tribute to the imaginative insight and foresight of "our American cousin, Capt. Mahan," who had taught the nation the true meaning and value of sea power.

"We need some Mahan," added Prof. Armstrong, "to discuss the larger issues of national defense through education. The ship of state is of vastly greater consequence than the mere navy. Yet those who direct attention to the insufficiency of its armament are scarcely listened to, and there is not the slightest effort to secure scientifically adjusted and organically complete machinery to drill the crew, which is woefully incomplete owing to the terrible absence of organization and discipline."

Prof. Armstrong contended that what British education to-day needed was to appreciate the value of a scrap heap. He asked: "Why cannot we follow the example of the industrious American manufacturer and agree to 'scrap' our scholastic and academic ideals, if not our schools and schoolmasters as well, and refit along scientific lines?"

In support of his contention that boys ought to leave school at seventeen and then go to college, Prof. Armstrong said that much of the success of Americans was due to the way in which republican doctrines were applied in bringing up their children, adding:

"We should set our children free and encourage them to be free at an early age."

Prof. W. D. Halliburton, President of the Physiological Section, spoke highly of the work of Prof. Loeb and his colleagues of the University of Chicago in the new field of physiological chemistry.

Prof. H. E. Armstrong, F. R. S., is practically the originator of the new educational science section of the British Association. From a forecast of the Professor's speech recently issued he recommended drastic reforms in the British educational curriculum, and also dealt at length with the question of the training of teachers.

Various important subjects are to be considered by the section. Dr. W. J. M. Starkie, Resident Commissioner of National Education, will deal with recent reforms of Irish education, primary and secondary, with a view to their co-ordination. A debate on intermediate education in Ireland will be opened by R. M. Jones of the Academical Institution, Belfast, and another on the introduction of practical instruction into Irish national schools, by W. Mayhorne Heller, Head Organizer of Science Instruction, Dublin, and recorder of the section.

In a debate on technical instruction in relation to industrial development in Ireland, the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Vice President of the Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, has promised to take part.

More general debates later in the meeting will be on the training of teachers, about which Prof. Withers and Miss Walter will have something to say, and the teaching of English, in which P. T. Hartog and Canon Lyttelton will take part. Dr. Kimmins will discuss the subjects to be taught as "science" and the order in which they should be taken, and papers on educational experiments have also been promised. Reports will be presented on the teaching of mathematics, the teaching of science in elementary schools, the conditions of health essential to the carrying on of the work of instruction in schools, and on examinations. For next Tuesday afternoon a joint discussion with Section G, (engineering,) on the training of engineers, has been arranged.

The subject of the address of Prof. Halliburton, President of Section I, (physiology,) was "The Present Position of Chemical Physiology." This was the first occasion in the comparatively short history of this section on which the chair has been occupied by one whose research work has been identified with the application of chemistry to the solution of physiological and pathological problems, and Prof. Halliburton dwelt upon the recent great advances in this branch of science. These are due, in his opinion, to a growing rapprochement between chemists and physiologists. Physiological chemistry, as it is sometimes called, is yearly becoming a more exact science, as is shown by the increasing knowledge of the constitution of such substances as the starches and sugars and the purine compounds. The constitution of albuminous substances which are the main constituents of living material, and are found nowhere else, is not yet revealed, but earnest investigators in many countries are paving the way to this final conquest of organic chemistry.

Another striking instance of the progress of chemical physiology, pointed out by Prof. Halliburton, is seen in the application of physical chemistry to the investigation of physiological questions; the modern doctrine of solutions, of ions and electrolytes, has produced quite a revolution in the ideas of physiologists in connection with the important processes of osmosis and secretion.

Among the subjects that will be considered by the section are the views of the modern vitalists; the usefulness of bold theorizing as exemplified by the work of Ehrlich in connection with the subject of immunity, and of bold experimentation as exemplified by the work of Pawlow on digestion, and the extension of chemical methods in the elucidation of the nature of nervous activity.

In the general work of the section Prof. Halliburton and Dr. F. W. Mott will discuss nerve regeneration, Dr. W. Page May will deal with the morphology of the camel's brain, Dr. W. A. Osborne (recorder) and S. Zobel will consider the hydrolysis of glycogen, Dr. John Turner will discuss some new features in the structure of the human cerebral cortex, and Prof. E. A. Schäfer will contribute papers on the paths of conduction for volitional impulses, and the functions of the pituitary body.

THE WAR AGAINST MALARIA.

British School of Tropical Science to Send Out Fresh Expeditions.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—The School of Tropical Science, which is waging a vigorous war against malaria, has decided to send out a number of fresh expeditions to the Gold Coast, Egypt, and the Congo.

Sir Alfred Jones, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, said to-day that Major Ronald Ross, of the School of Tropical Medicine and formerly of the Indian Medical Service, who was leader of the expedition which found malaria-bearing mosquitos in West Africa in 1899, was shortly going to the United States in response to an invitation to investigate malaria.

Belgian Queen Again Very Ill.

SPA, Sept. 11.—The Queen of the Belgians has been seized by a severe attack of asthma, and a physician has been hurriedly summoned from Brussels.

Queen Marie Henriette has been ill for a long time with a malady of the heart. She was reported last month to have made some improvement.

BOER LEADERS IN AMSTERDAM.

Speeches by Botha, De La Rey and De Wet—Botha Does Not Expect Compensation for Burned Farms.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey, accompanied by Messrs. Wolmarans, Wessels, and Reitz, arrived here to-day from The Hague, and received a hearty welcome.

Replying to an address, Gen. De La Rey said he and his colleagues did not come here in the character of political personages, but solely to obtain assistance for destitute Boer families.

At the reception of the Generals at the Town Hall Gen. De Wet, in reply to the Burgomaster's speech, said:

"We have come to ask for help for the widows, orphans, and other persons in need. Upon assistance of this kind from England the Boers cannot count."

The General also remarked:

"If England wishes to have the Boer descendants of the Huguenots as 'subjects before God' I am willing to be a loyal subject before God until the Day of God shall come. We wish to be loyal to the new Government, hoping that the latter will carry out its engagements."

At a subsequent luncheon Gen. Botha declared that peace, which had brought them all they had desired, was due to the mediation of the Dutch Premier, (Dr. Kuyper,) who had thus rendered a service to the Boers. Gen. Botha also thanked Holland for the manner in which it had welcomed Messrs. Kruger, Steyn, and Reitz.

Gen. Botha, again speaking, said:

"We have lost our independence and have endeavored to obtain compensation from the new Government for our burned farms. We have every reason to believe that no compensation will be forthcoming. Help is absolutely necessary to prevent the ruin of thousands."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times's correspondent at Brussels says that, although a large crowd awaited the arrival of Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey at Amsterdam, their reception by the public was distinctly quiet in character.

Even at the prearranged ceremony at the railway station little enthusiasm was manifest.

DESIRE BOER DISCONTENT.

Pan-Germans Said to be Trying to Prevent the Burghers Becoming Reconciled to British Rule.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times draws attention to alleged Pan-German intrigues to prevent the reconciliation of the Boers with British rule. He says that the Pan-Germans, one of whose chief objects is the destruction of British naval and commercial supremacy, think that the continuance of Boer resentment will be an excellent means of embarrassing Great Britain.

It is believed, adds the correspondent, that if an eventual Boer revolt were successful the revived Boer States would find that they had drifted into an informal dependence on Germany, which would be very profitable to the latter.

LORD MILNER ATTACKED.

Member of the Cape Colony Parliament Makes a Violent Speech.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says a speech by ex-Treasurer General Merriman in the Assembly, supporting a motion introduced by him condemning the agitation for the suspension of the Cape Colony Constitution, was unusually violent. It bristled with minatory references to the events which led to American independence.

Mr. Merriman declared that the Suspensionists' Council would have been a kindergarten of young Bailliol men. He said that Lord Milner had outraged Cape Colony by his threats of martial law, and charged him with conspiring to destroy the liberties of the colony.

It has frequently been complained that Lord Milner, who was educated at Bailliol College, Oxford, is too fond of appointing Bailliol men to posts in South Africa. This explains Mr. Merriman's reference to a "kindergarten."

PARIS DRESSMAKERS SECURE.

London Paper Thinks the "American Invasion" There Will Fail.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"There are no bounds to the ambitions of American merchant princes," says The Daily Graphic this morning with reference to the report of the "American invasion" of the Paris dressmaking trade.

In this line of business, however, The Daily Graphic thinks, Americans are courting a sure rebuff, and it says it understands why French costumers smile at the report. "They know that the worst enemies of the invaders will be those of their own household, and that, although the American millionaire may propose, his wife will dispose, and they have confidence in her good taste."

SIGNOR MARCONI CONFIDENT.

Says Wireless Transatlantic Communication Will Be Established in the Immediate Future.

ROME, Sept. 11.—Signor Marconi, in an interview published here, declares that he has completely solved the problem of sending wireless messages over a distance of more than 1,500 miles, and that he is confident that communication between Europe and America will be established in the immediate future.

The inventor is to visit King Victor Emmanuel at Racconigi, Piedmont, on Sept. 14.

GREEKS CANNOT EXPORT ARMS.

Decree Supposedly Due to Smuggling of Weapons Into Macedonia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A royal decree, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, prohibits the exportation of arms from Greece. This step has apparently been taken in consequence of the activity of Bulgarian agents in smuggling arms into Macedonia.

It is stated, says the correspondent, that Bulgarians, disguised as Greek priests, have succeeded in collecting considerable sums under the pretext of founding Greek schools in Asia Minor.

DEMAND ON TURKEY WITHDRAWN

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that Russia has withdrawn her demand for the passage through the Dardanelles of three unarmed torpedo boats.

The Argentine-Chilean Treaties.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 11.—The Argentine cruiser San Martin arrived here to-day, conveying the commission which brings the treaties providing for arbitration between Argentina and Chile and the limitation of armaments. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the commission, which will coincide with the national festivities.

KAISER LED CAVALRY CHARGE.

The Climax of the German Manoeuvres a Splendid Spectacle.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Sept. 11.—Gens. Young and Wood of the United States Army and their aides de camp, Lieuts. McKinley and McCoy, charged with the cavalry led by Emperor William to-day. The Americans did not draw their swords, but they rode with the Garde du Corps, one of the household regiments and the Emperor's bodyguard.

This charge was the climax of the manoeuvres. About 9,000 horsemen—lancers, cuirassiers, and dragoons—fell upon the flank of the retreating "Blues," (defending army,) capturing thirty of the latter's guns and 2,000 infantry.

The cavalry started at daylight, made a twelve-mile curve, and at about 8:30 o'clock swept over rolling meadows and upon the enemy's forces, which had theoretically been disorganized by a heavy infantry attack.

The 9,000 cavalrymen made a frontage of a mile and a half, and in the sunlight, over the open country, they rushed at a hard gallop upon the artillery and infantry, which did not cease firing until the horsemen were near at hand. When the cavalry were within 100 yards the infantry quickly formed into close platoon groups, which the horsemen broke up, galloping between the groups and the guns. Several horses fell dead.

The Emperor, mounted on a white Arab horse, directed the movement, and at the finish galloped ahead as recklessly as any trooper. The Empress was present on horseback. Gen. Corbin, Lord Roberts, and other foreign guests were on a hill, around which the charge was made. Gen. Corbin said it was the finest military spectacle he ever saw.

Emperor William's customary morning salutation to the Americans has been: "Well! How's the khaki brigade?"

His Majesty has also been disposed to chaff the Americans a little. To-day they wore blue fatigue uniforms. The Emperor's sharp eye noted the change, and he remarked pleasantly upon it.

The Frankfort-on-the-Oder Zeitung, commenting on the simplicity of the American uniform, says:

"The American visitors have no need of uniforms to make them look like soldiers."

MOROCCAN REBELS ROUTED.

Geruan Tribe Defeated with Great Loss of Life—Other Tribes Submit to the Sultan's Authority.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times's Fez correspondent says that the Berber tribe of Geruan was attacked near Mekines on Sept. 4 by a combined movement of troops and neighboring tribes.

The tribe was utterly routed, with great loss of life.

All the other Berber tribes have submitted to the Sultan's authority.

MOORISH RULER'S MOTHER DEAD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times's correspondent at Fez telegraphs that the Sultan of Morocco personally informed him that his (the Sultan's) mother had died on Sept. 6.

The Sultan was much affected during the interview he gave to the correspondent. His mother was an enlightened woman, and largely influenced her son's liberal ideas on all subjects. She was buried last evening. All the shops in Fez were closed, and vast crowds attended the funeral. The Sultan followed the bier on foot.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Money Taken from the Fund for Military Purchases in Order to Pay Salaries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—Only half the amount of money required for the payment of salaries, &c., upon the occasion of the Sultan's anniversary, Sept. 8, was obtained from the provinces, and these collections were only made by threats that the provincial tax collectors would lose their positions unless the money were forthcoming.

The balance of the sum required was made up by contributions from the fund for military purchases, customs receipts, etc.

The fact that money was taken from these sources will interfere with the Porte's payments to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and to Herr Krupp, of Germany, for war material.

SAID HE WAS BEING OVERPAID.

Mr. Lyttelton Thought Newfoundland Was Giving Him Too Large a Fee.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 11.—The difficulty with the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K. C., Member of the British Parliament and Government Member of the Arbitration Tribunal to consider the claims of Mr. Reid, the railroad contractor, against the colony, has been arranged, and he will continue to act in the case.

The difficulty, which resulted on Sept. 9 in Mr. Lyttelton's resignation, arose through a decision which placed the arbitrators in the position of mere assessors. Mr. Lyttelton declined to accept the large fee to be paid to him for this work, which did not require a legal expert and which could have been done at a less outlay of money. He said his self-respect would not allow him to take such generous remuneration for the work of an assessor.

HAITIAN REBEL LEADER TO DIE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 11.—The revolutionary General, Chicoye, has been tried by a military tribunal and sentenced to be executed at Jacmel on Oct. 9.

Preparations for an attack by Government forces upon Gonaives, the headquarters of the Firminist revolutionists, are being continued. The movement promises to be an important one.

Port-au-Prince is quiet.

Gen. Chicoye, the Firminist commander, was defeated at Petit Goave on Aug. 8. It is claimed that he set fire to the town before evacuating it. He was arrested at Balnet, near Jacmel, about ten days ago.

PARIS ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The erection of a school of arts and crafts has been decided upon by the Paris Municipality, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital. A spacious site has been chosen in the Boulevard de l'Hôpital. The school will cost 5,000,000f., the State contributing one-fourth of this amount.

Summons for Mr. Balfour's Chauffeur.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A climax to the vigor with which offending automobilists are being prosecuted was reached to-day, when a motor-car driver in the employ of Prime Minister Balfour, who should have appeared before the Magistrates of St. Neots for furious driving, failed to put in an appearance, and a fresh summons for the man was issued.

Coming Here on the Kronprinz.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Among the passengers on board the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which left Southampton and Cherbourg to-day for New York, are Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, Madeleine Lucette Ryley, Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg, and Dr. A. J. McCosh.

Two Killed in the Karpathians.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"Another fatality," cables the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "is reported from the Hungarian Karpathians. Two university students, Dampfor and Marchovsky, fell down a precipice and were instantly killed."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As yet there is little activity in the suburbs. The golf tournaments and the numerous horse shows and fairs will commence in about a fortnight. Ralph Ellis has left Newport in order to arrange for the Autumn hunts at Meadow Brook. The neighborhood of Hempstead is filling rapidly. Among the villa owners who have returned for the Autumn are Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are at their place at Port Washington.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who are coming home on the Oceanic this week, have been absent since April. They chartered the Drexel yacht and went cruising with a large party in the Mediterranean. The charter expired in the beginning of June, at which time the yacht was taken by James Henry Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have been in England and in Paris for the past three months. They will go to their country place at Tuxedo on their return.

***

Lord Charles Beresford will be the next visitor of distinction. He will arrive in New York on Tuesday or Wednesday. Lord Beresford was here some years ago, and he was made the recipient of much social attention. He is about fifty-six years of age and married. His brother, the late Lord William Beresford, was the third husband of Miss Price of Troy, who married the late Louis Hamersley, and, on his death, the late Duke of Marlborough, and afterward Lord William Beresford.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will remain several days at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will then return to their country seat at Roslyn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills go this week to Staatsburg. They will remain there until the opening of the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have arranged for a number of house parties in October.

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Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were among those in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller will stop in town a short while and then go for the Autumn to Staatsburg.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at their camp in the Adirondacks. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb will visit the Frederick Vanderbilt camp this month.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are to visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to sail for Europe in a few weeks. She will be absent a greater part of the Autumn. No date has yet been fixed for the wedding of Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt.

***

Lord and Lady Algernon Lennox will visit this country again this Autumn. They are going to Richmond for the Horse Show, where they will be the guests of the C. P. Langhornes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron arrived on the Teutonic on Wednesday. They have been abroad for a long period. A part of the Winter was passed in Cairo and on the Riviera. Ever since their wedding, some three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron have been in mourning. Sir Roderick Cameron died about eighteen months ago, and Mrs. Cameron's brother died this Winter. Mrs. Cameron was Miss Mary Turnure.

***

Reginald Ronalds was another passenger on the Teutonic. Mr. Ronalds has been visiting his mother in London. With his mother and his sister, Mrs. Ritchie, he was a guest this Summer at several country houses. Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Ritchie are in Scotland.

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Other passengers on board the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Charles Barclay and Miss Barclay, C. W. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Horstmann of Washington, Mr. and Mrs Henry Bass Pettes, Cecil G. Roberts, and James Loeb.

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Booked on the Auguste Victoria, which sailed yesterday, were Mrs. F. A. Day, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. K. W. Hobart and Miss Hobart, and Mrs. William Boerum Wetmore.

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On the Potsdam, for Rotterdam, are Marmaduke Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, and George Whitefield Betts, Jr.

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Arriving on the Rhyndam were Dr. Parker Syms, G. Thompson Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton L. Riggs.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Miss Annie Leary gave her usual Thursday afternoon at home to-day, and the large number of Summer residents who attended showed that in spite of the departures there are a very large proportion of the cottagers still in Newport. The house was decorated by Hodgson in Miss Leary's popular flowers, American Beauty roses in large bunches in the various rooms. The lawn was set with tents for conversation and tea. For the musicale Messrs. Heathe, Gregory, and Robert Burton sang a delightful programme.

Luncheons were given to-day by Miss Susan Travers, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. R. S. Fowler, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. E. R. Morse, and Mrs E. M. Robinson gave dinners to-night. Mrs. Goelet's dinner was the first of three which she is to give in honor of Grand Duke Boris before his final departure from Newport. The Grand Duke has taken to golf in these latter days of his Newport visit. He was driven to the golf club yesterday and given an opportunity for a little practice.

He succeeded so well or was so pleased with his companions on the links, that the first thing this morning he purchased a complete outfit of golf clubs and going to the club spent practically the entire day on the links, doing to-day the nearest to a day's work that he has done for a long time. On account of his turning to golf that game is likely to become more popular among a certain set in Newport's society.

This supplementary stay of the Grand Duke in Newport is not quite so formal as the earlier days of the visit, when he was accompanied, at a distance wherever he went by the Chief of Police and a New York detective sergeant. He has now dispensed with the service of these officers. The detective sergeant returned to New York to-night after a very enjoyable three weeks outing at Newport. The Secret Service men who have been here looking after the Grand Duke are still on duty.

Charles Bristed Astor of Stockbridge, Mass., has purchased the William O. Blanding estate at the junction of Brenton and Wyckham roads in the Beacon Hill district. The estate includes 175,000 square feet of land. The house was completed a little over a year ago and had been occupied by Mr. Blanding last season and the early part of this season, Joseph T. Tower renting it for August. Mr. Astor has been a visitor to Newport for brief periods in former summers, but has never occupied a cottage. He and his wife have generally been guests of Miss Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French will remain at the Lorillard Spencer cottage until October, going then to their estate, Barton Lodge, at Hot Springs, Va.

Prince Del Drago will arrive here to-morrow from Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg returned to-day from Northeast Harbor, Maine, where they have been spending the Summer. They are occupying their cottage on Gibbs Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Sutt of Philadelphia are at the La Forge cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia arrived to-day on their steam yacht, the May. Percy Chubb arrived on his yawl, the Vigilant.

Edwin Gould sailed to-day on the Aileen to the westward with a party of friends.

Two years ago Miss Harriet Ives Gammell was married at Emmanuel Church to Mr. T. Shaw Safe of England, and on that day the bride gave in honor of her wedding to a large number of poor children an outing at Island Park. To-morrow Mrs. Safe will repeat the entertainment, providing a ride on the electric cars and a dinner and sports and games, with prizes, at Island Park for the most needy children to be found in the city. Mrs. Safe proposes to make this entertainment an annual occurrence.

To-morrow the members of the thirty-third degree Masons, who are attending the annual convention at Providence, will come to Newport with their wives on an excursion, and 250 of them will take luncheon at Berger's as a part of their day's pleasure.

The steam yacht Josephine has arrived and the steam yachts Nourmahal and Lagonda and the schooner Columbia have sailed.

Cooper—Yerreance.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 11.—One of the prettiest weddings of the year at this place was celebrated Tuesday, when Miss Grace Yerreance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yerreance, became the bride of Alonzo Preston Cooper of New York City. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. C. L. Meade of Hoboken. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, ferns, and golden rod, the rear of the hall being transformed into a grotto. It was a white and green wedding. The bride was attired in crepe de chine over white silk, and was attended by her sister, Miss Alice Yerreance, as bridesmaid, while Richard Golden of New York was the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are spending their honeymoon in the Adirondacks.

IN THE SHOPS.

One can have costumers to match one's brass bedstead. There is always an inclination to explain that a costumer is one of the tall clothes trees which were oldtime pieces of furniture, and which have been brought out recently, and, proving convenient, are used considerably.

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In furniture the handsomest things in bedroom sets are in mahogany, with elaborate patterns inlaid in different colored woods, here and there brightened by a bit of inlaying in mother of pearl.

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A new design for dining room furniture is Gothic, and it is an exceedingly good style for that purpose. Dining room furniture, where the dining room is of any size, should be massive and in simple lines. This Gothic furniture is in oak.

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An attractive design in light wood in bedroom furniture has the pattern raised in carved wood. It is a French design of flowers and bow-knots.

***

One should buy tea rose perfumery for the bottles that are covered with some Eastern fabric on the edge, holding in place two large, round Eastern copper coins, which cover the sides. The square holes in the centre of these give a glimpse of the bottle, which is inside. The cost is only 50 cents each.

***

Some charming things are to be seen in silk crêpes for dress goods. They are in beautiful shades, some of them plain, some with rather broad stripes, all of the same color, and others have large round dots upon them.

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Speaking of crêpes, does every one know that the attractive designs to be found in the cheap 35-cent cotton Japanese crêpes are to be had in thin gauzy crêpes at 75 cents a yard?

***

Gorgeous things are seen in materials for evening wear. Raised velvet flowers give a striking effect to some. One, for instance, a beautiful rich cream white satin, has a very large pattern of yellow roses upon it, forming, as it is carried down the material, a broad stripe, but so broad that it has hardly that appearance.

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Another satin has what appears to be apple leaves of velvet. The shades are those of Autumn, and the effect is brilliant.

***

A 2½-inch stripe, a decided stripe like a piece of ribbon, alternates with stripes of gauze in another evening fabric. The flowers on the velvet are in gay colors and across it and running on to the white gauze is a big bow-knot of pale blue.

***

A heavy damasé silk has a pattern of invisible flowers, or, at least, that is the effect. The big blossoms are in soft colorings, as if veiled in gauze, and in and over them is a pattern in white, which stands out. It has a dull finish, which raises it above the soft sheen of the silk.

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There are heavy silks, with a peculiar weave something like that of louisine, though they are heavier than that. They are brocaded in smaller flowers, with threads of gold showing in the centres.

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Evening silks in taffeta are really pretty, not striking like the richer silks, but attractive in all-over patterns of flowers.

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Some of the silks, while having the brocaded patterns in floral designs, are quieter, showing no gay colors, but dull shades which present a slight contrast. There is a blue design on a steel gray, for instance.

***

Heavy plush ribbons are to be seen on the ribbon counters and on the new hats. The lightest and heaviest goods are being combined this year. The lightest of tulles and laces, as well as the heavy fur felts, real furs and plush ribbons, are used.

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Beautiful effects in gold and silver are to be seen in the handsomest ribbons, with flowers in gay colors upon a ground of cloth of silver or gold. Some have broad open-work edges. They are not inexpensive, the cost of some of them being $8.50 a yard.

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Flowered taffeta ribbons have narrow black satin edges in some cases, and in others a plain satin edge of pink or blue to match one of the tones of the body of the ribbon.

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There are ribbons which have polka dotted edges and ribbons in which velvet is combined with the silk. A long one edge in these ribbons is a broad band of velvet of a deeper shade than the body of the ribbon.

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There are charming things in narrow flowered ribbons, and they are delightful for many kinds of fancy work.

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Strawberries seem to be popular on neckwear, and more varieties are to be seen. A tucked crêpe de chine stock has a turnover upon which strawberries in natural colors are embroidered. The broad tie ends are finished in the same way.

PREMIER BARTON CRITICISED.

Australian Press Angry Over His Speech at Montreal on Sept. 8.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Sydney, N. S. W., correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the speech made at Montreal on Sept. 8 by Sir Edmund Barton (Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia) has elicited severe criticism.

Newspapers of Australia, says the correspondent, draw comparisons between the Premier's deprecation of militarism and preferential trade while he was in England, which ideas were in harmony with Australian sentiment, and his flamboyant utterances in Canada, which the newspapers say are worthy of Mr. Seddon, (Prime Minister of New Zealand.)

Sir Edmund, says the correspondent, has suddenly lost the esteem that he gained by his supposed attitude in London.

New Publications. New Publications.

HARPERS

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THE STRIKE AT BARCELONA.

Anarchists Arrested—All the Spanish Railroad Men May Quit Work.

BARCELONA, Sept. 11.—A number of Anarchists have been arrested and imprisoned here.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—According to dispatches from Barcelona the local authorities there have requested the Ministry of the Interior to maintain martial law on account of the attitude of the strikers.

Private advices received here represent the situation at Barcelona as acute in consequence of the determination of the authorities to suppress what is described as a genuine labor movement.

In addition to minor strikes the railroad workers are protesting against their long hours and setting forth other grievances, and the movement threatens to result in a general cessation of work at any moment on all the Spanish railroads.

King Edward Attends Highland Games.

BRAEMAR, Aberdeenshire, Sept. 11.—King Edward, wearing a kilt and with a thistle stuck in his Glengarry bonnet, attended the picturesque Braemar gathering to-day and watched the Highland games, for which the place has long been famous. With his Majesty were many members of the royal family, including Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife. Troops were present, and Highlanders flocked to Braemar from the surrounding counties. The sports went off excellently, and the King and Queen received a great ovation. Their Majesties exhibited the keenest interest in the games, and subsequently returned to Balmoral Castle.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. William A. Mandell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Rev. William A. Mandell, who died yesterday in Cambridge at the age of ninety-one, was during the early part of his life a Congregational minister. On his retirement from the ministry he became a resident of Camtridge, where he had lived ever since. For some time he was engaged in the insurance business, having had an office in Boston. He was married more than sixty years ago to Miss Aseneth Bigelow of Westminster, sister of John Bigelow, senior member of the firm of Bigelow, Kennard & Co. of Boston. He is survived by one son, William J. Mandell, cashier of the Eliot National Bank.

Death of Jesse Cox.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Jesse Cox, for nearly thirty years a member of the Chicago bar, died last night at the Presbyterian Hospital of pneumonia, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Cox was born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1843. He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania and in the office of H. M. Wharton of Philadelphia.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. BENEDICT STARR died at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, aged eighty years. Mr. Starr was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1842, and during his career has been connected with schools and colleges in Newark, N. J., Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tenn. Sixteen years ago he returned to Danbury, the place of his birth, where he prepared youths for college. He leaves one son, Oliver A. Starr of Boston.

ELIAS WHITE, who for many years commanded whaling ships sailing from Eastern Long Island ports, died Wednesday at Southampton, L. I. from ptomaine poisoning. He was born Oct. 29, 1831.

CHARLES D. MURRAY, a prominent Chautauqua County lawyer, and President of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk, N. Y., died yesterday in that place in his seventy-third year.

Death of the City's Oldest Employe.

Stephen McCormick, who was recognized as the oldest employe of the city in point of service, died yesterday morning at his home, at 147 East Twenty-seventh Street. He was born in this city seventy-five years ago. During the administration of Mayor Tiemann, forty-five years ago, he was appointed junior clerk in the Lamp and Gas Department. Shortly afterward he was made Chief Clerk, and he retained that position until thirty years ago, when he was appointed Superintendent in the Department of Water and Street Lighting. It has been said that he never took a vacation until this Summer, when he was compelled to rest on account of illness. He was an intimate friend of John Kelly and Richard Croker. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

WILSON—CONDIT.—On Sept. 10, 1902, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Howard W. Diller, Laura Chapin, daughter of Charles L. and Ida Carey Condit, to Jacob Diller Wilson.

DIED.

BEST.—At Colorado Springs, Sept. 10, Ralph Westervelt, son of Estelle Starr and the late Albert Best.
Funeral private. Relatives invited to attend the services at 15 West 121st St., Saturday, Sept. 13, at 8 P. M.

BURNS.—Suddenly early Thursday morning, Sept. 11, 1902, Hannah Louise, daughter of the late James L. and Josephine V. Burns.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 170 West 78th St., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock.

BUTLER.—At his residence, Round Oak, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, 1902, after a single day's illness, William Allen Butler, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:30 o'clock A. M., to which special cars will be attached.

EINSTEIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1902, after a lingering illness, at her home, in Wave Crest, L. I., Rosanna Cullen, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Einstein.
Funeral at convenience of family.

HUGGINS.—On Sept. 9, 1902, John P. Huggins, in his 77th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 7 West 74th St., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

KENNEDY.—On Sept. 11, Emily, widow of the late William Kennedy, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral hereafter.

POOLE.—At her residence, 499 13th St., Brooklyn, Hannah D. Poole, in her 86th year.
Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

TAPPEN.—Suddenly, N. C. Tappen of Metuchen, N. J., in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, E. F. Potter, Saturday, Sept. 13, at 1:30 P. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City,
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

FUNERAL OF MAURICE J. POWER.

Service Attended by Conspicuous Merchants, Lawyers, and Politicians.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Maurice J. Power, formerly Aqueduct Commissioner, was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, Second Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, which was crowded with mourners. The funeral cortege was formed at 317 East Nineteenth Street. The pall bearers, who walked to the church, were:

Edward Cooper, Justice L. A. Giegerich, F. S. Gibbs, J. J. Ryan, Dr. P. J. Lynch, Col. Edward Duffy, Charles F. Murphy, John T. Scully, Justice M. J.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Chicago in Two Contests at Polo Grounds.

DOUBLE-HEADER IN BROOKLYN

Pittsburg's Champion Team Won Twice in Philadelphia—Boston Outplayed St. Louis—Other Scores.

There will be no more baseball games between Western and Eastern clubs of the National League played on the Polo Grounds this season. Chicago wound up the schedule between East and West there yesterday in a double header with New York. Honors were equally divided during the afternoon, as each side won and lost a game. In the first contest the local players tallied three runs in the opening inning by freely hitting Lundgren, and these three were sufficient to win for them, as the visitors could not find Roscoe Miller's curves except in the third and ninth innings, when they got a man home each time. Only one error was recorded against the New Yorks, but there was a great falling off in their play during the second game. McGinnity and Morrissey were the opposing pitchers. The visitors found the former's curves just to their liking in the third and seventh innings, in which they scored four and three runs respectively. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Browne, lf	0	2	5	0	0
Dobbs, cf	1	2	2	0	0	McGraw, ss	1	1	2	4	0
Kling, c	0	1	5	7	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	4	1	Brodie, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Murray, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Berman, c	0	0	6	1	0
Taylor, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Menefee, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	Dunn, rf	0	2	1	0	1
Lundgren, p	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2	7	24	16	1	Total	3	9	27	8	1

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 2. Struck out—By Lundgren, 3; by Miller, 3. Three-base hits—Browne, McGann. Two-base hit—Slagle. Sacrifice hits—Brodie, Miller. Stolen bases—McGraw, Brodie, Dunn. Double plays—McGraw, Smith, and McGann. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Browne, lf	1	1	1	0	1
Dobbs, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Bresna'n, ss	0	0	3	0	2
Lamar, c	2	1	5	2	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	2	1	2	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Murray, rf	1	1	4	0	0	*McGraw	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, 3b	0	2	1	1	1	Bower'an, c	0	0	5	1	2
Menefee, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	4	0	0
Stein'dt, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	8	1	0	Ritter, c	0	0	7	0	0
Phillips, p	0	1	1	0	0	Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7	13	27	12	1	Total	4	6	27	6	2

*Batted for Bowerman in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 11. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Morrissey, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Morrissey, 4. Three-base hit—Browne. Sacrifice hits—Taylor, Dobbs, Menefee, (2,) Murray. Stolen bases—Tinker, (2,) McGann. Double play—Lamar and Tinker. Hit by pitcher—By Morrissey, 1. Passed ball—Lamar. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time—1:40.

BROOKLYN AND CINCINNATI DIVIDE.

Brooklyn's baseball team played two games with the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Cincinnati won the first game and lost the second. In the first game Evans was hit hard and often and was poorly supported in the field. This combination of poor playing on the part of the home team allowed the visitors to pile up eleven runs.

The sole good feature of the first game was McCreery's catch of a fly from Kelley's bat in the second inning. McCreery was covering right field, and after a hard run in to the second base line, he caught the ball a few inches from the grass. Hanlon took Dahlen out in the second game. Wheeler played short stop and Donovan covered second base.

The second game was not quite so one-sided, and the three runs made by the Brooklyns in the first inning gave them a lead that Cincinnati could not overcome. The teams play again to-day. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	M'Creery, rf	0	2	2	1	0
Crawford, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Maloney, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	5	3
Kelley, 2b	2	1	4	5	0	Farrell, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	4	0	1	0	Wheeler, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Irwin, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Bergen, c	1	1	9	0	0	Ritter, c	1	1	7	1	0
Hahn, p	1	0	0	2	0	Evans, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	13	27	8	3	Total	3	9	27	13	5

Cincinnati	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	11
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Beckley, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Crawford, Corcoran, Bergen, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Beckley, Kelley, Steinfeldt, Maloney, McCreery, Dolan, McCreery to Ritter to Dahlen. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 3; off Evans, 5. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Evans, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 11. Wild pitch—Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Sheckard	1	0	5	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	7	1	1	McCr'ry, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	1	2	4	0	0
Maloney, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Donov'n, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Kelley, 2b	0	2	4	3	1	Farrell, 1b	0	1	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Wheeler, ss	0	1	4	1	2
Bergen, c	0	0	8	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Phillips, p	0	0	1	1	0	Ritter, c	0	0	7	0	0
						Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	6	24	11	2	Total	4	6	27	6	2

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned run—Cincinnati. Stolen bases—Maloney, Donovan, (2,) Irwin. Double play—Corcoran to Kelley to Beckley. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 4; off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by Kitson, 7. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

PITTSBURG WON BOTH GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 11.—Pittsburg won two baseball games from Philadelphia to-day. The locals tried Shea, a new catcher, and McLaughlin pitched his first game for Pittsburg. Both did well. Bransfield and Conroy were ejected from the second game for protesting a decision by Umpire Latham. Scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	11	6

Batteries—Chesbro, Leever, and Phelps; White and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	2
Pittsburg	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	3

Batteries—Frazer and Shea; McLaughlin and Zimmer.

TWO GAMES AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—In a double-header to-day Boston won the first, but the second was a draw, darkness ending the game in the eighth inning. Malarkey won the first game in the eleventh inning with a smashing drive over the left field fence. Scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	1

Batteries—Malarkey and Kittredge; M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—N. Long and Moran; Yerkes and O'Neil.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	92	33	.736	Chicago	60	64	.484
Brooklyn	67	58	.536	St. Louis	55	65	.458
Boston	62	58	.517	Philadelphia	49	73	.402
Cincinnati	61	62	.496	New York	44	77	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Toronto	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—	4	7	2
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	15	3

Batteries—Pappalau and Tott; Barnett and McManus.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Newark	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Hemming and Jope; Raub and Urquhart.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R	H	E
Rochester	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	7	11	4
Worcester	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	5	12	4

Batteries—Becker and Dillon; McFall and Steelman.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	7	2
Providence	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	12	2

Batteries—Ferry, Laroy, and Shaw; Sullivan and Dolan.

American League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	9	15	2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Plank and Powers; Wiltse and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	1
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Wilson and Schreckangost; Butler and Smith.

AT BOSTON.

	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	8	10	0
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	7	9	4

Batteries—Carrick and Drill; Hughes and Criger.

AT DETROIT.

	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	4

Batteries—Yeager and Buelow; Donohue and Kahoe.

AT CLEVELAND.

	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	13	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Moore and Bemis.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	49	.595	Cleveland	63	60	.512
St. Louis	68	52	.567	Washington	55	68	.447
Boston	68	53	.562	Detroit	47	72	.395
Chicago	65	54	.546	Baltimore	46	76	.377

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Prospects Poor for Contest Between Clorita and Helene.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The outlook for the international yacht race between the schooners Clorita of Toronto and the Helene of Rochester is not bright just at present. The Clorita's owner, Mr. Gooderham, challenged conditionally for the Fisher Cup, and W. A. Stace, owner of the Helene, was asked to race his schooner against the Canadian flier. The date suggested for the race was the last week in September.

The only question now is whether Mr. Stace can make arrangements with Capt. Andrew Hanson of New York to handle the Helene.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Buys Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The steam yacht Cherokee, which belongs to the estate of the late William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer, has been sold by the trustees of the Clark estate to Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York City. The price paid is not stated, but it is said that it was considerably in excess of that paid by Mr. Clark last Spring. The Cherokee is now in New York, where she arrived early in August from Scotland with the remains of Mr. Clark on board.

The boat was constructed in England in 1893 for Lord Ashburton, who named her the Venetia. She was sold to Whitaker Wright in 1897, when her name was changed to the Sybarite. When purchased by Mr. Clark last Spring she was rechristened the Cherokee. The vessel is 233 feet in length.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

Now that the cycle racing season is drawing to a close, it is generally conceded that "Bobbie" Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., is the middle-distance champion of America. In race after race against the best men of America the star man of the Columbia team has proved himself to be the fastest man following the motor tandems. Moreover, Walthour has placed to his credit almost every record of importance from one to twenty-five miles, his time for the last-named distance being 34:01 2-5, this time being made at the Charles River Park on July 31. In his last five races against Harry Elkes, Walthour has five times a winner. He also beat Albert Champion, who was defeated four successive times by Elkes. Since he received his new pacing outfit, six weeks ago, Walthour has the enviable record of not having suffered a defeat. This honor is not likely to be attained by any other rider. Apart from holding the twenty-five-mile record, he is credited with the fastest time for twenty miles, 27:18, made in the same race in which he rode the record twenty-five miles. Now that he has virtually won the American championship he very naturally aspires to higher honors, and has in view a European trip, also the racing in Madison Square Garden during the six days' racing there this Winter.

Although defeated upon his return to the track, after an enforced absence of two months owing to a fall, Will C. Stinson showed that he possessed the same speed that enabled him to win the American middle-distance championship last year. He will be in competition in the Fall, and with a complete rest during the Winter believes he will have a first-class chance of capturing championship honors in 1903.

Harry Elkes, the elongated pace follower from Glens Falls, N. Y., who is second only to Walthour in the perilous game of following the motor tandem, sailed for Europe on Thursday, where he will appear against the best foreign riders. Elkes was anxious to take another trip to Paris in order to show the Frenchmen that he can travel much faster than he did when over there in the Spring, although even at that time he scored over some of Europe's best. He took with him a trainer and an expert pacemaker. Before leaving he secured three American wheels, built especially for work behind the motors. He will remain abroad until the end of the racing season, about the 1st of November.

"Bobbie" Walthour returned to his home in Atlanta recently a race "Ben" Monroe, and was received with the honors due an American champion. The newspapers printed cartoons of him wearing the championship, and proclaimed him a candidate for Mayor. Brass bands met him at the station and escorted him to the track to hear the tune of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." More than 5,000 people crowded into the Coliseum to see the Southerner score with consummate ease over Munroe.

After a successful season on the American tracks "Plugger Bill" Martin and Frank Beauchamp will return to Australia for the racing season, which starts in the far-away island early in November. Although somewhat of a disappointment in his early races, the former resident of Lowell, Mass., who now looks upon Australia as his home, did some sensational work on the National Cycling Association grand circuit during the month of August. Beauchamp, the Australian, scored a number of notable victories, including a remarkable one at Providence, R. I., when he jumped the field and gained a lap in a ten-mile race that brought him the big end of the purse. The pair expect to leave New York in time to get the steamer which leaves from San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 25.

Atlantic City's Coliseum was closed with some gilt-edged cycle competition, in which George Leander and W. F. King divided honors. Leander defeated Rutz for the second time, but in turn was beaten by King, although not until the tire on his pacing tandem exploded and left him without proper pace.

Now that he is regaining championship form, John T. Fisher of Chicago is beginning to figure in the championship struggle. He has added a number of points to his score, but of course is not expected to finish as near the top as his friends predicted when he started his sixth year as a professional speed merchant.

It is worth noting that not a grand circuit meet goes by where George C. Schreiber, the former New York amateur, fails to win some part of the prize money offered. Schreiber has shown a remarkable improvement in sprinting ability since he joined the professional ranks, and ere another year goes by he should be a dangerous factor in the struggle for the short-distance championship.

J. Elnway, a member of the Century Road Club Association, will ride on the Merrick Road on Sunday behind pace in an attempt to reduce the ten-mile road record.

The regular monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York was held on Monday night at the clubhouse of the Prospect Wheelmen, 811 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The meeting was a lively one, caused by the discussion as to the right of W. R. Pitman to appear as a delegate at the meeting. Mr. Pitman claimed to appear as a delegate from the New York Motor Bicycle Club, but Secretary Brendon of the Associated Cycling Clubs stated that he had not received the notice to that effect required by the by-laws of the organization. The discussion then became acrimonious, and was ended by the Chairman, Dr. Le Roy, who acted as such in the absence of President Joseph Oatman. Dr. Le Roy thought the best way to end the discussion would be for the members present to decide by vote whether Mr. Pitman was entitled to appear as a delegate, and upon a vote being taken the delegates decided adversely to Mr Pitman. He was, however, allowed the privilege of the floor. The Street and Roads Committee reported among other matters of interest that bids had been called for to secure the paving of upper Seventh Avenue, either with asphalt or bituminous macadam. It was decided to abandon the Fall outing to Staten Island. The Racing Committee was instructed to arrange for a twenty-five-mile road race, to be held probably on Thanksgiving Day. The Prospect Wheelmen are also making arrangements for a road race which they will hold in the Bronx some time in October, and the Associated Clubs voted their support to further the race.

Fine Cricket at Prospect Park.

The Kings County and Brooklyn Cricket Clubs had an eight-a-side match at Prospect Park yesterday, in which the Brooklyn representatives showed their superiority by winning by 67 runs. The Kings County batsmen were unable to do anything with the bowling of C. Smith, who captured five wickets for 16 runs, and H. V. Tattersall was their only double-figure scorer.

IMP'S SISTER WAS FIRST

Wagner-Fondling Filly Cleverly Took the Belles Stakes.

WESTERN HORSEMEN'S COUP

Captain Gaston, from Texas, Was Backed at 100 to 1 and Won at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

The best average of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting for the public choices was reached yesterday when just one-half the programme of six races went to the post favorites. With such results, added to the pleasant weather, a fast track and sport that was thoroughly interesting, there was excuse for the display of enthusiasm that marked the finish of the afternoon's racing. For all that the more demonstrative part of the crowd was made up of the visiting horsemen from the West, who enjoyed a day that recalled memories of the Futurity, for in addition to two victories for Western horses, one of the most notable coups of the year was made over the success of the four-year-old maiden Captain Gaston in the fifth event.

After Captain Gaston won there were sly hints at all sorts of dreadful things, including "ringers," but the racing officials were satisfied that the winner was only what he was described as on the programme, and the owners and backers of the redoubtable Captain cashed their bets unquestioned. The horse ran in the name of D. L. Snow, who trained him, but it was well established after the race that "Jake" Johnson and some other Texans allied with the beeting interests of the Western turf were closely connected with Captain Gaston, who also is from Texas, and with the plunge that was made on him. The persons in the know got long prices against the horse, who was backed from 100 to 1 down to a trifle better than 10 to 1 where any odds at all were offered against him at post time. He won in pronounced style with a jockey unknown to the East, Iler, sitting bolt upright in the saddle from the head of the stretch home, for the Captain had the race well in hand at the bend in the Futurity course and finished off in front by himself.

Of two stakes on the programme, the Belles at five and a half furlongs straight brought out eight fillies, with the fast Astarita the post favorite. For five furlongs it was anybody's race, but then Astarita, Mamari, and Love Note, who were together in front, began to tire, and Scioto, the sister to the famous old race mare Imp, went forward with a rush and, steadily gaining on the leaders, won for S. S. Brown by a scant half length, with Astarita second and Love Note third.

For the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, there were eight runners, including the two added starters, Gay Boy and Musette, the favorite being Roxane. The field proved a rather difficult one for Starter Pettingill to handle. When the barrier arose Colonel Bill, with J. E. Madden's colors up, was one of the best away, he racing into the lead at once, and swinging over to the rail, where he galloped in front for the remainder of the distance.

In the second race William C. Whitney's fast mare Smoke went lame after she had been announced as a starter, and Rockwater then was made the favorite. Rockwater won handily. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5 years, by Domino-Here Hill, 116 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won handily by three lengths; Alexander Shields's Young Henry, b. g., 4, 115, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. m., 5, 115, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Ray, Tribes Hill, Paul Creyton, Intervention, and Bright Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. S. Sanford & Son's Rockwater, ch. f., 3 years, by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half; The Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3, 108, (Lyne,) 6 to 1, second by a length and a half from Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 100, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Smoke and Merito also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by William Hayward, Jr.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; inst five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. P. S. Brown's Scioto, br. f., by Wagner-Fondling, 100 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, b. f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 115, (N. Turner,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a head from The Pepper Stable's Love Note, ch. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 100, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Mamari, Dainty, Bliturica, Pride of Galore, and Merry Reel also ran. Value to the winner, $2,610. Winner trained by Peter Wimmer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, third of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. John E. Madden's Col. Bill, b. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Miss Midnight, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by three lengths; S. Sanford & Son's Roxane, ch. m., 5, by Perbiaise-Ondina, 106, (Lyne,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. h., 5, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:42 4-5. Zarossa, Ethics, Gay Boy, Musette, and Pat Ecrasienne also ran. Value to the winner, $2,000. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. D. L. Snow's Captain Gaston, b. g., 4 years, by Prince of Darkness-Mayflower, 112 pounds, (Iler,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by two and a half lengths; the Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. g., 3, 103, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by a neck from the Goughacre Stable's White Crest, b. g., 3, 107, (Murray,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Amur, Schoolmaster, Tangible, Colonel Rue, Pilager, Annie Grace, Ben Cotta, Dachschund, Lady Teasle, Hot, Outsider, Woden, Destitute, Ohio Girl, Miss Almy, Worry, Tact, East Kelston, Broadstreet, Moon Daisy, Chiron, and Aminte also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a quarter on the turf. J. H. Drake's Vanessa, br. g., 6, 97, by Victory-Illisee, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 5 and out, won ridden out by a length; Walter Keys's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, 96, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half from Du Bois and Marryatt's Bessie McCarthy, br. f., 3, 96, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:06. Ben Battle, Major Mansir, Moskito, and Alsike also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Hymettus, Marion Etta, Anne Hathaway, Futurita, Catherine Chinn, Miladi Love, Fair Lass, Meddling Mary, Nuit Blanche, Glorious, Sweet Alice, Fleeing Venus, Sweet Nell, Pride of Galore, Florite, Cranesville, Orasel, Helen C. S., Iconoclast, Tioga, Medal, and Witful, all 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners of $800 in 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile. Potente and Satire, 108 pounds each; Jim Clark, 105; Boaster and Ben Howard, 102 each; Grail, Gibson Light, and Lee King, 99 each; Rockey, Brandy Smish, and Prince Richard, 96 each; Drummond, 94; Rightaway, 93; Past, 91; Jim Tully, 90; Choate, 85, and Ibald, 84. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Malster, 102; Cornwall, 87; Miss Buttermilk, 99; The Black Scot, 93; Rappenecker, 100; Doctor Barlow, 108, and May J., 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Potente, Choate, Past, Drummond, and Rappenecker.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights; with penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs on the turf course. Golden Maxim, 122 pounds; Examiner, 115; Sergeant, 112; Athelroy and Mackay Dwyer, 110 each; Lady Josephine, 107; Incubator and Sailmaker, 100 each, and Miladi Love, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 127 pounds; Duoro, 117; Ethics, 108; Belle of Troy, 102; Rossignol, 97; Huntress, 95; Bar Le Duc and Himself, 92 each, and Potente, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; special weights; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. Belvino, 128 pounds; Red Path, 125; Flora Pomona and Clorita, 117 each; Brandy Smash, Doctor Riddle, G. Whittier, and Morohanta, 115 each; Cornwall, Rocy, and The Referee, 110 each; Albarach and Stuyve, 107 each; Doctor Saylor, 105; Essene, 102; Nevermore, 100; Orloff and Stamping Ground, 97 each; Franklyn G. and Examiner, 95 each; Barkelmore, 90, and Flamboyant and Dark Planet, 85 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Essene, Nevermore, Dark Planet, and Flamboyant.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russell Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. Advance Guard, 130; Articulate, 126; His Eminence, 108; The Rival, 105; Dixieline, 104, and Arden, 86.

NO RECORD FOR DAN PATCH.

Game Son of Joe Patchen Made Great Time Against Breeze.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Under favorable conditions Dan Patch, with McHenry up, went for the record at the State Fair Grounds here this afternoon. Patch went the half mile in 59¼, which was the best he had ever done, except at Readville and the excitement reached fever heat in the crowd of 30,000 people watching the event, for it was thought he stood a good show to beat his own record of 1:55½. The third quarter was done in good time, but facing the breeze on the home stretch, he lost time and finished in 2:00¼. The time by quarters was: 29½; 59¼; 1:30; 2:00¼.

A sensational feature of to-day's events was an exciting race to wagons between The Monk, driven by Mr. Billings and Lord Derby, piloted by Mr. Smathers. Lord Derby won with room to spare.

Later George Spear drove Lord Derby to a sulky to beat the trotting record of the year, but the beast he could do was 2:06 flat. The Monk was also driven to a sulky in 2:06¼.

AMERICAN JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

W. C. Whitney Buys English Yearling at Doncaster Sales.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—After the race for the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster yesterday "Clem" Jenkins, the American jockey, was suspended for the rest of the meeting by the Stewards for careless and dangerous riding. "Danny" Maher reported his compatriot for foul riding.

Remarkable prices were paid at the sales of yearlings at Doncaster after the races. Sir Tatton Sykes, the Yorkshire Baronet, sold seven at an average of $10,088. Ten of another stable fetched $8,337 each. The sum of $30,870 was paid for a yearling colt by Persimmon Gyp.

W. C. Whitney's trainer, Huggins, paid $11,550 for a Martagon-Mimi colt.

WESTBROOK GOLF SURPRISE.

Hollins Defeated by a Boston Player—Reinhart Continues His Winning Game.

F. O. Reinhart, the gold medal victor in the opening round of the Westbrook Golf Club's tournament at Islip, L. I., easily upheld his reputation yesterday in the two match-play rounds for the President's Cup. The young Princeton sophomore, who was one of the National champion semi-finalists, defeated James R. Hyde of Bayshore by 6 up and 5 to play in the first match play round, and then put J. D. Travers of Nassau out of the race in the afternoon by 1 up.

The latter match was one of the most interesting of the day, barring the unexpected defeat of H. B. Hollins, Jr., by the Bostonian, W. C. Chick. Travers is a young golfer, so the opponents were well matched. To the surprise of the gallery Travers got an early lead over the Princetonian, standing 2 up on the tenth hole. A grand rally just saved Reinhart, for by a succession of steady plays he tied the match on the twelfth hole and got his decisive lead of one on the fifteenth green. The remaining three holes were halved. The scores were excellent, and are:

Reinhart, out	4	5	4	3	5	6	6	4	4	41
Travers, out	5	4	4	3	4	6	5	4	6	41
Reinhart, in	6	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	38 — 79
Travers, in	5	4	5

OLD DRY GOODS FIRM'S FAILURE.

Liabilities of B. H. Gladding Company of Providence $170,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—Harold L. McAustan, Treasurer of the B. H. Gladding Company, the dry goods house of this city which has made an assignment, estimates the liabilities at about $170,000. He thought that, while the assets might under normal conditions be worth $250,000, the depreciation due to a forced sale might make the assets valued at only $150,000.

The concern is said to be the oldest dry goods house in the United States, having been founded in 1805.

The immediate cause of the assignment was the curtailment of loans to banks which are among the principal creditors, together with the maturing at one time of a number of obligations when the company was not prepared to meet them.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PATTERSON DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Solomon Levi receiver of the assets of the Paterson Dry Goods Company, whose store was at Pittsburg, Penn., on the application of Charles Simon's Sons, who obtained a judgment against him for $116 on June 24. It was stated that it is a New York corporation, but has no available assets here.

SUBWAY AND SUBURBAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Moses R. Ryttenberg receiver for the Subway and Suburban Construction Company of 66 Broadway, on the application of Charles H. Cooke, who obtained a judgment against it on June 26 for $400. The company was incorporated in November, 1901, with a capital stock of $300,000 to purchase the franchises, charter and right of way of the New York City and Westchester Railway Company.

MICHAEL FORTUNATO.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment for $1,734 against Michael Fortunato, a contractor, in favor of the Neal & Brinker Company for derricks and contractors' supplies sold to him. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he resides at Madison, N. J. He is excavating at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, this city, but the Sheriff did not levy on anything there, as it was claimed that everything there was either mortgaged or did not belong to him. He has been in this line for twenty-five years.

FASHION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received a writ of replevin against Fromberg & Goldstein, who did business as the Fashion Cloak and Suit Company at 37 East Twelfth Street, for $233 in favor of Siegel Brothers for thirteen pieces of cloth. Assistant Deputy Mayforth went to their place of business, at 37 East Twelfth Street, but found it closed, and was informed that it had been cleaned out on Saturday last. He also went to a sponging place, where the cloth was supposed to have been taken, but was informed that it had been removed on Monday. They began business in March last, and in June claimed to have a capital of $6,800.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN T. HEWS.—John T. Hews, clerk, of 53 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,467 and no assets. There are seven judgments against him, which were obtained between 1890 and 1895.

MEYER BROTHERS.—Ernest and Eugene A. Meyer, who compose the firm of Meyer Brothers, who did business as the Novelty Hat Company, at 169 Fifth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,398 and assets $82 in accounts. They sold out their stock in May last. There are fifty creditors, the largest being M. Meyer, $3,000. They began business in September, 1898.

WILLIAM PORTER'S SONS COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of the William Porter's Sons Company, manufacturers of lamps and marine lighting equipment, at 271 Pearl Street, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday on the application of Minuse & Clark, creditors, for $400. The assets are estimated at not over $4,000, and, although the company had made an assignment on Aug. 1, the assignee had not yet filed his bond.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACME STOKES COMPANY—H. S. Smith.	$143
AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY—T. B. Kniffen and another	130
BRUNELLE, Harry—E. Schneider	112
BLEIER, Sigmund H.—R. I. Brown	549
DIAZ, Jose A.—M. Sahlein	191
DENNING, William J.—M. J. Kost	132
DORR, Abraham—F. Morris	154
DEUTSCH, Adolph, and Hyman Garlick—L. Mayer	62
FABRIKAUB, Mendel—L. Landan	441
FRABETTO, Philomen—G. W. Martin	137
GORDON & BUCHANAN CIGAR COMPANY—G. Schlegel	470
GALLON, Edward L.—F. Cook	82
HILLIS, Robert and John—Johnson Coffee Company	96
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis, individually, and Louis Heidenheimer Company—J. B. Martin	194
HERSHMAN, Kaufman—L. Wollstein and another	149
HABER, Sam—S. Weinstock	52
HOEFFLER, Hugo F.—M. Strohmenger and another	1,760
KELLOGG, James B.—Frank Kiernan Company	113
LUF, Susie D.—P. Krawitz and another	32
KENNETH, Mary A.—I. Pennamacoor	479
KINGSLEY PATENT BOILER COMPANY—Judge Company	112
KREISER, Samuel—C. H. Woodruff	113
KREISER, Samuel—C. H. Woodruff	113
LETTS, George W.—E. G. Pratt, assignee	648
LEICHTMAN, Fanny—E. Schattman and another	48
MEIDENBERG, Ismel A.—New York Glucose Company	90
MARCUS, Morris—L. Lewinthau	251
NATIONAL SALT COMPANY—M. M. Belding, Jr.	238,098
OSTRANDER ARMS AND MANUFACTURING Company—Bank of America	9,815
RONAN, Margaret—W. M. Whitney and another	246
REID, Hal—S. Block	462
RICE, Howard E.—H. B. Kirk & Co.	64
REINTANZ, Maria—O. B. Keyes	94
REEVES, Bethune M.—Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland	676
SWANN, Gertrude and Henry E.—W. Mylius	31
SIRE, Leander S. and Meyer L.—C. Dammann	239
SIANO, Leopoldo—L. Levati	3,182
SANDORA, Cono—R. Rinaldi	152
SMITH, Henry C.—J. E. Obert	137
TINDALL, Robert E.—C. P. Duffy	62
TANCREDI, Ludwig, or Ludwig Tangredi—M. Lampert	768
THE STATEN ISLAND BRASS AND Gray Iron Foundry Company—J. Taft	162
VON LANGE, Rudolph—H. A. Bogert, trustee	1,843
VON LANGE, Rudolph—H. A. Bogert, trustee	1,809
WEISKETTLE, Miss Edythe—J. Wanamaker	529
WILLIAMS, Walter A.—C. Johnsen and another	63

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The following concerns were incorporated here to-day:

American Automatic Switch Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. H. Penrock, R. V. Collins, Joseph Brewster, New York.

Troy Brick Company, Troy; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. F. Morrissy, J. K. P. Pine, James J. Childs, Troy; Herbert E. Northrup, Waterford

Helios Photographic Paper Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gustav Climforth, Aloys Werner, Ferdinand Cimiotti, New York.

Piano Supply Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. F. Cooney, Ambrose Walsh, New York; P. H. Horton, Brooklyn.

Davison, Paylor & Co., New York (commission business); capital, $15,000. Directors—Alexander Robertson, A. L. Fretz, Sara J. McMeekin, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Mobile Brewery, a foreign concern, with a capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators—Thomas M. Stevens of Mobile, Ala., and William T. Carter, Jr., and Frederick A. Lehlbach of this city.

The Central Ice Company, also of Mobile, Ala., was incorporated with a capital of $1,250,000, divided into 12,500 shares of $100 each. The incorporators were the same as those in the Mobile Brewery.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—The United States Silver Corporation, capital $3,000,000, to mine and smelt silver. Incorporators—Leonard D. Baldwin, Frederick Smith, and Frank D. Searles, all of East Orange.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—The Bacchus Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was chartered at Dover yesterday to bore for oil and gas; capital, $100,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Decatur Axtell, Richmond; Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville, Penn.; I. G. Ogden, Montreal.

HOLLAND—C. M. Hays, Montreal.

GRAND—Dr. J. M. Moor, United States Navy; Brig. Gen. S. H. Lincoln, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Archdeacon R. P. Williams, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

ASTOR—J. P. Sanford, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schmits & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmits, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, linens and wash and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wetzman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, prints and ginghams, 60 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Becker, linens, 377 Broadway.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. H. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.

Wilcox, Rodney, Cohoes, N. Y.; F. E. Jarvis, cloaks and suits; M. Lefebvre, domestics; Continental Hotel.

Root, L. B., Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; G. M. L. Johnson, notions and silks, 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; P. J. Lawlor, upholstery goods; J. D. Robertson, ladies and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, clothing, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; J. A. Durfee, ribbons and laces, 400, Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces, hosiery, and gloves; ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Williams & Shelton Company, Charlotte, N. C.; G. A. Williams, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street Hotel Cadillac.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, silks and laces; 88 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Joyce, domestics and carpets, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, laces, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Warner, woolens; 318 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Cassidy, boys' clothing; L. Vinney, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Schlessinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, cloths and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Oppenheimer, clothing; Holland House.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, white goods, hosiery, laces, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Welshaus, J. R., Shepherdstown, West Va.; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Salamanca Company, Salamanca, N. Y.; Port Allegheny, Penn.; J. Hurenor, dry goods.

Leitner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; Samuel Leitner, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Leitner Brothers, St. Louis, Mich.; Morris Leitner, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Leitner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; Theodore Himmelein, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Eurvee's Sons, J. N., Youngstown, Ohio; H. H. Cohen, crockery.

Eudess & Young, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Charles L. Young, department store; Dorothy E. Young, department store; Hotel Manhattan.

Smart & Silverberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Beeman & Hendee, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. M. B. Beeman, decorative needlework; N. A. Hendee, infants' outfitter; 14 East Nineteenth Street.

Livovitz, D., Gastonia, N. C.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes, M. T., Canton, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Zallars, David, & Son, Canton, Ohio; L. R. Zallars, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldstein, J. B., Titusville, Penn.; Jacob Goldstein, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Zallars, David, & Son, Canton, Ohio; David Zallars, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Le Barron Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. J. Obrist, millinery; Miss Mary Sweeney, millinery; 39 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Liddy, C. R., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kutschbuch & Bullis, Sherburne, N. Y.; R. P. Kutschbuch, dry goods; B. N. Kutschbuch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, The, Nashville, Tenn.; J. P. Allen, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Berryman, J. W., & Son, Charleraii, Penn.; J. W. Berryman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds variable, becoming northerly.

A disturbance over Eastern Texas of definite character but as yet of moderate intensity in common with the marked high area to the northward has caused showers in the Lower Ohio Valley, Southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and southeast portion of the Middle Slope; elsewhere there was no precipitation of consequence except in Western Central Florida, where there were heavy thunderstorms.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, south winds will shift to northeast and north by Saturday morning, becoming fresh to brisk. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk east. On the Gulf Coast they will shift to north, becoming brisk. On the upper lakes fresh west and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk becoming north.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh to east winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	—TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	69	59	65
6 A. M.	67	58	66
9 A. M.	68	66	68
12 M.	73	71	72
3 P. M.	80	73	72
6 P. M.	77	69	70
9 P. M.	73	67	77
12 P. M.	69	66	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Stephen E. Cate has been appointed Missouri State Agent for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company to succeed A. F. Bullard.

Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts State Insurance Department has issued a license to the newly formed Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange has adopted rates for various classes of stored merchandise and the Rate Committee ruled that in order to prevent the covering of automobiles by the term "vehicles of every description" a clause should be inserted after it excluding automobiles. The Arbitration Committee regarding the contribution of specific insurance and excess floater insurance made a report in which it pointed out that under the application of the 80 per cent. coinsurance clause in a specific policy where there was $4,000 insurance, namely, $2,000 specific and $2,000 excess floater, on goods valued at $5,000 in a warehouse, and where damage to the extent of $2,000 was sustained, the specific policy would contribute only $1,000, making the floating policy contribute the other $1,000. If the floating policy contains a warrantee that 80 per cent. specific insurance shall be maintained the insured would be his own insurer for $1,000, the specific policy contributing only $1,000 and the floater contributing nothing.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	10.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 72½@73½c; No. 2 corn, 60¼@60¾c; No. 2 yellow, 61@61½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 28½@34¾c; No. 2 rye, 51@51½c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $4.55; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@$16.80; lard, per 100 lb, $10.67½@$10.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.50@$10.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@9c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@11c.

COTTON.—Considering the great weakness of the English market, the weight of receipts and comparatively light speculative trade, the market held very steady. The market opened easy with prices one to seven points lower in sympathy with weakness in the Liverpool market, where it was reported Southern spot cotton longs had been selling as a hedge. The private cables also gave the heavy receipts, improved weather conditions South, and better coverage of crop news as factors leading to liquidation and bear selling. The close of the English market was easy and net three to three and one-half points lower, with sentiment decidedly bearish. Following the call, there was a slight rally in the market here, on profit-taking by the more easily satisfied shorts, but later in the morning the market again developed weakness and broke rapidly under reports of freer spot offerings South and rumors that the Wall Street faction was putting out a large short interest in March for a protracted break later under the big movement. The estimates for receipts, however, were not so large as predicted, and boll weevil ravage complaints began to sift in from Texas. Still later report had it that the corn market was up on a cold wave in the grain belt. The shorts did not relish the weather reports, though skeptical of a frost scare at this time in the season. January jumped up to 8.27c from 8.21c, and other months in proportion. The close was steady, with prices net four to ten points lower. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 632 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged at 8 1-16c; Savannah easy, 1-16c lower at 8¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged at 8¾c; Augusta quiet, 1-16c lower at 8 1-16c; St. Louis steady, unchanged at 8¾c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 3,500 to 4,000 bales, as compared with 3,210 actual last week and 4,745 actual last year; at Houston, 6,000 to 7,000 bales, against 6,814 actual last week and 9,092 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.45	8.36	8.36	8.40@8.41
October	8.31	8.34	8.26	8.30@8.31
November	8.25	8.26	8.22	8.24@8.25
December	8.24	8.27	8.20	8.25@8.26
January	8.25	8.28	8.21	8.25@8.26
February	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.11@8.13
March	8.16	8.17	8.07	8.11@8.12
April	8.18	8.19	8.17	8.12@8.13
May	8.17	8.20	8.14	8.14@8.15

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Spot cotton, fair business done, prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5 5-16d; good middling, 5 1-16d; middling, 4 31-32d; low middling, 4⅞d; good ordinary, 4⅝d; ordinary, 4¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,900 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 600 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 45-64@4 46-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 29-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 28-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 27-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 27-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 27-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association yesterday the following resolution was adopted: "On and after the 1st of October all trading in spot and futures of American cotton in Liverpool will be in hundredths of a penny per pound instead of sixty-fourths, and on the same date the discount of 1½ per cent. heretofore allowed will be abolished. This important change in terms will result in a lowering of quotations by 4-64@5-64d per pound, or 6-100@7-100d per pound, being the equivalent of the discount no longer given, the net value thus remaining unaltered. On the same date the weight of American cotton contracts for futures will be altered from 47,200 pounds to 48,000 pounds."

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was no question about bull supremacy in wheat, and the market, after a steady run to higher prices, closed ¾ to ⅞c net higher. While the Government report undoubtedly received a bullish interpretation in most speculative quarters, there were many who believed that other considerations of a bullish nature had quite as much influence on the advancing tendency as did the crop figures. Perhaps the leading feature was strength abroad, accompanied by reports of rain in England and France, according to Broomhall cables, with a half of the English crop still in the fields. Responses took the shape of ⅝@⅞d net advance at Liverpool, and 1½ to 40 points rise at Paris, although latter markets early in the day were even 15 points higher than this, on some positions. Orders arrived here from Liverpool to buy wheat, but the advance made most of them ineffective, although upward of 34 loads were finally worked here and outports. This was somewhat larger than expected, and helped the market in the last hour. Seaboard clearances also expanded materially, reaching 807,808 bushels of wheat and 36,300 barrels of flour. Together with disappointing Northwest arrivals, the strength in coarse grains and small inferior receipts as compared with last year, these factors induced a good deal of buying throughout the day, part of which was credited to outside account. On the crop report opinions were by no means unanimous, some believing the yield to have been underestimated, but its effect on the general public is, nevertheless, likely to suggest higher prices in view of the small stocks of wheat everywhere in this country and abroad. A sharp advance in September in all markets gave evidence that shorts were uneasy over the spot situation. Arrivals at Northwest points were 642 cars, against 746 cars last year. Private advices received here said the movement was lately but would soon get into full swing, while the quality was fine. The export trade in detail included 1 load of No. 2 red, 8 loads ungraded red, 2¼ loads No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and 5 loads Spring and Winter at New York; outports did 17 loads. On local account here sales included 1,000 bushels ungraded, 2,000 bushels No. 2 red, and 2,200 bushels No. 2 white. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 76¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, Sept. 30-Oct. 5; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80½c, Oct. 5-10; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c, Oct. 15-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, Oct. 5-10, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77⅞c, Oct. 10-15.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 66c; September, 66c; December, 67@67½c; May, 69½c; No. 2 hard, 68@70c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 58½c; September, 58c; December, 37½@37¼c; May, 37¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29½c; September, 30@30¼c; December, 28c; May, 29c; No. 2 white, 34@35c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@72¼c; December, 69¼c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—No. 2, 63@69c; sample, 40@66½c. Corn—December, 43¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 11.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; September, 69¼c; December, 66¼c. Oats—September, 31c; December, 30c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 11.—Wheat—September, 67¾c; December, 65¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@3.70; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.10; no grade, $2.75@2.60, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—Market dull; quoted: $1.75@2.25, as to time of delivery. Rye Flour—Fair to good; $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.35@$16.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.25; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20, in 200-lb sacks. Linseed oil cake, $26.50. Corn oil cake, $24. Hominy chop, $24@$25. Oilmeal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	76⅝	76 3-16	76⅜	77
December	73⅞	74 7-16	73⅞	74⅜
May	75	75 7-16	74⅞	75⅝
Corn—				
September	66	67	66	67
October	63	63	63	63
December	49	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝
January	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
May	44¾	45⅝	44⅝	45¼
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	35½
December	..	..	..	36
May	..	..	..	36
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$11.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72	73¾	72½	73½
December	68¾	69½	68⅝	69⅜
May	69⅞	70 11-16	69¾	70⅝
Corn—				
September	58⅝	59⅝	58¾	59⅝
December	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
May	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜
Oats—				
September	34⅜	35½	34⅜	34⅞
December	31 7-16	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
May	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31⅞
Lard—				
October	$9.72½	$9.75	$9.70	$9.72½
January	8.42½	8.47½	8.40½	8.47½
Ribs—				
October	10.02½	10.05	10.00	10.05
January	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.90
Pork—				
October	16.95	16.95	16.87½	16.90
January	14.95	15.00	14.95	15.00

COFFEE.—The market opened unchanged (August) to a decline of 5@10 points; ruled fairly active during the forenoon; then turned easier and duller, finally closing steady, with prices net 10@20 points lower. The initial decline was materially encouraged by the action of the foreign markets. Havre was ½@1f net lower at her close and Hamburg ½ pfg lower. The primary markets were unchanged, and the exchange rate also was unchanged. The movement to primary points was moderate, the interior reporting 44,900 bags and the ports had 65,000 bags. There was a continuation of the shorts covering early on the theory that the September flowering has seriously suffered; but, taken as a whole, the market was under the full sway of the bearish influences. The day's business footed up some 34,750 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5½c for Rio, No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
October	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20@5.25
November	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
December	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.40@5.45
February	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
March	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.55@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
May	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.70@5.75
June	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.85
July	5.95	5.95	5.85	5.85@5.90
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$700; exchange, 11 15-16d; receipts, 15,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 701,000 bags. Santos—Firm; good average Santos, 4$900; receipts, 50,000 bags; stock, 1,349,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:20 P. M. was net ¼ pfg lower; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet, ½@¾f lower; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 25,000 bags; January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40; September, 37.75; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10c; 180-lb, 10c; 160-lb, 10⅜c; 140-lb, 10½c; pigs, 11c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoked, 13¼c; 10-lb, 12¼c; 12-lb, 12c; pickled shoulders, 8¾c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¼@6c. LARD—$10.90; city lard, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.85; compound, 7¼@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard, stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 47½@48c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil, bbls, $4.60@$4.65. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.40@$2.45; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10, and W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 11.—Turpentine—45c; receipts, 893 casks; sales, 417 casks; exports, 263 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,038 bbls; sales, 1,324 bbls; exports, 3,295 bbls; A, B, C, and D, $1.22½; E, $1.27½; F, $1.32½; G, $1.37½; H, $1.60; I, $1.80; K, $2.40; M, $2.90; N, $3.35; W G, $3.55, and W W, $3.85.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 11.—Spirits of turpentine—40c; receipts, 66 casks. Resin—$1.10@$1.15; receipts, 504 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.40@$2.50 and $2.60; receipts, 61 bbls. Tar—$1.30; receipts, 108 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, extreme range, 7½@12½c per lb; calves steady; reported sales of veals at $5@$8.50 per 100 lb; of grassers at $3@$3.50; Virginia calves sold at $6.50@$7.50; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Both sheep and lambs generally rated steady; sheep sold at $2@$4 per 100 lb; lambs at $5@$6.25; one deck at $6.50; culls at $3.75; dressed mutton, 8½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. Hogs dull; a few State and Pennsylvania sold at $7.75 per 100 lb; country-dressed firmly held at 10@10¾c for medium to light weights.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 43 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiserin..Sept.16,10 AM | *Kaiserin..Oct.14, 10 AM
Kronprins.Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprins.Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 11	1,023,874
To date this year	127,471,078
Corresponding date last year	207,690,230

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept 11	$4,825,500
To date this year	$652,180,150
Corresponding date last year	$738,004,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@15 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¾	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Nash., C. & St. L.	1¾
Canada South.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Peoria & Eastern	1¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	5½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande.	½	Twin City.	½
Detroit South.	½	Western Union.	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Sugar	⅝	Pacific Coast	1¼
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	People's Gas	1
Chi. & N. West	⅜	Pere Marquette	1¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	20	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	St. J. & G. I.	1
Col. Southern	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & San F.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½	Westinghouse	½
Illinois Central	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Pump	½	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Kan. City South.	⅝		
Long Island	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	6	Det., M. & M. l. g.	3½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

For the greater part of yesterday the stock market may be said to have been a waiting market, in the sense that price movements were in large measure influenced by the varying reports of the probable action to be taken by the St. Paul Directors at their dividend meeting shortly after 2 o'clock. The majority of these reports were decidedly bearish, and as a consequence St. Paul itself early in the day broke sharply nearly 3 points, carrying down with it the rest of the list.

How ill-founded were the various "authentic" forecasts was disclosed when, shortly before the market's close, announcement was made that the Directors had not only increased the dividend rate on the stock, putting it on a 7 per cent. basis, but in addition had declared an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., the form of the declaration being a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. and one-half of 1 per cent. extra—this comparing with 3 per cent. six months ago. Through an unfortunate error, however, Wall Street and the stock market generally were thrown into great confusion by the publication by one of the Wall Street news agencies that the dividend declared was only 3 per cent., and one-half of 1 per cent. extra. When the mistake was discovered an endeavor was made to remedy it; but the damage had been done, and it was not until after the close of business that the Street learned with positive assurance what actually had been done.

Not unnaturally, the incorrect report—because construed unfavorably—gave the Street a temporary chill, which was not made any the more pleasurable by a sudden rise in the call money rate to 15 per cent. St. Paul was the principal sufferer, selling down from 191½, where it had gone on the first—and correct—announcement, to below 190. Much of the selling, however, was for the short account, and it is not improbable, therefore, that, the facts known, and St. Paul on a 7 per cent. basis with one-half of 1 per cent. extra, these shorts may have an uncomfortable time of it to cover their contracts.

It is no exaggeration to say that the action of the St. Paul board yesterday is one of the most significant taken in the Street in recent years, and cannot fail to have potent influence. The St. Paul board is more than representative; it is conservative almost to an extreme. Under the Chairmanship of Roswell Miller, a prudent, sagacious, and far-sighted man, the board—made up of such leaders as William Rockefeller, Samuel Spencer, Peter Geddes, August Belmont, and J. Ogden Armour—has been most deliberate and cautious in its dividend policy; and this, though earnings for some time have fully justified a 7 per cent. rate. Yesterday's action, therefore, placing the stock on a fixed 7 per cent. basis, may be regarded as indicating clearly that in the opinion of the representative railroad and financial powers who control the system the step taken is fully warranted, not alone by present earnings, but by the very promising outlook for the future.

There is another phase of the matter, too, that will not be lost sight of—a phase beyond this expression of confidence in the future. It is this: That those cynics in the Street who have been insisting that Standard Oil interests are bearish on the market and the general situation have had the ground fairly taken from under their feet. William Rockefeller is the dominant interest in St. Paul and a member of the Executive Committee. Yesterday's St. Paul dividend reflects as much his personal views as it does the views of any member of the board. To a friend, following the dividend meeting, Mr. Rockefeller is quoted as saying:

"This increase in St. Paul dividend is as nothing to what the future holds out. I am more than a bull on the stock. I am a bull on the country."

The sharp advance in the call money rate yesterday to as high as 15 per cent. was the result of some fairly considerable calling of loans, and had the effect of shaking out weak holders of stocks. However, it brings gold imports nearer, and it ought to impress upon the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of giving relief to the money market in as expeditious and as full a manner as possible.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Inasmuch as the market depended so largely upon the St. Paul dividend there is little to be said of general stocks, for the reason that they were in the main not influenced by external developments. Here and there, however, some special influences were at work.

The rise in Baltimore and Ohio, for instance, was in connection with the announcement of an issue of new stock, with incidental rights to stockholders. This action, however, had for some time been foreshadowed, and hence the failure of the stock to appreciate more.

The bears on the United States Steel stocks yesterday put out a new story to the effect that President Schwab had parted with all of his holdings previous to his departure for Europe. It can be said on the highest authority that there is not a word of truth in the report.

The Reading shares were among the strong issues. This was said to be due largely to buying in anticipation of an early dissolution of the voting trust. On this point a large interest in the stock was quoted yesterday to this effect: "As the control of Reading the last six months has become concentrated, the stockholders will apply to have the voting trust abrogated, as the purposes for which it was formed have been accomplished."

The twenty-point break in Chicago and Northwest preferred was on the forced selling of 200 shares by a holder who had followed the Western crowd and had boasted that he would make a "killing in the stock."

Standard Oil brokers were largely responsible for the advances in the local gas stocks.

The Gould shares were helped by the revelation of the highly exaggerated reports on the day previous of Mr. Sage's illness.

MORSE HAS ANOTHER BANK.

Control of the Mercantile National Obtained Through a Circular Letter to Stockholders.

The basis for the various rumors of a consolidation of the Mercantile, the Broadway, and the Seventh National Banks, which have been circulating for the last few weeks, was discovered yesterday. It appears that Charles W. Morse, who has bought many National banks since he sold the larger part of his interest in the American Ice Company, bought the control of the Mercantile National Bank three months ago, paying about 410 for the stock. He did not buy the stock in the open market, but sent a circular to all the stockholders offering to buy their stock at the price named, and it is understood that he succeeded in acquiring a good majority of the stock at that price. The stock is now being quoted at 325 bid.

The purchase of this bank led to the rumors of a coming consolidation, but a representative of Mr. Morse said yesterday that a merger of the Mercantile National with the Broadway National, which Mr. Morse has controlled for two years, was a long way off. He also declared that Mr. Morse had absolutely no interest in the Seventh National Bank.

RECORD FOR EXCHANGE SEAT.

Stock Market Membership Brings Top Price of $81,000.

The transfer of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange at a record price was reported yesterday. The amount paid was $81,000, the highest previous price having been $80,000.

Within the last two weeks there has been a steady rise in the cost of the seats. Last week there were two transfers, one at $79,000 and one at $80,000. Who the purchaser of the $81,000 seat is could not be learned yesterday.

Receivers of American Alkali Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Judge McPherson, in the United States District Court here, and Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court at Trenton, to-day appointed A. K. Brown of this city and Henry I. Budd of Camden, N. J., receivers for the American Alkali Company. Mr. Brown is President of the company. Announcement was made to-day by the Rehabilitation Committee of the company that the plan for reorganizing the concern had become inoperative. Efforts to reach an agreement with the Commercial Development Company of England upon a settlement of the $50,000 note held by that company having failed, the committee decided to apply for receivers. The note is alleged to be due in payment for patents used by the American Alkali Company.

Trust Company's New Hotel Branch.

The recorded leases yesterday indicate that the Trust Company of the Republic is about to establish a branch in the Waldorf-Astoria. The company has secured a part of the structure designated in the lease as the "assembly room," and will pay an annual rental of $25,000. The lease is for a term of five years.

Consolidated National Bank.

The organization of the Consolidated National Bank of New York has been perfected by the filing of papers with the Controller of the Currency. The first Directors' meeting will be held on Monday next. The office of the bank will be at 57 Broadway.

Agricultural Chemical Directorate.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 11.—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, held in this city to-day, the Board of Directors was re-elected. At a meeting of the Directors in New York the officers of the company will be elected.

United Shoe Machinery Co. Dividend.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common and 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

New Stock Exchange Members.

Two new members were admitted to the Stock Exchange yesterday. They were Stephen H. P. Bell and W. P. Clements.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

According to Pittsburg dispatches the city of Axleton will spring up opposite Monongahela with 1,200 inhabitants from the start, mostly employes of the Leggett Spring & Axle Company, which will locate at the place.

Reports from St. Louis that the Olive Street Bank, capital $100,000, has been organized, being the fourth new bank there in six months.

Omaha, Neb., dispatches stating that the American Copper Company has been organized, with a capital of $1,000,000, and has purchased the Albany group of mines, in the district of Medicine Bow Mountain, forty-five miles west of Laramie.

Advices from Newburg, N. Y., that the Empire Brick Company, capital $1,500,000, will put up two large plants at Glasco and Walshville, N. Y.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $660,200 additional preferred and $307,900 common stock of Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and $2,000 additional Bridgeton and Millville Traction Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, dispatches stating that the makers of shafts and vehicle poles through the country have arranged to consolidate with $4,000,000 capital.

Incorporation in Colorado of the Williams Fork Mining and Milling Company, capital $1,500,000, controlling several claims and mines in the La Plata mining district, Grand County, Colorado.

Statement credited to a Director of the New York Air Brake Company that the latter has recently bought 268 acres of land at Watertown, N. Y., and is now letting contracts for building extensive additions to its plant in that city.

Earnings of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company last year, according to a Pittsburg dispatch, were equivalent to 80 per cent. on the capital stock.

Incorporation in Maine of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, with a capital of $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@15 per cent., closing at 9 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8@10 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer dates, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 6 per cent and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $297,833,628; balances, $9,202,191; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $116,892.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83@$4.83¼; demand, $4.85¾@$4.86; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86½; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20 and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—20@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was in demand yesterday in connection with the Stock Exchange pay day. A large amount due was renewed by the Bank of England, and a trifling additional sum was loaned. The discount market was firmer.

The Times says that there is little disposition in Lombard Street to take bills freely, with American exchange moving against London, adding:

"We understand that bullion brokers have already received inquiries from the United States in regard to the price at which gold might be obtained here."

The Stock Exchange was generally dull yesterday, the recent buoyancy in the foreign market giving way under the pressure of realizations. American rails were active in one or two specially favored securities, but the tendency was rather irregular. There was a relapse in the late dealings, on arbitrage sales.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Money was much wanted to-day for the settlement and for tenders for £2,000,000 worth of treasury bills. Discounts were firm.

Apart from the strength of foreigns and the firmness of Americans, business on the Stock Exchange was unsatisfactory. Consols were barely steady and home rails were dull in spite of excellent traffic returns. Americans opened irregular and grew firmer, especially coalers. Baltimore and Ohio, Denver and Rio Grande, and Reading were in good demand. Prices closed steady. Canadians were irregular. Grand Trunk was lower. Rio Tintos were dull. Kafirs were idle and sagged. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93¾; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 96½; Atchison preferred, 107⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 121½; Canadian Pacific 146 ex dividend; Chesapeake and Ohio, 58⅝; Chicago Great Western, 35; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 196½; De Beers deferred, 22 ex dividend; Denver and Rio Grande, 52⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 98½; Erie, 43⅜; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 50¼; Illinois Central, 176½; Louisville and Nashville, 160; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69¼; New York Central, 169½; Norfolk and Western, 75¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 37¾; Pennsylvania, 86½; Rand Mines, 12; Reading, 38⅝; Reading first preferred, 85½; Reading second preferred, 41¼; Southern Railway, 41⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 82⅞; Union Pacific, 114⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 43¼ ex dividend; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 39¼; Wabash preferred, 55; Spanish fours, 84⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 24d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾@2 13-16 per cent; for three months' bills, 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Gold amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Alexandria and £80,000 for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 33.37; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 32.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Prices opened weaker on the Bourse to-day, the proximity of the settlement causing realizations, chiefly in foreigns. Brazilians fell sharply, and Spanish rails reacted. Later offers ceased, and there was a temporary improving tendency, but in the last hour there were fresh realizations, and the whole list closed heavy. Rentes for investment were well disposed. Spanish 4s ended weaker. Industrials reacted. Tramways and tractions were easier. Kafirs were dull, but rallied slightly.

The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 42½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 2c½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 84.92.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—On the Boerse to-day business was quiet and prices were steady. Argentines were firmer on London advices. Spanish 4s and Turks were weaker, owing to realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £334,000, circulation decreased £422,000, bullion decreased £88,296, other securities increased £110,000, other deposits decreased £2,347,000, public deposits increased £2,148,000, notes reserve increased £303,000, Government securities decreased £580,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 53.88 per cent. Last week it was 53.04 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 11,525,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 8,825,000f., gold in hand decreased 12,975,000f., bills discounted decreased 13,075,000f., silver in hand decreased 5,625,000f.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A rise of nearly 10 points in Swift stock to-day, and dealings aggregating more than 1,000 shares, stimulated the general list. There was no news as regards the combination, in which the stock is evidently being bulled, but the identity of persons acquiring it suggest that progress is being made in the scheme. Lake Street Elevated shares were bought in large volume, although prices moved within narrow limits. The aggregate of dealings, which more than doubled the amount of transactions in Swift's, were attributed to various sources. The Rounseville pool was said to be buying more stock, but the report that the movement was largely of a "wash" character found more credence. The exchange of Carbon common was liberal at 33½, and Match, which was not plentiful, gained somewhat. Biscuit common sold up, but lost most of its early advance. Can and Box Board moved slowly. Time and call loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. New York exchange sold at 20 cents discount. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	American Can	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	101½	101½	101½
10	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	54	54	54
112	Diamond Match	140	139½	140
2,585	Lake Street Elevated	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜
120	Metropolitan Elevated	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
510	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90½	90	90
295	National Biscuit	48⅝	48¼	48¼
15	National Biscuit pf.	104⅝	104½	104⅝
835	National Carbon	33½	32⅝	32⅝
239	National Carbon pf.	101	100½	100½
50	North Chicago	185	185	185
555	Northwestern Elevated.	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
30	Quaker Oats pf.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
300	South Side Elevated	113	112	113
17	Street's Stable Car pf.	86	86	86
1,135	Swift & Co.	165	156	165
280	United Box Board	14¾	14½	14⅝
100	United Box Board pf.	64	64	64

BONDS.

$500	Lake Income 5s	45	45	45
8,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	101½	..	..
10,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	101⅜	..	..
5,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	101⅝	..	..
3,000	Ogden Gas 5s	91	..	..

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Conditions remain unchanged, with demand light and rates still hold at recent figures. Sterling exchange is easier in tone, and posted rates are ¼c all around. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 20@25c discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@7 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $21,656,103; balances, $1,538,769. Stocks were irregular to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILWAYS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	Atchison	95⅝	95½	95½
18	Atchison pf.	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
18	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
25	Boston & Maine	199	199	199
245	Boston Elevated	156	155	155
124	Boston Elevated rights	50	50	50
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	127	127	127
100	Mass. Elec.	38¾	38⅜	38¾
3	Mass. Electric pf.	97½	96	96
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	237	237	237
630	Pere Marquette	84½	82	82
200	Southern Pacific	80½	80⅜	80½
100	St. Paul	191⅞	191⅞	191⅞
10	Texas Pacific	52	52	52
352	Union Pacific	112	111⅝	112
85	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92
35	West End	96	95½	96
3	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

537	Am. & Am. Tel.	171	170½	170½
60	Mexican	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
45	New England	142	142	142
320	Western pf.	100⅝	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

210	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	89	89⅝
100	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
320	Am. Sugar	130½	129⅝	130
80	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122
100	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
12	Am. Woolen pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼
955	Dom. Iron & Steel	75	74½	74½
66	Edison	278	278	278
830	Edison rights	1¼	1⅛	1¼
40	General Electric	195	194	194½
27	Morgenthau pf.	189	189	189
50	Minn. Gen. Elec.	77½	77½	77½
685	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅞	4½	4⅝
7	Pullman	242	242	242
50	Seattle Elec.	86½	86½	86½
100	Swift Pack. Prov.	164	156	161
43	Torrington, Class A	26½	26½	26½
445	United Fruit	115	114⅜	114⅜
300	U. S. Leather	15⅝	13½	13½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	90½	90⅛	90⅛
20	United Shoe Mach.	56½	56½	56½
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32¾	32¼	32¼
490	United States Steel	41¾	41	41
100	United States Steel pf.	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛
7	Westinghouse pf.	115	115	115

MINING.

50	Adventure	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,441	Amalgamated	69⅝	68¾	69⅛
10	Atlantic	28	28	28
300	Bingham	32	32	32
200	British Columbia	6	6	6
41	Calumet & Hecla	561	550	550
175	Centennial	18½	18	18
1,350	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2 3-32	2 3-32
560	Copper Range Consol.	59¼	58½	58½
120	Daly-West	52	52	52
30	Dominion Coal	143¼	143	143½
25	Elm River	3	3	3
10	Franklin	11	10½	10½
10	Guanajuato	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Isle Royale	15	15	15
250	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
250	Mohawk	47½	47	47½
800	Montreal & Boston	3½	3¼	3½
21	Osceola	61	60¾	61
50	Phoenix	5	5	5
25	Rhode Island	3	3	3
100	Shannon	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,860	United States	22½	22	22
425	U. S. Coal & Oil	16⅜	16½	16½
5	Utah	22½	22½	22½
25	Victoria	6	6	6
355	Winona	4⅜	4¼	4¼
25	Wolverine	61	61	61

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Except for the Reading group and Lehigh Valley preferred, the tendency of the local market was generally downward to-day. Heavy buying of Reading for New York account was the feature of the day's trading. Philadelphia Electric continued to sag. Heavy buying orders are said to be waiting for a figure slightly below to-day's close. United Gas Improvement was heavy after a strong opening. Small recessions were registered in Union Traction, Philadelphia Company, and Consolidated Lake Superior, National Asphalt sold at ¼. Money seems somewhat easier than for some days past, but rates are unchanged. Quotations are 5 per cent. for call, 5½ to 6 per cent. for time funds, and 5 to 6 per cent. for commercial paper.

Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	*American Railways	52¾	52¾	52¾
300	Allegheny Valley	33¾	32	33¾
1,600	A., T. & S. F.	95½	95¼	95⅝
100	Baltimore & Ohio	118	118	118
146	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
816	Cambria Steel	28	27¾	27¾
792	Con. Lake Superior pf.	25¾	25¼	25¼
415	Con. Lake Superior pf.	74½	74½	74½
2	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
100	Delaware & Hudson	179¾	179¾	179¾
1,710	Electric of America	9½	9½	9½
200	Erie	42½	42¼	42¼
350	Fairmount Park Trans.	32⅜	32½	32½
100	Hunt. & B. Top	30	30	30
1,400	Lehigh Valley	36⅜	36	36
300	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
100	New Haven Iron & S.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4,807	Philadelphia Electric	8⅞	8½	8 9-16
2,756	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	15¾	15	15⅜
296	Pennsylvania	84½	84	84
144	Philadelphia Traction	100¼	100¼	100¼
913	Philadelphia Company	50	49⅞	49⅞
4	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
6	Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	115	115	115
460	Railway Co. general	6	5⅝	6
20,642	Reading t. c.	38 5-16	37⅜	37⅜
1,480	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	45	44⅞	45
1,828	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	45	44⅞	45
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Southern Pacific	80½	80½	80½
3,200	Southern Railway	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
	United Gas Imp.	114	112½	112½
400	Union Traction	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
32	United of New Jersey	263½	263½	263½
15	United Power & Trans.	45	45	45
33	United Tr. of Pitts. pf.	52½	52½	52½
1,760	United States S. com.	41⅞	41¾	41¾
7	United States Steel pf.	91	91	91
100	William Cramp & Sons	70	70	70
50	Welsbach	35	35	35
353	Warwick Iron & Steel	6½	6½	6½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The strength of International Trust was the feature of to-day's market. It reached 152, which represents an advance of 44 points in less than a year. The buying was of a good character. It is still about 48 points under the reported book value. Baltimore Brick was marked up 5 points further. Gossip has it that the stock will go 10 points higher under the twofold impulse of rumored merit and manipulation. Seaboards were more or less steady, but lifeless. Interest in Alabama Coal and Iron seems to be shifting from the common to the preferred.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,885 shares of stock and $63,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,675	Seaboard Railway	33¾	33½	33½
505	Seaboard Railway pf.	53¼	52⅞	52⅞
300	Atlantic Coast Line	168	168	168
10	Nashville Railway	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
20	Colonial	33½	33½	33½
375	Ala. R. & S.	41	40	40
50	Ala. R. & S. pf.	91	91	91
185	Baltimore Brick Co.	14¾	10	14¾
200	Philadelphia Co	50	50	50
20	Old Town Bank	11	11	11
15	Third National Bank	135	135	135

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
11,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consol 5s	113	113	113
25,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼
21,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Ana. & Potomac Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Fluctuations in prices in the outside market yesterday were with few exceptions small and there was less in the general trading to attract the interest of traders than there had been on the earlier days of the week. The stocks which for some days had been at the head of the list in point of activity still maintained their places of prominence, but in very few of them did the day's transactions equal recent totals. Several stocks were lost to the curb yesterday, having been transferred to the Stock Exchange. These were the common and preferred stocks of the American Hide and Leather Company, and the stock of the Toledo Railway and Light Company. It is said that application is about to be made to list several other stocks. At the same time these losses in transactions are at least partially offset by recent additions to the list. Trades were made yesterday for the first time in Pittsburg and Toledo syndicate subscriptions.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL, AND COKE bonds were one of the strongest issues in the list, making a net gain of 5 points. This large advance was recorded on the purchase of less than $150,000 of the bonds, the demand being good and the offerings light. The stock showed considerable activity but did not fluctuate very much. Sales of about 4,000 shares were made between 23½ and 24½.

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ROCK ISLAND issues were quieter than during the first half of the week. While the transactions continued on a large scale the movements in the stocks were less violent than they had been for the previous two days. The common stock closed practically unchanged, but the preferred showed a net gain of 1 point, closing at 85 after having sold as high as 86¼.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING.—The directors of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company have declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the company's stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Recently the stock has shown very decided strength, having within the last few weeks moved up from 160 to 180.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Can	1½	13⅜	13⅜
200	Am. Writing Paper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am. Writing P. pf.	22½	22½	22½
200	Bamberger De Lamar	11	11	11
300	Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½
50	Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	110	109½	109⅜
745	British Colum. Copper	6	5¾	5¾
1,000	B'klyn City Railroad	247¾	247¼	247¼
400	Con. Refrigerating	6½	6⅜	6½
400	Con. Storage Battery	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
200	Distilling new, w. i.	31	31	31
300	Electric Vehicle pf.	16	15½	16
150	Empire Steel	11⅜	*11¼	11⅜
100	Gold Hill Copper	1	1	1
1,000	Greene Con. Copper	28	28	28
100	Havana Tobacco, w. i.	49	49	49
300	Lanston Monotype	13	13	13
700	Manhattan Transit	7⅝	7⅝	7½
4,400	Mont. & Bos. Copper	3½	3⅜	3½
300

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 11, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69¼	69⅝	14,540	*Amal. Copper Co.	69¼	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	— ⅛
2	2⅛	300	Am. Bicycle Co.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35	35¼	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¾	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
91	91½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
61⅛	61½	500	*Am. Grass Twine	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅜	400	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53¼	52	52⅞	—1⅛
10	10¼	13,992	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10⅜	...
42¼	42½	5,330	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41⅝	42¼	41¾	42⅛	...
11	12	220	*Am. Ice Co.	12	12	12	12	...
39½	40½	400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39	39½	+ ½
33	33½	2,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33⅜	33⅝	33	33½	— ⅛
96¼	96½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
6⅝	7	600	*Am. Malting Co.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
26	28	600	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	...
47½	47¾	16,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47	48⅜	47	47⅝	+ ⅜
98½	97	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97¼	97¼	96⅜	96⅝	— ⅝
129½	130	800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130⅜	130⅝	129⅜	129⅝	— ⅝
170	171	225	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	171	171	171	171	+1
95½	95¾	36,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95⅜	95⅝	95	95	— ⅜
104¼	104⅜	5,231	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104⅜	104¾	104¼	104⅝	— ⅜
116⅞	117	189,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	118	118¼	116¾	117	...
98	98½	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96½	98⅜	96½	98	+1⅜
69½	69¾	10,060	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70¼	70⅝	69½	69⅝	— ⅛
244	248	600	Brooklyn Union Gas.	245	246¾	245	246	+3
113¾	12	300	Brunswick City	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
140	145	80	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	145½	145¼	145½	145½	...
52¾	53	700	*Butterick Co.	52⅝	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	300	Canada Southern	89¼	89½	89	89	+ ½
140⅜	140¾	5,800	Canadian Pacific	141⅝	141⅞	140⅜	140⅝	— ¾
182	185	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	182	182	182	182	+2
56⅜	56¾	11,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56¼	57⅜	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅜
41⅞	42	2,100	Chicago & Alton	42	42½	41¾	42	...
75¾	76½	1,200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	76⅝	76	76	— ½
33⅝	33⅞	3,300	Chicago Great West.	33⅝	34¼	33¼	33⅝	— ¼
40	40¾	100	Chi. G. West. pf. B.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	...
189¾	190	59,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	191½	191⅞	189	189⅞	—1½
196½	197	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	197	197¼	197	197¼	+ ⅜
237	239	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	239¾	239⅞	235½	237	—3
250	285	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	250	250	250	250	—20
199½	200	3,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	200¼	200⅝	199	200	...
163	165	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	162¾	163	162½	163	...
23	24	2,200	Chi. Term. Trans.	24	24	23	23¼	— ½
42	42¾	1,850	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43¼	43¼	42	42½	—1⅜
18¾	19	2,500	Chi. Union Trac.	19	19⅛	18½	19	+ ¼
53	55	100	Chi. Union Traction pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+5½
73	80	100	Cleve., Lor. & W.	75	75	75	75	+1
93	95	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
80¾	81	3,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	82	82	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
34	34¼	300	Colorado & Southern.	34¼	34½	34	34	— ½
51⅞	52	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52¼	52¼	52	52	— ½
224	224½	5,900	Consolidated Gas	224¾	226	224	224	...
124	124¾	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,700	Corn Products	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
87½	87⅞	1,000	Corn Products pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
180	180½	1,300	Delaware & Hudson.	181	181	179½	179¼	—1
50¼	50½	9,810	Denver & R. G.	50⅞	51	50	50¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	3,250	Denver & R. G. pf.	96¼	96⅞	95	95¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	18,800	Detroit Southern	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	21,600	Detroit Southern pf.	45¼	45⅝	44⅛	44⅜	— ¼
52¼	52⅝	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
95¼	95½	865	Detroit United Ry.	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95¼	...
34⅝	36⅝	300	*Dist. of Am. P. ctfs.	36¼	36⅞	36	36	—1
21	21⅜	300	*Dul., S. S. & At.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
33¼	33½	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33⅞	34	33¼	33⅞	+ ¼
41⅜	41⅞	13,100	Erie	42½	42½	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
70¼	70½	600	Erie 1st pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
56⅞	57	300	Erie 2d pf.	57½	57½	57	57	— ⅛
67	67⅞	200	Evans. & T. H.	68¾	68¾	68	68	— ½
94	95	500	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92½	94¾	92½	94¾	+2¾
61¼	62	100	*Ft. Wayth & D. C.	62	62	62	62	...
104	195	1,500	General Electric.	194½	195	194½	194½	— ½
199½	200¼	700	Great Northern pf.	199½	200¼	199½	200	— ½
100	100½	200	Hocking Valley	100½	100½	100	100	— ½
93¼	93¾	100	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	93¾	93½	93½	+ ¼
171	171½	3,200	Illinois Central	172	172⅞	171	171	—1
58		200	*Internat. Silver pf.	60	60	60	60	...
52¼	53½	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	53	53	53	53	— ½
48½	49	200	Iowa Central	48¾	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	— ½
85	85½	225	Iowa Central pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
84½	85	25	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	...
47½	48	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	48	48	48	48	...
37⅜	37⅝	800	Kansas City South.	38	38	37½	37¾	— ⅝
60⅛	60½	500	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60½	60⅛	60⅜	— ⅛
39½	40	400	Keokuk & D. M.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
85	87	100	Long Island.	85	85	85	85	—1
156	156¼	23,970	Louisville & Nashville.	155¾	156⅜	155¼	156¼	+1
136⅜	137	5,150	Manhattan Elevated.	136⅞	137⅜	136⅝	136¾	— ⅛
124½	125¼	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	125	125½	125	125½	+ ⅛
148	148½	1,150	*Met. Street Railway.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147⅞	+ ⅛
29	29¼	2,000	Mexican Central	29½	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
81½	81⅞	3,400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	82	82	81¼	81⅜	...
137⅜	138	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137	138	137	138	+ ¼
34¼	34½	12,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	35	35¼	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
68	68⅜	3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	68⅞	69	68½	68½	+ ½
122¾	122⅞	45,200	Missouri Pacific	123¾	123¾	122½	122⅞	+ ⅛
114½	115	500	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	115¾	116	114	115½	+1½
47⅞	48¼	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	...
23½	23⅝	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
20⅝	21	2,300	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	21¼	21½	20⅜	20⅝	...
42¼	42½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
164	164¼	4,050	New York Central.	165	165	164	164½	— ⅝
55⅜	56	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
92	93	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	93	92½	92½	— ¼
63	64½	62	New York Dock pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	...
36¼	36⅜	6,050	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
76¾	76¾	4,000	Norfolk & Western.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76½	— ¼
93	94	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
78	78¼	100	Pacific Coast.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	—1½
82	82¾	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82½	— ⅛
45	45¾	1,600	Pacific Mail	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	— ⅝
167⅞	168¼	17,834	Pennsylvania R. R.	168¾	168¾	167¼	167⅜	— ⅝
106¾	107	4,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	107½	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞	—1
41	42	200	Peoria & Eastern.	42	42	42	42	+1⅜
80	84	100	Père Marquette	83	83	83	83	—1¾
101	101¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	—1½
53¼	53¾	1,800	Pressed Steel Car.	54	54	53	53½	— ⅛
80¼	90	225	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
35⅜	35¼	4,600	*Ry. Steel Spring.	34¾	35½	34¾	35	+ ¼
88½	88½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88¼	+ ⅛
74⅝	75¼	127,000	Reading.	75	76¼	74⅞	75	+ ⅞
89	90	16,700	Reading 1st pf.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	+ ⅞
80¼	80⅜	14,350	Reading 2d pf.	80¼	80⅞	80¼	80¾	+1⅞
22¼	22⅝	4,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	23	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅝
82½	82¾	2,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	23½	600	St. Jo. & G. I.	23⅞	24	23	23	—1
78	78½	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78¾	79	78½	78½	...
39¼	40¼	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40	40	— ½
80⅜	80¾	1,300	St. L. & San Fran.	80⅝	81	80¼	80¼	—1
87	88	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+1⅞
76¾	77¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77½	77½	77	77¼	— ⅛
37¼	37⅝	1,800	St. Louis Southw.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
78¼	79½	3,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	79	79⅜	78½	78½	— ½
78¾	79½	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	79½	79⅝	78½	79	— ½
94	95	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	—1
79⅞	80	32,335	Southern Pacific	80⅜	81	79¾	80	— ⅝
40¼	40¼	57,700	Southern Railway.	40⅝	41½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
96⅜	97	400	Southern Railway pf.	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	3,150	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	71½	71½	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅜	13,200	Texas & Pacific	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
		200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40	40	40	40	—1
37	37¼	1,300	Tol. Rys. & Light.	38	38	37¼	37¼	...
30¼	30¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	30½	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
46¾	46¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46¾	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
126¾	127½	500	Twin City R. T.	127½	127½	126	126¼	— ⅜
15¾	16	600	*Union Bag & P. Co.	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
81	81¼	300	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81⅞	+ ⅛
110¾	111	30,450	Union Pacific	111¾	111¾	110¾	111	+ ⅞
92	92¼	1,810	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92½	92	92¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	1,420	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15½	15½	14⅝	15⅜	— ¼
55	57	1,500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	56	56	55	56	...
13⅝	13¾	900	*U. S. Leather.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
89	90	620	*U. S. Leather pf.	89½	90	89½	89½	— ½
16¾	17½	600	U. S. Rubber	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
37	38	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	35½	35½	35½	35½	—1
41¼	41¾	28,425	U. S. Steel.	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
90¾	91	3,200	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	91½	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅜
70½	71	4,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	71¾	71¾	70½	71	— ⅛
37¾	38	4,400	Wabash	38⅜	38⅜	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
52	53	12,500	Wabash pf.	53⅞	53⅞	52¾	52⅞	— ⅛
96⅞	96¾	46,700	Western Union Tel.	96¾	96¾	95	96¼	+ ⅜
231	232	1,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	230	240	233	230½	— ½
29½	29¾	2,800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	29½	30½	29½	29½	...
64½	65	10	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
41¾	41⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
29	29¼	900	Wisconsin Central	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
53⅞	54	1,600	Wisconsin Central pf.	54⅜	54⅜	53⅞	54	— ⅜

Sales....1,023,874 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week Sept.	$133,996	$131,674	$115,418
From July 1	1,382,318	1,285,862	1,092,042
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,553	7,438
1st week Sept.	801,000	713,000	594,000
From July 1	7,495,620	6,883,006	.....
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,541
4th week Aug.	241,056	214,258	174,606
Month	667,836	598,038	.....
From July 1	1,345,708	1,168,055	1,020,380
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,561	1,476
1st week Sept.	253,894	236,474	224,864
From July 1	2,462,289	3,182,458	2,887,676
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Sept.	156,928	160,554	153,487
From July 1	1,324,652	1,508,454	1,293,723
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,368	2,358	1,673
1st week Sept.	328,200	346,300	.....
From July 1	2,367,500	3,307,000	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Sept.	7,683	7,364	7,519
From July 1	74,194	70,112	66,636
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
1st week Sept.	31,750	27,758	25,829
From July 1	318,003	303,873	276,921
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
1st week Sept.	117,793	108,899	93,835
From July 1	1,161,967	996,843	868,157
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
1st week Sept.	43,807	51,922	44,927
From July 1	447,800	435,116	398,488
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,186
1st week Sept.	352,306	302,217	285,783
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
1st week Sept.	86,503	82,655	66,263
From July 1	707,688	687,773	563,945
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
1st week Sept.	314,110	285,804	261,634
From July 1	3,020,809	2,923,474	2,348,109
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
1st week Sept.	620,000	652,000	607,000
From Jan. 1	23,862,014	23,563,899	20,046,448
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Sept.	20,000	30,000	33,000
From Jan. 1	685,898	939,456	920,836
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,268
1st week Sept.	159,073	136,733	147,760
From July 1	1,487,941	1,325,629	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Sept.	10,606	10,000	10,508
From July 1	114,370	102,785	101,900
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
1st week Sept.	172,139	169,526	142,702
From Jan. 1	6,877,851	7,307,840	5,470,195
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
1st week Sept.	398,655	360,698	339,324
From July 1	4,023,890	3,608,410	3,216,947

CHES. & OHIO for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	16,524,576	15,371,541	13,402,070
Op. expenses	10,398,492	9,565,880	8,706,786
Net earnings	6,125,884	5,805,661	4,695,284
Other income	136,431	140,925	148,371
Gross income	6,242,317	5,955,086	4,843,655
Fixed charges	4,201,908	3,953,689	3,687,074
Net income	2,060,408	2,001,897	1,156,581

The disposition of the net income is as follows:

Net income	2,060,408	2,001,897	1,156,581
Extra. exp.	1,440,814	1,304,172	348,696
Balance	619,594	697,725	807,885
Dividend	605,291	605,287	605,287
Balance	14,303	92,438	202,598

CHI., MIL. & ST. P. for year ended June 30—

Gross	45,613,124	42,360,012	41,884,992
Op. expenses	30,196,895	27,977,503	28,420,837
Net	15,416,229	14,391,509	13,463,855
Other income	434,314	174,683	144,756
Total income	15,850,544	14,566,192	13,608,611
Inc. on debt.	6,210,086	6,383,035	6,633,170
Bal. for div.	9,640,458	8,183,157	6,975,441

CIN., N. O. & TEX. P. for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	5,660,404	5,045,506	5,124,240
Op. expenses	4,239,593	3,745,769	3,702,583
Net earnings	1,420,810	1,299,827	1,421,657
Total income	1,446,659	1,299,827	1,421,657
Charges	1,237,525	1,120,695	1,088,933
Surplus	209,134	179,133	332,724

LEH. & H. R. RY. CO. reports to the New York R. R. Commissioners for year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	*1900.
Gross earnings	368,808	414,029	487,749
Op. expenses	201,057	239,242	252,495
Net earnings	167,751	174,787	235,254
Total income	168,346	175,640	235,254
Fixed charges	135,712	137,286	143,271
Net income	32,934	38,354	91,983
Total sur. June 30	217,909	208,492	.....

*Includes Orange Co. R. R.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$2,322
Canadian Pacific	88,000
Evansville & Indianapolis	319
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,992
Hocking Valley	8,894
Mexican Central	50,089
Minneapolis & St. Louis	3,848
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28,305
National R. R. of Mexico	22,340
Rio Grande Southern	497
Texas & Pacific	2,615
Wabash	28,957
Total increase 12 roads	$240,176
Increase previously reported	20,426
Total increase 16 roads	$260,602

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The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$82,580
Chicago Great Western	3,626
Denver & Rio Grande	18,100
Iowa Central	8,120
Missouri Pacific	32,000
—Central Branch	10,000
Total decrease 6 roads	$154,426
Net increase 22 roads	$106,176

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,390	Amal. Copper	69½	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
180	Am. Car & Fdy.	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅝
10	Am. Ice Co. pf.	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
180	Am. Locomotive	33¾	33¾	33	33
690	Am. Sugar	130⅜	130⅝	129½	129½
9,170	A., T. & S. F.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
710	A., T. & S. F. pf.	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104½
10,820	Balt. & Ohio	117⅝	118¼	116⅞	117
4,010	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70	70⅝	69½	69¼
890	Can. Pacific	141⅝	141⅞	140⅝	141⅜
1,620	Ches. & Ohio	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
50	Chi. & Alton	42¾	42¾	41⅞	41⅞
650	Chi. Gt. West.	34	34⅛	33⅜	33½
18,440	C., M. & St. P.	191⅞	192	189½	190⅛
100	Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
140	Col. Fuel & I.	81	81⅝	80⅜	80⅜
40	Col. Southern	34½	34½	34	34
200	Den. & Rio Gr.	51⅝	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
50	Det. Southern	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
3,270	Erie	42¼	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞
80	Ill. Central	172	172	172	172
1,900	Louis. & Nash.	156⅝	156⅝	155½	155½
2,600	Manhattan	137⅛	137⅜	136⅜	136⅜
10	Met. Street	148	148	148	148
260	Mex. Central	29¼	29⅛	28⅝	25⅞
1,020	Mo., K. & T.	35	35⅞	34⅜	34⅜
130	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68⅝	69	68	68
13,410	Mo. Pacific	123½	123⅝	122¼	123
330	N. Y. Central	164⅜	165	164	164
760	N. Y., O. & W.	36⅜	36⅝	36½	36⅝
150	Norf. & West.	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76½
40	Pacific Mail	46	46	45½	45½
1,220	Pennsylvania	168⅜	168⅝	167⅜	167½
460	People's Gas	107½	107½	107	107
31,480	Reading	74⅜	76⅞	74⅜	75⅛
260	Republic Steel	22½	23⅜	22⅜	22⅝
100	St. L. & S.F. 2d pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
11,460	Southern Pac.	80⅞	80⅞	79⅝	79⅞
13,780	Southern Ry.	40⅝	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝
1,520	Tenn. Coal & I.	71½	71¾	70⅝	70⅝
910	Texas Pac.	53	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	T., St. L. & W.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
11,330	Union Pacific	111⅜	111⅞	110⅞	110⅞
850	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
7,880	U. S. Steel	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
190	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
1,550	Wabash	38¼	38⅝	37½	37⅝
2,560	Wabash pf.	54	54	52¾	52¾
310	West. Union	96¼	96¼	95¾	95⅞
10	Wis. Cent.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼

160,460

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Cent. of Ga. 1st income	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
3,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	31½	31½	31½	31½

$5,000

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—The calendar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, for to-morrow is as follows: 7, 11, 19, 20, (31, 32, 33, 34, 35A, 35B,) 35D, 35E, 35F, 35G, 35H.

New York Calendars — Friday, Sept. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Foster vs. Foster.
2—Koues vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Smith vs. Weideman.
4—Edison vs. Goldin.
5—Mayer vs. Schnugg.
6—City of New York vs. Harvier.
7—Kent vs. Hadley.
8—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
9—Velt vs. Collins.
10—Ellison vs. Ellison.
11—Heindel vs. Schule.
12—Knox vs. Lockwood.
13—Hadley vs. Young Musical Club, &c.
14—Levanson vs. Wells.
15—People, &c., vs. Hilton.
16—Same vs. Walker.
17—Loewer's Brew. Co. vs. Lithauer.
18—Remsen v

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street Lots Sold—West Side Dwellings Change Hands—Other Dealings.

Mrs. Cornelia Storrs has sold the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Benjamin Stern to a client for occupancy the five-story American basement dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James Carlew the five-story American basement dwelling 52 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100.8. This is the fourth house sold out of a row of five recently completed by Mr. Carlew.

Nellis & Van Zandt have sold for the estate of John G. Kane the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 25.6 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The buyers, Paul B. Pugh & Co., own the two lots adjoining on the south, giving them control of a plot 75 by 100.

W. De Lancey Grannis & Co. have resold for J. C. Platt to A. Byrne the five-story flat 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Hoople & Androvette have bought from Richard J. Chard 250 Front Street, a five-story building, 19.3 by 62, and the abutting property, 251 Water Street, a similar building on lot 24.7 by 84.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Samuel Benjamin the five-story tenement 134 Allen Street, 24.10 by 87.8; also, to John Katzman the two dwellings 83 and 85 Avenue D, on plot 36.7 by 77. The same operators have bought the two-story front and rear tenements 430 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.4; also, the five-story brick dwellings 103 and 105 Avenue A, 45.4 by 100.

The Thirty-fourth Street National Bank has leased from Francis H. Leggett, through Albert B. Ashforth, the ground floor of 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, for occupancy until its permanent quarters at 41 West Thirty-fourth Street are ready for business.

Duff & Brown have sold for Mary McManus an acreage plot on Westchester Terrace, Throgg's Neck, to James Boyle, who, it is understood, represents an electric light and power company.

Duff & Brown also report that they have leased the following dwellings: 16 Convent Avenue, for Sonn Brothers, to a Mr. Fritz; 41 Hamilton Terrace, for Charles T. Barney, to Dr. Takamine; 763 St. Nicholas Avenue, for Louis G. Meyer, to Mr. C. Boos; 56 Convent Avenue, for Carter, Hughes & Dwight, to S. S. Swain; 43 Convent Avenue, for a Dr. Warner, to a Mr. Banker; 555 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for Robert Spero, to a Mr. Dardis; 613 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for O. L. Richard, to a Mr. Gammon, and 341 Edgecombe Avenue, for R. L. Niles, to a Mr. Townsend.

Peter Fries has been appointed receiver for the rents of 527 Southern Boulevard in a suit brought by the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York against James D. Edwards and others to foreclose a mortgage of $15,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

229 Henry Street, north side, 92 feet west of Montgomery Street, 21 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Frank A. Morey $23,200

By Vincent A. Ryan.

49 Market Street, west side, between Madison and Monroe Streets, 27 by 88, three-story brick stable; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Frager 21,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 6 to 10 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for four-story brick assembly rooms, 70 by 100.11; J. Fleigman of 1,460 Fifth Avenue, owner; N. Langer of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Pelham Avenue, southwest corner of Hughes Avenue, for six- one-story frame stores, 12.6 by 60; James Shanley of Pelham Avenue, owner; M. E. Cody, architect; cost, $2,100.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, southeast corner, to three three-story brick buildings, with stores; Astor estate of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; G. A. Dessez of 120 East Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 31 Barclay Street, to five-story brick stores; W. H. Church, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, and 553 and 555 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick store; O. H. Potter Trust of 71 Broadway, owner; F. H. Kimball of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 15 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; B. Guggenheimer, premises, owner; J. H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broome and Sheriff Streets, southeast corner, to a four-story brick factory; R. Hoe & Co. of 504 Grand Street, owners and architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 10 Goerck Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; R. Rouder of 103 Goerck Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-second Street, south side, 90 feet west of Lexington Avenue, to three three-story brick schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 27 West Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse; Harvard Club, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 413 West Sixteenth Street, to four-story brick lofts, with store; P. Quirk, premises, owner; C. E. Reich of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

ALLEN ST, 105, w s, 24.11x88.7x24.11x88.3; Abraham Friedman to Clementine Silverman, (mtg $23,500) $31,000

ANTHONY AV, e s, 191.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.8x138x16.11x143; Minnie Yetter to Cornelius J. Behan, (mtg $3,100, R S $4) 3,800

ANTHONY AV, e s, 191.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.8x138x16.11x143; Cornelius J. Behan to Frederick W. Caesar, (mtg $2,500) 1

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 77 ft s of 180th St, 22x97x17x96; Maria A. Livingston to Charles H. Weigle 3,000

CYPRESS AV, w s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 24.0x100; Emma F. Garnsey to John T. Boyd, (mtg $5,000) 1

GRAND BOULEVARD or Concourse, w s, 68.2 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x82.1x 23x82.9; Elmer D. Smith to Charles Berglund 600

INTERVALE AV, e s, 92.2 ft n of Freeman St, 30.9x82x25.8x70; Malcolm T. Kerr to Frances O. Van Riper 1

LEWIS ST, 95, w s, 24.1x100; William Hausman to Adolph Ullman, (mtg $27,000) 100

LOT 327, map of portion of Hunt estate; James W. Cooper to Jeremiah S. Arnold, (mtg $2,250) 1

LOT 327, map of portion of Hunt estate; Jeremiah S. Arnold to Louise Josephson, (mtg $2,341) 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 180th St, 114.8x106.5x irregular; Julius B. Lorge to John H. Doherty and another, (mtg $1,500) .. 100

PARK AV, e s, 116 ft s of 92d St, 16.6x70; Emanuel Arnstein to J. Waldron Gillespie, (mtg $7,000) 1

PYNE ST, w s, 175 ft s of Bayard St, 25x100; James Mulligan to Mary A. Mulligan, (mtg $3,000) 1

PYNE ST, w s, 175 ft s of Bayard St, 25 x100; Mary A. Mulligan to James E. Lynch, (mtg $3,000) ..... Exch.

SEDGWICK AV, 1,749 and 1,751, w s, 50x100; George Rudolph and others to Fredericka Rudolph 1

TINTON AV, 1,210, e s, 19.8x100; Randall Salisbury to Ellen Anderson, B. & S. .. 1

WEST END AV, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 20.6x—x21.3x100; Alfred M. Rau to John Ruth, (mtg $23,000) 1

WILLIS AV, 380, e s, 25x90.8; Jacob Schlosser to Henry Kroeger, (mtg $10,000) 23,000

2D AV, n e corner of 49th St, 25x100; Jonas Well and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

3D AV, e s, 104.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x irr; Max Weinstein to Gertrude Isaacs; all liens 1

17TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Bertha K. Weisenziel and another, executors, to Thomas Krekeler 18,350

20TH ST, n s, 212.4 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; Katharine J. Armstrong and another to Jacob Weinstein 100

20TH ST, n s, 243 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; Eliza A. Carr and another to Jacob Weinstein 100

20TH ST, 357 East, 15.3x92; Sophie B. Haines to Jacob Weinstein 100

39TH ST, 151 and 153 East, n s, 36x98.9x irregular; Charles E. Hall to Moses T. Pyne, undivided moiety 1

39TH ST, 151 and 153 East, 36x98.9x irregular; Thomas R. A. Hall, as trustee, to Moses T. Pyne, ½ part 16,500

53D ST, 16 East, 25x100.5; William E. Dillar to Arthur J. Lehman 1

54TH ST, 25 West, 25x100.5; James A. Trowbridge and another, executors, to Nellie C. Plant 180,000

56TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.5; William W. Hall to Mary F. Betts 100

56TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.5; Mary F. Betts to Sidney T. Dyer, Jr., (mtg $123,000) 100

63D ST, 135 East, 14x100.5; Leonard Victor, by guardian, to Augusta Filer, 1-6 part, (mtg $8,000) 167

65TH ST, 123 East, 20x100.5; George V. N. Baldwin, executor, to Marian Batcheller 36,681

71ST ST, 120 West, 21x100.5; Frederick Beck to John Ruth, (mtg $27,500) 1

71ST ST, 120 West, 21x100.5; John Ruth to Alfred M. Rau, (mtg $27,500) 1

72D ST, 38 West, 25x100.2; Ambrose D. Henry to Charles H. Johnson, (mtg $5,000) 1

72D ST, 38 West, 25x100.2; Charles H. Johnson to Henry L. Sprague, (mtg $50,000) 100,000

72D ST, 38 West, 25x100.2; Henry L. Sprague to William B. Leonard, (mtg $50,000) 90,000

72D ST, s s, 24 ft w of Park Av, 23x73; Oscar L. Richard to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, (mtg $30,000) 1

92D ST, s s, 88 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.8; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., and another, executors, to Margaret L. Kerwin, (mtg $16,000) 23,250

94TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8; Rachel Axelrod to Celia Levy, (mtg $67,500) 1

105TH ST, 240 East, 16.3x100.9; Frederick Ostmeyer to Teresina Carobene, (mtg $3,000) 6,000

115TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 100 x100.11; Geraldine Broadbelt to Jane L. Creed, (mtg $161,954) 1

120TH ST, 118 and 120 East, 50x100.10; Roger A. Fryor, Jr., to Ann Collins, quitclaim 1

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Jane L. Creed to Samuel Werner, (mtg $105,000) 152,000

127TH ST, n s, between 3d Av and the exterior line of Harlem River, with land under water, docks, &c.; Nathaniel G. Ingraham and others to Arthur Ingraham, as trustee 1

132D ST, n s, 308 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Annie McReynolds, executrix, to Celia Baumann 11,000

150TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; James O'Connell to Thomas Harrigan, (mtg $1,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

RIDGE ST, 124; Wolf Rosen to Morris Geisler, 3 years $2,946

5TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, west store; W. J. Salomon to Mengo L. Morgenthau, 10 years $8,250 9,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 33d St, assembly room; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company to Trust Company of the Republic, 5 years 25,000

87TH AV, 653; Charles Kelley and another to Benjamin Busch, 3 years 1,600

37TH ST, 264 West; Herman F. Ahrens to J. H. Joost, 2 years 925

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AXELROD, Rachel, to Isis P. Carter and others, executors; 94th St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. $67,500

BATCHELLER, Mariam, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 65th St, 128 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 22,000

BAUMANN, Celia, to Annie McReynolds, executrix; 132d St, 131 West, due Jan. 1, 1903 9,500

BETTS, Mary F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 56th St, 37 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 90,000

BETTS, Mary F., to William W. Hall; 56th St, 37 West, prior mortgage $90,000, 1 year 33,000

BLOCK, Louis, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 6th St, 611 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 24,000

BOYD, John T., to Emma F. Garnsey; Cypress Av, w s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

BROWN, Edward P., to Charles Buek; 107th St, 315 West, due Jan. 1, 1903 6,000

FARBER, Isaac, to Peter Bauer; 54th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, due Aug. 25, 1907 12,000

HASS, Margaret, and another to German Savings Bank; 54th St, 352 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,000

HOLZKAMP, Ludwig, to Albert Karutz; 6th St, 324 East, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to Ernest Ehrmann; South St, 84, 83, and 85, demand 100,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Oscar L. Richard; 72d St, s s, 24 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years 21,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Walter A. Forman; 2d Av, n e corner of 49th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,200

KELLY, Annie M., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 152d St, n s, 350 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 4,000

KRASER, Stephen, to Christian Vorndran; Melrose Av, s w corner of 161st St, new line, (given as additional security,) 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,535

KREKELER, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17th St, 410 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 11,000

KROEGER, Henry, to Jacob Schlosser; Willis Av, 380, 5 years 9,000

LEVY, Celia, to Jacob Axelrod; 94th St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $67,500, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 8,500

LEWIS, Isaac, to John T. Willetts, as guardian; 50th St, 318 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 32,000

LEWIS, Isaac, to John T. Willetts, as guardian; 50th St, 322 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 32,000

LIGOLL, Edward, to George F. Handel; Lot 28, map of 54 lots at Tremont, collateral 030

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Hugo Cohn; Avenue C, 103, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Hugo Cohn; Avenue C, 99, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Hugo Cohn; Avenue C, 93, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

LORGE, Julius B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, s w corner of 180th St, due Sept. 2, 1903 1,250

LORGE, Julius B., to Joseph W. Lorge; Park Av, s w corner of 180th St, prior mortgage $1,250, due Dec. 4, 1902 250

MOSKOVITZ, Joseph, and another to Joseph Feuerman; 12th St, 239 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 50,000

O'CONNELL, James, to Willie L. Brown and another, Broadway, e s, 50 ft n of 129th St, prior mortgage $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

PACHER, Elise, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 160th St, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av; installments, 6 per cent. 12,000

PARNASS, Samuel, to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees; Perry St, 63 and 65, due Sept. 3, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold 53,500

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to the State Bank; Stuyvesant St, 38 and 40, 6 months, 6 per cent., note 20,000

ROBERT, Frederick, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Water St, 97 and 99, s e cor of 1 Gouverneur Lane, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 10,000

RUDOLPH, George, et al., to Samuel McMillan; Sedgwick Av, 1,749 and 1,751, 2 years 1,100

RUTH, John, to William Rau; West End Av, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 2 years 1,750

SMITH, Reuben, to Simon Holzman; 118th St, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

TESORO, Filomena, to Mary Dunne; Hughes Av, w s, 275 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 3,700

TIMPSON, Ellen L., to Alfred H. Timpson, guardian; 70th St, 165 East, 3 years 10,000

TREMPERGER, Helene, to Josephine Chedsey; Avenue B, s s, 111 ft s of Cliff St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

WEIGLE, Charles H., to Maria A. Livingston; Boston Road, e s, 77 ft s of 180th St, 2 years 2,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 20th St, n s, 212.4 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 21,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 20th St, n s, 212.4 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

WERNER, Samuel, to James L. Creed; 124th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, (prior mtgs $105,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,500

WILCKENS, Edward, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 92d St, s s, 88 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AXELROD, Jacob, to John A. Philbrick $8,500

BRANDON, Mary P., to George A. Meyer. 300

CAMPION, Jeremiah J., executor and trustee, to New York Life Insurance Company 18,013

COHN, Hugo, to Attilie Block 2,500

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, &c., to George F. Handel ..... Omitted

FEUERMAN, Joseph, to the State Bank. 1

ISAAC, Bendet, to American Mortgage Company 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 60,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 5,000

NEUMAN, Katharine, to Lilly Neuman. 1

PARK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Elizabeth A. Diller 30,000

PATTERSON, Alan, to Alfred H. Timpson, executor 10,000

TESORA, Filomena, to Julia Klein 700

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Henry Burden trustee 34,000

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Francis Hendricks, as Superintendent of Insurance, State of New York, two assignments 1

WIEGMAN, Rosa B., to Alphonse H. Alker 1

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 111; Jacob Heideman against Harry Freeman, owner and contractor $80

1ST AV, 1,076 to 1,082, and 400 to 406 East 50th St; Barnett Stern and another against George Abendschin, owner and contractor 2,850

73TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Neal & Brinker Company against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner and contractor 157

209TH ST, s s; 208th St, n s; Columbus Av, w s, to Harlem River; Ireda Glassheim against Myron B. Brush and another, owners; Thomas L. Reynolds & Co., contractors 290

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

2D AV, 191 and 193, and 239 East 12th St; Joseph Feuerman with Morris Herman and Joseph Moskowitz 50,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

67TH ST and Park Av, s w corner, 20x 80; Henry Woehr against E. D. Hawkins and another; Aug. 7, 1902 ..... $316

72D ST, 38 West; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company against Jessie Meyer and another, May 21, 1902 500

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have a large number of choice private dwellings for sale in every desirable section, principally on the west side. If you are an intending purchaser we would be glad to know your wants, and we will wait upon you with complete particulars, also BEST PRICES. We'll not annoy you in our efforts, either. 'Phone 4,160—38th Street, or postal to

BERT G. FAULHABER, No. 7 East 42d St.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

West 74th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; beautiful 4-story and basement building, size 18x102.2; butler's pantry and bath extension; solid mahogany trim; handsomely decorated; perfect rear; immediate possession, $33,000.

Bert G. Faulhaber, No. 7 East 42d Street.

ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY HOUSE.
160 West 93d St.; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; good location; entire private house block, $19,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

5-story double flat, 2 stores, East 93d St., $21,000. 5-story double flat, 2 stores, 8th Av., $27,000. 5-story double flat, No. 406 E. 121st St., $19,500. S. Stein. Inquire No. 406 East 121st St.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500. 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th. Owner on premises.

Rare chance: attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elegant apartment house, below 23d St.; all rented; fine order; at very low price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $3,500 required; modern double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500; rents $1,940. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots, tenements, flats, &c., in good localities at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

85th St., Near 3d Av.—Tenement house; rent, $1,800; price, $17,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Sq.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood: all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 900 East 169th St

$4,000—West Farms, 177th St.; 9-room house; all improvements; must sell; excellent order; fine yard; heated; schools; trolleys. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., (156th St.)

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; houses detached; 7 rooms; all improvements; to order, $1,900. Particulars Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VILLA PLOTS.

SOUND VIEW AVE.,
WHITE PLAINS.
100x175. ½ ACRE AND ¾ ACRE,
AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 2:30 P. M.
Train Will Leave 42d St. at 1.15 P. M.

The advantages of buying real estate at auction are that all unnecessary expenses are eliminated. No large agent's commissions, no extensive advertising. You pay your own price. Over $200,000 worth of real estate in White Plains has been purchased in four months.

J. R. SWEENY, Auctioneer.
184 RAILROAD AVE., WHITE PLAINS.
Handsome Book, Maps and Passes.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
OWNERS, 503 FIFTH AVE., MANHATTAN.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses or flats to rent kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Owners wishing to sell their property, send particulars to Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Several private houses in good localities; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Old tenement or lots in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
For sale or to rent at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of railroad station and only five minutes of church or school; fine location; price, $6,000; small cash payment; lot 50x200 or more if desired; would lease for three years at $45 per month. Inquire of owner, J. W. CHANDLER, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

$5.00 BUYS BUILDING LOT.—Positively this week only; 29 miles, near station; installments 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A Magnificent Country Seat, Ohio.—Mansion, 30 rooms, famous lake, 20 acres; price, $25,000; free and clear; exchange for income; no agents. Durall, T Box 103 Times.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

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Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, at the intersection of Daly Av., runs n w 100.6 to 1st St, x s w 158 x s e 100 to Daly Av, x n e 140.7 to the beginning; Christian Vorndran against Charles E. Finucane, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, I. E. Davis.

MADISON AV, 1,094; Andrew A. Smith against Kate Doran and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

MOTT ST, 50 and 51, and 154 East 81st St; Louis Harrison and another against Morris Levy and another, (partition;) attorney, M. E. Lehman.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Henry Freygang and another, executors and trustees, against David Morris and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russ & Heppenheimer.

ZULETT AV, s s, — ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Jennie B. Calderwood against George Bonavia and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

72D ST, n s, 25.1 ft w of 40th St, 24.8x61; John F. Niebuhr against John G. Wendel and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hawes & Judge.

9TH AV, 788; Minnie E. Hurst against Karl Groll and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. J. Beaudrias.

16TH ST, n s, 152.6 ft w of Avenue B, 19x92; Mary McQuillan against John J. Curran, (action to declare defendant a trustee to ½ part;) attorney, J. Nugent.

30TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph Buellesbach and another against Charles Joseph and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. A. McDuffie.

65TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 4th Av, 20x80; George W. Nones against Solomon Emanuel, individually and as executor, and another, (action to determine validity of will;) attorney, G. B. Class.

91ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 30x50.8; Ashbel P. Fitch against Mary Rieger, individually, and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch, Jr.

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This Is a Picture of a $10,000 Model House

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PARLOR in ivory white, with ornamental cornice, large mantel shelf and bow window. The walls are covered with heavy pressed paper of exclusive pattern.

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Coat closet, butler's pantry and kitchen with every equipment, laundry, servants' toilet, etc.

SECOND FLOOR has tile bathroom, with porcelain tub, shower bath, mirrors, all nickel fixtures.

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THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
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From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

LAST DAY OF SEASON, Sept. 15!

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE — STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
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Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to PEEKSKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

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CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:30, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 40c.**
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week Days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving WEST POINT 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train or Steamer Ramsdell; round trip, $1.00; return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.
Ample time to see CADETS, Public Buildings, &c. This is a delightful way of spending the afternoon and evening. Orchestra on board.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.
Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 18, E. R., N. Y., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
THOMPSON'S HOTEL
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST.
Golf and all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Telephone.
EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hamilton & Son

HOTEL RUDOLF,

Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J.
Special rates from Aug. 20th. Write for booklet.
CHARLES R. MEYERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 6d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. Warranted 5 years. You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 199 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Giles & O'Connor, 47-49 Lentre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00
For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of the said City for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901, and which said maps were filed, one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 5th day of August, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901.

It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way under the following-described premises:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 49 feet 9¼ inches north of the northerly line of West 103rd Street, running thence northerly along the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 62 feet to the boundary between lots Nos. 20 and 46½, as shown upon the maps above referred to; thence running easterly along the boundary line between said lots No. 20 and No. 46½ and along the boundary line between lots No. 22 and No. 46½, as above upon said maps, a distance of 44 feet, and thence running in a southwesterly direction along a railroad curve of radius 525 feet, as shown upon said maps, a distance of about 64 feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row.
au15,2aw6wF&M&S30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway between 103rd and 104th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, at a Special Term of said court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901, and which said maps were filed, one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 5th day of August, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901.

It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way under the following-described premises:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of 8th Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence running westerly along said northerly line of 8th Street a distance of ninety-one feet six inches; thence running northerly along a curve with its convexity to the east of about 860 feet radius to the southerly line of 9th Street, a distance of about 189 feet; thence running easterly along said southerly line of 9th Street to its intersection with the above-mentioned westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 14 feet 6 inches; thence running southerly along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 189 feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.
au15-2aw6wF&M&S30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Board of Directors of JOSEPH STINER & CO. of the City of New York, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed the permanent receiver of the above-named corporation by an order duly made herein on the 2d day of September, 1902, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require,

First—All persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account to me at the office of my attorney, Morris J. Hirsch, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1902, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation to deliver the same to me at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 22d day of October, 1902.

Third—All the creditors of the said corporation to deliver to me at the place aforesaid their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form on or before the said 22d day of October, 1902.

Fourth—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 22d day of October, 1902.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1902.
ISAAC STINER, Receiver.
MORRIS J. HIRSCH, Attorney for Receiver, Office and Post Office address, 68 William Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. se8-1aw3wF

MY WIFE, DELIA DORSEY, NEE FLANAGAN, having left my bed and board since Sept. 6, 1902, I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her. THOS. F. DORSEY.

Pianos and Organs.

Blumenberg Bates
3d Ave. & 59th St.

A Wonderful Offer.
$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French action—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This Is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

With every Piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS RENTED, $3 MONTHLY, CARTAGE FREE, this week. Bargains, $85, Sterling upright, $4 monthly until paid; $99, Steinway Square, $4 monthly until paid.
GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Rosewood Piano, $35. Elegant upright, $95. Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS W. STRONG, as executor of the last will and testament of Lena R. Strong, deceased, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. SCHAWE and Catharine Schawe, his wife; Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Emma B. Dresser, his wife; Robert M. Nugent and "Mary" Nugent, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, and whose first name is unknown to plaintiff; Frederick S. Gillis, Steven J. Geoghegan and Charles A. Geoghegan, doing business under the firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and Samuel Naitove, Daniel Spiegel, and William S. Rosenberg, doing business under the firm name of Spiegel & Rosenberg; — Adler and — Piebes, doing business under the firm name of Adler & Piebes; Benjamin Oestreicher and Bernard Oestreicher, doing business under the firm name of B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn; the said Samuel Naitove, Spiegel & Rosenberg, Adler & Piebes, B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn being tenants in premises sought to be foreclosed herein, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1902.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

To Emma B. Dresser, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Alfred Steckler, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of August, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1902. The original complaint was filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1902.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au15-1aw6wF&s28.

Legal Notices.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition or Assessment.

MAYOR LOW APPROVES CHIEF CROKER'S REMOVAL

Full Indorsement of the Action of Commissioner Sturgis.

SPEAKS OF GRAVER CHARGES

Counsel for the Chief Asks If the Commissioner Has Not Been Simply Obeying the Bidding of the Mayor.

In a formal statement given out by Mayor Low yesterday he expressed his unqualified indorsement of the course pursued by Fire Commissioner Sturgis in relieving Chief Croker from duty. John J. Delany, of counsel for Chief Croker, replied to the Mayor's statement somewhat at length. He said that he was surprised that the Mayor had indorsed Commissioner Sturgis's action.

It is not the purpose of Chief Croker or his counsel to take any further steps until the Commissioner moves again. In response to an inquiry as to just what were Mr. Sturgis's rights to hear charges against the Chief, it was suggested by a lawyer familiar with the case that a condition of affairs was likely to arise in which Mr. Sturgis would become judge, jury, prosecutor, and chief witness.

WHAT MR. LOW SAYS.

The statement of Mr. Low was as follows:

"The report of the Fire Commissioner to me in regard to the suspension of Chief Croker, in order to be perfectly understood, must be looked upon purely as an explanation of his suspension of the Chief; that being the precise question which I asked him to answer. I am told that the charges which are being prepared will cover other and more important matters—if anything can be more important than the attempt of the Chief to usurp the prerogatives of the Commissioner.

"The public is well aware of the scandal in the Fire Department in connection with the indictment of Commissioner Scannell and the activities of Mr. Marks. In view of this incident, it is not surprising that Commissioner Sturgis is peculiarly sensitive as to everything affecting the property of the department.

"Ever since assuming charge of the department, the Commissioner's attention has been directed by one incident after another to irregularities that appeared to be both far-reaching and serious. Finally he asked me to request the Commissioners of Accounts to make an examination of the repair shops. The reports of the Commissioners of Accounts led to the trial of the Superintendent of these shops.

"The evident determination of the Fire Commissioner to go to the bottom of every such matter has been followed by this incident in connection with the Chief. By itself, it is only a matter that raises the question whether the Chief of the uniformed force has authority, without consultation with the Commissioner, to set aside the Commissioner's orders. If he has, I want to know in what sense the Commissioner is responsible to the Mayor for the conduct of the department.

"I owe a duty both to the Commissioner and to the Chief, and I have no intention of expressing an opinion upon the merits of the charges now being prepared until the charges have not only been formulated but heard. I owe it to Commissioner Sturgis, however, to say that he commands my complete confidence, both as to his integrity and his single-mindedness. I know that he is trying bravely to rid the department of everything that has caused reproach, and he is entitled to the support of the public in every proper effort that he makes to this end."

DEFENSE OF CROKER.

Chief Croker refused to be interviewed in reference to the Mayor's statement, but Mr. Delany, the Chief's lawyer, had this to say as a reply:

"In the statement given out by Mayor Low, which purported to contain the entire account of the Sturgis-Croker episode in the Fire Department, it was said that the charges against Chief Croker would be based upon his alleged insubordination in refusing to take his entire vacation at the Commissioner's request, but the Mayor today says: 'I am told that the charges which are being prepared will cover other and more important matters.'

"By whom is the Mayor told? Has it been deemed necessary to bolster up last night's explanation by other insinuations and charges in order to make a case stand against Chief Croker?

"It is hard to understand why the alleged scandal in connection with the indictments of Commissioner Scannell and Mr. Marks should be dragged into this case in order to account for the 'peculiar sensitiveness' of Commissioner Sturgis to 'everything affecting the property of the department.'

"The Mayor goes on to say that the Commissioner's attention has been directed by one incident after another to irregularities that appeared to be both far-reaching and serious. In connection with what the Mayor said, it will naturally be inferred that these irregularities affect the administration of the office of Chief Croker. It is simply insinuation.

"A reference is also made to the accounts of the repair shops and to the recent trial of the Superintendent, Ryan. But where does any of the testimony in the Ryan case tell against Chief Croker? An effort was made to show that he had an automobile and some other vehicle repaired at the shops at public expense, but it was his own property, which had been used exclusively in the service of the department.

"The Mayor declares that Commissioner Sturgis commands his complete confidence, both as to his integrity and single-mindedness, and he goes on to say that he knows that Commissioner Sturgis is trying to rid the department of everything that has caused reproach. Then he discloses the whole purpose of his talk when he says that Commissioner Sturgis is entitled to the support of the public in every proper effort that he makes to this end.

"Now, is there anything worthy of the dignity of the high office of Mayor in such an efort to injure a faithful public servant like Chief Croker, to prejudice his case before the public by insinuations and to prejudge him by unsupported conclusions? If the Mayor takes this attitude he must find no fault if, when the charges against Croker fail to the ground, the public will conclude that Commissioner Sturgis was but doing the Mayor's bidding, and that he should suffer the consequences of having embarked in so discreditable an enterprise as the present effort, which cannot but destroy the discipline of a department upon whose efficiency depend in a great measure the lives and property of the citizens endangered by the possibility of fire."

A few days ago Capt. Robert Oswald, who was Chief Croker's personal aide and night driver at the Great Jones Street Headquarters, was transferred to Engine Company 28, in East Fifth Street. Yesterday Fireman John Curley, who was the Chief's day driver, and looked after his mail and handled the Chief's confidential business, was transferred to Engine Company 14. The only persons still occupying the places they did under the relieved Chief are the three clerks in his office.

PAVING BIDS REJECTED.

Mr. Cantor Defers to Controller Grout's Objections to a Restrictive Clause in Specifications.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan yesterday rejected all the bids for the paving of the roadway in Seventh Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. This action was taken because of a restrictive clause in the specifications to which Controller Grout objected.

The proposals called for bids for repaving with asphalt blocks of macadam foundation, or with a bituminous macadam pavement. There were four bids. These were from the Hastings Pavement Company and the Continental Company for the asphalt blocks and from Warren Brothers of Boston and the Uvalde Company for the bituminous macadam pavement.

In a letter to Mr. Cantor Mr. Grout wrote:

I find in the specifications for asphalt block pavement a provision that the bidder must deposit a sample of bituminous macadam pavement which has been taken from a street pavement laid by the bidder and in successful use for at least one year, &c. This provision is closely similar to the provision in the old asphalt specifications, which was one of the grounds of the injunction obtained against the same. I think the effect of the provision is to limit competition so as to exclude any bidder who has not previously been laying such pavement, and with such effect I think the specifications are unlawful.

President Cantor was inclined to resent what he termed the Controller's interference, and he will to-day move in the Board of Estimate for a modification of the specifications so that all who desire to bid may do so.

FUND OF $1,000,000 FOR FILIPINOS.

Protestant Episcopal Church to Extend the American Idea in the Islands —$200,000 Raised.

A comprehensive movement, having for its object the extension of the American National idea in the Philippines and of Christianity among the native Filipinos, has been started by the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country. It proposes to raise a fund of $1,000,000, with which a central institutional church will be founded at Manila, and from which preachers and lay teachers will be sent to other parts of the islands where branch institutions are to be established. No attempt whatever, it is stated, will be made to work in antagonism with the Catholic Church in the islands.

A statement that was issued yesterday in regard to the new movement was signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator Marcus A. Hanna, George McCulloch Miller of New York, James L. Houghteling of Chicago, William H. Crocker of San Francisco, and Samuel Mather of Cleveland.

In the statement it was said that "it is important that American Christianity should be in a position to carry on such work among the natives [Filipinos] as will convince them of the benevolent intention of the people of the United States."

The sum mentioned as necessary is $1,000,000. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. will receive subscriptions.

It was announced that $100,000 is in hand for a cathedral at Manila, and that George C. Thomas, a banker of Philadelphia, has given $25,000 to provide buildings for parish work in connection with the cathedral foundation.

It was said that of the $1,000,000 required about $200,000 is in sight. It was intimated that the giver of the $100,000 was not Mr. Morgan, and that the sum came from Boston. Bishop Brent, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, will be at the head of the Church in the Philippines.

At the Manila Settlement there will be nine members of the clergy, two trained nurses, and several kindergarten teachers and lay missionaries, besides a physician. It is estimated that the maintenance of the Settlement will cost about $5,000 a year, and the industrial school which will be established in connection with it will cost about $2,000 more. In the school agriculture and woodworking are to be taught.

CANTOR TO VOTE FOR TUNNEL.

Borough President Now Declares That He Is for the Pennsylvania Franchise Any Way.

President Jacob A. Cantor discussed the stand he has taken in reference to the Pennsylvania franchise matter yesterday. The opposition to the tunnel grant has rallied around President Cantor, with Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan close to his elbow, who seconded on behalf of a large majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen every statement made by him in reference to the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour labor clauses which some city officials want to force into the contract.

President Cantor said:

"I want it understood that I am not opposed to the franchise and have not been opposed. I have been merely insisting on better conditions for the city. The railroad authorities have conceded several important points, and I think that on Sept. 17, when the next conference takes place, we will obtain still more. If we shouldn't I will be bound to sacrifice my personal views and vote for the franchise, as I am for it any way.

"As soon as a satisfactory agreement is reached at the conference the matter will be referred to the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who will undoubtedly report favorably on the franchise, and it will then be promptly passed by the Board of Aldermen. All these stories that there is a 'hold-up' I do not believe. I do not believe that anyone is opposing this matter for a money consideration. If I thought so I would drop all personal feeling in the matter and vote for the franchise as it is at present.

"Regarding the prevailing rate of wages I can say that I have been absolutely consistent in fighting for the insertion of such a clause. It has been and is the policy of this administration, and as such I have fought for it. I can surely say that there will be no hold up, and it will be passed in a form satisfactory to all."

FACTORY SALOON PLAN WORRIES HOTEL MEN.

Glucose Works Management in Bergen County, N. J., Proposes to Sell Beer at Cost.

There are seven hotel keepers in the Shadyside section of Edgewater, Bergen County, N. J., and all are looking worried and are figuring how they are going to continue in business. The cause of the anxiety is a rumor that the officials of the glucose works at that place are about to apply to the courts at Hackensack for a license to sell beer in the factory.

The seven hotels all depend to a great extent on the employes of the glucose works for a living, and if the company should get a license to sell beer some or all of the hotels will be forced out of business, especially as it is rumored that the concern is to sell the liquor to the men at cost.

There are about 250 men employed during the day and the same number at night. It is said that if the license is secured the glucose "saloon" will be conducted on the co-operative plan, and the men will not only be able to obtain their refreshments without leaving the works, but will have to pay less for the beverage. A "schooner," it is said, will cost but 3 cents.

Whether outsiders will be able to buy as cheaply as this is not known. It is said the firm figures that by having a saloon in the works it can make money on the time saved.

ALARM FOR MISSING SON.

Mr. Wilgus's Stenographer Resigned, Saying He Was Off for Japan.

Norman McCloud Stanbrough, twenty-one years old, son of Dr. Rufus G. Stanbrough of 123 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, resigned his position as stenographer to Chief Engineer Wilgus of the New York Central Railroad Aug. 16 and disappeared. His parents caused a general alarm to be sent out for him yesterday.

Stanbrough was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavor Society, and of the Seventh Avenue Collegiate Church. He told Mr. Wilgus that he was going to Japan with a wealthy uncle. His family thought him at Newburg, with his grandmother, and no search was made for him until some days ago.

His uncle, who is paying and receiving teller for the Morton Trust Company, received a note from the youth, reading: "Am going away. Don't worry."

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD AND ASTOR TENANTS

Condemnation Proceedings Against Property of the Estate.

Proposed Modification of the Subway Line in Park Avenue—Old Hall of Records Must Go, Says Mr. Parsons.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed authorizing condemnation proceedings against property of the Astor estate, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. It is necessary at that point to undermine the building in order to make the necessary turn in the tunnel. Representatives of the Astors had agreed to the conditions proposed by the Commissioners that they would build a foundation to cost $25,000, so that there would be stability to any structure which the estate might erect hereafter.

The tenants of the building in question had, however, been left out of consideration, and when they were asked to move they refused, as they held leases, several of which would not expire for some time. They placed a very large valuation on the convenience of their location, and would not surrender their leases without a corresponding remuneration. This the Astor estate refused to give, and so the resolution ordering condemnation proceedings was passed.

At the meeting of the Commission Alexander E. Orr was in the chair. The others present were Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Commissioners Starin, Langdon, Smith, and Claflin; Edward M. Shepard, counsel, and William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer.

George W. Wickersham, counsel for August Belmont and the Subway Construction Company, and Frederick Evans, Secretary of the company, signed the contract for the extension of the tunnel to Brooklyn. Mr. Belmont had previously written his signature.

Mr. Wickersham delivered to the Controller bonds and securities to the value of $1,024,000. These Mr. Grout put in his coat pocket. When he left the room he had evidently forgotten that he was temporarily a millionaire. He did not even button up his coat as he entered a crowded elevator.

In the course of the meeting Mr. Shepard called attention to the failure of Charles T. Barney and Mrs. C. P. Huntington to obtain injunctions restraining the progress of the work in the Park Avenue section of the tunnel. While Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court and Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court had refused to grant the injunctions, Mr. Shepard was of the opinion that in deference to their judicial expressions it would be wise for the Commission to pass a resolution proposing an amendment in the form of a modification for the easterly section of the tunnel in Park Avenue, near Forty-second Street. This would have to go to the Board of Aldermen for approval. The modification, Mr. Shepard said, would conform to the ideas of property owners on that thoroughfare.

Mayor Low's suggestion that the proposition be discussed at a conference between Mr. Shepard and the counsel for the construction company was adopted.

Mayor Low's suggestion that a committee of three experts be appointed to pass on the question of a smooth or ballast roadbed in the Manhattan tunnels was met by Mr. Parsons with a statement that such a roadbed was considered by certain experts to be extremely noisy.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Parsons said that the old Hall of Records must go. Underpinning was impossible and the work on the tunnel would mean its collapse, if it were not torn down, he declared.

RUSSELL SAGE AT BUSINESS.

Omits His Usual Luncheon, However, in the Western Union Building.

Russell Sage, despite his indisposition of the previous day, was at his office, 31 Nassau Street, yesterday.

Dr. Munn said in the afternoon that while Mr. Sage had been indisposed there was nothing about his condition to cause any serious concern. "Mr. Sage is all right," he concluded.

Mr. Sage, however, did not go to lunch at the Western Union Building, an incident which he rarely missed. Asked the cause of his indisposition, Mr. Sage replied:

"I don't just know. It was not from eating too much of anything. I am getting to be an old man and I have to be very careful about eating and about almost everything that I do."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S HOME.

Ground Broken for the New Building on Central Park West.

Ground was broken yesterday at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street for the new million-dollar home of the New York Historical Society. The ceremonies were of an informal nature, and only a few members were present. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, a son of the late Dean Hoffman, who was President of the society at the time of his death last June, dug out the first shovelful of earth.

During the Summer a number of subscriptions have come in, bringing the amount in hand for the new building to a trifle over $160,000. This includes the conditional gift of Archer M. Huntington, made last April, of $20,000. The plans for the new building were adopted last October. The edifice will be erected in three wings, the central and largest portion being finished first.

Addition to the Harvard Club.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the proposed addition to the Harvard Club's house, to be erected on three lots on the south side of Forty-fifth Street at the rear of the existing structure, which stands at 27 West Forty-fourth Street. The addition, which will contain an assembly hall, will be three stories in height, the same as the main building. According to the estimate of Architects McKim, Mead & White, it will cost $100,000.

Sunday Boat Trips to End.

The Sunday Hudson excursion trips of the steamer City of Lowell and the New York and New Haven Long Island Sound trips of the steamer Richard Peck will be discontinued after next Sunday.

Rector for Grace Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. C. J. F. Wrigley, rector of St. Mary's Church, Buffalo, has been chosen to succeed Bishop Frederick Burgess as rector of Grace Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn.

Oil as Fuel on the Kensington.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., of the American Line, said yesterday that the Kensington of their line, which leaves for this side to-morrow, has been fitted with oil burners under one of her boilers and a comparative test will be made of this with coal as fuel.

Arthur Mayer Is Missing.

Arthur Mayer, the son of Samuel Mayer, of 303 St. Ann's Avenue, is missing. The last seen of the boy was on Aug. 20. He was then standing at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. He wore a gray suit, shirt with blue stripes, a dark blue four-in-hand tie, a turn-down collar, black shoes, and a rough straw hat. He is a blond, with blue-gray eyes, 4 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 100 pounds.

Experts for Bridge Relief Plans.

A commission of three experts was appointed by Mayor Low yesterday to examine and report on the plans that have been submitted by the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn for the relief of the crush at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Commissioners are William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Board, George B. Post, a manufacturer, and J. E. Breckenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

MAYOR LOW'S TALK ABOUT CITY'S HEALTH

Hospitals Needed for Treatment of Infectious Diseases.

New York Far Behind London in Such Facilities—Decrease of the Rate of Mortality—700,000 Vaccinations in Six Months.

Mayor Low talked about the Department of Health yesterday, and told what had been done since his administration came into office and the needs of the city from the health standpoint, particularly the need of increased hospital accommodations for the treatment of infectious diseases. He said that smallpox might have been epidemic last Spring if Commissioner Lederle had not taken active measures. More than 700,000 vaccinations were performed during the first six months. He declared also that the rate of mortality has been decreased this year.

Referring to the care and treatment of consumptives, the Mayor said: "Consumption shows some signs of yielding to modern medical attack. There has been a reduction of mortality from this cause, since 1886, of more than 35 per cent.—the equivalent of, say, 3,000 lives per year."

The need of new hospitals for infectious diseases was outlined as follows:

"London has 6,500 beds for the treatment of infectious diseases, or, one bed for each 1,000 of population; the City of New York has only 750 such beds, or one for each 5,000 of population. London is engaged in adding 1,500 beds to its present supply, and New York, through an issue of bonds authorized this year, is adding 225 beds. In London this year, out of nearly 20,000 cases of infectious diseases, nearly 88 per cent. were treated in hospitals; in New York, only 9½ per cent. were so treated.

"Modern sanitary science demands the increasing treatment of infectious diseases in hospitals, and New York can no longer afford to neglect this great element of safety. Until bonds were issued for the purpose this year, there was absolutely no provision made either for disinfecting plants or for the treatment of infectious diseases, in the three boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, having together a population of 500,000 people. Not less than $2,000,000 ought to be spent within the next three years for infectious disease hospitals. New and enlarged hospitals for the cure of the sick who are not suffering from infectious diseases are needed also. I am sure that the conscience of New York will not suffer the city to be less than one-fifth as thoughtful of its sick poor and of its own health as the City of London. I am equally sure that these hospitals cannot be erected through the tax levy."

The Mayor advocated a bond issue so that the expense for new hospitals may be distributed over many years. Next week he expects to take up the subject of charities.

BIG NATIONAL SALT JUDGMENT.

Entered by Default in Favor of M. M. Belding, Jr.—The Amount $233,098.

A judgment for $238,098 was entered by default yesterday against the National Salt Company of 170 Broadway, whose headquarters are at Scranton, Penn., in favor of Milo M. Belding, Jr., of this city for the amount now due on six notes of the company.

The notes are dated Dec. 17, 1901, for $63,879; Jan. 15, 1902, for $96,000; Feb. 14, 1902, for 36,000; March 6, 1902, for $10,000; April 17, 1902, for $20,000, and Aug. 14, 1902, for $5,000. They are payable on demand on one day after date at the office of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of the City of Scranton, to the order of the International Salt Company, which concern delivered the notes to Mr. Belding.

The face of the notes aggregate $230,879, interest is $7,199, and costs $19. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws on March 9, 1899, with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

The International Salt Company was incorporated Oct. 2, 1901, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $30,000,000, for purposes which include the manufacture and sale of salt, with authority to acquire securities of other corporations. Among its first acquisitions were the National Salt Company and its constituent concerns. The National Salt shareholders went into the International concern on the following basis:

For ten shares of National Salt preferred stock, one $1,000 fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bond of the International Salt Company, and one share of the capital stock of the International Salt Company; for one share of National Salt common stock, one share of the capital stock of the International Salt Company.

LEGAL NOTES.

PRACTICE OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.—After the death of Frances A. Lattan, two accounts which she had in the Irving Savings Institution, "in trust for Emile R. Lattan," were claimed by him. On a hearing before a referee, William H. B. Totten, Miss Lattan's administrator, contended that when his intestate opened the accounts there was no intention on her part to make an irrevocable gift of the money. Mr. Totten showed that when Miss Lattan died she had more than fifty different accounts with savings banks, eight or ten of which were with the institution carrying the accounts in question. Some of these were in Miss Lattan's individual name, and others were in trust in the names of various persons. The two accounts which Lattan claimed had been closed by the decedent some time before her death, and new ones opened with the money. The referee's decision, finding against Lattan's claim, has been sustained by Surrogate Church. He says in part: "The court has held that the mere withdrawal of money on a single account which has been opened in this way does not show that it is not a trust account, but where we have, as in this case, the party owning money far beyond the amount which a bank could receive in her single name, and her treating these accounts as her own, drawing from them, depositing in them, and closing them, it seems to me the irresistible conclusion that, notwithstanding that they were opened in trust, we have, in the language of the Cunningham Case (147 N. Y., 43), 'a person that takes his own money and deposits it to his own credit in trust for another, making no disclosure or publication of the trust, and treating it apparently as a mode of transacting his own business.' If a contrary conclusion was reached, we would have a person who sought the greater security which she thought was afforded by savings banks, and compelled to open accounts in the only way she can do and comply with the law of the State relative to such institutions, instead of receiving the benefit which she anticipated she would have by dealing with such institutions, impoverished by a too strict construction of the form of the deposits. This is a case, therefore, which particularly calls for a recognition by the court of the practice of depositors in these institutions, and to ignore it would be to impute intentions never intended by the depositor."

***

CONTRACT BY CORRESPONDENCE.—In an action brought by Frederick Hartwig against the American Malting Company the plaintiff alleged that, after the defendant failed to live up to a contract to sell 10,000 bushels of barley at a certain price within a definite period, an agreement to pay liquidated damages was made by correspondence. It appeared that, after Mr. Hartwig had notified the malting company's officers that he had got into great difficulties through their failure to deliver the barley, they wrote him expressing regret at the delay and offering to pay the profit Mr. Hartwig would have made on a resale, if the amount was small. The latter then wrote stating facts to show what would have been his gain had the transaction been carried out. The officers of the company then sent a letter, asking for Mr. Hartwig's net profit, and stated that when they received an aswer they would immediately remit the amount. This correspondence, Justice Patterson, for the Appellate Division, held, constituted a binding contract. "The amount of loss to the plaintiff occasioned by the failure of the defendant to perform its contract," said Justice Patterson, "was liquidated, and the legal effect of the correspondence was that the plaintiff discharged the defendant from the contract in consideration of its promise to pay that liquidated amount, fixed upon with full knowledge of the defendant of all the circumstances of the case."

Ankles cold?

Better have spats with your low shoes—black, Oxford and tan spats; $1, $1.25, $2.50—or high shoes.

The "Pedestrian" is the walking shoe we copied after the best all round last of an exclusive bootmaker.

The original cost $14—the copy costs you $5.

Ask for "Trumps," that's the best $3.50 shoe we know in both stock and style.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEDDING.

"Comfort lies, indeed, at the root of many virtues."

Perfect rest, perfect sleep—the precept which Gladstone, "The Grand Old Man," never forgot.

Our fine Hair Mattresses augur for the good health foundation, which is the beginning of every success in life, whether private or parliamentary. Examine the quality of both filling and ticking. An inferior mattress soon gets full of "heights and hollows," and worries the housekeeper into sending it away for frequent remakings, whereas ours wear evenly.

Old mattresses remade and feathers renovated.

Artistic furniture, always at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

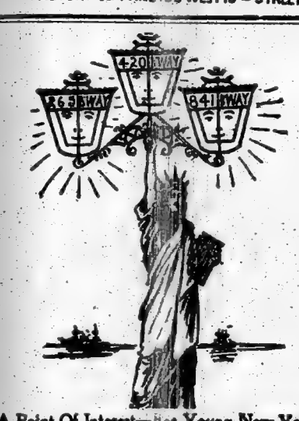

A Point Of Interest—For Young New Yorks.

Special Sale of 170 Young Men's Last Winter's "left-over" Suits, Reduced from $16, $18, $20, & $22, To $10.00.

Fancy cheviots, fancy worsteds, blue and black cheviots and serges, sizes 15 to 19; chest measure 31 to 35.

This sale at 13th St. Store Only.

At all three stores you'll find fairly good picking of $18, $20, $22 & $24 Men's Winter Suits at $12.00.

Rest of those $5, $6 & $6.50 Trousers For $3.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW.

The Guide-post of Current Literature.

FEATURES FOR TO-MORROW
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13:

THE VIRGINIA POE.
Edition with Curious Revelations Contains a new Biography, Some Additional Text, and Elaborate Critical and Expository "Apparatus." Reviewed by ALFRED MATHEWS.

CORRECTIVE CORELLI.
A Massive Story by Queen Victoria's Favorite Novelist.

STORIES OF THE WAR.
A List of Works of Fiction Dealing with the Rebellion.

AN AUTHOR'S MAIL.
People who Write and Those who Write to Them.

JESUS THE JEW.
Shall the Jew Lead the Christian in Toleration?—Light Breaking Into the Darkness.

BOOK SALES.
A Review of 1901-1902 in England and America.

OLIVER HORN.
The Excellent New Novel by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith.

JAMES WOLFE'S PLAN.
New Light Upon a Point Long in Dispute.

THE SMITHSONIAN.
Interesting Wonders in the United States National Museum.

Harper's Weekly has said: "The New York Times set an example by its Saturday Book Review, which other newspapers have emulated, so that every daily journal in New York and nearly every one in the country now has a well-conducted literary department. Imagine, if you can, the extent of the uplifting influence thus wrought upon the minds of millions who require constant whetting of the intellectual appetite for the acquirement of knowledge."

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Our all-day Saturday closing during September is so much talked about by friends and customers, that it hardly seems necessary to remind that Friday during this month is the last shopping day of the week..... Nevertheless, to prevent possible disappointment.

Remember, We Close All Day Saturday.
SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY.

LADIES' NEW NORFOLK SUITS
Rough Cheviots, Tweeds, and Camel's hair—new shades—short and medium length skirt and Jackets, value $17.00..... 13.98

LADIES' NEW FALL JACKETS
Black Cheviot or Tan Covert—double breast—with and without velvet collar—value $7.98..... 4.98

LADIES' NEW SKIRTS
Rough finished Cheviot—walking length—Oxford, Black and English Mixtures—new seven and nine gore effects—all sizes—value $5.50..... 3.98
Dress Skirts—Camel's hair, Cheviot and Broadcloth—new Fall shades—box pleat or flare styles—with and without drop—value $9.98..... 6.98

LADIES' NEW SILK WAISTS
Fine Taffeta—rose, green, maize, tan, white, black, royal, light blue, etc.—pretty tailored styles with broad stitched pleats and fancy gilt button trim—value $6.00..... 3.98

LADIES' FALL WRAPPERS
Heavy Cambric Wrappers—medium colorings and designs—shoulder ruffles—fancy braid trim—value $1.19..... .79
White and Col'd Lawn—emb'y and f'cy braid trim—value $1.49..... .69

NEW FALL MILLINERY
for Ladies and Children.
Children's School Hats—Rough Felt—all colors—stitched brim—stitched trimmings—value .75..... .49
Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats, plain and camel's hair felts—Rolling Rim and other styles..... .69
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—Rolling Rim, Sailor, Walking and Turban—velvet bound—stitched cloth bow—value $1.50..... .98
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—plain and fancy cloth—trim'd with wings, satin, etc.—12 styles—value $2.69..... 1.98

A GIRLS' GREAT "DRESS BARGAIN"
New Russian and Fancy Yoke Dresses, of strong fine English Serge—Royal and Navy Blue, Brown and Claret—set off with fancy bands or rows of narrow silk braid—ages 6 to 14 years..... 3.75
Do not confound them with offerings elsewhere made of last Spring's left-over stock—these dresses are just from the maker, and are of newest Fall style. NO OLD STOCK HERE.

NEW FLANNELS
Mercerized Waistings—fancy styles.. .25
Imported Fancy Flannels—all wool and shrunken..... .59
White Baby Flannels—also All-Wool shrunk Shaker Flannels—value .34..... .19

HOW ARE THESE PRICES FOR ROGERS SILVERWARE?
New designs, not passe patterns.
Teaspoons—worth .60 half dozen.... .44
Tablespoons and Forks—instead of 1.25 for half dozen..... .89
Cold Meat Forks and Gravy Ladles—handsome patterns—value .75..... .49

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
Granite Suitings—twenty-five leading shades; also Cream and Black—value .39..... .29
38-inch Zibeline Homespuns—strictly all wool—fine, soft, camel's hair finish—elsewhere .49..... .39
44-inch all wool Henriettas—fine silk finish—regularly .59..... .39
42-inch Herringbone Homespuns—in the new shades, suitable for Tailor-made Suits, etc.—value .65..... .49
Melrose and Granite Suitings—46 inches wide—beautiful quality—newest Fall shades—value .85..... .69
52-inch Homespuns and Covert Suitings—newest mixtures—extra fine finish—value .98..... .75

NEW FALL SILKS
Black Moire Velours; also fancy Hemstitched Taffetas—value .75..... .59
Fancy Plaid Taffetas, Corded Stripe Taffetas and Plain Color Crystal Cords—value .69..... .49

HERE'S FOR A BIG FRIDAY IN WASH DRESS FABRICS
No remnants of Summer Stock, but New Goods for Fall, sold at less than actual manufacturing cost.
New Fall Napped Flannels—neat checks, plaids and stripes—good fleecy nap—make neat children's house and school Dresses, 8¾ cent quality; also Best American Novelty Dress Ginghams; pretty stripes in Oxblood and pink only; 12½ cent quality..... 4¾
Extra heavy Percales, full yard wide—large assortment—.10 and .12½ in elsewhere asked for same quality.... 5¾
Fancy Bedford Cords—neat stripes—suitable for house Dresses, Waists, Children's Dresses and Boys' Shirts—true value .15..... .7¾
Fast Black Henrietta Sateens—washing or light will not affect color—.10 cent quality..... 6¾

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS
10 cases New Madras, fancy Piques, plain and check Nainsook, and bordered Apron Lawns—value .19... .12½
40-inch India Linons—subject to slight imperfections—instead of .15..... .9¾
100 pieces Fine Nainsooks, 40 inches wide—12-yard piece, in box—regularly $2.29..... 1.98
10 cases White Cambrics, Victoria Lawns and check and plaid Nainsooks, suitable for Children's School Aprons—10-cent quality..... 6¾

KITCHEN TOWELLINGS
Three good kinds at one price—Bleached Union Twill Crash, Plain Crash—fancy border, Heavy All Linen Roller, } 6¾

GREAT TOWEL VALUES
Bleached Honeycomb—fast edge—40 inches long—also, All Linen Huck—18x38—fringed—Usually 12 cents..... 8

APPLIQUE SCARFS AND SHAMS
32-inch Pillow Shams—elaborate medallion centre—handsome border—Also,
54-inch Bureau Scarfs to match the Shams—Special price—each..... 59

Supply Your Wants To-day.
We Close All Day Saturday during September.

BOYS' FALL CLOTHES
These Friday specials are for entire day—come after school hours if you can't come before—but don't fail to come.
Stylish Double Breast Suits—strictly all wool Navy Blue Cheviots and new Fall Mixtures—A1 make, style and fit—7 to 16 years—Pants have double seat and knees—Friday, special price..... 2.98
Cheviot Sailor Suits—Navy, Garnet, Brown and Royal—Silk emb'd Shield—a fine little suit for school—3 to 10 years—value $2.98..... 1.98
High-class styles in Sailor Suits—Just the right weight for Fall—nattiest colors and trimmings—Suits that ought to sell at $4.98, 2.98
Suits that ought to sell at $5.98, 3.98
It is very unusual to get such exclusive styles at such low prices.
Jaunty Norfolk Suits—more fashionable than ever—new mixtures and fancies in new fabrics—3 to 10 yrs..... 2.98
Three-Piece Suits—Navy and Mixtures—10 to 16 years—Five dollar values..... 3.98
Youths' Long Pant Suits—Navy and Mixtures—14 to 20 yrs—excellent qualities and styles..... 5.98
5,000 pair New Fall Knee Pants—not ordinary qualities, but made of Tailors' fine remnants of various fabrics—that sell elsewhere at 75 cts. & $1.00—4 to 15 years—Friday .49
Corduroys, Navy Blue Cheviots, Mixtures and Checks are in this lot—Our special arrangement with manufacturers gives us the sole output of these Knee Trousers.
Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses—neat styles and patterns—value .29.. .19
Percale and Outing Flannel—patent waist bands—4 to 13 yrs.—value .39.. .29
"Mother's Friend" Percale Waists—laundered—separate or attached collar—5 to 13 yrs.—value .69..... .49
Percale and Madras Negligee Shirts—laundered—two separate collars or separate cuffs—value .69..... .49
New Fall Caps, Tams and Hats—latest shapes, fabrics and colors—dozens of styles..... .49
New Alpines and Derbys..... .98

BABIES' DRESSES
Just a little lot of odd dresses (enough for the day), Long and Short—fine Nainsook and Lawns—made in various pretty styles with fine trimmings.

	Friday.
69 cent Dresses	.49
98 cent Dresses	.69
1.39 Dresses	.98
1.49 Dresses	1.19
1.98 Dresses	1.49
2.39 Dresses	1.69
2.69 Dresses	1.98
3.39 Dresses	2.49

NEW THINGS IN JEWELRY
Specially priced for Friday.
Sterling Medallion Fobs—French Gray finish..... 1.98
Sterling Cuff Links—extra heavy—plain or French Gray finish—value .98..... .74
Solid Gold Enamel Scarf Pins—value .98..... .49
Children's Sterling Chain or Nethersole Bracelets..... .49

NEW COMFORTABLES
Full size Silkoline—tufted and stitched—medicated cotton filling—value $3.98..... 2.98
Fig'd Silkoline—full size—plain and ruffled—value $1.25..... .98

SPECIAL BLANKET VALUES
Fine All Wool White Blankets—size 72x84—pink, blue, gold, and cardinal borders—silk ribbon bound—value $10.98..... 7.98
Fine California White Wool—84x86 inch—value $6.98..... 4.98

READY-MADE PILLOW TICKS
Made of that famous A. C. A. Ticking that wears so well.
20x29 ..... .14 24x29 ..... .16
22x29 ..... .15 26x29 ..... .17
The foregoing are all ready for the filling of feathers, down or hair.

GOOD MUSLINS VERY CHEAP
10 cases Unbleached Muslins—36 inches wide—value 5½c..... 3¼
Limit 10 yards.

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN RUGS
New All Wool Smyrnas—18x36..... .59
New All Wool Smyrnas—21x45..... 1.09
New All Wool Smyrnas—26x54..... 1.59
New All Wool Smyrnas—30x60..... 1.97
New All Wool Smyrnas—36x72..... 2.79
Larger size Smyrnas to 9x12 ft. Proportionately low.
New Axminsters—rich... colorings and designs—27x63—Special for Friday..... 1.98

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS
500 pair of the newest patterns—plain and fig'd centres—white and ecru—all 3¼ yds. long—extra strong thread—strongly taped edges—value $2.25..... 1.49

IRISH POINT CURTAINS
Three Special Lines for Friday.
All below value.
10 styles, at..... 3.98
15 styles at..... 5.98
15 styles, at..... 7.98
Handsome designs—in newest effects.

TAPESTRIES AND DRAPERIES
Each little line here means big value.
50 inch Oriental Stripes—value .49.... .39
Heavy Petit Points—value .79..... .59
Printed Curtain Mulls—fancy stripes and vine effects—value

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler; brisk southeast winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,439. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GEN. CLARKSON'S WORK FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Planning for Indorsement from the National Republican League.

The Chicago Convention in October Expected to Show Its Preference for the President—State League's Preparations.

Immediately after the appointment of Gen. James S. Clarkson as Surveyor of the Port of New York, Senator Platt, when asked if Gen. Clarkson had been active in Republican politics, replied that he had not been, but that he would be "more active in the future."

There were indications of Gen. Clarkson's activity at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There was a meeting in one of the hotel parlors of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the State Republican League organization to make arrangements to select delegates to attend the convention of the National League, to be held in Chicago on Oct. 2, 3, and 4. The sub-committee was composed of Theodore Cox, President of the State League; Major John Tatten, Secretary; E. E. Powell, Treasurer; D. E. Montgomery, and Hall B. Waring. The State is entitled to four delegates from each Congressional District, and six delegates at large, making 144 in all.

Gen. Clarkson, who is an ex-President of the National League, is said to be exercising his influence to have as large a representation from the East at the convention as possible. The Eastern branches of the league have never been able heretofore to muster the enthusiasm and the strength that branches in Western States have shown. In New York and other Eastern States the league organization has been not much of a political factor owing to the complete domination of the so-called regular organization. In the West, however, the league is of great political importance. In some States in the West the league is, in reality, the State organization. Illinois is one of these States. In Illinois the young men of the league broke the power of the State Republican machine and had one of their own number nominated and elected Governor. Gov. Yates is an enthusiastic member of the league.

The power of the league in Illinois and surrounding States, in fact, has given the Presidency to that section, the present incumbent of the office being Isaac Miller Hamilton of Chicago. James T. Sheridan of Chicago is Illinois candidate for the Presidency this year. His opponent is J. Hampden Moore of Philadelphia. New York will have a candidate for Secretary of the league in the person of Major Totten.

The constitution of the organization forbids the indorsement of any candidate previous to his nomination by the regular Republican Convention, but members of the league at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday said they expected the Chicago Convention to show its preference for Theodore Roosevelt in a manner which could not be misunderstood.

Since the recent utterances of Senator Platt with regard to the manner in which the Republican State Convention of New York would deal with the question of President Roosevelt's nomination, the President's friends, it is said, have realized that it would not be altogether safe for him to trust his political future to the "old wheel horses" of the party. Gen. Clarkson is rallying the young men to the President's support, and what they think of the President, it is declared, will be shown in such a way as to give the "wheel horses" food for reflection if they have been meditating over the possibility of a situation in which it would be safe for them to take up some one other than Mr. Roosevelt in 1904.

The President is to attend the League Convention. His promise to do so it was said here yesterday was secured recently by a delegation of the League which waited upon him. Secretary Root, who is recognized as the President's right hand man in the Cabinet, has been chosen as the cheaf orator of the occasion. Senators Beveridge and Dolliver have also promised to deliver addresses, and nothing is to be left undone to make the impression of the power of the young man in politics a deep one; and further, that the political idol of the young man is President Roosevelt.

The delegates at large selected by the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the State League to represent New York at the Convention are as follows: Frank S. Black, James S. Clarkson, Edward L. Montgomery, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore H. Silkman, and Dr. M. Cavana.

It was said by members of the sub-committee yesterday that at the State League Convention to be held late in October resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt's administration and favoring his candidacy for a second term would certainly be adopted.

SENATOR HANNA COMING HERE.

Will Be Guest of Clement A. Griscom on Latter's Yacht, and Then Go to Oyster Bay.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Senator Hanna left here this afternoon via the Lake Shore Road for New York, where he will become the guest of President Clement A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company, on the latter's private yacht. The Senator will be joined in New York by his brother, L. H. Hanna, who will also be the guest of Mr. Griscom for a few days.

On Tuesday Senator Hanna, upon the invitation of President Roosevelt, will go to Oyster Bay to attend a conference at which Senators Allison and Platt will also be present.

It is understood that legislation in connection with Cuba and the Inter-Oceanic Canal will be among the subjects discussed at the conference.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Hot weather poor appetite and poor digestion CURED by JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Cheap SUBSTITUTES are liable to HARM.—Adv.

THE KAISER ADMIRES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

So Tells the American Generals When Saying Good-Bye to Them—Sends Messages to the President.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Emperor William, in saying good-bye to Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood to-day, remarked that he was specially interested in three Americans. He admired President Roosevelt unmeasuredly. He admired his versatility, courage, power for hard work, and insight into the needs of his country. His Majesty added that he watched Mayor Low's administration of New York because he thought it important to the commercial world that New York City should be well governed. The Emperor also said he was very sorry that Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, was leaving his Court. He had the most cordial feeling for Mr. White because of the Ambassador's character and his services in fostering good-will between Germany and the United States.

Gen. Corbin had an opportunity to present President Roosevelt's message about the St. Louis Exposition, and the Emperor replied that he would see that Germany had a good representation. "I will send you a large party," he added, pleasantly.

His Majesty sent some personal messages to President Roosevelt through Gen. Corbin, and asked to be remembered, especially to "Miss Alice," as he called Miss Roosevelt.

The Emperor conversed with each of the Americans, and told them how much he had enjoyed their visit. The farewell took place on the field just after Emperor William returned from leading the cavalry charge which concluded the manoeuvres. His Majesty had bivouacked again with the cavalry, and had afterward ridden with them thirty-two miles in a wide detour, from a position in front of the right flank of the "Reds," (invading army,) to their rear division.

Nearly 10,000 horsemen left the camp at 4:45 o'clock, and the recall was sounded at 11:05 A. M. Gen. Corbin, who rode down the line immediately afterward, said he did not see a horse which was "blown out." He considered it a magnificent performance, and did not believe any cavalry in the world could surpass it.

Gen. Corbin and Lord Roberts both said, in summing up their impressions of the manoeuvres, that the German Army was the most wonderful in the world.

"There may possibly be differences among military men," Gen. Corbin said, "as to certain details. But the army altogether is matchless."

What pleased the American General as much as anything was the spirit of the troops—the love of the private for the army. He said Americans had a notion that the rank and file of the German Army had to be dragooned into the service, but instead of that being so they liked to serve, and admired the army beyond any other institution in the country. The German soldiers' love for the army was in itself a tremendous force.

In speaking to Gen. Young of the possibility of a second visit by Prince Henry to the United States, Emperor William said the Prince might go next April, when the statue of Frederick the Great, presented by his Majesty to the United States, is to be unveiled at Washington, although the Prince's sea duties might prevent this.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee told the Americans that he hoped next year to see them in the United States. He had been intending to visit his wife's country for some time, and he now believed he could say he had an opportunity to go. Count von Waldersee, though seventy-seven years of age, is still on the active list of the army. He was on horseback for hours every day during the manoeuvres.

The cavalry charge to-day was as fine a show as that of yesterday, and from a strategical viewpoint it was altogether possible. The "Blues" first broke up the "Reds" masses of infantry by a terrific fire from thirty machine guns and forty pieces of artillery, and then, when the infantry were theoretically demoralized, the cavalry swept down upon them.

The American officers left Berlin to-night. Gen. Corgin, Lieut. Col. Johnston, Gen. Young, and Lieut. McKinley went to Dusseldorf. Thence they will go to Paris and from there to London. Gen. Wood and Lieut. McCoy have started for Dresden. Thence they will travel in Austria.

GERMAN BAGDAD RAILWAY CAUSES ALARM IN RUSSIA.

London Paper's Correspondent Says It Seems to Haunt the Russian Press Like a Spectre.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Odessa correspondent of The Standard says the German Bagdad railroad scheme appears to haunt the Russian press like a spectre.

The St. Petersburg Novosti, quoted by the correspondent, in referring to the report that J. Pierpont Morgan has taken, or is about to take, considerable interest in the railroad, observes that, although Americans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen will be large shareholders, the enterprise will remain essentially German.

The Novoe Vremya strongly advocates a strenuous policy to offset British and German activity in Persia, saying that to await until the Seistan and Bagdad Railroad line is completed would be nothing less than suicidal on the part of Russia.

"It is through Persia only," says the Novoe Vremya, "that Russia can outflank the Germans in Mesopotamia and the British in Baluchistan and India."

BATTLE IN VENEZUELA.

Severe Engagement Between Government Troops and Revolutionists Begun on Thursday.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Sept. 12.—It has been learned with certainty that yesterday a serious battle commenced in the vicinity of Tinaquillo, Venezuela, between about 4,000 revolutionists under the command of Gens. Mendoza, Batalla, and Riera, and Government troops to about the same number under Gen. Garrido, Minister of War.

It is impossible to get news of the progress of this fight, as all lines of communication have been cut. The result of the engagement will doubtless have a decided effect upon the fate of the Matos revolution.

President Castro is still inactive near Ocumare, where he is inspecting the army.

Gen. Matos is located at Altagracia de Orituco, about sixty miles southeast of Caracas.

It has been learned here from Puerto Cabello that the report recently issued by Torres Cardenas, Secretary of Castro, that the revolutionary army under Gen. Mendoza was annihilated on Sept. 8 near Tinaquillo was a gross exaggeration. The engagement of that date was not an important one, and only the vanguard of the revolutionary forces was engaged.

CARACAS, Sept. 12.—The Government has published a decree declaring Gen. Matos, leader of the revolutionary movement in Venezuela, a traitor, and ordering that he be tried on the charge of piracy and for having offered control of the finances of the Government of Venezuela (in case of the success of his revolution) to outside capitalists on the same basis as prevails in Egypt.

This alleged offer was reported by the Venezuelan Consul at Liverpool.

The Detroit and Chicago Limited leaves Grand Central Station 4:00 P. M., arriving Chicago 3:15 next day. 24-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

ROBBED BY WHOLESALE, BUT DID NOT KNOW IT

Underwear Manufacturer Wondered Where His Profits Went.

Police Arrest Three Men for Long-Continued Thefts of Goods Worth Thousands of Dollars.

For more than a year thefts of fine underwear by the thousands of dollars' worth have continued from the establishment of Henry Lewis, a manufacturer, at 70 Wooster Street. He says he cannot estimate his loss, but puts it at at least $15,000. At Police Headquarters last night he identified goods worth $5,000 that had been recovered. Under arrest there are Thomas McManus, a truckman, of 237 East Eighty-first Street; Feodore Busch, a waiter, of the same address, and Joseph Epstein, a dry goods dealer at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street, living at 251 East Fifty-second Street. McManus is charged with being a suspicious person, Busch with burglary, and Epstein with receiving stolen goods. The $5,000 worth of silk and woolen undergarments comprised nearly all Epstein's stock, and were confiscated.

Policeman Herbert Kahn of Inspector Cortright's staff learned a long time ago that Lewis was losing goods in a mysterious manner, and he began work on the case. He found that women's undergarments were being taken from Lewis's store on Wooster Street to a storage warehouse on Second Avenue, near First Street. Then, he says, Busch got the goods out of the building, engaged McManus to truck them, and induced Epstein to buy them.

He told Inspector Cortright of his work, and was advised to go to Magistrate Hogan in the Jefferson Market Court and ask for a search warrant. Kahn did so, and with several men from Capt. Titus's staff last night went up to Epstein's store. Busch and Epstein were there, and they were both put under arrest. Kahn then engaged a big furniture van and packed into it everything to be found in Epstein's store in the way of underclothing. The whole load was taken to Headquarters.

Kahn then went to McManus's home and arrested him, and afterward Lewis was informed of what had taken place. He had not previously been told of the detective work being done on the robberies, and even did not know he was being robbed. He used to say he wondered how it was he did not make money, and thought goods were disappearing.

"I thought it was strange I had no profits," he said last night. "Why, last year I did a business of $500,000, and still lost $7,000."

Lewis identified as his the goods found in Epstein's store. He would not say anything about the probable scheme for getting the goods out of his place, though the police suspect there was some employe working with the thieves. Their theory is that Busch had a key to the factory and entered in the morning to find the goods already packed up for him. Then he got McManus to take them to the Second Avenue storage house, after which they were sold to Epstein. The latter admitted that he bought the goods from Busch, but said he thought they were legitimately obtained, though he knew Busch was not in the dry-goods business. Busch and McManus had nothing to say.

PANAMA-COLON RAILWAY THREATENED BY REBELS.

Situation on the Isthmus Serious—The Wisconsin and the Cincinnati Sail for Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary of the Navy Moody this morning received the following cablegram from Commander Potter of the Ranger:

"Panama [received] cipher message this morning [saying] revolutionists near railroad line. Situation serious. Transit across isthmus still open."

The cablegram was not dated.

The Navy Department has been advised that the two warships ordered to the isthmus have sailed for their destinations. A telegram was received to-day from Rear-Admiral Casey, commanding the Pacific Station, stating that the battleship Wisconsin left Bremerton to-day, and after taking on coal at San Francisco will resume her long voyage down the Pacific Coast. Commander McLean, with the Cincinnati, has started from Cape Haitien for Colon, and cabled to Secretary Moody to that effect this morning.

COLON, Sept. 12.—The situation on the Isthmus remains unchanged. The Government continues to be exceedingly watchful, and is determined not to be surprised by any sudden movement on the part of the revolutionary General Herrera. All the approaches to Colon are well garrisoned and defended.

Trains are running across the isthmus as usual.

The Government gunboat General Pinzon is still here.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dealing with the seriousness of the situation in Colombia, The Daily Mail praises the prompt action of the United States in sending warships to the Isthmus, and adds:

"It would be an immense gain for the world in general if only the United States would consent to do its duty there and in the Republics of Central America and Haiti, and put down this anarchy, or, if the United States will not act itself, if it would allow some European power to act for it."

STEAM ROLLER CRUSHES MAN.

"Take Time, Men; I Guess I'll Have to Die Anyhow," He Says to Rescuers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 12.—"Take time, men. I guess I'll have to die anyhow," said Daniel Harkins to those who were attempting to raise a thirty-ton steam roller off him in Norristown to-day.

While Harkins, the engineer, and John Deemer and Frank Hayden were trying to remove the big paving machine from Stambridge Street to Markley Street it got beyond control and ran away down Market Street at a terrific speed.

It crashed into a telegraph pole, ran over the curb, dashed into the Reading Railroad yard, and broke its own mighty axle in twain. Just as this disaster befell the ponderous machine Harkins was thrown under it and pinioned, face downward, by the firebox. To add to the excruciating pain of the great pressure he was burned, but notwithstanding his hurts he was conscious and spoke cheeringly to the men during the fifteen minutes that elapsed until the roller was "jacked" off him.

Harkins was removed to the hospital. There is little hope of his recovering.

It required the Reading Railway Company's steam crane to remove the wrecked machine and raise the blockade from their tracks, so that traffic could be resumed.

Gout and rheumatism immediately relieved and generally cured by the genuine CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER.—Adv.

STRIKE CONFERENCE AT HARRISBURG.

Gov. Stone, Mr. Mitchell, and Others Meet at Midnight to Discuss Strike Situation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—A conference was held at the executive mansion after midnight to-night between Gov. Stone, State Senator William Flynn, and M. K. McMullin of Pittsburg, President Mitchell, and District Presidents Duffy, Fahey, and Nichols of the United Mine Workers, to discuss means of settling the anthracite coal strike.

The conference was held at the suggestion of the Governor, who has devised a plan by which he hopes to effect a settlement between the operators and miners without the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of arbitration legislation.

Gov. Stone originally arranged for a meeting to-morrow with Mr. Mitchell, but the latter had an engagement at Wilkesbarre, and he asked that the Governor meet him to-night.

Senator Flynn, aside from his political prominence in Pennsylvania, is one of the largest individual employers of labor, and he has never had a strike among his men. Mr. McMullin is at the head of the American Window Glass Company.

FOREST FIRES RAGING ALONG PACIFIC COAST.

Timber, Mills, and Houses Burned, and Lives Lost—Flames Still Unchecked.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 12.—Forest fires are burning over the Cascade and Coast Ranges from British Columbia to the California line, destroying millions of feet of timber, many farmhouses, barns, and much live stock. Two people are known to have lost their lives, and others are missing, while scores are hurrying to places of safety.

At Bridal Veil, Oregan, to-day, two mills were burned, and Elsie Palmer, the proprietor of one of them, was burned to death and a man named Trickey is missing. About forty mill hands are in danger of being surrounded by fire. On Mill Plain, near Vancouver, eight farmhouses were destroyed to-day, and Mrs. Hendricksen and her two children are missing.

In Washington, the town of Enumclaw, on the Northern Pacific, in King County, is in great danger. Forest fires of the most severe nature are pressing on every side. Every team is being pressed into service to take people to places of safety. The water supply is cut off by the burning of the mains, but every effort is being made to protect mill property.

Word cannot be received from Elma or Aberdeen, the wires to those points being down. It is known, however, that six large lumber mills and ten houses have been burned about six miles south of Elma. Many similar reports are being received from Washington points.

At Bucora, forty-five miles south of Tacoma, the town was in total darkness at noon. Many people refused to believe that the phenomenon resulted from forest fires, and congregated on street corners, predicting dire disaster. At Centralia the darkness stopped all business.

The last report from Shelton, at noon, was to the effect that nearly all the mills in Mason County were on fire. The town of Mitlock, that county, was in imminent danger when last heard from and timber 100 feet high was burning.

Sixteen miles from Olympia the Bordeaux string of camps in the Black Hill district is in great danger. Forty men on horseback have gone to rescue the women and children.

In Tacoma a heavy darkness settled down. Boats could not pass the Narrows on account of it. At Olympia the electric light plant shut down and at noon it was black as at midnight.

APPROVES SHAW'S PLAN.

But President of Chicago First National Bank Says It Will Not Act on It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—President J. B. Forgan of the First National Bank returned to-day from a month's vacation in Canada. He approved the idea of Secretary Shaw with reference to increasing National bank-note circulation, but said the First National was unable to borrow Government bonds and had decided, therefore, to take out no new circulation. Speaking of the matter Mr. Forgan said:

"I had a communication from Secretary Shaw before I left Chicago. I was friendly to his idea, but we can't borrow the bonds, and to buy them not only would fail to increase the amount of money in circulation, but it would be unprofitable to the bank at the price of bonds. If we bought bonds, we would merely transfer the amount of the purchase price from the bank to the holder of the bonds. If we could borrow them at a reasonable rate the purchase price would be regained by us and new circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds be issued."

Concerning the general money market Mr. Forgan said among other things:

"There is a good demand for money and there is no difficulty in making loans. I am not inclined to anticipate 6 per cent. money in Chicago. We are getting 5 now, and I don't see why the rate should go much above that. There is money enough in the country to transact its business. As far as New York is concerned, there is no telling what rates will be there. But in the West I anticipate only a good firm market."

EARTHQUAKES IN ALASKA.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 12.—Passengers on the steamer Humbolt report that earthquake shocks occurred on Aug. 17 along the coast between Muir and Yakutat, in Alaska.

At Dundas the shaking lasted several seconds. The shock broke windows, caused the collapse of an unfinished building at a salmon cannery, and badly frightened a number of Chinese fishermen. Tailor Bay was filled with ice jarred from Brady Glacier.

Tons of ice fell into the water, choking it almost to the point of preventing navigation.

VOLCANOES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 12.—Several of the volcanoes in the Philippine Islands are showing signs of renewed activity, according to a statement in a letter received here to-day from Horace Shelton, who went to the Philippines about two years ago as an American school teacher.

Shelton had just returned to Manila from a vacation trip to a number of the remote islands of the archipelago, and says that on one of the islands a volcano which has a record of many violent eruptions, which have caused great loss of life in the past, is pouring forth smoke and flashes of fire. The natives are much alarmed.

Smaller volcanoes on other islands which he visited are also, he says, becoming active.

Chicago in Twenty Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special is a triumph of Twentieth Century engineering. It leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

MURPHY'S FINAL FIGHT FOR TAMMANY RULE

Executive Committee Call Immediately After the Primaries.

Mr. Murphy's Friends Say He Will Get at Least 26 Votes, and They Scout the Claims of the Anti-Croker Forces.

Tammany's Executive Committee will be called together by Chairman Daniel F. McMahon on Sept. 19 for the purpose of electing a new leader of the Wigwam. The plans for the meeting have been arranged. The present Advisory Committee of the organization, called the triumvirate, is to be abolished and in its place there will be a leader—one man. The call for the meeting will be issued before the end of the week.

The object of holding this meeting three days after the primaries is to make the fight for the leadership of Tammany Hall short, sharp, and decisive.

The followers of ex-Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy announced last evening that he would be elected leader by the votes of at least twenty-six of the district leaders. It was claimed that those who are favorable to the plans of John F. Carroll would number about seven.

The friends of Richard Croker are to be rallied in about the same manner as they were at the meeting held at the Grand Union Hotel, when John F. Carroll made his first trial of strength as an anti-Croker chieftain. At that meeting the followers of Mr. Croker, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and Mr. Murphy mustered 24 votes.

The reported combination between John C. Sheehan and Mr. Carroll will give to the anti-Croker forces in Tammany Hall one more vote if Sheehan is elected district leader of the Ninth Assembly District, and if William S. Devery is elected there will also be an anti-Croker vote added to the Carroll combination. Thus far there has not been a single addition to the strength of the anti-Croker forces.

There were many leaders of the Wigwam who were outspoken last evening in their desire to elect Mr. Murphy leader immediately after the primaries. Ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Dunn of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District said:

"I am for Murphy. He's the right man in the right place, and when he goes to Tammany Hall as the sole leader of the organization and a worthy successor to Richard Croker he will receive the hearty support of nearly all the district leaders."

"What do you think of the alleged Sheehan-Carroll combination?" was asked.

"Well, its this way. If Sheehan has any compact with Carroll its for the purpose of benefiting Sheehan, and if Carroll went into such an arrangement it is for the benefit of Carroll."

Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall had a long talk with Mr. Murphy yesterday. He said after the conference:

"As soon as the primaries are over the triumvirate will be abolished, and one man will be elected leader of Tammany Hall."

The Croker-Sullivan-Murphy combination expect no surprises, and all the followers of Mr. Murphy declare that it will be impossible to defeat him for the leadership. They point repeatedly to the test of strength at the Grand Union Hotel caucus as the sure basis of their belief.

Mr. Murphy was seen last night at the Anawanda Club. When asked about his plans, he said with a smile:

"I'm not prepared to answer questions at this time."

The question was discussed last evening as to what action would be taken by the Tammany Hall Executive Committee in making Mr. Murphy leader. The position so long held by Mr. Croker, the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the organization, has been abolished. It was said that a resolution would be drawn naming Mr. Murphy as the power instead of the Triumvirate, and that it would be left to future meetings to settle the details.

CLERGYMAN MAY RESIGN.

Baltimore Minister Says He Uses Ether Only to Relieve Asthma.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The Rev. William A. Crawford-Frost, the Episcopal clergyman who startled the guests at the Carnegie dinner, created a scene at a New York Hotel and had an exciting experience at the Shepard Asylum, this city, announced to-day that as he had received anonymous letters stating that it was generally believed his mind was unbalanced from the use of ether, he would probably resign as the rector of Holy Comforter Church.

During the past week the clergyman has attracted attention and drawn crowds about his house by his disturbed condition. He says if the vestrymen think his mind unbalanced they can accept his resignation, if not, he will remain as rector. He says he has found that ether is the only thing that relieves his asthma, and he only inhales it for that purpose. He believes that since the night of the Carnegie dinner a chain of unfortunate circumstances has bound him.

The Rev. Mr. Frost is considered a fine pulpit orator, is an inventor and author, and an earnest church worker.

SENSATIONAL ITALIAN MURDER.

Nobleman Killed by His Brother-in-Law, a Well-Known Socialist.

ROME, Sept. 12.—A tremendous sensation has been caused in Italy by the latest development in the murder of Count Bon Martini, who some days ago was found assassinated in his house at Bologna. A large sum of money had been stolen from the house and robbery was thought to have been the motive for the crime.

Prof. Murri, a university professor, and one of the best known physicians in Italy, was Count Bon Martini's father-in-law. To-day Prof. Murri denounced his own son, Tullio, as the murderer of the Count. Tullio Murri is a well-known Socialist and lawyer of Bologna. He admits having murdered his brother-in-law, and says the crime was committed after a brawl provoked by a family quarrel. Other reports say that a love affair was at the bottom of the mystery.

Tullio Murri has written to his father from Servia saying that he committed the murder to avenge the ill-usage of his sister. The police are unable to touch the murderer, as he cannot be extradited from Servia.

Count Bon Martini lived apart from his wife.

New York's most perfect outings are the Hudson River Day Line trips. Fine Scenery. Music.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv

FIGHT WITH TELEGRAPH CO.

Long Legal Battle Expected Between Pennsylvania Company and Western Union.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 12.—The legal battle between the Pennsylvania and the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which the latter seeks to prevent the railroad from ousting it from its entire system, is to be fought in the Middle West instead of the East. From the Pennsylvania Railroad system the Western Union will retire on Nov. 1 next, but the legal departments of both the railroad and telegraph corporations are preparing for a hard fight when an attempt is made to oust the Western Union from the lines of the Pennsylvania Company (which is distinct from the Pennsylvania Railway Company) which operates nearly 5,000 miles of track west of Pittsburg, and on which the Western Union is now in full control.

The litigation, it is thought, is bound to last for years unless in the meantime President Cassatt and George J. Gould decide to make up, and the Philadelphian forgives the New Yorker for his bold attempt to come to the Atlantic coast from Pittsburg with the Wabash system and to contest with the Pennsylvania for supremacy in the East.

Rumors were current to-day that Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Gould had come to terms, and had planned a vast combine of railroad, telegraph, and trolley interests, to include the merger of the Postal and Western Union Companies, the purchase of all trolley lines between New York and Philadelphia, the reinstatement of the Western Union on the Pennsylvania lines, and an agreement that the Wabash should not build east of Pittsburg.

All of these rumors were positively denied by Pennsylvania officials.

It is not generally known that on June 1 last the Pennsylvania served notice on the Western Union to remove its wires and poles from the company's right of way and offices by June 1 next, but such is the fact.

Railroad men who are acquainted with the situation say that if litigation is begun it will almost be endless. There are more than 1,000 telegraph offices involved, in nearly all of which the operators handle both the railroad and the Western Union business, and there fully 25,000 miles of wire strung.

CORN INJURED BY FROST.

Damage in Nebraska Believed to be Slight—Reported Damage in Northern Indiana and Iowa—The Cold in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—Killing frost nipped Nebraska corn this morning where the late crop was flourishing. The amount of damage is mere guess work at this time, but it is probably slight, as only 25 per cent. of the crop where the frost was heaviest is in danger of a freeze.

There is an outlook for more frost to-night in the eastern portion of the corn belt.

At the Elkhorn Railroad headquarters, where an especial watch is kept open for the frost reports these days, the advices received this morning are that heavy frosts struck the North Platte country Thursday night from Long Pine east to the Missouri River.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Frost to-day did serious damage to crops in several places throughout the southern and central part of Wisconsin.

Reports have been received of serious damage in Crawford, Grant, Jefferson, Dane, Wausher, Winnebago, and Greenlake Counties.

The truck gardeners are the most severe sufferers. Tomatoes and cucumbers are reported to have been destroyed in a number of places. A dispatch from Plainfield says that ice formed in the marshes near that place to-day, and that it is freezing hard there to-night.

The cranberry crop is said to be badly damaged.

The counties along the lake shore are experiencing a heavy frost to-night, and crops will suffer much, although no definite reports of damage have been received from them as yet.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—Frost prevailed over the Northwest this morning, destroying all growing corn, estimated at 40,000,000 bushels. The temperature dropped to 23 degrees in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Late flax also was killed, as well as all other vegetation, while Minnesota and the Dakotas were hit hard. Manitoba escaped with a very light frost.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—It is cold enough here to-night for a light frost, but the skies are very cloudy, and it is likely there will be none at all.

Corn in this section is practically out of danger, and the frost that may come to-night will not be heavy enough to do any particular damage. The weather of the last two weeks has been of a character to produce "chaffy" corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—The prediction of the Weather Bureau is for a heavy frost in Indiana to-night. B. F. Johnson, State Statistician, says, a frost will mean a considerable loss on corn, especially in Northern Indiana, where corn is backward in maturing. He says in the central part of the State the only damage will be in lowlands on backward corn, tender vegetables and such crops as tomatoes. He does not believe the loss from a frost will be great.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—Frosts were general in Minnesota last night, but with exception of one section were so light that practically no damage was done to corn or other crops. The exception was at Moorehead, in the Red River Valley, where corn was injured considerably. Not much of this grain is raised in that part of the State.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 12.—The temperature at Sioux City showed a minimum of 33.2 degrees last night, and a killing frost was general in this vicinity. A brisk wind somewhat helped to dispel its effects. Nearly all late garden truck is ruined, and considerable damage was done to corn, although most of it was beyond actual ruin. That on low ground will be soft. Millet and fields of sorghum, which were being raised for fodder, were badly damaged. Ice formed on many water tanks and the edges of ponds and creeks.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Director Sage of the State Crop Service says that the frost did not damage Iowa corn last night.

Dispatches from Northwestern Iowa, however, say that there was considerable damage in that section. It is stated that the safey line was fully fifty miles south from Sioux City. To-night is colder than last night and it is feared that damage will be done.

WHEAT CROP INJURED.

That of Northwestern States Will Be 5,000,000 Short of Expectations.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 12.—The wheat crop of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon will be at least 5,000,000 bushels short of the expectations of grain men. This announcement was made to-day by Grain Inspector Arrismith on his return from a tour of the Eastern Washington grain districts. He says the grain is shrunken in the dryer districts and that smut has injured the crop almost everywhere. The result is to make the crop 10 to 15 per cent. short of last year's yield.

The Washington crop will be 27,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, as compared with 32,000,000 bushels last year. There is a similar shrinkage in Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

SENATOR STEWART'S WIFE KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE

Thrown Out While Riding at Alameda, Cal.

The Husband Is at The Hague in Connection with Pius Fund Arbitration—Lived in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Through an accident, while riding with her nephews in an automobile this afternoon, Mrs. Stewart, wife of United States Senator W. M. Stewart of Nevada, lost her life, expiring within an hour of the accident.

Mrs. Stewart, who has been visiting her brother, W. W. Foote of Oakland, went out for a ride this afternoon with Charles Foote, her nephew, and a young friend named Taylor. The party rode to Alameda, and while speeding along the boulevard the machine became unmanageable.

After dashing rapidly along for about 100 yards the automobile suddenly swerved and ran into a telegraph pole, throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Stewart struck heavily on the curb, and several of the ribs on her left side were crushed in. It was first thought that her injuries were not of a serious nature. She died at 6 o'clock.

The force of the shock was so great that the telegraph pole was snapped off and the automobile was completely wrecked. Mrs. Stewart's companions were almost unhurt, receiving only slight bruises.

After the accident, which occurred at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Stewart was taken to a nearby residence and physicians were hastily summoned, but their services were of no avail, for the injured woman sank rapidly and died shortly afterward. The body was removed to the home of W. W. Foote and a message was sent to the Senator, notifying him of the fatality. No arrangements have been decided on for the funeral, but it will probably be held in Washington, where the Senator has his residence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Senator Stewart at present is at The Hague in connection with the Pius fund arbitration in which he has taken a deep interest. The case involves title to a large amount of money claimed by the Catholic Church of Lower California to be held for it by the Government of Mexico.

It was due largely to the Senator's efforts that the claim was submitted to the arbitration of the distinguished European tribunal now engaged on its settlement. The Senator and Mrs. Stewart since the sale of their old home on Dupont Circle, known as "Stewart's Castle," to Senator Clark of Montana, and its subsequent destruction, had lived in the Winter time in an old-fashioned residence on F Street near the State, War, and Navy Department Building.

In the Summer the couple spent more or less time at Ashburn, a village in Virginia, where the Senator had established a large dairy farm, which he ran on scientific and sanitary principles. Of late years they had not taken so much interest in social affairs as formerly.

Mrs. Stewart before her marriage was a Miss Foote, the daughter of Henry S. Foote, Governor and United States Senator from Mississippi before the civil war, and who during the fifties spent some years in California. Senator and Mrs. Stewart have several daughters, one of whom lives in New York City.

ARREST FAST AUTOMOBILISTS.

A Son of H. C. Frick One of Several Men Caught at Manchester, Mass.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—By secretly holding stop watches on automobiles speeding over an inviting half-mile stretch of road, the police to-day succeeded in catching three machines going at a rate of twenty miles an hour. Arrests followed immediately, the victims being Charles Frick, son of H. C. Frick of Pittsburg; W. F. Harrington, Jr., in a machine owned by Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis, and William R. Oars, and Roy Pierce in another of Mr. Pierce's machines.

Mr. Pierce, who was riding with Mr. Harrington, was not arrested. All gave bail and will appear in the Salem court to-morrow.

Congressman Lassiter's Sister Killed.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 12.—Miss Virginia H. Lassiter, daughter of Dr. D. W. Lassiter and sister of Congressman Lassiter of the Fourth Virginia District, was killed in a runaway accident to-day. She had attempted to leap from her carriage, when her dress was caught and she was thrown to the pavement, her head striking the railway track, fracturing the skull at the base of the brain.

CONCESSION TO AUTOMOBILISTS.

Twenty Miles an Hour Allowed in Essex County (N. J.) Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 12.—The Board of Freeholders to-day amended the automobile speed ordinance, allowing the machines to run at a speed of twenty miles an hour in those country districts of Essex County which are under the control of the board. These roads include Park, Central, and Bloomfield Avenues and the main roads leading over the Orange Mountains.

Under the provision of the new ordinance automobiles may be run at twenty miles an hour anywhere west of the summit of the mountain. East of that line the speed must not exceed eight miles an hour. In the turning of all corners the speed of the machine must be reduced to four miles an hour. The original ordinance proposed a speed limit of eight miles an hour in cities and towns and fifteen miles in the country districts.

REMARKABLE CURE AT LOURDES.

Englishwoman Who Suffered from Cancer Now Said to be Well.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Daily Chronicle says that a Mrs. Notterman has returned to her home in London after a pilgrimage to Lourdes, where, to all appearances, she was miraculously cured of an internal cancerous tumor.

Mrs. Notterman was unavailingly treated for cancer, before going to France, by experts in London hospitals. On entering the waters at Lourdes she experienced a fainting sensation, accompanied by pain.

CHARGES AGAINST OLD TAMMANY DOCK BOARD

Commissioner of Accounts Gives Instance of Favoritism.

Political Friends of Charles F. Murphy Said to Have Profited Enormously by Leases of Piers.

Accusations, long hinted at, but now disclosed specifically for the first time, against the administration of the Dock Department under Charles F. Murphy were made by Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell at a meeting last night of the Greater New York Democracy at 1,155 Broadway. The substance of these charges was that after the defeat of Tammany last Fall, and before the Fusion administration took control of city affairs, the Dock Department let contracts and leases in which excessive and extraordinary favor was shown to Daniel F. McMahon and other political friends of Charles F. Murphy.

Mr. Russell began his speech by setting forth the general position of the Greater New York Democracy in the present campaign. He said that, having driven Crokerism from the City Government, the purpose now was to drive Crokerism from the Democratic Executive Committee. The speaker, continuing, said, in part:

"There has been some talk of combinations. The only combinations that are being made throughout the city are the voluntary and willing combinations of all Democrats and Democratic leaders who are opposed to Croker, to Murphy, and to Devery, uniting in the effort to save the Democratic Party and make it once more the party that stands for honesty, economy, and decency in the administration of our city government."

Then taking up the matter of the Dock Department, Mr. Russell said:

"On Dec. 20, 1901, Pier 96, at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street, was leased by the Dock Commissioners to the Seaboard Contracting Company for a term of ten years from Jan. 1, 1902. That lease was made after the election of November, 1901, and before the new city administration entered into control of the city government on Jan. 1, 1902. The Seaboard Contracting Company is one of the corporations in which Daniel F. McMahon is the controlling spirit. At that time Charles F. Murphy was not only a Dock Commissioner, but he was a district leader of Tammany Hall, and Daniel F. McMahon occupied a like position in that organization.

"This Seaboard Contracting Company was given the absolute control for this period of ten years of the pier, which is 60 by 500 feet in area, and the use of the water on the northerly side for a distance of fifty feet. The annual rental for this long period of ten years was fixed in this contract between those parties occupying this peculiar relationship at $1,700 per annum.

"Then the contract undertook to fasten the contracting firm that McMahon represents for an additional term of ten years upon the City of New York in its control of this important pier by providing in express terms for a renewal of the contract for a second period of ten years and at an annual rental of but $1,705. This pier, No. 96, contains a superficial area of 30,000 square feet, and was built by the city at a cost of $58,252.

"The piers immediately south of Pier 96 are of the same character and dimensions as the latter, and no apparent reason exists why either of them is in any manner more desirable. The pier at West Fifty-fourth Street was completed at a cost of $49,175, and the pier at West Fifty-fifth Street at a cost of $60,762.62. The rental value of all three of these piers has certainly been enhanced during the year 1901, because the entire space between the bulkhead line and the street line of Twelfth Avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-sixth Street has been paved with asphalt at a cost to the city of $88,948.

"But after this improvement adding greatly to the value of this Pier 96 had been made, Murphy and the Dock Board under his control lets the contract for this ten-year period with a specification that it shall be renewed for ten years at the figure I have stated, and yet at that very time those two other piers, one of which cost less and the other practically the same as Pier 96, were each rented at $3,500 per annum during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

"It is fair to ask what the reason was why a difference amounting in twenty years to forty or fifty thousand dollars in the rental of these piers was made in favor of the contracting firm that secured the control of Pier 96. The answer must be found in the relationship between Daniel F. McMahon and Charles F. Murphy and the other members of the Board of Dock Commissioners.

"But this is not all. The Dock Department owns the bulkhead and the properties contiguous thereto, lying between West Fifty-fifth Street and West Fifty-sixth Street. The lease for this bulkhead property bears date Dec. 20, 1901, and is for three years from Jan. 11, 1902, made in the same manner by those Dock Commissioners of which Murphy was the head, after the defeat of the Tammany ticket and the election of the ticket that was to take charge of the City Government on Jan. 1, 1902.

"The leased property consists of the bulkhead 211 feet in length, constructed in 1895 at a cost of $63,366.16, with the land adjoining to the extent of 50 feet in width, and the price per annum for the three years is fixed in this contract at $300 or less than one-half of 1 per cent. per annum on the cost of the bulkhead alone, with no consideration for the value of the land.

"A similar bulkhead between West Fifty-fourth Street and West Fifty-fifth Street was leased in 1895 to the Sicilian Asphalt Company for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $2,750. Can Mr. Murphy tell us why it is that he rents a bulkhead for $300 per annum when the city has no trouble in renting a similar one in the same vicinity for nearly $3,000 per annum?

"That is not all. We come now to a lease of Tammany dumping board privileges which is but a sample of many similar leases made by Charles F. Murphy and his associates Dock Commissioners. In 1901 Mr. Murphy and his associates leased the dumping board privilege at the foot of East 20th Street for the sum of $550 per year, on 'a pleasure-of-the-board' permit. That privilege was revoked by the present Dock Commissioners in July of this year, and that privilege was put up at auction and sold for $6,700 per annum for five years.

"Several leases of a similar nature were granted to Brown & Fleming. I don't know who the members of that firm are, or what their relationship to any of those people may be, but from 'pleasure of the board' permits their leases were changed last year in one or two instances at least to twenty-year contracts. One of these we have investigated, and while the lease calls for a payment to the city of $600 a year for the first ten years, and $630 a year for the second ten years, the investigation shows that day by day the lessees are now making $200 per day from this privilege and contract.

Mr. Russell then compared the increase by months in the receipts of the Dock Department this year and last, the increase in June amounting to 25 per cent.

"The Dock Department, under Commissioner Murphy, in 1901 let asphalt paving contracts amounting to $409,464.80. There was no competitive bidding for this work. At the present contract prices at which the City of New York is letting its asphalt paving contracts the Dock Commissioners could have the work done for $200,000, in round figures, or just 50 per cent. of the prices that they paid without competitive bidding. Who got the benefit of this difference of $200,000?"

UPROAR AT GREATER NEW YORK DEMOCRACY MEETING.

Chairman Duffy Expelled from the Eighteenth District Organization—No Ticket Against Murphy.

A call for the police reserves was sent out to quiet disturbances at a meeting of the Greater New York Democracy of the Eighteenth Assembly District in the headquarters in Third Avenue near Seventeenth Street. The meeting was one of the most strenuous of the present campaign. Partisans wrangled and struggled with one another, but no serious physical injury was done. Many members of the organization were ejected forcibly from the rooms. At one time the fights caused timid politicians to send for the police, who marched there about thirty strong and took stations outside the door.

The fight at the meeting was caused by the introduction of a resolution for the expulsion of John E. Duffy, Chairman of the organization. The members of the organization who were opposed to Chairman Duffy outnumbered his friends ten to one, and he was expelled. Thomas F. Shandley was elected Chairman. The followers of Mr. Duffy declared that the meeting had been adjourned before the resolutions were passed. The opponents of Mr. Duffy said that ex-Judge William H. Kelly, who was presiding, refused to put the motion.

The resolution for expulsion declared that Chairman Duffy had debased his office and had taken part in the transfer of the alleged "floaters" from the Eighteenth Assembly District to the Twenty-ninth Assembly District as an ally of John F. Carroll.

When the presiding officer declined to put the resolution the uproar began. The opponents of Mr. Duffy then took charge of the meeting and elected their Chairman by a large majority. The Duffyites refused to go from the headquarters, and that caused many personal encounters.

The organization decided that it would not put a ticket in the field against Charles F. Murphy as Tammany leader of the district. John C. Sheehan advised against a ticket.

Mr. Duffy acknowledged, after the meeting, that he had transferred a number of men, and said that he got no money for the work.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS ATTACKS PRIMARY FRAUDS.

Mr. Carroll or Others Who Fight for the Honest Voter, He Declares, Should Be Upheld.

John D. Crimmins gave out a statement last evening condemning primary election frauds in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District which have been perpetrated to defeat John F. Carroll as Tammany leader. Mr. Crimmins said, in part:

"The primary law is at last brought to the serious attention of the citizen. Primary elections have been a farce in this city and State, I may say, from the very first primary after the adoption of the Constitution—my memory does not go back as far as that, but I may assume that there were not many changes when I became intelligent of conditions.

"The primary law to-day is a serious and a good one, and should be upheld. Whether it is Mr. Carroll or Mr. Anybody Else who honestly advocates lawful protection to the voter in primaries he should be upheld, and if his acts are serious, which I have no right to question, he should be supported in his endeavors.

"I am entitled to vote as a Democrat in the Twenty-ninth District, where I reside. This district possibly has no more intelligent voters than any one of the other thirty-five; still, when we take its geographical location into consideration it might be expected that the proportion of serious-minded voters in the district would be larger than in districts where our fellow-citizens have but lately become acquainted with our institutions and language. Certainly, if we pass without a protest the conditions revealed and the charges of fraudulent registration, fraudulent acknowledgements, and fraudulent names, how can we expect the voters who possibly have not had the advantages we possess to take up the fight for honesty in primaries?

"I would be remiss as a Democrat if I did not express a conviction that those guilty of imposition on me as a voter should be prosecuted and have the courage to say so. I am for a free and honest expression by the voters in primaries and in general elections."

TAMMANY APPEAL TO SHEEHAN.

Martin, Candidate for Leader, Said to Have Asked His Influence.

John B. Doris, the Greater New York Democracy candidate for the leadership in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, in a talk to his district captains last night at district headquarters, 1,584 Broadway, charged that James J. Martin, the Tammany candidate for leader, had sent a delegation to John C. Sheehan to get Doris to withdraw.

Mr. Doris said the delegation told Mr. Sheehan that as Martin and he were working for the same end, the overthrow of Crokerism in Tammany Hall, he ought to persuade Doris to get out of the fight. Sheehan, according to Doris, told the delegation that he would not interfere, and advised them to consult Doris himself. Mr. Doris said that he was in the fight to stay.

CAMPAIGNING IN AUTOMOBILE.

Mayer Makes Nine Speeches in Forty Minutes from the "Red Rover."

Marcus F. Mayer, who is running against George F. Scannell for leadership of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, opened up his automobile campaign last night with a band of music and several tons of red fire.

Mayer started out by making nine speeches in forty minutes. His first stop was at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. He denounced Scannell and the trusts. At the opening of his speech there were only two persons listening to him—Mayer himself and the chauffeur. At the close, however, fully 1,000 persons had gathered round the "Red Rover" and cheered the candidate.

Mr. Mayer stopped next at the Hoffman House, then at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He made speeches at both places. The automobile moved northward as far as Forty-second Street.

Successor to Commissioner Power.

Tammany Hall leaders are trying to agree on a candidate to succeed Maurice J. Power, Aqueduct Commissioner, who died a few days ago. Mr. Power was a Democrat in the bi-partisan board, and a Democrat must be appointed to succeed him. Yesterday afternoon a committee headed by Representative George B. McClellan called on Mayor Low and asked him to allow Tammany to sumbit the names of some candidates for the position. The Mayor acquiesced, and the committee will submit the names on Monday.

Anti-Dunn Men Stricken from Rolls.

Justice Steckler yesterday signed orders declaring that 405 men transferred into the Twenty-sixth Assembly District should not be allowed to vote at the primaries next Tuesday, and their names will be stricken from the election rolls. Lawyers representing ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn obtained the orders on the ground that the transfers were illegal and fraudulent.

Guardsmen to Test New Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 12.—The New York State Camp of Military Instruction will reopen to-morrow for one day. The artillery branch of the National Guard has received some new guns. Two of them arrived in Peekskill from New York last night. To-morrow a detachment of thirty men from the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., under command of Major David Wilson and Capt. Flannigan, will arrive here and spend the day in target practice. Both shrapnel and solid shot will be used. An innovation will be the use of smokeless powder.

Dock Strike at Trieste Ended.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Standard says the dock strike at Trieste has been ended.

TRIESTE, Sept. 12.—The garrison here has been reinforced by two battalions of infantry as a precautionary measure in consequence of the strike of dock laborers. Three of the arrested leaders have been released.

The Cachet of Royal Approval.

At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle given by His Majesty King Edward VII. during the festivities in celebration of the Coronation, both in June and in August, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. Covers were laid for all the crowned heads; and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.

The exclusive use of Moët & Chandon Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of Messrs. Moët & Chandon.—Adv.

DEVERY TO HIS ENEMY

He Defies Pequod Club's President and Routs Him.

Asks Dr. Goodman at a Crowded Eighth Avenue Corner to Repeat Charges Made in a Published Circular.

Ex-Chief Devery held two meetings in the Ninth District last night, and at the second meeting, which was held on the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, he had an encounter with Dr. Goodman, the President of the Pequod Club, which was sensational in character and afforded intense delight to his admirers.

It was after 11 o'clock when Devery reached the Eighth Avenue meeting. As he rose to speak he noticed Dr. Goodman in the crowd. He challenged the doctor to come up on the truck and repeat some of the things he had published in a circular.

"There's a man standing out there in the crowd," he said, "that sent out signed circulars vilifying me. He is a doctor—I don't know what kind—a horse doctor maybe, but there he stands."

As the crowd directed its view to the place indicated by Devery the ex-Chief continued:

"Mr. Goodman, you have vilified me and you have sent out lying circulars about me. Now you come up here and tell the people what you know about 'Devery and Deveryism.' We will give you a chance to talk and treat you like a gentleman. Come up here if you're a man and repeat what you said in your lying circulars."

The crowd was delighted. There were cries on all sides of "Go it, Bill!" "Nail him to the cross," and the like.

Dr. Goodman stood his ground, but refused to accept the invitation extended to him.

"Now, you cur, come up here and tell what you know about me," Devery exclaimed. Then, as the doctor showed no disposition to make any reply to him, he continued: "The man is a cur, a mongrel; he's no good."

A man standing by the doctor cried out:

"Bill, he says he doesn't know anything about you individually!"

"Do you hear that?" exclaimed Devery, delighted beyond measure at what he called his vindication. "Do you hear that? He doesn't know a thing about me. Not a thing. He admits it. Do you? Speak up."

Dr. Goodman concluded it was about time for him to depart, and he started to walk away. Devery called out to the policeman near the truck:

"Officer, see that no man interferes with that man and that he is allowed to depart peaceably."

This pleased the crowd, and it indulged in laughter and jest at Dr. Goodman's expense.

"That's the way I like to nail them babies," said Devery. "I spotted that canary out in the crowd, and I didn't do a thing to him, did I? It's one thing to write about a man, and it's another to stand up and tell about it. Them circulars is all lies."

On Tenth Avenue Devery asked the crowd whether there was any one present who could tell anything that John C. Sheehan ever did for the district or for any one in it. There was no response. He asked the same question about Mr. Goodwin. A man in the crowd spoke up:

"Yes," he said, "he had me appointed a motorman last Wednesday."

"At last we have found something that Goodwin has done," retorted Devery. "He had this man appointed a motorman. Now, there is a record for four years of power! My friend, you must have a rabbit's foot in your pocket to have hypnotized 'Chilly Frank.'"

"Goodwin and Sheehan are a hungry pair," he said. "They look it. They never did no good for nobody. They are so mean they don't even treat themselves well."

Devery said that the failure of either Sheehan or Goodwin to take up any of his challenges had made him more confident than ever of his election.

ANTI-MULLER MEN'S TROUBLES.

Misunderstood Police Instructions and False Alarm of Fire Disturb Their Meetings.

Considerable excitement was caused in West New Brighton last night by what for a time was considered an attempt on the part of the police to break up a cart tail meeting of the Burlee faction of the Democratic party. The Burlee men are trying to oust Nicholas Muller as leader in the borough. Recently they have been charging that unfair methods were used to break up their meetings, and last night's affair threatened for a time to lead to serious trouble.

The meeting was held in Castleton Avenue. About 10 o'clock, when a big crowd was present, some persons on the outskirts of the gathering began to annoy the speakers. Some one telephoned to the substation at West Brighton, and asked for police protection. The Sergeant says he instructed the patrolman on the beat, Williams, to stop the disorder. Williams says he thought the Sergeant told him to disperse the entire crowd, and that was what he proceeded to do. Finally, after another talk over the telephone with the Sergeant, he confined his efforts to driving away the men who had caused the disorder.

The Burlee faction say that one night this week one of their meetings was broken up by a false alarm of fire. As every one goes to a fire in Staten Island the crowd at the meeting followed the machines.

UNFAIRNESS TO AMERICA IN CHINA IS ALLEGED.

Gen. Sharretts Says the Other Powers' Commissioners Tried to Give This Country "the Worst of It."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Gen. Sharretts, Commissioner of the United States in fixing the Chinese Customs duties, returned to-day on the steamship China. He said:

"I found myself much in the minority, and also soon found that the other nations seemed to be mainly desirous of giving the United States the worst of it.

"I was alone from the United States, and the other powers were each represented by three Commissioners. My one vote looked small.

"I had an ardous time in bringing the other Commissioners to recognize the rights of this country, even so far as has been done.

"To show the attitude of the other Commissioners let me speak of the duty on cotton goods. One price was put on goods thirty-seven inches wide, and other and higher duties on goods of less width. Cotton goods of the United States are of less width, and cotton goods from England are forty inches wide. Probably, too, American cotton goods, being narrower, are worth less money, and yet were to be compelled to pay higher duty. This in part was remedied."

Gen. Sharrett will leave here for Washington within a day or two.

Swift Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 12.—The torpedo boat destroyer Worden, built by the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, successfully ran her final speed trial over the Barren Island course to-day, making over 29 knots.

Struck in the Eye by Hay Fork.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—While playing in the hay here to-day Arthur Cobbett, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cobbett of this village, was hit in the eye by the tine of a pitchfork thrown toward him in fun by another lad. He may lose his eyesight.

NEBRASKA WILL FIGHT PACKERS' MERGER.

Gov. Savage Says If the Consolidation Is Illegal, He Will Put a Stop to It.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—From appearances, the Nebraska State officials are going to take a hand in the merging of the packing houses of the country into one gigantic combine, and either prevent the merger or prohibit the combine from doing business in this State, both in the way of slaughtering animals in South Omaha and purchasing live stock anywhere in the State. Gov. Savage, in speaking of the reported merger, said:

"If this combine is against the laws of Nebraska, and I think it is, I will put a stop to it. Just as soon as I am satisfied that a combine exists I shall instruct the Legal Department of the State to make a thorough investigation, and if the laws are being violated I shall take the pains to have the offenders punished to the full extent of the law. If possible, I shall have the merger declared void and the combination dissolved.

As to whether or not the State has the power to proceed against the Beef Trust, ex-Attorney General Smyth says:

"I can say without hesitation that the laws of Nebraska cover this point fully. Nebraska laws against trusts and combines of all kinds are very broad, broad enough to prevent the illegal act of combining.

"The combine can be prevented from purchasing cattle in the State, from slaughtering live stock and from selling meats in the State except where it is sold in the original package shipped in from some other State. No trust in the United States can do business in Nebraska except in the original packers, which comes under the inter-State commerce rulings. Nebraska's laws are very sweeping on that point.

"We have two methods of interfering with the trust. One—criminal—provides a penalty of from $50 to $5,000 fine for any one assisting, directly or indirectly, in the formation or operation of a trust. The other is a prohibitive law, and can force out of business any trust endeavoring to do business in Nebraska.

"It is probable that no steps will be taken until the announcement of the merger is given out. Immediately thereafter, however, the Nebraska officials will start after the trust and endeavor to call a halt in its operations."

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—Edward A. Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company, in this city, was to-day asked to affirm or deny the report printed in Chicago, that the merger of the packing interests would be completed and effective Sept. 27. He said the story was all guesswork.

"I will say that there is no certainty of a merger of the packing interests," said he; "I cannot say there will nor that there will not be a combine of these interests; I do not know."

Asked as to the effect, Mr. Cudahy said that such a combination would be a benefit. "In my judgment," said he, "it would place all markets on a parity, and on their respective merits."

FIRE IN BEAUMONT OIL FIELD UNDER CONTROL.

Loss Variously Estimated at from $75,000 to $250,000—Caused by a Careless Workman.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 12.—At daylight this morning the fire which began yesterday in the oil field burned itself out and to-night there are only four wells and two tanks burning. One of the wells, however, is a big gusher, and it is thought much trouble will be experienced in extinguishing it.

The oil is being drawn from the tanks as rapidly as possible, and they will probably burn themselves out to-night. There is a breeze blowing, but it is sweeping across the field, and toward the fire. Even if it changes there will be little danger of further loss, as the loose oil has all been burned off. There is a large force of workmen on the grounds, and a spread of the fire can now be checked in its incipiency.

The loss caused by the fire is variously estimated. The lowest figures by any one competent to judge place the total loss at about $75,000. From this figure the estimate ranges up to $250,000. So far as can be ascertained about thirty derricks were destroyed. The loss on these was comparatively small. Fifteen tanks, some of them filled with oil, were burned out, and they will have to be repaired before they are again serviceable. Several pumping plants were put out of service and are rendered useless, and in this lies the heaviest loss outside of the oil destroyed.

The fire was started by the carelessness of a workman, whose name has not yet been ascertained. He went with a lighted lantern into a tank which was partially filled with oil, and there was an explosion of gas which ignited the oil. The man escaped, though he is badly burned.

The ignition was comparativeiy slow, but the fire once started spread rapidly over the Keith-Ward tract, which is on the other edge of the field. Immense volumes of smoke were created, and gave the impression that the area of the fire was much greater than it really was. The ground was thoroughly soaked with oil, and until this had been burned off the smoke obscured everything, even creating a fog-like effect in the city four miles away.

Almost the whole population of Beaumont rushed to the field. Special trains were sent early in the morning from Port Arthur and Nederland with picked workmen to assist in smothering the flames, and the men have been at work all day chopping down derricks covering wells, and draining away the loose oil that had not been reached by the fire.

Gov. Hogg Says Fire Area Was Small.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 12.—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg received word this evening from Beaumont that the fire in the oil fields there had been confined to a small area, and that none of the holdings of the Hogg-Towne Syndicate were damaged. Gov. Hogg says that it would be almost impossible for many of the wells to catch fire, even should the whole surface of the field upon which they are located be covered with flames.

LAWYER L. B. COHEN ARRESTED.

Accusations of a Colored Woman Concerning Offer to Secure Release in Robbery Case.

Lawrence B. Cohen, a lawyer of 316 West Thirty-third Street, was arrested yesterday in the District Attorney's office, at the instance of Cora Page Ford, alias Cora Lee, colored, of 360 West Thirty-sixth Street, who had been defended successfully by him in a trial on the charge of robbing a man of $50.

In her affidavit the woman said that while in the city prison, awaiting trial, Cohen, on Aug. 10, offered to secure her release for $325; that he told her $200 was to be paid to District Attorney Jerome, but that $50 was to go to Louis Loewenstein who had been referred to as the law partner of Justice Warren W. Foster, who would preside at her trial. John J. Lyons, the plaintiff, was to be reimbursed, she said, and Cohen was to have the remaining $25 as his fee.

Cohen, who is a member of the law firm of Cohen Brothers of 346 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, who released him under $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

Mr. Jerome, when asked about the case, said: "There is a history behind it." Mr. Cohen said that the charge was false and prompted by spite because he had turned over stolen gems to the District Attorney instead of giving them back to her.

"The Genial Idiot."

Another chapter in the series written by John Kendrick Bangs exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Illustrated by Kemble. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

PLATT'S MIND CHANGES

Convention May Say Mr. Roosevelt Deserves Renomination.

Mr. Quay, Report Says, Gave His Brother Senator a Hint That Danger Attended His Policy Concerning the President.

Senator Platt will hold a conference with State leaders to-day to discuss the line of action to be taken by the coming Republican State Convention at Saratoga with regard to the indorsement of President Roosevelt for renomination, and also on the trust issue.

State Chairman Dunn, Executive Chairman Barnes, Louis F. Payn, and other Republican leaders arrived in the city for the purpose of attending this conference. Gov. Odell is expected to arrive this morning. The calling of the conference created the impression in Republican circles that Senator Platt had shifted his position on the indorsement of President Roosevelt's candidacy. When the Senator was asked if such was the fact, he said:

"The State Convention will certainly indorse the Administration, but I cannot say that the support of the State will be pledged to the President two years in advance of the holding of the nominating convention. There is no precedent in this State for such a course. I don't know whether the President wants such an indorsement. I had a talk with him recently, and he did not mention the subject. I will say this, however, I think the President deserves the nomination."

It was quietly whispered about that, in view of the opposition which had been stirred up by his declaration that the President would not be indorsed by the State Convention for renomination, Senator Platt had concluded that it would be political wisdom on his part to make a compromise. The compromise proposition which he is said to have evolved and which he will submit to the conference to be held to-day is that a resolution be adopted by the convention to the effect that President Roosevelt deserves renomination. This, he believes, will satisfy Mr. Roosevelt's friends. It will also leave a loophole of escape, it is pointed out, in the event that, when the time for the national convention comes around, it should be found expedient to throw the vote of the State to some other candidate.

There is a report in circulation among the knowing ones to account for Senator Platt's change of mind. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is said to be responsible for the New York Senator's shift. As the report goes, Senator Platt informed Senator Quay of his purpose to have the State Convention indorse President Roosevelt's administration, but ignore his candidacy for re-election. Whereupon Senator Quay is reported to have remarked:

"That would be a very dangerous move. Suppose you were to bring in a platform of that character and then some one of President Roosevelt's friends in the convention should move to amend by inserting an additional clause committing the Republican organization to the President's candidacy. That is just what would be likely to occur. Surely would occur if the President desired it. Then you would be put in the position of either having to take your medicine or turning down the President. Are you prepared for that?"

With this advice from Senator Quay, whom he has repeatedly said he regarded as the shrewdest politician in the country, Senator Platt is reported to have thought the matter over and arrived at the compromise proposition, namely, to have the convention declare that the President "deserves a renomination."

George R. Sutherland, Congressman Gillette, and Senator Sherwood issued a statement last evening on behalf of Judge Frank H. Robinson of Steuben, who has been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Attorney General, and later with the nomination of Secretary of State. Ten days ago Senator Platt said he thought Judge Robinson would receive the nomination for Attorney General, and it was generally understood that he was the organization's candidate. Later, however, Senator Platt said the chances were in favor of the nomination of Henry B. Coman of Madison, for Attorney General. At the same time it was whispered around that Judge Robinson probably would receive the nomination for Secretary of State in the event that Secretary McDonough persisted in his refusal to accept a renomination.

In the statement issued in his behalf last night Judge Robinson's friends say that he has never been consulted about standing for the nomination for Secretary of State and that no office outside the line of his profession has any temptation for him. It is stated, further, that his friends still expect to see him receive the nomination for Attorney General.

CIRCULAR ATTACKS HESS.

The supporters of Dock Commissioner Hawkes, who is fighting to retain the Republican leadership of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, issued a circular yesterday in which they severely criticised Charles A. Hess, who is an aspirant for control. The circular is issued under the heading of the Madison Square Republican Club, and bears the following names:

John A. Weekes,	Bronson Winthrop,
Herbert Parsons,	Henry Birrell,
W. E. Billings,	William H. Wadhams,
Thomas W. Folsom,	Ezra P. Prentice,
Howard Conkling,	Arthur P. Sturges,
Frank D. Sturges,	Marvyn Scudder,
George Blagden, Jr.,	Thomas J. Quinn.

The circular, after asserting that Mr. Hawkes's leadership has been notable for ability and decency, says that Hess was brought into the district by Lemuel Eli Quigg, and under his leadership the Republican Party was for the first time in many years defeated in the district. Mr. Hess is further charged with faithlessness to party candidates, absenteeism, and the stirring up of party strife.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TALKS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—About 3,000,000 copies of speeches have been received at the quarters of the literary bureau of the Republican Congressional Committee in this city. Of this number about 2,500,000 copies have been distributed. This does not include 50,000 copies of the campaign text book which have been sent out.

The speeches are those of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire on the tariff, Representative Hamilton of Michigan on trusts, Representative Landis of Indiana and Cooper of Wisconsin on the Philippines, and Representative Cannon of Illinois on the work of the session. The demand this year is expected to be light. The Republicans are placing their main reliance on oratory. They are, however, prepared for any emergency that will create a demand for printed matter.

Named to Succeed Judge Pennypacker.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Norris S. Barratt, First Assistant District Attorney and a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, was to-day nominated by the Republican Party to succeed Samuel W. Pennypacker as Common Pleas Court Judge, which position the latter resigned when nominated for the office of Governor. Mr. Barratt's nomination will be indorsed by the Democratic Party.

Colorado Republican Candidates.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—James H. Peabody of Fremont County was nominated for Governor and Franklin E. Brooks of El Paso County for Congressman at large by the Republican State Convention here to-day.

Prohibitionist Nomination.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Prohibitionists of the Twenty-eighth District have nominated Richard L. Dunning of Greenwich for Senator.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ILLINOIS—Twentieth District—James H. Danskin, Republican.

LABOR CONVENTION ENDS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The convention of the State Federation of Labor came to an end this evening. There were several lively tilts between President Martin F. Murphy and the element opposed to him. Mr. Murphy severely arraigned the members of the American Federation of Labor, who he declared were interfering with the State organization. He referred to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in caustic terms. John G. Nolan of Newark paid his respects to President Murphy, declaring that he had ruled the convention with more than a Caesar's red hand, and had held it in an iron grasp.

President Murphy was re-elected

Wallach's Hats

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Evenings until 10 P. M. To-night, Midnight.

OUR Fall Showing is the Very Best ever made in our Four Stores (Look in the Windows!).

Derbies and Soft Hats (75 varieties), real $5 Style and of a Quality the same as Hats sold for $3. "The Wallach" Derby has Full Crown and Half-round Curl Brim.

"The Wallach" Soft Hat is of Low Crown,—large Brim.

Our Own Price $1.90

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE REPORT

Particulars of the Company's Business During Its First Year—Improvements to be Continued.

The American Locomotive Company made public yesterday its first annual report for the period from June 15, 1901, when it began business, until June 30 last. The report contains a statement of the improvements and additions made during the year, a full statement of assets, earnings, liabilities, and expenses, and several cuts, showing the most prominent types of locomotives manufactured by the company, among them types for the Cape Colony, New Zealand, and Japan Railways.

The net earnings, after payment of all fixed charges, were $3,107,176.62, or about 6 per cent. on the capitalization.

After paying 7 per cent. dividends on the $25,000,000 preferred stock there was left a surplus of $1,251,312.04, equal to about 5 per cent. on the common stock. That amount, however, was carried to the credit of the profit and loss account and against it was charged $1,027,076.85 for new land, new shop buildings, &c. That nearly wiped out the surplus, leaving only $224,235.19. The Directors announce their intention to continue the policy of improvement.

The report gives the following detailed income account:

EARNINGS.

From the sale of new locomotives and extra parts; repair work; the disposition of scrap material; and sundry miscellaneous income	$26,898,393.52

EXPENSES.

Including direct manufacturing cost; all contingent, shop, local and general expenditures, taxes, insurance; and maintenance, betterment and new construction disbursements in excess of full depreciation requirements	23,291,216.90
Net earnings	$3,107,176.62

INTEREST.

*On bonds of constituent companies.	$77,864.58
General interest and discount	28,000.00
Total	$105,864.58
Profit available for dividend	$3,001,312.04

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS.

Four quarterly dividends, aggregating 7 per cent. on preferred stock	$1,750,000.00
Additions to property during the fiscal year, (balance after charging $802,151.05 to current expenses)	1,027,076.85
Total	$2,777,076.85
Balance to the credit of "profit and loss"	$224,235.19

*The interest on the bonds of the International Air Power Company was paid by the mortgagor, who also received the dividends on the stock deposited in trust with this company.

The condensed general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of property	$45,482,298.27
Securities owned:	
Am. Locomotive preferred stock	900,000.00
Richmond L. & M. gold bonds	118,000.00
Sundry securities	37,525.99
Convertible assets:	
Cash	1,158,855.27
Accounts receivable	4,255,720.52
Material and supplies	2,167,566.29
Contract work in construction	2,874,166.82
Securities held in trust:	
A. L. Co. stock held for payment of mortgage on R. I. Works, 2,500 shares of preferred and common, each par value $500,000	200,000.00
Total	$57,209,128.16

LIABILITIES.

Stock	$50,000,000.00
Bonded debt of constituent cos.	1,512,500.00
Current liabilities:	
Amounts payable	3,824,907.97
Bills	1,700,000.00
Unclaimed interest	9,885.00
Dividend July 21, 1902	437,500.00
Profit and loss	224,235.19
Total	$57,209,128.16

The amount spent for improvements was $1,629,227.90, and the report gives in detail the betterments which were paid for. By the expenditure, which is about 3½ per cent. of the capitalization, the output of the company has been increased 25 per cent. The Directors intend to increase the capacity of the plants. It is not intended to raise the price of locomotives, except as may be necessary because of the increased cost of labor or materials. The report says that "contracts for new locomotives in large quantities have been booked for delivery as late as the Autumn of 1903, and inquiries continue to be received from every part of the country, as well as from foreign trade, reservation of much of the available shop space having been asked for to the end of the next fiscal year. Deliveries are being made in substantial accord with the scheduled time."

FINED FOR RATE CUTTING.

Passenger Association Takes Action in Case of Two Railroads Cheapening Transportation for "Fakirs."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—The St. Paul and the Northwestern Roads have been fined by order of the Twin City Passenger Association on a charge of rate cutting in connection with fakirs at the State Fair. All the Twin City-Chicago lines except the Burlington and Wisconsin Central were also accused of being implicated in the rate cutting, but were not fined.

There were more "fakirs" than usual at the State fair this year, and because of the competition and the unfavorable weather business was poor. The cider men had particularly poor business.

Before they had sold enough of the stuff to come out even on the cost of their privilege, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner had them arrested and fined. The vendors of lemonade and other hot weather drinks could scarcely give their goods away. The circus men were as badly off as the others.

It was practically agreed among the six Chicago lines that they would help the show people out of town by giving them reduced rates. The fare to Milwaukee is $6.50, figured on a party rate basis, but the fare was cut to an even $5.

BRIARCLIFF -MILK-

THE Briarcliff Herd of Jersey Cows numbers more than a thousand. Briarcliff Farms are more than five thousand acres in extent. Every cow is tested regularly for tuberculosis. Not a trace of it in the great herd from which comes the purest and richest milk sold in New York.

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Telephone, 907 38th Street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—86 Warburton Ave.
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2001 Seventh Ave., 122d St., N. Y. City.

INAUGURATES 8-HOUR SYSTEM.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Will Increase Its Force at Fishkill Landing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The eight-hour system on the Highland (Western) Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will go into effect to-morrow. Instead of three gangs, there will be five gangs at the Fishkill Landing yard, where cars are transferred by ferry across the river to this city, connecting with the Erie and West Shore Railroads.

For some time the railroad employes have protested against the long hours they were obliged to work. The facts were laid before the officials at Hartford, and the new arrangement is the result. At the Fishkill Landing terminus about twenty more hands will be put to work in order to dispatch trains on schedule time.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN EARNINGS.

The annual report of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1902, was made public yesterday.

A statement of earn

STRIKERS ARE FIRM, MR. MITCHELL REPEATS

President of Miners' Union Makes a Speech at Philadelphia.

Is Given $3,000 by Organized Workmen of That City for the Miners' Cause —Replies Again to Mr. Hewitt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, said again here to-night that up to date he had no reason to believe that the coal strike is nearing an end.

"It will end when the operators grant our demands," he said. "The miners will not return to work and arbitrate their differences afterward. Our position is stronger now than it was at the beginning of the strike. I know of nothing which would indicate an early settlement of the strike."

This view of President Mitchell is shared by Senator Quay, who has been making strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement. "The operating coal companies," said Senator Quay, "will make no concessions, and the miners seem equally determined. For the present, at least, no outside influence of any character will produce results."

Mr. Mitchell came to Philadelphia to-night to address a meeting in the Labor Lyceum, and he was given about $3,000 by the organized workmen of this city for the benefit of the striking mine workers.

The presentation took place at a joint mass meeting of the United Trades Association, the Allied Building Trades, and the Central Labor Union, held at Labor Lyceum Hall. The money was gathered by these organizations through house-to-house collections, from jars on street corners, and other places, and proceeds from picnics.

Mr. Mitchell was given an enthusiastic reception. After the relief money had been formally presented to him, he made a short address. He said the mine workers' fight was a fight for trades unionism, without which the workmen of the country could not get fair treatment from the employers.

The spokesman of the operators, he continued, contended that they are making a fight for individual liberty and for a principle, but he (Mr. Mitchell) claimed the operators are battling to give wages satisfactory only to the Coal Trust. He said the strikers are just as firm to-day as they were four months ago. If the strike were to be lost, which he said is not likely, it would not mean the disintegration of organized labor, but it would be a shock which would be seriously felt.

Mr. Mitchell said it was difficult to keep the peace among such a great army of men struggling for living wages, but the miners, he thought, were keeping within the law as best they can. He admitted there had been some lawlessness, but "of the six persons killed in the coal fields since the strike was started, three were murdered by the coal and iron policemen." He characterized most of the special policemen as "criminals and thugs."

Continuing, the miners' President said:

"Gov. Stone is contemplating an extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the purpose of having enacted a compulsory arbitration law. The miners are willing to arbitrate, but they are not willing to have compulsory arbitration. They are not willing to enslave the workmen of Pennsylvania in order to get out of their own difficulty. It has been the invariable rule for workmen throughout the country to abide by the decision of arbitration boards, and also the rule for organized workmen to stand by their contracts."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the recent public statement of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, in which the latter was quoted as saying that Mr. Mitchell was responsible for the anthracite strike, and that he had ordered the bituminous miners to quit work, but that the latter had refused. Mr. Mitchell denied these statements and also Mr. Hewitt's claim that he has been a friend of labor. Mr. Hewitt, he said, is a Director in the Erie Railroad and a Director in a very large coal company.

"All of the men in the employ of Mr. Hewitt in West Virginia," said Mr. Mitchell, "are on strike, although he never told that to the public."

Mr. Mitchell pictured the young and frail children going to the mines and factories when they ought to be in the schools, where they could receive an education and become good citizens of their country. He asked the citizens of Philadelphia to further assist the strikers.

"We cannot win the strike alone," he said, "but with the help of the trades unions of the country victory will be ours. This is the struggle of our time, and it is the duty of every organized workman in the country to do what he can for our success."

President Mitchell left shortly after 11 o'clock to-night for Harrisburg, where he will have a conference with Gov. Stone upon his arrival at the State Capitol.

GOV. STONE'S CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

Operators Declare It Will Have Little Result—No Arbitration with Mitchell, Mr. Hewitt Repeats.

The coming conference to-day at Harrisburg, Penn., between President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, Gov. Stone, and Attorney General Elkins was not regarded seriously yesterday by either operators or coal dealers. The general belief was that if it results in anything it will be in prolonging the end of the strike by raising hopes in the minds of the strikers which cannot be realized.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt reiterated the statement which he made in an interview on Thursday that there could be no arbitration between the operators and President Mitchell.

"All talk of arbitration on the basis proposed by Mitchell should be stopped right now," he said. "Whether there is to be arbitration between the operators and their local unions is another question. That subject I am not discussing. But Mitchell is trying to do what Debs tried to do and failed, and what later on President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers also tried and failed to accomplish. There can be no arbitration with Mitchell on Mitchell's basis."

John Markle, the individual operator who made a long statement recently declaring that the individual operators were against any arbitration or any concessions, called at Mr. Morgan's office yesterday, but Mr. Morgan was out at the time. During the day a letter was received in this city written by a coal merchant who is traveling in the anthracite regions. The writer said that the indebtedness of the strikers to merchants in the three anthracite districts amounts to $250,000, and that union miners are returning to work.

Representatives of the coal carrying companies said that some coal was being mined every day. President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said:

"I think the attitude of the operators was clearly expressed by Mr. Hewitt in his statement which he made last night. The men are going back to work gradually, and matters are looking more satisfactory to the operators. As we stated before the strike, we are willing to adjust whatever grievances may exist after the men return to work."

Senator Platt was reminded yesterday that only one day remained of the fortnight in which he predicted the strike would be settled.

"I don't know anything about it," he said. "You know as much about it as I do."

The increased output of steam sizes of anthracite resulted yesterday in the wholesale price of pea and buckwheat dropping a dollar a ton.

The Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting in support of the strikers to be held in Madison Square to-night reported yesterday that an immense crowd of people is expected. President Mitchell will come to speak if his conference with Gov. Stone to-day does not prevent him.

TO OPERATE MORE WASHERIES.

Coal Companies to Convert Two Breakers in Tamaqua District — Mine Workers Stand by Mitchell.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 12.—Officials of the coal companies state than on Monday two more breakers in this section will be converted into washeries, one in the Panther Creek Valley and another on the outskirts of this place. It is expected that the two plants will ship over 100 tons of coal a day. A force of deputies is being secured to guard the operation.

Nearly all of the "locals" of the United Mine Workers in this vicinity have held meetings at which the strikers re-affirmed their allegiance to President Mitchell and pledged themselves to stay out until the coal companies grant concessions, no matter how long it may be. The men, apparently, have little hope that the meeting of Mr. Mitchell and Gov. Stone in Harrisburg to-morrow will have much effect on the strike situation.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 12.—A committee representing the State Legislative Board of Railroad Employes was closeted with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for three hours to-day. At the conclusion of the conference the committee departed for Philadelphia to consult its attorneys. The committee expressed the opinion that an extra session of the Legislature depended altogether on the result of the conference between Gov. Stone and President Mitchell at Harrisburg to-morrow.

The following statement was issued by President Mitchell:

"Messrs. Milton T. Robinson, William J. Seerbby, and George W. Coyle, representing the State Legislative Board of Railroad Employes, called upon me and we discussed the advisability of forming a joint legislative board to be composed of representatives of the railroad men and bituminous and anthracite miners. We also discussed the anthracite coal strike, and the representatives of the railroad men assured us of their co-operation in every manner possible in bringing about an amicable adjustment or in prosecuting the strike to a successful issue.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—Gov. Stone said this afternoon that there was no conflict between himself and Senator Quay in attempting to settle the anthracite coal strike.

"I am glad to see that Senator Quay is moving in the matter," he added. "Every one ought to do all that he can to help on a settlement."

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 12.—A number of local branches of the United Mine Workers in this district at their regular weekly meetings have adopted resolutions expressing their intention to remain on strike until ordered back to work by President Mitchell or by a convention of mine workers.

Among these local branches is that at Donaldson, near which place is the Good Spring Colliery, which is operating with a large force of men and is shipping coal.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12.—General Freight Traffic Manager F. M. Whittaker of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to-night denied that that system was conspiring with the coal operators by failing to deliver provisions shipped over their line for the striking miners.

Allegations to this effect have been made by Shaw, Irwin & Co. of Cincinnati, in the United States Court. Mr. Whittaker said that if shipment had been delayed it was not intentional on the part of the railroad.

Chicago Teamsters' Strike Settled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—At a conference to-day between Chairman Job of the State Board of Arbitration and representatives of Swift & Co., all of the demands of the company's striking teamsters were conceded save the reinstatement of two men dismissed for alleged insubordination. The men are expected to return to work Monday.

ST. LOUIS BRIBERY CASE.

A Promise to Turn Charles F. Kelly Over to the Authorities To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Adolph Wallner, late this afternoon offered to furnish bail for Charles F. Kelly, the member of the House of Delegates, who is under three indictments in connection with the bribery scandals. He asserted that if his offer were accepted, Kelly would surrender in half an hour. Circuit Attorney Folk refused to make any promises or concessions, and Wallner departed, under surveillance. Later Wallner sent word to Folk that he would turn Kelly over to the authorities before to-morrow night.

With Kelly in the toils the wheels of justice, which produced bench warrants and indictments, are expected to become prolific at once. This is in case Kelly turns State's evidence, as it has been whispered he will do. Kelly is the man who handled the $47,000 by which the City Lighting bill was put through the House of Delegates. Circuit Attorney Folk has announced his purpose to "get the bribe-givers." And according to the organization of the old house combine, only the man who handled the boodle knows directly from whom it came. Mr. Folk says that he will get the evidence whatever Kelly does, but admits that Kelly would be a very desirable addition to the ranks of the prosecution.

Robert E. McMath, ex-President of the Board of Public Improvements, is believed to have placed the attorney in possession of facts making at least a circumstantial case against two of the suspected bribe-givers. August Heman is known to have testified on these same lines, and the testimony of contractors before the Grand Jury to-day is said to have been corroborative. But, in the light of what Murrell and others have disclosed, Kelly alone was witness to and party to the actual money transactions.

Mr. Folk announced to-day that a reward of $500 would be paid for the arrest of Kelly. Attorney's for the delegates still in jail began habeas corpus proceedings in the State Supreme Court to-day on behalf of their clients.

J. P. MORGAN AND J. J. HILL AS WITNESSES.

They Are Expected to Testify in the Northern Securities Case Hearing Here Monday.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—Frederick G. Ingersoll appeared before the United States court to-day, and filed his oath of office as Special Commissioner to hear evidence in the suit brought by the United States to prevent the absorption by the Northern Securities Company of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railways, which it claims is contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Ingersoll left for New York to-night and will begin the taking of testimony on Monday. James J. Hill, Mr. Ingersoll said, probably will be the first witness, and he will be followed on the stand by J. Pierpont Morgan. These two are expected to give important testimony.

Mr. Ingersoll was of the opinion that the hearing would continue for a week or ten days, depending upon the determination of the parties concerned whether or not they will use any of the testimony taken in the Peter Power case.

After the testimony shall be taken it will be printed, and it is not expected that the case will be ready for presentation to the courts until the January term.

Attorney E. L. Munn, who is of counsel in the suit of the State of Minnesota against the same defendants, will be present at the hearings to secure information that may be of assistance in prosecuting the State's case.

Across Africa by Steam.
Trip which may soon be made. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL GUESTS.

Gen. Clarkson and Secretary of State McDonough Are Entertained at Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 12.—Gen. James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of Customs at the Port of New York, was the President's guest at luncheon to-day. Gen. Clarkson refused to discuss the object of his visit, simply saying that the President wished to be informed on certain business matters connected with his office and that he came here to give him the desired information.

John T. McDonough, Secretary of State of New York, was the President's guest at dinner.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been in the West on a hunting and fishing trip, returned home this evening. He was met at the station by his brothers, Archie and Kermit, and one of his cousins, who rode down from Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY'S GREAT FETE.

Railroad Officials Expect to Handle an Army of Thirty Thousand at the Presidential Reception.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Everything is progressing favorably for the great Presidential reception on Monday. The decorations are rapidly being put up in all parts of Oyster Bay, and preparations are being made to handle a big crowd. The local committees have been figuring on ten or fifteen thousand, but the Long Island Railroad expects to handle thirty thousand people.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and the Oyster Bay Electric Light Company have united in something that is considered unusual. They will decorate each pole on the road from the village to the entrance of Sagamore Hill. Each pole will be ornamented by a shield, three flags, and a streamer.

At the station, which by President Baldwin's orders, will be most elaborately decorated, there will be a big "Welcome" shield. At the entrance to Sagamore Hill there will be another. Many of the visitors will be transferred to Sagamore Hill by water, launches having been loaned for the purpose.

There was talk that the Oyster Bay Band had gone on strike because they were not to receive their price. There was some grumbling, but it is ended now. The band wanted two days' pay instead of one if it was to march with the Deputy Sheriffs when they went out to take their places along the line of march to Sagamore Hill, but backed down when it was pointed out that it was a town affair and that public subscriptions had paid for their uniforms.

CRAIG INQUEST IS RESUMED.

Sixteen Witnesses Heard in Investigation of Accident to President's Party.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—Special Justice Charles L. Hibbard to-day resumed the inquest on the death of William C. Craig, Secret Service Officer, who was killed in the accident to the carriage occupied by President Roosevelt and his party when it was run into by a trolley car ten days ago.

Gov. W. Murray Crane testified this afternoon. He said that, in company with President Roosevelt and George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, he was driving on South Street on the day of the accident. When he heard the gong of the approaching car the leading horses were on the track. The Governor could not tell just how the collision occurred. He remembered nothing as to how he was thrown, and only remembered assisting the President from the carriage.

Among the other witnesses was Mrs. Ellen H. Horton, a passenger on the car. Mrs. Horton said the car was running at a fair rate of speed when the collision occurred. As the car approached the President's carriage, the greater portion of the passengers stood up to get a good view of the occupants of the carriage. Suddenly she heard Motorman Madden exclaim, "Oh, my God!" He then jumped to the brakes and worked, she said, as she never saw a man work before.

In all sixteen witnesses were examined to-day, and at the close of the afternoon hearing the inquest was adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

David J. Pratt, the driver of the President's carriage, who was so seriously hurt, is rapidly recovering.

THOUGHT PARENTS DEAD, FOUND BOTH WERE ALIVE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Fireman Meets Mother Who Was Separated from Him When an Infant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A singular reunion took place here this week, when J. W. Croft, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met for the first time since he was five months old his mother, whom he supposed was dead.

Croft is forty-three years old, and he had believed all his life that his father and mother died when he was a baby. His father enlisted at the breaking out of the war, when the boy was five months old, and the family were living in Illinois. The father was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner, and the mother, leaving her baby in the care of friends, went to the front to find her husband and nurse him.

While she was gone the family with whom the boy was left moved to Wisconsin, and failed to keep in correspondence with the mother. As the boy grew up he was told that his father and mother were dead. Recently Croft came into possession of papers in which he found his mother's name and a clue to her possible whereabouts. On writing he found she was still living and he sent for her to come and see him. Mrs. Croft came here Monday night, and is staying at her son's home.

Perhaps quite as strange is the fact that Croft has found that his father is alive and in business in Atlanta, and will come here during the Grand Army encampment.

AERONAUT DROPS INTO WIRES.

Parachute Descent at Derby, Conn., Had Painful Sequel—Man Badly Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 12.—Daniel Barnell, an aeronaut, during an ascension at the fair of the Orange Agricultural Society this afternoon, dropped in his parachute into the wires of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Thinking the wires harmless, he abandoned the parachute and began crawling along them to the nearest pole, twenty-five feet away.

The line was the main one of sixty-four wires between Boston and New York, and almost all were in use. Half a hundred tiny currents began passing through Barnell's body, and sparks shot from his finger tips and nose when he held either near a wire. He yelled with pain, and the crowd from the fair grounds stood horrified, unable to help him.

By crawling and rolling, Barnell at last reached the pole and slid down. Doctors found his back and sides covered with bright crimson stripes, and in places the flesh was badly charred. While not dangerous, the burns are causing him great agony.

WIFE GIVES ALARM FOR MISSING OCULIST

Murder Feared in the Case of Dr. William H. Bates.

His Strange Disappearance After Receiving a Letter from "Dr. Forschie"—An Expressman May Have a Clue.

Believing that her husband has been decoyed by a fictitious message into the hands of enemies, who have designs on his property if not his life, the wife of Dr. William H. Bates, a prominent oculist, living and having offices in the Lonesdale apartment house, at 567 Park Avenue, last night asked the police at Headquarters to send out a general alarm and aid in finding him.

Dr. Bates has been missing since the afternoon of Aug. 30 last, when he left his house ostensibly to go out of the city and assist at an important operation. Since then not the slightest knowledge has been gained by his wife of his whereabouts. Mrs. Bates, who is a woman of delicate health, is prostrated by the disappearance of her husband, and has been until yesterday confined to her bed. Yesterday, aided by her mother, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Bates succeeded in reaching Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Bates last night told reporters that she believes her husband has been decoyed to some out-of-the-way place, and declares she is positive he has met with foul play. She is certain, she says, that if her husband has not been murdered he is being held a prisoner somewhere in the hope that a large reward will be offered for information concerning his whereabouts.

At the time of Dr. Bates's disappearance Mrs. Bates, Mr. Seaman, and Halsey Bates, the son, nine years old, were in the Adirondack Mountains, where Mrs. Bates was trying to recuperate her health. His disappearance was not considered strange at the apartment house, and no one attempted to investigate until Mrs. Bates became anxious, not hearing from her husband. She wrote repeatedly, she said last night, from the mountains, but got no reply. So last Monday she returned to the city, unable longer to bear the suspense. She got home to find her husband missing.

According to the story told last night by Thomas F. Toell, Superintendent of the Lonesdale apartments, Dr. Bates left his office shortly after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 30. In his letters to Mrs. Bates before disappearing Dr. Bates had written of being asked to assist at an important operation by a Dr. Forschie, who, Dr. Bates wrote, was an old college mate of his. Mr. Toell says that Dr. Bates left town in response to this letter from Dr. Forschie, but Mrs. Bates says she believes this letter to have been fictitious, and that through it her husband, believing he was going to aid an old classmate, has been lured into danger.

The day he disappeared Dr. Bates packed up his optical instruments in a bag, placing with them one or two of his books. Then he sent for an expressman. The package weighed about fifty pounds, Mr. Toell says, and was taken away by the expressman about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Fifteen minutes later Dr. Bates left his office.

Since her return to the city Mrs. Bates has advertised in all the papers for the expressman, but has had no answer. She believes that if she can find the man she will be able to trace her husband for some distance, at least.

When Dr. Bates left his offices he carried a dress suit case and an umbrella. He had with him, it is said, about $75, although, he may, Mrs. Bates says, have had a check cashed. Through what bank he does business Mrs. Bates would not say last night.

When Mrs. Bates returned home from the country she asked Mr. Toell where Dr. Bates was. He told her he supposed the doctor to be in the country with her, saying that when he did not return, after telling him to inform all patients who called that he was out of town for two or three days, he thought him to have gone up into the mountains for a rest. Mrs. Bates was prostrated by the news, and became hysterical. She was taken to her room, and Dr. James E. Kelly of 117 East Fifty-ninth Street, the family physician was sent for.

Mrs. Bates further said last night that she did not know who Dr. Forschie is, never having heard her husband mention him. She says her husband had no reason to disappear; that it is impossible that he has committed suicide. She says her husband is a man of temperate habits, does not drink, has a large practice, a good income, and every reason to stay here and care for his professional work.

Mr. Toell says his recollection of the expressman who called for Dr. Bates's bag is that he was short and stout, with ruddy face, smooth shaven, and with light hair and eyes.

In the general alarm that is sent out by the police Dr. Bates is described as being forty-two years old, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, slender, and with dark complexion and hair and dark blue eyes. He wore when he disappeared a dark sacque coat and vest, dark trousers, black derby hat, light underwear, and black lace shoes. He carried a gold watch, on which are engraved the initials "W. H. B."

WOMAN DOES SAILOR'S FEAT.

Mrs. Ripley, Passenger on La Lorraine, Climbs Down Ladder from Ship's Deck to a Cutter.

The French liner La Lorraine was sighted off Fire Island yesterday afternoon, and the officers of the line thought that she would be able to land her passengers last night. When the liner arrived at Quarantine, however, Capt. Alix, on account of the late hour, the low water, and the difficulty of making the French Line pier, declined to bring her up, and the passengers were compelled to spend another night aboard. The steamship will be docked between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and his sister, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, who were passenger on La Lorraine, were taken off on the revenue cutter Hudson, which went down to meet the liner at Quarantine. Mrs. Ripley hesitated when she saw that to get on the cutter she had to go down an almost perpendicular ladder. Encouraged by Mr. Ripley, who had come down on the cutter, and by Lieut. Joynes, who was in command, she took a long breath and nimbly climbed down the ladder. Mrs. Ripley is one of the few women to have performed that feat. The party was landed at the Barge Office.

It had been reported that Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess de Castellane had sailed on La Lorraine, but they were not aboard the steamship.

La Lorraine's passage was the quickest that she has made between Havre and New York. She failed, however, to equal the record of her sister ship, La Savoie, the holder of both eastward and westward records for the Havre-New York route. The Lorraine's time was 6 days 12 hours and 38 minutes, or 4 hours and 50 minutes quicker than her best record, made on her last trip from Havre in August.

No "Jack the Ripper" Mystery.

Policemen of the Steamboat Squad thought they had come upon another "Jack the Ripper" mystery after the finding yesterday of the battered body of a woman of about thirty years of age on Pier 30, near the foot of Market Street. It was recognised as that of a long-familiar figure along Cherry Street. "Sock" Gleason, a saloonkeeper at Water and James Street, said that he understood that the woman's name was Carrie Barry and that a month ago he had heard she had married a tugboat Captain, who had met her in his resort. Investigation indicated that the woman wandered to the pier and died of alcoholism.

Bodies of Fairs Buried in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair arrived at San Francisco and were interred this afternoon in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The services were simple and attended by relatives and a few intimate friends only.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 96th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

HAITIAN SITUATION DISCUSSED.

Ex-Resident of the Island Says It Will Be Necessary for This Country to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In speaking of the Haitian situation, Lieut. W. S. Wright, who spent a year on the island, said to-day:

"I know of no reason why the United States should want the island, yet it seems that some interference will be necessary. That is only a question of time. The Monroe doctrine and duty to civilization will require prevention of the complete extermination, which is imminent, of the population.

"The difficulty is with the people themselves. They think they have the finest army in the world. They recall theories in their traditions of their early slavery, and a large proportion of the people think that slavery is still in existence in the United States. They are bitter against the United States interference, and no doubt would fight to the death any attempt of this country to restore order and give them a good Government. This prejudice is stirred up continually by their leaders, who see in United States interference all hopes of plunder gone.

"As an illustration of this ignorance the people in the interior were strong Boer sympathizers. They said the Boers were negroes, all Africans were negroes, and that England was trying to make slaves of them.

"There should be an abolishment by some interference of the militarism, with its heavy expense, theft, and massacre. A form of Government just and equitable should be established. The boundary line between the two republics, which is merely a chip on the shoulder, an opportunity to imitate Europe and have an international question with the chances about equal, should be defined. This is not a serious question, as the boundary is up in the inaccessible mountains somewhere, and the land near it unoccupied and valueless.

"A joint agreement on tariffs might be entered into between the two republics. This is a fruitful source of dissension. Both countries admit goods at a low duty to be smuggled into the other at the low land passes near the sea, and this destroys much of the revenue of each. Then with the knowledge that a stronger power will maintain order, suppress revolution, and punish assassination, they will be able to govern themselves. This is not a pleasant prospect for any foreign country, but it is that or complete control."

HAITIAN ANGER AT GERMANY.

People of Gonaives and St. Marc Greatly Excited—Proclamation by Gen. Firmin.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 12.—Gen. Firmin has issued a violently worded proclamation to his partisans concerning the death on board the Crête-à-Pierrot of Admiral Killick. He tells his followers to fight until the end against the provisional government of Boisrod Canal, which he accuses of having excited Germany against him to the point of effecting the destruction of the Crête-à-Pierrot by the Panther.

The people of Gonaives and St. Marc, both of which cities are in the possession of the revolutionists, are greatly excited. Bills expressing hatred of Germany are being posted, and cries of hostility to that country are frequently heard.

The advance guard of the Government army has started for Gonaives, and the greater part of the army will leave for that objective to-morrow. Port-au-Prince is quiet.

GEN. CHICOVE EXECUTED.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 12.—Gen. Chicove of the Firminist forces, who was defeated at Petit Goave on Aug. 8, and set fire to that town before evacuating it, and who was subsequently arrested near Jacmel, was executed at Jacmel on Wednesday after having been tried by a military tribunal.

It was announced from Port-au-Prince in a dispatch on Thursday night that Gen. Chicove would be executed on Oct. 9.

MARINES ORDERED TO PANAMA.

Detachment from New York Navy Yard Is Under Command of Lieut. Williams.

Four companies of marines have been ordered to the Isthmus of Panama to protect American interests, and the New York Navy Yard will supply part of the detachment, under the command of Lieut. A. S. Williams, son of the ex-Inspector of Police. The men will go to Philadelphia to join the command of Capt. Dion Williams at League Island, and will embark on the Montgomery on Monday. The other companies will be drawn from Philadelphia and Washington.

Lieut. Williams returned only a short time ago from the Philippines, where he distinguished himself by his bravery in several conflicts. He still suffers from wounds received while on duty there. He is a young man, and was entered in the service in 1899.

MOROS ATTACK AMERICANS.

They Fire Into a Camp—Soldiers Disperse the Enemy and No Casualties Occur.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—A party of Moros who occupied a wooded hill fired into Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, during the night of Sept. 9. The Americans returned the fire spiritedly, and dispersed the enemy. There were no causalties among the troops.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the Department of Mindanao, cables that he expects to reach Camp Vicars to-morrow, Sept. 13.

Capt. John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry, commanding the American forces at Lake Lanao, Mindanao, visited the friendly natives formally Sept. 10. He took with him a troop of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and two Maxim guns. The friendlies welcomed the Americans cordially, and their meeting was successful.

PARDONS FOR PRISONERS.

President Roosevelt Frees Four Porto Ricans Who Stole a 41-Cent Shirt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The President has granted pardons to José Martinez, Herminia Pacheco, Aguedo Rodriguez, and Antonio Torres, prisoners confined at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, charged with larceny of property of the United States and held to await the December term of court in default of $500 bail. The property alleged to have been stolen was a shirt valued at forty-one cents.

The President has commuted, to expire immediately, the sentence of John W. Hicks, now undergoing imprisonment of twelve months in the Halifax County Jail, Virginia, for illicit distilling. The prisoner already has been confined nine months, and his sentence is commuted on account of the destitute condition of his family, and his own ill-health.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES CHANGES.

A Number of Amendments to New York City Regulations Approved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Several amendments to the New York City civil service rules have been approved by the State Civil Service Commission. One provides that a person discharged during his probationary period because his position was abolished shall be restored to the civil service lists.

Another authorizes the local commission to exempt from competitive examination positions in the competitive class requiring exceptional scientific, professional, or educational qualifications.

The third creates new titles in the library service.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store,
Broadway at 6th Av., | 34th to 35th Street.

We Sell More Goods for Cash Than Any Store in America..... Why?
Because we give the best values.

Our policy is well known. One of the most salient principles that make this business unique may be found in our persistent refusal to follow others, and submit to the dictation of manufacturers who arbitrarily insist on fixing prices on their products—prices that represent a big profit for themselves and another big profit for the retailer—both of which **you**—the consumer—must pay.

For example: **The American Grass Twine Company** will not sell their Grass Carpets to any dealer unless he signs an agreement not to sell the 36 in. width at less than 38c., and the 54 in. width at less than 60c.; our prices are respectively **27c.** and **41c.**

The same demand is made by scores of others, but *we never yield.*

Books.

You know the stand we have taken against the Book Trust. The publishers refuse to sell us, because we refuse to let them say what we shall charge you. Their position is plainly wrong and unjust. However, we secure the Books as soon as they leave the press, and sell them at prices that others have promised—are pledged—**not** to meet.

It is absolutely true that our prices for Books elaborately and artistically bound are often just half what many others charge.	All Others Charge	Our Price
The Virginian—O. Wister	$1.08	98c
The Empire of Business—Carnegie	$3.00	2.61
Dorothy Vernon—Major	$1.08	96c
Castle Craneycrow—McCutcheon	$1.08	98c
Speckled Bird—A. Evans	$1.08	98c
Mississippi Bubble—Hough	$1.08	98c
Valley of Decision—E. Wharton	$1.44	1.29
Hearts Courageous—E. Rives	$1.08	98c
The Strollers—Isham	$1.08	98c
Ranson's Folly—R. H. Davis	$1.08	98c
Belshazzar—Stearn Davis	$1.08	98c
Captain Jinks, Hero—Crosby	$1.08	98c
Pasteboard Crown—C. Morris	$1.08	98c
Lady Paramount—H. Harland	$1.08	98c
The Misdemeanors of Nancy—Hoyt	$1.08	98c

Other "Restricted" Goods That We Secure and Sell at Our Own Popular Prices.

Wm. F. Reade's Lansdowne—that beautiful silk-and-wool shimmery stuff all women like for street and evening dresses. Other stores maintain the maker's dictum, and will not sell a yard of it for less than $1.25. Our price is **99c.** We have it in black and thirty-eight Autumn colors.

Amisilk.

Makers compel all other retailers to sell it at 30c.; our price is..... **26c.**

Full assortment of staple shades.

Proprietary and Patent Medicines.

No use printing a catalogue of Proprietary and Patent Medicines. A small fraction of the stock would overflow these columns. All the popular kinds made in this country and Europe may be found here. No other store shows such a complete assortment. Test its resources by calling for the things that you've failed to find elsewhere. We produce the goods instead of reciting excuses. And remember the following:—

No Matter How Low Others Advertise Proprietary and Patent Medicines You Will Always Find Ours at Least Ten Per Cent Less.

Additional facts and instances could be printed showing the irrepressible conflict waging between Macy's and those makers who want to dominate us in respect to the prices we should charge you.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT'S WHAT IN HATS THIS FALL? YOU'LL BE "PAST MASTER" IN THE KNOWLEDGE IF YOU'LL VISIT ANY ONE OF THE SEVEN YOUNG HAT STORES.

190 Broadway, near Dey.
200 Broadway, near Duane.
595-600 Broadway, cor. Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th.
1197 Broadway, near 28th.
1359 Broadway, near 36th.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Derbys $3.00 & $4.00
Alpines $3.00 & $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 & $6.00

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

PENNSYLVANIA'S STEEL OUTPUT

The State Produced 1,406,532 Gross Tons of Rails During the Year—Production's Value.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—The advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of James M. Clark, Chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics, for the year 1901, shows that Pennsylvania produced 1,406,532 gross tons of steel rails during the year.

The production of plate and sheets was 1,590,502 gross tons, including black plate and other sheets made by the tin workers, which is practically the same production as in 1900. The production of cut nails and cut spikes for 1901 was 37,349 gross tons. Other rolled products for 1901, including structural shapes, bar, and rods, billets, &c., amounted to 5,633,054 gross tons.

There is an increase over 1900 of 1,085,043 gross tons of iron and steel rolled into finished form, and 108 per cent. over 1896. The value of the entire production of 1901 of the 8,068,857 gross tons of rolled iron and steel, not including the production of the tin plate works, was $286,284,259.

The number of workmen employed was 86,086, and they were paid wages aggregating $33,334,787. The average yearly earnings, skilled and unskilled, were $319.53, and the average daily wage was $2.21.

Allegheny County leads in production, with 5,005,608 tons, that county producing nearly 50 per cent. of the entire production of the State.

TO FORM A PAPER MILL TRUST.

It Is Proposed to Have the Combination Capitalized at $30,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 12.—The work of forming a combination of all the paper mills in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, under the name of the American Consolidated Paper Company, has been undertaken by Dewar & Yerkes, a Chicago firm, which deals in stocks and bonds.

It is proposed to have the trust capitalized at $30,000,000 and to pay full value in cash for all the plants and water power rights, instead of giving stock in the corporation as part payment.

The project has just been launched so that it is impossible to predict its success or failure at this time. If it goes through the trust will control a daily output of more than 1,000 tons of all kinds of paper, from wrapping to finished book.

The Looker-On.
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv

This is the last Saturday Half-holiday. Store closes Today at 12 o'clock, Noon. Beginning Monday it will Close at 6 o'clock Daily, including Saturday.

Corn-Shocking Time

Already the farmers are building the great shocks with the cut corn-stalks; and between the stubble glint the rich, yellow pumpkins, significant of Thanksgiving pies and jack-o'-lanterns of Hallow E'en.

Trains rumble and roar with the thousands of daily home-comers—expectant of what Wanamaker's and other good stores have ready to show them.

The corn-stalks of growth and preparation are cut away. The ripe ears of Fall products are gathered—the substantials and many of the delicacies of Autumn apparel are ready.

Wants multiply as you step from train or ferry-boat, and the list lengthens hourly. Personal rejuvenation comes first; quickly followed by the desires for the home.

While you've been vacationing, we've been preparing for this hour. Busy months among the workers have made all ready for you to step into the magic new shoes that will make the quick transformation of the homing vacationist to the properly appareled person for autumnal advent into New York.

Men's Fall Hats—

At the convenient South-east corner of Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Fall Shirts, Neckwear and Gloves—

At the convenient corner of the Main Store—just above—just inside the door to the right.

Men's Fall Suits—

Second floor—take Ninth street elevators.

Men's Fall Shoes—

For dress, for business, for golf, or other outdoor sporting wear, Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Fall Underwear and Socks—

A superb stock of the best-fitting Underwear, and smartest-looking Socks to be found in or out of New York—just inside Broadway entrance.

Women's Fall Dresses and Wraps—

A style picture is presented by the Broadway windows. On the Second floor there is a fullness and completeness quite amazing—in the fine things, and in the substantial garments for street wear—all for the immediate NOW.

Fullness follows among the Women's Hats, Shoes, Gloves, Underwear, Stockings, Fancy Waists, Neckwear, Corsets, Dress Goods, Silks, or what you will.

You want to know and see—Wanamaker's wants to tell and show—this morning, Monday, the moment you are ready. The whole Summer of preparation was for this moment for you.

New Fall Waist Fabrics

Now just when you begin to need warmer materials for Fall and Winter garments, our stocks of them are at their best. And they're more complete, as to variety, more attractive, as to patterns, than ever before.

The Wash Flannels—with just enough cotton in the wool to make it difficult to shrink them—show an endless assortment of fine stripes, in many pretty colorings. You'll use them in quantities for wrappers, dressing-sacques, children's garments, and so on.

The new Fancy Waist materials are shown in over two hundred patterns and colorings; and include Crepe Albatross, Armure, Venetian Cloth and Batiste, in a multitude of effective stripes.

WASH FLANNELS

At 20c yd.—In thirty patterns, attractive stripes in light blues, pinks, grays, and heliotrope with white. 32 in. wide.

At 35c yd.—In over seventy attractive new patterns; stripes of light blues, pinks, grays and heliotrope with white. 29 in. wide.

At 40c yd.—Twilled Wash Flannels, in twenty patterns; pretty corded and figured stripes in light blue, pink and tan with white; also self cream-colored. 36 in. wide.

At 75c yd.—Scotch Wash Flannels, in twenty patterns; stripes. 31 in. wide.

At $1.25 yd.—Scotch Wash Flannels, in a fine taffeta weave, in pretty combinations of colors and white in attractive stripes. 31 in. wide.

At $1.25 yd.—Silk-striped Wash Flannels, in a variety of attractive patterns, in colored figured silk stripes on colored and white grounds. 31 in.

Fourth avenue.

FANCY WAIST MATERIALS

At 50c yd.—Mercerized self-colored Corded Striped Crepe Albatross and Striped Albatross; pretty combinations in black and white on colors. Striped Armure, in black and white on colors, and Striped Venetian Cloth, in black and white on colors.

At 65c yd.—Fancy Satin-striped Batiste, in self-colorings, and Corded and Figured Striped Albatross.

At 75c yd.—In over one hundred choice designs in corded satin and tambour Lace-striped Batiste, in corded figured Silk-striped Batiste, and white corded Satin-striped Batiste; fancy Mercerized Dresden and Persian figured Striped Armure.

At 75c yd.—Fancy Mercerized corded Striped Armures. Fancy Mercerized Persian palm-figured Striped Armure, and fancy Mercerized black-and-white figured Striped Armure; in combinations with fancy and black-and-white striped grounds. 27 in. wide.

Men's Fall Trousers, $5

This is one of the prides of our clothing stock—*Five-Dollar Trousers.* We pick out the choicest designs in the smart striped worsteds; and he's a peculiar man indeed whose fancy is not tickled by the array assembled on our tables.

Then the tailoring on them shows the skilled workmanship throughout. Other good stores have similar trousers, of course; but you'll probably pay a dollar and a half more for them.

The new Fall patterns are exceptionally attractive; and there are plenty of styles to pick from. $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits

Much more sensible to fit your boys out with their school suits early in the season, when the little fellows can get just so much more wear out of them, than to wait until later.

This morning's a good time, if you haven't school-suited already. And here are interesting offerings:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with extra trousers; in plain blue and mixed cheviot. Sizes 8 to 16 years, at $4.75.

Sailor Suits of special hard-finished blue serge, with extra trousers; trimmed with narrow soutache braid. Sizes 4 to 12 years, $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shoes You'll Like

You'll like them for smart looks first; you'll like them as long as you wear them, for the way they keep their good looks. You'll like the long wear you get out of them. And of course you'll like the easy prices.

Men's Shoes at $3.90

As good as the average $5 shoe; in fact, *is* the usual $5 shoe of other stores. Patent leather, enamel, calf and kidskin—in the shapes that fit the foot and the eye.

Women's Shoes at $2.40

Kidskin of specially fine quality; soles of selected oak-tanned stock; welted and stitched by the improved Goodyear system—machines that cannot slight their work and must be fed with firm solid leather; six styles to choose from, in Autumn weight and style.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Put a Belt Around Your Trunk

The baggage-man perhaps doesn't *try* to smash your trunk; but he's not as patient as Atlas, and he often lets go too quickly—then comes the strain on the ribs of the trunk. If you have a good strap around it you'll probably get all your baggage home—otherwise there's doubt.

The *Tourist's Trunk Strap* is easy to put on, safe and solid when on, and easy to take off.

Price, 50c to $1.25. Basement.

$25 Couches for $15.

Just why you can save ten dollars this morning (or Monday, if the lot lasts) on the most desirable kind of raised-head Couches, is not so important as the fact that you save every cent of that generous amount; and get for fifteen dollars all that you'd expect twenty-five dollars to buy anywhere.

The Couches are 6 ft. 5 in. long, 29 in. wide, with raised head, full spring seat and head, spring edges; best possible construction; covered with brocaded velour, in several colors, and fringed.

Sold regularly at $25, now at $15 each. Fourth floor.

More About the Upholstery Sale

New sections of the stock are taken in hand today, and marked at prices that will redound much to your advantage. Incidentally they will accomplish our wish—to clear our Upholstery decks for action for Winter. Pointers:

LACE CURTAINS

Renaissance, new and handsome curtains, $10, $12, $13, $16.75, $22.50 and $30 pair; from $14, $16.75, $19, $22.50, $30 and $40.

Arabian, at $23, $28.50, $30, $40, $55 and $60 pair; from $35, $42.50, $45, $60, $75 and $85.

PORTIERES

Mercerized Armure Portieres, in most desirable colors, and good styles; fringed top and bottom, at $6.50 a pair, from $8.25.

PORCH CUSHIONS

Filled with sea grass, covered with striped grass cloth; square shape, at 25c each, instead of 50c.

Third floor.

The Under-Price Store

Interest enough here to fill a whole business day. Crowded into four short hours, it should make a lively place indeed of the Under-Price Store. And, judging by your approval hitherto, it will.

Men's $1.50 Colored Shirts at 65c

The stiff-bosomed kind that every man is needing, and buying, at this moment. 2,500 to start yesterday with—not so many today, for they went like newspaper extras. But enough are left to assure splendid choosing this morning. Of madras, a few of percale; well made, and in excellent patterns and colorings. Detached cuffs. Just the shirts for every-day Autumn wear, *at less than half price!*

Men's Suspenders, 25c Pair

Fifty-cent kinds, in quality of webbing, buckles, ends, and so on. The fact that they're made from the maker's short ends of webbing accounts for the half price. Cotton lisle elastic webbing, in good colors, nickel trimming, leather ends.

25c a Pair

Men's Garters, 3 pairs, 25c

The man who made these Garters makes thousands of pairs annually, of the most popular garters on the market. Ought to know how, shouldn't he? And these *are* well-made—3 pairs in a neat box, for

Twenty-five Cents

Handkerchiefs, Very Low-Priced

Here are handkerchiefs of pure linen, for men and women, at most attractive little prices:

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, 5c

All linen, plain hemstitched, with neat embroidered initial. Linen is imported, work done here; hence it is possible to sell the Handkerchiefs at this low price—5c each.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c

All linen, with ½-inch hems; linen imported, and hemstitched in this country. They match up well with 16c handkerchiefs. $1 doz., 50c for 6.

Dressing Sacques and Wrappers

Well-made garments of Flannelette, for women's cool-weather wear, and priced at very moderate figures:

Dressing Sacques, 50c

Two styles; in pink or light red or stripes; fitted back, full front finished with white flannelette, pinked or bound with black

Wrappers, $1

In stripes or figures; full front, fitted back; ruffle over shoulders, trimmed with braid; bishop sleeves; cuffs and collar trimmed with braid; deep ruffle on skirt.

Women's Stockings and Underwear

The Stockings are of fast black cotton, a fine firm yarn with double soles and high spliced heels—splendid goods to buy at the price, and seasonable all the year round.

18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c

The Vests are of medium-weight cream-colored cotton; shaped, high neck, long or short sleeves; silk trimmed and finished.

Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length. All are unusually good value at

25c a Garment

Thrifty Shoe-News

Every new batch of offerings of Shoes in the Basement Shoe Store adds to the total savings that we have been the means of effecting for thrifty shoe-buyers. And it is an imposing aggregate. For there's an average saving of a dollar on each pair of shoes we sell—and we sell many thousand pairs during a year!

Here's today's increment. Men and women are specifically interested:

Men's Shoes at $1.65—Kid and calf; lace; solid soles, medium extension; made on straight form last; medium toes with tips; conservative value $2.50.

Men's Shoes at $2.15—Kidskin laced shoes, with tips; stylish lasts; solid soles, welted and stitched; made in a high-grade factory with the refined touches of skilled workmanship, to sell at $3.50.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—Black kidskin Shoes of firm leather; Autumn weight soles with small extension; straight last; high round toes with tips. Worth $2.50.

Children's Dresses and Aprons

A couple of money-saving items interesting to mothers:

Babies' Dresses at 50c to $1.50

Worth $1.25 to $3; of fine white lawn, in yoke, French waist and guimpe effects, elaborately trimmed; slightly mussed; sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Children's School Aprons, 35c to $1

Worth 65c to $2.25; in yoke and waist styles; trimming of embroidery, hemstitching, beading or ribbon; slightly mussed; sizes 2 to 10 years.

Corset Offerings

The Basement Corset Store offers an unbroken succession of splendid Corset values. Today's lots are noteworthy:

At 75c, worth $1—Of batiste; bias cut; gored hips; straight-front; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; broken sizes up to 30 in.

At $1.50, worth $2.25—Of batiste; straight-front; bias cut; medium low bust; extra dip hips; long over abdomen; for stout figures; sizes 25 to 30 in.

At 38c, worth $1—W. B. Ventilating Net Corsets; bias cut; gored hips; straight-front; medium low bust; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 28 in.

Girls' School Hats, 50c

Hats that are extremely practical for girls' every-day wear; and at the same time unusual value for their price.

Made of mohair felt, in almost all colors; and suitable for girls from 6 to 15 years old. Easily worth 75c, at

50c each

Girls' $1.50 Dresses, $1

Most attractive little Dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years. In dark plaids, trimmed with plain cashmere and braid; neatly made. Regular $1.50 value, at

One Dollar Each

White Blankets, $3.25 Pair

Excellent Blankets, with filling of white wool, cotton warp, for double beds; 70x84 in., 5 lbs. Equal to blankets usually sold at $4.25, at

$3.25 a Pair

Dinner Sets

The Bulwark of the China Sale

It's a kindness to you—as you'll agree later, if you've been laggard—for us to din the story of these Dinner Sets into your ears. Much advertising clamor dulls the ears to even the sharp notes of truth. But even an adder in a thunderstorm, could hear the sharp, piping notes of decisive economy in the price-reports that follow, else he were no provident adder.

The Basement China Store is aglow with wares pretty and practical—little-priced, large-priced, but distinctly under-priced, be the figures on the item big or little.

These Dinner Sets are not only tangible bargains but a faithful value thermometer of the entire Sale as well:

At $10, regularly $15 and $16—Fine porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two shapes and two full flower decorations, with every piece gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $15, from $21.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; pretty border decoration in brown with turquoise dots; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 4 large platters.

At $16, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; three fine decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $22.50, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets, in three shapes and three decorations; all handles gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

At $30, worth $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat platters; four fine flower decorations and every piece clouded gold edges. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $50.

Basement.

Women's Raincoats

The unexpected increase in the popularity of Women's Raincoats this season took many dealers by surprise, and has kept manufacturers on the jump.

Perfectly logical, though—what better garment could be devised, for outdoor wear in the changeable and treacherous weather of Fall and early Winter, than a Raincoat?

The new season's styles are particularly good, and the garments are very well made. Our stock is broad enough to stand any strain you may put on it.

Of especial interest today, is a group of very stylish Raincoats

At $16.50, Worth $20

Plenty of others, at $15 to $38.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Underwear

For 'Tween-Seasons

That's now. Days are often too cool, in part at least, to make Summer underwear thoroughly comfortable. You want to cling a little longer to your Summer dresses; and it's of course too early for Winter underclothes.

So these medium-weight garments solve the difficulty. There is a splendid variety of them here, and you'll have difficulty in bettering their prices elsewhere:

At 50c a garment—Of medium-weight cream-colored Cotton; or white, in a slightly lighter weight. Vests with high necks, short or long sleeves; Drawers in knee or ankle-length, with French band side-buttoned; also Tights to match. Extra sizes in the above, 65c each.

At 75c a garment—Of medium-weight white Merino. Vests with high necks, long or short sleeves; Drawers to match with or without bands; silk-trimmed and finished. Same garments, in extra size, 85c each.

At $1 a garment—Union suits of white ribbed Cotton, medium weight; silk finished and trimmed throughout; low necks; knee lengths; short or no sleeves; high necks; short or long sleeves; knee or ankle-lengths.

Broadway.

Women's Gloves

There's greater choice now than ever before, in stylish handsome Gloves for Women, at a very moderate outlay.

Take these three splendid kinds, for example—most appropriate for Autumn street wear; smart, stylish and decidedly low-priced:

Lambskin Gloves at 75c Pair

Two-clasp, in Fall shades and white; with Cluze patent thumb; excellent, soft quality.

Suede Gloves at $1

With one pearl clasp or two metal clasps; pique stitching and Paris point backs. Heavy suede, in gray and mode; extremely stylish gloves.

Cape Gloves at $1

One clasp; outseam; in Havana, oak tan and Manila; Russia leather dressing. Decidedly smart and mannish.

Tenth street.

The Cotton Shirt-Waists

At first thoughts, it may strike you as incongruous to talk about *new* Cotton Shirt-waists at the beginning of Autumn. But they have become perennial, since people had the happy thought of using heavy, soft, warm materials for the Fall waists. And, in consequence, women, loath to give up their effectiveness and comfort, have been buying the new waists with enthusiasm.

See our showing of them, if you are skeptical and wavering. One look will convince you that, in their new designs and captivating fabrics, they are eminently seasonable:

At $2.25—Of white fleece-lined madras; double-breasted effect and plaited front.

At $2.75—Of white cotton cheviot; full front with stitched straps and double-stitched box-plaits with inlaid vest.

At $3—Of white basket-weave cheviot; plaited front with broad box-plaits and plaited backs.

At $3.25—Of white linen; plaited front with inlaid vest.

At $3.75—Of white pique; front of fine plaits appliqued with black silk dots; French back; plain stock collar.

At $4—Of white silk madras; full front with yoke over shoulders and back; stock collar with stitched turnover.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE DELINEATOR

For October contains a whole Month-ful of just the sort of reading that women like the best!

Amelia E. Barr's new love story, Thyra Varrick, which runs through the fall numbers, has been pronounced the most fascinating of this favorite writer's romances.

It clangs of the Claymore, and the love of a lass in the time of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

The House That Jack And Jill Built, is the best story of home building that has ever been written. Grace MacGowen Cook has filled every detail from the planning to the finishing touch in furnishing with the charm of a real life love story, full of practical and artistic help to people who live in houses.

In the series of Athletics for Women this month's article is devoted to equestrianism, and with its many photographs from life will not fail to interest the expert horsewoman, as well as to instruct the beginner.

The Training of Children, series by Grace Peckham Murray, takes up in this number the question of "The Backward Child."

Ada Marie Peck has written the first series of articles of Pitchers, which has been superbly illustrated from photographs.

"Just get The Delineator"

In the Realm of the Kitchen, this number is even more than usually complete.

Illustrated Cookery, by Ann W. Morrison.

Edibles from Cider, by Sarah Landes.

Relishes, by H. G. Weston.

The month's fashions, of course, hundreds of them with many colored photographs and full-page engravings, and a host of articles on subjects of feminine interest. These are a few of them:

Club Women, by Helen M. Winsloe.

Girls' Interests and Occupations, by Priscilla Wakefield.

Social Observances, by Mrs. Frank Learned.

Practical Gardening, by Ward Macleod.

College News, by Caroline Halsted.

The Newest Books, by Laura B. Starr.

Fancy Stitches and Embroideries by Emma Haywood.

Children's Pastime, by Lina Beard.

Natural History—Sketches III, by Charles McIlvane.

Housewifely Talent.

School Frocks.

Employment for Women.

Entertainment.

October Number just out. 15 cents per copy. Sold by all News dealers and Butterick Agents. Send $1.00 now and get the magazine for an entire year.

THE BUTTERICK CO., 17 West 13th St., New York

Water Filters and Coolers

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best Kinds

LEWIS & CONGER.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York,

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Many Frocks of Many Women.

Fashions of the smart set. Illustrated. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.

THE RIVAL'S HANDICAP

J. E. Madden's Colt Cleverly Took Long-Distance Russet Stakes.

SERGEANT SET A NEW RECORD

Winner of the Golden Rod Lowered Old Mark on the Sheepshead Bay Turf Course.

The Rival in the last race yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay track earned his third victory of the short meeting in a style that made horsemen wag their heads in solemn perplexity, while the general public hailed J. E. Madden, owner of the winner, as the only real "wizard" among the trainers. Aside from being the feature of the afternoon and an uncommonly pretty spectacle, the race, which was for the Russet Handicap at one mile and half over the turf course, made the heaviest betting event of the day. The result came as a decided shock to the horsemen, who were convinced that the contest lay between the fast Western colt Articulate and Fred Gebhard's His Eminence, who were made equal favorites, and started at about 6 to 5 each, while The Rival at post time was heavily backed by the general public and the friends of Madden, and started at 4 to 1.

In spite of the previous good form shown by Madden's colt, he was held in light esteem, while an additional argument against his chance was the fact that H. Michaels, who rode him, had received a bad shaking up earlier in the afternoon by a fall from the horse Prince Richard in the second race. Michaels, instead of showing fear, however, rode probably the best race of his life on The Rival, and by the exercise of perfect judgment won a comparatively easy victory at the end. Arden, the light weight of the race and the only other runner, went to the front at the send-off, and made the pace around the first turn and to the stand, with Articulate, fighting for his head, second to that point, and The Rival trailing last, and so far in the rear that some of his supporters began to grow anxious.

On the paddock turn Articulate went on after Arden, the two racing at a fast pace and slipping away in a style that caused Odom on His Eminence to hustle his mount after them, while Michaels sat steady on The Rival and waited. On the turn into the backstretch Articulate took the lead, while The Rival still trailed, Arden at this point beginning to drop back and His Eminence to close on Articulate. In the run through the backstretch and around the first part of the turn the race looked to be between Articulate and His Eminence, as the horsemen had predicted, The Rival then just beginning to close a trifle, and for the first time in the race giving his backers the hope that he might figure in the result.

At the head of the stretch His Eminence shook off Articulate and drew clear, but the partisans of the Gebhard stable had hardly started their cheers of anticipated triumph when The Rival, who had been rated along behind in perfect style, went on with a determined rush. Odom on His Eminence did the best he could to remedy his earlier error in racing after Articulate by sitting still as long as possible, but The Rival crept up steadily, and at the last furlong pole was beside His Eminence, and Odom was forced to call on his mount with the whip. At the first stroke, however, His Eminence shrank from the punishment, and The Rival, Michaels still having something in hand, drew away and won rather comfortably by a length, His Eminence finishing second, a half-dozen lengths before Articulate, who was eased up in the last half furlong. The race was the third that The Rival has won since Sept. 1, when he started in two races in one day and won the second. Before Madden bought the colt from T. C. McDowell The Rival was beaten off in selling class company, but just now he seems to rank with the best of the handicap division.

The one other stake event of the afternoon was the Golden Rod for two-year-olds, this also being run on the turf course. In this six horses started, and F. R. Hitchcock's smart colt Sergeant, the post favorite, went on in the stretch after waiting for a half mile, and won handily by a length and a half; S. S. Brown's Lady Josephine, ch. f., by Esher-Josie W., 105, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from T. P. Hayes's Incubator, b. c., by Ingolby-Mychick, 100, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:20 4-5. Athelroy, Fire Eater, and Medal also ran. Value to the winner, $2,350. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

Fleeing Venus and Rockey, both at long odds, were winners in the first and second races, respectively, the second race also standing out among the afternoon's events because of several accidents that happened in it, chief of which were the falling of Prince Richard with Jockey Michaels and the breaking down of Jim Tully. For the mile and a furlong handicap, Belle of Troy, the actual favorite at post time, was returned winner in clever style after Himself had made a good part of the running, alternating in the lead with Belle of Troy. The two-year-old filly Stamping Ground was the choice in the fifth event, and, brushing up from the rear in the last furlong, won handily from a fair lot of older horses. Rockey, entered to sell for $800, was bid up to $1,200, and bought in by his owner. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. The Pepper Stable's Fleeing Venus, b. f., by Kantaka-Queenie, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; P. A. Renaud's Sweet Nell, b. f., 110, (Mulholland,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, second by a half length from Thomas Hitchcock's Meddling Mary, b. f., 110, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Hymettus, Marion, Etta, Anne Hathaway, Catherine Chinn, Futurita, Miladi Love, Fair Lass, Nut Blanche, Sweet Alice, Flarite, Cranesville, Helen C. S., Iconoclast, Glorious, and Tioga also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1902; one mile. J. Fitzsimmons's Rockey, b. c., 3 years, by Clifford-Thrilling, 96 pounds, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by two lengths; the Gougharres Stable's Grail, br. f., 3, 99, (Murray,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by four lengths from P. H McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, 103, (Shea,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Cornwall, Drummond, Malster,, Ibold, Jim Tully, Brandysmash, Satire, Ben Howard, Prince Richard, and Lee King also ran. Prince Richard fell and Jim Tully broke down. Value to the winner, $590. Winner trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights, with penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs on the turf course. F. R. Hitchcock's Sergeant, b. g., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length and a half; S. S. Brown's Lady Josephine, ch. f., by Esher-Josie W., 105, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from T. P. Hayes's Incubator, b. c., by Ingolby-Mychick, 100, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:20 4-5. Athelroy, Fire Eater, and Medal also ran. Value to the winner, $2,350. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. The Oakwood Stable's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 6 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by a length; Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4, 108, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a head from S. Sanford & Son's Duoro, br. g., 5, 117, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Advance Guard, Himself, Rossignol, and Huntressa also ran. Value to the winner, $990. Winner trained by H. Harris.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000, special weights; seven furlongs on the Futurity course. E. L. Graves's Stamping Ground, b. f., 2 years, by Lamplighter-Elise, 97 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length; J. S. O'Brien's Flora Pomona, b. f., 3, 117, (N. Turner,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from Charles White's The Referee, b. c., 3, 110, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Flamboyant, Barkelmore, Examiner, Orloff, Dr. Saylor, Stuyve, Clorita, and Red Path also ran. Value to the winner, $930. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. John E. Madden's The Rival, b. c., 3 years, by Halma-Bracegirdle, 105 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and even, won cleverly by a length; F. Gebhard's His Eminence, b. c., 4, by Falsetto-Patroness, 105, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by six lengths from George A. Davis's Articulate, br. c., 4, by St. Andrew-Utter, 126, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:33 4-5. Arden also ran. Value to the winner, $2,420. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half. Rising Sun, 163 pounds; Fulminate, 157; Rowdy, 153; Eophone, 149; Self-protection, 142; Adjidanmo, 139; Scotch Bush, 132, and Sam Devere, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Demurrer, 136 pounds; Sadducee, 135; Mabel Winn, 125; Wealth, 124; Jack Ratlin and Belle of Lexington, 122 each; Daly and Bluff, 117 each; Tribes Hill and Emshee, 116 each; Monte Carlo, 114; G. Whittier, 113, and Paul Creyton, 112.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Futurity course. Hurstbourne, 120 pounds; Dalesman, 117; Africander and Golden Maxim, 115 each; Eugenia Burch, 114; Fire Eater and Wild Thyme, 113 each; River Pirate and Astarita, 111 each; Sergeant, 112; Merry Acrobat, 107; Scioto, 106; Toscan, 105, and Love Note and Dr. Saylor, 103 each. Weight on Sergeant includes five pounds' penalty.

FOURTH RACE.—The Annual Champion Stakes of $25,000, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; two miles and a quarter. Zoroaster, 116 pounds; Major Daingerfield, 115; Tom Kenny, 114; Igniter, Cunard, and Gold Cure, 107 each, and Silphrift, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Jake Greenberg and Tom Cogan, 110 pounds each; W. R. Condon, Hist, and Cinquevalli, 107 each; Eva Russell, 106; Mackay Dwyer, Dark Planet, and Gallant Smith, 102 each; Ella Snyder, 101; Virgin Soil, 100; Conspicuous, Dinkele, Witful, Bobbinet, Boston, Sontag, and Princess Tulane, 99 each; Turnpike, 97; Morca, 96, and Wannakee, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Turnpike, Morca, and Wannakee.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Moon Daisy, 100 pounds; Black Dick, 103; Ascension, 97; Fonsoluca, Prince Richard, and The Dancer, 96 each; Moor, 95; Locket, Ben Howard, and Ben Cotta, 92 each; Bessie McCarthy, 89; Past, 87, and May J., 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Moon Daisy, May J., Moor, Prince Richard, and Past.

Maher Wins Two Races.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, scored a clever victory in the race at the Doncaster September meeting to-day for the Park Hill Stakes, (of 15 sovereigns each, for three-year-old fillies, one mile, 6 furlongs and 132 yards.) He landed Elba a winner by half a length from the famous Sceptre, on which 4 to 10 against had been laid. Elba started at 10 to 1 against.

Maher, on Rondeau, later won the Prince of Wales' Nursery Plate Handicap, (of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, one mile,) scoring against 25 runners.

HOME CRICKETERS AHEAD.

Canadian Team All Out for Forty-nine Runs in Match at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The thirtieth annual cricket match between the United States and Canada began here to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim. A good-sized crowd was drawn out to witness the game, and the liveliest interest was evinced in the play. The Canadians gained the advantage of winning the toss, but against the bowling of J. B. King they were powerless to score, and the whole team was out for 49 runs. King bowled splendidly throughout and was credited with seven wickets for 28 runs.

The United States opened its innings with J. B. King and C. C. Morris. This pair soon passed the Canadians total without being separated. King then increased his score to 56, while Morris played a faultless innings of 73. Before stumps were drawn for the day the score had increased to 178 for 2 wickets. Play will be resumed in the morning. The score:

CANADA.

J. L. Counsell, b. King	2
H. S. Lownsborough, b. King	0
J. Edwards, b. King	1
C. Young, c. Jordan, b. Clark	0
H. Duckland, absent	0
H. B. McGiverin, not out	23
A. W. McKenzie, c. Morris, b. King	10
J. H. Forester, c. Morris, b. King	0
A. Lucas, c. and b. King	8
R. Edwards, b. King	0
J. Livingston, run out	3
Extras	2
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M'dens.	Runs.	Wkts.
J. B. King	66	5	28	7
P. H. Clarke	60	4	19	1

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, c. Edwards, b. Lownsborough	56
C. C. Morris, st. Duckland, b. McGiverin	73
H. A. Haines, not out	31
A. M. Wood, not out	6
Byes	9
Leg byes	3
Total (2 wickets)	178

P. N. Le Roy, E. M. Cregar, C. Coats, Jr., D. H. Adams, R. Pearson, T. C. Jordan, and P. H. Clark are to bat.

Cricket for the Championship.

The Brooklyn and Paterson Cricket Clubs, which are tied for second place in the race for the championship of New York, will have their last meeting in the league series to-day at Prospect Park. The result of the game will decide which of them will be left with a chance to pass the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the present leaders. The Manhattan and Nelson Lodge Clubs will also have a league match at Prospect Park, while other games will be as follows: Columbia Oval against Branch Brook, at William's Bridge; Newark against Essex County, at Branch Brook Park, Newark; New Jersey Veterans against New York Veterans, at Bayonne; Knickerbocker Athletic Club against Chidwick, at Bayonne; Livingston against Philadelphia, at Staten Island; Paterson Team B against Bermuda, at Paterson.

HUDSON RIVER GOLFERS.

Some Close Matches in the Powelton Tournament for Gov. Odell's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Competition in the second day's play for the Hudson River golf championship and the silver cup presented by Gov. Odell resulted in some close matches to-day on the Powelton Club links. L. P. Myers, the former Yale golfer, who is entered from the Saegkill Club of Yonkers had a good game with S. M. Allen of the home club, finally winning by 2 up and 1 to play. Gilman P. Tiffany, a Columbia student, won his match from George Collingwood handily.

The closest game of the day was between F. D. Dewey of Kingston and W. H. Sherrill of Dutchess County in the Vice President's cup set. Honors were even on the home green, but on the odd hole the victory went to Dewey from a good put.

The final rounds for the three cups will be played to-day and there will be an 18-hole handicap. The summary of the match play rounds is:

Championship Cup.—Second Round—W. A. Adriance, Dutchess, beat W. Wettereau, Dutchess, 2 up; W. J. Evans, Princeton, beat C. A. Auchincloss, Ardsley, 6 up and 5 to play; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat George Collingwood, Powelton, 7 up and 5 to play; L. P. Myers, Saegkill, beat S. M. Allen, Powelton, 2 up and 1 to play.

Vice President's Cup.—Second Round—F. D. Dewey, Kingston, beat W. H. Sherrill, Dutchess, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. R. Gillett, Hudson, beat P. B. Rossiere, Saegkill, 2 up and 1 to play; J. W. Farquhar, Mount Pleasant, beat A. H. Vaill, Dutchess, 5 up and 3 to play; F. W. Scoville, Hudson, beat H. A. Waldron, Powelton, by default.

Inconsolables' Cup.—Second Round—R. Healey, Powelton, beat W. R. Maloney, Jr., Dutchess, 3 up and 2 to play; J. Bartlett, Dutchess, beat P. F. White, Nyack, 3 up and 1 to play; E. A. Jova, Powelton, beat C. A. Boody, Dutchess, 4 up and 2 to play; F. N. Bain, Powelton, beat S. M. Hard, Nyack, 5 up and 4 to play.

WESTERN GOLF MATCHES.

Walter and H. Chandler Egan Left for the Championship Final in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Walter Egan of Lake Geneva, Wis., and his cousin, H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor, Chicago, will contest for the Western amateur golf championship, now held by P. B. Hoyt, on the Chicago Golf Club links, at Wheaton, to-morrow. Chandler Egan, in the third round, while never down to his rival, Stuart Stickney of St. Louis, just managed to win, 1 up, by a long put on the last green. His relative had even a closer game, winning from S. O. Dugger in the morning, by 1 up, in nineteen holes.

Chandler Egan, in the semi-finals, set the hottest pace of the championship in winning from Warren Dickinson, the Iowa champion, by 8 up and 7 to play. Walter Egan beat N. F. Moore in the semi-finals by one hole.

Walter Egan was runner-up last year in the National championship at Atlantic City, while Chandler Egan won twelve cups and eighteen medals, besides lesser prizes. Both are members of the Harvard golf team, and a large gallery watched the games, in spite of the raw and uncomfortable weather.

Novel Departure.

Leaders of public instruction in New York who have decided on a new experiment in education of particular interest to young women and to great retail merchants. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

YANKEE BEAT RAINBOW

Close Race Between the Big Sloops on Oyster Bay.

NEOLA LED THE WEETAMOE

Two Contests as a Wind-Up to the Unfinished Regatta of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

At Oyster Bay yesterday the two "seventies," the Yankee and the Rainbow, resailed the yacht race that they did not finish in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian regatta last Saturday. The Yankee was the winner by 40 seconds. A special race was also arranged between the new 60-raters Neola and Weetamoe. The Neola had revenge for her defeat in the New York Yacht Club regatta on Thursday, and beat the Weetamoe by 1 minute 40 seconds.

The start for the "seventies" was at 11:35, and the Rainbow, with Edward A. Willard at the wheel, got the lead by a few seconds in crossing the line. Harry M. Maxwell was steering the Yankee, and he managed to put his boat on the weather quarter of his rival. Going off before the wind, with booms to starboard, both boats had their spinnaker booms out to port, but did not break out the canvas for some few moments. They had a short luffing match, and then, with spinnakers, squared away for the mark. The Rainbow increased her lead, and at the first mark was 40 seconds ahead. On the reach on the next leg, with big jibtopsails set, and booms to port, the Rainbow lost footing, being only 15 seconds ahead at the second mark, the times being: Rainbow, 1:25:05; Yankee, 1:25:20. On rounding the mark the Rainbow tacked to port, while the Yankee held on to the starboard tack. On this leg, which was a beat, the boats made several short hitches, and then, with one long board lay the course and fetched the home mark, the Rainbow at 1:54:30 and the Yankee at 1:55:00.

Starting on the second round, the Rainbow was slower than the Yankee in setting her spinnaker, and this cost her the race. Before the first mark was reached the Yankee had outfooted the Vanderbilt boat and passed her on the starboard. Both held spinnakers close up to the mark. The Yankee was gybed, turning close to the mark boat, and got well to the windward leaving, the Rainbow to the leeward and astern. The time was—Yankee, 2:15; Rainbow, 2:15:10. On the reach on the next leg the wind began to freshen so that the yachts lay down hard to their work, and made a phenomenally fast run. They made the second mark as follows—Yankee, 2:35:50; Rainbow, 2:35:15. On the last leg the Rainbow started upon the beat home by standing on her course as she rounded the mark, while the Yankee came about heading toward the Long Island shore. When they came about together again the Yankee was on the weather of the Rainbow. They made one long reach to the finish, side by side, with the Rainbow under the lee of the Yankee. They passed the finish line, the Yankee at 3:05:18, and the Rainbow at 3:05:58.

At 12:40 the Committee started the Weetamoe and the Neola. The latter boat went over the line with a lead of 35 seconds. Both boats started out with a little luffing, and then almost simultaneously set all their spinnakers to port. On the first leg the Neola improved her position somewhat, but in the second leg she lost. At the turning of the second mark the time was Neola 1:30:10, Weetamoe 1:30:25. On the leg to windward they had the tide with them running strong. They made several short hitches and then had a long reach, the Weetamoe remaining under the lee of the Neola all the way. The first round was made by the Neola at 2:00:45 and the Weetamoe at 2:01:30. Running to the first mark the boats made quick time, the Neola turning 30 seconds ahead, the time being, Neola 2:23:00, Weetamoe 2:23:30. On the next leg, reaching to the second mark the Lippitt boat cut down this lead to 20 seconds, the turning time being Neola 2:44:55, Weetamoe 2:45:15. Beating to windward on the last leg the skipper of the Neola was most successful. He got the Weetamo well under his lee, held her there and walked away from her. At the finish the time was Neola 3:19:26, Weetamoe 3:21:15.

Comparing the four boats it will be found that on corrected time the Neola has again shown her superiority to the "seventies." The Yankee on the distance of 23½ miles that was sailed would allow the Weetamoe 12 minutes and 23 seconds, and with this allowance the Lippitt boat beat Mr. Maxwell's sloop by 1 minute and 26 seconds.

The wind throughout the day was fresh and from the south, except near the time of the finish, when it shifted a point or two to the south southwest. A triangular course was sailed, 3 miles from the starting line off Center Island Point, north northwest, 4 miles east by north, half north and 4½ miles southwest by south to the finish. This course twice sailed over was a total distance of 23½ miles.

The Committee in charge of the racing was C. W. Wetmore and Sherman Hoyt, and they had W. J. Matheson's steam yacht Lavrock for a committee boat.

The summary:

SLOOPS.—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length. Course 23½ miles. Start, 12:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	3:05:18	2:30:18
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	3:05:58	2:30:58

SLOOPS.—CLASS I.

60 to 70 feet racing length. Course, 23½ miles. Start, 12:40.

Neola, George M. Pynchan	3:19:26	2:39:26
Weetamoe, Henry F. Lippitt	3:21:15	2:41:15

The winners were the Yankee and the Neola.

Another Interclub Yacht Race.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has arranged for another inter-club yacht race, the third to be sailed under its auspices this season. A team of three boats from the American Yacht Club's 21-foot, one-design class will sail against a team of three Seawanhaka knockabouts for a cup prize offered by the two clubs mutually. The race will take place on Saturday, Oct. 4. The contending boats have not yet been selected.

POLO MORE ACTIVE.

Open Events by Somerset and Squadron A This Month—Polo at Seabright for Charity.

With the return of many polo players from their Summer resort tournaments, the game is beginning to show more activity in the local district. Squadron A has already resumed its series of three games a week at Van Cortlandt Park, and the Somerset Country Club has fixed the dates of Sept. 22 to 27 for its annual tournament at Bernardsville, N. J. Most of the Somerset members are young players. Three years ago they laid out a field, and their new clubhouse was opened last season. A number of informal games have been played there during the Summer.

The Squadron A Polo Club has just shown another evidence of its lively interest in the game by announcing an open tournament for the week beginning Sept. 29. The games will be played on the large field at Van Cortlandt Park. Indications are that the event will be one of the most successful of the local tournaments, for it is practically assured that Lakewood, Rockaway, Rumson, Westchester, Great Neck, and probably Somerset will enter teams. The squadron will put in two teams.

Nearly twenty men are now practicing every week from the squadron, and the troopers believe their first team will give its opponents a hard fight for the mastery. The squadron's former polo Captain, Henry M. Earle, has just returned from abroad, but it is believed he will be in trim to resume his old position at back on the first team. Morgan Grace of the Great Neck team is a recent addition to the polo force of the squadron, but in the coming tournament he will represent his own club.

In addition to its usual games, the squadron has arranged a special game with the Rumson Club for next Thursday, and on Tuesday the Rumson players will go to Great Neck to meet the latter club. The Staten Island Polo Club has sent notice to Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association, that it will be obliged to cancel its tournament this Fall. Plans are being made for a tournament at Lakewood late in October.

Owing to the fact that the polo field at West Point is now being used for rifle practice, the cadets requested the Squadron A Club to postpone the return game until October, for the cadet polo ists will not be able to get any Fall practice until after Sept. 20. The date has not been definitely fixed, but it will be either Oct. 11 or 18.

A polo match in aid of charity will be played to-day on the field of the Rumson Polo Club, near Seabright. Two teams from the home club will meet in a contest for the Watson Cups, and the Governors have fixed an admission price of $1, the proceeds to go toward the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. The game will start at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Beat Cincinnati by a Single Run—Pittsburg Defeated Philadelphia.

Capt. Keeler of the Brooklyn baseball team, who has been laid up for several days with a strained tendon, resumed his position in right field yesterday and helped his men win the final game of the series with Kelley's Cincinnati players. The score was 5 to 4. Hughes pitched well for the home team, but the fielding support given him was loose, as errors were charged to the local team. Thielman, who was in the box for the visitors, was very wild in his delivery in the early part of the game, but from the fourth inning to the end of the contest he had good control and only allowed two hits. In the first inning Brooklyn scored three runs, and two of them were forced in on called balls. Donlin and Sheckard made the only long hits of the game, each making a drive for three bases in the opening inning.

Sheckard's hit was misjudged by Maloney, and it was after this and the failure of Steinfeldt and Bergen to catch the batter between third base and the plate of Keeler's hit to Steinfeldt that Thielman lost control and gave Dolan, Dahlen, and McCreery their bases on balls, forcing Sheckard and Keeler home. Dolan scored a moment later on Flood's out at first. Sheckard made the other two runs for Brooklyn, scoring in the second and fourth innings. Donlan's three-base hit and a single by Beckley brought in the first run for the visitors at the opening of the game. Kelley made the second run after Sheckard had muffed his fly to left field, which allowed him to reach second base. The Cincinnati Captain went to third on McCreery's error and crossed the plate on Steinfeldt's high fly to Dolan. In the sixth inning Dahlen's error enabled Crawford to reach first safely, and he got home on hits by Maloney and Kelley and a fumble by Dolan. Corcoran then forced Kelley, and Maloney scored on the play.

The New Yorks and Brooklyns will begin a home-and-home series this afternoon at Washington Park. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Beckley, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf	1	0	0	0	0	
Maloney, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Kelley, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	
Corc'ran, ss	0	1	1	6	0	
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	
Bergen, c	0	0	1	1	0	
Thielman, p	0	0	0	2	0	
*Phillips	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	7	24	15	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf	3	2	4	0	0	
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Dolan, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	2	1	
McCr'ry, 1b	0	1	8	0	1	
Flood, 2b	0	0	3	6	0	
Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
Ritter, c	0	0	5	1	1	
Hughes, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	5	7	27	14	5	

*Batted for Thielman in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	—5

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Three-base hits—Donlin, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Steinfeldt, Beckley. Double play—Corcoran, Kelley, and Beckley. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. First base on balls—Off Thielman, 6; off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

PITTSBURG, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 12.—Pittsburg won to-day's game by opportune hitting, coupled with misplays on the part of the home players. With the exception of one inning, Leever was quite effective against Philadelphia. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5	10	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	7	3

Batteries—Ssever and Phelps; Duggleby and Shea.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	68	33	.673	Chicago	60	64	.484
Brooklyn	68	58	.540	St. Louis	55	65	.458
Boston	62	58	.517	Philadelp'ia	46	74	.396
Cincinnati	61	63	.492	New York	44	77	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 3 4 5 3 0—15	22	0
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	2	5

Batteries—Lee and Drill; Katoll and Robinson.

AT BOSTON.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1—5	12	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0—4	7	2

Batteries—Young and Criger; Waddell and Schreckengost.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	50	.590	Cleveland	63	60	.512
St. Louis	68	52	.567	Washington	56	68	.452
Boston	69	53	.566	Detroit	47	72	.395
Chicago	65	54	.546	Baltimore	46	77	.374

Eastern League Games.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	6
Worcester	4 4 0 3 0 0 1 0 2—14	15	2

Batteries—Mattern and Coogan; Gokey and Steelman.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2 .—7	11	2
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1—5	13	3

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Corridon and Dolan.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 1 0 2 1 .—4	10	0
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3	8	3

Batteries—La Ray and Shaw; Brown, Kelley, and Dolan. (Darkness.)

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	4 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 .—8	11	1
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	9	4

Batteries—Parkins and Wiley; Sanders and Urquhart.

NEW YORK, 4; ORANGE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 12.—The New York National League baseball team defeated the Orange Athletics on the Orange Oval this afternoon in an interesting game. There was a large attendance. The New Yorks went to the bat first and scored a run in the opening inning, while Orange did not score until the fourth inning. The score tied them until the eighth, when Bresnahan made a home run, bringing in two others and winning the game. The Orange score was made by Bassford, who knocked a three-base hit and went home on a long drive to deep centre by Wall. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4	7	2
Orange	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	1

Batteries—Cronin and Robinson; Deegan and O'Neil.

Van Hoevenberg to Coach Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—Manager Fisher of the Rutgers College football team announced this afternoon that Henry Van Hoevenberg, end of last year's Columbia team, would coach the Rutgers eleven this Fall. He also announced the season's schedule as follows:

Sept. 27—Manhattan at New

We Take Pleasure

In extending an invitation to yourself and friends to inspect, on September 15th, the most completely organized and most elegantly appointed Custom Tailoring establishment in this city—a plant adapted to the requirements of people of refined taste, and where a modest price mark will prevail.

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Different styles shown here than you can find elsewhere. We lead in variety, quality and value. You must see our hats before you can fully appreciate them. New Fall styles in two qualities: all the new blocks, $1.80 and $2.80.

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Suitable for all kinds of faces.

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Good enough for any man, and much better than most men buy at $3.50. If you want to get the best now is the time, and you can get them only at our four stores. No shoe made at anything near the price compares with the Stroller Shoes, $3.50.

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Ten-minute trips to Turkey via MOGUL Cigarettes are delightful voyages this time of the year.

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Perpetual time-table and all accommodation trains.

Ten for 15c.

Plain and Cork Tip.

Fall Styles for Men.

The newest things in trouserings. Coats and waistcoats that will be worn by fashionable young men this Winter. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

COLLEGE GOLFERS LEAD

Princeton and Yale Will Meet in the Westbrook Final.

REINHART TO PLAY ALSOP

Both Survivors Win Close Matches—Hudson River Championship Brought Down to the Deciding Round.

A decidedly intercollegiate flavor will be given to the final rounds in the Westbrook Club tournament, near Islip, L. I., to-day. Of the four finalists for the President's and Consolation Cups three are college golfers. Princeton and Yale will meet in the deciding match for the chief trophy, F. O. Reinhart, the Princeton champion, opposing F. J. O. Alsop. The New Jersey University also has a survivor for the second cup in George Brokaw, who met Travis last week in the final round at Deal. Brokaw will play a member of the home club, F. C. Jennings.

Both of the semi-final rounds for the chief cup were close and exciting. Alsop met one of the best Westbrook golfers, and was not sure of victory until he won on the home hole from a good put. Knapp missed an easy chance to halve. Reinhart found the strongest kind of an opponent in L. L. Kellogg of Deal, the latter leading for more than half of the match. On the ninth green Kellogg led by two, Reinhart needing three puts. On the seventh green Reinhart halved the hole in four from an excellent fifteen-foot put, one of the longest in the match. Poor putting, however, was his greatest fault until the latter half of the game. He lost the third hole from a poor put, and by missing an easy chance he failed of winning on the fifth green.

Beginning the homeward journey, the first two holes were halved. Then the young Princeton champion captured the next two in brilliant fashion. Kellogg met with hard luck on the thirteenth, first driving into the rough and then being stymied by a tree. This made the game even, and Reinhart won the following two in easy fashion. This ultimately gave him the victory by 2 up and 1 to play, as the sixteenth and seventeenth were halved.

The cards for the seventeen holes are:

Reinhart, out	5	6	5	3	5	5	4	4	6	—43
Kellogg, out	5	5	4	3	6	5	4	4	5	—41
Reinhart, in	4	6	4	3	4	6	5	4	...	—36—79
Kellogg, in	4	6	4	6	4	5	7	5	4	—41—82

Alsop and Knapp had a game which a golfer loves to see. It was give and take from start to finish, with honors constantly fluctuating. Knapp began in a dashing manner and led by three on the fourth green. Seven strokes each for two holes ruined his brilliant chance, and Alsop made a tie game on the ninth green. On the fifteenth hole the Yale lad was 2 up, but Knapp made a game ending and had things all square on the seventeenth green. Honors were even on the home green, but a poor put cost Knapp the hole and the match. The cards:

Alsop, out	6	5	6	4	6	4	4	5	5	—45
Knapp, out	5	5	5	3	7	7	6	4	6	—48
Alsop, in	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	...	—41—86
Knapp, in	5	4	5	3	5	6	4	4	6	—42—90

The summary of the match play rounds is:

President's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—F. A. Reinhart, Princeton, beat L. L. Kellogg, Deal Beach, 2 up and 1 to play; F. J. O. Alsop, Yale, beat E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Final Round—George Brokaw, Princeton, beat James Rhett, Crescent A. C., 3 up and 2 to play; F. C. Jennings, Westbrook, beat Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play.

The final round to-day for the two cups will be 36 holes.

A four-ball match formed the afternoon features and the cups were won by the home pair, H. B. Hollins, Jr., and R. C. Watson, Jr. Their best ball score was 75, and the Princeton pair, Reinhart and Brokaw, came a close second with 77. Eight pairs finished this match. The scores are:

H. B. Hollis, Jr., and R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	4	4	4	3	4	6	4	4	4	—37
In	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	—38—75
F. O. Reinhart and George T. Brokaw, Princeton—										
Out	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	—39
In	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	—38—77
E. S. Knapp and William Wood, Jr., Westbrook										37 41 78
J. R. Hyde and W. J. Hyde, Bay Shore										40 40 80
H. R. Townsend and J. D. Travers, Nassau										39 42 81
W. C. Chick and Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook										42 39 81
J. R. Maxwell, Jr., and Howard Whitney, Nassau										41 42 83
L. L. Kellogg and F. Bean, Deal										41 43 84

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP ENTRIES.

Prominent Athletes Will Compete at Travers Island To-day in Junior and Senior Classes.

With the largest number of men entered for an Amateur Athletic Union National meeting, 128 individual and a total of 244, the athletic games to-day at Travers Island promise to be one of the best ever given.

With such sprinters as Marshall, Allen, Westney, Morram, and Eaton from out of town, opposed to the home talent, in Kent, Walsh, Moulton, Ronane, and Edwards, record time can be looked for.

In the middle distance runs will be found the best runners in the country, embracing the following: Sullivan, Orton, Baillie, Grant, Wright, and McMeekim. Distance running will be a special feature in these games, bringing out such good ones as Baillie, Soutar, Newton, Wright, Jerry and Frank Pierce, and Bowen.

In the weight events the best in the world will perform, numbering all the champions and ex-champions in the United States, among which will be Messrs. Henneman, McCarthy, Flannagan, Sheridan, Sheldon, De Witt, Mitchell, G. R. and Joe Gray, and Barrett.

Broad jumping records are liable to go with Messrs. Connolly, Prinstein, McDonald, Mayn, Anderson, Peters, Edwards, and Mahoney competing.

Chief of Police Henneman, who is entered in the weight events to-day, arrived here yesterday from Keokuk, Iowa. He promises to create new figures in the discus and supplant the present record holder, Martin J. Sheridan. E. Desmarteau, the athletic policeman of Montreal, also arrived here yesterday. He is entered in the fifty-six-pound weight event for seniors. Besides these two there are many of our own "finest" entered particularly in the weight events. Following are the entries:

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100-Yard Run.—William Marshall, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Conn.; S. A. Allen, J. S. Westney, U. of Penn.; Arthur R. Kent, Pastime A. C.; F. J. Walsh, F. R. Moulton, and F. Rickert, N. Y. A. C.; J. Ronane, New West Side A. C., and W. S. Edwards, K. A. C.

220-Yard Run.—William Marshall, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Conn.; S. A. Allen and J. S. Westney, U. of Penn.; A. R. Kent, Pastime A. C.; P. J. Walsh, F. R. Moulton, and H. A. Sedley, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; J. Ronane, New West Side A. C., and W. S. Edwards, K. A. C.

440-Yard Run.—S. A. Allen and J. S. Westney, U. of Penn.; Joseph A. Reilly, St. Joseph's A. A., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C.; F. R. Moulton and H. A. Sedley, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; J. Ronane, New West Side A. C., and W. S. Edwards and C. E. Scharpa, K. A. C.

880-Yard Run.—Bart Sullivan, Cambridgeport Gymnasium, Cambridgeport, Mass.; George W. Orton, Athletic Club of Philadelphia, Penn.; J. K. Baillie, U. of Penn.; Alexander Grant, G. C. Wood, H. P. Smith, and A. A. Jackson, N. Y. A. C., and J. H. Wright, New West Side A. C.

One-Mile Run.—J. K. Baillie, U. of Penn.; A. Mackenzie, Jr., Pastime A. C.; C. P. Soutar, Pastime A. C.; Alexander Grant, H. P. Smith, and A. L. Newton, N. Y. A. C., and J. H. Wright, New West Side A. C.

Five-Mile Run.—J. H. McVicar, Boston A. A., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Baillie, U. of Penn.; Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C., who is also entered in the mile run, and Alexander Grant and A. L. Newton, N. Y. A. C.

120-Yard Hurdle.—S. A. Allen, U. of Penn.; R. H. Hatfield, S. S. Jones, and G. C. Reimer, N. Y. A. C.; P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., and H. L. Hillman, K. A. C.

220-Yard Hurdle.—S. A. Allen, U. of Penn.; R. H. Hatfield and G. C. Reimer, N. Y. A. C.; Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C.; H. L. Hillman and P. A. Sayles, K. A. C.

Pole Vault.—A. G. Anderson, D. S. Horton, and J. E. Peters, New York A. C.; W. Squires, P. A. Moore, and "Dan" Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C.

Running High Jump.—S. S. Jones, I. K. Baxter, and G. P. Serviss, Greater New York A. C., and J. T. Maloney and "Dan" Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C.

Running Broad Jump.—Joseph V. Connolly, East Boston A. A., Boston, Mass.; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York I. A. A.; H. P. McDonald, William Mayne, A. G. Anderson, and J. E. Peters, New York A. C.; W. S. Edwards and J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C.

56-Pound Weight.—C. H. Henneman, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; John McCarthy and R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C.; John Flanagan, Greater New York I. A. A.; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., and John R. De Witt and J. S. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C.

16-Pound Shot.—George R. Gray, National Club, Toronto, Canada; Martin J. Sheridan and "Joe" Gray, Pastime A. C.; Richard Sheldon, L. E. J. Feuerbach, and F. G. Beck, New York A. C., and John R. De Witt, Knickerbocker A. C.

Discus.—W. R. A. McDonough, National Turn Verin, Newark, N. J.; C. H. Henneman, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Martin J. Sheridan, John McCarthy, and R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C.; John Flanagan, Greater New York I. A. A.; Richard Sheldon and H. Connelly, New York A. C., and John R. De Witt and J. S. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C.

16-Pound Hammer.—John Flanagan, Greater New York I. A. A.; Charles Chadwick, New York A. C.; John R. De Witt, J. S. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C., and Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, Md.

Besides these there were W. D. Eaton, in 100 yards, senior; D. McMeekin, New York A. C., in 880 and one mile, senior; John D. Morrow, in 140, 220, and 440 yards, senior; O. P. Craig, 100 and 220 yards, senior; R. M. Osborne, in 100, 220, and 440 yards, junior, and 220 and 440 yards, senior, and E. Desmarteau in the 56 yards, senior. These last four belong to the Montreal A. A. A. of Montreal, Canada.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 Yards.—S. A. Allen and J. S. Westney of the University of Pennsylvania, W. I. Ebs. Williams, and G. A. Ashley of the Pastime A. C., F. A. Rickert and H. A. Sedley, Jr., of the New York A. C., C. Peabody, J. A. Bohan, and J. Ronane of the New West Side A. C., and H. Danforth of the Knickerbocker A. C.

220-Yard Run.—S. A. Allen and J. S. Westney of the University of Pennsylvania, W. L. Ebmer Finley of the National A. C., F. S. Williams, G. A. Ashley and H. N. Holde of the Pastime A. C. F. Rickert of the New York A. C., C. Peabody, J. Ronane, and W. Ingraham of the New West Side A. C., P. H. Seits, A. W. Burlingame, and R. H. Lummis of the Knickerbocker A. C.

440-Yard Run.—Melvin Sheppard, Jr., of Philadelphia, S. A. Allen and J. S. Westney of the University of Pennsylvania, Henry Christoffers of St. George A. C., H. Whitney and D. J. Brennan of the Pastime A. C., H. A. Sedley, Jr., of the New York A. C., J. Ronane and T. J. Murray of the New West Side A. C., A. W. Burlingame, L. Robertson, and C. W. T. Scharpa of the Knickerbocker A. C.

880-Yards.—Melvin Sheppard of Philadelphia, John K. Baillie of the University of Pennsylvania, Walter Grynwald of St. Bartholomew A. C., Howard Valentine of Flushing, F. K. Hussy of the Star A. C., Louis Markheim, Arthur Beinert, and S. B. Husch of the Pastime A. C., H. P. Smith and A. A. Jackson of the New York A. C., J. H. Wright and W. J. O'Connell of the New West Side A. C., C. A. Baker of the Knickerbocker A. C.

One-mile Run.—John K. Baillie of the University of Pennsylvania, A. J. Walsh and William Filey of the Xavier A. A., J. H. Wright and Charles Maher of the New West Side A. C., and C. A. Baker of the Knickerbocker A. C.

Five-mile Run.—H. A. Brawley of St. Alphonsus Association, Roxbury, Mass.; Francis Kirk, Mohawk A. C., Bronx; J. K. Baillie of the University of Pennsylvania, W. Riley of Xavier A. A., T. J. Kennedy of the Star A. C., John C. Popped, Shamrock Harriers; John J. Joyce, and J. H. Kelly of the Pastime A. C., Charles Maher of the New West Side A. C., H. A. Voorhees and J. T. Ellingwood of the Knickerbocker A. C.

120-Yard Hurdle.—S. A. Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, P. J. Gerity of the Pastime Athletic Club, R. H. Hatfield, New York Athletic Club; P. J. Corley, New West Side Athletic Club, and H. L. Hillman of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

200-Yard Hurdle.—S. A. Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, J. P. Gerity and George Bischoff of the Pastime Athletic Club, G. C. Reimer of the New York Athletic Club, Charles McClellan, Jr., and P. J. Corley of the New West Side Athletic Club, and H. L. Hillman and P. A. Sayles of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Pole Vault.—H. H. Todd, Woodside Field Club; Edward M. Delaney, Pastime Athletic Club; J. E. Peters, New York Athletic Club, and W. Squires, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Running High Jump.—Otto Bauer, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club; R. J. Cotter, Star Athletic Club; John W. Price, Athletic Club; P. W. Doll, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Jerry Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Running Broad Jump.—Joseph V. Connolly, East Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.; R. D. Beedcher, Greater New York Interscholastic Athletic Association; William Mayne and J. E. Peters, New York Athletic Club; H. C. Feldman and Jerry Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—Charles Schoepflin, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.; James E. Monahan and Martin J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, and Thomas K. Barrett of the St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, Md.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Charles Schoepflin, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.; James E. Monahan, Pastime Athletic Club; Charles Chadwick and H. Connelly, New York Athletic Club; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, Md.

Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Charles Schoepflin, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.; Franz Goerner, Anchor Athletic Club; Joe Gray and Martin Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club; L. E. J. Feuerbach and H. Connelly, New York Athletic Club, and F. S. Callahan of the New West Side Athletic Club.

Throwing Discus.—William Weisenbach, Charles Schoepflin, and William R. A. McDonough of the National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.; Franz Goerner, Anchor Athletic Club; H. E. Fribourg and Martin J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club, and H. Connelly of the New York Athletic Club.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Fully 15,000 people saw the closing events in the Grand Circuit races at the State Fair to-day. The weather was good and the track fast.

A big drawing card was the attempt of Conner (2:03¼) and Darial (2:05¼) to beat the world's pacing team record of 2:08. They were driven by A. P. McDonald, and made fast time to the stretch, where Darial broke, and all chances for at least hugging the record were off. The time for the mile was 2:10. Summary:

2:16 Trotting, (Lakeside Stake)—Purse, $2,000; best three in five.

Alice Russell, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Hudson)	2	1	1	1
Re-elected, g. s., (Macey)	1	2	2	2

Time—2:14; 2:11½; 2:12; 2:12¼.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; best two in three.

Dan Riley, b. g., by Caveland Wilkes, (Hudson)	1	1	
Onatao, b. m., (McDonald)	2	2	
Olivewood, br. g., (Heyden)	3	3	

Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; best two in three.

Waubun, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Saunders)	1	1	
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Howell)	2	2	
Aggie Medium, b. m., (McCarthy)	3	3	
Wilque, b. g., (A. McDonald)	4	5	
Kellmont, b. g., (Dickerson)	6	4	
Prince Selma, b. h., (Hudson)	5	6	
Wentworth, blk. g., (McHenry)	dis		

Time—2:09½; 2:08¾.

2:15 Class.—Pacing, (Onondaga Stake;) purse, $2,000; best three in five.

Carl Wilkes, ch. g., by Wilkes-Nutwood, (A. McDonald)	1	1	1	
Knox's Gelatine Boy, blk. s., (Brosie)	2	3	2	
Seely Pointer, b. s., (Nuckols)	6	2	3	
Mary Anna,, b. m., (Walker)	dis			

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:07¼.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000; best three in five.

Anna Held, b. m., by Patron, (Nuckols)	1	1	1
Rustic, br. g., (McDonald)	2	2	3
Bugle, b. g., (McCoy)	3	4	2
Guy Fortune, ch. s., (Noble)	4	3	4

Time—2:18; 2:14¼; 2:15¼.

Special event for trotters to wagon:

The Alderman, ch. g., (H. White)	1	1
Nellie S., blk. m., (Mathews)	4	2
Sir George, b. g., (Alvord)	2	5
Leach Boy, br. g., (Will)	3	4
Silver Spring, gr. g., (Tuller)	5	3
J. O., b. g., (E. T. White)	6	6

Time—2:21¼; 2:20¾.

Trial to beat 2:44—Kittie A., ch. m., by Laikspear, (Cornell.) Time—2:20¾.

Trial to beat 2:08 to Pole.—Darial and Conner, (McDonald.) Time—2:10.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 12.—The September meeting at the Woonsocket race track ended this afternoon with three good events, favorites winning in each instance. The best race of the day was the 2:18 class trot, which was captured by My Chance, a local horse. Summary:

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Dundor, ch. g., by Nuthurst, (Reynolds)	1	1	1	
Victor, ch. g	3	2	2	
The Goat, b. g	2	3	4	
Lady Nance, ch. m	5	4	3	
Sairey Gamp, b. m	4	5	5	
Hattie Lawrence, b. m	6	6	ds	

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¾; 2:18½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

My Chance, ch. h., by Vatican, (Crowley)	2	1	1	1
Jennie Hale, br. m	1	2	2	3
Parker G., b. g	3	3	3	2

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:20½.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Navadad, blk. g., by Sable Wilkes, (Reynolds)	1	1	1	
Nellie I., ch. m	4	2	2	
Florence B., blk. m	2	3	4	
Lily of the Valley, blk. m	3	4	3	
Joe Zar, br. g	dis.			

Time—2:24½; 2:25½; 2:24¾.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—The Grand Circuit light harness racing at Pimlico closed to-day. Of the four events decided this afternoon the 2:07 pacing furnished the only real contest. Sphinx S., an outsider in the betting, won out, but only after a hotely contested battle with Lottie Smart and Riley B. Dumont W. was the choice for the race, but was sent to the barn after the second heat.

The other races on to-day's card went to the favorites in straight heats. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $3,000.

Duice Cor, br. m., by Baron Wilkes-Nancy Gladys, (Miller)	1	1	1
Katrinka G., br. m., (Tozier)	3	2	2
Austin Boy, b. g., (Lewis)	2	3	3
M. M. D., b. m., (Curry)	4	4	4

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx-Winnie S., (Benson)	3	5	1	2	1	1
Lottie Smart, ch. m., by Rosswell-Sabrina, (Loomis)	6	1	5	1	4	3
Kiley B., blk. s., by Happy Riley-Belle B., (Irvin)	1	2	2	3	2	2

The Exodus from Australia.

Thousands of people leaving for other lands. Victoria living on borrowed money and city streets full of unemployed. Causes of the disaster. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Kenney) 2 2 2 4 3 dr
Dandy Chimes, b. g., (Geers) 4 4 4 4 dis.
Dumont W., b. s., (Ernest) 5 dis.

Time—2:09¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Direct Hal, blk. s., by Direct-Bessie Hal, (Geers)	1	1	1
Pan Michael, ch. s., (Hyde)	2	2	2
Free Advice, ch. s., (Miller)	4	3	3
Gold Brick, blk. g., (Benson)	3	dis.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:10.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Monte Carlo, b. s., by Mendocino, (Eckers)	1	1	1
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	2	2	2
Invader, b. g., (Demarest)	3	3	4
Hall Fry, b. g., (Foote)	4	4	3

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

Myopia Won Polo Cups.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 12.—In the Dedham polo tournament this afternoon, Myopia first team won the Dedham Cups by defeating the Dedham first team at the Karlstein grounds, after a one-sided contest, by a score of 11 to 3½. After the fine showing of Wednesday, the play of the home team to-day was a disappointment, for Myopia scored repeatedly, principally through the fast work of Agassiz. The teams to-day played from scratch. The line-up:

MYOPIA.	DEDHAM.
1—F. D. Cochrane.	1—R. C. McQuillan.
2—Maxwell Norman.	2—Allan Forbes.
3—R. L. Agassiz.	3—Joshua Crane, Jr.
Back—F. B. Fay.	Back—B. H. Hamlin.

Hackett Won in Tennis Final.

The open tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow tennis club of Tarrytown was continued yesterday afternoon. H. H. Hackett, the former Yale player, won the finals in men's singles, and to-day will challenge R. D. Little, the holder, for the championship trophy. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett, New York, beat F. F. Deerham, Harvard, by default.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—B. S. Prentice and F. F. Deerham, Harvard, beat Charles Millard and Floyd Smith, Tarrytown, 6—4, 9—7. Semi-Final Round—B. S. Prentice and F. F. Deerham, Harvard, beat Ray Strong and C. Crehore, Tarrytown, 7—5, 6—3; H. H. Hackett and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat the Torrance brothers, Tenafly, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Clyde Woodward and C. C. Kelley, New York, beat Miss Helen Homans, New York, and Mr. Parr, Yonkers, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. Chapman, Nyack, and Mr. Torrance, Tenafly, beat Miss Matheson and L. Ledoux, Cornwall, 6—3, 6—2. Final Round—Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Torrance beat Miss Woodward and Mr. Kelley, 6—2, 7—5.

"Johnny" Ward in Golf Final.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 12.—The golf tournament of the Ekwanok Club went through two rounds of match play to-day, and the result in the principal event leaves H. S. Naylor and John M. Ward of New York, ex-manager and Captain of the New York baseball team, to contest in the finals to-morrow.

The feature of the day was the defeat of A. G. Lockwood, the Boston crack, by Naylor in the semi-finals this afternoon. Naylor played brilliantly throughout, and won out on the seventeenth green, his card being an even 80, while Lockwood was 83.

Carsey's Baseball Team to Play Xavier.

During the series of semi-professional games played at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, this season "Kid" Carsey's Metropolitans have been very successful. To-morrow the "Mets" will play the team of the Xavier Athletic Association, and a close, snappy contest is looked for, as the Xaviers are playing in first-class form.

ALLEGED FORGER SURRENDERS

Luther W. Shear, Insurance Agent, Gives Himself Up at Muskegon, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—A special from Muskegon, Mich., says that Luther W. Shear, the district agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. and a prominent churchman and society leader, who disappeared on June 11, leaving behind him alleged forgeries and debts to the extent of $50,000, quietly walked into the presence of Sheriff Payne at the county jail this morning and gave himself up.

"I came by myself to save you the $250 reward," he remarked. "I am tired of wandering about the land as a fugitive."

Shear will say but little of his wanderings. The most of his time was spent in New York City. Shear was arraigned before Judge Sullivan, in Police Court, at 10 o'clock. He waived examination, and was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of $10,000. He says he will plead guilty.

Shear shows the strain through which he has passed during the last three months. The jail is being besieged by victims of his alleged forgeries.

COLOR LINE IN JAMAICA SCHOOL.

White Children Obliged to Attend School for Colored.

The color line war in the public schools of Jamaica, L. I., continues and threatens to become serious. Ever since the white children in the fifth and sixth grades were sent to the Lincoln School, which the colored children have attended since its erection six years ago, many of the parents have been furious.

Prof. John Holly Clark, local Superintendent, and School Commissioner Chickering of the School Board, have said that there is no room in the High School. Those who oppose the placing of white children in the school for colored contend that the large assembly room in the High School, which seats almost 1,000 pupils, should be partitioned off into classrooms to accommodate white pupils.

It is said that Miss Orr and Miss Sill, the white teachers who have been transferred to the colored school, feel greatly humiliated, and that they will probably tender their resignations.

TAILOR SMASHED WINDOWS.

When Ordered Out of a Barber's Shop He Smashed Mirrors and Bottles.

Michael Thiell, a tailor of 271 Third Avenue, who is obliged to carry a stout hickory cane on account of lameness, went last evening to the clothing store of John Leavy, at 257 Third Avenue, where he had been employed formerly, and broke the plate-glass show windows with his cane. He cut his hand slightly and went into a barber's shop at 273 Third Avenue and tried to wash his hand.

When he was ordered out, it is charged, he smashed the mirrors and bottles and drove the customers into the street. In the melee Salvatore Barbrato, the proprietor, was cut about the face. Thiell was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of intoxication.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:10 A. M.—189 Avenue C; Benjamin Buchbrocker; damage, $400.

11:05 A. M.—209 Forsyth Street; Morris Kellar; damage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—69 Columbia Street; Barbara Gusler; damage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—56 West Houston Street; James Losler; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—107 East Fifty-third Street; occupant unknown; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—432 Seventh Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—118 Broome Street; Jacob Konotase; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—361 Ninth Avenue; J. Mooney; damage, $100.

6:45 P. M.—213 East Ninety-eighth Street; Abraham Sarfer; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PRENTICE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Fire here early this morning burned out one whole block and part of another. The following buildings were consumed: Owen Brothers, general store and dwelling house; the Columbia Hotel, S. T. Nelson's shoe store, Oliver Valois's saloon, C. Myers's Hotel, laundry, barber's shop, and millinery store; Emmerson Brothers, office and several barns and storehouses. The total loss is $50,000, partly insured. The fire originated in the Columbia Hotel and was caused by a lamp.

Local Storm Warning Issued.

The following storm warning was issued last night from the Local Weather Bureau: "Southeast storm warning ordered 9:45 P. M., Norfolk section. Norfolk, Newport News, Fort Monroe, Baltimore, Breakwater, Reedy Island, Port Barry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Sandy Hook, and New York. Disturbance over Western Pennsylvania and secondary one over Western Georgia; direction apparently northeastward, with increasing development. Increasing southeast winds, possibly becoming high Saturday morning."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler; brisk southeast winds.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk and possibly high southeast, on the South Atlantic Coast variable, becoming fresh west and northwest, on the Gulf Coast they will be fresh north to northeast, on the upper lakes fresh north, becoming variable over the west portion, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk north.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk, possibly high, southeast winds and probably rain.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Portland and on the Gulf Coast from Port Eads to Brownsville.

Advisory warnings have been issued for the lower lakes and frost warnings for the Middle and Lower Ohio, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, Nebraska, and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	68	62	64
6 A. M.	66	63	64
9 A. M.	76	69	69
12 M.	79	72	74
4 P. M.	77	73	73
6 P. M.	75	70	70
9 P. M.	74	69	70
12 P. M.	71	69	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¼
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1901	73
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	67

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—G. Van L. Meyer, United States Minister to Italy; H. R. McCullogh, Chicago; Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Dr. Francis D. Holbrook, Chicago; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

DARLINGTON—F. A. Estop, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Col. E. H. Crowder, United States Army; Capt. E. K. Davis, United States Army; Lieut. C. I. Bishop, United States Navy; Capt. G. H. Estrida, Jr., United States Army.

GILSEY—Col. E. A. Greenough, United States Army.

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and His ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY of 100. Conducting His Own Operas.
Oct. 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & ZANETTO.
Oct. 10—IRIS.
Oct. 11 (Mat.)—CAVALLERIA and ZANETTO.
Oct. 11 (Evening)—RATCLIFF
Opening Metropolitan Subscribers, Sept. 15 to 17. of Sales: Public (Season Tickets), Sept. 18 to 20. For SINGLE Performances, begins September 22.
PRICES: ORCHESTRA, Season, $17; Single Performances, $5. DRESS CIRCLE, Seas., $10; Single, $3. BALCONY, (first rows,) Seas., $8; Single, $2.50. BALCONY, (rear rows,) Seas., $6.50; Single, $2. FAMILY CIRCLE, (first 3 rows,) Seas., $5; Single, $1.50; remainder of Family Circle, Single, $1.

CASINO B'way & Evgs. at 8:15. 39th St. | Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
USUAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LAST TWO CONCERTS.
This Afternoon, 3:30. This Evening at 9
SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
LAST NIGHT OF PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS PROGRAMME, including THE HARVEST HOME Evice. Prof. Leo Stevens in Airship at 5 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW
Wed. Mats. begin Sept. 24.
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last Week at This Theatre.
Next Week at Madison Square Theatre.
Matinee To-day. The New Clown A Laughing Surprise.
Evenings 8:30.
Next Monday—"There's Many a Slip."

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.
Tuesday, Sept. 23—Virginia Harned in Iris.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
AUNT JEANNIE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Evg. & mat. prices: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. To-day, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
THE REIGNING AMERICAN SUCCESS.
ALICE FISCHER
In Grace Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy,
MRS. JACK.

Manhattan Theatre. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
Mat. To-day. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

DALY'S OPENS MON., SEPT. 22 —A— COUNTRY GIRL.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS
To-morrow night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGHBALL.

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. Eve. 8. Matinée To-day at 2.
"A WELCOME REVIVAL."—World.
HEARTS AFLAME

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, Biggest cast and production in New York. the Days of 1803.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | The Fatal Card
Sunday evening opening of Ted Marks Concert.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
402d Concert. Popular Night.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
JANE EYRE.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Sixteenth Week—Last 3 Weeks. 113th Concert To-night.

GRAND Mat. To-day. FATAL WEDDING
N'x't Wk, For Her Children's Sake

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. THE KING OF DETECTIVES 15, 25, 35. Next Week The Bandit King 50 & 75c

PARADISE GARDENS, 42d St. Ev., 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. To-day, 2:15. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

3D Ave. Mat. To-day. Kidnapped in New York. Next week, "At the Gates of Justice."

ADVICE FOR THE MODISTE

Woman's Talk Before the Dressmakers Assembled in Convention.

Dr. Scheel Has Something to Say About Judges and Juries and One Unnamed Member of Society.

The ears of one New York society woman would have burned and Judges and juries would have trembled if they had known how savagely they were attacked yesterday afternoon at the closing meeting of the Dressmakers' Protective Association at Masonic Hall when Dr. Sophie B. Scheel gave the members some valuable information and advice concerning the purposes of the association.

Dr. Scheel began at the beginning of the dressmaking period as far as history relates and drew the attention of her audience particularly to the matter of Eve's taste in dress. Proceeding thus through the time when robe making was but a simple profession and ladies' maids were not a necessity, she eventually reached the dressmakers of to-day, the need of an organization for them and the help it would be to the little modiste doing business in a small way.

"When she belongs to the organization," said Dr. Scheel, "she will not do fine work in renovating handsome gowns and get only $3 a week and her luncheons for it. That is what one New York society woman boasts of giving and yet her name is on the lists of the different charities as giving hundreds and thousands of dollars. A woman cannot live honestly on twice that money if she doesn't belong to an organization."

All the mass meeting of dressmakers clapped hands enthusiastically at this.

"This society will arbitate for her, if she likes," continued the doctor. "It will do it better, too, than a man in a silk gown who doesn't know a bias fold from a button hole, or than twelve men who can only express their admiration of a gown which is a magnificent creation by saying that it is 'great.'

"And American dressmakers go to Paris, Vienna and London to get their fashions! They bring home hundreds of gowns for models and how are they made? Don't you know that they are only thrown together?"

"True," breathed the audience as one woman.

"Haven't we ideas of our own? Don't we know how they are taken abroad and come back to us as something new and different? I know personally that carloads of marrow-fat peas are taken over to Marseilles only to be shipped back here with a French name and we have to pay a big price for the transaction. That is only one example. And your women go to Paris. We must educate the taste of people abroad to appreciate our fashions and the people here to value American goods. Why can't we give an exhibition abroad? About $100,000,000 goes abroad every year for clothes and we want that money here and $100,000,000 more added to it."

The meeting closed with the announcement by Manager Conger of invitations by real estate men to free rides in palace cars to and from their suburban property, of picture dealers to view pictures and of bus men to ride in their conveyances, while outside the entrance to the hall were stationed boys and men with advertising cards of different kinds.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Odell's proclamation to the clergy of this State, requesting them to hold proper ceremonies on the coming Sabbath in memory of our late martyred President, William McKinley, as "an inspiration for better citizenship and truer manhood," is most timely and fitting.

In this connection it is also proper to call the attention of the churches to the fact that, according to the last official census, there are 36,727,363 boys and girls, 21 years of age or under, in this country. More than 21,800,000 of these are within the scholastic age of 5 and 18 years.

The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, in a booklet of appeal recently sent out to the clergy of this State, has asked the churches for a contribution toward a permanent fund in defense of the integrity and virtue of these millions of youths in this country, to be known as "The William McKinley Fund."

Could there be a more fitting or appropriate time for a contribution from each church toward this fund?

Copies of this booklet can be obtained at the office of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, 41 Park Row, New York City, or will be sent prepaid upon application by mail.

This society is doing valiant work in the defense of public morals. It already has made more than 2,600 arrests and seized more than 83 tons of corrupting matter.

Within the past week nine arrests have been made in the City of New York, where in two instances the most demoralizing matter has been found circulating among the children of one of our public schools.

After thirty years of faithful service this society has earned the right of public recognition and help from Christian men and women, at least.

Pastors who may not be able to take up this collection on the coming Sabbath, because of other engagements, may greatly cheer and help the Society for the Suppression of Vice by announcing when the contribution toward this noble cause may be taken and forwarded to the Board of Managers of this organization for the future and permanent defense of these millions of children.

If the awful facts, known to those who have devoted their lives to shield the youth of this land from moral contagion, could be published, there would be neither lack of funds to work with, nor lack of moral and legal support to this all-important cause.

Let the pulpit speak for public morals, and the pews second the appeal, and thus honor the memory of one who loved the children, and stay the hands of those who have suffered and served faithfully upon their behalf for thirty years.

WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK,
President N. Y. S. for S. of V.
New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

COUPLE SIXTY YEARS MARRIED.

Belleville's Only Mayor and His Wife Are Both Octogenarians.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Sept. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Holmes, the oldest couple in Belleville Township, will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage here to-morrow. Mr. Holmes celebrated his eighty-second birthday a few days ago, and his wife is nearly as old. The couple will spend the day quietly among their relatives and friends.

Mr. Holmes has the distinction of being the first and only Mayor of Belleville. That was in 1874, when the Legislature passed a bill making the town a city. The charter was repealed two years later.

Woman Life Saver to be a Nurse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Miss Kate Shelley, the heroine of many poems and writings in prose, who when a child saved a trainload of people from death by creeping over a frozen bridge near Moingona, Iowa, in a raging storm and warning the engineer of the danger, has been engaged by the State Insane Hospital at Cherokee, Iowa, as a nurse. Miss Shelley is quite old.

Visitors for Manhattan State Hospital.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Gov. Odell today appointed the following Board of Visitation for the Manhattan State Hospital: James McGregor Smith, Isaac M. Seligman, William N. Cohen, and George D. Mackay of New York City. The fifth member will be a woman, and is yet to be appointed.

Just a Bit Strenuous.

Awakened athletic activity provides theme for Paul Goold, who writes and illustrates the article. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

DINNER TO COMMODORE TYSON.

Riverside Yacht Club Members Surprise Him with an Unexpected Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—A complimentary dinner was tendered to Commodore George Guernsey Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club at the clubhouse to-night by a party of his New York and Riverside friends. The dinner was a complete surprise to Mr. Tyson, who was retiring when a message summoned him to the club.

A feature of the dinner was the presentation of a handsome silver loving cup to the Commodore. The presentation speech was made by Charles Heyzer of New York. Handsome autograph souvenir menu cards were distributed, the front covers of which bore a pretty water scene, while on the first fly leaf was Commodore Tyson's likeness, with a picture of his schooner yacht Nirvana. The club flagship was displayed on the second page.

Those present were:

George Guernsey Tyson, Charles Heyzer, William T. Taylor, H. F. Price, M. L. Rorke, J. C. Vroeland, R. T. Pollack, T. A. Liebler, J. R. Thompson, Charles Pollard, William J. Duncan, F. Milligan, John Hamilton, E. J. Brady, George Luke, George E. Williams, Joseph Rentali, Dr. Graham, H. Snyder, George J. Bascom, and H. McIntosh Saddler, Jr., of New York.

Dr. A. R. Starr, Walter Buxton, William Marks, J. H. McKenna, the Rev. Charles Boylston, George T. Higgins, J. A. Flynn, Vice Commodore William A. Hamilton, John G. Porter, George Marks, W. J. B. Mills, E. H. Brandt, Y. Mural, and J. C. Oatwell of Riverside.

H. Dow Cooke and Samuel Cooke of Stamford.

W. A. Miller and J. C. Varian of Greenwich.

Hans Brandt of Hartford.

POOR CHILDREN ENTERTAINED.

362 of Them Helped Celebrate Mrs. T. Shaw Safe's Marriage Anniversary at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I. Sept. 12.—Poor children of Newport to the number of 362 shared in the bounty of Mrs. T. Shaw Safe to-day, in celebration of the second anniversary of her marriage. The children were given a trolley ride to Island Park, a resort about twelve miles from the city, and then a clam dinner and an opportunity to enjoy to their hearts' content the merry-go-rounds, swings and other means of amusement.

The children were selected from the poorest families in Newport, care being taken to choose only those whose parents are unable to give them any of the pleasures of life. The management of the children's entertainment was intrusted to Clarence J. Greason, who was formerly one of Mrs. Safe's Sunday school scholars, who called to his assistance the assistant rectors of several of the Protestant Episcopal churches and junior priests of the Roman Catholic churches, for there was no distinction of race or creed in the selection of the recipients of Mrs. Safe's bounty.

The children returned from their outing late in the afternoon thoroughly tired out and as thoroughly happy.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The suburban season is close at hand, and active preparations are being made for horse shows and hunts. The Bernardsville Horse Show will take place on Saturday next. It will be followed by that at Tuxedo, which will be held on Sept. 26. There will be a small but interesting show at Millbrook, where there are many well-known fashionable persons, including the Oakleigh Thorns, the Davisons, and others.

***

William Waldorf Astor has been absent for so long that a death in his branch of the family will not affect any of the Astors on this side of the ocean. The nearest relatives to his daughter, who died yesterday, are the members of the Paul family of Philadelphia. Miss Ellen Drexel Paul is her first cousin, and two of her uncles live in Philadelphia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin left this city yesterday for Versailles, Ky., their country seat. The Countess Festetics and Miss Edith Lounsbery went with them. They will be absent several weeks.

***

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stevenson of 667 Madison Avenue, to Dr. Frederick T. Zabriskie of this city.

***

The amateur circus will be given this afternoon at Greenwich. This affair is of much interest to society along the shore of the Sound, and the attendance promises to be large both in the afternoon and in the evening.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are at the Nursery, Babylon, L. I. They will return to New York next Wednesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast have been staying at Tuxedo. Several dinners have been given in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison have entertained for them.

***

Prince and Princess Enrico Ruspoli, who have been in Canada this Summer, will sail to-day on the Vaderland for Antwerp. They are to go to Paris and later to Italy.

***

The Ice Glen Parade at Stockbridge will take place this evening. This is one of the features of the season in the Berkshires. There are house parties this week at the residences of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Elm Court, Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dixey, and others. Among the recent arrivals at Lenox are Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Miss Kathleen Neilson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison are at Sea Urchins, Bar Harbor, where they are visiting Mrs. Burton Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor and Miss Poor left Bar Harbor in the beginning of the week, and are now at Tuxedo, where they will remain this Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure are now touring Canada. They will return to Lenox in a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron will visit Lenox in October.

***

Miss Josephine Drexel, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Catherine Drexel, have gone on a tour of the West. They will not return until November.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Del Garcia have returned from Saratoga to their cottage at Islip. Mrs. Bradish Johnson also has returned to Islip from Dark Harbor.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe entertained at dinner to-night in honor of their second wedding anniversary.

Mrs. E. S. Willing gave a ladies' luncheon to-day at her cottage, on Webster Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained at dinner this evening at Chasteleux villa. Sixteen guests were present at a table beautifully decorated with white flowers.

Mrs. J. T. Thompson gave a dinner at Halidon Hall, on Wellington Avenue. Very handsome but simple decorations were selected from among the Fall flowers which are now coming into bloom.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a dinner this evening at Chateau-Sur-Mer for twelve guests. Pretty table decorations of white and green in silver were very much admired.

Dinners were also given by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Fish will give her farewell dinner on Sunday evening, leaving early next week for her villa on the Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin will also leave early next week and will spend the Winter in California, returning next Summer in time for the Newport season. They will again occupy the Cadwallader cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier will give a dinner for twenty-four guests at Berger's on Saturday night.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are expected to return to-morrow to the Breakers for a short stay.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, who has spent the season at Bar Harbor, is expected at her villa, on Ochre Point, next Tuesday.

Baron Jacques de Megrounet de Saint Marc is at the Berkeley.

Vicomte Robert de Villeneuve Bargemont has returned to New York.

C. Hauge, Chargé d'Affaires of the Norwegian and Swedish Legation at Washington, who has been spending the Summer at the Berkeley, has gone to Bar Harbor and will later go to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia have rented for the Summer of 1903 the Pinard cottage, which they have occupied the past Summer.

Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, who is the guest of Francis J. Otis, at Clover Patch, is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Samuel Powell has returned from Roach River, Me., where she and her sons have been spending the Summer, and is at her cottage, on Gibbs Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, who have occupied the Eldridge villa, at Ochre Point, during the past Summer, have rented the villa for the season of 1903. Mrs. Barney has cards out for a luncheon next Tuesday afternoon.

Ogden Mills's steam yacht Felicia arrived from New York to-day, and Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills will close their Newport season early next week, returning to New York on their yacht.

Mrs. R. A. Livingston Sues for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The docket of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which meets next Monday, contains one society divorce case, that of Florence S. Livingston vs. Robert A. Livingston. Mr. Livingston is a lawyer in New York. A former suit, which was also brought by Mrs. Livingston, had been withdrawn, the understanding being that the parties had settled their difficulties. Mrs. Livingston continued her Newport residence, occupying a cottage on Champlin Street for the last three years. She now brings a new suit, charging cruelty, desertion, and failure to provide as the grounds for the legal separation she now desires.

IN THE SHOPS.

Literally the biggest lot of big pencils in town is at one of the confectioner's shops. They are red octagon pencils with a white tip, and will hold a lot of candy, for of course they are bonbon boxes.

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In the new silk skirts many pretty ones have ruffles of chiffon, tucked and set with bands of lace or inset with medallions. One pale blue silk skirt has a wide-shaped flounce of chiffon stitched with white silk, to make lines across it at intervals of about an inch. It is headed by an undulating band of cream-colored lace. At intervals of a foot or more three fancy narrow ribbons of blue are carried down on to the flounce from the top, and it is further trimmed with applications of the deep cream lace.

***

One skirt has the wide flounce headed with a wide, straight band of lace insertion, and the ruffle is made of similar bands set in solidly at the top, but branching out toward the lower edge. Silk of the same color as the body of the skirt set in in fans forms the fullness of the ruffle.

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Another pale blue skirt has a flounce of white chiffon set with applications of black lace, each of these figures having a centre of blue.

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A flowered silk petticoat has the ruffle shaped with tiny tucks, branching out from the top, there being no extra fullness in the flounce, which follows the flare of the skirt.

***

In light pink and light blue skirts, silk of a narrow black and white stripe is used for trimming. In one skirt this is put on the flounce and at the head in straight bands, and in others there are figures of black and white inset into the flounce. It is headed with folds of the same material.

***

Charming things in fichus and little jackets are to be seen in point and duchesse lace. The former are made with a rather deep cape over the shoulders and are carried down the front in two long ends, forming a slender point well below the waist line. In some of the jackets there is a tiny collar rising at the back.

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Stole-like effects are to be seen in feather collars for the neck. One is made of odd little black and white feathers. It fits smooth over and around the shoulders like a cape, and falls in front in long, broad stole ends. The black feathers are on top and the white underneath, showing but little at the edges, only enough to take away the dead black appearance of the collar. The feathers are carried up around the throat and there show a little more of the white under side.

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The broad bands of ostrich feathers, with the ends falling in several strands, still are displayed. Muffs to match them have rolls of the feathers at the ends, outlining the opening, and with two ends falling on either side. One black muff which has the ends finished in this way has the centre of shirred black chiffon.

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A black and white muff made in the same way is all of the black and white ostrich feathers, and looks like nothing so much as a little poodle dog.

***

A handsome collar with the stole effect has a solid band of black on the inside made of black chenille, while around the edges are chiffon ruffles, edged with more of the black chenille, which give the proper fluffy effect.

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A handsome ring has for the stone a large oval canary diamond, the ring itself being set solidly with small white diamonds.

***

A small chain necklace has fire opals for ornaments in the front. The stones, both round and oval, are quite large, and are laced together by strands of the chain to give a pointed effect. Either the gold has a reddish tone in the chain or the color of the opals throws a warm light upon it.

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A big silver bowl with a silver standard is itself set upon an ebony standard. It has a coarse gold wire net over the top to support the flowers.

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Watch fobs are set with lines of different semi-precious stones, the color of the gold in tone with the stones.

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A white chiffon waist has a yoke and stock of white lace appliqued upon it. Below, the chiffon is carried down to the waist line without fullness, and stitched across at short intervals with feather-stitching in black silk. It gives a rather peculiar effect. The sleeves are tucked in the upper part, shirred below the elbow, and gathered into a lace cuff at the wrist. Fancy stitchings of black are in these cuffs and in the stock, while a line of pale blue is carried through the centre of the stock.

Old Defenders' Day in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—To-day is known here as Old Defenders' Day, it being the anniversary of the battle of North Point in defense of Baltimore against the British in 1814. By proclamation of the Governor and Mayor it is a legal holiday in the State and city, all the banks, Exchanges, and other public institutions being closed. Commercial business was partially suspended and various patriotic celebrations took place in the public parks.

Cartoons.

Kemble, Crane, and MacAuley illustrate current events. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE BIG STORE
Will be Open
ALL DAY.

Men's Store.
Opening of Fall Styles To-day.

SUMMER is waning rapidly—the sudden changes in temperature caution the careful man to be prepared with heavier weight clothes.

The Siegel Cooper Store is ready to serve you better than ever, gentlemen!

Leaving the house these chilly mornings it feels so comfortable and looks so stylish to be dressed in one of the new Double-Breasted Sack Suits.

And during the busy day, whether at your desk, on the street or elsewhere, our extremely jaunty 4-Button Sacks are absolutely correct.

All the very latest colorings and weaves in new Autumn fabrics, also blacks, at prices beyond competition. 9.50, 12.50, 14.50, 16.50, 18.50, 21.50, 23.50.

The Cutaway Frock Coat is included in many of the above priced groups.

The correct afternoon apparel is represented by the PRINCE ALBERT FROCK COAT. Coats and vests at

12.50, 14.50, 18.50, 23.50.

The $14.50 and $23.50 are silk-lined.

The Dinner Jacket or the TUXEDO is the correct garment for all "stag" occasions. Coats and vests at

16.50, 18.50, 21.50.

And the ever conventional EVENING or FULL DRESS coats and vests,

18.50, 21.50, 23.50.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Hello! Have You Seen

Our "Republic" Hat at 2.80
Our "City" Hat at 1.80

Every correct shape and block. Every new shade and color. Every size. But only

One Quality—the Best—at the Price.

(Main Floor, East.)

New Boys' Store
On the Second Floor.

AT 2.85 { NORFOLK and DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET SUITS, showing all the latest autumn colorings, also navy blue; sizes 7 to 17 yrs. HIGHER GRADES AT $3.85, $4.85, $5.75 and $6.75.

'Liberty' SPECIAL, 4.85 { Jacket Suits, made of pure worsted fabrics, in navy blue and mixtures. EVERY SEAM REINFORCED and STITCHED. Trousers have large DOUBLE SEAT and KNEES. A suit both high class and extra serviceable.

(Second Floor, East, Take Escalator.)

Cigars Underpriced.

Critical cigar smokers, those who appreciate and enjoy the good qualities of a cigar, will be quick to take advantage of to-day's specials:

CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS; best value ever offered. All Havana Rothschild size (4⅝ inch), box of 100, $4.50; box of 50, 2.35

TEN CENT HAVANA SECONDS; strictly clear Havanna, 10c. quality; called seconds on account of some slight defect in wrapper or workmanship, per box of 100, $3.95: box of 50, 2.00

KEY WEST HAVANA SECONDS AND BREVAS; Cuban made, 3,000 to close, box of 100, 3.00

KEY WEST CLEAR HAVANA CONCHAS ESPECIALES; Cuban hand made, high grade; $3.75 value; box of 50, 2.75

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Foot Mould Shoes.
Hand-Sewed Welted Shoes.

(Styles for men as well as women). Pair, 3.00

WOMEN'S VELOUR CALF SHOES; seal top, Blucher style, lace; also the new dull kid lace shoes; all sizes in both at 1.95

In with the New; Out with the Old.

These specials in odd lots of Women's and Children's Shoes: Instead of $1.50 to $3.00, we ask 98c.

These lots include Women's $1.50 Shoes and Oxfords in all sizes.
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Girls' Shoes of kid, with patent leather tips, in all sizes, up to women's sizes. 98c

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Bright Fall Styles in the Girls' and Misses'
Busy Suit and Cloak Sections.

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(Second Floor, Front.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THAT INDORSEMENT.

The Republicans of New York, when they meet in their State Convention, will "indorse" the Administration of President ROOSEVELT, but they will pass no resolution recommending his nomination in 1904. Mr. PLATT says such a resolution would be out of place. The public will be curious to see in what form and in what terms the resolution of indorsement will be drawn.

Will the Republicans of New York approve and applaud the President's policy in respect to reciprocity with Cuba? That would be the indorsement of a failure. Will they commend the speeches he has made recommending the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to curb and control the trusts? If they do prepare such an indorsement for their platform they will run serious risks of descending not merely to false pretense but to rank bosh and humbug.

It is impossible to imagine the nature of the President's inmost thoughts about his constitutional amendment plan. He ought to see, multitudes of men believe that he does see, the inefficacy and utter foolishness of a constitutional amendment campaign against the trusts. This belief is heightened by his painstaking avoidance of any mention of tariff reduction as a remedy for trust abuses. Tariff revision is the straight road, lower duties are the plainly indicated method, for the accomplishment of the end he professes to think so desirable. Why does the President carefully avoid that road, resolutely eschew that method? Why does he go around Robin Hood's barn to get at the trusts? Why does he organize a manifestly ineffective attack?

The most plausible explanation is that, believing himself to be the responsible party leader, he advocates the recognized party policy. It is the recognized policy of the Republican Party to fool the people by empty talk against the trusts, and it is specifically and above all the Republican policy to maintain the Dingley tariff in its iniquitous integrity. The theory that the President is talking merely as a party leader does no credit to his conscience and very little to his understanding.

He may overestimate, however, the value and efficacy of his public suggestions. He may sincerely believe that trusts could be curbed by constitutional amendment. That he disbelieves in the possibility of diminishing their power for harm by striking off the protective duties that enable them to practice their extortions is quite incredible. As to the tariff, he plainly goes with his party.

But when the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican State Convention sits down at a table to edit the indorsement plank it will be compelled to take refuge in generalities under pain of being betrayed into indiscretions. The people are inclined to leniency in their criticism of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S speeches. The Republican platform they would scrutinize with the cold eye of impartial judgment. If the Republicans praise the President for his constitutional amendment propaganda and also praise him for his loyalty to the sacred Dingley tariff they will expose the inconsistency and weakness of his course under the harsh light of publicity to the gaze of thousands who as yet have not thought much about it. The convention of course will indorse Dingleyism in its whole length, breadth, and thickness. But it will not make its platform ring with denunciation of the trusts. The President sounds the charge against the trust, but says not a word against the tariff. The convention will not go within a mile of the abyss of inconsistency into which he boldly plunges. It will be compelled to praise him for a policy studiously avoided by itself.

THE CANALS, THE CITY, AND THE STATE.

The most significant thing in connection with the movement for utilising the canals of the State, which was so energetically begun under the administration of Mr. ROOSEVELT as Governor, is that all the interests from which there was at that time more or less opposition are now working heartily together. All of the mercantile, shipping, and industrial organizations of this city, with the co-operation of like organizations in the State, are united in support of the broad and far-seeing and practical plan submitted by the admirable commission of which Gen. F. V. GREENE was the Chairman. And so effective has been the work of informing public opinion throughout the State that a prominent Republican leader close to Gov. ODELL recently declared that he believed that the party could with advantage go to the people on the proposition involved in that plan, while, on the other hand, Democratic politicians of experience and standing are only too eager to make it a party issue. In reality it ought not to be a partisan issue at all, for the benefits that can be secured by making the canals do the work possible to them would be general, and all parties should be willing to promote them.

The plan that received the approval of the Senate last year, and was defeated in the House only by the manipulation of the Committee on Rules at the close of the session, was evidence of the strength of the sentiment in favor of canal improvement, but it was a half-way measure, and the money required to carry it out would have yielded so little result that it would practically have been wasted. The support given to that plan is now substantially transferred to the larger and far more adequate and fruitful project. The essential object of this project is a canal system capable of passing a thousand-ton boat from the lakes to the Hudson, and so to the seaboard. A canal of this kind combines the greatest possible advantage with the least cost and the least interruption to traffic. It makes possible the full employment of the capacity of the canal under conditions of economic operation. A smaller channel would fall short of developing the greatest usefulness and a larger one would defeat its purpose on account of the difficulty and the expense of operation. A canal of this kind is equally advantageous for the through traffic destined for the seaboard or for export and for the traffic that would surely be built up along the line of the canal. These are the considerations that have united the various interests in this city and throughout the State in what we regard as one of the most promising and important movements for the advancement of the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

There is reason also to expect that the opposition heretofore offered to canal development by the railways, or, more properly, by the New York Central, may gradually disappear. Certainly it would be withdrawn if the managers of that great line fully understood the real effect likely to result from the canal project. So far from taking traffic from the road, it would actually create the most profitable sort of traffic for it. It is a commonplace of transportation history that the canal made the series of cities along its line, and the business of the cities made the Central Railroad. If the canal were brought up as nearly to date in its development as the road is, the process would continue. Industries of great variety and extent would be made profitable, and from these the road would derive proportionate trade. Practically the canal stands in the position it did more than a generation ago, for nothing effective has been done to perfect it since 1868. Its intelligent improvement in accordance with the plan now being urged would place it on a level in point of usefulness with the railroad, and the two would advance together. Competition there would be, but the time has passed when enlightened transportation men relied on checking the growth of business for the purpose of securing a monopoly of it. The modern principle is to develop business to the utmost, and to rely on superior facilities and lower prices to secure the desired profit. On that principle, the canal and the railway can and would co-operate.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

President CANTOR is to be commended for changing his mind. In opposing the franchise for the Pennsylvania Railroad station and tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street he and the Aldermen who acted with him had arrayed themselves against the will of the people and the interests of the city. The franchise as agreed upon between the Rapid Transit Commission and the railroad was not an improvident contract. It was highly advantageous to the city—anybody could see that. It was presumably advantageous to the railroad, as it was accepted by it. It should have had the immediate approval of the Aldermen.

In insisting upon eight-hour and prevailing-rate amendments the opponents of the franchise stood between the laborer and his wage. The Pennsylvania Railroad will pay out many millions of dollars to the wage earners of this city. The completion of its undertaking will benefit New York wage earners by broadening the available residence area of New York. It was not worth while to put these benefits in jeopardy for the sake of futile and meaningless changes in the franchise.

It is now evident that the franchise will be approved when it again comes before the Board of Aldermen. The city is to be congratulated upon the withdrawal of obstruction.

THE COAL STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the confusion of rumors relative to negotiations for the ending of the coal strike, the only fact which seems to be entitled to much consideration is the proposition said to have been made by Mr. MORGAN on behalf of the operators that if Mr. MITCHELL will call the strike off and the men return to work, such grievances as they may have will be considered by the employers and righted if the interests of the business warrant it. We do not know that Mr. MORGAN said this or anything like it to Gov. STONE, but it is understood to be the latest authoritative statement of the position of the operators and the basis of the plan of settlement which the Governor will present to Mr. MITCHELL. Its details are that the men shall return to work without conditions or agreements, and then present to the operators a list of the causes of dissatisfaction which they desire to have corrected. If an understanding is not reached within a certain number of days recourse is to be had to arbitration, and if the results of such arbitration are unsatisfactory to the men they can go out on strike again.

This plan lacks every element of practicability. The men will not accept it, and would be very foolish if they did. From the point of view of the operators it appears to be utterly inane. It asks a body of men who considered that they had grievances morally warranting a strike, even if they doubted its wisdom in the circumstances, to surrender what advantage they have gained from the sacrifices of five months and return to work on the confident assurance of persons not connected with the trade and in no sense authorized to commit the operators to a line of action that everything will be all right and they will get of what they want all that is good for them. If this means anything it is that the strike has been successful, but that the operators are too obstinate to admit it and want the men to confess defeat and throw themselves on their mercy so that they can pose as benefactors and claim credit for doing voluntarily what the union had failed to compel.

If the operators want to end the strike with credit to themselves and benefit to the trade it is their duty to make a frank and unequivocal proclamation of the terms on which they are willing to offer their men re-employment. They are in as good a position to do this now as they would be after the issues had been thrashed over by a board of arbitration. If the operators do not want to deal with the United Mine Workers through President MITCHELL, that is their affair. To announce the reforms they are prepared to introduce, the rates of wages they will pay, and the system they will follow in accounting to the miners for the coal won, they can address the men asked to return to their employ. If the terms offered are just and satisfactory it will make very little difference in the present temper of the certified miners whether MITCHELL approves them or not. To create a stampede for re-employment would be a very easy matter at the moment, but it will not come about as the result of telling the men that they can safely leave everything they have been contending for to the wisdom and generosity of the mine owners.

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

In nothing is the increasing attention paid to the United States in Continental Europe more marked than in the invitation and reception of the special American envoys. Doubtless the invitation was in part intended as a repayment of the hospitality shown to Prince HENRY in this country. But it is to be borne in mind that the very highest compliment one European sovereign can pay to another is to order some kind of military demonstration, ostensibly in his honor, but really meant to show him that his host could whip him if their relations should become changed from amicable to hostile.

Especially is this the case with the present Kaiser, no doubt the most military monarch in Europe at present. The particular pains he has taken to be polite to our special representatives may involve a recognition, arrived at in China and elsewhere, that the American Army is entitled to some professional consideration. The Kaiser has even consented to please his guests by exhibiting himself, nothing loath, as a War Lord at the head of his own squadrons. The late Mr. STEEVENS, who attended the German manoeuvres one year, avowed, after seeing one of these performances, that he was not prepared to pronounce upon the general merits of the Kaiser as a ruler, but that he was quite prepared to back him as a cavalry General. And the Kaiser has kindly consented to take an "encore." He has a good notion of when he appears to advantage, if not quite always of when he does not.

BOERS IN HOLLAND.

Gen. CRONJE, after a sojourn of many months on an island which he agrees with a much more distinguished exile who preceded him there in regarding as a particularly dismal place of residence, has returned to his native land. He has made to inquiring correspondents the simple statement that he was going back to his farm to endeavor to rebuild his fortunes, and that he meant to be as loyal a subject of Great Britain as he had been of "the old Government of the Transvaal."

This is the rational temper, no doubt, for the defeated Boer. But some of them who have gone to Europe have quite ceased to show it. At Amsterdam on Thursday Gen. DE WET, speaking for Gens. BOTHA and DE LA REY as well as for himself, asked for help for the widows, orphans, and other persons in need in the Transvaal, and added, "Upon assistance of this kind from England the Boers cannot count." Gen. BOTHA, while expressing the hope that "the new Government" would "carry out its engagements," explained that the Boers had "every reason to believe that no compensation" for their burned farms "would be forthcoming from England."

This is the net result of the conference of the Boer leaders with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It cannot be said to be satisfactory or of good augury for the future of South Africa. It must be said that some of the demands of those leaders were inadmissible, some even ridiculous, notably that which required Great Britain to restore the former incumbents to all the local offices. But, on the other hand, so far as the repair goes of those losses which disabled the farmers from cultivating their country, or even from making their livings in it, it seems that the Colonial Minister should, in prudence as well as out of humanity, have gone to the extreme limit of his power and promised to propose to Parliament as large a measure of relief as he thought that body might be induced to grant. We mistake much if Parliament is not ready to go much further than he showed himself disposed to go. His citation of the treatment of the Confederate States by the United States missed one essential point. The view of the successful party in our civil war was that the defeated party were rebels against the lawful Government. To be sure, that was not the view of the Confederates, but it was the view that prevailed. On the other hand, Great Britain never had, and never made, any pretension of the right to treat as rebels any Afrikanders outside of Cape Colony and Natal. The people of the two republics never owed her any allegiance. And, whatever may be the strict rights of the case, it is evidently not good for the future of South Africa, and so not good for Great Britain, that the Boer leaders should be sent to Continental Europe to beg for what they wish and what they cannot get from their conquerors.

DETAINED WITNESSES.

The time required to consider the welfare of frank and courageous murderers and burglars made it necessary to deny to such offenders as were witnesses any place on the programme of the Prison Congress at Philadelphia. Yet the practice of detaining some of these wretched creatures seems to need the careful study of expert penologists. Long ago a New York Grand Jury reported that sometimes witnesses are held at the House of Detention for two months, and even longer in certain cases, and said something ought to be done about it. Nothing has been done, mainly because the Grand Jury could not think of anything to suggest, and nobody else has any interest in the matter. It is hard to create sympathy for witnesses, especially when they have the further moral defect of being strangers in the community, as is often the case with those who are detained. To be a witness is to forfeit the protection of the courts and to be torn to pieces, not by wild beasts, as in Nero's time, but by expert cross-examiners who are hardly less ferocious and dreadful. The obvious disfavor with which the law and its agents regard the average witness naturally inspires the public with a sense of his unworthiness.

However just may be this general sentiment against deliberate and hardened witnesses who are moved by an insatiable curiosity to spy into the affairs of other people, it is possible that among the detained there are innocent persons; and it is almost certain that there are some who are accidental or first offenders and who are still amenable to good influences. It is conceivable that in an unguarded moment or in peculiar circumstances a man who habitually minds his own business exclusively may be unable to avoid seeing a criminal act. For example, a man of blameless life and with a wooden leg may be confronted suddenly by the spectacle of a murderous assault, a theft, or other crime, and before he can escape he may be pounced upon by a vigilant officer and dragged to jail as an eye-witness. If he be a stranger, or if for other reason he lack influence, he may be sequestered for two weary months or longer in a cheerless detention prison. Citizens who are themselves blessed with sound legs and are capable sprinters should cultivate compassion for such of the detained as are unfortunate rather than blamable.

Compassion and aid are the more strongly urged because the criminal whose assault or theft or other crime the unfortunate stranger may see may have and usually does have a political pull. Indeed, it is the particular aim of the professional criminal to organize a pull. He needs it in his business. With this and friends to execute his bail bond he may breathe deeply of the untainted air of freedom, run down to the seashore to continue his gainful pursuit, go to the races and the ball games, while the unhappy witness remains mured up and at the mercy of the zealous city missionaries. When the witness does at last emerge, white and wan, from his gloomy prison, it is only to take the rôle of victim in a torture spectacle which would delight the wicked soul of the Roman AHENOBARBUS. Limp and dazed as a result of the cruel cross-examination, his reputation torn to tatters so that his own wife will avoid him as a spiritless rascal, he totters out of court with hardly self-respect enough to commit suicide. If common humanity does not dictate a mitigation of the sufferings of the least guilty of witnesses, then simple justice should work some measure of relief.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"We always have, and always shall," says that particularly able critic of maritime affairs, The Shipping World of London, "regarded the submarine boat as the weapon of the weak, and a very weak weapon at that." The "always have" is true, and the "always shall" is at least courageous, but we notice that The Shipping World in this same article comments with apparent satisfaction upon the success with which some submarine boats recently built for the British Navy performed several modest evolutions. The experts all talk disdainfully of these blind little assassins, but they keep on experimenting with them all the same, and in their contempt there is more evidence of hope than of belief. Naturally enough, naval men prefer to do their fighting above the surface of the water, and shrink from a mode of warfare that involves so much of secrecy and slyness. To creep silently under an enemy's ship and blow it into the air without giving the men on board a chance to defend themselves—the only form of success within the reach of a submarine's company—does not appeal to the imagination and involves the most appalling perils without offering any desirable form of glory as recompense. Such an encounter will have all the risks of battle with none of its excitement, and even the bravest have decided preferences when it comes to making a selection among assorted forms of death. But the building of submarine boats continues steadily, among the strong nations as among the weak ones, and though all the wise folk "know" that the wretched craft will never amount to anything, still they are not quite sure of it, and with disgusted faces go on experimenting just because the other fellow does. Meanwhile they get what comfort they can out of the fact that as yet the submarines have failed in almost every one of their few attempts at real slaughter, and they present elaborate arguments proving conclusively that to fight efficiently a man must be able to see where he is going.

—As the American reading public is the largest, and therefore the most important—certainly as a purchaser of books, whatever may be said about it in other respects—one has a right to be astonished as well as irritated by the fact that so many American publishers think it safer to violate American customs and ignore American preferences in the matter of spelling than to run counter to the ideas on that subject of a far smaller and less profitable reading public, that of England. Book after book appears here, written by true-blue American men or women, and dealing with our own people and our own affairs, that has its every page thickly strewn with words spelled in a way which is not only not our way, but is a way intrinsically bad—bad etymologically, logically, and practically—without a single excuse except the very poor one that our British cousins, though sure to do so in the immediate future, have not yet made up their slow minds to abandon it. Our publishers believe—and in all probability it's a mistake—that the Britons simply won't read books with American spelling; they know that, as yet, Americans have not insisted on having their tastes and rights in this matter respected. So they inflict upon us a multitude of imbecilities like "honour" and "labour," and "plough" and "waggon," and assume that we shall continue to smile at their impertinence! Perhaps we are easy-going enough to do just that, but there is no reason on earth why we should, and innumerable reasons why we shouldn't. The publishers would yield instantly to even a little pressure from the readers upon whose favor ninety-nine one-hundredths of their profits depend, and as for British readers—well, they might splutter a little at first, but in the end they would buy as many copies as they wanted of American books with American spelling, which is all they buy of American books with English misspelling. The present system, we repeat, is grossly impertinent—in other words, it is insolent—and American publishers who follow it, and American authors who submit to it, ought to have their self-respect and their patriotism aroused by a sound box on the ears, inflicted by their justly indignant countrymen.

—We note with self-congratulating satisfaction the comparative calmness with which The Halifax Herald comments upon our recent statement that "if Canada ever casts her lot with us, it will be by the free and unconstrained choice of her own people." Now, once upon a time every such prophecy as the one remotely implied in those words would have started every Bluenose editor, not to mention the always fiercer brethren among the full-fledged Canucks, to howling mad imprecations and clamoring for "American" blood and a border war, but The Halifax Herald doesn't howl, it doesn't clamor—it keeps its temper beautifully, and though it "answers back," the answering is nothing more than gently sarcastic and as cool as the climate of Nova Scotia. Under the adroitly significant headline of "If Ever," it first quotes the lines given above, with what we added to them about the relative rates of progress in Canada and the United States, and then says: "This is real nice, so much better than being caught and annexed. But really the Dominion feels that she has done pretty well in her thirty-five years, and that as for progress she need not fear comparisons. Thirty-five years more will make the disparity between the two countries less, but even now Canada neither feels small in herself nor weak in her national connection. We are pleased to know that our neighbors are satisfied with themselves, and content to let Canada cast her own lot." That's the way to talk! A man whom circumstances have led to consider the wisdom of going into partnership with another man naturally represses any eagerness he may feel for getting the contract made, and in discussing it expresses strong doubts whether it wouldn't be better to let things go on as they are. He expatiates on how well he is doing alone, and takes care to reveal how fully he appreciates the benefit his capital and the business he could bring would be to the other in case the deal went through—which, of course, is quite a matter of indifference. But the deal always does go through when there are obvious advantages in it for both parties, and—there! we mustn't hurry things. We know, and The Halifax Herald knows, what's going to happen, first in the Maritime Provinces and later all over the Dominion.

Coal and the Mine Owners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—It seems to me that the present coal question calls for immediate redress. I don't say here who is right or who is wrong. Perhaps there is some wrong on both sides. But next to good food heat is most needful for the health and comfort of the homes of our people. Providence has given the coal operators their coal fields on trust, as a talent, for which they will be called to account some day. Their coal was in course of formation ages before this continent was discovered by its present dwellers. Let us have reason.

T. J. KAVANAGH.

Brooklyn, Sept. 8, 1902.

NUGGETS.

One Good Thing.

"Thank heavens," said Cheerful John, "that the man who borrows trouble never pays it back."—Baltimore Herald.

His Home-Coming.

Von Blumer—I wonder how I came to make so much noise last night?

Mrs. Von Blumer—Oh, that was only because you tried so hard not to.—Detroit Free Press.

Assisted.

Sarah—Mr. Rippler says that he is a confirmed bachelor.

Susie—But he didn't say that every girl in town had assisted in confirming him, did he?—Indianapolis News.

Professional Advice.

Patient—What would you advise me to do for dyspepsia, doctor?

Dr. DeQuick—Well, if you want it real bad, hire a cheap cook and eat irregularly. Two dollars, please.—Chicago News.

MAIZE AND GOLDENROD.

Your Highness questions with a sigh
That speaks the heart within,
"What vantage to the world am I
That do not toil nor spin?"

On yonder hillside, row on row,
The corn is waxing tall;
And there, in golden glory, blow
The helmet-plumes of Fall.

The corn hath stored the strength of Earth
Beneath his silken tress;
But what would Life and Strength be worth
Were there no Loveliness?

Shall we who treasure life, the dower
That maize to Man doth give,
Despise the blessing of the Flower
That makes him glad to live?

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

WOMEN GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Their Number Said to be Gradually Increasing—They Seldom Resign Their Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is observed by officials in the Government service that the proportion of women in the public employ is gradually increasing. It appears that there are usually more women than men who are able to pass the civil service examinations, but the ratio of appointments is about the same. The reason why the aggregate number of women is increasing in the department service is stated that they do not leave their places to go into private occupations as men do.

Their death rate is about the same of that of the men. The men do not resign when they get married, so that is in favor of a greater reduction of the women employes. Practically no women ever leave the Government service to take employment elsewhere.

"The civil service rules provide that dismissals shall be made only for just cause, and the dismissed one shall be furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to reply to them," said an official. "Women could be removed. There is no doubt about that. President Roosevelt's declaration concerning the meaning of this rule in regard to dismissals settles that matter. He declared that 'just cause' meant any cause other than one that was political or religious, or which would promote the efficiency of the service. The condition that now prevails in regard to women employed by the Government is apt to continue for some time to come."

AFRICA AS FIELD FOR TRADE.

The Exports from This Country There Compared with Those from the United Kingdom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The importance of Africa as a field for the producers and manufacturers of the United States is illustrated by some figures just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the commerce of the United Kingdom with Africa. Exports from the United States to Africa have grown to $33,000,000 in the fiscal year. The total exports from the United Kingdom to Africa, according to figures received by the Bureau of Statistics were, in 1901, $157,000,000, or practically five times as much as the exports from the United States to Africa. The growth of exports from the United Kingdom to Africa has been steady and persistent.

In 1897 the total exports from the United Kingdom to Africa amounted to $120,000,000; in 1900, $134,000,000, and in 1901, $157,000,000. Of this exportation of more than $150,000,000 worth of merchandise to Africa, nearly two-thirds goes to the southern part of the continent; the figures being, to Cape Colony, $62,700,000; to Natal, $23,500,000, and to Portuguese Africa, chiefly that section located on the southeastern front of the continent and forming the most direct entrance to the territory of the late Boer republics, $6,020,000. The next section in importance is Egypt, to which the exports from the United Kingdom are $21,258,000; next, British West Africa, $13,222,000.

The trade of the Transvaal seems likely to prove an important factor, and especially in view of the present and prospective enlargement of the gold mining operations. For the five months ended with May they amounted to $16,925,000, against $4,185,000 in the corresponding five months of last year.

CONGRESSMAN RAY CHOSEN.

He is Selected to Succeed Judge Coxe as United States District Judge of This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The announcement was made this afternoon at the Department of Justice that Representative George W. Ray of New York had been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Judge Alfred C. Coxe, as United States District Judge of the Northern District.

Mr. Ray was Senator Platt's personal choice, and the appointment is taken by politicians here to indicate the visionary quality of the talk about a rupture between Mr. Platt and the President. The appointment hung fire for a long time. The President himself is said to have originally favored Attorney General John C. Davies, while Representative James S. Sherman also had strong backing.

Last June reports of the President's preferences for Mr. Davies were so persistent that a New York paper published a story to the effect that Mr. Platt would oppose his confirmation. When the Senator was asked about the story he replied that it was nonsensical for many reasons, the chief one of which was that Mr. Davies was not going to be appointed and that Mr. Ray was.

Mr. Davies evidently agreed with Mr. Platt, for he set out to secure a place on the State bench, while Mr. Sherman entered the contest for a renomination to Congress, in spite of this a later report indicated that Mr. Sherman had been selected. Mr. Platt was undisturbed by all these stories, and stood by his original belief that Mr. Ray would be appointed.

The vacancy was caused by the promotion of Judge Coxe to be Judge of the new Circuit Court created by Congress. Mr. Ray's retirement will naturally throw the Chairmanship of the House Judiciary Committee to Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, now the ranking member of that committee.

RECIPROCITY TREATY MATTER.

Time for Exchange of Ratifications for West Indies Extended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—To save whatever chance might remain of the approval of the pending reciprocity treaties by the next Congress, the British Government has been steadily extending the period allowed for the final ratifications of each of the treaties which have been drafted and are now pending on the executive calendar of the Senate.

To-day Mr. Raikes, the British Chargé of Embassy, came to Washington from Newport for the purpose of securing another extension of the West Indian treaty. He called at the State Department, and, with Mr. Adee, the acting Secretary of State, signed an article amendatory to the treaties in the case of Jamaica, British Guiana, Turks and Caicos Islands, extending for six months the period allowed for the exchange of ratifications.

TO SUPPLY BATTLESHIP STEEL.

Navy Department Awards Contracts for the New Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Navy Department has awarded contracts for the supply of steel material to be used in the construction of the new battleship Connecticut, at the New York Navy Yard, as follows:

Class 1.—Ship plates, to the Carnegie Steel Company for $179,007.

Class 2.—Nickel steel plates to the Carnegie Steel Company for $158,077.

Class 3.—Steel shapes to Carnegie Steel Company for $78,499.

Class 4.—Steel castings to the United States Steel Company for $27,763.

Class 5.—Hull rivets (plain) to the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company for $19,365.

In each case the award was made to the lowest bidder.

THE MISHAP TO THE BROOKLYN.

Court of Inquiry Appointed to Investigate the Accident in Buzzard's Bay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—On the request of Rear Admiral Higginson, Commander in Chief on the North Atlantic Station, the Navy Department has appointed a court of inquiry, consisting of Rear Admiral Watson, President, and Rear Admiral Clarke and Capt. Chester, with Lieut. Commander Roy Smith as recorder, to investigate the circumstances attending the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn in Buzzard's Bay during the recent joint manoeuvres.

This is the customary proceeding when accidents of importance happen to warships. The rank of the officers forming the courts usually is dependent on the type of ship injured. A Board of Officers from the Brooklyn, chosen by Rear Admiral Coghlan, has already exonerated the officers of the ship from blame, but Rear Admiral Higginson in order to make the proceedings regular, has requested the court of inquiry. The court probably will meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the cruiser is now lying.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Representative Hepburn Thinks Secretary Cortelyou Will Head It—Operation of Pacific Cable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who arrived here to-day, made an effort to get the President to arrange to visit several places in his district when he passes through Iowa on his Western tour, which begins next week. Mr. Hepburn states that he shall return to Washington early in the Fall to take up with the various legislative departments the subjects of controversy in connection with the proposed Department of Commerce.

It is expected that President Roosevelt will designate a committee from the different departments to consult Mr. Hepburn as to the bureaus that are related to the work to be placed under the proposed department. After a full conference, the understanding is that the House will take up and pass the bill, which has the support of the President.

Judge Hepburn says that there is no doubt that Secretary Cortelyou is to be head of the new department.

Mr. Hepburn has received private advices that the Pacific cable will be in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu by Dec. 1. The work of laying it has already been begun. While he did not desire to be quoted in the matter he allowed himself to say that he was advised that there were difficulties in the way of getting a clear title to the Panama Canal property and franchise.

Steamship Carries Pacific Cable.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 12.—The steamship Colonia, from Liverpool, with the Pacific cable on board, reached here this morning. After coaling it goes on to Bamfield Creek, on the west coast of Vancouver Island and the terminus of the cable, where it will commence laying the cable.

GOOD CROPS IN THE WEST.

Secretary Wilson Says Beef Prices Will Be Lower as One of the Results.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who returned last night from a trip through the West, to-day summarised the agricultural conditions in the States he visited. These States included Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. He said there was a great abundance of crops generally in that region.

"There will be a good corn crop," he said. "Corn now is substantially out of the way of the frost. The corn crop in parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Indiana probably is the finest on record. There have been many hundreds of millions of dollars depending on the ripening of this crop this year than the ordinary person has realized. While the crop is a little late, any danger of its failure can now be considered over.

"The wheat crop of the West this year is also very fine, and what may be considered as really the most important crop of all—the grass crop—is exceedingly good. The census tells us that there has been a great increase during the past ten years in the number of cattle in the United States. This information, taken together with the fine crop of grass, insures lower prices of meat. I do not believe that the price of meat, however, will ever be as low as it has been in the past, for the simple reason that the American people are more prosperous than ever before, and are eating more meat than ever before. However, the exceedingly high prices of meat will be a thing of the past as soon as the present 'feeders' get fattened up to a beef condition. Another thing that will tend to keep the price of meat a little above the former low price is the demand of England for our meats."

TO SEE NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER

The Acting Secretary of State Will Receive Him Unofficially.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Raikes, British Chargé of Embassy, who has just arrived in Washington, has made an appointment with Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, to receive Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, who is now in Washington.

Although Sir Robert has not disguised his purpose of taking steps to ascertain what can be done toward the negotiation of a reciprocity arrangement between Newfoundland and the United States, asserting that he is acting in accordance with an understanding had with Lord Lansdowne, the object of his mission to Washington is not officially known to the State Department, and he will be received as would any other distinguished person without reference to official business.

It is improbable that Mr. Adee will be prepared to enter into any engagement in the absence of definite instructions from the Executive.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The President has made the following appointments:

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Md., and Prof. Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, to be members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, no salary attached.

Peter Campbell, to be Register, and George W. Warner, Receiver of the Land Office at Akron, Col.

Library of Congress Open on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Library of Congress is to be open to the public next Sunday, and every Sunday thereafter, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. An agitation to secure this result has long been going on in Washington, but without success. Two years ago Senator McMillan succeeded in getting an appropriation through the Senate, but the House conferrees struck it out of the Legislative Appropriation bill. Librarian Putnam succeeded at the last session in getting Congress to agree to an appropriation of $12,000.

Negro G. A. R. Members Make a Protest

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Some colored veterans who were preparing for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city have protested against what they consider a discrimination. Their complaint is that the colored members of the committees should welcome visiting white men, while visiting negroes should get their welcome from committees made up of both black and white men. The protest was lodged with Chairman Weller of the Committee on Public Comfort. He has agreed, if possible, to have the names of the committeemen printed alphabetically, without regard to their color.

Washington Theatre Managers Organize

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The theatrical managers of Washington have formed an organization. There are seven of them, and their organization meeting was held last Wednesday, though the fact has only just leaked out. The managers are maintaining silence as to the purposes of the organization, except to say that it is for mutual benefit and that similar organizations have been formed in other cities.

Attorney General Knox to Sail To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Knox, who has been in Paris investigating the validity of the titles and other legal questions in connection with the Panama Canal, will return to the United States on the steamer St. Paul, which sails from Southampton to-morrow. He will be accompanied by Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, who also has been in France on the same business, and by his son, Reed Knox.

MILNER IS VISITING BOERS

He Starts on an Extended Tour of the Western Transvaal.

Large Number of Burghers Now Back on Their Farms There—People Appreciate Officials' Visits.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Lord Milner, says The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg, left that city on Thursday on what it is hoped will be the first of a series of long tours of South Africa. He is accompanied by Gen. Baden-Powell and other officers.

The party will proceed on an extended tour of the Western Transvaal, the most fertile part of the country. A large number of Boers are already back on their farms there, the work of repatriation and settlement having progressed more quickly in that section than in any other.

The correspondent says that tours like this will bring the Governor of the Transvaal into closer touch with the people in the outlying districts, to whom a visit of a few minutes appeals more than a year's good government. Other Governors in South Africa have been following the same course.

Any one who has traveled in the country districts, says the correspondent, and has noticed how the people still keep the chairs on which Sir George Grey or Sir Bartle Frere sat understands how these visits are appreciated.

CYCLING POPULAR IN FRANCE.

Receipts from the Tax Last Year Were Over 6,000,000f.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The French cycle tax, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is yielding an increasing revenue. The number of cycles in the country has risen steadily from 256,000 in 1895 to 987,000 in 1901. The receipts for the latter year were over 6,000,000f.

Paris and its suburbs have 230,000 cycles.

MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE REFUSED TO PAY TAXES.

His Goods Distrained as a Result—He Gave the Distraining Officers Champagne.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Marquis of Castellane having refused to pay his taxes, his goods have been distrained.

The Marquis treated the distraining officers to champagne, as if to show that he regarded the affair as a farce.

The Marquis de Castellane is the father of Count Boni de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould of this city.

The Marquis came to New York to attend his son's wedding. He has an apartment at 1 Boulevard de La Tour-Maubourg, Paris.

MORE FRENCH SCHOOLS LAICIZED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The laicization of the communal girls' schools, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is still going on in Brittany and elsewhere. In some cases the nuns were cheered on leaving the schools.

PELEE'S LATEST ERUPTION.

Report of Prof. Heilprin—Zone of Destruction Larger Than on May 8—Danger in Martinique Increased.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Sept. 6.—Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is in Martinique in the interests of the National Geographical Society, has made the following report of the recent eruption of Mont Pelée:

"The scene of destruction in the last eruption of Mont Pelée far surpasses in extent that of the eruption of May 8, when St. Pierre was destroyed, and includes the broad area lying between Macouba and Carbet, and involves Haute Tours de Bourdon, Basse Pointe, Morne Balai, and Ajoupa Bouillon, where alone upward of 300 persons were killed, as well as Morne Rouge, with a death list of probably not less than 1,100 persons; Morne Capot and the heights somewhat this side of Fonds St. Denis, the blast, however, leaving the last-named place untouched. Great cinders fell also over the region of Grande Rivière, and Precheur is covered deep with ashes. In Carbet the ashes lie one foot deep, and nearly the same amount covers the ruins of St. Pierre. All of Morne Rogue, with the exception of about four houses and the beautiful church, has been swept to the ground, and the greater part of the town has been burned up. At Ajoupa Bouillon, where one-half of the town has been prostrated, there is no trace of fire of any kind.

"The destructive blast, instead of confining itself to a section or area, as was the case during the first eruption, was distributed radially, crossing the low summit of the volcano near the knob of Morne Jacob, and skipping zones between its rays. The danger from Mont Pelée is thus materially increased, and perhaps no position in the north of the island is absolutely safe. The Government has judiciously ordered the evacuation of all points reached by a radius of about eight or ten miles from the crater.

"The recent phenomena were precisely like those of May 8, death resulting in most cases from contact with the terribly swift and hot blast, which burned and which suffocated. The sulphur emitted from the crater during the recent eruptions was comparatively insignificant, although it densely permeated the ash cloud which fell over Precheur. The electrical illuminations during the storm were wonderful, and greatly surpassed those of July 9. There was no barometric disturbance to indicate a coming eruption.

"During the time I was on the volcano on the afternoon of the eruption, Mont Pelée was in terrible activity, and refuge from flying bombs had to be sought in a hole. The great cone could not be seen. On the way down the mountain the party was enveloped in ashes and mud, the centre of the ash and steam clouds being almost vertically over us.

"The destruction of the several towns and localities was simultaneous, occurring at 9:10 in the evening.

"There is much uneasiness all over the Island of Martinique, and this is intensified by the knowledge that La Soufrière, on the Island of St. Vincent, is again in full activity. The illumination of the eruption on St. Vincent, as seen from here the night of Wednesday, was most terrifying, and on Thursday morning the ash cloud from the St. Vincent volcano carried darkness to Fort de France for a period of nearly six hours. No details of the casualties on St. Vincent have as yet been received here."

JOHN REDMOND ADVOCATES ARMED REVOLT IN IRELAND.

Says Any Resistance to the Crimes Act Proclamation Is Justified—Dublin Corporation Denounces the Government's Move.

WATERFORD, Sept. 12.—In acknowledging the presentation to him to-day of the freedom of the City of Waterford, John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the United Irish League and of the Irish Parliamentary Party, said that the agrarian question, the last real obstacle to home rule, was near a settlement. The ranks of the Irish landlords were in revolt against the few wealthy politician landlords who had long led them to ruin.

The Crimes act proclamation, said Mr. Redmond, justified any resistance, even armed rebellion. If it were not resisted he would despair of obtaining benefits for the people of Ireland.

Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that a friend of his had recently discussed the Irish question with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and Mr. Chamberlain had said that the Irish cause was hopeless because emigration was continuing. Whatever they thought of Mr. Chamberlain, said Mr. Redmond, they must all admit that he was a man of enormous ability, and that he had put his finger on the real point of danger.

Mr. Redmond said that he did not believe the Irish people in America were happy. He went on to declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, was an avowed home ruler and that they would see in the immediate future a declaration in favor of home rule from the Canadian Parliament, moved by the leader of one party and seconded by the leader of the other½ and passed unanimously. Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, was a home ruler of twenty years' standing. These colonies, since the war, had a claim on Great Britain which they never had had before, and while they had declared in favor of home rule in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, they should also declare in favor of home rule for Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—At a meeting of the Corporation to-day, called to deal with the action of the Government in proclaiming Dublin under the Crimes act, a resolution was adopted entering an emphatic protest against the "outrage and insult" offered to the citizens of Dublin in proclaiming the city, in which, in proportion to the size of its population, there was the resolution declared, less crime than in any other city in the world.

The Unionist Councillors opposed the resolution, and the Lord Mayor retorted that the Unionists were apparently prepared to swear to the righteousness of whatever Englishmen did, even though it cast ignominy on their city.

The resolution was adopted by 40 to 6 votes.

CORK, Sept. 12.—A meeting of the Corporation of Cork broke up in confusion today as the result of comments on the Lord Mayor's refusal to allow his reception of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Cork Exhibition last Tuesday, to be discussed without notice.

VENICE'S NEW CAMPANILE.

Cornerstone to be Laid Next April—Fund for the Building Now Amounts to $295,000.

VENICE, Sept. 12.—The cornerstone of the new Campanile will be laid next April 22, and the authorities are planning an elaborate ceremony for the occasion.

All the debris will have been cleared away in a month from now. At present the courtyard of the Doges' Palace is entirely occupied by fragments of statues and basreliefs saved from the ruins. Some of them will be employed in the rebuilding of the Campanile, while the others are destined for a museum which is to be established in the new Sansovino Loggia.

The Venetians are much gratified at the contributions which have been received from the United States and which are promised from that country. The subscriptions from all sources aggregate $295,000.

The rebuilding of the Campanile will, it is estimated, cost $500,000.

MAIL WILL BE DELAYED.

Fast Train and Boat Service from London to Queenstown on Thursdays to be Abandoned.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—After Oct. 1 mail for White Star Line steamers will not reach Queenstown until 10:15 A. M. on Thursdays, instead of 7 A. M., as at present, thus considerably delaying the departure of those vessels.

The reason for the alteration in time is the refusal of the White Star Line further to co-operate with the General Post Office in accelerating the mail train and boat service from Euston Station, London, to Dublin. The company has hitherto contributed $30,000 yearly toward the acceleration, but it now says it feels it is no part of its duty to continue such an outlay, and the Post Office is therefore reverting to slower trains.

ANXIOUS ABOUT MANCHURIA.

Chinese Government Disturbed by the Attitude of Russia.

PEKING, Sept. 12.—The Chinese Government is disturbed at the apparent determination of Russia to delay the restoration of Manchuria. It claims that Russia promised to evacuate Niu-Chwang and return the Manchurian section of the Peking-Niu-Chwang Railroad when the Pe-chi-Li section of the line was returned by Great Britain.

Members of the Imperial Government are frequently in conference with M. Lessar, Russian Minister to China, and are urging upon him the fulfillment of Russia's promises.

The refusal of Russia to co-operate in restoring the British section of the Peking-Niu-Chwang Railroad is delaying the return of the British section of the line.

LIQUID FUEL EXPERIMENT.

Results of the Tests of Oil on the American Liner Kensington Awaited with Much Interest.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The results of the experiment with liquid fuel on the American Line steamer Kensington, which sailed from Southampton for New York this afternoon, are awaited with keen interest in shipping circles here.

The Kensington, which has been undergoing an extensive overhauling at Newcastle, England, has a number of oil-burning furnaces installed on her as an experiment.

She has a sufficient number of the old-type furnaces to enable her to make port should the oil furnaces prove a failure.

M. Delcasse Entertains Mr. Knox.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of United States Attorney General Knox and M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea. The guests included Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and the entire staff of the United States Embassy; Jules Cambon, recently French Ambassador at Washington and now Ambassador to Spain; Gen. Brugère, Commander in Chief of the French Army; Countess Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires here, C. M. Narichkine.

Tried to Swim the English Channel.

DOVER, Sept. 12.—Frank Holmes of Birmingham started from Dover at 6:30 o'clock this morning in an attempt to swim the English Channel. He abandoned his attempt after being in the water two hours. He was caught in a squall and was unable to proceed.

This was Holmes's second attempt to swim the Channel. He started from Dover on Aug. 23, and after covering six miles was seized with cramp and was obliged to abandon the attempt.

Belgian Queen's Condition.

SPA, Sept. 12.—The condition of the Queen of the Belgians, who was seized by an attack of asthma yesterday, is serious to-day, but no immediate danger is apprehended.

R. P. PORTER OPPOSES MUNICIPAL TRADING

Reads a Paper at the British Association Meeting.

Other Speakers Discuss Trusts and Shipping Combinations—Doubt as to Success of the Latter Expressed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELFAST, Sept. 12.—At to-day's session of the British Association Robert P. Porter, Director of the Eleventh United States Census, read a paper in the Economic Section on "Municipal Trading."

In the course of his address Mr. Porter said that the broadest objections to municipal trading appeared to be six in number—the injurious effect upon the work strictly within the municipal sphere of operation; the fact that in giving attention to trading operations the "unproductive" work was almost certain to be neglected; the tendency to discourage improvement or development; the engendering of ill feeling when the taxpayer found himself obliged to defray the cost of competing with himself; the difficulty of putting the burden of a trading undertaking on the right shoulders, and the impossibility of drawing a line as to which industries should be taken up by municipalities and which should be left to individual enterprises.

Mr. Porter called attention to the fact that in the early part of the last century the various State Governments of the United States entered into financial partnership with the promoters of canals, and later, when steam railways were introduced, States, cities, and counties were alike appealed to for assistance in building railways. Mr. Porter said that there had been an epidemic in the forties and fifties, similar to the present fever in England, which swept over the country and ended in bankruptcy and ruin not only of cities and towns, but of important States. Bonds issued by State and local authorities for the promotion of railways went in default.

These and kindred experiences, Mr. Porter explained, taught Americans the useful lesson that there was a limit to State and municipal credit. The taxpayers of those times, who saw their property practically confiscated to pay for enterprises which should have been left to individual endeavor or private speculators, invented a device known as "the debt limit clause"; and this clause, in some form or other, was inserted in nearly every State Constitution drawn and adopted since those days of financial disaster and destruction of State and local credit.

Partially because of the debt limitation and partially because private enterprise had been allowed a freer headway in such undertakings as the supply of gas, electric lighting, tramways, and telephones, Mr. Porter pointed out that in the United States no city owned and operated its own tramways and street railways, probably less than half a dozen manufactured gas, a very few engaged in supplying electric light, and not one was in the telephone business.

Mr. Porter said that municipal trading was rapidly increasing municipal debt in England, and that serious complaints were heard on all sides in consequence of the increase of local taxation. In regard to the answer that the debt is "productive," and that the profits of these industrial undertakings will be used to reduce the taxes, Mr. Porter called attention to Sir Henry Fowler's statistical classification of indebtedness showing that the so-called "productive" debt is only about half of 1 per cent. beyond the danger line; that is, the dividend or profit from this debt averages half of 1 per cent.

If, in consequence of the anxiety in financial circles at the steady increase of local debt, the rate of interest should rise a half per cent. on all local securities, what would become of the "productive" debt? Mr. Porter asked. Then he stated that, assuming that the trading debt represented one-third of the total local debt, a rise of a quarter per cent. would extinguish the "productive" properties of these loans, and, in a sense, throw them on the rates.

Without suggesting any remedy for municipal trading, the speaker said, an alternative plan would be the leasing system, which, when the contracts were wisely drawn, secured the revenue for the city treasury and good, cheap service for the public. On the other hand, this would shift the financial risk from the ratepayers' shoulders. This, with some form of debt limitation, would gradually modify existing conditions, especially if backed by a strong public opinion in opposition to further use of public funds in this manner. It was a case for gradual readjustment, not violent change. With the facts fully understood, the people would by degrees curtail these unwise and dangerous economic experiments, and bring cities back to a sphere of work strictly their own.

Some of the other papers touched on the subjects of mercantile trusts and shipping combinations. Doubts were expressed in the subsequent debates regarding the eventual success financially of the Atlantic shipping combination. The opinion was voiced that such trusts and combinations had little chance of eventual success in such a free-trade country as the United Kingdom.

It was held that the system of protection gave much fuller scope to the evolution of trusts, but that the experience of America was tending to show that increases of monopoly had resulted in lower prices than the enemies of trusts apprehended, although trades unions, under trust employ, were not likely to be in such strong positions to enforce their demands.

Sir Bosdin T. Leech, a Director of the Manchester Ship Canal, predicted that free ships would eventually predominate between England and America, and said he believed the day was not far distant when the United States, led by President Roosevelt, would do something to check commercial combination. In fact, said Sir Bosdin, he feared the United States would some day adopt free trade, and that it would be most disastrous to Great Britain.

ST. REMY'S INSUBORDINATION.

Deroulede and Marcel-Habert Condemn Both the Colonel and the Leniency of the Sentence on Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—An interviewer for the Eclair, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has seen MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert at their place of exile at San Sebastian, and has asked their opinion of the conduct of Col. St. Remy and the sentence of the court-martial upon him. Both strongly condemned St. Remy and the leniency of the sentence.

The interviewer was much surprised, remembering how M. Déroulède tried to induce Gen. Roget to march on the Elysée Palace, but M. Déroulède said there was no analogy between his case and St. Remy's.

M. Marcel-Habert said the chief reason why he regretted the court-martial's leniency was that it rendered hopeless such an attempt as M. Déroulède wanted Gen. Roget to make. Insubordination had become a venial offense, and, if another General wished to lead his troops on the Elysée, his soldiers would feel safe in disobeying him.

Santiago Sanitary Employes Strike.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 12.—The sanitary employes have struck work, the streets are not swept, and no rubbish has been moved for two days. The cause of the strike is that the men have not been paid for two months. The city is in a filthy condition.

A. H. Chamberlyn May Recover.

It was said last night at the German Hospital, where A. H. Chamberlyn, the theatrical manager, is ill from blood poisoning, that he had passed a comfortable day and that they now feel he will recover.

Fiction Features.

"A Piano that Laughed," and "Red-leg, the Recluse." In THE NEW YORK TIMES (tomorrow) Sunday.—Adv.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Doubt Expressed as to Whether They Are as Friendly as the German Semi-Official Papers Say.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, notwithstanding the efforts of the whole semi-official press to represent Russo-German relations as vastly improved by the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser at Reval and the presence of the deputation of Russian officers during Emperor William's recent visit to Posen, doubts are expressed in many quarters regarding the reality of the entente, as proclaimed in Berlin.

The correspondent says that the Clericals are still the "governing party" in the Reichstag. They are closely allied with the Poles, and their papers endeavor to combat the view that the Polish policy of the Prussian Government finds any support beyond the Russian frontier.

Both the friends of the Poles and the Government press claque, remarks the correspondent, seem to be making the mistake of trying to prove too much. There is little doubt, however, that the German Government is leaving nothing undone to re-establish the old Bismarckian see-saw between Russia and Great Britain, with the "honest broker" adjusting the balance as happens to suit himself.

DEMOLITION OF NEWGATE.

The Whole of the Famous Old Prison Will Soon Disappear—Architecture of the New Structure Will Be in the Wren Style.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Times says that instructions have been issued by the City of London Corporation for the demolition of the female wing at the Old Bailey, and it is hoped that the demolition of the remainder of Newgate Prison will shortly be begun, for the purpose of erecting the new Central Criminal Court.

In designing the new building an attempt has been made to preserve traditions, and the style of the architecture may be described as thoroughly English, being founded on the work of Sir Christopher Wren and his pupils.

GEORGE CROCKER ILL.

Blood Poisoning Followed a Dental Operation in London—His Condition Improving.

George Crocker, the financier, is seriously ill in London, blood poisoning having followed the treatment of one of his teeth. He has been abroad since July 18. He expected to return on board the Teutonic on her next trip.

He became ill on Wednesday last, and a dispatch was received by his friends in this city to the effect that his condition was critical. On Thursday another dispatch announced that he was improved slightly. "Slightly better" was the report received yesterday.

With Mr. Crocker are his wife and his step-daughters, the Misses Rutherford. His stepson, Alexander H. Rutherford, was with him during the early part of their trip, but he has sailed for this country. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander being a sister of Mr. Crocker, sailed on Wednesday on the Oceanic. W. H. Crocker, his brother, of San Francisco, sailed for England on Tuesday last.

Mr. Crocker is forty-six years of age. His residence here is at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street. He is a member of many clubs—of the Metropolitan, New York, Lawyers', New York Athletic, Riding, and the Westchester Country Clubs. His financial interests are very large. He is a Director of the Iowa Central Railway and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, President and Director of the Pacific Improvement Company, Director of the Trust Company of America, the Detroit Southern Railroad, the International Banking Corporation, and of many land, coal, mining, and other companies with interests in the Far West and on the Pacific Slope.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER BURIED.

Many Conspicuous Men Attend the Funeral at Round Oak.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Funeral services were held to-day over the body of William Allen Butler. There was first a private service at Round Oak, the family home on Palisade Avenue, and then the body was borne to the First Presbyterian Church, where Mr. Butler had worshipped for many years. Here, as at the house, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the pastor, officiated, being assisted by the Rev. Dr. David Cole. In accordance with Mr. Butler's expressed desire, the service was exceedingly simple.

The pallbearers were Judge John M. Dillon, John E. Parsons, Lewis B. Reed, Prof. Henry M. Baird, Thomas H. Hubbard, Thomas E. Stillman, Adrian H. Joline, Wilhelmus Mynderse, John Reid, and Walter W. Law.

In the pews reserved for the family were the widow, five sons, and three daughters, the surviving children of Mr. Butler; fourteen of his twenty-three grandchildren, and also four daughters-in-law, and one son-in-law.

A delegation from the Union League Club was composed of Cornelius N. Bliss, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard, Cephas Brainerd, S. B. Chandler, and Mortimer C. Addoms. Others present were ex-President Patton of Princeton, William B. Hornblower, Colgate Hoyt, S. Sidney Smith, and Samuel D. Babcock.

The interment, which was private, was in the family plot at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CHARLES B. ANDREWS DEAD.

Ex-Chief Justice of Connecticut Supreme Court a Victim of Heart Disease.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Sept. 12.—Charles B. Andrews, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, died at his home here this morning of heart disease. His death occurred at 9 o'clock.

Judge Andrews was sitting in a chair beside a table, waiting to take a stage for Torrington. The stage had just stopped at his door, and the aged jurist was about to rise from his chair when he suddenly fell back with a groan, dying immediately.

His wife and son, Charles W. Andrews, a student in the Yale Law School, were with him. A physician who was summoned at once said that death had probably been instantaneous.

Charles B. Andrews was born in Sunderland, Mass., in 1834, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1858. He removed to Litchfield in 1866, and afterward represented that town in the State Senate and House. He was elected Governor in 1879, and later served as Judge of the Superior Court. In 1889 Judge Andrews was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, from which office he resigned in 1901 because of failing health.

When the Constitutional Convention met in January of this year Judge Andrews was the unanimous choice for presiding officer of that body.

$50,000,000 BRITISH COAL DEAL?

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Evening News yesterday said that a syndicate with a capital of $50,000,000 was being organized by the "Coal Combine," which proposed to purchase the Fife and Clyde Companies mines.

When delicate children grow strong through its use, you may be sure that it is safe for grown people, this sure strength-giver, Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

A. R. SHEPHERD IS DEAD

He Was ex-Governor of District of Columbia.

Man to Whom Credit Is Given of Having Made Washington a Beautiful Capital Passes Away in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch received here late this afternoon announced the death this morning, at Batopilas, Mexico, of Alexander R. Shepherd, second Governor of the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia. Death was due to peritonitis, brought on by appendicitis.

Mr. Shepherd was known as the man who made Washington the beautiful capital that it is—"the man who lifted Washington out of the mud."

The principle for which Mr. Shepherd had long contended, that Washington was the Nation's city, was accepted, and ever since the General Government has borne half the burden of the taxation for the expense of the District Government.

The ex-Governor is given credit for nipping in the bud a project for the removal of the capital to some Western city which was warmly agitated at one time.

In 1887 he made a visit to his old home here, and his friends organized a demonstration in his honor. Again in 1895 he came through here, and after a tour of Europe, again visited Washington, was tendered a popular reception, and was fêted as the architect of the modern Washington. He owned a fine home north of the District, called Bleak House, which, during the Grant Administration, was often the scene of splendid social events.

Mrs. Shepherd with her daughter, Mrs. Merchant, and Grant Shepherd, a son, were at Bleak House when news came of the illness of ex-Gov. Shepherd. It was the plan of the latter to come here as soon as he could travel, and his old friends had taken up the idea of persuading President Roosevelt to appoint him to the vacancy existing in the Board of District Commissioners. Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Merchant left here yesterday to rejoin ex-Gov. Shepherd, expecting to reach Chihuahua Sunday, and then journey for three days in stages and on horseback to Batopilas.

When in 1874 Gov. Shepherd retired from the District Government he endeavored to resume his plumbing business, but it had gone to other firms. Not long after he failed for more than $1,000,000.

The friends of the Ex-Governor say that his remains will be brought here, and that in due time a splendid monument will be erected here in commemoration of his achievements in re-creating the city.

In four years A. R. Shepherd transformed the capital of the country from an overgrown, ugly, ill-kept, muddy, dusty, and weedy village into one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the world. In doing this he spent million after million with a lavish hand of a man accustomed to giant projects.

At forty he was a deposed and discarded "boss," the target for the denunciation and derision of hundreds of newspapers of all parties, and practically a pauper, his personal business having gone to pieces while he was engrossed with public affairs.

ALMOST A KING IN MEXICO.

At the age of forty-five Mr. Shepherd was leading a party of prospectors into the wildest and most remote regions of the mountains of Mexico; at sixty he was King of a sequestered kingdom created by himself, master of treasure greater than any the Montezumas ever gathered, absolute monarch-maker, and administrator of the laws for a wide territory containing an army of men and illimitable wealth. Such is the brief epitome of his achievements.

President Grant admired and trusted Mr. Shepherd. There was said to be something analogous in their characters. Mr. Shepherd handled money as Gen. Grant handled armies—in great masses—with nerve which never faltered, looking to large results, pursuing his purposes without regard to criticism, and crushing obstacles with a strong hand and with a smile on his face.

Mr. Shepherd was born in Washington Jan. 31, 1835. His parents were both members of old Charles County (Md.) families of English Protestant stock. Frank Shepherd, brother of Alexander R. Shepherd's grandfather, was an officer of the privateer Bon Homme Richard, and sailed and fought with Paul Jones.

Alexander R. Shepherd's father was the leading lumber merchant in the District of Columbia and a man of large means. He retired to his country seat near Washington and died there in 1846. His estate was found to be involved, and was so badly managed that two years after his death his widow was penniless. She returned to Washington, and it was then that her son, Alexander R., was taken from school and put to work. He was then thirteen years old.

Mr. Shepherd was an intense Union man at the breaking out of the war, although the majority of the people of the city, including many of the leading families, sympathized strongly with the South. Two-thirds of the members of the National Rifles, which was the crack militia company, resigned when the company was ordered into service by President Lincoln. Mr. Shepherd was one who volunteered to take the place of one who had resigned.

He was stationed on the locomotive that drew the first train load of volunteers into Washington after the Baltimore riots, with instructions to see to it that the engineer didn't "cut up any capers" in the way of delaying the train. The company was the first organized body of Federal troops to cross the Potomac when the advance had been ordered.

After his three months' term of enlistment had ended Mr. Shepherd gave his attention to making Washington a magnificent city. He was one of the organizers of the "unconditional party" which carried the city in 1861. Mr. Shepherd was elected President of the Council, and made himself conspicuous by his active loyalty to the Government, and his efforts to improve the condition of the city. In 1863 he was a candidate for Alderman in his ward, and was defeated by a decisive majority. He then retired from politics until 1870, devoting his attention to his business, and making money rapidly.

In 1870 Mr. Shepherd took up the lead in a reform movement. He organized the forces which defeated the regular Republican nominee for Mayor and was himself elected an Alderman. With other citizens he successfully urged upon President Grant and Congress the creation of a Territorial Government for the District. In February, 1871, the new Government went into power, Washington's municipal existence having ended.

Mr. Shepherd was Chairman of the Board of Public Works, having been appointed by the President. Mr. Shepherd's first act was to submit a scheme of improvements, to cost $6,000,000, the money being obtained by an issue of bonds and levies on abutting property. He fought, disregarded, and dodged injunctions, carried votes for bond issues, and ignored the clamor of newspapers and conservative citizens. Gen. Grant made him Governor in 1873. In 1874 an act was passed again changing the form of the District Government and legislating him out of office.

Mr. Shepherd left the District more than $21,000,000 in debt, besides having spent millions appropriated by Congress, but he had transformed Washington. He had built 207 miles of broad, smooth sidewalk and 118 miles of asphalt paving, had laid out and beautified scores of parks, and planted 10,000 elm, maple, and oak trees—he had wrought what seemed to be a miracle.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

While he was doing this many charges of corruption were added to those of extravagance against him. He had strong foes and strong friends. His administration became almost a National issue, and was the subject of bitter debates in both houses of Congress. The investigations proved fruitless, however. Mr. Shepherd's friends asserted that he retired from public life poorer than he went in.

In 1879, being then forty-four years old, Mr. Shepherd resolved to begin life over again in a new country, and led a small party of prospectors to Batopilas, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. He sailed from New York for Mazatlan, on the Pacific, and after a dreary voyage from there and a long overland journey reached his destination. The silver mines of Batopilas were enormously rich and had been worked by various hands at intervals during centuries.

Mexicans and Americans had by turns dug and abandoned shafts, and the place was practically deserted when Mr. Shepherd got there. In the Fall of 1879 Mr. Shepherd came back to New York and organized a company with $3,000,000 to buy the silver mines he had picked out. George W. Quintard was the first President, J. R. Robinson, Vice President, in New York, and Alexander R. Shepherd First Vice President and General Manager, resident in Batopilas. In 1880 Shepherd left Washington with his family for his new home.

In Mexico Mr. Shepherd again overcame many obstacles. He took millions from the mines and spent millions. He overcame the opposition of the Mexican Government and won the close friendship of President Diaz. He organized ten new mining companies, secured a concession of sixty square miles of land. He fought his stockholders constantly.

He built a town for himself and inclosed it with a stone wall 35 feet high, and thick enough to resist heavy artillery. He had within this wall his own residence, the hotel in which 1,400 of his workmen lived, his pleasure house, &c. He spared no expense to make the inclosure a small Eden.

Personally Mr. Shepherd was an impressive-looking man, large, strong, austere, and full of magnetism. He married in 1862 Miss Mary Grice Young of Norfolk, Va. The couple had ten children, of whom seven grew to manhood and womanhood.

DAUGHTER OF W.W. ASTOR DEAD

Gwendolyn, His Youngest Child, Succumbs to Consumption at Cliveden—Body to be Brought Here.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—William Waldorf Astor's daughter Gwendolyn died from consumption this morning at Cliveden.

Her body will be taken to New York for burial. She was nine years old.

The news that Gwendolyn, the youngest daughter of William Waldorf Astor, was dead caused surprise to the friends of the family in this city. The office of the William Waldorf Astor estate was closed yesterday afternoon.

Many of those who knew Mr. and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor in this country have no recollection of the daughter who has died, and most of the lists of the Astor children which have been published do not contain her name. According, however, to a genealogy prepared a few years ago by William Waldorf Astor and published in The Pall Mall Magazine, Gwendolyn Astor was born in 1892. She had been an invalid from early years. Her mother died on Dec. 23, 1894, at Cliveden, and was buried in Trinity Cemetery, in this city. Mr. Astor came over for the funeral. Since that time he has made but two visits to this country. When he was here in 1896, the Winter after his wife's death, he was accompanied by his daughter Pauline, who was confirmed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at Trinity Church in the Spring of that year.

William Waldorf Astor married Miss Mary Paul, the daughter of J. W. Paul of Philadelphia, in June, 1878. Their eldest living child, Pauline Astor, was born in 1880. Waldorf Astor was born in 1881, and John Jacob Astor, Jr., in 1886.

It is probable that the burial of Gwendolyn Astor will take place in Trinity Cemetery, where the Astor mausoleum is situated.

Death of Ysidro Pendas.

Ysidro Pendas, head of the cigar manufacturing house of Y. Pendas & Alvarez, died yesterday morning at his residence in Brooklyn, aged fifty-eight years. He was born in Priero, Province of Asturias, Spain, in 1844, but left there early in life for the New World. In Havana he learned the trade of cigarmaker, and also qualified in the selection and blending of the finer grades of tobacco. In the early part of 1864 he came to this city, though he did not establish a factory until three years later. He associated himself with Miguel Alvarez, and the partnership has continued up to the present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charlotte Matilda Pancoast.

Charlotte Matilda Pancoast, widow of Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia and sister of J. Hampden Robb of this city, died suddenly of heart disease in Paris yesterday, according to a cable message received by her relatives. She had been abroad since July, making a tour of Europe with her daughter and only child, Miss Pancoast, and as it was not known that she was ill the news of her death came as a great surprise.

Mrs. Pancoast was fifty-three years old and a native of New Orleans, being the youngest child of the late James Robb, founder of the First National Bank of Louisiana. She was married in 1878 and her husband died in 1898.

Rachel Walcott.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—Rachel Walcott, a lecturer and writer on spiritualism, died here early this morning. She was 72 years old, and was born in Hartford, Conn., a member of a prominent New England family. She had for years been recognized as a leading exponent of spiritualism. Since the incorporation in 1884 of the first spiritual church here she had been its pastor. Previously Mrs. Walcott's home had been for years the meeting place for those interested in spiritualism. She was chaplain of Custer Chapter, Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R., and a member of Maryland Chapter, Eastern Star.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK B. TREACY died at his home, 400 Second Street, Jersey City, on Thursday from Bright's disease. He was born in Ireland fifty years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He made his home in Jersey City, where he subsequently became a wealthy contractor. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and three daughters. One of the sons is Assemblyman; John J. Treacy.

Russian Ambassador in London Retires.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Official Gazette publishes a rescript from the Czar acceding to the desire of Baron de Staal to retire from the Ambassadorship in London on the ground of impaired health, and appointing him a member of the Council of the Empire.

School Life.

Romance and humor of opening days in city schools. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

Business Notices.

Teitelbaum & Rheinstrom.—Notice is hereby given that Samuel Teitelbaum and Arthur L. Rheinstrom have dissolved partnership Sept. 5th, 1902, by mutual consent.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

MARRIED.

COMSTOCK—WILSON.—On the 12th day of September, 1902, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City, by the Rev. R. G. Quenell, Louis Kossuth Comstock of New York to Annie Stevens, daughter of Dr. Thomas P. and Mrs. Marion B. Wilson of Detroit.

DIED.

BEST.—At Colorado Springs, Sept. 10, Ralph Westervelt, son of Estelle Starr and the late Albert Best.
Funeral private. Relatives invited to attend the services at 15 West 121st St., Saturday, Sept. 13, at 8 P. M.

BURNS.—Suddenly early Thursday morning, Sept. 11, 1902, Hannah Louise, daughter of the late James L. and Josephine V. Burns.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 170 West 78th St., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock.

EINSTEIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1902, after a lingering illness, at her home, in Wave Crest, L. I., Rosanna Cullen, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Einstein.
Funeral at convenience of family.

FUNKE.—At his late residence, College Point, L. I., Hugo Funke in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral private.

HUGGINS.—On Sept. 9, 1902, John P. Huggins, in his 77th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 7 West 14th St., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

KENNEDY.—On Sept. 11, Emily, widow of the late William Kennedy and mother of Mrs. Thomas J. Flagg, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral private.

LOCKWOOD.—At Brooklyn, Friday morning, Sept. 12, 1902, Carrie W. Lockwood.
Funeral services at her late residence, 261 Hicks St., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment Monday at Troy, N. Y.

PANCOAST.—On the 12th inst., at Paris, France, Charlotte Matilda, widow of Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia and youngest daughter of the late James Robb, aged 53 years.

TYSEN.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7, 1902, Mary Foster, wife of Jacob Raymond Tysen and daughter of the late Abraham Cole Totten.
Interment at Jacksonville.

Special Notices.

EXHIBITION
of
PLASTIC CERAMICS
for decorating the interior of private dwellings and churches,
to be held at the studio of
PETER McEWAN, Glenridge, N. J.,
FROM SEPT. 15TH—27TH.

Violins

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches, 11; McKinley memorial service, with appropriate music, at 8; Dr. MacArthur will preach.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Master's Footprints"; 8 P. M., "The Venture of Faith." Everybody welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by Pastor W. C. Bitting, 11 A. M., "The New Covenant"; 7:45 P. M., "Alms from Within."

THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46TH ST.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., PASTOR.
This church will be open for public worship on Sunday morning, September 21st, at 11 A. M. PREACHING BY THE PASTOR.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. HERBERT S. COX.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Rev. J. A. Chamberlin, D. D., will preach.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Farnk E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector. —Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.
Full Choral Evensong.....8 P. M.
Anthem from "The Redemption," (Gounod.)
The senior curate will preach.
Lacey Baker at the organ.
Short organ recital before the service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evenings, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M., rector officiating.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St., and 9th Av., the Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.
Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e Rue Est.—Service divin Dimanche prochain a 10h.½ du matin. Rév. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Cor. 44th St. and Madison Av.
The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.
Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Reopening service Sept. 13, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Morning prayer, Litany and sermon at 11. Evening service at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
REV. D. ASA BLACKBURN, PASTOR.
11 A. M., Rev. J. J. Plunket, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., will preach.
7:45 P. M., Pastor will preach.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., J. Sumner Stone; 11 and 8.; Sunday school, 2:30; McKinley memorial evening.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, 104th St. West, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8; evening topic, "The Importance of Reserve Force."

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., at 11 A. M. No afternoon service. Midweek social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door."
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45.
Vested choir, morning. Orchestra, evening.
Special features at Concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. Subject: "The Deathless Christ."
Evening service resumed Sept. 21.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Ministers in charge:
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
Service Sunday, September 14th, at 11 A. M.
REV. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., will preach.
Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Reopens Sunday, Sept. 7. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor. Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Mr. Keeler will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Rev. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D., will conduct, at 11 A. M., a
McKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICE
And preach on "Religious Elements of National Strength," and at 4:30 P. M. on "Following Christ."
Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; the Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart will preach; Prof. W. S. Weeden will sing.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. David Russell, pastor.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Service only at 11 o'clock. Dr. Johnston will preach on "Our Public Schools."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of Twenty-fourth St.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A.M. Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.—Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, also evening at 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, 13th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow (in the church) at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. William B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service in the chapel at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The pastor, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. BERRY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Hated Without a Cause."
Evening—"God a Refuge for Us."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. L. MASON CLARKE, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Overcoming of Fear."
Evening—"The Psalm of Invincible Faith—The Forty-sixth."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. W. C. Stinson, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., McKinley Memorial Service.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Dr. Kittredge will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service. The pastor will preach at 8 P. M. in the chapel corner of 60th St. and 1st Av.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church Service 11 A. M. Sermon by the pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 257-143 West 46th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

Lorimer, "Tent Evangel,"
Broadway, 56th St. Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., will preach at 4 P. M. a special sermon. Come early for seats.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Church Buildings Worth Millions to be Opened.

Projects for Other Religious Structures and the Widespread Propaganda of the Various Denominations.

Church buildings costing fully $2,500,000 are to be opened and put to religious uses at once. These include a new St. Michael's parish house, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, used for the first time to-morrow; a new St. Ignatius's Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street; a new Incarnation Episcopal parish house, Thirty-first Street near Second Avenue; a new Russian Church in Ninety-seventh Street, which Bishop Tihon will open, that prelate hereafter making this city equal in importance with San Francisco as a See city; a new First Church of Christ Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street; the splendid St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, which Archbishop Farley and not plain Bishop Farley will open near the end of November, and the Eighty-sixth Street Young Men's Christian Association. In Brooklyn a new Methodist Deaconess Home will be opened.

New building projects include Baptist headquarters in New York, to contain a great auditorium for the Rev. Dr. Lorimer; a new parish house and chapel for All Angels' Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street; a new Gordon House Settlement on the west side, to cost $120,000; a residence for Bishop Potter, to be located on the Cathedral close; the new Broadway Tabernacle at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, and a new North New York Congregational Church in the Bronx; a new front for the Rev. Mr. Paddock's Holy Apostles' Church in Ninth Avenue, the same to be in memory of the late rector; a new Methodist Church in lower Seventh Avenue, not to mention several minor projects.

This Fall almost everybody interested in religion has some new propaganda scheme. Methodists are to undertake a series of institutes, aimed to teach laymen and laywomen how to use the Bible to combat heretical arguments. Presbyterians have engaged a man to do nothing but talk missions to people of means. Congregationalists have plans for extensive Bible study, with the Bible Institute formerly at Montclair as the nucleus. Baptists take up a commission to hire evangelists and to keep them busy, a movement started by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. The Paulists, with headquarters here, seek to educate American young men to take the places of the friars in the Philippines. Episcopalians are to hold in this city in December a series of public meetings in aid of missions.

There is a new Church Militant Army. It is started by three Episcopalians, all of this city, but they say the scheme is undenominational. Presbyterians and Congregationalists are sending the Rev. Dr. Pentecost to Japan and the Philippines, to preach to Europeans and Americans. And Lutherans are trying to increase English services in the hope of holding young people, who do not take kindly to foreign languages.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 21.

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SUBJECT.—The death of Moses. Deut., xxxiv., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord spake unto Moses face to face. Ex., xxxiii., 11.

To many minds—when they pass beyond the historic fact of the earthly possession—the entering of the children of Israel into Canaan is simply significant of the believer's entrance into heaven; and the crossing of the river Jordan is the type of the believer's death. This is not only a natural idea, but it is an idea which has been long and deeply impressed upon the mind by many earnest teachers, and by many favorite hymns. So, many a dying saint, strong in faith, has sung with confidence:

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.
—Stennett.

Or this:

Why should I shrink at pain or woe
Or feel at death dismay?
I've Canaan's goodly land in view,
And realms of endless day.
—Dickson.

Or again this:

There everlasting Spring abides,
And never with'ring flowers;
Death, like a harrow sea, divides
This heav'nly land from ours.

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green;
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan rolled between.
—Raffles.

All this not only appeals strongly to the imagination, but it contains so much of real truth that it has comforted many a heart, and strengthened many a faith.

For the earthly Canaan in its ultimate meaning was undoubtedly a very significant and expressive type of the heavenly inheritance promised to God's people; and as none entered the earthly Canaan but by crossing the Jordan, so none can enter the heavenly but through "the grave, and gate of death."

But this cannot possibly be all of the truth, or even the most important part of it. For Moses never entered the earthly Canaan, yet we know that he entered heaven, and fifteen hundred years later he "appeared in glory" on the Mount of Transfiguration, (Luke, ix., 31.) And he never crossed the Jordan, yet we know that he died on Mount Nebo as set forth in this lesson.

Besides, if the earthly Canaan was chiefly intended to set forth the heavenly rest which remaineth for the children of God (Heb., iv., 9,) the historical record would undoubtedly have shown that—at some time in their history—the children of Israel were in full and undisputed possession of it, and being in possession, were never removed. For this is what we are warranted to expect in heaven. There our Lord assures us there are "many mansions,"—or abiding places—prepared for His beloved (John xiv., 2-3.) From these they "shall go no more out," (Rev., iii., 12.) But the children of Israel never became full possessors of Canaan, and they were often driven out of it almost altogether.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAME.

"Canaan," therefore, must mean something else beside the heavenly inheritance—something which can be possessed here and now—something which some may never possess in this life, as was the case with Moses, and yet not fail to reach heaven. Such a possession is that rest and peace of mind and heart which every believer may enjoy through faith in "the exceeding great and precious promises" of God.

To the children of Israel, coming to the earthly Canaan was simply coming into the actual possession of all that had been promised to their fathers. By the experiences of many years they had learned to somewhat understand—its value—and to desire the fulfillment of these promises. The expectations thus awakened daily stimulated and strengthened them. So it is with the believer. As he grows in grace he may, in a very real sense, enter even here in this life into the rich inheritance of all the blessedness which belongs to being one with Christ. It is an inheritance of perfect peace and rest in Him—that "peace which passeth all understanding." (Phil. iv., 7.)

It is, however, with most believers very slowly, and very imperfectly, reached, and many, like Moses, never enter into it at all in this life. For sin dwells in all of the redeemed as long as they are in the flesh, although, through the riches of grace, it may not have dominion over them. But because a true believer in Christ does not attain to this perfect peace and rest in believing, it is no sign that he will lose the heavenly inheritance, any more than the exclusion of Moses from the earthly Canaan excluded him from the glory of the heavenly. For eternal life is not based on our peace, but on our faith.

This very death of Moses, therefore, is another evidence to be added to those we have already had, that the historical journey of the children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan is intended to be a striking setting forth of the spiritual progress of the believer in Christ. That so few enter now and here into the full enjoyment of all that is promised them, is because it is one thing to believe that those promises are all true, and quite another thing to so habitually rest in them experimentally as to know how perfectly true, and great, and precious they are. As long as we are in the flesh we are constantly so influenced by what we can see, and feel, and enjoy with our physical senses, that faith often becomes very dim, and very weak.

Now if an unblemished character—if high position—if great meekness combined with great wisdom—if habitual oneness with God—could insure the full enjoyment of all that God has promised to His people, we would certainly have been justified in expecting that Moses pre-eminently of all Israel—more than Joshua and Caleb—would be the very first to enter Canaan. For God Himself had said of him: "My servant Moses is faithful in all Mine house—with him will I speak mouth to mouth, even manifestly, and not in dark speeches—and the form of the Lord shall he behold," (Num., xii. 7, 8, R. V.)—"for thou hast found grace in My sight, and I know thee by name," (Ex., xxxiii., 17.) Such testimony was never given to any other man until it was given to Jesus of Nazareth, when God said of Him—"This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt., iii., 17.) It has never been repeated since then to any other.

THE FAULT OF MOSES.

But all this did not avail to bring Moses into Canaan. In a moment of great temptation and provocation he leaned upon his own strength—presumed upon his position—and distrusted God, for in himself he was only a man of like passions with all other men—no stronger and no better than they. God, however, did not and never does excuse unbelief in His children because of provocation, or because of human weakness.

We have already considered the occasion when Moses exhibited this unbelief (Num. xx., 7-13.) and seen that by his act he not only failed in the eyes of the people, but—in a figure—he denied a very fundamental and essential truth of the Gospel. For if the type—the rock in the wilderness—must be smitten more than once that the water might flow from it, then it would not be true of the substance—Christ the true Rock—that "by one offering He hath perfected forever them that are sanctified," (Heb., x., 14.)

When He died for our sins, and ascended into heaven, the Holy Ghost descended to the earth, to abide with us forever. It needs no new atonement, therefore, to receive His refreshing grace, but only believing, submissive prayer. And yet it is because men do not believe this that they so often fail to enter into peace and rest. They think that "peace with God" is to be obtained by drinking of the "Water," rather than by looking to the "Rock,"—that it depends more upon the holiness of their characters than upon the cleansing blood of Christ. This was Luther's idea until he learned the meaning of "The just shall live by faith." Then he comprehended that he was not only to be made alive by faith in Christ, but that he was to live from day to day—to be kept alive—simply by the same faith. For it is by "being justified" that "we have peace," (Rom., v., 1,) and not by being sanctified. And yet "without holiness, no man shall see the Lord" (Heb. xii., 14.)

Now it is because peace does not come through character, but through faith—not from what we are in ourselves, but from what we are in Christ—that so many have such great misconceptions of the believer's life. To the unbelieving world it has no attractions. For they do not ordinarily see that those who stand the highest on account of their moral virtues and holy lives are the most prosperous, or even among the most happy and contented. So, to their eyes, the believer has far less enjoyment of life than the unbeliever. And even the true children of God themselves are sometimes tempted to cry out with Asaph, when they see "the prosperity of the wicked. Their strength is firm—they are not in trouble as other men—neither are they plagued like other men—they have more than heart could wish:" (Ps. 73:7) But, in both cases, it is because of the eye of sense looks only at the things of sense. When the vision, however, becomes cleared by the anointing of the Holy Ghost, then the life that is hid in Christ always becomes blessed and attractive. "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." (Rom., 14:17.)

Moreover, although a believer may never enter in this life into the full possession of all that God has promised, yet it may not be because of ignorance, any more than because it does not depend upon character. For before his death Moses "went up from the plains of Moab unto Mount Nebo"—the highest ridge of the range opposite Jericho. Standing there on "the top of Pisgah"—the extreme headland of the range—"the Lord shewed him all the land" of Canaan (v. 1). From that point his eye could reach to the far North and see the hills and mountains of Naphtalia—the rich valleys of Ephraim and Manasseh lying between—the hill country of Judah, and the Mediterranean Sea beyond—with the fertile valley of the Jordan at his feet stretching from the Dead Sea, up to Mount Hermon—and the great plain to the East extending even to the Euphrates. It was the same magnificent view, but from another standpoint, which Abraham had when Lot separated from him at Bethel and when God said to him: "Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward—for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed, forever" (Gen. 13: 14-15).

So God often does with His children even yet. Like Moses, they may have a very clear perception of both the greatness and the preciousness of God's promises, and even be able to strengthen and encourage others as Moses did Joshua because of them, and yet never enter into their actual and personal possession.

THE INSPIRED LEADER'S DEATH.

As for the actual scene of Moses' death, no exposition can make the simple statements of Scripture any clearer than the familiar lines of Mrs. C. F. Alexander:

By Nebo's lonely mountain, on this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab there lies a lonely grave.
And no man knows that sepulchre, and no man saw it e'er,
For the angels of God upturned the sod and laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral that ever passed on earth,
But no man heard the trampling or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight comes back when night is done
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek grows into the great red sun—

Noiselessly as the Springtime her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills open their thousand leaves,
So—without sound of music or voice of them that wept—
Silently down from the mountain's crown the great procession swept.

And had He not high honor—the hillside for a pall—
To lie in state while angels wait, with stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land, to lay him in the grave—

In that strange grave without a name—whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again—O wondrous thought—before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapt around on the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life with the incarnate Son of God!

So Moses died "in the land of Moab." No other remarkable death which ever occurred among men can be compared with his but the death of Jesus of Nazareth. When Enoch was translated he was walking with God among men. When Elijah was caught up into heaven he was surrounded by the sons of the prophets. When Aaron went up to Mount Hor Moses and Eliezar were at his side. But when Moses was taken he could say—as it was said of the Prophet who should be like unto him—"Of the people there was none with me;—I have trodden the wine press alone," (Isa. 63:3.)

When Jesus died, however, He was forsaken even by God, because His was a vicarious death—the death of One bearing all sin. But not so with Moses. For although—as the deliverer of the children of Israel—he was the type of Jesus, yet, being but a man, his death was not vicarious—he bore only his own sin. But God was with him. Like Jesus, however, he had had his Gethsemane when he "besought the Lord" so earnestly—"I pray Thee, let me go over and see the good land that is beyond Jordan," (Deut. 3 23 25.) But when he was assured that the cup could not pass from him—like Him—he said—"Not my will, but thine be done" (Lu 22:42).

Then when the hour of his departure came, he calmly and trustingly went up the mountain alone with God. There, commending his spirit into the hands of his Father (Lu 23:46,) he fell asleep in the arms of God—was buried by God—and ascended into heaven to be with God.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Of what are the crossing of the Jordan, and the entering into Canaan, commonly considered types?

Why cannot this be all the truth, and what other meaning do they have?

How is this seen in the history of the children of Israel, and in the experiences of the believer?

How does the case of Moses show that peace is not based on character?

What great truth did Moses deny in a figure by his conduct, and what is said of it?

What is said of misconceptions of the believer's life?

How is it shown that men may not be ignorant of God's promises, and yet not enter into peace?

How is Moses's death described, and how is it contrasted with other deaths?

PEOPLE'S PALACE SOLD.

Structure in Jersey City Purchased by the Local Lodge of Elks.

Several years ago the First Congregational Church of Jersey City established what the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the church, described as the "People's Palace." It was situated on Grand Street, at the rear of the Tabernacle, at Henderson and York Streets. The palace contained bowling alleys, a swimming bath, a billiard room, library, and reading room.

About two years ago the Tabernacle was sold to Jersey City Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, the congregation removing to a new edifice on the Heights. Since then the congregation has not availed itself of the palace, and the building was sold to the Elks yesterday for $3,700. It will be used for meeting rooms and offices, the Tabernacle having been remodeled as a public hall.

TO HONOR DEAD PRESIDENT.

Cardinal Gibbons in a Circular Letter Extols McKinley's Civil Virtues.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day issued the following circular to the clergy of the diocese:

"Next Sunday, Sept. 14, will be the first anniversary of the sudden and untimely death of President McKinley. We all remember how the Nation was bowed down with sorrow by this sad and unlooked-for event. It is eminently proper that we should in some appropriate manner renew our affection for the Chief Executive of the Nation and emphasize our abhorrence of his assassination.

"You are therefore invited on next Sunday to commemorate the occasion in the way which in your judgment is best calculated to testify our admiration for the civil virtues which adorned the life of our late President."

Admiral Dewey Officiated.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—In the presence of a large assemblage Admiral George Dewey broke ground in Montanesica Park, Mount Pocono, for a handsome memorial church. The edifice will be in memory of John and Elizabeth Hooman, late of Philadelphia, and will be undenominational. By the will of Mrs. Hooman she gave the residue of her estate, a considerable sum, to the executor, Elwood Bonsall, to build a church in any part of the State of Pennsylvania. In carrying out the directions in this will Mr. Bonsall has selected and purchased a beautiful site in Montanesica Park on which to build the church.

Banquet in New Archbishop's Honor.

At a meeting last night of the Alumni Association of St. Gabriel's Catholic School in St. Gabriel's Parish House, 308 East Thirty-seventh Street, arrangements were completed for the holding of the first annual banquet of the association, in honor of the elevation of Mgr. John M. Farley to the Archbishopric. Fully 300 of the alumni of the school are expected to attend the banquet, which will be held on Oct. 15, at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Fulton Street Noon Meeting.

The Fulton Street Noon Meeting is increasing in interest. The leaders for the coming week are: Monday, W. H. Chandler; Tuesday, Thomas Oliver; Wednesday, Col. Kilaen Van Rensselaer; Thursday, the Rev. D. D. Gulick; Friday, John H. Wyburn, and Saturday, R. R. Brown.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the Petersburg Iron Works on official business in connection with the inspection of projectiles under manufacture.

Transfers:

Capt. Pegram Whiteworth from the Twenty-eighth to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Capt. James Ronyane from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

First Lieut. Austin F. Prescott from the Twenty-eighth to the Seventh Infantry.

First Lieut. James M. Loud from the Seventh to the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Capt. Ronyane and Lieut. Loud will join the Twenty-eighth Infantry in the Philippines.

Capt. Whitsworth and Lieut. Prescott will join the regiments to which they are transferred.

Prof. Gustave J. Fiebeger, Profesor of Engineering, United States Military Academy; Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Deputy Judge Advocate General, and Capt. Cornelis D. Wilcox, Artillery Corps, will make three journeys to New York City on official business pertaining to the Military Academy.

Transfers in the Twentieth Infantry:

First Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles from Company H to Company F.

First Lieut. Hunter Kinsie, from Company B to Company H.

The retirement from active service, Sept. 11, of Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, is announced.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Col. Calvin De Witt, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington.

Capt. William A. Davies, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect Oct. 15.

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, Paymaster, will proceed to, and take station at, Chattanooga.

Capt. Robert W. Rose, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the recruiting officer for duty as his assistant.

Col. Jacob A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Isaac W. Maloney, Sixteenth Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the Second Infantry, and will join that regiment in the Philippines.

Navy.

Lieut. N. J. T. Halpine is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Equipment at the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, and as Inspector of Equipment upon detachment of Lieut. C. Bahy.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme and Professor of Mathematics H. M. Paul are ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. K. M. Bennett is ordered to the Isle de Cuba.

Lieut. E. B. Moale, Jr., is ordered to the Chicago.

Midshipman J. W. Woodruff is ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Alexander sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Valparaiso.

The Tecumseh arrived at Washington to-day.

The Leyden arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, to-day.

The Panther arrived at League Island to-day.

The Albany, Illinois, and Chicago sailed today from Gibraltar for Villa Franche.

The Iris sailed to-day from Cavite for Hong Kong.

The Cincinnati sailed to-day from Cape Haytien for Colon.

The New Orleans sailed to-day from Yokohama for Uruguay.

The Scorpion sailed to-day from New London for Boston.

The torpedo destroyer Truxton was placed in commission yesterday at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		
Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...6:14	Moon sets...1:22	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:01	Gov. Isl'd...4:28	H. Gate....6:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:18	Gov. Isl'd...4:45	H. Gate....6:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Athos, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	11:00 A. M.	.....
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulea, Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Manaos and Para	.....	.....

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	.....
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes in every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 13 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via China and Japan.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 13.

Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 28.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, Sept. 4.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 6.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 4.
St. George, Antwerp, Aug. 30.
Toronto, Hull, Aug. 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 14.

Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 10.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Archimede, Naples, Sept. 3.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Sept. 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Sept. 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 10.
Minnetonka, London, Sept. 9.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Gallia, Naples Aug. 30.
Hohenzollern, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 9.
Moltke, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Morro Castle, Havana, Sept. 13.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Seguranca, Colon, Sept. 9.
Taurto, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Laurentian, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Sept. 3.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Sept. 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:34 P. M.

SS Hermine, (Austr.,) Vancich, Venice July 26. Trieste Aug. 1, Girgenti 9th, Licata 16th, Denia 21st, and Fayal 30th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Stitch, Manaos Aug. 26, Para 30th, and Barbados Sept. 4, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp Aug. 27, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:06 A. M.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, London Aug. 25, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) Seiders, Philadelphia Sept. 11, in ballast to the United Fruit Company.

SS El Cid, Baker, Galveston, 5 days, with mdse. to T. Ryan Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville Sept. 9 and Charleston 10th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre Sept. 6, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7:28 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to the Export Lumber Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:20 A. M. Sept. 13.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 12, 9:30 P. M., southeast; moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Merionethshire, (Br.,) for Havre and Dunkirk.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Seneca, for Tampico, &c.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

SS Queensland, (Br.,) for Cape Town, via St. Vincent, C. V., and Norfolk.

SS Dorisbrook, (Br.,) for Norfolk.

Spoken.

Ship Hampton, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 16 in latitude 23, longitude 36.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE ELIZABETH LIGHT STATION.—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 30, Nos. 65 and 66; List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1902, Pages 119 and 120.)—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Sept. 10, 1902, the color of the two light towers at this station will be changed from brown to white. The station is located on Cape Elizabeth, seacoast of Maine, and to the southward and eastward of the entrance to Portland Harbor.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) for Bordeaux, via Baltimore.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York for Curacao, &c., arr. at San Juan, P. R., at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York, via St. Michaels, Naples, &c., arr. at Palermo Sept. 10.

SS Macduff, (Br.,) Capt. Clegg, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbados Sept. 6.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Manila to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlager, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Sept. 9.

SS Heida, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Sept. 10.

SS Inca, (Br.,) Capt. Tweddle, for New York, sld. from Huelva yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 5:50 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudennolf, from New York, via Newport News, for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam and Boulogne-sur-Mer for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filking, from Trieste, Messina, and Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Teuton, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 2:50 A. M. Sept. 13.

Bankruptcy Notices.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

Pursuant to the order of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, made in the matter of the HUGGINS BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, bankrupt, now pending in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, Roe H. Smith & Company will offer for sale by public auction on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, all those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Queens, formerly the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, in the County of Queens and State of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled, "Map of 302 lots of ground belonging to the Trustees of the Long Island City Land Company, H. Feldman, C. A. Brueggmann, M. Lutz, and C. Aufenger, situated in the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, surveyed August, 1873, by P. G. Van Alst, City Surveyor," filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County October, 1873, by the numbers Ninety-four, (94,) Ninety-five, (95,) and Ninety-six, (96,) and which said lots taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Broadway, distant westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Broadway and Oakley Street fifty (50) feet in said Broadway, and running thence southerly, parallel with Oakley Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with Broadway, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Oakley Street, one hundred (100) feet to said southerly side of Broadway, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Broadway seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning, and all the estate and interest of the Huggins Boot and Shoe Company in and to the said lands.

The property will be offered for sale subject to the approval of the court. The purchaser, at the time of sale, to pay a deposit of not less than 10 per cent. and the balance within thirty days thereafter.

The other conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to GEORGE H. GILMAN, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City, or to

HASTINGS & GLEASON,
258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Attorneys for Trustee.

au30-1aw4wS

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 5,108.—BERNHARD JACOBS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Jacobs of the City of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 4th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before Hon. Edmund H. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 5th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy. In the matter of MAURICE PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—No. 4,710.

To the creditors of Maurice Phillips of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Maurice Phillips was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy. In the matter of ABIJOH PRATT, bankrupt.—No. 5,184.

To the creditors of Abijoh Pratt of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Abijoh Pratt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1902.

NO. 5,170.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL C. COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel C. Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August A. D. 1902, the said Emanuel C. Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1902.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American Line's SELECT CRUISES

S. S. Moltke S. S. Aug. Victoria

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 10, by S. S. Moltke to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, (Mt. Pelée,) Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc., 22 days, cost, $125 upwards.

Mediterranean and **Orient** from N. Y., the Feb. 7, by A. Victoria, to Madeira, Gibraltar, Alhambra, Algiers, Genoa, Riviera, Malta, Naulia, Kalamaki, (Corinth,) Athens, Constantinople, Damascus, Baalbek, Palestine, Egypt, Syracuse, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, etc.—74 days, cost $350 up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited to seating capacity of regular dining-rooms

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North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
*Kaiserin..Sept.16,10 AM|*Kaiserin..Oct.14, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Sept. 23, 9 AM|Kronprinz..Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser..Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst..Sept.18, 11AM|Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zoll'n..Sep.25, 10 AM|Kurfuerst..Oct.16, 10 AM
Bremen....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM|Aller.....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM|Lahn.....Nov. 1, 10 AM
Trave.....Oct. 11,10 AM|Trave.....Nov. 22, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
F. Bism'ck..Sept.18,10 AM|A. Victoria..Oct. 9, 10 AM
Columbia..Sept.25,10AM|F. Bism'ck..Oct.16, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pen'sy'v'nia..Sept.16,3 PM|Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM
Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM|Bluecher..Oct. 7, 9 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia....Sept. 30, 2 PM|Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Oct. 9, 2 PM|Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.: 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.: 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Philadel..Sept.17,10 A.M. "Kens'gt'n..Sept. 30,5PM
St. Paul..Sept. 24, 10 AM|St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M.
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland..Sept.13, 10AM|Zeeland..Sept. 27, 10 AM
Kroonland..Sept.20, 10 AM|Finland....Oct. 4, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 2 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Sept.13, Noon|Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 5 PM|Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon|Umbria....Oct. 18, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Sept. 17, Noon|Majestic....Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric....Sept. 19, Noon|Celtic.....Oct. 8, Noon
Oceanic, Sept.24, 11 A.M.|Germanic, Oct. 15, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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TOURS, (31st year,) strictly first class.
Write for Illustrated Programme.
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"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Spreckels' Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.
Sails from San Francisco for Australia Sept. 25, Oct. 16, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. "A trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 8 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager,

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and TREMONT
Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.
Staterooms Reserved in Advance.
Cut Rates to All New England Points.

$3 to Boston

By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 10 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days at 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Stonington, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and CHESTER W. CHAPIN leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 23, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. New York 4:30 P. M. Sundays, lvs. New York 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning dus New York 8:00 P. M.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE SILVER, doing business as George Silver & Son, bankrupt.—No. 5,180.

To the creditors of George Silver of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, 1902, the said George Silver was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902, at 11 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 12th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF SILVERMAN, DAVID KRACKOWER, and LOUIS LACHMAN, Bankrupts. CHARLES SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell Wednesday, September 17th, 1902, 10 A. M., at 26-23 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of ladies' garments, cloth, in piece goods, linings, sewing machines, fixtures, &c. Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver. ABRAHAM L. SPIRO, Attorney for Receiver, 37 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

SAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. SAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Stanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY STANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m23-1aw6mSu

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 229 Broadway, New York City. m22-1aw6mS

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 12	722,712
To date this year	128,193,790
Corresponding date last year	208,781,413

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 12	$3,558,500
To date this year	$555,738,650
Corresponding date last year	$741,033,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@20 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. pf....2	St. J. & G. I..... ½
Gen. Chem. pf..... ½	

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....1	Met. St. Ry..... ⅞
Am. Car & Fdy..... ½	Mexican Central..... ½
Am. C. & F. pf..... ½	Minn. & St. L.....1¼
Am. Grass Twine... ¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.1⅝
Am. H. & L. pf..... ½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.
Am. Locomotive..... pf. 2
Am. Smelting..... ⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf..... ¾
Am. Tel. & Tel..1	Missouri Pacific.....1⅝
Am. Woolen..... ¾	Nat. R. R. of M..... ¾
Anaconda Copper....1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.2
At., T. & S. F.....1¼	N. Y. Air Brake....3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.... ¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.... ¾
Balt. & Ohio.....1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d
Balt. & Ohio pf..... ½	pf. 1
B'klyn R. T.....1½	N. Y. Dock pf..... ¾
Canadian Pacific.... ½	N. Y., Ont. & W....1
Can. Pac. ctfs.....1¼	Norf. & West.....1½
Ches. & O.....1¼	North American.....3
Chi. Great We.....1¼	Pacific Mail..... ½
Chi. G. W. pf., A....1½	Penn. R. R.....1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B....1¾	People's Gas..... ½
Chi., M. & St. P....1⅝	Pressed S. Car..... ½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.1½	Pullman 1
Chi. & N. W.....2	Ry. Steel Spring.... ⅞
Chi. R. I. & Pac.... ⅞	Ry. Steel Sp. pf..... ½
Chi. Term. Tr..... ⅜	Reading 1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf..1¼	Reading 1st pf..... ½
Chi. Union Tract.... ¾	Reading 2d pf.....1½
C., C., C. & St. L..1⅜	Rep. Steel..... ½
Col. Fuel & Iron.... ½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.. ½
Col. Southern..... ⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.1
Col. So. 2d pf..... ½	St. L. & S. F..... ⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.... ¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1
Consol. Gas.....1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.....1½
Corn Products..... ⅝	Sloss-Sheffield 1½
Del. & Hudson..... ⅝	Southern Pacific.....1⅝
Den. & R. G.....1¼	Southern Railway.... ⅝
Den. & R. G. pf..... ⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.....1½
Detroit South.....1	Tol., St. L. & W.....1
Det. South. pf..... ½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. ⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.. ⅞	Union Pacific.....1⅝
Erie 1	U. S. C. I. P. pf.....1¾
Erie 1st pf.....1	U. S. Express.....4
Erie 2d pf.....1½	U. S. Steel.....1
General Electric....3½	U. S. Steel pf..... ⅜
Geo. A. Fuller ctfs..1	Va.-Car. Ch.....1⅜
Hocking Valley.....1¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.... ⅜
Illinois Central.....1	Wabash 1⅜
Iowa Central pf..... ½	Wabash pf.....1¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. ¾	West. Union.....1
Kan. City South..... ¾	Westinghouse 2½
Kan. C. So. pf..... ⅝	Wheel. & L. E..... ¾
Louis. & Nash.....2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.....1
Manhattan 1	W. & L. E. 2d pf....1½
Met. Sec. Co.....1	Wis. Central..... ½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s....2½	M. & St. L. 1st &
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s..1	ref. 4s.....1
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s..2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.1½	deb. ctfs. 4s.....1½

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. conv. 4s.....2	Peo. & East. Inc...1½
Consol. Tob. 4s.....1½	San A. & A. P. 4s...1
Det. City Gas 5s.....1	Union Pac. conv. 4s..1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell off materially, under the depressing influences of high money rates, the call figure at one time rising to 20 per cent., while most of the day's loans were at 12 per cent. Where on the day previous transactions ran beyond the million-share mark, yesterday they fell to barely 700,000 shares. As was to be expected under the circumstances—for there was a considerable calling in of loans—the entire market yielded under the pressure of bear selling and forced liquidation, which came from the holders of stock who had their loans called on them and were unable or did not desire, because of the high rates, to obtain accommodation elsewhere. Declines of a point and more were quite general, while there were in some instances losses of 3 points or more.

To make matters worse, the bear party in the Street, whence came a goodly part of the day's selling, conducted in an industrious manner a press bureau campaign, in the course of which the Street was informed gravely that the corn crop had been damaged fully 10 per cent. by the light frosts reported in a few sections of the corn belt. The "scare" timed in so well with the advance in money rates that it gave rise in some quarters to suggestions that the movement was a very cleverly planned one to shake out weak and timid holders. Certain it is that the weather map and reports from generally trustworthy sources gave no cause for any apprehension as to the actual damage done by such light frosts as there were. In connection with this it is to be noticed that the grain markets were in no wise disturbed by the "scare." It would be those markets more than any other that would give instant and decided response to any real damage.

Although there was heaviness, it is a most gratifying fact to record that in no instance was there any sign of genuine weakness. It may be said that such declines as there were might readily have occurred without any special influencing features—might be regarded as only a natural reaction after the sharp advances of recent days. The reason for this comparative strength is, of course, found in the fact that strong interests, confident of their position and with knowledge of money market relief at hand, were buyers of securities on the decline; nor did they wait for any material recessions. It is patent that the money situation cannot long remain as it is and that relief from the Government and through gold exports must shortly put a different aspect upon matters. The consolation is that the present altogether unwelcome and unfortunate state of affairs will serve the more forcibly to impress the necessity for a change in the financial system of the country.

As for the movements of particular stocks yesterday, there is little or nothing to be said, for the reason that the dominating market influence was the tight money, and price movements were almost wholly determined by that and the crop scare. Even the generous treatment accorded the shareholders of St. Paul, in giving them not only an increased but an extra dividend, did not prevent a decline in that stock. Nevertheless, although that action had no effect for the moment, it would seem to be unreasonable to suppose that in the end it can be ignored or its significance as a general market factor overlooked. Yesterday, however, not a few holders of securities were forced to part with them, not because they did not believe in them, but because they could not obtain the wherewithal with which to carry them.

The technical position of the market has been strengthened materially by the declines of yesterday and the day previous. Stocks have passed from weak into strong hands, while incidentally the short interest has been extended largely.

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

Stephen Little, the railroad expert, has just returned from a month's inspection of Western railroad accounting. He says: "I go over the same field every year, and I never before saw such a prosperous West. I can scarcely understand it. The railroads are crowded with passengers as never before. The extra passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Denver and Rio Grande, and other Western roads are simply blocking the freight traffic, and it is difficult to get freight through between the increased number of passenger trains.

"Everybody seems on the go. One of the leading hotels in Denver had to refuse accommodation to 200 applicants in a single day, and Eastern millionaires have been bothered to find a night's lodging in big Western cities. I attribute the prosperity and unprecedented freight and passenger traffic to the great harvests we are gathering, and the crops are, after all, the basis of real wealth. But the travel is not only West, it is from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"When I came through Pittsburg and saw the record of 265,000 pieces of baggage handled in Pittsburg in the month of August, which was 35,000 more than the highest previous monthly record, I was prepared to believe that prosperity was well-nigh universal in this country."—Wall Street Journal.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $7,302,100. The banks received from the interior $1,130,200 and sent to the interior $4,960,300, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $650,000 to New Orleans.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,930,100, of which $892,300 was on New York Assay Office checks, $643,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $400,000 on San Francisco Mint checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $14,875,900 and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $22,341,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $7,465,100.

The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $9,208,200; deducting the gain of $1,936,100 from new gold, the net loss was $7,362,100.

The feature this week is that the receipts of new gold, $1,936,100, more than offset the loss of $1,833,100 to the interior, so that the entire loss by the banks of $7,362,100 was caused by payments to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, and on miscellaneous accounts in excess of Government disbursements.

This is a condition which no one could have foreseen six months ago, when the war taxes were repealed, and it cannot be ameliorated by increasing bank circulation. There is no lack of currency to move the crops, but the banks are steadily losing their reserves to the Treasury, out of which money can only be taken by appropriations made by law.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Reports to the commercial agencies, telling of trade conditions, grow more and more encouraging. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Taken as a whole, Fall trade is still expanding in volume because Western and Northwestern markets report unabated activity, Eastern jobbing is as active as heretofore, and the South reports more doing at nearly all centres. Frost held off until the close of the week, when a scare was worked up. Any deterioration will, however, can only be as to quality, because the crop seems secure as to quantity. Industry is active, and, except in the Eastern shoe-manufacturing trade, the hard-coal region, and iron-furnace work, the latter because of the coke shortage, present outputs are equal and in most cases exceed records. Despite the fact that the new crops are only moving in small volume and the usual activity in anthracite coal is absent, the pinch of the car shortage is steadily growing. That the trouble is not entirely one of too few cars seems evident from the heavy orders for locomotives given by the leading railroad lines. Railway earnings show rather more irregularity because the season of grain movement is rather later, and strikes are reflected in decreases on some roads, but, excluding the hard-coal roads, the month of August shows 5 per cent. gain in gross receipts over last year. Bank clearings show expansion, in keeping with more activity in stock speculation and note increases over last week and last year. Less strain is reflected in labor matters. The anthracite coal strike appears to be fading away, some other strikes have been actually ended, and labor is well employed, as a rule. Scarcity of help is noted in the South for picking cotton, and at the North in public works. Wage advances are not entirely absent, and there is talk of a general movement for better compensation on Western railroads. Collections are uniformly satisfactory except at the South, but even there improvement is noted at various points, due to the increased movement of cotton. Money is hardening as the needs of trade and crop-moving increase, and the usual stringency seems to be approaching, which will probably be tempered, however, by gold imports.

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Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Industrial activity is greater than at any recent date. Many new factories and mills have been added to the productive capacity, facilities are being increased at old plants, and idle shops resumed through the settlement of labor controversies. West Virginia coal miners have returned to work, and production in Pennsylvania is steadily increasing. A coke blockade still exists, the railways being unable to handle the output, which is above all records and in urgent request. Despite the rapid development of transportation facilities, the Nation's needs have grown still faster, and the situation is distressing for shippers and consumers. Large crops are being harvested, and the greater abundance of foodstuffs caused a decline in prices of commodities during August of 3.5 per cent., as measured by Dun's index number. Retail trade is large, with a bright outlook for the future in jobbing and wholesale business. There are few of the cancellations so numerous at this time last year, while collections are improving. An advance of 22.9 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York over the same week last year cannot be explained by speculation, as dealings in stocks were also heavy in 1901. Compared with 1899, the largest previous record, there appears a gain of 51.6 per cent. At other leading cities there were gains of 11.1 and 26 per cent. respectively. Railways earnings in August exceeded last year's by 3.2 per cent. and those of 1900 by 18.1 per cent.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

The shortage of fuel still exasperates the iron trade, which sees the foreign flood of iron and steel growing steadily. The July import is probably not far from 100,000 tons. The use of large numbers of cars to carry soft coal to the anthracite regions aggravates the shortage of coke in the Pittsburg district. But the same complaints come from Chicago and St. Louis. Spot delivery pig iron is bringing $1 more at Chicago, and No. 2 foundry is selling at $27 per ton. Future deliveries are less. Rails and structural material are still the prominent features. Western mills will, however, only accept rail orders for delivery in the last quarter of 1903. Pittsburg reports 10,000 to 15,000 tons of foreign Bessemer pig iron coming in monthly to that district. German billets and foundry iron are also coming in in increasing supply. German railmakers are reported to have made large sales to Southwestern roads. The trade in wire is improving, but tin plates are dull. Hardware is in excellent demand at all points, and, in fact, anything with iron in it finds ready sale. Among the other metals tin is weaker, but copper is stronger in tone than last year.

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On the same subject Dun's says:

Although the weekly capacity of pig iron furnaces in blast on Sept. 1 was reported as 335,189 tons by The Iron Age, it has since been appreciably curtailed by the inadequate supply of fuel, on which account numerous furnaces were blown out or at least banked. Total output during August was 1,498,842 tons, and furnace stocks remained practically unchanged at 79,539 tons. As consumptive requirements are increasing, it is necessary to place orders abroad more extensively, and in some cases the entire output of foreign plants has been secured. Not only raw material, but billets and even rails are sought in other markets, German mills offering the best terms in most cases. Heavy importations have prevented further advance in quotations, but domestic producers have a ready market for their output, contracts still running far into the future. Railways are in great need of new locomotives and other equipment.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, staple lines move freely at St. John, especially as to lumbering supplies. A large cut is expected, but operators are slow in closing contracts, holding off for higher prices. Retail trade is quiet after the unusual activity of last week. Trade and collections at Quebec are satisfactory, and good prices prevail for farm products. Trade outlook at Montreal is satisfactory, iron and metals are in good demand, inquiry for hardware and paints is improving, and a good spring business is reported in Fall dry goods. Cheese and butter are stronger, with exports heavy. Another week of the industrial exhibition has brought many country merchants to Toronto, increasing wholesale trade, while seasonable weather helps retail business. Jobbers report a satisfactory turnover at Hamilton, with trade conditions unchanged. Crop results are most assuring at Winnipeg and harvesting general. Activity continues in leading lines at Vancouver, with marked improvement in demands from the northern districts. Collections are easier.

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINE.

Dun's index number of prices proportioned to consumption was $96,682 on Sept. 1, a decline of 3.5 per cent. during the month of August and a trifle lower than at the corresponding date last year. Although more commodities advanced than declined, the importance to the consumer of these small changes in articles of comparatively light consumption is overshadowed by the decidedly downward tendency of prices of food products. Speculative influences were also less conspicuous in grain as the rapid progress of the new crops withdrew artificial support from near options, which in turn weakened spot prices. All food products averaged 8 per cent. lower for the month, while there was an advance of 1.3 per cent in the other articles.

The most striking change that occurred during the month of August was in oats, for which an abnormally heavy yield restored rational quotations, after several months of phenomenally high prices. Corn stubbornly held to excessively inflated figures, but wheat and a number of coarse grains weakened materially. The net alteration in breadstuffs was a fall of 12 per cent., and owing to the heavy per capita consumption of these cereals, this was the dominant factor in the index number fluctuations for last month. Next in extent of decline was the fall of nearly 10 per cent. in meats, but the proportionate effect on the aggregate was smaller, owing to the lesser prominence of these commodities. A moderate fall was also recorded in dairy and garden products, resulting from the advancing season and more abundant supplies. Clothing averaged somewhat higher, although fluctuations were fractional, but the tendency was distinctly upward, facilitated by vigorous speculative operations in some raw materials.

West Virginia Debt Certificates.

John Crosby Brown, Chairman of the West Virginia Debt Committee, has announced that Brown Brothers & Co. will receive deposits of West Virginia debt certificates up to Sept. 25 next, after which date a penalty will be imposed in an amount to be fixed by the committee.

McIntyre & Marshall's New Office.

McIntyre & Marshall will occupy their new offices at 74 Broadway on Monday next.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the National Sugar Company, recently incorporated and against which suit was brought by the National Sugar Refining Company to enjoin it from using that name, has changed its name to the Southern Sugar Company.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the Pennsylvania Railroad has placed the largest order ever given by any railroad company to a single concern. It calls for 250 high-class freight locomotives, aggregating in cost $5,250,000, all to be delivered within the first six months of 1903.

Federal Sugar Company said to have bought an additional 300 feet frontage on the Hudson River at Yonkers and is planning to erect on it a 3,500-ton refinery.

Decrease of $74,044 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $517,000 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of 3,098 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Aug. 20, making a net increase of 90,182 instruments since Dec. 20 last.

Declaration of its first dividend on the preferred stock by the New York Dock Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@20 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer dates, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 6 per cent. and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,129,606; balances, $12,080,057; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $773,189.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short, and 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.8⅞; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; cables, $4.86@$4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18⅞@5.18¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 13-16@94⅞; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40@40 13-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—25@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was still in fair demand yesterday. Discount rates were firm.

The Stock Exchange was inactive and generally dull, though there was a further recovery in home rails. American rails were depressed by American sales.

Continental support was less decided in the foreign market, and South American bonds declined slightly.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—There was less demand for money to-day. Discounts were firm, being influenced by the weakness of New York exchange.

Regarding the reports of probable gold shipments to the United States, the head of one of the largest arbitrage houses in London said to-day:

"There is considerable American inquiry and a fair amount available for export, while there is about $4,500,000 afloat from the Cape and other sources which will soon be available. I do not think that the situation in America is pressing enough to warrant any great export movement. The nominal price in the open market is now about a cent above the bank price; but in the event of American competition for the amount available the price is sure to advance. America's indebtedness to Europe is considerable. The only object of sending gold to New York is to get the advantage of the higher interest there. Personally I do not think that the stringency will continue very long."

On the Stock Exchange to-day business was dull and irregular. Consols were easier and home rails were more cheerful. Americans were irregular, the drop in New York having a discouraging influence. Prices generally were under parity. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul dividend and the new issue of Baltimore and Ohio had little influence. Business closed quiet.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅛; Consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 97⅛; Atchison preferred, 107; Baltimore and Ohio, 120; Canadian Pacific, 144⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 58; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 193; De Beers deferred, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 51½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 42⅞; Erie 1st preferred, 72¼; Erie 2d preferred, 59¼; Illinois Central, 176½; Louisville and Nashville, 160; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69¼; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 77⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 37½; Pennsylvania, 86; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 38½; Reading 1st preferred, 86; Reading 2d preferred, 41¼; Southern Railway, 41½; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 81⅝; Union Pacific, 113¾; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 42⅝; United States Steel preferred, 93¼; Wabash, 39; Wabash preferred, 54½; Spanish Fours, 85.

Bar silver quiet, 23⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 34; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Prices opened steady on the Bourse to-day and closed firm, buyers being encouraged by the prospects of cheap settlement money. Spanish 4s and Turks attracted attention. Rentes were neglected. Brazilians were well supported, Argentines were weak, and Ottoman Banks were bought. Spanish Rails improved considerably. Metropolitans were very firm. Thomson-Houston progressed substantially. Russians opened weak, but closed with a better tone. Rio Tintos recovered. Kafirs were heavy early in the day, but finished firmer.

The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 42½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 20½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s 85.25.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—On the Boerse to-day high-class investment securities were in fair demand, but in the absence of speculation there were realizations, which weakened other issues. Canadian Pacific, Mines and Banks were easy.

Exchange on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 1½ per cent.; three months' bills 2 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Money conditions locally remain unchanged, with money, however, somewhat scarcer and rates held extremely firm. Sterling exchange is still weak, with posted rates all off another quarter of a cent. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent. New York funds, 25 and 20 cents discount. Call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 6@7 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $21,033,338; balances, $1,319,595. The stock market was very slow. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,135	Atchison	98	97⅛	98
150	Atchison pf.	104½	104	104
20	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
10	Boston Elevated	156	156	156
1,181	Boston Elevated rights	35	30	30
5	Boston & Maine	198½	198½	198½
15	C., J. & S. Y. pf.	127	127	127
17	Fitchburg pf.	145¼	145¼	145¼
250	Mass. Elec.	38½	38¼	38¼
177	Mass. Elec. pf.	97⅞	96⅞	97⅛
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	237	236	236
210	Pere Marquette	83	82	83
1	Pere Marquette pf.	86	86	86
5	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
1,310	Union Pacific	110¾	109½	109½
51	Union Pacific pf.	92¾	92	92¼
2	West End	96	96	96
20	West End pf.	113	113	113
10	Wisconsin Central	28¾	28¾	28¾

TELEPHONES.

1,824	Am. Tel. & Tel.	170½	160½	160½
165	New England	142	141	142
129	Western	29½	29½	29½
25	Western pf.	101	100½	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chem.	26¼	26	26¼
100	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10
40	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	42½	42½	42½
1,786	American Sugar	129⅝	129½	129⅝
25	Am. Sugar pf.	122	121½	122
5	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
976	Dom. Iron & Steel	75	74	74
1	Edison	278	278	278
540	Edison rights	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	General Electric	192	192	192
8	Mergenthaler	189	189	189
5	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	88	88	88
20	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	Planters' Cot. Press	80	80	80
12	Pullman	242	241	242
10	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½
330	United Fruit	114½	113¾	114
200	U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	U. S. Shoe Machine	56	55	56
1,187	U. S. Steel	41	40¼	40¼
15	U. S. Steel pf.	91	90¼	90½

MINING.

175	Adventure	22¼	22	22
100	Allouez	2½	2¼	2¼
1,345	Amalgamated	69½	68⅝	68⅝
100	American Zinc	12	12	12
150	Bingham	31⅞	31½	31⅝
2	Calumet & Hecla	560	555	560
955	Copper Range Consol.	58½	57⅝	58¼
245	Daly West	51½	50	50
115	Dom. Coal	143	142	142
50	Elm River	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15	Franklin	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Isle Royale	15	14⅝	15
210	Mass.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
550	Montreal & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Michigan	12	11½	11½
100	Mayflower	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
40	Mohawk	47	46¾	46¾
60	Osceola	60	60	60
200	Phoenix	5	5	5
100	Santa Fé	2	2	2
10	United Copper	34	34	34
1,635	United States	21¾	21½	21½
625	U. S. Coal & Oil	16⅝	16¼	16¼
120	Utah	22	22	22
10	Victoria	6	6	6
105	Winona	4½	4⅜	4¼
225	Wolverine	61½	61	61
50	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Nearly all issues were lower in the Philadelphia market to-day, but the losses were generally fractional. Notable weakness developed in American Asphalt 5s, the price declining 2 points on small sales. No explanation of the slump was given. Union Traction, Consolidated Lake Superior, Rapid Transit, Electric Company of America and Philadelphia Company all suffered small losses. Philadelphia Electric showed exceptional firmness, and there was good buying of Reading on the decline, but the close was ragged. All banks to-day raised their rates for both call and time loans to six per cent., this being the legal limit. This rate has not prevailed before in Philadelphia since 1890, but it is said in some quarters that were it not for the legal restriction the rate would have gone higher. The tightness is due to the high rate prevailing in New York, Wall Street having secured large sums from Philadelphia. All outstanding call loans were marked up. Bankers generally were of the opinion that the present rate will prevail until November though some few think that next month will see a softening. On the floor of the Stock Exchange many offers of call money were made during the day, in amounts of $100,000. These offerings were by brokers who had more funds than they needed for their own use. Commercial paper is also at six per cent., only occasional shading being reported. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Alkali	¼	¼	¼
100	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
2,220	Cambria Steel	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝
3,577	Cons. L. Superior	25	24⅝	24⅝
656	Cons. L. Superior pf.	74	73½	73¾
100	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
245	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
50	Diamond State Steel pf.	3½	3½	3½
620	Elec. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Electric Storage	88	88	88
600	Erie	41½	40¾	40¾
1,208	Fairmount Park Trans.	32½	32	32½
100	Hunt & Broad Top	30	30	30
12	Insurance of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
350	Lehigh Valley	36	35⅞	35⅞
210	Marsden Company	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2,420	Nat. Asphalt	⅞	⅞	⅞
28	Nat. Asphalt pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	New Haven Iron & S.	5¾	5¾	5¾
8,330	Philadelphia Elec.	8⅝	8⅝	8½
1,425	Philadelphia Rapid T.	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
354	Pennsylvania	84	83½	83½
454	Philadelphia Traction	100	97⅞	97⅞
1,215	Philadelphia Company	50	49½	49½
176	Pennsylvania Steel	48	48	48
50	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	100	100	100
4	Bourse	4	4	4
10,420	Reading Trac. ctfs.	37⅝	36⅞	36 15-16
450	Read. 2d pf. Tr. ctfs.	40	39 11-16	40
150	Sus. Iron & Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Southern Pacific	78½	78½	78½
900	Southern Railway	40½	39⅝	39⅝
200	Tidewater Steel	6½	6½	6½
855	United Gas Imp.	112¾	112½	112½
903	Union Traction	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
*3,830	U. S. Steel com.	41	40⅞	40⅞
25	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

*Ex-dividend.

Sound Transportation Company.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—The Stamford and Northport Transportation Company is the name of a concern just organized under the laws of New York State to carry on across the Sound passenger and freight business between this city and points in Long Island. The people behind the concern believe it will prove a successful venture because of the excellent railroad situation here.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday reflected those prevailing in the Stock Exchange market. The high money rate considerably curtailed the operations of pools interested in several of the more active outside stocks, and less active issues followed the course of those the prominence of which recently have made them the leaders of the curb market. Only in a few cases were large losses recorded, but the market in general was rather heavy, and the buying seldom proved large enough to bring about any advance over Thursday's closing prices. The day's transactions included a few stocks which have not of late been active, but the increased activity in these less prominent issues only partially made up for the falling off in transactions in the Rock Island issues, in Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke, and in several other stocks, the trading in which during the past few days had been on a large scale.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was practically the only important stock which did not show a diminution in activity. The reactionary tendency which had been shown by this stock for several days became still more marked. Traders were active in depressing the stock, and their efforts met with so much success that at one time the price fell as much as 4 points below the best price of the previous days. At times support was given, but during most of the day traders appeared to have the stock to themselves. The trading amounted to nearly 12,000 shares, which were dealt in between 113⅝ and 113. The close, at 114½, showed a net loss of 1¼ points.

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ROCK ISLAND was relatively dull, the total sales of both issues amounting to only 7,000 shares. Early in the day some strength was shown, and sales were made above Thursday's final prices, but later the course of the general market was reflected in reactions in both the common and preferred stocks.

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CONSOLIDATED STORAGE BATTERY was traded in to the extent of more than 6,000 shares, a much larger total than this stock has shown at any time since its appearance on the curb. The price advanced to 21¾, closing at the high figure, with a net gain for the day of 1⅞ points.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can	14	13½	13¾
450	American Can pf.	*51⅝	*53⅜	*54¼
18	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾
100	Am. Union Electric	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
600	Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Borden's Cond. Milk	121	121	121
100	British Columbia Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cam. & Tren. R. R.	4⅛	4	4
400	Con. Refrigerating	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,900	Con. Storage Battery	21½	20	21¾
200	Cent. Foundry ctfs.	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Dist. of Am. n., w. i.	20½	20½	20½
500	Gold Hill Copper	1	1	1
970	Greene Con. Copper	28⅛	28	28
200	Havana Tobacco, w. i.	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
200	Lanston

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 12, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68¼	68⅝	11,410	*Amal. Copper Co.	69¼	69⅝	68¼	68⅝	−1
2	2⅛	397	Am. Bicycle Co.	2	2	2	2	−⅛
8	10	328	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	10	10	10	10	...
34½	34¾	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35⅛	34½	34¾	−½
91	92	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	−½
60⅝	60¾	2,097	*Am. Grass Twine	61¾	61¾	60½	60⅞	−¾
51½	52	300	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	−⅛
95	98	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	−⅛
9⅜	10	300	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
41½	42	340	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	42¼	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	−⅛
38⅝	39¼	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38⅝	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
23¾	24	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24	24	24	−¼
32½	32¾	1,850	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33	33¼	32½	32½	−⅛
95½	96	1,025	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96	96⅛	−⅛
6¾	7	200	*Am. Malting Co.	7	7	7	7	+⅛
46⅝	47¼	1,100	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47	47½	46¾	47	−⅛
96	96⅜	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96¼	−⅛
120	120½	10,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120	120½	120⅜	120⅜	−¼
169	170	122	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	170	170	170	170	−1
14¼	14⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−½
104	107	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	107	107	107	107	−1½
93⅜	93⅝	44,025	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅞	94⅞	93⅝	93⅜	−1¼
103⅜	103⅝	7,210	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104	104	103½	103½	−⅞
115⅜	115⅝	48,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	117	117	115¼	115⅜	−1⅝
96½	97⅛	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97⅛	−⅛
68⅜	68¾	7,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	69½	68⅛	68⅞	−⅛
52⅜	52¾	200	*Butterick Co.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅞	−⅛
88¼	88½	100	Canada Southern	89	89	89	89	...
140⅝	140¾	15,850	Canadian Pacific	140½	141½	139⅝	140¼	−⅛
139½	140¼	100	*Ca. P. sub. cts. 3d in.	140½	140¾	140¼	140¼	−1½
55½	55¾	11,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56⅝	56⅝	55¾	55¾	−1⅛
41⅜	41¾	1,200	Chicago & Alton	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
75¾	76	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	−1⅛
32⅝	32¾	6,700	Chicago Great West.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅜	32½	−1⅛
88	90	350	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	88½	88½	88½	88½	−1½
48½	49½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	49	48½	48½	−1½
188½	188⅞	27,485	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	189½	190⅛	188	188¼	−1¾
195¾	197	170	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	196	196	196	196	−1¼
233	237	400	Chicago & Northw.	237½	237½	235	235	−2
		100	Chi. & Northw. pf., x d.	250	250	250	250	+2
197½	199	460	Chi., R. I. & Pac., ex d.	199	199	198	198	−¾
22½	23	110	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	22½	22½	22½	−¼
41	41¼	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42¼	41	41	−1¼
18⅝	18⅞	700	Chicago Union Trac.	19	19	18½	18½	−½
105½	105⅝	950	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	106	106	105⅜	105⅝	−1⅜
79¾	80	6,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	80¼	80¼	79½	79¾	−1
33¼	33½	1,300	Colorado & Southern.	34	34	33	33⅜	−⅝
51¼	51½	930	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	−⅛
20	21	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	−¼
222⅜	223	1,800	Consolidated Gas	223¾	223¾	222½	222⅝	−1¼
123½	124	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	...
34½	35	750	Corn Products	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	−⅝
86¼	87½	750	Corn Products pf.	87	87¼	86½	87¼	−⅝
178	179	400	Delaware & Hudson.	179	179	178⅝	178⅝	−⅝
49⅝	49¾	2,900	Denver & R. G.	50	50	49	49½	−⅝
94½	94¾	1,970	Denver & R. G. pf.	95	95	94½	94½	−¾
22⅜	23	1,600	Detroit Southern	23⅜	23⅜	22¾	22¾	...
44⅞	44½	14,600	Detroit Southern pf.	44⅞	44⅞	43¼	44⅛	−½
94	94⅜	400	Detroit United Ry.	95	95	94½	94⅞	−⅛
35	36¾	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36	36	35¾	35¾	−¼
21	21½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
33	33½	1,250	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	−⅛
40¾	40⅞	19,975	Erie	41⅛	41⅜	40¾	40¾	−1
69⅝	69¾	2,700	Erie 1st pf.	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	−⅞
55⅜	55⅝	1,100	Erie 2d pf.	56⅜	56⅜	55⅜	55⅜	−1¼
62	64	315	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	63	63	62¼	62¼	...
64	65	200	General Chemical	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	+½
102	104	100	General Chemical pf.	103	103	103	103	+½
191	193	820	General Electric	194	194	191¼	191¼	−3¼
59	62	100	G. A. Fuller Co. cts. of dp.	60	60	60	60	−1
98	99	700	Hocking Valley	100	100	97¼	98¼	−1⅝
92⅞	93½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	−⅛
170	170¼	6,500	Illinois Central	171	171¾	170	170	−1
105	...	40	Ill. Cent., leased line.	105	105	105	105	...
20	20¼	200	Internat. Paper	20½	20½	20½	20¼	−⅜
75	75½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	76⅜	77⅜	75⅝	75⅝	+⅜
48	48¾	600	Iowa Central	48⅝	48¾	48¼	48½	−⅛
84	85	100	Iowa Central pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	−1
83¾	84	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84	83¾	83¾	−⅜
36½	37	2,700	Kansas City South.	37¼	37¾	36	36½	−⅝
59	59¾	900	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60½	59½	59½	−⅝
38	40½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	+⅛
84	85	200	Long Island	85	85	85	85	...
154	154¾	8,500	Louisville & Nashville.	156	156½	153	154	−2¼
134⅜	135	9,610	Manhattan Ele., ex div.	135⅞	135⅞	134⅝	134¾	−1
124	124½	200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
147	147½	820	*Met. Street Ry.	147¾	147¾	147	147	−1
28	29	500	Mexican Central	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	−⅛
112½	114	100	Minn. & St. Louis	113	113	113	113	−1½
80¼	80½	1,800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	81¼	81¼	80	80⅛	−1⅝
136	137½	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	138	139	136	136	−2
33⅜	34	5,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34½	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
67½	68	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	68	68	67½	67⅝	−⅛
120⅜	121	67,800	Missouri Pacific	122	122⅞	121	121	−1⅞
47⅜	48	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	47⅜	47⅜	−⅛
103½	104½	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
23½	23⅝	1,600	*Nat. Lead Co.	23⅝	24	23¼	23⅞	+⅜
19⅞	20⅛	2,300	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	20⅜	20⅝	19⅞	20	−⅛
40½	41½	1,200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42	42	40½	40¾	−2
186	188	100	*New York Air Brake.	187	187	187	187	−3½
162⅜	164	4,600	New York Central	164	164½	163½	163⅝	−⅜
55⅜	56¼	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	55⅜	55⅜	55½	55½	−¾
91	92	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	−1
63	64½	100	*New York Dock pf.	63½	63¼	63¼	63¼	−¾
235	239½	160	N. Y., N. H. & H.	236½	236½	236½	236½	...
35¾	35⅞	7,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	−1
75	75⅝	11,420	Norfolk & Western.	76	76	74⅞	75	−1½
125	128	300	North American.	125	126	125	125¼	−3
78¾	79¼	900	Pacific Coast	78¼	79½	78¼	78⅝	+⅝
44	44½	300	Pacific Mail	45	45	44½	44½	−½
166¾	166⅞	14,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	167⅜	167⅜	166½	166⅝	−1¼
106	106¼	2,900	People's Gas, Chicago.	106¾	106¾	106	106¼	−½
		10	Pere Marquette.	83	83	83	83	...
100½	103	100	P., C. C. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	...
		100	P., McK. & Yough'y.	140	140	140	140	...
52	53⅛	1,413	Pressed Steel Car.	53½	53¼	52¼	53	−½
88	89½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	−¼
240	245	200	Pullman Company	240	240	240	240	−1
34	34⅜	2,400	*Ry. Steel Spring.	35⅜	35⅜	34⅛	34⅛	−⅞
88	88½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	88	88	−½
73¾	74	41,900	Reading	75½	75½	73¾	74	−1
88⅜	88½	5,600	Reading 1st pf., ex d.	88⅝	88⅝	87½	88¼	−½
79⅝	80	7,300	Reading 2d pf.	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	−1½
22	22¼	5,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	22½	22½	21¾	22	−⅛
81	82½	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82	82	82¼	82¼	−⅞
20¾	21¼	200	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21	21	21	21	...
22⅜	23¼	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+½
77⅜	78½	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78	78	77¾	78	−½
38¾	39½	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	39½	39¼	39	39	−1
79	80	100	St. L. & San Fran.	80	80	80	80	−½
76	76¼	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76½	76½	76	76¼	−1
35	37	100	St. Louis Southw.	37½	37½	37½	37½	−⅜
77¼	78	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	78¾	78¾	77	77	−1½
77½	78	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	78	78	77¼	77¼	−1½
78¾	78⅝	42,800	Southern Pacific	79½	79⅜	78¼	78⅜	−1⅝
33⅜	33⅞	14,800	Southern Railway	40⅝	40⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−⅝
96½	97	400	Southern Railway pf.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	...
45¾	45⅞	100	Standard R. & T.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
68⅝	69	4,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70¼	70¼	68⅜	68⅜	−1½
52¾	52⅞	6,700	Texas & Pacific	52⅞	52⅞	52	52¼	−⅝
38½	40	501	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40	40	40	40	...
36½	37	400	Tol., Rys. & Light.	37	37¼	37	37	−¼
30	30⅜	700	Tol., St. L. & West.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	−½
45¼	46	900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45½	45⅞	45¼	45½	−⅞
79¼	82	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	...
15¾	15¾	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15	15¼	15	15⅛	...
54	56	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	−1⅜
106¼	106⅜	57,600	Union Pacific	110½	110⅝	109⅜	109⅜	−1⅝
92	92¼	4,300	Union Pacific pf.	92	92⅜	91⅜	92	−⅛
150	152	300	United States Express.	150	150	150	150	−4
13⅝	13¾	1,500	*U. S. Leather.	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13½	−⅛
88⅜	90	1,115	*U. S. Leather pf.	90	90	89½	89⅝	+⅜
16¾	16¾	200	U. S. Rubber.	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16½	−⅛
50	58	13	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	...
40¼	40⅜	36,400	U. S. Steel	41¼	41⅜	39⅞	40¼	−1
90	90⅛	5,000	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼	−⅜
69¼	69⅝	1,220	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	70½	70½	69⅜	69⅝	−1⅜
131	132	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	132	132	132	132	−2⅝
36¾	37	4,200	Wabash	37¾	37⅞	36½	36¾	−⅛
51½	52	16,820	Wabash pf.	52⅝	52¾	51½	51¾	−1¼
95½	95¾	14,200	Western Union Tel.	97	97	95½	95¾	−1
227	230	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	231	231	228	228	−2½
20	20¼	445	Wheel. & L. E.	20½	20½	20	20	−⅛
		100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65	65	63½	64½	...
40¼	40¾	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝	−1¼
28¾	28¾	1,700	Wisconsin Central	29	29	28⅝	28⅞	−⅛
53⅜	54¼	1,440	Wisconsin Central pf.	54	54¼	53¾	54	−⅛
Sales.		722,712	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,200 Amal. Copper	69¼	69⅝	68¼	68⅜
60 Am. Car & F.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝
160 Am. Locomotive	33	33	32½	32½
10 Am. Smelting	47½	47½	47½	47½
3,110 Am. Sugar	129⅝	129⅝	128½	129¼
16,180 A., T. & S. F.	95	96	93¾	94
490 A., T. & S. F. pf.	104	104	103⅜	103⅜
10,900 Balt. & Ohio	117¼	117¼	115¼	115¼
4,460 Brook. Rap. Tr.	69½	69½	68¾	68¾
460 Can. Pacific	140⅞	141¼	140	140
1,550 Ches. & Ohio	56½	56½	55⅝	55⅝
70 Chi. & Alton	42	42	41¾	41¾
1,130 Chi. Gt. West.	33¾	33¾	32½	32½
9,950 C., M. & St. P.	190¼	190¼	188¼	188½
270 Col. Fuel & I.	80	80¼	79½	80
50 Col. Southern	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼
30 Den. & Rio G.	49¾	49¾	49	49
50 Det. Southern	23½	23½	23	23
5,010 Erie	41⅜	41⅜	40¾	40¾
50 Erie 2d pf.	55¾	55¾	55⅜	55⅜
320 Illinois Central	171¾	171¾	170½	170½
20 Kan. City So.	36¼	36¼	36½	36½
730 Louis. & Nash.	156	156	153⅜	153½
2,280 Manhattan	135¾	135¾	134⅝	134⅝
10 Met. Street	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾
90 Mex. Central	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼
10 M., St. P. & S. S. M.	79½	79½	79½	79½
620 Mo., K. & Texas	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
60 Mo., K. & T. pf.	68	68	67½	67⅝
15,120 Mo. Pacific	122¼	122⅝	121½	121½
40 N. R. R. of M.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
410 N. Y. Central	164	164¼	163⅜	163⅜
1,220 N. Y., O. & W.	36⅜	36⅜	35½	35⅝
280 Norf. & Western pf.	76	76	74½	75½
40 Pacific Mail	45	45¼	44½	44½
1,260 Pennsylvania	167⅝	167⅝	166½	166⅞
220 People's Gas	106⅜	106⅞	106	106
20 Pressed S. Car	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
17,910 Reading	75⅜	75⅝	73¾	73¾
450 Rep. Steel	22¾	22¾	21½	21⅞
17,680 Southern Pacific	79¾	79¾	78⅝	78⅝
5,740 Southern Ry.	40⅜	40⅜	39½	39⅝
70 Stand. R. & I.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6½
2,150 Tenn. C. & I.	70¾	70¾	68⅜	68⅜
1,030 Texas Pacific	52⅜	52½	52	52½
10 Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
18,780 Union Pacific	110⅝	110⅞	109½	109½
10 Union Pac. pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
700 U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
30 U. S. Leath. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
9,470 U. S. Steel	41¼	41¼	40¼	40¼
470 U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90¼
630 Wabash	37⅞	38	36½	36⅜
2,010 Wabash pf.	52¾	52¾	51⅝	51⅞
550 West. Union	97	97	95½	95¾
230 Wis. Central	28¾	29	28	28½
150,820				

Bonds.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000 Union Pac. cv.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
2,000 Wabash deb. B.	86½	86½	86½	86½
$5,000				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,641
1st week Sept.	$168,205	$130,280	$137,055
From July 1	1,513,913	1,298,335	1,157,415
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
1st week Sept.	33,275	31,687	27,868
From July 1	317,831	302,378	262,913
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
1st week Sept.	119,088	108,413	.....
From July 1	1,125,733	1,044,099	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
1st week Sept.	37,495	36,402	78,302
From July 1	757,433	772,740	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
1st week Sept.	14,197	19,526	13,787
From July 1	132,191	181,705	157,111
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,183
1st week Sept.	616,970	562,080	487,380
From July 1	6,054,824	5,309,110	4,700,246
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
1st week Sept.	363,143	317,467	309,651
From July 1	3,609,622	2,968,940	2,921,078
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,298	1,258	1,258
1st week Sept.	133,155	137,658	110,124
From July 1	1,189,526	1,206,575	1,039,327
SOUTHERN RAILWAY+			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,809
1st week Sept.	763,887	683,738	645,942
From July 1	7,441,888	6,674,329	6,156,681
FONDA, JOHNSTOWN & GLOVERSVILLE to the New York Railroad Commissioners for year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	352,740	344,927	7,813
Op. expenses	243,540	248,645	*5,005
Net	100,200	96,382	12,818
Total income	168,403	155,350	13,053
Fixed charges	115,921	105,048	10,873
Balance	52,482	50,302	2,180
Dividends	48,000	48,000	.....
Surplus	4,482	2,302	2,180
Total sur., Je. 30.	257,968	253,485	4,483
*Decrease.			
ST. LOUIS & NORTH ARKANSAS for July—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	17,441	21,802	8,122
Exp. and taxes	10,607	11,192	3,986
Net	6,834	10,610	4,136
Gross, 7 months	124,491	87,940	.....
Net, 7 months	52,659	26,513	.....
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for July—			
Gross	6,926,940	6,632,095	5,786,016
Op. expenses	4,631,656	4,138,179	3,850,973
Net	2,294,638	2,493,916	1,935,043
Chgs. and bet.	2,091,153	.....	.....
Deficit	203,485	.....	.....

Southern Pacific Company has guaranteed the principal and interest of the bonds of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company and of the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway Company. The earnings and expenses of said companies are not included in the above statement. For the month ended July 31, 1902, they were:

	S. A. & A. P. Ry.	G. V., G. & N. Ry.
Gross receipts	$178,061.76	$24,389.05
Oper. expenses and taxes	156,485.09	10,511.62
Net earnings	21,576.67	13,877.43
Fixed charges and rentals	*63,000.00	6,308.33
Bett'ts, add'ns, and equip.	8,065.00	786.55
Totals	71,065.00	7,094.90
Surplus	.....	6,782.53
Deficit	49,508.33	.....

*Excluding interest on advances by Southern Pacific Company.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	$95,638	$109,626	$85,627
Op. expenses	74,194	81,259	71,555
Net	21,444	28,367	27,072
Int. and taxes	22,537	23,050	22,757
Deficit	1,093	*5,317	*4,316
Gross, 2 months	187,570	203,587	201,029
Op. expenses	146,986	140,257	144,570
Net, 2 months	40,584	57,330	56,459
Int. and taxes	45,075	46,101	45,519
Deficit, 2 months	4,491	11,229	10,940
*Surplus.			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅞d per ounce, and in New York at 51⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .10, Consolidated California and Virginia at $1.30, 300 Golden Fleece at .20, 400 Isabella at .35, 25 Ontario at $9, 100 Ophir at $1.25, 200 Portland at $1.95, and 500 Syndicate at .04.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,435,687, as against $1,918,678 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,570,041, as against $2,590,906 for the previous week and $2,165,009 for the corresponding week last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the

Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$218,655,238
Gold	126,466,851
Silver	18,716,309
United States notes	5,152,142
Treasury notes of 1890	87,188
National banknotes	15,926,190
Total receipts this day	1,785,438
Total receipts this month	20,682,124
Total receipts this year	118,593,628
Total expenditures this day	1,130,000
Total expenditures this month	17,340,000
Total expenditures this year	117,267,178
Deposits in National banks	127,270,925

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,063,080
Silver dollars	461,199,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,255,935
Silver bullion of 1890	26,156,186
Total	$848,674,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,063,089
Silver certificates outstanding	461,199,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,412,000
Total	$848,674,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$67,441,341
Gold certificates	59,025,310
Silver coin and bullion	12,432,144
Silver certificates	6,284,163
United States notes	5,152,242
Other assets	26,368,242
Total in Treasury	$176,703,447
Deposits in National banks	127,270,925
Total	$303,974,373
Current liabilities	90,319,134
Available cash balance	$213,655,238

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

The Superior Oil Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—William P. Richardson, Goshen; Joseph G. Deane and Ward Brower, New York.

Becker & Co., Little Falls, (insurance;) capital, $50,000. Directors—H. L. Becker, W. S. Becker, and W. J. Thistlewait, Little Falls.

Security Paper Specialty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. W. Fisher, R. A. Mackey, and Graham Sumner, New York.

Traders' Manufacturing and Distributing Company, New York, (clothing;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Paul Kalisky, Max Zeiglisen, and Leon Schwambaum, New York.

Dane Piano Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph Lieberts, J. J. Hart, and J. H. Maloney, New York.

Johnson Iron Company, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. B. Johnson, H. B. Johnson, and H. D. Hill, Gouverneur.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Baccus Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio; capital, $100,000.

The Asbestos Enamel Brick Company of Cleveland; capital, $50,000.

The Selbyville Telephone Company of Selbyville, Del.; capital, $50,000.

The Tobacco World Publishing Company of Wilmington, Del., to publish a newspaper in the interest of the tobacco trade; capital, $30,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—Barcley Corset Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Harry W. Barcley, Mary L. Barcley, and Wells W. Dudley.

THE

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Buys West Seventy-second Street Lots—Many Dwellings Sold —Day's Dealings by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Cyrus Clark the plot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2. The buyer is a builder, who will erect two high-class dwellings on the lots.

Stella S. Bernheimer has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 West Seventieth Street, 23 by 100.5.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and D. H. Scully have sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 882 West End Avenue, 20 by 50 by 90.

Edward Polak sold for Rosamond Herter to Stephen M. Anderson the vacant plot, 89.10 by 100, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, for $37,500. Mr. Anderson will erect four five-story flats with stores at a cost of $100,000.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Isaac Dreyfus to Edward Chisholm, for $55,000, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 34 East Sixty-third Street, on lot 20 by 100.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Otto E. and Fannie Dryfoos the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 1,129 and 1,131 Madison Avenue, on plot 40 by 75. The same firm also negotiated the recently reported sale of two lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, together with an abutting lot on the south side of Eighty-fifth Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have also sold for the estate of Fannie Speyer the Moore leasehold property 415 West Twenty-third Street, a four-story dwelling 22.4 by 117.6.

Alfred M. Rau has sold to William Hunter the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 120 West Seventy-first Street, 21 by 100.5.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold to George Potts the five-story single flat 702 West End Avenue, 21 by 100.

Maria S. Simpson has sold, for about $26,000, the southwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Jane Street, old buildings on plot 46 by 71 and irregular.

C. F. Aukamp has sold 327 and 329 West Sixty-ninth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.5.

Solomon Ryshpan has bought from the O'Donnell estate the two five-story tenements, with stores, 91 and 93 Division Street.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold the three-story dwelling 34 Hamilton Terrace, 19 by 100.

Frank W. Herter has sold to Stephen M. Anderson the plot, 89.10 by 100, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

Nathan Weiss has leased for Henry Corn, from the plans, three floors in the building to be erected at 11 to 19 West Nineteenth Street, running through to 10 to 16 West Twentieth Street, containing over 20,000 square feet on a floor. The lessee is Max Solomon, a manufacturer of skirts. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

Slawson & Hobbs report the renting of the following houses for a term of years: 161 West Seventy-fourth Street, for J. Van Vechten Olcott to S. Rau; 232 West Seventy-fifth Street, for W. E. D. Stokes to a Mrs. Bernstein; 3 West Eighty-fourth Street, for Mrs. H. Williams to a Mr. Jarkine; 327 West Seventy-fifth Street, for I. Fox, and 19 West Eighty-second Street, for B. Leonard to a Mrs. Ellis.

The only auction sale scheduled for yesterday, a foreclosure affecting 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, was adjourned for one week.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner, for a five-story brick school; 119 by 100; the Society for Ethical Culture of New York, 48 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 130 feet from Avenue C, Bronx, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 38; Joseph Gamachi, Jefferson Street, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 68 Carmine Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with store; A. Schlesinger of 72 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; O. Lowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $450.

No. 60 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. M. Hammond of 58 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 325 Spring Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; E. Wantz, Tompkinsville, S. I., owner; E. Haydock of 300 West Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 322 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick stable; C. Korn of 361 Third Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,500.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Sommers Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 23.6 by 32.6; John Perito, White Plains Avenue, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Street, architect; cost, $200.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 173.6 feet north of Sommers Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 26.6 by 95; John Perito, White Plains Avenue, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Street, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 12.

BOSTON POST ROAD, Lots 6 and 7, map of subdivision, Ann Havey, East Chester; Michael J. Tierney, referee, to John Connelly $1,805

CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 25x123.6x27.2x113.2; Winslow E. Buzby to Abram L. Eisner, (mtg $5,000) 1

EAGLE AV, n w s, at n e s of 159th St, 50x100; Helene Heymann to Bertha M. Ryan, (mtg $7,000) 1

IRVING PLACE, e s, 19 ft n of 18th St, 26x106.8; Municipal Realty Corporation to James Benedict, (mtg $30,000) 1

JOHN ST, s w s, Lot 18, map of East Tremont, 71x150x60x150.5; Thomas E. Finucan to Norah McInerney, (mtg $500,) with awards 1

LOT 96, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $2,750) 1

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 154th St, 100x50; Christian H. Werner to Thomas D. Malcolm, (mtg $10,000) 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 311.4 ft n of 165th St, 20x87.6; Margaret MacGuire to Newbury D. Lawton 1

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 38, w s, 27.6x91.10; Juliette Collins to Arthur A. Swany, (mtg $57,600) 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; Emilie Lawson and another to William L. Raymond and another, trustees, (mtg $25,000) 1

2D AV, s e corner of 60th St, 125x82.6x irregular; Edward V. Loew to Frederick W. Loew, (mtg $75,000) 60,000

13TH AV, n s, east 25 ft of Lot 101, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Patrick Flood and another to William Flood, quitclaim 1

13TH AV, n s, west half of Lot 101, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary McQuade and another to Patrick Flood, quitclaim. 1

13TH AV, n s, part of Lot 101, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Patrick Flood and another to Mary McQuade, quitclaim ... 1

19TH ST, s s, Lot 16, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield; Patrick J. Dwyer to Mary Dwyer 100

51ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x70.5; Isaac Levitsky and others, devisees, to Alexis Levitsky, 6-7 part 1

51ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x70.5; Isaac Levitsky and another, executors, to Alexis Levitsky 7,000

79TH ST, s s, 251.5 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x102.2; Malvina Newmann and others, executors, to Henry Breslauer, (mtg $6,000) 10,300

103D ST, n s, 185 ft e of West End Av, 12x100.11; William R. Rose to Mary E. McSweeney, (mtg $17,000) 1

109TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Moses Misch to James J. Heffernan, (mtg $40,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $6,000) 1

119TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; Nellie F. Cantwell to Annie E. Reubert, executrix, (mtg $18,500) 24,000

120TH ST, n s, 203.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x99.11; Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., to Lena Feuer, (mtg $10,000) ..... Exch.

134TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 35x99.11; Ida Karp to Henry W. Mayer, (mtg $53,250) 1

146TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Julia K. Benjamin and others, heirs to Hamilton S. Benjamin 1

147TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft w of 11th Av, 24.6x99.11; Marie Benzing to Emil C. Foerster, (mtg $16,020) 100

147TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 50x99.10; Leo Hamilton and others, executors, to John Lyons, ½ part, (R S $1.25) 3,075

147TH ST, s s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 50x99.10; Beach Av, w s, 100 ft s of Kelly St, or 152d St, 150x100; Leo Hamilton and others, executors, to Katharine S. Lyons, ½ part, till title 8,925

147TH ST, s s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 50x99.10; Beach Av, w s, 100 ft s of Kelly St, or 152d St, 150x100; Theodore J. Chabot, individually and as surviving partner, to Katharine S. Lyons, ½ part, (R S $3.75) 3,075

147TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 50x99.10; Theodore J. Chabot to John Lyons, ½ part, (R S $1.25) 3,075

153D ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Thomas D. Malcolm to Christian H. Werner, (mtg $11,000) 100

168TH ST, n s, old line, 57.6 ft w of Tinton Av, 22x100; Charles B. Hall to Lucia D. and Frank O. Haubner, executors, re-recorded 1

180TH ST, n s, 26.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100; Charles Krahmar to John G. Mayer, B. & S. 1

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x79.11; Charles Tucker to Caroline E. Tucker, (mtg $1,700) 1

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,276, s w corner of 86th St; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Harry Boas, 3 years $540

2D AV, 1,043; Wilhelmina Harnischfieger to Minnie Wolbers, 10 years $780, 1,080

3D AV, 2,631 to 2,633; Isaac A. Van Bornel to Philipp Wagner, 5 years 720

3D AV, 2,636; Henry Lipps to William Fischer, 3¾ years 600

4TH ST, 70 East; Frederick Baumeister to Wilhelmina Hoppe, 3 years 1,500

12TH ST, 326 East; J. Spivak to Salvatore Pulizzotto, 5 years 300

19TH ST, 11 to 19 West; 20th St, 10 to 16 West; Henry Corn to Max Solomon, 5 years, 1½ months 27,000

37TH ST, 441 West; Wilhelmina Friedgen to Noe & Trepac, 2½ years $780, 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARRETT, Thomas, to Bowery Savings Bank; 566 and 568 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent $60,000

BOHATY, John, and another to Frank Novak; Avenue A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years 5,500

BRESLAUER, Henry, to Malvina Newmann and others; 79th St, s s, 251.5 ft w of 2d Av, due Sept. 30, 1904, 6 per cent .. 2,000

COHEN, Jacob, to William H. Macy, Jr., executor; 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 34,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Kate M. Ladd; 111th St, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 34,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 111th St, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East, prior mtg $68,000, due March 12, 1903, 6 per cent 8,452

COHN, Wolf, to Northern National Bank; Avenue C, s w corner of 3d St, prior mtg $51,600, due Jan. 12, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

COX, Catharine, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Webster Av, s w corner of 184th St, 3 years 8,000

FOERSTER, Emil C., to Victoria Realty Company; 147th St, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GOLDBERG, Morris, to Adelaide O. Floyd; 114th St, 337 to 341 East, prior mtg $48,000, 1 month, 6 per cent 6,000

GRAHAM, Benjamin T., to Max I. Lefkowitz; Avenue B, 180, due Sept. 25, 1902 1,000

GURSHINAN, Patrick J., to A. Hupfels Sons; 3d Av, 2,470, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,025

HAMANN, Arthur H., to Carl Fischer; 169th St, n e corner of Barretto St, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent 18,000

HEFFERNAN, James J., to Moses Misch; 109th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HEFFERNAN, James J., to Moses Misch; 109th St, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,700

KENNEY, Rose F., to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Jackson Av, 1,032, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

LEVITSKY, Alexis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 51st St, s s, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 5,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to City Mortgage Company; Melrose Av, n w corner of 154th St, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

McGRATH, John, to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; Anthony Av, e s, 30.8 ft n of 175th St, if prolonged, 3 years 5,000

McGRATH, John, to Sarah A. Floy; Anthony Av, e s, 55.8 ft n of 175th St, if prolonged, 3 years 5,000

McGRATH, John, to Edward S. Prince; Anthony Av, e s, 30.9 ft n of 175th St, if prolonged, prior mtgs $10,000, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 1,000

McSWEENEY, Mary E., to Helen E. Ranney; 103d St, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 17,000

McSWEENEY, Mary E., to Nellie K. Reed; 103d St, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MOONEY, James F., to William P. Rooney; Manhattan Av, w s, 36.11 ft n of 121st St, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

NEWBURGER, Jacob, to Moses Mendelsohn and another; 92d St, n s, 217 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

OLD COLONY REALTY CORPORATION to Mabel R. Cushing; 29th St, 127 to 131 West, installments, 6 per cent 10,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, to Newburg Savings Bank; 3d Av, 25 and 27; also, St. Mark's Place, or 8th St, 3, prior mtgs $80,000, due July 1, 1905, 4 per cent 20,000

RODRIGUEZ, Adelaide, to Henry Spies; Lincoln Av, e s, extends from s s of Southern Boulevard to n s of 132d St, prior mtg $75,000, 3 years 40,000

RODRIGUEZ, Adelaide, to Malcolm E. Lawrence; Lincoln Av, e s, extends from s s of Southern Boulevard to n s of 132d St, due March 5, 1903, 6 per cent 1,200

ROHLFS, Henry C. F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 168th St, old n s, 57.6 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHLAEFER, Louis, to Isidor Monheimer; Amsterdam Av, w s, 45.11 ft s of 184th St, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

STENGER, Martha, to George Herbiner; 112th St, s s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,500

ZUBROD, Joseph R., to Sidney J. H. Howes; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 125 ft s of Field Place, or 2d St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRASCH, Samuel, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another $1

BREWER, Mary L., to May B. Moffat .. 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 90,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Charlotte Hastorf 4,000

ROBINSON, Jeanie De F. K., (formerly Barlow,) to Ernest Ehrmann 1

ROSEY, Johanna, individually and as executrix, to Emma Keune 2,000

SCHOLZ, Ada E. M., to the Mutual Bank 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louisa S. Freeman 20,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to New York Mortgage Security Company, 2 assignments 22,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to Moritz Rosett, executor 10,000

WATERS, Sarah A., to William G. Conklin 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

53D ST, 331 and 333 West; George B. Smith and another against Marie G. Scott, owner and contractor; David Scott, contractor $15

79TH ST and Amsterdam Av, n w corner, 100x102.2; Jacob Du Bois against William Quinn and Henry M. Denton, owners and contractors 31,227

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 35x150; Louis L. Cavinato against Harlem Market Company, owner; Herrm Harrenberger, contractor 2,735

113TH ST, 22 East; Domanik Altieri against Congregation Mount Zion, owner; Ernst Kampermann & Jacob Streifler, contractors 150

113TH ST, 22 East; Metropolitan Supply Company against Shearith B'nai Israel Congregation, owner; Joseph Stodel, contractor 59

115TH ST, 2 East; Bertha Heiman against Bernheimer & Smith and the Lion Brewing Company, owners and contractors. 350

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

177TH ST, s s, 160.10 ft e of Central or Jerome Av, 50x125; Max Marx with Rosalia Coniglio 7,800

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 102d St, s w corner, 26x94; Andrew N. Peterson against Larimer A. Cushman and another, April 21, 1902, by bond $430

VANDAM ST, 5; William J. McCue against S. Ginsberg and another, June 12, 1902, canceled 19

WAVERLEY PLACE and Mercer St., s w corner, 25x88; William J. McCue against Goelitz & Berger and another, June 12, 1902, canceled 56

39TH ST, 140 West; H. Richter & Son against the Wendell estate and another, Aug. 8, 1902 1,000

58TH ST and 8th Av, n w corner, 220x40.8; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Albert Flake and another, Sept. 10, 1902 1,178

64TH ST, 45 to 47 West; Harris H. Uris against John Rosenthal and another, June 27, 1902 450

87TH ST, 6 East; William J. McCue against William Bolton and another, June 12, 1902, canceled 66

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 189, and 331 West 50th St; Sally Cohn and another against Leopold Huttee, administrator, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

LITTLE 12TH ST, s s, 99.3 ft e of Washington St, 17.4x92.11x irregular; Charles H. Murray against Patrick Gallagher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lockwood & Hill.

MADISON AV, e s, 83 ft n of 80th St, 22x95; Mary Smith and another against Mary E. Dollard and another, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Putney, Twombly & Putney.

PROSPECT AV and Warren St, n e corner, runs s — and crosses Worth Av, to Webster Av s s 25 ft to centre line of Warren St x w along said centre line — ft to Prospect Av x n 25 to beginning; Julia L. Gerding against Frederick Weeks and another, (partition;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, — ft n of 157th St, 31x90.10x30x82.7; Margaretha Hein against Walter A. Dick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

VANDERBILT AV AND 176TH ST, s w corner, 58x100; United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, against Henry C. Broar and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

WEST END AV and 76th St, n w corner, 28.4x 63x irregular; George F. Victor against Orlando P. Dorman and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. McCreery.

WHITEHALL ST, 57 and 58; Mary Smith against James J. Dollard, individually and as executor, &c., and another, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Putney, Twombly & Putney.

43D ST, s s, Depew Place, w s, 42d St, n s, and Vanderbilt Av, e s, whole block; Edward C. Moffat against Henry C. Fischer and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, F. P. Troutmann.

48th St, s s, 119 ft e of 8th Av, 22x79.2; Helene Corte and another against Marie Kubanyi, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. A. Vien.

86TH ST, 317 West; Rina Ehrenreich against Ellis B. Southworth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Leavitt.

96TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company against E. Marian Bird and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

114TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Eliza C. Ripley, executrix, against Anna Hauff and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Thomas.

117TH ST, s s, 259.11 ft e of Park Av, 88.8x 100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Louisa E. Niess and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arenstein & Levy.

121ST ST, 315 West; City of New York against Henry H. Korn, (violation of building law;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

122D ST, n s, 118 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Julius Gerding against Henry C. Harney and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorney, R. Link.

129TH ST, 247 West; Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., against Lena Feuer and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. C. McEachen.

141ST ST AND WALNUT AV, n e corner, 125x 100; James Weil against William V. Murray and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

156TH ST, 552 West; Amanda Swift, trustee, against George D. Brouwer-Ancher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hahn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERKOWITZ & COOPER.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment against Berkowitz & Cooper, manufacturers of cloaks and skirts at 87 Walker Street, for $660 in favor of Herman Scherzer, which was obtained on the ground that they had conveyed and secreted their stock of merchandise. When the Sheriff went to their place of business to make a levy he found a mortgagee in possession, and later in the day a third party's claim was sent to the Sheriff by William Muirhead for $1,000 for all the property. The business was started on May 1.

AUCHTERLONIE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received two executions against the Auchterlonie Company, printers, of 24 Reade Street, one for $365 in favor of Henry Hildebrand, and the other for $522 in favor of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and a keeper has been put in the place. The business was started in 1886, and the present company was incorporated in April last with a capital stock of $20,000, which was increased to $100,000. Thomas A. Murray recently obtained an injunction restraining the officers of the company from collecting the debts of the company or from making any payments or disposing of the property of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LORENZO D. DEXHEIMER.—Lorenzo D. Dexheimer livery-stable keeper at Liberty, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $2,408 and assets $154 in sleighs and harness. He claims exemption for a pair of horses and harness valued at $185.

M. MANDIBERG & Co.—Nathan Misikow and Meyer Polosensky, who were partners in the firm of M. Mandiberg & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 24 Walker Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,881 and no assets. They gave up business in February last.

ROSENBERG & WOLFE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Rosenberg & Wolfe, dealers in dry goods at 2,656 Eighth Avenue, show liabilities, $4,884, to sixty creditors, and assets, $1,510, consisting of proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of stock, $1,500; cash in bank, $1; insurance, $6, and a debt due, $3.

JOSEPH D. LYNCH.—Joseph D. Lynch residing at 262 West Twenty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $43,084, and no assets. He is a son of Mrs. Theresa Lynch, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 1 Union Square, and she is a creditor for $37,000 for money loaned to him and jewelry sold to him from 1887 to 1893. The balance of the liabilities, $6,084, are to twenty-five creditors, principally for jewelry sold to him in 1893 when he kept a jewelry store at 1123 Broadway.

FRANZ GEYER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Franz Geyer of 159 Ludlow Street, formerly of Bordentown, N. J., against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 10, 1901, were filed yesterday. The secured liabilities are $31,000, being mortgages on 16 and 18 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, held by the German Savings Bank, the value of the property being put in at $56,000. The unsecured liabilities and accommodation paper aggregate $3,450, of which $1,884 is due to ten creditors in Bordentown, the largest being the Bordentown Banking Company, $1,100. The value of the assets is unknown. He states that he has a one-half interest in 16 and 18 East One Hundred and Ninth Street and 159 Ludlow Street, now in the name of Anna Geyer, which she obtained from him by "undue influence and deception." He also has some machinery and fixtures at 109 Ludlow Street, valued at $200.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 197 failures in the United States during the week, against 133 for the previous week, and 182, 167, 149, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 78, New England 34, Southern 24, Western 47, Northwestern 5, Pacific 8, and Territories 1. Canada had 18, against 14 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BELOTTA, Rachel—J. Palmieri	$61
BOGARD, Milo T.—J. A. Macdonald	271
CRAVIN, John—S. Oppenheimer and another	72
CONTINENTAL SECURITIES COMPANY—S. O. Scott	74
CAMPBELL, Robert S.—Massachusetts National Bank of Boston	423
CALLANAN, David, President—M. Goldrich	79
FOX, Hugh C., and Francis L. and William H. Caffery—The Vulcanus Forging Company	420
FAGENSON, Morris—D. W. Wehrenberg	79
FELDSTEIN, Minnie and Max—M. Malbin and another	403
GRIEVE, George—J. H. Hall	280
HURSH, George H.—T. C. Marceau	28
HOPKINS, Charles H.—J. W. Brister	530
HALL, Charles P.; James H. Bayard, and Ellis B. Southworth—W. L. Buncell	331
JENSEN, Lorenzo A.—F. O. Merriam and another	507
KETTUM, Mary W.—W. S. Easter	159
LI, Tei—C. Kew	724
MERRILL, Charles—T. C. Marceau	32
McCAUSLAND, Charles—W. H. Jaycox, receiver	563
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Beggin, administrator	250
MADISON CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANY—A. A. Sutter and another	151
MATHESIUS, Sophia L. and Alfred O.—Brooklyn Chair Company	78
PAULL, Leonard L.—Jefferson Bank	201
PERFECTA PACKING CASE COMPANY—Atlas Tack Company	208
PRINCE, Adolph—I. M. Rottenberg	264
RYAN, Mary—F. W. Brooker	46
RANDELL, Herbert—M. A. Rodick	526
SIRE, Leander S.—Park & Tilford	98
SHELLEY, Charles F.—H. C. Taylor	52
STEWART, Robert—C. E. Bremnecke	160
SNYDER, Frederick—S. Mendez	45
TOTTEN, William H.—J. Ravensburg	485
THE AUCHTERLONIE COMPANY—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	529
WALLACE, William—H. Kennedy	60
WYLIE, James A.—J. F. Hunter	156
WEIDENFELD, Edward—Brown-Green Company	93

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WESTCHESTER
VILLA PLOTS,
SOUND VIEW AVE.,
WHITE PLAINS.
100x175. ½ ACRE AND ¾ ACRE.
AT AUCTION.
To-day, Saturday, Sept. 13, at 2:30 P. M.
Train Will Leave 42d St. at 1.15 P. M.
The advantages of buying real estate at auction are that all unnecessary expenses are eliminated. No large agent's commissions, no extensive advertising. You pay your own price. Over $200,000 worth of real estate in White Plains has been purchased in four months.
J. R. SWEENY, Auctioneer.
184 RAILROAD AVE., WHITE PLAINS.
Handsome Book, Maps and Passes.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
OWNERS, 503 FIFTH AVE., MANHATTAN.

New Jersey Property to Let.
Gentleman having handsomely furnished house, containing 14 rooms, with bath, gas, &c., also large stable, desires to rent for Winter, or lease. Address Box 324 Glen Ridge, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.
A Magnificent Country Seat, Ohio.—Mansion, 30 rooms, famous lake, 20 acres; price, $25,000; free and clear; exchange for income; no agents. Durell, T Box 103 Times.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLING HOUSES
We have a large number of choice private dwellings for sale in every desirable section, principally on the west side. If you are an intending purchaser we would be glad to know your wants, and we will wait upon you with complete particulars, also BEST PRICES. We'll not annoy you in our efforts, either. 'Phone 4,619—38th Street, or postal to
BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d St.

SPECIAL OFFERING.
West 74th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; beautiful 4-story and basement dwelling, size 18x102.2; butler's pantry and bath extension; solid mahogany trim; handsomely decorated; perfect rear; immediate possession, $33,000.
Bert G. Faulhaber,
No. 7 East 42d Street.

BARGAIN.
Triple flats, near Park entrance, overlooking Hudson; might exchange.
LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO.,
1,224 Amsterdam Av.,
(Near 120th St.)

St. Nicholas Av., No. 954, Corner 158th St.—Outlet drive of Central Park; 100 feet wide; an elegant Indiana bluestone house; swell front; fine view; hardwood; two baths, &c.; best value for price on Heights; will rent $90 month if not sold; also for sale or rent, $80 month, No. 950, elegant decorations. E. B. TREAT, owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d.

ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY HOUSE, 169 West 93d St.; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; good location; entire private house block, $19,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

In the 80s, near Riverside, 4-story high-stoop dwelling, butler's pantry extension; now occupied by the owner; 86th St. subway station will be three blocks away.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

A.—81st St., west of Columbus, 4-story high-stoop modern dwelling; large 3-sty. extension; reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

5-story double flat, 2 stores, East 93d St., $21,000. 5-story double flat, 2 stores, 8th Av., $27,000. 5-story double flat, No. 406 E. 121st St., $19,500. S. Stein. Inquire No. 406 East 121st St.

Morningside Park, 121st St.—House 60 ft. deep, lot 16x100.11, 3-story-and-basement brownstone front, hardwood trim, $16,500. Rufus L. Weaver, 229 Broadway.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500. 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th. Owner on premises.

For Sale.—A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; private; 1,536 Madison Av.; price, $12,000; near Central Park; owner on premises.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elegant apartment house, below 23d St.; all rented; fine order; at very low price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $3,500 required; modern double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500; rents $1,940.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots, tenements, flats, &c., in good localities at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Tenement house; rent, $1,800; price, $17,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Sq.

Washington Heights.
WANT A HOME?
Well, don't lose the opportunity to secure a modern dwelling on Washington Heights at present low prices and easy terms. Prices will be 30 per cent. higher when Rapid Transit runs.
I have a large number of large, small, corner and detached dwelling at big bargains, between 135th St. and South Yonkers, or the territory most benefited by the Rapid Transit Road.
DAVID STEWART
203 Broadway, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

Bronx.
Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (1524 St.,) near 3d Av.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling; grounds 52x95; house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

$4,000—West Farms, 177th St.; 9-room house; all improvements; must sell; excellent order; fine yard; heated; schools; trolleys. Stricker, 3,000 3d Av., (156th St.)

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; houses detached; 7 rooms; all improvements; to order, $1,800. Particulars Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-family 12-room house; 2 blocks to L station; price, $6,000. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Real Estate.
Purchasers of Real Estate
desiring a LOAN to complete their purchase can SAVE MONEY by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

DON'T FAIL!
WRITE TO-DAY!
For free passes. Hesitate and the opportunity to secure a home may have passed. We have the finest location for summer and winter homes, with a beautiful view of incoming and outgoing steamers, Sandy Hook and the Highlands of New Jersey in the distance. This property is swept by the clear and cooling air of the Atlantic Ocean.
Boating, bathing, fishing, and gunning at your door. Lots $100 up, liberal terms to home buyers, commutation $5 per month, including ferry; forty trains daily. Agents wanted, male and female.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Room 32, 10 West 23d Street.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED B. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
REAL ESTATE
64 Cedar St. 27 West 30th St.
We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. Station, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.
Building sites, farms, and village property for sale. Let us know what you want. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

At Lynbrook, L. I., 40 minutes from city, pretty country place, about 3 acres, on macadam street; house 10 rooms, superior barn, stable, hennery for 400 fowls, about 50 fruit trees; $4,750; about one-third cash. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST POINT, KAUNEONGA,
West 95th St., between West End Av. and Riverside.
326 to 338
High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North.
An Open View of Hudson, Palisades and the Surrounding Country.

Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.

For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
Ample Closet Room.
Reasonable, Moderate Rentals.
Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or
GORDON S. McCREEDY & CO., 581 Columbus Ave., Cor. 88th St.

Golden Gate,
N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,
Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

Elizabeth,
S. W. COR. 105TH ST. & B'WAY.

A very few desirable seven and eight-room apartments; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply; hardwood trim, and every known up-to-date improvement; rents from $840 to $1,020; convenient to 104th St. "L" station; concessions. Agent on premises daily and Sunday.

A.—Corner apartments and others equally light in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook in front, overlooking the well-kept grounds of the institution opposite, and in rear of the estates private houses. The 3d Av. surface and elevated roads, now operated by electricity, makes these apartments easy of access and adds to their desirability; 6 and 7 rooms; all improvements; rent, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

THE STUART,
A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.
and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200; also one apartment, six rooms and bath; rent, $900.

THE WICKLIFFE,
226-228 West 78th St., just east of Broadway. Eight rooms and bath; every modern convenience.

THE ATLANTA,
204 West 70th Street, Broadway, at Sherman Square. Elegant light suites; quiet and refined.

Apartment, unfurnished, modern house; twelve rooms, two baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily, 12 and 14 W. 18th.

To Let.—2,185 7th Av., six-light-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Attractive apartments, four rooms, bath; 115 West 62d; modern improvements, $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

600 Park Av., Corner 64th St.—Apartment; light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $600 per year.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

GREYSTONE,
304 WEST 99TH ST.
SIXTH FLOOR, OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1.
EVERY ROOM LIGHT.
RENT $1,000.

207-209 W. 81ST ST.,
TWO SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS.
SMALL FAMILIES ONLY.
RENT $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., (116th.)

WEST END AVE., 843,
near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

A.—CORONADO. A.—
New fire-proof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Beautiful flats, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; all light; modern improvements; select small families. 317 West 114th St., N. E. corner Manhattan Av. KEIM.

Private house, West 13th St., second floor, four rooms, bath; heat, hot water, gas for light and cooking supplied; also fine carpets and partly furnished; rent, $35. Chas. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Bachelor Apartment "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric lights, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

66th St., 136 West.—Splendid flat; 6 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered; rents, $25 to $28. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

54th St., 450 West.—3 rooms; newly painted and papered; well-kept house. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

52d St., 358 West.—4 large, light rooms, floor through, rent $18. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—2 rooms and bath, porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30.00. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.
At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT,
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 728.

Excursions.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Personally-Conducted **TOUR**
TO
GETTYSBURG, LURAY, NATURAL BRIDGE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, ASHEVILLE and WASHINGTON
October 8 to 16, 1902.
ROUND **$85.00** TRIP
FROM NEW YORK.
Proportionate rates from other points.
Covering all necessary expenses.
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN.
Apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Av., New York; or GEO. W. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Gen'l Manager.* J. R. WOOD, *Gen'l Pass'r Agent*

MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, SEPT. 14th
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
$1.50 Round Trip. Children 75 Cents
Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a.m. Returning, lv. Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p.m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket offices at Ferry Stations and 335 and 1231 Broadway.
From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

LAST DAY OF SEASON, Sept. 15!
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
LAST SUNDAY EXCURSIONS OF THE SEASON—SEPT. 14, 21, 28.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP.
BEAUTIFUL GREENWOOD LAKE.
PICTURESQUE SHOHOLA GLEN.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
This is the most delightful month during the year in which to visit these attractive resorts.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. (Additional train Race Days C. I. J. Club, 12:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 40c.**
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. (Additional trains C. I. J. Club Race Days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 1:40 P. M.) **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving WEST POINT 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train or Steamer Ramsdell; round trip, $1.00; return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.
Ample time to see CADETS, Public Buildings, &c. This is a delightful way of spending the afternoon and evening. Orchestra on board.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 120th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

Delightful Autumn Days for Trips Up the Hudson IN MOBILE COACHES (round trip 60 miles.) $2.50.
Omnibus and "Mobile" coaches seating 11 persons; touring wagons seating 6; surreys seating 6; runabouts for hire. Evening parties, 10 persons, $12.
MOBILE RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., New York City.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.
Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS
Sept. 14, CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON. Str. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y., 8:00 P. M. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c
CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON, SEPT. 14. Str. CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and First Street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 116 East 101st Street.
Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.
WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 116 East 101st Street:

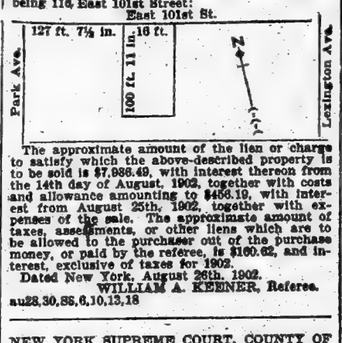

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,986.49, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $456.19, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $160.62, and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.
Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.
WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.
au28,30,S8,6,10,13,18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants. (Action No. 2.)
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 118 East 101st Street.
Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.
LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 101st St.:

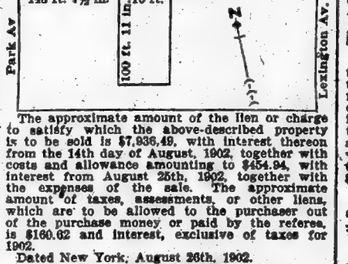

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,936.49, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $454.94, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $160.62 and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.
Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.
LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.
au28,30,S8,6,10,13,18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EUGENIE SCHMITZ, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant 159 feet 7½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park, or Fourth, Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, running thence southerly and parallel with Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and First Street 17 feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet and 11 inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street 17 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 120 East One Hundred and First Street.
Dated New York, Aug. 26th, 1902.
SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 120 East 101st Street.

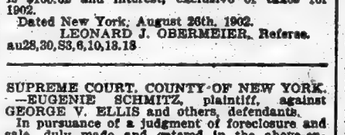

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,966.32, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $499.19, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $173.21 and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.
Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1902.
SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Referee.
au28,30,S3,6,10,13,18

Surrogate Notices.

HEARTT, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to KATE LANAHAN, the heir and next of kin of MARGARET HEARTT, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, John P. Heartt and Margaret Josephine Ramsay of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Heartt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s6-law6w8

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $5.50 Gold Glasses for $2. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00
For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES' A. KEENE, 156 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 259 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,996 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZA GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiff, against ESTHER LEVIN and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street, one hundred and six feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises in the rear, being about eighteen inches in depth and sixty feet in length, being known as the street numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street.
Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street:

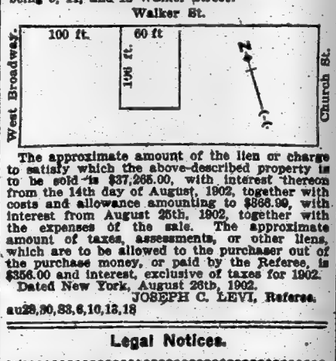

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $37,268.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $366.99, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $366.00 and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.
Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
au28,30,S3,6,10,13,18

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the accounting of ARTHUR A. MICHELL, as assignee of the estate of Medical Advertising Bureau under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.
To the People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of Medical Advertising Bureau, assigned to Arthur A. Michell for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and to appear at a Special Term, Part 2, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, on the 15th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Arthur A. Michell, assignee above named of Medical Advertising Bureau, should not be had, and if no cause is shown, to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Alfred J. Steckler, Justice of the said court, this 5th day of August, 1902.
ABRAM L. WINTERS,
Attorney for Assignee,
32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
(Seal.) THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
Aug16-law6w8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Acme Anthracite Coal Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Acme Coal Company.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.
ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.
By O. A. BALDWIN, President.
law6m8

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 11, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. BENJAMIN T. RHOADS, Jr., President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY
AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.
Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 10th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will on the
8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, AT 12 M.
offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,000 ACRES, and known as the
NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY,
with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., and also the personalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibited on the day of sale.
There will be excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate the Wingfield, Wheeler & Persons tracts, and any residence, lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of June, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Co., to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.
There will also be sold all the personal property on the premises which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, etc.
TERMS OF SALE:
One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments payable in one, two, and three years respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.
GEORGE E. SIPE,
GRENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-law6w8

Surrogate Notices.

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1902.
HUGO B. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors.
ap26-law6m8s

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
s6-law6m8s

ESTATE SANDERS D. BRUCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 3d, A. D. 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sanders D. Bruce, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, (Room 182 Stewart Building,) Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1902. ROBERT S. NEVILL, Executor; MARY H. BRUCE, Executrix. J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Executors, 280 Broadway, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, July 30th, 1902.
JAMES W. HYDE, Executor.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-law6m8

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
A Wonderful Offer.
$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

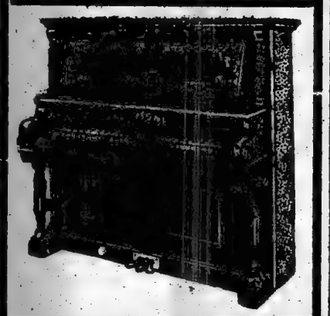

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.
Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.
The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French action—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.
The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This Is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.
With every Piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS $3 MONTHLY, RENTED, CARTAGE FREE, this week. Bargains, $95, Sterling upright, $4 monthly until paid; $99, Steinway Square, $4 monthly until paid.
GOETZ & CO., 833 Court St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Rosewood piano, $35. Elegant upright, $65. Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIAN

RANDALL'S ISLAND HENNERY BURNED

Suffocation of 1,500 Chickens and About 200 of the City's Hogs.

Fire Excited the Inmates of the House of Refuge and the Foundling Asylum — Escaping Hogs Hindered Firemen.

Fifteen hundred chickens and about 200 hogs were suffocated and burned to death last night in the city's hennery on Randall's Island. The fire had a good start when discovered by one of the watchmen, and it burned fiercely. The flames shot high into the air, lighting up the grounds of the House of Refuge, about two city blocks to the eastward, and of the Foundling Asylum, about an equal distance westward.

There was a good deal of excitement in the two buildings at the time. Warden Sage of the House of Refuge sounded the fire call through the building, and the 700 boys assembled and went through their fire drill. In the Foundling Asylum, Miss Dumphy, the Superintendent, sent the orderlies and nurses through the rooms to calm the fears of the 250 children there.

The city's hennery is a big two-story frame building about 50 by 100 feet, and is an old structure. Adjoining it was another building, and next to that were pens in which were more than 200 hogs. The fire started in the hennery from an unascertained cause. The men of Engine Company No. 49 stationed on the island, were notified, and in a short time they had the fire under control, but not before it had spread into the pens.

There was the wildest confusion about the hennery while the flames raged. Hens flew in all directions, being dazed by the light of the flames. They bumped into trees, fences, and buildings, and once in a while one would fly in the face of a fireman or onlooker. About 500 escaped from the hennery. About half that number found refuge in trees and on convenient fences. The remainder flew or ran, squawking, into the East River and were drowned, their bodies floating down stream.

When the fire reached the hogpens there was a terrific squealing and grunting. The animals in their fright climbed over one another, kicking and squealing. Efforts to get them out were not successful, and most of them were suffocated. Two or three score that did get out, made things lively for the firemen. They ran blindly against anybody that happened to be in their way, bumped into and bowled over spectators, caught lines of firehose on their snouts, and in other ways hindered the firemen in their work. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

VIOLINIST GOES INSANE.

Homesick for Italy, Bennalfe's Mind Gave Way—Tricked into Bellevue.

Josef Bennalfe, the violinist, who after playing in the most noted Italian orchestras, came to this country and achieved success, last night was inveigled to the Bellevue Hospital pavilion for the insane by his wife, Angelica. He had played for nine hours without intermission yesterday, nearly driving to distraction other occupants of the house at 321 East Twenty-third Street. The cause of the violinst's insanity is homesickness.

Bennalfe is a Neapolitan, forty years old. He won musical fame as a boy. He was induced to come to this country a few months ago, and from the first was homesick. Then his mind became affected, the early symptoms being the dropping of his notes while performing in concert. Then he forgot whole passages, and several days ago in a big Western city at a crowded concert he broke down entirely. Then he and his wife came to New York. The violinist sought relief in his instrument, and would play for hours. He would run from one number into another, thinking he was playing the same thing all the while, and his musical wife has had to put up with innumerable violin solos beginning with a Paganini cadenza and ending with a Wagnerian overture.

Bennalfe began to play as soon as he arose yesterday at 10 o'clock. He played till noon, when his wife tried to get him to eat, but he refused. On and on went the music, and soon neighbors came in and asked the Signora Bennalfe to have her husband stop. She asked him not to play so long, but he kept on. At 6 o'clock the other tenants of the house protested that they could not stand it any longer.

The Signora Bennalfe then told her husband she had an engagement for him with an up-town manager. The music at once stopped. Bennalfe put on his coat and went out with his wife, who took him to Bellevue Hospital. She had to let him carry the violin. When he found he had been tricked he tried to get away, but he was caught and led off to the pavilion.

"Give me my violin and I shall stay," he said, so they gave him the instrument and locked him up.

HIGHWAYMEN USE CHLOROFORM

Drug and Bind a Staten Island Contractor—Take His Money, but Leave Watch.

WEST BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 12.—Joseph Walsh, a contractor of 114 Carleton Avenue, this place, was attacked late last night by two highwaymen, who knocked him down, chloroformed and tied him, and robbed him of $81.

Mr. Walsh attended the Democratic caucus of the Ninth District, held in a hotel two doors from his house, and at which he was elected a delegate to the Congressional Convention. He left the hotel at 11 o'clock and started for Richmond Terrace and Broadway, where he was to pay off several Italian workmen. Near West Union Street he was attacked by two men, who knocked him down and kicked him. Finally one highwayman took a piece of cloth which had been soaked in chloroform and pressed it over Walsh's face, rendering him unconscious. Then they tied his legs and arms and carried him into a field adjoining West Union Streeet. There they robbed him of his money, leaving his watch, chain, and papers, and fled.

Walsh was found in the field this morning by William McAuliffe, who got a carriage and took him to his home. The victim is confined to his bed as a result of the assault, but is not believed to be dangerously injured. He is sure that he can identify one of the men who attacked him. He says that two weeks ago while he was coming from St. George in a trolley car the same man boarded the car at Richmond Terrace, just outside the ferry and engaged him in conversation and invited him to have a drink. The stranger's actions on that occasion aroused Walsh's suspicions.

LAWYER OBJECTED TO WILLS.

Francis Larkin Left His Wealth to be Distributed by the State.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 12.—Francis Larkin, a well-known lawyer, who died last week, left no will. A petition for letters of administration was filed this morning. Mr. Larkin left real estate valued at $200,000 and personal property valued at $8,000.

Mr. Larkin did not believe in wills. He used to say he thought the State of New York, through its laws, afforded the best channel a man could have for the proper distribution of his estate.

Promise Cheap Fares for Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 12.—The Essex Cross Railway Company, which is trying to obtain a franchise through East Orange, has made a special offer of 2½-cent fares as an inducement to the granting of the privilege.

EASY TIMES FOR "PUG."

Retired Police Horse Bought by a Friend of Its Rider—Record of Stopping Runaways.

"Pug," the old Central Park police horse, whose retirement was ordered a few days ago, was sold by auction yesterday at Van Tassell & Kearney's stables, in East Thirteenth Street. The purchaser was Policeman Frank T. Baldwin, who rode him since the beginning of his service, fourteen years ago. Baldwin intended to provide the horse with a home, but President Thomas J. Brown of the Central Park Carriage Company offered to relieve him of the burden, and he consented. Mr. Brown has promised Baldwin that he shall have old "Pug" at any time and that the animal shall do no harder work than to make an occasional trip along the Park drives.

Baldwin started the bidding at $100. A representative of a riding school bid $105. "Go as high as you like," Mr. Brown said to Baldwin. "I'll stand $1,000."

Baldwin then big $107.50, and "Pug" was his. In the street he put the animal through his tricks, to the delight of a large crowd. Afterward he told how "Pug" had stopped more runaways than any other horse of the mounted squad.

"He caught 315 in the first four years," Baldwin said. "Then I got tired of keeping account of them."

BOY INTRUSTED WITH NEGOTIABLE STOCK MISSING.

The Parents of John Kronicke Believe He Was Robbed and Murdered.

The disappearance of John Kronicke, thirteen years old, of 142 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, was reported to the police of the Bedford Avenue Station last night by the father. The man asked that a general alarm be sent out for his son.

The boy disappeared on Wednesday after he had received 140 shares of stock of the Mamie Garne Mining Company of California valued at $12,000, from his uncle, who lives at 128 Targe Street, in Richmond, S. I. The boy had been sent to Staten Island by his father to get the stock. He remained there for some time before he started for his home in Brooklyn. Besides the stock, he was intrusted with $17 for his mother. Before leaving his uncle's home he was told to be careful of the stock, as it was negotiable.

The boy was in a happy frame of mind when he bade his relatives good-bye. That was the last seen of him by any of his friends. When he failed to reach his home that night his parents became alarmed and telegraphed to Staten Island, receiving a reply that the lad had started for home hours before.

The parents believe that their son may have been robbed and murdered. He is described as weighing 100 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and has brown eyes and fair complexion. He was attired in a dark blue serge jacket, light grey trousers, and wore a red-striped cap.

WAR VETERAN A SUICIDE.

Col. John J. Garnett, Who Gained Distinction as a Confederate Soldier, Ends His Life with Poison.

Col. John J. Garnett, a Confederate Army veteran, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid at Ross's Hotel, Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Col. Garnett registered at the house on Wednesday. A note was found in the room where he died addressed to his nephew, Major E. G. Garnett, asking that his wife, who is at Baldwin's, S. I., be notified of his death and stating that the writer had contemplated suicide for the last five days. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment in West Twenty-eighth Street, after Coroner Scholer had given a permit.

Col. Garnett was sixty-eight years of age. In the civil war he gained some fame as a cavalry officer. His family was one of distinction in Virginia. The Colonel had been a resident of this city for the last thirty years. For the last year he had been engaged in writing a history of the civil war from a Southerner's standpoint. Two years ago he was the promoter of a Southern exposition which was to have been held at the Grand Central Palace. All arrangements were made and the exposition was about to be opened when the project fell through for lack of funds. At the time of his death Col. Garnett was President of the St. James Publishing Company, with offices in the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

Major Garnett, who lives at the Hotel Rossmore, said last night that he knew of no reason why his uncle should have taken his life.

Several days ago Col. Garnett was visited by his brother, Dr. Garnett of Hot Springs, Ark., and it is alleged that they quarreled. Dr. Garnett was not in the city yesterday.

The widow called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening to secure Col. Garnett's personal effects. She declared that the only explanation she could give of the act was that her husband had gone insane. She said he was in good financial condition and had no family trouble.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL.

Society's Building at Sixty-third Street and Central Park West.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the fire-story brick school building to be erected by the Society for Ethical Culture, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-third Street. The structure will cover a plot 119 by 100, and will cost $500,000, according to the estimate of the architects, Carrere & Hastings.

In the basement of the building there will be a gymnasium, cloak room, and the manual training department. In the first story will be the offices of the society, and the administration offices of the schools, teachers' rooms, and the kindergarten. The first story will also contain rooms for the normal classes, the training of teachers being an important part of the schools' work. On the second floor and a part of the third will be the rooms for the elementary or primary school, a library, &c. The rest of the third story and the fourth story will contain the high-school rooms, ethics rooms, domestic science rooms, and a small museum. In the fifth story will be the laboratories and the art rooms. The roof garden is to be used as a playground for the pupils.

DECKHAND'S SEVENTH RESCUE.

Expressman Pitched Overboard from the Seat of His Wagon.

Daniel Cunningham, a deckhand on the Correction Department's steamboat Minnehannock, has added one more life to his record of life saving by saving Frank Shanahan, an express wagon driver, of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue, who had a peculiar accident.

Shanahan was driving his wagon on board the steamboat, delivering freight, when a lurch of the boat caused by the swell of a Sound steamboat caused the horse to stumble on the gangplank. Shanahan was pitched overboard, between the boat and the pier. Cunningham jumped after him, swam under the steamboat, and brought him to the surface. A lifeline was strapped about Shanahan, and he was pulled out.

Cunningham had worn his new uniform for the first time. Shanahan's life is the seventh that Cunningham has saved since he has been connected with the department. He holds a record for staying under water.

Richmond County Supreme Court.

Owing to other engagements, it will be impossible for Justice Marean to open the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Richmond County next Monday, and the court will therefore be adjourned until Tuesday.

Found in Caucasus.
Ancient tribe discovered, with a remarkable history. In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

COWS INVADED GOLF LINKS.

Seven Staten Island Trespassers Seized by Irate Caretaker and Sent to the Pound.

Some of the residents of Stapleton, Concord, and Clifton, Borough of Richmond, will have to drink their coffee this morning without milk. For the last week seven cows belonging to some one in Concord have been pasturing in the fields of the Fox Hill Golf Club. Michael Burnes, caretaker of the links, yesterday morning arose shortly before 4 o'clock, and, going to the grounds, found the cows as usual. He drove the herd to Police Headquarters, and turned them over to Capt. Nally.

The latter kept the cows at headquarters until late last evening, when, no owner claiming them, he sent them to the pound in New York. It will now cost the owner ten dollars a piece if he claims the cows.

PORPOISE HUNT AT GRAVESEND.

Great Is the Slaughter by Amateur Fishermen, but They Fail to Land a Single Specimen.

Gravesend Bay had a lively porpoise hunt yesterday morning at daybreak. A school of perhaps 150 of the big fish had got caught in the Narrows. They floundered about there for a little while and then turned toward Coney Island Creek.

At Gravesend were moored craft of all kinds—steam yachts, catboats, schooners, and barges. Many a 'longshoreman and sailor was sleeping soundly when the cry went up that the porpoises were about. Then there was great confusion. Every rowboat, sailboat, or other craft that could be gotten under way began to move. One man got a harpoon, others took shotguns, pistols, and weapons of various kinds, to join the hunt. The fish were here, there, and everywhere.

It was observed very early, however, that porpoise hunting was a new kind of sport for that neighborhood. The man with the harpoon struck a big fish, but the prey sank to the bottom at once. Dead porpoises always sink. That was one of the things the hunters did not know. Shots were fired and various other means were utilized to gather in a fish, but all to no avail. The hunt lasted several hours. Probably many of the fish were slain, but their bodies were at the bottom of the bay.

FIVE POLICEMEN DISMISSED.

Men Found Playing "Craps" Now Off the Force—Man Who Shot at a Woman Punished.

Francis J. Hughes of the Oak Street Station, who was tried a week ago before Commissioner Partridge on a charge of intoxication, preferred against him by Capt. O'Reilly, was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Partridge yesterday afternoon. Hughes was one of the Detective Sergeants reduced after the régime of Col. Murphy.

Commissioner Partridge also announced that he had dismissed Patrolman Elmer W. Heart, James Quigley, and Thomas Campbell of the Oak Street Station. These policemen are three of the four men whom Capt. O'Reilly found playing "craps" in a saloon at 2 James Slip on the morning of Aug. 20. All were placed on trial, and immediately after the trial Patrolman John Loosen, the other man, was dismissed.

Another officer who suffered the penalty of dismissal was Patrolman James Sargent of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Sargent was arrested on Sept. 2, charged by Miss May B. MacAllister with having fired a shot from his revolver at her in her home, at 854 Lexington Avenue. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial when arraigned for examination before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon. The bail was furnished by ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn.

SCHMITTBERGER SEES JEROME.

Possible Head of Detective Bureau Confers with District Attorney.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday left New York for Lakeville, Conn. He will be absent from the city till Monday. He said he did not care to discuss the gambling situation in any way.

Capt. Schmittberger, who has been mentioned as slated for the head of the Detective Bureau, called on Mr. Jerome in the course of the day, and was in private conversation with him for some time.

With reference to the cases which came up in the Jefferson Market Court Thursday against men for operating poolrooms, and which Magistrate Hogan adjourned to get the advice of the District Attorney as to whether the recent decision of Justice Foster in the Levine case acted as a stay in similar cases, Mr. Jerome said he had advised the Magistrate that Justice Foster's decision did not act as a stay. An opinion from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to which the Levine case has been taken, is expected by the end of next month, the District Attorney said. The question raised is as to whether the conducting of a poolroom is a misdemeanor or a felony, two sections of the law apparently differing on the subject.

McCULLAGH'S POLICE ORDERS.

Superintendent of Elections Furnishes List of Illegal Voters in First District.

Superintendent McCullagh of the Bureau of Elections last night instructed the Police Captains of the Old Slip, Church Street, Macdougal, and Mulberry Street Stations, to prevent the voting at the primaries of 374 persons who, he says, were illegally transferred from the Second to the First District.

The Superintendent last night filed with Police Commissioner Partridge affidavits of handwriting experts showing that the names had been fraudulently transferred.

REPORT ON EAST SIDE RIOT.

Findings Regarding Disturbances at Rabbi Joseph's Funeral Kept Secret.

The committee appointed to investigate the east side riot growing out of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph, yesterday presented its report to Mayor Low, who said that the contents would not be made public until Monday. It is said he counseled the members of the committee to observe secrecy.

On the committee were E. B. Whitney, Louis Marshall, Thomas M. Mulry, Nathan Bijur, and William H. Baldwin, Jr. Beyond saying that the conclusions of the investigators were unanimous, Mr. Whitney would give no information.

BONFIRE CAUSES GIRL'S DEATH.

Child's Dress Ignited by Sparks—Mother Injured Trying to Save Victim.

Sparks from a bonfire caused the death of Lydia Amort, the six-year-old daughter of Rudolph Amort, an editor of The Staats Zeitung, yesterday afternoon. The child was standing in front of her home, 754 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, watching some boys who were building the fire. Suddenly a gust of wind lifted a fragment of burning paper and blew it against the child's light dress, which immediately burst into flame.

Shrieking, the little girl ran toward the house. Her mother tried to beat out the fire, and in doing so was severely burned about the face and hands. Dr. William Diehl of 150 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, ran to the assistance of Mrs. Amort, and he also was burned. The child died a few hours later in St. Mary's Hospital.

Officer Who Attended Two Mayors Dead.

George P. Malone, who at one time was a familiar figure about the City Hall, acting as the attendant of Mayors Gilroy and Grant, died at his residence, 108 West Sixty-first Street, yesterday morning. Malone was on the police force for over thirty years, but when Mayor Strong had him removed from the City Hall he retired.

$1,250,000 for a Gambling System.
Secret offered for sale in New York whereby it is claimed the "bank" can be "broken." In THE NEW YORK TIMES (to-morrow) Sunday.—Adv.

HIGH MONEY RATE STIRRED WALL STREET

Call Loans Made at Twenty Per Cent. for Awhile.

Twelve and Thirteen Were the Ruling Figures—Brokers Obliged to Hustle for Money for Carrying Stocks.

Wall Street had an attack of the chills yesterday. It was not a serious spell, but it was enough to chase the shivers down the back of a whole lot of "small fry" that had been tempted into the whirlpool by the bull movement of the past ten days. It was due to a squeeze in call money rates, which in the course of the day touched 20 per cent. Many brokers had to do a lot of hustling to make arrangements to extend their loans over next week, and almost every bank in the city was appealed to for loans.

Friday is the day when the Wall Street brokers borrow money to carry their stocks over Sunday, and, as there were a great many who wanted to borrow yesterday, the rate of interest which they had to pay for the privilege went up and up until it reached a point where conditions became uncomfortable. It was a question of pay the price or reduce the amount of stock carried on margins, and many, especially the smaller houses, chose the latter course as the cheaper. The result was that the prices of stocks declined sharply, and speculators with a narrow margin were put on the anxious seat.

Several weeks ago, when money to loan for a certain length of time was to be had cheaply, many of the large Stock Exchange firms, foreseeing the possibility of a tight money market during the crop-moving season, laid in a supply of money. They were not troubled much yesterday.

The efforts of brokers doing a small business to get money sent the rate up to 20 per cent. Most of the loans, however, were made around 12 and 13 per cent. Other loans were renewed at 10 per cent. Just before the close of the market a rate of 6 per cent. was quoted, but not much was loaned at that figure, according to the best information that could be obtained.

It was said that one of the foreign banking houses had ordered for import $4,000,000 of gold in Paris, but that report was denied. It was admitted generally, however, that gold imports were being considered.

Demand sterling was 4.85⅛ to 4.85⅜, or at a point where gold could be imported by paying a slight premium. Bankers said it was not likely that any one would import gold at that price, even though the premium paid was more than made up by the use of the money. If such a thing were done it would only tend to delay the time when gold could be imported with a profit. That time, according to the bankers, will probably be next week.

MONEY MARKET STRINGENCY.

Secretary Shaw Said to Believe There Is No Scarcity Anywhere Except in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Secretary Shaw has returned from his visit to New York to examine into the stringency in the money market. He will say nothing about the measures which he contemplates for relieving the situation.

It is understood, however, that he does not take a very serious view of it. He believes that there is no scarcity of money anywhere except in New York, and that the country at large is well supplied with money.

It is believed highly improbable, therefore, whatever relief measures may be taken, that the purchase of bonds will be one of them. If the Secretary decides to increase the deposits in the depository banks, there is said to be reason to believe that the deposits will be increased only in those banks which are located in New York and perhaps a few other Eastern cities.

The Secretary is understood to hold that local conditions should not involve action which will affect the country as a whole. He has been making a careful study of the location of the complaints about the stringency of the money market, and has been led to the conclusion, it is said, that there is neither stringency nor immediate danger of stringency outside of the East.

TO BURY BROOKLYN WIRES.

Board of Estimate Decides Feeders Must Go Under Ground—$3,000,000 for East River Tunnel.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and authorized a bond issue of $3,000,000 for the Brooklyn tunnel extension. The contract for the Brooklyn extension from the rapid transit subway at City Hall, Manhattan, down Broadway and under the East River to Brooklyn, was signed on Thursday, and within twenty-four hours the money for the work was appropriated.

Commissioner Woodbury was authorized to make the contract for the final disposition of ashes in the Bronx Borough with the De Caris Manufacturing Company at $16,000 per annum.

Mayor Low wants to have the city adopt voting machines for elections. The question was discussed at length and a proposition was made to order twenty machines on trial. No action was taken.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity offered a resolution that in Brooklyn trolley feed wires and all others except those now securely attached to elevated structures on several of the most traveled thoroughfares in Brooklyn be put underground.

Prof. Colin of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that it was unnecessary. The resolution suggested by Commissioner Monroe was adopted.

The board then took up assessment matters, which were discussed until about 6 o'clock.

Mayor Low presented a report from Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal to the effect that to make Delancey Street 200 feet wide from the Bowery to the bridge entrance will cost about $4,522,000, to make it 150 feet wide $3,105,490, and to build a plaza approach to the bridge and leave Delancey Street as it is $1,962,000. Mayor Low spoke in favor of the wider street.

"If I were making such an improvement at my own expense," he said, "I would not make it lopsided. If the city is going to do the work it should do it properly. Air space is greatly needed in that densely crowded section and a wide street will afford some relief to the pushcart peddlers with whom the residents of that section are accustomed to deal."

Mr. Grout said he believed the plan to be unnecessarily extravagant, and that the city can spend a million and a half dollars to better advantage.

Engineer Webster finally was instructed to draw plans for one street 75 feet wide, one 80 feet wide, and one 100 feet wide. These plans will be considered on Sept. 26.

London Official's Errand of Inquiry.

Charles A. Daubney, A. R. I. B. A., P. A. S. I., as his card reads, called on Superintendent Perez M. Stewart at the Bureau of Buildings yesterday. He is a member of the London Common Council, and he came here at the suggestion of some of the London officials to inquire about the means taken to insure comparative safety from fire in certain classes of buildings in this city. His inquiries related particularly to theatre exits, fire-escapes on factories, hotels, and fire-proof construction, or at least slow-burning construction.

Elevator Works in Jersey City.

The A. B. See Electric Elevator Company, which has a factory at 116 Front Street, Brooklyn, has bought more than eight acres on Pacific Avenue, Pine and Carnoth Streets, Jersey City, and will erect works there, moving from Brooklyn. The new buildings are to cost $70,000.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

All the clothes-comforts of home are ready for go-away boys.

Overcoats, medium and heavy weight.

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Underwear for fall or winter.

Shoes so stylish you wouldn't think they could be so stout.

Shirts, scarfs, sweaters, hats and caps.

Just as ready for stay-at-home boys.

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MAD STEER TRAMPLES ON SCHOOL CHILDREN

Dashes Into Crowd of Pupils in Williamsburg.

Trapped in School Yard, It Impales Itself Trying to Leap Seven-Foot Picket Fence.

A maddened steer knocked down and trampled several children in the neighborhood of South Fourth Street and Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. The children were pupils of Public School No. 37, and were on their way to their classrooms when the animal dashed among them.

The steer was in a drove of sixty belonging to Joseph Weil & Son, butchers, at Johnson Avenue and White Street. Six drovers had them in charge. The cattle were landed at Wythe Avenue and North Ninth Street, and were being driven to the slaughter house when five of the number broke loose. The drovers succeeded in capturing four, but the fifth was soon lost sight of. It ran along Wythe Avenue, and at South Fourth Street, ran among the children. Their screams brought Thomas Bernard, the janitor of the school, and as he reached the street the steer knocked him down. The animal then entered the school yard, where there were about 100 more children. They ran screaming into the school building.

By that time a large crowd had gathered in the streets. When the steer turned to leave the school yard the gate had been closed. The animal then attempted to jump the seven-foot fence, but caught its throat on a picket, where it hung, bellowing. After a few minutes the beast freed itself, tearing a gaping wound in its throat.

The animal, in its anger, then dashed against the fence, and bent three of the upright irons. In the meantime two of the herders, who had appeared, lassoed the steer and then cut its throat. The carcass was then removed to the slaughter house. None of the children who were knocked down were seriously enough hurt to require medical attendance. Many of the children were too frightened to attend school and returned to their homes.

CYCLIST TOOK FATAL SWIM.

Edward F. Sweet's Body Found on Beach at Fort Hamilton.

The body of Edward F. Sweet, an insurance agent, with an office at 66 West Broadway, was found on the beach at Fort Hamilton yesterday, clad in bathing trunks. Not far away on the beach lay his bicycle and a bicycle suit. Through a card which was found in the pocket of the bicycle jacket his identity was established.

Sweet was about fifty years old. His wife is at present in Europe. He is believed to have a brother living in Chicago, who is a physician, and another brother, who lives in Boston.

During the last Summer Mr. Sweet had been living in Montclair. Recently he moved to this city again, and had gone to live in Ninety-ninth Street.

Burglars Admit Their Guilt.

William McNamee, twenty-two years old, and his brother, Frank, seventeen years old, both of 256 West Fifteenth Street, who robbed the room of Rosa M. De Balsinde, at 135 West Twenty-third Street of money and jewelry amounting to about $4,500 Thursday evening, admitted their guilt in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and were held in $1,000 bail each for trial by Magistrate Crane.

LEGAL NOTES.

TESTATOR'S INTENTION.—The will of Anna E. Copeland bequeathed all her property to her son, Edward Copeland, but directed that out of his inheritance he "is desired by his mother" to pay, as soon as possible, $500 to the decedent's grandniece, because of the kindness of her grandfather toward the testatrix. On a hearing before Surrogate Church of Kings County, as to whether Miss Clark could be considered a legatee under the will, that judicial officer has decided that the language used by Mrs. Copeland should be construed as precatory words of devise. "While," says Surrogate Church, "the words 'give, devise, and bequeath' are the usual words used in wills, yet they are not essential to the validity of a gift, and if it appears that it was the intention of the testator to have the property go to the person named as legatee, even if the words 'wish or desire' are used, then the intention of the testator will be followed out. * * * I think that the plain intention in this case, although there was only the word 'desired' used, shows an intention to make this a gift. The testator had given everything that she had, after the payment of her debts, to her son, and stated, however, she desired that as soon as possible that $500 should be given to the person named Ellie Clark, and stated that she did this for the purpose of 'recognizing in this form the kindness bestowed upon your mother in her youth.' There is no doubt, therefore, but that the testator firmly believed when she made this will that she was making an effectual provision, by which the person toward whom she was kindly disposed would receive the contemplated gift."

***

DEBT DUE BY LEGATEE.—On a final accounting of the executors of the estate of William I. Foster, the question was whether the income directed to be paid to a certain beneficiary could be applied to the payment of certain notes on which such beneficiary was indebted to the estate. Surrogate Hoyaradt of Dutchess County holds that the income can and should be so applied. The income in question is only $100, and as to creditors generally would be exempt under that section of the real property law providing that only the surplus above the amount necessary for the beneficiary's education and maintenance can be taken for his debts. "While the income," says the Surrogate, "may undoubtedly be wholly exempt from the attack of a creditor, is it likewise proof against the equitable lien of the executors upon the legacy and the right of retainer? I am unable to find a parallel case, but the principle upon which the right of retainer depends must be the same whether the legacy is general or the income of a fund placed in trust. The right of retainer is an equitable doctrine, founded on the principle that the legatee should not be entitled to his legacy while he retains in his possession a part of the fund out of which his and other legacies are to be paid. A debt due to the testator from one to whom he has given a legacy is an asset of the estate in the hands of the legatee, and is a satisfaction of the legacy to the extent of such asset." If there was an intention on the part of the testator not to enforce the debt, such intention, says the Surrogate, must be signified in the will. "The legal implication," continues the Surrogate, "from the taking of the notes and their present existence, is that the testator intended that the debt should not be considered an advancement, and if he desired that they should not be paid, he would have made a testamentary provision to that effect."

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Closed All Day, To-Day.

Agreeably to Previous Announcements That We Would Close Saturdays during July, August and September.

A Few Words Regarding Saturday All Day Closing.

So many inquiries having been made as to why we continue to close all day Saturday during September, and whether the loss of the day is borne by our employees, we would state that

Closing All Day Saturday during July, August and September

is an innovation solely in the interests of our employees, who have

FULL HOLIDAYS WITH FULL SALARIES.

TO-MORROW
The New York Times.

Some of the Special Sunday Features:

SOLDIERS MOBILIZING:
United States Troops now on march across country with wagon trains for greatest army manoeuvres since civil war.

THE NEW PLAYS:
Words which bring the laughs of the audience.

LORD ROSSLYN:
Young nobleman-actor tells of his plans for future and clears up misapprehensions about his past. His advice to rich young men. His gambling "system."

NEW YORK'S NEWEST GARDEN:
The queer colonial plots that are now being laid out for the public. A novelty in America.

DESECRATING SULGRAVE:
How Washington's ancestral home in England is being despoiled by relic hunters. Chance it offers to millionaire.

FOUND LOST TRIBE:
Strange discovery in the Caucasus.

TO TAKE AERIAL SOUNDINGS:
Voyage to the tropics and the strange things it will strive to accomplish.

DEVERY'S CABINET:
Men who surround the "Big Chief."

EXTRAORDINARY PLANT:
Unprecedented sight now to be seen near New York.

THE LOOKER-ON:
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week.

EXODUS FROM AUSTRALIA:
Thousands of people leaving for other lands. Victoria living on borrowed money and city streets full of unemployed. Causes of the disaster.

FALL STYLES FOR MEN:
The newest things in trouserings. Coats and waistcoats that will be worn by fashionable young men this Winter.

ACROSS AFRICA BY STEAM:
Trip which may soon be made.

SCHOOL LIFE:
Romance and humor of opening days in city schools.

"THE GENIAL IDIOT":
Another chapter in the series written by John Kendrick Bangs exclusively for The New York Times. Illustrated by Kemble.

FICTION FEATURES:
"A Piano that Laughed," and "Red-leg, the Recluse."

JUST A BIT STRENUOUS:
Awakened athleti: activity provides theme for Paul Goold, who writes and illustrates the article.

GOSSIP OF THE PLAYERS:
Little stories of actors gleaned by Adolph Klauber.

PHILOSOPHY OF HATS:
A protest against the wearing of head gear by one who affirms that they are responsible for many ills.

"A SUMMER IN NEW YORK."
Edward W. Townsend's story of a Western girl's experience, as related in letters to her sister.

CARTOONS:
Kemble, Crane, and MacAuley illustrate current events.

To be sure of getting to-morrow's edition order it from newsdealer TO-DAY.

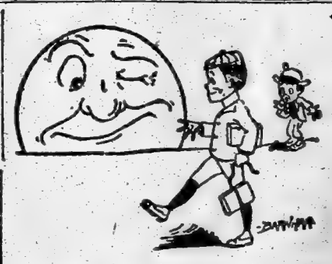

New Fall and Winter Suits and Fall Overcoats for Little Gentlemen, Young Men and Men, now ready. The choicest of stock awaits your selection until 6 P. M. to-day.

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Broadway at 31st St.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN commenting on Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's translation of "La Divina Commedia" The Literary Supplement of The London Times calls attention to the fact that Prof. Norton has well kept up "the literary traditions of the college, where the Chair of Belles Lettres, held in turn by Ticknor, Longfellow, and Lowell—a brilliant succession—did a great work for many years in making the great classics of Europe better known in the United States and Great Britain."

This is delicate, gracious praise on the part of an English writer. Ticknor was first to give, in his century, an impetus to the study of Spanish literature in England; Longfellow did much for the Norse Sagas, and for German and Italian poets there; Lowell inspired a love for old French that, without him, possibly might not have been so keenly felt. And now Prof. Norton continues the mission. It almost seems like "the laying on of hands" in the New England literary apostolic succession. These men, too, set an example which is perhaps the chief cause of their permanency if not of their original fame. They waited until they had something worth saying before saying it. Their written lines reveal a firm and constant protest against being made participators in trivial and transitory matters. They and their achievements offer a wholesome lesson for certain modern instructors of college youth who seem all too eager to make their little ideas prematurely known beyond the class room.

"Memories of a Hundred Years," which will shortly come in two volumes from the pen of Edward E. Hale, is sure to be a remarkable work in more than one particular. The book opens with John Adams and closes with President Roosevelt, and while being sound history accompanied with that gentle, thoroughly human criticism which the Patriarch of American Letters knows so well how to write, it will probably be the most perfect collection of personal documents ever produced. At first thought it may seem a trifle egotistical in Dr. Hale to acknowledge such a title as he has given his book, for how could a man of merely eighty have a memory extending through a century? But Dr. Hale knew men who had known Washington and Hamilton and Lafayette and so the first few decades of "Memories of a Hundred Years" are sure to be easily and pleasantly spanned.

Ever since King Edward granted a charter to the new English Academy, European newspapers of literary proclivities, not only in Great Britain but on the Continent, seem to have found considerable pleasure in "academy making." In many cases the fabricators of should-be academies quite lose sight of the fact that literature per se plays no part in the personnel of the new institution. As might be expected, in the land where there are only forty immortals French criticism unites in saying that the list, while too large, is far from being sufficiently comprehensive; but, paradoxical as it may seem, nearly all the French writers show a commendable knowledge of English letters with a total ignorance of the Academy's basis. The Débats thinks that twenty-five would be quite sufficient, and it presents a pretty fair list. Le Gaulois is more discriminating in its choice. After commending the selection of the Earl of Rosebery, who was probably never heard of in French literary circles until he wrote "Napoleon: The Last Phase," this paper thinks that ten would be about right, and expresses its astonishment at the omission of the names of Hall Caine, Swinburne, Meredith, H. A. Jones, William Archer, J. E. C. Bodley, Mallock, and Frederick Greenwood.

It seems a pity that, although the American woman in fiction is possibly as varied as she is in life, the art by which she is pictorially illustrated is represented by only two types. The original exponents of these types are too well known to be mentioned here. They probably deserve all the fame they have achieved, for they gave something new, striking, and thoroughly artistic. But surely all the women in the books illustrated by them and their imitators have not the shoulders of Juno from which springs the neck of Venus di Milo ornamented at the summit with the bland, yet insinuating features of a Calypso; nor again have they all these same physical characteristics in elongated form, poised "like Pisa's leaning miracle" and crowned with a French doll's wig where the hair ought to be. These two types and their attempted modifications are all very well in their way. If nothing more, they have shown us how susceptible the American society woman is of flattering caricature. It is high time, however, that women in other walks of life should have a chance. Writers are doing their best. Why won't the artists heed them?

It may interest the disjecta membra of the once flourishing American Browning societies to learn that "Paracelsus" and "Sordello" have not yet palled on British minds. In the parish church at Pentridge, in Dorset, where the Browning family resided, a tablet has just been erected in memory of the poet's ancestor, also called Robert. The memorial bears the following inscription:

To the memory of
ROBERT BROWNING,
of Woodyates, in this Parish, who died November 25th, 1745,
and is the first known Forefather of
Robert Browning, the Poet.
He was formerly Footman and Butler
in the Bankes Family.
"All service ranks the same with God."—Browning.
This Tablet was erected by some of the Poet's
Friends and Admirers, 1902.

An Englishman may not always be a fair judge of American fiction. There may be something in his excuse about the dialect troubling him. It is a curious fact, however, that he makes no mistake about the best that America has given. That is as permanent in England as it is here, even though appreciation may have come late over there. In poetry his judgment is convincingly sound. Many circumstances combine to make it so. When therefore he "takes up" an American poet as he has William Vaughn Moody and says, as Mr. Arthur Symons says of "The Masque of Judgment," that there is "some quite unusually powerful writing in it," American verse makers may learn much to their advantage by searching for the whys and wherefores.

THE VIRGINIA POE.

Edition with Curious Revelations Contains a New Biography, Some Additional Text, and Elaborate Critical and Expository "Apparatus."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ALFRED MATTHEWS.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most important reissue of an American classic author for many years is that of the complete works of Edgar Allan Poe in the "Virginia" edition. It is important both in itself and as an emphatic practical exposition of faith in public fealty to Poe. Indeed, it is pleasant to think that the elaborated reissue is even an earnest of a surely founded faith in the coming of a largely augmented interest in the pioneer American romanticist and æsthete—an acceleration of judicious inquiry, and an advancement of intelligent and discriminating admiration, of which there are many signs on hand and which fully equals in force the usual literary "resurgence," a term, by the way, not exactly applicable in the present instance, since there has never been any distinct subsidence in the devotion to Poe.

The "new" Poe issued in what is called the "Virginia" edition—not named apparently in memory of the poet's "child wife," but, appropriately enough, in recognition of Poe's identification with the old Commonwealth and its university, and the fact that the editor, Prof. James A. Harrison, and his chief assistant are of the Faculty of the latter—is issued in two forms and sizes, one nearly uniform with the many issues of "pocket" volumes that have lately become very popular, the other considerably larger and containing additional illustrations, designed more especially for the library. The former, in which the illustrations are limited to frontispieces in each of the seventeen volumes, is printed on thin but almost perfectly opaque paper, and the format is generally pleasing to the eye and promising of endurance.

As to contents, the first of the seventeen volumes is occupied entirely with a new life of Poe by Prof. Harrison; Volumes II. to VI. contain the "Tales," with Prof. Mabie's exceedingly indecisive inquiry as to "Poe's Place in American Literature" in the first volume of the division; Volume VII. includes the poems, edited, quite elaborately, and introduced by Prof. Charles W. Kent; Volumes VIII. to XIII. contain the critical work of Poe, much of it here presented for the first time in book pages; Volumes XIV. to XVI. present the essays and miscellanies—the curious "Autography" and "Cryptography," the "Literati" series, and "Eureka," and volume XVII. concludes the series with "Letters"—Poe's own for the most part, but with many written to him. Most of these have hitherto been printed, piecemeal and scatteringly, but they have never before appeared in collected form, and their presentation thus scores a distinct point in favor of the "Virginia" edition.

As to the especial features of this edition of Poe, Prof. Harrison's biography comes first in order and is, of all the editorial matter, the most important—a scholarly and painstaking piece of work, in which some new facts are presented, several errors on the part of other biographers corrected, and, all in all, perhaps a more distinct portraiture of the man than has heretofore been drawn; but this is not to say that the new "life" gives us a more careful or elaborate critical view of the author. For this we must in a large measure "hark back" to Stedman and Woodbury. Nor do Profs. Kent and Mabie, in their respective introductions to the Poems and the Tales, supply this deficiency, though the former presents a very judicious and quite original survey of Poe as Poet. The biography by Prof. Harrison "dismisses elaborate conjectures" and really, as he claims, "sets forth the man as he was," in so far probably as any present-day writer can, by mere array of facts and without especial endeavor to interpret character, which, it must be confessed, is a difficult and, in the case of Poe, an almost impossible task, that no biographer has performed even with approximate success, as judged from the viewpoint of those who are at once critical and sympathetic. But if the new "life" fails, as all others have done, to give us all that we may feel is possible in the way of a subtle appreciation of a most subtle, wayward, elusive personality, he has not sought to gloss over the defect by panegyric. There is an occasional perfervid passage in the pages of this "life," but the style usually is admirably temperate, the story well sustained, and the few judg-

* **The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe.** Edited by James A. Harrison, Professor of the University of Virginia. With Textual Notes by R. A. Stewart, Ph. D., and Introductions by Charles W. Kent, Ph. D., and Prof. Hamilton W. Mabie. 17 vols., pocket size, (4x6 inches,) and De Luxe Library style, (6½x8½ inches.) New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

ments that are pronounced will probably seem to most Poe specialists and students thoughtful, restrained, and sanely just. An exception perhaps might be entered to the Professor's somewhat exalted estimate of Poe as the critic—"the real Poe," as he claims—and to this we may revert.

One of the most refreshing pieces of reading in the new Poe is Prof. Kent's introductory critique on Poe's poetry. It is refreshing particularly because he does not, as so many book editors do, endeavor to make his subject the possessor of the most superlative excellence in each and every especial province of his genius. Although he is a warm admirer of Poe's verse and has long been a diligent student of the poetic phase of the great romanticist and critic, he evidently does not predicate Poe's chief claim to literary immortality upon his poetic production, but distinctly disavows a judgment that would place his subject as high as have some of his predecessors in criticism. He draws some nice distinctions, makes out quite a convincing parallel between Poe in poetry and Chopin in music—pointing out, too, some similarities in personality and history—and after reminding the reader that the two men were born and died in the same years, he says:

Neither Chopin nor Poe ever fully expressed themselves in their music or in the thought it conveyed. It is necessarily true that all expression merely approximates completeness. Perfect artistic reproduction of an artistic conception is impossible. * * * But this is particularly true of these two artists.

Then, referring to the well-known fact that Chopin wrote music for the piano, an instrument narrowly limited in its capabilities and far from perfect, and often conceived in music what no pianist could render, and at other times only faintly suggested the music that he felt, so Poe, with conceptions often "far beyond his own powers of expression and often unsuited for the ordinary vehicle of verse, imperfect in itself," depended "for its best interpretation upon a sympathetic reading." He adds that "no doubt many of his conceptions were simplified to suit available language and conventional reading." This is apologetic, the author admits, and he says, further, that

* * * the necessity of apology in a confession of certain limitations and defects. If a poet's matter and manner require explanation and defense, the fact cannot belong to that small number of the world's greatest poets whose every word, fatal and inevitable, * * * whose purpose is as obvious as their charms, though both may pass our understanding, and whose mastery of method and manner is sane and sure * * * Poe's genius is acknowledged, and neither its essence nor its phenomena can be fully explained; but this may be said—his is the genius not of mental power, but of melody. He remains a Chopin, not even a Mendelssohn, much less a Beethoven, still less a Wagner.

It is to be noted that the arrangement from that to which the reading public has been made accustomed in the innumerable republications that have followed the plan of Griswold, in which the best poems were placed first. We have here—and it is of great advantage to the student who would follow the poetic development of Poe's mind, and to some extent his personal history—an almost perfect chronological arrangement of the poems, from the youthful "Tamerlane" to the more mature "Raven" and "Ulalume." The disputed poems are relegated to the appendix which, with chapters upon "Poe and John Neal" and "Poe and Dr. Chivers," and a great mass of notes and various readings, make up a volume of over three hundred pages.

A careful examination of the various volumes of this edition goes far to substantiate the at first thought somewhat startling claim of its editor that herein is presented "for the first time a full and accurate text of Poe." Particularly convincing in this respect are the six volumes devoted to criticism, of which more than three and one-half are made up of material not hitherto published since its original appearance in journals and magazines, for many years almost inaccessible, even to the Poe specialists. And scarcely less plausible does the editors' assertion appear in the light of the many evidences of immense labor in purifying the text of those greater portions of Poe's productions that have heretofore truly enough been familiar to the public, though in a more or less inaccurate and sometimes greatly garbled form. For almost everything that Poe did not leave in his own revision the editors have gone to the original text, and sometimes with most surprising and interesting results. In the masterpieces of Poe there is little change. There is little of high rank that is added to the mass of his library criticism, and yet the great bulk of the reclaimed matter, though consisting of things small in themselves, cannot but be of value when it is borne in mind that it came from the pen of one who was in his time the leading critic in America and well nigh the first who pushed criticism beyond mere puffery. It has distinct value, too, (as it is carefully arranged,) in showing the growth of the poet-critic's capability, and the entire line of his production being presented the reader may gather more fully than heretofore what was Poe's changing and final conviction concerning those writers that he had most to say about.

Thus, in some cases it will be found that though there was change in his attitude there was also consistency, and that change came naturally from the progressiveness of viewpoint rather than from mere caprice or petulance, as has sometimes been averred, although Poe cannot be entirely absolved from this, even in the light of this hitherto obscured line of comment on his contemporaries.

Most curious and significant of all the discoveries made by the editor of the new Poe is that which we find not indeed in the volumes devoted to criticism, but in the semi-critical papers in the series known as "The Literati of New York." In their painstaking comparison and collation of the various texts the editor or editors came upon the really startling revelation that of the thirty-eight sketches hitherto ascribed to Poe five were substitutions (though in part only) by his early editor, Griswold, whom Poe himself, it will be remembered, wished should act as his literary executor, and who, as we all know, interpreted the term executor as assassin! Well, Griswold's personality, particularly in his relations to poor Poe, has not seemed to the present generation exactly fragrant—though he had his uses, as have had other things not fragrant, one of them, perhaps, being to nurture by his very vileness the late full flowering of Poe's posthumous fame—and now after many years a new element of the malodorous is made to emanate from the assassin-executor through the delvings of Poe's latest editor.

Prof. Harrison proving the spurious nature of Griswold's substitution for Poe in the "Literati" papers, promptly cast them out and restored Poe's originals, but he gives us the Griswold garblings in the appendix (of Vol. XV.) that we may compare them. The papers in question are upon Charles F. Briggs, James Lawson, Mary E. Hewitt, Frances S. Osgood, and Thomas Dunn English (or Brown, as Griswold calls him in his version, giving him his early pen name.) The most flagrant impertinences of Griswold occur in the papers on the last two mentioned. The principal difference in the spurious and the true papers on Mrs. Osgood is that of amplification by Griswold. In the present work his version of the paper on the one-time popular woman poet makes eighteen pages, while Poe's makes only about eleven. The expansion consists of quotations and rather vapid criticism. There's no harm done. But in the case of English the conditions are quite different. Poe and Griswold were alike in holding unfavorable opinion of the author of "Ben Bolt," but in the written expression of those opinions there was a marked dissimilarity. Poe went no further than a gentleman properly might in a moderately adverse criticism. Griswold grasped eagerly the opportunity to insult a living enemy under the distinguished name of a dead friend, whose works he was editing with profit and in whose reflected light he shone brighter than with any inner light of his own.

Griswold brazenly adds about fifty per cent. to Poe's sketch, or more than a page and a half of the present work, (pp. 268-69, Vol. XV.,) besides several minor interpolations, nearly all of which is malignantly abusive—and it must be remembered was given to the world as the writing of Poe. As a matter of curious interest I quote some of the remarks on English which appear in the Griswold version and not in the Poe paper:

"Mr. Brown (English) has at last that amount of talent which would enable him to succeed to his father's profession—that of a ferryman on the Schuylkill," etc.

"Mr. Brown (English) had for the motto on his magazine cover the words of Richelieu:

'Men call me cruel;
I am not; I am just.'

Here the two monosyllabies 'an ass' should have been appended."

"In character a Windbeutel."

And Thomas Dunn English hated the dead Poe to his own dying day. So, too, probably, did Charles F. Briggs, whom Griswold similarly abused over the dead Poe's signature. These virulences of Griswold's, which have been charged up to Poe for half a century, have had their share of effect in impeaching his candor and in generally defaming him, and it is no small service that the editors of the "Virginia" Poe have done him in disclosing the truth at last. Poe did enough in all conscience (and beyond all conscience) to sully his fair name, and it was a cruel irony of fate that he should have been saddled with the worse sins of another.

As has been heretofore implied, the most extensive additions that have been made in these volumes to the text of Poe occur in the department of criticism. It is here that the general reader, and even the Poe student, will find the largest number of things entirely new to him in the writings of the romanced poet who was compelled by the conditions of the unripe age he lived in to be also literary hack. Many, indeed most, of the new inclusions are of the line that Poe produced in the latter function, and have comparatively slight actual value in themselves, though they throw some light upon the literary history of the times and tell plainly and pathetically of the life of drudgery and toil that one of the greatest geniuses of American letters was fettered to in the intervals between his more congenial labors.

Criticism, at its best, is not creation, and even were a far larger profanation of Poe's criticism of the creative order than is the fact, Prof. Harrison's characterization of Poe the critic as the "real Poe" would scarcely find support in the consensus of careful judgment. With all of the added criticism found in this edition with its mass of notes, explanations, and elucidating apparatus full of curious interest and invaluable to the Poe student or the literary historian of the first half of the nineteenth century, the vital and intense interest in Poe must still attach to the incomparable "Tales"—here presented with but little change from former editions, save in a carefully expurgated and corrected text—and Poe, the weirdly imaginative creator of a new order of fiction, and Poe, the aesthete, the apostle and prophet of beauty—must still be, in the consciousness of the populus masses and the critical classes, the real Poe.

The closing years of the last century gave us a kind of a cumulative definition of romanticism in English literature, as consisting first in a relaxation from classical restraint—originally lawless, gradually taking form—and, finally, in the addition of strangeness, mystery, mysticism, and aspiration to beauty—usually, it seems to the present writer, embellished and enforced artistically with suggestion and symbolism. America came toward the mid-century to furnish two widely variant illustrations of this order of literature. They were Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe—the former only in small part, the latter almost wholly—save as he is sui generis—conforming to the school—if school it may be called. Not in Poe the critic, not in Poe the poet, but in Poe the romanticist, with a psychological sympathy for the German school "in spite of his disclaimers," (as Prof. Harrison would say,) but with vivid individuality of his own—in Poe the sporadic new-world romanticist—we must still, and ever, find the real Poe. He was more than this; he was supreme melodist, subtle analyst, rare inventor, bold innovator, critic at once and creator, aesthete and artist; but if we define him in a word, he was the foremost American representative of romanticism. He gave an intensely individual, wayward, and some bizarre evolution to its original aesthetic and mystic essence, while Hawthorne, upon the more serious and truly spiritual side of the original, (ignoring much of its established form and tendency,) engrafted and elaborated the ethical element, concealed rather than revealed, in his subtle studies of conscience and character.

ALFRED MATTHEWS.

The Corrective Corelli.*

Where did it all happen? The romance maker may discover any kind of a country, and Marie Corelli does not overstep her privileges when she constructs a kingdom. She builds up then a realm about as definite as was Sancho Panza's Barataria. Of course there are differences, (asking pardon of Cervantes for reference to his work,) for while the Spaniard is gay, jolly, and human, the Englishwoman shows herself to be severely pessimistic, erosively cynical and unnatural.

In such a romance as is "Temporal Power," the immensity of it is the striking feature. As to area, it is not a picture, but a panorama. There are thirty-four chapters, and, by count, some 234,750 words. The reading of such an enormous mass is indeed a task. It may be that Marie Corelli's prolixity has brought about disfavor—that is, from her critics. Even genius describing a beautiful woman, when one entire closely printed page is required for the specification of her particular charms, goes beyond the generally accorded limitations of space or time. There will come to the most conscientious, the most indefatigable of professional readers, a sense of satiety. He may acknowledge that there are at times firework flashes, even melodramatic situations, but the mechanism used to bring them to the footlights or to carry them off the stage spoils the effects. To change the metaphor, the climbing is so long and arduous that when you have scaled the mountain you are too exhausted to see the top of it.

The mind of a reader, general or special, becomes then sorely distressed, and by a no means uncommon mental action it will come about that the ludicrous crowds out the tragic. As Marie Corelli is utterly deficient in the sense of humor, you unconsciously supply what the author is wanting in. Take, for instance, Lotys, the goddess of the Socialists, when she presides over a meeting. She bares her arm and sticks a knife into her flesh, and the conspirators dip their pens in the blood and sign their names. The mumbo-jumbo performance ought to make some impression. You ought to shudder. Only the suggestion arises, why a fountain pen filled with red ink would not have answered all practical purposes, and so saved Lotys from a sore arm.

The analysis of the romance presents no great difficulties. The motive of the book is the regeneration of the world, as Marie Corelli would manage it. There is a constitutional King, who becomes his own conspirator. Haround Al-Raschid may have wanted to know what was doing in Bagdad, because of the utter absence of a journal there. So the King visits the Anarchists, the Socialists, the slums of his capital. He puts on a fancy costume and calls himself Pasquin Leroy, and pretends to be a newspapery personage. He is accompanied by two of his Court friends, also in "red" disguises. The make-up of the party is poor in a theatrical sense, for with the least perspicacity you identify the sham on sight.

There is love by the lashings in "Temporal Power," for in descriptions of human passions Marie Corelli is both lavish and eccentric. Early in life the King has had an intrigue with a girl, and it ended by her drowning herself. The King then, for reasons of state, marries an apparently benumbed Princess. There is no whit of affection between the two. The glacial spouse becomes, however, the mother of three Princes. Marie Corelli is certainly rough when she handles the subject of the mating of Kings and Queens. The lady compares such unions with those of horses bred for the turf, being, however, more complimentary to the stables than to the palaces.

The King has then three sons. The eldest, Humphrey, has no special quality. His two brothers are briefly dismissed as athletic snobs. Humphrey has a yacht, and is always sailing to the Island of the Coral Fishers. There he finds the glorious Gloria, a waif of the sea, who has been brought up under the genial care of René Ronsard, who is a regicide. The union of Gloria and Humphrey the author represents as the acme of human love and marital happiness, though the author seems to have a poor opinion of marriage. Because the Prince has never told Gloria who he was, making her believe that he was a petty officer on the Prince's yacht, there is trouble.

Among the Socialists and Anarchists there are many queer characters. Sergius Thörd is the leader. Then there is a poet much given to hard drinking, and a fiddler. Now comes Marie Corelli's opportunity, the chance to advertise herself, and she indulges in it, to the best of her ability. She booms herself. She is Paul Zouche, the tippling poet, whose give-away (presentation) copies of verses have not been accepted with the applause they deserved. The gong the author beats here has the indisputable sound of the brass, and is in the worst taste.

What is deplorable in "Temporal Power" is the evident hatred shown by Marie Corelli to Catholics and Jews. The Jesuit, Bel Fortis, and the Jew, David Jost, she represents as types of human degradation. The Jew does not incite to murder, but the Jesuit does. Marie Corelli does her best to be venomous, and snake-like are her bites at the press. It is the old fable of the adder and the file.

Much space is given to Valder, the fiddler, who composes an opera to Paquita, the dancing girl. If we can make out the ballet business, the little Paquita, in, say, a bolero, at one spring jumps from the stage to the King's private box. If "Temporal Power" is dramatised, this would make a fine feature. The grand wind-up is the death of Lotys. The King loves her, and so does the Socialist leader, Sergius Thord. Thord, in a fit of jealousy, tries to shoot her, but she kills herself. Then there is the strangest kind of a funeral. Lotys's corpse is put on board of a vessel, which is bound to founder, and the King is a passenger. Then the dead woman and the constitutional monarch go to the bottom of the sea. The wonder is this: Will the Queen console herself? for the King's best friend, Sir Roger de Launay, (Alex Regor,) is in love with her below zero majesty.

Rant and fustian abound in the pages of "Temporal Power." There must be some criterion of taste. The coarse woof, bedizened with sprawling patterns, stamped with blazing colors, and turned out by the bale, may be suited to vulgar tastes. It may be that the demand for such tawdry material is large, and that Marie Corelli as a manufacturer satisfies such longings. If it were Marie Corelli's intention to write only for amusement, what she puts in print might pass unnoticed, but the absurdity of this person as a female Drumont is her posing and her manifest intention to become an authority in morals, social science, and religion.

As applicable to the lady's mind, not in the least to her person, these lines of Pope's might be cited:

"Twere well if she would pare her nails
And wear a cleaner smock.

*TEMPORARY POWER. A Study in Supremacy. By Marie Corelli. Decorated cover. Pp. 559. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

England's Dark Warning.*

"The Blood Tax," the German Anarchist's name for the conscription by which Germany maintains her army, is the title under which Miss Gerard discusses whether England shall increase her standing army, and substitute for her one military base, or centre, in England colonial bases throughout her empire.

Though the author formulates her theories and opinions under the guise of fiction, everything is subordinated to this purpose of her book. Even the love story running through it is only another thread with which she unravels the inevitable, "necessary" evils of militarism; while the body of the book is given without concealment to the exploitation of German facts and English deficiences in military methods and matters, and to suggesting a system by which England may maintain her prestige—gravely threatened, the author thinks—without inflicting upon the people the dangerous features of Germany's military system.

Miss Gerard uses as her mouthpiece Gen. Russel, an Englishman who has served for forty years in the German army, and who is still devoted to England. His interlocutor is Henry Millar, a young Englishman who, stung by the defeats the English are undergoing in South Africa, has come to Germany nominally to take an important position in a bicycle manufactory, but really to study the German army. He comes to Mannstadt burning with enthusiasm for the "best equipped, best drilled, and, in proportion to area and population, largest standing army of Western civilization." Every opportunity is offered him to see all sides of the question, and the most attractive characters in the story are a young German officer and the daughter of another German officer, both of them convinced that the only thing worth being is a German soldier; but at the end of a year Henry Millar returns to England satisfied that the evils of a large standing army are greater than the dangers which he feels England can escape only by radical changes in her military organization and policy.

Miss Gerard has neither finish nor distinction, but she always interests, and interests in wholesome people and stories. In "The Blood Tax" she is to be congratulated upon a clear and dispassionate review of a situation involving large issues. While her book addresses itself especially to Germans and English, it is not without useful hints to any country entering upon or engaged in colonial administration.

*THE BLOOD TAX. By Dorothea Gerard. Pp. 316. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902. $1.50.

STORIES OF THE WAR.

A List of Works of Fiction Dealing with the Rebellion.

A CORRESPONDENT recently asked THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for a list of novels dealing with the American civil war. As this seemed to be a subject likely to interest many persons, the list has been prepared with much care. In cases where there seemed to be a special reason for it the name of the publisher and other particulars were procured. Here is the list:

ABOARD THE ATLANTIC. By Henry Frith.

AMERICAN MAIL BAG; OR, TALES OF THE WAR. Anonymous.

AMONG THE CAMPS. By Thomas Nelson Page.

AMONG THE COTTON THIEVES. By Edward Bacon.

AMONG THE GUERILLAS. By James Roberts Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke.)

ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD. By Wesley Bradshaw, (C. Alexander,) author of "Gertrude Morgan's Adventures Among the Indians of the Far West." 8vo. English and German. Philadelphia: Barclay & Co. Paper, 20 cents.

AS WE WENT MARCHING ON. By George W. Hosmer.

AT ANCHOR. A Story of Our Civil War. Anonymous.

BABY PRUE; HER FRIENDS AND HER ENEMIES. By Charlotte M. Clark, (Charlotte M. Clay.)

BERTHA, THE BEAUTY. A Story of the Southern Revolution. By Sarah J. C. Whittlesey. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. $1.50.

BETWEEN THE LINES. By Charles King.

BLACK ANGEL. A Tale of the American Civil War. By William Stephens Hayward.

BLOODY CHASM. By John William De Forest.

BLOODY JUNTO; OR, ESCAPE OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH. By R. H. Crozier.

BORDER WAR. A Tale of Disunion. By John B. Jones.

BRAVE OLD SALT; OR, LIFE ON THE QUARTERDECK. By William Taylor Adams, (Oliver Optic.) Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50. Sailor Boy Series.

BRISTLING WITH THORNS. A STORY OF WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION. By O. F. Beard.

BROTHER SOLDIERS. By May S. Robinson. New York: N. Tibbals & Sons. 75 cents.

BROWNINGS. By Jane G. Fuller. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

CAMERON HALL. A Story of the Civil War. By Mary A. Cluse. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. $1.75.

CHATTANOOGA. By John Jolliffe.

COLONEL DUNWOODIE, MILLIONAIRE. By William Mumford Baker, (George F. Harrington.)

COLONEL'S DAUGHTER; OR, WINNING HIS SPURS. By Charles King.

CONFEDERATE FLAG ON THE OCEAN. A Tale of the Cruises of the Sumter and Alabama. By William H. Peck. New York: Van Evrie & Co. 25 cents.

CONFEDERATE SPY. By R. H. Crozier.

CONSEIRATORS. By William H. Peck.

COTTON STEALINGS. Anonymous.

DAISY SWAIN, THE FLOWER OF THE SHENANDOAH. Anonymous.

DAYS OF SHODDY. A Novel of the Great Rebellion. By Henry Morford. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. $1.75, $1.50.

DORA DARLING, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. By Jane Goodwin Austin. 12mo. 1864. Boston: S. W. Tilton & Co. $1.50.

'89; OR, GRAND MASTER'S SECRET. By Edgar Henry.

ELOPEMENT. A Tale of the Confederate States of America. By L. Fairfax.

ETOWAH. A Romance of the Confederacy. By Francis Fontaine.

FAIRFAX. A Chronicle of the Valley of Shenandoah. By John Esten Cooke. 12mo. New York: George W. Carleton. $1.50.

FIERY CROSS. A Tale of the Great American War. By William Stephens Hayward.

FIGHTING JOE; OR, FORTUNES OF A STAFF OFFICER. By William Taylor Adams, (Oliver Optic.) 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Illustrated. $1.50.

FIGHTING QUAKERS. A True Story of Our War for Our Union. By Augustine J. H. Duganne.

FITZ-HUGH ST. CLAIR, THE SOUTH CAROLINA REBEL BOY. By Sallie F. Chapin. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. $1.50.

FORT LAFAYETTE; OR, LOVE AND SECESSION. By Benjamin Wood.

FORWARD WITH THE FLAG. By Mary S. Robinson. New York: N. Tibbals & Sons. 75 cents.

GILEAD GUARDS. A Story of War Times in a New England Town. By Mrs. O. W. Scott.

GRAY AND BLUE. By Edward E. Roe.

GREAT BATTLE YEAR. By May S. Robinson. New York: N. Tibbals & Sons. 75 cents.

GUN BEARER. By Edward A. Robinson.

HAMMER AND RAPIER. By John Esten Cooke. New York: George W. Carleton. $1.50.

HEROINE OF THE CONFEDERACY. By Florence J. O'Connor. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. $2.

HILT TO HILT; OR, DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE SHENANDOAH IN THE AUTUMN OF 1864. By John Esten Cooke. 12mo. New York: George W. Carleton. $1.50.

HIS SOMBRE RIVALS. By Edward Payson Roe.

HOME SCENES DURING THE REBELLION. By Margaret Roberts.

HOSPITAL SKETCHES, CAMP AND FIRESIDE STORIES. By Louisa May Alcott. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

INSIDE. A Chronicle of Secession. By William Mumford Baker. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Cloth, $1.75. Paper, $1.25.

IN WAR TIME. By S. Weir Mitchell.

IN WAR TIMES AT LA ROSE BLANCHE. By M. E. M. Davis.

JOHN CHARAXES. A Tale of the Civil War in America. By George Tichnor Curtis.

KATY OF CATOCHIN. By George A. Townsend.

KERNWOOD; OR, AFTER MANY DAYS. By Virginia L. French.

LITTLE BUGLER. By George M. Royce.

LITTLE REGIMENT, AND OTHER EPISODES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By Stephen Crane.

LOVE AND REBELLION. By Martha C. Keller.

LUCIA DORE. By Sarah A. Dorsey, (Filia.)

McDONALDS; OR, ASHES OF SOUTHERN HOMES. A Tale of Sherman's March. By William H. Peck.

MACPHERSON, THE GREAT CONFEDERATE PHILOSOPHER. By Alfred C. Hills.

MARCY, THE BLOCKADE RUNNER. By Charles A. Foadick, (Harry Castlemon.)

MILLICENT MALFORD. A Tale of the Dark Days of Kentucky in 1861. By Martha Remick.

"MISS LOU." By Edward Payson Roe, author of four volumes. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

MISS RAVENEL'S CONVERSION FROM SECESSION TO LOYALTY. By John William De Forest. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MODERN HAGAR. By Charlotte M. Clark, (Charlotte M. Clay.)

MOHUN; OR, LAST DAYS OF LEE AND HIS PALADINS. By John Esten Cooke. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: F. J. Huntington & Co. 1869. $2.25.

ON THE BLOCKADE. By William Taylor Adams, (Oliver Optic.) Boston: Lee & Shepard.

ON THE PLANTATION. A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures During the War. By Joel Chandler Harris.

ORIGINAL BELLE. By Edward Payson Roe.

OUT OF THE FOAM. By John Esten Cooke. New York: George W. Carleton. $1.50.

PATRIOTISM AT HOME; OR, YOUNG INVINCIBLES. By I. H. Anderson.

POOR WHITE; OR, REBEL CONSCRIPT. By Emily C. Pearson.

PRINCE PAUL: THE FREEDMAN SOLDIER. By Emily C. Pearson. In Mossy Dell Series. 5 vols. 16mo. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. $6.25.

PRINCESS OF PEELE. By William Westall.

OTHER FOOLS AND THEIR DOINGS; OR, LIFE AMONG THE FREEDMEN. By Harriet N. K. Goff.

RATTLESNAKE. By Edward Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline.)

REBEL FIEND; OR, SCOUT OF SECESSION. By W. D. Reynolds.

RED ACORN. By John McElroy.

RED BADGE OF COURAGE. By Stephen Crane.

REFUGEE; OR, UNION BOYS OF '61. By Paul Pritchard.

REMY SAINT REMY; OR, BOY IN BLUE. By Mrs. C. H. Gildersleeve. 12mo. Pp. 66. New York: William L. Allison. $1.50.

REUNITED; A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Alfred R. Calhoun.

RIVAL VOLUNTEERS; OR, BLACK PLUME RIFLES. By Mary A. Howe.

ROBERT WARREN; OR, TEXAN REFUGEE. Anonymous.

RODNEY, THE PARTISAN. By Charles A. Fosdick (Harry Castlemon).

ROEBUCK. By C. W. Russell.

ROLAND BLAKE. By S. Weir Mitchell.

ROMANCE OF THE REPUBLIC. By Lydia Maria Child. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $2.

ROSE MATHER: A TALE OF THE WAR. By Mary J. Holmes. New York: George W. Carleton. $1.50

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. By William H. Thomas. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.50.

SAILOR BOY. By William Taylor Adams (Oliver Optic). Sailor Boy Series. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

SAILOR BOYS OF '61. By James R. Soley.

SANCTUARY: A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By George W. Nichols. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

SHELBY'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO. By John N. Edwards.

SHOULDER STRAPS: A NOVEL OF NEW YORK AND THE ARMY. By Henry Morford. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson Brothers. $1.75, $1.50.

SIEGE OF SPOLETO; A CAMP TALE OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. By Michael J. A. McCaffery. New York: P. O'Shea. 75c, $1.00.

SOLDIER BOY. By William Taylor Adams (Oliver Optic). Soldier Boy Series. 3 vols. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

DIE SPIONIN. By Adolph Schermer.

STAND BY THE UNION. By William Taylor, Adams (Oliver Optic). Boston: Lee & Shepard.

STAR OF THE SOUTH. By W. S. Hayward.

STARS AND BARS; OR, REIGN OF TERROR IN MISSOURI. By I. Kelso.

STORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR. Edited by Albert F. Blaisdell.

SURREY OF EAGLE'S NEST; OR, MEMOIRS OF A STAFF OFFICER SERVING IN VIRGINIA. By John Esten Cooke. Edited from MSS. of Col Surrey (Pseud.). Illustrated. 12mo. New York: F. J. Huntington & Co. $2.25.

TAKEN BY THE ENEMY. By William Taylor Adams (Oliver Optic). Boston: Lee & Shepard.

TALE OF NEW ORLEANS LIFE AND OF THE PRESENT WAR. By Clarimonde.

THINKING BAYONET. By James K. Hosmer.

TIGER-LILIES. By Sidney Lanier.

THROCKMORTON. By Molly E. Seawell.

TOBIAS WILSON: A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION. By Jeremiah Clemens. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.75.

TOM CLIFTON; OR, WESTERN BOYS IN GRANT'S AND SHERMAN'S ARMY. By W. L. Goss.

TRIED AND TRUE; OR, LOVE AND LOYALTY. By Bella Z. Spencer.

TWO COLLEGE FRIENDS. By Frederick W. Loring. Boston: A. K. Loring. $1.

TWO LITTLE CONFEDERATES. By Thomas Nelson Page.

UNCLE DANIEL'S STORY OF TOM ANDERSON AND TWENTY GREAT BATTLES. Anonymous.

UNION: A STORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. By John R. Musick.

UNOFFICIAL PATRIOT. By Helen H. Gardener.

VALERIE AYLMER. By Frances C. Fischer. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50, $1.

VICTOR. By Ellery Sinclair.

VIRGINIA GRAHAM, THE SPY OF THE GRAND ARMY. By Justin Jones.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. By Rebecca Harding Davis. New York: Sheldon & Co. $1.75.

WAR-TIME WOOING. By Charles King.

WEARING OF THE GRAY. By John Esten Cooke. New York: E. B. Treat. By subscription, $4; $5.

WEISS UND SCHWARZ. By Friedrich W. Armknr.

WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT. By Edward A. Rand.

WILD WORK. By Mary Edwards Bryan.

WINNING HIS WAY. By Charles Carleton Coffin. Boston: James R. Osgood; now, Houghton, Osgood & Co. $1.25. Disposed of plates, copyright, &c., by auction in 1878.

WITH GAUGE AND SWALLOW. By Albion Winegar Tourgée.

WITHIN THE ENEMY'S LINES. By William Taylor Adams, (Oliver Optic.) Boston: Lee & Shepard.

WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA. By George Alfred Henty.

WITHOUT BLEMISH: TO-DAY'S PROBLEM. By J. H. Walworth.

WOMEN; OR, CHRONICLES OF THE LATE WAR. By Mary T. Magill. Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers. $1.75. (Now ceased publishing.)

WORK OF THE TWO GREAT CAPTAINS. By Mary S. Robinson. 1868-70. New edition. 4 volumes. 18mo. in 1871. New York: N. Tibbals & Sons. $3, 75 cents each.

YANKEE MIDDY; OR, ADVENTURES OF A NAVAL OFFICER. By William Taylor Adams, (Oliver Optic.) Sailor Boy Series. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

YEAR OF WRECK. By George C. Beaham.

YOUNG LIEUTENANT. By William Taylor Adams, (Oliver Optic.) Soldier Boy Series. 16mo. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The Newspaper Boy.*

Might we not call Miss Murfree's "The Champion" a romance of the composing room? There is nothing about Tennessee in the volume. The interest centres in a brave and honest boy, Edward Macdonald, who is "the devil" in the printing room. The idol of Ned's admiration is the foreman, Bob Platt, and the little fellow hopes some day to be his equal. Ned is thrown in with bad company, and has for a friend Peter Bateman, and Pete is a rascal, and treacherous to a degree. For the fun of the thing, Pete acting as leader, Ned climbs into a theatre by means of an open window. Pete is angry, because Ned does not come down and give him a chance to see the show, and so, disgusted, Pete quits the street, muttering vengeance. It is the play of "Hamlet" which is being performed. The little interloper hides in the dark corners of the house, but sees the whole glorious pageantry. There is a player who is drunk, and is treated roughly by the manager, for the tipsy man has spoiled a scene. Without understanding much about it, Ned hears the manager, Gorham, to whom the theatre belongs, talk something about insurance. Gorham finds that the policy has been renewed, but at the very last moment.

The play is over, the curtain is down, when Ned hears too a plot concocted by the drunken player and others. The theatre is to be set on fire by means of kerosene. Before the conflagration the dressing rooms are to be robbed, and the safe is to be broken into. The open window Ned came through he cannot find. Now the theatre is in flames. Finally the boy escapes.

In the meantime the wretched Pete has been telling all kinds of lies about Ned. The police get hold of the story, and Ned is arrested for arson. He thinks he has been criminal only as far as relates to his having stolen an entrance to the show; he had defrauded the manager out of 50 cents. Ned is put under lock and key, and then bailed out. Finally Ned is cleared.

The story is ingeniously worked out, some of the episodes being perhaps more familiar to newspaper workers than to the general public. Miss Murfree must have made a study of the machinery of the press, both mechanical and physical. In numerous romances recently appearing writers have done their best to vilify those who earn their bread in journalism, and disparaging comments have been freely indulged in. Miss Murfree does full justice to journalism, and sees the best side of it. Ned, when released from durance, and before his trial takes place, is in sore distress; even his voice has changed—and his way of calling for "copee." He uttered some sharp cry "and then a young man, trying to restrain the heavy draught upon his imagination which writing a book notice without reading the book must always impose, turned from his work with a growl":

"That confounded boy's throat needs oiling. He is just one all-fired creak!" he cried irritably.

Miss Murfree's fine descriptive powers were never better shown than when she tells of the burning theatre and the little chap's efforts to escape a horrible death.

*"THE CHAMPION." By Charles Egbert Craddock. (Mary N. Murfree.) Cloth. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 297. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.20.

**** Alice Morse Earle will shortly have published through the Macmillan Company a book on "Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday," written to try to answer the many letters asking about a chapter on "Sun Dials," in the author's "Old-Time Gardens." The new book will have hundreds of illustrations showing the rarest and most beautiful dials of England, Scotland, and America. There will be simple rules for making and setting up sun dials, correct ones for all latitudes, and rules, which a boy can use to make a dial. There will also be given the romance and sentiment of both sun dials and roses, and the use of both as emblems; a chapter on "Portable Dials," almost unwritten about, and a chapter of magic and mystery uniting sun dial and rose in the wonderful true history of the Society of Rosicrucians—the Rose and Cross—and the sun dial of Ahaz, which they brought to America nearly two centuries ago, and which still exists.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

ALL THE RUSSIAS

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Ave. New York

AN AUTHOR'S MAIL.

People Who Write and Those Who Write to Them.

IT is a callous heart indeed which does not warm with interest at the coming of the postman; but to lovers and authors his merry whistle is the event of the day. Some lovers are shy enough to assume an elaborate indifference, to draw a veil, as it were, over the heart which adorns the sleeve, but the scribbler has no need of concealment. The people who lean from upper windows, anxiously scanning the avenue, are all authors—incipient, budded, or full blown.

The gray messenger has destiny in his leathern pouch for, out of the daily mail the author gets his daily bread, not to mention lovers and admiring friends. There are also numberless strange experiences, which may or may not develop into "material," but which are not to be lightly regarded.

Apartment buildings were not intended for authors, since people without souls complain bitterly of the constant rattle of the typewriter, and since the letter boxes are all too small to hold returned manuscripts, let alone proofs. Thus the postman becomes the author's closest friend.

An author in an apartment was "a new one" on the postman, likewise on me—an humble and hard-working author. "When you bring those large rolls," I said, "you must always wait until some one comes down, and not leave them on the floor. They are the proofs of a new book, and there would be endless confusion if any of them were lost."

Uncle Sam's boy stared at me, as if to take in the full effect of my words. Then, shifting his quid, he spoke:

"Whin Oi bring thim rolls iv pa-aper, thin, Oi'll wait till ye've had time to come down. If ye don't come Oi'll not lave 'em—Oi'll take 'em back, and then Oi'll know where Oi'm at!"

"That's it, exactly," I said, and thus the bond was established. Last week, when I called down the tube, the rich Irish voice said: "A roll iv proof, two returned manuscripts, and a letter that Oi'm thinkin' has a check in it." He was right—to a T.

The proofs are as a fly in the author's ointment. The joy of creation has most pitifully "petered out" by the time the plate proof comes in. You read your words over and over, as you are in duty bound to do, and wonder what the critics will do to you. You also wonder what hypnotic spell the publisher will work on the dear public, in order to induce it to buy it. When the inspiration first seized you it was a radiant vision, but, in cold black and white, it is a poor thing indeed. Not even a royalty check in four figures, leaving out the cents, can bring back that initial faith in your achievement that gladdened your soul ere the proofs came in.

Next in order are the returned manuscripts. It is only the incipient or budded author who considers them proof of a conspiracy against him. To the older one, wise with the guile of the serpent, it means simply that he has not struck the market. Quite often there is a personal letter, expressing the most sincere regret—this, of course, in the case of an author who has some sort of a vogue. The usual printed blank comes with the others, and, after reading it over, you are sometimes tempted to write to the editor and tell him not to take it so hard, that you don't mind having your stuff come back—that you're used to it.

Even among the returned manuscripts the philosophical one may find amusement. For instance, there is a keen joy in selling to an editor the identical little foundling which you once offered him, and which was coldly returned. When you have achieved some sort of a reputation, and an editor writes for stuff, send him the things he has refused when you were but a poor scribbler. Note the generous check and the kind letter of thanks!

Time spent in copying manuscripts is seldom wasted, though occasionally the pages may be ironed with a very hot iron and made to look quite fresh. With the flatiron and with the exercise of a little care in fastening the stamps on, a manuscript will do for six or eight journeys. After that it must have new clothes. Happy is the author who needs to supply but one traveling outfit!

I have one story which I am afraid I never can sell. It was practically my first attempt at story writing, and the first time it was sent out—to a popular magazine—it brought words of praise from the editor, which perhaps are directly responsible for the existence of one more scribbler upon this overwritten sphere. Even now, after six years of hard work, I can see nothing wrong with the story, but that child of my heart has been refused no less than thirty times. It has had countless suits of new clothes and no end of stamps for trimming. I can't lose it—it comes back, like a deported cat or bread upon the waters. However, having sold another story on its twentieth trip, I do not despair of this one. Still another was abducted by an editor on its nineteenth tour, that is, he printed it and scorned to pay for it, but I have not been asked for this one even as a gift. The title has been changed and it has been sent around the circle again, all to no purpose. Perhaps it may appear as a "posthumous" work—who knows?

I suppose every one who writes has various noms de plume, and, apropos of this, I put the names of two other ladies beneath our letter box, merely as a guide to the postman. When the agent of the building came in and demanded to know whether we kept boarders, in defiance of our lease, giving the names on the doorbell as proof, I had a good laugh at his expense—but I took them down. It doesn't matter, anyway, since the postman knows.

There is another way to manage it, if you live in a city and think the editor may "catch on." Put a change of address into the Post Office and let the editor communicate with you where you don't live. Uncle Sam will find you, and, after all, it's only a trick of the trade.

Seriously, a nom de plume is advisable for every one who does a great deal of work. You don't want editors and the public to get tired of the sight of your name. If you write a great deal, some of it must be better than the rest. Sign your own name to your best work and sell the other stuff under a nom. That way lies fame—and money.

Here is where one finds it convenient to write several different hands. I can do three, which do not outwardly resemble one another, and have assigned a separate penmanship to each of the three names under which I write. I have fixed it at the bank, so that my checks are credited to my own account without other indorsement than the nom de plume, but the first time, when I explained the matter to the head cashier I felt that I was regarded with more or less suspicion. At the window, when I presented my book and check, the man said: "Are you ——?"

"Yes," I answered. He took up a pen as if to indorse the check for me.

"Don't you write my name on that check," I said, wildly excited, "I don't want my name on that check!"

He laughed and pushed a sheet of paper toward me. "Would you mind writing your name there?" he asked.

"What for?" I inquired, suspiciously, "do you want to paste it on the check?"

"No," he replied, "I want to paste it into my copy of—if you will be so kind." Such is fame.

Requests for autographs constantly come through the mail, sometimes with the courtesy of a stamp or a stamped and addressed envelope, but more often without. Still, it is a very superior author who is impervious to a plea for an autograph.

Then there are letters from strangers, expressing their admiration of your work and bidding you godspeed. It is with heartfelt gratitude that you indite your note of thanks. Likewise, one must sometimes say "Thank you" in response to a particularly kind and gracious review.

Apropos of the reviews are the "clipping bureaus." When one of them gets on your trail, you are a lost soul. Every Monday morning for one straight year I received a book review—just one—from an ambitious firm in New York, together with a personal letter which began invariably: "Will you not give me an order to send you all the clippings which are now appearing about your new book?" Already I was in the toils of one clipping bureau, but I meditate a change. These people send me bills for 80 cents, $1.30, and the like. If I send a check they charge me 10 cents exchange. A postal or express order costs a nickel, besides the stamp, and there you are—one might say, paying double rates for service. Some day I shall forget my dignity and write a letter to the bureau.

The hardest letters to answer are those which come from people who "want to write." The other day I had one from a Middle West town after this fashion:

"Dear ——: I have read a great many of your stories and some of your books. I have written a small story myself, and, as it is my first attempt, I am rather timid about having it published. If I send it to you, will you read it and have it published for me? Very truly yours, ——."

The letter was signed with my own name, which isn't a common one. Of course, I wrote my namesake a nice letter, saying it would do her no good to have me read her manuscript—but I hope she won't succeed. After striving six years to make a reputation and carefully using various noms de plume on all inferior work, I don't want a beginner to undo me, after the fashion made memorable by Edward Everett Hale's story.

People of your own town, who may or may not know your friends, write asking permission to call. Some time ago I had a particularly gracious letter from a young man, whose name indicated Hebrew origin, saying that he had so long admired my work that he felt constrained to admire at close range. Might he call and try to express, in his humble way, his appreciation of my genius?

Since he mentioned a dear friend of mine, I said he might call, on condition that he brought her with him. He promised by return mail, but, on the appointed evening, "liddle Ikey" appeared alone. I use the adjective advisedly, since my admirer was about five feet in height, and I reach up to five feet seven myself. He hadn't asked my friend—forgot it or something. He staid till midnight, talked a blue streak, and departed without having made the slightest allusion to any of my books, or to anything, in fact, except his difficulties as a piano teacher. I haven't seen nor heard of him since.

Another time I had a letter from a young woman afflicted with the desire to write, who wanted my invaluable advice. Baited with the name of a friend, I made an appointment and she came, with another young woman, likewise afflicted. It seems that the young woman is a Latin teacher in a private school, upon a good salary, but she feels that teaching isn't exactly suited to her. It was her idea to give up her position and make her living with her pen, beginning immediately. She aimed at the editorship of a high-class magazine, but thought of doing newspaper work at present. She had never written anything, but had always liked the idea.

If eloquence counts for anything, a certain school will not lose its Latin teacher. I told her to write when she could and gave her a subject for an essay, told her how to treat it and where to send it. I also said that when her income from literary work at odd moments equaled her income from teaching, she might safely resign, but not before. I have since heard that I am not considered to have any great amount of "soul." I don't know just what that is, but I wouldn't trade mine for it.

The autograph fiends will, occasionally, send on a book to be autographed and returned by express collect. This isn't so bad, when it stops there, but when their gratitude becomes so great that they invite you to spend a week with them at their Summer home, a thousand miles away, sight unseen, a person doesn't know just what to do. I pleaded work, but I had two special delivery letters, imploring me to put the work aside, and even designating the train on which I was to come. I don't remember just how I got out of it, but one evening when the rain was coming down in sheets Mr. and Mrs. Croesus called.

They carefully inspected me from head to foot, while I made the usual polite speeches about my delight and their goodness, the great surprise, &c. Then I led the way into my den, which heretofore has pleased everybody who has been allowed to come into it.

They sat down gingerly on the edge of my couch, lifting their feet that they might not be profaned by the touch of a rug which isn't a silky Persian, and looked around the room.

"Is this where you work?" asked Mrs. Croesus. There was an imperceptible accent on the "this."

"Yes," I replied, urbanely.

"This is an apartment, isn't it?"

"Yes—we call it a flat."

"Is it a large apartment?"

"Not very—seven rooms and bath."

"I infer you have a small family, then?"

"Yes, I live with my father and mother."

"Is there a separate place for the servants?"

I laughed. "Servants? Why, we don't need any, except an intermittent."

"Do you take your meals out?"

"I should say not," I replied.

"Who cooks?"

"I cook," I answered, proudly. "I can cook better than I can write, and I love to cook. It's heaps of fun. We all cook."

Just here I became aware of an intense chilliness, and Mr. Croesus took the floor.

"Have you a telephone?"

"No, we haven't." I might have told him there was one in the next building, but I didn't.

"What do you do when you want to telephone?"

"I never want to telephone," I answered sweetly. "If I should, my brother has one. He's a physician, you know, and he lives only six blocks from here."

"Where is a telegraph office?"

I shrugged my shoulders. "I don't know."

"What do you do when you want to telegraph?"

"I never have telegraphed but once," I said. "I believe there is an office about two miles from here, but I don't know."

While Mr. Croesus was recovering from the shock his wife asked me if I found an apartment "attractive."

I said: "Of course, or I wouldn't live in it."

Then she told me that their Summer home had sixteen rooms in it, and that they spent three months of every year at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was my turn then. "What's that!" I asked.

"Why, it's a hotel," she replied, "in New York. Haven't you ever been there!"

"I have been in New York," I answered, but I never heard of that hotel. Is it a new one!"

The scorn in Mrs. Croesus's face was enough to raise the hair on a less intrepid author. She conveyed the impression that they habitually choked on the diamonds which got loosened from their settings on their gold plates, and that she felt contaminated by associating with a girl who admitted having cooked. Cook! Why, at that minute I could have made a souffle that Mrs. Croesus might well have praised her chef for—but I wouldn't have done it—not for money.

I confess that after they had gone my pretty den for the moment seemed squalid and mean, but I quickly recovered enough self-possession to thank God that I wasn't a snob, and to hope that the dislike was mutual. I think it is—I haven't had any more poorly spelled letters from Mr. Croesus.

The crowning experience of my life came a few months ago. It was a letter on blue stationery from a man a thousand miles off, inclosing a stamp, and expressing great appreciation of my "genius." He said he was a student of "the occult," and that I interested him very much. He wanted the date of my birth, my mother's maiden name, and something else which I've forgotten—it might have been a lock of my hair.

I wrote a nice letter, giving him the desired information, and inclosing a circular of my other books, which he didn't seem to know about. (An author has to be thrifty.)

I never expected to hear anything more, but I did. It was ten pages of legal cap, closely written, delineating my character, all of which, en passant, was far shy of the mark. With it came a letter which was a wonder. It began: "You Dear, Sweet, Beautiful Soul." Now, to a girl who happens to be engaged to a man who exercises proprietary rights, that was a highly promising beginning. It seems that no one else had ever understood his inner longings as I had, judging by my letter and my book. My name was too lovely to spoil by any conventional prefix, and he felt the joy in communicating with me, of a wandering soul which finds its mate. There was a lot more; all of it very slushy; but I had to close the incident. As gently as I could I wrote to the man that the character reading was pretty much wrong—that I wasn't a weeper, and didn't "rise from radiant dreams to pen my fancies ere they should escape." Incidentally, I mentioned that I was engaged to a man who didn't give shucks for the entire "occult."

The reply to my letter made my hair curl. It seems I'm a "Libra" woman—born toward the end of September, and my astral friend thought he had found his true mate, in the shape of another "Libra" woman. "You have done me one service," he wrote. "In her case I shall pay more attention to the doctrine of compensating forces." At the end he thanked me for the pleasure he derived from my books and for the notice I had given his communications. I'm sorry to lose an admirer, but I don't blame the stars for it. He said he was going to whisper a secret in my ear, as a man might whisper only to one who knew what love was. He wanted one of my books, "which has not been profaned by another's touch—I want it from your own hand."

Under other circumstances I might have sent the book, but I didn't want to trade it for an astrological reading which was so badly off, so I recommended him to go to the publishers in his own city and ask for a copy fresh from the bindery. From the way in which he thanked me for the information I fancy "the gaff stuck," as my brother says.

Sometimes the unknown friends develop into treasure trove. Among others I have one I prize very highly—a man, likewise a scribbler, whom I have never seen. We've written, at intervals, for about six years, and I have no greater pleasure than one of his letters. He's married, and I'm going to be, but that doesn't seem to make any difference. We criticise each other's work, "jolly" each other in the inevitable blues—and have no desire to meet. We've never quarreled but once, and, as he says, that one was "a peach."

There are others with whom I sometimes associate—in the magazines. Time after time we appear in the table of contents together, until it seems a mysterious, silent company of friends who have no need of speech.

Here I am interrupted by the postman—a new one this time. "Are you the party up stairs who writes?" he asked as he handed me a roll of proofs.

I pleaded guilty.

"He's an honest-looking, boyish fellow, with great innocent, blue eyes. "That's something I've always wanted to take up," he went on. "Does it pay?"

I smiled; "yes, it pays—if your heart is in it."

"Say," he said, "I want to ask you something. What kind of a dictionary do you think is the best?"

"Most any of the new ones," I replied.

"I'm going to get me one, and when that book's out that I am bringin' the proofs of, if you'll tell me the name of it, I'll buy one."

I told him—wouldn't you?

As in a circle, the author must always come back to the postman and the mail. But the proofs are waiting and so, because the postman and I know, and nobody else, I sign myself

DOROTHY FARNSWORTH.

The Mystery of the Sea.*

There is nothing more fascinating to certain readers, usually very young ones, than the supernatural, and to readers who are not in search of shivers there is nothing duller than books where wraiths, ghosts, second sight, and their like abound.

To those who still find pleasure in the mysterious goings on of witch women and ghostly processions, enchanted sleeps, and such things, Mr. Bram Stoker's new book, "The Mystery of the Sea," will prove interesting.

The author has not confined himself to occult things alone, but he has woven into his tale all the episodes that especially charm immature readers in search of a sensation. The plot rests on a certain buried treasure; there is a cipher connected with its discovery; mysterious strangers stalk darkly through its pages; a gaunt prophetess wails and threatens; in fact, it would be difficult to name an attraction of this order which this book has not. There is even an attempted kidnapping of the heroine. This sounds as though "The Mystery of the Sea" were a sensational and melodramatic book. But the author has used his sensational episodes with so much skill and has told the story with such an air of quiet realism that it lends an atmosphere of verisimilitude to an impossible book.

The heroine is an attractive person and the few other characters in the book are not wholly unreal. In fact, of its kind, the book should rank very high.

New editions of "Municipal Government in Great Britain and in Continental Europe," by Albert Shaw, will be published next week in London, by T. Fisher Unwin.

*THE MYSTERY OF THE SEA. By Bram Stoker. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

JESUS THE JEW.

Shall the Jew Lead the Christian in Toleration?—Light Breaking Into the Darkness.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS have done a public service in the interest of good citizenship and the brotherhood of the race in giving the world Harris Weinstock's book, "Jesus the Jew, and Other Addresses." Such a work is well calculated to allay prejudices and break down the barriers of caste that still exist in certain quarters in spite of modern civilization and liberty. The questions that this learned Jew seeks to answer in these pages are those that are often asked by non-Jews concerning this people. "Do the Jews look forward to the coming of the Messiah?" "Do they continue to look upon themselves as God's chosen people?" "Does the modern Jew approve of intermarriage?" While many utterances in the work are purely from the standpoint of the adherent of Judaism, yet many of its pages are on that high ethical and religious plane that bears witness to a close affinity to the Gospel of the Son of God. Notably so are many of the sayings in the essay on "Jesus the Jew," and to which no Christian could take any exception.

In speaking of the debt of Christianity to the Hebrew faith the author says:

> Had there been no Abraham there would have been no Moses. Had there been no Moses there would have been no Jesus. Had there been no Jesus there would have been no Paul. Had there been no Paul there would have been no Christianity. Had there been no Christianity there would have been no Luther. Had there been no Luther, there would have been no Pilgrim Fathers to land on these shores with the Bible under their arms. Had there been no Pilgrim Fathers there would have been no civil or religious liberty. Had there been no civil or religious liberty, tyranny and despotism would still rule the earth, and the human family would still live in mental, moral, and physical bondage. Without Jesus and without Paul the God of Israel would still have been the God of a handful, the God of a petty, obscure, and insignificant tribe; the magnificent moral teachings of Moses would still have been confined to the thinly scattered believers in Judaism, and the great world have been left in their ignorance.

No finer expression regarding extended and extending usefulness could have fallen from the lips of a Christian pulpit than these words:

> Let the Jew not forget that, through the influence of Jesus and Paul, the Ten Commandments of Moses, the sublime utterances of Isaiah, of Micah, of Jeremiah, the Proverbs of Solomon, and the Psalms of David have brought, and are bringing and will continue to bring balm and comfort, joy and happiness, spiritual bliss and moral sunshine, into untold millions of homes.

There is a wealth of truth and far reaching mutual interdependence in this sentence: "Thus is the Christian through Jesus and Paul deeply indebted to the Jew; and thus is the Jew also, through Jesus and Paul, deeply indebted to the Christian."

The changes of sentiment that have swept over the world, the estimate in which the Christian holds the Jew and the Jewish regard for his Christian neighbor, are well illustrated in the following passage:

> Love is taking the place of hate in Christian hearts, tolerance the place of intolerance, and thus is a feeling of brotherhood displacing a feeling of enmity. Nor is this softening of character, this growing gentleness of spirit, confined to the Christian. The past few decades have brought a marked change in the feeling of the Jew toward the Christian and his master, Jesus. The feeling of indignation felt toward the very mention of Jesus which filled the Jewish hearts during the centuries of persecution at the hands of His followers is speedily being replaced in the modern Jewish mind by a keen appreciation of the beauty and nobleness of the character of Jesus. The modern Jew looks upon Jesus as one of the greatest gifts that Israel has given to the world, and he is, therefore, proud to call Jesus his very own; blood of his blood, flesh of his flesh.

Does all this mark a real tendency, a stream of development that is to bind the Jew and the Gentile in loving accord? Let us hope that the world is really moving on to some such spirit of grace and toleration. It was not so very long ago when Christians of different sects waged deadly battle with each other, and pulpits thundered anathemas at opposite pulpits. Good men, all devotion to the great Master, fought each other like tigers and roundly hated one another. Perhaps the one agency more effective than any other in bringing about these desirable conditions of interdenominational fellowship and comity existing to-day was the Evangelical Alliance. Its plans brought Christians of various denominations together. It caused them to touch elbows, get acquainted, work together along lines that all regarded as beneficent. The result of such knowledge was the flight of many a bugaboo that had stood as a barrier to fellowship. Men had stood apart largely because they were ignorant of each other's good points. So of the Jew and the Christian, mutual acquaintance will beget respect, esteem, and even admiration of each other's good qualities.

What Mr. Weinstock has to say on the question of intermarriage is intelligent, broad, liberal, and devoid of the shadow of that bigotry that has been the bane of generations. He believes in the possibility of such marriages being happy under certain conditions. Usually, until humanity has grown space, he is of the opinion that people strongly prejudiced in favor of a sect, be it what it may, had better marry within the bounds of their own religion. But this may not preclude the chance of great domestic felicity where there is mutual forebearance and consideration, or where one or the other of the contracting parties becomes a convert to the religion of the other, the husband adopting the faith of the wife or the wife embracing that of the husband. In reply to objections to this course raised on the part of the Christians who fear for the stability of their faith or of the Jews who tremble for the foundations of their ancient religion, Mr. Weinstock has this to say:

> My answer to both is that God is neither Jewish nor Christian. He is the Father of the whole human family, and He loves all His children equally well, no matter by what name He is called, and no matter whether He be worshipped in synagogue or church. Judaism and Christianity are but two of the many ways of reaching God. The purpose of both beliefs is simply to bring men nearer their Maker. * * * Hence, should a Jew honestly become a Christian, or a Christian become a Jew, the soul of neither can be injured by the change. In either case both will be destined to "rejoice in God's grace and exult in His justice."

Then the author goes on to point out the fact that God moves slowly in unfolding His plans, and expresses the fear that his view will be disappointing to him who hopes that to-morrow, next week, or next year may bring about the universal brotherhood. Better by far the slow process than that human happiness should be jeopardized in a world where sin and evil have produced rivers of tears and oceans of sorrow.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the one devoted to the Jew in commerce. He follows him as a nomad, a tiller of the soil, and a man of commerce. In all his history Mr. Weinstock sees the indications of progress, and adds:

> He must yet continue to push onward and forward, all the while remembering the divine precept of the gentle prophet Hillel, who said, "The essence of Judaism is: Whatever is displeasing unto thee—do not unto others."

It seems to have been the hand of destiny that inspired a Russian Jew to write a history of the horrors of war which commended the attention of the Czar of Russia and prompted him to issue his call to the nations of the world for the universal peace conference held at The Hague. The Jew must yet continue his course until the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man shall be universally acknowledged. Then will the mission of the Jew be complete, then there will be one belief, the belief in the absolute, the one and only God.

While the author fails to concede the crux of the Christian system, yet his spirit is so tolerant, his love is so great, his evident sincerity and absence of bigotry so apparent that the Christian as he reads feels that he has caught the essence of the great commandment—the greatest of all—given by Jesus, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Such utterances as this scholarly Jew has given us, indeed, the very trend of high thinking round the globe, make the devout student of human affairs feel in his inmost heart that the race is hastening on to the day of peace and love. "The one far off divine event toward which the whole creation moves."

FRANCIS EDWARD MARSTEN.

*"JESUS THE JEW, AND OTHER ADDRESSES." By Harris Weinstock. 8vo, pp. 220. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.

A History of the Christian Church*

A new book on Church history! Yet it is not the one too many. Prof. Moncrief in his "History of the Christian Church," appeals to two classes—the student, who wants a guide through the labyrinth of perplexing questions, and the intelligent general reader, who wishes to know something of the marvelous institution which has marched under varying forms steadily through the ages. To the student it will be a thread leading him onward. To others it will come as an old story newly told, with a fresh purpose. There are two ideas with which the book was written, which give it a peculiar value. Prof. Moncrief believes in the close relation of Church and secular history, that the one cannot be told without the other. This may be said to be a feature of this brief outline. The author himself says:

> So important has this appeared that all the way through the great movements of secular history have been kept steadily in view, and it is shown that neither side can be understood without considerable knowledge of the other.

The second idea, like a golden thread running through the volume, is that every good thing in the world belongs to God and His people. Every good thing should be utilised, every good man, whatever his position in life, has something by which every other good man may profit. Along this line the author writes:

> The distinction between sacred and secular, higher classes and lower classes, is becoming more and more obscure, and what is now needed is the solidarity of all the redeemed in the Kingdom of God.

Perhaps the part of the book that shows the author's plan and scope to the best advantage is the age of Constantine, or the chapter from Constantine to Gregory. While this period marks the turning point of history, it is intensely fascinating because of the opportunities it affords of studying the rise of ideas and institutions. Both Church and State are discussed, and under the sub-head of politics and society the author treats of the tendency of the policy inaugurated by Diocletian and carried to consummation by Constantine and his sons, the inevitable end of which was economic and social exhaustion; the rise and influence of the "tyrants," the widespread corruption, and the wretchedness of the poor taxpayers, squeezed dry by the most oppressive and iniquitous methods, to meet the expenses of the legions, to pay the hosts of officials, and to maintain the luxurious splendors of the imperial Court. Among the graver symptoms of economic ruin were "the decreasing population, which cut off the supply of taxpayers and soldiers; the spread of infanticide; the increase of waste lands, whose owners and cultivators had fled to escape the tax collector; the declining prosperity of the towns, and the constantly recurring riots and insurrections, both among the starving peasants of Gaul and in populous cities like Antioch."

For the purposes of the general reader, and for him who is something more than a general reader, this book will be found a help and an incentive to a wider range over that rich pasture, where lies the rise and progress of that greatest religious development the world has known.

*"A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. For Students and General Readers. By John W. Moncrief, D.D. 12mo, pp. 452. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.25 net.

The following letter will be of interest in connection with

The Kindred of the Wild

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

WYNDYGOUL
COS COB, CT.

August 2, 1902.

Messrs. L. C. Page & CO.,
Publishers, 200 Summer St.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

My friend, Professor Roberts, has kindly favored me with a copy of his latest book, "The Kindred of the Wild." It would be very hard for me to express the pleasure I found in reading it. It is throughout the work of a keen and loving naturalist as well as of a man of letters—a rare combination. I think you are particularly fortunate in the illustrator you have secured, for Mr. Bull undoubtedly stands in the front rank of living animal illustrators. The book is bound to take its place as a standard classic.

I remain,
Yours truly,
ERNEST THOMPSON-SETON.

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UNCLE PETER ON NEW YORK:

"UNCLE PETER had refused to live on the Hightower after three days in that splendid and populous caravansary. "It suits me well enough," he explained to Percival, "but I have to look after Billy Brue, and this ain't any place for Billy. You see Billy ain't city broke yet. Look at him now over there, the way he goes around butting into strangers. He does that way because he's all the time looking down at his new patent-leather shoes, first pair he ever had. He'll be plumb stoop-shouldered if he don't hurry up and get the new kicked off of 'em. I'll have to get him a nice warm box-stall in some place that ain't so much on the band-wagon as this one. The ceilings here are too high for Billy. And I found him shootin' craps with the bell-boy this mornin'. The boy thinks Billy bein' from the West, is a stage robber, or somethin' like he reads about in the Cap' Collier libr'ies, and follows him around every chance he gets. And Billy laps up too many of them little striped drinks; and them French-cooked dishes ain't so good for him, either. He knows they'll always be something all fussed up with red, white, and blue gravy, and a little paper boquet stuck into 'em. I never knew Billy was such a fancy eater before."

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BOOK SALES.

A Review of 1901-1902 in England and America.

THE late book auction season, which began in this country with unimportant sales in September, 1901, and in England with sales of minor interest a month later, came to a close at Sotheby's, July 30, 1902. The season of 1900-1901 was called by the present writer the most remarkable one the world has known, but the recent auction year equaled it in many respects, and would have surpassed it had the entire Lefferts collection and the private library purchased in England by J. Pierpont Morgan come under the hammer.

Despite the absence of Mr. Lefferts's best Americana and rarest English books and the incunabula in Mr. Morgan's book purchase, the season was an extraordinary one, and will be long remembered for having brought into the auction room an exceedingly large number of books of superlative rarity and high literary importance. Record prices were established in a number of departments, Caxton's "Royal Book" bringing £2,225, the Second Folio Shakespeare, £990; the Third Folio, £755; Shakespeare's "Poems," $1,250; Milton's "Lycidas," £100; Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," £245; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," £134, &c. In the United States we had the fourth, fifth, and sixth McKee sales, in December, 1901, and in February and May, 1902; a portion of Mr. Lefferts's English literature, in April, 1902; the Weeks sale, in March, 1902, and a part of A. J. Morgan's nineteenth century books, in April, 1902. In England occurred several highly important miscellaneous sales, which equaled in interest the Ellis, Hibbert, Ford, and Fountaine auctions, respectively in November, 1901, and in April, May, and June, 1902.

The season was not rich in books produced by the earliest presses of Europe. Below I give a few of the more important items in this department. This summary shows book, printer, sale, and price:

	Sale Price.
1. Thomas Aquinas. Secunda Secundae, Mentz, 1467, printed by Schoeffer, editio princeps, with a date, fine copy, (formerly Thorold's,) in blue morocco, by Bozerian le Jeune—(White)	£111
2. St. Augustine. De Civitate Dei, Rome, 1468, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, second edition, fine copy, (also from the notable Thorold collection,) in old russia extra—(White)	£57
3. Lactantius. Opera, Rome, 1468, Smeynheym, and Pannartz, painted initials, ornamental pen letters and rubricated, &c., (the splendid Wodhull copy,) blue morocco, said to be by Roger Payne—(White)	£80
4. Another copy, painted initials, &c., brown morocco, by Lortic, Didot's copy—(White)	£79
5. Horace. Sermones Horatii, no place or date, but about 1470, called by Kerney probably the editio princeps of any part of Horace's works, red morocco, by Charles Lewis, with some uncut leaves, the Thorold copy and later Ives's, with a blank leaf not in the Sunderland copy—(Bangs, Jan. 22, 1902)	$305
6. Kempis. Imitation of Christ, Augsberg, 1471, printed by Zainer, editio princeps, black morocco, by Bedford, priced by Quaritch at £21 in 1867—6th McKee sale)	£1,600
7. Gratianus. Decretum, Mentz, 1472, printed by Schoeffer, on vellum, two volumes, old Italian red morocco, several leaves repaired—(White)	£94
8. Dante. La Divina Commedia, Florence, 1481, editio princeps, with Landino's Commentary, containing all the nineteen designs for the Inferno by Botticelli and Baldini, (eight of the plates damaged, and the lower margin of the one to Canto 1 cut into,) old English russia extra, said to be the only copy sold since the Hamilton sale, but Lord Crawford's, however, a much finer one, sold for £420 in 1887—(Fountaine)	£325
9. Thomas Aquinas. Super Primo libro Sententiarum, Venice, A. de Strata, 1486, on vellum, of great rarity, blue morocco, by De Coverley—(White)	£101
10. Dante. La Divina Commedia, Brixia, 1487, with 68 full-page Italian outline woodcuts, rare edition, vellum—(Fountaine)	£72
11. Homer. Opera, Florence, 1488, printed in Greek by Demetrius Cretensis, editio prineeps, two volumes, crimson morocco—(White)	£202

Many examples of the early English presses were sold, and at least three were of great typographical interest. A very imperfect "Polychronicon" was sold at Sotheby's December 3, 1901, for £349, which is more than fine and complete copies used to realize, the splendid Ives copy (now in the Lenox Library) selling for only $1,300 in 1891. The best of the earliest English books were as follows:

1. A Little Book on the Pestilence, printed by William de Machlinia in London about 1483-84, eight leaves, (the Ashburnham copy, formerly Blandford's, had nine leaves,) but apparently perfect as regards text. (Sotheby's, March 17, 1902)	£160
2. Royal Book, printed by Caxton at Westminster about 1488, type No. 5, large copy, measuring 11¼ by 8¼ inches, but lacking the two blank leaves, A1 and U40; in original oaken boards, back gone; given by Thomas Archer, parson of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, to the Church Library of Bedford, (Sotheby's, March 17, 1902)	£2,225
3. Another copy, with the two blanks missing in above copy, but smaller, measuring 10 by 7¼ inches, and in modern brown morocco, by Riviere; this is the copy sold in July, 1901, for £1,550, and now resold, (Sotheby's, July 30, 1902)	£1,400
4. An Indulgence Granted in 1481 by Pope Sixtus IV. for Assistance Against the Turks, printed by Caxton on vellum about 1481, type No. 4, on a single sheet, measuring 8 by 6 inches, several words cut into, (Sotheby's, March 17, 1902)	£265
5. Another copy, with three lines of the official heading cut off, measuring 8 by 5¾ inches; this and the preceding were once used to strengthen the binding of the Bedfordshire copy of the "Royal Book," one being placed at the beginning, the other at the end, (Sotheby's, March 17, 1902)	£145
6. Boccaccio. Lydgate's translation of "The Fall of Princes," printed by Pynson in 1494; of excessive rarity; lacking A1, a blank leaf, and A2 inlaid, many uncut leaves; measuring 12¾ by 9 inches, (Fountaine)	£435
7. Le Fevre's "Recuyles of Troye," 1503, printed by Wynken de Worde, several leaves mended, very rare, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£171
8. "Chronicle of England," 1515, printed by Julian Notory, excellent copy, brown morocco, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£120
9. Tunstall's "De Arti Supputandi," 1522, printed by Pynson, the first book on arithmetic printed in England; fine copy, crimson morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, (White)	£37.10
10. Fewterer's "Mirror or Glass of Christ's Passion," 1534, printed by Redman; beautiful copy, in purple morocco, by Bedford, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£120

Many years will probably pass before several of these books are again seen in the market. Of the "Royal Book" only five perfect copies are extant—the two named above, the first of which fetched the highest price yet brought at auction for a Caxton; and the Huth, British Museum and Cambridge Public Library copies. Several other copies exist in a defective state. The Huth copy, when described by Blades, was one of two complete examples at Cambridge. It was later exchanged with Mr. Huth for "another volume of almost equal rarity and value." The "Mirror, or Glass of Christ's Passion," No. 10 in the above list, is the fine Edwardes copy, sold for £80 in May, 1901. The other books, almost without exception, had remained in ancient collections for a long period.

Early English prose and poetry brought high and in most instances record-breaking prices. A selection is given below, the arrangement being an alphabetical one, by authors:

1. Alexander's "Recreations with the Muses," 1637, with a brilliant impression of the rare portrait, by Marshall, Westmoreland's copy in the original calf, (4th McKee sale)	$780
2. Chapman's "Shadow of Night," 1594, claret morocco, the Steevens, Park, Hill, and (probably) the Griswold copy, of exceeding rarity, (4th McKee)	$380
3. Chapman's "Seven Books of Homer," 1598, the first translation in English from the original, half russia; very rare, (4th McKee)	$865
4. Chapman's "Euthymiae Raptus," 1609, morocco, by Mackenzie, the fine Griswold copy, almost given away at one of his sales twenty-four years ago, (4th McKee)	$280
5. Columna. "The Strife of Love in a Dream," by R. D., in English, 1592, red morocco, by Bedford, extremely rare, (Hibbert)	£65
6. Coryat's "Crudities," 1611, in the original vellum and in magnificent condition throughout, (Lefferts)	$440
7. Another copy, in old calf, title washed, once in the library of John Davies of Hereford, a friend of the author and the writer of the commendatory verses and the poetical description of the frontispiece, (Ellis)	£60
8. Daniel's "Order and Solemnitie of the Creation of Prince Henrie," with "Tethy's Festival," 1610, the latter being of superlative rarity, though American collectors exhibit a deplorable ignorance of this fact; crimson morocco, by Clarke and Bedford, (Lefferts)	$305
9. Douglas's "Palis of Honoure," printed by Copland in 1533, morocco, by Riviere, A1, a blank lacking; extremely rare, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£95
10. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 1578, the only perfect copy of the second edition in America, in a contemporary Lyonaise binding; with two leaves not in the Huth and other copies. (Lefferts)	$302.50
11. Hannay's "Nightingale," 1622, with engraved title page and leaves of music, (the latter very rare,) green morocco, by Pratt, (Lefferts)	$290
12. Hooke's "Amanda," 1653, the Foote copy, perfected, maroon morocco, by Ruban, charming copy of this delightful volume, (4th McKee)	$260
13. Howard and Wyatt's "Sonnets," 1567, one of two known copies of the fifth edition, title and a few other leaves mended, brown morocco, by Bedford, the Gaisford copy, (Lefferts)	$1,100
14. James I.'s "Essays of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poesy," 1584, crimson morocco, of great rarity, (4th McKee)	$510
15. Milton's "Lycidas," 1638, green morocco, by Riviere, fine copy of first edition. (Sotheby's, July 29, 1902)	£199
16. Milton's "Poems," 1645, original calf, a little cut into at top, (a rebound copy sold for the same sum July 29,) Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£85
17. Florio's Montaigne, 1603, old calf, the beautiful Frederickson copy, (Lefferts),	$355
18. First Folio Shakespeare, 13 by 8¼ inches, leaf of verses and title much washed, red morocco, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£1,050
19. Second Folio Shakespeare, with the "Smethwick" imprint, fine unwashed copy, 12⅝ by 8¾ inches, old red morocco, (Sotheby's, March 21, 1902)	£690
20. Another copy, with same imprint, larger, measuring 13 by 8⅝ inches, but water-stained throughout, half of last leaf backed, old calf, (Sotheby's, July 30, 1902)	£615
21. Another copy, with the Allot imprint, the most common form, occurring in nearly every copy, verses mounted, title cut close to text, &c., 12⅜ by 8 inches, (Sotheby's, March 17, 1902)	£620
22. Another copy, Allot imprint, fine and genuine throughout, 13¼ by 11⅜ inches, red morocco, by Clarke & Bedford, (the Jolley copy,) (Hibbert)	£350
23. Third Folio Shakespeare, 1664, with the 1663 title inserted, plain margins of the portrait title repaired, 13¾ by 11¼ inches, crimson morocco, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£755
24. Fourth Folio Shakespeare, portrait backed and mended, last leaf repaired in margin, 14½ by 9¼ inches, crimson morocco, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£118
25. Another copy, finer in every way as regards soundness, though a little shorter, 13⅜ by 9⅛ inches, old calf, (Lefferts)	$380
26. Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1624, green morocco, by Bradstreet, title repaired, (Fourth McKee)	$1,925
27. Shakespeare "Poems," 1640, blue morocco, by Bedford, portrait remargined, (Fourth McKee)	$1,250
28. Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," 1675, green morocco, by Bradstreet, (Fourth McKee)	$450
29. "Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608, (once attributed to Shakespeare,) one of three known copies, (Fountaine)	£300
30. Walton's "Compleat Angler," 1653, old calf, a few headlines cut into, as well as fore-margin of the Angler's Song, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£225

The above thirty items were selected from over two hundred fine examples of English literature before the Restoration period. Many notable items were omitted because of lack of space. Chief among these is perhaps Mr. Lefferts's lovely copy of Herrick's "Hesperides," in the original sheep, which sold for $420

Later seventeenth century and eighteenth century English literature sold high throughout the season. A few items are selected as follows:

1. Bunyan's "Holy War," 1682, old calf, fine copy of first edition, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£149
2. Another copy, original binding, in splendid condition, (Lefferts)	$700
3. "Kilmarnock Burns," 1786, lacking half title, green morocco, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£189
4. Another copy, with half title, better in every way, claret morocco, by Bradstreet, (sixth McKee)	$835
5. Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," three volumes, second edition of second volume, (Sotheby's, July 31, 1902)	£245
6. Another copy, three volumes, "Map of the World," stained, calf, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£306
7. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, two volumes, original calf, fine copy, (Ford)	£134
8. Another copy, also in original calf, fine copy, (Sotheby's, Dec. 12, 1901)	£126
9. Gray's "Elegy," 1751, first edition, claret morocco, by Riviere, excellent copy, (sixth McKee sale)	$740
10. Pope's "Essay on Man," 1733-34, first edition, in one volume, purple morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, with manuscript corrections in Part I. in Pope's handwriting, (Ford)	£190
11. Pope's "Rape of the Lock," 1714, original sewn and uncut condition as published, old blue wrappers, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£61
12. Another copy, same condition, (Hodgson's, Dec. 12, 1901)	£50
13. Shenstone's "Poems Upon Various Occasions," 1737, with autograph poem by the author on a fly leaf, excessively rare, (Hibbert)	£71
14. Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," 1726-27, first edition, three volumes, calf, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£100
15. Watts's "Divine Songs," 1715, claimed to be unique, presentation copy, (Sotheby's, July 28, 1902)	£155
16. Watts's "Hymns," 1707, very rare, (another copy sold at Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, for £65,) (Sotheby's, Dec. 5, 1901)	£140
17. Wycherley's "Miscellany Poems," 1704, fine large paper copy, presented by the author to the Earl of Radnor, (Fountaine)	£105

Nineteenth century first editions of England and America established a host of new records. A few of the best items have been selected as follows:

1. Arnold's "Alaric at Rome," 1840, original covers, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£50
2. Robert Browning's "Pauline," 1833, morocco, by Cuzin, the Maxwell copy, (Morgan)	$720
3. Mrs. Browning's "Battle of Marathon," 1820, morocco, by Riviere, (Morgan)	$410
4. Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," 1847, morocco, uncut, by Riviere, (Morgan)	$285
5. Byron's "Poems on Various Occasions," 1807, boards, uncut, back gone, (Sotheby's, Dec. 2, 1901)	£129
6. Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," 1846, first edition in the original parts, paper covers, uncut, (Bangs's, Jan. 22, 1902)	$170
7. Keats's "Lamia," 1820, original boards, uncut, with paper label, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£71
8. Lamb's "Rosamund Gray," 1798, Birmingham imprint, (Hodgson's, May 28, 1902)	£80
9. Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," 1806, earliest known issue, paper covers, (Sotheby's, June 3, 1902)	£240
10. Lamb's "Prince Dorus," 1811, paper covers, colored plates, (Puttick's, July 16, 1902)	£62
11. Lamb's "Elia," both series, boards, uncut, fine copies, (Puttick's, Feb. 3, 1902)	£53
12. Ruskin's "Poems," 1850, original cloth, (sixth McKee)	$340
13. Scott's "Waverley," first edition, original boards, as issued, (Sotheby's, July 21, 1902)	£162
14. Shelley's "Zastrozzi," 1810, calf, uncut, by Bedford, (Hibbert)	£150
15. Shelley's "St. Irvyne," 1811, boards, uncut, (sixth McKee)	$340
16. Shelley's "Address to the Irish People," 1812, stitched, uncut, (sixth McKee)	$710
17. Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813, claret morocco, uncut, by Riviere; perfect, (sixth McKee)	$500
18. Shelley's "Alastor," 1816, boards, uncut, fine copy, (Bangs's, Oct. 21, 1901)	$360
19. Shelley's "Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote," 1817, stitched, (sixth McKee)	$625
20. Shelley's "Cenci," 1819, boards, uncut, (Morgan)	$190
21. Shelley's "Adonais," 1821, morocco, by Riviere, (cover preserved,) presentation copy from Shelley to Leigh Hunt, and from Hunt to Peacock, (sixth McKee)	$2,125
22. Tennyson's "Morte D'Arthur, Dora, and Other Idylls," 1842, morocco, uncut, by Riviere, (Morgan)	$490
23. Tennyson's "Sailor Boy," 1861, morocco, uncut, by Riviere, (Morgan)	$275
24. Tennyson's "Falcon," 1879, morocco, by Club Bindery, (Morgan)	$360
25. Tennyson's "Cup," 1881, morocco, uncut, by Riviere, (Morgan)	$340
26. Tennyson's "Promise of May," 1882, morocco, uncut, by Riviere, (Morgan)	$331
27. Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare," 1881, paper covers, (Morgan)	$155
28. Tennyson's "Silent Voices," 1892, morocco, uncut, (Morgan)	$140

Only a few of the best pieces of Americana can be cited:

1. Eliot's Indian Bible, 1661-3, brown morocco, by Bedford, with English title, the Bruce-Rice-Menzies-Ives copy, (Sotheby's, June 9, 1902)	£370
2. Bible, (Boston, 1752,) said to be the only known copy of the first Bible printed in America in English, (sixth McKee sale)	$2,025
3. Budd's "Good Order," Philadelphia, printed by Bradford in 1685,) morocco, uncut, by Bedford, (Lefferts)	£125
4. Colden's "Indian Nations," New York, printed by Bradford, 1727, sheep, (sixth McKee)	$880
5. Franklin's "Cato Major," Philadelphia, 1744, original boards, uncut, (Lefferts)	£87
6. "Lederer's Discoveries," 1672, red morocco, uncut, by Club Bindery, with map and leaf of license, (Lefferts)	£120
7. Smith's "Map of Virginia," 1612, maroon morocco, by Riviere, (Lefferts)	£120
8. Thomas's "New Jersey," 1698, with map, finely bound by Bedford, splendid copy, (sixth McKee)	$805
9. Wood's "New England's Prospect," 1634, calf, by Bedford, with map, (sixth McKee)	$620

The books described in the six lists given above fully illustrate the importance of the recent season. Many of the books came into the auction room for the first time in a number of years; several appeared there for the first time outside of booksellers' catalogues. In addition, books might be selected from several other important departments, but space is limited. Of volumes remarkable for their illustrations there was an astonishing number, the Ellis sale producing Edward Calvert's copy of Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience," 1789-94, (in unique and beautiful condition, £700.) A list of manuscripts of beauty and interest would fill several columns. The most noteworthy of them, in a historic sense, was the André prologue, which sold for $1,710 at the fifth McKee sale; the most important item, in a literary sense, was the rough draft in Keats's autograph of "The Cap and Bells," which brought £345 at Hodgson's, in London, June 5. The Orford and other sales brought forward many fine bindings, Grolier's copy of a Venetian numismatic book realising £162 at the former auction, March 14, 1902.

The Kelmscott Press books sold low in this country, the English sales showing a slight advance on former prices. The Chaucer, on paper, brought $500 here Jan. 22, 1902; in London it brought £89, £90, £93, and £94. The Ellis sale last November contained a vellum Chaucer which brought £510; another vellum copy sold for £520 at Sotheby's, June 3, 1902.

One of the most interesting features of the season was the appreciation of books notable for their associations. Dickens's name as usual leads the list, his own copy of "David Copperfield" bringing $625 at the sixth McKee sale, and at other American and English auctions presentation copies of several of his other works all sold high. For these prices, as well as for the large sums paid for volumes associated with the names of Gray, Keats, Lamb, and Shelley, there are excellent and convincing reasons. The costly volume of Charles Tennyson's "Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces," that belonged to Thackeray and contains three pen-and-ink sketches and a manuscript poem attributed to him, is an item of different character. A London dealer paid £300 for this curiosity at Hodgson's, April 30, and immediately priced it at a very high figure. The Thackeray collectors have done fantastic things in the past, but the high price given for this trifle is assuredly one of their strangest achievements.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Report of the Free Lectures.

Can the widespread usefulness of the Free Lectures, delivered during the season of 1901-1902, be better understood than by the statement that in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond the total of attendance has been 928,251? The places where the lectures were delivered were, by count, 100, and there have been 3,172 lectures given. There seems to have been no topic of human interest that has not been presented, for, most wisely, the subjects selected by the lecturers were those discussed by the men and the women of to-day. Practical science has not been forgotten, for many have been at the subject of electricity and the practical use of it. History figures largely in the course, not specially of the United States, but giving sound data as to other countries, not of to-day alone, but of the past. Literature, art, and music have been presented, and the latter in a most entertaining manner. Travel all over the world has riveted the attention of audiences. In the selection of those who disseminated information the choice was a careful one, and many of the lecturers were leading authorities.

At the conclusion of the report may be found what the Supervisor of Lectures, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, has written on the topic of public education. It is not too much to say that much of the success attending these lectures is due to the gentleman in person. Quoting from him, this is worthy of particular attention:

> The movement for adult education is just in its infancy, and judging by the results of the past twelve years in our city and the many inquiries from all parts of our land, it would not seem improbable that ten years from now every great city in this Union will make provision for adult education, and a class of teachers particularly adapted to dealing with the adult mind will come into existence.

There is no question that for the coming season the audiences will count over a million. The composition of the Committee on Lectures and Libraries is as follows: George W. Wingate, Chairman; Robert L. Harrison, Charles H. Ingalls, Nathan S. Jonas, Miles M. O'Brien, George A. Vandenhoff, Frank D. Wilsey, and Henry M. Leipziger, Ph. D., Supervisor of Lectures.

How He Learned to Ride.*

The opening story in Mr. James M. Douglass's "The Riding Master" shows originality of conception. The noble sire of Elliott Hawkeshaw is broken-hearted. His only son Elliott, the pride of the house, doesn't know how to ride a horse, and, more than that, won't try to. Fancy the agony of an English parent who rides to hounds and is a lord to boot! Then appears the riding master, Prof. Augustus Kobbe. Elliott, nolens volens, is made to bestride a horse, and the young fellow lands, say on his head, in the ring. Then the beautiful Mrs. Kobbe takes a hand. She is an entire circus. Elliott loves the riding master's wife. Then the young fellow becomes at once a most brilliant horseman. Can romance go further? Kobbe is naturally jealous, and plots the destruction of Elliott. He is to break his neck when mounted on a vicious beast. The young rider does make a bad break, but somehow a pistol goes off—and it is the bad Kobbe who bites the dust. Then Elliott and Madame Kobbe are supremely happy. There are four more stories in the volume.

*** Reginald Bathurst Birch, the artist, who has made the illustrations for B. W. Chambers's "Outdoorland," just published by Harper & Brothers, will be remembered as the illustrator of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Both author and illustrator of the later book for children work in harmony, and it is said that text and pictures might have emanated from the same brain. Mr. Birch was born in London, and was educated at the Royal Academy in Munich. But most of his life has been passed in this country.

*THE RIDING MASTER AND OTHER STORIES. By James M. Douglass. Cloth. Pp. 135. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.

SELECTS

OLIVER HORN.

The Excellent New Novel by Mr F. Hopkinson Smith.*

ALTHOUGH the fashion of publishing novels in serial form has long been in existence, and many a writer who might be credited with having a more delicate regard for the claims of his own creations as artistic and literary entities allows them to be cut up into fragments and served one at a time through the months of the year to the readers of the magazines, there are wise men, and women, too, who refuse to assist in the spoiling of good things and avoid the serial story, even when it is baited with a name that furnishes a sure passport to favor. Such will be pleased to see that "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" has now appeared in a form suitable for perusal, and they will also be confirmed in their opinion that a novel by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is worth waiting a year for in order that it may be enjoyed in its entirety.

In this tale Mr. Smith returns once more to the Old South and the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the civil war, but there is little of the smell of powder or the clash of arms in the book, and most of its incidents take place in New York City or a New England village. The book is almost as far as possible from being a "historical" novel, but something in the style of the narrative, and the fact that the hero, young Oliver Horn, becomes a student in a New York art school, gives the reader the impression that the author is telling more or less of his own experiences in the pages of this story. Only one who had himself had the fortune to be born in that vague but delightful neighborhood to which Mr. Smith has given the name of "Kennedy Square," on the sunny side of which he tells us stood the venerable mansion of Richard Horn, could describe with such sympathy and charm the life that ebbed and flowed there during the late fifties. The reader soon becomes sure that the author himself was one of those favored mortals who often knocked at the door of Richard Horn's "li'l room under the tulip tree in the garden," and heard his cordial "Come in! Come in! It's delightful to get hold of your hand;" sure that he was often one of the expected guests at the nightly festivities held in the Horn mansion, and surest of all that he has many times partaken of the wonderful apple toddy and eggnogg, over whose brewing old black Melachi presided. It all has an unmistakably reminiscent tone, and so, too, have the lively chapters which afterward describe the evening gatherings of the club of young artists, in whose vigorous, if somewhat reckless personalities, the art life of New York then centred.

In Oliver Horn Mr. Smith has portrayed a youthful character as delightful as could be imagined, yet quite different from that other delightful boy who has lately appeared in the world of fiction—Boyne Kenton—as different as were the traditions and ideals of Kennedy Square from the unceremonious ways prevailing in the Kentons' native Ohioan town. Perhaps we feel that Mr. Howells has put a bit more of reality and human nature into his boy than has the creator of Oliver Horn, but there is no doubt as to which could cut the most picturesque figure as the hero of a story.

By far the most interesting elements in the early part of Oliver's career were his father and mother, and, indeed, these two fine characters come all the way through the book very near to being first in the readers' regard. Mr. Smith long ago demonstrated that he knows how to draw the picture of old-time Southern chivalry, but he never succeeded in making a finer portrait than that of Richard Horn. If there were many gentlemen like him below Mason and Dixon's line when Sumter's guns first opened fire, then it is a thousand pities that the social life that made him possible was wiped out of existence, even to obtain the black man's freedom. One would prefer to think that the Colonel Claytons, narrow-minded, irascible, and stupid, were in the majority and that the war improved them out of the world.

Mr. Smith is a Southerner himself, but this story shows that time or intelligence has made him take a very sane and fair view of all that caused division between North and South. He doubtless idealizes somewhat the Southern character, makes the most of those gentle and chivalrous manners which covered natures for the most part very human and very much like other humans the world over, but he is plainly not unaware of its defects, nor does he make any effort to conceal them. Especially in the delineation of Mrs. Horn's character do we see the author's appreciation of those traits which more than anything else fostered the division between North and South. It was her pride of birth, her disdain of any occupation which savored remotely of manual labor, that made her son's road to fame and fortune such a difficult one. She could not conceive of anything more weak and disgraceful than for a male member of her family to become an artist, and so poor Oliver, whose one ambition that was, had to give his time, if not his thoughts, to the study of the honorable profession of the law. However, good luck, disguised as a mortgage, at last made it imperative that he should earn some money, and as his knowledge of law gave no promise of an immediate living, he set forth to seek his fortune in the North. From this point on the story is but a record of the steps by which the boy, suddenly thrown upon his own resources, became aware of and outgrew the hampering and foolish traditions which constituted almost his only equipment for his battle with the world. The dreamy, unpractical atmosphere that filled Kennedy Square is contrasted sharply enough with the grim realities with which the youthful Oliver came in contact in New York. Being a Horn in his native town was quite a different thing from looking hopelessly for something that he could do in the way of earning a living in the pitiless city. But Oliver Horn was not only the product of the spirit that dwelt in Kennedy Square; he was the son of Richard Horn, the inventor of machines, and no one who becomes acquainted with that fine soul will doubt for a moment the final outcome of his struggle with the obstacles that seem at first destined to shut him out of his chosen career. One is as sure as was Amos Cobb, the transplanted Vermonter, that down underneath all the indifference of the artist-soul compelled to grub at law and trade is the same brave heart and tenacious purpose that held his father to the completion of his motor in spite of endless failures and discouragements.

Mr. Smith has given us in "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" a story far above the average, and, what is better still, a trustworthy picture of the period of American art in which its scenes are laid. His description of the life that went on in the stately old mansions clustered around Kennedy Square is a splendid piece of work, and so, too, are the chapters devoted to art student life in New York. It is written in a simple, familiar style that makes it a delight to read, and it has been long since more charming characters were brought together in one book. They are all people whom we would be more than glad to know, and this is a pleasure so rare nowadays as to be appreciated. Authors seem to feel it pardonable to subject their readers to all sorts of objectionable introductions. Oliver Horn is bound to be popular; he may even be dramatized.

*"THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN." By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 488. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Crompton Family.*

This season has seen a revival of some old favorites. Augusta Evans Wilson, whose "St. Elmo" and "Infelice," in their day, sent many dear little shivers of delight down the backs of her young lady readers, has put forth another story, and now comes Mary J. Holmes, who could never stoop to the ignominy of a heroine who hadn't a "flowerlike face," or, at least, "beautiful wistful eyes," with still another. Ah! the joys to be culled from books like hers, where, the more the plot thickens, and the noose tightens, the more readily one may settle down with the strong conviction at his heart that the last chapter will be sure to turn out all right and everybody will be happy. The heroine is always poor, but beautiful—bless her heart!—and the hero is usually an aristocrat of the first water, proud as Lucifer, rich as Croesus, and cold and hard as adamant. Then comes the wonderful, softening influence of a great love—and presto!—he becomes an angel of gentleness, uplifts the pretty heroine from her lowly to his exalted station, marries her—and their wedded life flows on like one glad, sweet song.

With this for the foundation, who needs turn to musty historical records for subjects for a romance? Not Mrs. Holmes, at any rate. She has them at her finger tips. In "The Cromptons" she carries the story through three generations of beautiful heroines, and the hero—wicked man—remains adamant until almost the last.

While spending a few weeks on a Southern plantation visiting a college friend, James Crompton meets a beautiful but illiterate young person from Enterprise, Florida, who is also visiting some relatives in the neighborhood. Her people are members of that most despised of all classes in the South, "pore white trash," and in a fit of passion which he mistakes for love, the young man allows himself to be married to Eudora Harris.

He realizes too late what he has done, and deserts his young wife after extracting a promise that she will never speak of her marriage. In three years she dies, leaving a little girl, and it is the fortunes of this child and her daughter that Mrs. Holmes follows through trouble and sorrow to a happy ending. Things do turn out just beautifully, however, and the book can be highly recommended as being thoroughly harmless.

The Sacrifice.*

In laying out the plan for "The Just and the Unjust," Mr. Richard Bagot is most particular. You might deem the method of the romancer as somewhat prolix, but the situation requires it. There is a slight margin of uncertainty allowed the reader so that there may be somewhat of a surprise, but there are no very sudden shocks. You know, however, that matters cannot be cleared up without the removal of one of the characters, and so Marjory's death, by accident or suicide, is to be expected.

The story is one strictly within the lines of the highest ranks of English society, and that field always is a trifle tiresome. Hugh Lester, Earl of Haversham, was a younger son, and never expected to obtain the title. In his younger days he began his liaison with Mrs. Marjory Hungerford, and Marjory was most unfortunate, having been cursed with a bad mother and a worse husband. She might have starved—that is, at the beginning, had it not been for her pen. In time, as "Cecil White," she becomes well known as a romance-writer. Then through an accident—a fall on a mountain side in Italy—Hugh Lester becomes acquainted with her, and then he declares his love to her and they lived together happily for ten years. With the death of the head of the house of Haversham, and the assumption of the title and £40,000 a year, it becomes incumbent on Hugh to marry. If he had no progeny the title and the money would go to others. He wanted to marry his mistress, but understanding the situation she declined, and Hugh was heartbroken. Then he married Muriel, the daughter of Col. Maitland Gorring. It was a marriage of convenience. If he did not love Muriel, at least he respected her, for he found in her many noble traits.

Among the acquaintances of Hugh and his wife are Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, and most despicable personages are they. They are blackmailers. Somehow they found out that Hugh's wife, Muriel, and his former mistress, Marjory, are step-sisters, born of different fathers, though the women do not know it. Having obtained the secret the Wollastons use it so as to make money out of it, and Mrs. Wollaston wants £5,000. A friend of the Earl understands what are the exact circumstances, and, more than that, Mr. Fortescue knows that Mrs. Wollaston is an infamous woman, and that her husband is a forger. The Wollastons make a hasty retreat. When Lady Haversham becomes a mother and Marjory dies, better days come to Hugh and Muriel, though the sacrifice has been great.

The ability of the author is marked, for much skill is shown in making what is black look white. Had Hugh Lester been born in a slum and Marjory one of the submerged, perhaps the moral of the story would have been questioned. Perhaps in romance the matter of fact business is as often as not overlooked. Be this as it may, for if "The Just and the Unjust" is a study of social conditions you must needs feel sorry for Marjory and her self-sacrifice. She knew she was in the way, and so she took her life in her own hands.

*"THE CROMPTONS." By Mary J. Holmes. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.

*"THE JUST AND THE UNJUST." By Richard Bagot. 12mo, cloth, pp. 342. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

The Split Infinitive.

A correspondent requests a definition and an example of the split infinitive. The infinitive form of a verb is that by which it is customarily nominated, as the verb "to be," the verb "to have." To split the infinitive is to insert an adverb between the "to" and the rest of the verb, as "to severely scold," "to plainly see." It is held by the opponents of the use of the split infinitive that this insertion of the adverb is ungrammatical because "to be," "to have," "to scold," "to see," &c., are single parts of speech and should not be divided. Those who advocate the use of the split infinitive hold that "to be," &c., are two words, that the verb proper is the second one, and that, therefore, an adverb may properly be placed before it.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13, 1902.—16 PAGES

THE POETS AGAIN.

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown," who believes himself to be a poet, and admits that he is a freshman, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a letter of plaintive import anent the recent article called "The Poetic Itch" printed in this place. He has had the poetic itch for four years and he has sent verses persistently to the magazines, and just as persistently they have been returned. He still believes that he has poetic gifts and that not all he writes is "rot." As a sample of his work he sends us this poem, which he entitles "A Promise":

Out of the great night's stillness,
In a moment of fitful sleep,
Come the words of her last short illness;
Into the room they creep.
And he wakes, and stares at the ceiling,
As he hears the promise anew,
Out of her own lips stealing:
"Dear, I shall come for you."

Mystical, fragrant, tender,
Her presence around him glows,
And his heart and his soul surrender
To the scent of her flower, the rose.
For it's O, he's been waiting, waiting
The end of the ache and the strife;
Waiting for her, and hating
The irk of a broken life.

But the wearisome night is ended,
And the ache is over and done;
And black Fate flees offended
To find that his course is run.
And her breath comes nearer and nearer,
And whispers, "You've lived it through;
The day that shall be is clearer—
Dear, I have come for you!"

Now, as this youth confesses that he is just beginning his freshman year in college, we make bold to offer him some suggestions, which may prove to be of value also to others. We first invite his consideration to Edmund Clarence Stedman's definition of poetry. "Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of the human soul." This poem called "A Promise" is sufficiently rhythmical, but what shall we say of it as imaginative language? Cannot our young friend see that it lacks the highest and most essential quality of poetry, namely, the fashioning of a thought into words which sing and burn themselves into the brain? A thousand men chancing upon a beautiful old Greek vase buried for centuries out of sight might ruminate on its repose through all those years in silence, but only Keats thought to say:

Thou still unravish'd bride of quietness,
Thou foster-child of Silence and slow Time.

Those lines are poetry because they are alive with high and beautiful imagination. Many a man has felt that a new book brought to him a revelation as splendid and potent as the discovery of a new sea or a new star, but only Keats, after reading Chapman's translation of Homer, thought to say:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken.
Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He gazed at the Pacific, and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

That is poetry because it is a burst of glorious imagination. Our young friend's poem is of the sort that one finds usually in the columns of the daily papers. It is of a kind which appeals to a vast army of readers devoid of literary knowledge or skill, people who call rhythmic prose poetry. A mere catalogue of facts put into musical, rhythmic language, with correct rhymes at the ends of the lines, is not poetry, though good money is paid for such products by many periodicals and many persons are much moved by it.

Literature is art in words, and until a man can say things worth saying in such a way as to convince connoisseurs in wordcraft that they could not be said better, he would do well to keep his fancy's offspring at home. If our young friend wishes to sell such poems as that which he has submitted to us, he can do so, provided he sends them to the right market. We can assure him that The Atlantic, Scribner's, and a few other magazines of that sort are not yet open to him. And we can further assure him that if he will lay his present poems away in his desk and persist in reading the acknowledged masters of poesy till his senior year, he will know why.

Let him not be discouraged. He is young, very young. The lyric muse is old, centuries upon centuries old; but the dew of youth is yet upon her rosy lips, the passion of the dawn is still in her eyes, the blush of the world's infancy is still in her cheek. She is the eternal maiden, and her love is to be won only by men. This youth, who has borne his banner inscribed with "Excelsior" among editorial ice and snow, has poetic taste and feeling. After a time his mind may penetrate the mystery of the relation between the mental phantasy and the printed word. When that time comes he will be a poet. And it will come only when he has forgotten editors and magazines and printer's ink and buried his whole soul in the burnished sea of passionate imagination.

A REAL "VADE MECUM."

One of the most notable of recent issues of the press is the wonderful little "Bacon" pubished in London by George Newnes. Here is a volume that will easily go into a not very capacious pocket, and that yet, thanks to the very thin and yet reasonably opaque paper on which it is printed, comprises 758 pages of legible typography. What is more to the purpose, it comprises all of Bacon's literature. For it includes the "Essays," the "Advancement," the "History of Henry VII.," the "Wisdom of the Ancients," and the "Apothegms." To go beyond that in Bacon one must be more than a general reader of English literature. He must be a special student of the history of science and able and willing to tackle crabbed Latin instead of delightful, idiomatic, and classic English.

Such a volume is a real "vade mecum," to use rightly for once that much-abused term. When Lord Brougham said that he hoped the time would come when every Englishman would read Bacon, he expressed a pious and reasonable aspiration, the force of which was by no means wholly broken by Cobbett's characteristic rejoinder that, for his part, he would be content to see the time come when every Englishman should eat bacon. Just now a new and cheap and handy edition of Bacon ought to have a special function in putting an end, in the mind of everybody who really reads it, to the absurd delusion of the Baconian cryptogram in Shakespeare. But the victims of that delusion are evidently those who have not read, and could not read with appreciation, either Bacon or Shakespeare.

For another and more important thing, the study of Bacon is an excellent thing for clearing the mind of another delusion, and that is that the prose of the seventeenth century is negligible for the modern student of English literature. Matthew Arnold has a large share of the responsibility for encouraging this delusion. He took Milton for the proof of his contention that the prose of his period was too involved and cumbrous to be tolerable for the modern reader or the modern writer. Yet he might have gone back a whole generation behind Milton, and chosen a writer of prose who, to be sure, would have completely overthrown his contention that an age of poetry and imagination cannot be an age of prose and reason, but who would have furnished him with a model of English prose, second only to the masterpiece and standard of it, belonging to the same period, the King James version of the Bible. For Bacon had not one of the vices of which Arnold holds to characterize the prose, not only of his generation, but of the next. Barring some archaisms of mere diction, and these by no means so numerous as to obscure the sense, this is modern prose, as clear, as free, as graceful, and as "convenient" as anybody writes now, while it often rises to a stately eloquence of which almost all the moderns have lost the secret. There are a hundred passages in Bacon which may move the modern writer to exclaim, as Arnold exclaims over the passage of Dryden which he cites: "Here at last we have the true English prose, a prose such as we would all gladly use if we only knew how."

It is in reading such passages that we are compelled to share Dr. Johnson's belief that "there is in every nation a style that never becomes obsolete, a certain mode of phraseology so consonant and congenial to the analogy and principles of its respective language as to remain settled and unaltered." The value of Bacon's matter is more or less intelligently acknowledged by everybody. But that his manner is worthy of it is experimentally known to comparatively few. How inspiring a thing it would be if some thousands of the young inquiring readers who are trying to keep up with current fiction, under the delusion that they are acquiring "culture," would betake themselves to Bacon. We really do not know where more culture can be had at the expense of a dollar and a quarter and a willing mind than in the unpretentious volume which is the text of these remarks.

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Most Americans, we imagine, follow the scrappy accounts in the papers of the progress of the education bill through the British House of Commons with something like irritation, so difficult is it to understand what is the source of the deep feeling displayed on both sides. We are ourselves so accustomed to school systems worked out within the comparatively limited area of the State, or, more often, the city, where differences attain no great importance and the attitude of the general public is too often one of practical indifference, that we are amazed and amused at the temper shown by our brethren across the seas. We cannot conceive, for instance, of a National party in the United States gravely considering the proposition that its members should in a body refuse to pay school taxes as a means of protest against school legislation. Yet that is a proposition that has been discussed by some of the Liberal papers and some of the political committees.

The source of this hot feeling is chiefly religious. What apparently the Ministry is seeking to do is to extend the means of education, to provide some sort of central or general supervision and control, to impose taxation, local or National, for school purposes, and so to bring the motley arrangements and provisions now in existence into closer and more efficient relations. The chief difficulty arises from the fact that a very large proportion of the schools are under the direction of the established church, and in part or wholly supported from its revenues. On the other hand, the dissenting bodies also support schools, and there is a considerable number that are not under any form of church control and influence. The contention of the Liberals, backed by that powerful element in British politics, the "nonconformist conscience," is that the party in power is showing gross favoritism toward the established church. To some extent there is basis for the complaint, for the Church of England is no more exempt from worldly minded members and leaders than is any other like association. But, on the other hand, it must be noted that the Liberal party, in sore need of an issue that will unite its jealous and quarrelsome factions, is not treating the school question with that impartial desire for the greatest good of the greatest number which the nature of the question demands.

In the long run, however, there is no doubt that the education bill will pass, and, whether the Conservatives are unhorsed in consequence or not, the net effect will be that there will be more schooling and better schooling and an appreciable advance toward a homogenous and progressive system. To that the tendency of public opinion in the United Kingdom is undoubtedly strong and increasingly strong. It will be a long time before the British attain the standard we have measurably reached in this country, that of universal, gratuitous, non-sectarian education. But there will be no backward step in the movement and no serious interruption of progress. It is not, indeed, certain that our ideal will ever wholly be adopted, and if at all it will be very slowly, for the English are at heart a more deeply religious people than the Americans, and they will surely not go as swiftly as we have gone in the past forty years in the direction of non-sectarian schooling. It is not probable that they will ever reach the same policy that now generally prevails in most of the States of the Union. To us it seems not necessarily the best in itself, but the logical escape from many harassing difficulties which at one time were pretty threatening to us. The British are not so logical as we are prone to be. They have what the late President of Princeton was wont to call "the faculty of ultimate arrival," but they may proceed in tortuous ways. In this case they may stop, and not unwisely, considerably short of the goal the Americans have reached.

THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW EDITORSHIP.

Mr. Edward A. Dithmar, for many years dramatic critic of THE TIMES and for some months past its London correspondent, has been summoned from the London office to the broader field and larger responsibilities of the editorship of THE TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW.

To the readers of THE TIMES Mr. Dithmar's critical capacity, his discriminating taste and sound literary judgment, his mind and pen, and the high quality of his work are known. With the present issue THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW passes under his charge.

Philip James Bailey—A Veteran Indeed.

The death of Philip James Bailey on Saturday last brought to an end a career as unique in English literature as that of "Single-speech Hamilton" in English politics. There has surely been no previous instance of an author publishing, while still a youth, a poem which made him famous, adding scarcely anything to his record during the rest of a life which extended to the age of eighty-six, and leaving as his most permanent memorial four lines of verse which are among the best known of all the familiar quotations in the English language. There must be a multitude of persons who have never read "Festus," and to whom the name of Bailey suggests no ideas, but who have again and again heard and uttered the sentiment:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

It would be an amusing literary pastime to compile a list of impossible sources, from Milton to Tennyson, to whom these lines have been variously attributed in sermons and school addresses. Rarely was their actual author thought of in connection with them; indeed, so completely had he dropped out of sight that a history of English literature published last year by a reputable firm wrote him down as having died in 1856.

The announcement, at last veracious, of the death of this veteran writer suggests several curious topics for reflection and speculation. In the first place, how rare was Mr. Bailey's opportunity in being able in his own lifetime to learn the verdict of posterity upon his work! The politician who is permitted through some blunder of reporter or telegraphist to read his own biography in the morning paper obtains at best only a means of estimating the sincerity of his friends and critics. He obtains no clue to the verdict of the next generation upon his character and policy. But the opinion of the literary world in 1902 of a poem which appeared in 1839 is not likely to suffer any serious revision later. Another exceptional privilege was Mr. Bailey's, for he watched from the height of an author already distinguished almost the whole of the literary activity of the Victorian era. As an acknowledged master of the writing craft he looked in some cases upon the beginning, and in all cases upon the development, of the reputation of Browning, Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Thackeray, the Brontës, Kingsley, George Eliot, and Darwin, and yet he lived to be a contemporary of Rudyard Kipling. To us the New England period of American literature appears ancient history, but when "Festus" was published Holmes and Lowell had only just been graduated. If Mr. Bailey kept a journal and committed to it frankly his impressions of the literary events of his time it should afford material for one of the strangest of autobiographies.

Other and less personal subjects are suggested by this remarkable career. The startling effect produced upon its readers by the doctrines of which "Festus" was the mouthpiece reminds us of the great theological changes of the last half century. It would need no courage to-day to express the views which won for Mr. Bailey the character of a "brave" writer. Further, we are prompted to inquire whether it is better that a man, having achieved success by one book, should devote himself thenceforward to the revision and improvement of that book, or should attempt to repeat his success by means of additional writings. The question will perhaps never be satisfactorily answered, for much must depend upon the temperament of the man himself. Again, the story of Mr. Bailey's early popularity revives the problem: Is the influence of poetry declining? "Festus" is reported to have gone through eleven editions in England and more than thirty in this country. How many poems of 1902, we wonder, will have to their credit such a record in 1965?

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is said that T. Fisher Unwin has paid £7,000 for Mr. Kruger's memoirs. More was originally demanded. American and serial arrangements are yet to be made. The work will appear before those of the Boer generals. De Wet's will come next. The volumes which the others are at work on are not likely to be published this year.

***

Earl Russell, while in prison, wrote some short essays on religious and social topics, which Burleigh will publish in a volume entitled "Lay Sermons."

***

Besides the unfinished romance left by George Douglas Brown, whose "House with the Green Shutters," it was feared, was his only contribution to permanent literature, there has ben found among his papers a complete study of "Hamlet," which is a critical analysis from a new point of view. It is evidently the result of many years of thought and research.

***

George Meredith is to write the introduction to the revised edition of Lady Duff-Gordon's "Letters from Egypt." It will be recalled that one series appeared in 1865 and attracted considerable attention; another bore the date of 1875. Both will now be issued in one volume, and, owing to the death of several of the persons written about, it will now be possible to give the letters in full. The new edition will also include a memoir by the author's daughter.

***

Blackwoods are issuing, by Mrs. Oliphant, a volume called "Stories of the Seen and Unseen." They have a supernatural flavor.

***

The October Chambers' Journal will contain an article on the New York police by President Roosevelt.

***

Smith, Elder & Co. will publish Stanley Weyman's "In the King's Byways." The book includes twelve short stories, most of which centre around the career of Henry of Navarre, but the last two deal with the French Revolution under the heading, "King Terror."

***

Duckworth announces a memoir by R. B. Lichfield, entitled "Tom Wedgwood, the First Photographer." Wedgwood was the son of the famous potter, and is also known in literary history as one of the two brothers who gave an annuity to Coleridge. The memoir, which is based on family papers, contains Coleridge's letters to Wedgwood, hitherto unpublished in extenso. It also presents Sir Humphry Davy's description of Wedgwood's photographic work.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

(Extract from Henry Cabot Lodge's Review of Vol. XXIX. in The London Times of Sept. 5.)

More years ago than it is now cheerful to count, when a student of law at Harvard, I remember that the clever lawyer who lectured to us upon torts began the course by saying, "I shall attempt to teach you where to find the law—that is all the best lawyers know, and most lawyers do not know that." The remark was a keen recognition of modern conditions. Owing to what we are pleased to call the advance of knowledge, owing, certainly, to the enormous and ever-increasing accumulation of more or less shifting facts, and to the unending multiplication of books, no man is practically able to inform himself thoroughly by original research upon any subject except that which he has made his own. He must trust to others, and those others must furnish the information he desires in the most condensed form, and, above all, tell him where to look if he wishes further enlightenment. With Swift's sarcasm about speaking of any period as the "age of" this, that, or the other tendency or fashion well in mind, I think it may be fairly said that this is the "age of" books and reference. Such works, as we understand them, may be said to have taken their start in the eighteenth century, and during the nineteenth they have had a prodigious development. There are few subjects of human integrest or inquiry so poor that they do not possess a dictionary or digest, an encyclopaedia or bibliography, which now range from railroad time-tables to M. Witkowski's ingenious compilation of all known literature in regard to the suckling of infants. This multiplication of books of reference, "handy" volumes, manuals, and primers is characteristic of a period in which the speed of life has been marvelously accelerated. That portion of mankind which calls itself the most highly civilized is in a normal condition of hurry. It wants its information—for it is both curious and acquisitive—and it wants it quickly and highly concentrated.

The maker of a dictionary has ceased long since to be "a harmless drudge." The editor or editors of a dictionary or encyclopaedia are now men of the first rank in literature, in a wide and generous learning, and in administrative capacity. They are not compelled, as of old, to hire assistants out of their own meagre stipend, but have at their command all the most distinguished specialists of the day to prepare for them each topic treated and to enrich it with the latest and most accurate learning. The problem which confronts the publishers and editors of an encyclopaedia today is not as to the ways and means by which they shall get the work done and bring it into the world, but how they are to keep abreast of the time—in the pretty current phrase, how they shall manage to be up to date. An encyclopaedia is a work now of such magnitude that when publication is reached by the last volumes there is much in the preceding ones which is already obsolete. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" solves this problem by now publishing supplementary volumes covering recent events and new facts instead of undertaking another edition of the entire work. With the rapid changes in trade, the growth of populations, the development of new countries, the quick increase of knowledge in science, archaeology, and history, some such device is absolutely essential, and it may be doubted if there could be any better one found than this scheme of issuing volumes supplementary to the main work, in which of necessity there is a large mass of material which needs neither revision nor amendment.

The fifth supplementary volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica begins with Glarus and ends with Japan and Jutland, a sweep more extensive even than was taken by Dr. Johnson's "observation" in surveying mankind from China to Peru. The volume opens with an essay upon "The Application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Sociological Theory and Problems," by Mr. Kidd, and this prefatory essay is an excellent example of the care which has been taken to procure the best writers and the highest authority in each department and upon every topic. Indeed, to attempt to give a list of the articles noteworthy for their own merit and for the eminence of their authors would be practically to reprint here the pages giving the "Principal Contents." In this table we find literature represented by Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Lang, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Gosse. Nansen writes about Greenland, John Hays Hammond upon gold, Mr. Seton-Karr upon guns, Dr. Mitchell upon heredity, Sir William Markby upon Hindu law, Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse upon Holman Hunt, Mr. De Lanessan upon Indo-China, Prof. Westlake upon international law, Prof. Bosco upon Italy, Gen. Wilson upon Jerusalem, and Mr. Hugh Clifford upon Johor. These names are taken almost at random, and other lists of equal length and merit with this might be made up from the same table of contents without any risk of repetition. But all alike would show the same painstaking selection of the best expert authority to treat each topic, and the same appropriateness and distinction recognizable by every one in the writers thus selected. One list would show as well as another the scope of the work, the breadth of range, the thoroughness of detail, and the unremitting search for authority and accuracy in all the mass of facts and learning here brought together. These comments, I am well aware, are glittering generalities of the most obvious, most general, and most gleaming sort possible. Yet in reviewing a volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a whole, what else is it possible to say? The reviewer does not live who, unaided and alone, is competent to criticise intelligently articles upon glass, golf, the grain trade, Greece, gymnosperms, theory of groups, halos, Herondas, Hogarth, Hottentots, hypnotism, Epistles of Ignatius, incense, interpolation, and jewelry, all written by experts and specialists, all long, all important, and probably all of interest to somebody. Indeed, the critic who approaches a volume like this may deem himself fortunate and learned if the names of all the subjects convey a meaning to his mind. Hence the need of the glittering generalities which are useful friends through life for more purposes than critical reflections.

One of the editors is an American, Dr. Hadley of Yale, distinguished for his scholarship and as the President of a great university. No better selection than this could have been made. Of the 113 subjects enumerated in the table of "Principal Contents" thirteen are written by Americans and treat of American subjects. They include Gen. Grant, by John Fiske; Asa Gray, by President Eliot of Harvard; President Harrison, by his Secretary of State, Mr. Foster; President Hayes, by his Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Schurz; Dr. Holmes, by his biographer, Mr. Morse; Iowa, by Gov. Shaw, now Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Johnston, by Gen. Wheeler, his friend and fellow-soldier in the service of the Southern Confederacy. To Americans it is not necessary to enlarge upon the excellence, the eminence, or the authority of these writers upon these several subjects. They leave nothing to be desired, and it is only fair to say that the other American subjects which I have not enumerated and also many which do not appear in the "Principal Contents" rise to the same high standard of selection. In addition to these there are among the "Principal Contents" six articles upon general topics not pertaining peculiarly to the United States, which are written in whole or in part by Americans. There is Gold, by Mr. John Hays Hammond; Guatemala, by Mr. Rockhill, Director of the Bureau of American Republics; Homeopathy, by Dr. Helmuth; Insane Asylums, by Dr. Peterson; Insurance, by Mr. Charlton T. Lewis; Iron and Steel, by Prof. Howe of Columbia, and Irrigation, in part, by Mr. Newell. Lastly, it may be remarked that in many instances of subjects of a general nature ample room is allowed to the share of the United States.

A German Buddhist.*

The extremes to which opponents of a given order of things will go are often very curious and not without value to students of psychology. This seems especially true in religious beliefs, where the mind is biased and the reason clouded by passion as in nothing else. An excellent specimen of this class of phenomena is to be found in Dr. Arthur Pfungst's biography of Theodor Schultze, who professed himself a Buddhist and endeavored to set forth reasons for his belief in several works which, happily enough, are disregarded everywhere by men of scholarly minds. Schultze was born in 1824 at Oldenburg, in Holstein, and died at Potsdam in 1898. He came indirectly under the influence of Strauss at an early age, and consequently was extremely liberal in theological matters. Studying jurisprudence at Berlin and Kiel, Schultze entered on a legal career which promised brilliantly. His high ideals of honor, however, cost him his Government position at the time of the German-Danish war, in 1864. He entered the Government service again in 1866, and filled offices of honor until 1888, when ill-health forced him to retire from active life. After this time he had leisure to devote himself entirely to his studies, and such was his energy that he continued his work until a very few days before his death.

His life was a curiously varied one intellectually. Beginning with literature, he turned to mathematics, physics, and astronomy, and finally to philosophy. Here he made the acquaintance of India and her schools of thought to which he devoted the remainder of his life. The combination, not infrequent in cases like this, of a mind crazily biased against Christianity and crazily receptive of anything which he fancied could be brought to bear against it, led him to try to prove that Buddhism was superior to Christianity. The fact that he knew neither Sanskrit nor Pali, the sacred language of his adopted faith, did not deter him from inflicting his views on the world. In the biography by Pfungst those who care to read the book may find a large amount of inaccurate diatribe against Christianity and its Founder, together with an absence of any information concerning Buddha and his teaching. It would be a waste of time to recapitulate Schultze's views or to point out his errors. He gained the approval of Max Müller in some of his vagaries, while Leopold von Schroeder, now Professor of Sanskrit at Vienna, and a true scholar, criticised the statements of Schultze with the sharpness they merited. Personally, to judge from the account given by his admiring biographer, Schultze was a prig of prigs. It puzzles one to see what virtue there was in going to his office seven days in the week for seventeen years, or what the special merit of entire withdrawal from society was.

Why Pfungst wrote this book, and why De Wilde translated it are hard questions. It is a curious fact that of all those who have attempted to exalt Buddhism at the expense of Christianity there is but one whose work has reached the point of scholarship, the late Rudolf Seydel, who has been ably criticised by an American, Charles Aiken. Amid the mass of literature which has been written on the relative merits of Buddhism and Christianity, the contributions of Schultze rank with the lowest.

The Ensign.*

"The Admiral's Aide" is the story of an ensign in the United States service, and David Stockton, the hero, has the luck of having been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. For instance, David gives the young lady he is fond of a grand reception in the United States ship, and decorates the cabin with flowers—carriage loads of them—and all the guests have jewelry given them. David is, however, a talented and plucky fellow, honorable to a degree, and, in addition, a linguist. The Admiral wants a man who can speak French, German, and Spanish, and the ensign fills the bill and is made an aide. David has to acquire the art of signaling, and having a flash-light at his disposal, by means of it he corresponds, or wigwags, with the young lady he admires. David's best adventure is when he saves one of the ship's boys from drowning, at the risk of his life. The story ends pleasantly, for Miss Mary and the ensign are to be married.

"The Rescue."*

Miss Sedgwick has shown in all her writing a love for the bizarre situation, and love for the nuance in the analysis of her characters that is most un-Anglo-Saxon. Her last book, by far the most serious of her novels, is in line with her former work. But the love of the unusual is a little more marked. It is almost as though Miss Sedgwick had set herself a psychological problem to unravel as a less intellectual person might spend bright hours over an acrostic. The book, however, is more than the unraveling of a difficult situation; there is in it a great deal of clever and subtle character drawing. The workmanship is exquisite, and in these days of slipshod writing a clear and lucid style is something to be grateful for.

"The Rescue" is hardly a book to hit the popular fancy. It is not a robust book; it barely escapes being a morbid one; only a certain hardness on the part of the author keeps it from being so; but it is a work so delicate and so unusual that it will find a small audience of enthusiasts. It was inevitable that it should have been compared to its disadvantage with the work of Mr. Henry James. It is such a theme as he would take pleasure in, but there the resemblance ends.

Miss Sedgwick belongs to the class of writers whose work strikes a new note, and from whom interesting work is to be expected.

*A GERMAN BUDDHIST. (Coerpraesidiarat Theodor Schultze.) A Biographical Sketch. By Arthur Pfungst, M. R. A. S. Translated from the German by L. F. de Wilde. 8vo. Pp. 80. London: Luzac & Co. 2s. net.

*THE ADMIRAL'S AIDE. A Story of Life in the New Navy. By H. H. Clark, United State Navy. 12mo. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 412. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

*THE RESCUE. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Complete and Final Edition of Fielding.

The "Complete Writings of Henry Fielding," author of "Tom Jones," supplying for the first time the need suggested by Prof. Lounsbury of Yale: "The real monument which Fielding's memory most needs is a complete edition of his writings"—will be published immediately by the Crosscup & Sterling Company. This edition will be a final and complete collection of all that now exists of Fielding. Experts have searched for Fielding's writings in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in this country, and it is expected that the set, to be complete in sixteen volumes, will be published by the end of this year. William Ernest Henley, the editor of the edition, will contribute to the last volume an essay on "The Life, Genius, and Achievement of the Author." Although Fielding is best known by his four great novels, he also wrote twenty-five plays, which were presented during his life. He pleaded at the bar and wrote political articles; also pamphlets. The forthcoming edition will include Austin Dobson's introduction and notes to "A Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," rights to which have been bought from the English publishers. The illustrations contained in the work include Hogarth's frontispiece to one of Fielding's works; also drawings by the caricaturist Rowlandson; the genre painters Corbould, Stothard, Borel, Hulett; also drawings by Cruikshank and Hablot K. Brown, 'Phiz,) and E. J. Read and Rooker will illustrate the dramas.

Jamieson-Higgins Company of Chicago are to publish this Autumn the following juvenile series to be called "The Big Six for Little Sixes." It will include "Old Mother Hubbard," with pictures and designs in forty colors, by Harry Kennedy and Charles Jerome Costello; "Moon Children," by Laura Dayton Fessenden and R. J. Campbell, whose pictures and designs will be in fifteen colors, and by the same authors "2002, Child-Life One Hundred Years from Now," with illustrations on every page; "A Round Robin," stories for children, edited by Laura Dayton Fessenden, and containing contributions by Mary H. Catherwood, Alfred H. Lewis, Kate U. Clark, and many others, besides sixteen half tone engravings; "Kids of Many Colors," by Grace Duffie Boylan and Ike Morgan, containing stories of small folks of thirty nations, and printed in colors, and up to date nursery rhymes under the head of "Yankee Mother Goose," by Benjamin F. Cobb, and illustrated with pictures in colors by Miss Ella S. Brison.

SEPTEMBER PLANS.

We have just issued a little book of verse by Ellen Glasgow, "The Freeman and Other Poems," and a photographically illustrated edition of her "Voice of the People." These pictures of an old Virginia town will bring a thrill to all who feel the sentiment of the Old South. (Each, net, $1.50.)

RUDYARD KIPLING'S THE JUST SO STORIES.

This will be a book for children of all ages, with illustrations by the author. Its verses and stories children will love as they do the Jungle Books. Who but Kipling could write this:

When the cabin port-holes are dark and green
Because of the seas outside;
When the ship goes sop (with a wiggle between)
And the steward falls into the soup tureen,
And the trunks begin to slide;
When Nursey lies on the floor in a heap,
And Mummy tells you to let her sleep,
And you aren't waked or washed or dressed,
Why, then you will know (if you haven't guessed)
You're "Fifty North and Forty West."

Ready September 30th, $1.20 net.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINE O. P.

The World's Work and Country Life in America are out of print. As these magazines are not returnable we shall have no more. The price of back numbers is 40c. each. They are rare and scarce. *Moral: Subscribe or order your dealer to deliver regularly.*

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

P. S.—"The Leopard's Spots" and "The Misdemeanors of Nancy" have gotten to be like Webster's Dictionary, our printer tells us: "They're always on the press." New edition of each immediately.

FROM READERS.

Robinson Crusoe's Pockets.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of this date is an article referring to what is given as an illustration of slips made by authors, and there is cited the case of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe." The writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS quotes from the book as follows: "I resolved if possible to get to the ship; so I pulled off my clothes, for the water was hot to extremity, and took the water." Then follows Robinson's description of how he boarded the stranded ship, and searched for provisions. Quoting the book again, as did the writer of the article I refer to, "I went to the bread room and filled my pockets with biscuit, and ate it as I went about other things."

"Where," asks the criticiser triumphantly, "where were Robinson's pockets?"

True, the castaway might not seem to have any, clad as the writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS imagines him, in the altogether. But he has not read his "Robinson" carefully enough. Let him read again.

"So I pulled off my clothes," there is no "all" there to qualify "clothes." But more than this. At the bottom of the next page, in my edition, after reading of Robinson's efforts to make a rude raft, on which he might move ashore some of the ship's stores, will be found the following, and I quote from the book:

"While I was doing this [loading the raft] I found the tide began to flow, though very calm; and I had the mortification to see my coat, shirt, and waistcoat, which I had left on the shore, upon the sand, swim away. As for my breeches, which were only linen and open-kneed, I swam on board in them and my stockings."

In them will be found the pockets which our friend seemed to overlook. I can see Robinson going about the deck, clad in his breeches, though a trifle wet, nibbling at the biscuits which he has stuffed in the pockets thereof, unless our friend holds that there were no pockets in the garment, which Mary Ellen Lease forbid There may be other slips in "Robinson Crusoe," but De Foe was not guilty of having his hero eating biscuit from non-existent pockets. HOWARD R. GARIS.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 30, 1902.

Publishers and the Critics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is an interesting question, this, of journalistic reviewing, its pros and cons. As an Englishman, the subject in its American surroundings has had an absorbing interest for me. I have asked myself how many reviewers in America recognize the threefold requirement of a journalistic review: (a) Accurate classification or description, for the benefit of the reading public; (b) sound estimate of the book's relative value in its own field, for the good of its author and the guidance of the student and librarian; (c) unflinching endeavor "to propagate the best that is known and thought in the world". (Matthew Arnold) in the interest of truth and knowledge.

And I have continued by asking myself a few leading questions, such as: "Why has no periodical in America the standing toward the literary public and the publishers such as is enjoyed by the London Athenaeum, Spectator, Saturday Review, &c.? And why can I count upon the fingers of one hand the daily papers in America whose literary reviews may safely be relied on for their competency, adequacy, and enlightened critical quality?"

Nay, I have met most of the weight-carriers of the American reviewing world, and I have questioned them bluntly, as an Englishman will, on their opinions of this book or that. "Indeed," flashed the amiable lady of several out-of-town papers, upon whose pen-point hangs (or, rather, is reprieved,) the fate of half bookland—"indeed, how could you have published a work so commonplace, so vulgar, so clumsily conceived, so ignorantly written, so—"

"Woe is me!" I cried. "Have I then at last found once again a critic? Shall I once more experience the sensation of watching my printed victim writhe under the critical knife of the literary dissector? Shades of THE SATURDAY REVIEW! Long-forgotten humiliation at the feet of Athene!" "Oh, but no; oh, but no," my amiable lady-critic hastens to reassure me. "See my review; I would not print an unkind word about your books for all the world!" And she spreads before me two columns all aglow with entrancing adjectives, at which I gaze in awe and wonder—in grief and despair!

I have all but been on my knees before great editors, beseeching them to whet their blades for the good of a bad book or two I could think of—yes, even a book or two of my own, so to speak. But all in vain. "'Tis not seemly so to treat a book in public," they falter; "we'd rather 'sickly it o'er with the pale cast of thought'; we are too kind to kill." "Alas," I have muttered, "oh, that you, just for once, would consent 'to be cruel only to be kind'."

And so, at last, by comparing methods and results, causes and effects, I have arrived at the conclusion that it would be to the ultimate interest of a literary periodical or two in America, if they desire to attain to the position here which every well-informed literary man knows is occupied by at least three or four of their London contemporaries, to swing a more hefty blade and deal a straighter blow when they go to work. It is a policy neither fair to the best work in literature nor to the readers of the papers, nor wholesome for the authors, nor, consequently, far-sighted on the part of the literary editors, to be satisfied to damn with faint praise for want of moral courage to damn properly; or to ignore because they have neither the wit for the former method of procedure nor the pluck for the latter.

As regards Mr. Goodwin's very ingenious and not unenlightening mode in the Critic of "drawing the publishing coverts," (and, indeed, it is a foxy trick he has played!) I fear that the tendency of its influence will not be toward the development of critical muscle of the otherwise surpassingly virile American press. Shall I be forgiven if I say, in all rude English good nature, that I could not read Mr. Goodwin's very interesting paper without a certain refrain ringing in my ears, which goes: "Quis custodet ipsos custodes"? Or, as the blunter, more positive English equivalent has it, "Set a thief to catch a thief."

R. HAROLD PAGET.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

The Use of "Than Whom."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Can the editor or some of the readers direct me to a book or magazine article in which various forms and phrases of good English are discussed, and in which a good defense is made out for the use of a pronoun in the objective case after the conjunction "than"? Numerous examples of its use are to be met every day in editorials, in books emanating from good writers, and, occasionally in speeches or sermons. To illustrate what I mean, let me quote from a leading article in McClure's Magazine for October, 1896, written by the Rev. D. M. Ross, who, in speaking of Prof. Blackie, says on Page 391, "but the dear old man, than whom there were few truer Scottish patriots, lived long enough * * *," &c. In my opinion the parenthetical portion of the sentence, beginning with "than whom," ought to be written in another form.

Who am I that should criticise the words coming from a well-educated Scotch minister, and that have passed muster by the editor of McClure's Magazine? I am simply one of several million Americans who desire to use correct English in their conversation and correspondence, and who try to apply the rules of grammar learned a number of years ago. If I were a school teacher, I would be at a loss to parse "whom," and to explain to my scholars what is the verb or preposition after which it stands in the objective case.

A careful and intelligent mother will correct her boy who says "Jim is bigger than me," and in a few years the boy will learn that to say "Jim is bigger than I" is merely a shortened form of saying "Jim is bigger than I am big." And he will want to know why there is a positive rule for personal pronouns and an allowable exception in the use of a relative pronoun.

I contend that the word "whom" can never be classed as anything but the objective form of the nominative "who." The word "which" can be used, however, in both the nominative and objective cases. The following sentence, quoted from a minor English biographer, seems to me to be grammatically correct: "Dr. Burney * * * asserts that Peacham's criticisms of these great men and their works are penetrating and, for the most part, just, than which no higher testimony to his musical ability can easily be adduced." Here the "which" refers to the assertion or expressed opinion of Dr. Burney and not to Dr. Burney himself.

This is as far as I can go; I accept "than which" but condemn "than whom," or rather I suspend judgment until I can hear the other side. It will be difficult to persuade me to justify a break in the rule on the plea that a sentence gains strength by bringing out some desired personal quality in the form of broad comparison, which can only be thus parenthetically expressed. I have never seen a sentence containing "than whom" which I could not remodel, and, to my mind at least, lose nothing in force and smoothness of diction.

CHARLES KINNEY.

New Albany, Ind., Aug. 28, 1902.

A Protest Against Sub-Titles.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I should like to express in your columns my regret at a growing usage among editors of the more intellectual class of periodicals—borrowed apparently from certain of the daily papers—namely, that of dividing up an article by arbitrary headings, like a sort of advertisement of its contents. I think I do not speak too strongly when I say that I consider this method of editing an insult to the reader's intellectual strength, as if his mind were so weak that his interest could not be sustained without lifts by the way. Have our intellectual motive powers so degenerated in these days that we need these "boosts" to help us climb to the authors' heights of thought? It is insulting to the author, too, as if he were not capable of choosing his own method of addressing his public or of estimating the intelligence of his readers. It is well enough for the daily papers to resort to this means of being, perhaps, more widely read; in that case it is news that a busy man or woman wishes perhaps to skim over quickly, and the headings help his general view and his choice of more detailed reading; but when it comes to an author who has something to say, that it is worth any intelligent man's while to read, and when he says it in a periodical presumably published for perusal by intelligent minds, the headings may surely be dispensed with. It tends to place the periodical, too, on a level with the daily paper of not the highest class. It is equivalent to saying that its readers are not of the highest order of intelligence, and therefore, it seems, would result in a certain loss of prestige for the periodical in question.

As a reader—not an author—I should like to invite discussion of this question, as it seems to me a matter of general interest to the more intelligent reading public.

E. M. BILLINGS.

Maplewood, N. J., Aug. 21, 1902.

The Home of Dorothy Vernon.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

So many people have read and are reading "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" that the inclosed description of it as seen by a Virginian recently in England may be of interest to your readers:

"Bakewell is a neat little town at the headwaters of the Wye; the old church contains the tomb of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, two miles away. The hall, of which no part is later than the sixteenth century, is finely placed on a low crag jutting out from the base of wooded hills, and from its windows commands a beautiful view down the valley of the Wye, green as emerald and closed in by lofty, rolling hills. The building is most picturesque, the outlines diversified by projecting towers, oriel windows, and battlemented roofs. The interior, rather bare, as most of the furniture has been removed, is of the highest interest, as it preserves almost unchanged the domestic arrangements from the twelfth century. On the ground floor is the original kitchen, (eleventh century,) with huge chimney places, old chopping blocks, &c.; near it is the baronial dining hall, with minstrel gallery over the doorway, high table for the baron and family; the trophies on the walls are white with age. The stone stairway leading to the second floor is still closed by the wooden gate, intended to keep back the dogs. Above, the most interesting part is that of a later day, state dining room and drawing room, paneled in oak black with age; upper portions of walls covered with the original tapestry; ceilings of crudely molded plaster, lighted by large oriel windows blazing with the stained glass arms of the family and its connections. The best bedroom contains the bed used by Queen Elizabeth, with curtains and coverlet complete. Over the tiny fireplace is a curious bas-relief of Orpheus charming the beasts; the elephant and the hart are of a size, and neither a third that of Orpheus. Beneath the state apartments lies the small garden shaded by yews, dating from Dorothy Vernon's time."

B.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 30, 1902.

The Date of Publication of Peter Wilkins.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS and all other accessible authorities say that "Peter Wilkins" was published in 1750 or 1751. My own copy, permanently borrowed by a classmate in the grammar school, was dated 1794, but as it had not the long "s," it was evident to me, even then, that it was a humbug. Is there any easily accessible list of the American editions?

Further, if the book were not published until 1751, how did Beatrix Esmond understand Col. Esmond's reference to it in the reign of Queen Anne? It is reported that Lowell said that there was no anachronism in this book except "different to" in the place of "different from." Has the apparent error of speaking of a gawrey in a gawrey-less world never been remarked?

ABERCROMBIE.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1902.

Queries.

C. H. Royce, Westport, N. Y.: "Who was the Lady Bessborough whose book-plate is mentioned in THE REVIEW last Winter? Is there at present a living Lady Bessborough?"

For information relating to Lady Bessborough's book-plate see Miss Norma Labouchère's "Ladies' Book Plates," (the Macmillan Company, $3.) The plate was engraved by Bartolozzi in 1796, but it is doubtful whether Lady Bessborough ever had it pasted in any of her books, as she died soon after its completion by Bartolozzi. The packet of plates was discovered a few years ago by Gerald Ponsonby, at Bessborough, evidently unused and as though it had just come from the printers. Henrietta Frances was the wife of John, the third Earl, and came of a literary family. She was the daughter of the celebrated Lady Spencer of Althorp, and doubtless inherited from her mother much of her taste for letters and art. The present Earl of Bessborough is the seventh, the Rev. Walter William Brabazon Ponsonby. He married, Jan. 15, 1850, Louise, eldest daughter of the third Earl of St. Germans.

"C. R. F.," West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem beginning, 'Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?'"

William Knox, a Scotchman, (1789-1825.)

GEORGE C. EYRICK, Jackson, Miss.: "Will you please tell me where I can find the following lines, by whom written, &c.:

"'Is it true, O Christ in Heaven, that the wisest suffer most;
That the strongest wander farthest and most hopelessly are lost;
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain;
That the anguish of the singer lends its sweetness to the strain?'"

This poem, which many readers have asked for, is called "Is It So, O Christ in Heaven?" and was suggested by John, xvi., 19: "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." It seems to have been first published in 1868 in England in Sarah Williams's volume of verse, "Twilight Hours." It is as follows:

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the souls
we loved so well
Must remain in pain eternal, must abide in endless hell,
And our love avail them nothing, even thine avail no more?
Is there nothing that can reach them, nothing bridge the chasm o'er?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the Antichrist must reign;
Still assuming shapes protean, dying but to live again,
Waging war on God Almighty by destroying feeble man,
With the heaven for a rear-guard, and the learned for a van?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the highest suffer most;
That the strongest wander farthest and most hopelessly are lost;
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain,
And the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that whichever way we go
Walls of darkness must surround us, things we would but cannot know,
That the infinite must bound us, as a temple veil unrent,
While the Finite ever wearies, so that none attain content?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the fullness yet to come
Is so glorious and so perfect that to know would strike us dumb,
That if only for a moment we could pierce beyond the sky
With these poor dim eyes of mortals, we should just see God and die?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

The third stanza has often been attributed to Mrs. Browning.

"GRACE H.," New London, Conn.: "Is there a club called the 'Boy Club'?"

The Boy Club was founded in London in March, 1900, by Percy Fitzgerald, a friend of Dickens, who has published several books about him. The members are about fifty in number and include (1) all who knew Dickens and were his friends or acquaintances, (2) those who have written upon his life and works, and (3) admirers of his life and writings. The club issues a paper upon some Dickensian topic occasionally, and there are several yearly dinners, meetings, &c.

Mrs. ELMA DIXON, 109 Overlook Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Kindly let me know the meaning of 'Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam."

The word "Rubaiyat" means quatrains, or four-lined stanzas, in which the first, second, and fourth lines rhyme, the third line having no phonetic mate.

ALEXANDER G. BRINCKERHOFF, 459 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The poem that your correspondent, Charles Haldane, refers to is called 'The City of the Living,' and the copy that I have gives Elizabeth Akers Allen (Florence Percy) as the author."

"KING ARTHUR," Portland, Me.: "I have tried in vain to find this quotation: 'Beyond these voices there is peace.'"

See Tennyson's "Guinevere," in the "Idylls of the King." Nine of the latter lines run:

"* * * They took her to themselves and she
Still hoping, fearing, 'Is it yet too late?'
Dwelt with them, till in time their abbess died.
Then she, for her good deeds and her pure life,
And for the power of ministration in her,
And likewise for the high rank she had borne,
Was chosen abbess: there an abbess lived
For three brief years, and there an abbess passed
To where, beyond these voices, there is peace."

"CHURCHMAN," 308 West Forty-third Street, New York City: "What was Darwin's religion? Please name the twelve decisive battles of the world."

Charles Darwin died a member of the Anglican Church, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. The "fifteen decisive battles of the world," which is what is probably meant, were named by Sir Edward Creasy as follows: Marathon, B. C. 490; Syracuse, B. C. 413; Arbela, B. C. 331; Metaurus, B. C. 207; Teutoberg, A. D. 9; Chalons, 451; Tours, 732; Hastings, 1066; Orleans, 1429; Spanish Armada, 1588; Blenheim, 1704; Pultowa, 1709; Saratoga, 1777, Valmy, 1792; Waterloo, 1815.

"A. C. L.," Trenton, N. J.: "What is the best book for a collector of first editions of Tennyson?"

"Bibliography of First Editions in Book Form of the Works of Tennyson," by Luther S. Livingston, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.)

JAMES W. HUDSON, Washington, D. C.: "The poem, 'Clear the Way,' by Charles Mackay, concerning which Mr. Appleton asked, was given a musical setting many years ago by the late George W. Clark of Detroit, who sang it with electrifying effect in his campaign of reform. Perhaps better known than 'Clear the Way,' was Mackay's poem, 'There's a Good Time Coming, Boys,' which the famous Hutchinson family made popular and familiar in their delightful concerts long ago. It is not unlikely that the glorious voices of George W. Clark and the Hutchinson family contributed in no small degree to the fame of Mackay's poems."

ALBERT SHERMAN, Bronx Borough, New York City: "Kindly give me the names of some religious weeklies sold on newsstands in this city. Who wrote the poem on Lincoln, beginning:

"'He had been born a destined work to do,
And lived to do it; four long suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report lived through,
And then, in heard the hisses change to cheers.'?"

The Independent and The Outlook are sold on all large newsstands. The lines given are misquoted from the remarkable poem on Lincoln which appeared in Punch after his assassination. Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" and other collections of nineteenth century English poetry ascribe the poem to Tom Taylor, journalist, dramatist, and editor of Punch for some years, but Spielman's "History of Punch" gives Shirley Brooks as the author. Mr. Spielman had access to the records of Punch, and should be correct in the matter.

"H. G. R.," 41 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Somebody once wrote an article entitled 'Sir Walter Scott and His Dogs,' as nearly as I can remember. Many profess to be familiar with the article, and quote it, but I can't find any one who can refer me to the book wherein it can be found. Can you help me?"

An article bearing this name, written by W. Chambers, can be found in Chambers's Journal, Vo. 54.

Appeals to Readers.

H. McMAHAN, Middle Haddam, Conn.: "Can any one give me some information in relation to the following lines:

"'Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart?—that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in all pitiful strife!
Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down in the dust?
Time will soon tumble us all together,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.'"

JOHN K. GROSS, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, York, Penn.: "I wish to obtain a copy of the translation of 'Monod's Sermon on the Temptation.' It was recommended to me as a most supreme effort in the way of pleading, which is without an equal in print. I have been hunting for it for years, and I am still 'at sea' in regard to it."

Miss E. CLAUSS, Avenue D and Eighth Street, Unionport, N. Y.: "Can any one give me the remainder of the following poem, the author of which I do not know?

'There are many flags in many lands,
There are flags of every hue,
But there is no flag however grand
Like our "Red, White and Blue."
I know where the prettiest colors are,
And I'm sure if I only knew
How to get them here, I could make a flag
Of glorious "Red, White and Blue."
I would want a piece of the evening sky,
Where the stars were shining through,
And use it just as it was on high,
For my stars and field of blue.'"

GEORGE W. COVINGTON, Snow Hill, Md.: "I am desirous of seeing a copy of 'Our Early Emigrant Ancestors,' London, 1874, recently referred to in 'Queries.'"

H. W. LANIER, Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York City: "I am anxious to find who is the author of a poem which is called 'Est, Est, Est. A Story of a Wine Drunk at Rome,' of which the opening lines are:

'Men have ridden for love,
And men have ridden for game'—

It is said to be by an American poetess who is well, or fairly well, known, and appears in book form. It cannot be found in any of the poetical books of reference, apparently."

E. M. STEVEN, 1,408 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will some reader kindly furnish me with a copy of Mrs. Alexander's poem describing the death of Moses, the first line of which runs—'On Nebo's lonely mountain?'"

JOHN B. FITZ SIMMONS, Third Avenue and Forty-seventh Street L. Station, New York City: "Will some one kindly inform me where I can obtain a book published many years ago, entitled 'News from the Invisible World'? It contained a series of articles by men of note of the day in respect to supernatural revelations. It was an English publication, I am confident."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS. Parts 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Paper. 8vo. New York: Francis L. Nigiutsch.

THE STATE. Specially the American State. Psychologically Treated. By Denton J. Snider. 12mo. Pp. 559. St. Louis: Segma Publishing Company.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH UTILITARIANISM. By Ernest Albee. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-423. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.75.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Agnes M. Clerke. Fourth edition. Revised and Corrected. 8vo. Pp. xv.-489. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Preceded by some account of early banking in the United States, especially in the West and at Chicago. By Henry C. Morris. 12mo. Pp. xi.-210. Chicago: R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG LIFE. An Autobiography. By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 304. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50 net.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By George E. Woodberry. American Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. iv.-302. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF INDIANS OF SOUTHERN MEXICO. By Frederick Starr. The Decennial Publications. Printed for Vol. VI. Folio. Pp. 59. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. (Paper.)

THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM. A Psychological Study of Joseph Smith, Jr. By I. Woodbridge Riley. 12mo. Pp. xix.-446. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Religion and Science.

THE KEY TO THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM. Thoughts Suggested by the Report of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, Held in New York April, 1900. By the Rev. Andrew Murray. Third edition. 12mo. Pp. vii.-294. New York: American Tract Society. 75 cents.

LUX CHRISTI. An Outline Study of India. A Twilight Land. By Caroline Atwater Mason. 12mo. Pp. xii.-278. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.) 30 cents.

THE MESSAGE OF MAN. A Book of Ethical Scriptures. 16mo. Pp. xii.-340. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

HELP AND GOOD CHEER. By the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. 12mo. Pp. iv.-170. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1 net.

SERMONS FOR ALL THE SUNDAYS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR AND THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS. For the Use of Parish Priests and for Private Reading. By the Rev. George Deshon. Pp. 500. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. $1.

THE KING'S STEWARDS. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 8vo. Pp. 314. New York: American Tract Society. $1.25.

SCIENCE AND KEY OF LIFE. Planetary Influences. By Alvillas et al. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-479. Detroit, Mich.: Astro Publishing Company.

Poetry and Art.

JUDITH, PHOENIX, and Other Anglo-Saxon Poems. Translated from the Grein-Wuelker Text. By J. Lesslie Hall. 12mo. Pp. ix.-118. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 75 cents.

CHEFS D'OEUVRE OF THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. By Walton Sagllo and Champier. Folio. Parts 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. Philadelphia: George Bowie & Son. (Paper.)

MINGLED SWEETS AND BITTERS; or, My Legacy. 8vo. Pp. 265. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

IN CUPID'S COURTS. By Franklin P. Adams. 16mo. Pp. 60. Evanston: William S. Lord.

Essays in General Literature.

THE TREATMENT OF NATURE IN THE WORKS OF NIKOLAUS LENAU. An Essay in Interpretation. By Camilla von Klenze. The Decennial Publications. Folio. Pp. 110. Printed from Vol. VII. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. (Paper.)

THIERS'S LA COMPAGNIE DE WATERLOO. Abridged and Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Avando B. Super. Two maps. Pp. 112. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 40 cents.

CORNEILLE'S LE MENTEUR. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. B. Segall. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS TO HIS SON. Selected and edited by Joseph B. Seabury. Pp. 170. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By J. H. Millar. 12mo. Pp. xii.-336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

ASPECTS IN FICTION AND OTHER VENTURES IN CRITICISM. By Brander Matthews. Third edition, enlarged. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

FOUR ADDRESSES. By Henry Lee Higginson. "The Soldier's Field." "The Harvard Union, I."; "The Harvard Union, II.," and "Robert Gould Shaw." 12mo. Pp. 107. Boston: D. B. Updike, The Merrymount Press. 75 cents.

THE LIBRARY OF LITERARY CRITICISM OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. Vol. IV. 1783-1824. Edited by Charles Wells Moulton. Folio. Pp. 788. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Moulton Publishing Company.

THE DEFENDANT. By G. K. Chesterton. 12mo. Pp. 131. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

BEOWULF. Translated from the Old English by Chauncey B. Tinker. 12mo. Pp. 158. New York: Newson & Co. $1.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. First Annual Issue. "M." Botany. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-378. Published for the International Council by the Royal Society of London. Vol. I. Part I. 1902. (May.) London: Harrison & Sons.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. First Annual Issue. D. Chemistry. Published for the International Council by the Royal Society of London. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-466. Vol. II., Part I., 1902. (June.) London: Harrison & Sons.

Fiction.

TALES ABOUT TEMPERAMENTS. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. Pp. ix.-206. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE IMPERIAL REPUBLIC. A Drama. By Miss Elizabeth G. Crane. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: The Grafton Press.

FAME FOR A WOMAN; OR, SPLENDID MOURNING. 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.30 net.

TEMPORAL POWER. A Study in Supremacy. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Pp. 558. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

TOM TAD. By William Henry Venable. 12mo. Pp. vi.-287. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE BLOOD TAX. By Dorothea Gerard. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

BY THE STAGE DOOR. By Ada Patterson and Victory Bateman. 12mo. Pp. x.-217. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

TYPHOON. By Joseph Conrad. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. v.-205. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE HOUSE UNDER THE SEA. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. 12mo. Pp. vii.-346. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S. A Novel. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. Pp. vii.-339. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

IN THE DAYS OF ST. CLAIR. A Romance of the Muskingum Valley. By Dr. James Ball Naylor. 12mo. Pp. 430. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE RIGHT PRINCESS. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo. Pp. 359. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

A DOWNRENTER'S SON. By Ruth Hall. 12mo. Pp. 304. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

A SEA TURN AND OTHER MATTERS. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo. Pp. 300. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE VULTURES. A Novel. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

WANDERING HEROES. By Lillian L. Price. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xv.-192. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 50 cents.

THE CLIMAX; or, WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. A Romance of the Great Republic. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 12mo. Pp. 334. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

STUDIES IN HEARTS. By Julia MacNair Wright. 12mo. Pp. 190. American Tract Society. 75 cents.

THE RIVER. A Novel. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. Pp. 394. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. (Advance sheets.)

A MAID OF MANY WORDS. By Virna Sheard. 12mo. Pp. 177. Illustrated. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25 net.

GHETTO SILHOUETTES. By David Warfield and Margherita A. Hamm. 12mo. Pp. viii.-189. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25 net.

POCO A POCO. A Novel. By William Franklin Johnson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 306. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

Travel and Description.

TWO THOUSAND MILES ON AN AUTOMOBILE. Being a Desultory Narrative of a Trip Through New England, New York, Canada, and the West. By "Chauffeur." Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

A RAMBLER'S NOTE-BOOK AT THE ENGLISH LAKES. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. 12mo. Pp. viii.-257. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE STORY OF VERONA. By Alethea Wiel. Illustrated by Nelly Erichsen and Helen W. James. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-314. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

CAMPING ON THE TRAIL; or, SOME OF MY EXPERIENCES IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY. By Edward S. Farrow. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 284. Philadelphia: American Arms Publishing Company.

ITALIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Luigi Vallari. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-326. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

Books for the Young.

SUNDAY READING FOR THE YOUNG. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. 411. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 1903.

WHAT SHALL I TELL THE CHILDREN? Object Sermons and Teachings. By the Rev. George V. Reichel. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

AS SEEN FROM THE RANKS. A Boy in the Civil War. By Charles E. Benton. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-292. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE CHAMPION. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo. Pp. 287. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

OUTDOORLAND. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. 105. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

STEP BY STEP. A Primer. By S. C. Peabody. 12mo. Pp. iv.-96. Boston: Gunn & Co.

MOTHER GOOSE PAINT BOOK. By J. M. Barnett. Oblong. 4to. Pp. 105. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

ROB AND HIS GUN. By William Alexander Linn. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-211. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Miscellaneous.

BLACK'S GRADED READERS. Primer. By Benjamin W. Black. 12mo. Pp. 72. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREST, FISH, AND GAME COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Folio. Pp. 832.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF CERAMICS. Compiled by W. P. Jervis. With much original matter now first published. 8vo. Pp. 673. New York: 268 Canal Street.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION. Report of the Proceedings of the Conference Held under the Auspices of the National Civic Federation at the Rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York, Dec. 16 and 17, 1901. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-278. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

RUGS AND CARPETS FROM THE ORIENT. A Monograph by Lawrence Winters. 8vo. Pp. 109. Presented, with compliments of H. B. Claflin Company, New York.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FROM JULY 1, 1901, TO JULY 1, 1902. 12mo. Pp. 197. New York: Jones Printing Company.

A MANUAL OF CIVICS. For New York Schools. By C. W. Bardeen. 12mo. Pp. viii.-690. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

A Distressful Heroine.*

There never was a more harrowing heroine than Alice Durand. It was not pleasant for her to look back at her family history, because her mother had murdered her husband, the girl's father, in a fit of jealousy. There was apparently a curse on Alice, and she brooded over the tragedy. Esther Miller draws the painful history of a well-educated young woman in London, subject to privations and obliged to live in ignorant and vulgar surroundings.

The curious and somewhat original plot the author introduces is as follows: Alice becomes secretary to Anthony Verschoyle, a writer of romances, whose works are in demand. In search of a topic, he lights on an idea of this kind. His leading character is to be a young woman, whose mother has murdered her father. As his drudge Alice transcribes the first chapter of the story. Imagine her horror. Verschoyle is repeating almost word for word her own dreadful history. Of course it is an accident, one of those curious ones which only happen in romances.

Alice cannot restrain herself. She tells the author the story of her terrible life. She hopes, however, for peace and quiet—at least a home, for she is engaged to marry George Wilson, the nephew of the boarding house keeper where Alice lives, but Alice has no love for the vulgar and commonplace George, who drops his h's. Why Verschoyle should want to marry Alice and propose to her on the spot is not easily explained. Anyhow the two are wedded. The peculiar wife, the victim of neurosis, had only respect, and no love for her mate. The time does come when Alice's passions are aroused, for she becomes jealous of a cousin of her husband.

During the months of their married life Alice watches the romance her husband is in the act of writing. She asks herself, has Verschoyle taken her from misery and privation only so as to use her as a model? Does he wish to dwell on all her former misery, so that his picture in words shall be the exact portraiture of herself. Is she to be flayed alive? Alice had "the temperament which makes a fine art of self-torture." Maybe heredity had something to do with the woman. Alice quarrels with her husband. She is horribly jealous of the cousin, a flighty widow. Then Alice leaves London and hides herself in the country. There her child is born, and it dies. Alice writes her husband, and he comes, and there is a reconciliation, for she now knows that he loves her. "A Prophet of the Real" is a singularly painful story.

*"A PROPHET OF THE REAL." By Esther Miller. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 309. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

The Quest of an Amateur Detective.*

The difference between Mr. Hornung's and Conan Doyle's detective stories lies in their very fundamental principles. The inimitable Sherlock proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that his methods are all-sufficient without the kindly interference of fate or chance; Mr. Hornung's detective—an amateur one, it is true—could never have accomplished anything at all without a timely "fluke," and then, after he had established an entire chain of evidence that was almost invincible, his criminal wasn't the criminal after all.

Like everything Mr. Hornung writes, "The Shadow of the Rope" is intensely interesting because it is intensely dramatic. The murder of a man for which his widow is tried and found "not guilty" is the basis for the story, and therefrom Mr. Hornung, with considerable strength, rears a most interesting story. Still, the creator of Raffles has hardly produced that gentleman's equal in his present hero, and, in spite of one's self, there is something like a flat taste left when the book is finished. The reader has a strong inner conviction that Mr. Hornung changed the end—made just a little teensy-weensy bit of a concession in favor of that large and autocratic public who wish their books to end happily. There is the feeling that cannot be stamped out, that it might have ended perhaps more tragically—yet far more artistically.

Baedeker's London.*

Familiar as one is with the industry of the patient Baedeker, a true-hearted traveler can never cease to be grateful for it; and well as one knows that that gentleman is indeed not one gentleman but a syndicate of such, the mind somehow refuses to conceive its gratitude in any but the most personal manner. The present volume on London is modern almost to the hour. The Tuppeny Tube is, of course, included, though the map erroneously denominates as the Davies Street station what the text correctly calls Old Bond Street. The admirable new Wallace collection at Hertford House is there too, and the sectional map of London shows the newly cut Parliament Street running from Whitehall toward Westminster Abbey, and gives the sites of the new Government offices now in course of construction upon it. Mrs. Langtry's new Imperial Theatre is shown, but the plans that are to do away with the historical Royal Aquarium and its vaudeville shows for country cousins is of too recent a date to be indicated.

Looking for Treasure.*

Who won the quarter mile at the grand meet of Stanton School? Why, George Hurst; and nothing less could have been expected of the lad. George had all the best qualities, pluck, endurance, but in addition to that he was as honest as the day is long. Now, books written for boys abound with descriptions of athletic sports, but, indeed, Mr. Robert Lloyd is a master hand for that kind of thing. There is not a fellow in Stanton School that does not like George, and George is going to Harvard. Then there comes misfortune.

George's father fails in business, and gives up all his property to his creditors. Some one lends Hurst, the former wealthy merchant, some money, and father and son start out for San Francisco. Then the adventures begin. George rescues a drowning man, and Capt. Northcotte is resuscitated. Then comes the first inkling of a treasure found in some remote island in the Pacific. Many are the ups and downs. Mr. Lloyd introduces a regular sea-fight, for there are pirates, who, too, have some idea that there are chests of gold to be found. The conclusion is as it should be. George Hurst and his father find a chest of gold worth $500,000 and another chest containing diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., for which they get, say, a round million. Every now and then the author gives his young audience what he calls "a lecture," and the advice is excellent.

"The Treasure of Shag Rock" is not precisely a goody-goody book. It inculcates a love for athletics, but shows that there are many things besides sprinting a lad must acquire. What is singularly well done in the story is the description of the friendship between Hurst, the father, and his son. They are as two brothers, comrades, as it were, bound together by mutual respect and affection.

, Application has been made to the Librarian of Congress by the National Press Intelligence Company of New York for a copyright on a novel by title, preface, char-

*THE SHADOW OF THE ROPE. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo. pp. viii.-320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. With Four Maps and Twenty-four Plans. Thirteenth Revised Edition. Leipsic: Karl Baedeker, Publisher, 1902. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

*THE TREASURE OF SHAG ROCK. An Adventurous Story. By Robert Lloyd. 12mo. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 344. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

NEW BOOK NEWS

Last Friday we published *The Vultures*, by Henry Seton Merriman. It was expected that the novel would excite attention, but the results have already far exceeded the widest anticipations. It deals with the exciting incidents of love, plot and intrigue in Russia and among the foreign diplomatic offices—material that no writer of fiction knows how to weave into an absorbing story as well as Mr. Merriman. The story contains one of the most original proposals of marriage in fiction.

We published also on the same day a novel called *Out of the West* by a new writer, Elizabeth Higgins. It is an original story, told in limpid words, of a young Easterner who goes West to seek his fortune—his start in business and politics, the influence of Western life upon his career, his election to Congress and the final great victory he achieves over himself and over the temptations of political life through the love of a woman—the dominating influence of the whole story.

The third volume, published Friday, is *Outdoorland* by Robert W. Chambers, author of *Cardigan*. It is Mr. Chambers's first book for children and is written from a new point of view. The outdoor friends of two little children—the robin, the butterfly, etc., tell the story. It combines delightful entertainment with information that all children should have of nature and outdoor life. The volume is beautifully illustrated in tint and color by Reginald Birch, the illustrator of "Lord Fauntleroy." The type is in tint and the cover is reproduced in six colors and gold.

In addition, two books are published and on sale to-day. The first is the *Wooing of Wistaria* by Onoto Watanna, author of *A Japanese Nightingale*. It is a novel of love and life in Japan written with the same charm that made *A Japanese Nightingale* one of the most widely enjoyed stories of recent fiction. It will be—but it is worth reading and we are willing to leave to you the prediction of its success.

To-day, too, we publish a new volume *Poems and Verses* by E. S. Martin. Readers are familiar with Mr. Martin's delightful humor and keen observation. Nowhere has he written more entertainingly than in the verses of the present volume.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Franklin Square, New York.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Dr. W. H. Drummond and His Work.

Clement K. Shorter of The Sphere has become much interested in Dr. Drummond, author of "The Habitant," and "Jonnie Courteau," whom he recently met in London. Both of this author's books are well known in America. Evidently, however, Mr. Shorter is their discoverer in England. This is not suprising as Dr. Drummond is a Canadian by adoption and Mr. Shorter is an advocate of colonial recognition by inclination. The good things he says about Dr. Drummond's books have already been said in the United States, but Mr. Shorter secured from his protégé a personal sketch which will be new and possibly interesting to American readers. It runs as follows:

I was born in the west of Ireland, and came to the provinces of Quebec at ten years of age, in the year 1860, when the lumbering interest was at its height. I lived in a typical mixed-up village—Bord a Plouffe—composed of French and English-speaking raftsmen, or "voyageurs" as we call them—the class of men who went with Wolseley to the Red River and later accompanied the same general up the Nile—men with rings in their ears, daredevils, Indians, half-breeds, French Canadians, Scotch and Irish Canadians—a motley crew, but great "river men" who ran the rapids, sang their quaint old songs—"En Roulant," "Par Derrière Chez ma Tante," and "Dans le Prison de Nantes"—songs forgotten in France but preserved in French-Canada. Running the rapids with these men I learned to love them and their rough ways. As a boy I was always very fond of outdoor sports, fishing, shooting, &c., and have never "lost touch" with the class of men referred to. I wrote a lot of stuff in the way of verse, but never seriously, and much of it became lost. Only a few years ago, on the advice of friends, I published "The Habitant," of which I believe some 35,000 copies have been sold. "Jonnie Courteau" followed six months ago and is also very popular. I practice medicine in Montreal and lecture on medical jurisprudence at the university. I am a member of the Royal Society of Canada, founded by the present Duke of Argyll when Governor-General of Canada, and am a LL.D of Toronto University. This is my first visit to England.

American Warships.

The author of "Twenty Years at Sea," F. Stanhope Hill, (late United States Navy,) has a volume in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons which is sure to be found entertaining to those who have aesthetic and romantic regard for the American Navy and the nature of the ships through which this arm of the service has given inspiration to the poet as well as to the novelist. The book, which will be called "The Story of Twenty-six Historic Ships of the United States and Confederate Navies," will have an introduction by Rear Admiral Belknap. The material of the book has been brought together both through personal observation and by patiently studying the archives of the Navy Department. At first thought it may seem a little curious that the author should include certain ships of the late Southern Confederacy. These ships are included, "as the writer believes a reunited people may well forget, after forty years, the animosities of the civil war and recognize the fact that those ships were commanded by American officers, trained in our naval service, whose bravery, skill, and endurance, displayed against heavy odds, were part of a common heritage of which we who mayhap fought against them, are justly proud."

Final Biography of Columbus.

A three-volume work on the life of Christopher Columbus is in preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author is John Boyd Thacher, and he has attempted to furnish information based on such material as was obtained by the reader of the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, and such as has been brought to light through the most recent investigations concerning Columbus and his discoveries. The news concerning the three voyages out of the four made by Columbus is reproduced in the present work in fac simile; the journal of Columbus, published in Spanish by Navarette in 1825, is reproduced in an English translation; full consideration has been given to the question of the four Papal bulls that Alexander VI. issued soon after Columbus returned, and three of the bulls are reproduced in fac simile; the personal appearance of Columbus is described, and there are reproductions of every important portrait of him, together with a biographical note on every known picture. Fac similes, with a transliteration and a translation, of Columbus's handwriting, are also given, and a synopsis and analysis are made of the claims advanced by the cities and towns which profess to be the birthplace of the discoverer. The volumes will contain 600 pages each, and there will be about 300 illustrations, reproductions in fac simile, in half tone and in line. The books will be bound with vellum backs.

"The Prologue of the American Revolution."

Beginning with the November number, The Century will publish an illustrated series on American history by Justin Harvey Smith, entitled, "The Prologue of the American Revolution." It is a graphic story of the invasion of Canada in 1775 by Montgomery and Arnold. The article in the November issue of the magazine will cover "Montgomery's Montreal Campaign," and will be followed by descriptions of Arnold's battle with the wilderness, the struggle for Quebec, and the final retreat of the American armies from Canada. The illustrations will be by some of the best American artists and will be reproductions of drawings made from photographs taken by the author. Prof. Smith has been Professor of Modern History at Dartmouth College since the chair was established in 1897. He is a graduate of Dartmouth in the Class of '77, and is said to be the fourth who has received a perfect mark there, Rufus Choate and the late Chief Justice Field of Massachusetts being two of the others. Prof. Smith was at one time a partner in a large publishing house and was for several years at the head of the literary department, but he dropped business in 1897, and after traveling and studying abroad brought out "The Troubadour at Home," a reconstruction of the personalities of the mediaeval Provençal poets. The Century Magazine for 1903, beginning with the issue for November, 1902, will be enriched by a new font of type, the page having a wider margin than at present, especially in the back.

Trout Speckled and Unspeckled.

A writer signing himself Edwin Irvine Haines, has a poem in the "Maine Number" of Field and Stream, entitled "Lines to a Speckled Trout." It is in five stanzas and begins:

Prithee tell me, speckled trout,
Does your mother know you're out?
Playing "hookey" from your school,
Sporting in this shady pool?

Do you know, my little trout,
I am trying to draw you out?
Could you see the point so fine,
If I drop you just a line?

Evidently Mr. Haines is not a sportsman, for we have never heard a sportsman call a trout "speckled." He may, however, be something else. Turning to Charles Henry Webb's "With Lead and Line," Page 98, are found some verses addressed "To a Little Trout," the first three quatrains of which read as follows:

Tell me, tell me, little trout,
Does your mother know you're out—
That you're truant from your school,
Playing hookey in this pool?

As you see, my little trout,
I desire to draw you out—
In the brook noise so abounds
That I cannot catch your sounds.

If that joke he do but see,
Any trout should tickled be.
Would he take the point so fine,
If I dropped him just a line?

Mr. Haines ends his poem as follows:

Thank you kindly, speckled trout,
School is in, but you are out;
Thus you leave your little brook,
Is not this a "game of book?"

Webb's last quatrain is:

Thank you, thank you, little trout,
Schools are in but you are out:
School and pool alike forgot—
This is hookey—is it not?

As Mr. Webb's poem was first published some ten or twelve years ago, it stands to reason that the happy example set by Mr. Shakespeare a few centuries ago in pillaging North's "Plutarch" for "Antony and Cleopatra" has found a most unhappy exponent in one Edwin Irvine Haines. Surely this case, if it be one of "unconscious cerebration," should be "nuts" for the Psychical Research Society.

Mainly Personal.

Nothing could be more convincing of an author's power of visualization than the notices which are written concerning "The Life of John William Walshe," edited by Montgomery Carmichael, published in England by John Murray, and in the United States by E. P. Dutton & Co. Far from being a biography the thing is fiction, although the facts which are presented may have happened and the scenes which are pictured may have been witnessed. In spite of a few isolated "guesses" to the contrary "The Life" is still received as genuine. "With fervor and simplicity does Mr. Carmichael set forth the life of John William Walshe as told by his lately deceased son. * * * But creed apart, a life of such self-abnegation is a treasure alike to philosophers and believers," solemnly declares the current number of The Saturday Review of London. Concerning the nature of the book's reception no one is more astonished than Mr. Carmichael. He writes from Livorno to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS: "To my great astonishment some critics have taken it to be a real biography, while it surely must obviously appear what, as a matter of fact it is—a work of the imagination from beginning to end. But a literal age is fast killing imagination and fancy." An appreciation of the philosophy contained in the last sentence gives the secret of the critics' mistake.

*** Francis W. Halsey's volume of essays, "Our Literary Deluge," is being published in England by Grant Richards. London reviewers find satisfaction in the fact that in the yearly output of books Great Britain still leads the world. One reviewer considers the figures of the world's yearly output, 70,000, "impressive rather than alarming," and he adds: "Many of the modern books are written for the moment only. They are merely enlarged magazine articles. If there is a revolution or a big disaster, or a war, the men on the spot promptly rush out a volume apiece. Of course these works do not last; but they pay at the time. Not 10 per cent. of one year's books continue to sell or to be remembered a twelvemonth later."

*** Miss Beatrice Hanscom, whose book of poems, "Love, Laurels, and Laughter," will shortly be brought out, is a resident of Marquette, Mich., and has contributed for many years to the leading magazines.

*** It was announced a few months ago that the Journal des Savants was about to disappear, the credits which had been annually set apart for it by the French Government for more than 230 years having been cut off. Happily this famous organ of the French Institute is to be given a new lease of life. In the past its contributors were entirely confined to members of the five Academies. In its new form the Journal des Savants will be less exclusive, admitting articles that are worthy of it from the pen of other than Academicians. M. Gaston Paris is to be the editor in chief of the new series, and the first number will appear Jan. 15. The associate editors will be MM. Léopold Delisle of the Academy of Inscriptions, Berthelot of the Academy of Sciences, Guiffrey of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Dareste of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

*** Frances A. Mathews's "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town" has just finished a three months' serial run in The Sphere, illustrated by Wal Paget, and has been brought out in London in book form by Grant Richards. The première of the play from the book occurs Dec. 1 in Brooklyn, and the author is now writing the last act. She will supervise the rehearsals. She has just finished the play which W. A. Brady asked her to write for Grace George, the book rights of which have been secured by the Bowen-Merrill Company, to whom she is under contract for a new novel, now half done, and its play, for January, 1903. Claude Gilling-Walter, the writer, who staged "Mme. Buttterfly" in London, has a contract with Miss Mathews to dramatise her "Sign of the Shippe." She also has a modern serial to run in a prominent English periodical beginning early in the new year, but the story is not yet named.

*** A. Radclyffe Dugmore, the artist sportsman and photographer of outdoor life, will, on his return from the Maine woods, contribute a series of elaborately illustrated articles on camping, fishing, and hunting to Country Life in America, for which magazine he is now engaged to work exclusively. His collection of photographs of birds, wild flowers, and native animals, including about 300 negatives, was recently purchased by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Dugmore has written "Nature and the Camera," a book of suggestions on the art of photographing the animate and unposable. He was educated at Guernsey and Smyrna, and studied art at Naples. Lord Brougham is his granduncle.

*** Alfred Henry Lewis has decided to call his new volume, "Wolfville Nights," and it is to be a companion to "Wolfville" and "Wolfville Days," and is to be brought out by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

*** Arthur W. Marchmont, author of "In the Name of a Woman," "Sarita, the Carlist," &c., has been visiting America. An edition of 15,000 copies of "In the Name of a Woman," in paper covers, has just been sold, it is reported, in addition to the large sales of the novel in cloth.

*** Sir E. Maude Thompson, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, reports that the grand total number of visits for 1901 was 718,641. This is an increase of 20,000 over the total of 1900. The number of visitors to the reading room was 200,035, several thousands over those of last year.

*** The Munich Algemeine Zeitung says that the year 1908 will be the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Jena. The Thuringian Historical Commission has undertaken the publication of two works as a memorial of the jubilee of the Thuringian University: "A Chronicle of the University," by Dr. Stephan Stoy, and an "Urkundenbuch," which is to contain the most important documents relating to its constitution and history; edited by Dr. E. Devrient.

*** Alfred Wilson Barrett, the son of the well-known actor, has taken up literature with a vigor begotten of vigorous New England. He went to London not quite a year ago, from his New Zealand farm, where he has lived for five years. He has already written two novels, and a third, to be called "The French Master," is on the way. He is collaborating with Austin Fryers in a story entitled "The Man with the Opals," and they have in hand a play, "La Marquise," which Mr. Wilson Barrett may produce on the stage on his return to England.

*** Booth Tarkington's latest novel, "The Two Vanrevels," which has been running serially in McClure's Magazine, will be published in October. The scene is laid in Rouen, the old, proud, aristocratic town of Indiana, which considered itself socially a little above any of the greater Eastern cities in the forties, the time at which the action takes place. The author has obtained the material from his mother's girlhood memories of the gayeties of the old town. The book has been illustrated by Henry Hutt. It is said to be pure romance.

*** A story is told in North Georgia of the original of the moonshiner in Will N. Harben's "Abner Daniel." The man was arrested for moonshining, and he and the officer went to the station for a train for Atlanta, where the prisoner was to be put into jail. They found that there would be no train for the city until midnight, so they spent the day there, drinking sociably. The officer became drunk and fell asleep. Some men approached the prisoner and told him that this was a good chance for him to escape, but the man refused and said that he had never had a good ride on the cars, and had "sorter" made up his mind to make the trip. When the train approached he woke up the officer. He returned to the village two days after this with his hand in a sling and his face bruised, looking as if he had walked a long way. He was asked what had happened, and he replied: "When we got to the edge o' Atlanta I concluded I'd rid fur enough. Bill had sobered up, an' I told 'im I was goin' in the smokin' cyar. I went out on the platform an' cried to 'light. The train must 'a' been goin' purty peart, fer she set me agin a gravel bank like I was shot out'n a gun. The next time anybody ketches me takin' sech a fool trip they'll know it. I jest went along anyway kase Bill was new at the business an' I wanted to give 'im a start."

Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire.*

The various volumes of the Highways and Byways series have invariably proved to be valuable and interesting guides to the regions described, but the present issue, a volume by Herbert W. Tompkins, devoted to rambles through Hertfordshire, will be found to possess an unusually strong literary interest for all readers, quite beyond its accounts of the scenery and buildings in the regions described, so full and enthusiastic are its Lamb reminiscences. Lamb was at one time actually a Hertfordshire landowner, an acre of its soil belonging to him for many years, until he finally sold it for £50.

Mr. Tompkins describes the Town of Ware, the centre of the malting industry of Hertfordshire. This town was also the end of John Gilpin's ride, which is still locally commemorated by an inn bearing on its signboard the name, "The Johnny Gilpin." In 1662 one Mr. Samuel Pepys, describing a ride from Ware to Puckeridge, a few miles distant, speaks of the roads as being "exceedingly bad"; but at the present time the main roads of Hertfordshire are very well cared for. Rye House and the Great Bed of Ware are among the objects of interest in the neighborhood.

Hertfordshire is strong in angling associations; Dame Juliana Berners, the Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery in that county, being the author of the first treatise on the art of fishing; while the River Lea, which flows past Rye House of celebrated plot memory, was constantly fished over by "a pleasant, hale old man of a taking personality that won him friends among the learned and cultured of his time." Walton's fame is inseparably connected with that of Hertfordshire; no other well-known writer, not even excepting Lamb himself, knowing the country so thoroughly.

The village of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, is closely connected with the name of John Scott, the Quaker poet. "Scott of Amwell" wrote a long descriptive poem, now half forgotten—"Amwell"—which was first published in 1776. This poem is to be found among his other verses, in Chalmers's collection of English poetry. William Warner, too, is another great Amwell name. Born there in 1558, he was educated at Magdalen College, and became the friend of many well-known literary men and the author of "Albion's England," well known to Southey and Lamb, but now almost forgotten and seldom, if ever, read. At Ware, also, is to be seen the Independent chapel where William Godwin used to preach.

Hatfield House, a magnificent Jacobean edifice and Hertfordshire's showplace, was built in the days of the first James by Sir Robert Cecil, afterward Earl of Salisbury, and younger son of the great Lord Burleigh. He never lived in his great house, but left it to his heir, much as it is at the present day, but incumbered with debts amounting to the then enormous sum of £38,600. The accounts Mr. Tompkins gives us of Hatfield House are most interesting. Its great halls, fine carvings, its decorations, and its chapel are only equaled by the fame of its visitors. These included Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, the former of whom thought the gardens the fairest he had ever seen. Its library, too, delighted both and contained such treasures as the state papers of the Cecils, the diary of Lord Burleigh, documents connected with the divorce of Anne of Cleves, early manuscripts of the Chronicles of Malmesbury and Hovenden, the Council Book of Mary Tudor, the casket and Norfolk letters so closely connected with the story of Mary Stuart, about 13,000 autograph letters collected during many reigns, and, most curious of all, an emblazoned genealogical tree, which in most elaborate fashion traces Queen Elizabeth's descent from Adam. But the most interesting fact of all connected with these treasures is that they are still preserved in the Hatfield House library.

St. Albans and its abbey, both as to their real history and their legendary fame, come in for full description; while in their near neighborhood is to be found Sopwell Nunnery, once the home of Dame Juliana Berners, and the spot where Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn.

Hertfordshire is justly celebrated for the quaint beauty of its streams; the Town of Rickmansworth, lying in a valley traversed by the Colne, the Gode, the Chess, and the Grand Junction Canal, Mr. Tompkins agreeing with de Goncourt that a river lined with trees is the prettiest sight in the world. Near this town William Penn, the great Quaker, settled after his return in 1762 from a tour through Germany and Holland. He soon after married Gule Springett, making his home at Basing House, Rickmansworth, for the next five years.

The opening and concluding portion of the book, as well as little bits throughout, are devoted to the Lambs. These portions, as has been said, could only have been written by a true Lamb lover; and so intimate is the connection of Elia and his cousin Bridget with all this region that they both must of necessity go on every Lamb shelf.

*HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN HERTFORDSHIRE. By Herbert W. Tompkins. F. R. Hist. S. Illustrated. Pp. xiv.-340. London: Macmillan & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902. $2 net.

1902

JAMES WOLFE'S PLAN.

New Light Upon a Point Long in Dispute.*

AN UNDYING interest surrounds the close of the French régime in the New World, and it is not surprising to find that, year by year, it furnishes a fruitful theme both for the historian and the novelist. Montcalm's defeat and the English occupation of Quebec were great events in the history of the whole continent, and have had far-reaching effects. Wolfe's victory established the domination of England in Canada, but it did far more, for by destroying the power of France it made the United States possible.

In the six volumes before us we find the first complete and accurate account of that great drama which marked an epoch and paved the way for our own history.

It is singular that so large and important a work should have arisen from such a trifling incident. For several years past there have been local disputes in Quebec as to the site of the Battle of the Plains. No one appeared to be able to satisfactorily settle the question until Dr. Doughty, one of the Parliamentary librarians, entered the field. The result of his investigations, which were published in the transactions of the Royal Society, definitely settled the point.

In the course of his researches concerning the site of the battle field, the doctor opened a correspondence with the lineal descendants of the principal French and English officers who took part in the campaign of 1759, with the hope of finding a contemporary plan or sketch by which the spot could be identified. His efforts were rewarded far beyond his anticipations. In due time abundance of evidence was forthcoming, not only regarding the battle, but also concerning the events which led up to it. The investigation was vigorously pursued for two or three years longer in Switzerland and in France; public archives were searched, with the result that it was found possible to write a complete history of the siege solely from contemporary documents, since the official plans of the battle and the most authentic journals, kept by the principal officers, still remained unpublished, and many were absolutely unknown. Selections have been made from the mass of material, and the result is the present work, to which future students who desire to learn the true inwardness of that great event must inevitably turn.

It will be many years before the true value of these volumes is appreciated, owing to the fact that they are founded upon the records left by those who made the history of the time. There is no comparison drawn between the statements therein contained and those of other writers; so that many historical questions which are definitely settled by this work will remain unnoticed until they are discovered by comparison with the writings of others.

An instance may be given. There has been considerable doubt as to the author of the plan by which Quebec was taken. Wolfe carried out the daring plan, but who suggested it to him? The evidence available appeared to be in favor of the brigadiers. Warburton claims that the sole merit belongs to Townshend. Parkman attributes the first idea to the brigadiers. Other writers have given Stobo the credit; he, however, was not in Quebec at the time; and last year Col. Townshend, a distinguished soldier, who has seen much service, wrote a book in defense of his much misjudged and thoroughly misunderstood ancestor, claiming for him the honor of the scheme. The production of a letter addressed by the brigadiers to Wolfe only two hours before the expedition started for the place of attack, and Wolfe's answer thereto, settle forever this interesting point.

Another instance may be given concerning Wolfe's distinguished rival, Montcalm. It has been contended by historians that Montcalm died in the full belief that de Levis would immediately arrive and reverse the position of the English, and they severely censure de Ramesay for his conduct in concluding the capitulation. We find, however, that de Ramesay is completely exonerated from the charge.

After Montcalm was wounded and carried into the city he realised that the cause of New France was hopelessly lost, and he therefore addressed a letter to Townshend, who was in command of the British forces, announcing that he was obliged to capitulate. This letter is published in full, and it clearly transfers the responsibility for this act to the Commander in Chief of the French Army.

Instances might be easily multiplied which would correct, by undoubted proof, many accepted theories regarding the events of 1759, but these are indications of the value of this work to the serious student. No statement is based upon conjecture. The authority is given in each case.

If there were space, much might be said both of the material collected and employed, and of the difficulties under which some of it was obtained. The additions to the literature of the period, furnished by the publication of so many valuable letters and journals, has been greatly augmented by Dr. Doughty's discoveries. There are seventy-three illustrations, including plans on a large scale, portraits, views, and fac similes of letters and official papers. The first volume of this work is devoted to biographies of Wolfe and Montcalm, containing more details than any that have yet been written. The second volume relates to the preparations made by both powers for the campaign, and a daily account of the operations on both sides until the end of the battle. In the third volume the famous battle is described minutely; the movements of the two armies are traced from the commencement till the termination of the contest. The death of Wolfe and of Montcalm is also carefully treated, and much new light is thrown upon the conduct of the two Generals on that eventful day. There are also chapters on the occurrences after the battle, and of the circumstances which led up to the capitulation.

The three remaining volumes are devoted to hitherto unpublished letters and journals.

In the fourth volume there are more than a hundred and fifty letters which passed between Montcalm and Bourgainville during the last two months of the siege. Those written during the five days preceding the battle, and one on the eventful morning, are of special interest. The remainder of this volume contains journals and letters of English and French officers.

The hitherto unpublished journals and letters of Wolfe's three brigadiers, Townshend, Monckton, and Murray, occupy the larger portion of the fifth volume, and the sixth and last volume contains the correspondence of Wolfe, secret State papers, and dispatches of naval and military officers. To these documents is added a bibliography of 160 pages, which will facilitate the labors of future historians of the Seven Years' War.

The authors appear to desire to place before their readers the story of the siege as told by the men who participated in it, rather than to produce any great literary effect, and they have succeeded. The mechanical features of these volumes are excellent, with the exception of careless proofreading in certain portions of the work.

*THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC AND THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM. By A. Doughty, Joint Librarian of Parliament, Quebec, in collaboration with G. W. Parmalee. In 6 vols. With Plans, Portraits, and Views. Quebec: Dussault & Proulx, 1902. Sole Agents for the United States, Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

The British Academy.

As has already been announced by cable, King Edward has granted his charter to the "fifty-one" distinguished signatories to the petition for incorporating "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies." The movement for the establishment of this society arose out of the formation of an international association of academies, composed of the leading learned bodies of many countries. The advantages of such an association had been pointed out by Lord Lister, as President of the Royal Society, in a letter dated Nov. 17, 1898, addressed to the President of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Lord Lister's suggestion quickly bore fruit. In 1899 a preliminary meeting was held at Wiesbaden, where the foundation of the international association formally took place. It was discovered in the course of framing the rules of the association that, unlike the Continental academies, the Royal Society of England was unable to deal with the full list of studies, hence the presentation of the petition by a number of gentlemen eminent in the studies unrepresented by the Royal Society for the establishment of a separate academy. The object of the petitioners was regarded with disfavor by other eminent scholars, of whom Sir Norman Lockyer was one of the foremost, and a counter-petition was presented by them to the King. It was therein pointed out that his Majesty King Charles, in order to prove that his Majesty looked "with favor upon all forms of learning," and in order that such learning and studies should "shine conspicuously" among his people, founded by charter the Royal Society for the promotion of such learning and studies. These petitioners declared that the incorporation asked for in the original petition could be most efficiently provided for in some relationship to the Royal Society. They prayed the King to cause inquiry to be made "with a view of instituting a general and formal organization of all the studies depending upon scientific methods now carried on similar to that inaugurated for the philosophical studies of the seventeenth century by the charter of King Charles II."

Of the original fifty-one petitioners, who were to be the first Fellows of the Academy, and to elect a President and Council from among their own number, three have died—Lord Acton, S. R. Gardiner, and the Rev. A. B. Davidson—and the name of the Earl of Rosebery had been added to the list, which now includes as charter Fellows the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Dillon, President of the Society of Antiquaries; Lord Reay, President of the Royal Asiatic Society; Mr. Arthur Balfour, M. P.; Mr. John Morley, M. P.; Mr. James Bryce, M. P.; Mr. Lecky, M. P.; Sir William Anson, M. P., Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford; Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford; Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum; Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Richard Jebb, M. P., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge; Dr. Moore, Provost of Oriel College and Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, and Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Dr. Edward Caird, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. H. F. Pelham, President of Trinity College and Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; Dr. John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford; the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Prof. J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin.

Prof. S. H. Butcher, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh; Prof. Ingram Bywater, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford; Prof. E. B. Cowell, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge; the Rev. William Cunningham, D. D.; Prof. Rhys Davids, Professor of Pali in University College, London; Prof. Albert Dicey, K. C., Vinerian Professor of English Law in the University of Oxford; the Rev. Canon S. R. Driver, D. D., Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford; Prof. Robinson Ellis, Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford; Mr. Arthur John Evans, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D. D., Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. Robert Flint, D. D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh; Mr. J. G. Frazer, Mr. Israel Gollancz, University Lecturer in English in the University of Cambridge; Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, Prof. T. E. Holland, K. C., Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford.

Prof. F. W. Maitland, Downing Professor of English Law in the University of Cambridge; Prof. Alfred Marshall, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge; the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge; Dr. J. A. H. Murray; Prof. W. M. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen; the Rev. Canon William Sanday, D. D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford; the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge; Mr. Leslie Stephen; Mr. Whitley Stokes; the Rev. H. B. Swete, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; the Rev. H. F. Tozer; Prof. Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin, and Prof. James Ward, Professor of Mental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge.

Comments of various sorts are now being showered by the London press upon the devoted heads of the forty-nine. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics, and economics, archæology, and philology. Says the Pall Mall Gazette:

We quite understand the thoughts of those who promoted it, but the promoters do not seem to have realized the difficulty, amounting to impossibility, of founding in an old and aristocratic country such as England is an establishment of letters which will not be more or less ridiculous for at least 200 years. The Academicians, to begin with, appointed themselves, which was absurd, and several of our greatest men of letters are not among them, which, as far as the Academy is concerned, seems a calamitous misfortune. We are speaking, not despitefully, but only as natural historians.

According to The London Times:

The ideal arrangements would have been one on all fours with the French plan—an institute, embodying three or four academies, cognate and allied, though autonomous. It would have been a costly arrangement, however, implying a large building and perhaps large funds. These will not now be required, at least for the present, though we presume that the new Academy will have to be provided with some kind of local habitation. It will be observed that nothing has been done to include pure literature, so that, while the Académie Française represents the highest literary achievement of the country, its fauteuils being valued and eagerly competed for on that precise account, belles-lettres on the avowed ground that to select representatives of them would be "difficult, if not impossible." It is a lamentable admission of the absence in this country of any accepted standard of literary criticism.

The London Academy dismisses the subject briefly, as is perhaps proper in a purely literary periodical:

The granting of this charter by the King signifies, we suppose, that certain appeals for an Academy of pure literature which should include poetry, fiction, and belles lettres have not been considered. The demand for such an Academy is certainly not general, and we doubt if poets, novelists, and essayists could present to the King the organized front shown by their brothers in history, philosophy, and philology. The new British Academy is just what it is. Its connection with literature, in the persons of such members as Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. John Morley, is accidental.

The History of Lace.*

The third edition of Mrs. Palliser's notable book was published in 1875. Although it is still the classical work on the subject, modern developments and modern research have made a revised edition desirable. The present revisers have done their remodeling in an admirable manner, interfering as little as possible with Mrs. Palliser's text, with the exception of occasional alterations of style and corrections of statement; but adding much new matter. Nearly a hundred new illustrations almost double the value and interest of the pictorial portion of the volume, and the fine index and glossary of terms reduce to a minimum the difficulties of readers using it for purposes of reference. The editors have incorporated with the original text accounts of modern lace schools, among others that at Burano conducted by Mme. Bellorio and numbering, in 1897, 400 workers in contrast with the 8 who attended in 1872; also the school established by Browning near Asolo. In the Burano school the method obtains of dividing the workers into sections, "in order that each may continue in the same sort of work and as much as possible in the same class of lace." Thus "each one becomes thoroughly proficient in her own special department, executes it with greater facility, and consequently earns more, and the school gets its work done better and cheaper." Shades of Ruskin and William Morris! Lacemaking seems as much as any industry to belong among the arts, but this does not look as though it were to escape, even in a little Italian fishing village, the modern craze for turning human beings into machines.

"Social Salvation," the new volume by Dr. Washington Gladden, which was brought out in this country in the spring, has just been issued in England.

*HISTORY OF LACE. By Mrs. Bury Palliser. Entirely Revised, Rewritten, and Enlarged under the Editorship of Jourdain and Alice Dryden. With 900 Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. 512 pp.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" will shortly have published through The Macmillan Company "A Joyous Journey Round Rügen." This is full of the liveliest episode centring round the strange adventures of a phaeton. This anonymous author, whose identity is pretty well established as Countess von Arnem, has a style which combines sentiment with quiet humor. She seems a born lover of birds and flowers. The forthcoming publication will be illustrated.

***

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation for publication, provided enough interest shall be shown in the subject, a book on organ-building, entitled "The Art of Organ-Building," by George Ashdown Audsley, author of "Ceramic Arts of Japan," &c. It is said to be the largest and most complete treatise on the science and art of organ-building in our language, being the result of thirty years' study of the subject in England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and the United States. The numerous illustrations are accurately drawn by the author, and they will be reproduced by photo-engraving and inserted in the text for easy reference. Each of the two volumes will contain about 500 pages, and there will be two editions, the regular in cloth, and the edition de luxe will probably be limited to 300 copies, each to be numbered and signed by the author.

***

"Roger Drake: Captain of Industry," by H. K. Webster, joint author with Mr. Merwin in "Calumet K" and "The Short Line War," is to come from the press of The Macmillan Company this Fall. The basis of the story is the formation of a copper mining trust. The romance which carries the hero, Roger Drake, through his struggles and adventures in a Western mining town is told by himself. The plot moves between New York social life and the scene of the action of the story at the mines. The two partners in the story are rivals for the same girl, and this leads to rivalry in business. The book will be illustrated by Howard Giles.

***

"Cruising in the West Indies," by Anson Phelps Stokes, formerly Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, is announced for early Fall publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is described as a book for yachtsmen, and tells of the cruise of the schooner yacht Sea Fox to the West Indies, advocates a squadron cruise there, and gives notes of some particulars to be considered in planning a sailing yacht cruise in those waters. There are also notes regarding the Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua, and the Bahamas, and a list of good books about the West Indies. The book is printed by the De Vinne Press, and contains a map of the West Indies.

***

Robert Southey's "Journal of a Tour in The Netherlands," of which mention was made in a recent cable letter, will be published in this country by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. about Oct. 1 in a limited edition of 500 copies. The manuscript of the journal, which is an account of a visit made to Holland and Belgium two or three months after the battle of Waterloo, was in the hands of the Southey family until 1864, when it was bought by the Pease family of Darlington, and has only now been obtained for publication, the present publishers having the American rights.

***

Curtis & Cameron, the publishers of the well-known Copley Prints, have secured a list of fifteen attractive pictures which originally appeared in The Century Magazine and St. Nicholas, and which are now reproduced in the well-known form of these prints. Curtis & Cameron have also established a department for the reproduction of private pictures in the form of Copley Prints.

***

"Reciprocity," by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the Department of Economics in Chicago University, and Prof. H. Parker Willis of Washington and Lee University, will be published early this Fall by the Baker & Taylor Company. The same firm also announces for early publication the "Life of Ulrich Zwingli," the Swiss patriot and reformer, by Samuel Simpson; "Valid Objections to So-Called Christian Science," by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill; the Rolfe Shakespeare, and "Over the Black Coffee," compiled by Arthur Gray.

***

"The Imperial Republic, a Drama," by Miss Elizabeth G. Crane, is shortly to be issued by the Grafton Press. The work is called pessimistic, but said to be strong. It is cast in the form of the history of stirring political events in an imaginary republic.

***

"Physical Characters of Indians of Southern Mexico," by Prof. Frederick Starr, and "The Treatment of Nature in the Works of Nikolaus Lenau," by Prof. Camillo von Klenze, is announced by the University of Chicago Press as two new reprints from the university's decennial publications, a series which was planned in connection with the celebration of the first ten years of the corporate existence of the university, the purpose being to set forth and exemplify the material and intellectual growth of the institution during the first decade. The series will consist of ten regular volumes issued in quarto form, and about fifteen supplementary volumes in octavo form.

***

"The Coming City," by Dr. Richard T. Ely, is announced for early publication in the series of library of economics and politics, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Dr. Ely's book is directed to the needs of the highest type of city government. He outlines the increase in our urban population, and sums up progress in the spirit of municipal reform.

***

"A Balloon Ascension at Midnight," by by George Eli Hall, Consul General of Turkey in San Francisco, will shortly come from the press of Elder & Shepard, San Francisco. These pen pictures were first published in The San Francisco Argonaut. There will be a series of silhouettes in color by Gordon Ross. The sketch describes the actual experiences of the author during his first balloon ascension from Paris, June, 1901, and there is an interesting bird's-eye view of the French capital.

***

"Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck," by Sidney Whitman, with portraits, is announced for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Whitman knew Bismarck for many years, and visited him. He understood the policy, motives, and views of the "Iron Chancellor" as explained by himself, and his book is said to afford an intimate interpretation of the great statesman of a wholly personal character.

***

"Kotto: Some Japanese Curios, with Sundry Cobwebs," by Lafcadio Hearn, will be published in the Autumn by the Macmillan Company. Hearn's writings are very interesting, partly through the choice of his subjects and partly through the delicacy of his fancy and expression. He visited the secret places of the East, wrote about what he saw, and translated it. His mother was Grecian and his father was Irish.

***

"The Story of the Trapper," by A. C. Laut, author of "Heralds of Empire," will be brought out in a few weeks by D. Appleton & Co. This is one of The Story of the West Series, edited by Ripley Hitchcock, and it will be illustrated by Hemment. Miss Laut has traced the career of the trapper who started at St. Louis for Fort Independence and crossed the plains to the mountains, the trapper of the South, the French trapper, and the others who ventured into the most distant parts of the wilderness.

***

An edition of the Bible for children, arranged by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, is about to be brought out by the Century Company. The work aims to be made up entirely of the parts of the Bible that are suitable for children. The life of Jesus has been put together in a continuous account taken from the four Evangelists. The book will be printed in two colors, and there will be full-page illustrations from the old masters. Bishop Potter has furnished the introduction.

***

The International Studio for next month will contain a discourse on the well-known Scottish painter, E. A. Walton, A. R. S. A., by James L. Gaw, and will be illustrated by many half tones and two photogravures of the artist's best known pictures. "Monotyping" is written and illustrated by Edward Erts; then comes an article on Miss Jessie M. King and her work. Among the colored supplements in the number is a portrait of Alfred East, by J. H. Bacon; a water color drawing by J. Walter West, and J. F. Millet's picture of "The Shepherd."

***

A new edition of "What is Worth While," by Anna R. Brown Lindsay, is in preparation by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

***

In "The Mishaps of an Automobilist," the book of sketches by De Witt C. Falls, which will be published shortly by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, the drawings are to be reproduced in colors, and each large sketch will be followed by a smaller one, a sequel to show what really happened to the automobilists. Each of the drawings will also have verses.

***

"A Woman Ventures," a new novel by David Graham Phillips, the author of "Her Serene Highness," &c., is announced for publication this Fall by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is said to be a romance of an American girl, who is thrown on her own resources, and who develops a womanhood that is sweet and strong, but without a touch of the masculine, yet contrasting sharply with the conventional ideal.

***

"Mary Had a Little Lamb, the True Story of the Real Mary and the Real Lamb," will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The rhymes about Mary and her little lamb are said to be founded on fact. Mary Sawyer was the girl, and she was born in Sterling, Worcester County, Mass. This narrative is subscribed by a relative of Mary now living in the house where the girl was born, and a portrait is given of Mary as an old woman, and besides there are numerous illustrations showing the scenes of the story.

***

"The Pete and Polly Stories," by Miss Carolyn Wells, is to be issued soon by A. C. McClurg & Co. It will be illustrated by Miss Fanny Young Cory, who was pronounced recently the most popular illustrator of child life.

***

"The Foray of the Hendrik Hudson, A Tale of '54," by Frank Mackenzie Savile, which attracted much attention when it was published serially in The Pocket Magazine, which is now merged with Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, will be brought out by the Frederick A. Stokes Company in book form uniform with that of "Margaret Tudor," by Annie T. Colcock.

***

The Popular Science Monthly for this month opens with an article by Mr. Percival Lowell on the observations that have been made on the planet Mars. The article is profusely illustrated. The same number also contains an account and criticism of the views of Ernst Haeckel, the apostle of evolution, by Prof. Frank Thilly of the University of Missouri; "Eels and the Eel Question" is by M. C. Marsh of the United States Fish Commission; Dr. Theo. Gill of the Smithsonian Institution traces the origin of the word "Mammal," and Prof. R. DeC. Ward of Harvard University shows how in the course of the year the commerce of the United States has been influenced by the weather.

***

"Hazel Pierce," a story by an author who signs himself "Ilo," will be published in a fortnight by the Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

***

Elder & Shepard of San Francisco will publish shortly notable editions of the following successful books: "The Philosophy of Despair," by Dr. David Starr Jordan, in an edition of 100 autographed copies on imperial Japan vellum; "The Romance of the Commonplace," by Gelett Burgess, in an edition of 90 copies on Ruisdael handmade paper and 10 copies on imperial Japan vellum bound in full levant extra; 100 copies each, on Sterling Japan parchment, of Wallace Irwin's "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum" and "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Junior," and 30 copies on imperial Japan vellum, 15 being for sale, of "A Balloon Ascension at Midnight," by George Eli Hall, illustrated with silhouettes in color by Gordon Ross.

***

"Cats and All About Them," by Miss Frances Simpson, is a handbook for cat lovers announced by the Frederick A. Stokes Company for immediate publication. The book will contain chapters on breeds and varieties, care, breeding, and others on the diseases of the cat and remedies for them. There are remarks on "Cat Clubs" and "Cat Shows," and a collection of miscellaneous hints.

***

Lamb's "Essays of Elia" and Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey" will be added this season to the Century Classics, a series of the world's best books, edited and introduced by well-known men of letters, and published by the Century Company. Both forthcoming volumes will be illustrated with portraits.

***

"American Animals" is the title of the ninth volume of the New Nature Library, and will be brought out shortly by Doubleday, Page & Co. This will be a large book, like the other volumes, illustrated with colored plates and many photographs from life. An elaborate volume solely devoted to orchids is said to be in the course of preparation.

***

"The East of To-day and To-morrow," by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, will shortly be published by the Century Company. This is the result of the Bishop's recent visit to Japan, China, India, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines, and deals with the religion, tradition, class prejudice, method of living, and politics of each of these countries.

***

The new English edition of The World's Work, which is to be edited in England by Henry Norman, M. P., will be set with American type on American machines, and printed on American paper with American presses. Doubleday, Page & Co. have made the final arrangements for its initial appearance in November.

***

"Little Mistress Good Hope," a book of fairy stories for children, is by Miss Mary Imlay Taylor, author of "On the Red Staircase" and several other popular romances. The new book will be illustrated in color by Jessie Wilcox Smith, and will be brought out early this Autumn by A. C. McClurg & Co.

***

"The Essence of Christianity: a Study in the History of Definition," is the title of a new book by Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Semipary. It is a discussion of the old question, "What Is Christianity?" The book is from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

***

"Title-Pages," a volume designed to be an aid to printers and publishers, will be published soon by Theodore L. De Vinne, the veteran printer, who recently issued books on "Plain Printing Types" and "Correct Composition."

***

"Human Nature and the Social Order," by Prof. Charles Horton Cooley, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for early publication. Prof. Cooley's book is said to be characterized not only by an obvious familiarity with the literature of his subject, but, as Prof. Giddings said recently, by "so much individuality and discrimination that he may fairly be said to have made the subject his own."

***

"Glimpses of California and the Missions," Helen Hunt Jackson's California articles, until now printed in her European sketches, have just been published by Little, Brown & Co. in a separate volume. The book contains thirty-seven pictures by Henry Sandham, who illustrated "Romona."

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"The Story of Fish Life," by W. P. Pycraft and "The Story of Euclid," by W. B. Frankland, will be issued immediately in the Story Of series, by A. Wessels Company. The first volume treats of fish only, and contains chapters on "How Fishes Feed," "How Fishes Are Clothed," "Migration and Hibernation." Mr. Frankland tells briefly what there is interesting in the story of Euclid.

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The Pafrates Book Company of Troy, N. Y., has in press, and expects to publish in December, another book by the Rev. Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, whose "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women" was reviewed some time ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. The new book is called "Flowers of Song from Many Lands," and is a collection of poetical translations from ancient and modern sources. The first fifty copies are to be signed and numbered, and will contain a portrait of the author on parchment. The presswork of the entire edition will be by D. B. Updike, at the Merrymount Press, Boston.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Some time ago a life of Robert Morris was published, written by Prof. Sumner of Yale University, but this was rather too heavy in manner for popular reading, and was, moreover, written before the most important source of information regarding Robert Morris was accessible. The whole subject of Robert Morris's life and work has been once more brought forward, when Gov. Odell, in his speech the other day at the centenary of Batavia, made so eulogistic a reference to him, and now it transpires that a Philadelphian, Ellis P. Oberholtzer, has practically completed a biography of the old financier, which will go to a publisher in a few weeks.

Alfred Mathews's volume on "Ohio and Her Western Reserve, with a Story of Three States," soon to be published by D. Appleton & Co., promises to be a contribution to American history of more than usual value. In Scribner's Magazine for April and May last "A Story of Three States" was printed and received with high praise. This story will form about one-quarter of the present book. It deals principally with the Connecticut emigrants in Pennsylvania, and the Wyoming Massacre, and is preceded and introduced by an outline of the history of Connecticut, giving the story of her pioneering of the doctrine of civil liberty and colonial expansion. This leads to the far greater settlement of the Connecticut folk in the Western Reserve, the history of which is given in several chapters. A history of Ohio, philosophical and political, for the most part analytical, of her people and prestige occupies four chapters and probably contains more on Ohio than has ever been said in equal space. The book will be handsomely illustrated.

Another book soon to be published by a Philadelphian is a novel by Francis Churchill Williams, the author of "J. Devlin, Boss." Mr. Williams, while not yet ready to give out many details of his story, says that it is a "biographical romance," having for its central character one of the great figures in American history, whose dramatic life story was acted out within the memory of living men. In a certain sense the book would seem to belong both to the school of historical fiction and to the school of the political novel.

Speaking of historical romance, and apropos of the statement so frequently made that the day of its popularity is past, Amy E. Blanchard, who sends out so much good work from her Locust Street home in this city, says that she believes her own inclination toward historical romance is shared by thousands of readers, and always will be. "In my own case," says she, "my fondness for stories based upon history dates back to my childhood when my imagination was fired by the tales of my grandmother, who was of Huguenot ancestry, and whose interest never waned in the emigrés from old France."

Another of Philadelphia's women novelists, Grace Livingston Hill, has recently published through the American Baptist Publication Society here, a story which, while primarily intended for Sunday School libraries, is distinctly above the literary tone found in the majority of such books. "An Unwilling Guest" is first of all a good story with abundance of incident and clever character portrayal, but it also shows the writer to be possessed of a vigorous and well-balanced style, as well as of invention and imagination.

C. C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, has within the past few days received from Charlemagne Tower, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, a letter announcing that Mr. Tower has completed a collection of some 3,000 works of Russian literature, which he will present to the University library. They will be rearranged, uniformly bound in about 2,000 volumes, and catalogued both in English and Russian. This gift will strengthen what is probably at present the weakest department in the university library to such an extent as to make it the most complete source of information in Russian literature in the country.

Owen Wister, so it is announced, is to follow his very gratifying success with "The Virginian" with a biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which is to be included in the American Men of Letters Series. Mr. Wister's own sense of humor is so delightful, as will be granted by all who have read his amusing "The Dragon of Wantley," published years ago, that he seems peculiarly fitted to write an appreciation of the witty doctor of Boston. In this same connection may it not be asked with propriety: Would it not be well to reprint "The Dragon of Wantley?"

Henry T. Coates & Co.'s magazine, The Era, having inaugurated several months ago that department of witty sayings from new books which has been so extensively copied and imitated, has now added to this a page of "Words Worth Weighing," into which is gathered what our forefathers would have called "gems" from the speeches and serious writings of the month. This is an attempt to preserve in brief the best things said and written by authorities of the day, which make good reading and which should prove of such value as to insure success. The cover of the current issue of this magazine, executed in the delicate tints appropriate to the time of Marie Antoinette, whom it represents, is to be especially commended as a piece of artistic work.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—At least one of the Autumn books will have an enormous circulation, for Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. intend to send a copy of "The Consolidated Cook Book" to all applicants, and as Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Miss Janet McKenzie Hill, and Miss Fanny Merritt Farmer are among the authors contributing to it the number of persons ordering it is likely to be formidable.

Miss Adelaide Keen, the author of "With a Saucepan Over the Sea," is also among the authorities included in this volume, which seems as if it might be a dangerous rival for the new edition of Miss Farmer's "The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book." This issue will include 300 new recipes, for, luckier than the novelists, cooks have no difficulty in being original.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s complete edition of Bret Harte, which appears Saturday, will contain the introductions and glossary prepared by Mr. Harte himself for the edition of 1897.

"The Masque of Judgment," Mr. William Vaughn Moody's new volume, will be republished, not only in a really new edition with the imprint of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., but also in an uncut edition of 150 copies, bound in boards and sold at the same price as the new issue. The secret of this is that the limited edition is made from surplus sheets bought of Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., with the copyright of the book, and republished in this way in order to distinguish it from the real first edition.

A new and cheap edition of "Robinson Crusoe" is also promised by this firm, and it is to have an introductory sketch and portrait of the author, and a map and explanatory notes, all of which every right-minded child will carefully neglect until he has read the book at least five times.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the American publishers of "Southey's Journal of a Tour in the Netherlands," written in 1815, but now published for the first time. It was the basis of "The Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo," and remained in the hands of Southey's family until 1864. The book will be an octavo, printed in style similar to Thackeray's "Mr. Brown's Letters." It will be bound with marbled paper sides and paper label, and printed upon antique woven paper.

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THE SMITHSONIAN.

Interesting Wonders in the United States National Museum.*

From the most recent report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, which dwells more particularly on the United States National Museum, the onerous character of the duties imposed on Mr. S. P. Langley, the secretary, and Mr. Richard Rathbun, the assistant secretary, may be appreciated. Give the National Museum only time, and it is certain to be the largest and most general collection in the world. The most cursory view of our own vast country points indubitably to that. Then our own people are active as pioneers and eager for information. The relics of a past European or Asiatic civilization may be found massed in London, Paris, or Berlin, but as far as the study of the long past goes, our own collection of fossils is unequaled. Then, as might be expected, the U. S. National Museum has the finest collection of objects used in the past by our aborigines, and at the same time we can compare these with the tools, the implements in use by our Indians to-day.

Some idea of the character of the collection sent to the museum may be understood by this: In 1890 the Marsh collection of fossil vertebrates was received from the United States Geological survey.

Its contents cannot as yet be fully determined, as the matrix still hides many of the specimens, but the latter range from small teeth to more or less perfect skeletons weighing from 500 to 2,000 pounds apiece. The total weight of the collection is over 80 tons, and its value, at a rough estimate, has been placed at not less than $150,000.

Mr. S. P. Langley writes that this immense collection will afford "the greatest satisfaction to all workers in the field of paleontology, both at home and abroad." It is not alone in one but in all directions that the collections have augmented. In the time to come choice contributions from the West Indies and from the Philippines will surely find places in the museum. Some conception of the labor entailed by the chiefs, the custodians, the curators of the museum should be understood. The museum is not a lumber room. Stow away something which cannot be seen and it is about as useful as if it never existed. Every object has to be studied, placed with its class, and labeled. This label must be made understandable, and printed in legible English, otherwise the greatest wonder of the past would be unintelligible. The museum is suported by the Government for the general public, and for its instruction, and not for the scientist alone. Who shall find fault if the museum were a source of recreation alone? First may come to the ignorant-led simply surprise and curiosity, but curiosity is the most useful of all mental germs. "I want to know why" is at the basis of all desire for information.

It would be quite impossible to follow through in detail the many interesting papers written by competent authorities descriptive of some of the special collections in the United States National Museum, the same fully illustrated. In "Anthropological Studies in California," Mr. William Henry Mason very properly advanced no theories as to the long past "historic periods" which prevailed on the Pacific Coast. "Archaeology seems to have no strong light to throw upon the history of the region. We seek in vain for the presence of distinct people or indications of different conditions." That the people are of Asiatic origin, Mr. Mason does not, however, doubt, but to call them Chinese, Malay, or Tartar is to advance a statement which rests as yet on no positive proof. Grant that the original men and women came from the extreme north, passing by the Bering Sea, it is not likely "that any particular Asiatic strain ever passed the North Pacific arch, ran the gantlet of interfering and opposing nations, and reached far-away California in even approximate purity."

Philological theories, as to origin, we have had to abandon long ago. There is something more positive to be learned from a stone implement than from a word. "A Study on Ethnic Distribution and Invention," devoted entirely to harpoons, also the work of Mr. Mason, is of singular interest.—On a seacoast it must have been the earliest of weapons, and wonderful ingenuity was developed in the fashioning of harpoons.

Much may be learned by the collector in the study of Mr. Alfred E. Hippisley's paper on the history of the ceramic art in China. Mr. Hippisley's opportunities have been of the best, as he was Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China. To-day we no longer believe that China made porcelain some thousands of years before the Christian era. During the last century certain small porcelain objects bearing Chinese inscriptions were found in Egyptian tombs, the tombs dating back from at least 1800 B. C. Recent study of these porcelain bottles show that they were made B. C. 48, and some of them as late as the seventh century of the Christian era. How or when the bottles were introduced into the tombs is not known. The question of the date of manufacture of the first true porcelain in China has still to be decided. Certainly in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the porcelain of China was of the finest. As to form, Chinese modeling never can satisfy European taste, but as to color and decoration, (conventional, of course,) it has surpassed our own work. This paper of Mr. Hippisley is finely illustrated, the prints taken from the choicest objects in the museum.

The late Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian, Prof. G. Brown Goode, among his many and varied acquirements, had a special acquaintance with music and musical instruments, and to him is due the beginning of the fine collection of instruments in the museum. Mr. Charles Kasson Wead's "Contribution to the History of Musical Scales" is the study of human advancement. The definition of a scale is as follows: "A scale is an independently reproducible series of sounds arranged in order of pitch, recognized as a standard and fitted for musical purposes."

Beginning, as far as the New World is concerned, in the museum there are the whistles, taken from graves in Central and South America. Costa Rica furnishes stone flageolets. Here, too, are Pan's pipes, Egyptian and Fijiian.

A new topic is one on "Ceremonial Pigments," written by Walter Hough, showing how many varieties of color were used. Finally Mr. Wirt Tassin has a paper with the title "Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Gems in the United States National Museum." Herein all the precious stones derived from various sources are described. As far as this country is concerned, relative to diamonds, the assistant curator writes:

A few crystals have been occasionally met with in the United States in Rutherford, Franklin, Mitchell, and McDowell Counties, North Carolina; in Hall County, Georgia; in Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Idaho, and in the placers of Eldorado, Amador, Nevada, Butte, Trinity, and Del Norte Counties, California. In 1856 the Dewey diamond, weighing, when cut, 11½ carats, was found at Manchester, near Richmond, Virginia."

A Medley of Mysticism, Religion, and Travel.*

Dr. B. F. De Costa, whose religious vagaries caused quite a ripple on the bosom of the Episcopal Church some time since, and who has posed as a pervert to Rome, has written a book. He has entitled it, "From Canterbury to Rome," with notes of travel in Europe and the East, showing the gradual formation of Catholic belief and steps taken in passing out of the Protestant communion into the Catholic Church. In it he expresses the deep peace and satisfaction he has found in the bosom of the Holy Mother Church, and to those Christian people who had to follow his spiritual gyrations it must be a matter of rich congratulation to know that he is at last at rest in a communion broad enough and narrow enough to hold him in leash and at the same time satisfy with its succulent life the deep cravings of his uneasy spirit.

The volume is without a table of contents or an index of any sort, and he who travels through its pages will find no guides, finger post, or mementos of his wanderings with which he may refresh a retrospective moment.

The opening chapter begins with one of those half historical and half allegorical pictures of child life, his own child life, that make one wonder where the fact ends and the imagination commences to transfuse it with the golden glory of its fairy touch. It is an unreal child tinged with the shadows of the mystic and moving about in a world but dimly realized. The student of psychology looking to see the real struggles of the soul unveiled is disappointed. Instead of things dripping with the blood, there are terms; instead of substance only shadow. For the most part the story is made up of husks and drapery. Perhaps it is because it is so hard a thing for the soul to reveal itself.

Then the author takes occasion to express himself oft and again in terms that are sharp, incisive, and even bitter toward those who were once his friends or from whom he differs. One feels the lack of the brotherly spirit, and the Divine Master has only a secondary place in the book, though many very fine sentiments from time to time light up its rather mediocre pages.

The portion of the work devoted to Dr. De Costa's travels in old lands has nothing particularly new or of interest in it, except for that circle of admirers and intimates who for personal reasons will see a delight in it. It is dangerous business to retell an old story that has been well told for a hundred times.

The Up-to-Date Governess.*

The governess is a character which of late years has become almost as extinct as the dodo. To a former generation she was both a fact and a fascinating figure of romance. As a fact she was too often the mere shadow of a personality, a pathetic adjunct to a prosperous family, drifting into a lonely age, without even poor Thekle's joy of having lived and loved, but, strange to say, in fancy she was always young, usually beautiful, inevitably conquering. One opens "His Excellency's English Governess" with the pleasurable thrill that always comes from rolling back the years and repeating the experiences of youth.

But this English governess is the old governess with a difference. She is an up-to-date young woman, a graduate of the University of London, and her experiences lead her far afield from the families which used to torment and snub her, and which lived to witness her Cinderella-like triumphs. For the rest, she is as young and handsome as heart could wish, and is not the less interesting in that her environment is Bagdad instead of England. The author has made the governessship and the story of young love the vehicle for a book upon the Orient, its intrigues, its characteristics, the diplomacy needed in dealing with its suave and utterly unscrupulous rulers. Only an expert in Eastern affairs can pronounce upon the accuracy and the consequent historic value of the book. It is our humbler function to judge it as fiction merely. We are conscious as we read that it ought to hold us more firmly than it does; there is the picturesque setting; there is adventure galore; there is animated dialogue, and there are characters diverse and forceful—and yet we are not carried along by the story. It is easy to lay it aside; we are never under its spell. Nor are we ever in that Oreintal atmosphere that envelops us in "Kim," and that we intoxicatingly breathe in in a few short sentences of Mr. Conrad's incomparable "Youth."

Like many novels of the day, "His Excellency's English Governess" is a good story, a well-written story; there seems really no fault to be found with it—only it is not alive; it does not make us read it whether we will or no. It has the fatal fault of impressing one as having been made, instead of having "grown within the writer like a plant."

*"FROM CANTERBURY TO ROME." With notes of travel in Europe and the East, showing the gradual formation of Catholic belief and steps taken in passing out of the Protestant communion into the Catholic Church. By B. F. De Costa, &c. Cloth. Pp. 288. New York: Christian Press Publishing Company. $1.25 net.

*HIS EXCELLENCY'S ENGLISH GOVERNESS. By Sydney C. Grier. 12mo. Pp. 367. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

*ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Report of the United States National Museum. Washington: Government Printing Office.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The names of the members of the new Academy have been published, and the Academy is now a living organization. It was Mr. Andrew Lang who characterized the new Academy as a body consisting of certain dismal Johnnies who had let themselves in on the ground floor. This was not complimentary, but there was a certain amount of truth in it. The new members are without exception serious persons—philosophers, historians, political economists, and the like. No frivolous novelist has a place among them. A meeting of the Academy would probably be a very serious affair, in which no jokes unconnected with science would be tolerated. Unless the novelists and poets organize another academy of their own they will evidently have no part in the honors which are supposed to belong to membership in the British Academy.

Of course, if certain people wish to form a new club without a clubhouse, and to call it an academy, they have a perfect right to do so, but it is not very clear why membership in such a body should be regarded as a special honor. The French Academy is naturally the model on which the new academy is formed, and certainly the French Academy may be truthfully called a collection of dismal Johnnies. Into that sacred body such men as Zola and Daudet were never admitted. They were not sufficiently respectable in the eyes of the Academicians. They were, moreover, so well known that they necessarily had enemies, and somebody might have been displeased if they had been admitted to the Academy. Most men would have esteemed it more of an honor to be outside the Academy with Zola and Daudet than to be inside it with Pierre Loti and the dismal respectabilities with titles. Still, the French Academy has the prestige of age and of priority. No such prestige can attach for a long time to come to the British Academy, and why a man should wish to be a member of it is not easy to understand.

The mistake which all such bodies make is in supposing that it can ever be an honor to belong to a body which elects its own members. Were the members of the British Academy to be appointed by the Government, or by a special commission, we might rightly assume that nobody would obtain membership who did not deserve it. But an academy which selects its own members is like an order of knighthood which elects its members by a majority vote. Nobody would care to belong to such an order. The essence of an honor like that of knighthood or the peerage is that it is conferred by the monarch, who is supposed to be above all personal prejudice in conferring it. But membership in a body that elects its own members simply means that the newly elected member is a man who happens to have no personal enemies among the electors. Such an institution will never, it is safe to say, awaken any enthusiasm on British soil. Very few persons will care whether they are members of the academy or whether they are not, especially if the academy is to consist wholly of dismal scientific Johnnies. Mr. John Morley and Mr. Lecky are admirable men in their way, but who would not rather remain outside of an academy with Meredith and Swinburne and Kipling than to be inside it with Morley and Lecky and other eminently serious persons?

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The recent Miller celebrations in Scotland are a pleasant reminder of a man who was as certainly a man of genius as was Scott or Burns. Hugh Miller was not a geologist of profound learning; nor a theologian who could in any age have become a Father of the Church. But he was master of an admirable style, and he wrote books on other than geological subjects, which will not easily perish. He was always handicapped by the narrow theological school to which he belonged. He believed in the revelations of geology, provided they could be made to coincide with the teachings of the Westminster catechism, and the effort to reconcile the two detracted greatly from the value of his geological writings. He was born a generation too soon. Had he been born later, he would have shaken off the trammels of the catechism, and have accepted truth as he found it, whether it conflicted or not with the catechism. His desperate efforts to make the rocks testify to the infallibility of Moses was on the whole a painful spectacle. Already his violent reconciliation between geology and Genesis has been tacitly admitted to be a failure, and we hear no more of it. We are now content to believe that the rocks mean what they say, and have ceased to insist that Moses knew all about geology. But the charm of Miller's "Schools and Schoolmasters" does not fade, and the Scottish people have done themselves honor in honoring him. He was so greatly overestimated while living that it would have been only natural if he had been underestimated since his death. But Miller, regarded purely as a literary man and not at all as a geologist, will live long in the regard of all who care for simple, natural, and eloquent prose.

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The French managers are, it is said, about to break finally and forever with the press. They regard their business purely as a business, and insist that when they produce plays which are unfavorably criticised they are injured financially, hence they will have no more to do with critics, except to sue them when they write unfavorable criticisms. There is certainly something to be said in defense of the managers. If I write a paragraph saying that Smith's cocoa is a miserable preparation, Smith very properly sues me for damage. But if Jones, who is a manager, produces a play, and I write a paragraph called a criticism, in which I say in effect that the play is worthless, and that nobody should take the trouble to see it, I am certainly damaging Jones's business as far as lies in my power, and Jones has no redress. It is all very well to talk about the interests of art, and to insist that criticism of a play is essentially different from criticism of cocoa. But the manager, who is, next to the playwright, the person most concerned, denies that there is any difference. He does not manage a theatre because he has a love of art. He manages it because management is a business in which he hopes to make money. Is he altogether wrong? It may certainly be said that there is as much art in cocoa as there is in the vast majority of the plays which are produced, and the plea of the manager that he is entitled to as much consideration as the grocer ought not to be unhesitatingly rejected.

Probably it would not be a serious loss to either art or literature were theatrical criticism to be abolished. After all, a play that deserves to succeed will succeed, no matter what the press may say about it, and a play which ought to fail will usually fail, whether it is praised by the critics or not. People know what they like to see at the theatre, and they have no more respect for the opinion of the critics than they have for the assertions of the advertisements.

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The same thing is true of books. I was talking the other day with a well-known author, a man who has a deserved reputation both in England and America, whose books invariably receive long and laudatory notices. One would naturally think that books thus praised, books written by a man whose reputation is unquestionable, would have large sale, but the author told me that his books had no sale proportionate to the praise which they received. The reason is not far to seek. The people who buy by the hundred thousand the novels of the excellent Mr. Hocking—to take a single example—are not the people who read literary criticisms in The Spectator or The Times. To them it makes practically no difference what the critics say. They read books which their neighbors have read and recommend, or which the parson of the dissenting chapel has quoted in the pulpit. They never read criticisms that are worth reading, and do not even know the names of authors that critics delight to praise.

I wonder if literature would seriously suffer if all literary criticism were to be abolished? It would be interesting to see the experiment tried, and perhaps, if France succeeds in abolishing theatrical criticism England may follow by abolishing the criticism of books, except in the form of volumes of essays.

***

Lady Florence Dixie is about to publish a collection—or perhaps several collections—of her early writings. Among them are to be novels and poems written by her at the age of six—or is it sixteen? This is, or ought to be, encouraging to other authors. Nearly every one who has published a book has written more or less during his or her childhood. If Lady Florence Dixie's early efforts are to be read simply because she wrote them when she was very young other authors may follow her example. I shall be among the first, for I should like to publish my history of the Trojan war, written when I was eight years old. It was printed, with a lead pencil, on a sheet of foolscap, and the title, "The History of the Trojan War," was in the form of an arc of a circle. It began directly with the subject, without any preliminary dissertation on early Greek history. My opening sentence was "Helen was the cause of the Trojan war," and there the history came to an abrupt end. This short and eminently condensed history I propose to publish in a volume de luxe, for subscribers only, provided of course that Lady Florence Dixie makes a success with her early writings.

***

Mr. Guy Boothby's latest novel deals with South American presidential squabbles, and is entitled "The Kidnapped President." It is full of adventures of a more or less bloody character, and ought to be warranted by the author to be machine made. There is no hand painting about it. Every page bears the impress of mechanical skill. There is a growing conviction that Mr. Boothby has discovered the secret of a typewriting machine driven by electricity, which, if properly fed with foolscap paper, will turn out a three-volume novel all by itself in the course of seven hours, and require meanwhile nothing more than the attendance of a small boy with an oil can. Possibly this is not true, for it is not always fair to argue from the pages of a novel as to the manner in which it was produced. Still, it is difficult to believe that "The Kidnapped President" was really written in the ordinary way.

***

Mr. Frederick G. Kitton's "Charles Dickens" ought to be read by every lover of Dickens. It does not contain very much that is new, but it gives the reader a very vivid and truthful picture of the great novelist. As the years go on the fame of Dickens increases rather than decreases, in spite of those who have told us that Dickens was a mere caricaturist, whose works would not live. The more we are told of Dickens the man the more we respect and love him. There can be no sort of doubt that he stands, as a man, far higher in the estimation of the public than he stood during his lifetime. His kindliness and his delicacy in the treatment of other writers, especially those who came to him for help, never varied. The more we know of him the more we recognise that he was one of the truest gentlemen who ever lived.

***

Mr. Seton-Merriman's new book, "The Vultures," is, to my thinking, the cleverest book he has yet written. Fault is sure to be found in America with his American diplomat, but he is certainly an extremely interesting and very real person. Both in plot and in character the book is thoroughly creditable. It is well constructed, well written, the people in it are alive, and the story is told in an interesting way. What more could we ask of a new novel? I shall be surprised if it does not prove to be one of the most successful books of the year.

W. L. ALDEN.

Formal Gardens East and West.*

Of the four articles composing this highly illustrated volume the last is the most interesting, because it gives a glimpse of the Japanese mind and introduces the reader to a brand of Japanese art that is little known.

The text furnished by Mr. K. Honda for the illustrations is a trifle dry and formal, leaving very many things unsaid which rouse our curiosity, a result which is partly owing to the fact that the article represents his remarks to accompany a display of lantern slides, but more to the difficulty that a Japanese has in putting himself in the shoes of his hearers and telling them what they would like to know. Any one who has conversed with and questioned Japanese must have noticed this difficulty. Their ways of looking at things are so different from ours; there are so many things which are commonplaces to them and seem unnecessary to state; it is so hard for them to realize our ignorance of simple and elementary Japanese views and feelings that one of their race must have lived long in America before he can interpret his own to us.

The impression we get of Japanese gardens is an excessive formality on the main lines, within which individual taste can move with some effect. Apparently a series of formal gardens are laid down in the books, suited to as many different fortunes. Hills, water, rocks, and trees are indispensable, though curiously enough provision is made for town gardens where no hills and no water can be had; in such cases a convention is used; thus a white stone placed where a cascade should be means moving water. Certain flat stones like stepping stones, which on rainy days, or when water is too abundant, appear to have a practical use, are not absent from the waterless garden. On one scheme there are in a certain spot a "guardian" stone, a "worshipping" and a "perfect view" stone, a "water tray," a "moon-shadow," and a "cave" stone; usually there is also a "seat-of-honor" stone. Among the flat stepping stones there may be the "snail" and two "idle" stones. So with the hills; they have their places and names; likewise the trees—cascade and principal tree, tree of solitude, and tree of the evening sun. These have designated positions with respect to hills and stones. Should the garden be quite flat there are conventions which supply the place of hills as there are of water. Two general subdivisions are recognized, the Hiraniwa or flat and the Tsukiyama-Niwa or hill gardens. But each of these divisions is further subdivided as "finished," "intermediary," and "rough" gardens.

The Japanese seem to have provided for the gradual evolution of a garden under the hands of its master from rough to finished and from flat to hilly, so that each year something may be done to improve it without spoiling the miniature landscape. Of course all Japanese gardens are not carried out in exactly the same, or even in exactly one of the styles tabulated. Some are conscious efforts to suggest, not exactly reproduce, certain famous views in Japan; but of these Mr. Honda tells us nothing. The illustrations, however, afford instances enough where no anxious following of any of the schemes laid down can be detected.

Prof. Hamlin's essay on "The Italian Formal Garden," Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis's talk on "English Gardens," and Mr. John Galen Howard's essay on Le Nôtre, Versailles, and Fontainebleau in "French Gardening and Its Master," are very attractive articles, copiously illustrated. They are appreciations rather than critical papers, and that makes them not less readable. The subjects in each case are not easy to treat in the limits of a lecture, or of such a paper as one hears at a meeting of architects. The attention now paid to landscape architecture warrants the belief that the volume of 162 quarto pages and almost as many fine prints from the photograph will find plenty of appreciative readers.

*EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE GARDENS. Papers read before the American Institute of Architects. Edited by Glenn Brown, Secretary American Institute of Architects. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. 1902.

***

*Alexander Glovatsky, the author of "The Pharaoh and the Priest," is fifty-five years of age, and was born in Mashov, Lublin. He is a graduate of Warsaw, but at sixteen years of age took part in a popular rising and was arrested and imprisoned for some months. His favorite studies at the university were mathematics and the exact sciences, and with them he still occupies his leisure. "The Pharaoh and the Priest" is his seventeenth novel and the first that is even nominally historical, all the others being tales of his own time. His appearance is half soldierly, half professional, with a keen, thoughtful face. He is simple and independent in his habits and devoted to his work, and to the study of the questions with which his novels are connected.

ON THE TOP WAVE OF POPULARITY.

An interesting compilation of reports from the prominent book stores of the United States, of the six best selling books was printed in *The Bookman Magazine* of last month. "The Mississippi Bubble" led all others as the best selling and most popular novel.

"'The Mississippi Bubble' is one of the truly great romances. It is truth and art combined."—*The Boston Journal.*

MISS GILDER, editor of *The Critic*, says: "It is one of the best novels that has come out of America in many a day."

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

The BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

MISS RIVES' NEW NOVEL

HEARTS COURAGEOUS

"Patriotic and fascinating."

A Love Story of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence

"A brilliant Revolutionary romance. Miss Rives has furnished her hero with a sweetheart as romantic and fascinating as herself. One of the most attractive of all the recent novels."—*Charleston News.*

HEARTS COURAGEOUS

"High-spirited and exciting."

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, continued cool, winds north to east.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,439. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EXPECT GRADUAL BREAK IN RANKS OF STRIKERS

Operators Believe Miners Now Are Disheartened.

Effect of Vain Interference by Politicians—Mitchell Says Gov. Stone at Conference Proposed No Solution of Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Sept. 13.—THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent saw President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this evening and asked him as to what information he had regarding the report that the miners would go back to work in a few days, now that the efforts of politicians to effect a settlement have failed.

"I positively have no information on this subject, and therefore do not care to express even an opinion," said Mr. Baer, with emphasis. "However, our people in charge of affairs at the collieries tell me that a break is coming soon."

The opinion of men close to Mr. Baer in Reading is that the strike will not go all to pieces at once because of the failure of the politicians to settle it, but that it will drag on until the miners see their case is hopeless, when they will gradually return to work and their union will disintegrate. No one in touch with the situation here believes that the strike will come to an abrupt end within the next few days. The coal and railroad officials are of the opinion that they will be able to resume gradually and that the non-success of the politicians will have much to do with the discouragement of the miners.

The Reading Company now actually is mining coal. Miners are cutting anthracite at the Brookside and the Lincoln colliery in Western Schuylkill county, where a strong native American element prevails. The shipments have been increasing steadily during the last week. More than twenty-five miners are now employed in cutting coal at Brookside. It is said that there are fifty men employed as helpers in that colliery who are entitled to miners' licenses, and they will be granted to them. All the coal taken out of these two collieries is retained by the company for its own purposes.

Petitions addressed to Gov. Stone are being circulated in Reading asking him to call a special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of compelling a settlement in the coal strike and to enact laws in accordance with the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the constitution which will make such conditions impossible in the future." Many signatures are being obtained.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—The conference on the coal strike between Gov. Stone and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America ended at 4:30 o'clock this morning after a discussion of two hours and a half. Other persons at the conference were State Senators William Flinn of Pittsburg, a political friend of the Governor and a large employer of labor in Allegheny County; M. K. McMullin of Pittsburg, Col. W. F. Richardson of Harrisburg, Keeper of the State Arsenal and Assistant Quartermaster of the National Guard, and District Presidents Thomas D. Nicholls of Scranton, Thomas Duffy of McAdoo, and John Fahy of Shamokin. After the meeting Gov. Stone gave to the newspaper correspondents a written statement, reading as follows:

"Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholls, Fahy, Duffy, Senator Flinn; Col. Richardson, and Gov. Stone have been in conference. All the differences have been discussed with the best of feeling."

Every effort to get the participants in the conference to divulge what took place proved unavailing. After the conference Messrs. Mitchell, Duffy, and Fahy were driven rapidly from the Governor's residence, where the conference was held, to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where they took the 4:40 o'clock train for Wilkesbarre. Mr. Nicholls remained here. President Mitchell, before leaving, would not even say whether the conference was satisfactory to him and his district Presidents.

While no official information can be had, it is believed here that Gov. Stone and his friends submitted a proposition to President Mitchell which will tend to end the struggle in the hard coal field.

The conference was the result of the visit of Gov. Stone, Senator Flinn, Attorney General Elkin, Mr. McMullin, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia to New York a few days ago, when Mr. Widener called on J. P. Morgan. The meeting was called at the instance of the Governor, and Mr. Mitchell, before he met the Chief Executive, said he did not know what the Governor wanted and that he, Mitchell, had nothing to propose to him.

There was a rumor in circulation that Gov. Stone wanted the miners to return to work and have the operators adjust the differences afterward. If such a proposition was made it will be rejected by the mine workers' representatives. It can be authoritatively said that the men will not return to work on those conditions with the sanction of the union.

Attorney General Elkin and Mr. Widener were invited to the conference. It was announced that Mr. Elkin could not get here in time, but no reason was assigned for Mr. Widener's absence.

Gov. Stone did not go to his office on Capitol Hill to-day, but remained at the mansion with Senator Flinn, who left here at noon for Pittsburg.

District President Nicholls is only one of the strike leaders who remained in Harrisburg after the conference. He is as reticent as the others who were present.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 13.—Worn out by his flying trip to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, President Mitchell returned to Wilkesbarre this morning. He said the interview with Gov. Stone was a pleasant one. The strike situation was discussed in all its phases, but the Governor had no proposition to make for its settlement. Asked whether he thought the Governor would call an extra session of the Legislature, Mr. Mitchell said he did not know. He started for Scranton this evening.

The reticence of the chief officer of the miners' union weighs heavily on the business and industrial interests of the strike region. His silence is interpreted to mean that the Harrisburg conference was barren of results.

There is more or less activity at all the collieries in this region to-night, and it is said that some of the companies will make strong efforts to resume work at many of the collieries on Monday. Fifty men were sent to the Conyngham Mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company to-night. The company expects to start work with a good force of miners on Monday. The coal operators say the conference between Gov. Stone and President Mitchell was merely a friendly talk, and that neither party to the conference submitted a proposition. The operators think the crisis will come next week, and that a break in the ranks of the strikers is among the possibilities.

At strike headquarters, President Mitchell's associates say the companies are in no better position to start their collieries now than they were three months ago, and that there will be no break in the ranks of the strikers.

TAMAQUA, Sept. 13.—John Fahy, President of District No. 7, of the United Mine Workers, and Thomas Duffy, President of District No. 1, returned to this region this morning after attending the conference with Gov. Stone at Harrisburg. Both refused to disclose the nature of the plan of settlement that had been submitted to them by Gov. Stone. They both intimated, however, that the conference had been unsatisfactory to the officers of the miners' organization.

Local leaders say they expect little or no good to come from the Harrisburg conference.

The Greenwood colliery, east of here, it is said, will resume operations on Monday. No coal will be mined, the purpose being to run through breakers the material from the rich culm banks which surround the place. The plant is operated by the Beddal Brothers, but is controlled by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

PUT MR. ROCKEFELLER IN OIL.

Funeral of Man Who, in a Business and a Physical Sense, Started Him In That Career.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Franklin Breed, who induced John D. Rockefeller to go into the oil business, was held to-day at Painesville. Breed was engaged in the milling business in Titusville, Pa., from 1858 to 1870. In 1862 he went to Cleveland to purchase grain from the firm of Clark & Rockefeller. That was about the time of the oil excitement around Titusville. Mr. Rockefeller was beginning to be somewhat interested in the reports about oil discoveries, and seeing Mr. Breed at his store, asked him many questions concerning the prospects.

Mr. Breed encouraged him to look over the territory, and before he went home Mr. Rockefeller set the date that he would come. Mr. Rockefeller arrived at Titusville at the appointed time, and he and Mr. Breed rode on horseback to the wells, eight miles distant.

On reaching the site, it became necessary to walk across a bayou filled with oil sediment. As Mr. Rockefeller slipped and fell waist deep into the deposit his clothes were ruined. He remarked to his companion: "Breed, you have gotten me into the oil business head and ears." On returning to Cleveland Mr. Rockefeller ordered from the Titusville territory his first shipment of oil.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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Samoset, Rockland, Me., Open Till 25th.
Ricker Hotel Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Poland Spring House, Maine.
Open till Oct. 15.—3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Fishing on the St. Lawrence.
No place on this continent offers more inducements in the way of fishing than the St. Lawrence River, and all the time you are within reach of the comforts of home. New York Central ticket agents will give you details.—Adv.

VENEZUELA REBELS WIN

Sixty Government Troops Killed and Many Wounded in Battle.

Insurgents Capture More Towns and Are Marching On La Guayra—The Government's Offer of Amnesty.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 13.—News from Venezuela which has reached here is to the effect that the revolutionists have occupied Rio Chico, in the State of Miranda, sixty miles southeast of Caracas, and are now marching on La Guayra.

A battle also occurred Thursday at Los Teques, about twenty-five miles southwest of Caracas. The revolutionists surprised the town by moonlight, killing sixty men of the Government force and wounding 109 with cutlasses. The wounded later were taken to Caracas.

The report of Gen. Matos's alleged offer to turn over the finances of Venezuela to a foreign syndicate in the event of the revolutionists being victorious is considered in Venezuela to be absurd. It is claimed there that the Government spread the report in order to discredit the revolution.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 13.—The Government has published a decree of amnesty in which guarantees are given to all revolutionists who within forty days lay down their arms.

The Government explains the decree by saying:

"Now that Gen. Matos (leader of the revolution against President Castro) is known to be the accomplice of foreigners by his promising control of Venezuelan finances to a foreign syndicate, no Venezuelan patriot can longer follow him."

A dispatch from Caracas Sept. 12 said that the Government had issued a decree declaring Gen. Matos to be a traitor and ordering him to be tried on a charge of piracy and also for having offered control of the finances of Venezuela, in case of his success in the revolution, to outside capitalists on the same basis as prevails in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Louis Goldschmidt, the Consult at La Guayra, has reported under date of Aug. 16, 1902, to the State Department in regard to the revolution in Venezuela as follows:

"Advised on Aug. 11 that the City of Barcelona has been surrendered to the revolutionists after seven days and eight nights of hard fighting in the streets. The city is in ruins. Many houses and establishments were sacked without consideration to foreigners. On Aug. 13, 1902, the Consular agent at Barcelona advised me that after the surrender the sacking continued, and that the search of houses was then going on and money was being demanded of foreigners, that no guarantee to the safety of lives and property was given, and that the situation was very critical. On the 16th the Cincinnati returned to La Guayra from Barcelona and Capt. McLean confirmed the several messages from Consular Agent Biaz that the fighting in the streets of Barcelona had been serious and that many business and private houses had been pillaged by both parties, but that the town was then comparatively quiet. He also reported that both Barcelona and its port, Guanta, were occupied by the revolutionists.

"Owing to this last victory of the revolutionists over the Government there remains but one port now (Cumana) in the hands of the Government on the whole coast east of La Guayra."

The Navy Department to-day made public the following mail report from Commander Rodgers of the gunboat Marietta, dated La Guayra, Venezuela, Aug. 24:

"Referring to the blockade of the coast of Venezuela by the Venezuelan Government, I have the honor to report that, in my opinion, the blockade as a whole is not effective. I base my opinion on the following facts:

"The naval force of the Venezuelan Government is not sufficient to perform the duty of blockading all the ports and coast line mentioned in the decrees. During the cruise of the Marietta from this port to Ciudad Bolivar, visiting several ports and making inquiries, I was unable to discover any evidence of a blockade, except at San Felix, on the Orinoco River, where, in my opinion, the blockade was effective.

"So far as I have been able to ascertain no prizes have been disposed of by any process of law, and I believe that all the captures have been small vessels under the Venezuelan flag, except two schooners under the Dutch flag, recently reported taken.

"The question is also complicated by the prohibition of the navigation of inland waters and closing of ports to trade."

NO ST. LOUIS FAIR INQUIRY.

Report that the Grand Jury Will Investigate Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—According to the best of information, there is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Grand Jury will investigate the World's Fair management. The idea probably grew out of a statement made in a local newspaper some time ago that the World's Fair people had paid Edward Butler $15,000 for his aid in passing the charter amendments.

This statement has never been denied, but it is wholly improbable that any Grand Jury here would rake it up to the injury of the fair. The people generally understand that the fair management has considerable latitude in spending money.

GATES GETS A COAL MINE.

Company He Controls Acquires New Jupiter Property in Illinois.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 13.—The New Jupiter Coal Mine and 1,000 acres of coal land, northwest of Duquoin, have been purchased by the Weaver Coal and Coke Company of Chicago, the leading stockholder of which is John W. Gates. The consideration is understood to have been $125,000. It is generally understood that the new company will open other mines on the land.

As Gates is intimately connected with the Illinois Steel Company, it is thought the coal will be used by that concern. The coal company recently increased its capital to $3,000,000, with which coal land purchases are to be made.

Samoset, Rockland, Me., Open Till 25th.
Ricker Hotel Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Poland Spring House, Maine.
Open till Oct. 15.—3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Day Line West Point or Newburgh excursion. Music. —Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA MOB ATTEMPTS A LYNCHING.

Batter Down Jail Door at Butler in Effort to Get at Assailant of Little Girl.

BUTLER, Penn., Sept. 13.—A mob of 2,000 men at midnight attempted to lynch Jerry Bennett, a prisoner in the Butler County Jail. The mob battered down the jail door, but was held back by Sheriff Hoon and armed deputies. A dozen policemen tried vainly to disperse the would-be lynchers.

Bennett, 26 years of age, was arrested for attacking the seven-year-old daughter of John Wagner, a tailor.

The police fired over the heads of the crowd to frighten them back, but were rushed upon by the infuriated men armed with sticks and stones. Deputy Sheriff Rainey Hoon was struck several times by clubs. Special Deputy Lewis Heller was struck in the face by a board and severely cut.

At 12:40 o'clock another rush was made on the jail by a small crowd of the rioters. Policeman August Graff, who was standing in the doorway, pushed the front man in the party back. George Klein, a young steel car worker, struck Graff, and is said to have drawn a revolver. Graff shot him through the calf of the leg. The assailants again retreated.

ARMOURS SEND ON $4,000,000.

Chicago Firm Seeks to Relieve New York Market and Profit by Advancing Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Seeking to relieve in a measure the stringency in the Eastern money market, and also to benefit by the advancing rates for loans, Armour & Co. to-day sent $4,000,000 to New York for loaning purposes.

J. Ogden Armour, president of the corporation, said to-night: "We sent $4,000,000 to the New York market, with the instruction that it may be used until Jan. 1.

Concerning the details of the transaction Mr. Armour had nothing to say.

STRIKERS MAY BE ENJOINED.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Will Strive to Have Shopmen Restrained from Intimidating Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—From present appearances the strike of the Union Pacific railroad shopmen at Omaha and the points along the line of the system will soon find its way into the United States court, in the form of an injunction against the strikers, prohibiting them from interfering in any way with the non-union men who have taken their places.

The application is now being prepared. The injunction is said to be of a most sweeping character, and asks the court to restrain the strikers from congregating in the streets near their shops, from intimidating their workmen, and from interfering in any way whatever with the affairs of the railroad.

The company charges their men have been knocked down and beaten, that threats of killing have been made against the non-union men, that firearms have been displayed by the strikers, and that a general reign of lawlessness has set in against the railroad. Attorneys for the road say the men must be protected.

The strikers are taking evidence which they will offer to the court when the injunction is applied for, and with which they expect to refute the charges of the railroad.

TO HOLD THE "GLOBE TROTTERS."

Three New York Youths Will Be Arrested in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Alexander Coneley, china repairer; Alexander A. Salzer, sign painter, and Matthew Lang, sleight-of-hand performer, left New York recently with $9 jointly to travel around the globe and return with fortunes. They are each about eighteen years old.

To-day the Police Department here received a request to arrest the boys and return Coneley to Mrs. Eugene Spencer of 306 East Twelfth Street. The boys are headed for Pittsburg and it is understood will be halted in their travel around the world.

Trainman Left a Small Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—By the death of William Glynn of Tuckahoe, N. Y., his nephew, James J. Glynn of 40 Leeds Street, this city, comes into possession of his entire estate, valued at $25,000. The uncle was for years employed as a trainman on the New York Central Railroad, and by economy and careful investments accumulated his fortune. The legatee is employed as an engineer at the Stamford Manufacturing Company.

Record Price for Cigar Leaf Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The record price for cigar leaf tobacco was secured to-day on the local "breaks," when a case of Connecticut wrapper was sold at $40 for 100 pounds, at the Cincinnati-Miami Warehouse, to Capt. John Barnes. The tobacco was of unusually fine quality and the bidding was the most spirited seen on the local seed-leaf "breaks" for many years. The previous high price was $32.

House Leased for Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—It is reported here to-day that Frederick Ambrose Clark, who is to marry Miss Florence L. Stokes on Sept. 23, has leased for the month of October the property here known as Willow Brook. The place has been occupied this Summer by Mrs. Thomas Warren of New York. Mr. Clark owns a magnificent country place here, Iroquois Farm, but the house is undergoing repairs and has not yet been furnished.

Society Circus at New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Brunswick Club, composed of about thirty young men of this city, will hold a "society circus" under a tent next Friday and Saturday evenings, and will also give a Saturday matinée. A menagerie and museum of freaks will be recruited from the membership. The circus has been arranged by J. B. Duchemin, who has conducted similar circuses at Newport and other cities.

Samoset, Rockland, Me., Open Till 25th.
Ricker Hotel Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Poland Spring House, Maine.
Open till Oct. 15.—3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

VANDERBILTS COMBINE WITH PENNSYLVANIA

Reported Agreement to Dominate Eastern Territory.

Understanding as to Coalfield Control Grows Into Close Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—A financial alliance, it is reported, has been formed by the two great factors in the Eastern railroad field, the Vanderbilt interests and those of the Pennsylvania systems. The working agreement has been close in the past, but it has never gone to an allotment of territory and division of property between big corporations such as the new arrangement entails.

The combination grew out of a competitive movement of several months ago. The two big interests were mutually interested in the bituminous coal fields, as well as in the anthracite. The Pennsylvania system predominated in the former, and the Vanderbilts in the latter. By an understanding the Vanderbilts yielded soft coal fields to the Pennsylvania in return for a similar concession as to hard coal from the Pennsylvania. The Eastern field was threatened by an invasion, first by the Goulds and later by the Grand Trunk Railroad. The Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt interests wanted to preserve the territory for themselves, and the ties that had been formed by the coal deal were strengthened in the endeavor to protect the Eastern field. The interests of the two were growing gradually together, and soon resulted in an understanding such as has been now reached.

A short time ago—just before W. K. Vanderbilt went abroad—Mr. Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went to New York to call upon him. That was the meeting of which so much was conjectured at the time, but so little known definitely. At that time it was agreed to form an offensive and defensive alliance in the East to completely control the situation and exclude all others from that field except the favored members of the alliance.

The combination of interests makes one of the biggest deals on record. To consider the vested rights of the two big houses east of Chicago, to say nothing of their property west of that point, gives them a capitalization of over $2,000,000,000 and mileage of more than 30,000.

The organization promises to be the most powerful that has ever been formed. The aim of it is to absolutely control the transportation facilities in the territory between Chicago and St. Louis, the great lakes and the Ohio River, and the Canadian boundary and the Potomac River, through to the Atlantic Coast. In that territory they will be subject only to the interference of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it is their aim to block the progress of every other road which tries to invade that territory. They also control the coal mines, many of the steel mills, and all of the elevators for the export and transshipment of grain. The roads included in the combination are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Philadelphia and Reading, Lake Shore, Big Four, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Boston and Albany, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Père Marquette, Hocking Valley, and Lake Erie and Western.

CARS DASH INTO DWELLING.

Portion of Freight Train Crashes Into Marylander's House and Occupants Have Remarkable Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 13.—A portion of a freight train broke and jumped the track on the Potomac Valley Railroad this morning and crashed into William Bovey's residence, near Pinesburg.

The building was partly demolished. Bovey, his wife, and three children were on the porch on the further side when the cars struck. They were thrown into the yard, but escaped injury. Two of the children were hurled into a pear tree.

Robert Shaffer, J. W. Keyton, and James Rudy, who were boarding with the Boveys, were asleep in the building. Shaffer and Keyton made a remarkable escape, while Rudy was badly injured about the lower part of the body. They were thrown from their beds through the roof, and a carload of coal fell on the very spot where the beds stood. Shaffer was hurled between the roof and ceiling. Rudy was struck by flying débris and injured. They crawled out of the débris to find the Boveys sitting on the roof.

Nearly all the furniture was smashed to pieces. The cars were badly damaged and the track torn up.

JAPANESE LAWYER TO SPEAK.

Dr. Masujima Will Address the New York Bar Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Secretary Wadhams of the State Bar Association made the announcement to-day that Dr. R. Masujima of Tokio, a distinguished member of the bar of Japan, has accepted the invitation of the State Bar Association to deliver the annual address at the meeting on Jan. 20 and 21 next in this city.

Dr. Masujima has selected as the title of his address "The Present Position of Japanese Law and Jurisprudence." He also will read a paper on "Japanese Law in Relation to the Status of Foreigners." The essay will treat of the civil and commercial relations of foreigners, foreign companies, and corporations.

CHOIRMASTER FOR BELOIT.

Prof. A. R. Tyler of Brooklyn Engaged for the Western College.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 13.—Prof. Abram Ray Tyler, known through the country as the Secretary of the Guild of American Organists, and one of the leading directors of the musical department of the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, has been engaged as choirmaster at Beloit College at a large salary for a term of several years.

"Mr. Tyler is a native of Brooklyn," said one of the Trustees; "has been a pupil for years of Dudley Buck, with whom he has traveled and studied in Europe. He is a man of attractive personality and much energy."

He will also take charge of the organ and choir in the First Congregational Church.

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U. S. REGULARS IN A RIOT.

Four Men of Twenty-second Regiment Stabbed in General Fight at Beatrice, Neb.

Special to The New York Times.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 13.—The Twenty-second Infantry, United States regulars, which returned from the Philippines a few months ago, camped here last night, en route from Fort Crook, Neb., to Fort Riley, Kan., where they will take part in the military manoeuvres. Several hundred men received permission to come to the city, and many became drunk and quarrelsome.

A fight in which a hundred men took part was started in the barroom of the Paddock Hotel. The police were unable to cope with the rioters, and a mounted messenger was dispatched to the camp for aid. An officer and fifty guards, with fixed bayonets, responded, and, after an hour's fighting, the rioters were arrested and taken to the camp.

In the meantime, other soldiers had started another fight in a different section of the city, and another troop was sent for them. Four men were stabbed and many seriously beaten. The soldiers broke camp this morning and continued their march to Fort Riley. The wounded men were taken forward in ambulances.

TROOPS FOR TROLLEY STRIKE.

Hudson Valley Line, Now Completely Tied Up, Said to be Inadequately Guarded by Deputy Sheriffs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—It begins to look as if the National Guard separate companies of Saratoga, Washington, and Warren Counties will be called out to protect the property of the Hudson Valley Railway. With the exception of a short run by one car yesterday, the road has been tied up for two weeks by reason of the motormen's strike. Some persons have tampered with the company's line, but the strikers disclaim any knowledge of the acts. The strikers and their sympathizers do not exhibit the pacific manner displayed by them early in the strike, and the company finds that the Deputy Sheriffs do not furnish sufficient protection to allow the trolley system to be operated.

A conference was held at Sandy Hill this afternoon in regard to measures that may be adopted to protect the trolley company's property and the new men. Among those present were Sheriff Carpenter of Saratoga County, Sheriff Austin of Washington County, Sheriff Gill of Warren County, Capt. Walbridge of Company I of Saratoga, Capt. Mott of Company K of Glens Falls, and Capt. Dennis of Company I, of Whitehall, besides Vice President Powers and Mr. O'Connor, attorney for the railroad company.

MR. HENDERSON ON TRUSTS.

He Tells His County Managers He Is in Favor of Dealing Stringently with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 13.—Speaker Henderson held a conference here to-day with his campaign managers in the several counties of the district. During the conference the Speaker reiterated his declaration that he was standing on the Iowa State platform, but denied the truth of the intimation, in the tariff revision plank of that document, that tariff was a shelter to trusts.

He told his county managers that he was in favor of dealing stringently with the trusts, but that the question was a difficult one, and one that the Republican Party had done what it could earnestly and faithfully to solve.

He declared his belief in the fallacy of the idea that taking off the tariff from trust goods would have any effect on the great combinations controlling them, and said they must be dealt with in some other way. He indorsed President Roosevelt's plan of publicity.

"REPEAL THE TAX ON ART."

So Says Mrs. "Jack" Gardner—"Arrant Rot to Say It Does Any Good," She Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—"This question of duties on works of art is nothing more or less than a question of robbery. If J. P. Morgan or any other public-spirited citizen gives a single object of art to the Metropolitan Museum in New York or any other public institution he or they should be examined by a commission in lunacy. Primarily the object of museums, &c., is education. What is needed now is a company to educate the people into demanding the repeal of the senseless tax on art."

So says Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, whose fame as an art connoisseur has spread over two continents, when asked her opinion of the movement for the repeal of the tax on paintings, statuary, &c. "It is arrant rot," she went on, "to say that the tax on art does any good. It does not protect American interests or producers, for the goods imported as a rule are not the works of living men, nor does it aid the Government to any very great extent. The law simply says: 'Unless you are prepared to pay for the privilege, leave your beautiful things abroad.' For that reason many Americans remain abroad, I think.

"Take the Morgan case, for example. Go through the great Metropolitan Museum and you will see object after object that Mr. Morgan gave to it—stuff bought abroad before this foolish tariff went into effect. Now if he wishes to bring in a painting that these same idiots who yell protection may see something grand in art he has to pay for the purpose.

"The result is that priceless paintings and other objects of art are shown the British public while the people here cannot see them. Let the people understand that the tariff on art hurts them and not those who may have the means to buy the goods, and this tariff will be repealed."

RAILROAD MACHINISTS WIN.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul System Grants Advance in Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Five hundred machinists employed in the various shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system, have been granted an increase in wages averaging 30 cents a day.

The agreement was reached to-day by General Superintendent Barr and General Manager Williams, in conference with a committee of machinists and D. W. Roderick, manager of the Associated Railroad Districts of the International Association of Machinists.

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STATE CONVENTION TO INDORSE MR. ROOSEVELT

Trust Question To Be Left for Discussion at Saratoga.

Decision Upon the Policy of the Convention with Regard to Cuban Reciprocity Postponed—Leaders' Full Plan of Campaign.

The Republican leaders of the State met yesterday afternoon at the residence of George R. Sheldon, 24 East Thirty-eighth Street, for the purpose of getting the best thought of the party on the wisest course of action to be pursued by the Republican State Convention to be held at Saratoga on Sept. 23. The conclusions of the conference may be summarized as follows:

1. A decision to give President Roosevelt an indorsement in the State Convention as "the logical candidate of the Republican Party for President in 1904."

2. A decision to postpone the taking of action with regard to the trust question until the meeting of the convention in Saratoga.

3. Postponement of a decision as to the attitude the convention will take on the question of Cuban reciprocity, with a manifestation of a decided opposition to an indorsement of the President's plan on the ground that for the convention to take action would be for it to usurp the function of Congress.

4. An agreement as to the make-up of the State ticket.

5. A decision that Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, Niagara County, will be the permanent Chairman of the convention. The temporary Chairmanship was not acted upon, but the chances seem to favor the selection of Lemuel Eli Quigg.

MR. PLATT'S CALL.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Sheldon, who is to receive the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Senator Platt was enable to issue the call for the conference to meet at a place which had the advantage of being convenient and, at the same time, gave promise that the gathering would not be subjected to undesirable and annoying curiosity on the part of the many uninvited whose interest in the meeting would be certain to bring them in large numbers to a less exclusive place.

Inasmuch as the promoters of the conference were anxious to surround it with an air of secrecy, events showed that they did well in calling it for a place not likely to be suspected as the probable rendezvous. The general impression among those who did not receive invitations was that the meeting would take place in Senator Platt's rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the corridors of that hotel all during the day were suggestive of convention times. All the men of any influence in Republican councils seemed to have gathered in the hotel, and most of them waited until nightfall in the hope that when the conference, which was supposed to be going on in Senator Platt's room, adjourned they would receive at least some crumbs of information.

Meantime the elect—that is to say, those who were bidden to sit in the high council—slipped quietly away and hied themselves to the appointed tryst. They reached Mr. Sheldon's residence singly or in pairs, some riding in automobiles, some in cabs, and others coming on foot. Mr. Sheldon's colored butler was standing at the outer doors, which are of glass, and as the invited came up they were ushered into the house without delay. The hour set for the conference was 2 o'clock, and nearly all of those who had been summoned were prompt in arriving. Those who entered the house were:

Senator T. C. Platt.	National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs,
Senator Chauncey M. Depew,	State Commissioner of Insurance Francis Hendricks,
Surveyor of the Port J. S. Clarkson,	Congressman George S. Ray,
Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott,	Ex-Senator F. Hiscock
Congressman Sereno E. Payne,	J. Sloat Fassett,
Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon,	Lemuel E. Quigg,
Congressman James S. Sherman,	George W. Aldridge,
Congressman James W. Wadsworth,	Edward Lauterbach,
Chairman of the State Committee George W. Dunn,	State Senator Ellsworth
Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff,	State Senator Brackett,
Chairman of the County Committee R. C. Morris,	State Senator Higgins,
	William Barnes, Jr.,
	Louis F. Payn,
	Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds,
	William C. Warren,
	William Youngs,
	John B. Dwight,
	George R. Sheldon.

The gathering afforded Mr. Sheldon the first opportunity he has had of meeting many of the State leaders. Mr. Sheldon is a banker, and while he has mingled in politics for a number of years, his activity has not been such as to make him well known to the up-State leaders of his party. Some of them he met for the first time yesterday.

After all of those invited to attend the conference had exchanged greetings with their host the conference was called to order. Senator Platt presided. The session lasted for two hours and a half, and there was some very free discussion. The make-up of the State ticket was definitely settled, with the exception of the nomination for Secretary of State, and that is left open only in a way. John T. McDonough, the present Secretary of State, can have a renomination if he wants it, and it was the opinion of those who participated in the conference that he will finally conclude to give up his aspirations for the nomination for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals and take what is offered to him. With the assumption that this opinion of what Mr. McDonough's action will be is correct, the make-up of the ticket which has been decided upon is as follows:

For Governor—B. B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange County.

For Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE R. SHELDON of New York.

For Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

For Attorney General—HENRY B. COMAN of Madison County.

For Controller—NATHAN L. MILLER of Cortland County.

For State Treasurer—JOHN G. WICKSER of Erie.

For State Engineer—EDWARD A. BOND of Jefferson County.

For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe County.

MR. McDONOUGH'S CLAIMS.

When Mr. McDonough left the city for Albany at 6 o'clock last night he still adhered to his original position not to accept the nomination for Secretary of State and to push his claim for the nomination of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. His friends make a demand on the organization for that nomination for him. They base their demand on the fact that he has the hearty support of the labor organizations of the State, and that in the past he has proved the best vote getter on the Republican ticket, having polled in the last election more votes in Erie County than were cast for President McKinley, more in Orange County than were cast for Gov. Odell, and more in Kings County than were cast for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

But while the organization leaders acknowledge that Mr. McDonough would lend strength to the ticket, they have definitely taken their stand against according him the nomination for Justice of the Court of Appeals, and informed his friends last

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evening after the conference that if he did not take the nomination for Secretary of State he would not get anything. President Roosevelt summoned Mr. McDonough to Oyster Bay Friday to persuade him to stand for renomination to his present position, and Senator Platt has also talked with him on the subject. It is said that if he will take the nomination for Secretary of State this year he can have the judicial nomination which he covets two years from now. The impression is that, in the end, he will yield to the pressure of the party leaders.

The make-up of the State ticket having been settled to the satisfaction of everybody who took part in the conference, the conference turned its attention to questions over which there is more party contention and a livelier public interest—the indorsement of President Roosevelt for the Republican nomination in 1904, the indorsement of his policy with regard to the trusts, and a declaration in favor of his stand on the question of Cuban reciprocity. The consideration of these questions showed a decided difference of opinion, the debate upon them was acrimonious, and the decision which was reached, while it will be acquiesced in, has left an acknowledged feeling of bitterness which it is predicted by the disgruntled will manifest itself when the proper time comes in a manner that will breed strife.

The proposal to give President Roosevelt an indorsement for the Republican nomination in 1904 was vigorously antagonized by Louis F. Payn. He protested against such action on the ground that it would be unprecedented and foolish. It was absurd, Mr. Payn said; for a State convention which had nothing to do with the selection of delegates to the National Convention to attempt to pledge the votes of those delegates two years before their selection. Mr. Payn further said he did not believe the Republicans of the State down in their hearts favored any such action as that and it was wrong for the President's friends to insist upon it.

But the sentiment of the majority was against Mr. Payn's position, and it was decided to indorse the President as the "logical candidate for renomination."

Then the question of indorsing the President's position on the trust question came up. Mr. Payn and others condemned this proposition with vehemence. Mr. Payn declared that the President's proposed remedy had its origin either in ignorance or in insincerity, and the people would not be fooled by it. It would be worse than foolish, he said, to tie the State organization up to any such absurd policy.

Others who spoke on this subject, among them Senator Platt, while their language was much milder than that used by Mr. Payn, agreed with him that the President's course with regard to the trust issue was not such as to commend itself to Republicans. The result of the discussion was that it was agreed to leave the trust plank of the platform open for further consideration.

Then Gen. Clarkson, as the representative of President Roosevelt, is said to have asked for an indorsement of the President's policy on Cuban reciprocity. This proposal met with antagonism from the Congressmen present, who said an indorsement of that kind by the State Convention would be a virtual usurpation of their functions, inasmuch as they could then only have freedom of action at the expense of putting themselves out of line with their State organization. They pleaded that they ought not be put in such a position at the request of the President or anybody else. As a result of the discussion it was decided to let the matter go over.

There was no formal discussion over the selection of the principal officers of the convention, but it was generally agreed that Senator Ellsworth, the leader of the State Senate, who has decided not to accept a renomination, should be the permanent Chairman. Lemuel Ell Quigg's friends pressed him in private conversation, and encountered some decided opposition, but they were offering to make wagers last night that the honor would go to him. When the conference adjourned it was understood that there would be no further conference of the leaders until they met in Saratoga. To Edward W. Lauterbach has been intrusted the task of framing tentative planks on the trust and reciprocity issues.

SENATOR PLATT'S STATEMENT.

When Senator Platt was seen in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the adjournment of the conference, he said:

"It was decided to indorse Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration and, as far as is in our power, to indorse him for 1904."

Senator Ellsworth said:

"The declaration of the State Convention in favor of nominating President Roosevelt in 1904 will be just as strong as it can be expressed in the English language. It will be made perfectly clear what we mean."

When asked if he meant by that that the delegates to the next National Convention would be instructed, he said:

"It is a question if we have the power to instruct at this time delegates to be elected by a future convention, but the declaration in favor of President Roosevelt, I believe, will be just as strong and clear as instructions would be."

It was learned authoritatively that those who fought in the conference any declaration by the State Convention in favor of the indorsement of President Roosevelt's candidacy will not carry their fight into the convention. The view they take is that if they were to make the fight in the convention which they made in yesterday's conference the only effect of it would be to hurt the State ticket and the nominees for Congress and the Assembly. But they do not intend to let the matter drop. They said that as soon as the State election was over they proposed at once to commence the campaign against the election of Roosevelt delegates in 1904.

The fight against the indorsement by the State Convention of the President's proposed remedy for the trusts and his policy on Cuban reciprocity would probably be carried into the convention if the President insisted on the insertion of these planks. But having won his fight for the indorsement of his candidacy, it is thought that he will not insist upon the State Convention following him further against its disposition.

PANAMA RAILROAD CLEAR.

The Revolutionary Army Not on the Line—Government Fears an Attack on Colon.

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 13.—For the last three days it has been reported here that Gen. Herrera's revolutionary army was on the Isthmus Railroad line. A correspondent of The Associated Press went along the road yesterday and found the report to be untrue. It is believed the revolutionists are between Chorrera and Chame, waiting for the war munitions which the revolutionary gunboat Padilla must have brought to Chorrera yesterday. It is understood that Herrera lacks artillery and ammunition.

The railroad line looks deserted, nearly all the natives being in hiding, fearing the approach of Herrera's forces. During the last week some of the natives ran away and joined the revolutionary army.

A Government decree published yesterday prohibits Liberals from appearing on the streets. Infractors of the decree will be imprisoned.

Gen. Salazar, the Governor of Panama, says:

"I have been compelled to take such severe measures for many strong reasons, among which is to prevent Herrera from receiving information from his spies. As I am expecting an attack momentarily I do not want the incident of the 24th of July, 1900, to be repeated. On that occasion the Liberals shot at our soldiers here from the windows of their houses. I must also prevent the Liberals' continual plotting against the Government."

A number of cattle arrived here yesterday from Cartagena.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 13.—The situation here is unchanged. The Government is adopting stringent measures against the Liberals.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati is expected here to-morrow from Cape Haitien.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The State Department to-day received a cablegram from Consul Maimros at Colon, which stated that the revolutionists were approaching that city and expressed fears that the Colombian troops were not sufficiently numerous to safeguard the railroad. The dispatch was immediately sent to the Navy Department.

Queen May Receive Boer Generals.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—The departure from Holland of the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey, has been postponed. According to a rumor in Boer circles, the Generals expect to be received by Queen Wilhelmina, who opens the Dutch Parliament Sept. 16.

THE GREAT CIRCUS IN GREENWICH TOWN

Crown of Success for the Managers and Performers.

THE COUNTRYSIDE TURNS OUT

Society's Part in the Show Seconded by Nearly Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Fair Connecticut Suburb.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 13.—Circus came to town to-day, and all the rain that fell in a solid deluge at times and all the wind that pulled and tugged at the tents and all the leaden clouds that skurried angrily across the heavens a great part of the day failed to dim its splendor. It was the kind of circus that the fury of the elements is powerless to overcome, the old-fashioned kind of circus with one ring and with all the accessories of peanuts and pink lemonade and many-colored steeds and the glorious, never to be forgotten smell of tanbark that folk with gray hair about third temples as well as youngsters in knickerbockers go into ecstatics over.

It was the biggest thing in the way of a circus that this old town has seen in many a day, and, most marvelous of all, it was an "amateur" circus. It was arranged entirely by the fashionable folk who reside here either all the year round or who have country places in the vicinity of Greenwich, and it is almost safe to say tht either the afternoon or evening performance was attended by every man and woman, and certainly by every child for miles around.

The whole neighborhood turned out to make a holiday of it, and the fact that the greater part of the day was marked by a violent rainstorm, which served to make Greenwich the very centre of its operations, appeared not to matter at all.

It has been some time since Greenwich has had a circus, although it is in rather close proximity to Bridgeport, the Winter home of circuses, and so when it became evident that Christ Episcopal Church needed a sum of money for the erection of a rectory, some of the leading members of society evolved the scheme of raising the funds by the methods pursued by the late P. T. Barnum. The idea of giving a circus in aid of a church was in itself attractive from the point of originality, and the young people of the town at once entered into the scheme with spirit.

A main tent, capable of holding at least two thousand spectators was obtained from Bridgeport, and in addition there was secured a good-sized tent for a side show, and several smaller ones for the peanut and lemonade and other booths. These were pitched at Greenwich Avenue and North Street, and the work of drilling the various performers has been going on for weeks, and the members of the show to-day have been practicing so much that they assumed the characters of real performers with merit. In fact, circus has been talked so much in Greenwich recently that the whole town has been wrought up to a pitch of expectancy amounting to actual excitement. The Greenwich small boy especially, has been wrought upon so long that in nine cases out of ten he has had the "fidgets" for a week.

ALL READY TO ACT.

There never was such a fury of preparation, and there never was such an array of talent to draw from, for nearly every person in the town sooner or later became enthusiastic and volunteered to help in some capacity. Finally it began to look as if there would be no one on hand to act as spectator. Bankers, brokers, wealthy merchants of New York, residents of Greenwich, were all included in "The Greatest Show Ever," and had been coming home early for a week past in order to go down to the old tent and rehearse their part in the grand and glorious aggregation of the world's titanic, tantalizing talent. Many men who have made a success in other walks of life this time made the most of resolutions made in boyhood days to "become a circus man or die in the attempt." They were circus men to-day for two brief hours, and, although most of them rode to the scene of the performance in carriages they were none the less in earnest.

It was in fact a society event, but in the gathering about the tanbark ring there was one indiscriminate mixture of blissful humanity without regard for age, sex, creed, or color.

The fame of the Greenwich Circus had got abroad, as has been indicated, and early to-day there came into town many visitors from Larchmont, Rye, Pelham, Port Chester, and many other places. As for Greenwich, it was a holiday for everybody, and the commuters' trains bound for New York got few if any passengers here. There was a buzz of excitement throughout the town almost before the break of day, and before the sun was well up whatever boys could get away from home before breakfast went down to the corner where the preparations for the circus were already under way.

The excitement reached its climax at 11 o'clock, when a fanfare of trumpets, a boom and rattle of drums, and the brazen notes of a band announced to the waiting throngs that the grand pageant—the street parade—was in motion. The populace, straining its neck, could soon make out the awe-inspiring cavalcade passing up Greenwich Avenue in the direction of the Post Office. There was a cheer as the iridescent procession swung along, with magnificent movement, right toward the very heart and centre of the town. First there came, in a chariot of gold, the twenty-six members of Squadron A Band, from New York, each artist blowing as he rarely if ever blew before. Then came a number of chariots filled with some of the principal managers of the circus, dressed in all the picturesqueness of cowboy hats, high boots, and attuning looks of tremendous importance.

Among these were Manager W. J. Hoggson, Boss Canvasman L. W. Hoffman, Riding Master John Wahl, Ringmasters James McCutcheon and W. H. McCord, and Lecturer C. A. Moore. Then followed a galaxy of bewildering beauty, eight young equestriennes accompanied by as many dashing cavaliers in bizarre costume. Behind these came an ominous roar, and the startled crowd beheld the first cage for wild beasts. In fact, it was the only wild beast cage in the procession, but in it was a fierce Numidian lion. This king of beasts was fashioned largely from papier maché, but his roar—produced by a man on the seat in front drawing a rosined string through a sheepskin stretched over the end of a keg—was terrific.

Behind this terrifying spectacle came a score of the carriages of the residents, each bearing enormous placards unnecessarily urging everybody to go to the circus. After thes vehicles came apparently some 17,000 small boys.

THE CALM BEFORE THE SHOW.

The great cavalcade swung up Greenwich Avenue, and then, having reached the green fields of the suburbs, swung majestically back again amid the tumultuous plaudits of the wondering throngs. Then followed a period of quiet similar to the hush between two sections of a tornado. All Greenwich proceeded to fortify itself against the fatigues and excitement of the afternoon.

By 1 o'clock the streets and vacant lots in the vicinity of the circus grounds were crowded with gay equipages of all kinds filled with society people eager for the afternoon's fun. It was too early for the circus proper, but the side show was wide open, with all its contrivances for separating the unwary from coin. Outside the tent, under a series of flaming canvas placards of human monstrosities was C. P. Geddes in a high hat, selling tickets at 10 cents per, while walking restlessly about was John Laflin, the "barker," beseeching all, in a foghorn voice, to fail not to see the marvelous collection of wonders in the side show before going into the circus. Mr. Laflin wore a straw hat, cut bell shaped and having a band of three colors, while on his vestless chest there shone a brilliant façade of red-striped shirt carrying a huge diamond.

"Ryght up! Ryght up, laydies and gents!" shouted this amateur "barker," "and for a dime, a ten-cent piece, view one of the most marvelous collections of curiosities the Old and New World can produce. Come one, come all, for two nickels, a dime."

Fluttering about were a lot of "grafters" and "cappers," who literally dragged some of the hesitating ones up to the ticket box and led them into the side show. Here C. Guyon, garbed in shady respectability, called attention in flowery metaphor to the collection of freaks, consisting of "The Circassian Beauty," G. A. Moffett; "The Human Skeleton," H. D. Andrews; "The Tattooed Man," R. D. Root; "The Snake Charmer," J. D. Carhart; "The Fat Woman," W. A. Muller, and "The Giant," D. F. Brinley. This galaxy of wonders sat in the regulation row along a raised platform and complacently sold pictures of themselves in the most approved fashion.

Meantime things were livening up outside, and the air resounded with the strange medley that smites on the ear of youth more sweetly than the rarest song, the mixture of the neighing of horses, the laughter of children, the titter of young women, the pleas of the "barkers," the cries of the sellers of lemonade and peanuts, and the hundreds of other component parts of a real circus noise.

H. F. Schwars from a small tent on one side sent forth his emissaries with the circus peanut, and J. G. Stetson, who in real life does sterner and more prosaic things, attacked the populace with the pinkest of lemonade from another small tent.

A. K. Michler, United States Army, retired, sold the regular circus tickets from a gilded wagon, and sold them pretty high at that—$1 for admission and $2 for reserved seats, but the people came by scores and then by hundreds, until shortly after 2 o'clock the tent held fully 2,000 persons. Inside were the long tiers of seats of the old-time torturing kind of our childhood, and as the people were being seated runners jumped over them, selling their wares and shouting, while from the ring arose the inspiring perfume of the tanbark.

Presently Lecturer C. A. Moore stepped out into the ring and shouted something unintelligible in stentorian tones, and to a lively tune of the band eight young equestriennes flew into the circle on the backs of fiery steeds and proceeded to go through some beautiful evolutions just as the rain outside began to pour down upon the tents with a noise that almost drowned the sound of the band. The tent began to sway and leak, but the spectators under the spots where the leaks were put up umbrellas, and the show went on. It was a splendid ride. The fair equestriennes were Mrs. E. W. Little, Miss Freeman, Miss Grace Benedict, Miss Ackerman, Miss Edith Walsh, Miss Arnold, Miss Emma Wald, and Miss Helen Downing.

Then came the educated giraffe, consisting of Messrs. Sheldon and Hoyt, under the outward semblance of this interesting beast, and led by Mr. Warford. The giraffe danced a jig in a very fetching way, and then there was a bareback act, in which Lecturer Moore said that Messrs. Truesdale, Kelly, Froment, Rich, and Sheldon would give an exhibition of marvelous bareback riding upon the celebrated horse "Ginger," and they did, while attendants went out and punched holes in the roof of the tent where the water had accumulated, and many spectators were deluged, but remained happy.

Next came the educated seal, containing William Carroll, while beside him was his trainer, Eugene Lewis, dressed in furs, who said that in introducing "Fribylov," his educated seal, he was attempting no seal-skin game, where upon the audience howled and the four clowns dropped face downward upon the earth.

A VISION IN THE RING.

Afterward, amid a fanfare of trumpets, there burst into the ring the traditional object of the fierce passion that is always engendered in the youthful breast at the circus—the lady bareback rider, impersonated this time by Byrd Wenman, a vision of entrancing beauty, as he mounted a snow-white steed and kissed his hand to the audience and went careering around the ring until by some mischance his wig fel off and interest flagged.

The performing bear, consisting of Mr. Hoyt, put through his measures by Messrs. Froment, and Hoyt performed marvelously, and later an elephant, fashioned on the same general plan, did some great balancing work, while the wind got under a part of the tent and threatened to lift it off entirely, thus dividing interest with the performers in the ring.

Then came a couple of acts that certainly smacked of the real circus. Mrs. E. W. Little on her horse Earl came into the ring and gave one of the finest exhibitions of equine dancing ever seen outside a professional circle. It was by far the greatest feature of the day and received tumultuous applause.

The tumbling act of Messrs. Wilcox and Wenman was also worthy of professionals, and then there was the sacred Yak driven into the ring to slow music and preceded by Indian priests salaaming in due form. The yak looked suspiciously like an ox of the American variety.

The Spanish bull fight was an exciting affair, particularly when the two men under the bull skin fell out of it altogether when the matador gave the fatal thrust. The great show ended with an exciting Roman chariot race and the crowd went laughing out into the rain.

ACCIDENT AFTER THE CIRCUS.

President Truesdale's Son's Pony Throws a Boy, Fatally Injuring Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 13.—Jimmie Meehan, aged fourteen, is dying at his home, next door to the Summer residence of William H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Road, owing to his desire to ride a circus pony.

Jimmie was one of the lemonade boys at the amateur circus this afternoon, and afterward volunteered to lead Mr. Truesdale's son's pony, Dan, to John Wahl's stables, a half mile away. Calvin Truesdale had ridden the pony in the ring. Jimmie was told to lead the animal, but instead jumped in the saddle. Going down a hill the pony threw him, and he was picked up unconscious and taken into Scott Conover's house near by. Four physicians have been attending him, but he has received internal injuries, and it is thought a fractured skull, and will probably live only until morning.

THE W. H. CLARK ESTATE.

Referee Finds the Late Corporation Counsel's Widow Entitled to $17,990.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Charles H. Hyde, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate the lien and dower right of Mrs. Mary S. Clark, the widow of Corporation Counsel William H. Clark of New York, in the proceedings of the Washington Life Insurance Company against Mrs. Clark and others, has made his report. He finds that the surplus money from the foreclosure sale of the Empire race track amounts to $125,148.32, and that the mortgage of $51,011.66 is a first lien against the surplus money. After deducting the amount of the mortgage a surplus of $72,136.66 is left.

The referee finds that Mrs. Clark is entitled to her dower right, which is $15,587.53, with accumulated interest from Feb. 17, 1900, making a total of $17,990. He recommended that the mortgage and dower right be paid out of the remaining surplus, and that the remainder go to pay other debts. He says that 205 pages of testimony were taken in the case.

DESPERATE MAN RESCUED.

When the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived last evening from Hamburg, was three days out from Cherbourg Johann Motzkau, a coal trimmer, jumped overboard. The big vessel was stopped, a boat was lowered, and the passengers that had hurried on deck after the cry of "Man overboard!" saw the man picked up by the life crew. With the big liners the attempt to rescue a drowning man in midocean is ninety-nine times out of a hundred unsuccessful.

Motzkau, who had been drinking on Sunday night, stabbed two firemen who tried to get him down from the deck. He also inflicted a slight wound on the third engineer. Then he hid, and the next morning at a time when few passengers were about he jumped overboard.

First Officer Meyer and six men went in the vessel's boat. At first the man could not be seen. A flock of gulls attracted the attention of the crew, and they discovered that the birds were circling right above the man. When the boat reached him, which was about twenty minutes after he jumped, he was swimming strongly. He collapsed after he had been pulled into the boat.

Just before the steamship left Cherbourg Mrs. Dorothy P. Mooers of San Francisco applied for passage, and she was told that the cabins were full. She had discovered that such was the case with all transatlantic steamships until Oct. 16. She was in a hurry, she said, so she sent her baggage aboard the steamship.

Although she had no ticket she went aboard and made herself unconspicuous until the vessel was at sea. Then she went to the purser and described the situation. Purser Schneider was somewhat taken aback at the display of enterprise, but when he found out that she had plenty of money, he gave her the fourth officer's room. Mrs. Mooers described herself as a journalist.

Al Adams returned on the Fuerst Bismarck, and he was met at the pier by a party of friends. A. J. Cammeyer and J. H. Rosenfeld were among the passengers.

STRIPES FOR MILLIONAIRES, SAYS WILLIAM J. BRYAN

In Ohio Speech Tells Policy Had He Been Elected.

Eulogizes Tom Johnson and Declares Plutocrats Should Be Driven Into Sea.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—William J. Bryan this evening addressed 4,000 persons in the tent in which Mayor Johnson of Cleveland is making his speeches. Mr. Bryan will make only one additional speech during the campaign. Mr. Johnson, in his speech, spoke of Mr. Bryan as "the distinguished orator and peerless Democratic leader."

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and Mayor Johnson preceded Mr. Bryan. Both spoke on State issues.

Mr. Bryan was received with tumultuous applause. He said he wondered if there was a laboring man in the city and State who would not vote the Democratic ticket on account of the tax reforms promised in the platform of the Democratic platform. If the laboring man refuses to give his vote to the party that believed in the just taxation of the millionaire, he is not capable of protecting the interests of his family.

"How fortunate it is for this State," continued Mr. Bryan, "to have a man like Mr. Johnson, who is so strong, so courageous, and who has the ability to carry on this battle against the organized wealthy, and who can challenge them on every platform, as he has to-night. If we had such men as he in every State within five years plutocracy would be driven in to the Atlantic Ocean. No one will dispute what he says. He gives you the figures. There is no reason why everybody should not understand."

Mr. Bryan said he had always been told that, while Democrats could not read, they were "powerful good at figures," and he hoped that they would be able to figure out this problem correctly. Mr. Bryan recalled the fight of Mr. Johnson in Congress ten years ago, when he so courageously combated the representatives of the Steel Trust; though he himself was a steel manufacturer and it would have been to his own interest to have had a tariff placed on steel. Yet Mr. Johnson stood by the people and by his constituents and fought the steel men against his own interests.

"If we had more men," said Mr. Bryan, "who would quit making money in middle life and devote their time to the betterment of their fellowmen, this country would be considerably better off. They say you are incapable of home rule here in Ohio, and if you have a bit of American manhood about you, you will resent that insult. These ideas of government for the cities by the Governor of the State are only urged in States where they are in control of the State, and you give up your own right of self-government that your party can control the officials of other cities where another party has the majority."

He believed, he said, that the cities should own and operate all franchises, but if that is not possible, he favored short franchises on which the people should be permitted to express themselves. He was sorry Mr. Hanna had advocated perpetual franchises, for he thought he had sins enough to account for.

"Yet it's possible," he said, "that the people who could not see his former sins will be able to see this one. If they can, even Mr. Roosevelt's oratory could not save him. Hanna once said you can't mix business and politics, and if you look after your own interests as he does his, he will soon be out of politics."

He declared that the Republican tax laws of Ohio were worse than any in the United States. They were in fact a form of legal larceny. "When you allow the street car companies to get out of paying their just taxes," he said, "you take it out of the pockets of the common people."

In discussing National politics, he said that if he had been elected he would have put stripes on the millionaires, and that the trusts could not have dictated the appointment of an Attorney General. The President should be prosecuting the trusts instead of making speaking tours. There was a time when Mr. Hanna said there were no trusts, but now all admitted that there were trusts. The Republicans had amended the commandment thus: "Thou shalt not steal on a small scale." The criminal provisions of the anti-trust laws would, if enforced, break up the Meat Trust, but he thought the Meat Trust might be a good thing because it made people think in their stomachs if they did not in their heads.

Mr. Bryan discussed the tariff question and took up the question of the full dinner pail in the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania. He said that the full dinner pail had been a very effective argument in the campaign, but that it was not working out very well with the miners.

Mayor Jones of Toledo followed Mr. Bryan, but only declared that he was more than ever a Democrat in the fullest sense of the word.

EX-GOV. SHEPHERD'S WEALTH.

Left an Estate of $6,000,000, All Made in Mexican Mining Ventures—Went There Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Sept. 13.—Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, news of whose death at Batopilas, State of Chihuahua, has just reached here, leaves a fortune conservatively estimated at $6,000,000 by mining men who have a good knowledge of his operations and holdings. He made all his fortune in Mexico during the last nineteen years. It has been asserted that he went to Batopilas without a dollar of his own, but he was the representative of New York capitalists who had faith in his business capacity.

Batopilas is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madres, more than 200 miles from railway communication. In that remote section, as the manager of the Batopilas Mining Company, he developed some of the richest mines in Mexico. He converted the camp into one of the beauty spots of the country. The streets were paved, the town provided with water works and sewer systems, and a large public library established for the benefit of the workmen. A few years ago a discharged miner shot at him at close range, but the bullet went wide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—District Commissioner Henry McFarland said to-day: "A statue of ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd, who died yesterday, should be erected in the City of Washington by popular subscription. Much of the wealth, as well as much of the beauty of the National capital we owe to Gov. Shepherd, and it is appropriate that we should show our gratitude in tangible and permanent form."

A movement to erect such a monument as Mr. McFarland proposes already has been started here.

SENATOR HANNA'S VISIT.

Senator Hanna came to the city yesterday and went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mrs. Hanna and Carl H. Hanna have been since Thursday. The Senator was met at the station by Col. T. E. Everett, Postmaster General Payne, and Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut. The four breakfasted together.

Senator Hanna said he came here to meet his brother, Leonard C. Hanna, who had just arrived from Europe on the Philadelphia. In the afternoon Senator Hanna, his brother and Senator O. H. Platt went for a sail on Clement Griscom, Jr.'s, steam yacht. On Tuesday Senator Hanna will visit Oyster Bay to have a talk with President Roosevelt. With him on that occasion will be Senators Allison of Iowa, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and O. H. Platt of Connecticut.

Col. Everett, who accompanied Senator Hanna on the yacht cruise yesterday, said the party would not return until late to-day or Monday morning. Mr. Griscom is acting as the party's host, and he told them nothing of his plans for the trip beyond giving the promise of a pleasant time.

THE BEST WAY TO ENJOY GOOD SPIRITS IS TO DRINK

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD ON ITS MERITS.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

GOMPERS APPEALS FOR AID TO MINERS

Declares Their Failure Would Be a Calamity to Unionism.

Morgan and Baer Satirized on Labor Transparencies—Demonstration Adjourned After Gompers's Speech on Account of Rain.

The outdoor mass meeeting called by the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union in Madison Square last night was adjourned until next Saturday night, on account of the rain, after President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had made a brief speech. Mr. Gompers came from Washington to address the meeting and returned last night. At 8 o'clock P. M. there were from 1,000 to 1,500 persons in Madison Square around five trucks for speakers. Two calcium lights brightened up the surroundings and attracted a crowd.

It was proposed to adjourn the meeting after fifteen or twenty minutes of waiting, but word was received that the Brotherhood of Painters, 2,000 strong, was coming, and it was decided to wait a little longer. It was 8:45 o'clock before the painters, carrying hundreds of transparencies, arrived, preceded by a brass band. One of the transparencies, carried by Local Union 490 of the Brotherhood of Painters, contained on one side the motto, "It's Morgan's. Enough said." On the other side were the words: "Remember that the Lord God omnipotent still reigns. Baer." Another transparency bore the words: "The workers dig the coal, but the owners have the roll."

The meeting was called to order by James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union, who introduced Mr. Gompers to the meeting after a dispatch had been read from John Mitchell regretting his inability to come.

Mr. Gompers began his address by stating that a "friend of the working people" who could afford it and had requested that his name be not mentioned, had given him early in the day $1,000 for the striking miners.

Shouts of applause greeted the announcement, and the drummer of the band gave a roll on the drum to add to the noise.

"Let me say to you," said Mr. Gompers, "without dwelling too long on the misery and degradation that prevails in the anthracite regions that the miners are putting up a courageous fight for freedom and humanity which the American people will respect. Let me say that, when the strike is over, every one will have learned to admire the fight of the miners of Pennsylvania.

"Those who have been the champions for any great cause have always been the burdenbearers of the race, but we ought to help them to bear those burdens. The striking miners cannot hold out much longer without having at least bread. If they were forced to give up the fight it would be a calamity to all union men.

"We must make it possible for them to win, but they must have food for themselves and their families. If they were driven back to work through want, it would be a blow to all trades unionism.

"I appeal to you all, men and women, to aid and use your influence for the miners, especially the women, until victory crowns their fight. We propose to do our duty, regardless of consequences."

After Mr. Gompers's address the announcement was made that on account of the rain the meeting would be adjourned until next Saturday. Morris Brown of the Miners' Relief Committee, stated that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers would surely be present, as would also some other prominent labor leaders.

Mr. Gompers declined last night when seen to say who gave the $1,000. He would not say what the American Federation of Labor intended to do in aid of the striking miners. He said he did not see Senator Hanna, but admitted, however, that he had a talk with Secretary Easley of the National Civic Federation.

NEWLY MINED HARD COAL HERE

Operators Say that the Strikers Must Return to Work in Order to Gain Concessions.

Only one or two of the anthracite coal operators were in town yesterday, but those who were seen said that, once protection was granted to the miners, the strike would soon be a thing of the past. In the meantime they said that more men were returning to work daily, and that collieries were being manned in spite of the attempts of the strikers to prevent work being done. President Underwood of the Erie spent several hours in his office yesterday, and heard reports from the mines. He said very emphatically that if the miners were guaranteed protection there would soon be enough coal mined to meet demands.

"If the miners can be assured that they will be protected at their homes and on the public highways," he continued, "there will be no dificulty about mining coal. I am quite certain that when the citizens of Pennsylvania can be protected in the pursuit of their lawful daily avocations coal sufficient to meet all requirements can begin to move in three days."

J. Pierpont Morgan, who does not often come down town on Saturdays, spent an hour or two in his office yesterday. He was not interviewed by any reporters, but was quoted on high authority as saying, when he was shown an article in an afternoon paper headed "Mitchell Learns Morgan's Terms," "My terms are simple; the men will be required to go back to work."

Senator Hanna refused to talk on the coal strike yesterday, saying he was only in town on private business.

"I do not expect to see Senator Platt on the coal strike," he said.

TO URGE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Bishop Fallows of Chicago Will Study Miners' Condition and Make Effort to See Mr. Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Bishop Samuel Fallows of this Episcopal Diocese will leave Chicago for the anthracite coal fields tomorrow night. He will go first to Pittsburg and thence to Philadelphia, where he will meet President Mitchell and other men prominently concerned in the coal strike. On Tuesday he probably will go to New York and make an attempt to gain a personal interview with J. Pierpont Morgan.

Whatever the result of the effort to see Mr. Morgan, the Bishop will go to the Shenandoah Valley to study conditions among the miners. He then will return to New York and attempt to give Mr. Morgan a faithful picture of what he found. He will make a strong plea for a settlement and will urge immediate action.

Rev. Dr. Minton Accepts Call in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Rev. Henry Collin Minton, D. D., of San Francisco has accepted the call as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

THE VERDICT HAS BEEN RENDERED

It is necessary that every dressmaker and the public generally should be acquainted with the fact that the corset demonstrated at a meeting of the

DRESSMAKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IS THE

C/B À LA SPIRITE CORSET

WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Correct Attire for Boys & Youths.

Providing with utmost care only such materials as are best suited to young people's needs in style and wearing qualities—and manufacturing our own garments, we are able to produce a class of work superior to that found elsewhere, and that merits the world-wide reputation for superiority in every detail that our clothing possesses.

Children's Furnishings.

The right sort selected with care and knowledge of children's requirements, made possible only by years of careful study, and manufacturing and selling more articles for children's wear than any other establishment in the world—we can therefore serve you better than elsewhere.

Boys' & Girls' School Shoes.

We invite attention to this most complete showing of the best School Shoes. Our School Shoes for both Boys and Girls invariably look better, wear better, are better than any others. We are always planning and producing new methods of excellence in shape, make, comfort and service. Hence, the Boy or Girl wearing the "BEST" School Shoe is sure to be well shod.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Character in the Dining Room

finds beautiful expression in what we offer in furniture for this important room. Mahogany in the glory of its subdued color, or Oak in dark tones, are the wood schemes used in Sideboards, Dining Tables, Chairs and Cabinets.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

One Thinks; The Other Knows.

The ordinary person may think a medicine good because of its perceptible effect. Nevertheless, it may be a very bad thing to take. The druggist knows whether it is good or bad. Therefore we consider druggists' testimonials more valuable than any others.

Note carefully those we publish regarding

IRON-OX TABLETS

The Finest Tonic-Laxative ever offered for sale

The Iron-Ox Remedy Co. Detroit, Mich.

The acceptance was read last evening at the meeting of the Session. The minister was moderator of the latest General Assembly and the Chairman of the Creed Revision Committee.

NEELY SUES TO RECOVER FUNDS

He Institutes Proceedings Here to Have $6,000 Returned—Money Held by Him in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information has been received at the War Department that C. F. W. Neely has instituted proceedings in New York to recover the $6,000 which was found upon him at the time of his arrest in Cuba.

This money was in the possession of the Post Office Department, but when Neely had his trial it was turned over to the War Department as one of the exhibits in the case. It was sent to Cuba and returned to the United States, and now is at the War Department. It will not be given up except by a decree of the court deciding into whose possession it should be given.

It is understood that the Cuban Government has given an intimation that the money should be turned over to its Treasury to compensate it for the loss of Neely.

Indians Charged with Trying to Wreck Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 13.—George Thompson, Gabriel Mellett, Joseph Mills, and James Browning, young Indian pupils at the Government Training School, were before Judge Biddle, charged with placing obstructions on the tracks of the Cumberland Valley Railroad below this city, for the purpose of wrecking a passenger train. Owing to the youth of the Indians, Judge Biddle suspended sentence, and reprimanded them, and passed them over to the school authorities.

THE OREGON GOOD AS NEW.

SEATTLE, Sept. 13.—The battleship Oregon, Capt. Burwell, will sail for San Francisco to-day for orders. The expectation is that she will be sent to China. The Oregon has been at the Puget Sound Navy Yard for more than a year.

She has had practically a new bottom and a new deck put in, her repairs having been necessitated by her running on the rocks in the Oriental sets. She leaves the Navy Yard in as good condition as when she started on her famous voyage around the Horn four years ago.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WILCOX DECLINED TO ESCAPE.

Alleged Murderer of Ella Cropsey Had a Chance to Flee from Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept. 13.—A negro got out of the county jail last night and left his means of escape at the disposal of James Wilcox, the alleged murderer of Ella Cropsey.

When the Sheriff and others visited the jail this morning to discover the negro's means of escape, Wilcox told them that he could have fled in the same manner. To prove his assertions he went through the process of making his escape in the presence of those who were present.

Water service was installed in the jail recently, and a bar was removed to make room for a pipe. The negro removed this pipe, leaving an exit for every prisoner in the jail.

Agitator Connolly Here.

James Connolly, an Irish Socialist agitator, who founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party in Dublin, Ireland, in 1896, arrived here last week on the Allan Line steamship Sardinia. He will start on a tour throughout the United States under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. His object is to collect information about the trusts so as to make them an object lesson when he returns to Ireland. He will speak at a meeting in Cooper Union Hall to-morrow evening.

RAILROAD RIVALRY IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Delaware and Hudson and the New York Central Competing.

Each Seeks to Gain Control of Rapidly Growing Traffic—Proposed Extensions and Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

LYON MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The sharp rivalry between the Delaware and Hudson and the New York Central Railroads for supremacy in the fight for control of the great and rapidly increasing passenger and freight traffic of the Adirondack region is becoming interesting. It has manifested itself recently in several different ways, and as a natural result there are many rumors, more or less well founded, of what is being done or is about to be done.

Ten years ago, when Dr. W. Seward Webb conceived the idea of pushing a railroad from Utica to Montreal through the very heart of the Adirondacks, the project was derided as foolish, and the prediction at the time was that the road would soon be simply "two streaks of rust through the woods." As time went by and the State Constitutional Convention of 1894 made it next to impossible to build any more railroads through the great Adirondack region, it dawned on the public that Dr. Webb had secured practically a monopoly of the Adirondack tourist traffic, bought up an immense amount of heavily timbered Adirondack forest lands at a low price, with Ne-ha-sa-ne Park as a nucleus, and soon the "Webb" road, as it was always called up this way, was an important part of the New York Central system.

It is now reported that the New York Central will at once double-track the road from Utica to Montreal. On the other hand, the Delaware and Hudson people have absorbed the Chateaugay Railroad, a narrow-gauge road which runs from Plattsburg to Lake Placid, a distance of eighty-four miles. The contract has been let for the sum of about $2,000,000 to make the road standard gauge in time for next Summer's business. By this route the Delaware and Hudson will be able to land passengers from New York at Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Paul Smith's, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid without change of cars and as quickly as the New York Central.

The Champlain Transportation Company, controlled by the Delaware and Hudson Road and operating fleets of steamers on Lake Champlain and Lake George, has just launched the Vermont, a magnificent new steamer, on Lake Champlain, at a cost of over $300,000 to help carry the increased travel which is confidently expected.

Some time in November the New York and Ottawa Railroad, which runs from Tupper Lake, in the heart of the Adirondacks, to Cornwall Bridge, a distance of sixty-five miles, spanning the St. Lawrence River near the quaint old Indian village of St. Regis, at the foot of the Long Sault Rapids, will be sold by court order at St. Regis Falls, Franklin County, N. Y., at the terms of the order providing that no bid of less than $1,000,000 can be considered.

Taken in connection with the application of the "Verplanck Colvin syndicate" to the State Railroad Commissioners for authority to build a road through the Adirondacks from Albany to Ogdensburg, these facts form a basis for countless rumors. It is said that the Delaware and Hudson people will purchase the New York and Ottawa Road, and, by connecting it with their branch at North Creek by means of the "Verplanck Colvin" charter, will have an "air line" route to Ottawa from Albany. Failing in this scheme, the Delaware and Hudson, it is said, will extend a little spur that runs from Loon Lake to a point about six miles west in William Rockefeller's great game preserve, along to St. Regis Falls, and thus get an entrance into Ottawa.

In addition to these rumors, there are many indications that both these great railroads are planning to acquire or build hotels at the principal points on their respective lines. It is said that New York Central interests are negotiating for the purchase of Paul Smith's Hotel, on St. Regis Lake, with 30,000 acres of forest land; the Ampersand Hotel, on Lower Saranac Lake, and Saranac Inn, on Upper Saranac Lake. The Delaware and Hudson people, who already own the Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain, the late President McKinley's favorite retreat, are believed to be planning an equally fine hotel for Upper Chateaugay Lake, fully one-third of the land about the lake being owned by them already, while both roads are said to have their eyes on the Stevens House, at Lake Placid. The Stevens House property is valued at $350,000, and the Delaware and Hudson is said to have an option on it at that figure. The Saranac Inn property, with thousands of acres of virgin forest, is valued at $250,000; the Ampersand at $200,000, and Paul Smith's at $500,000.

As a sample of the sudden rise in the price of land, which has resulted from these rumors, one or two instances on Upper Chateaugay Lake will suffice. A gentleman owns an old cottage on a little island in this lake. He would have been glad to get $1,000 for the property a year ago; now he asks $3,000. The same man owns two acres with a twenty-road frontage on the southeast shore of the lake, which has gone begging for years at $500. He now asks $1,000.

INDICTED FOR LYNCHING.

Twenty-five Citizens of a Mississippi County Charged with Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—The Grand Jury of Attala County, Miss., has distinguished itself in an unprecedented manner. To-day it brought in an indictment against twenty-five citizens of the county, charging them with murder.

Some time ago there was a lynching of two negroes in the northern portion of this county. In his charge to the Grand Jury, two weeks ago, Judge Stevens impressed upon them the importance of stamping out such lawlessness, saying "Attala County would be a good community to move away from unless such lawlessness can be stamped out."

Twenty-five indictments have resulted. The arrests have not been made, and the names are, therefore, not obtainable, but it is understood that a sensation will develop when the arrests are made. All of the men indicted are white.

RAILROAD UNIONS' MEETING.

Heads of the Brotherhoods to Speak at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—A big meeting, composed of the different branches of railroad unions, will be held in the Opera House at this place to-morrow. The Rev. Charles H. Elder will open the afternoon session with prayer, and the Mayor, S. Katzenbach, will deliver an address of welcome. There will be addresses by William J. Crossley, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer County; W. Holt Apgar, and President Nichols of the Scranton District, United Miners of America.

Other speeches will be delivered by Grand Master P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ex-Grand Master Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Grand Master J. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, President H. B. Durham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Grand Chief Fisher of the Order of Railroad Clerks of America, and Representative E. E. Clark of the Order of Railroad Conductors.

The Controllership Centenary.

Mr. Grout made public the fact yesterday that the Controller's office had been established just 100 years, and that the first Controller of New York, Selah Strong, was appointed on Sept. 13, 1802, to the position. The Controller explained that the Board of Aldermen concluded that there was need of some official to look after the financial affairs of New York. He also made public figures showing the increase in the business of the office during the 100 years of its existence.

"CLIPPER" SHIP MASTER DIES.

Shipwrecked Capt. Johnson of Baltimore Once Spent Twenty-nine Days in a Long Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Capt. Charles Reid Johnson, a veteran sea Captain who held the record as master of several old "clipper" ships, dropped dead of heart disease to-day.

The Captain was born in Norfolk in 1825. When seventeen he went before the mast on the clipper Rob Roy. At the age of twenty-one years he was Captain. He served successively on the ships Alexander, Fannie, Sir John Franklin, Flora Temple, and Eliza, all "clipper" ships.

At one time the Captain was shipwrecked in the China Sea on the Flora Temple. The vessel struck a then unknown reef, since called the "Flora Temple Reef." Out of a large ship's crew and more than 1,000 coolies, only about forty were saved. Capt. Johnson, with twenty-seven men, spent twenty-nine days in a long boat, and when rescued they were in a starving condition.

While master of the Eliza his vessel weathered a monsoon in the China Sea that carried about 100 ships ashore. The Eliza escaped with the least damage. Capt. Johnson was surveyor for the American Bureau of Shipping, and also connected with the North American Insurance Company. He married a Miss Charlotte Frazer of Baltimore, a daughter of a sea Captain, who died some years ago.

VICTIM OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Female Patient in a Massachusetts Asylum Kills Another During an Attendant's Temporary Absence.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 13.—Word was received here to-day that Sarah McCormick, a Lowell woman, thirty years of age, whose parents reside in this city, an inmate of the Medfield Insane Asylum, was killed at that institution by a sister inmate on Thursday morning during the temporary absence of their attendant.

Both women were inmates of the ward for violent patients, and when the attendant left the room for a moment the McCormick woman was strapped to her bed while the other patient was engaged in cleaning the floor. In this work she used a heavy iron polisher, and it was with this weapon that she attacked her victim, who was powerless to offer the slightest defense. When the nurse returned the McCormick woman was dead.

The parents of the dead woman, Patrick and Mary McCormick, were notified of their daughter's death by Dr. French, Superintendent, who asked permission to bury the body in Medfield. This was refused, the parents insisting upon its being brought to Lowell.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick may bring the matter before the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity for investigation.

MEDFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—Superintendent French of the Medfield Insane Asylum, when asked this afternoon regarding the killing of a Lowell inmate of the asylum, admitted that one patient was attacked by an ther and received injuries that resulted in her death.

ST. LOUIS BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Delegate Kelly Fails to Surrender Himself to the Police—New Step by the Prosecution.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—The developments in the boodle investigation were without special interest to-day. Two sessions of the Grand Jury were held. To prevent the possible release on a writ of habeas corpus of the five prisoners now under arrest on the charge of bribery and perjury in connection with the city lighting deal, Circuit Attorney Folk to-night filed informations against all the defendants, charging bribery and perjury.

It had been expected all day that Delegate Charles C. Kelly would surrender himself to the Circuit Attorney, but he failed to appear, and none of the Sheriff's deputies or the police force was able to find him.

Circuit Attorney Folk, in an interview to-night, said of a certain phase of the investigation, in which he is engaged:

"I hope, when I shall have finished this crusade, that the directors of wealthy corporations, who devote large sums of money to buy legislation, will realize they have committed a penal offense. I have several of this class under indictment now, and a few of them in stripes will be a most beneficial example to the many respectable gentlemen who sit on Boards of Directors and deliberately vote to furnish the money to debauch public officials for corporate gain at the people's expense."

CHICAGO TAX-FIXING CASE.

Petition Filed to Restrain Sale of the Masonic Temple—New Indictments Found.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The development in the Masonic Temple Association tax-fixing case to-day was a petition filed in the Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the County Treasurer and the Sheriff from selling the twenty-two-story office building for the unpaid taxes for 1901, amounting to more than $26,000.

The bill sets up that the taxes were regularly paid, and that the association has the receipt. The receipt in question is the one alleged to have been forged with a view to the association escaping its taxes.

The special Grand Jury returned new indictments against Capt. Williams, James B. Hoy, and Luke Wheeler, charging them with uttering a forged instrument. These men already had been indicted, arrested, and released on bonds, and to-day's true bills come as a reindictment and correction of the former instruments. The alleged forged receipts for the Temple Association taxes were impounded by the State's attorney.

FISHERMEN PROBABLY LOST.

Freight Steamboat Ran Down Small Craft Off New London.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 13.—Three mackerel fishermen, Edward Murphy, Timothy Sullivan, and John Connors, are missing from their homes here and are believed to have been drowned.

The pilot of the freight steamboat Mohegan of the Central Vermont Railroad line, has reported that the vessel ran down and sank a small boat off the mouth of this harbor in a fog yesterday morning. The boat carried no lights. Cries of distress were heard, but no trace of the small boat or its occupants was found. It is believed that the boat was that in which the missing New London men left here Thursday evening for a fishing trip.

YOUNG FRICK DID NOT APPEAR.

Son of Steel Operator Not Present at Trial of Automobile Cases.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 13.—The police of Manchester-by-the-Sea had five automobile cases in the First District Court of Essex County, sitting in this city to-day, and in four of them the officers secured convictions for "scorching."

The principal defendant is Charles Frick, the son of H. C. Frick, the well-known steel operator of Pittsburg, Penn., but young Mr. Frick did not appear and the case went over for one week.

Of the other cases, William R. Cars was fined $25, Roy Pierce $25, and William H. Herrington, Jr., $35 for fast motoring.

Mrs. Hobart Visits Mrs. McKinley.

CANTON, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President Hobart, and her son, Garrett A., Jr., arrived here to-day for a brief visit to Mrs. McKinley. They accompanied Mrs. McKinley to the tomb of the President, at Westlawn, this morning, and will remain her guests over Sunday.

Mrs. Fair's Heirs Got $185,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The Call says that it is in a position to say that the exact amount received by the relatives of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair in settlement of their claims was $185,000, instead of the sums running into the millions heretofore mentioned.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TVRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St.
Suites of 10, 11, and 12 rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St.
Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

FOREST FIRES STILL RAGE

Great Damage Done in Oregon and Washington.

Mills, Lumber, and Timber Destroyed—Towns and Villages in Ashes—Many Lives in Peril.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13.—The result of the forest fires which are raging in this vicinity may be summed up substantially as follows up to the present time:

Tillamook City has been saved from impending doom by a timely change in the wind. The forests in Douglas and Jackson Counties are on fire, but the damage yet is small.

Sixty people in the town of Springwater, Clackamas County, were forced to flee for their lives and rendered homeless and a fine timber belt destroyed.

The damage in Eastern Multonomah amounts to $45,000, and every family has been fighting the fire since Monday. Several families have been burned out on the section line road.

Three dwellings and the company bridge are gone in Pleasant Valley.

The flames surround the dwellings of a resident of Rockwood and are racing west along the base line road. To protect the town of Gresham men stand guard night and day.

At Pleasant Home a sawmill was destroyed and four other mills are in danger.

Fire companies were called out to Irvington. The residents of that part of Portland have been on duty since 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Valuable timber has been destroyed near Coburg, Wendling, and other points. Men at Wendling are swamping the timber in order to save it.

The destruction of the Village of Vilos seems certain.

The non-arrival of grain and coasting ships is due to dense smoke at the mouth of the Columbia River. The steamer Columbia is reported to be stranded in the river near Astoria.

Mills, lumber, and timber to the value of $1,000,000 were destroyed in Chehalis County, Washington. The damage near Lentz, Oregon, amounts to over $25,000.

Details of various losses from numerous country districts are arriving, and the record of small individual losses will not be finished until rain shall have come to quench the overspreading flames. The Weather Bureau has given no promise of rain within the next twenty-four hours.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 13.—Forest fires are now burning in every county of Western Washington from British Columbia to the Columbia River. The conflagrations are the most extensive in Mason, Thurston, Chehalis, and Lewis Counties to the southwest of Tacoma. The towns of Elma and Folsom, in Chehalis County, have been partly destroyed. Each was the centre of large logging, lumber, and shingle mill industries. Other towns which are in great danger are Shelton, Mattock, Black Hill, Bucoda, Ranier, and Castle Rock, in southwestern Washington. Enumclaw and Buckley, in the Cascade Mountains are threatened.

The latest reports from Mason County are that every portion of that county is in flames, with the exception of Shelton.

At Enumclaw Mrs. Biles was driven from home with her dead baby in her arms, while her husband was out fighting fire.

The burning of a bridge at Wellington, on the Great Northern, has stopped traffic on that road.

ONE GUSHER STILL IN FLAMES.

Estimates of Damage Placed at About $100,000, with Wells Not Permanently Injured—A Fatality.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 13.—To-night one large oil gusher in the burned oil field area is still in flames. The plan of smothering it with steam will again be tried.

The small tank burned itself out to-night, and the big one will probably die out by morning. Many of the companies lost their pumping plants, and have wired for new machinery.

An examination leads to the belief that none of the wells has been permanently injured. There is a new problem to be confronted as soon as the gusher is extinguished, and that is the control of the well. The gate valve has been melted off, and while it is probable that this can be replaced by workmen in diving suits, it is still a problem that may be a hard one. Estimates of the damages still vary, but there is general acceptance of about $100,000 as the figure.

The first fatality of the fire occurred to-day, when B. L. May, a laborer, was killed by a block falling.

MERCHANTS' EXCURSION RATES.

Western Roads May Make Reductions for the Benefit of Shoppers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Chairman E. E. MacLeod has issued a call for a meeting of the Western Passenger Association roads, to be held in this city, for the purpose of considering so-called merchants' excursions. In explanation it is stated that these excursions are not merchants' excursions within the meaning of the term as used in connection with reduced rates granted on account of meetings of merchants' associations at the large business centres, which are confined to the retail merchant who is a member of such association and who avails himself of the reduction for the purpose of purchasing goods of the wholesale merchants and jobbers.

The excursions for the consideration of which the meeting has been called are intended for the benefit of the people who desire to visit the large commercial centres to do their shopping. It is believed that a low rate for such a purpose would induce thousands of people to come to the large cities this Fall, to lay in supplies for the Winter, who otherwise would stay at home and supply their wants through mail orders.

WOMAN'S JUMP TO DEATH.

Suicide After Her Husband Had Refused to Forgive Her.

In the yard of the flat house at 109 West One Hundred and First Street the janitor found last evening the body of a young woman who had engaged a rear room in the fourth story eleven days ago under the name of Gabrielle Darcy. She had committed suicide by throwing herself from her window and had died almost instantly.

Later a young man who called to see the woman said that she was twenty-six years of age. Her maiden name was Glicken, and she lived in Montreal, where she married a man named Davenport. She deserted husband and child three months ago, according to the man's story, and eloped to Florida with a man who abandoned her there.

Drifting to this city she wrote to her husband, begging to be forgiven, but he had refused to have anything more to do with her. She received a letter shortly before her suicide, but it was not found.

Photographs.

Special Anniversary Offering.

One dozen of our regular $4.00 Cabinets and life-size Enlargement, this week, *3.00*

Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for hairdressing and flowers.

(Take Front Elevators to 7th Floor.)

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Pretty Fans.

FINE SATIN, SILK AND GAUZE SPANGLED AND LACE FANS; carved and plain ivory sticks; plain and painted; wonderful assortment; the proper size for evening wear; choice, *1.75*

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Big Store's Sixth Anniversary.

THIS will be a week of intense interest and great importance at the Siegel-Cooper Company Store. The mammoth Sixth Avenue centre of retail trade is six years old, and it will fittingly observe this anniversary by holding a series of sales which have never been paralleled in this or any other city.

Thousands of people will eagerly participate in these auspicious sales; thousands always do. They hurry to The Big Store from all parts of Greater New York and vicinity. Many come from distant States.

In honor of this signal event the windows and great main aisle have been appropriately decorated with flags, goldenrod and other eye-pleasing embellishments in agreeable diversity.

But better than all is the vast display of fine new merchandise. High-grade merchandise of every possible description will be offered for the edification, benefit and pleasure of the huge buying public.

Lowness of price will be a force of powerful persuasiveness, yet in no instance at the impairment of quality.

People who visit the Siegel-Cooper Store will not fail to realize how tremendously it has been improved. The past year is a record of wonderful progress and masterful achievement. Since the new firm assumed command, twelve months ago, the policy of The Big Store has been almost entirely changed.

See Monday's Times.

White Lawn.

AT ABOUT HALF.

SHEER WHITE INDIA LAWN, 32 and 40 inch, made of fine comb yarn, suitable for ladies' and children's wear and for making aprons; value 15c. and 17c.; per yard, *9c*

(Main Floor, 19th St. side, East.)

Aprons.

Also Worsted Slippers.

APRONS, white lawn, deep hem and tie string; special, *10*

APRONS, white lawn, deep hemstitched hem, bretelles, bib and tie string, hemstitched, very special, *19*

CROCHETED WORSTED SLIPPERS, in all sizes and colors, *39*

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Men's Dress Shirts.

$1.00 AND $1.25 VALUES A FEATURE AT 65c.

MEN'S COLORED DRESS SHIRTS; laundered; detached link cuffs to match; dozens of choice patterns in stripes and dots to choose from; all sizes; made to sell at $1 to $1.25; your choice, *65c*

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Confectionery.

CHOICE GLACE FRUITS; 5-lb. box, *1.45*

ECUADOR CHOCOLATES and Bon Bons; regularly 30c., *23*

VANILLA MARSHMALLOWS; lb. box, *13*

GUM DROPS; the 20c. kind; lb., *9*

VANILLA CHOCOLATE CREAMS; lb., *15*

(Main Floor; Centre, 18th St. Side.)

Corsets.

MUCH UNDERPRICED.

Pronounced reductions are made on famous makes, including many high-grade imported Corsets.

A LOT OF FINE IMPORTED CORSETS; odd sizes; original value $4.50, $3.50, $2.50, *1.50*

A LOT OF NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSETS; odd sizes; white and black; genuine whalebone; regular price $5.00; a great bargain for those who can find their size; half price, *2.50*

A LOT OF NEMO STRAIGHT FRONTS; medium length; gored; made of strong white coutil; sizes 19 to 30; original value $1.75, *1.00*

A LOT OF C. B. A LA SPIRITE CORSETS; made of fine sateen in white, drab, pink, blue and black; handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon; value $1.25, *75*

We carry an extensive line of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CORSETS. Our own importation, "The Belmont," comes in 15 models, to fit slender, medium or stout figures; every pair guaranteed. Prices, *4.50* to *12.50*

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th Street.)

Patent Medicines and Drugs.

HOFF'S MALT, bottle, 23c.; doz., *2.70*

HUNYADI WATER, bottle, *16*

ABBEY'S SALT, 25c. size, *12*

BELLADONNA PLASTERS, *5*

ABSORBENT COTTON, 1 lb., *17*

JERSEY CREAM SOAP, cake, *7*

CRADDOCK'S BLUE SOAP, *7*

CASTILE SOAP, green or white, bar, *17*

SEA SALT, bag, *7*

1836 FARINA COLOGNE, regularly 59c., *39*

PINAUD'S HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACT, any odor, per ounce, *29*

LADIES' BULB SYRINGE, glass or hard rubber tube, regularly 79c., *49*

DRUGS.

PHENACETINE TABLETS, 5 grain, doz., *15*

ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS, 5 grain, doz., *15*

QUININE PILLS, 2 grain, 100, *17*

(Main Floor, 18th St. Side.)

Knit Underwear

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

REALLY remarkable values. Lots of folks are buying heavier underwear; the chilly mornings and nights keenly emphasizing these needs.

Men's Fall and Winter weight pure wool UNDERWEAR; natural, camel's hair, scarlet and white; all sizes; regularly $1.25 to $1.95, *79*

Men's heavy fleece-lined SHIRTS and DRAWERS; seams double sewn; all sizes; regularly 65c., *39*

Men's natural wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS; single or double-breasted; taped seams and double gusset; all sizes; regularly $1.45, *98*

WOMEN'S.

Women's pure Australian wool VESTS and DRAWERS; natural and camel's hair colors; all sizes; regularly $1.45, *79*

Women's ribbed VESTS and DRAWERS; fleeced; all sizes, *19*

CHILDREN'S.

1,000 dozen Children's fine MERINO UNDERWEAR; white and natural colors; all sizes; regular prices up to 65c., at 20c. to 40c. according to size.

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Notable Rug Values.

New Fall Styles; Prices Unexcelled.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH WILTON RUGS.

Famous for their remarkable wearing qualities as well as beauty. Many are exact copies of the original Oriental Carpets.

9x12 size, 50.00

8.3x10.6 size, 46.00

AXMINSTER RUGS, heaviest and best quality, very deep pile, medallion and Turkish designs and colorings,

9x12 size; $38.50 value *21.25*

8.3x10.6 size, $28.50 value, *19.25*

6x9 size, $18.50 value, *14.00*

SMYRNA RUGS, all wool, very heavy, medallion and Turkish designs; our price on this special rug is less than the wholesale cost. We guarantee the quality to be all wool. 9x12 size, $11.50; 7.6x10.6, $8.25; 6x9 ft., *5.25*

SMYRNA RUGS, best qualities, made by the foremost manufacturers.

9x12 size, 22.50

7.6x10.6 size, 16.50

6x9 size, 11.00

4x7 size, 5.50

36x72 in., 3.25

30x60 in., 2.25

26x54 in., 1.75

21x48 in., 1.25

18x36 in., .90

(Third Floor.)

Newest Carpet Designs.

PRICE A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

TAPESTRY CARPETS; all wool surface; large range of parlor, hall and stair patterns; 60c. quality, *45*

TAPESTRY CARPETS, double extra quality; all new, this season's designs and colorings; borders to match; regularly 75c., *55*

WOOL VELVETS; very heavy quality; large range of this season's designs and colorings, with and without borders; also hall and stair patterns; regularly $1.00, *75*

WILTON VELVETS; nothing heavier; none better for wear; complete assortment of new designs; borders to match; also hall and stair patterns; sold everywhere for $1.50, *1.00*

AXMINSTER CARPETS; Smith's and Lowell's best makes; suitable for any and all rooms in the house; designs and colorings the very latest; our regular price $1.35, *1.00*

(Third Floor.)

Leather Goods.

NEW YORK'S BEST DISPLAYS.

Much interest centres at present in the new collection of Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, of American and foreign makes. See them! Prettier than any yet shown; and destined to be very popular.

REAL SEAL CHATELAINE BAGS, large size, beautifully designed, oxidized frame, heavy oxidized chain, with patent top to match frame, gray suede lining, inside pocket; anniversary price, *75*

REAL MOROCCO CHATELAINE BAGS, large size, black, tan and brown leather, covered frame, outside pocket, gray suede lining, patent hook, *59*

REAL WALRUS SUEDE AND REAL SEAL WRIST BAGS, beautifully made with the newest snake and other novel frames of gilt, nickel and gun metal; choice, *95*

REAL SEAL COMBINATION POCKETBOOK, calfskin lining, leather throughout with coin apartment, *69*

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FINE ALLIGATOR CARD CASES, leather lined, roomy inside pocket; also a variety of SEAL CARD CASES, exceptional value, *65*

DRESS SUIT CASES, the heavy cowhide, linen lined, shirt pocket, brass lock, with catches or straps, full depth, 24 inches long; for the anniversary, *3.75*

HAT BOXES, all leather; satin lined, brass lock and catch, hand stitched, *3.90*

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Monday's Shoe Specials.

MEN'S $3.50 PATENT LEATHER SHOES, in lace and button styles, a well known brand, all sizes, at *1.90*

WOMEN'S $5.00 PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS, hand sewed welt, suitable for Fall wear, all sizes, at *1.95*

WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES, in kid, calf and patent leather, all sizes, at *1.95*

GIRLS' $1.35 SHOES of kid, in button and lace, with spring heels, all sizes from 8½ up to 2, at *69*

(Women's and Girl's Shoes, Second Floor, Men's Shoes, First Floor).

Oil Paintings.

The Picture Gallery, finding itself possessed of too many of a certain class of oil paintings, is willing to take a heroic loss rather than prevent other masterpieces from occupying this needed wall space. Details:

V. MOROSINI. "In the Wine Cellar;" price $175.00
C. VAN LEMPUTEM. "Sheep;" price 175.00
G. ALGELVY. "Chickens;" price 125.00
C. S. DORIN. "Moonlight;" price 120.00
JACQUIN. "Sheep" 60.00
C. DANTUS. "Holy Censors" 125.00
J. H. HENDRICI. "Speak for It, Jack" 100.00
G. VALNOR. "In Time of Peace" 150.00
C. REMBOLD. "Wireless Telegraphy" 175.00
THOS. B. GRIFFIN. Landscape 100.00
JACQUETTE. "Sheep" 100.00
ANTON BREAM. "The Monk's Retreat" 100.00
G. LOVERIDGE. "Cattle" 75.00

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Big Book Bargains.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HEBREW NEW YEAR CARDS.

Illustrated Library Edition of Standard Sets. Bound in half Roxburgh. Each volume illustrated with photogravure and steel engraved frontispieces and half tones. Fine quality of paper and clear type. Titles as follows:—

JOHN RUSKIN, 13 volumes.
Published at 26.00
Anniversary Price, 9.75

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Published at 20.00
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GRAVE PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT GREAT BRITAIN

Boer Generals' Demands Cause Amazement—Irish Question Likely to Become Acute—British Educational Shortcomings—Physical Deterioration of Dwellers in Cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The only political event which excited interest this week was the publication of the proceedings at the conference between the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey.

The newspapers were much more moderate than the public in their expressions regarding the Boers' demands. Wherever one went, people discussed the conference, characterizing the Boer claims as impudent and audacious, while the mildest term applied was the colloquial but expressive word "cheek."

Mr. Chamberlain undoubtedly voiced British sentiments in his reply to and treatment of the Generals, who, it is felt, have been courteously received and firmly dealt with. The whole matter rested solely with Mr. Chamberlain, to whom Premier Balfour gives a free hand and whose policy the Cabinet accepts without criticism.

Mr. Chamberlain is still the most prominent political figure here, but stories are current as to his conferences with the Colonial Premiers which indicate a new influence in imperial politics, arising out of the war. These stories, which are not published in the newspapers here, allege that the Colonial Premiers' pressure induced Mr. Chamberlain to decide against the suspension of the Cape Colony Constitution, the Cape Premier, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, having secured the support of his fellow-Premiers elsewhere. I myself heard the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth express sentiments strongly against suspension.

It is also said that the Colonial Premiers impressed on Mr. Chamberlain the desirability of granting home rule to Ireland. This question, however, was regarded as purely academic, but the Irish difficulty remains, and seems likely to become acute before long.

Boycottong notices are being circulated against people who take farms without the consent of the Nationalist organizations. One such notice came into my hands a few days ago, and the circulation of such threats bodes ill for peace next Winter.

Dublin's inclusion in the areas recently proclaimed under the Crimes act shows the Government's anxiety, while the Nationalist politicians are again very active and the Unionists are discontented with the Government. The Irish outlook is therefore distinctly disquieting.

This week the newspapers have been filled with news from Ireland, happily of a peaceful character. The British Association meeting at Belfast directs attention to many subjects bearing on British welfare. Once more the cry is, "Wake up, England!"

Prof. Dewar, in his Presidential address, enforced the absolute necessity of better educational methods in science if the British are to escape defeat in world competition. Dealing with German applied chemistry, he said that the German population had reached a point of general training and specialized equipment which would take the British two generations of hard, intelligently directed educational work to attain.

In the Educational Science Section, Prof. Armstrong, the sectional President, said the British were formerly accounted a nation of clever shopkeepers, but the title was now passing to the Germans and Americans, because they were more alive to the fact that it was necessary to organize and to watch every opportunity. He paid a high compliment to "our gifted American cousin, Capt. Mahan," adding that the British needed a Mahan to discuss the larger issues of national defense through education—to teach the nation the true meaning and value of education.

Statements like these may seem pessimistic, but the fact that great prominence is given to them by distinguished men means that the nation is realizing the importance of the question.

England is a conservative country, but not a degenerate one, although there is plenty of ground for the warnings given by Lord Egerton, President of the Sanitary Congress held this week at Manchester, who pointed out the physical deterioration of the race due to concentration in large cities. This degeneration is evident to any observer, and is proved by the rejection of army recruits who fail to pass the medical examination and to meet the physical requirements regarding stature and chest measurement.

London contains immense numbers of these degenerates, and when they issue from their dens in the slums and squalid purlieus to demonstrate, as they did after the relief of Mafeking and the peace proclamation, the spectacle is the reverse of exhilarating.

The problem seems to baffle all attempts to solve it. According to the London annual statistics, issued this week, Greater London now contains 6,580,000 people. The increase of the population in ten years amounted to 950,000. Pauperism shows a tendency to decrease and crime is diminishing, except drunkenness, which is rapidly increasing.

This increased congestion in the cities, going on side by side with the depopulation of the rural districts, is undoubtedly producing very grave results, with which future statesmen will have to reckon.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The report of the London County Council, published this week, furnishes some striking figures indicating the immensity of the municipal problem with which the London authorities are confronted.

According to the census of 1901 the population of the administrative County of London was 4,536,541, while Greater London, immediately surrounding the county, showed a population of 6,580,000.

The lunacy statistics of the administrative county show an increase of 50 per cent. in the last ten years, the total number of lunatics being 21,369, for which drink and business and domestic troubles were accounted to be largely responsible.

The London County Council has to maintain 2,017 miles of paving, a large section of which is in a constant state of upheaval, owing to the number of gas, electric, and water companies having the power to open roadways.

The problem of housing the working people is dealt with on a large scale, the Council acting as landlord to a population of 12,596 housed in cottages, block dwellings, and various other structures. The year's working showed a net surplus of $11,565 for these dwellings, compared with a deficit of $5,785 for the previous year.

The Council is a large owner of omnibus and street-car lines, which carried last year over 118,000,000 passengers, while all the omnibus lines of Greater London showed the enormous total of 530,000,000 passengers.

The city's debt statistics show a discouraging increase, the total debt outstanding being $231,344,355, equivalent to 124.98 per cent. of the rateable value, against 104.64 per cent. when the London County Council came into existence.

The tax rate now amounts to about 36½ cents per pound sterling, ($.)

The report of the Commissioners of Prisons, published to-day, shows an unprecedented increase in crime in the United Kingdom. There were 17,163 more persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year ending March 31, 1901, than in the previous year. The Commissioners find it impossible to assign a specific cause for the increase, as it is distributed generally throughout the country, and they hold out no hope of decreasing the average.

NO VICKERS-MAXIM SALE.

Recurring Report of a Purchase by the United States Steel Corporation Denied.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The recurring report of the purchase of the Vickers-Maxim Company by the United States Steel Corporation is emphatically denied. In this connection a gentleman closely identified with big American purchases of war munitions from the Vickers Company prior to the Spanish war, said:

"Not only has the Vickers Company not been bought by Americans, but I do not think there is much inducement for such a deal. The fact is that the United States in 1898-9 got over $1,000,000 of material from the English company, and I think the American War Department therefore knows everything worth knowing about the Vickers's special products, and that if another war came on it could duplicate anything wanted from American arsenals and navy yards, without going to an English company to get it."

KING EDWARD WELL AGAIN.

Is Now Busy Grouse Driving, and in Better Health Than for Years.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—With the arrival of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Balmoral his Majesty's convalescence is officially declared to be complete. The fact that the King has already indulged in deer-stalking and is now busy with grouse driving, coupled with the departure of the Queen for Copenhagen next week, indicates the confidence of those in attendance on his Majesty that his health is fully restored. Indeed, the King is enjoying better health than for years.

The yachting tour of their Majesties around the English and Scotch coasts was a lazy, drifting cruise, stopping at many spots hitherto unvisited by them. Their reception everywhere demonstrated the personal popularity of their Majesties. This was especially noticeable in regard to Queen Alexandra. Scarcely a day passed without recording a pleasing incident of the Queen's womanly tact.

George Crocker Slowly Recovering.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—George Crocker, the California capitalist, is slowly recovering here from blood poisoning, which set in a fortnight ago as the result of an ulcerated tooth. It is hoped that all danger is passed.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Official Record of the Number of Soldiers Employed in the War and Their Casualties.

A Parliamentary paper has just been issued by the British Government which shows the strength of the British garrison on Aug. 1, 1899, and the reinforcements, casualties, &c., up to the end of the war, or May 31, 1902.

The garrison on the former date consisted of a total of 9,940 officers and men divided as follows: Cavalry, 1,127; artillery, 1,035; infantry, mounted and unmounted, 6,428; non-classified, 1,032; officers, 318.

From Aug. 1, 1899, to Oct. 11, 1899, (the beginning of the war,) reinforcements had been sent which brought the total up to 12,546; 6,643 came from Great Britain, and 5,903 from India.

From Oct. 11, 1899, to the end of July, 1900, the total of all arms sent to and raised in South Africa, including the original garrison, was 10,383 officers and 254,749 men, making a total of 265,132. On April 30, 1901, 82,529 more had been sent to South Africa, and at the end of 1901 the total number of British troops serving there was 15,267 officers and 373,482 men. From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1902, the forces had been further strengthened by 59,686, making the total sent to and raised in South Africa up to the end of the war 17,559 officers (exclusive of staff) and 430,876 men, or in all 448,435. Reinforcements were made up as follows: From Great Britain, 337,219; India, 18,534; colonies, 30,328; raised in South Africa, 52,414.

Statistics in regard to casualties may be summarized as follows: Total killed, 518 officers and 5,256 men; wounded, 1,851 officers and 20,978 men; died of wounds or disease, 554 officers and 15,614 men.

There were disbanded and discharged in South Africa 377 officers and 6,308 men. On the completion of hostilities 291 officers and 9,422 men were in South African hospitals, and 7,866 officers, 152,777 men in the field.

FIFTY KILLED IN A WRECK.

MADRAS, British India, Sept. 13.—An English mail train yesterday, 205 miles from this city, dashed over a bridge which had been undermined by floods.

Fifty passengers, included among whom were eight Europeans and four soldiers, were drowned. Twenty-five persons were saved from the wreck.

An English View of American Railroads

A Correspondent in the London Times Says Organization Gives to the Roads of This Country a Superiority Over Those Abroad.

Published by Arrangement with The London Times.

The London Times printed last Friday the following article from a correspondent, the second of a series on American railways:

If I were asked to give the reasons why the Canadian and United States railroads are so very far advanced in the science of transportation I should reply—men and statistics; both together spell—organization. Nothing is allowed to stand in the way of progressive and economical operation, neither persons nor prejudices. In practice it works thus: The Directors, elected by the stockholders, choose a President and then practically hand over to him their whole executive powers, giving to him so many Vice Presidents, who take charge of various deparements—finance, operation, &c.—and below them, again, come the other officers. The President is elected for the supreme command solely because he is the most powerful man that can be found, because he knows most and has force enough to carry out his policy, and so on down through the organization.

Hence, while the initiation and carrying out of some general policy lies in strong hands, it is not hampered or warped either by a general conversation and non-professional views, nor by lack of brains or timidity lower down. They pay their officers well and get full value in brains and energy. While the central authority knows all that is going on over wide territories day by day, in a manner quie unqnokn to us, authority and discretion are placed in the hands of the local men to an extent which would be considered madness here. The result is ample elasticity and prompt settlement of daily difficulties, while the brains of the great chiefs at the centre are not worn out by having to support weak outposts by spoon feeding. Feeling they have the right men, the executive would rather have them act promptly and make minor mistakes than waste time in correspondence.

For the promotion cometh neither from the age, nor from the relationship, nor from the length of service, nor from the pleasant companionship. But men are set up, and also are put down, solely on their merits, which are judged mainly by statistical results, but also by constant personal contact, for those in higher office are always on the watch to find out special aptitudes, and seek to have a man ready and trained for a possible vacancy.

A DIFFERENCE IN IDEAS.

The impression is too often conveyed in this country that the officers and the subordinates in command think it infra dig. to know too much and to interest themselves in problems beyond the mere redtape bundles on their congested desks. Indeed it is the practice on many of our lines for the different departments to work in water-tight compartments, jealously keeping their own special knowledge and ideas to parade before the directors. In America all work together for the good of the State, and both officially and privately seem to delight in discussing their various problems and in absorbing knowledge from each other.

The chief accountant will learnedly discuss with you problems mainly mechanical, and point out also the advantages expected to accrue from some reduction of grades or from a new style of freight car; while the general passenger agent—whose chief busines it is to beat into a stupid public head his line's monopoly of the fastest trains, the most elegant equipment, and Niagara Falls—will gladly give useful information on how their drivers like Hall signals, os as to the tonnage the new freight locomotives are expected to haul. Another striking thing is the fact that very young men are found wielding large powers over men and things, and also the terms of equality on which they express their views freely and frankly to much older men in the highest positions.

Indeed, from top to bottom all ranks and classes seem to work together and exchange ideas freely; no one seems to think it necessary to his dignity or power to occupy a carefully hedged throne. One day we sped along in the palace on wheels, weighing 56 tons, belonging to the General Superintendent, hitched to the rear of an express which with 340 tons of cars kept up a steady 72 miles an hour. The road being four-track, we overtook every minute or two huge freight trains of 3,000 tons, plodding along, and to the driver and fireman of each the smiling Chief waved a salute through the glass screens which practically made up the end of his car. I could hear him often mutter a name, and I asked him whether he knew the men personally, to which he promptly replied: "Why, yes; every one of them." But woe betide the subordinate who wastes the time of his superior or talks against the State!

WORK FOR THE HEAD OFFICIALS.

The way the officials work is a lesson. Early and late in their offices, or out for days and nights on end on the line, they know every detail in its practical bearings. Late one Saturday afternoon I found the Vice President of a road totaling 5,500 miles at his office for some hours' work, having just come from several days' inspection in his private car, and preparing to go off again the same night some 500 miles. He told me he had only slept in his own bed four nights between Aug. 17 and Oct. 26. These private cars exceed in comfort and luxury the trains of any European sovereign; having traveled in many of them, I may give some details later on, but it is well-spent money if it makes it easy for the officers to get about and to transact business at the same time, because, after all, it is down the line that money is made or lost, and costly mistakes are made. Much time is wasted here because our men try to learn by reports what should be settled by sight and word on the spot.

The policy of putting into office men thoroughly fit, and then expecting and trusting them to be equal to their jobs, saves the railroads those not inconsiderable sums which our railways pour into the pockets of consulting engineers as fees, either because the Directors cannot trust their own experts to produce good schemes and details, or, if they do trust them so far, because they feel that it is safer to have an outsider's view. The amount of time and money which is wasted by the constant reference of trifling points to consulting experts, as well as from the little alterations and objections they feel it well to make by their staff, (because the average "big" consulting C. E. cannot possibly find time himself,) is a serious drain on many of our railways.

But the best staff on earth working its hardest is groping in the dark if it has no guide in the shape of ample, prompt, and useful statistics. Transportation being a science, as exact as any other, requires the use of scientific methods, and without data there is no chance of solving its many problems.

Great Britain, being a small, densely populated island, bursting with wealth, money has been too easily won by her railways, and consequently they have been cursed with the curse of prosperity, so that in times of tribulation they come to naught. Of course, we have been told over and over again that our railways are not as other railways, and that what may be good enough for them is not for us. But, after all, all methods of transportation are based on the same principle—namely, the proper utilisation of all your expenditure in running.

Our people who have smiled so long at the translation of traffic into passenger and ton miles seem now about to swallow the bitter pill of recantation in order to cure their ills, and perhaps I can gild it for them by saying that this system of statistics was introduced into India thirty-three years ago by Sir Alexander Rendel and has ever since governed the very successful working of the lines there and the official Government returns. Whether the United States people copied it from India or arrived at it independently, earlier or later, I do not know, but Sir A. Rendel did not copy it from them.

Having thus patted ourselves on the back we may feel more open-minded and agree that the frequent issue to all officers of statistics showing traffic translated into passenger and ton miles gives those at the top an almost speaking illustration of the condition of the traffic working so that they may see whether the departments are truly progressing, by proper subdivision gives each subordinate a touchstone by which to judge his own work, and his chiefs the same to judge him by; and finally enables all to discover weak points and leakages, and also to know whether any excursions experimentally into the unknown are giving results, and to what extent.

Of course, this is only one kind of statistical compilation which is so usefully employed in America and elsewhere. Their great systems have at headquarters large rooms filled with scores and scores of clerks at (to us) high salaries compiling statistics and reducing them to useful knowledge. They hold rightly that in such a great and complex machine as a railroad every cent counts, and that many little leaks run off much total value. Very soon after the end of the month a United States railroad officer can tell you the number of miles run by each freight car, is earnings, and its cost in the previous month.

KNOWLEDGE FROM STATISTICS.

I was with the President of a great system when his next in command placed before him on the 4th of the month complete statistics of all freight traffic working for the previous month. These contained, among other things, the average for all fast freight trains (442 tons) and for all slow freights, (1,125 tons,) the average weight of all trains, (1,044 tons,) and the average paying load of all freight trains, (412 tons.) It also showed that in the third week the total average train weight in one direction (over the main line) was 1,292 tons one way and 789 tons the other; and, most important of all, that in the direction of heaviest loading no less than 97.6 per cent. of the theoretical power of the locomotives was used, and in the opposite direction 75 per cent.

By the outcome of knowledge gained from statistics like these profits have gone up steadily, while the average rates for all classes of freight on the eight competing lines from Chicago to the Atlantic declined from 2.468c. to 0.671c. The North-Eastern Railway having set the example by the compliation of passenger and ton miles statistics, we shall soon see their effect in improved methods, and it is to be hoped these in turn will lead to such saving in capital and revenue expenditure that lowered rates may help the trader and result in increased traffic, while at the same time the shareholder will largely benefit.

In an otherwise excellent article in Hazell, we read:

American railroads, not being subject to anything analogous to our Board of Trade inspections, are a good deal more dangerous to travel upon. In fact, from the passengers' point of view, little advantage is likely to accrue from American methods; but a shareholder may get a better dividend and the trader lower rates thereby.

Of course, I do not know whether the writer has in view the whole continent, or Canada and the States, or whether he uses "America" to mean the latter alone. Assuming he has dropped into this somewhat unhappy habit, then his "a good deal more dangerous" is far from the facts. The railroad mileage of the States is 191,000 miles; of these roughly 40,000 miles, in practically uncivilized parts, may be left out, and of the remaining 150,000 miles, which may be compared to our 20,000 miles, it may be said that all the latest and best methods are used for safety. The writer seems chiefly to have signaling appliances in his mind.

LEAD IN SIGNALING APPLIANCES.

It is true that in the States they find it better not to blight minds and methods by Government interference, since grandmotherly red tape never knows where to stop, and that therefore public facilities and the economical movement of freight have not been sacrificed to a dead-level ideal like universal interlocking, which compels vast sums to be spent where they are not needed in order to make branch lines with a train or two as theoretically safe as a busy main line.

On the other hand, wherever safety really demands it the United States is ahead of us in signaling appliances. Practically all over its roads there are automatic block signals of various types. Thus the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy uses Westinghouse throughout its system. The Lehigh Valley spent £200,000 to equip its 448 miles between New York and Buffalo with Hall automatic signals, which have been in use for fifteen years on the New York Central, which also uses Westinghouse automatic at many places with blocks only half a mile long.

These automatic signals are used in addition to the interlocking in towers at junctions and the like. For instance, on the New York division of the Pennsylvania there is a tower every five miles with automatic signal bridges in between, these latter having telephonic connections with the nearest box for the train crews to use in case of a wreck. I will not dwell now upon road and rolling stock except to say that nothing better or safer can be found, and it should be borne in mind that American trains, whether freight or passenger, are controlled by better brakes than ours. Probably the writer was judging by the reports of accidents in the press, forgetting that the business of their reporters is to curdle the blood, and that they are bound to know more than the facts, and sooner than the facts can be stated, and that on principle they never contradict what they once say. Perhaps, also, he overlooked their vastly greater mileage.

Thorney Abbey Not Sold.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Some interest was aroused this week by the announcement that another English estate will pass into American hands. It was said that an American millionaire had concluded arrangements to purchase the Duke of Bedford's Thorney Abbey. If anything of the sort was on foot it has been nipped in the bud, and the Duke announces that he does not intend to part with the Abbey estate.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Fewer Arrivals During the Week at Claridge's and the Savoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Arrivals of Americans during the week at Claridge's have included Mrs. M. B. Pestrello, Miss Kaye, the Misses Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton, Mrs. E. Nicoll, J. R. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb E. Gowan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Berthold, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice M. Sternberger, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum.

At the Savoy there are, from New York, F. B. Loomis; the United States Minister to Portugal; Mr. and Mrs. F. Southack, J. Honigmann, Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mower, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifton Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Sanford; from Philadelphia, Walter Wood, and from Washington, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harris.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—London is even more deserted than usual at this season. The American exodus which has been in progress since the coronation reached the maximum this week. With the steamers St. Paul, Lucania, and Minnehaha sailing from English ports to-day, the Bremen from Bremen, the Patricia from Hamburg, and La Touraine from Havre, probably the largest contingent of Americans of any day this year sailed from Europe. All the steamers were crowded, the total aggregating 8,000 persons.

Steamer accommodation has been at a premium, many Americans paying $325 for a single cabin. Francis B. Loomis, the United States Minister to Portugal, who sailed on the American Line steamer Kensington Friday, said that he had been five weeks securing a passage.

THE "AMERICAN INVASION."

Mrs. George Cornwallis West Thinks a Revolution Has Been Worked in English Society.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West (who was Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, and was formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) has been comparing American and English society and has come to the conclusion that the "American invasion" has worked something of a revolution in the social sphere and in dress.

Socially, she thinks, the Americans have made English society more exclusive than it was formerly. She says the Americans have spent vast sums in entertaining and living on a scale of magnificence almost unknown before. This has led the English arbiters of fashion to adopt America's lavish ways, until only a few of the wealthiest social leaders are able to keep up the American pace. As a result many of them are unable longer to participate in the grander functions, and the effect on society as a whole is toward exclusiveness.

Mrs. West maintains that Englishwomen have a much greater opportunity than their American sisters to engage in public and political affairs. The Englishwoman occupies nearly all her working hours with meetings and functions of various kinds, many of them of a semi-public nature. In politics the influence of Englishwomen is direct, whereas it is so limited among American women as to be inappreciable.

In regard to dress, Mrs. West says, the American women have not been content with spending large sums on their clothes, but have introduced so much art in fit, color, and design that American make is now accepted as a guarantee of excellence.

Mrs. West contemplates, in conjunction with her son, Winston Spencer Churchill, starting a new periodical, of a more popular style than the defunct Anglo-Saxon Review, after she visits Lady Minto in Canada and relatives in New York.

AMERICAN FIRMS AHEAD.

They Are Supplanting the English in South Africa—High Cost of Living in Johannesburg.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British trade journals continue to comment on American enterprise in South Africa and the extent which American machinery dominates the market. The Engineer says American firms at Johannesburg are completely supplanting the English firms at Cape Town, chiefly by carrying a large stock and making quick delivery.

Recent advices from Johannesburg show that South Africa at present is the dearest place in the world to live in. A correspondent writes that it is high time to sound a note of warning and check the premature influx of people, which promises to lead to great difficulties and serious distress. The worst sufferers, it is added, are women workers—teachers, typewriters, and shopgirls—who are met with the almost invariable reply that "no single women lodgers are admitted."

Rents increase every month, and have nearly doubled since peace was declared. Families of moderate means have to spend from 40 to 50 per cent. of their income to secure the merest accommodation which decency requires. The prices of all food are exorbitant and beer costs $1 a bottle. In the meanwhile wages are about the same as before the war.

The correspondent asserts that a clerk in London on a salary of $750 a year is more fortunate than one in South Africa at $1,250.

PRIZE TO AMERICAN CHOIR.

Second in the Choral Competition in the Welsh Eisteddfod.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Musical interest this week centred in the Welsh Eisteddfod, or annual assembly of bards, at Bangor, Carnarvonshire, where, amid a wealth of ancient costumes and curious archaic customs, individuals and choral organizations competed for prizes.

The Marquis of Anglesey, whose vast collection of jewels and eccentric patronage of amateur theatricals are continual food for the English papers, appeared on the platform yesterday in Bardic robes and presented a special prize to an American choir, which was second in the choral competition.

Burial of W. W. Astor's Daughter.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is now announced that Gwendolyn, the nine-year-old daughter of William Waldorf Astor, who died of consumption yesterday morning at Cliveden, will not be buried in New York, as was at first intended. Her body will be interred in the graveyard of the church at Hedsor, close to Cliveden.

Explorer Baldwin Sails for New York.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 13.—Evelyn B. Baldwin left here this afternoon for New York in consequence of instructions received from William Ziegler, the organizer of the Baldwin-Ziegler and Champ-Ziegler arctic expeditions.

Nomination of Archbishop of Chicago.

ROME, Sept. 13.—It is said on high authority that the nomination of an Archbishop of Chicago, to succeed the late Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, will not occur until November.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC TOPICS OF THE PAST WEEK IN LONDON

Festivals at Worcester and Bangor Were Great Successes—Controversy Over "The Gay Lord Quex" Continues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—While the scientists have foregathered at Belfast and Manchester this week the musicians have done the same at Worcester and Bangor.

The Worcester musical festival, which is called the festival of the three choirs, meaning the choirs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, was held in the Worcester Cathedral with great success. Besides the works of the younger English composers, compositions by Horatio Parker and George W. Chadwick were performed, the critics speaking in high praise of the Americans. The third part of Parker's "Legend of St. Christopher" and Chadwick's dramatic overture, "Melpomene," were the works selected.

Chadwick is hardly known in England, although his compositions are familiar on the Continent. One of the most severe critics calls his overture a very fine piece of work, showing a degree of dignity and self-restraint very rare with the younger composers.

The Bangor festival is the Welsh "Eisteddfod," which affords the Welsh an opportunity for a national reunion, which they embrace with ardor. The Welsh love of music amounts to a passion, intense interest being shown in the competitions of the choirs from the various parts of the country. On these occasions all differences of religious sect or political party are forgotten, the Welsh remembering only their race and country.

I was present at one of these Welsh gatherings toward the end of Mr. Gladstone's life, when he strained the Welsh love for him to the uttermost. Invited to speak at the Eisteddfod meeting, he determined also to address a political gathering in the same town on the same day. The Welsh worshipped Gladstone, and therefore abstained from a hostile demonstration, but they all condemned the introduction of politics on such an occasion. This year's Eisteddfod was the most successful ever held.

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The controversy between A. W. Pinero and Sir Edward Russell about "The Gay Lord Quex" continues. Pinero has hardly shone in his defense, while Sir Edward Russell is sententious and perhaps a little too puritanical. Still, the general feeling appears to be that the latter is justified in condemning a play which, despite its success, was severely criticised while running in London; its tendency being considered anything but good.

Sir Edward says that if a play is non-moral while the tone of the character of its main person is licentious, it ought to be condemned, and alleges that the success of "The Gay Lord Quex" might have landed us in another drama of the Restoration. Pinero to-day says that Sir Edward Russell has stood still while the English drama has taken strength, drawn closer to life, and has advanced.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

Statistics published in Paris the other day are as follows: The revenue of France from indirect taxes for the first seven months of this year showed a falling off of $2,959,600, as compared with the corresponding period of 1901. The customs duties collected to July 31 this year were also $6,449,600 below the estimates.

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According to advices from London, Great Britain possesses, or will shortly possess, 57 large cruisers. The corresponding number of large cruisers possessed by France is 23, by Russia 12, by Germany 9, and by the United States 12. It will be seen that the combined number of French and Russian large cruisers is 35; they represent an aggregate displacement of 307,500 tons. The aggregate displacement of the British cruisers is 525,000 tons; that of the German cruisers, 62,000 tons, and that of the American cruisers, 128,000 tons. Great Britain has launched 70 cruisers since 1887, France 28, Russia 13, and the United States 16.

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The following is extracted from the report of an interview which the representative of The Cape Times had with Gen. Botha the other day: "'General, when you addressed various audiences in Cape Town, Paarl, &c., you used the term "Afrikander." Was that exclusive?' Speaking distinctly and emphatically, and repeating what he said, Gen. Botha replied: 'Whenever I make use of the word "Afrikander," I include all, no matter what nationality they are, who have made this country their home.' 'So when you use the term, you do not refer solely to Dutch-speaking Afrikanders?' 'No, I include all who have made South Africa their home.'"

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Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., state that the railway revenue of New South Wales for the year amounted to $18,343,430, as compared with $17,868,895 in the previous year, and the expenditure to $11,336,845, as compared with $10,216,005. The balance, after paying working expenses, is $7,006,585, as compared with $7,652,890 for last year. The tramway revenue during the same period amounted to $3,158,765, as compared with $2,758,370, and the expenditure to $2,709,920, as compared with $2,312,355. The balance left after paying working expenses amounted to $448,865, as compared with $446,015 for last year.

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Odessa advices say that as an addition customs duty of three rubles per pound on certain teas imported into European Russia from the Far East has just been fixed by Imperial ukase.

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The King of Norway and Sweden, whose poems have lately been translated into French, has now decided to publish his memoirs, which will no doubt prove very interesting reading. His Majesty, as well as being a scientist and a poet, a painter and a musician, is possessed of common sense, and knows mankind and the world much more than most sovereigns. The book is to be brought out in France, it is said, and will appear shortly.

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The number of three per cent. nominative obligations which the six great railway companies of France had outstanding at the close of 1900 was as follows: Eastern of France, 2,686,312; Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, 6,477,080; Southern of France, 2,137,154; Northern of France, 2,414,711; Orleans, 3,615,429, and Western of France, 3,168,320, making an aggregate of 20,649,006. The number of 2½ per cent. obligations outstanding at the same date was 1,247,977. The obligations are for $100 each, nominal, so that they represent a nominal capital of $2,189,606,800. The six companies had also 3,618,640 3 per cent. bearer obligations outstanding at the close of 1900; these latter securities represented a further capital of $801,364,000. The obligation capital of the six companies accordingly stood at the close of 1900 at the great total of $3,320,332,800, or about half the national debt of France.

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Every class now seems to have a special newspaper or organ in Paris. The Journal des Concierges has long existed, and a weekly has now been started in the interests of the police. It is not quite clear if the paper be written by policemen, but, at any rate, many of the secrets of the profession are revealed in it.

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Le Temps of Paris, in the course of an article dealing with Anglo-French relations, especially those of a commercial nature, says: "France and England compliment each other and cannot live one without the other. The importance of the trade between them is constantly increasing and the balance will remain to our advantage on condition that the difference in education and technical instruction between the working men of each country remains the same and that the idea of combining may reach our peasants and thus allow them to fight against Danish or Dutch competition. * * * English Imperialistic Protection or French Anglophobia are both against nature. Relations such as exist at present cannot be broken without enormous mutual danger. This is what must be understood on both sides of the Channel."

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On the 23d of last month a young Hungarian theological student arrived at Dover, England, on his way to the Continent. He is engaged on a 4,000-mile tramp over the greater part of Europe. He left Debreczen, in Hungary, in June last entirely without funds, intending to walk an average of twenty-five to thirty miles a day and earn his livelihood by journalistic work. Since then he has walked through Hungary, Austria, and Germany, and, landing at Hull, proceeded through England and Wales to Dover. The concluding stage of his tour will be by way of Paris, Lyons, Turin, Venice, and Trieste to Debreczen, which he hopes to reach by the end of this month.

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According to the latest statistics, published in Paris, 1,230,000 bicycles pay taxes in France.

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Advices from Madrid state that the official journal of the Carlists, El Correo Español, published the following a few days ago: "From trustworthy information we are aware that certain turbulent elements are attempting to abuse the good faith of our friends, and are using the name of our party in order to influence the Bourse. We wish to sound the note of alarm against such attempts, and we call upon all true Carlists not to allow themselves to be surprised and gulled. Our friends should know who are their legitimate chiefs, and who will give the word of command in due time. Nobody else has authority to command our party. We desire to impress this on all true Carlists, so that they may not lend themselves to the wiles of the real enemies of the Carlist cause."

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A wireless telegraph station, it is reported from Paris, will shortly be erected at the Auberville Lighthouse, near Cherbourg, at a cost of $15,000. Private messages will be received and transmitted, and the station is expected to be of great service to the steamship companies making Cherbourg a port of call.

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M. Rouvier, French Minister of Finance, according to Paris advices, will introduce the budget on the reassembling of the Chambers. He will propose the reduction to ten liters of the quantity of alcohol which private distillers are allowed to produce free of duty. The profit accruing to the Treasury from the reduction is expected to amount to about 50,000,000f. M. Rouvier will also demand the abolition of the frontier zones which enjoy partial exemption from the duty on tobacco. This alteration, it is estimated, will yield about 10,000,000f. These sums, together with the saving of 36,000,000f. effected by the conversion of the rente, will, the Minister anticipates, insure the equilibrium of the budget.

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A French ethnologist recently told how the custom of shaking hands arose. As we all know, to shake hands with a person is regarded as a token of amity. In former times, when two men met, they were accustomed to hold up their right hands in front of them as a sign that they had no intention of attacking each other. This mark of confidence, however, did not prove sufficient in all cases, for a man may hold up his right hand and yet, if he keeps it closed, may have a weapon concealed in it, and, therefore, it became the custom for the two right hands to grasp each other, as only thus could full assurance be given that no weapon was concealed in either of them. Formerly, therefore, this gesture, now the token of loyalty and friendship, was one of reciprocal distrust.

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Advices from Rome state that it is interesting to read a résumé of the strikes in Italy, from January, 1901, to March, 1902, a period of fifteen months. During this time there were 1,844 strikes, in which 453,080 men took part. In 1900 the number of strikes was 380, with 80,858 men on strike. Milan comes first on the list, with 174 strikes; then Como, with 122 strikes; Navarra, 144; Pavia, 113; Revigo, 88; Ferrara, 19; Rome, 78; Gergame, 73; Cremona, 73; Brescia, 68; Genoa, 51, and Bologna, 50. Turin had only 33 strikes, and Naples 18. A few other towns had only one strike each. Agrarian strikes were most numerous, and then industrial strikes; then commercial strikes. The greatest number of strikes took place in the north and the fewest in the south.

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A telegram from Marseilles to Le Temps of Paris states that the new fortifications and naval defence works at Diego Suarez, Madagascar, which Gen. Gallieni inspected July 14, are making good progress, and that Diego Suares is likely to become an important commercial port as well as a first class naval and military stronghold. The European population is rapidly increasing, and is quickly pushed toward the mountains behind Diego Suares, linking that place with the province of Vohimar.

American Visitors in France

Charles M. Schwab at the Hotel de l'Europe at Aix—People at Normandy Resorts Have Suffered from Wretched Weather—Clyde Fitch in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Diehl, wife of Commander Diehl, United States Navy, has returned here for a few days, prior to leaving for America. She was obliged to cancel all pleasure engagements owing to ill-health.

Mrs. G. Von L. Meyer, wife of the United States Ambassador at Rome, accompanied by her two daughters, has arrived from Hamburg, and is stopping at the Hotel Ritz.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the United States Consul at Bordeaux, and Mrs. Tourgee are passing the month of September at Lucerne.

Mme. Fabbricotti and her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. T. B. Whitney, have left Aix for Interlaken.

Comtesse Boni de Castellane has left Deauville for Biarritz, where she will remain for some time before taking up Winter quarters at her Château du Marias.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, has gone to the Hotel de l'Europe, at Aix, where he has also taken rooms for Mrs. Schwab, who has arrived here with Miss Schwab, Mrs. Nash, and Dr. Ward.

There are still many distinguished guests at Aix, including Capt. Sadi Carnot, eldest son of the assassinated President; Princess Sofia Massimo, Comte de Bergh, Comte de Clermont-Tonnerre, and Raoul de Gunsburg. On Sept. 5 the number of visitors for the season amounted to 28,410.

Last Sunday the first banns were published of the forthcoming marriage of Comte Paul de Sauvan d'Aramon, son of Comte and Comtesse d'Aramon, and Miss Henrietta Bell. Miss Bell is a niece of James Gordon Bennett, and the wedding, which will take place late in the Autumn, will be one of the most fashionable of the year-end season.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan B. Perry and Edward Rodman Perry have returned from Dieppe to 28 Avenue de Friedland.

All the Americans back from Normandy watering places complain of the wretched weather they have been having. September does not promise any better than August. The people who run the casinos at these resorts are in several cases almost ruined, while the local tradesfolk are even worse off. Such continuous rain and cold have not been known for many years.

Gen. Spitzer of Toledo, Ohio, who has been automobiling through France and the Continent, has returned to London, en route for home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of New York are at the Ritz.

Mrs. H. C. Knopp, Gen. and Mrs. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. R. Curtis, and Judge and Mrs. Leventritt and their family are at the Regina.

Clyde Fitch, who is better, has been staying at Versailles, and is now at the Hotel de France et Choiseul, where are also Mrs. Corbin, wife of Gen. Corbin, United States Army, who is in Germany; Mrs. S. G. Runyon and family, from Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard, from New York.

At the Athénée have arrived M. L. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, Miss E. Scott, and W. W. Lindsay.

D. Wood of New York is at the Hotel Meurice.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein have arrived at the Hotel du Rhin, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans and their family, from Hamburg; Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy, from Carlsbad, and Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Cuyler, from Baden.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Cross of New York have left the Hotel de Londres for Geneva.

Mrs. W. A. Peck and the Misses Peck of Providence, R. I., have arrived at the Hotel des Roches Blanches, at Etretat, where are also Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dick and family, Mrs. M. D. Brine, Miss C. A. Northam, and Judge Francis Colton and the Misses Colton, all of New York.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Reform Urgently Needed, Says United States Commissioner Sharretts, Especially in Revenue Collections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Speaking of the commercial outlook in the Orient, Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the United States Commissioner who recently aided in framing a new tariff for China and who is now here, en route to Washington, said:

"Reform is urgently needed in the financial policy of China, and its methods of managing financial affairs, and especially in collecting revenues.

"As matters stand, American trade with China is of little importance, and will never amount to much under the proposed new tariff, or under any tariff. The collection of the Government's revenues is placed in the hands of middlemen, or thieving officials, if you will, who permit about 10 per cent. of their collections to reach the Government. China is on the eve of bankruptcy, and unless the powers get together and force the country into revolutionizing its methods within the next ten years there will be an awful crash in the Far East. China will appear in the deplorable rôle of defaulting in her payments of indemnity to the treaty powers, and the division of the Chinese Empire among the big world powers will surely follow."

Gen. Sharretts gave it as his opinion that China would attach her signature to the new tariff before long. Gen. Sharrettts was instrumental in preventing the signing by China of the proposed new British commercial treaty, which, by providing for an abolition of the likin tax and an increased duty on all imports, he says, would have injured American trade with China.

RESTORATION OF MANCHURIA.

British Commander to Confer with Foreign Ministers Regarding the Niu-Chwang Railroad.

NIEN-TSIN, Sept. 13.—Major Gen. Creagh, the British commander, has started for Peking to confer with the foreign Ministers regarding the restoration of the Pe-Chi-Li section of the Peking-Niu-Chwang Railroad to the Chinese.

It was announced from Peking last night that the Chinese Government was disturbed at the apparent determination of Russia to delay the restoration of Manchuria. It claimed that Russia promised to evacuate Niu-Chwang and return the Manchurian section of the Peking-Niu-Chwang Railroad when the Pe-Chi-Li section of the line was returned by Great Britain.

Members of the Imperial Government, it was added, are frequently in conference with Paul Lessar, Russian Minister at Peking, and are urging upon him the fulfillment of Russia's promises. The refusal of Russia to co-operate in restoring the British section of the Peking-Niu-Chwang Railroad was delaying the return of the British section of the line.

COURT IN SUMMER PALACE.

PEKING, Sept. 13.—The Emperor, Dowager Empress, and the entire Court removed to the Summer Palace to-day, this being their first visit there in three years. The palace has been refitted at a great cost and all evidences of looting and damage done by some of the allied troops have been removed.

RAM KILLICK'S BLOCKADE.

American Schooner Escaped Haitian Admiral Who Blew Up His Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—The schooner Sullivan, Capt. W. A. McNeill, from Haiti, has arrived at this port with a cargo of logwood for the Stamford Manufacturing Company. It brings a story of having had to run the blockade maintained by Admiral Killick in order to get here. Some shots were fired at the Sullivan, but she kept her course, and was not overhauled.

Capt. McNeill was astonished on reaching here to learn that Admiral Killick had been killed. He said it was impossible for the insurgents to maintain any sort of an effective blockade.

Attorney General Knox Leaves Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—United States Attorney General Knox and Special Assistant Attorney General Russell left here for Cherbourg to-day to embark on the American line steamer St. Paul. Mr. Knox said he had nothing to add to his statement of Wednesday last, and would reserve his opinion of the Panama Canal titles for President Roosevelt himself.

ERUPTION ON ST. VINCENT.

La Soufriere's New Crater Throwing Out Black Smoke After a Period of Inactivity.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, Sept. 11.—An official at Chateau Belair reports that La Soufrière's new crater, which has been quiet hitherto, is to-day throwing out black smoke. The old crater, which, in the scientists' opinion, did all the work since May 7, and which erupted Sept. 3, is still issuing white steam in dense clouds, which can be seen from Kingstown over the northern mountains.

The craters in the Wallibon and Richmond districts could be seen yesterday.

The volcanic matter which fell at Richmond and Wallibon was finer than that which fell at Chateau Belair, although the places are very near each other. The pumice ejected Sept. 3 was more honeycombed, closely resembling that found in the Mediterranean.

There has been a further subsidence at Wallibon in four different places, and the local opinion is that these subsidences on the coast line may account for the sandlike substance ejected Sept. 8.

EVACUATION OF MARTINIQUE.

Entire Mont Pelee Region Should Be Abandoned, Say French Scientists —Fort de France's Peril.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The French scientific expedition, which was sent to the Island of Martinique to study the situation caused by the eruption of Mont Pelée, has drawn up a second report in which, speaking of the eruption of Aug. 30, they say that the disquieting eruption of that day renders continuous study of the phenomenon necessary.

"There is no longer any doubt," the Commissioners say, "that the evacuation of the entire Mont Pelée region, which we did not consider indispensable a month ago, should now be carried out. Until the volcanic disturbances have ceased the southern limits of the mountain ought to be most actively watched, especially if it is demonstrated that the last eruption was due to a new crater in the lateral fissure."

The report concludes by dwelling on the danger of tidal waves inundating Fort de France.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who went to the Island of Martinique last month, returned to this city to-day on the steamer Fontabelle. The professor's arrival was unexpected, as it was not known that he was a passenger on the Fontabelle.

The distinguished traveler has added to his fame because in the second eruption of Mont Pelée, on Aug. 30, he was an actual spectator of the phenomenon.

SIR ROBERT BOND'S VISIT.

His Interview with Mr. Adee on Reciprocity with Newfoundland Without Results.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, has had his talk with Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, according to appointment, and, as was expected, without tangible results. It is officially stated that the interview between the two officials was very pleasant and very courteous, but entirely unofficial, and while it is admitted that the subject of reciprocity, so far as the fisheries are concerned, was touched upon, nothing was done toward the opening of negotiations. In fact, Sir Robert Bond did not make it appear that he had any authorization to make a treaty, while Mr. Adee, of course, could not embark upon any negotiations looking to a treaty without special direction from the President, which he has not had.

It is learned that before the departure of the President and his Cabinet from Washington this Summer this matter of reciprocity with Newfoundland was referred to briefly at one of the Cabinet meetings, but no hope was held out that anything could be accomplished in that direction in view of the attitude of the Senate respecting reciprocity generally.

Mr. Raikes, the British Chargé of Embassy, returns to Bar Harbor to-day, having performed his function of introducing Sir Robert Bond to the State Department officials. Sir Robert himself left Washington this afternoon for New York on his way back to Newfoundland, and it is stated that no arrangement has been made for a continuation of the discussion of the subject of the fisheries.

CRUISER FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Douglas cabled Gov. Boyle to-day that the British cruiser Calypso was commissioned at Devonport, Sept. 3, as a training ship in Newfoundland waters for colonial naval reserves recruited from the fishermen.

The Calypso will leave England Monday next for St. John's. On her arrival she will be stationed at Placentia Bay and will carry 300 reservists. The news of the coming of the Calypso gives great satisfaction here, and Gov. Boyle is highly commended. The Governor was mainly instrumental in securing the services of the vessel for this purpose. Premier Bond also advocated the matter during the recent conference of Colonial Premiers in London.

CZAR MAY BE DEPOSED

Grave Results from the Czarina's Illness Possible.

Imperial Circles Bitterly Disappointed—Intrigue Against Nicholas May Result in His Brother Becoming Emperor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A well-known American traveler, who wishes to preserve his incognito, has just arrived here from St. Petersburg, where he had opportunities of obtaining information from the highest sources. He tells me that no words can describe the bitterness of the disappointment in imperial circles over the recent mishap to the Czarina.

The Russians were intensely sarcastic over the Servian Queen Draga's misadventure, which was precisely similar to the Czarina's, and now they are quite put out of countenance. My informant adds:

"I can tell you the matter is very serious, because there is a big party intrigue against the present Czar and his wife, headed by the Empress Mother, and this force, and the absence of male children, may in consequence have surprising results.

"It is quite on the cards that we shall see Nicholas II. disappear and his more popular brother Michael placed on the throne.

"The Russians are very Oriental in their ideas and methods, and you know what that means."

SISTERS AGAIN EXPELLED.

Attempt to Reopen a School Forestalled by the French Government.

BREST, France, Sept. 13.—The Sub-Prefect of Finistère, accompanied by a strong force of gendarmes and military, unexpectedly arrived at Landerneau, twelve miles from Brest, this morning and again expelled the Sisters who were turned out in August last, but who returned later after discovering a decree dated 1828 which, they claimed, removed them from the scope of the Law of Associations. The Sub-Prefect also reclosed the school amid the protests of the inhabitants.

The Sisters had appealed to the parents to send their children to school next Monday, instead of waiting until the end of the Summer vacation period, because the presence of the children would render the closing of the school more difficult. But the Government forestalled the Sisters.

NEWS NOTES FROM PARIS

Amounts Spent by Americans in French Capital This Year — What Dressmakers Get—The Situation in China—Germany in South America.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Traditionally England is known as a nation of shopkeepers. In reality the epithet belongs to France. The first to be affected by any national crisis are the small tradesmen of the republic. All internal commotions are first to afflict them. It is not so much that the people have less money to spend in parlous times as because they lose all inclination to spend it.

The French are quick to give their undivided attention to sensations of national or international politics. They sit in their cafés, read and reread their papers, and then talk over the matter with their friends. At such times a café is not unlike a New England grocery store in the rural districts. No business is done, except at the cafés. This is why there is never a "war party" in France, and this is why all "causes célèbres" are obnoxious to the small tradesmen.

The popular journals of France—that is to say, Paris, for as far as journalism is a reflection of public opinion, "Paris is still France"—Le Petit Journal, Le Petit Parisien, &c., have done their best to offset the excitement caused by the closing of the nuns' schools by drawing attention to the remarkable advance that America has made through strict attention paid to business. Says Le Petit Journal: "Let Englishmen and Germans fear the American invasion; we do not. The Americans have money; we have things to sell; we cannot sell them, however, if we are never to be found in our stores. Americans did not make their money by arguing in their cafés."

Le Petit Parisien declares that American visitors left in the French capital this Summer 20,000,000f., and—"it might have been double that amount." "M. Pierpont Morgan spends money like a Prince—a prince of industry that he is—and MM. Carnegie, Schwab, and Vanderbilt are magnificent customers to the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue de l'Opéra. Mme. Yerkes of Chicago invests over 100,000f. every year in Parisian gowns. Mme. Mackay's orders amount to 50,000f. and 60,000f. at a time. Mme. Astor is well known in well-regulated, attentive Parisian shops."

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CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES.

I am enabled to show that the recent report sent out by a European news agency to the effect that the Pope had dispatched a note to the reigning houses of Europe declaring his decision to grant no further dispensations for royal consanguineous marriages is absolutely without foundation in fact. A private note from a Vatican official reads as follows:

"In the first place, it is not the custom of the Holy Father to communicate his attitude in regard to acts before their consummation. I am a member of several important congregations, one at least of which would have been consulted, and, in fact, employed, by the Holy Father in any contemplated step of this nature. Should any fresh legislation be resolved upon it is far more likely to be expansive than restrictive, and even then particular cases only would be dealt with."

An alleged correspondent of the news agency in question at Pashawar recently telegraphed his bureau in Paris that on a certain day the Ameer of Afghanistan had married the daughters of the following nobles: Mohamad Amin Khan, Commander in Chief, Mohamad Akbar Khan of Lalpura, Umra Khan of Gandul, Shah Gasi, Mohamad Sarwar Khan, and Gasi Saadulla Khan, Governor of Herat.

As a matter of fact four out of the five "notables" mentioned are women who have been Habibullah's wives for periods varying from twenty-five to fifteen years. Their titles and male given names are entirely fictitious, and the whole dispatch was based upon the rumor that Habibullah had some thought of taking to wife a daughter of Umra Khan of Jandol, one of the merchant princes of Kabul.

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FRANCE WATCHING CHINA.

For the past week advices have been dribbling into the Quai d'Orsay from Peking showing a threatening state of affairs in the Chen Chau Fu district. There have been demonstrations, too, against foreigners in Chili, Honan, and Kwangsi, but as those affected have been members of the China Inland Mission or of the Roman Catholic orders the French Foreign Office sees no occasion to call the attention of Frenchmen to the facts.

All the same, certain reforms that have been recently introduced into the army, the formation of a Council of Deliberation for the Ministries of War and the Colonies, &c., show that should it ever become necessary to dispatch large bodies of French troops to China, as it was two years ago, the Government has no intention of cutting such a sorry figure as it did then. Popularly these preparations are supposed to be on account of the strained relations between France and Siam.

But it may be thought curious that, while the semi-official press of Berlin, Vienna, and London are waxing more angry day by day over the attitude of Russia in Manchuria, the French press of similar category remain tranquilly silent. The French Foreign Office in a guarded manner, so long characteristic of M. Delcassé, is really much disturbed over the turn of affairs in the Far East.

It deplores the haste of Russia to antagonize the powers. But it is tickled with the idea that the ally of France can so effectually hoodwink the powers. It prides itself, too, in not having France a party to the illusion that foreigners have nothing more to fear from the Dowager Empress and her late Boxer allies. It also sees grave forebodings in the present placidity of the Court of the traditional Son of Heaven, before whose wily representative, the usurping Empress, the envoys of the powers continue to prostrate themselves in fancied security and utterly oblivious of the fact that Russian agents hold important places in the entourage of all the inland Viceroys.

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GERMANY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

No serious attention is paid here to the rumors of an approaching entente cordiale between France and Spain. Spain, shorn of her colonies, is regarded as a negligible quantity, and will be so regarded until she can build a navy which may play an important part in Mediterranean affairs.

It is believed that these rumors emanated from Madrid, where Spain is still thought to be a first-class power, for the purpose of influencing German diplomacy. This paradox is explicable from the fact that Germany would go to excessive lengths in order to gain Spanish aid to her schemes for the Teutonizing of certain parts of South America. And Spain, with all the hidalgo's love of the mañana, would temporize.

The actual extent of Germany's influence—passive so far—in South America is not realized in Europe. She has established well-defined settlements in Guatemala, which are practically territorial; she has considerable at stake in the development of Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina. The other day she entered into an agreement with the Republic of Colombia for the acquisition of a coaling station at Carthagena.

In the meantime she admonishes her colonists to be good citizens in their various adopted countries, while she augments their ranks in every possible way and increases the dependency of South American ports upon German commodities and German means of transportation. In all these things Spanish influence would prove a most effectual moral if not practical auxiliary.

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FRANCE AND ITALY.

A difficult point of etiquette has arisen over the rumors of a possible exchange of visits between the King of Italy and President Loubet. Although these visits would be most heartily received by the people of each country, it is hard to see how President Loubet could pay his respects at the Quirinal without hazarding a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between the Quai d'Orsay and the Papal Court and a consequent rending of the Concordat. It may be taken as significant, however, that the section of the Paris press which most enthusiastically advocates such an exchange of amenities is run by the Combes Government.

It is not seriously believed that President Loubet, with an anti-Clerical campaign in full swing on his hands, would have the courage to present himself to the Pope while the guest of Victor Emmanuel III., whose stringent views on the rights of the Quirinal are well known. But that is what M. Loubet, the Chief Executive of a nominally Catholic State, would be obliged to do if he visited Rome.

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THE POPE AND THE SECULARS.

The Papal Nuncio in Paris has forwarded to the Vatican a report obtained from the secular Bishops, who are State officials, on the matter of the religious orders. The report emphasizes the fact of the passive attitude of the French Episcopacy, and declares that the resistance offered the execution of the associations law was political rather than religious, being inspired through the influence of the French Nationalists working upon the natural jealousy of the congregations against the hierarchy.

The Nuncio warns the Holy See that any measures of sympathy extended by the Vatican toward the orders would so encourage the enemies of the present form of government in France that a denunciation of the Concordat would inevitably follow.

THE OBSERVER.

ANTI-SEMITIC OUTBREAK.

Fourteen Jews and One Gendarme Killed in Poland by an Angry Mob.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—A serious anti-Semitic outbreak has occurred at Czenstochowa, a pilgrim resort in Poland, on the Russian-Galician frontier, containing a much-venerated picture of the Virgin.

A mob stormed the Jewish shops and wrecked the bread shops, and, according to the Slowopolski, fourteen Jews and one gendarme were killed and numbers were injured.

The military were summoned to restore order.

On the arrival of the military at Czenstochowa the mob was thrice commanded to disperse and replied by stoning the troops. The soldiers then fired and killed two Christian rioters and wounded several others.

The immediate cause of the riot was the wounding of a peasant woman by a Jewish shopkeeper with whom she was disputing.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TURKISH MISRULE AND THE POWERS.—Paris and London papers are beginning to wonder at the outcome of what is practically a policy of obstruction on the part of the representatives of the powers in Constantinople against certain operations of the Porte. The other day the British and Italian Ambassadors sent in a protest against the imposition of a twelve days' quarantine on arrivals from Egypt and Italian ports. Later the representative of France joined in the action. Later still the embassies interested, however remotely, sent a formal note to Tewfik Pasha opposing the placing by the Porte of a 2 per cent. customs duty on foreign goods in transit from the ports to the interior, although duties laid down by treaty may already have been paid on such goods.

It is known that on the strength of such prospective revenue the Porte had hoped to obtain an advance of £T.50,000 from the Ottoman Bank for the purpose of paying a month's salary to State officials on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Sultan's accession, which occurred Sept. 8. Although guarded in their language, the Turkish official papers intimate that the recent action of the embassies savors very much of persecution. It is even said to be the belief in Turkish official circles that the powers are seeking an excuse in order to be able to dictate terms of reform in Macedonia, dragging in this question at the last moment when the Porte shall request the embassies to formulate their causes of continued and concentrated opposition.

In order to forestall any action of the powers in this direction the Porte has hurriedly appointed a commission to deal with Macedonia. This commission, composed of officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, and Education, has just left Constantinople for Macedonia, where Bulgarian outlaws under the guise of patriots are fast stirring that unhappy Turkish province into revolt. No commission, it is thought, would have been deemed necessary had not the Porte feared the intervention of the powers, for the Turkish authorities have a way of their own of quieting lawless outbreaks by maltreating the innocent when they cannot find the guilty.

Vague news has also reached Constantinople of an imminent revolt of the Beys who control the district of Dersim, in Kurdistan, as vassals of Abdul Hamid.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO FRENCHMEN.—The enthusiastic way in which the Canadian Premier has conducted himself toward Frenchmen during his sojourn in France has caused popular papers, like the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien, to warn Great Britain that there is a large French population in Canada with very long memories. One paper even went so far as to declare that England might find herself disagreeably surprised in the Dominion should she attempt to move in the treaty shore question without due consideration for unalterable French rights. Even after Sir Wilfrid ceased to make speeches the popular French papers reverted to his old ones, until he finally found it necessary to allow himself to be interviewed on the subject by "a friend" who was authorized by him to publish the conversation in the Journal. In reply to a question as to the political outlook for the French-Canadian the "friend" of the Premier stated:

"In Canada there are only Canadians. We are a bi-lingual nation, like Switzerland. The two official languages are English and French. A Frenchman who settles in Canada continues to speak French if he wishes, and is free to practice his religion. He is a free man without bonds of any sort. You people do not migrate. France is so beautiful that the French prefer to rest here. Each to his taste."

On being asked whether French emigration was not desired by French-Canadians Sir Wilfrid himself made answer:

"Like the United States, Canada is a gigantic crucible. We receive people of every race, of every religion, Anglo-Saxon, Germans, Scandinavians, French, Latins, Slavs. All they have to do is to respect the laws." Sir Wilfrid acknowledged that he hoped to see, as the result of his trip to France, an increase of French-Canadian commerce, and he trusted that an agreement might be formed so that Canada would consent to make a reduction of about 15 per cent. in her tariffs in favor of French products; in return Canadian products entering France would enjoy the minimum tariff. But in order to undertake such an arrangement, the Premier pointed out, a powerful steamship line would be necessary, for which Canada and France should undertake to pay an annual subvention of 300,000f.

The popular Paris press has ill-concealed its disappointment at the businesslike drift of the interview in the Journal, when it had expected a warm outburst of pro-Gallic sympathy. Some of the papers are now criticising the French of their Canadian guest.

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ANTI-TAX MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.—One of the results of the application of the associations law in France has been the formation of an anti-tax league, of which François Coppée, the Nationalist poet, and Edouard Drumont, the notorious Jew-baiter and editor of the Libre Parole, are leading figures. This movement of "le refus de l'impôt," as it is called, is, in plain language, a scheme for a taxpayers' strike. M. Coppée recently addressed a note to M. Drumont requesting that the Libre Parole take the lead in receiving letters of approbation and adhesion. In his manifesto M. Coppée makes it clear that it is the object of the league to induce citizens to refrain from paying any more taxes until the associations law shall be repealed. The Presse has followed the example of Drumont's sheet, as have also several provincial papers.

Drumont has jumped into the campaign with his characteristic zeal, and publishes across the first page of his paper in large type an address to his "dear fellow-citizens," calling upon them to make the sacrifice of their convenience, and to associate themselves with a movement which will prove to the world that at least there are still some "men" left in France. Underneath is a printed form which readers are asked to fill up and return.

A few meetings of the league have been called and have been largely attended by "chvaliers d'industrie," while the Government papers, instead of advising M. Combes to take summary measures against MM. Drumont and Coppée as inciters of rebellion, which it is evident the promoters of the movement hoped might come to pass, are covering the devoted two with ridicule. The Matin suggests in ironical fashion an amendment to the plan. It is that Jules Lemaitre should advise his political friends to abstain henceforth from smoking and from drinking alcohol, coffee, or tea, and cripple the revenues of the Government in this way. "Above all," the Matin adds, "let them keep away from the race course and so deprive the State of the 7 per cent. it gets from the proceeds of the pari mutuel."

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DECADENCE OF THE PORT OF MARSEILLES.—The recent report of the French Consul at Genoa showing the elaborate preparations that the Italian port was taking to outstrip Marseilles has been followed by many urgent requests for the French Government to look into the matter. The Consul stated that the cause of the decay of Marseilles as a port was doubtless the constant occurrence of strikes there, which often tied up ships for weeks. Marseilles has for some time been practically in the hands of the Socialists, but the municipal election there the other day showed that the other parties have become aware of the danger which threatens the prosperity of the city.

The Journal des Débats urges the Government, while there is yet time, to deal a death blow to the aspirations of Genoa, and at the same time greatly augment the strategic strength of France in the Mediterranean, by utilizing the splendid capabilities of the Etang de Berre, which is an extensive land-locked body of water just east of Marseilles. It is pointed out that the Government can, at comparatively small expense, connect this body of water with the Mediterranean, and thereby secure not only a fine harbor for a fleet of warships, but a port which, for the mercantile marine, would at once make Marseilles unrivaled in the world.

Apropos of the subject Gerville Réache, a colonial member of the Chamber, points out that in case of war Marseilles, with its quays, docks, shipping, and fine buildings, could easily be blown to pieces by an enemy's ships. With a French squadron hidden in the Berre this would be impossible. M. Réache also calls for the construction of the long-projected canal between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. This achievement, he says, would not only be of infinite commercial value, but would fortify the strategic strength of the country, as then the Atlantic squadron could unite with the Mediterranean at will and without either being obliged to run under the guns of Gibraltar. As M. Pelletan, the Deputy for the district, is now Minister of Marine, the people of Marseilles are very confident that something will be done to outstrip the preparations to monopolize Mediterranean trade which are being made in Genoa.

Topics of the Week In The German Capital

Baroness Von Wrede, a Native of America, Gets a Judgment for Libel Against a Hotel Keeper—Ambassador White's Successor—Boer War Tactics Not Used in the Army Manoeuvres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Baroness von Wrede, an American who is married to a German engineer living in the Transvaal, has won a private libel suit brought against Manager Hennrion of the Dom Hotel, Cologne. During the Summer the Baroness's daughters lived at the hotel, and the manager, believing that he had seen one of the daughters at the Olympia bar in Paris, ordered the family to move.

The Baroness, claiming American citizenship, appealed to the American Consul and offered to identify herself. The hotel keeper, however, remained obdurate, and the Baroness sued for libel.

The case has just been settled, the manager agreeing to pay 500 marks to the poor of Perleberg, near Marienbad.

A POLISH SECRET CIRCULAR.

It Has Been Sent Out from Russia Calling a Congress to Discuss Polish Questions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—A highly sensational secret circular has geen issued by a Polish committee and sent to Polish societies throughout the world, including America, calling an international congress to discuss Polish questions. The circular is issued from Polish Russia and is unsigned.

The Polish newspapers are filled with most vituperative attacks on Prince Radziwill and the nobles who accepted the Kaiser's invitation to Posen.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PLACE.

Names of Charlemagne Tower, Bellamy Storer, and David J. Hill Are Proposed to Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Foreign Office has received from the German Embassy at Washington a memorandum of inquiry made by Secretary Hay as to whether it would be agreeable to receive as Ambassador, in succession to Mr. White, Charlemagne Tower, the present United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Bellamy Storer, now United States Minister at Madrid, or David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State. The Foreign Office has instructed the German Chargé d'Affaires to say that any one of the three is acceptable.

The impression here is that Mr. Tower is the most likely to be appointed. Submitting a list of names instead of a single name is quite outside of diplomatic custom. Usually only one name is proposed.

Mr. White returns from Switzerland next week, and will probably remain here until he presents his letters of recall to Emperor William. His retirement has not yet been officially announced, and consequently no arrangements have been made for a farewell audience. But as it is understood that it would be agreeable to Mr. White to conclude his term of office on his seventieth birthday, Nov. 7, his Majesty will doubtless receive him in audience that day.

Though the United States Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, had his farewell audience of Emperor William Monday evening, he talked with his Majesty each day during the recent army manoeuvres, and dined with him twice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—No little curiosity is expressed here as to the reason for the unusual course pursued by Secretary Hay in submitting to the Berlin Foreign office the names of Charlemagne Tower, present Ambassador to St. Petersburg; Bellamy Storer, now Minister to Spain, and Dr. David Jayne Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, as those of men who might be appointed Ambassador to Germany, with the inquiry if they were acceptable.

It is believed that it was not Secretary Hay who conceived this method of ascertaining whether any one of the three was persona non grata to the German Government, but President Roosevelt himself suggested it. It has been said the motive underlying it was Mr. Storer's religion, and the object to discover indirectly whether a Catholic was likely to be without favor at Berlin. Another suspicion is that the real purpose was to learn whether Mr. Storer could not be made acceptable at Rome in place of Mr. Meyer. As the American Ambassador is accredited to the Quirinal it has never been regarded as wise policy to send there a Catholic, who would be the subject, ecclesiastically if not temporally, of the Pope.

The rearrangement of our representation at the courts of Europe presents an interesting problem for the President just at this time. Mr. Tower desires to leave St. Petersburg on account of the excessive cost of living there. Although a rich man, he finds that the rent of a palace at $35,000 a year and other expenses of entertaining which send the aggregate yearly burden for the honors of the place up to over $50,000 are greater than he is disposed to enjoy. In this respect his berth at Vienna was far more agreeable. The opportunity to go to Berlin was appreciated as a way out of a situation which had become irksome.

The Pennsylvania Senators have urged the appointment of Mr. Tower to Berlin, yet Mr. Roosevelt has a strong desire to name his old friend, Storer, whom neither of the Ohio Senators would like to see thus preferred. Berlin, it is known on good authority, would be glad to welcome Dr. Hill, who spent many years as a student in Germany, and has proved himself in diplomatic circles an accomplished master of diplomacy.

Perhaps it is not unreasonable to suspect that the object of submitting the three names to Berlin was to disarm the argument made by Ohio and other politicians against Mr. Storer on the score of his being a Catholic. They have said that he would not be acceptable at Berlin, and now the President has proof positive that this is not the case. It therefore seems likely that Mr. Storer has been selected for Berlin.

KAISER'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Prof. Uphues says there is no truth in the report that the statue of Frederick the Great in Stettin has been chosen for America. On the contrary, it will be a copy of his own statue in the Sieges Allee, Berlin. The professor goes to America in April to superintend the erection of the statue, which is now being cast here in bronze.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—A plaster cast of the copy in bronze of Schadow's Statue of Frederick the Great at Stettin, erected in 1798, is being prepared for Emperor William's gift to Harvard. The original statue, which was in marble, is much injured.

BOER WAR TACTICS REJECTED.

Were Not Approved During German Manoeuvres—Comments on Kaiser's American Guests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—I learn that the Boer tactics employed during the military manoeuvres were rejected by the highest military authorities on the ground that they interfere too much with the movement of troops, especially during cavalry charges. The Kaiser, however, is said to favor the tactics.

There have been some amusing expressions in a number of papers here on the appearance of the American Army officers. The Berliner Post, for example, said that the American officers looked coquettish in khaki uniforms.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Two novelties at the army manoeuvres just ended were wireless telegraphy and Boer tactics. The results of the wireless experiments seem completely satisfactory, and in the opinion of the military chiefs will enormously affect the transmission of intelligence during battle. The system used was neither the Slaby nor the Marconi, and a description of the apparatus is not available, because visitors at the manoeuvres when they came close to the stations were requested to retire.

The exterior of the apparatus is simply a cubical iron box, about three feet each way, mounted on a wagon resembling a gun carriage and drawn by four horses. The messages sent were caught on a wire attached to a small balloon several hundred feet above the carriage. These stations were moved freely about the field, the horses sometimes going at full trot; but they were stopped for telegraphing. The operator used a key producing a shrill, metallic sound audible for a hundred yards. The cavalry corps, in making the detour yesterday, kept constantly in touch with headquarters through the wireless telegraph, enabling the corps to hasten or retard its movement, throughout the thirty-two miles' ride, as in the judgment of the headquarters staff changes in the situation were required. It will now be possible to deliver co-ordinate attacks by widely separated divisions in a way hitherto impossible.

Boer tactics were used extensively during the third day of the manoeuvres, when the infantry deployed in open order and advanced regardless of regular formation, each man or squad taking advantage of irregularities of the ground for cover and running forward in small sections, instead of in a whole line; lying down again and once more advancing. The artillery also, instead of being massed on prominent points where guns and gunners would become targets for the enemy's guns, was placed in selected, covered locations, each battery taking up its position without regard to alignment with the others.

AMERICAN ART COLLECTORS.

Their Influence Upon the European Market—Extensive Purchases Exclude Continental Bidders.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Director Angst of the Swiss National Museum will discuss in his forthcoming annual report recent American influence upon the European market for antique objects of art, pointing out that while American collectors formerly bought single objects, like their European rivals, the later American generation of millionaires buys entire collections at once at prices utterly excluding European bidders. Such buying, the Director will say, gives the purchaser a guarantee of the genuineness of the objects, since they were gathered by painstaking connoisseurs.

Director Angst attributes this innovation to the rapid creation of American millionaires through the recent great trusts, and refers to J. Pierpont Morgan's purchase for $800,000 of Mannheim's famous collection of majolicas, faiences, bronzes, &c., in Paris. Such purchases, the Director asserts, are an irreparable loss for Europe. He admits that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Carnegie, and others will either open their collections to the public or give them outright to museums, adding:

"The liberality with which rich Americans treat the museums of their country throws into the shade everything hitherto seen in Europe."

Director Angst also refers to the enormous advance in prices through American buyings, particularly mentioning old Zurich porcelains.

HUMPERDINCK'S FAIRY OPERA.

"The Sleeping Beauty" to be Given in Many Theatres.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Frankfort Opera House has secured Humperdinck's new fairy opera, "The Sleeping Beauty." The first performance will take place about Nov. 12.

The Court theatres of Berlin and Munich, the Stadt-Theater of Leipsic, and the German National Theater of Prague have also acquired "The Sleeping Beauty."

A dispatch from Weimar says Mascagni will undertake a tour of Germany in the Spring of 1903, conducting his own operas.

The Leipsic Stadt-Theater has acquired Bjornson's new drama, "The King," which will be first presented Dec. 8, simultaneously at Leipsic and at Christiania, on the author's seventieth birthday.

KAISER TO KING OF SAXONY.

Exchange of Courtesies at a Banquet in Potsdam.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—At a banquet given to-night at the New Palace, Potsdam, in honor of the King of Saxony, Emperor William said he heartily transferred to King George all of the gratitude, attachment, and affection he had entertained for the late King Albert.

King George, in reply, said: "I, my house, and my people, will always stand firmly and unswervingly by the Emperor and the empire."

A Paris Prize Picture Sold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Hermann Hartwich, a native of

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THE TREASURY AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems to have gone about as far as he can go to prevent untoward results from the accumulation of money in the Treasury. He has offered to increase the amount of Government deposits in the banks to the sum of $4,000,000, and he has directed the payment in advance of the October interest, another $4,000,000. And he has done what he could to persuade the banks to prepare beforehand for the issue of increased circulation. His view of the actual situation, as expressed in interviews, and also in the statement issued by him yesterday afternoon, is not, it is true, very clear or broad. The notion that there is no special shortage in the supply of money except in New York is very much like the notion that the water supply of New York would be satisfactory if the tanks in the apartment houses were for the moment fairly well filled and there was a shortage only in the reservoir. The other money centres of the country are not in special need at this time for the same reason that money is scarce here, namely, because money has been sent in large quantities for some time from here to them. The high rates here reflect the condition shown in the bank statement. Our supply is unquestionably somewhat short, and, as the demand will continue, the constriction may be expected to show itself in other quarters. How far it will go or what will be the ultimate consequences cannot be foretold. It is to be said, however, that the Secretary's action is more wisely and broadly directed than his professed views would lead us to expect.

It must be borne in mind that the Secretary is dealing, and the bankers and business men of the country are dealing, with a problem that is by no means new, and one for which neither he nor they can be said to be well equipped. The source of the difficulties is only partly in the Treasury system. Money is liable to pile up in the Treasury at the time when it is most needed, as at present. There is no way under the law of putting it back in the channels of trade except by depositing it with the banks, on the security required by law, or disbursing it for the purchase of bonds. The practice of the Treasury, though not the letter of the law, demands that deposits of Government funds shall be secured by the deposit of United States bonds. There are not enough of these available to increase the deposits by the Treasury very largely. The purchase of bonds, which has often been resorted to in cases of apparently stringent necessity, is a more or less disturbing and arbitrary process. It clearly ought commonly to be determined by considerations not at all connected with the relief of the money market, being intrinsically only a means of reducing the Government indebtedness. If all the handling of the money of the Treasury were, as it is in England, in the hands of a responsible banking system, the interference with the business of the country would be reduced to the lowest point. There is little prospect of the adoption of any such sensible plan in this country at present.

But even if the fiscal arrangements were such that money would not be withdrawn uselessly from trade to lie idle in the vaults of the Treasury, the annual demand for money at this season of the year would not be avoided and could not be met without some embarrassment. Our banks have not the means or the power, so to speak, to mobilize their actual resources to meet that demand. The Secretary, as we have said, has been trying to induce them to increase their circulation somewhat. The idea is sound enough. That is what they ought to be able to do, and what they could be empowered to do under proper conditions, with perfect safety to all concerned, with advantage to themselves and to the whole country. But they cannot do it under the conditions that exist. The interview we published yesterday with Mr. J. B. FORGAN, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, states the situation of the banks with great clearness and simplicity. He said:

> I had a communication from Secretary SHAW before I left Chicago. I was friendly to his idea, but we can't borrow the bonds, and to buy them not only would fail to increase the amount of money in circulation, but it would be unprofitable to the bank at the price of bonds. If we bought bonds, we would merely transfer the amount of the purchase price from the bank to the holder of the bonds. If we could borrow them at a reasonable rate the purchase price would be retained by us and new circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds be issued.
>
> Of course, no change in the law could enable banks to borrow bonds to increase their circulation. But they might be authorized to increase their circulation without the deposit of bonds at all, on the security of a first lien on their assets, with a reserve safety fund supplied by a small tax on all circulation, and with or without a surtax on circulation beyond a fixed limit. The latter precaution would "make assurance doubly sure," but would not really be necessary. Until a change of this sort is made in the law, we see no way of meeting the periodic demand except by the voluntary action of the banks in accumulating loanable funds in time. That means, necessarily, restriction of credit for an appreciable period. It ought not to be needed, but until the banking system is brought into more practical relations to the actual business of the country the avoidance or solution of difficulties must be managed by the banks in the best way they can devise.

POPULAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRIKE FUNDS.

The coal strike has called into requisition a new expedient on the part of organized labor to aid the unions in prolonging struggles which would otherwise have to be abandoned. This is the appeal to the charitable and sympathetic public. In Philadelphia glass globes have been placed in such of the large retail stores as would have them, with a sign stating that the collections are for the relief of the striking miners. Elsewhere collections have been taken up in the churches in response to stirring appeals to the sympathies of the congregations. In other places subscription lists have been circulated by committees of trades union representatives, and retail dealers doing business with wage earners have been given to understand that while the committees did not wish to be disagreeably insistent it is only natural that the workingmen should remember who are their friends and show a preference for trading with those who are liberal when the need for liberality exists. This, of course, is very like blackmail—so like it, indeed, that it would be difficult to distinguish it from the real thing. Still other expedients are benefit entertainments to which those who can be reached are expected to buy tickets whether they want to or not, assessments upon the earnings of workmen in unrelated trades, demands upon office holders and those suspected of political ambition, and systems of begging letters to those with reputations for wealth and liberality.

It is the duty of every friend of organized labor to refuse to be dragooned into contributing to the support of strikes by any such means. Those who wish to show their sympathy by doing something for the families of men who they believe are waging a righteous battle against oppression can doubtless find some way of doing so which will accomplish its purpose; but the dangers to be apprehended from encouraging schemes of strike relief for which no one is responsible are so great that if not sternly repressed they will discredit organized labor and destroy all basis of public confidence in it. The handling of money for which there is no accountability is a temptation to which no conscientious and self-respecting person would willingly subject himself. In the case of strike collections there is no check anywhere, either as to the amount received, the use made of it, or the percentage which ultimately reaches the intended beneficiaries. Nothing which a man can learn is more demoralizing to him than the fact that he can accumulate money by specious appeals in the name of charity, for which the measure of his accountability is only that which his conscience may impose; nothing is more destructive of well-devised and well-managed plans of intelligent and well-directed benevolence than that which encourages the habit of indiscriminate giving. The inevitable reaction which takes place when one finds that he has been victimized, or even suspects it, renders him unresponsive to appeals which should be heeded instantly and liberally. If much of the money which is being collected in the ways described reaches the families of the miners in need of help, it will not be because those who handle it are in any way accountable to the givers or to the intended recipients. The smaller the amount of money which changes hands under such conditions the better for the public morals.

Another difficulty exists in the case of popular contributions in furtherance of strikes. Has any disinterested and competent authority pronounced the position of the anthracite miners one which entitles them to appeal to the public to help them win their fight? Arbitration has been declined by the operators for the reasons very fully and clearly set forth in the statement of President BAER to Senators QUAY and PENROSE, consequently no court or tribunal representing both parties to the issue has passed upon the propriety of the demands of the miners. It is well understood that those most eager to serve as arbitrators have assured the operators that the miners' demands could be compromised upon a very easy basis of nominal concessions. If this be true, it is a question whether the striking miners have any right to appeal to the public to help them continue a fight they are ready to abandon as soon as they can secure a concession which will serve to hold their union together. Before making such an appeal, or permitting it to be made, they should have secured better evidence than they have thus far furnished that their cause is just. MITCHELL is not a competent witness on this point.

Something akin to the Charities Organization Society will be needed on a National scale if strike leaders are to appeal to public liberality for moral and financial support.

THE "INTEGRITY OF CHINA."

Yesterday's Sun had an extremely interesting dispatch from San Francisco, being the report of an interview with Mr. SHARRETT of the New York Custom House, relating his experiences as a Special Commissioner, appointed by the President, to represent our interests in the revision of the Chinese tariff. According to Mr. SHARRETT, the British officials in China have not yet heard of the Anglo-Saxon "understanding" so well known in New York and London, and took the familiar British stand, in matters relating to the Far East, that British interests were alone involved, and that, since Great Britain had succeeded in having the provision for an international conference on tariff revision stricken from the peace protocol, such revision concerned Great Britain and China alone. But Sir ERNEST SATOW, the British Minister at Peking, having heard of the understanding, overruled the local officials at Shanghai, the American Commissioner was admitted to the conference on the tariff, and, still according to himself, succeeded in procuring important concessions and advantages for his country.

This is all very well. But the main interest of Mr. SHARRETT's account of his stewardship attaches to his statement of the financial conditions in China. He formed the opinion that the official corruption in China is so great and shameless that not more than 10 per cent. of the money collected to meet the war indemnity will ever reach the Imperial Treasury, although the people will pay the whole amount in taxes, and that within ten years China will infallibly default on her international obligations unless drastic reforms, including a system of internal revenue in addition to the tariff, shall in the meantime be adopted.

This statement of Mr. SHARRETT does not put in a particularly flattering light the administration of the Chinese customs, for these many years under British direction. But there is nothing at all incredible in it, and we have to recognize that a single honest British official, like Sir ROBERT HART, can do little to change an immemorial tradition of official corruption. If the British Commissioner were armed with the powers which Lord CROMER possessed in Egypt, or which our own Provisional Government possessed in Cuba, the same beneficent results might follow in this case as in those cases. It concerns the national existence of China that the same qualities of honesty and fair dealing for which the individual Chinaman is known and respected throughout the East should come to characterize the official dealings of Chinamen with their own countrymen and with foreigners. That "the Powers will divide the empire" if China defaults on the indemnity is Mr. SHARRETT's prediction, and it seems to be a safe one. Not all our influence, even combined with that of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, would be likely to avert that calamity in that case. And it is always to be borne in mind that, since we should certainly neither demand nor accept a "slice" of China for our own share, the partition of China would be the end of our commercial relations with the empire. Fortunately, China is in a mood to receive our counsel graciously, and possibly to accept it. We cannot too strongly urge upon the Chinese Government to instigate and institute reforms, while there is yet time, as the only way of maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire. For no Power, and no combination of Powers, can maintain a Government which is unable to collect more than one-tenth of the taxes it levies.

THE OLD HALL OF RECORDS.

Our Aldermen who show jealousy of the rapid transit and oppose the removal of the old Hall of Records are moved by a fellow-feeling. Like goes to like—birds of a feather—similar foibles. The Hall of Records is old without being venerable, it is ugly without being quaint, the site may have, but the building itself has not, any important historical connections, and with the erection of the new Hall of Records the function which it so perilously fulfilled is done. As Mr. SAM JOHNSON remarks: "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." One may be touched at the sight of one veteran encouraging the other to believe that there is still a purpose and a function to be met by their existence; one may drop the tear of sensibility; but the world goes on just the same.

Were the old Hall of Records beautiful or venerable or full of associations historical; were it truly of Manhattan most Manhattanese, we should still say, remove it; because elbow and breathing room must be won for City Hall Park, even if the County Court House goes, and that despite the millions squandered on it. The old box might be taken down and re-erected elsewhere, to be used—at risk of fire, remember—as a civic museum or as an assembly place for historical and patriotic bodies, though it is not worth all that, to our thinking.

It is a mistake for Aldermen to sympathize too obviously with things that stand in the way of the most pressing problem of the day for New York, the problem of moving the crowds that live on or flock daily to Manhattan. People may discover that the Aldermen themselves are neither beautiful nor venerable nor useful and clamor for their removal as if they were no more than so many square-toed Halls of Record themselves. Their efforts to hold up lines of travel may even win from cynical souls a name that ill comports with those who sit on curule thrones, and will surely pain and surprise a worthy Englishman with an Irish name as he gazes across his feudal moat and thinks over his checkered career in the New Country. Had he been here, there would have been no fussy, querulous interference with the inevitable, for all arrangements would have been made beforehand, the booty "cached," and the crumbs distributed to the vassals while the Dispenser was sailing back to his mediaeval home.

Let us urge upon the well-meaning but mistaken persons who have been agitating for the retention of the old Hall of Records the necessity for its removal, because its site is needed, also the advantage of its removal, because it is hideous and a firetrap and because the park is overcrowded; and let us admonish this recalcitrant Alderman, in the words of another RICHARD, a SAVAGE also, but of a different breed, that he change his blackbird note, so that we—

> May see thee now, though late, redeem thy name
> And glorify what, else, is damned to fame.

GERMAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It is rather a comfort to Americans, and must be to many Englishmen, to find the "American peril" even temporarily displaced in the attention of the British public. That displacement must have been effected by the striking address of Prof. ARMSTRONG at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, just held at Belfast, an address so striking as to justify the cabling hither of an extended summary of it. His theme is not at all the American peril, but the German peril, which is of so much longer standing, and which, in some fields, especially in that of the merchant marine, has challenged and almost overthrown a secular British supremacy.

Prof. ARMSTRONG's point is that the Germans have got on so much better than the British in the industrial competition of recent years because they know more, and they know more because they have been better taught. "This is a moral that runs at large," and we, quite as much as the English, are entitled to take it to ourselves. For, if we are ahead of the British in the diffusion of technical education, we are equally behind the Germans. When we consider the enormous disparity of natural resources between this country and Germany, and then consider how formidable rivals in how many industries the Germans are, we are forced to conclude that they are more efficiently trained than the corresponding classes of Americans in the industries they have so largely made their own.

An American architect relates that contractors frequently call upon him with the view of estimating on projected buildings who are evidently incompetent to estimate, and who require from him verbally the information they ought to be able to derive for themselves from his plans and specifications. Inasmuch, he says, as he is sure such a contractor must have somebody about his premises who is capable of doing the work to do which the contractor is incompetent, it is his habit to say, when the contractor overtaxes his patience, "Who's your Dutchman?" "He always is a German," adds the architect, "and he is generally satisfactory when I reach him."

Again, it is, we think, the almost invariable practice of young and ambitious Americans who wish to specialize highly in any branch of applied science to take a finishing course in Germany if they can afford to do so. If they intend to teach their specialty, the practice, we believe, is quite invariable. The chances are much more than even that the "technical man," in an establishment which employs such, will be a German. This thoroughness of preparation is an enormous national advantage. Although, happily, our necessity is not so urgent as that of the English, it behooves us also to recognize the fact and to take steps to secure that advantage for ourselves.

DIVORCE IN CANADA.

It seems that the Anglican Church in Canada is sorely troubled about the same questions of marriage and divorce that vex and divide the Church in England and in the United States. The Canadian Synod has shown its concurrence with the British sacerdotal view and its divergence from the opinion well known to be held by the present Royal Defender of the Faith by voting to prohibit the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. The Canadian House of Bishops has gone further than any ecclesiastical authority on this side of the border in declaring against the remarrying of divorced persons. And it would be interesting to know how their Right Reverences reached this singular conclusion, which seems to be in direct opposition to their own views of morality and religion, and not to leave even a "place of penitence" for the divorced. As might perhaps have been expected, the laity disagreed with the clergy on the general and sweeping proposition that no Canadian clergyman should be permitted to solemnize a marriage between persons either of whom had a husband or wife living, and the prohibition consequently failed of enactment.

It is greatly to be desired that the Church, that the Churches, should exert an influence upon the popular view of the decencies and proprieties of marriage and divorce. But it is pretty plain that they will not do so if they take ground which their own respective and representative laities refuse to occupy. Wherefore the Canadian requirement that the assent of the laity must be obtained before a restrictive measure becomes the law of the Church seems eminently sensible. Many men, and many women, would be deterred from divorces or marriages to which they were inclined by the fear of a public opinion which they respected. But any Church which denounces as a sin what the public opinion, of which people in general are afraid, does not hold to be so is more likely to injure itself than to attain its object. Those at whom it aims will withdraw from its communion without incurring any strictly social penalties.

ENGLISH RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

An American railway man, now in England, whose identity it would not be difficult to guess, has startled the British public by a letter to The London Times, in which he shows that by the standards of accounting followed in this country the English railway system is practically bankrupt. This is not mere assertion. The figures which support it are compiled comparatively from the latest annual reports of representative American and British railroads, and are calculated to cause great uneasiness among those who have invested in British railways a capital about twice as large as the national debt. For purposes of comparison two representative railways are taken which as nearly as possible represent the best and most conservative management in the two countries—the Lackawanna and the North Eastern. The North Eastern pays its stockholders a 6 per cent. dividend, but a comparison of figures shows that if it had charged against earnings what was charged by the Lackawanna management, not only would it have had no net profits to divide, but it would have been confronted by a substantial deficit. The conclusion from this is that to maintain its dividends it has been impairing its capital, and that "the policy pursued is a profligate one." The writer, who has had important and instructive railway experience on both sides of the Atlantic, concludes as follows:

> The end must be that the railways of the United Kingdom will go further and further behind the times in economical equipment and up-to-date transportation methods, in addition to being handicapped with a rapidly accumulating capital debt, to gain any return upon which it will be necessary to charge unreasonable rates of fare, instead of continually reducing charges as in the United States. And therein lies the menace to the industrial vitality of the Nation and its ability to maintain its pre-eminence in the world's markets. There is danger ahead for the railways, but a graver and more immediate danger confronts the country at large.

How true this is in the case of even so well established and prosperous a corporation as the North Western will appear from a comparison of tariffs. The Lackawanna last year carried coal at an average charge of .981 cent per ton per mile, and general merchandise at .683 cent per ton per mile. On the North Eastern the average rate of charge for mineral haulage was .999d. per ton per mile, its average goods rate 1.642d. Reducing pence to cents for convenience of comparison we find that the freight tariffs of the two systems compare as follows:

	American.	English.
Mineral, per ton mile	.981c	1.998c
General merchandise, per ton mile	.683c	3.284c

It looks as if the much-dreaded "Americanization" of the British railway system had already become a necessity. It will need some heroic measures of reorganization to put it on a basis which investment shareholders are likely to consider satisfactory.

CHRISTIAN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Those who have endeavored to explain the alleged miracles of Christian Science by attributing them to the influence of hypnotic suggestion, and who have challenged contradiction by asking, "If it is not that or something else, what is it?" will have something to think of in the case reported from Ohio of a worthy female adept in the mysteries of this least scientific of sciences who has cured a sick horse after the veterinarians had given him up as a wreck for which they could do nothing. The horse in question is known on the turf as Lord Vincent. After winning the Transylvania Stakes at Lexington two years ago he had to be retired. His nervous system was shattered, his feet gave him trouble, his knees showed a tendency to become sprung, and he seemed beyond recovery. A woman practitioner of Christian Science at Youngstown asked permission to treat him, and was given an opportunity to do so, with the gratifying result that he is entered for the Grand Circuit meeting at the Empire City Track next week and ranks among the favorites in the 2:09 class.

That his owners attribute his present very satisfactory condition to Christian Science treatment is a fact calculated to weaken public confidence in condition powders and Venetian liniment. It opens an avenue of practical and profitable usefulness to the adepts of the Christian Science cult, with a chance to test their methods to the ultimate without incurring liability of indictment for criminal malpractice if their patients die. Veterinary science is by no means infallible, and if Christian Science treatment can do for second-hand horses what the skill of the coachmaker can do for second-hand carriages, its field, if not quite as large as before the advent of the trolley car and the automobile, is still large enough to give its practitioners a lucrative business in which to make records without interference from county medical societies.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. John C. Black of Chicago, who was Commissioner of Pensions during President Cleveland's first term, will be the orator at the dedication of the Nancy Hanks monument in Lincoln City, Spencer County, Ind., on Oct. 1, Col. Charles Denby of Evansville, Ind., who was first chosen, having declined. The place where stood the cabin in which the Lincoln family lived, and where Mrs. Lincoln died, is on a small hill immediately across a narrow valley from the site of the grave and monument.

* * *

Gov. Candler of Georgia has appointed the Hon. Samuel B. Adams, City Attorney of Savannah, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy until a Justice can be chosen by the Legislature. As it happened, the appointment was tendered to Judge Adams on the forty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

* * *

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been formally elected President of the Jamestown (Va.) Tercentenary Exposition Company, and it is understood he will accept. The Directors of the fair say they have received a letter from ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell of this State offering to make a contribution to the exposition fund.

* * *

The Democrats of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania have indorsed the Prohibition nominee, ex-Mayor James Mansel of Williamsport, for Representative in Congress, and Representative Deemer, who has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans, is likely to have the most lively fight of his life to retain the seat in Congress.

* * *

The President of the "Connecticut Congress of Mothers" is sending out a circular letter to many women of the State, urging them to use their influence with the gentlemen they know to secure the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention favorable to the nomination of a certain citizen for Governor. And that citizen is a bachelor.

* * *

The two State party committees in Tennessee have failed to arrange for a joint canvass of the State by the Democratic and Republican nominees for Governor, and The Nashville Banner regards it as doubtful whether either committee was really anxious for such a canvass. The plan was first proposed by the Democratic committee, but each committee, says The Banner, appeared to take advantage of objections to terms raised by the other.

* * *

Many citizens of Memphis, Tenn., having petitioned the School Board to have a portion of the Bible read in the public schools daily without comment, and the Lord's Prayer repeated, the board has voted that nothing must be read which could give offense to Protestant, Catholic, or Jew, and has appointed a special committee, consisting of a member from each denomination, to go over the Bible and select such parts of the Old Testament as they deem appropriate to be read.

* * *

Great preparations are being made in Dallas, Texas, for the reception of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley on Saturday, Oct. 18. One feature of the entertainment is to be a gathering of the school children, every school, public and private, in the State having been invited to join the schools of Dallas in making the day a notable one. On Monday there will be a military parade, a public reception, and the presentation of a testimonial, followed in the evening by the inevitable banquet.

* * *

A council for the election of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop for Alabama is to be held in Montgomery Oct. 8. Three men are prominently mentioned for the position, they being the Rev. John Gardiner Murray of Birmingham, the Rev. William Alexander Guerry, Chaplain of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and the Rev. Dr. William Thomas Manning of Nashville, Tenn. Should the office not be bestowed upon one of these it may fall to the Rev. Matthew Brewster of Mobile, the Rev. C. B. Wilmer of Atlanta, a relative of the late Bishop Wilmer of Alabama, or the Rev. A. W. Knight of Atlanta, Dean of the cathedral.

PARIS STYLES HARD TO RIVAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several editorials and instances the press has insisted on the American modistes' plan to set styles for the Old World. I am really anxious to spare them that trouble, if they only think and read a few lines of advice. I shall first quote deep La Fontaine, when he says: "Ne forçons point notre talent, nous re ferions rien avec grace." The desire of American modistes to out-Paris Paris is very rational and praiseworthy in their race for imitation or supremacy. The chief drawback to that dear scheme or dream of theirs lies principally in its practicability or possibility.

It would require a Bois de Boulogne, Champs Elysées, Tuileries gardens, large and beautiful avenues, large dress circles in concert halls and theatres, where women could display not only their elegant styles of dress, but also their more attractive, winning manners, grace, and beauty. It must be said before all that styles which rule woman's kingdom in gay Paris, as people nickname that city, do not depend exclusively or at the start upon French or Parisian or Viennese modistes, but especially upon the high-toned, fashionable, and bewitchingly beautiful women whose chief occupation is a minute study of whatever will render them most attractive in the eyes of men of leisure, art, and plenty of cash; in the eyes of men whose tastes have been refined by a spirit of chivalry, which is, on a small scale, the continuation of olden times when tournaments were especially gotten up to be viewed by the fair sex whose admiration they strove to excite. In a city like New York, where a habit of feverish commercial financial activity prevails, it would require the scions of magnates or rich families to give up a great portion of trading and devote themselves more to arts, belles-lettres, and sciences. I do not think that it will ever be the bent of Americans any more than artistic life belongs to the matter of fact and practical Englander.

It should, though, be added that American women have a great advantage over French women, in this respect, that fashionable ladies of Paris do not as a rule take up at once any new fashion. It is only after some timid trials or attempts that French ladies nerve themselves to take up the new fashion which at first might not precisely suit husbands and brothers, who would think their wives and sisters were risking too much in the eyes of their friends and the public. American ladies may launch at once into the highest types of fashion without causing a ripple of objection or comment. Hence they have the satisfaction of preceding their French sisters in their fashionable and pleasing styles of dress. PROF. E. COULON.

New York, Sept. 13, 1902.

USE OF CHURCHES AS SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted with astonishment your editorial in regard to the inadequate provision for school children in Manhattan. If 60,000 children are without the proper facilities for education, there must be something wrong in the way of distributing the $100,000,000 or so tax money annually collected. If 500,000 school children ought to be well provided, and 12 per cent. of that number must accept one-half the educational advantage that the other 440,000 enjoy, it would seem that some speedy action should be taken to remedy such a condition of things.

In such an emergency as this, why do not the churches open their doors and say to the city, "Here are our houses open to the use of these children. Put in such furniture as you need. Pay a fair rental, so that the additional cost to us of janitor's time and extras may be met, and let the children have their full quota of learning"? I can see no reason why all churches—Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, or any other sect—might not be used with propriety in such an emergency as this.

This is a thought that might at first appear rather absurd, but the more one thinks of it the more reasonable it appears, especially when one realizes that these places of worship are used but one day in the seven, and are free from assessment for taxation by the favor of the Government. A. W. LYMAN.

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 11, 1902.

A WORD FOR DANISH WEST INDIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of the 7th inst. of your paper appeared an article treating on the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States and of the inhabitants of those islands; it was claimed that "the majority are ignorant." The writer is certainly more ignorant than the people of whom he speaks, and his statement can be contradicted by facts. In all the pursuits of life in the islands a creditable percentage of intelligence can be found that amounts to more than an "ignorant majority." As for the governing power having had trouble at times, the absurdity in mentioning this is hardly worth while taking any notice of, since there isn't a country which has not had trouble at times. The law-abiding qualities of the people have ever received credit from those who have made a long study of them.

As to the Monroe doctrine prohibiting their transfer to any other power across the Atlantic, such a conclusion is not only ridiculous but also deniable. Those islands existed before the birth of the United States or the lesser republics. Their lawful owner has a lawful right to sell or transfer to whom it pleases. This has always been and is now a legal standard right throughout the civilized world. Monroe's views referred to the new and lesser republics, "which had fought and gained their independence and could no longer be considered territories for European colonization." Monroe spoke to the people of whom he was Chief Magistrate, but could not with propriety undertake to dictat such terms to any of the European powers as to how they should dispose of their legal standard rights. No one power can act alone upon such a declaration unless it should aggressively fortify itself, and such a position could not be viewed otherwise than hostile. The "doctrine" in these times is applied to every suspicious move the old powers make on this continent, and it would not be surprising some morning if we should awake and find Monroe expounding the right idea of his "doctrine." Its real meaining is increasingly strayed from, as Washington's advice has been to "keep out of foreign entanglements."

"Better leave the Danish isles and Haiti to work out their salvation." We need not be linked to Haiti "to work out salvation," for the islands were creditable in their history in the past and can still command prominence. Again, allowing that people of a hot climate are naturally fiery, no one can fairly say that the Danish West Indians are rebellious like the Haitians. It is too well known from history that they have never given their Government as much trouble as the latter. When it became necessary to wake up the home Government to give them what they wanted they took steps which were effective. They were not fooled by political promises. They got what they wanted, and after that they and the Government lived in peace and with affection, like father and sons reconciled. It may be remembered that in 1867, when the sale question was the topic of the time, there was no anti-sale party, but at present we know there is, and why? The frequent intercourse in late years between the people and those who seek to purchase their home has given them a wider knowledge about the nature of the people with whom they will have to deal.

ADOLPH SCHELRUP.

New York City, Sept. 12, 1902.

COMMISSIONER LEDERLE'S POLICY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Health Commissioner Lederle has a policy, the result of long acquaintance with the working of the Health Department and the needs of the city. He thinks that all our inhabitants ought to have the best chance possible to lead a healthy life. Dwellings, schools, institutions, he deems should be in right condition to begin with and then kept up to the mark at all times. He regards the inmates of our hospitals and public institutions not as wretches to whom a few bones and crusts of compassion may be thrown, but as men and women to whom we owe, as a debt and a duty, good care, kindness and courtesy. To get into subordinate officers a conviction of duty and a feeling of interest and sympathy for those who need their services, is his set purpose.

Dr. Lederle looks beyond the New York of to-day to the city of to-morrow. He is willing and glad to lay foundations on which his successors may build. If they get the credit, he is satisfied provided the city receives the benefit. He wishes New York to be the healthiest of cities and the cleanest and tidiest. He wants the best possible water service, and he says that our water should look well, as well as taste well. It should be clean and bright and generally attractive.

Dr. Lederle makes enemies of course; his duties render that inevitable. But the men whom he antagonizes stand in the way of the city's welfare; and such adversaries give him no concern. If the citizens support him and second his efforts, it will be the beginning of a health policy, consistent, permanent and in the end highly economical, because planned for the future as well as for to-day.

ANDOVER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Away?

When Poverty is hitched to the chariot Love gets out and walks.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Scarcely Courteous Himself.

Newrich—I have no time for anything common.

Wigwag—No; not even common courtesy.—Philadelphia Record.

Just Like the Real Thing.

"So your amateur dramatic club is a success?"

"Well, in one way it's real professional—everybody in it is fearfully jealous of everybody else."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

An Offset.

Wealthy American Father-in-Law—I find, Count, you did not tell me the full extent of your debts.

Count Boylon de Bakkovinsek—And you did not tell me, Sare, ze full extent of Mademoiselle's tempare.—Chicago Tribune.

Where Accuracy Is Required.

"Why does Grimmer haunt the libraries?"

"He is writing a historical novel."

"Oh, looking up the historical facts, I he?"

"No, the costumes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SUMMON THE WEE BATTALIONS.

(Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.—Luke xviii., 16.)

Out of the lanes and alleys,
Out of the vile purlieu,
Summon the wee battalions,
Pass them in long review.
Grimy and ragged and faded—
Say, if you choose, with a tear:
"These are the ones of His kingdom,
And thus do I keep them here."

Here, where the tenements breed them,
Gather them, gather them in,
Heirs to the kingdom of Heaven,
Bound in the maze of sin.
What have ye done to uplift them,
These whom He loved so well!
Oh, tiny and worn, unkempt and forlorn,
Us of your heritage tell.

The faces, the wee, weary faces,
Old ere their time, so old!
Who from His kingdom tore them,
And into this bondage sold?
Folk of the stately churches,
Here is the baby host,
Heirs to a Father's glory,
Marked with the grim word, "Lost!"

The faces, the old, old faces,
On bodies so wee, so wee,
Whose is the hand that crushed them
And made them the dreg and the lee?
"Suffer the little children"—
Is this the answer we bear?
That they live their lives in the haunts and hives,
The children of dumb despair?

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Society continues on the move. The Newport cottages and villas are being closed, and each day new departures are chronicled. This evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gives her last dinner of the season. She leaves for New York and Garrisons in the early part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will depart on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, and others are to leave during the week. In fact, the trains and boats which ply between New York and the favorite resorts are taxed to their utmost. Passage has to be engaged days beforehand. The yacht has come into its usefulness, and those of the fashionable world who happen to possess steam yachts are returning to New York with comfort on shipboard.

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Bar Harbor is having a later season than usual. It is true that many of the hotels are to be closed in the coming week, and some have been closed, but the percentage of cottagers who have left for their city homes is comparatively small. The arrivals have been few. Mrs. Burton Harrison is at Sea Urchins with her son, Francis Burton Harrison, and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison have been abroad during the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin have remained at their cottage, where Mrs. Gallatin has entertained charmingly this Summer. Dark Harbor and that vicinity is crowded yet, although there was a typhoid scare. Miss Coleman Drayton and her brother are improving. It has been demonstrated that many of the typhoid victims of this Summer came from town, and that the disease developed in the purest atmosphere. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have returned to New York, and Mrs. Bradish Johnson is at her cottage at Islip.

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The visit of the Duchess of Marlborough will come to an end on Wednesday. This week she has been at Hempstead, coming up to town occasionally, taking luncheon or dinner at the notable restaurants and going to the play. Owing to the rather muggy and uncomfortable weather, the fashionable element has not been conspicuous at the theatres as yet this season.

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The visit of the Grand Duke Boris ends also this week, and for a time New York will not have any very great personages of princely or ducal rank to entertain. Lord Charles Beresford arrives this week, but the cable has not mentioned whether Lady Beresford will come over or not. She is one of the most cultivated women in London, entertaining singers, artists, and literary people. She is also at the head of numerous charities. She is a sister-in-law of Lady William Beresford, who was known in New York as Mrs. Louis Hamersley.

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The week is to be devoted to opening houses in the country and arranging for the numerous entertainments and open-air horse shows and country fairs and other amusements of that kind which are features of the Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton are att Ellersile. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are at Tranquillity, N. J., after passing a few days in town. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have gone to Arden, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are at White Plains. There has been a great deal of building in the vicinity of White Plains this year. When the Reynal and Thebaud residences are finished they will be notable additions to the many handsome country houses. The first week in October has been named for the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show.

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The Adirondacks will be the scene of much gayety until the late Autumn. The camps on the Upper St. Regis are now the meeting places for many of the Newport and Bar Harbor sets. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are among those who have camps this Autumn and who intend to remain very late in the year. There have been catboat races on the Upper St. Regis and other out-of-door sports.

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The wedding of Miss Edyth Howard Coppell, daughter of the late George Coppell, and Lawrence Bogert Elliman, son of William Elliman and grandson of Henry A. Bogert, is to be in Grace Church on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Huntington officiating. It is to be a full choral service. Miss Coppell will be attended by her sisters, Miss Florence Douglas and Miss Grace Harper Coppell, and Mr. Elliman's sister, Miss Rosalie Southgate Elliman, will be the maid of honor. Mr. Elliman will have for his best man, Mr. O. de Lancey Coster, and his ushers will be the bride's brother, Herbert Coppell, and Edgar Hetfield, Booth, Walter Albert Pease, Jr., Stephen Hyatt Pelham Peil, Philip Sands, Robert C. Barclay, Theodore Lawrence Bogert, and his brother, Douglas Ludlow Elliman. Miss Coppell will be given away by her brother, Arthur Coppell. There will be no reception, as the members of the bride's family are in mourning. The ushers' dinner is to be in Delmonico's on Saturday, Nov. 15. Mr. Elliman is Chairman of the House Committee of the St. Nicholas Club, and is also a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Strollers, the Badminton Club, and the Oakland Golf Club.

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The city has attractions for those who are supposed to be passing through. It is very difficult at the present moment to locate people. They appear suddenly in surprising places. You may suppose that they are at Lenox, or in the Adirondacks, or at Newport, or at Bar Harbor, and you meet them at the play, at Sherry's, at Delmonico's, on the avenue, or in the shops. Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Kathleen Neilson were in town yesterday. They were here on Friday, and they left for Lenox yesterday morning. Mrs. Neilson was with her daughter. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys, who have been at Lenox and in the White Mountains, are returning to Newport this coming week.

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The Newport Hunt has been abandoned, the reason being that P. F. Collier, Master of Hounds, had received a bad hurt at polo, and was unable to continue. The attendance, however, has not been large. Miss Greta Pomeroy has been the only woman in the saddle. The Meadow Brook set hastened homeward, and there is hardly enough interest among those who are at Newport in riding to hounds to insure any encouragement. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier are on their yacht, and they will come to town very soon for the remainder of the Autumn.

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It is needless to state that Mrs. Clark has no intention as yet of giving her fine mansion on Riverside Drive to charitable uses. The residence in which Bishop Potter lives while in town, although large, is old-fashioned and very far from the new Cathedral, which may be completed in a few years. There is much more probability of the Bishop taking up his residence in that part of the city. However, there is no authorized statement of any kind. There has been no date set for the wedding.

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The marriage of Frederick Ambrose Clark and Miss Stokes will take place on Sept. 23 at Orienta Point. Bishop Potter is expected to officate. The wedding is to be a very quiet affair, only members of the family being present.

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The wedding of Miss Estelle Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh de Lausat Willoughby of Philadelphia and Newport, to Clayton G. Dixon, also of Philadelphia, will take place at Newport on Wednesday. Robert C. Watson, Jr., of this city will be best man, and among the bridesmaids are Miss Mary Randolph of New York and Miss Mason of Newport. Miss Katherine Willoughby will be the maid of honor.

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As published heretofore, Miss Edith Church Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Goelet Gallatin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, are to be married in Bayport, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 1. Miss Evelyn Blight, the daughter of Atherton Blight, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of Edward H. Harriman; Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Hester Hone, daughter of John Hone, and Miss Nathalie Henderson, daughter of Charles R. Henderson. Albert Gallatin, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and Philip G. Birckhead, Arthur A. Fowler, Duncan G. Harris, and Francis K. Stevens will be the ushers.

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Richfield Springs has closed its season with a lawn fête. October, however, is a very good month for the hunt and for golf. Mrs. Robert W. Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer will not return to New York until the opening of the Horse Show. Mrs. George W. Childs of Philadelphia has been at Richfield this Summer, and she has entertained a number of friends. The fashionable crowd has left Saratoga, and that spa will soon resume its quietude until another season. The hotels remain open a short while, as there are many visitors who prefer Saratoga after the crowds have left.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will return to Georgian Court this week. During their absence the grounds have been improved and beautified. Mrs. Gould and her children are in the Catskills. George Gould has been in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will entertain a great deal in the Autumn and Winter. There will be polo on the private grounds and house parties over Sunday.

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The purchase of the Cherokee by Cornelius Vanderbilt is a prelude to a long cruise in the early Spring. The cruise is to be in the Mediterranean probably. Such a trip is very popular with Americans who entertain a great deal. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who returned this week from abroad, have had a delightful Spring on the Riviera and among the Grecian Islands and other charming places. They had the Drexel yacht Margerita.

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As announced before, the wedding of Miss Frances Coster Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, to Henry S. Kip will take place in this city on Oct. 25. Mr. Kip's mother, Mrs. John Blake Baker, is abroad She and Mr.. Baker will return soon.

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Another October wedding is to be that of Miss Eleanor Thomas, the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, to R. Livingston Beekman. It is to be on Oct. 8, and one of the most notable of the Autumn events.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, S. C., have determined to spend the Winter in this city. Mr. Simonds is in poor health. They will be at the Waldorf-Astoria for the beginning of the season. Mrs. Simonds was Miss Daisy Breaux of New Orleans. She was quite conspicuous last Winter in the festivities connected with the Charleston Exposition, and she entertained a number of New York people at her residence, which is one of the finest in that city. President Roosevelt was her guest in May last.

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A very quiet but notable wedding is to be on Sept. 30 at the Summer home of Secretary and Mrs. Hay at Lake Sunapee, N. H. It is to be that of Miss Alice Hay to James W. Wadsworth, Jr. Members of the Wadsworth family now in this country will gather there and a number of relatives will go from this city.

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Several entertainments were given at Hempstead during the week for the Duchess of Marlborough. Last evening there was a dinner dance, and a picnic had been planned for the afternoon, but owing to the weather the festivity was not held al fresco.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner will give a dance at the Morristown Golf Club on Thursday. They will also have two dinners at the same place, one on Oct. 11 and the other on Oct. 12.

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The last of the week the annual open-air horse show is to be held at Bryn Mawr. This affair is of interest to New Yorkers as well as to those who live in Philadelphia. Howard Willetts will bring on some horses, and there will be a contingent from Meadow Brook and Westchester present.

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The Campania, which sailed yesterday, had as passengers George von L. Meyer, Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. L. A. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. May, R. E. Burnham, and W. G. Oakman.

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The first large passenger list for Bermuda was that of the Pretoria, which sailed yesterday. Among those booked were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton G. Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Smith.

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The ships that came in yesterday brought many passengers. The Philadelphia from Southampton had on board Mrs. Daniel H. Carstairs, the Misses Carstairs, Miss Caroline Choate, Searles Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Walter Alexander, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Du Val, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Eldridge, Mrs. Spencer Ervin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Hanna and the Misses Hanna, Baron von Konig, De Courcey May, George May, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Noel, J. L. de Saulles, M. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury and the Misses Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young and Miss De Young, and Mrs. Edward Cassatt.

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On board the Umbria from Liverpool were Henry Rutgers Beekman, Walden Pell, La Baronne d'Alexandry d'Orengiani, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Chapin Douglas Robinson, and George R. Webb.

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Bellport is to have a yacht club, and the residents of that part of Long Island are quite enthusiastic about it. Frederic Edey has been elected Commodore, Louis F. Walton Vice Commodore, and Charles W. Osborne Rear Commodore.

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The Misses Ingraham have returned to the White Mountains. They were called from there by the death of their father, D. P. Ingraham. The wedding of Miss Anne Ingraham and Hugh Jewett of Maryland, the grandson of the late President of the Erie Railroad, is to be in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 15. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning, the wedding is to be a very quiet affair.

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Southampton continues to be very gay. In fact, September is one of its best months. There have been several meets of the Essex Hounds, one of which took place yesterday. Charles Pfizer is Master of the Hunt. On Tuesday at the Meadow Club there will be the tennis tournament, cups for which have been given by Guy Pheips Dodge and Mrs. Frederick H. Betts. Among smaller entertainments has been the bridge party, given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele.

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Easthampton is very enjoyable now. The Autumn sees but few departures from its colony. Quite a number of literary and musical affairs have been given there. On Thursday last Mrs. Wade Hampton, Jr., gave a talk on "English Children on Fiction" in the cottage of Mrs. Charles Preston Stratton.

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Dr. Russell Bellamy has returned from Newport and has gone on a fishing trip with R. B. Thompson. Augustus Shepard and his brother-in-law, Osborn W. Bright, have gone to Nova Scotia on a hunting trip. They will be away several weeks.

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Among the out-of-town weddings is to be that of Miss Jeanette Ellinwood, daughter of James Hervey Loomis of Attica, to Walter Seager Sullivan. The wedding is to be at 19 Prospect Street, Attica, on Wednesday, Sept. 24. The ceremony is to be followed by a breakfast.

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J. Henry Smith will remain in Scotland until October, when he will return to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are his guests at present.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Osgood Bradhurst Field are traveling on an automobile through Italy. They left Aix-les-Bains on Sept. 2. On the same evening Reginald Henshaw Ward and Miss Alice Ward left for New York. Mrs. Gebhard and Miss Gebhard, wife and daughter of William Gebhard, are at Aix-les-Bains for the Autumn season.

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Sir Michael and Lady Herbert will leave London for this country within a fortnight. Mrs. William R. Travers is in London. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall are visiting friends in Scotland. North Berwick is filled with well-known Americans.

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Miss Edith Skitt, daughter of Alfred Skitt, will be married early in October to Edwin Webb Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Moore of Yonkers. Miss Skitt is well known in New York and suburban points as a lady of charming personality in society. Edwin Webb Moore is a popular member of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment. Miss Moore, sister of the bridegroom, will attend Miss Skitt as maid of honor, and Miss Mabel Canning, Miss Edna Schuyler, and Miss Gertrude Gilford will act as bridesmaids. Frank Marshall Knight will be the best man, and Glentworth de G. Borden, Reginald H. Smith, Stephen Reed, Harold Waldron Baker will act as ushers.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Edward Manice won the women's golf tournament over Miss Margaret Curtis by default to-day on a circuit in pouring rain. Miss Curtis, who had luncheon with Miss Barnes, did not go to the links in the afternoon, because of the weather. Mrs. Manice would probably have won in any event, as she was in good form, and has been winning steadily elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass Sloane had invitations out for a brilliant lawn party this afternoon. They had the party, but it had to be transferred to the house on account of rain. The cottagers were present in large numbers, including Reginald Vanderbilt and his fiancée, Miss Neilson, who arrived in Lenox to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane have a large house party, including the Burdens and the Hammonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are expected to be guests at Elm Court for the horse show next week.

Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams gave a large dinner party this evening, and will give another to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have just returned to Belair from a month's stay at Bar Harbor.

The Rackeman place has just been sold by W. D. Curtis to John E. Alexandre for about $50,000. Mr. Alexandre will put on it one of the finest houses in Lenox. It has a splendid outlook to the south and is between Frelinghuysen Place and George G. Haven's Sunnycroft. Mr. Alexandre said to-day that he would build at once.

Reginald Vanderbilt has taken the Root cottage for the next month, where the late S. Howland Robbins had his headquarters when in Lenox. He has brought on a dozen horses and his automobile. Many entertainments are being planned by the Lenox cottagers for Mr. Vanderbilt and his fiancée, Miss Neilson.

A jolly party of young folk went to the dance at the Mahkeenac Boat Club house to-night in spite of the rain.

The entries for the annual horse show, which will be held next Friday, are much larger than usual. Among those who have entered horses are the following:

Mrs. George Westinghouse,	Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,
William D. Sloane,	John E. Alexandre,
Giraud Foster,	Miss Evelyn Sloane,
M. W. Kernochan,	Miss Russell,
R. C. Dixey,	Miss Helen Fleischman,
R. W. Patterson,	Miss Riddle,
Miss Marion Haven,	Miss Dixey,
Miss Kate Cary,	

The features of the show will be the tandems and four-in-hands, driven by women, and the ladies' saddle horses, ridden by their owners. The women are taking an especial interest in the show this year, which will be the finest ever held in Lenox.

The young women, who are laughing at the men for not getting a single 'coon at their hunt last Saturday, will have a hunt of their own next week. They have never yet failed to bring in one 'coon at least.

Mrs. John S. Barnes and Mrs. John E. Alexandre give dinners this evening.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier gave a dinner to-night at Berger's for twenty guests. The dinner was served in the large pavilion, which was inclosed and profusely decorated with palms, bay trees, and hanging baskets filled with Japanese hydrangeas. The guests were seated at a large round table which had four corner floral pieces of American Beauty roses and the new Japanese asters. Many miniature electric lights shone out from among the flowers. The guests included the following named persons:

Mrs. Kernochan,	Miss Fish,
Peter F. Collier,	Miss Roche,
Miss Van Alen,	Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,
Count Guardabassi,	J. Insley Blair,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Austin Gray,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Francis J. Otis,
Mrs. Spotwood D. Schenck,	Cyril Hatch.

Afterward there was a vaudeville entertainment in which Little Elsie, a clever impersonator from Freebody Park, was the particular star.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens gave a dinner to-night at Hill Top cottage for twelve guests, among whom were Frederick H. Allen, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, and Marion D. Wright. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia was at a luncheon to-day given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at Gooseberry Island. To-night he attended a dinner given by Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mrs. George A. Huhn gave a children's party this afternoon.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Thomas McKean, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. J. DeF. Danielson, and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower.

Diners were given to-night by James J. Van Alen, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Charles M. Bull, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Gordon McKay.

To-morrow the Grand Duke Boris will be entertained at luncheon by Francis J. Otis and at dinner by Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

A. S. Corbin, C. A. Corbin, and J. C. Waterbury of New York are at the Muenchinger King cottages.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from a short visit to New York in the steam yacht Nourmahal.

The steam yacht Mohican, the schooners Telka, Ingomar, and Adrian, and the yawl Savalo arrived here to-day.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Elsasser of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy A. Elsasser, to Mr. Edwin S. Miller of New York.

Miss Elsasser is exceedingly pretty, fair, with a wealth of golden haid, and of most engaging personality. She made her début at the third of the cotillions given last season by the Harmony Cirule, and immediately became a popular favorite. Her engagement to Mr. Miller is the result of a first meeting two months ago at Arverne, N. Y., where both young people have spent the Summer. It was a case of love at first sight, and the Summer colony at Arverne has been deeply interested in the happy development of the romance.

Mr. Miller is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Miller of New York. He is a prominent clubman, and is well known in business as well as social circles.

A reception in honor of the engagement will be given Sunday evening, Sept. 21, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elsasser, followed about two weeks later by a reception in New York by the family of the prospective groom.

The wedding will take place in the early Winter.

The list of this season's débutantes in Baltimore society is about complete.

Miss Alice Lee Thomas of 1,010 St. Paul Street, whose brother, Mr. J. Hanson Thomas, is one of the officers of the Bachelors' Cotillion Club, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Thomas, were promoters of the Dinner Dances last season, will be a débutante this year.

Miss Eliza Washington Perine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Glenn Perine, 512 Cathedral Street, will also make her début this Winter. Miss Perine is a niece of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, President Chapter I., Colonial Dames of America, and her father, brother, and most of her male relatives are members of the Cotillion Club.

Miss Katharine MacSherry, 23 West Franklin Street, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan MacSherry, is also among the fortunate débutantes, whose father is also a member of the same club.

It is expected that quite a bevy of pretty girls will be débutantes in the Jenkins family, among them Miss Elsie Hillen Jenkins, 1,107 St. Paul Street, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hillen Jenkins; Miss Martha Lee Jenkins, who, with her mother, Mrs. Edmund P. Jenkins, is now abroad, and most probably Miss Eleanor Jenkins, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Jenkins of Windy Gates, Lake Avenue.

An elegant reception and later a ball to débutantes will be given by Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Emerson, who has spent several Summers abroad and made a trip around the world in her father's yacht.

Mrs. Richard W. Tyson of Roslyn, in the Green Spring Valley, will introduce her granddaughter, Miss Virginia Tyson, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Howard Tyson, while another Green Spring Valley débutante will be Miss Harriet Eagan White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. White of Garrison.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Tuxedo is again the centre of attraction. The cottagers who have been away for the Summer are returning and by the middle of September all the cottages will be occupied and things will be at full bloom. Many social functions are scheduled for the month and dinners will be numerous. The horse show takes place the last Friday and Saturday in September, and there will be musicales by Mrs. Lorillard and the coming out of many débutantes, including Miss Marie Louise Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

Those who returned this week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, who passed the Summer at Bar Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, who were at Newport; Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, from Narragansett Pier; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Peil, from Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, from Fair Haven; Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, who passed the season cruising on their yacht Anemone at Newport and in New England waters, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, from Northeast Harbor.

Others who have returned are Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foster Carey, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dunmore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Keich, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, from the Adirondacks; Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. V. V. Olcott.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carey have moved South, have leased the Bruce Price cottage, No. 4 for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, who passed the Summer abroad, have taken the small Juilliard cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, who have purchased the Van Nest cottage, and will move there for the Autumn. George H. Hull, who has purchased the Dr. Henry Place on Tower Hill, will remodel the cottage and will vacate the Watrous cottage during the Autumn and occupy the Henry cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carey have moved into the Schwab cottage on West Lake Road, recently purchased by Mr. Carey, and Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock have returned to the Walker Smith cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, who were abroad during the Summer, will open their Tuxedo cottage about the 15th of September and remain at Tuxedo during the Autumn.

During Saturday and Sunday there were numerous dinners among the cottagers. Among the largest were those given by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr. at Kewayden, who had as their guests the Doherty brothers, the tennis experts of England. Among others present were Miss Telfree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Amos T. French.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post also entertained at dinner on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler have taken the Garrison cottage for the Autumn.

Mr. W. MacNeill Rodewald and Miss Rodewald have returned to Tuxedo and now occupy the Hunt cottage, recently purchased and remodeled by Mr. Rodewald.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright are at the Mrs. John Wolfe cottage, and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe is at Wolfcluch on Turtle Mountain.

Those who are at the club are Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, the Hon. William Rhinelander Stewart, Charles E. Sampson, Gould Hoyt, Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, the Misses Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Condé Nast, D. J. Brand, H. Cruger Oakley, Hugo Baring, and others.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 13.—Society has been anything but dull the last few days. Now that the larger part of the hotel population has gone, the cottage element has settled down for the Fall season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears of New York gave a dinner at the Malvern to-night, at which the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Fremont Smith,	J. Montgomery Sears, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Potter,	Mrs. James Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright,	Mrs. L. Platt Hunt,
Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,	Miss Fox,
	Miss Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth gave a dinner party at their cottage.

Others who entertained were Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt.

The owners of the "raceabouts" in closing the season held a team race from Bar Harbor to the Pot and Kettle Club. The fleet was divided into two division, one under the captaincy of Edgar Scott and the other under Herbert Sears. The "blues," under the first named, were declared victors. A luncheon was given at the club at which the guests were:

A. J. Cassatt,	James Potter,
H. L. Eno,	Charles Sturgis,
V. E. Macy,	T. G. Condon,
Antonio Y. Stewart,	Percy Taylor,
Edgar Scott,	W. P. Draper,
Sumner Gerard,	W. C. Allison,
Harry Thorndyke,	Henderson Inches,
R. H. Gallatin,	J. M. Sears,
Mr. La Bouisse,	W. G. Ladd.

There are still two races to be sailed before the award of the trophy for the season's racing will be awarded.

Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop entertained a luncheon party to-day. The guests were:

Mrs. John Hone,	Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell,
Mrs. De Grasse Fox,	
Mrs. William Goddard,	Mrs. Henry F. Dimock,
Miss Charlotte Pendleton,	Mrs. Russell,

Departures to-day included Miss K. V. R. Perry, Gen. Wainwright, and Miss Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tompkins of New York have arrived here.

Francis H. Markee and W. B. Day are the guests of Mrs. George Lord.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fairbairn of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Otis Norcross.

Count Cassini has returned from New York, and will be here until late in October.

Mrs. John Stewart has gone to Poland Springs.

Robert Adams has left for Newport.

New-comers here include:

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lymington,	Mr. and Mrs. J. McL. Hamilton,
Miss Lymington,	George Hamilton.
Miss Eleanor J. Ring.	

For the first time in the history of the resort, it is said, nearly all the cottages have been rented for next season.

An announcement received with great interest is to the effect that A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will build a cottage here this Winter. He has just bought the Bowler property, on the Atlantic drive. It is not known what price has been paid. The property is considered one of the most valuable on the island.

D. C. Blair of New York has also bought land, and is to build a cottage.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is to occupy Sea Urchins.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are to have a cottage, although which one is not yet definitely decided.

W. E. Dodge will again occupy Stanwood.

Levi Z. Leiter is negotiating for the Dorr cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold have taken Devilstone, and Abram S. Hewitt has taken a five-year lease on Reverie cottage, which he occupied this Summer.

Allcroft—Wells.

Marietta Wells, widow of David Dwight Wells of Norwich, Conn., whose engagement was announced during the Summer, was married in this city yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration to John Derby Allcroft, youngest son of the late John Derby Allcroft of Stokesay Court, Shropshire, England. Mrs. Allcroft is the youngest daughter of the late Dr. William Millar Ord of London, England.

DEATH OF MRS. STEWART.

Many Telegrams of Sympathy Received by the Senator from Nevada, Now at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, who is here in connection with the Pius Fund arbitration case, was to-day the recipient of a host of telegrams of sympathy on the death of his wife, who was killed in an automobile accident at Alameda, Cal., yesterday.

Senator Stewart has not yet decided when he will depart for the United States. The arbitration court opens Monday, but the question of a postponement of the Pius Fund case for reasons not connected with Senator Stewart's bereavement is regarded as not impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—News of the death of the wife of Senator Stewart in an automobile accident in California was a profound shock to the many old friends of the family here. The Senator and his wife had been so long a part of the social and official life of Washington that they were personally known to generation after generation of those who have been prominent in public affairs during the past quarter of a century.

Mrs. Stewart came to Washington with her father, H. S. Foote, who was a Senator from Mississippi, and known by the sobriquet "Hangman Foote," because of a hot-headed remark made by him during the anti-slavery period. Miss Foote was educated in the Georgetown convent, and moved in Washington society in ante-bellum times. When later she came to Washington as the wife of the Nevada Senator she soon became a leader in the social life of the capital.

Senator Stewart first entered the Senate in 1863, and he and his wife have been looked upon as most interesting links connecting the eventful period of the Lincoln Administration with the present. Mr. Stewart is the only person living who saw Andrew Johnson take the oath in the Kirkwood House as President of the United States the night that Abraham Lincoln died. The home of the Stewarts on Du Pont Circle, known as "Castle Stewart," was a place of prime interest for many years to strangers, as it was regarded as the finest mansion in the city. It was later the home for years of the Chinese Minister, and was recently purchased by Senator Clark of Montana and torn down.

Mrs. Stewart represented a type which is fast disappearing in the public life of the capital. When her elder daughters were young Stewart Castle was the gayest of the Senatorial homes. Of late years failing health caused Mrs. Stewart to withdraw from active participation in society almost entirely, although after taking possession of her latest residence, the old Webb house, at Nineteenth and F Streets, she began again to have her friends about her.

Mrs. Stewart's wide experiences of life the world over made her a most interesting conversationlist. The early years of her married life in Carson City, Nevada, her intimate acquaintance as neighbors with several of the greatest of the Western money kings, and others made a fascinating story as she told tale after tale of those pioneer days.

Mrs. Stewart left Washington early last Winter after recovering from a severe illness. She spent much of the present year in a sanitarium, but wrote constantly to her friends of her improving health. Lately she had been with her brother, W. W. Foote in Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Stewart is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Bessie Stewart of New York and Mrs. Payson, wife of Paymaster Payson of the Marine Corps, and several grandchildren. Lieut. Hooker, whose wife was Miss Condit Smith, who was with the American Legation during the siege of Peking, is her grandson. The Paysons are in Manila.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Judge William L. Penfield, Solicitor of the United States State Department, who is on his way home from The Hague, said it was probable that the decision of the Pius Fund arbitrators would be rendered about Nov. 15. He thought there was no question that it would be favorable to California.

DEATH OF JOSEPH SPECHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Joseph Specht, the millionaire merchant of St. Louis, died yesterday at Gunston Hall, his home on the Potomac eighteen miles south of Washington. Mr. Specht bought Gunston Hall ten years ago, and spent large sums in beautifying the old place, which was the ancestral home of the Mason family.

It was there that George Mason wrote the Virginia bill of rights which Jefferson used as the foundation for the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Specht acquired other tracts adjoining the Gunston estate, and had upward of a thousand acres in a large park and farm. One Spring he employed an army of men and set out 50,000 rose bushes, embracing every variety that he thought would endure the Winters of this region.

The hall, which was built 200 years ago from bricks made in Glasgow, Scotland, and brought over as ballast in tobacco vessels, he improved at great expense.

About two years after the wealthy Missourian had settled at Gunston an event occurred which proved to be a disturbing element at his newly established home. It was the appearance of a man giving his name as Howard and representing himself to be an advocate of the Buddhist religion. His scheme, as unfolded, was to establish a mission in the neighborhood for the encouragement of thought and study in the principles of that faith and the dissemination of its doctrines.

It is said his avowed designs were so attractively presented that they enlisted the encouragement and support of Mrs. Specht, although meeting with little favor by her husband. Finally a chapel was established near Gunston Hall, but the scheme fell through.

The instigator was charged with fraud and Mrs. Specht took steps to prosecute him. In the meantime, however, he had left the neighborhood.

In recent years, it is said, Mrs. Specht has resided in the West, while her husband lived much to himself, on his Virginia estate, devoting his time and attention to

For the weary, heartsick, nervous, unstrung mother, there is no restorative equal to Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a strengthgiver.—Adv.

GREATER ADVERTISING GROWTH

THAN ANY OTHER NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPER!

EIGHT MONTHS' RECORD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed **3,479,479** agate lines of advertising from January 1st, 1902, to September 1st, 1902, (eight months,) as compared with **3,135,420** agate lines in the same period last year—

A gain of **344,059** agate lines.

2nd	morning newspaper		314,749	"	"
3d	"	"	235,741	"	"
4th	"	"	181,914	"	"
5th	"	"	101,164	"	"
6th	"	" loss of	82,632.	"	"
7th	"	" "	111,576	"	"

A Greater Gain than that of any other Morning Newspaper.

The total of dry goods, financial and book publishers' advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in the first eight months of 1902 was greater than that of any other morning or evening newspaper in the City of New York.

The most of the best in news and advertising!

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

the elaborate and scientific cultivation of many acres. He had a fondness for the productions of fancy farm products, and improvement of special breeds of stock.

Mr. Specht apparently took little interest in the political affairs of the State and did not take an active part in the general matters of citizenship since his residence in Fairfax County. He was born in Germany and

TO STOP CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES

The New Stand Taken by the Pope—Why Royal Families Have Degenerated.

A DISPATCH from Rome a few days ago announced that the Pope had notified the reigning houses of Europe that no more dispensations for consanguineous marriages would be granted. Leo XIII. has for a long time extended his solicitude to social as well as to religious questions, nothing that is human escaping him, be it of a spiritual or of a temporal order, and as Niebuhr did before him the Pope has observed an unfortunate tendency to degeneration among sovereign families.

He explains this tendency on the ground of the frequency of consanguineous marriages between Princes and Princesses, and he has resolved to put an end to this state of affairs, at least in Catholic countries, by interposing his authority. This is a grave resolution, for from all time political exigencies have required, occasionally very imperiously, marriages between first cousins, even between uncle and niece, and today they are very numerous.

To enumerate: The present chief of the house of France, Louis Philippe-Robert, Duke of Orleans, was for a long time the fiancé of his cousin, the Princess Marguerite of Orleans. The Duke of Chartres married in 1863 his cousin, the Princess Françoise of Orleans, daughter of the Prince of Joinville. His son Jean, Duke of Guise, married his cousin, the sister of the Duke of Orleans, Maria Isabella of Orleans.

Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of the Duke d'Alencon, married Alphonse, Prince of Bavaria, her cousin on the maternal side, the Duke d'Alencon having married Princess Sophie of Bavaria. The Infante Don Antonio of Orleans, son of the Duke of Montpensier, married the Infanta Eulalie, sister of Alphonse XII., his cousin, the Duke of Montpensier having married the Infanta Louise.

In the Bonaparte family one will recall the singular marriage of Princess Marie Letitia Bonaparte with her uncle, Duke Amadeus of Aosta, the brother of her mother, the Princess Marie Clotilde of Savoy. This marriage was the result of the great love the uncle felt for his niece and of the extreme desire for independence on the part of the Princess because of the heaviness of the maternal yoke.

In Austria you find Princess Maria Valerie, daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, married to her cousin, the Archduke Salvator. In Great Britain Queen Victoria married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha.

Princess Maud, daughter of Edward VII., married her first cousin, Prince Charles of Denmark, son of the royal Prince of Denmark, who is the brother of the Queen of England. In Russia the Grand Duke Alexander Michailowitch married the Grand Duchess Xenie Alexandrowna, his cousin and sister of Nicholas II. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of William II., married his cousin, a Princess of Hesse, and the Grand Duke of Hesse married his cousin, the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg.

The consanguineous marriages just mentioned are by no means the only ones, but the enumeration suffices to prove that they have passed into the customs of royal houses and that the Pope will be kept busy if he wishes to destroy this custom.

The question naturally arises: What do authorities say of this condition? The reply is the old one: Hippocrates says yes and Galen says no. Bondin declares that the sequence of consanguineous marriages produces madness, Devay states that goitre of the Cagots of the Pyrenees is due to intermarriage, Trousseau says that it produces epilepsy and deafmutes.

On the other hand Cordier, Auzouy, Francisque, and Michel deny its influence, Lacassagne and Ladreit de Lacarriere stating it has a very feeble effect, as does also Darwin. The example of the Israelites, of which so very many are vigorous, seems to confirm this latter view, as well as the examples of numerous villages in France which have been healthily and vigorously peopled by a single family, of which they bear the name, for example, Les Buloyer, near the Port Royal, a few leagues from Paris. And opposed to the theory of de Chateauneuf that consanguineous marriages result in sterility is the evidence of Queen Victoria's eight offsprings, not to mention other examples.

NEW HOME FOR CARDINAL GIBBONS

Citizens of Baltimore Propose to Build a Large Residence to be Surrounded by Fine Private Grounds.

IT is altogether probable that Cardinal Gibbons will soon have a new home in Baltimore and that it will be far handsomer than the ancient building which now serves as the residence of the only American "Prince of the Church." The plans for the new structure are as yet incomplete, but enough is known to make it reasonably certain that it will take definite shape within a few months at most.

It would perhaps interfere with the plans of the promoters of the enterprise, all of whom are wealthy Catholic residents of the Monumental City, to go into details at this time, but it may be said that the site of the new "Cardinal's Palace" will be on Cathedral Street, within a few blocks of the cathedral.

It is understood that the promoters of the scheme have in view the purchase of the entire frontage of a city block. Upon it they will erect an ornate building, sufficiently large to amply accommodate the Cardinal's household as well as to afford to his Eminence full facilities for the transaction of the purely administrative work pertaining to his high office.

The plan also contemplates handsome grounds, with shaded walks, luxuriant flower beds, hothouses, conservatories, shrubbery, and the like, giving opportunities for outdoor exercise coupled with a degree of privacy which is impossible under present conditions.

Among those prominently mentioned in connection with the project are Henry Walters, owner of the Walters Art Gallery; William Keyser, one of Baltimore's wealthiest citizens, and Charles J. Bonaparte, the well-known leader in all movements for municipal reform. The cost of the new house and grounds is estimated at a million dollars or more.

The present home of the Cardinal is an old-fashioned structure at the corner of Charles and Mulberry Streets, immediately in the rear of, and almost adjoining, the cathedral. Both buildings were erected in the early part of the present century with money raised in great part by means of a series of lottery drawings. The residence is severely plain both internally and externally, no suggestion of architectural beauty being visible anywhere. It is of brick, covered with stucco to imitate stone, and painted the color of lead. On the second floor, immediately above the front reception room, and on the right of the wide hallway which runs east and west through the centre of the building, is the Cardinal's study.

It is by far the most cheerful, comfortable room in the house. It is lighted by two windows, one facing the south, the other the east, both of which admit the morning sunlight. An open fireplace helps to furnish and add to the comfort of the room. Two or three easy chairs, a roll-top desk of oak, a revolving desk chair, a large rug which covers almost the entire floor, and four bookcases of black walnut, filled with books, conspicuous among them being the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, complete the equipment of the chamber. The study, the Cardinal's bed chamber, and two or three guest chambers comprise the east wing of the house, all that portion on the other side of the central hallway being given over to the use of the members of the Episcopal family.

In all of this there is nothing to suggest a "Prince of the Church," nor is there anything else in the daily life of the Cardinal to remind one of the title he bears. When he goes out in the evening, which is not often, he hires a cab from a neighboring livery stable. At other times he walks.

His daily walks are of the greatest importance to his Eminence, because of the physical benefit he derives from them, but it sometimes happens that he is temporarily deprived of them because of his inability or disinclination to promenade on the public thoroughfares. It is to meet this contingency that the spacious grounds about the proposed new residence are designed, his present abode having nothing of that character.

The ever-growing volume of administrative work, together with the increasing age of the Cardinal, must in time call for an increase in his clerical force, which cannot be brought about without additional house room. Aside from this is a well-recognized fact that the present residence of the prelate has outlived its usefulness and must soon give way to more modern quarters either on the present site, which is cramped and unsuitable, or upon one which will better answer the requirements of the Cardinal.

It is confidently believed, therefore, that the movement for a new building surrounded by suitable grounds will shortly assume definite shape and be pushed to a successful conclusion.

We Take Pleasure

in extending an invitation to yourself and friends to inspect, to-morrow, September 15th, the most completely organized and most elegantly appointed Custom Tailoring establishment in this city — a plant adapted to the requirements of people of refined taste, and where a modest price mark will prevail.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

ART NOTES.

Hildesheim is one of the most interesting old towns in Germany, owing to its quaint house fronts and Town Hall and the venerable cathedral, but in 1868 it sprang into fame through a chance discovery of a treasure, made by the soldiers of the garrison as they were digging into one of the slopes of the old Gibbet Hill, where malefactors used to hang in chains. In arranging the butts for rifle shooting they came upon a carefully packed chest containing silver plate of such extraordinary beauty that nothing of the sort to equal it was known in Italy until the famous finds at Bosco Reale, near Naples. The Hildesheim treasure seems to have been the traveling case of some Roman General, containing a variety of vases, plates, and platters in solid silver ornamented with an art which, if not Greek in the best sense, is remarkable in Roman work. The firm of Christofle & Co. of Karlsruhe has the right of reproducing these pieces. The originals are in Berlin, while the Hildesheim Museum has a full set of Christofle copies. The best-known piece is the flat two-handled dish with a seated, helmeted, and draped Pallas Athene in very high relief occupying the centre. Two-handled drinking cups elaborately ornamented in repoussée, with masks, garlands, grapes, and objects sacred to Bacchus, platters with heads of divinities in high relief, egg-holders and salt cellars and frying pans make this the most complete batterie de cuisine in silver that has come down from antiquity.

***

Mr. Alfred Stieglitz, the head and front of the "Secession" in pictorial photography, resigned last Spring from the editorship of Camera Notes, the organ of the Camera Club, a little quarterly magazine which has been very prosperous under his management. The exhibition of the "Secession" at the National Arts Club last Winter will be remembered. He now announces a quarterly called Camera Work—"which will be edited by myself, owing allegiance only to the interests of photography." In Mr. Stieglitz's mind the interests of photography are not those of the professional or of the average amateur photographer, but of a chosen few who are adepts in the art and feel themselves artists. It is his intention to reproduce in Camera Work the best examples of all schools, both American and foreign, in a style which will make the magazine of great value for its pictures alone, even to those who may not be interested in the literary contributions; but he intends that the latter shall not be inferior to the illustrations. He asks that contributors send in their news to him at No. 162 Leonard Street. The price for the quarterly is three dollars and a half, single numbers costing one dollar. The first number is to appear at the close of the year.

***

The stations on the underground in Manhattan Borough are to be decorated with colored tile work supplied by the Grueby Company of Boston. So far as practicable each station will have a design differing in color and arrangement from the next, so that persons using the underground habitually will be able, as they glance up from their paper, to recognize where they are. The name of each station will also be placed in colored Grueby pottery in a conspicuous place on the white tiled walls.

***

An exhibition of old English china and glass made prior to 1800 is suggested for one of the coming shows in London—Wedgwood and Minton, Crown Derby, Chelsea and Worcester, Lowestoft and "heraldic" china with armorial designs, together with old cut glass of solid forms and somewhat clumsy grace.

***

The animal painter, John Trivett Nettleship of London has just died. He was a rival of Swan in pictures of savage beasts, having greater invention but less technical skill; as a writer he was the author of "Robert Browning: Essays and Thoughts," published in the seventies, and also of "George Morland and the Evolution from him of some Later Painters."

***

Girgenti in Sicily has yielded a marble bust of Nero slightly larger than life. It was turned up by a peasant digging in a field near Ravenusa. Tigellinus, the freedman, Nero's hated favorite, had large estates at Girgenti where he was born. The bust is in a local museum.

***

The Sculptor Alfred Gilbert has been talking to the undergrads of Cambridge. He believes that sculpture should be made part of general education because it develops the perceptive faculties and enlarges the constructive sense. It educates eye and hand and aids in perfecting that creative faculty which is essential to originality in every profession. He says that if children were taught modeling as part of their school course they would learn something which would make them better thinkers and more sensitive executants, and at the same time they would acquire a sense of beauty which would be of inestimable value to them in after life.

THE WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12.—With the end of this week those of the hotel and cottage people who make September the limit of their stay will have gone. From then on until the middle of October the population here will be stationary. The Fall colony will be a very large one this year, and the short season promises to be very delightful.

The last dinner dance of the Summer at the Kebo Valley Club occurred Saturday night. It was a brilliant finale to the most successful season the club has ever had. In place of several different dinner parties it was all one, Waldron Bates being the host. The house and grounds were beautifully decorated. Nearly all the Summer colony came to the ball, so that the dancers overflowed the ballroom and the verandas were made to do service. Among the guests at dinner were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Theobald, Miss Draper, Charles T. How, John B. How, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Misses Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jaques, Samuel Bates, Count d'Alte, Baron von Mumm, Miss McLane, J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Baron Frankenstein, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno.

Among the dancers who came later were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Patton, Miss Heutris, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Miss Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Thorndike, Miss Hone, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. James Potter, Sumner Gerard, and Miss Edwards.

The special race of the thirty-footers was sailed Saturday in a strong southeasterly breeze. It was a spectacular affair, and finally was won by Herbert M. Sears with the Bogey.

Peter Marié and Thomas Meyer, who have been at the Malvern for the past two months, left Sunday. They have gone to Newport, and later will go to Lenox.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, who has just returned from Europe, came Tuesday. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison.

Abram S. Hewitt and family, who have been passing the Summer at Reverie Cove, returned to New York Tuesday.

The Rev. William O. Baker, for several years rector of St. Saviour's Episcopal Church, the fashionable parish here, has resigned the post. Mr. Baker married a few years ago Miss Jackson, daughter of Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, upon whose death Mrs. Baker inherited a very large fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will return here next season, and have already made arrangements for a cottage.

William C. Whitney and Miss Whitney have closed their cottage.

The annual croquet tournament at the St. Sauveur Hotel was finished Tuesday. The winners of the handsome cups given by Mrs. William W. Rutherford were Mrs. Howland Jones and Douglass Cochran, who were the winners in the finals over Miss K. V. R. Berry and Mr. Rutherford.

The last golfing of the season was the tournament on Saturday for the Kebo Valley Club Medal. Sumner Gerard won from a large field.

NEWPORT SEASON ALMOST ENDED

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The Newport season is decidedly on the decline, and there are some who say that it is ended; this in spite of the fact that Mrs. Astor is to give two large dinners next week and that there are still a number of luncheons or dinners every day or night. There are yet a large number of people in the cottages, but that number is being daily lessened and next week will see more prominent departures than the present week has shown.

There are cards out for quite a considerable number of entertainments, but they will be generally small affairs, and the end of September will see the end of even this mild sort of pleasure.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier will give a large dinner at Berger's. Sunday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a farewell dinner at Crossways, and next Monday and Friday evening Mrs. Astor will give her only two dinners of the season. These latter will be grand affairs with large companies at the dinners and an additional number coming in for the musicales which will follow. These few entertainments constitute all the affairs of any importance before the close. Whatever other entertaining there may be will be to make life in Newport evenings less monotonous than it must be for the few weeks of the Autumn.

The departures this week have been numerous and very important in the social world of Newport, including Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer. Next week's departures will be even more notable, including many who have been the most prominent entertainers of the season, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

There have been a few rentals this week, and in every case houses have been taken for next Summer by those who are this year occupying them. The first sale of real estate of the Autumn was that of the Blanding estate in the Beacon Hill district, to Charles Astor Bristed. Mr. Blanding has not been prominent in social affairs at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will be a desirable addition to the social colony.

The secondary stay of the Grand Duke of Russia in Newport is creating considerable talk. It is quite generally believed, and with good authority, that the reported breakdown of the engine of Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht when the Grand Duke started for Wickford to catch the train to New York was entirely a "put-up" affair, and that the breakdown occurred with the distinguished foreigner's knowledge, or never occurred at all, and that the story was trumped up to explain his return to Newport. The Grand Duke has undoubtedly enjoyed his stay in Newport.

Before the season is completely closed Newport will have another church wedding, that of Miss Estelle de Lausset Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh de Lausset Willoughby of Philadelphia, to Clayton Gilbert Dixon, also of Philadelphia. Both are members of well-known Philadelphia families, and Miss Willoughby has many friends among the Summer residents of Newport, especially among those who have longest made the city their Summer home. The wedding will occur at Trinity Church at noon on Wednesday.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, September 15th, will open on their Second Floor,

AUTUMN FASHIONS

in

Imported Long Garments, Matinee Coats, Evening Wraps and Furs.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are now showing

FALL IMPORTATIONS

Lyons Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths

AND

Mourning Goods.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Advice to Housekeepers.

Get thoroughly familiar with the uses of . . .

MAGGI

It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea instantly made, and as a Condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowls, Game, Ragouts, Stews, etc., it is incomparable. Comes in liquid and solid form. Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. It is a dainty article for dainty people. Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists. Liquid in bottles; Solid in single portion tubes.

INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR SENATE

Congressman Curtis, of the Kaw Tribe, Was a Jockey, Drove a Hack and Swept Out a Law Office.

AN Indian is now a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate. He is Congressman Charles Curtis of Kansas. Through a most romantic career he has climbed the ladder of fame from a poor Indian lad to a position of prominence among National lawmakers. He started out in life as a jockey on the race track, then trained broncos, drove a hack, swept out a law office in pay for an opportunity to study law, was admitted to the bar, elected County Attorney, and then went to Congress.

Mr. Curtis, says The Omaha World-Herald, belongs to the aboriginal race, and is proud of the fact that his Indian forbears were here when Columbus thought he was discovering a New World. His mother was a member of the Kaw tribe. Mr. Curtis's mother died when he was about three years old, and he went to live with his Indian grandmother near Council Grove, Kan. This Indian grandmother is mentioned in the treaty with the Kaw tribe in 1825.

By this treaty she and her sisters were given what is known as "Kaw Mile Four," the tract of land upon which the City of North Topeka is now built. In the homestead on this tract of land Congressman Curtis was born in 1860, and his fine new house marks the place of his birth forty-two years ago.

Of one incident of his childhood Mr. Curtis has a very vivid memory. He was eight years old, and was coming home from school in Council Grove, when he saw a war party of naked Kaws painted and in war feathers, mounted on their ponies, swoop down from a hill overlooking the town and dash through it toward the hill on the other side. Mr. Curtis, urchinlike, wanted to know the why of all this, and one of the chiefs paused long enough to tell him that they were on their way out to fight their hereditary enemies, the Cheyennes, and to hold them back from the town till they could fortify it a little.

In a barn near by a large number of Kaw Indians gathered, and when the Cheyennes swept down through the town they passed this barn. A fierce shower of arrows stopped them, however, and leaving many of their braves wounded and dying, they retreated, leaving the Kaws victors. This was the last fight between these two tribes. Mr. Curtis's father thought this was rather too strenuous a life for his young son, so he sent for him to go back to Topeka.

Mr. Curtis, like all boys, loved an outdoor life, and school had not many charms for him as a youth, and then he had his living to make besides. He began as a rider of race horses. He was a good one, too. Mr. Curtis has always done well whatever he undertook, if it was selling papers or making speeches, riding race horses or training horses for others to ride.

Mr. Curtis drove a hack after he left the race track. He sat on the driver's seat in the daytime and at night he went to school, determined to make up for the time he lost as a youth. He used his time well, and by the time he was twenty-one he had been admitted to the bar as a lawyer. Three years later he made the first break into politics as a delegate in the Republican Convention in Topeka which was to select delegates to the State Convention, who would in National Convention vote for Mr. Blaine's nomination to the Presidency.

That Fall he was nominated and elected County Attorney. In a month after he was elected he had closed every saloon in the county. He declared that no matter what his personal opinion was, he was elected to enforce the laws, and the prohibition law was one of them.

He was re-elected, and his second term was as strenuous for evaders of law as his first. In 1892 Mr. Curtis ran for Congress and was elected by a large majority. He has gone on being elected ever since, and now has six terms in Congress to his credit. Although recently renominated for another term, he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator W. A. Harris.

SECESSION AN ISSUE IN NEW JERSEY

Strange Campaign Closing in North Plainfield.

Proposition to Withdraw the Borough from Somerset County and Join It to Union—Annexation with Plainfield the Aim.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 13.—The longest and strangest campaign in the history of Somerset County, if not in the State of New Jersey, will be brought to a close on Tuesday when the voters of North Plainfield will decide at a special election whether they desire to secede from Somerset and join Union County. It is said to be the first time in State history that such a proposition has been decided at the polls.

Never has Somerset County been so much agitated as it is over this scheme to withdraw part of its most valuable territory, that from which it derives the greater portion of taxable values. In no sense a party question, the proposition has caused the organization of Republicans and Democrats to advocate the scheme on the one part and to oppose it on the other. So close is the fight that it is impossible to forecast the result of the election, both sides claiming victory in advance.

The aim of those who advocate annexation is to bring about a consolidation of North Plainfield with this city. Although the former, a borough, is in Somerset County, and the latter is in Union County, from all appearance the two municipalities strike the stranger as one fairly good-sized city. An imaginary line, passing through business houses and dwellings, forms the legal boundary and at the same time causes all sorts of obstacles. Plainfield is a New York commuters' settlement, and recent years have seen it grow rapidly. The community has spread over the county boundary line, and now many of New York's business and professional men live in Somerset County. The interests of the two communities are identical. North Plainfield by reason of its size has not been able to make the improvements which this city has obtained largely through the interest taken by the commuters. It is to obtain the benefit of these improvements that a large proportion of boroughites advocate annexation and ultimate consolidation.

In some respects North Plainfield is the strangest municipality in the State. It has no banks, trust companies, paid fire department, railroad, Post Office, public library, sewerage system, telegraph or telephone office. All of these improvements are enjoyed by the citizens of Plainfield. There are two distinct municipal governments and the regulations differ widely. Saloons here close at 11 o'clock, while in the borough they close an hour later. Licenses here are obtained from the Common Council; in the borough from the County Court. The greatest inconvenience is caused to the two police departments, as can be understood. There are objections to annexation and consolidation, however, and one of these is that Plainfield carries a heavy debt.

The fight against annexation is waged chiefly by the friends of ex-Senator L. A. Thompson of Somerville, Republican leader of Somerset County. State Senator Charles A. Reed of Somerset County, who is a resident of North Plainfield, brought down a bitter storm of denunciation upon himself by advocating the passage of the bills to give the North Plainfielders a right to vote on the question. His enemies accused him of treason to his constituents. Supporting Senator Reed, however, are a majority of the borough officials, who are willing to surrender office in order to become residents of Union County.

Mayor Newton B. Smalley has practically led the political fight, and supporting him are half the Councilmen and the majority of other office holders. Ex-Mayor William L. Saunders, Vice President of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company of New York, is the father of the measure, and he has directed the campaign. Ex-Mayor B. A. Hegeman, Jr., and Samuel St. John McCutchen, a member of the State Board of Education, practicing law in New York, are pronounced annexationists, while A. V. D. Honeyman, formerly editor of the Somerville Unionist-Gazette, Edwin J. Hooley, a New York banker and broker, and Charles W. McCutchen, a New York commission merchant, are fighting against the scheme. Some of these men are Republicans and others are Democrats, and politics has cut no figure in the campaign.

The mass meetings held by the two sides have been marked by bitter speeches, and prominent men who were formerly warm friends have been cool in their relations since the proposition took definite form. Should the result of the election on Tuesday be favorable, another election will be held immediately on the proposition to consolidate the two municipalities.

BAPTISM, A REPLY TO DR. MACARTHUR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you quote the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur on the subject of baptism as follows: "Baptism never saved a human soul. The doctrine of baptismal regeneration is both unreasonable and unscriptural."

Whether Dr. MacArthur ever made an attempt to prove these bold assertions or whether he simply expected his hearers to take his word for it I know not. But I do know that it was not a case of "Thus saith the Lord," but rather, "Thus says MacArthur." The statements, of course, do not at all surprise us, for Dr. MacArthur is only rehashing what Zwingli, Calvin, Limborch, and others have taught and what is confessed and believed by the Reformed Churches in general. This error has, of course, been refuted again and again, but there are yet such who, though "ever learning, are never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." "As Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, so do these also resist the truth."

It is not only a sin against God, but also absurd and ridiculous when men claim to be defenders of the Bible and yet most emphatically deny what the Bible asserts. Dr. MacArthur expressly says: "Baptism never yet saved a human soul." The Bible expressly says: "Baptism doth also now save us," First Peter, iii., 21. Jesus says: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," Mark, xvi., 16. Dr. MacArthur says: "The doctrine of baptismal regeneration is unscriptural." The Scriptures, though, call baptism "the washing of regeneration," Titus, iii., 5. Christ says to Nicodemus: "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God," John, iii., 5. Paul says: "As many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." Peter answers the question of those who were pricked in their heart by the Word which they heard and said: "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" (i. e., to be saved) in this way: "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins."

Every reader of the Bible who is of average human intelligence and who has sufficient knowledge of the language employed, at the same time being of a mind not in a manner so preoccupied by error as to preclude the apprehension of the truth, however clearly set forth in words of human speech, must concede that the Bible certainly teaches that baptism is indeed "the washing of regeneration," that "baptism saves us," that baptism is a means of grace.

But of this very doctrine of baptismal regeneration Dr. MacArthur says that it "makes the minister of religion a worker of magic, a fakir, a performer of ecclesiastical miracles. According to this theory," the doctor continues, "the child at one moment is a candidate for perdition; then comes the minister with water and with the formula of baptism, and, presto! the child becomes a child of God and an heir of glory." To judge from his remarks Dr. MacArthur has given this whole matter very little careful attention. His investigations seem to have been of a very superficial character. He does not at all seem to understand how it is that water can do such great things, to wit, work forgiveness of sin, deliver from death and the devil, and give eternal salvation. To quote Luther by way of explanation: "It is not the water indeed that does them, but the Word of God which is in and with the water, and faith which trusts such Word of God in the water. For without the Word of God the water is simple water, and no baptism. But with the Word of God it is a baptism, that is, a gracious water of life and a washing of regeneration in the Holy Ghost." Christ not only says, He that is baptized shall be saved, but He says, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Simply to "put a few drops of water on the head and face" will, of course, not save any one. The Scriptures do not teach it. But when a person is baptized in obedience to God's command and in reliance upon God's promises, then he is saved by baptism. And this the Scriptures teach.

In conclusion, it is unbelief only that damns; and though saving faith cannot exist with the contempt of baptism, yet it can exist with the lack of baptism. God is indeed able to save without baptism, and undoubtedly has saved without baptism. Yet it holds good that it is the will of God that every creature should be baptized and thereby be saved. Being Christians, we should obey His will. Despising His will in this respect, we cannot be saved, for while faith can exist with the lack of baptism, it can never exist with the contempt of baptism. Of the Pharisees and lawyers we read that they "rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of Him." JOHN H. C. FRITZ.

Pastor of the Lutheran Church of Our Saviour.

Brooklyn, Sept. 8, 1902.

TO RETIRE FROM BASEBALL.

John I. Rogers, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Club, to Give Place to A. J. Reach.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The retirement from baseball of John I. Rogers, it is said, will be announced shortly. There is a well-defined rumor to that effect, and it is said that the Philadelphia Club's Treasurer is now preparing a statement to the public, in which he reviews the history of the club and announces that he will step down in favor of A. J. Reach, who in future will direct the policy of the club and have charge of the players. This announcement, it is said, is to be made within ten days.

Monday there will be another meeting of the club, at which the resolutions drawn up two weeks ago will be voted upon. It is one of these resolutions which gives Mr. Reach the entire control of the team.

WHITE GIRL WEDS RED MAN.

Husband Is a Full-Blooded Sioux Indian—The Bride a School Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 13.—Miss Nellie M. Brown, for some time a teacher in the Government Indian schools at Crow Creek Agency, has just been married to Fred Medicine Crow, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, belonging on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation. The bride is goodlooking and highly educated. It is said her parents reside in Washington, and are very prominent in the society circles of the National capital.

The Indian and his wife were married by Justice Keeler of Gann Valley, a town situated a few miles from the reservation. The wedding was a double affair, two friends of Miss Brown and Medicine Crow, named Louis Fire Tail and Minnie Finley, both of whom are full-blooded Indians, being married at the same time. The future plans of Mr. and Mrs. Medicine Crow are unknown, but it is rumored they will go East. At present both couples are at the agency.

BUYS REVOLVER, KILLS HIMSELF.

Resident of Lawrence, Mass., Commits Suicide in a Hardware Store.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 13.—Alfred E. Boucher of this city killed himself to-day in a hardware store, where he had purchased a revolver. Boucher was twenty-seven years of age.

In investigating the suicide, the police found that the Boucher tenement was unoccupied. Later they learned that there had been family troubles and that Mrs. Boucher and her child left home yesterday. She stated that she was going to the home of her mother, a Mrs. Parker, in Methuen, a suburban town. The missing woman and child were found in Methuen.

GEN. JOHN H. FORNEY DEAD.

He Was a Major General in the Confederate Army.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 13.—Gen. John H. Forney, a Major General of the Confederate Army in the civil war, died to-night at his home, in Jacksonville, Ala., after ten days' illness. He was in his seventy-third year.

Major Gen. Forney was known chiefly for his part in the defense of Vicksburg during the siege in the Civil War. He was in command of the Confederate forces, and held the centre line in the city from the railroad to the ceremtery. He was born in Lincoln County, N. C., Aug. 12, 1829, and in 1835 moved to Jacksonville, Fla. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1848. In 1855 he was appointed staff officer to Col. Charles F. Smith, on the exploring expedition to Pembina, and in 1857 commanded the pioneer corps with Gen. A. S. Johnston in the Utah campaign.

In 1860 he was appointed an instructor at West Point. At the opening of the war he went into the Confederate Army, and was in charge of several divisions at various times, and after the siege of Vicksburg he was prominent in the reorganization of the demoralized forces. At the close of the war he returned to Jacksonville, where he engaged in business as a civil engineer and real estate agent.

RAIN DOES NOT STOP DEVERY'S CAMPAIGN

Both Goodwin and Sheehan, However, Are Confident.

Ex-Chief Says the District Has Thirteen Polling Places, but That He Has Often Won on That Number.

The unfavorable weather last night had no terrors for the supporters of William S. Devery in the Ninth Assembly District. While the Sheehan and Goodwin scheduled meetings were abandoned, Devery's followers had three meetings in progress respectively at Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, Twenty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. While there were urgent calls for Devery at each, the ex-Chief declined to respond. He is very hoarse, and said his doctor had forbidden him to speak in the open air.

"I may loosen up on Monday," he said to a group of reporters at the Four Corners Club. The failure of his opponents to hold meetings seemed to please him immensely, and he remarked:

"What did I tell you? Why, all the people is wid me. Sheehan and Goodwin have abandoned their meetings, and I have three in full blast.

"Why, this fight is soft. I'll beat that gang combined by more than a thousand.

"Then there's that duck Goodwin sends out a circular signed, 'Independent Democrat,' telling voters that Odell will carry the State by 150,000 if I am chosen leader. I must amount to something in Goodwin's eyes."

"What is this story, Chief," a reporter asked, "that bogus tickets are to be put in the field with your name at the top?"

"That's true," he replied; "the surest thing you know."

"Would it not be wise," suggested a bystander, "to make your ticket public?"

The ex-Chief cast a pitying glance at the inquirer and said: "My tickets is in a safe place and won't be seen until the polls open, on Tuesday. Why, if my adversaries knew the names on it, hash in a restaurant would never be in it with the mixture they'd put up. They've been foraging for one of my tickets, but can't get one."

"Where will you receive your returns?"

"At 264 Eighth Avenue," replied Devery. "There are thirteen polling places in the district, and thirteen is an unlucky number, but I've often put a bet down on the thirteenth and won. Now, the people is with me. Small store keepers supposed to be friendly with me have been compelled to keep their showcases off the sidewalks, while saloon keepers who exhibit my picture in their windows have been told that excise law violations will be put on them if they don't remove them."

A. I. Elkus, in behalf of Devery, yesterday presented a list of fifty alleged illegally enrolled persons in the Ninth District, and they will be cited before Superintendent McCullagh of the Metropolitan Election District to-morrow. Affidavits have been prepared.

John C. Sheehan, when seen at the Hoffman House last night, laughed at Devery's predictions, and declared the ex-Chief would be last in the race. "He expects to vote a lot of repeaters," said Mr. Sheehan, "but I'll stop that game. I'm sorry the weather is so bad to-night, as it will prevent our meetings."

Frank J. Goodwin was at the headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Club and appeared in excellent spirits. He said he was confident of success.

Louis Bauer, a restaurateur at 802 Eighth Avenue, yesterday bet Richard Butler $1,000 even that Sheehan would beat Devery. Frank Farrell is said to have furnished the money put up by Butler, which is in the hands of James Moore, as stakeholder.

READY FOR THE PRIMARIES.

Tammany Leaders' Arrangements to Man the Polls and Solicit Voters—James J. Walsh's Charges.

The Tammany leaders concluded last evening the final work for the primaries to be held on Tuesday. To-morrow evening will be devoted to arrangements for the manning of the polls and the personal solicitation of voters.

In the Twenty-sixth District James J. Walsh, who is making the fight against ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, said that he would apply at the Yorkville City Magistrate's Court to-morrow morning for 300 warrants for alleged "floaters." He claimed that all the cases had been reported to Superintendent McCullagh of the State Board of Elections, and that no action had been taken.

Supt. McCullagh, when asked about this statement, said that ex-Sheriff Dunn had called with between 400 and 500 names of alleged "floaters," and that the cases had been investigated and proper action taken. He said that Mr. Walsh called with forty names and promised to return with another list of alleged fraudulently enrolled voters, but had failed to do so.

John F. Carroll continued yesterday his legal fight against alleged "floaters" in his district. He obtained Supreme Court orders to strike from the rolls fifteen names.

DENIAL OF CAPT. DUFFY.

His Account of the Meeting of the Greater New York Democracy of the 18th Assembly District.

Capt. John E. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was expelled while sitting as Chairman of a meeting of the Greater New York Democracy of the Eighteenth Assembly District in Third Avenue, Friday night, amid scenes of great disorder, vehemently denied yesterday that he had acknowledged after the meeting that he had transferred a number of men and that he said that he got no money for the work.

He was supported in this denial by Frederick L. C. Keating, one of the counsel for Mr. Carroll, who stated that Capt. Duffy is the man who furnished the Law Committee for Mr. Carroll with the first information it received of extensive colonization in the Twenty-ninth District from the Eighteenth, which is Capt. Duffy's district.

"He has co-operated all the time," said Mr. Keating, "and has given information about the people there, and so far from colonizing into the district he has been there to help us get them out.

"The meeting last night of the Greater New York Democracy was packed by the adherents and followers of Charles F. Murphy for the purpose of attacking Capt. Duffy in his own bailiwick, and thereby counteracting the tremendous impression which has gone abroad, and which is true, that Mr. Murphy's sole purpose in colonizing in such a wholesale fashion into the Twenty-ninth Assembly District is for the express purpose of defeating John F. Carroll's chances for the leadership of Tammany Hall.

"All of the several hundred illegal transfers into the Twenty-ninth were from Charles F. Murphy's district, but we got them off the list to-day and yesterday by mandamuses."

Sheehan Men for Harburger.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Tenth District met last evening in the club rooms, 84 Second Avenue, and indorsed Julius Harburger, the Tammany leader. It was unanimously decided not to put a primary ticket in the field against Mr. Harburger. It was stated that John C. Sheehan had advised that no contest be made. The Tenth Assembly District is in the Senatorial District controlled by Senator Sullivan.

FINN ACCUSES CAPT. HALPIN.

Greater New York Democracy Joins the Parade of Col. Murphy's Opponents.

Fifteen hundred of young and old voters of the Fifth Assembly District braved the rain and mud last night to parade the streets of the west side from the Battery to Spring Street in a demonstration to show the strength of Justice Daniel E. Finn in his final show of political backing against ex-Commissioner Michael C. Murphy for the Tammany leadership of the district. Col. Murphy was at Far Rockaway.

The parade started in the rain about 9 o'clock from the headquarters of the Daniel E. Finn Associatoin, at 141 Hudson Street, with a brave show of fireworks and band music. Along the way down Hudson Street, through Greenwich to the Battery, the marchers were constantly augmented by recruits from the various clubs in the district.

The Greater New York Democracy, led by Patrick H. Cody, joined the marchers in front of their clubhouse, at Greenwich and Cortlandt Streets. Thence the parade proceeded to Battery Place and countermarched through the streets of the district to Spring Street, the northern boundary, and to the clubhouse.

The show of fireworks in front of Justice Finn's house in Broome Street, particularly emphasized by the fact that Col. Murphy's house, almost across the way, was in darkness, aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the marchers.

About a dozen clubs were represented in the parade. Col. Murphy's lieutenants say that their time comes on Monday night, when they propose to set the district on fire wih enthusiasm and fireworks.

Justice Finn declared that the influence of Capt. Halpin of the Church Street Station was being used to intimidate his supporters in the district. He declared that, if the methods which the Captain has been pursuing are continued, his only redress lies in an appeal to Commissioner Partridge.

HENDERSON-BOIES CONTEST.

Belief Expressed that the Speaker Will Be Returned to Congress—Republicans Claim Iowa.

There is considerable talk among the politicians who congregate at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and other political centres about the situation in Speaker Henderson's district. The question is whether there is any ground for putting that district into the doubtful column and for admitting the possibility that ex-Gov. Boies, the Democratic candidate, may be elected.

Persons supposed to know the conditions that surround the Boies-Henderson contest say there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Henderson will be elected.

A Republican politician who keeps constantly in touch with the Iowa Republicans said yesterday:

"It's nonsense to talk of the possibility of Henderson's defeat. There have been stories in the papers suggesting that he might have hard sledding, but there's absolutely nothing behind those stories. Henderson's election is a certainty. There is no more doubt in his district than in any other Iowa district. We've got the whole State.

"Mr. Boies is a nice old man, but he is thoroughly saturated with political notions with which the people of Iowa have no sympathy. The voters of Gen. Henderson's district would as soon send Bryan to Congress, if he lived in the district, as to send Boies. It's a fact, I believe, that years ago Boies carried the district when he was running for Governor, but then and now are two different times. What might go twenty years or so ago will not go at all now. Iowa is a sound-money State, attached to the principles of the Republican Party, and men like Mr. Boies, no matter how lovely, they may be in private life, are not in demand when it comes to filling public offices.

"Don't worry about Boies beating Henderson. Don't dream of Boies as looming up as a Presidential possibility in 1904 as a natural sequence to his getting the Congressional seat in his district away from Henderson. We've got everything in Iowa. There is not the smallest hope for the election of a Democratic Representative in that State."

SENATOR SPOONER'S FUTURE.

He Exhibits No Anxiety Over Re-election—The Origin of "Syndicate of Vituperation."

United States Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is at the Waldorf-Astoria, "taking life easy." He exhibits no anxiety about his political future, and his friends say he is not excited by the strife that is going on in his State over the question whether he shall have another Senatorial term. Undoubtedly, they say, he would be glad of a re-election, for he enjoys the life of a Senator very much; but he can be happy out of office and really can do much better for himself by attending to his law practice than by giving his services to his country for a small salary.

Mr. Spooner expects to take an active part in the Fall campaign. He will deliver a number of speeches, the first in Connecticut in response to the invitation of Senator Platt of that State.

"I don' believe you will make a speech in the campaign so good as the one you made the last day of the session," one of Mr. Spooner's friends remarked to him yesterday.

"I've never seen that speech," Mr. Spooner replied. "I didn't look it over before it went into the Record, and have no idea how it reads in print. It was an unpremeditated affair—just a snap shot. I had not the slightest expectation of making that speech."

"How about that phrase in the speech that atracted so much notice? Was that coined on the instant?"

"What phrase do you mean?" the Senator asked.

"That phrase, "syndicate of vituperation,' that was meant to characterize those who were puttling into circulation stories and reports discrediting the army in the Philippines."

"Oh, that phrase just flashed into my mind as I was speaking. That was just like the rest, unpremeditated."

NEVADA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Favors the Largest Use of Silver Compatible with Government's Interests.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 13.—At the session of the Republican State Convention last night the report of the Committee on Platform was adopted. It indorses Thomas P. Hawley for the United States Senate, declares for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; favors the largest use of silver as a money metal in all matters compatible with the best interests of our Government, and pledges the nominee for Congress to exercise his best endeavors to secure the greatest possible use of silver; approves of the earnest efforts of the present Administration to enforce to the fullest extent possible the Sherman anti-trust law, favors protection, labor unions, and declares for an eight-hour law in mines, mills, and smelting works, and approves expansion.

It lauds the heroism and the sacrifices of the soldiers and the sailors of the Republic and denounces the Democratic Party for the hostile spirit shown to the soldiers in the swamps and jungles of the Philippines.

Secretary Root to Speak in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Secretary of War Elihu Root will speak with Senator Hanna at the Republican State campaign opening at Akron Sept. 27. Secretary Root will speak in the place of Senator Fornker, who will be unable to help open the State campaign because of an invitation to speak on that day at Waterloo, Iowa.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

OHIO—Twentieth District—Echo M. Heisley, Democrat; Fifteenth District—E. B. Schneider, Democrat.

ASSAULTED BY BURGLARS

Insurance Agent Rendered Unconscious in Night Struggle.

Victim Roused Himself, Went to Physician's House to Have His Wounds Dressed, Then Found a Policeman.

Awakened by burglars, beaten until unconscious, and seriously injured, was the experience at 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning of Harry G. Knapp, twenty-four years old, a special agent of the New York Casualty Company, of 35 Nassau Street, who was spending the night in his mother's house, at 314 West Twenty-ninth Street. All the rest of the family were away, some of them, including Mrs. Knapp, being in the country. The burglars went through the house, but Mr. Knapp could not tell, he said last night, until his mother returned, whether anything had been taken.

Mr. Knapp was sleeping in a rear room on the third floor of the house when he was aroused by some one walking around in his room. He raised himself on his elbow, and as he did he heard a man's voice say:

"Look out, boys, he's awake!"

Knapp barely had time to observe the three men in the moonlit bedroom when one of the men struck him a blow with some blunt instrument on the left side of his head, causing him to fall back in bed partly stunned. He again raised himself, and again the weapon landed on his head. Knapp, however, struggled to get from the bed. Two such severe blows were dealt then that he lost consciousness. He recovered in time to hear the men making a racket in the lower part of the house, evidently making their exit. He lay still for a few moments, for he was still dazed, and then he went to the front of the house on the third floor and raised a window to give an alarm. On the opposite side of the street some men were standing, and to them he called:

"Burglars have been in here and I've been hurt. Get a policeman as quick as you can."

"I'm an officer," one of the men replied. "Throw down your keys and we'll help you."

Mr. Knapp threw down the keys, but the men were unable to unlock the front door, and when he went down to ascertain the trouble he found that the door had been fastened by an inside lock so that it couldn't be opened from the outside. After the men who proffered aid had entered the house the one who had said he was an "officer" admitted that he hadn't been telling the truth, but thought that he might be of use. There was nothing they could do, however, and Mr. Knapp put on his clothes and went to the home of his family physician, Dr. Edgar H. Farr of 321 West Forty-sixth Street, to have his injuries dressed. Dr. Farr had to take a large number of stitches in Mr. Knapp's head, as there were two long gashes.

Mr. Knapp boarded a street car and had got as far as Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, near his home, when for the first time during his distress he saw a policeman. He hailed the patrolman and the two, returning to the house, made an investigation.

They found that the intruders had gained entrance to the house by prying up the cover to a coal hole in the sidewalk in front of the house, and that they had used an iron bar to force open the door at the foot of the cellar stairs. The iron bar, which was about two feet long, was found lying on the cellar floor. Upstairs every room had been visited, where drawers and closets and other receptacles were ransacked. In the cellar was found a plain gold bracelet which had been dropped by one of the burglars, and Mr. Knapp could not recognize it as one that belonged to any member of his family.

Though he only had glimpses of the men by moonlight, and then between blows, Mr. Knapp thought that each of the men was about twenty-five years old, medium sized, and smooth shaven. The weapon with which he had been struck, it seemed to him, was a piece of wood covered with some material like insulating tape; though he thought also that it might have been a piece of iron pipe covered with rubber hose, designed to knock a person unconscious, yet not kill.

FOUND HIS HOME RANSACKED.

Caretaker De Graw Also Missing Upon Dr. Andrews's Return from the Catskills.

Dr. Walter E. Andrews returned with his family yesterday after a two months' stay in the Catskill Mountains to find that during their absence their house, 527 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, had been ransacked. The doctor also discovered that Harvey De Graw, who had been left as caretaker, was missing. After a hasty search of the house to ascertain what had been taken, Dr. Andrews went to the Morrisania Station, where he reported the disappearance of his property and the caretaker. Last night two detectives from that station and the doctor were searching the neighborhood for the caretaker.

Dr. Andrews is a dentist, with a place of business at 729 Tremont Avenue. He announced his loss to the Sergeant in the presence of a reporter before he could receive the usual caution to "say nothing about this matter to any one." He explained that when he left home he made Harvey De Graw caretaker at his residence, and warned him to keep an eye on things during the absence of the family. While in the mountains, he said, he received several letters from De Graw informing him that everything was in good shape at the house. The last letter was received only about a week ago. In reply to it the doctor wrote that he would be home on Saturday. Dr. Andrews told the police about $200 worth of clothing had been taken.

SENATOR HAWLEY'S ILLNESS.

His Colleague Says It Is Not So Serious as Reports Indicated.

United States Senator Hawley of Connecticut is not so ill as he was reported to be, his colleague, Senator Platt, says. Speaking yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria to friends of Gen. Hawley who asked about his condition, Mr. Platt said:

"Some of the stories that have found their way into the public prints have greatly exaggerated the seriousness of my colleague's illness. He is of course a sick man, but I don't think there has been any marked change in the last month or two."

Orange County Republicans Named.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Republican Assembly Convention for the First District of Orange County was held here this afternoon. The following nominations were made:

For Member of Assembly, John Orr of Cornwall; for School Commissioner, George W. Flood of Highland Falls.

Resolutions commending the Administration of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell were adopted.

The delegates to the convention are:

Senator L. F. Goodrell,	F. W. Wilson,
Thomas W. Bradley,	Alex. N. Withers,
William G. Taggart,	John E. Duryea,
Joseph M. Dickey,	Mayor J. D. Wilson.
Joseph K. Alexander,	

Rockland Democrats for Bird S. Coler.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Rockland County Democrats to-day elected J. Arthur Polhemus, Thomas J. Lynch, and Charles H. Cook as delegates to the State Convention. They were uninstructed. The convention adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor.

Mail Orders Accompanied with Cash Promptly and Carefully Filled.

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SIXTH AVENUE. 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

To introduce, popularize and to impress with unusual strength upon the public mind this season the many merits of our Fur Department we offer

Women's Persian Lamb Jackets

AT POSITIVELY THE LOWEST PRICES THAT HIGH-GRADE FUR GARMENTS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED AT IN THIS CITY.

We cannot express the worth of this offering too strongly. It is an offering so good—so unusual—so striking—yes, so startling—that this intelligence must electrify the wholesale and retail Fur trade. That it will come as a pleasant surprise to hundreds of women wishing a fine Fur Jacket is putting it mildly. (It is not too early to think of buying Furs.) Here are the details:

Women's Persian Lamb Jackets, Worth $125, for **$69.00**

These beautiful Fur Jackets are made of a splendid grade of Persian Lamb, with deep collar and revers of fine Eastern mink, and are lined throughout with a fine, heavy, rich, all silk brocade; sizes 36 to 42.

Women's Persian Lamb Jackets, Worth $150, for **$79.00**

These handsome Fur Jackets are made of extra fine selected PERSIAN LAMB, with deep collar and revers of blended STONE MARTEN, and are lined throughout with a fine, heavy, rich, all silk brocade; sizes 34 to 42.

No mail orders filled for these garments. A deposit of 25 per cent. will hold one at your disposal.

In the Photo Studio!

At the urgent request of many we again repeat this great offering:—

CABINET PHOTOS—Artistic, high class, and each picture a perfect likeness—take a dozen this week at the extremely cut price of..... $1

Men's, Boys' & Women's Shoe Specials!

First class Fall Footwear at the smallest prices imaginable now claim your attention:—

Men's Shoes. Men's Heavy Soled Calf lace SHOES—per pair. Men's Medium Soled Vici Kid lace SHOES—per pair. Men's Satin Calf lace SHOES, with up-to-date toes—per pair. Men's Vici Kid lace SHOES, solid in every respect—per pair. **1.70 1.35**

Boys' Shoes. Boys' Black Calf SHOES—all sizes—worth $2.00—at, per pair. Boys' Tan Russian Calf SHOES—all sizes—worth $2.00—at, per pair..... **1.00**

Women's Shoes. Women's "Queen Quality" Tan BOOTS—per pair. Women's Black Kid "Juliette" HOUSE SHOES—per pair. Women's Strap SLIPPERS—all styles—per pair..... **1.80**

You Certainly Should Buy All Your

Floor Coverings Here!

Can you conceive any reason why you shouldn't? We can't. The prices are money savers. Our values are the best in New York to-day. Here are facts and figures to prove this assertion. If you are still skeptical, shop around town and compare. (We are never afraid of comparisons.) The designs and colorings are this Autumn's choicest. The varieties are most liberal—embracing values like:

Axminster Carpets worth 1.50 In an assortment of 25 beautiful patterns; with bodies and borders to match, suitable for all kinds of furnishings, the best products of the Lowell and Hartford Mills, at..... **95c** A Yard

HEAVY GRANITE INGRAIN CARPETS, one yard wide and thoroughly reversible; have no superior in pattern and color effects; regular price 35c., our price, yard..... **19c**

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, large assortment of choice designs; regular price, 59c., our price, yard..... **39c**

BEST ALL WOOL EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS, finest qualities from the Lowell, Hartford and Bromley mills; very artistic effects; regular price 75c., our price, yard..... **49c**

BEST ALL-WOOL WOVEN VELVETS, rich floral and Oriental designs; regular price $1.10, our price, yard..... **75c**

HIGHEST GRADE TEN WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, from the Hartford and S. Sanford & Sons mills; suitable for all purposes; reg. price 85c., our price, yard..... **59c**

AXMINSTER CARPETS, from the Alex. Smith & Sons famous mills; a very superior line of newest parlor effects; regular price $1.25, our price, yard..... **85c**

Best All Wool Art Squares!

Size 3 x 2 yds. at..... 3.69 | Size 3 x 3 yds. at..... 5.50 | Size 3 x 4 yds. at..... 7.50 | Size 4 x 4 yds. at..... 10.00
Size 3 x 2½ yds. at..... 4.50 | Size 3 x 3½ yds. at..... 6.50 | Size 3 x 5 yds. at..... 9.25 | Size 5 x 4 yds. at..... 12.50

All Wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs!

Size 18 x 36, value $1.15, at..... 85c | Size 30 x 60, value $2.25, at..... 1.85 | Size 6.0 x 9.0, value $10.50, at..... 7.49
Size 28 x 54, value $1.85, at..... 1.55 | Size 36 x 72, value $3.50, at..... 2.95 | Size 7.6x10.6, value $15.75, at..... 11.25

Best Quality Royal Wilton Rugs!

Size 27x54 value $3.50..... 2.65 | Size 6.0x9.0, value $20.50..... 15.50 | Size 8.3x10.6, value $31.50..... 23.50 | Size 9.0x15.0, value $35.00..... 27.50

Superior Axminster Rugs at Cut Prices!

Size 8.3x10.6, value $21.00, at..... 16.25 | Size 18 x 36, value $1.25, at..... 90c | Size 36 x 72, value $3.95, at..... 3.25
Size 9.0x12.0, value $25.00, at..... 20.75 | Size 27 x 60, value $2.35, at..... 1.85 | Size 6.0x9.0, value $16.75, at..... 13.25

The Best Groceries *At the Lowest Prices!*

Fioral Brand **Hams** Worth 18c. a lb. for **13c**

Have you tried this brand? It is easily the best Ham sold anywhere. This big cut in price is made to introduce it to you—once used the savory and delicious flavor will do the rest.

Boneless Bacon. The peerless Floral Brand—English cured—3 kinds—the very fat, the very lean, or the medium fat and lean; per pound..... **17c**

Full Cream Cheese—Best New York State Brand, per pound..... 14c

Butter—Genuine Pure Elgin Creamery! 5 lb. Crock, 1.20; crock free. Best Pound Prints..... 24c

Canned Vegetables, Cereals, Rice, Etc.

NEW CANNED VEGETABLES at Record Breaking Prices. The quality we guarantee the best. The prices speak for themselves.

TOMATOES, extra fine Jersey fruit, solid pack red ripe fruit, per can 10c., doz..... 1.20

NEW PEAS, Peerless, sifted Early June extra, tender fresh flavor, 2 lb. can 10c., doz... 1.15

NEW PEAS, Diana, extra choice Early June, 2 lb. can 9c., dozen. 1.05

NEW PEAS, Edgemere, sifted sweet peas, 1 lb. can 9c., dozen... 95c

NEW PEAS, best ever, Cupid Sweet Peas, 1 lb. can 12c., dozen.. 1.35

CORN, Floral Brand, fancy Maine cream corn, can 9c., doz... 1.00

CORN, Foliage Brand, fancy New York State Corn, can 9c., dozen..... 95c

SUCCOTASH, Floral Fancy Maine canning, can 9c., dozen..... 1.00

SUCCOTASH, Foliage Brand, fancy New York State canning, 9c.; doz..... 95c

STRING BEANS, Eclipse Brand, very best quality, can 7c., doz..... 75c

STRINGLESS BEANS, Floral Brand, Refugee, can 10c., doz. 1.10

NEW ASPARAGUS, SignatureBrand, very fancy large white stalks, 2½ lb. can 29c., doz..... 3.45

NEW ASPARAGUS TIPS, Signature Brand, extra fine quality, can 20c., doz..... 2.35

Flour—Pillsbury's XXXX Best. Why take chances on the so-called best when you can get the known to be best at the same price or 1-8 sack, .59; per barrel 4.70

New Fresh Cereals, Macaroni, Etc.

NEW WHITE SOUTHERN HOMINY, 5 lbs..... 12c

NEW WHITE OR YELLOW CORN MEAL, 2 lb. pkg..... 6c

NEW EXTRA FANCY LARGE HEAD RICE, 2 lb..... 19c

NEW EXTRA JAP HEAD RICE, per pound 5c

NEW TAPIOCA, pearl or flake, per pound... 5c

NEW MACARONI, per pound pkge, 3 for 25c

NEW SPAGHETTI, per pound pkge, 3 for 25c

NEW A B C PASTE or VERMICELLI, 3 for..... 25c

NEW ROLLED OATS, 2 pound package..... 7c

Coffee—Pure Genuine Java and Mocha, our regular unsurpassed 30c quality, at..... 25c

Coffee—Extra fine flavor and strength, superior to any sold elsewhere at 20c., per lb..... 12c

Teas At very special prices to introduce our exceptional quality—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, Etc.

$1.50 quality at 90c 75c. quality at 50c
$1.25 quality at 70c 60c quality at 40c
$1.00 quality at 60c 50c. quality at 35c

Cocoa—Croft's Delicious Cocoa in glass bottles. A cake of Croft's Chocolate given free with purchase of half-pound bottle..... 25c

Keilner's Dundee MARMALADE, pound jars..... 17c

Hartley's MARMALADE, 1 lb. jar, 15c.; 2-lb. jar..... 25c

Johnson's Home-made PRESERVES, strawberry, raspberry, black currant red currant, peach, apricot, plum, etc.; 5-lb. crock..... 49c

JOSEPH BURNETT'S EXTRACTS. Vanilla, violet or pistachio; 2-oz 22c.; 4-oz., 42c.; 8-oz..... 80c
Peach, orange, almond, nutmeg, lemon, celery, nectarine, cinnamon, clove, rose, onion; 2-oz., 17c.; 4-oz., 33c.; 8-oz..... 63c

Granulated Sugar Best genuine American 25-lb. Bag..... 1.10
CUT LOAF SUGAR, 5 lbs..... 25c

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR, 5 lb. box..... 33c
5 lbs. POWDERED SUGAR..... 23c
5 lbs. C SUGAR..... 19c

We are offering some very extraordinary bargains in odds and ends of the finest Fruits, Vegetables, Olives, Oils, etc., etc. The goods are perfect (the Adams guarantee goes with every purchase). Prices are cut deep. You can save money if what you want happens to be on the Bargain Counter.

WARSHIPS WILL BE ABSENT.

A Number of the Best Cannot Take Part in the Winter Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Naval officials are much disappointed at what now promises to be the enforced absence of a number of the finest warships from the great Winter manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea. It is now stated as a settled fact that the big cruiser Brooklyn will have to be placed out of commission, and will not be able to take part in the manoeuvres. The Brooklyn will be docked at the New York yard, and her repairs are expected to consume the greater part of three months.

The cruiser San Francisco, which is due at Norfolk in a few days, and which has been attached to the European Station, is reported in bad condition.

Another vessel apparently barred from participation in the Caribbean exercises is the cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers, which is going to San Francisco, and thus could not take part unless in the improbable venet of a trip around the Horn.

The department expects to place a number of vessels in commission in the next few months with a view to gettting them in shape for the manoeuvres—the Detroit about Sept. 20, the Wasp about Oct. 1, the Newark and Texas about Nov. 3, and the Maine a little later in that month, and the Culgoa about Dec. 1.

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN.

Repairs of Damage to Cost About $42,500, Investigation Board Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The report of the board which investigated the injuries to the Brooklyn was received at the Navy Department to-day. The following statement was made as to the conclusions reached:

"The damaged compartments are leaking slightly. Outer bottom plating has not been rent and it is an easy matter to keep the damaged compartments free from water. Examination indicates that the Brooklyn collided with some very hard object, striking first amidship, forward of the forward knuckle of the keel, then glancing along in a diagonal direction. It is possible that 50 per cent. of the damage to the outer botom plating may be re-rolled and replaced. The entire damage to the Brooklyn is confined to the port side of the vessel. It was estimated that the repairs of damage would cost $42,500.

Tide and Wind Delay Big Seven-Master.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Sept. 13.—After a quick run over Nantucket Shoals the big seven-master Thomas W. Lawson, from Boston for Philadelphia, encountered head tide and winds half way down Vineyard Sound this afternoon and anchored to-night at the west end of Nausett Island.

MOB THREATENED LYNCHING.

Colored Man, Who Shot Policeman, Chased and Caught—Accused of Attack on Two Women.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 13.—Policeman Shreve was shot and possibly fatally wounded outside the city limit this morning while attempting to arrest Benjamin Daniels, colored, who is suspected of being the assailant of two white women near Merchantville. The negro was pursued by an armed mob that ran him down after a long chase.

They shot him through the leg, but he continued for half a mile before he was overhauled. He would have been lynched on the spot, as several men were searching for a suitable rope when policemen arrived. They found the captive in the centre of a crowd, while men were raining blows on him. They charged the crowd, rescued Daniels, and brought him to the city jail.

It is believed that Daniels attacked Mrs. Lydia Hudson at Federal and Forty-second Streets as she was crossing a field on her way to her home after leaving a trolley car. A man sprang at her from behind and threatened to kill her if she made a sound, but she screamed, and her brother ran to her rescue. Then the man fled. The description of Daniels tallies with that of a negro who attacked Mrs. Osler near the same spot on Sunday last.

Policeman Shreve, who is an old member of the force, is in the hospital here. It is said that if he recovers he will be a cripple.

VISITS MATTEAWAN HOSPITAL.

Senior Surgeon of the Italian Navy Pleased with Treatment of the Inmates There.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Dr. E. Madia, senior surgeon of the Royal Italian Navy, was a visitor at the Matteawan State Hospital yesterday afternoon. The Italian doctor is deeply interested in the study of criminology, and he was pleased with what he saw there. His visit was made at the instance of the Italian Consul in New York, to inform himself on the scope and general workings of the hospital for criminal insane.

While at the institution yesterday, Dr. Madia took occasion to call on a number of his countrymen who are confined there. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the treatment they reported. The Italian visitor said the management of the hospital was a revelation to him, and its cleanliness was particularly remarked. The Italian Government may profit by his visit, as the matter of insane criminals in the land of Garibaldi is becoming one of grave proportions, it is stated.

NEW JERSEY HOSPITAL SITE.

Five Hundred Acres Bought for State Home for Consumptives.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Five hundred acres of land have been purchased at Glen Gardner, in Hunterdon County, for a site for the proposed New Jersey State Hospital for Consumptives. A meeting of the commission in charge of the matter was held here last night, and the preliminary arrangements for the erection of the building were discussed. The committee's work will have to be approved by Gov. Murphy before the work of erecting the building will begin.

Dr. Charles J. Kipp, President of the commission, said to-day that the site is about half a mile from the New Jersey Central Railroad station at Glen Gardner, and is easily accessible from all parts of the State.

The commission is composed of Dr. Charles J. Kipp of this city, Dr. Austin J. Scott, President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick; Col. E. A. Stevens of Hoboken, Dr. O. H. Sproul of Flemington, Dr. Elmer Barwis of Trenton, Dr. James S. Green of Elizabeth, Frank L. Shepard, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Dr. Walter Jones of Camden.

PINKY PANKY POO IS ILL.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell Is, Accordingly, Distracted, and Denies Herself to Callers.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has been three weeks in New York preparing for the production of her new play, "Aunt Jeannie," which opens at the Garden Theatre next week, is again in trouble over "Pinky Panky Poo." This time "Pinky Pank" is in trouble, too.

As is generally known to the readers of newspapers, "Pink Panky Poo" is Mrs. Campbell's pet dog, a gift of the King of the Belgians. Last year, when Mrs. Campbell was in this country, she had a great deal of trouble with hotel managers who refused to permit the dog to occupy apartments with its mistress.

The troubles of the actress and her dog filled much space in the columns of the daily press—and Mrs. Campbell's theatrical performances were crowded. This year the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to which Mrs. Campbell went on her arrival in this city, did not make any objection to the presence of "Pinky Panky Poo," and until yesterday that important member of the canine world was allowed to exist in painful obscurity.

Yesterday "Pinky Panky Poo" was taken seriously ill. The day before "Pinky" had given evidence of having fleas, contracted, it is supposed, from some common cur, against which it had accidentally brushed on the street. The dog was taken to a veterinary doctor, who applied something to kill the diminutive tormentors. This something "Pinky" licked off, and being poisonous it caused the dog's serious illness.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night it was said that Mrs. Campbell had been summoned there in haste in the afternoon from the Garden Theatre, where she was rehearsing, on account of the dog's desperate condition. Mrs. Campbell herself could not be seen.

The name of the veterinary who attended "Pinky Panky Poo" could not be learned, nor the actual condition of the dog at a late hour ascertained. It was thought, however, that, as "Pinky Pank" was still alive, the crisis might have been passed, and that Mrs. Campbell might be able to appear for the opening performance of "Aunt Jeannie"—and that the house would be well filled.

Captain Killed by Falling Lumber.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 13.—Capt. William Goulding of the British vessel General Gordon was killed to-day by being crushed under a pile of lumber which fell from a car he was passing. His wife and Mrs. May Green, wife of Capt. Charles Green of the British ship Mount Stewart, also were caught under the lumber and badly crushed.

No News of Missing Dr. Bates.

No news of the missing oculist, Dr. William H. Bates, was learned yesterday by the police or his friends or by the people at the Lonsdale apartment house, 567 Park Avenue, where he lived. His wife was in such a nervous state that the family physician, Dr. James E. Kelly of 117 East Fifty-ninth Street, ordered her removed.

Suicide at the Workhouse.

Hugh Hartman, sixty-five years old, died yesterday in the hospital on Blackwell's Island from the result of a fracture of the skull, which he received Friday by leaping from the fourth tier of the Workhouse to the stone court, with suicidal intent. The man, who was a Swede, was sent to the island on Aug. 21 to serve a six months' term for vagrancy.

Memorial of Massacre Unveiled.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 13.—At the Devil's Hole, in the Niagara gorge, this afternoon, a tablet was unveiled to mark the spot where, on Sept. 14, 1763, a large body of British soldiers were massacred by Seneca Indians.

Fire Sweeps Camp Meeting Grounds.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Fire at the Ridgeview camp meeting grounds, at Millwood, a few miles east of Derry, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, last night, destroyed forty-five cottages, the hotel and a store, causing a loss of about $25,000.

AGILE GEN. WHEELER CLIMBED A MAST

His Return from the Scene of the French Army Manoeuvres.

Manager of a Newcastle Colliery Here for Orders for Coal—Major Du Val's Golf Story—Steamship Philadelphia's Passengers.

The fine weather which attended the American liner Philadelphia on her westward trip, which ended yesterday, so invigorated Gen. Joseph Wheeler that on Friday morning he asked Capt. Mills for permission to climb up the rigging.

The Captain assented, and in less than a minute the General had scrambled up to the crow's-nest, where he was received by Quartermaster John Randall. They chatted together a few minutes, and then Gen. Wheeler scanned the horizon and reported "nothing doing." When he returned to the deck the passengers who had been watching his movements applauded him loudly.

A passenger said later that the General had gone up to see if he could catch a glimpse of Gen. Shafter.

Accompanied by his two daughters, Lucy and Carrie, Gen. Wheeler viewed the French military manoeuvres, in which 57,000 men took part, on the plain between Toulouse and the base of the Pyrenees.

"In some things," he said, "the French are behind the times. They have no long-range guns, and they do not seem to have learned from the Boer war the advantage of the extended formation over the close formation."

John T. Waterbury, President of the National Surety Company, who witnessed the French Army manoeuvres with Gen. Wheeler, returned also on board the Philadelphia. He was not impressed favorably by French military methods and French railroads. The Italian roads, he said, equaled our best.

Another passenger was Lawrence Hedger, general manager of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Colliery Company, Limited. He said that on account of the strike here the mines are working at full capacity, and that while here he expects to secure orders.

"There have been something like 12,000,000 tons of coal shipped from British mines to America since the strike," he said, "and there is as much more waiting on contracts. Most of the orders consist of hard, jewel, black diamond, and anthracite coals, and are shipped from the mines plus frieght at 20s. a ton. The cost of transportation brings the price up to 28s. or 30s.

"I cannot say from a moral point of view that I wish the strike to continue, but looking at it in a hard business sense from the British miners' point of view, I say let it go on."

Major Horace C. Du Val returned from a vacation tour. Everything went satisfactorily, he said, until he went to play over a German golf course. There he saw Miss Rothschild, a member of the English banking family, making drives while a maid held a parasol over her head. That was too much for Mr. Du Val, and he gave it up.

Prof. Charles Britton, Director of the New York Botanical Gardens, was a passenger on board the Philadelphia. He spent most of his time at the Kew Gardens, and, paradoxical as it may seem, his purpose was to complete his investigations of early American flora. He has found by comparison that in many cases there has been a radical departure in this country from the original names and classifications of certain varieties, and he has collected much important data.

All of the staterooms of the Philadelphia were occupied, and a score of persons who tried to secure second-class accommodations at Southampton were compelled to come over in the steerage.

MR. VANDERLIP RETURNS.

Douglas Robinson Paid Duty on Gifts for the President—Umbria's Quick Trip.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip, who has been abroad for the past two months, returned yesterday on board the Cunarder Umbria. He was to have been taken off the ship at Quarantine, but the Umbria's fast time brought her in much earlier than the customs officials expected, and Mr. Vanderlip went to the pier with the other passengers.

He attended the Commercial Congress at Ostend, but he would not discuss it. Just before sailing a week ago he received an inquiry from London in ragard to the alleged withdrawal of the American delegates from the congress. He telegraphed, as an answer, that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor.

Douglas Robinson, President Roosevelt's brother-in-law, returned also on the Umbria. He was in London when he heard of the accident to the President.

"The first dispatches," Mr. Robinson said, "alarmed us very much, as they had the President seriously injured and Secretary Cortelyou killed. I cabled immediately for particulars, and a few hours later received an answer that gave me the true version of the terrible affair, so you see my suspense was not of long duration."

Mr. Robinson brought over three silver-mounted umbrellas for President Roosevelt, and a portfolio, with a silver monogram, for Mrs. Roosevelt. These articles he declared, and he paid the duty, as he said that he was sure the President would not accept them if they had come in duty free.

Among the passengers were Baronne d'Alexandry d'Orengiani, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum, and C. W. Campbell, British Consul to Honduras.

The Umbria made the run from Daunt's Rock to the Sandy Hook Lightship in 6 days 1 hour and 35 minutes, or within less than three hours and a half of her best record. The liner brought a total of 734 passengers, of whom 358 were first cabin.

FRANCIS WILSON'S BUDGET.

Some of the Wonderful Things Theatrical, He Says, He Brings from Abroad.

Francis Wilson returned from abroad yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck. From reports he had read of the return of theatrical managers he was inclined to think that there were no more plays to bring over, no more actors to engage, and nothing to say. When it was explained to him, however, that no theatrical man was worthy of his calling who returned from abroad without a list of foreign conquests, Mr. Wilson pondered a few minutes and said:

"I found nothing doing at Naples, as the city is given over to a spaghetti dialect not at all like that of New York. I got a good copy of 'The Greek Temples' at Pasotum, however, and in collaboration with Paul Potter I shall adapt it for production at the Berkeley Lyceum.

"At Amalfi I ran across 'The Landlord of the Capucins,' a ridiculous old piece, and its production in English at the Empire with John Drew and De Wolf Hopper will create a sensation. Efforts were being made to get Coi. Ochiltree to play the 'nurse.' I am waiting to hear from my agent how negotiations ended.

"I brought several things from Rome, including 'A Sulphur Bath,' of which I have the highest hopes, and from which I derived great benefit. That I shared with Klaw & Erlanger, who also are associated with me in my next musical production, 'The Cake Walk,' the score of which has been written by Mascagni, whom I met in Florence.

"At Venice I made some arrangements with Italy's Molière-Goldoni, and I have exclusive rights to his manuscripts unearthed in the ruins of the Campanile. Maeterlinck has written me a book of musical comedies, to which John Philip Sousa has contributed a march in collaboration with Mr. Frank Sanger, while Ibsen has given me the first act of an erotic—I should say erratic—play which, when done, I shall probably produce first in Yonkers. You will see I have not been idle."

GILMAN ESTATE PARTITION.

Report of the Referee on the Apportionment to Heirs—Mrs. Hall's Suit to Recover Property.

David Thompson, the referee appointed by the Seupreme Court to report as to how the estate of the late George F. Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant, should be apportioned in the partition suit brought by the heirs, filed his report yesterday.

Theophilus Gilman, Frazier Gilman, and Anna K. Gilman are entitled, according to the report, to one-ninth each, and the other heirs to various sums.

Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, who has declared that she was an adopted daughter of Gilman and was entitled to all of his estate under a promise to leave it to her for taking care of him, has an action pending for the recovery of the property. Mr. Gilman had sixteen parcels of real estate in New York County. Mrs. Hall's suit has tied up the estate.

PINNED FAST IN UPSET CAB.

Holland House Guests Aid in Rescue of Young Woman on Fifth Avenue.

Guests of the Holland House took part in the rescue of Miss Rosalie C. Browne, who lives in Thirty-second Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, who was pinned fast in an overturned hansom before that hotel at 9:30 o'clock last night. The hansom was proceeding north on Fifth Avenue driven by Frank J. Farrell of 321 East Fifty-third Street, and was on the right side of the road, when an express wagon, driven by William Ford, came down the avenue and turned east into Thirtieth Street. The pole struck the hansom and was broken off short. The lighter vehicle and the horse were knocked over by the shock, the body of the hansom being badly wrecked. It was many minutes before the broken woodwork could be pried away sufficiently to free the lone passenger.

Miss Browne declared that she was not hurt, and, calling another cab, proceeded to her home, where, however, a physician was soon summoned. Dr. Mix of the New York Hospital took her driver, Farrell, to that institution because he had sustained a severe contusion of his back by being thrown from his seat to the pavement. Ford was not arrested, as Farrell refused to make a complaint against him.

NO CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Philadelphia Democrats Not to Name Candidates, but Will Devote Campaign to State Issues.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—It was officially announced to-day that no nominations would be made of Democratic candidates for Congress from the six districts in this city. The Democratic City Committee first expressed opposition to the naming of Congressional candidates, and the Democratic Citizens' Committee, an auxiliary to the City Committee, also decided against local Congressional nominations. Consequently, when the convention is held next Tuesday nominations for county officials alone will be made.

The Democratic leaders gave as their reason for adopting that policy that they intended to conduct the campaign on State issues exclusively. Contrary to expectations, there will be a Democratic nominee for Judge of Common Pleas Court to succeed former Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, who resigned to accept the Republican nomination for the office of Governor. William Drayton has been selected as the Democratic candidate.

PANIC IN AN ELEVATOR.

Hydraulic Pressure Main Bursts in the Broadway Chambers.

Shortly before noon yesterday a two-foot hydraulic pressure main, which operates one of the four large elevators in the Broadway Chambers, at 277 Broadway, burst between the fourth and fifth floors of the twenty-story building, releasing torrents of cold water, which drenched the passengers in the elevator and flooded the lower floors of the building.

Each elevator in the building is equipped with a cylinder two feet in diameter to furnish the power. At the time of the bursting of the pipe the elevator had just started up, carrying the elevator pilot and five passengers. When the water commenced coming down from the break in the joint of the pipe the passengers mistook it for steam, and cries of terror went up that could be heard in every part of the building and out in the street. The elevator stuck between the two floors, and although the passengers used every effort they could not release themselves from their position until the power was shut off by the engineer, and the elevator allowed to descend. The only damage done was to the elevator, and in the flooding of the basement floors.

AN INSANE ACTOR'S PLEA.

William McCulloch of Washington, D. C., Sent to the New York Hospital.

Just about the time the theatres were closing last night and the streets were crowded with people, a young man out of breath ran up to Policeman Cook, who was standing at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, and begged for protection.

"What is the matter?" asked the officer.

"Thirty or forty men are following me," exclaimed the young man, "and they want to beat me. Oh, please take me out of harm's way."

Policeman Cook took the young man to the station house. There he said he was William McCulloch, an actor, of Washington, D. C. He arrived in New York yesterday morning to fill an engagement, he said, with "The Eternal City" company. He also said that he had played last season in "The Adventures of Francois." He talked in a very rational manner until the Sergeant asked him about the men who were following him. Then McCulloch became excited and begged again for protection. An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital and Dr. Mix said that McCulloch was suffering from acute mania. He was removed to the hospital.

Runaway Scares Cab Passengers.

A horse attached to a hansom cab ran away at Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue last night. The animal ran up the avenue, but was stopped after a run of half a block by Policeman Skehan. The cab was driven by William Smith of 176 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. He was taking a man and woman from the Grand Hotel to the Long Island Ferry at Thirty-fourth Street. The horse became frightened at a passing surface car. The driver was thrown from his seat, but was unhurt. The passengers were much excited, and refused to continue their ride.

Arrested After Reporting a Death.

Wilhelmina Klumpf, forty years old, a widow who lived on the third floor of 403 East Forty-eighth Street, and who had not been seen to leave her room since last Thursday, was found dead there yesterday afternoon. Coroner Goldenkranz, after a superficial examination, said that the woman's neck might have been broken and ordered an autopsy. William J. Brennan, thirty-four years old, a laborer of 138 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, who reported the case, was locked up on suspicion by Policeman McManus of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Dr. Fowler of Flower Hospital thought the woman had died from natural causes.

Fined for Speeding His Automobile.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 13.—Fred G. Bourne of New York was fined $35 in Justice Cooper's court to-day for speeding his automobile. Mr. Bourne was on his way to Oakdale with a party of friends when arrested. His machine traveled a sixteenth of a mile in ten seconds, according to watchers stationed on the road. Mr. Bourne was disposed to fight the case, but finally entered a plea of guilty and paid the fine imposed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—McLaughlin's malt house on Seneca Street was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss on the building was $25,000, and on the grain $52,000.

DR. KAHNSTAN INSANE.

Electrical Specialist's Case Pronounced Hopeless at Bellevue.

Dr. Lorenzo Kahnstan, forty years old, of 65 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who maintained an establishment a few years ago at 710 Madison Avenue and was regarded as a leader in the application of electricity in the treatment of disease, was taken from the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, yesterday to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue, where his case was pronounced hopeless.

In his palmy days Dr. Kahnstan married a niece of Superintendent of Highways James C. Collins, but a year later lost $80,000 in Wall Street through a speculation undertaken on the advice of a patient. This so preyed on his mind that he abandoned his practice and has since been living on the proceeds of the sale of his horses, carriages, and other costly effects, including a rare collection of curios and bric-a-brac, which he had accumulated during three trips around the world following his graduation from the University of Heidelberg.

Dr. Kahnstan has been for several weeks a patient on Blackwell's Island, where he was suffering from a nervous disorder. After reaching Bellevue yesterday, he declared that he was in a fair way to discover the elixir of life and also that he had invented an apparatus by which the rays of the sun could be utilized in curing diseases.

WEST INDIAN LAWYER HELD.

Charged with Assault Upon Juan Jiminez and Accused by His Bondsman.

Abelardo A. Moscoso, a West Indian lawyer, twenty-five years old, who has been stopping at the Union Square Hotel, was locked up in the Mercer Street Station last night on complaint of Morris Blockman of 354 East Sixty-ninth Street, who charged that Moscoso failed to appear in court on a charge of assault after Blockman had become his bondsman for $300.

When in the station house Moscoso said that he had been ill and had just left a hospital. He had several bandages on his head. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination, but the doctors there said that he was in a condition to be locked up, and he was returned to the station house.

Moscoso said at Bellevue that he is a son of Gen. Menendez Moscoso, who was on the staff of the Cuban Gen. Maceo during the Spanish-American war. He said his father was killed in the campaign in Pinar del Rio. He asked to be accorded treatment in keeping with his station.

Some time after he was arrested a handsome woman accompanied by a little girl called at the hospital and asked for Moscoso. She refused to tell anything about herself and when informed that the prisoner had been removed she drove off. It was said at the Union Square Hotel that Moscoso had been a guest there for some time, but nothing was known of him.

Moscoso was arrested Sept. 1 on a charge of assaulting ex-President Juan Jiminez in the Hotel Muro, 113 West Fourteenth Street. He told Magistrate Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Court, Thursday, when arraigned, that Jiminez had struck him, knowing he had only "one good lung, one good arm, and one good leg." Magistrate Hogan put him under $300 bonds.

FIVE ARRESTS IN CASE OF UNDERWEAR THEFT.

Alleged Confession of an Employe Who Had Keys of Factory in Wooster Street.

After the arrest of Frederick Blumenthal, nineteen years of age, of 237 East Eighty-first Street, the police believed that they made an important capture in the case of Henry Lewis, a manufacturer of underwear at 70 Wooster Street, who was robbed of thousands of dollars worth of goods. Blumenthal was until recently a trusted employe in the factory.

According to Policeman Kahn, he made a confession on the way to Police Headquarters, in which he said that he had gained Mr. Lewis's confidence two years ago and was intrusted with the keys of the place of business. He took wax impressions, had duplicates made, and gave them to Feodore Busch, a waiter, who lives at the same address, and who was under arrest also.

Blumenthal's practice, as alleged, was to return to the building after the close of business and pack the most valuable goods he could lay his hands on and drag the packages to the front door. Busch, as alleged, would open the place early and permit a truckman to take the accumulation to a storage place, from which the gang would deliver the goods to their customers at their convenience.

Others arrested yesterday in connection with the case were Alexander Leonard of 104 East Tenth Street, Max Wolkovitch of 113 East Eighty-eighth Street, and Kenny Levine of 60 Henry Street. They were accused of receiving stolen goods. Joseph Epstein, dry goods dealer, at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street, most of whose stock, valued at $5,000, was identified by Lewis as having been stolen, was held without bail. It was said, on behalf of Wolkovitch, that receipts and bills would show that he had paid the market value for the goods, which he had placed in his stores at 309 Church Street, 1,526 Third Avenue, and 1,804 Second Avenue.

Goods that had been valued at $7,301 and claimed by Lewis after they had been found in the possession of the prisoners, were in the Detective Bureau last night.

PENOLOGISTS IN SESSION.

National Prison Association Opens Its Annual Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Penologists from every section of the country attended the opening session to-night of the annual congress of the National Prison Association, presided over by Judge G. Harry Davis of the Court of Common Pleas, this city. Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Stone and Mayor Ashbridge, Frederick H. Wines of Washington responding. Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, President of the association, made his annual address.

Gov. Stone has delegated the entire Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary to attend the sessions. Lispenard Stewart, New York City; Cornelius V. Collins, Troy, and Seymour Dexter, Elmira, represent New York State; Prosecutor Lloyd of Camden has been designated by Gov. Murphy as one of the representatives from New Jersey, and Ohio's Governor has named seventy delegates, among whom are Mayor Jones of Toledo, Alexander Backus, Jr., and S. R. MacLaren. The congress will hold daily sessions until Thursday of next week.

Brooklyn Evening High Schools.

Registration has begun in two evening high schools in Brooklyn. The term will begin Monday, Sept. 22. One of the schools is to be in the building at Driggs Avenue and South Third Street, and the other at Court and Livingston Streets. The schools offer opportunities for young men who work during the day. Instruction is offered in Latin, French, Spanish, German, mathematics, applied mechanics, bookkeeping, English composition and rhetoric, shorthand, chemistry, anatomy and physiology, history, political science, and architectural, mechanical, and free-hand drawing and shipdraughting.

Jefferson Says They Felled His Trees.

Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, is to fill an engagement at Hackensack, N. J., to-morrow, and a large audience is looked for. Not in a theatre but in a court will he appear, for he has brought suit for damages against John G. Roberts and Matthew D. White, contractors, of Ridgewood, N. J., whom he accuses of cutting down a number of fine shade trees on the banks of a trout brook on the old Jefferson homestead property at Hohokus.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 O'clock Friday Night Until 12 O'clock Saturday Night.

3:30 A. M.—112 East Forty-seventh Street; unknown; damage trifling.
8:50 A. M.—905 Eighth Avenue; Isaac Yoastem; damage trifling.
12:10 P. M.—40 Monroe Street, Abraham Berliowitz.
6:30 P. M.—116 East Twenty-sixth Street, Mary Weslufeld; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—259 Hudson Street, David Merchant; damage, $75.
8:20 P. M.—200 Stanton Street, Morris Israel; damage trifling.
9:55 P. M.—264 Broome Street, Samuel Feidmann; damage, $260.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Milton H. De Young, San Francisco; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; W. A. Simpson, London; Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; Count H. d'Portes, Paris.

HOLLAND.—Morgan Hill, San Francisco; F. D. Cree, London.

IMPERIAL—Capt. G. C. Reid, United States Marine Corps.

GRAND—Capt. S. C. Brown, United States Army; Inspector General F. D. Vroom, United States Army; Capt. W. A. Thurston, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—D. W. Day, London; Frederick Damert, Hamburg; J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.

HOFFMAN.—W. I. Greaver-Burton, Transvaal, South Africa; C. N. Hall, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory.

ALBEMARLE—State Senator Frank W. Higgins, Olean.

MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, Washington; Sereno E. Payne, Auburn, N. Y.; A. S. Northcote, M. P., London.

PLAZA—Baroness d'Alexandry, Paris.

SAVOY—Rudolph Hasselgren, London.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Johnson, United States Army; J. A. Scott, Hilo, Hawaii Territory.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and continued cool; winds north to east.

There were heavy frosts to the Southern Iowa line and in Northwestern Kansas, and light frosts as far south as the Lower Ohio Valley and Northern Arkansas. There have been showers in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake and north upper lake region, and in the Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather, except on the coast; elsewhere the weather is fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	69	71
6 A. M.	69	66	68
9 A. M.	74	69	74
12 M.	77	71	76
4 P. M.	78	58	66
6 P. M.	75	59	64
9 P. M.	70	56	60
12 P. M.	67	55	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67½
Weather Bureau.....63
Corresponding date 1901.....73

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 57 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 55 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 87 degrees at 8 A. M. and 89 degrees at 8 P. M.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOCH, Jacob—M. Kaplan..... $36
BLACKBURN, Thomas, by guardian—E. J. Farrell and another, costs..... 24
BIERSCHENCK, Louise—Sonn Brothers Company..... 109
BIBER, Sigmund—L. M. Hirshfield..... 60
CLEMENS, Kyrie D.—C. E. Horner, costs..... 264
COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY—J. Brunnemer..... 3,413
COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY—F. L. Entwisle, trustee..... 2,195
DIETRICH, Philip—S. Bull and another..... 139
FRANK, Emil and Harry—J. Lawson..... 111
FRANCIA, Luca—B. L. Winters..... 1,710
GRUBERG, Simon—M. Hellman..... 49
GIRARD, Alexander F.—M. Levy and another..... 227
HOFFMAN, Henry—J. Lowenthal..... 90
HEILFERTZ, John, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 151
HARTUNG, Jane—Henry Kroger & Co.... 636
HARTMAN, Max—E. Bermis..... 183
JONES, Benjamin F.—Webster Manufacturing Company..... 616
KELLY, John—J. O. Cohen..... 808
LIPPOFF, Jacob—M. Bernstein..... 1,994
NOELKE, Charles D. J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 113
PUTNAM, Mrs. Thomas—J. Palmer..... 250
SHIELDS, John F.—V. Russo..... 270
SEAMAN, Willard T.—A. D. Gavaille..... 80
SCHALLICK, Charles—J. Bekscha..... 18
TAYLOR, Henry W.—J. S. Sweet..... 131
WOHLWERT, Joseph—F. Tannenbaum..... 75

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:39	Sun sets	6:18	Moon sets	2:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:50	Gov. Isl'd	5:16	H. Gate	7:12
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:08	Gov. Isl'd	5:33	H. Gate	7:29

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Manaos and Para	.....	.....

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, ...	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 18 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 14; Shanghai, Aug. 18; Yokohama, Aug. 26, and Honolulu, Sept. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer China, and were dispatched East Sept. 12. Due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 14.

Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 10.
Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Yucatan, Nassau, Sept. 1.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Archimede, Naples, Sept. 3.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Sept. 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Sept. 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 10.
Minnetonka, London, Sept. 9.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Gallia, Naples Aug. 30.
Hohenzollern, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 9.
Moltke, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Morro Castle, Havana, Sept. 13.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Segurancs, Colon, Sept. 9.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Laurentian, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Sept. 3.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Sept. 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 10.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
Manitou, London, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Sept. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:40 A. M. Sept. 14.

SS Nordfarer, (Nor.,) Bunnich, Pekalongan July 1, Tagal 4th, Samarang 10th, Aden Aug. 1, Port Said 9th, Algiers 17th, and Delaware Breakwater Sept. 12, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company. Vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:00 P. M.

SS Denver, (Br.,) Risk, Galveston Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Sept. 5, Southampton and Cherbourg 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

United States collier Nero, Stuvieff, Norfolk, with coal to the United States Navy Department.

SS Californian, from Baltimore. Anchored outside the Bar at 6:05 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Sept. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Monterey, Johnson, Vera Cruz Sept. 4, Progreso 6th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:18 A. M.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) Madsen, Tilt Cove, N. F., Sept. 7, with copper ore to the American Metal Company. Vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steam yacht Candida, (Br.,) Leach, Southampton Aug. 23, and Fayal Sept. 1, to Peter Wright & Sons.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Ridley, Liverpool Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Van Der Zee, Rotterdam and Boulogne Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp Aug. 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 13, 9:25 P. M., northwest; moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Island, (Dan.,) for Christianis, &c.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Port Maria.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, P. R., &c.
SS Zulia, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) for Port Natal, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles and Naples.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) for Palermo via New Orleans.
SS Vauxhall Bridge, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Topaze, (Br.,) for Coosaw, S. C.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Hamilton, Bermuda.
SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Havana.
SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) for Port au Prince.
SS Axminster, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS El Alba, for Galveston.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Lampasas, for Galveston and Key West.
SS Ethos, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Evelyn, for Tampa and Pensacola.

Notice to Mariners.

POINT JUDITH LIGHT STATION.—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 58, No. 216; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 33.)—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Oct. 10, 1902, a first-class siren, operated by compressed air, will be substituted for the first-class steam siren now at this station, and will sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 40 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 40 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 40 seconds. The station is located on the extremity of Point Judith Neck, westerly point of the entrance to Narragansett Bay, and northerly side of the easterly entrance to Block Island Sound.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Harraksowitz, from Bremen for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, for New York, sld. from Palermo Sept. 11.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS America, (Fr.,) Capt. Luermion, for New York, sld. from Barcelona Sept. 10.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Baltimore and New York, via Havre and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Sept. 10.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York, via Malta and Venice, arr. at Fiume Sept. 10.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Orum

National A. A. U. Championships

Athletes from All Sections of Country Competed on New York A. C. Track at Travers Island—Remarkable Performances Despite Unfavorable Weather—Grant Beat Indian at Five Miles.

Plucky as a lot of Spartans, athletes from all sections of the country competed yesterday for the National championship titles in track and field events of the Amateur Athletic Union. The big meeting was held on the track of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island.

In every way it was a notable affair, but only a handful of the faithful followers of athletic sports were on the grounds to cheer the men on to their best performances. Lack of crowd and lack of enthusiasm of the spectators did not appear to dampen the ardor of the competitors, who, in spite of adverse conditions of cold and rain, keenly fought out each event on the unusually long programme of junior and senior championship sections.

In every way, with the exception of the weather, which they deplored, it was a great and glorious day for the New York Athletic Club. The wearers of the mercury foot emblem outstripped all others in the senior events and in the point contest finished with 70 points to their credit. Practically there was no second in this section of the programme. In the Junior events the New York Athletic Club was first with 31 points; the Pastime Athletic Club, second, with 25 points; and the New West Side Athletic Club, third, with 23 points.

Naturally, it was not the sort of a day on which to expect record-breaking performances. But as Announcer Harvey called the figures in the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard sprints and in some of the longer distances and hurdles, many of the sport lovers sighed for sunny skies, for the time was wonderfully good, and it was evident that some new figures would have gone on the records but for the unpropitious conditions.

INDIAN BEATEN IN FIVE-MILE RUN.

An event in both the junior and senior sections, the five-mile run proved to be the most interesting event of the day, especially as it was in a way something of a novelty. In neither was the field a large one, but that was amply made up by the high class of the competitors.

In the senior race Alexander Grant of the New York Athletic Club got home first a winner by twenty yards. This was hardly the result expected, as Jerry Pierce, the Seneca Indian runner, of the Pastime Athletic Club, was in the field, and was looked to breast the slender red tape ahead of all others. As it happened, the Indian loafed too much at the finish, and was beaten by an inch or two by W. H. McVicar of the East Boston Athletic Association, who scored second, with Pierece third.

This senior five-mile contest was well done by all of the men, with the exception of the Indian, Jerry Pierce. At the beginning the Bostonian, McVicar, took the lead and he footed around the four-lap track at a good pace, when the heavy going is taken into consideration. Next to McVicar ran Grant, and slightly behind him came the Indian, who, as is usual, appeared to be covering the ground without any great expenditure of effort.

The trio held to these positions up to the last mile, and in so doing Pierce showed poor judgment, for Grant has always been a whirlwind on the finish, and he was equal to the call yesterday. Had Pierce run Grant off his feet in the last mile by going out and making the fast pace, the result might have been different, for Grant had just won the mile race in 4:35 4-5. However, when Grant started the last lap at a 220-yard sprinting pace, Pierce was unable to come up, and despite his desperate effort was beaten. The times of the miles were as follows: First mile, 4:58; second mile, 10:23 4-5; third mile, 15:50; fourth mile, 21:23, and finish, 26:32.

After the race was over John Stell of the Amateur Athletic Union Registration Committee and others gave Pierce a hearing in the dressing rooms at the boathouse as to the protest that had been lodged against him. The Indian runner is said to have admitted his guilt of taking presents and money, and because of this he was not allowed to take third prize in the five-mile run. Mr. Stell said that he did not know the exact action that would be taken against Pierce, but, as it was, he stood suspended for an indefinite period. There were mitigating circumstances which would probably not cause Pierce to be disqualified as an amateur runner.

John J. Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club did grand work in the junior five-mile race. He got home away ahead of his field. H. A. Bawley, St. Alphonsus Association, and William Riley, Xavier Athletic Association, finished in the order named with but little space separating them. The time in this was not as good as in the senior event, it being 27:13.

FAST TIME IN THE SPRINTS.

There was a deal of discrepancy about the timers' watches in the senior 100-yard dash that was won by P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club. Two had it at 9 4-5 seconds and two at 10 seconds, flat.

Without question the time was very fast, but after some discussion the figure was given as 10 seconds, and this is also the time of all of the heats. The majority of the officials who closely watched this contest believe that Walsh covered the distance in the fractional time, and that he would surely have equaled the world's record time had the track been dry. Walsh was in superb form and distinguished himself by a series of performances that it will be difficult for him to duplicate in any future meetings. He was first in the 100-yard and the 200-yard dash.

In the latter race he covered the distance in 22 4-5 seconds, and was so speedy that he appeared to almost outclass his field, for H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York Athletic Club, and J. P. Craig, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, labored hard on the sticky track some distance behind Walsh as he crossed the line a winner.

INTERESTING FIELD CONTESTS.

The old-time champion, George R. Gray, of the National Club, Toronto, who first earned the champion's title seventeen years ago, distanced his competitors by more than a foot in the sixteen-pound-shot put. His put was 46 feet 5 inches, while the former Yale champion, Richard Sheldon, now of the New York Athletic Club, made only 45 feet 3¼ inches. F. G. Black, New York Athletic Club, another veteran, who had come out for a trial for the honors, put the shot 41 feet 9 inches.

Another of the Canadians, E. Desmarteau, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, beat all of the local strong men in throwing the 56-pound weight. He had a fine style, and got the weight off in better form than any of his competitors. John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, the former champion, was again distanced by all of the men in this event, and did not display anything like the surpassing method of handling the heavy weight that he did a year ago. Second to Desmarteau was James S. Mitchel of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and also an ex-champion, who threw 42 feet 5¾ inches, while Sheldon made a throw of 42 feet 1 inch that landed him the third prize.

That splendid hurler of the discus, C. H. Heineman, former Chief of Police of Keokuk, Iowa, who sported the colors of the Milwaukee A. C., won the event with the Grecian missile with 111 feet 3 inches. Second to him was the New York athletic policeman, Martin J. Sheridan, wearing the emblem of the Pastime A. C., 110 feet 3 inches, and again the old Yale man Sheldon got into third place with a throw of 107 feet 6 inches. These performances were excellent in view of the fact that the men were unable to get a firm foothold, and that the discus was wet and so was not handled as well as it could have been under better conditions.

The senior pole vault was won by A. G. Anderson of the New York Athletic Club. He cleared the bar at 10 feet 9 inches, which was below his usual performance. J. E. Peters, New York Athletic Club, and P. A. Moore, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, tied for second place at 10 feet 7 inches. They failed on the retrial and tossed a coin for the second and third places, with the result that they were placed in the order as named. The summary:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 Yard.—First Heat—Won by J. A. Bohan, New West Side Athletic Club; H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by F. A. Rickert, New York Athletic Club; J. Ronane, New West Side Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Final Heat—Won by J. A. Bohan, New West Side Athletic Club; F. A. Rickert, New York Athletic Club, second; J. Ronane, New West Side Athletic Club, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. H. Wright, New West Side Athletic Club; H. P. Smith, New York Athletic Club, second; Howard Valentine, Flushing, N. Y., third. Time—2:10 2-5.

120 Yards, High Hurdles.—First Heat—Won by Frank Castleman, Greater New York Athletic Club; R. H. Hatfield, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—0:17 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. E. Gerity, Pastime Athletic Club; S. A. Allen, second. Time—0:17 3-5. Final Heat—Won by R. H. Hatfield, New York Athletic Club; J. E. Gerity, Pastime Athletic Club, second; Frank Castleman, Greater New York Athletic Club, third. Time—0:17.

One Mile.—Won by Charles Maher, New West Side Athletic Club; A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Association, second; C. A. Baker, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—4:36 2-5.

Quarter-Mile.—Won by J. Ronane, New West Side A. C.; R. H. Oborne, Montreal A. A., second; H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—0:51 1-5.

220-Yard.—Won by George A. Ashley, Pastime A. C.; L. Robertson, Knickerbocker A. C., second; W. Ingraham, New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:24.

220-Yard, Low Hurdles.—Won by H. L. Hillman, Knickerbocker A. C.; G. C. Reimer, New York A. C., second; Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:27.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by John J. Joyce, Pastime A. C.; H. A. Brawley, St. Alphonsus Association, second; William Riley, Xavier A. C., third. Time—27:13.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Joseph V. Connolly, East Boston A. A., with 20 feet 10 inches; William Mayne, New York A. C., with 20 feet 8 inches, second; J. A. Peters, with 18 feet 10 inches, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. E. Peters, New York A. C., with 10 feet 9 inches; W. Squires, Knickerbocker A. C., with 10 feet 7 inches, second; G. Fredericks, Cornell University, with 10 feet 3 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., with 5 feet 6¼ inches; John W. Price, St. George A. C., with 5 feet 4¼ inches, second; R. J. Cotter, Star A. C., not taken, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., with 39 feet 6 inches; H. Connelly, New York A. C., with 37 feet 11 inches, second; F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., with 37 feet 10 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by H. Connelly, New York A. C., with 111 feet 4½ inches; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, with 105 feet 6 inches, second; M. Collins, Pastime A. C., with 100 feet 2 inches, third.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by William R. McDonough, National Turn Verein, with 105 feet 2 inches; H. E. Fribourg, Pastime A. C., with 96 feet 10½ inches, second; William Weisenbach, National Turn Verein, with 95 feet 11 inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by E. Desmarteau, Montreal Amateur A. A., with 32 feet 1 inch; M. Collins, Pastime A. C., with 24 feet 2 inches, second; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, with 21 feet, third.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, New York Athletic Club; J. P. Craig, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club; Arthur R. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10. Final Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club; F. R. Moulton, New York Athletic Club, second; J. P. Craig, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, third. Time—0:10.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. H. Wright, New West Side Athletic Club; George W. Orton, Athletic Club of Philadelphia, second; H. P. Smith, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—1:59 3-5.

120 Yards, High Hurdles.—Won by R. H. Ratfield, New York Athletic Club; G. C. Reimer, New York Athletic Club, second; P. J. Corley, New West Side Athletic Club, third. Time—0:17 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York Athletic Club; A. Mackenzie, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, second; A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—4:35.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by F. R. Moulton, New York A. C.; J. D. Morrow, Montreal Amateur A. A., second; J. Ronane, New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:50 4-5.

220-Yard.—First Heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York A. C.; William Marshall, Hartford Young Men's Christian Association, second. Time—0:23 4-5. Second Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; J. P. Craig, Montreal Amateur A. A., second. Time—0:23 4-5. Final Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York A. C., second; J. P. Craig, Montreal Amateur A. A., third. Time—0:22 4-5.

220-Yard, Low Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C.; R. H. Hatfield, New York A. C., second. Time—0:28 4-5. Second Heat—Won by G. C. Reimer, New York A. C.; H. L. Hillman, Knickerbocker A. C., second. Time—0:30 4-5. Final Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, Knickerbocker A. C.; G. C. Reimer, New York A. C., second; Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C.; W. H. McVicar, East Boston A. A., second; Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C., third. Under protest Pierce was not allowed to take third prize. Time—26:32.

Running High Jump.—Won by I. K. Baxter, New York A. C., with 5 feet 7½ inches; G. P. Serviss, New York A. C., with 5 feet 7½ inches; second, Serviss beat Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's A. C., on a tie for second, Sauer took third place with 5 feet 6¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., with 21 feet 5½ inches; William Mayne, New York A. C., with 21 feet 1 inch, second; H. P. McDonald, New York A. C., with 20 feet 10 inches, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., with 10 feet 9 inches; J. E. Peters, New York A. C., with 10 feet 7 inches, second; P. A. Moore, Knickerbocker A. C., with 10 feet 7 inches, third. Peters and Moore tossed for second and third place after tie had been declared.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by George R. Gray, National Club, Toronto, with 46 feet 5 inches; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with 45 feet 3½ inches, second; F. G. Beck, New York Athletic Club, with 41 feet 9 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 151 feet 4 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, with 137 feet 1 inch, second; John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with 115 feet 9 inches, third.

Throwing Discus.—Won by C. H. Henneman, Milwaukee Athletic Club, with 111 feet 3 inches; Martin J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, with 110 feet 3 inches, second; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with 107 feet 6 inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by E. Desmarteau, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, with 33 feet 6 inches; James S. Mitchel, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 32 feet 5¼ inches, second; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with 32 feet 1 inch, third.

PLANS FOR OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Judge Payne Returns from Europe Pleased with His Success Abroad.

John Barton Payne, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court and now practicing law in Chicago, returned yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck. Judge Payne has been abroad in the interests of the Olympian games, which, if the present plans go through, will be held in Chicago in 1904.

During his trip abroad, Judge Payne visited France, Germany, Switzerland, England, and Belgium, in each of which countries he was successful in arousing considerable enthusiasm in the project, both by means of exploiting it in the newspapers and by conference with officials. At Aix-les-Bains he met King George of Greece, who, naturally, was much interested in the coming games.

The Olympian games were revived in 1896, when athletes from all over the world competed at Athens. The next games were held four years later at Paris, and in 1904 will be held in Chicago. If the games are held there a stadium will be built, following as closely as possible the descriptions of those at Athens and in other parts of Greece where the Olympian games were held.

While in London Judge Payne met Sir Thomas Lipton, whom he had met before in Chicago. Sir Thomas invited him to go on a yacht cruise, and they spent four days on the Erin, cruising about the English Channel and the Irish Sea. "Sir Thomas," said Judge Payne, "talked freely on the coming cup races, and his hopes were high. More than that I cannot violate his confidence."

RACING MEN AFTER WHITNEY.

His Presence in London Eagerly Awaited—Lord Clonmell Coming to America.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The arrival of W. C. Whitney, who has engaged quarters at Claridge's Hotel, is awaited with considerable interest by the English horse-owners, who expect him to purchase largely in England, and hope he will enter horses for a number of important races in 1903.

While Mr. Whitney is racing in England Lord Clonmell proposes to compete with American owners on their own tracks. He said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"I hope to return to the United States at an early date, and intend to take a number of horses that I believe will make a good showing on the American turf."

YANKEE BEAT RAINBOW

In the Final Races of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

WEETAMOE LED THE NEOLA

Close Race Between the Sixty-Foot Sloops—Elmina Won by a Good Margin in the Schooner Class.

At Larchmont yesterday in the final races of the season of the Larchmont Yacht Club, J. Roger Maxwell's Yankee again defeated Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow. It was a close race on the first half of the thirty-mile course, but after that the Yankee had it her own way, and at the finish was 2 minutes 7 seconds ahead.

The start was at 11:35. At that time the wind was west by north and very light. The sky was overcast with clouds, and there was a strong tide setting in to the east. The first leg of the course was south-southeast, three miles. Both boats carried big reaching jibtopsails and went across the line on the starboard tack, the Rainbow at 11:35:15 and the Yankee at 11:35:22. They had a broad reach across the Sound into Hempstead Bay, and although the Yankee crept close to the Rainbow, she couldn't catch the Vanderbilt boat. Rounding the first mark, spinnakers and balloon jibtopsails were set.

With the wind falling off almost to a dead calm, they drifted down to the mark northeast five-eighths east, six miles. The wind shifted to the south and the Yankee walked up on the Rainbow and finally passed her. The time at the mark was: Yankee, 1:22:19; Rainbow, 1:23:33. To the home mark was a distance of six miles west three-quarters south. It was a broad reach on the port tack. The wind was flat as the boats rounded the second mark, but it breezed up a little, and they finished the first round in spirited fashion. The Yankee continued to outfoot her rival, and at the end of the round led by 3 minutes 49 seconds, the time of turning being: Yankee, 2:05:38; Rainbow, 2:00:27.

On the second round it was a reach all around on the three legs of the course. Before the first leg had been covered a squall from the north-northwest came up and quickened the pace of the big racers so that they heeled over well, although they were still able to carry full sail. The Rainbow was better sailed on the last two legs of the course, and cut down the lead of the Yankee by 1 minute 22 seconds. But that was not enough to save her from defeat.

A close race was sailed between the Neola and the Weetamoe, and the latter won by only 27 seconds. They sailed the same course as the Yankee and the Rainbow, and on corrected time both of them beat the "seventies." Like their bigger rivals they carried reaching jib topsails at the start. The Neola had the advantage of the Weetamoe at the signal, being to the windward, a few seconds. They kept well together on the run to the first mark and turning that had a little luffing match which helped the Neola. After a time, however, the Weetamoe took a spurt and walked through the Neola, heading the other boat completely so that when they turned the second mark she was 1 minute 14 seconds ahead, the time being: Weetamoe, 1:36:23; Neola, 1:37:37. At the home mark this lead had been increased to 1 minute 50 seconds, the Weetamoe completing the first round at 2:20:36 and the Neola at 2:31:26. The second round was an uneventful procession, the Neola picking up 23 seconds, but finishing last.

The Elmina defeated the Muriel handily. She led at the start by 40 seconds, and at the finish by 3 minutes 26 seconds elapsed time and 3 minutes, 38 seconds corrected time. The Muriel came close to her several times, but was never dangerous. In the special sloop class the Effort outsailed the Marguerite on elapsed time, but lost the race by 15 minutes 17 seconds corrected time.

Again the American twenty-one-footer Hobo beat all the regular raceabouts. Her sister boat, the Jolly Tar, came within eleven seconds of being the second boat in the class, the Whistlewing being ahead of her. The summary:

SCHOONERS—LARCHMONT CUP.

Course, 30 miles. Start 11:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. P. Brewster	4:02:14	4:22:14
Muriel, Charles Smithers	4:05:50	4:25:50

Corrected time—Elmina, 4:22:02.

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 30 miles. Start 11:35.

Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	3:50:20	4:15:20
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	3:52:27	4:17:27

SLOOPS, CLASS I.

60 to 70 feet racing length.
Course, 30 miles. Start, 11:45.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	4:07:38	4:22:38
Neola, George M. Pynchan	4:06:05	4:23:05

SLOOPS, CLASS J.

51 to 60 feet racing length.
Course, 22 miles. Start, 11:50.

Humma, H. B. Duryea	3:34:21	3:44:21
Altair, Cord Meyer	3:32:15	3:42:15

SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Course, 22 miles. Start, 11:50.

Effort, F. M. Smith	3:38:40	3:48:40
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	3:56:49	4:06:49

Corrected time—Marguerite, 3:53:33.

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 11:55.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	Did not finish.	
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:52:31	3:57:31
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:24:31	3:29:31

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 11:55.

Snapper, A. B. Alley	3:13:04	3:18:04
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	3:04:45	3:09:45
Joker, W. Jennings	3:06:56	3:11:56
Rescue, S. C. Hopkins	3:06:24	3:11:24
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3:07:16	3:12:16
Hobo, T. L. Pack	3:01:39	3:06:39
Manis, G. L. Pirie	3:06:16	3:11:16
Whistlering, H. M. Crane	3:04:34	3:09:34

The winners were the Elmina, Yankee, Weetamoe, Altair, Marguerite, Houri, and Hobo.

OCEAN RACE FOR YACHTS.

Four Schooners in Contest to be Sailed the Length of New Jersey Coast.

Arrangements for the ocean yacht race of the Atlantic Yacht Club, to be started Sept. 19, have been fully completed. The start will be at 1:15 P. M., after a preparatory signal fifteen minutes earlier. The course will be from the starting line in Gravesend Bay, off Norton's Point Light, to the Northeast End Light vessel, off Cape May, passing out through the Swash Channel and west of the bell buoy at the entrance to the Swash Channel, and return over the same course. The finish will be with the West Bank Light bearing west.

Working jibtopsail and maintopmast staysails and a square sail on the foremost of schooners, and the regular working sails on topsail schooners and brigantines may be carried. No studding sails or spinnakers will be allowed. Each vessel must carry two boats and two anchors. Each vessel will take her own time in turning the Northeast End Light vessel. There will be no time limit.

The first prize for the race will be the Northeast End Light Vessel Cup, donated by Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and other prizes will be awarded. To the winning yacht in each class the Atlantic Yacht Club prize medals will be awarded, and Corinthian crew pins and bars will be given to the Corinthians on winning yachts.

Entries will be accepted at the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, Sea Gate, until 9 A. M. on the day of the race. Already four schooners have been entered—Commodore Tod's Thistle, George Lauder's Endymion, Commodore F. T. Adams's Sachem, and Rear Commodore F. F. Ames's Varuna. It is expected that the Ariadne, Corona, Coronet, and others will also be entered.

The distance to Cape May and return is about 250 miles. It is expected that with favorable conditions of wind and weather the racing yachts will finish late in the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 20.

YACHT RACES IN AUGUST.

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Name the Earlier Month for His Next Try for the Cup.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton has yielded to strong representations regarding the advisability of earlier races for the America's Cup than usual, and he has decided, after consultation with William Fife, the designer of the Shamrock III., to name August, expressing a preference for the latter end of that month, when he hopes for steadier winds and less chance of fiascos.

HUDSON RIVER GOLF.

Myers Wins the Championship and Gets Gov. Odell's Silver Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—L. P. Myers of the Saegkill Golf Club, Yonkers, won the first regular championship of the Hudson River Golf Association to-day, and thereby became the proud possessor of the special silver cup presented by Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr. Myers is a former Yale golfer, having been a member of his university team, and in playing from a Cape Cod club last year won the Massachusetts State championship.

Notwithstanding the wet day, a large number of Hudson River Club golfers assembled on the Powelton Club links to see the final rounds. The matches for the three leading cups were at 36 holes, but the general handicap was reduced to 18 holes. Myers met W. J. Evans of the Powelton Club and won handily by 9 up and 8 to play. The Vice President's or Consolation Cup was won by C. R. Gillett of the Glenview Club Hudson, who beat J. W. Farquhar of Mount Pleasant by 6 up and 4 to play. E. A. Jova of the Powelton Club won the Inconsolables' Cup by defeating R. Healey of Powelton by 4 up and 3 to play.

James S. Taylor of the home club won the handicap in a score of 81, 4, 77, and Gilman P. Tiffany, also of Powelton, took the gross score prize in 80 strokes. That also gave him first in the tie for the qualifying round prize.

GOLF CUP FOR J. M. WARD.

Former Baseball Captain Proves a Winner on the Ekwanok Club Links.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 13.—John M. Ward of the Montclair and Fox Hills Golf Clubs won the open tournament for the Equinox Cup, which was completed on the Ekwanok Country Club's links to-day. He defeated H. S. Naylor of Philadelphia in the final 36-hole round by a score of 6 up and 5 to play. Ward had a lead of 1 up at the end of the morning round, and rapidly increased it during the afternoon.

A. M. Reed defeated James L. Taylor in the finals for the Equinox Junior Cup by the same score, 6 up and 5 to play.

In the final match for the Orvis Cup T. T. Reid had a walk-over with F. A. Moore, finishing 10 up and 8 to play. Rain and heavy course prevented good scoring. A. M. Reed won the prize for the best gross score, with 83. The best net score prize went to J. D. Decoursey with 90—10—80.

Many Golfers at Van Cortlandt.

A big field of golfers turned out yesterday on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park to compete for the President's and the Treasurer's Cups. For the former trophy the first match play round was finished with the following results:

First Round—Lewis beat Abbott, 4 up 2; Welling beat Hurst, 3 up 2; T. B. Thompson beat Cokefair, by default; Dinsmore beat Hunt, 2 up 1; Inslee beat Rose, by default; Dorland beat Hutchings, 1 up; H. Bell beat C. J. Du Mahaut, 5 up 4; Doty beat Cowan, 4 up 2; Craven beat Kirkly, 1 up; Bottome beat Fisher, 1 up; Gilmartin beat Chilvers, 5 up 4; Slosson beat Walker, 5 up 4; Carter beat Davis, 2 up; Duff beat Adams, 6 up 5; Moon beat E. G. Du Mahaut, 7 up 6; Taylor beat Widmer, 4 up 2.

In the first round at handicap medal play for the Treasurer's Cup, the following handed in scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
G. W. Dorland	88	8	80
Charles Widmer, Jr.	100	20	80
B. S. Bottome	91	10	81
E. J. Slosson	81	0	81
O. Kirkly	83	0	83
C. W. Rich	90	6	84
E. D. Dinsmore	104	20	84
J. R. Turner	96	12	84
J. H. Bell	92	7	85
L. R. Taylor	100	15	85
W. R. Moon	108	20	86
H. Chilvers	107	21	86
D. B. Wilmot	110	24	86
B. Hunt	96	8	88
R. P. Carter	88	0	88
L. J. Du Mahaut	116	27	89
William Freeland	95	6	89
J. T. B. Fisher	105	15	90
F. V. Adams	100	8	92
E. J. Welling, Jr.	100	8	92
B. R. Abbott	121	27	94
A. H. Hutchings	102	6	96
G. P. Lawson	106	6	100
J. Duff	109	9	100
W. E. Trull	122	21	101

Bayswater Golf Team Wins.

Teams from the Bayswater and Midland Golf Clubs met yesterday on the former club's links near Far Rockaway in the Long Island Golf League championship. The Bayswater men won by 10 holes to 3. The scores:

BAYSWATER.		MIDLAND.	
H. De Rivera	0	D. M. McKeller	1
F. Gurney	4	R. Lorent	0
C. V. Meserole	0	C. F. Norton	0
T. A. Curtis	4	T. T. Rushmore	0
H. J. Curtis	2	C. Sawyer	2
Total	10	Total	3

Tie for Newark Club Golfers.

Several members of the Newark Athletic Club played in the rain yesterday afternoon in their regular club handicap. It resulted in a tie between C. J. Luce and R. E. Kipp at 80 strokes net. The scores of the leaders are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. J. Luce	105	25	80
R. E. Kipp	105	25	80
C. Spiegle	97	12	85
P. C. Pulver	93	8	85
A. E. Rice	98	13	85
C. J. Clark	99	12	87
G. Van Renven	107	18	89
F. E. De Groat	110	18	92

Rhode Island Golf Championship.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—E. H. Byers of Pittsburg, who was the runner-up in the amateur golf championship in Chicago last July, won the Rhode Island State golf championship to-day by defeating C. Douglass Mercer of the Wannamoisat Club in a thirty-six-hole match by a score of 9 up and 7 to play. Byers played from the Misquamicut Club of Watch Hill.

ESKIMO FOOTBALL PLAYER.

New Centre for the Team of the Carlisle Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 13.—Coach Warner of the Carlisle Indian School football team says that the prospects for the coming season are brighter than for many years past. He has begun training his men with a determination that there shall be no repetition of last year's failures. His latest acquisition to the playing strength of the team is an Eskimo named Schouchuak, who hails from the Aleutian Islands, close to Asia. He will be the regular centre for the Indians this season, and it looks bespeak the man the new-comer will be a valuable addition to the team.

Schouchuak is of sturdy build, with muscles of iron, and, barring a slight sprain to his shoulder, is in the best of health. He is under 170 pounds now, but will soon be heavier, as Warner has decided to build up his man by putting on flesh instead of training down. Schouchuak as a youth spent most of his time with fishermen, working in an individual canoe belonging to a fleet under the command of a tribal chief. He boasts, though modestly, of deeds of prowess on the sea. His work will be watched with interest, as Coach Warner is authority for the statement that the Indians will not be in any way as lenient as heretofore with opponents in practice games.

Among those who will be missed this season are Coleman, left end; Chesaw, centre; Hare, right end, and probably Lubo. As to the new men, Fisher may play left end, Exedine right tackle, Parker, of the team of two years ago, left half back, and Matthews, a light weight, for right end.

Rudimentary work, such as charging, falling on the ball, tackling, and punting, is now being taken up, but brief line ups will be indulged in during the next few days. Requests for games have been received from Princeton, Yale, and Columbia, but the management does not feel justified in accepting them. This year's Thanksgiving Day game will be played at Washington, D. C.

K. A. C. HOUSE TO CLOSE.

Old Members of the Club Notified to Remove Their Belongings.

Messrs. Crook and Hardin, assignees of the estate of J. Herbert Ballantine, instructed Manager Stoll of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to close the clubhouse, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, at midnight last night. All the members and guests were duly notified and they have until to-morrow night to remove their belongings from the building. Alexander Meffert, the club's swimming instructor, has leased the baths, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries, and these will remain open to the public, but all the other departments, including the gymnasium, have been closed. For some days past the club has been run on the same basis as a regular hotel, with a few reservations for the members, but the gentlemen in charge of affairs decided to abolish this system after a brief experience.

A committee of ten, of which G. S. Whitson is Chairman, has taken charge of the affairs of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the future of that organization lies in the hands of the committeemen, who will decide as to whether the club will continue or not.

BRITISH TEAM WINS SHOOT.

Americans Beaten by Twelve Points for the Palma Trophy at Ottawa—Close Scores.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 13.—The Palma Trophy was won to-day on the Rockliffe rifle range by the British team by a score of 12 points over the Americans and 36 points over the Canadians. The shooting at the last two stages was very close. At the 800 yards it seemed to be certain that the Americans would capture it, being 22 points ahead of the British, but at 900 yards the British overtook the Americans and secured a lead of 12 points. At the 1,000 yards range the British and Americans made equal scores.

The British team had the advantage of being familiar with the range, having been firing away steadily for the past four weeks. The United States teams were also firing under very different atmospheric conditions than they were accustomed to at Sea Girt. However, no complaint was heard, and Gen. Spencer, the commandant of the American team, complimented the officers of the Dominion Rifle Association upon the arrangements for the match.

The medal for the highest individual score was won by Lieut. Holcomb of the American team.

Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, was present at the luncheon given by the officers of the Dominion Rifle Association. He said that he had received that morning a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating him on having the privilege of reviewing recently a United States battalion along with a Canadian regiment and a Hongkong regiment on Parliament Hill, which he regarded as historic.

The following are the scores at the different ranges:

AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Martin	72	62	50	184
Capt. Graham	72	62	56	190
Lieut. Holcomb	70	65	59	194
Private Parker	67	61	53	181
Private Hudson	63	49	63	175
Corp. Casey	70	50	51	171
Private Leisear	66	45	51	164
Private Cook	66	55	46	168
Total	550	449	448	1,447

BRITISH TEAM.

Corp. Ommunsden	64	61	52	177
Color Sergt. Davies	66	61	54	181
Corp. Paterson	64	57	61	182
Sergt. Ward	68	66	46	180
Sergt. Scott	64	60	49	173
Sergt. Martin	69	61	58	188
Sergt. Fraser	69	53	64	186
Sergt. Lawrence	64	64	64	192
Total	528	483	448	1,459

CANADIAN TEAM.

Capt. Mitchell	64	52	47	163
Private Scott	58	63	52	173
Sergt. McVittie	65	55	48	168
Lieut. Gilchrist	59	63	56	178
Private Armstrong	65	53	55	173
Private Simpson	64	49	51	164
Corp. Davidson	57	50	58	175
Sergt. Skeddon	66	55	58	179
Total	508	440	425	1,373

At the close of the match Lord Minto presented the trophy to the Britishers and also the gold medal to Lieut. Holcomb for the highest individual score. The American team leaves for home to-morrow morning.

Tennis Champion Five Times.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—In the final match of the men singles in the lawn-tennis tournament of the Southern Dutchess Country Club, at Fishkill Landing, Edward Brinckerhoff defeated John Lee Curtiss by the score of 6—2, 6—1. This is the fifth consecutive time that Brinckerhoff has won local championship.

TENNIS AND PING-PONG CLUB.

Nepperhan Heights to Have Organization of Resident Members.

Sport lovers of Nepperhan Heights, in Westchester County, last night organized the Nepperhan Heights Lawn Tennis Club. The meeting, which was held at the residence of S. A. Torrance, was attended by many well-known New Yorkers who reside

SWIFT THE PACE IN RAPID TRANSIT WORK

Progress of the Task of Installing Motive Power.

STOCK EQUIPMENT PLANS

In 1903, Repeat Those Who Know, About Christmas Time, a Great Part of the Road Will Be in Operation.

Some of the details of the progress made in the work of installing the motive power centre and the laying out of the roadbed and the planning of rolling stock equipment serve to show how rapidly the Rapid Transit subway scheme is advancing. On the power house block, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, the foundations are in and every detail in regard to the buildings and machinery has been passed upon, and the contracts are in process of execution. The energy for the subway system is to be derived from eight 5,000 Kilowatts units generators and eight 7,500 horse-power engines.

As to cars and motors, plans for a preliminary equipment of 600 have been advanced to the stage of exhibiting completed types, from which the selection will be made. This means 800 motors. Their selection will be dependent on tests to be made six weeks hence, while the competitors being the General Electric and Westinghouse companies, who are building the motors which will be in the contest. The system will be the multiple control, three motors to five cars or five in eight.

The contract for rails has been let to the Pennsylvania Steel Company. It calls for 10,000 tons of the American Society of Civil Engineers standard rail, 100 pounds to three feet.

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Borough President Cantor was able yesterday to give some cheering information in regard to the improvement of conditions in Elm Street, or, rather, what is officially known as New Elm Street. Much of it, under which the subway is entirely completed, will be a show throughfare before the holidays. President Cantor announces that he has all the money necessary for the Elm Street redemption and that all that portion of the subway that is roofed over between Great Jones and Prince Streets will be reregulated, regraded, and paved or repaved before the first snowstorm. Later in the Fall the Elm Street subway will be covered over from Spring to Howard Street, but little in the way of paving will be done this year. The amounts necessary to the placing of Elm Street from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street in the category of streets worthy of New York are: Assessment work, $92,455; appropriation work, $52,276, or a total of $144,731. The paving of Elm Street will not only stimulate business in that street, but in every street that crosses it.

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With the completion of rock tunneling operations from One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway to Central Park, and under it to the Lenox Avenue "cut and cover" work, and from the Broadway heading at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street to the shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, interest in this extraordinary engineering feature of the subway centres on the progress of headings between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Fort George. From One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street nearly 2,493 feet of rock were cut through for a tunnel 25 by 18 feet, without counting the work done for stations. There was about 3,540 feet of rock to be tunneled between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Of this about 3,250 feet had been cut through yesterday, leaving the headings 290 feet apart. The gangs of workmen who are working north from One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and south from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street will shake hands when the last heading is blown off at the end of next month. From One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to the portal at Fort George is 4,338 feet of rock cutting. The gang working south has advanced 400 feet, and that going north 1,450 feet. At the rate of progress now made, 100 feet a month from each heading, the gangs should meet in September, 1903, so that either masonry lining should advance as the headings progress or an extra force of men should be put to work where the headings meet to complete the tunnel to the viaduct at Fort George by Christmas, 1903.

Lining operations are brick under the Central Park. They have progressed satisfactorily between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, and are completed between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty first Streets. The work on the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street (Broadway) station, one of the most important of the entire system because it will be the centre of an important residential neighborhood, has been delayed by the necessity of using the cut for dumping tracks from the north and south. In its present condition it could be completed for active passenger service in ten weeks.

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Obstacles to progress in completing certain parts of the subway, and which will require legal or municipal action to remove, are few but exasperating. The least aggravating is the question of an easement by Astor interests for operations at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. Owing to the objection of tenants, condemnation proceedings are to be instituted. The Board of Condemnation will be appointed by the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the Corporation Counsel, and they are expected to report promptly, so that the work on THE TIMES Building curve will catch up with that on Long Acre Square.

The blocking of work on Section 4, the Park Avenue tunnels, executed by the sub-contractor, the Ira A. Shaler estate, was not finally disposed of by the decisions of Justice Giegerich and Judge Lacombe. Because of the necessity of getting a good radius for the Forty-second Street curve and the plan for an east side route, the confirmation of the changed route must be had of the Appellate Division.

The cry of iconoclasm raised by the plan to rid the City Hall Park of the Hall of Records will not, it is predicted, avail. At the request of President Alexander E. Orr of the Board of Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the system, gave reasons why the Hall of Records should be removed instead of remaining to delay subway operations through its foundations and saddle the city with an extra outlay of several hundred thousand dollars because of sentiment. Mr. Parsons said in part:

"The building itself has no historical associations; is not a very antique building, and has been rebuilt and reconstructed at a comparatively recent date. Aesthetic considerations therefore demand not that the building should be retained, but that it be removed, as well as the other small buildings in the City Hall Park, in order that the park itself may be restored as nearly as possible to its existing condition and permit the City Hall, of which the people of the city are so justly proud, to be brought into full view from all sides."

Mr. Parsons's contention is held by many of the municipal legislators who will pass on the question. One of them says: "The Hall of Records is very much like the coat of an Irish peasant after a service of ten years—it has been so patched and altered that there remains hardly a thread of the original garment." However, there is solace for those who believe that the building is sacred. In a few days the project to make a park that will take in Fraunce's Tavern will come up in the Board of Aldermen with a suggestion that the materials of the Hall of Records be used to reconstruct it there.

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Work on the Brooklyn and East River tunnel branch of the Subway must begin within sixty days of Sept. 11, and ground for it will be broken at several points. The contract gives the constructor $3,000,000 for the tunnel and terminal facilities. The construction will cost about $9,000,000, but the contractors are sanguine of being able to recoup themselves in $6,000,000 and make a satisfactory profit out of percentage receipts. Plans for the Forty-second Street-Bronx extension, Fourteenth Street-Forty-second Street and Broadway spur, and the Jerome Avenue-Fordham continuation are to be perfected before the end of the year.

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It is reassuring to turn from the apparent condition of chaos north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to the very satisfactory progress making by the sub-contractor, the Terry & Tench Construction Company, and E. P. Roberts, on the Manhattan Valley Viaduct from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Half of the light and handsome structure is up, and when by painting its color is changed from rusty terra cotta to a nice shade of olive it will be one of the ornaments of the subway. The viaduct at the present rate of progress should be completed and ready for rails before Winter. The approaches north and south from the underground routes are all but finished.

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Some points on the subway route appear to be in a confusion of construction and blasting and excavating operations, and Long Acre Square and the Forty-second Street curve are not likely to be redeemed as thoroughfares much before well on into the Spring of 1903. Owing to the work necessary to the making of the storage yard between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, with its six additional tracks between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, surface conditions both as to Broadway and intersecting streets, which are deplorable because of the parking of material, dumping tracks, sheds, and machinery, are likely to remain unchanged for several months in spite of the activity of the sub-contractors, L. B. McCabe & Brother. As may be supposed, the "cut and cover" work here is of a character hardly equaled in engineering feats and extent on the entire subway system.

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Viaduct work from Hillside Avenue, Fort George, north, and from Melrose Avenue to Bronx Park, is well in hand and rapidly advancing.

No one now, in fact, having full knowledge of the progress of subway construction doubts that in the Christmas stocking of Manhattan and the Bronx in 1903 Santa Claus will put a finished and equipped rapid transit system in operation from the City Hall loop to One Hundred and Third Street on four tracks and on two tracks over the Central Park, Lenox Avenue, and Bronx Borough branch, and on the west branch out of the rock tunnel at Fort George to Bailey Avenue. Ground was broken for the construction March 24, 1900, and the contract called for the completion and full equipment of the system by Sept. 1, 1904, so that the contractor, John B. McDonald, and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, of which August Belmont is President, will receive compensation on the accomplishment of their task nine months in advance of schedule time.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Annoying Experience of a Man Who Awaited the Arrival of Members of His Family.

Clyde F. Balston of Nyack had much difficulty on Friday evening in convincing a policeman and about thirty neighbors that he was in the house of his father, O. F. Balston, at 103 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, not for the purpose of robbery. The members of the family were expected from a Summer resort and Mr. Balston came from Nyack to greet them that evening but they had not arrived.

Having a key Mr. Balston went in and made himself at home. Several children were playing in the stree, and, when they saw the lights in the house and a man moving from room to room, they concluded that burglars were at work. The policeman on the beat was summoned by the excited youngsters and, with several small boys at his heels, he rung the door bell of the Balston residence.

"What are you doing here," the policeman asked peremptorily, when Mr. Balston responded.

"Why? This is my father's house; I came home to meet my folks," the astounded young man replied.

Brooklyn policemen are not taking any chances these days, and the policeman "guessed" that the suspect had better be identified.

"Why, certainly," Mr. Balston said. "Mr. Robbins, next door, knows me."

So Mr. Robbins was called. He is an old gentleman, past eighty. While he admitted that the suspect "looked like Balston's boy" he could not be sure. The last time he saw the young man he did not wear eyeglasses. The policeman hesitated, several of the neighbors' faces assumed "I-told-you-so" expressions, and the children pushed further into the crowd to get a better view of the supposed burglar.

"Well, the Conklings, across the street, know me," Mr. Balston ventured.

"They ain't at home," piped a small voice from the edge of the crowd.

Mr. Balston was in despair. Just as it seemed that he would be marched to the police station a carriage came up with the Balston family in it, and an explanation followed.

Telephone Franchise Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Township Committee two years ago passed an ordinance granting the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company permission at its request to place its wires underground throughout the town. This the company has made no attempt to do. Because the company erected new poles on several of the streets this week, which is claimed to be an alleged violation of one of the sections of the ordinance passed, the Township Committee at its meeting revoked the franchise granted it. Any attempt now made to place its wires underground will probably be met by an injunction restraining it from doing so.

Clergyman Accepts Call to Paris.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for fifteen years, will announce his resignation to-morrow night. He has accepted a call extended by the Presbyterian Mission conducted by American students in the Latin Quarter of Paris. Mr. Beach recently returned from a six months service there. The members of his family are now in Europe.

Hermit Who Fell from a Tree Is Dead.

DELAWARE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Andrew Reed, the Warren County hermit, died yesterday at Portland, near here, of blood poisoning. He had lived a number of years the life of a hermit, and the only relatives he was known to have are two sons who reside in the West. Some time ago Mr. Reed fell from a tree and landed on a picket fence, which penetrated his left shoulder. His arm began to swell about two weeks ago and blood poisoning developed.

Crippled by Fall from a Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 13.—William B. Coggeshall, of this place, was severely injured by being thrown from his horse in Maple Street late yesterday afternoon. He was unconscious when picked up, and was taken to his home. It is feared that he will be crippled for life.

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A Matchless Stock.

THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our Fall exhibit. And not only this, but the assortments are more varied and complete in all lines than can be seen elsewhere.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits——Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture——Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.——The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety to select from.

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61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

CHIEFS TO DISCUSS WAYS TO FIGHT FIRE

Department Heads from Many Cities Will Meet in New York.

Display of Apparatus Arranged For in Grand Central Palace During Coming Convention.

Chiefs of the fire departments of the principal cities of the United States met in New York in 1873 to discuss the merits of a new ladder which had just been put on the market. Eli Bates, the Chief of the New York Fire Department, entertained the visitors at a dinner given at Delmonico's.

It was at that dinner that Charles H. Damrell, at that time Chief of the Boston Fire Department, proposed that the chiefs organize themselves into an association, which should hold conventions and assist in disseminating the latest ideas concerning methods of fighting fire.

The suggestion was adopted, and out of the early organization grew the International Association of Fire Engineers, which will hold its thirtieth convention at the Grand Central Palace, in this city, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next.

In some respects this convention will be unique, for it has been arranged to hold an exhibition of fire apparatus and to give tests in connection therewith, which will be open to the public as well as to the delegates on payment of a nominal fee.

A representative committee of citizens has undertaken the entertainment of the visiting chiefs, and the management of the exhibition and tests. Those who serve on this committee, none of whom is honorary, but all very active members, are as follows:

Thomas E. Crimmins, President.	Frank M. Parker,
Mayhew W. Bronson, Vice President.	Clarence L. Fabre,
W. M. Schwenker, Treasurer.	John B. Hasslocher,
Dr. H. M. Archer, Secretary.	D. A. Woodhouse,
Gen. Howard Carroll,	James Rose,
H. H. Vreeland,	Randall P. Barron,
Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,	John H. Lyons,
James R. Sheffield,	John M. Talbot,
Deputy Commissioner N. B. Thurston,	Simon Brentano,
Augustus T. Docharty,	Frederick W. Shepperd,
Joseph Huber,	Anton C. G. Hupfel,
	George Ehret, Jr.,
	Henry Sanderson,
	Edward S. Innet,
	Samuel Stewart.

The exhibition will take place on the ground floor and second floor of the building, a total space of about 20,000 square feet being utilized. The tests will take place on the roof of the building and on Lexington Avenue in front of the building, the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets being roped off during the time occupied in giving them.

The various devices exhibited will consist of nearly everything which may be of use or interest to directors of fire departments and citizens who are interested in the subject of fire fighting, and will range from telescopic ladders, folding braces and fire alarm apparatus to the latest novelties in badges. One invention which will be shown by a New York patentee is a fire shield, designed to enable firemen to fight conflagrations at short range. This shield is constructed of thin steel plates with filling of asbestos.

A system of fire alarm without batteries, the signalling being done by an arrangement of magnets and armatures, is another feature which is likely to attract attention. This is not an experiment, the company which exhibits having a large factory in an up-State town.

In all, it is expected that about 600 delegates will attend the convention, all of whom will be executive officers of Fire Departments in this or other countries. For, although the association has not yet held a convention in any other country than the United States, with the exception of one which took place in Montreal two or three years ago, it has a large number of members in Europe. Some of these have already arrived in New York for the coming convention. They include the Chief of the Berlin Fire Department; William Ely, Superintendent of the Borough Fire Department of Leicester, England; William Harrison, Superintendent of the Oldham Fire Brigade, Lancashire; George W. Parker, Chief of the Manchester Fire Brigade, and E. Geall, chief officer of the Fire Brigade of Bury, Lancashire.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday the visitors will be welcomed by Mayor Low, whose address at the Grand Central Palace will be followed by those of local Fire Department officials. A business session in the afternoon will be followed by a social gathering at the Murray Hill Hotel in the evening.

On Wednesday, while the men will devote the whole day to the examination of the exhibits and the testing of the various apparatus offered, the women who have accompanied them will be entertained by the Citizens' Committee. An automobile ride through Central Park and by way of Riverside Drive to Claremont will be followed by luncheon at the latter place. More than 100 automobiles have been engaged for this trip. In the evening the delegates and their women friends will attend a theatre.

A boat excursion on the Hudson will be a feature of the entertainments arranged for Thursday, and on Friday the members of the local department will combine an entertainment with an exhibition of their own skill. At headquarters, 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, a life-saving drill will be given, following which an alarm of five will be turned in, and the various companies will show their manner of responding. Afterward, the visitors will be conducted through the different bureaus of the department, and the working of each will be explained.

The day will end with a band concert at the Grand Central Palace, to be followed by dancing. A large number of city officials have expressed their intention of being present on this occasion.

Chief Edward F. Croker is among those who are announced to read papers at the convention and lead in the discussions at the business sessions. Mr. Croker's topic will be "Wire-Glass Windows: The Advantages, if Any, Over Shutters." Other matters which will receive attention are proposals to offset the destructive effects on water and gas pipes of electrolysis, the progress made in fire alarm telegraphy, the fire department of the future, drill schools for firemen, and proper methods for rewarding heroism at fires.

Miles S. Humphreys, Chief of the Pittsburg Fire Department, is the President of the association, and its other officers are: Chief Edward Hughes of Louisville and Chief John Stagg of Paterson, Vice Presidents; Chief H. A. Hills of Wyoming, Ohio, Secretary, and Chief D. C. Larkin of Dayton, Ohio, Treasurer.

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Costumes & Tailor-made Suits

of the newest fabrics, comprising Cloths, Corduroys, Tweeds, Plaids and Checks, for Fall and Winter Wear and a large collection of

Skirts for All Occasions

Special Values in

Girls' & Misses' Fall Apparel

MONTE CARLO COATS of Camel's hair cloth, velvet collar with military ornaments, 8 to 14 yrs. Value 10.50 **$7.50**

BOX COATS, best quality velveteen or corduroy, lined with white satin, pearl buttons, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $16.50 **$12.90**

MISSES' SILK SUITS, plain or changeable taffetas, flounce skirt, three rows Mexican stitching, over percaline drop, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $24.50 **$16.95**

NORFOLK WALKING SUITS, mixed tweeds, snowflake effect, navy or black cheviots, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $25.00 **$19.75**

Boys' Departments

SAILOR SUITS of hard wale serges and cheviots, 3 to 12 yrs. Value $5.00 **$3.75**

DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, all-wool navy blue cheviots, extra pair trousers, 8 to 16 yrs., Value $7.00 **$5.00**

ENGLISH NORFOLK SUITS, navy blue cheviots, hard serges, Scotch tweeds and mixed cheviots, bloomer trousers, 7 to 16 yrs. Value $7.50 **$5.75**

YOUNG MEN'S FALL SUITS, fancy mixtures, blue and black cheviots, well tailored, best quality serge lining, 15 to 19 yrs. Value $12.00 **$9.75**

Also a New Importation of Boys' Hats

Black & Colored Dress Fabrics

Further importations in new effects and colorings

FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, in the latest shades for Street and Evening Gowns and Wraps

ON SALE TO-MORROW

3,000 YDS. FRENCH SILK & WOOL EOLIENNES

46 in. wide, in navy and royal blue, tan, castor, beige, reseda, silver and medium gray, heliotrope, pink, light blue and cream white Value $2.00 yd. **$1.25**

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COLORED CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS Pr. **$1.95, 3.00, 4.50**

Lace Curtains { Irish Point, Pr **$2.75, 4.25, 6.00**; Renaissance, Pr. **$6.50, 8.50, 10.75**; Arabian, Pr. **$6.75, 8.75, 12.00**

Bed Sets, Ruffled Renaissance, **$9.00, 10.50, 13.50**

Estimates and Sketches Furnished for Lace Curtains, Panels and Vestibule Pattern to be Made to Order.

Upholstery Department (Third Floor)

Complete lines of the newest Fabrics and Designs for Hangings and Coverings

Special Offerings, To-morrow

Imported Drapery Tapestries, 50 in. wide. Formerly $2.25 yd. **95c**

Figured Drapery Velours, 50 in. wide, Formerly $3.50 yd. **$1.75**

Imported Silk & Cotton Tapestries 50 in., Formerly $3.50 yd. **$2.50**

Repp Curtains, corded edge, Pr. **$4.75**

Armure Curtains, bordered, Pr. **$5.75, 7.25**

Tapestry Couch Covers, **$3.75 to $8.50**

King's Best Scotch Holland Shades Made to Order.

Estimates Submitted.

West Twenty-third Street

DOUBLE SHOOTING CASE.

Man and Woman Accuse Each Other of Having Fired the Shots.

Harry Keating, a tailor, of 330 First Avenue, was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station last night, charged with felonious assault and attempted suicide. He is alleged to have shot and seriously wounded Margaret Greer, who lives in the house of Dr. William J. Bryan, at 249 East Twenty-first Street. Keating told the police that the woman did the shooting, but she accused him and the police accept her story. Keating himself received a slight wound in the forehead, which was dressed before he was placed in a cell. Miss Greer was taken to Bellevue.

According to witnesses whom the police found, Keating and Miss Greer were having an animated conversation in front of Dr. Bryan's house, when Keating pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired twice. One bullet went wild, but the other took effect, lodging just below the woman's left cheekbone. She did not fall, but ran down the steps of the areaway of Dr. Bryan's house and into the front room of the basement. Keating ran to the rear of the basement, after which another report of the revolver was heard.

Many persons were passing on Second Avenue, a short distance away, and the pistol shots soon brought a crowd, and Patrolmen Corr and Sheehan of the East Twenty-second Street Station to the front of the house. Miss Greer was found unconscious in the front room, while Keating was lying in a semi-conscious condition on the floor of the kitchen. In his forehead was what appeared to be a serious bullet wound. The revolver was lying in a wash boiler. Two ambulances were summoned from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Hogan examined Keating and found that his wound was but a slight flesh wound. When Keating said that the woman had done the shooting he was at once taken before Miss Greer.

She vehemently accused him of firing the shots. He was inspired, she said, by jealousy. She was taken to Bellevue in a serious condition, though her chances of recovery are good.

Receiver Asked for a Tube Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Spiral Riveted Tube Company, a New Jersey corporation, has been ordered by Vice Chancellor Stevenson to show cause Sept. 15, Monday next, in Jersey City, why a receiver should not be named to wind up its affairs, on the ground that it is insolvent. The proceedings were instituted by John Carstens of New York, a stockholder of the company. It is alleged that the liabilities of the company are $25,154, while its assets are but $15,000.

Volcano Kilauea Shows Great Activity.

HONOLULU, Sept. 5, via San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The volcano Kilauea continues to show unusual activity, and it is said the lake of fire is rising.

DUG UP DUTCH COFFINS.

An Old Clock and Other Colonial Relics Also Found on Stock Exchange Site.

Reminders of the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan have come to light in the last few days in the unearthing of some 500 coffins on the site of the new Stock Exchange Building, in Broad Street. The coffins were in a crumbling condition and ranged from three to six feet in length. Most of them have been destroyed. John Thompson of 48 New Street has the lids of three, on which are the dates 1760, 1772, and 1780, but the names are illegible. The lids are of white pine.

Other relics unearthed yesterday were the face of a Dutch clock, six inches in diameter; an iron ball weighing twenty pounds, and a visor. These were found six feet below the basement. The face of the dial is of steel, the numerals being Roman, and also of steel. On the face of the dial is a representation of a Dutch girl milking a cow. Attached to the iron ball is a chain three feet long.

DOCK DEPARTMENT CHARGES.

Charles F. Murphy May Make a Statement—His Former Denials.

Charles F. Murphy of the Tammany triumvirate was asked yesterday if he had anything to say in reply to the statements made by William Hepburn Russell to the effect that he had used his official position as Dock Commissioner to favor Contractor Daniel F. McMahon, and he replied:

"I have already upon another occasion denied the truth of those charges. I cannot do so again specifically until I have examined the books and papers. I may do this and have a statement for the papers on Monday next."

Mr. McMahon was said, at his home, 363 West Fifty-fifth Street, to have gone to the country, to remain until to-morrow.

PRINCETON'S FALL OPENING.

Trustees and Faculty to be Present During President Wilson's Address.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The university will open Wednesday of next week, the exercises being held at 3 o'clock in Marquand Chapel. President Woodrow Wilson will make the opening address, and the members of the Faculty and Board of Trustees will be present. As President Wilson has announced that the policy of his administration will be outlined in his inaugural address, it is thought that he will say nothing along this line on Wednesday.

No changes have occurred in the Faculty since the election of the new President, except the resignations of Prof. Henry C. Cameron, senior member of the Faculty, and Prof. S. S. Orris, which were presented last June. Prof. George T. Patton, a son of ex-President Patton, has been chosen to fill the new Chair in Moral Philosophy, and Prof Walter A. Wyckoff of the economic department has been granted a leave of absence to spend the year in Colorado, where he will study the social and labor conditions of the people of that State. Prof. William Libbey, who has been abroad for one year, will return this Fall.

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DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Choice Novelties for Autumn wear.

A stylish, serviceable fabric is a Scotch Tweed, in all the Heather mixtures, 58 in. wide - - $1.15 yd.

Zibeline, in all shades, 50 in. wide - - - $1.75 yd.

Knickerbocker Suitings in black and white, grey and white and brown and white, 52 in. wide - - 89c. yd.

Special Values, 100 pcs. assorted styles, all wool fabrics, value 75c. - - - - - - 50c. yd.

High class Novelty Black Crepons, 48 in. wide - $1.75 yd.

Cravenette in all shades; the choice fabric for pedestrian skirts - - - - - $1.35 and $1.50 yd.

NEW FALL SUITS.

Cheviots and Broadcloth, new blouse Jacket effects, handsomely trimmed and tailored; skirts tucked and kilted, $16.98, $20.75 and $25.00

Also several Fancy Tailored Suits, from $30.00 to $75.00

New Fall Pedestrian Suits, made of tweed mixtures, in a variety of colorings, at - - $11.50 and $15.00

NEW FALL HATS FOR WOMEN.

Exquisite modes in trimmed Hats, from - $7.50 to $28.00

An immense variety of smart tailored Hats, ranging in price from - - - - $1.95 to $6.50 each

A large assortment of Plain Felt and fancy brown Untrimmed Hats, in all the new shapes and colors, at from 50c. to $3.94 each

Everything in beautiful materials for making and trimming hats, in Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Fancy Braids, Velvets, Ribbons.

NEW FALL SILK WAISTS.

Crepe de Chine, Louisine and Peau de Soie, made up in very elaborate styles - - $10.00, $13.50 and $15.98 each

Louisine Silk, embroidered fronts; Crepe de Chine, prettily tucked and stitched; special at - - - $6.75

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Among the many novelties in fine Laces will be shown Real Point Venise from - - - $2.50 to $8.00 yard

Also Real Point Venise Allover from - $4.50 to $13.50 yard

Real Irish Crochet Edgings from - - $4.50 to $10.00 yard

Real Point Duchesse Lace from - - $9.38 to $22.00 yard

Also Real Point Applique from - - $2.98 to $8.98 yard

Point de Paris Laces - - - - 48c. to 94c. yard

Normandy Val. Lace - - - - - 30c. to 94c. yard

Mechlin Laces from - - - - 25c. to 63c. yard

Renaissance Laces and Insertions - 48c. to $3.25 yard

Allover Renaissance Lace - - $2.98 to $6.67 yard

Real Cluny Lace and Insertion from - 28c. to $1.65 yard

Real Torchon Lace and Insertion - - 15c. to $1.25 yard

NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN.

Large assortment of Lace Collars, in Irish Crochet, Pt. Venise and Pt. de Gene, suitable for silk cloaks or dresses, at 94c., $1.25, $1.34, $1.98, to - - - - - $15.00

Neck Ruffs and Capes, in all the newest designs, Liberty Silk, Taffeta, Chiffon and Net, in black, white, black and white and white and black, at $2.25, $2.65, $3.35, $4.98, to $18.25

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers:

First Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, from the Nineteenth to the Fourth Infantry, Company I.

First Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company D.

First Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Honolulu and report to the commanding officer, Camp McKinley, for temporary duty, relieving Col. Joseph B. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General.

Col. Girard will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for orders.

Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, vice Major John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Adjutant General for orders.

Capt. Irvin E. Bennet, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Oct. 15.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster, will proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., on public business.

Capt. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to Major General John C. Bates for temporary duty in connection with the military manoeuvres.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Shipley is ordered to the Franklin

Lieut. J. H. Dayton is ordered to the Hartford.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers is ordered to the Boston Yard Sept. 24, for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Newark.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. E. Evans is ordered to the Hartford.

Midshipmen R. Henderson, R. Wainwright, and O. H. Oakley are ordered to the Indiana.

Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson is commissioned from July 1, with rank of Lieutenant.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox's resignation is accepted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903.

Professors of Mathematics F. B. Littell and W. S. Eichelberger are ordered to the Naval Academy. Medical Director W. G. Farwell is ordered to Philadelphia for duty in connection with recruiting, in addition to his present duties.

Surgeon C. Biddle will report to Lieut. Commander Quimby, at York, Penn., for duty in connection with recruiting.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Brownell is ordered to the Panther for duty with the Marine Battalion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Williams is ordered to duty with the torpedo boat flotilla, United States torpedo boat Decatur.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne is ordered to the naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Munson is ordered to the naval hospital at Washington.

Assistant Surgeon R. Q. Hoyt is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Naval Constructor J. D. Beuret is commissioned from July 1, with rank of Lieutenant.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Nero sailed yesterday from Norfolk for New York.

The Hannibal sailed yesterday from New London for Lambert's Point.

The Wisconsin sailed yesterday from Bremerton for San Francisco en route to Panama.

The Scorpion arrived at Boston to-day.

The Accomac arrived at Key West to-day.

Fast Passenger Service to the South.

The Southern Railway has announced its plans for fast passenger train service to the South during the coming season. It will run sleeping car lines daily, touching every important city in the South. Dining car service will be on all the through trains. The principal of these will be the Washington and Southwestern Limited to New Orleans, connecting with the Southern Pacific Sunset Limited, the New York and Memphis Limited, the Fast Mail, the New York and Florida Limited, and the Palm Limited

Kid Gloves.

We have received our

Fall Importation of

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Kid Gloves,

in all the desirable lengths and colorings, for street and evening wear.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

Golden hues that you left behind in marshlands and uplands are here, illuminating our new Autumn woods and fabrics.

Carpets in kindly welcoming colors. Rich patterns, soft and mellow tinted, for Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Halls, and Bedrooms. Wilton velvet, $1.15 per yd., regular price $1.50.

Autumn Furniture—the rich, red-browns of dark Mahogany; White Mahogany which so improves with age; oak, agleam with forest lights. Satinwood, consummated with old world skill—inlays of pearl and holly. Exquisite gold pieces—matchless symphonies of art and economy—and all at factory prices, if you

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Part Two
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Sunday
September 14, 1902

TREASURY TO RELEASE $4,000,000 OF CURRENCY

Secretary Shaw's Plan to Relieve New York Stringency.

National Banks May Deposit Free Bonds and Draw Their Face Value—Will Anticipate October Interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following statement:

"Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about $4,000,000 of the Treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those National banks throughout the country which held free or unpledged bonds at the date of their last report, and has made inquiry for others.

"After making allowances for changed conditions since the last report, he expects this will release at least $4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the Treasurer of the United States in sums of $50,000 or more, they will be designated as temporary depositories, and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositories in the ordinary way, which compels them to buy bonds in the market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the Government.

"The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this particular season of the year and the cash balance of the Treasurer has been gradually increasing.

"He also has decided to anticipate the October interest, amounting to about $4,200,000, and with this in view orders have been issued to the various Sub-Treasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented to them for payment, and the Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for interest on the registered bonds. All this was decided upon some days ago, and letters and telegrams prepared for to-day.

"The Secretary sees in present conditions no occasion for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of a currency famine present or prospective elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper, and for commercial paper he has the greater solicitude. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation, which he decided upon in the early Summer, when present conditions were plainly visible, and has the presses busy preparing to meet an emergency which he does not expect, but which he thinks it is wise to provide against.

"Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits and have very limited circulation, and he is not asking these to increase to the maximum nor to increase at all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the market to buy bonds at a rate higher than the Government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best possible use of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage banks to hold free bonds during the dull months, believing it is much better to hold bonds that will yield 1½ per cent. even than to make call loans at 2 per cent. He is, therefore, giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to most excellent advantages. This method, if pursued by the banks, would give a slight element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

"His position as regards increasing circulation is perhaps best expressed in a letter which he recently wrote to a bank that had been already buying bonds, and which he has consented to make public. It is as follows:

"Treasury Department, Washington, Sept. 10, 1902.

"My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th is received. I find it well nigh impossible to convey the purport of my request even to the banks of whom I have made the request, much less to the public.

"First—In case of imminent danger or actual disaster, I will be compelled to use Government deposits to buy increased circulation.

"Second—I desire to have from fifteen to fifty millions circulation printed preparatory, so that it can be issued in four days instead of forty.

"Third—I will be glad to have the banks holding deposits arrange, if they can, to borrow the bonds.

"Fourth—I desire to send no bank into the market to buy bonds at the present time.

"Fifth—I do not care to have the currency issued unless conditions make it well nigh imperative.

"I am making no demand upon any bank. The amount of their circulation must be determined by their Directors, but, inasmuch as the public holds the Secretary of the Treasury somewhat responsible for existing conditions, I deem myself justified in using the public funds now held by various banks on deposit as I think best for the public good, and in case of trouble I may think best to use these to buy increased circulation, the banks now holding such funds having preference."

Later in the day the following was given out at the Treasury Department:

"The New York banks are complaining because the unprecedented demand in the West is reducing their available cash. They therefore ask that they may be allowed to go into the market, pay $1,100,000 for a million bonds and receive from the Treasury a million deposit with the bonds as security. They seem willing to do this and increase their reserve $250,000 against this increased liability. Thus the banks would decrease their available cash $350,000, but they would be drawing the interest on the bonds. Instead of this the Secretary is loaning to any bank, wherever situated, upon its free bonds. In this way the Western demand upon the banks will be relieved and they will only have to protect themselves."

CUBAN TARIFF INCREASES.

Provisions of the Senate Bill Passed by the House Friday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Mr. Squiers, United States Minister at Havana, telegraphs the Department of State that the Cuban House passed the Senate tariff bill yesterday. The following increases are authorized:

Coal, 25 cents thousand kilograms; stearine beef in cans, fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh pork, salt beef, salt pork, jerked beef, bacon, hams, wheat flour, codfish, herring, husked rice, coffee, eggs, olive oil, cider, and beer, 50 per cent.; soap, starch, poultry, condensed milk, beans, peas, onions, potatoes, and alimentary preserves, 100 per cent.; undressed pine lumber, 40 cents per cubic meter; lard, 30 per cent.; cheese, butter, wines, and liquors, 70 per cent.; hats, 60 per cent.; corn, 333 per cent.; footwear, 11 per cent.

WATCH FOR THE PRESIDENT.

But Crowds Along His Route Expect Him in First Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Some of the men who have been traveling about the country with President Roosevelt say a never-failing source of amusement is the way in which the people at the stations look for the President when the train comes in. The crowd watches the first coach and then the second, trying eagerly to get a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt. They do not see him, and then they conclude that they have missed him somehow, and that he is hidden away in some corner of the car.

The President, of course, was always in the last coach on the train. There are said to be two reasons for putting the Presidential coach in the rear. One is that it is more convenient to get out of the rear one, and the other that those in charge of the arrangements consider it the safest place on the train.

CONGRESSMAN GAINES ON POLITICS IN THE WEST.

The Two Storm Centres in That Section, He Says, Are in California and Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee said to-day:

"The Republican Party has avoided any anti-trust legislation throughout both Mr. McKinley's and Mr. Roosevelt's terms of office. The Democrats have urged strengthening the present law, and in the meantime to give it a vigorous enforcement, as far as it goes."

Mr. Gaines has just returned from a stumping trip across the continent. He says:

"There are two storm centres in politics in the West, California and Minnesota. In the first-named State the Republicans are still in an uproar over the Gubernatorial mix-up. There is a good deal of uncertainty and solicitude as to the result of the Congressional elections, because the leaders are not yet able to tell which way the labor vote is going to be cast. The organized labor element is so strong that it controls the result now, just as it did some time ago, when a Labor Republican was elected Mayor of San Francisco. This vote the Democrats claim, and all the indications are that we are going to get it.

"In Minnesota in a number of districts there is a division in the Republican camp between the advocates of Cuban reciprocity on the one side, and the beet-sugar supporters on the other. Some well-known Republican members of Congress from that State are going to fall by the wayside, I believe, when the votes are counted up. We expect to gain in Kansas, while the confusion in Iowa over the tariff-revision plank gives promise of helping our side. If this impression of the West is equaled by what Democrats of the House say of the East, we will have control of the next House by all means."

Mr. Gaines was asked as to the Bryan feeling in the West. He said:

"Mr. Bryan will be a great factor in the naming of the next candidate. He does not want to be considered in the light of a candidate himself, but his judgment will go a long way toward the final selection."

BUT ONE WHITE HOUSE STAND.

This Will Be for President's Use Exclusively During G. A. R. Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A precedent is to be made at the Grand Army encampment in regard to reviewing stands in front of the White House grounds. It has always been the practice at inaugurations and other great popular demonstrations to build stands along the entire front of the grounds. The President has also had a stand there from which to view the procession as it passes.

To-day Acting Secretary of War Sanger approved the report of Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, refusing to have any stands built along the front of the White House grounds. The reason given for this is that at the second inauguration of President McKinley one of the stands near the west gate to the grounds burned down and two of the fine granite gate pillars were badly damaged. The Inauguration Committee had a surplus after the expenses of the inauguration were all paid, but refused to replace the damaged pillars with new ones, which would have cost about $2,000.

The action of Secretary Sanger is with the approval of President Roosevelt. A small reviewing stand out on the sidewalk for the President's use only will be permitted.

SECRETARY BAER'S FAREWELL.

Minneapolis Christian Endeavorers' Reception to Retiring Officer of the World's Union.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—The farewell reception given by the Minneapolis Christian Endeavor Union to John Willis Baer, General Secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, was most enthusiastic. Mr. Baer is now on his farewell tour, after twelve years' service in Christian Endeavor, and will go East to take up his new work as Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions on Oct. 1.

In his farewell address Secretary Baer dwelt for some time upon the opportunity of the Christian Endeavorers during the coming elections, and their duties at the primaries of their parties. A silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Baer at the close of his address.

EDITOR TO BECOME A PRIEST.

Joseph A. Farrell of Albany Will Enter Jesuit College at Emmetsburg, Md.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—One of the surprises of the week was the retirement of Joseph A. Farrell from the management of The Times-Union, the succession by ex-Congressman Martin H. Glynn, and the entrance of Mr. Farrell into the Jesuit College at Emmetsburg, Md.

Mr. Farrell was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and it is believed that his early training at this college instilled into him the desire to become a priest.

Mr. Farrell was born in Albany twenty-six years ago, the third son of John Henry Farrell. When his father died in February, 1891, he assumed charge of his father's paper, The Times-Union, taking into partnership Mr. Glynn, who had been connected with the paper in an editorial capacity about four years. The property is valued at $250,000.

Mr. Farrell has considered the step he took for some time, and his intimate friends were not surprised.

BISHOP McFAUL'S JUBILEE.

Demonstration Is Being Arranged in Addition to the Anniversary Mass.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Roman Catholics of Trenton have decided to hold a big demonstration on the evening of Oct. 24 in the Opera House in honor of the silver jubilee celebration of Bishop McFaul's ordination to the priesthood and the anniversary of his elevation as the second Bishop of Trenton. A meeting of the pastors was called by Vicar General Fox and preliminary arrangements were made to have all the congregations take part in the event.

The celebration of the anniversary will be held on the morning of Oct. 21 in the cathedral, when solemn pontifical high mass will be celebrated. Bishop O'Connor of Newark will deliver the address during the mass. It is expected there will be about 200 priests within the chancel railing during the mass.

Second Battery at Target Practice.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Forty members of the Second Battery, under Major Wilson and Lieutenant Jacobus, arrived at the State Camp to-day to practice target shooting. The men used two guns and fired thirty-five shrapnel shells and twenty-five shots with good effect. The range was 2,800 yards. The soldiers returned to New York to-night.

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HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

Fine hemstitched and Embroidered pieces at a Great Sacrifice—including Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc.

THREE SPECIAL LOTS TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS at the following prices for the week:

2 x 2 yds.,	$1.95	$2.95	$4.50
2 x 2½ yds.,	2.50	3.50	5.50
2 x 3 yds.,	2.95	4.50	6.50
2 x 3½ yds.,	3.50	5.50	7.50

LARGER SIZES IN PROPORTION.

⅝ Napkins to match,	$1.98	$2.95	$3.95
¾ Napkins to match,	2.95	4.50	5.00

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS,
$3.75, 4.75, 5.75, 6.75 to 15.00 pair.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES,
$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 3.50 pair.

BEDROOM AND BATH TOWELS,
$1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00, 4.68, 6.00 to 12.00 dozen.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION IN OYSTER BAY

Many Thousands of Visitors Expected in the Village.

Preparations for a Holiday Crowd on Sagamore Hill—Souvenir Glass for Each Visitor—The "Characters" of the Locality.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 13.—Just what is going to happen here on Monday is beyond the guessing power of the most imaginative of the citizens of Oyster Bay, many of whom are prone to tell tales of the sea and fish stories. One thing is certain, and that is that there will be more persons in Oyster Bay that day than at any time in its history. The President some time ago invited his neighbors in Nassau County to visit him. He had no notion, however, that so many persons in the county would come on the day named, Sept. 15. The Long Island Railroad has arranged for special trains, with the expectation of bringing 15,000 persons here.

Oyster Bay has many "characters," and when the thousands of other characters of Nassau County gather here it is believed that there will be an unusually lively and interesting time. How all are to be fed is an unsolved problem. Many have been wise enough to arrange for a great stock of sandwiches, milk, coffee, and hard-boiled eggs, but it is probable that there will be a famine here late in the afternoon.

The letter of invitation was published in local newspapers and read from many pulpits. It was as follows:

My Dear Sir: It will give the President great pleasure to receive informally his friends and neighbors of the County of Nassau and the villages of Cold Spring and Huntington on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 15, between the hours of 3 and 6.

WILLIAM LOEB, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

The residents of the county decided to make it a big holiday, with schools closed, and it became necessary to have a Committee of Arrangements. Frank C. Travers of Fair Oaks, Oyster Bay, was selected as Chairman of the committee. The town has done its best in the way of decorations in honor of the President's reception. It will be necessary to rope off the approach to the Roosevelt home to keep the crowd in line. Three hundred deputies have been sworn in by Sheriff Johnson. The visitors will be served with lemonade in glasses, which they may take away as souvenirs. Each glass will have this inscription: "Sagamore Hill, Sept. 15."

There will be the usual guard of Secret Service men about the President, and there will be a large detail from the staff of Capt. Titus to watch for pickpockets and crooks in the crowds. Another detail of men will guard the vacated houses of the townspeople. Another provision for the safety of the visitors is the regulation that no automobiles are to be allowed on the Cove Road or the approach to the President's home.

OYSTER BAY CHARACTERS.

No one has ever disputed the fact that President Roosevelt is a "character," in the sense that in his impressive personality he differs from the personalities of other men. The village of Oyster Bay has many "characters," who are not famous like the President, but they are of unusual types.

Solomon S. Townsend, five times an Assemblyman, is the chief "character" of the village. Although "Sol," as the villagers call him, is a hustling candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator from this district, he is the leader of the village Democrats, who look upon it as a duty and honorable privilege to give salutes of twenty-one guns every time the President comes to or leaves Oyster Bay. The detonations are made by exploding giant powder between anvils.

Miss Maria Townsend, "Sol's" sister, is another "character." Her mission in life is to aid and comfort the sick of the village and outlying farms and, when she can find him, to capture "Sol" to make him take her on her errands of mercy.

Characteristic of the President and of the modesty of Miss Townsend was an incident just outside Christ Church at the conclusion of the services on the first Sunday of the President's vacation. Mr. Roosevelt's old friends and neighbors crowded about to shake hands with him. Standing in the background was Miss Townsend, waiting her turn to greet the President. He saw her among the first and, shoving his way through the others, offered his hand and said many pleasant things.

"Why shouldn't he?" Miss Townsend remarked later. "I have known him since he was a very young man, and he has always been just the same, kind and impulsive. I did like it, though, when he shoved his way through the others to speak to me. It was like the President."

The proprietor of the Octagon Hotel, Charles Weeks, is so different from any boniface that people from the city have ever seen, that at first they were offended by him. Later they wondered at him, and before the season was over they learned to like him. At the beginning of the President's vacation the hotel was overcrowded with Secret Service men, reporters, and politicians. A young man asked "Max," the barkeeper, to bring up a box of cigarettes.

"I don't sell them, Sir," said the host, who was standing by. "The Lord knows I have even sold rum, have to do it in the hotel business just as they do in the drug stores, but I'd rather be ruined than sell cigarettes."

The landlord has two other very strong prejudices, one against those who choose his place in which to drink too freely and the other against guests who will turn their rooms into meeting places for the merry game of poker. He has tried his best, with varying success, throughout the Summer to stop the poker games.

To a man who disturbed his guests and appeared at the bar the next morning Mr. Weeks said:

"You are a man of one-drink calibre. This will be the only drink you can have here to-day."

There are so many characters in the village that it would be difficult to count them, but there is one who should not be overlooked. On every return of the President he finds it necessary to pin a small American flag to the lapel of his coat, sally forth as the salute is being fired, and cheer for William Jennings Bryan until weary. Then he falls asleep under the nearest locust tree.

THE TREES OF THE VILLAGE.

To the many Senators and Congressmen who come here from the Middle West the locust trees in the village are almost as interesting as the President. They tower to an amazing height. In the days of the clipper ships the giant trees were well known to the shipbuilders of Maine, and they brought from $25 to $50 each. Their extreme toughness, they being nearly as hard as ebony, made them almost as necessary in the old days as steel is to-day. The trees that line the main avenue stand as stately monuments along the thoroughfares where Major André and his fellow British officers wandered.

Another interesting feature, not so much of the village as of the broad fields, is the number of American birds, particularly on Sagamore Hill. The dainty wren sings her song without fear of the sharp chirp and the cruel bill of the English sparrow. The thrush, the chimney swallow, the meadow lark, and other birds are numerous on the President's place.

Here and there may be seen the bright crimson of the redbird as it flies through the foliage, pausing now and then to give vent to his alto song. The lark, with his mate, circles skyward, giving high soprano expression of delight in living. The red-headed, white-breasted, and blue-winged woodpecker beats a call to arms, as high in the treetop he wears the American colors. The yellow hammer, with a dash of red at the outer feather of its wings, flies by, showing the colors of Spain, and the gray-robed dove, like a little army nurse, lacking the red cross, coos of peace among the nations.

The scenes and sounds tempt the President, but he turns his broad back to them to shield his copy and works away until play time is at hand. Visitors do not wonder that the President delights in having his home on Sagamore Hill.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Postmaster General Payne Reported on Departmental Affairs and Talked About Political Situation.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—The President had as his guests at luncheon to-day Postmaster General Payne, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and Col. and Mrs. Arthur Lee. Col. Lee is a member of the British House of Parliament, and he was formerly the Military Attaché of the British Embassy in this country, and in that capacity he was present at the battle of Santiago. He will sail for England on Tuesday.

The Postmaster General discussed departmental affairs with the President. A number of decisions were reached. The coming campaign and the general political situation also were talked over. Mr. Payne returned to New York in the afternoon.

Secretary Cortelyou left this afternoon for Washington, where he will complete arrangements for the President's trip in the Northwest. The itinerary is to be announced from Washington.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt will be invited to Nashville for the Horse Show, which takes place Oct. 7 to 12. The date follows that of the Louisville Horse Show, to which the President has been invited.

PRESIDENT TO SHOOT DUCKS.

Asked to Visit Elizabeth City While in North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce last night appointed a committee to invite President Roosevelt to pay this city an official visit.

Mr. Roosevelt will shoot ducks on the Currituck marshes this Winter as the guest of ex-Representative John E. Reyburn.

TRAINMEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Three Crushed in Collision Between Passenger Train and Wild Freight Cars on the Santa Fe.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—Santa Fé Passenger Train No. 606, known as the newspaper train, drawn by two engines, which left Denver this morning at 3:50 o'clock bound for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, St. Louis, and Chicago, was in collision with freight cars running wild down grade at Struby, a small station several miles south of Littleton. Three of the passenger train crew were killed, and another probably was fatally injured.

Some of the passengers were badly shaken up and bruised, but so far as known none was killed or seriously injured. Both passenger engines were thrown into the ditch and eight cars were piled on them. The engineers and firemen were buried under the wreckage.

To Hasten Work on Memorial Church.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—The John and Elizabeth Hoodman Memorial Church, for which ground was broken by Admiral Dewey at Mt. Pocono yesterday, will be constructed of stone with a slate roof with rooms for a library and a study. It will be lighted with gas and heated by open fireplaces and steam. Work will be begun on the building at once, and it will be pushed rapidly to completion so as to be ready for its use when the Summer visitors arrive in 1903.

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d St.

TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

AUTUMN
OPENING
EXCLUSIVE
MILLINERY

Our own Styles and Latest Paris Creations.

Presenting an Ensemble of Millinery Richness and Elegance which can be seen only at our establishment.

West 23d Street, N. Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Place, B'klyn.
10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

CHOSE A CELL INSTEAD OF BRIDE AND FREEDOM

Troubles of an East Side Swain Unfaithful to His Pledge.

Kwiat, as He Languishes Behind Bars, Receives a Floral Token, Thrice Given, Which Implies Hope for Him.

Elias Kwiat, who has just reached his majority, is a prisoner in a cell, the charge against him being one of grand larceny. He would be a free man to-day and at the same time a married man if he could have made up his mind yesterday to enter the state of matrimony, when he had the opportunity of choosing a cell or a bride.

Kwiat near the date set for his wedding changed his mind. He told some of his companions at a sort of farewell dinner of sandwiches and beer Friday night that he was sorry he had promised Ida Kantrowisty, four years his senior, to marry her. He said that he could not do so, and that he intended on his wedding day to flee from the girl to whom he was pledged. He would go to St. Louis, he said, where there was a girl he really loved.

There had been elaborate arrangements for the marriage in the Grand Lyceum Hall, on Ludlow Street. Some one of those at the farewell dinner felt that local society was being cheated out of an enjoyable evening through the fickleness of the bridegroom-to-be. He told his sweetheart, and she hastened to the home of the bride-to-be, 248 Broome Street, where she told her friend of the fickleness of Elias.

Other feminine friends were summoned for a consultation. They decided that the best way was to capture the bridegroom, make him marry Ida, or send him to jail. Armed with umbrellas they went to his room, at 85 Orchard Street. There they found Kwiat busily packing his effects. He made a football-like rush to break through the line of women, but was driven back by umbrellas aimed at his eyes, and umbrellas that fell upon his head in a truly strenuous way.

Kwiat shook his fist at the angry women and threatened them with terrible things. Incidentally he said terrible things to them, which were resented, the women beating his threatening fists and his head with the handles of their umbrellas. Then they closed the door on him and locked it. They were laughing at his discomfiture and the amasing things he was saying in his frenzy, when it occurred to a young woman with very dark eyes that there was a fire escape by which their prisoner might get away. He had said nothing uncomplimentary in perhaps half a minute. The girl rose to the occasion. She left six girls to guard the door and with the others hurried to the floor below, where they recaptured Kwiat as he was about to flee. They caught him by the hair and dragged him into the hall. There the man showed fight. He struck at the girls, but they went at him in a way that subdued him. They were reinforced also by the guard from the floor above. When they got through with him he needed new wedding clothes.

Detectives Sheehan and Shea of the Eldridge Street Station heard the commotion and arrested Kwiat. The girls accompanied him to the station. Ida, the girl who had expected to be married to him, had been summoned. She told the Sergeant in charge that the man was a thief and a murderer, and that he had killed her heart. She added that there were other men. Then she preferred charges against him, stating that she had drawn $250 from a savings bank at his request and had given it to him to make himself presentable at their wedding.

"I suppose that all you want," said Magistrate Cornell to the woman when the man was arraigned before him, "is that this man marry you?"

"That's all I want," said the girl. "If he will marry me, I will forgive him."

"I won't marry her," replied the prisoner. "I don't like her."

The Magistrate leaned over his desk and remarked to the prisoner that he had no patience with men who would make love to a girl to rob her of her money, and he said other things that were not meant to be complimentary. He then held the prisoner for examination on Monday, in default of $500 bail. As the man was led to his cell Ida threw a kiss to him.

The Warden of the prisoners in the Essex Market Court was summoned three times yesterday afternoon to the little bull's-eye opening in the gate, and each time a woman with a heavy black veil concealing her face handed to him a blood-red rose to be given to the prisoner. According to the books that are popular with swains and girls on the east side, the blood-red rose stands for "love," and thrice given means "eternal love."

Capt. Healy Resigns.

Capt. Austin S. Healy of Company E, Ninth Regiment, has sent in his resignation on account of business. It is said that he intends to travel extensively in the United States and Europe. Capt. Healy began military service as a private in the First Regiment of Indiana National Guard in 1882, being honorably discharged in 1885 after serving as Corporal and Sergeant. He joined the Ninth in November, 1889, as a First Lieutenant.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

New Fall Dress Goods

To be very busy at heart of season is natural, but to start brisk selling at the outset necessitates more than ordinary efforts and values.... We fully understand this, therefore direct attention to following quotations, with assurance that you will find offerings so far beyond early season values, as to impel prompt buying while the opportunity offers:—

ALL WOOL CHEVIOTS
Not "commercially" all wool, but LITERALLY all wool—20 shades of Brown, Blue, Tan, Green and Gray, also Black—43 inches wide—usually sold at .50..... 39

HOMESPUNS AND HERRINGBONES
Camel's hair finish—full line of new Fall colors—all wool—very stylish and effective and a great bargain at our price..... 39

STYLISH TAILOR SUITINGS
Tweeds, Homespuns and Herringbones—in the fashionable Blues, Grays and Browns—also the new Red—42 and 44 inch—all wool..... 49

NEW FANCY PLAIDS
Full line of colorings—not gaudy effects, but tasteful color blendings for waists and children's dresses—40 cent quality..... 29

44-INCH HENRIETTAS
Black and full line of colors—heavy quality—silk finish..... 39
This quality is elsewhere sold at 55 and 59 cents, as you will find by comparison.

ALL WOOL WHIPCORDS
Very strong and always popular—black and colors..... 49

52-INCH TAILOR CLOTHS
All Wool—30 shades—same as others sell at .69..... 59

NEW STRIPE SUITINGS
Very Stylish for Walking Skirts—Gray, Blue, Brown and Oxford—54-inch—elsewhere $1.00 and $1.10..... 89

ALL WOOL HOPSACKINGS
New Two-Toned Effects—remarkably stylish in effect—nothing more serviceable—would be quick sellers at .50..... 39

IMPORTED EOLIENNES
Silk-and-Wool (more silk than wool) of a beautiful, soft texture that will make exquisite Winter Evening Dresses—light, medium and dark colors; also black—44-inch—value $1.50..... 89

ALL WOOL MISTRALS'
56-inch—Black and two shades of Navy Blue—a wonderfully good good quality—not too sheer..... 59

NEW VENETIAN CLOTHS
All Wool—52-inch—all the new shades; also Black..... 89

NEW BROADCLOTHS
Colors—52-inch ..... 98 to 1.29
Black—52 to 54-inch..... 98 to 2.75
A fine line of New Covarts, Cheviots and Homespuns—52-inch ..... 75 to 98
Basket Weave Cheviots—56-inch..... 1.19
Black-and-White Novelties—46-inch 1.19
Scotch Novelty Cheviots—54-inch..... 1.49
Two-toned Zibelines—56-inch..... 1.29

Extraordinary Offering of New Tapestry Curtains.

An extra—extraordinary offering—being the result of a large purchase from the receivers of a bankrupt mill (one of the largest in this country, whose failure occurred about a month ago)—all new curtains, made for this Autumn's sale.

Assortment comprises Armure, Corduroy and Rep and fancy weaves—with and without mercerized or silk finish—plain centres with borders, or all over figured in Empire, Renaissance, Rococo and other effects; also Oriental stripes; also rich two-toned Damasks—all colorings represented—Nile Green, light and dark Blue, Crimson, Olive, Tobacco—beautiful combinations—fringe or rope edge.

At	We offer	Worth
1.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	2.98
2.69...	Tapestry Curtains...	3.98
2.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	4.50
3.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	5.98
4.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	6.98
5.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	8.98
7.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	10.98
9.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	12.98
10.98...	Tapestry Curtains...	15.98

In view of early season and the prices other houses have paid for the identical styles and qualities, the above represents a most sensational offering.

Rich Furniture Damasks

Also bought at the Receiver's Sale—in regular way could not be sold under 1.75 and 2.00.
OUR PRICE..... .98
Full range of variegated colors in vine, flower and fancy figures—all 50 inches wide—They will not want for buyers.

Chenille Table Covers

2 yards square——Best colors—heavy tassel fringe.
Our regular stock price was 1.98..... 1.29

Comfortables and Spreads

If in the past you think we've shown good styles and given fine values pay us a visit now—you'll find our previous best far outdone!

Ruffled Silkoline—full size..... .98
Medium Heavy Silkoline—figured both sides..... 1.25
Chintz—Turkey Red Back—fancy stitched..... 1.49
French Sateen—plain back—fancy stitched we make a special of these—value 2.50..... 1.98
Sateen in Renaissance designs—scroll stitched..... 2.98
Foregoing are filled with pure white medicated cotton.
Full size—French Sateen—Handmade—Lambs' Wool filled—elsewhere 4.98... 3.98

In the Bedspread Section:—

Full size crochet—marseilles designs—hand knot fringe..... .98
Full size Crochet—hem'd..... .89
Extra Fine Crochet..... 1.49
Extra heavy—knotted fringe..... 1.79
Imported Figured Dimity—something new and very dainty..... 2.69
Extra fine Satin finish Imported Spreads Rosebud design..... 3.98
Imported Satin finish spreads of still finer qualities.....4.49, 4.98, 5.98
A very handsome novelty with yellow centre and border..... 6.98

Fine Corded Border Pillow Cases

Our great offering of these BELOW MILL COST is the greatest attraction our popular Muslin Section has yet presented.....Made of extra fine full bleached Muslin, neat white corded border..... A mistake in manufacturing gives you the opportunity to buy:—

14-cent Pillow Cases.....at 7¾
15-cent Pillow Cases.....at 8½
16-cent Pillow Cases.....at 9¾
43x36—46x36—55x36
Each made an inch over the regulation to allow for shrinkage.

Washable Rope Emb'y Silk At Half Price

Every lady knows it, and its usual cost .....We've closed out a little lot—62 shades—but no white or black; that's just the reason why we can sell them
AT 20 CENTS A DOZEN SKEINS instead of 45 cents.
By Single Skein—2 cents instead of 4.
Just the thing for heavy embroidery of Cushion Tops, Table Covers and other fancy work.
They will be sold at Stamped Linen Department in Basement—special table.

Silk Lustre Sateens

24 cent quality..... .12½
Extra fine twill—high silk finish—in the following color range:

Pink	Cream	Seal	Wine
Lt. Blue	Tan	Orange	Navy
Nile	Gold	Rose	Scarlet
Cardinal	Terra Cotta	Havana	Turquoise

Bottle and Coronation Green.
Used for drop skirts, jacket linings, quiltings, linings for lace Shams and Spreads, and all kinds of Upholstery purposes.
This opportunity occurs because we closed out the surplus stock of a manufacturer who is giving up the making of this line.
In Sateen Dept.—Basement

A Grand Collection of NEW DRESS SILKS

That We Offer as An Early Season Attraction

At 59 Cents!

Black guaranteed Taffetas—bright finish;
Black Emb'd Stripe Taffetas—satin fig'd;
Black Crinkle Cord Taffetas;
Black Satin Dot Grenadine Stripe Taffetas;
Black Moire Velours;
Black Peau de Soies—pure Silk;
Col'd Fancy Cord Taffetas—solid tints;
New Washable Taffetas—soft finish;
Emb'd Stripe Taffetas—leading colors;
Colored Crinkle Taffetas—fancy shades;
Ring Spot Louisines—White, Black and col'd;
Plain and Changeable Louisines;
Rustle Taffetas—all leading shades.

All the foregoing—one price, 59 Cents

Five Fine Values In Ladies' New Fall Garments

SPECIAL ONE—
New Fall Jackets..... 4.98
Black Cheviot and Tan Cloth—satin lined—Not heavy Winter Jackets, but just the proper weight for these Fall months.
Sizes 32 to 46 in black.
Sizes 32 to 36 in tan.

SPECIAL TWO—
New Walking Skirts..... 4.69
The new Tailor pleated Skirt in the fashionable cloths; also tight gore, with and without stitched flare—all lengths and sizes.

SPECIAL THREE—
Tailor Made Suits 12.98
Black Cheviot—short, jaunty fly front Jackets—tight gore or flare Skirts—lined or with drop, with and without stitched silk bands—all sizes to 46.

SPECIAL FOUR—
Tailor Made Suits 14.98
Black, Dark Oxford and the new Stone Blue—Norfolk Coat in the newest length, with pleats or slot seams—with and without belts—well fitting and thoroughly up to date; all sizes.

SPECIAL FIVE—
New Silk Waists 3.98
Beautiful new Taffeta Silk Waists, with the latest stitchings, tucks, pleats and hemstitching—real value six dollars—black and light colors.
We want to emphasize that the foregoing are new waists made for present and coming season—Not last Summer's or last Spring's styles.

Ladies' New Fall Gloves

At special price of.....79
2-clasp Prime Lambskin of soft, medium heavy quality—will give splendid wear, (far better than cheap kid)—Tan, Mode, Pearl, Brown, Black and White—single strand emb'y.
You will be more than satisfied with their looks, fit and wear.

Intermediate Underwear for Cool days of Autumn

Fall days are beautiful, but they are often chilly enough to make one miss the warmth that underwear of intermediate weight would supply and which will prevent many a cough or cold.

MEN'S Medium Weight
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.... .39
Natural Merino Shirt and Drawers .69
WOMEN'S Medium Weight
White Merino Vests and Pants.. .49
Natural Wool..... .69
CHILDREN'S Medium Weight
Rib Cotton Vests and Pants..... .24

New Flannels

For Waists, Sacques, Skirts, Wrappers, Bath Gowns, Pajamas, Shirts, Underwear, Babies' Wear—in short, for every purpose for which Flannels can be used....Figured, Striped, Embroidered or Plain—white, black and all the staple and fancy colors—'twould be difficult indeed to think of a kind that we cannot show....Just a few of the many can find mention here:—

Fine French Flannels—plain colors—best quality, also the new Bedford Cord and Momie Weaves—all wool—every desirable color..... .49

French and Scotch fancy striped Flannels—Mercerized and All Wool—Self, combination, Persian and other effects—too large a variety to describe in detail—elsewhere .70 and .75..... .59

White Wool Baby Flannels—silk emb'd in neat patterns—hemstitched and scallop—others ask .60 to .69..... .44

Silk Emb'd Flannels—over 1,000 styles—close and open, neat and showy—white and colored—ranging from ½-inch to the all over emb'd..... .39 to 6.98
All Embroidered on Hand looms and with finest pure Silk, not spun Silk—we do not offer the latter, as their wear is inferior—but sell the best at lower prices than the inferior are elsewhere sold.

Cotton Elderdowns—double faced—light and dark figures, Fancy Stripes, Checks and Dots—usually sold at .25—here..... .19

Signs of a Prosperous Season in Theatricals

At Period When Managers Are Glad to Make a Presentable Showing, Even Standing Room Is Sold Out—Concerning Old and New Plays and Gossip of Players.

A SEASON of exceptional prosperity seems in prospect for the theatrical managers, if the business of the first few days be a true sign. As a rule the managers consider themselves fortunate if they can get enough spectators into their houses to make a fair showing during the first week or two after the opening. Certainly none dreamed of selling every seat and standing room besides. Yet some of them have done this in the last two weeks. The prosperity of the country at large has brought many strangers to New York, either for pleasure or business. The cool weather has kept them in the city at nights. Consequently, they have turned to the theatres for amusement, and have filled them from top to bottom.

Incidentally, these visitors do not bother their heads much about the real value of the play presented. Inferior plays have fared, in some instances, as well as the better ones.

***

The principal first nights of the week are announced by Charles Frohman. "The New Clown" moves to the Madison Square and "There's Many a Slip" takes its place at the Garrick on Monday night. On Tuesday night Mrs. Patrick Campbell will open at the Garden with "Aunt Jeannie." Next week "Iris" goes to the Criterion, Mrs. Leslie Carter to Belasco's Theatre Republic, "Dolly Varden" to the Victoria, and "A Country Girl" will open Daly's Theatre.

"There's Many a Slip" is an adaptation by Capt. Robert Marshall from the French play, "Bataille des Dames," by Scribe and Legouvé, and is now running at the Haymarket Theatre, in London. The story tells of a young Bonapartist of the early part of the last century, who incurs the wrath of the royalists. He hides with the Countess D'Autreval, herself a royalist, in the guise of a footman. Both the Countess and her niece fall in love with the young man. He loves the niece but owes the Countess a debt of gratitude because of her protection. At that juncture a Baron learns of his hiding place, but the fugitive fools the Baron, and becomes his servant. Finally he surrenders himself and is pardoned. Then he explains to the Countess that he loves her niece, and she gracefully yields to her younger rival.

Among those in the cast are Jessie Millward, who will have the leading woman's rôle; Leo Ditrichstein in a comedy rôle, and the Earl of Rosslyn, whose stage name is James Erskine. It will be the first American appearance of Sydney Herbert since his return from London, where he played with William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes." It will be the first American appearance of Beatrice Irwin, the ingénue of the Wyndham Theatre, London.

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's "Aunt Jeannie" is described as a modern comedy in three acts by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo." Mrs. Campbell's tour will cover a period of twenty weeks. She will produce in New York Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben," and revive some of the plays in which she appeared last season.

The story of "Aunt Jeannie" is that of a widow who is about to be remarried. She suddenly learns of the engagement of her niece to a man who caused the unhappiness and death of the niece's own sister. Of that, of course, the living niece knows nothing. Aunt Jeannie tries to break off the engagement of the niece without letting her know of the fate of the sister. To do that she decides to flirt with her niece's fiancé, and let the niece learn his true character. She makes a conquest of the man, but also gets herself talked about, and loses the love of her niece and of her own fiancé. The niece learns by accident of the fate of her sister. When the man with whom Aunt Jeannie has been only flirting comes to find out the truth of the aunt's engagement, a general understanding is reached. The cast is as follows:

Lord Lindfield.....John Blair
Jack Pirbright, Lady Nottingham's cousin.....Vaughan Glaser
Victor Braithwaite.....Charles Bryant
Willie Carton.....R. C. Herz
Lady Nottingham.....Mrs. Isabel Waldron
Daisy Hanbury, Mrs. Halton's niece.....Miss Amy Lamborn
Lady Torrens.....Miss Rose Dupré
Mrs. Briscoe.....Miss Nora Greenlaw
Mrs. Halton.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell

***

"The New Clown," which has had a three weeks' run at the Garrick, will be seen tomorrow night at the Madison Square. It will be followed there by an adaptation of Alfred Capus's comedy of "Les Deux Ecoles." The caste of "The New Clown" Company will be augmented by Ida Conquest, M. A. Kennedy, and Ida Waterman.

***

"Oliver Twist," with Elita Proctor Otis as Nancy Sikes, Nora Donnelly McCall as Oliver Twist, and William Bramwell as Bill Sikes, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

***

"Hoodman Blind," the melodrama by Henry Arthur Jones and Wilson Barrett, originally produced at Wallack's with Kyrle Bellew and Annie Robe in the leading rôles fifteen years ago, is to be revived by the American Theatre Stock Company this week.

***

"The Gates of Justice" is a melodrama to be produced this week at the Third Avenue Theatre.

***

"For Her Children's Sake," by Theodore Kremer, is the title of the melodrama for this week at the Grand Opera House.

***

"A Fight for Millions" is to be presented at the Metropolitan this week.

***

"The Bandit King" will be the attraction at the New Star. The introduction of trained horses will be a feature.

***

"A Social Highwayman," by Mary T. Stone, will be revived this week at the Columbia Stock Theatre in Brooklyn.

THE PLAYGOER'S GUIDE.

At the Empire Theatre John Drew is still in the first week of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," by Isaac Henderson, which was produced with success last year in London by Charles Wyndham. Mr. Drew's part has distinct theatric possibilities, which he makes the most of in his highly refined and vigorous manner. The play is a clever but artificial stage piece that makes a distinct popular appeal, without the least claim to be regarded as real drama. The first Wednesday matinée will occur on Sept. 24.

***

At the Bijou "Hearts Aflame," by Genevieve G. Haines, is a drama of New York society in the manner of Clyde Fitch; but whereas Mr. Fitch, at his best, presents a serious study of modern life, Mrs. Haines has contented herself with the false and conventional view of the sensational, social press.

***

At Wallack's, "Mrs. Jack," by Grace Livingston Furniss, is extremely theatrical; but it is strong in the virtues of its defect. Much of the credit of the success is due to Alice Fischer, who takes the part of an extravagantly Western woman with a wholeness of soul and a fund of animal spirits that work powerfully upon the audience. The company is strong throughout, and Thomas Evans gives a striking and amusing interpretation of the traditional Bowery boy.

***

"The New Clown," which moves from the Garrick to the Madison Square, is a well-mannered English farce, with a fresh and amusing if slender plot, in which Mr. Jameson Lee Finney has made his début as a star. It suffers somewhat in the interpretation from the fact that the main part is taken by a man who, admirable as he has proved himself in legitimate comedy, lacks the natural touch of grotesque to make a strong actor of farce. Miss Jessie Busley has the best secondary part in the piece, and is very amusing and very charming.

***

At the Savoy, "Soldiers of Fortune" has been revived for a season of five weeks, of which three remain. It is a dramatization from the novel of the same name, made by the author, R. H. Davis, with the aid of Augustus Thomas, and was very popular last Spring. It is a brisk and wholesome melodrama of American life, retaining most of the narrative vigor and not a few of the absurdities of manner that marked the novel. Robert Edeson, who is starred as Clay, takes the part very capably on the whole.

***

At the Criterion Theatre Mr. William H. Crane will begin the second and last week of his engagement in "David Harum." This is the last opportunity to see the play in New York. With but one or two exceptions, Mr. Crane's support is the same as when the play was first presented.

***

"Captain Molly," at the Manhattan, is a light and disappointing melodrama of the Revolution, by G. C. Hazleton, the bright spot in which is the acting of Miss Elizabeth Tyrre.

***

"Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is a rattling Irish melodrama, in which the youthful author, Brandon Tynan, takes the leading rôle. The supporting cast is remarkably strong, including such well-known veterans as W. H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett. Prominent among the younger members are Miss Angela Russell and Mr. Francis Powers. The anniversary of Emmet's trial, which occurs next Friday night, will be signalized by the attendance in full uniform of 500 members of the Irish Volunteers.

***

"The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square Theatre is the comic opera upon which Sir Arthur Sullivan was engaged when he died. The score was acceptably completed by Edward German, author of the well-known "Henry VIII." music. Compared to what one is accustomed to in the Broadway musical comedy, the music here is a rare treat. The book, by Capt. Basil Hood, offers few opportunities to the comedians, but Jefferson De Angelis and a capable company work hard and extract what entertainment is possible.

***

At the Knickerbocker "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" has scored a popular hit by virtue of the beauty of the scenery and costumes and the unusual beauty and spirits of the chorus. The Rogers Brothers themselves are a crudely conceived copy of Weber and Fields, but their nonsense and their horseplay is pleasing facile audiences to such an extent that many are turned away nightly.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino is an English musical comedy, brisk in action and brilliant in color, and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Annie Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production, together with such old stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

***

At the Broadway "Sally in Our Alley" has met popular favor largely by virtue of the personal spirit and grace of Marie Cahill. Dan McAvoy has a part conceived along the lines of David Warfield's well-known Yiddish character, which is amusing enough, though far below the original, in artistic spirit.

***

At the Academy of Music De Koven and Smith's delightful "Robin Hood" passes into its second week, the cast including four of the members of the original company.

***

The present revival at the Academy of Music of the De Koven-Smith comic opera "Robin Hood," garbed entirely afresh, has stimulated interest in the statistics of one wonderfully successful opera. The first performance of "Robin Hood" took place at the Chicago Grand Opera House on the evening of June 9, 1890. Its success was entirely unexpected, rehearsals having been far from satisfactory. After the first performance Messrs. Barnabee and Macdonald had an inkling of the value of their production, but although Messrs. De Koven and Smith would have surrendered their entire rights for $1,500, they were not sufficiently sanguine to make the investment, and have continued to pay full royalties for every performance since, which have resulted in a grand total of $140,350. That does not include the authors' fees received for the performance of "Robin Hood" in England and Australia, nor for the rights of the foreign translations.

The total number of times "Robin Hood" has been performed in the United States and Canada is 2,345. Of these performances, the No. 1 company, which still includes several of the originals, has presented "Robin Hood" 1,721 times. The gross receipts have aggregated $2,545,423, averaging a trifle over $1,000 a performance. New York managers were slow to believe that "Robin Hood" was the phenomenal hit the Westerners acclaimed—so Robin had to beg hard for a metropolitan hearing.

It will be interesting to compare the original cast with that of the big revival this season.

Original, 1890.	Revival, 1902.
Sheriff of Nottingham.	
H. C. Barnabee.	H. C. Barnabee.
Robin Hood.	
Edwin W. Hoff.	Harold Gordon.
Will Scarlett.	
Eugene Cowles.	Allen C. Hinckley.
Little John.	
W. H. Macdonald.	W. H. Macdonald.
Friar Tuck.	
Geo. B. Frothingham.	George B. Frothingham.
Guy of Gisborn.	
Peter Lang.	Campbell Donald.
Lady Mirian.	
Marie Stone.	Grace Van Studdiford.
Alan-a-dale.	
Jessie Bartlett Davis.	Olive C. Moore.
Anabel.	
Carlotta Maconda.	Sabery D'Orsell.
Dame Durden.	
Josephine Bartlett.	Josephine Bartlett.

Out of 1,721 performances by the No. 1 Company, H. C. Barnabee has appeared 1,619 times, and W. H. Macdonald 1,400 times.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Mascagni and his company are making their final preparations for coming to America. Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg, the managers, have heard from their European representative, Joseph Smith of Florence, that the principal singers, the orchestra, with all the scenery, costumes, properties, and other paraphernalia, are ready to go aboard the vessel of the Italian Line, on which they are to journey from Napics to New York. The artists will arrive on this side about Sept. 25, and go immediately into rehearsal. Mascagni himself voyages on the Philadelphia of the American Line, sailing from Southampton on Sept. 27. He will meet his entire company on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House the day of his arrival. The next evening he will attend a banquet given by the Mascagni Society.

***

Robert Edeson will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Soldiers of Fortune" at the Savoy Theatre on Friday, Oct. 3. Henry B. Harris has arranged with Charles Scribner & Sons to distribute their playgoers' edition of Richard Harding Davis's story, which is profusely illustrated with scenes of the play.

***

Miss Percy Haswell will start her starring tour under the direction of Henry B. Harris at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, Monday night, presenting Capt. Robert Marshall's comedy, "A Royal Family." Miss Haswell's company includes Boyd Putnam, Maude Granger, Harry Burkhardt, Nancy Paget, Frank Roberts, Walter Crosby, Jeannette Northern, Robert C. Turner, Charles Pitt, David Todd, and James McDonald.

***

Leona Gillette, who will play Becky Thatcher, Huck's sweetheart, in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Huckleberry Finn," has a strong antipathy to high-sounding stage names. A short time ago she was endeavoring to fix upon a name she liked for her stage career. She thought of one that struck her as strong and likely to be remembered. When she was engaged by Klaw & Erlanger, as she was leaving Mr. Erlanger's office she asked: "What is the name of the part I am to play?" "Becky Thatcher," was the response. Her face fell and she was somewhat disconcerted as she remarked to her siter, Viola Gillette: "There goes my stage name; I had selected 'Becky Thatcher.'"

***

Daily rehearsals are being held, covering a period of six hours each, of "The Ninety and Nine," Ramsay Morris's play, which is to have the first presentation at the Academy of Music on Oct. 6. It will be one of the largest productions seen on the New York stage. In addition to the twenty-four speaking parts in the play, there will be, it is said, a force of 200 supernumeraries. There also will be some scenic effects which are expected to create a sensation. The cast embraces Edwin Arden, George Nash, Theodore Hamilton, Thomas Ince, Katherine Gray, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Jane Peyton, and others.

***

Among those lately engaged for Mrs. Osborn's playhouse are May Lilias, Bertha Warfield, Dix Carruthers, Claudine Sharp, Anna Wilson, and Amelia Pierson. Several of them have never before been on the stage.

***

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of the new Princess Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, on the evening of Oct. 6 by the Messrs. Shubert and D. V. Arthur. Weedon Grossmith, the English comedian, will open the house, presenting "The Night of the Party," a comedy of his own writing, which has been running at the Avenue Theatre, London, for more than a year. Mr. Grossmith and his company of English players are expected to arrive in New York on the steamship St. Louis about Oct. 1. In the company are Miss May Palfrey, Miss Maud Hobson, and Herbert Sleath.

***

Stanislaus Stange, author of Blanche Walsh's new play, based on Salammbo, arrived here from Paris last week. Work on the scenic effects, which will involve twelve elaborate stage settings, has been started. Managers Wagenhals and Kemper have contracted with H. Logan Reid to paint three of the scenes, and the remainder are to be divided among the best available artists known to the New York stage. A unique feature of the production will be the costumes, designed by Mrs. Seidle. But little data exists as to the costumes of ancient Carthage, so she has had to depend upon her imagination, aided, of course, by Flaubert's description. The dress which Miss Walsh will wear in the first act has been completed. It is composed of several layers of silk gauzes, the outside of which is black, the next two of different shades of blue, and the last of pale pink. Under this nothing is worn except fleshings. Each gauze is embroidered with poppies and other floral suggestions, the outer gauze being decorated with vari-colored gems surrounded by thousands of gold spangles.

***

David Warfield opened his season at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, last Monday night, again appearing as Simon Levi in "The Auctioneer." He still is supported by Marie Bates and the same company that helped him to success last season. David Belasco, Warfield's manager, accompanied by Benjamin F. Roeder, went to Boston for the opening performance. Warfield's next New York appearance will be during the week of Sept. 22, when he will open his season at the Harlem Opera House.

***

Joseph Jefferson begins his annual Fall tour Sept. 29 at the Colonial Theatre in Boston. His engagement in this city will, as usual, be played at the Harlem Opera House, where he is booked for two weeks. During his tour he will be seen in "Rip Van Winkle," "The Rivals," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

***

The subscription sale of seats for the Mascagni engagement will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House at 9 o'clock Monday morning, Sept. 15. On that day and the two days following, Tuesday, Sept. 16, and Wednesday, Sept. 17, the subscribers to the regular season at the Metropolitan will be given a chance to re-engage their old seats. Advance demand received by letter by Mittenthal Brothers and Kronberg, the managers, indicate that all the steady patrons of Maurice Grau will be in their accustomed places when the famous Italian composer takes up his baton for a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Zanetto" on the evening of Oct. 8. The subscription books will be open to the general public the remainder of the week, beginning Thursday, Sept. 18. On the following Monday, Sept. 22, the sale for single performances will begin.

***

Henry W. Savage has been in the West for the last two weeks preparing the George Ade-Wathall satire, "The Sultan of Sulu," for its coming tour. He will return to New York soon to begin active preparations for the coming production of "Peggy from Paris," Mr. Ade's latest musical comedy.

***

Miss Mary Belle Daily, soprano soloist of the Kaltenborn Concert Company, has purchased an expensive auto touring wagon, in which she will start from the Auditorium Circle to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock for Boston. Stops are to be made on the way at New Rochelle, Larchmont, Lenox, and other intermediate points. Miss Daily, who is said to be the first woman to make a tour of this kind, will be accompanied by her manager and the Kaltenborn string quartet. She will give a concert at the Larchmont Yacht Club to-morrow night. Arrangements for continuing the tour are to be completed in Boston.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

De Kolta, the magician and illusionist, will begin an extended engagement at the Eden Musée Monday evening. During the last ten years he is said to have met with success in London, Paris, and other European cities. De Kolta, it is stated, has performed before all the rulers of Europe and received many medals.

***

In the bill at Keith's are Paul Barnes, the author of "Good Bye, Dolly Gray," who returns to the vaudeville stage with a sketch, "Wanted, an Aunt"; Eva Mudge, the character comedienne, who will appear in her rapid changes, and Harrigan, the tramp juggler, just back from Europe with many new tricks.

***

Fulton's "Jolly Grass Widows" will be the attraction at the Dewey Theatre for the week commencing Monday matinée, Sept. 15. The curtain will rise on "The Widow's Wedding Night," an operatic burlesque. The vaudeville contingent comprises Hafford and Worth, Charles Burkhart, Rice and Walters, Jennie Curtis, Harry Seebach, Monroe and Marshall, McFarland and Murray, Jake Moore, Paulo and Dika, and Miss Carrie Fulton. With the above will be introduced a descriptive and dramatic review in three scenes entitled "Before the Dawn." The closing burlesque is entitled "The Sing of the Red Light."

***

The Proctor bill is headed by "The Great Ruby" production, with Minnie Seligman, at the Fifth Avenue. At the Twenty-third Street George Evans as the "Honey Boy" is the headliner. "Mr. Walker's Ward" is seen at the Fifty-eighth Street. "The Banker's Daughter," by Bronson Howard, is revived in Harlem.

***

This is the last week of Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. In order to guard against inclemency of the weather the uncovered part of the roof will be closed on cool evenings by movable partitions. Creatore and his band will remain and the vaudeville portion of the programme will consist of fifteen acts.

***

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum is exhibited a man known as "Fingers," because of the extreme length of those useful members. The vaudeville includes Sheehan and Carroll, the Robbins, and Monroe and Page.

***

In the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's is Hal Stephens, who, it is said, will make his farewell to vaudeville there. Joe Welch will be seen in "A Study from Life," while the Jules and Ella Garrison will present "A Bit of Nonsense."

***

Duss, at the St. Nicholas, is in the last week but one of his all-Summer engagement in New York, and is preparing to move to the Madison Square Garden Sunday evening, Sept. 28, for his farewell concert in the metropolis. To-night's programme includes Auber's "Zanetta," Handel's "Xerxes," Duss's "America," Wagner's "Siegfried," Maillochand's "Fall of Jericho," and a special list of request pieces that are to be rendered as encores. The soloist of the evening will be Julia Allen, who will sing the Buck-Gounod "Ave Maria" and Adam's "Holy City."

***

O. E. Wilson, manager of the Circle Auditorium, announces that Police Commissioner Partridge has granted him a new license for the Circle Auditorium, and he will continue the Kaltenborn concerts until Oct. 15. The popularity that these concerts has attained, he says, may result in an indefinite engagement of Mr. Kaltnborn in this house. He has arranged a particularly fine programme for this evening, and has engaged the contralto, Miss Henrietta Wilson, who will sing an aria by Mosart from "Le Nozze de Figaro." Mr. Kaltenborn will also be a soloist, playing the "Kol Nidrel," by Bruch. Among other numbers are Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," the prelude and finale to Act III. of "Parsifal," the ballet music from "Henry VIII.," and Strauss's waltz, "Vienna Blood."

The first of the regular Sunday night concerts at the Grand Opera House will be given to-night, and will continue hereafter during the season. Nat Wills heads the bill, which includes Artie Hall, Johnson, Davenport and Lorella, Melville and Stetson, and other favorites.

***

Ted Marks announces that he will open his third year of Sunday night concerts at the American Theatre to-night.

MUSICAL NOTES.

George Henschel was in the city yesterday to meet a number of musical conductors, for whom he played his latest choral work, "Requiem," that was composed in memory of his wife, Lillian Bailey Henschel, who died in London on Nov. 4 last. He met his friends in the office of Henry Wolfsohn. Among those present were Frank Damrosch, Walter Henry Hall, and Arthur Mees. The work is to be produced for the first time in Boston on Dec. 1 by the Cecilia Society. It is to be heard in New York during the coming season. It is to be produced also by choral societies in Leipzig, Hamburg, Berlin, Breslau, and Dresden.

***

Loudon G. Charlton, the New York impresario, announces George Devall, tenor, and Edwin Isham, baritone, in joint recitals this season. The artists have just returned from Europe, where it is said they achieved social and artistic triumphs. Their repertoire includes a wide range of ancient and modern classical music. They make a specialty of duets, as well as negro folk songs, which they idealize.

***

Charles Puerner, musical director of the Manhattan Theatre, has composed the "Captain Molly March," a lively air, that is to be played by his orchestra during the performances of George C. Hazelton's Colonial comedy at the Manhattan next week.

***

Manager Rudolph Aronson has announced the first appearance in America of Kocian, the Bohemian violin virtuoso, on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, in Carnegie Hall, New York. Kocian will be assisted by an orchestra of 100 musicians under the conductorship of Walter Damrosch.

***

Mrs. George Nash, the Western impresario, was in town last week, engaging artists and aranging for the appearance of various musical attractions in the West. Mrs. Nash has taken up the cudgels for American musicians, and she is deeply interested in promoting a series of ballad concerts in a circuit of twenty cities, and incidentally creating a demand for American musicians throughout the country.

***

Mme. Alma Webster Powell, the American prima donna soprano, who has been touring Europe in a series of recitals with Eugenio de Pirani, the pianist and composer, is about to return to America. Mrs. Powell will be accompanied by Mr. Pirani, and the two artists will be heard in a series of recitals throughout the United States, beginning Nov. 1. The tour is to be under the direction of Norma Knupfel.

***

Adolf Dahm-Petersen, the baritone singer, whose "Evenings with Scandinavian Composers" last season called forth some favorable comment, has arranged for several New York appearances this Winter. Mr. Dahm-Petersen is a Norwegian. His interpretation of the songs of Grieg, Lasson, Kjerulf, and other Scandinavian composers is said to be of a high order.

***

Daniel Frohman has received a cablegram from his new musical star, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, saying that he will sail from Antwerp on Saturday, Sept. 20, on the steamship Friesland, which is due in this city on Sept. 28. The American tour of the artist will begin the following week, Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Worcester (Mass.) Festival.

***

The Pittsburg Orchestra is sending out its annual announcement of plans for the new season. In the orchestra are to be seventy-three players, as formerly. This, its eighth year, commences on Nov. 6.

E. H. SOTHERN RETURNS.

He Has Arranged for Appearance in "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" This Season.

E. H. Sothern and Rowland Buckstone returned from Europe yesterday on board the Umbria. Mr. Sothern was met at the pier by Virginia Harned, his wife. They hurried away together. She left last night for Cleveland, Ohio, where she will appear in A. W. Pinero's "Iris" to-morrow evening. Mr. Sothern will probably follow her there to-day.

Mr. Sothern has been away about three months, taking an unusually long vacation. He spent the best part of his time in and about London, arranging for his Shakespearean productions this season, with little trips to Paris and Switzerland. His principal amusement was found in a coaching trip through Wales. His season is to be opened in Utica on Sept. 29, with "If I Were King." He will be on the road about three months. When he returns to New York he will appear in "Hamlet" in the Garden Theatre. Later he will appear with Cecilia Loftus in "Romeo and Juliet." He says that next year he will play in Justin McCarthy's play, "The Proud King," which has just been named. Mr. Buckstone will play with Mr. Sothern as usual.

Other theatrical people who arrived on the Umbria were six English girls who have been engaged for the sextet in John C. Fisher's production of "The Silver Slipper," in the Broadway Theatre next month. They are Beatrice Granville, Rose and Georgia Martin, Kittie Corke, Jane Burdett, and Sally Loomis. James Francis, the stage manager for the London production, met them at the landing.

The Philadelphia brought over Jerrold Robert Shaw, Julia Marlowe's new man for heavy parts. He will appear in "Queen Fiametta."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
GREATER THAN EVER
THE ORIGINAL
Bostonians
H. C. Barnabee & W. H. MacDonald, Proprietors, IN AN ELABORATE NEW PRODUCTION OF
Robin Hood
By De Koven & Smith.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
NEW SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES.
SPECIALLY SELECTED CHORUS.
150 PEOPLE.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2. EVENINGS, 8:15.

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. | EVENINGS at 8:15.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
The Successful Play of Social Life,
HEARTS AFLAME
by GENEVIEVE G. HAINES.
Direction.....W. N. Lawrence
CAST INCLUDES
Aubrey Boucicault, Dorothy Dorr,
Arnold Daly, Bijou Fernandes,
Morton Selten, Jane Holly,
Herbert Ayling, Kate Lester,
Jos. A. Phillips, Mrs. Felix Morris,
Lawrence Hilliard, Margaret Drew,
Edward Lester, Florida Pier,
Lionel Ward, Mary Poore,
Henry West, Lucile Watson,
and many others.
Prices, $2.00 to 50c. Special, Wed. Mats., 50c. to $1.50.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVES.
TO-NIGHT
2nd GRAND GALA CONCERT
DOLAN AND LENHARR.
LA BELLE BLANCHE.
REYNARD,
3 WESTONS 3.
TALBOT AND ROGERS.
FIELDS AND WOOLEY.
MARIE ROGERS.
CLIFFORD AND HALL.
THE DEWEYSCOPE.
Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Monday) Mat. and all week,
JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS
"The Widow's Wedding Night," "Before the Dawn."

Hammerstein's. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS
Ev'g, 8:15. Bargain Mat. Saturday at 2.
Glass inclosure and fully protected.
To-night Vaudeville CONCERT 50c. GREAT STAR BILL
BEG. TO-MORROW, LAST WEEK! | BIG CREATORE, and his Italian Military Band of 60.
And a Mammoth VAUDEVILLE BILL of 15 Acts
VICTORIA THEATRE NEXT MON., LULU GLASER In DOLLY VARDEN.

BOSTOCK THE ANIMAL KING COMING

WHY NOT VISIT PROCTOR'S? 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
5TH AV. Permanent Stock, introducing Minnie Seligman. James Wilson and All Favorites in "The Great Ruby." Vaudeville.
23RD ST. | Continuous Laughing Vaudeville. Geo. Evans, Louis Simon & Co.; 20 oth. hits.
58TH ST. | "Mr. Walker's Ward," with Edna Archer Crawford and All Favorite Stock. Vaud.
125TH ST. | Adelaide Keim, Ned Howard Fowler & Big Stock in "The Banker's Daughter."
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President.
A practical training school in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Mat. Daily, 25c. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c.
(Except Monday.) HOODMAN BLIND
To-Night | N'xt w'k, Held by the Enemy.
Ted Marks' Big Concert 25c 50c | The 4 Mortons (Sam, Kitty, Clara, & Paul), George W. Day, John Ford, Brown, Harris & Brown, Empire Comedy 4 and 10 other Big Acts.

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NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St.
TO-MORROW, MATINEE, 25c.
THE BANDIT KING.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY 10-20-& 30¢
EVENING PRICES, 10-20-30-50c.
Seats can be secured at all Postal Telegraph Offices and at Chandler's Music Store, 439 Fulton St.
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
Next Week—"THE LITTLE MINISTER."

CELTIC SONGS.

Successful Philadelphia School for the Teaching of Irish Music.

Philadelphia is the home of the first Celtic musical society in the United States. This city has always had much credit for the general refinement and culture of its people, but that it has the first organized movement for the revival of interest in the folk music of the Celtic race, which is characterized by Dr. Ritter of Vassar College as the most beautiful music that any race has produced, is perhaps not generally known.

With the organization of the Celtic Association in this city, of which Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, Principal of the Boys' High School, is the President, and which has as its object a revival of interest in Celtic literature and art in this country, Mr. Lynch conceived the idea of forming the Hibernian Singing Society. The society was formed last November. The chorus is composed of forty singers, all of them members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. When the society was organized none of the members had any knowledge of the Celtic music, but as the work progressed they became so interested and so enthusiastic that it was decided to end the season by giving a concert in which nothing but Celtic music should be rendered. This concert was given with marked success on the anniversary of Tom Moore's birth.

The singing society has begun its second season. The first three months will be devoted to instructing a class of beginners in the rudiments of the Celtic music and in giving instruction in Celtic music history. After that all the singers will join in one big chorus and prepare for a Gaelic musical festival next Spring. Gaelic music will also be one of the pleasing features of the convention of Gaelic Leaguers, which is to be held in this city next month.

It is an interesting, and to those who are engaged in the work, a very encouraging fact, that the first prize awarded at the Gaelic musical festival in Dublin this Summer was given to Miss Brinton of West Chester, Penn. Miss Brinton received her first instruction in Gaelic music with the Philo-Celtic Society, in this city. She then went to Ireland and studied the language and the music for a year. In the Dublin contest she sang a soprano solo in the Celtic.

It is the ambition of those who have started the movement in this city to see it spread all over the country, resulting finally in Irish musical festivals, such as the Germans have. The Philadelphia society has forty members, but it is believed that this number can be increased to 500 within a year or two, as there are 10,000 Hibernians in the city.

With the movement for the revival of the Celtic music are plans for the study of the language. There are at least six schools in Philadelphia where the language is taught and at Harvard University there is a Professor of Gaelic.—Philadelphia Press.

Disputed.

"Every man," said the bald cynic, "has his price."

"He is a liar," the eminent local statesman at whom the remark seemed to have been aimed was heard to mutter. "I have'n't got mine yet."—Indianapolis News.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND WEEK.
"An American success for author, actor, and manager."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew was a rare delight."—Times.
Wednesday Matinees begin Sept. 24th.
"A big success."—Evg. World.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
In Isaac Henderson's new and original play,
The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
"Stamped surely with the approval of its first New York audience."—Sun.
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SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Regular season opens
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING.
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Charles Frohman presents
ROBERT MARSHALL'S PLAY,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Cast will include JESSIE MILLWARD, BEATRICE IRWIN, JAMES ERKSKINE, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, SIDNEY HERBERT and others.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15; Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman presents
W. H. CRANE
In His Greatest Success
DAVID HARUM.
Dramatized by R. & M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum by Edward Noyes Westcott. Copyrighted 1898-1900, by D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.
Tuesday, Sept. 23d. Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
Charles Frohman will present
VIRGINIA HARNED
In A. M. Pinero's new play
IRIS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING.
The funny play from the GARRICK THEATRE,
HERE WE ARE AGAIN
now in our regular home.
A 3 Ring Laugh Producer.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
H. M. Paull's 3-Act Farce, with music,
THE NEW CLOWN
"So good that an audience of very knowing people let it tickle them half to death."—Sun.
Same Great Garrick Theatre Cast.
Including Jameson Lee Finney and Jessie Busley.
FUN—GIRLS—SONG
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

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CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
The Regular Season of the Theatre Begins
NEXT TUESDAY EVE.
with
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Direction of CHARLES FROHMAN
—IN—
AUNT JEANNIE
BY E. F. BENSON.
The entire production under the management and direction of MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Evening and Matinée Prices $2, $1.50, $1.00, 75 and 50 cents.
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129th to 137th Performance.
Friday, October 3 150TH time here. SOUVENIRS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
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SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
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EVEN BETTER THAN THE BOOK.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Oct. 6th, ETHEL BARRYMORE.

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NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Orchestra and Vocal Soloists.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW EVENING.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard.

CASINO, B'way & 39th St. | Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Props.
"STILL THE BEST."
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPHS,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
By George Dance and Howard Talbot.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

BROADWAY Theatre. B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed & Sat.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
14 DISTINCT SONG HITS! 83 ENCORES NIGHTLY!
SHE'S SO AWFULLY POPULAR
She's Lederer's Latest Divinity.
SALLY IN OUR AL

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Large Demand for Motor Vehicles This Fall—Light and Medium Weight Cars in Favor—No Decrease in Prices of Gasoline Vehicles Likely at Present—Steam Cars Cheaper.

Although the majority of automobilists are still lingering at the Summer resorts to enjoy the pleasant weather of early Fall, and the local automobile storage stations are almost as empty of private vehicles as was the case a month ago, the Fall season has opened briskly and the local dealers are disposing of machines in stock or taking orders for delivery from factories at a rate which makes it seem probable that the entire output of the popular makes will be disposed of before Winter comes. The explanation of the sudden demand in each case is the same, that the popularity of the motor vehicles was so great at the various Summer resorts as to make them almost a necessity and consequently most persons role to purchase an automobile came home resolved to obtain one.

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The principal demand this Fall is for the light-weight runabout or medium-weight touring car, and in the latter case a detachable tonneau is preferred, though the surrey is steadily gaining in favor. The demand for one popular make of light gasoline runabout has been so great that it has been currently reported that an increase in its price will be made this Fall. It now sells for $750, having been advanced from $700 last Spring. On the other hand, the price of a well-known make of steam carriage has been reduced from $750 to $650. In general the prices of the medium-weight gasoline vehicles, which are most in demand, are very firm, while the heavier gasoline cars are becoming slightly cheaper and the steam carriages are being considerably reduced in price. The demand, however, is so great that there is little prospect of any general reduction in prices before next Spring, and not even then unless the production shall greatly outstrip the demand during the coming Winter. At present this does not seem likely, and the intending purchaser who defers ordering a vehicle in the hope of obtaining a lower price in the Spring seems likely to be disappointed.

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Despite the rainy and disagreeable weather which has prevailed over a large section of the country during the greater part of the past season, there has been a remarkable amount of touring accomplished, much of it under very adverse circumstances, from which the sport will derive great benefit. Arthur J. Eddy, a well-known lawyer of Chicago, has published an unusually interesting account of an automobile trip from Chicago to the seacoast and back under the title of "Two Thousand Miles in an Automobile," says of touring: "The charm of automobiling lies less in the sport itself than in the unusual contact with people and things," and, conversely, the touring automobilist journeying leisurely over country highways and byways, stopping wherever inclination may decide, (or circumstances compel,) brings the charm of the new pastime and the advantages of the new vehicle most strikingly to the attention of the people with whom he comes into contact, and so does missionary work of a very substantial nature. Moreover, the touring automobilist is usually a law-abiding individual, who keeps within reasonable limits of speed, and so does much to counteract the evil effect of the automobile scorcher.

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As a result of the growth of automobile touring the suburban inns which have experienced a period of depression following the collapse of the cycling boom, are now enjoying a return of prosperity of a very substantial nature, and the wayside repair shops are likewise flourishing. The automobilists not only spend money more freely than did the cyclists, but their needs are greater, and in the case of repairs the work is more complicated than was the case with a bicycle, and consequently charges are higher. So important has the patronage of the automobilists become that some of the suburban hostelries have provided facilities for replenishing gasoline supplies and for making repairs and advertise these advantages in the journals of the sport.

In this there is a prospect of a returnn to the conditions of old stage coach days when the principal highways were thronged with travel and good accommodations could be found at easy intervals. At present the automobilist is inclined to shun the country inn because of the poor accommodations and lack of facilities for obtaining supplies or repairs and to seek towns, but with the increase of travel this will be changed and the country tavern will obtain its share of patronage.

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Much of the difficulty which automobilists experience in obtaining insurance on their vehicles is due to the conflicting insurance laws of the various States. If a "floater" policy is desired, which will cover the machine while touring as well as when in storage, it is necessary for the policy to make the rounds of a number of State agents, who by law are compelled to report the issuance of the policy to the Insurance Commissioners of their several States, for the purpose of taxation therein. This adds to the cost of the policy, and is one reason why insurance agents do not seek automobile insurance.

The rate for a floater policy is usually from 3½ to 5 per cent. on the amount of the policy, and a policy is seldom issued for more than one-third of the value of the machine. These policies provide that the companies shall be responsible for loss or damage wherever the vehicles may be within a certain territory, generally the Eastern States. For an ordinary policy the rate is from 2½ to 5 per cent., or about half the total valuation of the machine, according to the tariff on the building where it is kept. On account of the high rates and the fact that insurance for the full value cannot be obtained most automobiles are not insured.

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Aluminium bodies for automobiles are now being made in this country, and are said to be superior to those of foreign make. Compared with the wooden body, that of aluminium is much lighter and more durable, in addition to being non-combustible, and is in very extensive use abroad. Until very recently none was made in this country, and a considerable number were imported from abroad to supply the demand here.

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The forty-horse power touring car recently purchased from Baron de Rothschild by R. A. Rainey of this city has been received by the new owner, and is now in an up-town depot.

It is a large and heavy vehicle, weighing 2,800 pounds, painted blue with red stripes, and finished in nickel. The body is of aluminium and the tonneau is very roomy, the back seat being elevated so that its occupants may look over the heads of those upon the front seats. There is also a lighter body for racing. The tires have a wire tread which makes it almost impossible to puncture them.

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H. D. Corey of Newton, Mass., with Mrs. Corey and two friends, is making a tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany in a touring car of American make. No change has been made in the vehicle for the trip, except to attach large touring baskets to the sides of the car and over the bonnet in which to carry the baggage of the party, and beneath the tonneau is a large toolbox in which a complete supply of extra parts will be carried.

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The adaptability of the automobile engine is remarkable and has been frequently demonstrated. Recently a prominent member of the Automobile Club of America, who has a country residence along the Sound, fitted a small launch with the engine from one of his automobiles, and the result was a craft of such speed that it was an easy winner in a race for launches in which he entered it. The engine of one of the most popular gasoline runabouts on the market was originally designed as a motor for launches, and has been highly successful on both land and water.

One of the most interesting sights of the military tournament at the Madison Square Garden last Winter was an automobile used by the Signal Corps, which had an electric dynamo attached and was used to operate a searchlight. In a similar manner, by raising the driving wheels from the ground and attaching a belt or coupling, the automobile engine may be made available for almost any form of work.

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Thirty-one entries for the reliability run of the Automobile Club of America from this city to Boston, Oct. 9 to 15, had been received by Secretary S. M. Butler up to last Wednesday, when the time for making entries without penalty expired, and as many more are expected before the entry list is finally closed on Sept. 25. Gasoline vehicles predominate, numbering twenty-one, and comprising two-thirds of the total number, while the remaining ten are steamers. There are no electric vehicles entered, and all but two of the machines are of American manufacture. The list of entries is as follows:

Gasoline—Ohio Automobile Company, maker; entered by Harlan W. Whipple.
Gasoline—Ohio Automobile Company, maker; entered by Henry B. Joy.
Gasoline—Ohio Automobile Company, maker; entered by Adams-McMurtry Company.
Gasoline—Ohio Automobile Company, maker; entered by Adams-McMurtry Company.
Steam—Prescott Automobile Manufacturing Company, maker; entered by Prescott Automobile Manufacturing Company.
Steam—Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company, maker; entered by Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company.
Steam—Lane Motor Vehicle Company, maker; entered by Lane Motor Vehicle Company.
Steam—Lane Motor Vehicle Company, maker; entered by Lane Motor Vehicle Company.
Gasoline—Pope-Robinson Company, maker; entered by Pope-Robinson Company.
Gasoline—Haynes-Apperson Company, maker; entered by Haynes-Apperson Company.
Gasoline—Haynes-Apperson Company, maker; entered by Haynes-Apperson Company.
Gasoline—Haynes-Apperson Company, maker; entered by Haynes-Apperson Company.
Gasoline—Autocar Company, maker; entered by Autocar Company.
Gasoline—Autocar Company, maker; entered by Autocar Company.
Gasoline—Ward Leonard Electric Company, maker; entered by Ward Leonard Electric Company.
Gasoline—Ward Leonard Electric Company, maker; entered by Ward Leonard Electric Company.
Gasoline—Apperson Brothers, maker; entered by Apperson Brothers Automobile Company.
Gasoline—H. Bartol Brazier, maker; entered by H. Bartol Brazier.
Gasoline—Torbensen Gear, incorporated, maker; entered by Torbensen Gear, incorporated.
Gasoline—The George N. Pierce Company, maker; entered by the George N. Pierce Company.
Gasoline—A. Darrocq & Cie., maker; entered by Harold H. Brown.
Steam—White Sewing Machine Company, maker; entered by P. H. Deming.
Steam—White Sewing Machine Company, maker; entered by Winslow T. White.
Steam—White Sewing Machine Company, maker; entered by White Sewing Machine Company.
Steam—White Sewing Machine Company, maker; entered by White Sewing Machine Company.
Steam—White Sewing Machine Company, maker; entered by White Sewing Machine Company.
Gasoline—Locomobile Company of America, maker; entered by A. L. Riker.
Steam—Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company, maker; entered by Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company.
Gasoline—Adams-McMurtry Company, maker; entered by Adams-McMurtry Company.
Gasoline—J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, maker; entered by J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company.
Gasoline—J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, maker; entered by J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company.
Gasoline—Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., maker; entered by Thomas B. Jeffery & Co.
Steam—Grout Brothers, makers; entered by Grout Brothers.
Steam—Locomobile Company of America, maker; entered by S. T. Davis, Jr.
Steam—Locomobile Company of America, maker; entered by Locomobile Company of America.
Steam—Locomobile Company of America, maker; entered by Locomobile Company of America.
Gasoline—De Dion Bouton, maker; entered by Kenneth Skinner.

The motor car has been adopted in the British Army, and the War Office is endeavoring to raise a corps of volunteer motorists who own their cars to join in the manoeuvres of two or three weeks' duration each year. They will rank as officers and receive 20s. a day, the War Office providing for fuel. The War Office has already organized two companies of army service corps for mechanical transport of stores and munitions. The leading officers of the British Army constantly use motor cars for inspection purposes.

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The Automobile Club of America is supplying its members with the detailed touring routes compiled by leading members during the present season. The directions are very complete, with both total and intermediate distances. They are mounted on heavy card of a size suitable for the pocket, which have been decided upon as preferable to books. Two popular routes already issued are from New York to the Berkshire Hills by way of Poughkeepsie, and from the Hudson River at Hudson through the Berkshires to the Connecticut River at Springfield. Both were compiled by Cortlandt F. Bishop.

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A Rochester, N. Y., automobilist, who has recently completed a tour of several hundred miles in a touring car of the ordinary pattern and has experienced considerable discomfort in not being able to occupy his vehicle at night, proposes to construct a motor sleeping car. His plan is to have a vehicle built several feet longer than the ordinary model, which will have a removable frame with glass panels. Inside will be berths and space for provisions, so that a party can live comfortably while touring. The inventor believes that before long automobiles will be made which will bear the same relation to those of to-day that the Pullman railway car bears to the ordinary day coach, and that in them automobile excursions across the continent will be made with as much ease and comfort as a journey of a few hundred miles is made to-day.

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The Chief of the cycling squad of the Paris police makes his rounds on a motor cycle.

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The racing car in which Marcel Renault won the recent Paris-Vienna race had a four-cylinder vertical motor of twenty-six-horse power, weighing 296 pounds, and capable of running at a speed of 1,500 revolutions a minute.

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The liverymen of Stockton, Cal., having organized a union and raised the price for boarding the police patrol wagon horses, the city authorities propose to substitute motor vehicles for the horse-drawn ones now in use.

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Leading rather fast lives automobiles age rapidly. One year's use generally gives them a battered appearance, which is easily mistaken for decrepitude. Sometimes the difference is not worth quibbling over, but in most instances it is the external polish more than real worthiness which has suffered. Rusty axles and bent mudguards contribute greatly to the aged appearance. But crumpled wheel rim flanges are perhaps the most misleading feature. When a single tube tire receives a puncture and collapses wholly or in part the driver is seldom energetic or skillfull enough to attempt healing the wound at the roadside, but goes on driving till he reaches a convenient repair station, and this means usually badly dented flanges before he gets into port. To straighten them out is beyond the repairman's art. They must be replaced or left as they are. And while in their scolloped condition they are more conspicuous than any other part of the machine. Many automobilists are for this reason contemplating a change to double tube tires, which cannot be used in deflated condition, and therefore compel immediate repair when punctured.

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A French manufacturer has placed a gasoline vehicle in the market in which the power is applied to the front instead of to the rear axle. The vehicle is pulled by the front wheels, while all automobiles used in this country are pushed by the rear wheels. It has always been considered very difficult to devise a mechanism which would permit driving the front wheels and yet allow the steering mechanism to remain as it is. This is what is accomplished in the new type by means of a system of "universal joints" on the front axle. As a rule much power is lost by this method, unless the action required of the joints is very limited, but this is said to have been overcome by extraordinary careful workmanship in the joints. It is stated in one of the French technical papers that the front wheels may be turned at an angle approximating thirty degrees from their normal position while the front axle still continues to drive them. The advantages of front driving are very generally realized. It is considered certain that it requires less effort to pull a load than to push it, and the slewing or skidding which has caused many serious automobile accidents is due entirely to the rear-driving method. If steering by the rear wheels had been practicable at high speed, it is safe to say that front driving would have been generally adopted long ago. But experience has taught the necessity of steering in front and the mechanical difficulties of combining the two movements of driving and steering in the same set of wheels, have delayed the arrival of this new type of automobile which has finally made its appearance. Though highly spoken of, it is probably still in the experimental stage.

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Some discussion has been going on of late in regard to the dangers of driving an automobile in a thunderstorm. The vehicle containing so much metal, it has been supposed that it would be particularly liable to be struck by lightning, and some persons contend that rapid motion would increase this danger. On the other hand, the rubber tires insulate the automobile from the earth so long as they remain dry. The question seems to call for a very nice balancing of probabilities.

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Among the various means for igniting an explosive charge in a gasoline motor the auto-incandescent system is the most mysterious as well as the most recent. Two European inventors are disputing one another the honor of having perfected it. It rests upon the peculiar quality inherent in certain metals of becoming incandescent by mere contact with gases which contain hydrogen and oxygen. The metals are platinum and the by-products of platinum, all of them rare and costly metals, among which rhodium is the one used in the present instance. A small quantity of platinum and rhodium alloy is placed in a tube connecting with the combustion chamber of the motor. By sending a weak electric current into this substance it becomes incandescent, even when cold to start with, as soon as the explosive charge is forced into contact with it by the compression stroke of the motor, and it in turn ignites the charge. When once heated it requires no electric current, but goes on igniting the charges automatically, saving all further expense for electricity, and it lasts indefinitely. By a mechanical arrangement the ignition can be accurately timed, and by uncovering an aperture in the tube which admits atmospheric air around the metal the incandescence ceases. Some thirty or thirty-five years ago a rather expensive cigar lighter was made on the same principle. The metal used was platinum sponge, being merely platinum rendered highly porous, and the gas was produced chemically at the other end of the little device. By pressing a spring the gas was sent against the platinum, which immediately heated to a cherry red—sufficient to light a cigar.

TO SHUT OUT THE NEGROES.

Alabama Republicans Preparing to Follow the Example of North Carolina.

The negro is to be isolated from the Republican State Convention to be held in Birmingham, Sept. 16. This statement is made upon the authority of a number of leading white members of the Republican party. The local Republicans have been busily preparing to make it the most eventful meeting of the party in this State within recent years. To emphasize this, a leader to the party stated that notwithstanding the fact that half a dozen or more negroes have been selected from the different counties as delegates to the convention, not a single one would be admitted to the floor of the convention hall. The effect of this declaration will doubtless be watched with great interest by members of both parties, since some of the more prominent of the negro Republicans have declared that in case the members of their race were excluded from the councils of the party, an appeal would be made to the National Convention.

It appears that the "lily whites," as the white members of the party in this State have recently been termed, are preparing for this emergency. It was stated that certain of the prominent National leaders of the party from northern States have been invited to attend the State Convention for the purpose of emphasizing the facts why the Republican party in the South should become a "lily white" party. It was suggested that United States Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, who writes that he will address the convention, would touch on this point in his speech before the convention here. The Republican party of North Carolina has recently resolved that it had no further use for the negro.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

THE SULTAN'S HOSPITAL.

Chicago Physician Says It Is the Finest He Ever Saw.

"The finest hospital I ever saw is owned by the Sultan of Turkey, and the way it is conducted is a revelation as to the humanitarianism of the Sultan, for whom it speaks well," said Dr. Nicholas Senn, the famous Chicago surgeon who has just returned from a four months' European trip.

"The body surgeon of the Sultan acted as my guide, and was detailed by the Sultan to escort me about the city to see the sights which were of interest to a man in my profession, and I was given the privilege of thoroughly inspecting this remarkable hospital. It is a private institution and is run entirely at the expense of the Sultan, and is principally for women and children.

"No payment is accepted by the hospital for treatment of any cases which come into its care. Why, there are even sixteen beds for foreigners and strangers. All a stranger in Constantinople has to do if he is ill is to get a note to the hospital authorities from the Minister of the Government to which he claims allegiance, and the hospital gladly does the rest. This struck me as being one of the most remarkable things I ran across on my visits to different countries."

As companions on his round of visits to the hospitals of the many countries Dr. Senn had Dr. Wylie of Paxton, and Dr. Finch of Champaign, Ill. The primary reason for Dr. Senn's trip to Europe was to attend the international Red Cross conference at St. Petersburg.

"I had a splendid and most profitable time," said the doctor, "and I visited Constantinople, Assyria, Palestine, Egypt, Sweden, Russia, and England. I made the side excursions into the other countries for the sake of inspecting the foreign hospitals and of getting ideas and data. I found that the hospitals of England are quite poor. They are far inferior to those of the United States. I presume the reason for it is that they are under private ownership and management and are not endowed as are the hospitals of note in America. The hospitals of Germany and Prussia, however, I found to be particularly good. They have the most modern appliances and buildings, and are run on highly scientific principles.—Chicago Chronicle.

Animal Food.

It is related of an Irish coachman that his medical adviser prescribed animal food as the best means of restoring health and activity. "Patrick," said he, "you're run down a bit, that's all. What you need is animal food." Remembering his case a few days afterward, he called upon Pat at the stable. "Well, Pat," said he, "how are you getting on with the treatment?" "Oh, shure, Sir," Pat replied, "Oi manage all right with the grain and oats, but it's mighty hard with the chopped hay."—San Francisco Argonaut.

EMPIRE CITY'S MEETING

Excellent Entry List for the Harness Races at Yonkers.

EVENTS FOR AMATEUR DRIVERS

Speedway Trotters and Pacers Will Contest with the Principal Performers of the Grand Circuit.

Light harness racing of the highest order is assured at the Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club, which opens to-morrow at the Empire City track, Yonkers, and continues for five days. Apart from the contests in which the cream of the trotting and pacing brigade has entered, Dan Patch, 1:59½, the pacing wonder, who has not lost a race in his career on the track, will essay to beat the world's record of 1:59¼. Patch is as sound as a dollar, goes without hoppers, and has never been struck with a whip to urge him. Prince Alert and Anaconda will race for a $2,000 purse, and the fastest wagon horses of America will try and capture the various gold and silver cups that have been offered.

Local horsemen are well represented in the entries, among them being Edgar Bronk, H. C. Mapes, H. T. Dykman, Hugh J. Grant, E. E. Smathers, C. K. G. Billings, James Butler, W. C. Floyd Jones, Claus Bohling, Arthur Lake, A. B. Gwathmey, Charles A. Willis, M. Bruckheimer, Frank G. Jones, Charles C. Lloyd, John H. Shults, F. G. Schmidt, A. T. Essery, Lydell Whitehead, and Thomas F. Russell. Some of these road drivers have horses entered in the stake races, while others will themselves drive horses in the amateur events to the wagon.

The management has decided to permit a return to the old method of speculation, the failure of the experiment at betting on race results only at the Brighton Beach meeting to satisfy the patrons of harness racing having caused this determination. In accordance with this, the layers who do business at the Empire City course will be allowed to lay odds on either heats or race results.

Of course the greatest interest is in the work of Dan Patch, who on Tuesday will make his last effort of the season to lower the mile pacing record, 1:59¼. As he has already covered the distance in 1:59½, and as he has paced five separate miles this season in better than 2:01, it is reasonable to hope that success will crown his trial at Yonkers. He will be paced by the running horse Carrie Nation. The prize for the record is $5,000.

On Thursday, Prince Alert and Anaconda will battle for a $2,000 purse, winner take all, and the speed qualities of these pacing gelding insure a close and exciting contest.

Prominent among the features for Wednesday is the special wagon championship for a $3,000 cup. In this race C. K. G. Billings will drive The Monk, 2:05 3-5, against Lord Derby, 2:05 3-5, driven by his owner, E. E. Smathers. Friday's star event will be the 2:09 trot, in which Lord Vincent, the Christian Science horse, will be a starter.

There are no novelty races on the programme. The rules require a horse to win a heat in three or retire. Open races for almost every class of trotter and pacer from 2:05 to 2:24 are scheduled. Among the fast trotters entered are Louise Mac of Speedway fame; Major Delmar, the undefeated trotter of 1902; Blythmic, the wonderful blind trotter, who has been beaten only once; Lord Vincent, the Christian Science horse; Baron de Shay, The Roman, Eleata, and Wentworth.

Included in the list of pacers are such fast ones as Direct Hal, Fanny Dillard, Twinkle, Dan R., Shadow Chimes, Dariel, Carl Wilkes, Sir Alcantara, Sphinx S., and Daphne Dallas.

The Empire track can be reached by the Harlem Division of the New York Central from Forty-second Street station to Mount Vernon, and then by trolley to the track. Trains leave 12:06, 12:35, 1:15, 1:20, 1:25, 2:08, 2:35. There will also be special trains when required. The course can also be reached by the Putnam Railroad from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, or by trolley from Jerome Avenue, and Macomb's Dam Bridge. Drivers should go through the Park, up Seventh Avenue, across Macomb's Dam Bridge, and up Jerome Avenue to the track gate.

The officers of the Empire City Trotting Club, which is running the affair, are: President—James Butler; Vice Presidents—Frederick Gerken and Edgar Bronk; Treasurer—Charles C. Lloyd; Secretary—Horace W. Wilson; Directors—C. K. G. Billings, T. J. Brady, T. F. Paul, Hugh J. Grant, Brayton Ives, Henry Morgenthau, and Peter McDonnell.

Following is the programme for the week:

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

The New York, 2:11 trot, (closed)...3 in 5	$3,000
The Bronx, 2:09 pace, (closed).....3 in 5	5,000
Purse, 2:24 Class, trotting.....3 in 5	1,000
Wagon race, amateur, 2:05 pacers..2 in 3	Cup
Wagon race, amateur, 2:09 trotters..2 in 3	Cup

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

The Empire, 2:20 trot, (closed).....3 in 5	$5,000
The Yonkers, 2:20 pace, (closed).....3 in 5	3,000

SPECIAL, $5,000.

Dan Patch, 1:59½, the champion to beat the world's record.

Purse, 2:15 Class, pacing.....2 in 3	$1,000
Wagon race, amateur.....2 in 3	Ribbon

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Special wagon championship...2 in 3	$3,000 Cup
Lord Derby, 2:05¾, vs. The Monk, 2:05¾.	
Purse, 2:09 Class, pacing.....2 in 3	$1,500
Purse, 2:16 Class, trotting.....3 in 5	1,200
Purse, 2:19 Class, pacing.....3 in 5	1,000
Wagon race, amateur.....2 in 3	Ribbon

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

The Westchester, 2:30 trot, (closed)..3 in 5	$3,000
Purse, 2:05 Class, pacing.....2 in 3	2,000
Purse, 2:11 Class, trotting.....2 in 3	1,500

SPECIAL, $2,000.

The Gelding Champions—Prince Alert, 2:00¾, vs. Anaconda, 2:01¼—Winner takes all.

Purse, 2:19 Class, trotting.....3 in 5	1,000

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

The Mt. Vernon, 2:14 trot, (closed)..3 in 5	3,000
Purse, 2:07 Class, pacing.....2 in 3	1,500
Purse, 2:09 Class, trotting.....2 in 3	1,500
Purse, 2:13 Class, trotting.....3 in 5	1,200
Special wagon race, amateur.....2 in 3	Ribbon

Notes of Sports and Pastimes.

The bowling alleys of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen are now open with the members rolling nightly. A. J. Reid, the newly appointed Chairman of the Bowling Committee, demonstrated his ability for the position by rolling some very high scores, and winding up with 221.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will inaugurate the indoor season of social events with a "smoker" to be held Saturday, Sept. 27.

The Century Wheelmen have called off the run to Whitestone, L. I., scheduled for to-day, and instead Capt. Wenzel proposes to take the members and ladies on an outing to Greenwood Lake, via railroad train. No bicycles will be taken on this trip.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will have a run to-day, starting from their house, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, at 9 A. M., and the Staten Island Ferry at 10 to Tottenville, S. I.

Incorporated on July 31, and now actively practicing on the White Elephant alleys, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, will be found a new club named the Algonquin Bowling Club. J. J. Clingen, President; "Billy" Linden, Captain, and H. P. Vollmer Secretary, compose the list of active officials. The membership is limited to twenty of New York's prominent bowlers, including Al. Shuman, George Smith, C. Meyer, "Eddie" Pierson, F. L. Diederick, M. C. Wyman, Dr. Olsson, E. M. Davies, H. P. Seymour, and John Anderson. It is the intention of this club to enter teams in all the big tournaments this Winter in and around New York.

The Columbia Bowling League is composed of the following clubs: Aurania, Bleecker, Belvidere, Columbus, Cyclone, Empire City, Linwood, Iwago, Mohawk, Owl, Oriental, Rosedale, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Empire, Washington Heights, Algonquin, Krakehila, Hooker, Phoenix, Orchard, and Yonkers. The games will be started Oct. 1, and rolled on the Columbia alleys, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. As the full complement of twenty-one clubs is on the list with about five applications for membership a preliminary tournament may be held to give these new clubs a chance to join as soon as to get the best teams, and drop the five poorest.

The games of the Irish Athletes of America will be held at Celtic Park, Oct. 5. All the events will be handicap, and embrace the following: 100, 220, 440, 600, 880 yard runs, one and a half mile, broad jump, 16-pound hammer, (6 foot circle,) 56-pound weight, (unlimited run and follow,) and throwing the discus. Exceptionally good prizes will be offered, and to encourage the athletes to do their best, first, second, and third, and fourth men will get a medal. Entries close with Dieges & Clust, 25 John St.

POPULARITY OF BOWLING

From the Ancient Game of Bowls to the Present Play.

SPORT FOR THE SHEPHERDS

Differences Between the Playing of the Outdoor and Indoor Games—Nine Pins and Ten Pins.

With the advent of Autumn the bowlers begin preparations for their season, which beginning early in the Fall lasts until late in the Spring. Meetings to select competing teams and to arrange schedules are now being held by all the principal bowling organizations, and by the first of the coming month the tournament season will be inaugurated.

Of the many sports and pastimes now enjoying popular favor, few have had a more interesting history or a more rapid rise to wide popularity than the very ancient game of bowls, or bowling, as it is now generally termed. From a despised and humble origin whose date is lost in the dimness of antiquity it has persisted in spite of degrading associations and the most rigorous legal repression and finally, in the brief space of a few years, has become our most popular indoor sport.

Originally bowling was an outdoor sport, and it probably is the only one which has been so successfully adapted to indoor play that the indoor adaptation has entirely superseded the original outdoor game. Its origin, like that of golf, is believed to be due to the efforts of shepherds to beguile by games the tedium of the watching of their flocks. What more probable than that they should pick up some convenient rounded stone and endeavor to see which could come the nearest to some chosen mark? Even if a level piece of turf was found for a green, the irregular shape of the stones would make practice necessary in order to learn the knack of the best delivery and so the game would develop.

In this, its most primitive form, the game is yet played to this day in some parts of England and Scotland. A green is laid out 90 to 150 feet square, and the turf is closely clipped and rolled. At one end the jack is placed, a small cone, ball, or some other mark, generally painted white to make it more easily seen. The players stand on a line about 60 feet from the jack; they are divided into sides, and each has two bowls, the one nearest the jack to count. The ancient stone bowls have been superseded by those of wood, but the shape is the same, not spherical like the modern bowling ball, but egg shaped. On this account a peculiar knack of delivery is necessary, as the bowl must be thrown not directly at the jack, but so as to roll around to it. This essential feature of the outdoor game explains the following message from Scott, which is meaningless as applied to the modern sport: "Like an uninstructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering the bowl straight upon it."

LAWS AGAINST BOWLING.

In its primitive form bowling early became a popular sport, and it is mentioned in William Fitzstephen's "Survey of London," written in the last quarter of the twelfth century. Two hundred years later, in 1366, it was prohibited by Edward III. on the ground that it diverted the attention of the citizens from the practice of archery, and this prohibition was repeated by Richard II. in 1388, Edward IV. in 1477, and Henry VIII. in 1511 and 1535. Despite all these prohibitions the game still flourished, as is made evident by the fact that in 1541 "Bluff King Hal" found it necessary to again legislate against the sport, and on this occasion bowling alleys were mentioned for the first time and were specifically prohibited. During the reign of George II., in 1728 and in 1745, additional laws against bowling alleys were passed and were rigorously enforced, though private greens were allowed, and the various laws against the game were not repealed until as late as 1845.

During all this time of repression of public bowling places private greens were in great favor; Henry VIII. had one built at Whitehall Palace and Charles I. is said to have been playing at bowls when arrested by Cornet Joyce. The objection was not to the game, but to its public play, at first on the grounds of its interference with the then very necessary practice of archery and later on account of the dissolute surroundings. The latter objection, it must be admitted, still holds to a certain extent to the present day and is a decided detriment to the progress of the game.

When the modern indoor game was invented and substituted for the ancient outdoor form is not known, but it was at a comparatively recent date. At first the pins were nine in number and were arranged in the form of a diamond, with three pins in the widest row, two in the next adjacent row on either side, and one in each of the outside rows. Later a tenth pin was added and the arrangement altered to a triangle, with four pins for the base, three in the next row, two in the next, and one at the apex, which is the present form. The balls are spherical, with holes for the thumb and middle finger, which allow the bowler to give it a twist which will cause it to roll in a curve.

The scoring of the game is very simple. Each player rolls two balls and scores the number of pins he knocks down in the two plays. If he disposes of all ten in the two shots he is allowed a third, but in order to save time this is not rolled immediately, but the score on his first ball in his next play is taken instead and added to the ten made previously. In case he gets all ten pins with his first ball it is called a strike, and he is given two more balls—that is, the scores he makes with his next two balls are counted on the previous play as well as in their proper place. Each player is allowed ten innings, which are called frames, and as the highest possible score in a frame is 30, the maximum score for a game is 300, which is seldom made. In fact, any score in excess of 200 is accounted a good one.

DUTCH SETTLERS PLAYED HERE.

Although there is evidence that the game was played by the Dutch burghers of New Amsterdam, as is proved by the existence of the Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway and many references in early literature, and continued to be played long after Dutch dominion gave way to that of England, the game seemed to have almost entirely died out during the middle of the last century, and to have been introduced anew with German sponsors about thirty years ago. For a number of years its progress was slow, principally on account of the vulgar associations, as most of the alleys were mere adjuncts to some barroom or other, usually in the cellar or basement and without an independent entrance.

In spite of this serious disadvantage the game flourished, and as it was taken up by a better class of people the surroundings were improved until now no athletic or social club considers its clubheuse complete unless equipped with bowling alleys, no Summer or Winter resort hotel of any pretensions can afford to be without them, and they are even considered in the planning of the big modern apartment houses which aim to offer every possible inducement to tenants. Bowling clubs are too numerous to be counted, and many of them have women as well as men in their membership and make their club nights important social functions. Indeed, there are not a few clubs composed entirely of women; one such local organization, calling itself the "Lustige Frauen" or "Jolly Women," had made a reputation by defeating a team of men in a match where no favor was shown.

With the social rehabilitation of the game has come an improvement in the public alleys, and the newest ones now are no longer located in basements or cellars, but are to be found on the ground floor or higher. The largest and best-patronized alleys in this city occupy two upper floors of a Broadway business building in the amusement centre of the city.

An interesting outgrowth of the vogue of the game is the large number of tournaments held every season. Originally starting with the open tournaments instituted by the owners of alleys to increase interest in the game and to attract custom to their places of business, these competitions have increased until now the trade or organization which does not hold a bowling tournament during the season is distinctly behind the times. Among the principal trade leagues are the Bank Clerks, Wholesale Drug Trade, Life Insurance, Fire Insurance, Plumbing and Steam Supply, New York Stock Exchange, United States Custom House, and Commercial Leagues. All these, after playing their own series, meet in the Business Men's Championship League, while the Drug Trade bowlers have an annual match with the Drug Trade Leagues of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Other trade leagues are the Brooklyn Bank Clerks, the Clothing Cutters, and the American Canning Company.

Social and athletic clubs figure largely in other leagues. The New York Inter-Club Bowling League includes social, political, athletic, and bicycle clubs, as also does the Brooklyn Inter-Club League, while the athletic, cycling, and rowing clubs of this city, Newark, Jersey City, and Elizabeth meet in the Athletic League. The boat clubs of the Harlem River, together with some from the Hudson and the East River, comprise the Harlem Navy League. The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island also have an annual tourney. The newer armories of the National Guard all contain bowling alleys and the regiments occupying them hold regimental tournaments. Other special tournaments are those of the Royal Arcanum Councils of New York and of Brooklyn and the New York Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Clubs, while the ordinary tournaments are too numerous to be even mentioned.

NOTES FOR HARNESS HORSEMEN.

John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, announces the first matinée of the Fall season will be held on the lower stretch of the Harlem River Speedway Saturday, Oct. 4. Several new and interesting features are promised by the Race Committee. Matinées will occur regularly every Saturday after Oct. 4 as long as the weather permits.

Charles C. Wells of Fordham, a well-known Speedway driver, has purchased a speedy pair of trotters that promise to give a good account of themselves when they work a little of the flesh off them and become accustomed to the road.

Albert L. Kerker, owner and driver of the fast pacers, Atteteka and Roslyn, has finally added a trotter to his string, much to the astonishment of his many friends, as he has been talking of buying a trotter for years. Last week, however, he took a fancy to the trotting mare, Miss Setewood, 2:19¼, and purchased her. Since then she has been driven several very fast halves and quarters on the Speedway.

Rhythmic, the blind trotter owned by Scott Hudson, is the largest money winner on the trotting circuit this year, although he is closely pressed by Major Delmar, who has yet to meet defeat on the grand circuit. The sightless horse has won $18,950 for his owner, while Major Delmar's share of the purses amounts to $11,600. There is great interest among trotting horse followers over the meeting of this pair in the 2:09 trot at the Empire City track. Although defeated in a race, it is not believed that Rythmic has reached his limit of speed. Among the pacers Direct Hal, 2:03¼, who has entered for the 2:05 pace next week, is the largest money winner. Piloted by Ed Geers, the "silent man from Tennessee," this pacer has won about $18,000. It is estimated that from exhibitions and from races Dan Patch has won about $16,000.

Many improvements have been made in the Road Drivers' Clubhouse at the entrance to the Speedway. Several large verandas have been added, and the rooms are now handsomely furnished. A caterer has been engaged, and it is expected that the house will be well patronized by the members of the association during the coming Fall and Winter months.

Speedway drivers are greatly interested in the two special races for $200 cups to be held to-morrow as Empire City. The 2:09 trotting class for amateurs to wagon has six entries, as follows, all of which are Speedway drivers: W. C. Floyd-Jones, King Chimes, 2:10¼; C. K. G. Billings, Imogene, 2:12; C. Bohling, Kingmond, 2:09; H. C. Mapes, Jolly Bachelor, 2:13¾; E. E. Smathers, Alice Barnes, 2:11¾, and Arthur Lape, Edgewood, 2:11¾. In the 2:05 class, pacing, the following well-known Speedway favorites are entered: E. E. Smathers, b. g. Shadow Chimes, 2:09; F. G. Jones, Fred S. Wedgewood, 2:05¼; C. K. G. Billings, b. m. Mazette, 2:04¼, and James Butler, ch. g. Don Derby, 2:06.

When Prince Albert and Anaconda meet in their match race at the Empire City track Thursday it is not unlikely, in order to capture the $2,000 purse, the victor will have to negotiate a mile in better than two minutes, a performance that will place him in the class with Dan Patch. The horses are so evenly matched that the race should go to the horse that happens to feel a shade better than his competitor. Prince Albert has a mark of 2:00¼, and Anaconda covered a mile in 2:00¾. The latter is owned by Rice, the young millionaire sportsman of Boston, who is ready with heavy wagers any time his horse starts in a race. Announcement is made that the admission on the day of this race, as well as on all the days of the meeting, will be $1.

PURITY OF DRUGS.

Pharmacists Approve

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD WON

McLewee & Co.'s Colt Took Champion Stakes by a Head.

FAST TIME FOR RACE IN MUD

$25,000 Event and Great Eastern Handicap, Won by Golden Maxim, Closed Sheepshead Meeting.

The best long-distance race of the year marked the close of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when F. C. McLewee & Co.'s champion three-year-old Major Daingerfield won the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes, over a course of two miles and a quarter, the old-fashioned cup course. As the victor carried three pounds above weight for age and conceded from eight to thirteen pounds to each of the half dozen that opposed him, his winning left no room for doubt that he is the three-year-old of the season, especially as to win he had to run close to track record time on a course that was deep in sloppy mud.

The Annual Champion Stakes was the feature of the afternoon, and the great event of the close of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting, though the Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, the race just preceding it on the programme, divided public interest with it. The immense attendance was due entirely to the long-distance event, however, for, notwithstanding the chances that the big handicaps for two-year-olds offer for speculation, the popularity of long-distance racing has been proved beyond question, and the unusual spectacle of a two-mile-and-a-quarter contest explained thoroughly the great crowd that was present. The attendance was smaller than that of Futurity day, but at that it taxed the capacity of the grand stand, in spite of the dismal weather and the fact that a muddy track threatened to destroy interest in the big event of the day by causing the scratching of the best horses.

LARGE CROWD BRAVED THE STORM.

Rain fell throughout the greater part of the afternoon, and the track always was deep in thin mud, but the huge value of the Champion Stakes proved too much for the new owners of horses on the eligible list, and so there was never a scratch, all of the seven starters named on the programme answering the call to the post, with Zoroaster, four years old, the top weight, he carrying 116 pounds, while Major Daingerfield, a three-year-old, had but one pound less, Igniter, Cunard, Gold Cure, Slipthrift, and Tom Kenny making up the field, with each and every horse being in receipt of weight from Major Daingerfield.

With Odom up to ride, Major Daingerfield nevertheless was always the favorite at odds that averaged about 7 to 5, the top price laid being only 8 to 5, while Igniter, ridden by O'Connor, was the second choice, and Zoroaster the third in favor, Slipthrift and Cunard being the two next best backed in the order named. The start for the race was made directly in front of the stand, the run twice around the mile and a furlong of the Sheepshead Bay course making the two miles and a quarter, the conditions of the race called for. The barrier was lifted to the most perfect send-off of the meeting, with the entire field lined out in such close order that it was impossible to say which really had the advantage, the field beginning to string out, however, as soon as the horses broke, and Igniter, who had a slight shade the advantage as they passed the stand the first time, dropping back into fifth place, there to wait while Slipthrift, second at the start, went on to the front and took the track, carrying a stiff pace from the first jump.

As Slipthrift moved forward, the others of the field settled back into their places behind, almost as if the race had been rehearsed, Gold Cure being second to Slipthrift as they made the paddock turn, with Major Daingerfield then third, and the others in close order, Slipthrift, however, going away from them at every stride and seemingly trying to make a runaway race of it. The order of the trailers was about the same at the half mile, with Slipthrift then two lengths in the lead, and Gold Cure still second. At the turn out of the backstretch Slipthrift had increased his advantage to a half dozen lengths, Major Daingerfield there beginning to move forward, and as they entered the stretch for the first time taking second place, still galloping well in hand, while Slipthrift then was eight lengths in the lead.

Passing the stand the second time Major Daingerfield slowly began to move up on Slipthrift, who was racing with his mouth open and his ears pricked forward, and who looked able to continue for the remainder of the afternoon at the same pace. Rounding the paddock for the turn into the backstretch the favorite had gained ground enough to put him within striking distance of the pacemaker, and with that Odom, on Major Daingerfield, seemed content for the moment, the rest of the field then being strung out far back, with Zoroaster and Tom Kenny in the rear. On the backstretch Slipthrift, whom every one had expected to come back, still was racing on with undiminished speed, and Odom, for the first time, seemed to grow anxious on the favorite, and settled down to riding with his hands. With that incentive Major Daingerfield closed steadily on the leader until they were out of the backstretch, when Slipthrift, still two lengths in front, began to draw away again.

It was the last effort for the pacemaker, however, for he was stopping again when the head of the stretch was reached, with Major Daingerfield so close on his heels that the one shout from the watching crowd was "Major Daingerfield." On the turn, however, Zoroaster had made a quick move forward, and Major Daingerfield hardly had looked to be winning before Zoroaster challenged, and going forward with a splendid rush got up on Slipthrift and Major Daingerfield, then head and head. As soon as he was headed, Slipthrift began to stop, while Major Daingerfield, after an instant's struggle to keep his advantage over Zoroaster, was steadied by Odom, who permitted Zoroaster to show in front, while Major Daingerfield waited, with still a little left in hand for the final struggle.

Zoroaster was in front as they passed the last half furlong pole, and seemed to run the stronger horse, but Odom, by superb patience, actually pulled the race out of the fire in the last few strides, when, riding his hardest with his whip at work in every stride, he brought the favorite up again, and in a desperately fought finish won with Major Daingerfield by a short head from Zoroaster. Ten lengths further back Slipthrift staggered in third, a head before Igniter and Cunard. As the race was run, Zoroaster was the best horse at the finish, and should have won, Odom's fine judgment alone making the result what it was. The time of the race, 3:58, marked a splendid performance considering the mud, as the record for the course is 3:56, made on a fast track. Odom was presented with $2,500 after the race by McLewee & Co., owners of Major Daingerfield, who bet heavily on the horse, and whose victory in the $25,000 stake put them at the head of the winning list for the East again.

For the Great Eastern Handicap, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, three added starters swelled the field to fourteen runners, with Africandeer, ridden by N. Turner, the post favorite. The race, one of the big events of the Fall, made a pretty contest. As it was run, Africandeer was the best horse, but his hard luck still clung to him. After Astarita had made the pace into the stretch, Golden Maxim went on to the front from third place, and won ridden out by a head from Africandeer, who closed from fifth place, and, overhauling the winner hand over fist at the end, showed in front one jump past the post. Astarita stopped at the finish, and Merry Acrobat got third money a head before her, and three lengths behind Africandeer. In the Westbury Steeplechase Handicap, Mr. Page, the amateur rider, rode his own horse, Self Protection, and won handily after a good contest. Jack Ratlin, from the West, made all the pace and won the second event with ease. W. R. Condon and Fonsoluca, both well backed, were the winners of the selling races that closed the meeting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles; H. S. Page's Self Protection, b. g., aged, by Parapluis-half-bred mare by Self Conceit, 142 pounds; (Mr. Page), 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Joseph E. Widener's Fulminate, br. g., 6, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 157; (Ray), 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Mr. Chamblett's Scotch Bush, ch. g., 4, by Potomac-Caledonia, 132, (Barry), 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—5:11 2-5. Rising Sun and Sam Devers also ran. Value to the winner, $1,445. Winner trained by Patrick Meaney.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for two-year-olds and upward, six furlongs on the main track; F. J. Gorman's Jack Ratlin, b. c., 3, by Spendthrift-Intacta, 122 pounds, (Landry), 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by four lengths; W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 4, by Owas-Utility, 117, (Redfern), 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by a length and a half from P. H. McCarren's Bluff, br. c. 4, by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, 117, (Cochran), 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Belle of Lexington, Tribes Hill, St. Finnan, Monte Carlo, G. Whittier, and Paul Creyton also ran. Value to the winner, $1,055. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap of $7,500, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Futurity course. J. P. Kramer's Golden Maxim, b. c., by Golden Garter—Miss Maxim, 115 pounds, (Landry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; Deimel & Dwyer's Africander, b. c., by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, 115, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from P. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 107, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Astarita, b. f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 111, (Rice,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Wild Thyme, b. f., by Ben Brush-Rose, 113, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Olitiant, bc. f., by Ornus-Alveria M., 112, (Brennan,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Toscan, ch. c., by Hastings-Toscona, 105, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Boutonniere, b. c., by Esher-Nosegay, 105, (H. Cochran,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Fire Eater, b. c., by Hastings-Fides, 113, (Doggett,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Hurstbourne, b. c., by Indio-Flora Hurst, 120, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Dunter, b. f., by Ben Brush-Lady Invercauld, 111, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with Dalesman as Keene's entry;) River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 111, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Dalesman, b. c., by Ben Brush-Innerdale, 117, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, and Sciota, br. f., by Wagner-Fondling, 106, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; also ran and finished as named. Value to the winner, $6,000. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Annual Champion Stakes of $25,000, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; penalties and allowances; two and one-fourth miles. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; Alex. Shield's Zoroaster, b. g., 6, by Rayon d'Or-Astoria, 116, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second, by ten lengths, from W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3, by Spendthrift-Varina, 102, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—3:58. Igniter, br. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Triana, 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5; Cunard, ch. c., 3, by Goldfinch-Lucania, 107, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Gold Cure, ch. c., by Goldfinch-Allannah, 107, (J. Martin,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1; and Tom Kenny, b. c., 4, by Inspector B.-Touch Not, 114, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $20,000; to the second, $2,000; to the third, $750; to the nominator of the winner, $1,000; to the nominator of the second horse, $500; to the nominator of the third horse, $250, and to the trainer of the winner, $500. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., by Troubadour-Felipa, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., 107, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., 106, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Tom Cogan, Jake Greenberg, Gallant Smith, Dark Planet, Ella Snyder, Conspicuous, Hist, Bobbinet, Wannokee, Turnpike, and Boston also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Winner trained by S. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. J. Grant Lyman's Fonsoluca, ch. g., 3 years, by Fonso-Lucasta, 96 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length. Alex. Shield's Ben Howard, b. c., 3, 92, (Rice,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from George Forbes's Past, b. f., 3, 87, (McGovern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. Black Dick, The Dancer, Locket, Ben Cotts, Moon Daisy, Moor, and May J. also ran. Value to the winner, $1,030. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

CRICKET ON SOFT WICKET.

Philadelphians Easily Defeat Canada in the Annual International Match —Other Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The annual international cricket match between the United States and Canada was brought to a conclusion here to-day on the wet ground of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim.

When play ceased yesterday the Americans had scored 178 runs for the loss of two wickets, against the Canadians' first innings score of 49. The former increased this to 287 to-day, and then dismissed the Canadians for 134, and thus won by 104 runs and an inning to spare.

J. B. King again bowled in splendid style for the winners and captured 5 wickets for 30 runs, and against his deadly delivery the Canadians were again all at sea. A. Lucas, H. S. Lounsborough, and H. B. McGiverin were the only men who made any stand for them, and the side was all out for a total of 134. The score:

CANADA.—FIRST INNINGS.

J. L. Counsell, b. King	2
H. S. Lounsborough, b. King	0
E. Edwards, b. King	1
J. H. Young, st. Jordan, b. Clark	0
H. Auckland, absent	..
H. B. McGiverin, not out	23
A. W. McKenzie, c. Morris, b. King	10
J. H. Forester, c. Morris, b. King	0
A. Lucas, c. and b. King	8
J. Elwards, b. King	3
J. Livingston, run out	3
Byes	2
Total	49

SECOND INNINGS.

J. L. Counsell, c. Wood b. Cregar	3
H. S. Lounsborough, b. King	19
E. Edwards, c. Jordan, b. Clark	0
J. H. Young, c. Clark, b. King	4
H. Auckland, c. and b. Clark	6
H. B. McGiverin, c. Pearson, b. Cregar	18
A. W. McKenzie, c. Le Roy, b. King	0
J. H. Forester, b. King	15
A. Lucas, b. King	24
J. Edwards, not out	10
J. Livingston, c. Coates, b. Adams	0
Byes	19
Leg byes	10
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. B. King	66	3	28	7
P. H. Clark	60	4	19	1

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
E. M. Cregar	42	0	26	2
P. H. Clark	60	3	29	2
J. B. King	84	5	30	5
P. N. Le Roy	12	0	13	0
D. H. Adams	12	0	7	1

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, c. Edwards, b. Lounsborough	56
C. C. Morris, st. Duckland, b. McGiverin	73
H. A. Haines, c. Counsell, b. Young	33
A. M. Wood, c. Lounsborough, b. McGiverin	38
P. N. Le Roy, c. Lounsborough, B. McGiverin	6
E. M. Cregar, b. Lucas	19
C. Coates, b. McGiverin	0
D. H. Adams, b. Lucas	18
R. Pearson, c. Lounsborough, b. McGiverin	20
T. C. Jordan, not out	0
P. H. Clark, b. Lucas	6
Byes	14
Leg byes	7
Total	287

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M'd'ns.	Runs.	Wkts.
H. S. Lounsborough	60	1	52	1
H. B. McGiverin	198	2	94	5
J. Edwards	42	0	20	0
J. Livingston	12	0	14	0
A. Lucas	70	0	43	3
H. Auckland	12	0	23	0
J. H. Young	24	0	23	0
J. H. Forester	18	0	13	0

The veteran cricketers of New York and New Jersey struggles through the rain yesterday at Bergen Point bent on bringing their match to a conclusion despite the elements. They succeeded, too, and New Jersey won after a close struggle by just four runs and a wicket to spare, the totals being 119 to 106. This result was brought about by the good batting of J. B. Green, who played a capital innings of 40. For New York W. Byron Wharton put in 26 with the form of a youngster, while C. S. Phillips bowled in something like his old style and captured 7 wickets at a low cost.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club resisted the elements yesterday for almost two hours in an effort to reach a conclusion in their last championship game of the series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League with Paterson. After scoring 81 for the loss of three wickets it was at length agreed to call the game off, and it goes on record as a draw, thus leaving the two clubs tied for second place in the championship race.

J. Poyer batted in fine form for Brooklyn and put on 35, not out, by faultless play, while A. S. Durrant added 19 and E. H. Smith 17.

The Manhattan and Nelson Lodge Clubs, which were scheduled to play their postponed league championship match at Prospect Park, did not bowl a single ball in the match, although the fielders at one time took their places in the field, ready to start. It was agreed to play this match next Saturday, when, if the weather is more propitious, a much-postponed game will be brought off.

The King's County Club was also ready to play, but they also thought discretion the better part of valor and kept to their tent as they watched the Brooklyn and Paterson players disport in the rain.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

Candidates Will Start Practice in This City on Friday.

SOUTH FIELD IN CONDITION

Last Year's Back Field Will Be In College Again—Morley Will Be on Hand to Coach.

Columbia's football candidates will start their preliminary Fall practice on Friday or Saturday of this week. William R. Morley, the new graduate amateur coach, will be in charge, assisted by Harold Weekes, this year's Captain. The practice this year will be in South Field, contrary to the precedent of past seasons, when preliminary work was held at Branford, Conn.

Of course, the main concern among those interested in Columbia football is the question of available material. There is little knowledge of what the incoming classes may develop, but there is a pretty definite idea of the possibilities left from last season.

In the first place, Columbia is fortunate in having intact the same excellent trio of backs as last year. Harold Weekes, the hurdler, will again be at left half back, R. Smith at right half back and Chauncey Berrien at full back. There is no anxiety, therefore, for these positions. Morley's loss at quarter back will be keenly felt, especially in defensive play, but there is a comparatively satisfactory substitute in Bayard Boyesen. Boyesen started in to play at quarter last season, with Morley in his accustomed place at half, but the former was badly injured in the Harvard game and had to cease playing for the rest of the season. There are also a number of effective substitutes for the back field left from 1901. There are Goodman, Captain of the baseball team, at quarter back; J. R. Fisher at full back, and H. G. Townsend, stroke of the 'Varsity eight, at half back.

The condition of affairs is not nearly so bright as regards the line, and the lack of seasoned material for the forward positions is causing a great deal of worry. Van Hoevenberg, the veteran end, has been graduated, and A. K. Boyesen, the other end, has left college. Irvine, left tackle, and McLellan, right guard, have been graduated, and Bruce, right tackle, will probably not be able to play. This leaves only Shaw at centre and Nicoll at left guard from last year's line. Duden at tackle and Whitwell at guard are the only line substitutes from last season. Among the new men available, and players from former Columbia teams who did not play last year, are Ashley, Holman, Hillhouse, and Ache of the 1900 team; Page, De Sallier, H. A. Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Sladkus, Ewing, Benham, Millward, Tomlinson, a former substitute quarter back at Yale; Stowell, formerly Captain of the Hamilton eleven; Erb, the old Leland Stanford quarter back, and Duncan Brown, a former member of the Trinity College eleven, all of whom have had considerable gridiron experience. Considerably more will be known of the new material when the men have had some preliminary work.

There have been a good many erroneous reports over the question of Columbia's schedule, which includes no games with Yale, Harvard, or Cornell, all of whom were played last season. The truth of the matter is this: Columbia was dropped from Yale's schedule, but both Harvard and Cornell were anxious to meet the Blue and White on the gridiron again. Harvard, however, could give Columbia but one date, Oct. 25, the same date that Princeton offered, and Columbia preferred to accept the Jerseymen; Cornell wanted Columbia to play in Ithaca, but the local management was unwilling to undertake the long and expensive trip.

Columbia's complete schedule follows:

Oct. 1, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at New York; 4, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 8, Fordham at New York; 11, Buffalo at New York; 15, Swarthmore at New York; 18, Hamilton at New York; 25, Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 1, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8, Brown at New York; 19, Annapolis at Annapolis; 27, Syracuse at New York.

This schedule, although it affords New Yorkers no big games, is likely to prove one of the most successful Columbia has ever had. It includes only two big games, instead of the five important contests played in 1901. The team will therefore have an opportunity to develop along consistent lines.

RACING YACHTS IN TROUBLE.

Sloop Corona Dismasted and Smaller Boats Disabled in Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

It was a day of accidents yesterday in the Fall regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club in the lower bay. The strong wind and the lumpy sea were too much for some of the small boats, and they got into trouble. The worst mishap was that of J. E. Beggs's twenty-five-foot sloop Corona, that was dismasted off the Southwest Spit. The Corona was reaching to turn the spit, the mark for half around the course. With the wind blowing a good twenty-mile gale, she was laboring hard, but was jybed around handsomely. But she had only just come on to the wind when her mast, with a sudden snap, broke clean off about one-third the way up from the deck. Everything went down in a heap, and the little yacht was helpless in the trough of the sea. Fortunately near at hand was the Regatta Committee tugboat towing Commodore Tod's schooner Thistle. These went to the rescue, and the tug took the disabled boat in tow. In a few moments, however, the line broke, and after more trouble the Corona was finally taken up by the Thistle, which towed her back to anchorage in Gravesend Bay.

In the twenty-one foot class F. C. Moore's Broncho carried away the jaws of her gaff and had to give up. Richard Moore's catboat Martha M. broke her boom and retired. The Ondawa tore her jib, but got in all right.

It was a trying time for all the yachts, and the stress of weather to which they were subjected was wholly unlooked for. In the forenoon the air was heavy, a murky haze spread over the bay, and there was not wind enough to fill a jib. When the boats were started at 1 o'clock there was only a light breeze blowing from the south-southeast. Before they had reached the West Bank Light there was a change. A squall came across the bay, and the wind shifted to south southwest, and then around to west northwest. The boats had started out on the port tack for a beat down the bay, and carried all their sails easily. With the shift of the wind they all had a fair wind on a reach for the lower mark. All of them had to reef, and even then lay down from the wind with their lee rails awash and laboring in the lumpy sea.

L. J. Calanan's sloop Eclipse made a smart race with R. J. Roberts's Ondawa and beat her out by 10 minutes and 41 seconds. The two boats got away well together with the Ondawa slightly in the lead and to windward. At the start they had a beat, making two or three short hitches, but with the shift of the wind they were able to make a broad reach for the Southwest Spit. The Eclipse footed very rapidly and quickly passed the Ondawa and went to windward of her. Both boats had to take double reefs in their mainsails and carried only their jibs forward. For nearly half an hour the Ondawa had her mainsail down before getting it reefed, and in this time the Eclipse got a lead that settled the race.

On the reach down to the Bell Buoy the Eclipse opened more space between herself and her rival, and then on the reach home more than held her own. Coming up from the Southwest Spit she put up gaff-topsails for a time, but found it no easy task to carry them. On the homestretch the Ondawa shook out her reefs and came in under full sail, with staysail and jib up, and heeled over in a way that threatened to carry away something. The Eclipse came in reefed with only her jib up, and did better thereby than she had her rival in trying to carry too much canvas.

The course for the 60-foot and the 36-foot sloops was 15 miles from the starting line, off Coney Island Point, to the Southwest Spit and the Bell Buoy, off the point of the Hook, and return. The other boats went to the Southwest Spit and return, a distance of 14 miles. All had a reach out on the starboard tack and a reach home on the port tack. The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

51 to 60 feet racing length.
Course, 15 miles. Start 1:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Eclipse, L. J. Calanan	4:22:48	3:12:48
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	4:33:24	3:23:24

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Cruise, 14 miles. Start 1:15.

Bonito, Haviland Brothers	4:41:16	3:26:16
Sunol, John Abbey	4:48:00	3:33:00
Titania, W. B. Childs	4:47:04	3:32:04

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Cruise, 14 miles. Start 1:15.

Vivian, L. E. Vernon	4:10:59	2:52:59
Gwendolin, G. S. Noble	Withdrawn.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 14 miles. Start 1:21.

Cockatoo, Hendon Chubb	3:50:00	2:29:00
Vagabond, T. A. Vernon	4:01:31	2:40:31
Corona, J. E. Beggs	Disabled.	
Streak, Speidel Brothers	Withdrawn.	
Song and Dance, E. J. Luckenbach	Disabled.	
Elsie, C. P. Rotheman	4:53:01	3:32:01

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Cruise, 14 miles. Start 1:24.

Trouble, W. H. Childs	4:06:31	2:41:31
Broncho, F. C. Moore	Disabled.	
Opposum, R. P. Doremus	Withdrawn.	
Flying Fish, I. M. Dean	4:10:09	2:46:09

CATBOATS—CLASS V.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 14 miles. Start 1:30.

Martha, M. Richard Moore	Disabled.	
Rascal, D. G. Whitlock	4:31:26	3:01:26
Boozie, C. D. Durkee	Withdrawn.	

The Peanut and the Pebble started in Class R, but both withdrew. The winners were the Eclipse, the Bonito, the Vivian, the Cockatoo, the Trouble, and the Rascal.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Caused a Postponement of Two Games in the National League—Scores and Standing of Clubs.

Two of three National League baseball games scheduled yesterday were played, but the New York-Brooklyn contest which was to take place at Washington Park was postponed on account of the heavy rainstorm. The Pittsburg champions were defeated by Capt. "Joe" Kelley's Cincinnati team on their home grounds, and at Chicago the local players shut out the St. Louis nine, the score being 12 to 0.

On the Polo Grounds to-morrow the New Yorks and Brooklyns will begin a series of home-and-home games which, with the exception of Wednesday and Thursday, will last throughout the week.

CINCINNATI, 6; PITTSBURG, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—Cincinnati's baseball players batted themselves to victory, while Pittsburg could do but little with Poole until the seventh inning. Donlin's great work in left field was the feature of the game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3	0—4	10	2
Cincinnati	0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0	0—6	11	0

Batteries—Tannehill and Phelps; Poole and Bergen.

CHICAGO, 12; ST. LOUIS, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The local baseball team hit both Currie and Murphy all over the field and easily won to-day's game. Williams held the visitors down to six scattered hits and easily scored a shut-out. Slagel's hitting and Evers's fielding were the features. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 4 0 5 0 2 0 1	—12	19	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0— 0	6	4

Batteries—Williams and Kling; Currie, Murphy, and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	83	34	.732	Chicago	61	64	.488
Brooklyn	68	56	.540	St. Louis	55	66	.455
Boston	62	58	.517	Philadelphia	49	74	.399
Cincinnati	62	63	.496	New York	44	77	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

American League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1	—4	11	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0—1	6	3

Batteries—Bernhard and Woods; Powers and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1—2	4	3
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—1	2	3

Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Sudhoff and Sugden.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	50	.590	Cleveland	65	60	.520
Boston	69	53	.566	Washington	56	68	.452
St. Louis	68	54	.557	Detroit	47	72	.395
Chicago	65	54	.546	Baltimore	46	77	.374

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 3 2 0 0 0 0	x—6	7	1
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3—3	3	2

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Hesterfer and Jope.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0	x—5	13	2
Newark	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	0—2	6	2

Batteries—Briggs and Brennan; Moriarty and Wiley.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 3 0 0 3 3 0 1	x—10	5	4
Worcester	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	0— 3	9	5

Batteries—Amole and Shaw; McAuley and Van Zandt.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 7	x—9	11	1
Worcester	1 0 0 0 1 0	0—2	7	3

Batteries—Magee and Shaw; Falkenberg and McAuley.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	—7	9	3
Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0	0—4	10	5

Batteries—Stackpole and Dillon; Coogan and Horton.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2 0 0 1 4 0 0 1	—8	13	5
Rochester	0 0 2 3 0 2 0 1	—8	7	4

Game called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Brown and Dillon; McFarland and Coogan.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	78	41	.655	Rochester	53	72	.424
Buffalo	83	46	.643	Providence	65	61	.516
Worcester	65	59	.524	Montreal	53	74	.413
Jersey City	67	61	.524	Newark	41	90	.313

CITY DEPARTMENTS PLAY BALL.

Tenement House Inspectors of Brooklyn Beat Their Rivals of Manhattan.

Rain had no effect on the enthusiasm of the baseball teams representing the Tenement House Departments of New York and Brooklyn, which played on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday.

This game was the result of a challenge sent by the New York players, though they were beated by the score of 12 to 7. All through the game the best of feeling prevailed among the opposing players, although some of the rooters caused some friction toward the close of the game by their ardor.

Commissioner Robert W. De Forrest, Department Commissioner W. C. Brush of Brooklyn, Chief Inspector H. G. Darwin of Brooklyn, and Record Clerk W. R. Patterson of New York were present to encourage the men, but had to leave at the end of the third inning owing to the downpour.

Rooting was one of the principal features of the game, every one of the 200 spectators considering himself specially sent to give advice and rattle the players, all in a good-natured way.

Ed Raiderls was the leader of the New York forces up to the fifth inning, when the Brooklyn band took its turn, and carried it out to the finish.

The game itself was interesting from start to finish, and had the spectators on the jump during the whole time. R. A. Lark of the Brooklyn team was batted so freely by the New Yorks in the first three innings, they securing six runs from his delivery, that he was replaced by Louis Scharach, who remained steady, and eventually spoiled New York's chances. Lark went to first base, where he retrieved his laurels lost in the pitching department. The catchers on both sides, G. W. Cotter for the Brooklyns and M. Marcus for the New Yorkers, were all that could be desired, both playing the entire game and catching and throwing in good style. The teams were made up as follows:

Manhattan Department—W. B. Hutchings, T. McCarthy, L. H. Lorens, R. Folks, M. Marcus, G. Gunn, M. Kennee, E. K. Fireman, and T. J. Murphy.

Brooklyn Department—Fred Coots, R. A. Larkel, G. W. Cotter, C. M. McBride, L. Schrach, J. Markey, P. Henry, J. M. McGalley, T. O'Brien.

Score by innings:

Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	0	6	3	—12	
Manhattan	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	—7	

Batteries—Lorens, Folks, and Marcus; Larkel, Scharach, and Cotter

WESTBROOK GOLF RECORDS

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Wins the Handicap in Brilliant Figures.

REINHART GETS CHIEF CUP

Brokaw Takes the Consolation Trophy —All the Leading Prizes Captured by College Golfers.

F. O. Reinhart, the young Princeton golf champion, who defeated Travis in the Morristown tournament, and later got a place in the semi-finals of the National championship at Chicago, won the President's Cup yesterday in the final round of the Westbrook Golf Club's tournament, near Islip, L. I. Notwithstanding the dampness of the day, a splendid showing of local golfers appeared on the links, the majority of whom took part in the 36-hole handicap. The two big cup finals were also at 36 holes. Reinhart won by 6 up and 5 to play, and in the Consolation Cup match another Princeton golfer, George T. Brokaw, was the victor, beating F. Jennings of the home club by 5 up and 4 to play.

The handicap was won in brilliant fashion by Harry B. Hollins, Jr., a Harvard student, with a record-breaking score of 154 strokes for the 36 holes. Reinhart did 159 on the first day of the tournament, and that stood as the record up to yesterday. The latter figure was equaled in the handicap by Robert C. Watson, Jr., who won second honors. Both he and Hollins played from scratch.

Reinhart secured a lead of three holes over Alsop in the morning round. He began poorly, getting trapped in the bunker, and needed 7 for the hole to an easy 6 for Alsop. The game remained even to the fourth green. Then Reinhart, by splendid putting, forged rapidly ahead and stood 4 up on the ninth green. He increased his lead to 6 on the eleventh green, but then allowed his game to fall off, a dangerous fault, for Alsop had no intention of resigning easily, and as a result the Yale golfer clipped three holes from his opponent's lead.

Reinhart took no chances in the afternoon round. His first nine holes were made in the low score of 38. Alsop was a trifle better than in the morning, but he could not hold Reinhart, and on the ninth green the latter led by 5 holes. Only four more holes were necessary, as Reinhart won on the thirteenth green in the afternoon round by the good margin of 6 up and 5 to play. The cards are:

TO LIVE LONG AND WELL.

Several Missouri Septuagenarians Tell Their Own Experiences.

What one thing do you think is most conducive to longevity? Probably the answers to this question would be almost as numerous as the persons who made them. The Columbia (Mo.) Herald prints interviews with ten prominent Boone County septuagenarians and one octogenarian, and it is an interesting fact that most of them think hard work is essential to long life.

"Judicious exercise is the basis of long life," says R. B. Price, aged seventy, President of the Boone County National Bank. "If you will saw your cook wood you will add ten years to your life. Do not quit work. Old age comes on more rapidly to those who are out of active business than to those who work hard."

"Go to bed early and get up early," is the first rule which John Butler, aged seventy-seven, would lay down. "Never stop to loaf. Let liquor alone. Wear out, but do not rust out. Liquor and laziness cut many people's lives short."

"My prescription for long life is hard work," says Edward Farley, aged seventy-seven. "When I lessen my work I get in poor health."

"Throw physic to the dogs," advises Dr. W. T. Moore, aged seventy, the well-known Christian minister. "Keep in good humor and you will keep in good health."

"I believe moderate eating is the secret," declares R. L. Coleman, aged seventy-eight.

"Eat sparingly," says Col. W. F. Switzler, the historian of Missouri, aged eighty-one. "The first essential to longevity is to be organically sound. Do not worry."

"A good inheritance," in the opinion of William L. Parker, aged seventy-five, founder of Parker Memorial Hospital, "is the surest way to longevity. Men live too fast, although they really do not work as hard as they once did."

"It is generally thought that a quiet life is the healthiest," says the Rev. J. M. McGuire, aged seventy-two, "but this is a mistake. Pure air perhaps is the finest thing for health. Business life will not tell on a man's health, provided it is systematic."

"Behave yourself and go straight along," is the counsel of L. Carlos, aged seventy-six, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. "I don't think there is anything in inheritance as to living long."

Prof. G. C. Brodhead, who is seventy-five, gives this prescription: "Eat what you want to eat, drink what you want, take care of yourself, and don't worry. I have always taken plenty of exercise and still take it."

George W. Harrell, Sr., aged seventy-five: "Early to bed and early to rise. Don't take anything you can't digest. Exercise all you can in the open air."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Second-Hand Cars for China.

Cincinnati is to supply China with a second-hand rolling stock equipment for a railroad. Ever since the announcement was made some time ago that the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth Railroad was to be converted into an electric road, and during the progress of electrifying it, there has been considerable interest manifested as to what disposition would be made of the rolling stock, this being one of the very few narrow-gauge roads in the country and the engines and cars being practically of no value. The general surmise has been that this rather expensive equipment would be converted into junk and disposed of at so much per pound as a scrap pile, but a deal has been closed with a large contracting company interested in the construction and operation of railroads in China for the purchase of the engines and cars, both passenger and freight. This company proposes to overhaul and repair them and ship them to China, where they have already been disposed of to an English company that has under construction a railroad of the same gauge. The officers of the road will reserve one of the little engines, which in a few years will be a curiosity.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Pennsylvania Consumption Camp.

Forestry Commissioner Rothrock's annual report will contain an interesting chapter on the consumption camp at Mont Alto. There are four patients in the camp now, who live in tents, wear such clothing as they please, and as little of it as possible, and do their own cooking, getting milk and vegetables at the farm house near by. They will return home when the rigor of Winter drives them into houses. At the Mont Alto reservation the State has a nursery of white pine plants numbering 100,000. This year 5,000 trees were transplanted into the forest, and there are 10,000 in beds to be transplanted next year. The white pine growth at Mont Alto is spontaneous, the land on which the small trees are thickest having been cleared at one time and plowed down. The marks of the corn rows may still be seen on what is once more forest land.—Philadelphia Press.

Melancholy Days.

"Do not the falling leaves and the gray sky of Autumn fill your heart with a tinge of sadness?" asked the sentimental young woman.

"I should say it does," answered the businesslike young man. "I'm the proprietor of a Summer hotel."—Washington Star.

GOLF EVENTS IN PLAINFIELD.

Townsend Wins Park Club Championship—Miss Elsburg Scores First After a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 13.—Despite a downpour of rain many golfers of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club played in the regular contests to-day. For the Golf Committee Cup H. De P. Wright won first honors with a net score of 78. In the women's competition for the Ackerman Cup the scores of the leaders were: May Holley, 125, 18—107; Daisy Elsburg, 109, 12—107. In the play off Miss Elsburg won. Arthur Wills won the Boy's Cup contest by 98 net.

The second round for the President's cup at the Westfield Golf Club was played, with results as follows: M. L. Foquet defeated J. A. Woodward 2 up and 1 to go; Chas. Hansel defeated J. A. Worth 2 up and 1 to go; R. I. Townley defeated Edgar I. Serrell 5 up and 3 to go; W. J. Bogert, Jr., won by default from C. E. Marsters.

The championship of the Park Golf Club was played this afternoon in driving rain and Morgan T. Townsend defeated Robert D. Newhall by 2 up. Despite the heavy rain Townsend came within three strokes of the course record. There was the usual play in the weekly competition for the President's cup. Townsend was first, Charles B. Morse, who leads for the cup, scored third and slightly increased his lead. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Morgan T. Townsend	85	1	84
Roberts Des Newhall	91	5	86
Charles B. Morse	105	16	89
William A. Townsend	101	11	90
William R. Faber	111	18	93
Dr. A. W. Anderson	112	19	93
S. St. J. McCutchen	111	13	98

Golf Honor for H. C. Egan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—H. Chandler Egan of the Exmoor Country Club, Chicago, won the title of amateur golf champion of the Western Golf Association to-day on the Chicago Golf Club's links, by defeating his cousin, Walter E. Egan of Lake Geneva, Wis., 1 up in 37 holes. Never since this championship was instituted by the association four years ago have the finals been marked by such sensational, and at times brilliant, golf. Chandler Egan had previously won the gold medal from a big field of starters in the qualifying round, with a record-breaking total of 163 strokes.

A strong desire to play an iron shot safe from the bunker guarding the first green, in playing the thirty-seventh hole, instead of trusting to a brassey that would carry to the green, thereby getting a bad lie in the mud, spoiled Walter Egan's chance, and for the second time in the Western championship he had to be content with the runner-up trophy.

New York Athletic Club Games.

Special events at the sixty-ninth games of the New York Athletic Club, to be held at Traver's Island on Saturday, Sept. 27, will be a two-mile steeplechase for the championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, a two-mile open relay race for teams of four men, each to run half a mile, and a one-mile relay race, also for teams of four, each to run a quarter of a mile. The regular handicap events will be as follows: 120-yard run, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,600-yard run, pole vault for height, running broad jump, running high jump, throwing 16-pound hammer, putting 16-pound shot, and 120-yard hurdle race on grass. Entries close Sept. 17 with Charles L. Burnham, Secretary, Central Park South, city.

Morristown Field Club Golf.

The regular Fall tournament of the Morristown Field Club was commenced last week and is now in progress. Besides a handsome cup, given by Otto H. Kuhn, which is the first prize, there are four prizes given by the Field Club, a Consolation Cup, a Runner-Up Cup, a cup for the best gross score, and a cup to be competed for by the third eight.

There were forty-five entries, including such well-known golfers as Max Behr and Morgan L. K. Smith, both of whom qualified at Glen View last July, and W. Y. Marsh, Fritz Ewing, and Frederick Thomas. The cup for the best gross score was won by Max Behr, with 71 strokes. The finals for the Kuhn Cup will be played to-morrow afternoon by Fritz Ewing and Henry Swords, for the consolation prize by Perry Morrell and H. O. Bates, Jr., and for the third eight by Artemus Holmes and Thomas Dickson, Jr.

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Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

New Dress Goods.

We have now on exhibition our season's importation of high class Dress Goods. Styles, weaves and colorings exceeding any of previous years. They include soft, clinging fabrics for evening wear and street gowns, rich materials for tailor made suits, gowns and separate skirts; newest novelties in waistings, homespuns and tweeds, in plain and mixed colorings. Men's wear woolens in checks, stripes and fancy mixtures; Zibelines in mixtures, stripes, pin feather and self colors. Angora Zibelines, soft clinging goods, in the newest weaves, including silk and wool Crepe de Laine; Eolians, plain and fancy; silk and wool Crepe de Chine; all wool Voiles, London Twine flecked Voiles, in splendid Fall shades; plaid and checked materials, tartan and fancy Plaids for costumes, shirt waists and children's dresses. A collection of black and white effects so much in demand.

Black Goods—the most complete stock to be found anywhere, and in the most reliable makes only. Special, 1,000 yards Genuine French Broadcloth, jet black, 52 inches wide, superb finish, at $1.50; these are regular $2.25 goods and need only to be seen to be appreciated; cannot be duplicated.

Zibeline Mixtures, 39 cts.; all wool, full widths, blues, tans, greens and Oxfords; special value, at 39 cts.

Silks.

$1.00 Crepe de Chine at 79 cts.

We shall place on sale Monday 1,200 yards of Crepe de Chine, in all the new colors and black, at 79 cts. This is a splendid quality, perfectly woven and very lustrous. These goods are regularly sold at $1.00.

Centre Table, Main Aisle.

We are also showing some new Autumn Silks, distinctive styles and popular weaves, and invite attention to them. Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys, in all the new colorings.

White Goods, Linens.

Odd lot hand embroidered Lawn Pillow Shams, to close, at 50 cts. pair; value $1.00.

Negligee Shirts.

An extra fine lot of Madras and Percale Negligee Shirts, small and large designs, black, blue and oxblood. These goods are cut full and large and are thoroughly finished, cuffs detached, sizes 14 to 17, former prices $1.00 and $1.25, special for Monday, 50 cts. each.

Blankets.

New goods, new prices, full sizes, white, $1.65, $2.00 and $3.00, instead of $2.00, $2.75 and $3.75.

Special, extra size, $5.00, instead of $6.50.

Gray and scarlet Blankets, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

Suit Department.

Flannels Waists, finest French materials, silk finish, were $5.50, reduced to $1.90.

$8.00 and $10.00 Silk and Crepe Waists for $8.90.

Children's School Jackets and Reefers in different lengths and colors at half prices.

$10.00 Jackets for $4.95. Ladies' Jackets, in black cheviot and broadcloth, also tan covert, silk lined, $4.95.

Brilliantine Walking Skirts, blacks and grays, latest styles, were $5.00, reduced to $1.75.

Muslin Underwear.

Percale Wrappers (clearing sale), neat patterns, ranging from $1.25 to $1.65, at 79 cts.

Shoe Department.

Ladies' Street Oxfords, English Enamel Leather, mannish shape, heavy double soles, welted and stitched, $3.00 per pair.

Ladies' Shoes, fine Dongola Kid or Enamel Leather, lace only, round toes, heavy single soles, hand stitched, low square heels, sizes 2½ to 6, $2.50 per pair; reduced from $4.00.

Ladies' Dress Oxfords, sizes 2½ to 5½, fine Vici Kid or Patent Leather, opera toes, tips of same, light hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels, $2.50 per pair; reduced from $4.00.

Misses' and Children's Shoes, made on broad, comfortable lasts, of soft Dongola Kid, tips of patent leather, heavy soles, spring heels, sizes 6 to 8, $1.35 pair; sizes 8½ to 11, $1.50 pair; sizes 11½ to 2, $2.00 pair.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Free Distribution of School Fraternity Pins.

The Postal laws prevent sending pins by letter. The fraternity pins for Schools from 1 to 61 inclusive, 79 to 85 inclusive, and 97—117 are ready for distribution on Monday on Fourth floor, new building.

Watch our advertisement for announcement of School Numbers ready and call for your pin on day stated.

Early Fall Millinery at Specially Low Prices.

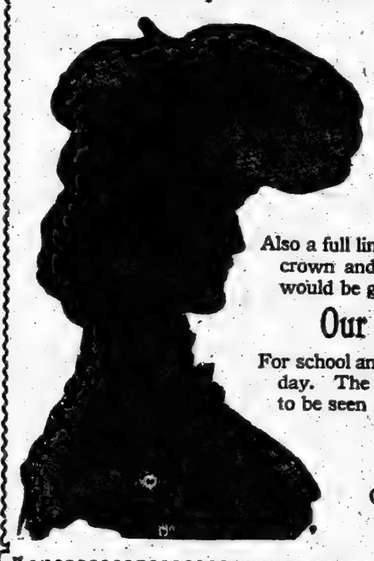

As Starters for the Season. Women's Ready to Wear Hats.

In order to display our line of women's camel's hair felt Hats, of which our stock is very large and choice, unquestionably surpassing, that to be seen anywhere else, we offer special for Monday 200 Trimmed Hats, with felt crowns, draped velvet under brim, all handsomely trimmed with birds' wings, velvet and quills, would be good value at $3.25, special Monday at..... $1.65

Also a full line of draped Hats, camel's hair plateaus, trimmed with velvet around crown and facing of velvet fastened in back with two cabochons, would be good value at $3.98, at..... $1.65

Our Collection of Misses' and Children's Hats

For school and street wear has never been so extensive and complete as it is to-day. The assortment is replete with every new and smart idea and styles not to be seen elsewhere. Children's ready to wear school Hats, soft felts, with silk cord around crown, at..... 39c

Women's Untrimmed Hats.

Camel's hair Felts, with velvet bound rims and stitched felt rims, in the new shepherdess, rolling rim sailors, flats, walking Hats, and turbans, all colors, would be good value at 98c., special, 49c

September Sale of Silver.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware.

A Large Stock to Select From, All the Latest and Most Desirable Patterns, ⅓ Less Than Regular.

Fruit Baskets	1.98	Napkin Rings	.20	Sugar Shells	.19
Tea Sets, 4 pc.	4.98	**Rogers' Extra Plate Spoons, Forks and Knives**		Sardine Forks	.39
Soup Tureens	3.98	Tea Spoons, set of six	.42	Salad Spoons	.59
Chocolate Pots	1.75	Table Spoons, set of six	.85	Lettuce Forks	.75
Bread Trays	1.48	Medium Forks, set of six	.85	Pickle Forks	.10
Comports	4.48	Dessert Forks, set of six	.75	Cheese Scoops	.75
Candlesticks	.95	Dessert Spoons, set of six	.75	Cream Ladles	.25
Bonbon Baskets	.98	Medium Knives, triple plate, guaranteed, 12 dwt., set of six	1.19	Punch Ladles	1.98
Olive Dishes	.75	Dessert Knives, triple plate, guaranteed 12 dwt. set of six	1.19	**Sterling Silver.**	
Biscuit Jars	2.39	Orange Spoons, set of six	.89	Sugars and Creams	12.50
Cake Baskets	2.19	Oyster Forks, set of six	.88	Tea Bells	.39
Syrup Jugs	.75	Individual Berry Forks, set of six	.89	Bonbon Dishes	4.48
Sugar Sifters	.48	Individual Butter Spreaders, set of six	1.25	Berry Bowls	18.96
Wine Coasters	1.48	Individual Pie and Salad Forks, set of six	.90	Bread Trays	15.00
Candelabra, 3 light	3.98	Individual Chocolate Spoons, set of six	.98	Butter Dishes	5.98
Nut Bowls	1.98	A. D. Coffee Spoons, set of six	.89	Olive Dishes	2.38
Serving Trays	1.75	**Rogers' Nickel Spoons and Forks.**		Salt Spoons	.15
Candelabra and Fern Dishes combined	4.75	Tea Spoons, extra heavy	.5	Orange Spoons	.85
Tankards	1.98	Table Spoons, extra heavy	10	Tea Strainers	1.39
Pickle Casters	1.48	Dessert Spoons, ex. heavy	8	Olive Forks	.84
Butter Dishes with glass drainer	2.25	Dessert Forks, extra heavy	8	Whipped Cream Ladles	.84
Water Pitchers	3.98	Medium Forks, ex. heavy	10	Sugar Shells	.55
Wine Coolers	3.48	Butter Knives, extra heavy	9	Cake Knives	1.98
A. D. Coffee Set, 4 pc., with tray	5.75	Sugar Shells, extra heavy	8	Berry Spoons	2.48
Salad Bowls	1.75	Silver plated medium Knives, extra heavy	10	Cold Meat Forks	1.95
Sugars and Creams each	1.48	Silver plated medium Forks	11	Mustard Spoons	60
Condensed Milk Holders	1.48	Silver plated Fruit Knives	9	Sugar Tongs	60
Crumb Trays and Scrapers	1.48	Silver plated A. D. Coffee Spoons	9	Bouillon Spoons	98
Gravy Boats	1.25	Silver plated Nut Sets, 6 picks and 1 cracker	29	Cork Screws	1.00
Card Trays	.60	**Coin Silver Plated.**		Celery Dips	.48
		Berry Spoons	15	Mustard Jars	2.98
		C. M. Forks	15	Salts and Peppers, each	.75
		Gravy Ladles	15	Souvenir Spoons	98
		Pie Knives	15	Children's Mugs	3.48
		Nickel Silver Plated.		Ind. Butters	98
		Nut Sets, six picks in box	9	Almond Dishes	1.98
		Nut Sets, six picks and one cracker in box	19	Comports	7.48
				Toast Forks	3.48

Fulton Street Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Women's $30 Tailored Suits, $19.50, New

A handsome, entirely new style, all silk lined—and close to half price. Did you ever hear of such a thing?

They are of fine black and navy blue broadcloth; blouse Eton coat, with two narrow capes over the shoulders and flat collar of stitched velvet, edged with fancy silk braid; pleated sleeves, with velvet cuffs; broad shoulders and long front, trimmed with the tassel ornaments which so many of the Paris Suits are showing, velvet belt and postilion back. Skirt is the new nine gore pleated model, the pleats open at the bottom and trimmed with the tassel ornaments.

Made to order just before the Fall rush of work began—that's why this earliest offering of a new style is so much better than prices can be in a week or two. Sizes 32 to 42—The group of suits will go as soon as women see them at $19.50.

$13.50 and $15.00 Silk Skirts---$9.90

Of black peau de soie—two of the finest of the new models. One in the gored style with wide flare, the gores and bottom heavily trimmed with cording, fagoting and stitched bands, lined with mercerized percaline and velveteen bound. The other model is a plain tailored effect with panel front, the front seams finished with stitched straps; new low front flounce outlined with two folds of the material. Lined with mercerized percaline and velveteen bound. 39 to 45 lengths.

$4.00 Walking Skirts at $2.95.

Another group of these splendid Skirts that went in a hurry last time we had them. They are made of black, Oxford gray and navy blue melton, in a seven gore model, with flaring bottom and open slot seams, finished at bottom with band and rows of stitching, finished over hips with three stitched bands, simulating the fashionable hip yoke; lengths 37 to 42, full $4.00 value, at..... $2.95

Second floor, front, Central Building.

$3.00 to $12.50 Cotton Waists - - - $1.49 to $5.98.

EXQUISITE—the most dainty among the styles that will be worn all season for day and evening. Half priced just because the maker thought he had too many—perhaps a bit, too, because he wanted to favor the Store that is one of his biggest regular customers.

There are twenty different styles—we can't begin to describe them. But they are the finest Waists to be had—we have been selling similar styles right along at the full prices.

It is the finest offering of the sort we ever had—$1.49 to $5.98.

(Second Floor, rear, Central Building.)

Women's $2.00 and $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.15.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

A Group of Great Offerings.

In Clothes for Boys.

We would like to be able to give all the boys in Brooklyn such good clothes as these for such little prices—but we can't do it. They will last through to-morrow, though, we think—and altogether it is the best news we have had this Fall. We leave it to the boys—and their mothers.

79c. Shirt Waists, 19c.

Only the 4, 5 and 6 year sizes—that's why we can do it. They are "Mother's Friend" Waists, too—you know what that means. Made of fine percales in pretty colorings and handsome patterns pleated back and front. Two detachable collars of the material with each Waist.

$1.25 Laundered Blouses, 59c.

A chance to fit the boys out in Blouses for school wear and less than half to pay. Handsome Blouses for Boys of 6 to 16 years, made of finest madras, in fancy striped patterns, and finely finished. They have small turnover collar, and are laundered, ready to put on.

$1.25 and $1.50 Knee Trousers, 55c.

Duplicates of those which went with the telling last week. All wool cheviots, in rich dark colorings and stylish patterns, made in best possible way, strongly sewn with silk, seams taped, and every pair finished with patent waist band and bone buttons. Sizes 3 to 15 years.

$5.00 Two Piece Suits, $3.50.

New Suits for Fall wear, and a third under the usual price. Materials are fine woollen cheviots, in dark serviceable colorings that do not soil easily; also plain navy cheviots. Made in double-breasted style and trimmed and tailored in a first class manner. Good news for the school boys of 8 to 16 years.

$6.00 and $7.00 Three Piece Suits, $4.95.

Handsome Suits for the boy who likes to wear a vest. The coat is cut in 3 button sack style, vest is high cut, single breasted, and trousers are knee length; materials are fine woolen cheviots and plain navy worsted serge, in the new Autumn patterns. For boys of 10 to 16 years.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Women's "Tailored" Hats.

$1.98 to $2.75 Sorts—$1.65.

SUCH SPLENDID HATS that we can sell them for less than their worth—that seems odd, doesn't it? Yet it is a fact. The materials are so hard to get that the makers won't take any more orders and we have taken the little lots of different styles they had at far below their value.

Just the Hats for wear with the tailored Suits—some of rough cloth in the toque and walking hat effects, some of scratched felt with trimmings of velvet, silk, the same cloth, wings or quills; some, too, trimmed too with scarf effect with velvet binding on the Hat.

Each is smart and fresh—with all the dash and originality of the new Fall designs. Price is little enough for anybody—$1.65.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Blankets and Bed Spreads.

LOWEST PRICES YET—and housekeepers all over Brooklyn have been a-buzz over the Blanket prices we have had up to now. There will be short stay for these groups when the women who know how fine they are read the prices:

At $1.69 a pair instead of $2.50. Single bed size (10-4) cotton and wool Blankets; some are subject to slight mill imperfections.

At $3.49 a pair, worth one-fourth more. Double bed size, 70x82 inches; strictly all wool Blankets.

At 58c. instead of 85c. Full size crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed, ready for use; Marseilles patterns.

At 89c. instead of $1.35. Extra heavy, full size crochet Bed Spreads; Marseilles patterns, hemmed, ready for use.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's $3.00 Velour Calf Shoes, $2.40.

Second floor, West Building.

Men's Fleeced Underwear.

More of the 75c. Underwear for 48c.

People will buy warm Underwear in September if the price is little enough—the way these garments went last week proved that. So we have more of them—and more people can get ready for Winter for a third less than it will cost later when Winter comes.

This Underwear is made of fine cotton, with a lamb's wool fleecing on the back. Shirts are finely finished with pearl buttons and silk stitching; the Drawers are gusseted and have suspender tapes. About a third of the garments have slight mill imperfections. Colors are blue, salmon, natural and ecru..... 48c

Main floor, front, East Building.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Just as notable savings as in the lot for the men—they should go just as quickly.

Women's 25c. Underwear, 19c. Ribbed shaped fleece-lined Undervests, trimmed with silk tapes, pearl buttons and silk edging. French band ankle length Drawers to match. A few slight mill imperfections make the price..... 19c. instead of 25c

Children's Underwear. Fleece lined natural color Underwear, trimmed with silk tapes and pearl buttons. Misses' Pantalets and boys' Drawers to match; sizes, 22, 24, 26, 19c.; 28, 30, 32, 34..... 24c

Natural color half wool Underwear, for boys and girls; well made and finished...30c. for 18 inch; 5c. advance on each larger size

Three-quarter wool white Underwear for children, finished and trimmed in first class manner,

Size 18 inch, 40c.; 5c. advance on each larger size

Main floor, front, Central Building.

New Ribbons at Savings.

IT IS BECAUSE you make a saving on the Ribbon you want that you like this Ribbon Store—you don't give a fig for the Store that sells old fashioned Ribbons at reduced prices.

At 6c. a yard—regularly 8c. 1¼ inches wide, extra fine quality taffeta Ribbons, made by the Regatta Mills. Best finish, high luster, white, cream, pink and blue.

At 12c. a yard—regularly 17c. 3¾ inches wide, imported novelty Louisine Ribbons, in ten light colorings.

At 15c. a yard—regularly 18c. 3½ inch wide imported taffeta Ribbons, rich, lustrous colorings, in white, cream, pink and blue.

At 19c. a yard—regularly 25c. 5¾ inch wide imported mousseline taffeta Ribbons, soft finish, high luster, a weave very desirable for crush effects.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Flannel and Silk Waists

UNDER PRICE—or the printed news of them couldn't crowd in. But more than under price—these Waists are smart, stylish and desirable—the wear you have use for all the Autumn.

Flannel Waists at $1.79. In black, light blue, royal, red, green and white; made full front, with all over tucking, back tucked, bishop sleeve, collar to match.

Peau de Soie Waists, $4.98. In all the up to date shades, made full front, of fine tucks, inlaid, vest of same colors, finished with revers, tucked in back; new sleeve, stock collar.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Silver Toilet Articles, Reduced.

Sterling silver and quadruple plate—things that will make any toilet table look the prettier—things that will make fine gifts.

Sterling Silver.

Hair Brushes, regularly $5.00, now $3.98

Whisk Brooms, regularly $2.75, now $1.98

Whisk Brooms, regularly $2.49, now $1.75

Velvet Brushes, regularly $2.98, now $1.98

Velvet Brushes, regularly $3.25, vow $2.25

Cloth Brushes, regularly $5.00, now $3.25

Puff Boxes, regularly $2.98, now...$1.98

Hat Brushes, regularly $2.49, now..$1.65

Military Brushes, regularly $5.00, now $3.25

Military Brushes, regularly $3.50, now $2.25

Ladies' and gents' Combs, regularly $1.50, now..... 98c

Ladies' and gents' Combs, regularly $1.25, now..... 75c

Mirrors, long handles, regularly $12.00, now..... $7.50

Mirrors, long handles, regularly $10.50, now..... $6.98

Mirrors, ring handles, regularly $8.75, now $5.98

Quadruple Plate.

Hair Brushes, regularly $2.50, now..$1.98

Mirrors, regularly $4.50, now..... $2.25

Cloth Brushes, regularly $2.98, now $1.98

Combs, regularly 75c., now..... 49c

Military Brushes, regularly $2.98, now $1.98

Hair Receivers, regularly 65c., now..45c

Soap Boxes, regularly $1.98, now..... 98c

Court, West Building.

$2.50 Eyeglasses 45c.

Rimless Eyeglasses with first quality lenses and the best gold filled—not gold plated—mountings. Offset nose guards with either cork or shell.

So good we can guarantee them for 10 years. No one who wears Glasses ought to miss getting a pair—even if only to lay aside for future need..... 45c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Silk Skirts.

A while ago we had some black taffeta silk Skirts that were snapped up in a hurry because they were full.

$8.00 Value for $4.98.

Now we have more—and in a good range of colors as well this time. They are made with deep, graduated accordion pleated ruffle and trimmed with two ruches on the bottom.

$10.50 Plaid Taffeta Skirts, $8.48.

The new Roman stripes that are so much wanted. Made with accordion pleated ruffle, trimmed with small gathered ruffles and dust ruffle.

Second floor, East Building.

Undermuslins — Low.

The prettiness of them would recommend them at once even if the prices weren't so little. Prettiness and low prices together will find new owners for them in a jiffy:

Cambric Walking Skirts. With umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery and two rows of hemstitching above; also dust ruffle..... 98c

With two ruffles of Point de Paris lace and hemstitched tucks above; also dust ruffle..... $1.28

With full umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery and two clusters of hemstitched tucks above; also dust ruffle..... $1.48

With deep flounce of lawn, tucked, with two insertions of Point de Paris lace and finished at bottom with two ruffles of lace; also dust ruffle..... $2.25

Night Gowns, 98c. Cambric Gowns, Pompadour effect, with two embroidery insertions each side and across front; finished with ruffle of embroidery.

Muslin Gowns, Pompadour effect, with embroidery insertion and three hemstitched tucks each side and one embroidery insertion across front; finished with ruffle of embroidery.

Drawers. Cambric Drawers, with fine embroidery ruffle and two clusters of tucks above..... 49c

Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of fine embroidery and cluster of tucks..... 49c

Cambric Drawers, with full lawn ruffle of hemstitched tucks, also cluster of hemstitched tucks above..... 59c

Corset Covers, Nainsook, French back and full front, low round neck, back and front with insertion of the new closed embroidery, finished with beading and ribbon around neck. Embroidery ruffle on neck and armholes..... 69c

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Death List of the Week.

ABBOTT
Adams
Allen
Allott
Andrews
Anderson

BALZ
Barclay
Barrett
Bauer
Baum
Bastedo
Beatty
Beers
Belkizel
Bell
Benson
Bergen
Best
Blakelock
Bock
Boggan
Bontecou
Borjes
Boshell
Brady
Brandon
Briggs
Brown
Bulkley
Burns
Butler

CAMPBELL
Carpenter
Cassidy
Cavanagh
Chambers
Charmack
Clare
Clark
Collins
Connolly
Connors
Conover
Conroy
Courtney
Crawford
Cromwell

DANIELS
Darby
Davey
Day
Decker
De Koster
Delaney
Demarest
Devine
Dillon
Ditchett
Donovan
Donnelly
Doolittle
Downing
Doyle
Draper
Duffy
Duggan
Dunkly
Dunlop
Dunn
Dusenbury
Dye

EDWARDS
Egginton
Einstein
Elford
English

FALCONAR
Falk
Farley
Farrelly
Fath
Francis
Fitzwilson
Friedman
Friery
Funke

GALWAY
Gardner
Gilbert
Gill
Gilroy
Gleason
Gogel
Goldstein
Gordon
Gourlay
Green
Gulles

HAGGERTY
Hale
Hall
Hamilton
Harrington
Hartz
Hawkins
Healy
Herdman
Hildick
Hines
Hobson
Holmes
Howard
Huggins
Hurst
Hutchinson

INGRAHAM
Irwin

JACKSON
Johnston

KAHN
Kelly
Kennedy
Keown
Kerz
Knox
Kugler

LA DUE
Laird
Landwehr
Larkin
Lawrence
Le Brun
Lenci
Lewis
Lockwood
Lopes

McCAFFREY
McCormick
McCrory
McCulloh
McCullough
McDermott
McDonald
McGarry
McGinniss
McGrath
McGregor
McGuire
McHale
McTighe
Macheme
Mackay
Mackey
Mahoney
Malone
Manby
Mann
Manser
Mantel
Michaelis
Miller
Mills
Mints
Moeller
Moore
Moran
Morse
Mortimer
Mulcare
Mulligan
Murray
Mylan

NICHOLS
Nicholson

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
Oestreicher
O'Hagan
O'Neill
O'Sullivan

PANCOAST
Patterson
Pendas
Pentney
Pettit
Phelan
Pollock
Poole
Powell
Power
Pratt
Prendergast
Pretorious
Prince

QUINN

Rally
Ramsperger
Rathbun
Reilly
Rielly
Redican
Reiss
Roach
Ros
Rowe
Russell
Rutledge
Ryan

SAMUELS
Sandry
Schaefer
Schench
Schimpf
Schmitt
Schoener
Scribner
Schriefer
Schroeder
Schussler
Schwartz
Schwerd
Shannon
Shattuck
Shea
Shedden
Shelton
Shook
Smith
Smyth
Sprague
Stamm
Stearns
Stiene
St. John
Stoothoff
Stringham
Sturtevant
Swany
Swords

TAPPEN
Taylor
Thompson
Thomson
Timon
Tonhime
Tonne
Toumey
Toussaint
Tousey
Trapp
Trehy
Trimble
Turner
Tysen

WADLETON
Waldron
Walker
Wallace
Walsh
Weber
Weeks
Weise
Weitmann
Welsh
Whalen
White
Williams
Williamson
Wilson
Wood
Woods

A

ABBOT.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Sept. 9, Susan Rosbotham, wife of Edwin C. Abbot.

ADAMS.—Sept. 7, Jane Adams, widow of Henry Adams and mother of Mrs. Alexander Beatty, 368 Eighth Avenue.

ALLEN.—Sept. 11, Mrs. Hannah Jarvis Ingersoll, widow of the late Horatio P. Allen of New York City, in the 82d year of her age; residence, Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park.

ALLOTT.—Sept. 11, Elizabeth, wife of Albert Allott; residence, Grand View House, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ANDREWS.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Sept. 6, David Andrews, aged 62 years 1 month.

ANDREWS.—Mary E. Andrews, aged 31, wife of John W. Andrews and daughter of Jane and the late Patrick Moonan; residence, 452 West Thirty-first Street.

ANDERSON.—Sept. 6, Joseph Anderson, aged 66 years, father of Mrs. C. J. Warrell of 211 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

B

BALZ.—Sept. 8, Henry Balz, husband of Elise Balz, aged 43 years, at his residence, 63 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn.

BARCLAY.—Sept. 6, Alexander M. Barclay, five-and-a-half-months-old son of A. M. Barclay, at 424 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BARRETT.—At Sound Beach, Conn., Sept. 11, David M. Barrett, formerly of Stamford Conn., aged 80 years.

BAUER.—At Paris, Alice, wife of Capt. Alfred Bauer of Metz and daughter of Mrs. Louise Simon of New York.

BAUM.—At Far Rockaway, Sept. 9, Charles, husband of Eliza Baum, aged 58.

BASTEDO.—Sept. 7, Laura P., daughter of the late John M. Holder, in the 42d year of her age.

BEATTY.—Sept. 10, Isabella Beatty.

BEERS.—Sept. 10, Pearl Maria Beers.

BELKIZEL.—Sept. 11, William Belkizel, in his 58th year.

BELL.—Sept. 8, at Ozone Park, L. I., David Bell, in the 76th year of his age. Late Elder of Dr. Milligan's Washington Heights U. P. Church.

BENSON.—At Denver, Col., on Sept. 6, Frank Edward, eldest son of Frank and Catherine Benson of Elmhurst.

BERGEN.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Sept. 8, Mrs. Mary E. Bergen, in the 81st year of her age.

BEST.—At Colorado Springs, Sept. 10, Ralph Westervelt, son of Estelle Starr and the late Albert Best.

BLAKELOCK.—Sept. 9, Hannah, wife of Luke Blakelock and daughter of the late Joseph and Hannah Goldney, aged 58 years.

BOCK.—In the 16th year of his age, Adolph Bock of 224 West Thirteenth Street.

BOGGAN.—Sept. 8, Walter Boggan of 278 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

BONTECOU.—Sept. 7, at the residence of her son, Frederick T. Bontecou, 150 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J., Caroline C. Bontecou, in the 71st year of her age.

BORJES.—Sept. 7, Diedrich Borjes, age 44 years 9 months, of 169 Chambers Street.

BOSHELL.—Sept. 10, Henry Boshell, aged 19 years, native of Dublin, Ireland.

BRADY.—On Sept. 9, Mrs. John Brady, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brosnan, 185 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

BRANDON.—On Sept. 9, John J. Brandon, aged 34 years; residence, 192 West End Avenue.

BRIGGS.—Sept. 7, Mary M. Briggs, daughter of the late John and Mary Schnebbe.

BROWN.—Sept. 7, George F. Brown, 9 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

BROWN.—Sept. 11, John S. Brown, aged 45 years, at 33 Carmine Street.

BROWN.—Sept. 6, Margaret Whittie Brown of 231 East Twenty-ninth Street.

BULKLEY.—At his late residence, Southport, Conn., on Sept. 6, Oliver Bulkley, aged 75 years 11 months.

BURNS.—Sept. 11, at her residence, 170 West Seventy-eighth Street, Hannah Louise, daughter of the late James L. and Josephine V. Burns.

BUTLER.—At his residence, Round Oak, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 9, William Allen Butler, in the 78th year of his age.

C

CAMPBELL.—Sept. 6, Sarah Campbell, aged 60; residence, 226 East Seventy-fourth Street.

CARPENTER.—Sept. 11, in Brooklyn, Mrs. Juliett W., wife of the late Robert Carpenter of Nyack, N. Y., aged 76 years.

CASSIDY.—Sept. 10, Johanna Cassidy, aged 17, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Cassidy; residence, 515 West Forty-first Street.

CAVANAGH.—On Sept. 10, Ellen, wife of Officer Patrick Cavanagh and daughter of Patrick and Margaret Noonan of Barnah, Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland; residence, 1,473 Amsterdam Avenue.

CHAMBERS.—Sept. 9, at 149 Webster Avenue, Parkville, Brooklyn, Charles Brooke Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Chambers, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 16 days.

CHARMACK.—Sept. 8, Malla Charmack, mother of Mrs. Joseph Nathan, Mrs. Harris Flatto, Mrs. Meyer Eisenstadt, and Mrs. Morris Levy, agged 88 years; residence, 405 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

CLARE.—Sept. 8, Superintendent James Clare, Brighton Beach race track, aged 52 years.

CLARK.—Sept. 7, Heman Clark, in the 64th year of his age.

COLLINS.—Sept. 7, Mary A. F. Collins, (née Keleher,) wife of Thomas J. Collins; residence, 124 White Street.

COLLINS.—At Westfield, Mass., Sybil Louise Collins, in her 80th year, Sept. 6.

CONNOLLY.—Sept. 7, Lucy Connolly.

CONNORS.—Sept. 10, John, son of the late Elsie and John Connors, husband of Matilda Allen; residence, 182 Tillary Street, Brooklyn.

CONOVER.—Sept. 11, Ida Poole, widow of Henry Conover.

CONROY.—Bridget Conroy, wife of Patrick Conroy of 15 West One Hundredth Street.

COURTNEY.—Sept. 8, Thomas E. Courtney, son of the late Thomas and Mary Courtney, aged 40 years; residence, Fifty-sixth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

CRAWFORD.—Sept. 9, Nellie Crawford, daughter of Bridget Crawford, aged 22 years; residence, 51 Barrow Street.

CROMWELL.—At the Long Island College Hospital, Sept. 10, John Jacob Cromwell, in the 68th year of his age.

D

DANIELS.—At Burlington, Vt., Sept. 11, Mary Isabel, wife of Prof. Daniels of Burlington University, and daughter of G. H. Ferris of Sound Beach.

DARBY.—George E. Darby, son of Mary and the late James J. Darby.

DAVEY.—John P. Davey, native of the town of Sligo, Ireland, residence, 593 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAY.—Sept. 7, at his residence, 31 West Fifty-sixth Street, Henry Day, son of the late Benjamin H. Day, aged 70 years.

DECKER.—Sept. 9, Eleanor Doris, wife of William R. Decker; residence, 71 Court Street, Brooklyn.

DE KOSTER.—Sept. 9, John Henry De Koster, at his daughter's residence, 508 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

DELANEY.—Sept. 10, Richard Delaney, son of James and Alice Delaney, aged 13 years; residence, 338 West Twenty-fifth Street.

DEMAREST.—Sept. 5, Catharine Lozier Demarest, widow of the late Jasper Demarest, in her 79th year; residence, 58 Essex Street, Hackensack, N. J.

DEVINE.—Sept. 7, Caroline, wife of Edward Devine, aged 57 years, 506 First Avenue.

DILLON.—Sept. 12, Thomas Dillon, brother of Brian Dillon of Cork, Ireland.

DITCHETT.—Sept. 9, 1902, at his residence, 764 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Harry H. Ditchett.

DONOVAN.—John J., son of Daniel Donovan and Margaret Lynch, formerly of the Seventh Ward, New York, residence, 249 Adams Street, Brooklyn.

DONNELLY.—Sept. 8, Eliza Donnelly, mother of Lizzie Strachan.

DOOLITTLE.—Sept. 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Josephine, wife of Henry J. Doolittle, and daughter of William H. and Henrietta Anderson.

DOWNING.—Sept. 9, Katharine Downing, wife of Levi Downing of Westchester, N. Y., and daughter of Charles and Marie Heuser, aged 28 years.

DOYLE.—Sept. 9, Mary F. Doyle, aged 14 years, daughter of Michael and the late Elizabeth Doyle.

DRAPER.—Sept. 6, George E. Draper, in the 68th year of his age.

DUFFY.—Farrell B., husband of Ann Duffy; residence, 160 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn.

DUGGAN.—At his residence, 216 East Forty-sixth Street, on Sept. 8, Dr. James A. Duggan.

DUNKLY.—Sept. 11, Arthur Powers Dunkly; residence, 127 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

DUNN.—Thomas Dunn, son of Edward and the late Mary Dunn, (née O'Brien,) residence, 538 Tenth Avenue.

DUNLOP.—Sept. 13, Marguerite, (Daisy,) daughter of Charles and Emily Dunlop, residence, 19 Ritter Place, Bronx.

DUSENBURY.—Sept. 9, John W. Dusenbury; residence, 5 Russell Street, Brooklyn.

DYE.—Sept. 11, John B. Dye, aged 76 years.

E

EDWARDS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 5, Maria F., widow of Ogden Pierpont Edwards, Esq., and daughter of the late Willard Sayles, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

EGINTON.—Sept. 9, John Edward Eginton, husband of Annie Eginton and oldest son of the late William and Mary Eginton; residence, 515 Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

EINSTEIN.—Sept. 10, at her home, in Wave Crest, L. I., Rosanna Cullen, wife of Benjamin F. Einstein.

ELFORD.—In Ansonia, Conn., on Sept. 7, Rose, wife of Frederick Elford and sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter of Brooklyn.

ENGLISH.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Sept. 9, William S. English, husband of Catharine Koster English and son of James and Bridget English, in his 31st year.

F

FALCONAR.—Sept. 11, Angelina Matilda Falconar, aged 71.

FALK.—Sept. 10, Mayer Falk, husband of Sophia Falk, née Traub; residence, 214 Stanton Street.

FARLEY.—Sept. 10, John Farley, husband of Annie Farley (née Maher) and son of Andrew and Ann Farley, aged 35 years; residence, 236 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

FARRELLY.—Sept. 11, 1902, Matthew Farrelly, in his 26th year, and native of the Parish of Crishaloch, County Cavan, Ireland.

FATH.—Sept. 10, John Fath, father of George, William, Edward, and John Fath, in his 80th year; residence, 311 West Fifty-fourth Street.

FRANCIS.—At New Canaan, Conn., David G. Francis, in his 86th year.

FITZWILSON.—Sept. 11, Mary M., widow of George H. Fitzwilson.

FRIEDMAN.—Sept. 8, Hilly, son of Henry and Cilly Friedman of 7 Avenue B.

FRIERY.—Sept. 9, John J. Friery, son of Lawrence Friery and Ann Clark. Residence, 300 East 38th Street.

FUNKE.—At his late residence, College Point, L. I., Hugo Funke, in the 56th year of his age.

G

GALWAY.—Sept. 7, 1902, William Galway, in his 77th year. 74 Astor Place, Jersey City.

GARDNER.—Sept. 7, Mary J., wife of Augustus Gardner. Residence, 201 West 127th Street.

GILBERT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 11, Margaret, widow of Thomas Gilbert, in her 68th year.

GILL.—Sept. 12, William B. Gill, aged 47 years.

GILROY.—At the residence of her aunt, Miss W. Gilchrist, Sept. 6, 219 East 29th Street, Judith, daughter of the late Thomas Gilroy, County Longford, Ireland.

GLEASON.—Margaret Gleason, wife of Murtaugh Redmond, Sept. 6. Residence, 521 West 52d Street.

GOGEL.—Sept. 9, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Frederick Gogel; born in Munich.

GOLDSTEIN.—Sept. 8, Jennie, widow of Morris Goldstein, aged 65 years.

GORDON.—Sept. 10, Thomas F. Gordon, husband of Catherine Dolan, native of Manor Hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland. Residence, 218 20th Street, Brooklyn.

GOURLAY.—Mary A. Gourlay, wife of George Gourlay and sister of D. J. Collins and Mrs. T. Hurley, residence, 5 Auburn Plains.

GREEN.—Sept. 9, William Green, aged 79 years. Residence, 6 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

GUILES.—Sept. 11, Robert Guiles. Residence, 24 East 129th Street.

H

HAGGERTY.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mary and Daniel Haggerty, at her home, 175 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

HALE.—Sept. 9, at her late residence, 14 Grove Street, Brooklyn, Anna S., youngest daughter of Caspian and the late Anna C. Hale.

HALL.—Sept. 6, John W. Hall, son of John W. and Hannah Hall of 284 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, aged 5 months and 2 days.

HAMILTON.—At Sayville, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 12, Elizabeth M. Hunter, beloved wife of William Hamilton.

HARRINGTON.—Sept. 9, Margaret Garrett, wife of Louis Harrington. Residence, 52 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

HARTZ.—Sept. 10, Clause Hartz, husband of Elizabeth K. Hartz, in his 70th year. Residence, 350 49th Street, Brooklyn.

HAWKINS.—Sept. 6, Cornelia De Puy Davenport, wife of William K. Hawkins. Residence, 408 St. Nicholas Avenue.

HEALY.—Mary Healey, aged 40 years, sister of Mrs. Glennon of 161 East 104th Street.

HERDMAN.—Helen Herdman, (née Verdon,) on Sept. 7, 192½ Varick Street.

HILDICK.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, Julia Dayton Underhill, widow of A. H. Hildick, aged 70 years.

HINES.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, Florence P. Hines, only child of the late John P. and Mary C. Hines of Bryan County, Ga.

HOBSON.—At Pueblo, Col., Sept. 7, Edith Haydock, wife of Russell B. Hobson.

HOLMES.—Sept. 10, at the residence of his brother, Frank A. Holmes, 75 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, Charles Edward Holmes, aged 60 years.

HOWARD.—At Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 10, Gertrude C., wife of William A. Howard, aged 29 years.

HUGGINS.—Sept. 9, at Wolfeborough, N. H., John P. Huggins of 7 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York City.

HURST.—At Ellenville, N. Y., Sept. 6, Joseph G., son of Thomas D. and Kate Hurst of Brooklyn, in his 24th year.

HUTCHINSON.—At Lakewood, N. J., Sept. 9, Mrs. Frederick E. Hutchinson, in her 58th year.

I

INGRAHAM.—Sept. 8, 1902, Daniel P. Ingraham, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

IRWIN.—Sept. 10, Isabella J., youngest daughter of John H. and Elizabeth Irwin, née Carmichael; residence, 152 Bay Sixteenth Street, Bath Beach.

J

JOHNSTON.—Sept. 10, Sarah Johnston, daughter of the late John M. and Helen W. Johnston, in the 74th year of her age; residence, 35 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—Sept. 10, Ella White, wife of C. Jackson and youngest daughter of Charles F. and Mary A. White.

JACKSON.—Sept. 8, at her residence, 424 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Hazel Bremner, aged 19, the daughter of Mrs. Edwin F. Lindridge and granddaughter of Charles B. Hogg.

K

KAHN.—Isaiah, husband of Linda Kahn, (née Steinhart.)

KELLY.—On Sept. 10, Frank, son of Mary Kelly of 159 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx.

KELLY.—James Kelly, son of James Kelly and brother of Patrick and John Kelly, native of Carrickmore, County Tyrone, Ireland; 498 West Fifty-fifth Street.

KELLY.—Sept. 6, Mark, aged 18 years, son of Mark and Annie Kelly; residence, 291 Tenth Avenue.

KENNEDY.—Sept. 11, Emily, widow of the late William Kennedy, in the 86th year of her age.

KEOWN.—Sept. 10, James Keown of 336 West Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

KERZ.—Sept. 9, Maria K. Kerz, aged 74, at her residence, 1,532 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

KNOX.—At St. Peter's Hospital, Sept. 7, Tereasa Knox, 161 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

KUGLER.—Sept. 6, Florence May, only daughter of Otto E. and Isabelle J. Kugler, in her 17th year. Residence, 208 East Sixtieth Street.

L

LA DUE.—Sept. 8, at her residence, in Cold Spring, Ellen J. La Due, widow of Alfred H. La Due, in the 79th year of her age.

LAIRD.—Sept. 8, Emily L. Laird, wife of the late Thomas J. Laird, in the 58th year of her age. Residence, 2,815 Eighth Avenue.

LANDWEHR.—Sept. 9, Louisa Landwehr, sister of Mrs. Margaret Welch, 1,797 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

LARKIN.—Sept. 7, Margaret Larkin, wife of Martin Larkin, 498 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

LARKIN.—Sept. 8, at Roseville, Ulster County, N. Y., Mary A. W. Larkin, youngest daughter of Ellen J. Larkin of 320 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.

LAWRENCE.—Sept. 11, at his residence, 555 Madison Avenue, Henry S. Lawrence.

LE BRUN.—On Sept. 8, Annie R. Le Brun, 28 Eldert Street, Brooklyn.

LENCI.—At Tenafly, N. J., Sept. 10, George J. Lenci, in his 63d year.

LEWIS.—Sept. 8, Eliza Odell, widow of George G. Lewis.

LEWIS.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Sept. 9, Samuel I. Lewis, son of Samuel Lewis and Mary Youngs Lewis, in the 87th year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—Sept. 12, Carrie W. Lockwood. Residence, 261 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

LOPES.—Nellie Lopes, daughter of William and Mary O'Connell, native of Parish Bouligan, County Limerick, Ireland, residence 351 East Forty-sixth Street.

M

McCAFFREY.—Sept. 6, James W. McCaffrey, husband of Elizabeth Gillis.

McCORMICK.—Sept. 11, Stephen McCormick, Sr.

McCRORY.—Sept. 9, Mary McCrory, wife of the late John McCrory, at her residence, 343 East Thirty-sixth Street.

McCULLOH.—At Rye, N. Y., on Sept. 7, Helen, infant daughter of James Sears and May White McCulloh.

McCULLOUGH.—William G. McCullough, died July 25, aged 55.

McDERMOTT.—Sept. 11, Mary M., (née Pidgeon,) widow of John McDermott. Residence, 590 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

McDONALD.—Sept. 8, William J. McDonald, in his 13th year, residence, 61 Butler Street.

McGARRY.—Sept. 11, Bartholomew McGarry, husband of Winifred McGarry, residence, 1,004 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

McGINNISS.—Grace M., aged 5 years, beloved child of John J. and Annie L. McGinniss, of Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 8.

McGRATH.—Sept. 11, Thomas J. McGrath, son of James and Margaret McGrath, residence, 203 Butler Street, Brooklyn.

McGREGOR.—Sept. 7, at his late residence, Mamaroneck, N. Y., of acute Bright's disease, Bradford B., son of the late Ambrose M. McGregor.

McGUIRE.—Sept. 12, Thomas McGuire, husband of Sarah McArdle, native of Parish of Drumilley, County Armagh, Ireland.

McHALE.—Sept. 8, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hannah McHale, wife of the late Anthony McHale and daughter of the late Michael and Elizabeth Higgins, native of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

McTIGHE.—Sept. 11, at her residence, 1,889 Third Avenue, Agnes, youngest daughter of Mary Shaughnessy and Bernard McTighe, formerly of the Seventh Ward.

MACHEMER.—Sept. 9, Adam Machemer, 264 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

MACKAY.—Caroline E., widow of Walter G. Mackay, 877 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

MACKEY.—Sept. 7, John Mackey, aged 37 years, residence, 408 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAHONEY.—On Sept. 6, John Mahoney of 698 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

MALONE.—George P. Malone, at the residence of his brother, at 108 West Sixty-first Street.

MANBY.—At Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1902, Dorothy A., daughter of William J. and Sadie L. Manby, née Melville.

MANN.—Daniel, husband of Caroline Mann and father of Samuel, Louis, and Nathan Mann, at his residence, 180 East Seventy-sixth Street.

MANSER.—Sept. 11, Theophilus John Manser, aged 58 years, residence, 727 Eleventh Avenue.

MICHAELIS.—Tuesday, Sept. 9, son of Catharine and the late Hermann Michaelis, residence, 690 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAUTEL.—Sept. 12, Matilda Mautel, wife of the late G. W. Mautel and mother of Mary E. Klappert, in her 72d year; residence, 330 East Twenty-fifth Street.

MILLER.—Sept. 9, at Granville Centre, Mass., Amelia Miller, daughter of Mrs. E. Miller, née Eichhorn, in the 17th year of her age, residence, 18 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

MILLS-VAUGHN.—At her residence, in this city, Rachel Clementine, wife of Charles E. Mills; daughter of the late John A. Rosseau of St. Louis; in theatrical profession Clementine Vaughn.

MINTS.—Sept. 7, Maria Catharina Mints, aged 20 years, residence, 851 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

MOELLER.—At West End, Long Branch, N. J., on Sept. 7, Frederick Moeller, husband of Rachel Moeller, in his 62d year.

MOORE.—Sept. 10, at Central Park, L. I., Addie Barton, wife of Allen E. Moore.

MORAN.—Thomas Moran, aged 68 years and 11 months.

MORSE.—Sept. 6, at Summit, N. J., Lillian M., only daughter of F. R. and L. M. Morse.

MORTIMER.—Sept. 12, Miss Amanda H. Mortimer.

MULCARE.—Sept. 10, at her residence, 964 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen Mulcare, wife of Andrew Mulcare.

MULLIGAN.—Sept. 9, at his residence, 218 East Eighty-ninth Street, Owen Mulligan, in his fifty-third year.

MURRAY.—Sept. 6, at his home, 472 West Thirty-fourth Street, Thomas S. Murray, formerly detective Sergeant New York Police Department and husband of Annie T. Gillespie.

MURRAY.—Sept. 10, at his residence, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., William R. Murray.

MYLAN.—Sept. 11, at her residence, 333 East Thirty-first Street, Nellie, daughter of the late Bessie Mullin and John Mylan.

N

NICHOLS.—Sept. 9, Eliza, widow of Thomas Nichols, in her eighty-first year.

NICHOLSON.—Sept. 11, Catherine Elgar Nicholson, aged 74 years.

O

O'CONNELL.—Sept. 12, Margaret O'Connell, at her residence, 43 Jane Street.

O'BRIEN.—Sept. 6, James E. O'Brien, husband of Margaret J. Donovan, of 1,223 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

OESTREICHER.—Babette Oestreicher, mother of Ben, Henry, Max, Sam, and Mrs. S. Myers, in her seventy-second year.

O'HAGAN.—Sept. 11, in Denver, Col., Oswald, son of Mary and the late John O'Hagan, aged 26.

O'NEILL.—Sept. 11, John O'Neill, husband of Celia Barpe, residence, 373 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

O'SULLIVAN.—Sept. 8, William J. O'Sullivan, aged 28 years, husband of Kate McKeon and son of John O'Sullivan and the late Mary Costello.

P

PANCOAST.—Sept. 12, at Paris, France, Charlotte Matilda, widow of Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia and youngest daughter of the late James Robb, aged 53 years.

PATTERSON.—Sept. 11, Mrs. Annie Patterson, (née Dowd,), wife of Thomas Patterson, and sister of Daniel and John Dowd.

PENDAS.—Sept. 12, at his residence, 22 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Isidro Pendas, in the 56th year of his age.

PENTNEY.—Sept. 11, Esther A., daughter of John J. and the late Susannah Pentney, residence, 182 Willoughby Avenue, corner Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

PETTIT.—Sept. 9, Arthur Edward Pettit, aged 42 years; residence, 163 Washington Park, Brooklyn.

PHELAN.—Edward A. Phelan, husband of Julia Phelan, both of Dublin; residence, 404 St. Nicholas Avenue.

POLLOCK.—At Tremont, Sept. 9, Hannah Pollock, wife of the late John Pollock, in her 75th year.

POOLE.—At her residence, 499 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, Hannah D. Poole, in her 86th year.

POWELL.—Sept. 11, Agnes, wife of the late George T. Powell; residence, 29 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.

POWELL.—Sept. 7, Edward M. Powell.

POWER.—At his residence, 317 East Nineteenth Street, on Sept. 8, Maurice J. Power, husband of Mary F. O'Brien.

PRATT.—Sept. 7, at his home, 524 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt. Joseph Hill Pratt, aged 64 years, husband of Louisa D. Pratt.

PRENDERGAST.—Sept. 7, Thomas E. Prendergast, husband of Emma Prendergast, maiden name Emma Kaucher, in his 29th year; residence, 523 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

PRETORIOUS.—Charles, father of Louis, Joseph, Charles, and Frances Durkin.

PRINCE.—Sept. 8, Arthur Prince, son of Samuel and Helen Prince, in his 35th year, 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Q

QUINN.—Sept. 11, at his home, 144 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, Matthew J. Quinn, native of County Longford, Ireland.

R

RALLY.—At Albany, N. Y., Sept. 7, Jeannette Christine Owen, wife of William A. Rally.

RAMSPERGER.—Sept. 10, at Sheepshead Bay, Leonore Ramsperger, née Wiedersheim, wife of Gustav Ramsperger, in her 75th year.

RATHBUN.—Sept. 7, at Riverhead, L. I., Milton Rathbun of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

RIELLY.—Julia Rielly, née Driscoll, wife of Patrick Rielly, also deceased, in the 41st year of her age, native of the Parish of Hugginstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

REDICAN.—Sept. 11, William F., aged 21 years, son of Capt. P. Redican and Ann McGuire of 323 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn.

REILLY.—Sept. 6, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Rose McCarthy, 1,697 Third Avenue, Philip Reilly, native of County Cavan, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

REISS.—Sept. 10, at the residence of his parents, 302 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Bert Reiss, husband of Blanche and eldest son of Ferdinand and Clara Reiss, in his 27th year.

ROACH.—Sept. 12, Jennie Roach, aged 37 years.

ROACH.—Ex-Senator William N. Roach of the Huntington, 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

ROS.—Sept. 7, Olga, aged 31 years, wife of Osvaldo Ros, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Seltman, 284 Ninth Street, Jersey City.

ROWE.—Sept. 6, at Sharon Hill, Edith, wife of George C. Baxter Rowe, and daughter of William N. and Mary C. Ashman.

RUSSELL.—At Tremont, Sept. 6, James W. Russell, husband of Josephine Russell, (née Heimburger,) aged 31 years.

RUTLEDGE.—Sept. 7, George Stronge, infant son of Richard and Miriam I. Rutledge, aged 7 months.

RYAN.—Sept. 12, Daniel F. Ryan, late of the Seventh Ward.

RYAN.—Sept. 13, at her residence, 170 Amsterdam Avenue, Ellen Arthur, wife of Patrick Ryan.

RYAN.—Sept. 10, husband of Annie Ryan, (née Napier,) residence, 401 State Street, Brooklyn.

S

ST. JOHN.—Sept. 7, Ellen Bonney, widow of the Rev. Oliver S. St. John, in her 78th year.

SAMUELS.—Sept. 10, Wolf Samuels, husband of Bertha Samuels and father of Pauline Engle, aged 71.

SANDRY.—Sept. 12, Grace Avis Sandry, 8 months and 18 days, 308 Wyona Street, Brooklyn.

SCHAEFER.—Sept. 7, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Huebner, 31 Pierpont Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., Elisabeth, widow of Henry Schaefer.

SCHENCH.—At his residence, 1,075 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, New York City, Sept. 9, John F. W. Schench.

SCHIMPF.—Sept. 7, John, Jr., beloved son of Margaret and John Schimpf, 910 President Street, Brooklyn.

SCHMITT.—Sept. 11, Fredericks, wife of Joseph Schmitt, of 329 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn.

SCHOENER.—Anna Schoener, in her 54th year, residence 288 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

SCRIBNER.—Sept. 6, Mary A., widow of Abram S. Scribner, and for many years a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

SCHRIEFER.—Sept. 10, Caroline L. M. Schriefer, residence 259 Hall Street, Brooklyn.

SCHROEDER.—At Manchester, Vt., on Sept. 11, Katharine Mason, wife of A. Drummond Schroeder, in her 55th year.

SCHUSSLER.—Sept. 12, John P. Schussler, in the 80th year of his age, residence 300 East Twenty-ninth Street.

SCHWARTZ.—Sept. 12, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Julius, husband of the late Hannah Schwartz, residence 327 East Fifty-second Street.

SCHWERD.—Sept. 11, Louisa Frances, wife of Dr. M. J. Schwerd, in her 33d year.

SHANNON.—Edward, son of Ellen and the late Edward Shannon, brother of Thomas, John, and Annie Shannon, aged [illegible] residence 672 Third Avenue.

SHATTUCK.—Sept. 8, Henry P. Shattuck, M. D., residence 691 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHEA.—Sept. 8, Mortimer Shea, husband of Mary Murane, a native of Earneen, Bonane, Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland; residence, 210 Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHEDDEN.—Sept. 6, Robert Rawson, infant son of Robert F. Shedden, Atlanta, Ga.

SHELTON.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 13, Selma, wife of John D. Shelton.

SHOOK.—Sept. 9, at St. John's Hospital, Mrs. Frances E. Shook, widow of Revere D. Shook.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Lizzie Smith.

SMYTH.—Sept. 12, Algernon Smyth, son of Julia G. Smyth and the late J. Kennedy Smyth, aged 44; residence, 418 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

SPRAGUE.—At Westhampton Beach, Sept. 10, Delia Stone Sprague, aged 77 years.

STAMM.—Sept. 6, Henry B., husband of Minna Stamm, nee Heller, in his 39th year; residence, 202 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STEARNS.—Sept. 9, Michael Angelo Stearns, in the 66th year of his age; residence, 1,138 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

STIENE.—Sept. 7, at his residence, Sullivan County, N. Y., William F. Stiene.

STOOTHOFF.—Sept. 7, Sarah A., widow of Cornelius G. Stoothoff, in her 82d year; residence, 234 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

STRINGHAM.—At City Island, Sept. 8, Charles H. Stringham, aged 45 years.

STURTEVANT.—Sept. 7, William P., husband of Laura V.; residence, 570 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

SWANY.—Sept. 8, Esther Marie, wife of Theodore A. Swany of 71 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and daughter of the late Alexander Cronk.

SWORDS.—James E. Swords, Sept. 10, at his residence, 414 West Fifty-seventh Street.

T

TAPPEN.—N. C. Tappen of Metuchen, N. J., in the 79th year of his age.

TAYLOR.—Sept. 7, at Northport, L. I., Melissa M. Taylor, in the 66th year of her age.

THOMPSON.—At 633 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, Josephine M., wife of M. R. Thompson and daughter of the late Lewis Beach.

THOMSON.—Lillian Thomson, daughter of Mary Griffin, died Sept. 7; residence, 2,191 Eighth Avenue.

TIMON.—Sept. 8, Catherine Timon, wife of Edward Timon; residence, 655 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

TONHIME.—Sept. 7, Frederick Tonhime, in his 40th year.

TONNE.—Sept. 10, Philip, infant son of William and Kathryn Tonne.

TOUMEY.—Sept. 10, at the City Hospital, Thomas Toumey.

TOUSSAINT.—Sept. 8, Charles W. H. Toussaint; residence, 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

TOUSEY.—Sept. 7, Frank Tousey, husband of Rosalie

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side's Popularity in Recent Residence Buying.

Large Operators Still Out of the Market —Latest Sales by Brokers—Schedule of Auction Offerings.

The buying of dwellings continues to be the predominant feature of current dealing, and, considering the fact that the market is at present almost wholly dependent upon this class of business for its support, the reports of the week's doings have been of creditable proportions.

In this buying of dwellings the west side continues to command the greater share of attention—in fact, almost to the total exclusion of the section east of Central Park—as may be seen from the fact that ten houses in the former section have been reported sold within the last five days as against two in the latter, and one of these two deals was in reality the sale of a lot rather than of the dwelling now occupying it. This state of affairs may be the result largely of natural conditions, chief of which is that, so far as dwellings costing, say, from $30,000 to $50,000, are concerned, the west side is a field with a much larger supply. But there are also those who, in accounting for the west side's present popularity, point to that activity of a few months ago, largely of speculative character, in the streets east of Park Avenue, which occasioned a rapid advance in values and the result of which was that houses in that section, built twenty or twenty-five years ago, came to be held at practically the same figures as new, or, at least, much more modern, dwellings in the Riverside district.

Those speculative builders, moreover, who for the last two years have operated in the upper Fifth Avenue section are showing a marked tendency toward returning to the west side. The market for the mansions which they have put up east of the Park, costing on an average $200,000, is naturally a limited one, and is at present rather generously stocked after a season in which the demand was not quite up to expectations, based upon the experiences of the two previous years. It is natural, therefore, that some of these builders should seek a field of less costly but more marketable houses, and should undertake such operations as the improvement of the Clark estate lots on Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, near Central Park West, and of a plot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, just east of Columbus Avenue, the sale of which was recently effected.

In speculative transactions or those preliminary to building operations of any importance, there is as yet no sign of activity. A single exception might be made of the Hudson Realty Company's purchase of 11 and 13 West Thirty-second Street, two dwellings on a fifty-foot frontage, which will undoubtedly be utilized as the site for an apartment hotel. This will be the fifth structure to be begun within a few months on Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets within a stone's throw of Fifth Avenue, and as an apartment hotel centre that neighborhood promises to be second only to the Long Acre Square section.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Nellie F. Cantwell the five-story double flat 302 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 80 by 100; also, for M. B. Tepper, a lot 25 by 107, on the east side of Boston Road, near Pelham Parkway.

John M. Reid and Thomas Murphy have sold for Isabella McCullough, to a client, the five-story brownstone-front single flat 216 East Forty-ninth Street, 21 by 100.5; also, for the estate of Eliza M. Merrington, to Patrick J. Byrnes, the four-story tenement 323 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.9.

The S. B. Shaw Company has sold for a Mrs. Bimberg, to Seymour P. Kurzman, the five-story flat 47 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 100.8.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to an investor the two five-story brick tenements 151 and 153 Houston Street, southeast corner of Eldridge Street, on plot 58.6 by 75.7.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to John Bahrenburg the southeast corner of Horatio and Washington Streets, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 86.9.

Boehm & Boehm have sold to John Muldoon the three-story dwellings 415 to 419 West Fifty-first Street, each 18.5 by 100.5, and to E. V. Thornell, the similar properties 421 to 425 West Fifty-first Street.

Nathan Silverson has bought 299 to 305 East Eighth Street, a plot 96 by 93.11, upon which he will erect two six-story tenements.

The estate of Louise H. Martin has sold to Wolf Mollis the four-story flat 157 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 17 by 100.11.

The Auction Room.

The two executors' sales, scheduled for this week, although they involve small properties, mark the first break in the monotony of auction lists, which for three months have been a succession of legal offerings. On Tuesday Auctioneer Ryan will put up the three-story dwelling, 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and on Thursday the five-story building, 38 Spruce Street, between William and Gold Streets.

The week's foreclosures affect few parcels of importance. To-morrow James L. Wells will sell the six-story flats at 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, to satisfy claims amounting to something over $83,000, and for Wednesday, at the stand of the same auctioneer, there is listed an adjourned sale of the Schuyler apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street. On Thursday, the buildings, 9 to 13 Walker Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, will be sold by Peter F. Meyer.

There were recorded last week 181 mortgages for $2,788,954; of which 47, for $632,300, were at 5 per cent.; 83, for $734,579, were at more, and 51, for $1,431,075, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 150 mortgages for $3,518,567; of which 46, for $413,175, were at 5 per cent.; 64, for $1,055,292, were at more, and 40, for $2,050,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $32,364.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 5.7 by 50 by 95.6, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $3,562.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Rider Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 48.1 by 71.10 by 48.6 by 71.1, vacant; together with the right, title, and interest of the defendants in a strip 1.11 by 71.1, adjoining the foregoing on the east. Due on judgment, $1,861.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.—By Vincent A. Ryan, executor's sale, 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 190.8 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.10 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, 174 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 77.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,525.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William C. Orr, referee, 14 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,006.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter J. Everett, referee, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 480 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,240.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1½ by 90.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.—By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, 38 Spruce Street, south side, 75.2 feet west of Gold Street, 25 by 101.1 by 24.11 by 100.9, five-story building, with one-story extension.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 708 West End Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $34,126.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, 68 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 123.8 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 9 to 13 Walker Street, south side, 100 feet east of West Broadway, 60 by 106, two five-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $37,631.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 100 East One Hundred and First Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,391.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee, 116, 118, 120, and 122 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 127.7 feet east of Park Avenue, 16, 16, 17, and 17, respectively, by 100.11, four three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 116, $8,392; on 118, $9,484; on 120, 09,465; on 122, $8,599.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee, 159 Lincoln Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,587.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 2,495 Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25.4 by 99.8 by 25.6 by 99.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,818.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

FRIDAY, Sept. 19.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hudson and Franklin Streets, northeast corner, for a ten-story brick building, 65.11 by 75.2; Borden's Condensed Milk Company of 71 Hudson Street, owners; G. H. Chamberlin of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $185,000.

Carter Avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story brick office and shop, 80.4 by 57 by 29; Northern Union Gas Company, owner; Louis Brown of 40 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $10,500.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 26 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a one and two story frame store, dwelling and stable, 28 by 84; John G. Mayer of 760 German Place, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Davidson Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for seven three-story brick dwellings, one 17 by 42, and six 16.8 by 40; H. U. Singer of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Davidson Avenue, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $53,500.

Alterations.

No. 709 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; W. W. Astor, owner; E. Bryant of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $850.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ELLIOT AV, e s, 375 ft n of Juliana St, runs e 125x n 25x w 25x n 25x w 100 to avenue x—x50; Elizabeth A. Riedinger and others to Matilda L. Helbeck..... Nom.

ELLIOT AV, e s, 425 ft n of Juliana St, 25x100; Matilda L. Helbeck and others to Franklin Braun ..... Nom.

ELLIOT AV, e s, 346 ft s of Juliana St, 55 x125; Matilda L. Helbeck and others to Elizabeth A. Riedinger ..... Nom.

ELLIOT AV, e s, 350 ft n of Juliana St, 25x125; Matilda L. Helbeck and others to John V. Braun ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 117, e s, 174.8 ft s of Rivington St, 25x87.6x24.11x87.6; Abraham Stern to Joseph Polstein ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 117, w s, 174.8 ft s of Rivington St, 25x87.6x24.11x87.6; Peter S. Weir and others to Abraham Stern..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, being Lot K of subdivision of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 25x —; Salvino Belotti to Harriet C. Fuller.. Nom.

1ST AV, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, runs n 92.10x n w 11x n 17.2x e 100 to avenue x s 25; Kilian Reusser, attorney for Emma Reusser to Hermine Mugler, (mtg $12,000) 1,250

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 103th St, 50x 17.5x—x62.10; Morris Rosenberg to Sarah Hart ..... Nom.

8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9 97.6; Samuel Greenfeld to Hyman Wynehouse, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 149th St, 49.11x 100; Dave Karp to Henry Brown, (mtg $47,00) ..... Nom.

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 50x 103, Unionport; George Rueckel to Charles C. Koenig ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 23 West; James Burns to Catherine Burns ..... Nom.

100TH ST, 321, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Schattman to Max Gross.. Nom.

137TH ST, 679, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Carl Schoepp to Elizabeth Klein, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

154TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Mathilda Suker to Charles Suker and others ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, n w corner of Rivington St; Harris Friedman and another to Max Dick, 3 years $1,800

CHERRY ST, 348; Montgomery St, 72; Mary Folks, attorney for estate of Mary Folks and others, to Solomon E. Warsal, 5 years 732

CORNELIA ST, 18; Henry H. Haight to James M. Moriarty, 5 years..... 240

READE ST, 127; Mary A. Early to Charles A. Heydolph, 5 years.....1,200, 1,400

STANTON ST, 25; Elizabeth Patterson to William Holtz, 5 years.....$2.340 to WARREN ST, 103 to 109; Washington St, 269 to 271; Joseph Fahys to Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company, 10 1-3 years 15,500

5TH AV, 1,341; Max Lederer to Bessie Faganson and another, 2 11-12 years.. 1,020, 1,050

37TH ST, 60 West; Victorine Carmody to Stella M. Carney, 3 years 2½ months.... 3,000

43D ST, 541 West; Dorothea Reichhard, executrix, and others to the Hartog & Benhauer Candy Company, 5 years.... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BELOTTI, Salvino, to Mari A. West; Wemster Av, e s, being Letter K part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BELOTTI, Salvino, to Mari A. West; Webster Av, e s, being Letter K part of and being part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

CALLAGHAN, Mary E., to David A. Tower and wife; Anthony Av, w s, new line, 85 ft n of 175th St, 5 years..... 5,000

DAVIS, Charles C., to Arthur P. Rice, trustee; 32d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 5 per cent..... 1,842

GROSS, Max, and wife to Joseph B. Egan and another, executors and trustees; 100th St, 321 East, 3 years..... 15,000

HELBECK, Matilda L., and another to Franklin Braun; Elliott Av, e s, 375 ft n of Juliana St, 3 years..... 750

JUNG, Annie, to Harlem Savings Bank; Courtlandt Av, e s, at centre line of block, between 153d and 154th Sts, 1 year..... 2,000

LEVIN, Louis H., to Spencer T. Horton, as trustee; Cauldwell Av, 967, 3 months, notes..... 1,010

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Ludlow St, 117, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Isidore Jackson and another; Ludlow St, 117, prior mortgage $12,000, due Aug. 22, 1903, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SULLIVAN, Maurice J., to New York County National Bank; 7th Av, w s, 88 ft s of 155th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

WYNEHOUSE, Hyman, to Minerva Burwell; 8th St, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 12,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

MEEKS, Edwin B., executor and trustee, to Edwin B. Meeks as trustee, three assignments 1

MEEKS, Edwin B., as executor, to Edwin B. Meeks, as trustee, three assignments. 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Guardian Trust Company 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

149TH ST AND 7TH AV, s w corner, 25x 100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against William H. Redfield, owner; H. M. Denton, owner and contractor $190

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x 97.6x21.8x97.6; Minerva Burwell with Hyman Wynehouse $12,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West; James H. Griffin against Frederick W. Hunter and another, July 14, 1902..... 96

146TH ST, n s, 124.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av; Cooney & Robitzek against George W. Steele and another, July 26, 1902, cancelled 682

Lis Pendens.

87TH ST, 115 West; May E. Reilly against Samuel W. Clark and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Reilly.

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East; John Gillies Company against Henry Kaufman and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

It's His Way.

Nell—I hope he will make her an indulgent husband.

Bell—Well, I guess he indulges, all right.—Philadelphia Record.

THE PRICE OF SPEED.

Reasons Why England's New Boats Are Cargo Carriers and Germany's Cracks Are Passenger Ships.

Two ships, each destined in her own way to break the world's present records, have been put into the water in the past fortnight. On Aug. 12 the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company launched at Stettin the twin-screw steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which has been built for the Norddeutscher Lloyd for their North Atlantic express service. Nine days afterward another wonder, the Cedric, the largest ship in the world, was launched by Messrs. Harland & Wolff at Belfast for the North Atlantic freight and passenger service of the White Star Line.

As the North Atlantic will constitute the base of both these vessels' operations, the one being destined to cross it with the highest possible speed and the other with the greatest attainable economy, their performances will afford data for many interesting comparisons and figures. For the present we can but compare the facts which are at hand. Based on the assumption that the latest of the German express steamers is intended to lower the Deutschland's record of 23½ knots, it is evident that she will have to steam well in the neighborhood of 24 knots to do so. To maintain her high rate of speed she is being engined with four separate sets of machinery, two sets of quadruple expansion engines to each propeller, the whole collectively being equal to 40,000 horse power, the highest power as yet put into one ship. There are 19 boilers with 124 furnaces, a grate area of 3,121 square feet, and a total heating surface of 107,643 square feet, and as the steam pressure is to be 225 pounds, there should be no difficulty in getting the required 40,000 horse power out of them. But the Cedric, like her somewhat smaller sister ship, Celtic, which measures only 90 gross tons more, is meant to steam at 17 knots.

To obtain this more modest speed the Cedric will have twin-screw engines, also quadruple expansion, one set to each screw, and collectively equal to 14,000 horse power. These engines are identical as to dimensions with those of the Celtic, the coal consumption of which we know to be at the rate of 280 tons per day. Based on these figures—and we take upon ourselves to say that no more economical machinery than the Cedric's has yet been designed—it is evident that to get the full benefit of her 40,000 horse power, whatever speed that may impart to the ship, the German express boat will have to burn very close upon 750 tons of coal a day. What this rate of consumption means, coupled with the fact that the German steamers have longer steaming to do between the home and outward ports, may be realized from the fact that space is provided in the bunkers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for no less than 5,600 tons of coal—an item which alone represents the cargo of a good-sized tramp. And this high coal bill is accompanied by a largely augmented pay sheet, for while the crew of the Celtic will number something under 350, of whom 92 will be in the engine and boiler rooms, the ship's complement of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. will be made up of 600 persons, of whom no fewer than 277 will be in the engineers' department. It is worth noting that only 45 out of the 600 persons carried on the latest flier will be entered on the ship's books as sailors. Thanks also to the enormous mass of machinery and coal that she must carry, we doubt if in the internal economy of the latest Kaiser space could be found for a ton of cargo; certainly it would not pay to carry it at twenty-four knots, and for the same reason her passenger accommodations will be limited to providing places for a total of 1,888 persons. For the purposes of comparison, it needs but be stated that the Cedric's dead weight capacity is something over 18,000 tons, and that accommodation is provided on her for 3,000 passengers.

Similarly for the purpose of this comparison, we need but briefly state that though the 706 feet 6 inches in length of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. gives her an advantage of 7 feet 6 inches in this dimension over the White Star ship, the latter is 3 feet wider and of greater depth. The importance of this is seen in the fact that while the Cedric at her load draught of 36 feet 6 inches displaces 37,870 tons, her speedier rival, at her load draught of 29 feet, will displace only 26,000 tons. From these few figures it will be seen that the Kaiser Wilhelm II. possesses but one advantage—namely, that of speed, over the Cedric. Whether this is worth the price paid for it we do not purpose discussing. Here we wish only to point out again that the big ship must always prove the most economical. But let us carry the comparison between these two ships a little further. Not long ago we were told that the policies for £1,235,000 were being arranged in connection with the Kaiser Wilhelm II. This being so, we may put her value at not less than £1,300,000, or probably 20 per cent. more than the Cedric cost to build and equip. To gain her 40 per cent. in speed, she will burn 190 per cent. more coal. She requires some 250 more hands to work her, and she must forego the carrying of some 1,200 passengers and 15,000 to 20,000 tons of cargo every voyage. Such, then, is the price of speed.

But the tendency of British shipowners is to cheapen freights by employing steamers of very large tonnage. And we have not been singular in this respect, only where foreign nations have built one such ship we have built a dozen. If we take the number of steam vessels of all nations afloat having a gross tonnage of between 3,000 and 4,000 tons, the number of such in 1896 was only 317; in 1891 the number had increased to 1,311. Between the same period the ships ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 tons had increased from 110 to 560, while ships above 5,000 tons sprang from 40 in 1896 to 578 in 1901. And if we are to consider economy before speed, and our food would soon be appreciably dearer if we did not, then it is satisfactory to know that of the largest class of vessels, excluding warships, 255 belong to this country, 81 to Germany, 31 to America, 18 to France, 11 to Russia, and 4 to Holland. Is it not better that we should carry the world's produce at the cheapest possible rate than build the swiftest steamers in the world to carry a very select number of passengers?—The Shipping World.

A BARK IN GREAT PERIL.

She Hits the Farallones, but Escapes Without Serious Injury.

The French bark Marguerite Molinos, which arrived Friday, Sept. 5, from Cork, almost ended a remarkably smart passage by hanging herself up on the Farallones recently. That she escaped total shipwreck is due to the fact that there was neither wind nor sea to force her over the granite barrier that stopped her way.

Capt. Ficheux, unable on account of the fog to take a satisfactory observation, made a miscalculation of about thirty miles in his position. He figured that he had sixty knots of unobstructed ocean ahead of him on the course he was sailing. The log showed that about half the distance had been traveled when the appearance of breakers immediately ahead threw all hands into confusion. The darkness and a heavy fog hid the menace ahead, but the lack of wind which made impossible any attempt to avoid the danger allowed the Marguerite to approach it gently.

Small rocks were suddenly in evidence all around the ship. Then came a gentle jar and the bark stopped. The bowsprit was driven several inches into a wall of solid granite, and above and around as far as the eye could pierce the fog loomed up that extremity of the Farallones known as North Rocks.

A fortunate breeze enabled Capt. Ficheux to work his ship away from the land, and when the current had carried her well clear the Marguerite's anchor was let go.

She remained at anchor until morning, when she was picked up by a towboat and brought into the harbor. She was unable to haul up her anchor owing to the windlass breaking and was obliged to leave behind not only her mud hook, but the greater part of one of her chains.

The Marguerite Molinos is famous as a speedy sailer. Six years ago she went from here to London in 89 days, and but for a bit of bad luck in the way of wind would have come from Cork on her present voyage in an even shorter time. Eighty-five days out of Cork she was within eighty miles of San Francisco. That was three weeks ago. The fair wind that had brought her up the Pacific on an almost straight course and in nearly steamer time died out and when it returned it was in contrary mood and carried the Frenchman everywhere but to her destination. Her best day's run was 271 knots. She is in ballast and is here looking for a wheat charter.

Capt. Ficheux was first mate of the Marguerite the last time she was in port, and, while he is satisfied with his run of 110 days from the Irish port, he bemoans the three weeks lost in making the last eighty miles of the trip. He sent to the Merchants' Exchange some specimens of the North Rocks which one of the sailors gathered from the bowsprit after the excitement of the night's adventure was over.—San Francisco Call.

NEW ORLEANS STATUES.

Two Inscriptions That Once Astonished a Northern Visitor.

"The first time I ever went to New Orleans," said George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, "I paused before the statue of Henry Clay in Canal Street to read the inscription. To my surprise it was an extract from one of his early utterances, while a member of an old emancipation society, on the evils of slavery. He avowed himself in this extract as desiring above everything else to see the great stain of slavery removed from this country. His words, if I remember them correctly, read about like this:

"'If ever I could eradicate this stain of slavery from the annals of our country I should deem it the greatest triumph that could ever be decreed by the greatest conqueror.'

"I was considerably surprised at such an utterance in New Orleans, especially when I found from the date, that this statue had been erected to his honor in 1856, when the slavery question was at its height. I walked along a little way further and came to a statue of Andrew Jackson, erected about the same time, upon which I read his stirring words: 'Our Federal Union: it must be preserved.' This was too much for me! I stopped a native of the city and asked him if these were the inscriptions placed on the monuments at the time of their erection. 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'We hadn't done much in marking the pedestals when Gen. Butler came down here to take charge of the city and felt it his duty to familiarize the people here with some of the sentiments of their chosen idols on such live questions of the day as slavery and secession.'

"I believe the cutting of inscriptions on statues by conquering armies is something that the text books in international law have never treated," continued Mr. Roberts. "It was certainly a huge joke and one very characteristice of its author. Nobody but Butler would have though to do this.

"Since that visit the Clay statue, to make way for some new street car tracks, has been removed and a new inscription cut upon it, which reads as follows: 'This statue of Henry Clay was erected in 1856 on Canal Street at the intersection of Royal and St. Charles Streets, and was removed to Lafayette Square in 1900.' There was no attempt to turn the tables on Gen. Butler by the selection of any inscription which would be in the nature of a reply to the one which he inserted."—Boston Transcript.

THE WICHITA TWINS.

Thought Alike, Talked Alike, and Suffered Alike in Kansas.

The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle tells a remarkable story of the current of sympathetic influence which flowed between two brothers. They are John Stites and Wilbur Stites, twins, and they have lived in Wichita for many years. About a week ago John was taken to a local hospital suffering from cancer of the stomach. On Wednesday night Wilbur went from the bedside of his brother to his home. At the moment when Wilbur left there was no appearance of immediate danger in the condition of John. Yet on entering the house, a few minutes later, Wilbur threw up his hands and ejaculated, "John is dead!" And so it developed. John had died at the hospital at the exact moment when the thought came to Wilbur.

In 1873 John and Wilbur were married to Alice and Carrie Worth in Clay County, Mo., and these brides were twins. Furthermore, an older brother of the Stites twins married an elder sister of the Worth twins, and the two families were thus connected in a manner seldom found.

Both John and Wilbur were well known and respected citizens of Wichita, and for years it has been noticed by their friends that they thought alike on every subject. Often, as a test, they were questioned separately and each gave the same reply, different, perhaps, only a little in their forms of expression. Their business partner, J. S. Alexander, has been with them thirty years. He knew them apart, but he could not tell how he knew. "I have," he said, "made the most minute examination of their faces and forms, of their eyes, and expression of their voices and their laughter, of their habits and manners, and for the life of me I can't tell why I knew them separately. We who have known them for a quarter of a century have noticed that they cut their tobacco in exactly the same form, that they walked exactly alike, and that they thought precisely alike."

Once when John broke a limb, Wilbur immediately suffered corresponding pains in the same limb. They had never been known to disagree on any matter. They lived together in the same house for thirty years. They never separated if they could help it.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Anecdotes of the Shah.

The Shah supplies a fair crop of anecdotes daily. His sayings and doings lend themselves largely to anecdotic treatment, and they are therefore carefully recorded. The latest story is about the Shah and the dentist. His Majesty suffered from toothache soon after his arrival in Paris, and a professional extractor of high-class molars was sent for. The professional looked at his Majesty's teeth and advised the extraction not of one, but of several. The operation was postponed for a day, but when the dentist returned to the Elysée Palace Hotel he found the Shah all right and in a playful mood. The toothache had gone, and there was no longer any need for the dentist's services. As the professional was preparing to leave the Shah called him back, saying: "I do not like to have troubled you for nothing, so, as you have come, you had better draw a molar from each of my counselors." The Shah spoke with his eyes fixed on the ground and in a meditative manner. When he looked up all the counselors had vanished, with the exception of the Grand Vizier, who manfully stood his ground unmindful as to whether his all-powerful master was in joke or in earnest. The other counselors evidently believed in the earnestness of the master's utterances. The anecdote is something like that old one told of the present Shah's predecessor, who, when in Paris, asked to see M. Deibler at work with the guillotine. When he was informed that there was nobody in La Roquette at the time waiting for execution he proposed that one of his suite should be handed over to Deibler and decapitated in the Champs Elysées.—London Telegraph's Paris Letter.

A Monkey's Sagacity.

From Baroda comes a wonderful story of a monkey's sagacity. A wild langur monkey in the cantonment had been mauled by a dog. After it had got free this intelligent simian made its way to the hospital grounds, a quarter of a mile distant. Here it rested in a tree until evening.

At 7 P. M., seeing the coast clear, it quietly came down and went straight into the hospital, where, without any further hesitation, it took possession of a vacant bed.

The hospital assistant tried to turn it out, but it was of no use; and as he could find no rule providing for the admission of monkey patients, met the case by having the bed with the monkey on it removed out to the veranda. The following morning the medical officer, on his visit to the hospital, found that the poor animal had been badly bitten. He ordered some laudanum to be put into its drinking water in order to relieve its suffering. The animal drank it readily.

In the evening the doctor took a lady and gentleman to see the monkey, and they were simply astonished at the manner in which it was making gestures with its hands as if beckoning to the medical officer.

The monkey seemed to realize it was being cared for, as whenever food or water was given to it, it quietly lifted up one of its hands and placed it gently on the giver's, with a look as much as to say, "Well, it is so good of you."

The bearing of the animal in all its actions was that of a very old sick man. Unfortunately it died.—London Express.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CLOSING OUT AUCTION
SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th,
AT 2 P. M. SHARP, RAIN OR SHINE, ON THE PREMISES,
THE REMAINING
150 RESTRICTED LOTS
OF THE 593 LOTS, ON LEFFERTS AND BELMONT AVS. AND ADJOINING STREETS AND AVENUES.
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Upon which thousands of men are now at work. Property near the station. STONE SIDEWALKS, SHADE TREES, FINE STREETS—some of them macadamized. Careful restrictions. The very best surroundings of any property in the City of New York.
AT THE AUCTION ON LABOR DAY, WHICH WAS ONLY STOPPED ON ACCOUNT OF DARKNESS, 340 LOTS WERE SOLD. THE REMAINING LOTS ARE AMONG THE BEST ON THE PROPERTY, AND WILL AFFORD THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL LOTS AT AUCTION.
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HOW TO GO: From the Brooklyn Bridge (High St.), City Hall (Johnson St.) or Fulton St. Station of the Elevated R. R., or any regular Rapid Transit Station on Atlantic Av., take a Long Island R. R. (Jamaica) Train and get off at MORRIS PARK. Running time, 35 minutes. Or else take any elevated road in Brooklyn to the East New York Loop and transfer, without extra fare, to a Jamaica Av. surface car; get off at Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, and walk south to the property.
MAPS, FREE PASSES AND ALL PARTICULARS FROM
JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN. 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
OR TEMPORARY OFFICE ON ATLANTIC AV., MORRIS PARK.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
57 WEST 134TH ST.
Three-story, Basement and Cellar brownstone Dwelling; hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures, mirrors, etc.; size, 18.9x99.11; possession. Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Office, 7 Pine Street.

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Manhattan.
BEST LOCATION ON WEST SIDE,
75th Street,
near Central Park.
21-FOOT PRIVATE DWELLING; BAY WINDOW, BOX STOOP; 4-STY. BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION.
Decorated, gas fixtures, mirrors; 3 bathrooms, etc.
F. ZITTEL, 266 COLUMBUS AV.

In the 80s, near Riverside, 4-story high-stoop dwelling, butler's pantry extension; now occupied by the owner; 86th St. subway station will be three blocks away.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

For Sale—Large, modern two-story-and-basement private corner house; five bedrooms and bathroom; perfect condition; never occupied; between 170th and 180th Streets, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Owner, 1 Box 111 Times.

MUST BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.
Amsterdam Av., corner near 102d St.; 5-story building; all improvements; this corner can be bought for less than $15,000; call quick to get this bargain. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

ATTENTION, BUYERS!
Have a fine assortment of private dwellings for sale, 59th to 125th St., at bargains. Call for particulars. SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

A.—81st St., west of Columbus, 4-story high-stoop modern dwelling, large 3-sty. extension; reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

5-story double flat, 2 stores, East 93d St., $21,000.
5-story double flat, 2 stores, 8th Av., $27,000.
5-story double flat, No. 406 E. 121st St., $19,500.
S. Stein. Inquire No. 406 East 121st St.

Morningside Park, 121st St.—House 60 ft. deep, lot 16x100.11, 3-story-and-basement brownstone front, hardwood trim, $16,500. Rufus L. Weaver, 229 Broadway.

For Sale.—A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; private; 1,536 Madison Av.; price, $12,000; near Central Park; owner on premises.

3d Av., near 165th St. Station.—25x100; 3-story building with 2 stores; only $12,500; must be sold quick. Call and get this bargain. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

8 per cent. net on $70,000; Manhattan business property; three years' lease to one tenant; neighborhood of new improvements; only principals dealt with. Owner, T Box, 110 Times.

Manhattan Av. 5-story double flat, with 2 stores; rent, $2,500; price, $23,000; no steam; this is very cheap; call quick; must be sold. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Frame house, nine rooms and attic; improvements; dry cellar; lot 25x100; cheap. 756 East 166th St., near 3d Av., Bronx.

419 West 17th St.—New six-story-and-basement store; tenement; price, $33,000; rents, $3,650; mtge., $25,000. I. Friedus, 116 Nassau St.

Elegant apartment house, renting for over $3,300 a year, must be sold at once for $75,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

For Sale or Exchange—Elegant-paying tenement property below 59th St. Chas. Rubinger,

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NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS,

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The new paradise amid the verdant slopes of Westchester County, famous in song and story for the diversity of its attractions. Situated in a regal country where the air is balmy and the environment magnetic. Three hundred feet above the tides. **MOUNTAIN, LAKE, AND WOODLAND.** Best express service to and from 42d St., City Hall, or Battery. Time, 28, 40 and 50 Minutes. Fare about 3 cents, and in direct line with the underground rapid transit system. Nowhere within easy access of New York are such desirable property and such attractive terms being offered to homeseekers. The opportunity of becoming your own landlord made a reality at last. Now is the time to embrace it.

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Is the family man's Acadia, and is perfectly appointed in all its sanitary arrangements; is absolutely exempt from malaria and mosquitos, and is peculiarly adapted to persons suffering from asthma, bronchial, and kindred ailments. It is unquestionably Nature's Great Sanatarium.

Homes and home sites on terms within the reach of all.

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For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK."
The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted;
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid-transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

A.—Building lots at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad. Lots formerly $800, will be closed out for $200 up. Streets macadamized; electric light; water; fine houses. Terms, $10 cash, balance $5 per month. Highest commission to agents. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Semi-detached brick and stone houses, arranged for one or two families; all improvements; $10,000 each. Easy Terms. Estate of William M. Ryan. VINCENT A. RYAN, 149 Broadway.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

Before buying elsewhere, come and inspect the on Morris Av., near 177th St., one block east of Jerome Av. Open afternoons and Sundays.

For sale or exchange for city property, a plot of land, 220x200, in Pelham Manor; restricted; all surrounded by elegant villas. F. GREENBAUM, 12, 14 Spruce St.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling; grounds 52x95; house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

Bargain, $19,000—5-story double flat with stores; worth $23,000; mortgage at 4½ per cent.; rental $2,184; 6 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

A Great Bargain—Must sell on 177th St., West Farms; 9-room house; all improvements; full lot; excellent condition. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Finest brick and stone two-family houses in the Bronx; select private neighborhood; asphalt street; near elevated. James Reynolds, owner and builder, 1,023 Trinity Av.

Why Pay Rent?—One, two, three family houses from $2,500 up; near elevated station; terms, $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. Gardner, 726 East 179th St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

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From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St. (to Astoria) or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence Flushing Jackson Ave. electric line direct to OUR LOCAL OFFICE, CORNER JACKSON AVE. AND BAYLIES ST. From Brooklyn, any line to North Beach, changing at Jackson Ave. to Jackson Ave. line. Car fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Send or call for maps and full information from

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MODEL HOME, NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes via. Erie R. R.; modern, artistic house; near station; fine neighborhood; contains 8 rooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light, artistically decorated; good verandas; lot, 65x103; will sell for $3,900, 20 per cent. less than the present cost to build; a bargain for immediate purchaser; small cash payment, balance same as rent. Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., New York.

NEW HOMES.
NEW HOMES.
$1,200 and upward; terms, $10 to $15 per month, at beautiful Roselle Park, only 35 minutes from City Hall; 136 trains daily. Call or write for our special terms this month. The greatest opportunity ever offered to secure a beautiful and convenient home. Excursions every day this week.
THE ROSELLE PARK ASSOCIATION,
Room 907, 150 Nassau St.

FINDERNE, N. J.
RIVERSIDE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.
200 ACRES; PRICE FOR FARM..... $45,000
STOCK AND PERSONAL PROPERTY... 15,000
FIRE INS., BDS., STOCK, &C..... 33,100
32 miles from New York, 60 from Philadelphia, 1¼ from Somerville, (county seat;) at railroad depot and TROLLEY; ELECTRIC LIGHT; free and clear; A No. 1 gentleman's farm; send for circular. J. E. ROBERTS, 3d and Market, Camden, N. J.

A Little Cash—$200 or even less will do; then 23 to $25 monthly pays everything—principal, interest, taxes, insurance—on pretty, 6, 7, 8 room detached cottages, with every improvement; high, healthy elevation; finest schools; booklet, photos sent. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Bayonne, N. J.—New six-room brick houses, 53d St. and Avenue C; modern improvements; hardwood trimmings; will sell cheap; very easy terms. Apply premises or Bradley-Currier Co., 119 West 23d St.

East Orange, N. J.—For choice residential property at reasonable prices, consult Wade's Agency, 121 Main St., near Grove, East Orange. Large list.

Englewood Cliffs.—Two nice places near the trolley for sale cheap. Terms, &c., Box 3, Edgewater, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
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At Scarsdale.—For sale, $8,500, handsome Colonial house; all modern improvements; high ground; fine view; easy terms. Swartwout & Co., 1,823 Park Av., corner 125th St.

2-family 12-room house; 2 blocks to L station; price, $6,000. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—If interested in any of the following properties, write at once for full particulars. If you buy a property through me, and at any time within two years you should decide that it is not just what you want, I will resell it for you, charging no commission for my services:
105 a. & impts., St. Joseph co., Mich.
3 well located Lots, Denver, Col.
320 a. & impts., Costello co., Col.; all tillable; all fenced; suitable for dairy.
560 a. & impts., Colusa Co., Cal.; 200 a. cultivated; orchard; well watered.
300 a. & impts., hay and stock farm. Sanilac co., Mich.; all cultivated.
200 a. Otsego co., N. Y., good house, fair barn; orchard; 25 a. timber.
7 room residence and lot, Englewood, Chicago.
160 a. Camden co., Mo.
Res. and lot, Pass Christian, Miss.; 30 rooms; 2 baths; convenient to railroad.
80 a. Warren co., N. J. New house; fair barn; 2 mi. to railroad.
80 a. & impts., Dunn co., Wis.
140 a. & impts., Fayette co., Tex.
160 a. Blue Earth co., Minn.; good bldgs.; high state of cultivation.
2,500 a. & impts., Orangeburg co., S. C.; 600 a. cultivated; 100 a. timber.
2 bldg. lots, Grantwood on Hudson, N. J.
11 room res. and lot, Belding, Mich.
Stock farm of 320 a., Green co., Ind.; good bldgs.; springs; orchards.
340 a., Jasper co., Ill.; good bldgs.; all tillable; orchard; ¼ mi. from R. R.
Small flat bldg. and lot, Chicago, Ill.
Res. and lot, Fairport, N. Y.; 11 rooms; shade and fruit; near R. R. sts.
Fine house and grounds, Oswego, N. Y.
House and three lots, Prairie City, Ill.
110 a. Orange co., N. Y.; good bldgs.; 2 a. orchard; 2½ mi. from R. R.
Bus. bldg. and lot, Waterloo, N. Y.
140 a. farm, implements, live stock and impts., Coos co., Ore. Small orchard.
20 a. farm and impts., DeSoto co., Fla.
242 a., Wood co., W. Va.; excellent bldgs.; 4 a. orchard; 3½ mi. from R. R.
180 a. and impts., Nez Perces co., Idaho.
187 a. Tarrant co., Tex.; fair bldgs.; 100 a. timber; 200 a. cultivated.
80 a. & impts., Sanilac co., Mich.
Country home, 100 a. & impts., Delaware Co., Pa.; land highly cultivated.
146 lots, averaging 25x125 ft. ea., Pueblo, Col.; fine business locations.
139 a. Stark co., O.; good bldgs.; orchard; all tillable; 3 mi. to R. R.
10 a. unimproved, De Soto co., Fla.
Res. & lot, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; 13 rooms, impts.; convenient to R. R.
70 a. unimproved land, Middlesex Co., Mass.; 40 a. cultivated, near R. R.
3 fine residence lots, Cleveland, Ohio.
136 a. Wood Co., Ohio; good bldgs.; 90 a. cultivated; 3 mi. to R. R.
10 a. & impts., Steele Co., Minn.
80 a. & impts., Antrim Co., Mich.
81 a. & impts., Allegheny Co., Pa.; all tillable; 2 mi. to R. R.
116 a. Butler Co., Pa.; excellent house; good barn; 6 a. orchard; all tillable.
598 a. unimproved land, Wilkin Co., Minn.; would make fine stock farm if developed.
10 room Res. and lot, Terre Haute, Ind.
10 room Res., ½ a., W. Fairlee, Vt.
160 a. & impts., Essex Co., N. Y.
100 a. & impts., Wayne Co., Mo.
190 a. Hartford Co., Conn.; fair house; 3 barns; orchard; all tillable.
120 a. & impts., Tioga Co., N. Y.
2 Bldg. Lots, West Berlin, N. J.
46 Bldg. Lots, Steubenville, Ind.; well located; convenient to R. R.
Modern brick Res. and lot, Bay St. Louis, Miss., 11 rooms, stable, etc.
800 a. & impts., Windham co., Conn.
Res. and 40 a., Potter Valley, Cal.
160 a. & impts., Aitken co., Minn.
Bldg. Lot, Damrons Add., Knoxville, Tenn.
110 a., St. Mary co., Md.; 20 a. orchard; 25 a. oyster grounds.
192 a., Pittsford, Monroe co., N. Y.; dwellings, 2 barns, modern creamery, office; especially suitable for dairy farm or gentleman's country home; convenient to R. R.
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From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St. (to Astoria) or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence Flushing Jackson Ave. electric line direct to OUR LOCAL OFFICE, CORNER JACKSON AVE. AND BAYLIES ST. From Brooklyn, any line to North Beach, changing at Jackson Ave. to Jackson Ave. line. Car fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Send or call for maps and full information from

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St., Manhattan. New York City.

DON'T FAIL! WRITE TO-DAY!

For free passes. Hesitate and the opportunity to secure a home may have passed. We have the finest location for summer and winter homes, with a beautiful view of incoming and outgoing steamers, Sandy Hook and the Highlands of New Jersey in the distance. This property is swept by the clear and cooling air of the Atlantic Ocean.

Boating, bathing, fishing, and gunning at your door. Lots $100 up, liberal terms to home buyers, commutation $5 per month, including ferry; forty trains daily. Agents wanted, male and female.

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Room 32, 10 West 23d Street.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. Station, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

Building sites, farms, and village property for sale. Let us know what you want. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

At Lynbrook, L. I., 40 minutes from city, pretty country place, about 3 acres, on macadam street; house 10 rooms, superior barn, stable, hennery for 400 fowls, about 50 fruit trees; $3,750; about one-third cash. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

House of 9 rooms, range, boiler, tubs, bath, plot 60x200 feet; small barn, lot trees, for $2,800; about 4½ minutes' walk from depot. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale on Long Island.—Farm, 250 acres; 75 wood; high ground; fair buildings; one mile from Lake Success; several other tracts for sale. Address Watts, Manhasset, L. I.

Northport real estate booming; four harbor front houses just sold; last large plot, brick house, 11 rooms; price right; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

For Sale—Pretty farm, 5½ acres; house, six rooms; barn; poultry yards; lot fruit and shade trees; for $2,650. C. L. Wallace, Rockville, Centre, L. I.

Farm—171 acres, house 20 rooms, two bathrooms, stables, 20-acre lake, for $38,000; about one-third cash. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale.—At Huntington, 228 acres; shore front; water views and fine building sites; will divide. W. G. Crossman, 122 West 34th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Chas. Rosenthal
REAL ESTATE,
Flatbush Av., Cor. Ave. C.

FLATBUSH

OR exceptional opportunities in this section it would be well to watch our ads. from time to time, as our list is replete with houses of all grades and all prices. One on East Thirty-second St., near Flatbush Av., contains 9 rooms and bath, is a perfect gem, modern in every detail; price only $4,000.00; plot, 40x100.

OOK at our East Twenty-eighth St. semi-detached two-family house of 15 rooms; 2 baths; 2 furnaces and back stairs; all high-class improvements; upper part now rented at $25.00 per month; can sell this on the easy-payment plan for $5,250.

N ELEGANT two-story-and-attic Queen Anne house; 7 rooms and bath, open plumbing; near Newkirk Av. and public school; only $2,500; $300 down and $25 monthly pays all. Two of these have been sold by me within 10 days, as you can see by reading the transfers; only one left.

HE one-family, two-story-and-cellar high-stoop brick and stone bay window house, situated on Ave. G, near Flatbush Av., at $4,500, cannot be equaled.

UILT by a private party: Three elegant detached houses on Ave. F, near Flatbush Av.; one already sold; your choice of either of the others (EACH A DIFFERENT DESIGN) at $4,600 and $4,800; can sell these on any terms, as they are free and clear of incumbrance.

NFORTUNATE circumstances compel my client to sell his house on Ave. G east of Flatbush Av.; contains 11 rooms and bath; cost $5,500 only 3 years ago; not decorated; we set no price on this house and plot of 40x100, but would ask you to examine same and make an offer; any reasonable offer will be accepted.

OUTH MIDWOOD, acknowledged to be the finest section in all Flatbush; a most elegantly decorated new centre hall house, containing 11 rooms and tiled bathroom; situated on a corner plot overlooking Ocean Av.; 2 minutes' walk from elevated road; 28 minutes to Manhattan; all street improvements made and paid for; NO ASSESSMENTS. This is a special offering at $8,150, on terms to suit.

OUSE on East Thirty-first St., near Ave. F, is now offered at $4,300, as the builder is desirous of beginning operations on a new plot of land just purchased; contains 9 rooms and bath; finished in hardwood; plot 40x100; good location and near 3 trolley lines; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL, Flatbush Av., cor. Ave. F.

BOROUGH PARK SOUTH

I offer the remaining one and two-family houses (four two-families and five one-family) on terms that will suit you.

150 HOMES SOLD

in two years proves the superiority of this location over other suburban sections in Greater New York. Property has advanced more rapidly in the past two years here than in any other section of the Greater City, and real estate experts predict that on the completion of the present Rapid Transit improvements, new bridges, etc., the most phenomenal rise in values ever seen in the real estate world will follow.

$4,500 TO $8,000

for ideal detached homes on plots 40 and 60x100. Model house open daily and Sunday.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
58th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn.
27 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Av. "L" road direct, without change; get off at 58th St., Station on property. Booklet for the asking.

FLATBUSH'S CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.
Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 16TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 23TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.
Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
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FLATBUSH.—THIS BEATS A BARGAIN IN AN OLD HOUSE. BUILT FOR $9,000, FOR MERCHANT WHO FAILED. MUST SELL. PRICE, $8,250. Terms: $850 cash; balance very easy, or make offer. BRAND NEW, exceedingly beautiful detached house. Large piazza in front and around side; ON HIGHLY VALUABLE CORNER, 58x100 feet; all improved; no assessments. House contains hall in centre; 11 LARGE ROOMS; tiled bath; fine conservatory; laundry and every modern convenience. Trimmed in oak, sycamore, and ash; all parquet floors; LAVISHLY DECORATED. Burlap; plate shelf and wainscot in the very large dining room. Immensely fine location; CLOSE TO ELEVATED STATION AND OCEAN AV. Prospect Park section. 25 minutes to Park Row.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK, PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.

ONE SOLD

of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement brown and lime stone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen, laundry tiled; electric lights; beamed paneled dining room ceiling; selected hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious; corner house, planned for physician; open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, Builder, on premises; or Robert Ward Real Estate Co., 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—$11,000—COST—$12,000.
Cholcest Section, near Ocean Av., and elevated R. R. Station, 20 minute to Manhattan, large fine trees, grounds and garden, one of the most charming houses here, built 1899 for owner, "Petit Design," 10 fine rooms and tiled bath, toilet separate, trimmed in different hardwood throughout, beautiful floors, handsome decorations, electric and gas fixtures, cost $800; hot water heating, open fireplace in most every room, extra wash basins with chambers, all would cost now, $13,000; will be sacrificed, owner leaving the city; terms made to suit responsible party; make an offer; can be seen any day or evening by appointment.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

284 HANCOCK ST.,

near Tompkins Av., in the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; 3-story and basement brownstone; 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout; hardwood floors in parlor and dining room; open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20 per cent. cheaper than present prices; exceptional opportunity to obtain magnificent home at an unusual price; open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday. William H. Reynolds, Owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

CORNER HOUSE, EXTENSION DINING-ROOM, EIGHTH AV. PRICE ONLY $18,800.
Three-story and basement brownstone round front; expensive hard woods; open plumbing; tiled bath, with porcelain tub; beautiful dining room, with butler's pantry and back stairs; cheapest house in Brooklyn. Fred M. Smith, 189 Montague St. Telephone, 3,049—Main.

NEW HOUSE IN FLATBUSH.
Choicest section; near Kings Co. elevated; to insure quick sale; 11 rooms; richly decorated; open plumbing; polished oak floors; art glass windows; ample grounds; every modern convenience; terms as desired; price, $6,000.
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NOTICE DIMENSIONS OF HOUSE AND LOT.
Lafayette Av. house, 27.6 by 44; lot, 27.6 by 100; two-story, basement, and cellar, brownstone; the width gives fine arrangement inside; five rooms and bath on second floor; no climbing numerous stairs to shorten life; price only $9,000. FRED M. SMITH, 189 Montague St. Telephone, 3,049—Main.

FINE PLOT ON OCEAN AV.,
With good but moderate sized house; complete in all appointments; east side of avenue; running through to East Twenty-first St.; whole block of restricted property; plot 100x240; estate of the late Mrs. De Bus; between Caton and Church Avs.; house to be seen by permit only. Henry C. Vail, 18 Willoughby St.

"BUY WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD"
without losing sleep; splendid 3-story-and-cellar brownstone 2-family house, centrally located on Park Slope; handsomely and substantially remodeled and redecorated; $750 cash; price, $5,900; open Sunday afternoon. 681 President St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT DETACHED COLONIAL DWELLINGS.
11 rooms; steam heated, hardwood trim, open plumbing, macadamized streets, spacious grounds; bargains, $7,000 to $8,000; easy terms; Hillside Ave., head of Ray St., Jamaica. Examine. A. C. Squier, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

Brownstone single flat, 21x66x100 feet, near Prospect Park; style of construction must be seen for appreciation; rents $804 yearly; look it over, make offer. Owner, 502 7th St., Brooklyn.

Albany Av.—2-story basement, $4,500; Degraw St., near 5th Av.; 3-story brownstone, $4,850; little cash. Ray & Thebault, 37 West 42d St.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR. WHAT YOU PAY ALWAYS PLAINLY SHOWN FROM START TO FINISH. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS

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This property has increased in value over 100% in three years and is still going up.

Detached homes on terms to suit—or lots on easy monthly payments. This is the largest uniformly developed section in Greater New York with improvements *made*. Illustrated booklet mailed.

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26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Av. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

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The one point in Brooklyn where the Pennsylvania and Rapid Transit Subways will converge.

If you are looking for an investment **where property will double in value in three years,** or for a home site that will meet all the requirements necessary to a **delightful Residence,** where property is carefully restricted to high-class homes, uniform improvements of highest character, convenient to all points in Brooklyn, very best and quickest transit to New York (time 26 minutes). **Take Brighton Beach Div. Kings County** (Electric R. R.) to above depot, **and you will find what you want.** Booklet on application.
MANHATTAN TERRACE IMPT. CO.
21 Park Row, New York.

FOR SALE,
OVERLOOKING THE BAY
on the best block in Bay Ridge, lot 50x109.4. Hardwood floors, open nickel plumbing, porcelain bath, cypress trim. House built to order for owner; $5,250 cash, balance on mortgage. Special inducements in winter's supply of coal. Telephone installed, electric and gas fixtures. House will rent for $50.00. Address OWNER, 704-708 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT.

91 MACON ST., NEAR MARCY AV.
Three-story swell-front brownstone, extension house; just been put in thorough order and in absolutely perfect condition; open plumbing; new porcelain bath, hardwood floor in parlor and dining room; on asphalted street; convenient to several lines of trolleys and elevated road station, on direct line with cars connecting with the new East River Bridge; splendid opportunity. Can be seen Sunday by inquiring at 284 Hancock St. from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., or William H. Reynolds, Owner, 22 Court St.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

Inspect the row of three modern 3-story and basement fancy stone dwellings, 437 to 441 Fourth St., near Seventh Av.; bay windows to third floor, box stoops, cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated; best house ever offered at $13,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, Owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

FLATBUSH DETACHED HOUSE.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to purchase Fine House, ready for occupancy; 13 rooms; first story Tiffany brick; all double, hardwood floors; elegant tile bath; paneled and exposed beam ceilings; hot water heat; electric light; plate glass windows; gas grates, &c.; decorated; shaded avenue; near Ocean Av. and rapid transit; Ditmas Park; price, $12,000; terms easy. House corner Newkirk Av. and East 19th St.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 165 Prospect Park West.

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Queen Anne Houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses.
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Finest Investment, store property in Brooklyn; situated where it cannot help improving greatly in the near future; yearly rental about $10,000; can be raised very easily; price, $125,000, subject to offer; mortgaged for 50 per cent.; purchase price can remain, 4½ per cent. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Will let or sell, furnished or unfurnished, large detached house in Brooklyn, with large grounds and stable. Will also let horses and carriages to responsible parties; all conveniences; within 40 min. of New York City Hall. Only principals need apply; owner leaving city. Merchant, T Box 179 Times.

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Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply STEWART, Bay Ridge Park.

$6,000.—Beautiful 2-story-and-basement brownstone; best block Macon St.; 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; worth $7,200; a rare chance; terms, $1,000 down. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St., Brooklyn.

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For Sale—House, or exchange; on Sullivan St., 4-story double brick; in thorough condition; all rented, $960 per annum; mortgage, $4,500; what have you in exchange? Address owner, Joseph Schwarz, 255 Van Buren St.

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If you have sufficient rent receipts and desire to own your home, call and I will prove in the past you've wasted your money. I will actually sell you a home, with all modern improvements, for less than a city apartment costs, after a small first payment.

THINK IT OVER

and investigate my offer. Houses open evenings for inspection until 9. They are block from water on Bay 28th St., Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea.

FRANK A. SLOCUM,
BAY 28TH ST. AND BATH AV.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES IN KENSINGTON, Ave. E, bet. East 2d and East 3d Sts.
NEW DETACHED HOUSES,
up to date in every respect; hardwood trim; open nickel plumbing; handsomely decorated; FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN BROOKLYN. Don't fail to look at these houses before you purchase elsewhere; price, $4,000; probably less to right parties, and on easy terms.
C. H. DENNISON, ON PREMISES, OR 1,124 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.
One or two family houses, new, up to date, brownstone; oak trim; open plumbing; Eastern Parkway; don't fail to see these houses; very easy terms. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

150 FT. FROM **FIRST ST.** PROSPECT PARK.
Three and four-story private dwellings.
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FOR SALE.
"SEVEN OAKS," Greenwood Depot, Albemarle Co., Virginia; gentleman's ideal country home, in the most beautiful part of Old Virginia, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge; 1½ miles from R. R. station; 30 minutes from Charlottesville; 3½ hours from Washington; good store, church, and school facilities; society of the best; Colonial house; 8 rooms, large halls, 2 bathrooms, modern plumbing, separate kitchen, hot and cold water, servants' house, quaint log cabin, &c.; water, servants' house, quaint log cabin, &c.; 103 acres good land, much of it very good; 6 carriages, saddle and work horses; carriages, wagons, farm implements, 3 good cows, calves, pigs, fowl, &c., &c.; all buildings thoroughly renovated, newly painted and papered, and newly furnished, &c., this Summer; this is an ideal country home; everything new, bright, and sweet; no dilapidation and nothing disagreeable; a 1½2-foot artesian well, tower and tank and gasoline engine for pump and saw; house surrounded by grassy lawn and grandest old oaks; none finer; the view of mountain and valley cannot be surpassed anywhere; the buyer can without delay of expense have a perfect home; price, $16,000 for everything, what it cost the present owner, who has to leave for business reasons. Apply to M. B. Langhorne, Greenwood Depot, Albemarle Co., Virginia.

For Sale, with Immediate Possession.—A perfect suburban home. Springfield, Mass., (the City of Homes.) The most charming residence on the outskirts of Springfield, five minutes from car track; and two miles to P. O. and depot, comprising NOBLE COLONIAL HOUSE of 16 rooms, three reception rooms, two baths, gentleman's lavatory, and parklike grounds of over 100 acres, part of which is most fertile farming land, the balance ornamental and grandly wooded. All necessary substantial outbuildings, two pure water powers, (windmill and engine.) Gas manufactured on premises. Electrical appliances, steam heat throughout. The appropriate furniture and fittings will remain, also the stock, comprising four horses, cows, pigs, and poultry. The crops garnered and in the ground. A quantity of wild rabbits (silver gray) inclosed in 60 acres of fenced land, and pack of very valuable spaniels. OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME for any one to walk into a lovely home. Location and views unsurpassed. Servants and farmhands would remain if desired. Owner leaves for England in 60 days, and must sell in whole or in part. Send for illustrated pamphlet, &c., to Box 1,166, Springfield, Mass.

For Sale.—The finest Ranch in New Mexico, comprising about 14,000 acres of land, all fenced. It is cut up into pastures of from 4 to 3,800 acres each. All well watered. About 600 acres under cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the property, and upward of 1,100 head of very high-grade and registered Hereford cattle, also hogs, sheep, work horses, and mules. Good buildings. It adjoins the town of Roswell on the Pacos Valley Branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. For full particulars address
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Attention!—Gentlemen of wealth and refinement should inspect the most beautiful landscape in America, western shore of Hudson; high shores, fine lake front, superb boating and fishing; 60 acres; price, $5,000. For illustrated catalogue descriptive of the beauty and grandeur of this and 35 other high-grade properties write Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

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150-acre farm, six miles from Claremont, N. H.; good house, well, and barn; running water; plenty of wood; lots of fruit; price, $650. Timson Farm Agency, Claremont, N. H. Catalogue. Mention paper.

Excellent residence farm or Summer boarding place; 150 acres good land; house 16 large rooms; good barn; outbuildings of all kinds; six miles from Kingston; good roads; will exchange. M. Freyknecht, Rifton, N. Y.

Mountain View Farm, 140 acres, fine 11-room house, large barns, stone silo, fruit, trout brook, and healthy; some stock, and all tools; $6,500, part cash. G. W. Pecan, Simsbury, Conn.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms, improvements; stable, hennery; half acre; cost $11,000; sell $8,000, $2,500 cash; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Lake Property, Sullivan County, 300 acres, on mountain; station 1½ miles; grand fishing; beautiful views; fine for club or hotel; $15,000. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

For Sale—Nine-room cottage, large attic; furnace heat; 5 minutes from depot; near water; $2,500; terms easy. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway.

Great Bargain.—200 acres coal land, Tennessee; rare chance for coal company; anyone. Write J. W. M., Owner, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Darien, Conn.—Lot, 50x380, with two dwellings; close to depot; suitable for a factory; low taxation. Box 53, Darien, Conn.

Bargains!—Goat farm, 700 acres, $5,000; stock farm, 3,000 acres, $50,000, with stock. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Only $2,500—Level 50-acre farm, stream, buildings, crops, stock, tools. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having houses or apartments to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A small private house betw. 110th and 125th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs.; price must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Want near-by farm, large

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Attractive Rooms and Suites With Bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS.

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The underground R. R., Elevated R. R., and five lines of surface cars pass within 100 feet of the Hotel, reaching any part of the city without change of cars.

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Information regarding rates, terms, &c., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.

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Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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Don't say in your haste "Apartment houses are built without thought"—see "The Martinique."

Thought of small families and no families—2 and 3 room suites with bath.

Thought of air and sunshine—every window opens to the outer air.

Thought of good cooking—owner controls the restaurant.

Thought of bill-paying—fixed weekly charge for meals.

Thought of good service—give it.

Thought of lots of little conveniences, from burglar proof safes up.

Thought you'd think $700 to $1,800 reasonable rentals.

THE MARTINIQUE,

54-58 West 33d St.

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376 Buildings represented; 1,694 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.

Real Estate Renting Company,
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Telephone 2,450 Madison Square.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street,
opposite Manhattan Square.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.

Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor.

Also non-housekeeping Apartments, three and four rooms and bath; room attendance.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

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N. W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7-Story High-Class Apartment House.

Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.

RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.

The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.
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N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE CRITERION,

60 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Apartments, four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, &c.

RENTS, $45 TO $60.

Under personal supervision of new owner, JUDSON LAWSON.

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71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $960 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

CASANOVA,
257, 259 WEST 129TH ST.

Elevator Apartment of four and six all light, sunny rooms; electric light, tiled bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, telephone service; rent $33 and $50; elevator service all night. Apply on premises, or
M. JUST, 219 West 125th St.

NEWLY DECORATED,

ready for occupancy, single flats, seven large rooms, bath, steam heat; all modern improvements; rents, $25, $28; located on 7th Av. Janitor, 200 West 132d.

WITHOUT A QUESTION

best flats in Harlem for the money; seven rooms, bath; all modern improvements; rents moderate; will decorate to suit. Janitor, 203 West 133d St.

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105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

112 WEST 44TH ST.,
2 Rooms and Bath, from Oct. 1, $600.
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MAGNIFICENT NEIGHBORHOOD.—Modern 5-room, commodious apartments in property of high repute; restricted to adult families; facing most picturesque portion of Morningside Park; $30.00 to $35.00. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

La Rochelle, Columbus Av., 75th St.—Fireproof, electric lights, gas ranges, elevators, all-night service, telephone each apartment; $1,200; has restaurant in house. Call.

A.—123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat; hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones, attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, five rooms, bath, 233 East 21st St.; latest improvements; $27 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 62d St; modern improvements; $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; seven rooms, bath; steam; hot water; select neighborhood; rent, $55.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

THE WARREN, 450-432 West 34th St.
Elegant modern four and five-room apartments, hot water, telephone; $28-$40. Ames, 122 W. 34th.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath; $40; attendance. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

3½ Washington Square.—Overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $75.

Lexington Av., 564.—Flat one flight up, six rooms and bath. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

84th St., 133 West.—3 rooms and bath, single apartment; steam heat; hot-water supply; $40.

58th St., 868 West.—2d flat, 6 rooms, bath; private hall; newly decorated; $37.50.

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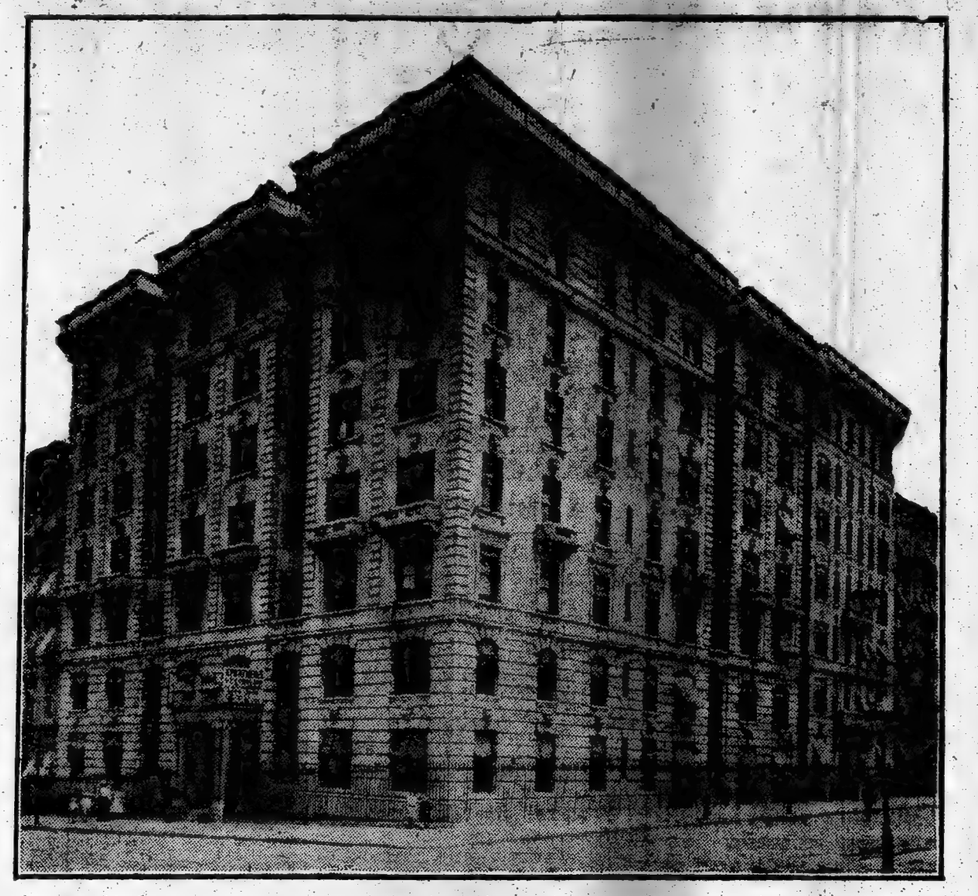

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Convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords.

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West 95th St., between West End Av. and Riverside.
326 to 338
High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North.
An Open View of Hudson, Palisades and the Surrounding Country.

Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.

For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
Ample Closet Room.
Reasonable, Moderate Rentals.

Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or
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SINGING—September 17th, (Wednesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP, and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—September 18, (Thursday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
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Edgewood Park,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

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MATCHLESS FOLIAGE AND DRIVES.
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The New Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass. —Delightfully situated among the hills of Eastern Massachusetts. Air pure and invigorating. Equipped for the reception of patients suffering with nervous diseases. Quiet, refined, homelike retreat. Beautiful drives; sun parlors; delightful environment. Terms, thirty to fifty dollars per week, according to treatment. The best place in New England for persons seeking health and rest. Number of patients limited. Address the Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.

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AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

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AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

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SPRING LAKE, N. J. Directly on beach. Open during September. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE,
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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
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GAS HEATER.

FOR WARMING ROOMS AND COOKING PURPOSES.

Fits on your present gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp. Requires no pipe or hose. The heat from the gas flame increased 500 per cent.

Gas Consumed One Quarter of a Cent Per Hour.

NO CHANGE OF FIXTURE. NO RUBBER PIPE. NO FITTINGS. NO FLUE. NO EXPLOSION. NO ODOR. ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT, PURE RADIANT HEAT.

Used and recommended by prominent physicians. Indispensable in sick rooms, houses, nurseries, institutions, hotels and boarding houses, &c. DEMONSTRATED and SOLD in all DEPARTMENT STORES, the HARDWARE and CROCKERY TRADE, GAS INCANDESCENT SUPPLY HOUSES, plumbers, gas companies. A liberal discount to the trade

Small Size, $1.25. Large Size, $1.50.

TO AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, SEE THAT YOUR BILL CALLS FOR SUVIO.

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1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.
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SENT ALL OVER. OPEN EVENINGS.
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FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

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$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

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TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
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Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,886 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 205 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St.—Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1181 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3186 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Excursions.

LAST DAY OF SEASON, Sept. 15!

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:15, 1:30, 2:45, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:55, 3:10, 4:25, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO

West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

NORTH BEACH.

LAST DAY of the SEASON for
BOATS FROM EAST 99TH ST.
To-Day—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10; half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 min. after 34th St. time.
LONG BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, 8:40 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 12, E. R. N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS

Sept. 14, CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON. Str. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y., 5:00 P. M. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON, SEPT. 14. Str. CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M.

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5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

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A.—Building lots at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad. Lots formerly $800, will be closed out for $200 up. Streets macadamized; electric light; water; fine houses. Terms, $10 cash, balance $5 per month. Highest commission to agents. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Missouri man refused $40,000 for less than an acre; greatest money maker on earth; sq. rod enough for 1,000 plants; 16 p. book cultural directions, 10c.; will grow anywhere. T. C. Kennedy, Hackensack, N. J. **GINSENG**

Restaurant, café, bachelor apartments and furnished rooms; shopping district; entire building with French ranges, newly renovated and decorated up to date; with all improvements; long lease to practical business party. 49 West 19th St.; open for inspection 11 to 12, 4 to 5.

Restaurant for Sale.—Established 16 years, thoroughly equipped, located bridge entrance and elevated railroad, doing good business; cheap rent, long lease; good reasons for selling; bargain to quick buyer. 33 Sands St., Brooklyn.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2 .0 Cor'dt.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established 1881. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

Free.—100 lots, suburbs of New York; send stamp for 25x100 feet; title guaranteed perfect; agents wanted. Seaside Co., Dept. B, 187 Broadway.

Elegant boarding house; desirable location; near 51st St. "L"; present occupant 6 years. Opportunity, Box 116 Times Office.

For Sale.—Boarding house, well filled; good paying boarders; central. Address Box 29, 162 6th Av.

An Auger that bores a square hole; Canada and Great Britain patents for sale. J. D. Wood, Mindoro, Wis.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano, including stool and cover, at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

It's not surprising that we delivered last week hundreds of Harmony Pianos, for Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world.

This 10 years Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of every Harmony.

This Is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, three pedals highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler, 7 1-3 octaves, new Boston fallboard and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and will improve with use. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO; "the best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST.
Stool cover, tuning and delivery free.

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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
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SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
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PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new) $135
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538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
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138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.
Upright 90
Square 20
608 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (celebrated) 110
Upright (slightly used) 125
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

BIDDLE PIANOS IN THE BRONX.

Special bargains; Chickering, $35. Other well-known makers. Uprights, $65 upwards. Squares, $25. Rents, $3 up; installments, $5. 2,936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS RENTED, $3 MONTHLY, CARTAGE FREE, this week. Bargains, $95, Sterling upright, $4 monthly until paid; $99, Steinway Square, $4 monthly until paid.
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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
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Rosewood piano, $35. Elegant upright, $65. Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.

Our regular Summer renovating and refurnishing being now complete, we invite inspection, and are prepared to offer suites fully furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
RATES $1 PER DAY UPWARD.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER,
60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

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BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

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1.—A handsomely furnished suite and other rooms, with board; references exchanged. 23 West 50th St.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,184, (126th.)—Double and single rooms; also back parlor; physician; American family; table guests.

16th St., 116 West.—Nicely furnished large back parlor; also second floor back room; table board.

20th St., 327 West.—Exceptionally nice rooms and house newly renovated; excellent board; two, $10; American family.

21st St., 42 East, (The Jerome.)—Elegant suite, single and hall rooms; transients accommodated; references; board.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests; references.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms; refined; well kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

44th St., 234 West.—Desirable large rooms, near Broadway; table excellent; references.

45th St., 138 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; select house; superior board; table guests accommodated.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsome rooms, communicating, separate; parlor dining room; appointments, service, table superior.

49th St., 61 West.—Large, handsomely furnished second floor, with private bath, to let, with board; references.

50th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

60th St., 104 West.—Entire third floor, together or separate, to quiet gentleman desiring superior permanent accommodations; fine house, perfect service; private American family.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with large dressing rooms and closets; adjoining bath; hot water always; refined surroundings and home comforts; exceptional table and service; large parlor dining room; reference.

80th St., 144 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; convenient L and all cars; good board.

97th St., 63 West.—Desirable second floor front room; also large room for two, $12; references.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large handsome connecting rooms; superior table; fine location; American family; references.

126th St., 169 West.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; dressing room; southern exposure; every convenience; superior board.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single sunny rooms to rent, with board.

131st St., 70 West.—A very desirable second-story rooms; good board; private bath; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Light, large rooms, suites; separate tables; tiled baths; elevator, steam heat; telephone; studio, north light; references.

Madison Av., 434.—Very desirable third floor; rooms in suites; large closets; telephone; references.

Small private family, upper west side, near 93d St. L station; wish to rent second floor to party of four gentlemen, accustomed to good living, desiring comforts, privileges, of well-appointed home; no other boarders; references essential. Address A. L. B., Times Office.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In an apartment hotel or first-class boarding house, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child and nurse. Address with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., City.

Wanted—Within hour of city, board for two commuters; two rooms; state particulars and rates, which must be moderate; references. Pencil, T Box 118 Times.

Wanted—Room and board in high-class German family; by young American lady, who wishes to learn the language preparatory to going abroad. American. Box 1,123 Times, Harlem.

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17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire, part; also desirable suite and front basement; references; telephone.

20th St., 33 West.—Rooms, single or en suite; with or without baths.

21st St., 46 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

22d St., 102 East.—Suite of two large square rooms for gentlemen; suitable for two; southern exposure; season rental only; first-class house; central location.

22d St., 431 West.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; running water; baths each floor.

23d St., 427 West.—Handsome parlor floor; also other choice sunny rooms; gentlemen or married couples preferred.

23d St., 319 West.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or singly; board optional; steam heat.

25th St., 60 West.—Large front parlor and alcove; also hall room; gentlemen only; call Monday.

26th St., 125 East.—Nicely furnished room in private family; all conveniences; call all the week.

28th St., 10 East.—Neatly furnished rooms; running water, hot and cold; all conveniences; references.

28th St., 36 East.—A large front room, suitable for two gentlemen.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor, suitable for gentlemen; references.

45th St., 215 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

48th St., 223 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; gentlemen.

49th St., 37 West.—Large second floor rear room with private bath; ample closet room; also large room on fourth floor; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; references.

64th St., 132 West.—Very fine, attractive rooms in exclusive, refined, private house; references; telephone.

74th St., 148 West.—Second floor; two square rooms; private bath; singly; together; superior accommodations; breakfast optional.

75th, 210 West.—Second story back room; dressing room attached; gentlemen; references.

86th St., 317 West.—Handsome second floor suite; private bath; salon, dressing rooms; electric lights; near Riverside; modern; private breakfasts; also medium-sized room; gentlemen.

94th St., 175 East.—Large and small rooms; breakfast or board optional; quiet private house; very reasonable.

97th St., 139 West.—Large, sunny front room, with dressing room and closets; suitable for two gentlemen; reference required.

97th St., 152 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly; moderate.

106th St., 121 West.—Elegant back parlor and small rooms adjoining; telephone; hot and cold water; all conveniences; private house.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Handsome large furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, second floor, front, also large back room, or en suite, in a strictly first-class house, centrally located, accessible to all trolley cars and "L" R. R.; references exchanged. Refinement, Box 106, 530 6th Av.

Furnished Rooms.

In handsome private residence, one block from Prospect Park, two finely furnished rooms, with bath, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. Address G. A., Times Office.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms; singly or en suite; private baths; house entirely renovated and newly furnished; light breakfast served if desired; transients accommodated.

PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, for physician or dentist; running water; private house. 148 West 123d St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.

Upper west side, vicinity Central Park, beautiful large room; dressing room off modern bath; also hall room; owner's superiorly appointed strictly private house; permanency; references required. Perfect, Box 59, 1,364 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Vernon Ave., 190, near Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn.—Furnished rooms in private house; all improvements; references required.

Unfurnished Rooms.

56th St., 90 West.—Unfurnished rooms; light housekeeping; private house.

Country Board.

Upper Montclair.—Two guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 43.

Galatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Open all year; table and appointments first class; all improvements; $6-$7.

Would board old or delicate lady on small farm; home comforts. Box 464 Roselle, N. J.

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366 Fifth Avenue,
Near 34th Street
JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

Preliminary Announcement
OF
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

To be sold absolutely to pay advances and charges
AT THE
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 23d,
and following days at 3 o'clock each day.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells every day this week, noon and evening, 161 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells to-day, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, fancy goods; will sell noon and evening.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, require finishers and liners on fur garments. Long seasons; liberal pay and overtime. Apply to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, require the services of a woman competent to give estimates on fine fur work; also a young woman possessing a thorough knowledge of furs as order clerk.

GOOD HANDS ON ARTIFICIAL LEAVES; WELL PAID; STEADY WORK. KAHN & GUERIN, 724 BROADWAY.

Lady's Maid.—Competent lady's maid for excellent place; high wages; best of references required; German, French, Swiss, or English. Call Monday Mrs. Jones, 28 West 33d St.

Laundress.—Good laundress to go South; wages, $25; first-class references required. Call after 10, 19 West 42d St.

Wanted—Two intelligent, capable women; one as excellent cook, the other, as chambermaid and laundress, in private family, (5 adults;) must have excellent references, and be high-class, conscientious, pleasant dispositioned persons desiring permanent position, where Japanese butler is kept; Americans, Swedes, or Germans preferred; intelligence offices please not answer. Address Box 1,605, P. O., stating wages expected and where parties can be seen.

Wanted—Experienced salary loan woman for position in city by party not connected with any firm now doing business in New York. Address 1,118 Chestnut St., Room 47, Philadelphia, Penn.

Wanted—A Catholic lady as companion and reader; willing to make herself useful to an elderly lady, residing near the city. For particulars apply 132 Nassau St., Room 704.

Wanted—A first-class German or Austrian cook; none other need apply. Call, Monday morning, at 172 West 72d St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, require an expert fitter in their fur department. To one possessing experience and ability a desirable position and liberal salary are assured.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, require the services of an experienced Furrier as head of stock and Assistant Manager of their Fur Department. Apply personally or by letter.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, require the services of a man competent to estimate on fine fur work; also an experienced cutter on coney work, jobs, and alterations. Liberal inducements to the right parties.

A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY, ABOUT 18, FOR OUTDOOR AND OFFICE WORK; MUST BE NEAT, AND A GOOD TALKER; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX R. 1,017 TIMES, HARLEM.

Attention!—$5, $7, to England; $10, Germany, Belgium, France; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Circular distributors: $5 per 1,000; pay advanced; no canvassing. Distributors, National Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FLOOR WALKER.
AITKEN, SON & CO.
WANT A FLOOR WALKER;
ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED WITH THE FINEST TRADE NEED APPLY.
BROADWAY AND 18TH STREET.

Waiters Wanted—Two active and energetic young men, natives of Great Britain or Ireland, between 25 and 35 years of age, who have had experience in private service as butlers or second men, for social club; wages, $45; permanent; reference required. Apply Monday at 3 West 21st St., 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN COUNTRY HOTEL, ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCES, &C., FRED P. STAFFORD, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

Wanted—Male stenographer of not less than two years' practical experience; give age, references, salary expected; one capable of taking charge of office will be preferred. Box 458, 120 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—Experienced salary loan man for position in city by party not connected with any firm now doing business in New York. Address 1,118 Chestnut St., Room 47, Philadelphia, Penn.

Wanted—Competent R. R. machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to L. S. Webster, No. 17 Moore St., near Stone, Room No. 17.

Wanted—Boy of sixteen to eighteen years of age in a stock broker's office; one with some experience preferred, and must bring satisfactory references. Address R., Box 192 Times.

Wanted—An experienced shoe man for New Haven store. Apply Mr. M. H. Lambert, care of Furst Co., 129 Newark Av.

$12 weekly copying letters at home, either sex. Send stamp for particulars. King Mfg. Co., 246 Warren Ave., Chicago.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Agents.

Agents, send for booklets of linen fibre and Smyrna rugs and lace curtains. Dundee Mfg. Co., 10A Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Wanted—Agents for churn; makes butter in one minute; $250 per month guaranteed; outfit free. Baxter Churn Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Cooks.

Cook.—By first-class cook; Swedish; by day or week; city references. 306 East 26th St., rear. Berg.

Cook.—By first-class woman; by the day; best city references. 325 West 35th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—By experienced, reliable dressmaker; by month; $1.25 day; unexceptional references of character and experience; city or out of town. T., Box 180 Times Office.

Dressmaker.—By experienced, reliable dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—By experienced dressmaker for ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks by day; city or country; remodels. Address Dressmaker, care of Widmer, 42

CLARK-HEINZE WAR FOR MONTANA'S CONTROL

Millionaire Mine Owners in Bitter Political Quarrel.

Senator Finds in New Opponent a Worthy Successor to His Old Enemy Daly.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Sept. 13.—Montana is in the throes of a political campaign, or rather a Democratic factional quarrel, which threatens to eclipse even the famous Clark-Daly affair. The chief factors in the new political feud are United States Senator W. A. Clark and the young mining millionaire, F. Augustus Heinze. In the first clash Heinze carried the Clark people off their feet, so vigorous was his onslaught, and the end is not yet.

The original cause of the quarrel arose two years ago. Heinze up to that time was a Republican. He headed a contesting delegation from Butte to the State Republican Convention in this city, but upon being denied seats he bolted the convention in a spectacular manner. With a band at its head, the delegation paraded the streets of Helena, chartered a special train, and returned to the great mining camp, where a similar parade was had.

He openly allied himself with Clark, who was then a candidate for Senator, as against the Republicans, and stumped the State in his behalf. Further than that, his adherents assert that he evolved and executed the plan whereby Clark, for the first time, was enabled to wrest from Marcus Daly the control of Butte. That plan was to establish without reduction of wages an eight-hour workday in the mines and smelters. Clark further promised that if his ticket was successful he would cause the passage in the Legislature of a compulsory eight-hour workday law.

Marcus Daly, through the votes of his 7,000 miners, always had controlled Butte, and as that city was the Democratic stronghold of the State, he seldom failed to dominate his party. But when Daly's miners saw the Clark and Heinze employes working two hours less a day than themselves, and at the same salary, they turned to Clark, and the Clark ticket was elected. Daly afterward instituted the eight-hour law day, but the change came too late. Consequently there was unanimity when it came to passing the eight-hour law—Republicans, Clark Democrats, Daly Democrats, and all supporting it.

There were two vacancies in the Senate from Montana at this time, and, while Clark was naturally chosen for the long term, he did not look with favor upon Heinze for his colleague. The latter had a strong following, however, with the result that the vote dragged along for sixty days without a choice. The Clark men were firm, however, and finally, three hours after the term had expired by limitation, the Legislature settled upon Paris Gibson.

Thus an enmity sprang up between the millionaires. Clark was on Heinze's bonds in the aggregate of about $1,000,000 in the latter's controversies with the Amalgamated Copper Company, and to be relieved of that he petitioned the Supreme Court. The court, however, refused to grant the relief. The straw that broke the camel's back came when, last month, W. A. Clark, Jr., qualified as surety for the Amalgamated for $250,000 in the celebrated Minnie Healy case.

At about the same time, at a banquet in this city, Heinze announced his allegience to the Democratic party, and the word was whispered around that he was going to contest with Clark the control of the State.

Clark upon being informed of Heinze's plan, is reported to have said: "What? That upstart Heinze control the Democratic party of Montana? Never!"

But Heinze went at his new task with a vim, while Clark, feeling secure in his position, made no extraordinary exertions to maintain his hold. The Democratic State Central Committee met here last week to determine the place and date for holding the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as to determine the apportionment to the convention. Clark only laughed at the assertions of Heinze made the night prior to the meeting of the committee, that he had control of the body, and Clark's view seemed to be borne out when the Clark plan as to place and date was adopted without a dissenting vote.

A Clark man then made a motion that the apportionment of delegates be based upon the vote cast for Bryan, while a Heinze adherent moved as a substitute that it be upon the vote cast for Toole for Governor. Heinze's object in desiring the apportionment based on the vote for governor was to reduce Clark's strength in the convention, as the latter's strength lay largely in the counties where Bryan was strongest.

A vote was taken which resulted in a tie—13 to 13. Clark was astounded when he learned that men with whom he had associated for years in his various set-tos with Daly had voted for the Heinze proposition. Heinze was also surprised to learn that committeemen pledged to him had failed at the last moment.

Both, however, arrived at the same conclusion as to the cause of these changes, and charges of bribery were soon being made by both sides. Several conferences were had, and late in the evening a compromise was finally reached whereby the apportionment was made on one-half of the combined vote for Governor and Associate Justice. As the vote cast for Associate Justice was virtually the same as that for Governor, it was a decided Heinze victory.

The sensation of the meeting came, though, when Gov. Toole, who had been nominated in the Clark Democratic Convention, and who stumped the State for the Clark ticket as against the Daly Democratic and the Republican tickets, holding the proxy of the committeeman from Senator Clark's home city, voted for the Heinze proposition.

The next morning the Clark organs in both Butte and Helena asserted that the committeeman had betrayed his trust. The insinuations regarding the course of the Governor were not any too complimentary. Indeed, Gov. Toole telegraphed to the editor of a Butte paper for an explanation regarding the connection of his name with an implied bribery. The answer came, but it was none too satisfactory, with the result that the Governor has openly allied himself with the Heinze forces.

Both sides are working hard to control the convention. In addition, a Senator is to be elected who, two years hence, will vote for a successor to Senator Gibson. To that position Heinze aspires. C. W. Clark, the Senator's eldest son, is a candidate for the Congressional nomination, and to that Heinze is opposed. Thus it may be seen that both political and commercial interests are involved in the campaign. Both men have millions, and have never been known to hesitate to spend money freely in the accomplishment of their object.

Senator Clark is out with a sensational interview in his Butte and Helena papers, charging that Heinze's object in trying to control the convention is that he may secure as nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court a man who will be subservient to his wishes in litigation involving many millions of dollars, rather than decide the cases on their merits.

Music in Central Park.

There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band. The programme in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of President McKinley will be as follows:

Lead, Kindly Light.
Prelude from third act of "Lohengrin"..... Wagner
Song for cornet, "The Holy City"..... Adams
Signor Carlo Zolessi.
Grand selection, "Andrea Chenier"..... Giordano
(By request.)
March Finebre, "McKinley's Memorial"..... Fanciulli
Written the night of his demise, and performed in Madison Square Garden the hour of his funeral.
Patrol, "Our National"..... Fanciulli
Fantasia for trombone, "Original"..... Zimmerman
Mr. Leo Zimmerman.
Largo, from "Xeres"..... Handel
March song, "The Meaning of U. S. A."..... Morse
Dramatic overture, "Saul"..... Bazzini
"Nearer, My God, to Thee."
"Star-Spangled Banner."

SAKS & CO.'S NEW STORE.

Elaborate Plans for the Display of Goods in the Structure at Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

It is remarkable the rapidity with which the large building at Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-third Street is being built. Those New Yorkers who were out of town during the Summer and who are returning remark that the structure has sprung up almost as by magic. When the work was begun the telegraph and cable lines were much used in rushing orders to the iron fields of Alabama for iron and steel girders and beams, to the pineries of the North for the hardwood for the floors, to the swamp districts of the South for cypress, to Georgia for marble, to the West Indies for mahogany, and to the cities in the Middle West for furniture and other equipment. The ironworker, the mason, the carpenter, and the glazier have put these materials into place, and the building, after the finishing touches of the painter, decorator, and polisher, will be ready for occupancy soon.

In anticipation of the opening, Saks & Co., who are to occupy the structure, have sent into all countries for goods, and promise a stock of goods for the store which will be in consonance with the beauty of the new home. The opening this Fall promises to present one of the best-appointed general stores in the East.

No expense is being spared in selecting the best goods with which to stock this store. One representative in Paris is buying millinery, and others are purchasing pearls in Rome, diamonds and other jewels in Amsterdam, lace in St. Gall and Plauen, knitted and silk underwear in Germany and Switzerland, and the most fashionable goods in the capital of France. Still other buyers are selecting in the various markets of the New and the Old World the finest and best fabrics that money can buy, and suits which in cut and style and quality are not surpassed by any seen in the London Mall or the Faubourg St. Germain.

Much curiosity is experienced by those who pass in the neighborhood of Herald Square as to the nature of the equipment of the new general store building. The company have not given out much information as to their plans, but the large scale upon which all of the work has been done since the foundation of the structure was laid leads to the belief that they will be most elaborate. The furniture, counters, shelving, and the like brought into the city and left at the building for installation have shown that the building will be fitted with every convenience for the trade, both in the display of the stock in the various departments and in the convenience for handling crowds that visit general stores in that section of the city.

FLIGHT OF A FORTUNE TELLER.

Mrs. Konicke Leaves Her Husband—Mr. Konicke Solaced by His Son, Who Foiled His Mother's Plan.

"Princess" Konicke, fortune teller and palmist, who lived with her husband, a wealthy contracting tailor, at 142 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, is missing. Mrs. Konicke was accompanied in her flight by her eight-year-old daughter. It was Mrs. Konicke's son who was reported missing to the police of the Bedford Avenue Station, on Friday with 140 shares of a good mining company in California, valued at $12,000.

George Konicke, the woman's husband, reported yesterday the flight of his wife and daughter, and announced through the press that he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. Mr. Konicke alleged that when his wife went away she had $480 which she had taken from a safe, and his gold watch and chain.

The flight of the woman was accomplished under curious circumstances, according to her husband. On Wednesday the woman sent her fifteen-year-old son to an uncle living in Richmond, S. I., for the shares of mining stock, which the boy received, but instead of returning to his home he went to the home of Mrs. Annie Carter, at 680 Water Street, Manhattan, and asked permission to stay there. The house is owned by Konicke, and the family have long known the Carters. His request was granted. This action on the part of the boy is said to have been due to a remark of his mother, who is declared to have quietly informed him before he started for Staten Island that she intended to go to Chicago, and was going to take him and his sister with her. The boy did not want to go to Chicago. His failure to return to his home after receiving the mining stock on Wednesday caused his father much alarm. When Konicke returned Friday evening, after reporting his son's disappearance, he found that his wife and daughter were also gone.

As the husband and wife had had frequent quarrels because she insisted against his will, on telling fortunes, he at once suspected that she had left him. While he was brooding over his troubles yesterday the missing son returned and handed him the shares of stock. The boy then told his father where he had been since Wednesday, and why he had acted as he did.

IMPENDING COURTS-MARTIAL.

Gen. Roe Has Approved the Ordering of a Court in Griffin Case—The Seventy-first Regiment Charges.

Charges made against Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, some months ago by Major W. L. Garcia, have been acted upon by Major Gen. Roe, who has approved the ordering of a court, and a detail of officers to try the accused will be announced soon.

Lieut. Griffin is charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The charges are the outcome of an attempt to elect a Captain in the company last Spring. Lieut. Griffin was a candidate, and claimed that officers at regimental headquarters were working against his election. Later Major Garcia ordered Company D to assemble in a certain room in the armory, as the Major desired to talk to the members. Lieut. Griffin, it is asserted, took exception to the Major's orders, and claimed that he had no right to give orders over his head while he (the Lieutenant) was present. It is also said that the Lieutenant advised the members not to attend the meeting.

The charges of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment against Col. William G. Bates and Major E. T. T. Marsh of the same command have been forwarded to Adjt. Gen. Nelson Henry, and a court-martial, it is understood, will be ordered. Major Smith has charged that the accused officers made out false certificates, in connection with claims put in against the State, for personal property destroyed in the armory fire.

SECOND BATTERY CELEBRATION.

Guardsmen to Parade in the Bronx District Before Mayor Low.

Invitations have been sent out to National Guard organizations by Brevet Major David Wilson, commanding the Second Battery, to attend the laying of the corner stone of the armory for the command, on Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets. There will be a parade of the attending troops up in The Bronx, and a review by Mayor Low.

One feature of the parade will be the turn out of the First Battery as cavalrymen. Cavalry was needed as escort, and Squadron A being unable to attend, Capt. Wendel volunteered to parade his battery as cavalry. The parade is expected to be held Oct. 4 or Sept 27.

Killed by a Pennsylvania Train.

Marsh H. Tucker, sixty-five years old, of 1,090 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., was struck and instantly killed yesterday by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Jersey City. He was identified by a pass book found in his pocket, which also contained $53.56. The body was taken to the Morgue and the relatives notified.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN LONG ACRE SQUARE

Col. Partridge's Formal Application for the New Site.

HE CONSULTED MAYOR LOW

The Total Cost to the City, Including Building, Would Be $3,000,000—Inadequacy of the Mulberry Street Structure.

Police Commissioner John N. Partridge has chosen the block bounded by Broadway, Forty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-seventh Street as the site for a new Police Headquarters, and has made formal application for an appropriation for its acquisition under proceedings in condemnation, and for the construction of an up-to-date Central Office. In following the lead of THE NEW YORK TIMES to Long Acre Square, the Commissioner emphasizes the fact that imitation is the sincerest flattery. The structures will form the longitudinal boundaries of Long Acre Square, THE TIMES Building at the south and the Police Headquarters building to the north.

COL. PARTRIDGE'S APPLICATION.

Col. Partridge's scheme is a revival of a project that was considered shortly after the Orange riots of 1871, when the defects of 300 Mulberry Street as the headquarters of the police were demonstrated. Plans for a new site have since been considered from time to time, but have been abandoned for various reasons. Col. Partridge had hardly taken office when the defects and inadequacy of the Mulberry Street building became apparent to him, and he considered the necessity for a change, and in due time acted. He has admitted that he has discussed his plan fully with Mayor Low, but it was not until yesterday that he gave publicity to it by issuing this statement and request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, accompanied by a diagram of the site he has selected:

I do hereby select as a site for the Central Department Building for the Police Department of the City of New York all those certain lots lying in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded by Broadway, West Forty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, and West Forty-seventh Street, and for such purpose it is further

Ordered, That the approval and authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is respectfully requested for the acquisition of said lands by condemnation, and upon such authorization and approval the Corporation Counsel be requested to file a notice of the pendency of proceedings.

Ordered, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby respectfully informed that the Central Department of Police is now located at 300 Mulberry Street, on lots about ninety feet in width. Upon the acquisition of a new location the present buildings and land may be turned over to the city and sold for business purposes, for which there will soon be a great demand. The revenue from this source can be applied to the acquisition of the land required and the erection of a proper building thereon. The building now occupied by the Central Department was erected in 1862, and is inadequate for the proper transaction of the rapidly increasing business, such increase having been at least fourfold since the erection of such building. The age of the building, the absence of fire-proof protection for records invaluable to the department and to the city and State, the lack of proper facilities and appliances for police service, the location so far removed from commercial centres and from the lines of greatest travel within the city, and for many other important reasons, the Police Department should be provided with better and more centrally located headquarters.

VALUE OF THE SITE.

Col. Partridge went out of town after making public his application, and gave no data in regard to the new building. The property in question was two years ago considered in a deal which, had it been consummated, would have changed its ownership for a consideration of $1,250,000. The block's area is: On Forty-eighth Street, 93 feet 9½ inches; on Broadway, 205 feet 9½ inches; on Forty-seventh Street, 44 feet 11½ inches, and on Seventh Avenue, 200 feet 10 inches. The property is numbered 1,572 to 1,590 Broadway, and 704 to 720 Seventh Avenue, and it is just south of the building of Studebaker Brothers, which is to cost $500,000, and is on the site of the old Central Market and east of the carriage factory of Brewster & Co. The frontage of the lots on Broadway are: From Forty-eighth Street, 20.6, 20.6, 20.6, 20.6, 26.2, 35.8¾, 35.8¾, and 26.2, and on Seventh Avenue, 20, 20, 20, 25.3, 25, 25, and 25.5.

The three lots north of Forty-seventh Street, 75.5 on Seventh Avenue and 97.6 on Broadway, are owned by Thomas B. Murtha, son of the late John Murtha, and the rest of the property by Moritz B. Philipp. On the north a property lease at $5,000 a year to the Appell estate has yet eight years to run. The other property is let on yearly leases for $75,900 per annum, so that the capitalization of the rents would be about $410,000 at 5 per cent. The buildings above the Murtha property are nearly all two story and old. The Murtha building is of three stories, and the principal tenant is the United States Express Company. A close estimate of the standing value of the property to-day by a real estate expert fixed it at between $1,500,000 and $1,600,000. If an up-to-date Police Headquarters building is put up here it should cost $1,500,000, so that the total cost to the city would be over $3,000,000.

At the present Police Headquarters in a block of marble set into the wall over the entrance to the Chief Clerk's office is this legend:

Commissioners
James Bowen, John G. Bergen,
Thomas C. Acton.
Erected A. D. 1862.
Thomas Little,
Architect.

At the time the Central Office was built there was no pension fund, and an accumulation of money from fines, "sick time," balance of appropriations, &c., was applied to its construction. The total cost was $230,860.90. The Commissioners and staff moved in from 413 Broome Street, which became for a time the headquarters of the Board of Education, in 1865. The sole survivor of them is Clerk George Hopcraft. John A. Kennedy was Superintendent and Seth C. Hawley Chief Clerk. The building during its time was the headquarters of the Health Department, the Street Cleaning Department, the Excise Department, and the Fire Marshal. It is now wholly devoted to the uses of the Police Department, including the Central Detective Bureau, and is entirely inadequate.

BAD STRATEGIC POINT.

Strategically the location of the building was a mistake from the start. It was in actual peril in the draft riots in 1863, and had to be protected with a strong force of militia in the Orange riot excitement of 1871. Its chief defects in this regard are its being sandwiched in between tenement house on the Mott Street side and its isolation from cross town and north and south avenues of communication, which the operations of the rapid transit route would little improve. For many years one of the means of defense relied on were hand grenades stored on an upper floor and a lot of muskets of archaic brand. It would never have withstood an assault of a thousand determined men.

Shortly after the riots of 1871 the question of a new Police Headquarters was seriously considered, and the subject received the attention of Commissioner John R. Voorhis. In 1875 a plan was practically agreed on for the city to acquire the block bounded by Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirteenth Street, and Broadway, and on it to erect a municipal police building to cost with the land from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. This was then considered the best central location in New York if the strategical requirement of an isolated building was to be considered. The scheme contemplated not only ample accommodations for all police bureaus, but a drillroom, a hospital for policemen, first aid to the injured facilities, two ambulances, and a fire engine and hook and ladder company. Commissioner Michael C. Murphy's choice for a new police headquarters was the Madison Square Garden.

To Superintend Student Organizations.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia has named Frederick A. Goetze, the present Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, as successor to Marston Taylor Bogert as Director of Student Organizations. Mr. Goetze will continue his present duties and will supervise the expenditures by the managers of the various undergraduate athletic and dramatic activities.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER CONSOLES BEREAVED MAN.

Verses Composed by Astor House Cook in Memory of His Child Sent to the President's Wife.

Joseph Erichs is an oyster cook in the Astor House. Yesterday he received a letter from Oyster Bay, addressed to him by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The cook showed the letter to the other employes of the hotel, not in a spirit of boastfulness, but with great pride and appreciation of the kindly courtesy of the chief lady of the land.

Not long ago the cook lost the most precious treasure in the world to him, his little girl. His grief was pathetic. Those who work with him could do nothing to console the bereaved man. At every idle moment he would draw from his pocket the picture of a dainty little maid with a head covered with golden curls, a smile on her lips, and her little feet crossed as she leaned in her white frock against the stage properties of the photographer.

At last he put his grief into verses. This he read to his friends in the hot kitchen. They liked them and told the waiters about them. The story came to the ears of Howard H. Scott, who often dines in the rotunda. He set the song to music. The first verse is as follows:

Come, my little darling, come,
'List to what I have to say.
Kneel down by your little bedside,
And I'll teach you how to pray.
Clasp your little hands like mine,
Raise your eyes as I have done,
And my prayer shall always be:
Angels guide my little one.

As it is costly to have music printed and the cook did not have money enough to pay for the publication of the song, his fellows in the employ of the hotel raised among them a fund to pay the publisher. The cook sent the first copy of his sad song to Mrs. Roosevelt with a short note explaining the circumstances under which it had been written.

Erichs refused yesterday to show her letter in answer for publication. He showed the envelope and the signature and said that it would not be proper to disclose the contents of the communication, but added that it had touched his heart and had made him more reconciled in his bereavement.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Trustees Now Considering an Offer to Equip and Endow a Printing Plant.

Largely for the benefit of student publications at Columbia, a friend of the university has offered to endow a university press, with a private printing plant, at a cost of probably $20,000. His plan is to purchase a house and lot in the vicinity of the college, and there erect the equipment. The offer is now in the hands of the Trustees. Whether it will be accepted or not is largely problematical, as some of the Trustees are said to be strongly opposed to the acquisition of a press by the university.

Whether or not the endowment is accepted the undergraduate publications are practically sure of a private printing plant near the university.

Last May, when The Columbia Spectator, the undergraduate newspaper, decided to become a daily instead of a semi-weekly, it was realized that to be effective the paper must have its printing plant near by instead of far down town. Accordingly, several large printers were approached with a view to establishing a branch office near Columbia. Nicholas Muller, of The Spectator's editorial board, who had charge of the scheme, arranged that much of the university printing, as well as all that of the undergraduate publications, should be given to the firm locating in the vicinity of the college. Should the endowment be rejected by the Trustees the student publications will carry out their original idea in time to have the press installed by Nov. 1.

CITY'S POWER OVER RAILWAY.

Detroit Judge Upholds Ordinance for Modern Brakes on Street Cars.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Judge Phelan to-day handed down a decision upholding the city ordinance requiring the street railway company to operate its cars with electric or air brakes. He found the street railway company guilty of violating the ordinance and imposed a fine of $50. The case will be appealed by the company to the State Supreme Court, and perhaps to the United States Supreme Court. In his decision Judge Phelan says:

"The point was made, and is still insisted upon by the respondent, that this ordinance is ultra vires, and beyond the corporate power of the City of Detroit to enact as municipal legislation, and this may be true, unless this municipal legislation can be supported as a just exercise of police power to protect the lives and limbs of its citizens and sojourners within limits from undue risk. If this ordinance has a tendency to preserve life and limb and avoid deplorable accidents in any considerable degree, it is my duty to sustain it. I believe this will be the effect."

CAPT. ENNIS INJURED.

Struck by Baseball During Game Between Two Police Teams.

Capt. Ennis of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday by being struck in the abdomen with a baseball while watching a game between teams from his precinct and the Gates Avenue Station. The game was being played on the open grounds at Saratoga Avenue and Halsey Street.

The ball, which was thrown from the outfield, struck the Captain with such force that he was rendered insensible. Capt. Ennis was standing near the home plate at the time. A carriage was summoned and he was hurried to his home and the family physician called in. The incident put an end to the game.

Did Not Sail Over the City.

Leo Stevens, the aeronaut who announced his intention of sailing over Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, decided at 5 o'clock, the hour set for the ascent, that weather conditions were unfavorable, and that it would be necessary to postpone the trip. If fair weather obtains he will endeavor to make the aerial journey at 10 o'clock this morning, or if conditions are still unsatisfactory then, he announces that he will make the attempt to-morrow at the same hour.

Prof. Loeb May Stay in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Dr. Jacques Loeb, Professor of Physiology at the University of Chicago, has arrived from the East to carry on his investigations in relation to the chemistry of life. He is the guest of President Wheeler of the University of California, and, although no official announcement has been made, it is believed that the eminent scientist will be induced to accept a chair at Berkeley and make his home in this State.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse, 11; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
MOUNT MORRIS, 9th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Chamberlin; 11.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 122st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth St.—The Rev. Herbert S. Cox; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES'S, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls of St. Louis; 11.
CENTRAL, 57th St., Between 7th Av. and Broadway; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. David Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. William W. Cox; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, Between 6th and 7th Ava.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 7:45.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8.
CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Choral evensong, with sermon, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—11 and 8.
HOLY APOSTLES, 30th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 7:45.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Whitmeyer; 10:30.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—11 and 5. The Rev. Dr. Rushton, 11.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Stinson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LENOX AVENUE UNION, West 119th St.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Ava.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 11.
THE SAVIOUR, 100th St.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone; 11 and 8.
THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Dr. J. J. Plunket of Augusta, Ga., 11; the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, 7:45.
TENT EVANGEL, Broadway and 56th St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, 4.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Everything Complete Now in the Autumn Fabrics.

A collection that is going to attract wider attention and extend more practical use than any collection of dress goods ever did. The first opening last week, both as regards assortments and prices, is already the comment of the trade. Now the showing is complete in every particular, and everything that you want in black or colored dress fabrics will be found here. We have never made such far reaching preparations—the exhibition is educational. You will see all the truly correct things that are to be worn, and see them first. And what think you of prices like these at the very start of the season:

59c. FOR 75c. BLACK CHEVIOT—50-inch heavy all wool cheviot, rich jet black, tough stylish finish, a standard 75c. quality.

49c. FOR 85c. BLACK CANVAS CHEVIOT—A splendid stylish fabric is this canvas cheviot; will be used largely for full gowns and separate skirts, jet black and every thread wool, and 50 inches wide, 49c. instead of 85c.

AT 59c., SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS—Imported wool plaids, with bars of lustrous silk in pretty bright color combinations.

39c. FOR 60c. TO 75c. SUITINGS—These suitings are absolutely all wool (made by a mill that will not use a thread of cotton in its fabrics), they measure from 42 to 45 inches wide and come in the desirable navy, brown, tan, green and grey mixtures; 1,500 yards here at 39c. instead of 60c. to 75c.

59c. FOR 85c. TO $1.25 MIXTURES—The balance of our rare purchase of mixed fabrics, 45 to 50 inches wide; a dozen weaves to choose from, and all the leading navy, brown, Oxford, silver, green, tan, mixed effects so largely used this season; regular price would be 85c. to $1.25, here at 59c.

$1.25 FOR $1.75 BLACK BROADCLOTH—This splendid cloth measures 55 inches in width and has a rich lustrous satin surface, superior jet black. We will sponge and deliver it in 48 hours at $1.25 per yard.

59c. FOR $1.10 STRIPED SKIRTING CLOTH—This popular black and white striped skirting is 58 inches wide, strictly all wool, and comes in five styles, all the neatest and very desirable, a splendid weight for unlined skirts; regular $1.10 quality at 59c. per yard.

75c. FOR $1.25 FRENCH MELROSE—44-inch seeded Melrose, brought from France to sell for $1.25 per yard. A delay in the delivery brought it to us to sell at 75. per yard in solid colors of navy, royal, tan, brown, reseda, myrtle, rose and garnet.

Women's New Tailored Suits.

A gathering of the advance styles of women's new tailored suits and costumes, the exclusive things that have the individuality of the made-to-measure; aside from their value to possess now, they show you the newest things that are going to be worn. Several models are from leading Paris makers. The collection embraces suits from $15.00 to $135.00.

AT $15.00—New tailored suit of cheviot, fly front jacket, taffeta lined; skirt is the new effect, percaline lined.

AT $25.00—Cheviot suit, made with new blouse jacket, double cape, new sleeves, trimmed with braid and finished with ornament, taffeta lined; skirt is the new gored effect, finished with fan plaits at bottom, made over a taffeta drop skirt of good quality.

WALKING SKIRT—This collection embraces the best productions from the leading makers. The style, fit and finish equal custom work, the styles are exclusive. The prices range from $2.98 to $15.00.

Men's Tailoring.

Not the ordinary tailoring, but tailoring that will save the wearer $10 to $15 on the charges of the regular tailor. We've an assortment of woolens that are the equal of any stock of its kind, exclusive things. We have the best designers and workmen that money can command.

If you are not satisfied, we are not, and you don't have to take the suit.

Try the Loeser tailoring—Suits to measure $20.00 to $40.00; overcoats to measure, $22.00 to $45.00.

Black Dress Taffeta Silk.

59c. for the 89c. Guaranteed.

Twenty-one inches wide and "Wear Guaranteed" woven on the edge. Hardly noticeable imperfections make this sacrifice in black guaranteed taffeta possible. This lot, like the one sold by us last Monday, will scarcely last the day; at 59c. per yard.

69c. for 98c. Crepe de Chine.

24-inch all-silk, in white, ivory, cream, nile, mais, ciel blue, pink, turquoise, silver, tan, helio, cardinal, &c.

49c. for 69c. Colored Taffeta.

Large range of colors in domestic made taffetas, shiny and bright, just the silk for lining purposes, 49c. per yard.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Offers No One Can Overlook.

No showing of real Arabian lace curtains has ever equalled this in Brooklyn, and they are the most fashionable curtains to-day. Our prices, which are matchless, range from $7.50 up to $175.00 a pair. The following offers in new lace curtains, the real Renaissance, Irish point and Arabian, that are of vital economic interest to every housekeeper:

Real Renaissance lace curtains, special at $6.75, $9.50, $12.50 and $15.00 pair.
White Irish point curtains, specials at $3.75, $4.85, $6.50 and $8.75 pair.
American Arabian curtains, special, $3.75, $4.50, $6.75 and $9.50 pair.
White Nottingham curtains, $1.69, $1.95, $2.50 and $3.00 pair.
250 Bagdad tapestry couch covers, fringed all round, heavy quality, $1.69 pair.
New applique bordered portieres, with tapestry and self colored velour borders, $4.50, $6.95, $7.75, $11.00 to $16.50 pair.
A most complete line of exclusive patterns in plain color, silk finished, mercerized portieres, $6.50, $7.95, 8.75 to $12.50 pair.
A special line fine tapestry table covers, red, blue and green grounds, at less than wholesale:

	1½ yds. sq.	2 yds. sq.	2x2½ yds.	2x3 yds.
Now	$1.39 ea.	$1.98	$2.95	$3.50
Were	$2.00 ea.	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00

Sale of Oriental Carpets.

The Prices as Matchless as the Rugs.

A hundred Oriental carpets that for real beauty can't be surpassed anywhere. Among them are many Persians of rare quality, but there isn't a rug in the lot that's not an Oriental picture—and the sizes are as good. Here's a partial list; if the size you want isn't in it, there are others to see:

10.10x15.0	at $140.00,	regular	$176.00.
10.4 x15.2	" $130.00,	"	$166.00.
10.11x13.9	" $122.00,	"	$167.00.
10.6 x14.7	" $120.00,	"	$148.00.
10.1 x13.8	" $110.00,	"	$155.00.
10.5 x12.7	" $105.00,	"	$152.00.
9.8 x13.4	" $105.00,	"	$140.00.
9.2 x10.5	" $7 .00,	"	$100.00.
8 5 x10.10	" $85.00,	"	$123.00.
8.11x10.0	" $75.00,	"	$98.00.

Also in addition to the carpets we have a lot of small rugs from $7.50 up that are beautiful specimens of Oriental work, including some rich Shirvans at $13.50 each.

AXMINSTER RUGS—Made by Alexander Smith & Sons, those that are new and fresh from the mill. No damaged rugs in this lot. Your choice, 9x12 at $19.98, regular $23.75; 8.3x10.6 at $17.98, regular $19.75.

PARQUET FLOORING, the very best that's made—an enormous assortment of patterns.

Hair Combs

Extremely Low Priced.

Main Floor.

They are the most popular kinds, chignon, pompadour and side combs, made of imitation shell and finished in the best manner.

AT 12c., 15c., 19c. AND 25c. PER PAIR—Side combs, half quill top, medium weight, four sizes.
AT 39c., 45c. AND 49c. PER PAIR, REGULAR VALUE 49c., 59c. AND 69c. PER PAIR—Side combs, heavy quill top, perfect fitting combs.
AT 15c., REGULAR 19c.—Pompadour combs, medium weight.
AT 15c., REGULAR 19c.—Chignon combs, half quill top, two shapes.
AT 25c., REGULAR 39c.—Chignon combs, quill top, assorted styles.
AT 15c. AND 25c.—Pectineum hair retainer, for holding the stray locks.
AT 39c.—Hygienic pompadour combs.
AT 15c. PER DOZEN—Imitation shell hair pins, good weight and finish.

Renaissance Scarfs

Almost Half.

2d Floor, Annex.

A special sale of bureau scarfs and table runners,

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902.

RARE PALM IN BLOOM

Beautiful Specimen Now to be Seen at Botanical Gardens.

IN THE large palm house of the New York Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park there is now on exhibition, in all the glory and beauty of full bloom, one of the rarest and most valuable plants in the world. Not only is it exceptional in being the largest and finest plant of its kind shown in any conservatory, but it is the only one of its species (Phoenicophorium sechellarum) ever known to have been coaxed into flower under cultivation.

Surrounded by palms from tropical climes the world over, it stands out in stately magnificence in comparison with its neighbors. The palm, standing sixteen feet above its tub, has a stately crown of nine broad, feather-edged leaves. The blooms, forcing their way up through the trunk at the parting of the leaf stems, spread out into large, bright yellow panicles of flowers.

The flowers are arranged in groups of three, the two lateral ones being staminate, and the central one pistillate. After the lateral flowers fall away the central or pistillate flower develops into its full beauty.

The palm is very rare, specimens of it being found in but a few European institutions, and only one or two others are known to exist in this country, and those can in no way compare with the palm at the New York Botanical Gardens in size or perfection. A specimen as large as this is very valuable, and the authorities of the Botanical Gardens considered themselves quite fortunate when, through the generosity of Mrs. F. L. Ames of North Easton, Mass., this palm came into their possession.

The plant had not done well in the conservatory of Mrs. Ames, it being impossible to give it the high temperature it, as a native of equatorial latitudes, required, for its neighbors in the same house were from many and varied climates, and the welfare of the majority had to be considered. But since its arrival at the gardens in the Bronx, and its installation in the large palm house, where it has been possible to cater to its especial needs, it has responded most gratefully to its improved environment. Upon its arrival at the gardens it had but four leaves, and was not as tall by some inches, it measuring now sixteen feet from the top of its tub to the uttermost tip of its top branch, and it boasts of nine mature and perfect leaves.

The plant was originally procured in the Seychelle Islands, a small group in the Indian Ocean, east of Central Africa. Connected with it there is a pretty little legend current among the native islanders, indicative of the veneration and regard they hold for the plant. The legend runs that, after the creation, a bird of immense size flew from the earth to the sun at so great a speed that it lost one of its feathers. This feather floated around in space for many ages, and at last fell to the earth on one of the Seychelle Islands. Finding there a fertile soil, it took root and grew into a stately palm, the large entire leaves of which resemble the feathers of that immense bird so long since passed away.

The plant is rather deliberate in its preparation for blooming. It was, about two months ago, according to Head Gardener Nash, that it first showed signs of this intention. The palm then put forth a series of thick, horny spathes, These gradually developed into erect, sword-shaped organs, which, at maturity fall away from the inflorescence, which bursts out into the large yellow blooms which at present grace the plant.

Dr. McDougall hopes, after the flowers have developed to the fruit or seed stage, that a number of fertile seeds may be procured, which will afford an opportunity to experiment with the first growths of this extremely delicate and rare variety.

ANOTHER JAPANESE INVASION

How the Fern Ball Has Rapidly Spread in Popularity—Exit the Brooklyn Rubber Plant.

THREE years ago the Japanese fern ball was practically unknown in this country, although a few of the bundles of compressed bulbs were to be seen in the larger conservatories and in the greenhouses of botanical gardens in the principal cities. Then, suddenly a dozen large florists began the importation of the balls in large quantities almost simultaneously.

Agents and salesmen were sent from house to house in the cities and from village to village throughout the country districts. Nor did they experience much difficulty in disposing of their stock, for from the first day that the Japanese fern ball was offered generally to the public it has grown in popularity.

The reasons for this popularity are not far to seek. The balls, which are particularly graceful and attractive when the trailing ferns cover them, are not a source of annoyance to the careful housewife on account of any attendant dirt, nor, as a matter of fact, do they require a great deal of attention after the preliminary soaking has been given to them. This soaking process should occupy at least three days in order that the best results may be obtained. Later, when the compact bundle is exposed to the light, it is well to continue to keep the ball continuously damp. It should get light, but not sun. One of the particular causes of the popularity of these balls is the fact that they can be relied upon by the woman who likes to have plants in the house during the Winter months.

The invasion from Japan is not without its serious side, for, in the opinion of one observer, it threatens the supremacy in Brooklyn of the rubber plant. Already many residents of the Park Slope and the Bedford section who have been induced to invest in the fern balls have, it is said, discarded the monstrosities which hitherto have filled the small hallways and have found room for hatracks and umbrella stands. Many Brooklynites of the old school refer to the bulbs as "an insidious attack upon the sanctity of the home life."

It is rumored that an endeavor was made recently to introduce the fern balls into two or three of the cheap restaurants across the bridge in which Scriptural texts and notices concerning the importance of keeping an eye on your overcoat are the only scheme of decoration, but this was promptly discarded when a committee called upon the management and pointed out that texts alternated by ferns would be considered as a deliberate attack upon evangelical principles.

But if the Japanese fern balls have found favor in the large cities, they have attained relatively even greater popularity in the suburban towns where New Yorkers have their homes. In settlements like the Oranges, for instance, it is possible to find whole streets hung on both sides with the balls, scarcely a house failing to show one or two or three pendant from the roof of its veranda. In the palm rooms and sun parlors of hotels at Lakewood hundreds of the water-soaked bundles are used.

ARRESTING A KING

Recent Experiences of Leopold of Belgium and George of Greece, Who Were Made to Pay Fines.

THE lis pendens filed in the County Clerk's office in this city not long ago by a lawyer who named Pope Leo XIII. and John Doe as defendants in an action based on the allegation that the property occupied by St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, belongs to the United States Government, will hardly result in the aged Pontiff at the Vatican crossing the seas to appear in the suit.

But though Pope Leo need not be expected to be put on trial in an American court, instances in Europe where monarchs and Princes do actually appear in the dock are not rare. Sometimes these cases happen from the royal custom of traveling incognito, when the monarchs, having infringed some minor law of the land, and their identity not being recognized, they are placed under arrest by zealous guardians of the peace and haled to court.

King Leopold of Belgium probably gets into more trouble through breaking his own laws than any other monarch living. The King is an ardent automobilist, and when out for a spin along the roads near his capital he is not specially observant of the regulations in regard to speed.

Only a few weeks ago the cable told of King Leopold being arrested for reckless riding and for having knocked down and run over an elderly man, who was severely injured. The King was fined $100 for exceeding the legal rate of speed and the injured man instituted a suit for $2,500 damages. A verdict for half the amount was rendered against the royal defendant.

At another time Leopold was placed under arrest on a charge of attempting to swindle a railway company. The King was on a visit to Italy, and when returning bought ordinary first-class tickets. In Italy the fares on express trains are higher than the fares on the ordinary trains, and when the King presented his first-class tickets to the guard on the express the latter refused to accept them. The King insisted, and the police were summoned. As a result the royal journey was delayed for a day.

Not long ago King George of Greece was summoned to court because he had neglected to pay his dog tax. A recent Greek law enacts that every owner of a dog shall pay a yearly tax of twelve drachmas, and if the tax is not paid in time it shall be doubled. King George seems to have been ignorant of the law, hence the summons. He paid the tax and the fine rather than go to jail.

Don Carlos, who is regarded by many Spaniards as the rightful occupant of the Spanish throne, appeared recently as a defendant in an Italian law court, whither he was haled by his daughter, the Princess Donna Elvira, who sought to compel him to give her a share of her mother's property. The Princess lost her suit.

King Edward of England has not figured as a defendant in any legal proceedings, but that he nevertheless considers himself as bound as any of his subjects by the laws of his kingdom was shown a few weeks ago, when in declining a proffered gift of several head of valuable cattle from the Czar of Russia, he said that the English laws forbade the importation of live cattle, and he was therefore unable to acept the gift.

AT IT AGAIN.
—From The Boston Herald.

Impending Crisis in Australia

Newspapers Vainly Striving to Stop the Wholesale Exodus from the Country —Starving Citizens Employed by Government Breaking Stones—Victoria Living on the Last of Its Borrowed Money—Trying to Cut Down Pay of the Legislators—Vast Hordes of Unemployed Men.

FOR many months past a stream of population has been steadily leaving Australia for South Africa. There is no abatement in the exodus. On the contrary, it has been increasing, and its dimensions are causing very serious alarm.

When it is remembered that no one will be admitted into South Africa unless he can show that he is possessed of $500 at least, or is going to an already secured situation, some estimate can be formed of the financial loss Australia is incurring week by week. From Victoria alone, one of the six States comprised within the Commonwealth, more than a thousand adults have gone within the last four months, and some of the emigrants have taken with them substantial amounts, up to as much as $25,000 in some instances. Altogether during that period this one State has suffered by a drain of no less than $750,000. It is not only this great cash loss which has to be deplored, but also the loss of so many young men and very desirable settlers who think they can do better in these "fresh fields and pastures green," of South Africa.

A Commonwealth which contains a total population of barely four millions can ill afford to lose any of its population. In this same connection it must also be taken into account that the natural increase in the States has very seriously diminished of late years. There are not now the large families there used to be in the days of the early colonisation of Australia. The newspapers are trying to put a stop to the exodus.

The hard times which have set in account for the largest share of the emigration which is going on. Young men who are without money or employment are trying to get service in the garrison regiments and police force of South Africa, and bitter are the complaints of some of these who, after being on active service, were brought back to the country. Before leaving as "Contingenters," they were promised that on their return "billets" would be provided for them. These promises have not been kept, and these young men are now walking about the streets in idleness, many of them in absolute want. Under these circumstances, telegrams have been sent to Lord Kitchener asking him to re-enlist them either as mounted soldiers or policemen, but there is little prospect of any great number of them being taken back.

The laboring classes in Australia are very badly off. The prices of the necessaries of life have advanced. Not since the collapse of the land boom have times been nearly so bad as they now are. It is in the States of Victoria and South Australia that distress is greatest. The State of Western Australia, because of satisfactory returns from gold-mining operations and the expenditure of borrowed money, is at present only almost imperceptibly affected by the depression, but its time must soon come.

In New South Wales the recent three million loan will keep that State's head above water while the spending of this borrowed money lasts, but after that it will be worse off than ever. In Queensland, the goldfields help to make the depression less acutely felt than elsewhere. In Tasmania everything is flat, stale, and unprofitable.

In South Australia, it will afford some idea of the want of employment which exists there when it is mentioned that recently a meeting was held in the Trades Hall at Adelaide. This meeting was attended by women only, who declared that it was not charity they wanted, but work for their husbands. A deputation of these women waited on the Government, and represented their distressful condition. They also requested that the stonebreaking upon which their husbands were employed should be paid for in cash, and not rations.

In Melbourne things are just as bad. Groups of idle men are hanging round the street corners or lounging in the public reserves. One hears the cry of "unemployed" everywhere, and deputations from the working classes are almost daily waiting upon the Government and municipal bodies and demanding work. Appeals for help in the shape of money or goods are being made in the correspondence columns of the newspapers from members of Parliament and others. The worst of it is that the people are now in the depth of Winter, and it is expected the position will get much worse even than it is. The Government has no money to spend, and municipal bodies are not much better off.

Hitherto all the States have been living far beyond their means—on borrowed money. Extravagance in expenditure, much of it upon unproductive works, has been going on for years, and now the necessity for economy is felt. The deficit in Victoria upon the year's financial transactions amounts to £400,000, according to the statement of the Commonwealth Treasurer, Sir George Turner, and already the State has been obliged to postpone for several months the repayment of the moneys borrowed from local trust funds.

The fact is that the enormous drain which is going out in the payment of interest upon foreign borrowed millions has become a terrible millstone round the necks of the various States, and the most drastic economies will have to be effected in legislative and administrative expenditure. Therefore, the cry of economy and retrenchment mingles with that of "unemployed" just now.

There is much need for retrenchment. Take, as an example, the State Legislature of Victoria. It has two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council, both of them far too expensive. The Assembly contains no fewer than ninety-five members at £300 a year each (the Speaker and Chairman of Committees get several hundreds more.) The country demands that this House shall be reduced to forty-six members at £200 a year each, and that the Council shall be reduced to thirty-three. There has been a crisis in the State, and the Peacock Government has been ousted by a majority of three. Mr. Irvine is the new Premier, but his assurances on the subject of retrenchment are not considered satisfactory, and the reformers have decided to oppose his re-election and that of all his Cabinet. This will probably result in a dissolution, and at a general election the reformers will carry the country in the adoption of their programme.

In the meantime Australia is in a very bad way. All this depression, want of money, dullness in trade, and scarcity of employment are directly due to the interference of the colonies in the South African war, and the spending of hundreds of thousands of pounds in sending troops to South Africa. But for this the treasuries would not have been depleted as they have been, and the money would have been available for useful public works, and but for this interference there would have been no exodus of population and capital to South Africa. Those who favored the policy of interference are trying hard to make out that all the ills which have come upon Australia are due to the drought, but this is a ridiculous excuse to try and shift the responsibility off their own shoulders.

We have had many droughts before as bad as the recent one, and some of them of much longer duration, but these droughts never affected the fringe of the Continent and the agricultural districts, cities, and towns on this seaboard area as the other causes stated are doing now. Those persons who inflamed the war fever in the colonies sowed the wind; the masses are now unfortunately reaping the whirlwind. J.

Melbourne, Aug. 4.

MINIATURE DEPARTMENT STORE TO EDUCATE GIRLS

A Novel Departure in Public Instruction—The Girls' Technical High School to Turn Out Practiced Saleswomen—Instruction in Politeness to Customers and in Weights and Measures—A New and Practical Branch of Education.

INTO the realm of practical education a new "study" is to be introduced. "Store practice" is what it will probably be called, though so little are its details worked out that even this title cannot be said to have been definitely adopted. It is New York City that has brought this fresh idea into being, and it is in the new Girls' Technical High School that starts this Fall and will be in full operation by midwinter that "store practice" will be established.

Young men have had altogether too much their own way in modern education, Principal William McAndrew, who will build up this Girls' Technical High School, thinks. To them has come the most of the cream of practical, technical training. In scores of institutions, public and private, they have had planned for them courses fitting them out for every trade and profession.

Young women, on the other hand, have found little open to them but the literary training of the High School, with some opportunities at stenography and typewriting. This new New York City experiment that is spoken of as the Girls' Trades School, plans to change all this. It will teach girls definitely for specific life work as boys are taught. And work in stores is to be made one of the chief studies.

Principal McAndrew made a careful study this Summer of the avenues of work open for the average New York girl who must wholly or partially support herself after she gets to be sixteen or seventeen. He looked into not only the possibilities, into the fields that might be developed, but he studied the work that girls turn to naturally to-day.

He found that a large percentage made their way into the department stores and the other shops of the metropolis, getting places as saleswomen. Owing to marriage the personnel of the saleswomen forces, he further discovered, was constantly changing, and there was always room for fresh recruits. His investigations and his talks with employers also showed him that there would be a large demand for girls who were trained.

"We have our own training school right here in the building for our saleslrls," said department store manager after manager. "Would we give the preference to girls already taught how to sell, how to figure and write in a business way, how to handle customers? Indeed we would, every time. We have never had the opportunity to get such girls.

"We would take them quicker than a wink, ahead of all others. Those are the kind of girls we want. Don't you see it would save all the time and trouble we now have to spend in teaching them ourselves?"

"They say that the salesmen and saleswomen are born, not made," said another department store chief. "I only know that we have to make ours. We would take all of the specially trained girls you could give us, at a moment's notice, and thank you for them."

At that moment the "store practice" course, the "school for saleswomen," was definitely created in Mr. McAndrew's mind and he is now engaged in working out its details. As planned, this course will not in any way be a theoretical or a play affair, but a thorough technical training.

The new "Girls' Trade School" will occupy the old Twelfth Street School building, where the Wadleigh High School, now gone up town, was until this Fall. There, in a two years' course, these new technical features will be taught.

A department store in miniature is to be the chief feature and the really valuable part of this saleswomen's course. This will be fitted up as completely as will the domestic science laboratory, the dressmakers' department, the commercial rooms (for clerical work) of the school.

Here girls will be taught, first of all, the manners and the demeanor that go to make up a successful saleswoman, which modern department store managers say is half the battle. Then they will be instructed expertly in weights and measures, in the art of doing up bundles; they will be taught about goods and merchandise of all sorts, qualities, prices, handling. Besides this, much attention will be given to penmanship that is plain and figuring that is accurate.

"You would be surprised to see how much trouble we have in just that way," said one of the department store chiefs to Mr. McAndrew in the course of his investigations. You would hardly believe it, but our girls will carelessly make mistakes like this: They will sell shoes and write down corsets on their checks. All this makes us endless untangling and wastes much time."

Thus the young girl, by the time this course is completed, will have a very clear idea of just how big stores and small stores are run, and in her line she will be an expert, trained with a good deal of care not only how to sell, but how to behave.

Girls are to enter this course after their graduation from the grammar school, averaging fourteen years of age. The first year of the "Trades School" course will be general and its studies obligatory. All the girls will take the same course, this comprising English, French, German, or Spanish; home and social science, (to include cooking, the managing of homes, sewing;) a little primary chemistry, elementary nursing, and some of the important principles of sanitation; penmanship, and stenography; commercial arithmetic, physiology, and physical culture; music, designing, and drawing.

In the second the courses will divide, with only the languages and English being carried on in all, together with a little history and "civics." Then each girl may choose the special branch in which she desires technical training.

SOME NEW SIGNS.

Men Who Take Advantage of Building Operations to Exercise Their Wit.

NEW ideas in advertising signs are one result of the present activity in building in this city. All along Broadway and on many of the other principal business streets at frequent intervals there are covered passageways which extend out the width of the sidewalk and for the length of the building in course of erection or reconstruction. These are for the purpose of safeguarding the traffic underneath from the possible fall of stones, timber, &c., and their presence cuts off from view the stores at either end.

As part compensation for the loss of custom from this cause, the proprietors of the stores are often given the privilege of having a sign advertising their wares affixed to the obstructing passageway. The privilege is generally taken advantage of, and the storekeeper taxes his ingenuity to devise something that will catch the eye of the passing citizen.

However much the merchant may be losing in custom through his proximity to the building being erected, with its clouds of dust and clatter of hammers, he tries to say funny things, just as though it was all the greatest joke in the world.

Here is one of the signs on Broadway, not far from Spring Street:

> The front looks dead, but we are still inside, as lively as ever—Hats.

A little further along, on the other side, is this:

> Out of the dark tunnel into the light of a—hat.

Further along up Broadway, where the barrier took on the form somewhat of an earthwork, the proprietor of a furnishings store displayed for several weeks the following legend:

> Mother earth has erected this barrier, but on the other side children of men are engaged in caring for your personal appearance—shirts, collars, gloves, &c.

These are only a few of the new signs, but they are representative.

THE SAME MAN

A Curious Theory in Regard to Two Notable Individuals.

IT WAS related in these columns a week ago how a man in London had been making a good living for years out of the Monroe Doctrine by selling to credulous editors alleged new developments thereof. At the same time attention was called to the strange case of the editor of The Saturday Review, in whom the disease "monroedoctrinitis" has apparently reached an acute stage.

The curious theory is now advanced that these two individuals are one and the same man. Not that it is a modern case of Jekyll and Hyde, but that the one has "evoluted" into the other. Said the alienist who was asked about it:

"No man could reach the condition of this editor who had not for years been brooding on the subject. At the same time the symptomatic articles which were so constantly appearing in other London papers have practically ceased.

"I therefore diagnose the case as one of developed monomania, reaching its third, or next to the last, stage. It is well known that absorption in a single question like this, when accompanied by the indignation and fury of the editor of The Saturday Review, produces a mental condition of the most serious character.

"The later symptoms, since President Roosevelt happened to mention the Monroe doctrine are suggestive. Look out for something violent in the near future."

VANDALISM AT SULGRAVE MANOR

RENEWED interest has been directed to the English memorial home of George Washington's ancestors, Sulgrave manor, through the rumor that it had been purchased by an American. Unfortunately, this was almost immediately denied, but if public attention in this country should be so strongly directed toward that little English estate, which must always possess more than ordinary interest to Americans, as to inspire some wealthy and patriotic citizen to purchase the place for permanent preservation, the recent unfounded rumor may well be called a blessing in disguise.

Lack of proper attention has already caused serious damage to some of the most interesting Washington reminiscences in Sulgrave. When Washington Irving visited the house he found the Washington coat of arms in colored glass still intact in the window of a little room then used for the farmer's buttery. The colored crest is no longer there.

About fifty years ago Col. Henry Hely-Hutchinson, an old Waterloo soldier, and then lord of Sulgrave manor, had the panes of glass removed for greater security, but instead of this they were either stolen or broken shortly after, and no trace of them now remains.

Another piece of vandalism was perpetrated in 1889 in the little Sulgrave Church. There Laurence Washington, who received the grant of Sulgrave and adjoining lands from Henry VIII., is buried, with his wife, Amy, or Amee, as the old slab records. Large, old-fashioned effigies of the deceased landholder and his wife were placed on each side of the brass slabs recording their deaths, but in 1887 some visitors knocked off the head of Laurence Washington, and the brass effigy of his wife has disappeared entirely. Other mutilations have also been made.

This Laurence Washington, who died in 1584, was a man of considerable importance. He was twice Mayor of Northampton, and received his grant of land from the King in 1539. The property formerly belonged to the priory of St. Andrews, and was among the lands taken by Henry when he appropriated the monasteries.

The appearance and condition of the place have not altered very much from the time it was visited by Washington Irving when he was collecting materials for his life of George Washington. He says:

"The writer visited Sulgrave a few years since. It was a quiet, rural neighborhood, where the farmhouses were quaint and antiquated. A part only of the manor house remained and was inhabited by a farmer."

The old Sulgrave manor house has suffered from the ravages of time, and not more than half of the original building is standing. It has done service as an ordinary farmhouse for years. The building is solidly but only plainly built of stone, its two stories being small, with a high gable roof, tiled, in accordance with the English custom. The north side of the house is covered with ivy, giving a more cheerful appearance to this end than is seen on the other sections. The plaster in many places has dropped off, and pieces of stones have been chipped badly, giving the house an aged appearance, which is decidedly more dilapidated than picturesque.

The southern portion of the house formerly extended from thirty to forty feet beyond, in which is now the garden. The remains of an old Tudor doorway are plainly seen, of brownstone, with square moldings and depressed arch, but in recent years partially twisted up and converted into a small window for the dairy.

Two shields cut in the stone sides of the arch show the old Washington coat-of-arms, much the worse for wear at the present time.

The coat-of-arms is interesting from the fact that the statement has frequently been made that the suggestion for the Stars and Stripes came from the Washington crest. The latter shows three stars on top of the shield and three stripes below.

The customary low stone wall surrounds the little house and garden proper. The main entrance is from a small paved court, not kept in very good repair, and the low stone doorway shows evidences of the age of the house. The windows in the low upper story are small and of the plainest description.

HAITI—HOCH DER KAISER!
—From The Philadelphia North American

New York's New Dutch Colonial Garden

To Be Watered by a Genuine Dutch Canal, with Dutch Fish Swimming in It—Will Be a Quaint Reminder of Old New Amsterdam — To Be Near Old Manor House in Van Cortlandt Park.

VISITORS to Van Cortlandt Park this past week have had a new set of inquiries to put to the officials there, and for the time being the old stock phrases regarding golf and the Squadron A polo games have been of secondary importance. The prospect of a Dutch colonial garden in the near future has lent an added interest to the Van Cortlandt domain, already indelibly stamped, as it is, with a genuine Dutch name and possessing a typical old Dutch manor house, now serving the purpose of a colonial museum maintained by the Society of Colonial Dames.

"So a Dutch garden is the latest thing, is it?" asked a visitor of the park foreman last week. "Wonder what it will look like. I suppose it means a lot of tulips and such things laid out in little squares and triangles and all as prim and neat as a parlor floor. Well, it may be pretty, but I'd like a few sunflowers thrown in to remind me of the old farm garden up in New England."

The Van Cortlandt Park laborers are as much mystified as any one else over the proposed adornment of the park, but a number of workmen digging a deep ditch a trifle west of the little railroad station said that they believed the hole they were making had something to do with the garden. A horse slipped into the ditch last week and had to be killed, and to them that episode was of more importance than the planting of flowers and shrubs at some unknown period.

Further inquiry among those who know things in advance in the Park Department revealed the fact that everything is in readiness for the new garden, and the ditch, which now looks no better than an ordinary receptacle for drain pipes, is, in time, to be elevated to the dignity of a miniature Dutch canal.

"Anything like a Dutch garden," said Samuel Parsons, Jr., the landscape architect of the Park Department, "would not be in keeping at all without a suggestion of a canal. Of course there won't be any Dutch boats in it, nor will the gardeners be required to wear wooden shoes while on duty. The idea is to give a quaint, picturesque effect to the place, and arrangements will be made to use the water for irrigating purposes."

Mr. Parsons has just prepared the plans for the garden, but a number of details, such as the selection of plants and shrubs, will be determined when everything is ready for the actual planting.

The garden will occupy a plot of from three to four acres, situated directly south of the old Van Cortlandt mansion, in what is now low and to some extent marshy ground. The canal will inclose three sides of the garden, which will be nearly square.

Across the north end of the garden, where it adjoins the higher ground upon which is situated the old Van Cortlandt mansion, there will be no canal. The land slopes down quite abruptly at this point, in many places the descent being fully twenty feet. This portion will be handsomely terraced, and a flight of steps will lead to the garden from the old house, while the banks will be lined with low trees and shrubs.

The canal itself, while small in extent, will be no baby affair, for it will be fully 10 feet wide and from 4 to 6 feet deep, and the sides will be walled in with stone. Water lilies and other aquatic flowers will be planted, and the waters may be stocked with small Dutch fish.

The water for the canal will be obtained from the swift-running little stream known as Tibbet's Brook, which forms the outlet of Van Cortland Lake. The water will enter the canal near the little bridge by the old mill, and it will flow out at the western extremity of the canal, entering the same brook a little further on, and thus insuring a constant flow of fresh water.

This three-sided canal and the terrace in front of the mansion will form the boundaries of the new garden. Within the three sides of the canal a low hedge will be planted, and inside of this will come the garden proper, with its walks, flower beds, little patches of green lawn, and a fountain in the centre.

"There have been some erroneous impressions about this garden," said Mr. Parsons. "It is to be a Dutch colonial garden, not a Dutch garden. There is considerable difference. And, moreover, while the general lines of a Dutch colonial garden will be followed, there will be no slavish imitation of foreign gardens.

"The idea will be to give the garden a perfectly natural effect and not to secure the stiff and set appearance of many famous gardens on the other side, such as those at Versailles, for instance, in the immediate vicinity of the palace. Those set effects are very nice when the garden is partially surrounded by elaborate buildings, but in an open space like Van Cortlandt Park a small formal garden would look ridiculous.

"In choosing the plants, shrubs, and trees, an effort will be made to get those that will give something of a formal effect, to be sure, but yet thoroughly symmetrical and entirely natural. In other words, there will be no cutting down of plants or trees to give them a shape which they would not acquire naturally.

"There are many plants and trees that readily assume formal effects naturally, such as the yew tree, the Japanese umbrella tree, and varieties of beeches, magnolias, certain small evergreens, and rhododendrons. Of course, all sorts of flowers can be used, being blended in pretty border and flower-bed effects."

The plans for the actual garden, within the hedge, show a large circle in the centre. It is the idea to have a fountain here with pond lilies probably in the surrounding basin of water and borders of flowers outside.

Four paths will lead from the centre of each square side of the garden to the circle, and the four squares thus formed will have small lawns in their centres, with beds and borders of flowers bounding the walks. Under the low shade trees will be placed benches or chairs.

The sound of the water, the artistic arrangement of color, the odd shapes of rare and curious plants, and the rich, green grass are all calculated to give a refreshing and cooling effect, while at the same time quaintly picturesque.

Before this beautiful sight can be appreciated, however, a great deal of rough work remains to be done. The low, marshy parts of the garden will be filled in, and when the surface has reached a proper level a top coating of rich earth mold will be spread over from 1½ to 2 feet thick.

There will then be no excuse if the plants and trees do not appear at their very best. Underground irrigation is also to be put in, a somewhat novel expedient, but which has been used to some extent in a few smaller gardens.

Mr. Parsons hopes that all of this preparatory work will be finished next Spring. The larger trees and shrubs will then be planted immediately, and within another year New Yorkers may be able to show foreign visitors something fully as quaint and neat as can be found in many of the famous garden plots abroad.

FOUND MINOTAUR'S LAIR?

Celebrated Labyrinth Thought to Have Been Unearthed—Extraordinary Story of the Bull-Man Finds Apparent Confirmation.

THE story of the Minotaur and the interminable labyrinth in which the dread monster roamed has hitherto been classed among the choicest specimens of Grecian mythology, but the prevailing attitude must now be amended in view of the recent discoveries in Crete.

There, in the region which was unquestionably part of the dominions of King Minos, W. Arthur Evans, the distinguished archaeologist and representative of the Cretan Exploration Fund, has unearthed at Knossos (the Cnossos of the classics,) what he believes to be the renowned labyrinth. The nature of the subterranean passages themselves and other indications appear conclusively to confirm the explorer's theory. Legendary history having thus been proved correct in respect to the lair of the bull-man, the existence of the Minotaur itself can no longer be lightly dismissed as a mere fable.

Additional confirmation of the authenticity of the labyrinthine passages is found in the fact that they are not only in the territory of the redoubtable monarch, but are actually within the borders of his great palace of Knossos (the Cnossos of the classics.)

The palace has been found to be an immense structure extending over fully five acres. There are numerous labyrinthine passages, great courts, and spacious halls and staircases. On the north side there is a great portico, whose imposing appearance is added to by double rows of six columns. The approach to the portico was evidently made by a road from the coast through the valley. On the inner side there is communication with the central court by means of a stepway, which is flanked by bastions of immense square stones having on them representations of tridents.

THE GATEWAY TO DOOM.

There seems every reason to believe that this was the famous sea-gate through which the dolorous processions of Athenian youths and maids passed on their way to the haunt of the voracious Minotaur. By that gateway, too, would enter to their awful doom the pirates captured by the King's navy which policed the Hellenic Sea. These malefactors of the ocean were, like the most desperate of the criminals on land, cast into the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur.

The labyrinth is supposed to have been constructed by Daedalus for King Minos, expressly for the accommodation of the Minotaur. Pliny refers to the maze as an actuality, but declares its remains to have been unknown in his day. Some authorities claim that the marvelous set of winding passages and chambers in the rocks at Gortyna compose the veritable labyrinth, but practically all the ancient writers locate the maze at Knossos, and their circumstantial statements are borne out by the well-preserved coins of the period.

Some archaeologists have endeavored to account for the story of the labyrinth by ascribing its origin to the passages of the mines worked in Crete by Phenicians and ranking it as one of the best examples of the relation of industrial arts to Eastern mythology.

One other important result of the Knossosan discoveries is the confirmation of the ancient accounts of the surpassing grandeur of the kingdom of Minos, whose splendor and dominion were immensely augmented during the reign of the monarch whose palace has just been revealed. Under Minos the nation acquired a navy of considerable strength and took a commanding position among the great empires of the time.

Minos was one of the earliest known practicers of the gospel of strenuousness. He conquered the Aegian Islands, annexed and colonized the Islands of the Cyclades, expelling the Carians and ridding the Hellenic Sea of the pirates who infested it. He established legal and political institutions, which Lycurgus took as his model, and so impressed his personality on the minds of his subjects that it was generally believed that after his death he became the "supreme judge of the lower world, before whom all the dead appeared for judgment."

HALF BULL, HALF MAN.

The story of the Minotaur is probably the most repulsive to be found in all the range of classical literature. The grim monster, half man and half bull, was the offspring of Pasiphae, the wife of the King of Minos. The man-eating monstrosity had the body of a man and the head and voice of a bull. He walked upright and roamed through its labyrinthine lair making hideous noises which were accentuated by the cavern echoes.

By some writers the Minotaur is said to have resembled the Moloch of the Phenicians in form. According to the narratives of the ancients the monster was slain by Theseus, son of the King of Greece. The young prince resolved to attempt the deliverance of Athens from the terrible tribute imposed upon it by King Minos in revenge for the murder of his son, and in prosecution of his heroic purpose he took the place of one of the intended victims.

Chief among the other known labyrinths are the Egyptian and the Samian. The former was visited by Herodotus, who described it as one of the wonders of the world. It stood on the shores of Lake Moeris, whose foundations were laid bare by Lepsius, and contained three thousand chambers. The Samian maze was probably built in the age of Polycrates, about 540 B. C. From the ancient labyrinths was taken the conception which resulted in the construction of the famous mazes at Hampton Court Palace and at Versailles.

G. R.

The Devery "Cabinet"

Duties of the "Charities Commissioner" and "Corporation Counsel"—Queer Characters in the Entourage.

DEVERY'S CABINET" is a term which has come to mean the "handy men" who surrounded William S. Devery in his campaign in the Ninth Assembly District. Every move made by the ex-Chief of Police is considered by his henchmen and many friends before a final determination is reached. At all public meetings several members of the cabinet accompany their leader to give him aid or advise in emergencies.

The one recognized member of the cabinet is "Eddie" Snyder, Devery's Charities Commissioner. It is the duty of this quas-official to find out all the deserving cases in the district and extend on behalf of Devery financial or other assistance.

One night last week a woman was sitting on top of her goods and chattels cast on the sidewalk on Twenty-eighth Street near Ninth Avenue. The City Marshal and his men had hardly finished their work when the husband staggered home drunk. The wife was crying.

In about half an hour the Devery cabinet had been told of the case. First a henchman who hangs around the Pump reported the case and soon afterwood, "Eddie" Snyder appeared. He gave the drunken husband a tongue lashing and said that Devery would break every bone in his body if he didn't look out for his family. Another place of refuge was provided for the homeless family.

Another member of Devery's cabinet is called the "Corporation Counsel." He goes about with his "boss," and at every meeting at which Devery is called upon to speak the "Corporation Counsel" stands at his elbow. If some person in the crowd makes a remark which the ex-Chief of Police does not hear, he is told in an undertone, and a sentence or quick retort is suggested.

There are detective sergeants by the score in the entourage of Devery and every policeman assigned to cover the gatherings pays extra attention to the comforts and the protection of his former superior. He is always saluted when he passes and is escorted as if he was a notable guest of the city.

The Devery cabinet meets nearly every evening, and many times during the day in the headquarters at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. The members outline the points which should be made, and although he indulges in the harshest and most bitter personal attacks on his opponents, Devery always impresses his hearers with the idea that he has sufficient evidence at hand to warrant every assertion he makes.

Men who have spent years in prisons and who now apparently are making an honest living are in the Devery crowd.

The impression prevails among many people that the expressive names which have appeared in the newspapers of late are of mythical personages. Instead, the district is in a large measure populated with persons having appropriate nicknames. It is the habit of the people to coin a nickname for their friends and no man can get above the grade of a common day laborer and take part in politics without at some time having an appropriate name given to him.

"Mike the Bite," is a real personage. He loafs along the water-front and picks up a precarious living in the saloons where free lunch abounds. It's "just a bite" that Mike always wants. "Red Jerry's" name signifies the color of his hair.

"Jigger O'Brien" is also the nickname of another resident of the district and "Pusher O'Brien" also makes a bid for local fame when it comes to drinking large schooners of free beer or "graft."

WITH IMPUNITY.

Mrs. Britannia (feebly protesting). "YOU'RE A VERY NAUGHTY BOY. I'VE A GOOD MIND TO GIVE YOU A HARD KNOCK."

Young Argentine (with confidence, pointing to Member of Monroe Doctrine Police.) "GAR ON! THE COPPER WOULDN'T LET YER!"

[See leader in The Times of Wednesday, August 20, on the obstacles put in the way of redress for the murders of Englishmen in the Argentine Republic, in cases where the criminals are men of social or political influence.]—*From London Punch.*

"PORTO RICAN" CIGARS NOW MADE HERE

Cheap Tobacco Used Causes Distinct Falling Off in Demand for Cheaper Grades.

WHEN Porto Rico was annexed to the United States and the duty on tobacco and cigars from that principality was abolished, it was generally believed that the smokers of this country would greatly benefit.

And so they did for a short time. The prices of cheap cigars fell off, and the quality improved, because of the competition of the product of the factories in the West Indies. Then there sprang up an immense demand for Porto Rican cigars, for while they are not nearly so good as the higher grades of Havana make, they are considerably more to the liking of the average smoker than are the domestic brands of the same grade.

The demand increased, until it seemed at one time as if the old-time "five-center," with Havana filler and Connecticut wrapper would have to go altogether and be superseded by its rival from the newly acquired territory in the West Indies.

But no such thing happened. The domestic brand eventually not only reassumed its place in the affections of the men who are compelled to smoke cheap cigars, but of late it has been crowding its competitor from the Antilles to the wall. This is especially true of the trade in the smaller cigar stores, many of which have given up handling Porto Rican goods because there is no longer a demand for them.

Nevertheless, a Porto Rican breva sold at 5 cents "straight" still continues to have a good sale in the better class of cigar stores, while the "two-for" is no longer in demand.

A prominent cigar dealer explained this condition as follows:

"The fact is the new 'Porto Ricans' are vile counterfeits manufactured in the small factories on the east side here in New York. The immense popularity enjoyed at first by the genuine article served as an inducement for imitators, who began to sell the spurious goods at regular prices.

LORD ROSSLYN ASKS $1,250,000 FOR HIS SECRET

Confidence Unshaken in His Gambling System—Has Written a Historical Drama of Romantic Love and Hopes to Run His Own Theatre—He Tells the Story of His Past Life and Describes Its Mistakes—Paying 100 Per Cent. to Money-Lenders—His Domestic Affairs—Likes New York.

LORD ROSSLYN, the handsome young Scottish nobleman whose spectacular career forms one of the most interesting chapters among the romances of the British peerage, and who has come to New York to appear on the stage, in the course of a chat with me yesterday gave some interesting details of his eventful life.

"Yes," said he, "this is my first visit to New York and to America, and I am sorry I did not come before. The climate here is so invigorating that work becomes less of a toil.

"I have met heaps of nice people, and as I shall remain until, at least, Christmas, I am looking forward to having a thoroughly enjoyable four months' stay in this bright and hospitable city. New York is certainly the most delightful place which I have yet visited.

"I have been struck by the utter absence of drunken persons on your streets and by the quick, alert movements of your people.

NEW YORK'S GO-AHEADEDNESS.

"The chief characteristic of New York? Well, I should say it was go-aheadedness.

"Your hotels and restaurants are, I think, the finest in the world. And there is here a much livelier interest in things theatrical than is manifested in London. There seems to be much more theatre-going here than in the British metropolis, and on all hands I find a keener and more intelligent appreciation of the drama and of music than is generally to be found on the other side.

"I have been greatly touched by the cordial reception which I have received in theatrical circles. I was not aware that British members of the 'profession' were so warmly regarded by their transatlantic brethren as I find is the case. The profession here seems to be a collection of thoroughly 'good fellows,' and altogether my lines have been cast in pleasant places.

"The part allotted to me in the forthcoming production is a small one, but I hope to merit a much better one later on. I love the life of the stage, and some day I hope to have a house of my own.

ASPIRES TO BE A DRAMATIST.

"I am at work on a play dealing with romantic love in the days of Charles I. and Cromwell, but my engagements have not permitted my giving close application to the task.

"The coal strike interests me greatly, for I was much hampered in my efforts to develop my collieries by frequent strikes. In order to secure, as I thought, a lasting peace, I introduced the sliding scale of wages, being the first colliery owner to adopt that scheme. I vainly endeavored to gain the co-operation of other operators, and on their refusal to join in I proceeded alone."

HIS GAMBLING SYSTEM.

"Is your faith in the gambling 'system' which you operated at Monte Carlo unshaken?"

"Why, certainly. It is not like other systems. Indeed it should be called a mathematical calculation. It came to me from a now deceased Italian, who practiced it with unvarying success."

"You are reported as having said that your success would have been greater had the capital at your command been larger."

"On a capital of only $6,000 we won $1,000, but the expenses of the expedition ate up $3,000. Had our resources been adequate we could have made large gains."

"What capital do you reckon would be sufficient?"

"That depends upon what method of play is adopted. If units of one louis each are selected, $80,000 would be required, but if five francs is the stake limit, $20,000 would be sufficient."

"What would be the ratio of winnings?"

"One thousand louis a day, and two hundred and fifty respectively."

"Do you intend to try again?"

"No, I have given up gambling altogether, and the inclination for it has altogether left me."

"Would you sell your table of calculations, and at what price?"

PRICE OF THE SECRET.

"If any syndicate desired to work on my method I would take half profits, or if they wanted to buy outright I should want $1,250,000. I may say that my experience at Monte Carlo revealed some slight defects in the system, which I have since improved.

"The operation of the method requires a cast-iron constitution. At Monte Carlo we had four operators, who relieved one another. We went to the tables at 11 A. M., and quit at 11 P. M. That went on for thirty-eight consecutive days, and the mental and physical strain involved was terrific."

"Statements have appeared representing you as a bankrupt. Was not your failure a technicality, brought about to protect yourself?"

IN SHYLOCK'S TOILS.

"That is so. After a long course of unreasonable importunities I determined to free myself from the monstrous rapacity of the money-lenders who had me in their grip. To achieve that end I had to file my petition. The decree of bankruptcy was afterward annulled, my creditors having been satisfied.

"The decree of annulment enabled me to again take my seat in the House of Lords. I was present there at the coronation ceremony. Not only was the decree of bankruptcy annulled, but my solid, tangible assets at the date of my petition far exceeded even the exaggerated claims against me.

"Since then my properties have steadily increased in value, and from the time when I first began to work for my living my earned income has averaged nearly $7,500 a year.

"One other error has gained circulation. It is, I see, stated that my wife secured a divorce from me. On the contrary, the decree was granted at my instance, and the court gave me custody of the two children of the marriage. My son, Lord Loughborough, and my daughter are being taken care of by my sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, during my absence."

"Is it true that you are heavily indebted to your late father-in-law?"

"Mr. Vyner holds a fully secured and interest-bearing mortgage on my estates for $225,000, and he is one of the three trustees, the others being his lawyer and myself.

A LEGAL CURIOSITY.

"In this connection I may say that I declined to accept payment from Mr. Vyner—who is a very wealthy English land owner—of $250,000 which he settled on me and prospective children at the time of the marriage. That dowry was to become due on the death of my wife. Now, according to Scottish law, divorce is equal to death in a case like that, and hence the dowry became payable, but, of course, I would not touch the money.

"How did I become so heavily in debt of the money-lenders when my estate showed so large a surplus?

"In one week, during 1893, my losses on the turf aggregated $90,000, and in the same week I paid $25,000 for Buccaneer, one of the most promising horses of the time. Instead of postponing payment until my family solicitor could raise the money on a 5 per cent. mortgage on my collieries, I rushed to Sam Lewis, the celebrated London money-lender.

"From him I received $115,000 in exchange for a three months' bill for $150,000. Had I left the matter to my lawyer I would have saved nearly $35,000 on that transaction alone.

100 PER CENT. INTEREST.

"In all, my borrowings from professional lenders amounted to over $800,000, of which I received something less than $350,000. Frequently the interest charged was 100 per cent., but more often it was 60 per cent. to 70 per cent."

"Was there not some defect in your early training?"

"Well, I was never taught the value of money, and until I succeeded to the title and estates I handled very little cash. While I was in the "Blues" (the Royal Horse Guards) the paternal allowance was only $100 a month, but my father paid all my bills. Had he given me a larger allowance with the understanding that it was the absolute limit it would have been infinitely better for me.

"But when one can order things and have the bill sent to one's father a young man is not likely to be so careful as to the amount of his expenditure. Like all 'crack' British regiments the 'Blues' was a most expensive one, and my allowance was altogether inadequate.

"My father died in 1890, and at the age of twenty-one I succeeded to $90,000 a year and a considerable sum in ready cash. Unaccustomed as I had been to having money at my command I spent recklessly.

"I thought nothing of repeatedly ordering special trains when the ordinary methods of traveling would just as well have suited my purpose, but the great bulk of my losses were incurred on the turf.

"Very often I was barefacedly swindled, my youth and inexperience making me an easy prey to the wolves of society whom it was my misfortune to meet. But I am heartily glad that my misguided actions came thus early in my career, for I have quit these regretted ways once and forever.

"You cannot understand how I wished for the advice of a strong, sensible friend. But my close acquaintances were mostly young men of my own age. Had there been one man strong enough to impress me my whole life would have been different. But in looking back I have the consolation of knowing that I never brought injury to any one—I was the enemy of no man but myself.

"Out of my own bitter experience I have not seldom been able to demonstrate to others who had begun to travel the road over which I went the utter folly and uselessness of their course.

"I remember one rather amusing incident, although it did not amuse me at the time. After I had filed my petition I found myself stranded in London with only a halfpenny (one cent) in my pocket. The expenses of my journey had cleaned me out, and I intended to go to a relative's house, there to stay for a day or two until I found some occupation. But all my friends were out of town, and there I was, hungry and homeless.

"I was standing at a pastry cook's window wondering whether one of the appetizing buns displayed there could be purchased for a halfpenny, when I felt a tap on the shoulder and, turning, I found my old comrade, Capt. Fortescue, who trotted me off to the Café Royal. I was afterward glad that I did not enter the shop, for I found that the buns—it was a fashionable shop in the Grosvenor Square district—which had taken my fancy cost 8 cents each."

"You entered politics at one time, did you not, and met with encouraging success?"

"Yes, for a time I was quite an active member of the House of Lords. On one occasion I was selected by Lord Salisbury to second the Address at the opening of Parliament."

"Was that the speech on which Lord Rosebery commented as displaying "great originality and versatility?"

"Yes, the opposition leader was generously appreciative, as was Lord Salisbury. One of my ancestors was a Lord Chancellor.

"King Edward, then Prince of Wales, who was present at my marriage, and presented me with a valuable sapphire and diamond pin, is the godfather of my son."

Notwithstanding his vagaries—in which there was nothing mean or vicious—the young Earl remains a prime favorite with his relatives and a wide circle of friends. That is easy to understand, for he has a singularly winning disposition and fine, not to say, courtly manners. He is the personification of politeness and polish. It is immensely to his credit that since his misfortunes he has led a life of strenuousness instead of further burdening his estates or of existing at the expense of his wealthy relatives.

In all the varied activities to which he has turned his hand he has always chosen honorable sources of income, and unlike many British peers who have fallen on evil days he has not lent his name to shady company promoters' schemes. On the stage he is known as James Erskine (his family name) and he counts it no dishonor to his order that he should earn his bread in the practice of so distinguished a profession.

In a few years' time his estates will be entirely free from all incumbrances, and as the peer-actor is only thirty-three years of age he is likely to have ample time and means to put into execution his ideas of theatre management and to create a new era in the composition and purveying of drama.

G. R.

QUEER PARIS FINDS

No Trace of the Remains of the "Man in the Iron Mask," but a Curious Coffin Plate Dug Up in Bastille Graveyard.

IN PARIS great interest is shown in the excavations now being made in the old Cemetery of Saint Paul, in the Rue Beautrellis, the burial place of the unfortunate victims of the Bastille. They have not found, as they had hoped to, the remains of the most celebrated of all the prisoners and the one whose identity still baffles all attempts to solve it, "the Man in the Iron Mask," nor those of Rabelais, nor of Armande Béjard, sister-in-law of Molière.

But to compensate for this disappointment, they have found fragments of curious inscriptions on gravestones and a copper plate on which is engraved, "Here lies the body of Mme. Marie Charlet, wife of M. François de Pradel, Knight, Counselor of the King, Lieutenant General of the King's armies, Governor of the town and citadel of Saint Quentin, died the 30th of November, aged about 68 years. Pray God for her soul."

This plate, which is in a good state of preservation, has had many adventures. Stolen by a loafer who hoped to sell it to the members of the still existing family of Pradel, it was only returned to the owner of the ground upon threats of legal proceedings. Now the proprietor wishes to keep the plate, as he has a perfect right to, while others are trying to obtain it for the Carnavalet Museum.

They have also found several capitals of columns of the ancient charnel house, bearing shields, on one of which is still to be seen a curious coat of arms—viz., a comb and scissors. This capital was evidently one of those of the arcade of the charnel house of the Guild of Wigmakers, for each guild owned its own particular burying plot.

A HISTORICAL TYPEWRITER.

THERE is now being shown in London a typewriter possessing a history. The machine in question is the one on which the terms of peace signed by Viscounts Kitchener and Milner and the Boer delegates were written.

HE BAGS SOME GAME.

But the Hunter is forbidden by an old rule from staying long on the premises.—*From The Indianapolis News.*

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

IT HAS been long since so colossal a jest as this big, boisterous, Tartarized German, the Grand Duke Boris, was perpetrated upon a civilized people. Perhaps the last time was when Peter the Great, remotely connected with the Grand Duke's family, but claimed by it as an ancestor, made his tour of Western Europe. And only one of his recorded audacities approaches the record of our Grand Duke—the one which included pushing past Mme. de Maintenon's attendants and rushing, unannounced and unexpected, into her bedroom to tear aside her bed curtains and stare into her horrified face with a grinning grunt.

The Grand Duke is one of those lively fellows who fancy that the world was created for their private amusement, and whose idea of amusement is of the kind that, were he not a Grand Duke, would earn him the reputation of being a "low, coarse person." He has been a great trial to his relative, the Czar, who is too kind hearted to be severe with so good humored a fellow as Boris, yet cannot countenance pranks which have shocked the sense of decency of the whole people of several Russian cities.

We have often had thrust upon us rather unsavory specimens of the so-called upper classes of Europe in whom high rank and satiety have bred a contempt for the ordinary people and for their conventions of morals and manners. But all of these have tried to behave themselves while they were here, and have shown the greatest deference to our sense of decency. Not so our present guest, the lively Boris.

How Boris Viewed Americans.

From his very landing he has shown that he looked on us much as an Englishman would look on a savage tribe through which he was traveling well protected against physical danger. He is not and has not been traveling incognito—very much the reverse. But he gayly snaps his fingers at well-meaning, if tiresome, public functionaries who have thought to extend to him the official courtesies of the country; he derisively refuses to listen to addresses of welcome; he declines the sober escorts offered to aid him in viewing the city, and on his own hook goes off to "do the town" in true rounder fashion.

This takes courage—it may be the courage of ignorance, but still it is courage. It is a new experience to us to be treated thus impudently in our own house.

But we don't seem to mind it, and some of us evidently rather like it. If Boris had not believed in the sort of people who like a Prince no matter how cavalierly he treats us, he would have withdrawn from the country precipitately and in shame when President Roosevelt so plainly showed him that the masses of the American people did not regard him as a proper person to be presented to a respectable woman or admitted to a respectable family. But Boris went on to Newport, and was there reassured. Newport humbly apologized to him for President Roosevelt's cold rebuff and rebuke.

Know All About Him.

And the interesting part of this curious revelation of Newport's standards is that the people who have taken up Boris and have made his stay one long triumph not only know what everybody knows about Boris, but also know particulars of his doings in Russia which, if generally known, would create a sensation in the most liberal interpretation of the word. They whisper these stories, then run to gape at the "hero" of them much as a fascinated bird gapes at the fascinating snake. And some of these Newporters have even gone so far as to try to establish a kind of royal etiquette to be enforced upon all who come into his presence or under the roof of the house which he graciously permits its owners to occupy during his visit. But Newport does not know very much about royal etiquette. And the particular section of it under consideration apparently does not know enough about etiquette of any kind to know that the first law of good manners is that a visitor to a country is expected to conform to the social customs of that country in his social relations with its inhabitants. Therefore the court etiquette is rather a matter for ridicule than a matter for indignation.

The Newporters who dance attendance upon Boris fiercely deny that they do so because he is a Prince, and insist that he is interesting as a curiosity—"he is so big and broad and queer looking and has such strange ways and talks so differently." But the fact remains that if any American or any foreigner of less than royal rank were to appear at Newport with anything approaching Boris's reputation behind him, Newport would treat him as President Roosevelt treated Boris.

Cause Articles Like Watterson's.

It is such performances as this that cause the writing of articles like Henry Watterson's and cause those articles to gain believing readers.

All who know the facts know that Newport is not only tame, but also far tamer than half a dozen American resorts. There are two excellent reasons why American fashionable society is only a surface imitation of the fashionable society of Europe. We are all of a piece in this country, all sprung from what Europe would call the middle classes, and we have the characteristics of the "plain people"—a sober respect for conventions of all kinds, including conventional morality, and an incapacity for idling gracefully; it takes many generations of idlers living in a traditionally idle society to produce a true idler. The second reason is that our men have no time to be really aristocratic and worthless. They are either "hustling" to get rich, or "hustling" to get richer, or "hustling" to keep some other fellow from getting rich at their expense.

The result is that Newport might well be called an asylum of the bored. There are no men, and few boys. The women, with their magnificent houses and magnificent dresses and jewels and entertainments, are either entertaining and showing off before one another or are listening to the vaporings of such male persons as are, through lack of brains or lack of good breeding, idling instead of working as every good American feels that he must.

Such excesses as occur at Newport—even this pitiful exhibition to Boris of an apparent justification of his contempt for us and our sentiments—are traceable not to depravity or viciousness or deeply marked departure from the conventional American mold, but to boredom, the weariness of the most monotonous of lives—the life of idleness, compelled when one has no taste for idling, no heart to try to learn to idle, and no one to keep one company in idleness.

If those who are deceived by the glitter of Newport life—Burne-Jones did not exaggerate when he said: "Maybe Rome saw something like it, or Babylon, but surely we have to go back to those fabled days to find anything to liken it to"—if these Jeremiahs were to look closer, they might be moved to other emotions by noting the sign that hangs on many a palace gate:

"Pity the bored."

Tom Johnson versus Roosevelt.

If the fantastic humor of events should bring it about that Tom Johnson and Theodore Roosevelt should be the rival candidates for the Presidency, we should be treated to a campaign which would show how very informal and democratic this democracy has become under the leveling tendencies of the time. Both these gentlemen are typical offhand speakers of the style that is most admired by the people to-day. It is not easy to be colloquial in public speech without becoming undignified, but Roosevelt manages it, and so does Tom Johnson, the latter with the additional audacity of a lively sense of humor.

It is interesting to take the pictures of all the Presidents and start at the beginning—the stately and solemn Washington—and go on down and down through the various expressions of dignity and high seriousness until you come to Roosevelt. The transition is as startling as it is sudden. For the first time you have the truly American type of face in the broadest sense—the American you meet every day everywhere, an embodiment of offhand push and drive, of good-humored shrewdness, the good "hustler" and good "mixer." Nor is the difference made less marked by the fact that Roosevelt is the first President of whose face glasses are an essential part. The only other very frequently pictured public man with glasses whom the writer recalls at the moment is "Ben" Franklin. One of his best-known portraits has the humorous, homely, democratic expression emphasized by a pair of spectacles. And "Ben" was "one of the best ever" as a "mixer," and in his quiet, sly way a good deal of a "hustler." His whole life and his philosophy make him more typical of the American of to-day than any other of the fathers of the Republic.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

WHERE NOVELISTS FIND LOCAL COLOR

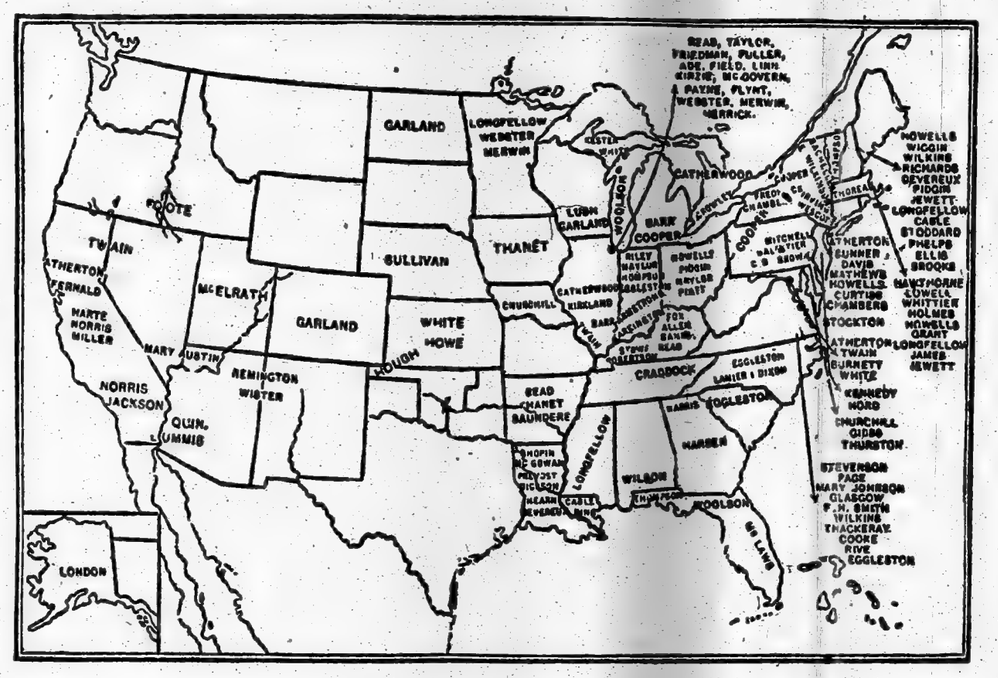

AN examination of the "literary map of the United States" shows that novelists in choosing the backgrounds for their stories have in a remarkable degree followed the lines of densest population. The grand and beautiful but deserted mountains have found few chroniclers, while the squalid purlieus of the East Side have furnished themes for many a story with "local color." The map, compiled by The Chicago Chronicle, indicates that while many of the choicest localities have been "staked out" there are many yet remaining for the coming writers.

RENTS RISING ON THE EAST SIDE

New Apartments Easily Let for $60 a Month—$70 Frequently Paid for a Single Floor.

NOVELISTS, short story writers, and contributors to the magazines have had their say on the east side of New York. For the most part, it has been an inaccurate say, since they have started out to prove a theory and have reported on the finding of dirt, squalor, and foreign customs alone. He who knows this great "European quarter" of the metropolis, however, discovers much besides that—an unending progress of improvement and no little means among residents. If not a district of wealth, it is not one of extreme poverty alone, by any means.

This is proved by the east side's latest ventures in building—modern seven-story apartment houses, far removed from flats or tenements. Fully half a dozen such buildings have gone up east of the Bowery and south of Houston Street during the past six months. They are handsome buildings on corner lots, generally of a red brick, trimmed tastefully in white stone, and the apartments in them—from four to eight rooms each—rent up to $60 a month, and in certain cases even higher. There is a large demand at these figures, too, the apartments of those finished being already taken, and the new idea in building them has proved so profitable that others will be erected very quickly. Some of these are on Grand Street, others on Henry, all of them south of Broome Street. All are fitted with elevators and are served by attendants, are equipped with modern plumbing, and are as handsome as many of the moderate-priced apartments, as prices of apartments go in New York up town.

Those who know the conditions of the east side are not at all surprised that these apartments have been built and find tenants readily. The only wonder is that they have not been built long before. Despite its name for poverty, the east side contains many people of considerable means. These have large interests down town in this section, are shopkeepers or manufacturers on a large scale, and would prefer not to live far away.

Up to now they have been obliged, if they lived on the east side at all and would keep out of the tenements or cheaper flathouses, to rent floors in some of the old dwellings that originally were the homes of Quaker families, in Henry Street or East Broadway. Not many of these are left now on the east side, and the demand for them is so large that prices have climbed skyward. It is no uncommon thing for an east side merchant or manufacturer to-day to pay $70 a month for a floor in an old house for his residence, and he is not getting good accommodations at that.

Thus the modern apartment house has come to have a very substantial footing on the east side, and its vogue is increasing. Another evidence of east side modernization and improvement is to be seen in a Grand Street bakery that for some years had been a day and night resort of much local fame, and now has enlarged itself and become a restaurant of pretentiousness with a reputation for good cooking.

THE AUTOMOBILE TERROR

A Glance at the Accidents of the Past Ten Months—The Need of Popular Instruction and Advice—High Speed and Frightened Horses.

THE automobile accident on Friday, which resulted in the death of the wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada, following so closely upon the death in France from a similar cause of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair of San Francisco, has compelled attention to the number of these fatalities which have occurred during the past year.

These have followed so closely one upon another that it is almost difficult to realize that the death of Frederick H. Benedict, a son of E. C. Benedict, took place more than ten months ago. Grenville Kane, a friend, who was riding in the automobile driven by Mr. Benedict, was also injured when the machine swerved and struck a large boulder on a country road near Stockbridge, N. Y.

Two months later George Nantel was killed on East Thirty-ninth Street by an electric vehicle belonging to the Metropolitan Express Company, and another man and three women were injured. A few days afterward Joseph Henry, a fourteen-year-old boy, was killed at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

The month of February witnessed the killing by the "White Ghost" of Henry Thies, a little boy who lived on Convent Avenue, an accident which had been preceded by a few days by the death of Mrs. Anna B. Klinge of 103 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was run over by an electric cab.

Many saw the killing of Charles Whitman, a bicyclist, who was riding near Paterson when Robert B. Holmes's automobile ran him down, and the accident on Staten Island when the Baker "freak" machine killed Andrew Featherstone and injured nine others, three of whom died later. This last fatality was the result of fast driving in an endeavor to break a world's record.

Following the terrible death of Baron von Bleichroeder, who dashed into a stone wagon near Cologne, Germany, and was crushed to death under his auto on June 11, came within three days the announcement of the killing at Little Falls, N. H., of Edward C. Johnson, whose machine got beyond his control and dashed into a tree by the roadside.

Less than a month later Henry W. Dupuy's automobile killed D. Thorpe Munro, a marine engineer, at New Haven, and early this month Frederick Tailor, a colored boy, was killed by being run over by an unknown chauffeur in Central Park, and Martin Seberta was killed on the following day by an electric delivery wagon in East New York.

Then came news of the Fair tragedy, which was not to be followed by the Matthews accident until another victim, this time a five-year-old child, had been run over and killed at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Of accidents which have resulted in deaths which were directly due to automobiling there have been many during the period of time included in the summary given above.

A farmer's horse, frightened by the approach of Dr. Joseph Fewsmith's machine at Newark, N. J., ran away and threw its owner, Michael Fohs, from the wagon, killing him instantly.

Richard Henches and John Krieger of Hackensack were operating a large mower to which a horse was attached, when the animal, becoming scared by the automobile belonging to Henry L. and Frederick Blum, knocked down Henches and killed him, and threw Krieger from his seat into the revolving blades of the mower, by which he was seriously cut.

A runaway caused by fright at an automobile resulted in the death of Charles and Clarence Haag, two children living at Reading, Mass.

The explosion of a large automobile at Providence burned three children, one of whom, Cora Willard, died of her injuries.

HOME RULE.

JOHN BULL—"And you demand home rule? Just like my first. I seem to be in trouble again."—*From the Indianapolis Journal.*

COSTLY LOCKS OF HAIR.

IN PARIS an auction will soon be held which may well be styled curious, since only locks of hair which once adorned the heads of distinguished persons will be sold at it. According to an expert, here are the present prices for locks of this kind: A lock from a Pope's head is worth about $10, and even more has been paid for some of Leo XIII.'s hair; Emperor William's hair is worth about 75 cents a lock, and a few hairs from the head of the great Napoleon are well worth $20; the hair of famous writers, especially Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Byron, Schiller, Alphonse Daudet, and Tolstoi also commands a considerable sum. An Italian collector claims to have in his possession some of Dante's hair, "and," says a French journalist, "if he can prove that it is Dante's and offers it for sale at the coming auction, he will certainly obtain a large price for it."

ONE OF BISMARCK'S COUSINS

AT Niederlheme in Germany lives a strange man. He is a first cousin of the late Prince Bismarck, but he claims a higher lineage than this, for he tells every one that he is the Messiah. He spends all his time in the forest and will have nothing to do with civilization. Recently a peasant asked him what he thought of death, and he replied:

"The time is approaching when I will be the only person on earth, for I am the Messiah, and the kingdom that is promised to me will soon be established. Then champagne will flow freely and all will be happy!"

TRULY A "DEVIL'S TRAP."

RECENTLY a foreign naturalist named Dunstan, was walking near the bank of Lake Nicaragua when suddenly he heard his dog howling at a little distance behind him. Rushing to the animal's assistance, he found that it was in the grasp of three black and greasy thongs which had coiled themselves around its neck and had torn it so badly that blood was flowing in several places. After some difficulty the naturalist freed the dog and in a few days its wounds were healed.

The thongs, which imprisoned the animal were the principal portion of a plant which is known among the natives of Nicaragua as the "devil's trap." It is composed of black, flexible, leafless branches, which secrete a viscuous fluid, and which are provided with numerous tiny hooks.

WATER SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

HERR THORMANN, a noted Austrian engineer, has for several months been studying the waterfalls in Switzerland, and has come to the conclusion that they can be utilized in connection with electricity as a motive power for all the trains on Swiss railroads. He has discovered twenty-two waterfalls, the force of which is equivalent to 86,000 horse power, and this is more than is needed, as 60,000 horse power would be quite sufficient. Switzerland is obliged to import at considerable expense all the coal that is used on her railroads, and therefore it will readily be seen that she would gain a good deal by adopting Herr Thormann's suggestion.

OUR MT. PELEE.

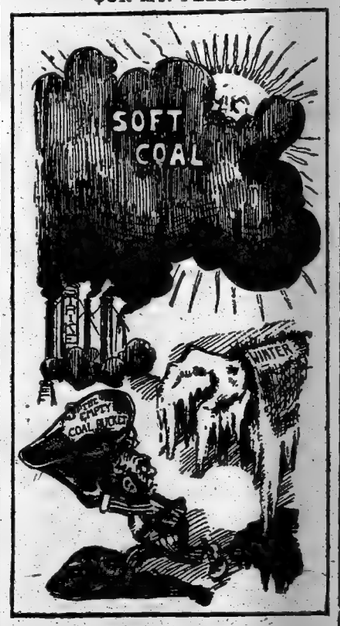

What the Coal Strike Means for the City and its Citizens.—*From The Philadelphia Press.*

SEED EXPERIMENTS.

M. MAQUENNE, the eminent French professor, is devoting his whole attention to a series of curious experiments on the germination of seeds. It is a known fact that the period of time during which seeds retain their life is very different, ordinary wheat retaining its vitality for ten years, and turnip seeds for only two years.

Some seeds from the herbarium of the celebrated naturalist Tournefort, gathered in the beginning of the eighteenth century, were successfully grown, and some mud taken ten or twelve years ago from the City of Paris produced willows. On the contrary, coffee seeds, and particularly cocoa, and seeds of the rubber plant, died very quickly, so much so that importers are obliged to grow them on the steamer.

However widely believed the legend may be, it is a misstatement of fact that grains of corn found in the tombs of the Pharaohs have been grown. M. Maquenne has tried to determine under what conditions the vitality of seeds perishes. His first experiments were with mangelwurzel seeds. He has observed that placed in a vessel from which all the air had been exhausted, these seeds at the end of two years still retained their vitality. Similar results have been obtained with grains of corn, the castor bean, and colza seeds. His conclusion is that it is dampness which destroyes the vitality of seeds.

LONG-LIVED AND PROLIFIC FAMILY.

IT is not easy to find a family which has five generations living, but there is such a family at Ensival, near Liege. The two oldest members are aged respectively eighty-seven and eighty-six years. They had fourteen children. Nicholas, the eldest of these, married at Liege and still lives there. His oldest daughter, Jeanne, married in her turn and had a daughter, who is also married and the mother of three children. The family's name is Vielvoye-Lognard, and its home is in the Rue de Verviers. Sixty-five members are living to-day and a paternal uncle of Mme. Vielvoye-Lognard died recently at the age of 107 years.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.

By "A. K."

WHAT is best in each play must be largely a question of personal preference, but the chorus of laughs that here and there punctuate the dialogue may be taken as indications of what is generally considered funny. It is one of the peculiar facts that the "laughs" come in the same places at every performance. Actors soon learn just where to pause that the point of succeeding lines may not be lost in the roar that follows a jest. And whether the players be in New York or San Francisco the result is practically the same.

Here are some bits of dialogue that cause laughs in current comedy:

At the Broadway home of burlesque maintained by the Weberfieldian comedians, the new merry-go-round "Twirly Whirly" is not without a share of that particular style of humor which auditors there expect. The height of the fun came with the entrance of Peter F. Dailey on the stage, and much of his humor was "sprung" on Charles A. Bigelow, his unsuspecting partner in the scene. Bigelow has enjoyed something of a reputation as a laugh-maker himself, but on this occasion it was largely a case of "the biter being bit."

One glance at Bigelow's bald head, and Dailey sprung this:

"Go home and dress—you're half naked."

Bigelow—I'm from Chicago. Ever hear of that place.

Dailey—O, yes. It's a town just outside of Milwaukee, isn't it.

"With a little polish I think you'd shine in society."

"Aren't there enough shines in society already?"

Lillian Russell tells of matrimonial experiments.

"Poor Stockson was an early bird. Many a time he rolled in with the rolls.

"O, I've frequently come home with a bun, myself."

"I've been married three times."

"What! in earnest?"

"Once in earnest and twice in Chicago."

"My last husband was very considerate. He died and left me twenty millions."

"Many men leave their wives—but seldom as much as that."

Considerable broad fun ensues in a scene in which John T. Kelly comes on with his "trained monkey."

Kelly—No man who hasn't owned a monkey knows what it is to live with a low comedian.

Bigelow offers to buy the monkey, and asks what it is worth.

"It's like a son to me."

"Yes. And like every father, you wouldn't take ten million dollars for him, but wouldn't give eight cents for another."

Weber and Fields make their first entrance in an airship. As they float above the stage, Weber asks:

"Vat place is this? It must be New York."

"No. I don't see the Statue of Levity."

"O, yes, it is New York."

"No. If it was New York ve vould haf met part of der subvay coming up as we came down."

The two comedians have a game of ping-pong.

Fields—Venever I hit der ball to you, and you miss it, it counts fifteen love for me.

Weber—Say. Dere's no love in dis game for me. It's strictly business.

Fields—You must play close avay from der table. Whenever der balls lands inside off der lines I win. Whenever it lands outside off der lines, you lose.

Fields—I vill bet my $20 to your $40 dot I beat you.

Weber—No, I won't bet on dose odds. If you'll bet your $20 to my $60, I'll play.

After a few passes Weber writes on the board:

"Fifty love."

Fields—There is no love after forty.

Bigelow—Those cigars cost 50 cents apiece.

Collier—That's the most expensive smoke, unless you smoke coal.

Templeton—I can always send home for money.

Collier—So can I send—but what's the use?

Templeton—The poor torecdors are out of work. The beef trust has tied up all the bulls.

Dailey—My motto is early to bed and early to rise—but not on the same day.

John Drew's new vehicle, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," though in the main removed from comedy, is lightened here and there by laughter-inciting passages.

As illustrating the latter, the first real ripple of laughter at the Empire occurs in the scene shortly after the curtain has risen on the first act, where Lady Lumley (Margaret Dale) is telling Mrs. Ruth Thornton (Marie Derickson) of Lord Lumley's complete absorption in his scientific experiments to the neglect of his wife.

"Why," she says, "he even forgot my birthday."

"O, that's nothing," observes Mrs. Thornton, "I've known women of his age to forget their own birthdays."

This is obviously but a variation of the good old joke about women's ages and its very lack of subtlety is what brings the quickly responsive laugh. In the same category comes the conversation between Lord Lumley and Signor D'Orelli.

D'Orelli, the humming bird, has come to visit Lady Lumley, and that lady, already dazzled by his showy plumage, gets in his cheap phrasing the expression of a fine soul, &c. Lumley is not so susceptible. The Italian, with a fine show of rhetoric, begins to talk about:

"The beautiful white snow"—

Lord Lumley interrupts with:

"What did you say was the color of that London snow?"

Perhaps the burst of laughter at this point has a touch of the grimly prophetic and pathetic in it now on the part of a people that is wondering if its "beautiful white snow" will not have to be revised this Winter in the new city of soot and soft coal.

Referring to his new-found organ-grinding acquaintance Lord Lumley says:

"Artists are not altogether above dining with the aristocracy nowadays."

Lines in the play which suggest themselves as approximating something like real humor are in the scene between Ruth Thornton and Lord Ronalds, her betrothed. After Lord Ronalds (Lewis Baker,) has blundered in his effort to break to Lumley the information that his wife is being talked about, Mrs. Thornton says:

Lord Ronalds—Ah, here's Ruth. Well, have you got it?

Ruth—Got what?

Your photograph, of course.

Good heavens, have you been telling Uncle Jack I was getting another photograph of myself?

Why not? Every respectable engaged man ought to have as many photographs of the woman he's engaged to as his favorite actress.

(Angrily)—Who's your favorite actress?

Ah! ah! The late Mrs. Siddons.

I've told him.

About Alice? Then you must have plunged right in!

No, I can't say that exactly. You see—

Well?

I was really speaking of something else, and—er—er—he—er—

You stumbled into it?

No, not stumbled—not stumbled—more like slid.

Naturally, I didn't mention her name.

How thoughtful of you. What tact! My dear Dick, you've missed your vocation! Give up the sea, go into politics. There are in you potentialities of masterly incapacity, of superb incompetency, of colossal mental inarticulateness, that should land you some day in an exalted place. Oh, it's too exasperating. To think of your bungling it so.

If in your haste there is any little touch you've forgotten for the moment don't hesitate to complete the portrait in the morning.

Miss Grace Livingston Furniss in her comedy "Mrs. Jack," in which Alice Fischer is playing at Wallack's, has employed a successful device for comic purposes. She introduces as legacies from the late Jack Banastar, whose widow is the central figure of her play, several individuals whom he had "backed" in various enterprises during his somewhat riotous career. The first to present himself is Brinsley Boone, an actor who is "down on his luck." He is accompanied by Cherry Perry, "a gifted child," and two landlords. He explains to his companions that "if Jack Banastar's widow is only a woman worthy of Jack I am safe to touch her for a couple of hundred to-day, get the scenery on from Hartford, and persuade her to finance us for a New York opening. Now, before this lady comes let me remind you again," he explains to the landlords, "I shall introduce you, Bolton, as my secretary, and Ramsay as my business manager."

Ramsay—I ain't going to do no play acting. I'll introduce myself as Hiram Ramsay, proprietor of the Mansion House, Joplin, Ohio.

Boone—Shut up! Shut up, you yawping abomination! Dare to breathe one word of your hideous persecution of me or the sordid reason for your loathed presence here, and the bill dies with you, for Mrs. Banastar is my last hope.

Ramsay—I, ain't agoin'—

Cherry—Oh, ring the bell and let the car go on.

Mrs. Jack (enters.)

* * * * * * *

Wait a moment, aren't you the Brinsley Boone that played "Hamlet" in Oakland last year?

Boone—I did to a small but appreciative audience.

Mrs. Jack—We were. I was the woman. (When Mrs. Jack inquires of Brinsley Boone as to the possibility of his play failing, he replies bitterly: "The average play never fails, and I've written an average play down to the level of the public. I read it to my washerwoman, I read it to my barber, I read it to a society woman—they all liked it.")

Mrs. Jack (as Hudson appears in the door)—Well, who are you?

Hudson—Hudson, the butler, ma'am. I was seven years with Mr. Banastar—

Mrs. Jack—I'll have your autobiography later. Take my hat up stairs.

Hudson—Really, ma'am, hadn't I better send the maid; that's her place.

Mrs. Jack—Now, look here. When I order you to do anything, it's your place to do it, so either the hat or you go; which is it?

Hudson—I always obey orders.

Mrs. Jack—Good. Now, after you've composed your mind by telling the cook what an awful thing has happened you, serve a lunch for two.

Mrs. Pointer—How is your play, Mr. Boone?

Boone—You'll not be disappointed. I am superb. And the play is sublime. Sublime!

Mrs. Pointer (with sarcasm)—How beautiful is modesty of genius!

Boone—I leave modesty to violets and bad actors, madam. Nature has made me a great actor.

Mrs. Jack, to the disgust of her aristocratic sister-in-law, Hilda Pointer, welcomes to her heart and home another legacy from Jack in the person of his aunt, Ann O'Hara, a widow in humble circumstances. She comes to their home, but is rejected as an impostor by Hilda and Charlie Banastar.

Mrs. O'Hara—I'm Ann O'Hara and 'twas my sister Bridget that married John Banastar.

Mrs. Pointer—Nonsense! Our name was Haro; we—we came over in the Mayflower.

Mrs. O'Hara—We came over in the steerage.

On the stage, as in real life, the relations of character and situation make for comedy or the reverse. Epigram is generally considered a form of humor, yet a salient bit of wit is quite likely to seem anything but funny to him whose personal weakness it pierces. The joke that makes one man roar with delight over his coffee cup to another may seem "stale, flat, and unprofitable" by reason of a disordered digestion.

Of scintillant wit the current plays exhibit little. But the man's capacity for laughter is certainly atrophied who cannot find some cause for mirth in what has thus far been offered.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

AS EUROPE SEES IT.

—*From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Jewish Colony Found in the Caucasus.

Strange Discovery Made by a Traveler in Remote Region of the Mountains---Ancient Religious Customs Which Are Faithfully Followed---The Customary Temperance in the Use of Liquor One Trait Which Is Missing.

AN adventurous traveler who recently penetrated to the extreme highlands of the Caucasian Mountains reports that he has discovered in the remote regions of Eastern Caucasus, clans of natives undoubtedly of Jewish origin, who maintain many of the customs and the principal forms of religious worship of their ancestors.

There are in all some 9,000 of these interesting people, who are believed to have lived in the Caucasus for the last 800 years.

In reporting the result of his observation and describing in a letter to The London Standard the native fastnesses and the customs of these people, their discoverer says:

"Their language is Farai-Tartar, 'a form of old Persian and Turki mixed,' and they have preserved many of the old-time traditions and beliefs, superstitions, and practices of their early Israelite ancestors." They are agriculturists, raising grain, tobacco, grapes, and make wine and spirits.

One special quality about these Jews is that although they never join in the blood feuds common in the Caucasus, they are noted fighters, and are respected on that account. Differing, however, from Jews, they are by no means advocates of temperance, but are said to be "the heaviest drinkers in Western Asia."

The correspondent describes the well-known festival of the Saints Hussin and Ali, as seen by him at Shemaikha, in the Trans-Caucasus. The Moslem on such occasions shows his fanaticism. As the procession passed through the town, with living representatives of the martyrs, the spectators beat their breasts, tore out their hair, knives were driven "through the quivering muscles of the arms, breast, and back," and there was a track of blood in the roadway. There was one individual, however, who displayed much stoicism. He was stolid, showed an immovable face, and an expression of total indifference.

The correspondent describes him as "a great tall fellow, with a swarthy complexion, and sharp eyes." He wore his hair twisted and plaited on each side of his head. He was clad in a light coat, and was girded with a broad sash, in which an old-fashioned pistol was stuck. Struck by the man's nonchalance, the traveler "asked who he might be." The answer from a bystander was: "Peder sukhte," which in English meant: "His father was burned." This is a Persian expression conveying the idea that the man was an infidel, a non-Moslem. Later on curiosity urged the correspondent to learn more about this particular Jew, and so he became acquainted with him.

It was found out that the Highlander had come to town so as to secure the services of a shokhet, the ritual slaughterman, as he would be wanted for the approaching Autumn festival. As the Highland Jew spoke Persian fluently the correspondent found no trouble in conversing with him. Finally permission was given to visit the home of the man, which was a hamlet, Irtan Khan, in the mountains, containing some forty houses.

Fuller particulars of the manners and customs of these Highland Jews now became obtainable. Some of the houses were small, but many of a fair size, covering a goodly extent of ground. The presence of the larger dwellings was accounted for in this way. It was not the custom "among these Highland Jews for a son to leave his father's house when he married." He built an annex to his father's house and lived there with his wife.

ALL GOOD HORSEMEN.

The correspondent was struck with the fine, manly appearance of these Jews. They were capital horsemen, and showed off to great advantage, as they rode past, armed with matchlocks. A favorite weapon was a small daggerlike knife, which they hurled at an enemy. If anything the men were a trifle quarrelsome, a condition of temper brought about by too much spirit drinking.

The women did not impress the correspondent, that is, as to their looks. They were too big, too massive. On ordinary days they left their faces untouched, but on Sabbaths, festivals, they painted a bar of yellow across their faces, blackened their eyebrows, and colored their fingernails red. "The women had absolute control in the house." Though they distilled the spirits and made the wine, they never under any circumstances partook of them.

The village Father, always the oldest member of the clan, ruled the hamlet. He was a fine-looking man of seventy. His reception of the stranger was courteous, for the Atta, such was his title, said in Persian, "Heaven has sent you." Then tea in small cups was served.

The community had no rabbi or religious head. They did not want one, for they never knew their traditions. They did not read Hebrew. They had no synagogue, no liturgy. "They had a scroll of the law, but it was only preserved for reference." The Sabbath was kept. Then no work was done, and the food had to be prepared the day before. Passover was kept, but there was no unleavened bread, for the good reason that they never used any leaven. They knew some little of the customs of modern Jews, but they held that there was no authority for them. They did not believe in the resurrection nor credit the coming of the Messiah.

JEWS WHO REMAIN POLYGAMISTS.

These Highland Jews were polygamists, the limit of wives being three. The Atta had three. The senior spouse was old and wrinkled. The other two wives were from eighteen to twenty years of age. The old lady's badge of authority was a heavy Tartar whip, and, writes the correspondent, "the way she grips it, coupled with her determined expression, suggests that she is not slow to use it." The women were all voluble in Persian.

It was for the Tabernacle festival that the services of the shokhet were required. A grand feast was in preparation. There were sheep and goats to be properly slaughtered. Then a Gargantuan stew was compounded, consisting of mutton, goat's flesh, chickens, cabbage, onions, and rice. There were platters heaped up with curds, cheeses, and bowls with salad. There were kibabs and pilaus. The wine flowed, huge horns being used. For hours the feasting kept on. The night was spent in junketting. Then when the last morsel was eaten the Atta turned to the east, "and when the first ruddy gleam of light showed above the mountain edge he gave a signal." That was the end of the tabernacle festival.

Next all hands gathered branches of trees, set them on fire, and when the blaze was highest, every remnant of the food left, the bare carcasses of the sheep, the goats, and the fowl were burned.

GINSENG GROWERS MEET

Men who Cultivate a Worthless Root That Sells Almost for Its Weight in Gold—Price Going Up and Supply Decreasing—"Farms" of Less Than One Acre That Pay Thousands of Dollars a Year.

ON MONDAY of last week there was held in Tully, N. Y., a meeting of the ginseng growers of New York State. To the average person this news item is puzzling, yet on closer inquiry there is brought to light a story of how large sums are being made from the culture of a wild root which has been used by the Chinese for centuries, and for choice specimens of which they often pay a price equivalent to its weight in gold. The Government reports show that this important article of commerce has grown scarcer year by year, and is now, in its wild state, nearly exhausted.

One could hardly expect the people who gather the roots in the woods—the "sang diggers"—to take advantage of the money-making opportunities which the cultivation of the plant would afford, for they are a shiftless, roving people, wholly incapable of keeping up with the march of modern progress. In the early history of the trade, efforts were made to cultivate the plant, but without exception these attempts failed.

Some fifteen years ago a few young men who were laughed at for wasting their time, again tried its cultivation, and by careful study of its requirements succeeded in establishing the fact that it could be made a certain and exceedingly profitable crop. The price of the root has advanced steadily for thirty years, and this has caused the native diggers to harvest even the young plants before they could bear seeds and have thereby taken away all hope of increase or even the possibility of replenishment. Practically the only seeds and roots to be had now are from the gardens of the pioneer growers

The land needed for its culture is so small that even a couple of square rods of garden space can be made to pay hundreds of dollars annually. A half acre of ginseng will yield a larger profit than many 200-acre farms

SMALL FARMS.

The ginseng gardener has the advantage of the ordinary farmer in many ways; there is no heavy interest on the money invested in land, no large barns needed to store the crop, no outlay for horses, stock, tools, or hired help, and a woman can as easily do the work required for half an acre as can a man. One gardener in Cortland County, N. Y., has been banking $5,000 a year regularly for the past four years, and that alone from the sale of seeds raised on less than one-third of an acre.

There are in this county alone about seventy-five gardens under cultivation, and it is not exaggerating to say that most of the owners are to-day worth thousands of dollars, many of whom, five years ago, were not worth $200. United States Consul Johnson is quoted as saying that $20,000,000 worth of ginseng could be marketed each year in China if America could supply that amount of roots.

In 1858 there were exported 366,000 pounds, while in 1900 there were exported less than 130,000, the price in that time having advanced steadily from 52 cents per pound in 1858 to an average of $6 per pound in 1900, while to-day the price varies from $7 to $10 per pound, according to the grade.

If the average housewife realized that from a ground space in her own dooryard 10 or 12 feet wide by 20 feet long she could realize $150 or $200 each year, with no more attention than is required for a flower bed, it is reasonable to suppose that ginseng would become one of the most widely cultivated crops in America. It seems like a tale from the "Arabian Nights" to say that an investment of $25 will increase yearly in value, until at the end of eight years it will have a total value of over $10,000; yet statistics prove that even these figures have been exceeded by the growers who have gardens under cultivation to-day.

THE OUTLOOK.

Those who have studied the conditions governing the use of the plant in China are of the opinion that enough ginseng cannot be produced in the next fifty years to cause the price to fall. As a matter of fact, the known sources from which ginseng can be gathered for export are so limited that the price of the root must needs advance steadily for the next fifteen years.

The roots often form in grotesque shapes, and it is not infrequent that the root takes the general shape of a man's body—head, arms, and legs complete. For such a root of good size the Chinese will pay fabulous prices.

When any member of a Chinese family is seriously sick the priests are called in, (as many priests as there is money to pay for,) who dispose themselves in a semi-circle about a high altar, erected for the occasion, on which is an image of Buddha, flanked on each side by a tall candlestick. At the feet of the image is a carved tray, on which is placed the wondrous ginseng, which is to bring the sick one back to health.

During the prayer the priests sit Turkish fashion, with their feet tucked under them. Their prayers invoke the blessing of the idol on the magic root, which is afterward ground fine and steeped into a tea, which is then given to the patient.

The prayers are always intoned, and in some cases are so well rendered as to remind Americans of the cathedral services held in Christian lands. Nearly always the prayers are rendered to the accompaniment of weird music from horns and shells and the shrill notes of an instrument made from a human thighbone hollowed out and converted into a musical pipe.

LENGTH OF THE PRAYER.

This prayer lasts for about twenty minutes, when the high priest, attired in a gorgeous dark purple robe, passes among the participants and presents each with a cup of strong tea, on the surface of which is floated a small piece of butter. Having drunk the tea, they resume their prayers in good earnest for another twenty minutes.

They then consider the job completed, and if anything on earth is going to save the sick one that root of ginseng they think will be the article to do the trick. At the time of childbirth the mother will always have a root of ginseng on the small altar in the room; if the child lives, it is given the root to guard carefully all its life, as having been its chief sponsor when it made its first kow-tow to an admiring family.

In gambling, which is always a strong passion with every Chinaman, the ginseng is often concealed in the folds of the clothing, and if bad luck attends the player the root is brought out and appealed to to change his fortunes. Chinese merchants keep their choicest roots wrapped in fine silk and put them in a small metal box, which is again placed in a larger wooden box—the inner one securely packed around with quicklime to absorb all moisture.

When purchasing a choice root, one is requested not to breathe upon or handle it for fear of the root absorbing even a small amount of moisture. The merchant may be depended upon to dilate on its many virtues and the wonderful cures it had effected.

The ginseng is often sent to friends as a valuable present. In such cases it is usually accompanied by a small, beautifully finished double kettle, the inner kettle of silver and the outer one of copper. This kettle is used only for making the wonderful ginseng tea.

American chemists have found no medicinal properties whatever in the plant, and its curative value is imaginary. However, that is of no consequence to the American grower, for it seems that John Chinaman must have pinned his faith to the root when Adam was a little boy, and has held to it ever since.

A thousand years from now will find him still holding to his belief in its virtue, and will also find the American grower still active in exchanging the root for its equivalent in American dollars.

R. R. FREER.

THE RUSH TO TOWN

Conditions That Prevailed Last Week in New York--The Delayed Baggage Question.

WHEN a stranger with necktie awry, hat shoved back, and a smile such as is worn by an incredulous local baseball "fan" when the New York nine rally and win out in the ninth accosts you at the entrance to the waiting room of the Grand Central Station and asks you to have a drink, don't be alarmed.

He is not crazy; he has found his trunks.

If you follow him across to the Grand Union mixologist's emporium, he will probably tell you his story, which will be much more thrilling and almost as amusing as the record of Baldwin's search for the north pole.

"Been spending six weeks at the Thousand Islands," he may commence, for what matter if it be the Thousand Islands or White Sulphur Springs, the joy of ultimate victory and the story of the struggle are almost always identical.

"Left there four days ago to come back to the city. Had three trunks and a dress-suit case, which I got checked at Frontenac. The trunks, of course, belonged to my wife. The dress-suit case was on me, and it contained a transcript of the evidence in the first hearing of a suit which comes up again to-morrow.

"Arrived at the station here, left my checks with the transfer company, and took my wife home in a cab. By the time I'd had a bath and some breakfast, I thought I'd read over that evidence again before going down to the office. Telephoned to the transfer people. Nothing doing; baggage not arrived.

"Came down here myself, right away. Been here ever since."

"Ever since?"

"Yes, Sir. Tried to ship me to Montreal the first day, and swore solemnly that I would connect at Weehawken on the second, but I just stuck to 'em, although every baggageman in the building cursed me in sixteen languages and the general baggage agent up stairs swore that I was crazy.

"You see, the baggage had arrived all right. I knew that. Any fool who had seen it put into the car could have guessed it. But it got mixed in the general jam.

"Biggest baggage jam New York has ever seen, they say, and I believe them. Baggage room piled to the ceiling, express room packed to the doors, station platforms blocked with trunks and valises, and bicycle racks torn out up above to make room for more.

"And talking of record jams, I'll bet no railroad ever had such a jam of indignant and profane passengers. There was one old lady from Baltimore, who had a parrot. Respectable-looking party when she first went into that baggage room; quite the last person you would have selected properly to educate an intelligent parrot, whose vocabulary was not to be restricted.

"But when she learned that the parrot was supposed at that time to be in Rutherford, N. J., she said things which made those baggage smashers open their eyes. And then she found the parrot. It would have done you good to hear that bird answer back from under a pile of baggage which reached to the roof. Language—Great Scott! 'Big Bill' Devery couldn't teach that parrot anything.

"Well, Sir, they got tired of me after the first day. Gave me a man to stay right with me until the pieces were found. He searched nearly everywhere, was at it night as well as day, and about 10 o'clock last night he gave out, fainted, and had to be sent home in a cab at my expense.

"This morning I got a new man; superior kind of fellow, amateur Sherlock Holmes. Asked me first whether I saw the trunks put on the train. When I told him that I had, he asked me if I had wired to every connecting point and junction between Frontenac and New York. I smiled to think that he considered such a question necessary.

"'Excuse me,' he said, 'but in utilizing the processes of elimination, questions which appear to be somewhat childish and unnecessary are often important. Now tell me where you have been in the station here.'

"I told him, explained that every trunk that could be got at had been turned over, but he walked me from room to room, saying 'And these?' At last I lost patience and started to tell him that he was a particular brand of fool, but he stopped me.

"'That is all, I think,' he said. 'We need pursue the processes of elimination no further; come with me.' He took me to the private office of the station baggage master. I had been there a few hundred times already. It was a small room, but every inch on either side of a narrow passageway in the centre was piled high with trunks. The desk and chair had been removed to make more room, and the baggagemaster was using two trunks for a table and a third for a chair.

"'Been here before?' asked my guide.

"'Not more than 400 times,' I answered bitterly.

"'Look at everything here?' he asked again.

"'Sure,' I said.

"'At this, for instance, and this?' he said, as he showed the baggage master's temporary table and chair.

"I tell you, Sir, I didn't give a continental when I found that the dress suit case had been used for a chair cushion. I was too glad to get the things. When I tried to thank the fellow who had led me there, he seemed rather bored, said it was another case of the obscurity of the obvious, and asked me if I had ever seen 'A Scrap of Paper.'"

Be the statements above contained true or false, it is undoubtedly a fact that many persons have spent not only days, but a large portion of the night recently, endeavoring to locate their personal belongings at the various railway stations.

The worst of the rush appears to be over, however, and although the baggage rooms in both New York and Jersey City are still full, the extraordinary condition of congestion which existed last Monday and Tuesday has been considerably modified.

WATER BUFFALOES COMING

Draft Animals of the Philippines and the Part They Play in Insular Life—How the Wild Ones Are Captured.

ONE of the first things to catch and hold the eye of the American visitor in the Philippines is the general use of the native water buffalo, or carabao, as the Filipinos call them, some of which are soon to be imported here. This applies not only to the rural villages, but to the large cities as well, and even in the city of Manila these animals are about the only ones available for draught purposes.

The first impression one gets of these curious creatures, with their low-set, needle-pointed horns, is that they are a trifle too formidable for use in crowded public thoroughfares; but a longer acquaintance with them, as day after day they trundle along with their lumbering gait, generally covered with a clayey coating of mud picked up from wallowing in some wayside puddle, tends to dissipate this idea, and one gets to wonder how the creatures ever "ran wild," as they do in some of the native jungles.

To the average American or European their presence is of peculiar interest, often bordering on the ludicrous. The buffalo is by nature amphibious, and if left to its own pleasure would spend the greater part of its time in water or mud, and it is a common occurrence to see one of the animals ambling down the roadway with a Filipino family on its back until opposite a puddle or mud wallow, when, without a moment's warning, it collapses into the puddle, leaving its passengers to take care of themselves, which, by the way, with the knowledge of the animal's habits, they usually manage pretty well, although on occasions a laggard will be treated to an impromptu mud bath.

This propensity of the animal is known and catered to by the Filipino peasant, and the animals are usually allowed to bathe in the river whenever opportunity offers during the heat of the day, and, to further show that the buffalo is really amphibious, when grazing near flooded land it will range into water up to its neck, frequently immersing its head for as long as two minutes at a time, while browsing for vegetable delicacies below the surface.

While thus grazing the animal is often accompanied by flocks of white herons, which follow in its trail and secure the worms and insects brought to the surface by its hoofs. It also enjoys the companionship of a small blackbird, which hops about on its back and head, cleansing its skin and ears of vermin.

They are about the only animal the natives have any use for, and between them there seems to be a mutual understanding. Docile and tractable in the hands of the Filipino peasant, the water buffalo is absolutely unmanageable in the hands of white men. It is no uncommon sight to see one of them led by a three-year-old native child at the end of a rattan strip attached to a string in its nostrils.

But, aside from its use and value as a draught animal when domesticated, it enjoys the distinction of being, in the wild state, the fiercest and most pugnacious beast in our new possessions. The wilder natives of the islands of Nueva Ecija, Mindoro, Luzon, Negros, Mindanao, Mashate, and Culion, where the buffaloes abound, gain their living exclusively by hunting the animals, training the young for working purposes, and disposing of the products of those slaughtered during the hunt.

The wild water buffalo is an altogether different proposition from his domesticated brother. Vicious and pugnacious on all occasions, giving not an inch to any intrusion in their native fastnesses, they are fast and furious fighters when wounded or cornered, and many an unwary hunter has given his life as forfeit for his inexpertness.

The method of hunting the animal, while rather primitive, is decidedly unique. After locating the buffalo family, the native hunter follows his quarry at a respectful distance until nightfall. Then, in the light of the moon, and using a domesticated buffalo trained for the purpose, as a decoy, he walks down his game concealed behind the decoy animal. Armed with nothing but the native machete, the hunter crouches for the spring as his decoy works its way up to the wild animals, which, resenting the intrusion, approach the oncoming decoy with threatening bellowings and much stamping of hoofs and lowering of heads.

Like a flash he leaps from behind his decoy and with several lightning strokes of the razor-edged machete he hamstrings the beasts before they come to a realization of what is happening. But tough is his lot should his stroke fail but a hair's breadth short, or his distance be miscalculated. It is either their life or his.

Slow enough when trundling the solid-wheeled native carts through the Filipino villages, the buffaloes are as fleet as deer when roaming wild, and the hunter's chance of escape by flight is not to be considered. He must stand and take his medicine, making as good a fight as possible against the cruelly pointed horns and the long, sharp hoofs of the infuriated animals.

Dangerous as is the sport with the hunter so poorly armed, (rifles are a luxury unknown to many of the Filipino tribes,) the native tribes prosper on it. There is a saying among the islanders that a Filipino native possessing a knife, a carabao, and good health need never know want, and that this is true is evidenced by the trouble our army officers have had in getting natives in the rural districts to do laboring work other than hauling.

The tribesmen never kill calves or young buffaloes, those taken under two years old being easily domesticated and trained. The animals are ready to be used for heavy work at six years of age, after which they can be used on the heaviest work until twelve years of age, when they are still good for five years of lighter service, the price, varying with age, ranging from $10 to $40.

HAS WILLIAM PENN'S WILL

J. FRED ZIMMERMAN, JR., the theatrical manager, who recently returned to Philadelphia from an automobile tour in Europe, which extended over 3,000 miles in France, Switzerland, and Germany, claims to have brought back with him the original will of William Penn.

The document, which is a parchment three feet long, and almost equally wide, was obtained in London, and letters and private papers of the Penn family secured at the same time appear to place its authenticity beyond doubt. It is written in Latin and English.

The last testament of the founder of Pennsylvania was drawn up on May 3, 1712, after Penn's second return from old England for America, and following the harassing difficulties with his Government of Pennsylvania, says The Philadelphia Record. In the document he bequeathed lands and other property to his second wife, and three children of his son, William, and his wife's father. The witnesses to the will were Elizabeth Penn, Thomas Pyle, Thomas Penn, Elizabeth Anderson, Mary Chandler, Sarah Dee, and Mary Dee. William Penn died on May 30, 1718.

Mr. Zimmerman secured this valuable relic from Conrad Henrott, who is a descendant of a solicitor, Henrott. The latter was a silent partner in the firm of Dunn & Lancaster, the solicitors for the founder of Pennsylvania. The other papers obtained by Mr. Zimmerman include bills and letters of a William Penn, evidently grandson of the man who treated with the American Indians in this city over two centuries ago. The letters and bills are dated in the 1780s.

It appears from these papers that that William Penn was not very prompt in paying his bills. One of these bills, which included the purchase of two volumes of Washington's letters, was contracted in 1795, and not paid until 1799. The same William Penn was evidently a dandy, too, judging from a bill for a gilt sword, sword knot, scabbard, &c.

Mr. Zimmerman also has in his collection the paper officially appointing John Penn, evidently a great-grandson of William Penn the elder, a Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, Bucks Yeomanry, dated Dec. 3, 1819.

"The President's speeches continue to excite comments, one of the wittiest being Punch's picture of Mr. Roosevelt as an animal tamer in a menagerie. The President is about to descend from a raft into a pond containing many dreadful alligators, each labeled with the name of a trust. He announces his intention of subduing them, but the expression on his face and the ugly looks of the alligators around the raft interpret, better than many editorials, the doubts felt here as to his success."—Cable dispatch in last Sunday's New York Times.

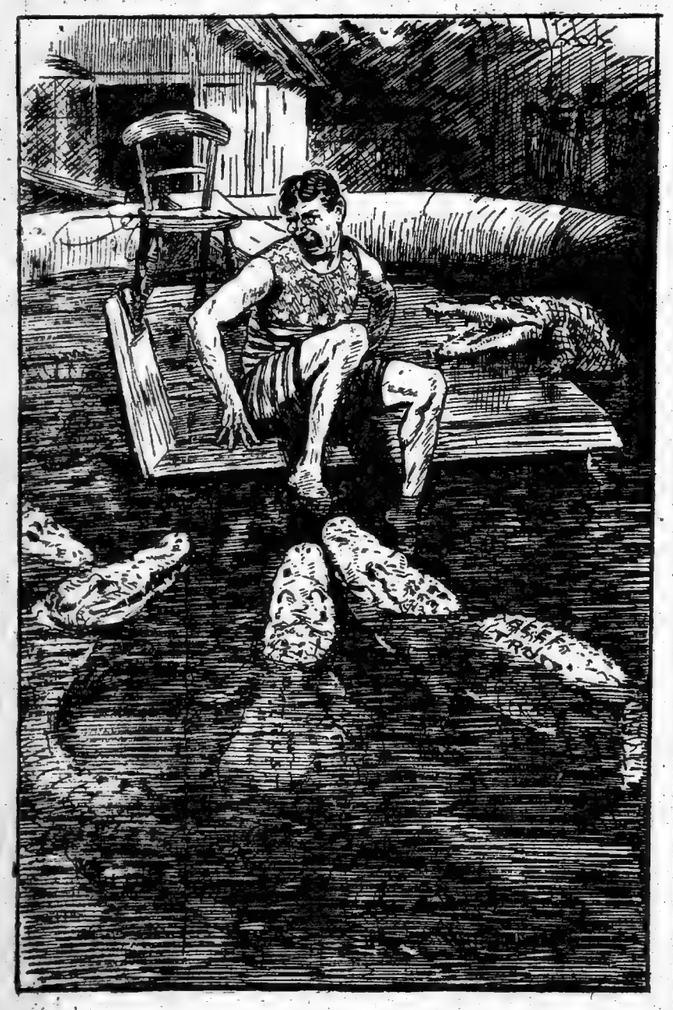

PROFESSOR ROOSEVELT (*in his great Trust Act*)—Ladies and Gentlemen, in order to demonstrate the possibility of controlling these powerful creatures, not all of them equally tractable, I will now descend into their midst. [*Proceeds to get out of his depth.*]

—*From London Punch.*

END OF WORLD, MAY 2, 1929

So Says a New Prophet—The British Empire to be Wiped Out and Ireland to Get Home Rule—Napoleon to Come Back and Wage War.

ALL of the principal London newspapers contain advertisements at the present time of a work entitled "Predicted Wonders of Prophecy," which well deserves the somewhat peculiar name which has been given to it.

To begin with, it contains proof sufficient to convince the author and any reader who is not wilfully skeptical that the end of the world may be expected on Thursday, May 2, 1929.

But in the meantime other changes of minor importance, such as the disruption of the British Empire and the alliance of ten powers against Germany and Russia are scheduled to take place.

It may surprise those who are not long on prophecy stock to learn that Napoleon is about to take the field again, and that he will win hands down in the campaign which he will wage during the years 1923, 1924, and 1925.

The combination against Germany and Russia will consist, according to the present-day prophet, of France, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Austria, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and the Balkan States, and the alliance will be entered into in about fifteen years' time. It will be well to watch Emperor William about that time.

Ireland gets home rule or the prophet has missed his guess, and India and other British colonies are to be disunited from the mother land. Canada's future is not mentioned specifically, but then perhaps a prophet would consider it to be superfluous to point out to the Dominion what logic and common sense have long foretold as its destiny.

The author has proved already that he has some of the gifts of prophecy, for he was able to foretell when Spain was at war with the United States that she would lose Cuba.

So far, the "twenty coming events" interest saint and sinner alike, but from the other contents of a preliminary circular and the wordings of the advertisements it may be inferred that the book will be more highly appreciated by those who are interested in the experiments of M. Santos-Dumont, or are given to speculation on mathematical and geographical problems evolved from a literal acceptance of certain fixed values for Scriptural quantities, measures, and poetical similes.

Here, for instance, is the eighth "coming event" as foretold:

"The first stage of Messiah's second advent "in the air," peacefully, as a bridegroom, and the resurrection of all deceased saints, and their removal to the heavens, together with 144,000 living watchful Christians, may be expected in the second February (about twenty-two months) after the Covenant is made, at a point of time corresponding with 3 P. M. in Jerusalem—the ninth hour, which will be 38 minutes past 12 noon in London, (or else about half an hour earlier,) on the day which shall be sixty-nine weeks of literal days—that is, sixteen months all but three days—after a future "command to restore and build Jerusalem," which will go forth 2,375 days before the last day of this age, according to Daniel ix., 25; viii. 14; xii. 7-12, in their future literal-day rafulfillment.

"The momentous words in the twenty-fifth verse of the ninth chapter of Daniel are: 'From the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks and three score and two weeks, [sixty-nine weeks,]; the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times.' This will be the First-fruits Translation or Ascension of Christians, (First Thessalonians iv., 16, 17; First Corinthians xv., 51, 52; Revelation xii., 5; xiv. 1-5; Luke xvii., 28; xxi., 28-36; Matthew xxiv. 37-45; xxv., 10.) This Ascension may be expected about Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1924, Sixty-Nine Weeks after the going forth of a Command, on Oct. 31, 1922, to rebuild Jerusalem, if the Jewish Covenant is made on Passover Day, April 13, 1922."

It may be thought by the average American that such a book will have but a poor sale in Great Britain, especially in view of the fact that in the whole world there are supposed to be only 144,000 persons who are inspired with interest; but this is not so.

It will pay to spend money generously for advertising, and it is highly probable that the sales of the work will be very large.

In the first place, while not every Englishman may believe that he, personally, is one of the 144,000, he will remain confident that that total population of the worthy ones of this earth is made up of his own countrymen.

TORTURING GERMAN SOLDIERS.

THE German military authorities are determined to put down with a firm hand the torturing which men have been subjected to from non-commissioned officers, and in one instance from an officer. At Strasburg three cases have been lately tried by court-martial, each offender receiving the full penalty.

A non-commissioned officer of the Twentieth Battalion of Pioneers has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and degradation to the ranks for having forced a young soldier to sit fifteen times on the lighted stove in his room. His victim was badly burned.

For turning the men of his company out of their beds with a stick and making them drill with bare feet during the night a non-commissioned officer of the Twelfth Saxony Artillery has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and degradation to the ranks. Finally, Lieut. Richter of the Third Bavarians has been sentenced to twelve days' imprisonment for bad treatment of his men.

CURIOUS GAME OF CHANCE.

HERE is a curious game, and one which is very popular in India—so popular, indeed, and so ruinous in its results that the British Government is now taking steps to prohibit it.

It is known as "barsat ka satta," and it consists in wagering every morning as to the quantity of rain which will fall. For this purpose most of the houses have reservoirs, into which the rain falls until it reaches a certain height, when it is carried off through a pipe. The more heavy the fall of rain the more speedily are the reservoirs filled, and the game is always won by those bettors who guess the exact time when the water will begin to overflow. This may not seem a very exhilarating pastime to Americans, but in India the natives are passionately fond of it, and they gamble so recklessly while playing it that many families have been ruined thereby.

"Aha! Somebody else trying to break in on my cinch!"

—*From The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FALL FASHIONS FOR MEN

How Stripes Are to be Worn—The "Military" Shoulders—"Pants"—The Latest Thing in Waistcoats.

THE new patterns as well as the latest materials for men's suitings and overcoats have arrived. The mysterious arbiters of fashion who promulgate their decrees in regard to coronation robes and the correct thing in livery for grooms by means of colored plates which resemble the puzzles in pasteboard of the Sunday sensations have spoken.

One distinct change from the general scheme of last year has been ordered. The padding and stiffening which was then favored under the title of "military" shoulders and "army" cut in trousers has been abandoned.

Had this concession not been made coincident with the ending of the war in South Africa every well set-up American citizen who had no desire to walk down Broadway looking like a centre rush armed for the scrimmage would have been compelled to join forces with anti-Atkinson of Boston in an endeavor to overcome all military tendencies. Of course there are other American citizens standing five feet three in their socks who like to feel their bosoms—and their shoulders—swelling with military ardor and "military" stiffening. For these there are other tailors.

Not on Fifth Avenue, however, for your fashionable tailor—he who has a sneaking contempt for the customer who pays within thirty days—is not accustomed to receive suggestions from those who apply to him.

There was once a man who declared that he "patronized" a certain Fifth Avenue tailor. When the tailor heard of it—but this is another story.

It was to be expected that this season would see more color introduced into the patterns for Fall and Winter, for, after all is said and done, it has to be confessed that for some reason or other we continue to get our ideas on men's clothes from London, just as we seek inspirations for "creations" for women from Paris. A year ago half of London was in mourning—at least half of that London which is concerned in the decrees of the secret ones who issue the colored plates.

Now, however, with the Boer war ended, many of the young widows of last year remarried, and the King on the way to complete recovery, London may put on the raiment of joy and thanksgiving—and New York may be permitted to follow suit.

It will always remain a mystery which will baffle a Sherlock Holmes why London fashions in men's wear should influence New York. To see 'Is Royal 'Iness, the Duke of Cornwall and York, in a tweed suit at the time of his recent visit to Canada was to pity a Prince and to long to introduce him to an American manufacturer of "ready-mades," who could have made him look the part to much greater advantage.

Striped cheviots will lead in material for suitings. In fact, for suits and for that extra pair or two of trousers which are required the stripes seem to be having a fairly long innings, and unless all signs fail it is not destined to end for another two or three years at least. Certainly, this year the plates show more effects of this kind than ever before, not excepting the time when the exceptional popularity of the stripe led to its temporary withdrawal.

To be correct in color one should choose a pattern with a foundation of brown, for this is likely to be the prevailing tone this year, although gray, a little lighter in shade than last year, will also be used quite a great deal. Red is used more freely than for several seasons past. Not very decidedly, of course, but as a suggestion, in tiny cross stripes, little flecks, and as a blend for other colors.

"For the trousers alone the black and white stripe which was seen quite a great deal last year is continued in favor, but the stripes are now wider than before, and the general effect is more pronounced and definite, without being altogether "loud."

Coats will not be so short as last year and the wide bottoms which were made almost essential by the absurd padding and squaring of the shoulders will be dispensed with. In a word the suits for this Fall and Winter are to fit the figure in a proper, natural, and sensible manner.

There is no change of any particular importance in the frock coat. It will remain about the same as last year, when it was lengthened just a little. At the same time, in order to show that your new frock was made this year by an up-to-date tailor, the garment when it is returned after the final fitting on will be found to have a somewhat longer roll than the one which formerly was worn. The double-breasted frock will generally be flat braided at the edges.

Ulsters and overcoats will have little to distinguish them from those made a year ago. Quite a number will be made in the heavier suiting materials of worsteds, cheviots, and tweeds. The covert coat will probably be more popular than ever, and it is expected that there will be a general return to the tan shade, which at one time was almost the only one used for the making up of these coats. At the same time many shades of gray and a few indistinct plaids are shown.

No changes of importance are contemplated in dinner or evening dress, the silk facings continuing to extend clear to the edge of the lapels of the coats. The waistcoats worn with evening dress will be either plain white or a delicate pearl.

Waistcoats for day wear will also show the popularity of the stripe, for although there is a great showing of plain browns and tans, there are comparatively few checks, the stripes being used in the patterns offered for those who cannot be contented with the front of one unbroken color.

The coat for business wear will be the four button, single breasted sack with a roll of about five inches. By the way, the cutaway is not the thing for day wear this year when offering is being made to fashion rather than to business during the daytime. Instead the straight front frock should be worn if there is a desire on the part of the wearer to be abreast of the times.

While more color has been introduced into suitings and nearly all materials used by the tailor, the shirtmakers and haberdashers report a revolt against the loud effects in shirtings and half hose, which prevailed last year. The tone of this revolt has been so decided that the manufacturers appear to have gone almost to the other extreme, and it is stated that the goods for the Fall will be almost sombre in general effect.

Small figures will be shown in many of the shirts for day wear, and these in quiet colors. Check patterns, even the small checks, are retired altogether, and the stripes, some of which will be offered, will be invariably narrow, if they be fashionable, and will run from top to bottom, and never across.

The influence of the black and white stripes in the trouserings is seen in the patterns for the new half hose shown by the best dealers, the same colors being used quite a great deal in a variety of styles, none of which, however, are at all startling or "loud." Gray and white is also a favorite combination.

No need to buy new gloves if you have a couple of pairs of medium tans which are little used. Aggressively new gloves are an abomination, and the colors for this year have not changed to an appreciable extent, so far as fashion is concerned.

Nor has anything startling been evolved by the collar manufacturers. It is not likely that anything strange will be offered in this line. The turndown collar with a multiplicity of names still retains popular favor, and the height considered proper is from medium to high.

In hats, the higher crowns appear to have come in again for those who wear the derbies, while the soft felts are almost an exact reproduction of last year's styles, very flexible and of light weight.

As for shoes, one may suit himself. Here fashion makes occasional efforts to obtain supreme control, but invariably fails. A man with a corn which has stuck closer than a brother for twelve or fifteen years is not going to risk a painful family misunderstanding by allowing any fool bootmaker to tell him what is positively essential in the way of footwear. He has learned long since that an ounce of experience is worth a pound of fashion.

NEW METAL MAY HELP THE BLIND.

FOLLOWING the discovery, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Prof. Marckwald of Berlin had discovered a new metal which emitted invisible light radiations comes the announcement from Paris that there is in the study of these new metals the possibility of aid to the blind. It has been found that many substances emit active rays—in fact, that a majority of the common objects about us store up sunlight during the day and emit the rays at night.

Special substances, such as the salts of uranium, from which many new metals have been eliminated, such as polonium, radium, actinium, thorium, &c., emit certain active radiations which apparently are not the result of stored sunlight, for they are active when found at the bottom of the deepest mines before sunlight has reached them.

And now these radiations, which, like X-rays, are able to penetrate opaque substances, are to be used to test the condition of the interior of the eye when disease or accident has rendered the surface opaque. For instance, it sometimes happens that back of a cataract the condition of the eye is hopeless, and yet without knowledge of this operations are performed, only to prove useless. The metals obtained from uranium are very powerful projectors of light rays. It has been computed that the velocity of the rays which shoot away from these substances is half as fast as that of light, or 92,500 miles a second, and yet the waste is so small that the loss from a square centimeter of surface would be infinitesimal, or something like a milligram in 1,000,000,000 years.

The rays, like X-rays, also act powerfully on the human body, producing an effect much like the so-called X-ray burns. A vial full of uranium salts carried in the pocket for a short time has been known to produce a redness of the skin, followed by a severe soreness which lasted for weeks and was difficult to heal.

Now come M. and Mme. Curié, the French scientists who discovered some of the metals and who are carrying on a series of experiments to determine the value of the metals in relation to eye disease.

They are being assisted by the distinguished French opthalmologist Javal, who is blind, and is therefore intensely interested in the subject. Javal's blindness is the result of chronic glaucoma, for which every cure known to science was tried in vain. Now he has taken up the new metals, in the hope that relief may be obtained.

The scientific world is watching these experiments with interest, for it is recognized that the conditions are ideal. Here is a trained scientist whose specialty before he became blind was the eye itself. His impressions, therefore, will be more accurate than would those of a non-scientific subject who cares naught for the scientific end to be gained as long as he can be made to see.

Merely to be able to see, however, is not all of Prof. Javal's desire. He hopes to discover in the new metals not only possible help for the blind, but some further knowledge of the physiology of vision and the nervous conduction of light. It is thought that the new science of radiology will undoubtedly add much to the science of opthalmology.

ACROSS AFRICA BY STEAM

A Journey Which May Soon Be Possible---Working Now on the Railway.

IT WILL soon be possible to go across Africa from side to side by steam—a transcontinental trip which a few years ago Jules Verne accomplished (in his mind) in a balloon and Henry M. Stanley on foot. Every one known something about the projected Cape to Cairo route, but very little has been heard of this new interesting transafrican scheme, the projectors of which hope to link together Matadi at the mouth of the Congo and Mombasa on the Indian Ocean.

The railway is at work at both ends of this line. From Mombasa the Uganda Railway stretches out to the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza, and from Matadi at the other end a shorter line—only about 250 miles in all—extends to Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, above the rapids of the Lower

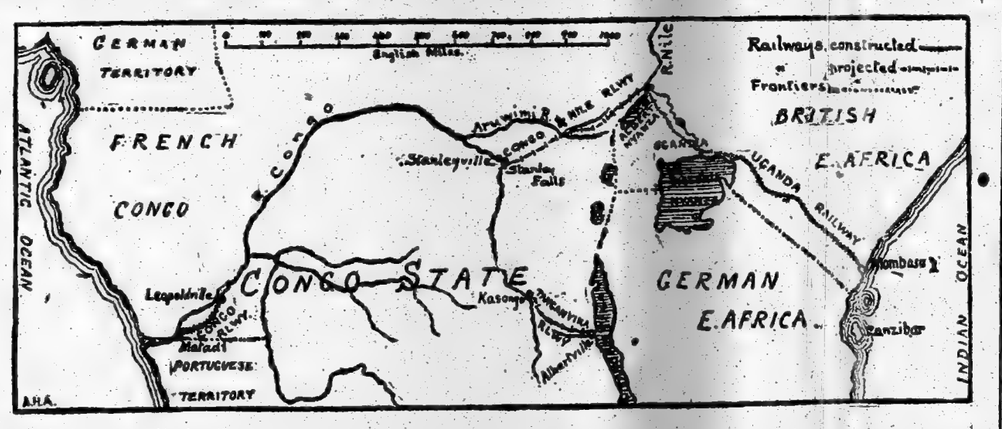

Congo. But between the two railheads there is a gap of over 1,400 miles in a straight line. The distance by any practicable route is, says The London Daily Chronicle, much longer.

From Leopoldville to Stanley Falls the Congo is open to steam navigation for a distance of 1,000 miles. Above the falls there is again a good waterway for light-draught steamers up to and beyond Kasongo. From Stanley Falls to the point where the Nile flows out of Lake Albert Nyanza is a little over 450 miles. From Kasongo to the Free Station of Albertville, on Lake Tanganyika, is about 200 miles. Railways constructed to cover these distances would connect the Congo with the great central lakes, and make the Upper Nile accessible by a combined railway and river steamer route from the Atlantic.

Last January a group of Belgian and French financiers organized at Brussels a company under the name of the Upper Congo and Great African Lakes Railway Company. The King of the Belgians and the Congo State Government are the friends of the scheme. The capital is 25,000,000f. Of this the Belgians are finding $3,000,000 and the French $2,000,000. Further capital is to be raised later on when a part of the projected railway system has been constructed.

The Congo Free State guarantees a dividend of 4 per cent., and has in return a right to half the profits after this 4 per cent. has been earned. The State gives a concession for the construction and working of the main lines and various branches, and gives the company besides this a great tract of forest land in the Aruwimi River district. This ground is covered with the dense forest described in Stanley's "Darkest Africa," but the forest is said to abound in valuable rubber trees, and the district is also reported to contain rich deposits of gold, copper, and iron. All the mining rights are to be the property of the company. The Free State has a right to purchase the railways after a period of ninety-nine years.

The route for the railway from Stanley Falls, through the Aruwimi forest to the Nile, has been surveyed by M. Adam, the same engineer who made the preliminary surveys for the railway from Matadi to Leopoldville on the Lower Congo. The surveying operations have to be carried on in the midst of a pathless forest for a considerable part of the distance. Nevertheless, most of the work has been done, and M. Adam has got his plans roughly into shape. The eastern terminus of the line will be at the village of Mahagui, on the Nile, just below its outfall from the Albert Nyanza.

The projectors of the line hope that eventually it will be prolonged from Mahagui through Unyoro and Uganda to the lake terminus of the Uganda Railway. There will then be a steam route across Central Africa—by steamer from the north of the Congo to Matadi, by rail to Stanley Pool, (Leopoldville,) thence by steamer to Stanleyville, from which there will then be railway communication to Mombasa on the Indian Ocean.

Once the line from the Congo has reached Mahagui it will connect with the river steamer and railway route by Khartoum to Cairo. The Tanganyika Railway is a subsidiary undertaking. It will link Kasongo with the lake, and thus bring the Upper Congo into touch with the many important trade routes of which it is a centre. Before long the lake will be linked with the railway system of South Africa.

WHALING ENJOYS A NEW LIFE

Money in the Business Now—New Bedford Industry Has a Little Boom—Big Catches with Large Profits and Whales Plentiful.

BACK from a seventeen months' voyage the whaling bark Canton, the oldest whaler in the world, arrived at New Bedford last week, having taken 2,200 barrels of sperm oil, worth about $50,000.

A short time previously, after a four years' voyage, a regular old-time American whaling ship came into New Bedford with another full cargo of sperm oil and whalebone. Strange to say, the members of the crew, who, in accordance with the old whaling custom, share in the profits on a pro rata basis, will receive enough out of the sale of the product to pay them well for their trouble.

In fact, the market conditions now favor the whaling business. After it had seemed on the eve of extinction, it is again profitable and likely to be continued as a paying industry for many years, if not indeed to undergo something of a boom.

There is more money in whales to-day than in many a modern commercial undertaking, and so long as large profits can be made whalers will continue to be built and sent to sea, thereby preserving perhaps the most romantic occupation to which the sea has given rise since pirates went out of business.

The Whalemen's Shipping List and Merchants' Transcript is even now printed once a week. It is only two pages in size. There are big blanks on the first page, where the list of whalers of America are published, with the name of their masters, their agents, the date of sailing, where bound, and the latest report, and the second page is almost entirely made up of clippings, except that part of it which is devoted to advertising full lines of whalemen's infitting and outfitting goods, sperm candles, oil soap, paraffine, sperm, whale and sea elephant oils, whalebone and spermaceti. It is not, then, a large paper, but there are many who are proud of it and for whom it is one of the strongest links that bind them to better days.

Long since everything in the whaling business, except owning the ships or holding the agency for them, slipped and drifted away from the native New Englanders. During the rebellion the Alabama destroyed many a New Bedford whaler returning home from a long cruise in the arctic without knowing that two parts of the United States were at war, one with the other.

After peace came the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, and from that time to this whaling has gradually declined. Because they saw no future for it, Americans no longer took it up. The old sailors continued on with it, for they could do little else, and, besides, the excitement of the life held them to it.

When they became too old, though, for the daring work, no natives took their places. The Portuguese came to fill the empty berths in the fo'castle, and on the whole they fill them well—a figurative way of saying much about work and nothing about sleep. These dark-skinned masters of the sea are agile and brave. For most of them the future is allowed to look after itself, with the result that they do what they have to do well and rise to be masters and even owners of vessels in a short time.

Nearly all the Captains of whalers sailing out of New Bedford to-day are, according to The Providence Journal, Portuguese, and some of the owners are of that race also. As for the sailors, there are no others. All of the vessels are many years old, and one by one they are rotting to pieces. Many a New Bedford man believes that some day his famous old port will no longer be in the whaling business.

This dark belief is rather discredited, however, by the present prosperous conditions of the dwindled little industry. At present the demand for sperm oil is larger than the supply.

There are some manufacturers who still want sperm oil for their machinery, and spermaceti is largely used in Europe to make altar candles of. Sperm oil now is worth about 60 cents a barrel. It has been as low as 30 cents.

In June the Sunbeam arrived in New Bedford with 1,370 barrels, after being out only thirteen months, an unusually successful voyage.

The Ellen A. Swift of Provincetown, which has been in port since July 21, and the Pedro Varela, which arrived on July 10, are now fitting out for another cruise.

In 1845 and 1846 over 700 vessels sailed from New England ports for the whaling grounds. Some went out of New London and some out of Stonington, Provincetown, and Nantucket, but almost all of the great fleet hailed from New Bedford.

There many families were laying the foundations for the great wealth for which the city was noted before the modern days of vast corporations. Among those who owned shares in the business, which old Captains say must have been worth about $70,000,000, were the Robinsons, the Merrills, and the Roches. In time they all grew rich, and many of the estates not yet gone to waste on the hillside overlooking the harbor still show with what dignity and taste most of them spent their riches.

Robinson was the father of Hetty Green, and it was through his work and luck in whaling that she now has won the title of "richest woman in America," to defend which she has so often had recourse to law and lately to a pistol. Many a story the old "Cap'ns" in New Bedford still tell of the founder of the fortune. They say, as they sit on the dock and gaze almost wistfully out over rusty pieces of try houses and oil-soaked casks, to a whaler rotting in her berth, that his daughter should rightfully be the richest woman in America, or the world, for that matter. They would be very much surprised if she were not.

Whaling, however, is to continue in spite of the croakers. And so long as whales have strength and ingenuity its danger and romance will continue.

SUDDEN RISES OF INLAND LAKES

TIDELESS, yet disturbed by constant, almost inexplicable, rises and falls, the inland seas of America have been ever a source of interest to the scientist and superstitious fear to the sailor. Just why the moon fails to influence the great lakes and yet succeeds in piling up vast masses of water on the ocean shores has never been satisfactorily determined and possibly never will be, but the movements which do exist are now fairly well accounted for.

Every now and then the level of the lakes rises suddenly and apparently without cause, says The Chicago Chronicle. Sometimes the difference is minute, sometimes many feet. In 1886 Lake Michigan rushed to a height of seven feet above the ordinary at Milwaukee; in 1903 a wave four feet in height struck St. Joseph, inundating the country for 700 feet from the shore, while as recently as July last a sudden rise of two feet was observed at the Naval Reserve boathouse at the foot of Randolph Street viaduct.

As a rule these changes come and go without notice. They are chronicled in official records and may call forth passing remark from mariners, but, doing no damage, the man in the street goes his way unconscious of them. It is only, indeed, on the rare occasions when serious injury to life and property ensue that any one pays much attention to the freaks of the water king who sailors say lives at the bottom of the lake. Such a case arose in 1843, when a tidal wave, as it was erroneously termed, drowned twenty persons in their beds at Buffalo, and again in 1886, when the waters receded six feet in Chicago Harbor in a few minutes. On this occasion high-masted schooners careened to one side and the big poles knocked together confusedly. For a minute it looked as though the river would be drained dry and consternation spread among the habitués of the docks.

For years the fluctuations were so strange and unaccountable that there were many who looked, with their sailor friends, for the dread doings of "Old Sub," the Neptune of the lakes. He is the monarch whom all seamen fear, for he holds, they believe, the key to that underground passage others besides mariners sometimes think must connect Lake Michigan with the ice-bound seas of the polar regions. When the lake rises it is put down to "Old Sub tinkerin' with the water cocks" and when it falls he is said to have taken a drink.

Of course such superstitions were ever laughed at by the scientists, but it is comparatively lately that reliable data has been obtained which, by providing a scientific reason for the phenomena observed, has once and for all relegated "Old Sub" to the land of myth and fable.

The discovery did not come from America. It was imported from Switzerland, and confirmed here by minute observations taken from time to time by United States engineers till at length it was finally definitely established that the singular fluctuations which had been observed were due to no more mysterious a cause than the variation of barometric pressure.

Curiously enough, it is only some twenty years since these waves were discovered by science, or rather since it was recognized that they occurred frequently, and not only when, as at Buffalo, they made their presence alarmingly felt. At the same time the Indians and later the white sailors always contended that the lakes had tides not unlike the sea. During those twenty years much attention has been given to the matter, and it is now known that the wave is a "seiche"—that is to say, it is caused by the atmospheric pressure in one quarter depressing the water below the level of the rest of the lake

GIANT-TAILED BIRD HERE

Extraordinary Japanese Chicken Now at Natural History Museum.

THE American Museum of Natural History has just received what is reputed to be the best developed specimen of the long-tailed Japanese chicken ever known. This skin, which is now being mounted by John Rowley, the taxidermist of the museum, will soon be placed on exhibition.

When mounted it will be one of great beauty, as without question it is the most luxuriantly feathered bird ever seen here. When set upon its perch in a commanding position in the bird department, with a tail the tip of which will hang fully twelve feet below its body, and body of feathers having a length of four feet, it will undoubtedly be the star attraction of the museum.

With all its great weight and luxuriance of plumage, this native of Japan is but poorly equipped as to body, being of about the same size as the American game bantam, and one cannot help wonder how the small, delicate body ever developed enough vitality to feed its abnormal mass of feathers.

Assistant Curator Chapman speaks of the bird as one of the most remarkable demonstrations of what generations and generations of special selection in breeding will do toward development along any given line. Its breeding is carried on mostly at Shinowara, in the Province of Taso, Japan, being confined to a few very old bird fanciers, and it said that the breed of fowl is dying out with them and will soon become extinct, as the breeding at present is not attended with profit, and the care and attention required to bring the bird to perfection is too trying for the younger generation of fanciers.

The original efforts to attain this exceptional length of tail were induced by the vanity of a vassal Prince of Japan, part of whose insignia consisted of a crest from which flowed the tail feather of a cock. About a hundred years ago he reigned, and desiring to procure the longest feather possible to adorn his crest, he offered each year a prize to the subject who brought him the longest feather.

The outcome of this was inevitable, and the specimen now at the museum shows, a hundred years later, what success has followed the strivings of the ingenious and industrious generations of Japanese breeders. The handling and cooping of the fowls to preserve the perfection of their plumage make a very delicate problem. It is impossible to allow them to run at large like the ordinary domestic chicken. To meet this problem the Japanese fanciers keep the birds in a narrow coop standing about sixteen feet high. About two feet from the roof of this inclosure is placed a perching rod, upon which the bird passes all of its time while in the coop, only being taken out occasionally for bathing and exercise. The box has a screened opening to admit of light and air, of about two feet at the top, opposite the perch of the bird, where also are kept the feed and water cups. To discourage any curious desire on the part of his birdship to explore the lower part of his coop, (thereby disarranging or breaking his extremely long tail,) the bottom is kept in pitchy darkness.

The daily exercise walks of these freakish fowls are attended with great care and constant attention. Attendants must hold the tail from contact with the earth while the bird walks slowly and with mincing motions to and fro in its exercise yard. It must have neither too much nor too little exercise, and every action of the bird is nicely calculated and recorded as to its probable effect on its general health.

There is nothing artificial about the growth of the tail. No forcing methods are used other than special selection in mating for this feature, even the hens being treated with great care to preserve their plumage, they doing nothing in the incubation line, this work being given over entirely to domestic fowls.

The specimen now at the Museum of Natural History was contracted for by Prof. Blashfort of Columbia College while visiting Japan last year, and is one of the best to be found in the Province of Taso, the average length of tail being about eight or nine feet, lengths of twelve feet being very rare.

Transatlantic Parcel Post

The New Arrangement of the British Government for Delivery in This Country.

GREAT BRITAIN has, since the establishment of the Foreign and Colonial Parcels Post in 1886, endeavored through diplomatic channels to establish an agreement with the United States. After patience was exhausted Great Britain signed a contract with the American Express Company by which the Postmasters of Great Britain must accept postal packages direct to any part of the United States.

The singular agreement between the British Government and an express company, the Post Office being willing to accept parcels to be delivered by an American corporation, went into effect on the beginning of this month.

Just what will be the outcome of this arrangement between the Government of Great Britain and the company cannot be precisely known as yet. The parcels have to be assessed by the officers of the custom house in New York before being turned over to the company.

Incidentally the United States Government will profit through every parcel sent to this country because of what is called either the "Sample Office Fee," or "Storage Fee," in addition to the charge of 1s. for collecting import duties.

Those who have been intimately connected with the unsuccessful negotiations between Great Britain and the United States assert that there is a most powerful lobby at Washington, which has killed every effort to make it possible for the two nations to exchange parcels at a uniform rate as they do letters.

Representatives of American express companies state, however, that the commonsense of the National legislators made it plain that the Post Office should not be burdened with packages in a country so large as this. They claim that the mails would be "too heavily handicapped" and burdened with the great bulk of parcels business.

On the other hand many of those who believe that the United States, with its admirable postal service, has room for further growth are angered that the express companies should have the power to obstruct the growth of such a system.

The conditions under which the British Government has agreed to the new arrangement are that the parcels are to be carried to this country by the Cunard and White Star Lines, under contract with the Postmaster General of Great Britain.

The postal charges as given in the British charter to the American company are:

	Not over 3 lb.	From 3 to 7 lb.	From 7 to 11 lb.
On Parcels (a) for New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken.	1s.	2s.	3s.
(b) for any other part States	2s.	3s.	4s.

For clearance of each parcel through the custom house there will be a charge of 1s. The additional charge of 1s. is to reimburse the express company. The British Government will accept from any office of the company in the United States parcels to be delivered in Great Britain at its regular postal rate. Furthermore, the British Government will insure packages at its regular rates.

The agreement with the express company has stirred up a row in England, where the other companies handling foreign business declared that the contract is in the nature of a "monopoly," and have announced that they will carry packages at a rate not greater than that of the British Government. It is pointed out by these companies that under the new plan it is possible for them to ship parcels on other than the Cunard and White Star Lines, the suggestion being that they use the fast German steamers from Southampton, but they say "of course we prefer to use British steamships when they give equality of service, but is it wise to discourage the building of fast British ships by extending preferential protection to slow ones, at the cost of a 50 per cent. loss of time to British business?"

A STRANGE FUNERAL

IN SUSSEX, England, a strange funeral has lately taken place. Mr. Loder, an inhabitant of Slaugham, left directions that his coffin should be taken to the parish church in a simple farm wagon drawn by four farm horses. The wagon was draped with a purple pall and lined with evergreens. The bearers wore black smocks, now so rarely seen, even in the remotest parts of the country.

AFTER THE CHASE.

NOTE.—I presume you've read how Tom Johnson captured the Ohio Convention?

TOM L. JOHNSON—Now there's a pelt worth having.

—From The Indianapolis Journal.

EACH SEEMS TO THINK THE SHOES FIT HIM.

—From The St. Paul Dispatch.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

"WE ARE AMERICA."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in to-day's TIMES in your editorial on Canada that you correct The Saturday Review for calling us America. But we are America. We, only and alone, are America. The name of American is our possession; it is our designation all over the world.

The British editors know perfectly well that we are the United States, and that the British dominion is larger than our country, as you tell them; nevertheless, we to them and to all the world are America.

During the late war with Spain, the Spanish papers made persistent effort to humiliate us by pedantically informing us that we were not America, but only the United States of North America; but it was wasted sarcasm.

We are America, and there is no other America on this continent but us. Canada is Canada or British America, Mexico is Mexico, Central America is Central America, and South America is South America, but we are America. There is no North America in ours. We are America straight and only, and there is no America but us.

Your chiding of The Review for calling us by our world-accepted name was small pedagogic potatoes. AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Germany a fuel is manufactured in the form of briquets and sold to the consumer at a very much lower cost than ordinary coal, which latter is looked upon as a great luxury and rarely used. The briquets are most satisfactory, being cleaner to handle than coal, giving great heat, and available for almost any heating apparatus where coal is used. It is a matter of surprise to me that some enterprising American has not thought of introducing these briquets into the United States. I should think they could be manufactured here. It would be one way of breaking the back of the Coal Trust for all time.

In your editorial of the 11th inst., "Soft Coal as an Emergency Fuel," it is stated that when using this coal the best way is to leave the checkdraught in the smokepipe closed altogether. Is this not a mistake? CHILLY MORTAL.

PHILIPPINE FRIARS AND THEIR LANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, Aug. 31, 1902, a correspondent signing himself "E. R. D." has the following:

> The Administration is now planning to purchase the friars' lands in the Philippines, amounting to 72,000,000 acres, an area one-fifth larger than the States of New York and Pennsylvania combined. The cost of the friars' lands will run up in the hundreds of millions of dollars. That money had better be expended for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the people of the United States. I am not in favor of amending or stretching or straining the Constitution of the United States, because tinkering that instrument is not necessary or advisable.

Will you permit me to correct his error? There is so much ignorance concerning the Philippine friars, that "E. R. D." is excusable on that ground, but other readers of THE TIMES should not be deceived by him. In the report of the Taft Commission, sent to Congress by President McKinley, Jan. 25, 1901, which report is dated Manila, Nov. 30, 1901, and printed by the Government Printing Office, 1901, the commission enumerates in detail the lands owned by the friars, and gives the estimated revenue, (see Pages 27 and 28.) The acreage is 403,713, and the annual revenue about $450,000 Mexican, (or $220,000 American.) This makes your correspondent wrong by 71,600,000 acres—which I am sure you will agree with me is serious enough to require correction.

JAMES J. McLOUGHLIN.

New Orleans, Sept. 8, 1902.

THE SABBATH AND SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the following may enlighten "Puzzled," who in to-day's TIMES asks why it is that, while we are commanded to keep holy the seventh day, we rest on the first day of the week. In the first place "we," unless we are descended from those who were in captivity or slavery in Egypt, and whose ancestors were led thence by Moses, are not commanded to keep holy the seventh day. That command was given to the Jews, and to them only. God said to them through Moses that since they had been slaves in Egypt and since He had, by His arm, brought them thence and given them the promised land, therefore (and this word "therefore" is used in Deut. v., 15,) should they keep the seventh day in remembrance of their deliverance.

The observation of the first day of the week as a day of rest or remembrance arose in this way: Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week; He had commanded His disciples to break the bread and drink the wine in remembrance of Him; they observed His command on the first day of each week, that day of the week on which He rose. Their custom, when Europe became Christianized, hardened into a fixed custom or law. R. W. B.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

BOERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must contradict your statement of this morning's issue concerning the Boer workmen. I am aware of the whereabouts of every real Boer in the United States and can positively state that there is not one Boer working in the mines you mention or any others. There are twelve Boers in the United States at present and only a few need employment, the others being independent. The uncouth Boer refugees are very likely to be the outlanders, who, after agitating for war in Johannesburg fled on the first signs of danger, and now, finding wages so low under British rule, have come to America where they are likely to receive better pay. To procure employment these people are imposing on American sympathy for the Boer and are passing themselves as such.

If your correspondent were to inquire before he communicates such news to you he would find what I say to be true. There are no Boers here who wish to undercut American workmen, and Boers are not miners, they are, as their name signifies, farmers. The mining population of Johannesburg is foreign.

LIEUTENANT FRITZ DUQUENNE.
Late South African Republic.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

ABOUT FOREIGN REGISTERED MAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing the numerous complaints about Post Office irregularities as they appear from time to time in your columns, I beg to mention a feature connected with the registry department, which needs improvements and radical changes.

In some manner I was impressed with the idea that a registered small parcel addressed to parties in Europe would be mailed with the same chances of security as express companies afford. Acting on this foolish impression, I registered and mailed in March a gold ring to a resident in Cologne, Germany, for which I hold the receipt at this date. That small parcel was never received by the addressed, nor in spite of extensive inquiries have I ever been able to get the slightest information what became of it, or in what way my outlay for special registry gave me the slightest benefit. Through investigation of my own I did find out the fact that through carelessness of a registry clerk my registered parcel had been thrown into a bag intended for unregistered mail, and had probably miscarried or been appropriated by some thievishly inclined official between here and its final destination.

As far as the gold ring in my particular case is concerned, I might have saved postage and registry fees by throwing the same into the Hudson River, leaving its forwarding to the tender mercies of some enterprising blue or cod fish.

The result could in no way have been more unsatisfactory to me than my experience with the Post Office clerks, officials, Inspectors, and others connected therewith. But for all I know the chances might have been in my favor. GOTHAMITE.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

BORACIC AND OTHER ACIDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your late editorial inference in regard to those "who take pleasure in writing to the paper" was never sat down on more thoroughly than by Mr. L. H. Harris, in his very intelligent and instructive communication on the neutral effects of borax (as a preservative) on the human system, in to-day's paper.

If your intelligent readers will only take the time they may usually find almost as much pleasure in your correspondents as they always find in your very thoughtful editorials. J. STUART DATTEN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 9, 1902.

AGE LIMIT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily indorse your editorial in to-day's TIMES on "Our Neglected School Children." To do justice to all, school privileges must be curtailed. The privileges are absurd in extent any way, and have been pushed to the present conditions by commercialism. It is a waste of means and energy for the public to undertake to school children from the time they are three or four years old to an indefinite age. Public schooling should be limited to a certain term—I think eight years.

To relieve the present stress I should first exclude the youngest children. It is worse than useless to put infants in school. They should be simply allowed to grow until they are eight years old. Some medical authorities assert that pushing mental development in infancy (up to the seventh year) produces that highly nervous constitution which so often breaks down. The child that starts in school at eight will learn more readily and soon pass the one that starts at four. OBSERVER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 1902.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The early entry of Mr. Roosevelt into the campaign of 1904, taking the field in person as it were, leads one to scrutinize his public utterances. The following excerpt from The Sun's report of his Asheville speech of the 9th inst. is submitted:

> If a man isn't decent, then the abler he is the more dangerous he is to the community. In the Revolutionary War one of the bravest and most brilliant soldiers during the early years of the contest was the man who has left his name as a by-word of infamy to the nations for all time—the man who fought with distinguished gallantry in Canada, the man who led all the American forces in the great decisive battle at Saratoga, and left his leg on the field of victory. That man, with all of his courage, all his daring, all his superb military genius, turned, and because the root of righteousness was not in him, sought to betray his comrades for money, and left the name of Benedict Arnold as a hissing forevermore. [Hissing and applause.]

This from a Harvard graduate, an ex-Governor of New York, Chief Magistrate of the United States, and Heaven save the mark, a historian!

History, as taught in the public schools, gives Gates the honor of command at Saratoga, not Arnold, who after his treachery took all his legs to England with him, leaving none detached at Saratoga or elsewhere. M. D.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

BETTER POSTAL SERVICE WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your journal, in common with many others, has commented freely and favorably, of course, on the reduction of the loss in the Post Office Department, and your editorial in this morning's paper leads me to ask why the agitation should not be taken up to improve our postal service. A good postal service, particularly in the cities, would be more valuable than the saving of $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 a year.

Is there any reason why we should not have such facilities as England, France, and Germany are blessed with? Any American who has done business in these countries realizes the wonderful speed and accuracy of the Post Office Department in these foreign countries and their tremendous superiority over our own methods. An Englishman would not tolerate the length of time which it takes to deliver a letter addressed 250 miles from the point of mailing.

Letters posted in Boston at 6 o'clock are not delivered up town in New York until 10 or 11, or even 12 o'clock. Mail posted in Harrisburg, Penn., in the evening is not delivered until 10 or 12 o'clock the next day—at all events, in the up-town stations. It takes the better part of a day for a letter to go from one part of New York City to the other.

Any one who is familiar with the service in London and compares it with the New York service cannot but be humiliated. If the newspapers and people would take up this matter seriously something might be done with the Post Office authorities. A. B. C.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

A MEXICAN-AMERICAN PIOUS CLAIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A minister living in Mexico, permit me to call attention to a novel aspect of the trust business.

That there is a great invasion there of American capital is apparent, from the large rivers of silver, lead, and copper we see flowing away from us and into the United States.

But who are the invaders? Where do they live and how can one get at them? I wish to know that I may dress a "pious claim" upon their notice.

I meet over the border clerks, minor railway officials, and other employes of these corporations, but with salaries paid in pesos fluctuating around the forties in American dollars. Most seem to have money enough to attend bull fights, but not quite enough to build churches and libraries. An advocate myself of the utility and desirability of the latter institutions, after a residence of five years over the border without realizing my expectations of church building or library for the benefit of English-speaking people, at the large city of Monterey, I come to ask you to help me invoke the spirit of Carnegie to teach these strange, modern conquistadores to die esteemed rather than rich.

After three years in the railroad business, a native Mexican was told to make up a train. About the time it should have pulled out, he returned to the office and reported he had the engine down at the far end of the yard and he could not get it out.

Now if some Americans are to remain in Mexico to strut ears full of riches for the land of Uncle Sam, it appears to me it would be sensible for other Americans, the real invaders of our Sister Republic, to come from their modest invisibility long enough to surround the former with ordinary moral safeguards against the Mexicanization of their own countrymen. G. Q. A. ROSE.

Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 1902.

PRIMARY ELECTION VOTER'S TROUBLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is no wonder that the general public will stay away from the primary elections.

This is what happened to a gentleman in our employ who had enrolled for the primary election. Last week he got a subpoena from the Superintendent of Elections to appear as a witness against "John Doe." He spent an hour of valuable business time in obedience to this subpoena, and was then simply requested to identify his signature.

Yesterday he received a mandamus from the Supreme Court to appear this morning for the purpose of proving that his signature was not a forgery. This took over three hours of valuable business time.

If this kind of government by the people is not a farce I do not know what is. R.

New York, Sept. 10, 1902.

A WARNING FOR REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The utterances of Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, as reported in your columns, attribute the result of the Maine elections to the negative influence of Mr. Bryan. This is an interesting instance of political aphasia, for Mr. Babcock seems to have wholly forgotten the fact that President Roosevelt has recently been visiting the New England States. The President is not mentioned in the interview, and there appears to be a studied attempt to ignore his influence.

If so-called Republican leaders assume this attitude they may make more votes for the Democrats than Bryan ever did for the Republicans. It behooves some prominent Republicans to put their ear to the ground. WILLIAM H. P. WALKER.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 10, 1902.

DEMOCRACY AND POPULAR PURPOSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent editorial in THE TIMES entitled "Tom Johnson to the Fore" seems to be attracting much attention from your readers. Many of them have already written to you expressing either their admiration for the man or their belief in his principles.

Undoubtedly only a very few of those having such feelings have asked you to record them, therefore we may well suppose that Mr. Johnson has many admirers and that his principles are widely accepted. We are, however, compelled from this very circumstance to look deeper into the abyss of American politics, and then to examine with the utmost care certain questions that will claim our attention.

We must note that the questions of the age may be more properly termed industrial than political. The people are no longer struggling to secure for themselves liberty, and through it the right to life, but are now seeking to obtain all that makes life and liberty worth while.

We may well ask ourselves whether the change that has come over the Democratic Party during the last eight years is not the outward expression of the altered purpose of our people. It may readily be conceded that many of the planks incorporated in the platforms adopted at Chicago and Kansas City were strangely crude and some of them were economic lies, and yet at the same time it may be admitted that these very platforms, despite their crudities and absurdities, mark the party's definite and final departure from its former position.

That which is politically crude and economically false in these two most recent utterances of Democratic faith may with justice be regarded as "Bryanism" and dismissed from our further thought, but there will still remain a platform broad enough and strong enough to maintain the Democratic Party.

That party has changed its dress to meet the changed condition of our time. It has become and it probably will remain the industrial party. Its purpose, as yet hardly conscious, will be to secure to our people a share in the Nation's wealth proportionate to their political power. It will seek to do for them in the industrial world what the Jeffersonians did for them in the political world.

Whether Tom Johnson will prove a second Thomas Jefferson is a question time alone can answer. But to-day he is the one Northern man of National reputation who sees the strong purpose of our people to make the Government they have erected subservient to their own will and therefore superior to any group or class among them. At the same time he sees that the opportunity of the Democratic Party lies in its assuming the direction of the popular purpose. EDWARD McK. WHITING.

New York, Sept. 10, 1902.

CANADA—A COMPARISON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have of late devoted some space in your very excellent journal to, I think, rather hypercritical remarks concerning Canada, and what you term its "lack of solidarity," seems to afford you not a little satisfaction, quite at variance with some of your protestations of friendship.

It is quite evident that a quiet perusal of the seventh chapter of Matthew, first to fifth verse, inclusive, could do you a world of good, if the lessons contained therein were received in the proper spirit of humility, which, I am free to confess, would be an astonishing exhibition from an American newspaper man. But to return to the main point, viz., Canada's "lack of solidarity," I would inquire of you whether she stands alone in that respect, at the present time or in the past, and whether the United States of America never exhibited any indications of such a defect. It would perhaps be instructive to certain critics to take a glance backward, and note the very great "lack of solidarity" exhibited from the very commencement of your National existence, and up to within the memory of comparatively young men.

In the year 1786, but three years after the close of the Revolutionary War, an insurrection broke out in Massachusetts, caused by high taxation, high-salaried officials, and an aristocratic Senate. Daniel Shays, a Revolutionary officer, was chosen the leader of the rebels, who marched to Springfield with the intention of capturing the arsenal. A decided "lack of solidarity" in New England.

During 1794 a whisky insurrection broke out in Pennsylvania, supported by several thousand armed men. Gen. Lee, by direction of President George Washington, marched into that State with 15,000 troops, compelling the patriots, who thought more of cheap whisky than they did of their country, to lay down their arms. Another instance of "lack of solidarity" in the Middle States.

June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and, although France, Austria, Spain, and Holland formed a fighting combination against her, rendering it decidedly more safe for the United States, yet the war was vigorously opposed by many throughout the country, particularly in Boston, and in Baltimore the question led to rioting, in which two men were killed and several wounded.

Then, again, the celebrated "Hartford Convention," composed of delegates appointed by the Legislatures of the several New England States, met at Hartford Dec. 15, 1814, to air their grievances, which necessarily arose out of a state of war, showing very conclusively that the people of New England were not a unit on the war question. Two more incidents pointing to "lack of solidarity."

In 1821 Missouri was admitted as a State after a violent contest in Congress, and amidst intense excitement throughout the country, thus opening up a more serious and a decided "lack of solidarity" period, compared with which all preceding events were mere bagatelles. Coming down to 1832, South Carolina became dissatisfied with the tariff and threatened to withdraw from the Union. The Federal Government, however, made a requisition for 10,000 stand of arms, and ordered all the disposable military force to assemble at Charleston, besides sending a sloop of war to that port, which had the desired effect, creating for the time being the desired "solidarity."

From 1850, when California was admitted as a State, down to the inauguration of Lincoln, in 1861, constituted a period of turmoil and bloodshed, followed by the most sanguinary war of modern times, in which nine of the Southern States seceded, forming the Confederate States of America, the greatest exhibition of "lack of solidarity" yet exhibited, and if blood and gunpowder form good political cement, you should be pretty well solidified, as I think you are—at least you ought to be.

On the other hand, we in Canada are rapidly advancing in national growth and sentiment, proud of our country, its truly representative Government, and its position in that great group of Commonwealths united under that ancient banner, one with the "Mother of Free Nations." We have faith in our country and its institutions, and believe in it to the same extent that you do in yours. It has existed in its present federated form only as far back as your Southern reconstruction period, which followed your civil war, and what with your "carpet bag Governors" and the hungry pack of political heelers in their wake, your whipped-into-line Southern brethren had about all they could stagger under, besides having "solidarity" with a vengeance. On the other hand, the "British North American" act brought about the present satisfactory results for us, not a drop of blood being shed, or a pinch of powder exploded in producing "solidarity," and if it lacks that "solidarity" which you so cheerfully deplore, possibly, and, I think, most probably, time and the faith in a great and expanding future, guided by the most democratic form of government on this continent, will render our future "solid," and most disappointingly so to some neighboring people. Yours for "solidarity."

IMPERIALIST.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

REFORM OFFICIALS ARE WARNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of to-day on "A Short-Sighted Policy" deserves the careful consideration of every citizen of the City of New York. Our reform administration when it was put into power was done so largely on the theory of reducing the expenses and consequently the budget for the annual heavy taxation under which the city was suffering, instead of which probably the most important step it has taken is looking for ways and means to increase the taxation.

It is idle to say that 100 per cent. valuation will not increase the budget in the face of all previous experiences, and, as you have very clearly shown, the increased debt-making power will inevitably lead to more debt, which means more taxes for interest and sinking fund to pay such debt. The thought of putting such power into the hands of a Tammany administration is appalling, and yet this action and the nerveless administration of the Police Department are surely putting us back there as fast as possible.

That every citizen who has the welfare of New York at heart should be willing to pay all the taxes needed for sufficient school houses and other necessary improvements goes without saying, but I maintain that the present enormous budget is more than ample for this purpose, if economically administered.

The cost per capita of the government of New York, as compared with Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Berlin, or London, shows it to be very extravagant, and Mr. Low and his associates at the head of the reform movement should find out where other cities are spending less and work in the direction of bringing our expenditures to the same footing. Let superfluous employes in all departments be dismissed, pay only the market value for services of all kinds; i. e., pay what the same services would command from any other employer than the city, and not, as is generally the case, paying above the market value, to say nothing of the pension attached to many places.

The raising of valuations to 100 per cent. will surely increase the annual city budget, probably increase the State tax proportion of the counties affected, and when once adopted will never again be reduced to the same ratio as the other counties are using. It is not justified by anything looking for the welfare and progress of the city. Z.

New York, Sept. 11, 1902.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Collective Ownership" and "Co-operative Commonwealth" referred to by Mr. W. H. Paine in a communication in your issue of the 10th, all must work, I believe. Each man must perform his share of labor; otherwise there can be no effective "co-operation."

At present men are at liberty to work or not to work, as they please. Under "Collective Ownership" and the "Co-operative Commonwealth" must a portion of the community do all the work while another portion loafs and spends its time in ginmills, as is the case at present? How long would the industrious portion of the "Co-operative Commonwealth" consent to do all the work for the lazy and thriftless and ne'er-do-wells?

I fear the happy condition which Mr. Paine looks forward to will never be realized. Under "co-operation," who is to furnish the money for the vast enterprises employing thousands of men now inaugurated and pushed to a successful conclusion by the hated capitalists?

It takes brains to keep large bodies of men profitably employed. Under "co-operation" where is the incentive for brains to come to the front? The hope of large reward stimulates men to undertake great enterprises giving employment to armies of men. Under "co-operation" this stimulus would be lacking, and they would soon drift into a dead level of mediocrity—a stagnant pool of incapacity.

The "Co-operative Commonwealth" is a dream of the dreamers. It can never be until human nature undergoes a complete change.

"Co-operation," by which it is understood that all share alike in the profits, means equality, and there is no such thing as equality. This delusion, fostered by the Declaration of Independence, has caused no end of trouble since Thomas Jefferson gave it to the world, and is likely to cause much more before its falsity is understood.

M. T. RICHARDSON.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in THE TIMES of Sept. 8, entitled "The President on Hysteria," you say: "The President has given some pretty clear signs [of hysteria] himself."

I have read all his speeches carefully as published in several newspapers, THE TIMES included, and I must say if there is a man in America freer from that malady than the President, I have not yet heard of him. President Roosevelt tells the people that the remedy is in their hands. In effect, he says Congress must pass just laws regulating the trusts. If it cannot be done without interfering with the rights of the States, amend the Constitution that Congress may have full power.

You will pardon me, I am sure, when I say THE TIMES has symptoms of hysteria on the trust question, an epidemic which has spread over Europe and threatens this country. In your suggestion of how to regulate the trusts, you propose a punishment which would hurt the guilty and the guiltless alike. You say: "We can so modify the tariff as to open the markets which trusts seek to monopolize to the competition of the world." Why should they be opened to the competition of the world? To weaken ourselves? And because England, Germany, and some other European States are alarmed at the giant strides of American progress, and want to continue their monopolies? Would they howl if America were not growing in commercial strength? Would they complain if our trusts were not prosperous? Are we not entitled to our home markets, and by means of the strength thus gained to go to all markets in all countries in peaceful competition with them? This may be selfishness in one sense, but, remember, there is no sentiment in business, and should be none. Right, fairness, justice should rule. If trusts will not respect these, and if they oppress or rob the people by burdensome prices, or reduce wage earnings while they are growing in wealth, then regulate them within the lines of just laws.

Be fair to thine enemy whether he be a giant or a tadpole. The man who reads THE TIMES on the way to his office each morning, sitting by the side of the editor, is a stockholder in a hundred-million-dollar trust. He is not a formidable-looking octopus. He is a plain American citizen, without pretense. Why should his hard-earned money be blown to air in the effort to crush out trusts? Therefore, the President of the United States says, be just and beware of hysteria.

Would THE TIMES be willing to bring business chaos upon this country by another political campaign threatening to cut the tariff law to pieces under which the United States has prospered as never before? According to your definition of hysteria, THE TIMES's hysteria is the tariff. Others have had it before, and it has proved fatal. Tariff hysteria is a bad disease. It has killed many a "statesman" and has ruined the business of the country more than once. Let us give Cuba reciprocity and end the tinkering for the present.

It is believed by many who think not that trusts are a menace to a free Government. This is an error. It was not long ago when the Standard Oil Company was referred to as a monster of hideous mien. It was a great bugbear to the people. The oil gushers of Texas have put it in the background. Many men have grown rich from oil and many more are growing rich independent of the Standard Oil Company. The latter is no longer an overwhelming monopoly. What the law has not done time has accomplished. So it does with everything in this life. Time and destiny solve all questions.

You should urge just laws for the regulation of trusts instead of threatening to tear them down. They are the natural outgrowth of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They are in the line of the evolution of business and commerce. The opening of new markets abroad and competition with foreign capital require combination of home capital. The trusts are accomplishing what individuals could not do.

Your fair-mindedness in publishing letters giving you advice and criticising your editorial columns is commendable, and indicates a broad managing mind that should never have hysteria of any kind.

WILLIAM CARUTHERS.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

ABOUT LABOR AND CAPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial page to-day contains a letter from Mr. Waudby, commenting on the text that "the interests of labor and capital are identical," in which he refers to labor as the "creator of wealth" and sums up the industrial relation of employe and employer as "the robbed versus the robbers."

Before me is a picture of a machine for rolling hollow tubes from solid steel billets—a "piercing mill." I have watched that mill run hour after hour for three weeks, and men sweat hard over it, without being able to get through one pound of steel. By careful study of experts and adjustments so fine as to be imperceptible to the eye, that mill, as I have seen, has been so altered that it would pierce a billet every forty-five seconds.

Without the experts the laborers could produce nothing; without the laborers the expert could accomplish nothing; without the capitalist no one of them could have supported his family while the mill would not work. So much for that.

There are just at present in the streets of New York a lot of "holes in the ground," where men have labored very hard for more than a year. Suppose the men should stop to-morrow and leave the work as it is. Where is the "wealth" created by all this vast labor? What is it which will enable them to keep on till the work is done?

The ignorant will say it is the expert whose technical knowledge causes the laborer's energy to be directed effectively, and the capitalist, who is willing to sink millions in this hole in the ground because he can see beyond it to the completed work.

In these two illustrations, who are the "robbers" and who are "robbed?" Or is it conceivable that, by harmoniously working together, the interests of each are advanced—that, to use the visionary's phrase, there is indeed a "community of interest"? Just what would Mr. Waudby do in the two conditions that confront us?

Let us trust, above all, that his "earnest conviction that the people will not be fooled all of the time" shall be fully justified. Y.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

MITCHELL BLAMED FOR THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strange that with all the suffering and loss caused by the strike of the coal miners so little is said of the cause of the strike. The prime cause of the discontent of the miners and the strike that is now bringing so much loss and misery to the country is the man Mitchell.

That one self-seeking and ambitious individual should be allowed to bring so much distress and suffering to the whole community would seem incredible, were it not a fact. Before the advent of Mitchell, Powderly, and others of their kind the miners were perfectly satisfied. Ninety-nine per cent. of them being ignorant foreigners, they were earning wages such as they never dreamed of in their own countries. And as for living, they enjoyed the good things of life and luxuries which to them were entirely new and wholly unexpected. Had they been let alone no trouble would have occurred.

But the Powderlys and the Mitchells and "walking delegates" must needs come in and breed discontent, and stir them up to think they had grievances unbearable. This is simply the truth of the matter. And what is true of the coal miners is also true of many if not all branches of labor, skilled and unskilled.

The so-called labor unions in most cases make slaves of their members, besides inflicting untold loss and misery on the communities where they exist. I mean the labor unions as at present managed, or, rather, I should say mismanaged. If such fellows as Mitchell and his kind could be kept in the obscurity which they merit such affairs as the present wretched strike would not occur. S. C.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1902.

THE ETHICS OF STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Justice and the protection of life and property are the keystones in the arch of society and civilization." The Constitution of the United States is as follows: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," &c.

It is best for the general welfare of the people and future generations that the present strikes shall continue until capital and labor—employer and employe—shall realize and acknowledge in the future that it is the interests of both to be governed by the following rules:

First—Capital or employer can never consent to be governed by the demands of its employes.

Second—Every man has the inherent and Constitutional right to say what kind of work he will do, on what terms, and at what wages.

Third—No man has the right to interfere with another who wishes to work.

Fourth—The employer has the inherent and Constitutional right to decide what wages and on what terms he will hire labor.

Fifth—It is the duty of the State officials to protect the rights, privileges, lives and property of its citizens by armed force when necessary.

Sixth—Men have the right to unite with each other and act in union for their own interests, but they must respect the rights of others and obey the laws.

Seventh—Employes have the right to decide whether they will labor as individuals or as organized bodies of men.

Eighth—It is the interest of both that the employer and employe should work together in peace and good will, with fair and honest intent of both.

Ninth—It is the business interest of employers to employ the best men available, train and encourage them by fair dealing, kindness, and aid them, by loans to the best, to own their own homes and keep them satisfied by advancing wages when the profits will justify it. If this is not done competitors in business will get them.

Tenth—It will be an infringement upon the rights of employers and unconstitutional to enact laws that would compel the employer to accept arbitration or compromise in differences between employer and employe.

Eleventh—Human nature is ever seeking to better its position. It becomes, if permitted, unreasonable in its demands, and unless protected, capital withdraws because of loss and invests in other properties.

Twelfth—The industries of England are reported to be heavily handicapped by labor unions. The position of the United States is such that if all of the labor unions of the different branches of the employes of railroads were ordered by the Central Committee to strike to-morrow, all railroads in the United States would be tied up, shutting off all supplies to residents of cities and causing a general stoppage of all business. The Government would be compelled from necessity to declare martial law, take possession, and operate the railroads, changing our present form of Government into a military Government.

Thirteenth—It is apparently a terrible problem that has been given to the United States to solve. Can we take the lower classes of all nations, give them the rights of citizenship and of suffrage, and through the public schools, Sunday schools, and churches, elevate them to be self-respecting, intelligent, honest, peaceful citizens capable of good, honest self-government? It is the duty of every good citizen to hope and work for the solution. But while in progress there must be always a reliable and sufficient armed force, either of police, State militia, or United States troops, ever ready at short notice to quell riots and punish lawlessness. The City of New York had its lesson in the draft riots of 1863. It learned, and has not forgotten it. With its present force of reliable regiments, ably officered and well disciplined soldiers, life and property are secure. Recall the railroads in Pennsylvania in 1877, with the loss of life at the round house at Pittsburg, and in the railroad cut near Reading. Recall the Debs railroad strike in Chicago. Allowed to continue by the State officials, who would not call upon the militia or the United States Government to protect life and property, it was ended by President Cleveland sending United States troops, unasked for, to protect the United States mail cars.

If the Governor of Pennsylvania had announced to the coal operators that he would protect their properties and prevent any interference by others with their employes, and had without delay stationed in the vicinity of each mine a sufficient force of troops to protect property and non-union men, the strike in all probability would have been called off.

The masses of the citizens of the United States have yet to learn that the laws for the protection of life and property must be obeyed, and will certainly be enforced. The sooner the lesson is learned the better it will be for all. N.

Casanova, Va., Sept. 10, 1902.

MINE WORKERS AND THE COMING CRISIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the dispatches of your Wilkesbarre correspondent about the condition of the anthracite mine workers and the ability of the strikers and their families to endure "without undue privation" for some months longer, I have noticed with surprise that two important factors belonging to the test of endurance have been ignored. In the first place, the general public is given to understand that the striking miners are living upon their own savings and upon the relief funds given to their union, and upon nothing else. As to the Shenandoah region, I do not know; but in the upper valleys, from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, Tolstoi's doctrine of "a return to the land" has been adopted by the thrifty and the shiftless alike. The thrifty have planted fields which have lain useless for ten years or more, and caused the nutritious cabbage to grow in every vacant lot that could be rented or borrowed. Much of the valley soil is amazingly fertile under careful tillage, and a favorable season has given the utmost increase. The shiftless have taken the Russian's motto in a more literal and strictly temporary sense. In and near the valley are many thriving "truck" and dairy farms, and to these they "return" again and again by night, generally with the happiest results. The outside public can have no idea how well the arts of agriculture have enable many families to "endure" hitherto. As one little indication, I may mention that farmers hereabout are glad to sell the popular and all too portable cabbage at 4 and 5 cents for large heads, with proportionately lower terms on large orders!

In addition to a region densely studded with vegetables, there are other natural resources upon which the strikers have relied, during the Summer. The upper reaches of the Susquehanna are easily accessible by means of Lehigh Valley freight trains and offer fish in plenty and a scarcity of Game Wardens. From Pittston to Tunkhannock the river banks show scores of tents belonging to these "Johnny Mitchell excursionists," as they call themselves, fishing and living on the country. Again, all sorts of wild berries abound on the hills and in the waste land bordering these valleys, and at the same time large towns are frequent enough throughout to give the berrypicker a market. Throughout the season hundreds of persons have been earning from 50 cents to $1 a day by the sale of wild berries, and, with grapes and nuts still to be gathered, this source of income need not yet be cut off.

These items which I have mentioned may seem trifles to those who do not know intimately the daily life of this region, but from my own knowledge I have no hesitation in saying, that these very items have had a more favorable and a more important influence upon the pockets of the strikers than ten times all the aid which has come through their union. And with the end of the season these natural supplies are about to be cut off.

The second matter which has been neglected in your columns is an explanation of the administering of the "relief" money by the local unions. Your dispatches have stated at various times that $2 a week was to be supplied each union member; that a per capita rate had been adopted in relieving families, and that $2.50 had been given each miner to provide for "the man and his wife" for two weeks. This naturally gives the reader the impression that all, or nearly all, union members are receiving a small income at the hands of their local officials, and as a matter of fact, that is the impression which the union leaders wish to give the public. As a matter of fact, no such general issue has been made. Certain individuals and families are receiving money upon making application for it, but in most cases these beneficiaries are the shiftless, the ne'er-do-wells, or waverers who must be held back from work at any cost. All possible social pressure is brought to bear by the leaders in each neighborhood to prevent the self-respecting member from asking help for his family. A bitter ostracism awaits the thrifty man who owns his own home and yet asks the general fund for a sack of flour, instead of first selling or mortgaging his all and living up the proceeds in decent silence. To be pointed out as "on the union" has been made as terrible to the pride of the better class as to fall eventually and "come on the town."

It is doubtful, too, how much money the local unions actually have for distribution. The finances of the United Mine Workers are deeply mysterious at present, and despite the bland, encouraging statements given out by officials to the newspapers, suspicion and discontent are rife within the camp. All charges and recriminations are hushed up, but the ill-feeling is on the increase. Certain it is that the locals catch at every excuse to save or to turn a penny. One man who was nominally to receive $2 a week stated that he had received only 53 cents in two weeks. I know of another case where a miner through eight months of sickness had fallen somewhat behind with his dues, and at the beginning of the strike last May was unable to make up the amount. He and his family were destitute, and he applied early in the Summer for relief. The first relief given in this section was 50 cents per member, issued in July; that sum and other following issues were nominally given to this man in answer to his application. But before the money ever came into his hands the Treasurer had impounded it to apply on the membership charges overdue. The unfortunate man is still in full enjoyment of this sort of bounty, and will probably be out of debt by the 1st of November if the bituminous miners continue to be generous in their contributions.

Both of these matters seem to me significant; by the end of September the fruits of the earth are no longer to be gathered nor planted for increase, and this natural source of supply will fail those who have found it sufficient during the Summer, and the union offers a niggardly and ineffectual "relief." Under these circumstances can it be wondered at that the people are beginning to lose hope and that they began to talk of the "Six Months' Strike" of more than a generation ago, when the men went back to the mines under pressure of absolute hunger, on worse terms than they had when they left? It seems to me almost certain that the strike will break of its own weight shortly. E. S. J.

Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 8, 1902.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "W. H. H.," in his letter, "Labor as Merchandise," premises some solemn truths, and from them makes some very positive deductions that to the unthinking might appear to be very sound reasoning, but to those who have the power to think beyond their range of vision it will be seen that his reasoning is very superficial and his deductions are extremely biased and narrow-minded.

Nobody disputes that labor is merchandise, through all the variations recited by "W. H. H.," and that it may be bought and sold in the open market for what it will fetch, the same as any other merchandise. That is sound. But the trouble is that labor merchandise is not put on an equal footing with other merchandise. All other merchandise is protected by our beneficent tariff, while the merchandise of labor—of labor alone—comes under free trade. If labor were protected by a tariff (or proper restrictions amounting to the same thing) there would be no Hungarians, Slavs, or Poles working our Pennsylvania mines to-day, but, on the contrary, there would be only good American citizens.

Of course, as "W. H. H." says, everybody, even the laborer, (and I have no doubt even "W. H. H." himself,) buys supplies where he can get them the cheapest, but the people of this country are limited in their purchases to the products of this country, while the mine owners and others are limited only by the world in their purchase of labor. Does "W. H. H." see the distinction?

The workingman has a perfect right to get all he can for his labor, the same as any other owner of merchandise, and he has a right to do this as an individual, or in combination with others who own labor merchandise, and he has a perfect right to maintain the price of merchandise labor at any figure he can, so long as he does not transgress the law by violence or otherwise. But labor has never yet had laws passed in this country which gave it the power to go before the country and say, "Here, you must buy my product [labor] at my figure or go without my labor," has it? But manufacturers of all kinds, and owners of natural commodities of all kinds, have had such laws passed, and have gone before the country with such a statement, have they not? The manufacturer and the owner of natural commodities goes before his country's Congress and begs (I won't say buys) protection for his "infant industry" on the one hand, but says, on the other hand, "Give me the world in which to purchase my labor," the biggest element that goes into his product! And he does go out into the world and purchases his labor—the Slav, the Hungarian, the Pole—puts them to work, and when the poor, ignorant, ill-treated beings break into violence he holds up his hands in pious horror against the workingman, and talks about the sacred rights of property, and so forth. Does he not recognize that he is simply reaping what he has sown?

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Letters to the Editor of The Times

(CONTINUED.)

ASSESSED VALUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank THE TIMES for the editorial of the 8th inst., on the proposed increase of assessed valuations. The Constitutional amendment prohibiting cities from incurring indebtedness beyond a certain proportion of their assessed values was passed having reference to conditions as they were then understood to exist—that is to say, 60 per cent. of selling values. It is a practical violation of law, not a compliance with it, that is now being proposed. The attempt has always been and should always be to keep assessed values well within the market value, as that is fluctuating, and what is 100 per cent. to-day may be 60 per cent. a year from now.

Again, if we place the highest possible value now, what are we going to do if we have some imperative demand for increased revenue in the near future and have already jacked everything up to the last notch. I can think of nothing more unwise or more contrary to the spirit of the Constitutional provision passed to safeguard the credit of our municipalities.

New York City bonds to-day are selling lower than at any time in the last twenty years. Will this talk about raising assessed values tend to better their price? I am afraid not. KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

REALTY AND FULL VALUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed change in the principle for valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation has brought forth numerous objectors, varying in merit of their opposition from the purely selfish to the reasonably thoughtful.

If "values" are to be assessed for taxation it is obvious enough that personalty should be taxed on an exact equality with realty.

In face of the fact that 90 per cent. or more of the "values" of personalty escape taxation and that realty cannot escape the change proposed presents some curious principles which should at once bring about its abandonment.

Real estate is to be valued for the sum which under ordinary circumstances it will sell, and that is deemed to be its full or market value. Well, a city lot is assessed for, say, $10,000 as its full value, or the price at which it will sell under "ordinary circumstances." Suppose the owner is satisfied with that valuation, is he not entitled in equity and justice to say, take it and make use of your "full valuation" and your "ordinary circumstances" and pay your own taxes?

Surely confiscation is not yet authorized by law without just compensation. The just compensation may be ascertained exactly at this point by agreement of the parties. Owners would be delighted to dispose of their holdings in such a realty made market and for their "full value" and why? Because the proceeds of sale could and would be immediately turned into a kind of property which would altogether escape taxation.

The difficulties of compelling personalty to bear its just burdens are great, but they can be overcome, and once overcome the rightful adjustment of tax paying upon all values will be accomplished, and this will relieve real estate from the ever-recurring raids made upon it.

WILLIAM K. ALSTON.

Shelburne, N. H., Sept. 9, 1902.

ABOUT FULL REALTY VALUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent announcement of Mayor Low that he will carry out the law relative to assessing property at its full value has created considerable discussion pro and con. It seems to me rather peculiar that Mr. Low should be so overzealous in enforcing some laws while not only not enforcing others, but declaring openly against their enforcement. An executive officer must carry out all the laws, and should not decide which in his opinion are proper and to be enforced. Who can tell what the full value of a piece of real estate is?

Opinions must necessarily differ. Here at the very outset an injustice is created. If the property is underassessed it would be extremely difficult to sell at its real value, inasmuch as the purchaser would have the assessment as a criterion of its supposed value. If overassessed some one is bound to pay too much.

Furthermore the assessment each year would remain practically the same, while the expenses of this great city increase. What is the only natural result? The tax rate will increase until it is higher than it now is and the city officials will have more money in their hands than they can reasonably dispose of without diverting toward a well-known channel. As usual the real estate holder would be the only sufferer.

The only check would be the biennial election, which would, if at all, only affect the year in which it is held. This new idea of Mr. Low's is only one of the many mistakes which inevitably ensue when a large municipal corporation is governed by theory. MARK H. ELLISON.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

VALUATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the first editorial in this morning's paper you state that "the law requires Assessors to assess real estate at its full value. * * * The tax officers over all the State have been accustomed to fix assessed valuations at about two-thirds of estimated full valuation."

For three years I have been endeavoring to get the assessment lowered on a piece of property that I own in Brooklyn. The amount of assessment is $250—more than I paid for the property, and fully as much or more than two similar parcels have been transferred recently.

The officials of the Tax Department have in every instance called my attention to the law you mention, and have declared that they would perjure themselves if they assessed it for less than the full value. It is not, therefore, a fact that the two-thirds rule obtains in Brooklyn, and it is a fact that I and my neighbors would profit by a general 100 per cent. assessment, even if the State tax should cease to be practically negligible.

The blank which the district Assessors are obliged to sign, and which I wish you would read, is so worded that every honest Assessor must return full values.

Mr. Low's movement will certainly tend to equalize matters. X.

New York, Sept. 11, 1902.

FULL VALUE TAX OPPOSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with pleasure in your issue of this date that the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, is vigorously opposing the proposed plan to tax real property up to its full value. The property owners of Manhattan have reason to be grateful that there is one of its city officials who has the courage to oppose such an outrage as to assess full value of city property in order to raise more money for improvements under way and contemplated. Our worthy Mayor promises the rate to be 150 on increased valuation; that would probably be for the first year, and before many years pass the rate will be up to our present standard, to heap such a burden upon the already tottering poor real estate owner. I say poor, because there is a class (not the Astors and others of that class of owners) who should be taken into consideration. There are thousands who are property poor and who with difficulty pay the interest on their mortgages, taxes, water tax, &c., without having anything left for themselves or anything to show for their little investment and their labor in collecting rents, and whose tenants are protected by the courts when they are dispossessed for non-payment of rent.

I would like to know if there is no other means of increasing the city's revenue. I know business houses who employ capital in their business of from $100,000 and upward who pay no taxes at all; they have the privilege of doing business in the city, have full protection, and when members of such firms are assessed on $10,000 they are allowed to swear off at least half of that amount. If it is proposed to assess real estate at its full value, why not assess everybody and take Dun's and Bradstreet's rating as a guide in arriving at the amount to be assessed? Then, if any one wishes to swear off the amount assessed, let him make a showing, as every business man can do, by his books, the amount of capital invested. There should be some means devised of getting at the truth of each person's capital. In every State in the Union the business man pays a tax, and why not in this State? Real estate, I have seen it stated, already pays 85 per cent. of all taxation; why should there not be an effort to relieve this burden and put some of it on other shoulders in place of heaping more on real estate?

Before our worthy Mayor and the Controller decide on the valuation of real estate, let each buy some tenement or flat such as line our streets and avenues; let each take a good-sized mortgage on them and run them for a time, pay interest, taxes, water tax, and keep them in repair, and have the inevitable trouble with their tenants, and then make the assessment of value according to their personal experience.

M. LEVENSON.

New York, Sept. 10, 1902.

QUESTIONS OF VALUATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is impossible to accurately describe your editorial on "A Short-Sighted Policy" as otherwise than casuistical. The policy which you advocate of tempering the wind to the shorn taxpayer, regardless of the distinct and clear meaning of the law, lies at the root of the frightful upas tree of corruption which overshadows our municipalities. Gratiano's plea "to do a great right, do a little wrong," is the justification of every venal official who connives at lawbreaking for a consideration. The manly, straightforward course is to comply with the law, and at the same time work for the repeal of such of its features as may be found unjust.

You say that "as long as the practice of assessing at about two-thirds of the value was uniform no injustice was done." This is so perilously near a quibble that I am surprised that it should be admitted to your columns. It never has been uniform. Valuations have been shown to vary from 26 per cent. to 90 per cent. of actual value, and the gravest injustice has been done, usually to the classes of property owners least able to bear it. A premium has been put upon speculative holding, while improvement has been penalized. It is simply untrue to say that such conditions are necessary. The experience of Boston, Buffalo, and New Haven, to instance but a few cities, has shown that by the separate assessment of land and improvements it is possible to come very close to 100 per cent. of actual value. The real estate records of Boston show that for the past two years the assessments have averaged 90 per cent. of the values revealed by the sales.

The argument which you make from the point of view of the State tax deserves more respectful consideration, but it may well be urged that there was never and perhaps never will be a better time to urge the proper method of providing for the payment of that tax than the present. Must it hang forever like a millstone around the neck of the municipality, preventing intelligent local action on local matters? Why do not public-spirited journals like THE TIMES urge upon the people the importance of the local option idea and work for its passage through the coming Legislature? A few times a year one reads perfunctory articles praising this system, but practical reforms cannot be attained that way. The public mind must be educated, and your columns are among the most potent factors for accomplishing such education.

Let the city authorities comply with the law, and then perhaps a greater number of citizens will follow their example. The Mayor and the Controller have forced the facts upon public attention; if they take a backward step, if the eminently respectable Tax Commission fails to realize, to the extent of its ability, the programme of 100 per cent. assessments which it has mapped out, it will be only one more opportunity for the irreverent to make deprecatory comments about "whited sepulchres," and for the cynical to remark that "it makes all the difference in the world whether the ox that is gored belongs to a saloon keeper or a highly decorated pillar of society."

It is to be hoped that THE TIMES will not counsel cowardice to an administration which even its most loyal friends cannot acclaim for boldness. Righteousness exalteth a city as well as a nation.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

New York, Sept. 11, 1902.

A FATHER'S QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have three daughters, six to ten years of age. They have never attended school, but from home tuition are advanced in the "three R's" beyond the average school pupil of similar ages, as father and mother are either or both competent to direct their elementary education. Besides, as the father, having a profession and also considerable pedagogic experience, believes that where it is practicable American children who have the advantage therefor at home or by private tuition should not be obliged to attend the primary public school unless and until they are able to read, figure, and write fairly. This would keep the home influence predominant at the critical years of childhood, and also in a measure relieve the present school congestion.

But a local school official yesterday surprised my wife at our home, in a Brooklyn suburb, by threatening a "summons" unless these three little girls were not at once sent to school; though he was shown that they were further advanced than the average school pupil of their respective ages, he insisted the law was inflexible, mandatory, &c.; they must attend the local public school. I do not so understand the law, so will have to stand the "summons"—though annoying.

The children of parents able to provide adequate private tuition are not so obliged. Besides the eldest little girl in this case is a stammerer, which defect is being gradually eliminated by home care and instruction; at school it would likely be confirmed by derision; besides I am about to move from the particular local section to another. Yet at any unexpected moment my family is to or may be startled by the threatened "summons" to summarily attend some place miles away for not heedlessly throwing the burden of my children's education on the community—which is now well cared for domestically, and which, when a little further advanced, will be continued, as was that of the parents, in a parochial, denominational school.

Is this a sensible interpretation of the law by school official hunters for non-attendants at school of home-educated children? W. J. N.

Evergreen, L. I., Sept. 10, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this day's issue of THE TIMES, headed "Our Neglected School Children," does scant justice to those who are in charge of the educational affairs of this city. The problem of providing accommodations for all children is one which has confronted our school authorities for years, and will continue to exist for a long time. It is one which cannot be solved by any sudden, arbitrary measure such as that suggested by you, i. e., by turning children over twelve years of age into the street in order to admit the six-year old to a full day's session.

The child of twelve is better entitled to a full session than one of six, because he is physically better able to make good use of five hours of work than the younger child. The best educators believe that no child under ten should spend more than three hours per diem in school. It is their opinion that a young child can absorb and digest as much instruction in three hours, during which his mental faculties are fresh, as in five hours, during the last two of which he is jaded and tired.

If any mistake has been made by the school authorities in this matter, it is that they have permitted the half-day classes to be looked upon by the press and the public as an expedient, whereas it would no doubt prove to be a wise policy to establish three-hour sessions for all children during the first year of school.

At any rate, it would be a penny wise and pound foolish method of treating the difficulty by arguing that, because many parents cannot keep their children in school after they are twelve years of age, educational opportunities for older children should be curtailed.

The children of the poor should receive the best instruction obtainable, and no one appreciates that better than the men now in charge of the educational affairs of the city. But the best instruction is not necessarily that which has the longest daily sessions.

If there is one municipal department in this city which requires no urging and driving, it is the Department of Education. Just give Messrs. Burlingham and Maxwell and their co-laborers a little more time and the children of both the poor and the rich will be well taken care of.

FESTINA LENTE.

New York, Sept. 10, 1902.

A SCHEME OF POLITICAL REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conclusion reached by your correspondent, William Saul, in his letter on trusts, viz., "the people must own them," has interested me greatly. If it is not presuming upon the public for an humble pastor of a small city church to discuss so vast a theme of a political and social nature, will you not kindly give place to the following dissertation?

If it is true that "the trust is above the law," and that "the trades-union is not," then the trust should be brought under law, for humanity cannot go on to higher attainments with anarchy growing to prominence. If trades-unionism fails through ignorance, then intelligence must ascend the throne. Journalism is the great agency in this promotion and elevation of the intellect.

I believe it is true, as Mr. Saul states, that "the natural opportunities are monopolized by the few." I believe the United States Government is largely to blame for this, and yet is partially excusable, owing to the enormous problems laid before it throughout the last century. The day may come when every man will sit "under his own vine and fig tree." It is for this that the masses are struggling. Every man who owns a house and lot wishes others could have their own also. Henry George's single tax system appeals to the householder of moderate means. It is chiefly the owners of vast estates, who are modern feudal lords, who shrink from adopting so humanitarian a taxation of land. One cannot go to a European or Asiatic country, enjoying diplomatic relations, without being brought face to face with the Government, not only at the frontier, but every day, everywhere. Our free America must come to this. The attitude of the Nation toward the Post Office Department is respectful and grateful. There is pretty general satisfaction with the army and navy. The general work of the Agricultural Department is commended. Government control of railroads and telegraph lines has proved highly satisfactory in Germany and in Japan, though improvements have been slower than in the United States in being adopted.

If men like J. P. Morgan, Gates, Carnegie, Schwab, Depew, Hanna, Clark, and their ilk were making money and prosperity for the country at large, rather than for a limited number of stockholders, the Nation would take still higher rank among the nations. The Vanderbilts and Goulds and Morgans and their class rank above the Government as things are now. Roosevelt is overtopped in Europe by John Pierpont Morgan. The men of shrewdest intellect should be in the Government of the United States, using their powers for the elevation of their fellow-countrymen. This may seem Utopian. It is an ideal. No man in the United States should be allowed to acquire more wealth than the President of the United States. I believe myself that the Standard Oil Company should be bought and managed by the Government, that the Steel Trust and the Coal Trust should be purchased by the Government, and that the mighty men of finance should be put on salaries similar to those of officials in other departments of State, ample, yet more in accordance with the rights of the masses who create wealth. As fast as a trust blossomed it would be well for the Government to pick it, and save the seed. I would have all labor classified by Government experts. Tramps should be imprisoned for life and set at remunerative labor. No beggar should be licensed or endured in all the land. Gambling should be suppressed, and any found gambling should be led to the ducking stool by the police. Saloons and breweries should be confiscated and converted into schoolhouses and clubs. Any house found containing immoral persons should be torn down and a stone cross erected in its place by the Government. All tobacco lands should be at once converted into farms for cereals. Eight hours should be the limit of work for man and beast. I agree with Mr. Saul that "the growth of the trusts is the outcome of the competitive system"; also that "it is a National necessity" for the public, "through legislation," to take the trusts.

If it is true that "the real criminals are the railroads, who own over 86 per cent. of the coal lands, contrary to law," then it is the fault of the Government in past years quite as much as of the wealthy men who have seized opportunities.

Not every Croker would run. I believe this would not amount to banishing the brilliant from our land. The State would be all the people. The individual would not carry such dangerous power as now to the very seat of Government at Washington.

A great newspaper will not retain men in its employ who are detrimental to the paper's interests. Why should the United States permit men to hold office or to manage business who do not work for the benefit of the public?

After saying all this, I feel confident that the wretchedness of laboring men is largely brought upon themselves by themselves.

CLAUDE M. SEVERANCE.

Pastor Port Morris Congregational Church.

New York, Sept. 9, 1902.

To Be Greatest Electrical Laboratory

It Is Being Built for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, But Its Construction Is of Interest to All Who Are Following the Struggle Which the United States Is Making for Supremacy in the Cause of Technical Education.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—During the Summer what promises to be in many respects the finest laboratory of electrical engineering in the world has been going up in the Back Bay district of this city—a wide, one-story brick structure the interest of which does not stop with the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for whom it is primarily constructed, but includes every person interested in the opening of the struggle between the United States and Germany for the primacy of modern education.

This struggle, about which Americans are likely to hear a great deal during the next two years, when plans now being formulated in various scientific centres are more fully under way, starts with a generally admitted German supremacy. In electrical engineering, the German Empire, with its splendid laboratories at Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, and Charlottenburg, to say nothing of the great laboratory now being planned at Aix la Chapelle, is the world's centre for exact scientific work.

Neither France nor Great Britain has anything to compare with these great German institutions, and the Reichsanstalt, the Imperial Physico-Technical Institution at Charlottenburg, is the court of last resort for the whole civilized world in all matters pertaining to the standards of measurement for the various electrical processes. That an American institution is to have a laboratory equal and probably superior to any of its German rivals is therefore a matter of no little moment.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN METHODS.

The history of the new American laboratory is typical of the difference between American and German methods. Germany moves slowly toward any ultimate accomplishment. The German, one might say, smokes his cumbersome national pipe, meditates an achievement, and builds the result, whether a laboratory or a system of philosophy, so thoroughly that neither a stone nor a sentence can easily be altered under a long period of years.

The American, on the other hand, smokes a short briar, and builds while he smokes, and if time and tide call for change is cheerfully willing to rebuild the following year. He goes for inspiration to the actual workshop, where the exigencies of the world's work compel constant adoption of the lastest and most improved methods. Here in Boston, therefore, the newest educational laboratory in the country is more closely related to the big electrical testing departments at Pittsburg and Schenectady than to the Reichsanstalt.

But it will be superior to these great industrial centres in that it will add the two essential features of the German laboratory—a room devoted to the maintenance and investigation of the ultimate standards of electrical measurement and a series of laboratories for special research work.

A DIFFERENCE.

The German student is apt to know more about the minute processes of special research than the latest improvements in practical electrical mechanism. On this side of the water the institute has attempted to encourage this closer acquaintance by visits of inspection to the important electrical centres, an educational example of Mohammed going to the mountain.

Now the new laboratory provides a way for bringing the mountain to Mohammed. Railroad transportation, big city drays, an electric crane from the street door to a system of tracks connecting with the lecture hall, and, above all, the modern spirit of co-operation between the important technical school and the great manufacturing establishment, are combined to accomplish the miracle.

It will be possible to take a new dynamo direct from any given factory to the laboratory of the institute, transport it by machinery into the lecture hall, use it to illustrate a lecture, carry it back into the power house, set it up on a metal floor especially provided for such experiments, take it to pieces and examine it in detail, and finally put it together once more and send it back to the factory. The laboratory will thus surmount what has been considered an insurmountable obstacle—the fact that the modern science of applied electricity grows so fast that no educational institution can afford to purchase, often only immediately to discard, each new link in the chain of progression.

ITS NAME.

The new laboratory is to be named the Augustus Lowell Laboratory of Electrical Engineering in honor of the services which the late Augustus Lowell rendered to the institute. It is divided into five important working parts—the power room and main laboratory, closely akin to the big commercial institutions; the smaller research rooms, based upon a study of the facilities which the Germans place at the disposal of special research workers; the standardizing room, which is intended to equal or surpass the famous Reichsanstalt; the lecture room, unquestionably the most complete in the world, and finally the workshop, where the mechanicians of the institute will repair and indeed manufacture a great part of the laboratory apparatus. These rooms, grouped in a single large building, covering some 40,000 square feet of land and one story in height, are so lighted by seventy skylights that each has the steady, well diffused light of an artist's studio.

The power room is naturally the heart of the laboratory. Here at one end of a hall something over 300 feet in length are the six permanent dynamos, their accompanying engines aggregating over 1,000 horse power, which will furnish current for light, motive power, and experimental service. These permanent dynamos have their own place at the far end of the power room, where the "song of the piston," still waiting to be translated into English, will not disturb the routine of experimental work to which the rest of the room is devoted.

The actual experimental work—that is to say, the testing of all kinds of electrical apparatus in all their infinite multiplicity of detail, will be conducted by means of a large number of smaller dynamos, which a ten-ton overhead crane, running from one end of the hall to the other, will carry back and forth as different experiments may call for them.

Quite as interesting in many ways as the power room is the great lecture room of the new building. An amphitheatre seating 300 students, it is connected with the adjoining power room and main laboratory by a system of double tracks, which run like a narrow gauge railroad across the lecture platform.

Instead of trains running upon these tracks there will be moving tables for the arrangement of apparatus used in illustrating the lectures.

STANDARDIZING ROOM.

What will probably interest most persons more than the power room or the lecture room, however, is the standardizing room. Here one gets to the bed rock of electrical engineering—the precision of instruments and the method of measuring them. The United States, curiously enough, in view of all we have done in electrical science, has no final authority on electrical standards, although the Bureau of Weights and Measures has recently established at Washington a number of standards of electrical measurement that partly answer the requirements.

But this country has as yet no bureau for standardizing electrical apparatus that can compare with that of the German Reichsanstalt. In planning a standardizing room whose accuracy of work shall equal that of the Reichsanstalt, the Institute of Technology is indirectly supplying such a bureau, not only for its students, but for general reference.

The exterior simplicity of this latest addition to the greater American laboratories of America is worthy of notice. It rests upon permanent foundations, yet is so simply constructed that it could be torn down and rebuilt without incurring any serious waste of money.

Some of the German universities are already hampered by buildings too well built architecturally to be economically remodeled to accommodate some of the more modern laboratory machinery.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
H. G. PROUT,
Editor of The Railroad Gazette.

THE great undertaking of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in carrying its line across Manhattan Island and in establishing a station on the island will cost something like $40,000,000, of which about $25,000,000 will be paid for labor. This enterprise, so bold and so unprecedented in its engineering and financial aspects, has especial interest for the citizens of New York. The money will be spent within five years, the work will give employment to a great number of persons, it will largely increase real estate values in New York City and the suburbs, and it will add to the ease and comfort of those who have occasion to come and go. It is not a philanthropic enterprise, but many engineers and transportation officers who have given attention to it do not believe that a reasonable interest will be earned on the investment for at least ten years to come.

The new line begins at Harrison on the east side of the Passaic River, just across from Newark. It runs along the south side of the Pennsylvania main line for about 5,000 feet, at which point it has such an elevation that it can cross to the north side overhead. Then it trends to the northward across the meadows, to the west side of the ridge just back of Hoboken. On the meadows the line crosses seven railroads, besides the main line of the Pennsylvania, and an important highway on which is a double-track trolley road, and it also crosses the Hackensack River. All of the crossings are over grade. That necessitates a continuous embankment, or viaduct, from Harrison to the tunnel portal at the west side of the ridge, a distance of about six miles.

At the Bergen ridge the line enters a rock tunnel and emerges in Long Island City, the total length of tunnel being a little less than six miles. The total improvement from Harrison to the junction with the Long Island Railroad is twelve miles and one-eighth. It is costly work. Not a foot is on the natural surface; all is in tunnel, or cutting, or on embankment or viaduct.

Across the North River will be two tunnels and across the East River four, and the tunnels are to meet at a great central station to be established on Manhattan Island, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets.

On Manhattan Island the rails will never be nearer the surface than forty feet, and everywhere they will be below mean tide level. In fact, at the highest point of the tunnel the rails will be about ten feet below mean low water. Obviously the station platforms will also be below tide level. Under the Bergen ridge the grade of the tunnel will be 255 feet below the highest point of the hill. Under the North River it will be 35 feet below the natural bottom of the river and 80 feet below mean low water. Under the East River the depths are about the same.

The method to be adopted for driving the tunnels has not yet been decided on because of the magnitude of the work and because of the peculiar conditions. Across the North River the tunnels will be driven all the way in silt. There the old Hudson River tunnel furnishes experience which will be useful to the engineers of the new tunnels. It is not believed that there will be an extraordinary difficulty in the North River. Under the East River the situation is worse. Deep pockets of silt and of quicksand are found on either side of a ridge of rock, and the method of carrying on this work will have to be studied with great exactness to avoid interruption.

The engineering studies are being developed by a commission of six expert engineers, and it is reasonable to expect that the methods in general and in detail will be quite up to the highest state of the art. In fact, they will necessarily establish a new state of the art because of the novelty of the conditions.

Such, very briefly, are the elementary engineering features of the work. It will be full of details which will interest the layman as well as the engineer.

The elementary traffic features may be considered for a moment; and first we will look at the queer notion that there is underneath all this, a deep and subtle plan to take trade through New York to some new or, at least, distant port, as for example, Montauk Point. It is probable that no living man who has thought carefully about the matter with information and with a candid mind, takes the Montauk Point port seriously. If there were any sufficient object in starting passengers and mails on their transatlantic journey from some point east of New York City, why make a new harbor at Montauk Point? For many years there has been an excellent harbor at New London, which may be reached from New York City by one of the best railroads in the world. In truth, the facilities for transferring all freight between cars and ships are so overwhelmingly greater in New York Harbor than anywhere else, or than can be provided anywhere else without vast expenditures, that no railroad company can take the traffic away from New York, or can afford to try to take it away.

Again, the eccentric notion has recently been brought forward that connection of the tracks of the Pennsylvania with any other railroad company on Manhattan Island must be prevented. Underneath all this is probably the old country storekeeper and country tavern idea, that for the good of a town travel through it must be obstructed, but the modern man knows that travel or commerce must be attracted to a town by reasonable inducements, and that any effort to prevent its flowing through and going beyond will do more harm than good.

Finally, if it were desired to take trade beyond New York, that could be done by means far cheaper than by this forty-million-dollar undertaking. Interest on this vast sum can be earned only by serving the people of the great Cities of New York and Brooklyn.

One great object in building this new connection is to establish direct communication from a station in the heart of New York City with the whole continent west of the Hudson River. Passengers to and fro will not pay more for the privilege of landing in New York City, or leaving from New York City, than they do now. The rates are largely competitive. The Pennsylvania's opportunity to make money is by getting more passengers to go by its lines, and this can be done only by making it pleasanter and more convenient for them to go that way. The great volume of the suburban passenger business, coming now to the west bank of the North River, will probably continue to enter New York City by the ferries, for reasons that we need not go into now.

Another direction in which the volume of traffic will be increased is across the East River to Long Island. Here a large growth must be looked for, and it is not impossible that the revenue earned on the east side of the new central station will be greater, before many years, than the revenue earned from the traffic through the tunnels on the west side of that section. This, of course, is a speculation, but it does not seem improbable. It should be apparent, therefore, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has but one hope of financial success in this tunnel enterprise, namely, by giving to the people who travel to and from Greater New York conveniences and attractions which they do not enjoy now.

We need not now enter upon the terms of the franchise, but there are those who think that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made a mistake at the outset in not asking the city to co-operate in the cost of bringing its lines to the centre of the island. The city could well have afforded to do so.

H. G. PROUT,
Editor Railroad Gazette.

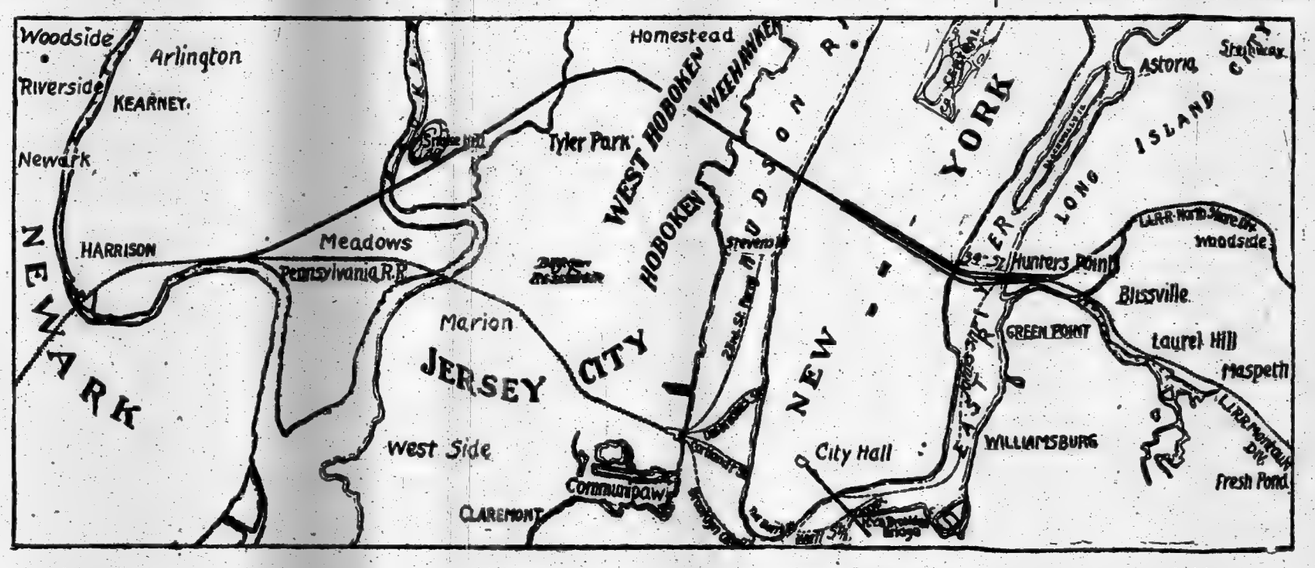

Saratoga Visitors

Early September Days at the Springs—Last Week's Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—Had it not been for the heavy rainstorm that unceremoniously ushered itself in early Tuesday afternoon and continued till almost the hour of midnight, Saratoga would have witnessed one of the finest Knights Templars parades ever arranged in the Empire State. Over forty commanderies and twenty-five brass bands from all parts of the State were clustered here in readiness, but, as a result of the downpour, the demonstration had to be officially declared off.

Despite this and other discouragements the Knights Templars who were attracted here by the eighty-ninth annual conclave of the New York State Grand Commandery, of which William J. Maxwell of Brooklyn is the new Grand Commander, hastily improvised a general programme. While many of the three thousand Sir Knights attended the Templar ball in Convention Hall at night, the others, accompanied by bands, visited the various headquarters of the different commanderies at the Grand Union, the United States, the American-Adelphi, Congress Hall, the Worden, the New Columbian, and other hotels and indulged in an interchange of courtesies. The twenty-five bands were kept busy till long after midnight.

The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has perfected arrangements for the annual pilgrimage to Saratoga Springs on the anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga, Sept. 19. On that day local places of interest will be visited and the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a reception at the United States Hotel. A banquet will be given at that hotel in the evening.

The Rev. E. T. Hiscox, pastor of the Regent Street Baptist Church, who was reported by a correspondent of a New York City daily as using utterances disrespectful to President Roosevelt in his sermon last Sunday morning, denies most emphatically the published statement, which he, in substance, characterizes as a "fake," pure and simple.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, will probably conclude its annual September term the latter part of next week.

The marriage of Miss Ines Allen Barrett of this place to Arthur Winfred Ferry of Chicago, Ill., took place on Tuesday evening. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beebe R. Barrett of Nelson Avenue, at whose residence the wedding was held. The Rev. T. F. Chambers of the First Baptist Church officiated, being assisted by the Rev. Grant Person of Senecs Falls. A reception followed.

Spencer Trask Mitchell, the young son of Prof. E. Knox Mitchell of Hartford, Conn., and nephew of Spencer Trask, the banker of New York and Saratoga, won the President's Cup on the links of the Saratoga Golf Club.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Senate District will hold their convention here on Sept. 22, when State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs will probably be renominated.

The arrivals during the past few days have been comparatively large for this September portion of the season and will continue so till after the holding of the political conventions the latter part of the month.

At Atlantic City.

Firemen's Carnival and Visit of New York Riflemen.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 13.—The Fall season has opened promisingly with the hotels well filled and a host of over-Sunday visitors arriving. The great event of the week was the firemen's carnival, which brought here twenty-five visiting companies from several States, including one from Peekskill, N. Y., that carried off the honors for marching and excellence of apparatus display.

The New York Rifle Association came to town on Wednesday 350 strong, and remained at the Hotel Rudolf until to-day.

A series of marksmanship matches were held at Inlet Park, and last evening there was a full-dress ball given at the Rudolf in honor of the New Yorkers.

Among New Yorkers here are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mott, at the Aldine; Miss Stewart, at the Brighton; H. Nolan, at the Adolphus; Mrs. M. E. Yates and Miss L. Yates, at the Chatham, and Miss K. Green, at the Chetwoode. S. B. Haddock, Jr., Mrs. Groh, Miss Agnew, Mrs. C. Lopez, Miss Lopez, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. De Young are at Haddon Hall. Miss Sheible is at the Marlborough, P. Howell, J. Reilly, Jr., and F. Rogers at the Rudolf, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Florence at the Raleigh.

E. E. Neal is at the Anchorage, E. Douglas and Miss Gladys Douglas at the Belmont, L. A. Chenn at the Chalfonte, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodney, M. Tercastle, and J. A. Love at Haddon Hall, and C. H. Taylor at the Holmhurst.

Mrs. J. H. Berry and the Misses Berry are at the St. Charles, P. Morse at the Rittenhouse, Mrs. J. Seligman at the Roman, A. S. Wechter at the Strand, S. M. Pandham, Louis E. Becker, and J. B. Warner at the Seaside, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Barker, Mrs. C. Lopez, H. Howell, J. Hable, and Mrs. H. Howell at the Rudolf.

AN APPROPRIATE NAME.

IN BRISTOL, England, a child has been baptized Corona, as a fitting climax to the coincidences connected with its birth. The child was born in Queen's Road, its father's name is Albert Rex, and its mother's maiden name was England.

BLIND TO HIS OWN DANGER
—From the Nashville Banner.

Marching to the Great Army Manoeuvres

Assemblage at Fort Riley Beginning This Week Biggest in History of the American Army—The 22d U. S. Infantry Now on the Road with a Train of Twenty Wagons—Nearly 10,000 Troops to be Gathered in Kansas—First Extensive Military Manoeuvres in Fourteen Years.

BEGINNING with this Fall we are to have annual military manoeuvres, participated in by the various corps of the regular army and the National Guard of such States as choose to be represented.

Manifestly our operations cannot be conducted on the gigantic scale of their European counterparts, but they will be quite as thorough and the problems worked out equally as important. Great as will be the value of the manoeuvres to the regular service, they will be of far greater value to the National Guard, who will thus be afforded an opportunity for emulating the perfection of training of our regular troops, and each service will learn to work in harmony with the other, as must always be the case in any war of magnitude in which the United States may become engaged.

This year's programme contemplates the mobilization of not less than a division under the command of Major Gen. John C. Bates, the Commander of the Department of the Missouri, assisted by a full divisional staff. The Adjutant General of the Army has addressed a letter to the Governors of the States inviting them to assign such portions of their troops as can be arranged for, and suggesting that such States as find it inconvenient to be represented by a contingent of the organized militia, detail an officer to attend the manoeuvres, "in the hope that his observations may lead to increased interest hereafter."

The regular troops are to assemble at Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 20, and go into camp, and will be followed by the State troops between that time and the 29th, when the actual exercises will commence. Up to date four States have accepted the department's invitation to send bodies of troops, and many other States will be represented by one or more officers of their National Guard.

Kansas will send two regiments, each 700 strong, and a light battery; the Nebraska National Guard will be the next best represented State, and the last State heard from, Colorado, will send 250 men.

The total number of troops, including regulars and militia, participating in the operations will be between 9,000 and 10,000 men. This number seems insignificant when compared with the 92,000 men now being led by Emperor William in the German manoeuvres, and while, owing to the deep-rooted hostility in this country to a large standing army, our operations will always be numerically inferior to those of the great Continental powers, it is safe to predict that the record for proficiency which will be established by the different departments of our military establishment will set a standard for the Europeans to work up to.

The heavy expenses entailed by transporting troops from distant States and provisioning them during the period of the manoeuvres has made the militia representation this year smaller than had been anticipated, but it is expected that before the Fall of 1903 Congress will have enacted legislation extending the aid of the Federal Government to the National Guard.

Not the least important of the many valuable experiences to be gained from the manoeuvres will be the practice marches of the batteries of artillery, troops of cavalry, and regiments of infantry from their regular posts to the camp at Fort Riley. Instead of being transported by railroad, the regular troops will make the march under the conditions to which they would be subjected in a hostile country devoid of all means of communication save ordinary wagon roads.

Fort Leavenworth will furnish detachments from all branches of the service, with the exception, of course, of the Coast Artillery. The troops from this post will first march to Topcka, and from that point the route will follow the line of the Union Pacific Railway. Some of the more distant infantry regiments have now been on the road for more than a week, the Twenty-second Infantry, stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska, having started Sept. 6, accompanied by a wagon train of twenty wagons.

These extended marches, covering a diversified country and under varying weather conditions, serve to thoroughly test both the personnel and the material, and partially compensate for the comparatively restricted area in which the manoeuvres must be held. Although the Fort Riley Reservation, possessing an area of several square miles, a plentiful supply of water, and abundant forage, is the best-equipped Government reservation for mobilizing large numbers of troops, it does not, however, present the opportunities for the strategical movements connected with the attack and defense of large commercial cities.

It is with problems of this sort that our land forces would have to deal should we become involved in a war with England or Mexico, or a Continental power with a sufficiently powerful navy to cover a landing of troops upon our coast, or, what is more remote, should there be an attempted invasion of our land by forces of some transatlantic State. The problems to be solved and the general plan of campaign for the coming manoeuvres have been prepared by a board of officers composed of Cols. Wagner, Carr, McClernand, and Rodney, which has been in session at Omaha, the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, during the past week.

The present manoeuvres are of greater magnitude than any previously held in this country, and are the first since those in Oklahoma under command of Gen. Merritt in 1888. Since that date many changes have occurred, particularly in the increased rate of fire and greater range of our artillery and small arms, and in the use of smokeless powder. But the most recent advance affecting all troops in the field has been in the means of communication, whereby the commander of a division or corps is enabled to keep in touch at all times with the men on the firing line.

The field telegraph system has been developed to a high state of efficiency, and the excellence of our Signal Corps is one of the distinguishing features of our army. The Signal Corps detachments that took part in the joint army and navy manoeuvres in the vicinity of Newport have been ordered to Fort Riley, and as they will be equally divided between the Red and the Blue Armies, it will be a case of Greek meeting Greek.

Conservatism and precedent are negligible factors in the military science of to-day. The American soldier need not go to the Old World for instructions in the art of fighting. It has cost England thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars to learn from the Boers that her much-vaunted drill regulations were valueless, and that to advance troops in solid columns, devoid of skirmishers, in the face of the long-range modern rifle fire, is to invite disaster.

BRITISH COURAGE.

We have all read in the dispatches from South Africa of the magnificent steadiness and coolness of the British soldier while being marched across an open plain under the deadly fire of the Boer sharpshooters, directed from concealed positions on the kopje the British sought to capture. The spectacle presented by the bravery of the British troops while being sacrificed by such antiquated methods is inspiring, but it is poor tactics. During the Boer war the British columns have time and again been surprised and captured by the superior strategy of the Boer officers and the extreme mobility of their detachments.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

An English war correspondent writing on the operations in China devoted a special article to the conduct and discipline of the American soldier. Although the praise is preceded by some criticism, an American reading the article will see that some of the latter is due to the tendency of all foreigners to regard everything American that they observe for the first time as an original discovery, and as indicative of the entire country.

The writer of the article in question made the mistake of thinking that certain isolated breaches of discipline which he saw pervaded the entire army and were tolerated by the officers. As a whole, however, the article was a splendid tribute to the American method of training, fitting the man, not for a dress parade performer, but for a fighter, which, after all, is his raison d'être.

In European armies form is everything. Peculiar and excessive saluting of the superior officer, eccentricities of the marching step, and many other forms of small moment make the European soldier a slave to outward show, and occupy the time during which the American soldier is taught to fight.

LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

TO SEND UP KITES FROM STEAMSHIPS

Novel Method of Adding to Meteorological Data Proposed by Director of Blue Hill Observatory.

IT IS proposed by Prof. A. L. Rotch, Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, to explore the upper regions of the air above the equator by means of kites and balloons raised from ocean steamers.

It seems that while more or less accurate knowledge has been obtained of the trade winds and doldrums which flow near the surface, very little is known of the winds which flow higher up. It is known that a great current of wind called by weather men the anti-trade, flows directly over the trades, but in an opposite direction. The trade winds blow from the east and are supposed to push along the great stream of water known as the equatorial current.

But above these blows the anti-trade wind from west to east. It varies its direction slightly during the months of the year and of course it has a great influence on general weather conditions. It is thought that if its movements could be known as accurately as those of the trades, weather prognostications would be more certain.

Prof. Rotch proposes that the overlying anti-trade winds be explored and a map made of their courses. How important this question is regarded by meteorologists is shown by the fact that a method of exploration was discussed by the International Aeronautical Committee at its recent meeting in Berlin. Prof. H. H. Hildebrandsson of Upsala, Sweden, has written to Prof. Rotch, outlining a course of exploration, accompanied by a map on which is traced the route to be steamed over by the kite-flying ship. The map has just been published by the United States Weather Bureau in its review of the month. Prof. Hildebrandsson said in part as follows:

"It is only on the peak of Teneriffe (12,180 feet) that the anti-trade can be observed the whole year. Its mean lower limit is at the height of 9,000 feet, and its height is greater in Summer than in Winter. In October it sinks to 6,000 feet. Our knowledge is very limited. We know that the anti-trade exists over the trades, at least in the North Atlantic and at the Sandwich Islands, but no one has found this upper current in Central America or in Ecuador, while the smoke of the highest volcanoes around Quito constantly indicates a strong wind from the east. There is a broad upper stream flowing from the east both above and on each side of the thermal equator. At Manila the direction is east-northeast, in India southeast, Congo east-southeast, Guiana and Costa Rica due east, Jamaica and Havana east-southeast, though in Winter it is west-southwest at Havana.

"The first experiment could best be performed in July and August, for at that season the thermal equator is at its most northerly latitude, and, of course, the doldrums and the prolonged southeast trade winds are broadest and best developed. Besides, we have then a fixed point in the Azores, exactly in the centre of the barometric maximum, in the North Atlantic and a party landing there could do much interesting work in studying the central region of a tropical anti-cyclone. The expedition should leave Boston, Mass., and follow the indicated track to the English Channel.

"By means of vertical soundings with kites you will probably obtain the same results as at Blue Hill under the same weather type, although I confess that this part of the experiment would probably be more conclusive in Winter when the gradient between the Azores and Iceland is steeper.

"From the English Channel go directly to the Azores, and if possible land a party at San Miguel to observe the clouds and make kite soundings in the very centre of the barometric maximum. Then go by way of Madeira to Teneriffe, namely, over that part of the ocean where the anti-trade is always found at a height of about 9,000 feet, and try to find its inclination, if any, with the underlying sea surface the vertical variations of temperature and humidity in the two currents. Then, proceeding south past the Cape Verde Islands to the doldrums, avoid the irregular conditions in the Gulf of Guinea, and go west to the South American coast at about right angles to the southeast and southwest monsoons.

"You will have a totally unknown field to explore, but I think that you will find the surface winds becoming more and more easterly with increase in height without any port of anti-trade, as at Teneriffe. It will be of greatest interest if in steaming against the southeast trade to the latitude of Ascension you can find any evidence of the anti-trade. It is curious that at Mauritius the upper winds are from the west-northwest, against the southeast trade; in Summer there are no doldrums in the Indian Ocean, the southeast trades at Mauritius and the southwest monsoon of India form an uninterrupted surface wind. Does there then exist a different wind above the southeast trade of the South Atlantic?

"If the kites do not reach up far enough, and if, as I fear, there are no cirrous clouds to observe, try to send up from Ascension Island a balloon without instruments—a true ballon-perdu—to the greatest possible height and watch its drift. From Ascension return over a more easterly track through the calms southwest of Guinea and the doldrums, thence over a more westerly track to the Azores and thence home. Thus in a few weeks you will be able to solve some of the most important problems in meteorology."

The Weather Bureau is just now watching with interest the flight of the volcanic dust which came out of Mont Pelée because of the evidence it will give concerning the equatorial wind currents. Volcanic dust and ashes frequently blow around the world, and the speed of the complete passage bears an important relation to the steadiness of air currents. Thus, as Prof. Hildebrandsson points out, the dust that was propelled skyward during the eruption of Krakatoa, in August, 1884, went around the world at the equator in a few days, but did not reach the middle latitudes until two or three months later.

The bureau is also conducting some important cloud observations in southern latitudes by means of the nephoscope. This is a mirror, the face of which is toward the sky. The surface is marked with two cross lines, and the observer by looking down into it has the whole or a restricted patch of sky reflected for his observations. The lines upon the face of the glass enable him to calculate the area and speed of the clouds.

But of all means of observation tried, this one of flying kites and balloons from an ocean-going vessel is the most novel and should be productive of great benefit to the weather service.

NEWEST PUBLIC AMUSEMENT

A "Perfume Concert" Soon to Be Given Here—Symphonies in Odors to Transport New York Audiences to Japan.

THE public is invited to attend a "Perfume Concert" early in October at Carnegie Lyceum. On this occasion, so the prospectus reads, a newly invented apparatus for spreading perfumes in large halls will be put in operation, and through its mechanism an original fantasy, entitled "A Trip to Japan in Sixteen Minutes," will be conveyed to the audience by a succession of odors.

All lovers of good smells are expected to patronize the concert, which will be given by Mr. Sadakachi Hartmann, an aesthete and odorist, or smell expert of no mean standing. This olfactory enthusiast will in a way feed the various smells into his machine, and by a series of stops and valves, very much after the manner of an automatic piano player, will, he says, play upon the senses of his audience much as a great musician sways the listeners with tonal melodies.

Mr. Hartmann is half German and half Japanese, but his ideas partake largely of the land of the chrysanthemum. He cites the well-known scientific fact that odors excite impressions on the human mind not unlike those produced by music, and he will demonstrate by the aid of what may be termed his patent smeller or olfactory manipulator how far perfumes can be combined to an artistic entity similar to a melody or a piece of descriptive music.

That this has never been accomplished before he says is due largely to the lack of apparatus capable of squirting odors forcibly enough into an audience to produce precise impressions. He admits that there are certain odors strong enough to project themselves great distances with force enough to produce decided impressions.

Prof. Hartmann's prospectus calls attention to the fact that every one has experienced that a smell suddenly appreciated perhaps of some flower that grew in the old homestead, sends back one's train of thought to scenes of the past more quickly even than music. What is wanted is to cultivate the olfactory nerves of New Yorkers to that extent that the many and varied smells with which the pedestrian is daily greeted on the city streets may be appreciated as but parts of one grand odoriferous symphony and as such enjoyed.

The professor does not pretend to tabulate the smells which emanate in this city. In fact, he has experimented thus far only with the more delicate perfumes, and has not considered the common or garden smell, but even these, it is said, are really but unfortunate combinations of different perfumes constituting odoriferous discords, so to speak. The time will come, it is claimed, when a zephyr from Barren Island may be rent apart by the smell expert and separated into its component parts, several of which may consist of rarest perfume, and, run through the Hartmann machine, come out as a rare sweet song.

In fact, Prof. Hartmann agrees with Dr. Plesses, a French investigator, who says there are only forty-six odors perceptible to the human mind, contrary to the long-standing belief of the visitor to Coney Island. The smell soloist may strike the low C by diffusing a strong smell of patchouli, then the high F with a piercing note of burning horsehair.

Prof. Hartmann holds a theory that the human being cannot appreciate more than one smell at a time. Here again the lay person who has ever wandered through the Gowanus Canal district of Brooklyn, for instance, would be inclined to say that he could take in at least a half dozen odors at once. According to the professor, a person can only get one impression from a collection of olfactory chords. One dominant odor would be sure to efface all the rest, producing a single sensory impression, as witness the bursting of a gas main in the vicinity of an east side slaughter house.

Therefore, Prof. Hartmann at his forthcoming smell recital will attempt only simple melodies. Some great genius may yet appear whose odor compositions will be strong enough to embody the breath of the fish market or the permeating odor of the tan yard, but the public is not yet educated up to that sort of thing. Prof. Hartmann says that it takes several seconds for an odor properly to work its way into the mind of the recipient.

To get a perfect sensatory picture from a smell takes two minutes, while an olfactory melody will consume as much as 25 minutes' time. After about this length of time smelling is weakened, so that at the coming recital the weaker smells will be used first and gradually the stronger kind will be worked in. Then there will be variations with music.

While the perfumes of Japan will be worked into a song, soft Japanese airs will be played and a geisha girl will dance. Until the public nose is trained as it should be, trained these aids will be necessary to the proper appreciation of the smell music.

It may be that after a time the olfactory nerves of the New York gatherings will become jaded and they will require smells of more and more pungency. There is the possibility that after a time we shall be importing smells from Europe for concert purposes and then, after all, we may be found going back to the simple, homely odors of our childhood.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY TRIP

An Interesting Jaunt by Trolley Into Connecticut.

HAVING explored Staten Island and portions of Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, the "stay-at-home" New Yorker is this week offered a most delightful and interesting jaunt by trolley into Connecticut for his holiday. The trip is one of about thirty-five miles either way between the Harlem River and Stamford. It is now possible, through the completion this year of the line between Greenwich and Stamford, to make this journey entirely by electric cars.

While differing in some respects from either, this one-day jaunt by trolley, for beauty and variety of scene, ranks with those of Northern Westchester and Little Falls, in the Passaic River country, as among the finest about New York. The one feature of it which may not appeal to some tourists is that the same route must be followed most of the way in returning to the city. There is a peculiar charm about the trip, however, that with most travelers will make the returning no less delightful and charming than the going.

The start of this jaunt is made at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. There a car is taken for Mount Vernon. The ride to this beautiful suburb is about nine miles in length. It lies through Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, and Wakefield. Mount Vernon reached, a change is made to a car for New Rochelle and here the real beauties of the route begin to present themselves.

From Mount Vernon into New Rochelle is a run of about four miles. For a time the car travels through the beautiful outlying residential districts of Mount Vernon, past handsome villas and long stretches of neatly cropped lawns, and then speeds out into the open country beyond, the famous old Boston Post Road being touched now and then on the way.

New Rochelle, which was settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century by the Huguenots, and which is one of the oldest towns in the State, is a place of stately and beautiful homes, many of them set in parklike grounds. In New Rochelle another change of cars is necessary, one for Larchmont being taken there. The run to

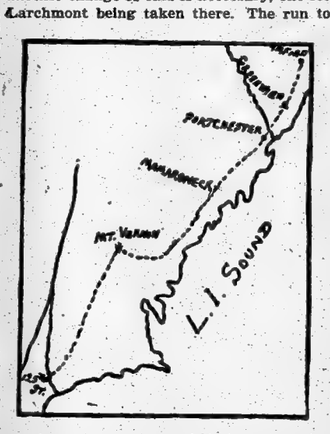

Larchmont is a short one, through most pleasing country, with a glimpse of Long Island Sound to be had here and there.

Larchmont, also a place of pretty country homes, is known chiefly as a yachting centre. From Larchmont the traveler continues along the shore of the Sound to Mamaroneck. To Greenwich from this point is a run of about six miles, through Harrison, Rye, Portchester, and Belle Haven. The region through which this leg of the journey lies grows always more beautiful, with green hills to the north and west, the waters of the Sound to the south and east, and charming country houses showing everywhere among the trees along the way.

Passing through Portchester the tourist leaves New York State behind him, and crossing the picturesque Byram River enters the Nutmeg State. By many of those familiar with it, the run from the Byram River through Belle Haven into Greenwich is considered to be one of the most picturesque and charming of trolley rides about the metropolis.

Belle Haven, on the Sound, is a place given over quite entirely to the Summer homes of wealthy city folks. Roundabout the Village of Greenwich there are also many extensive and beautiful country seats of the rich. Milbank, the splendid Summer home built by "Boss" Tweed, is among those to be seen on the outskirts of Greenwich.

Just outside Greenwich the car ascends historic Putnam Hill, from the top of which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtainable. It was here in the dark days of the American Revolution that Gen. Putnam, ("Old Put,") cut off from his command, and pursued by British cavalry, spurred his horse down the rocky steep to escape the enemy, none of whom had the nerve to follow. The spot is marked now by a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Descending this hill, the car passes through Cos Cob, across the meadows, and then makes a fast run through a pretty region to Stamford, eight miles from Greenwich. Stamford is a quaint and interesting old Connecticut town, and the tourist can spend an hour or more most pleasantly rambling about there.

Returning to Mount Vernon from Stamford, the holiday traveler may make his way back to the city from the former place by either of three trolley routes; one the direct route through Wakefield, Fordham, and Tremont to Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a second by way of West Farms to the same terminus, and a third, the most convenient for the west side, via Van Cortlandt Park to the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, where connection can be made for down town.

The car fares for the entire trip to Stamford and back amount to about 60 cents.

CUBA'S PLAN TO RAISE REVENUES

Proposed State Lottery Would Not Be Unlike Method Used Here with Jefferson's Approval—Government Lotteries of To-Day.

THE proposal recently made by certain members of the Cuban Congress to raise money necessary for the expenses of the new Government by means of a State lottery recalls the fact that this idea has at different times been advanced in other countries for the same purpose, and in many carried out very successfully.

In certain European countries, especially in those where a patriarchal form of government obtains, the authorities, realizing the impossibility of curbing the gambling instinct, have endeavored to profit by it, and at the same time eliminate all fraud by placing the lotteries under State control.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in 1776, on the same day on which the Declaration of Independence was given to the world, Congress passed a law creating a lottery to raise funds for the new Government, and that Thomas Jefferson was one of the prime movers in the scheme.

In 1880 Austria secured a "State loan" of 200,000,000 florins by the same means, and there is scarcely a nation which has not at some period or other replenished its exchequer through the dubious medium of lotteries.

There are two kinds of lotteries in vogue in European countries—those which are directed by the State and those under individual or corporate control. But even the latter pay a certain bonus to the Government, which therefore in a way becomes a party to the frauds that the private lotteries practice in every country, except Italy, where a system has been devised that precludes as far as human ingenuity can do every possibility of swindling. In the Continental countries where the system of State lotteries is in use the Government assumes complete control, appointing the officials, conducting the drawings, and running the entire lottery business. The direction of the lottery constitutes one of the departments of the Ministry of the Interior, and the head of it makes monthly reports to his chief, the Minister.

The modern Italian State lottery—the "Lotta"—is perhaps the most flourishing institution in the kingdom. The Italians are born gamblers, and yearly the Government coffers are enriched by millions through it. Drawings are held weekly. The lowest stake is 12 centesimi—about 1 cent—so that in a certain sense the institution among the lower classes degenerates into a pernicious system of policy shops. The highest prize is about 400,000 lire, or about $80,000. Drawings take place simultaneously in Milan, Venice, Rome, Turin, Naples, Bari, and Palermo. The numbers range from 1 to 90, and five are drawn weekly in each of the cities above named.

In Austria several forms of lotteries are in operation. There is the so-called estate lottery—a sort of raffle on a large scale, by means of which impecunious noblemen dispose of their landed property at from five to ten times their actual value, and which has been denounced time and again as a gigantic fraud. Then there is the private lottery, which may be run as a business enterprise or have a merely temporary existence, with a sort of charitable mission, such as the endowment of a hospital or some similar object in view. The Government does not concern itself much with the specific object of the private lottery so long as it pays 10 per cent. of its profits into the State Treasury.

The State lottery is based upon the Italian "Lotta" system, and constitutes one of the most profitable of Government properties.

Lotteries in Germany are built upon lines somewhat similar to those in Austria. The Prussian State Lottery and the Frankfort lotteries, both under strict Government surveillance, have excellent reputations for honesty.

Although France abolished the lottery system in 1836, it has since been revived—illegally—and during the earlier days of the Third Republic came near precipitating a scandal second only to that of the Panama Canal Company. It was found that from 1875 to 1887 the French Government, without having to depend on the ordinary budget approved by the Chambers, raised $20,000,000, or more than 100,000,000f.—an enormous sum in France—through the taxes derived from privileged private lotteries. It was proved also that the officials appointed to oversee the lotteries were in their employ, and that the public was annually being swindled out of vast sums.

THE SHAM BATTLES.

With both sides claiming the conquest, why not call it a draw?—*From the Washington Star.*

"NOTHING TO WEAR"

Death of William Allen Butler Recalls the Story of "Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square" Which Achieved Fame in 1857.

THE death last week of William Allen Butler has revived interest in his first and most famous poem, "Nothing to Wear," which appeared anonymously in Harper's Weekly in 1857.

It was one of the most notable satires on New York society's extravagance. These verses, which were reproduced in Great Britain and translated into French and German, relate how Miss Flora McFlimsey spent most of her money and all of her time buying clothes, and yet had "Nothing to Wear." Here is Miss McFlimsey's career:

Miss Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square,
Has made three separate journeys to Paris,
And her father assures me, each time she was there,
That she and her friend Mrs Harris
(Not the lady whose name is so famous in history,
But plain Mrs. H., without romance or mystery)
Spent six consecutive weeks, without stopping,
In one continuous round of shopping—
Shopping alone, and shopping together,
At all hours of the day, and in all sorts of weather,
For all manner of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head, or the sole of her foot,
Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist,
Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,
Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below;
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and shawls;
Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners, and balls;
Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in;
Dresses to dance in, and flirt in, and talk in;
Dresses in which to do nothing at all;
Dresses for Winter, Spring, Summer, and Fall.

* * * * * * *

And yet, though scarce three months have passed since the day
This merchandise went, on twelve carts, up Broadway,
This same Miss McFlimsey, of Madison Square,
The last time we met was in utter despair,
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!

The day of the Stuckup's grand ball arrived, and Miss McFlimsey is in despair. "Why, Harry, mon cher," she says to her lover, "I should like above all things to go with you there, but really and truly—I've nothing to wear!"

He rashly suggests that she wear the gown she has on, whereupon Miss McFlimsey opens her batteries of scorn upon him:

"How absurd that any sane man should suppose
That a lady would go to a ball in the clothes,
No matter how fine, that she wears every day!"
So I ventured again: "Wear your crimson brocade"—
(Second turn up of nose)—"That's too dark by a shade."
"Your blue silk"—"That's too heavy."
"Your ping"—"That's too light."
"Wear tulle over satin"—"I can't endure white."
"Your rose-colored, then, the best of the batch"—
"I haven't a thread of point-lace to match."
"Your brown moire antique"—"Yes, and look like a Quaker."
"The pearl-colored"—"I would, but that plaguy dress-maker
Has had it a week." "Then that exquisite lilac,
In which you would melt the heart of a Shylock"—
(Here the nose took again the same elevation)—
"I wouldn't wear that for the whole of creation."
"Why not? It's my fancy, there's nothing could strike it
As more comme il faut"—"Yes, but, dear me, that lean
Sophronia Stuckup has got one just like it,
And I won't appear dressed like a chit of sixteen."
"Then that splendid purple, that sweet Mazarine;
That superb point d'aiguille, that imperial green,
That zephyr-like tarletan, that rich grenadine"—
"Not one of all which is fit to be seen,"
Said the lady, becoming excited and flushed.
"Then wear," I exclaimed, in a tone which quite crushed
Opposition, "that gorgeous toilette which you sported
In Paris last Spring at the grand presentation,
When you quite turned the head of the head of the nation,
And by all the grand court were so very much courted."
The end of the nose was portentiously tipped up,
And both the bright eyes shot forth indignation,
As she burst upon me with the fierce exclamation,
"I have worn it three times, at the least calculation,
And that and most of my dresses are ripped up!"

* * * * * * *

"I've told you and shown you I've nothing to wear,
And it's perfectly plain you not only don't care,
But you do not believe me"—(here the nose went still higher)
"I suppose if you dared, you would call me a liar.
Our engagement is ended, sir—yes, on the spot;
You're a brute, and a monster, and I don't know what."

* * * * * * *

In similar strain the author then extends his lesson of "nothing to wear" to all of feminine Fifth Avenue and Murray Hill. In those days, however, display in feminine finery in New York was comparatively simple judged by modern standards. Somebody might write a "Flora McFlimsey of 1902" and thus draw a striking contrast.

BENEATH HIS RANK.

GERMAN papers, without distinction of political opinions, are making a great stir over the case of Herr Lohning, Chief Tax Collector of Posen. The holder of this office has been retired long before reaching the age limit because his fiancée, in all other respects allowed to be suitable, is the daughter of an uncommissioned officer.

The World's Wheat Crop.

AN estimate of the world's wheat crop for 1902 has been prepared by J. K. Carthew of Exeter, England, who gives figures for the thirteen greatest producing countries as follows:

	Quarters.
United States of America	82,500,000
Russia (not including Siberia)	50,000,000
France	42,500,000
Austria-Hungary	25,500,000
Germany	16,500,000
Italy	15,000,000
Spain	14,500,000
Roumania and Bulgaria	14,500,000
Canada	11,500,000
United Kingdom	6,000,000
(The above crops are secured or being harvested.)	
*India, (being sown)	29,000,000
*Argentina, (showing above ground)	9,000,000
*Australia (showing above ground)	5,500,000

*Estimated.

Although the stocks of old wheat in the world are low, probably 6,000,000 quarters below the average, the deficit is more than compensated for by the enormous crops of this year, and unless something unforseen occurs between now and the gathering in of the harvest, from $7 to $7.25 will probably be the universal maximum price of wheat.

In the first nine countries of the list, where the harvest is practically assured, the yields are unusually high, and there are no failures. This country, Canada, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States, Germany, and Spain all have abundant crops, India and Australia have only a normal crop, and the yield from these two countries may be estimated as middling or fair.

In Argentina the outlook is very promising and there is every promise of a large yield. As there are still four months to harvest, the estimate given in the list is only an average one, but should this crop prove to be as large as it shows signs of being, the price of wheat will be affected, and a lower level than $7 may be reached.

A STRANGE "BURGLARY."

INDIGNATION is felt throughout Switzerland against M. Vallot, the owner of the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc, for threatening to prosecute two Germans who took refuge in his observatory from the terrible storm in which the two Parisians Stachler and Maudit perished. The two "burglars" broke the window clasp of the building and entered.

Being exhausted from hunger, they ate a can of preserves. For two days the raging storm kept them prisoners, and they dared not risk leaving their shelter. As soon as they could with safety make the descent they returned to Chamounix, and called upon M. Vallot to explain the circumstances under which they had committed the "burglary," offering to pay for all damage done and food eaten. M. Vallot, however, refused to be appeased, and announced his intention of prosecuting them for burglary.

OLD CUSTOM BROKEN.

EIGHT young Chinese lady students, aged from fourteen to twenty-one, belonging to some of the most wealthy and distinguished families in the Province of Kiangsu, left there recently for Japan, to go through a course of education extending over three or four years. This is entirely unprecedented in the history of Chinese education.

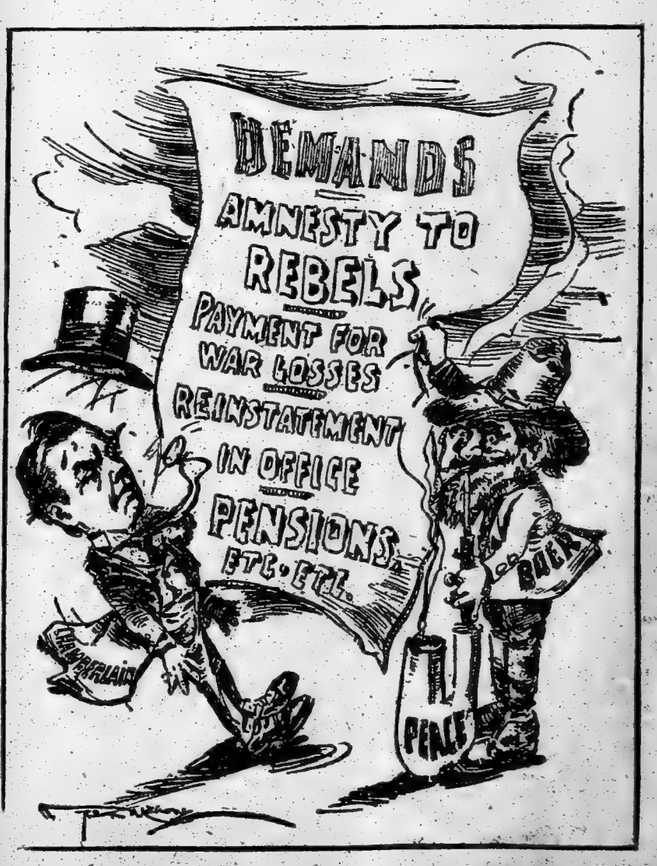

NO WONDER MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS "STAGGERED."

—*From The Washington Star.*

Part Four
Pages 33-36

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The overshadowing feature of last week's stock market was the sudden and sharp advance in the rates for call money to figures that, while neither prohibitive nor alarming, were nevertheless sufficiently high to give stock market bears an opportunity for which they have long waited, and to occasion liquidating sales by timid and weakly margined holders of securities. As a result of this the week closed with quotations quite generally down from the high prices recorded earlier in the week—when substantial strength had appeared—and with the pessimists and cynics in the Street in an altogether happy and gleeful frame of mind. The long-looked-for "final" reaction had come at last; the collapse was at hand! This was the burden of their cry; this the tenor of their congratulatory lament.

All this, of course, is absurd and ridiculous, though quite easily explained on the ground that the wish is father to the thought. As a matter of fact the "final" reaction seems as far away as ever. The decline of last week is merely an incident in the present bull campaign—little more than a market breathing spell, made necessary by the exigencies of the money market. There is nothing in the situation constitutionally or inherently wrong; nothing, that is to say, that in its nature and effect is not transitory and ephemeral. The industrial and commercial situation is better even than it has been in the recent best of good times; in the railroad world one hears of naught but prosperity; and the assured abundant crops hold out a world of cheerful promise for the future. Indeed, it is these very things—this amazing business activity, this great onward movement of the industries of the country that in large measure have brought about the present tightness in the money market. He is most short sighted indeed who mistakes cause for effect, and sees in a mere incident a direful calamity. Through Governmental relief and gold exports the money market will shortly right itself; the stock market will thereupon resume its upward movement; and the preachers of reaction will find themselves again hoist by their own petard. Before it is too late they might well ponder the fate of the bears in Germany who (following the reawakening of that country into new industrial life after the Franco-Prussian war) year after year preached reaction only to find year after year, for nigh upon thirty years, that the reaction never came.

Leaving out of consideration the money market happenings, it may be said that all the developments of the week that may be regarded as of lasting and continuing effect were favorable. These include the publication of the Government crop report indicating a good yield of wheat and a bumper yield of corn—with all that that implies to the railroads, the industries, the merchants, the farmers, and the artisans of the country.

Then, too, the Directors of that representative system, St. Paul, than which there is no more wisely or conservatively managed railroad in the country, during the week placed their common stock upon a fixed 7 per cent. basis and in addition gave an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. He who runs may read the significance of such action by such a body of men. Briefly put, it is a vote of confidence in the future, and tells full well that, in the opinion of the far-sighted men who manage and control the St. Paul system, the prospects for the years to come are most assuring. It can be said in this connection that a like story is told by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad management in placing a few days ago the largest single order for locomotives ever placed in the history of the country.

What matter, then, if for the moment the money situation should be unsettled? That can be remedied. Were the complaint one of short crops or poor business the story would be different.

Apropos of the railroad situation, it may be said that the railroads of the country seem now to have nothing to apprehend but whether they shall be able to handle all the business that promises to be offered them this year—and this though they are largely increasing their equipment and traffic facilities. Here again one finds skeptics who sneer at such a suggestion, declaring, to the contrary, that the high tide of railroad prosperity is past and that earnings from this time will decrease. Last week these skeptics pointed to the decreases in the net earnings and the balance of the Southern Pacific for the month of July as bearing out their contention. The selection was unfortunate—for the cynic. The truth is that for the month the gross earnings of the company were $6,926,290, as compared with $6,721,600 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and that the decrease of $200,000 in net was due to an increase of over $400,000 in operating expenses, the figures in that item being $4,631,650, as compared with $4,225,330 a year before. That is to say, the rate of operating expenses rose from 62.80 per cent. in July last year to 67.80 per cent. in July of this year, clearly suggesting some extra expenditures charged to operation but not necessarily included there.

Incidentally it is shown that "for betterments and additions to property and equipment" there was appropriated and taken out of earnings in this single month of July the enormous sum of over $1,354,900. The result is to convert a surplus (after fixed charges, rentals, &c.) of over $1,150,000 into a nominal deficit of $203,480.

If the bears can get any consolation out of such figures they are welcome to it.

It may not be amiss here to point out that those astute observers of stock market phenomena who profess surprise at the strength displayed in the face of stiff rates for money would seem to be taking observation from the money standpoint alone, and with even that whittled down to the actual money position, regardless of surrounding influences. Money is high, dear—too scarce for the comfort of Wall Street; too difficult to obtain for the well-being of the speculative fraternity. The facts that credit is good and that collateral which has no string to it is available are overlooked. These observers would have the banks bursting with money, the surplus reserves up to $100,000,000, and lenders hawking cash around and begging takers at 1 per cent. They would take the money markets back to the period when there was nothing doing, and when, in consequence, there was no use for capital; when investment balked at every proposition for fear of a catastrophe, and when speculation was not only dead, but buried, seemingly beyond hope of resurrection.

True, the banks are not in that easy position that might legitimately be wished, but our bank managers are neither knaves nor fools, and may be credited with being in possession of some ideas as to what possibilities are for the safeguarding of their resources. The notion that the reserves held beyond the requirements of law are to be maintained at a figure that will always look encouraging to Wall Street marginites and curbstone brokers ought to be pretty well dissipated by this time; but evidently a considerable element clings tenaciously to the notion that safety lies only in the showing of a lot of idle cash. At the present time the facts are that wealth is accumulating, that riches are growing, and that the substantial feature of an unparalleled grain output is what is forming the top, bottom, middle, and sides of the situation, present and to come. This is known, but it is dimly understood, and perhaps more dimly realized. Preachments regarding the awful things that took place after the period of prosperity brought about by the fine harvests of twenty years ago are listened to with attention, and fears are aroused and encouraged that worse is before the country now.

The fact may be admitted that money is comparatively scarce. There is so much commercial and industrial activity everywhere that there is a remarkable demand for it. But while this is the case, the country is raising and producing commodities in such abundance that the temporary shortage of a few million dollars in the money supply is altogether a picayune affair compared with the creation of money's worth that is in progress. The merchant or manufacturer rarely turns pessimist because he sees so much business around him that he cannot get along on the capital he has at command. To the contrary, he becomes more optimistic than ever, and proceeds to make use of the golden opportunity, knowing that his borrowings will easily be met when he delivers the goods for which he has a ready sale.

Our principal exports, largely agricultural, including cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, live stock, &c., were very small in value for July. They will probably show up small for August. But these are ordinarily poor months, and, although the figures are perhaps of the chilling order, they are not to be taken as an indication of future results. In July and August, 1900, cotton exports realized only $13,000,000, but for October and November they brought $102,000,000. Last year's comparisons for similar months show $17,000,000 and $89,000,000, respectively. Breadstuffs have for months past been grounding along at bottom averages, exports being only about $12,000,000 monthly since the beginning of the year. We have had no customers for corn, simply because we have had no corn for would-be customers. What little has been in stock has been held at home by high prices. But is there any doubt as to this trade reviving with a crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels practically assured? No more doubt than that cotton exports will come up to old levels as soon as the crop admits of shipments, as heretofore.

Of course, even large crops and revived exports of American products will not work out to the full advantage in relieving a strained monetary situation if the Government is to go on sapping the streams of currency as it has been doing lately. But while this is a deterrent factor, and while it continues to reflect the stupidity which is responsible for the maintenance of the present system, it is not a symptom of rottenness in the body politic. Fortunately, we have a Secretary of the Treasury who dares to do things, who has dared and done things; and it is only reasonable to suppose that no disaster would be permitted to give its forecast without the causes thereof claiming and receiving attention, assuming those causes relievable by official action. The Treasury is in sight of an unexpected surplus—more revenue than was figured out, or, rather, a smaller shrinkage than could be estimated, the development of which fact is not likely to pass unnoticed. Unfortunately, the drafts which have kept up have fallen upon times when money has been in demand everywhere, and when there has been nothing to facilitate the making of exchange. These conditions, however, may be looked upon as only temporary. The mere fact of the Treasury being in too easy circumstances is not to be construed as a weak spot in the situation nor as a bear point on stocks. This is 1902, and the Treasury has gold beyond the wildest of optimistic dreams. It is not 1896. Stocks were low enough then, when the Treasury had scarcely a dollar with which to bless itself.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S GROWTH.

Steadily Expanding Earnings a Feature—Heavy Expenditures for Betterments Must Be Made.

Attention has lately been challenged by the bold manner in which Missouri Pacific has come to the front and advanced to record prices of transactions which have constituted a large percentage of the trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Confidence in the outlook for a vast amount of business is quoted as the prime cause of the aroused interest, coupled with this being changes in managerial policy calculated to make the latter more commendable to the attention of conservative investors.

It will without much difficulty be recalled that when the statements of the Missouri Pacific Company began to appear at the beginning of the late fiscal year it was seen that really enormous gains in gross earnings were being converted almost wholly into profits. Up to the end of one-third of the year the increase in gross was $1,520,000, and in net $1,349,000, showing that expenses were swollen by only $171,000, in spite of the obvious fact that traffic must have expanded very heavily, certainly calling for additions to cost of transportation, and scarcely leaving it open to conjecture that economies were being practiced on the property. As this was known to have been none too liberally treated in previous years, results were not received without much criticism.

Later on, however, there began to develop considerable irregularity in the statements, some months showing proportionate increases in expenses, and some, in fact, coming out with the latter in excess of the gross expansion, which naturally altered the complexion of the exhibit very materially as the year drew to a close. Finally, it was shown that operating outlays got more than one-half the improvement reported in total receipts, and in the report issued covering the 1901 fiscal period, the figures given are $2,412,120 as the increase in the former and $4,368,806 in the latter, the operating ratio having been lowered only 1.24 per cent. from 65.66 per cent., to 64.42 per cent. It is needless to say that the earnings of the system were never before as large as for 1901, or that expenses and net earnings from operation were up to new records, for these are facts pretty well known. Growth in these totals has been quite marked, and more so in the late than in any previous year, if exception be made of the net gain for 1900, which was somewhat heavier than for 1901.

Quite contrary to general expectation, Missouri Pacific lost little over the corn crop failure in much of its territory. Some recent months have shown decreases in gross earnings, but for the completed half of the current year the total of the latter is nearly one-half million dollars larger than for the like period in 1901. What is significant, however, is that the operating cost has been allowed to expand quite heavily, such expansion having taken place, according to current information, owing to the carrying out of improvements and additions to facilities. This has gone on to such an extent that working outlays show an increase of approximately $1,250,000, leaving net earnings fully $750,000 in arrears, a matter of minor importance, considering the size of the company's surplus earnings. The need has been for liberality to the property, and this may perhaps be brought out by reference to some of the published details of operation.

In compiling results for the report just spoken of, the usual custom has been departed from as to mileage made the basis thereof. As officially stated, "the operations of the Central Branch Railway, which heretofore have been shown separately only, are aggregated with the operations of the Missouri Pacific Railway, its branch lines, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, and leased and operated lines, not only for the year 1901, but also, in order to enable intelligent comparison of results, for the year 1900; thus the figures shown for 1900 in this report will properly differ from those shown in the twentieth annual report, as published, covering the operations for the year 1900. This will apply as well with reference to the operations of the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad and the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern Railway for both years 1901 and 1900."

For the purpose of comparison, totals are furnished on a similar basis for 1900, as stated, but unfortunately this does not apply to all those details which it is necessary to examine in order to form proper conclusions as to changes which have taken place affecting property, to be referred to more particularly later on. A further complication arises from the fact that, while many features are shown separately for the Central Branch, with its 388 miles, the mileage of Missouri Pacific proper, including branch lines, takes in the 217 miles of the Kansas City Northwestern and Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern, omitted in previous reports. This tabulation will help to an understanding of the situation:

Mileage on which results for 1900 and previous years were reported:

	Miles.
Missouri Pacific and branches	3,164
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and branches	1,774
Total	4,938

Mileage on which results for 1901 are reported, and on which comparisons with 1900 are submitted:

	Miles.
Missouri Pacific and branches	3,164
Add—Kansas City Northwestern	174
Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern	43
Trackage rights, Kansas City Southern	27
Total	3,408
Central Branch	388
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and branches	1,774
Total	5,570
Actual mileage operated	5,567
Average mileage operated	5,555

As to earnings, however, a fair idea of the developing productiveness of the lines may be had from this summary, which, besides giving the 1900 figures as reported for that year, also shows them augmented, as already stated. That is to say, results are introduced for Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain for 1895 to 1900, inclusive, and for 1900 and 1901 for Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, the Central Branch, &c., on the basis set forth above.

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1895	$22,672,004	$17,021,140	$5,650,864
1896	22,011,961	16,491,325	5,520,636
1897	24,805,451	17,454,112	7,351,339
1898	26,744,823	19,172,568	7,572,226
1899	28,079,820	19,632,113	8,447,707
1900	30,511,313	19,858,167	10,653,146
1900	32,292,287	21,203,394	11,088,893
1901	36,661,094	23,615,515	13,045,579

Beyond calling attention to the heavy proportionate expansion in profits there is perhaps little need to say more with regard to the above exhibit. A presentation of traffic density, or of ton and passenger miles per mile of road, will indicate more conclusively the actual growth of traffic, in many respects quite remarkable, for as to freight the averages have about doubled, and as to passengers steadily increased about 25 per cent., the record standing thus, made up conformably with the previous statement:

	Per Mile of Road. Ton. Miles.	Passenger. Miles.
1895	325,734	39,253
1896	360,958	36,469
1897	435,431	36,795
1898	460,277	45,233
1899	489,992	46,407
1900	532,292	48,179
1900	537,181	45,217
1901	637,685	48,676

Such progress naturally suggests the necessity for very considerable expansion in maintenance appropriations, as it has meant considerable additions to transportation cost. It has been demonstrated time and again, and, in fact, was fully set forth in these columns a few months ago, that up to 1900, despite the growth of business and the greatly increased strain imposed upon road and rolling stock, Missouri Pacific's expenditures on property had been subject to little or no stimulant in the shape of larger appropriations. Maintenance of way had all the time been under $800 per mile; labor in the road department, bridge and building work, ties used, locomotive and car repairs indicated no such broadening out as might have been expected, or as would seem to have been proper in the circumstances. The contrast made by the maintenance of way showing for the late year will therefore be of peculiar interest as one of the prominent features of recent operation.

	Maintenance of Way. Amount.	Per Mile.
1895	$3,873,328	$784
1896	3,710,350	751
1897	3,464,100	700
1898	3,916,677	795
1899	3,779,712	765
1900	3,908,206	790
1900	4,306,996	777
1901	5,013,920	905

Earlier records may perhaps be passed over, and the matter of what was done in the late year be taken up, a period in which, as has been shown, the demands of traffic were still on the increase. The report defines maintenance of way, but does not specify all the items usually to be found in similar railroad publications. It does give some; but, to begin with, it shows that the total expenditure in this direction, as set forth above, was $5,013,920 for 1901, an increase of $706,924 over the previous year. The average per mile was $905, as compared with $777, an increase of $128, and a change of a highly satisfactory though evidently of a necessary character. Actual length of road operated, it will already have been noted, was 5,567 miles, on which ballasting is reported to have taken place on 163 miles in 1901, and on which ballast was replaced by other ballast on 59 miles. This brings the total under ballast up to 2,039 miles, showing that this kind of work still remains to be done on 3,528 miles, or nearly 64 per cent. of the line. The number of cross ties used was 2,692,101, but here, as with the other items now being referred to, comparison with 1900 is not submitted on the mileage affected. It may, however, be noted that 2,383,009 ties were reported used a year ago, and that per mile the averages work out at exactly the same figure for both periods, namely 482. In this respect, therefore, improvement is not clearly indicated.

Better results are found elsewhere, particularly in the outlays on bridges and buildings, where, on the 1901 mileage, $1,712,781, or $308 per mile, was expended, against only $1,094,409, or $222 per mile, on the 1900 mileage. And, from what can be gathered from cost of labor in the road department, it is evident that track improvement received increased attention. These outlays, it should be noted, are given for each of the past two years on the full mileage and show for 1901 $2,770,233, or $499 per mile, against $1,983,527, or $358 per mile, for 1900.

	Total.	Per Mile.
Cross ties used, 1901	2,692,101	482
Cross ties used, 1900	2,383,003	482
Increase	309,098	...
Bridges and buildings, 1901	$1,712,781	$308
Bridges and buildings, 1900	1,094,409	222
Increase	$623,372	$86
Labor, road department, 1901	2,770,233	499
Labor, road department, 1900	1,983,527	358
Increase	$786,706	$141

When equipment maintenance is considered, the feature which is at once striking and surprising is that combined outlays on all cars decreased $200,877, or nearly 10 per cent., to a total of $1,905,763, as compared with $2,106,640. In the freight department, without mentioning aggregates, the number of tons carried increased 1,578,285, or 13.7 per cent.; ton miles increased 516,177,902, or 19 per cent.; freight car mileage increased 22,000,967, or 8.6 per cent.—all of which necessarily indicates the greater amount of work done by the rolling stock, but actual cost of freight car repairs decreased $220,503, or 14.9 per cent. The aggregates and changes are:

	1901 Totals.	—Increase.— Amount.	P.C.
Tons carried	13,059,027	1,578,285	13.7
Ton miles	3,234,221,895	516,177,902	19.0
Car miles, freight	278,430,950	22,000,967	8.6
Repairs, freight cars	$1,257,397	*$220,503	*14.9

*Decrease.

And following will be found the statistics of the passenger department, showing a decrease of 233,627, or 4.4 per cent., in passengers carried, but an increase of 20,436,323, or 8.2 per cent., in passenger mileage; an increase of 2,956,342, or 7.8 per cent., in passenger car miles, accompanied by an increase of only $2,374, or 0.8 per cent., expended on car repairs.

	1901. Totals.	—Increase.— Amount.	P. C.
Passengers carried	5,074,892	*233,627	4.4
Passenger miles	270,395,220	20,436,323	8.2
Car miles, passengers	40,849,523	2,956,342	7.8
Repairs, passenger cars	$295,269	$2,374	0.8

*Decrease.

The showing made by the locomotive department stands out in sharp and favorable contrast. Here engine miles increased 2,135,946, or 8 per cent.; passenger and freight car load equivalents in much similar proportions, while repairs of engines increased $264,959, or 17.4 per cent., an average gain per engine mile being shown of 0.18 cent, or 3 per cent.

	1901. Total.	—Increase— Amount.	P.C.
Engine miles	26,743,980	2,135,946	8.0
Carloads—freight	247,196,289	21,441,895	8.6
Carloads—Passenger	40,392,067	2,839,070	7.0
Repairs, engines	$1,513,152	$264,959	17.4
Repairs per engine mile.	5.96c	.18c	3.0

From a glance at the facts set forth it would seem evident that the showing for the late year is not without its encouraging features. As to traffic and earnings, of course better results could hardly be asked for. The margin that these allowed over the dividends paid, however, would have permitted greater liberality in directions pointed out above, but the fact must be given due prominence that funds have been set aside therefrom to provide, at least in part, for improvements to be carried out this year. For all that, it still remains true that the Missouri Pacific system calls for betterments that will entail heavy outlays before the property can be regarded in favorable comparison with some other Western systems, and this will have to take place before it may be expected that the company's securities will attain and hold the enviable position secured by those of many roads which could be mentioned. The most important point is that the company has been able to show so marked a growth in its traffic indications from which obviously are that conditions have arisen which in all probability will not be subject to any setback so violent as to reduce results to old levels. To no small extent the value of building up property and increasing facilities out of current revenues is a lesson still to be learned. Where this has been done 5 and 6 per cent. stocks are seen selling at 150 to 250 per cent. and more. It is one thing to say that a company's funded debt is only so much per mile, that charges and so forth are only so much, and that earnings could drop so much per cent. before jeopardising dividends, and it is quite another to gain the confidence of investors by conservative operating and financial methods.

The latter, however, it may be submitted, is engaging increased attention on the part of Missouri Pacific officials, judging from the changed features in the company's recent statements, to which attention has already been drawn.

MILTON J. PLATT.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR COKE.

Production in the Connellsville District Breaks All Records—The Policy of the Steel Trust.

The report of the Norfolk and Western tells us that the coal and coke traffic during the year amounted to 7,056,721 tons, of which 5,572,642 tons were produced from the Pocahontas field. The property belonging to the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company comprises about four-fifths of the Pocahontas coal fields and is about midway between the tide-water terminal of the Norfolk and Western at Norfolk and the Ohio terminal of the company at Cincinnati and Columbus. The Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company does not engage in the mining, or buying, or selling of coal or coke, its principal purpose being to make leases on royalties to operating companies, and on leases now made the royalties are 10 cents per ton on coal and 15 cents per ton on coke. The United States Steel Corporation has leased 50,000 acres in this coal field; it will erect coke ovens for making coke for use in its works. The lease was made by the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company to the Illinois Steel Company. Payment of the royalties under this lease is guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation. Until the plants contemplated in this new lease are completed and in operation, the net income of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company will be less than the interest on the joint bonds, but this temporary deficiency has been provided for through an agreement between the Norfolk and Western and the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, by which these lines will co-operate with the Norfolk and Western in the transportation of coal and coke from the Pocahontas field, furnishing their proportion of the cars required for the traffic. All this is going to make the facilities for furnishing coke to the steel industries in much greater proportion than heretofore. There were 1,400,000 tons of coke moved out of this district last year, and this is not a modicum of what will be done, for the United States Steel Corporation could use up that quantity in a month. This concern owns large territory in the Pennsylvania coking fields, but does not intend to be at a disadvantage or be dependent upon any one district for this important portion of its industrial needs.

Some people wonder why the United States Steel Corporation has gone into the Pocahontas district of West Virginia to secure coal and develop it, to build coke ovens, and insure a supply of this very necessary fuel for its use in the near future. Simply because the conditions in the older districts making coke are such that there is demand for all that can be had, present and prospective, the tonnage is up to the capacity of the carrying companies, and the representative of the furnace trade says:

"Nearly a year ago the blast furnaces of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys were confronted with what was practically a blockade of the railroads which carried their coke from the Connellsville region. The conditions were largely similar to those that have prevailed for the past fortnight, except that the delays in moving freight other than coke were worse than they have been of late. Last year the railroads assured shippers that the conditions were only temporary; that when the large orders for cars and locomotives which they had placed were filled there would be relief and they would be able to handle all the tonnage offered. Time has not proved the correctness of these promises. The blockade, so far as the movement of coke is concerned, has been as bad as it ever was. It is no justification of the existing condition to claim that more coke is being moved East than usual. Any extra demand from the East comes from a trade that the railroads do not usually have, and to which they have no business obligations of good treatment. The movement of coke from the Connellsville region to Pittsburg, the valleys and more western points is a regular trade which ordinary business principles dictate should be given preference. It is the fact, moreover, that for the eastern movement of coke many cars and locomotives ordinarily employed for carrying anthracite coal are now being used, and rolling stock required for western shipments should not be diverted to this use.

"A proportion of the main line track in Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania is hemmed in by rivers on one side and hills on the other. The building of additional track is expensive, and railroad managers have felt so secure from competition on account of the geography of the region that they have not felt called upon to increase their facilities. With the growth of the freight tonnage offered there is no question that the main line track in Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania is inadequate. Railroad after railroad has been planned to tap the Connellsville and other important sources of freight only, to be killed by natural or artificial obstacles, or bought off more or less openly by existing lines.

"In view of these facts it is particularly gratifying to shippers to learn that there is not much question that the Wabash Railroad proposes to gain an entrance into the Connellsville coke region. The difficulties are not insurmountable, and of the railroad's sincerity and earnestness there can be little question. Its efforts to gain an entrance into Pittsburg have been determined and untiring, and the end has been so nearly gained that it is practically assured. It is to be hoped that the Connellsville region project will be pushed with equal vigor. The conditions which have now existed for over a year in the Connellsville coke movement are simply intolerable, meaning as they do constant anxiety on the part of furnace managers and loss of vast sums of money. The loss of the two valleys in a curtailment of production when consumers are clamoring for every ton of pig iron is but one element of the total loss. An important one is that of one furnace, and probably several, that have been out of coke in the past week, being unable to stand banking will have to be blown out and relined. One furnace in particular might have stood steady operation for several months, but could not stand banking. It is well known that toward the end of the life of a lining the product may be considerably larger than when the lining is new, owing to the greater furnace diameter, and the loss is therefore especially severe. That such losses are forced upon furnace owners through the failure of railroads to provide sufficient track, when this failure is due largely to their fancied security from new competition, is unbearable."

The latest report from the Connellsville district of Pennsylvania is that production continues to beat records, while the furnaces are clamoring against the railroads for not moving the record-breaking tonnage out of the district to the stacks in the West and Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, where it is so badly needed. Shipments were about 300 cars heavier, but a slump that is liable to wipe out that small gain is likely to occur this week. Some of the Western railroads have recalled the motive power they have loaned the railroads in Western Pennsylvania to help them out, which will make it more difficult than ever to move coke shipments promptly. The shipments from the region last week aggregated 11,670 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburg and river tipples, 3,960 cars; to points west of Pittsburg, 5,586 cars; to points east of Connellsville, 2,124 cars. Furnace coke is quoted a $2.25 and $2.50; foundry coke at $2.75 and $3 a ton at the ovens.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, the two local lines interested in coal traffic, are doing their best to relieve the situation by adding to their equipment. Large orders have been given by each line for cars and locomotives, but it will take a long time to fill them. The demand for coke has increased 1,000 tons a week. It was never so great as now. The Connellsville ovens have been burning to their utmost capacity, but at present the stocks are piling up owing to the lack of transportation facilities. The railroad men, however, are optimistic, and feel that although some difficulty may be experienced they will be able to handle a goodly share of the product from the coal fields in this territory.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS

How the Estimated Yields for the Present Year Compare with the Yields in Former Years—Reasons for Confidence.

A story at once interesting and suggestive—and explaining in large measure the present confidence felt in the future by representative financial interests—is told in the table herewith appended, showing the different crops of the country in each year since 1870, together with the estimated yield for the present year.

These figures may be pondered by those with bearish views as to the country's future or skeptical as to the foundation of the markets, and may perhaps be a revelation to many who are looking for all kinds of trouble because money is in demand to carry on the business of the United States at a period when these staples are nearing the point of completing the process of making, but are not quite ready for shipment.

It is hardly necessary to say that the figures for 1902 are based on the latest report of acreage and condition, and not on the actual harvest. They begin with 1870, the first year that the corn crop reached a total of 1,000,000,000 bushels.

Apropos of the twenty-year-ago comparisons, there is little doubt that the grain yield this year will exceed that of any of the earlier years by the rather significant and altogether impressive total of one and one-half billion bushels. The statistics certainly furnish food for thought.

The table follows:

Year.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Buckwheat, Bushels.	Total Bushels.
1870	235,885,000	1,094,255,000	247,277,000	15,474,000	28,295,000	9,841,000	1,629,027,000
1871	220,725,000	991,898,000	255,743,000	15,385,000	26,719,000	8,329,000	1,528,776,000
1872	249,097,000	1,092,719,000	271,747,000	14,889,000	26,846,000	8,134,000	1,664,332,000
1873	281,255,000	932,274,000	270,340,000	15,142,000	32,044,000	7,833,000	1,538,893,000
1874	309,103,000	850,148,000	240,369,000	14,991,000	32,552,000	8,017,000	1,454,180,000
1875	292,136,000	1,321,069,000	354,317,000	17,722,000	36,909,000	10,082,000	2,032,235,000
1876	289,356,000	1,283,327,000	320,884,000	20,375,000	38,711,000	9,669,000	1,962,322,000
1877	364,194,000	1,342,585,000	406,334,000	21,170,000	34,442,000	10,127,000	2,178,934,000
1878	420,122,000	1,388,219,000	413,578,000	25,343,000	42,246,000	12,247,000	2,302,255,000
1879	448,757,000	1,547,902,000	383,761,000	21,639,000	40,283,000	13,140,000	2,437,482,000
1880	498,550,000	1,717,435,000	417,885,000	24,541,000	45,165,000	14,616,000	2,718,194,000
1881	383,280,000	1,194,916,000	416,481,000	20,705,000	41,161,000	9,486,000	2,066,029,000
1882	504,185,000	1,617,025,000	488,251,000	29,960,000	48,964,000	11,019,000	2,699,394,000
1883	420,135,000	1,551,067,000	571,302,000	28,059,000	50,738,000	7,688,000	2,628,989,000
1884	512,764,000	1,796,528,000	583,628,000	31,203,000	61,293,000	11,116,000	2,992,879,000
1885	357,112,000	1,936,176,000	629,409,000	21,756,000	58,360,000	12,626,000	3,015,439,000
1886	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	24,489,000	59,428,000	11,869,000	2,842,579,000
1887	456,329,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	20,693,000	56,812,000	10,884,000	2,660,497,000
1888	415,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	28,415,000	63,884,000	12,050,000	3,209,742,000
1889	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	30,000,000	78,600,000	12,000,000	3,475,000,000
1890	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	623,621,000	28,000,000	63,000,000	11,000,000	2,620,000,000
1891	611,780,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000	33,000,000	80,000,000	12,000,000	3,535,000,000
1892	515,949,000	1,628,484,000	661,085,000	30,000,000	72,000,000	11,000,000	2,918,000,000
1893	396,132,000	1,619,496,000	638,855,000	26,555,000	69,889,000	12,132,000	2,763,039,000
1894	460,267,000	1,212,770,000	662,087,000	26,727,000	61,400,000	12,668,000	2,435,919,000
1895	467,103,000	2,151,139,000	824,444,000	27,210,000	87,373,000	15,341,000	3,572,610,000
1896	427,684,000	2,283,875,000	707,346,000	24,369,000	68,695,000	14,090,000	3,527,580,000
1897	530,149,000	1,902,968,000	698,789,000	27,383,000	66,685,000	14,997,000	3,240,930,000
1898	675,149,000	1,924,185,000	730,905,000	25,657,000	55,792,000	11,722,000	3,423,410,000
1899	547,304,000	2,078,144,000	796,178,000	23,962,000	75,381,000	11,084,000	3,536,063,000
1900	522,230,000	2,105,102,000	909,126,000	23,996,000	58,926,000	9,567,000	3,528,947,000
1901	748,460,000	1,522,520,000	736,909,000	30,345,000	109,933,000	15,125,000	3,163,192,000
1902	610,611,000	2,495,081,000	868,277,000	31,846,000	120,720,000	15,376,000	4,141,911,000

LAWS FOR THE TRUSTS

Josiah C. Reiff Declares That Existing Laws Are Sufficient, If Justly and Equitably Administered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everybody is becoming interested in the question of possible legislation affecting combinations, whether of labor or capital, and the stumbling block appears to be as to the source of power. Is it the State or Nation, and if in the latter, does ample authority now exist, or must there be a constitutional amendment?

It has become proverbial that memories are short in Wall Street.

It will, however, be recalled that prior to 1876 (now more than twenty-five years since) a craze passed over the country resulting in what was known as granger legislation, whereby certain States proposed such radical measures as to amount to practical confiscation. Litigation followed, which finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, when a halt was promptly called. By these decisions State Legislatures were left free to act on purely local affairs, amounting to police regulations, but were prohibited from confiscating property, either directly or indirectly. It was clearly held that invested capital was entitled to a reasonable return. In the group of cases then considered by the court there was one known as the Munn Elevator case.

An elevator was owned by a private partnership, and protest was made against the State interfering in any manner with private business. Here again the United States Supreme Court called a halt, and confirmed the immemorial rule that, strictly speaking, there was no such thing as absolute independence of ownership or action if the property or its management was of a character to interest the public. The principle decided in the Munn Elevator case in 1876 was that a man was not compelled to bake bread, drive a hack, or operate a rope ferry, for sale or hire, but if he did he at once subjected himself to legislative control.

It appears to me this principle meets the case of labor organizations exactly. Men may work or not, as they choose; they can make any individual arrangement for their labor they please, and this without any restraint other than fulfilling their contract. If, however, they choose to form voluntary combinations for the purpose of fixing wages, hours of labor, or any other matter deemed of mutual interest, that instant they lose the right of individual action, which cannot be restored except by giving up connection with the organization by whatever name called.

Of course the organization itself is not condemned, but its use and management, so that if, in attempting to exercise dictatorial power through so-called voluntary associations, men become subject to legal restraint, and yet will not incorporate themselves so as to be protected by the law as well as to become willingly responsible to the law, they must of necessity become subject to laws affecting mobs and conspirators.

The following is a portion of the syllabus prefacing the United States Supreme Court decision in the Munn Elevator case, which laboring men as well as all others seeking to do as they please may do well to carefully consider.

EXTRACT FROM SYLLABUS.

Munn vs. Illinois.

1. Under the powers inherent in every sovereignty a Government may regulate the conduct of its citizens toward each other, and, when necessary for the public good, the manner in which each shall use his own property.

2. It has, in the exercise of these powers, been customary in England from time immemorial, and in this country from its first colonization, to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, innkeepers, &c., and, in so doing, to fix a maximum of charge to be made for services rendered, accommodations furnished, and articles sold.

3. Down to the time of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it was not supposed that statutes regulating the use, or even the price of the use, of private property necessarily deprived an owner of his property without due process of law. Under some circumstances they may, but not under all. The amendment does not change the law in this particular; it simply prevents the States from doing that which will operate as such deprivation.

4. When the owner of property devotes it to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in such use, and must to the extent of that interest submit to be controlled by the public, for the common good, as long as he maintains the use. He may withdraw his grant by discontinuing the use.

5. Rights of property, and to a reasonable compensation for its use, created by the common law, cannot be taken away without due process; but the law itself, as a rule of conduct, may, unless constitutional limitations forbid, be changed at the will of the Legislature. The great office of statutes is to remedy defects in the common law as they are developed, and to adapt it to the changes of time and circumstances.

6. The limitation by legislative enactment of the rate of charge for services rendered in a public employment, or for the use of property in which the public has an interest, establishes no new principle in the law, but only gives a new effect to an old one.

Apparently it is not more power that is needed by the State or Nation nor more laws enacted to meet the present situation.

What is needed is the just and equitable administration of existing laws, without fear or favor, especially avoiding the guidance of the political demagogue.

Incorporated capital is already amply controlled by State and Federal law if fearlessly and honestly administered, but if there are any weak spots not covered the Munn Elevator decision is equally applicable thereto.

JOSIAH C. REIFF.

A LOW OPERATING BASIS.

The Genesee and Wyoming Railroad Operates for 24.13 Per Cent. of Its Gross Figures.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—One of the most remarkable statements made by the railroad companies operating in New York State to the State Railroad Commission for the quarter ended June 30 is that of the Genesee and Wyoming, which was chartered in April, 1899, and operates 18.16 miles of track from Retsof to Pittsburg and Lehigh Junction, and Retsof Junction and Greigsville. For the quarter ended June 30 the gross earnings were $39,848, the operating expenses $9,617, and the net income, after paying taxes and fixed charges, $23,980. The operating cost, exclusive of taxes, was 24.13, which is a most remarkable showing, being less than a quarter of the earnings. For the corresponding quarter in 1901 the operating cost was 78.46. Then the gross earnings were $35,391, the operating expenses $27,770, and the net income $1,253. The principal freight the road carries is iron and other ores. The road is authorized to build its main line from Perry to Caledonia, single track, a distance of twenty miles.

Last year the road earned for the entire year, $109,836 from freight and but $505.18 from passengers. In its freight earnings it made a profit of $34,868, and in passenger earnings $155.

NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

How It Compares with That of Philadelphia and Boston. Some Facts to Be Considered.

New York, with its Dutch, British, and American periods, when its financial history is considered, abounds in episodes of deep interest, illustrating the development of a petty fur trading post into the greatest cosmopolitan metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. The long continued supremacy of the degraded class in municipal politics reached its crown of infamy after the close of the civil war, when William M. Tweed, a low ward politician, was made chief executive of a ruling power in New York City. Within the course of a few months he contrived a scheme by which the city was robbed of $20,000,000, the new Court House furnishing $7,000,000 of this amount, for the pockets of himself and confederates. In 1871 a disagreement between the conspirators occurred, and documents of much value to "the Tweed Ring" passed into the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which immediately published an itemized amount of the stealings, thus saving the credit of the city for many years thereafter.

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In the year 1898 New York had a funded debt of $323,155,395, and five years later the fundings had increased by $93,106,829, aggregating $416,262,224. The consolidated total valuation of the city at the present time is fixed at $3,785,970,873. The power of a municipality to earn is simply exemplified when it is remembered that it would require but $80 from each person enumerated by the Census Board to wipe clear from debt the financial liability of Greater New York, the population being estimated at 3,632,501 and the net debt being $308,775,344.

New York, however, will not resort to this method. Taxation on real and personal property, assessing on the holdings in question, is an undisputedly fair system. The ordinary rent-paying citizen simply pays a monthly stipend for the many privileges he enjoys, through the owner of such ground or property possessed, which in turn is divided into certain parts and allotted to the Water Board, Tax Board, &c.

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NEW YORK CITY AND BOSTON COMPARED.

In comparing the earning power of two cities a most vital question must be considered, and that is the difference in the population. While New York enjoys a population of over 3,000,000 of people, Boston boasts of but 560,892. To the investment public a Boston bond is a very valuable obligation, and always brings an excellent price. The total valuation of Boston in 1880 stood at $1,036,099,418, and in 1901, $1,152,505,834, an increase of $116,406,416. New York's four divisions in 1898 estimated a total value of $3,033,647,718, and in 1901 the figures averaged $4,787,970,873, an increase of $1,704,323,155. Averaging both cities on the percentages gained and the population, taxes, &c., the result is that both municipalities stand on equal financial footing. After the next twenty years Boston will be free to borrow over $10,000,000, the debt limit at that time having expired by the payment of outstanding securities. Beginning Jan. 1, 1903, and ending Oct. 1, 1903, the city will redeem $1,827,000 3½ per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent. bonds.

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PHILADELPHIA AS COMPARED WITH NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

The governing power of Philadelphia, the third largest city of the United States, can well boast of its monetary standing. Thirty-two years ago the total of real and personal valuations was quoted at $479,776,643, and bore a municipal debt of $45,093,247. Year after year the city grew to goodly proportions, and although the debt was continually being increased, the tax rate remained practically at a standstill, and while important improvements were being made, and bonds issued therefor, the city was gradually diminishing its outstanding indebtedness. In 1902, the taxable property amounted to $901,009,664, showing the remarkable increase of $421,233,021 over 1870. The statistics of the city for 1902 show that an increase of $16,281,344 over the previous 32 years has been made in the municipal debt. This when compared with New York City and Boston, proportionately, again proves that the metropolis can boast of a larger populace, but that neither of the cities can justly prove its merits on so splendid a scale as Philadelphia.

Philadelphia suffered continued litigation over the issuance of $11,200,000 bonds, which were voted Nov. 7, 1897, and this somewhat marred the credit of the city, and is still being referred to by bankers, when deciding what bid to make on the city's bond issues. The Supreme Court, May 15, 1899, rendered a decision declaring the securities legally and correctly authorized. The system employed in redeeming bonds is the city's own method. In 1903, 1904, and 1905 the city will redeem, $1,501,000 3 per cent. bonds; $1,416,000 3½ per cent. and $800,000 4 per cent securities, making a total of $3,717,000. The city will also redeem in the years 1903-'04-'05 $9,149,900 6s. New York and Boston, while redeeming their bonds regularly when presented for payment, still lack the methodical regularity of the Quaker City.

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The tables which follow will prove conclusively the earning and spending power of the three cities, the debt contracted by each being carefully figured, making the first tabulation of its kind ever given to the public:

TOTAL DEBT OF GREATER NEW YORK.
CONSOLIDATED JAN. 1, 1898.

Year.	Funded Debt.	Temporary Loans.	Gross Water Debt.	Net Water Debt.	Sinking Funds.	Total Debt.	Net Debt.	Population.
1898	$323,155,395	$7,000	$59,568,249	$42,796,855	$92,718,373	$323,162,995	$230,444,622	.....
1899	343,289,127	7,000	62,879,249	45,407,855	99,056,291	343,276,727	244,220,435	.....
1900	358,104,307	7,000	63,744,092	45,243,355	105,435,871	358,111,907	252,676,035	3,437,202
1901	389,905,899	2,107,600	67,146,092	48,326,355	112,228,129	392,013,499	279,725,370	.....
1902	416,262,224	9,912,600	70,535,092	51,340,355	117,339,480	426,174,824	308,775,344	3,632,501

Borough.	Real Valuation.	Personal Valuation.	Total Valuation.	Tax Per $1,000.	Appropriations.	Years.
Manhattan and Bronx	$2,428,997,016	$440,468,558	$2,869,465,574	23.1733	$77,559,382.37	1898
Brooklyn	658,962,119	89,241,624	748,203,743	23.8853	93,520,089.03	1899
Queens	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,430	23.5702	90,778,972.48	1900
Richmond	42,639,506	9,655,620	52,295,126	23.5191	98,096,413.43	1901

MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS. (OLD DEBT.)

Year.	Real Valuation.	Personal Valuation.	Total Valuation.	Tax Per $1,000.	Total Funded Debt.	Sinking Funds.	Population.
1898	$1,856,467,923	$509,022,449	$2,265,490,372	20.10	$199,362,158	$136,847,276	1870. 942,292
1899	2,179,005,905	490,462,930	2,669,068,835	24.804	209,075,428	126,185,281	1880. 1,206,299
1900	2,369,997,504	429,874,168	2,779,871,672	22.477	216,402,045	114,291,956	1890. 1,515,301
1901	2,428,997,016	440,468,558	2,869,465,574	23.173	.....	102,862,888	1900. 2,050,600
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,796,965	.....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. (DEBT PRIOR TO CONSOLIDATION.)

1895	$540,359,686	$23,627,446	$563,987,132	27.40	Total Debt.	.....	.....
1897	570,107,742	33,668,721	603,796,463	28.31	$85,158,775	$6,734,055	.....
1899	609,822,267	45,270,713	655,092,980	23.6424	80,500,867	7,610,972	1880. 566,563
1900	651,398,500	48,937,440	696,335,940	22.2113	77,880,225	6,797,317	1890. 806,343
1901	658,962,119	89,241,624	748,203,748	23.885	76,990,668	7,740,101	1892. 957,163
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,951,120	7,818,478	1900. 1,166,582

BOROUGH OF QUEENS. (PRIOR TO CONSOLIDATION.)

					Total Debt.		
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,558,491	$830,000,000	.....
1899	$103,752,600	$8,314,032	$116,066,632	32.7445	7,550,221	330,000,000	.....
1900	104,427,772	5,498,681	109,926,453	23.4216	8,767,217	330,000,000	152,999
1901	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,420	23.5702	12,858,450	330,000,000	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,646,544	505,000,000	.....

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. (OLD DEBT.)

					Total Debt.	Net Debt.	
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,358,449	$3,358,449.98	.....
1899	$40,264,692	$3,835,930	$44,103,582	24.2377	3,136,798	3,136,798.20	.....
1900	42,723,924	5,284,204	48,888,128	22.2073	2,961,386	2,961,386.70	67,021
1901	42,639,506	9,655,620	52,295,126	23.5191	2,824,698	2,824,698.28	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,739,798	2,739,798.46	.....

PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated as a Town, Oct. 25, 1701. Incorporated as a City, March 11, 1789.

Year.	Total Valuation.	Municipal Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Tax Per $1,000	Warrants Outstanding.	Population.	Bonded Debt, Jan. 1.	Total Debt, Jan. 1.
1870	$479,776,643	$45,093,247	$519,197	$18.50	.....	674,022	.....	.....
1875	575,283,968	64,390,463	785,889	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	536,867,834	72,264,595	806,605	20.00	.....	847,170	.....	.....
1885	597,785,428	84,131,362	660,986	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	688,713,518	56,777,370	602,590	18.50	.....	1,046,964	.....	.....
1895	782,677,694	55,168,028	419,290	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	818,827,549	55,054,930	368,980	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	842,330,700	58,107,928	794,556	18.50	$1,236,183	.....	$56,872,795	$58,107,928
1899	864,516,035	52,458,082	775,192	18.50	1,216,787	.....	51,241,295	52,458,082
1900	880,935,285	56,772,230	1,022,114	18.50	1,329,085	1,293,697	55,443,145	56,772,230
1901	894,628,974	56,503,333	1,268,756	18.50	1,583,738	.....	54,919,595	56,503,333
1902	901,009,664	61,374,591	1,263,941	18.50	1,441,606	.....	59,932,895	61,374,501

BOSTON.
Incorporated as a town..... Sept. 17, 1630.
Incorporated as a city..... May 1, 1822.

Year.	Personal Valuation.	Real Valuation.	Total Valuation.	Tax pr. $1,000.	Population.	Sinking Funds.	City Debt Proper.	County Debt.	Cochituate Water Debt.	Gross Debt.	Net Debt.
1870	$218,496,300	$365,593,100	$584,089,400	$15.30	250,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	202,092,395	437,370,100	639,462,495	16.20	362,839	$14,511,849	.....	.....	.....	$40,949,332	$26,437,482
1890	202,051,525	619,990,275	822,041,800	13.30	448,477	22,505,598	.....	.....	.....	53,930,095	31,424,496
1893	216,331,476	707,762,275	924,093,751	12.80	.....	25,477,682	.....	.....	.....	56,908,148	31,430,466
1894	204,363,706	723,728,750	928,092,456	12.80	.....	20,482,297	.....	.....	.....	54,418,535	33,936,238
1895	206,618,969	744,743,550	951,362,519	12.80	494,205	21,604,153	.....	.....	.....	59,337,964	37,733,811
1896	210,990,726	770,261,700	981,252,426	12.90	.....	24,324,566	.....	.....	.....	65,665,774	41,341,206
1897	208,721,859	803,500,550	1,012,582,209	13.00	.....	25,367,587	.....	.....	.....	71,392,600	46,535,013
1898	205,865,518	830,238,900	1,036,099,418	13.60	.....	27,579,389	.....	.....	.....	79,592,910	52,013,540
1899	222,926,552	866,869,700	1,089,796,252	13.10	.....	27,854,648	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	82,938,820	55,084,172
1900	226,644,062	902,486,700	1,129,130,762	14.70	560,892	27,697,062	$66,127,805	$3,533,000	$17,306,274	86,966,579	59,269,517
1901	227,468,334	925,037,500	1,152,505,834	14.90	.....	27,781,585	66,152,855	3,516,000	11,960,274	81,629,128	53,847,593
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,504,853	65,104,055	3,499,000	11,951,917	79,954,972	49,450,119

BANK STOCK DIVIDENDS

An Increase of Nearly 300 Per Cent. In the Payments of the National Banks of New York Since 1892.

To give one an idea of the enormous amount of money paid in this city yearly in dividends to holders of bank stocks, the following table has been compiled. It shows the amount paid by the National banks each year since 1891, with the total paid by each bank for the ten years, and the total paid each year by all these institutions. The amounts, however, do not include special dividends declared during the ten-year period, it being impossible to get reliable records of these special payments. The yearly dividend payments did not vary much until 1900, when the amount was increased by about $2,000,000, and a year later, in 1901, the total amount paid to shareholders was $16,684,500, or within a few thousand of double that paid the year previous.

The payments in 1902 will total up even a greater amount from all indications. No figures are given for the present year, as the dividends are declared by the various institutions at different periods during the year.

Referring to the table, it will be seen that only eight banks failed to declare dividends during 1901, of which number the Seventh National Bank was being reorganized and the United National Bank had just been organized. The earnings of the banks which did not declare dividends were, undoubtedly, great enough to have warranted a division of profits had the Directors so wished.

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In 1892 the National banks of New York paid in dividends $4,538,000, which amount increased to $16,619,500 in 1901, the gain being $12,081,500, or nearly 300 per cent.

Some idea of the greatness of this amount may be had when it is pointed out that if the funds paid in dividends during the ten years were divided equally among the people of Greater New York, each man, woman, and child in Greater New York would receive about $16 each.

Following are the detail tables:

BANKS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.
American Exchange National	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$3,500,000
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000
Chemical National	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	4,500,000
Central National	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	110,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	1,030,000
Chatham National	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	720,000
Chase National	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	115,000	120,000	120,000	750,000
East River National	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000
Fourth National	224,000	224,000	224,000	224,000	224,000	224,000	224,000	217,000	210,000	210,000	2,205,000
Fifth National	9,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	29,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	254,000
First National	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	14,500,000
Gallatin National	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	1,200,000
Garfield National	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	380,000
Hanover National	70,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	1,170,000
Irving National	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	80,000	440,000
Importers & Traders' National	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,000,000
Leather Manufacturers' National	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	600,000
Lincoln National	21,000	31,500	30,000	30,000	34,500	36,000	30,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	381,000
Merchants' National	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	1,400,000
Mechanics' National	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	1,600,000
Market & Fulton National	60,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	810,000
Merchants' Exchange National	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	360,000
Mercantile National	60,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	625,000
New Amsterdam National	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	250,000
National City	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	600,000	1,500,000	3,900,000
National Butchers & Drovers'	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	21,000	18,000	18,000	9,000	.....	186,000
National Bank of Commerce	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,000,000	800,000	5,000,000
National Broadway	160,000	140,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	1,360,000
National Bank of North America	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	420,000
National Citizens'	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	108,500	486,500
National Shoe & Leather	40,000	40,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	290,000
National Park	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	240,000	300,000	2,140,000
New York National Exchange	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000
New York County National	16,000	16,000	16,000	36,000	36,000	16,000	40,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	476,000
Phoenix National	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	720,000
Seventh National	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	9,000	.....	.....	9,000	19,500	.....	109,500
Second National	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	30,000	327,000
Seaboard National	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000
Western National	126,000	126,000	63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,000
Total							$4,538,000	$4,641,500	$4,582,000	$4,499,000	$4,464,500	$4,405,000	$4,5

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in the outside market during the past week was less inactive than during the two preceding weeks, but, nevertheless, considerable interest was shown in a number of stocks. The transactions in the Rock Island issues were on a fairly large scale and in general at advancing prices, these issues being during most of the week the leaders of the market. The improvement in prices was substantial, but late in the week the monetary situation was reflected by a number of recessions from the prices recorded during the first three days. The market continued to show considerable breadth, the transactions on some days including a large number of stocks. It was, however, true that most of the stocks which showed considerable activity were those in which pools were carrying on active operations. The efforts to advance prices in most cases met with little opposition until the course of the general market induced traders to work more or less energetically for lower prices. The stock which suffered most from selling by traders was Northern Securities, which from 118 was forced down to 113, rallying about 1 point at the close.

Among the largest gains of the week were those made by the Rock Island issues, an advance of 6 points being made in the common stock, and a gain of nearly 7 points in the preferred. During the latter part of the week this improvement was followed by more or less sharp reactions, but both stocks, nevertheless, closed with substantial net gains. The buying of Virginia Iron Coal and Coke stock and bonds was resumed, and resulted in the common stock advancing from 21 to 24¾. A still better showing was made by the bonds, which sold from 74 up to 82. United States Realty and Construction showed fair activity early in the week, but later was more or less neglected. Both issues when they became dull sold off about 1 point.

In the copper stocks trading was active, but in most cases without material variation in price. Montreal and Boston Copper, and Tennessee Copper, were the two issues which showed the largest totals.

Features of the Week.

What Wall Street Hears to Account for Current Movements in the Market.

The movement of prices on the stock market during the week just past was highly irregular. In the earlier part of the week decided strength developed, which later gave way to weakness when money rates were marked sharply up and forced liquidation set in. Nevertheless, the general undertone continued strong.

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Rock Island.

The rise in Rock Island to a new high price followed the announcement that the managers of the property had waived their so-called "stock manipulation" rights in respect to the new stocks, and that, as a matter of fact the provision in the charter on this point had been copied from the New Jersey statutes and without any special thought or purpose. Coincidentally, it was announced that 90 per cent. of the old stock had previously been deposited in favor of the readjustment plan.

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St. Paul.

Now that St. Paul has been placed on a fixed 7 per cent. basis it is worth recalling what was said in these columns some time ago in respect to the stock, namely, that recent purchases of it have been not so much on account of the dividend as because of some important developments likely to add materially to the value of the property. Interests connected with the property say that it was not for nothing that $200 a share was refused for the property over a year ago, and hint that what the future has in store for the system will prove the wisdom of this refusal. From this time on the common and preferred stocks alike will share in any extra distribution of earnings.

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Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore and Ohio's movement during the week was, of course, directly due to the proposed new stock issue of the company, with incidental rights to stockholders. That the issue did not advance more may be ascribed to the fact that the news had been fully discounted by insiders who took advantage of their advance information to sell out to the public.

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Missouri Pacific.

The new high record price recorded by Missouri Pacific during the week was on buying clearly coming from Gould and Rockefeller sources. The stock has been in demand not only because of its large earnings, but also because of the traffic alliance being arranged with St. Paul. The stock has held fairly steady on the face of the tight money.

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Steel Trust Stocks.

Bears on the Steel Trust stocks continue in their endeavors to depress the value of the shares, but it is worth recording that their efforts are meeting with very little success. The latest bear "card" put out was to the effect that President Schwab had disposed of all of his holdings previous to his departure for Europe. The story is an absolute falsehood, made out of whole cloth. In the meantime, while the bears on the stocks manufacture lies, the company goes on manufacturing its products—and, incidentally, making millions of dollars.

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Leather Trust Stock.

Private advices received in the Street during the week from Boston were to the effect that the proposed readjustment of the capital stock of the United States Leather Company will be effected in a short time. This report has been so often heard that the Street is decidedly skeptical on the subject. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the preferred stock of the company last week sold up to the highest price on record, and that there has been quiet but persistent accumulation of the common stock.

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Louisville and Nashville.

The belief that the Louisville and Nashville-Southern Railway deal will shortly be announced grows in the Street, and has led to not a little buying of both stocks in the last few days. Bears on the market have pretended to see in the purchases nothing more than a Gates manipulative movement, but good authority is to the effect that much of the buying has been for the account of the Morgan interests.

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Wabash.

The steady expansion of the Wabash system and the belief that its growth will be such that payments may in due time be made not only on the debenture B's, but on the preferred stock, are offered as the reasons for the demand for those shares. Mr. Keene is said to have had a hand in the recent sharp advance in the debentures, with several Western men interested with him in the movement.

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Reading.

Unless all the reports are untrue, the steady accumulation of Reading shares is for the same interests who lately have been buying for control. There seems to be a very well-defined opinion in the Street—apparently founded on some reasonable basis—that the voting trust is to be dissolved sooner than generally is expected.

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Erie.

Friends of James J. Hill say that he predicts that Erie will be selling 30 points above its present price before the year is out. Mr. Hill himself will not discuss the matter, but it is understood that he has told his associates that important plans are developing in respect to the property.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Buf. & Susquehanna (com. quarter).	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual).	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 2
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
C., M. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. com. (extra).....	1½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)....	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
Chicago & Northw. pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 6
Col. & So. 1st pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
Evansville & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 27	Oct. 16
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf. (quarter).	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 16
Little Miami (quarter).....	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
Manhattan (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 24
New York & Harlem (quarter).....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)..	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter).....	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 16	Oct. 11
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. (semi-annual)..	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
W. Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (quarter)..	1¼	Sept. 18	Aug. 29	Sept. 19
Chicago City Railway (quarter).....	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Sept. 21
Detroit United Railway (quarter)..	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Philadelphia Traction	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 12
Sacramento (Cal.) El. Gas. & Ry. (month)	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
South Side El., Chicago (quarter)...	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Union Traction, Anderson, Ind., pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Unit. Trac. & E. Co., Providence..	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Nat. City Consol. cfs. (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 30
New Amsterdam National (quarter)	8	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Fifth Avenue	3	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Franklin Brooklyn (quarter).....	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Ill. Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chi., (quarter).	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
Manufacturers' Brooklyn (quarter)..	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Williamsburg, Brooklyn.....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Mineral Land.....	6	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)...	1½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Am. Brake-Shoe Found. Co. pf. (qt.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Am. Grass Twine Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Am. Iron & Steel Co. pf.....	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
Am. Penny Express Co.....	5	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	Sept. 27
American Snuff Co. pf.....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Amer. Sugar Refining Co. com.....	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual).....	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (extra).....	2	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Boston Belting (quarter).....	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
Boston & Phil. S. S. Co. (quarter)...	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter).....	$1.50	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chi. Junc. Rys. & U. S. Y. com. (qt.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chi. Junc. Rys. & U. S. Y. pf. (qt.).	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Lake Superior pf. (quarter).	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 30
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)....	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 6
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Con. Gas. Co. of New York (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
Continental Tobacco Co. com.....	2½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 17	Sept. 30
Dominion Coal com.....	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Dominion

STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares
Sept. 13	300,806
To date this year	128,496,478
Corresponding date last year	208,781,861

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 13	$1,180,000
To date this year	$656,880,650
Corresponding date last year	$741,933,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@20 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf... ½
Am. Locomotive ... ⅝
Anaconda Copper ... 1
Atl., Top. & S. F. ... ½
At., T. & S. F. pf... ½
Cent. of N. J. ... ½
Chi. Gt. Western ... ⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P. ... 1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. ... 1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf. ⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron. ... ½
Col. Southern ... ½
Consolidated Gas ... ⅝
Erie ... ⅛
Erie 1st pf. ... ⅝
General Electric ... ⅝
Illinois Central ... 1
Kan. City South. ... 1
Mexican Central ... ½
Mo. Pacific ... ⅞
N. Y. Central ... ½
N. Y., C. & St. L. ... ½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. ... ½
N. Y. Ont. & West. ... ½
Pacific Coast ... 1⅜
Pac. Coast 2d pf. ... 1
Ry. Steel Spring ... 1⅛
Reading 1st pf. ... 1
Rep. Steel ... ⅞
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 1⅛
St. L. S'w'n pf. ... ⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron ... ⅝
Tol., St. L. & W. pf. ½
U. S. Cast I. P. pf. ½
Union Pacific pf. ... ½
U. S. Steel ... ⅛
Va.-Car. Chem. ... ½
Wabash ... ½
Wabash pf. ... 1
W. & L. E. 2d pf. ... ⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting ... ½
Balt. & Ohio pf. ... ½
Canada Southern ... ⅛
Chi. & E. Ill. pf. ... ½
Con. Tobacco pf. ... ½
Corn Products pf. ... ¾
Detroit Un. Ry. ... ⅝
Hocking Valley ... ½
Hocking Valley pf. ... ½
Int. Paper ... ⅝
Met. Sec. Co. ... ½
Nat. Lead pf. ... 1
N. Y. Air Brake ... ½
N. Y., N. H. & H. ... 1½
North Amer. ... ½
Peoria & Eastern ... 1¾
Pressed S. Car pf. ... ⅞
St. L. & San F. ... ½
St. L. S'w'n. ... 1½
Sloss-Sheffield ... ½
Va.-Car. Chem. pf. ... 1
Mobile & Ohio new ... 1¼

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 5s. ... 1
Geo. Pac. 6s. ... 1¼

6s ... 1¼

Bond Declined.

Texas Pacific 1st. ... 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was quiet and generally strong. In the early trading prices moved in a hesitating and irregular way, due to the uncertainty in respect to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement and, as well, because of doubt as to the authenticity of the reports that the Secretary of the Treasury had taken steps to relieve the money market by anticipating Government bond interest and increasing Government deposits in National banks. Later, however, the market became stronger on buying by the larger financial interests, who were early informed of the Secretary's action; nor did the publication of the bank statement, showing surplus reserves down below the million-dollar mark, cause any abatement of the strength. Generally the line of reasoning was that with the relief thus to be afforded and with gold imports assured, the money market would be able safely and satisfactorily to tide over the crop-moving period.

The leaders in point of strength were securities in which the Standard Oil and Gould interests are influential. St. Paul, for instance, rose a point and the preferred also a point; Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Illinois Central in like manner rose a point each; while other strong features were Rock Island, Erie, Atchison, Reading first preferred, Pacific Coast, Chicago Terminal preferred, and the Steel Trust stocks.

On the advance there was not a little short selling by interests who are skeptical of the market's position, and as a result of the day's operations the short interest in the market, already large, was further extended.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 13..	5,295,809
Same week last year	3,593,192
To date this year	128,496,478
Corresponding date last year	208,781,861
Bonds for the week	$25,065,750
Same week last year	$10,787,600
To date this year	$656,886,650
Corresponding date last year	$741,933,520

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, shows:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	*Sept. 14, '01.	Sept. 13, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	2,533,502	4,256,438	1,723,436
Industrial	1,039,690	1,038,871	†819
Mining	.....	400	400
Banks	.....	12	12

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	*Sept. 14, '01.	Sept. 13, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$10,417,300	$20,815,250	$10,397,950
Industrial	308,500	4,074,000	3,765,500
Government	13,500	43,000	29,500
State	48,300	133,500	85,200

*Five days. †Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 5@20 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Business in the stock market was much restricted to-day by the uncertainty over the bank statement and by the tightness of money. There was little or no response to the stiffening of prices in New York. The tendency was in the direction of steadiness. Norfolk and Western was one of the most active stocks, but the price here was at all times a shade below the New York quotations. Cambria Steel was active but unchanged, Philadelphia Traction stocks were strong, and Consolidated Lake Superior was steady. Money closed hard at 6 per cent. for all classes of funds. Philadelphia banks during the week called some loans in New York to accommodate local borrowers. Commercial paper is quoted at 6 per cent., and fractional shading is reported. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9..	American Railway	52½	52½	52½
2,125..	Cambria Steel	27⅝	27½	27½
400..	Con. Lake Superior	24½	24½	24½
100..	Con. Lake Superior pf.	74	73½	74
200..	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
8..	Electric Storage pf.	88	87½	87½
4..	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254½	254½
12..	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
230..	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35¾	35¾
223..	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
148..	National Asphalt pf.	¼	¼	¼
1..	Nesquehoning Valley	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
2,200..	Norfolk & Western	75⅛	74¾	74⅞
1,260..	Philadelphia Electric	8⅝	8⅝	8 7-16
700..	Phila. Rapid Transit	15	14⅞	15
230..	Pennsylvania	83⅝	83½	83⅝
20..	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98	98¼
109..	Philadelphia Company	49¾	49¾	49¾
10..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
2..	Penn. Steel pf.	100	100	100
1..	Pa. Co. for Ins. on Lives	600	600	600
8,883..	Reading 1st pf., tr. certs.	44 1-16	44 1-16	44 1-16
30..	Rg. 1st pf., tr. certs.	44 1-16	44 1-16	44 1-16
250..	Southern Railway	40	39⅝	40
100..	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
181..	United Gas Imp.	112½	112	112½
361..	Union Traction	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1,529..	U. S. Steel com.	40½	40¼	40½
100..	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Money rates are now on a 6 per cent. basis, and there is a great scarcity of loanable funds, the reserve of the local banks having been wiped out. New York funds sold to-day at 25 and 30 cents discount. Call loans ruled at 6 to 7, and time money at 6½. Exchanges, $21,650,489; balances, $1,425,712. The stock market was extremely dull. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320..	Atchison	94½	93¾	94½
10..	Atchison pf.	103⅞	103¾	103¾
377..	Boston Elevated	156	155	155
1,729..	Boston Elevated rights	30	25	25
2..	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
1..	Boston & Maine	199	199	199
20..	Mass. Elec.	38¾	38¼	38¼
1..	Mass. Elec. pf.	97	97	97
5..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	235½	235½	235½
2..	Old Colony	211	211	211
200..	Pere Marquette	83	82½	83
20..	Union Pacific	109½	109½	109½
25..	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

271..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	170	169½	170
2..	Western pf.	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

150..	Am. Ag. Chem.	26	26	26
412..	Am. Sugar	129¾	128¾	128⅞
15..	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122
45..	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
820..	Dom. Iron & Steel	73½	72¾	73
19..	Edison rights	7¼	7	7
100..	General Electric	102¼	102¼	102¼
350..	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
3..	Pullman	241	241	241
20..	Seattle Elec.	107½	107½	107½
200..	Swift Pack. & Prov.	166	164	164
505..	United Fruit	115	114	114½
11..	Un. Shoe Machine	55	55	55
381..	U. S. Steel	40½	40½	40⅝
60..	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90¼	90⅝

MINING.

320..	Adventure	22¼	22¼	22¼
50..	Allouez	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,471..	Amalgamated	68⅝	68½	68½
195..	Bingham	31¼	30⅝	31
18..	Cal. & Hecla	565	555	555
210..	Centennial	18½	18	18½
714..	Cons. Mercur	2⅜	2 9-32	2 8-32
305..	Copper Range Consol.	59	58	59
250..	Dom. Coal	141	140½	140½
30..	Franklin	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
202..	Mass.	17⅜	17	17⅜
200..	Mohawk	47	47	47
500..	Montreal & Boston	3½	3½	3½
110..	Old Dominion	18	18	18
25..	Osceola	60	60	60
10..	Parrot	28	28	28
50..	Phoenix	5	5	5
10..	Rhode Island	3	3	3
50..	Santa Fé	2	2	2
200..	Shannon	11	10⅝	10⅝
70..	Trinity	12	12	12
310..	United States	22	21⅝	21⅝
60..	U. S. Coal & Oil	16½	16⅜	16½
100..	Victoria	6	6	6

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,382,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,580,850	15,862,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,486,050	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,075,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,876,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,886,150
April 5	2,949,525	5,517,975	9,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	15,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,496,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	19,060,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	15,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,681,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,900	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	15,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,067,050	6,915,875	25,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Sept. 14	$7,110,550	$20,836,175	$275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,900	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*838,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,103,525	7,669,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,496,925	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	9,607,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$715,075	1896	$6,767,625
1901	7,110,550	1895	20,635,250
1900	20,836,175	1894	10,963,700
1899	275,450	1893	10,807,700
1898	7,070,775	1892	4,781,975
1897	26,668,825	1891	8,722,775

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$214,990,909
Gold	129,142,358
Silver	18,504,336
United States notes	5,052,189
Treasury notes of 1890	63,970
National banknotes	15,961,015
Total receipts this day	1,716,083
Total receipts this month	22,398,208
Total receipts this year	120,306,712
Total expenditures this day	975,006
Total expenditures this month	18,315,000
Total expenditures this year	118,242,178
Deposits in National banks	127,102,472

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,529,089
Silver dollars	461,490,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,389,865
Silver bullion of 1890	25,992,145
Total	$849,401,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,529,089
Silver certificates outstanding	461,490,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,382,000
Total	$849,401,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$69,198,168
Gold certificates	59,944,090
Silver coin and bullion	12,052,083
Silver certificates	5,451,653
United States notes	5,052,189
Other assets	26,257,245
Total in Treasury	$178,956,130
Deposits in National banks	127,102,472
Total	$306,058,602
Current liabilities	91,067,693
Available cash balance	$214,990,909

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300..	Crucible Steel	23¼	23	23⅛
152..	Crucible Steel pf.	88	87¾	88
840..	Pittsburg Coal	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
37..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91⅞	91½	91½
250..	U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
50..	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90	90¼
25..	National Fire Proof	31½	31½	31½
75..	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	40	40	40
300..	Pittsburg Brew.	31½	31½	31½
100..	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
495..	Am. Window Glass	62¼	62¼	62¼
15..	Man'fac. Light & Heat	75½	75½	75½
10..	Westing. Air Brake	180	180	182
10..	Nat. Am. Savings Bk.	104	104	104
11..	Union Trust Company	1,650	1,650	1,650
130..	West. Electric 2ds	114½	114	114
50..	West. Electric 1st	114	114	114
20..	Fidelity Title & Trust	560	555	560
22..	People's Pipe Line	25	25	25
20..	Cosmopolitan Nat. Bk.	100	100	109
58..	Colonial Trust	575	561	575
30..	Federal Nat. Bank	141½	141½	141½
15..	Pittsburg Trust	725	725	725
94..	Duquesne Nat. Bank	285	285	285
10..	Lincoln Nat. Bank	252	252	252
20..	Real Estate T. & T.	293½	293½	293½
55..	Dollar Savings F. & T.	275	275	275
35..	Tradesmen's Nat. Bk.	185	185	185
$10,000..	River Coal 6s	118¾	..	..
$13,000..	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	112½	..	..
$1,000..	P. McK. & C. Ry. 5s	99	..	..

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 13, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,399,914,144	$1,148,735,606	+16.6
Boston	100,882,066	103,616,865	— 2.6
Philadelphia	89,735,617	77,312,566	+16.1
Baltimore	17,244,545	14,824,808	+16.3
Chicago	126,158,185	130,100,741	— 3.0
St. Louis	42,392,072	37,775,904	+12.2
New Orleans	9,325,949	6,686,429	+39.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,725,677,628	$1,519,053,069	+13.6
Other cities, 5 days	242,178,611	229,241,813	+ 5.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,967,856,139	$1,748,294,882	+12.6
All cities, 1 day	401,087,348	344,691,537	+16.4
Total all cities for week	$2,368,943,287	$2,092,986,419	+13.2

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Money Market Has Been Firmer and Discount Rates Higher.

Stocks Generally Dull and British Rails Depressed — South Africans Also Lifeless Owing to the Political Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 13.—The money market here this week has shown a decidedly firmer tendency, and discount rates are higher for paper of all dates. The usual Fall movement of sovereigns to Egypt has begun, and sovereigns have also been shipped to South America and Austria.

The chief cause of the hardening of discount rates in Lombard Street, however, was the prospect of an American demand for gold. Australian sovereigns have already been diverted from London to San Francisco and New York, and exchange is tending toward the gold point, making bill brokers here unwilling to take bills freely.

An issue of British Treasury bills on Thursday was allotted at an average of over 3 per cent., and the hardening of the money market has caused a slight decline in consols.

The stock market was generally dull. British rails being still depressed by the recent criticisms of their finance, as compared with American, though there was a slight recovery toward the end of the week. No attempt at an effective answer to these criticisms has appeared.

In American rails the market simply followed the Wall Street movements, and the foreign market followed the Paris movements. Buoyancy prevails in Paris in anticipation of big loan operations. It is said that the Bank of Spain will open an agency in Paris, with a view to maintaining Spanish exchange.

South Africans were slightly depressed, partly owing to the political outlook in Cape Colony and the reported disappointment of the Boer leaders with the Chamberlain interview.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Money was in good request to-day, and discounts were firm. There was little disposition to take bills, in view of the further decline in New York exchange.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet and irregular. Consols were depressed owing to the gold efflux and fears of a rise in the Bank rate. Home Rails were generally firm. Americans opened weak and improved slightly to a fraction above parity. Business, however, was limited and closed quiet. Canadian Pacific hardened. Grand Trunks were in better demand. Kafirs were well sustained professionally.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 93 7-16; consols for account, 93 9-16; Anaconda, 6⅝; Atchison, 97; Atchison preferred, 107; Baltimore and Ohio, 119½; Canadian Pacific, 145½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57⅜; Chicago Great Western, 33½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194⅜; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 5½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97½; Erie, 42¼; Erie first preferred, 72; Erie second preferred, 58⅝; Illinois Central, 175½; Louisville and Nashville, 159; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 89¼; New York Central, 168⅜; Norfolk and Western, 77⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 85½; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 38; Reading first preferred, 85½; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 81½; Union Pacific, 113⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 39; Wabash preferred, 58¾; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver quiet at 28 13-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅞ to 2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 to 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 84.07; Lisbon, 28; Rome, .25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened quiet and prices were fairly maintained. Option operations were not difficult and favored buyers. International securities were neglected. Industrials were irregular. Russians were in demand. Rio Tintos reacted on unfavorable New York advices. Kafirs opened firm, but closed weaker.

The private rate of discount was 1 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 32½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes for checks. Spanish Fours, 85.20.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were more reassured on the moderate nature of yesterday's decline in New York, and the tightness of money in New York, which, according to private telegrams, is only temporary. International securities were steady. Canadian Pacific was firm on London advices. Coal shares advanced on reports of a strike in the French coal districts. Lombards were higher on news from Vienna.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Sept. 8 to 13.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Zulia	Curacao	$2,000
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Finance	Colon	6,241
Finance	Colon	6,954
Athos	Greytown	700
GOLD BULLION—		
Finance	Colon	4,677
Athos	Cartagena	300
Athos	Puerto Colombia	2,700
Athos	Greytown	300
		$23,872

Exports, New York, Sept. 1 to 13.

Sept.			
8..	Kr. Wm. de Grosse	London	S. B. $96,544
8..	Kr. Wm. de Grosse	London (Mexican) S. C.	41,500
8..	Madiana	Georgetown (Mexican) S. C.	650
9..	Alliance	Colon S. C.	
		(Dom. Mant., Col.)	100,000
9..	St. Louis	London S. B.	156,275
10..	New York	Porto Plata (United States) G. C.	6,000
13..	Lauenburg	Inagua (United States) S. C.	300
12..	Campania	London S. B.	134,820
			$536,089

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept.			
8..	Etruria	London S. B.	$117,670
			$353,759

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 13.—There was some activity noted in the stock market during the week, although sales were not many. G. M. Haffards & Co. report the following list:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
94..	American Linene Co.	92½	96
..	Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	105
..	Border City Mfg. Co.	..	117½
..	Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	101
..	Chace Mills	101	103½
..	Cornell Mills	..	130
..	Davol Mills	102½	..
..	Flint Mills	103	106
..	Granite Mills	..	136
105..	Hargrave Mills	..	105
..	King Philip Mills	127½	..
..	Laurel Lake Mills	121	122½
..	Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85
..	Mechanics' Mills	..	90
..	Narragansett Mills	..	105
..	Osborn Mills	..	92
..	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	120
101..	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	102
..	Seaconnet Mills	..	82½
..	Shove Mills	..	62
..	Stafford Mills	90	92
..	Tecumseh Mills	..	120
..	Union Cott. Mfg. Co.	..	145
82..	Wampanoag Mills	..	83½
..	Westamoe Mills	..	90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday showed very little activity and there were few changes of importance in prices. At the opening of the session the market showed some weakness, but before the close quotations began to develop more firmness, and some issues ended the day with slight net gains. The general course of trading presented little change from the conditions prevailing earlier in the week. The stocks which had for some days supplied the bulk of trading were the only ones which showed any activity yesterday.

***

ROCK ISLAND preferred was stronger than most of the other stocks in the list. Opening at 86, it sold up to 86¾, and closed there with a net gain of 1¼ points. The common stock was somewhat heavy, selling down to 54⅛. When the market turned at the close this issue was bid up to 54⅝, and little stock appeared on the advance. The bonds were firm and fairly active.

***

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE was strong, notwithstanding the general condition of the market. It closed at the top price of the day, with a net gain of one point.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	American Can	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
300..	American Can pf.	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	22½	22½
100..	Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100..	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,000..	Con. Storage Battery	22¼	21⅞	22
100..	Elec. Lead Reduction	2¼	2¼	2¼
200..	Greene Con. Copper	27½	27½	27½
100..	Havana Tobacco	49¼	49¼	49¼
800..	Manhattan Transit	7	7	7
2,150..	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	3¾	3⅝	3¾
210..	National Enameling	38¾	*38	38⅝
10..	Nat. Enameling pf.	93	93	93
200..	New Brunswick Coal	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100..	N. E. Transportation	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,300..	Northern Securities	114½	113¾	114½
80..	Otis Elevator	44	44	44
1,962..	Rock Island new w. i.	54½	54¼	54½
740..	Rock Isl. pf. new w. i.	86¾	86	86⅝
400..	San Francisco pf.	61	60	60
200..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	52¼	52	52¼
1,500..	U. S. Realty w. i.	36	35⅞	36
500..	U. S. Realty pf. w. i.	78¾	78½	78½
200..	U. S. Shipbdg. pf. w. i.	61	61	61
1,081..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	25	*23½	25
2,500..	Va. Iron, C. & C. rts.	82	81	82

Bonds.

$97,000..	Oregon Short Line 4s	95	94⅝	94⅝
10,000..	†Pitts. & Tol. syn. sub.	109¼	109¼	109¼
103,000..	Rock Isl 4s. new w. i.	88½	88½	88½
10,000..	San Fran. 4s w. i.	91	91	91
3,000..	U. S. Shipbdg. 5s	93½	93½	93½
7,000..	†Va. L. C. & C. 5s	81	81	81
7,000..	†Va. L. C. & C. ctfs.	78	78	78

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	59
American Chicle	125	133	125	133
American Chicle pf.	95	97	94	95½
Am. Elevated	1	1½	1	1½
American Malting 6s	96½	99½	97½	99
Am. Maltose Mfg.	55	..	55	..
American Tobacco	285	315	285	315
Am. Steel Foundries	89	..	85	..
American Typefounders	43	47	43	47
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	14½	15½	14½	15½
Am. Writing Paper	5	5¼	5½	5½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	78	77	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	130	120	125
Borden's Cond Milk pf.	106	110	108	110
British Columbia Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
British Exchequer 5s	99	99½	99	99½
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden & Trenton R. R.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	63	66	63	66
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Central Foundry pf.	12	13	12	13
Central Foundry 6s	68	70

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
410	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	135½	136	135	135	...
1,510	American Can	41,233,300				13⅞	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
900	American Can pf	41,233,300				54	*54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
40	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sept. 10, 1902	121	123	121	123	+4
5	American Chicle pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	96	96	96	96	...
1,845	American Hide & Leather	11,500,000				8⅛	9⅜	7⅞	9⅜	+1⅛
3,575	American Hide & Leather pf	13,000,000				40½	41⅞	40	41⅞	+2⅜
125	American Light & Traction	4,378,080				42	*43	42	*43	—1
20	American Light & Traction pf	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 15, 1902	94½	94¾	94¼	94¾	+1⅝
300	American Union Electric	5,000,000				14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅞
1,000	American Writing Paper	11,500,000				5	5½	5	5½	— ⅛
1,020	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000				22½	23	22¼	22⅜	—1⅛
100	American Pneumatic Service	5,000,000				8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
200	Bamberger-De Lamar					11	11	11	11	— ⅛
3,900	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000				1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1½	...
10	Borden's Condensed Milk	17,500,000				121	121	121	121	...
60	Borden's Condensed Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	109⅝	110	109⅝	109⅝	...
8,955	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,256,000				4⅞	6	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
1,000	Brooklyn City Railroad ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 1902	247½	247½	247½	247½	...
500	Camden Land ($3)	750,000				⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
000	Camden & Trenton R. R.	1,750,000				4	4½	4	4	...
100	Central Foundry	7,000,000				2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
457	Central Foundry certificate					1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2¼	...
100	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000				12½	12½	12½	12½	+1
725	Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis pf	7,350,000				14⅛	14½	14	14½	+1
1,000	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000				6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	...
10,200	Consolidated Storage Battery	‡10,000,000				19½	22¼	19½	22	+2
1,100	Distilling of America, new, when iss.	‡32,500,000				30½	31½	29½	29½	...
100	Electric Boat pf	1,690,300				39	39	39	39	—3
100	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000				2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
100	Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8		1899	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
500	Electric Vehicle pf	8,125,000	2		April, 1900	15¼	16	15½	16	...
450	Empire Steel	2,290,000				11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅞
1,000	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000				1	1	1	1	— ⅛
3,970	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2		Oct., 1901	26¾	29	27½	27⅝	—1
400	Havana Tobacco, when issued					49	49¼	49	49¼	+1⅜
1,100	Illinois Transportation ($10)	2,500,000				1	1	1	1	...
300	International Salt	18,750,000				9½	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
500	Lanston Monotype	4,827,240				13	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
5,775	Manhattan Transit	‡10,000,000				7¼	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
20,060	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000				3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	...
2,682	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	38	39	38	38⅝	+1⅛
10	National Enameling pf	8,396,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	93	93	93	93	...
300	New England Consolidated Ice					30	31	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
2,000	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000				5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	...
1,300	New England Transportation	2,500,000				1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,200	New Orleans Railways	‡30,000,000				17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅝
496	New Orleans Railways pf	‡10,000,000				*56⅜	*56⅝	56½	56½	— ⅛
310	New York Realty	3,000,000	5		July 1, 1902	186½	187	186½	186½	+ ⅛
500	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000				12	12	11½	11½	— ⅝
500	North American Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000				8	8	6½	6½	...
57,411	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	117	118	113	114¼	—2⅛
1,165	Otis Elevator	6,000,000				44¼	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
70	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	102	104	102	103½	+ ¼
500	Pacific Packing & Navigation	6,150,000				6	6½	6	6½	+1
50	Pacific Packing & Navigation pf	6,100,000				31	31	31	31	— ⅞
100	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
44,062	Rock Island new, when issued	‡96,000,000				51	57	51	54½	+3½
31,508	Rock Island pf., new, when issued	‡54,000,000				81½	88¼	81½	86⅛	+5¼
25	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 20, 1902	106	106	105	105	— ¼
900	San Francisco common	‡20,000,000				*22	23	21	22	—1⅞
2,392	San Francisco pf	‡20,000,000				61½	61½	60	60	—2
4,100	Seaboard Air Line	29,000,000				31½	33⅛	31⅞	32½	+ ⅝
2,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	19,400,000				52¼	53½	52	52½	+ ⅛
1,500	Seminole Mining ($5)	1,000,000				2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
15	Southern & Atlantic Tel					100	100	100	100	—1
61	Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 1902	685	690	675	675	—10
1,500	Storage Power	5,000,000				1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
23,600	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000				18½	19	17½	18	+ ⅞
675	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000				38	38	36⅝	37	—2¼
2,440	Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000				3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	...
385	Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 1902	45	45	45	45	...
2,000	United Copper	30,000,000				32	32⅜	30½	31	—1½
400	U. S. Shipbuilding, when issued	‡10,000,000				23	23½	23	23	...
400	U. S. Shipbuilding pf., when issued.	‡10,000,000				59½	61	59½	61	+1
21,400	U. S. Realty & Construction, when is.	‡36,000,000				37½	37⅛	35⅞	36	—1
3,025	U. S. Realty & Con. pf., when issued.	‡30,000,000				80	80	78½	78½	— ½
200	United Box, Board & Paper	‡15,000,000				15	15	15	15	...
300	United Box, Board & Paper pf	‡15,000,000				64¼	64¼	64	64	—1½
3,750	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke rights					⅛	¼	⅛	$1	...
11,178	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000				21	25	21	25	+3⅜
615	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1		July 20, 1902	34½	34⅞	34	34	—1⅛
425	White Knob Copper	15,600,000				*21	*21	19½	19⅝	—2
308,678	*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.									

Bonds.

$23,000	†American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	77¼	77½	77	77	— ½
21,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	April, 1902	80	80¼	80	80¼	+ ¼
10,000	Buffalo Railway con. 5s	3,756,000	2½	S	August, 1902	115	115	115	115	...
3,000	†Cape Breton 5s	500,000				47½	47½	47½	47½	—4½
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000				26½	26½	26½	26½	—2½
1,000	Detroit United Ry. 4½s	9,120,000	2¼	S	July 1, 1902	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅝
316,000	Distilling new 5s, when issued	‡16,000,000				79½	80¼	79⅞	80¼	+1
10,000	†International Salt 5s	7,500,000				40	40	39	39	—1
20,000	†International Silver 6s	3,840,000	3	S	June 2, 1902	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
7,000	†New England Gas & Coke 5s	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	65	67	65	67	...
3,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s, when issued	‡40,000,000				87½	87⅝	87½	87½	— ⅝
95,000	†Pitts. & Tol. syn. subs					107⅜	109¼	107¾	109¼	...
570,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	‡31,000,000				95½	95⅝	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
2,871,000	Rock Island new 4s, when issued	‡75,000,000				88½	89¼	87⅝	88⅞	+ ⅜
40,000	†San Francisco subs, part paid off	20,000,000				48	48	48	48	...
10,000	San Francisco 4s	‡20,000,000				91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
3,000	Syracuse Gas 5s	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100½	100½	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
7,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	28,292,000	2	S	July, 1902	87	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
171,000	United States Shipbuilding 5s	9,000,000				94	94⅞	93	93½	— ½
293,000	†Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	8,853,000	2½	S	Sept., 1900	74	82	74	81	+6½
23,000	†Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, ctfs.					78	79	78	78	...
92,000	Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,392,350				84	84½	84	84	...
$4,534,000	†Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.									

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.10⅝
Lard, prime	11.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.22⅛

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; clear, $2.70@$3; Spring special, $4.30; patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 67@71c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 60¼@61¼c; No. 2 yellow, 61¼@61½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 31@35c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $4.90@$4.75; mess pork, per bbl, $16.70@$16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.87½@$10.90; short rib sides, (loose,) $10.80@$10.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@11¼c; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $8.90

COTTON.—Conflicting influence made it a difficult matter to choose a course in the market, and while prices were finally a shade off from the close of the previous day, sentiment was by no means positively bearish. The market opened easy and down 2@5 points under weakness in the English market and the usual Saturday realizing by smaller holders who did not care to risk over-Sunday developments. Receipts were again very large, and supporting orders did not seem to be numerous. The frost scare proved to be not wholly warranted, for a single station only in the Southwest reported light frost. As compared with 8.36 in the early trading, January worked up to 8.41, and the final bid of the previous day. September, the spot month, crept back to 8.55, which price had been bid at the close for 10,000 bales by a well-known Southern spot cotton operator. Toward the close the market eased off several points under scattering sales to secure profits and a lull in the support of commission houses. The market was finally quiet and net 2@4 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 100,000 bales. The estimate for Monday's Houston receipts proved much smaller than anticipated, but were offset by the free estimates for Galveston and New Orleans. The further decrease in the New York stock, to 12,000 certificates, was the source of uneasiness for many of the more thoughtful bears, who thought they saw evidence of contemplated manipulation and a quick round-up of belated shorts at any moment. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 8⅝c for middling. Total sales were 206 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.52	8.55	8.50	8.53@ ..
October	8.43	8.43	8.39	8.42@ ..
November	8.38	8.38	8.34	8.37@8.38
December	8.37	8.40	8.35	8.37@8.38
January	8.37	8.41	8.36	8.38@8.39
February	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22@8.24
March	8.22	8.24	8.19	8.21@8.22
April				8.22@8.24
May	8.23	8.26	8.23	8.25@8.26

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Cotton, spot—Small business done; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 15-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,800 American. Receipts, 100 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet. American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 48-64d@4 49-64d, sellers; September and October, 6 40-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 35-64d@4 36-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 33-64d buyers; December and January, 4 32-64d buyers; January and February, 4 30-64d@4 32-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 31-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 31-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 31-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 30-64d@4 31-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—More reductions of long account brought the wheat market to still lower levels, the regular close showing ¼@⅝c net decline, and the 1 o'clock price ⅝@¾c more, with December 73½c at the latter time and September 70c bid. The only period of strength was right around the opening, when a demand from shorts based on expected strength in corn advanced prices fractionally at the West. A reaction at once developed, from which there was no rally at any time during the regular session, or on the late curb. Bull traders found little in the general news to make buying popular, as not only were cables disappointing, but Northwest receipts of 780 cars showed the increase that has been predicted during the last few days in Spring wheat offerings. Large world's shipments were expected on Monday, and export business proved rather light, aggregating but 17 loads at all ports. The Liverpool market, influenced by fine weather in England, closed ⅜@½d net lower, and Paris markets 5 to 45 points down, weather in France being cloudy. No. 2 red closed 70¾c, elevator, 75c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 66c; September, 65c; December, 68c; May, 68½@68¾c; No. 2 hard, 68@70c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 60c; September, 57½c; December, 38⅝@38¾c; May, 36¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29c; September, 29c; December, 27½c; May, 28¾c; No. 1 white, 35c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—Wheat—September, 65⅝@65¾c; December, 64¾@64½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@72½c; December, 68¼@68¾c. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2, 68@69c; sample, 40@46c. Corn, December, 43¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c; September, 66c; December, 65¼@65¼c; Marconi No. 1, 64c; No. 2, 61c. Oats, September, 30½c; December, 29½@29¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straits, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears; $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.10; no grade, $21.75@$22.00, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$1.75@$2.25. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $16.35@$16.60; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.25; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20, in 200-lb sacks, Linseed oil cake, $36.50. Corn oil cake, $24. Hominy chop, $24@$25. Oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	76 5-16	76 5-16	76½	76½
December	74	74	73 9-16	73⅝
May	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	68½
December	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
January	..	..	..	48½
May	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	36
December	..	..	..	36
May	..	..	..	36
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$11.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73½	73½	72½	72¾
December	69⅛	69⅛	68¾	68⅝
May	70¼	70¼	69½	69½
Corn—				
September	.60	60¼	.59	.59
December	44⅛	44⅜	43½	43½
May	41⅞	41½	40⅝	40¾
Oats—				
September	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝
December	31½	31½	31⅛	31¼
May	31⅝	31 11-16	31⅜	31⅝
Lard—				
October	$9.80	$9.85	$9.77½	$9.85
January	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.60
Ribs—				
October	10.10	10.25	10.10	10.22½
January	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.97½
Pork—				
October	16.85	16.90	16.80	16.85
January	15.20	15.25	15.12½	15.12½

COFFEE.—After opening slightly lower in sympathy with a weak ruling of all foreign speculative markets, the market here turned firmer on bullish private crop advices, and closed with a partial net gain recorded. First figures were unchanged to 5 points lower. Soon after the local call several private cables were received, the general trend of which confirmed recent frost damage, one stating that 10 per cent. of the trees had been killed and as many more so severely damaged that no crop could be expected from them this season. The whole list promptly steadied up 5 points on covering following this news, and ruled steady to the close, when prices were net unchanged to 5 points higher. Trade was not active, sales amounting to only 22,500 bags. The leading bull interest figured as a fair buyer during the afternoon. The market for invoices ruled quiet and steady, with quotations based more or less nominally on 5 7-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
October	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
November	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
December	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
January	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
February	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
March	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.55@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
May	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
June	..	..	..	5.75@5.85
July	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
August	..	..	..	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$700; exchange, 11 15-16d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 701,000 bags. Santos weak; good average Santos, 4$700; receipts, 61,000 bags, (unreading;) stock, 1,389,000 bags. Hamburg opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre opened steady, ½f lower; at 12 M. was unchanged; total sales, 20,000 bags; January, 38; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 39.50; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10c; 180 lb, 10c; 160 lb, 10½c; 140 lb, 10½c; pigs, 11c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 13¼c; 10 lb, 12½c; 12 lb, 12c; 14 lb, 11½@11¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¾c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@6c. LARD—$11.05@$11.10; city lard, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $11.35; Brazil, kegs, $12.85; compound, 7¾@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard, stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 48¼@49c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.60@$4.65. Resin, common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.40@$2.45; K, $2.60@$2.65; N, $3.65; W G, $4.05@$4.10; W W, $4.20@$4.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—Turpentine, 45c; receipts, 85 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 78 barrels. Crude turpentine, firm, $1.40@$2.50; receipts, 83 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 355 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—Turpentine, 45c; receipts, 1,470 casks; sales, 988 casks; exports, 756 casks. Resin, receipts, 3,635 barrels; sales, 655 barrels; exports, 1,472 barrels; A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.32½; G, $1.37½; H, $1.60; I, $1.80; K, $2.40; M, $2.90; N, $3.35; WG, $3.65; WW, $3.85.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, extreme range, 8@12½c per lb. No change reported in calves; a few veals sold at $6@$8 per 100 lb; a few grassers at $3.50@$3.75; city dressed veals, extreme range, 9½@13c per lb. Both sheep and lambs quiet, steady; sheep sold at $2.50@$4 per 100 lb; lambs at $5@$6.25; culls at $4; dressed mutton, 6½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. Hogs weak; a few sold at $7.75 per 100 lb; no change in country dressed.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHANGE OF DOMICILE.—As the Statutes of Distribution in the several States of the Union are sometimes radically different, the question as to a deceased person's domicile often becomes important. On the settlement of the accounts of John Kiernan as administrator of Jane Kiernan, a child, the question presented for determination to Surrogate Church of Kings County was whether the decedent was a resident of Connecticut or this State. The matter was of considerable importance to the girl's grandparents, as under the laws of this State, if it was held that Jane died domiciled here, they would inherit her estate, while if it was determined that she was a resident of Connecticut, they would, under the laws of that State, get nothing. It was shown that Jane's father, in nominating his mother as his child's guardian, referred throughout his will to her as a resident of Connecticut. It further appeared that the grandmother, after living for a time here, returned to Connecticut, where her ward died. The Surrogate holds that, while Jane as an infant could not change her domicile, because she was non sui juris, her testamentary guardian could bring about the change, provided she acted in good faith and for the benefit of the infant. Jane's grandmother undoubtedly acted in good faith, says the Surrogate, because her return to Connecticut was detrimental to her own interests. Surrogate Church says in regard to the father's right to change his child's domicile: "The deceased father of this infant unquestionably could in his lifetime have changed his residence, and therefore have legally changed the residence of the infant. It seems to me that by his will, in which he appointed his mother, whom he recognized as being domiciled in New Haven, the testamentary guardian of this infant, that he, in practically explicit terms, directed that this infant should be taken to New Haven, and that, therefore, that its domicile should be changed, as when he directed that his mother should be appointed guardian, he appreciated that she had been domiciled with her husband at New Haven, and that the most of her other children, including her daughters, resided there, and it was evidently his idea that his children would be taken charge of by his mother at the place of her domicile, and the possibility or contingency of his mother coming to Brooklyn to attend to the same."

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REPUBLICATION OF WILLS.—After the death of Louisa Trost two wills executed by her were found. One was dated in March, 1897, and the other in September of that year. On the back of the last sheet of the March instrument was a codicil, which did not state which will it referred to, nor did it, by its terms, republish either. Surrogate Church of Kings County has decided, on a contest, that the fact that the codicil was executed on the back of the first will did not republish that instrument and revoke the later will. The Surrogate says in part: "The codicil in question is not written immediately following the will, on the same page, but is written on an adjoining sheet. It simply states that it is a codicil to her will, and its sole provisions provide for the appointment of a guardian of her infant grandchildren. This was an absolutely ineffective and invalid provision, as, being the grandparent, and their parents being still alive, she had no authority to direct who should be their guardian. To say, therefore, that a codicil which, standing by itself, is absolutely valueless, can have the effect of a republication of an earlier will does not seem to me to be reasonable. Nor is there anything surrounding the execution of the codicil from which there can be gathered anything showing an intention to republish her first will and revoke the last. The notary who drew it states that she wanted a codicil made to her will; that she had this paper, and that he wrote the codicil upon it in the manner described. At that time this earlier will was simply a valueless piece of paper, which had been revoked by a subsequent will. It does not seem that the mere writing upon it, without showing any intention of republishing it, and revoking the second will, is sufficient to accomplish that purpose."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.03	.03
Best & Belcher	.07	.06
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.93	.94
Challenge Con	.13	.14
Chollar	.05	.03
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.22	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.24	.25
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.02
Mexican	.35	.35
Occidental Con	.08	.08
Ophir	1.21	1.10
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.11	.10
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.14	.13
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.07	.07
Silver bars	.61½	.61⅝
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9½	10	9½	10
Alamo	3¾	4	3⅝	4½
American Consolidated	2½	3	3⅛	3½
Anaconda	20	21	20	21
Blue Bell	8	8½	8	10
C., K. & N.	10¼	10⅝	10⅜	11
C. C. Consolidated	8⅜	9	8½	8⅝
Coriolanus	3¼	3½	3	4
C., C. & M.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	4
Dante	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	12½	13	12½	13⅝
Elkton	38¼	39⅞	38⅜	40
El Paso	71½	72	70	71⅜
Fanny Rawlings	5½	7	5¼	7
Findlay	8	10	9	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4	4½	4	4½
Golden Cycle	60	62	60	62
Golden Fleece	10	25	15	25
Gold Bond	4¾	5	4¾	5½
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4½
Gould	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Gold Exploration	3	3¼	3	3¼
Isabella	35	35½	35⅝	36
Jackpot	12	14	12½	13⅝
Keystone	5¼	6	5	6
Last Dollar	50	65	50	60
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6¼
Little Puck	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Little Bessie	4½	5	4½	5
Mollie Gibson	5	5	4½	6
Mary Cashen	5	6	5½	7
Moon Anchor	8	10	7⅝	8½
New Haven	3⅞	4	4	4½
Pharmacist	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
Pinnacle	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Pointer	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
Portland	190½	192⅜	190⅛	194⅜
Rose Maud	3	3½	3	3⅝
Rose Nicol	4	5	4¼	5
Sunset Eclipse	3⅜	4	3⅜	4

SEPT

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902.

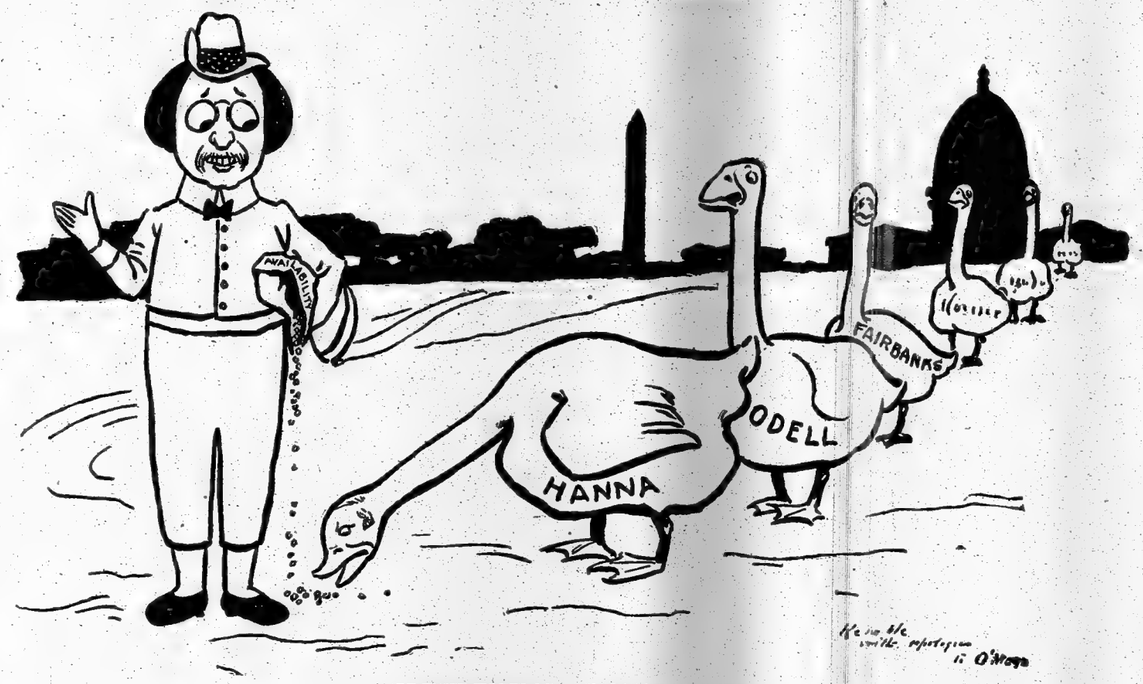

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The grains that fall from Roosevelt's sack of public approbation
Make glad the hearts of those who quack in hope of nomination.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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DURING his short career in Wall Street George W. Perkins has probably managed more and larger syndicates than many a banker has in a lifetime. He is very fond of bananas and generally eats some for his noontime luncheon.

The other day he was standing in front of a fruit peddler's cart selecting some large, ripe examples of the fruit, when a friend of his came along and hailed him.

"Hello, Perk'," he said, "is the syndicate going into bananas?"

"No," replied Perkins, laughingly, "but the bananas are going into the syndicate."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT the Union League Club in Philadelphia Capt. R. P. Hobson was asked by some friends with whom he was dining how rapidly American methods were being introduced into the Far East. He said:

"America is making her way into that part of the world so rapidly as not only to give serious cause for uneasiness to the merchants of England and Russia and the rest of Europe, but to bring to pass the extravagant prophecy of a friend of mine.

"He was a Southerner, and nothing if not patriotic. Also he was a fond father, and one afternoon, when his boy had been called out under the verandah to show off his accomplishments and had bounded the United States of America, and when the visitor had laughingly suggested that the history of the present promised to upset the conventional old confines of Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific, my friend replied:

"'You're right, Sah. This great country is bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A STORY of his early days, when he was a sailor before the mast, is told by United States Senator George Perkins of California. He recalls a time when a tremendous storm made it look as though the stanch ship would have to surrender to the power of King Neptune. In the midst of the excitement a minister, who was one of the passengers, asked the Captain if he could have prayers.

"Oh, never mind about the prayers," said the Captain. "The men are swearing too hard to stop for prayers, and as long as you hear them swearing," added the Captain, "there is no danger."

The dominie returned to his stateroom. A little while later, when the storm grew worse, the preacher went on deck to see what the sailors were doing. Then he went back to his wife.

"Thank God," he ejaculated fervently. "Those men are still swearing."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT a musicale where the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, known as the "singing priest of Chinatown," was a guest, a young woman, with a robust soprano voice did most of the entertaining. She was very proud of her accomplishments and her musical education. She sang songs in German, Italian, French, and English. When she appeared to have exhausted her repertoire and the company present were wishing for a change in the programme, Father McLoughlin paid her some compliments and added:

"Why, Miss Jones, I think you could sing ad infinitum."

"I really don't know it," responded the obliging young woman, "but if the music is here, I'll try it."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SPORTING terms are rather difficult of comprehension to the uninitiated, and sometimes lead to grave mistakes. Charles L. Hinton, the illustrator, tells the following story at the expense of a woman of his acquaintance. It was during January, when our own pavements were buried beneath a layer of snow some three or four inches thick that she suddenly threw down her paper with real horror.

"Mercy!" she said, "the climate in New Orleans must be insufferable."

"How so?" asked her son.

"Why, they say at the race track yesterday there was a dead heat; what fools people are to go to the races in weather like that."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A NEPHEW of Col. Lanham of Texas tells the following story of a negro baptizing in Texas:

An old negro preacher did the honors, and the candidate for baptism was a coal-black negro woman. The preacher led his victim far out into the stream, where she could be thoroughly immersed, and at the auspicious moment he cried in a loud voice:

"Be stiddy, sister, be stiddy, and you'll cum up whitah den snow!"

"Oh, parson," she exclaimed, "dat's askin' too much; a cream colouh'll do!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE conclusion arrived at by reason of association, environment, and personal experience was illustrated a few days ago during a conversation between Johnnie Scarabini, an east side urchin, and Miss Knight, a young Philadelphia woman who has recently been engaged in settlement work here. The subject of Adam and Eve was under discussion.

"Say, I knows de story 'bout dat lady and her feller," vouchsafed the youngster. "Dey lived in a beautiful garden and they was chucked out for swipin' de fruit."

"And who made them leave?" was the innocent query.

Just a moment's pause, then Johnnie answered:

"Huh, I guess it was de cop!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WANDERING up Fifth Avenue, Charles Steckler, whom all mendicants seem to pounce upon as an easy mark, was approached by a Weary Willie of the worst type.

"Say, boss, give me a couple of cents, will yer!" said the wanderer.

"I will if you will tell me honestly what you want them for," said Mr. Steckler.

"To me shame, boss," replied the tramp, "I must confess that I want to bet 'em on de Futurity."

"Here you are," said Mr. Steckler, laughingly handing over two pennies. "Drop in at the clubhouse after the race and let me know if you win."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHILE on an automobile trip State Senator James K. Flood of Hart, Mich., met a mounted Indian whose horse appeared much frightened at the machine. The Senator called out:

"Joe, is your horse much afraid?"

"Naw! heap big fool; he only mad; he t'ink you take his job."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE day before President Roosevelt arrived in Chattanooga a high city official, who is also a prominent business man, was standing near the Auditorium, watching the process of decoration, when an old colored "auntie" came along, carrying in her hand a substantial sawed stick.

"Hello, auntie!" he jocularly exclaimed; "how's the old Democrat today?"

"I isn't no Democrat, Mister Tom, an' you knows dat mighty well."

"Yes, you are a Democrat, and always were one," he answered.

"Dat's a lie, Mister Tom; an' you knows hit's a lie. I nevah was no Democrat, an' I ain't nevah gwiner ter be, neithah."

"You are a Democrat, and that President Man that's coming here to-morrow is a Democrat, and always was."

She walked up to him and commenced, without fuss or feathers, to beat him with her stick. She thrashed him soundly on his legs and then over the shoulders, exclaiming as fast as she could repeat the words, "You'se done lied on my politics, an' now you'se lyin' on my President, an' I'se gwine weah ye out fer it."

He took it in good part, realizing that he had begun it, and finally compromised with the old lady by giving her a ticket of admission to the auditorium, in order that she might see the distinguished visitors. Then she asked him how the folks were, and they passed several minutes in good-natured chat and banter.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHEN the Normal College opened its Fall session recently after the summer recess, one of the prettiest and brightest students in the senior class, who was a prominent candidate for valedictorian, called on Dr. Hunter, the venerable President, and announced that

she was going to leave college and wished to return her books, &c.

"Why are you leaving college?" asked the amazed President. "Do your parents object to your continuing your studies?"

"Oh, no!" replied the young woman, smiling demurely, "my parents don't object, but my husband does." The bright student had been one of the Summer brides.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ONE of the stories Dr. John Hall used to relate with keen enjoyment referred to an experience while sojourning in a suburb of London. He sauntered out one morning for his usual constitutional. Coming upon a half dozen or so of sturdy little country lads attired in corduroys and checked aprons, in the act of constructing a church of stones and mud, he asked, in his pleasant, cheery way:

"What are you building, boys?"

"A church, Sir," responded one.

"And where is your minister?" he queried, with a quizzical smile.

"We 'aven't any dirt left," was the quick rejoinder.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AMONG the many stories that are going around about the late William F. Howe is one that relates to an experience that he had with Maurice B. Blumenthal when the latter was Assistant District Attorney in this county. The two lawyers had appeared respectively for the defendant and the State in a case of larceny, in which Mr. Howe's client entered a plea of mistaken identity.

It took three days to try the case, and notwithstanding this fact the jury had been deliberating upon their verdict less than five minutes when they returned to the courtroom. The unusual rapidity with which the jury returned to the courtroom in a case which had taken several days to try astounded the lawyers, and Blumenthal good-naturedly wagered a box of cigars with Howe that the verdict would be in favor of defendant.

Just then the presiding Judge asked of the jury the formal question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Upon which the foreman of the jury responded:

"We have."

The Judge then asked:

"Gentlemen of the jury, what is your verdict?"

The foreman then responded:

"Your Honor, six of us have agreed that the defendant is guilty, and six of us have agreed that the defendant is not guilty, and we remand the defendant to the mercy of the court."

Amid the laughter and consternation in the courtroom that followed this announcement the court ordered the jury back to redeliberate, but after four hours they reported their inability to "change the verdict," and they were then discharged.

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ON attempting to question a loquacious patient one day the late Dr. Sands was irritated beyond all endurance. After vainly endeavoring to stem the torrent of gabble he said sternly:

"Madam, let me see your tongue. That's good. Now keep it there while you hear what I have to say to you."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE Secretary of the National Civic Federation was talking to his Assistant Secretary, John R. Cummings, the other day, when a friend asked Mr. Easley if he could recommend an expert bookkeeper.

"Well," said Mr. Easley, thoughtfully, "Cummings is the best bookkeeper I know. I loaned him a book three years ago, and he's keeping it yet."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THOSE who have studied physiology under Prof. Joseph H. Raymond—now Brooklyn's Sanitary Superintendent—at the Long Island College Hospital will recall his annual lesson in mathematical physiology delivered to each successive sophomore class when the subject of the pulse was under consideration.

"The taking of the pulse, gentlemen," he would remark, "all depends upon the age and sex of the patient. Should she be young and handsome, hold her wrist for four minutes, divide by four, and you get the required result; but should she be gray and wrinkled, retain her wrist for a quarter of a minute and multiply by four—the result, gentlemen, will be the same."

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IN a speech delivered not long ago James H. Eckels, former Controller of the Currency, said he could not see the reason for some Democrats to still adhere to 16 to 1 and want it in Democratic State Convention platforms, unless it was to make the fight for State officers harder. Said he: "It reminds me of a story. Of course it's about an Irishman.

"Said Pat to some friends who had been asking conundrums: 'What burrud is it that has a long beak, stands first on one leg, and then on the other, has a neck like an ostrich—and—and—and barks like a dog?'

"They all thought, but finally gave it up, one of them saying: 'A stork is some like that, but—'

"'That's it. That's it!' said Pat.

"'But a stork doesn't bark like a dog,' they declared.

"'I know it,' exclaimed Pat, 'I put that on so it would be harder.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE late Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana used to tell the following on himself:

Shortly after his ordination he was called upon to preach before a large and critical audience, where he especially desired to make a favorable impression. Besides being a young man at the time, he was of a very diffident and nervous temperament, and as the day approached his anxiety to acquit himself with credit affected him seriously. He selected his text, however, prepared his sermon, and awaited the day with mingled feelings of dismay and pleasure. At last the eventful moment arrived. He mounted the pulpit, his knees shaking with nervousness. After a few preliminary gulps he startled his audience with the following extraordinary text:

"And the cock wept and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Prof. Douglass Houghton Campbell, who holds the chair of botany in Stanford University, was traveling in Germany recently he happened to dine at a little mountain inn with a well-known American captain of industry. In a corner of the room a woman was busy at her spinning wheel. She kept at it during the entire meal and the noise worried the rich American into the fidgets. When the meal ended he paid his bill, and walking to the corner gave the woman a few francs.

"What is this for?" she asked in surprise.

"Well, it was the worst music I ever listened to," he said, "but I'll pay for it, I'll pay for it!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. POTTER of Wright & Potter, Boston, was well known a decade ago as one of the most successful temperance lecturers in the country. Returning from one of his last long trips he said he had struck a stumbling block, and related the following:

"In Pittsfield I had phenomenal success for the first three nights, and on my way to the hall on the fourth night I saw one of my first converts going into a barroom. After a moment's delay I followed him and found him just raising his glass. 'One moment, please,' I said; 'aren't you the young man that signed the pledge on Monday night?'

"'Yes, Sir,' he answered.

"I asked him how he reconciled signing the pledge on Monday night and taking a drink on Thursday, and he replied:

"'You know, pard, that all signs fail in a dry time.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, relates the story of an American who told an Englishman, in an attempt to be facetious, that he dreamed he was dead, but the heat woke him up.

The Englishman replied:

"You must have very hot weather in America."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE story of a Scotchman who attended a funeral which lasted two days, is told by Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. On the second day, having imbibed too freely, he rose and proposed the health of the bride and groom.

A friend urged him to sit down, saying, "This is not a wedding; it is a funeral."

"Well," retorted the Scotchman, "whatever it is, it's a grand success."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ADDRESSING a Sunday school class in the course of a talk on "The Bible," Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, now of the University of Nebraska, paused and put this question:

"What is it that men and women over all this broad land are reading on this bright and beautiful Sunday morning?"

"Mr. Dooley," answered a little fellow, quick as a flash.

AFTER THE SHAM, THE REAL BATTLE.
Uncle Sam—Go for it, boys! Go for it!

SEPT

Side Lights on School Life

And then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

NEARLY half a million children applied for registration as pupils in the public schools of Manhattan Monday morning. Most of them were eager for admittance, but there were others, who stood first on one toe and then on the other, in a desperate attempt to obey the dictates of their consciences in the full determination to do their duty.

The happy days of school, as their elders insist on calling what the younger people are prone to believe wretched days of slavery and imprisonment, until they grow old enough to understand how really happy they were in the old school days, were at hand. The pupils assembled at the schools, regretful that they must indulge in the happiness which they could not understand until the future.

Incidentally there were here, there, and near every schoolhouse, where records would prove that certain students had shown a passion for playing "hookey," agents of the law to look for former truants, to see that they were among those gathered together for instruction. Most of those who prefer to fish and swim off the docks rather than to learn what to them seems irrelevant were present early, long before the school doors opened.

* * *

They were dressed in their best, and had been carefully tidied up by fond mothers that they might do more credit to their families than they had in the past. The unruly, desk-hating youngsters held whispered conversations in which they devised schemes for escape.

The clever truants were among the first enrolled. They were aware that they were being watched. When the teachers, particularly the new ones, called the roll, as they did more than once, during a day largely devoted to the seating of the scholars, it somehow happened that the boys who had put up their hands and asked, "Teacher, may I go out?" did not respond. They were down at the docks and elsewhere, enjoying their freedom.

Some were in baseball games, contrary to law, as the play was in the public streets.

There were strings of fish brought home which ought to have caused the suspicions of wise parents, and probably would have done so if the fish had not been a welcome addition to the evening's meal. There were remarkable stories told of how the North and the East Rivers were so crowded with fish that in a few minutes a boy could capture before school opened a number of fish which usually would have taken him a full day—and at that a lucky one.

There were heads still wet and noses with new freckles on them borne by boys who were not suspected by their parents as truants. There were other boys, bearing the same symptoms of truancy, who bewailed the fact that Solomon had said that to spare the rod was to spoil the child.

* * *

Incidentally Justice Olmsted, on the day following the opening of school, in the Children's Court, had to wear such a fearful frown that even the youngsters he lectured could not see the kindly lines about his gray eyes and understand that the words of admonition he administered would be followed at the adjournment of court with a hearty laugh and a story told to the officers of the court of the days when he played truant, and of how the birch rod felt in the place that was destined to sit in a Justice's chair.

There was another side of the story, where, long before the hour for opening the schools located in districts inhabited by foreigners, children gathered with their parents, eager and earnest for the opportunity of free education, one of the temptations which had drawn them from the old homes to forget in a free land traditions that had through centuries made them beasts of burden and slaves of an aristocratic form of government.

They had stinted themselves that they might from their meagre pay save money enough to send in advance a son to America. He, with thrift inherited, saved enough to bring over another of his family, and then there were double earnings, meaning sooner or later two steerage passengers, and so on, until the whole family had come, bringing with it its Lares et Penates.

* * *

The dark-eyed children of Italy and the equally dark-skinned children of Israel, the white-haired, blue-eyed little ones of Norway and Sweden, the yellow-haired youngsters of German ancestry, the hazel-eyed sons and daughters of Hungary, and the descendants of the sturdy race with red or raven-black hair whose fathers are New York politicians or contractors, the children of Erin—they were all there with their parents, eager claimants for the chance the public school offers to them.

There were pitiable scenes of parting when parents left the little ones to their first sense of independence and dependence. These farewells were highly entertaining to scholars who had done the same thing themselves a year before. They winked one to the other and made merry, for in the confusion of the first day liberties were taken that are only possible before organization and discipline.

Pins were so bent and so placed that the innocent could not but sit on them. That many offenders were "spotted" by their sharp-eyed instructors goes without saying. John Jones and Samuel Smith, with their friends Giovanni Ladrone and Antonio Angelo, together with other chums, have wondered through the week why their teachers punished them on the slightest provocation until they were told how their misdeeds on the first day were seen, though their teachers were too busy to correct them then.

* * *

It takes time and patience to organize and get under way a great school. The new-comers must be put into their proper grades. There are boys and girls, former pupils, who, though they failed to "pass" in the last examinations, seek to get in one way or another into the class which they failed to achieve. With the schools overcrowded, and it being necessary to put some of the children on half time, the work is not play for the instructors. The ways of teaching the youthful mind are obstructed with many rough places, where the roses do not bloom and the thorns abound in ugly lukury.

According to the Principals of several of the public schools all records of excuses for non-attendance and pleas to be allowed to go home were broken in the first week of the present school term. If every corner of New York had been the site of a green apple tree, and the pupils had made a resolve to eat of the unripe fruit, it might have been possible that the average of severe stomach aches might have approached the average imaginative or creative genius for falsification.

One little ruffian, who has terrorized boys smaller than himself, was telling how he had made even the big bull on his uncle's farm in Sullivan County afraid of him.

"Isn't it about time that the teacher's pet turns up?" he asked of those about him, and added: "I'll bet a dollar to a cent he has flowers for her. Just to show him who I am I'm going to make him eat the flowers."

Pushing his way through the crowd and bearing a big bunch of goldenrod was the "teacher's pet," who in his Summer's outing had grown from a frail lamb into a strenuous young lion cub.

"How do do?" said the terror. "My, but you've grown big and your mamma has let you have your curls cut."

"Oh, I'm very well. Do you want to fight?" replied the boy who had been bullied. "Sorry you are ill. You're real white. You're going to get licked!"

The bully was not altogether a coward. He put up the best fight he knew how, and did not cry "'Nough!" until he had to. The boy with the goldenrod let him up.

"Here, give me some of that to eat," said the defeated boy.

"No; you said ''Nough!' and this is for Miss Mc——."

"Just give me a bite. It would do me good, and I wouldn't so much mind my black eye."

The victor gave him a piece of the goldenrod, which he ate with apparent relish.

There were other little troubles here and there, but in the great majority of school openings youngsters were glad to meet again or get acquainted.

* * *

At recess the little lady with the blue-black hair and her friend of another room, tall and stately, with very blue eyes and long red tresses, a living type of the Du Maurier picture, ate their modest luncheon together.

They were not demonstrative, although their greeting had been cordial. They had always understood one another. The two women looked one another straight and square in the eyes, and then each knew that the other had her grief.

"What was he like?" asked the little schoolmistress of her tall friend.

"Just about an inch or two shorter than I am. I was mean to him at first. He seemed so little. I swam beyond the float one afternoon and got into the undertow. The big fellows pretended to swim for me, or perhaps they could not swim as fast as he could. At any rate, he brought me in. At the hotel that night a big fellow was telling how he saved the little fellow from drowning me in his attempt to save me. Of course, it was rude, but I called him Ananias and danced every dance I could and he could with the little fellow. We had not regained our full strength."

The little girl with the black hair told how she had met the big man.

"You know I love ping-pong. It was early in the season, and I had beaten all the people I had been introduced to. The big fellow saw me win easily. He bowed very politely and asked if I would play him. I was embarrassed. We had not been introduced, and there was no one to make us acquainted. He saw I was troubled, handed me his card, and then challenged me boldly to a game. I knew I could play, and accepted the challenge.

"He simply gave away the first set, trying to be nice. I called this to his attention and dared him to play in earnest. He did, and I beat him by a narrow margin. He was a gentleman, and I knew it, but I was worried about what he would think of a girl who had talked with him without being introduced. The next day his sister called on me, and later made the formal introduction. He taught me to swim and he was ever so good."

* * *

The two girls sighed and went back to their schoolrooms to instruct the youthful mind. They left the school together. Outside the building was a little broad-shouldered man with a face that bore the tan of a long outing.

Near him was a great big fellow, so blonde that he could not tan, but had to suffer the continual agony of a nose that would blister and peel.

The two men seemed to distrust one another. It was evident that if they had not been civilized they would have fought. They were introduced and forgot the formality of shaking hands. A minute later they gave one to the other a hearty hand clasp. The little school mistress and the big blonde man walked away in one direction, and the big girl with the red hair walked in the opposite way, close by her side being the little man.

There will be two vacancies soon to be filled in Public School No. ——. The rule is that married women cannot be public school teachers.

ROBERT HALSTEAD.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

ADMINISTRATION—Mere, in de girl; "half a loaf is better than no bread."
TAXPAYER'S DAUGHTER—Yes, but papa pays for a whole loaf.

Gossip of Stageland

RUSTIC memories still survive to the actors who are returning to Broadway for the Fall and Winter campaign. Frank Campeau, a member of the "Arizona" company, was regaling some brother Thespians with moving tales a few nights ago, and in the course of others, retailed this:

I met a German up in Michigan this Summer who was industriously engaged in luring the festive ducats from the pockets of the neighboring rustics by means of an extensive layout designed to produce henfruit in large quantities. I asked him one day if he did not find it very expensive to feed nothing but cornmeal to his chickens—having noticed that he went in for extensive purchases of that commodity at the general store in the neighborhood.

"Why don't you mix it with sawdust?" I asked. "The hens won't know the difference."

"'Say,' he said, 'don't you dry no such game as dot onto me. A feller 'bout your size, now I look by you, told me to do sev'r'l years ago. I done as he say. I dried it on an old hen, and what you dink happened? When she hatched dree of her chicks had vooden legs and der odder von vas a woodpecker.'"

***

James Lackaye, brother of Wilton Lackaye, who will play again the rôle of the stern old father in "York State Folks," was commenting on the fact that the company would be composed of the same players as last year, practically, throughout the cast of characters.

"The manager is having some trouble about signing all the folks, however," he said, "for each one insists upon having a good, substantial increase of salary. You will find this to be the case in every company playing the same piece two years in succession."

It was suggested that, as every one in the show might possibly not have made a "great hit," it seemed a little strange all hands should hold out for an increase.

"Yet they do," continued Mr. Lackaye. "You see, this is the way the players figure it out: The ones who did not make a hit figure that they are entitled to increased compensation for going out again in the thankless parts assigned them. They feel that they are jeopardizing their reputations to play a part that doesn't make a hit, and they want more gold. Then those who do make the hits—well, you can imagine what their claims are. There you have the logic of it. Now, what's the manager going to do about it?"

***

Lionel Barrymore has evidently inherited some of the quality of wit that was characteristic of both his father and his mother — that delightful actress — Georgia Drew Barrymore. During the rehearsal for "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" the actors were, as usual, not over-sanguine as to the outcome.

"I suppose they'll give us two weeks," said one of them after a particularly depressing rehearsal.

"Hum! I'll think I'm in luck if they don't give me six months," responded young Barry.

***

Ethel Barrymore was one of the interested spectators of the performance at the Empire last Saturday night, though few of the audience saw her. Dressed in a plain simple gown of black she was not an especially conspicuous figure. She occupied no seat, but during her brother's scenes stood in the rear of the orchestra chairs. As long as the brother was on the scene she remained quietly standing, observing his acting, and no doubt making mental notes of its general effect. Then she would flit back to the stage, only to return in time for Lionel's next appearance on the scene.

***

Henry Guy Carleton stutters, and the more anxious he is to talk the worse his teeth and tongue become involved. But he refuses to seriously consider the suggestion of a friend who told him that possibly an all-wise Providence had put an impediment in his speech as a suggestion that he should not talk so much.

Meeting a friend on Broadway recently Mr. Carleton grabbed him by the button and suggested that they "have s-s-something." The friend pleaded to be excused, saying that he was in a hurry.

"Oh, c-c-come on," stuttered Mr. Carlton, "I-I-I w-w-want to t-t-talk to y-y-you a m-m-m-minute and it w-w-w-won't t-t-t-take m-m-m-more than ha-a-a-alf an hour."

***

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, of "A Chinese Honeymoon" company, went to "The Defender" matinee at the Herald Square Theater on Wednesday. He was accompanied by a lady. They got seats well down near the stage. In front of the lady sat a man with a bald head. After they were comfortably seated the lady said:

"Do you think I need bother about taking off my hat?"

"Certainly," replied Seabrooke. "You want to give the small people in the rear a chance to see."

The lady removed her hat with evident reluctance.

"Now that shows you," remarked Seabrooke, "how much more consideration for others men have than women. Now, you resented taking off your hat, while the man in front of you has generously taken off his hair."

***

The news of Maude Adams's unfortunate illness will undoubtedly awaken a very general sympathy throughout the country, where the actress is very close to the hearts of people generally. It is seldom that an actress succeeds so far in creeping into the hearts of theatregoers. The personal appreciation of Miss Adams is very much akin to that which has prevailed in the case of Ellen Terry. That she deserves the favor she has won is unquestioned. It not infrequently happens that the player in real life is not entirely in accord with that which her assumption of character might imply. Miss Adams has more than common intelligence, she has been a student, and she has an abundance of human sympathy and gentle kindliness. And the best of it has been that there has been no parading of her gentle private life, which has had in it much that is more than ordinarily commendable.

***

Of Benseley, a tragedian of the far-away days, this is related. One evening while playing in Bath, as he came on for his first soliloquy in "Richard," a nail at the wings caught the tail of his majestic wig, and, dismounting his hat, suspended the wig in the air. The Irish audience was quickly in a roar.

Benseley caught his hat as it fell, placed it on his head, and advanced to the centre of the stage. As he proceeded with the soliloquy there was a chorus of voices admonishing him to resume his wig.

The dignified tragedian paid no attention to the protests, despite this final outburst from a local wit:

"Mr. Benseley, me dariint. Put on your jasey, bad 'cess to your politics. Will yez suffer a Whig to be hung?"

***

On one occasion, while Edward McWade, the author of "Winchester," was traveling on the line between Helena and Butte, Mont., he had with him a little negro whom he had installed as dresser. The lad was about fifteen years of age, but so small that McWade had been paying only half fare for the boy. En route to Butte the train was creeping slowly along when conductors were changed at Garrison. The new conductor came to McWade and said as the latter tendered him the half-fare ticket for the valet seated beside him:

"Say, ain't that kid more than ten years old?"

"Well," replied McWade, wearily, as the cars stopped to take on two sacks of flour, "he was ten when he left Helena, but it is highly probable that he will have a wife and six children before this cannon ball reaches Butte."

***

Joseph Jefferson one day boarded a train for Philadelphia. There were no seats in the "plush cars," so the actor took a cross seat from two young men in one of the "regulars." They finally engaged in a theatrical conversation into which Mr. Jefferson was drawn. His name finally came up, and one of the young men remarked:

"I never knew how Jefferson got his reputation. I think he's the worst actor on the American stage."

"That's the first sensible thing you've said to-day," put in the other.

"I thought that myself," was the smiling rejoinder of the actor.

The conversation continued in this vein until Philadelphia was reached. Then the two young men passed the stranger their cards and asked in return for his. The climax is easily guessed.

***

Here is another Stetson story. John B. Stetson was a theatrical manager who cared nothing for appropriateness so that he secured an effect that suited him. On one occasion he spent a lot of money preparing a spectacular play for the holiday season at his Boston Theatre. When the scene painter had finished his job Stetson reviewed the results and remarked:

"It appears to be all right so far as you've gone, but we must have a snow scene."

"Why," remonstrated the artist, "the whole action of the play passes in the tropics. How can you have a snow scene there?"

"That's all right," returned Stetson, "just you go ahead and paint a nice tropical snow scene."

***

Of William Pruette's youngster the latest has to do with an injunction from his parent that he must not play with certain boys in the neighborhood.

"They are rude, naughty boys," said the elder Pruette, "you must not play with them."

"All right, papa," responded the youthful Pruette, "but you don't care if I fight with them, do you?"

***

Japan has a leading actor whose place at the head of his profession is as undisputed as is Sir Henry Irving's in the theatrical world in England. Ichiwawa Danjuro is now sixty-three. His ancestors were on the stage more than 200 years ago and theatre folks in Japan accept him as worthily upholding the family traditions.

There is a real theatrical aristocracy in the Flowery Land. Its members are called "nadia." None may be of their number who has not had the good fortune to inherit a great name, like Ichiwawa Danjuro or to have been adopted into some famous theatrical family. Middle class actors may have their merits, but they cannot hope to become nadai on them, and to enjoy the attendant privileges. The principal of these are that they are entitled to advertise their names on the play boards over the theatre doors, and there are only five actors who have it.

Danjuro is easily head of the five. One of his favorite parts is that of the hero in "The Cushingura," a play written in 1714, which has for its subject the revenge of their chieftain's death by forty-seven retainers. For a century and a quarter this has been a stock play sure to draw full houses when all others fail. Danjuro has played the part seventy-eight times, which in Japan, where audiences demand variety in repertoire and lots of it, is considered a remarkable record.

Acting in Japan isn't easy, either, on players or audience. In Tokio, where foreign methods are revolutionizing all things, including the stage, they have got the length of the performance down to about eight hours. But in the interior playgoers insist on getting their money's worth—that is, fifteen solid hours of theatricals at a gulp. For the relief of everybody concerned, a day's performance is rarely occupied by a single play. They are generally parts of two or three plays run on the stage in succession. First there are usually played parts of two historical masterpieces. Then comes a domestic drama picturing the life of the common people, their pleasures and tribulations. Finally there is a scene in which dancing is the chief feature. So everybody gets something to his taste.

It is rare to see Japanese women on the stage with men. Usually men play the women's parts and they frequently show remarkable skill in impersonating women. Most Japanese actors acquire a habit of declaiming in a voice of peculiar register, and one of the results is that the foreigner has great difficulty in determining whether it is a man or a woman who is performing the woman's part.

***

The tercentenary of "Hamlet" is to be celebrated in Russia. This event is to occur at the Alexandrenoff Theatre, St. Petersburg, the latter part of this month, and is under the auspices of the Russian Dramatic Society, an organization determined to manage this important function on an elaborate scale. Hamlet will be played by M. Yassin, the leading Russian tragedian.

It is stated that "Hamlet" is greatly in favor just now among the educated people of the Czar's dominions. Only a little time ago the play was given at the Russian court, with the Grand Duke Constantine as the melancholy Dane. There are no authentic reports in regard to the result of this princely attempt.

***

Charles Hallock is noted for his ability to imitate the mannerisms and tricks of speech of his various friends. "I have been reading the delightful memoirs of Jules Janin, who was a clever critic," he observed recently, "and I am lost in admiration of Ollivier, the famous French actor. It seems he possessed incredible powers of mimicry, and, according to Janin, he could assume the voice, gesture, and facial expression of any person he chanced to meet. One day he called on his tailor to ask him for a little more time on an account that had been running on for three years. At that moment he saw a customer enter the shop and pay for several articles of clothing which were immediately delivered. Then the actor heaved a deep sigh of pain.

"'What is the matter with you?' inquired the tailor.

"'Alas!' replied Ollivier, 'there is a man I shall never be able to imitate!'"

***

Press Agent—The papers won't print any more of my stories about you.

Soubrette—Oh, what shall I do?

Press Agent—Why, any of the things I said you did do.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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XI.

FAN, dear, papa is having the time of his life, as he said he would, and I guess I am, too; though I am struggling in a conflict of emotions which sometimes leave me in doubt whether I am most happy or miserable. I write such zigzag letters that I suppose your orderly mind despairs of me. Indeed, I had a different subject to tell you of every day of the week since I wrote last, when, I recall, I was keen to write about Caroline Weston's musical symposium. But since then many other things have happened, and I guess I would be violating the "sense of proportion" our rhetoric teacher used to lecture so much about if I made the musical my major theme. Isn't that the phrase? I remember I used to think it would make a good name for a garrulous character in a play, "Major Theme."

However, that musical—but first I must say how I enjoy your long and frequent letters. Why, Fan, you are beginning to write like white folks, sitting up and taking notice of the common, or garden variety of events in a way which delights, while it leaves me much in the dark regarding the present state of the Mothers' Help Guild and the Hot Months School for Furnacemen's Children.

It is too lovely, dear, that you feel able to entertain Geney with such Christian fortitude and forbearance. I appreciate your kindness in having him, for my sake, in the house some part of every day or evening; and in practicing those trivial arts of entertainment—also for my sake—which make Geney eager to visit you daily. I know what a task it must be to you to ride with Geney, (I hope you always take a groom along,) to give him tea, to play ragtime for him daily, and to inform Mrs. Broadman of his preferences in dinner dishes. Do not, on my account, overdo this. It was sisterly of you to conceal from Geney that you are doing these things at my request; for, if he believes you are doing them by way of playing a stroke off your own bat, or for his beaux yeux, he will value them more highly. Tact, as Aunt Sue so often urges upon me, is the exercise of that wit whereby woman renders man unconscious of the chains in which her beauty binds him. And, truly, Uncle Frank is as comfy a mortal as ever you saw.

Geney, as you say, is a restful listener. It must be a pleasant change from dear Mr. Easeman—who does all the talking when he is with one—to be with a man like Geney, who lets you do all the talking. I am glad you have taken up an interest in papa's stable affairs. It will please papa. That it pleases Geney too has, of course, nothing to do with the case. I have given your waist and skirt measures to the dressmaker, and she will send you a lot of gowns soon. You need not have explained that you abandon your severely plain manner of dressing for something more suited to your style of beauty, to please papa. I knew it. Geney is a close observer of a woman's dress, and likes to see her in smart frocks; but, as you say, that, too, has nothing to do with your case. Why mention it? No, I did not know that Geney is frantically fond of college songs. There may be much in him that I did not discover.

I spoke of papa's enjoying New York. Ever since we can remember he has been coming here on business two or three times a year, but it amuses him to pose as a stranger. He has one phrase which drives Aunt Sue distracted: "Now, when I was a youngster," &c. For instance, you read in the papers about the warship saluting the "American Duchess" when she visited it on a Sunday. That threw New York—at least Aunt Sue's set—into convulsions of laughter. There seemed to be a good deal about it that only the initiated could appreciate. Aunt Sue wouldn't explain when I asked, but said: "Wait until you are married and become a New Yorker, child; then I'll tell you lots of things."

I wonder what?

One of the jokes was that the "American Duchess" was saluted by our navy on the very day before it became unlawful for a divorced woman to remarry in New York until she had been three months divorced. Mrs. Polly Lacquerre reminded Aunt Sue of that, and they went into gales.

I wonder why? The Duchess herself is not the heroine of a divorce-and-remarry-quick romance, is she?

Papa reproved Aunt Sue and Mrs. Polly. "There is no longer," he said, "a proper deference in your set to the English nobility."

"True," answered Mrs. Polly, "the brass-band set and the Government have monopolized it all."

"No," said papa, "even the Government failed in its full obligation to a British title; the ship's band did not play 'God Save the King.' When I was a youngster an Admiral stationed at Newport would not have stopped at merely saluting a Duchess with cannon, but would have ordered the band to play 'God Save the Queen.' The Government is going to the dogs. Now, when I was a youngster—"

"Oh, give your face a rest, Phil," said Mrs. Polly. "You are a youngster yet, all right, all right. What are these yarns I hear of your breakfasts at Claremont with a music teacher? You never did that when you were a youngster before. Sue wouldn't let you."

Aunt Sue turned white with rage and papa flushed, but Mrs. Polly laughed and said: "Oh, you are having a family row about it, are you? Then there's no need of my making any more trouble."

Isn't Mrs. Polly horrid, Fan? I guess if I more than half understood all that she says I would not have to wait to be married to know my way about. Now, don't you go and read my letters to Geney, or I'll telegraph him to come home.

By the way, I got your telegram asking for a lot of college song books and have sent you a box of them.

I am sure there is nothing to gossip about in that breakfast at Claremont—there was only one. Papa invited Miss Weston and her sister to breakfast out there with him and me; and then Caroline suggested asking Robert, so that the party wouldn't be so ridiculously feminine, so of course papa asked him.

But here I am telling my story backward, as usual. It begins with the symposium. Caroline met papa, as she does everybody, with the best manner of self-possessed amiability—if that means anything to you—I have ever seen. She seldom laughs, but always seems about to; seems to have a good-natured joke with the world, which keeps her in excellent spirits. It's a look and manner I've never seen anything like before, and I'm weakly trying to give you an idea of it because it seems to have revealed who she is to papa. Everything was quite informal. Women, and men too, spoke to me and papa without being presented, in a nice, natural way, which was a blessed relief after the toadyism that papa and I have had an unlovely lot of. But for a time papa had only looks for Caroline; with his eyes and brows screwed into a Latin-cleft sort of perplexity. Finally he came to where she was telling me about some of the artists, and said: "Miss Weston, are you not related to a man named Billy Harkness—William F. Harkness?"

Caroline's laugh came close to the surface as she replied: "My name is Caroline Weston Harkness and—"

"And Billy is your brother! A hundred to one that only Billy's sister could have his way of laughing, or not quite laughing."

"My brother Will," she said, after they had grinned at each other in a way that puzzled me, "has told me much about you and his experiences with you in the prep school."

"The deuce he has!" said papa, and he looked so funny that Caroline laughed outright. After a while papa laughed too.

"Where's Billy now?" papa asked. "We went to different colleges from the prep, and I lost sight of him."

"He's in the ministry," Miss Weston said. If she had said he was in jail papa could not have looked more amazed.

"In the min—minis—" gasped papa. "A preacher!"

"A preacher," she answered.

Papa lost his wits entirely and mumbled: "Billy—Pitcher—Preacher—Ministry—Happy Harkness," in a perfectly idiotic way, while Caroline, still smiling, added: "Brother William will be in New York soon. He would dearly love to meet you. He's quite liberal."

"Liberal?" parroted papa, still in a puzzle.

"About our profession," said Caroline; "sister and me appearing in public. It was not by his wish, even, that we took the name of Weston. But we thought it better until we knew whether we should amount to anything."

"Billy captained our school nine," maundered papa. "He could preach even then, come to think of it. 'Phil Wonderly,' Billy would say, 'you blank, several kinds of a dunderhead! Are you playing short stop or checkers?' he would say. 'You couldn't catch the measles, you qualified grass-eating donkey!' Billy would say. 'You get some ginger into your game, Wonderly,' Billy would say. 'I didn't put you into short for a hitching post. Keep your eye on the ball or you'll go to the benches!' Billy would say. Then he would resume pitching. Billy had a beautiful arm."

"Our sole family prize," Caroline murmured, drooping her eyes to her own arms and winking at me.

"Say!" exclaimed papa, recovering almost human presence of mind, "are you the little girl with the pigtail and shaker bonnet who used to come to our games and yell like an Apache when Billy Harkness made a safe hit?"

"I was that angel child," said Caroline, with a curtsey.

"Well, I surely am glad to see you again," said papa; and they set to shaking hands and laughing like a couple of donkeys.

I was dying to know more of what Brother Harkness had told Caroline about papa that made her look so knowing when she referred to it, but just then Robert came in, and poor papa, plunged again into a daze at the discovery that Billy was a minister and that Caroline had been an Apache angel in a shaker bonnet, was wholly bereft of sanity at the next discovery, that "little Bobby Prentice" was the six foot bearded man who stopped the fillies in Central Park.

Robert, it appears, is painting the portrait of a child whose parents live in the Avenue, opposite the Park, and who fancy having the little one paint at play by some rocks in the Park, where the adoring parents think it looks too cute not to be framed. The youthful subject and its nurse had just gone home, and Robert was making some all studies of spoke and irons when he heard the rumpus and appeared in time to save papa and the fillies from breaking their necks.

Papa praised Robert's bravery enthusiastically, and was very cordial to him. Indeed, he tried to be as generous to Robert as he was to Geney and Will, for he called Robert over to us—breaking up quite a chummy tête-à-tête between Robert and Caroline to do so—and said: "I'll tell you what, Robby, I want you to go out West and do a little scene painting for me."

"Couldn't think of it," said Robert, smiling.

"At your own price," papa urged.

"I'll give you the names of a dozen fellows who do landscape better than I, and at your price," said Robert. "I am going to sink or swim as a portrait painter, and right here in New York."

"Oh, a painter is a painter," said papa, "and your landscapes will suit my purpose. Now, you listen to me, my boy. I've got a patch of land out in Idaho where the scenery beats the band. You just hustle out there, and do that scenery. But take your time about the painting. We may make a colony proposition out of some of the land. Look it over. Take your time. If the layout suits you—why, my boy, your father and I can arrange for you to get an interest in it."

"My father died some years ago," said Robert. "But, Sir, I feel that I am not cut out for a colony organizer. I thank you, but I intend to work out my own salvation, in my art, and in my own way."

This staggered dear papa a little; but after thinking it over he said:

"Well, I like independence, my boy. I suppose it is a valuable quality to have whether you're going to paint portraits or buck a Trust."

Next day came the breakfast out at Claremont. Papa began to order an awfully swell meal, and, as he was recognized, the head waiter with half a dozen assistants were hanging on his words in a way that's beginning to give me the fidgets. But Miss Weston interrupted, saying, "May we not have such a breakfast as Mr. Prentice, sister, and I used to have in Paris?"

Of course papa assented.

The head waiter was unhappy, at first, to lose papa's swell order and take the modest substitute; but the excellence of Robert's French, and, perhaps, some joy in the homelikeness of the order, restored his good nature. The result was the cunningest breakfast: Petite Marmite, fish, eggs with a purée of chestnuts, chicken in its own little crockery cooking pot, cheese with preserved white currants, and with everything else Sauterne and a kind of bread—pain de ménage, I think—which the waiter said was baked only for the chef and his French assistants.

"If one could imagine the Hudson to be the Seine, and this wine to be vin ordinaire, and the Palisades the Bois—" Miss Weston was saying.

"And Miss Wonderly to be the St. Louis girl who painted red snow and never mixed her colors—" interrupted Miss Weston's sister.

"And Mr. Wonderly to be the sculptor from Nevada we called the sagebrush Michael Angelo, who supported himself through the Quat'ny Arts by coloring casts of the Notre Dame gargoyles—" said Robert.

"We could imagine ourselves back in Paris," concluded Miss Weston.

This was letting papa and me out of the game so completely that Miss Weston noticed, and at once restored papa's good nature, by telling him that Preacher Billy was coming to New York, unexpectedly, the next day.

Well, Preacher Billy came, but to tell you what a strange bird he is, and how the crazy step Robert is urging me to take, is too much to write before [illegible] good-night.

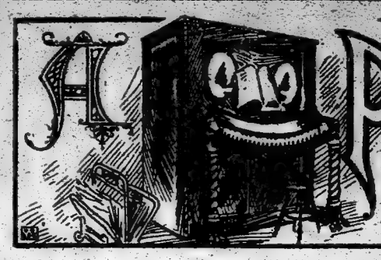

A PIANO THAT LAUGHED

NO ONE could play upon it—that is, no one whose nerves were very sensitive or whose horrors of the uncanny or the inexplicable were in the ascendancy. A magnificent piece of workmanship it was, to be sure, famous since completion for its sweet tone and its wide compass of expression. Yet it stood there in Mr. Briggs's parlor ready to indulge in mocking laughter at whosoever should dare to seek its music.

The laughter in itself was sufficient to unnerve even the most courageous scoffer at the possibilities of ghostdom. It was a harsh, grating "Ha, ha ha!"—such as a merrymaking bedlam will give vent to, and with as little occasion for utterance. The longer any one played the louder the laughter became, until even the boldest would clasp his hands to his ears and arise in nervous haste. Another strange thing was that it did not begin until the performer touched the note G, continuing until he ceased playing, whether that note was sounded again or not. It stopped as soon as the last echo died away, which caused more than one to gaze back at the instrument in shame-faced confusion.

"What shall we do with it?" said Mrs. Briggs, helplessly, after a final effort to play upon it without heeding its ridicule.

"Sell it," replied her husband, promptly.

"No, no, no!" she cried. "Father made me promise upon my knees that I'd never part with it. Besides, who'd want it? I must have a piano that I can play upon, for I cannot live without music."

"Well, then, I'll send an expert to examine it—what say you?"

"Send him, of course. But what good can he do? The laughter was not heard until after father died, and you know that the letter G was his initial—G for Gottlieb."

"It is a strange coincidence, to be sure. But G may also stand for Gretna," said the practical Mr. Briggs. "Let's see what the pianomaker will discover before we worry further. Then if he cannot remedy the trouble I'll get you a new one."

The next day the expert came, taking apart the beautiful instrument and minutely inspecting every detail in its make-up. To their dismay he discovered, nothing out of the ordinary, informing them instead that it was the best-made instrument he had ever examined. His efforts proved a failure, obviously; for as soon as he had put it together again it stood ready to emit that blood-curdling laughter in the face of any and every performer.

The instrument was made in Germany by the father of the cultured Mrs. Briggs. Gottlieb Vandofen had been one of the leading manufacturers of pianos in Berlin, also owning large manufacturing interests in Paris and London. He was reputed as fabulously wealthy, yet at his death the entire bulk of his fortune did not exceed $3,000,000 in American money. This was to be divided equally between his daughter, Mrs Briggs, and his son, Karl Vandofen. A sense of disappointment was experienced by the former, though she tried to persuade herself that she had known so little about her father's business affairs that perhaps she had overestimated his financial worth.

The son was absent in Australia and its neighboring islands when the father was attacked with his final illness, failing to receive the letter bearing the news of his approaching demise. Three months previously he had gone thither, led by his roving disposition and the desire to see that part of the world. The two had had a lengthy conversation previous to Karl's departure, but Gretna had not learned the purport of it, neither did she let it concern her very much. She knew that her father and brother were upon the best of terms.

Two months after Gottlieb Vandofen's death his daughter Gretna was married to Augustus Briggs, an American professor who had gone to Germany to study the language. This seemingly hasty marriage was but in accordance with the father's request, for he knew that his daughter's interests would be safe in the hands of that gentleman. As soon as the business could be adjusted, the happy pair sailed for America, expecting Karl to reappear upon the scene at any day to take charge of affairs there at Berlin.

But he did not come, and, unknown to them, was anxiously awaiting word from the beloved Fatherland. Finally he wrote his sister a letter of inquiry as to her silence, which reached her a few days after her arrival in America. Three months more passed, and at the time of the final struggle with the mysterious piano Mrs. Briggs was daily expecting another missive from her wandering brother.

The letter failed to come; but the brother arrived in its stead. Sunburned, weary, and heartily satisfied to refrain thereafter from his long, aimless journeys, he appeared at her door one morning, to be welcomed as none but a sister can welcome.

Explanations over, he began to glance casually about the room, and immediately his eyes fell upon the new piano.

Leading her to a divan near by, he seated himself beside her, and began to explain carefully the hitherto unfathomable mystery.

"When I was about to leave on this last trip, you remember, father called me to him and we had a long conversation. That morning he told me for the first time the exact amount of his fortune—about $10,000,000 in American money—and gave me a working knowledge of his three establishments. He had long been thinking of selling his interest in the factories at Paris and London, but was not yet ready to close negotiations. Whenever he did so, that would necessitate the handling of large sums of money, and he was then at a loss to know just which city—whether London, Paris, or Berlin—to deposit the bulk of his fortune in. He expressed the fear if such should be the case he knew that you could not manage affairs, as you had never handled money except to spend it. I read his thoughts and offered to give up my trip, but he would not consent to that. Instead, he exacted a promise from me that when I should return this time I would remain at home and devote myself to business.

"Well, when he had explained everything so thoroughly that I knew just what was depending upon me, he then told me that he was afraid to leave his fortune all in one bank, and that he intended to divide it into two sums. The smaller amount he would leave in the bank with which our family has always done business; the other—and now comes the secret of the piano.

"You know as well as I that father did every bit of the work on this instrument except, perhaps, the carving. He spared neither pains nor expense in building it, for it was to be a family treasure so long as an atom of it remained. Well, that morning he took me to it and removed a part of the case, showing me that the rear of the musical framework was double, with space enough between the boards to admit one's hand. In that space is a peculiar bit of mechanism of father's own devising, which he termed a laughing-jack. It can be connected with the musical apparatus by means of a very slender wire, which is brought around past the sounding board in such a way that no one can find it unless he knows beforehand just where to look for it.

"To show me how it worked he attached the wire to the hammershank of a string near the centre of the instrument, and struck that note with his finger. At once the laughter began, just as it will do now. He played a strain or two, and the thing kept laughing as long as the piano continued to sound. This amused me so that I laughed in earnest. He feared that you might hear us, so he released the hammershank from the secret wire.

"He then told me that he was thinking seriously of depositing his money in a bank in a foreign country, so that the lawyers and sharpers would not be so apt to discover it and perhaps purloin part of it in case I should not be at home. He mentioned England and France, because of his factories being at the capital of each country. I sanctioned the suggestion, whereupon he explained that if he deposited his money in England, at London, he would attach the laughing-jack to the note E, by which I should know that a letter of introduction to the cashier of the Bank of England was secreted in this recess at the back of the piano. If he left the money in Paris he would attach the wire to the note F, meaning France; if in our home city, to the note G, signifying Germany. Of course, when he gave me those instructions he took it for granted that I would get word immediately if he should die ere I returned, so that you would not need to be alarmed by the laughing-jack's merriment. He said further that if he should die so suddenly that he could not attend to this matter, then I must look for the letter in the secret recess in his desk at home, with which you also are familiar. I searched for it there as soon as I reached home, but finding nothing, I concluded that you had either taken it or that it was in the piano."

"I found nothing of importance," returned the sister. "There was no letter there, at any rate—nothing but some old bills and about fifty marks in money."

"Then I'll inspect the piano."

With that Karl Vandofen arose and moved the instrument to a lighter part of the room. In a very few moments he had taken away a portion of the casing, and his first act was to show his sister the threadlike wire attached to the base of one of the hammershanks, the prime cause of all that hideous laughter. With a small stool which he had brought for the purpose he unwound the wire, whereupon he struck the middle G note of the keyboard to prove to her that the enchantment was gone.

He next gave his attention to the double back of the instrument, disclosing the unusual bit of space to which he had alluded, with its queer piece of mechanism within—the laughing-jack. Near the latter was a carefully sealed envelope, addressed to Karl in scrawling hand and lettered in faultless German—the father's special legacy to his son and daughter.

With trembling hand Karl opened it, to find therein the following message, also in German:

My Dear Son—The money awaits you, as I promised—all in twenty-mark pieces. Present this letter to the cashier of our national bank, whereupon he will produce an exact duplicate of it and will give you the key to a box in the safety vault. Take the money and divide it equally between yourself and Gretna; but first give the cashier 100 marks as a reward for his fidelity, although I have already paid him a handsome sum. Sell our interests in Paris and London, and live in the old home, remembering the blissful days when your mother lived and we were an unbroken family. Awaiting death's call,

GOTTLIEB VANDOFEN.

Thus the magnificent piano delivered its message, which touched a tender spot in the heart of each recipient. Nothing was left them but to obey, with Karl as the principal actor in the drama.

A few months later the wishes expressed in the letter were all fulfilled save one. And Karl had taken the initial step toward its consummation, having begun to pay attention to a buxom little lass in Berlin with a view to installing her finally as mistress of the Vandofen mansion.

CLAUDIA MAY FERRIN.

THE PRIME CAUSE OF ALL THAT HIDEOUS LAUGHTER.

SEPT

ABOUT CLUBMEN

WHEN Prince Henry and the Emperor of Germany will have become members of the New York Yacht Club they will be the first royal personages of any great import to belong to New York clubs.

But one of the treasures of the New York Yacht Club is an old-time enlarged photograph of the Royal Yacht Squadron members, in the centre of a group of whom stands King Edward, then Prince of Wales. This was presented by the King when Prince of Wales to William P. Douglass, and by him given to the club. The meeting at which the election for members will be held takes place on Oct. 23.

***

One of the wealthiest clubs in this State, which up to the present time has no clubhouse and no home, is the St. Regis Yacht Club, in the Adirondacks. It has an existence of five years, and on its membership roll are the names of many millionaires. It is very exclusive, and a man's name remains some time on the waiting list before it is acted upon. Frederick Vanderbilt is the last applicant for admission. The Upper St. Regis affords unlimited territory for sport. The boats are small and of the catboat variety. The President of the club and Commodore is Anson Phelps Stokes. Mr. Stokes has taken a very active interest in boating and yachting since he had his leg amputated at Lenox three years ago. Before that he was an enthusiastic horseman.

***

"Joe" Holland, who is one of the most popular members of the Players Club, has been much interested in the races this Summer. He has been following a system, putting money on horses the names of which have a theatrical color. In the earlier Spring Mr. Holland's friends had a good joke on him in regard to this system. He went to the track with enthusiasm, putting all he had on Fred Gebhard's horse His Eminence, for the reason, as he said, that his brother Edward was to play the part of the Pope in "The Eternal City," and he thought it an excellent choice. As on last Monday His Eminence was badly beaten, it suddenly dawned on Holland that his brother would not be His Eminence after all, but His Holiness. He has since selected Chorus Girl, Woden, The Dancer, Ohnet, Unmasked, The Rival and Merry Acrobat with more success.

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Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, who arrived with his bride this week from Europe, is one of the older set of Union Club men. He was a widower until this Summer, when he married in London the Countess de Warrener. He lives in a great old-fashioned house on the south side of Stuyvesant Square. He is a brother of Winthrop Rutherfurd, who married one of the daughters of ex-Vice President Morton. He is a man of over fifty, and years ago he had his name changed to Stuyvesant in order to inherit some property from an uncle. His first wife was a Miss Pierrepont, a very beautiful woman, and for many years after her death Mr. Stuyvesant led a very retired life. He and his brother Winthrop take the greatest interest in their splendid farm and kennels, which are situated at Tranquillity, N. J., and it is there Mr. Stuyvesant has taken his bride. Although a Knickerbocker of the Knickerbockers, Mr. Stuyvesant does not belong to the club on Fifth Avenue which bears that name. He is not interested either in any of the patriotic societies, but is a man of rare literary and scientific attainments, and has a valuable collection of pictures. He is a member of the Century Club, and he is seen there more frequently than at the homes of any of the other organizations of which he is a member.

***

The Princeton Club, which has been enjoying the hospitality of the Waldorf-Astoria pending improvements to its clubhouse, will be able to open its doors by the middle of the month. It will have one of the best-equipped clubhouses in town. The membership is very large and the club is in a most flourishing condition.

***

The Union and the Knickerbocker Club are not in favor of non-resident members. There is none at either of these organizations. A man is put up for a certain length of time, if he is a stranger, and he can, of course, be eligible for membership. Other clubs, like the Calumet, have long lists of non-resident members. The Calumet has made a "specialty" of this, and as a result it is the club home of nearly the entire Consular Service, as well as of many men living in other cities who come to New York for a short visit each year. The initiation and dues are comparatively light, and the club is thus made a home for men of good position who belong in their own cities to leading organizations and who want to have in New York a club of good standing without being compelled to pay a large annual fee.

***

George Keppel, who returned this week from Europe, is a tall, athletic Englishman, who wears excellent clothes, and wears them well. He is a candidate for membership in several of the smart clubs and always puts up at the most fashionable. In London he belongs to White's, one of the most conservative and aristocratic of the many London clubs. He is related to the Earl of Albemarle; his wife is the beautiful Mrs. Keppel who visited here last year and who is so prominent in the King's set in London.

***

One of the most popular clubs this Summer with those who really went away for an outing and not for fashionable functions is that at Winter Harbor, in Maine. It is about ten miles from Bar Harbor. The club and Casino are low, picturesque buildings built on the sands near the edge of the water against a dense background of pines. On the cliffs above there are cottages and a hotel, but these are quite far removed from the club itself. The hotel almost partakes of the nature of the club, as it is perhaps the only establishment of the kind in this country where a letter of introduction is necessary to secure rooms. There is no transient trade. There is a small, well-protected harbor in front of the clubhouse, and it is ideal for canoeing, while there are all sorts of out-of-door sports arranged for the members.

There are no social entertainments of any kind at the club. It is used for what it was always intended, a place for out-of-door amusements. The membership is large and exclusive. Many come from Bar Harbor as a relief from the overcrowded Kebo Valley Club, where people dine all over the place, in the little golf house, on the verandas, and in every available room in the house.

***

Julian Shope, who is now abroad, is one of the oldest members of the Calumet Club. In the days when there were New Year's suppers and other general club festivities, Julian Shope was always called upon to sing a song the chorus of which was "Rumty rumti-um," and which was therefore rather easy for people to remember on such occasions. Mr. Shope, like Rip Van Winkle, is a lucky man, inasmuch as his professional duties take him to Europe twice or three times a year. Every time he returns his friends are on the alert for some announcement, but up to writing Mr. Shope has remained a persistent bachelor.

***

Should the Boer Generals visit this country, a banquet will be given to them by the St. George's Society. It will be one of the large and notable affairs of the year, and it will be arranged so that both Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, now on his way here, and the President may attend.

SPLINTERS

Mrs. Benham—How do you pronounce "appendicitis"?

Benham—I pronounce it a blamed good thing for the doctors.

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Benham—You needn't be particular about your dress; where we are going people won't notice what you have on.

Mrs. Benham—Then we won't go; I won't associate with such people.

***

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?"

"Ah, I just wanted to test the kid. Heard everybody say that it was a bouncing baby."

***

She—Why did the Judge tell Bridget's brother that he sentenced him for "uttering" bad money?

He—I'm sure I don't know, unless it is because money talks.

***

Benham—I believe our boy is going to be the fool of the family.

Mrs. Benham—It's quite probable; it's very likely that he will outlive you.

IF THEIR MAJESTIES SHOULD COME TO WALL STREET.

J. P. M.—I'm busy. Have 'em see Perkins.

JUST A BIT STRENUOUS

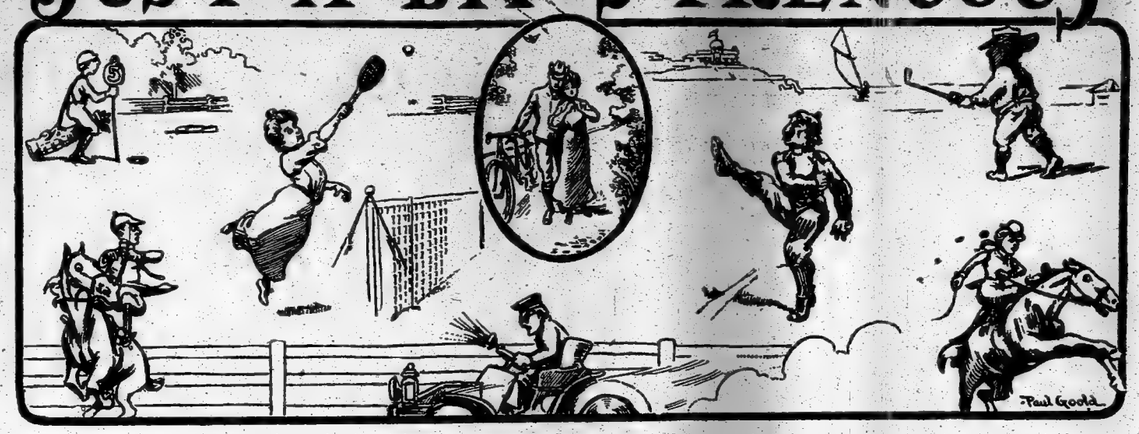

THEY are coming back to town. From the woods, the mountains, and the seashore come the brown-cheeked army of Uncle Sam's vacationists full up with stored energy with which to emulate the example of the Chief Executive.

It has been a good season in which to be up and doing. Cool breezes, no wars, (except at the coal fields, and the mimic attacks on the New England coast,) and good times in the markets.

The Roosevelts started the ball rolling in the early part of the Summer by playing a good deal of tennis at Oyster Bay. Tennis at once became the game of the year, and when the international contest came off in August all Newport changed its gown and went to watch the clever Doherty brothers give battle to the champions. With honors even for this year there is a plan already formed for the American players to invade England next season. The team will probably be captained by Mr. Whitman or Mr. Larned.

It seems the young Crown Prince of Germany, who has been getting nimself talked about for unpatriotically falling in love with an American girl, is a tennis enthusiast, and much prefers the rules of the white lined court to those laid down in the imperial articles.

The fact that ping-pong boards have been kept busy through the Summer months is a pretty sure sign that the new game is not a mere passing fad, but has come to stay. Nearly all hotels and clubs recognize a ping-pong outfit as necessary as a billiard table, and on many of the transatlantic steamships the egg shell balls are tapped back and forth whenever the sea is smooth enough to allow the players to retain a standing position.

Surely it is a game that deserves its popularity. Livelier than cards, yet it is not too strenuous for the drawing room, and, better still, all ages and kinds can play it. It fills a long-felt want in the way of an entertainment for an evening, and, as a popular society girl said last Winter:

"If four or five men call at once it is a trying task to keep them all going in general conversation, but with a ping-pong board ready for play I am sure to have an easy way of creating a diversion."

Long live the game.

Golf is growing in favor every year, and its popularity was shown during a tournament in New Jersey recently. There were eighty-five contestants who started the round, and though during the contest a perfect deluge of rain pelted down on the players, yet sixty-seven of them presented cards at the finish. Golf appeals, unlike other outdoor games, to middle-aged people.

A great many men have been so busy, all the first part of their lives that they have had no time for sport. When they get along where they can afford the time golf is the ideal game to take up to get lots of fresh air, with just enough exercise. Of course, these men seldom get very far beyond the duffer period. But it is surely better for the world to have in it healthy duffers than sickly scoffers.

It has been a breezy Summer among the yachtsmen, though the biggest races of the season were at Kiel under the supervision of the German Emperor instead of off Sandy Hook. Next year, we hear, Sir Thomas is going to build and bring over another Shamrock. He and his yacht will be welcome, and no doubt we will have another Independence from Boston to help make the newspaper talk lively before the races. Here's hoping that the best boat may win—as usual—and—well, the cup was never meant for tea anyhow.

* * *

There are two branches of sport that need a good deal of lawmaking. These are shooting and automobiling.

The sad case of Major Smylie in the Adirondacks the other day adds another to the already long list of victims "accidentally shot," and carelessness which results in death is a crime in the eyes of justice. Of course, a hunter doesn't want to miss any chances to get his deer by calling out to ask if it happens to be his friend, but with so many men and so little game in the woods every precaution is necessary. A red sweater instead of a gray would have saved Major Smylie and his friend would have avoided a lifelong sorrow.

In regard to fast "bubbling" it would seem impossible to get much outside of the speed limit if the machines were allowed by law to be capable of only a reasonable rate of speed. This need only apply to road automobiles, and let the racers be used on the track alone, as it is with the horses.

Another suggestion offered recently was to establish a sort of curfew law for the "bubble" owners, fixing the time to trundle around on public highways between 9 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. A fine of $50 was suggested as suitable punishment for those "caught out" except during these eight hours.

* * *

The athletic girl reluctantly folds up her bathing suit and begins to watch somewhat anxiously the slowly fading frescoes of tan on her once lillylike neck and arms. The elbow sleeve and mosquito-netting yoke have encouraged old Sol to do his worst, but now the "roll up your sleeves habit" is on the wane and a complexion is again one of the things to be considered.

The college girls are getting ready for their basketball campaign, and the aspirant for membership on a team at Vassar, Bryn Mawr, or Smith has a very serious problem to face. To win her numerals—that is, to be allowed to play on a team representing her class—she must first play many hard games on the scrub, establishing her superiority over many sister candidates, just as is the custom in football among the men's universities.

After she has at last won her position her class team has to compete for the championship of the college. Very little has been done heretofore to bring about a girls' intercollegiate contest, but if such a thing were possible the interest in such a match would rival the big football games of the year.

Among college athletes all over the country it is a great honor to win the right to wear the initial letter of the college on the front of their jerseys. In the leading universities this may be done by winning points against other colleges or "making" the football or baseball teams or the crew, but at Vassar the girls have made a rule that makes the V a much harder letter to attain than the Y of Yale or H of Harvard. The proud possessor of this symbol must win it by breaking a college athletic record in competition.

* * *

The great American football world is beginning to sit up and take notice. Already preliminary practice has begun at some of the leading universities, and elbow pads, nose protectors, and leather helmets are bein donned for the season of 1902.

Up at the University Club the other evening there was a gathering of old football stars, discussing the outlook for the coming season, and yarning about the days when they wore padded canvas.

"It seems to me," said a former Pennsylvania Captain, "that the players of to-day act tired when they go into the big games, and lack the snap and ginger of the good old times of flying wedges and turtle backs."

There was a general grunt of approval at this from the listening veterans, and the speaker continued:

"You remember the year, back in the early 90s, when we licked Harvard so badly? Well, that was the game in which Osgood, our right half back, made what I consider the most sensational play the game has ever seen.

"It was along about the middle of the second half that our little runner got a fine start around the crimson's end, with no one but their full back between him and a touch-down.

"To be sure, the Harvard back had never been even suspected of missing a tackle, but our fellows had great faith in Osgood's dodging powers.

"Straight for the crouching man he dashed, and we were all expecting to see one of his lightning side steps when—swish—he jumped clean over the astonished tackler's head and scored in a canter."

"Speaking of the old days," chimed in an old Princeton man, (who was about three sizes too big for any chair in the room,) "reminds me of a little incident during one of the last Yale games we played here in New York.

"Football wasn't exactly a 'parlor game' in those days, and Frank Hinky, Yale's Silent Wonder, as he was called, was famous for the irritating habit of grinding his elbows and knees into our pet bruises. Little as he was, Hink was the most vicious player I ever got up against; so in a scrimmage, when I found myself buried under both elevens with the Eli Captain sprawled out just below, I felt that it was time to get even, and began diligently to rub his ear into the dirt. Of course, I expected the terrible man to go off into a howling rage at such treatment, but when those on top had piled off he simply said in a polite tone:

"'If you are quite through I should like to get up.'"

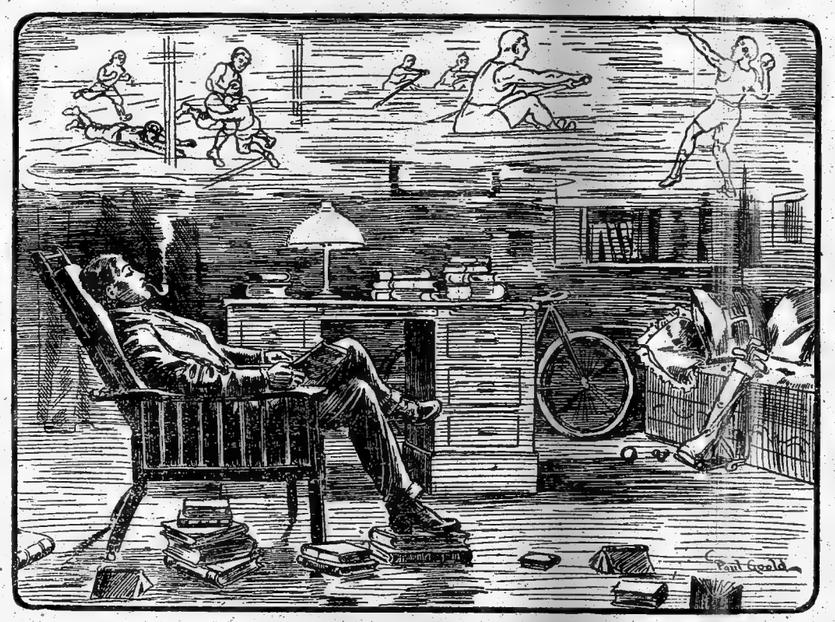

WORKINGS OF A CLASSICAL MIND.

SEPT

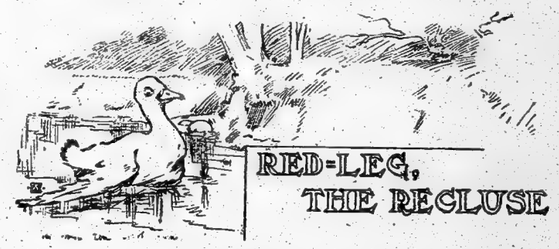

RED-LEG, THE RECLUSE

RED-LEG was a duck of extremes. This had been the case from the time of his first southward migration, when he was only a thin, dusty young bird, with his main object in life the acquisition of wild rice and little snails.

At this time he was of a very confiding nature, and his mother often remarked that he would trust even a fox if it smiled nicely at him before springing.

Confidence is all right in its proper place, but when a young duck has his system full of overconfidence there is pretty sure to be trouble before it has been supplemented by common sense.

So it was with Red-leg, and that he succeeded in surviving his first season is owing—strange to relate—to this same overconfidence in one of a different species.

The man who saw Red-leg leave the rest of his family and swing off to leeward of his decoys, and then sail right

CHOCK FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

up over them, had just been seized with this peculiar malady, owing, perhaps, to a neat double made on a pair of whizzing teal, and, considering Red-leg as good as cooked, missed him beautifully with both barrels, and then watched him fly away, with many outward signs of rage, which even Red-leg, in his youthful and frightened condition, knew were neither nice nor proper for a good and respectable duck to hear.

After this episode, from being of a confiding and genial disposition, Red-leg became suspicious and morose, and, having quarreled with his family, cut adrift from the whole flock and pitched down into a big swamp where tall trees shaded the little pools of black water and where wild rice stalks looked at their reflections all day and whispered together through the silent night.

This spot suited Red-leg in his present disposition, and he knew that he was safe from his enemy who had scared him so the day before, as no one of that breed could make its way through this tangle or over the treacherous surface of the swamp without giving sufficient warning. Four-footed enemies he had, but by keeping well away from the edges of the ponds at night he could bid these defiance.

Then, too, he would make excursions to the near-by river when darkness came, and there, out on the flats, feed in safety on the dearly beloved rice and quack his disdain to all the world.

In fact, Red-leg had become educated in a very short time; his confiding disposition had fled; and in its place was come a cynical distrust of everything and everybody that bade fair to make his life a long one and spread his fame afar.

As the weather grew colder and the rest of the duck family were moving southward, a new trait—that of stubbornness—developed in Red-leg.

He liked his surroundings and saw no reason why he should be driven from them by any mere weather, so he staid on and on, visiting the open flats at night and spending his days sheltered from the winds in a secluded pond in the great swamp.

One morning, however, when he returned to his favorite haunt he was very much surprised and enraged to find the water so hard and strong that he could not do more than walk on it, and it resisted all his efforts when he tried to swim about.

He felt himself floundering about ridiculously, and looked around to see if any one were laughing at him. What he saw made him spring straight up into the air and just avoid the red-brown shape that leaped out from a bunch of dead weeds a few yards away.

So once more Red-leg owed his life to an unworthy instinct, and this time it was vanity.

Afraid to trust himself in the frozen swamp, he once more sailed out to the river and dropped down into the channel, where, although cold and windy, there was safety.

Here, then, he spent his days, floating idly about, sometimes rising when a boat disturbed him, only to alight once more when it had passed, brooding on the emptiness of life in general and of his own life in particular.

Fortunately for Red-leg, the Winter was a mild one, and the channel did not freeze over, but food was scarce, and sometimes he was hungry as well as lonely and cynical.

At last Spring came, and with it the returning flocks of his kind, all happy and full of stories of their travels.

There were many vacancies, to be sure, but these were forgotten in the general excitement of being homeward bound, and if any sadness for the absent ones was felt it was not shown.

This hard-heartedness, as it seemed to Red-leg, did not make him any more sociable, and he refused to listen to or have anything to do with the merry-hearted throng that played and chattered and flew on again, only to be followed by others until the flight had passed.

A few couples had lingered, however, and one of these decided to make their home in the very pond that Red-leg had frequented the previous Autumn. Now, there were other places just as good, but his Highness thought not, and at once started in to dispossess the happy pair. In spite of his hard Winter, Red-leg had grown to be a very large duck, and he had little trouble in putting his rival to the right-about when it came to a test of strength. So once more the pond was his alone.

He still kept up his old habits, and, owing to this and to his remarkable size, had become known to some of the local gunners, and many were the stories, both true and fictitious, that were told of his wariness and cunning.

Many a longing eye had been cast at his shiny black body, as he sailed out and dropped into the channel late in the afternoon to await the friendly darkness before venturing into the shallow water where last season's rice was to be found in the bud, and many were the plans devised to circumvent him.

BROODING ON LIFE'S EMPTINESS.

But Summer came, and Red-leg lived his life in the same old way.

Now, on a hill overlooking the big swamp stood a small house, and in it lived a boy. This boy spent most of his time on the river or in the woods, and his keen eye had often rested on Red-leg when, in the early morning, he sailed in from the river and after many circlings dropped down out of sight among the trees.

All through the Summer the boy haunted the swamp, pushing his way through the hot tangle of underbrush, sinking sometimes up to his waist in the soft mud, but ever looking for that quiet retreat of this lone duck, that had first aroused his curiosity and then his admiration, and whom now, as the days grew shorter, he determined to have, if perseverance could serve him to that end.

Finally, one cool September day he found the little pond, but Red-leg heard his approach and went rushing up into the air long before the boy was close enough to do any shooting.

The place discovered, however, was one point gained, and, returning home, the boy laid his plans for another visit.

As the first streaks of dawn showed in the eastern sky the next morning the boy lay concealed in a thick bunch of wild rice not ten yards from the edge of the pond, and watched with beating heart for the approach of his friend the enemy.

Red-leg had taken a short trip down the river that morning, and was therefore a little late, but as he came floating along, high up in the air, his sharp eyes looked down with keen watchfulness, and he soon discovered that something new occupied that thick patch of

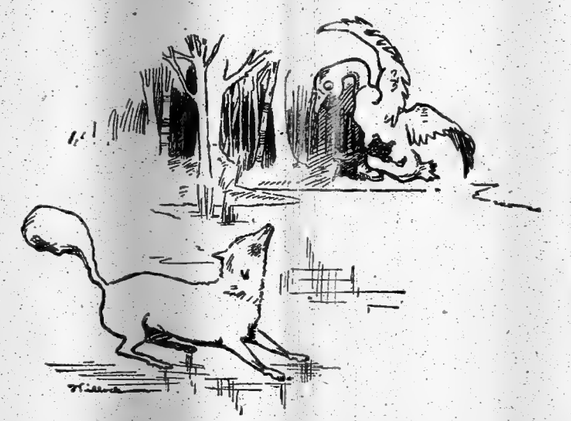

STRAIGHT UP INTO THE AIR.

grass that usually looked all about the same, but now showed very dark right in the centre. So he took another circle, and this time a ray of sunlight glinted back, and he knew that it was not thrown from the water.

He had seen that same glint before; he had seen it on that morning when he had lost confidence in the world, and he knew it was dangerous, so, with a few disdainful quacks, he swung off toward the river again, for if he could not have that particular spot in the swamp he would take no other, preferring to sit out in the open water and say things to himself about the selfishness of those two-legged animals who had shiny things in their paws and who could not stay where they belonged.

The boy went home and did some more thinking, but did not revisit the pond again that week, only watching Red-leg come in, circle about until sure, and then drop down out of sight.

And then one morning he learned something, and this was how it happened.

When Red-leg came in as usual, the first thing that caught his eye was another black duck swimming calmly about in HIS pond.

This was monstrous. "The nerve of that fellow; well, here's where I teach him some manners," and, without even making one circle, down he went, straight as a bullet, until within a yard of the pond, when with a quick flutter of his strong wings he checked his downward course and dropped softly into the water.

Then, with quacks of rage, he went for the intruder, who was soon glad to seek safety in flight, and went towering up over the trees and away to the river, leaving Red-leg again monarch of all he surveyed.

This little episode was not lost upon the boy, and after some thought he got to work, with a gleam of triumph in his eye.

He had shot a couple of black ducks the day before, and, taking one of these, he skinned it carefully and stuffed it with hay, fixing the head in a natural position, and then fastened the bird on the end of a six-foot pole.

This he put carefully away and bided his time.

The next morning an hour before daylight found the boy, armed with his little twelve-bore and the stuffed duck, making his way to the pond, and before dawn he had sunk one end of the pole in the mud in such a way that the decoy seemed to be floating gently upon the surface of the water. Again he concealed himself, but this time not in the bunch of grass, but on a point of marshy

FLOATING IDLY ABOUT.

ground shaded by a branching cedar tree.

With the sun came Red-leg; his anger again rose at the sight of the intruder, and, throwing caution to the winds, down he came, head thrown back, wings curved, and feet thrown out, like some avenging spirit from the clouds.

Ah, Red-leg, conceit has saved you once, vanity a second time, but selfishness is to be your destruction!

Where is your usual cool judgment, your piercing eye, ever quick to note danger from afar? The first is smothered with your anger, the second is fixed only upon that innocent stuffed duck whom you regard with such unjustifiable hatred.

Down, down you come, until suddenly there is a flash, a report, and your beautiful head drops back, your wings collapse, and with a splash you fall beside the object of your wrath, a victim of selfishness and passion.

But for this you might have lived your life in the old swamp, shunning the society of your kind, until old age came to claim you, and in some secluded spot, the same, perhaps, in which you had passed so many days, died, as you had lived, in solitude. J. DAY KNAP.

Emulating Jonah.

MOTHER is of the "fair, fat, and forty" type; her guest, too, is somewhat massive. Both have ideas, however, and aspire to forget the material in the spiritual.

Ned hasn't many ideas, but he has one. That is to get all the fun he can out of life. Mother is often his victim—a willing victim, as he is her idol.

This day, at the little informal luncheon, talk turned to the miracle question and the New Thought in general.

The hostess interrupted her own weighty argument. Holding up a tiny fish on a fork, she said, persuasively, to her friend, "Won't you join me in a sardine?"

This situation was too much for Ned. Looking from large woman to large woman, and then to little fish, he exploded:

"Going to do the Jonah act, Mother? You'll better go it alone!"

MANY GOWNS OF MANY WOMEN

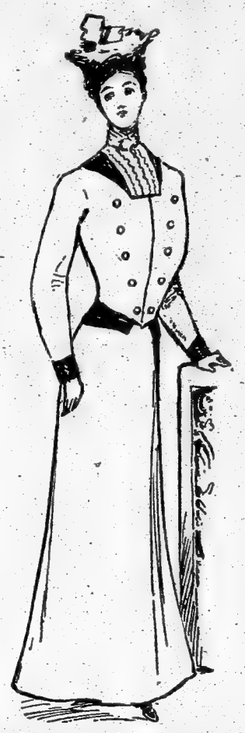

This dress is made of dark blue serge, and the double-breasted, tight-fitting skirt has hip pieces and revers of black silk. The buttons used to trim it are black crochet.

MISS CRIMMINS, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, wears a charming black and white checked taffeta frock. The skirt was laid in clusters of rib tucks, about five to the cluster—the clusters some five inches apart—and these were released at the bottom to give fullness around the feet. The bodice was also laid in clusters of vertical rib tucks. The hat worn with this gown at a recent luncheon was flat and wide of brim, the crown, a round one, being possibly an inch high. The chapeau was raised from the coiffure by a narrow bandeau. On the front of the hat at the left were several flat loops of dark emerald green velvet ribbon, an inch and a half wide, and a spray of shaded green aigrettes trailed over the edge of the brim.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt lunched in town one warm day in a pink frock showing numerous insertions and medallions of creamy white lace. The flounce was headed with the insertions, and more of them appeared at its edge. The jupe had many bands of lace crossing it with medallions between them. The yoke was practically solid lace and the sleeves were half pink and half white, with lace frills at the elbows. A large, flat white hat topped the gown.

***

Mrs. Frederic Edey dined in a fashionable restaurant the other evening in a filmy frock of black net thickly spattered with chenille dots of large size. The skirt of the gown was full and there was a deep gathered flounce at the bottom. The bodice was also gathered to fit and was high in the neck, but a V-shaped opening cut out of the black taffeta lining gave the effect of an unlined yoke. The full bishop sleeves, gathered into black lace cuffs, were unlined. A large, round black hat trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same color topped the gown.

***

Miss Greta Bjorksten was lunching in a fashionable restaurant one hot afternoon in a filmy voile of deepest blue over a taffeta slip. The skirt was gored to fit not too closely, and was divided into three sections by clusters of tiny horizontal tucks; these finished the skirt at the bottom and the other two clusters—about eight in a cluster—were perhaps fourteen inches apart. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back and clusters of almost invisible tucks extended from the blue girdle to the square cut yoke of heavy white linen embroidered in fine white cord; little tabs drooped from the yoke for a couple of inches down the back. The bishop sleeves were not very full and had turned back cuffs of white linen cord-trimmed matching the yoke, and short puff underaleeves of white lace, much like coral lace, and these were gathered into the narrowest possible bands. The hat worn was a medium-sized affair of blue straw, its brim edged winth white, and it was draped by a blue chiffon veil.

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Mrs. H. S. Black was in town recently in a simple and effective dress of black foulard spotted with white. It was fitted in the back by a group of narrow tucks and had a simple applied flounce at the bottom. The bodice was two-thirds heavy white lace, and this formed not only the deep yoke, but came to within five inches of the waist line. The bishop sleeves were also largely lace.

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Miss Gans came into town in a costume suited for country wear and also for walking and shopping in town. The material was very dark blue serge, and the cut was simple, but the gown itself had much chic. The skirt cleared the ground perhaps two inches and was gored to fit smoothly, with several underlying and invisible plaits in the back. It had several rows of stitching around the bottom, but nothing more. The tight-fitting coat was the striking part of the costume. It had a double-breasted front, with a seam down the centre, and rows of black crochet buttons, perhaps an inch across, on each side. It fitted as though the wearer had been, to use the familiar figure of speech, poured into it. It was cut out square in the neck in front, and showed about six inches of a white blouse of guimpe, tucked, and a white stock and bow. Short, wide revers of black silk outlined the sides of the opening, extended around and met in the back, forming there a round collar. The coat itself extended a little below the waistline, forming a point in front, and beginning each side of the double-breasted portion were semi-circular pieces of black silk some four or five inches wide; these fitted smoothly over the hips. The coat sleeves were finished with crochet buttons and stitching.

***

The Countess Festetics lunched at Sherry's in a white linen frock. The skirt was plain except that it had an applied flounce perhaps sixteen inches deep in the back by eight in front. It was stitched to the skirt. Several underlying plaits at the back and the goring fitted it. The waist bloused in front and had two Gibson plaits wider at the top than the bottom. The back was perfectly plain and not tight. It was cut out round at the top to a depth of six or eight inches and the edges were embroidered in delicate rose pink floss, with tiny sprays of embroidery below. There was a tucked white guimpe and stock and a fluffy bow. The bishop sleeves were gathered into narrow cuffs. The light yellow hat was large and round, but the brim was much narrower in the back and was pressed down a little each side the hair. On top it was trimmed with flat folds and bows of white taffeta, and was raised from the coiffure by a narrow white bandeau, while white wings trimmed the under brim.

This hat is made of pale green straw, a dull shade, and the braid is large and cordlike. A knot of velvet the color of the straw is caught on the front edge and from that sprays of light green aigrette feathers extend over the brim.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin, who was with the Countess, wore a mixed gray linen, fine of quality and medium as to shade. The bodice had a yoke and plastron front of heavy white Irish lace, with a knot of pale blue at the left. Starting from the waist line and curving up over the blousing front under the lace were three inch-wide tucks. The back was plain and was laid in plaits under the fold of linen forming the girdle. The sleeves were quite small, and at the elbow there were three inch-wide tucks, and then a narrow but very full puff that stood out at least four inches from the arm; three inches below this and with three inch tucks intervening came a similar puff at the wrist, and below this three more tucks formed a cuff. The skirt was plain, gored to fit, and swept the floor with tucks at its lower edge. The hat worn was draped with a chiffon veil.

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Mrs. David M. Morrison wore at a concert at Monmouth Beach a frock of black lace with many handsome medallions over white taffeta. With this costume she wore a violet toque. With her was Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, who wore light-blue taffeta trimmed with ecru lace and a small black toque. Mrs. Thornell's daughter, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, was in a simple white organdie with a pink sash and a large pink picture hat.

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The following description of a gown worn at the Hotel Ritz in Paris one evening at an engagement dinner is full of suggestions to woman on the qui vive for new effects. The gown was composed of pale gray crêpe de chine and white chiffon. There was an overdress of the crêpe de chine, embroidered in large white chrysanthemums, scattered irregularly over it. The underskirt was made up of many plaitings of white chiffon, and the gray tunic was raised at the sides by white velvet ribbon. The embroidered crêpe formed a bib on the bodice, both back and front, the pieces being held together on the shoulders by odd Russian silver ornaments with pendants. There was shirred gray mousseline over the shoulders; under these clasps, and long, loose draperies of the mousseline fell from the shoulders over bishop sleeves of unlined lace, the lace terminating in bands of white velvet ribbon. The bodice also had a small yoke and stock of white lace, matching the sleeves, the edges finished with white velvet. A gray panne velvet turban, from the left side of which, fastened by a gleaming jewel, a long white ostrich plume swept the shoulder, topped this exquisite frock.

***

Mrs. Henry Bischoff is often seen in a black foulard sparingly marked by small white figures and divided by waving, vertical vines into stripes three inches broad. The simple, clinging skirt has several inch-wide tucks edging the deep applied flounce and an equal number heading it. The waist is as simple as the skirt, is plain in the back, and pouches a little in front. The bishop-shaped sleeves have narrow cuffs. With it last week she wore a full black lace boa, short, with long, floating ends, and a small toque of cream-colored chrysanthemum straw trimmed with black wings.

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Miss Betty Colamore, Mrs. Bischoff's daughter,

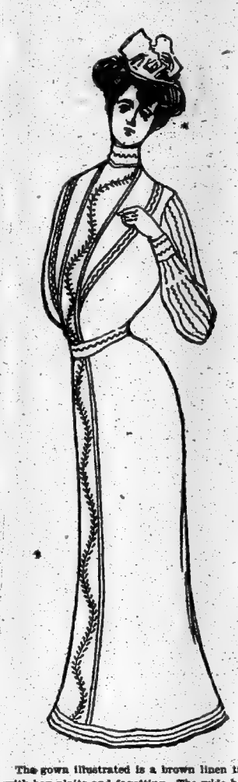

The gown illustrated is a brown linen trimmed with box plaits and fagotting. The wide box plait down the front of the bodice has a vine, embroidered in deep brown, through the centre, and the same design is carried out on the skirt. The box plaits used elsewhere in the dress have dark brown fagotting through their centres. Tucks finish the bottom.

wore a simple ecru pongee. The skirt was tucked from the waist down. The bodice was also laid in narrow plaits or tucks, and a large toque of white straw trimmed with knots of black and black feathers completed it.

***

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe attended a recent Newport wedding in a gown eminently suitable for her years and in curious contrast to that seen on many women of her age. It was a soft veiling in a clear, medium shade of heliotrope. The skirt was perfectly plain and hung straight, with little goring or flaring, and touched all around. The bodice was also plain, but a small three-cornered shawl of soft white silk, fringed, was worn, and a white tulle cap partially covered her snowy hair. A knot of delicate green satin ribbon on one side of the tulle cap was a pretty touch.

***

Miss Kathleen Neilson wore one morning at Newport a perfectly plain white linen gown, the waist blousing somewhat and finished by a stock and a full bow in the front. The skirt, while plain and straight, was not scant. Her large light hat was trimmed with straps of brown velvet and swathed in brown chiffon.

***

Miss Martha Johnston, a cousin of Mrs. Vanderbilt, lunched at Sherry's in a frock of mercerized blue linen. The simple blousing bodice had a round yoke simulated by three bias bands of linen, each an inch wide, piped with white and say, a sixteenth of an inch apart. The bishop sleeves had cuffs piped with white, and the applied flounce was strapped with bias bands showing the white piping. Her large light straw hat was broad of brim and had a moderately high crown. Bluets of medium shade were massed on the brim and underneath it at the back, on each side of the knot of the coiffure drooped white buds, with more bluets at the sides.

MARIE WELDON.

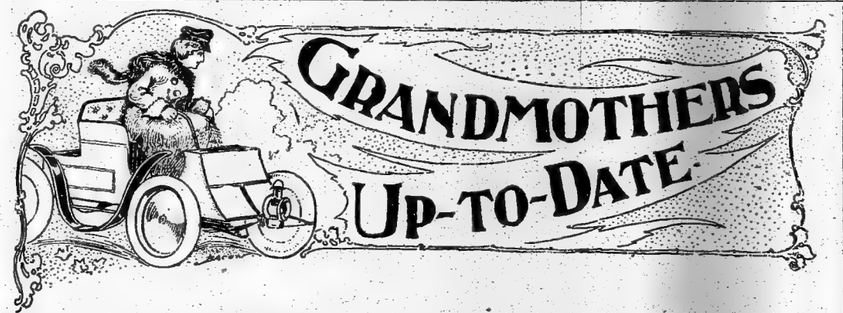

PERHAPS one of the most interesting features in connection with American society during the last century is the remarkable change in the appearance of the fashionable grandmother.

Indeed, in less than fifty years the metamorphosis of the grandmother is astonishing. She of cap and kerchief, the once revered example of grandmotherhood, has practically disappeared—at least from metropolitan circles—and her successor is a person who, without a stretch of the imagination, can scarcely be called reverence inspiring; who, in fact, bears no marks at all by which she may be identified. In other words, the modern grandmother, irrespective of her age, doesn't look the part.

According to a somewhat threadbare story that once upon a time went the rounds, one of the few disappointments experienced by the late Li-Hung-Chang during his visit to this country, not many years ago, was due to the apparent scarcity of elderly women among the fashionable folk to whom he was introduced. In China, as almost every one knows, to be old is an honor. Women as well as men in that country are proud of advanced age. Hence the distinguished Celestial was slow to understand that the people of this country are extremely chary of assuming any such honor, that the fashionable woman in particular is more than willing to forego always and forever even a bowing acquaintance with old age, and to that end persistently pays flattering court to perennial youth. Doubtless Li-Hung-Chang met more than one grandmother during his American tour, but, owing to his ignorance of these delicate points he, unfortunately for his own peace of mind, classed them every one with inexperienced matrons or young girls. His mistake is not surprising. When it comes to a question of her own age the American grandmother can mystify a much more experienced judge than a Chinaman.

A transforming, and some people think a surprising, feature of the modern grandmother is her wardrobe, which for style, costliness, and elaborateness far surpasses that of her granddaughter, and certainly includes none of the homely garments of a particular cut and texture once deemed highly appropriate for women of her age. Believing, as she firmly does, in the adage, "A woman is no older than she looks," the grandmother of to-day, with an eye to artistic effect, replaces the cottage bonnet, as likely as not, with a Gainsborough hat, and the untrimmed best black satin gown with numerous costumes of filmy lace, gauze, rich silks, or brocades, in turn bespangled, embroidered, flounced, and befrilled to the top notch of elaboration; being thoroughly convinced that the latter better match her looks. From that standpoint, in truth, her toilets are seldom unsuitable.

Even her detractors—and the modern grandmother has detractors—are forced to admit that in nine cases out of ten her wardrobe is an effect, not the cause, of her youthful appearance. They are also obliged to admit that the secret of the particular sort of necromancy wherewith she turns back the hands of time is locked within her own breast. At any rate, none seems able to do much more than guess at it.

From sources the best informed, though, it was learned that some of the most efficacious tactics of every time-subjugating campaign are an invincible determination not to grow old, or, in metaphysical phrase, to "will youth"; a lively resolve, according to the language of the day, "to keep in the swim," and a strenuous refusal to become acquainted with that inglorious condition called in the vernacular "laid on the shelf." Moreover, this purposeful concentration of thought, which must be begun betimes, is supplemented by such commonplace technicalities as physical culture, face massage, systematic outdoor exercise, breakfast in bed, &c., few of which were ever practiced to any extent by the old-time grandmother. But, after all, none of these tactics, nor, indeed, all of them combined, are quite sufficient to account for the astonishing vitality, power of endurance, and juvenile appearance of the modern grandmother, who, if her getting-up hour is a bit later than that of her Colonial prototype, makes up for it by seldom putting her head on a pillow again until the small hours of the next morning, the interval being filled with a schedule longer, if anything, and more tiring than that of a fashionable débutante, and one which undoubtedly would have sent a grandmother of the old school to a sanitarium inside of a year.

In fact, the more crowded her schedule the better a fashionable grandmother is pleased and the more lustily she seems to thrive.

"I am convinced," said one of this class the other day, "that the early aging of my own grandmother was due more to rust than to wear and tear. She had few recreations, no dissipations. She went to bed with the chickens and got up with them. It is only since that once-respected maxim, 'Early to bed and early to rise,' has become a dead letter outside of ruraldom that grandmothers are found at the helm of almost every entertainment incidental to social life."

The leader of New York society, it will be recalled, has granddaughters who are married, and many of the names famous in conjunction with recent balls, banquets, operatic performances, and so on in New York belong to grandmothers whose décolleté gowns and jeweled tiaras are the despair of younger women and the joy of the society reporter.

It has come to pass that it is grandmamma who now sits in the front row at the Horse Show, enthusiastically promotes the Dog Show, and never misses the races; who plays golf and tennis with the youngest, and who, whether at home or abroad, generally proves to be one of the jolliest members of whatever company she finds herself in.

Neither cap nor wrinkles, it is scarcely necessary to add, are attributes of the new type of grandmother who has superseded the type which went to bed soon after the children and was lamentably indifferent to the momentous question of appearing perpetually young.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted, there are critics who profess to regret the passing of the old-fashioned grandmother. The nursery, they say, can ill spare her. Half a century or so ago, they maintain, childhood and old age (a woman was quite venerable in those days at sixty) saw much of each other, and the former was the gainer, whereas to-day grandmother can find few leisure moments for the children, and her knowledge of them goes little beyond their names.

"Some of the most delightful reminiscences of my youth," vouchsafed one of the afore-mentioned critics, "are connected with my grandmother. She doubled every joy, halved every sorrow. Because of her ministry, bedtime was never unwelcome and a rainy day, the bête noir of most children, I hailed with delight. I cannot remember," the speaker concluded, reflectively, "that my grandmother ever sported either a Gainsborough hat or a tiara, but I do know that the lace cap trimmed with violet ribbons she often wore, and others of its kind, seem far more beautiful to my mind's eye than any of the splendid jeweled coronets and tiaras which now so largely take their places."

We tell a tale in black and white
And guarantee it true;
For Johnny ate an apple green,
And now is feeling blue.

***

SHE is only sixteen, but she is clever, and when she makes her début in society there is going to be an event in the social world. As it is, the family depend upon her and she depends upon herself, and is quite equal to most emergencies that come into her life. It was really a serious one when her elder brother came to her one morning saying that he was going to blow out his brains or drown himself, and looking sufficiently desperate to do it. The sister of sixteen was not of the school girl type, and she knew she must do something—and the right thing—and do it immediately, and she did. The trouble was that the brother was desperately in love with the most bewitching of Southern girls, and she was a flirt. Hadn't he looked forward to the night of that dance, for it seemed an age, and then what had the girl done with the social or flirtatious independence of a girl of the South but danced every single dance with another man—not other men, but one and the same man. It was enough to make one blow one's brains out. But there was the clever little sister to the rescue. She did not stop long, but promptly dispatched two notes, one to the fascinating girl and the other to the man with whom she had danced the evening before, asking them both to take tea with her that afternoon without a word to either as to who was to be in the party. As a matter of fact there was no party, only the girl, the young man, the clever sister, and her desperate brother. Now, it is one thing to flirt with a pretty and fascinating girl for a whole evening at a dance, but unless one is desperately and seriously in love, with serious aims in view, it is a little too much to be precipitated suddenly and cold bloodedly into a tête-à-tête with the girl the very next day in broad daylight with no dancing to break the monotony of conversation when one has nothing in particular to say. The man of the dance did not like it a bit. The clever sister had slipped away, and there was the fascinating girl and the other man, and he must either make desperate and determined love to the girl, sweeping all before him, or get out. He didn't wish to do the former, and he did the latter. That was exactly what the clever little sister had expected him to do, and she wisely kept out of the way. Now, with the brother alone with the girl of his heart, there was a speedy culmination of affairs; since then there has been a marriage and a happy couple is busily engaged in living happy ever after.

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"That conductor made an awful mistake."

"What did he do?"

"Why, he rang the bell just before we got to the street I wanted to get out at."

***

Every other woman who went to Chautauqua this Summer has the autograph of Mark Hanna, who lectured there, and one woman has something more, and says now that it pays to compliment people and that even big men are vain. The woman who believes in compliments is the head of one of the Chautauqua circles, and Mr. Hanna's face has become familiar to her in her studies of the affairs of to-day, but when she saw him in person she was agreeably surprised.

"Why, Mr. Hanna," she cried, when she had an opportunity to shake hands with the lecturer, "you are a great deal better looking than your pictures."

Mr. Hanna beamed upon her, and when, after shaking hands, she handed him a writing pad for an autograph, she noticed he took longer than the usual quick time in writing his name. This was explained when she saw the autograph, for while every other woman autograph hunter had only the name, upon her writing pad was written, "Yours truly, Marcus A. Hanna."

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Hazel—Do you believe things can be inherited?

Tom—Well, if I didn't I wouldn't be engaged.

***

He was a wretch of a man, and she was a poor, frightened-looking little woman. And the worst of it was that he evidently thought himself a model of manly propriety, and it is very likely the little woman thought the same. It was at Twenty-third Street, on Broadway, and they were to board the down-town car, but were on the other side of the up-town car. That meant that they must cross at the moment the man deemed it proper for them to start, directly in front of both an up and a down car. The man, with his superior masculine agility and freedom from the thrall of skirts, did it easily, but the little woman hung behind timidly, crying, "Oh, I dare not."

The man, however, jumped upon the running board of the car, calling to the conductor to wait. But the car could not be stopped for another block, a short one, fortunately, and on it went, with the man on the running board and the poor little woman trailing along behind as fast as she could. Every woman in that part of the car glared at the man with an icy look of disapproval, but if he was conscious of the glances he did not understand. Finally the car stopped, up came the little woman, and the passengers listened for recriminations, and they came, not from the woman, but from the man:

"Now, see all the trouble you have made," he began at once. "All this fuss has been made about you. If I could go across, couldn't you come? Now, when you have an able-bodied man to take care of you," &c.

There were annihilating expressions on the faces of the listening women passengers, but the little woman only tried meekly to defend herself. Every one was sorry for her, but probably it was sympathy thrown away. Isn't matrimony usually a one-sided affair, with the preponderance of love and consideration on one side or the other, and isn't it the one who loves most, not the one who is most loved, who is the happiest?

Bravery at a Discount.

There are times when bravery is at a discount. It is all very well to insist upon it when the small boy is afraid to stay alone in the dark, but when he gets to being brave on his own account there may be trouble. That is what Joel's papa thought when he took his small son down to one of the beaches as a special treat because it was his third birthday. Papa does not usually navigate the young man alone, and when he came home after the visit to the beach he solemnly declared he never would attempt it again. He was going on business himself, and as there was a long stretch of shallow water near shore it occurred to him, remembering the time when he was a boy himself, that Joel would undoubtedly like to wade while he was gone. He removed the youth's shoes and stockings somewhat clumsily, not being accustomed to the task, and left him wetting his small pink toes and with an expression of rapture on his face. It would be all right and the boy would be happy, and he turned to leave him when he was recalled by a shout:

"Oh, papa, papa, look, look!"

Joel, not a bit afraid, had thrown himself on his small stomach in the water, with the little waves rippling happily around him as they were around another small boy in the water, but one who was wearing a bathing suit.

History does not relate what papa said.

WHILE it was not until after the Norman conquest that hats were known in England, the history of hats can be traced back to the ancient Romans, and even to the earlier Greeks, who wore on occasions a species of brimmed headgear. The hatter of Greece must have had an easy time of it, for the fashions in hats could not have been very varied in his day; but from the moment that hats were introduced into the country of our forebears the woes of both hatter and wearer began, and have multiplied to an extent that is well-nigh impossible to chronicle.

The trouble lies chiefly in the fact that neither hatter nor wearer is satisfied with a simple, unaffected style. While the plain petasus sufficed the old Roman, the modern man must have his silk, his derby, his rough straw, his panama, his rough rider, and his what-not in hats. Not only so, but the fashions in each particular variety are constantly changing, so that what is seemly to-day must be discarded to-morrow. In short, hats are less designed for use than for ornament.

The evolution from the simple to the complicated in hats is not only instructive, but amusing. In the twelfth century a plain beaver was in general use. Pretty soon the nobles began to add plumes of many colors to their hats, in order to mark still further the distinction between patrician and plebeian. In the thirteenth century hats began to denote even a higher degree of rank, for it was then that the scarlet hat of the Cardinal was invented. Then a reaction set in, and everybody, rich and poor, donned hats. By the sixteenth century fashion had begun to exercise her inexorable prerogatives and the public suffered accordingly. One day the proper thing would be a spire-shaped affair, the tip of the crown being a foot or so above the brim. The next day broad felt hats had to be worn. Now it would be a hat with a black band, now with a green, now with a russet.

The pendulum swung back again in the times of Charles I., when the Puritans affected a simple style with a broad brim. Hereupon fashion wielded the hammer once more. The broad brims were first adorned with feathers, then were looped up and tied, thus originating the ancient and honorable cocked hats of the days of the Pretenders. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the cocked hat reigned, to be displaced finally by that hideous invention of Florentine art, the silk hat.

Oh, the sins of which the silk hat stands convicted! Why people regard it as the most beautiful of masculine headwear is difficult to say, yet it must be so regarded, or it would not have held sway so long. Of all the hot, uncomfortable, awkward, and profanity-inspiring species of hat, give us the silk. If it had but one redeeming quality its many faults might be condoned, but there is absolutely nothing to be said in its favor. It can only plead that it is fashionable, but this is no defense; fashion cannot absolve it from its many sins.

One of the weightiest of its shortcomings is that it is conducive to baldness. Wearers of silk hats are almost always bald men, or are on the high road to that most unenviable condition. While it is declared on the best of authority that the constant wearing of any style of hat will ultimately end in baldness, it may be stated as an axiom that the periodic wearing of the silk is a sufficient cause, and that if people were to go bareheaded at other times they could not avoid the destruction of their hair should they be rash enough to indulge in the silk hat habit on the occasions when they felt it incumbent upon them to cover their heads.

Another grievous crime of the silk hat is that it is destined, sooner or later, to cause its owner to be discomfited. Short men do not suffer so much in this respect as tall men, for they do not have such opportunity to knock their hats off by coming into contact with the roofs of street cars, tops of low doors, or the sharp points of chandeliers. But equally with tall men they suffer when the average small boy has a snowball in his hand, for the temptation to use the silk hat as a mark is equally great whether the wearer be tall or short. Again, silk hats have an uncommon knack of getting in the wrong place when not in use, of being sat upon or kicked into nothingness by some short-sighted or careless individual; all of which causes the owner and the destroyer a great mental distress, that can only be avoided by the banishment from civilization of the high top hat.

Indeed, sin seems to follow in the wake of every kind of hat. The untutored savage is generally a docile enough creature until hats have invaded his domain. With a hat on his head he will indulge in acts of cruelty and rapine at which he would shudder in his bare-headed senses. If missionaries would only think of this and would avoid the appearance of evil by discarding hats when they started out for the fields of endeavor, it is tolerably certain we would hear fewer stories of cannibalism.

But no—they must enter the kingdom of the savage with the latest style of hat upon their heads, and at once the barbarian feels a strange, unreasoning desire to acquire that wonderful sample of civilization for himself—presto! the missionary to the dinner pot, the hat to the cannibal King's brow.

Taken all in all, the world would be well rid of hats. There never was a more sensible fad at Newport than that of going bareheaded, and the devotees of the fad will give ample testimony as to its beneficial results. We hear a great deal nowadays about men breaking down from stress of overwork, whereas if the truth were only known, the breakdown was actually caused by stress of headgear.

Not alone the weight of hats, but the preposterousness of their design is enough to give a sensitive man an attack of nervous prostration. A man who spends hours working over some intricate problem in science or planning some gigantic community of interests in the realm of business must of necessity cram into his poor brain more than it can be reasonably expected to hold, and how is the overflow of mental energy to escape if he jams a hat down over his ears the moment his work is done and he starts for home. Hence the inelegant but truthful phrase, "Talking through one's hat," to express the idea that one is talking nonsense. One cannot talk anything else when the teeming thoughts of an overcrowded brain are cooped up in a stuffy old hat.

People should therefore get back to first principles and lay hats aside utterly and forever. Mental collapse, nervous prostration, and insanity, to say nothing of the physical discomforts of baldness, are too often the concomitants of the habit of wearing hats.

Hatless races are rarely insane, and still more rarely bald. Just think a bit about it.

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

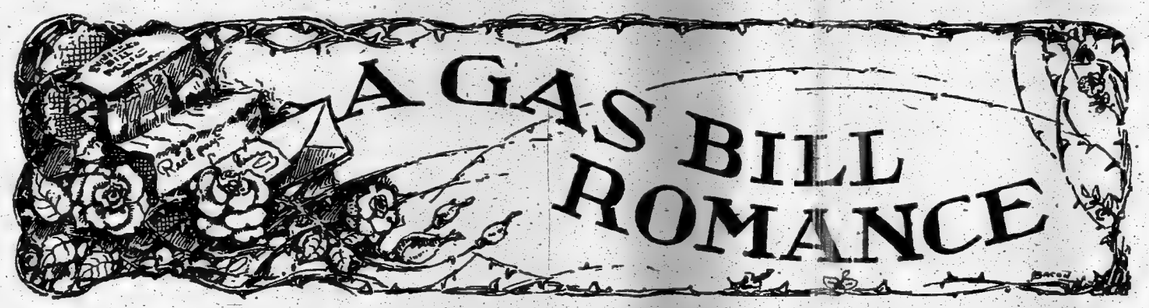

THE big, black figure 2 on the calendar on Abbott's desk reminded that young man that it was the second of the month, and that he had a disagreeable duty to perform. He rang a bell.

"I want to get the delinquent notices out this morning, Samuel," he said to the youth who answered his summons. "Just write to those people to the effect that upon examining our books we find that their bills are over a month in arrears, and that unless they are paid in three days we shall be compelled to cut off their supply of gas. Sign my name, and get the notices into the mail as soon as you can."

His stenographer and general factotum disappeared, and Abbott's mind turned into another channel. He was a very capable young business man, having gradually risen to the position of Secretary and General Manager of the Evans City Consolidated Gas Company through his close attention to the company's affairs. But it was not of business that he began to think when Samuel had gone back to his typewriter in the outer office. He saw in his mind's eye a sweet feminine face, with a clear complexion through which the red glowed delicately, a sensitive profile, and big eyes that were not as carefree as such eyes should have been.

"It's hard lines for that poor girl to have to struggle along as she does," said Abbott to himself. "She's not cut out for that sort of thing at all. She hasn't the strength for it. Almost every cent of the little they pay her for her school teaching, and almost every minute of her time outside of school hours goes to the care of that father of hers. It's pretty hard lines, and she is a little heroine, that's what she is."

This was by no means a new train of thought for Abbott. For several months the image of the fluffy-haired little school teacher with the big blue eyes had been engaging his attention in season and out. Whenever he dreamed a day dream this image would be the central figure of it, and often the dreams would go to considerable length. For example, he would picture a pretty house, with a pretty lawn around it, and the image acting with charming grace and dignity the rôle of hostess to their friends; or the image out in the front yard picking roses, or tacking up strings for the morning glory vines, with the breeze rippling her fluffy hair, perhaps.

He sometimes wondered what the girl herself would think if she knew he took such liberties with her image. His acquaintance with her was rather slight. He had called on her a few times, but had never been able to break through the reserve which was the result of her sensitiveness and her aloofness, in her devotion to her invalid father, from the society of the young people of the town. The truth of the matter was that, in spite of Abbott's ability in affairs of the head, he was a bungler when it came to matters of the heart. Nobody knew this better than he did himself. Before every call he had made a resolution to be light and easy in manner, to joke with her, to tell her in an off-hand way about himself—he doubted if she even knew what his business was. But it was no use. In the interval between his ringing the doorbell and her descent into the parlor his resolutions would take flight like a flock of frightened sheep, and he would be more ill at ease than ever. So he had made up his mind to take the bull by the horns, as he expressed it to himself, to write her a letter telling her plainly and simply of the state of his heart and asking her to take him into consideration as a future husband. With the click of Samuel's typewriter in his ears he composed the missive and instructed Samuel to have it mailed without delay. Then, with his mind much relieved, he turned again to prosaic business matters. After luncheon it occurred to him to glance over the names of those whose bills were in arrears.

"Bring me the list of delinquents, Samuel," he directed. He was running his eyes hastily down the column when he stopped suddenly.

"Are—are those letters in the mail yet, Samuel?" he asked, with an effort at calmness.

"Why, yes, Sir; got 'em in a couple of hours ago," answered Samuel briskly.

"And that other letter, I suppose you have mailed that, too," Abbott went on in the uncertain voice of a man who is afraid to hear the answer to his question.

"Of course I did, Sir. I saw it was going to the same address as one of the others, so I just slipped it into the big envelope with the notice, to save that much postage." Samuel was a zealous youth, who had the interests of the company at heart.

"Oh, you did, did you?" cried Abbott, rising to his feet. "What in the name of—" He stopped, being accustomed to control himself. "Get back to your work now, Samuel, and hereafter when I tell you to mail a letter just do it in the usual way, without any improvements of your own."

Abbott paced the floor. For Miss Hayden to receive from him a peremptory notice that he would shut off the supply of gas unless she paid the bill, and at the same time a declaration of love, was terrible, and also ridiculous. His vicious chewing of the end of his cigar was interrupted by short laughs of scorn at himself for permitting such a thing to happen. If he could only get that letter back!

He knew the postman would never give it up to him. He thought of waylaying him, and smiled grimly at the idea of the Secretary of the Evans City

Consolidated Gas Company turning highwayman and robbing the mails.

He glanced at his watch, and made a hasty calculation. It was four minutes past 3. There was a 3 o'clock delivery, and the letter was probably in it. But Miss Hayden was not yet home from school. The session was over at 3 o'clock, to be sure, but what conscientious teacher had no unruly boys to keep in, nor other after-school duties to perform? Abbott decided that she would not be home before half-past 3, at the earliest. It would take him about fifteen minutes to reach her house. This would give him at least ten minutes' grace in which to bribe the maid, to obtain possession of that letter by hook or by crook, and get away unseen by the mistress of the house. The envelope was fortunately stamped with the company's name, which would be a help to him. He felt that his chances for success were good, after all, but there was that contingency, appalling to contemplate, that Miss Hayden might be at home with his two communications in her possession. He dismissed from his mind as hastily as possible the thought of meeting her under these circumstances.

"Yes, Sir, she's just come home from school," said the Irish girl cheerily in reply to Abbott's anxious query. "Come right in, and I'll tell her you're here."

From his seat on the edge of the parlor chair the young man gazed distractedly at the unsympathetic furniture and the unresponsive bric-à-brac. If he could only get out of here some way? How could he face her? The clock ticked loudly, with no regard for his state of mind, and every tick was hurrying on the ordeal. He frowned at the clock, and as he did so its tick suddenly seemed to have become a voice of succor, for it had called his attention to a familiar-looking envelope lying beside the clock on the mantelpiece. In three strides he was across the room, and was clutching that letter in an eager grip. He had just time to thrust it into his pocket before he heard her footstep on the stairs. Red and agitated he took her extended hand.

"I—I beg your pardon, Miss Hayden. I—I'm glad to see you. I thought I would drop in to see if you wouldn't—if you wouldn't take a walk, that is, a ride. I am feeling a little worn out, you know, and a trip to the park occurred to me as a bracer. Won't you come, too?"

Miss Hayden's blue eyes were fixed upon him wonderingly for an instant. It seemed to her a little odd that an active business man should be wanting to go to the park at this time. And then she couldn't understand his embarrassment.

"Why, you see, my father—" she began, doubtfully. Then she remembered that her father had noticed the paleness of her cheeks, and had advised her several times to do this very thing—to take afternoon rides to the park.

"Why, yes, I think it would be delightful," she exclaimed with a touch of enthusiasm in her voice. "It is such a beautiful afternoon. I am very glad to get away from the humdrum cares of life, now and then, and it's very good of you to ask me."

"Not at all," answered Abbott earnestly.

After Miss Hayden had adjusted her hat she went to the foot of the stairs and called out:

"Katy, I thought you said there was a letter here for me. I don't see it."

"It's right on the mantelpiece, by the clock, ma'am," came Katy's voice from above.

"Why, no, it isn't, Katy."

"It must be, ma'am," insisted Katy. "The postman gave it to me not tin minutes ago, and I put it there with me own hands."

Katy came down stairs, and Abbott experiencing emotions such as he imagined must be those of the amateur sneak thief, made a feint at aiding in the search for the lost letter. He was intensely relieved when Miss Hayden exclaimed:

"Well, look for it when I am gone, Katy. It will surely turn up, somewhere."

After the first half hour in the park Abbott forgot the letter, except now and then, and he forgot the self-consciousness that had before so their branches overhead and made it seem like twilight.

Here was the time and place, he felt. He would be several varieties of a fool not to take advantage of this opportunity. He prepared to speak out, and felt the perspiration on his brow. This rowing was rather warm work, after all. He drew his handkerchief from his pocket. In its folds it brought the letter, which fluttered down at Miss Hayden's feet. The blood rushed to his face. He was afraid to look at the letter or at her.

"You've dropped a letter," she said, calmly.

Like one who takes a plunge into icy water he glanced down. The blank side had fallen upward. With an assumption

HE HAD JUST TIME TO THRUST IT INTO HIS POCKET.

of carelessness he picked it up, and then, to give vent to his feelings, began to row strenuously. In a moment they were in open water again; his mind was no longer in condition for a declaration, and a golden opportunity on a golden afternoon was gone.

"Just cross that Hayden bill off your list, Samuel, it's attended to," directed Abbott the next day in the office. He did not intend that Miss Hayden should be bothered by any more bills if he could help it, and he had formed a resolution, so intense that it was grim, to make an attempt to help it without further parley or delay.

It was about 4 in the afternoon when Samuel rose with alacrity from his typewriter, and stood grinning at the counter, as he always did at the approach of a feminine patron of the company.

"I came to pay my bill," said Miss Hayden, opening her purse. "I am afraid it is a little overdue, but—"

"Oh, that's all right," interrupted Samuel, "you don't owe us anything; your bill's paid."

"Paid? But that can't be. I don't understand."

"Well, our Secretary knows all about it. You had better see him. Come right this way."

The zealous Samuel threw open the glass door of Abbott's office with a bow, and the young man and the young woman stood face to face. He was on his own ground here, and was wholly at his ease, while she was very much embarrassed. He took the hand that she almost unconsciously held out, and led her to a chair. "You may go now," he said to Samuel.

But Samuel did not go very far. He has ears that stand out from his head inquisitively, and was able to gather a very fair idea of what transpired on the other side of that glass door. Samuel won't tell. It is enough to say that in the near future Miss Hayden will not have to pay any more bills, nor even to teach school. The expression of care has given place to one of happiness in her big blue eyes.

EZRA SPRIGGINS'S red barn was the greatest thing of the sort that Spikeville had ever gazed upon in open-eyed astonishment. It was lofty, grand, imposing, and obscuring as well; for the fine stretch of landscape was entirely blocked away from the vision when it loomed up in all its vastness.

"'Ez' must he' struck it—"

"Er busted a Monter Carler bank—"

"Er won a prize in the lottery—"

"Er sold his wheat at the right time—"

"Which 'Ez' didn't do nuthin' o' the sort," broke in the quiet voice of Perkins, as he leaned over his counter and cast his eyes upon the cheap-cash-and-barter-store animated fixtures of gossip, lies, scandal, and vindictiveness. "'Ez' Spriggins didn't do nuthin' o' the sort. He jest—" Then Perkins paused to note the effect of his words; the effect caused disturbance all along the row. "'Ez' Spriggins got the stuff fur buildin' his big barn from Morgan—"

"Good Lord! 'Hes' Morgan hain't got nuff stuff ter furnish a pullet's perch—"

"'Tother Morgan—P. Morgan, the banker." And then Perkins went back to his desk to tote up the score and laugh at the gossips went out, wondering why the great banker should help 'Ez' Spriggins raise the biggest barn nor did he mention the fact that Spriggins's daughter Susan had written a book for which she got $2,000. But Perkins loved his gossips—though he liked to wrap them in mystery. "Very likely Jed Sprout took three pulls at thet cider bar'l—so up goes Jed's terbacker score. On caliker er sugar er tea he'd kick like a mule if I'd put it thur; but a man never kicks on his terbacker score. Lije Slocum, I don't doubt, took a plug o' navy from the box when he came up from the cellar. Down goes 20 cents on Lije's liniment score. If I put it inter his reg'lar groc'ry bill he'd have a fit; but liniment for rheumatis is a purnal 'count thet Lije's fam'ly never sees. 'Ab' Jones I'll swar lifted ha'f a dozen bloaters from thet box—purty dear bloaters, 'Ab,' purty dear bloaters! Fifty cents goes 'gin' ye, 'Ab,' on yer terbacker score. Think I'm a purty pore bookkeeper, eh? I guess not!"

If the building of the big barn disturbed the Spikeville gossips and furnished food for talk as they held down nail kegs in Perkins's cheap-cash-and-barter store, the painting furnishing it with stalls for horses and stanchions for cattle—to say nothing of the necessary enlargement of the stock—bothered Ezra Spriggins morning, noon, and night. Susan had another book on hand, but ers to help the barn 'long?" asked Ezra one morning, as he stood on porch looking at the great big affair across the road.

"P'raps—but 'tain't likely we'll do it. Most o' the fuss keepin' 'em falls on to a woman's pore weak shoulders," responded Mandy.

"I reckon thet's so, Mandy; but I'm a leetle pinched 'bout paintin' an' furnishin' the barn—"

"I tole ye ye'd be sorry thet ye ever un'took it, Ezra. Yes, I did; ye know I laid 'wake night arter night tellin' ye 'bout it."

"Yes, I rec'lect it; I'll never furgit them nights," sighed Spriggins, as he stepped to the fence, crossed his arms upon the top board, and studied the white elephant before him.

A dapper young chap came sauntering up the road, whistling a rag-time melody and snipping blades of grass with a slender cane.

"Ah, neighbor!" he said, as he reached the thin figure leaning upon the fence.

"Howdy, stranger!"

"Big thing on ice, that barn. Heard about it as I landed in Spikeville. Heard it was the greatest thing in barn structures in the county—"

"Biggest barn in four counties—dum-mit! I'm sick o'-the cussed critter."

"Wh—at? Now that you've got the finest affair of the sort in four counties you kick? I'd make a fortune out of that barn if it was mine."

"Wal, I've put nigh all I could rake and scrape inter it, an' I can't finish the thing—"

"Kind of salted all your ready plunks building it, eh? Needs painting to give it an ornate and finished look. Why not make the barn pay for the job that is needed—pay for building it as well as put a tidy sum in the bank to your credit?"

the sharp-pointed chin, the bright eyes, the prominent nose, and curled-up straw-colored mustache before him.

"Special wandering correspondent for The Alert, the leading society paper of the blue bloods and '400 in Manhat'. There are others of the sort, but there is but one The Alert. The 400 live and die by what we say. We lead the fashion and make things popular—kill things as well. We started the golf, ping-pong, auto affair, and Panama hat craze. I've got an idea that I can arrange a nice galaxy of first-class people that'll make the barn hum. I'll agree to fill your barn with folks loaded with the long green—"

"But the fodder, the beds, the lights, an'—an' a lot—"

"Don't mention them. I'll just write up a corker about the benefit of pure air and so on. Suppose you've got a good crop of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and onions on your soil? Have? Good. I'll work that vegetarian diet biz to a standstill. Got plenty of hay? Have? I'll show the good people that there is nothing like clean hay for beds. Beds of the ordinary sort are unhealthy, anyhow. Besides, sleeping on fresh hay is good for the complexion and all that sort of thing. No light like moonlight. I'll stake you for lumber to put stalls for the good—"

"Goodness!"

"Yes, stalls where they can sleep in. It'll be unique and catchy, sort of going back to the primitive style, you know."

"Is it a go?"

"Du-mmit, sail in!"

And Ezra Spriggins's barn became so popular that season, the diet so satisfactory, the hay couches so pleasing, that it exalted above enough plunks to build and barns for next season, also induced 200 blue bloods to occupy them. The special correspondent made a big

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XIII.

"WELL, gentlemen," said the Idiot, as he seated himself at the Breakfast Table, after a low bow to the Anglomaniac, who returned it stiffly, "which, if any, of you knows anything startling this morning? I haven't seen a newspaper for forty-eight hours, and am wholly in the dark as to the movements of the potentates, the strenuosity of the President, the condition of literature, or what new part of Venice has slid off the curbstone and got its feet wet."

"There hasn't been much that is startling," replied Mr. Brief. "One of the Four Hundred has had a professional comic opera company giving a performance on her lawn at Newport and coal is still $10 a ton. Beyond that I don't know that anything much has happened anywhere. Where have you been that you haven't seen a newspaper for forty-eight hours?"

"Saratoga," said the Idiot. "I went up there to see the season die, and staid over for the funeral."

"Sad spectacle, I fancy," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"On the contrary," rejoined the Idiot. "It was a delectable experience. The deceased was in a most jovial mood and participated in the delights of the obsequies with much gayety. It isn't often you'll find the lamented in such a frame of mind—not even at a wake."

"Judging from the goings on there this Summer, I imagine Saratoga's glad she's dead," said Mrs. Pedagog. "How on earth people can go to a place like that for rest I don't know."

"It's a simple enough proposition, Mrs. Pedagog," the Idiot explained. "Rest is a different thing from what it used to be. People nowadays have reduced rest to a scientific basis, and they follow its principles actively, not after the somnolent fashion of their forefathers.

"It is the principle of the strenuous life applied to our leisure, I should say," said Mr. Whitechocker.

"Precisely," said the Idiot. "Strenuosity is the creed of the hour. We work strenuously, we eat strenuously, some of us sleep hard, and as for resting, ordinary day labor isn't any more of a tax upon our energies. There was a time in the years that are gone when a man who was tired out went off into the country and sat on a fence rail for two weeks watching the grass grow, or contemplated the rippling waters of a brook from the vantage ground of a mossy bank, or lectured the pigs and the lowing kine upon the great questions of the day; eating pumpkin pie and doughnuts washed down with buttermilk for breakfast, huckleberry pie, salt mackerel, and more doughnuts for dinner, rounding up with doughnuts, griddle cakes, and hard cider for supper, and wondering all the time why he couldn't get a grip on himself and had bad dreams at night. To-day that same man has changed his method of resting, if he has survived the old, and you'll find him pursuing rest with an axe. Possibly he's back on the same old farm, now transformed into a links, abounding in caddies instead of in calves, the ground furrowed up by cleeks and mashies instead of by the plowshare, and here he spends his vacation whacking a bit of a ball ten or twelve miles daily over hills and dales; possibly he seeks some Canadian river and walks and wades miles up or down stream seeking to kill the festive salmon; it may be that he spends a week in Florida landing a tarpon, or goes to Maine and stalks a moose, or runs up to Oyster Bay for a ten minutes' chat with the President. Whatever he does he works at it, and when night comes and he is pegged out he knows the reason why. The notion of resting quietly has gone out of existence, just as the idea of doing anything else in a leisurely fashion has become archaic. Rest is no longer synonymous with repose; it is but one of the many symbols of indefatigation; it is more of a pervigilium than a siesta, and if taught in our colleges would come, not under the Professor of Hypnology, but rather in the Department of Strenuosity."

"My! But you have words!" cried the Poet. "Can't you lend me a few for the Fall trade?"

"He's long on 'em," said the Anglomaniac.

"I need 'em in my own business," smiled the Idiot. "And as for my being long on them, Mr. Anglomaniac, I'm glad I am. I'd rather have a bagful of good words than a dozen Mauser rifles. They're a better asset. You can do more in these days with a word than your forebears could do with a paragraph—a word goes further. I know a novelist who gets five cents a word for what he writes, and you can ride from the Battery to Harlem for that."

"Well, for Heaven's sake," retorted the Anglomaniac, "take ten minutes worth of your own conversation and go around the world on it. I'll see you off with pleasure."

"You have an idea that the Science of Rest may be taught some day in our universities?" asked Mr. Whitechoker, with a sigh to think of what one of his two-hour sermons would bring him in if he could get on the novelist's basis of compensation.

"Why not? It's bound to come," said the Idiot, "for it is a necessity. I think rest is more important to the man of the hour than Greek. I'd rather take four years of it myself than a year of comparative geology. Take any man you know in the round of your acquaintances. I don't care what he is—Butcher, Baker, Merchant, Chief, Richman, Poorman, Beggarman, Plumber—"

"You've got your rhyme wrong," protested the Poet. "The last line of the couplet is 'Richman, Poorman, Beggarman, Thief.'"

"I'm stronger on life than on poetry, Mr. Poet," said the Idiot. "I know, of course, that 'plumber' doesn't rhyme with 'chief,' but—well, never mind. You never lived in your own house and had to pay for the privilege. Give me rent every time. But since you want the rhyme right, merely to get back to our subject, I don't mind if a man is a

"Butcher, Baker, Merchant, Bummer,
Richman, Poorman, Beggarman, Plumber,

there are times in his life when an hour of real rest will help him more than fourteen thousand books of Xenophon, all of Marcus Aurelius, Euclid, Virgil, and Homer rolled into a capsule and swallowed without effort. A day's real leisure profits a man more often than the most inspiring lecture on the differentiation of Moses and Mary MacLane that could be delivered in any School of Comparative Literature that was ever established."

"I think the Idiot is not altogether unreasonable in his contention," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"Thank you, Sir," responded the Idiot. "Your confidence is appreciated. But let me tell you my chief reason for the belief that is in me. You preach a sermon every Sunday morning against some special form of iniquity which has its high priests and followers, else you would not waste your time discussing it. Every great subject has its antipodes, else there would be no problems. So in the matter of rest. The more action we have the more we need it. We have a President who is the Apostle of Action; the Germans have a Kaiser who preaches Action; the Age is the Age of Action, and the greater the importance of Action in our daily lives the greater the need for Rest. They are not enemies, as Vice and Virtue are; they are correlative quantities; they build each other up. The man who is tired out by decent action can rest in such a way that his rest is the sweetest and dearest thing that comes to him in life; the man who is full of vigor because he has rested properly becomes the man of action whose actions are the acts of a strong man, and are therefore good."

"My, how serious we are this morning!" interjected the Anglomaniac.

"It is well to be so occasionally," said the Idiot. "You might try it yourself—just for a rest."

"Few of us know how to rest—that is true," said Mr. Brief. "A day off is a terrible thing."

"For those who can't take it," said the Idiot. "To some it is a matter, merely of a vowel. Rest is rust to them—to the man who doesn't know how—but the man who has been taught that rest is change, that change is recreation, and that recreation might better be spelled re-creation, he won't need much sympathy when he goes off on vacation and works like a slave ten hours a day making the best of it."

"It all comes down to the essential point," said the Anglomaniac, "that in this country you are all a lot of money-getters. You don't know what true leisure is as they do in England."

"That is a true word, Mr. Anglomaniac," said the Idiot. "That's why we should take up the subject and teach it. We have as yet nothing in this country like the leisure class in England, men who have cultivated leisure and who know by practice or by inheritance how to use it, but we are beginning to get it. We already have a nucleus—"

"I'd like to know where," said the Anglomaniac.

"Well," said the Idiot, pausing for reflection, "there are our Four Hundred, our messenger boys, and our walking delegates—"

"Tut!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac.

"And our plumbers," the Idiot continued. "Ever see a plumber at work, Mr. Anglomaniac?"

"Not that I know of. I have no interest in plumbers," replied his victim.

"It would be a bad thing if you had," said the Idiot. "We'd all be borrowing money from you if you had an interest in plumbers. I'd rather have an interest in plumbers than in steel or tobacco, or in gas. But the plumbing business is leisure carried to the nth power. Six per cent. on a billion of capital, with 7 cents' worth of labor to back it up, represents what the Plumbing Trust would come to if it were ever organized. Really, you ought to be interested in plumbers—there isn't a noble Marquis or an Earl in all England who can make as much out of leisure as the American plumber who gets $5 a day for merely looking at a leak."

"Then why don't you advocate a Chair in Plumbing at your universities instead of your Chair in Rest?" asked the Anglomaniac, with a sneer. "It would be more profitable."

"Because I wish to see leisure cultivated as a reputable accomplishment, not as a graft," said the Idiot, as he looked at his watch. "Great Scott!" he added. "We're late. Hurry up, Mr. Brief, or we'll miss our train."

"Going away?" asked Mr. Whitechoker.

"No—only up to the links," replied the Idiot. "I'm absolutely worn out, and Mr. Brief and I are going to play thirty-six holes of golf to get rester up."

LECTURED THE PIGS.

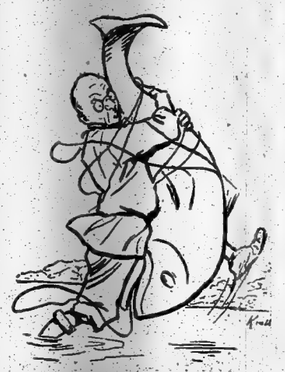

LANDING A TARPON.

THE PLUMBER.

FROM BYWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

An Apology.

A LITTLE ragged urchin had just brought in the paper to the ex-Senator from Kentucky, and in reply to some badinage on the part of the ex-Senator had made some tart retort, as is characteristic of the New York street gamin. The face of the ex-Senator broke into a broad smile as the door closed upon the newsboy, and he settled back into his office chair still grinning.

"I ought to have known better than to daily with edged tools," said he, "especially since I had an experience with my little grandson during the past Summer that should have served me as a lesson for a lifetime.

"I spent the greater part of my vacation down in 'old Kaintuck' at the country home of my daughter. Her son, a toddler of five, was my constant companion. One day, when the boy and I had gone to call on a neighbor, I got into a heated discussion with the aforesaid neighbor in regard to another man; and in the hasty manner that characterizes me, forgetful of the presence of the little one, I referred to the man whom we were discussing as 'an old fool.'

"Of course the lad, with that tendency toward strong language that seems to be the heritance of the sons of Adam, caught what I had said. The way I discovered it was that a few days after the occurrence he was busily engaged just outside my window in trying to teach a six-weeks-old puppy to sit up on his hind legs. After repeated failures I heard him say to the dog as he gave him a hard shake, 'You are nothing but an old fool.' It sounded so utterly comical that I hadn't the heart to show myself and administer reproof, so the episode was passed by in silence.

"A few days later my grandson was in a very cross frame of mind, and having been left in my charge by his parents, who had gone for a visit, he proceeded to develop a perfectly fiendish temper. There was nothing that I could suggest that met his approval. He sullenly refused all my blandishments; and when as a last temptation I offered to take him fishing he turned on me with a look of scorn and, stamping his foot, said, 'No, I don't want to go fishing—I just want to be let alone, you old fool!'

"I let him alone then, but when his mother came home I took the matter to that court of last resort. She soon handed down a decision and proceeded to carry out sentence in the good old way that still obtains in Kentucky.

"Later, in the room adjoining mine, I heard her talking to the lad, and by and by she pushed him toward the door saying, 'Now go and tell your grandfather you are sorry.'

"He came in shyly, his eyes still brimming with tears and a catchy little sob in his voice. 'Gran'pa,' said he, softly, as he sidled up to my chair, 'Gran'pa, I'm—sorry'—a sob—'I'm sorry you're an old fool, Gran'pa.'

"Rather neat apology, wasn't it?" concluded the ex-Senator from Kentucky, as he turned with a chuckle to the perusal of his paper.

Easy Living.

A THIRSTY stranger strolled casually into a drug store in the neighborhood of the eighties in Amsterdam Avenue one humidly hot morning and asked for a "lemon squash."

The chemist looked puzzled. "A what?" said he.

"A lemon squash," repeated the stranger. "You know, the juice of lemon, some sugar, and seltzer."

"Oh, lemon-seltzer," muttered the drug store keeper dreamily, and off he went.

The stranger waited patiently for awhile—in vain. At last he yelled out:

"Hello there! where's that drink? I'm sponge dry."

The semi-dormant chemist reappeared and apologetically explained that he had only just come down, and that the glasses were not washed.

"Not washed!" exclaimed the stranger, "at 10 o'clock!"

"Well, you see," explained the storeman, "we don't open here early anyway; there's nothin' doin' much before noon."

"Oh, really—why?" asked the stranger.

"Well, you see, society lives hereabouts. They don't get up before noon. Then sometimes they send for a "pick me up" or some medicine and go down to business, and then come back about 3 o'clock, and then they get ready for a good time."

"Then practically you are only open from noon till 3?" remarked the thirsty one.

"Yes, except for powders and puffs and things—of course we sell a lot of these in the evenings—only for the ladies, you know."

Ping-Pong.

THE shades of night were falling fast,
As to the dining room there passed
A youthful pair, who gayly bore
A box, on which was this—no more—
Ping-pong.

They cleared the table with a swish
From dolley down to butter dish:
Then through the centre stretched a net
And soon the ball the racket met—
Ping-pong.

"Try not the game," the housemaid cried,
"The dinner's ready now," she sighed,
"And I must put it on the board."
The young man turned and fiercely roared,
Ping-pong.

The cook strode to the open door,
And cautioned them to cease once more,
"The roast," she urged, "is sure to burn,"
The maiden gasped: "I'm bound to learn
Ping-pong."

The family lurked within the hall
And moaned: "Are we to eat at all?"
But still they heard the ping and pong
That made the cadence of a song—
Ping-pong.

And back and forth they smote the sphere,
Until the dawn of morning clear,
The father, mother, sisters, too,
Wailed hungrily, "Alas! we rue
Ping-pong!"

One day the searchers, out of breath,
Found all these people starved to death;
The cook, the housemaid, beau and belle,
The family—and, sad to tell,
Above them pinged the pongful knell:
Ping-pong.

—Baltimore American.

A Comedy of Errors.

ON the wide piazza, overlooking the Hudson, one hot afternoon, Blacksticks, the bachelor cat and household pet for sixteen years, lay quietly breathing his last.

A golden haze hung over the river and shimmered on the long reaches of hill beyond, but the mistress of the house had eyes only for this Methusaleh of cats. A shiver ran through his frame, and pussy was dead.

At this moment Miss Annette, Blacksticks' special mistress, ignorant of her pet's fate, was gazing from an upper window, interested in a little group approaching the house. A policeman was assisting a gentleman in supporting her guest, Mr. MacKenzie, who an hour earlier had gone for a swim in the Hudson, and had been with difficulty rescued when he was seized with cramps. Annette saw the inanimate form of her friend laid upon the soft lawn. Terrified, she hurried down to inquire about him.

Meanwhile poor Blacksticks had been consigned to a maid, to be kept in the basement awaiting burial.

Miss Annette rushed down stairs, and meeting her older sister, cried excitedly: "Have you sent for a doctor?"

Not knowing of Mr. MacKenzie's plight, the elder sister, thinking only of Blacksticks, replied sadly:

"It's too late; he's dead."

"Oh, it is impossible—impossible! Send for a doctor at once! Let me go to him!" wailed Miss Annette.

Miss Anderson laid a detaining hand upon her young sister.

"Wait till you're calmer, dear! He's gone! We cannot bring him back."

"But have you done nothing? Oh, it's too awful! We must do something!"

"Dear, he was very old, and could not have lived much longer," began the elder sister.

"Old? Are you mad?" cried Annette, "and who is to tell his mother?" she continued, almost in hysterics.

"His mother?" echoed Miss Anderson, beginning to fear for her sister's reason.

"Oh, I must go to him!" Annette tore away from her sister and started toward the open door.

"My child, if you will see him, he is in the laundry. I have had him laid out on a tray."

"In the laundry! Mr. MacKenzie on a tray!" gasped the girl, hysterically crying and laughing together.

"No, no; Blacksticks, dear old Blacksticks," began Miss Anderson.

At that moment the policeman came up on the piazza and asked for a glass of brandy for the patient, who was beginning to revive. In the explanations that followed, Annette's sorrow for her pet was tempered by the relief of knowing that her guest was still alive.

A Retort.

A PARTY of American tourists were recently passing through the houses of Parliament in London, where the walls of one of the halls is lined with paintings, principally historical battle scenes.

Supposing that they were hung there to be looked at and studied, one of the party, for a better view of one of the paintings, began to back across the room and finally dropped down on one of the benches covered with red leather that line the sides of the room.

Immediately one of the guards rushed up to the gentleman and said roughly: "Get up. That is no place for the likes o' ye!"

"Excuse me," said the American, "what is the trouble?"

"I say—that is no place for the likes o' ye!" reiterated the guard.

"But," said the American, "I am doing no harm. What are these seats here for?"

"They are for the Lords and the Peers, Sir—and not for the likes o' ye," replied the guard.

"My friend," said the American, "if you will come over to America, to the beautiful City of Washington, I will take you up into the great dome of the Capitol, where there hangs a grand painting. And I will give you an easy chair, upholstered in plush, and will let you sit in it as long as you wish, and study this painting; it is a picture of Lord Cornwallis surrendering his sword to Gen. Washington."

Two Men.

HE was quietly and unfashionably dressed and carried several small leather-bound books. His pretty companion addressed him as Professor and listened very attentively to his conversation, which was rather heavy and delivered in beautifully turned English, but her eyes strayed frequently to the man on the car platform, who held a cigar between his teeth and gazed about at nothing in particular. The professor's eyes followed the girl's truant glances, and he smiled pityingly.

"That sort of man makes me very weary," said he in a cautious undertone. "The amount of human nature under that elegant exterior is microscopic. All show and shallowness."

"He has rather a nice face, I thought," said the girl meekly.

The professor didn't see it that way. He saw the knife pleats in his well tailored trousers and coat, which was jauntily loose, showing a delicately tint-

ed shirt front and the very latest thing in ties with green initialed ends.

"You'll find that he has about as much brains as my hat," said the learned man.

Whereupon a sportive breeze reached in the car window, lifted the aforesaid straw hat from its owner's head, and tossed it out into the street, where it bowled merrily along in the wake of the wind.

The conductor stopped the car, and the professor dashed after his strayed apparel just as a small boy headed off its flight, grabbed it, and ran to meet its owner, who bowed and thanked him in the language of a purist.

The man on the platform, who had observed the incident, shrugged his shoulders with a laugh that brought a heat wave to the professor's face, whistled to the disappointed boy, and tossed out a coin, which fell at the youngster's feet with a pleasant jingle.

"Thanks!" screamed the boy with a grimace of good-comradeship. "Youse de real t'ing."

The girl smiled, but not at the professor.

Quick Lunch Music.

FUNNY thing happened down at Feedem's restaurant."

"What? Somebody get a good steak?"

"Oh, no; but Feedem put in one of these big organs that plays from a perforated strip of music, and one of the regular boarders threw a lot of punched meal tickets into the instrument."

"What happened?"

"It played the Dead March from 'Saul.'"

The Ingenuous Inventor.

THE market is overrun with substitutes for this food and that," asserts the capitalist. "I see no justification for backing your new health food."

With a naive smile the inventor turns to him and suggests:

"But it may also be used as a substitute for coal."

Then the capitalist displays unusual activity in sending for patent attorneys and clerks to draw up articles of partnership.

He Misled Them.

WHAT has become of that Mr. Jolliem who used to be so fond of your little Percival?" we ask of the proud mamma.

"Oh," she says, "don't mention that detestable person to me again!"

"But why? He seemed thoroughly enraptured with the child. He was always dandling it on his knees and getting it to talk for him—"

"That's just it. He would take little Percival on his lap and stuff the child with candy, and encourage him in every way to try to talk, and then—and then—"

"And then what? He didn't try to kidnap the infant?"

"Worse than that!" she lamented. "We learned that he was the manager of a biscuit factory, and his only purpose in fawning over our darling was to get him to say something that could be converted into a name for a new brand of goods."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Bear, but I'm not the genius."

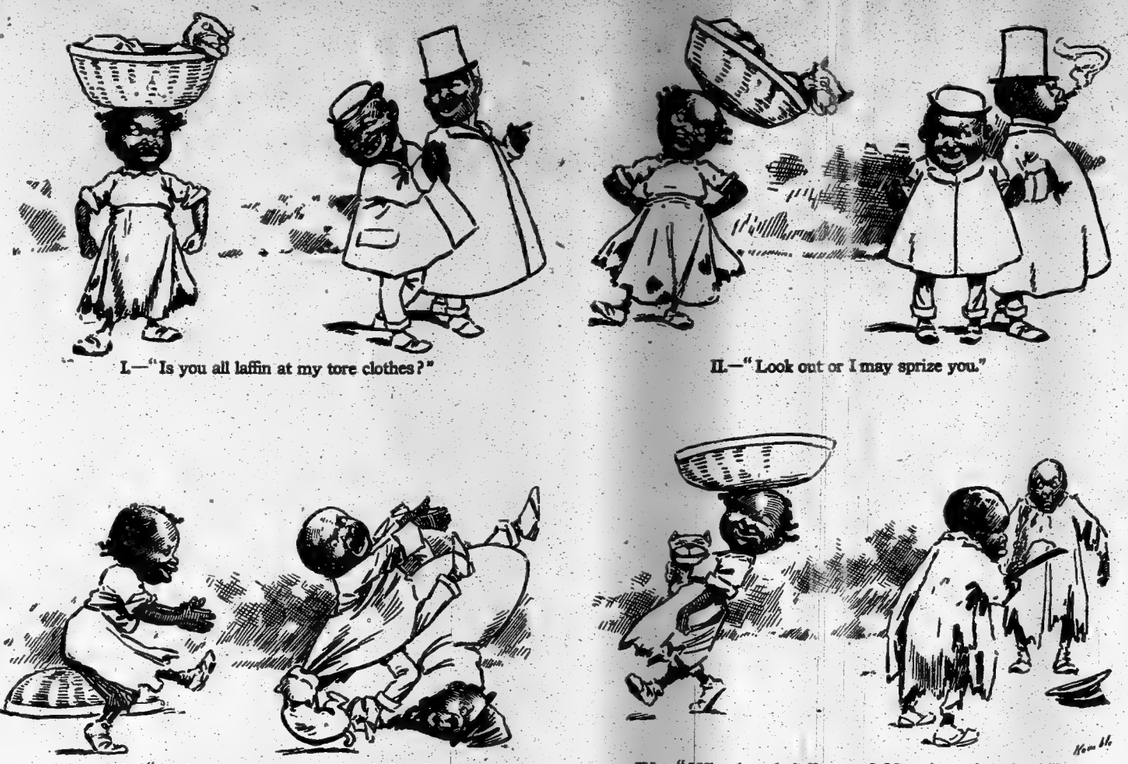

I.—"Is you all laffin at my tore clothes?"

II.—"Look out or I may sprize you."

III.—"Shake 'em up good and hard, Tige."

IV.—"Who does de laffin now? Me an' my dog, shuah."

"Pretty Poll."

MR. BROWN says it is all Mrs. Brown's fault. He says it, however, with a twinkle in his eye and a drawing down of the corners of his mouth as if he did not care very much and considered that Mrs. Brown was a pretty clever woman, anyhow. Mrs. Brown says that she is not responsible for what Mr. Brown's parrot says before company, and that it was really the fault of that horrid game of poker, that it is a wicked game, and that the whole thing serves Mr. Brown just right.

It came about in this way. In the town, which is not very far from New York, in which the Browns live there lives also a family by the name of Smith. Now, the Browns are quite old residents and the Smiths are comparatively new-comers. They attend the same church as the Browns, and Mrs. Brown, in due time, called upon Mrs. Smith, but there the acquaintance would probably have stopped had not Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith discovered that they had a mutual interest in the National game of poker.

"Come around any evening, Smith," said Brown, "and we will get up a game. Bring Mrs. Smith, and she can keep Mrs. Brown company while we all play."

That was the beginning of a series of poker evenings at the Browns's house, and if Mrs. Brown was not altogether pleased no one would have known it in seeing her chatting pleasantly over her work with Mrs. Smith. As time went on, if they were short-handed Mrs. Smith would join in the game and Mrs. Brown would look on, but it was not long after this began that an acute observer would have noticed an almost imperceptible coolness in Mrs. Brown's manner to her woman guest. It became more marked as the days passed, and finally, when Mr. Brown asked his wife in private one day if she was as altogether cordial to the Smiths as might be, she burst out:

"I can't help it, John; I try to be just as nice to them as I can, but I can't bear that horrid, poker-playing woman. I never did like her, anyway. But I put up with everything until I saw that she cheated. Yes, she does; I wouldn't believe it at first, but I couldn't help seeing it. She tries to look on the hands and does other things. I didn't mean to say anything, but I don't like her."

It was soon after this that something happened. The Browns have a remarkably clever parrot. It is not that he has such an extensive vocabulary, but he puts his words together, and his chef d'oeuvre is to repeat that verse of Bret Harte's "For of ways that are dark and of tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is peculiar." He knew the verse with the exception of the last word, "peculiar," when the Browns first bought him, and by reiterating it over and over to him Mrs. Brown soon taught him to rattle off the entire sentence glibly. In teaching him, to make a more decided impression she put an accent on the last syllable, giving it also a broad sound, "peculiah," and the bird always pronounced the word in that way.

But Polly was asleep when the card parties were on, and Mrs. Brown declared that nothing but Mr. Smith's nasal voice and a repetition of one of his own words could have awakened him. Mrs. Smith had a habit of remarking whenever she chanced to have an unusually good hand: "Isn't it peculiah?" with, strangely enough, the same accent and broad sound given by Polly.

It was upon what proved to be the last night of the Brown-Smith poker games that Polly woke up. "Isn't it peculiah?" Mrs. Smith had cried, with great delight, at some stroke of good luck, at which, for some reason best known to herself, Mrs. Brown had grown quite hot and indignant. And then from behind Mrs. Smith came a deep guttural laugh, and a hoarse voice cried:

"Peculiah! Peculiah! Ha, ha ha! Of ways that are dark and of tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is pecuiiah. Peculiah! Peculiah! Ha, ha, ha!"

Mrs. Smith jumped, went red, then white, then red again, while Mr. Brown explained Polly's cleverness. But the Smiths left early that night, there have been no more games recently, and when the Browns and Smiths meet at church the latter bow frigidly and pass on without speaking.

Youthful Intelligence.

TWO little urchins were seated one morning in Central Park, scanning a newspaper which they had picked up. They were attracted by a paragraph relating to the expedition to the north pole and, indulging in boyish theories concerning the northern enterprise, one remarked to the other:

"Say, but what will they do with the north pole when they find it?"

"Why, just put it up in Central Park, of course," was the ready reply.

Multicolored.

A CERTAIN college President employed a housekeeper named Green. One day when the President's wife had company Mrs. Green entered the room and was introduced to a caller.

When the guest was about to depart she found herself unable to recall the housekeeper's name, but knew it signified a color, and concluded it must be Brown; so she politely said, "Good-bye, Mrs. Brown; I am very glad to have met you."

As the supper table the incident was related to the President as a good joke on Mrs. Green.

"She called you Mrs. Brown, did she?" said the President. "Well, that was much better than to have been called Mrs. Gray or Mrs. Red, Mrs. Yellow or Mrs. Black, wasn't it?"

"I suppose that is the way to look at it," replied the housekeeper, "but I declare I never felt so green in my life."

"Oh, well! It was of no consequence; I wouldn't feel blue about it," soothingly advised Mr. President.

A Losing Arrangement.

FARMER GOODMAN suffered repeated losses from his hog yard, and after a good deal of patient watching discovered that his neighbor, Mr. Nabber, was the thief.

Being an exceedingly good-natured man, Mr. Goodman called on his neighbor and said to him, "Neighbor Nabber, I have positive proof that you have been—er—um—well, rather careless in relation to my hogs. My losses in consequence have been much greater than I can afford. I would like to make a compromise with you, and not compromise you by going to law. I'll give you 500 pounds of pork every year if you will pledge me not to er—that is—not to be guilty of any further contributory negligence in connection with my hog yard."

But Nabber declined to make any amicable arrangements; in fact, he pretended to be offended by Mr. Goodman's allegations. Conditions soon became even worse, and good Mr. Goodman was driven to a heroic measure. He had his neighbor, Mr. Nabber, indicted for hog stealing.

On the witness stand he told all about his offer of compromise, and said: "I am willing to renew it right now. If the Judge will give his consent to the arrangement, and the prisoner will agree not to molest my hogs any more, I'll give him the 500 pounds of pork every year and let this case be dismissed."

"Well, prisoner, what have you to say to that?" asked the Judge.

After some moments of reflection, with eyes floorward, the prisoner raised his head and made reply:

"W-a-l, Jedge, I reckon I'll have to accept the proposition under all of the circumstances; but I'm satisfied I shall lose a right smart of money by it."

No Row About a Row.

LET me row," said the pretty girl.
But I would rather row," said he.
"Well, don't lets have a row."
"To avoid a row, suppose we row together. Then we can both row and have no row."

At Sea on Land.

A CLERGYMAN who had neglected all knowledge of nautical affairs was asked to deliver an address before an audience of sailors.

He was discoursing on the stormy passages of life. Thinking he could make his remarks more pertinent to his hearers by metaphorically using sea expressions, he said:

"Now, friends, you know that when you are at sea in a storm the thing you do is anchor."

A half-concealed snicker spread over the room, and the clergyman knew that he had make a mistake.

After the services one of his listeners came to him and said: "Mr. ——, have you ever been at sea?"

The minister replied:

"No, unless it was while I was delivering that address."

Little Litterateurs.

SO you are from Indianapolis," we say to the visiting editor. "There seems to be an unusual number of youthful authors in your city."

"I should say so," answers the visitor. "They begin writing very early. It was only last week that a three days' old infant sent in an account of its birth, signed 'One Who Was There.'"

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SEPT 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

SEPT 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 13, 5,295,800.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 13, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	68¾	68¾	..	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	69¼	71½	68¼	68⅝	105¾	120,370
8¼	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	1⅝	Sep. 2	2	2⅛	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	2¼	2¼	2	2	3	4,697
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	8	10	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	...	2,428
35	19	36	Sep. 10.	28¼	Apr. 11.	34½	35	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	35	36	34½	34⅞	28¼	14,420
89¼	67	92⅜	Aug. 8.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91½	92	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	92	91	91	83	2,018
35½	24	57⅝	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	52	52½	— 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	53½	54	52	52	29½	4,300
91½	85	90½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	...	...	— 1⅝	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	88	340
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	36	39	..	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	36	36	36	36	34	68
210	170	235	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	250	260	+ 2	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	262	262	260	260	190	100
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	60⅝	60¼	— 1	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	61¾	62	60⅝	60½	...	5,877
...	...	10¼	Sep. 11.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	9⅝	10	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10	...	15,692
...	...	42¼	Sep. 11.	41¾	Sep. 11.	42	42¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	...	6,470
41⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	11	12	+ ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11⅜	12	10¾	12	30	2,030
77⅝	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	39½	40	— 1⅞	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	39⅞	40½	37	39¾	68	5,545
30½	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23	24	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	24	24⅝	24	24	18½	1,900
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	51	55	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	52	52	52	52	40	40
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅝	May 19.	33	33½	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅝	33⅞	32½	33½	24½	9,850
91⅛	83⅝	100⅛	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	96¼	96½	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	95½	96½	95¼	96½	85½	4,036
8	4½	7⅛	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6¾	7	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	7	7	6¾	7	7	1,300
30	22½	29	Sep. 5.	21	Jan. 20.	23	26	— ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	28	28	27	27	25	2,100
69	38½	49⅜	May 26.	43¾	Apr. 22.	46½	46¾	+ 1⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	45⅞	48⅜	45⅞	46½	44	46,075
104⅞	86	100⅝	June 23.	85	Apr. 20.	96	97¼	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97	97½	96⅛	96¼	98	5,000
49⅛	28	127	Sep. 10.	40½	Jan. 22.	123	125	+ 5½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	127	127	127	127	...	100
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	99	100	+ ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	99½	100	99½	100	88	272
153	103⅛	135½	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	128¾	129¼	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	129	131	128¾	129	125¾	25,100
100	95	93	Apr. 22.	84	Mar. 10.	90	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	100	12
167⅞	157½	186	Apr. 4.	169¾	Jan. 13.	169½	170½	— 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,863,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	171	171½	170	170	...	754
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	144	145	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	...	100
21⅞	13¼	17⅞	Jan. 7.	18¼	May 1.	14¼	15	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	16	300
82⅝	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	77	78½	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	79	79	79	79	...	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95½	July 14.	107	110	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	107	110¼	107	108	172½	2,200
34	20	45⅞	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	44	45	+ 4½	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	43	45	44½	44¾	...	500
66	50	77⅞	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	72½	74	— 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	...	100
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	94⅜	94½	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	94¼	96⅜	93⅞	94½	72¼	225,786
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	103⅜	104	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,160,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	104½	106	103½	104	93½	45,621
114½	81¾	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	115⅝	115⅞	+ ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	77,229,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	115½	118½	114½	115⅝	97½	376,635
97	83⅝	96⅝	Sep. 11.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	97	98	+ 2	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	96	98⅜	96	97	91⅜	7,400
88⅞	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	68⅝	68½	— 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	70½	72	68½	68½	62⅜	72,460
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	242	246	— 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	245	248½	243	246	...	900
14⅜	8¾	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	13¼	12¾	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	3,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12	12¾	...	800
122	77	125	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	124	126	— 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	125	125	125	125	...	100
146	116	144	Feb. 19.	139	Apr. 2.	140	145	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	145½	145½	145½	145½	...	80
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	52¾	53	..	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53	51¾	53	...	3,400
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	53¾	Jan. 6.	88	89	— 1	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	89	89½	88¼	88¾	73	1,200
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	140⅝	140½	— ¾	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	140⅞	142⅝	139⅝	140¾	108	46,705
...	...	142	Sep. 2.	122	May 6.	139½	140	— ½	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 3d in. pd.	100	.....	.....	..	..	140½	142	139¼	140	...	1,360
166⅜	145¾	188	Jan. 3.	130¼	July 6.	152	153	— ⅜	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	183½	183½	180	182¾	160	350
52⅝	29	57⅛	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	55⅝	56	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	56⅜	57⅝	55½	55⅝	43	44,000
50½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33¼	Jan. 14.	41½	...	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	42¼	42⅝	41⅝	41½	36½	9,300
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	75¾	76½	— ¾	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	76	76¾	75¾	75¾	77	2,600
140	91	220⅝	July 30.	134½	Jan. 6.	200	209¼	+ 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	208	215	208	215	128¾	1,200
196	120½	151	July 1.	136½	Sep. 13.	136	140	—10½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,890,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	141	141	136½	136¾	...	200
27	16	33	Aug. 20.	22¾	Jan. 25.	33½	33⅜	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,406,600	.....	..	..	33⅜	34⅜	32⅝	33⅝	22½	26,800
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅝	Jan. 22.	88	89½	— 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	90	90	88½	88½	85¾	450
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	48½	49¼	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,469,100	.....	..	..	49½	50¼	48½	48½	40¾	2,000
90	90	95¾	June 10.	90½	May 5.	92¼	92¾	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	...	230
188	134	192⅝	Sep. 9.	160½	Jan. 27.	189¾	189½	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	56,183,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	189	189½	188	189¼	155¼	146,835
200	173	197¼	Sep. 9.	186	Jan. 14.	196½	197¼	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	196½	197¼	195¾	197¼	169	6,048
215	165½	271	Apr. 29.	204¾	Jan. 14.	233	237	+ 5	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	1¾	SA	240	240	235	235	192	2,100
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	...	...	—18	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	July 1, '02.	2½	Q	250	250	250	250	...	200
175¼	116⅞	201	Sep. 10.	152	Jan. 15.	198¾	199¼	+ 7	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	66,541,800	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	198	201	198	199	135	18,620
146⅜	125	170½	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	162½	164	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,402,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	162½	163	162¼	163	140	250
31	10½	24½	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	23	...	— ...	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	24½	22¾	22¾	19¾	15,580
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	41⅞	42	+ ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	41½	44	40¾	41¾	36½	34,750
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	18⅜	19	+ 1⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅜	19¼	17⅜	18⅝	...	10,700
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅝	Mar. 15.	48	53	+ 5½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 23, '00.	1¼	..	53½	53½	53½	53½	...	100
101	72½	108⅜	Aug. 8.	85⅞	Jan. 14.	105¼	105¾	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	106	107	105¼	105¾	93	2,650
42½	27⅝	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	78	80	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	73	73	73	73	...	100
82	67	90	May 21.	71¼	Jan. 27.	93	95	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1¼	..	95	95	95	95	60¾	100
136½	41⅜	110¼	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	80¾	81	— ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,531,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	81½	82¾	79¼	80¾	94	28,230
16	6⅝	35¾	July 17.	14⅞	Jan. 15.	33⅜	34	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,985,000	.....	..	..	33¼	35¼	32	33⅞	12⅞	22,000
60	40	70¼	Aug. 11.	59¾	Jan. 15.	75½	76¼	+ 1⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	76¾	79	77¼	78¼	56½	1,980
28⅝	16¼	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	51½	51⅝	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	52½	53¾	51¼	51½	29¾	7,430
25½	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14⅛	Jan. 17.	19½	20½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	20¼	21¼	20	20	16	1,100
180	188½	174½	Sep. 9.	152	Apr. 15.	165	...	+ 9½	Commercial Cable Co.	100	32,338,300	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	174½	174½	174½	174½	...	100
238	187	230⅜	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	223	223¼	— ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,910,400	June 16, '02.	2	Q	224	226	224	225¼	210¾	12,430
93	56½	85	Feb. 18.	80	Apr. 24.	78	86	..	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '02.	2	A	80	80	80	80	115	100
124	93¼	126⅜	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	123½	124	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,546,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	124	124	123¼	123¼	115	1,500
...	...	39⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	34½	35	— 1½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	.....	..	..	36	36⅜	34½	34½	...	9,607
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81⅜	July 31.	86½	87	— 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,200	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	88	88	86¼	86¾	...	2,600
185¼	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	178	181	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	180½	181	178¾	178¾	150¼	3,100
53¼	23½	51⅝	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	49½	49⅝	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	49	51	48¾	49⅜	42	34,710
103¼	80	96⅜	Aug. 21.	85¾	May 19.	94¼	94⅜	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	94¾	96¾	94⅜	94⅜	81	19,850
45	18	53⅝	July 11.	38½	Jan. 31.	50	52	+ ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	52½	53¾	52¼	52¾	33	5,800
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 8.	22¾	23	+ ⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	23¾	24⅜	22¾	23	...	36,100
40⅞	36	48¼	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	44¼	44½	— ½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	45	45¾	43¼	44½	...	35,129
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	94	94¼	— 1½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	95¾	95⅞	94¼	94¾	...	3,690
152¼	127½	133⅞	Jan. 2.	120¼	Jan. 13.	130	141	+ 1½	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '02.	2½	Q	139	139	139	139	144	110
...	...	6⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	5	5⅜	— ⅛	Distilling of America tr. ctfs.	...	36,435,200	.....	..	..	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	7¾	800
...	...	33¼	Aug. 26.	31⅛	Aug. 19.	35	36⅜	— ⅛	Distilling of America pf. tr. ctfs.	...	24,504,000	.....	..	..	37½	37¾	35⅝	35⅝	23¼	1,400
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	20	21½	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22¼	21	21½	11	2,955
22½	13⅜	35⅝	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	32¾	33¼	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	34	34½	33	33	20¼	3,450
45¼	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛	**Erie**	100	112,378,000	.....	..	..	41¾	42⅝	40¾	41⅜	39¾	102,825
75	59⅜	75⅝	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	70	70¼	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	70⅝	71½	69⅝	70¼	67⅜	9,525
62⅜	39½	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	55⅜	56	— ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	57	58	55⅝	56	54	8,250
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	66½	67¼	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	..	68¼	69	67½	68	61¼	3,100
95	81.	104⅜	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	92½	95	+ 2⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	92½	94⅜	92¼	94⅜	80	500
36	17	64½	Aug. 25.	30	Jan. 2.	62½	64	+ 1	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	62	63	62	62	30	295
...	...	67¼	May 10.	63¼	July 21.	63	66	— ¼	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Sep. 2, '02.	1	Q	64¾	65	64¾	65	...	200
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	96½	June 20.	102	104	+ 1	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,416,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	102¼	103	102¼	103	...	200
289⅝	183½	334	Apr. 9.	181½	July 28.	192	193	— 1½	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	193⅜	195	191¼	192	253	3,570
...	...	62¼	Sep. 9.	61	Sep. 4.	60	61	— 1	George A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of deposit.	100	.....	.....	..	..	61	62¾	60	60	...	914
206	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	195	200	— ½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,875,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	200	201	199¼	200	180¼	2,600
75½	40½	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	98	100	— 4½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	101	101½	97¼	97¾	49½	2,200
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81¾	Jan. 14.	91	93½	— 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	93	93½	92¼	92¼	73	780
154¾	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan 13.	170½	171	— 1	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,260,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	172	178¼	170	171	142	36,470
106	105	105	July 17.	105	July 17.	105	...	..	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	July, '02.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	...	40
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	19⅝	20	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	22¼	3,900
81½	60	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅜	June 24.	75	75½	— ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,350,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	75	75⅜	75	75	79	1,210
11	3¼	21	Sep. 9.	6	May 23.	17	18	— 2⅜	International Silver Co.	100	3,944,700	.....	..	..	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18¼	7¾	200
51	32½	65	May 14.	45	Jan. 16.	58	63	— 5	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	62½	62¾	60	60	35	500
49	24⅜	57½	Mar. 10.	47	Jan. 2.	52½	53	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53	53	53	44¼	460
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87¼	Jan. 13.	92	94	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,830,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92¾	92¾	91¼	91¼	85	500
48¾	21	51⅝	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	48	48¾	— ⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,022,900	.....	..	..	49¼	49¾	48¼	48½	35¼	3,820
87½	49	90⅜	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	84	85	— 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,078,100	.....	..	..	85	85½	84½	84¾	70	725
41	21	40¼	Aug. 14.	33⅞	Jan. 25.	45	46	— ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	48½	48	48	32¾	350
81¼	77¼	88	Aug. 1.	80⅜	Jan. 2.	83½	84½	— 1⅝	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	18,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	83	84	83¾	83¾	...	7,525
25	13½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	37¾	37½	— ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,983,500	.....	..	..	37	39¾	36	37¼	20	10,000
49	33	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 15.	59½	60	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59¾	61½	59¼	59½	39	5,900
18½	5⅝	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	35½	40½	+ 3¼	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	35	41	35	40½	...	13,900
45½	24	84	Apr. 22.	45	Jan. 2.	72	80	+ 4	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,334,600	Sep. 1, '01.	1	..	74	76	74	76	...	200
93¼	70	92	Sep. 10.	88¼	Jan. 30.	87	92	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	5,760,000	Mar. 15, '02.	2	SA	89	92	89	90	73	300
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78⅝	Jan. 15.	84	86	— 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	85	85	85	85	74	650
111¾	76	159½	Aug. 20.	102¾	Jan. 27.	154	154½	+ 2	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	152⅞	156⅝	151½	154	100¼	75,720
145	83	140⅜	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	134¾	135	— 1¾	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	137¾	138¾	134¾	136⅜	114	47,645
...	...	134½	July 23.	108¼	May 10.	125½	125	— 2⅜	Met. Sec. Co. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	126	126	124	124	...	1,500
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	147	147½	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	148	148	147	147	161¾	5,370
41	27	48	Jan. 6.	38	Feb. 1.	39½	42½	..	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,495,700	.....	..	..	39	39	39	39	37	27
30	15¾	31¼	Mar. 31.	23¼	Jan. 15.	28½	29	— ½	Mexican Central.	100	47,037,100	.....	..	..	29½	29¾	28¾	29	29	2,900

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1902—Continued

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Sept. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ges For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 13, '02.
93	47	160	Aug. 7.	86	Feb. 4.	91¼	92	— ¼	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	A	92¼	93	91¼	92	88	1,000
15	13	23	Apr. 4.	12	Feb. 7.	27	35	+ 1	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000				27	27	27	27	...	400
47¼	44	64⅝	Sep. 3.	39½	Feb. 21.	63	64½	— 1½	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				64	64	63¼	63¼	...	337
217	210	255	Apr. 28.	209½	Jan. 20.	265	267	— 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	52,797,100	July 1, '02.	4	Q	236½	236¾	235	235	214⅝	340
40½	24	37⅝	Sep. 8.	32	Mar. 11.	35½	36	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,600				37½	37½	35½	36	31⅝	32,040
61⅜	44	78½	Sep. 5.	55	Jan. 14.	78	78½	— ½	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 20, '02.	1	SA	76½	77½	74½	75¾	61¼	53,740
94	82	98	July 23.	90	Feb. 21.	91	95	— 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	28,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	90	700
139	73½	134	Sep. 3.	85	Jan. 23.	125	126	— 5	North American	100	11,984,700				128¾	129¾	125	125	92¼	1,430
13	9¼	9½	Jan. 6.	7⅛	Mar. 24.	8½	9¾	— ¼	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	June 20, '02.	80c	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	12	100
78	52	80⅝	Sep. 10.	67¼	June 23.	80	80½	+ 3¼	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	79	80⅝	78¾	80⅝	62	11,800
83	63	84⅝	Sep. 9.	78	July 18.	83¼	84	+ 1⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,014,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	82½	84⅝	83	83½	71	4,100
49⅝	30⅛	49⅝	Mar. 10.	37½	May 17.	44	44½	— ⅜	Pacific Mail	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1⅛		46⅞	47½	44½	44½	32	200
161½	137½	170	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	165⅝	167¼	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	394,572,350	May 31, '02.	3	SA	167	169¾	166	166⅝	149⅝	181,521
120⅞	95¾	103½	Sep. 5.	95¾	Jan. 9.	....	....	— 1½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,000,000	Aug. 25, '02.	1½	Q	103¼	103⅞	103	103⅝	107⅝	22,125
50	14⅛	48¼	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	40	43	....	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				42	42	40¼	40¼	33	350
94	33⅜	85½	Sep. 10.	71	Feb. 15.	83	85	+ 3	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500				79⅛	85½	79¼	82	...	1,300
86	72	95	Sep. 8.	80	May 17.	85	95	+ 2	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	...	400
81	57	106¼	Sep. 4.	80¼	Jan. 7.	101	102½	— 2¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	SA	102¾	103¼	101	101¼	70	1,500
....	....	160	Sep. 12.	140	Sep. 12.	....	....	....	Pitts., Mc. & Youghiogheny	100	4,000,000	July, '02.	2	SA	140	140	140	140	....	100
59	30	54⅞	Sep. 8.	39	Jan. 14.	53⅜	53¼	— ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	54	54⅞	52½	52⅝	35	17,013
80	72½	91¼	Sep. 8.	82⅜	Feb. 4.	88½	90	— ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	86⅝	91¼	86⅝	88⅝	61⅝	5,975
225	195½	250	Apr. 29.	215	Jan. 13.	238	245	— 1	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	Q	240	240	240	240	....	300
5⅛	1⅛	4¾	Mar. 8.	3	Sep. 6.	3⅝	4½	..	**Quicksilver.**	100	5,706,780				3	3	3	3	3½	600
....	....	35½	Sep. 11.	24	Apr. 16.	34	35	+ 2⅝	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,300,000				32⅝	35½	32⅝	35¼	....	17,900
....	....	90	Sep. 2.	80	Apr. 1.	88	88½	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,300,000	June 20, '02.	1¾	Q	88½	88½	88	88	....	700
58	24½	78½	Sep. 3.	52¾	Mar. 10.	74½	74⅝	+ 1⅝	Reading	50	99,900,000				76¾	77⅝	75¾	76⅝	39	362,674
82½	65	90¼	Sep. 10.	73⅞	Mar. 10.	88½	89	+ 2½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	89⅝	90¼	87⅞	89¼	73⅝	40,514
64½	38	80⅝	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	79⅜	79½	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				77½	80⅝	77½	79⅝	49¼	46,920
24	11⅜	24⅜	Sep. 8.	15⅜	Jan. 2.	22⅜	23	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				23¼	24⅜	21⅝	23⅞	13	55,610
82	55½	83⅜	Sep. 10.	65	Jan. 16.	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,305,800	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	82	83⅝	82	82½	63¼	10,955
38½	16	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	20¼	21	— 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	15,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		22½	22½	20¾	20¾	27	3,700
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	69½	70¼	— 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	70¾	70¾	70	70	79	500
15¼	7⅛	24¼	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	22⅜	23½	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000				22½	24	22¼	23½	12¾	5,100
78½	52	79⅝	Sep. 10.	62	Feb. 6.	77¾	78½	+ 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	77½	79¾	77½	78	67	5,200
36	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	38	40	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				39	41½	38	39	25½	2,600
56½	21½	85½	July 31.	55⅝	Jan. 2.	79	80	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,406,700				80	82⅝	79½	79½	43	7,500
88	76	90	July 30.	82½	July 19.	85	88	+ 3½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	87½	87⅞	87½	87½	82	160
76¼	63½	80⅜	July 30.	70½	May 5.	76½	77½	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	76¾	78	76	76⅜	65¼	7,400
50½	16	39	Aug. 13	24½	Mar. 3.	36⅝	37	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				36½	36	36	36⅛	27	12,020
71	41½	80	Sep. 9.	55¼	Mar. 5.	77½	78	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				77¾	80	77	77½	58½	14,710
41½	19½	83	Sep. 4.	29½	June 23.	77	80	— 3	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				80½	80⅝	76	77	29½	10,558
86	65½	95½	Sep. 9.	80¼	May 19.	93	96	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	95	95½	94	94	....	1,900
63⅝	29	81½	Sep. 10.	56	Jan. 15.	78½	79	..	Southern Pacific	100	197,332,100				78⅜	81½	78¼	79½	70	224,985
35⅜	18	41⅝	Aug. 21	31⅛	Jan. 27.	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅜	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000				39	41⅝	38½	39⅜	30⅝	222,420
94⅜	67¼	98½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	96½	97	+ ⅛	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	96⅝	98	96⅜	97	85⅜	6,090
9	3½	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6⅛	7	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	4½	900
76⅝	49⅝	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	69½	69⅝	— 1½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	70	71⅛	68½	69⅝	59⅞	36,290
52½	23¼	54⅝	Sep. 3.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	52⅝	52½	..	Texas Pacific	100	33,760,000				52⅝	54	51⅝	52½	40	106,900
42¼	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38½	41	— 2⅜	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	8,645,300				41	41	40	40	35⅝	800
....	....	38	Sep. 11.	37	Sep. 12.	37	37½	..	Toledo Railway & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				38	38	37	37	....	1,900
57½	10⅜	33	Sep. 2.	15½	Jan. 21.	30	30¾	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,493,000				31¼	31⅜	30	30	20	4,475
39½	28	49⅝	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	45¼	46¼	— 1¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				46	48	45¼	46	34	5,600
100⅜	63¾	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	125½	127	— 1	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	127½	127¼	126	126½	99	1,385
19⅜	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				15⅝	16	15⅜	16	15½	1,800
75⅝	65	83	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	79½	81¼	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80½	81¼	80	81¼	72	1,150
133	76	113¼	Aug. 26.	98⅜	Feb. 28.	109½	109¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific	100	108,227,200	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	110¼	112¾	109½	109⅝	94¼	222,950
99½	81⅝	95	Aug. 20.	86⅜	Mar. 6.	92½	92⅝	+ ⅜	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92	92⅜	91¼	92½	87	11,785
....	....	16⅛	Sep. 8.	10½	May 12.	15	15½	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				16¼	16⅞	14⅜	15½	....	11,720
....	....	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	54½	56	+ 2½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	58	57⅝	54¼	54⅝	....	7,265
....	....	44⅝	Sep. 8.	30	Aug. 11.	34	37	+ ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,018,800	July 1, '02.	½	Q	36	37½	35¼	35½	....	1,000
....	....	68	Mar. 6.	57	Sep. 4.	56	60	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	58⅜	59¼	57½	58	....	1,100
100	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	149	153	+ 2	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	148	150	148	150	93	1,000
16⅝	7⅝	14⅜	Apr. 3.	11½	Feb. 20.	13⅜	13½	— ½	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300				14½	14⅝	13⅜	13⅜	12	13,105
85⅜	39½	90	Sep. 6.	79½	Jan. 21.	88⅝	90	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	32,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	89½	90	88⅜	89⅜	73½	3,865
34	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 9.	16¼	16⅝	..	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,866,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		17⅜	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17½	3,930
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50½	Jan. 14.	56	58	+ 2½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		58⅝	58⅞	55⅝	58½	55	1,613
50	24	46⅜	Jan. 7.	36⅞	June 19.	40⅝	40¾	— ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	June 30, '02.	1	Q	41⅝	42½	39⅞	40⅜	40½	165,425
101⅛	69	97⅛	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	90⅝	90½	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90⅝	91⅞	90⅛	90⅝	90⅜	27,690
72	51	76⅝	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	70¼	70⅝	— 2	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	72½	72⅝	69⅝	70⅜	59	25,000
125	116	134⅛	Sep. 9.	120½	Jan. 17.	130	131	— 2	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	Q	133	134⅛	131	131	....	2,000
28	11⅛	38⅜	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	37½	37¼	+ 1	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000				36¾	38⅜	36	37¼	20¼	40,410
46⅛	23⅜	54½	Sep. 10.	41½	Jan. 13.	52½	52⅝	+ 3	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				50	54¼	49¾	52⅜	37½	139,820
199	135	250	Aug. 26.	194⅜	Jan. 25.	240	250	+ 3	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	14	SA	250	250	230	250	163	300
100¼	81	97½	Aug. 26.	84⅜	July 10.	95¾	96	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	95	97	95	95¾	90½	194,450
180	145	235	Sep. 11.	168½	Jan. 15.	222	230	+ 5½	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	230	233	228	231½	....	2,900
32	11⅜	30½	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	29	29½	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				28½	30¼	28½	28½	17½	13,985
60⅝	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	64	64½	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				65	65⅝	63½	64½	46½	3,210
38	24	42⅜	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	40½	41½	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				41	42⅜	40½	41½	28½	5,600
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19½	Jan. 30.	28⅝	29½	— ¾	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800				29½	29⅞	28⅝	28½	20	7,045
49¾	38½	57⅜	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	54	54⅜	— 1⅜	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				55⅝	55⅞	53⅜	53⅝	40	6,540

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 13, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$243,300.00	$3,300.00	$12,100	$52,000.00	.....	$144,600.00
Colonial	100,000	2,081,700.00	45,800.00	149,800	215,500.00	$116,000.00	2,230,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,192,000.00	143,000.00	99,000	252,000.00	3,000.00	3,248,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	621,433.80	8,974.00	40,127	40,309.00	.....	592,772.06
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,636,400.00	114,300.00	60,500	256,600.00	.....	1,883,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,495,016.95	19,781.00	96,263	100,463.00	29,500.00	1,626,862.07
Hamilton	200,000	1,752,700.00	106,000.00	82,700	137,600.00	5,000.00	1,885,400.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,151,800.00	6,000.00	48,100	162,100.00	300.00	1,151,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,457,900.00	153,000.00	91,700	209,600.00	53,200.00	2,972,300.00
Mutual	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,628,868.00	28,569.00	131,338	297,180.00	101,352.00	2,030,353.00
Plaza	100,000	2,882,600.00	13,117.00	253,480	115,500.00	.....	3,117,000.00
Riverside	100,000	986,323.81	12,743.10	68,019	59,058.13	.....	964,883.69
State	100,000	5,172,900.00	370,000.00	185,000	68,000.00	112,000.00	5,580,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,459,000.00	34,000.00	192,000	251,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,209,500.00	41,500.00	125,900	99,500.00	34,000.00	1,435,800.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,500,000	2,183,400.00	267,300.00	86,000	45,900.00	.....	1,313,700.00
Varick	100,000	740,000.00	2,500.00	54,200	104,300.00	400.00	745,000.00
Washington	100,000	714,909.00	12,875.00	42,742	100,910.00	19,973.00	754,279.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	420,622.00	7,682.00	13,326	48,839.00	.....	295,281.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,646,655.72	34,518.56	146,382	103,316.25	2,323.00	1,637,231.28
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,478,327.00	12,480.00	105,699	158,701.00	111,468.00	1,630,258.00
Broadway	100,000	1,669,886.00	13,665.00	117,451	280,500.00	.....	1,917,500.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,528,000.00	85,700.00	45,000	187,800.00	50,000.00	1,597,000.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	352,000.00	6,700.00	37,700	48,890.00	22,000.00	411,390.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	795,600.00	27,000.00	27,100	54,600.00	16,700.00	738,800.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,948,600.00	321,500.00	89,500	465,700.00	.....	3,477,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,850,900.00	226,000.00	225,300	242,600.00	20,000.00	4,599,200.00
Merchants'	100,000	891,600.00	9,500.00	54,000	69,900.00	.....	924,900.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,194,000.00	130,000.00	245,000	495,000.00	27,000.00	4,417,000.00
National City	300,000	3,038,000.00	109,000.00	253,000	421,000.00	60,000.00	3,384,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,118,558.12	9,919.79	59,374	42,694.99	45,647.93	1,045,453.98
People's	100,000	1,259,400.00	46,000.00	92,400	92,000.00	46,400.00	1,363,300.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	528,098.00	5,865.00	45,000	37,500.00	37,500.00	527,186.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,090,100.00	92,400.00	2,500	201,600.00	50,000.00	972,500.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	890,192.00	8,956.00	20,302	80,500.00	3,805.00	902,333.00
Union	200,000	1,339,130.00	44,178.00	88,538	64,529.00	129,130.00	1,332,880.00
Wallabout	100,000	815,900.00	34,400.00	27,500	48,400.00	38,900.00	791,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	627,650.00	16,500.00	23,360	89,000.00	15,200.00	688,500.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	737,700.00	43,600.00	10,000	118,700.00	.....	717,400.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,929,200.00	250,800.00	288,400	1,199,400.00	205,200.00	5,737,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,410,128.00	66,067.00	57,944	101,162.00	43,763.00	1,909,729.00
Second National	250,000	1,218,100.00	72,000.00	11,700	228,500.00	10,100.00	1,090,000.00
Third National	200,000	1,254,490.43	42,259.53	47,788	327,290.28	28,897.09	1,354,450.00
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,220,700.00	105,400.00	17,500	122,700.00	21,400.00	1,938,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,037,238.00	30,966.00	21,850	66,113.00	20,059.00	1,061,925.00

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly clearing house statement issued yesterday somewhat earlier than usual was neither more nor less favorable than generally had been expected. Surplus reserves were cut down by $3,381,975 to below the million-dollar mark—the lowest figure since the Autumn of 1899; loans decreased $6,875,900, legal tenders decreased $1,220,700; specie decreased $5,818,500, and deposits decreased $14,628,900.

The loss in cash of about $7,000,000 in what the known movements in money had led to expect. The reduction in loans, however, is less than had been looked for, but can be explained on the ground that, because of the average system under which the statement is made up, the reduction in loans due to Friday's stock market liquidation does not show in the statement.

The decrease in deposits reduced reserve requirements by something over $3,500,000, and hence surplus reserves were not wiped out, as in many quarters had been predicted.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept 13	$1,562,085,123	$61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,339,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,096	45,389,940
Aug 23	1,375,558,456	69,887,937
Aug 16	1,353,552,998	65,502,471
Aug 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,998,801	67,059,531
July 19	1,517,873,430	65,139,418
July 12	1,386,068,462	60,126,603
*July 5	1,373,982,476	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,322	72,339,747
June 21	1,230,938,007	59,493,198
June 14	1,095,230,988	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,222	57,280,825
May 31	1,015,072,960	62,275,333
May 24	1,256,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,967,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,567,239
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,758	69,237,540
April 12	1,535,190,041	54,336,549
April 5	1,476,921,643	58,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,338,877,307	60,312,499
March 15	1,345,204,303	61,090,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,940,185
March 1	1,450,914,603	69,897,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,627
Feb. 8	1,454,044,013	53,042,534
Feb. 1	1,375,659,613	90,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,894,226	67,267,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,357,161
*Dec. 28	1,187,801,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,652,949,755	58,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,838,651	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,538	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	62,954,718
Nov. 16	1,704,433,589	75,005,813
*Nov. 9	1,335,067,567	69,393,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,337,706
Oct. 26	1,298,080,394	67,675,537
Oct. 19	1,357,309,216	59,619,622
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	65,348,128
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,659,571	55,899,159
Sept. 14	1,574,944,235	78,660,326

*Five days.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,800,000	$2,344,000	$1,575,000	$15,645,000	$998,200
2,050,000	2,286,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,696,000	5,974,000	2,048,000	28,449,000	.....
2,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National	13,552,600	2,236,000	1,560,200	15,227,300	.....
2,000,000	2,476,500	Mechanics' National	12,914,000	2,131,000	1,220,000	12,887,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	20,712,500	2,873,500	2,989,000	22,963,700	.....
1,000,000	265,100	Phenix National	5,430,000	221,000	278,000	5,202,000	46,600
25,000,000	15,166,100	National City	124,871,200	18,741,900	7,349,700	106,742,800	4,778,300
300,000	7,212,400	Chemical National	24,089,700	4,236,300	2,204,900	23,274,200	.....
600,000	283,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,116,800	886,300	617,600	5,437,100	245,300
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,710,000	964,300	919,900	8,585,500	862,900
300,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,794,600	460,200	59,700	2,116,700	47,900
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,490,000	350,000	279,000	3,480,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,159,300	63,000	197,600	1,031,100	.....
600,000	509,800	Leather Manuf. National	4,695,000	967,800	174,600	4,503,400	481,500
1,700,000	120,400	Seventh

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1902

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 13. $24,889,250	Week Ended Sept. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	104½	104½	9
American Bicycle 5s	57	57	50	51	19
American Hide & Leather 6s	98½	98½	96¾	98¾	27
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104½	104	104	143
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	14
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅞	95	94⅞	94⅞	13
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	15
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	116¾	115	115	115	152
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	106	105	104½	104½	50
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90¾	90¾	85
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½	8
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110	8
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80½	82	80½	81¼	20
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	40	40½	39½	40⅜	98
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	27	29½	27	29	21
Central Ohio reorganization con. 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136	136	136	3
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	89	89	88½	88½	36
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101	101	100½	100½	22
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	33
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	119⅝	120	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82¼	82½	81⅞	82	17
Chicago & Alton 3s	85½	85½	84½	84½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	1
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96⅛	96⅞	96	96	638
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	90	90½	89	89½	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123⅝	123⅝	123½	123⅝	32
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	12
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134	134½	134	134½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90	90	89½	89½	17
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¼	102¼	102	102	55
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	96½	98	98	98	105
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	87⅜	83	85	549
Colorado & Southern 4s	94	94½	94	94	23
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	7
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67⅜	68¼	67	67¼	3,724
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	14
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	97	96	97	20
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	82	91¼	82	88	451
Detroit Southern 4s	86	86	86	86	15
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Erie 4th extended 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Erie general 4s	87½	87½	87	87	28
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	145
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93	93	28
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron Div. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114½	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	115	115	114½	114½	30
Gal., Houston & Henderson 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	10
Green Bay debenture, B	23	23	22	22	81
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¼	100¾	100	100¾	9
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	30
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125⅞	126½	125⅞	126¼	36
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100	11
International Paper 6s	107	107¼	107	107½	32
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	19
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91½	65
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72½	72⅜	72⅜	69
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Long Island unified 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	13
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102¼	102½	102	102	13
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	8
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	42
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 4s	120	120	120	120	7
Mexican Central 1st income	32	32	31½	31⅝	155
Mexican Central 2d income	21	21	21	21	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100¼	98⅞	100	55
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	85	85	84	84½	26
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107⅜	108	106	108	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124½	124½	124	124	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	16
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	5
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	101¼	101⅝	101½	101⅝	40
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	80	80	79¾	79¾	23
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94¼	94¼	94½	94½	36
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	93	94	93	94	33
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	94	94¼	94	94	16
New York Central 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	5
New York Central general 3½s	106¼	106¼	106½	106½	3
New York Dock 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	10
New York Dock 4s	96½	96½	96	96	37
N. Y. Gas & El L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	226	229½	226	229½	8½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	102	103⅝	102	103⅝	14
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94½	78
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103½	31
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	1404
Northern Pacific 3s	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	114½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	117⅜	117½	117½	117⅜	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104	104	103½	103½	10
Ore. S. L. sub. cfs. 1st in. pd. for gen. 4s	95⅜	96	94½	95	703
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117½	117½	116¾	116¾	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	113	112	113	13
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	111	111¾	110¼	110¼	404
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	2
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77	78½	76½	76½	164
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¾	100½	100½	100½	1
Reading general 4s	96	96¼	96¼	96⅝	102
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96	96	96	30
Richmond & Mecklenburg 4s	92	92	92	92	6
Rio Grande Western 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	33
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117	117¾	16
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94	94	94	94	5
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bridge 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	6
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	95¾	95⅞	95½	95⅞	50
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	101	101	101	101	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99	100	99	99¼	71
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	89	89	89	89	7
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	89	89	89¾	89¾	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89	89⅞	14
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	89⅝	89	89¼	89¼	106
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Sciota Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100¾	100¼	100¼	90
Southern Pacific 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	112
Southern Railway 5s	120½	121	120	120⅝	18
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	14	14	14	52
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 5s	69	69	69¼	69	13
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	121	121½	120	120	33
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	69½	69½	69½	69½	7
Third Avenue con. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	33
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	83¾	84	39
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅜	105	104¼	105	128
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	112¾	113⅛	111	111⅝	4,573
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	65	65	65	65	1
Utica & Black River 4s	100	100	100	100	7
Virginia Midland general 6s	117⅜	117½	117	117	6
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	119¾	120	11
Wabash 2d 5s	105	105¾	105	105¼	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	73	73	73	73	9,570
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	15
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Wheeling & L. E., Wheeling Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93	93	73
Total sales					$24,889,250

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137	137	137	137	10
United States 3s, coupon	107½	107½	107¼	107½	25
United States 3s, registered	107	107	107	107	10
Total sales					$43,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	5
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	3
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	10	10¼	10	10½	100
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96½	96½	96½	96½	25½
Total sales					$133,500
Grand total					$25,065,750

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¾	Apr. 14	108⅜	Aug. 23	108⅜	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	108⅜	Mar. 7	107¾	July 23	107¾	July 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	106½	July 24	108½	Aug. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	108¾	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	138⅝	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¼	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105½	May 12
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106¾	Aug. 22	107½	Sep. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.small Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 23	106¾	Aug. 26	106¾	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107	Sep. 13
U. S. 3s, 19-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅜	Sep. 3	104⅜	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	108¾	Aug. 18
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina, 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96¼	Aug. 25
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½	Aug. 19	85½	Aug. 19	96½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	10½	Sep. 12
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95½	May 8	96½	Sep. 12

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94⅜	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	Aug. 18

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 15.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Dividend payable.
American Brake Shoe Company—Books close.
American Grass Twine Company—Books close.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Borden's Condensed Milk Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn and Coney Island Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Cambria Iron Company—Books close.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Liberty Pure Food Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Amsterdam Bank—Books close.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable Sept. 25 to holders of record this date.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 30 to holders of record this date.
Niles-Bement Bond Company—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Books close.
Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad—Annual meeting.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Cotton Duck Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.
Williamsburg Trust Company—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Wilson Aluminium Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Dominion Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Silver Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lacledo Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on common.
Norfolk and Western Railroad—Books close.
Norristown and Main Line Connecting Railroad—Special meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Rope and Twine Company—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company, Jersey City—Books close.
Wolverine Mining Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.

American Snuff Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Crucible Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

American Railways Company—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Sept. 19.

Dominion Coal Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Penny Express Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston Towboat Company—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Books close.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Books close for annual and special meetings.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Railway Steel Spring Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Books close.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Union Traction, Anderson, Ind.—Books close.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$11,957,585
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	8,560,964
From Jan. 1, 1902	336,372,606
From Jan. 1, 1901	294,334,891

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1902	$9,755,670
Week ended Sept. 10, 1901	8,043,982
From Jan. 1, 1902	324,401,829
From Jan. 1, 1901	352,982,113

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1902	$8,977
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	99,858
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,733,599
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,165,986

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$6,000
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	1,650
From Jan. 1, 1902	$6,977,525
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,269,811

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$34,263,915
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,043,325

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$3,977
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	79,408

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$16,668
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	22,473
From Jan. 1, 1902	814,644
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,621,709

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$153,600
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	1,300,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,140,544
From Jan. 1, 1901	34,734,760

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$136,932
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	1,277,527
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,325,900
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,113,051

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1902	$25,677
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	122,331
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,548,243
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,787,695

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$159,600
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	1,301,650
From Jan. 1, 1902	$29,118,069
From Jan. 1, 1901	64,004,571

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1902	$133,923
Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	1,179,319
From Jan. 1, 1902	$26,569,826
From Jan. 1, 1901	35,216,876

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 13, 1902.

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1906	J	100 Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	99 Sep 2	... 100⅝
Att., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	104 Sep 12	104 104¼
Do registered	A O	105¾ Mar 29	102¾ Jun 26	102¾ June 26	... ...
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	92 Jan 22	97 Sep 3	95¾ 97
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 3	93¾ Mar 24	94¾ Apr 15	... ...
Do stamped		95¾ Jan 8	91¼ Jun 6	94¾ Sep 11	94½ 95
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1908	F A	97 Aug 9	97 Aug 9	97 Aug 5	... ...
Do deb. 4s, Series B, 1911	F A	93¼ Apr 28	93¼ Apr 28	93¼ Apr 28	... ...
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	108⅝ De 20,01 114 ...
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¼ Jun 25	94¼ Aug 27	94¾ Sep 8	94 95
Do do registered		97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	... ...
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103 Sep 3	102 May 20	103⅝ Sep 13	104⅛ 104⅜
Do do registered		103¼ Feb 3	102 Jan 3	102¾ Feb 29	... ...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110 Sep 16	104 Jan 14	115 Sep 12	115¼ 116
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	95¾ Apr 25	90¼ Aug 1	90¾ Sep 5	91 92
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N	101 Feb 18	97¼ May 21	98 Sep 12	98 99¼
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾ Jun 9	90 Jul 14	90⅝ Sep 12	90 90¾
Do do registered		90¼ Jul 16	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ July 16	... ...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	114¾ June 27	110 ...
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108 Sep 9	106 Sep 3	106 Sep 9	107 ...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119¾ Feb 20	116 Sep 3	116⅝ Sep 10	116 117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14,97	122½ ...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130¾ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	... ...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	129¾ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	127 Aug 13	127 ...
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18,99	... ...
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103 Jun 18	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	100 101½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾ May 29	103¾ Jun 5	104⅜ Sep 12	104⅜ ...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾ Mar 25	124¾ Jun 30	124⅜ July 8	... ...
Do do registered	A O	124⅜ Feb 14	124⅜ Feb 28	124⅜ Feb 28	... ...
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼ ...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14,97	... ...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¾ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	106 Sep 10	105⅝ 106⅛
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	107¾ Sep 3	... 108¾
Do do registered	M S	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 5, 01	... ...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95 May 8	91¼ Jan 7	94¾ Sep 6	93 95¼
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. coll. 5s, 1937	M N	109¾ Apr 15	106¾ Jan 28	109 July 24	108 108
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122 May 27	119¾ Mar 10	122 May 27	120¾ ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113¾ Apr 12	106¾ Jan 3	110 Sep 12	110 110¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	.. ....	105⅝ Se 18,01	105 Sep 10	... ...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	85¾ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	81¾ Sep 11	81½ 82
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44¾ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	40¾ Sep 12	39 39¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	15¾ Jan 8	28 Sep 11	27 28
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	J D	93¾ Feb 8	91½ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	90¼ ...
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	109¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	108⅛ Sep 3	109 112
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 99	108½ ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	109¾ ...
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	103¾ Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101¾ May 24	101¾ ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136 Sep 12	135¼ 136½
Do do registered	Q J	139¾ Apr 17	131 Jan 2	135¾ Aug 6	136 ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J	115 Jun 25	112¾ Aug 4	113¾ Aug 21	113 ...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 27	103 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	... ...
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ Aug 25	100 ...
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	116 Mar 4	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	114 114¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114¾ June 25	115½ ...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	123½ Apr 30	119½ May 14	120 Sep 13	119¾ 120¾
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ De 31,01	... ...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	110¼ Feb 27	106 Sep 2	106⅝ Sep 11	106¼ 106⅝
Do do registered	M S	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 18,01	... ...
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	110 Jun 17	108¼ May 15	116 June 17	114¼ 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¾ Apr 2	104 Jan 4	105¾ June 20	102⅜ 103
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99¾ July 21	... ...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	106¾ ...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104¼ Mar 15	102¼ Jun 27	103¾ July 10	103¾ ...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	88 Jun 11	84¾ Aug 22	84¾ Sep 8	84½ 85½
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	88 Jun 11	81¾ Aug 7	82 Sep 13	81¾ 82
Do registered		83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	... ...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	103¾ Jun 3	102¾ Jun 1	103¾ Sep 12	103¾ 103½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11,00	106¾ ...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¾ Jan 17	100½ Aug 7	100¾ Aug 7	100½ ...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	102¾ Mar 31	100 Apr 21	99¾ Sep 13	... ...
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	116¾ Mar 14	114¾ Aug 8	114 Aug 8	114 ...
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106 Feb 14	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	104¾ ...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111½ Feb 20	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 26	107¾ 108
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Au 9, 01	... ...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98¼ ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110 Feb 20	107¾ May 2	108¾ Aug 27	108 ...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122 Jan 24	119¾ May 19	120 July 9	... 116¾
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114 May 19	111 Jun 13	111¾ Sep 6	111¾ 112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	139¾ Jul 31	138½ Apr 4	139¾ July 31	139¾ ...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	129½ Apr 12	122¾ Jan 21	123¾ Sep 12	123¾ ...
Do do registered	M N	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	... ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 May 6	123½ Sep 12	123½ Sep 12	125 ...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	132½ Jun 4	126 Jan 10	132 Aug 4	131 ...
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	117 Jun 24	113 Jan 14	117 Sep 8	... ...
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	M J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	113 May 9	112¾ ...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	J	196 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	189 Aug 20	... ...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J D	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 9	113¼ Aug 28	112¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	114¾ July 11	... ...
Do do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Fe 19,98	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	... ...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	129¾ Mar 31	129¾ Mar 31	129¾ Mar 31	117 ...
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	120¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118 Mar 31	114¼ Aug 4	114¼ Aug 4	114¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	115¾ Sep 9	115 ...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 10	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ July 12	112¾ ...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Jy 18, 99	132¾ ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124 Apr 2	120¾ Aug 19	120¾ Aug 19	120¾ ...
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¼ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 19	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ ...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	... ...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119 Mar 19	118¾ May 16	114½ May 26	115¾ ...
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	109¾ Feb 7	108¾ Jul 16	109¾ July 16	107¾ 103
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117½ Apr 7	114 Aug 8	114 Aug 8	115 ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	113 Mar 3	113 Jan 7	113 Mar 4	... ...
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¼ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	117¾ Aug 19	116¾ ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117 Mar 10	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115 ...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122¾ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ 122
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141 Jan 23	135 Aug 12	135 Aug 12	135 ...
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	102 Sep 9	102 ...
Do do registered	J D	141 Apr 2	101¼ Jun 3	101¼ June 14	101¼ ...
Do ext. 5s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107½ May 8	107 Jun 23	107½ Aug. 25	... ...
Do do registered	F A 15	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	106¼ Jun 24	106¼ Jun 24	106¾ June 24	... 106¾
Do do registered	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19,98	... ...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115½ July 22	... ...
Do do registered	A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18,00	... ...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110 Apr 10	106¾ Jan 2	108 Aug 18	... ...
Do do registered	A O	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ My 24,01	... ...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	100½ Feb 27	107 Aug 14	108 Aug. 27	107 ...
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 3, 01	... ...
Do deb. 5s, Aprtl, 1921	A O 15	117¾ Mar 22	114 May 10	115½ June 24	... ...
Do do registered	A O 15	.. ....	.. ....	114 Oc 23,01	... ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	124 Apr 21	121½ Jan 8	123¾ June 13	... ...
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	123 My 28,01	... ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 23, 01	105¾ ...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	109½ Mar 7	109½ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	106¾ ...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Au 30,01	106 ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	119½ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	137¾ Apr 10	133¾ May 17	133¾ July 11	134 ...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	128½ Jan 8	125 Aug 4	125 Aug 8	... 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	143¾ Feb 10	135¾ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	139¾ Jan 10	139¾ Jan. 3	139¾ Jan 10	135¾ ...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	J	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Fe 21,01	103 ...
Do incomes, 1911	M N	110¼ May 3	110¼ May 2	110¾ May 2	112 ...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132 Apr 29	129 Jan 6	129¾ Aug 4	128 ...
Do registered	J J	129½ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¼ Aug 4	128 ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾ Apr 18	106¾ Jan 6	106½ Sep 12	109¼ 109½
Do do registered	J J	113 Mar 25	109 Jan 25	112 Apr 9	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905	M N	100¾ Jul 1	100¾ Jan 17	100¾ July 2	99¾ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	M N	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ June 30	98¾ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	M N	99½ Jul 9	99¾ Jul 2	99¾ July 10	98½ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	M N	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ June 28	98¾ ...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J	99¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	97¾ ...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J	91¼ Jul 8	91¼ Jul 8	91¼ July 8	91¾ ...
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 19,00	96¼ ...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	110¼ Jan 10	106¼ Apr 2	110½ Apr 4	106¾ 111
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	.. ....	.. ....	107 Oc 1, 01	... ...
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	143 Apr 30	137½ Aug 20	138¾ Sep 13	138 ...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	141¾ Mar 21	138¾ Jul 8	138¾ July 8	137½ ...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	138½ 137½
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	139¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	129¾ June 26	128¾ 130
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	90¾ Apr 17	88 Feb 6	89 Sep 12	89½ 90
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q D	119 May 21	117¾ Jun 24	118¾ Aug 20	... ...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	M N	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107¾ ...
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¼ May 14	109 ...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 4s, 1905	A O	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ De 9, 01	100¼ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10,00	... ...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	115 ...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾ Apr 17	102 Jun 9	102 Sep 10	... 102½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	101 ...
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾ Jun 27	101¼ Mar 3	102¼ Aug 7	102 ...
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	104¾ Apr 7	102¾ Aug 16	103¾ Sep 11	103 103¾
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	99 My 4, 96	... ...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	.. ....	.. ....	Je 14, 01	... ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	83 No 22,99	... ...
C. I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	... ...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1939	Q F	106 Jan 29	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ ...
C., Clev. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J D	115¼ Apr 23	113¾ Jul 31	114½ Sep 2	114¾ ...
C. C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	128 ...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	133 136½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ No 19,01	... ...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	102 Mar 3	96¾ Jan 6	100 Sep 11	99½ 101
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¼ Feb 21	72 May 16	76¾ Sep 12	78 ...
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116¾ May 27	114¾ Apr 2	116¾ Aug 16	116¾ ...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	128 Jun 6	127¾ Jan 25	128 June 6	122¾ ...
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87 Feb 27	82 Jan 2	85 Sep 13	84½ 85
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	94 Sep 13	94 94½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	... ...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	120¼ Jan 28	117⅝ May 1	117½ May 1	... ...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	138 Apr. 1	135 Jun 24	135 June 24	135¼ ...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 June 18	136½ 138¼
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26,98	... ...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137 May 19	133¼ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	... ...
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14,00	... ...
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	118¼ May 9	115¾ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	115 ...
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	105½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	102 June 28	104 ...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117 Mar 12	114¼ May 5	114¾ May 28	114½ ...
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	... ...
Do registered	M S	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	... ...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	113 114
Do registered	A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Je 6, 99	... ...
Do 6s, 1906	A O	100 Jun 12	100¾ Apr 2	100 June 12	100¾ ...
Do do registered	A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	... ...
Den. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	151½ Apr 2	147½ Jun 3	147½ June 3	147½ ...

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered	M N	147¾ Jun 13	147¼ Jun 18	147¼ June 18	147¾ ...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104½ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	102½ Sep 12	102 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1938	J J	112 Jan 6	110¾ Mar 17	110¾ May 26	107⅛ ...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113¾ Apr 17	109 Jul 14	109¾ Aug 1	110 110¾
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91 Jul 7	84½ Jun 26	90 Sep 29	... ...
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	.. ....	.. ....	111 Fe 28,01	105¾ ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102 Jul 2	101 Jun 10	102 July 22	100 ...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	93¾ May 15	92¾ Jun 24	93¾ Aug 5	93¾ 95¾
Det., M. & M. 10 grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	97¾ Sep 9	90 Jan 3	96 Sep 11	87¾ 96
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	87¾ Apr 25	84½ Feb 6	86 Sep 9	85¾ ...
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	90½ Feb 28	92¾ Mar 26	93 Sep 3	92¾ ...
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 18	115 July 23	115¾ ...
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115 May 30	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 12	115 ...
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Feb 28	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	114 ...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	113 May 14	111¾ Jan 13	113 May 22	115 ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122 Jan 2	115¾ May 20	119¼ June 6	... ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	119¾ Apr 10	115 May 24	116¾ Apr 19	112¾ ...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾ Jan 13	119¾ Sep 18	119¾ Sep 18	... ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	104¾ Jan 16	103¾ Jan 13	103¾ Jan 16	107 ...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	140¾ Aug 20	137 138
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	133 Feb 25	131 May 21	130 July 9	... ...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	102 Jun 12	98¾ Feb 4	100 Sep 12	99¾ 100¼
Do registered	J J	93¼ Jul 29	93¾ Jul 29	98¼ July 29	... ...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	100 Jan 2	95¾ Aug 14	97 Sep 12	96¾ 97
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96 Apr 28	93 Aug 1	93 Sep 11	93 93½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	... ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	125¾ Apr 25	123¾ May 5	123¾ May 25	123¾ ...
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Aug 5	106 108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	137¼ Jun 23	136¼ May 20	137¼ June 23	137¾ ...
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. fnd. 6s, 1922	M N	121 Aug 16	117 Aug 14	121 Aug 16	116¾ ...
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	118¼ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	116 ...
N. Y. & O. Wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 27,98	... ...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 22	114¾ Aug 22	... ...
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118 Mar 5	113¾ Jan 13	114¾ May 29	114½ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	... ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	110¾ Jan 13	107¼ Aug 4	106 Aug 21	106 ...
Do term. 1st 5s, 1943	M N	116¾ May 3	116¾ Jan 16	116¾ May 3	117 ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾ May 20	112¾ Jan 17	114¾ Sep 4	... ...
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	.. ....	.. ....	67 No 10,97	... ...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	136½ Jun 3	121½ Jul 29	121½ July 29	122 ...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jul 10	110 Aug 20	... ...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	116 ...
Do Shl. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	102 ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	110 ...
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	105 ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	105¾ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106¾ Feb 26	106¼ ...
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	... ...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	116¼ May 28	106 Jan 30	114¾ Sep 12	114¼ 114¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	J J	92½ Apr 4	87¾ Jul 9	89 Aug 27	87¾ 89
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	106¼ Jan 25	102 May 8	105½ Sep 8	... ...
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 12,98	112 ...
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	111½ Mar 20	109¾ Jan 27	111½ Mar 20	111½ ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Aug 28	... ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		25 Apr 9	9¼ Jan 3	22 Sep 13	... ...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J	112 May 2	107¾ Jan 7	109¾ Sep 12	108½ 110
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	108 Mar 19	105¾ Apr 28	106 Aug 15	... ...
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	115½ Apr 5	... ...
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	113½ Mr 12,00	... ...
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	105¾ Feb 15	104¼ Mar 25	104¼ Mar 25	... ...
Do do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 15,98	... ...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	106¾

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104¾	Jun 23	101¾	Jul 2	102 Sep 11	101⅞	102
Do registered	J J	104	Jun 10	101⅝	Aug 28	103½ Aug 25	101¼	..
Do g. intg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	105½	Apr 3	103⅞	Jul 11	104½ Sep 12	107	108¼
Do do registered	J J*	109	Jan 27	108½	Apr 2	108½ Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103¾ Aug 20	101¾	102¼
Do do registered	M S*	103½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 17	102½ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¼	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 11	101¼ Apr 29	101	..
Do do registered	J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅜	Apr 3	100⅜	Jun 10	100¾ June 10	101¼	101½
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	100½ No 21,01	..	101⅞
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	93½	Aug 11	94½ Sep 11	93¼	94⅜
Do do registered	*F A	96½	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	94 Sep 11	..	94
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 3	93	Aug 5	94½ Sep 12	94	94⅜
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93½ Feb 15	93½	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	....	..	....	111½ Oc 10,01	106	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s. S. A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	106	..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	....	..	....	108 De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	108 De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105½ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113½ Sep 13	114	114¼
Do registered	J J	115½	Jun 11	112¾	Jan 22	113¾ Aug 11	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 3	104½	Jun 24	104½ Sep 12	104¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 13	104½	May 16	104½ May 20	104¾	..
Do g. 3½s, 1907	*J D	106½	Feb 17	107¾	Jul 21	107¾ Sep 4	107	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 5	127¾	Feb 6	125¼ Feb 6	121	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	140¾ Ap 12,01	139	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	118⅜ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128 June 21	..	129¾
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121½ May 1	..	124¼
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	122½	Jul 14	122½ July 14	121	122
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¾	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & S. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108 Sep 9	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 6	105¼	May 29	107 Sep 11	106	106½
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	103 Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	220½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	220¼ Sep 12	228	232
Do registered		..	....	..	....	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100		210	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Jan 14	135¼	Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	132½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¼ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	105	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106⅞	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	102	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾	Jan 4	102	Sep 8	103⅝ Sep 13	103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116½	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116½ Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133½	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133 Aug 11	133¼	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	129½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	135¼	May 26	134¾	Jul 1	124¾ July 24	131	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103⅞	Mar 21	101¾	Jul 25	103¼ Sep 13	103¼	..
Do registered		100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	94½ Sep 12	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 1, 01	107¼	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¼	Jan 10	102 Sep 12	102	103
N. P. Ry pr. lien ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105⅞	Mar 31	104	Jul	104¾ Sep 12	104	104½
Do do registered	Q J	103½	Feb 27	103¼	Apr 12	104¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾	Jul 31	73	May 5	74½ Sep 13	74¼	75
Do do registered	Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan	102½ May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¾	Jun 30	95	Jul 1	96 Sep 12	96	96½
Do do registered		96¾	Jan 10	94¾	Mar 13	95¾ Aug 27	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾	May 1	129¾	May 1	129¾ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	113¾	Feb 28	113¼	Apr 1	113½ Aug 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	117⅞ Sep 11	117¼	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	112½ Je 3, 01	115	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½ July 9	111	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar 12	109¾	Jan 20	113 Sept 13	112½	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	May 13	102¼	May 13	102¼ May 14	103	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101⅝	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113½	May 26	111¼	Jul 3	112½ Aug 6	110	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	110⅝	Jul 8	110⅝ July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B., 1941	*F A	99	Jan 3	97½	Mar 7	98¼ July 7	99	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	May 28	97½	May 12	98 May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22,00	120¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	101	..
P., C. C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116¼	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115½ June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½	Jan 7	114¾	Apr 2	115¾ July 1	..	..
Do Series C gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116 Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	106⅞ No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97½ June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun 13	128¾	Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May 2	128¾	Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.		111½	Sep 4	103⅛	May 19	110¼ Sept 13	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Marr. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112⅜ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111¼	Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	110⅝	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	125 June 23	123½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112½ Aug 28	113	115
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 27	113⅜	May 19	114⅝ Sep 13	114	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s. Ser. A & B. Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar. 03	114	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121 May 2	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	102½ June 19	100	101¼
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	100¾
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	119	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	97¼	Jan 14	98¾ Sep 13	98½	99
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	95½	Apr 1	96 Sep 13	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅞	Jun 27	100	Jan 2	100½ Sep 13	100¼	100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	93¾	Mar 1	92¾	Aug 14	93½ Aug 14	..	95½
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. L. g. 4s. Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	05½	98
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115½	Apr 4	112½	Mar 26	114 May 13	111½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½	Apr 30	80¼	Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	92⅝ Aug 29	92¾	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101½ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98¼	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97 Aug 25	..	97½
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	108¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	108¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136	Feb 28	130¾	Jul 10	130¾ July 10	123	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118	Jan 28	114	Aug 19	114 Aug 19	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101	Sep 4	96	Jan 6	101 Sep 10	101	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	102
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J D*	95¼	Feb 5	96	Aug 22	96 Aug 22	..	96
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¾	Jun 16	125¼	Jun 16	125¼ June 16	125¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¼	Jul 1	91½ Sep 12	91½	92
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½	Apr 15	96¾	Jan 2	99½ Sep 12	98½	99¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	90½	Aug 15	77	Jan 3	88½ Sep 13	88¼	89
Do do trust certificates		81¾	May 29	80¾	May 12	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	90	Jul 18	88	Jul 22	88½ Aug 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	114¼	May 16	115½ June 25	114¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼	Apr 30	133⅞	Aug 22	133⅞ Aug 22	136½	..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½	May 27	112	Jul 7	113¾ Aug 1	..	113¾
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¾	Apr 7	115¾	Jun 24	115½ Aug 15	115¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	105¼	Jul 31	106 Aug 8	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	108 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1906	*A O	107¼	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	107 Aug 28	107¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	140¼	Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	123	Apr 17	121¼	Mar 28	124½ June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125¼	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	123	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	128 De 31,01	120¼	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	114¾	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	95¼ No 30,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110 May 28	112½	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	..	....	87 Au 22,01	98½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	96	Jul 10	88½	Jun 6	95 July 10	96¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Aug 18	84	Apr 10	88¾ Sep 13	88	88½
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	105½	Apr 30	102¾	May 24	104¾ Sep 10	104	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 15,97	112	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	96¾	Mar 3	96¼	Mar 3	96¾ Mar 3	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	100 De 4, 01	104	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¾	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	100¾ Sep 10	99¾	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾	May 1	92	Jun 6	94¾ Sep 13	94¼	94⅝
Do do registered	J D	93	Apr 10	94½	Mar 24	93 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 24,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 8	100¾	Aug 15	100¾ Sep 12	100¾	100⅝
Do registered		..	....	..	....	97¾ Je 1, 99	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1939	J D	99¾	Jul 18	..	Jan	99¾ Sep 13	99¾	99
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113	Jun 27	109¾	Mar 7	111 June 27	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108	Mar 28	105	Mar 28	108 Mar 28	104	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1961	*M N	110¾	Apr 28	109¼	Feb 21	111¼ Apr 28	109¼	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	113	Apr 28	108	May 14	108 May 14	107	113
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108	Feb 24	103	Aug 13	103 Aug 13	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s. Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	113¼	Jun 4	110	Jul 7	111 Sep 9	110¾	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114¼	Mar 20	110¼	May 16	113½ June 25	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O*	97	Sep 3	93¾	Jan 9	96 Sep 5	96	97½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¼	Feb 27	125¾	Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123½	Jan 10	123	Jan 13	123¼ Feb 5	121½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	134½ July 23	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	117¾	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	..	....	105½ No 7, 01	98	..
San A. & A. P. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	87½	Jan 16	88½ Sep 13	88	89
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¾	Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	112¾	Aug 7	113½ Aug 7	111¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	108¾	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105½ June 6	105¾	..
Do do Series B		..	....	..	....	108 De 23,01	106	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	114½	Jun 13	113¾	Jan 13	113½ June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108½	May 2	110 Aug 21	106¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	112	115
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	105	May 20	108	May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114¾	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	109	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	108½ Jy 29, 01	103¼	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	119¼	Jan 16	120⅝ Sep 12	120¼	121⅛
Do registered	J J	123	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	97	Jan 6	97¼ Sep 12	97	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	113	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	100¼ Sep 5	100¼	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Mr 25,01	118	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96½	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96 Aug 6	95	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120 Sep 10	119	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 17	116⅝	Aug 4	116⅝ Aug 4	117¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	122¼ Sep 5	122	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	117¼ June 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	126½ Sep 13	125¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	128¼	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¼ June 17	125	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul	121 July 24	119¾	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A D	113¾	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111½ May 1	111¼	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92 Sep 9	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	111 Sep 10	..	112
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117 Sep 10	117¼	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	..	....	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D	M S	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13,99	111	113½
Do serial, Series E	M S	..	....	..	....	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	118¼	Sep 5	118½ Sep 5	118½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½	Sep 2	98¼	Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	115½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	118	Aug 22	116½	Jan 24	118 Aug 23	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115½	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 15,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	120 Sep 13	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	99½ Sep 10	90¼	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Jan 15	112¾	Jul 2	112½ July 2	113	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 22,01	112	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 28	109 May 23	107½	109
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 9	96½ July 8	96¼	99
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93½	Jun 26	91	Jan 8	92 Aug 13	92	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼	Jun 10	88¼	Jul 25	90¼

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	....	....	98¾ Ap 23 00	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 *J J	..	..	80 Ja 17, 00	100 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 *A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	107¼ Sep 13	.. ..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928 A O	..	..	98 Au 25, 00	.. 98
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	110¼ Apr 11	104 Aug 8	104 Aug 8	90 102
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925 J J*	95 Mar 31	80 Jan 20	96 Apr 26	.. 98
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 F A*	74 Apr 29	53 Feb 8	63 Sep 10	60 65¾
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19 Apr 29	9¾ Jan 27	14 Sep 13	13¾ 15½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *M N	116½ Apr 2	112 May 1	114 Sep 5	112½ ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	89¾ Feb 27	84½ Aug 28	85 Aug 28	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 *F A	106¼ May 7	106 Mar 13	106¾ Sep 12	105 104
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 J A*	111¾ Apr 24	98 Aug 23	98 Sep 12	97½ 98
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 *M N	115 Apr 3	110½ Aug 22	110½ Aug 22	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115 Jun 28	106 Jan 30	115 June 25	.. ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 May 22, 97	101 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	93 May 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	106¼ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106¼ Feb 27	104 ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928 J J	....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917 A O	111¼ Apr 8	106 Jan 16	110 Sep 3	110 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 *J J	113 Jun '28	108 Aug 18	110 Sep 5	109 110
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J D	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 9, 00	.. ..
De Bardo. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1930 *J A	104 Apr 8	101½ Feb 6	105½ July 14	.. ..

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	100¼ Mar 17	97¼ Aug 8	97¼ Aug 8	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 J J	100¾ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. cpn. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 *M N	114½ Apr 28	114¾ Apr 28	114¾ Apr 28	115½ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 *J J	112½ Feb 27	110 Aug 21	111 Aug 25	.. 110¼
Do ref. & ext. 5s, 1950 *M N	106¾ Apr 30	105¾ Jul 29	106 Sep 3	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	118¼ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	111¾ ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	104 May 9	104 May 9	104 May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. Locomotive pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	N. Y. Dock	1
Am. Snuff	5½	Pac. Coast	3½
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅝
Ann Arbor	4½	Pere Marquette	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	Pere Marquette pf.	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	5	Reading	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	7	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Un. Tract.	1¼	Ry. Steel Spring	2⅜
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	5½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Col. & So. 1st pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3¼
Com. Cable	9½	U. S. Express	2
Diamond Match	1½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2¾	Wabash	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1e	Wabash pf.	3
Gen. Chemical pf.	1	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	West. Union Tel.	1½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	4	West. El. & Mfg.	5½
Louis. & Nash.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	1	Long Island	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅝	Met. Securities	2¾
Am. Ice pf.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	M., St. P., & S. S. M. pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	3
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	N. Y. Dock pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P.	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Canada Southern	1	Norf. & West.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	10¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1½	North American	5
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	Pacific Mail	2½
Chi. & N. W.	5	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	18	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Corn Products	1½	Pullman Co.	1
Corn Products pf.	1½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Del. United Ry.	1½	Sloss-S. S. & I.	3
Dist. of Am. tr. ctfs.	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
General Electric	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	2¾
G. A. Fuller ctfs. of deposit	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Hocking Valley	4¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Ill. Central	1	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	2¼
Int. Silver	2⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Int. Silver pf.	5	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
Int. St. Pump pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1½		
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1⅝		

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1	Mobile & O. new 6s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1½
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs., 4s	3½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2	N. Y., O. & W. 1st 4s	1¼
Gal. & G'ville 6s	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. s. 3½s	7¼	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1
Ga. Pac. 6s	1¼	Mich. & Mack. 4s	2
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Va. Mid. gen. 5s	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	6¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	9	Green Bay deb. B	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅛	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s	1¼	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1

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INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Sept. 13.	Closing Asked. Sept. 13.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902 Highest.		Range in 1902 Lowest.		Last Sale
220	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	230	Aug. 28	199	Jan. 4	230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
25	27	Am. Agri. Chemical	16,715,000		82¼	July 29	21	Mar. 11	26½ Sept. 6, 1902
..	90	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902 3	91	July 29	82¾	Jan. 2	89¾ Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000		30	June 19	30	June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	70 July 15, 1901
180	230	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	180 Dec. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300		..	....	..	....	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
120	122	American Sugar Ref. pf.	45,000,000	July 2, 1902 1¾	122	Aug. 26	115	Jan. 2	122 Sept. 5, 1902
94¾	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902 1¼	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95 July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	July, 1902 2	108½	Jan. 17	108¼	Jan. 17	108¾ Jan. 17, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,960,000	July 1, 1902 3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	†Au. 20, 1902 4	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
190	203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000		..	....	..	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
70	76	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902 1	60	May 7	49¼	Jan. 14	77¼ Aug. 29, 1902
81	90	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 2	91¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 16	90 Sept. 5, 1902
190	210	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	102¾ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 Sept. 5, 1902
118	124	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 21, 1902 1¼	124½	Sept. 3	118	Jan. 21	124 Sept. 2, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902 1¾	*182	Apr. 23	*182	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
132	138	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	140	Mar. 25	132	Mar. 25	135 July 25, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000		24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
265	285	**Del., Lack. & Western**	26,200,000	July 21, 1902 1¾	297	Feb. 4	253	Jan. 15	280 Sept. 4, 1902
35	45	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45 Aug. 11, 1902
36	90	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	64	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61 Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902 7	150	Jan. 7	132	Aug. 13	141½ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	90	July 18	65	May 8	87¾ Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100		..	....	..	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000		29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	105½	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	106¾	Aug. 1	92	May 20	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	84⅞	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	13 Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,900,300	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000		..	....	..	....	*105 May 20, 1899
..	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug. 25, 1902 50c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	**International Power**	6,400,000	May 20, 1902 2½	199	Apr. 29	55	June 4	75 Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	....	..	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000		14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
12	19	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	17½	Mar. 11	13	Aug. 22	13 Aug. 25, 1902
42	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
100	109½	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	102½ May 5, 1902
65	67	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000		64	Jan. 16	71½	Jan. 3	67 Sept. 4, 1902
123	133	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902 2	138	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
320	340	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902 5½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
10	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000		19	Apr. 24	12	Jan. 24	12 Sept. 2, 1902
90	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1902 2½	80	Aug. 4	72	Apr. 18	80 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June 30, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
89	91	Met. W. S. Elev., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902 1½	91¾	Mar. 22	88	Mar. 3	89 Aug. 29, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	12,738,000	July 29, 1902 2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119½	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
125	127½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902 2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118½	Jan. 22	120 Aug. 29, 1902
194	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000		..	....	..	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
117	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124½	Jan. 27	117⅞	May 21	118 Aug. 29, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650		..	....	..	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
139	142	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	143 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	*285 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
245	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	July 23	235	June 16	250 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sept. 2, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,321,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	....	..	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
102	108	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	106	Mar. 25	100½	Jan. 6	105 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1902 1⅜	..	....	..	....	*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	July 21, 1902 1⅛	..	....	..	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	117 May 16, 1899
114	125	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902 2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120 Aug. 14, 1901
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	July 8, 1902 1¾	193¼	Aug. 4	193¼	Aug. 4	193¼ Aug. 4, 1902
9	11	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11⅞	Mar. 10	9½	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
92	95	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st'k ctfs.**	8,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	96½	May 15	83⅝	June 27	94⅞ July 25, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	..	....	..	....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¾	*141	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	July 15, 1902 1	125	Apr. 23	74	July 27	75 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.			55⅝	Mar. 12	52⅜	June 30	52⅜ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
92¼	..	South. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,982,800	Apr. 1, 1902 1	92¼	July 19	90	May 22	92¼ Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,048,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	14 Apr. 17, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,300	July 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
130¾	131	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 25, 1899 1¼	134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	131 Sept. 4, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900		20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	156¼	Aug. 5	156¼ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*174 Nov. 13, 1896
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	98 Mar. 15, 1899
227	228	Westing. Elec. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	July 1, 1902 1¾	234	Apr. 9	190	Jan. 2	230½ Sept. 2, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Extra dividend. Last regular payment July 1, 1902, 1 per cent. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Northern Central, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company first preferred, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 6 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer dates, according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and 6 per cent. and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $322,025,374; balances, $8,583,861; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $338,272.

Money on call in London, 2½@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@4.84; demand, $4.85¼@4.85⅝; cables, $4.86@4.86¼; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94¾ and 94 13-16@94¾; guilders, 39 13-16@39¾ and 40@40 13-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20@30c discount. Boston—25@50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Americs	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	270	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	365	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	4325	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	306	312
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	343	350
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	July 2, 02	775	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	325	400
Germania	200,000	210	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	235	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	July 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech.& Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	352
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	235	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	649	652
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	205	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	137	142
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	153	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	160	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	620	650
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	283	300
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	175	185
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	215	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	425	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	855	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	16	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	735	750
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	210	220
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	282	292
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	410	420
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	900	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	275	290
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15,02	230	..
Morton	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1080	1105
Mutual Alliance	2,000,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	300	310
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	310	325
National of U. S.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 30,02	1250	1260
N.Y.Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1415
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30,02	230	240
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,500,000	3	S	June 30,02	700	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	305	310
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Union	1,000,000	20	Q	July 10, 02	1350	1415
U. S. Mtge. Tr.	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	310	..
United States	1,000,000	2	S	July 1, 02	1150	..
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	310	..
Williamsburg	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	310	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1¼	Q	June 16,02	75	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	72	73
Do con 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	⅞	Q	July 1, 02	44⅝	45¼
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,800	..	..	.....	43	45
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	93	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10⅝	11½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	70½	80¼
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,098,823	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100¾
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	106	110
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24	26
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	70	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104¾	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102⅝	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	76	80
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madis'n (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111⅛	112¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	65½	66
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	93	95
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	118¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38¼
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	89½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	134	137
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	300	Q	June 21,02	257	59
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	13½	13⅞
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	53	53⅞
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep. 10, 02	125	133
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	93	97
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,833,000	3	S	June, 1902	98¼	99¾
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,990,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	285	315
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 10, 02	43	47
Am.Window Glass	18,000,000	1¼	Q	July 15, 02	62	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	94	95
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	21¾	22¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	130	180
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	108	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	5⅜	5⅝
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	85⅝	90¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	½	⅞
Camden & Trent. Nys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	120
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	68	70
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 02	102	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,930	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,855,100	..	..	.....	5	6
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	548,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	9¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	14	17
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	22	22¼
Cont. Tobacco deb. 5s, 1903	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	29	31
Electric Boat	4,997,900	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	40	45
Elec. Lead Redn.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	6	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	5	6
El.-Pneatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Empire Steel	2,220,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
Do preferred	2,870,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	11½	12
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	48	51
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	28	29
H'wack Mfg. Co.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Hall Signal	1,595,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	125
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	20	25
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26	29
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	103	107
Ill. Transp. ($110)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Int. Power pf	600,000	3½	Q	May 15,02	140	142
Internat. Salt ctfs.	13,750,000	..	..	.....	3	5½
Lanston M'typ'e	1,237,240	..	..	.....	2	3
Lorillard pf	7,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	124	126
Manhat. Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Morgenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	124	126
Mexican Tel.	22,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	18½	19
Mt. Mac Consol'd pf., $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Mtge. Secur. ($25)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nat. Boat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nat. Enam. & Stp.	10,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	20	22
Do preferred	7,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	50	55
Nat. Sugar pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	98	100
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
N. Y. & N. Asph.	2,875,000	..	..	.....	1	2
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,200,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	12	15
Do preferred	1,200,000	..	..	.....	30	40
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	1,250,000	3	S	.....	100	102
N. Y. Transit	2,000,000	6	..	Dec., 1900	1	2
N. Y. Transp. Cons.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Amer. Cable	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	114½	114⅝
Ore. S. L. 4s, w. I.	$31,000,000	..	..	.....	94⅜	95
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	44	45
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 1502	103	104½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
P.,B. & L.E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*38	37
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	45	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	103½	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	July 1, 02	178	182
Seaboard Air L.	20,107,050	..	..	.....	32¼	32⅝
Do preferred	16,635,100	..	..	.....	51⅞	52⅛
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30,02	280	290
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	29½	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7¼	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	..	..	.....	80	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16,02	670	674
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 02	164	165½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	1893	20	22
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	108	112
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3⅝
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3⅝
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	128	132
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	133
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	132	133
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	71½	74½
U.S.Steel 2⅝s, w.I.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	99
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	24⅝	25
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80⅝	81½
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	..	..	July 20, 02	33	34
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	81	82½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*183½	185
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Worth'n. Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	124	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	080	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liquidation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	590	600
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	137	140
Home	5,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	220	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	100	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	176	183
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	230	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	125	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	A	Jan., 1902	40	..
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	380	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	739,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	34	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	248	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100¼	101¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111½	113¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114⅛	116¾
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Buf. Cresc'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	200	275
Do 1st 5s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	208	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	185	193
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,988,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	390	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President — JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. R. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAATS, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets

TRUSTEES
James H. Hyde
Louis Fitzgerald
E. H. Harriman
Wm. T. Cornell
C. D. Alexander
W. H. McIntyre
T. H. Hubbard
G. E. Tarbell
H. R. Winthrop

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations
Interest on daily balances

WM. T. CORNELL, President
JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-President
L. L. GILLESPIE, Secretary
F. W. FULLE, Treasurer

TRUSTEES
V. P. Snyder
Otto H. Kahn
Jas. Henry Smith
Geo. H. Squire
Bradish Johnson
Wm. Alexander
G. W. Jenkins
M. Hartley Dodge
H. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000.00

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000

88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President. — DUNCAN D. PARMLY, Vice-President.
H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer. — C. E. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

LEROY W. BALDWIN, IRA LEO RAMBERGER, ARCHER BROWN, SILAS W. BURT, AMOS D. CARVER, F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, JR., H. H. HARRISON, C. M. HIGGINS, ROBT. E. JENNINGS, JOHN C. KELLY, MANUEL LOPEZ, THOS. N. McCAULEY, WM. E. NICHOLS, ADOLPH OBRIG, RICHARD M. PARMLY, RICHARD M. PARMELY, DUNCAN D. PARMLY, WALTER T. ROSEN, J. FREDERICK TALCOTT, HENRY D. TALMADGE, EDGAR VAN ETTEN, OSWALD G. VILLARD, A. E WALLACE, JOHN R. WALLACE, MILTON J WARNER.

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. BRY, Trust Officer.

WOODWARD BABCOCK, IRVING G. KNOX, } Assistant Secretaries.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Baldwin, Ballard McCall, Perry Belmont, James McMahon, George C. Boldt, Chas. D. Marvin, Chas. F. Brooker, John M. Parker, Thos. Crimmins, Henry C. Rouse, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Tom Randolph, Jas. H. Eckels, R. Waverly Smith, Stuyvesant Fish, Herbert L. Satterlee, Alex. Greig, Ebridge G. Snow, Thos. F. Goodrich, Chas. W. Wetmore, George J. Gould, Daniel G. Wing, Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Edwards Whitaker.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres — D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres. — JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary. — LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage.

A. H. BORMAN, ELLIOTT M. TAYLOR.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Borman & Co.

STOCKS & BONDS,

74 Broadway, New York.

Telephone 7413—Cortlandt.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild, James J. Hill, William F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, M. C. D. Borden, John G. McCullough, Frederic R. Coudert, H. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, James A. Blair, Frank W. Sterras, Edmund D. Randolph, George W. Perkins, Abram M. Hyatt, Norman B. Ream, Charles M. Schwab, John S. Phipps, Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon, Osborn W. Bright, E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus. $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD.....President
SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON....V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM H. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong, Geo. R. Bidwell, Frank Brainard, Amos H. Calef, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin Gould, Frank Jay Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward R. Ladew, Andrew Langdon, Wm. M. Laws, Edward A. Maher, J. W. Middendorf, Henry A. McGee, Winslow S. Pierce, William H. Taylor, Samuel Thomas, Edward R. Thomas, John P. Truesdell, John Skelton Williams, E. F. C. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street.
66 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,399.11

CHAS. T. BARNEY.....President
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE.....1st Vice-President
JOSEPH T. BROWN.....2d Vice-President
FRED'K GORE KING..Secretary and Treasurer
JULIAN M. GERARD..Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL.....Trust Officer

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds north, becoming southeast.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,440. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK DEAD

Stricken Suddenly with Heart Disease at Lenox.

Career of the Aged Financier Who Was Connected with Many Corporations, Clubs, and Other Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—Samuel D. Babcock of New York dropped dead at about 8 o'clock this evening in Lenox. He had been up at the Lenox Club, and was on his way home to the Livingstone cottage, on Cliffwood Street. He had reached Main Street, about opposite the Curtis Hotel, and while talking with Bryan K. Stevens of New York in front of the Stevens cottage, he turned pale and in a moment dropped dead. A physician who was summoned said that he died of heart disease.

Mr. Babcock had occupied the Livingstone cottage with his daughters for several years. He did not go into society very much. He was very regular in his habits and was at the Lenox Club nearly every day, where he met George G. Horn, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, Charles Lanier, Joseph W. Borden, and Morris K. Jesup. Mr. Babcock and his daughters planned to remain in Lenox till late in the Autumn. They spent their time mostly at the golf grounds in the morning, as Mr. Babcock was fond of witnessing a good game of golf, and in driving about the country. He frequently went up to the Curtis Hotel in the morning and would smoke a cigar and talk finance on the piazza of the hotel. Only a few of the cottagers knew of his sudden death till nearly 9 o'clock to-night. Those who heard about it earlier abandoned their dinner parties, and other functions which were to take place to-morrow have been abandoned. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Samuel D. Babcock was born in Rhode Island eighty-one years ago and removed to New York at the age of fourteen years, beginning his life as a bank messenger. His ancestors, natives of Essex, were among the stanchest Puritan families. They went first to Leyden, Holland, and in 1623 landed at Plymouth, Mass., with one of the first parties of colonists following the Mayflower. The family grew to prominence in the colonies and was wealthy. During the Revolutionary War the Babcocks were conspicuous, holding high civil and military positions.

Mr. Babcock was prominent in many business enterprises in this city, particularly insurance, real estate, and railroad companies, and was often consulted in the world of finance. He was frequently sought by J. Pierpont Morgan. His town residence was at 636 Fifth Avenue and his country seat at Riverdale-on-Hudson. His only son, Henry D. Babcock, was graduated from Columbia College in 1868, and married Anna M. Woodward. Their children are Samuel D., Woodward, and Alice W. Babcock. He is also survived by three daughters, Mrs. William P. Dixon of New York and Miss Babcock and Miss Minnie Babcock, the latter of whom is very ill in Lenox.

Mr. Babcock was President of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, and of the Central, Manhattan, Colonial, and New York Real Estate Associations; Vice President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company and the City and Suburban Homes Association; Treasurer of the Improved Dwellings Association; a Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the American Exchange National Bank, the Continental Insurance Company, the Guarantee Trust Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; Trustee of the Central and Fifth Avenue Trust Companies and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Lloyds. His business office was at 32 Liberty Street.

Outdoor life, nature study, and art were very attractive to Mr. Babcock. He was a member of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and Turf and Field, and a supporter of the National Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Fine Arts Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society, in all of which organization he held memberships. He also belonged to the following clubs: Metropolitan, Manhattan, Union, Downtown, Century, New York Yacht, and Church, and to the New England Society.

SECRET OF HER AGE REVEALED.

Cousin of James G. Blaine Had Neglected to Destroy the Record.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—The mystery of the age of Miss Harriet Blaine Cole of Cranbury, a cousin of the late James G. Blaine, was solved on Saturday, when her effects were sold at auction. The eccentric woman would never tell her age and had cut the date of her birth from the family Bible in the house.

She died last week, leaving a fine collection of old books and bric-à-brac, which was sold at auction. Among the books sold was a small Bible which contained her name and the date of her birth, establishing her age as ninety-five years. Her boast that no one would ever know her age while she lived was correct, but her assertion that even when she was dead it was not to be learned proved incorrect. Among the books and papers sold were some autograph notes from James G. Blaine.

MAMMOTH CAVE HOTEL.

Judge Settle Passes on the Bids for a Lease.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Sept. 14.—Judge W. E. Settle has passed on the acceptance of the bids for a five-year lease of the Mammoth Cave Hotel. His ruling at present is against Scott Miller of Louisville, but is conditional. Dr. W. W. Ranshaw of Covington bid $10,200 for a five-year lease for the hotel. Twenty-four days later, and after Dr. Ranshaw's bid had been opened, W. Scott Miller put in a bid for $10,500.

Judge Settle does not think Mr. Miller's bid should be considered, but refuses to accept the Ranshaw bid until it is agreed that H. C. Ganter is not to manage the place, at least until the present litigation to oust him is decided. Judge Settle insists on a final trial of the issues at the next term of court.

The decision in favor of Dr. Ranshaw is against Judge J. D. Wyatt of New York and Major A. H. Nicholson of Washington, the two Trustees in the case who favored Mr. Miller.

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The Pennsylvania Special
Is the busy man's train between New York and Chicago. It leaves every day in the year and takes only twenty hours for the trip.—Adv.

PANIC FOLLOWS EXPLOSION IN ELEVATED POWER HOUSE.

Feed Wire Broke, Stopping All Trains in the Bronx—Employes Nearly Blinded.

The entire elevated railroad system in the Borough of the Bronx was at a standstill from a breakdown at 1 o'clock this morning. Enormous feed wires carry the immense electric power from the main power house to the power house of the Manhattan Railway Company at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue.

One of these wires or sets of wires feeding one of the two big dynamos to run the system in the Bronx broke down with a tremendous explosion that shook the building at 1 o'clock. Every elevated train in the borough stopped, and the chief engineer shut off all the power, not knowing what happened. This turned out every light in the building, all the lights in all the stations and in every train, and brought every train to a stop.

There was tremendous excitement all along the line. The explosion made a loud report and blinded for some miuutes all the men in the power house. The explosion was accompanied by sheets of flame and by play of blue and colored lightning flashes that shot hither and thither through the big building and out of the windows.

Chief Engineer E. E. Acklen was in the lower part of the building, where the two big dynamos are, with his switchman, George Miller. When the explosion took place, they put their hands over their eyes to keep out the light, that even penetrated their eye-lids. Their eyes pained them, but they knew something must be done. Miller fell down from the shock, but recovered and crawled on his hands and knees through the basement to the switchboard. He knew by long use where it was, and he felt around for the key. He was in the greatest danger of touching a switch that would kill.

He found the big switchboard and the right key, and he at once turned it and shut off every light and every current in the elevated system of the borough. At that instant all the station and car lights went out and the train stopped.

The excitement was very great through all the elevated trains. No one knew what had happened, and as the cars were filled with persons returning to their homes in the borough, there was a good deal of fear. Some trains were stalled in the middle of the road between stations, and these were in a bad way, as there was no way to get down from them.

The station agents telegraphed everywhere to find out what was happening. Ticket agents ran down to telephone, conductors and motormen shouted to people in the street, and policemen ran up to the stations to try to find out what was the trouble.

Miller and Acklen soon learned what had happened. They found that all the other men in the building had been partly blinded by the fierce streaks of flame, but none was injured and all, including themselves, soon recovered.

It was said the feed wire for one of the dynamos had parted, but that it could soon and easily be repaired.

Acklen found that one dynamo would work the system and that was turned on, and in a few minutes the lights in all cars and stations and the third-rail current were working in good order.

YACHT WHISPER'S ACCIDENT.

Found Helpless in a Heavy Swell Off Barnegat and Towed In.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Sept. 14.—The steam yacht Whisper has arrived here in tow of the tug Teaser. She was caught in a squall off Barnegat and lost her anchor. At the same time the squall struck her, the engines slipped an eccentric and she soon lay helpless in the heavy swell.

The tug Teaser saw her signals of distress, and, picking her up, towed her to the Breakwater. The Whisper, which is owned by the estate of Thomas Manning of New York, had a pleasure party aboard, and they expect to be towed to Philadelphia in the morning if the necessary repairs cannot be made here.

SUNDAY BALL GAME WENT ON.

Mrs. William G. Rockefeller Gave Permission to Use the Grounds and the Sheriff Was Powerless.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 14.—An attempt made to-day to stop a baseball game between the Greenwich Volunteers and the Yonkers Clinton Field Club, on William Rockefeller's farm, failed because the Greenwich ball team's Captain, William Johnson, appealed to Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, whose husband is away at present. She told them to go on playing, and, although two church deacons took Sheriff William E. Ritch to the ball ground for the purpose of having the players arrested, the latter had taken time by the forelock, and were supplied with authority which the Sheriff could not question.

Next to William Rockefeller's deer park are several acres which for years have been used for ball games without interruption. Last week a game was largely advertised for this afternoon, and when Robert Talbot, one of the Volunteers, went on the field this morning he saw a wooden sign stuck on a stick at third base, which read:

"No trespassing. Baseball forbidden. Order William Rockefeller."

Capt. Johnson visited Superintendent Luxon at the Rockefeller farm and asked if baseball was forbidden. Mr. Luxon said that he had not put up the objectionable sign, and that they could play ball on Sundays all they wanted to. Manager Harris Goldstein then spoke to Mrs. William G. Rockefeller on the 'phone, and she told him that her husband was away, but that it would be all right for them to play if they desired.

Shortly before 2 o'clock a crowd of a hundred or so began to go by the residence of Deacon George H. Mills, one of the pillars of the Second Congregational Church. Mr. Mills notified his friend Alex Mead, another deacon, and they went with Sheriff Ritch to the ball ground. The officer there learned that the players had permission to use the land. The ball players say that when Sunday golf playing on the Fairfield County Golf Club grounds is stopped they may stop their games. Three more games are arranged for the season.

SIGHT BACK AFTER 7 YEARS.

Operation Enables a Trenton Woman to See Her Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—After being totally blind for seven years, Mrs. Julia Morowski of 12 Turpin Street, this city, had a momentary glimpse of her husband and six children to-day when the bandages were lifted from her eyes. One of the children she had never seen before.

The woman has been in Philadelphia and New York for treatment and was told she would never see again. A local practitioner is working on her eyes with surprising results. An operation was performed on her two weeks ago, and when the bandages were removed to-day for a moment the woman saw her baby for the first time. She begged for one more look before the bandages were readjusted. It is believed the sight will be fully restored.

The Brandur Magazine Pays
three cents a word or more for all contributions—the highest rate paid by any periodical in the world. Weekly. Five cents a copy. Eight stories in each number.—Adv.

WILL ATTEMPT TO OPEN MINES TO-DAY

Concerted Movement to be Made by Operators.

Strike Leaders Predict That It Will Fail, Owing to a Scarcity of Licensed Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 14.—It is the intention of the large coal companies to make a concerted movement to resume work at a number of mines in the Wyoming region to-morrow. The Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, it is said, will attempt to start up one of its breakers.

Major Barnard, Superintendent of all the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, addressed a letter to Sheriff Jacobs to-day, notifying him that work would be resumed at the several collieries of the company to-morrow, and that he expected him to furnish a sufficient number of officers to protect the workmen. The Lehigh Valley mine Superintendents also expect the Sheriff to have a large number of Deputies on hand to protect the men employede at their collieries. The Sheriff says he will do his best to maintain peace. He does not look for immediate trouble.

So far as known, the operators are offering no inducements to their old employes to return to work. The local superintendents have received no orders from headquarters to post notices. A dispatch from Pottsville says there are persistent rumors afloat to-night that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will to-morrow post notices at its forty-eight collieries in that region offering the miners concessions to go to work.

It is stated, on seemingly good authority, that a slight advance of wages will be offered. To-day the chutes were cleaned out and about 100 tons distributed among the local employes. The chutes are to be repaired at once and refilled with 500 tons for local retail consumers, with a limit of a ton to each person.

At the strike headquarters there is apparently no apprehension about the companies starting up a number of additional collieries to-morrow. National Board Member Joseph Fallon says it cannot be done, as the companies cannot get the licensed miners to do the work.

There have been no disorders in this region, but a dispatch from Mahanoy City reports disturbances within the past twenty-four hours in the neighborhood of the Gilberton colliery. Two deputies were clubbed, one, John Dougherty of Baltimore, almost unto death; two non-union workmen had an exciting race for their lives, and a non-union workman's house was partially wrecked by an angry mob.

In Mahanoy City three Primrose Colliery deputies, who had been making nocturnal visits to town, were imprisoned in an East Railroad Street boarding house, which has been surrounded by angry foreigners all day. Deputy Sheriff Coombe and District Board Member De Silva dispersed the mob once, but it again gathered in force.

SENATOR PLATT'S PREDICTION FAILS.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 14.—To-morrow will begin the nineteenth week of the coal strike. The date on which Senator Platt predicted that the strike would end has passed and the hope which was instilled into the people in this locality because of that prediction has been succeeded by a feeling that the end is still far off.

The reiteration by the coal Presidents during the week that no concessions would be made and the resolutions passed by nearly all the local unions of the United Mine Workers renewing their allegiance to their officers and pledging themselves to continue the strike until concessions are granted indicates that neither side to the controversy is weakening.

Gen. Gobin, in charge of the State troops encamped in this county, denies that he is preparing to remove the troops at an early date or that he expects an order from the Governor to withdraw the troops. He says he does not anticipate an order of that kind until there is a settlement of the strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—It looks as if the Lackawanna Company is ready to operate additional mines to-morrow. The fact that Sheriff Schadt will send deputies to the Taylor Colliery to-morrow morning makes it seem certain that the mine is to be started up with non-union men. The Taylor mine is situated two miles from Scranton.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 14.—By the accidental discharge of a Winchester rifle in the hands of Hugh Black, a deputy at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's No. 4 stockade, near Nesquehoning, last night, Paul Haulick, a non-union man, was instantly killed. The bullet passed through his left lung, coming out of his back. Coroner Fehler of Nesquehoning held an inquest to-day. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Last night a Hungarian, who gave his name as John Kaushc, appealed to the officer in command of the troops at Manila Park for protection. The man was bleeding from a number of severe cuts on the head and face. He said that he was walking along the road leading from Coaldale to Lansford, when he was assaulted by a number of his countrymen. The man's wounds were dressed at the camp, and he was escorted to his home.

RAILROAD MEN AID MINERS.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—Two union meetings were held here to-day by the combined organizations of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Conductors, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Order of Railroad Clerks. About 500 delegates from New Jersey and Pennsylvania were present.

The principal feature of the afternoon meeting was an address by Thomas D. Nicholls of Scranton, Penn., President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Nicholls made a plea for financial assistance for the striking miners. Several hundred dollars were contributed.

GEN. OLIPHANT STRICKEN.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—Despite the precautions of the family to have the fact kept secret, it became known to-day that Adjt. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant was stricken with paralysis at noon yesterday, and is in a serious condition. No one is allowed to see him. So serious did the attending physician, Dr. Nelson B. Oliphant, consider his brother's condition that a physician was summoned from Philadelphia. The patient's condition still is critical.

Gen. Oliphant has just returned from a two months' furlough. He had been suffering from nervous prostration. While away he disobeyed the doctor's orders, and went to Sea Girt during the recent rifle tournament. The Governor then tried to induce Gen. Oliphant to accept a further furlough, go to Europe, and let his residence to the Governor this Winter for an executive mansion. That question was to have been settled on next Tuesday.

Arrived To-day by Steamer
"Wm. C. Whitney," first Fall shipment Frank Jones' Portsmouth Ale and nourishing stout. Rock & Harris, Agents, 82 Cortlandt Street.—Adv.

MONEY ENOUGH, SAY CHICAGO BANKERS.

Have Plenty in the West to Move All Crops—Approve Secretary Shaw's Plan, but Say Free Bonds Are Hard to Find.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—While Chicago bankers generally commend Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's plan to protect the country against a shortage of currency, they believe the demand for money will fall short of the mark estimated by Eastern financiers. They say that the rain and cold will retard the shipment of crops and that the call for money will extend over October and November, instead of coming all at once this month.

If there should be a sudden demand for money, the bankers say, that about the only relief that could come from Secretary Shaw's plan would be through the advance payment of the October interest on Government bonds. Few free bonds are owned in the West, and it has been found practically impossible to borrow bonds in the East. The purchase of bonds outright would not relieve any possible stringency, bankers say.

"There is not the slightest danger of a financial crisis if the people will keep their heads," said Vice President David R. Forgan of the First National Bank. "We have plenty of money in the West to move all the crops. If an attempt were made to move them all at once then there would be danger. It is a time of extraordinary prosperity when the Treasury is getting too full of cash.

"Secretary Shaw's plan is a good one and we are all in accord with it. The trouble, however, is that we can't find the people with the free bonds. The trust companies which hold them either do not want to loan them out or have done so already. It would do no good to buy the bonds, because this would not accomplish what the Secretary desires. There is more money in the West at the present time apparently than in the East, as the rates for money indicate."

John C. Black, President of the Continental National Bank, said the present market is "close" for prosperous times, but expressed belief that there was no occasion for apprehension.

"It simply shows that prosperity has overtaken and outrun the currency supply," said Mr. Black. "We are hampered by the subtreasuries, which always have stood in the way of great expansion. This condition cannot be remedied by the borrowing of bonds, because there are no free bonds in the West, and the banks cannot afford to enter the market for bonds selling at 110¼.

"The West is making no unusual demand for money. The rain and cold weather is keeping back the crops, and there will be little corn to move in September or October. The farmers are borrowing some money, but not an unusual amount. There is no occasion for worry."

Ex-Controller of the Currency E. S. Lacey, President of the Bankers' National Bank, agreed with Mr. Black in the statement that the Sub-Treasury system is at fault. He spoke favorably of conditions prevailing in Chicago, and said he thought the West would be able to take care of itself.

"I am of the opinion that the moving of crops will extend over a long period because of the cold weather, and should this be true, there will be no serious stringency. The difficulty in New York is that the Western banks are drawing on their accounts for sums deposited there during the Summer to take advantage of the interest rates.

"The Fall is a time when speculation reaches its maximum, thereby causing a greater demand for currency. The country is in a better condition because of the good feeling prevailing between London and New York. I expect to see money coming this way to take advantage of the high rate of interest."

SHAH'S TRIP EXPENSIVE.

His Majesty's Hotel Bill in Paris Amounted to $12,000 a Day.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Shah's purchases in the French capital, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, included arms, musical instruments, poultry, animals, clothes, and furniture.

A special train of eleven carriages was required for the Persian monarch, his seventy attendants, and his eighteen tons of luggage.

On departing from Paris the Shah thanked the reporters for their interesting and sympathetic accounts of his visit. "But why," he asked, "are there so many newspapers?"

His Majesty's hotel expenses during his stay in Paris were 60,000f. a day.

A STRENUOUS CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Coward, Though 102 Years Old, Is an Advocate of "Hustling."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Betz Coward of Cream Ridge, who has made money managing a stone quarry, celebrated her one hundred and second birthday on Saturday. Mrs. Coward was left a widow many years ago, and by turning her attention to an idle quarry on the farm, lifted a mortgage and made herself comfortable for life.

Although of advanced age, she is hale and hearty, takes a walk twice a day, and is still consulted about the management of the quarry. She says that life has been prolonged to this time because she has always been industrious, does not worry, and believes the Lord will provide when the individual gets out and "hustles."

PRESIDENT ELIOT AS MAYOR.

Possibility That Harvard's Head Will Be Nominated as a Citizens' Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 14.—There is a possibility that President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard College will be induced to run for Mayor this Fall on an Independent or Citizens' ticket. The appearance of President Eliot's name upon a Committee of One Hundred, which has been formed to purify the politics of the city, is the first sign of the plans of the university set.

A rumor has been current for several days that Mr. Eliot would follow the example of Mayor Seth Low, but it has been impossible to confirm it, as Mr. Eliot is on a vacation. Some of President Eliot's friends say it is doubtful whether he will accept a nomination.

Stole Ice Box and Rocking Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—There is a thief of extraordinary ability abroad in Washington. Yesterday he broke into the house of Andrew Solkuzer of 605 Sixth Street and decamped with a rocking chair and an ice box. How he managed to get them away is a mystery to the owner and the police, and still more mysterious is the question how he managed to get them through the streets without remark. The theft was committed in daylight.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

CLERGYMAN ANGERS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Glorifies McKinley's Successor at Oyster Bay Memorial.

THE EXECUTIVE AMAZED

Rector Washburn Hails Him as a David in the Fullness of Time and Commends His Trust Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt attended Christ Episcopal Church to-day, and at the conclusion of the services left with angry eyes blazing through his spectacles. Few persons have ever seen the President quite as enraged and at the same time so self-controlled. He was filled with rage like man abused by a woman, who is too much of a man to hurt or harm her, and has to be content with compressing and controlling his anger between his set teeth.

Some time ago the President had intimated to the Rev. Henry Homer Washburn, rector of Christ's Church, that he would highly appreciate a sermon that would deal with the life of President McKinley, and later he had conveyed to the rector a second suggestion that the memorial services should be strictly confined to the late President.

To his utter amazement and chagrin the rector, after some general remarks, referred incidentally to William McKinley and then devoted the greater part of his remarks to a eulogy of President Roosevelt, a denunciation of the trusts, and even went so far as to ask whether the killing of McKinley was an accident or a work of God in the fullness of time, bringing another David to the head of the Nation.

Mr. Roosevelt, who sat with Mrs. Roosevelt, Archie, and Kermit, in their accustomed pew, leaned forward. His small ears, that fit close to his large head, grew very red. He fidgeted and was evidently in great distress. As the eulogy continued he glared at the rector, but could not hypnotize him to the degree that he might make him cease talking.

The President's broad shoulders were squared and he looked like one longing for battle who is chained to a stake. He was so thoroughly uneasy that it was apparently with difficulty that he refrained from interrupting the sermon.

At its conclusion, as he left the church, he took occasion to remark to some of his friends that he was deeply distressed. He had asked that there be memorial services for William McKinley, and had been forced to listen to glorification of himself. The usual services of the Episcopal Church were held.

William McKinley's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung, the Rev. Winthrop Hegeman read the burial service, and made mention of the martyred President, and then the Rev. Dr. Washburn delivered his sermon.

The church was so crowded that the choir room had to be opened, and when the rector started his praise of the living President in a sermon supposed to be a memorial of the assassinated President all eyes were centred upon the Roosevelt pew. "Teddy," Jr., and the other children eyed their father, like the other members of the congregation, and it was evident the youngsters were uncomfortable. They understood at once that he was in deep distress.

The Rev. H. H. Washburn has been a clergyman for thirty-five years. Previously he was a railroad man, and feeling that he was called to the ministry he studied and won his degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He had the reputation of being a conservative Socialist, until a year ago, when at the McKinley memorial services he took occasion to say little about the dead President other than to commend his virtues and devoted the larger part of his sermon to a talk to his parishioners about social evil that made it possible for diseased brains to plan the killing of a good man, believed to be representative of a class whose natural idea was that they were oppressed by capital.

WHAT THE MINISTER SAID.

Mr. Washburn took for his text the fourth chapter of Galatians, fourth verse, which reads:

"But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons."

Mr. Washburn spoke of the early history of this country and of its development from the signing of the Declaration to the present time. He told of the different epochs in the life of the Nation and of the men who had risen to meet the difficulties as they presented themselves. Continuing, he said:

"The fullness of time came again when, in 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union and civil war drenched the land in fraternal blood.

"The civil war gave opportunity for many to begin careers who afterward rose to fame. Of this number was William McKinley, who at the early age of eighteen enlisted as a private in the army. His valor and promotion to the rank of Major, his subsequent study of law and successful practice, his highly honorable record during seven years in Congress, his able administration as Governor of his native State, his purity of character, the high ideals that prompted his motives, his exemplary daily life at home and in public, his culture and personal magnetism, his shrewdness and wonderful tact, his frank diplomacy and broad sympathies, the marvelous development of his varied ability as President, his triumph in gaining the universal confidence and love of his countrymen, the constantly growing respect for his name in foreign lands, and his tragic death by the veiled hand of an ignorant, misguided assassin, all this and more has been so recently and so often told that the merest outline suggests to every mind the whole story of his remarkable career.

"A year ago this date his spirit took its flight. The deep grief of the Nation found vent in memorial services everywhere held. And memorial services throughout our land to-day bear witness that a grateful people will continue to honor the noble character and patriotic services of William McKinley. So we lay a wreath upon his grave and pass on.

"With the civil war ended the institution of slavery in this land. The civil war settled the question of State rights. The horrors of civil war had been experienced, but, thanks to the Supreme Ruler of events, the Union had been preserved and the Nation that had revolutionized methods of warfare, whose rising industries gave immediate employment to the mighty host mustered out of her services, and whose natural resources were inexhaustible, began to excite the admiring gaze of the world. What steps of progress have since been taken, how inventions have multiplied, what attention has been given to the cause of education, what sums of money have been devoted to philanthropic effort, what questions of public policy have been met, what honor came to our arms in defending the cause of Cuba, what a marvel is the commercial success of this land!

"So busy have we been with the concerns of the every day that few have realized that we are marching on toward another National event. How near or how remote it may be or what shape it will assume none may foresee. Mr. Lincoln and others warned the country against the danger of a rising money power. But capital was needed for the development of trade and natural resources, and business had moved along such natural lines that little concern for the peace of the future has been felt. Men of marked ability have risen to direct and guide in every vocation. Among all these leaders of the last thirty years none increased in the stature of thorough manhood more noticeably than did Mr. McKinley. He came to the Presidency after several years of business depression. The time required for the exalted position a man of great experience and ability, and in him was found the need of the hour. How time proved the wisdom of his measures! How skillfully he steered the Ship of State!

"The country had never been so prosperous as on that day when the report of a pistol startled the Nation and numbered Mr. McKinley with our martyred Presidents. Who can read history and believe that the course of events happens by chance? It was by no accident that Judas betrayed the great Nazarene to be crucified. But who can tell why Mr. McKinley was so suddenly taken from the earth in the hour apparently of his greatest usefulness? Who could fill his place?

"A DAVID" VICE PRESIDENT.

"Fortunately a David was Vice President. How came he to be Vice President? Was it by accident? How much planning and how many mishaps did it take to create that accident? Many said he was too young to be President, that youth is apt to be impulsive, nor staid to consider that, already in middle life, his experience had been wide and varied. He has been in office less than a year.

"How the love of him is filling the hearts of the people! What one serious mistake has he made? His honesty, his bravery, his positive convictions, his resolute purpose, his frankness, his impartiality, his independence, his ability and willingness to look at every side of a question, his kindness of heart, and his democratic simplicity command the respect of every rank. The common people hear him gladly. Only in one thing do some of his friends fear he is making a mistake, and that is regarding the trusts. He had better let them have a free hand, they say, and work out their ends.

"But he has studied trust methods and is convinced that the good of all demands that the trusts be brought under control of the National Government. Is not this sound judgment? Is not this a conservative proposition? How can one have any knowledge of human nature and not see the possibility of danger coming by and through the unguarded use of great wealth concentrated in the hands of a few? You hear of 'good trusts' and 'bad trusts.' What does this mean, if not that unscrupulous men already at the head of certain trusts are planning methods to cheat, rob, and oppress? What course will the generality of business men pursue when they see wealth within the reach of their grasp?

"To hold that no danger may come through great accumulations of wealth is to ignore the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. From Genesis to Revelations the Bible is filled with precepts and warnings regarding the power and use of wealth. It declares that the love of money is the root of all kinds of evil, and it utters a prophecy that all may read who will: 'Howl, ye rich men, for your woes that are coming upon you.' Evidently the President sees and is convinced of the possibility of danger. There can be no backward steps toward former business methods. Shall trusts have their own way, or come under control of the National Government? Shall trust methods be in the hands of the few, or the many? There is certainly danger ahead.

"The first utterances of the President favoring governmental control have brought upon him caustic criticism. This shows the animus of the power he is seeking to control. Meanwhile, slowly but surely we are marching toward a new National event. Civilization ever progresses, but great reformers have generally come through the perils of fire and sword. If ever circumstances indicated that one was placed providentially in the executive chair of the Nation, then the circumstances that attended the promotion of Mr. Roosevelt so indicates. If words mean anything, his motives contemplate the good of all. From past experiences with him we know that he will labor toward that end, come what may. Every consideration calls upon fair-minded men throughout the country to hold up his hands."

Friends of the President made the greatest effort in the afternoon to have the remarks of Dr. Washburn suppressed, saying and truly stating that he had not consulted with the President as to what he would say in his memorial address.

Mr. Washburn was visibly troubled when he learned of what the President and his congregation thought of his sermon. He said, however, that he believed he said nothing which was contrary to what the President has himself said in his speeches.

HE STAKED HIS SWEETHEART.

Then She Jilted Him and Has Become a Rich Woman from Mine He Gave Her.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 14.—Mail advices from Eagle announce that Mrs. Fred Struthers, formerly Miss Ella Garrett, of San Francisco, has won a lawsuit involving the title to Claim No. 4 on Glen Gulch, at Rampart. The clean-up of the claim this year will aggregate $75,000, and its total yield is estimated at $1,000,000. The claim is the richest ever involved in a lawsuit on the American Yukon.

The claim was staked by Jack Belsea for Mrs. Struthers before she was married. She was then his sweetheart. He claims a transfer of the property back to him was made, and attempted to break the title to half of the claim which has been in litigation. Mrs. Struthers held the other half without dispute.

A jury in Judge Wickersham's court decided that she was likewise entitled to the second half, though ten laymen who contracted with Belsea to work this half are protested while their leases last and get a percentage of the output.

Mrs. Struthers was married early last year to Fred Struthers, an employe of the Northern Commercial Company at St. Michaels. Belsea's kindness in staking the claim for her has raised her to great riches.

TO MINE ASBESTOS.

Pine Mountain Company Organized to Operate in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 14.—The organization of the Pine Mountain Mica and Asbestos Mining Company was announced here to-day. The capital is $100,000. The company has options on 4,000 acres of ground for mining purposes in Georgia and North Carolina. It will build mills on Pine Island to be operated by water power. The land holdings of the company contain valuable lumber.

The men organizing the company are from various parts of the State. In addition to its option the company owns 2,500 acres of land that contain eleven mica and two asbestos mines.

RIO GRANDE SUBSIDING.

Mexicans on Verge of Starvation in Lower Border.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 14.—Dispatches received here to-day from points on the lower course of the Rio Grande state that the big rise in that stream is subsiding. The high waters were caused by the recent heavy rains in the Big Bend region several hundred miles up the river.

The terrible drought in the Lower Rio Grande border region of Texas and Mexico still continues and hundreds of poor Mexican families are on the verge of starvation. All cattle and other live stock in Star, Zapata, and Hidalgo Counties have either died from lack of food and water, or have been shipped to the other localities where conditions are better. One ranchman, Jose B. Rebollos of Zapata County has lost 11,000 sheep out of a flock of 12,000 during the past six months.

Twenty Hours En Route
By the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago. It offers unrivaled attractions to the fastidious traveler.—Adv.

THIRTY LIVES LOST IN BIG FOREST FIRES

Disaster by the Flames in Washington and Oregon.

Only Two Houses Left for Thirty Miles Along the Lewis River—Losses in Oregon Are Heavy.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 14.—Dispatches from Kalama and Columbia River report that at least thirty fatalities have occurred from forest fires in Cowlitz and Clark Counties. Fire swept through great stretches of timber along both sides of Lewis River, burning everything in its path.

H. L. Wallace, his wife, and two children were burned to death while camping in the woods. Their wagon was found burned up, with their charred bodies lying near. Other deaths in that locality include those of Mrs. John Polly, her baby and her brother; Mrs. Graves, and Mr. Newhouse. Survivors along Lewis River were found last night without any clothing except gunnysacks. A party of twenty refugees saved their lives by disrobing and wading to the middle of a creek with only their heads out of water.

Five logging camps were burned out completely. Two men from Barr's Camp are missing. People there are panic-stricken and many are almost crazed with grief over the loss of property. Couriers who arrived to-day from Lewis River say there are only two houses left standing along the river for a distance of thirty miles where the country was thickly settled. They report that not less than fifteen persons perished in that district.

A party of refugees from White's Mill, near Centralia, found themselves surrounded by fires, with the heat almost unbearable. Reaching a stream, they jumped into the water. When the fire came nearer they abandoned the stream and went into the centre of a small meadow, almost surrounded with burning timber. Here they had been preceded by other fugitives, including six bears and many deer and other animals. The party remained with the animals, which were no less terror stricken.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Sept. 14.—Nearly every farmer in the territory covered by the Post Offices of Dodge and Springwater has been burned out. The loss is appalling and cannot be estimated. People are destitute, homeless, and without money, food, or clothing, and have called for aid. All Thursday night and Friday the fire raged fiercely, following down Clear Creek and Clackmas River, crossing Springwater Ridge, and stopping at the upper edge of Viola. Logan and Viola were saved from destruction by the wind dying down. Fires in that section are now checked and there is no danger unless the wind shall rise again.

GOLF-PLAYING MINISTERS.

Aged Clergyman Protests That They Are Displacing Experienced Pastors in the Pulpit.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Wortman, for many years pastor of the Reformed Church at Saugerties, N. Y., and who is nearing his eightieth year and is very feeble, at the Reformed Church here to-day made an appeal for funds for superannuated ministers. He spoke bitterly at times of the lack of attention paid to the old minister, and his remarks created a mild sensation.

"What is wanted in these days," he said, "is a 'kid.' A minister of ripe experience is turned aside for a golf player, and the question is asked: 'Is he a jolly good fellow?' He is the one that gets the fashionable churches, and the old minister is laid upon the shelf to spend the remainder of his days as best he can."

COAL IN HIS BACK YARD.

Pottsville Man Strikes a Vein While Digging a Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 14.—While there may be trouble in getting coal for the White House at Washington this Winter, the Whitehouse at Pottsville will keep warm, for W. J. Whitehouse, the Quay leader of Schuylkill County, has discovered a vein of coal in the back yard of his residence here. The discovery of the coal was made accidentally while a hole was being excavated in which to bury a dead chicken. Mr. Whitehouse has already taken out about fifteen tons.

PRAISES THE GERMAN ARMY.

Gen. Corbin Says It Is One of the Best, If Not the Best, in Existence.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army, who, together with Gens. Young and Wood, attended the army manoeuvres near Frankfort-on-the-Oder last week, gave out a statement before he started for Dusseldorf denying what purported to be an interview with him, in which he was represented as un

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S DEATH COMMEMORATED

Memorial Services Held in Churches Throughout the Country.

Ex-Secretary of State Day Delivers an Address at Canton, O.—Mrs. McKinley Lays Flowers on Her Husband's Tomb.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 14.—There was a general observance of McKinley Memorial Day here to-day. From almost every pulpit there was reference made in prayer or in address to him and his work. His favorite hymns were used. There was no attempt at decoration other than to have the portraits of McKinley draped with flags and surrounded with choice flowers.

The address that attracted most attention was that given by Judge William R. Day, ex-Secretary of State, and a friend and adviser of McKinley for many years. The address was delivered in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which McKinley was a member and in which the public funeral was held Sept. 19, 1901.

In the Catholic churches of the city special mass was said, and tribute was also paid by some of the priests to the memory of McKinley.

Although deeply conscious of the fact that it was just one year ago that her beloved husband died Mrs. McKinley did not vary the programme followed by her for several months. All days to her have been memorial days. Her usual trip to West Lawn Cemetery was taken this forenoon, and she laid love's offering of flowers on the casket that contains the body of the Nation's martyred Chief. Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, who is her guest, went with her into the McKinley tomb and also laid a bouquet of flowers on the coffin. Their subsequent drive took them to the family McKinley burial lot, where the daily bouquets were laid by Mrs. McKinley's direction. The afternoon and evening were spent at the McKinley home. During the day there were many visitors at the McKinley vault.

Judge Day's tribute to his martyred chief was in part as follows:

"This tragedy, which fills our hearts with grief, has a lesson for the living and calls upon lawmakers and lawenforcers for all that legislation and courts can do for the suppression and punishment of those who teach or practice the dreadful tenets of this code of lawlessness and ruin."

Referring to the early life of McKinley, he said:

"From the school he heard the call of his country to her sons and at once stepped into the ranks as the defender of the Union. His associates in arms, officers of his regiment, included such lawyers as Hayes and Matthews, and in their companionship, while a valiant soldier, he determined to adopt the legal profession as his calling should he survive the perils of war."

Referring to the Spanish-American war, Judge Day said:

"He determined to do all within the range of his official duties to better the condition of the Cuban people, to relieve the strain upon our country, and if possible to accomplish these ends without an appeal to arms. These purposes are the key to his Cuban policy, steadily pursued, with much accomplished, when the unlooked for happened in the treacherous anchoring of the Maine where she became the easy prey of malicious persons bent upon her destruction. The President realized that he could no longer hope for a peaceable settlement, which did not include the withdrawal of Spain from the American Continent, and he promptly advised our Minister at Madrid that only such a settlement would be satisfactory, and that no assistance could be afforded to further plans of so-called autonomy under Spanish rule.

"William McKinley never consciously wronged a fellow-being. It was his rule not only to refrain from inflicting pain, but to scatter joy wherever he could. He would step aside from a march of retreat to assure a weeping mother who loved the Union that defeat was but for the day, and would be turned into victory. Steadfast in his friendship, he would not swerve from loyalty for the glittering prize of the Presidency. Enduring the burdens which came before, during, and after the war, no word of impatience ever escaped him, and he met the people with a smile of welcome and a word of encouragement. He would turn from the most important affairs of state to give a flower to a little child, or to say a kindly word to some visitor for whom he could do no more. Resentment he had none. He believed life was too short to give any of his time to cherishing animosity. Sensitive to criticism, no one ever heard him utter an unkind word of another. He met calumny with silence and unfair criticism with charity. His was the gospel of cheerfulness. His presence was sunshine, never gloom; his encouraging word dispelled doubt, and nerved others to their duty."

In conclusion the speaker said:

"If the youth of the country learn from his life that the surest foundation of success is upright character, and that the path of duty is indeed the way to glory, then may this great life live beyond its too short living with praises and thanksgiving that such a character was given to the world."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In observance of the first anniversary of President McKinley's death, memorial services were held to-day in many churches. That memories of the dead man's greatness are still fresh in the hearts of the people was evinced by the large congregations in attendance, this being particularly so of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at which Mr. McKinley was a regular attendant during the time he occupied the White House. The auditorium of the church was filled with representative citizens of Washington, many of the society leaders in town and old Washington friends of the dead man who had known him since his first entry into Congress being among them. The altar was draped with the American flag, and around the chancel cut roses dispensed their fragrance over the church. In the rear the memorial tablet erected a short time ago was wreathed in laurel and lilies of the valley.

The sermon was delivered by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol. "Life as lived by William McKinley marked an epoch in the affairs of this Nation that will descend through all the ages as an inheritance of which every American may feel proud," said the speaker. "We see him in the evening of his aged mother's life giving the responsive love and tenderness which had always been hers since childhood, and never for a moment in all the whirlpool of political activity did he fail in his devotion, and his devotion to his wife the whole world knows. As he was honored by men for it, so has he long since been rewarded for it by his Creator. His manly life should ever be an incentive to all men to follow in his footsteps as he followed in those of Christ."

In St. Patrick's Church at the 11 o'clock mass the Rev. Father Dolan, the assistant rector, preached a sermon on the character of McKinley, and the lessons taught by his death. He said McKinley had hallowed for all time with the memory of his greatness and Christian character the high office of President, and that the defining influences characteristic of the man had taught a lesson which would last so long as civilization endured. Prayers then were offered for the repose of President McKinley's soul. The ceremony, by direction of Cardinal Gibbons, was observed in all the Catholic churches in Washington to-day.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—McKinley memorial services were held in all the churches of this vicinity to-day. There were special programmes in many churches, including the favorite hymns of the martyred President. In the afternoon a concert was given at Eden Park with a programme suitable to the anniversary. Appropriate exercises were also held in all the benevolent and other public institutions. In some churches the floral offerings were as elaborate as on Easter. In many places the portrait of McKinley was festooned with crape or flowers. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic attended in bodies at different churches.

At the cathedral, Archbishop Elder had the Litany of the Saints recited after high mass, and all the Catholic churches held similar services. In most of the Protestant churches the pastors spoke at the morning service on the life and character of McKinley and the lesson of his untimely death, and in the afternoon and evening Judges, lawyers, professors from the University of Cincinnati, and other prominent men addressed the congregations.

Suitable memorial exercises will be held in all the city schools to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—McKinley memorial services were generally held in the churches of the several denominations in this city to-day. The life and work of the late President formed the subject matter of the discourse of the preachers, or if not that, choirs sang the two hymns which Mr. McKinley liked so well.

In the Roman Catholic churches a prayer composed by Archbishop Carroll for the guidance and protection of rulers was read.

A very impressive observance was that in Edgewater Park, where 25,000 people, present at a band concert, joined in the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with heads uncovered, to the music of a band.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Services in memory of the late President McKinley were held in nearly all the Columbus churches to-day. Portraits of the martyred President and flowers were generally displayed. Memorial addresses were delivered by Gov. Nash at the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, by Congressman Grosvenor at Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and by Senator Warner of Cleveland at Eastwood Congregational Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The anniversary of the death of William McKinley was universally observed in this city to-day. The pastors in all the churches paid tribute to the memory of the martyred President, and the congregations sang his favorite hymns—"Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light."

In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the city Convention Hall. The auditorium was crowded and hundreds were turned away. Despite the presence of the immense throng, a reverential quiet prevailed throughout the services. The interior of the hall was decorated with the National colors. A large oil painting of the dead President, festooned in flags, faced the audience. Over the portrait was a banner inscribed with the words uttered by the President on his death-bed: "It is God's way." Mayor Erastus C. Knight presided.

To-morrow memorial services will be held in all the public schools.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14.—Pursuant to a proclamation issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, the anniversary of the death of President McKinley was observed to-day by special services in the church of all denominations in this city and State. Many clergymen took for their text the life and death of the late President. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," President McKinley's favorites, were the principal hymns sung.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Chicago paid an impressive tribute to-day to the memory of William McKinley. Throughout the city from platform and pulpit, men of all nationalities and all creeds lauded the life and deeds of the martyred President. The principal meeting was held in the afternoon at the First Methodist Church. The church was crowded to the doors, and hundreds were unable to secure entrance. The principal speaker was Bishop Fallows, who said in part:

"The anarchy which knows no Government and destroys rather than uplifts was responsible for the death of President McKinley a year ago. We also have an anarchism of wealth, which is used not for the welfare of mankind, but for its injury and oppression. The way to suppress anarchy is to keep in mind the sentiments of President McKinley and practice reciprocity at home first and then abroad. Let there be reciprocity between capital and labor and a recognition of mutual rights. Let rights be given to employes as American citizens. What a spectacle is made when in a conflict between capital and labor, men say, 'There is nothing to arbitrate.' Such assertion is akin to lawlessness. If we carry out President McKinley's idea of Christian reciprocity, however, all will be well."

MERCANTILE INSURANCE RATES DENOUNCED.

Denver Local Agents in Opposition to the New Western Union Schedule for Colorado.

Fire insurance agents in Denver are planning to organize opposition to the new schedule of rates on mercantile risks imposed by the Western Union, (fire underwriters.) In a circular letter sent from Denver to underwriting interests generally they say:

"Competition of non-board companies, according to complaints from some Denver agents, has been reinforced in this city by the workings of the Union's new schedule, which, applied to new buildings only, has enlarged the non-boarders' opportunities for gobbling up the greater part of this choice business. There has been an unusual amount of new building going forward in Denver this year. A few months ago this city was second in new construction among the cities of the country. The local labor troubles pulled it down to twenty-seventh place in June, but there are still many new structures under way demanding insurance indemnity, and the board agents are loud in their complaint of successful coups by non-boarders.

"That this is possible is affirmed by the complainants to be due entirely to the excessive charges on new mercantile risks inflicted by the Union's new schedule."

The criticism of the working of the Western Union is based on its charges for occupancy. There is a provision for a charge of 10 cents each for every wooden or lath and plaster partition between grade floor tenants in an omnibus block. In addition there is a heavy graduated percentage charge made for occupancy. Every mercantile tenant, in addition to the one that makes the basis occupancy charge to the building, adds 40 per cent. of the first column charge to the rate.

This, the Denver local agents assert, is double taxation. The regular annual meeting of the Colorado Association of Local Agents will be held at Colorado Springs next month.

President Sampson of Antonito has been assisted by several of the active members lately in stirring up interest in the meeting, which was held off awaiting the action of the Managing Committee of Managers of the Rocky Mountain Underwriters' Association on the subject of schedule ratings and non-board competition. These two subjects most likely will be the prominent ones discussed at the meeting. Special agents of the companies have been invited to attend.

RAN AUTOMOBILES TOO FAST.

Bicycle Policeman Arrests Two Drivers for Exceeding Speed Limit.

Bicycle Policeman Whitman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday arrested Otto J. Schwarzler, twenty-six years old, a plumber, living at 611 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Edward Schultz, thirty-five years old, of 126 West Sixty-fifth Street, both of whom he charged with speeding their automobiles at fourteen miles an hour.

Schwarzler led Whitman a swift chase from Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue and around Mount Morris Square to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, where he was captured.

Schultz was driving his heavy machine at a great speed on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Whitman chased him from Lexington Avenue to Fifth Avenue. Both prisoners pleaded that they did not realize they were going at an excessive rate of speed. They furnished bail and were released.

Warning.

Imitations of our Budweiser Label have again entered some markets, and complaints that inferior beers are being substituted for our Budweiser have been received. We are compelled—for our own protection—to publish a warning to the public. Our Budweiser is sold under the one well-known label, bearing that name; and the word "Budweiser" appears upon every cork. Substitution of one beer for another, and deception of every kind, is impossible if the consumer is on the alert.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.

Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., wholesale dealers, New York.—Adv.

CITY CHURCHES HONOR WILLIAM M'KINLEY

Tributes Paid on the Anniversary of His Death.

Eulogy of Dr. Marsten, Who Was Mr. McKinley's Pastor in Columbus, When the Latter Was Governor of Ohio.

In most of the city churches yesterday recognition was paid to William McKinley on the anniversary of his death, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Odell.

At the Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue, the acting pastor, the Rev. Dr. Francis Edward Marsten, who was pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, when William McKinley, then Governor of Ohio, attended that church, delivered a sermon in memory of the martyred President. In part Dr. Marsten said:

"In an acquaintance with Mr. McKinley of over four years, in which I constantly saw him at close range, those qualities that made him luminous all over the world became very apparent to me. Notable among his characteristics were his calmness of temperament, graciousness, and accessibility; and his womanlike gentleness was always tempered with the dignity of a King. His wisdom and judgment embodied all the elements of care, justice, and expediency, and, together with his religious nature and temperance principles, made his integrity as a man shine forth without a flaw.

"While Governor he won the hearts of Ohio people over the State. What made this quiet unassuming man so popular was his accessibility, his gentleness, and dignity coupled with a certain touch of sympathy that gave him the power to inspire men? His lover-like attitude toward the wife of his bosom won him hearts; his integrity, manhood, and optimism won for him the confidence of the nation, because these last were well mixed with wisdom and judgment.

"Somehow people, not only in Ohio, but in the whole land, came to feel that he had a marked individuality that differentiated him from the average politician, eternally asking from the standpoint of avarice, 'What is there in it for me?' The people came to know that his heart prompted him to many a deed of love and benevolence. His deference for womanhood lent a sort of glory for him to the gentler sex. The people noted all this, and told it one to another. It came to be said, This man has a kind, good heart. He is of the sort that people can trust. The campaigns of education maintained in the newspapers did not make the people think this, they had become to believe it before the campaigns were started.

"Had the Governor's chair been a throne, and the old limestone pile on the public square been the palace of a court, his influence for purity, manliness, and the sacredness of the home would have been as kingly leaven in the whole realm. But, as a plain citizen elevated for a little while to a position of trust and responsibility in a free Commonwealth, that influence was felt and responded to, not only by our own grand nation, but by the world at large."

THE CHARACTER OF McKINLEY.

The Rev. E. W. Caswell Preaches on His Life and Manner of Death.

The Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, preached last evening upon the life and character of William McKinley. He said in part:

"One year ago to-day President McKinley achieved his last and greatest triumph. His sun did not go down, but shone on, unseen, in ineffable light. We call it sunset when the attending clouds crown the king of day with glory, but we know it is really sunrise upon other and fairer realms. We are here to-day by the invitation of the Governor of the Empire State to offer thanksgiving unto God for the resplendent light of McKinley's life, which illumined the earth for fifty-eight years, and then, in its absorption into the eternal day, shed backward rays that still cover mankind with a halo of beckoning glory.

"William McKinley, the man, the grand personality, is with us still. The soldier, the legislator, the patriot, is gone; the statesman, the Governor, the President, the orator, the counselor, is no more forever. But the munificent character, towering above his deeds, an unbroken shaft, unsullied as light, more enduring than marble, a living embodiment of truth, an incarnation of goodness, will abide with us always."

IN OTHER CHURCHES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—The Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle spoke as follows: "To-day is the anniversary of the death of our martyr President, William McKinley. We owe deep gratitude to God that a man of his integrity and uprightness was given to the Nation to guide it through the perils of war. Another cause of deep gratitude should be, that when the assassin's bullet cut off his sainted life there were such strong and faithful hands to continue the good work that he had so conscientiously carried on."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson said in part: "The man, the anniversary of whose death we commemorate to-day, stood for all the good things in our National life. His democracy was of the broadest and his Christianity was of that character that all the lights could be thrown on it. Who can deny the existence of a religious spirit in our National life when we recall the singing of 'Nearer My God, to Thee,' at political conventions last year, coming as a sort of echo from the deathbed whose keynote was 'God's will be done'?"

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Rev. Dr. Henry R. Remsen said in part: "To-day is the anniversary of the death of one of the greatest servants of our Nation—William McKinley. His life is too familiar to us all to need more than the briefest mention. From ordinary circumstances, with undaunted zeal, and patient labor, he rose to the highest throne of the Nation. Every talent, every great action of this great son of man was used for and consecrated by the love of his fellow-man. In every crisis of the Nation, in every victory of the Nation, his part was conspicuous for the way in which he used it to serve the Nation he loved. Every honor that came to him was an outlook from which fresh fields of service stretched out before him. And he possessed those fields—in the spirit of Him who came to serve—in the spirit of the Master."

BRIDGE STREET AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Rev. Dr. Brooks said: "The negroes should not forget this day. For it marks the death of the best friend the negro has ever had since the death of Abraham Lincoln. Is it not remarkable that both men were taken away in the same way? McKinley and Lincoln are dead, but God is not dead. As He brought these two men as friends to your race, so will He bring up other great and good men. It is not all darkness. There is light ahead. Let us so live that we will merit the good-will and fellowship of all good people everywhere."

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—In the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last evening Evangelist C. H. Yatman preached to a large congregation on the subject, "The Death and Destiny of President McKinley and His Assassin." He said that the strange happening of a year ago could not be understood by many minds, but at the end of a year some of the possible purposes might be apparent. It might have been, he suggested, to direct the attention of the world to the fact that this Nation, which has become the foremost of the world, with the centre of finance and commerce in the City of New York, is not only strong in industry and commercialism, but also in faith, and that its foremost man at that time was one who had a great faith, and was ready to die. It was a lesson to all pagan nations.

MEMORIAL MUSIC IN PARK.

Impressive Scene on Mall When Band Played President McKinley's Favorite Hymn.

Three thousand persons gathered in the Mall in Central Park yesterday to listen to the last band concert of the year, which was given in commemoration of the death of President McKinley. The scene was most impressive when the band played with much solemnity the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Immediately the hats of all the men were removed, the women bowed their heads, and the horses in nearby Park roads were called to a halt. Many there were who did not realize the significance of the hymn that was being played, but they were quickly informed by the crowd, which shouted from all sides:

"Hats off! Hats off!"

"What for?" asked some.

"It's McKinley day." Then they complied, sorrowfully and willingly.

The programme of the entire day was mostly given up to dirges and hymns. It began with "Lead, Kindly Light." It also included "The McKinley Memorial March," written by Fanciulli, leader of the Seventy-first Regiment Band. The programme ended with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The announcement that the programme would be in commemoration of the late President brought not only a large crowd, but one that was distinguished by many well-known persons, who drove there and alighted from their carriages while the band played.

By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

COAL OPERATORS DENOUNCED.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer Applauded for Remarks on the Refusal to Arbitrate.

In his sermon on "Christ and the Religion of the People," in the tent "Evangel," Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, summed up the situation of the coal strike and spoke emphatically against the coal operators. The remarks at times called forth round after round of applause from the audience. The refusal of the coal operators to arbitrate or listen to arbitration should waken the people, he said, to speedy action.

He declared that the American people should come together and hurl back into the faces of the coal operators their "despicable refusal" to arbitrate and compel them to arbitrate, whatever the cost. He declared that the strike situation had grown far too serious to talk about rights. He said what was more important for them to do was to talk about their duties toward the poor men, women, and children in the coal regions.

"If I were to look into the faces of the coal operators," he said, "I would look into their faces not to talk about rights, but to talk about duty. I would preach duty to them, as I would preach duty to the President, to the Senate, to the people themselves. The great curse of modern times is in the coal regions.

"A man who claims that his wealth was given to him by God to build libraries and schools and hoard up great fortune is no man. The day has past for autocracy and absolutism in business. There is, wending its way over the great highway of human affairs, a change that will give every man a chance in business, as of old.

"The coal operators say: 'We make an appeal to the rights of humanity. We care nothing about duty. We pursue our principles as we are wont to pursue them. We carry out our principles. We will not arbitrate.' The answer of the American people will be: 'You must arbitrate. We will make you arbitrate.'"

PRESIDENT URGED TO ACT.

An End of the Coal Strike Desired by the People, the Rev. Mr. Bentley Said.

"How the Coal War Makes for Socialism," was the theme discussed by the Rev. Walter E. Bentley in All Souls' Church yesterday morning. He said that under conditions similar to those of the present coal war it was not improbable that Mr. McKinley would have grasped the opportunity afforded the President by virtue of his position as the representative of the people.

He said it was to be regretted there was not a united Church of the United States to take up the coal war problem. Such a Church, representing the religious sentiment of all the people, would soon secure a settlement of the question. The Church, as it exists to-day, is prevented from securing a settlement of the difficulty by reason of its disorganization and divisions into denominations and creeds.

The President of the United States, the clergyman said is the only person in the United States who could act with authority as the representative of all the people, and could, if he so desired and cared to use the power vested in him by the people, bring the coal war with its attendant sufferings, to a speedy end.

He said it might be a good thing if the price of coal were permitted to go to $20 or $30 per ton. "It would open the eyes of the people, rich and poor, to the absurdity of such statements as that made by President Baer, concerning the ownership of necessities by a handful of men. Such an object lesson would put the screws on rich and poor alike, and would result in a clamor for universal ownership.

"Who is the real President of the United States?" he asked. "The gentleman who lives in the White House in Washington, or the gentleman whose return from Europe was so eagerly awaited a few weeks ago?"

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

May Be Reorganized Owing to Decision in Oats Corner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A reorganization of the Board of Trade will be necessary if the higher courts sustain the ruling of Judge Chytraus against "corners," according to James A. Patten, who engineered the oats deal on which the decision was based.

"There can be no question that a reorganization of the board will be necessary if the decision of Judge Chytraus is sustained by the higher courts," he said to-day, "but I think the indications are that the decision will be reversed. There is a lot of information in regard to the case that has not been made public, and the discussion has been confined to one side almost exclusively, so that the public may have gained a wrong impression. We have evidence that has not been introduced in court or made public, and I think it will result in a reversal of the decision."

UNION OF PACKERS' LABOR.

Employes of Big Chicago Firms Prepare for the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Labor employed by the packing house firms in the Union Stock Yards has formed a general council for the betterment of its conditions. This council is to be composed of delegates from every union in the yards, and it will claim jurisdiction over 10,000 men and women.

The employes of the packers have been dreading the formation of the "beef trust," and have chosen this way of insuring their future. By it they have formed a combination that can tie up every department of every firm, save the clerical. Through it they expect to be able to force every man employed in the yards to become a member of the union, and when this is done bring about a general increase of wages. At present the work of the council will be that of strengthening the unions affiliated with it.

Strange, isn't it, that people should buy Furs in Summer? But why not if by so doing they can save one-quarter of the real value?

Last week was a record breaker for September selling, and how could it be otherwise with the season started at such low prices as these?

Good Persian Lamb Coats, fresh from our workrooms, the latest style for the coming season; special price for this week only $75, $80, $85, $90, $100 and up.

Sealskin Coats, elegant goods fresh from our workrooms. Newest style for the coming season, guaranteed; special prices for this week only $125, $130, $140, $150 and up.

Thousands of Fur neck pieces, comprising the latest creations for the coming season, can be bought now at prices fully 25% lower than what will prevail in November and December.

Our stock of Furs is now complete in every particular. It embraces all the novelties of the coming season, and is beyond question the largest, most varied and attractive stock of Fine Furs in America.

A Lesson in Economy.

An opportunity to have your Fur Garments remodelled and repaired at fully 25 per cent. less than charged by other houses is worthy of notice. We repair and remodel anything in the line of furs. Now is the time to have the work done, as the reduction in price is made in order to give constant employment to our experienced fur workmen.

Send a postal or telephone and our wagon will call.

Estimates cheerfully furnished.

W. H. Hall,

Manufacturing Furrier,
Established 1856.

346 Sixth Avenue,

Between 21st and 22d Streets.

Apollo

MASTER PIANO PLAYER

For those that like music—any sort, class, grade, brand, dance, symphonic poem, melodious potpourri or epic drama, the Apollo Piano Player is *the* instrument. Everybody can play it.

Daily informal recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PIANOS { Hazelton, Melville Clark, Anderson.

Send for Apollo Booklet. It is free.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Bet. 17th & 18th Sts.)

Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn

KILLED HIS FRIEND IN MISTAKE FOR BURGLAR.

Young Electrician in East Orange Shot Fellow-Employe Who Awakened Him on Entering His Room.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 14. — Clarence White, twenty-one years old, an electrician, who boarded at 63 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, was shot and instantly killed about 1 o'clock this morning by George Taylor, a friend, who mistook him for a burglar.

The shooting occurred in the South Arlington Avenue house, where Taylor also boards. White had been out later than was his habit, and when he got to the boarding house young Taylor was asleep. It was necessary for White to pass through Taylor's room to get to his own, and as he was tiptoeing through Taylor was half awakened. In the dim light Taylor saw the other man's form and asked who was there. Getting no reply, he fired at the supposed intruder. The ball struck White in the right breast. Dr. William H. Cooke was called, and said that White had died almost immediately.

Taylor came to this country with a letter of introduction to Thomas A. Edison. His father, who is a wealthy resident of India, wanted him to obtain a practical knowledge of electricity. White was employed in the Crocker-Wheeler Works at Ampere, and had obtained employment there for Taylor at the latter's request. White's relatives are said to live in Indiana.

Taylor will be released on bail to-morrow on a charge of manslaughter, and it is believed he will not be indicted. J. R. Planten, the Dutch Consul in New York, is interested in the case.

STATE OF COPPER TRADE.

Bearish Feeling in Michigan, Where the Price Is Regarded as Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 14.—The pendulum of public sentiment swings from one extreme to the other, but at the present moment there is a revulsion in feeling on the part of lake investors in copper shares. One year ago the feeling was very bullish, but the drop in the price of copper and copper shares brought about an attack of the blues. Figures show that there is only a trifle more than two months' copper supply in the world—possibly not quite that much. This is no more than is needed to provide for ordinary trade contingencies.

Production s lined on consumption last year, because the price of copper was too high. Consumption has overtaken production this year, because the metal has been selling very cheaply. The fair price of copper—the mean at which production and consumption will find a balance—is somewhere between 12 cents and 17 cents per pound. What is most to be feared in the copper trade at the present time is a runaway market for the metal. The situation and prospects of the trade do not warrant 17-cent or even 16-cent copper, it is believed here.

European and American Art Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—George M. Niedecken of Milwaukee, who recently returned here after four years of art study abroad, declares that the European schools are not better than those of America, as the Europeans are too anxious to make profit on their instruction to produce good results. Mr. Niedecken began his art studies at the age of nineteen, and is not now much over twenty-five. In comparing the merits of the schools, he said that it was the atmosphere and the galleries abroad, rather than any special training, which were of value.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Third Ave. to Lexington, 59th to 60th St.

Show Days of Millinery & Costumes Fall, 1902.

To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday, September Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

An authoritative exhibition of fashion masterpieces.

The following famous fashion originators have contributed their worthiest creations to this wonderful exhibit.

Millinery.		Costumes.	
Suzanne Blum,	Marescot Soeurs,	Maison Perdaux & Cie.,	Sarah Mayer & H. Morhange & Cie.,
Camille Roger,	Mon. Lewis,	Paquin,	Calvayrac,
Mon. Pouyanne,	Miniggio,	Masson Templier & Cie.,	Doucet,
Michniewicz Tuvee,	Mon. Virot,	Panen,	Elisa & Cie.
Caroline Reboux,	Linn Faulkner,		

In connection with the above exhibits there is also a display of Women's Fall neckwear—Parisian fancies and American creations—which is indeed most interesting.

The freedom of the store during these exhibition days is cordially extended to you.

Wonderful Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS At Cost and Below!

Many of the lots are limited. We advise early selections. In this sale are twenty-two assortments, taking in all the kinds and grades of Oriental Rugs from Anatolian Mats, originally priced at $2.98, to handsome Persian silk rugs, originally marked $258.00. The selling prices now range from

ANATOLIAN MATS AT $1.85
TO
PERSIAN SILK RUGS AT $150.00.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Velvet Suits, $19.50.

Very Special for To-Day!

SHIRT WAIST STYLE.

Of checked velvet, woven patterns, new shaped waists, with stylish collar.

Skirt made habit back; newest shape and most effective trimming.

COLORS:—

Blue and white, Black and white,
White and black, Red and white.

SIZES 34 TO 44.

The most stylish Suits shown in New York.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Smart Neckwear.

A special feature during these exhibition days is the display of women's neck pieces, for street and evening wear. Some of them come from the imaginative Parisians, some are made by our home fashion creators. Neckwear styles that have set the wheel of fashion spinning are among them, and so are the more modified, less airy and flippant creations of American designers.

Every sort and style of every neckwear fancy is here. But the most important, of course, the neck ruffs. And this display you'll agree is unexcelled.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Of the New Shirtwaists.

The shirtwaist section is now so replete with the new Fall creations that to-day's display may be considered an opening.

Everything that the shirtwaist makers who lead in imparting style, grace and charm to waists consider correct is here. All the Fall materials:—

Peau de Soie,	*Taffeta,*	*Louisine,*
Velvet,	*Peau de Cygne,*	*Flannel,*
Prunella,	*Satin Venetian,*	*Cotton,*
Basket Weave,	*Cheviot and Oxford,*	*Vestings,*
Fleece-Back Damask,	*Pique,*	*Brilliantine.*

Are made up in the tailor-made effects to be so popular this season—in fact, are really man-tailored—tucked, strapped, stitched in all the charming ways that make Fall and Winter shirtwaists so fetching this season.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

EVERETT

The One Piano of Preëminent Tone and Individuality

The only piano that is individual and original to a high degree. Rare, fine and full of valuable distinction—a piano of notable charm and tonal ability; richer in construction and much more sympathetic in expression than any piano produced.

Warerooms 141-143 Fifth Ave., New York

$500.00 WILL BE GIVEN

to any reader who will suggest a plan that will convince the public of the real superiority of the "Fay system of examining the eyes."

Call for particulars.

W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG CO.,
178 Broadway, (1 flight up.)

The New Big Store Is Greater and Better Than Ever!

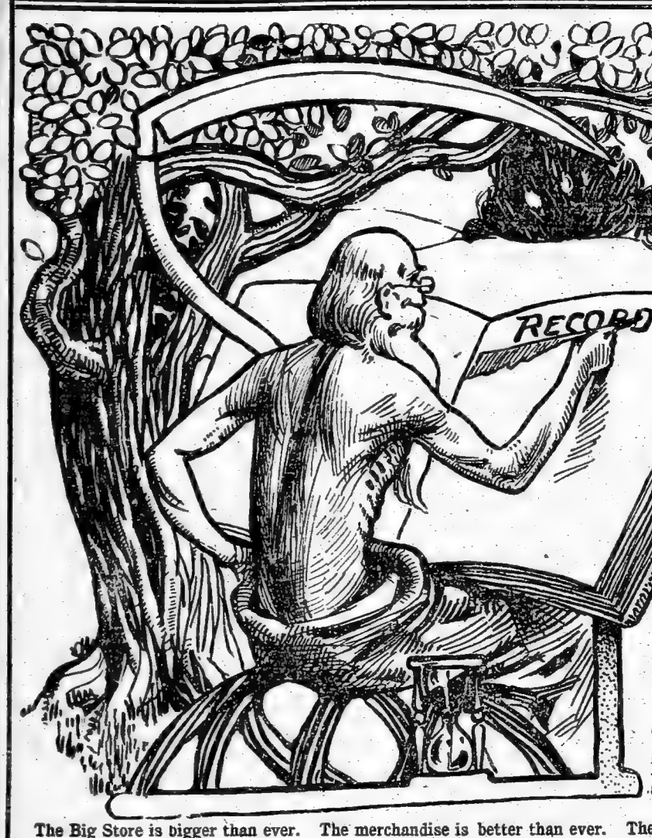

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NEW YORK

6TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

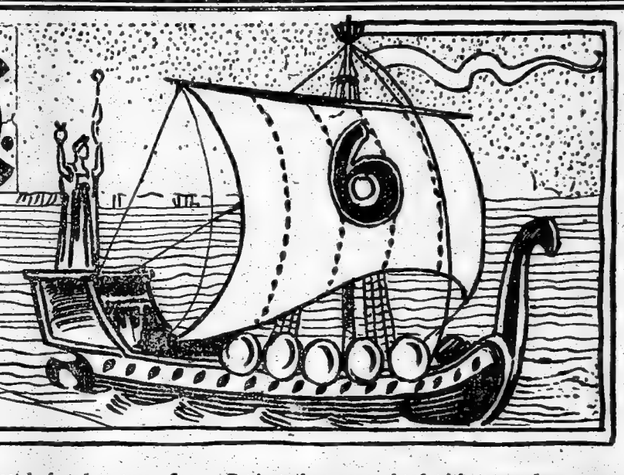

ANOTHER YEAR OLDER! To-day inaugurates the Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Siegel Cooper Store. Naturally we are very proud of this occasion, for it is an event which will attract widespread attention. We invite you to visit us and participate in this observance.

Please bear in mind that it is The New Big Store now! And in what a radiant mood it is, to be sure! The Main Aisle is a-flutter with the Stars and Stripes. In the windows and around the great Fountain in the rotunda the glowing goldenrod blooms with winsome beauty—a cheery harbinger of the coming of Autumn.

But after all, the decorations are merely incidental. The wonderful growth of the store, the unquestioned excellence of the stocks, deserve the chiefest considerations.

Fresh, high-grade merchandise from everywhere is pouring in, not meagrely but in carloads. From basement to roof the store is ready and eager to have you share in this gala occasion. The seventy-five separate and distinct stores say "WELCOME!"

The New Big Store! There's magic in the phrase. Another year older! It speaks volumes! The Big Store is bigger than ever. The merchandise is better than ever. The past twelve months have been a series of aggressive, virile advancements.

Old ideas, old systems were abrogated. Under the present management the store has progressed as no store ever did in a year. Better ideas were carried into effect with vigor and determination. There are no stumbling blocks, no restrictive influences. Being connected with no other enterprise, either in this or any other city, The New Big Store is free to forge spiritedly ahead unhampered. Its proprietors are interested in this Store only. They are thus able to give it their entire time and attention.

Evidence of this fact is found on every floor. Business has gone ahead with tremendous energy since the change in the management of the store. Many departments soon found themselves cramped for space. Expansion was the only solution of the problem. And this idea was speedily carried into effect. Since Spring, carpenters and artisans of all kinds have been working might and main, enlarging and improving the store.

To-day it stands virtually transformed—The New Big Store!

Throughout the store many departments have been improved. They are in newer and larger quarters, and are now better able than ever to meet the demands of their hosts of friends.

Another floor was opened, thus affording 92,000 additional feet of floor space for the display and sale of merchandise.

At every turn the aggressive spirit of the new management is observable. We have labored incessantly, and we feel that in the matter of store service, treatment of employees and every other paramount consideration the store is vastly better than it ever was. We believe it to be the best.

Yet it is not the best we can do, for we have still higher aims.

In point of merchandise, facility for display, variety of stocks, dependable character, value for price and liberality to customers we have determined that no store shall surpass us. The past year is graphic substantiation of this determination.

Women's Fall Waists

At Notable Anniversary Prices.

In keeping with the remainder of the Store, the great Waist Department makes a powerful bid for your favor.

Women's Waists

Of fine grade black mercerized Sateen, stitched with white on clusters of fine tucks and white hemstitched mull turnover on collar and cuffs; value $1.25, **95c**

Waists of fine grade Brilliantine, with cluster tucking across front, on cuffs and back; value $2.75, **1.75**

Waists of fine quality Peau de Soie, value $5.00, **3.75**

Waists of dotted metallic Velvet; value $6.50, **3.95**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Exquisite Millinery.

Important Sale and Show of New Paris Hats.

The great exhibit of fashionable Hats at $5.00 and $10.00 is the centre of attraction in our magnificent millinery parlors. Every season we have been making great efforts in giving extraordinary values in this section, but this season we have exemplified a degree of supremacy that has never been attained here or elsewhere. We virtually give you the same material and style for which others charge you double our prices.

40 NEW PARIS MODELS, creations of such modistes as Georgette, Imbert, Julia, Caroline Reboux, Lewis, Virot and others. Hats costing us from $40.00 to $60.00 each, to-day, **25.00**

FASHIONABLE HATS AT **5.00 and 10.00**

(Second Floor Front, 19th st.)

Fashionable Fall Silks.

Brilliant Varieties of New Fabrics.

The Silk Store is picturesquely inviting; to femininity it is most fascinating. Silks never seemed as beautiful as this season; never were assortments so charming.

In a multitude of ways is the eminence of the Silk Store emphasized. In the matter of splendor of display and reasonable prices it is unrivalled.

To-day's four specials are vivid proof of this pleasant fact:

Changeable Taffetas.
36-inch (one yard wide,) all pure silk imported Taffeta Glaces, magnificent range of colors; very desirable fabric for skirts, waists and shirt waist suits; regular value $1.15, per yard, **59**

Crepe de Chines.
24 inches wide, beautiful, all-silk quality, black, white and every other desirable street and evening shade, **63**

Black Taffetas.
36-inch (one yard wide,) guaranteed black Taffetas, $1.15 value, per yard, **75**

54-inch (YARD AND A HALF WIDE), POSITIVELY GUARANTEED TO WEAR; a grade that retails regularly for $2.25; we offer 10 pieces as an exceptional Anniversary Sale offering at the low price of, per yard, **1.55**

(Main Floor, Front.)

Women's Jackets.

A Leading Anniversary Offering.

200 EARLY FALL JACKETS.

AT **7.50** EACH.

(*Value $12.50.*)

Fine Tan Covert or Black Cheviot, lined with best Satin Duchesse. Highest-class tailoring, with the so-popular open seams. (Second Floor, Front.)

Women's New Fall Suits.

Two Conspicuous Anniversary Values.

300 WALKING SUITS.

At **9.75** Each (Value $14.50.)

Made of Melton Cloth in the different mixtures of Oxford, gray and blue or solid black, in the latest Norfolk jacket style, and kilt plaited skirt.

100 CHANGEABLE TAFFETA BLOUSE DRESSES.

At **19.50** (Value $29.50.)

Best quality Taffeta, in blue, red, gray and green, iridescent shades, also solid black. Waist made with ½-inch folds across bust and tucks forming yoke. The new Paquin sleeves. Skirt has graduated folds and is full flaring with demi-train. (Second Floor, Front.)

Fall Upholsteries.

Many Very Excellent Bargains.

Some of The Season's Best Values.

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Window Shades or any other home decorations. Opportunity never knocked harder at your door.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, the latest Scotch, Saxony and Guipure weaves, 18 exquisite designs, $2.25 to $2.75 quality, per pair **1.35**

POINT D'ARABE CURTAINS, the popular curtain of the day, scroll or set patterns, richly corded, $4.85 value; choice to-day, per pair, **2.95**

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, 700 pairs in beautifully wrought designs. On extra quality net, $8 to $9.50 values; choice per pair, **5.90**

HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

with silky, mercerized fringe, mounted on guaranteed rollers, 36x72 in., 75c. quality, each, **47**

CURTAIN POLES,

5 feet long, complete with fixtures, oak or mahogany finish, 50c. value; special, each, **19**

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

BORDERED PORTIERES, the latest and most popular of the New Fall ideas. A fortunate purchase of 450 pairs enables us to offer to-day what we believe to be the portiere opportunity of the season. There are all colorings in the lot, with plain and brocaded centres, all finished with richly appliqued lace borders. The identical goods sold elsewhere at $7.50 to $8.50; choice at, per pair, **3.95**

COUCH COVERS.

ORIENTAL AND ROMAN STRIPED COUCH COVERS; full length, 50 in. wide, finished with knotted fringe all around, heavy $2.00 quality; choice at, **95**

MOQUETTE COUCH COVERS, the most durable covers known, beautiful tassel fringe, rich Turkish pattern in fascinating Eastern colorings, $10.00 quality; for to-day, special at, each, **5.50**

(Third Floor, Front)

Lamps and Globes.

The New Store on the 3d Floor.

It is a genuine revelation, this beautiful new Lamp Store on the Third Floor between the elevators and the grand stairway. The assortments are the largest and handsomest ever exhibited in any one place.

Many of the styles are from foreign lands, and are entirely different from any heretofore shown. The prices are conspicuously reasonable.

TABLE LAMPS: Great variety of designs, tall and low shape, with 12-inch globe, very finest quality of gilt mounting, hand-painted decorations, regularly $7.50, $8.50, and $9.50; your choice for to-day ONLY **6.75**

HAND PAINTED LAMPS, with 10-inch globe, fancy squat shape; special for to-day ONLY **3.00**

RUBY GLOBES, handsomely etched; 11-inch size, $2.00; 12-inch size **2.25**

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Housefurnishings.

QUALITIES OVERSHADOW PRICES.

The September sale is now in progress. During this Sixth Anniversary Sale prices for the best Housefurnishings will be so small that to buy elsewhere is extravagance.

STEP LADDERS, 6 ft. made strong and durable **55**

FOLDING IRONING BOARDS, with stand, 4½ ft. long, **75**

SAUCEPANS, blue and white lip enamel; 2 qt. size 15c; 3 qt. size, **18**

PARLOR DUSTERS, 16-inch size, **15**

CURTAIN STRETCHERS, of hard wood; 6x12, **75**

TEA KETTLE, No. 7 gray steel enamel ware, guaranteed, **60**

MILK OR RICE BOILERS; 2 qt., gray steel enamel ware, **55**

BREAD BOXES, medium size, **35**

(Basement.)

Special Jewelry Attractions.

Extraordinary Inducements for Eager Anniversary Shoppers.

The first day of the Anniversary Sale will find this magnificently stocked department readier and better than ever.

Preparations have been made to supply all with the best values The Big Store has ever had the pleasure of offering. Any and every thing in the way of Jewelry that you may think of, from the lowest priced belt pin to the most beautiful diamond brooch.

Captivating and stylish jewelry of all kinds. Prices are entirely out of proportion with the qualities. A few examples:

Diamond Rings in Tiffany or Belcher mountings, Diamond Rings that are as fine in every respect as the highest priced kinds of the exclusive jeweller. Fine stones and elegance of setting characterize The Big Store's collection of Rings.

SINGLE STONE RINGS; plain or fancy settings, handsomely cut stones, Others up to $125.00. **28.00**

SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS; good size and excellent quality; in plain Belcher settings, **20.00**

DIAMOND PRINCESS RINGS; real rubies, sapphires turquoise and emerald, with two handsome diamonds, **20.00**

DIAMOND RINGS; single stones, exceedingly choice, in plain or fancy Belcher settings, **15.00** and **10.00**

DIAMOND RINGS; very special lot of single stones in plain and Belcher settings; good size stone, **5.00**

SOLID GOLD RINGS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, in various styles; single stone rings with genuine opals and doublets, garnets, emeralds, sapphires and turquoise; also fancy clusters and marquise, **1.25**

SOLID GOLD LORGNETTE CHAIN, fine soldered links, **3.95**

SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, plain and fancy designs, Roman or bright finish, **1.00**

BAR PIN, French cut rhinestone, mounted in sterling silver, suitable for belt pin, hair barrette or collar pin, **98c**

LADIES' 0 SIZE, 14-KT. SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, cases are engine turned or engraved, fitted with 7 jewel Walthan movement, stem wind and pendant set; every watch warranted, **15.75**

LADIES' ENAMELLED CHATELAINE SETS, a variety of colors, red, blue, green and turquoise, with pin to match, fitted with fine jewelled Swiss movement, stem wind and set, complete, **3.95**

SILVER CHATELAINE WATCHES, ladies' size, hand engraved, fitted with fine jewelled Swiss movement; sterling silver chatelaine pin to match, **2.45**

GOLD FILLED WATCH—men's 12 size, open face, the new popular thin model, cases plain polished, warranted to wear 20 years, fitted with a 7-jewel Swiss movement, stem wind and pendant set, warranted for 1 year, **6.95**

NICKEL WATCH, men's thin model, plain polished and engine turned case, fitted with an American movement made by the Knickerbocker Watch Co., stem wind and set; warranted for 1 year, **1.25**

GENUINE RAGGED CORAL CHAINS, new and effective, **50c**

GERMAN SILVER PLATED PURSES, fish scale mesh, fancy top chain and hook attached, **50c**

CHATELAINE BAG, fine cut steel beads, oxidized frame, chain and chatelaine attached, **50c**

FLORODORA AND SIDE COMBS, fine imitation shell, mounted with rhinestones, very effective, **25c**

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES, good heavy weight; all sizes, **5c**

(Main Floor, Front.)

Stylish Dress Fabrics.

To-Day's Four Remarkable Attractions.

Cheviots, Broadcloths, Skirtings and German Venetian Broadcloths hold special court to-day because of the powerful attractiveness of the prices at which they are quoted.

The Cheviots featured at 38c. are the kinds usually sold at 75c.

In each instance is the price-saving so conspicuous that the Dress Goods Store is certain to be exceptionally busy.

At **38c.** Yard.—New choice colored CHEVIOT, also black, steam sponged and shrunk, 45 inches wide, heavy close weave, 75c. quality.

At **69c.** Yard.—Fine French Twilled Back BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, 35 new shades; also black; regular $1.25 quality.

At **63c.** Yard.—15 ounce SKIRTING, blue, brown and Oxford. 56 inches wide; regular $1.25 quality.

At **1.25** Yard.—Extra Fine GERMAN VENETIAN BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, beautiful soft Fall shadings; the usual $2.50 quality.

(Main Floor, Sixth Avenue.)

Fall Gloves for Men and Women.

WOMEN'S REAL KID GLOVES; choicest Paris point embroidery. Their equal have never been offered for less than $1.50; staple shades, dainty tints, plain as well as the contrasting embroidery on back; pair, **1.00**

MEN'S 1-CLASP ½ P. K. GLACE GLOVES; new Fall shades of tan, brown and red; stitched backs; sizes 6½ to 10; from the best makers; pair, **65**

WOMEN'S EMPIRE GLACE GLOVES; newest shades of tan, gray, mode, brown, red white and black; 2-clasp; every size in every color; 5½ to 7; soft and pliable; an excellent opportunity to secure a good assortment for every day use; pair, **59**

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP BLACK TAFFETA GLOVES; 50c. quality; special, pair, **25**

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Fine Oil Paintings Reduced.

The Picture Gallery, finding itself possessed of too many of a certain class of oil paintings, is willing to take a heroic loss rather than prevent other masterpieces from occupying this needed wall space. Details:

V. MOROSINI, "IN THE WINE CELLAR;" price	$175.00
C. VAN LEMPUTEM, "Sheep;" price	175.00
G. ALGELVY, "Chickens;" price	125.00
C. S. DORIN, "Moonlight;" price	120.00
JACQUIN, "Sheep"	60.00
C. DANTUS, "Holy Censors"	125.00
J. H. HENDRICI, "Speak for It, Jack"	100.00
G. VALNOIR, "In Time of Peace"	150.00
C. REMBOLD, "Wireless Telegraphy"	175.00
THOS. B. GRIFFIN, Landscape	100.00
JACQUETTE, "Sheep"	100.00
ANTON BREAM, "The Monk's Retreat"	100.00
G. LOVERIDGE, "Cattle"	75.00

(Third Floor, Centre.)

China and Glassware.

FEATURES OF THE ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Savings never before reached are revealed. Dinner Sets, Odd China, Glassware; thousands of beautiful pieces from both home and abroad, sparklingly rich in all their Fall freshness and marvellous variety.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces American porcelain, two decorations, light green and brown; regularly $8.00, **4.75**

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; finest quality Austrian china, from the celebrated Weimar factory; including soup tureen and large platters, handsomely decorated; regularly $18.00, **11.00**

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest English porcelain, three different border decorations, full gold traced, "Open Stock" patterns, making it much better and cheaper than the old dinner sets, as you can replace breakage at any time; regularly $22.00, **16.50**

ODD CHINA.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size, and PLATES of all sizes, finest thin porcelain, handsomely decorated; regularly 15c. to 20c., **9**

FISH SETS.

FISH SETS, finest thin china, very handsomely decorated; 14 pieces; regularly $8.00, **5.00**

JARDINIERES.

JARDINIERES, newest shapes, very rich, with variety of assorted colors; about half the regular price; 6 inch size 50c.; 7 inch size 75c. and 8 inch size, **1.00**

CUT GLASS.

Finest American rich cut glass, 8 inch FRUIT or BERRY BOWLS, chrysanthemum designs; regularly $5.00 **3.25**

BON-BON or OLIVE DISHES, with or without handle, rich designs, **1.00**

CELERY TRAYS, deep cut designs, **2.75**

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin lead blown glass, very richly engraved designs; value per doz. 75c., **55**

WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted bottoms, per dozen, **23**

PEPPERS AND SALTS, finest quality of crystal glass, imitation of cut glass, very heavy sterling silver screw tops; special, **18**

(Basement.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Fall Display of Classic Lamps

The new lamps present the most refined and beautiful effects ever produced in lamp making. Some of the most artistic metal workers in America have competed in beauty-work for us; and the results will delight those who love decorative pieces of a high character.

The collection of Classic Bronze Lamps is particularly distinguished, representing as it does so many varieties of classic finish, among which are the following:

Olympian Bronze—Showing the color of Greek or Roman bronzes that have lain in the ground for centuries.

Barbadienne Bronze—First produced at Paris by Barbadienne, the greatest manufacturer of bronze in Europe.

Mediaeval Bronze—In the coloring of bronzes of the middle ages.

Flemish Bronze—As shown in paintings of the Flemish school.

Mandarin Bronze—As made for the nobility in China.

Old Japanese Bronze—The favorite finish of the best bronze workers of Japan.

The lamps in these finishes are made in exclusive classic designs, Flemish, Dutch, Florentine, Italian, Louis XV., Neo-Grecian, Art Nouveau. Prices range from $7.25 to $18.50.

The *Chanjade Lamps* present an entirely different artistic effect. They are in squat reception shape, with soft-color green glass panels, presenting a beautiful mottled effect without glaze. Prices, $7.50 to $21.50.

Then there are Lamps in Japanese bronze and porcelain vases $5, to $100; Louwelsa ware Lamps, $7.50 to $30; Student Lamps, $6 to $27.50.

The collection of Lamp Shades is quite elaborate. There are Iridescent Dome Shades, at $5 to $20; Bent Glass Globes and Shades, some with silk linings and heavy fringe, $5.75 to $40; Silk Shades, $9.50 to $25; and many more.

There is an attractive display on the Main aisle, but the full showing is in Basement.

Men's Fall Suits
Made to Order

Only the best custom tailors carry such a showing of fine fabrics as you will find here.

Only the best custom tailors will do such excellent tailoring as goes into the making of Wanamaker clothing to order.

But Wanamaker prices are little more than half what you must pay in other tailoring stores where you get equal fabrics and tailoring.

A label is worth something in clothes, and a Wanamaker label protects you absolutely—the suit bearing it guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every way. No other label gives you more, even if it doubles the cost of the suit for you. Shall we show you the new fabrics? A fine showing for the $30 and $35 suits to order—with single or double-breasted sack coats.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Sailor Suits
For Fall Wearing

Can you think, off-hand, of a more charming, jaunty, yet practical dress for the average little girl than the Sailor Suit of Serge? Probably not—and that's just why these Suits are so popular.

For school wear, made of medium weight serge, as these are, they can't be improved on. They are easy to fit, and they fit easily—give perfect freedom to their little wearers' movements.

And the new styles are most attractive. Various materials, in all sorts of colors, are used for facings, shields and collars; the stitching and braiding are equally diversified, and jaunty little ties go with most of the Suits. We have the best showing of them in New York.

At $4.50—Of serge; deep sailor collar, with trimming of braid; full skirts.
At $5—Of serge; embroidered stars on collar, and emblem on shield; full skirts.
At $6—Of serge; deep sailor collar, with braid and embroidered stars; silk tie, full skirts.
At $8.50—Of serge; deep sailor collar of broadcloth, with trimming of braid; silk tie, full skirts.
At $10—Of serge; double-breasted front; collar trimmed with silk braid and stitching; silk tie, plaited skirts.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Nemo" Corsets
And Other Good Makes

In the question of style, grace and comfort, the Nemo Corsets are most progressive. Four distinctly new models have just been produced, that will be much appreciated, particularly by stout women. They are the "Straight Front," "Tall Figure," "Low Cut," and "Long Hip," and they meet, in one style or another, substantially every figure-reducing demand.

Our stock of "Nemo" Corsets in all models and sizes is complete. There is also a full assortment of other popular Corsets of domestic makes, including our own "L. R." Careful attention is given to fitting all corsets from $2.50 upwards.

At $2.50—"Nemo" Self-reducing Corsets of coutil; low bust, long over hips; with self-reducing straps attached; in white, drab and black sateen. Same in whalebone, $5.
At $2.50—"Nemo" Delta dip Corsets of coutil; low bust, long hips with attachment for garters; in white and drab.
At $3.50—"Nemo" Military Corsets; low bust, long hips with military belt and garter attachment.
At $2.50—"C. B." Corsets of coutil; low bust, long over hips; lace-trimmed.
At $2—"W. B." Corsets of coutil; bias sides; medium hips; lace-trimmed.
Also Thomson's, "P. N." and other popular Corsets in latest models.
At $1—L. R. Corsets of jean; low bust, long and short hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $1.50—L. R. Corsets of coutil; low bust, long hips; in white and drab.
At $2—L. R. Corsets of coutil; medium length, low bust; medium hips; white and drab.
At $3.75—L. R. Corsets of heavy coutil; extra low bust, and extra long over hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Silk Waists

The Fall styles are ready in profusion today. The designs are fresh and charming; and the price-range is thickest among the popular sorts.

A whole multitude of beautiful Waists are clamoring for individual description; but space forbids. The conservatory of blooms must remain a delightful surprise for you when you

Women's Ribbed Underwear

The new goods have arrived from Switzerland—styles made especially for us; all garments made full in size, and in comfortable shapes for all figures. The Knit Corset Covers are particularly attractive.

These brief hints:

Corset Covers

White Cotton, high necks, long sleeves; medium weight, 75c; heavier, $1.
White Merino, high necks, short or no sleeves, 75c; long sleeves, $1.
White Silk-and-Cotton, high necks, no sleeves, $1.25; long sleeves, $1.50.
White Silk-and-Wool, high necks, long sleeves, $1.50.
White Silk, high necks, no sleeves, $1.50; short sleeves, $1.75; long sleeves, $2.
Black Silk, high necks, long sleeves, $2.

Vests

White Silk-and-Wool, low necks, no sleeves, $1; short sleeves, $1.25. Same, high necks, short sleeves, $1.25 and $2; long sleeves, $1.50 and $2.50.
White Spun Silk, low necks, $2; high necks, short sleeves, $2 and $2.50; long sleeves, $2.25 and $3.
Silk Vests, handsomely hand-crocheted, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $6.

Drawers

All-made "tight" shapes, without bands attached:
Cotton, $1; Merino, $1.50 and $2; Wool, white and natural, $2; white and black Silk-and-Wool, $2.50; white Silk, $3; black Silk, knee or ankle-lengths, $5.

Union Suits

White Cotton, low necks, no sleeves; high necks, short sleeves, $1.50; high necks, long sleeves, medium weight, $1.50; heavy weight, $1.75.
White Merino, low necks, $1.75 and $2.25; high necks, short sleeves, $2 and $2.50; high necks, long sleeves, $2.25, $2.75, $3 and $3.50.

Broadway.

Particulars of Boys' Suits

Details that are worth dwelling on—Boys' Suits that are worth dwelling in.

One group, of new, handsome Sailor Suits, much under-price. Another of Double-breasted Suits that are full of Fall freshness.

More exactly:

At $3.75, worth $5—Sailor Suits of blue serge or cheviot, trimmed with soutache braid—medium weight, to wear just now, for school or playtime. For boys of 3 to 12 years.
At $5—"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers. Double seats and knees. Suits that will defy the boys' best efforts to wear them out. 8 to 16-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Experiences

It is just a week since we told you that all special bargain offerings were to go to their own place in the Basement Under-Price Store. Thus the regular quarters for the various sorts of goods were to be kept for the showing of new things coming rapidly forward for Autumn sales.

The result has been most happy. All through the First and Second floors beautiful exhibitions have been made. Evening Dress Silks, Novelty Dress Goods, Model Costumes, latest Neckwear, have been shown under ideal conditions. Visitors have enjoyed them without meeting a crush. The Under-Price Store has given space to bargain buyers. The irrepressible conflict between different interests has been removed. Everybody pleased. The policy thus outlined is fixed for the future.

Sometimes a fraud implies a compliment. From the center of a great store the world seems like a cyclorama or a panorama. It is a point of vantage from which many splendid experiences are visible, also many frauds.

Some of the latter are amusing. Here's one:

Two ladies, living in a distant city, noticed a great similarity in their newly purchased hats. The ladies and the hats met several times, and, finally, curiosity broke through reserve and mutual explanations followed.

One of the hats was bought at Wanamaker's, in Philadelphia; the other at an alleged swell milliner's in New York, at double the Wanamaker price. They did not match exactly, but were strikingly similar.

Here's the point: A few days later the New York purchaser accidentally pulled the lining with the milliner's trade-mark out of her hat, and within, boldly revealed, was the printed tip of "Wanamaker's, New York," with the original retail price—just one-half of what she had paid.

The conclusion is evident.

If our hats are good enough for swell milliners to buy at our retail prices, that they may in turn be sold to confiding customers at double our prices, they must be not only good but cheap—when bought here.

We have no means of telling the extent of the fraud.

Hundreds of Newly Opened Casks and Cases
Replenish the China Sale Today

The third week of this great September movement begins this morning; and counters are again lavishly filled with the superb offerings of China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac. The selling has been greater than ever before, but we expected that—provided for it, and have splendidly met the unusual demands.

Our unpacking rooms are like a threshing floor piled high with the packing materials from amongst which the beauty-wares have come.

Ready again—as fully and broadly ready as when the Sale opened—to delight eyes and pocket-books of beauty-loving, thrifty housekeepers. Some are wares unseen until today; others are new supplies of the earlier marvels of the Sale:

Dinner Sets

At $10, worth $16—Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
We order 1000 sets of these at a time to secure the price which enables us to sell so much below regular.
At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, in beautiful border decorations and all pieces gilt; quite new.
At $15, worth $20—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; in a well-finished flower decoration and all handles gilt.
At $18, worth $25—Austrian China Dinner Sets, in border and spray flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a pink spray flower decoration; all handles gilt.
At $25, worth $45—Full 113-piece Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, with four meat platters, soup tureen, dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates. A beautiful flower decoration, and every piece gold-stippled.
At $30, worth $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; every piece with clouded gold edge.
At $42.50, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in new shape with a spray border decoration; all pieces gold-stippled.
At $60, worth $75—Pouyat Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in pink border decoration; heavily gilt; soup tureen and four dishes.
At $100, reduced from $150—Fine English china Dinner Set; 148 pieces; festoons of flowers on border.

Fancy China Pieces

A splendid collection of fine Fancy China Pieces, many at half prices:

Chop Trays, $3, from $5.
Salad Dishes, $2, $2.25 and $2.50, from $3, $3.50 and $3.75.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1.25, worth $2.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, $2, from $3.25.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1, worth $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $3, from $4.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1, from $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, worth $3.50.
Ramikins and Plates, $4.80 dozen, worth $7.20.
Ice Cream Dishes, $3, from $6.
Celery Trays, $1.50, from $2.50.
Pudding Sets, $6.50 set, from $10.
Fern Dishes, $2, worth $3.50.

Rich Fancy Plates

French china, beautifully decorated at the following reduced prices, just because it is September.
Dinner Plates, $12 and $15 dozen, from $20 and $24.
Dinner Plates, $18 dozen, worth $36.
Soup Plates, $12 dozen, from $18.
Breakfast Plates, $9 and $15 dozen, from $18 and $30.
Breakfast Plates, $4.50 each, from $7.

Cut Glass

The "Carolyn"—A new cutting—rich and beautiful.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, $8.50, worth $12.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, fancy shapes, $18 and $20, worth $25 and $30.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, very deep shapes, $12, worth $18.
Nappies, 8-in., $7, worth $12; 9-in., $9, worth $15; 10-in., $12, worth $18.
Water Jugs, 2 pts., $12.50, worth $18; 3 pts., $15 and $20, worth $22.50 and $30; 4 pts., $18 and $25, worth $25 and $35.
Claret Jugs, $15, worth $22.50.
Olive Dishes, $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $7.
In other good patterns we have special values such as these:
Bowls, 8-in., $3 and $4.50, regularly $5 and $7.50.
Celery Trays, $3, $5 and $6, regularly $5, $8.50 and $10.
Jelly Dishes, $3, from $4.25.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.25, from $4.50.

Marble Statuary and Pedestals

Marble Busts and Figures as marked today, show a clean saving of 33⅓ per cent., as compared with last September. This is possible only by our going to the studios in Italy, choosing our subjects, and having them shipped direct to this store, thus saving intermediate profits and charges.

At $4, regularly $6. At $27.50, regularly $37.50.
At $8, regularly $12. At $45, regularly $60.
At $12, regularly $17.50. At $85, regularly $125.
At $25, regularly $30. At $100, regularly $150.

White and Green Marble Pedestals—
At $10, regularly $15. At $22.50, regularly $32.50.
At $14, regularly $21. At $30, regularly $45.
At $16.50, regularly $25.

Royal Vienna Vases—Decorations, Figures, Groups and Heads—
At $7, regularly $10. At $22.50, regularly $32.50.
At $10, regularly $14. At $35, regularly $45.
At $12, regularly $18. At $45, regularly $57.50.
At $17.50, regularly $22.50. At $70, regularly $110.

Royal Bonn—In floral decorations. Vases, covered and uncovered, Rose Bowls and tall Flower Holders—
At $1, regularly $1.50. At $6, regularly $8.50.
At $3, regularly $5. At $8, regularly $12.
At $4, regularly $6. At $10, regularly $15.

Dux Porcelain—
At $2.75, regularly $3.50. At $10, regularly $15.
At $4.50, regularly $6. At $14, regularly $20.
At $6.50, regularly $8.50. At $17.50, regularly $22.50

Richly Decorated Plates

Royal Vienna and Dresden Plates at $10 each, were $17.50 and $20 each.
On a table in the Art Room will be found fine pieces of Louwelsa, Bonn and Teplitz ware at prices about half—85c. to $13.50, regularly 50c to $20.

Basement.

Doll Pianos

More of these handsome Pianos are ready now. They are the finest instruments that their price can buy. Tone and action are excellent; and the architecture of the cases is of a high character; styles are artistic, and the finish is perfect. The cases are in mahogany, oak, and walnut.

Those who wish a piano of guaranteed worthy character, at a moderate price, will be glad to learn more about these Frederick Doll Pianos at $185.

You can pay for them by easy monthly payments if you wish to so arrange.

Fifth floor.

BLANKETS---
September Offerings

Saving money on Blankets right in front of buying time seems incongruous; but it's a Wanamaker way of making economies on things in season.

We had to plan well, and place immense orders for our two vast stores in order to secure such low prices; but our values stand unmatched today.

Late last week we found a store bragging of a blanket at $6.75; and we found it identical with our $5 blanket. It was an excellent blanket even at $6.75—the store was perfectly honest in its statement; but it helped to prove the extraordinary values in our September Sale.

Don't know how much longer these special stocks will last.

It will pay to hurry a little now.

Here are a few to ask particularly to see:

At $4.50 pair—The Charlesgate Blankets; white wool filling, cotton warp; 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds.
At $5 pair—The Ridgewood Blankets; medium weight; fine wool filling, cotton warp; 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds.
At $6 pair—The Rosemont Blankets; all-wool warp and filling; 74 x 84 in., 6 pounds.
At $7.50 pair—The Farley Blankets; extra fine wool filling, cotton warp; 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds.
At $9 pair—The Mansfield Blankets; all-wool in warp and filling; 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds.
At $11 pair—The Winchester Blankets; fine long staple wool filling, spool-cotton warp; 80 x 86 in.; 7½ pounds.
At $3.75 pair—The Woodrail Gray Blankets; gray wool filling, cotton warp; 72 x 82 in., 5 pounds.
At $4.25 pair—The Rough Rider Gray Blankets; all-wool filling and warp; 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds.
At $5 pair—The Valley Forge Gray Blankets; sanitary wool filling, cotton warp; 74 x 84 in., 5½ pounds.
At $6 pair—The Ashland Gray Blankets; fine all-wool warp and filling; 80 x 90 in., 6 pounds.

Third floor.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE
Exploits a Great Transaction Today

The new importance of this Basement Store is significantly illustrated by the large trade movement that is presented to our public through it today—a movement, which previous to the new order of things which began last week, would have occupied the counters of all the important aisles of the Main floor. Discerning housekeepers will not mismeasure a great economy occasion, because a store policy for better public service moves it from its usual display space. The feature of the day is one of our largest offerings of—

Fine Silver-Plated Wares Under-Price

Exquisite pieces of Quadruple-Plated Hollow Wares, in most profuse variety—all from factories of the highest character; all wares perfect in every detail. Also Flatware—spoons, forks and the like—of genuine Rogers' extra plate; the spoons and forks in two excellent patterns; and the serving pieces in almost infinite variety.

The display sets the whole Basement aglow, and will charm every tasteful and thrifty housekeeper who visits our newly important Under-Price Store today.

There is splendid opportunity for holiday investment, as well as home furnishing; for nowhere at even full prices can higher quality of silver-plated wares be bought than are these offered today at these prices:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $11.25, $13.75, $15 set.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $2.50 and $5.75 set.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $6.25 set.
Bread Trays, $1.25, $2.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25.
Crumb Sets, $2 set.
Butter Dishes, $2.25, $2.50.
Fruit Dishes, $4.25.
Olive and Pickle Dishes, $2.50.
Salad Bowls, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Water Pitchers; $2.50, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Bakers, $2.50, $5.75.
Kettles, $6.25.
Fern Dishes, $2, $4.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.50.
Ice Pitchers, $5.75.
Children's Cups, 75c, $1.
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50, $5.
Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25, $2.
Cake Baskets, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75.
Soup Tureens, $3.50, $4.50, $4.75, $6.25.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Fish Knives, 85c, each.
Fish Forks, 85c each.
Crumb Knives, 85c each.
Pie Servers, 65c each.
Gravy Spoons, 60c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Sugar Tongs, 25c each.

An Amazing September Silk Sale

Surprising and surpassing in its variety as well as in its magnitude. Over a thousand pieces—30,000 yards—of brilliant new Silks compose it, gathered here in the Basement today by various master-strokes of good business and good fortune.

Practically every desirable sort of Silk is here—superb Fancy Silks, in rich, brilliant patterns—one manufacturer sold us his entire stock of these, 9,000 yards, at a loss of 40 per cent.—Plain Silks, Colored and Black Taffetas, Polka-dot Foulards—Silks for dresses, waists, petticoats, trimmings, all at merest fractions of their value.

It's the Silk Occasion of the season. Brief hints of the display:

$1 Moire Velours at 55c

1,500 yards just from the mills, in seventeen newest and best colors, including white and black. A particularly bright and fine quality.

75c Black and White Taffetas at 58c

Plain white and also plain black Taffetas, in a splendid quality we have sold regularly for 75c. 9,000 yards at

$1 to $2 Fancy Silks at 75c

About 150 styles, colorings and qualities; including brocaded and warp-printed stripes and designs in various weaves; most of them in the $1.25 and $1.50 qualities.

Polka-Dot Silks at 85c

Foulard and Liberty satin grounds; the same qualities that sold in other designs at $1.50 a yard; in black-and-white, navy-blue-and-white, and white-and-black;

$1.10 Plain Colored Silks at 75c

Two plain weaves in a great variety of colors. Peau d'Armure in eleven colors and Peau Fineste in twenty shades, also black.

$2.50 to $12 Rich Novelty Silks at $1.85

Mostly of foreign manufacture, in great variety of patterns and evening and street colorings. Brocades and stripes on silk and satin grounds; also rich metal effects. Silks that we have never offered at so low a

Concerning Housewares

Are *you* concerned about them? Has your cook every needful utensil, in good condition, in her kitchen outfit? Thelack of the right kind of tools often spoils the cooking of a well-planned dinner.

Why not throw the decrepit, worn-out stuff away, and start new? You can do it, thanks to this Housefurnishing Sale, at slight expense, and still be sure that everything you buy is good. For example:

VENETIAN WARE

Covered Buckets, 6 qts., 58c. Saucepans, 6 qts., 75c
Pudding Pans, 4 qts., 26c. Dish Pans, 17 qts., 88c.
Rice Boilers, 2¾ qts., $1.15. Tea Pots, 1 qt., 38c.
Stewing Kettles, 8 qts., 75c. Coffee Pots, 3 qts., 57c.
Pudding Pans, 10 qts., 40c. Tea Kettles, 5 qts., 94c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 10 in., 10c. Pie Plates, 11 in., 12c.

ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

Tea Kettles, 5 qts., $2.75. Basting Spoons, 25c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 35c. 2½ qts., 50c, 5 qts., 75c.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 65c, 6 qts., 75c, 8 qts., 90c.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.20, 2 qts, $1.40.
Table Spoons, $1.20 doz. Dessert Spoons, 95c doz.
Table Forks, $1.20 doz. Tea Spoons, 70c doz.

MISCELLANEOUS

Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.20.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c. Whisk Brooms, 10c.
Asbestos Sad Irons, 3 irons, stand and holder, $1.50.
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c. Scouring Boards, 10c.
Folding Ironing Boards, 70c. Japanned Spice Sets, 15c
Hinged Fruit Cake Pans, loose bottoms, 25c.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Democrats Have Contests in Twenty Assembly Districts.

Eight of the Republican Leaders Are Opposed for Re-election — Commissioner Partridge's Plans for the Police Arrangements.

If the arrangements of Commissioner Partridge for the primary elections to-morrow are carried out, the police force will do nothing but straight police work. It is the intention of Col. Partridge to man the polling places with policemen who have no residence in the districts to which they are assigned and who are known not to be partisans of the opposing candidates.

The Democrats have twenty contests in the thirty-three districts in New York County.

In the First Justice D. E. Finn, familiarly known as "Battery Dan," is waging a hot fight against ex-Police Commissioner M. C. Murphy for the Tammany leadership. Judge Finn has the support of the Greater New York Democracy, under Patrick H. Cody. Each side is sanguine of success.

William H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Buildings, is seeking to defeat Patrick J. Ryder, the Tammany Hall leader in the Third. Mr. Walker is a member of the Greater New York Democracy.

Probably the liveliest fight in the county will be that in the Ninth, where the candidates are John C. Sheehan, ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery, and Frank J. Goodwin, the present leader.

In the Thirteenth ex-Assemblyman John Kerrigan is seeking to wrest the Tammany leadership from P. J. Dooling.

The Greater New York Democracy had hopes of beating Tammany Leader John T. Oakley in the Fourteenth, but has been handicapped by the death of Jacob Kunzeman, who was selected to make the fight. Capt. John Wegmann will lead the anti-Tammany forces.

William F. Grote will put up a fight in the Sixteenth against ex-Chamberlain Patrick Keenan.

In the Seventeenth the Greater New York Democrats were predicting yesterday that John Brannigan will beat Daniel F. McMahon, one of the Tammany triumvirs.

There is a very lively fight in the Nineteenth, where Tammany men, dissatisfied with the leadership of John B. Sexton, are supporting Joseph F. Kehoe. The latter also has the support of the Greater New York Democracy.

There is a three-cornered fight in the Twentieth, where Thomas Murphy, a Croker man, and the successor of James P. Keating as leader, is being opposed by Thomas J. Boyhan of the John F. Carroll, Tammany Hall faction, and Thomas F. Duffy of the Greater New York Democracy.

James T. Bousch of the Sheehan Democracy is fighting the present Tammany leader, M. F. Donohue, in the Twenty-first.

Ex-Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry has quite a fight on in the Twenty-second, where John T. Cronin has been put forward by the Greater New York Democracy and dissatisfied Tammanyites.

In the Twenty-third Thomas F. McAvoy of Tammany Hall is opposed by R. H. Smith of the Greater New York Democracy.

Marcus R. Mayer, a follower of John C. Sheehan, is making a lively campaign in the Twenty-fifth, where George F. Scannell seeks re-election as a district leader in Tammany Hall.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Tammany leader in the Twenty-sixth, is being kept busy by John J. Walsh, who has the support of the Greater New York Democracy under Vincent W. Woytisek.

Ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin finds his re-election as a Tammany leader opposed in the Twenty-seventh by John B. Doris of the Greater New York Democracy.

In the Twenty-ninth Thomas E. Rush seeks to supersede John F. Carroll, ex-deputy leader of the Wigwam forces. Myer J. Stein of the Greater New York Democracy will also have a ticket in the field.

In the Thirty-second, ex-Alderman William F. Schneider, Jr., is making a fight against James J. Frawley, the present Tammany leader, who is also seeking a Senatorial nomination. Mr. Schneider, in addition to the help afforded him by the Greater New York Democracy, is said to have the support of Aqueduct Commissioner John Ryan, who preceded Frawley as leader.

In the Thirty-third, James G. Collins, Superintendent of Highways, and a member of the Greater New York Democracy, hopes to win, the Tammany forces being divided. One faction is supporting Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, the present leader, and the other is backing Assemblyman John J. Egan.

In the south half of the Thirty-fourth Percival E. Nagle, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, supported by John C. Heney and the Greater New York Democracy, is opposed by John Haveron and ex-Assistant District Attorney Cowan.

In the north half of the same district ex-Park Commissioner August Moebus, the present Tammany leader, is being fought by Eugene J. McGuire and ex-Coroner Anthony McOwen. Mr. Moebus is being supported by John Rogge, Jr., and Coroner William O'Gorman, Jr., who have not been classed as Tammany men.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, and a member of the Tammany triumvirate, must defeat William H. Zeltner to retain the leadership in the Thirty-fifth District.

On the Republican side the contests are few and far between.

In the Second District Leader Dennis Shea is opposed by Michael Hines, who was for a long time Shea's right-hand man.

There is quite a fight in the Seventh, where John J. Hannon seeks to supersede Franklin B. Miller, the present leader.

There are unimportant contests in the Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts, where John Stiebling and George W. Wanmaker are, respectively, the present leaders.

William Crombie, selected by the organization and the associated Republicans to succeed ex-Collector George R. Bidwell in the Nineteenth, is opposed by Moses G. Byers.

In the Twenty-fifth ex-Leader Charles A. Hess is making a fight against Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes, who succeeded him.

While the anti-Mason, anti-Morris men in the Twenty-ninth have not disclosed their candidate for leader, they promise a very stiff fight against Alexander T. Mason, the present executive member of the County Committee. So strong is the feeling against President R. C. Morris that Senator Platt interfered in his behalf, but without effect. Mr. Morris will not be named as a member of any of the committees by the anti-Mason people, who charge that the President of the County Committee permitted ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs to influence him against the renomination of Senator N. A. Elsberg.

In the Thirty-second a bitter fight is being waged by A. Jordan against Isaac Newman, the present leader. At a recent meeting of the Union Club in the district the opposing factions almost came to blows.

THE NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

The campaign in the Ninth Assembly District will close to-night with a great Devery mass meeting. Each of the three contestants professes to be certain of success.

John C. Sheehan said at the Hoffman House yesterday: "Devery will be beaten by from 1,500 to 2,000. He knows he is gone and has begun to 'squeal.' I know that I will be elected, and I know that there will be a fair election. No funny tickets will be worked this year. We have made a thorough investigation by a house-to-house canvass and have found about 350 persons enrolled who do not live and have not lived at the addresses given. None of these will vote. Warrants have been procured for some of them; additional warrants will be obtained to-morrow. All the necessary documentary evidence is in the hands of the proper parties. Two hundred of the transfers to the Ninth we know came from the Eighteenth Assembly District, of which Charles F. Murphy is leader. Forty-four of these were transferred to the Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth. No illegal voting will be permitted on Tuesday."

Mr. Sheehan gave out a list containing 335 names and addresses, all of which are said to be bogus.

William S. Devery had a busy day and said last night that from a house-to-house canvass just completed he was satisfied he would win by at least 1,500. He caused a smile by remarking seriously that he had been informed that John C. Sheehan had a fund of $65,000 to use to-morrow, and had already begun its distribution.

At the Devery headquarters, 264 Eighth Avenue, reporters were shown more than 100 letters returned by the Post Office authorities. These had been addressed to supposed enrolled voters, and each of the envelopes bore a stamped inscription that the person written to was not at the address given.

A long address issued from the Goodwin headquarters says in part:

"Devery is beaten. He will be third in the race. Frank J. Goodwin will be returned as the regular Democratic leader of the Ninth District.

"While Devery and Sheehan have been amusing the public by their interchange of mud slinging and accusing each other with the commission of grave official wrongdoing, when both were in the Police Department, we have been exhibiting their characters to the voters of the district and convincing them that neither is morally fit for the leadership. This has been done by energetic house-to-house canvasses, by meetings, and the daily circulation of literature, which we think have been very effective.

"Deveryism has been analyzed, its evils portrayed, and we have tried to make the people realize how demoralizing and disgraceful Devery's candidacy is to our district, and how injurious his election would be to Democratic success."

SHEEPSHEAD FRAUD CHARGES.

Subpoenas for Eight Manhattan Men Enrolled in Brooklyn's Seventh District.

Evidence of an attempt to cast fraudulent votes at the primaries to be held to-morrow night in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn where ex-Councilman William A. Doyle and ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton are contending for the leadership of the Democratic forces, has been adduced before Magistrate Voorhees of the Coney Island Court, and yesterday subpoenas made out by him were served on eight residents of Manhattan, whose names, it is alleged, are illegally on the primary rolls of Sheepshead Bay.

The men on whom the subpoenas were served are William Armstrong of 304 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Conrad Elser of 310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Frank M. Nahan of 17 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Joseph A. Dean of 110 West Ninetieth Street, John H. Green of 69 West One Hundred and Second Street, George Henschel of 725 Eighth Avenue, E. Wenich of 131 East Eighteenth Street, and Henry Doré of 28 Bowery. All of the subpoenas were obtained on the application of ex-Councilman Doyle, who alleged that the applications for transfers were signed by Thomas F. Bradshaw, who is the representative of Luke D. Stapleton in the election district and is candidate for election as Captain of the district.

The Seventh Assembly District is the strongest Democratic district of all Brooklyn Borough, and has been the scene of fierce political strife between Doyle and Stapleton for more than two years. It takes in Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, Bensonhurst, all of the old town of Gravesend, which covers Coney Island, and has 8,400 Democrats, nearly every one of whom is enrolled.

At the primaries held two years ago there were 4,600 votes cast, of which Doyle received 3,010 and Stapleton 1,590. Stapleton's vote alone exceeded the vote of the entire district at any previous primary.

Open Court During the Primaries.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday announced that he would be in attendance in that court on Tuesday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night, to pass on any primary election cases that may be brought before him. This will be of material assistance to any voter who may be unjustly charged with violation of the primary laws.

MR. PLATT'S SUNDAY TALK.

The Senator Has Asked a Committee to Draft Trust and Cuban Reciprocity Planks.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was in excellent humor last night, when he met the newspaper reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and predicted a sweeping victory for the Republicans in this State. Asked about the opposition to President Robert C. Morris in the Twenty-ninth District, Mr. Platt said:

"I believe that matter is being fixed up. I have been informed that ex-Senator Gibbs and Mr. Morris expressed themselves in favor of Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., as against Senator N. A. Elsberg. This angered some of Senator Elsberg's friends. Personally I favor the renomination of both Senator Elsberg and Senator S. S. Slater, and I believe they will be renominated. I don't know just how far Mr. Gibbs went. It is my opinion there will be no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Morris as President of the County Committee."

"How about the nomination for Secretary of State?"

"I am still hopeful," replied the Senator, "that Mr. McDonough will reconsider his declination. There is no other place for him on the State ticket."

Secretary George R. Manchester of the Republican County Committee said yesterday that President Morris had informed leading men in the Twenty-ninth District that he would not permit his name to go on any ticket for the primary election.

"What information have you about the probable Democratic nominee for Governor?"

"I don't know a great deal about it," he replied, "but it looks as though Mr. Hill could name about anybody he wants to."

"I guess Coler would accept a nomination," one of the reporters suggested.

"Of course he would," Mr. Platt rejoined. "He would take anything. He would have taken the Fusion nomination for Mayor last Fall, and I guess he would have come pretty near getting it if I had not taken such a stand against him."

At the request of Senator Platt Senator C. M. Depew and Congressman Sereno E. Payne, James S. Sherman, James W. Wadsworth, and George W. Ray are drafting planks on the trusts and Cuban reciprocity, to be considered at the State Convention.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

Aqueduct at Durhamville Gives Way, Causing the Worst Accident Known in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Sept. 14.—An aqueduct in the Erie Canal, sixty feet long, located at Durhamville, near Oneida, gave way late this afternoon, causing the worst break on the State waterway in many years. The break is about thirty feet deep and extends through both banks of the canal.

The water on the long level between this city and Canestota, sixty miles long, is being drawn off this evening under orders issued by Division Superintendent Thomas Wheeler. This action was necessary to prevent the country near Durhamville from being flooded with the huge volume of water in the canal. Superintendent Wheeler's assistant and a gang of men have gone to the break. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is believed some of the heavy timbers gave way and started the damage.

Canal traffic will be stopped several weeks, and there will be much loss to shippers, inasmuch as this is the busy season of the year with canalboatmen. Hundreds of heavily laden grain and lumber boats are en route to New York, and should the coal strike be settled, the effects of the break will be far reaching, as much coal is shipped every year by canal.

PRIZEFIGHT TO BE STOPPED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—Gov. Beckham to-day directed Attorney General Pratt to institute legal proceedings to stop the McGovern-Corbett fight at Louisville.

Simpson Crawford Co.

MILLINERY OPENING

FALL SEASON 1902

Monday and Tuesday Sept. 15th & 16th.

WALK or drive along any of the fashionable boulevards of Paris—the Champs Elysees or the Bois de Boulogne—and then deny if you can that Paris is still imperial in fashion. At this establishment Paris is fully represented as usual.

The millinery event of the season is undoubtedly at the Simpson Crawford Co. Store. You are familiar with the names of the style creators:

Camille Roger, Caroline Reboux, Georgette, Mme. Sussanne, Deffontaine, Leontine, Maison Lewis, Mons. Virot, Paul Virot et Bertha, Esther Meyer, Mangin Maurice, and others.

Art from Paris and translations from Paris are here, besides original and inimitable creations and adaptations of our own artists. Who can can doubt, after looking at the assemblage gathered in our showroom, that Millinery ranks among the fine arts?

The theme this season is elaborateness, yet exquisite simplicity is, of course, also marked. All the rich hues of Autumn leaves and sunsets find their reflection in this season's Millinery.

The color schemes are wondrously beautiful. In shapes, the large ones still lead, but Box Turbans are also very popular.

But why describe and go into details? Indeed, our opening display is more elaborate and interesting and more bewitchingly beautiful than ever. While our Millinery expositions have always been recognized as reaching the very acme of excellence and elegance, yet this one is immeasurably superior in point of artistic splendor to the best that can be seen elsewhere outside the gay French capital.

The Best and Newest

In Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

We are daily opening up the best and newest in Dress Goods—the most aristocratic products of the celebrated looms of the Old World. We intend that our Dress Goods Dept. shall rank with the world's foremost; and with that object in view we have this season gathered styles that are strictly exclusive with us and that must elicit exclamations of surprise and ecstasy from the most blase. Consider, then, the reception that must be accorded them from women seeking the highest excellence of beauty, richness and exclusiveness in street and evening dress fabrics. A visit to this important section of our store is certainly worth while.

Two very important specials for Monday, so that you may speedily make the acquaintance of our enlarged and bettered Dress Goods Store:

500 pieces 50-inch all-wool English Tweed Suiting, in all the new mixed effects, regular $1.25 yard fabric, at

59c. Yard.

Three special weaves of superior 45-inch pure wool fabrics, in the new street colors; Panama, pearl and sharkskin weaves, strictly new; fully worth $1.25 and $1.50, at

$1,00 Yard.

Newness in Laces.

Main Floor.

This season will be noted for extreme novelties in Laces. One in particular we mention, the "Byzantine Lace," that has been evolved from the ancient architecture of the Byzantine period, when the round arch, the dome, the pillar, the circle and the cross were the prominent features of the ecclesiastical edifices.

So now we have in lace the designs that were so favored in decoration by the Eastern nations of Europe a thousand years ago. The Byzantine Lace we now offer has been used by the leading modistes of Paris in trimming model gowns, and promises to be the most sought for Lace this season, being entirely a new creation.
Attention is also directed to new Venise Laces in grape cluster effects.

3 inch widths	50c yard
5 inch widths	85c yard
7 inch widths	$1.15 yard
Venise Laces in crochet designs.	
4 inch widths	90c yard
5½ inch widths	$1.25 yard

Nowhere else will be found such an assortment of Venise Laces as is shown at this store.

The Latest and Most Approved Fashions in Furs.

Third Floor.

We are offering at this time special inducements in the latest and most approved Furs, which we will not be in position to repeat later in the season. So if you can anticipate your Fur needs, now's the time to buy.

Persian Lamb Coats, 22 inches long, made of good quality, medium curl, Leipzig dyed, perfectly matched skins, turn-over cuff, fancy brocaded lining, a new model	$95.00
Jackets, of good quality electric seal, new styles, guaranteed linings, 22 inches long, well shaped, best workmanship and finish	$22.50 and $29.75
Choice Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, with 8 genuine fox tails	$19.75
Fine colored Chinchilla Cluster Scarfs, with 6 blue lynx tails	$22.50
Chinchilla Cluster Scarfs, with 8 blue fox tails	$27.50
Alaska Sable Scarfs, very choice quality, cluster style, with 8 genuine Alaska Sable tails	$16.50
Choice Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with 6 long opossum streamers	$14.75
Fine Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with 6 long Fisher streamers	$12.50
Fine Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with 6 genuine Alaska sable tails	$10.75
Fine Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with 6 fox tails	$7.75
Good Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with 4 opossum tails	$4.50

Our First Word of the

New Fall Silks.

Main Floor.

Our first importations of Lyons Silks are ready. New goods are arriving daily, yet the present display is large enough and beautiful enough to give you a good idea as to the magnificence and comprehensiveness that will obtain in the full line.

Nearly every desirable weave is represented. Among them are:

Plaids in Moire and Parisian Effects,
High Class Novelties in Parisian Effects,
Taffeta Velour Ecosse,
Drap d'Or in exclusive Parisian Effects,
Moire Renaissance Camilian,

and a host of others, all brilliantly and richly woven art.

In velvets we're showing all the new and elegant designs in fancy Panne Velours, also black and white effects—besides a complete line of plain colors.

Two Silk Specials.

10,000 yards or over of an imported Black Taffeta, 20 inches wide, special to-morrow at, yard 50

10,000 yards or over of White Taffeta, superior quality, at, yard 58

The above values have never been equaled, and as they are so desirable they should bring about the greatest Silk selling we've ever known.

Women's Silk Moire Blouse Suits.

The Blouse Suit bids fair to become more popular than ever. It deserves whatever popularity it may be favored with. It possesses a dash and smartness that enhance the appearance of all its wearers.

You will like our styles at sight, and continue to like them, for they're different from those seen elsewhere.

Silk Moire Blouse Suits, in black and blue, blouse box plaited front and back, trimmed with crocheted silk rosettes and tassels, seven gored flare skirt; a very dressy suit, . . $19.50

Silk Moire Blouse Suits, in black with fine white interwoven dots, front and sleeves of blouse trimmed with fine plaits, single large box plait down back, seven gored flared skirt with stitched seams, entire suit effectively trimmed with fine white stitching; a handsome, natty suit, ... $22.50

Silk Moire Blouse Suits, in black and blue, back of blouse semi-Gibson effect, front trimmed with side plaits and crocheted buttons, wide flaring skirt with stitched seams, trimmed at bottom with three rows of plaits; a fetching, clever model, ... $25.00

Silk Moire Blouse Suits, in black, blue and gray, blouse trimmed with stitched straps and large fancy metal buttons; seven gored flare skirt with stitched seams, flounce trimmed with graduating straps of self materials and large fancy metal buttons; a dashing, swagger suit, ... $27.00

Ess-See-Ess Shoes For Women, $3.50.

Aristocratic Footwear, with democratic comfort—that's what you get when you wear the Ess-See-Ess Shoes. Made on the most approved and latest models, they embrace all the style and merit of the average $5.00 shoe. Ess-See-Ess Shoes are as near perfection as it is possible to come, combining the knowledge and technical skill of the world's best shoemaking art and possessing grace and other qualities that few shoes have. Every line and curve has a purpose. A really high grade Shoe for the price of one of medium quality.

Every foot can be perfectly fitted, because of the diversity of shapes—40 styles of Boots, 20 styles of Ties, 40 styles of Slippers $3.50

Reductions in Wilton Rugs.

These are the most durable and the richest in designs and colorings of all the home-made Rugs.

9x12 ft., sell regularly for $35.00, at	$28.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., sell regularly for $32.50, at	$24.50
6x9 ft., sell regularly for $24.00, at	$18.50
36x63 in., sell regularly for $6.75, at	$4.75
27x54 in., sell regularly for $5.50, at	$2.95

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN MACEDONIA

The Condition of the Country Declared to be Deplorable.

Turkish Troops Accept Bribes from Insurgents — Albanian Brigands' Atrocities Becoming Worse.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—According to thoroughly reliable information, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, the state of Macedonia was never more deplorable than at the present time.

The situation, the correspondent says, is distinctly menacing, and warrants the gravest anticipations for next Spring. The revolutionary committees appear to have gained a firmer hold on the population than at any previous period.

The correspondent declares that the Turkish authorities are either unwilling or unable to grapple with the situation seriously. In many cases troops and police sent against insurgent bands take care to avoid a pitched battle. Should the bands have the necessary funds, they find no difficulty in coming to an amicable arrangement with their pursuers.

In the Vilayet of Uskub, the correspondent goes on to say, the condition of the subject population is one of indescribable misery. The Albanians are supreme, and their arrogance, cruelty, and rapacity become more intolerable every day.

A recent article in The Era gives a remarkable picture of the manner in which the Macedonian and Albanian brigands terrorize the people.

According to the writer, in the territory in which the brigand flourishes he is the only hero and the only dandy, and robs and murders with such impunity that his operations are regarded as almost a matter of course.

The world hears nothing of the brigands unless they disturb Europeans. With natives their methods are drastic. The famous Nicko once took from Larissa two children, of different families, whom he held for ransom at 300 and 400 liras, respectively. The wealthier parents redeemed their child. The other pair were very poor.

They sent 50 liras, with humble apologies; Nicko returned the money. By heroic efforts the distracted people scraped together 100 liras; again Nicko returned them, giving in a peremptory message three days to furnish the entire sum. When the three days had passed he sent back the child cut into four pieces.

While a native is ransomed for $70 or $80, a foreigner has to pay an enormous sum.

FRENCH MINISTER'S SPEECH LIKELY TO OFFEND ITALY.

M. Pelletan Says at Ajaccio That Corsica Must Be Fortified Owing to Its Geographical Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, has, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, delivered a speech at Ajaccio, Corsica, which will make the hair of his colleague at the Foreign Office stand on end.

M. Pelletan said that Corsica was the central link in a chain binding African France and the mother country, and its eastern coast aimed straight at the heart of Italy. The Mediterranean was not a French lake, but it was too important for France not to take an extraordinary interest in it. Corsica was a guarantee of the security of France, so it must be fortified.

The correspondent says it would seem incredible that a French Minister of Marine should deliver such utterances, but their authenticity is attested by the Temps.

THE BRITISH-CHINESE TREATY.

Japanese Trades Inquiry Society Reports Favorably on It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Japanese Trades Inquiry Society, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, reports that it is satisfied with the revised British-Chinese commercial treaty, and believes that China will faithfully fulfill her engagements.

The society considers, however, that the tariff ought to be reduced to 10 per cent., inasmuch as Japan's present treaty gives her the right to import goods, free of all inland charges, by paying a total of 7½ per cent. To this, the society says, 2½ per cent. may now be added, in consideration of China's financial straits.

The society further urges special rates on coal, because it is consumed without going inland, and on Chinese cotton and cocoons, because they are urgently needed by Japanese manufacturers.

Finally the society expresses its conviction that all the vital issues have been maturely considered by Great Britain, and that the treaty is therefore acceptable to Japan.

DISTRESS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It Is Feared There Are Many Sufferers on the Veldt — Special Agents to Look For and Relieve Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is feared, says The Times's Johannesburg correspondent, that there are many cases of real distress in the Transvaal.

The sufferers are, for the most part, families who remained on the veldt throughout the war, and who, from false pride or other reasons, did not come in at the conclusion of peace and obtain relief.

Special agents have been appointed to hunt out these people. The agents will take provisions for the relief of the really destitute.

A TRANSVAAL LAND BOARD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A commission has been appointed, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, to consider and draft a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Land Board. The board will make provision for the disposal of Crown lands and deal with numerous matters connected with land settlement in the Transvaal.

KING LEOPOLD INTENDS TO COME HERE NEXT WINTER.

But, in View of His Wife's Serious Condition, the Visit May Have to be Abandoned.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—It is announced that King Leopold intends to visit the United States some time next February or March.

In view, however, of Queen Marie Henriette's condition, it seems likely that the visit will have to be abandoned. The Soir says that the Queen's condition is hopeless, and that King Leopold will probably be obliged to shorten his stay at Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, in consequence.

Queen Marie Henriette has long been ill with a malady of the heart. She is at Spa, and it was reported from there last Thursday that the Queen had been seized by a severe attack of asthma.

TO WED LORD FRANCIS HOPE.

His Cousin, Miss Ricketts, to Marry Him as Soon as His Divorce Is Absolute.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The marriage of Lord Francis Hope and Miss Beatrice Ricketts will take place as soon as the decree of divorce Lord Francis obtained from May Yohe last March becomes absolute.

Miss Ricketts's grandmother, Lady Caroline Ricketts, was a daughter of the fourth Duke of Newcastle. Lord Francis and Miss Ricketts are therefore cousins.

It is said that the marriage will considerably improve Lord Francis's financial condition. The Sunday Special says:

"Some time ago, to mark his serious disapproval of Lord Francis's marriage to Miss Yohe, the Duke of Newcastle (brother of Lord Francis) used certain powers of appointment and revocation adversely to his brother. It is expected that the Duke's action will now be canceled or modified."

ENGLISH "MESSIAH" MOBBED.

Ex-Clergyman Saved from Angry Crowd by Mounted Policemen.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Extraordinary scenes, verging upon riot, occurred to-day at Clapton, where nearly 5,000 persons attempted to mob an ex-Church of England clergyman named Smyth Piggott, who is now the leader of an eccentric sect called the "Agapemonites."

Piggott last week announced himself as the Messiah. Exposures of the man, which filled many columns in the newspapers, heightened public interest in the matter to such a pitch that to-day Piggott was only taken from the mob by the efforts of mounted policemen. In spite of warnings, the chapel in which Piggott held service to-day was invaded by jeering crowds, but in the face of howling disorder Piggott again affirmed that he was the Christ.

WHITE HOUSE CHANGES.

It Is Mrs. Roosevelt's Plan to Restore the Dwelling to Its Original Appearance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The work on the White House is progressing rapidly. Instructions have been received here to have the part devoted to the President's family ready by Oct. 1, when Mrs. Roosevelt intends to enter the children in school for the Winter. The color schemes and designs for the decoration are all submitted to her at Oyster Bay. The private dining room and the entire upper floor will be ready for her, though workmen will still be in the rest of the house when she returns. In accordance with her wishes the prevailing tints in the decorations of the upper floor are colonial yellow, old ivory, and white and gold.

People who attend the social events at the White House next Winter will enter by way of the old east driveway, now being reopened, and will go through the long colonnade wing on the east side of the building. This arrangement will carry out the idea of Thomas Jefferson. The east wing is now well under way, and it is expected that the White House will be ready when the time for opening the social season arrives.

During their labors workmen have uncovered the old foundation of the east wing, which was so completely razed that many have doubted whether it ever existed. The restoration of the east wing and the opening of the old east drive will make the south side of the White House the front, as was originally intended. It is Mrs. Roosevelt's plan to have the White House restored as nearly as possible to its first appearance. There have been few Administrations in which changes in the White House have not been made, until it has grown far away from its original appearance. The various changes were nearly always due to the differing tastes of the respective mistresses of the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Arrangements for the Accommodation of 20,000 Visitors in the Village and on Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 14.—The arrangements for the visit of the residents of Nassau County to President Roosevelt seem likely to be carried out without a hitch. Preparations are being made to accommodate 20,000 persons, although the authorities say there may be 30,000. The extra number will not cause any embarrassment, however, as the police arrangements have been made on a large scale.

Reports from all parts of the county indicate that the day will be practically a holiday. The Long Island Railroad is preparing to carry from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. Thousands will come in on wagons and by boat. Most of those from the north shore towns will come by boat, and they will be landed as close to Sagamore Hill as possible, saving the trip from the village out to the hill.

Hitching arrangements have been provided for hundreds of rigs. The wagons are to be parked in a large field near Sagamore Hill. Across it long ropes have been stretched and so arranged that the rigs may be driven in between them and the horses tied to the ropes. The crowd will be sent up the main road, and on emerging from the Sagamore Hill grounds, will be started back along the "back road."

The decorations that were rainsoaked yesterday were freshened up in many cases to-day, and the rest will be to-morrow. The bank building, the Town Clerk's office, and other business buildings in the village and many private residences are decorated.

The detectives from Capt. Titus's staff who were detailed here at the request of District Attorney Niemann to look out for crooks are on duty. All persons who arrived by train this afternoon passed under scrutiny. The Secret Service force was also on the alert for crooks who might come early to avoid the rush in the morning.

Two salutes are to be fired, one at the opening of the reception, and one at the close. The Oyster Bay Band and two bands from other towns will play during the reception.

RODE WITH HER DYING BOY.

Mother Held Little Victim of Fall on Way to Hospital.

While trying to look down into the street from the window on the third floor of his home, 600 East Seventeenth Street, Paul Hoffman, five years old, fell to the sidewalk. He died fifteen minutes later in Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Hoffman had not missed the child when neighbors told her of the accident. She tried to prevent the ambulance surgeon from taking her son to the hospital, saying she wished to take him in her arms. The boy was unconscious, and the surgeon permitted the woman to hold the little fellow during the ride to the hospital. The mother was taken away by friends after the child's death, and her reason is feared for.

W. & J. Sloane

Body Brussels Carpetings

A bright, cleanly and most serviceable floor covering, shown in small floral and two-toned effects, suitable for bedrooms.

Broadway & 19th Street

COLOMBIA HURRYING AN ARMY TO THE ISTHMUS

It Is Believed That Panama and Colon Will Soon Be Safe.

The Cincinnati Due at Colon To-day—The Panther, Carrying Marines, Sails from Philadelphia.

PANAMA, Sept. 14.—A dispatch has been received here from the Minister of War at Bogota saying that Gen. Perdomo and his army are coming to reinforce the isthmus as quickly as possible.

The War Minister orders Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, to employ all the means in his power to resist the insurgents pending the arrival of Gen. Perdomo.

Gen. Perdomo recently pacified the Province of Tolima, and the fact that he is now being sent to the isthmus is taken as proof that the Government at Bogota appreciates the perilous situation of its forces here.

The insurgent Gen. Herrera is reported to be strengthening his positions at Bejuco and Chame. It is believed in certain quarters that he may have resolved not to attack Panama or Colon, having heard how well these ports are defended. Unless Gen. Herrera attacks within the next four days he may lose his chances of capturing either city, for with the arrival of reinforcements it is believed that such an enterprise would be too much for his army.

Acting Superintendent Prescott of the Panama Railroad has obtained permission from the Government for the employes of the railroad who are Liberals to attend to their duties, notwithstanding the decree issued by Gen. Salazar prohibiting Liberals from appearing on the streets under pain of imprisonment. This courtesy has also been extended to the steamship companies in order to prevent interruption of traffic.

As a result of international treaties, almost all foreign vessels coming to Colombia have in the past enjoyed the exemption from tonnage duties which was extended to ships under the Colombian flag. A decree recently issued revokes this concession, and from now on the duties in question must be paid by all vessels. It is believed that the refusal of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool to transport Government troops from Buena Ventura to the isthmus on board the steamer Ecuador caused this decree to be issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Neither the State nor the Navy Department received any news to-day regarding affairs on the Isthmus of Panama.

The cruiser Cincinnati, which was ordered to proceed from Cape Haitien to Colon, is expected to reach that place either to-night or to-morrow.

A telegram dated Bogota, Sept. 10, received at the Colombian Legation from President Marroquin, says:

"Revolution in the interior of Colombia entirely ended with the surrender of the remaining guerrillas. A numerous army is on its way to Panama."

Word has reached the Navy Department that the gunboat Montgomery, which has been overhauled at the New York Navy Yard since the naval manœuvres, is on her way to Haiti to replace the Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The auxiliary cruiser Panther, Commander J. C. Wilson, sailed for Colon from the League Island Navy Yard at 6 P. M. to-day. Four companies of marines, three from League Island and one from Washington, are on the Panther. They are to guard American interests on the isthmus.

It has been years since the League Island yard has had so many visitors. The Washington company was late. When it arrived the four companies were lined up in front of the barracks. Back of them were the marines stationed at the navy yard. As the marines boarded the Panther they were met by a guard of honor from the crew.

As soon as the marines had crowded her decks the ropes were cast loose and the Panther glided slowly out in the river amid cheers from the people and the crew of the Minneapolis.

CHILEAN-ARGENTINE HARMONY.

Celebration at Valparaiso of the Conclusion of the Treaties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Valparaiso, Chile, says advantage is being taken of the annual national festival to celebrate the peaceful arrangements with the Argentine Republic on a scale unprecedented in Chile.

The Argentine Minister has publicly expressed his satisfaction at the enthusiastic reception accorded to him at a large banquet at Valparaiso. The Argentine delegates who have just arrived will be entertained for a fortnight at Valparaiso and Santiago.

Leading Chilean politicians, says the correspondent, declare that Chile will spare no effort to extend her policy of conciliation to Bolivia and Peru.

FILIPINO BANDITS KILLED.

Native Constabulary Slay Eighteen and Capture Twenty-five Irreconcilables.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—The force of native constabulary which has been in pursuit of the Rios band of irreconcilables in Tayabas Province, Luzon, has killed eighteen and captured twenty-five of the bandits.

The constabulary encountered the band upon four different occasions during the chase, but suffered no losses whatever. Rios, the leader of the bandits, says he will never be captured alive.

Philippine Land Tax Remitted.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—On account of the impoverishment of the people by war and cholera, the United States Philippine Commission has remitted the land tax in the Province of Batangas, Luzon, for the year 1902.

FIRE IN TROLLEY CAR BARNS.

Flames in Midland Electric Company's Property at Concord, S. I.

Fire in the paint shop of the Midland Electric Company, at Clove Road and Richmond Road, Concord, S. I., yesterday morning threatened for a time to destroy the entire car barns. The parsonage of St. Andrew's Church, which adjoins at the rear, as well as a hotel in front, and the general offices of the company, were also in danger. The entire South Shore Fire Department had to be called out. As it was, the paint shop and two cars were destroyed, and the roof of the main barn was badly burned.

While Benjamin Brown Hose was en route to the fire it was in collision with one of the trolley cars which had been run out of the barn. The pole was broken, both front wheels torn off, and the eight firemen on the wagon were thrown off, but all escaped except for bruises. The loss is said to be between $6,000 and $10,000.

LIQUOR SALOON BARRED.

Attempt to Establish One Near a Charitable Institution Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The question whether a charitable institution is a house of worship in such a sense that a liquor saloon cannot be established in its vicinity has just been decided in the affirmative by the Corporation Counsel. A saloon keeper desired to establish a barroom at a place 319 feet distance from the Home for the Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The law in this city prohibits the sale of liquor within 400 feet of any house of worship. The decision hinged on the question whether the Sunday service held there constituted public worship. The decision reached was that, as the Sisters had never taken any steps to exclude the public, the home was a place of worship and the barroom could not be set up.

PROFITS OF PHARMACISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your discourse in Friday's TIMES concerning the profits realized by retail druggists on patent medicines indicates that you share the common idea among the public that pharmacists make from three to five thousand per cent. on their money invested. Perhaps a few facts relative to this matter would interest you.

On prescriptions, I will admit, profits are large, and even amount in some cases to several thousand per cent., but it must be remembered that here time and professional skill are charged for. This the critical public never takes into consideration. On his prescription business the average druggist makes his living, and a very poor living it is. Patent medicines he sells simply to accommodate the public, the same purpose for which he sells postage stamps, keeps a directory, railroad guides, &c., and he considers himself very fortunate when he can sell them for the price he pays for them. The druggists and department stores who sell "dollar articles" at 37 cents lose money on them. This is only done, of course, by the large dealers, and is an advertisement scheme. "Dollar articles" cost the druggist from $8 to $9 per dozen, "fifty-cent articles" usually $4, and "twenty-five-cent articles" $2.

If you have any doubts as to this send to the publication office of The Druggists' Circular, 100 William Street, for a copy of their quarterly price list. A comparison of the prices quoted in this pamphlet with those given in the advertisements of the department stores will probably cause you to be a little less severe in your criticisms of the erstwhile pharmaceutical profession.

The drug business, in the condition in which it is at present in the United States, does not compare favorably with any business, trade, or profession practiced by man. The average druggist, whether he be proprietor or clerk, works from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and frequently has to answer night calls also (the existence of a "ten-hour law" notwithstanding) for a remuneration smaller than that of the skilled mechanic who works but eight or nine hours per day and has Sundays and holidays "off."

The drug business, when practiced for a length of time, saps a man's vital powers, destroys his ambition, and reduces him to a physical and mental wreck. The younger druggists are leaving the business as quickly as they can find something else to do. And many are not very particular either as to the nature of their new work. I have known druggists to become policemen and night watchmen. A few study medicine, but most of them go on the road. The older men find it impossible to adopt another vocation, they therefore organize themselves into societies and hold conventions to console one another. A large percentage of druggists become insane or commit suicide.

All this can be verified if you are sufficiently interested to investigate. It is not at all remarkable that Mr. Meissners should speak "with a tremble in his voice and with tears starting from his eyes" when considering the pharmaceutical situation. The irony with which you ridicule him is entirely uncalled for. People who are as happy and prosperous as you evidently think the retail druggists are, do not show such emotion. Please, Mr. Editor, in the future be a little less severe in your criticisms of this unhappy and much-abused class of people. EDWIN E. TAIBER.
Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1902.

PRACTICAL PHONETICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me to suggest a little thing in the line of practical phonetics, the adoption of which could do no harm and at the same time would do some good, as tending to remove to some extent a stumbling block which now confronts all children when they begin to learn their letters and to read. It is in regard to the names of the consonant letters of the alphabet. While the names of most of those letters are unobjectionable there are several whose names are quite misleading.

To start with, I maintain that the name of each letter should be a monosyllable and should contain the sound of that letter. Thus, at present we have that plan carried out in the names of a majority of the letters, as b, d, f, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, t, v, x, z. But the names of h, (aitch,) w, (double-you,) and y, (wi,) violate the rule, and I would make them conform to it by naming them respectively hay, way, and yay. In fact, these are the phonographic names of the sounds of these letters, and every phonographer is familiar with them.

Then again there are three of the letters of the alphabet each of which in the writing of words is habitually used to represent two consonant sounds, namely, the letters c, g, and s, as in the words cite and cap, game and gem, gas and was. I would give to each of these letters two names, one for each of its sounds; thus, c I would call se or ke; g, gay or je, and s, es or ez. Then the illustrative words given above would be spelled as follows: Se-i-te-e, cite; ke-a-p, cap; gay-a-em-e, game; je-e-em, gem; gay-a-es, gas; way-a-ez, was.

It is not practicable to apply this plan of naming letters to the vowels, because we have twenty vowel sounds and only five vowel letters to represent them, and it would create confusion. Therefore the names of the five vowel-letters should remain as they now are—a, e, i, o, u.

The names of the alphabet that I would teach children would then be the following:

a	a	p	en
b	be	o	o
c	se or ke	p	pe
d	de	q	ku
e	e	r	ar
f	ef	s	es or ez
g	gay or je	t	te
h	hay	u	u
i	i	v	ve
j	jay	w	way
k	kay	x	ex
l	el	y	yay
m	em	z	ze

JAMES E. MUNSON.
New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

Prior to

The AEOLIAN Company's Removal to their New 12-story Building, 5th Avenue and 34th Street (About October 1st)

Special Sale of Slightly Used

AEOLIANS

At Reduced Prices

THIS special sale of slightly used Aeolians at reduced prices should focus the attention of all intending purchasers—not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, *AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME GUARANTEE.*

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

There will also be included a few Pianolas which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. This special sale will last until October 1st only.

AMONG THE INSTRUMENTS OFFERED:

	REGULAR PRICE.	SPECIAL PRICE.		REGULAR PRICE.	SPECIAL PRICE.
ORCHESTRELLES	$1,500	$1,250	AEOLIAN STYLE 1050	$275	$125
GRANDS	750	500	AEOLIAN STYLE 750	230	115
AEOLIAN STYLE 1500	500	250	AEOLIAN STYLE 890	210	100
AEOLIAN STYLE 1450	350	200	PRINCESS (Single Reed)	75	55
AEOLIAN STYLE 1250	350	200	PRINCESS (Double Reed)	125	85

	REGULAR PRICE.	SPECIAL PRICE.
AERIOL PIANOS	$750	$500

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St.

Styles change—but no matter how much they change the Arnheim clothes continue to be best in each succeeding season. Special attractions in blue and black Thibets, Cheviots and fancy Worsteds; suit to order, $20.00; Trousers, $5.00; overcoats of Coverts and Venetians, $20.00. Our full dress suits made of English or German drape, lined throughout with silk, to order, $40.00; Tuxedos, $35.00—better styles cannot be had at any price.

Send your address for fall samples, fashion booklets and measuring guide.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Genuine Fournier Automobile Goggles.

HENRY KAHN & CO., OPTICIANS,
189 BROADWAY,
NEAR DEY ST., N. Y.

SHERIFF HOON PREPARED.

Butler (Penn.) Official Says He Is Ready to Meet Mob If It Again Attacks Jail.

BUTLER, Penn., Sept. 14.—The attack made on the jail here last night by a mob, in an endeavor to lynch Jerry Bennett, is the sole topic of conversation, and Sheriff Hoon is receiving many compliments for his handling of the mob. At 6 o'clock this evening no response had been received to the message sent to the Governor last night requesting aid to protect the jail, and it is not now thought that the assistance of the State troops will be needed.

All day to-day there was a crowd of people about the Court House, but none was allowed to approach the jail. The sidewalk about the building was roped off, and policemen patrolled the outside, while a number of armed guards were on duty inside.

Speaking about last night's affair, Sheriff Hoon said that he did not anticipate any more trouble, but that if it came, he was prepared for it, and the leaders of the gang would not get the consideration they did last night.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.

Democrats Expect to Capture All the Congressional Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—According to Texas Democrats who are visiting Washington, the Lone Star State is going to return its solid Democratic delegation to the next House and send three additional members. In the Fifty-sixth Congress the Texas Republicans had one representative, R. B. Hawley, who represented the Tenth District, in which Galveston is. In the Fifty-seventh Mr. Hawley's district went Democratic by 6,000, and the delegation was solidly Democratic.

The Republicans' hopes now are founded on the fact that the State has been redistricted under the new apportionment, and there are three new districts. They think they have a chance in the new Fourteenth District, which is in the southwestern part of the State along the Rio Grande.

Values

There is no such thing as an extravagant vehicle in all the Studebaker stock—every one is a thrifty vehicle. Worthy of the maker's name; worthy of the purchaser's conscious pride. It pays to buy Studebaker vehicles. It is an honor to sell them.

THE WAGONETTE is an evidence of American practicality. It is a vehicle which can scarcely be dispensed with in the country for running to the station, etc. Our Wagonettes are of various sizes to carry inside four, six or more passengers—some with curtains only, some part glass and part curtains—some glass all around.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

The Turf. | The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; 22, 23 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30. Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

FIRST DAY
MONDAY, SEPT. 15th.

The Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000.

The First Special, $2,500.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, via LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 P. M. Parlor cars on all trains.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, daily, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated, every 15 minutes. Saturdays, every 10 minutes. Express to race track, stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Avenue, and 9th Street Stations only.

LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th Street, Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:00 A. M.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, Trolley Cars, Via Vanderbilt Avenue and the Culver Route.

LEAVE HAMILTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, via 15th Street and the Culver Route.

LEAVE GREENPOINT and BROADWAY FERRIES, via Lorimer, Tompkins, and the Culver Route.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Races Begin To-day AT THE
EMPIRE TRACK
5 GREAT CONTESTS at 1:30 P. M. All the famous cracks entered. Track reached by Harlem R. R. to Mt. Vernon, thence by trolley, also 6th & 9th Av. "L" Roads and 8th Av. trolley, connecting at Central Bridge with Jerome Ave. trolley. Admission $1.00.

SURGEON CRAWLED UNDER CAR.

Made Effort to Aid Man Who Had Been Crushed to Death.

John Coleman of 2,046 Second Avenue last night was knocked down and killed by a Second Avenue electric car at One Hundred and Fifth Street. The car had to be jacked up to drag out his body.

Immediately after the accident a call was sent for an ambulance, and Dr. Donovan of the Harlem Hospital responded. The body was then hidden under the car, so the surgeon shoved his instrument case under the trucks and then crawled in himself between the forward and rear trucks. He managed to get to the man, but found him dead. The motorman, J. S. Croft, was arrested.

Rochester Man a Hotel Suicide.

A man registered on Saturday night at Busch's Hotel in Hoboken, as Philip Schneider of Rochester, N. Y. He was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon with a tube connected with the gas jet in his mouth. In his satchel were cards which were taken to indicate that he had registered under his own name and from his home city, and a bottle containing carbolic acid. The man was about sixty years old, and was well dressed in a black suit.

Amusements.

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d st. Sole management, David Belasco
OPENING NIGHT. MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH
DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS.
LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY
SEATS FOR THE OPENING NIGHT allotted entirely by subscription, checks being made payable to the order of David Belasco.
ELABORATE SOUVENIRS commemorating the event will be presented.
Prices, (Opening night only) $3 for all orchestra and first balcony seats.
Box Office Opens 9 A.M. Mond., Sept. 22.

Metropolitan Opera House.
MASCAGNI
FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE.
and His ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY of 100. Conducting His Own Operas.
Oct. 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & ZANETTO
Oct. 9—IRIS.
Oct. 11 (Mat.)—CAVALLERIA and ZANETTO.
Oct. 11 (Evening)—RATCLIFF.
Opening Metropolitan Subscribers, Sept. 15 to 17. Of Sales: Public (Season Tickets), Sept. 18 to 20. For SINGLE Performances, begins September 22.
PRICES: ORCHESTRA, Season, $17; Single Performances, $5. DRESS CIRCLE, Seas., $10; Single, $3. BALCONY, (first rows,) Seas., $8; Single, $2.50. BALCONY, (rear rows,) Seas., $6.50; Single, $2. FAMILY CIRCLE, (first 3 rows,) Seas., $5; Single, $1.50; remainder of Family Circle, Single, $1.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINEE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera,
THE EMERALD ISLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW
Wed. Mats. begin Sept. 24th.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
To-night 8.20. Matinees Wednesday and Sat.
R. Marshall's play, with its great cast.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATER 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS TO-MORROW TUESDAY EVE.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
AUNT JEANNIE.
Evs. & Mat. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1.00 75c 50c

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Last six nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Sept. 23d—Virginia Harned in Iris.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY.
Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way
150th Time, Oct. 3 Souvenirs.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
3D WEEK THE LATEST LAUGH-MAKER,
ALICE FISCHER
In Grace Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy,
MRS. JACK.

DALY'S THEATRE
OPENING NEXT MONDAY.
A COUNTRY GIRL
A new musical play. Seats Ready.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Brandon Tynan, the young romantic actor,
in his new play, Robert Emmet OF 1803.
Biggest production and best cast in New York.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of Bway. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy,
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
"A WELCOME REVIVAL."—World.
HEARTS AFLAME
Prices $2.00 to 50c. Wed. Mats. Special, 50c to $1.50.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST
MATINEE TO-DAY.
JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS
The Widow's Wedding Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
EXCELLING ALL PAST PRODUCTIONS.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity,
TWIRLY-WHIRLY

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
MUSEE DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS
KING HIGHBALL.

PARADISE GARDENS, 42d St. LAST WEEK!
15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Band of 60.
50c., Sats., 2:15. Victoria Thea. Nxt Mon., Lulu Glaser, Dolly Varden

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day.
THE BANDIT KING. 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St.
25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c.
Hoodman Blind.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St.
Seventeenth Week—Last 2 Weeks
115th Concert To-night.

GRAND FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

3D AV. THEA. AT MAT. TO-DAY THE GATES OF JUSTICE

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

WINNERS AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

The new-comer on the Eastern turf, John A. Drake, led the list of winning owners at the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting, which closed Saturday, the victory of his colt Savable in the Futurity alone being sufficient to give the Drake stable first place by a big margin. W. C. Whitney was second on the list of the meeting's winners, and F. C. McLewee & Co. third. The triumph of McLewee & Co.'s colt Major Daingerfield in the Champion Stakes, however, made an important change in the list of winning owners for the season, that race jumping McLewee & Co. into the lead with a total of $84,015 earned in 1902. The chief winners at Sheepshead Bay were as follows:

Owner.	First.	Second.	Third.	Amount Won.
J. A. Drake	4	2	0	$49,170
W. C. Whitney	3	0	2	22,995
F. C. McLewee & Co.	1	0	2	20,875
Frank Farrell	1	1	0	12,700
J. E. Madden	3	0	2	8,925
August Belmont	1	1	1	8,150
J. R. & F. P. Keene	1	1	1	7,220
A. Featherstone	2	1	0	6,250
J. P. Kraner	1	0	0	5,000
H. Sanford & Son	1	1	3	5,685

Winners of more than $3,000: Whitney & Duryea, $4,700; Andrew Miller, $4,525; S. S. Brown, $4,515; J. B. Haggin, $4,350; The Pepper Stable, $3,470; The Albemarle Stable, $3,370; G. A. Davis, $3,295; J. Grant Lyman, $3,030.

MURPHY SAYS RUSSELL DISTORTED THE TRUTH

Ex-Dock Commissioner Answers Charges of Irregularities.

No Favoritism Shown in Leasing Piers —High Price for Asphalt Were Due to the Trust.

Charles F. Murphy, one of the Tammany triumvirs, who expects to be elected to the position vacated by Richard Croker in the Democratic organization, last night issued a reply to the charges made against him in a speech last Friday by William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy.

"At a political meeting held last Friday evening," said Mr. Murphy, "William Hepburn Russell, speaking in his dual capacity as one of the Commissioners of Accounts of the City of New York and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, charged me with having committed irregularities and acts of favoritism during my term of office as Commissioner of Docks and Ferries.

"The manner in which Mr. Russell has preferred his charges, the time that he has selected in which to make them public, and the flimsiness of the charges themselves compel me to assume that he has been actuated by a spirit of extremely small partisanship, rather than by any interest in the welfare of the city.

"The material of his speech was obtained from a report submitted some days ago by him to the Mayor. Although the Mayor announced to the press that, not wishing to interfere in a factional fight within the Democratic Party, he would withhold the publication of the report until after the coming primary election, he has, nevertheless, permitted his subordinate to make public the contents of the report on the very eve of the struggle the result of which he states that he does not wish to influence.

"Mr. Russell charges that the Dock Board of which I was a member paid an excessive price for asphalt; that the contracts for asphalting were awarded without public letting, and that the city now buys asphalt far more cheaply than did we. This charge is misleading and disingenuous. Mr. Russell knows quite well that when the last Dock Board was in office the Asphalt Trust absolutely controlled the production and distribution of asphalt. We awarded our contracts without public letting, as we were permitted to do by law, obtaining our asphalt at the market price. The result of public letting could only have been an increase of the price, as the trust had no competitor, besides the needless expense of advertising and preparing specifications. The city is now able to buy asphalt more cheaply than we could, because of the collapse of the trust. There is once more competition in the market.

"The other accusations made by Mr. Russell are that certain leases executed in July, November, and December, 1901, were in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the law, showed gross favoritism to my political friends, and were approved by the board because of my control as President.

"During the month of July, 1901, I was in the West on my vacation, and during the months of November and December, 1901, I was ill with typhoid fever, and near death's door. At the time of their execution I had no knowledge of any of these leases, nor, as Mr. Russell is perfectly aware, was I ever President of the Dock Board. I was Treasurer during my entire term of office. By merely reading the minutes of the board, Mr. Russell could have learned that I was absent from the meetings at which the leases were executed, and have saved himself much unnecessary labor in trying to injure my reputation. Had I been present at the meetings of the board during July, November, and December I should have voted with my colleagues in awarding the leases referred to. Their action was perfectly proper, and the rentals received just and adequate.

"Regarding the pier at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street, Mr. Russell charges that 'the entire control' of the pier was leased Nov. 22, 1901, to the Seaboard Contracting Company for a term of ten years at a rental of $1,760 per annum, while the two exact similar ones to the south were leased for $3,500 per annum. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Russell knows, only one-half of the south side of the pier is rented to the Seaboard Contracting Company. The rental charged that company was based upon that received from the piers to the south, and would make the rental for the entire pier exactly the same.

"Two hundred feet and ten inches of the bulkhead between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, North River, was leased Dec. 20, 1901, to the Seaboard Contracting Company at an annual rental of $300 for a term of three years. Mr. Russell states that the bulkhead directly south of this was leased to the Sicilian Asphalt Company at $2,750 per annum. The lease of the Seaboard Contracting Company only covers the right to load and unload at the bulkhead, without any storage privileges, while that of the Sicilian Company not only includes the right to load and unload, but also gives them the entire control of the upland property from the river wall to Twelfth Avenue, which is used by the company for the storage of machinery and material.

"He states that the bulkhead at Thirteenth Street, East River, was leased by the board of which I was a member for $750, while it was recently leased by the present commissioner at public letting for $6,700. This bulkhead was originally leased in 1894 for $250, and the rental was increased by the last board during the first year of its administration, July 1, 1898, to $750. The increase of $500 was for the additional privilege of placing a dumping board there. The exorbitant rental of $6,700 now received is the result of a bitter fight among the contractors interested. It is even possible that were it to be again put up at auction, a still greater rental might be obtained. Mr. Russell charges that a pier, the location of which he does not mention, is leased to Brown & Fleming for $600 per annum, although it returns to its lessees $200 a day. This statement he bases upon information he claims to have received from his "secret service agents." In his official report to the Mayor, Mr. Russell refers to the dumping board at the foot of East Fortieth Street, which is leased to Brown & Fleming at $600 a year, which, I assume, is the one he speaks of as returning $200 a day. This pier was originally leased for five years to the Equitable Gas Light Company at $150 per annum on May 1, 1890, at a public sale, renewed for three years on May 1, 1895, and subsequently leased to the New Amsterdam Gas Company May 1, 1898 at an annual increase of $100, making the annual rental $250 for three years. On May 1, 1901, when the previous lease expired, a revokable permit was granted Brown & Fleming at a further increase of $350, making the rent $600 per annum. In July, 1901, in lieu of the revokable permit, a lease was executed with Brown & Fleming for ten years, with the privilege of renewal at an increase of 5 per cent.

"The Dock Board has no right and no power, either moral or legal, to inquire into the profits of its lessees. It is the duty of public servants to exact a fair and not an exorbitant return for the use of public property. Excessive rents for dock property can only result in driving commerce away from our city.

"Mr. Russell has made a personal attack upon me, based upon premises which he must have known to be false. I can only regret that a public official should have so forgotten the dignity of his office as to have misstated facts for purely partisan purposes.

"No undue favors were granted to any political friend, but I believe that it is the duty of every city official appointed by a Democratic Mayor, the city's interest being carefully safeguarded and all things being equal, to prefer in all cases a Democrat to a political opponent."

To Vote on Mr. Vanderbilt's Offer.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 14.—The special election to decide whether Lake Success shall be sold to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., or to some one else is to be held next Tuesday. The voters at the same time will pass upon the question of allowing the Town Board to grant the right to run trolleys through the town.

KILL A NON-UNION MAN.

Fatal Fight in Omaha in Connection with the Union Pacific's Shopmen's Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—The first serious clash between the Union Pacific striking shopmen and the non-union men who took their places occurred here Saturday night about 2 o'clock and resulted in the death of Earl Caldwell of Chicago, one of the non-union men. The Union Pacific has threatened to ask the United States court for an injunction restraining the strikers from congregating in the vicinity of the shops, and the fight of last night will probably have the effect of hastening the action of the railroad.

Caldwell and a companion had been into the city, and were returning to the shops where the strike breakers are lodged, when within a block of the gates they were set upon by six young men with clubs and badly beaten. Caldwell was knocked down twice by blows on the head. He managed to walk to the shops and fainted there, dying a few minutes later.

James Perkins, John Spellman, Jack McKenna, Bert Mitchell, and John Gordon were arrested charged with the assault. To-night John Spellman confessed to having struck the blow which knocked Caldwell down and caused his death. Spellman is not a striker, but is the son of one.

RECENT NAVAL PROGRESS.

Resume of What Has Been Accomplished by Foreign Navies Within the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A splendid résumé of what has been accomplished by foreign navies during the last fiscal year is to be found in "Notes on Naval Progress," made public to-day by Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. The mainspring of naval growth—construction—is dealt with first, and of this it is said:

"While there has been no marked change in the design of ships, the tendency has been toward greater displacement in battleships and armored cruisers, better protection, and the massing of guns of the second calibre in a central citadel instead of separating them in casemates."

Treating of the present state of development in modern naval ordnance, it is declared that there is urgent need for quick-firing high-power guns, well protected by armor of the highest resisting quality, and Cervera's ill-starred rush out of Santiago harbor is cited as a tragic illustration of the dangers of poorly protected gun positions.

Much attention has been paid during the past year to the subject of liquid fuel firing for marine boilers, owing to the recent great discoveries of oil in Texas, California, Japan, and Canada, and the exploitation of the Borneo and Russian fields. Russia remains the leading exponent of liquid fuel, and has exclusively adopted oil firing for her Caspian fleet and partially for her Black Sea fleet.

"The material progress of the year in wireless telegraphy," it is stated, "may be said to be in the matter of length of transmission, in which wonderful advance has been made." But, it is pointed out, much less progress was made toward securing immunity of messages from interception, a condition stated to be more important for naval purposes than length of transmission.

PECULIAR MONUMENT MADE.

Father of David Dibble, Said to be a Victim of Faith Curists, Orders It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14.—A Fishkill Landing firm of marble dealers have just finished lettering a massive Quincy granite monument weighing between seven and eight tons. It was made to order for James K. Dibble, a wealthy resident of Whaley Pond, Dutchess County. The monument has been shipped for erection over the grave of Mr. Dibble's son, David, who died at the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie last April.

David Dibble was sent to that institution a short time previously. The young man's health became poor, and at his solicitation his father allowed faith curists to go to work on his case. David was of a very religious turn of mind and he said he was certain he would improve, as he had strong faith. However, he became a raving maniac and died in the asylum.

The father had the monument made of a peculiar design. On it appears the ten commandments, cut in fine letters. The young man's name, date of birth and death, and several verses of Scripture, containing 140 words, are also chiseled on the monument.

NEW WEST SIDE GAMES.

Obstacle Race Furnished Amusement for Good-Sized Crowd at Athletic Meet.

A very interesting set of games open only to members of the New West Side Athletic Club was held yesterday on the club grounds, 329 West Fifty-fourth Street, which were witnessed by a good-sized crowd on the grounds and the occupants of the houses living each side of the track.

Some very fast sprinting occurred in the seventy-yard dash, J. McLaughlin, with 16 feet handicap, running his first heat in 7 seconds, and the final in 0:07 2-5 easily.

The obstacle race furnished lots of amusement. Each contestant was required to be on the ground with a pail of water at his head. At the crack of the pistol the athletes arose, grabbed their pails, and started on their journey of 160 yards impeded at almost every stride by ladders, hurdles, barrels, rakes, rollers, and a hogshead, necessitating crawling, jumping, running, and hurdling.

The champions of Saturday's meet at Travers Island, J. H. Wright, who won the junior and senior half-mile races; J. A. Bohan, winner of the 100 and 440 junior classes and Charles Maher, the junior mile champion, were at the grounds receiving the congratulations of their fellow-members on their splendid victories. Summaries:

70-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. McLaughlin, M. Block second. Time—0:07. Second Heat—Won by William Ingraham, S. May second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by T. Murray, T. Peabody second. Time—0:07 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. Marks, C. McClellan second. Fifth Heat—Won by A. Parker, T. O'Connor second. Time—0:07 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. Beckman, C. W. Boynton second. Time—0:07 3-5. Semi-finals, (winner to run in final.)—First Heat—Won by J. McLaughlin. Time—0:07 3-5. Second Heat—Won by T. Murray. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by M. Marks. Time—0:07 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. Beckman. Time—0:07 3-5.
Final Heat—Won by J. McLaughlin, (16 feet;) M. Marks, (14 feet,) second; W. Beckman, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.
1,320-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Hoffman, (90 yards;) J. Edwards, (75 yards,) second; J. McAdams, (35 yards,) third. Time—3:30 3-5.
300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. McLaughlin, William Ingraham second. Time—0:35 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Dawson, J. Peabody second. Time—0:35 3-5. Third Heat—Won by W. Beckman, C. McClellan second. Time—0:36.
Final Heat—Won by W. Beckman, (18 feet;) W. Dawson, (15 feet,) second; J. McLaughlin, (18 feet,) third. Time—0:35 3-5.
Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Corley, (35 seconds;) C. Lagenbacher, (1 minute,) second; P. Gibbons, (1 minute 30 seconds,) third. Time—17:32.
Obstacle Race, Scratch.—First Heat—Won by J. Bresnan, E. Lagenbacher second. Second Heat—Won by H. Sperling, W. Newman second.
Final Heat—Won by H. Sperling, J. McLaughlin second. Time—0:26.
Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by L. Flannigan, (1 foot 3 inches,) with a jump of 8 feet 7 inches; William Rodenbach, (1 foot 6 inches,) second with a jump of 8 feet 6 inches.

HARNESS HORSES RACE TO-DAY

Five races are on to-day's programme of the Empire City Trotting Club's Grand Circuit meet at the Yonkers track. Most important is the 2:09 class for pacers, for which a five-thousand-dollar purse is offered, although there is a decided interest in the outcome of the New York State for 2:11 trotters, with its purse of $3,000.

Amateur drivers will have an interesting inning, for a pacing race and a trotting race are provided. In the 2:05 class pacing four men of wealth will drive their own horses in an effort to win the two-hundred-dollar cup. E. E. Smathers, F. G. Jones, C. K. G. Billings, and James Butler, President of the Empire City Trotting Club, will be the contesting drivers. For the 2:09 class trotting to wagons there are six entries.

No novelty races are scheduled for this meeting and a horse must win a heat in three or retire.

Trains leave the Grand Central Station at 12:06, 12:35, 1:15, 1:20, 1:35, 2:08, and 2:35. The track can also be reached via the Putnam Division trains from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street or by Jerome Avenue electric cars from McComb's Dam Bridge. In driving, the best route is through the Park, up Seventh Avenue, across McComb's Dam Bridge, up Jerome Avenue to the track gate.

Following is the programme and the entries for to-day:

THE NEW YORK STAKE, 2:11 TROTTERS, (3 in 5,) $3,000.
Edgar Bronk, Precision, 2:10½.
M. Demarest, Confessor, 2:12½.
M. Demarest, Walter Keim, 2:11¾.
M. Demarest, Marion Wilkes, 2:14¼.
J. Malcolm Forbes, Susie J., 2:06½.
N. W. Hubinger, Metellas, 2:11.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Hawthorne, 2:13.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Willie Glenn, 2:11¾.
Lawson Stable, Poindexter, 2:09.
Lawson Stable, Glory, 2:11¾.
Maplewood Farm, Idolita, 2:09¼.
Maplewood Farm, Phoebe Onward, 2:12¼.
Rouse & Squires, Col. Cochran, 2:10¾.
George W. Spear, Antezella, 2:10¾.
George W. Spear, Alice Barnes, 2:11¼.
Santa Rosa Farm, Anzella, 2:07¾.
W. L. Snow, Red Princess, 2:12¾.
W. L. Snow, Shuttle.
Walnut Hall Farm, Fereno, 2:10½.
Walnut Hall Farm, Ozanam, 2:10¾.
THE BRONX STAKE, 2:09 PACERS, (3 in 5,) $5,000.
Edgar Bronk, Star Pugh, 2:09½.
E. F. Geers, Direct Hal, 2:04¼.
E. F. Geers, Dandy Chimes, 2:08¼.
Hudson Gatcomb, Don Riley, 2:07.
Hudson Gatcomb, Tertimin.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Twinkle, 2:05¼.
W. O. Foote, Lou Vaughn, 2:09¼.
Maplewood Stock Farm, Dandy C., 2:09½.
F. R. Merrill, Louise G., 2:09¼.
M. E. McHenry, Prince Direct, 2:07¼.
Samuel McMillan, Onoto, 2:10½.
M. Z. Rudy, Dan R., 2:04¾.
George W. Spear, Sphinx S., 2:08¼.
Santa Rosa Farm, Sir Albert S., 2:08¾.
2:24 CLASS, TROTTING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE, $1,000.
H. T. Dykman, b. m. Kozy.
H. T. Dykman, br. c. Boreazelle.
H. T. Dykman, b. m. Mary Jos.
George W. Grote, b. g. Ed Gay.
E. F. Geers, b. g. John Patterson.
E. F. Geers, br. g. The Questor.
Hugh J. Grant, b. f. Bugle.
Nutborne Farm, b. h. Hoover.
W. F. Redmond, br. m. Daisy Direct.
M. J. Sinnott, b. g., John Wallace.
Edgar Bronk, ch. g. Toledo Bee.
Edgar Bronk, blk. m. Princess Derby.
SPECIAL.
2:05 CLASS, PACING, (AMATEURS,) TO WAGON, CUP, VALUE $200.
E. E. Smathers, b. g. Shadow Chimes, 2:05.
F. G. Jones, Fred S. Wedgewood, 2:05¼.
C. K. G. Billings, b. m. Mazetta, 2:04½.
James Butler, ch. g. Don Derby, 2:06.
SPECIAL.
2:09 CLASS, TROTTING, (AMATEURS,) TO WAGON, CUP, VALUE $200.
W. C. Floyd-Jones, King Chimes, 2:10¼.
C. K. G. Billings, Imogene, 2:12.
C. Bohling, Kingmond, 2:09.
H. C. Mapes, Jolly Bachelor, 2:13¼.
E. E. Smathers, Alice Barnes, 2:11¼.
Arthur Lape, Edgewood, 2:11¼.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati Took Both Games from Chicago—Pittsburg Beat St. Louis.

Three National League baseball games were played yesterday. The Cincinnati and Chicago teams met in a double-header, and Capt. Kelley's men won both. Pittsburg's champions had some delay in reaching St. Louis, owing to a railroad accident, but none of the players was injured, and the pennant-winners added another game to their long list of victories, beating Donovan's men by the score of 9 to 6.

Owing to the postponement of the first of the series of home-and-home games between the New York and Brooklyn teams last Saturday the inter-borough rivalry will have full scope this week, as there will be a contest between these clubs every day. No games were scheduled for Wednesday or Thursday, and the managers of both clubs have decided to play off two postponed games on these open dates. The contests to-day and to-morrow will take place on the Polo Grounds, and during the remainder of the week there will be three games at Washington Park and one on the New York's diamond.

PITTSBURG, 9; ST. LOUIS, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The Pittsburg baseball team was late in arriving to-day on account of a railway accident, and the game was not started until 4 o'clock. Heavy hitting and numerous errors marked the game. All the pitchers were hit hard. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	—6	10	6
Pittsburg	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	—9	10	7

Batteries—M. O'Neil, Hackett, and J. O'Neil and Weaver; McLaughlin and Phelps.

TWO GAMES FOR CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The visitors won both baseball games to-day. They secured but three hits off Taylor in the first, but two of them were for extra bases and the two runs were scored on putouts.

Three errors, a little wildness by Hardy, and five hits gave them a good lead in the second game, to which they added three more by good hitting. Phillips held the locals safe excepting in the seventh and ninth. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	8	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	3	0

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Hahn and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4—6	10	3
Cincinnati	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1—8	11	3

Batteries—Hardy and Kling; Phillippe and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	94	34	.734	Chicago	62	65	.488
Brooklyn	68	58	.540	St. Louis	55	67	.451
Boston	62	58	.517	Philadelphia	49	74	.399
Cincinnati	63	64	.496	New York	44	77	.364

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30 in. Wool Smyrna Rugs, $3.00 grade, reduced to..... $1.92
36 in. Wool Smyrna Rugs, $4.50 grade, reduced to..... $2.89
6x9 Wool Smyrna Rugs, $16.00 grade, reduced to.... $10.50
9x12 Wool Smyrna Rugs, $31.00 grade, reduced to.... $19.75
36 in. Axminster Rugs, $6.00 grade, reduced to..... $3.85
6x9 Axminster Rugs, $23.00 grade, reduced to..... $14.75
9x12 Axminster Rugs, $37.00 grade, reduced to.... $24.25
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4 ft., all Brass, $35 style, reduced to . . $24.75
4 ft., all Brass, $39 style, reduced to . . $27.25
4 ft. 6 in., all Brass, $44 style, reduced to $30.75
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No extra charge of any kind.
CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

American League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0—11	15	0
Chicago	0	1	0	5	3	1	0	0	0—10	12	6

Batteries—Kissinger and Buelow; Platt, Callahan, and Sullivan.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	.	—4	8	2
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	2

Game called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Mercer and McGuire.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Donahue and Sugden; Moore and Bemis.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	9	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3	12	1

Batteries—Reidy and Sugden; Polckow and Starnagle.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	50	.590	Cleveland	65	62	.512
Boston	69	53	.566	Washington	56	68	.452
St. Louis	70	54	.563	Detroit	48	73	.397
Chicago	66	55	.545	Baltimore	46	77	.374

Eastern League Games.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	8	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	6	2

Batteries—Dunleavy and Fuller; McCann and Butler.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	—10	13	3
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	4	1

Game called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Fertsch and Butler; Langton, J. Raub, and Urquhart.

METROPOLITAN, 9; XAVIER, 1.

The Metropolitan Baseball team easily defeated the Xaviers at Equitable Park yesterday. "Kid" Carsey pitched for the "Mets." Etlinger for the opposing team had so much speed that he disabled Esker the catcher in the sixth inning and Thompson, who volunteered to go behind the bat, was only a little less fortunate in the last two innings. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	—9	11	1
Xavier A. A.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	8	4

Batteries—Carsey and Stapleton; Etlinger and Esker and Thompson.

First Day of Gravesend Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Clonmell, 134 pounds; Colonel Padden, Young Henry, and Jack Ratlin, 130 each; Arsenal and Belle of Lexington, 128 each; Femesole, 127; Red Path, 120; Bluff and Setauket, 125 each; Saint Finnan, 122; G. Whittier and Red Knight, 120 each; Tribes Hill and Intervention, 118 each; Honolulu, 115; The Dancer, 112, and The Black Scot and Rockford, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Rowdy, 160 pounds; Judge Phillips, 155; Adjutant, Draughtsman, and Collegian, 143 each; Nuto, 140; Glengar, 139; Silent Friend, 138; Tankard and Victor, 135 each; Hopbrook, 134, and Glenvarlock and Taboka, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes of $15,000, for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Clarion, 117 pounds; Lord of the Vale, Blue Ribbon, Merry Acrobat, Aceful, Durazzo, and Faulconbridge, 110 each, and Hymettus, Love Note, and Fleeing Venus, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a quarter. Blues,

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NEW YORK MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1902.

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THE PROTECTED TRUSTS.

The Democratic Campaign Textbook contains the list of industrial combinations and securities-holding companies compiled by Mr. JOHN MOODY of New York, and issued by him also, we believe, as a separate publication. Of these corporations, for convenience usually called the trusts, there are 287 in Mr. MOODY'S list, with a total capitalization, including stocks and bonds, of $6,972,448,851. The Dingley tariff extends its protection over 168 of these trusts, having a total stock and bond issue of $5,096,894,012. It appears, therefore, that 74 per cent. of the capital invested in trust securities enjoys the protection of tariff duties. There are 38 other trusts which are set down as probably enjoying some benefit from the tariff. Only 19 per cent. of the capital invested in stocks is altogether denied the benefit of protection.

Many, if not most, of the protected trusts belong to that class of industries that Chairman BABCOCK of the Republican Congressional committee had in mind when he asked, "Shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and are articles of export?" The duty upon the articles manufactured by most of these 168 protected trusts, in the language of Mr. BABCOCK, "simply inures to the benefit of those who control any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market."

Whether the highly protected manufacturers of the United States do take advantage of the protection afforded them by the tariff to fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market may be learned from an inspection of the table of export and home prices published in the Democratic Campaign Textbook. Such items as lump carbide, sold at $55 a ton abroad and $75 a ton here; wire nails, sold at $1.30 per 100 pounds abroad and $2.05 here; twenty-four-inch handsaws, quoted at $14.82 per dozen abroad and $18 here, and galvanized iron rope, sold to foreigners at $3.12 per 100 feet and to home consumers at $9.70, are representative examples of the extortionate practices which the Republican tariff permits and encourages.

President ROOSEVELT'S strength with the American people rests upon their belief in his courage and straightforward honesty. How can he hope to maintain his reputation while going about the country pointing out the aggressions and abuses of the trusts, but recommending as a safeguard against them, not the removal of tariff duties, which would at once put a stop to their extortions, but a Constitutional amendment, which with the utmost expedition possible in such matters could not be ratified in less than five years? Three-quarters of the capital invested in the trusts is under tariff protection. If that capital is being employed in the perpetration of abuses pointed out by the President, why does he not live up to his reputation for fearless courage by demanding that the protection be removed?

GOV. STONE AND THE STRIKE LEADERS.

The wholly unnecessary, and even silly, atmosphere of mystery which surrounds the negotiations between the Governor of Pennsylvania et al. and the four anthracite strike leaders who were closeted with him on Saturday at Harrisburg is not at all impressive. It may be doubted whether the Governor has any right to enter into confidential relations with men heading a movement the partisans of which have established in three counties conditions demanding the presence of troops to protect life and property. What he said to them, and was told by them, in his official capacity is public property or it should not have been said by him or to him as Governor of the Commonwealth. He would have been fully warranted in regarding and treating as an impertinence an attempt to impose the condition of secrecy concerning this interview, or if led into it without knowing that this was expected in terminating it abruptly the moment he was asked to become the recipient of information he could not impart to the people of the State whose representative he is and for whom he speaks and acts in public matters. The law which defines his duties and powers invests him with no authority to enter into conspiracies even for the attainment of what he may consider desirable ends, and by assuming the right to do so in his official capacity he subjects himself to grave suspicion of abusing his Gubernatorial functions for personal or political advantage. The people of Pennsylvania would be fully justified in resenting with emphasis Gov. STONE'S refusal to tell them what was said in the conference and what steps, if any, he proposes to take as the result of it. Ordinary discretion should have prompted him to avoid being drawn into any such confidential relation to the strike as he now appears to occupy.

Rumor has it that his proposition to MITCHELL and his associates was to call the strike off, permit the miners to return to work and leave the adjustment of the grievances underlying the trouble to the "justice and generosity" of the operators. If this be true it is perhaps not surprising that he is not desirous the people of the State should know how inane a proposition he was capable of making—still less what it invited in the way of reply from the leaders of a body of men who have maintained a five months' struggle to accomplish what they believe to be necessary reforms in the conditions of mine labor. Whatever may be thought of MITCHELL'S sincerity and disinterestedness, no doubt can exist that the miners who have stood idle all Summer have been in grim earnest, and that they had much rather be beaten on every issue involved than slink back like so many truant children returning to school, to take what the teacher may think best suited for their discipline.

Rumor also has it that the operators have decided that the time has come for the supreme struggle of the strike, and that from now on they will take the initiative. The time for this came three months ago, and perhaps even sooner than that. Two lines of policy are open to them. One is to double up their guards, demand increased military protection, serve notices of eviction upon striking miners who occupy company houses, and take other harsh measures which will sooner or later accomplish the object in view. They can undoubtedly break the strike by such means if they are determined to do so. The other and much wiser method is for the operators to agree what reforms they are willing to make in the rules and usages of the industry, make the men the best offer they are willing to stand by, and take such steps relative to establishing the principle of arbitration throughout the district as will give a reasonable promise of peace and good will in future. If they will adopt the latter expedient on broad lines, not as concessions to the strikers if that would be disagreeable to them, but as steps in the reorganization of a business which is sadly in need of it, and especially if they will pledge themselves to limit the number of men hereafter employed to that which can be given at least 200 days' work in the year, they will have all the certified miners that can be put to work before the end of the present week. The Governor could not better employ his official influence than in taking wise counsel on these points and publicly advising the operators to follow this policy. It is no concern of his whether the miners' union succeeds and waxes strong or fails and disintegrates. His duty is to see that the long struggle which is so destructive of the public interest is ended with the largest benefit to all concerned, and the best way to do this is the way above suggested.

AN EXPERIMENTAL GOVERNMENT BOARDING HOUSE.

What has sometimes passed as a joke of the Washington correspondents is about to materialize in grim reality. Prof. WILEY, Chief of the Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, under authority of an act of Congress, will this Fall open a boarding house to test upon selected "subjects" the effect of the preservatives, coloring substances, and adulterants entering into food preparations of this and other countries. The boarders will be chosen from the class from which volunteers may always be had for the most desperate experiments in disease transmission, inoculation, contagion, and infection. No doubt there will be more applicants than seats at the tables. Those who survive Dr. WILEY'S experiments will be heroes, whether so recognized outside of professional circles or not. Those who succumb will be immortalized by having their names printed in the annual report of the department next succeeding their decease. Some, no doubt, will reason that the immediate and tangible advantages will compensate for the risk involved, since a much more generous table than can be had at the average Washington boarding house will be provided at a materially lower scale of charges, and one capable of resisting the temptation to overindulge in sophisticated nutriment with a view to getting quick results is no more likely to be poisoned or internally demoralized than if he ate the same things under unofficial and mercenary auspices—provided, of course, he can make sure that he will at no time take the experiment quite seriously.

The fact should not be overlooked, however, that the conditions of the experiment are inimical to its success, so far as results of scientific value are concerned. To determine the effect of food of any kind upon a normal man it is indispensable that he should not know that he is the subject of experiment. The moment he expects results he begins to look for them, and what is looked for is usually experienced. This is especially true when a number of persons are associated to become the subjects of a common experiment. In such case the probability of results increases in geometrical ratio to the number of the associated experimenters. However free from preconceptions as to the pathological influence of food adulterations, no man can accept a summons to be a guest at such an ostensible Borgia banquet without acquiring well-defined views as to the effect of salicylic or boracic acid, taking sides on the question of formaldehyde, or knowing whether or not he considers muriate of tin a negligible constituent of glucose. He will "read up" on every subject connected with his diet, and acquire a facility in symptomatology both undesirable and dangerous in a layman. The table conversation of such a group would naturally gravitate toward a comparison of sensations, and however normal one might be when lured into the gruesome fellowship of this Suicide Club, it would not need more than a week, or at most a fortnight, to make him a confirmed crank on every subject connected with diet. All the conditions of the experiment tend to this result. The boarder must pledge himself not to eat elsewhere as long as he remains a subject. He must keep a diary and record all sorts of facts concerning himself, like MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. If he has dyspeptic pains his remarks, indicative of the paroyxsms, will doubtless be expressed by dashes and exclamation points. On rising in the morning he must be weighed, and his temperature must be taken three times daily by a clinical thermometer. All that he eats or drinks will be weighed or measured, and if he shows a tendency to gain or lose flesh his diet will be varied to correct such tendency. Those endowed by nature with unusual powers of digestion and assimilation will naturally be selected by the experts to absorb large and steadily increasing quantities of the salts concerning which the department is most curious. Hence, if discreet, the diary of such a one would as much as possible conceal the fact that he was doing very well indeed and enjoying his food, and make it appear that he had every symptom for which the experts are looking. However great his courage it would fail before a steady increment of injurious adulteration. From this point of view the experiment does not promise much of value to science.

The real experiment to test human endurance is going on daily in unnumbered Washington boarding houses, with results varying with the degree of fitness of the victims to survive it. Why not scatter the experts of the department to watch the effects upon unsuspecting subjects of the preservatives and adulterants which are used in cheap food preparations? To observe the healthy young department clerk, fresh from some rural constituency, grow pale and thin on embalmed beef and canned vegetables loaded with digestion-averting antiseptics would be instructive; to observe the phenomena of hypochrondria induced by too much self-examination for symptoms may be misleading. The Department of Agriculture is often amusing, but never before has it contributed quite so much to the gayety of nations as in this instance.

IMMIGRATION LAWS IN AUSTRALIA.

The several Australian States have been vaguely regarded as so many circles of a wage earner's Paradise, nearer or more remote from the ultimate as they have followed or departed from the example of New Zealand in the insuring of peace on earth and good-will to man in matters industrial by the simple expedient of be it enacted. That this view of the case is not fully warranted as to labor disputes was shown in these columns a few days ago, in a brief review of the actual situation as regards strikes and their settlement in New Zealand and Australia. That the trades unions have dominated legislation in those colonies is true enough, but it is equally true that the results are an instructive object lesson for those who believe it good for a country that any one class of citizens should control in the making of its laws.

The latest and perhaps most conspicuous illustration of this is furnished in Australian legislation relative to the restriction of immigration. The demagogues started the cry of "A White Australia" some years ago, and have now succeeded in securing the passage of laws which promise to raise some interesting international questions, as well as difficulties with which the imperial power will probably be called upon to deal. The new "Immigration Restriction act" provides that no person shall hereafter be permitted to land in Australia who, "when asked to do so by an officer [interpreted to mean either a Customs Inspector or a person specially appointed to enforce the law,] fails to write out at dictation, and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length in a European language [sic] directed by the officer." If this means anything it means that any customs tide waiter can confront any person on board any incoming ship and ask him to write from dictation fifty words in any European language which the officer may choose to select, and if the person of whom this demand is made fails to comply with it, he is ineligible for admission to the country. A very intelligent Frenchman might find it impossible to comply with a demand to write fifty words in Dutch, or a Turk to do the same in Spanish. This would seem to erect as high a barrier against the admission of undesirable immigrants as was necessary, but the act has further provisions which make it easy to expel from the country those whose room is deemed more desirable than their company. Any person found at large in Australia who has entered the country in evasion of the act intended to exclude him may be arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment or a fine of £50, or both, in the discretion of the court. The only exemptions for which the act provides are in the cases of Australians who have been away from the country with the animus revertendi, Ambassadors, soldiers, sailors of the royal navy, and crews of trading vessels temporarily in Australian ports. Citizens in good and regular standing who are tempted to go abroad for any purpose are officially advised in printed regulations which are circulated for the information of whom it may concern to provide for their identification on returning by having themselves photographed "in not less than four positions" before leaving.

This is curious legislation, but not less curious than the idea which obtains in Australia as to what a law is for and to what extent it should be enforced. At the present time it is being enforced only against Hindus, who are British subjects, and Japanese, who are not. A labor party member of the Queensland Parliament, when asked for his views as to the enforcement of the law, said: "We don't object to any white people. Germans and Frenchmen make good colonists, and the orders to the customs officers are not to enforce the act against any but Asiatics. But if we chose we could exclude everybody. We could trip up a Cambridge B. A. on that act."

This is somewhat anticipatory legislation in a country with a white population averaging scarcely more than one to the square mile. There are already signs of a tendency on the part of the Socialistic Labor Party to break down under its overload of experimental class legislation, and when it does a reaction will set in which will probably be signalized by the return to sanity of a majority of the people. For the present, however, it is a veritable Bedlam, and its remoteness and comparative isolation from Northern Europe and the United States are causes for congratulation.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

We learn from a well-informed source that the first-class business buildings now in process of erection in the City of New York will involve the investment of an amount of capital greater than the amount required for the erection of structures of the same class now building in all the rest of the United States.

Next to hard times, high taxes most discourage investors of capital in New York real estate and new buildings. The Tax Commissioners' order to assess real estate at its full value was given with the unmistakable intention of providing for high and higher taxation. It is a transparent deception to point to the probable reduction of the tax rate per thousand as an evidence that this new move will lead to lower taxes. The amount to be raised by taxation is determined by the amount annually expended for public purposes. The avowed purpose of the change to full-valuation assessment is the increase of the bonded debt limit within the Constitutional 10 per cent. of realty valuation. New bond issues involve a greater annual interest charge, and the principal must be paid some time. The plain, unvarnished truth is that the Tax Commissioners are trying to make it possible for the city to spend more money. If that does not mean higher taxes, then two and two do not make four.

The probability, the certainty even, that within a few years taxpayers will find their annual tax bills higher will seriously affect the calculations of real estate investors. The prospect of a 100 per cent. valuation is a matter to which any capitalist or corporation intending to invest a large amount of money in great business structures would be likely to give serious thought. Any change in the method of assessment which would discourage the investment of capital in New York real estate would be an improvident policy on the part of the Tax Commissioners.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF ENGLISH RAILROADS.

In a trenchant discussion of the question of reform in railway management, which is now attracting much attention in England, The Pall Mall Gazette touches an evil which fortunately finds no parallel in this country. It says that the profession of railroading is about the last which a clever and ambitious youth would think of taking up and persevering in, since the desirable and lucrative positions are all reserved for the younger sons of the Directors, and a vacancy merely results in placing one of these untrained and impractical outsiders over the heads of men who have worked to qualify for promotion. Such appointees bring to the work neither natural nor acquired qualifications, "with the result that the companies miss nearly all the brains and zeal which would help them earn dividends in future years."

Suggestions of this sort to stockholders should result in the reorganization of Boards of Directors. There may have been a time when public confidence in a railroad depended upon having a noble Lord in the chair, surrounded by a dozen or more of "dummies" to support him and serve as a committee of concurrence, but railway development has long since outgrown that sort of management. The beginning of what may be a revolution was made at the recent annual meeting of the North Western a few days ago, when the opposition broke the "slate" and elected a formidable representation on the board, displacing a number of venerable gentlemen who are somewhat disrespectfully referred to as "wax figures," and who had been Directors beyond the memory of the present generation of stockholders. The new material showed itself rather crude in its schemes of increasing dividends, but this may correct itself in time. On the whole, we seem to do things of this sort better in this country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Rarely has a prettier compliment been paid to Americans abroad than that of the Frankfort-on-the-Oder Zeitung in saying of our officers, the Kaiser's guests at the army manoeuvres, "The American visitors have no need of uniforms to make them look like soldiers." Of course Gens. CORBIN, YOUNG, and WOOD, and their aides, Lieuts. MCKINLEY and MCCOY, did wear uniforms, but such plain ones, no doubt, that they seemed almost like civilian dress to those accustomed to the gorgeous trappings of Continental warriors. Our military representatives, however, have been so recently engaged in the doing of real work that they still illustrate the laborious inconspicuousness enforced by modern weapons; and thereby may be rendered, on a field where the battle is only in play, quite the most notable of its occupants. But they do look like soldiers, all the same, even to foreign eyes, and for a German paper to call attention to that fact was a very pleasing courtesy. Evidently the Americans are having an excellent time. The Kaiser is taking pains that they see all there is to be seen, even if he has to rout them out of bed at 3:30 o'clock in the morning to do it. And they are making lots of friends, too, which is the first duty of soldiers—on occasions when it is not their first duty to reduce the number of their enemies, which is much the same thing. They have all earned such a vacation as they are getting, and all, fortunately, are men to look their parts as well as play them.

——There will be, we think, very general agreement with the correspondent who wrote to our SATURDAY REVIEW protesting against the introduction of sub-heads in magazine essays. In doing this the magazine editors have simply copied from the newspapers a device which the latter tried, found of slight utility, and have now practically abandoned—much to the improvement of their typographical appearance and much more to the demonstration of their regard for the intelligence of their readers. There are, of course, cases in which the use of sub-heads, if not absolutely necessary, is imperatively demanded in the interests of convenience. Presidential messages, for instance, and reports of many kinds, are much improved by them, but these are documents without continuity of thought, and it is of importance that the reader should be able to find with ease any one of the several distinct parts composing them. All magazine articles, and a very large majority of newspaper articles, whether the expression of editorial opinion or presenting the happenings of the day, are, or ought to be, complete entities, each in itself, constructed on a coherent plan and showing a continuous progress from beginning to end. Sub-heads in such articles do not "lighten them up," as the unthinking often say, but break them up, and they do not add to the interest, but interrupt and weaken the attention. The natural divisions in such matter as the magazines print is into paragraphs alone. These mean something, and what they mean everybody knows. To resort to sub-heads, nine times out of ten, is to strain after an illegitimate effect, and it creates irritation and impatience much oftener than it gives pleasure or assists the understanding. Newspaper men who remember the days when they themselves abused instead of using sub-heads, are particularly offended when they see the magazine editors making the same mistake in this era of better because simpler taste.

——After reflecting upon the accident in which President ROOSEVELT came so near to losing his life. The Electrical Review says: "There seems to be little doubt that it was caused by thoughtless management of the trolley road, which made the accident possible, as well as the criminal negligence of the motorman in approaching this section of the road at this time at an unusually high speed." The responsibility of the company, it will be observed, is placed first by this expert commentator, and though the motorman is treated with severity, one cannot but feel that the reference to him was an afterthought, added simply to cover the case completely. Of course no small amount of blame does rest upon the motorman, and there is some reason regarding him as a surly person with an exaggerated idea of his "rights" and those of the corporation employing him, but, whatever his faults, he was that corporation's chosen agent, and in a last analysis it must bear the weight of his transgressions as well as of its own. The President's carriage was run down because this trolley line, like practically every other trolley line, is doing a railroad business on horse-car principles. We have already quoted the technical journals as calling attention to and denouncing this dangerous form of folly, and do not claim credit for discovering or defining it, but the fact is obvious, and the disaster near Pittsfield illustrates all its phases and enormities. Cars of great weight are moved at high speed over tracks passing along or frequently crossing public highways. The crossings are at grade, and the hand brakes in use are essentially the same as those with which the old horse cars were equipped. The motorman can stop his car with these brakes, but he cannot do it quickly, and he is constantly confronted by emergencies which the power at his command is inadequate to meet. Over him all the while hangs the menace of discharge if he doesn't "make his schedule," and he makes it—when he strikes nothing heavier than his car.

——Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND is quoted as saying in a recent speech at Waterford that he doesn't "believe the Irish people in America are happy." Assuming that Mr. REDMOND meant to say he believed the Irish people in America were unhappy, one is led to wonder whether he was led to make the statement from a remarkable misunderstanding of facts or from a desire to decrease emigration from Ireland to this country. Such few "Irish people in America" as there are—tourists, those who have not yet had time to apply for naturalization, and the like—seem to enjoy themselves here rather more than fairly well. As for Americans of Irish birth or descent—very different, these, from "Irish people in America"—if they are unhappy they are marvelously successful in concealing their grief. Why, pray, should they be unhappy? The rapidity and thoroughness with which they have assimilated with the great mass of their fellow-citizens shows that the neighbors they found on arrival were congenial. The degree to which they have attained material prosperity and political power does more than indicate that the conditions are highly favorable to their progress along natural lines, and the fact that it is the rarest of things for them, when once established here, to go anywhere else, is the strongest of proofs that, whether happy or unhappy, they know of no place on earth where they can be any happier. Mr. REDMOND knows all this as well as we do, and therefore are we mystified by his remark. Probably, or at least possibly, he could bring some good arguments to support the contention that it is the duty of Ireland's present inhabitants to remain there and do what they can for the island's welfare, instead of giving up the long struggle and transferring their strength and intelligence to other countries where freedom has already been won, but when he questioned the happiness of those whom he inaccurately designated as "the Irish people in America" he made what looks very much like a willful mistake.

BOOM FOR THE STRING CUTTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your "problem in casuistry," there seems little doubt that the tendency of the time will throw strong probabilities in favor of a choice of the "boy who cut the string" as a desirable acquisition by an up-to-date man of business.

The following item, which recently appeared in The Richmond Times, so well illustrates with a practical case in point the value to his employer that such a quick, hustling boy, by all logical probabilities, might in the course of time come to be, that I add it with pleasure to the boom of the "string cutter."

"Cut the String and Distribute the Contents.—In E. M. Andrews's furniture store the porter was opening up a shipment of bed springs, which for space saving had been tightly corded. The bundle was standing up against the wall of the store fronting the basement stairs on the opposite side of the room. The bustling porter with his pocket knife gave a slash at the cord; the springs, suddenly expanding, sent him clear across the room, hurling him down the stairs like a missile from a catapult. The narrow stairs kept the whole outfit of springs from following. They being checked by the stair facing, rebounded to all parts of the room, knocking over furniture and breaking a valuable mirror.

"Meanwhile, there was a commotion in the cellar. Mr. Faulkner, manager of the store, and Mr. Huntley, chief clerk, had gone down to enjoy a cool melon, and had just sat down on the bottom step to cut it, when the howling porter landed on them like a cannon ball. The melon was broken all to pieces, and the men were considerably bruised. Mr. Huntley said: 'What with the sudden avalanche of the porter below and the racket of tumbling furniture above, I thought that an earthquake had struck the city.'

"The porter went home limping that night, and was so shocked with his unexpected flying trip he has not been in the store since"—where, doubtless, his return is anxiously desired by those who have become accustomed to being "kept waiting."

It goes without saying that an employe who could with admirable expedition, by one cut of a string, open and distribute the contents of a package for his employer's inspection on an upper floor of a building and at the same moment "lay out" before him with neatness and dispatch his midday lunch in the basement, would be a restful and dependable assistant in any business office where time is money.

PARK ROW BUILDING.
New York City, Sept. 12, 1902.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comments on "The Integrity of China," published to-day, are quite unjust in their criticism of the administration of the Chinese customs by Sir Robert Hart. It is true that they seem to be justified by the extract, published on another page, from the interview with Mr. Sharrett, but perhaps that gentleman has been misquoted. Official corruption in China is bad enough—almost as bad as in certain cities of the United States which might be named—but it does not apply to the foreign customs under Sir Robert's control.

The native customs administration is very bad, and undoubtedly it is to this that Mr. Sharrett's remarks referred. At Canton, for example, the collection of dues from the native junk business and "likin" taxes generally throughout the country are "farmed out," sold to the highest bidders, to those persons who agree to pay the largest sums for the privilege of collecting as much as they can. Of course, all the excess is private gain.

As to the presumption that only 10 per cent. of the amounts collected finds its way to the proper officials, this estimate seems wild. Who can tell anything about it? That is native business, and while we know that the "pickings" of subordinate officers who handle public funds are considerable, it is difficult to believe that they amount to 90 per cent., particularly under the sytem of open bidding for customs appointments.

Sir Robert Hart has accomplished wonders for the Chinese and his work in organizing the foreign customs service deserves better recognition than inconsiderate criticism.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.
New York, Sept. 14, 1902.

THE HOUSING OF THE VERY POOR IN DUBLIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the Association for Housing the Very Poor, in Dublin, and also as President of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland, I am intimately acquainted with the condition and manner of life of the very poor of our city. It is simply appalling to walk through the back streets and enter some of the houses and rookeries in which our poorer brethren and their miserable, half-starved, and ill-clothed children have to reside from one year's end to another, they not being able to pay more than 1s. 6d. a week rent for their rooms.

Many thousands of the very poor live in tenement houses, occupying every room, from the cellars to the garrets, and the stench and filth of these dwellings beggar description. It is impossible to compel the landlords of these low-class tenements to keep them in good sanitary order. Nearly 3,000 houses of the worst class have been closed by the Magistrates' orders as unfit for human habitation—orders obtained under the sanitary authority—and many more would be closed if there were provision made for the reception of these ejected tenants elsewhere, who cannot be turned out homeless on the streets.

The homes of the very poor in Dublin are the nurseries of infectious diseases, which spread from street to street and carry off annually by death many of our poor, who under different circumstances might be saved to live long and useful lives.

The condition of the unhappy denizens of narrow courts and lanes and in squalid houses in the poorer streets is indeed pitiable and urgently demands a remedy.

By providing our very poor brethren (who are too poor to help themselves) with good, plain, and clean, sanitary residences, the amount of infection would be materially decreased, and the death rate, which in Dublin is always abnormally high, would be lessened, the consequent pauperism, intemperance, and ignorance to sanitary laws removed, and the health of the entire community improved.

Thousands accustomed to the refinements and comforts of civilized life, who fare sumptuously every day, have no idea how the very poor live simply because such matters are seldom or never brought before their observation. The influence of their dwellings upon these miserable roomkeepers cannot fail to be frightfully injurious, morally and physically. As to the physical effects I will quote a verse from Mr. Bedford Leon's poem:

As I gazed from out my window on the crowded court below,
Where the sunshine seldom enters and pure winds seldom blow,
I beheld a flowret dying for the want of light and air,
And I said how fares its brothers, the human flowrets there.

The Dublin Association for the Housing of the Very Poor was established in 1898 to cope with this problem. It is managed by a Board of Directors which is composed of men of business, representing different creeds and political sentiments, but combined in mind in one supreme effort to save our poorer brethren from disease, degradation, and death.

We have purchased a splendid site, consisting of three acres in the neighborhood of the Coombe, where we wish to erect model dwellings for the poor. We want at least £20,000 to carry out the project. Will any benevolent Irishman in America having a love for the "old country" and who reads this letter, intrust the Directors with some money, out of his abundance, to carry out this great and good work? Those who have been successful in attaining their life's object could not fulfill the Christian mandate in a more complete way than by helping on a beneficent undertaking which reaches all our poorer brethren without distinction of class or creed.

Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin have subscribed to this benevolent scheme, and the new project has their warm sympathy and support.

I will gladly explain more fully to any one wishing to know more about our project in this city if they will communicate with me. L. H. ORMSBY, M. D.,
President Royal College of Surgeons.
No. 92 Merrion Square, Dublin, Sept. 1, 1902.

THE GERMAN, THE POLE, AND THE CZECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the second time within a few weeks you state, or should I say, "insinuate," in an editorial to-day that German civilization owes a great deal to the Poles and Czechs, not in the same sense as all mankind is indebted to men like Copernicus and Huss, but your utterances read almost as if the Germans were simi-barbarians when the highly civilized Poles and Czechs became their teachers. Do you think it is fair for a newspaper that wants to be taken seriously and lays much stress on its reliability to support its arguments by such unwarranted statements without an effort of verification! Or is this one of those cases where, to use your own words, "belief is much more likely to be pleasant than certainty?"

But why should it be so? Why should it be more pleasant to you to please readers, hostile to anything German, than those who see in the very times of which you speak the roots of the proud position Germany holds in the world of education to-day? At all events, you have no right to place wrong statements before your readers, for many of whom you are an authority. As a matter of course, ninety-nine out of a hundred whose knowledge of history, however much they may have gathered in their schooldays, has become very dim, will take your words as historical truth, and will side with you in your arraignment of the Germans for their defense of their language and nationality against what they consider as Polish encroachments.

I do not think that Americans of whatever nationality, by birth or descent, should transplant their controversies of the Old World to this country, and I do not wish this letter to be considered as an effort in that direction. It is not with the Poles that I take issue, but with your mistakes. In fact, you do not need to publish this letter at all if you will rectify your statements.

Even a superficial knowledge of history will help you to remember that the Germans had already passed a period of highest attainments in literature when Poles and Czechs made their first efforts in written language. How much of a literature the Czechs have since created, I am afraid, not many of your readers will be able to say.

So., it seems, that your whole argument has been based on one fact, that about the middle of the fourteenth century universities were founded in Prague and Cracow. You do not want to know that Prague at that time was a German city, that Bohemia was an integral part of the German empire, the King of Bohemia being one of the prince-electors, and at the time of the foundation of the university, German Emperor. He founded in Prague, April 6, 1348, the first German, not a Bohemian or Czech, university. The faculty consisted of eight professors, of whom seven were German, one, the Professor of Roman law, an Italian. In view of this fact, I do not see why, "if it be a question of 'Kultur,' the Poles and Czechs can ask the Germans who showed them a good example before there was a university in Germany"? Of course, they can ask, so can everybody else. I wish, Mr. Editor, you had asked this question before you manufactured history. If you had asked the right person you would have learned that the princes who chartered the first university, which was in Italy, happened to be the German Emperor, so he already might have shown his own people a good example. But he probably did not, he was like some German-Americans, he did not care much for his Fatherland. The university in Prague was modeled after that of Paris, the only new addition being that of the chair of Roman law.

As to Cracow University, it was founded in 1334, but the Poles probably preferred to go to Germany and show the people there a good example, for, while their own university in Cracow became almost extinct before the end of the century, so that in 1400 it had to be practically founded anew, the German universities of Vienna, founded in the same year as the Cracow institution, of Heidelberg, of Cologne, of Erfurt, all were in a prosperous condition.

These are the facts. I may add that the Prague university exists as a German institution at the present day; a Czech university was founded in the same city in 1882.

I repeat that I do not propose to transplant the German-Polist question, which is not only a national but also a social one, to this side of the Atlantic. As a race conflict, it is only a phase of that great struggle between the Slav and Teuton which is being fought now along the eastern boundary in Baltic Russia, Germany, and Austria, but there is a possibility that, when the Russian, after abolishing Finland, stands at the Scandinavian frontier, and when he meets the Briton in Asia the last great war for supremacy between the youngest Aryan races, between Panslavism and Panteutonism, will be fought out.

ERNST RICHARD.
New York, Sept. 4, 1902.

Against All Sugar Duties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the matter of reciprocity with Cuba, the voters of this State will soon have an opportunity of giving expression to their sentiments. We have now a total population of 908,355. The official estimate of the per capita tax on sugar being $1.35 would make the tax now being paid on sugar by the people of Connecticut $1,226,279 per year.

This is a pretty heavy tax, and one that falls most heavily upon the poorer classes. The people of the United States should demand the immediate removal of all duties upon sugar. DEMOCRAT.
Westport, Conn., Sept. 13, 1902.

The Use of Pineapple Juice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My short article of the 3d inst. on pineapple juice as a medicine, which you published in your Sunday paper of the 7th inst., appears to be attracting considerable attention. I would state that I still continue the use of the juice of this fruit, which is greatly benefiting my long-standing and distressing complaint.

In answer to many inquirers I would say use the pure juice of the pineapple only; never swallow the pulp. If canned fruit is used it must be of the whole and well-preserved pine and never of any cooked fruit.

THOMAS S. WHITMAN.
Annapolis Royal, N. S., Sept. 12, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Annoying Delays.

May—Oh, I hate these magazine serials!
Edith—Why?
May—You can never tell how a story ends until it is finished.—Town and Country.

Too Impetuous.

Tess—Why do you dislike him so?
Jess—Oh, he says such hateful things. He told me last evening that beauty was only skin deep, and—
Tess—And you immediately proceeded to show him how thin-skinned you were.—Philadelphia Press.

No Call for Leisure.

"What, you back to work, Pete? When I saw you fall off the building yesterday I never expected to see you work again."
"I t'ought dat too, boss. But mah wife done let mah accident assurance expiah last week."—Indianapolis News.

Showed What She Could Do.

Phoxy—I got a good square meal last night, the first in several weeks, and I have you to thank for it.
Friend—Me to thank? Well, that's news to me.
Phoxy—Yes, I know. I telephoned to my wife yesterday morning that you were coming out to dinner with me.—Philadelphia Press.

THE QUIET MAN IN THE CORNER.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

I lingered o'er a checker game a night or two ago;
The one who played against me seemed to have no ghost of show;
I had a bunch of lusty kings that strutted 'all about
And bullied my opponent's men, who dared not venture out.
'Way over in a corner shrunk a timid little man
Who staid right in his station ever since the game began.
He watched my crowned heads marching by with banner and with song,
And seemed to be discouraged over standing still so long.
But pretty soon an opening occurred two blocks away,
And not another moment did that little fellow stay.
He bounded o'er the board and took three kings in one fell swoop,
Then landed in my king-row with a wild, ecstatic whoop.

You've known these quiet fellows that just sat around and thought
And never made a noise while the others raged and fought;
The whole community had come to think of them as dead,
Or else so very near it that their hope of fame had fled.
The chaps with recognition for their portion pose and strut,
And seem to overlook the man who keeps his talker shut.
But some day, when 'most every one is looking t'other way,
This quiet fellow sees a chance to break into the play.
He reaches out and grabs things that the others had ignored;
He puts into the life-game all the energy he'd stored
Through all the years of silence. So you'd better not forget
The still man in the corner, for he'll reach the king-row yet!

AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHT, HIS ART AND ARTIFICE

Illustrated in the Seven Plays of the Authors Now Running.

Only One Play by an English Author Now at the Leading Theatres—Faults of the American Plays.

Those people who complain that under the rule of the theatrical syndicate the native playwright has no opening, will do well to take a look at the plays now running in the New York theatres. He will do well, that is to say, if he has an humble spirit and a holy desire to be chastened for the error of his ways. There are seven plays of American authorship on the boards, by name as follows: "Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, "Mrs. Jack" at Wallack's, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" at the Empire. "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan, "Hearts Aflame" at the Bijou, "Soldiers of Fortune" at the Savoy, and "David Harum" at the Criterion. As against this there is a solitary English play, "The New Clown," at the Garrick. The fact that the American plays preponderate so heavily is no more remarkable—and at the same time no less opposed to the contention of those to whom the syndicate is the root of all our ills—than the fact that, regarded as dramatic literature, they are without exception of mediocre or inferior quality. The plain truth would seem to be that our stage is wide open to the native playwright and that it is the playwright who is at fault. The censors of things as they are are accustomed to allege that the managers set their faces against the best plays; but here again the facts are against them. Last season Town Topics had the enterprise to offer a considerable prize for the best unacted American play, and the piece that won the prize was so crude and so theatrically impossible that the editor felt obliged to protest in publishing it that it actually was the best offered. A similar competition in London, in which a prominent theatrical club offered to select the play and Mr. George Alexander offered to produce it, brought forth two pieces, both of which, while not without literary interest, proved by actual experiment not to be adapted to continued representation. Another tale of theatrical woe is that the public does not care for the best. If by "the best" is meant the plays of Ibsen, Sudermann, Hauptmann, and their highly intellectual but depressing followers, there is truth in this remark; but the fact remains that the public cares for far better plays than the American playwright is producing. In England there is a school of playwrights—Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Henry V. Esmond, R. C. Carton, Haddon Chambers, and others—whose best pieces are fresh and spirited in conception and are worked out as regards characters and situation with the touch of lifelikeness that comes from observation of contemporary life and from reflection upon the phenomena observed. On the American stage these plays are handicapped by the fact that they treat social conditions and habits of thought that are foreign to us; yet they somehow succeed in stimulating and recreating us as the work of our native playwrights seldom does. There is a pretty obvious inference that if the native playwrights would only put their hearts and heads into commission when they go to work the results would be more fortunate. In point of fact we have two playwrights, Mr. Augustus Thomas and Mr. Clyde Fitch, whose best plays have enough emotional sincerity and enough mentality to place them on a level with all but the very best plays of English make, and these are the two American playwrights who are most widely and uniformly successful. That our present system of theatrical management has very grave defects THE TIMES has pointed out again and again; but by far the gravest feature of the situation is that our playwrights, when regarded from the point of view of the legitimate drama, are for the most part quacks and charlatans.

"ROBERT EMMET."

Any one who has the vanity of wishing to be thought to possess a sense of humor will hesitate before criticising an Irish play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre from the point of view of what is legitimate. Yet the "Robert Emmet" of Mr. Brandon Tynan is so promising in its theme and so excellently written in many of the scenes as to be uncommonly tempting. What story could more thoroughly embody the whole tragedy of the Irish nation? A young man, strong, brave, intelligent, aspires to be the liberator of his countrymen, organizes a revolution in the very seat of English power—and fails because of the characteristic treachery of certain of his countrymen, and because of his own characteristic weakness in being tempted aside from his high endeavor at the very crisis of his fate by the love of a maid. There is enough in the story to make an Irish Hamlet of gentle and noble incapacity. More than this, the story is so deeply true to human nature and so compelling that only the most brazen resolve to be cheap and false could spoil it. Mr. Tynan was possessed by this resolve. The enormity of British miscomprehension and mismanagement as set down in all sobriety in the pages of history almost surpasses the possibilities of legitimate farce. Mr. Tynan has not been content with this. He has put his trust instead in the stupid, illegitimate farce of the hack playwright. It is the most obvious truth of nature that none are as ridiculous as those who take the single step from the sublime—and what is more sublime than your true British arrogance? The Major Sirr Mr. Tynan has imagined is too dull and too unutterably asinine to be of any real use even as a butt. Polonius is a gentleman, Malvolio the embodiment of dignity; and in Fourteenth Street as in Broadway the actor who gets the most fun out of either part is the actor who plays it with the most uncompromising sense of the sublime. Such considerations are perhaps beyond the range of any playwright of Mr. Tynan's years and experience; but the same cannot be said of the melodramatic sensations of the play. Having thrown truth and probability to the winds for the sake of curtain shockers, Mr. Tynan ought at least to make sure of his shock. His entire stock in this line of trade is to have Emmet, as often as he is overtaken by his pursuers, represent himself as a British partisan, and to have the pursuers take him blandly at his word. Granted the uncompromising stupidity of the British, what could be easier? And yet a certain dexterity and plausibility in the machinery of these repeated deceptions would not be amiss. In the final sensation of this kind Emmet actually mounts Major Sirr's horse and rides jovially off the stage with the red coat in his arms. To overtax the credulity of any audience in such matters is not easy; but surely this comes pretty near the limit that divides the melodrama from the fairy tale. Before writing another scene of this kind Mr. Tynan will do well to study the mechanics of similar scenes in the justly famous Drury Lane melodramas. To grieve that an essentially tragic story should be made into a melodrama is perhaps gratuitous; but considering how well many of Mr. Tynan's lines are written, and how well several of his minor characters are drawn, it does seem a pity that he should not have made a melodrama of even excellence.

"MRS. JACK."

As embodied by Miss Alice Fischer, Mrs. Jack, at Wallack's, is a creature of such wholesome feeling and such infinite vigor that the hardest heart would feel some reluctance at speaking the plain truth, from the point of view of dramatic literature, about Miss Grace Livingston Furniss's play. The main idea is as promising in the way of comedy as that of "Robert Emmet" is in the way of melodrama, and the execution falls as pitifully short. That the manners of the Middle West are as a rule more generously outspoken, and in consequence at once rougher and heartier, than those of the East, has been observed by all observers. The story of a Western woman who comes into an Eastern family as the favored heir has in consequence unusual opportunities for sound comedy. In the hands of a true dramatist it would be replete with telling satire on the boisterousness of the Hinterland, and of no less telling satire on the Europeanized gentility of the seaboard; it would bring a breeze of the good spirits of the windy West, and an atmosphere, no less delightful perhaps, of the older society of the East. The story of the will by which Mrs. Jack is made dispensing agent of the family fortune, improbable as it is, might easily be made plausible enough for the purposes of the broader sort of comedy. Miss Furniss has not been blind to the possibilities of her play, but she also sacrifices ruthlessly all of the finer possibilities of the drama for the sake of the obvious stage effect. Wherever it is possible she turns aside from the comedy. Here we have boisterous and impossible farce, then crude melodrama, and beyond extravagant burlesque—a mixing of artistic conventions that at the outset destroys all possibility of consistency and form. After their manner, to be sure, all of these things are more or less effective; and there is a wealth of character types and of bright lines that make out an evening of unusual entertainment for all but the hypercritical. Yet even those who most keenly enjoy the spirits of the performance must be aware that an opportunity for something uncommonly fine has been neglected for the obvious and traditional falsities of stage tradition.

"CAPTAIN MOLLY."

"Captain Molly," at the Manhattan Theatre, has suffered so much at the hands of her critics that the stoniest heart must warm a bit to her distress. As impersonated by Miss Elizabeth Tyree she is a graceful hoyden, effervescent with rustic coquetries and sprightly wit. A Dresden china shepherdess come to life could not be richer in bucolic charm. It is clearly not her fault if the play was unkindly received. It is not even the fault of the liberties Mr. Hazleton has taken with the facts of history. Only a pedant would expect a modern dramatist to make a play out of the real Molly Pitcher, who was born a German lass of the name of Ludwig, who had freckles, red hair, and a flaming temper, some say, and who, long before the battle of Monmouth, had married John Hays, the village barber. It is true that the pink and blue Molly of the play is a very unlikely person to be represented as rising to the belligerent heights to which the red-headed Molly was inspired by her flaming temper; but it was something quite different from all this, and very much more to be deplored, that turned the milk of critical kindness into gall.

It was the shams, tricks, and fakes of Had Mr. Hazleton ever heard of the record of the Seventh Regiment in the late war, and of the storm of popular indignation it aroused? If he had, why did he permit his hero's regiment to act with an even more perverse and selfish disregard to military discipline, neglectful of our sorest National need, of the written order of Washington, of the then recent tragedy at Valley Forge? He could only have done this because, in the hope of making effective theatric scenes, he consistently and on principle ignores human nature. Why, again, did he represent his hero as willfully and for his own private ends inflicting upon his heroine the greatest stroke of sorrow a woman can suffer—the sight of the man she loves stretched out as if in death upon his bier? Only because, in the hope of making effective theatrical scenes, he consistently and on principle ignores human nature. If anything could palliate such outrages upon the good sense and the good feeling of an audience, it would be the fact that in spite of all the scenes proved effective. But they did not. Even the scene in which Molly fires the gun, which was the melodramatic climax of the play, and which came nearer than any other scene to rousing the audience, was really a very tame affair.

The fault in this scene was due not so much to a disregard of human nature as to a lack of skill in mere theatric construction. There was much bustle on the stage of low comedy characters, villains, and patriots; there were many hurried and disjointed speeches and many inconsequent exits and entrances. In the midst of all this hodgepodge the cannon was taken on the stage and tugged to the top of a knoll. The actual business of dragging it was realistically managed; but this small fact could not make a really dramatic impression. Whatever excitement the audience felt was the result of inconsequent bustle followed by a bang. If Mr. Hazleton had had a spark of such stage sense as that, for instance, which Mr. Bronson Howard showed when he put Sheridan's ride on the stage in "Shenandoah," the conduct of this scene would have been very different. Instead of a miscellaneous crew of bustling actors, there would have been soldiers at work. Molly herself could have appeared as the bearer of the pitchers of water from which she got her name. In a few quiet but telling speeches the audience would have been made to see what was happening off stage—in front of the knoll the highway in the blazing sun, and the advancing British; behind it the Americans rallying under Washington to meet the advance. The importance of this particular gun on this particular knoll would have been made clear. While all this was doing the gun could have been loaded, dragged up the knoll, and aimed; the members of the gun's company dropping one by one until Molly was forced to take a hand, side by side with her lover. Then, when the lover was shot, and Molly, catching the fuse from him, herself fired the gun above his body, the shot would have meant something to the people in the audience. But all chance of this sort of thing was lost in mere confusion. The audience had to take it for granted that the gun was loaded, and those who had eyes perceived that it had not been aimed. First and last "Captain Molly" is a melodrama of mystery, and the mystery is, what has happened to the keen intelligence that has so often been shown at the Manhattan Theatre in Mrs. Fiske's own productions.

THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

Of all the American plays now running, the one that makes the most expert and finished use of false theatrical convention is "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," in which Mr. John Drew has begun his Autumn season at the Empire. The story is that far-from-venerable antiquity of the neglectful husband, the lonesome wife, and the lover; but Mr. Isaac Henderson, while ignoring as completely as any of his predecessors the spiritual possibilities of his theme, has been uncommonly skillful in making a series of striking stage situations. His basic artifice is to give his chief character two sets of attributes that are radically inconsistent. Thus, as regards his wife, the Mummy is so obtuse that, even while he is breaking his shins against the fact that his happiness and his honor are threatened, he does not suspect it; and when at last he is told how matters stand he is so helpless that, even though she clearly loves him, he cannot prevent her from rushing away to the Humming Bird. Yet as regards other people in the cast he is a marvel of intuition and address. He cannot find time to look after his wife when her virtue is clearly in danger; but he hospitably invites an Italian organ grinder to dine with him, and though neither speaks the other's language adroitly learns the story of his life. He cannot keep his wife from rushing off to the Humming Bird; but having followed her there he displays a command of the situation so complete and an adroitness so masterful as to endanger the laurels of Sherlock Holmes. Some of the stage business, as for example the use of a whisky bottle, a siphon, and a half crown as the means of communicating heart secrets, is so complicated and so plausible in its absurdity as to defy description. Contradiction follows contradiction, artifice follows artifice, and all work together to make the play effective, at least as regards those who see only the surface glitter. But of the inner delight of art the play is utterly barren.

HEARTS AFLAME.

"Hearts Aflame," which has just ended its first week at the Bijou, is much the same sordid picture of alleged New York society that was given a few performances last Spring at The Garrick. In one or two instances passages in which human nature and right feeling were sacrificed to obvious theatrical effect have been softened. When, in one of the emotional moments of the play, Mrs. Harmony drops and breaks the doll (which her friends have dressed up to represent her lover's mistress) she no longer arouses irrelevant risibilities by exclaiming "I've smashed her face." And when Mr. Harmony strikes his wife he no longer leaves the red imprint of his hand upon her cheek, as was his brutal habit last year, but—to drop into the vernacular of Mrs. Harmony's discarded remark about the doll—gives it to her in the neck. But the falsity of the theatrical appeal is too deeply ingrained to be bettered in any essential. Mr. Harmony is still the cad of impossible turpitude who, having permitted his wife's lover to pay his debts and at the same time to taunt him with his baseness, kisses the check as he swallows the merited insult. Mrs. Harmony is still the lachrymose figure of virtue who, even while her lover is pressing his suit, breaks out into a parsonical eulogy of the blessedness of having a large family of small children, the application of which excellent exhortation can only be conjectured. There are people, no doubt, who are willing to accept this sort of thing as true to New York society; but they are the people whose ideas of that society are derived exclusively from the carrion publications that exist on its scandals. No doubt those who are socially prominent among us have a share of the vices of the idle rich; but they are not yet monsters of turpitude. No doubt there are cads enough among them; but their caddishness is different from that of truckmasters and hodcarriers. New York society may not have any manners to speak of; but it has still a few customs. As a representation of contemporary life "Hearts Aflame" is an obvious imitation of the society plays of Mr. Clyde Fitch; but where Mr. Fitch draws his characters and his satire from intimate personal observation, Mrs. Haines seems to have contented herself with the suggestions of the novel, in The Smart Set, if memory serves, from which she drew her uninspiring story. The only passage that gives any real sensation of being observed is that in the second act, representing a supper party in which the women are actresses of loose morals. The characters and the wit here ring true. In all the plays now running no passage has more of the sparkle and the body of genuine artistic creation. This one passage and the general feeling for stage effect with which the whole play is written show that Mrs. Haines has talent of no common order, and give us hope of better performances in the future.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

There is no need to enlarge on the subject of the vacuity of the American playwright. On all sides of him is a new and vigorous society which offers a wealth of veins as yet almost unexplored. The great theatric successes have been made by those few who have had the intelligence and the hardihood to turn new earth. And the theatrical managers are eager for more. But still the American playwright keeps on in the beaten path of old and outworn endeavor, or if he looks about him for something new, deliberately ignores what is real and true for the easy and the obvious and the ineffectual falsehood.

JOHN CORBIN.

F. A. CLARK'S RACING PLANS.

Son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark Going to Orange County Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Frederick Ambrose Clark, son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and who is to be married Sept. 23, to Miss Florence Stokes of New York, will spend the coming week at the Orange County Fair at Goshen with a string of his race horses. He will leave Cooperstown to-morrow in company with one of his jockeys, Gus Luther, and they will take the horses, five in all, overland. Mr. Clark is considered the most daring gentleman rider in the country, and at the Saratoga races this season rode several successful finishes.

As her guests at Fernleigh Mrs. Clark has Capt. W. H. Kittrick and Mrs. Kittrick of California. Mrs. Kittrick is a daughter of Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, and her husband, who served with distinction in the Spanish-American war, was the member of Gen. Shafter's staff who raised the first American flag over Santiago. Capt. Kittrick has been a lifelong friend of Edward Severin Clark, Mrs. Clark's oldest son.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—Grand Duke Boris was entertained at luncheon by Francis J. Otis at Clover Patch this afternoon and at dinner to-night by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Fish's dinner was her farewell entertainment of the Newport season, as she leaves for Garrisons-on-the-Hudson early next week. Her guests numbered forty, and following the dinner there was a musicale at which Count Guaradabassi and other well-known artists sang, and little Elsie, the clever impersonator, who made a hit at the Collier dinner Saturday night, gave a number of her impersonations of well-known actors and singers.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a party of forty on the steam yacht Narada to-day, giving a luncheon and afterward taking their guests for a sail up the bay.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a large dinner at Ochre Point, followed by a musicale.

James J. Van Alen, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Burke Roche also gave dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier left to-day for New York on the steam yacht Radha.

The steam yachts Thetis and Fleur de Lis and the schooner yacht Emerald arrived to-day.

Elaborate preparations are making for the Dixon-Willoughby wedding which is to take place Wednesday at Trinity Church. Hodgson, the florist, has already begun the groundwork for the decorations at the church and the Willoughby residence on Halidon Hill, where a reception will be held after the church ceremony.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Klaw & Erlanger Take Possession of the New York Theatre.

New Curtain at the Broadway Theatre—The Burglary in "Mrs. Jack"—Conried's Tips of Candles in German Hotel.

The New York Theatre passes into the hands of Klaw & Erlanger to-day. The firm will use the theatre for the large productions that they have lately made specialties. Although the plans have not been announced yet, it is understood that the theatre is to be remodeled in a measure. The first indication that the firm was about to assume control appeared on Saturday evening, when a bill was posted in the lobby, giving the names of the future employes of the house. Louis F. Werba will be the new business representative. He has been with the firm for several years. Gilbert Gordon, who was in the employ of Sire Brothers, will be retained as Treasurer. It is understood that Maurice Levy, the musical director, who is with the Rogers Brothers, may be transferred to the New York Theatre.

Previous to the purchase about a month ago by Klaw & Erlanger for $2,000,000, the building was in the possession of H. B. Sire. It was owned first by Oscar Hammerstein. After having been interested in the Harlem Opera House, the Columbus Theatre in Harlem, and Koster & Bial's place in West Thirty-fourth Street, Hammerstein commenced the construction of the theatre in 1895. A mortgage on it was held by the New York Life Insurance Company. Within three years Hammerstein failed. The insurance company foreclosed, and Sire Brothers took control of it three years ago.

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For ten days past George Tyler went almost daily to a dentist for relief from excruciating toothache. Consequently he was inclined toward a despondent mood. On Saturday he passed an art store, in the window of which was a drawing of a death's head. Under it had been written "What's the use?" He bought it and placed it in front of his desk. Now he finds consolation in looking at the reminder of the briefness of a life, whether of pleasure or of pain.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter, who will open the Belasco Theatre with "Du Barry," has had made from the models some elaborate costumes like those which she used last season in the play.

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Reginald De Koven, the composer of "Robin Hood," has invited the members of the Bostonian Opera Company to a banquet this evening in celebration of the success of the scenic revival of the opera. The affair is to be given after the performance on the stage of the Academy, the principals, chorus, ballet, and working staff having been invited.

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Florida Pier, who plays Mary Van Sneller in "Hearts Aflame," has been subjected lately to the jests of her acquaintances because a printer made the programme appear like a bill of fare. Her name appeared as Florida Pie.

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Mrs. Robert Osborn has concluded that "The Understudy" is too serious a title for the musical comedy by Safford Waters and Rupert Hughes that is to open her playhouse next month. Accordingly it has been changed to "Tommy Rot." Rehearsals are to be begun to-day under the direction of Lewis Hooper.

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The Casino is to be converted into a refectory on the evening of Oct. 9, after the members of the New York State Bankers' Association have seen "A Chinese Honeymoon." The theatre is to be closed to the public, the members of the association having engaged the house. Supper from Delmonico's is to be served in the foyer. Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department has been invited to address the association.

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In the St. Nicholas Rink to-night Duss will honor the memory of William McKinley by heading the programme with "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

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George D. Pyper, manager of the larger of the two theatres in Salt Lake City, was in town on Saturday. He manages the theatre for the Mormon Church, to which it belongs, and he is a leader in the Sunday school, a tenor in the Tabernacle choir, and, at odd times, a lecturer.

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Heinrich Conried, who returned recently from Germany, where he goes annually to engage actors for the Irving Place Theatre, says that all of the actors demand exorbitant salaries to come to New York, declaring that the cost of living here is high. He tells a story that illustrates the opposite. While in Bad Kissingen he stopped for a while at a hotel which charged him about $5 a day. The bill did not include the light for the room, however, and on the bill the first day he found "one candle, 1 mark." He insisted that he had not used the candle, but that did not make any difference. Each morning the servant brought a new candle. As he had to pay for the candles, he thought of a means of getting his money's worth. Each morning he took a candle and hid it. On the morning of his departure he had a large number of candles. When the servants lined up for their "drink geldt" he brought out his candles and gave each as many candles as he should have given marks as tips.

BELASCO'S NEW THEATRE.

The Day of Opening Named by the Playwright-Manager—Seats by Subscription.

The new Belasco Theatre has been finished, and David Belasco has named Monday, Sept. 29, as the day of opening. Bigelow, Wallis & Cotton, the contractors, and Rudolph Allen, the decorator, having turned over the theatre to him. Mr. Belasco's carpenters and property men will be busy to-day taking in the scenery of "Du Barry." Mrs. Leslie Carter will have a few days more of rest at Shelter Island. She expects to return to this city on Wednesday next to begin rehearsals.

An announcement is that seats for the first performance are to be assigned by subscription. Those who desire to be present on the occasion may apply by letter to David Belasco, care of the Belasco Theatre, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. For the entire orchestra and first balcony the charge for the first night is to be $3 per seat.

The opening of the new theatre will mark the consummation of Mr. Belasco's ambitions, and in order to express his appreciation of the public's appreciation of his works each lady is to be presented with an elaborately prepared souvenir, a book entitled "The Story of 'Du Barry,'" with eight etchings and fifty-five photogravure plates representing scenes from the play.

THE STRAUS MILK DEPOTS.

Decrease in Infant Death Rate Ascribed to Pasteurized Product—Summer Stations Closed.

The Summer Pasteurized milk depots of Nathan Straus closed for the season on Saturday. It was said yesterday at Mr. Straus's laboratory, 151 Avenue C, that the demand this Summer was almost greater than the facilities could meet. Mr. Straus has in contemplation the erection of a new laboratory on a larger scale. There were 976,040 bottles of Pasteurized milk and milk foods dispensed, besides more than 1,000,000 glasses of raw and Pasteurized milk which were consumed at the depots during the season.

In conducting this philanthropic work, Mr. Straus has endeavored to do it along such lines as will permit those who will not accept the milk gratuitously to pay 1 cent a bottle for it. The greater portion of the milk distributed has, however, been to the ailing children of the very poor of the east and west side tenements. All physicians practicing among th poor were at liberty to prescribe the milk and milk foods for those who were unable to pay, and their prescriptions were honored free of charge at any of the depots.

The Summer corps of physicians of the physicians practicing among the poor were of the tenement districts, was supplied with books of gratuitous coupons for distribution wherever needed. The Health Department also issued a printed card, giving a list of the depots where the Straus Pasteurized milk could be obtained, and advising mothers to use it.

Dr. J. Corwin Mabey, associate of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Health Department, who was delegated to make an investigation of the results of the use of Pasteurized milk and milk foods, said in an interview yesterday:

"I believe the low death rate among children under five years of age in the Borough of Manhattan is directly attributable to the distribution of Pasteurized and modified milk from the milk stations maintained by Mr. Nathan Straus. Statistics of the Department of Health indicate that the death rate among children under five years of age has steadily decreased with the increase in the distribution of Pasteurized milk, as is shown by the following table for June, July, and August, when the danger to infant life is greatest:

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1891	188,703	5,945	126.0
1892	194,214	5,615	136.1
1893	199,886	5,892	117.9
1894	205,723	5,788	112.6
1895	212,983	6,183	116.1
1896	216,728	5,671	104.7
1897	220,641	5,401	91.3
1898	224,736	5,047	89.8
1899	229,029	4,989	81.8
1900	233,537	4,562	78.1
1901	238,908	4,642	77.9
1902	243,272	3,855	63.6

"A careful investigation of the vital statistics will also show that a very low death rate for children is characteristic of the sections of the city where the distributing depots of the Nathan Straus Laboratory are located. During the Summer, I have had under my special observation sixty-five babies from three months to one year in age, all born in tenements, and who have fed on milk modified and Pasteurized at the Nathan Straus Laboratory. All of these children but one are living. The one who died was taken away from my care for three weeks by its parents and fed on plain milk. Its parents again called me in, but the child's vitality had been expended and death came."

Fourteen depots have been conducted throughout the Summer. The permanent depots which Mr. Straus maintains throughout the year are located as follows: 151 Avenue C, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, 65 Market Street, and 235 West Sixtieth Street.

IN THE SHOPS.

In the stiff linen collars there are many fancy designs, particularly in the wide, turn-down collars. Some of these are a mass of fine tucks, which will make the laundry folk unhappy. Some of the tucks are carried around the collar, others are perpendicular, running up and down, and still other collars have merely a few tucks on the edge. Starched collars, also of the turn-down variety, are more familiar with the little line of openwork around the edge.

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An attractive stock is made of white and pale-blue silk, bands of the two colors alternating. The top band is of white, those below of blue, set back a width of the bands of silk. The white below is much shorter, while the lower blue one shows the same decrease, making a flight of backward-running steps on either side of the stock. This blocking out allows the attaching to the front end of each band of the silk forming the stock of a similar band which hangs perpendicularly. These falling bands, which overlap slightly and are caught together, being of the same length, but each being set in a band below the others, have ends graduating in length, the outside being the longest and the inside the shortest, giving the effect of an inverted point in the front. A pretty effect of being made up over lace is given this stock by an edge of cream lace, which shows at the top and joins a piece of lace pointed at the lower edge, which fills in the opening at the front of the stock. The long ends at the front are joined by two narrow oval medallions of lace. French knots of white outline the edges of the bands of silk forming the stock and the inside edges of the falling bands where they overlap. The pointed ends are each hung with tiny white silk balls.

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Smart street gloves are fastened with a single large pearl button. The stitching on many of the women's gloves is finished without the spear point, the lower end of the stitching on the backs being the same as the upper.

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Of hats there is no end, and there is much to say of them. To talk of hats means this year to talk of burnt orange, and there is never an exhibition of hats which does not show it, very frequently combined with white. One attractive hat of this description is of a broad rolled sailor shape, the crown encircled with white tips curled over to the front, the ostrich tips are frequently used, though these are of straight feathers of some kind. Around the crown beneath the tips is carried a narrow band of the orange ribbon, but so closely covered that it is hardly visible until it reaches the back, where it is carried up on the crown of the hat and tied in a bow, with long loops and ends falling over the back.

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A turban of soft white braided material has the head and breast of a big orange parrot-like bird at the left side of the front.

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In an all-white hat, a big flat one has the white ribbon trimming put on the top to give the effect of two big rosettes, the only trimming, with the exception of a line of single white dahlias set on under the rim on the left side and carried well to the back.

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A big all-black hat is of velvet with an almost imperceptible crown. Around this is a narrow shirring of black satin, the chief trimming being black ostrich feathers, some of them being massed on the edge of the rim at the right side of the back, tumbling over and under it. A few big balls of jet also fall over the edge at the same place.

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A large hat of dark blue velvet has a Tam crown and gray squirrel fur rim, with several little gray fur heads set at intervals around the rim just under the overlapping crown.

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One of the most effective hats is of white silk, with embroidery in French designs, festoons of roses in pink, combined with a network of gold, all in embroidery. The hat is something of a turban in shape, and the embroidery outlines the turned-up rim and the top of the crown. At one side of the hat mink tails are knotted.

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A turban that is attractive shows the colors of green and red. The foundation of the hat is green velvet, but it can barely be seen, for the hat is covered with the feathers, both rim and crown, while in the centre of the hat in front is the head of the bird. The ends of the feathers droop over the hair a little at the back, and beneath them are to be seen ends of the green velvet which covers the hat.

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Another white hat of the broad-brimmed rolling sailor in shape is finished with a band of gray squirrel skin around the crown and a deep binding on the rim. The color tone is given by folds of silk in the most delicate opalescent tones, a combination of pale heliotrope, green, and pink. There is a buckle on the hat, standing at the front of the crown, square, with two little wings on either side. Folds of these different colors extend from the ends of the buckle on either side across the hat and over the edges in front, while other folds cross the back in a similar manner.

DEATH OF W. S. STRATTON

Made Millions in the Gold Mines of Colorado.

"Located" the Famous Independence Vein—In 1891 He Was So Poor He Could Not Pay Carfare.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 14.—Winfield Scott Stratton, the millionaire mining man, died at 9:30 o'clock to-night.

Winfield Scott Stratton, who once was a carpenter, was the most picturesque and interesting figure in the Western mining world. In 1891, being too poor to ride, he walked from Colorado Springs, Col., to Cripple Creek, carrying his pack, and was "grub-staked" by Leslie W. Popejoy, an acquaintance.

At the time of his death he was worth not less than $20,000,000, was the owner of all of the street-car systems of Colorado Springs and Manitou, several of the finest corners in Denver, and a large amount of real estate in the State, including several promising mines which had never been worked. Almost every venture he made "panned out" successfully, and to the miners of Colorado he was the personification of luck.

Stratton was fifty-five years of age, but looked older. His tastes were simple. He dressed neatly but not expensively, and drove about his properties with a cheap team and light wagon. He was ever generous, and each year gave away thousands of dollars to men whose luck had been against them and who were in straitened circumstances. In Colorado Springs he built a beautiful park, and with the intention of keeping objectionable tenants from the neighborhood and making the reserve the finest in the State, he purchased large tracts of land on every side. He spent large sums of money to aid in beautifying the towns in which he was interested.

In was on July 4, 1891, that Stratton "located" the famous Independence Mine, which has since produced several millions in gold, and which was one of the richest, if not the richest, individual property in the West.

Several weeks after this Stratton returned to Colorado Springs and purchased Leslie W. Popejoy's interest, giving his note for $247 in payment. Three years later Popejoy read in the papers of Millionaire Stratton's famous Indepedence Mine. He investigated and was led to believe that Stratton had discovered the ore body before he had been induced to sell his interest; that Stratton had misrepresented the facts to him, and that he had been swindled in the transaction.

He therefore brought suit against Stratton for one-half interest in the property, and the litigation, involving as it did $25,000,000 of mining property in the heart of the Cripple Creek district and mooted points in the practice of "grub staking," was one of the most noted in the history of mining in the West.

After two years, in May, 1897, Stratton effected a settlement out of court.

Besides being sole owner of the Independence Mine, Stratton at that time, six years after he was "grub-staked," was one of the principal owners of the Portland, which was paying 1 per cent. per month on $3,000,000 of capital, and owner of the Gold Crater, Portland No. 2, Black Diamond, Gold King, and others.

Notwithstanding his unparalleled good fortune in mining Stratton was unfortunate in another direction. He was almost a monomaniac upon the subject of Christian Science and found himself constantly in hot water by endeavoring to follow the advice of a horde of alleged healers and prophetesses.

Mr. Stratton was the man who created a sensation during the Presidential campaign in 1896 by offering to bet $100,000 on Mr. Bryan, and then "flunking" after a party of New Yorkers had deposited in bank the sum necessary to "call the bluff."

GOULD'S OLD PARTNER DEAD.

James Oliver Was the Schoolmaster, and Later the Business Associate of the Financier.

NEWARK, Sept. 14.—A telegram was received here to-night from Burlingame, Kan., announcing the death there of James Oliver, a former partner of Jay Gould and at one time a member of the New York Legislature and proprietor of Fergusonville Academy, at Fergusonville, N. Y. He was born in Scotland and came to this country at an early age. After being graduated from the New York State Normal School at Albany he became a teacher in Beechwood Seminary, at Roxbury, N. Y.

Among his pupils were Jay Gould and John Burroughs, who later became famous as a poet and naturalist. Mr. Oliver became a fast friend of the Gould family, and was engaged to marry Miss Mary Gould, a sister of the financier, when she died. At the time Oliver was a partner with Jay Gould in the surveying business, and in the latter's history of Delaware County he paid a high tribute to Oliver.

Later Mr. Oliver was an important witness for the Gould family in the suit for the estate brought by Sarah Ann Angell. In 1856 Mr. Oliver purchased the academy, which he conducted until 1882, when he sold it and moved to Kansas. He was at one time Mayor of Burlingame. He is survived by a widow and six children. While in Delaware County, N. Y., Mr. Oliver was the political rival of Judge Isaac Maynard.

COL. W. A. RAFFERTY DEAD.

Commander of the Fifth United States Cavalry Succumbs to Injuries Sustained by a Fall at Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—Col. William A. Rafferty of the Fifth Cavalry died at San Felipe yesterday from injuries sustained by a fall a week ago yesterday. Gen. Chaffee was at his bedside when he expired.

Col. Rafferty's body will be sent home on the United States Army transport Logan.

Col. Rafferty had a long and honorable record in the army. He was a native of New Jersey, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1861. Upon graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, June 23, 1865. He was promoted to a Captaincy May 14, 1868. He then successively rose to be Major in the Second Cavalry, Nov. 20, 1889; Lieutenant Colonel, May 31, 1898, and Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, Oct. 18, 1899. Col. Rafferty served with distinction in the Indian wars on the frontier, and was brevetted a Major Feb. 27, 1890, "for gallant services in actions against Indians on the Little Wichita River, Texas, Oct. 5, 1870, and in the Hatchet Mountains, New Mexico, April 28, 1882."

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Furnishings Needed in Two Departments of a Charity for Children.

Two departments of the new Home for the Friendless, the quarantine and the hospital, at Woody Crest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, are still unfurnished. The managers of the society hope that those interested in this beautiful new building for children will furnish one or more of them. The recent gift of $500 from Mr. and Mrs. William Duryea of Nyack in memory of their son, William Duryea, Jr., provides for the third large dormitory—that for the boys.

In the quarantine there are two sleeping rooms, two caretakers' rooms, two sitting rooms, and a dining room. The hospital comprises the same number, with the addition of a solarium. The four children's sleeping rooms contain six beds each, and can be furnished for $100 apiece, the four caretakers' rooms for $25 each, the sitting rooms, dining room, and solarium for $30 each. Remittances may be made to the Treasurer, Mrs. S. F. Hallock, 936 Woody Crest Avenue.

APARTMENTS
APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS
AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.
AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.
APARTMENTS

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT CORNELL EMBREE, a lawyer, with an office at 135 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, in Flushing, L. I. He was in his seventy-ninth year, and died from general debility due to old age. He was one of the most widely known residents of Flushing. He leaves a widow and three children.

Dr. EDMUND HOWELL COOK died yesterday at Flushing, L. I. He was thirty-nine years old, and a son of the late Dr. Henry Cook of Sag Harbor. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday at his late residence. The burial will be at Sag Harbor.

MARRIED.

ALLCROFT—WELLS.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, John Derby, youngest son of the late John Derby Allcroft of Stokesay Court, Shropshire, England, to Marietta, widow of the late David Dwight Wells of Norwich, Conn., and youngest daughter of the late Dr. William Millar Ord of London, England.

DIED.

COOK.—At Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 14, Edmund Howell Cook, M. D., son of the late Dr. Henry Cook of Sag Harbor, N. Y., in the 39th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 27½ Sanford Av., Flushing, Tuesday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Sag Harbor, N. Y., on Wednesday.

EMBREE.—At Flushing, L. I., Sept. 14, 1902, Robert Cornell Embree, in his 79th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANCIS.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902, David Green Francis, in his 86th year.
Funeral services at the residence of Mr. John Rogers, New Canaan, on Monday, Sept. 15, at 4:30 P.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Heavy Footing on the Course During the Morning Hours.

LIVELY AFTERNOON BRUSHES

The Trotter Angelus Beaten in a Three-Cornered Tilt with the Pacers N. T. B. and Marchwood.

There was a large gathering of road drivers on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, but very little brushing, owing to the heavy condition of the road, which made the footing exceedingly dangerous in spots. A few of the fast steppers seemed to take to the footing on the lower stretch, and furnished the crowds of spectators with several lively heats that were slow but closely contested. The noonday sun and a strong breeze that sprung up about the same time worked wonders with the roadbed, so that by 3 o'clock it was perfectly dry from end to end, and in prime condition.

During the morning G. W. Smith's pacer Ogden Smith defeated M. Simon's trotter Trinidad in a half-mile go, and Jim the Penman, driven by A. Block, paced home an open length in front of the trotter Night Hawk, with L. M. Boynton driving. The two trotters Hattie Gothard, driven by C. Solomon, and Woodsboy, driven by M. Simon, did some fast work, and broke even after stepping four heats.

The afternoon's sport opened in the presence of a crowd that numbered fully 5,000 persons, with a nip and tuck go between the old trotting favorite Kingwood, 2:17½, driven by George Coleman, and the bay trotter Angelus, 2:12½, driven by A. Crawford. The pair met under High Bridge, and were started on perfectly even terms over the lower stretch, where all the brushing was done. For a quarter neither trotter seemed to be able to gain the slightest advantage, and there was every prospect of a dead heat until Kingwood, on being touched with the whip, showed a burst of speed that carried him half a length in front of Angelus. A misstep caused Kingwood to lose almost all the ground he had gained, but his driver rallied him at the critical moment, and he won out by a head, trotting strong and fast. The crack pacer Redinda, 2:07½, driven by J. F. Dodge, found an easy proposition in the trotter Charlie A., driven by Charles Abbot. Starting behind him, Redinda reached even terms and passed him before the first quarter post was reached, winning out as she pleased.

M. C. Harrison's new pacer Sam Logan proved himself in fine condition when he was turned to a good start with the pacer Princess, driven by J. W. Dubois. They paced nose and nose for a quarter, and then Sam Logan made a bad break. Before he could recover his footing Princess had opened a gap of several lengths. Sam Logan, urged by his driver, kept bravely on, and, though he recovered some of the lost ground, was not able to reach even terms, Princess crossing the line a length in front of him. Dissatisfied with the result of the heat, Mr. Harrison at once challenged the victor to a second and a third heat, if it was necessary, to decide the question of superiority. Mr. Dubois accepted, and the pair were jogged back to the start, and after several breaks, were finally got away on fairly even terms. If anything, Princess had the advantage, but she only held it to the first quarter post, where Sam Logan passed her like a shot from a gun and jogged home an easy winner. This time Mr. Dubois was dissatisfied with the result, and the two went back to the post bent upon urging their steeds to the limit. A better start could not have been desired, both horses catching at the same time, and going away at a clip that distanced several other pacers who attempted to join in the brush. A blanket would have covered the pair to the first quarter post, so evenly did they pace side by side. A little encouragement with word and whip caused Princess to show a head in front just as the stretch was entered. It was only for an instant, however, for Sam Logan was equal to the occasion, and, increasing his gait without apparent effort, stepped out in front, and had a head and shoulders to the good as they dashed by the post. The fourth heat was a repetition of the third, except that Princess did not make as good time in the last quarter.

One of the most interesting three-cornered brushes of the day was between the two pacers N. T. B., 2:21½, driven by James Kennedy, and Marchwood, against the trotter Angelus, 2:12½. The trotter got away first, and held a lead of half a length to the first quarter post, where the pace began to tell on him, and he broke. N. T. B. and Marchwood fought it out hammer and tongs, the former winning out by a narrow margin. N. T. B. won a second heat from Marchwood and the trotter Wilkes, 2:20, driven by Hugh Riley, led Angelus and the pacer Harry H., driven by H. Heuman, home in the order named. Dictum, with a pacing record of 2:20½, had a trifle too much speed for the trotter Gray Gables, and Redinda stepped home several lengths in front of Angelus. John W. Cornish gave the famous old trotter David B., 2:08¾, several warming jogs, but did not start him in any brushes.

Among others who joined in the sport were A. C. Wheatley, driving the trotter Jolly Boy, 2:19½; Louis Kahn, driving the bay pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; Daniel Scully, driving a fast bay cob; C. J. Hemmingway, driving a team of black trotters, and Albert Newcomb, driving the pacer Daisy Bell, 2:20½.

HANDBALL IN JERSEY CITY.

Champion Michael Egan Plays in Two Hard Contests.

The principal contest of the day at the Jersey City handball court yesterday was the match between Champion Michael Egan against D. Bruder and P. Scott, which was decided a draw after four hotly fought games, two going to each side. The match will be continued some day next week.

The day was the liveliest that the Jersey court has seen since last Winter, and every indication points to an unusually brisk term for the club during the coming months. The court was crowded during the entire day, and besides the first match, Egan took part in another, when he had E. Ficke as mate against J. Manning and J. McCabe, the first-named team winning two out of the three games by the hardest kind of work. The scores:

P. Eckhoff	21	21	17
G. Nees	14	11	21
W. O'Keeffe	21	21	21
J. Delaney	12	16	20
E. Ficke and J. Egan	21	12	21
T. McCabe and J. Manning	21	21	19
M. Egan	21	19	21
D. Bruder and P. Scott	20	21	16
A. Whelan and William Husbands	21	6	21
J. Connery and M. Kenny	19	21	18
J. Ryan and E. Donnelly	21	15	21
J. Egan and T. Waldron	14	21	17
C. Kavanagh and J. Welsh	21	21	21
J. Lydon and J. Carter	9	16	19
D. Bruder	21	21	18
P. Scott	14	18	21

Anchor Athletic Club Games.

The Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City held its twelfth and last of a series of bimonthly games for the club, track, and field championship at Baldwin Park yesterday. The championship trophy, a silver cup presented by John E. Padden of Jersey City, was won by George Hackman, with 80 points to his credit. Franz Goerner was second, with 67 points; E. Schenck scored 57, W. Wengle 36, E. Kunath and G. Reinman tied with 34 each, and E. Firehock earned 22. There being six prizes, all the men were entitled to a prize, with the exception of E. Schenck, who failed to compete in 75 per cent. of the games in order to be eligible to a prize. Following is a summary of yesterday's games:

100-Yard Run.—Final heat won by G. Hackman, (4 yards;) G. Reineman, (10 yards,) second; E. Kanuth, (11 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by F. Dieterle, 632 feet,) actual throw 86 feet; W. Wengle, (10 feet,) actual throw 70 feet 9 inches, second; J. Bell, (35 feet,) actual throw 73 feet 5 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by G. Reineman, (15 inches,) with a jump of 8 feet 7¼ inches; F. Goerner, (scratch,) with a jump of 9 feet 8 inches, second; W. Wengle, (7 inches,) with a jump of 9 feet ¾ of an inch, third.

One-mile Relay Race.—Won by G. Hackman, (Captain,) with G. Reineman, S. Lovatt, and C. Robbins. Time—3:56 1-5.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

The clubs competing for the cricket championship of New York have now but a single game each to play with the exception of Kings County which has two. These remaining games may have an important bearing on the result of the championship contest, for should it so happen that Brooklyn and Paterson win their games and the Knickerbock Athletic Club lose its remaining match, all three teams will be tied for the lead.

In the contest for the batting average, M. R. Cobb still leads with 84, but J. Poyer of Brooklyn by his innings of Saturday last passed to Bunce for second place. Poyer is now 46.80 and Bunce 44.42. The records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	11	8	1	2	.888
Brooklyn	11	7	2	2	.778
Paterson	11	7	2	2	.777
Livingston	11	6	4	1	.600
Manhattan	11	5	5	1	.375
Kings County	10	2	8	0	.200
Nelson Lodge	11	0	11	0	.000

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Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, New York, Near Eighth Avenue.

HIGH WATER MARK!

September selling bids fair to break all records! Our immense stock is equal to the heavy demands, and the early autumn trade has, to date, heen attracted by our splendid values, and superb variety! If you have furniture needs prepare to fill them now. Styles were never prettier nor prices more advantageous for the purchaser. Our control of the market and our ceaseless efforts to maintain our position as leaders insure the reliability of our "bargains." Inspect our incomparable stock and select now!

CHINA CLOSET of very desirable design, in polished golden oak finish, with curved sides and large door of heavy plate glass, adjustable grooved shelves, carved top with French bevelled mirror of fancy shape; very good value, for 12.65

COMBINATION BOOKCASE of exceptionally fine design and superior construction, in quarter sawed oak, with golden finish; combination desk section, with mirror of French bevelled plate at top and drawers at base; two large compartments for books, with plate glass doors; all very nicely carved and finely finished; special value for 21.72

LIBRARY TABLE of mission style, in willow green oak, very artistic design, well made and finished, fancy legs, octagonal top, a typical design and of marked effectiveness; splendid value for 7.32

Estimates and Supplies submitted for Door and Window Draperies, Wall Covering, Cosey Corners and Oriental Rooms.

Bedroom Suit of Empire design, in the finely carved, highly polished golden oak; richly effective, yet inexpensive. Strong, well made pieces of characteristic simplicity of outline. Dresser and Chiffonier have large mirrors of heavy French bevelled plate. Very special values. Bed, $14.29, Dresser, $22.25. Chiffonier 17.85

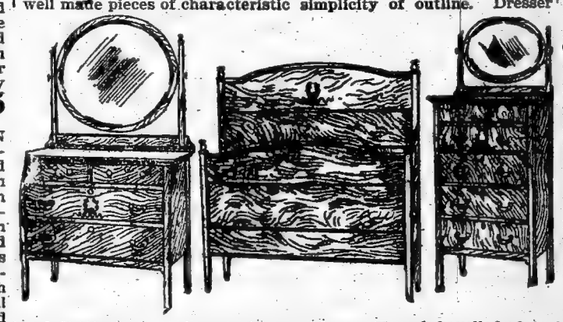

LIBRARY OR VILLA SUIT, of 3 pretty and substantial pieces, in polished quarter sawed oak, golden finish. Very desirable design, superior construction and detail. Splendid value for 20.79

LARGE ARM CHAIR, of mission type, with willow green oak frame; Spanish leather seat back 17.31

Send for Mission Booklet in Colors.

FROEHLICH FLAWLESS FOLDING COUCH BED—wide and capacious, all steel, double bed, which can be closed or made up in Turkish divan style. Finest spring, finished in Roman gold lustre. Mattress folds, and can be made up with covers remaining on the bed and folding between the two parts. Furnished with our famous Improved Mattress, complete... 7.98

SIDEBOARD of quaint mission design, very effective in style and strikingly original. In weathered oak with antique brass handles, 2 small and 1 large drawer, lower shelf and cabinet top, with latticed windows; very finely made and finished. Exceptional value for 20.50

WHITE ENAMELLED BED, with bent pillars, fancy scroll work, decorative rosettes, and of superior construction and finish. In all sizes; very special value for 4.49

Froehlich Flawless Folding Beds and All Other Kinds of Brass and Iron Beds in Great Variety.

Upholstery Heavy mercerized armure Portieres in self colors, light red, dark red, rose, Nile, olive and empire green; fancy fringe top and bottom; regular value $9.00; special, per pair $4.98

Tapestry Table Covers, fringed all around:—
6x4 Regular value, $1.25. Special, 75c.
8x4 Regular value, $1.75. 1.15 each

Double Thread Nottingham Lace Curtains, floral and real lace effects:—
Regular value, .98; special, .59 per pair.
Regular value, $1.75; special, .98 per pair.
Regular value, $2.75; special, $1.49 per pair.
Regular value, $3.75; special, $1.98 per pair.

Our Speedway SEWING MACHINE, high grade, easy running; adapted to all kinds of work; extra finished oak stands with three drawers, drof leaf and cover, complete with all attachments; special $15.95

Our usual splendid showing of the latest styles. Large assortment of Imported and Domestic Rugs, consisting of Shervans, Daghestans, Royal Smyrnas, Royal Wiltons, Persians, Axminsters, &c. CARPETS

100 pieces of Wool Brussels 64c
100 pieces of All Wool Ingrains 58c
100 pieces of Cotton Chain Ingrains 48c

Art Squares, All Wool Ingrains, very heavy:

2.2x3.	3x3	3x3.2	3x4
4.75	5.75	6.85	7.85

Brussels Art Squares, medallion centres:

2.2x3	3x3	3x3.2	3x4
6.38	7.60	8.87	10.15

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HOUSEFURNISHINGS. Very special values in Kitchen Utensils and Requisites of all the best and most popular makes.

Every essential for the modern model kitchen—and at prices phenomenally low. Never before have such bargains been offered. We quote a few of our many specials:—

Genuine Agate TEA or COFFEE POT, best quality only; 4 qts., 58c.; 3 qts., 50c.; 2 qts., 44c.; 1 qt. 33c

Genuine Agate TEA KETTLES; first quality only; 7 qts., 98c.; 5 qts., 83c.; 4 qts. 72c

COALHOD, very heavy material, japanned; regular family size 19c

BREAD BOARD, round, hardwood, fancy turned; 10-in. diameter 8c

CHOPPING KNIFE, best steel, large size, with hardwood handle 4c

CAKE TURNER, best steel, medium size, hardwood handle. 3c

Genuine Agate RICE BOILER, guaranteed first quality; 3 qt., $1.05; 2 qt., 81c.; 1 qt. 64c

CORN CAKE PAN, cast iron, with 11 cups, also French roll pans 19c

CUSPIDOR, heavy tin, japanned in pretty colors, gold striped 9c

COAT AND HAT RACK, with 4 copper plated hooks, hardwood frame 5c

Genuine Agate PUDDING PAN, very best quality; 6 qt., 30c.; 5 qt., 27c.; 4 qt., 23c.; 3 qt., 21c.; 2 qt., 19c.; 1 qt. 14c

WHISK BROOM, best quality, medium size, plush covered handle 15c

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CAMERA SUPPLIES. KITCHEN OUTFIT BOOKLET FREE.

WASHBOARD, zinc, hardwood frame, galvanized iron protector 19c

Genuine agate BERLIN COVERED SAUCEPAN OR KETTLE; 8 qt., 67c.; 6 qt., 61c.; 3¾ qt., 44c.; 2½ qt., 36c.; 2 qt. 28c

SLAW CUTTER, adjustable hardwood frame, steel knife. 13c

LEMON SQUEEZER, hardwood, porcelain bowl; regular 15c. kind 6c

PASTRY BOARD, very best quality, cleated ends, size 14x 20 in. 21c

FURNITURE BEATER, rattan, well made and strong. 9c

CORN POPPER, strong wire mesh, tin cover, long wood handles 10c

PARLOR BROOM, best selected corn, linen thread sewed, flexible handle 21c

Catalogue "Guide to Housekeeping," COMPRISING 664 PAGES, DIVIDED INTO 4 SECTIONS.

For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers. Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages. Section 6 describes Lamps, Tableware, &c.; 112 pages. Section 7 describes Rugs, Curtains and Medium Grade Furniture; 144 pages. Section 8 describes High Grade Art Furniture; 305 pages. Section E describes Go-Carts. Section F describes Refrigerators. Section G describes Baby Carriages. Any of these sections separately sent free on application to Mail Order Department. Illustrated Catalogue on Hammocks and Summer Specialties Free.

TOWEL RACK, 3 prong, solid oak, varnished 4c

KEROSENE OIL CAN, heavy tin, with spout, handle and bail, 4 qt. 13c

FRY PAN, stamped steel, cold handle—
11 in. 18c
9 in. 13c
8 in. 10c
7 in. 8c

FLOOR BRUSH, genuine hair, very full, with turned and polished hardwood back 59c

IRONING TABLE AND LADDER combined; best quality; finest workmanship 1.12

UNIVERSAL FOOD CHOPPER, best in the world, with 3 size cutters, large family size. 75c

SCRUBBING BRUSH, best Tampico, solid hardwood block. 8c

WATER BUCKET, very heavy galvanized iron, 12 quart size; special 18c

WASH KETTLE, very large size, heavy tin, strong bail handle 23c

WASH BOILER, heavy tin, solid copper bottom, in 2 sizes; No. 8 size, 67c.; No. 7 size. 58c

COFFEE MILL, wood box, steel grinder, can be regulated to grind fine or coarse. 16c

SPICE CABINET, heavy metal, 8 drawers, bronzed and nicely lettered 98c

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Auction Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL mortgage duly executed by Mexican Securities Company and others, on the 26th day of June, 1902, and delivered to M. R. Burnham, the said chattel mortgage having been duly filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, I, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, Auctioneer, will sell on the 16th day of September, 10 A. M., 1902, at 174 Canal St., N. Y. City, all the right, title, and interest which the said M. R. Burnham (Mortgagee) has or may have in the chattels mentioned in schedule contained in said chattel mortgage, replevied by the Sheriff in a certain action now pending in the New York Supreme Court, in the matter of George W. Cobb, Jr., against Mexican Securities Company. By order of MAX BAB, Attorney for Mortgagee.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

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Auction Sales.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT AUCTION. The President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, through Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder, on the 17th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, all the buildings and parts of buildings and existing structures,
AT NOS. 243-245-247 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
President of the Borough of Manhattan.
For full particulars see City Record.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Monday, September 22, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Policy No. 618,778 made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States of America.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Surrogate Notices.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mM

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of March, 1903 next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902. CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6mM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-1aw6mM

Auction Sales.

WOOLENS.
Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co.—Jos. Shongood & Sons, Auctioneers, sell this day, Monday, Sept. 15, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, stock of above.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton Street, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York for and on behalf of the said City for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 10th day of July, 1902, and which said maps were filed one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 23d day of July, 1902, and one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 1st day of August, 1902, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 23d day of July, 1902. It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement, and right of way under the following described premises:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of 8th Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence running westerly along said northerly line of 8th Street a distance of ninety-one feet six inches; thence running northerly along a curve with its convexity to the east of about 880 feet radius to the southerly line of 9th Street, a distance of about 189 feet; thence running easterly along said southerly line of 9th Street to its intersection with the above-mentioned westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 14 feet 6 inches; thence running southerly along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 199 feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.
au15-2aw6wF&M&S30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway between 103rd and 104th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, at a Special Term of said court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901, and which said maps were filed, one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 6th day of August, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901.

It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way under the following-described premises:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 49 feet 9½ inches north of the northerly line of West 103rd Street, running thence northerly along the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 52 feet to the boundary between lots Nos. 20 and 46½, as shown upon the maps above referred to; thence running easterly along the boundary line between said lots No. 20 and No. 46½ and along the boundary line between lots No. 22 and No. 46½, as above upon said maps, a distance of 44 feet, and thence running in a southwesterly direction along a railroad curve of radius 325 feet, as shown upon said maps, a distance of about 64 feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row.
au15,2aw6wF&M&S30

NOTICE.
I intend to apply to the Empire City Fire Insurance Company for a new certificate of the capital stock thereof, in lieu of one claimed to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed, such certificate having been dated June 19, 1886, and numbered 1,103, in the name of Susan D. Watson, and being for three shares.
RUSSELL R. COATS.
New York, August 30, 1902.
HENRY C. QUINBY,
Attorney for applicant, 44 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

CLYMER, MEREDITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lily S. Clymer, Henry Clymer Overton, G. Bleasdale Overton, Louise Overton Ward, Edward Overton, Eliza Overton Hammond, Ella M. Little, Mary C. Angle, Graham Macfarlane, James R. Macfarlane, Eugenia H. Macfarlane, Mary G. Grant, Mary Willing Bayard, James Macfarlane, Harriet B. Macfarlane, George Clymer Macfarlane, Edward Macfarlane, Malcolm Macfarlane, S. Bartlett Macfarlane, Rose N., Countess de Bryas, the widow, heirs and next of kin of MEREDITH CLYMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William B. Shubrick Clymer of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MEREDITH CLYMER, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au18-1aw7wM.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6mM

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my19-1aw6wm

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARZY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mM.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800 GREAT VALUE. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 127 W. 38th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, as widened, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,157 Bathgate Avenue:

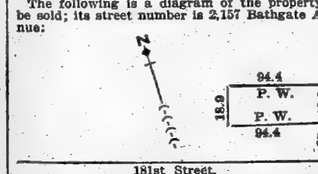

181st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345.00 and interest.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

s15-2aw3wM&Th&o6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue as widened, distant forty-three feet nine inches northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,159 Bathgate Avenue:

181st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:40	Sun sets...6:11	Moon sets...3:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:30	Gov. Isl'd...6:00	H. Gate...7:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:54	Gov. Isl'd...6:18	H. Gate...11:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Manaos and Para		

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Cienfuegos, Santiago		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, ——		11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana		11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 9 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti, via Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 13 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Muana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of calling daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:0(P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 14; Shanghai, Aug. 18; Yokohama, Aug. 26, and Honolulu, Sept. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer China, and were dispatched East Sept. 12. Due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 15.

Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 10.
Archimede, Naples, Sept. 3.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Sept. 10.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Indraderi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 10.
Minnetonka, London, Sept. 9.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Gallia, Naples Aug. 30.
Hohenzollern, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 9.
Moltke, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Morro Castle, Havana, Sept. 13.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Seguranca, Colon, Sept. 9.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Laurentian, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Sept. 3.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Sept. 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Sept. 11.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Manitou, London, Sept. 8.
Schwarzenfels, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Colorado, Hull, Sept. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Desterro, Para, Sept. 9.
Havana, Vera Cruz, Sept. 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Saldine, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Seguranca, Nassau, Sept. 15.
Tonawanda, Manchester, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Gothsborg, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kronsland, Dorrud, Antwerp, Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Outside the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Metus, Paramaribo, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston, Sept. 9, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Californian, Lyons, Baltimore, Sept. 12, with mdse. in transit to Dearborn & Lapham.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) Lambert, Tampico, Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:13 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Sept. 5 and Queenstown, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 49 A. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, McPherson, Port Arthur, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville, Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 40 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, Sept. 11, and Charleston, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

United States revenue cutter Gresham.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) for Dublin.
SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.
United States cruiser Montgomery.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt Volger, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 10:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, from New York for Glasgow, passed Inishtrahull today.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port yesterday and passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday and passed Rockey Head to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 3 A. M. Sept. 15.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 1:20 A. M., 15th.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Frank Trumbull, Denver; Lewis Biddle, Philadelphia; S. H. Hardwick, Washington.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Richard Taylor, Leicester, England.

IMPERIAL—G. W. Boyd, Liverpool; J. E. Malloch, Glasgow; Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, Scotland.

GRAND—Capt. G. F. Barney, United States Army; Major T. A. Adams, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Frank V. Burnett, Washington; Alex. Henry Davis, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. B. McVey, Pittsburg; Dr. McClelland Henderson, London; Countess Esterchazy, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—Senator William B. Allison, Iowa; F. Hollworth, Manchester, England.

PLAZA—William H. Hammer, San Francisco; James Black, Belfast.

SAVOY—F. Uhiry, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Walter Blount, Washington; N. List, Moscow.

MANHATTAN—J. B. Ingalls, Boston; E. B. Allen, London.

PARK AVENUE—F. C. Cosby, United States Navy.

NAVARRE—Dr. J. H. Hess, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Leboit, jewelry and leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Auhlfelder, S., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Robinson, manufacturing department; Hotel Albert.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss H. Schofield, laces; Miss J. Linn, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Lenis Hotel.

Frank Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. Frank, cloaks and waists; 447 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

McTeer Brothers, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McTeer clothing; Hoffman House.

Lohr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lohr, dress goods, silks, white goods, and laces; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions and toilet goods, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Erlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Erlich, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Cadillac.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; E. Nash, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. O. Watson, linens, white goods, and laces, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets, 104 Worth Street.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Shorten, silks, 198 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Nathanson, R., Washington, D. C.; S. Behrend, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J. Baltimore, Md.; S. Seligen, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Glasgow Bros., Jackson, Mich.; B. J. Glasgow, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions and jewelry; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Beek Bros., Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Beek, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Furchgott, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; N. Furchgott, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds north, becoming southeast.

The weather will be generally fair to-day and Tuesday, except that showers are probable to-day in the south plateau, South Dakota, and Western Nebraska, and to-night or Tuesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the southwest upper lake region. Temperatures will rise slowly east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh north to east, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeast, on the Gulf coast light to fresh east to southeast, on the upper lakes fresh to brisk south, and on the lower lakes fresh and mostly south to southwest.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	66	52	55
6 A. M.	65	50	56
9 A. M.	71	56	60
12 M.	75	62	63
4 P. M.	78	66	66
6 P. M.	74	64	64
9 P. M.	71	60	60
12 P. M.	71	58	56

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last 25 years	60

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 53 degrees and at 8 P. M. 60 degrees. The maximum temperature was 66 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 7 P. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

While it would be a stretch of the imagination to say that the relief to be afforded the money market by the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and by assured gold imports will at once bring about an easy money condition, it certainly is the case that the situation has been made much safer and more clear, and that Wall Street breathes more easily. Had no such relief been forthcoming, it goes without saying that the stock market would on Saturday have been given a bad chill by the publication of the weekly Clearing House statement showing surplus reserves down to the lowest figure in several years—down almost to the vanishing point. But, though following the statement the bears hammered the list, prices did not yield. To the contrary, they advanced, under the lead of the standard stocks, such as St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Rock Island, and closed at practically the highest for the day.

The only comment to be made is that the buyers were much stronger interests than the sellers. That, it is hardly necessary to say, is always the case in a high or tight money market.

It must not be supposed, however, that forthwith money rates are to drop to easy figures. They will not. Indeed, it will not be surprising, in view of the fact that the payment of some $15,000,000 is due to-morrow on the new Oregon Short Line participating bonds, if there shall be some further disturbance of loans to-day and a continuation of the high money rates. But that the worst is over would seem to be assured.

When the money market finally adjusts itself, it will be found that leadership will be assumed by the best class of stocks—St. Paul, Rock Island, and the like. Reasons, later to be disclosed, will explain their persistent strength.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The dearness of money in New York last week, coupled with the low rates of exchange here, the increasing flow of gold toward New York, and especially the fact that the employment of money on this side is relatively unprofitable, resulted in money in London being worth barely 3 per cent. In Paris and Berlin it was worth even less. Discount rates are hardening slightly as a result of the fall in American exchange and the lessening of the cash supply.

Stocks continue inactive, and about the only speculative interest manifested continues to be centred chiefly in American rails. The anxiety to unload British rails, and the lack of demand for these securities have caused a more vivid realization of the necessity for reforms in British railroad management.

Consols have fallen to what is considered bottom prices. Mines shared the general dullness of the week.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 14.—There was a better tone in nearly all sections of the cloth market last week, the larger turnover and easier cotton enabling a fair number of orders to be executed. There was a considerable increase in business with China, and many makers improved their positions materially.

Offers from India for fabrics were more numerous, but the limits were mostly unacceptable. The outlook in India is satisfactory. The fact that Indian crops are doing well gives ensouragement to the prospect of large business before long, and fortifies manufacturers.

There was increased inquiry last week from minor Eastern outlets and South America.

Yarns were quiet for home trade. American twists were in healthier demand, and in some quarters they approached scarcity.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday showed the following: Gold in hand increased 116,000 pesetas; silver in hand increased 467,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increased 275,000 pesetas.

Gold was quoted yesterday at 34.55.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 13th day of September, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$360,529,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$360,529,089
Silver dollars	461,490,000	Silver certificates outstanding	461,490,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,389,855	Treasury notes outstanding	27,382,000
Silver bullion of 1890	25,992,145		
Total	849,401,089	Total	$849,401,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$90,198,268.01	
Gold certificates	59,944,080.00	
Standard silver dollars	8,676,693.00	
Silver certificates	6,451,653.00	
Silver bullion	3,375,190.05	
United States notes	5,052,189.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	63,970.00	
National banknotes	15,961,015.72	
Subsidiary silver coin	9,359,076.92	
Fractional currency	108.31	
Minor coin	873,076.24	
		$178,956,130.25
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,359,441.11	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,697,923.17	
Total	$127,057,364.28	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	45,108.20	
		127,102,472.48
Total		$306,058,602.73
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,456,400.71	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,055,431.93	
Disbursing officers' balances	60,403,811.61	
Post Office Department account	6,769,287.96	
Miscellaneous items	2,442,761.27	
		91,067,693.48
Available cash balance		$214,990,909.25

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$848,349.20	$12,379,513.70	$63,392,488.04
Internal revenue	725,681.49	9,032,480.93	48,175,973.77
Miscellaneous	42,052.86	986,213.57	8,741,250.29
Total receipts	$1,716,083.55	$22,398,208.20	$120,309,712.10
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	150,000.00	4,810,000.00	27,321,233.46
War	105,000.00	3,015,000.00	32,109,893.05
Navy	300,000.00	2,655,000.00	16,246,363.73
Indians	20,000.00	200,000.00	3,244,326.28
Pensions	400,000.00	7,535,000.00	32,690,521.72
Interest		100,000.00	6,629,839.82
Total expenditures	$975,000.00	$18,315,000.00	$118,242,178.04
Excess of receipts over expenditures	741,083.55	4,083,208.20	2,067,534.06
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	686,989.23	8,498,801.62	51,224,936.02
Internal revenue	851,400.00	9,945,104.31	60,320,079.62
Receipts from all sources last year	1,579,872.18	19,058,570.28	110,773,035.71
Expenditures last year	1,255,000.00	15,515,000.00	107,174,088.53
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	150,000.00	738,992.50	3,372,510.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	42,750.00	553,007.50	3,611,690.00
Notes received for current redemption	585,000.00	5,340,104.00	34,248,767.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$449,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,757,088.00	$5,289,010.00	$65,046,998.00
This fiscal year	852,350.00	209,670.00	1,062,020.00
This month	131,380.00	31,420.00	162,800.00
This day	16,500.00	980.00	17,480.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,757,088.00	5,289,010.00	65,046,998.00
This fiscal year	852,350.00	209,670.00	1,062,020.00
This month	131,380.00	31,420.00	162,800.00
This day	16,500.00	980.00	17,480.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,106.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
243 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world
Investment Securities.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., August 28th, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, September 17, 1902, for delivery at this Depot of 100,000 yards 33 inch Cotton Duck, piece dyed, to be absolutely fast Khaki color and to stand the established tests as to fastness, otherwise to conform to the specifications for fibre dyed drab duck; 15,000 Muskrat Fur Caps and 10,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets conforming to standards and specifications adopted August 25th, 1902. Quantities will be subject to 50 per cent. increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from requirements will under no circumstances be considered. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. The attention of bidders is especially called to the fact that in case of delinquencies a reduction in price will be enforced. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon,) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals. Blanks for the proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened Sept. 17, 1902," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to sewer in Forty-fourth Street at Hudson River; repairs to sewer in Sixty-fifth Street, between Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue; repairs to sewer in Sixth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street.

The plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan. JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Sept. 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for regulating, grading, sodding, and restoring Riverside Park, from about One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, Nos. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan. JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Sept. 10, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 16, 1902, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish on board the U. S. Supply Ship Culgoa, at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh vegetables, and ice. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. S. KENNY, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 8-28-02.

PROPOSALS FOR COMPLETION OF THE Cadet Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1902. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M. Nov. 1, 1902, for completion of the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 13,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

Lost—Chatelaine bag, containing Diamond Ring and Brooch, also money; reward if returned. 998 East 166th St.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The German boerses last week gave unusual attention to Wall Street. It is explained here that Germans have heavy bull engagements in American railroad shares in London and New York, and the high rates of money in Wall Street renew apprehensions that the long American boom will soon be reversed. The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a financial article, notes that at present America dominates the boerses of Europe, and, after quoting the high rates for daily loans in Wall Street, the article concludes as follows: "Such a rise in the value of money shows how great a tension exists there, and how unsound the situation is."

While values were generally firm on the Berlin Boerse until Thursday, with light transactions in most departments, a marked change was presented on Friday as a result of the reports from New York, which intensified the fear that the long-expected ebb in the American tidal wave had begun, and which revived the spectre of American danger. This brought a reaction in iron shares, which had improved upon large American purchases of German steel rails.

The strongest department last week was that of foreign rentes, in which there was unusual activity, even outsiders participating. The indications are that the general public is selling German State and municipal bonds in order to invest in foreign bonds. The activity extended to the securities of many nations, especially to those of Spain, Portugal, Servia, China, Roumania, and Turkey.

General industrials were quiet, but firm. Chemical and electrical shares were more active.

Money shows a slightly rising tendency, and will, it is expected, be higher for the remainder of this month.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Seven Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Debenture Bonds.
OF THE
Pacific Packing & Navigation Company.
ISSUED JULY 26TH, 1901.

The undersigned agent desires under authority of said Debenture Agreement to expend the sum of Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars ($38,900) in the purchase of debentures of said issue, providing such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York City, on or before SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1902.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent,
By FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.

Dated New York, August 29th, 1902.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,069,237.88
Overdrafts		4,072.16
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,142,204.35
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		395,504.15
Specie		4,716,084.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,906,682.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,820,380.71	
Other items carried as cash	75,435.22	
		5,895,815.93
		$34,930,200.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		276,664.95
Due depositors		18,697,180.92
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		11,422,075.60
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$737.00	
Taxes	33,542.00	
		34,279.00
		$34,930,200.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of September, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of September, 1902, before me. ROBT. E. J. CORCORAN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

Dividends.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, September 10, 1902.
Dividend No. 136.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All SouthBound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:20, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY PLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30. St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:48 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

19:00 A. M.; ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 19:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
‡11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at ‡9:15 A. M.; (2) at ‡10:45 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:10 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at ‡9:47 A. M.; (2) at ‡11:20 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Time Tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sundays, ‡4:25 a. m.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., (‡1:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—‡9:40 a. m., ‡1:00, ‡3:40 p. m.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—‡*4:25, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ‖‡9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖‡11:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only) p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‖From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. §Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg. *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus. *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve..... *3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk..... ‡12:55pm	‡1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	‡8:25am.	‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:35pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 342 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ©12.25, ©12.45, ©7.15, ©5.25, ©6.45, ©5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*6.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	‡11.55 AM	‡12.00 NN
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*©12.40 PM	*©12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‡3.55 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local	‡5.10 PM	‡5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*©5.40 PM	*©5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 525, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

‡3:15 A. M..... Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
12:00 Noon...Express to Norwich...	12:15 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland....	3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.....Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night, Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:25 (Sunday, Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 10:55, 11:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 30th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. 9-8-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The Fast and Elegant Steamers

LARCHMONT and TREMONT

Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays, at 5 P. M.

Staterooms Reserved in Advance.

Cut Rates to All New England Points.

$3 to Boston

By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with train for Saratoga and the North.

ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

BY SEA TO MAINE

via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. The most direct route for sportsmen. Game brought back free. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 299 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Sept. 17, Noon | Majestic...Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric...Sept. 19, Noon | Celtic.....Oct. 3, Noon
Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M. | Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

F. Bism'ck. Sept. 18, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Oct. 9, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck. Oct. 16, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Pen's'v'nia. Sept. 16, 3 PM | Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM
Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM | Bluecher...Oct. 7, 9 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia....Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia...Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia...Dec. 3, 2 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Hamburg-American Line's SELECT CRUISES

S. S. Moltke S. S. Aug. Victoria

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 10, by S. S. Moltke to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, (Mt. Pelée,) Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc., 22 days, cost $125 upwards.

Mediterranean and **Orient** from N. Y., by the Feb. 7, by A. Victoria, to Madeira, Gibraltar, Alhambra, Algiers, Genoa, Riviera, Malta, Naupli, Kalamaki, (Corinth,) Athens, Constantinople, Damascus, Baalbek, Palestine, Egypt, Syracuse, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, etc.—74 days, cost $350 and up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited to seating capacity of regular dining-rooms

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, &c.

Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N.Y.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"

North German Lloyd. White Star Line

Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wantsd.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

*Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM | *Kaiserin. Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM

* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 1 AM | Friedrich...Oct. 9, 10 AM
Hoh'zol'n. Sep. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen...Nov. 13, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN to LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | ‡Lahn, Nov. 1, 10 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 10 AM | *Patrick, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 10 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg

North-German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadel., Sept. 17, 10 AM | *Kens'gt'n, Sept. 30, 5PM
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M.

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland, Sept. 20, 10 AM | Finland...Oct. 4, 10 AM
Zeeland, Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia, Sept. 25, Oct. 16, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." "Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM | Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 9 AM | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES

Our first three Round the World parties being complete, membership can now be secured only in the fourth and last section, leaving Vancouver Nov. 3. Immediate application imperative.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Excursions.

LAST DAY OF SEASON, Sept. 15!

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:35, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

SEASON ENDS TO-DAY.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 10:00 A. M., 12 M., 2:00, 4:00 P. M.

Leave Fifth (New) No. 1, North River } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano, including stool and cover, at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

It's not surprising that we delivered last week hundreds of Harmony Pianos, for Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world.

This 10 years Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of every Harmony.

This Is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, three pedals highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler, 7 1-3 octaves, new Boston fallboard and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and will improve with use. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO; "the best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST.

Stool cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings.) 254 West 125th St, near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)	$135
Upright, 7 1-3 octave	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (renowned maker)	175
Upright (taken in trade)	100
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $32,084.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.7 by 50 by 95.6, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $3,562.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Rider Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 48.1 by 71.10 by 48.6 by 71.1, vacant; together with the right, title, and interest of the defendants in a strip 1.11 by 71.1, adjoining the foregoing on the east. Due on judgment, $1,891.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs

SELECTED

TOWN HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Superbly Located and in Perfect Condition.

The only absolutely new 4-story 20 ft. dwelling for sale between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. No. 46 West 90th St. This is substantial and magnificent in every detail. Elaborately carved limestone front. Cabinet trimmed, parquet floors throughout. Three bath rooms, solid porcelain tubs. Electric light and duplex heating system. The best house that money will produce on a plot 20x100. Inspection invited.

A new 5-story 25 ft. limestone front American basement. Electric lighted and newly decorated at an expense of $15,000. Located in the heart of the Seventies. A sacrifice at $78,000.

We have found an 18 ft. front 3-story house with bath extension in a faultless block in the Seventies for $26,500. Expensively decorated and electric lighted.

Within a block of 72d Street "L" Station a 4-story 19 ft. high stoop. Best on market for $35,000.

25 ft. front, fire-proof, built to order, passenger elevator, electric light, steam heat, refrigerating plant, every detail perfect. Location unexcelled. $100,000.

Conveniently located in the Seventies. An ideal 3-story 20 ft. high stoop. Newly decorated, electric lighted, open plumbing, parquet floors.

Near Central Park West. Select block in the Seventies. 4-story high stoop, newly decorated, parquet floors throughout. $45,000.

284 Columbus Ave.

MUST BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.
Amsterdam Av., corner near 102d St.; 5-story building; all improvements; this corner can be bought for less than $45,000; call quick to get this bargain. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER residence; new; modern; attractive; $60,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Commission $1,500 to broker making quick cash sale five-story double flat, East Harlem; price, $30,000; rent, $3,300. Address "Financially Distressed," 216 Times, Harlem.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story, private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

ATTENTION, BUYERS!
Have a fine assortment of private dwellings for sale, 59th to 125th St., at bargains. Call for particulars. SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

A—81st St., west of Columbus, 4-story high-stoop modern dwelling; large 5-sty. extension; reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

5-story double flat, 2 stores, East 93d St., $21,000. 5-story double flat, 2 stores, 8th Av., $27,000. 5-story double flat, No. 406 E. 121st St., $19,500. S. Stein. Inquire No. 406 East 121st St.

Morningside Park, 121st St.—House 60 ft. deep, lot 100x100.11, 3-story-and-basement brownstone front, hardwood trim, $16,500. Rufus L. Weaver, 229 Broadway.

For Sale.—A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; private; 1,736 Madison Av.; price, $12,000; near Central Park; owner on premises.

Manhattan Av., 5-story double flat, with 2 stores; rent, $2,500; price, $25,000; no steam; this is very cheap; call quick; must be sold. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Rare chance: Attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $22,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

419 West 17th St.—New six-story-and-basement store; tenement; price, $33,000; rents, $3,650; mtge., $25,000. I. Friedus, 116 Nassau St.

For Sale or Exchange—Elegant-paying tenement property below 59th St. Chas. Rubinger, 70 2d Av.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS.	5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St.	5-story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST.	100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
WEST 94th St., near Riverside.	Seven-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; 40 apartments. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$22,750.—10-family flat, West 130th St., near elevated station; private block; all rented; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

50th St., West.—20-family apartment house and two stores, 26x96; actual rent, $3,000; price, $25,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Must sell; five-story tenement East 59th St.; rent, $2,520; bargain. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.) near 3d Av.

For sale or exchange for city property, a plot of land, 220x200, in Pelham Manor; restricted; all surrounded by elegant villas. F. GREENBAUM, 12, 14 Spruce St.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling; grounds 52x95; house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

Bargain, $19,000—5-story double flat with stores; worth $23,000; mortgage at 4½ per cent.; rental $2,184; 6 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

A Great Bargain—Must sell on 177th St., West Farms; 9-room house; all improvements; full lot; excellent condition. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Finest brick and stone two-family houses in the Bronx; select private neighborhood; asphalt street; near elevated. James Reynolds, owner and builder, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Why Pay Rent?—One, two, three family houses from $2,500 up; near elevated station; terms, $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. Gardner, 726 East 179th St.

Frame house, nine rooms and attic; improvements; dry cellar; lot 25x100; cheap. 756 East 166th St., near 3d Av., Bronx.

2-family 12-room house; 2 blocks to L station; price, $6,000. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have a large number of choice private dwellings for sale in every desirable section, principally on the west side. If you are an intending purchaser we would be glad to know your wants, and we will wait upon you with complete particulars, also BEST PRICES. We'll not annoy you in our efforts, either. 'Phone 4,619—38th Street, or postal to

BERT G. FAULHABER, No. 7 East 42d St.

51 EAST 55TH STREET,

100 feet east of Madison Avenue.

20 feet wide, four-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, with four-story dining-room extension. House contains 16 rooms, besides 2 baths, store-room, and butler's pantry. Hardwood floors. Gas and electric fixtures, mirrors, etc., go with house. Can be seen at any time on permit from the agents.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
570 Fifth Avenue, between 46th and 47th Sts.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

West 74th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; beautiful 4-story and basement dwelling, size 18x102.2; butler's pantry and bath extension; solid mahogany trim; handsomely decorated; perfect rear; immediate possession; $33,000.

Bert G. Faulhaber, No. 7 East 42d Street.

THE MOST complete. The BEST-BUILT 3-story and basement private house on the West Side; 160 W. 88th; $24,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

In the 80s, near Riverside, 4-story high-stoop dwelling, butler's pantry extension; now occupied by the owner; 86th St. subway station will be three blocks away. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Elegant apartment house, renting for over $8,300 a year, must be sold at once for $75,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate.

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For free passes. Hesitate and the opportunity to secure a home may have passed. We have the finest location for summer and winter homes, with a beautiful view of incoming and outgoing steamers, Sandy Hook and the Highlands of New Jersey in the distance. This property is swept by the clear and cooling air of the Atlantic Ocean.

Boating, bathing, fishing, and gunning at your door. Lots $100 up, liberal terms to home buyers commutation $5 per month, including ferry; forty trains daily. Agents wanted, male and female.

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Room 32, 10 West 23d Street.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. Station, New York.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.
"SEVEN OAKS," Greenwood Depot, Albemarle Co., Virginia; gentleman's ideal country home, in the most beautiful part of Old Virginia; in the foothills of the Blue Ridge; 1½ miles from R. R. station; 30 minutes from Charlottesville; 3½ hours from Washington; good store, church, and school facilities; society of the best; Colonial house; 8 rooms, large halls, 2 bath-rooms, modern plumbing, separate kitchen, hot and cold water, servants' house, quaint log cabin, &c.; water, servants' house, quaint log cabin, &c.; 103 acres good land, much of it very good; 6 carriages, saddle and work horses; carriages, wagons, farm implements, 3 good cows, calves, pigs, fowl, &c., &c.; all buildings thoroughly renovated, newly painted and papered, and newly furnished, &c., this Summer; this is an ideal country home; everything new, bright, and sweet; no dilapidation and nothing disagreeable; a 142-foot artesian well, tower and tank and gasoline engine for pump and saw; house surrounded by grassy lawn and grandest old oaks; none finer; the view of mountain and valley cannot be surpassed anywhere; the buyer can without delay or expense have a perfect home; price, $16,000 for everything, what it cost the present owner, who has to leave for business reasons. Apply to M. B. Langhorne, Greenwood Depot, Albemarle Co., Virginia.

For Sale.—The finest Ranch in New Mexico, comprising about 14,000 acres of land, all fenced. It is cut up into pastures of from 4 to 3,800 acres each. All well watered. About 600 acres under cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the property, and upward of 1,100 head of very high-grade and registered Hereford cattle, also hogs, sheep, work horses, and mules. Good buildings. It adjoins the town of Roswell on the Pecos Valley Branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. For full particulars address GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., No. 204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Attention!—Gentlemen of wealth and refinement should inspect the most beautiful landscape in America, western shore of Hudson; high shores, fine lake front, superb boating and fishing; 60 acres; price, $5,000. For illustrated catalogue descriptive of the beauty and grandeur of this and 85 other high-grade properties write Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
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Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

150-acre farm, six miles from Claremont, N. H.; good house, well, and barn; running water; plenty of wood; lots of fruit; price, $650. Timson Farm Agency, Claremont, N. H. Catalogue. Mention paper.

Excellent residence farm or Summer boarding place; 150 acres good land; house 16 large rooms; good barn; outbuildings of all kinds; six miles from Kingston; good roads; will exchange. M. Freyknecht, Rifton, N. Y.

Mountain View Farm, 140 acres, fine 11-room house, large barns, stone silo, fruit, trout brook, and healthy; some stock, and all tools; $4,500, part cash. G. W. Pecan, Simsbury, Conn.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms, improvements; stable, hennery; half acre; cost $11,000; sell $6,000, $2,500 cash; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

For Sale—Nine-room cottage, large attic; furnace heat; 5 minutes from depot; near water; $2,500; terms easy. H. C. Davison, East Rockaway.

Great Bargain.—200 acres coal land, Tennessee; rare chance for coal company; anyone. Write J. W. M., Owner, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH'S CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.
Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 19TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 23TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.
Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

FLATBUSH.—THIS BEATS A BARGAIN IN AN OLD HOUSE. BUILT FOR $9,000, FOR MERCHANT WHO FAILED. MUST SELL. PRICE, $8,250. Terms: $850 cash; balance very easy, or make offer. BRAND NEW, exceedingly beautiful detached house. Large piazza in front and around side; ON A HIGHLY VALUABLE CORNER, 58x100 feet; all improved; no assessments. House contains hall in centre; 11 LARGE ROOMS; tiled bath; fine conservatory; laundry and every modern convenience. Trimmed in oak, sycamore, and ash; all parquet floors; LAVISHLY DECORATED. Burlap; plate shelf and wainscot in the very large dining room. Immensely fine location; CLOSE TO ELEVATED STATION AND OCEAN AV. Prospect Park section. 25 minutes to Park Row.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK, PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.

ONE SOLD

of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement brown and lime stone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen, laundry tiled; electric lights; beamed paneled dining room ceiling; selected hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious; corner house, planned for physician; open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, Builder, on premises; or Robert Ward Real Estate Co., 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—$11,000—COST—$12,000.
Choicest Section, near Ocean Av. and elevated R. R. Station, 30 minutes to Manhattan, large fine trees, grounds and garden; one of the most charming houses here, built 1899 for owner, "Petit Design," 10 fine rooms and tiled bath, toilet separate, trimmed in different hardwood throughout, beautiful floors, handsome decorations, electric and gas fixtures, cost $800; hot water heating, open fireplaces in most every room, extra wash basins with chambers, all would cost now, $13,000; will be sacrificed, owner leaving the city; terms made to suit responsible party; make an offer; can be seen any day or evening by appointment.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES IN KENSINGTON, Ave. E, bet. East 2d and East 3d Sts.
NEW DETACHED HOUSES,
up to date in every respect; hardwood trim; open nickel plumbing; handsomely decorated; FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN BROOKLYN. Don't fail to look at these houses before you purchase elsewhere; price, $4,000; probably less to right parties, and on easy terms.
C. H. DENNISON, ON PREMISES, OR 1,124 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.
OVERLOOKING THE BAY,
on the best block in Bay Ridge, lot 50x100.4. Hardwood floors, open nickel plumbing, porcelain bath, cypress trim. House built to order for owner; $3,250 cash, balance on mortgage. Special inducements in Winter's supply of coal. Telephone installed, electric and gas fixtures. House will rent for $50.00. Address OWNER, 704-708 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

Finest Investment, store property in Brooklyn; situated where it cannot help improving greatly in the near future; yearly rental about $10,000; can be raised very easily; price, $125,000, subject to offer; mortgaged for 50 per cent.; purchase price can remain, 4½ per cent. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER HOUSE, EXTENSION DINING ROOM, EIGHTH AV. PRICE ONLY $18,800.
Three-story and basement brownstone round front; expensive hard woods; open plumbing; tiled bath, with porcelain tub; beautiful dining room, with butler's pantry and back stairs; cheapest house in Brooklyn. Fred M. Smith, 189 Montague St. Telephone, 3,049—Main.

NEW HOUSE IN FLATBUSH.
Choicest section; near Kings Co. elevated; to insure quick sale; 11 rooms; richly decorated; open plumbing; polished oak floors; art glass windows; ample grounds; every modern convenience; terms as desired; price, $8,000.
JOHNSTON & CO., Builders, 26 Court St.

NOTICE DIMENSIONS OF HOUSE AND LOT.
Lafayette Av. house, 27.6 by 44; lot, 27.6 by 100; two-story, basement, and cellar, brownstone; the width gives fine arrangement inside; five rooms and bath on second floor; no climbing numerous stairs to shorten life; price only $9,000. FRED M. SMITH, 189 Montague St. Telephone, 3,049—Main.

ELEGANT DETACHED COLONIAL DWELLINGS.
11 rooms; steam heated, hardwood trim, open plumbing, macadamized streets, spacious grounds; bargains, $7,000 to $8,000; easy terms; Hillside Ave., head of Ray St., Jamaica. Examine. A. C. Squier, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.
One or two family houses, new, up to date, brownstone; oak trim; open plumbing; Eastern Parkway; don't fail to see these houses; very easy terms. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$6,000.—Beautiful 2-story-and-basement brownstone; best block Macon St.; 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; worth $7,200; a rare chance; terms, $1,000 down. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St., Brooklyn.

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HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second, and third mortgages.

For Sale—House, or exchange; on Sullivan St., 4-story double brick; in thorough condition; all rented, $960 per annum; mortgage, $4,500; what have you in exchange? Address owner, Joseph Schwarz, 255 Van Buren St.

LEASED, $4,044; PRICE, $39,500.
Two handsome modern Park Slope apartments; an investment safe as United States gold bonds; three times as profitable. Gilbert Elliott, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

150 FT. FROM PROSPECT PARK. **FIRST ST.**
Three and four-story private dwellings.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, Premises.

Albany Av.—2-story basement, $4,500; Degraw St., near 5th Av.; 3-story brownstone, $4,850; little cash. Ray & Thebault, 37 West 42d St.

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WORTH SEEING
TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.

THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

A small cash payment only required.

We Have Other Varieties on Hand
$2,000 to $3,900.
Cash required, $200 to $390.
Monthly payments, $20 to $39.00.

New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having houses or apartments to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A small private house betw. 110th and 125th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs.; price must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Want tenements, flats, store property, and dwellings on lease; security if required. Stahl, 3,300 3d Av.

Wanted for Cash—Up-town properties at bargain prices. Address particulars, Charles Richmond, Post Office, Station L.

Will buy double flat, Manhattan. F. M. Wilson, 759 East 139th St.

A plot, 40x100, below 14th St.; must be cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

Building sites, farms, and village property for sale. Let us know what you want. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

Northport real estate booming; four harbor front houses just sold; last large plot, brick house, 11 rooms; price right; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FINDERNE, N. J.
RIVERSIDE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.
200 ACRES; PRICE FOR FARM.....$45,000
STOCK AND PERSONAL PROPERTY... 15,000
FIRE INS., BDS., STOCK, &C..... 33,100
32 miles from New York, 60 from Philadelphia, 1¼ from Somerville, (county seat;) at railroad depot and TROLLEY; ELECTRIC LIGHT; free and clear; A No. 1 gentleman's farm; send for circular. J. E. ROBERTS, 3d and Market, Camden, N. J.

A Little Cash—$200 or even less will do; then 23 to $25 monthly pays everything—principal, interest, taxes, insurance—on pretty, 6, 7, 8 room detached cottages, with every improvement; high, healthy elevation; finest schools; booklet, photos sent. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale, to let. Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Elevator apartment houses and modern business buildings, well rented and paying good income; can accept other properties in exchange; special opportunities offered investors. John H. Berry, 31 Nassau St. Telephone connection.

A Magnificent Country Seat, Ohio.—Mansion, 30 rooms, famous lake, 20 acres; price, $25,000; free and clear; exchange for income; no agents. Durall, T Box 103 Times.

Wanted in Exchange.—20-foot private house on the west side, between 69th and 86th Sts. Thomas J. McLaughlin, 1,123 Broadway.

We have flats and tenements to exchange for lots or out-of-town property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Two lots, free and clear, Bronx Rapid Transit route, for Manhattan flat. Wilson, 759 East 139th St.

Free and clear country lots to trade for city property. Chas. Rubinger, 70 2d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 111th St.—Two stores, 20x70 each, very light and showy, with two flats above; also similar house, adjoining. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery.

Two newly decorated stores, basement and parlor floor, just remodeled; fine location; suitable any business; rent reasonable; immediate possession. 1,004 Madison Av., 78th St.

Corner store and two floors above for light manufacturing, near this office; only $25; also two-story frame shop; rent, $10; also stall and wagon room, $4. Dickson, 3,369 3d Av.

Store and large cellar in Metropolitan Realty Building, (fireproof,) 16 Rose St., fronting Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Floors, offices and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Greenwich St., 486.—Brick building, suitable for stables or light business; would be altered. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

To Let.—Loft, 6,300 feet; light, elevators, heat; 213 East 24th St. Apply Horton Ice Cream Company.

Duane St., 23.—Offices, $10 up; elevator, &c. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery.

A six-story and cellar fire-proof building about 25x115, near Maiden Lane, to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Small hall, with piano, 131 East 34th St.; afternoons and evenings; rent reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Handsome private dwellings, rent $55, 116 East 101st St. and 1,584 Lexington Av.; hardwood trim, tiled bathrooms, 10 rooms. John McCarthy, Agent, 5th Av., cor. 113th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Three-story high-stoop and basement dwelling, 334 West 145th St., near cars on Amsterdam and 8th Avs. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Elegant house, finely furnished, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs.; rent, $4,000 per annum; or will rent unfurnished. Address Owner, Post Office Box 182.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Gentleman having handsomely furnished house, containing 14 rooms, with bath, gas, &c., also large stable, desires to rent for Winter, or lease. Address Box 324 Glen Ridge, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Rent.—Summit, N. J., 50 minutes from New York, 8 minutes from station, first-class neighborhood, pleasant surroundings, large house, 16 rooms; large veranda, with glass inclosure for Winter; steam heat; fully furnished; fine library; silverware, glass, china, linen; everything complete for year, $2,400; references and guarantee required. Address Whitehall, 207 East 12th St., New York City.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.
At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

159 WEST 45TH ST., adjoining Longacre Square.
Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

WEST END AVE., 843,

Near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

A.— CORONADO. A.—

New fire-proof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward, service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

43d St., 225 West., adjoining Long Acre Square.—Single flat of eight large rooms; steam heat and hot water; very central location; only $45 monthly. Janitor on premises or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Private house, West 13th St., second floor, four rooms, bath; heat, hot water, gas for light and cooking supplied; also fine carpets and partly furnished; rent, $35. Chas. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

35th St., 266 West, corner of 8th Av.—Five light rooms, bath; all outside rooms; only $28 monthly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

131st St., 37 West.—5 large rooms and bath, hot water; fine location, $19, $20, $21.

5 light, large, handsome rooms; bath and hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 629 Lenox Av.

Apartment Hotels.

"THE RAMON,"

340 WEST 57TH ST., near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all car lines.

New Residential Hotel. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
DINING SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
Physician's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fireproof apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

THE HANOVER,

2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.
Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th Street.
Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fireproof. First-class Restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

Hotels and Restaurants.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

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West 95th St., between West End Av. and Riverside.
326 to 328
High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North.
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Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

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For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
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Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.
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SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,
ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
RENTS, $50 TO $80.
Superintendent on premises.

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Corner 85th Street.
New York's famous Driveway.
High grades—Absolutely fireproof.

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House newly Renovated.
Electric light, separate elevator and stairs for servants.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, $800 to $2,200.
See Supt. on premises or
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7-Story High-Class Apartment House.
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $540 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, 2734—79.

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commands beautiful view of the American Rhine; greatest elevation on Washington Heights; magnificently appointed suites of six rooms and bath; thoroughly modern in every detail; elevator, electric lights, telephone, steam heat, hot water, extra laundry and drying facilities, accessible all cars, containing every feature of an ideal home.
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Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE CRITERION,

60 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Apartments, four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; uniformed hall service, telephone, &c.
RENTS, $45 TO $50.
Under personal supervision of new owner, JUDSON LAWSON.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $600 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE LINLAUGH,

2,647-9 Broadway, bet. 100th and 101st Sts.
One apartment of 7 rooms and bath.
Elevator, up-to-date.
Manager on premises.

NEWLY DECORATED,

ready for occupancy, single flats, seven large rooms, bath, steam heat; all modern improvements; rents, $25, $28; located on 7th Av. Janitor, 200 West 132d.

"The Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.—Parlor flat; 8 large rooms and bathroom; your own yard; kitchen in basement; perfect order; well-kept house; only $32; private block.

WITHOUT A QUESTION

best flats in Harlem for the money; seven rooms, bath; all modern improvements; rents moderate; will decorate to suit. Janitor, 203 West 133d St.

MAGNIFICENT NEIGHBORHOOD.—Modern 5-room, commodious apartments in property of high repute; restricted to adult families; facing most picturesque portion of Morningside Park; $30.00 to $35.00. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

106th St., Near Broadway.
Convenient to all trains.
Handsome suites; 7 rooms, $40.
Apply on premises, 211 West 106th St.

127th St. and St. Nichol

ELOPING COUPLE A NINE DAYS' WONDER

Their Secret Not Guessed During the Ryndam's Trip.

Stopped on the Dock by the Belgian Consul Because of Cable Dispatch, but Released by Assistant Commissioner Murray.

The four hundred and odd saloon passengers who were complaining of lack of incident on the trip of the Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam, which arrived here on Saturday from Rotterdam, were wondering yesterday how they did not discover the existence of an eloping couple on board. The pair were Louis Franka and Marie Henry, both of whom belong to prominent and wealthy families in Belgium.

The parents were opposed to the union, so there was nothing to do but elope. How they managed to conceal the fact that they were all in all to each other is a nine days' wonder, for the steamship was just nine days in making the trip. The young man, however, said that, while he and Miss Henry mingled freely with the other passengers, they took particular care to act toward each other as should all casual and discreet acquaintances.

When the Ryndam reached her dock in Hoboken, Belgian Consul Mali boarded the ship, and, after hastily scanning the passenger list, requested Boarding Officer Flannery to detain the two young people, whose names he had discovered among those of the first-cabin passengers. The Consul said that he had a cablegram from the young man's father, asking that his son be sent back on account of illness at home. After many protests the young people were taken to Ellis Island, where they spent the night.

As Commissioner Williams is out of the city, the case came up yesterday before Assistant Commissioner Joseph Murray. When he had heard all sides of the story Mr. Murray asked the Belgian Consul if he knew of any other cause why the pair should be sent back. The Consul replied that the cablegram was all he had, whereupon Mr. Murray said that the reason was not sufficient, and inasmuch as they had come over under their own names and had plenty of money he could do nothing but discharge them. Besides, Franka had told the Commissioner that, if he could not marry Marie, he would stay single for the rest of his life, so he thought they might just as well go ahead.

The girl is twenty-two years old, and is a pretty, vivacious brunette. When asked how they managed so successfully to keep secret the fact that they were eloping, the young man said:

"Oh, we fixed that up beforehand. We got cabins in different parts of the ship, and our seats at the saloon table were far apart. We didn't talk to each other much on the voyage, but sometimes—" But here Miss Henry held up a warning finger, and Franka continued: "Well, anyway, nobody found out."

Miss Henry has a brother in Montreal, who has promised to give Franka a position, in case the expected parental forgiveness does not materialize. They were in high spirits when they left the Ellis Island ferryboat, and they took an elevated train for the Grand Central Station, where they took the first train for Montreal.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE.

George Huber of This City Found Her in Massachusetts with Andrew C. Fearing, a Vaudeville Singer.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Mary Huber, a married woman, who, seven weeks ago, it is said, ran away from her home in New York, with Andrew C. Fearing, a New York concert hall singer, was shot and killed by her husband, George Huber, to-day in Monterey, eight miles from here. Huber was arrested and charged with murder.

Huber told the police that he was thirty-one years old and his wife twenty-four. They had a pleasant home at 428 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, up to a year and a half ago, when his wife got acquainted with Fearing. Seven weeks ago the couple left New York together and since that time Huber has been searching for them continuously. Some time last week he heard that his wife and Fearing were in Monterey and he came here last Thursday night.

To-day he saw his wife with Fearing. As soon as Fearing and Mrs. Huber saw who was waiting for them, they started to run away in opposite directions. Huber started after Fearing, firing a shot at him as he ran, but without success. He then ran after his wife and fired a shot at her which entered her back. She fell forward on her face. Mrs. Huber lived only a few minutes, but before she died she asked her husband's forgiveness.

According to the people at 428 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, George Huber is by trade an awning maker. He has been living there for several years, and had a shop in the basement. His business seemed a good one and he seemed much attached to his wife. She, however, it was said, did not appear to return his affection. Three times she has run away, and each time Huber found her and brought her back. The last time she ran away was in July.

Andrew Fearing is a vaudeville singer, who lives with two other young men in an elegantly furnished flat on the third floor of 2,192 Seventh Avenue. The janitress at this address says that Fearing disappeared from the place very suddenly.

SIGEL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Turn Verein Pays Tribute to Services of the Late General.

Memorial services for Gen. Franz Sigel were held under the direction of the New York Turn Verein last night in the hall, at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The attendance was large, and among those present were the widow of the dead General and his daughter, Mrs. Leila Schehl.

The President of the Turners, Coroner Gustave Scholer, delivered an address on the life of Gen. Sigel. George V. von Skal and Henry Metzner also spoke.

President Scholer requested the representatives of various societies who were present and individuals who are interested in the movement to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Sigel to leave their names with him.

ANTHRACITE USED AS A JEWEL.

Hard Coal Set in a Scarf Pin Sent Through the Mails.

Once more a word spoken in jest has come true. It is said at the General Post Office that a scarf pin was found in the mail the other day set with a bit of anthracite. The pin was not under cover—merely tagged—and was directed to somebody in Long Island. The pin proper was of 18-carat gold, and the coal was set after the manner of precious stones in a little gold crown. The Post Office employes opened their eyes and their mouths—and sent the curious bit of jewelry upon its way.

In the same connection a story is told by other Post Office employes of a singular postal card that lately came under their notice. It was bright green in color and Ireland was its destination. The writer begged a relative to send him "a bit of the turf"—"coals," said he, "being $10 the ton—and we wantin' to kape war'um and could wether comin' on."

Call to the Rev. David V. Gwilym.

The Rev. David V. Gwilym, formerly assistant minister at the Church of the Holy Apostles, of which the Rev. Robert L. Paddock is now rector, has been called to the rectorship of All Saints' Church at Bayside, L. I.

ENGINE BOILER CARRIES MEN AND CAB IN AIR.

Fatal Accident, with Remarkable Features, in Jersey City—Engineer, Fireman, and Conductor Carried 200 Feet.

One man was killed and two were seriously injured yesterday by the explosion of the boiler of a Pennsylvania Railroad freight engine in the Bergen cut, Jersey City. All three were hurled through the air, being carried fully 200 feet. The man whose hurts resulted fatally was George Lutz, the engineer, fifty years old, of Newark. The injured men are James F. Dooley, fireman, of 47 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, and Walter Weber, conductor, of Trenton.

The accident, Pennsylvania Railroad officials say, is one of the most remarkable in the history of railroading. The train, a heavy Western freight bound east, consisted of engine No. 2,047, a tender, eight cars filled with soft coal, twenty-five cars laden with miscellaneous freight, and a caboose. Lutz, Dooley, and Weber were seated in the engine cab, which was partly over the boiler. The train had entered the Bergen cut and was about 400 feet west of the Hudson Boulevard bridge, when there was a hiss of escaping steam and the roar of an explosion.

At the same time the boiler blew out and rose bodily in the air, carrying the cab and the three men with it. About 200 feet away the cab split in two, one-half, with Lutz, falling to the right of the track, while the other half, in which Weber and Dooley were seated, fell to the left. The boiler continued its flight 200 feet further, passing over the west-bound track and striking against the granite wall on the north side of the cut. From there it rebounded and fell on the east-bound track. It lay almost under the Boulevard bridge, and pieces of broken tubes connected with the boiler were afterward found on that structure.

The train ran about 200 feet by its own momentum before it came to a stop. Neither the wrecked engine nor any of the cars left the track. Another singular feature of the accident is that while the rails over which the train had passed and on which it still stood were intact, for a distance of about thirty feet in advance of the train the rails were so twisted that no cars could traverse them, and the train could not be hauled to the freight yard until the necessary repairs had been made to the track, which took about three hours.

Workmen employed in the cut gave an alarm at once, and ambulances were soon on the scene. They were followed by Drs. Culver, Snyder, Friel, and Pendergast, and the Rev. J. Walter Thompson, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, who lives near by. Mr. Thompson knelt beside Dooley, who then seemed to be the most seriously hurt, and offered a prayer. The physicians did what they could for the injured men, and they were then hurried to the hospital. Lutz died at 8 o'clock.

The engine was of the Mogul pattern and was comparatively new. It was unusually heavy, as are all the Pennsylvania engines used for Western traffic. The officials of the company said they could tell nothing about the cause of the explosion until they had made a thorough investigation.

Neither Lutz, Weber, nor Dooley could give any additional information on the subject. They said that they were sitting in the cab when they heard a rush of steam, followed by an explosion, and the next moment they were soaring through the air. The engine, so far as they knew, was in thorough repair. The boiler had been filled at Morrisville, Penn., so that the accident was not due to a lack of water.

"GLOBE TROTTERS" CAUGHT

Three Lads Stopped by Police Five Days After They Left This City for Five-Year Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 14.—The three young globe trotters who started from the City Hall, New York, on Sept. 9, to be gone five years, and return home wealthy, reached Pittsburg on a freight train this morning, and were arrested as suspicious characters. A magistrate sentenced each to jail for ten days. The boys are Alexander A. Salzer, Matthew Lang, and Alexander Coneley. Mrs. Eugene Spencer, 306 East Twelfth Street, New York, wired Superintendent McAleer to arrest and hold Coneley, her brother, until she could send a ticket for his return home. The boys said they were tired of the tour.

Information at the home of Mrs. Spencer, 306 East Twelfth Street, yesterday was that she had asked the Chief of Police of Pittsburg to hold her brother, Alexander Coneley, when he arrives there. She had no authority that she knew of over the other two boys. Even in her brother's case, she explained, she would merely endeavor to get a promise from him to limit his field of observation to the United States, and, succeeding in that, to instruct the police to let him go again. She said that she had no intention of compelling him to return to the city immediately.

Conley has considerable talent in drawing and sketching, although he has never earned his living with brush or pencil. His last employment was in a department store. Salzer has done some sign painting, and Lang, it is said, is a sleight-of-hand performer, although it is not known that he earned any considerable amount of money through his talent.

The scheme to take the trip around the world was planned in a furnished room which Salzer occupied for a time on West Fifteenth Street. None of the trio is more than eighteen years of age. The boys told nearly everybody of their plan before they started, with the exception of their parents. They had $9 when they left New York.

HELD FOR ROBBING POOR BOX.

One of Two Men Arrested at St. Michael's Church Roughly Handled.

After the high mass was over, about noon yesterday, in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Thirty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and the congregation had almost dispersed, John Kenny, an altar boy, noticed a man tampering with the poor pox near the Thirty-second Street entrance. He called the assistant janitor, Joseph May, who seized the fellow and summoned assistance. Some men of the congregation went to his aid and subdued the man, who fought hard for his liberty.

In the meantime Father J. A. Gleason, the pastor of the church, entered from the vestry, and, seeing another man running from the church, ran after him, calling: "Stop that man, he's robbed the poor box!"

Some young men outside the church seized the fugitive, who, like his companion, also fought with his captors, during which he received a pair of black eyes and had his nose and mouth cut.

Policeman Francis Tomley of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station placed the two men under arrest. At the station they said they were Giuseppe Gheri of 210 West Twenty-second Street and Angelo Uglazza of 45 Smith Street, Brooklyn. When searched, $30 was found in their pockets, about $6 being in pennies and nickels. A long list of Catholic churches in this borough and Brooklyn was found in their possession, with the cathedral on Fifth Avenue heading the list, which had peculiar marks, circles, and crosses opposite each name.

On the way to the station Gheri tried to throw something away, but Policeman Tomley got possession of it, and found that it was a long piece of whalebone, with tar-coated cotton batting on the end. It is thought by the police that the men robbed poor boxes with this by inserting it in the slot, and when the coins stuck to it they would withdraw the whalebone with the money attached.

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STORES EVERYWHERE. 106 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Here Are a Few Bargains

in high-grade Groceries worthy of the attention of every good housekeeper, all of them of the famous "Butler Quality" and all of them at the famous "Butler Prices."

A Package Zu Zu Ginger Snaps, 3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, } Both for - **18c**

WASH-DAY SPECIALS.

100 Hardwood Clothespins, ¼-Pound Box Azure Blue, A Package Babbitt's "1776," — All Three for 10 Cents.

7 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap, or 7 Cakes Babbitt's Best Soap, — For 25 Cents.

TEA.	JAMS.	SUGAR—COFFEE.
Butler's No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, per pound..... 35c Butler's No. 2, Mixed, Oolong or English Breakfast, a pound..... 29c	Liberty Brand, fine quality, 3 Jars for 25c.	1 Pound Best Mocha and Java Coffee, 3½ pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, Both for 39c.

White Pepper, per ¼ pound can.... 10c	Witch Hazel, ½ pint bottle..... 10c	California Peaches, Pears, or Apricots, all heavy syrup, your choice, per can..... 15c
English Mustard, our best, per can.. 9c	Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, per pint bottle, wrapped..... 13c	Sardines, Domestic, in oil, good quality, per can..... 4c
French Mustard, Butler's best, extra large bottle..... 8c	Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle.. 30c	Salmon, Hatchery Brand, Blood Red Alaska, 1 pound tall can..... 13c
Corn Starch, X L C R Brand, per package..... 5c	Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, per bottle..... 5c	Gelatine, Cooper's, per package..... 6c
Gelatine, X L C R Brand, per package..... 5c	Cocoa, Butler's Peerless Brand, ½ pound can..... 18c	Egg Noodles, Butler's Peerless Brand, very best, per package..... 5c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, per bottle..... 7c	Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, per cake..... 5c	Olives, stuffed with Pimentoes, 4 oz. bottle..... 9c
Vinegar, Cider or White Wine, per quart bottle..... 7c	Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, all varieties, per can..... 7c	Washing Powder, Clenewell Brand, a pound package..... 4c

TOMATOES.	PEAS.	CORN.
Choice Quality, large can, Per Can, 9c.	Queen Brand June Peas, Per Can, 10c.	Essie Brand Fancy Maine, Per Can, 9c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

DRINK BUTLER'S Golden Tips CEYLON TEA. Absolute purity guaranteed.

Pound Package, 50c. | Half-Pound Package, 25c.

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DENUNCIATION OF LABOR'S DELEGATES

Stormy Session of the Central Federated Union.

Attitude of the State Federation Toward Labor Bills from This City Disliked—Tunnel Franchise Resolutions.

The Central Federated Union had a bad half hour yesterday over the report of John J. Pallas, who was the delegate of the body to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation in Auburn, N. Y., last week. One of the functions of the State Federation is to look after the bills that are favorable to labor, and to keep tab on the members of the Legislature.

In the course of his report Pallas said that there seemed to be a strong antipathy among some of the delegates to measures brought in from this city.

A delegate said that the report had a "fair list" of Assemblymen and Senators, some of the names on which were of men who had voted against many labor measures. Their only claim to fairness, he said, was their support of the Employers' Liability bill.

"I have a document," said Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, "which was shown to Democratic politicians, indorsing them in order that they might use it at the primaries. This document indorses Assemblyman John J. Egan, and says that he deserves great credit for his work on behalf of the toiling masses. It is to be used by him to further his political fight."

Brown read the names of several men at the convention representing labor unions, who, he said, ought not to have been there.

"The workingmen of New York," he continued, "should clean out the whole bunch of them. They are in the labor movement only for the money in it. They're a gang of pirates, who are sucking the life blood out of the unions. They are the ones that are killing the labor movement."

After the applause, which was loud, Brown named a delegate who, he said, could be used for almost anything if the money were put up. Then he became more excited and said:

"These men are using the prestige of labor unions to the detriment of arganized labor."

"Correct," said a man behind him, and applause followed.

Brown then accused a delegate of working with lobbyists to kill labor measures. He declared that some of the delegates to the convention were selling out the labor unions.

A delegate objected to Brown's attitude toward Assemblyman Egan.

"That is just like organized labor," he said bitterly. "Just as soon as one of our own ranks is lifted up we begin to pound him. I say success to Egan or any one of ohrselves who gets into the Assembly. He was a bricklayer. Here you clamor for men from our own ranks to be sent to the Legislature, and when they are elected organized labor abuses them. I would like to see ten or fifteen more men from the Central Federated Union in the Legislature."

Pallas admitted that a change in the personnel of the convention would be desirable.

"I tried to bring the change about," he said, "and only made a martyr of myself. I was outvoted at every point. Next year let us keep out the whole bunch of labor's enemies."

Samuel B. Donnelly, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, made a report as Chairman of a committee that was appointed to attend the conference of the Mayor and city officials regarding the Pennsylvania Railway's tunnel franchise. He said that he was told that the conference was private, but that the unions would afterward have ample opportunity of being heard. He introduced a preamble and resolutions that protested against the signing of the franchise contract unless it specifies that the prevailing rate of wages should be paid, the eight-hour law complied with, and a maximum rate for the laborers be paid.

The resolutions were adopted, and they are to be sent to Mayor Low, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, the Board of Aldermen, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

White bosom shirts every man has—how many have comfort in them?

Here's a shirt ready to wear, cut with custom shirt care by perhaps the greatest shirtmakers in this country.

That means a smooth setting bosom, a neckband that does not drag down, sleeves so set in that they don't bind under or over your arm.

And at every price there are sleeve lengths from 30 to 34 inches, in every size shirt.

Made in all the accepted styles.

$1, $1.50, $2.

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Fall Styles On Exhibition.

Monday, Sept. 15th, A Bargain in *Best Wilton Velvet,* will be offered upon this occasion at

$1.00 per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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Art and comfort combined in our dining room furniture—strength and beauty in our

SPECIAL GOLDEN OAK.

Sideboards	$15.00
China Closets	13.00
Side Tables	9.00
Extension Tables	8.00
Chairs (cane seats)	2.00

Also wave marked Mahogany in Colonial, Old English, and Dutch Marqueterie—Congowood, Flemish Oak, etc. Every dining-room necessity at factory prices, when you

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ENAMELED STEEL COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street. Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

O'Neill's

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The New Trimmed Millinery

Special attention is directed to our first showing of the new Fall Hats displayed in our Millinery Showroom (2nd floor) Today. It includes the very latest Paris novelties, as well as a superb gathering from our own workrooms.

Cloak and Suit Department

SOME OF THE NEW ARRIVALS IN WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE AND DRESS SUITS, WHICH EMBODY THE NEWEST EFFECTS, STYLES AND MATERIALS. THE PRICES ARE NOTEWORTHY.

Women's Dress Tailored Suits of fine cheviot, blouse Jackets, close lapped seams, silk lined, long gored Skirts 13.75

Women's Blouse Suits of vicuna, lined with satin or taffeta, Vestee of velvet, trimmed with fancy black braid and ornaments 23.50

Women's Velvet Suits with fancy trimmed tailored Waist, gored and lap seamed Skirt; handsomely stitched; green, blue and black . . . 26.75

Pedestrienne Suits of black and white mixtures, blouse Jacket, gore-plaited Skirt 12.98

Pedestrienne Suits of Snowflake cloths, blue and black effects, Norfolk Jackets, side-plaited Skirts 16.50

Choice Novelties in the New Silk Coats at Very Attractive Prices.

Opening Display of the New Silks

We are now showing our complete stock of the new Fall Silks. It is the handsomest collection we have ever gathered, embracing all the popular fabrics, including Plain Moires and Faconnes, Plaids, Satin Lumineux, Crepe de Chines, Glace Taffetas, Etc. As specially good values we offer the following:

Black Taffeta, 20½ inches wide, Regular 75c. quality, 59c Yard

Satin Lumineux, Choice variety of Fall colorings, Regular 1.25 quality, 75c Yard

Black Taffeta, One yard wide, Regular 1.75 quality, 1.19 Yard

Rug Department

A matchless collection of Domestic Rugs, including the newest and richest designs in Smyrnas, Axminsters, Kashmirs, Wiltons and Brussels, at unusually low prices. Just a few price hints for illustration:

Smyrna Rugs. Best quality.

18x36 inches for	$1.20
21x45 " "	1.75
26x54 " "	2.45
30x60 " "	2.85
30x33 " "	1.88
36x72 " "	4.25
36x40 " "	2.55
4x7 feet for	6.98
4x6½ feet for	4.50

Hall Sizes.

2.6x 9 for	$6.25
2.6x12 "	8.25
2.6x15 "	10.50
3x9 "	7.25
3x12 "	9.50
3x15 "	11.50

Carpet Sizes.

5x8 for	$11.50
6x6 "	10.98
6x9 "	15.25
7.6x10.6 for	22.75
9x9 for	25.30
9x10.6 for	27.99
9x12 for	29.98
10.6x12 for	39.75
12x15 for	53.50

Axminster Rugs.

8.3x10.6 for	$19.75
9x12 for	23.50

Kashmir Rugs.

6x9 for	$6.00
7.6x10.6 for	8.75
9x9 for	9.00
9x10.6 for	10.50
9x12 for	12.00

Brussels Rugs.

7x9 for	$10.75
9x12 for	17.93

Wilton Rugs.

6x9 for	$17.50
8.3x10.6 for	26.50
9x12 for	32.50

Beds and Bedding.

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HAND MADE INDIA AND PERSIAN RUGS, in the following carpet sizes, viz.:

6x9 ft. at	24.50	12.8x15.7 at	100.00
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VOL. LI....NO. 16,441. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT CALLS SENATORS TO CONFERENCE

Will Discuss the Question of Tariff Revision, It Is Said.

MR. HANNA OPPOSED TO IT.

He With Messrs. Spooner, Lodge, Aldrich, Allison and O. H. Platt Will Be Consulted by Mr. Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt has summoned to Oyster Bay to confer with him to-day Senators Hanna of Ohio, Spooner of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Allison of Iowa, and O. H. Platt of Connecticut.

Senators Lodge, Spooner, and Allison were at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, but when asked for information as to the purpose of the conference were uncommunicative. All they would say about it was that it was a conference on the state of the Union."

If information received from reliable sources is correct, the conference will be one of great significance to the Republican Party. President Roosevelt is said to be contemplating a further step forward on the trust question. He is said to be seriously considering the advisability of coming out for tariff revision. Before definitely making up his mind as to the propriety of such a step, he desires to confer upon the subject with the leading men of the party. It was for this purpose he has summoned the six men whose united influence would command the Senate, as at present constituted, on any proposition.

The question of tariff revision is becoming a serious issue within the Republican Party. For at least two years past there has been a divided sentiment in the party on the subject, and the coming Congressional election, it is predicted, will bring about a contention which will only be settled by one side or the other surrendering. Those who demand revision claim to be just as ardent protectionists as those who insist upon the continuance of the Dingley schedules; in fact, they assert that the policy of protection is being endangered by the "unreasonable attitude" of their opponents, the so-called high-tariff men, while the high-tariff men, on the other hand, charge the revisionists with playing into the hands of the Democrats.

The demand for tariff revision in the Republican Party had its origin in Wisconsin and Iowa several years ago. It has spread wonderfully since then, and, owing principally to the fight over Cuban reciprocity, has now reached a point where it threatens trouble unless an understanding can be reached which will satisfy those who believe that the Republican Party ought to take the initiative in bringing about a modification of the schedules.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

President Roosevelt is inclined to side with those who favor revision. The views of the Senators who will take part in the conference with him to-day, at which it is understood the subject is to be brought up, were outlined yesterday by one who is in a position to know them to be as follows:

Senator Spooner is decidedly in favor of revision; Senators Lodge and Allison also favor it, though they are not so ardent in their advocacy as Senator Spooner is said to be; Senators Hanna and Aldrich are very decidedly opposed to any change; Senator Platt, while said to be disposed to side with the revisionists, would be bound by the sentiment of his State, which is opposed to a change on account of the industries within its borders which would be likely to be affected.

The Iowa situation on the subject of revision reveals a radical division within the Republican ranks, with the advantage in favor of the revisionists. Senators Allison and Dolliver and Gov. Cummins are in favor of revision, while Speaker Henderson and Congressman Hepburn and Lacey are opposed to any tinkering. In Wisconsin Senator Spooner has with him in his fight for a readjustment of the tariff Postmaster General Payne and Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee.

The position of the revisionists is simple. They believe that any article upon which the cost of production is less in this country than it is abroad should be put upon the free list. They claim to have no partiality or prejudice as far as schedules are concerned. They merely insist upon the application of this principle without regard to the interests affected.

They claim, further, that they are asking nothing more than the redemption of the party's pledge at St. Louis, and they point to these statements in the St. Louis platform's tariff plank to bear them out:

"In its reasonable application (the policy of protection, that is) it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and to individual favoritism." And again: "We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of the production, &c."

As a further argument in favor of their position they cite the much-quoted paragraph in the last speech which President McKinley made in Buffalo, in which he gave what was generally considered a pledge that the question of tariff revision would receive consideration at the hands of the Republican Party.

The attitude of Senator Hanna toward the revision movement has been a source of surprise to his party associates. Believing that his sentiment on the subject would naturally be in line with the last expressed views of President McKinley, the revisionists were taken aback to find in him an obstructionist to their programme. But they now regard him as the hardiest opponent they will have to meet, he having informed them that the schedules of the Dingley bill will never be touched if his influence can prevent it. Senator Hanna's position is well known to the President. But Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, wishes to hear fully all that both sides have to say before he decides the course he will pursue.

The President is not forcing the issue, at this time, beyond his determination to insist upon Cuban reciprocity at the next session of Congress, but if the claims of the revisionists are justified, they will have enough members in the next Congress to force action. Moreover, they say, they are determined to do it. Every Republican member of the present House who stood by the President in favor of Cuban reciprocity is said to have been renominated, and a canvass of the new Republican nominees shows a large percentage of them to be in favor of the "readjustment of the tariff on reasonable lines." On the other hand, a number of the Republican Congressmen who voted against the President on the question of Cuban reciprocity were defeated for renomination, and some of those who did secure a renomination received it only after they had pledged themselves to vote for Cuban reciprocity at the coming session.

The issue of tariff revision, therefore, it is pointed out, will become a burning one within the Republican Party whether or not President Roosevelt sees fit to lend his influence to those who believe existing conditions demand a change. The President, it is said while holding decided convictions on the subject is desirous of acting conservatively, preferring to bring about an amicable agreement in the party rather than excite antagonism even though he were certain that he could carry his views into effect. But this, it is realized, will be no easy task, for a change in the tariff on the line which is being advocated by many leading Republicans would hit some powerful interests.

One interest which would certainly be affected, it is said, would be the Steel Trust. Under present conditions it is contended that steel rails can be manufactured more cheaply in this country than they can abroad. Those in a position to know say that J. Pierpont Morgan has already manifested displeasure with the attitude of the President on the trust question, and that he would do all in his power to defeat any attempt to put steel and iron on the free list. Indeed, it is currently reported in political circles that the opposition recently manifested toward the indorsement by the State Republican Convention of President Roosevelt's candidacy had its origin in the alarm of certain corporate interests over the tendency of the Presidential mind.

President Roosevelt, it is said, while realizing that he is undertaking a delicate task in advocating tariff revision, is nevertheless optimistic about the outcome. He believes that once the "stonewall protectionists" find they have a majority against them in the party, they will yield gracefully to the inevitable. The President has no idea that anything in the way of tariff revision can be accomplished at the coming session. What he is aiming to accomplish is to so unite the sentiment of the party on the subject that he will be able to call an extra session for the purpose of revising the tariff upon such lines as shall have been thoroughly agreed upon by the party leaders beforehand.

POSSE FIGHTS BANK BURGLARS.

Deputy Sheriff and Party Exchange Fusillade of Shots with Two Men —May Be Surrounded.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15.—On Saturday night three burglars robbed the bank in Florenceville, N. B., of a large sum, stated to be $10,000, and fled across the border into Maine, pursued by the Sheriff and posse.

On Sunday the burglars were seen in the neighborhood of Littleton, Aroostook County, and Deputy Sheriff Barrett, with the Sheriff from Fredericton, lay in wait for them. At midnight two of the burglars were seen coming down the railroad track toward Littleton Station. When they arrived abreast of the station building the Deputy Sheriff called upon them to put up their hands, but instead the men opened fire, taking refuge behind a fence. A fusillade of shots followed, but no one was hit.

The burglars then took to the woods, where to-night they are thought to be surrounded by the posse. The President of the bank is also in pursuit, with a posse he gathered in Houlton.

MAN HUNTS IN NEBRASKA.

Bloodhounds Used to Track Men Charged with Murder—Lynchings May Follow Capture.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 15.—Four man hunts are in progress in Nebraska. Bloodhounds are being used in each case to track the fugitives, and in two cases should the hunted men be caught they will probably be lynched.

The pursuit which is attracting most attention is that of Gottlieb Negenfeld of Pierce County, who last week killed his divorced wife and her father and wounded her mother. In addition to the Sheriff's posse, four different mobs are searching for him.

One of the hunts is for Edward Carnes, who is in hiding in the Winnebago Reservation, and is wanted for killing the Sheriff of Monona County, Iowa.

Welch Lowrey is being searched for in Stanton County on the charge of kidnapping a young girl from her residence. An entire military company and 150 citizens are searching for Lowrey. He is heavily armed and says he will fight to the death.

An unknown tramp robbed and murdered Mrs. Ruth Fornell in Pawnee County on Saturday. A posse with bloodhounds is after him

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet's Housekeeper at Newport the Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—The villa of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, where Grand Duke Boris is a guest, was the scene of a fatal accident this afternoon. Margaret Blake, the housekeeper, a woman of about fifty years of age, was caught while attempting to enter a descending elevator in the servants' quarters and crushed to death.

At the moment of her death Grand Duke Boris and his suite and Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet were leaving the villa, and were called back by the screams of the women. They were unable to render aid, as the woman was dead. The body was removed by the servants.

Mrs. Blake came from England, and was engaged in New York by Mrs. Goelet a month ago. She is believed to have been a widow.

Diamond Swindlers Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 15.—"Abe" Rothschild and Thomas Best, both of New York, who were accused of conspiracy to swindle New York diamond mechants, were to-day sentenced by Judge Biddle after he had refused a motion for a new trial. Rothschild was fined $200, costs of the suit, and must serve in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years, the maximum penalty allowed. Best, who turned State's evidence, received a fine of $100, costs of suit, and one year in the Carlisle jail.

Special Trains From Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad

Sunday, September 21, returning from Dedication of Slocum Statue, special trains will leave Gettysburg at 12:30 noon and 3:00 P. M. for Baltimore, connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad trains for New York; leave Gettysburg 3:30 P. M. for Philadelphia via Hanover and Lancaster, connecting at Philadelphia for New York.—Adv.

It Saves a Day.

"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M., arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Adv.

Solid comfort on the Day Line between New York and Albany. Grand scenery. Fine music.—Adv.

MINERS PLAN TO HOLD OUT THROUGH WINTER

Conference of Labor Leaders Will Be Held To-day.

Their Purpose to Arrange Measures for Raising a Large Relief Fund—To Tax All Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 15.—An important conference will be held at strike headquarters here to-morrow. It will be the most important meeting held here since the beginning of the strike. Among those who will participate will be President Mitchell, District Presidents Nichols, Duffy, and Fahey, National Secretary Wilson of Indianapolis, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Bishop Fallows of the Episcopal Church of Chicago.

The coming of President Gompers gives color to the report that the main object of the conference is to talk over some elaborate relief plan. It is now believed that President Mitchell and his advisers realize that the strike cannot be settled by the intervention of the politicians, and that if Gov. Stone and the Pennsylvania Senators cannot do anything it is useless for the smaller politicians to try their hand. The leaders of the strikers are now talking about a scheme to raise a large relief fund which will carry the striking miners over the Winter if necessary. It is claimed that the relief now coming is ample for Summer wants, but more will be needed for the Fall and Winter.

The presence of National Treasurer Wilson at the meeting will be for the purpose of giving an itemized statement of the amount of money received for the relief so far, and how it was distributed. Mr. Gompers is said to have a plan which will tax every labor union in the country. It is said that the money received from this assessment will be ample to keep the striking miners in good shape for the next six months.

The local operators insist that the crisis is rapidly approaching, and that the conference to-morrow is for the purpose of devising means to replenish the relief fund, which is now said to be at low ebb. None of the big coal companies resumed operations, as they said they would in reports sent out last night.

Sheriff Jacobs and a large number of Deputies assembled at the Court House at an early hour this morning in anticipation of trouble occurring at some of the mines. But outside of an outbreak at Old Forge, in which an Italian was badly beaten by strikers, the day was a very quiet one in the strike region. National Board Member John Fallon went to Nanticoke early in the morning to head off any trouble in that section, and other prominent officials of the United Mine Workers went to other parts of the county to advise against any marches on the collieries. But no marches were attempted.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 15.—This morning the Greenwood colliery, situated at the western end of the Panther Creek Valley, resumed operations. It is impossible to learn exactly how many men are at work, as the place is very heavily guarded and the operators, the Beddall Brothers, will give out no definite statement. They say, however, that they expect to wash about 300 tons of coal a day.

To-day the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company claims gains in the Panther Creek Valley. An official of this company said that it was expected that the daily output from the No. 4 and No. 12 collieries would now be increased from 1,400 to 1,800 tons. The leaders of the mine workers ridicule the claims of the company. They say there are no more men at work to-day than there were last week.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—In an interview over the long distance telephone to-day John Mitchell at Wilkesbarre said:

"I cannot predict when the anthracite strike will be settled. If anything is being done toward a settlement by the other side I do not know of it. Nothing toward a settlement was accomplished at the Harrisburg conference. We simply met and discussed the causes and progress of the strike."

"Did Gov. Stone represent J. Pierpont Morgan or any of the anthracite Presidents?"

"I did not understand that he was representing any one but himself. There is no foundation for the report that the men are to return to work on a promise that the operators will make concessions and arbitrate afterward. The miners would not return to work under such an arrangement."

Mr. Mitchell declared that the men are confident of winning and that there had been no desertions among the strikers.

"I am certainly very hopeful now that the strike will be ended in our favor," he added.

The big defense fund that is being collected at the National headquarters in Indianapolis, Mitchell said, is proving sufficient to relieve the distress in the region. About 25,000 miners have left the region since the strike began, leaving about 130,000 to be cared for. When asked if the troops are to be withdrawn from the region, Mr. Mitchell said: "Not that I know of. There is no need of the troops, however, as the men are orderly. They are keeping within the law."

"Is any coal being taken out of the region?"

"A little is going out, but no new coal is being mined. Most of the coal now being shipped was mined before the strike began. No mines are being started and no members of the organization are returning to work."

SEVENTEEN REPORTED KILLED IN A MINE.

Disastrous Gas and Powder Explosion in Virginia Colliery—Eleven Bodies Are Said to Have Been Removed.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 15.—A disastrous gas and powder explosion occurred in the Big Four Mine of the Algoma Coal and Coke Company at North Fork, Va., this morning at about 8 o'clock.

James Lester, an engineer; John Rockkie, a Hungarian miner, and fifteen colored miners are known to be in the mine now, and there is no chance of their being recovered alive, as they are beyond the point where the explosion occurred, and the gas and smoke is so thick that the rescuing parties are being driven back.

H. F. Frankenfield, the bank boss, and George Gaspie, a Hungarian miner, succeeded in crawling over the fallen coal and slate to the lights of the rescuing party, and have been taken out alive, although they are both badly burned and were nearly suffocated by the gas and smoke inhaled.

BLUEFIELDS, West Va., Sept. 15.—A telephone message just received from Algoma says eleven bodies have just been recovered from the mines, and that six more bodies are to be taken out. So far those recovered are all colored miners with the exception of one white miner named Luster.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas catching on fire from the lamp of a miner who was going to work, this in turn firing six kegs of blasting powder that had been stored in the mines.

The explosion knocked down all of the brattices for a quarter of a mile back toward the mine entrance, thus cutting off the air from the men imprisoned behind the debris.

There had been a small gas explosion in the mine on Sunday last, which burned two mine mules to death, and Mine Superintendent A. J. Stewart had personally cautioned the men who worked in the mine not to attempt to work again until the air had been tested by a safety lamp, but they disregarded his caution and went in.

A party headed by Mine Inspector Cooper attempted a rescue this morning, but was driven back by the want of air. It is now learned that the coal is burning, and there is no hope of extinguishing the flames until a new air passage can be built to the point of the explosion.

The Coronation.

Indisputably the Highest Authority.

At every State function given by His Majesty Edward VII., King of England, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively, including the Coronation Derby Dinner to the Jockey Club and the Grand State Coronation Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at Windsor Castle.

Quality stamps Moët & Chandon "White Seal" incomparably the preeminent Champagne.—Adv.

TO PREVENT ITALIAN ANGER.

French Papers Trying to Repair the Damage Done by Minister Pelletan's Speech.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—In order to repair the damage done by the speech delivered by M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, at Ajaccio, Corsica, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the French newspapers whose authority is greatest in Italy, notably the Journal des Débats, publish articles expressing friendly sentiments toward Italy, which are undoubtedly sincere.

The correspondent says it would be ridiculous, if it were not somewhat serious, thus to be obliged to apologize for the ill-considered utterances of a responsible Minister.

The Journal des Débats talks of "these random utterances, in which allusion is made to everything, without rhyme or reason; these cock and bull stories, mingled with boasting; this general rakishness of manner."

MEADOW BROOK HUNT MISHAPS

Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. A. Ladenburg, and Mr. Postlewaite Thrown and Slightly Hurt.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 15.—During the hunt of the Meadow Brook Club here this afternoon several of the members were thrown from their horses and slightly bruised.

The most serious of these accidents occurred when the party had reached the vicinity of Ellis's Place, on the outskirts of the town, where Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mr. Postlewaite were thrown and received slight injuries. They went to their homes and were treated there by physicians.

A short time before this accident Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was thrown from her mount. She was only slightly hurt, but she went to her home.

FIVE STEAMSHIPS BOUGHT BY J. PIERPONT MORGAN?

It Is Reported That He Has Purchased Vessels Engaged in the Antwerp-Montreal Trade.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch received by a news agency from Liverpool says that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased from J. R. Ellerman, Chairman of the Leyland Line, five steamships engaged in trade between Antwerp and Montreal.

It is understood, the dispatch says, that the vessels acquired by Mr. Morgan will be managed by the Leyland Line.

If the statement contained in the foregoing dispatch be correct, the deal is possibly a result of the recent reports of a projected Anglo-Canadian steamship line in opposition to the steamship combination effected last Spring by Mr. Morgan.

About a year ago it was announced that Mr. Morgan had purchased the Leyland Line steamers running between English ports and Quebec and Boston. The terms of the sale were not stated. With the present reported acquisition of steamships engaged in the Antwerp-Montreal trade, the Morgan-Leyland combination would control a large share of the export and import transatlantic traffic of Canada, and render a possible Anglo-Canadian steamship combination less likely of success.

FALL FROM PONY KILLS HIM.

Accident to the Boy Riding Animal Used in Amateur Circus Is Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 15.—James Meehan, Jr., the boy who was injured by a pony which had been used in the performance of the amateur circus here Saturday, died here this morning.

The boy was fifteen years old and a favorite about the place of W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, where his father was landscape gardener. The Truesdale family and all who had any connection with the circus have expressed the greatest sympathy for the family. Tomorrow morning the funeral will be held from his home.

Henry H. Adams, Jr., of New York, while watching the chariot race at the circus saw Malcolm Carhart take a "header" from his chariot, the pole of which separated from the neck yoke and dug into the ground two feet. Mr. Adams made a spring from his seat, jumped over the rope, and grabbed one of the horses by the head. When he attempted to return to his seat he found he was unable to do so, for one of his knees, the tendons of which were hurt six years before, gave way. Friends assisted him to his carriage, and to-day he was able to be out only by using crutches.

Progress in Tunneling Boston Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The work of tunneling Boston Harbor has progressed so far that to-day tunneling with a construction shield on the west side of the harbor began in earnest. The "shield," which for some weeks has been standing at the bottom of the shaft in State Street, opposite the Custom House, its nose turned toward the harbor, has begun to press its edge into the soil, cutting at once the entire outline of the tunnel arch.

Between Luncheon and Breakfast

One may journey to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special, the train of the century, combining speed and every comfort.—Adv.

During warm months take best care of your digestive organs. Use JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. No substitute is "just as good."—Adv.

NICHOLAS FISH FOUND SENSELESS, DIES LATER

Skull Fractured After a Visit to a Saloon.

Mrs. Fish at the Banker's Bedside in Roosevelt Hospital Until the End —How He Received His Injuries a Mystery.

Nicholas Fish, the banker, of 120 Broadway, father of the late Hamilton Fish of Roosevelt's rough riders, brother of Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, had his skull fractured in front of the saloon of Ehrhard Brothers, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street, late yesterday afternoon, and died at 2:45 o'clock this morning. According to Capt. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, Mr. Fish had been sitting in the saloon drinking at a table in company with two women for some hours before he was injured.

Exactly how Mr. Fish received his injuries is a mystery. At 5:30 o'clock he lay on the pavement in front of the saloon, unconscious, surrounded by a crowd of about 300 people. Five or ten minutes later, in response to a summons from some spectator, Policeman Lawlor of Capt. Haughey's precinct, arrived on the scene and summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

At the hospital it was found that Mr. Fish's skull had been fractured. The physicians telephoned at once to his wife at Tuxedo. She came on a special train, and remained beside her husband until he died.

Except to say that his condition was very serious, the hospital authorities did no talking, as it is one of the rules at Roosevelt that subordinate employes can give out no information about private patients during the absence of the Superintendent. According to Police Captain Haughey, Mr. Fish did not recover consciousness at all after reaching the hospital.

"I have four detectives on the case," said Capt. Haughey at midnight. "All we know is that Mr. Fish was with the two women. Up to date we have obtained no evidence that he was attacked. He may have received his injuries by falling."

The report of Mr. Fish's accident was taken to the hospital, as indicated above, before 6 o'clock, but for some reason the police did not make public the facts until 9 o'clock. The Sergeant at the police station supplemented Capt. Haughey's statement by saying that Patrolman Lawlor had learned that Mr. Fish spent some time a large part of the afternoon in the saloon.

Later in the evening a bartender from the saloon of Ehrhard, Quick by name, carried to the station house a gold watch and chain and locket. He said these belonged to the injured man, and had been taken from him so that they would not be lost.

The saloon of Ehrhard Brothers is just off Eighth Avenue. On the corner next to it is another saloon. In the latter place it was learned last night that the women said to have been with Mr. Fish were well known in the vicinity. They live in West Thirty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and are usually accompanied by two men, one a salesman of jewelry.

It was said by the bartenders that one of these men entered the saloon after 5 o'clock and began to quarrel with Mr. Fish.

After hot words had been heard for some minutes, it is said, Mr. Fish started toward the door, the other man pursuing him. On reaching the street door it is said that the younger man struck the banker, but not hard enough to fell him.

But in an instant he struck him again, this time causing him to fall to the pavement on his head and die there unconscious, while an enormous crowd collected, until the ambulance was called.

Mr. Fish, who was fifty-six years old, had been in the habit of spending much of his time at his city home, 53 Irving Place, although Mrs. Fish had been at Tuxedo. At the Irving Place house there were some negro servants last night.

One of them said that Mr. Fish was wont to send them a message if he intended to stay away all night, but that they received no such message yesterday. Early in the morning he started from home for his banking house as usual. That was the last they heard of him.

At 2:15 o'clock this morning it was announced at the hospital that Mrs. Fish arrived there from Tuxedo on a special train, that Mr. Fish had recovered consciousness long enough to agree to have an operation performed on him, and that the operation was being performed at the hour named, (2:15 A. M.).

It was reported that they were trephining his skull, and that the successful outcome of this operation was the only hope of saving his life.

MAY DEMAND MORE WAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Freight trainmen of the Western railroads received reports to-day from various cities to the effect that all the lodges of the United Order of Railway Employes had voted for the filing of a demand for higher wages. This demand, it was said, is to be made within the next thirty days.

The United Order of Railway Employes is an amalgamation of the Order of Railway Trainmen, both being organizations of freight men. They have been voting on a proposition for increase of 20 per cent. in wages. Until to-day the result of this vote was not known, but the reports that came to Chicago Lodge were held as conclusive proof that it had been passed.

Every freight conductor and brakeman on the Western roads—more than 10,000 men in all—will be affected. At the present time all roads pay the same, 3 cents a mile for conductors and 2 cents a mile for brakemen. The organization has a contract with each road, but this can be reopened on a thirty days' notice, and the conference between the men and the companies will be held at the expiration of that time.

If the demands are then refused, the proposition to strike must go to all the lodges on a referendum vote. The principal reason for the demand is the introduction of the mogus freight engines and the long trains.

BIRTHDAY OF AN AUTHORESS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—"I shall spend a very quiet day. I did not think the papers would hear of it at all, but you may say that my only excitement will be the letters I receive."

So said Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the authoress, to-day, when some one suggested that it was her seventy-eighth birthday. Mrs. Whitney lives in Milton with her children and grandchildren around her. A face without a wrinkle, a bright, steady eye, hair that seems reluctant to whiten, and an erect and stately form were what the reporter saw when he was ushered into the presence of the authoress.

Mrs. Whitney receives, she says, many letters from women who read her books when they were girls. She keeps up with current events and keeps on scribbling, as she calls it, but she does not know whether she will publish anything more.

The Brandur Magazine Pays

three cents a word or more for all contributions—the highest rate paid by any periodical in the world. Weekly. Five cents a copy. Eight stories in each number. All newsdealers.—Adv.

The Train of the Traveler

Is the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT.

Cincinnati Man Said to Have Threatened to Kill Mr. Roosevelt—Police Arrest Him.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The police are holding, on a charge of loitering, Joseph Schmitz, aged forty, until they can investigate a statement that he has threatened to take the life of President Roosevelt.

Schmitz was arrested Saturday on the complaint of two elderly sisters, who said that he had entered their premises and insisted on staying there. The police now are looking for the persons to whom he is said to have made the threat against the President.

ASK PRESIDENT TO EXPLAIN.

Wisconsin Methodist Conference Sends Letter Regarding His Reported Request for Archbishop Ireland.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt was called upon by the Wisconsin Methodist Conference to-day to refute the report that he has asked the Vatican at Rome to create Archbishop Ireland a Cardinal. By unanimous vote the Conference decided to send the following letter on the subject to the President:

His Excellency President Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.:

Honored Sir: We see with pain in the press dispatches a rumor that the Vatican has received from President Roosevelt an intimation that he would be personally pleased to see that Archbishop Ireland is created a Cardinal as a reward for the services he has rendered the Church and the State.

We strongly doubt the correctness of this rumor, for it does not seem possible that the President of the United States could thus violate the spirit of the Constitution of the United States which requires the complete separation of the Church and the State, and we hope to see it authoritatively denied.

By request of the Wisconsin Annual Conference of the Methodist Church.

D. A. GOODSELL, Bishop and President.

In adition to this ersolution, the Conference formally took cognizance of the coal strike, calling upon Congress to enact such laws as will authorize the seizing of coal mines and railroads, in order to prevent such strikes in the future.

SEWING MACHINE MERGER.

Large Corporation Being Organized to Take in the Big Concerns of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 15.—A large corporation with millions of capital is about to be organized for the purpose of taking in nearly all of the sewing machine manufacturers of the United States. This information comes from a source of highest authority. The deal has been under consideration for several weeks. Representatives of the leading concerns have been in session in New York City arranging the details. It is said that everything has been satisfactorily arranged.

"As near as can be learned the capital of the prospective combination will be about $30,000,000. It is said that the financiers behind the proposed merger have agreed on Barnabas Eldridge, President of the National Sewing Machine Company of this city, as the President of the trust.

The sewing machine factories which are reported to be in the combination are located in the Central West and the East. These concerns are as follows:

The New Home Company of Orange, Mass.; the Household of Providence, R. I.; the Domestic of Newark, N. J.; the Demorest of Williamsport, Penn.; the Williams Manufacturing Company of Plattsburg, N. Y.; the Standard and White Companies of Cleveland, Ohio; the Davis of Dayton, Ohio; the Foley & Williams Manufacturing Company of Chicago and Kankakee, Ill.; the Illinois Sewing Machine Company of Rockford, Ill.; the Chicago Sewing Machine Company of Chicago, and the National Sewing Machine Company of Belvidere, Ill.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUBWAY.

Crossing of the Schuylkill River Presents a Perplexing Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The engineers in charge of the preparatory plans of the underground construction and excavation for the Market Street Subway say that one of the biggest problems is the question of crossing the Schuylkill River. The present Market Street Bridge is not substantial enough, and the company must either build a new bridge or tunnel under the Schuylkill River has come to the surface beyond Thirty-second Street. A tunnel under the Schuylkill River is thought by many to be the best way to overcome the perplexing problem.

The subway is to contain four tracks. If, as was originally contemplated, the cars come to the surface at a point west of Twenty-third Street, the four tracks would have to converge into two tracks over the present Market Street Bridge, because it lacks the width to maintain four tracks. This would necessarily congest the travel at this point.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE ALLEGED.

Arthur Stern, Recently Arrested on That Charge, Accused Again.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Arthur Stern of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company of New York, who was arrested at Richfield Springs for abusing a horse and settled by paying the liveryman $25, is to be arrested again at the instigation of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. John L. Holbrook of this town, a representative of the society, to-day lodged a complaint with Justice Cheney, and an examination will be held to-morrow.

The witnesses who will testify against Stern are Mrs. George W. Greene, Mrs. Christobel Greenman, and Miss Louise Tunnicliff. The women say they saw Stern pounding and beating the horse, which was plainly fatigued and scarcely able to travel. When Stern drove into the livery stable the horse was covered with foam and there were great ridges on its back. Agent Holbrook says he will make an example of the wealthy New Yorker.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY ORDER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—An order has been placed in England, says The Times's Johannesburg correspondent, for 104 coaches, 38 engines, and 250 steel coal trucks for the Central South African Railways.

The Every-Day Train to California.

The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale

Comes high to the dealer, but is the cheapest and best for the consumer. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt Street.—Adv.

RIOT COMMITTEE ARRAIGNS POLICE

Primary Responsibility Placed on Hoe Employes.

MOURNERS WITHOUT FAULT

Inspector Cross's Attempt to Put Initial Blame Upon Bystanders Declared to be Unsupported by Evidence.

In the report submitted yesterday to Mayor Low by the committee appointed to investigate the riot at the funeral of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph on July 30, the responsibility for the occurrences of that day is laid directly upon the employes of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., at Grand and Sheriff Streets. The police are found negligent and culpable in several respects.

The report does not confine itself to the questions immediately at issue, but includes much comment upon the general administration of the law on the east side. It is found that many of the police in that section are not in sympathy with the Jewish population, and that their bearing is in general harsh and inconsiderate.

Criticism is also passed upon the Magistrates who hold court in this district, and many of them, it is said, seem to desire more to dispatch business quickly than to administer justice intelligently and carefully. It is stated that Police Commissioner John N. Partridge concurs in the view that the laws are administered with too unkind a disposition on the east side and that some measures should be taken to alter conditions.

The committee which heard the testimony and submitted the report was constituted as follows: Edward B. Whitney, Louis Marshall, Thomas M. Mulry, Nathan Bijur, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr. Mayor Low has not yet announced what action he will take in view of the report. He is expected to make that announcement to-day.

FULL TEXT OF THE REPORT.

The Mayor's Committee Finds That the Police Were Negligent, Insulting, and Brutal.

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

To the Honorable Seth Low, Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir: Your committee, appointed on Aug. 6th, 1902, to investigate the occurrences attending the funeral of the late Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, on July 30th, 1902, respectfully report that they have held public sessions, taking a large amount of testimony and have also received a large amount of testimony privately, that they have examined the record of the investigation under the direction of the Police Commissioner and the affidavits obtained by the District Attorney of the County, and that they unanimously find the facts to be as follows:

On July 28th, 1902, Jacob Joseph, the Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Jewish Congregation of the City of New York, died at his residence, No. 263 Henry Street. He was a man universally respected and beloved among his people. His death was sincerely mourned not only by those to whom he had ministered during his long and useful life, but also by the entire Jewish community, as was shown by the touching manifestations of grief and sorrow which were exhibited throughout the East Side, and by the multitudes who assembled at his residence to do homage to his memory.

On the evening of July 29th, 1902, Mr. Israel Levy, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, having charge of the funeral, signed at Police Headquarters, on the usual printed form, an application that the "Hebrew Orthodox Association, consisting of about twenty thousand persons," would, on the following day, at 10 A. M., form a procession at No. 263 Henry Street for the purpose of conducting the funeral of the late rabbi. The application set forth the line of march. Capt. Herlihy was at Headquarters at the time and in command there. Mr. Levy made his application to Sergeant John Brady at the Bureau of Information. Mr. Levy said that he did not know how many policemen were wanted, but suggested twenty or twenty-five as probably sufficient. He told the Sergeant, however, that there would be about twenty thousand people in line. He received the permit and understood that twenty-five men were to be furnished, although the Sergeant stated that more men could be had if desired. About midnight a reporter of a well-known Jewish newspaper having a large circulation on the East Side telephoned Sergeant Brady that more policemen than had been suggested would be necessary, as a much larger number of people were expected to participate in the procession than had been estimated. No attention was paid to this communication. Whenever assemblages of such magnitude are expected it is customary that a report of the facts should be made to the Inspector immediately upon his arrival at Headquarters. The district was temporarily in charge of Inspector Cross in the absence of Inspector Brooks. No report of the facts was made to Inspector Cross, who heard nothing of the unusual magnitude of the funeral except so far as was necessarily to be inferred from the messages soon received from Capt. Thompson, who was in command of the Seventh Precinct, in which the residence of Rabbi Joseph was located.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The route of the procession lay through the Seventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Precincts, was over three miles in length, and is indicated on the accompanying diagram. A copy of the permit, indorsed on the application therefor, was as usual sent to the Captains of each of these precincts. Capt. Thompson was directed to furnish an escort of one roundsman and ten men. In addition to this force no other policemen were on duty in these several precincts, except those on regular patrol. It was the duty of Capt. Thompson to notify the Inspector of the district if more policemen were needed. At 10:05 A. M. he called upon Headquarters for ten more men, who were at once sent to him from other precincts. At 10:40 A. M. he called for fifty more men, and fifty-six were ordered to report to him, including two Sergeants and two roundsmen. These two sets of reinforcements were detailed from sixteen different precincts lying outside of the line of march. No further notice was sent to the Twelfth or Thirteenth Precincts to inform the commanding officers that an unusual demonstration was in progress. When these reinforcements arrived, or how they were distributed, does not appear. In the meantime business was largely suspended on the line of march. Merchants closed their stores to do honor to the dead. The streets were thronged with a mass of humanity, and the few policemen on patrol were lost in the multitude. We have information that throughout the day the mourners and spectators were treated by the police with marked incivility and roughness, partly due, perhaps, to the difficulty of handling

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such a concourse of people with so few men. It is admitted by the police authorities that it would have been entirely practicable, as illustrated by a recent experience, to have detailed for duty at this funeral four hundred patrolmen with a suitable number of ranking officers.

Nevertheless, no disturbance marked the progress of the Rabbi's funeral cortége until it reached the establishment of R. Hoe and Company on the north side of Grand Street, extending from Sheriff to Columbia Street. Adjacent to the corner of Sheriff and Grand Streets is a triangular park, formed by the junction at an acute angle of Grand Street and East Broadway. The procession came down East Broadway and turned into Grand Street at that point, moving thence eastward to the Grand Street Ferry. Capt. Thompson headed the parade, which seems to have been of such extent that he was several blocks away by the time the hearse passed the Hoe factory. A large body of mourners on foot accompanied the hearse and the carriages which followed it. This part of the procession consisted of an unorganized multitude, densely packed, and occupying the entire street for about four blocks from curb to curb, except as interfered with by street cars and by vehicles which, because of the absence of an adequate police force, interrupted the orderly progress of the mourners. The procession moved slowly and in accord with the solemnity of the occasion, although with some appearance of disorder, due to the fact that in accordance with ancient customs great numbers were everywhere falling into line in order to follow the body for some distance and then drop out again, and many bystanders sought to touch the hearse as an act of veneration. According to the best estimate that we are able to make the procession as it entered Grand Street consisted of about twenty thousand people, while an enormous crowd was congregated on the sidewalks in the vicinity.

TROUBLE BEGAN AT HOE'S.

As the hearse passed the establishment of R. Hoe and Company, just before 1 o'clock, at a time when a number of the employes were returning from their lunch, we find that the procession was loudly jeered by employes of that establishment from some of its upper windows, and that a number of missisles were recklessly and wantonly thrown therefrom upon the mourners and spectators, one of them at least narrowly missing the hearse itself. Whether these insults were to the extent testified to by some of the witnesses we do not undertake to say; but they occurred to an extent sufficient to justify resentment and active protest.

A self-appointed committee from among the mourners or bystanders thereupon entered the office of R. Hoe and Company and respectfully protested against the insults. Their protests were respectfully received and investigation promised, whereupon they withdrew. But another committee of protest immediately followed, very much excited and, as is claimed by those in charge of the office, talking in a language wholly unintelligible to them. This second committee was closely followed by a large number of other persons, who pushed into the building. As the number thus entering rapidly increased, the office force of R. Hoe and Company made resistance, and after a struggle, in which force was used on both sides, they succeeded in ejecting the visitors and clearing the steps leading into the building, and closed the large iron gates that guard the entrance. Either during the struggle before the closing of the gates or immediately thereafter, the fire hose on the office floor was run out and a stream of water was discharged therefrom, not only on those thus ejected, but indiscriminately on the spectators in street cars and in the street, on the mourners in the procession, and into the houses on the opposite side of the street. Some of the people in the street in their resentment thrust their umbrellas through windows on the ground floor, and a fusillade of missiles sprang up on both sides, the people in the street supplying themselves from the heaps of stones and broken brick under the New East River Bridge structure, a block and a half away, while the occupants of the building used whatever came to hand, particularly a number of large iron bolts and nuts, such as members of the committee have since found in the factory, and which the committee is convinced came from there, although some of them were doubtless picked up in the street after they had been thrown at the crowd and thrown back again. At an early stage of the difficulty water from a number of lines of fire hose was thrown out to the streets from upper windows of the Hoe factory and also from the Sheriff Street entrance of the office floor and used in a reckless manner. Large numbers of people in the adjoining streets were drenched with this water, which penetrated a house across the street, and the water was cast in all directions. It is impossible to tell from the evidence the precise sequence of events after the struggle began at the front door or whether the missiles which broke the windows were first thrown before or after the use of the hose on the upper floors.

THE PROCESSION PEACEABLE.

There is every indication that the number of persons in the street who threw missiles at the building was comparatively small, and that, so far as the missiles used by the mwere not the ones which had been thrown out of the Hoe building, they were brought from the new bridge. The peaceable character of the mass of people composing the assemblage is demonstrated by the fact that as soon as half a dozen policemen arrived upon the scene and the water was turned off, either by their direction or that of the firm of R. Hoe and Company, the multitude had quieted down to such a degree that three policemen were able to clear Grand Street in front of the factory in a few minutes and the trouble was all over by about 1:20 P. M.

Immediately thereafter a number of police reserves, who had been summoned from adjacent precincts, arrived, and without a word of warning or any request to disperse, rushed upon the remnant of the gathering, some of them with great roughness of language and violence of manner. We have very strong evidence that certain unidentified members of this body clubbed a number of people without the least excuse, but we have not heard any evidence in their behalf and therefore leave the matter to be passed upon by the Police Commissioner, for the reasons hereinafter stated.

The committee further finds on undisputed testimony that the attitude of some of the Hoe employes toward the Jewish residents of that vicinity had been for a long time hostile, and that this was due to the fault of those employes or their employers, or of both. The Hoe factory had been known for years to be a place from which emanated various forms of annoyance upon passers-by. That these must have been of a serious character is indicated by the following notice promulgated by the Firm of R. Hoe and Company and posted in their factory in February, 1901:

"The police have been to see us in reference to the boys throwing snowballs and other missiles at passers-by on the street. Heretofore the officers have refrained from giving any trouble, but hereafter if the boys persist in assaulting or annoying people in the street, no matter who they are, they will be liable to arrest. We wish to protect our apprentices from any outrage enacted upon them, but if they offend in this matter in future we can do nothing for them."

It is certain that to these annoyances both the firm and the police, whether from lack of ability or otherwise, have failed to put an end. The notoriety of this state of facts must of course have increased the resentment of the mourners and their friends when the first insults were offered by the factory hands to those in attendance at the funeral on that day.

BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

Many complaints have also been laid before us that the police have for a long time past been insulting and brutal in their treatment of the Jews of the lower East Side. It is claimed that a number of cases of this character have been brought before the Police Commissioner upon charges preferred against policemen, but in no case with the result of obtaining the dismissal of any of the accused from the force, although the facts charged were sufficiently established to require such a sentence. We find that instances of uncivil and even rough treatment toward the people of this district by individual policemen are inexcusably common. In certain specified cases which have been selected by witnesses who appeared before us as testing their accusations, it appears that charges of unprovoked and most brutal clubbing have been made against policemen, with the result that they were reprimanded or fined a few days' pay and were yet retained upon the force. We are informed by the police authorities on the other hand that in all of these cases the past records of the accused policemen were good and the evidence before the Commissioner so conflicting as to render dismissal unjust, although the policeman on trial was believed to be deserving of some punishment; that while unjustifiable violence requires severe punishment, on the other hand it is most important that policemen should not be discouraged from using sufficient force to prevent the escape when apprehending offenders; and that a reprimand is a very serious punishment, since it forever remains part of the policeman's record, not only jeopardizing his defense if any charge is made against him in the future, but also under the Civil Service System impairing his chances for promotion. The Committee made no sufficient inquiry to warrant it in pronouncing an opinion upon this collateral matter, which would have involved an investigation greatly delaying our report on the real questions submitted to us, and which seemed not clearly enough to be included within our instructions from you.

By some of the witnesses who appeared before us the conduct of the police, of which complaint has thus been made, is attributed to a complete lack of sympathy between the policemen involved and the residents of the East Side. There is much color for this opinion. We cannot escape the conclusion that the attitude and demeanor of many policemen who have for a long time been on duty in this district have been such as to become the subject of just criticism, and it is believed that much can be accomplished to avoid a continuance of existing conditions if the Police Department should exercise more discrimination in the selection of the men assigned to duty in this quarter. We understand that the Police Commissioner concurs in this view. This opinion is emphasized by the fact that the residents of the East Side are generally acknowledged to be of a peaceable disposition, who can be readily dealt with when they have confidence in those in whose keeping their lives and liberties are placed.

SOME CITY MAGISTRATES.

We have likewise received serious complaint, not only from the residents of the lower East Side, but also from the police, of the attitude of some of the City Magistrates. It is claimed that they seriously impair the efficiency of the police by the contempt with which they treat arrests for assaults such as those which contributed to the recent outbreak. It is asserted that not infrequently when an offender is arrested and brought before a Magistrate for such an offense, he is discharged and the policeman rebuked for having made the arrest; that many minor offenses are punished by one Magistrate and disregarded by another, with such a variety of treatment that it is most difficult for a policeman to determine when he should arrest and when not. It is charged by residents of this district that Magistrates are very arbitrary in their action, often deciding cases against the weight of evidence and frequently even refusing to hear the witnesses produced; that certain Magistrates seem to be more interested in the dispatch of business than in the administration of justice; and that certain Magistrates appear to have developed such prejudice against Jewish witnesses that they refuse them a fair hearing, even when of the highest character and fully corroborated. These charges have been made not only by the victims of these alleged abuses, and by the leading Jewish residents of the district, but likewise by impartial non-Jewish observers whose statements, made to us confidentially, confirm us in the belief that the matter is worthy of investigation by the proper authorities; but this is not within the jurisdiction of the Mayor.

It remains to apportion the responsibility for these occurrences, so far as it is possible for us to do so:

1. It is universally conceded that those who actually took part in the funeral procession are entirely without fault.

2. An attempt that has been made by Inspector Cross and others to cast the blame for commencing the disturbance upon bystanders we find to be entirely unsupported by the evidence and without any basis of justification.

3. The primary responsibility clearly rests upon persons in the establishment of R. Hoe & Company employed in the upper stories at the corner of Grand and Sheriff Streets. Their insults to the procession and bystanders led to all that followed.

4. While there is no reason to suppose that the members of the firm of R. Hoe & Company were aware at the time of the funeral that their employees were insulting and assailing the mourners, nobody seems to have been discharged, or even censured, by them after the occurrence. The only step taken by them seems to have been for each foreman to canvass the men under him for signatures to a statement that they had seen nothing thrown from the building. To us there seems to be every indication of a concerted effort to hush up the affair and to protect all the inmates of the factory from discharge or prosecution. The members of the firm have not availed themselves of the opportunity to appear before us. They have, however, seen fit to prevent the success of the attempt made by us to secure the identification of some of the offenders. Certain witnesses having stated that they could make the identification if permitted to go through the factory during working hours, counsel who represented the firm on this inquiry invited the committee to visit their building with the witnesses for that purpose. One of the committee accordingly went with the witnesses, but one of the members of the firm, who was present, refused them the opportunity.

HOE EMPLOYES' TESTIMONY.

In what we have said as to the Hoe employees, we do not mean to be understood as discrediting the testimony of all of the witnesses who were selected by the firm to come before us. Some of them were not in a position to fix the responsibility for the affair from personal observation, and others perhaps had refrained from observation and inquiry because they thought this a better course, although we cannot but be affected in our judgment of the whole affair by the fact that so many desisted from inquiry into its cause where the temptation to inquire would naturally be so strong.

5. The action of the two policemen who since the beginning of our investigation have been indicted was most brutal and unpardonable if the charges against them shall be established upon their trial. Upon their indictment, however, we deemed it more proper to discontinue our own investigation into their cases, and to express no opinion thereon. The evidence received by us relating to the action of other policemen is not enough to warrant us in recommending proceedings in any particular case, although it may be of value in connection with further information obtainable by the Police Commissioner, whose investigation commenced at your instance is still pending, who has much greater facilities and powers for such investigation than we have and who must independently investigate every case before taking any action thereon, so that further inquiry on our part could only result in delaying the end sought.

6. We find that there was negligence at Headquarters in accepting the judgment of an unskilled civilian as to the number of policemen required on such an occasion, after information that twenty thousand people were expected to be in line at the funeral. Further inquiry should have been made and an independent conclusion reached on the subject, and especially so after the information received by telephone at midnight. We find that there was further gross negligence in the failure to transmit to Inspector Cross the information received. The person or persons who are responsible in this regard can be best ascertained through investigation by the Police Commissioner.

7. We find that there was negligence in the Police Department in failing up to noon of the day of the funeral to bring to the attention of Captain Albertson, in command of the Thirteenth Precinct, the fact of the very unusual character of this funeral procession. There was also a failure on the part of Capt. Thompson to give sufficient notice to headquarters of the magnitude of the demonstration. The fact that Capt. Albertson knew of nothing unusual occurring in his precinct seems to us to indicate that there was a lack of proper supervision somewhere.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

8. The Police Commissioner has decided to suspend all further investigation until the two indicted officers have been tried by a jury, and he has thus far refrained from suspending the officers so indicted from duty. This is in accordance with a practice which is quite common and is supported by respectable opinion. It presents, however, a remarkable anomaly—that a policeman may be promptly investigated and discharged from the force if his offense does not amount to a crime, whereas if it be a crime, he is left indefinitely on the force, drawing pay and exercising control over our liberty. The same anomaly has been presented in the case of certain police Captains indicted for neglect of duty. It is the opinion of this committee, however, that the indictment of a policeman should not stop investigation by the Police Department, or be allowed to have any effect thereon. While fully appreciating the reasons which have influenced the Police Commissioner in postponing further investigation of the cases of the two indicted policemen, we must record our disapproval of the custom which he has followed. Nor can we perceive why further inquiry should be delayed in the cases of the policemen who have not been indicted, and whose conduct has been under investigation by him.

In concluding, the committee desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered by the East Side Civic Club, the University Settlement, and the Legal Aid Society, and particularly the able, intelligent, and painstaking services and devotion to duty of its clerk, Mr. Bernhard Rabbino.

Respectfully submitted.
EDWARD B. WHITNEY,
LOUIS MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. MULRY,
NATHAN BIJUR,
W. H. BALDWIN, Jr.

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT.

Inspector Brooks, District Attorney Jerome, and C. W. Carpenter of R. Hoe & Co. Discuss the Findings.

Very great interest was manifested in official quarters in the result of the work of the committee appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the riot of July 30. Especially interested were the police, to whom so much attention is paid in the report. Policemen of the east side, to whom the report was shown, had a great deal to say in bitter condemnation of its findings, though, as a rule, there was a disinclination to talk for publication.

Mayor Low, to whom the report was submitted, and in whose hands the settlement of the matter rests, said yesterday afternoon that he intended to take action in the matter. What that action would be he did not care to forecast, but he would make his judgment in the matter known to-day. Those familiar with the case were of the opinion that the Mayor would demand a more rigid investigation than had yet been made of the part taken by the police in this occurrence.

Police Commissioner Partridge was engaged most of yesterday hearing the trial of Wardman Downes, and he refused to read the report of the committee at the conclusion of his day's work. He was visibly annoyed that it should be represented to him that in the report were charges against the Police Department seeming to demand his attention.

"Can't you see that I have too much to think of to read anything or talk of anything else?" said the Commissioner. "Any gentleman ought to realize that I have enough on my hands."

Inspector Adam Cross, to whom reference is made in the report of the committee, is now in Europe. Inspector Nicholas Brooks, now in command of the district in which the riots occurred, and who made the investigation on behalf of the Police Department, read the report very carefully, and said:

"Of course, it would not be becoming in me to criticise the findings of the eminent men who have signed this report. I made a very thorough investigation of this whole affair, however, and I am prepared to express the viewpoint of a policeman.

"In regard to the statement that more men should have been supplied for handling the funereal procession, it never occurred to us that an unusual number of men would be needed for a funeral. A riot was the last thing on earth that could have been expected at such an event. Therefore, after we had received the application for a permit it never seemed necessary to make any further inquiry.

"It is stated that information was received at Police Headquarters at midnight to the effect that there would be an unusual crowd at the funeral. This information came from a man of whom we knew nothing. He did not come in person to identify himself. The information came at a very late hour of the night, and was not reported further. If the Police Department paid attention to all such telephonic communications we would be sending out reserves at all hours of the day.

"Capt. Thompson marched with several of his men at the head of the procession. It became evident very soon that more policemen would be needed. It must be said that Capt. Thompson was derelict in not reporting to Police Headquarters earlier the need for more men. Had such report been made, much trouble would doubtless have been averted.

"In the matter of the alleged brutal and unpardonable action of two policemen now under indictment, I cannot say anything. I heard the cases of these two men, and, after they were indicted, suspended the hearing, pending the settlement of the criminal charge. I had heard all of the evidence for the prosecution. It remained only to hear the defense, so nothing that could add to the case against the men could have been heard, even had the investigation been continued.

"It should also be said that under the Penal Code a policeman is compelled to use force to stop a riot whenever such an event occurs. If a policeman finds a riot in progress and cannot stop it by persuasion immediately he is liable to conviction for a misdemeanor if he does not use force without delay. In this case one policeman was hit in the head by a brick thrown. It was the duty of the police to take every necessary means to stop the lawlessness at once."

Capt. Charles L. Albertson, in command of the Thirteenth Precinct, at the Delancey Street Station, refused to discuss in any manner the report of the Mayor's committee. He said he had some very strong ideas, but being a subordinate officer must keep mute. Some of Capt. Albertson's men, however, were not so reticent.

"If those policemen hadn't clubbed those rioters," said a Sergeant at the Delancey Street Station, "they would have been killed. Those troubles at Hoe's have been going on for a long time, and the only way to stop lawlessness in that neighborhood is to use clubs. I believe that, after the case of the two men who have been indicted has been heard, they will be acquitted with a recommendation of merit."

District Attorney Jerome said that he did not care to pass comment upon the committee's report. The committee, he declared, was composed of able men, and their report was worthy of respect on that account.

"The conclusions coincide with those reached and reported to me by Assistant District Attorney Kresel," said Mr. Jerome. "Mr. Kresel said nothing about the bearing of the members of the firm of Hoe & Co., but he did report that the action of the police was very culpable.

"As to the two policemen indicted, it is obvious that, if I did not believe them guilty, I would not have urged their indictment. These men's cases will be heard as soon as the bail cases can be reached, as will also the cases of the three employes of R. Hoe & Co., who were indicted."

The District Attorney was asked to state his opinion of the "policy" of not suspending men under indictment for a crime. He said that he did not understand that such was the policy of the New York Police Department. The right of the Commissioner to continue a man on duty, under such circumstances, Mr. Jerome said, was established by very good legal decisions. It was, however, a matter of discretion, and the same rule was not applied in every case, according to the District Attorney's understanding.

Robert Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co., was not in the city yesterday. The senior member of the firm present, C. W. Carpenter, read the report of the Mayor's committee, and made this comment to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"This report is full of inaccuracies and statements made for political effect. Some of the conclusions are the most ridiculous nonsense, not worthy of the attention of serious men. Our firm does not care what such a committee reports, for their report is so palpably concerned with making a good impression on the voters of the east side.

"As a matter of fact, we have tried to help the committee appointed by the Mayor in every way possible. We notified the committee that our efforts to clear up the matter were at their disposal. We have not tried to hush anything up. It is absurd to speak of such an idea. On the contrary, just as soon as this thing happened, we began investigations to find out if anyone was guilty of any wrong doing in these premises.

"We were placed in a very peculiar condition on the day of that funeral. This shop was stormed by a mob of men intent on killing us. We turned the hose on the mob, of course. It was the first thing at hand. It was the only thing to do. It was a question of whether we should get killed or that mob get wet. It did not take us long to decide that the crowd should get wet. Any reasonable man would have done the same thing under similar circumstances.

"As to whether any missiles were thrown from our upper floors, I do not know. I was sitting here in my office on the first floor. What went on up stairs I could not know. I do not believe, however, that anything was thrown from our floors. There may have been some jeering, but I do not believe it went beyond that.

"The committee say we have refused to appear before them. We have not been summoned to appear, and did not do so. Why should we? We are not volunteering our testimony about anything. There is too much else to be done.

"It is said that we refused to allow the committee to go through our factory. Of course we did. We would kick anybody out who tried to go through our shops. We did permit a member of the committee with a witness to sit at our entrance and observe the men going in and out to see if they could identify anyone. They failed to do so, although they saw everyone who went in or out. It would have been unfair to our men to allow an expedition of the kind proposed to go through our establishment. No institution would have done it.

"We have had a great deal of trouble here. Our windows are continually broken by the boys of the neighborhood. We have no hostility toward the Jewish population of this or any other neighborhood. We employ both Jews and Christians without regard to their religious belief. We are not concerned with men's religion, and there is no occasion for any demonstration against us by the Jews or by us against them. We are very friendly in disposition towards both elements and ought to be allowed to conduct our shops here unmolested by the rowdies of both Christian and Jewish faith."

REVERSE FOR JOHN W. GATES.

Petition of Stockholders to Discharge the Receivers of the Guardian Trust Company Granted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Judge Amos M. Thayer of the Circuit Court today granted the petition of the stockholders representing Arthur E. Stilwell to discharge the receivers of the Guardian Trust Company, appointed over a year ago at the instigation of John W. Gates and his following. The supporters of Mr. Stilwell, who at the time the company was thrown into receivers' hands was President of the company, asserted in their petition to have the receivers discharged that the business could be conducted more economically without them. The Gates contingent opposed the move on the theory that Stilwell desired to merge the Guardian Trust Company into the Mexican Trust Company. It is believed that Mr. Stilwell will be reinstated as President.

Judge Thayer's order authorizes the receiver to pay immediate direct liabilities to the amount of $199,433 and make payments of contingent liabilities to the amount of $31,880, taking from the persons holding the contingent claims agreements extending the time for the payment of the residue. A statement accompanying Judge Thayer's mandamus shows that there is $382,937 cash available at this date to meet the requirements of the order and it will leave a balance of $151,624.

The stockholders of the company, at their coming meeting, are to adopt a resolution instructing the Directors of the Guardian Trust Company and its Executive Committee to sell to the best advantage, all the real property of the company, save such as may be needed for the transaction of business.

To-day's order by Judge Thayer marks the near approach of the end of the Guardian Trust Company. This company was organized as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company in 1889 by A. E. Stilwell and E. L. Martin, with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. In 1899, soon after the capital stock had been increased to $2,500,000, the name was changed to the Guardian Trust Company. The efforts of John W. Gates to secure control of the company and oust Stilwell culminated by Gates throwing the company into the hands of a receiver. This was in November, 1900.

EVIDENCE AGAINST PACKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Attorney General Crowe to-day added another chapter to the beef investigation by the introduction of two new witnesses before Commissioner I. H. Kinley. The first was Milton Taylor of St. Joseph, who testified that he was a retail butcher and had bought meat from Armour & Co., Hammond Packing Company, Nelson, Morris, Cudahy, and Swift & Co., and that the prices from all had been identical on certain days, and never could he buy cheaper from one than the other, except by the system of rebates which he received at times.

He told of the system of rebates, and said on the 7th of January, 1902, he got a rebate check from the Hammond Packing Company sent to him from Chicago for a rebate of $7.82 on some beef purchased in St. Joseph. He told of how the big packers drove out the Wolfe Brothers' Packing Company of St. Joseph by cutting the price of meat to the trade one-half, whereupon the packers jumped prices 2 cents per pounds a day until the previous high prices were reached.

J. W. Allen, Corporation Clerk in the Department of State, then testified that the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company had never received a license to do business in Missouri until last July.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The delay in the announcement of the packers' merger is believed to be due to their desire to await the outcome of the pending litigation against certain combinations. Should it be decided that those combinations are unlawful and made for the restriction of trade, it is said, the packers may decide on some other method of accomplishing their purpose.

The taking of testimony in the Northern Securities Company's suit during the last five weeks has aroused the apprehension of the packers. Other depositions are to be taken in Chicago. In the meantime District Attorney Bethea is gaining evidence with which to meet the packers when the hearing on the temporary injunction against them comes up next month.

PROSPERITY OF THE WEST.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Incidents multiply going to show that the wonderful prosperity of the Western country is not generally appreciated. Stephen Little, the railroad expert, is the last to add an expression of wonder. Mr. Little has just returned from a month's inspection of Western railroad accounting, and he says:

"I go over the same field every year, and I never before saw such a prosperous West. I can scarcely understand it. The railroads are crowded with passengers as never before. The extra passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Denver and Rio Grande, and other Western roads are simply blocking the freight traffic, and it is difficult to get freight through between the increased number of passenger trains.

"One of the leading hotels in Denver had to refuse accommodations to 200 applicants in a single day, and Eastern millionaires have been bothered to find a night's lodging in big Western cities. I attribute the prosperity and unprecedented freight and passenger traffic to the great harvest we are gathering, and the crops are, after all, the basis of real wealth. But the travel is not only West, it is from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"When I came through Pittsburg and saw the record of 265,000 pieces of baggage handled in Pittsburg in the month of August, which was 33,000 more than the highest previous monthly record, I was prepared to believe that prosperity was well-nigh universal in this country."

Bank Cashier to Move.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Charles O. Austin, at present cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of St. Louis, will come to Chicago to be Vice President of the National Bank of North America. He was elected to this position by the Directors at their meeting last Saturday. Mr. Austin has been a bank examiner in Missouri, and a President of the Missouri Bankers' Association.

Frost Damages New York Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 15.—The thermometer averaged 38 degrees above zero during the night, and a severe frost has badly damaged the corn and buckwheat crops throughout this region. The weather moderated during the day.

PIOUS FUND ARBITRATION

Proceedings Before The Hague International Court Begun.

Dutch Foreign Minister Congratulates This Country and Mexico on Being the First States to Apply to the Court.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—The hearing of the claim of the United States against Mexico growing out of the Pious Fund of California commenced here to-day before the International Court of Arbitration.

At the opening of the court the Dutch Foreign Minister, Baron von Lynden, reviewed the history of the court, which, he said, had been ready for business since January, 1901, but which had lacked litigants. He heartily congratulated the two oversea republics on taking the initiative, and hoped the outcome would contribute powerfully to the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Dr. Matzen, President of the court, thanked the Minister for his friendly greetings, and said he hoped that the court would become the centre of international right. The President then opened the first session of the court, expressing the hope that the work of the tribunal would harmonize with the sublime idea which led to its establishment. He said a glorious result was anticipated from the Arbitration Court—namely, the facilitation of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States on the basis of respect for right.

The American and Mexican representatives expressed their thanks for the welcome, and said they had full confidence in the impartiality and equity of the court. In declaring in advance their intention to abide by the decision of the court the Mexican representatives said they hoped that both great and small powers would follow the lead of the two great North American republics.

At the afternoon session the Mexican representatives obtained permission to add to their documents in the case the reply of Mexico to the United States memorandum.

United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, ex-Attorney General of California, commenced the pleadings. He applied himself to showing that Mexico always intended the proceeds of the Pious Fund for the civilization of the natives of California and the propagation of the Catholic religion in those regions.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

The Arbitration Court which is to decide the Pious Fund case is composed as follows: Dr. Martens, (Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg,) and Sir Edward Fry, (British ex-Lord Justice of Appeal,) representing the United States, and Prof. Asser, (the eminent Dutch jurist,) and Dr. de Savorin Lohman, representing Mexico. These selected as the fifth arbitrator and President of the court Dr. Matzen, (President of the Danish Landsthing.)

The Pious Fund originated in 1697 in gifts made in trust to the Jesuits from charitable persons, to be devoted to establishing and supporting Roman Catholic missions in the Californias. The Spanish Government expelled the Jesuits in 1767 and seized all their property, which thereafter was administered by the Franciscans. When Mexico gained her independence she took charge of the fund. In 1842 Mexico sold the properties of the fund and guaranteed to the Church authorities 6 per cent. on it in perpetuity. At the time California was ceded to the United States Mexico stopped paying this interest.

In 1869 Mexico paid $304,700 arrears on an award made in favor of the Church authorities by Sir Edward Thornton. Since then nothing has been paid.

THE NEW PAPAL DELEGATE.

Appointment of Mgr. Falconio to the Washington Post Definitely Decided On.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Vatican has definitely decided to send the Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate for the Dominion of Canada, to Washington as Papal Delegate in the United States.

The Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, O. S. F., Archbishop of Garisse, is well known in this country, where he labored for several years before his appointment as Apostolic Delegate for the Dominion of Canada. To the latter position he was appointed by the Holy See on Aug. 3, 1899.

With Mgr. Falconio as Apostolic Delegate at Washington, the Vatican will be represented in this country by an American citizen. Mgr. Falconio, while born in Italy, in the little town of Pescocostango, came to the United States many years ago, and was naturalized in 1872.

Mgr. Falconio served for several years at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., as Professor of Classic Languages. In 1868 he was ordained a priest. The same year he became Prefect of the college, a position next in importance to that of the President. He next was sent to assist the Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, where he remained for several years, rising to the positions of Vicar General and Administrator of the diocese. Returning to this country, he came to New York, where for a time he did parish work for St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan Street. From New York he went to Italy, where he was attached to the headquarters of his order, the Franciscans.

REPROVES ITALIAN CATHOLICS.

The Pope, Through Cardinal Rampolla, Says They Must Not Shelve the Question of His Temporal Power.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Under the title "Catholics Must Continue to Insist on the Temporal Power of the Pope," the Vaterland, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, gives particulars of a hitherto secret communication issued by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, last year by order of the Pope.

The document reproves the Italian Catholics for using such phrases as "The Italian Fatherland" and "National Unity" without reference of the right of the Pope to temporal power, and also for suggesting that it is better to say nothing about this question now, but only raise it in the distant future, when Christian democracy has educated the masses.

Cardinal Rampolla says that Catholics must not lose any opportunity of vindicating, distinctly and emphatically, the freedom and territorial independence of the Pope.

SPEECHES BY THE CZAR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Official Messenger, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, publishes two speeches made by the Czar at Kursk to representatives of the provincial nobility and the provincial Zemstvo.

Commenting on the present agricultural crisis, his Majesty informed the nobles that provincial committees, consisting of the nobility and the Zemstvos, would be organized to deal with the situation. He added:

"The system of landed estates has long been the mainstay of order and morality in Russia. Its maintenance will be the object of my constant solicitude."

The Czar reminded the Zemstvos that their work lay in the sphere of local questions of an economic character.

The Times's correspondent says there is little doubt that the Czar thus intended to rebuke those who desire that the power of the Zemstvos be increased. The Russian press welcomes the speeches as indications that the Government means to improve the condition of agriculture and to unify the multitudinous local authorities, whose independence causes disorder and disorganization.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—The Czar yesterday summoned deputations of the elders of the cantons and villages in the Governments of Kars, Poltava, Kharkoff, Tchernigoff, Orel, and Yoronezh to meet him at the house of the Governor of Kursk. When the elders were assembled the Czar addressed them personally as follows:

"Last Spring peasants in some districts of the province of Poltava and Kharkoff plundered neighboring estates. The culprits will meet the punishment they deserve. The authorities will not in future allow such disturbances to occur. Of that I am sure. I desire to remind you of the words my late father at the time of his coronation spoke to the cantonal elders: 'Listen to your local nobility and do not believe sensational nonsense.'

"Remember that a man gets rich not by seizing the property of others, but by honest labor and thrift and by living according to the Commandments of God. Repeat all I have said to you to the other people of your villages, and tell them further that I will not leave their real needs unheeded."

The Czar visited the town of Kursk this morning and met with an enthusiastic reception. After the customary function of the presentation of bread and salt his Majesty visited the Znamenski Monastery and the Community of the Red Cross Sisters of Mercy. He subsequently attended an assembly of nobles, where a statue of Alexander III. was unveiled.

COMING HERE FROM EUROPE.

Ambassador McCormick, Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, and Dr. Parkhurst to Sail This Week.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The White Star liner Majestic, which sails for New York from Liverpool on Wednesday, will take among her passengers Robert S. McCormick, the United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. McCormick, and Clinton E. Dawkins.

The Celtic, of the same line, which leaves Liverpool on Friday for New York, has on her passenger list the names of Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, George G. Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant.

SHIP COMBINE CONFERENCE.

Provisional General Board Meet with Mr. Morgan—The Organization Perfected and Shares Deposited.

The General Board of the international steamship combination, organized by J. P. Morgan, met yesterday at luncheon at the Down-Town Association, those present including Mr. Morgan, W. J. Pirrie of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company of Belfast, Ireland, the accredited representatives of these interests abroad; Clement A. Griscom, P. A. B. Widener, and D. O. Mills. Organization has been perfected, according to a representative of the Morgan firm, and shares of the companies in the combination have been deposited.

During the afternoon there was a long conference in the office of Mr. Morgan. Nothing as to the discussion was made public, but it was stated by one of the conferees that it was a meeting of the provisional General Board.

A cable dispatch was received from Europe in the morning stating that there is to be a steamship conference to-day at Ostend.

MONT PELEE NOW QUIETER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Martinique says the growls from Mont Pelée are finally diminishing. The volcano is still in eruption, but its activity is now insignificant.

All necessary measures to assist the sufferers have been taken by the Government. The native population is calming down.

It is the opinion of cool observers that Fort de France is in no way menaced, even if the dreaded tidal wave comes.

VICTORIA ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Times says the election campaign is proceeding vigorously. The Ministry is receiving widespread support and the opposition is demoralized. Public servants and the Labor Party are secretly combining to oppose the candidates who favor retrenchment.

MORE DEBTS THAN HE KNOWS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—In the United States Bankruptcy Court to-day Robert Wilmarth Appleton of Allenhurst filed schedules in bankruptcy in which he sets down the amount of $200,000 which he knows he owes, and gives the names of many other people the amount of whose claims he cannot state.

Appleton knows that $125,000 is due the State Mutual Building and Loan Association of Camden, and that $40,000 is due John G. Batterson and William G. Chittick of New York. He schedules a disputed claim of $25,000, held by Thomas A. Lamb of the Lawyers' Title and Insurance Company, Liberty Street, New York. Claims held by the following New Yorkers are scheduled as follows:

Amount unknown—Beverly Ward, 41 Wall Street; Arthur Van Sicklen, 5 William Street; Emil Klaber, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street; J. Robert Fernier, 7 Pine Street; A. J. Saportis, 7 Pine Street; Walter G. Butterfield, 15 Wall Street; Louis Shapiro, 47 John Street; Richard Curd and Daniel and John Byers, Tontine Building. The name of Joseph H. Cunningham of East Orange is also mentioned as a creditor.

TELEPHONE SWEARING ILLEGAL.

Chicago Man Fined for Losing His Temper with "Central."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Telephone profanity is an offense against the laws, Justice Dooley decided to-day. The shouting of "cuss words" into a transmitter because "Central" ignores one's pleadings and threats, or remarks "line is busy," is disorderly conduct, according to Mr. Dooley, who fined John Laskowski $20 for such a performance. The court ruled also that even if Laskowski had paid five nickels into the slot before he obtained his connection it did not excuse his swearing.

"But I was hungry and wanted to telephone for my dinner," said the accused.

"And I gave him his connection promptly," said the operator, who appeared in court as a witness.

Laskowski is employed by the Crane Company in Canal Street. He did not deny having lost his temper, and it was shown by testimony that he had denounced telephones in general and had threatened to pull the 'phone from the wall in order to recover his money.

E. H. Chambers testified:

"He had hold of the receiver when I entered, and was dancing about like an Indian. He was wishing the operator, the company, and all the 'phones in the lower regions."

EXPRESS COMPANY MERGER?

Meeting in San Francisco of Wells, Fargo & Co. Thought to Confirm the Rumor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The result of the postponed annual meeting of Wells, Fargo & Co. to-day, it is thought, gives conclusive evidence that the rumored merger of the four great express companies of the United States is true. Only three local Directors were selected, so that a quorum cannot be obtained without three Directors coming from New York.

Although the officers all refused to discuss the questions of removal of the general offices to New York, and the merger, there is no question that their removal will soon take place, as no business can be done with only three resident Directors. The three new Directors are New York men, all intimately associated with E. H. Harriman.

The election to-day resulted in the re-election of Directors Dudley C. Evans, George E. Gray, and Henry S. King, though it is rumored that their retention of office is only temporary. The other Directors elected are E. H. Harriman, John J. McCook, H. E. Huntington, W. V. S. Thorne, W. T. Van Brunt, and T. D. Underwood. The latter three are all from New York, Mr. Underwood having been President of the Erie Railroad, and Messrs. Van Brunt and Underwood being capitalists and close friends

DEVERY SAYS GOODWIN WILL AID SHEEHAN

His Rivals Pronounce the Charge to be False.

The ex-Chief Declares a Deal Was Fixed Up at the Hoffman House in the Presence of Triumvir Murphy.

The campaign for the Democratic leadership in the Ninth Assembly District closed last night with a general distribution of "dough bags" by the Devery and Sheehan people and the assertion by Devery that Frank J. Goodwin had made arrangements at a conference at the Hoffman House during the afternoon to turn his strength to John C. Sheehan. This statement was pronounced false by the other parties in interest.

Those said to have attended the meeting were John C. Sheehan, Triumvir Charles F. Murphy, Lawrence Delmour, and Frank J. Goodwin.

There were no great doings in the district yesterday. John C. Sheehan, falsely reported in a state of physical collapse at his hotel, was at the Pequod Club throughout the evening, and laughed at the rumors of his illness. He was very confident of success at the polls to-day.

The Goodwin men held a large meeting at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, which was addressed by Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, who denounced Sheehan and Devery. In concluding his speech Mr. Goodwin said, "And I tell you the next leader of the Ninth District will be Frank J. Goodwin and nobody else."

Devery passed the greater part of the day and evening at 264 Eighth Avenue. There he met his district captains, each of whom carried away with him a package very much resembling a leather wallet of ample proportions. With each was a list containing names of persons considered necessary to be watched.

Devery made two speeches at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, and at each efforts were made, as his friends termed it, to "break him up," but the ex-Chief heeded them not.

In his remarks Devery advised voters of their rights, and said he would have lawyers, bondsmen, challengers, and watchers at every polling place to protect them, and also at the two headquarters.

"The Sheehan and Goodwin people," he said, "have tried to find the names on our tickets, but they could not get on. And you can bet they won't. You people is the organization. Sheehan ain't. Goodwin ain't and I ain't. Vote, if you know you have the right to, and swear your vote in, if necessary. I'll protect you. The fight is up to you, and if you do what I think you will, you'll send Sheehan back to Buffalo and Goodwin back to the ice dock."

"What are you going to do to-morrow?" a reporter asked.

"Do 'em all," replied Devery. "Why, Dave Hill has put up a job to beat me. He had Sheehan, Charlie Murphy, 'Whisper' Delmour, and 'Ice Cake' Goodwin at the Hoffman House to-day, and Goodwin has agreed to desert his people and turn in and help Sheehan. But I've got 'em beat to a standstill. On the strength of their agreement they've been sending men around with money to make bets. We took all in sight, and it's the softest money I ever saw. I understand, too, they've been hiring men on the east side at $2 each to come here and block the lines. Let 'em come. If they attempt it, the blockers'll go to the lock-up."

Devery's friends say he will vote at least 300 thirty-day men, and claims the right to do so under the provisions of the primary law and the precedent established by Mr. Sheehan. He charges that the latter will vote Morris Mulcahy of Fifty-fourth Street and Robert I. Irving of Thirty-third Street, city employes, temporarily residing in the district.

The total enrolled vote in the district is about 6,200. It is expected the vote cast will aggregate 4,700, of which Devery claims 2,600.

Each of the other contestants made similar claims.

SAYS CROKER IS INTERFERING.

Ex-Assemblyman Ryttenberg Believes Carroll Will Be Tammany's Next Leader.

A charge of interference by Richard Croker in the primary contest now being waged in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District was made last evening by ex-Assemblyman Moses R. Ryttenberg. John F. Carroll had entered the contest for the leadership of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and he had as his opponent Thomas E. Rush. Ex-Assemblyman Ryttenberg said last evening:

"A man came to me who represented Richard Croker. He came direct from Wantage in August, and from my knowledge of the man and his relations with Mr. Croker I knew that he had come with instructions. The gentleman asked me if I would enter the contest for the leadership of this district. I said that I was a friend of Mr. Carroll, because I knew him better than Mr. Croker. Then I was told that, if I would enter the race and make the fight against Carroll, all the forces now making the fight against Mr. Carroll woud be turned over to my side, and that I woud surely be the leader of the district. My reply was in the negative.

"The man's name I will reveal if there is any denial of my statements. He said he represented Mr. Croker, and that the Tammany leader wanted to have some one win in the district against Mr. Carroll. I declined to enter the race. I would not have made this statement but for the fact that some of the request made by this man to me leaked out and was being distorted. I am confident that John F. Carroll will win in this district and also that he will be the next leader of Tammany Hall."

RUSSELL'S REJOINDER TO TRIUMVIR MURPHY.

The Commissioner of Accounts Attacks the ex-Dock Commissioner's Reply to His Speech.

William Hepburn Russell, Commissioner of Accounts, yesterday issued a reply to ex-Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy. His statement is in part as follows:

"By way of rejoinder to Charles F. Murphy's reply to the charges contained in my speech of Friday night, I only deem it necessary to make the following statement:

"I have no personal feeling whatever in the matter, and therefore shall not reply in kind to Mr. Murphy's abusive language. Abuse is not argument, and calling a man names does not disprove the facts shown by official records which I cited. The more those records are examined into the worse it looks for Murphy and McMahon.

"I think it my duty, both as an official and a Democrat, to show up any maladministration or fraudulent conduct of any head or ex-head of a department, and the mere fact that Murphy is a candidate for the Croker leadership of Tammany Hall is not a reason why his maladministration of the Dock Department should not be exposed during the pending primary election contest.

"It is also true that the contracts were generally agreed upon in advance of their execution, and, in one case, I have reason to believe that a favored contractor actually had his application approved and its acceptance assured before the construction of the docks he applied for was finished. In that and other cases competing applicants had no chance to secure the privilege.

"Murphy says he approved all the contracts that were made. This makes him an accessory after the fact on his own showing, and I think he knew all about them in advance as well. If not, why do the records of the Dock Board show that the asphalt contracts were all unanimously approved?

"Mr. Murphy thinks the contracts were all right. I think they were and are a fraud on the city, and regard them as a betrayal of his duty as a public official. The facts are undisputed. We merely differ in opinion as to the view to be taken of the facts. He takes the Croker view, being Croker's representative, that public contracts are for private profit. I look on public office as a public trust. He regards it as a private snap. There is nothing more to be said on this point.

"The aspnalt contracts let by Mr. Murphy upon his orders as Treasurer without competitive bidding cost the City of New York at least $200,000, that had he properly performed his official duties would have been saved."

TREACHERY THE CRY OF CHAIRMAN MORRIS'S FRIENDS.

Blame Mr. Quigg for Trouble in 29th District — Opposition Leaders Make Countercharges.

The fight in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to oust Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, as representative of the district on that body, last night crystallized into definite expression from both camps.

The political friends and followers of Mr. Morris met at the Hotel Savoy and gave out a statement in which they made charges of treachery against his political opponents, and asserted that as a result not more than 500 out of the 2,500 enrolled Republicans in the district would cast their votes at the primaries to-day. They also declared that Mr. Morris would be elected to the County Committee as the representative of another Assembly district, and that, therefore, the plans of his political enemies would prove ineffective.

According to the friends of Mr. Morris, the trouble is due to the interference of Lemuel Ely Quigg, who wishes to supplant Mr. Morris as Chairman of the County Committee.

"Only the other day," the statement goes on to say, "Senator Platt personally sent for Mr. Morris's enemies and told them that the time had come to stop. Even Senator Platt, however, has been powerless to prevent this open rupture."

The opposition against Chairman Morris is headed by Alexander T. Mason, the Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. At the residence of Mr. Mason, 119 East Fifty-seventh Street, there was a gathering last night of some of the latter's political friends, including Senator Elsberg, Assemblyman Colby, and Simon Hess. When they were informed of the charges made by the followers of Chairman Morris, Senator Elsberg, on behalf of Mr. Mason and his friends, dictated a statement in which he charged Chairman Morris with being an ingrate, and emphatically denied that the opposition against the latter was due to Mr. Quigg or any other influence out of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

Mr. Mason supplemented Senator Elsberg's statement by saying that it was Mr. Morris's fight against the renomination of Senator Elsberg and his attempt to substitute Fred S. Gibbs, which had caused the opposition.

Regarding the assertion by the followers of Mr. Morris that Senator Platt had come out in his favor, Senator Elsberg said that Mr. Platt had advised that the differences be settled in a peaceable manner, and that this would be as far as he would go in the matter.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

All the Old Members of the House with One Exception Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Representative Charles L. Bartlett of Georgia, who passed through Washington on his way home from New York, said to-day: "In Georgia all the old members of the House with one exception have been renominated and will be returned to the next Congress. The one member of the delegation who will be missing is William Henry Fleming of Augusta, who has served in the last three Congresses and was beaten for the nomination by W. T. Hardwick of Sandoisville. Hardwick is a young fellow of about twenty-seven, and probably will be the youngest man in the next Congress—at any rate it will be a close guess between him and Representative Lever of South Carolina.

"The white Republican Party in the South has enough members to fill all the offices, and that is all. It will never have any greater strength. Something far more potent than a few offices will be needed to break into the rank and file of the Democratic Party in the South.

"The Democrats of my section stand on the platform of 1900 as they do on that of 1896. Of course issues change, and there are some of those issues of previous years that are no longer to the fore. But the party has been putting much confidence in its young men, and among those Bryan is one of the foremost. He has served his party well in two campaigns, and no one doubts that he will continue to be a worker for its success."

Nominated for Congress.

WISCONSIN.—Eleventh District, Dr. J. A. Rene, Democrat.

COLORADO.—Second District, H. M. Hogg, Republican.

NAVAL OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Lieut. John R. Morris of the Olympia Shoots Himself — Chaplain Had Previously Killed Himself.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Lieut. John R. Morris, United States Navy, was found dead in his stateroom on the United States steamship Olympia by a fellow-officer today. He had committed suicide by shooting with a revolver. The Olympia is anchored off the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Morris was the engineering officer of the Olympia, and began his duty on that ship Jan. 25 last. No cause is known for his act.

Capt. Henry W. Lyon, United States Navy, the commanding officer of the Olympia, is in Paris, Me., and in his absence the ship is in command of Lieut. Commander C. H. Harlow, United States Navy.

Lieut. John Ramsay Morris was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri. He was made a naval cadet Nov. 15, 1889, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1895. April 17, 1896, he re-entered the navy, and was made an Assistant Engineer. Then, on March 3, 1899, his rank was changed to Ensign. He became a Lieutenant (junior grade) April 17, 1899, and got his rank of Lieutenant July 12, 1901. He served on the Concord from 1893 to 1896, was then on the Texas, and in the latter part of 1896 went to the Solace, on which he served until 1901, when he was assigned to the torpedo station until ordered to the Olympia.

Lieut. Morris is the second officer of the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, to commit suicide within five days.

Chaplain William F. Morrison, United States Navy, committed suicide by shooting on Thursday afternoon last at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, where he had been transferred a few days before.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15.—John R. Morris was one of the few survivors of the battleship Maine. Soon after that disaster he wrote his sister in Kansas City, Kan., describing the explosion and his narrow, almost marvelous, escape from death. At the time his rank was that of Assistant Engineer. He was born at Oregon, Mo., thirty-two years ago, and had been in the naval service since 1894. After leaving Annapolis he served two years on the Chicago in the Mediterranean squadron. Then he was assigned to duty successively at Washington and New York, on the Maine, Columbia, and Olympia. His promotion to First Lieutenant was recent. News of his death was received by his brother here today. No cause is known.

CONVENTION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

The thirtieth annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers will open this morning at the Grand Central Palace. Nearly 900 fire chiefs from the various cities of the country are expected to be present.

In the convention hall will be exhibited fire-fighting apparatus of all kinds, folding ladders, combination ladders, engines, hose of various kinds, extinguishers, alarm signals, alarm boxes, and lampposts, water and chemical towers, hook and ladders, &c.

Mayor Low will formally welcome the visitors in the name of the city, and following the formal proceedings a concert will be given. In the afternoon the convention will organize for business, and in the evening a social meeting will be held in the Murray Hill Hotel.

CHIEFTAINS READY FOR THE PRIMARIES

Judge Finn and ex-Sheriff Dunn Expect Success.

JOHN F. CARROLL CONFIDENT

Kehoe Men in the Nineteenth District Predict Victory Despite John B. Sexton's Claims — Fraud Cases in Court.

Final preparations were made last evening by the politicians making the primary fights for the voting to-day. John F. Carroll held a meeting of the election district Captains of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and the ex-deputy leader of Tammany Hall took the count himself. When all the reports were in Mr. Carroll made the announcement that a conservative estimate showed that he would receive at least 1,600 votes in the district primaries. The announcement was made of the total of the reports of the district Captains, and there was cheering for Mr. Carroll.

Later in the evening the information was given out by political leaders who have the confidence of Mr. Carroll that the Carroll-Sheehan combination would prove effective and that, when the polls were opened, the opposition being carried on by Myer J. Stein would not be continued. Mr. Stein said to his followers that he was in the race to stay until the voting was finished and that he expected to win. The leaders of the Thomas Rush canvass were not confident of success.

The committee of lawyers who have been carrying on the court fight against the "floaters" in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District announced last evening that 236 orders had been signed by Supreme Court Justices Bischoff, Steckler, and Gildersleeve, and that of these 236 names 235 had been transferred from the Assembly district controlled by Charles F. Murphy, who is combatting John F. Carroll for the leadership of Tammany Hall.

One of the incidents of the court proceedings in reference to the district contest was the appearance in the Supreme Court of Mrs. Mary Fullerton, widow of William Fullerton. Mrs. Fullerton found that her dead husband's name had been enrolled, and she personally appeared to protest and ask the court not to allow any fictitious person to vote the name of her husband. This name was one of those transferred from Charles F. Murphy's district.

John F. Carroll was surrounded at the Savoy Hotel late last evening by many politicians, and he was greeted by many men as the coming leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Carroll never even smiled when such allusions were made.

EX-SHERIFF DUNN CONFIDENT.

A visit to ex-Sheriff Dunn's headquarters on East Seventy-first Street showed a crowd of confident politicians. Ex-Sheriff Dunn said:

"We will win in this district to a certainty. The Devery clubhouse will be closed soon after the primaries, and then the gang in there will have to find a new place to hang out. There are 4,000 enrolled in this district, counting several hundred 'floaters' who will never get a chance to vote, although brought up here by professional colonizers. We expect to poll at least 2,700 votes to-day."

James J. Walsh, the horseshoer, who is making the fight against ex-Sheriff Dunn, said:

"We have a very good chance to carry this district. This is the first time Mr. Dunn has made a fight against him, and we are going to win. He has made enough enemies in this district to beat him among the young men of this district to cause his defeat. The trouble with Dunn is that he thinks the leadership of this district is his personal property for good and all. He will find out different to-morrow." There was a crowd of active young men around the Walsh headquarters in the brownstone house which ex-Sheriff Dunn claims William S. Devery purchased for his political enemies.

The Nineteenth Assembly District the followers of Joseph F. Kehoe, the young politician who is making the fight against the ex-Police Commissioner, were jubilant over the outlook. During the early part of the evening the Kehoe headquarters were crowded with lieutenants who made reports. When Mr. Kehoe was asked as to the probable result of the primaries, he said:

"We expect to win, because we have worked for success in this district. Our fight has been a fair and honest one, and there has been no mudslinging. I am confident that, when the polls close, it will be found that Mr. Sexton will be no longer a leader of Tammany Hall."

Ex-Police Commissioner Sexton was busy up to a very late hour receiving reports from his men. He said shortly before midnight:

"I am confident that this contest has been won by my friends. We have made a careful canvass of the district, and we are more confident of success than at any time during this fight."

"BATTERY DAN'S" CAMPAIGN.

The fight in the First Assembly District is one of the most lively contests to be decided to-day. "Battery Dan" Finn has been carrying on a picturesque campaign for the defeat of Col. Michael C. Murphy as a leader of Tammany Hall. The followers of "Battery Dan" Finn said last evening at their headquarters that "the Judge" was sure of victory.

Col. Michael C. Murphy has not been able to get about the district very much, but his lieutenants have been reporting every development of the fight to the ex-Police Commissioner. At a late hour last evening Col. Murphy said he had the district safe, and that he would continue to be Executive Committeeman of Tammany from the district.

Several of the district leaders made arrangements last evening for wholesale arrest of alleged fraudulent voters. Superintendent McCullagh of the State Board of Elections has prepared a list of nearly 1,000 names, and this list has been turned over to the police, with instructions to arrest the illegally enrolled voters if any person attempts to cast a ballot. Superintendent McCullagh held a conference yesterday with Commissioner Partridge and Inspector Brooks.

The Police Captains of the First Inspection District were instructed as to their duties by Superintendent McCullagh yesterday. It is claimed that in every case, in which an arrest has been ordered, the police will make the arrest on the warrants, and that the McCullagh men will furnish the corroborative affidavits in all cases.

The bulk of the arrests are likely to be made in the First, Ninth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-ninth Districts. John F. Carroll arranged last evening to have lawyers stationed at the City Magistrates Courts in his district in case any efforts are made to make wholesale arrests of his men. He has also arranged to have arrests made of any of the "floaters" from the district controlled by Charles F. Murphy if they should appear to vote.

Capt. Halpin of the Church Street Station received a number of warrants at the Tombs Court yesterday which were to be served on "floaters." He said that probably 200 warrants would be asked for in the First Assembly District contest.

Col. Murphy also made applications for writs of mandamus to strike 374 names from the primary rolls of the First District. He claims that this number of men have been fraudulently enrolled.

There will be several Supreme Court justices on duty to-day, listening to election cases, when it is expected that several hundred will be disposed of before the polls open at 2 o'clock.

McDougall Hawkes Accuses Hess.

Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes issued a signed statement last evening in reference to the Republican primary contest in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Commissioner Hawkes declared that an attempt was being made by the followers of Charles A. Hess to win the primary contest by fraudulent methods. The Commissioner warns his friends to vote only the ballot headed by Herbert Parsons, Henry Birrell, William J. McEwan, McDougall Hawkes, John A. Weekes, George B. Manchester, Edward Hardy, and Bronson Winthrop.

WEBER PIANOS

Piano building as a fine art has never been more highly exemplified than by our recent productions. Send for descriptions of our new Style A Grand, the most remarkable Small Grand ever produced by any maker. Its length is but 5 feet 4 inches.

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M'CLELLAN HAILS MURPHY AS LEADER

Test of Strength Coming in Tammany Executive Committee.

Chairman McMahon to Issue a Call After the Primaries—Senator Sullivan's Attitude Toward Murphy and Carroll in Doubt.

Tammany district leaders agreed last evening that the test of strength between the followers of John F. Carroll and Charles F. Murphy would come at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held within a few days after the primaries.

The call for the meeting will be sent out by Chairman Daniel F. McMahon, who is an ardent supporter of Charles M. Murphy. The Murphy leaders declared last evening that the meeting would be held on Friday of this week or very soon thereafter. John F. Carroll would not make any statement about the matter, except to say that there would be an early meeting of the Executive Committee to discuss certain matters.

Charles F. Murphy was recognized yesterday as the leader of Tammany Hall by representatives of the organization who called on Mayor Low to present the names of the men indorsed by the organization for the place made vacant on the Aqueduct Board by the death of Maurice J. Power. Congressman George B. McClellan, when asked about the matter, said:

"I have given the list of names to Mayor Low of the choice of the Democracy of this city for the Aqueduct Commissionership."

"Will you state who gave you the list?" was asked.

"Charles F. Murphy," was the prompt reply.

The followers of John F. Carroll expressed great confidence that he would succeed in beating the Murphy forces at the Executive Committee meeting. The Carroll strength is fixed by his friends at ten district leaders, who will certainly vote with him on all matters. The Carroll leaders acknowledge that Charles F. Murphy can muster twelve votes, but no more.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery District, who controls the votes of at least four members of the Tammany Executive Committee and, according to some politicians, holds the balance of power, has been quoted variously as to the way he will vote.

The followers of Charles F. Murphy claim that the "old Croker guard" of Tammany Hall will rally at the next meeting of the Executive Committee and show the enemies of the ex-leader that he is still the power in the organization.

The question most discussed by the Tammany leaders last evening was whether Richard Croker would return to New York within a year. A dozen of the district leaders would continue to vote for the choice of Richard Croker if they thought he was coming back from Europe. If positive information was given out that he would not return they openly declare they would change their votes on certain matters.

Frederick Haberman, a member of the Democratic Club, who returned from Europe after an eleven-week trip a few days ago, spent some time in England and talked with many Americans who had discussed political matters with Richard Croker at Wantage. Mr. Haberman said last evening to a TIMES reporter:

"I did not call on Richard Croker at Wantage, because I am a friend of John F. Carroll. All I want to say is that, from information I received abroad, it is pretty certain that Richard Croker will not return to this country. He has apparently made arrangements for a very long stay at Wantage, and every friend I met said that Mr. Croker would not return to New York."

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR CONNECTICUT.

It Is Believed Abram Chamberlain of Hartford Will Be Nominated for Governor—Other Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Unless all indications go astray the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut will go to Abram Chamberlain of Hartford. The convention meets to-morrow evening, but the nomination will not be made until Wednesday.

Probate Judge Cleaveland of New Haven has made an energetic and picturesque campaign for the nomination, but the leaders of the party do not believe that he stands any chance at all of winning. In fact it is the general opinion that Mr. Chamberlain will be nominated on the first ballot.

The convention will be of interest by its being the first time in several years that there has not been a fierce factional fight in the party between the Fyler-Bulkeley forces and Samuel Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden is in Europe now, but it is understood that he would not oppose Mr. Chamberlain's nomination even if he were home.

There is an interesting contest for the nomination of Congressman at Large. A few weeks ago it seemed as if George L. Lilley of Waterbury would get the nomination. It appears that Mr. Lilley is associated with the Swift Company, and that this has given cause for the cry of "Beef Trust" to be raised against him. Owing to this, it is possible that Edward C. Prisbie of Hartford will probably get the nomination. Senator Henry Roberts of Hartford will probably be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The present Lieutenant Governor, Edwin O. Keeler of Norwalk, does not care for a renomination. For Controller, William E. Seeley, at present State Senator from Bridgeport, will be named, and Representative King of Willimantic will get the nomination for Attorney General, it is thought, although the present Attorney General, Charles Phelps, wishes the renomination, it is said.

UNION PACIFIC SUIT.

Nebraska Supreme Court Will Dismiss $635,000 Penalties Against Road.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 15.—The Supreme Court to-morrow will hear reports of the referees in the suit to compel payment by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of $635,000 penalties imposed for alleged violations of the Nebraska maximum freight rate law. The referees will recommend that the suit be dismissed, and if the court follows precedent it will accept the reports and end the litigation.

The maximum freight rate law was enacted by the Legislature of 1893, which at the time created the State Board of Transportation, which has since been declared useless and illegal, and there is no one to enforce the law and collect the penalties.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

Annual Report Shows Increase of Earnings—Coming Effects of Competition in the Southwest.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company published yesterday its annual report for the year that ended on June 30 last. The report shows increases of gross and net earnings and surplus.

The earnings and expenses, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$16,391,400	$15,403,083
Op. expenses and taxes	11,871,564	11,134,147
Net earnings	$4,519,836	$4,268,936
Other income	33,813	38,137
Total income	$4,553,649	$4,307,073
Interest and rentals	3,644,709	3,507,157
Surplus	$908,940	$799,916

The report says that the freight earnings increased $535,074.42 and passenger earnings $382,597.59, "the large increase in the latter bearing significant witness to the general activities throughout the region traversed by the railway."

The aggregate tonnage shows 5,014,429, being an increase of 129,453 over the previous year. The earnings per ton per mile were .904 cents against .927 cents, and the tons hauled per train mile were 206.4 against 212.2 for the previous year.

Of the changes in the Southwestern territory due to the activity of the Rock Island and the report says:

The development of competition alluded to in the last report has made material progress, and its effect will doubtless be felt unfavorably to some degree in the coming year. The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, which, as an independent line, was the most important ally in the coal traffic, has passed under the control of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and its tonnage will doubtless be largely diverted to the latter system. The Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway has passed in like manner under the control of the St. Louis and San Francisco, which will doubtless entail some diversion of the cattle traffic. The impending Rock Island extension to Dallas and Galveston, and the extension of the International and Great Northern Railroad to Fort Worth, now about completed, will serve to still further divide the traffic of the common territory.

To counterbalance the aggressiveness of its competitors the road will build several hundred miles of new lines.

The road received much new equipment during the year, namely 533 box cars, 37 locomotives, 800 coal cars, 200 combination coal and stock cars, and others. On that account disbursements of $2,233,733 were made which were charged to earnings.

Of the rate situation the report says that "in so far as Texas is concerned it has been satisfactory, but a considerable disturbance has prevailed throughout the territory on and west of the Missouri River. Since, however, most of the lines traversing that field have been under the injunction of the United States court to maintain legally published rates; the disturbances which previously existed have not been noticeable."

SOUTHERN VOTING TRUST.

Consent of Holders of a Majority of the Shares to the Proposed Extension.

Enough shareholders have consented to the extension of the Southern Railway voting trust to insure the success of the plan of J. Pierpont Morgan and his associate Trustees to keep themselves in control of the property for five years more.

The exact amount of the assenting stock could not be learned yesterday, as detailed reports had not been received from London, where considerable numbers of consents had been deposited. It was said, however, to be more than a majority.

In order to enable stockholders who have not deposited their consents to come into the fold, J. P. Morgan & Co. have consented to extend the time, and more deposits are expected.

NORTHERN SECURITIES MERGER

Hearing to be Begun in the Suit of the United States Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Frederick G. Ingersoll, the Special Commissioner appointed by the United States Court of Minnesota to hear the testimony in the matter of the United States investigation of the Northern Securities merger, will hold the first hearing to-day in the United States District Attorney's office in the Federal Building.

The attorneys for the defendant yesterday met Mr. Ingersoll and Solicitor General John T. Richards, who came here from Washington, in conference and talked the matter over.

The purpose of the suit is to prevent the absorption by the Northern Securities Company of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, which absorption, or merger, it has been alleged, is contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The case for the United States is to be conducted by Solicitor General Richards. The attorneys for the defendants are M. D. Grover, representing the Great Northern Railroad Company; Charles W. Dunn, representing the Northern Pacific Company, and George B. Young and John W. Griggs, representing the Northern Securities Company.

The Directors of the Securities Company, James J. Hill, W. P. Clough, D. Willard James, John S. Kennedy, and George F. Baker, are named as defendants. Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Robert Bacon are also defendants.

The examination is to be under a stipulation of the interested parties and not by order of the examiner.

COMPLETE TROLLEY CHAIN.

Mianus Branch of Greenwich Tramway Will Link New York-New Haven Line.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—It was expected that the Mianus branch of the Greenwich Tramway would be opened for traffic this morning, but it was found impossible, although cars will probably be running over it before the end of the week. It will mean the completing of the chain of trolley lines between New York and New Haven, and there will be only one break between New York and Boston about ten miles between New Haven and Wallingford.

The opening of the Greenwich Company's Mianus branch connects the town with Stamford. The Stamford Street Railroad Company was bought several years ago by the Consolidated Railroad, it is said, for the particular purpose of preventing the paralleling of the New Haven system by the trolley. For some time this company refused to make any arrangements for connection with the Norwalk Tramway Company, whose line approached Stamford from the east, but later on it gave in to the popular clamor for the connection of the cars.

It is not believed that the local company will show any disposition to connect with the cars of the Greenwich Company. The Greenwich line runs to Portchester, and will bring passengers from the Connecticut line to the station of the four-track trolley system to New York, to be constructed by the Belmont-McDonald interests.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR WABASH.

The Railroad Also Gets Valuable Contracts in Western Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 15.—Washington and Greene Counties were represented by a committee of seven here today to report on securing right of way through both counties for the Wabash Railroad. The committee represented similar committees from their respective counties that have been at work securing freight contracts for the new line and the right of way.

Greene County will give the Wabash an indemnifying bond of $100,000. The Wabash will not have to do any work. The committee also had contracts from mine owners, manufacturers, and others, showing that 97½ per cent. of the total freight tonnage of the counties had contracted to use the Wabash system in their freight hauling for ten consecutive years.

TO DISCUSS FREIGHT MATTERS.

The Meeting of the Central Association Begins in Chicago To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Considerable interest is manifested by traffic officials over the meeting of the Central Freight Association in this city next Wednesday.

Among the subjects to be considered are several of more than ordinary importance. The question of stopping cars in transit for partial unloading or to complete loading will be discussed with reference to abolishing the practice entirely. Next to this is the matter of marking package freight. It is likely that some action will be taken whereby such shipments will have to be marked hereafter in full.

ANN ARBOR OFFICERS ELECTED.

At a meting of the Directors of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company in this city yesterday the following named Directors were elected: Cyrus J. Lawrence, Henry W. Ashley, J. Edward Simmons, and S. C. Reynolds. They succeed C. W. Burt, Amos F. Eno, Charles D. Stewart, and George W. Quintard.

The board elected the following named officers: President—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash Railroad Company; Vice President—Cyrus J. Lawrence; Secretary—D. C. Tate; Treasurer—H. B. Henson.

The control of the road was purchased in the interest of the Wabash Railroad Company about three months ago.

Changes on the West Shore.

The West Shore Railroad has announced the discontinuation of its Catskill Mountains Express and several other trains for Summer traffic. The order will take effect to-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

"Moving."

As the time approaches for us to move, we begin to more fully realize what an enormous amount of work will have to be done. From now until then our combined efforts will be directed to the task of selling as much of the bulky and fragile goods as possible, in order to minimize the labor, loss and time attendant upon such a great undertaking. We will depend upon cut prices to increase the distribution—to multiply sales and lessen the difficulties that confront us. Not everything is reduced. But thousands of things are—merchandise that will be unseasonable a month hence, odds-and-ends, exhausted varieties that we do not care to re-inforce until we get into the new store, and particularly Glass, China, Bric-a-brac, Lamps, Bronzes, Clocks, Art Pottery, Italian Marbles, Silverware, Furniture and as many other lines that are hard to handle safely in spite of tedious and skillful packing.

Brilliant Cut Glass.

One thousand pieces sparkling Cut Glass, including Salad Bowls, Fruit Bowls, Comports, Water Bottles, Decanters, Celery Holders, and many other articles that belong to the well-ordered table or complete sideboard. Not obsolete styles, but deep, beautiful cuttings, in the newest patterns, worth up to $6.00; choice at . . $2.97

Cut Glass Nappies, worth $1.50; at 77c.
Pint Decanters, worth $3.50; at $2.00.
Quart Decanters, worth $5.00; at $3.49.
Claret Decanters, worth $6.00; at $3.97.
Footed Comports, worth $4.50; at $3.13.
Cut Glass Jugs, worth $6.00; at $4.97.
Cut Glass Ice Tubs, worth $7.00; at $4.97.
Sugar & Cream Sets, worth $5.00; at $3.47.
Cracker Jars, worth $12.00; at $9.87.
Tumblers, dozen, worth $5.00; at $2.97.

Bohemian Glass Vases.—Second Floor.

Beautiful Bohemian Vases—there are no words with which to describe the shapes. Mediæval, Venetian, Sgraffito, Cathedral and rich Iridescent effects. For the most part they are the samples sent us from which we made selections for our new store. The Broadway and Fifth Avenue dealers who have them, charge three and four times more than our prices.

Decorated China Dinner Sets.

Second Floor.

Here are the biggest kind of bargains—downright, genuine, simon-pure bargains. Goods at prices that justify and sustain the use of the most stereotyped word found in current advertising. If you need China how can you miss these?

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, direct from our works; the quality of the china and the distinctive character of the decorations will please you greatly; rich gilt graces every piece; complete, including soup tureen; real value, $15.00; our price 13.49

Limoges China Dinner Sets—the decorations are ideally French—pretty, delicate tints that give vital charm to the trailing, and wreathing and twining floral studies; gilt handles; 101 pieces; called cheap elsewhere at $20.00; our price 15.97

Theo. Haviland's China Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; new shapes and decorations; stippled gilt handles; quoted elsewhere at $20.00; our price 16.87

Theo. Haviland's China Dinner Sets; 112 pieces; exquisite shapes and decorations; stippled gilt handles; quoted elsewhere at $25.00; our price 21.49

Theodore Haviland's China; charming designs in gilt and tints; the newest effects out of France; sold by others at $30.00; our price . 23.84

Limoges China; dainty, high art designs, wrought in delicate tints profusely blended with gold; sold by others at $40.00 to $45.00; our price 29.66

FASHIONS ARE CREATED BY YOUNG'S HAT STYLES. IF YOU FOLLOW FASHION'S "PICKINGS," YOU'LL WEAR A YOUNG'S HAT ATOP YOUR HEAD.

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Derbys $3.00 & $4.00
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Silk Hats $5.00 & $6.00

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Autumn days and fashionable neckties require that a tab collar be worn. This shape with square cornered tabs is proper.

Cluett "Cantab" 25c;
Arrow "Cantab" 15c.

Wear Cluett or Monarch shirts with these collars to get the best satisfaction. Our name is everything.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

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AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 85c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

The Broadway Fashion Picture

There is a block of windows on Broadway that draws the enthusiastic admiration of thousands of eyes daily, during these early Autumn days. New style-thoughts in clothes and fabrics are displayed in profuse array.

It's the Wanamaker windows, of course.

Here appear the earliest authoritative style expressions, both foreign and American.

It is worth a ride down town just to view these windows these days—they tell so much that all women—and men, too—want to know.

But they are only introductory, after all, to the broad showings in the general stocks. This week the store has grown doubly brilliant with new things, delightful to view, gratifying to possess.

The store is yours for pleasure; and if your pleasure reaches a desire for possession of the merchandise shown, we are doubly gratified, of course; but gratified, if only to have you come and know what the store is doing and showing.

Men's Fall Overcoats

With the thermometer in the sixties in daytime and the little fifties at night, you need a topcoat, of course. Then the smart dresser doesn't wait for necessity to compel him to put on a topcoat—he's only glad that the weather is propitious.

Here are the smartest Fall Overcoats shown in New York:

Light-weight Overcoats in the short, nobby style, 32 in. long, with stitched collars and sleeves; materials of medium color covert cloths and black unfinished worsteds, at $12, $15, $18 and $20.

For the man of quiet taste—black and Oxford unfinished worsteds; silk-lined, at $15, $20, $25.

Of the genuine black imported Vicuna, silk-lined and faced to edge, at $30.

Two styles of Overcoats of black and Oxford unfinished worsteds, serge-lined, at $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Paris Robe Patterns
Are Ready Now

The most beautiful dress novelties that come from abroad are these exquisite Paris Robes, which come to us with the trimming and planning all finished, and the skirt partly made.

Artistic dress designers take the finest French broadcloths or other fabrics, and lay out the embroidered or applied trimming in effects suggested by the model dresses of the most renowned Parisian dressmakers. Nothing remains to be done but cut the dress to fit its wearer, and place the trimming as the designer has planned. The finished robe will be an elegant Paris gown in effect, and yet made to the wearer's order.

These exquisite Robes are now on view; and as there are practically no duplicates, early choice is desirable to those who wish the most select patterns.

Brief descriptions of a few:

At $150—Taffeta Silk Robe; the skirt portion trimmed with handsome escurial lace, appliqued flounce, and having fine plaits from waist-line to top of flounce.

At $115—Silk Brussels Net Robe; the skirt portion elaborately trimmed with stripes of corded silk taffeta, running from waist-line to top of flounce; the flounce of elaborate wreaths of silk embroidered flowers with centers of lace.

At $100—Broadcloth Robes; the skirt portion trimmed with an 18-in. flounce of embroidered appliqued satin upon figured lace net.

At $65—Venetian Cloth Robes; the skirt portion trimmed elaborately with lace motifs, inlaid.

At $50—Broadcloth Robes; the skirt portion handsomely trimmed with folds of silk with applique of broadcloth, silk embroidered.

At $50—Broadcloth Robes; the skirt portion trimmed in silk soutache braid and folds of scalloped broadcloth, and inlaid printed Persian figured cashmere.

At $48—Broadcloth Robes; the skirt portion trimmed with soutache braided folds over inlaid folds of contrasting colored broadcloth.

At $45—Venetian Cloth Robe; the skirt portion trimmed with chenille embroidery and satin ribbon stripes, appliqued and embroidered.

At $38—Broadcloth Robes; the skirt portion trimmed in chenille and silk embroidered, and satin ribbon, appliqued, with French knots.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

New Garments for Women

More distinguished arrivals have been added to the Costume display this week. A great many foreign tailor-made suits and demi-costumes have come through, and are now ready. New additions of domestic garments are made daily, and the stock grows to a fullness quite unprecedented before at this season.

But rarely has the weather been so gracious to wearers of new Fall apparel as it has been this September.

It is well that we are ready; for you have already shown your anxiety for early service.

Dresses, walking suits, coats of all sorts, here aplenty—

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $75.
Walking Suits, $12.50 to $40.
Dress Skirts, $4.50 to $82.
Walking Skirts, $4.25 to $20.
Imported Tailor-made Suits and Demi-Costumes, $48 to $125.
Short Jackets, $6.50 to $33.
Long Ulsters and Raincoats, $16.50 to $68.
Coats, 27 to 42 in. long, $10.50 to $175.

Second floor, Broadway.

Office Furniture

Business men like our Office Furniture Store because of the wide variety of good, practical office furniture which we show. Not mixed up with other furniture at all. It is a separate store, all to itself, except for office stationery near by. Prompt, intelligent service.

The stock consists of the most modern office furniture, from the newest sort of chair to the most complicated filing arrangement.

Here are instances of values:

At $31—Golden oak, high roll-top Desk, 50 in. long, 34 in. deep, 50 in. high; two pedestals, containing seven drawers in all; one drawer being double depth for large books; between the pedestals is a large drawer; over each pedestal a slide or arm rest; the top has 17 open pigeon-holes, 4 drawers, 2 pen drawers, 2 pen racks, 3 shelves for paper, 3 paper racks; easy running curtain with automatic lock; writing bed is of five-ply stock, built up and framed in; the paneling on all sides of the desk is deep section raised; the entire desk is built of selected quartered oak; highly polished, and of finest construction.

At $7—Golden oak Revolving Arm Chair; revolving seat and back, with screw and spring adjustment; polished wood seat, flat slat back of medium height; strong, well-built base and castered. The Arm Chair to match is $5.

Other oak Desks, in various sizes, with roll-tops, are priced as follows: $15, $20, $23, $26, $29, $31, $35, $37, $40, $42, $45, $48, $54, $55, $60, $70, $75, $85, $90 to $160.

Mahogany roll-top Desks, in various sizes, at $55, $58, $60, $64, $65, $66, $70, $75, $80, $95, $120, up to $190.

Some of the other oak Revolving Chairs are priced at $5.50, $6.50, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, $15, $16, up to $30.

Mahogany Revolving Chairs at $13, $13.50, $15, $15.50, $16, $17, $18, $19, $20, to $34.

In both woods we have Arm Chairs to match Revolving Chairs.

We sell the Globe-Wernicke line of Letter Files, Document Files, Card Index System, and supplies; also Globe-Wernicke line of unit or "elastic" Bookcases. We carry complete lines of Flat-top Desks, Typewriter Desks, Office Tables, Directors' Tables, etc.

Our Office Furniture Store is at the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street, in our Annex building, with entrance at that corner, or from the Main building through the Basement Subway, or through the Men's Hat Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

The UNDER-PRICE STORE

Yesterday gave enthusiastic welcome to the new order of things in this busy Basement Store. The special movements that you have learned to expect on our Main Aisle in the past, you will find hencoforth in the Under-Price Store; and thrifty women will visit this Basement economy section on every shopping trip, or miss the best bargains to be found in Greater New York.

Today continues

The Sale of Silverware

A movement known only at Wanamaker's. The surplus stocks of the leading Silver-plated ware manufacturers come to Wanamaker's for safe and prompt distribution.

Fine, perfect, highest class goods; though in patterns not to be continued this season.

The Quadruple-plated hollow ware is from some of the best factories in the country. The Flatware—spoons, forks, etc.—is made by the original Rogers that made the name famous.

Splendid opportunity for furnishing your own home; as well as a rare chance to buy gift-things at a great saving.

These price-hints:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $11.25, $13.75, $15 set.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25 and $5.75 set.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $6.25 set.
Bread Trays, $1.25, $2.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25.
Butter Dishes, $2.50.
Fruit Dishes, $4.25.
Olive and Pickle Dishes, $2.50.
Salad Bowls, $3, $3.25, $3.75.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Soup Tureens, $4.50, $4.75, $6.25.
Bakers, 2.50, $5.75.
Kettles, $6.25.
Fern Dishes, $4.50.
Chocolate Pots $1.75, $2.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.50.
Ice Pitchers, $5.75.
Chidren's Cups, 75c, $1.
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50, $5.
Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25, $2.
Cake Baskets, $3.50 and 3.75.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks.

Tea Spoons, 85c. dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Butter Knives, 25c. each.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Fish Forks, 85c each.
Crumb Knives, 85c. each.
Pie Servers, 65c each.
Gravy Spoons, 60c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Sugar Tongs, 25c each.

Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Another stirring feature of the Under-Price Store is

The Silk Sale

Plain white taffetas, plain black taffetas, polka-dot silks, fancy silks, and novelty silks—for dresses, waists, petticoats, trimmings—perfect, desirable silks in ample quantities and wide varieties; at these stirring concessions in prices:

$1 Moire Velours at 55c

1,500 yards just from the mills, in seventeen newest and best colors, including white and black. A particularly bright and fine quality.

$1.10 Plain Colored Silks at 75c

Two plain weaves in a great variety of colors. Peau d'Armure in eleven colors and Peau Fineste in twenty shades.

$1 to $2 Fancy Silks at 75c

Warp Printed Louisine Brocades. Checked Louisines with warp printed designs. Fancy Louisines with multicolor stripes. Fancy striped Louisines and Taffetas. Brocaded Louisines. Satin Striped Taffetas. Brocaded Satins. Checked Moire Velours. Boucle Corded Striped Taffeta. Satin and Ombre Striped Moire. All in light, medium and dark colorings.

75c Black and White Taffetas, 58c

Plain white and also plain black Taffetas, in a splendid quality we have sold regularly for 75c. 9,000 yards at this little price. Also Imperial Taffetas in light and dark colors.

Polka-Dot Silks at 85c

Foulard and Liberty satin grounds; the same qualities that sold in other designs at $1.50 a yard; in black-and-white, navy blue-and-white and white-and-black; the best quality made.

$2.50 to $7 Rich Novelty Silks at $1.85

Rich Satin Damas. Brocaded Argentine or L'Aiglon Silks. Louisine Brocades. Metal Brocades. Fine Black and White Silks. Moire Louisine Broche. Gros Grain Brocades. Moire Nouvette. A very large assortment, mostly in evening shades.

At the Ninth street side of the Under-Price Store are these

Remarkable Shoe Values

in good-looking, serviceable shoes for men and women:

At $2.15, worth $3 and $3.50—Men's Black Kidskin Shoes, of fine grade; made on shapely straight lasts; welted soles of selected stock; a high-grade shoe for those who wear the best.

At $1.65, worth $2.50—Men's Black Kid and Enamel Lace Shoes, with solid leather soles; made on the easy-fitting Ludgate last; full round toes with tips.

At $2.40, worth $3 and $3.50—Women's Kid and Calf Lace and Button Shoes; various styles and weights. Many of these are from our regular stock, others from factories that we know make only reliable goods. All soles are welted of oak leather. The kid shoes have tips of patent leather and kid.

At $1.30, worth $2—Women's Black Kid and Box-calf Shoes that are splendid for wear and comfort; made with care on handsome lasts; especially suitable for school girls and women. Toes are medium narrow; heels military; soles heavy and single.

Girls' Fall Coats
A Bit of Good News

We just received from the maker yesterday a group of smart, newly-made, full-length Coats, for girls of six to twelve years, that are worth a half more than we shall ask for them. The manufacturer knows why.

They are made of fine kersey, in tan, castor, navy blue, and black; with double-breasted front, loose box back, double cape, trimmed with bands of stitched velvet. And the price is

TEN DOLLARS

You'll not match them anywhere under fifteen dollars; and you'll find no newer, smarter coats even at that. Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Refrigerators
A Third Under-Price

There is no season for refrigerators to New Yorkers—they're wanted all year round, of course; and wanted most when folks come back to the city to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of life again.

This group offered today is of the very highest character, and the refrigeratars command high prices regularly; but they ask for immediate sale; hence you can secure a superb refrigerator that is worth a half more than you need pay for it today.

Handsome to look at, clean, and easy to clean; splendidly constructed—now at these prices:

Tile Inside and Out

$113.35, from $170 $100, from $150. $86.65, from $130.
$80, from $120. $50, from $75.

Tile Inside and Wood Out

$66.65, from $100. $36, from $54. $28, from $42.
$40, from $60. $33.35, from $50. $21.65, from $32.50.

Glass Inside and Wood Out

$66.65, from $100. $40, from $60. $33.35, from $50.

Basement.

More Fine Things---
More Low-Priced Things---
More Exactly Wanted Things
Than Ever Before---In this September Sale

Of China and Glass

The enormous September selling of a year ago encouraged us to make lavish preparations for this Fall China movement, else we would have been overwhelmed by your demands.

Our sales of these beautiful wares have been tremendous; but still the stocks are full and complete. Still the splendid bargains that have amazed dealers as well as retail buyers, are here for your supplying. For instance these remarkable

$45 Haviland Dinner Sets at $25

are still in plentiful supply. 113 pieces, in beautiful flower decoration, and all pieces gilt. Full $45 values at $25. Then here are more specials:

Dinner Sets

At $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; a regular $20 set.

At $10—American porcelain Dinner Sets, of fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; regularly $16.

At $6—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; good underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons; regularly $8 set.

Cut Glass

Every day shipments of rich Cut Glass are opened; the newest shapes and styles, at a saving of one-third.

Bowls, 8-in., $6.50, $7.50 and $10, regularly $9, $12 and $15.

Nappies, 8-in., $3.50, $5 and $6, regularly $5, $9 and $10.

Caraffes, $3.50, $5.50 and $6, regularly $5, $9 and $10.

Water Jugs, $7, $8.50, $10 and $12, regularly $12, $14, $15 and $18.

Water Tumblers, $8.50, $10, $16.50 and $20 dozen, regularly $12, $15, $22.50 and $30.

Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, $2.50, $3 and $4.50 each, regularly $2.50, $3.50, $5 and $6.50.

Cut Glass Novelties
For the Table

Oil Bottles, 65c, $1 and $1.25, regularly $1, $1.50 and $1.75.

Cut Glass Novelties

Sugars and Creams, $1, $2, $2.75, $3 and $3.50 pair, regularly $1.50, $3, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.

Individual Salt Dishes, $2 and $2.40 dozen, regularly $3 and $3.50.

Individual Butter Dishes, $3 and $4 dozen, regularly $4.50 and $6.

Toothpick Holders, 30c, regularly 40c.

Covered Mustard Bowls, 75c and 85c, regularly $1 and $1.25.

Syrup Jugs, 85c and $1, regularly $1 and $1.50.

Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c each, regularly 20c; sterling tops, 25c each, regularly 40c.

Knife Rests, 25c, 40c, 50c and $1.

At 25c Each, Worth 50c

In French and Austrian china; decorations in solid colored borders; also in flowers and gold.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Salad Bowls, Tea Cups and Saucers

At 10c Each, Worth 20c

Austrian china; neatly decorated with flowers and gold.

Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, After dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers.

Basement.

Books for the Winter's Reading

We've been running that you may read, and pay little for it. Publishers with surplus stocks of copyrighted books that they wished to get into circulation, came to us, and we took the entire lots, BECAUSE—*We can sell you, for a dollar or two, all the books you'll probably want for the Winter's reading.*

All are books that were published to sell at 75c to $1.50. The list of titles is very broad, and the character of the publishing house assures you of the high quality of the literature.

Here is a hint of titles and prices:

At Ten Cents

The Faire Gospeller. Anne Manning.
A Double Story. George MacDonald.
Golf in America. James P. Lee.
A Book of Martyrs. Cornelia Atwood Pratt.
English Woman's Love Letters.
The Spanish Barber. Anne Manning.
Juvenilia. Vernon Lee.

At Fifteen Cents

The Impostor. Charles R. Talbot.
A Strange Company. Charles F. Holder.
Brotherhood. Mary Cruger.
After School Days. Christina Goodwin.
The Great Island. Willis Boyd Allen.
My Uncle, Florimond. Sidney Luska.
In No Man's Land. E. S. Brooks.
Little Brown Top. E. A. Rand.
My Lady Regend. Anna von Rydinsword.
John Brownlow's Folks. Willis Boyd Allen.
In The Riding School. Theodore S. Browne.
Foreign Facts and Fancies.
Glimpses of Great Fields. Rev. J. A. Hall.
Miss Matilda Archambeau Van Doe. Elizabeth Cummings.
Who Is Responsible. Rev. William A. Smith.
The Way and the Way Stories. Jessie Benton Fremont.
Stories of Famous Precious Stones. Mrs. Goddard Orpen.
The Poukaty Branch Road. Sophie Swett.
In City and Camp.
Rabault and Bridaine. L. L. F. Bungener.
A Chronicle of Conquest. Francis C. Sparkhawk.
Lamb's Essays. A Biographical Study. Elizabeth D. Hanscom.
Russian Novelists. E. M. DeVogue.
Romance of a Letter. Lowell Choate.
A Modern Jacob. Hester Stuart.
A Thousand Miles in the Rob-Roy Canoe. John MacGregor.
Shapes and Shadows. Madison Cawein.
Woodruff Stories. F. R. Golding.
Up The Matterhorn in a Boat. Marion M. Pope.
The Worldlings. Leonard Merrick.
Two Men O'Mendip.
Life of Amos Lawrence. William R. Lawrence.
The Carved Cupboard. Amy LeFeuvre.
Adeline, Countess of Schimmelmann. W. Smith Foggitt.
The Rhymer. Allen M'Aulay.
Book Store, Ninth street.

At Twenty Cents

Black Beauty. Anna Sewell.
The Fidalgos of Casa Mourisca. Julio Diniz.
Royal Lowries Last Year at St. Olaves. Charles R. Talbot.
Brave Girls.
Self-Giving. William F. Bainbridge.
Boys of Cary Farm. Minna Caroline Smith.
Stories of New France. A. M. Machar.
Alan Thorne. Martha L. Moodey.
Last Evenings With Allston. Elizabeth P. Peabody.
Our Asiatic Cousins. A. A. Leonowens.
The World's Greatest Conflict. Henry Boynton.
The Marble Faun. Hawthorne.
Paving the Way. Simpson Newland.
The Wonderful Wheel. Mary Tracy Earle.
The Elusive Hildegarde. H. R. Martin.
Transgression. S. S. Thorburn.
The Metropolitans. Jeanie Drake.
The Wings of Silence. George Cassius.
The Laurel Walk. Mrs. Molesworth.
Old Ways and New. Viola Roseboro.
Marysienka. Walizzewski.
Angela. Alice Weber.
Autobiography of Thomas Salvini.
A Looker-on in London. Mary H. Krout.
Butterfly Hunters in the Caribbees. Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron.
Afloat on the Ohio. Reuben Goldthwaites.
Port Royal Education. Felix Cadet.
Luther Strong. Thomas J. Vivian.
Campaigning in Cuba. George Kennan.
Toomey and Others. Robert Shackleton.
Pastorals of France. Frederic Wedmore.

At Twenty-five Cents

Five Little Peppers and How They Grew. Margaret Sidney.
Margaret Worthington. Katherine Prevost.
Herbert Gardenell, Jr. Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark.
Achor. Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark.
Herbert Gardenell's Children. Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark.
The Triple E. Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark.

At Thirty-five Cents

Japan: Its Leading Men. Charles Lauman.
History of Spain. James A. Harrison.
Young Folks' History of the Netherlands. Alexander Young.
History of China. Robert K. Douglas.

Beautiful Petticoats

The new Silk Petticoats are "perfectly charming." Every woman knows what that means—no other words seem to express it so well.

The chief aim of the designers is still to give the petticoat the swish and swirl, the fluff and fullness—the *frou-frou* that gives elegance and form to the dress. But decorative expression has gone further than ever before. There is refinement and artistic beauty that is most delightful, in each one. Medallion inlays of lace are seen in flounces, among the knife-platings, and even encroaching on the body of the petticoat above. Pinked ruchings are prettily arranged, and there are velvet ribbons and satin ribbons artistically stitched around the flounces.

Even the simpler styles have new prettiness—it's a superb collection. Prices range from $5 to $27. Second floor, Tenth street.

Knit UNDERWEAR
For Women and Children

The new Fall stocks are ready—full to repletion with comfortable undergarments for the cooler days. Just now you want to know of the first weights for early Fall, and here is exactly that information—the best garments of the kind that are made:

Women's Underwear

Swiss ribbed white cotton Vests; medium weight; low neck, sleeveless; 50c. High neck, short sleeves; 60c. High neck, long sleeves, and some in heavier weight; 65c.

Swiss ribbed white merino Vests; medium weight; low neck, sleeveless; 75c. High neck, short sleeves; 85c. High neck, long sleeves, and in heavier weight; $1 each.

Swiss ribbed silk-and-cotton or silk-and-wool Vests; low neck, sleeveless; $1. High neck, short sleeves; $1.25. High neck, long sleeves; $1.50 each.

Tights of fine merino or wool; white or natural color; from Switzerland; $2 a pair.

Medium-weight silk-and-cotton Tights; Swiss ribbed; white; knee or ankle length; black, closed or open; knee or ankle length; $2.50 a pair.

Children's Underwear

Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers of white merino; well made and finished; size 18, 30c. Advance 5c on each larger size. Same, in better quality of natural colored merino; size 18, 40c. Advance 5c on each larger size.

Regular made and full fashioned natural colored merino Vests; size 20, 65c. Pantalettes, size 18, 65c. Drawers, size 24, 95c. Advance 10c on each larger size.

Extra fine white merino, medium and heavy weights, full fashioned and regular made Vests; size 18, 70c. Pantalettes, size 18, 80c. Drawers, size 24, $1.10. Advance 10c on each larger size.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LITTLE GIRL FELL WHILE ACTING AS AN ANGEL

Rope That Held Her Over a Crowd Slipped from Man's Grasp.

Her Body Crashed Through a Window, and Her Left Arm Was Broken.—Panic at an Italian Celebration.

The rope that suspended Marie Licastri as one of the angels in the Italian celebration for Saint Fortunata far above a watching crowd in Elizabeth Street last night, slipped from the grasp of the man who held it on a seven-story building, and the child fell toward the street below. The guide rope, being tangled, remained taut, and the girl's body swung over the street and struck the building at the second story.

Had the child struck the brick wall she might have been killed, but her body crashed through a window, breaking pane and sash, and came in contact with persons who were witnessing the parade from the window. The girl's left arm was broken and there were severe contusions about her head and possibly internal injuries. She became unconscious, but she was revived in a short period.

There never was a bigger crowd nor a more elaborate and expensive celebration in the Italian quarter than that of last night, according to the police. Thousands of persons thronged Elizabeth, Mott, and Mulberry Streets and the streets that intersect. There were, in fact, two celebrations, one for St. Fortunata, the woman who died by her own hand rather than sacrifice her religion, and another for St. Sabino, who saved his townsmen in Atripaldi from destruction by a great storm in 1861.

The parade of more than a thousand uncovered Italians, each bearing a lighted candle, and about three score of pretty Italian girls in white costumes and flowing veils, accompanied by two bands of musicians, marched into Elizabeth Street at about 9 o'clock. The narrow street was packed, but way was made for the procession, and six girls deposited a casket, containing the image of the saint, in front of the decorated altar and canopy at No. 234.

The din of shouts, music, and firecrackers was hushed when there appeared on top of the building opposite the altar three men in flowing white robes, in front of whom were lighted green tableau fires. From the darkness behind them there shot out over the street a small boy, in vari-colored costume, suspended on a rope that extended to the building across the street. Simultaneously a little girl, similarly costumed, appeared from the darkness at the opposite side. They were stopped in the centre, and a large white balloon was run out also over the street.

The little boy was lowered, and then the girl was started downward. The girl screamed, and the excited watchers saw her fall swiftly for a few feet and then swing toward the building.

The noise of the girl's body crashing in the window was drowned in the screams of the people below. In the immediate neighborhood there was almost a panic. Women cried and screamed, men shouted excitedly. In the scramble the front of the altar was broken down and the lighted candles were overturned and extinguished. Women, in their intense excitement, beat the men and one another, and the men were similarly demonstrative.

During the excitement the boy was suspended some forty feet above the crowd. After it was ascertained that the girl had not been killed the boy was instructed to say his piece, but he was so unnerved that it was several minutes before he could proceed. After his recitation the crowd uttered shouts of "Viva, viva." At the same time the sides of the balloon fell apart, and two little girls in white, who were inside, loosened several white pigeons. Deafening reports of cannon firecrackers and music by the disorganized bands followed, and the crowd sang and danced.

STRIKERS ARE ENJOINED.

Union Pacific Workmen Must Not Be Intimidated.

OMAHA, Sept. 15.—Judge McPherson, in the Federal Court, to-day, on application of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, granted a temporary injunction restraining the striking shopmen of that road from placing "pickets" about the gates and grounds of the Union Pacific shops. The hearing is set for Sept. 23.

The order, which is of a sweeping character, not only restrains the men from stationing pickets in the neighborhood of the Union Pacific shops, but also commands the strikers to refrain from all threats and acts calculated to intimidate or interfere with the employes, agents, and officers of the railway company in their duties, and to refrain from publishing any orders, &c., that will in any way hinder or obstruct the company in the transaction of its business or create any feeling of resentment against the company.

The petition sets forth the various difficulties under which the Union Pacific has been laboring since the strike began, and that the defendants have ever since carried on a system of attack which has necessitated the use of a large and costly force of guards.

The petition cites the fact that the Union Pacific has contracts with the Government for carrying the mails, and is liable to a heavy penalty for failure to keep such contracts, and that the company is seriously impeded in fulfilling these contracts by the various acts of the strikers.

The order is directed against 145 persons by name and "all others aiding and abetting said defendants and who shall have knowledge of the writ or upon whom it may be served."

United States Marshal Matthews served the writ on the strike leaders at the Midland Hotel early in the afternoon. The labor officials said there would be no attempt to avoid service and that the court officer would be rendered such assistance as they were able to give.

Special reference is made in the prayer to the International Association of Machinists, to P. J. Conlin, First Vice President of the machinists; George Mulberry, Third Vice President, and Thomas Wilson, Fourth Vice President.

The heavy detail of police placed about the entrances to the shop yards yesterday was reinforced to-day by several United States Deputy Marshals.

Five of the nine men arrested yesterday in connection with the killing of Earl Caldwell, the Union Pacific strike breaker, have been held, charged with Caldwell's murder, and the other four are held as witnesses. The prisoners will have a hearing to-morrow.

Representatives of the strikers have engaged counsel, and say they will vigorously defend members of their organizations.

NEWS OF LIEUT. PEARY.

Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, received a dispatch yesterday from Lieut. R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, dated Chateau Bay, Labrador. Lieut. Peary says in the dispatch that he is on his way home on the relief ship Windward and that all on board are well. Beyond that contained in the dispatch received, Mr. Bridgman has no information as to the movements of the explorer, who sailed with his expedition to the north pole July 4, 1898. Mr. Bridgman left Lieut. Peary at Cape Sabine on Aug. 29, 1901.

The relief ship Windward left New York in July last to find the Peary expedition, and has evidently been successful.

POLAR EXPLORER HOME.

The first man of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition returned home yesterday. He is Joseph Knowles Hare, an artist attached to the scientific staff. Mr. Hare said he was very much disgusted with the management of the expedition by Mr. Baldwin. He declared that no distinction had been made between the Swedish sailors and the American scientists aboard, Mr. Baldwin maintaining an extremely rigorous discipline and compelling members of the scientific party to perform menial work.

"It was really necessary for the America to return to Norway," said Mr. Hare, "but this was due to Mr. Baldwin's arrogant insistence on his own mistaken judgment. The coal had given out because of unnecessary cruising around the south of Franz Josef Land in search of a passage to Prince Rudolf Island, although there is no such passage. It was due to this determination that Baldwin had a dispute with Capt. Johansen, the sailing master, and retired him from command of the ship. After this Capt. Johansen became a mere passenger, the second officer being placed in charge.

"After we landed, Baldwin started a sledging expedition, and succeeded in losing more than 300 dogs and 30,000 pounds of pemmican. I shall go to see Mr. Ziegler in the morning, and I will relate to him facts of the trip which will demonstrate that Baldwin is entirely unfit to lead any expedition. Until I have seen Mr. Ziegler I cannot discuss the incidents further."

M. SARAFOF ARRESTED.

The Notorious Macedonian Leader Had Been in Hiding for Some Time.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says a telegram has been received from Belgrade announcing the arrest of M. Sarafof, President of the revolutionary Macedonian Committee.

Sarafof had been in hiding for some time past.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks; 43 Leonard Street.
Fraley, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Fraley, clothing, cloaks, and furnishing goods; 4 Great Jones Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Strouss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; I. Strouss, carpets, woolens, and silks; C. J. Strouss, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; Miss McNulty, art goods; J. S. Vandervoort, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Scott, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.
Globe Store, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. R. Jones, fancy goods and cloaks; E. P. Morgan, notions; Grand Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics and linens, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, and furnishing goods, 74 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.
Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Garling, silks; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Woolf, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, silks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, millinery and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Nusbaum, Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Mo.; S. Rosenbaum, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; I. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; M. Adler, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Eisman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; S. Eisman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Mason, cloaks and suits; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Johnson, leather goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; H. Meyer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, infants' wear, corsets, clothing, and muslin underwear; 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Adams, George B., Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Gould, cloths, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Dooley, laces and trimmings; Miss M. Swallow, notions and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Coffin, C. W., Bangor, Me., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, silks and dress goods, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss A. Gardner, dry goods, 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Siegrist & Tracey, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Siegrist, dress goods and silks; J. R. Mikulski, domestics and linens, 458 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics and manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, notions; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Hageman, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. H. Shortenberg, notions; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 62 Franklin Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Horgan, ladies and infants' wear, 57 White Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods, 2 Walker Street.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Bourgeis, silks, 55 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. Weil, notions; 51 Leonard Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks and cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; O. Millintz, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Mark A. Hanna, Cleveland; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Marquis Carl di Rudini, Italy; P. W. Moen, Worcester.

HOLLAND—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; R. W. Patterson, Lenox; Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo.

CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorff, Washington.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox.

IMPERIAL—Denman Thompson, Swanzey, N. H.; Col. A. H. Plant of the Plant Railway system, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. M. V. Judson, United States Engineers; Lieut. Commander H. Morrell, United States Navy; ex-Mayor M. E. Gillett, Tampa, Fla.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. McLaurin, South Carolina; J. A. Drake, President of the First National Bank, Corning; Lieut. Arthur McArthur, Jr., United States Navy; William Plankington, Milwaukee; I. V. Baker, Comstock; Admiral A. K. Hughes, United States Navy; William B. Clark, Hartford; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—J. F. Meagher, Chicago; Louis Bedell, Goshen, N. Y.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. J. B. Erwin, United States Army; R. G. Erwin, Hartford.

ASTOR—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:41	Sun sets...6:09	Moon sets...4:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:19	Gov. Isl'd...6:42	H. Gate...8:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:38	Gov. Isl'd...7:01	H. Gate...8:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Karthago, St. Thomas, &c.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, —		11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana		11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 13 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 14; Shanghai, Aug. 18; Yokohama, Aug. 26, and Honolulu, Sept. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer China, and were dispatched East Sept. 12. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Archimede, Naples, Sept. 3.
El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Morro Castle, Havana, Sept. 13.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Seguranca, Colon, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Laurentian, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Sept. 3.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Sept. 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Sept. 11.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Manitou, London, Sept. 8.
Schwarzenfels, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Colorado, Hull, Sept. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Desterro, Para, Sept. 9.
Havana, Vera Cruz, Sept. 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Seguranca, Nassau, Sept. 15.
Tonawanda, Manchester, Sept. 5.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Canadian, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 13.
Rio Negro, Havre, Sept. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen, Sept. 9 and Southampton and Cherbourg 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 2:14 A. M.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Pavy, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg, Sept. 6, Boulogne and Southampton, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:58 P. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cupper, Bremen, Sept. 6, and Southampton, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:21 P. M.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Leyland, London, Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Navigator, (Nor.,) Jacobson, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Kroonland, Doxrud, Antwerp, Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:17 P. M., 14th.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Maria and Port Antonio, Sept. 9, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Cavan, Liverpool, Sept. 8, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Jensen, Lisbon, &c., Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Zindel, Kingston, &c., Sept. 5, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Johnston, Brunswick, Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans, Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau, Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to F. A. Monteil & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Hindustan, (Br.,) Littlehalles, Norfolk, Sept. 11, with mdse. in transit to Barber & Co. Will finish loading for Manila.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay and Port Natal.
SS City of Everett, with one barge, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at noon to-day and proceeded.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York for Demerara, arr. at St. Croix to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 11 A. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Cantell, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Messaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard at 3:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Atholl, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Capt. Phelan, from Philadelphia and New York for Hamburg, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head today.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketley, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Hongkong Sept. 13.

SS Mongolia, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, for New York, sld. from Glasgow Sept. 13.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 5:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Nyanza, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Calcutta for New York, passed Gibraltar Sept. 9.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn Sept. 13.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen Sept. 13.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Malta Sept. 13.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Ellerie, (Br.,) Capt. McLeod, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Fremantle, &c., sld. from St. Helena Aug. 25.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartori, for New York, sld. from Naples Sept. 10.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Capt. Larber, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Sept. 12.

SS Soperga, (Ital.,) from Denia and Oran for New York, passed Gibraltar Sept. 13.

SS Braemar, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo for New York, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York via San Juan for La Guayra, arr. at Curacao at noon yesterday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York via Moville, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Hamilton, Bermuda, to-day.

SS Indraghiri, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, for New York, sld. from Penarth to-day.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from La Guayra for New York, sld. from Curacao at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 4 P. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The electric-lighted buoys marking Godney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished to-night.

Simpson Crawford Co.

To the

Readers of Our Advertising.

This store spends a great deal of money each year in advertising, but it means to spend more. And this greater advertising expenditure is nothing more or less than an indication of progress. Progressiveness. That's the watchword of the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment. That one word comprehends every other that stands for betterment in merchandising.

As this establishment represents the highest standard in merchandising, so shall its advertising reflect the most advanced ideas and loftiest ideals in business publicity.

It shall tell just the news that will interest and appeal to the people, the news they wish to hear.

The space used in this and other papers for the purpose of exploiting the doings of this establishment is used in your interest as much as in ours, as it holds advertising that will prove most valuable to all its readers.

The proper selling of merchandise demands the proper telling of it. No store anywhere can or will serve its patrons better than this. It is our aim and constant purpose to make the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment an ideal shopping place, such as may be looked upon as the store "par excellence" for anything desired in personal or household wants, feeling sure that your needs can here be met on the basis of highest satisfaction.

The three things that stand for good storekeeping—namely "right goods," "right prices," "right methods," and which emphasize modern merchandising in its most superlative degree—represent the foundation upon which the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment rests.

Opening Display of Millinery.

Millinery Parlors, Second Floor.

To-day is the second day of the display. Were you among the thousands here yesterday who saw and admired the host of charming Hats that we brought over from Paris? If not, then don't miss coming to-day. That is, if you would see the product of the most expert talent—the richest, most aristocratic and most complete gathering of Millinery ever assembled under one roof at one time.

All agreed that never has there been a style display brought together that showed such high character of beauty and taste and tone. It is veritably a prodigal exposition of the season's choicest modes, one over which there can be nothing but cause for pride in the knowledge that we have far exceeded the previous best of our efforts in these lines. It is a style gathering that leaves nothing to be desired—one that loudly voices the Simpson, Crawford Co. leadership, one that decisively and emphatically stands as the surest proof of pre-eminence.

But why conjure with words when such names as

CAMILLE ROGER, CAROLINE REBOUX, GEORGETTE, — ME. SUSSANNE, DEFFONTAINE, LEONTINE, — MAISON LEWIS, MONS. VIROT, PAUL VIROT ET BERTHA — ESTHER MEYER, MANGIN MAURICE, AND OTHERS

are back of this exhibit?

If you're a style loving woman you will not want to miss seeing this great and grand fashion exposition. No words can tell the gloriousness of the beauty that is here to view and admire and buy.

Welcome to the great fashion event of the season—the greatest, we should say.

Our Great Silk Stock.

Main Floor.

There's enthusiasm in the Rotunda, the home of the Silks, and there should be, because this always great Silk Stock will, when all the new things arrive, be greater and better than ever. If you pause by the Silk counters and look over the various weaves for a moment you'll get some notion of our imperial control of Silks. If you'll read the following two items and then come and see the goods you'll get some notion of our supremacy in value-giving.

We Repeat the Two Silk Specials.

Imported Black Taffeta, 20 inches wide, special at, yard. **50**

White Taffeta, superior quality, at, yard. **58**

As stated in our previous announcement, in velvets we are also showing a magnificent line of new and handsome designs of fancy Panne Velours; also a complete showing of these goods in black and white effects, as well as in plain colors.

Artistic Picture Framing.

As diamonds are made richer and more brilliant by pretty settings, so are the charms and beauties of pictures trebled by the frames that surround them. We make a specialty of framing pictures, paying strictest attention to every little detail.

Different subjects are differently treated, but all with the purpose of bringing out harmonious and artistic results.

We've a line of mouldings and ready made frames not surpassed by any shown in the country. Many styles are exclusive with us. While our service is the best that can possibly be rendered, yet prices are considerably lower than will be charged at exclusive stores for the same character of work.

$2.00 Framed Pictures $1.00.

500 Photo Colors of figured pieces, in black and color tints, fitted with mats, in a handsome 2-inch gilt frame, with matched corners; size 24x28 inches; regular $2.00 value, for..... **$1.00**

Framed Pastels and colored Photogravures, fitted with mats, handsome Florentine open work gilt frames, with burnished gold corners; beautiful works of picture art..... **$3.75**

Remarkable Offering in High Grade Sewing Machines, $12.50.

We have secured the New York agency of one of the best makes of Sewing Machines in the market. The name of the maker, which we will gladly tell you on application, or when you call, is full guarantee of their intrinsic worth.

These Machines are handsomely finished in polished oak, have all the latest attachments, automatic tension and winder, and are noiseless. Each Machine is guaranteed for five years. Instruction cheerfully given free. Truly a remarkable offer at..... **$12.50**

New Fall Styles in Women's Tailor-Made Suits, $29.75.

We think it well within the truth to state that our exhibition of Women's Tailor-made Gowns is the finest assembled in this country to-day. French chic and American smartness have combined to make these Gowns unequalled in every respect.

The new weaves of cloth display an originality that, combined with the new fashions in dress trimmings, form a combination that will appeal to every feminine heart.

It would seem that the ingenuity of the creators had been taxed to its utmost limit to evolve these costumes. But it is necessary to see them to really appreciate their full value and artistic beauty. We can here give but the merest outlines of a few styles.

Women's Tailor Made Suit, of very fine fancy mixed blue Zibeline; new coloring military blouse coat, tight fitting back, trimmed around collar and down front with taffeta, velvet and black and white chenille braid, taffeta lined, seven gored skirt, new back effect, over drop of best quality taffeta; a very handsome and altogether chic Suit, at.. **$29.75**

Women's Tailor Made Suit, of best quality black and blue Cheviot, fly front jacket, velvet collar, taffeta lined, trimmed with many rows of fine tailored stitching; wide flaring skirt with new inverted back over drop of very heavy taffeta; strictly custom made and finished. A suit made as it should be..... **$29.75**

Women's Tailor Made Suit of excellent quality Cheviot, in black and blue, blouse coat effect, trimmed with taffeta, piped Van Dyke points down front and back, turnover cuffs, stitched belt of self material, piped with taffeta, side plaited full flare skirt, semi-habit back, lined throughout with best quality taffeta, strictly man tailored, at..... **$29.75**

Women's Tailored Dress Skirts, $16.50.

The Grecian Skirt of winter weight Basket Cloth, in Oxford gray, blue and brown; an entirely new and most effective Skirt, finely made and shaped, trimmed across front and down back with fine silk braid, in fancy designs; the Skirt of the season, for..... **$16.50**

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes.

Third Floor.

Each year the creative talents of the manufacturers are taxed more and more as regards the production of charming styles in Eiderdown Sacques and Robes, and yet each year we find improvements.

The new Fall styles display good taste and exquisitely unique forms, and will appeal to the smart maid or matron—she who likes to don such comfortable garb for home breakfasts or general wear.

Striped Flannelette Dressing Sacques, made full, with sailor collar, edged with full ruffle, fitted back with cord..... **$1.00**

Rippled Eiderdown Sacques, with appliqued sailor collar, all colors..... **$1.15**

Rippled Eiderdown Sacques, with satin bound sailor collar, fastened with silk frogs..... **$1.65**

Rippled Eiderdown Sacques, fitted back, tucked front, appliqued sailor collar and cuffs of striped camel's-hair, bound with satin..... **$2.95**

Eiderdown

Kennedy's Cortlandt St.

Men's Hats.

New Fall Styles, 1.90, 2.75.

Why pay 3.00 and 4.00 elsewhere?

Opera Crush Hats 6.80, worth 10.00.

Silk Hats 3.90; worth 5.00.
" " 4.80; " 7.00.
Sample Hats, 1.39, worth 2.50.
Both Derby and Soft Hats.

MEN'S SHOES.

4.00 Shoes at 1.59.

A clean up of Oxfords.
N. R. Packard's Samples, 2.65.
These are regular 5.00 shoes. All styles, nearly all sizes.
Fall styles (Pointed Sole), 4.98.
They are flat last and high heel, in Calf and Patent Leather.

Men's Furnishings.

Fall Neckwear, 49c., worth 75c.
Everything that is new.

Fine Shirts, 85c.
Have been 1.50.
They are Madras, soft bosom, cuff attached.

White pleated Negligees 79c.; worth 1.50.

Fall Underwear.
American Silk 98c.; were 2.00.
Mercerized Lace 79c.; were 1.50.
Lightweight Wool 98c.

AFTER ALL THE CLAIMS

made for various brands of whiskies, does it not stand to reason that inasmuch as all blending is done to cheapen, a *straight* Whiskey, with the known reliability of

OLD CROW RYE

must be the best in every respect? At any rate the public believe so. Gold Medal awarded at Paris 1900.

Our Scotch Whiskies,
BONNIE BRIER BUSH,
Very old, or our
SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND
are also Straight.
H. B. KIRK & CO., N.Y

Character in the Dining Room

finds beautiful expression in what we offer in furniture for this important room. Mahogany in the glory of its subdued color, or Oak in dark tones, are the wood schemes used in Sideboards, Dining Tables, Chairs and Cabinets.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

Welch's

When you are tired and exhausted there is nothing so refreshing and invigorating as Welch's Grape Juice. A glass of Welch's will satisfy the thirst, and because of its easy digestion the whole system is refreshed at once. Remember Welch's Grape Juice is not a false stimulant, but it creates a vigor from which there is no reaction.

Be sure you get Welch's from your dealer. It is the best, it was the grape juice served at the Pan-American. It will stand dilution of one-third to one-half and still be strong and better than other brands. Many prefer dilution.

AT DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

Wallach's Hats

826, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 123d
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

THERE are all Kinds of Hats for All Sorts of Faces.
Our salesmen Know the Style that Fits your Face.
The Latest is Yours for **$1.90**

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St. **$800**

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Trotters and Pacers Contest on the Empire City Track.

MARE ANZELLA DEFEATED

First Defeat of the Year for This Trotter —Geers Drives Two Winners, Dan R. and The Questor.

Perfect racing weather and an entry list which included many of the best-known harness horses in the country, attracted a crowd of several thousand persons to the opening day events of the Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club at the Empire City Park, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. The track was in excellent condition, and it was a matter of general regret that the attempt of Dan Patch to lower Star Pointer's world's record of 1:59¼ for pacing, which is scheduled for to-day, was not made yesterday on account of the exceptionally favorable conditions.

The spectators were well repaid, however, by witnessing some excellent racing, which included one of the surprises of the season. Anzella, the trim little California mare which defeated The Monk and Chain Shot in a sensational race at Brighton Beach last month, and which had an unbroken record of victories at the Grand Circuit meetings of the year, met with her first defeat of the season in the 2:11 class trot, winning only one of the four heats trotted, and finishing second to the Director mare Ozanam. She was a strong favorite until the very last, and even in the last heat, with only heat winners to start, Anzella, with but one victory to her credit, sold at $120 in the pools to $100 for Ozanam, with two heats won.

E. F. Geers of Buffalo scored in two races, driving M. Z. Rudy's Dan R. to victory in the 2:09 class pace for the Bronx Stakes of $5,000, the richest purse of the day, and winning the 2:24 class trotting with his own entry, The Questor, a handsome brown gelding sired by Mambrino King. E. E. Smather won a 2:11 class trot, amateur drivers, with his well-known Alice Barnes, in straight heats, and C. K. G. Billings had a walk-over with Fred S. Wedgewood in the amateur pacing event.

The 2:11 class trot for the New York Stakes, a purse of $3,000, in which Anzella met her Waterloo, was the first race of the day, and the starters, besides Anzella, were Hudson & Gatcomb's Hawthorn, (2:13;) George W. Spear's Antezella, (2:10½;) the Walnut Hall Farm's Ozanam, (2:10¾,) and the Maplewood Farm's Idolita, (2:09½.)

Anzella seemed in very poor form and broke several times in the first heat, finishing third to Ozanam and Hawthorn. In the second heat Ozanam had the pole, but broke on the first turn, and Anzella won in a close finish, with Antezella second, Idolita third, and Ozanam fourth. The third heat went to Ozanam by a head in the fastest time of the race, 2:09¼, with Anzella second, and these two then met in the fourth and final heat, the non-heat winners being drawn. Anzella made a break at the start and another at the turn, but still managed to get to the front in the back stretch. She broke again at the next turn, and in the home stretch as well, and Ozanam won by three lengths in the slow time of 2:11¼. Anzella obtained second money, Hawthorne third, and Antezella fourth.

For the Bronx Stakes, a $5,000 purse for 2:09-class pacers, there were six starters: M. Z. Rudy's Dan R., (2:04¾,) Hudson & Gatcomb's Twinkle, (2:05¾,) George W. Spear's Sphinx S., (2:08¼,) M. E. McHenry's Prince Direct, (2:07¼,) W. O. Foote's Lou Vaughn, (2:09¼,) and Samuel McMillan's Onoto, (2:10¼.) Dan R. was the favorite, but he made a bad break soon after the start and another at the quarter pole. This spoiled his chances of winning the heat, and he finished last, but he redeemed himself by taking the next three heats straight and winning first money. Twinkle obtained second money, Prince Direct third, and Sphinx fourth.

The third race, 2:24 class trotting, also had six entries, and was won easily by Geers's The Questor, who took the first, second, and fourth heats, losing the second to the Nutbourne Farm's Hoover by a bad break at the first turn. Second money went to Hoover, third to Boreazelle, and fourth to Bugle.

C. K. G. Billings's Fred S. Ridgewood (2:05¾) and E. E. Smathers's Shadow Chimes (2:05) were the entries in the 2:05 class, pacing to wagons with amateur drivers, and as the Smathers entry did not start, Billings drove his horse in an exhibition, paced by a runner, making the mile in 2:05¾, despite a poor start. Dan Patch also jogged a mile, but no time was announced.

Nathan Straus's Alves (2:11¼) went lame just before the start of the 2:11 class, trotting to wagons, with amateur drivers, and left but four starters. E. E. Smathers's Alice Barnes won in straight heats.

For to-day the special attraction will be the attempt of Dan Patch (1:59½) to break the world's record of 1:59¼, made by Star Pointer, for which a purse of $5,000 is offered. The blind trotter Rhythmic will also start in the Empire Stake, a $5,000 purse. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—The New York Stakes, 2:11 class, trotting; purse, $3,000; three in five heats.

Ozanam, blk. m., by Axtell-Ozama; Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Ky., (Benyon) 1 4 1 1
Anzella, br. m., by Antrim-Hazel Kirke; Santa Rosa Farm, Santa Rosa, Cal., (Sanders) 3 1 2 2
Hawthorne, roan m., by Jay Bird-Lady Ham; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson) ..... 2 5 3 *
Antezella, b. h., by Anteo-Gazelle; George W. Spear, New York City, (Spear) ..... 5 2 4 *
Idolita, b. h., by Mendicino-Edith; Maplewood Farm, Portsmouth, N. H., (Tozier) ..... 4 3 5 *
Time—2:10¼. 2:12; 2:09¼; 2:11¼.
*Ruled out.

SECOND RACE.—The Bronx Stakes, 2:09 class, pacing; purse, $5,000; three in five heats.

Dan R., ch. g., by Tasco, Jr.; M. Z. Rudy, Yorktown, Ind.; (Geers) 6 1 1 1
Twinkle, b. m., by Mercury; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson) .. 1 2 5 2
Prince Direct, blk. h., by Direct-Rosie C.; M. E. McHenry, New York City, (McHenry) ..... 2 3 2 ro
Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx-Winnie S.; George W. Spear, New York City, (Spear) ..... 4 4 3 ro
Onoto, br. m., by Online-Sally Clinker; Samuel McMillan, New York City, (McDonald) ..... 3 6 6 ro
Lou Vaughn, b. m., by Reflector-Ella Brown; W. O. Foote, Dallas, Texas, (Foote) ..... 5 5 4 ro
Time—2:06¾; 2:05; 2:06½; 2:06¼.

Third Race.—2:24 Class, trotting; purse, $1,000; three in five heats.

The Questor, br. g., by Mambrino King; E. F. Geers, Buffalo, N. Y., (Geers) .. 1 1 2 1
Hoover, b. h., by Allerton-Flora McGregor; Nutbourne Farm, Portchester, N. Y., (Phelps) 4 2 1 2
Boreazelle, br. c., by Boreal-Luzelle; H. T. Dykman, White Plains, N. Y., (Benyon) ..... 2 4 3 *
Bugle, b. f., by Athel; H. J. Grant, New York City, (McCoy) ..... 5 3 4 *
Daisy Direct, br. m., by Direct-Daisy; W. F. Redmond, Nutley, N. J., (Wills) ..... 3 5 5 *
Ed Gay, b. g., by Elcano; G. W. Grote, New York City, (Fleming) ..... 6 6 6 *
*Ruled out.
Time—2:16; 2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:15¾.

Fourth Race.—Special 2:05 class, pacing to wagon, amateur, for cup.

Fred S. Wedgewood, r. g., C. K. G. Billings, (owner) 1
Time—2:05¾.

Fifth Race.—2:11 class, trotting to wagon; amateurs, for cup; two in three heats.

Alice Barnes, b. m., E. E. Smathers, (owner) .. 1 1
Franker, b. g., C. K. G. Billings, (owner) 2 2
Lady Geraldine, b. m., J. L. Bruin, (owner) .. 3 4
Mabel Onward, b. m., F. G. Jones, (owner) .. 4 3
Time—2:11¼; 2:14¼.

Entries for Empire City Races.

THE EMPIRE STAKE, 2:20 TROTTERS, (3 IN 5,) $5,000.

Edgar Bronk, Foreign Prince.
Edgar Bronk, Toledo Bee.
Edgar Bronk, Princess Derby.
B. T. Birney, Masetto.
David Cahill, Alfred Star.
David Cahill, Willie Herr.
Mart Demarest, Masconomo.
Mart Demarest, Debut.
Mart Demarest, Free Silver.
John T. Donovan, Jr., Effie G.
A. B. Gwathmey, Tiverton.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Chase.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Rhythmic.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Grace Arlington.
H. H. James, Wentworth.
Lawson Stable, Priola.
Lawson Stable, Boralma's Brother.
Roy Miller, Dulce Cor.
Roy Miller, Aillewood.
Maplewood Farm, Katrinka G.
Maplewood Farm, Pay Bella.
THE YONKERS STAKE, 2:20 PACERS, (3 IN 5,) $3,000.
Empire City Stud, Cheery Lass.
E. F. Geers, Direct Hal.
E. F. Geers, Dandy Chimes.
E. F. Geers, The Aristocrat.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Tertimin.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Orrin B.
Lawson Stable, Sagwa.
D. W. Maloney, King Charles.
Roy Miller, Free Advice.
Roy Miller, Miss Williamont.
J. H. Wentz, Cotillion.
George W. Spear, Gold Brick.
J. B. Wathen, Mary Anna.
J. B. Wathen, Dictator's Last.
2:15 CLASS, PACING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE, $1,000.
Empire City Stud, Cheery Lass.
Fairview Farm, Mary Shawhan.
Fairview Farm, Monte Joe.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Orrin B.
Isaac A. Hopper, Lucre.
F. B. Loomis, Dora Delpha.
Vernon Miller, Garnet.
A. P. McDonald, St. Rigs.
Vance Nuckols, Schley Pointer.
F. G. Schmidt, Mercury Wilkes.
WAGON RACE, (AMATEUR,) TO BE ARRANGED.

SPECIAL.—The Pacer Dan Patch, 1:59½, against the world's record of 1:59¼, held by Star Pointer.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost to Brooklyn in First of Inter-Borough Series—Philadelphia Won Twice.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday the New York baseball team narrowly escaped being shut out by the Brooklyn players in the first game of the interborough series. The visitors won by a score of 7 to 2, and it was only in the latter half of the ninth inning that a base on balls, a good steal, a two-base hit, and a single saved the home team from having nine ciphers marked up on the tally sheet.

Mathewson did not appear to be in his best form, and at times acted peevishly, but this might be attributed to the weak support he received from his clubmates in the field. Newton was a bit wild at the beginning, as he gave three men their bases on called balls in the first inning. He was lucky, inasmuch as there were no runs made then. Later on he sent the ball over the plate in good shape, and the local men could not locate it until the game was almost finished. It was Brooklyn's contest from the first inning, the visitors outplaying their opponents at every stage. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf..	1	1	1	0	1	Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Bres'han, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf...	0	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	Dolan, cf...	2	2	1	0	0
Brodie, cf..	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss..	1	1	3	1	0
Bowerman, c.	0	1	6	3	0	Farrell, 1b..	0	1	5	0	0
Lauder, 3b..	0	1	1	3	0	Flood, 2b....	1	1	5	4	0
Smith, 2b...	1	1	3	2	1	Irwin, 3b....	1	1	1	3	0
Dunn, ss....	0	0	3	4	0	Ritter, c....	0	1	5	2	0
Mathe'son, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Newton, p...	0	1	0	3	0
Total.....	2	6	27	14	5	Total.....	7	11	27	6	0

New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—7

Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Browne and Lauder. Stolen bases—Smith, Sheckard 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 5. Double plays—Lauder, Smith, and McGann; Ritter and Dahlen; Dahlen and Flood. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Newton, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Newton, 3. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Philadelphia won two games from Boston to-day by opportune hitting. The first game was poorly played, but brilliant fielding marked the second contest. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 1—6	11	7	
Philadelphia ....0 4 0 0 2 0 1 0 .—7	7	1	

Batteries—Willis and Kittridge; Iberg and Douglas.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2	6	1	
Philadelphia ....1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 .—4	8	1	

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; White and Shea.

CHICAGO, 6; CINCINNATI, 3.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Three singles and a double gave the local baseball team three runs in the first inning. Their other runs were made by bunching hits, with bases on balls and errors. Lundgren was wild, but kept the visitors' hits well scattered. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago..... 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6	11	3	
Cincinnati.. .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3	9	3	

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Thielman and Bergen.

PITTSBURG, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Leever pitched a splendid game to-day, and Pittsburg was always in front. McFarlan, formerly of Cedar Rapids, pitched the last three innings for St. Louis and did well. Beaumont's batting was the leading feature. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg... .....3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—6	12	2	
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	7	2	

Batteries—Leever and Phelps; McFarlan, Wicker, and Weaver.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	95	34	.736	Chicago	61	67	.477
Brooklyn	69	58	.543	St. Louis	55	68	.447
Boston	62	60	.508	Philadelphia	51	74	.408
Cincinnati	65	63	.508	New York	44	78	.360

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington .0 1 0 1 4 0 2 0 0 3—11	16	1	
Baltimore ...0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 3 0—8	14	2	

Batteries—Orth and Drill; Wiltse and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington .....3 0 1 0 0—4	7	3	
Baltimore .....0 1 0 2 1—4	4	0	

Game called at end of fifth inning.
Batteries—Townsend and Drill; Butler and Smith.

AT BOSTON.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 3 1 1 1 0 0—6	10	2	
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4	9	3	

Batteries—Plank and Powers; Dineen and Criger.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 1 6 0 0 2—9	15	2	
Boston .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	6	3	

Game called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Waddell and Schreckengost; Young and Criger.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .....0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 .—7	11	3	
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	3	1	

Batteries—McCarthy and Buelow; Callahan and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .....0 2 0 0 2 0 .—4	6	1	
Detroit .....0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3	8	2	

Batteries—Durham and Sullivan; Mullen and Buelow.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	74	50	.597	Cleveland	65	62	.512
St. Louis	70	54	.565	Washington	57	68	.456
Boston	69	55	.556	Detroit	48	75	.390
Chicago	68	55	.553	Baltimore	46	78	.371

Eastern League Games.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City .....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—5	12	1	
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3	6	1	

Batteries—Pfannmiller and Butler; Souders and Fuller.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....0 0 0 3 3 5 0 1 .—12	14	2	
Worcester .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	7	3	

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; McFall and McAuley.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....0 1 1 1 4 0 0 0 .—7	12	4	
Newark .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	2	

Batteries—Pappalau and Toft; Hemming and Wiley.

End of Tarrytown Tennis Series.

Harold H. Hackett and Edwin P. Fischer of New York won by default yesterday the final doubles in the tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, at Tarrytown, and this match concluded the tournament. The score:

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat F. F. Durham and B. S. Prentice, Harvard, by default.

N. Y. A. C. Athletes for Canadian Games

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The New York Athletic Club has entered P. J. Walsh, F. P. Moulton, J. K. Baxter, A. G. Anderson, Alex Grant, and Richard Sheldon for the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union championship to be held here next Saturday.

Legendary lore, like web and dust on the bottles of an old bin, surrounds

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

THE SPIRIT THAT GOES AROUND THE WORLD.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

PUBLIC ATHLETIC FIELD

Amateur Athletic Union Petitions Park Commissioner.

MACOMB'S DAM PARK THE SITE

Annual Meeting at the Astor House Elects Officers and Transacts Much Important Business.

Park Commissioner John E. Eustis of the Bronx was petitioned to establish a public running track and field last night at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The petition was prepared by Fred W. Rubien of the St. George Athletic Club, which is the pet organization of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. It is reported that the movement has his indorsement, and it was immediately popular with all of the delegates present at the meeting held in the parlors of the Astor House.

By this petition the association hopes to benefit greatly, as the Park Commissioner is asked to exert his influence in establishing a public running track and field in the park at the corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The Macomb's Dam Park at this location is at present under water, and it is said that improvements have already been contemplated by the Park Commissioner in this direction.

The other business transacted included the election of a new board of managers and officers to serve during the coming year. The meeting was presided over by J. E. Sullivan. John Stell acted as Vice President, and John J. Dixon Secretary.

Out of the forty-six amateur athletic clubs, thirty-six were represented by their delegates, each club being entitled to one vote in the selection of the new Board of Managers and officers.

The clubs are from different parts of New York. The selection of the Board of Managers resulted in the choice of the following: James E. Sullivan, A. J. Murberg, B. F. Weeks, J. T. Dooling, J. J. Dixon, M. J. Flynn, T. F. O'Brien, P. J. Conway, H. O. Obertubessing, J. Stell, C. Reuss, J. J. Martin, F. P. Speir, P. A. Clerkin, and F. W. Rubien.

Six delegates were chosen by the association to represent it at the meeting of the parent body of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to be held here in November. Alternates were also chosen.

The association also took action in regard to the suspension of "Jerry" Pierce, the Indian long-distance runner, who was brought before the committee on a charge of competing for a suit of clothes in a race at Buffalo. Pierce stands suspended for a period of six months.

Of the committees to be appointed by the association are those on registration, legislation, handicapping, track and field championships, executive, swimming championships, record, finance, wrestling championship, boxing championship, basket-ball championship, and clubs. These committees will be chosen from the board of fifteen managers.

Before adjourning the meeting, the newly elected Board of Managers of the association decided upon the officers to serve during the ensuing year as follows: J. E. Sullivan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, President; M. J. Flynn, Star Athletic Club, Vice President, and John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment, Secretary-Treasurer. Sullivan and Dixon were re-elected to their respective offices.

The Board of Managers elected the following delegates at large: Thomas F. Nevins, St. Bartholomew, Athletic Club; J. Stumpf, Grace Athletic Club, and E. J. Rohne, Mohawk Athletic Club of New York.

The most important of the several committees was decided upon. This is the Registration Committee, consisting of John Stell, New York Turn Verein; John T. Dooling, New York Athletic Club, and James A. Speer, Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken. The other committees will be filled by appointment by President Sullivan.

BASEBALL OWNERS MEET.

Plans Discussed for Halting the March of the American League—No New Secretary.

Six of the eight clubs holding franchises in the National Baseball League were represented at a secret conference, which lasted several hours yesterday in the St. James Building, and the meeting will be continued at the same place to-day. The encroachment of the American League on the interests of the National organization, and the repeated assertions that there will be an American League Club in this city next year, for which the services of several of the most prominent players in the National League have been secured, have caused no little worry to those most interested. How best to offset the plans of the opposition is the matter uppermost in the minds of the National League owners, and it is for the purpose of formulating a plan of action that they are here at this time.

John T. Brush was the presiding officer at yesterday's session and the others in attendance were Secretary N. E. Young, Washington; Harry Pulliam, Pittsburg; A. H. Soden, Boston; Charles H. Ebbets and H. R. Von der Horst, Brooklyn; John I. Rogers and A. J. Reach, Philadelphia; Max Fleischmann, Cincinnati, and Fred Knowles, New York. Just what was discussed yesterday was not made public, but Mr. Brush said that it was not a regular meeting of the League, but a conference of club representatives for the purpose of discussing internal matters of importance which required immediate attention. The general situation, he said, would be gone over, and an expression of opinion obtained which would help guide any action taken by the Executive Committee, of which he is Chairman.

Speaking of the season, which will be completed within three weeks, Mr. Brush said: "The National League has been very successful, financially, this year, despite the fact that the predominance of the playing strength of the Pittsburg club had made the race for the pennant a foregone conclusion many weeks ago.

"Many matters of importance have to be discussed, and for this reason we are holding a conference. No other business will be transacted at this meeting, and the appointing of a successor to Secretary N. E. Young will not be taken up until our annual meeting, which will take place later on."

In an interview yesterday President A. J. Reach of the Philadelphia National League Club was quoted as saying: "This has been a very disastrous year for the National League and a very successful one for the American League. This cannot be refuted. I think at the meeting to-morrow the club owners will get together and fix upon some harmonious business arrangement so that we may all work along smoothly next year."

This conflicts with Mr. Brush's statement of the prosperous state of affairs in the National League, as Mr. Reach has had ample time to weigh up the situation in Philadelphia, where the fight between the two organizations has been waged all season.

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FOR
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Pure, Palatable, Popular.

Millions are eating MALTA-VITA

"THE PERFECT FOOD"

The Great Dyspepsia Destroyer.

MALTA-VITA is the VITAL, the LIFE-GIVING FOOD, the INVIGORATOR OF BRAIN AND BODY.

MALTA-VITA is the original and only perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked, and toasted whole wheat food, and contains more nutrition, more tissue-building qualities, more nerve stimulant than is found in any other food.

Perfect Health Is Sustained by a Perfect Food.

MALTA-VITA, "The perfect food," eaten for breakfast and supper insures perfect digestion and removes all cause of insomnia and dyspepsia. 90% of the ills of life are due to poor digestion. Perfect health, sound, restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean, white teeth, sweet breath are the blessings that follow a regular diet of MALTA-VITA.

Beware of imitations. Insist on getting MALTA-VITA, "The perfect food." Requires no cooking, always ready to eat. Relished by old and young, sick or well.

Large package 15c at your grocer's.

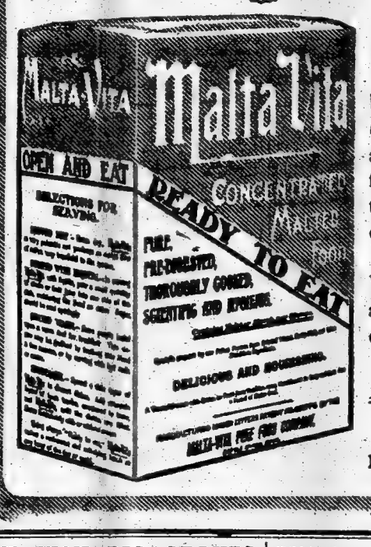

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich. Toronto, Canada

ACEFUL WON BIG STAKES

Colt Took $19,050 Junior Champion for Whitney and Duryea.

FIRST SPECIAL FOR HERMIS

Spirited Racing Marked the Opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall Meeting.

The Fall racing of the Brooklyn Jockey Club opened at the Gravesend track yesterday with two of the biggest events of the meeting as the chief attractions and a specially ambitious programme of purse races, but in spite of the unusual inducements offered the attendance only about equaled the average for the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting.

The feature of the afternoon was the race for the Junior Champion Stakes, guaranteed to be worth $15,000, but actually worth $19,050 from forfeits and starting fees without the cost of a dollar to the association, the value of the stakes to the winner thus being a trifle more than $4,000 above the advertised amount. It caused a lot of comment on the queer turns that fortune can take that this prize, one of the last of the season's big stakes, should go to that singularly favored stable, Whitney & Duryea, whose colt Aceful started an odds-on favorite in a field of eight and simply romped in first, after leading nearly all the distance. Merry Acrobat broke first, but was outrun in the first few strides by Aceful, the second horse away from the post, Aceful thereafter galloping in front to the end, and winning pulled up by four lengths, while Lord of the Vale, who was second in the Futurity, closed at the end and took second money by two lengths, with Blue Ribbon third, a length before Clarion, who was pulled up when he looked to have third place safe. Aceful is one of the two horses owned by Whitney & Duryea, but, small as the stable is, it has won many important races for the firm, yesterday's victory putting Whitney & Duryea comfortably in advance of the huge establishment of William C. Whitney on the list of winning owners.

For the First Special, at one mile and a quarter, half of the dozen horses named on the programme were withdrawn. From the opening of the betting to the time that the horses were called to the post Blues and Hermis alternated as favorite, Hermis finally starting a slight choice over the four-year-old. The contest was between the two for the first mile, Hermis racing out in the lead with Blues and being so eager to go on that Odom, who rode the three-year-old, hardly could hold him back to Blues. On the turn for the stretch, after a mile had been done, however, Blues fell back beaten and Hermis went on alone, none of the others ever being able to get near him. In the last furlong Odom had his whip out and was shaking it at the colt to keep him straight, but there seemed hardly need for that even, as Hermis won as he pleased, pulled up, by two lengths from Articulate, who closed with a rush at the end and beat Gunfire by a length for the second money. The time of the race—2:06 1-5—was a record for the stakes.

Jim Clark, a Western horse, owned by P. J. Gorman, won the selling mile and a sixteenth, after a sharp finish, and was bid up to $4,000 and sold to Richard Kane. The fifth race, won by Eva Russell, was the medium of some unusually heavy betting, and some sensational stories of winnings and losses were told afterward. State Senator T. D. Sullivan was one of the heavy losers on the event, he having sent a commission of $5,000 to the track to be bet on Kentucky Rose, the favorite.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for two-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Alexander Shields's Young Henry, b. g., 4 years, by Henry Young-Volandera, 130 pounds, (Landry,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a length; A. Featherstone's Arsenal, ch. c., 3, 128, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from W. H. King's The Black Scot, blk. g., 5, 110, (Brennan,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Col. Padden, Jack Ratlin, Bluff, and Honolulu also ran. Value to the winner, $1,135. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. G. Deimel's Glengar, br. g., 6 years, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 139 pounds, (Mara,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by six lengths; Mr. Chamblett's Adjidaumo, ch. g., 4, 143, (Barry,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by ten lengths from William Littauer's Nuto, ch. g., aged, 140, (Helder,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:51 1-5. Draughtsman, Victor, Californian, Silent Friend, and Toboka also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes of $15,000 guaranteed; for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. Whitney & Duryea's Aceful, ch. c., by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness, 110 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 20 and out, won easily by four lengths; August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Violet, 110 (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 110, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Clarion, b. c., by Kingston-Flying Squadron, 117, (Shaw,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1; Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 110, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1; Durazzo, ch. c., by Arkle-Kitty B. II., 110, (O'Connor,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, and Love Note, ch. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 107, (L. Smith,) and Fleeing Venus, b. f., by Kantaka-Queenie, 107, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, (coupled as the Pepper Stable's entry,) also ran. Value to the winner, $14,050. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Louis V. Bell's Hermis, ch. c., 3 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West, 117 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 11 to 10, won easily by two lengths; George A. Davis's Articulate, br. c., 4, by Saint Andrew-Utter, 126, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from William C. Whitney's Gunfire, br. f., 3, by Hastings-Royal Gun, 114, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Blues, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126, (J. Martin,) 13 to 5 and even; Sombrero, ch. c., 3, by Star Ruby-La Toquera, 117, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, and Advance Guard, ch. h., 5, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 126, (Landry,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $2,825. Winner trained by J. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., by Russell-Eva Rogers, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and

Amusements.

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d st. Sole management, David Belasco
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH
DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY
SEATS FOR THE OPENING NIGHT allotted entirely by subscription. Orders should be sent by mail, checks being made payable to the order of David Belasco.
Prices, (Opening night only) $3 for all orchestra and first balcony seats.
Box Office Opens 9 A. M. Mond., Sept. 22.

CASINO B'way &'Evgs. at 8:15. 39th St. | Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Messrs. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
3D WEEK THE LATEST LAUGH-MAKER.
ALICE FISCHER
In Grace Livingston Furniss's Farcical Comedy,
MRS. JACK.

DALY'S THEATRE
OPENING NEXT MONDAY.
A COUNTRY GIRL
A new musical play. Seats Ready.

BIJOU THEATRE, Eve. 8:15. Matinées 30th, B'way. To-morrow, 2.
"SURE SUCCESS."—Sun.
HEARTS AFLAME
Wednesday Matinées, Special, 50c. to $1.50.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Wed. Mats. begin Sept. 24th. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. Sat. | THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-morrow and Sat.
R. Marshall's play, with its great cast,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
OPENS TO-NIGHT 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In a new play by E. F. Benson,
AUNT JEANNIE.
Evg. & Mat. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1.00 75c 50c

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Last 5 nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Sept. 23d—Virginia Harned in Iris.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY.
Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. | THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way
150th Time, Oct. 3 Souvenirs.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
EXCELLING ALL PAST PRODUCTIONS.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of Bway.
Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY | MATINEE TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS | E. 14TH ST. | The Widow's Wedding Night.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN In His New Romantic Play | Biggest production and best cast in New York.
ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | PRICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGHBALL.

PARADISE GARDENS. 42d St. LAST WEEK!
15 Vaudeville Acts & Creatore & Band of 60.
VICTORIA THEATRE Beg. Next Monday, LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Hoodman Blind.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
405th Concert. Symphony Night.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Seventeenth Week—Last 2 Weeks
116th Concert To-night.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Wed.
THE BANDIT KING. | 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

3D AV. NEXT MAT. THURS. AT THE GATES OF JUSTICE

BASEBALL.—Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:45 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

EMPIRE TRACK.
TO-DAY.
Dan Patch 1:59½
The world's unbeaten pacer,
TO BREAK THE RECORD.
Grand opportunity to see the fastest mile ever paced.
FOUR OTHER CONTESTS
Beginning at 1:30 P. M.
ADMISSION $1. Reserved Seats $2.
SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Station at 1:15 P. M. ALSO by regular Mt. Vernon trains; 6th and 9th Av. "L" and 8th Av. trolley, connecting at Central Bridge with trolley.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.
TRAINS LEAVE EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 P. M. Parlor cars on all trains.
LEAVE PARK ROW, N. Y., via B'klyn Bridge and 5th Ave. Elevated, at frequent intervals between 12:50 and 1:40 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Ave. and 9th St., Brooklyn, only.

HUSBAND LOSES INSURANCE.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday decided an insurance case in favor of the mother of an insured woman whose husband had brought suit to recover the amount involved, which was $350.

Mrs. Christina Meisner, who was a member of Queen of Palisades Lodge, Auxiliary Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of West Hoboken, died in June last. Her life had been insured for her husband's benefit, but husband and wife had quarreled and Mrs. Meisner went to live with her mother, Mrs. Anna Meyer. She remained at her mother's house until she died, Mrs. Meyer providing for her. Just before her death she changed her policy, making her mother the beneficiary. The Vice Chancellor yesterday ordered the money paid to Mrs. Meyer.

DEALERS CRITICISE GOV. STONE'S EFFORTS

They Say He Has Delayed the Strike's End.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Asserts the Miners Want Not Arbitration, but Recognition of Mitchell—More Hard Coal Here.

There was a general belief yesterday among the coal dealers that Gov. Stone's interference in the coal strike has put back the ending of it a day or two longer. One prominent dealer said:

"Gov. Stone has cheapened himself by this kind of thing. It is evident that politics, which ended the last strike, won't work now, and Gov. Stone's interference is poor politics."

It was denied yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Gov. Stone had arrived or was expected, and it was learned that he was still at Harrisburg yesterday morning. It was also learned that, after his prolonged conference with Mitchell and others over the strike, he went to Philadelphia and saw P. A. B. Widener, whom he told of the failure to bring about any kind of settlement by arbitration or otherwise. Mr. Widener, who was in the city yesterday, called at the office of J. P. Morgan, and it is believed told Mr. Morgan what Gov. Stone had told him. Mr. Morgan was seen just as he was leaving his office and was asked what was new in the coal situation.

"Nothing," he replied.

"Does any significance attach to your conference with Mr. Widener?" he was asked.

"Nothing whatever," he said.

Mr. Widener left Mr. Morgan's office shortly afterward and was asked what the result of his conference with Mr. Morgan was.

"I have just seen him to speak to him," he said. "There has been on conference on the strike situation between me and Mr. Morgan, and I have no statement to make."

Among others who saw Mr. Morgan was Senator Hanna.

At the office of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad it was stated that since the midnight conference between Gov. Stone and President Mitchell a great many of the striking miners had applied for work. They expressed their willingness to return to the collieries if they were guaranteed protection for their families and homes as well as for themselves.

President Olyphant said: "If the miners were sure of protection, and politicians and others would keep away, the strike would soon end."

An official of the Lackawanna Road said that in the Scranton district the majority of the mine workers were anxious to go back. Their principal fear was not for themselves, however, but because of threats against the families of men who returned to work.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, who was to have given out another formal statement regarding the strike, changed his mind. He said that he did not think it necessary just now.

"I have already told Mr. Mitchell, as I said a day or two ago," he continued, "that the strike was a foolish one. Instead of arbitration, it is the recognition of Mitchell that is wanted. Mitchell, I see, says that I am prejudiced in this matter because there is a strike in my own coal mine in West Virginia—I mean that of the Gauley Mountain Company. Now, as a matter of fact, that is the only coal mine in that district of West Virginia in which there is no strike, in spite of the fact that Mother Jones and others have tried to organize one."

Mr. Hewitt said that, from a purely selfish standpoint, he would be glad to see the strike ended, because he had been losing $500 a day in his business through the strike. Coal was needed for the iron works with which he was connected, and unless there was some relief he did not see what could be done.

"Of this I feel confident," he concluded. "The only way in which the strike will be ended will be by the return of the miners to work.

"The matter is practically settled. The operators will not budge an inch. This is a fight to the end. Mitchell will not be recognized in the ending of the strike."

More steam coal in small sizes arrived yesterday in New York than on any day since the strike. Buckwheat sizes Nos. 1 and 2, which were formerly selling at $6.75 and $5.90 gross, respectively, were selling at $5.00 and $4.75 yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Steele, who has charge of the suits of the Board of Health against violators of the soft coal ordnance, said that, though there were still violations of the law, the number of cases had diminished since small steam sizes of hard coal became plentiful. Out of over fifty cases against violators of the ordinances the orders to stop using soft coal were returned in twenty-four cases. In twenty-three of these cases the nuisance was abated.

HUDSON VALLEY CARS RUN.

Town Board Passes an Ordinance Favorable to Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The first Hudson Valley trolley car to reach this village in seventeen days arrived this afternoon. Cars were sent out on several divisions, all well guarded with Deputy Sheriffs, but there was no trouble. The strikers say they will not resort to violence, but rather will look to the law to gain their point.

The Town Board of Stillwater passed an ordinance prohibiting any person running a car who has not had twenty-one days' experience on the road, and to enforce this special constables have been appointed to arrest any person violating the ordinance. The strikers consider this their trump card. The outcome will be that the matter will be settled in the court. The railroad company says the strike is broken.

NEW AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONER

William Edmond Curtis Appointed by the Mayor to Succeed the Late Maurice J. Power.

Mayor Low announced yesterday that he had appointed William Edmond Curtis a member of the Aqueduct Commission in place of Maurice J. Power, deceased. This appointment is one outside of the list of names offered by Tammany Hall.

Mr. Curtis was born in New York, and is the oldest son of the late William Edmond Curtis, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York. He was educated at a school in Connecticut, was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. He began practice at once as a junior member of the firm of Stearns & Curtis, of which he continued a member until his appointment by President Cleveland, in April, 1893, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

He was sent to England in the Spring of 1895 on a special mission for the Treasury Department, and was there for two or three months. He resigned his position in April, 1897, and returned to New York to become a member of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, of which he is now the senior member.

He is a life Truste of Trinity College, and in June received the honorary degree of LL. D. He is Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Association of the Bar of New York, and Director of the Merchants' Association.

He was and is an independent Democrat, and served as Secretary of the Democratic Club for seven years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the season is on the wane at the watering places, town has not yet become the gathering place for the various clans. There is still a general scattering, and those who have come from Newport or Bar Harbor or other places along the coast have gone to Lenox, the Hot Springs of Virginia, or other Autumn resorts. Meadow Brook has been very gay, owing to the presence of the Duchess of Marlborough, who is to sail for England to-morrow. Entertainments were given for her on Saturday and Sunday. The Grand Duke Boris is also due in town to-morrow from Newport. He sails on Friday.

***

Tuxedo is very gay just now, and each day chronicles the arrival of cottagers who have been to the seashore for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are due there to-morrow. They have been abroad since early Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell have left Southampton, and are now at their cottage at Tuxedo.

***

An engagement of interest is that of Miss Margaret Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young of Franklin Street, Morristown, and Dr. Faneuil Suydam Weisse, son of Dr. and Mrs. Weisse of this city. Dr. Weisse is a member of the Calumet Club. His mother was a Miss Suydam, and among his near relatives are Philip Lydig, Mrs. John R. Brady, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. J. J. Staples, and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig. His mother's sister is Mrs. Le Roy Satterlee. The old Suydam manor house was on the Bronx, and the site is now occupied by public parks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin will leave Newport this week, and will go abroad for a brief trip. They will pass the Winter in California.

***

Among the arrivals on Saturday from Europe was Mrs. Trenor L. Park. Mrs. Park has gone to White Plains, where she will remain during the Autumn. Mrs. Cummock accompanied Mrs. Park.

***

Among the arrivals from abroad are Albert Morris Bagby, who has been on the other side all Summer; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buchanan, Jr., Henry Rutgers Beekman, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, and Walden Pell.

***

Mrs. Frederick Bell is at Hombourg, where she has given some very charming entertainments. She has with her Miss Leontine Marie. Mrs. Bell and Miss Marie went abroad in the early Summer, and will not return until October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane this week at Lenox. They will not open Ophir Farm until late October. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are due at Newport to-morrow. They will remain there for some weeks. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are to return to the Breakers from the White Mountains.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills leave Newport to-morrow for their home on the Hudson. They will travel there on their yacht, and will not stop at New York. Mrs. Ogden Mills will entertain this Autumn at Staatsburg. Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller have already left Newport and settled at their country seat at Staatsburg for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright and Dunbar Wright are at Saratoga, where they will remain for the rest of the month.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt have returned from Bar Harbor, where they have been this Summer, and are at Ringwood, their country seat, where they will remain until November.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, who have been on the south shore of Long Island, have gone to their country seat at Riverdale, on the Hudson, for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin have returned from their cruise on the Emerald and are at New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Miss Iselin are also at their house at the same place.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri remain at Bar Harbor until October. The Moncure Robinson cottage at that place has been let to Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston for a term of years.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Luis Onativia are settled for the Autumn at their country estate, near Leamington, England. They have given quite a number of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navorro are at Broadway, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh are at their manor house, near Stratford-on-Avon.

***

Clarence Mackay will leave to-day for San Francisco on a business trip, but intends returning to New York in a few weeks. Mrs. Mackay has been staying at the Waldorf with him, but as soon as he leaves for the Far West she will return to Harbor Hill, the Mackay country place at Roslyn.

***

There were a number of well-known people dining in town last night. At Sherry's there were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. James M. Waterbury and her daughter, Miss Elsie Waterbury; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, P. F. Collier, Mrs. William Laimbeer, Mrs. Harry Redmond, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Esler, and Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck and her daughter, Miss Nathalie Schenck.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Astor this evening gave the first of two dinners which will conclude her brief season of entertaining. It was served in the dining room, which has been used but once before this season, on the occasion of the ball in the last week in August. For this occasion the dining room was finely decorated with American beauty roses, which were also seen on the large dining table arranged with sprays of white flowering vines. At each lady's place at the table was a handsome specimen of American Beauty roses. There were gardenias for the gentlemen.

Throughout the house, especially in the ball room and hallway and the room in which Mrs. Astor received her guests, were beautiful decorations of seasonable flowers, most of which were the product of the Beechwood estate. Enormous bouquets and bunches of dahlias, hollyhocks, scarlet sage, and others were placed in tall vases and in silver pieces at points of vantage. Palms were also introduced, and all were so placed as not to interfere with the acoustic properites of the ball room, which served splendidly for the musicale which followed the dinner.

Mrs. Astor's dinner guests were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Col. John Jacob Astor, Señor Riano, the Spanish Minister; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Baron Kapherr, Eliot Gregory, Miss Josephine Johnson, Henry Walters, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Francis J. Otis, James J. Van Alen, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

After the dinner a large number of additional guests, enough to fill the large ballroom, came in for a musicale.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner to-night, her twenty guests being seated at a table with white roses in crescent forms and silver vases.

Mr. and Miss Blight gave a dinner and musicale entertainment at which Grand Duke Boris was a guest. Choice yellow flowers formed the table decorations.

Mrs. C. H. Berryman gave a card party and musicale yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained the Bridge Club.

Luncheons were given by Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell.

Mrs. J. J. Mason gave a dinner to-night.

Luncheons will be given to-morrow by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, at the Eldridge villa, and by Prince del Drago at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., of Philadelphia, who have been occupying the Morrell cottage, closed their Newport season to-day.

Col. J. L Pierson of Boston is a guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., left late this afternoon for New York on the yacht Virginia.

Mrs. Charles Daniels of Buffalo, who has occupied the Osgood villa, in Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, during the past Summer, has again rented the villa for the season of 1903.

The schooner yacht Chanticleer, owned by George W. Weld, left for Boston to-day to be laid up for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will leave here Wednesday on the steam yacht Felicia for New York.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Presentation by Employes to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rutter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rutter of 117 West Seventy-ninth Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday.

The feature of the day was the presentation in the afternoon, by the employes of the bookbindery of R. Rutter & Son, of a silver tea service lined with gold. The presentation speech was made by James Hunter, who has been in Mr. Rutter's employ fifty years. Several other employes have been there almost as long. Accompanying the service was a handsome album bound in levant, containing the names of the donors in the order of their years of service. The presentation was followed by a collation given to the employes. The evening closed with a family dinner at the Arena.

Mr. Rutter is the oldest bookbinder in the city, having been in business fifty-two years.

IN THE SHOPS.

Greens are, they say in the upholstery departments of the shops, the best sellers, and that means that there will be many decorative effects in this color to be seen in the New York houses this year. Since the manufacturers have been bringing out such beautiful shades of green, that at one time impossible color has become a delight, and with the simple lines of the furniture of the mission style, as well as the heavy mahogany reproducing in many instances the colonial designs, there is nothing better in tone to go with it than greens.

***

We get it in wall coverings, in draperies, and in upholstered articles of furniture, but chiefly we find it upon the walls, for it forms a delightful and restful background for everything. In the costly materials velour is used much for wall coverings as well as for many other things. There are the plain velours and there are those covered with small figures. One large and handsome apartment up town is just now having the walls covered with a beautiful green velour with small fleurs de lis upon it. But better than this upon other walls and demanding less in the way of corresponding decorations are the plain velours finished with bands of galoon in gold or silver outlining the panels and wall spaces, put on perfectly plain, with the exception, perhaps, of a simple figure turned in each of the corners to give a finish. Silk damask is used where a lighter effect is desired.

***

There is nothing like velours for hangings, unless one excepts what is called crinkled tapestry, a delightful material in silk, in plain colors of beautiful shades and with the crinkled effect that its name implies. This, too, is used largely for doors rather than windows, and is simply trimmed with galoon.

***

Velours for door hangings may be embroidered, and very likely will be when used in a richly furnished house, embroidery in gold or silver and the plain silk which lines it will be embroidered to match, the edge of the draperies being finished with a heavy cord which will be nearly half an inch in diameter. These cords are made for the draperies they are to finish, in gold or silver or color to match. There will be an interlining in the draperies of canton flannel which gives them the rich, soft folds which is one of their chief beauties. The silk side of the draperies will probably be on the drawing-room side of the door and the heavier and deeper colored velour upon the side of an adjoining library or large hall.

***

Where there is a big door or arch where it is not desirable to have portieres there is a short drapery with a tassel edging or fringe at the top, softening the framework of the passageway. This tassel edging will take the place of any other fringe, for the brush fringe of the ordinary type is not much used now. A pretty feature of these short draperies is the way in which they are hung. The door at which they are placed is filled in at the top with grillwork altogether too attractive to hide, and the short draperies are arranged to make this unnecessary. They are suspended by heavy cords, of gold, possibly, or to match the hangings, and these are crossed back and forth over the grillwork supporting the draperies which hang just below and which are arranged as irregularly as may be. The cord gives a pretty finish to the drapery by being tied in a big bowknot with the large tasseled ends hanging.

***

Irregularity in draping when it is well done is effective, and particularly where there is a single large window or door it is much more attractive if one side hangs quite straight and plain the other is considerably draped. There may be a lambrequin at the head of the draperies, and this may be plain or plaited in some form, or there is a soft drapery of the curtain material at the top of window or door. Where the curtains are embroidered around the edge the lambrequin will also be embroidered.

***

In a broad window the French draped shade is frequently used, that shade made of silk which is raised and lowered like an ordinary shade, but which is formed by a series of regular festoons. In front of this shade fall the lace curtains, and over these at the sides the heavier draperies.

***

Silk armures, silk damasks, and brocades are used for window draperies, and the damasks and brocades also for furniture covering, with the lighter brocaded velours for the more delicately furnished apartments, the velours showing stripes and figures and delicate colors. These are the colors which go into drawing rooms with French furniture, for in reception rooms, rooms where light and cheerful furnishings are required, it is difficult to get away from the French designs.

***

Silk striped damasks, charming things which are part cotton and with delightful flowered stripes, are for bedrooms, for bed draperies, spreads, and hangings, and perhaps for the upholstery as well, not for all, but for one or the other.

***

There are those stunning cotton and silk taffetas, as they are called, which are also used for bedroom furnishings. These are the extra wide goods with a tiny woven figure in the material and big patterns in colors, and beautiful combinations of colors, garlands of flowers, and designs of flowers of all kinds. They should be handsome things, for they cost $2.50 a yard.

***

They are chiefly used for bedroom draperies, but often, too, they are made into furniture slips, for this century does not see slip covers which are a mournful sepulchre of hidden beauties, for the coverings are quite as cheerful and attractive as the furniture beneath, though probably less expensive.

***

The cotton tapestries are used for draperies in simply furnished dining rooms and libraries sometimes, and perhaps also for furniture coverings, and there are always the woolen tapestries which are good for many purposes.

What Wonder That Great Crowds Are Attending The 6th Anniversary Sales?

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The New Big Store in Its Fine Fresh Fall Garb Is an Inspiration!

YESTERDAY was one of masterful achievements at the Siegel Cooper Store. The crisp, tonical brilliance of the sunshiny weather made it an ideal day for shopping and sightseeing.

The New Big Store never looked more beautiful. The windows with their elegant furnishings and choice displays; the main aisle with its swinging, graceful festoons of glowing goldenrod, its artistic decorations of American Flags, its tables of special attractions, and then the whole store with its tremendous expositions of the newest and best seasonable merchandise from all parts of the world, all form a picture that is a treat to the eye as well as the mind.

Nothing Could More Forcibly Demonstrate the Potency of the New Management than Yesterday's Great Success.

The day was a continuous ovation. To strangers the store seemed imbued with an extraordinary spirit of progressiveness; and so it is. To many of our friends who were here for the first time since returning from their Summer sojourns the store seemed like a place regenerated—reincarnated, so to write, with a stronger, better, more powerful degree of onward enthusiasm. Advancement was painted in ardent colors on every side.

Praise was spontaneous and unlimited. Thousands remarked the radiant attractiveness of the New Big Store; thousands reveled in the displays and purchased prodigally, for such combinations of high-class merchandise and uniform fairness of price, devoid of all sensational inflation of values, were too winsome to be resisted.

To-day is a further exemplification of the giant forward strides being made by the Siegel Cooper Store. The announcements that follow are merely to give pungency to certain specials; hundreds of others equally attractive abound, but are denied publicity because of space limitations.

New Silks.
Unexampled Anniversary Attractions.
CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS.
36-inch (one yard wide) all pure silk imported Taffeta Glace, magnificent range of colors; very desirable fabric for skirts, waists, and shirt waist suits; regular value $1.15; per yard, 59
CREPE DE CHINES.
24 inches wide; beautiful, all-silk quality, black, white, and every other desirable street and evening shade, 63
(Main Floor, Front.)

Dress Goods.
Two Fall Favorites—Cheviots and Broadcloths—at unquestionably the lowest prices ever quoted on equal quality.
At 38c. Yard. New choice colored CHEVIOT, also black, steam sponged and shrunk, 46 inches wide, heavy, close weave, 75c. quality.
At 69c. Yard. Fine French Twilled Back BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, 35 new shades; also black; regular $1.25 quality,
(Main Floor, Front.)

Velveteen Waists.
Very Much in Vogue on Account of Their Exquisite Texture and Softness.
Two new models have just come in. They are in black, blue, navy and green, with metallic pin dots.
One style has the popular side effect, with large metallic buttons and box plaits from shoulder, and has fancy stock and neat cuffs, with stitched taffeta band.
The other style has graduated plaited yoke and duchess front, with stock and cuffs trimmed with stitched taffeta.
Both good $6.50 values; choice, 3.95.
(Second Floor, Front.)

Dinner Sets.
Three Rare Values.
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, American porcelain, two decorations, light green and brown; value at $8.00, 4.75
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest quality of Austrian china from the celebrated Weimar factory, including soup tureen and large platters, handsomely decorated; value at $18.00, 11.00
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest English porcelain, three different border decorations, full gold traced, "Open Stock" patterns, making it much better and cheaper than the other style dinner sets, as you can replace breakage at any time; value at $22.00, 16.50
(Basement.)

Lambrequins.
JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS, tinsel embroidery; knotted silk fringe, 10 beautiful colorings; value $2.00; each, 1.25
(Third Floor, Front.)

Engraving.
Plate and fifty engraved VISITING CARDS; shaded old English style; value $3.00, 1.50
(Third Floor, Centre.)

School Supplies.
LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS, value $1.25, 60c
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Stationery.
MARCUS WARD'S EXTRA QUALITY WINDSOR CASTLE BRAND, in neat cabinet, containing 24 sheets of fashionable writing paper and 24 popular size envelopes; either white or tinted; at the extraordinarily low price of, per box, 12c
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Infants' Wear.
Anniversary Surprises for the Little Folks.
CHILDREN'S KNITTED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet, sizes 3 to 8 years, 25
BABIES' EMBROIDERED SILK CAPS, trimmed, top ruche trimmed with baby ribbon, silk tie stringe, 39
(Second Floor, East.)

Silk Petticoats
At Almost Half.
Fine new quality of taffeta in all the latest colorings, including black and white, plain and changeable; accordion plaited flounce; Van Dyke style, with tucked ruffle; extra dust ruffle; made to sell at $10.00, 5.75
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Silverware.
Perfect Reliability Linked to Remarkable Price Savings.
CANDLESTICKS.
Quadruple plate, very attractive new patterns; almost the life of solid silverware at much less expense, 1.95
HAIR RECEIVERS.
Quadruple plate, plain satin finish or engraved, 38
TEA SPOONS.
Rogers' A1 Silver Plate Tea Spoons, set of 6, 39
TABLE SPOONS AND FORKS.
Rogers' A1 Table Spoons and Forks, set of 6, 78
(Main Floor, Front.)

Jewelry.
Many a Charming Trinket Can Be Most Inexpensively Bought.
Exiremely effective pieces, including BROOCHES, HAT PINS, SCARF PINS AND BUCKLES, in a great variety of attractive designs, 19
NECK CHAINS, genuine Coral Chains, new and stylish, 50
IMPORTED CORALINE NECK CHAINS; single strand, 25c.; double strand, 50
(Main Floor, Front.)

In the Toy Store.
Instructive as Well as Amusing.
Exceptionally Good News for the Children.
EASEL BLACKBOARDS, with hardwood beaded frame, double lesson, can be reversed, 48 inches high, 22 inches wide, board is 15x18 inches, veneered and cannot warp, 40
CHAUTAUQUA COMBINATION DESK AND BLACKBOARD, 48 inches high, 23 inches wide, has fine writing table, blackboard is 17x20 inches, is finished in golden oak, has LINEN revolving chart, with lessons in drawing, spelling, etc., 95
SPELLING BOARDS, hardwood and neatly ornamented, letters rotate freely in the grooves and cannot be lost, to-day, 65
TABLE TENNIS SETS, containing two vellum bats; net, balls, complete, 25
ICE WAGON, HORSE AND DRIVER, made of malleable iron, nicely painted, 15½ inches long, to-day, 50
(Third Floor, East, 19th St. Side.)

New Rugs.
Complete Fall Assortment.
FRENCH WILTON RUGS.
Famous for their remarkable wearing qualities as well as beauty. Many are exact copies of the original Oriental Carpets.
9x12 size, 50.00
8.3x10.6 size, 40.00
AXMINSTER RUGS, heaviest and best quality, very deep pile, medallion and Turkish designs and colorings.
9x12 size; $28.50 value, 21.25
8.3x10.6 size; $23.50 value, 19.25
6x9 size; $18.50 value, 14.00
SMYRNA RUGS, all wool, very heavy, medallion and Turkish designs. Our price on this special rug is less than the wholesale cost. We guarantee the quality to be all wool. 9x12 size, $11.50; 7.6x10.6, $8.25; 5.25
6x9 ft., SMYRNA RUGS, best qualities, made by the foremost manufacturers.
9x12 size, 22.50
7.6x10.6 size, 16.50
6x9 size, 11.00
4x7 size, 5.50
36x72 in., 3.25
30x60 in., 2.25
16x54 in., 1.75
11x48 in., 25
18x36 in., 90
(Third Floor.)

Two Big Shoe Values
For Shrewd Men and Women.
MEN'S $3.50 PATENT LEATHER SHOES, in lace and button styles, a well known brand; all sizes at 1.90
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)
WOMEN'S $5.00 PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS; hand sewed welt, suitable for Fall wear, all sizes; and $3.50 shoes, in kid, calf and patent leather, button and lace; all sizes; choice at 1.95
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Whitely Exercisers.
For Physical Culture at Home.
A gymnasium in your own room. Highly recommended. Astonishing results. Special demonstration all this week by well-known athlete.
STYLE "O" WHITELY EXERCISERS, list at $3.00, a perfect home gymnasium, with chart, complete, ready to put up, 1.25
Others at 2.25, 3.25 and 3.95
(Third Floor, 18th St., East.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

POLITICS OR PRINCIPLE?

Is Mr. ROOSEVELT, after all, the logical candidate for the Republican nomination in 1904? Mr. PLATT and the Republican leaders in this State have apparently made up their minds to say in the convention platform that his candidacy would be logical. Would it not be just the other thing? Is he not about the most illogical candidate upon whom the Republicans could fix their choice?

President ROOSEVELT opposed the wishes and policy of his party in respect to reciprocity with Cuba. He tried, unsuccessfully but with zeal, to persuade Congress to reduce the duties on Cuban sugar. The beet-sugar men and the old guard of protectionists baffled him. That is to say, the Republican Party, speaking by its responsible leaders and its majority in Congress, opposed and defeated the President upon the most conspicuous public question debated during the last session.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has of late delivered himself upon the subject of the trusts in a manner not at all in keeping with the policy and intentions of his party. In picturing forth the evils and dangers of the trusts and in prescribing remedies he goes far beyond any position ever taken by the Republicans. His position, in fact, is almost indistinguishable from that of Mr. BRYAN. The President is, therefore, very much at odds with his party in regard to the highly important question of the regulation and control of great corporations.

It will be admitted, of course, that the President and the party are in accord in respect to what is called imperialism. He believes that we should hold and administer with all our wisdom and to the best of our ability our new territorial possessions. But the vast majority of sensible Americans, Democrats as well as Republicans, believe in that policy. It is not a party question; it has broadened to an American question. It cannot become a live issue between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Inasmuch as Mr. ROOSEVELT is not representative, but is distinctly unrepresentative, of his party in respect to the two most important controverted questions now under discussion in this country, we are unable to perceive the logic of his candidacy if it is to be viewed in the light of principle. Viewed in the light of politics, it is not only logical, but necessary, imperative even, that the Republican Party should make him its candidate two years hence. Very likely Mr. PLATT and his associates have in mind the politics of the situation rather than the principle.

Putting the thing the other way about, it might be said that the Republicans are not a logical party for Mr. ROOSEVELT. If he would advance to the position of MCKINLEY as to reciprocity in general, and if the Democrats, now hopefully reorganizing their forces, could expel from the party system the various Populistic poisons implanted during the Bryan debauch, the President would logically stand much nearer to that party than to his own.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S OPPORTUNITY.

The steady increase in the number of men employed in the anthracite mines and the resumption of shipments of newly mined coal, in addition to the product of the washeries, are facts which cannot be lessened in their significance by denials emanating from strike headquarters. They mean that the strike is disintegrating. Everything points to the conclusion that the operators are at last awake to the duty of forcing the issue to a prompt conclusion. While they are not likely to do that which would give the men a reason for returning to work with the satisfaction of knowing that some part of that which seemed to them of sufficient importance to warrant them in maintaining a strike for five months had been gained, the pressure of increasing necessity will gradually and certainly undermine the most stolid determination to hold out until one side or both are exhausted. In such circumstances a stampede is liable to occur any day. The confidence in President MITCHELL is not strong enough to counteract the demoralizing tendency of wholesale desertions and the gradual filling up of the desirable places by those who first apply for them.

In this view of the case, it would seem to be the duty of Mr. MITCHELL to examine his position somewhat carefully and see whether he cannot save from the impending wreck of his organization something of advantage to the men who have stood by him as long as there was any chance of serving a useful purpose in so doing. The leader who recognizes the fact that his cause is lost, and that nothing can be gained by further resistance, is honest neither to himself nor to his following if he does not do what he can to secure favorable terms while still in a position to negotiate. It looks now as if he would not be for many days in a position in which it will make any difference to the United Mine Workers whether he stays in Wilkesbarre or goes back to the West. He is too intelligent a man to attach any value to purposeless self-sacrifice. As a labor leader he should be too wise to follow a losing contest to the point where his defeat is disastrous and complete, and leaves to him nothing more creditable than was NAPOLEON'S retreat from Moscow without his legions. Pride may operate powerfully to restrain him from admitting that the long struggle has been to no purpose and that his roseate predictions of imminent victory were baseless delusions; but he owes something to the men who have trusted him, and if he fails in this duty to them he will forfeit all future claim to their confidence. Should he do so it will relegate him to a place among the defeated and discredited leaders of labor occupied by men with whom he would doubtless consider it an injustice to be compared. He cannot conquer the operators. He has no reasonable ground for believing that outside influences, political, social, or religious, will come effectively to his assistance. Why would it not be an act of high and disinterested loyalty to the cause of labor to efface himself and the United Mine Workers and tell the miners to follow the plan proposed by Commissioner WRIGHT and organize a union local to the anthracite trade and negotiate directly with the mine owners for a satisfactory basis? This would put him on a higher pedestal than he will ever reach by imitating Casabianca and perishing in character and reputation with the wreck of his United Mine Workers.

THE EAST SIDE RIOT.

The report of the Mayor's committee, appointed to investigate the history of the disorders at the funeral of Rabbi JOSEPH, which we print this morning, is well worth having waited for. The selection of the committee does the Mayor credit. He could not have constituted an investigating body which would more completely command the confidence of sensible people in its industry and sagacity and, what is in this matter a still more important consideration, in its fairness. The conclusions of the committee follow almost necessarily from its recital of facts, and will command the assent of every fair-minded reader.

The contrast suggested by the committee between the funeral of Archbishop CORRIGAN and that of Rabbi JOSEPH explains the whole business. In fact, it appears that the police, or a considerable proportion of them, regard the Jews of the lower east side not as claimants for protection but as fit objects of persecution. These unhappy Jews are not only not protected by the police; they are in need of protection against the police. If the dead rabbi had been a Christian pastor it is inconceivable that the Police Captain first applied to would have thought a squad of ten men equal to the work of "handling" a procession which he was warned would probably consist of 20,000 mourners. From this contemptuous estimate of the requirements of a Jewish funeral, which is of course as much entitled to police protection as a Christian funeral, the whole trouble seems to have arisen. We are not disposed to blame the blackguard boys in Messrs. HOE'S establishment. They acted after their kind. We must blame the police, who took no effective steps, either at the time of the funeral and the riot, or for months before, during which the insults and jeers at the Jews had been emanating from the Hoe factory. And we must also blame those Police Magistrates who, as the report strikingly says, are more concerned for the dispatch of business than for the administration of justice, and who belittle and pooh-pooh accounts that are brought to them of the ill-treatment of these unhappy exiles, so that the policeman is in effect instructed from the bench that outrages upon the Jews of the east side, when they stop short of murder or grievous bodily harm, come under the application of the legal maxim "De minimis non curat lex."

It is an extremely bad condition of things that the report of the committee uncovers, a condition of things that demands to be remedied in the interest of our pretensions to civilization. The only available remedy seems to be the very sternest administration of justice, both by the courts and by the Commissioner of Police, upon such policemen as are proved to have persecuted the people they were bound to protect.

ILLITERACY AMONG CHILDREN.

The Census Office has prepared a series of tables of the greatest interest with reference to the proportion of children in the different States who can read or write, comparison being made with the returns of 1890. In these tables, for an abstract of which we are indebted to the Washington dispatches of The Tribune, the figures are given for children between the ages of ten and fourteen. This selection has the obvious advantage of disclosing very clearly the efficiency of the school system in the various States, with as little interference as possible from the illiteracy of newly arrived immigrants. Children between those ages must represent as nearly as may be the extent to which the schools really reach those for whom they are intended.

The most striking fact brought out by these statistics is that there has been a most substantial progress in the last decade. Taking the fifty States and Territories, there were only two of them in 1890 in which the percentage of children of the ages selected who could read and write was 99 or over. Now there are 18. On the other hand, there were in 1890 37 States in which the percentage was below 98. Now there are only 23. With the exception of Arizona and Nevada, there is not a single State in which the percentage of fairly taught children is not higher than it was ten years ago. There has been much discussion lately of the work doing by the Southern States in the matter of education. The figures of the census show that the relative progress in those States has, on the average, been more than in the other States. We give in the little table that follows the figures for all the Southern States:

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN FROM TEN TO FOURTEEN WHO CAN READ AND WRITE:

	1900.	1890.
Texas	90.74	85.55
Florida	86.24	82.43
Tennessee	85.08	80.94
Virginia	84.33	77.32
Arkansas	83.80	77.89
North Carolina	78.25	69.38
Mississippi	77.62	73.47
Georgia	77.21	66.73
Alabama	71.11	64.50
South Carolina	70.44	61.03
Louisiana	67.12	57.26

It will be seen that the advance in Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina has reached nearly 10 per cent. in the decade. The average advance has been nearly 7 per cent. While much remains to do, this is certainly most encouraging and creditable.

If we turn to a comparison of the present standing of the various States, we cannot but be impressed with the fact that the States showing the highest efficiency in their school system are found not in the East, but in the West, and mostly in what a few years ago would have been called the extreme West. Of the 18 States in which more than 99 per cent. of the children can read and write, only 3 are New England States, and New York makes up the 4 east of the Ohio River. The 6 States standing highest, ranging from 99.45 to 99.66—that is, having practically only 1 child in 200 that cannot read and write—are Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon, Ohio, Kansas, and Indiana. Of the 15 States whose percentage is between 95 and 99, 8 are in New England or are among the old "Middle States." Clearly it is the course of education as well as of empire that westward takes its way.

GERMAN IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Statistics presented at the recent meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute in Düsseldorf emphasize a fact already known but perhaps not fully comprehended in England—the decline of the British iron and steel industries both actually and relatively to the world's production. In 1880 the make of pig iron in all countries was 18,300,000 tons. In 1901 it was 39,000,000 tons. Practically all of this increase in a trade in which Great Britain once considered her position unassailable was divided between the United States and Germany.

In 1880 the American production was one-half that of Great Britain, and that of Germany one-third. At the present time the make of pig iron in the United States is more than double that of the United Kingdom. This was to be expected, considering the volume, variety, and distribution of our resources of iron-making materials. Our increase since 1880 has been to about three and a half times the product of that year. During the same period the German production has experienced a three-fold increase, a result to be attributed much more to technical skill in overcoming natural difficulties than to any adventitious conditions at the command of the German ironmasters. In 1880 the number of men employed in making pig iron was 22,000; but notwithstanding the fact that the output has been multiplied by three, the number now employed in this industry is only 35,000. German practice, much more than that of Great Britain, has been modeled on the best results of American experience, and especially in the matter of labor-saving appliances. In some respects, notably the utilization of furnace gases and coke-oven gases, the Germans are ahead of us. The following information, furnished by Herr WILLIAM BRUGMANN of Dortmund, will be of interest to every metallurgical engineer and to many manufacturers using power in a large way:

In spite of the notable improvements effected in the steam engine in recent years, these will with difficulty hold their own against the engines driven by blast furnace gas. How rapidly the latter are coming into use is shown in a striking manner on comparing the Paris Exhibition with that of Düsseldorf. At Paris the 600-horse power blowing engine of the Delamare-Deboutteville type built at Seraing attracted the attention of technical men of all nations as the largest and sole existing machine of the kind. The gas engines displayed at Düsseldorf are applied as universally as steam engines and are scarcely inferior to these either in number or in size. The pioneers among German blast works in the use of gas engines on a great scale were the Hoerde and Differdingen works, though at the present time nearly all iron works are using this source of power in smaller capacities. Hoerde has three Oechelhäuser two-throw engines, each of 600 horse power, and one Deutz four-throw engine of 1,000 horse power, all of which are used for the generation of electricity, and at Differdingen there are nine Seraing machines, each of 600 horse power, three of which supply the blast. Double-acting two-throw engines of the Körting system have also recently been put in operation at various works. It is claimed for engines driven by blast furnace gas that they are highly economical. It is true, when running at full load, that the gas consumption is low. But with lighter loads a corresponding diminution in the consumption of the gas does not occur, as is the case with steam engines. The power absorbed in washing the gas is also not inconsiderable, and reduces the net available supply of power by an appreciable amount. With regard to the initial cost of installation as compared with a good steam power plant, the cost of a blast furnace gas engine with gas-washing apparatus is approximately the same as that of a steam engine with a battery of boilers. Neither the existing technical defects nor the question of cost will, however, prevent the adoption both of blast-furnace gas engines and of ordinary gas engines, as is evident from the rapidly extending use of these. It may rather be assumed that the employment of such machines is still only in the initial stage.

From statistics furnished by Herr R. M. DAELEN of Düsseldorf, the remarkable development of the German steel industry is very clearly studied. In 1880 the annual production of wrought iron was 1,270,000 tons, and that of mild steel only 625,000 tons. In 1901 the wrought iron product had fallen to about 900,000 tons, while that of mild steel had increased to over 6,000,000 tons, of which 5,629,000 tons were basic. From this it appears that the invention of THOMAS and GILCHRIST in 1878 was of much greater value to Germany than to Great Britain. The greater proportion of the basic steel produced in Germany is made in the Bessemer converter. To maintain the supply of pig iron high enough in phosphorus to be of use in the basic reaction it has been found necessary to return the slag of the converters to the blast furnaces in some instances. When it is remembered that Germany is under the necessity of importing a considerable part of its ore supply, and that its natural resources are by no means unlimited either in extent or variety, the value of scientific methods and progressive economies is very plainly shown in its surprising metallurgical development.

ST. PAUL'S IN DANGER.

The indecision of the London authorities in dealing with the problem of the rapid structural deterioration of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the apparent reluctance of the clerical magnates and Vestry to admit what is known to every engineer and expert who has had to do with the matter, are producing conditions which those concerned for the safety of this venerable structure are warranted in considering alarming. Those responsible for the cathedral are neglecting what would appear to be an obvious and exigent duty, but they cannot seem to make up their minds what should be done. Their own architect, who with expert assistance has been for some time engaged in a critical structural survey of the building, has gathered information which is even more alarming than that contributed by engineers speaking without the restraint of official responsibility. The foundations need immediate attention, and the estimates of the cost of what is necessary to keep the structure intact is about £60,000. If postponed another five years, providing the cathedral should stand so long, this work will probably cost £10,000 more, not including the repairing of the damage suffered by the superstructure in consequence of unequal settlement.

The most disquieting fact in connection with the present condition is that no one can certainly know what harm has really been done by the causes which have disturbed the strata on which the great building rests. The records of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN show very clearly what was the general condition of the soil when the cathedral was built, but these can scarcely be depended on in view of the great changes due to the extensive subsoil excavations which have been prosecuted during the past few years. To determine what these changes really are it is thought to be necessary to dig deep holes at the southeast and southwest corners of the building to determine if the strata have shifted by the movement of water, quicksand, and other causes, and how far these changes have been felt in the subsurface conditions.

St. Paul's is one of the most interesting buildings in London, and its preservation should not involve difficulties which its Vestry find insuperable. For WREN'S dignified epitaph, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice," it would be more than a national misfortune if it shall become necessary to substitute the inquiry of Israel concerning the cairn ordered by JOSHUA on the banks of Jordan: "What mean ye by these stones?"

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would be hard to tell whether we were the more impressed by the good temper which marked the letter in which Mr. E. E. TAIBER answered our recent attempt to be sarcastic at the expense of the druggists, or surprised by his denial that druggists make big profits, or saddened by his declaration that the druggists lead dogs' lives and die early of overwork when they don't kill themselves earlier because of unhappiness and despair. Mr. TAIBER obviously knows a good deal more about the drug business than we do, and willingly, as well as out of necessity, we accept as true all he said about the number and size of the druggist's woes. We will even admit that our own remarks were unduly cruel, but—well, we cannot give up everything, however good-tempered an antagonist may be, and the fact remains that, in some instances, at least—and the instances, if not numerous, are such as to force themselves strongly upon the public mind—the purveyors of medicines make profits calculated to amaze the dealers in other wares. As Mr. TAIBER says, in putting up a prescription the knowledge and skill of the pharmacist count for much more than the cost of the ingredients, but how about the cases when a doctor prescribes, as he does very frequently nowadays, six or ten "tablets," which, though more or less complex in composition, come to the druggist ready-made? Does not the latter, time and time again, take the six or ten tablets from a bottle holding a hundred of them, and, putting the same into a little paper box, charge the customer 75 cents, though he would sell the bottle with all its contents for 40 or 50 cents, if the customer only knew enough to ask for it? Certainly he doth, and no talk about long hours or premature deaths will convince the lay mind that this is not extortion. And perhaps our correspondent will explain why it is that, of all drug stores, the so-called cut-rate stores seem to be the most prosperous. Assuredly they are the best patronized, and, to the unprofessional eye, their proprietors show no evidences of carking care, they betray no inclination toward suicide, and the general atmosphere of their shops is fairly cheerful.

—In commenting the other day upon the fact that another—the sixth—member of the immediate family of "General" BOOTH, the founder and head of the Salvation Army, had separated himself from his father and the organization, we expressed what is, we think, the common impression that the Salvation Army has been too much of a "family affair"; that its discipline has not always been as wise as stern; that the disinterestedness in its highest ranks has not been as unquestioned as in the lower ones, and that there has been too much monopolizing of fame and money by a small number of officials. While some of those propositions, perhaps, are debatable, they still suit us well enough, but a fair inference from a sentence that followed has justly grieved and offended certain members of the American branch of the army—none of whom did we have in mind at the time of writing—and that sentence we do regret, as we do any other sentence of ours that contains or implies a charge in whole, or even in part, unfounded. "These are late days," it ran, "for absolute monarchs and the exercise of arbitrary power, and still later for unaudited accounts in either business or charity for which the public supplies the funds." To show that the accounts of the Salvation Army really are audited there have been sent to us printed pamphlets containing itemized statements of receipts and expenditures for the year 1901, duly attested, of the "Darkest England Fund" and of the "General Funds." They seem to be entirely regular in form, and at least as explicit as such things ever are. Assuming that the issuance of documents like these is the usual practice of the Salvation Army, it is obvious that the reference to "unaudited accounts" was unwarranted by the facts. Our frequent expression of appreciation for the work of this world-covering organization, and our invariable refusal to ascribe importance to matters of taste in which we may have differed from its members, ought to free us from any suspicion of intentional injustice.

—Since Gen. ELI TORRANCE, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued his appeal to the members of that organization for contributions for the Confederate Veterans' Home at Mountain Creek, Ala., he has received a large number of letters on the subject from men who wore the gray. A few of these letters indicate more or less plainly the survival in the South of prejudices and misunderstandings like those that caused such terrible disasters in the sixties, but by far the greater part of them breathe the new spirit of unity and brotherhood, and pay appreciative tribute to the motives which inspired the action of Gen. TORRANCE. Among a large number of these letters, printed in The Minneapolis Leader, we are particularly struck by the sentiments expressed in one from Mr. ROBERT CHISHOLM of Birmingham, Ala. "I am," he writes, "an old Confederate who learned under LEE what the life of a soldier is. I hope I am so situated that I will never need help from any one, but that does not prevent my full appreciation of your most magnanimous conduct in behalf of a lot of poor fellows less fortunate than I have been. A few more men like you and the world would be better off. I want to add my thanks, with those who will profit by your kindness, to you, and to all the Grand Army men who feel like you. I went into the army as a mere lad, and while I did the best I could as a soldier, and shed bitter tears when the war ended, yet I have lived long enough to see that GOD was kinder to us than we were to ourselves, and that this Union ought to stay. I am in it to stay, and no power of man will ever draw me or mine out of it again. And that ought to be much for a South Carolinian to feel or say." It is, indeed, much, but it is none too much, and, since it implies a growth rather than a change, no humiliation is involved. The facts of the war, as distinguished from its rights and wrongs, are now beyond intelligent controversy—the facts that relate to its results, that is. Historians will never cease to debate just how and why the battles were fought, but the question whether or not "this Union ought to stay" has been settled for Northerner and Southerner no less than for Easterner and Westerner.

—"Contact with the routine of civilized life," says The Redman and Helper, the organ of the Carlisle school, "is many times a better and quicker civilizer than any purely Indian school can be, no matter where located. Without contact with civilization the Indians never have, and never will, become civilized. The fact of civilization, lived with, is solid ground, comprehended and absorbed at once, while the theory of civilization confuses." Even at Carlisle, the article declares, there is too much segregation of the Indian, and attention is called to the fact that no money has ever been expended there to make a show in permanency or architecture of buildings, "because we have always seen that even Carlisle, with its best opportunities and actual accomplishment, could never approach the regular machinery of civilization as a means to make useful men and citizens out of our Indians." This doctrine may be startling to some, especially when coming from the source it does, but it is sound doctrine for all that. An inferior or backward race or people who are merely ignorant, are in the worst of positions when they flock together and countenance each other in the maintenance of their peculiarities. "Colonies" and "reservations" are all wrong in principle and disastrous in practice.

CAPT. FRENCH'S REAL POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 3 (just brought to my notice) I find you have in the editorial column, under "Topics of the Times," grossly misstated my advice to the labor unions, as outlined in my address at the Metropolitan Temple on Labor Day. Your criticism was without foundation and unwarranted.

To charge an army officer through the public press with making even a "tacit hint of revolution" and giving advice "dangerous to the State" is a very serious matter; it is tantamount to saying that he favors anarchy and sedition.

For many years I have advocated the organization of labor on army methods of organized responsibility for the purpose of individual saving and collective buying and to give it political significance as a party "of the people, for the people, and by the people." The weapons of this organization were to be the tools and machinery of production and distribution, the brains, abilities, and experience of trained business and professional men, the common law of our common country, amalgamated labor and capital, education and the ballot. The organization, in addition to being formed on the pyramidal system of all well-regulated organizations, was to be lawfully incorporated, to the ends that it should be able to conduct financial and industrial enterprises; fitted to compete with other aggregations of men and money, and legally responsible for its acts. It was to be a labor trust (as it were) for the benefit of the whole people—not exclusively for the masses or the classes. Its officers (the higher leaders, the "captains of industry") were to be selected from the ablest minds in the community, and its rank and file were to be every child, woman, and man that endeavored to earn a living with brain or hand, or both. In other words, to be a civic organization, not a military one; and no human being has ever heard me speak on this subject and even remotely suggest an armed body, a cohort with guns in their hands and murder in their hearts. I have always deprecated the use of the "strike" as a weapon, believing it to be wasteful, unbusinesslike, productive of much and useless suffering, and apt to become an incentive to disorder and lawlessness. On the other hand, I have endeavored with tongue and pen to induce what is commonly termed "labor" to see that, in order to achieve the best and highest results, its only rational, feasible mode of action was to follow the certain, assured, time-tested methods of banks, insurance companies, railroads, and all other great combinations of wealth and power—organization, cohesion, discipline, trained and expert leadership, individual saving, and collective buying under the law. To put rifles in the hands of an army of twenty or thirty millions of producers would be a menace to civil authority, to say nothing of the fact that it would destroy the aim and purpose of the suggested organization, which would be constructive, not destructive.

At the mass meeting on the evening of Labor Day I offered to my hearers a peaceable, rational, kindly, businesslike, and lawful plan of action, which would benefit both rich and poor alike, which would stir up no factions, which would tend to erase class prejudices, and which would appeal to any one having a love of country.

Your editorial remarks, to which exception is taken, have been directed against one who was making an honest effort to promote law and order and avert violence—one whose spoken and written words are and always have been in the line of evolution as opposed to revolution.

WILLIAM E. P. FRENCH, Captain, United States Army, retired.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1902.

DOG PLAGUE IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest the renewal of the agitation against the curse of too many dogs in our city, and especially in the Borough of the Bronx, where I have been a resident for several years.

The necessity of a diminution of the number of canines, if not extermination, has been brought frequently to my observation, and that of thousands of others, except, of course, the owners of dogs.

Parents of young children, and many others, would unhesitatingly join me in a petition to the authorities to do away with this nuisance. Were our municipal guardians half as alive as the miserable dogs on our thoroughfares, there probably would be "something doing" to the relief of many of the people of the city.

The writer, who is a father of a family of small children, believes that he represents the sentiment of an army of other parents in this request to the people's tribunal, THE TIMES, to present the condition of things to our ordinance foundry, the Board of Aldermen, and indicate in loud language the imperativeness of not only a stringent prohibitive law, but a law that will be carried out—that will rid us of the dog plague. ISAAC HENRY.
New York, Sept. 13, 1902.

CHEMICALS IN CANNED FOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, entitled, "An Experimental Government Boarding House," is a timely, well-written article on a most vital subject. Aside from your criticism of the Government's proposed mode of attempting to ascertain the effects, harmful or otherwise, of various preservatives, adulterants, and colorings, now employed in canned foods, a phase suggests itself which has not been considered in late discussions of the matter, but possibly may be an outcome of the experiments now under way by the Division of Chemistry, viz., the necessity for the requirements by law of obliging producers of factory-made foods to plainly state on the label the sort of chemical employed, whether salicylic, boracic, or formic acid, or creosote, or whatever kind of preservative may be used.

This certainly is due to the consumer, who, to-day, in the purchase of canned fish, fowl, meats, soups, vegetables, fruits, &c., is without concern, because, "where ignorance is bliss," &c., on the other hand if canned goods were labeled as suggested it would remain with the consumer to decide whether to take with his canned lobster or canned fruit a prescription duly specified on the label. It is also due to the consumer that not alone should be known the kind of preservative used, but the percentage of quantity should likewise be stated on the label. As to colorings and adulterants, these cover so vast a field that the consumer can only hope that the supposed watchfulness of the Government and local authorities may protect him at least from harmful elements in the one and from deleterious substances in the other.

But as to preservatives, I hold that while there is a lack of unanimity among experts as to the harmfulness or otherwise of every sort of preservative known, it is but just to the consumer that he should know in the manner suggested what extraneous things in the way of chemicals make up his fare when he diets on canned foods.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902. J. R. D.

NUGGETS.

In Wall Street.

She—Are you a bull or a bear on 'change?
He—Both. I bull the market and bear the losses. See?—Chicago News.

Getting Back.

"Do you enjoy walking?"
"Immensely."
"Good. Then I'll take you for a ride in the country in my automobile."—Washington Star.

Conservation of Energy.

"What was your idea in having Bertha learn typewriting?"
"Well, she was always drumming with her fingers, and I thought she might as well do it to some purpose."—Chicago Tribune.

Still Under the Spell.

Mrs. Powers—Hezekiah, if you were to live your life all over again, and it came to the matter of choosing a wife, do you think you would choose me?
Mr. Powers (submissively)—There's no doubt about it, Maria, provided you wanted me.—Richmond Dispatch.

Thwarted.

Mrs. Gabbie—Mrs. Kraft has been married ten years, I'm sure. I wonder how old she was when she married.
Mrs. Bizzy—I tried to find that out the other day.
Mrs. Gabbie—What did she say?
Mrs. Bizzy—I asked her at what age she was married, and she said: "At the parsonage."—Philadelphia Press.

THE UNCROWNED KING.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The free-born citizen gets up, when dew is on the grass,
And sees himself reflected in a trust-made looking glass.
A trust controls the soap he finds at length upon the stand,
And through the favor of some trust he takes his comb in hand.

His shoes, suspenders, shirt and socks, the buttons on his coat,
His handkerchief, his necktie, and the collar round his throat
All came from factories that trusts permit to operate,
A trust allows him to have coal to pile upon the grate.

By yielding to the sugar trust he makes his coffee sweet,
By bowing to the beef trust he may have a steak to eat;
The cracker trust, the flour trust, the coffee trust likewise,
Takes tribute from the man who dwells where Freedom's banner flies.

He rises from the table which a trust leaves in his care,
And on the trust-made hall-tree finds a trust-made hat to wear.
Now see the free-born citizen upon the trust-owned car,
By paying tribute he may ride to where his duties are.

He sits before a trust-made desk—a trust has said he may—
And being free and equal he toils for the trust all day;
At night a trust provides his light, and when his prayers are said
The uncrowned king devoutly kneels beside a trust-made bed.

Thus all his trust's bound up in trusts that treat him as they please.
He lives through favor of the trusts, to them he bends his knees;
Ah, let us trust that when he dies and leaves this world of care,
Some trust will waft him to the skies and give him glory there.

CANADA'S EXPANDING TRADE.

Exceeded $400,000,000 During the Last Fiscal Year—Largest Market This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—According to information forwarded to the State Department by Charles Deal, Consul at St. John's, Canada's trade with foreign countries is expanding with surprising rapidity for a country of less than 6,000,000 population. A statement prepared by the Customs department shows that the total trade of the Dominion during the last fiscal year exceeded $400,000,000. The Dominion's greatest trade year hitherto was 1890, but this last year doubled it.

While the great bulk of Canada's business is transacted with the United States and Great Britain, the former country as usual profits the more and the rate of increase shows no sign of diminishing. England is the great selling market for many of Canada's products, but the United States is still her principal purchasing market, the preferential tariff on British goods having made no appreciable change in this respect. The excess of trade with the United States over that with Great Britain last year was $33,500,000. Imports from the United States increased over $10,000,000 and exports to the United States more than $3,000,000. In fact the total import and export trade of Canada with the United States is nearly one-half her foreign trade, being for the last year $192,005,461.

Canada's third best customer is Germany.

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA.

Rain Has Bettered the Crop Situation—Number of Famine Victims Falling Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—In a report to the State Department on the condition of India the American Consul at Bombay, William Thomas Fee, says:

"The improved condition of the country is shown much more clearly in the statistics relating to the relief work than in the vague terms of official reports. The rush to the famine works has not only ceased, but has been converted into a considerable exodus. In the Bombay Presidency alone, the numbers in receipt of aid have declined by 41,000, and taking the country as a whole the total is smaller by 72,167.

"This year the monsoon current has been weak, and after the rains first broke it cleared away, giving ground for much apprehension that the periodic rains would largely fail. However, the last official crop report, issued on June 9, 1902, records a further general improvement in the harvest outlook. As the result of a recent general rain, almost every part of India has received sufficient moisture for immediate purposes, but heavy rain will be needed in August and September to replenish the tanks and wells.

"Madras reports that the standing crops are generally fair, and some small harvests are yielding an average return. In a few districts in the United Provinces more rain is needed for the rice; all the Punjab divisions have received enough except Lahore and Amritsar, and the prospects of the standing crops are described as good. In the central provinces the lack of sufficient rain is still felt. More rain is needed in the rice districts for transplanting and thinning operations. Agricultural operations are generally in progress in Rajputana, and Malwa is the only part of Central India which has not received good rain."

SUNDAY OPENING ACHIEVED.

Congressional Library Accessible to the Public—The Attendance Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Yesterday, for the first time in its history, the Congressional Library was opened to the public on a Sunday. The progressive element here has been fighting for this for years. Although this is a dull season, with Congress in recess and few visitors in town, the attendance was the largest in the history of the library. It was practically double the average week day attendance, although the library was open only between the hours of 2 and 8 P. M.

The important feature, however, was not the size of the crowd, but the number of new faces. It tended to prove the correctness of the argument advanced by the friends of Sunday opening that there were thousands of people in Washington who were debarred from visiting the library when it was open only on week days.

CAPT. HOBSON WOULD RETIRE.

Will Make Application Again—The Navy Needs Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Capt. Hobson of the Construction Corps will again try to secure retirement from the navy. He has made formal application for immediate assignment to duty, but has notified the department that he at the same time will ask to be retired because of an affection of the eyes.

Capt. Hobson's application has been referred to the Surgeon General of the navy, who will determine whether his vision is so affected as to prevent active duty. The department is desirous that Capt. Hobson should not be allowed to retire, as the service could not well afford to lose his services. With the immense amount of shipbuilding in progress, all the Naval Constructors are especially needed.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE.

Patent Issued for a Device to be Used at Grade Crossings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Several recent deaths by railroad trains at crossings in this city gives interest here to a patent just issued for an automatic railway gate. The gate works very much after the manner of interlocking switches. A third of a mile from the gate in either direction a small bar projects from the track. Connected with the bar is a wire leading to the gate.

When a train reaches the bar the wheels, striking it, pull a wire leading to the gate, which consists of two upright posts with a beam sliding up and down in grooves. The tension of the wire releases the beam, which falls to within four feet of the ground, thus barring the way. As the train passes the gate the flanges of the wheels strike another bar, which releases a spring attachment, and the beam resumes its normal position above the roadway. A gong attachment gives warning of the descending beam.

AMERICAN NAVY COOK BOOK.

The Department Prepares Recipes for Use on Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Navy Department has issued a new cook book. It is called "General Mess Manual and Cook Book, United States Navy," and was prepared by Paymaster General Kenney. It was approved by Secretary Moody, and is law for cooks on every war vessel of the United States. The volume is divided into three parts, general mess, commissary store, and the preparation of food.

It also includes recipes for standard articles of food, soups, meats, fish, bread, canned food, and desserts of all kinds. It is explained that these recipes are deduced from a series of experiments made with the articles of the navy ration.

$39,809 Paid to Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A Treasury warrant for $39,809 was forwarded to-day to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widow of President McKinley, for salary which would have been due him on July 1, 1902, the appropriation for which was made at the last session of Congress.

THOUSANDS GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT

Nassau County People Greet Him at Oyster Bay.

File by Rapidly to the Music of a Band and Shake His Hand —The Village Gayly Decorated.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The President's reception to the people of Nassau County to-day was a huge success, democratic in its simplicity, charming in the wholesome, hearty welcome the Chief Executive gave to his visitors, and the evident delight of the thousands who shook hands with him, drank of his lemonade, ate of his ginger snaps, and carried away as souvenirs the cups from which they had drunk. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained over 8,000 persons, and even those who went away without the souvenir cup left the grounds of Sagamore Hill in a happy frame of mind.

Every one was closely scrutinized by the men of the Secret Service, aided by a large staff of detectives from Police Headquarters. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., constituted himself guardian of his father and, standing next to one of the cleverest men of the Secret Service, watched every hand before it was extended to the President.

Oyster Bay was founded in 1640, but never before in all its history had it harbored within its borders so many people as flocked into the little village to-day. Never had it heard such a crash of drums and blowing of trumpets. Six big bands came, with the multitude of visitors. Even the most modest house was gay with the American flag and red, white, and blue bunting. From Oyster Bay, at intervals of every fifty yards along the three miles of road leading to Sagamore Hill, there hung from wires stretching from one tall locust tree to another flags measuring seven by nine feet. Every telegraph and telephone pole was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, two flags crossed. The same idea was carried out along the private road to the President's house. The big banners waved their red, white, and blue among the brilliant foliage of a steep road that is abundantly shaded, because the trees are so many and so old that their branches almost interlock, forming an arch over the driveway, where the people came in every imaginable conveyance.

EARLY DAY INCIDENTS.

With daybreak the town was astir. Down at the Casino the gallant Democrats woke the echoes and the sluggards by firing off giant powder between two anvils. Young Archie was down town early, bare-headed and riding on his pony. He seemed somewhat disappointed. The crowd had not yet come, and the fun had not begun. Little Miss Ethel was in a drug store dallying with chocolate ice cream soda to pass away the time. They did not have to wait long.

A train came filled with fakirs, the three-card-monte man, the fellow with the elusive pea for his shell game, sellers of badges and souvenirs, fortune tellers whose powers were heralded by an assistant through a megaphone, a dancing bear, and all that goes to make up the amusements to a country fair. Another train followed in, and out of it poured a delegation with a band. The drum major made a pass or two and Oyster Bay resounded with what the Spaniards once thought our National air, "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night." With the exception of a band from Brooklyn, every musical organization announced its coming with the same tune. The Brooklyn band saluted the town with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

When the first band broke loose with the "Hot time" tune Archie's pony tried to stand on its head, but was cleverly brought back to submission by the little rough rider. Ethel ran out of the drug store and started a few steps to the music. There were many who knew her and pointed her out. Seeing that she was being watched, she turned away and drove home. A one-armed man with an empty sleeve and a Grand Army of the Republic uniform saluted Archie as he passed on his pony. The youngster's quick response to the salute and deep bow gratified the old man immensely. Nothing made the day more worth while to him, not even when he shook hands with the President. The rule was that visitors should hold their hats in their left hands. The old soldier had no left hand. He cuddled his hat under his right arm. The President was the first to see his predicament, and when a Deputy Sheriff was insisting that he must hold his hat in his left hand, called to the veteran and gave him a heartier handshake than he did to many others.

Mingling with the crowds was a detective dressed as a marine with a Corporal's chevrons on his arms. He belonged to the staff of Capt. Titus, and it was noticeable that when he went among the fakirs some of them disappeared. He would say a word to them, and the spot that had known them knew them no more. They vanished, and where they went will never be a matter of record.

The long excursion trains of seven and eight cars commenced to come shortly after noon, pouring out their thousands. Everything that could be converted into a stage was used, and the Cove Road never saw so much dust and so many funny-looking wagons and queer-looking horses. At the docks everything from a rowboat to a good-sized steamer was there to carry the visitors of the President to a dock, or, rather, series of floats that had been anchored just below the landing of J. West Roosevelt's house, and manned by sailors from the Sylph. Even the old oyster boats were used as passenger-carrying craft. They were highly decorated with flags and bunting.

RECEPTION HOUR ADVANCED.

The reception was scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock and to end at 6 o'clock. This was not adhered to. By 2 o'clock the entrance to the grounds was blocked with vehicles, people on foot, and many with bicycles. The President learned that his guests were early and were being detained by the police. He sent word to let them in at once, and a merry, laughing crowd stormed Sagamore Hill. The roadway was roped in. Reaching the top of the hill the road narrows. About 200 feet from the house twelve men saw to it that the crowd fell into single file. A band played a lively march, and the people were enjoined to "step lively," and they did, keeping good time to the music. They went under the porte cochère up the steps to the piazza. Every one of them had been examined. The men carried their hats in their left hands, with the right hand ready to shake the hand of the President. At a rate which averaged fifty-four to the minute they dashed by the President, who, grabbing their hands, would remark, "Delighted," unless something they said called forth a different expression.

The crowds were smilingly happy, and apparently more than pleased with the swift greeting and parting with the President. They walked around the piazza to the rear entrance of the house, through roped lines over the lawn to the booth, where they were served with the raspberry lemonade, ginger snaps, and the souvenir glass cups. Now and then there would be a congestion about the place of refreshments. This would give the President, his wife, and those receiving with them a chance for a rest. The inflow would be checked until the detectives and special deputies had straightened out the tangle at the refreshment booth. This managed, the hand-shaking would begin again.

In large part the really splendid way in which the crowd was handled was due to the fact that the drivers of the vehicles were under perfect control. They were lined up about 100 yards from the house, and as the people started for home there was no confusion in finding their carriages. Even the bicycles were cared for.

Those who received with the President were:

Mrs. Roosevelt,	The Rev. H. H. Washburn,
Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt and her daughters,	The Rev. Father Powers,
The Misses Christine Lorraine,	The Rev. Mr. Russell,
Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, a second cousin of the President.	Gustave Montant,
Frank C. Travers,	Commandant Snyman, recently of the Boer Army.
A. L. Cheney,	Theodore, Jr.; Kermit,
Gerard Beekman,	and Ethel Roosevelt.

The delegations were from the following places:

Rockaway,	Glen Cove,
Lawrence,	Syosset,
Freeport,	East Norwich,
Hempstead,	Jericho,
Babylon,	Jerusalem,
Amityville,	Glen Head,
Cold Spring,	Locust Valley,
Huntington,	Brookville,
Farmingdale,	Bayville.

GREETINGS AND GIFTS OF VISITORS.

Among the first to greet the President was an elderly woman, who said:

"Young man, you are the greatest man on earth, according to all Americans."

She was hardly out of the road when a handsome young woman announced that she was a "fair representative of Missouri." Mr. Roosevelt evidently agreed with her.

A little later an old and feeble woman stated that her daughter was a grandmother. "Good," commented the President.

"I have four sons, all Republicans and voters," announced a rather young-looking woman. Mr. Roosevelt showed his surprise and said that he would not have thought it possible. Then he beamed and added: "Delighted."

A delegation of the village boys followed. They received a jolly welcome. Their spokesman announced that they were the young rough riders of Oyster Bay. "Bully for you, boys," said the Chief Magistrate as he shook each one by the hand.

Three bands alternated in playing the music for the occasion, the favorite airs being patriotic, with the addition of "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," and "Garryowen." They were stationed some distance from the President and he asked that they come closer. This they did with great gladness and played louder than ever.

Maggie and Bridget Mitchell, who had been servants in the employ of the President's father, showed to Mr. Roosevelt a picture of himself and his father taken when the Chief Magistrate was five years old. He showed deep interest in the picture and called Mrs. Roosevelt's attention to it. The visitors offered the picture as a gift to the President. He insisted that he would not take it from them.

"All right," Mr. President, said one of the women, "we'll will it to you when we are dead. We worked for your father and we would like to see your boys."

Mr. Roosevelt called the boys, introduced them, and instructed them to see that the women were well treated. The boys took the visitors with them to the kitchen, where they saw to it that they had a goodly share of the special lunch provided for those who were or had been in the employ of Mr. Roosevelt.

A Hungarian delegation brought as a gift to the President a large water gourd, or canteen, of embossed leather with leather streamers. This, they explained, was the canteen of the Hungarian rough riders. The President thanked them and added that there were times in Cuba when he would have been glad to have had it with him, filled with fresh water.

From a little after 2 until 5:30 o'clock the people poured in upon the President. There was then a lull, and Mr. Roosevelt called to the Detective Sergeants of Capt. Titus's staff, Sheridan, Allen, Peabody, Reith, Burke, Becker, Munday, and Downing, whom he had known when he was Police Commissioner of New York. He said that he wanted to be photographed with them. He added that it was the first time he had requested to be photographed, but he wanted the picture, as while he had been with them, he believed in them and still did so. There were plenty of photographers on hand, and several pictures were taken.

At about this moment there was the noise of another band coming up the hill. At the head of the band was Maurice Townsend. Following the musicians were a lot of women and children. The band had thought this occasion a fitting one to strike. Mr. Townsend persuaded them to go to Sagamore Hill just in time. The President welcomed the little delegation as he had the larger ones.

The day ended with a tremendous report from the "anvil chorus" of the Democrats of Oyster Bay.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Comment of The London Times on the Decision to Recommend His Nomination in 1904.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that ever since President Roosevelt assumed control of the executive power he has produced a deep and enduring impression on the public mind. No doubt is entertained in any quarter that he is a strong, determined man, with clear views and the courage to assert them, regardless of the power of the party wirepullers and other influences, which, if they do not find a place in the constitutional text books, are none the less real.

The Times adds that the decision of the New York Republicans to recommend Mr. Roosevelt for nomination for the Presidency in 1904 seems to show that he has got the better of the wirepullers and their capitalist allies, but it would be very rash to assume that he is certain to retain the same ascendency during the next eighteen months. The "bosses" are not likely to throw up the game because they have been worsted once or twice.

REV. MR. WASHBURN REBUKED.

Told by Church Officers that His Remarks About President Roosevelt Displeased Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—W. Emlen Roosevelt and Edward M. Townsend, the wardens, and Messrs. Rogers, Fleet, S. Seizer, Tynchem, and Armstrong, the vestrymen of Christ's Episcopal Church, have intimated to the Rev. H. H. Washburn that his sermon of yesterday was most displeasing to them in that he embarrassed the President by eulogizing him on an occasion meant to be in memory of William McKinley. They have suggested to the rector that notwithstanding his long years of service with them they are more grieved and angered than they would like to say

The fact that the President was extremely courteous to the rector to-day, however, leads to the belief that the trouble will blow over. Early in the morning Mr. Washburn had stated that he was not going to the public reception. It is thought that he changed his mind at the request of the President.

CARNEGIE COMPANY LOSES.

Court Decides that It Has Infringed on a Patent.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Circuit Court to-day rendered a decision that the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was infringing on the patents of John Brisbin and Antonio Vinnac, and that they are entitled to a share in the profits accrued from the labor-saving device which they invented. Brisbin is now a janitor. The men secured patents July 20, 1896, on feeding tables for handling large ingots, which are now in use in every mill in the country making structural shapes. The men entered suit against the Carnegie Steel Company in May, 1897.

Judge Buffington gave an account of the inventions along the line for the past forty years, and said that the fact stands out bold and plain that the men were the first to make use of the methods now in vogue, and secured letters patent on the same. The Carnegie Company entered a plea of non-infringement and invalidity of the patent.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

"There's Many a Slip" at the Garrick a Characteristic Scribe Play Well Acted.

The First Appearance in New York of the Earl of Rosslyn and Miss Beatrice Irwin.

When Heine lay breathing hard on his deathbed some one asked if he was able to whistle—"siffler"—which also means to hiss. Almost with his dying breath Heine is said to have answered, "No, not even a play by M. Scribe." No doubt it was hard on the contemporaries of the most adriot of French playwrights to see always the clever sham, the dexterous trick, the plausible violation of human nature and of human feeling so successful on the stage.

But what they suffered is not a circumstance to what their posterity have suffered in all cities of all nations at the hands of those playwrights who, in imitating the Frenchman, have produced his dramas without his cleverness, his tricks without his dexterity, and his violations of human nature and human feeling without his surface plausibly. If Heine had lived through the decades of mock Scribe that have followed he would not be able to hiss that well-meaning craftsman even with the most vigorous breath in his body.

The action of "Bataille de Dames."—in the conception of which that most useful of Scribe's many collaborators, Ernest Legouvé, is said to have had an important part—arises from the fact that a political fugitive is concealed in a chateau, and is entrapped there by the representatives of the Government. In an artful series of scenes his hostess contrives and accomplishes his escape under the nose of the searchers. The character situation arises from the fact that both the aunt and a very young niece are in love with the fugitive, and that the aunt is determined to make her superior wit and adroitness triumph over the fresher beauty of her young rival. She gallantly achieves the escape, but nobly loses the prize to the younger and more suitable woman.

To point out many of the falsities of the main action would show a philosophic, and no doubt a delightful, disregard of time and space; but one or two characteristic items must suffice. The aunt is so absorbed in her infatuation for the fugitive that she allows another man to propose to her, and even to imagine that he has been accepted, without the least attempt to disabuse him. More revolting than this, she makes a cat's paw of his loyal affection to get his rival, the fugitive, out of the clutches of the law, at one time even risking the poor fellow's life in the venture. Yet in Mr. Scribe's skilful hands this constitutes the most diverting passage in the play! Again, when the plot requires that the aunt and the fugitive shall be affianced, Mr. Scribe makes the woman propose. This is a more difficult undertaking; but our able author comes adroitly out of it.

To speak the whole truth, it is not enough to say that Scribe skates over the thin ice of his main situations. He skates lightly and gracefully, with such confidence that you would swear he had the solidity of eternal Winter beneath him. He delights his hearers with clever turns, and agreeably startles them with neat surprises. Never for a moment would you dream that beneath the dazzling motion are abysses of human nature which he ignores. To take one of the easiest, and, after all, one of the best tests of an acting play, each of the seven chief parts in the bill offers rare opportunities to the actor. Almost every turn of the talk has the possibility of a laugh that needs only the skill of the finished to develop it.

What the programme calls Robert Marshall's version of the play makes only a few changes, and those are scarcely for the better. The conversation at times takes an elevation of tone one hardly expects. Thus Captain Marshall makes the aunt say "We both love him. She—my sister's child—and I!" and then add "Spring and Summer—Spring and Summer!" If M. Scribe were alive to hear this kind of talk, Heine would be revenged.

At the end of the second act Capt. Marshall has introduced a rather striking bit of stage action. Having completed her plan for the fugitive's escape, the aunt observes that the emissary of the Government is watching her, and pretends to be talking to some one concealed in a closet, in which, in an earlier act, the emissary has hung his riding coat. The scheme works, and the emissary announces with an air of triumph, "At last, my fugitive!" to which the lady answers, as he opens the door: "No, Baron; your coat and hat."

This makes a very effective curtain and brings a brisk round of applause; but even those who did not know the original must have felt that the general tone of the act fell with a thump. It is true that at the end of the last act Scribe's own version reveals the manipulating hand of the author quite as plainly, and it must be admitted with less success as far as concerns the effect on the audience; but it is scarcely the business of the maker of "versions" to add to the defects of the original.

The performance revealed two actors newly from England. James Erskine, (Earl of Rosslyn,) did not corroborate on the stage the agreeable impression he has made in private life. The part of the fugitive disguised as a servant affords exceptional opportunity for quick changes of manner, the stolidity of a footman's arms akimbo alternating with the clever and audacious bearing of a man whose life hung on his wits. Nothing of this was realized. Mr. Erskine was little more than the conventional stage servant.

As the niece Miss Beatrice Irwin more than repeated the very intelligent performance she gave a year and more ago in London as the young Scotch girl in Mr. Wyndham's production of "Mrs. Dane's Defense." Her part is more requiring than that of the conventional ingenue having one scene—that in which her secret is wrung out of her by the emissary—which requires ripe dramatic power. Miss Irwin showed an intelligent appreciation of what was required, and though her performance was by no means finished, it was eminently satisfactory, and was rendered doubly so by her youthful good looks.

The most striking success of the evening was Mr. Leo Ditrichstein's rendering of the character formula of a man alternating between fear and a desire to be brave. It was studied in minute details, and as amusing as it was artistic.

Miss Jessie Milward played the part of the aunt with her usual thoroughgoing competence, and in her distinctly accentuated manner. Sydney Herbert gave a sound and well-studied rendering of the emissary whom she so cleverly outwits.

Altogether the play was more interesting than any of the other stage pieces—there are no comedies and dramas—now to be seen in New York.

M. DE KOLTA IN LEGERDEMAIN.

Magician's Reappearance in This City After an Absence of Several Years.

M. Bautier de Kolta, a magician, made his appearance last night at the Eden Musée, after an absence of several years. He received a hearty welcome.

M. De Kolta presents nothing exactly new, but what he does is of the best. He attempted little last evening in the cabinet or spectacular line, merely amusing his audience and mystifying them with his sleight-of-hand work. One of his tricks was truly marvelous.

For fully fifteen minutes he circulated through the audience with his arms bare and filled hats and hands with flags and paper flowers. Then he mounted the stage and again dropped from his hands flags and flowers. Then, without the aid of a cabinet, and with merely two large fans, he caused a woman to disappear as if by magic.

It is the intention of the managers of the Eden Musée to create a permanent home here for the magician.

"FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE."

At the Grand Opera House last night a melodramatic audience welcomed with enthusiasm of an intensity that somewhat exceeded ten degrees above par a new melodrama, "For Her Children's Sake," by Theodore Kremer, author of "The Fatal Wedding." Like its predecessor, it is a thing of body and muscle, and however it may offend pure reason, it stimulates and satisfies the highest sentiments.

The first act combined brisk and humorous dialogue with well-gotten situations, a fast-running story that easily developed a sensation a minute, with fun on the side. But the rest of the play scarcely kept up the pace. There was less and less clapping for the hero and fewer hisses for the villain, until the curtain fell upon a house that would not have recognized its noisy opening.

It is to be regretted that the ability of Mr. Kremer, once shown, should not have made good the whole undertaking and more fitly employed throughout the efficient services of Miss Selma Herman and the company.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

The romp and romance of "Sally in Our Alley" fills the Broadway.

"The New Clown," with his bland, blank smile, has moved to the Madison Square.

John Drew draws large crowds to the Empire.

"Robert Emmet" continues its success at the Fourteenth Street.

"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, is one of the happiest and longest on record.

Many go to hear the sprightly comedy of "Mrs. Jack" at Wallack's.

This is the last week of W. H. Crane in "David Harum" at the Criterion.

Good music and a hard-working company make "The Emerald Isle" attractive at the Herald Square.

For love only can seats be gotten for the Rogers Brothers at the Knickerbocker.

The gay nonsense at Weber & Fields's pleases as usual.

Robert Edeson continues his capable work in "Soldiers of Fortune" at the Savoy.

"King High Ball" is seen at the New York.

Elizabeth Tyree, as "Captain Molly," makes the Manhattan attractive.

"Hearts Aflame," a story of social life, is running at the Bijou.

"Robin Hood" attracts many with its delightful music at the Academy.

"Hoodman Blind" is the melodrama at the American.

Elita Proctor Otis is seen in "Oliver Twist" at the Murray Hill.

"At the Gates of Justice" is presented at the Third Avenue.

"For Her Children's Sake" is the attraction at the Grand Opera House.

"The Bandit King" reigns at the New Star.

"A Fight for Millions" takes place every evening at the Metropolis.

"A Social Highwayman" is revived at the Columbia, in Brooklyn.

Vaudeville and Concerts.

At Keith's Paul Barnes returns to the stage with a sketch, "Wanted, an Aunt."

The Proctor bill is headed by "The Great Ruby" production, with Minnie Seligman, at the Fifth Avenue. At the Twenty-third Street George Evans as the "Honey Boy" is the headliner. "Mr. Walker's Ward" is seen at the Fifty-eighth Street. "The Banker's Daughter," by Bronson Howard, is revived in Harlem.

Fulton's "Jolly Grass Widows" is the week's bill at the Dewey.

"Fingers" is the headliner at Huber's.

"A Bit of Nonsense" is on the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's.

Oscar Hammerstein closes the Paradise Roof this week.

Duss is in his last week but one at St. Nicholas Garden.

The Kaltenborn concerts continue a while at the Circle Auditorium.

Virginia Harned in Pinero's "Iris."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Pinero's "Iris" had its first presentation in America at the Euclid Avenue Opera House to-night. Like all Pinero's later plays, it is a subtle and sincere study of feminine nature; human, appealing, and in a sincerely dramatic sense, effective. Miss Virginia Harned has in the part of Iris the deepest and most interesting part in her career. All the support were excellent, but a towering success was made by Oscar Asche, who came from London to play his original part. A number of prominent theatrical men saw the performance.

Isabel Irving in "The Crisis."

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Isabel Irving appeared at the Hartford Opera House to-night for the first time under the management of James K. Hackett in "The Crisis," founded on Winston Churchill's novel, which was produced last year. As Virginia Carvel Miss Irving presented an interesting and attractive personality. She was repeatedly called before the curtain by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Hackett also received a curtain call for his presentation of the play.

CHARLES WARNER TO STAR.

Charles Warner, who for many years has occupied a prominent place on the English stage, has practically completed arrangements with Lloyd Bingham to star in the United States for a number of years. He will probably appear this season in a new play by Henry Hamilton entitled "The Light Beyond," a romantic drama, treating of the discovery of America by Columbus, and because of its spectacular nature will be put on in one of the Broadway houses. When seen at his hotel yesterday, Mr. Warner said that he believed he had only to sign the contract to-day with Mr. Bingham to complete the engagement. He expects to star alone this season, and probably later play in opposite parts with Amelia Bingham.

Mr. Warner came here from London about two weeks ago. He enjoys there a reputation as a splendid artist. His last engagement was last Spring, in "Au Telephone" at Wyndham's Theatre. He is now past forty, and has been playing since his seventeenth year. A good many years ago he was engaged for Charles Reade's dramatization of Zola's "L'Assommoir," entitled "Drink." He played this at the Princess and appeared in it more than 3,000 times. Though regarded as at his best in melodrama, he has played in almost everything, from pantomime to the title rôle in "Hamlet."

ACTRESS AVERTS A PANIC.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Miss Percy Haswell made her first appearance as a star, under the direction of Henry B. Harris, at the Columbia Theatre to-night, presenting Capt. R. Marshall's comedy "A Royal Family." Miss Haswell is a Washington favorite, having occupied for two years a leading position in a permanent dramatic organization here, and received a cordial welcome from an audience unusually brilliant for this period of the year. Boyd Putnam, Maude Granger, Harry Burkhardt, Nancy Paget, Walter Crosby, and Frank Roberts lent efficient support.

In the first act what might have proved a panic was averted by Miss Haswell's presence of mind. The dress of a woman in the balcony caught fire and alarmed many of those present, but Miss Haswell stepped forward and succeeded in reassuring the audience so that the play went on. At the conclusion of the act Miss Haswell was given eight curtain calls.

DEED SECRET FOR MANY YEARS.

It Tells of Heroism of Col. Johnson L. de Peyster During Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—In the Dutchess County Clerk's office to-day was filed a deed dated 1878, from Gen. J. Watts de Peyster and wife to his son, Col. Johnson L. de Peyster, conveying fifteen acres of land with buildings in Red Hook, in consideration of $8,000 and "the fact that Col. de Peyster hoisted on the 3d of April, 1865, the first real American flag over conquered Richmond."

Gen. de Peyster is a descendant of Abraham I. de Peyster, who from 1691 to 1695 was Mayor of New York, and later filled the offices of Judge of the Supreme Court and member of the King's Council.

Gen. de Peyster's son, Col. Johnson L. de Peyster, served with distinction during the war, and in a history of his army career, written by his father, it is stated that he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers, and Colonel New York Volunteers for his gallant act at Richmond, which was performed in his eighteenth year. It is suspected the modesty of the son prevented his filing the deed before.

Gen. Olyphant Dying.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Adjt. Gen. Alexander Olyphant of the New Jersey National Guard is dying at his residence in this city. He was stricken with paralysis last Saturday, and had a convulsion last night. He is now unconscious, and is not expected to live through the night.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

At a musicale where the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, known as the "singing priest of Chinatown," was a guest, a young woman, with a robust soprano voice, did most of the entertaining. She was very proud of her accomplishments and her musical education. She sang songs in German, Italian, French, and English. When she appeared to have exhausted her répertoire and the company present were wishing for a change in the programme, Father McLoughlin paid her some compliments and added:

"Why, Miss Jones, I think you could sing ad infinitum."

"I really don't know it," responded the obliging young woman, "but if the music is here I'll try it."

SECOND PRIZE.

In a speech delivered not long ago James H. Eckels, former Controller of the Currency, said he could not see the reason for some Democrats to still adhere to 16 to 1 and want it in Democratic State Convention platforms, unless it was to make the fight for State officers harder. Said he: "It reminds me of a story. Of course it's about an Irishman.

"Said Pat to some friends who had been asking conundrums: 'What burrud is it that has a long beak, stands first on one leg, and then on the other, has a neck like an ostrich—and—and—and barks like a dog?'

"They all thought, but finally gave it up, one of them saying: 'A stork is some like that, but—'

"'That's it. That's it!' said Pat.

"'But a stork doesn't bark like a dog,' they declared.

"'I know it,' exclaimed Pat, 'I put that on so it would be harder.'"

THIRD PRIZE.

When Prof. Douglass Houghton Campbell, who holds the chair of botany in Stanford University, was traveling in Germany recently he happened to dine at a little mountain inn with a well-known American captain of industry. In a corner of the room a woman was busy at her spinning wheel. She kept at it during the entire meal and the noise worried the rich American into the fidgets. When the meal ended he paid his bill, and walking to the corner gave the woman a few francs.

"What is this for?" she asked in surprise.

"Well, it was the worst music I ever listened to," he said, "but I'll pay for it. I'll pay for it!"

JUSTICE HORACE GRAY DEAD.

He Passes Away at His Residence in Nahant, Mass.—Paralysis the Cause—His Career.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 15.—Justice Horace Gray, who retired from the United States Supreme bench last Spring, died at his residence in Nahant this morning of paralysis. He had been in poor health for some time. Since his retirement he had been staying at his Summer home.

Horace Gray came from a family long prominent in the law in Massachusetts. He was born in Boston March 24, 1828, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from Harvard University. He then traveled abroad for three years. Returning, he took a course in the Harvard Law College and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age. His rise in the profession was rapid. For three years he practiced in the office of a prominent law firm and was appointed in 1854 reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a position which in Massachusetts goes by merit, and not by favor or political consideration.

Aug. 23, 1864, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the court, he then being thirty-six years of age. On Sept. 5, 1873, he became its Chief Justice. In this position he gained a high reputation as a jurist, and as a writer of opinions stood preeminent among his associates. President Arthur named him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 19, 1881.

Justice Gray maintained the highest ideals of his judicial position, and will be remembered as one of the most diligent and thoroughly equipped members of the Supreme Court. His personal regularity and punctuality he attended its sessions and was strict in the enforcement of decorum of the court. Not until two years ago, when he was ill, did the regularity of his work on the bench suffer any interruption, and then he would not permit any slight indisposition to keep him from the court-room. A few months ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, and from this he never sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his duties. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, also of Massachusetts.

An incident of his career on the bench was his refusal always to sit in telephone cases. He never offered any explanation for this, but it is supposed to have been due to his large holdings in the Bell Telephone Company. In recent years Justice Gray rendered the opinion of the court in many important cases. Notable among these was that of fishing smacks captured during the Spanish-American war, Justice Gray holding that they were not lawful prizes. This decision promises to be of far-reaching importance. He also had more than any other Justice to do with the formulation of the general orders and forms in bankruptcy proceedings under the last Bankruptcy act, and took a notable part in Admiralty cases, in which he was a recognized authority. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to make the Treasury notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as in war. In the income tax cases, Justice Gray was with the majority of the court.

Justice Gray stood with the Administration in the recent insular cases. Perhaps his real opinion toward the Constitutional questions arising under the new expansion policy was best expressed in the Dowes case, when he summed up his position by calling attention to the fact that the cases then before the court did not touch the authority of the United States over the territories included in the boundaries of the old Republic, but rather to the territories in a broader sense, acquired by the United States in war with a foreign State. "The civil Government of the United States," said Justice Gray, "cannot extend immediately and of its own force over territory acquired by war. Such territory must necessarily in the first instance be governed by military power under the control of the President as Commander in Chief."

The civil government, he held, must take effect either by action of the treatymaking power or by Congress. So long as Congress had not incorporated the territory into the United States, neither military occupation nor cession by treaty made it domestic territory in the sense of the revenue laws, but those laws concerning "foreign countries" remain applicable to the conquered territory until changed by Congress.

In 1889 Justice Gray married Jeanette, daughter of the late Associate Justice Stanley Matthews. In social life he was unreserved and affable, and those who knew him well pronounced him one of the most polite, courteous, and genial of men. He was fully 6 feet 6 inches in height, and solidly built. Mrs. Gray survives him.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—When informed of the death of ex-Justice Gray of the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt said:

"I had a high and peculiar respect for Justice Gray. I felt that he had done the greatest possible service as Justice, and I deeply mourn his death. I am deeply shocked and grieved."

The Rev. Dr. G. R. W. Scott Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Word was received last evening of the death in Berlin, Germany, of the Rev. Dr. George Robert White Scott, one of the foremost Congregational churchmen in this part of the country.

Dr. Scott left his home in Newton in the Spring to represent the National Council at the centennial celebration of John Robinson Memorial Church at Gainsborough, England. Leaving England, he went to Berlin, where he was suddenly taken ill with appendicitis.

Dr. Scott was sixty years old, and had held pastorates in this city, Newport, N. H., and Fitchburg. He then went to Europe for study and settled in Berlin. He remained in Berlin about seven years. He was a writer of considerable note, among his books being "The Italian Renaissance of To-day" and "Professor Park of Andover: A Memoir of the Greatest American Theologian Since Jonathan Edwards." He was also a contributor to The Congregationalist, Chicago Advance, The Independent, and historical and religious magazines.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Osborne.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—William Osborne, proprietor of the Osborne Inn at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, and one of the best-known hotel men in the Adirondacks, died last night from blood poisoning, the result of injuries received in a baseball game on July 4. He was about forty years of age, and was a son of Hiram Osborne, who was shot and killed by Walter Brown, a rival hotel keeper, several years ago.

Mr. Osborne was influential in Hamilton County politics for several years, and had been a Deputy Sheriff. He was the leader of the Locke forces in the recent Locke-Kathan fight for the office of Sheriff of Hamilton County. He was considered the most fearless man in the county. While Deputy Sheriff, about two years ago, he gained much prominence by his capture of Charles Wadsworth, a noted desperado and leader of the famous "Windfall gang" of robbers.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZA CRANE, wife of Richard T. Crane, a well-known elevator manufacturer of Chicago, died yesterday at her Summer home at Lake Geneva, Wis., at seventy years of age. Infirmities of age were the principal cause of death. She was born at Lockport, N. Y.

CORNELIUS J. BARRETT of this city died of heart disease yesterday in Asheville, N. C. He went there about two years ago while suffering with pulmonary disease. His mother, Mrs. Daniel Barrett, and his sister, Ellen H., had been there for the past year and they were with him when he died.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., at Lenox, Mass., of heart failure, Samuel D. Babcock, in his eighty-first year.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., Thursday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BARRETT.—At Asheville, Sept. 15, Cornelius J. Barrett, son of Mrs. Daniel Barrett of New York.
Funeral notice hereafter.

CLARKSON.—At his late residence, "Holcroft," Potsdam, N. Y., on Sept. 15, T. Streatfield Clarkson.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Thursday, 10 A. M.

CONNELL.—At the residence of Dr. C. Morrison, Summit, N. J., on Sept. 15, of pneumonia, Mary A. Connell, for nearly fifty years a "good and faithful servant" in the family.
Funeral private.

DOUGLASS.—Englewood, N. J., Sept. 15, Sarah Helen Douglass, widow of Gen. David F. Douglass of California and daughter of the late Amos Rice, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.
Services at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, 11 o'clock.
San Francisco papers please copy.

EMBREE.—On Sunday night, Sept. 14, at Flushing, L. I., Robert Cornell Embree, son of the late Effingham and Sarah Franklin Embree, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Long Island City at 3:30 P. M.

GARNETT.—Col. John J. Garnett of Virginia died, Sept. 12, by suicide, committed while laboring under temporary insanity produced by Bright's disease and arterio-sclerosis, affecting the cerebral arteries.
Funeral private.

JOHNS.—At Intervale, White Mountains, on Sept. 14, Eliza Hopkins Johns, widow of the late James M. Johns of Newcastle, Del.
Interment private.
Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Delaware papers please copy.

SHELTON.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sept. 13, Selma, wife of John D. Shelton.
Funeral services at her late residence, 187 North Arlington Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Boston, Sept. 14, 1902, Margaret E. Corson, widow of Thomas C. Smith.
Funeral services at her late residence, 140 Milton St., Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Sept. 15, at 295 Madison Av., Electa Ferris, widow of John Thompson.
Funeral private.

TURNBULL.—At Oazenova, N. Y., on Sept. 13, Catherine Van Rensselaer, wife of Robert J. Turnbull and daughter of John T. Screven, in the 61st year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving 129th St. and 3d Av. at 1:45 P. M.

WILSON.—At Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 7, Mary Sutherland, wife of John Wilson and daughter of the late Lot C. Clark.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 15.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th (Sept.
ALEXANDER, Louis, 340 E. 5th St.	1	15
ALPER, James, 308 Cherry St.	1	14

New Publications. | New Publications.

HARPERS

The Wooing of Wistaria

By Onoto Watanna

Author of "A Japanese Nightingale."

Frontispiece, Portrait of Author. $1.50

A Love Story of Japan.

Told with all the delicate charm, humor and pathos of the author's

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AUCHTERLONIE COMPANY.—The Auchterlonie Company, printers and makers of paper novelties, at 22 to 26 Reade Street, has, through Directors William J. Auchterlonie, Frederick L. Whritner, and Eugene C. Sherman, applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Bischoff has set down the order to show cause for Dec. 16. The liabilities are about $6,900, and the value of the assets, which consist of plant and office furniture, is not given. The capital stock is $100,000.

JOHNSON & ANDERSON.—Frederick A. Johnson and George W. Anderson, who compose the firm of Johnson & Anderson, wholesale and retail dealers in wall paper at 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles E. Wanmaker, without preference. They began business on July 1, 1901, with a claimed cash capital of $5,000, and in July, 1902, they had to ask an extension, as the condition of trade was such that they were unable, it was said, to meet their payments as they fell due. At that time their liabilities were about $10,000 and nominal assets $18,900.

WILLIS & STAPLES.—William F. Willis and Julius T. Staples, who compose the firm of Willis & Staples, jobbers in hosiery, notions, and white goods, at 368 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Andrew H. Kelly. They were employed in that line of business for twenty years by Butler, Clapp & Co. and O. M. Clapp & Co., and they began business on their own account in July, 1894. Mr. Willis said yesterday that he had found there was nothing in the business. He had decided to go out, and he has been liquidating for the past six months. The liabilities are about $12,000 and assets from $8,000 to $9,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM F. WOODS.—William F. Woods, a saloon keeper at 1,124 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,746 and nominal assets of $400 in stock, which is claimed by the Karsch Brewing Company, a creditor for $5,000 on chattel mortgage.

ORLANDO M. HARPER.—A meeting of the creditors of Orlando M. Harper, cotton goods commission merchant of 108 Worth Street, was held yesterday before F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street. The schedules showed liabilities that amounted to $372,229 and assets that amounted to $83,344. Sixteen claims aggregating $86,000 were filed, and William Henry Yale was elected trustee.

FRISCHLING & LIPPNER.—Louis Frischling and Jacob Lippner, who compose the firm of Frischling & Lippner, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 74 University Place, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,065 and assets of $563 in stock, machines, and accounts. Mr. Frischling has individual debts of $703 and assets of $252. They began business on Jan. 1 last, with a claimed cash capital of $1,000.

JOSEPH SPEARS.—Joseph Spears, builder, of 2,281 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $37,606 and nominal assets $6,361 in debts due him, $5 cash in bank, and a half interest in property in Third Avenue between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, worth $60,000, mortgaged for $24,000, and subject to several judgments against him, so that his equity is unknown. Of the liabilities $26,043 are secured by bond and mortgage. He began business in 1870.

GORDON & BUCHANAN CIGAR COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Company at 128 Warren Street by the following named creditors: Schier & Walter, $518; Schwarzkopf & Ruckert, $512, and Arthur Livingston, $421. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and that it committed an act of bankruptcy on Sept. 10 by permitting the American Lithographic Company to obtain a preference through legal proceedings. The company was incorporated on Dec. 3, 1901, with a capital stock of $250,000. Powhatan G. Gordon became President and Charles P. Buchanan Vice President. Mr. Gordon is quoted as saying in August last that Mr. Buchanan, who was to pay $60,000 cash for stock in the company, never paid in anything. He the company has been winding up business for several months past, and on Aug 27 it filed with the Secretary of State notice of dissolution. The liabilities were reported to be about $18,000. On Aug. 8 a judgment for $13,502 was entered against President Gordon in favor of the National Park Bank.

MAYER BROTHERS & WERTHEIMER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Henry W. Mayer, Gustave Mayer, and Samuel M. Wertheimer, who compose the firm of Mayer Brothers & Wertheimer, wholesale dealers in jewelry at 325 Broadway, by Hoffman & Wahle, attorneys for the following named creditors: American Head Company, $936; William F. Schmetz & Co., $471, and Joseph Friedman, $354. It was alleged that they are insolvent, that they have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $25,000 to various persons to prefer; that they paid $25,000 to certain creditors upon an antecedent indebtedness to prefer them, and that within the past four months they have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed a large part of their property to the value of $25,000. Hoffman & Wahle said that the liabilities are about $60,000 and assets probably $7,000; that the assets, until a week ago, were sufficient to pay the debts of the firm, but since that time more than $25,000 of stock, money in bank, and other assets of the firm have been taken hold of by Henry W. Mayer, the senior partner, without the knowledge of his copartners, with the result that there is now only a very small amount of assets. In their application for a receiver it was stated that Henry W. Mayer threatens to dispose of the property on hand and that he has withdrawn all of the money in the bank to the credit of the firm, amounting to $5,000. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert A. Inch receiver. The business was started in 1892 by Sampson & Mayer, who dissolved on Jan. 1, 1902, when Gustave Mayer and Mr. Wertheimer became partners in place of Mr. Sampson, who retired. Henry W. Mayer having been in the firm since it was started in 1892.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATKINS, Ira I.—M. A. Poole	$15
BENSEMAN, Mary F.—H. O'Brien	136
CLARK, Francis—T. E. Crimmins and another	52
DESMONIO, Costileo—S. Cohn	24
DOUGLASS, Margaret K.—G. B. Adams and another	83
DUFFY, Lawrence—R. Von Hofe	378
DURLACHER, Jonas F.—H. Hummel and another	93
DE GARMENDIA, B. Spalding—London Assurance Corporation	67
GREEN, Charles H.—A. D. Straus and another	116
GREEN, Charles H.—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited	508
GREEN, Charles H.—A. D. Straus and another	78
HORAKH, Chris—C. Schratwieser	105
ISRAEL, Abraham—T. B. Israel, costs	220
KRONFELD, Gesella—B. Stadler	50
LARKIN, Frank J. and John A.—W. H. Brown & Co.	196
LYONS, Robert T.—Bradley & Currier Company	70
LA BARRE, Lewis—J. E. Linde Paper Company	116
MESTER, Sephen—Kingan Provision Company	36
MAYER, Max C.—C. L. Rathbone, receiver	7,281
NEUENDORFFER, Charles—F. A. O. Schwarz and another	49
ROSENBAUM, Louis—W. S. Easter, assignee	22
RATHBONE, Robert W., Jr.—W. S. Easter, assignee	46,801
ROVER, Peter—J. Knoop	317
STRASSER, Max—H. Huebner	269
SCHAER, Henry W.—W. A. Leggett and another	20
SHEA, Edward J.—G. R. Sutherland	139
SHEA, Edward J., and Leopold Goldhammer—G. R. Sutherland	388
SANGER, Eugene B.—Bolnick Brothers	39
TYRREL, Frank A.—C. A. Suter	90
VILLALTA, J. F.—A. Andrjar & Co	282

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	05¾
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	10¾
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	23

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¼@72c; No. 3, 68@70c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73½c; No. 2 corn, 53@53¼c; No. 2 yellow, 59½@60c; No. 2 oats, 28@30c; No. 3 white, 29@34c; No. 2 rye, 50@51c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@16.80; lard, per 100 lb, $10.85@$10.87½; short-rib sides, (loose) $10.75@$10.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed) 9@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10½@11½c; clover, contract grade, $8.90.

COTTON.—Higher prices were recorded in the cotton market, with sentiment at the close quite bullish. Opening firm, with prices one point lower to five higher, the list continued to work upward after the call on feverish demand from the shorts and some room bulling. The commission houses were light buyers for a time, indicating increased attention on the part of the speculative public. The chief cause for this demand was a report from Northern Mississippi that frost and ice had formed there on Sunday morning, with the weather this morning unseasonably cold. Firm Liverpool cables and foreign buying orders helped to strengthen local bull confidence. Before the better feeling subsided January had advanced to 8.45, with the other options up in proportion. The South sent pessimistic crop reports, and was less eager to sell spot cotton. Later in the morning the market settled back to the final bids of Saturday under a lull in outside support and some selling to secure profits by the scalping element. Nevertheless the undertone remained steady, and later in the day the whole list worked upward again on brisk general buying led by very nervous bears. The market was finally steady, and net one to four points higher. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales. Fear of a bullish Government weekly crop-weather report prompted the more conservative shorts to seek cover. There were evidences of spinners buying late in the day.

Spot cotton was dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8⅝c for middling upland and 9⅛c for middling Gulf. Sales, 226 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and unchanged, at 8¼c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Savannah, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 8½c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 5,500 to 6,500 bales, as compared with 4,120 bales actual last week and 4,011 bales actual last year; at Houston, 19,000 to 21,000 bales, against 22,685 bales actual last week and 15,697 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.53	8.56	8.53	8.54@8.55
October	8.41	8.48	8.41	8.46@8.47
November	8.42	8.42	8.38	8.40@8.42
December	8.42	8.44	8.39	8.41@8.42
January	8.43	8.45	8.38	8.41@8.42
February	8.26	8.27	8.23	8.25@8.27
March	8.25	8.26	8.20	8.24@8.25
April				8.25@8.27
May	8.29	8.29	8.21	8.26@8.27

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Cotton—Spot—Moderate business; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 15-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures opened steady and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 48-64@4 49-64d sellers; September and October, 4 39-64d sellers; October and November, 4 35-64d sellers; November and December, 4 32-64@4 33-64d buyers; December and January, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers; January and February, 4 31-64d buyers; February and March, 4 30-64@4 31-64d buyers; March and April, 4 30-64@4 31-64d sellers; April March and April, 4 30-64@4 31-64d sellers; April sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The action of wheat and in fact all grain markets was at some variance with the news, ruling strong at times when weakness was looked for and closing ¼c higher than the 1 o'clock figures of Saturday. With few exceptions wheat was firm all day, whereas much of the news had a bearish leaning. Every one had expected that unfavorable cables, satisfactory weather all through the West and talk of a visible supply increase would weaken the market somewhat, but on the contrary prices advanced almost immediately, and held their improvement right through until midday. The explanation was found principally in fairly good foreign buying, with its suggestions of export, business and disappointing Northwest receipts, as reflected in higher Spring wheat markets. Those who sold wheat short on the early curb covered at a loss, and general buying seemed to be on a more liberal scale than in some days, lasting throughout the entire forenoon, with traces of outside interest also noticeable in the afternoon as well. The only important reaction was a moderate one after midday, when realizing weakened the market enough to let in a good export trade, the knowledge of which caused a sharp recovery in the last hour, and a firm close. The export trade, including business done at Duluth aggregated sixty loads, of which about twenty loads were worked here. Late cables were unchanged at Liverpool and from 10 to 25 points higher at Paris. The visible supply increased 635,000 bushels, local stocks increased 335,800 bushels and contract supplies decreased 1,900 bushels. The Northwest arrivals were 1,260 cars, compared with 2,239 cars a year ago, while the total Western movement was 1,777,000 bushels, against 2,815,000 bushels on the same day last year. To some extent this comparatively small movement was offset by the persistent talk of enlargement, but its general effect nevertheless was to increase confidence among bull traders and to promote corresponding caution along bear lines. The seaboard clearances included 45,300 barrels of flour, and 412,800 bushels of wheat. World's shipments aggregated 9,731,000 bushels, compared with 11,596,000 bushels the previous week, while the amount on passage decreased 160,000 bushels. The Northwest was reported a good buyer of wheat in the Chicago market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 75¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, Oct. 5; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79c, Oct. 10; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, Oct. 15-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, Oct. 5-10; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77c, Oct. 10-15, and No. 2 red, 76½c, elevator.

DULUTH, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; September, 68¼c; December, 65¾c; macaroni, No. 1, 63¾c; No. 2, 62¾c. Oats—September, 30½c; December, 24½c; on track and to arrive, 30½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@73c; December, 68¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51¼@52c. Barley, No. 2, 70c; sample, 40@62c. Corn—December, 43½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Wheat—September, 66¾@68¼c; December, 65¼@65¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2@$3.10; rye grade, $23@$24.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—Market dull, quoted $1.75@$2.25 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.60@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20, in 200 lb sacks; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $24@$25; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	76¼	76¼	75 15-16	76¼
December	73¾	73 13-16	73 5-16	73¾
May	74⅞	74⅞	74½	74⅞
Corn—				
September				66¾
December	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
January	48¼	48¼	48	48
May	45⅞	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞
Oats—				
September				35½
December	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
May				35⅝
Lard—				
September				$11.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72¾	73⅝	72¾	73⅜
December	68¾	69	68¾	69
May	69¾	70¼	69½	70¼
Corn—				
September	55¾	56½	55¼	56⅞
December	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅝
May	40¼	41⅛	40¼	41⅛
Oats—				
September	34⅞	34⅝	33½	33¾
December	31½	31⅝	31	31½
May	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31½
Lard—				
October	$9.85	$9.97½	$9.85	$9.97½
January	8.65	8.67½	8.60	8.67½
Ribs—				
October	10.22½	10.30	10.20	10.27½
January	8.00	8.02½	7.97½	8.00
Pork—				
October	16.80	17.00	16.80	16.90
January	15.17½	15.22½	15.15	15.17½

COFFEE.—Coffee opened steady, with first prices 5 to 10 points higher, following the firmer markets abroad. There was little snap to the trading and no indication of aggressive bearishness. The movement to the primary points was favorable to an advance, the interior reporting 43,200 bags, against 60,000 last year, and the ports 76,000, against 81,000. The market became very dull as the session progressed. Wall Street interests and importers were selling, while houses with foreign connections were buying. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 10 to 15 points and total sales of 26,250 bags. The spot market was quiet but fairly steady, with prices on the basis of 5 7-16c for Rio No. 7.

The market for mild coffee is firm under good demand. Visible supply in the United States Sept. 8, 279,918 bags, comparing with 406,036 bags for the same date last year. Mocha, 13½@15c; Java, fine, interior, 17@19c; Java, Timor, 10@10½c; Java, Palembang, 14@14½c; Maracaibo, Cucuta, 9@13c; Maracaibo, low grades, 7@8¼c; Maracaibo, washed, 10¼@12½c; Jamaica, 7@11¼c; La Guayra, 7@8c; Caracas, washed, 10@13c; Bogota, 12@16c; Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican, washed, 10¼@13c; Central American, 9¼@14c; Guatemala, Coban, 10@11½c; African, 8¾@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.25@5.30
October				5.30@5.35
November				5.35@5.40
December	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
January				5.50@5.55
February				5.60@5.65
March	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.70@5.75
April				5.75@5.85
May	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.85@5.90
June				5.90@5.95
July	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
August				6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Dull; No. 7 Rio, 4⅝@25; exchange, 11 29-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 10,000 bags; stock, 694,000 bags. Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 4⅝d; receipts, 55,000 bags; stock, 1,430,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, ¼@½d higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 33,000 bags; January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 40; August, 40; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25, family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10c; 180-lb, 10c; 160-lb, 10¾c; 140-lb, 10½c; pigs, 11c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14c; 10-lb, 13c; 12-lb, 12¼c; 14-lb, 11¾@12c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 5¾@5¾c; country, 5¾@6c. LARD—$11.10; city lard, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $11.25; Brazil, kegs, $12.85; compound, 7⅝@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 48¼@49c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.60@$4.65. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.40@$2.45; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10, and W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 15.—Turpentine—45¼@45¾c; receipts, 852 casks; sales, 618 casks; exports, 110 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,474 bbls; sales, 957 bbls; exports, 5,436 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.22½; E, $1.27½; F, $1.32½; G, $1.37½; H, $1.60; I, $1.80; K, $2.40; M, $2.90; N, $3.35; W G, $3.55; W W, $3.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine—45¼c; receipts, 101 casks. Resin—$1.10@$1.15; receipts, 390 bbls. Crude Turpentine—$1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 79 casks. Tar—$1.50; receipts, 285 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 15.—Turpentine and Resin—Unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, 10@25c lower; bulls and cows, steady; steers, $4.15@$6.40; bulls, $2.70@$3.55; cows, $1.20@$3.75; fat heifers, $3.25@$5.20; dressed beef in fair demand at 8@12½c per lb. Calves firm to 25c higher; veals, $5@$8.50; culls, $4@$4.50; grassers, $3.35@$4; Western calves, $4@$4.62½; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep, 15@25c lower; lambs, 25@35c lower; sheep, $2@$4; lambs, $4.50@$6.10½; culls, $3.50@$4.37½; Canadian lambs, $5.75@$6.90; dressed mutton, 7¼@7¾c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@11c. Hogs—Slow and lower; Pennsylvania State hogs, $7.50@$7.60; country-dressed hogs steady.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John T. Knight, Quartermaster, will proceed to Washington for consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army upon official business.

Capt. Robert S. Smith, Paymaster, will proceed to New York and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

The following named officers will report at Fort Riley to Major Gen. John C. Bates for duty pertaining to the manoeuvres:

Major John D. Knight, Corps of Engineers.

Capts. Hiram M. Chittenden, David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers; Harry C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. George W. Moses, Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop C, vice Capt. John B. Christian, who will remain unassigned to a troop until further orders.

Orders to Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, are so amended as to relieve him from duty in the Department of California in time to sail for Manila Oct. 1, and to direct him to report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Changes in the station and duties of Inspectors General:

Col. Ernest A. Garlington will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Col. Charles H. Heyl will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills will report to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office.

Major David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to each of the following named forts on official business: Caswell, Fremont, Dade, De Soto, Barrancas, Pickens, McRee, Morgan, Gaines, St. Philip, Jackson, San Jacinto, Travis, and Crockett.

First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., Artillery Corps, will join his proper station.

Navy.

Lieut. D. V. H. Allen is ordered to the Topeka.

The resignation of Midshipman A. M. Thackera, Jr., tendered June 15, is accepted.

Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick is ordered to the Hartford.

Pay Inspector W. W. Barry (retired) is detached on reporting of relief Oct. 1 from duty as Paymaster of the Navy Yard, Boston, to duty as General Storekeeper of that yard.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan is detached from duty as General Storekeeper of the Boston Yard on reporting of relief Oct. 1, to duty as Paymaster of the yard.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is ordered to the Columbia.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs is ordered to the Kearsarge.

Professor of Mathematics E. K. Rawson's order of the 10th inst. is modified; he will report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for such duty as he may assign.

Professors of Mathematics T. J. See and M. Updegraff are ordered to the Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Accomac sailed Saturday from Key West for Havana.

The Montgomery sailed yesterday from Tompkinsville for Cape Haitien.

The Monterey sailed Saturday from Shanghai for Woosung.

The Panther sailed yesterday from League Island for Colon.

The Nero arrived at New York yesterday.

The New York arrived at Yuensan to-day.

The Hannibal arrived at Norfolk to-day.

The Glacier arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Wilmington arrived at Woosung to-day.

The San Francisco arrived at Norfolk to-day.

The Lancaster sailed to-day from New Bedford for Gardiner's Bay.

The Iowa sailed to-day from Bahia for Montevideo.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:30 A. M.—442 West Forty-second Street; Thomas Sharlon; damage, $5,000.

4 A. M.—484 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; unascertained; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—3 Goerck Street; Barnett Vinn; damage, $50.

9:55 A. M.—193 West End Avenue; Mary O'Brien; damage, $25.

10 A. M.—920 Sixth Avenue; Charles McGovern; damage, $200.

4:20 P. M.—901 and 903 Tenth Avenue; unascertained; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—167 Orchard Street; Yetta Shickman; damage trifling.

6:31 P. M.—277 Greenwich Street; Gustave Buck; damage, $200.

7 P. M.—219 Chrystie Street; Herman Miller; damage trifling.

Financial. | Financial. | Financial.

Price of WITCH-HAZEL SHARES Goes to 50 CENTS THURSDAY.

Until Thursday, Sept. 18th, the price of shares will remain at 40 cents per share (par value $1.00, full paid and non-assessable). After that date the price will be 50 cents per share for a short time, and will then be advanced.

Within a very few weeks this stock will be selling at par, or higher.

It should be borne in mind that THIS STOCK IS NOT SPECULATIVE. It is a high-class industrial stock, a sound, conservative investment, one that will increase steadily in value.

Subscriptions by mail or telegraph will be received if postmarked or filed prior to midnight, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

No subscription for less than 100 shares will be received.

The right is reserved to return any or all subscriptions, or, in the case of oversubscription, to allot shares in proportion to the size of the subscriptions.

Make checks payable to AMERICAN WITCH-HAZEL CORPORATION, 170 Broadway, New York.

Never in the history of industrial combinations has any corporation met with such success as the American Witch-Hazel Corporation. The demand for shares has been unprecedented in any industrial enterprise.

There has never been offered to the general public a better investment than the treasury stock of this corporation. From every point of view it offers the greatest inducement to the careful investor.

It is a high-class industrial stock.

The stock will undoubtedly attain a very high market value. The price at which it can be purchased now is the lowest figure it will ever reach.

The profits will be very substantial, as indicated by the "Estimate of Earnings," published elsewhere.

No stock can be purchased except from the corporation or its authorized agents. After the present allotment is sold no more shares will be put on the market. There will be no fixed charges for bonds or preferred stock, and that means that every dollar of profit will go to the stockholders, and not to Wall Street promoters and underwriters.

Any careful, intelligent investor who will examine the proposition will become convinced that when he buys this stock at 40 cents per share he is purchasing at a low price stock that will bring him splendid returns.

Shares in this corporation would be an advisable purchase to-day at more than par, for the good reason that the corporation is not overcapitalized or "watered" in any way.

Prominent bankers, professional men, business men, and experts in the drug trade are among those who have examined the proposition, and after careful investigation have indorsed it by becoming stockholders.

The affairs of the corporation are in good hands. The Directors and officers are well-known business men of highest standing, and their names are in themselves sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the corporation will be conducted with practical ability and the most rigid honesty.

The corporation is conservative in all its statements in this announcement. If further information is desired it will be sent on request, or prospective investors are cordially invited to call at the executive offices of the corporation, 170 Broadway, New York City, and discuss the matter with the officers in person.

Conservative Estimate of Net Profits.

	Per Year.
From Extract of Witch-Hazel, a minimum	$300,000
From Other Products	500,000
From Medicinal Preparations	100,000
From Birch Oil, etc	74,000
Savings by Co-operative Buying	65,000
Savings in Freights	30,000
Savings in Selling Expense	25,000

The foregoing is a conservative calculation of NET earnings, after paying all operating and other expenses, and this calculation is based on the reports of expert accountants and the experience of the practical men of the corporation.

The earnings as stated are estimated on a very conservative basis. There are other savings and earnings that could be enumerated and added, but the directors have deemed it best to omit any such items.

A recapitulation of this statement is enough to indicate very substantial dividends on the capitalization of $4,000,000, and at the same time to appeal to the judgment of conservative investors.

NO PREFERRED STOCK AND NO BONDS, THEREFORE NO FIXED CHARGES OF ANY NATURE, THUS INSURING "CLEAN" PROFITS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Advantages of the Enterprise.

It will give the public pure witch-hazel.
It will increase the supply of witch-hazel.
It will increase the demand for witch-hazel.
It will benefit retail druggists.
It will benefit wholesale druggists.
It will benefit the farmers who raise witch-hazel brush.
It will profitably employ more people.
It will not increase the cost of witch-hazel to the consumer.

About the Company.

It is the logical outcome of business conditions.
Leading dealers are in it.
Leading druggists indorse it.
It is conservatively managed.
Its Directors are prominent men.
It is business, not speculation.

Prospective investors are invited to call at the Executive Offices, **AMERICAN WITCH-HAZEL CORPORATION, 170 Broadway, New York City,** and discuss the matter in person with the officers.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh east to south winds.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh, and mostly southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk south, except variable on Western Superior, and on the lower lakes fresh south.

Steamers which depart for European ports Tuesday will have light to fresh winds, mostly southeast to south, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	71	52	54
6 A. M.	73	50	54
9 A. M.	74	56	58
12 M.	78	62	68
6 P. M.	81	65	65
9 P. M.	84	66	65
12 P. M.	73	64	62
	72	58	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1901	78
Corresponding date for last 25 years	69

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and the humidity was 64 per cent. At 8 P. M. the temperature was 64 degrees, the humidity 49 per cent. The maximum temperature of the day was 66 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum temperature was 50 degrees at 6 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The calendar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 93, 98, 102, 95, 60, 61, 70, and 71.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Sept. 16

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brangan vs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
2—In re Lawyers' Steno, & Print. Co.
3—In re Cullinan.
4—Hanlon vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
5—Ignazzio vs. same.
6—In re Granz.
7—Lindblad vs. Lynde.
8—Barmash vs. Barmash.
9—Edison vs. Edison.
10—Bogert vs. Von Lange.
11—Same vs. same.
12—In re 104th and 105th Sts., N. R.
13—In re W. 42d and E. 43d St.
14—Fenn vs. Fenn.
15—Erskine vs. Erskine.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Withers vs. Withers
19—German Bank vs. Williamson.
20—Minshull vs. Old Terrible Mining Co.
21—Daschelmer vs. Dartiens.
22—Schwarz vs. Petty.
23—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
24—Minor vs. Gurley.
25—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Whitters.
26—Matter of Solomon.
27—In re Manley.
28—Smith vs. Siegfried.
29—Trageser vs. Stratton.
30—Granniss vs. Mullen.
31—In re Associazione Fraterna.
32—Rubin vs. Davidowitz.
33—Ward vs. Eustis.
34—Wahlig vs. Heck.
35—Craig vs. Madden.
36—Johnston vs. De Angelis.
37—Donohue vs. Ogden.
38—Greene vs. Greene.
39—In re Solomon.
40—Crichton vs. Peck.
41—In re Nason-Ryder Co.
42—Shipman vs. Bell.
43—Preservaline Mfg. Co. vs. Selling.
44—Schleck vs. Donohue.
45—Vaupel vs. Vaupel.
46—In re Auchterlonie Co.
47—Brewer vs. Morning Telegraph.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar cs
1—John Schmitt.
2—Joseph Blumenthal.
3—Christian Grotrian.
4—John Plunkett.
5—Charles Elser.
6—Jacob Sussman.
7—Katharine D. Callahan.
8—Samuel S. Bamberg.
9—Cossuth L. Georgi.
10—

Instruction.

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Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 22d to 25th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Wednesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 27th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Wednesday, October 1st, 26th St. and 1st Av.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Wednesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Wednesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

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GAFFEY'S BIG SCHOOL,

168 West 23d St., corner 7th Ave.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

160 and 162 West 74th St., N. Y. City.

College Preparatory and General Course. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. FIREPROOF BUILDING. THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY OCT. 1ST.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

146 West 80th Street,

MISS LAURA JACOBI'S SCHOOL

WILL REOPEN ON OCTOBER 1ST.

Kindergarten, Elementary, and College Preparatory Departments. Small classes. Seventh year. Circulars on application. NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

2,042 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

Boarding and day pupils. Finishing courses. College certificates. Special music, art, and languages; home care; social recreation. Reopens Oct. 1st.

MRS. HELEN M. SCOVILLE.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 83d year opens Sept. 24.

Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

Association Business Institute,

4th Ave. and 23d St.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Day and Evening Sessions. Best business training school for boys. Individual instruction. Positions for graduates. Sessions, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Catalogue.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, 6 & 8 East 46th St., N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Grades. Laboratories, Gymnasiums.

Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.

71 West 85th Street, New York.

Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

The Miller School of Business

ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,183 BROADWAY.

Enter any day or evening. No vacations. Circulars. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING.

"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green)

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Reopens Oct. 1st.

Established in 1816.

176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL.

FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902.

10 EAST 47TH STREET.

WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

REGENTS

And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

The Peebles & Thompson School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVE.

Dwight School for Boys

15 West 43d St., New York City.

Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

60 WEST 12TH STREET.

MISS LANE'S SCHOOL

will open on Wednesday, October 8th.

THE MISSES WREAKS

Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

Experienced teacher, university graduate, would give lessons in languages or mathematics or aid for special examinations; terms reasonable. T., 158 Times.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764.

34 & 36 East 51st Street.

Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training — class and individual — for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Headmasters.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., }

THE LYON SCHOOL,

NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,) prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.

EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 914 West End Ave.

NEW YORK.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

FLUSHING, N. Y.,

Will reopen on Monday, September 8th. The curriculum embraces Primary, Grammar, and Preparatory Collegiate course. For further particulars apply at the Academy or send for prospectus.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the keynote of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant Military Academy,

OSSINING, (formerly Sing Sing,) N. Y.

88th year. Refers to Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Dr. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL, West New Brighton, N. Y. Half hour from city. Prepares for Groton, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, and Pomfret. $400. Address Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Evening sessions. Two and three year courses. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For catalogue address 248-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Charles Commercial School,

472 to 480 Franklin Av., cor. Jefferson, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE, 143 to 149 South 9th St., Brooklyn. A high-grade commercial school. Henry C. Wright, Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Fall Term begins September 22nd.

WESTCHESTER.

Academy Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, New York City. For young ladies and little girls, is directed by the Ursulines. It is delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, opposite Bronx Park. For circular address Mother Superior.

NEW JERSEY.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.

Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.

Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL

ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.

HOME school for boys of seven to fourteen years. New buildings. Gymnasium. Military drill. Best teachers—one to every 5 boys. Thorough work. Fall term begins Sept. 24.

J. R. CAMPBELL, Headmaster.

FREEHOLD MILITARY SCHOOL, FREEHOLD, N. J.

Young Boys 8 to 16. Home school, not reformatory. Terms moderate. Catalogue.

Major M. C. DUNCAN.

Berkeley Academy, Tenafly, N. J.—A home school for 20 boys; New York, 17 miles; Hudson River, one mile; 30 acres in grounds; preparation for college, technical school, or business; individual instruction; $500.

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DANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Healthiest location in State; mild climate; modern sanitation; pure water; no sickness in history of school. Complete gymnasium; excellent laboratories. Experienced, sympathetic, able teachers. Government patronage. Limited to 100 selected students.

H. CAMPBELL, C. A. SYDNOR, Principals. DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

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Teaching is principal thing. First-class standard; methods, equipment, clinics; accredited by Regents; mild climate. Catalogue.

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Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. College for Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of national reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

VERMONT.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Miss FARWELL. Wells River, Vt.

Ideal school and home for girls 8 to 13. Large grounds. Board, tuition, laundry, $225. No extras. Re-opens Oct. 1.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington Military Academy

WILMINGTON, Delaware. Send to "Head Master" for our beautifully illustrated catalogue.

Musical.

MISS STELLA NEWMARK,

Late of the Berlin Sterns Conservatory, will accept a few more pupils advanced in the higher art of the piano. Studio, 240 West 121st St.

Central Park School of Music.—Finest European instruction; moderate; piano, mandolin, violin, guitar, vocal, etc. 434 Central Park West, near 103d St. Director, S. Panarello.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.

LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.

my13-law6mTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

ap-29-law6mTu

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

*Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM | *Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser.....Nov. 4, 8 AM

* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM | Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM
†Hohenzollern. Sept. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Oct. 16, 10 AM
Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Philla.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

†From Amity St., Brooklyn, Pier 24.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 10 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 10 AM | *B'mark, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 10 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

North-German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"

North German Lloyd Express Steamer. White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 23, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.

F. C. CLARK 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadel., Sept. 17, 10 AM | *Kens'g't'n, Sept. 30, 5PM
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M.

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland, Sept. 20, 10 AM | Finland...Oct. 4, 10 AM
Zeeland, Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM | Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Sept. 17, Noon | Majestic...Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric...Sept. 19, Noon | Celtic.....Oct. 3, Noon
Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M. | Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS, (31st year,) strictly first-class. Write for illustrated Programme. THOS COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Emp. of India...Oct. 6 | R.M.S. Athenian..Nov. 17
R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20 | Empress of China..Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Oct. 17 | MIOWERA.....Nov. 14

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY SMITH, as trustee, &c., for the benefit of Letitia S. Sands and remaindermen, plaintiff, against JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of July, 1899, and amended by an order dated February 1st, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Sixty-ninth Street, distant seventy (70) feet and eight inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said West Sixty-ninth Street with the easterly line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; and running thence northwardly, but in a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block between West Sixty-ninth and West Seventieth Streets; thence eastwardly along said middle line eighteen feet and two inches; thence southwardly, but in a line parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to West Sixty-ninth Street aforesaid, and thence westwardly along West Sixty-ninth Street eighteen feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the premises conveyed by Guy C. Dempsey to John Aird Dempsey by the name of John A. Dempsey, by deed bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 37 of Conveyances, Section 4, Page 63.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,122, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, 10 September, 1902.

MORTIMER S. BROWN, Referee.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

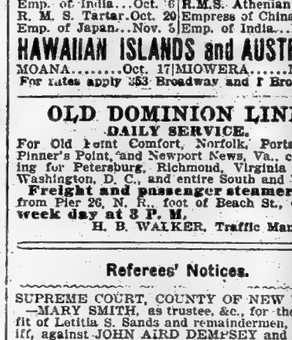

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $17,500, with interest thereon from the third day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $150.00, with interest from 17 July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $428.30 and interest.—Dated New York, 10 September, 1902.

MORTIMER S. BROWN, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

ENGLEHART, J. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

jy22-law6mTu

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 6:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 6:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:30 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:23 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 15	637,702
To date this year	129,134,180
Corresponding date last year	209,767,852

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 15	$2,830,000
To date this year	$859,716,650
Corresponding date last year	$745,540,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@20 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref. 1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. ½
Asso. Merch. 1st pf. 1¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf. ½
Chi. & E. Ill. 2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ½
Ft. W. & D. City 1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 2
Geo. A. Fuller ctfs. 1	St. L. & San F. 2 ½
Hocking Valley 1¼	
Hock. Valley pf. 1¼	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine 1½	Illinois Central 1¼
Am. Ice ½	Int. Silver pf. 1¼
Am. Ice pf. ½	Iowa Central pf. 1½
Am. Locomotive ⅞	Louis. & Nash. ⅝
Am. Locom. pf. ½	Met. Sec. Co. 1
Am. Snuff pf. ½	Met. Street Ry. 1
Am. Tobacco pf. 1	Missouri Pacific 1½
Anaconda Copper 1¼	N. Y. Central 1⅛
Ann Arbor pf. 6	North American 2
At., Top. & S. F. ⅝	Pacific Coast 1⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf. 1	Pac. Coast 2d pf. ½
Balt. & Ohio 1⅝	Pacific Mail ½
Butterick Co. ⅝	Penn. R. R. ½
Ches. & Ohio ½	People's Gas ⅞
Chi. G. W. pf. B. ½	Ry. Steel Spring 1½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf. 1½	Reading ½
Chi. & N. W. 1 2	Reading 1st pf. 1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac. ½	Reading 2d pf. ⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf. ⅝	Rep. Steel ⅝
Chi. Un. Tract. ⅝	Rep. Steel pf. ⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. ⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ½
Col. South. 1st pf. 2	St. L. & S. W. pf. 1
Col. South. 2d pf. ½	Southern Pacific ½
Consol. Gas ⅝	Tol. Rys. & Light ½
Del. & Hudson 1⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. ⅜
Den. & Rio Grande ¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 1
Det. South. pf. ⅜	Twin City ⅞
Dist. of Am. pf. ½	Un. Bag & P. ⅞
Dist. of Am. pf. ½	U. S. Red. & Ref. 1
Dul., S. S. & A. 1½	U. S. Rubber pf. 1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf. ¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf. 1
Erie 2d pf. ⅜	West. Union ¼
Evans. & T. H. 2	Westinghouse 1
General Electric ½	Wheel. & L. E. 1½
Gt. North. pf. 3	W. & L. E. 2d pf. 1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s 1	Peo. & East. inc. 1½
Morgan's Louis. & Texas 6s 1½	West Shore 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. conv. 4s 1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s 1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s 2	Wabash deb. B 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The influencing factor in the stock market yesterday was the continued money tightness, call rates at one time rising as high as 20 per cent., and at no time falling below 15 per cent. until practically all demands had been satisfied. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the market paid little heed to other developments, such, for instance, as the more favorable weather and crop news and the continued reports of unexampled activity in all industrial and commercial lines; nor is it surprising that, under the blighting influences of the high money rates, prices in the early dealings fell off sharply, standard and high-class railway shares suffering no less than the much-abused industrials and those of the minor railway stocks that lately have been more or less the subject of pool manipulation. This was due, of course, to selling by the bears and by weakly margined holders or by interests that had loans called and that did not desire to renew them at the high rates prevailing.

It was a noticeable fact, however, and not without significance, that on the decline very little long stock came out, and therefore it was that, at the first sign of easier money conditions, the market rallied promptly, advancing much more readily than it had declined. The close was generally well above the lowest of the day, with the best support appearing in Union Pacific, St. Paul, Erie, Southern Railway, Hocking Valley, and—in the industrial group—Sugar and the steel stocks. Generally, it may be said, the comment was, not that the market declined, but that it held so well in the face of the high money rates.

Apropos of the money situation, bankers declare that there are reasons for believing that from this time on an easier condition will prevail. Yesterday the market had to face a somewhat extraordinary situation, as provision had to be made for the payment of $15,000,000 on account of the Oregon Short Line bonds, while there were due also during the day the five-million-dollar dividend on Standard Oil stock and the fifteen-hundred-thousand-dollar dividend on Consolidated Gas. For these reasons there was little possibility of an immediate reflection in rates of the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury looking to the relief of the market.

In addition to the relief, it is now assured that a gold importing movement on a large scale will be begun. Sterling yesterday broke to the lowest point in months, and announcement of relief on this account may be expected at any moment.

Standard Oil stocks were among the strongest on the list yesterday. That fact, following the St. Paul dividend increase, carries its own comment.

H. C. FAHNESTOCK CONFIDENT.

H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, is nothing if not optimistic. After expressing himself to the effect that the money market will right itself shortly, Mr. Fahnestock to a NEW YORK TIMES representative said yesterday:

"I am a big bull on the situation and on the country. Conditions were never so sound, never so prosperous. There is activity in every walk of life, in every line of business. The industries of the country have actually more business than they can attend to, while splendid crops now being assured, all the indications are that the railroads will in the year to come have more traffic than they can handle.

"Just as an evidence of the general progress making, I may say that one of the branches of the Jersey Central, though it reports for August a loss in its coal business of practically $6,000—earning $42 in the month as against $6,021 a year ago—is able through a gain of about $5,800 in general business almost to offset the loss. If that isn't a good sign of prosperity then I know not what is.

"You may set me down as a firm believer not only in the present prosperity but in even better times to come."

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The report to which Mr. Fahnestock refers is that of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, a branch of the Jersey Central, in both of which systems Mr. Fahnestock is a Director. To impress Mr. Fahnestock's point the better the report of the road for the month of August (just made public) is presented herewith as follows:

Items.	Earnings. 1902. Approximated.	1901. Actual.
Anthracite coal	$42.00	$6,021.34
Bituminous coal	1,828.00	1,745.86
Other freight	23,300.00	17,950.00
Milk	4,931.00	5,055.01
Passenger	4,315.00	3,748.11
Mail	235.12	269.84
Express	800.00	900.00
Miscellaneous	50.00	29.24
Totals	$35,501.12	$35,729.30
Decrease in gross earnings, $228.18.		

STRONG INTERESTS BUYING.

A leading Stock Exchange broker, discussing yesterday's market, said:

"The character of yesterday's buying and selling convinces me that this is a 'rich man's market'; that the so-called 'big men' not only have the stocks but are willing to take more; not, as some people contend, to unload later on the public, but either because they think securities are cheap or they need the stock for control and deal purposes.

"From what I saw on the floor I am confident that the buying throughout was of the best, while the selling was either of short stock or by weak holders. However, that fact is clear on its face, for who but the strong interests could or would buy in a 20 per cent. money market?"

ATCHISON'S PROSPECTS.

The Street yesterday was filled with the story that the so-called Berwind pool, which has been active in Atchison since that stock sold in the twenties, has been liquidating in recent days, especially in the preferred stock. Apparently there is no foundation for the report.

In the course of the day a Chicago dispatch, published in the Street, quoted Vice President Paul Morton to this effect:

"The corn crop in the territory tributary to our road is safe, so far as the tonnage of the same is concerned. Frosts may have impaired the grade of the grain in some sections, but as a matter of fact the great bulk of the crop, say, fully 90 per cent., is too fully matured to sustain injury."

Mr. Morton was quoted as predicting a record-breaking traffic year for the Atchison Road and declaring that it will be one of big net earnings, as a result of economies in operation made possible by the improved physical condition of the property.

ST. PAUL'S FLOATING STOCK.

There is authority for the statement that the total St. Paul stock available for market speculation at the present time does not exceed more than 120,000 shares, more and more of it having in recent months gone into the hands of investors.

This may account for the strength of the issue yesterday, the close showing a net loss of only ⅛ on dealings in more than 22,000 shares.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK.

The advance in Sugar Trust stock, which was the strongest issue on the list, was said to be due to accumulation by trade interests that say that business at present is exceptionally good for this season of the year. Advices in respect to the European beet sugar market were to the effect that prices were maintained fully at the former basis, while here conditions were also declared to be satisfactory. It was said that a large business is doing in the way of withdrawals on contracts and that numerous new orders have been placed.

HILL BUYING IN ERIE.

The annual report of the Erie, showing a very handsome increase in gross and net figures, was regarded in the Street as most favorable.

The Erie stocks were among the strongest on the list on buying said to be directly for the Hill interests.

THE MARKET'S SHORT INTEREST.

Shrewd market observers declare that, notwithstanding the apparent lack of borrowing demand for stocks, the short interest in the market at the present time is very large.

The sellers yesterday were for the most part room traders and the customers of "bear" houses, who believe that an acute money situation will force prices materially lower.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations yesterday in this market totaled probably not more than 30,000 shares, practically all of them purchases. The heaviest buying was in the coal stocks, St. Paul, and Union Pacific.

Private cable advices received by foreign banking houses did not agree with the published newspaper dispatches which quoted foreign interests as bearish on American securities. Private cables had it, to the contrary, that the feeling in well-informed quarters abroad in respect to American shares is distinctly hopeful and bullish.

FRANCE HAS GOLD TO SPARE.

"There is a slight demand for gold in this market at the present time for Australia, and it is doubtful if gold arrivals from abroad will be obtained by the bank. As regards other sections of the Continent, the exchange is much too high to admit of gold shipments. There will be no reason for relatively high rates apart from the possibility that America may need to take gold, but it is improbable that the amount that New York will take from this market will be very large. It is much more likely that a considerable sum will be taken from France, where the supply is unusually abundant, and where a large sum can be spared without bringing high rates to the French market."—London Statist.

Straw Hats Smashed.

Sentiment on straw hats in the financial district was bearish yesterday, and the few remaining emblems of the good old Summertime were hammered without mercy until their values shrank with their shape. Some straw hat smashing was also indulged in on the Stock Exchange.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation of the Cape Cod Street Railway, capital $100,000, to build a line twenty miles long in Falmouth, Mass.

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Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

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Increase in the capital of the Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn from $600,000 to $1,100,000.

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President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande is quoted as saying that his company has placed contracts for cars and betterments to the extent of $4,000,000.

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According to London cables a rumor that the Vickers-Maxim Company was to be bought by the United States Steel Corporation is officially denied.

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United States Envelope Company said to have bought the Munn Wired Envelope business.

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Austin, Texas, dispatches stating that the competition between the local oil mills and outside buyers is so great that the price of cotton seed has been advanced from $14 to $18 a ton, with special transactions as high as $21.

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Reports from Chicago that a shortage of engines in the Northwest is causing trouble to the shippers of grain.

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According to dispatches from that city the parties who control the gas production of Haverhill and Amesbury have absorbed the Citizen's Gas Company of Quincy.

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Principal tent-making concerns of St. Louis said to be planning a consolidation with $1,000,000 capital.

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Statement that several of the steel rail plants, especially the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Maryland Steel Company, have been compelled to reduce their working time to four days a week, largely because of the inability of the mills to secure necessary supplies of coal and coke.

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Reserve of outside banks $3,340,950 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,882,375 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@20 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 15 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $127,273,631; balances, $5,980,179; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $454,360.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82½; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; cables, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.18¾@5.18⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—In its City article to-day The Times says about half the amount due was repaid to the Bank of England yesterday, and in Lombard Street money was easy. In the discount market there was a very firm tendency, though quotations were rather nominal.

Early advices reported a slight recovery in American exchange, but it was generally thought that the relief afforded to the New York money market by the United States Government would probably not suffice for its requirements.

The Stock Exchange was depressed by the monetary outlook, and all the markets were dull. Home rails suffered a general relapse in quotations.

American rails opened with a strong tendency, for the most part the result of Continental buying, most prices being carried well above parity. The dear money in Wall Street and heavy arbitrage selling here in the afternoon caused a material decline.

The foreign market was quiet and irregular.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Money was easier in the market to-day, though wanted in connection with the payment of £1,000,000 of India sterling bills. Discounts hardened owing to apprehension of a further decline in New York exchange enhancing the prospects of early gold exports to America. An advance of the Bank rate will soon be seriously discussed. It is dependent largely on the condition of affairs in the United States, though the possibility that the Government will have to borrow a considerable amount to meet the interest on the debt early in October is likely to postpone an advance.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quietly and irregular. Consols were dull, but recovered slightly. Home rails were in poor demand. Americans at the opening had an unsettled tendency, but it was mainly upward. Later prices were easier, and closed dull. Attention centred on the monetary position in New York. The action of the Secretary of the United States Treasury in anticipating the payment of interest on bonds made a good impression.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 96⅛; Atchison preferred, 106⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 118¼; Canadian Pacific, 145; Chesapeake and Ohio, 67⅜; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194⅜; De Beers deferred, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 51; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97½; Erie, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 72¼; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 175½; Louisville and Nashville, 158½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69½; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 77½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 37; Pennsylvania, 85½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 38; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 41⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 99⅛; Southern Pacific, 80⅞; Union Pacific, 113; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 42; United States Steel preferred, 93; Wabash, 38; Wabash preferred, 54; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver quiet at 23¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 7-16 to 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 34.55; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Little business was transacted on the Bourse to-day, notwithstanding low contangos. Realizations were effected in most departments. Rentes were easier, the conversion of the amortizable loan being largely discussed. Spanish 4s were strong. Spanish rails were inactive. Russian Industrials and Thomson-Houston reacted. Rio Tintos opened firm and receded on the decline in copper.

The private rate of discount was 1 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 85.47.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened dull owing to the depression in Vienna, and there was a general slight decline, though Home Funds and Railroads were mostly firm. The tone improved during the last hour, and prices closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Austrians were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The local stock list was comparatively dull to-day, with business confined to a few speculative lines. Swift's stock was an exception to the rule, and quotations were marked up a couple of points on reports that steady progress has been made with the packers' deal. Box Board common was dull and unchanged, but the preferred slumped off somewhat. Biscuit was also disposed toward the close to lower figures, but the selling pressure was not heavy. Carbon common also sagged, although dealings were not sufficient to establish reliable prices. Match, Oats, and Shipbuilding were steady, the latter at an advance of a point. Time and call loans, 5 per cent. New York exchange was quoted at par. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
865	American Can	13⅝	13½	13½
20	American Can pf.	54	54	54
50	American Shipbuilding	59	58	58
5	Chicago Pneu. Tool	103	103	103
24	Chicago Telephone	174¾	174¾	174¾
41	Diamond Match	140	139¾	140
562	National Biscuit	48	47¾	47¾
195	National Biscuit pf.	104½	103½	104¼
10	National Carbon	33	33	33
125	Quaker Oats pf.	92¼	92	92¼
100	South Side Elevated	114	114	114
10	Street's Stable Car	33	33	33
59	Street's Stable Car pf.	86	86	86
337	Swift & Co.	163	162	163
171	United Box Board	13¾	13½	13½
683	United Box Board pf.	63¼	62	62¼
10	West Chicago	96	96	96

$1,000 Lake 1st mortgage 5s closed 102.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The scarcity of money is still very manifest, and call rates are firmly held at 6 per cent. or better. As yet the influence of tight money has not been seriously felt on commercial loans, but there are those who predict that unless a change for the better comes very soon these, too, will shortly be advanced. Sterling exchange contiuues weak and is ¼ cent higher. Clearing House rate 6 per cent., New York funds 25c discount, call loans 6@7, time money 5½@6. Clearing House exchanges $16,617,210, balances $1,197,764. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, showed that the deficit on the excess reserve has been wiped out, and that $155,286 was held, a gain all told of $464,853. The New York reserve increased $9,857; loans were expanded $883,000 and deposits $1,287,000. The stock market was extremely dull to-day with Sugar somewhat of a feature and Dominion Steel still weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,195	Atchison	94½	93⅝	93⅝
230	Atchison pf.	103½	103¼	103⅜
10	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
171	Boston Elevated	155¼	155	155
2,505	Boston Elevated rights	30	25	25
580	Massachusetts Electric	38½	38	38
10	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97	97	97
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233
5	Old Colony	211	211	211
2	Old Colony ex div.	209½	209½	209½
250	Pere Marquette	83	82½	82½
31	Pere Marquette pf.	86	86	86
1	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
680	Union Pacific	110¼	109¼	109½
25	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91½	91⅝
110	West End	95½	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

258	Am. Tel. & Tel.	171	170	171
25	New England	141	141	141
13	Western	30	30	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

350	Am. Ag. Chemical	26	25½	25½
200	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80	89	89
6,948	American Sugar	131½	129⅝	130¼
9	American Sugar pf.	121⅝	121	121
185	American Woolen pf.	79	78¾	79
1,450	Dominion Iron & Steel	73	72	73
762	Edison rights	7⅜	7¼	7¼
500	New Eng. Gas & Coke	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2	Pullman	242	242	242
5	Seattle Electric	86½	86½	86½
20	Seattle Electric pf.	108	108	108
175	Swift Pack. & Prov.	104	103¾	104
647	United Fruit	115¼	114¾	115¼
25	U. S. Leather	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300	United Shoe Machine pf.	32½	32	32¼
140	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜
259	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	89⅝	89⅝

MINING.

895	Adventure	22¼	21⅝	21⅝
25	Alloues	2½	2½	2½
950	Amalgamated	68⅝	68	68¼
50	Atlantic	28	28	28
150	Bingham	30¼	30	30
5	British Columbia	6	6	6
26	Calumet & Hecla	565	555	565
100	Centennial	18½	18½	18½
150	Cochiti	.60	.60	.60
1,240	Con. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
100	Copper Range Con.	58	58	58
320	Daly-West	53	49½	52
150	Dominion Coal	140	140	140
10	Franklin	11	11	11
500	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
125	Isle Royale	14	13½	13⅝
425	Mass	17¼	17	17
6	Mayflower	2	2	2
10	Michigan	12	12	12
100	Montana Coal & Coke	4	4	4
155	Mohawk	47	47	47
210	Old Dominion	17½	17¼	17⅜
5	Parrot	28	28	28
400	Phoenix	5	5	5
21	Quincy	130	125	130
150	Shannon	11	11	11
16	Tamarack	175½	175	175
100	Trinity	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
950	United States	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞
450	U. S. Oil	16½	16½	16½
50	Utah	22¼	22¼	22¼
30	Victoria	6	6	6
6	Wolverine	61½	61½	61½
125	Wyandotte	1⅛	1	1

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The local market to-day exhibited a very encouraging degree of steadiness, which at times gave evidences of strengthening into firmness. The money situation was placid, upon an average satisfactory basis, thereby encouraging rather than discouraging speculative operations. International Trust opened fractionally lower, but soon recovered to Thursday's high price. This maintenance of strength excited especial interest, because the local market was closed on Friday and Saturday during Wall Street's most critical period. The absence of local uneasiness, therefore, was accepted as showing a continuance of confidence in sentiment. United Railways issues were a shade easier. Local financial institutions were lenders in New York to-day. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 7,636 shares of stock and $62,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
806	Seaboard Ry. com.	32½	32¼	32¼
825	Seaboard Ry. pf.	52	51½	51½
336	Atlantic Coast L. com.	168	167⅞	167⅞
39	Consolidated Gas	73	73	73
267	Cotton Duck, (tr. rcts.)	9¼	9	9
10	Canton Co.	102	102	102
4,700	United Rys. & El. com.	15	15	15
600	Nashville Ry. com.	6½	6½	6½
10	U. S. Fidelity & G.	151½	151½	151½
139	International	152	151¼	152
2	Ala. Con., C. & S.	40	40	40
2	Merchants' Bank	196	196	196
$19,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88½	88½	88½
8,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	70	69¾	69¾
17,000	United Ry. & El. 4s	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
200	A. C. L. 4s, com.	98	98	98
6,000	A. C. L. 4s, new	94	94	94
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000	Wil. & Weldon 5s	121¾	121¼	121¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Federal National Bank	142	141½	142
5	Allegheny Trust Co.	155	155	155
179	Colonial Trust Co.	600	585	590
60	Com. Real Estate & Trust Co.	240	240	240
5	Fidel. Title & Trust Co.	570	570	570
10	North Am. Savings Co.	105	105	105
15	Pittsburg Trust Co.	725	725	725
162	Real Estate Trust Co.	299½	294½	299½
18	Union Trust Co.	1,650	1,650	1,650
4	Consolidated Gas pf.	45	45	45
100	Westhouse Elec. firsts.	114	114	114
615	Westing. Elec. seconds.	114¾	114	114
1,650	Am. Window Glass com	62¾	61¼	61½
2	United States Glass pf.	140	140	140
33	Consolidated Ice	13¼	13	13
36	Consolidated Ice pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼
405	Crucible Steel	23	23	23
285	Crucible Steel pf.	88	87½	87½
900	U. S. Steel com.	40¾	40⅛	40⅛
85	National Fireproofing	31	30¾	31
315	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	40	39⅞	40
20	Man'f'rs Light & Heat.	78½	78½	78½
175	Monon. River Coal pf.	41¼	41	41
440	Pittsburg Coal	30⅝	30½	30⅝
170	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
160	Pittsburg Brewing	31¾	31½	31½
30	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¾	47½	47¾
40	Pressed Steel Car com.	53½	53½	53½
167	Westing. Air Brake	168	165	165
$5,000	Mon. River Coal 6s	116½	..	..
3,000	Pitts. Brewing Co. 6s	112½	..	..

Craig Metal Company Incorporated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—The Craig Metal and Chemical Corporation of New Haven, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, to-day filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The certificate says that the corporation is organized for the purpose of mining and manufacturing all kinds of metals, metal alloys, and chemicals, and is to carry on its business in any State of the United States. The subscribers are E. Henry Barnes, Alvin M. Craig, and Bayard Barnes, all of New Haven.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In general the trading in the outside market yesterday followed the course of the Stock Exchange market. At the opening the market was weak and most of the active issues sold off, but subsequently prices became firmer, and in some cases substantial recoveries were recorded. The influences that governed the market were manifested in restricted transactions rather than changes in quotations. Northern Securities and one or two of the other important stocks showed considerable activity, but elsewhere in the list the trading was very much smaller than of late. The high rates for money continuing, the pools operating in various stocks were not inclined to trade very energetically, and outsiders followed the lead of those who have been responsible for the principal movements in stocks during the past three or four weeks, during which the market has shown much more than usual activity.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was one of the weakest stocks in the list in the early part of the day, but the afternoon's recovery wiped out the morning's loss. From 114 the stock declined to 112¾, and then recovered to a figure slightly above the best price recorded at the opening. Traders were active in depressing the stock early in the day, but their efforts met with only temporary success. The six-point drop in the stock since the middle of last week seemed to have brought out considerable support, which resulted in the sharp recovery from yesterday's low price.

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ROCK ISLAND was fairly active, and it showed considerable irregularity again. During the late trading the common stock showed considerable strength and recovered a full point from the lowest price of the day, but the preferred did not share in this recovery.

***

UNITED STATES REALTY, which for several days had been declining without receiving much support, rallied sharply at the close yesterday. It rose from 33⅞ to 36⅝. As in the case of Rock Island, the preferred stock was left alone, while the common was advancing.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	13½	13⅛	13⅛
100	Am. Elevated, cash	1	⅞	⅞
214	Am. Light & Traction	42½	42⅛	42½
50	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	93	93
800	Am. Writing Paper	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
700	Bay State Gas.	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Borden's Cond. Milk	120	120	120
50	British Columbia Cop.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Camden & Trent. R.R.	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Con. Refrigerating	6½	6⅜	6½
650	Con. Storage Battery	22½	22	22
150	Dist. of Am. new w. i	29	29	29
100	General Carriage	1	1	1
320	Gold Hill Copper	1	¾	¾
300	Greene Con. Copper	27½	27⅜	27½
100	Havana Tobacco	49	49	49
500	Illinois Transportation	1	1	1
100	International Salt	9½	9⅛	9⅛
1,150	Manhattan Transit	7	6⅞	7
1,800	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Nat. Enameling	38½	38½	38½
400	N. B. Cannel Coal	6	5⅞	5⅞
100	N. E. Transportation	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	N. Y. Transportation	11½	11½	11½
4,384	Northern Securities	114½	112¼	114⅜
200	New Orleans Rys.	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
200	New Orleans Rys. pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
100	Otis Elevator	43	43	43
12	Otis Elevator pf.	105	105	105
8,700	Rock Island new w. i.	56½	55	56
3,800	Rock Isl. pf. new w. i.	87½	86¼	86½
325	San Fran. pf., w. i.	60½	60¼	60¼
150	Seaboard Air Line pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾
10	Standard Oil	670	670	670
400	Storage Power	1	⅞	1
50	Swift & Co.	163	163	163
100	Tennessee Copper	18	18	18
100	Union Copper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
250	United Elec. of N. J.	21	21	21
10	Un. Gas & El. of N. J.	38	38	38
1,730	U. S. Realty w. i.	36⅞	35⅞	36½
500	U. S. Realty pf. w. i.	79½	78⅝	78¾
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	13	13	13
1,400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	25¼	24	24¼
1,800	Va. I., C. & C. rts.	1-16	1-16	1-16
20	White Knob Copper	19	19	19

Bonds.

$15,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	80	80	80
20,000	Dist. of Am. 5s new w. i.	80½	80	80½
206,000	Rock Isl. 4s new w. i.	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1,000	Swift & Co.	102¼	102¼	102¼
9,000	†Union Ferry 5s	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
20,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 5s

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 15, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68¼	68⅝	11,750	*Amal. Copper Co.	68⅞	68⅞	68	68⅜	— ¼
2	2⅛	500	Am. Bicycle Co.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	34¾	1,250	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
90⅝	91¼	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅜
57½	59	500	*Am. Grass Twine, x d.	59½	59½	58⅛	58⅛	— 1⅜
51½	52	500	Am. Cotton Oil.	52	52	52	52	...
10	10⅛	3,325	Am. Hide & Leather.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
42	42¼	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	42¼	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
11	11⅜	300	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38¼	39½	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39¾	39¾	38¼	38½	— 1½
32¼	32¾	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33¼	33¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
93½	96	450	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95¾	96	95⅞	96	— ½
46¾	47	1,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¾	47	46½	46½	...
96	97	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	...
87	100	200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100	100	93½	93½	— 1½
130	130¼	31,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	129¼	131½	129¼	130⅛	+1⅛
143	144	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	144	144	144	144	—1
106	108	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	107⅛	107⅛	106⅜	106⅜	— 1¼
94½	95	100	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	+1¼
70	72	1,300	Ann Arbor pf.	72½	72½	70	70	—5
93⅞	94	43,110	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94⅝	93	93⅞	— ⅝
103	103¼	11,550	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅞	104½	102½	103	—1
114	114¼	37,850	Baltimore & Ohio.	115⅜	115⅜	113⅜	114	—1⅜
97½	98	1,350	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97½	97¼	97	97	...
68⅜	68¾	8,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅜	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛	...
11½	12½	100	Brunswick City	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
52¼	53	700	*Butterick Co.	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
88	89	200	Canada Southern	89	89	88	88	— ⅞
140¼	140¾	13,000	Canadian Pacific	140⅞	141	139½	140⅛	— ⅝
139¼	140	100	*Can. P. sub. cts., 3d ln. pd.	140	140	140	140	...
55⅜	55½	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56	56½	54⅞	55⅜	— ½
41¼	41½	900	Chicago & Alton	41½	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
75¾	76	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
208	215	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	208	208	207	207	+2
33⅜	33½	5,400	Chicago Great West.	34	34	32⅜	33¼	— ⅛
48½	49	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48½	48½	47⅜	47⅜	— ¾
189¼	189¾	21,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	189⅜	189⅞	187⅞	189⅛	— ⅞
195¾	196½	630	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	196½	196½	195¾	195⅞	—1⅛
234	237	600	Chi. & Northw.	232⅝	233	232⅝	233	—2
198¼	198⅝	2,388	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	199	199¾	197½	198½	— ½
22⅞	23	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
41¼	41½	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	40½	41¼	— ⅛
18	18¼	1,600	Chi. Union Traction.	18¼	18⅜	18	18	— ⅝
104¾	104⅞	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	105⅛	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅝
80	80¼	4,850	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	80½	80½	79¼	80	— ¼
33½	34	1,400	Colorado & Southern.	34	34	33	33⅜	— ⅛
75	75¼	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	—2
51	51¼	2,300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52	52¼	51	51	— ½
222½	223	1,000	Consolidated Gas	222½	222¾	222¼	222¾	— ¼
122½	123½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	...
34	34½	500	Corn Products	34½	34½	34	34¼	...
86⅜	88	200	Corn Products pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	...
176¾	178½	520	Delaware & Hudson.	178	178	176¾	177	—1⅞
49¼	49½	2,300	Denver & R. G.	49¾	49⅞	49	49	— ⅝
94	94½	2,320	Denver & R. G. pf.	94½	94½	93½	94	— ⅝
22¾	22⅞	900	Detroit Southern	23⅜	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ¼
43⅜	43½	7,000	Detroit Southern pf.	44¼	44⅝	43	43⅜	— ¾
92½	93	1,385	Detroit United Ry.	94½	94½	92	92¼	—2
4½	4⅞	210	*Dist. of Am. ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
35	36½	100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
20¼	20½	600	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20¼	20¼	20	20	—1½
32¼	32⅝	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	41¼	16,700	Erie	41¼	41¼	40½	41⅛	— ⅛
70	70¼	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	70¼	70¼	69¼	70	— ⅛
55⅜	56¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ¾
65	67	100	Evans. & T. H.	66	66	66	66	—2
62½	63	250	*Ft. W. & D. C.	63	63	62½	62½	+ ½
190½	192⅜	300	General Electric	192½	192½	191½	191½	— ½
60⅞	62	100	G. A. Fuller Co. cts of dp.	61	61	61	61	+1
197½	198¼	155	Great Northern pf.	197	197	197	197	—3
98	100	815	Hocking Valley	97¼	99	96½	99	+1
93	94	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+1⅜
169¾	170	7,694	Illinois Central	171¼	171¼	168½	169¾	—1¼
19¾	20½	400	International Paper.	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
...	...	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	...
73	73½	500	Internat. Paper pf., x d.	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1½
...	63	130	*Internat. Silver pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
52¼	53	300	Internat. Steam Pump.	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
48½	48⅞	400	Iowa Central	48¾	48¾	48	48⅝	— ⅛
83¼	84	220	Iowa Central pf.	83	83	83	83	—1⅛
83¾	83⅞	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83½	83½	— ⅛
37⅞	37½	2,100	Kansas City South.	37¼	37¼	36	37¼	— ⅛
59½	60	600	Kansas City South. pf.	59¾	59¾	59	59½	— ⅛
38	41	100	Keokuk & D. M.	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
153⅜	153½	11,800	Louisville & Nashville.	154	154½	152½	153⅜	— ⅝
134½	134½	13,950	Manhattan Elevated.	135	135¾	134	134⅜	— ⅝
122½	123½	200	*Met. Sec. 1st ln. pd.	122½	123½	123	123	—1
145½	146	3,170	*Met. Street Railway.	147	147	146	146	— ¼
28½	28¾	400	Mexican Central	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ¼
113	114	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	113¼	113¼	113½	113½	...
80	80½	2,530	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	82	82	79½	80¼	+ ¼
136½	...	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136½	+ ½
34½	34⅝	6,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34½	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ¼
67½	68	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	67⅞	68	66¾	67¾	— ⅛
120¾	121	40,400	Missouri Pacific	121⅞	122	119⅝	120¾	—1½
24	24¼	300	*National Lead Co.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
90¾	91¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	2,000	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
41½	41⅜	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
163⅛	163½	7,500	New York Central	163⅝	163⅝	162½	163¼	—1⅛
35⅝	35⅞	5,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36	36⅛	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
75⅜	75½	12,600	Norfolk & Western.	75⅝	75¾	74	75½	— ⅛
128	128¾	1,100	North American	125	129	125	128	—2
78	79	1,450	Pacific Coast	80½	80½	79	79	—1⅜
82¾	84	1,100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	83	82¼	83	— ⅛
44	44½	600	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43¾	44	— ⅛
166¼	166½	22,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	167	167	165	166¼	— ⅛
105¾	106	2,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	106½	106½	105½	105⅝	— ⅛
81	83	800	Père Marquette	83	83	83	83	...
52	52¾	850	Pressed Steel Car.	53½	53½	52½	52⅞	+ ¼
34	35	1,950	*Ry. Steel Spring.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	—1¼
87¾	88	900	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¼	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
73¾	73⅞	25,800	Reading	74½	74½	72⅝	73⅞	— ⅛
87¾	88	500	Reading 1st pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	—1⅛
78½	78⅞	600	Reading 2d pf.	79½	79½	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	5,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	23	23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
81¾	82	1,025	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82½	82½	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
20¾	21	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	23¼	1,500	St. Jo. & G. I.	23½	23¾	22½	23¼	— ⅛
78½	79	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	77½	79	77½	78½	+ ½
40¼	41	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	40	41	40	41	+2
80¼	81	1,500	St. L. & San Fran.	79¾	80	79½	80	+ ½
76¾	77¼	240	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
35¾	36	600	St. Louis Southw.	35¼	36	35	36	— ⅛
76½	77	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	78	78	75⅛	76½	—1
76	77	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	79	79	76	77	...
78⅜	78½	38,100	Southern Pacific	78⅞	79	77⅝	78½	— ½
39¾	39⅞	15,600	Southern Railway.	40	40⅛	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
96⅜	97	1,500	Southern Railway pf.	97	97	96½	97	...
69⅛	69¼	5,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70	70	68	69	— ⅝
52	52¼	9,300	Texas & Pacific	52½	52½	51⅝	52⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	37¼	445	Tol., Rys. & Light.	36½	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
29	29⅜	2,340	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	30	29	29¼	— ¾
44⅜	45¼	600	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45½	45½	45	45	—1
125¾	127	100	Twin City R. T.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ¾
15	15⅜	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
109¾	109⅞	40,300	Union Pacific	109⅞	110⅛	108¾	109⅞	+ ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	3,200	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92¾	92	92¾	+ ⅛
15	15½	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
13¾	13⅝	600	*U. S. Leather.	13½	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
88½	88¾	500	*U. S. Leather pf., x d.	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
34	35	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	34½	34½	34½	34½	—1
56	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	57	57	57	57	—1¼
40¾	40⅞	13,075	U. S. Steel.	40⅞	40⅞	40	40⅜	— ⅝
89⅞	90	7,400	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90⅝	89¾	90	— ⅝
70¼	70⅝	3,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	70½	70½	69¾	70½	+ ⅛
129	132	150	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	130	130	130	130	—1
37	37¼	9,045	Wabash	37½	37⅜	35⅝	37	— ¼
52⅛	52⅜	20,320	Wabash pf.	52⅞	53	51¼	52¼	— ⅛
94⅜	94⅞	3,300	West. Union Tel.	96	96	94	94⅝	—1¼
...	...	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	228	228	227	227	—1
29	29¼	1,900	Wheel. & L. E.	29¼	29¼	28½	28¼	—1¼
63½	64¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
40¼	40½	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	40¾	41	40¼	40¼	—1
28⅝	28⅞	1,100	Wisconsin Central	28¾	28¾	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
54	54¾	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
Sales.....		637,702	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
4th week Aug.	$83,406	$86,718	$55,389
Month	227,421	200,720	172,484
From July 1	429,861	382,595	322,169
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Aug.	177,170	176,126	155,952
Month	503,477	466,287	416,767
From July 1	976,536	919,233	837,553
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week Sept.	75,081	66,263	66,571
From Jan. 1	2,330,158	2,029,774	1,742,506
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE—			
1st week Sept.	9,858	8,788	.....
From July 1	102,211	93,768	.....
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,766
1st week Sept.	203,702	191,683	178,432
From July 1	1,874,577	1,817,077	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,414	3,267	3,267
1st week Sept.	448,964	361,674	323,622
From July 1	4,265,341	3,680,869	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Sept.	112,668	101,833	83,731
From Jan. 1	2,426,176	2,117,292	1,895,172
ANN ARBOR for July—			
Gross earnings	137,537	157,977	131,117
Operating ex.	93,277	104,199	101,867
Net earnings	44,260	52,778	29,250

BOSTON & MAINE for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	31,793,681	30,756,708	1,036,973
Operating ex.	22,437,983	21,522,187	915,796
Net earnings	9,355,698	9,234,521	121,177
Other income	636,914	617,482	19,432
Total income	9,992,612	9,852,003	140,609
Fixed charges	8,205,885	8,161,589	44,296
Balance	1,786,726	1,690,413	96,313
Dividends	1,784,359	1,645,000	119,359
Surplus	22,367	45,413	*23,046
Total surplus	1,565,165	1,565,165	.....

*Decrease.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO., including Rio Grande Western, for July—

Gross earnings	1,516,784	1,463,374	53,410
Operating ex.	816,876	881,059	*64,183
Net earnings	699,908	582,315	117,593
Other income	37,513	32,845	5,028
Total income	736,421	614,800	122,621
Fixed charges, &c.	318,820	298,915	19,905
Balance	418,601	315,885	102,716
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	.....
Surplus	408,601	305,885	102,716

*Decrease.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for the year ended June 30. The income account of the company is as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	2,500	2,265	2,218
Earnings:			
Freight	12,632,692	12,007,618	9,886,995
Passenger	3,040,942	2,858,244	2,132,768
Mail, exp. & mis.	717,886	647,221	586,749
Total gross	16,391,460	15,403,083	12,626,512
Expenses:			
Conduct. trans.	3,625,917	5,922,287	5,250,908
Main. of way	2,645,289	2,815,007	1,452,452
Main. of equip.	1,498,573	1,361,581	1,098,139
Gen. expenses	724,510	717,427	686,372
Taxes	324,350	310,133	291,339
Total exp.	11,871,565	11,134,147	8,765,470
Net earnings	4,519,836	4,268,936	3,861,042
Ratio ex. to gr.	72%	72%	69%
Other income	33,813	38,137	43,209
Total income	4,553,649	4,307,073	3,904,251
Int. & rentals	3,644,709	3,507,157	3,453,385
Surplus	908,940	799,916	450,866

ERIE for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	37,294,193	35,431,446	1,862,747
Operating ex.	24,534,559	24,401,774	132,785
Net earnings	12,759,634	11,029,672	1,729,962
Other income	1,998,746	1,416,887	578,259
Total income	14,752,780	12,446,559	2,306,221
Fixed charges	10,368,103	9,623,403	744,700
Balance	4,384,677	2,823,156	1,561,521
Dividends	1,436,772	.....	1,436,772
Surplus	2,947,905	2,823,156	124,749
Sinking fund	8,449,615	6,278,030	2,171,585

MAINE CENTRAL reports to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$6,194,304	$5,883,546	$5,812,923
Op. expenses	4,552,044	3,962,339	3,753,971
Net earnings	1,642,044	1,906,207	1,858,952
Total income	1,795,901	1,998,597	1,944,706
Charges	1,405,864	1,394,488	1,379,099
Balance	390,037	604,109	565,607
Sinking fund	29,440	29,440	29,440
Balance	360,597	574,669	536,167
Charged off	.....	200,000	153,467
Balance	360,597	374,669	382,700
Dividends	298,566	298,554	298,543
Surplus	62,031	76,115	84,157

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	342,096	340,745	1,350
Op. expenses	257,389	236,288	21,121
Net earnings	84,706	104,477	*19,771
Other income	842	23	819
Total income	85,548	104,500	*18,952
Fixed charges	61,647	60,282	1,365
Surplus	23,901	44,218	*20,317
Total surplus	249,960	221,059	28,901

*Decrease.

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	543,017	489,017	462,844
Op. expenses	311,636	265,338	250,505
Net earnings	231,381	223,681	212,339
Total income	236,828	228,964	217,942
Fixed charges	181,762	173,741	142,729
Surplus	55,066	55,223	75,213

OLEAN, ROCK CITY & BRADFORD for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	47,688	36,039	11,649
Op. expenses	34,667	27,584	7,083
Net earnings	13,021	8,455	4,566
Other income	7,356	6,614	742
Total	20,377	15,069	5,308
Fixed charges	12,432	12,488	*54
Surplus	7,945	2,583	5,362
Total surplus	10,529	2,583	7,946

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	962,130	871,790	824,124
Exp. and taxes	719,738	625,039	620,734
Net earnings	242,391	246,751	203,390

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23¾d per ounce, and in New York at 51¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¼@42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .25, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½, 300 Hale and Norcross at .30, 300 Ophir at 1.25, 200 Portland at 1.95, and 200 Potosi at .20.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A. J. Bates has been appointed Eastern New York special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency.

The Southeastern Tariff Association authorities are engaged in a revision of the fire insurance rates on cotton risks.

E. A. Lilly, who resigned as Canadian manager of the London Assurance Corporation, has been appointed general agent of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company of Toronto for the Province of Quebec, with headquarters at Montreal.

Director of Works Taylor of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has made a verbal agreement to accede to the request of the St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau that the various buildings to be erected upon the exposition grounds shall be inspected and approved by the bureau, with especial regard to the electrical hazard involved.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,230	Amal. Copper	69	69	68	68½
240	Am. Car & F.	34½	35	34½	34⅝
130	Am. Locomotive	33¼	33½	32⅞	32⅞
10	Am. Smelting	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
14,160	Am. Sugar	120½	131⅝	129¼	130½
20	Anaconda Cop.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12,880	A., T. & S. F.	94¾	94¾	93¼	94⅛
380	A., T. & S.F. pf.	104¾	104¾	102⅝	103⅛
8,340	Balt. & Ohio	115⅞	115⅞	113⅝	114½
4,070	Bklyn Rapid T.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛
540	Canadian Pac.	140⅞	141	139⅞	140⅝
730	Ches. & Ohio	56⅛	56⅛	55	55⅜
60	Chi. & Alton	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
380	Chi. Gt. West.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33⅛
4,830	C., M. & St. P.	189½	189⅝	188	188⅛
10	Chi. Term. Tr.	22½	22½	22½	22½
30	Chi. Term. T. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	Col. Fuel & I.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
30	Col. Southern.	34	34	33½	3.
20	Del. Southern.	23	23	23	23
100	Del., S. S. & A.	20	20½	20	20½
4,190	Erie	41½	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜
50	Erie 1st pf.	70¼	70¼	69½	69½
320	Ill. Central	170⅝	170⅝	169	169
10	Kan. City So.	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,840	Louis. & Nash.	154½	154½	153	153⅝
4,200	Manhattan	134⅞	135¼	133⅞	134⅝
50	Mexican Cent.	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
30	Met. Street	146½	146⅝	146¼	146¼
650	M., K. & T.	34¼	34¼	33½	34
130	M., K. & T. pf.	67½	67½	67	67
12,190	Mo. Pacific	122	122½	120½	121
10	Nat. R.R. of M.	20½	20½	20½	20½
270	N. Y. Central	163¾	163¾	162⅝	162⅝
530	N. Y., O. & W.	36½	36½	35¼	35½
400	Norf. & West.	75⅞	76	74⅞	74⅞
20	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	44	44
1,300	Pennsylvania	167	167	165	166⅜
200	People's Gas.	106½	106⅝	105¼	105⅝
11,220	Reading	74⅝	74⅝	72⅜	73⅜
690	Rep. Steel	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅜
20	Rep. Steel pf.	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
16,600	Southern Pac.	70¼	70¼	77⅝	78⅜
1,080	Southern Ry.	40½	40½	39¼	39¾
1,470	Tenn. Coal & I.	69⅝	69⅝	68¼	69
400	Texas & Pac.	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52¼
14,900	Union Pacific.	110	110	108¾	109¾
50	Union Pac. pf.	92	92	92	92
470	U. S. Leather.	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜
5,930	U. S. Steel.	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜
400	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90	90
2,140	Wabash	37¼	37⅜	36	36⅞
2,420	Wabash pf.	53	53½	51⅝	52½
400	Western Union.	96½	96½	94⅝	95⅛
20	Wis. Central.	28½	28½	28½	28½

136,120

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Truss Metal Lath Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Paul Kuhne, Simon Ahlers, and A. B. Jennings, New York.

Curtiss-Crippen Engineering Company, Yonkers; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. A. Curtiss, Nutley, N. J.; H. D. Crippen, and W. J. Huston, New York.

Graphic Magazine Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. B. Chrystal, Kathleen Hockstra, and T. M. Upp, New York.

Niagara County Home Telephone Company, Niagara Falls, to operate in Erie and Niagara Counties, and Province of Ontario; capital, $130,000. Directors—William S. Campbell and Walter P. Horne, Niagara Falls, and Samuel B. Rawson, Elyria, Ohio.

Aird-Platt Manufacturing Company, Watervliet, Albany County, general foundry; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alanson A. Aird and Henry Aird, Troy; Elbert S. Platt and M. D. Schoonmaker, Waterford.

C. L. Graff Company, New York, to conduct musical performances; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Graff, C. A. Wolf, and A. S. Graff, New York.

The Massauetta Art Pottery Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—I. J. Ettinger and Samuel Fruchthandler, New York, and F. D. W. Searing,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 835 Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings Yesterday by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The estate of Amos Cotting has sold the four-story dwelling 835 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, on a lot 25 by 150. Further particulars of the deal could not be obtained yesterday at the office of the Cotting estate's attorneys. The house is between Frank Jay Gould's new residence and that of Isidor Wormser, and is now occupied by E. Francis Hyde, Second Vice President of the Central Trust Company.

The two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses 734 and 736 West End Avenue 50 by 100, have been purchased by a Mrs. Rudd, through Brokers Ogden & Clarkson.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have sold for George Stratton the five-story single flat 108 West Eighty-third Street, 19 by 100, for about $27,000.

Louis Lese has bought the five-story triple flat 17 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Mr. Lese has sold to Abram Berkowitz the lot 117 Lewis Street, 25 by 100; also, to a Mr. Newman, the five-story double flat 20 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Mrs. Jennie Marscheider to Dr. S.—Weiss the five-story flat 205 Second Avenue, 26 by 110.

It is reported that Jerusha A. Wright has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

W. R. H. Martin has sold to William P. Hamilton the two-story stable 150 East Thirty-fifth Street, 23 by 98.9.

Arthur R. Parsons has bought from Mary S. Jones the five-story flat 255 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 37.6 by 90 by 100.8.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for John Hopkins the five-story double flat 2,135 Madison Avenue, 24.11 by 60.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the dwelling 54 West Seventieth Street for Mrs. Stella Bernheimer.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold for A. A. Swany the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 336 Lenox Avenue, on lot 16.6 by 85.

D. & W. Mullins have sold the three-story and basement dwelling 24 Henry Street for Mary Higgins to Dr. Charles J. Kennedy.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold the lot 419 West Forty-ninth Street to Charles Bishop's Son for improvement, with a six-story warehouse. The same broker has also sold, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the dwelling 322 West Thirty-third Street, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

804 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to John F. Kohler $32,450

By James L. Wells.

207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.7 by 50 by 95.6, six-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to Frank M. Tichenor 101,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Rider Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 48.1 by 71.10 by 48.6 by 71.10, vacant; together with the right, title, and interest of the defendants in a strip 1.11 by 71.1, adjoining the foregoing on the east; foreclosure sale, to Max Rindskopf 9,356

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Vincent A. Ryan, executor's sale, 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 190.8 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.10 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 416 and 418 East Eleventh Street, to two five and two story brick tenements; F. Genovese & Son, premises, owners; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 309 West Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick tenement, with stores; G. F. Wilcoxson, owner; Blake & Williams, architects; cost, $500.

No. 18 West Thirty-first Street, to four-story brick offices, with store; Dr. L. L. Seaman, premises, owner; B. W. Levitan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 175 feet east of Brook Avenue, to a two-story brick market, 25 by 90; Conron Brothers of 707 Westchester Avenue, lessees; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

White Plains Road, southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, to a two and one story frame store and dwelling; 30 by 56.2; George H. Saundermann, premises, owner; M. Z. B. Ferdun, architect; cost, $350.

National Realty Officers.

The National Realty Company of New Jersey held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday and elected these officers: President—James C. Young, (to succeed the late Frank J. Mathews;) Vice President—Robert S. Ross; Secretary—Eston K. May; Treasurer—Alexander J. Ross.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Sept. 15.

ALLEN ST, 51, w s, 225.2 ft s of Grand St, 24.11x87.6x24.11x87.5; Pauline Subin to Jacob Subin ..... Nom.

ALLEN ST, 51, w s, 225.2 ft s of Grand St, 24.11x87.6x24.11x87.5; Jacob Subin to Tobias Zindler, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 480, n w corner of 83d St, 25.7x100; James J. Loonie to George D. Stratton, (mtg $42,000,) other considerations and $100

ARTHUR ST, w s, 183 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x117.6x25x117.5; Henry Mangel to Mary Mangel, quitclaim ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 104, s e corner of 7th St; 22, 22.8x83; Luder Hanken to Joseph Herring, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x95.4x25x93.7; Mary W. Dittenhofer to Fred M. Cromwell 1

BROADWAY, w s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x95.4x25x93.7; Frederick M. Cromwell to Thomas A. Roe, O. C. and 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 44th St; runs e 101.2x n 100.5x e 19x n 100.5 to 45th St, x w 154.8 to Broadway, x s 203.9; Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company to Abraham L. Erlanger and another, (mtg $900,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 44th St; the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company to Abraham L. Erlanger and another ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, e s, 300 ft w of 2d St, 50x126.8x53.2x144.10; Maria T. Duer and others, executors, to Gottlob H. Stuber 1,400

CONVENT AV, w s, 79.11 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Hyman Sonn and another to James B. McCaffrey, (mtg $14,000,) other considerations and 100

CROTONA AV, w s, 143.9 ft n e of 175th St, 18.9x100; Emma Kramer to Fanny Zwilling and another ..... Nom.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John Little to John Addison ..... Nom.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 34, w s, 308 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Arthur R. Parsons to Mary S. Jones, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 141 ft s of 180th St, 17.10x65; Louis Eickwart to Charles M. Thwaites, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

LE ROY ST, 28, s s, 262.6 ft w of Bleecker St, 18.0x80; Charles H. Hall to William G. Rose ..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, n w s, 22.6 ft s w of 4th St, 20x75; Benjamin Aufses to Aaron Gottlieb ..... Nom.

LOT 47, map of Lot G, Hunt estate, 25x100; Frank Fasulo to Luigi Sowero, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.

LOT 308, Block H, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Ida M. Bull to Hugh F. Clarence ..... Nom.

MADISON ST, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, runs n 108.4xw 20x s 20x w 24x s 78.7x e 31.7; Barnet Levy to Herman Levy, (mtg $35,000, R S $4.50) 11,500

PARK AV, w s, 250.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.2x90; Park Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 116th St, 25.2x90; Henry A. Koelsch to Carrie Cornell and another, (mtgs $38,000) ..... Omitted

PUBLIC ROAD, s w s, being Lot 15 on Map 480, Classon's Point, contains 13 35-100 acres; also, public road, s w s, being Lot 16 on Map 480, Classon's Point, contains 5 8-100 acres; also, the creek, n w and s w s, being Lot 17, Map 480, Classon's Point, contains 12 2-100 acres; Gertrude G. Griffin to Patrick F. Griffin, (mtg $18,750,) O. C. and 1,000

RIVINGTON ST, 333, s s, 49.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; Morris Vollman to Louis Ray, (mtg $21,000,) other considerations and 100

RIVINGTON ST, 322 and 324, n e corner of Goerck St, 40x81.3; Morris Berger to Samuel Cantor, (mtg $42,000) ..... Omitted

TREMONT AV, e s, 35.6 ft n of Anthony Av, 37.6x100; James S. Maher to Minnie L. Maher ..... Nom.

WALES AV, e s, 66.6 ft n of Dater St, 16.6x100; the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Mary G. Paxton, rerecorded, (R S $4). 4,000

WEST END AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of 93d, 25x100; Kate L. Harnett to Walther Luttgen, O. C. and 100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 50.6x100; Kate L. Harnett to Amelia W. Luttgen, O. C. and 100

2D AV, n e corner of 49th St, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and others, (mtg $42,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,409 to 2,413, w s, 25.5 ft s of 124th St, 75.6x90; Lawrence Morrison to Jacob T. Hildebrand, (mtgs $45,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,409 to 2,413, w s, 25.5 ft s of 124th St, 75.6x90; Emma Moss, individually and as executrix, and another to Lawrence Morrison, (mtgs $39,000) 51,375

2D ST, n s, 71 ft w of Avenue D, 22x48.10; Morita Weisberger and others to Morris Mandelskorn, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,713, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Thomas A. Roe to Mary W. Duttenhofer, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and 100

8TH ST, 290 to 303, n s, 93 ft s of Avenue B, runs n e 93.11x s e 75x s w 44.7x s e 2x s w 49.4 to street x n w 77; 8th St, n e s, 170 ft s of Avenue B, runs n e 49.4x n w 2x n e 12x s e 21.6x s w 61.4 to street x n w 19.6; interior plot in rear of above, begins 168 ft e of Avenue B and 103 ft s of 9th St, runs s 23.6x e 21.6x n 23.6x w 21.6, (two last parcels being 305 8th St;) Herman Cohen to Jacob Levy, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, 299 to 303, n e s, 93 ft s e of Avenue B, runs n e 93.11x s e 75x s w 44.7x s e 2x s w 49.4 to street x n w 77; 8th St, n e s, 170 ft s e of Avenue B, runs n e 49.4x n w 2x n e 12x s e 21.6x s w 61.4 to street x n w 19.6; interior plot in rear of above, begins 168 ft e of Avenue B and 103 ft s of 9th St, runs s 23.6x e 21.6x n 23.6x w 21.6, (two last parcels being 305 8th St;) Jacob Levy to Nathan Silverton, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, 369, n s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 25x93.11; Margaret Reith to Falk Rhonheimer ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; J. Marcus Boorman to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; Annie B. Pond to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; Esther B. Strong and others to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; John W. De P. Toller to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; Laura Boorman to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; Robert H. Boorman to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; Julia A. de Peyster and others, to Trustees of North Presbyterian Church of New York City, quitclaim ..... Nom.

13TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 75x100.1; Little West 12th St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x103.1; William W. Wotherspoon to Mary H. Wotherspoon, 1-3 part, (mtg $30,000) 16,750

14TH ST, 229, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 25x120; Venance Besset to Thomas Darbois and another, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

19TH ST, 270, s s, 170 ft e of 8th Av, 20x93.8; Agnes J. Fitzpatrick to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $13,000) .. Nom.

29TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Mary E. Sunderland to Allen W. Evarts, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

31ST ST, s s, 265 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Sarah Duncan to Maria C. Kelly, 2-3 part ..... Nom.

31ST ST, s s, 305 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Annie T. Kelly, guardian, and others to George J. McEwan, 1-3 part ..... Nom.

31ST ST, s s, 305 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; 31st St, s s, 265 ft w of 1st Av, 30x98.5; Patrick Kelly and others to Sarah Duncan ..... Nom.

31ST ST, s s, 305 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Annie T. Kelly, as guardian, to Sarah Duncan, 2-3 part ..... Nom.

31ST ST, 350, s s, 280 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Margaret Robb to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $11,600) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Herman Wronkow to Lee Shubert, (mtg $140,000) 220,000

41ST ST, 347 and 349, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; New Amsterdam Realty Company to City of New York 33,750

48TH ST, 3, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x73; Timothy F. Allen, Jr., as committee, to Anson R. Flower, B. & S., (mtg $45,000) 45,000

49TH ST, 151, n s, 187.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.4; Lillie P. Webb to Ella S. Conkling ..... Nom.

51ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x70.5; Alexis Levitsky to Maurice Levitsky, ½ part, (mtg, ½ of $5,000) ..... Nom.

62D ST, 235, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Josiah Friedland to Simon Cohen, (mtg $16,000) 18,750

64TH ST, 12, s s, 190 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Ann Sturges to Henry A. Budd, other considerations and 100

64TH ST, 22, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Adelaide E. Bayles to Solomon A. Cohn, O. C. and 100

64TH ST, 22, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Solomon A. Cohn to Louis Korn, (mtg $100,000) 100

71ST ST, 128, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Jacob L. Phillips to Louis Blun, other considerations and 100

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Gussie Brudin to Lottie Kurzynsky, all liens ..... Nom.

76TH ST, 325, n s, 293 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Helen D. Burnett to Laura W. Parsons, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

82D ST, 128, s s, 365 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Florence A. Foster to Anna K. Johnstone, (mtg $19,000,) other considerations and 100

83D ST, 108, s s, 155.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; George H. Stratton to James J. Loonie, (mtg $17,000,) other considerations and 100

87TH ST, 186, s s, 190 ft e of Lexington Av, 25.8x100.8; John C. L. Becker and others to Amelia Schaefer ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 24, s s, 290 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Mary A. Taylor to Alfred V. Amy and another ..... Nom.

90TH ST, s s, 225.6 ft e of 2d Av, 50.6x100.8; Peter Wagner to John Aichele, (mtg $36,000,) other considerations and 100

97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Ottilie Sonnenschein to James F. McLaughlin, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; William Nichols to Frederick Cerl 23,000

102D ST, 243 West, 18x100.11; Ernest J. Donner to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $20,000) 1

107TH ST, 318, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Charles Buek to Edward P. Brown and another, (mtg $26,000,) other considerations and 100

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11; Annie Levy to Myer Bach, (mtg $28,000,) recorded from Sept. 8, 1902 1,580

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; Mary S. Jones to Arthur R. Parsons, (mtg $42,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.10; George W. Ridgley to Simon Nachemson 15,000

117TH ST, 133, n s, 358 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Emma L. Lawrence to Mary A. Peck, (mtg $15,750,) other considerations and 100

122D ST, 247, n s, 120.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x100.11; John P. Petty to William R. Rowlands, (mtg $4,200) ..... Omitted

124TH ST, s s, 287 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; Anna M. Giescher to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry Grasse to Mary R. Grasse. Nom.

132D ST, 552 West, 25x99.11; Isaac L. Delm to Anna M. Greschen, (mtg $17,000) 1

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Mary Ehrmann to Abraham Alexander, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, 211 West, 18x99.11; William H. Picken to John L. Thomas, (mtg $12,500) 1

142D ST, 306, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; George Wildung to Marie Loos, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Fritz Hartz to Julius Schlag, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Tinton Av, 13.11x121.8x18.7x121.6; Ellen Anderson and another to Charles Lopard, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

176TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, runs n e 91.1x n w 21.8x n e 80.5x s e 5x s e 9x s e 80.4x n e 20x s e 12x n e 19.3x n e 87 ft to s s of Tremont Av, x s e 33.6 ft to a curve x— on curve 266.7x w 204.1; Carrie Cornell and another to Henry A. Koelsch, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Sigmund Tenner to Gustav Busch.. Nom.

181ST ST, s s, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Sigmund Tenner to David L. Phillips and another ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 742; Ruby G. Simmons to W. H. Leonard, 10 4-12 years $6,000

PROSPECT AV, 703; Thomas O'Rorke to Hugh Maurer, 4 8-12 years ..... $720 and 780

2D AV, 2,081 and 2,083; Moses S. Hyman and another to Cosimo Quero, 5 8-12 years 1,980

14TH ST, 120 East; Sullivan & Kraus to Jacob Wiener, 5 years 1,500

14TH ST, 432 and 434 East; George D. Hilyard to Ignazio Spano, 3 years 3,600

14TH ST, 636 East; Alfred Busselle to Giuseppe Papia and another, 5 years 1,800

107TH ST, 225 East; Thomas M. Ryan to Vincenzo Santillo, 5 years 1,200

114TH ST, 332; Stanislav Ciletti to Giuseppe Cuti, 4 8-12 years 2,160

125TH ST, 117 East; United States Trust Company and another, executors, to Leo Sommer, 10 years ..... $5,000 and 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AMY, Alfred W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 87th St, 24 West, 3 years, 4 per cent $25,000

BLUN, Louis, to Jacob L. Phillips; 71st St, 128 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 18,000

BUDD, Henry A., to Ann Sturges; 64th St, 12 East, 2 years, 4 per cent 60,000

CANTOR, Samuel, to Morris Berger; Rivington St, 322 and 324, n e corner of Goerck St, 8 years, 6 per cent 20,000

CANTOR, Samuel, to Morris Berger; Montgomery St, 59 and 61, installments, 8 years, 6 per cent 20,000

COHN, Solomon A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, 22 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 65,000

COHN, Solomon A., to Adelaide E. Bayles; 64th St, 22 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 25,000

CONGREGATION MOUNT ZION to Rosie Abrams; 113th St, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to Lillie P. Webb; 49th St, 151 West, 3 years 37,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to Frances E. Musgrave; 48th St, n s, 50 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 17,000

CRAWFORD, Alexander, and others, to William M. Laws; 17th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, due March 13, 1903, 6 per cent 8,000

ENGEL, Martin, to Simon Engel, executor; Broome St, s s, 37.6 ft w of Essex St, 1 year 3,000

ERLANGER, Abraham L., and another to Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company; Broadway, n e corner of 44th St, prior mtg $900,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 300,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, n w corner of 157th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

GALLIGAN, Kathryn, and another to Title Insurance Company of New York; 57th St, 335 East, 3 years 13,000

GAUL, John, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Beekman Place, s e corner of 51st St, due July 7, 1907, 4 per cent 5,000

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Benjamin Aufses; Lewis St, n w s, 22.6 ft s w of 4th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

HERRING, Joseph, to Luder Hanken; Avenue C, 104, s e corner of 7th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

JOHNSTONE, Anna K., to Florence A. Foster; 82d St, 128 West; also March 15, 1903, 6 per cent 2,600

KOELSCH, Henry A., to Carrie Cornell and another; 176th St, n s, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 8,750

LEVY, Jacob, to Herman Cohen; 8th St, 299 to 303 East; also 8th St, n e s, 170 ft s of Avenue B and 103 ft s of 9th St, prior mtg $36,000, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 25,000

LENOX REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n w corner of 58th St, due Sept. 1, 1905, 5 and 6 per cent 280,000

LOGUE, John, to H. Koehler & Co.; 101st St, 114 East, prior mtg $7,500, due Feb. 16, 1903, 6 per cent., gold 500

LOOS, Marie, to George Wildung; 142d St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 500

MANDELSKORN, Morris, to Moritz Weisberger and others; 2d St, n s, 71 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,060

MELODY, Annie M., and others to Laura F. Van Riper; 143d St, n e s, 174.8 ft n w of College Av, prior mtg $3,500, due Jan. 1, 1904 350

MORRISON, Laurence, to Emma Moss and another, executors; 2d Av, 2,409 and 2,413, 3 mtgs, 1 year, each 2,000

NACHMSON, Simon, to George W. Ridgley; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 10 years 12,000

RHONHEIMER, Falk, to the Title Insurance Company; 8th St, 369 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 9,000

ROSE, William G., to Charles H. Hall; Lero St, 28, 1 year 5,000

RUSSELL, James, to Emily Strang, as guardian; Courtlandt Av, 508, 3 years .. 4,250

RYAN, Charles J., to Henry W. Olp; Lot 182, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

SALOMON, Estelle L., to Edward Dwight, Jr.; 85th St, 205 West, prior mtg $45,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

SALOMON, Estelle L., to Joseph F. Steer; 85th St, 205 West, due Sept. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 45,000

SCHAEFER, Amelia, to Solomon Alsberg; 87th St, 166 East, 5 years 7,500

SCHEUBNER, Joseph, to Michael Struth; Grace Av, w s, 278.1 ft n of Westchester Av; also Grace Av, w s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

SHANNON, Richard J., to Mary A. Reynolds; Tinton Av, w s, 102 ft n of 165th St, prior mtg $3,000, due July 1, 1905 .. 1,000

SHUBERT, Lee, to Herman Wronkow; 55th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years. 30,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Jacob Levy; 8th St, 299 to 303 East, also 8th St, n e s, 170 ft s e of Avenue B, also interior lot 168 ft e of Avenue B and 103 ft s of 9th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

SMITH, Fannie, to John B. Suffern; 161st St, s s, 165 ft e of Morris Av, due Sept. 1, 1905 3,500

SMITH, Asher L., to Benjamin S. Jones; Jerome Av, e s, 106.3 ft s of Burnside Av, building loan mtg, due November, 1902, 6 per cent 2,500

STAPLES, Julius T., to Ward C. Howes; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 180th St; also 125th St, 303 East, undivided share and one-quarter interest, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

STAPLES, Julius T., to Emma F. Flanagan; Lexington Av, s w corner of Concord Av; also Park Av, s e s, 54.6 ft s w of 149th St, undivided share and interest, prior mtg $14,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 500

THOMSEN, Carl, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th Av, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 4,000

THWAITES, Charles M., and another to Louis Eickwart; Hughes Av, e s, 141 ft s of 180th St, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 150

V. LOEWER'S GAMBRINUS BREWING Company to Anouse Stolzenberger; 42d St, 530 and 532 West, 3 years 20,000

WOTHERSPOON, Mary H., to William W. Wotherspoon; Little West 12th St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 16,750

ZINDLER, Tobias, to Jacob Subin; Allen St, 51, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

ZWILLING, Fanny, and another to Emma Kramer; Crotona Av, w s, 143.9 ft n e of 175th St, prior mtg $3,000, installments .. 1,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLEICH, Ignatz, and another to Moritz Weissberger, 2-3 part $1,000

COHN, Hugo, to Kate Dauth 2,500

COLLINS, Maggie U., to Kate J. Dodin .. 400

HAFFNER, Rosie, to Theodore Sattler .. 2,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 10,000

MEEKS, Edwin B., executor and trustee, to Edwin B. Meeks, trustee 1

MEEKS, Edwin B., executor, to Edwin B. Meeks, trustee 1

McKEEVER, J. Lawrence, and another, trustee, to Stephen Duncan 10,000

SIEGFRIED, Charles, to George Keller .. 7,000

SWAN, Edwin H., and another, trustee, to Edwin H. Swan and another, trustee. 1

STAHL, Frederick L., Jr., to John C. Mayforth 1

THORN, William K., and others, executors, to Louise T. Baring 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, 15.2 ft s of 30th St, 85.7x171.8; Frank Howell and another against Daniel Frohman, lessee; Henry Otterbein contractor $224

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Michael Houlahan against Ellen Ashman, owner; R. J. Sloan, contractor; Peter Kiernan, subcontractor 87

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, e s, whole front between 44th and 45th Sts, 203.9x70x101.2; James H. Griffin against Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company and another, Dec. 4, 1901, by bond $250

ELM ST, 161 to 165; Candee & Smith against W. F. Chrystie and another, Sept. 5, 1902 348

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 152d St, 72.6x110; Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company against Abraham Jungman and another, Aug. 27, 1902, by bond 781

27TH ST, 147 and 149 West; Urbano Cavallucci against Maria Wimple and another, June 14, 1902, canceled 104

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; William Williams & Co. against D. Willis James, October 28, 1901, canceled 1,305

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; John W. Rapp against D. Willis James, Oct. 28, 1901, canceled 350

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; Charles Johnson against D. Willis James, Oct. 28, 1901, canceled 738

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; Commonwealth Roofing Company against D. Willis James, Oct. 28, 1901, canceled 946

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; John C. Orr & Co. against D. Willis James, Oct. 28, 1901, canceled .. 1,713

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; Leonard Sheet Metal Works against D. Willis James, Oct. 28, 1901, canceled 482

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; Montgomery Door and Box Company against D. Willis James, Nov. 11, 1901, canceled 4,500

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; William H. James against D. Willis James, Nov. 4, 1901, canceled 312

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; Cornell & Underhill against D. Willis James, Nov. 6, 1901, canceled 289

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; International Heater Company against D. Willis James, Nov. 7, 1901, canceled 954

101ST ST, 9 to 17 West; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and another, Aug. 27, 1902 186

Lis Pendens.

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 137th St, 20x100x irregular; Townsend Wandell and another, executors, against Sophia Hirschfeld and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

GREEN LANE or Av, e s, 158 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) 30.3x107.5x30.8x106.5; Kate A. Heckman against Mary E. Geraghty and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. Squires.

WEST END AV, 712; Amelia A. Fassitt against John Schuback and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

70TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Jules Heckman and another against William C. Burne and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

97TH ST, s s, 463 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Lottie Kurzynski against Ottilie Sonnenschein, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Newman & Butler.

110TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Henry M. Sanders against Bertha F. Peck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlin.

133D ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Mary A. Chisolm against John E. O'Brien and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

124TH ST, 19 West; Annie Lacroix against Ella Amelia Coddington, (specific performance;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.

127TH ST, s w corner of Claremont Av, 100x150.2, and 127th St, s w corner of Riverside Av, 86x100.2, two actions; Daniel F. Tiemann and another, executors, &c., against J. Allen Townsend and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Porter & Kilbert.

136TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 25x199.10 to 157th St; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against William Lyman and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

146TH ST or Burnett Pl, s s, 150 ft e of Leggett Av, 50x100; Louis H. Schultz, executor, against Owen Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney S. Wray.

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Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard St., N.Y.

MT. POCONO, PA.
Delightful Fall resort. Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels. Will remain open till late in Oct. Booklet at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

Handsome private dwellings, rent $55, 116 East 101st St. and 1,584 Lexington Av.; hardwood trim, tiled bathrooms, 10 rooms. John McCarthy, Agent, 5th Av., cor. 113th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Three-story high-stoop and basement dwelling, 334 West 145th St., near cars on Amsterdam and 8th Avs. Robert L. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.
Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or
Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

WEST END AVE., 843,
Near 101st St.—Opportunity only to right party; single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
New fire-proof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward, service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

43d St., 225 West, adjoining Long Acre Square.—Single flat of eight large rooms; steam heat and hot water; very central location; only $45 monthly. Janitor on premises or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Private house, West 13th St., second floor, four rooms, bath; heat, hot water, gas for light and cooking supplied; also fine carpets and partly furnished; rent, $35. Chas. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

66th St., 136 West.—Splendid flat; 6 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered; rents, $25 to $28. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

35th St., 266 West, corner of 8th Av.—Five light rooms, bath; all outside rooms; only $28 monthly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

131st St., 37 West.—5 large rooms and bath, hot water; fine location, $19, $20, $21.

5 light, large, handsome rooms; bath and hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 529 Lenox Av.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES G. RILEY, Edward F. Riley, and James T. Riley, composing the firm of and doing business under the name and style of James Riley & Sons, plaintiffs, against THE STANDARD GRANITE COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1902.
FREDERICK L. TAYLOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the Standard Granite Company:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Francis B. Delehanty, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 5th day of August, 1902, and filed, with the verified complaint herein, in the office of the Clerk of said Court at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated City of New York, August 4th, 1902. Yours, etc.,
FREDERICK L. TAYLOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
au12-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MENASHE HOCHMAN, plaintiff, against ITTA HOCHMAN, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, May 19th, 1902.
ALICE SERBER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Itta Hochman, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. F. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1902.
ALICE SERBER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, O. & P. O. address, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
au19-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

McCABE, BRIDGET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ISABELLA PURCHES, formerly Isabella McMane; Catharine Donovan; Rose McMane, Peter McAdam, Margaret McNally, assignee of Sarah McNally; Rose Gallagher, formerly Rose McNally; Margaret Bodroux, Kate Walsh, Catharine Bull, Mary O'Brien, Margaret O'Brien, Susan Cuddy, Mary Ann Baxter, Annie Mulanphy, Rebecca Crear, Rebecca Crear, Joseph Schmidt, The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York City, Society St. Vincent de Paul of New York City, The Home for the Aged of New York City, (under charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor;) Reverend Patrick Smyth, James D. Clifton and Rose L. Glennon, administrators with the will annexed of Michael L. Glennon, deceased; Edward Brennan, Comptroller of the State of New York; Sarah Purches, formerly Sarah McMane; Mary Drenner, formerly Mary Carroll, and Sarah Cote, and to all persons interested in the estate of BRIDGET McCABE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Hoyt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CHRISTIAN G. MORITZ, Attorney for Henry Hoyt, Executor, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au19-1aw6wTu&s30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Autumn Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mount Pocono.

MT. POCONO
IN THE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
AN IDEAL AUTUMN RESORT.

Beautiful changing foliage—Dry, Piney Air—Delightful walks and drives—Extended views of more than 100 miles of mountain scenery—Riding academy in charge of competent riding master from Central Park Academy, New York—All amusements—3½ hours from New York on Lackawanna Railroad. Pocono Mountain Special leaves Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 2 P. M., Fridays and Saturdays, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings.

MONTANESCA.
I. D. Ivison, Mt. Pocono, Pa.; capacity, 250. Open till Oct. 14.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
E. C. Hooker & Son, Mt. Pocono, Pa.; capacity, 250. Open till Oct. 25.

THE SWIFTWATER,
Swiftwater P. O., Pa.; capacity, 100. Open till Oct. 15.

Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard St., N.Y.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."
For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW JERSEY.

Princeton.

PRINCETON INN,
PRINCETON, N. J.
OPENS FOR ITS 10TH SEASON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1902.
Most delightful Fall and Winter Resort.
SUPERIOR GOLF COURSE.
12 trains daily, each way, to New York and Philadelphia.
For further particulars, terms, &c., address
EDWIN H. LEE, Mgr.,
Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE Ry to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Legal Notices.

In the matter of the general assignment of Crook & Perham.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order dated and signed the 28th day of August, 1902, of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, I will sell in separate parcels at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Wednesday, September 10th, 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at my office, Room 8, on the 15th floor of No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the following-described property belonging to said assigned estate: 99 shares of stock of Bull's Ferry (N. J.) Land Co., par value, $100 each; $37,000 third mortgage on Bull's Ferry (N. J.) Land Co.'s property; $4,505 paid up life insurance policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of C. B. Knevels; 38 shares of Electric Boat Co., par value, $100 each; 1 Herring's Iron safe; 1 Hall's Iron safe; 1 check punch.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1902. By order Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1902, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1902. Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th day of September, 1902, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1902. Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.—Notice of Second Dividend.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned permanent receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will make a second dividend on the 30th day of September, 1902, of all the moneys in its hands among the creditors entitled thereto.
This will be a final dividend.
Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Receiver of
BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s9-1aw4wTu

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 11, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. BENJAMIN T. RHOADS, Jr., President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between JACOB KLEEBLATT, SAMUEL ERDREICH, and JOSEPH MEYER, under the firm name of KLEEBLATT, ERDREICH and MEYER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. KLEEBLATT & MEYER will continue the business and liquidate all indebtedness. Mr. SAMUEL ERDREICH having no further connection with the said firm.
Dated New York, August 28th, 1902.
SAM. ERDREICH

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 a Week for the Renowned
Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano, including stool and cover, at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.
It's not surprising that we delivered last week hundreds of Harmony Pianos, for Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world.
This 10 years Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of every Harmony.

This Is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, three pedals highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler, 7 1-3 octaves, new Boston fallboard and music rack.
The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and will improve with use. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

WATERS PIANOS
To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new **CHESTER PIANO;** "the best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price
$170
cash, or $190 on installments; only
$5 per Month.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST.
Stool cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings.)
254 West 125th St, near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)	$135
Upright, 7 1-3 octave	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (renowned maker)	175
Upright (taken in trade)	100
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	90
Square	20
903 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (celebrated)	110
Upright (slightly used)	125

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

BIDDLE PIANOS IN THE BRONX.
Special bargains; Chickering, $35. Other well-known makers. Uprights, $65 upwards. Squares, $25. Rents, $3 up; installments, $5. 2,936 Third Av., cor. 152d St.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS $3 RENTED, $3 MONTHLY, CARTAGE FREE,
this week. Bargains, $95, Sterling upright, $4 monthly until paid; $99, Steinway Square, $4 monthly until paid.
GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Rosewood piano, $35. Elegant upright, $65. Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Japanese puppies, (genuine bred guaranteed,) for sale. Inquire 81 E. 125th St., rooms 5-6, Mt. Morris Bank Building.

Irish setter pups for sale, cheap. Finglass pedigree. B. Plunket, 182 Duane St., N. Y.

For Sale.

SUVIO
GAS HEATER.

FOR WARMING ROOMS AND COOKING PURPOSES.
Fits on your present gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp. Requires no pipe or hose. The heat from the gas flame increased 500 per cent.
Gas Consumed One Quarter of a Cent Per Hour.
NO CHANGE OF FIXTURE. NO RUBBER PIPE. NO FITTINGS. NO FLUE. NO EXPLOSION. NO ODOR. ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT, PURE RADIANT HEAT.
Used and recommended by prominent physicians. Indispensable in sick rooms, houses, nurseries, institutions, hotels and boarding houses, &c. DEMONSTRATED and SOLD in all DEPARTMENT STORES, the HARDWARE and CROCKERY TRADE, GAS INCANDESCENT SUPPLY HOUSES, plumbers, gas companies. A liberal discount to the trade
Small Size, $1.25. Large Size, $1.50.
TO AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, SEE THAT YOUR BILL CALLS FOR SUVIO.
SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.
SENT ALL OVER. OPEN EVENINGS.
TEL. 935 B 79TH.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

$45.00 DIAMOND RING $15
All this week a sale of genuine TIFFANY DIAMOND RINGS, all sizes, large and perfectly cut diamonds; full of fire. Orders by mail filled. Old jewelry taken in exchange. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$15.00 GOLD WATCH, $6.
Your old watch taken in exchange. 1,000 to select from this week. Waltham and Elgin 14-K Gold, Premier cases, fully guaranteed. The money will be refunded if they can be bought for less than $15 elsewhere. Mail orders filled. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING RINGS.
We make them all shapes and sizes. Thousands to select from in 14-K, 18-K, and 22-K Gold; made without a seam, from $3 to $25. Engraved free. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1881.

CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 26th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $30. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00
For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
66 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

FERRIS, ANNA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CULVER, Ellen Vanness Christopher Clark, Emelyn Clark, Ellen C. Potter, Mary L. Potter, Christopher Culver, Joseph D. Culver, Isabel N. Chappell, Susan G. Amerman, Helen Murphy Gardner, Josephine Adams, Harriet H. Douglass, Mary A. Douglass, Ferdinand Douglass, Bessie Douglass, Marian Douglass, Frank Douglass, Wilhelmina Douglass, Lawrence Douglass, Ferris W. Douglass, Myra C. D. Mead, Frank Culver, Henry Culver, Ellen M. Comstock, Katharine Comstock, Maro M. Comstock, Mary C. Potter, Ellen L. Potter, Clark S. Comstock, Mary Louise Berrien, Edward H. Weed, Edith M. Ewen, John Ewen, Edith Mabel Ewen, Mildred E. Ewen, Caroline G. Ewen, Maria Louise Ewen, Eliza M. Ewen, Austin D. Ewen, Louis T. Ewen, John Ewen, Frank Ewen, Edward P. Ewen, Milton Ewen, Isabel Ewen, Carrie Dudley, Clarence Ewen, Adelaide Payne, Stanley Gaines, Frances Kitchell, Mary Gaines, Sarah Gaines, Franklin Ewen, Warren Ewen, Sethena Ewen Henry, Harriet Ewen, Hamilton Ewen, Edward Ewen, Mrs. Cyrus Miller, christian name unknown; Mrs. Lyon, christian name unknown; Fanny Ewen Kitchell, Mary Ewen, Sarah Ewen, Mrs. John Berrien, (if living, and her heirs and next of kin if she be not living, whose names and residences are unknown,) heirs of Mrs. John M. Hartshorne, heirs, if any, of Stanley Ewen, and any and all other heirs and next of kin of the said ANNA W. FERRIS, whose names and residences are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ANNA W. FERRIS, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, George B. Mead, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna W. Ferris, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au9-1aw6wTu

RATES FOR CALL LOANS HAD ANOTHER FLURRY

City Bank Will Import $2,500,000 Gold from South America.

Money Rate Touched 20 Per Cent., but Dropped to 6 at the Close of Business—Interest Payment in Advance.

Gold imports, the long-expected, have become a reality. The City Bank intercepted yesterday $2,500,000 of gold that was destined for London from South Africa, and that lot is to be shipped here at once. It is the first of the present season's output of gold via an Atlantic seaport, importations of $2,000,000 of Australian gold via San Francisco having been announced last week. It is expected that, if weakness continues in sterling exchange, which declined to 4.85¼ yesterday, other imports of gold will be announced.

Although knowledge of the bank's transaction was not general until after the market closed, it may have been known sufficiently by the money lenders to assist in reducing the rate of interest on call money loans, which closed at 6 per cent., after having been as high as 20 per cent. in the afternoon.

There had been expectations in some quarters that the stringency in the money market, as far as Wall Street is concerned, would be removed. Those who had such expectations, however, were disappointed, as call loans opened strong at 12 per cent., with a steady demand until the rate reached 17 per cent. at about noontime. There was a slight slackening in demand early in the afternoon, but later the demand became active again, and at one time the rate reached the high figures of Friday, loans on call being made at 20 per cent.

The larger part of the loans at and near 17 per cent., is was said, were of Chicago money that had been sent here by the Armours, while New York money early in the day was reported as being held for higher figures.

The clerks in the Sub-Treasury were very busy mailing checks for registered bonds that had been deposited with the United States Treasury against circulation. It was understood that the Sub-Treasury would send out to-day checks for interest on the Government bonds, due on Oct. 1, and it was estimated that $3,500,000 would find its way into the banks from that source.

At the close of the market the rate of call money loans declined to 6 per cent., with only a few transactions, and one loan at 5 per cent. was reported, but the report could not be verified.

CHICAGO MONEY RATES UP.

Call Loans Made at 5 Per Cent., with 6 for Time Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—Interest rates in Chicago were marked up ½ per cent. to-day and Saturday. The market is getting not only firm but close. The banks, which a short time ago raised 4 per cent. call loans to 4½, have now made them 5, and meantime it develops that one of the local trust companies has for several weeks been getting 6 per cent. for time funds. If the present situation continues a little while longer, 5½ and 6 per cent. money rates will be common in Chicago.

There isn't much prospect of ease locally, since the banks are well loaned up. One of them, which is a liberal lender when money gets in urgent demand, refused yesterday to make 6 per cent. loans to local borrowers.

New York continued to bid 6 per cent. in the local field to-day without securing any funds. There is no doubt some Chicago banks are a little surprised at the continued high rates in New York. Hitherto they had been unwilling to ask borrowers for more interest on outstanding loans, but the money market has grown so close that they feel the necessity of holding funds at a higher rate.

However snug money may become in Chicago, it will not affect materially securities on the Chicago Stock Exchange. There is an entire absence of price inflation in the quotations for local stocks. There is no line of business or speculation in Chicago that is being boomed on borrowed funds.

LONDON COMMENT ON THE MONETARY SITUATION HERE.

Daily Chronicle Speaks of the "Insane Gambles" of Wall Street—Does Not Fear Large Gold Exports.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The financial situation in New York creates general public interest here, and practically monopolizes attention in financial circles. The Standard says:

"A small parcel of gold has been secured in Paris for shipment to New York, but not, however, as an exchange operation. The bulk of the large amount of gold on the open market in London has been bought up at 77s. 9½d. per ounce in anticipation of a further decline in New York exchange and New York's necessity of importing gold.

"The money market regarded the proposals put forward by Secretary of the United States Treasurer Shaw for relieving the monetary pressure in New York as inadequate. Consequently there was no slackening of the discount rates."

Long special articles in the London papers this morning give details of the money situation in New York. The Daily Chronicle commences its financial article by saying:

"So far nothing has been done in the way of buying gold for export to the United States. Some inquiries from that quarter were made yesterday, but nothing resulted, although one or two parcels of bullion were bought on speculation. We are not greatly alarmed at the prospect of large gold exports, because New York speculators have first of all to find money wherewith to pay for them.

"Our market is sharply divided in opinion as to whether gold in large amounts will be immediately required. The arguments pro and con are anything but convincing, in view of the fact that the amounts of money already borrowed by Wall Street operators in the London, Paris, and Berlin markets to enable them to sustain their insane gambles are so enormous that many persons believe the entire surplus available for the current season from the shipment of products from the United States will not suffice to liquidate this indebtedness.

"Further moneys will, consequently, have to be borrowed in order to pay for the imported bullion. That doubtless can be done, and possibly the surplus from excess of exports over imports would suffice to liquidate such a fresh debt and a portion of the old debt. The operation, however, would be surrounded with difficulties, and we do not think shipments of gold to New York can assume large proportions under any circumstances. Our market, however, is undeniably a trifle nervous."

SEC. SHAW'S RELIEF PLAN.

May Accept Other Security Than Government Bonds in Exchange for Deposits in National Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary Shaw, who will accompany the President on his Western tour at least as far as through the State of Iowa, is expected to take action before his departure in relation to the monetary stringency felt in New York. In what way he will afford the relief looked for is not yet a matter of definite information even in Treasury circles. There is, however, foundation for the expectation that he will deal with the situation in a manner not entirely restrained by precedents. Usually but two methods occur in which a Secretary of the Treasury may put more money in circulation to relieve a stringent financial condition. One is to buy bonds, the other is to deposit public money in National banks and require them to deposit United States bonds as security.

The Secretary has decided not to buy bonds. It is apparent from their high price that this course is not advisable. He will therefore deposit public money with the banks. It is discretionary with the Secretary to require Government bonds or take other security from the depositaries. The practice, however, has been so uniformly to take United States bonds that probably few even of well-informed authorities on Government finance have known that the Secretary might decide not to require bonds, but elect to take other securities. The language of the statutes, however, is clear on the point. It is as follows:

"All National banking associations shall be depositaries of public money. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security by the deposit of Government bonds and otherwise," &c.

It is stated on good authority that the Secretary interprets this to mean that he has the alternative to take bonds or other securities, and he has in mind to accept municipal and other bonds from National banks where Government funds have to be deposited. As the law reads, the Secretary is the sole judge as to whether the securities offered are satisfactory, and, if this course is entered upon, the Secretary will no doubt establish some general rule of rating the various sorts of securities which he is willing to accept from the banks.

Hitherto, of course, there has been no difficulty as to the satisfactory character of such securities, as nothing could be more satisfactory to the Government than its own bonds. The interpretation of the alternative which is attributed to Secretary Shaw opens up many questions connected with its practical operation and suggests the approach of a more intimate association with the financial world than the Treasury Department has assumed in years.

KROONLAND'S FAST TRIP.

At Her Best Speed from Antwerp, with the Largest Number of Passengers —Dr. G. C. Seibert's Death.

The American line steamship Kroonland arrived yesterday from Antwerp, having made the run in eight days and ten hours, at an average speed of 16.09 knots an hour, the best time the vessel has made. She brought the largest number of passengers ever on one ship from Antwerp. The number was 1844, of which 455 were cabin passengers and 1,389 were steerage. Dr. George C. Seibert died on board the vessel.

Among the passengers was John G. Long, the United States Consul General and Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, Egypt. He said that Cairo was recovering from an epidemic of cholera when he left.

"The Sanitary Board in Cairo," he said, "has greatly improved conditions there in the last few years, and this last epidemic of cholera, although hundreds died in some days, was quelled very quickly, comparatively. The International Quarantine Board at Cairo has a representative in it of nearly every country except the United States. The United States should, I think, be represented on that board. The large number of Americans in Cairo and the status of our country demand it."

Other passengers besides Elihu Root and Mr. Long were C. C. Clark, Jr., Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, Dr. G. R. Fowler, Edgar H. Gans, Prof. Thomas D. Goodell, Arthur Grau, Frank W. Hackett, Miss Catherine Lewis, the Right Rev. Camille P. Maes, Col. Charles F. Muller, and Prof. W. A. Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 15.—Dr. George C. Seibert, who died on board the steamship Kroonland, was born in Wetter, Germany, on Feb. 28, 1828. He entered the University of Marburg in 1848 as a student in theology and philosophy under the celebrated Prof. Vilmar Colman Thiersch, and he took the first prize for philosophical treatises. In 1856 Dr. Seibert was a teacher in Wiesbaden, and the latter part of that year he was appointed a professor at Barmer. While there he was invited by Dr. Philip Schaff to become Professor of Greek Language and Literature at St. James College, Missouri. He accepted, and came to this country. Later he returned to the East, and was one of the organizers of the German Theological Seminary in Bloomfield. He was also editor of the Deutscher volksfreund, a religious paper published in New York City. He organized the German Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield. He had lived in Glen Ridge for thirty years. A widow, four daughters, and six sons survive him. Among the sons are the Rev. Henry W. Seibert of the Morton Street German Presbyterian Church, Newark; Charles L. Seibert, cashier of the Greenwich Savings Bank, New York, and Dr. Edgar Seibert of Orange.

SECRETARY ROOT HOME AGAIN.

Thinks Army and Navy Manoeuvres Splendid Practice for Both Officers and Men.

Secretary of War Elihu Root arrived on the Red Star liner Kroonland yesterday from Europe, whither he went some weeks ago. The Secretary said he had been greatly benefited by his trip, and that he felt better than he had done for a long time. In reference to the recent army and navy manoeuvres, he said:

"I have not read nor heard anything of the result of the manoeuvres, and cannot therefore offer any opinion on them. I do know, however, that there is nothing like a sham battle to make the officers and men of the two branches of the service realize what they may have to do some day. A man may be an excellent machinest, but unless he uses his tools now and then he will surely grow stale. This principle applies to the army and navy in the same way, and therefore we cannot have too many of these manoeuvres."

Mr. Root said he would go direct to Washington. Mrs. Root and the Misses Root did not accompany the Secretary home. They will return in October, he said.

NEW MEANS TO AVERT STRIKE.

Firm of Printers Gives Press Feeders Fine Food, Lodgings, and a Pleasure Yacht on Sundays.

Sackett & Wilhelms, printers and photo-engravers at Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, have hit upon a novel plan to prevent their press feeders from being influenced by the men of that craft now on strike. Their feeders are supplied with the best of food, lodged in the building, furnished with a yacht for their exclusive use on Sundays, and provided with natty yachting suits and powerful glasses through which to scan the horizon from the deck of the vessel.

Some weeks ago the feeders employed by Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford went on strike. The firm began to send their work to outside establishments, and soon the feeders at those places also quit work. One of the latest printing establishments affected is that of the Methodist Book Concern.

"Our help are satisfied, and to prevent possible contingencies we decided to do something that may appear unusual," said a man connected with Sackett & Wilhelms yesterday. "Before doing it we consulted the men, and they consented and seem to be well satisfied with the results. They are getting $12 a week in addition to excellent board and comfortable quarters, and they have opportunities for enjoyable outings at our expense."

Justice Keener Sworn In.

Justice William A. Keener, who was appointed by Gov. Odell a few days ago to fill the vacancy created in the Supreme Court by the death of Justice Miles Beach, was sworn in yesterday afternoon by Justice Alfred Steckler in his private chambers in the County Court House. Justice Keener was accompanied by Justice of Special Sessions Julius M. Mayer.

Justice Keener will not sit in court until the first Monday in October.

CAPT. CREEDEN STRICKEN IN POLICE STATION

Threatened with Apoplexy on the Eve of His Trial.

Charges Against Detective Downes, However, Are Heard by Commissioner Partridge—Story of a Captain's Transfer.

Just before the time set for the trial of Police Captain Timothy J. Creeden, before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters, yesterday morning, it was made public that the Captain had been stricken with a serious illness while preparing his defense.

It appears that on Sunday while at his desk in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station House he suddenly fell from his chair, and Sergt. Ryan ran to his assistance. The Captain, it was said, remained unconscious for four hours. He was removed in an ambulance to his home, on Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, where a priest administered the last rites of the Catholic Church. Two doctors in attendance say that the patient manifested symptoms of apoplexy. His condition yesterday was reported as improved, but his daughter said last night that he had had a relapse and was a very sick man.

Capt. Creeden is sixty-three years old, and was appointed to the Police Department in 1864. He was made a Captain in 1892 by Commissioner Voorhis, and was a veteran of the civil war. He caused a sensation during his testimony before the Lexow investigation committee by stating that he had paid $15,000 for his Captaincy. He was recently transferred to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, relieving Capt. Gannon.

A short time ago District Attorney Jerome's men invaded his precinct and raided several places, including the place known as the William E. Reilly Association, in East Eighty-first Street, supposed to have been a political organization. The District Attorney asserted that both Capt. Creeden and Detective John H. Downes not only knew of its existence, but were interested in the place. Charges on five different counts were preferred against both officers, and on the evidence obtained by the Citizens' Union organization, submitted to the District Attorney, Downes was made a prisoner in his own station.

The Captain's trial yesterday was postponed indefinitely, but that of Downes, on the charge of aiding and abetting gambling houses, was immediately begun. Three witnesses were called by Assistant District Attorney Morgan, though Mr. Jerome was present for a short time in the courtroom. John F. McIntyre, Downes's counsel, asked for an adjournment, saying in reply to Mr. Jerome's objections:

"Mr. Jerome thinks he can run the Police Department as well as the City of New York, but I don't think he can."

Commissioner Partridge was plainly irritated by the remark, and answered:

"I am at the head of this department, and when I am not that I'll resign."

Joseph Jacobs, who said he was a clerk in the Citizens' Union, and lived at 11 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was the first witness called. He told of having met Downes and inducing him to get him in the Reilly Association. Downes, he said, gave him a paper, and he went there and played the races on one day, playing a horse called "Phony." He had many meetings with Downes in saloons in the neighborhood. He had also visited a number of other places and had seen gambling carried on.

He was asked if he was an "informer."

"Informer or reformer?" questioned the Commissioner.

"Informer," retorted Mr. McIntyre. "I would not dare connect this witness with the party who placed Mr. Jerome in office."

William H. Lippert, Assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Union Association, and Joseph O'Neill, employed by him to get evidence, were the two other witnesses, and each corroborated the testimony given by Jacobs, which was to the effect that they had been in poolrooms and gambled, and had also seen Downes in company with Jacobs on different occasions.

Witness Lippert was asked if he knew a faro card from any other kind of a card, and replied he did not, but had been told by good authority, naming Justice Jerome, that cards he had seen were faro cards. There was much laughter at this, which was indulged in by Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Thurston.

The trial will be resumed this morning, when it is expected after the examination of one witness the prosecution will rest.

Information was said to have reached District Attorney Jerome yesterday that a certain Police Captain had been transferred from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station because of the influence of a prominent gambler whom the Captain ordered from the station house. The Captain, it was said, had closed Reilly's place several times, and he was told to let it alone. He replied that "he was going to run the precinct to suit himself."

It is not at all unlikely that this Police Captain will be placed on the witness stand by Mr. Jerome, and will be forced to give evidence against both Downes and Capt. Creeden, if the latter appears before the Commissioner.

Presentation to Inspector Brooks.

In accordance with a motion passed at the last meeting of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Inspector Nicholas Brooks received from delegates of that organization yesterday afternoon a set of resolutions in a gold frame, draped in a United States flag, and measuring 38 by 48 inches. Policeman William Brennan of the West Twentieth Street Station made the speech of presentation.

TRIO WITH A SINGLE NAME.

Three John F. O'Neills Sent to Jail for Eating Without Paying.

Three men who gave their names as John F. O'Neill of 53 Bedford Street were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with having eaten an enormous meal in Henry Refkowitz's restaurant at 199 Bleecker Street, for which they refused to pay. He charged that they had consumed sirloin steaks and onions until he had become frightened at the quantity, and that they had then calmly said that they had no money.

Magistrate Hogan picked up one of the complaints.

"John F. O'Neill, come up here," he said.

All three prisoners stepped to the bridge.

"Which one of you is John F. O'Neill?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am," repeated the three in chorus.

"What!" exclaimed Magistrate Hogan. "Which of you lives at 53 Bedford Street?"

"I do," echoed the trio.

"What is your name?" asked his Honor of the tallest.

"John F. O'Neill."

"And your's?" he asked of the second in size.

"John F. O'Neill."

"And your's?" indicating the smallest.

"John F. O'Neill."

"Are you guilty?"

"We are," the three answered as one.

"Five dollars fine each," ruled the court, and the John F. O'Neills went to jail.

THE DUCHESS AT IDLE HOUR.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Daughter Visits His Estate at Babylon, L. I., Where She Spent Her Honeymoon.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough to-day visited Idle Hour, her father's place. She spent her honeymoon there, but the buildings which now form the residence are not the ones she knew before she went to England. Those which stood on the Idle Hour property before her marriage were destroyed by fire, and new ones have replaced them.

The Duchess came down on the morning train in company with her brother Harold. One of the Vanderbilt coaches was waiting at the station, and they were driven to the mansion. They had luncheon at the house, and then were driven through the grounds, after which they drove back to the station and took the 4:12 train for New York.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

New Grands at $750
New Uprights at $550

In answer to the many inquiries of their correspondents, and on account of certain misrepresentations, Steinway & Sons desire to announce that they manufacture new Steinway Grand and Upright Pianos at the respective cash prices of $750 and $550, and upward.

The Steinway Piano has been and is sold upon a strictly one price system, and catalogues with prices will be cheerfully forwarded on application.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

MEXICO'S NEW WARSHIPS

Two Gunboats Launched at the Crescent Shipyards.

Are Among the Most Powerful and Speedy of Their Class—Presentation to Lewis Nixon.

The first war vessels to be built in the United States for any Central American or South American Government were launched at the Crescent Shipyards, of the United States Shipbuilding Company, at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. They were the gunboat troopships Tampico and Vera Cruz, built for the Republic of Mexico, which are among the most powerful and speedy of their class. They are specially designed to combine in one vessel a powerful fighting ship of light draught for use in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and to comfortably transport 250 troops, as well as provide special accommodation for the President of Mexico and his staff.

The Tampico, which was the first to be sent into the water, was named by Mrs. Lewis Nixon, wife of the ex-President of the Crescent Shipyards Company, and when the Mexican colors were hoisted at the stern of the vessel a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The Vera Cruz entered the water half an hour later, named by Senorita Mercedes Godey, daughter of the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, a second salute of twenty-one guns being fired when the colors of the Vera Cruz were hoisted.

A commission of twenty-four members, representing the Mexican Government, was present to witness the launching and to inspect the vessels. The commission included Capt. Manuel Garcia of the Mexican Navy, Lieuts. Guilebaldo Miranda, Nicholas Verela, and Romule M. Alciver, Engineer Charles F. Varele, and Inspector George E. Coward. The other members were midshipmen and Assistant Engineers.

Among those present as guests of the United States Shipbuilding Company were:

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Folger,	Foster M. Voorhees,
Major and Mrs. Harrison,	Capt. S. Nishi, Royal Japanese Navy,
Senator John Kean,	Justice Henry Bischoff,
Commander E. F. Qualtrough, U. S. N.,	Mrs. Bischoff, and Miss Collamore,
Hamilton Fish Kean,	Capt. Charles Phillips, U. S. A.,
Lieut. Commander Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.	Mayor Ryan of Elizabeth.

The principal dimensions of the Tampico and the Vera Cruz are as follows: Length over all, 201 feet 6 inches; between perpendiculars, 190 feet; breadth molded, 32 feet 10 inches; depth molded, 15 feet 8 inches; draught, fully loaded, 10 feet; displacement, 920 tons; speed, 16 knots. Their armament consists of 4 four-inch rapid-fire guns and 4 six-pounders, and also an above-water bow torpedo tube.

These two American-built war vessels will be the fastest which the Mexican Government owns, and exceeded in displacement by only one ship in the Mexican Navy—the Zaragoza, of 1,000 tons and 15 knots speed. Besides these vessels, Mexico at the present time has only nine other war craft, and they are of small dimensions. A naval programme was recently adopted appropriating $1,000,000 for new ships. It calls for six additional gunboats of the same displacements and speed as the two launched yesterday, and also two torpedo boats.

A luncheon was served after the launching yesterday, at which Lewis Nixon was presented with a large silver loving cup by his late employes in the Crescent Shipbuilding Company.

BEAUTIES SELECTED FOR THE WOMEN'S SHOW.

Representatives of Nationalities to Appear in Madison Square Garden—Many Applicants.

So much loveliness and beauty as appeared in Madison Square Garden last evening, when young women responded to the summons of William A. Brady to represent the claims of each nationality, is not seen every day. With the embellishment of fancy costumes, the pick and flower of that crowd will appear at the exhibition of the Professional Women's League. In the duty of selection there was a fund of interest and amusement that jumped the confines of all lines set up between farce comedy and even tragedy, for here and there the sad phases of life cropped out.

The applicants—1,000 had been asked for—began to arrive at 7 o'clock. Japanese, Chinese, South African, Filipinos, Eskimos, had been invited, besides the women of other lands. The duty of selection devolved largely on Mrs. Sarah Knowles, and this is the way she began:

"All the policemen get into line."

The candidates to serve in uniform were ten. They had been notified by postal cards that they must be six feet tall, but most of them were short of that. They were amazons, however, and each gloried in her size. Then came the ticket sellers. The requirement was that each should be very pretty.

When the call was for representatives of Ireland the rush of candidates overwhelmed the judges. It seemed as if half of the 600 young women present were from Erin's isle. Manager Brady's theatrical experience went to the rescue of the judges.

"Only such as can sing a comeallye or play a harp are wanted," he shouted.

That thinned the crowd down to a very few. Only six women could boast of either one of the two accomplishments. The number of German girls was narrowed down to six. Then came the Swedes, the Russians, the Italians, the French, the Danish, and so on.

There was little trouble in securing the requisite number needed until the Filipinos had been reached. There a halt came. A double supply of Cuban women were therefore selected.

Then came the women who are to serve as waitresses, of whom nearly 100 were selected. At about that time the crowd of women had become so dense and close that Mrs. Knowles called upon the newly selected policemen to do their duty, and they chased back the applicants.

In all about 400 women were selected for the exhibition. Several of them came with babies in their arms, and they showed plainly that with them the pay, ranging from $8 to $15 for each of the two weeks, had induced them to appear.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FRICTION.

Many complaints have reached the Board of Education and also the Health Department as to the extent to which the medical school inspection is carried on under the new order of things.

Health Commissioner Lederle said yesterday that he had heard several complaints in person and had proved to them that their complaints were unjustified.

"The strictness of the inspection," he said, "under the improved Board of Inspectors is doing a vast amount of good. Under the old régime the Inspectors got $30 a month and had to look after two or three schools. That meant that the doctor called at the school, nodded to the Principal, and was told that there were no cases or that there were cases, as the facts might be. That left the actual work of inspection with the teachers. Under present conditions the Inspectors are paid $100 a month, and their work is to inspect. They make a personal examination at least twice a week of every scholar. It is as important, if not more important, to prevent the spread of dirt diseases as it is to cure those so diseased."

Although City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell did not say so, and Mr. Lederle, when seen later, declined to admit it, there is evidence that some amount of friction exists over the carrying out of the Inspectors' orders, between the Board of Health and the executive head of the school system.

Mr. Lederle did say that President Burlingham of the Board of Education is thoroughly in accord with his policy. He said further that the thorough inspection of the present system had shown the need for its continuance. No tables of the result of the inspections made have yet been completed, but they are in course of compilation.

Replying to a direct question, Commissioner Lederle said, if any Inspector exceeds the authority given to him, he is doing so without the countenance of the Health Department.

PIQUA CLUB'S DEBTS.

Schedules Indicate that the Association Owes J. H. Ballantine More Than $500,000.

Schedules of the Piqua Club Association of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street that were filed yesterday show the liabilities to be $1,080,943, nominal assets $915,650, and actual assets $625,995. The liabilities are: Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, secured by mortgages on real estate; $42,914 taxes; $242,612, money advanced by J. H. Ballantine, and $45,417 for supplies. The assets consist of the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, nominal value $850,000, if the Knickerbocker Athletic Club remains there; actual value $800,000, if the club goes and the building is disposed of for business purposes.

There is a first mortgage of $400,000 to Adrian Iselin and a second mortgage of $350,000 to secure bonds held by J. H. Ballantine, $324,000; W. N. Coler, Jr., $18,000, and H. Moeller, $8,000. The other assets are: Cash, $2,923; debts due, nominal, $19,493, actual, $10,150; furniture, nominal, $20,928, actual, $7,478; supplies and utensils, nominal, $5,914, actual, $2,001; wines, liquors, and cigars, nominal, $2,925, actual, $1,452; country clubhouse at Bayonne, N. J., nominal, $3,463, actual, $969.

Among the creditors are Burns Brothers, $3,421 for coal; Blackfords, $2,710 for fish; Beinecke & Co., $2,433 for meat; L. Delamarre, $2,314 for meat; A. Selz, $2,179 for poultry; the Empire Steam Laundry, $1,064 for laundry, and John Clancy, $34 for sawdust. The total amount due J. H. Ballantine is $568,612.

LEGAL NOTES.

GUARDING STREET EXCAVATIONS.—Telephone companies and other corporations excavating in city streets, to relieve themselves from liability for accidents in the night time, must, so the Fourth Appellate Division holds, do something more than place red lights around their trenches. While Dennis Walsh and his brother were riding bicycles along South Salina Street in Syracuse on a dark, rainy night Dennis, in turning out to avoid an approaching car, fell into a trench dug by the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company for a subway. There was no barrier of any kind on the side of the trench where Walsh was riding, but on the opposite side was a wheelbarrow with a board extending from it to a pile of dirt. Around the trench, forty feet apart, were red lights. Justice Spring, for the Appellate Court, in affirming a judgment for Walsh, in his suit for damages, decides that the company's negligence and the plaintiff's contributory negligence were questions for the jury. He says in part: "The jury were justified in finding the defendant guilty of negligence in leaving this excavation in the middle of a prominent street of a city without any barricade or protection except the red lights, which were intended primarily to ward wayfarers of the open trench. Strung along as they were, without any deviation, they might even tend to divert the attention of a traveler from any other danger than that which they were ostensibly put up to apprise him of. The defendant was rightfully in the street. It had a lawful right to dig its trench and the manhole, but inseparably connected with that privilege was the duty, ever insistent as an active, imperative obligation to be diligent and careful to make the street as safe for travelers over it as was consistent with the prosecution of its work, and whether the measure of that duty was met in this particular case was for the jury to determine The placing of the lights along by the side of the trench was obviously in recognition of its duty to protect the public from peril, and it was a question of fact whether the means employed were adequate and commensurate with the dangers sought to be guarded against."

***

ACTS OF BANKRUPTCY.—In an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding brought against the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, Judge Adams of the United States District Court has decided that the failure of a corporation to resist an appointment of a receiver in a State court is not an act of bankruptcy. The receiver was appointed at the instance of the officers of the corporation, and creditors were enjoined from attempting to collect debts. The creditors contended, notwithstanding that the corporation was solvent at the time the proceedings were taken in the State court, that it must be regarded as insolvent under the definition of Section 1 of the Bankruptcy act, because it suffered all its property to go to the receiver, and, therefore, having nothing left to pay debts, was within the purview of the act. Judge Adams says in part: "As a matter of fact, the corporation is not without property to pay its debts. The property is beyond the immediate reach of creditors by judgment and execution, but is in the custody of the law for their benefit, and in due course all the creditors will have the benefit of the pending proceedings. * * * I regard as unsound the argument on behalf of the petitioning creditors, that a corporation which is insolvent in fact becomes insolvent in contemplation of the bankruptcy law upon the appointment of a receiver in a State court, and the authorities are opposed to such a construction of the act."

James McCreery & Co.,

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Fine Renaissance,—shown in extensive variety, novel designs, full size long curtains.

4.25, 5.00 and 6.00 per pair;
Usual prices 5.75 to 8.75 per pair.

Irish Point, about 250 pairs, in Novelty and Renaissance designs. 3 to 6 pairs of pattern.

4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 per pair.

English Bobbinette Curtains, deep lace trimmed ruffle,

1.50, 2 25 and 3.00 per pair;
Usual prices 2.25 to 4.75.

About 200 pairs Portieres,—various styles in Armure, Brocaded, Tapestry, Mercerized Armure and Repp,

2.75, 3.25 and 4.25 per pair;
Former prices 4.00 to 6.00 per pair.

200 choice Bombay Prints with curious Hindoo designs,

1.00 each.

Cushion Covers, 24 inch square, in Brocades, Brocatelles, Damask, Velours and Tapestries,

25c., 35c. and 50c. each.

Furniture made by the United Crafts, shown in latest models.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BIRCH FOR THE BEDROOM.

Especially appropriate when the decorations are of a more or less sombre nature. Not so decidedly light as Maple, nor so dark as Mahogany, but strikes the always desired "happy medium." Our stock is now particularly varied, having introduced a number of new designs and ideas this Autumn.

TOILET TABLES $12.00
CHIFFONIERS, (WITH GLASS).. 14.00
3-PIECE SUITES 34.00

Autumn designs in White Mahogany, Satinwoods, Bird's-eye Maple, etc., are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Stern Brothers

are showing Autumn Importations of their

Classique Corsets

including several new and exclusive models embodying the latest Parisian ideas, in a large variety of materials, combining perfect fit with comfort and elegance.

West Twenty-third Street

THE MAIN POINT IS THIS:—If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt, Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing the following trade-mark. If he cannot supply you, or if he offers you substitutes which he says are "just as good," kindly drop us a postal and let us give you further information.

GOODYEAR WELT
JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE
TRADE MARK

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put upon the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals, Box Calfand Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last; also Vici Kid Bals on Civitas Last; also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 & 6. Halfsizes on all widths.

Dept. H, JAMES MEANS COMPANY, Brockton, Mass.

Overplaid worsted cheviots have a prominent place in our Fall suit stock.

There's more hard wear in them than ordinary cheviots give, without the shiny effect of hard finished worsteds.

If that's too technical—the suits will explain.

Are you hard on your shoes? Shoes that stand hard wear. Pedestrian, $5; Trump, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

HIGH GRADE
FURNITURE.

PARLOR SUITES AND PIECES.
(OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING.)
During the Summer months we have made up a most magnificent line of 3 and 5 piece overstuffed Parlor Suits, also Mahogany Frame Suits, covered in Silk Damask, Silk Tapestry and Velvet Velours. In addition Mahogany Davenports, Sofas and Couches in Velour, Tapestry, and Leather.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Our Fall exhibit in this line has never heretofore been surpassed. Here can be seen the most complete range in Dressers, Cheval Dressers, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables from the rich deep shades of Mahogany to the lighter and more delicate Bird's-Eye Maple.
ALL AT PRICES FAR BELOW ANY for high class goods.
GREAT SALE (THIS WEEK) OF

LACE CURTAINS,

BRUSSELS, ARABIAN, IRISH POINT and NOTTINGHAMS from $1.00 to $100 per pair.
Upholstering Goods and, Furniture Coverings in the greatest variety.
WINDOW SHADES (A SPECIALTY).

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't Great Special Sale of Domestic and Foreign Rugs in large carpet sizes.

We Ring Up the Curtain for Our "Fall Opening" and invite you to its selected offerings of the best in men's and boys' wear.

SUITS—Fall and Winter weights. "Formal," "Informal" & "Business" wear.

OVERCOATS—All the new, long, short and medium lengths and cloths.

HATS—Latest Derbies and Alpines, $2.00 and $3.00.

P. S. All the New Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Horner's Furniture.

Styles to satisfy every taste, ranging from the simplest to the most elaborate productions of the furniture-making art, and priced to meet every outlay desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh east winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,442. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

SPEAKER HENDERSON WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

Declines Republican Nomination for Congress From Iowa.

LETTER OF DECLINATION

Difference of Opinion Between Him and His Constituents Regarding Free Trade is Given as Reason For Withdrawal.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 16.—David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declined to accept the nomination for Congress from the Third Iowa District.

The following letter was addressed to C. E. Albrook, Chairman of the Notification Committee, Eldora, Iowa, by Mr. Henderson:

"My Dear Sir: I have never answered the kind notice communicated by you and your associates advising me of my nomination for the eleventh time by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress for the Third Congressional District of Iowa. Reported conditions in the public mind in my district upon public policies induced me to make this delay.

"Since my return to the district I have made a careful study as to the sentiment in the district and State, and I believe there is no little sentiment, and a growing sentiment, among Republicans, that I do not truly represent their views on the tariff question. Believing this condition to exist, and knowing that I do not agree with many of my people, that trusts, to which I am and have been opposed, can be cured, or the people benefited by free trade, in whole or in part, I must decline to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically made.

"I have devoted twenty of the best years of my life to the service of my people and my country, and I have fought for what I believed to be best for the farmer, the laborer, and the business interests of this district and State.

"I am grateful for the devotion that has ever been accorded me, and to the hour of my death I will hold in a grateful heart the memory of that devotion. I will give later on, in some detail, my views and convictions on our conditions, and on public questions, and will state my reasons why the Republican Party and its policies should continue in the confidence of the voters of the United States, and why the doctrines of the Democracy should find no lodgment in the faith and teachings of the Republican Party.

"Very truly yours,

"D. B. HENDERSON."

Speaker Henderson announced his withdrawal after a conference of several hours' duration with Chairman Glasser of the Congressional Committee and friends this afternoon. Speaker Henderson has been contemplating this action for two weeks, but had intimated nothing of it to friends until yesterday. At to-day's conference his friends implored him not to take the action, but to no avail. He said he had made up his mind, and no argument could cause him to change his decision. When asked for his reasons for his withdrawal, Speaker Henderson said:

"My letter to Chairman Albrook is the whole thing in a nutshell. You cannot kill the trusts by applying free trade without killing our own industries. The foreign trusts are fighting the American trusts, and I don't believe that, for the purpose of controlling American trusts, we should make a market for foreign trusts, thereby crushing out the industries of this country. After my conference last Saturday at Waterloo, hearing the views of the Chairmen of my district, I concluded that my views on the tariff question were at variance with those of many of my party, and I did not desire to appear in a false position."

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

Speaker Henderson gave out an address this evening which states his views on the tariff and trust questions, and because these views, in his opinion, are not in accord with the State platform and with the opinions of prominent members of his party, he declines to accept the nomination.

The address is "to the Republican voters of the Third Iowa District." He says, being a Republican, he is a protectionist, and if he ever entertained a doubt as to the wisdom of a protective policy, a hasty comparison between the present and the past would blot out such doubt.

He then speaks with satisfaction of the tariff planks of the last two National platforms.

Continuing, he says:

"For three years I have advocated giving control of trusts to Congress. In my judgment, proper supervision can never be had until Congress has power to treat them. I am glad to see from speeches made by our fearless and upright Chief Executive that he is advocating Federal control over these corporations, and while in some quarters they may sneer at it, I have not seen any proposition yet, except this, that seems at all likely to bring relief. No proposition has ever been made by the Democracy excepting to put everything on the free list, and to give the country free trade. In other words, they propose to kill the child dead in order to cure it.

"They propose to slaughter every interest in the United States, whether capital or labor, in a wild and blind effort to provide a remedy for trusts. In my opinion, if combinations could be regulated and controlled, we would have very little demand for changes in the tariff laws. To show how strongly the Republican Party feels upon the subject, in its State platform this year it declares in favor of any modification of the tariff that may be required to prevent affording shelter to monopoly.

"Our Democratic friends treat this as moving into free trade grounds. It's nothing of the sort. It's a bold declaration that if modifications of the tariff are required to prevent mopopoly from sheltering itself under the wings of protection, then the tariff shall be modified to prevent that condition. For my part, if any great interest in this country is prospering through protective policies or any other legislation and is using its advantages, growth, and prosperity to plunder the American people, I, for one, am ready to strike it by whatever legal means we may be able to adopt, provided that in so doing we do not hurt innocent interests. I'm not prepared to say I would be willing to strike down and destroy American combinations and let foreign combinations come in and do the work, but I would like to control our own corporations so that there could be fair play among the American people.

"I have been more amused than hurt at the suggestions that I have been against any changes in the tariff. While I have been against a general revision, recognizing the wisdom of President Roosevelt in his first message to Congress, in which he advised against it, I have never been opposed to making needed changes, and I am not now. I must say, and emphatically, that I do not believe that a single schedule of the Dingley tariff law can be so amended as to relieve the people from the oppression of trusts or combinations of capital, however named, and that such action may involve the retarding of our expanding commerce and getting and holding of foreign markets.

"Indeed, I believe such plan to be fraught with grave dangers to the people. I am a firm believer in reciprocity. I worked with untiring zeal to secure reciprocal arrangements between Cuba and this country, and was successful in getting the bill through the House. The Senate did not act on the bill, because consideration of it would have permitted the opening up of the whole question of tariff revision. The House has nothing to say about the ratification of treaties, but the reciprocal relations upon which it legislated in respect to Cuba, were not in the nature of treaties, but they were reciprocal agreements in which, I think, our country would have had the best of the bargain, although doubtless they would have been of great advantage to Cuba.

"While I cannot speak for the prospects of favorable action upon bills sent to the Senate, I still hope and believe that by a treaty, the same result my be accomplished, and I have no doubt that President Roosevelt is now working on the question of a treaty with Cuba to give that struggling young republic needed help, a help, too, in which, while they will be gainers, we will not be losers. And now let let me say, and let there be no misunderstanding as to my position, I believe in protection that will protect the hand of labor, the wheels of industry, every farmer and miner, and I am against wicked corporations that would trample on the right of the people to fair play, and to the fruits of honest efforts. I am against unnecessary legislation that would throw my country into panic and bring back the horrors bequeathed to us by the last Democratic administration.

"In conclusion, I desire to say that, after a careful study of conditions and political views in Iowa, and in my own district, I am satisfied that I am not in harmony with a great many of the Republican voters, who believe that free trade, in whole or in part, will remedy the trust evil. I believe that it will not, but that such a remedy is likely to involve the Nation in dangerous results, and, so believing, I feel that I should not accept the nomination for Congress, which was so generously tendered me, and I have decided accordingly. I cannot part from a people that I have loved and that have honored me, without leaving an expression of my earnest and sincere views on this and other vital public questions. D. B. HENDERSON."

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

Speaker's Withdrawal Considered Victory for Iowa Machine in Fight for Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Speaker Henderson's declination of the nomination for Congress was such a total surprise to Washington that most of those who heard the news refused to credit it at first.

It is regarded here as a triumph for the machine headed by Gov. Cummins, who have made the fight for tariff revision against the protest of such old-line protectionists as the Speaker. Secretary Shaw's references in his Vermont speech to the tariff plank of the Iowa platform has placed him in the ranks of what it is now considered is the minority. Mr. Henderson has apparently found his position intolerable, now that he is out of touch with his party in the State, just as his predecessor, Mr. Reed, found it when he was out of touch with the party in the Nation, and he has taken action similar to Mr. Reed's.

Whether a devotion on principle to protection, or a feeling of resentment at finding himself "turned down" by his party, is the controlling motives for Mr. Henderson's action, is a subject of debate, but it is pointed out that Mr. Henderson's devotion to principle did not prevent him from shifting ground on the question of Cuban reciprocity when requested to do so by the President, after he had emphatically declared himself an opponent of that policy.

The Democrats are jubilant, and point to Mr. Henderson's declination as a clear indication of what they have all along maintained—that the Republican Party is hopelessly split on the tariff question.

A report from New York says that Senator Hanna, previous to going into the conference at Oyster Bay, declared: "As long as I remain in the Senate and can raise a hand to stop you, you shall never touch a schedule of the tariff."

The Republican Party, these Democrats assert, is split between the radical protectionists like Mr. Hanna and Speaker Henderson, and the new element of tariff revisionists like Gov. Cummins, and they predict that the split will widen from now until election day.

The moral effect of the Speaker's declination also, according to the Democrats, will be tremendous. They look to see it exert a disheartening effect upon the Republicans in the coming Congressional election. Aside from this, Mr. Henderson's opponent in his district is ex-Gov. Boise, one of the most popular Democrats in Iowa, and the belief is strong that the Cummins element of tariff revision Republicans would have supported Mr. Boise at the polls and that Mr. Henderson might have lost many votes on that account. He would have been re-elected, according to current belief, but the Democrats claim that Mr. Boise can beat any man who is nominated in his place.

Speculation is already busy concerning the succession to the Speakership. James S. Sherman of New York would under ordinary circumstances be the favorite, but it is reported that he has had a split with Senator Platt, which may prevent him from getting the support of the New York delegation, and he could not be elected without it. It may go to Sereno E. Payne, although it is considered unlikely that Mr. Payne could be elected.

James A. Hemenway of Indiana is also spoken of, but Mr. Hemenway is having a hard fight for re-election, and it is considered doubtful if he could command enough support to be elected Speaker. If "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois cares to leave the Appropriations Committee, he will be a strong candidate, although the general feeling in Congress is that his value to the party is on the floor.

The retirement of Mr. Henderson is believed likely to introduce into the next Speakership fight an element which has not been influential heretofore, but will be now. It is the younger element—the element who believe themselves to have been gagged under the rule of Mr. Henderson and his little coterie of House leaders. Throughout the last session the symptoms of revolt were very strong. On several occasions the House machine was overridden by the insurgents. This happened several times after the Morris amendment to the Cuban Reciprocity bill was put through by the votes of men who hitherto had been silent and uncomplaining under the Speaker's rule.

Protests against the rules have been growing, and toward the latter part of the session Representative Cushman of Washington delivered a speech against the Speaker, his lieutenants, and the rules. He represented this younger element. The leaders were apparently so stung by it that Gen. Grosvenor made a speech weeks after in which he reviewed Mr. Cushman's record with a view to showing that he had been remiss in his duty to his constituents in local matters.

This element has been threatening to make itself heard at the next Speakership caucus, but Mr. Henderson's strength was so great that everybody believed the threats would come to nothing. It is strongly believed that the protesting minority of the Republicans will get together before the caucus is held and do what they can to defeat anybody identified with the Henderson régime. Their candidate would probably be somebody like Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, James A. Tawney of Minnesota, or W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, it is said.

The objection to Mr. Littlefield as a candidate would, it is claimed, be that he has differed with his party on so many questions that he might not be regarded as a safe candidate for Speaker. Mr. Hepburn is not one of the younger element, but he stands with them in his dislike of the rules

Continued on Page 3.

The Brandur Magazine Pays
three cents a word or more for all contributions—the highest rate paid by any periodical in the world. Weekly. Five cents a copy. Eight stories in each number. All newsdealers.—Adv.

COLOMBIANS DEFY AN AMERICAN OFFICER

Stop a Train Carrying Commander M'Lean to Panama.

Traffic on the Railway Obstructed in Violation of a Treaty—A Disavowal Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Matters on the Isthmus of Panama are rapidly assuming a serious complexion. The Cincinnati arrived at Colon yesterday, and Commander Thomas C. McLean immediately went ashore to investigate conditions. He found that traffic on the isthmus was being interfered with by Government troops, not by revolutionists, and that they had the hardihood to stop his train both on the way to Panama and on the way back. His dispatch is as follows:

"Yesterday went Panama. Train stopped twice by obstructions. Plate iron, &c., placed on track. After train passed saw Government soldiers replace obstructions. Accompanied by Consul and Commander Potter, called on Governor. Friendly conversation. Returning Colon this morning, stopped by obstructions. Soldiers were compelled to remove them. Soldiers then stood on track. By my direction train moved on. Soldiers jumped away. Will guard trains. No revolutionists in sight, but rumored coming toward railroad.

"(Signed.) McLEAN."

Immediately following the receipt of Commander McLean's dispatch from Colon announcing these facts, there was a conference between Secretary Moody and Acting Secretary of State Adee. Orders were sent to the American representative at Bogota to ask the Colombian Government to disavow the act of the Governor of Panama. High Government officials express confidence that the disavowal will be made.

By treaty between the United States and the Republic of New Grenada, now the United States of Colombia, traffic on the isthmus must be kept open. Heretofore when the United States has been compelled to interfere in Colombian revolutions the interference has generally been to the advantage of the Government, because it has prevented the revolutionists from carrying on their campaign where the railroad runs. In this case the Government is clearly the aggressor, and if the United States lands the marines it will be to keep the Government from interfering with traffic.

Trouble has been expected for some time and reports of the seriousness of the situation were what led to the hurried dispatch of the Panther. That vessel carries the marines who are to be landed in case of necessity, and she was sent south much sooner than was originally intended. McLean's dispatch, however, is the first report of actual overt acts on the part of either the Government troops or the insurgents.

An indication of the serious view which is taken of the matter, even before the receipt of Commander McLean's dispatch, is found in an order just issued to Commander Newton E. Mason. He is detached from duty at the Naval War College and ordered to the command of the Cincinnati. This is because Commander McLean's tour of sea service has about expired, but the direction to Commander Mason to proceed to Colon and take command of the Cincinnati is taken to mean that the Navy Department intends to keep the Cincinnati at the isthmian station for an indefinite period. Commander Mason was executive officer of the Brooklyn under Rear Admiral Schley during the battle of Santiago.

Commander McLean's action in placing guards on the trains creates a situation similar to that which existed some months ago when Capt. Perry, with the Iowa, and Commander McCrea were at Panama and Colon, respectively, and each train was occupied by a force of American bluejackets or marines. Capt. Perry at that time was forced to take possession of the Panama Railroad, and it is probable that further interference will result in similar action on the part of Commander McLean.

Six trains are run across the isthmus each day, two passenger and four freight trains, and each one may have to be provided with a guard.

The Navy Department has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Silas Casey announcing the arrival yesterday at San Francisco of his flagship, the Wisconsin, which is under orders for Panama. It is learned that orders were sent forward from the Navy Department Friday last to the Mare Island Navy Yard directing the Commandant to have coal and provisions ready for the Wisconsin upon her arrival, and to do all in his power to expedite her speedy departure for the isthmus.

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 16.—Commanders Potter and McLean of the United States cruisers Ranger and Cincinnati, respectively, and the Acting United States Consul here, Mr. Ehrmann, had a conference yesterday with Gen. Salazar, commander of the Government forces on the isthmus, which lasted over an hour, and in the course of which many important points were discussed. The matter of the interpretation of Article 35 of the treaty of 1846, by which the United States, in view of certain concessions made by Colombia, guaranteed the neutrality of the isthmus, and that traffic across it shall not be interrupted, was also taken up in the conference.

In this connection it was related that in November, 1901, the revolutionary Gen. Patino and his men boarded a railroad train running from Panama to Colon, and by this means succeeded in surprising the Government garrison at the latter place and in capturing the city. In order to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence, Gen. Salazar has now ordered that all trains be stopped before entering Panama or Colon, and briefly inspected by Government soldiers. In the carrying out of this plan of inspection the Government has had placed an obstacle across the railroad track a little beyond the point where the train halted, and which was at once removed as soon as it became known that no revolutionists were in the cars.

Commander McLean complained of this measure to Gen. Salazar. The General replied that the Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, H. G. Prescott, had made the same complaint, and that out of consideration for the railroad company, and in view of the fact that the company had agreed not to run empty cars, he would attend to the matter. Gen. Salazar added that these obstructions did not authorize American intervention because they were only a measure of policing that did not interrupt traffic, and which the Government could adopt because of its sovereignty rights, which rights the United States Government was obliged to guarantee.

It is said that Gen. Salazar brought up other important questions for discussion with the American officers, but that no other decisions were reached. The conference ended most cordially, with the expression of hopes that everything would be settled amicably. Commander McLean, in a toast, proposed peace and the progress of Colombia.

No news has been received here of the movements of the revolutionary Gen. Herrera. The revolutionary fleet has been reported off Punta Mala.

The one or two days' trips offered by the Hudson River Day Line challenge any service in the world for comfort, satisfaction, and pleasure.—Adv.

Speed—Comfort—Safety
Are combined in the Pennsylvania Special. Twenty hours between New York and Chicago, with palatial accommodations.—Adv.

SENATOR BARD VERY ILL.

He Is Suffering from Pneumonia, with Other Complications—His Condition Considered Critical.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—United States Senator Thomas R. Bard of California is lying dangerously ill at the Van Nuis Hotel, in this city. He is suffering from pneumonia, complicated with strong symptoms of typhoid and very weak heart action.

On Thursday Senator Bard got wet, and on Friday morning he complained of a cold. He returned to this city Friday evening, and immediately went to bed at the Van Nuis Hotel. He grew worse until late last night, when a consultation of physicians was held. The upper part of his left lung is congested. There is also a strong symptom of toxaemic poisoning.

It was announced by the attending physician that Senator Bard was resting easier and that there were slight signs of improvement in his condition, which, however, is critical.

Senator Bard has been in Los Angeles for several weeks, with Senator Quarles of Wisconsin as his guest. A meeting of the Senate Committee on Territories, composed of Senators Bard, Quarles, Beveridge, and Fairbanks, is scheduled to be held in this city shortly.

STEEL INVENTOR BLIND.

Claims $5,000,000 for Infringements by the Trust of His Patents—Lower Court's Favorable Award.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—John Brislin, former roller, who helped Antone Vinnac, another roller, to invent and patent a table for carrying hot ingots of steel to and from rolls mechanically, and in whose favor Judge Buffington gave a decision yesterday against the Carnegie Steel Company, is blind and is seventy-five years of age.

His partner, Vinnac, died two years ago. He left his interest to Brislin. If Brislin lives to secure his rights he can recover at least $5,000,000 in royalties for infringements on patents. This would fall heaviest on the United States Steel Corporation.

Brislin until recently was a janitor in the Bakewell Building, but lost his place through loss of sight. John R. Bennett of Bakewell & Burns, attorneys for the Carnegie Steel Company, to-day said:

"The case will be appealed in the Circuit Court of Appeals, which meets in Philadelphia in October. We will try to get it ready for this term of court. The court here held the first charge void and infringed. The second was held to be not infringed, and the suit as a whole was dismissed. We think we have good grounds for an appeal. The decision of the Court of Appeals will be final, and the case will probably be settled some time in the Winter."

JOHN W. GATES'S DEAL.

Leases Secured on Property of the Leiter Coke Oven Company Near Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 16.—John W. Gates and Henry E. Weaver, the latter the head of the Weaver Coal and Coke Company, have secured leases on the Leiter Coke Oven Company, near Chicago, and secured control of the interests of the Leiters in Franklin County, where they recently purchased an immense tract of land and projected the Chicago, Zeigler and Gulf Railroad.

This same syndicate has purchased over 10,000 acres of the undeveloped lands in Williamson County and 1,000 acres in Perry County. The deals that have been made by the Gates interest in the last few weeks have been close to $1,000,000 and included the establishment of over 1,000 coke ovens.

It is known that the properties bought are intended for the Illinois Steel Company of the United States Steel Corporation.

SAYS SOCIETY WOMEN DRINK.

President of National Total Abstinence Union Arraigns Intemperance—Meeting at Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—In the course of his address to the delegates at the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Connecticut to-day, the Rev. Walter J. Shannon, President of the National Union and retiring President of the State Union, had the following to say:

"The drink evil, harmful as it is to its victim, is more disastrous in its effect on society. Scandal, infidelity, divorce are its fruits. It is working havoc to-day in the highest grades of society, and unfortunately among those who by social position, education, and refined association ought to be the cream of the cream. None who has any regard for truth can deny that there is to-day gross intemperance in high society, and even among women of the highest grades of society.

"Intemperance among men is bad, among women it is worse, and among women of high social position it is one of the worst evils that afflicts humanity. Its influence reaches into all grades of society, blighting the good that domestic life should bring to the community and the Nation, and sowing the seeds of moral deformity and manifold immorality. The woman, as queen of the domestic kingdom, should give character and virtue to the family at the home. If she is a slave to intoxicants her realm is a hotbed of disorder, vice, and misery, and the State infallibly reaps disastrous results."

In the election of officers a contest developed between the Rev. P. H. McClean of Milford, Superior of the Connecticut Apostolate, and the Rev. Father Clark. On the first ballot Father Clark had 68 votes and Father McClean 67, and there were 6 scattering. Father McClean was elected on the second ballot by a vote of 79 to 60.

SHIPS SOLD TO MR. MORGAN.

Chairman of the Leyland Line Says He Has Bought Two Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—J. R. Ellerman, Chairman of the Leyland Line of steamers, partially confirming to-day the dispatch of last night from Liverpool announcing that J. Pierpont Morgan had purchased from Mr. Ellerman five steamers engaged in trading between Antwerp and Montreal, says:

"It is true that vessels in the Antwerp-Montreal trade have been sold to Mr. Morgan, but only two vessels are involved, and they are of comparatively small value. I had not any other interests in that part of the world and did not care to work them independently. I simply transferred them to the Morgan combine, to which they will make a very infinitesimal addition."

Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale
Will keep up the vigor you gained on your vacation. Acker, Merrall & Condit, Distributors.—Adv.

The Twenty-Hour Flyer.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York (West Twenty-third St. Station) daily at 1:35 P. M. for Chicago and the West.—Adv.

PRESIDENT AND SENATORS AT VARIANCE

He Told Them He Would Do as He Pleased, It Is Said.

LONG DEBATE AT OYSTER BAY

Mr. Roosevelt Reported to Have Declared He Would Maintain His Attitude Toward Trusts and Insist on Reciprocity for Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 16.—There came here to-day one of the most remarkable expeditions to see a President that have occurred in the history of the country, with the exception of such as have been made to a Chief Executive in war time. Five Senators and the Postmaster General called on Mr. Roosevelt. They arrived at 12:20, the party including Senators Hanna, Spooner, Allison, Aldrich, and Lodge, and Postmaster General Payne.

At the conclusion of their long visit it was rumored—no one being willing to stand for the statement—that Mr. Roosevelt had decided not to call a special session of Congress to revise the tariff; that he would maintain his stand in regard to the trusts, and would still insist that reciprocity be granted to Cuba. He is to give his views and intentions in regard to this subject on his Western trip.

It was quite evident on the return from the President's home that there had been trouble, and it looked as if the President had declared his intentions very plainly and had held to his ideas in a way distressing to his advisers. It was rumored that he had practically told them that he was the chosen Executive of the people and would do as he thought best. It was denied that the coal strike was discussed.

Sennator Hanna, as he stepped from President Baldwin's private car, showed plainly that his rheumatism was bothering him. He needed his cane very badly, and a hand offered to help him was very gladly received. With the other Senators he was driven to Sagamore Hill, the party being taken from the station in the President's two runabout wagons.

Asked as to the purpose of his visit and whether he meant to oppose what is believed to be Mr. Roosevelt's idea that the Republican Party should, in an effort to curb the trusts, take up the revision of the tariff, Mr. Hanna told a number of stories that seemed to amuse him greatly. They did not, however, furnish the slightest information as to what would be the attitude of the Republican Party on the subject of tariff revision as a means to the end of regulating the trusts.

The other Senators let Mr. Hanna do the talking. They showed evident appreciation of his humor, laughing at what had been said by him instead of answering questions put to them.

The decorations of yesterday, when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were at home to their friends and neighbors of Nassau County, had not been removed, and the Senatorial delegation drove through a town of red, white, and blue out and over the Cove Road with the many flags floating above them through the three-mile drive to Sagamore House.

Luncheon was scarcely over when the President and his visitors went into conference. The Senators were well supplied with typewritten manuscript and tables of figures illustrative of their views as to the expediency or otherwise of tariff revision. They were conferring when Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived after her New England vacation, and the President had but a few moments to welcome her home. The consultation lasted until dinner time, and was renewed when the dinner was over until there was just enough time for the delegation to catch the 10:10 train for New York.

When they came on the train they absolutely refused to talk. It was apparent that they were deeply disappointed, almost stunned, after their meeting with Mr. Roosevelt. Some one of the questioners said that he would lose his job if he could not get a word from Mr. Hanna. The Senator grimly replied that he would get him another. He then, with his comrades, boarded his car.

The delegation gathered inside to discuss affairs, and refused to be interrupted.

The train bearing the Senators arrived at Long Island City at 11:35 P. M. Senator Lodge was the first one to alight from the special car in which the party traveled. He made his way alone to the ferry. A long distance behind came Senator Hanna with Senators Allison and Spooner, while Senator Aldrich and Postmaster General Payne brought up the rear.

Regarding what transpired at their conference with President Roosevelt, or the topics discussed, they at first declined to be interviewed. One of them, however, finally relented, and, on condition that his name be not quoted, said:

"The President's purpose was to find out if there had been any marked political changes in the different sections of the country in the past year. He was told that there had been none. The conference was entirely harmonious. There were no differences of opinion, and the President's position was indorsed."

SENATORS HOLD FURTHER CONFERENCES IN THIS CITY.

Consult with Congressman Babcock—"It Is an Undesirable Situation," One Admits—"Not Irreconcilable," Says Another.

The party of Senators who visited Oyster Bay yesterday, on reaching this city last evening went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they held an earnest conference.

One of them, on being told that it had been reported that the conference with the President had broken up in a rumpus and that Mr. Roosevelt had remarked that he would speak on whatever subject he pleased and in the way he saw fit, said:

"There is a whole lot of nonsense in circulation, and the least said the better—it is an undesirable situation."

Another said that "the situation was not irreconcilable, and it would come out all right."

At 12:15 this morning the Senators adjourned to the apartments of Congressman Babcock, where a further conference was held.

"Cincinnati-St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

CAPT. MOYNIHAN DISMISSED FROM THE POLICE FORCE.

Was Defiant at Trial, and Said He Owned So Much Property He Could Not Tell Where It Was Located.

Police Captain Daniel C. Moynihan, formerly of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and recently in command of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was yesterday dismissed from the force on charges of neglect of duty preferred against him by Inspector Kane. Moynihan is the first Captain placed on trial by the present reform administration who has been dismissed, though charges of a more serious nature have been preferred against other Captains.

Capt. Moynihan, who is reputed to be worth a quarter of a million dollars, much of which is invested in up-town real estate, had been instructed by the Inspector to order Policeman Beeck to the recreation pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Instead, it is alleged, he had him do private work of a mechanical nature in the station house and also carpentering work in some of the Captain's own houses in Harlem.

Policeman Beeck testified that he had fixed locks in houses which the Captain admitted he owned. He had worked at making shelves in the basement of the station house, and on Sept. 1, he said, he spent an hour at 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street in putting up the shelves there.

Two of the doormen in the station house testified they saw Beeck at work in the basement.

Capt. Haughey, now of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, testified that he had been ordered, while in command of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, to send Beeck to the recreation pier, and that the order of the Commissioner had been complied with.

Capt. Moynihan was next called. He said he was appointed to the police force on Dec. 23, 1864, and had been a Captain for six years. He explained that he needed Beeck at the station house, and that he assigned another man to the place at the pier.

"How many children have you?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"About fourteen."

"How many were living when you were a patrolman?"

"I don't know. I was too busy then to count them," replied the Captain, and the Commissioner smiled.

The Captain at times retorted angrily to Assistant District Attorney Morgan, and pulled up his sleeves. He was told to keep cool.

He said in reply to questions that he owned a good many houses, and described one at 210 East One Hundred and Tenth Street as a "private mansion." He couldn't tell how many rooms it contained. Then turning defiantly upon Mr. Morgan, he asked: "Wouldn't you like to own them?" The Commissioner stopped him. "I own property in Brooklyn, Harlem, and all over Jersey, too," exclaimed Moynihan.

In answer to the Commissioner, he said he enlisted as a drummer boy at fourteen years of age and had ended by being mustered out as a Major of his regiment.

He was questioned by Mr. Morgan about more property.

"Say," he answered, "I own so much property I can't tell you where it is located."

Mr. McIntyre made an eloquent plea on behalf of his client, dwelling upon his record as a soldier and policeman. The Commissioner then said:

"The evidence leaves no room for doubt that Capt. Moynihan is guilty. My judgment is that such men as he can be of no use to the force, and I therefore dismiss him from it."

Capt. Moynihan refused to discuss the situation.

District Attorney Jerome appeared jubilant last night at the news of the verdict.

"The Commissioner of Police deserves great credit," he said. "He did just the right thing."

Magistrate Crane recently remarked that Capt. Moynihan was not fit to be on the police force and discharged a prisoner made by the Captain in a raid. Capt. Moynihan complained to District Attorney Jerome against the remark of the Magistrate.

GRANTS MINERS' DEMANDS.

Llewellyn Coal Company Allows a Ten Per Cent. Increase and Eight-Hour Day.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Llewellyn Coal Company has granted a 10 per cent. increase and an eight-hour day to its men.

Thirty men of the Royal Oak Colliery, owned by the Llewellyn Company, went back to work, but they were persuaded to go home and wait until the other and larger companies announced concessions.

RECEIVER FOR COTTON MILLS.

Hucomaga Plant at Charlotte, N. C., Alleged to be Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16.—The Hucomaga Cotton Mills, 150 looms, located at Greensborough, N. C., were placed in the hands of a receiver to-day on the application of the minority stockholders. On Sept. 27 the question of a permanent receivership will be argued. The petitioners allege that 45 per cent. of the stock has been totally ignored by the majority stockholders, not one of the minority stockholders being on the Board of Directors.

The minority stockholders further allege that the mill is insolvent, being run at great loss, with $35,000 in assets and $48,000 liabilities. They call for a dissolution of the corporation.

Dog Prevents a Train Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 16. — Robert Wallace's dog prevented the wrecking of a Colorado and Southern freight train on a burning bridge early this morning. Persistent barking awakened Mr. Wallace, who scolded the dog for disturbing his rest, and went back to bed. The dog, however, would not be quiet, and when Mr. Wallace arose again ran barking and whining from the house. Wallace followed far enough to discover the wooden bridge on fire. He then aroused the agent in time to flag the freight train from Denver.

The "Poland Water Book."
Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers, and Stomachic Disorders. Send 2c. stamp to Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New York City.—Adv.

DEVERY WINS OUT IN NINTH DISTRICT

He Defeats His Rivals, Sheehan and Goodwin.

Crowds Block Eighth Avenue Cheering for the ex-Chief of Police—A Broom Parade Illuminated By Red Fire.

After a stiff up hill fight William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police, was elected the Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District yesterday by a plurality of about 400.

The announcement of the result created the greatest enthusiasm in the district, and seldom, even in an exciting Presidential election, has Eighth Avenue between Twenty-third and Thirtieth Streets presented such a scene.

Traffic was at a standstill, and the thoroughfare from building to building was one dense mass of humanity, which seemed to care nothing for the noxious fumes emitted from the large supply of pyrotechnics.

The earlier returns indicated success for John C. Sheehan, and about the Pequod Club, at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, a large crowd gathered and shouted their gratification. Soon there was a change, and the people began to move toward the two Devery headquarters, near Twenty-third Street and Twenty-eighth Street, on Eighth Avenue.

Devery was about the district all day, and when the polls closed he went to the top floor of 264 Eighth Avenue to receive the returns. There he was surrounded by many of his admirers. The first eight districts heard from made the ex-Chief and his friends glum, while the Sheehan men at the Pequod Club were elated. Then there came a change. When twelve of the twenty-five districts had reported Devery had a comfortable lead with every possibility that it would be increased.

Excited men piled into the low ceilinged room, crowding it to such an extent that Devery was alarmed, because he had been informed that the floor was none too substantial.

"See here, boys," he shouted, "some of you must get out. This floor can't stand the weight, and, if it caves in, some one will be killed. Please get out, some of you."

But those present were too excited about the returns to think of leaving, and Devery, somewhat alarmed, shouted: "If some of you people don't get out of here pretty quick, I will. I tell you this floor is not strong enough to hold us. We have won the fight, but there is no necessity for any of us being killed. Now get out, will you. It ought to be enough for you to know that we have won."

Others supplemented his remarks in like strain, and there was a pretty general exodus.

Outside a great crowd had gathered, and at 11 o'clock the roadway and sidewalks from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Street were packed so that it was almost impossible to break through. A similar state of affairs existed at Twenty-eighth Street, where Devery was momentarily expected.

There were not a score of persons about the Horatio Seymour Club, while the gathering that had besieged the Pequod Club dissolved like a fog under the rays of a hot sun.

All the returns being in, Chinese lanterns, flags, and bunting appeared on buildings as if by magic, while all along the avenue there was a great display of fireworks, and the car tracks were so loaded with torpedoes that passing cars caused an incessant volley of detonations.

Devery left 264 Eighth Avenue as a procession formed. The paraders carried brooms and made the night as light as day with their liberal use of Roman candles and sticks of red fire.

When the second division, headed by a band, came along, Mr. Devery sought to reach Twenty-eighth Street in a cab. But he did not enter the vehicle. Admirers seized him, and despite his great size, carried him as though he were a child, and made him take a place in the ranks. People flocked toward him, but he was surrounded by a competent and stalwart guard, and he marched with the boys, while the bands played "Mr. Dooley," "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," "Hail to the Chief," "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the like.

The Ninth District never before saw such an outpouring, and everywhere Devery's praises were sung. "Send the news to Davy Hill," "Tell McGuire of Syracuse what has happened," "What's the matter with sending a cable to Wantage?" were familiar cries oft repeated.

The election was conducted in a very orderly way and there were very few encounters. Early in the day much ill-feeling was caused by the general circulation through the district of letters purporting to have been signed by Frank J. Goodwin and William S. Devery urging voters to support John C. Sheehan. That with the alleged signature of Goodwin had some effect, but when the letter said to have been written by Devery appeared there was a revulsion of feeling, which probably operated against the Sheehan men, who were suspected of sending the documents out. The Devery people were very ugly about it, and the Goodwin people professed to be very angry.

Mr. Goodwin took a copy of the forged letter to Tammany Hall and declared he would not rest until he had unearthed and punished the perpetrator of what he termed "the dirtiest piece of political trickery" he had ever heard of. Mr. Devery made similar statements.

John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, made his headquarters at the Hoffman House. With him were about twenty leaders of the organization which he represents and a number of outside politicians, friendly to him but not allied with him.

Mr. Sheehan occupied his rooms on the fourth floor of the hotel. He said that it was needless to say he was much disappointed with the result in the Ninth District. He added:

"I can say emphatically that it is a case of money that has defeated me in the Ninth Assembly District. If I had spent as much money, and acted as dishonorably as my

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Prevent Summer complaints. Keep the system in good order by using natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT.

opponents, I would have won by a large majority. I have nothing more to say. Money speaks wherever it is used, and that is the reason that I believe I am defeated."

In all there were forty-three arrests in the district, and the large majority of these were so-called Devery men. Many of them were discharged on being arraigned. There were some peculiar incidents connected with the arrests.

The figures by districts as reported at the different headquarters varied, but were approximately as follows:

District.	Devery.	Goodwin.	Sheehan.
First	52	43	42
Second	28	20	28
Third	51	59	56
Fourth	40	32	66
Fifth	32	22	62
Sixth	24	24	43
Seventh	47	22	68
Eighth	42	46	44
Ninth	48	38	24
Tenth	48	25	57
Eleventh	47	24	69
Twelfth	61	44	65
Thirteenth	55	32	46
Fourteenth	121	25	65
Fifteenth	68	22	66
Sixteenth	73	25	33
Seventeenth	87	8	49
Eighteenth	90	15	57
Nineteenth	121	15	57
Twentieth	110	24	55
Twenty-first	45	18	65
Twenty-second	80	23	55
Twenty-third	84	43	44
Twenty-fourth	65	45	64
Twenty-fifth	125	9	50
Totals	1,656	717	1,295

Devery was a very happy man. "I am under great obligations to you newspaper boys," he said. "You did not do me dirt. You've had some fun with me, and dat's alright. But you've been fair—that is, most of youse have. I'm glad I won. I expected to, and I intend to carry out all my pledges. That duck McGuire says he's going to keep me out of the State Convention. Well, he can't. I didn't want to go into this fight, and I wouldn't if others had been on the level with me.

"They thought they had me done and could use me for a football, but I guess they'll change their minds now. Now, some people is kicking because I've some of Goodwin's friends on my ticket. They're Democrats, and I would be the last man in the world to read any one out of the party.

"This was a three-cornered fight, and the people had a chance to vote for one of themselves. I asked Goodwin to get out, but he wouldn't. I've won and I'll come pretty near getting all that's coming to me. But I need a rest and I'm going to take it."

GROUT AND CANTOR TALK.

The Controller Says the Democratic Nomination Will Go by Default.

About 10 o'clock Controller Edward M. Grout, who, while not allied with Mr. Sheehan, is an intimate friend of his, called at the Pequod Club to hear the returns. He soon left and went to the Hoffman House and joined the crowd with Mr. Sheehan. When he came down stairs and was positive that Devery had been elected, he said:

"This is a disgrace to the Democratic Party. All I can say is that the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall will go by default. I do not believe that Tammany Hall can find a good and honest man to take the nomination now, as it is undoubtedly a losing race. It is a case of money and disreputable life against honest principles, and I regret exceedingly, as every good Democrat, whether in Tammany or out of it, should do, that Devery is elected."

President Jacob A. Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan was also with Mr. Sheehan. He said:

"I do not wish to make my statements as strong as the Controller has done, but I can say that it is a burning shame to have Devery elected. I am very much disappointed, as all good Democrats should be. I do not think now that there is very much chance of getting the election this Fall that we so much wished for. It seems to me that it must have been a case of money that elected this man. I know that Mr. Sheehan did not spend the money, and as Devery did, he necessarily won the floating votes and was therefore elected."

ALLEGED ILLEGAL VOTERS.

Men Arraigned Before Magistrates on Charges of Repeating and False Registration.

At the Centre Street Court Eugene Morgan was held for examination on a charge of having attempted to vote at the polling place of the Eighteenth District of the Second Assembly District under the name of John Hollen, said to be dead. The prisoner pleaded that he was in hard luck and yielded to temptation when offered money to vote illegally. Martin J. O'Brien of 543 Broome Street was held for attempting to vote as John Flynn of the Third District of the First Assembly District.

At the Essex Market Police Court Harry Frankenstein of 234 Madison Street was held on a charge of stuffing a ballot in a man's pocket near the voting place of the Ninth District of the Fourth Assembly District.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court many arraigned for election law violations were held, among them John J. Cooney of 517 West Twenty-sixth Street, challenged as an illegal voter; Joseph Hunt and Louis Gast as non-residents of 515 West Twenty-fourth Street; "William Roberts" of 457 West Twenty-seventh Street, in masquerading under a false name; George Collins of 412 Seventh Avenue for attempting to vote as "Granger," he admitting his guilt; Nathan L. Glanz of 244 Sixth Avenue, who said he was "excited" when he attempted to vote under three different names in the Sixteenth District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and George Kelly of 2,050 Second Avenue for trying to vote as "Christie." James McGuiness and John T. Connor were held as not legally residing at 511 West Twenty-sixth Street. William Laird, 328 West Twenty-fifth Street; James Lynch, 49 Macdougal Street; Thomas McLain, 615 Greenwich Street; Martin L. Smith, 312 West Twenty-sixth Street, and James H. Murphy of 90 Bedford Street, will have to prove that they are residents at the addresses given.

Magistrate Mott, at the West Side Court, heard many complaints of violating the election law, and he made the distinction of discharging prisoners who had attempted to vote, and holding for examination those who had voted. He, however, declined to sit after 4 P. M. Of those who will have to disprove charges against them are James Molleney, whose claim to live at 307 West Twenty-seventh Street is disputed; William Hamilton of 530 West Twenty-eighth Street, charged with illegally voting in the Twenty-second District of the Ninth Assembly District; John Reilly, whose claim that he voted legally from 371 Eighth Avenue is disputed; France Suddix, who voted illegally, it is claimed, from 447 West Twenty-eighth Street; Bernard Fitzpatrick, charged with illegally voting from 369 West Twenty-seventh Street; "Joseph Coughlin," who voted under the name of a dead man of 999 Sixth Avenue, and William Noble of 458 West Twenty-eighth Street, charged with false registration.

Robert C. Birkholm of 1,186 Madison Avenue and James Lavin of 239 West Twenty-sixth Street were paroled at the Yorkville Court to answer a charge of falsely certifying to certificates of transfer to the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Thomas J. Shelly of 1,137 Madison Avenue was paroled on a like complaint. He is Secretary of the Tammany Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Michael McGrath of 1,457 First Avenue will to-day explain at this court why he attempted to vote at the Nineteenth District of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, he being one of the 415 stricken from the roll by Justice Steckler. Several others in the same position were cautioned against voting by Magistrate Brann. Jacob Unger, another on the roll of the stricken, was paroled. Edward Adams of 220 East Seventy-third Street was held for examination on a charge of attempting to vote illegally at the Twelfth District of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

MURPHY FORCES WIN IN PRIMARY CONTESTS

Devery Defeats John C. Sheehan in the Ninth District

Carroll Elected in His Own District, But Will be in The Minority in Tammany Hall—Republican Results.

LEADERS ELECTED.

Dis-trict.	Republican.	Tammany.
1.	M. H. Healey.	Daniel E. Finn.
2.	Denis Shea.	Thomas F. Foley.
3.	Fred'k Haldy.	P. J. Ryder.
4.	Jos. Leveson.	J. F. Ahearn.
5.	C. Van Cott.	B. F. Martin.
6.	James E. March.	T. P. Sullivan.
7.	John J. Hannon.	P. J. Keahon.
8.	C. H. Murray.	F. J. Sullivan.
9.	C. W. Meade.	W. S. Devery.
10.	Ferd. Eidman.	J. Harburger.
11.	J. P. Windolph.	W. Dalton.
12.	J. Stiebling.	P. J. Scully.
13.	H. Joveshof.	P. J. Dooley.
14.	J. F. Pegnam.	J. T. Oakley.
15.	G. Wanmaker.	G. W. Plunkitt.
16.	G. Hilliard.	P. Keenan.
17.	Charles B. Page.	D. F. McMahon.
18.	W. Henkel.	C. F. Murphy.
19.	Wm. Crombie.	J. B. Sexton.
20.	F. N. Goddard.	Joseph F. Kehoe.
21.	A. Gruber.	Thomas Murphy.
22.	C. K. Lexow.	F. J. Lantry.
23.	M. M. McKee.	M. F. Donohue.
24.	Smith Pine.	V. J. Dowling.
25.	McD. Hawkes.	G. F. Scannell.
26.	J. Alexander.	Thos. J. Dunn.
27.	Jas. W. Perry.	J. J. Martin.
28.	J. H. Gunner.	M. Featherson.
29.	A. T. Mason.	J. F. Carroll.
30.	A. O. Neal.	Harry C. Hart.
31.	S. S. Strasbourger.	I. A. Hopper.
32.	Isaac Newman.	J. J. Frawley.
33.	F. Raymond.	N. J. Hayes.
34.	W. H. Ten Eyck.	(N) Eugene McGuire. (S) P. E. Nagle.
35.	E. H. Healy, Jr.	L. F. Haffen.
Annex.	A. W. Cooley.	T. H. O'Neill.

No Greater New York Democracy leaders were elected.

Primary contests were settled yesterday in every Assembly district of the Greater New York through the machinery of which delegates were regularly elected to the Assembly District Conventions, the Congressional Conventions, the County Conventions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the nomination of Supreme Court Justices and the election of delegates to the State Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

There will be few changes in the personnel of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. The "organization" won all along the line, and in nearly all of the doubtful districts the present Tammany leaders won their contests against their opponents within the organization, and also against the Greater New York Democracy candidates.

There will not be in Tammany Hall a single representative of the organization formed by John C. Sheehan.

William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police, defeated John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin in the Ninth District fight after a most sensational campaign.

President Haffen won out in his district. The one surprise of the primary fights was the defeat of Col. Michael C. Murphy, former Police Commissioner in the First District by "Battery Dan" Finn.

John F. Carroll won in his district over his two opponents, Thomas E. Rush and Meyer J. Stein. Former Police Commissioner John B. Sexton won the primary fight in his district over Patrick F. Kehoe.

President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee will go back again as a member of the County Committee and will probably have the support of Senator Thomas C. Platt for Chairman. The politicians of the Twenty-ninth District did not put the name of President Morris on their ticket, and he was elected to the County Committee from the Thirty-first District.

The results of the primaries last night showed that Charles F. Murphy will be able to control a majority of the district leaders of Tammany Hall. Whether he will be elected sole leader of the Wigwam will be decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be called within a week.

PLURALITIES FOR CANDIDATES.

Votes Cast in Districts in Which There Was a Contest.

In the First District Daniel E. Finn defeated Michael C. Murphy by a vote of 1,379 to 1,000.

In the Third District Patrick J. Ryder defeated William H. Walker by a vote of 1,998 to 793, with one district to hear from.

In the Seventeenth District Daniel F. McMahon was re-elected by 1,000 votes over John Brannigan. The latter received about 600 votes.

In the Nineteenth District John B. Sexton won, receiving 1,321 votes to 811 cast for Joseph F. Kehoe.

In the Twentieth District Thomas Murphy defeated William J. Boyhan, the former receiving 1,779 votes to 807 cast for the latter, who was the Independent Tammany candidate. Thomas F. Duffy, on the Greater New York Democracy ticket, was third in the race, receiving 472 votes.

In the Twenty-fifth District George F. Scannell retained his leadership by defeating Marcus R. Mayer by a vote of practically two to one. Figuring on a basis of 21 out of 25 districts, 706 votes go to Scanness and 355 to Mayer.

In the Twenty-sixth District Thomas J. Dunn beat out both John J. Walsh and Vincent Woytesek. Dunn won on an average of six to one in a total vote of nearly 3,000.

In the Twenty-seventh District James J. Martin was re-elected by a large majority, receiving 777 votes to 124 cast for his opponent, J. B. Doris.

In the Twenty-ninth District John F. Carroll secured 903 votes in twenty-four districts out of twenty-nine, Thomas E. Rush, 453, and Meyer J. Stein, 86.

In the Thirty-second District James J. Frawley defeated J. H. J. Ronner by 1,200 majority.

In the Thirty-third District Nicholas J. Hayes was re-elected, receiving 1,830 votes to 622 cast for John J. Egan and 584 for J. G. Collins.

In the Thirty-fourth District (southern half) Percival E. Nagle polled a big vote, being re-elected through a total of 1,229 votes. John F. Cowan received 496 votes, and consequently ran third to James Haveran, who received 508 votes. The northern half of the Thirty-fourth District gave Eugene McGuire a plurality, he receiving 1,069 votes to 1,326 cast for August Moebus and 523 cast for Anthony McOwen.

In the Thirty-fifth District Louis F. Haffen was re-elected by nearly 5,800 votes over William Zeltner and W. F. Schneider, Jr. They polled about 900 votes apiece.

The following are the figures for some of the Republican districts:

In the Fourth District Joseph Leveson defeated the present leader, William H. Guy, by 81 votes.

In the Fifteenth District George W. Wanmaker was re-elected, he defeating William S. Reynolds by a vote of 522 to 270.

In the Seventeenth District Franklin B. Miller was defeated by John J. Hannon by a vote of 710 to 214, with two districts missing.

In the Nineteenth District William A. Cromble won over Moses G. Byers by a vote of 872 to 210. The winning ticket contained the name of Lemuel E. Quigg.

In the Twenty-fifth District McDougall Hawkes carried the day against Charles A. Hess, winning nineteen out of the twenty-five election districts, yielding a majority of 388 votes. Hawkes's total was 1,110 and Hess's 722.

In the Thirty-second District Isaac Newman was re-elected by a majority of a little over 200 against Abraham Jordan.

In the Annex District Alfred W. Cooley defeated Richard N. Arnow by 140 votes.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHTS.

Incidents of the Day in Districts Where There Were Contests.

In most of the Democratic districts the present leaders were elected without opposition, but in a few districts there were lively contests.

No man in New York worked harder than did "Battery" Dan Finn yesterday in his fight to defeat McMurphy for the Tammany leadership in the First District. He was up all night Monday and started out early yesterday morning, and did not rest a moment until the polls closed at 9 o'clock. He spent the entire day in the Fifth and Sixth Election Districts, his old bailiwick, where he became locally famous and earned his soubriquet of "Battery Dan" In fact, he did not leave that section until he returned to the Thirteenth Election District, where he cast his own vote at 8:40 o'clock P. M. He then went to his home, at 569 Broome Street, where a number of friends were waiting for him. It was there that he received the returns.

About 10:30 o'clock, when the returns began to indicate the defeat of Col. Murphy, the crowd at the Colonel's headquarters began to thin out and that at "Battery Dan's" increased.

About 11 o'clock, when it became evident that Finn was the victor, about 200 men from the Murphy headquarters, with their Murphy banners and transparencies, and led by the fife and drum corps, marched down Hudson Street to Judge Finn's headquarters. There they stopped, and after playing "Hail to the Chief," they gave a rousing cheer for the "New leader, Daniel E. Finn." Judge Finn thanked Col. Murphy's old followers for their expressions of good will.

There had been no music at Finn's headquarters while the returns were being received, but shortly after 11 o'clock a brass band was secured, and the followers of "Battery Dan" followed closely by the Murphy men with their fife and drum corps, and all carrying new brooms, marched through the district, all alike cheering for the new leader.

There was no trouble at any of the polling places. A patrol wagon stood all day in front of 47 Laight Street (the Ninth and Tenth Districts,) as trouble was anticipated at that point, but there was no occasion to bring it into requisition.

Much interest attached to the fight for the Democratic leadership in the Twenty-ninth District, where John F. Carroll, the present leader, was fought by a Tammany faction led by Thomas E. Rush and Meyer J. Stein of the Greater New York Democracy. There was activity around the polling places from the time the polls opened until they closed.

Mr. Rush openly charged that there was wholesale repeating in the Fifth Election District, the polling place of which was at 974 Sixth Avenue, and that it was done with the knowledge and connivance of John F. Carroll and Joseph F. Mulqueen. Mr. Rush also charged that Police Captain Lantry of the Fifty-first Street Station openly interfered in behalf of Carroll.

Mr. Carroll was seen at the Savoy Hotel, which he made his headquarters, informed of Mr. Rush's accusation, and asked what he had to say about it.

"It is too absurd to take any notice of," was the only reply he would make.

Nathaniel Mayer, a lawyer residing at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, found that some one had voted on his name when he appeared at the polling place at 958 Eighth Avenue. He secured from Justice Bischoff at the Savoy Hotel a writ of mandamus ordering the election officer to permit him to vote. The ballot was cast. Henry H. Green, lawyer, learned that some one had voted on his name at the polling place, 1,122 Madison Avenue. Justice Bischoff issued a writ of mandamus for him also, and Green swore his vote in.

A score of Italians attempted to vote at the polling place 2,152 Second Avenue, but were challenged by some of the Hayes lieutenants. The would-be voters quarreled among themselves and fired revolvers. Show cases and a plate glass window were broken, and cigars scattered about. Inspector Kane ordered out police reserves, though no arrests were made.

There was great excitement in the Thirty-fourth District on both sides of the Harlem River. The south side, however, encompassed practically all the disorder. It had eleven arrests, as against none in the north section. The cases went by the board, however, when they reached the Harlem Police Court. August Moebus, running for leadership in the portion nearest Westchester County, estimated that 3,000 votes were polled. Eugene McGuire and Anthony McOwen, also candidates for leadership, were charged with having interests in common. McOwen's supporters were warned to ask for instructions before casting their ballots.

The polling place at 258 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was the scene of a scrimmage between the adherents of Percival E. Nagle and John F. Cowan. Both contestants drove up late in the evening. Nagle jumped from his carriage and started to enter the building. Some two hundred men gathered around and jostled him. Nagle accused them of being "floaters." Cowan promptly resented it, and, it is said, shoved Nagle aside. Nagle appealed to two policemen to clear a way for him. Their efforts were unavailing. The East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Precinct Station was notified and a Roundsman and four policemen were sent. Nagle again charged that the majority of the crowd was composed of floaters, and again Cowan denied it. The crowd was ordered to disperse. The policemen charged and broke it up. Friends of Nagle and Cowan kept them from coming together, and finally prevailed upon both to drive away.

Policeman Herman Helmers of the Tremont Station, who was yesterday detailed for duty at the election booth at 2,282 First Avenue, which is in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was severely injured by two men arrested last evening. The men had been noisy and troublesome in and about the election place during the entire afternoon, and Helmers finally arrested them. The policeman had walked with his prisoners as far as One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and First Avenue, when one of the two men under arrest suddenly struck Helmers a blow in the face. While the attacked policeman was endeavoring to defend himself against his assailant, he was forced to release the second man. The latter got to a pile of bricks and hit Helmers on the back of the head and knocked him senseless. Helmers was taken to the Harlem Hospital. His two prisoners and assailants escaped.

Louis F. Haffen received 5,589 votes as against 988 for William H. Zeltner for leader of the Thirty-fifth District. In Haffen's own district he received 688 votes and his opponent but 16.

THE REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

The Fights in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth the Only Ones of Interest.

When the returns began to come in in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District showing the election of McDougall Hawkes a diversion was furnished by a sleepy colored porter who was reposing on the front bench in the rooms of the Madison Square Republican Club, 1,146 Broadway. The cheers roused the man, who wore a Hawkes badge on one side of his blue jeans and a Hess badge on the other side.

"Hurrah for—" the man cried, sleepily, and then, turning to the man next to him, he asked, "Which crowd is this, boss?" and upon being informed that he was with the followers of Hawkes, the man shouted:

"Hurrah for Hawkes!"

The Dock Commissioner was called for, and in response to the lusty cheers that greeted him when he emerged from his private room, he said:

"I am very much obliged to you for your cheers, but they don't belong to me—they belong to the Captains of the election districts."

"If we didn't have you as leader we wouldn't have the cheers," replied one of the Captains.

The Hawkes workers reported that during the day they had had fifty-nine men arrested at the polls, of whom thirty-nine were held for examination on the charge of attempting to vote illegally.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, owing to the fact that his name was kept off the primary ticket, issued instructions to his supporters, it was said, to stay away from the polls. When the vote in the district was all in the opposition, headed by Alexander T. Mason, gave out a comparative statement which was as follows:

Vote for district ticket last year with Morris's name on it	980
Vote for district ticket this year with Morris's name off	1,307
Excess this year over last	327
Morris's prediction of vote this year	500
Actual vote this year	1,307
Excess over Morris's prediction	807
Vote for ticket in Morris's own election district last year	25
Vote for ticket in Morris's own election district this year	34
Excess this year over last	9

Twenty-seven scratches in favor of Morris this year in entire Assembly district out of 1,307 votes.

Samuel Strasbourger was elected leader in the Thirty-first District without opposition. An unusually heavy vote was polled, the friends of the candidate hoping to show thereby that he was the unqualified choice of the district. Strasbourger was appointed leader to succeed Silas C. Croft, who died in the Spring.

The name of Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the New York County Republican General Committee, appeared on the ticket in this district, opposition to its going on the ticket in his own, the Twenty-ninth, developing. In order to insure his election to the committee the transfer was made. Friends of Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg of the Fifteenth District are credited with the move against Morris in retaliation for the Chairman's opposition to the renomination of the Senator.

An hour following the opening of the polls it was discovered that ballots being given out in the Twenty-fourth Election District had the name of Robert C. Morris erased. Further proceedings of this character were balked, and Morris was elected by a good margin.

FOUR INSPECTORS ARRESTED.

Contest to Throw Out Entire Vote of Two Election Districts in Second Assembly District.

The contest for Republican leadership of the Second Assembly District culminated last night in the arrest of four Inspectors of Election and a contest to throw out the entire vote of the Ninth and Tenth Election Districts.

Both districts voted at 500 Pearl Street, and when the polls closed at 9 o'clock the ballots were dumped out of the ballot box onto the table, ready for counting, when Harry Gordon, one of Michael Hines's watchers, declared that an attempt was being made to stuff the ballot box. He asserted that when the ballots were dumped out of the box some one threw a bunch of ballots which had not been voted into the pile.

For a time it looked as if a free fight would result. Policeman Charles W. Brunett, who was on duty in the polling place, called in two other policemen to his assistance and finally succeeded in separating the factions, which were on the point of coming to blows. He then placed the four Inspectors under arrest on the formal complaint of Harry Gordon and David Friedman, the Hines watchers. They were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station, where they were locked up for the night on a charge of violating the primary laws.

They gave their names as follows: William McCarthy, thirty-four years old, of 14 Duane Street; Thomas J. Organ, twenty-nine years old, of 35 City Hall Place; Frank Moore, twenty-five years old, of 46 Madison Street, and Jeremiah Coffee, twenty-nine years old, of 12 Chatham Street.

LITTLE FRAUD OR VIOLENCE.

Police and Superintendent of Elections Had a Comparatively Easy Day.

All the Commissioners were at the Bureau of Elections yesterday. There were more vacancies to fill in the primary boards than was expected. Ten Democratic Inspectors or poll clerks resigned and sixteen were removed for not being present at 2 P. M. Of Republican officers, seven resigned and seventeen were removed.

The primary election and the enrollment will have cost the city about $120,000 by election day. Some of the items are: Primary officers, $30,860; rents of polling places, $23,000; cartage, $3,900; advertising, $10,000; stationery, $12,000; extra clerks, $5,000, and completion of primary and enrollment, $30,000.

Inspector Brooks, as Acting Senior Inspector in the absence of Moses W. Cortright, looked after police details yesterday, and the reserves were held at the station houses. No special police protection was ordered anywhere, even in such districts as the First and Ninth, but the commanders of all precincts were directed to keep in close touch with the Central Office and to report any disturbance promptly.

At the headquarters of the State Superintendent of Elections it was stated that there was no trouble with the police as in former years, and that, in fact, the Police Department had become the executive arm of the State Elections Bureau. After the polls closed it was announced that during the day ninety-five persons had been arrested for violation of the election law.

ROBERT C. MORRIS'S FUTURE.

Effect of His Repudiation in His Own District on the County Committee Presidency.

As a result of the Republican primaries, there is probability that Robert C. Morris may be deposed as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Morris does not go back to the committee from his own district, but from the Thirty-first District, of which Samuel Strasbourger is the leader. If he remains at the head of the County Committee it will be because Senator Thomas C. Platt exerts the full force of his influence to keep him there.

Chairman Morris received such a defeat in his contest for control in his own district as is seldom met with by a leader of his prominence in the party. The District Captains of the Twenty-ninth, who made up the regular organization ticket refused to allow his name to go on the ticket as one of the ten members to which the district is entitled on the County Committee. So united was the opposition to him that Mr. Morris did not feel that it was worth his while to put out another ticket.

The repudiation of Mr. Morris by his own district is ascribed by those who led the fight against him to his attempt to defeat Senator N. A. Elsberg for renomination. It soon developed that Mason and Elsberg had practically all the district Captains with them, and when the primary ticket was made up it was decided that Mr. Morris's name should not go on it for the County Committee. Mr. Morris and his friends appealed to Senator Platt. The Senator tried to patch up peace, but the district leaders absolutely refused to listen to any suggestion of a compromise.

Mr. Morris will be a candidate for reelection as Chairman of the County Committee and will have the support of Senator Platt and National Committeeman Gibbs. The district leaders of the Twenty-ninth who repudiated him have not decided that they will carry their fight against him into the County Committee, but at the same time they express doubt as to whether a man who received such a rebuke as Mr. Morris received in his own district can maintain his supremacy in the General Committee. If he is re-elected through the dictation of Senator Platt, he will be, it is said, in very much the same position as was Mr. Nixon when the leadership of Tammany Hall was delegated to him by Richard Croker.

Mr. Morris and his friends charge that the action of his enemies in keeping him off the County Committee ticket was instigated by Lemuel E. Quigg, and was a part of Mr. Quigg's plan, they say, to regain the Chairmanship of the committee. This assertion is denied in emphatic terms by Mr. Mason, Senator Elsberg, and Edward W. Lauterbach, the trio who were chiefly responsible for the rebuke administered to him.

CARROLL NOT SEEKING TAMMANY LEADERSHIP.

Charles F. Murphy, Triumvir of Tammany Hall, heard the returns of the primary elections at the Anawanda Club, on Second Avenue. He was principally interested in the returns from the First and the Ninth Assembly Districts. It was expected that Col. Michael C. Murphy would win over "Battery Dan" Finn, and there was surprise when it was announced from authoritative sources that Col. Murphy had been defeated by nearly 400 votes.

Charles F. Murphy would not make any statement about the contests, except to say that the largest vote had been cast in his Assembly district at yesterday's primary that was ever cast. The number of votes was 3,084, according to the reports of the District Captains, all of which were cast for Charles F. Murphy.

Chairman Daniel F. McMahon of the Tammany Executive Committee called at the Anawanda Club late in the evening. There were mutual congratulations between the leaders. Chairman McMahon refused to make any statement as to when the meeting of the Executive Committee would be called. There was a discussion as to what action would be taken by the Tammany men about the leadership of the Wigwam. It was stated that Charles F. Murphy would muster the "old guard" of leaders made famous by Richard Croker, and that he would be practically acknowledged as the head of Tammany Hall at an early date. There was some talk that the full power of Tammany's leader would not be given to Charles F. Murphy before the organization of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall in December.

John F. Carroll announced last night that he was not seeking the leadership of Tammany Hall. There was much jubilation in the district when the results of the primaries were announced. Mr. Carroll said in part:

"It has been stated that I was seeking the leadership of Tammany Hall. I am not. I am satisfied to remain the leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District—to promote and protect the interests of the local organization, and to stand by the men who have stood by me. I do not care who the leader of Tammany Hall is so long as he shall stand for a clean Tammany, a fair Tammany, and a Tammany that shall look to and strive for the success of the Democratic Party of the State and the Nation rather than for its own temporary advantage irrespective of other consequences.

"I have been a member of Tammany Hall all my life and I shall never belong to any other political organization. This in itself is reason enough why I should lend my support to any proposition of leadership that promises a permanent place to Tammany in the respect and confidence of the Democratic Party as a whole. On the other hand, I do not hesitate to say that I shall fight to a finish any proposition of leadership that promises to make of Tammany a close corporation, in whose assets the Democracy of the State and Nation has no interest."

IN RICHMOND AND QUEENS.

Nicholas Muller and President Cassidy Defeat Their Factional Opponents.

The regular factions of the two parties were successful in both party primaries in Richmond. In the Democratic primaries the Muller faction carried every election district in the borough, with one exception. This was the Twelfth District of the First Ward, which was carried by the Burlee faction. In the Republican primaries the regulars, led by President George Cromwell, defeated the Brannif faction by at least 1,500 in the borough.

The minorities on both sides put up a hard fight, and by their activities made it appear they were more numerous than the count of the vote indicated they were. Both factions of each party had carriages out all through the hours the polls were open.

President Cassidy of Queens Borough easily carried the First Ward of his borough, where his leadership was attacked by a faction of his party under the leadership of James P. Hicks. The indications late last night were that Cassidy had won in the Assembly district by about 3,500. The only contest was in the First Ward, Long Island City. There the vote was: Cassidy, 3,154; Hicks, 1,261.

This majority of 1,893 in that ward, coupled with the vote for the Cassidy ticket in the Second Ward, which is coupled with the first in the district, will bring the majority up to the figures stated. Late last night there were still five districts from the Second Ward missing, but they will only increase the Cassidy vote. There were no contests in any of the other wards in the borough.

Exciting Albany Democrat Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Albany Democrats had one of the most exciting contests in a long time to-day. The fight was between the forces of Patrick E. McCabe, the present State Committeeman, and Zeb A. Dyer, Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. McCabe had the support of Senator David B. Hill, whose ward, the Ninth, gave Mr. McCabe's men 175 majority to-day, whereas at the last primaries they had but 1 majority.

Mr. McCabe will control the City Democratic Committee, and Mr. Dyer the County Democratic Committee. Mr. McCabe carried the First and Third Assembly Districts and Mr. Dyer the Second and Fourth.

The result of to-day's contest was:

Albany City—McCabe, 12 wards; Dyer, 7.
Towns—McCabe, 5; Dyer, 5.
Watervliet City—McCabe, 1 ward; Dyer, 8.
Cohoes City—Dyer, 6 wards; McCabe none.

The Republican primaries had nothing to do with the general result, being simply over ward officers.

BROOKLYN PRIMARIES WON BY REGULARS.

Woodruff, Dady, and Others Carry Out Ante-Election Promises—The Democratic Victors.

LEADERS ELECTED—BROOKLYN.

First District—T. H. Wagstaff, (Rep.,) P. H. Quinn, (Dem.)
Second—W. J. Beatty, (Rep.,) John M. Clancy, (Dem.)
Third—R. H. Laimbeer, (Rep.,) W. T. Noonan, (Dem.)
Fourth—George H. Roberts, (Rep.,) James B. Bouck, (Dem.)
Fifth—Alfred T. Hobley, (Rep.,) William E. Melody, (Dem.)
Sixth—F. H. Schroeder, (Rep.,) W. R. McGuire, (Dem.)
Seventh—Harry A. Hanbury, (Rep.,) William A. Doyle, (Dem.)
Eighth—Jacob Brenner, (Rep.,) John M. Gray, (Dem.)
Ninth—M. J. Wheeler, (Rep.,) *James Kehoe, (Dem.)
Tenth—William E. Phillips, (Rep.,) William Hughes, (Dem.)
Eleventh—Frank J. Gardner, (Rep.,) B. J. York, (Dem.)
Twelfth—Charles S. Devoy, (Rep.,) M. E. Dooley, (Dem.)
Thirteenth—Philip T. Williams, (Rep.,) William Brennan, (Dem.)
Fourteenth—Eugene Amell, (Rep.,) P. H. McCarren, (Dem.)
Fifteenth—Harry Jacquillard, (Rep.,) George H. Lindsay, (Dem.)
Sixteenth—Robert A. Sharkey, (Rep.,) James S. Regan, (Dem.)
Seventeenth—William Wirth, (Rep.,) John L. Shea, (Dem.)
Eighteenth—F. H. J. Kaeke, (Rep.,) Frank D. Creamer, (Dem.)
Nineteenth—C. J. Haubert, (Rep.,) Conrad Hasenflug, (Dem.)
Twentieth—John K. Neal, (Rep.,) Dennis Winter, (Dem.)
Twenty-first—J. L. Livingston, (Rep.,) James P. Sinnott, Dem.)
*Opposition.

The primaries in Brooklyn resulted in a clean sweep for the Republican regular organization forces, and almost the same for the Democratic organization. On the Republican side Walter B. Atterbury, who made a strenuous fight against the Woodruff-Dady combination to retain his control of the Seventeenth Assembly District, the "Republican Gibraltar" of Brooklyn, was among the leaders who went down to defeat.

The victory of the organization in this district was a decisive one, and the poor showing made by Atterbury was both a surprise and a disappointment to those who had felt confident that he would again win out against the "machine."

The chief interest in the local primaries was in the fight in this district, and all other contests in the borough were completely overshadowed by it. The organization leaders began early to win followers from Atterbury.

The Atterbury forces asserted last night that their defeat had been effected by lavish promises of patronage and the spending of a "barrel of money" sent into the district from outside quarters. The Woodruff adherents, however, deny that promises of patronage were made or that money was sent into the district to down Atterbury.

Of the twenty-five election districts in the Seventeenth Assembly District, three-fourths were carried by the anti-Atterbury forces, a majority of about 600 votes being cast against Atterbury.

Col. Michael J. Dady had a comparatively easy time of it with the opposition in the First Assembly District and won out by a comfortable margin. In Mr. Woodruff's home district, the Eleventh, Frank J. Gardner, the organization leader, also had things quite his own way.

The so-called reform element made a determined fight against Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey in the Sixteenth District, but failed to show much strength at the primaries, being badly beaten.

The contests of chief interest on the Democratic side were those in the Seventh and Ninth Districts. In the Seventh the factions led by ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton and ex-Councilman William A. Doyle, respectively, again fought it out for control. Doyle, the Willoughby Street leader, was once more successful, defeating Stapleton by something like a thousand votes.

The one defeat sustained by Willoughby Street was in Red Hook, the Ninth District. This is the district which ex-Senator Coffey, when he was of the McLaughlin circle, controlled absolutely for years. The followers of Coffey in the district, with other forces opposed to Willoughby Street, combined yesterday against William O'Donnell, the organization leader.

When the votes were counted last night it was found that James Kehoe had wrested the leadership of the district from O'Donnell by a small majority. Kehoe polled 1,357 votes, while 1,407 were cast for the O'Donnell ticket. The defeat of O'Donnell came as a surprise to the Willoughby Street leaders, as they had underestimated the strength of the opposition.

Mr. Atterbury issued a statement last night, in which he said:

"We have been beaten by Woodruff and Dady and by outside influence. Mr. Woodruff gave his whole time and attention to the fight and has accomplished his ends.

"We were not beaten by the people of the district, but by outside influence and intimidation. Even tradesmen were threatened that if they did not vote the Woodruff-Dady ticket customers would leave them. We are beaten in this primary, but are not defeated, and will keep up the fight if it takes ten years."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was very much elated over the victory of the regular ticket. He said:

"I estimate the entire reform vote to be about 4,000. Out of the 529 election districts in the borough the regulars have carried 511, against 18 for the reformers. Mr. Schieren's own district went against him by a vote of 44 to 27.

"Naval Officer Sharkey carried his Assembly district by 1,480 votes, more than the total vote of the reformers. There are 80,000 enrolled Republicans in Brooklyn, 76,000 of whom are entirely in sympathy with us."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's
Third Ave. to Lexington, 59th to 60th St.

Show Days of Millinery & Costumes Fall, 1902.

Fall Hats by
Suzanne Blum, Marescot Soeurs,
Camille Roger, Mon. Lewis,
Mon. Pouyanne, Miniggio,
Michniewicz Tuvee, Mon. Virot,
Caroline Reboux, Linn Faulkner,

Costumes by
Maison Perdaux Sarah Mayer & & Cie., H. Morhange & Cie.,
Paquin, Calvayrac,
Masson Templier & Cie., Doucet,
Panem, Elisa & Cie.

In connection with the above exhibits there is also a display of Women's Fall neckwear—Parisian fancies and American creations—which is indeed most interesting.

Women's Waists $2.25
A particularly smart and becoming style, made of white figured Marseilles, a fleeced-back material, which adds the needed warmth to the Fall waist. It has tailor stitched pleats, made in the side effect so much in vogue; a smart separate stock collar with turn-over ends, and is finished with pearl buttons.

Men's Underwear 39c.
New fresh Fall goods just opened; fine cotton and wool shirts and drawers, bound with silk tape;

NICHOLAS FISH WAS KILLED BY VIOLENCE

Coroner, After Autopsy, Says a Fall Not Sufficient.

THREE ARRESTS IN THE CASE

Private Detective Sharkey Held in $10,000 Bail and Two Women Detained as Witnesses of the Fatal Quarrel.

When Nicholas Fish, banker and society man, was found dying in West Thirty-fourth Street night before last, he had been in a saloon with two women and a man. According to the police, the man was Thomas J. Sharkey, private detective, who was arrested early yesterday morning and locked up on the charge of having struck the blow that caused the death of the banker. With Sharkey two women, Mrs. Libbie J. Phillips and Mrs. Nellie Casey, were taken to the station.

The arrests were made in a ground floor apartment at 439 West Thirty-fourth Street, the home of Mrs. Casey, at 2 o'clock in the morning, three-quarters of an hour before the victim of the saloon quarrel died in Roosevelt Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage and laceration of the brain, caused, so the Coroner's physician said after an autopsy, by violence, not by a fall upon the pavement.

Sharkey, who has conducted his detective agency for some years in rooms above the saloon of Alderman Thomas Foley, at Franklin and Centre Streets, was taken before Coroner Jackson, together with the two women, after they had been carried from the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station to the West Side Court. The man was held in bail of $10,000, the Coroner having the discretion of fixing a sum because the evidence pointed to homicide that was not murder in the first degree. No one appeared to furnish the bond, and the prisoner staid in the Tombs. Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Casey were held for $500 bail, which was furnished in the afternoon by George Ormsby, a mason and builder of 152 Leonard Street, who gave as security some Brooklyn lots. Mrs. Phillips is thirty-eight years old; Mrs. Casey thirty.

That Mr. Fish had known Mrs. Phillips for some time was announced by the police and confirmed by Mrs. Casey, as was the fact that the banker was admitted to the hospital as a patient suffering from alcoholism, the ambulance surgeon's cursory street examination not having established the existence of the severe injuries from which he died.

How the detectives of Capt. Haughey's precinct managed to catch Sharkey and the two women was told yesterday by Wardman Hallahan, who, together with Detectives Trojan and Reid, assisted by Patrolman Flannery, made the arrests.

THE WARDMAN'S STORY.

"It was 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon," said Hallahan, "when Mr. Fish was thrown out of Ehrhardt Brothers' saloon, at 235 and 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. The officer who reported the matter to the station simply told the Sergeant that an unknown man had been taken away in an ambulance, suffering from too much whisky. It was nearly 8 o'clock when we learned that the unknown man was Nicholas Fish, and that he was in a bad way, with his skull fractured, or something like it.

"The Captain took some men and went out to investigate the case. It wasn't hard to find out that the women with Mr. Fish in the saloon were Libbie Phillips and Nellie Casey. The former is well known in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where she has lived all her life, and pretty nearly everybody around there knew about Sharkey's fondness for her. Why, he has been taken in several times for slugging men who paid her attention. Only two weeks ago or less he struck a young fellow who dared to buy her a drink, and he did not like to see another man even speak to her. Mrs. Casey wasn't so well known, for she hadn't lived in the neighborhood long. Yet enough people had seen her chumming with Mrs. Phillips to put us on the track of both of them.

"Mrs. Phillips was a Miss Slate. Her father, called 'Gimpy' Slate, was a well-known figure about West Thirty-fourth Street for years, and I believe he's still living, though nobody seems to know where he is, and it doesn't make any difference that they don't. Well, the daughter says she met a man named Phillips some years ago and that he left her. How that may be, I don't know, but it's sure she's been known by the name for a time.

"After inquiring a little, Trojan, Reid, and myself learned that the Phillips and Casey flats were on the bottom floor at 439 West Thirty-fourth Street, and that Mrs. Phillips acted as collector of rents for the building at that number and the one next door. The property belongs to the Jeremiah estate, and long ago 'Gimpy' Slate had charge of it as a sort of janitor. His daughter succeeded him.

"We got to the house a little before 2 o'clock. Trojan went in and rang the Phillips bell. There wasn't any answer. Then we heard some singing and piano playing in the Casey place, just across the hall. When we rang the bell to the latter flat the door was opened and we walked into the hallway, leaving Patrolman Flannery to watch the street door.

"Trojan went in front to do the talking. The Casey door opened and two women came out. 'I want to see Mrs. Libbie Phillips,' said Trojan. 'There ain't nobody here by that name,' said Mrs. Casey, the foremost woman. 'Well,' remarked Trojan, 'it's a pity, for I had some good news for her.' At that the rear woman, who had been half hiding behind a door curtain, stepped to the front and said, 'I'm Mrs. Phillips.'

"Trojan walked close up to her and said he'd like to know a little about that scrap in the saloon. She jumped a little, and answered that she didn't know a thing about it, and then he told 'em to go back in the room and stay there. They went, and we followed. We didn't see anybody, but we'd heard scuffling inside, and it was certain that whoever had been there went out by the window or the back door. About that time Flannery poked his head in and said he'd seen a man go down in the cellar, so Trojan and I left the women with Reid and went down. There was Sharkey trying to get into a coal bin.

"'What are you doing here?' I said.

"'Came down to get some coal,' he answered.

"After that they didn't have much to say at first, and we took 'em to the station, where they were put in cells. On the way Sharkey admitted to Trojan that he had struck Fish, but this morning, when he heard his man was dead, he wouldn't say anything more. Mrs. Phillips never did say anything, but Mrs. Casey, who was half scared to death, told the Captain all about it when he got at her in the station."

Trojan corroborated Hallahan's statement that Sharkey had admitted striking Mr. Fish, and Capt. Haughey told what Mrs. Casey had said to him. When the arrests were made there was a small four-year-old girl in the Casey flat. She woke up just after Sharkey had been hauled up from the cellar and began to cry that she wanted to go with her mother, pointing to Mrs. Casey.

After reaching the station the child begged to sleep in the cell with Mrs. Casey, but this was not permitted, and one of the officers was told to take her back to the flat, as Mrs. Casey said her husband was due there to spend the last part of the night. Mr. Casey was found. He expressed regret that Mrs. Casey had been taken in, and then played a tune on the piano for the detective and the child.

Later he went to the station and, after failing to secure the release of Mrs. Casey, returned home again, having stated that he was a musician employed in a vaudeville theatre.

MRS. CASEY'S VERSION.

The story that Capt. Haughey said Mrs. Casey told him in the back room of the station was this:

Mrs. Phillips and she had been good friends, and the former had told her often about Mr. Fish, speaking of him as an old acquaintance. Soon after 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the two women started for a walk. While crossing Eighth Avenue they saw the banker standing on the northeast corner of the avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in front of a barroom owned by a man named Comerford and about twenty steps away from the resort kept by Ehrhardt Brothers.

Mr. Fish proposed, she said, to take them into the place and treat them to drinks. They had something to eat, having taken seats in the second floor drinking room of the establishment. From this second floor a flight of steel steps runs down to the pavement, and on each side of these steps are doors leading into the saloon proper. Only men go in down stairs, the upper rooms being reserved for both men and women.

They ate and drank for nearly three hours, said Mrs. Casey. She and Mrs. Phillips took different kinds of beverages, mostly "soft." Mr. Fish stuck to whisky. They were in a good humor, and nothing had happened to disturb their enjoyment, when Sharkey made his appearance a little before 5:30 o'clock. Sharkey, she said, did not know Mr. Fish, at whom he leered viciously, as was his wont when he saw other men with Mrs. Phillips.

"Hello, Tom," called Mrs. Phillips. "Come over and have a drink with us."

He accepted the invitation, still glowering. Mrs. Casey explained that he was always glowering. She gave him the reputation of being a very morose man, and her opinion found numerous corroborations in the neighborhood of the Criminal Court Building, across the street from the Sharkey National Detective Agency's place of business, and in which the detective is well known.

When Sharkey sat down, Mr. Fish politely asked him to have a drink, and then called a waiter, Carl by name, to bring him a pen and some ink, that he might sign a check. He had a roll of bills in his pocket, Mrs. Casey said, but seemed to want to fill out a check for some reason that he did not explain. The waiter was hesitating when Sharkey said:

"You're a nice one to draw a check. Who do you think is going to cash it for you?"

The remark was accompanied by a sneer. Mr. Fish flared up and began to talk loudly, abusing Sharkey. His anger was not mollified when the waiter came up and said he could not get the paper cashed, as he did not know the signer. Then the head waiter said the same thing, and Sharkey volunteered the opinion that anybody would be a fool to cash the check.

Mr. Fish grew so noisy, said Mrs. Casey, that the head waiter told him to leave, to which he paid no attention, but continued to abuse Sharkey, who reached over and slapped him in the face. He was about to retaliate when the waiter took his arm and rushed him toward the door. Sharkey started to follow, and Mrs. Phillips held him by the coattail, but he broke away and caught Mr. Fish at the top of the flight of steps leading down to the street. There he struck the banker full in the face, and the latter reeled head downward toward the pavement, where he lay motionless.

Mrs. Casey said that Sharkey then ran out of another door, slipped into the side entrance of the Comerford saloon, and finally made his exit from that place into Eighth Avenue. While the crowd collected about the prostrate man on the sidewalk, the fugitive, whom no one was trying to catch, waited until Mrs. Phillips found him. He had dropped his hat, which she had picked up and brought to him. Together they took a car bound up town. Later they went home, where they were joined by Mrs. Casey, she herself having left the Ehrhardt place without interference during the commotion that followed the episode.

THE PRISONERS IN COURT.

The prisoners, who had been taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, were among the first brought into the West Side Court at the morning session. Magistrate Mott, who was evidently familiar with the case, listened to Detective Trojan's arraignment and said without any further formality:

"Take them along to the Coroner."

Mrs. Phillips was asked in court if she had anything to say, and replied in the negative. The officers stated that she had acknowledged having known Mr. Fish, but had refused to tell where or how she met him. When Mrs. Casey was approached with a question, she seemed inclined to talk, but Sharkey shouted to her:

"Look here, Casey! Come away from there. You've got nothing to say."

Sharkey is a very large man, with red cheeks and a bulky mustache. His looks in court were as gloomy as their reputation described them to be habitually. The officers who had him in charge said that he lived once in South Brooklyn and did a good business in the sort of detective work that accompanied divorce cases. Six years ago he came to this borough, armed with a letter to "Tom" Foley, and since then he has had his headquarters over the latter's Centre Street saloon.

On reaching the Coroners' office Sharkey made a statement. "I went into Ehrhardt's saloon," he said, "and saw these two women, with whom I am acquainted. They called out when they saw me: 'Come over, Tom, and have a drink.' I went over and sat down with them, and after we had talked together some, this banker, Fish, seemed to take offense at my being there. We had a few words, and all at once he drew off with his arm and struck me with his shoulder. Then we both got up. I went out one door and he the other. He must have stumbled down the steps and fallen in going out. He had been drinking all the afternoon and had a good deal in him."

Coroner Jackson announced that preparations for the inquest would be made at once. The counsel for the prisoner is John Hoyer, who argued in vain for a reduction of the bail. Later in the day the Coroner and Dr. O'Hanlon performed an autopsy, after which they announced that the man's death had been due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused by violence, and that they had found the brain in a badly lacerated condition. They said they did not know exactly what sort of violence it had been, but they thought it was a blow.

"His death could not have been caused by a fall on the pavement," said Coroner Jackson, who added that the prisoners had made statements to him, but that he would not make public what they had said until to-day. Both he and Dr. O'Hanlon refused to say anything further about the autopsy.

After the autopsy the body was taken by Undertaker James H. Lewis of 141 East Sixteenth Street to the Fish home, at 53 Irving Place. Previous to this the dead man's brothers, Hamilton and Stuyvesant Fish, called on their sister-in-law.

While Stuyvesant Fish was talking to reporters a camera man attempted to get a snapshot of him. He rushed at the man and smashed the camera to bits. Then he said that he would pay the bill for it if the editor of the paper to which it belonged would send him such a bill. The camera was valued at $65.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. Mark's Church on the Bouwerie.

THE FISH FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Col. Fish of the Revolution the Forerunner—Hamilton Fish, the Statesman—The Present Generation.

Twice in four years has there been a tragedy in the famous Fish family, and each time has it happened to Nicholas Fish, the eldest son and representative of a name that has been most notable in the history of New York and of this country. Four years ago, in June, Hamilton Fish, the only son of Nicholas, was found dead with a bullet through his heart in the Cuban wilderness. He had enlisted in the Rough Riders, after a wild career in New York, had been a model soldier, and had died the death of a hero. The tragedy of Nicholas Fish, his father, is the sensation of the day.

Col. Nicholas Fish, the grandfather of the man who has just been killed, was the Adonis of Colonial and Revolutionary society. In 1803 he boarded with Mrs. Daubeney, who was the widow of an Englishman of noble lineage. She kept a very fashionable boarding house at the upper end of Wall Street, near Trinity Church. Miss Charlotte Daubeney, her second daughter, who was described as being very beautiful, fell in love with the handsome Colonel, but the story runs that he jilted her and married the wealthy heiress, Miss Stuyvesant. Miss Daubeney went up to the foot of Hubert Street, North River, and threw herself in the water. She was drowned and her death caused a great sensation at the time.

Col. Nicholas Fish was the first of the family to establish its social position after the Revolution. His career and gallant conduct in the trying times of the Revolution are well known. He had come from excellent stock, and was related to many of the prominent Westchester County and New England families His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, the great-great-granddaughter of Peter Stuyvesant, was related also to the Livingstons. Her mother was Margaret Livingston, directly descended from Robert Livingston, the first Lord of Livingston Manor.

The next generation of the family saw at its head Hamilton Fish, one of the most distinguished men that New York has produced. It was during his lifetime that the Fishes became one of the best-known families in America. Many foreigners of distinction had letters to Hamilton Fish. He dispensed a liberal hospitality from his great mansion at Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, opposite Stuyvesant Square. For many years this house, then in the most aristocratic quarter of New York, was pointed out to strangers as one of the landmarks of the city. It was an old-fashioned red brick residence, standing in a great garden. Five years ago it was demolished, and on its site was built the Lying-In Hospital, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan to the city.

Hamilton Fish went into politics, and was elected to Congress in 1843. In 1847 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of New York, and was then elected Governor, serving from 1849 to 1851, in which latter year he was made United States Senator from New York. In 1869, President Grant appointed him Secretary of State of the United States, and he served as such for the entire eight years of President Grant's two terms. His death occurred in 1893.

His wife was Julia Kean, daughter of Peter Kean of Ursino, N. J., and from a family connected with the Wadsworths, the Kings, the Livingstons, the Duers, and other prominent persons in the State. From his mother he had inherited a fortune.

THE FISH MANSION.

His mansion was built on Stuyvesant property, opposite the great Stuyvesant house, where now reside Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, and at the end of a line of several Rutherfurd and Stuyvesant mansions, all built in that locality, where was once the farm of the testy old Knickerbocker Governor. Hamilton Fish had three sons. The eldest was Nicholas, named after his handsome grandfather, born Feb. 19, 1846; the second was Hamilton, Jr., born in 1849, and the third was Stuyvesant, born in 1851. The daughters, who were among the belles of the fashionable set, long before the days of the late McAllister, married early. Miss Sarah Morris Fish is Mrs. Sidney Webster, and lives in a handsome residence adjoining the old Fish property on East Seventeenth Street. Her son, Hamilton Fish Webster, married Miss Post. Elizabeth Stuyvesant Fish married Frederick S. G. d'Hauteville; Julia Kean Fish is the widow of Col. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., and Susan Le Roy Fish married William E. Rogers. Edith Livingston, the youngest daughter, married Hugh Stafford Northcote. She died in 1887, and her husband is also dead. They left two children.

Nicholas Fish, the eldest son, was one of the young men about town thirty years ago. He was a very great favorite in society, and was the only one of the three brothers who cared very much about it. Hamilton, Jr., went into politics. He married a very charming heiress from Troy, a Miss Mann. He has two young daughters, the eldest of whom made her début last Winter. Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr., died a few years ago, and after her death he went to Europe with his family. This year on his return he opened his country seat at Rocklawn, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

Stuyvesant, the youngest son, became a man of finance. Early in life he went into the Illinois Central Railroad, and from 1872 to 1876 he was engaged with the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. He became Vice President of the Illinois Central in 1883, having been previously Vice President of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad. In 1887 he became President of the Illinois Central, which position he occupies at the present time. In a few years he has accumulated a very large fortune. He married Marion G. Anthon, the daughter of William Henry Anthon, one of the most prominent lawyers of his time in New York. She was pretty, clever, and ambitious. Her family and her position were equal to those of her husband, and in a few years after her wedding she suddenly developed into a leader of society, a position which she occupies to-day, celebrated for her originality and for the fearless, almost brusque, manner in which she smites those whom she does not like, and for a warm, generous heart and an unequaled hospitality.

Nicholas Fish, as the head of the family, went into diplomacy. In 1871 he was Second Secretary of the United States Legation in Berlin. About that time he married Miss Clemence Smith-Bryce, the daughter of Major James Smith-Bryce. The Bryce family at the time had not the same social standing as the Fishes. Miss Smith-Bryce was a very clever young woman, a talented musician, and very highly educated. Mrs. Hamilton Fish opposed the match, but was reconciled to it afterward. Mrs. Nicholas Fish was and is a woman to whom an artistic life is essential. She likes to gather around her musicians and artists and writers. Her brother, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, who married Miss Edith Ccoper, the daughter of Edward Cooper, has the same tastes. He was for years the editor and proprietor of The North American Review, and he is one of the best authorities in town on musical and literary matters.

The musical atmosphere of Berlin agreed with Mrs. Nicholas Fish, but she did not care very much for the American colony there. At the time the late Mrs. John Bigelow was residing at Berlin. She was the wife of the venerable ex-Minister to France, and there was always a question between herself and Mrs. Nicholas Fish as to precedence. Nicholas Fish at that time is described as a man of quiet, dignified manners, resembling his father. He was an athlete of the first order, and it is said that at Berlin he thrashed at different times several roughs who had been insulting to him. For a great part of the time in Berlin, during the absence of the Minister, he was Chargé d'Affaires. From 1877 to 1881 he was Chargé d'Affaires to the Swiss Confederation and United States Minister to Belgium in 1882-6. He returned to New York in 1887. He took a cottage at Tuxedo, and Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a number of musicales and literary entertainments in the house in Irving Place.

Nicholas Fish joined the Union Club in 1873. He was President of the New York State branch of the Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, and many of the prominent clubs.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH.

On the return of the Nicholas Fishes to America, they found that Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had taken the social leadership of the family. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had been entertaining in her new home, on Gramercy Park, now occupied by the Philip Lydigs. Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave excerpts from Wagner with Wagnerian tenors and concerts and musicales. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish reigned at Newport, subsequently had the Crossways built, and, moving from Gramercy Park to a splendid new house at Seventy-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, gave some renowned entertainments. She was instrumental in introducing Harry Lehr to society and in being generally spectacular. Even Stuyvesant Fish had entered into the social whirl and was one of the managers of the famous Centennial Ball in 1889, and so provoked Ward McAllister that between them arose a very acrimonious correspondence, which was the talk of the town at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish had two children. The daughter, Miss Elizabeth Fish, was married to Robert Burnside Potter early in 1889. She and her husband have lived a great deal abroad, only coming to New York to visit her parents last year.

Hamilton Fish, 3d, was the only son. He was a decided disappointment to his parents. He was a rough and ready young fellow, with a taste for low life. He was constantly getting into street brawls and his name became a synonym for "toughness." And yet he was so generous, so kind-hearted, and had such a winning way about him that he was forgiven every time he did something to bring him into disrepute. It was hardly his fault, as he had no inclination for music or society or literature. He wanted to lead a free and open life somewhere in a rough community. He chafed at New York, and after getting into many scrapes, some of which were very much on the order of the one in which his father lost his life, he went at the breaking out of the Spanish war to Washington and enlisted in the Rough Riders.

Theodore Roosevelt took much interest in him. He had a talk with him when he enlisted, and made him understand that he was to observe the regulations of the corps, and that the campaign was not a frolic. "Ham" Fish went into the war heart and soul. He was a model soldier, and at times he seemed to have premonition of his fate. He frequently said to his comrades that he knew he would be killed, and he seemed to rather desire it. He was good-natured, whole-souled, and was the most popular member of the regiment. He and Elliot Cowdin were "bunkies." His death was characteristic. He was bold, courageous, and never knew fear. He was one of the first in the charge and one of the first to lay down his life for his country.

The death of this son was a terrible blow to both parents. The other members of the family had drifted apart. There had for years existed a coolness between Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Nicholas Fish. In fact they never spoke to each other.

The Crossways at Newport was opened with a gorgeous entertainment a few days after the news of the death of Hamilton Fish was received in New York. And this was never forgiven by the parents of the dead boy.

For some time there have been rumors current concerning the habits of Nicholas Fish. He was known to have been drinking heavily. He was seen in very queer company a number of times. Mrs. Fish has been at Tuxedo for some months. Major Bryce, her father, died two years ago, and as this followed shortly on the death of her son she has not entertained except in a small way for her daughter last Winter.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish has worshipped the memory of her boy. He was buried from St. Mark's in the Bouwerie when the war was over with high military honors. It was a notable gathering, although late in the Summer, when fashion had not come back to town. Every one wanted to show sympathy with the afflicted parents, and the name of Hamilton Fish 3d to-day is perpetuated as one of the most distinguished of his line and lineage. The Fish family are scattered. Some of the sisters are at Newport and in the country. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish closes her residence, the Crossways, to-day, and Hamilton Fish and his daughters are at their country place.

NO COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

That Such Arrangement Exists Between Goulds and the Pennsylvania Is Not Believed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Officials of the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central Railroads treat lightly the report of a community of interests arrangement between the Goulds and the Pennsylvania.

Vice President Landstreet of the Western Maryland said to-day that the $25,000,000 bond issue would provide, among other things, for new equipment, changes in grade and alignment, the terminus in Baltimore, and the sixty-five-mile extension between Cherry Run and Cumberland.

There will be spent $3,000,000 for new equipment on the Western Maryland in addition to the $1,000,000 which the West Virginia Central is now spending, and will greatly enlarge the facilities of the two roads as combined.

GOVERNMENT WILL USE PETER POWER EVIDENCE.

It has been decided that the main body of the testimony upon which the United States Government will rely in support of its action to dissolve the Northern Securities Company as in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law of July 2, 1890, will be that taken in the case of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. That decision is expected to expedite the progress of the case.

The first hearing was appointed for yesterday morning before Special Commissioner F. G. Ingersoll in the United States Circuit Court, but it was continued, and after the conference Mr. Richards read the following agreement, which he said had been reached by all the parties of interest in the case:

It has been stipulated by counsel for the United States and counsel for all the defendants in this cause that certain testimony and documentary evidence heretofore taken shall be considered as taken in the present cause. I therefore request that you spread upon the record a minute to the effect that all parties stipulate and agree that the testimony of J. J. Hill, C. S. Mellen, J. S. Kennedy, G. W. Perkins, W. P. Clough, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Steele, and J. P. Morgan, with the documentary evidence and exhibits introduced in connection therewith, taken in the case of Peter Power vs. Northern Securities Pacific Railway Company, before Richard A. Mabey, special examiner, and printed in the transcript, and also all the exhibits introduced in said case, likewise the testimony of E. H. Harriman, taken before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 25, 1902, in the matter of consolidations and combinations of carriers subject to an act to regulate commerce, including the method of association known as the community of interest plan, shall be considered as testimony in this case, to have the same force and effect as if taken before the special examiner in this cause.

Adjournment was then taken until Thursday of next week at 11 o'clock.

BIG RAILROAD SCHEME.

Contract of the Mexican Central Includes Far-Reaching Plans—Expenditure of Some $3,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 16.—It is announced that the contract which the Mexican Central Railroad Company entered into a few days ago with the railroad construction firm of Pampson & Smith for the building of about forty-five miles of track between Tuzpan, Mexico, and Colima, calls for the expenditure of $3,500,000. This is the largest single contract ever let for railway building in Mexico. The work on this piece of road will be the heaviest ever undertaken in Mexico. There will be constructed thirteen tunnels and seventeen bridges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—H. R. Nickerson, Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Central Railroad, says that the new lines projected and now being constructed by his company when completed will not only cover the Republic of Mexico so as to connect the most important trading centres, but will give to the system a much shorter connecting route to the United States.

The road from the City of Mexico to Tampico, which is being constructed, will give a short route to the Gulf from the capital city. Surveys are being made for a line from Monterey to the Texas frontier, the probable northern terminus being Laredo, which, with the new Tampico line, will make a short route to connect with the Texas system of roads.

The line north of Monterey taps and opens up a rich coal and mineral country. A steel manufacturing plant has been erected at Monterey at a cost of $10,000,000 to utilize the rich ores and coal that the new line is bringing to light. Over on the Pacific coast the Mexican Central is building from Tuxpan to Manzanillo.

WESTERN RATE WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—An important meeting of the traffic managers of the various Western roads was held here to-day to consider ways and means for ending the bitter rate war on various articles of freight to Colorado points.

On iron and similar articles the rates are from 40 to 50 per cent. below normal tariffs, and to aggravate the situation the merchants at Missouri River points threatened to make complaint to the Inter-State Commerce Commission if the railroads did not cease to make lower rates from Chicago and the Mississippi River to Colorado points than to the Missouri River points, in direct violation of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law.

It was found that several of the roads had made contracts at the low rates, especially on structural iron, that could not be terminated until Jan. 1 next. In order to placate the Missouri River merchants and obviate prosecution for violation of the law, it was agreed to reduce the rates on canned goods to 45 cents a hundred pounds from Chicago to Colorado common points and make corresponding reductions from the Missouri River. The rate from the Atlantic seaboard to Denver was reduced to 60 cents a hundred pounds. The present rate on canned goods from Chicago to Colorado common points is 77 cents, and from New York 93 cents. The reduced rates become effective on Sept. 22 and expire on Dec. 31, 1902.

It was agreed that no contracts should be made extending beyond Dec. 31, and that all reduced rates to Colorado points now in effect should expire on Dec. 31, 1902, and normal tariff rates be charged thereafter.

NEW OKLAHOMA RAILROAD.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Sept. 16.—A Territorial charter was granted to-day to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad Company with a capital of $11,500,000. The incorporators are Oklahoma capitalists.

The proposed line will run from Cedarville, Kan., southwest through Stillwater, Guthrie, and El Reno, Oklahoma, to Kirkland, Texas, and will have two branch lines, one from Stillwater southeast to Fort Smith, Ark., and the other northwest to Woodward, Oklahoma, on the Texas border. The total distance will be 640 miles.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES APARTMENTS

AT "THE TVRRETS"
110 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,600.

APARTMENTS

SPEAKER HENDERSON WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

and the House machine. At the beginning of the last session he tried to have the rules amended so as to give the individual members a chance.

It is assumed that Mr. Littlefield will have the President's good will, although he was one of the beet-sugar men during the Cuban reciprocity fight.

Theodore Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, is expected to be a candidate, and unless Senator Hanna fights him, it is said he may by able to command the Ohio delegation. He is considered one of the strong men of Congress. Gen. Grosvenor, it is said, could not get the support of his State delegation, as things stand now. Mr. Burton might under ordinary circumstances, but his recent differences with Mr. Hanna probably would have to be healed in order to have him command the united delegation.

Speaker Henderson had been asked by his supporters in his district to make tariff revision speeches. This is said to be one compelling cause of his declination. The matter, it is said, culminated in a conference held a few days ago, at which the Speaker refused to change his position. There is no reason to believe that he was forced off the ticket by any request for his declination.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, who comes from Iowa, when he heard of Gen. Henderson's decision, remarked that it came as rain from a clear sky.

To Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, whose residence also is in Iowa, and who is a great friend of the Speaker, the news came with equal surprise. The Secretary in response to a request for an interview on the subject dictated the following statement:

"I have not been in Iowa since February, and hence know little of any change in political sentiment in the State. All Republicans found congenial standing room on the platform last year. The tariff revision plank is sufficiently general to occasion no dispute, and each put such construction upon the shelter for monopoly utterance as he pleased. The language does not say that the tariff does afford shelter, but 'demands any modification that may be required to prevent their affording a shelter.' I think most speakers took the old time Republican view that the tariff is not responsible for trusts. If sentiment has changed I am not advised.

Gen. Henderson already had entered into the coming campaign, and it is stated here that both Gov. Cummings and Senator Dolliver, each of whom is said to be in favor of tariff revision, were to have stumped the district for him. The Iowa Republican State Convention, held in the latter part of July, took strong grounds on the question of the reduction of the tariff on goods whose production in this country is controlled by trusts, making the following declaration on that subject:

"We favor * * * any modifications of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly."

There was a great deal of opposition to this statement, but it was finally adopted by the convention. It is thought here that this plank in the platform was the one which has raised the issue in Gen. Henderson's case.

SENATORS HEAR THE NEWS.

Senators Hanna of Ohio, Lodge of Massachusetts, Spooner of Wisconsin, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Postmaster General Payne, upon their arrival in Long Island City last night from their conference with President Roosevelt, said they had learned the mere facts contained in the dispatch conveying the news of Speaker Henderson's action while they were in conference with the President.

They all expressed great surprise at the news. In reply to a question, Senator Hanna denied that he or any of his fellow-conferrees had had the slightest inkling of the impending action of Speaker Henderson, when they went to Oyster Bay.

"It came as a great surprise to me," said the Senator from Ohio; "that is all I can say. In view of the meagre information at hand it would hardly be fair to Senator Henderson to make any comment."

Senator Hanna, when asked who he thought would be the successor of Speaker Henderson, simply replied that he thought it was an open race. He declined to give his opinion regarding the possible result of Speaker Henderson's action on his party.

"It was a surprise to me," said Senator Allison of Iowa, "in commenting upon the action of Speaker Henderson.

"The Third District, from which Speaker Henderson came, was strongly Republican, and there could not have been the slightest doubt of his election."

Senator Allison said that while there might have been some different shades of opinion in the Iowa State Committee regarding the tariff plank, the State Convention had unanimously adopted the platform containing it.

"As far as I know," said Senator Allison, "neither Speaker Henderson nor his political friends opposed the revised tariff plank as understood by us, in the convention, and I am certain there was no opposition to it in Mr. Henderson's district."

Senator Allison said he did not know who would be Speaker Henderson's successor.

Senator Aldrich was asked whether the action of Speaker Henderson had been discussed at the conference in Oyster Bay.

"I don't care to say what was discussed," the Senator replied.

Senator Lodge and Senator Spooner expressed their surprise at Speaker Henderson's action, but declined to comment on it in any way.

Gen. Bingham for Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The announcement that Speaker of the House David B. Henderson had declined a renomination for Congress caused considerable surprise in this city, where Gen. Henderson is well known. Friends of Gen. Henry H. Bingham, who represents the First Philadelphia District, and who succeeded to the title of "Father of the House" upon the death of Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, were inclined to believe that Gen. Bingham would be the logical successor of Speaker Henderson, and the first boom was started last night at the Union League.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh east winds.

It will be cooler in the Middle Slope, Middle Plateau, and the lower Missouri Valley and cooler Thursday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and upper lake region.

On the New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh east to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes brisk south, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk south.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh east to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	71	56	58
6 A. M.	69	53	58
9 A. M.	72	59	62
12 M.	79	68	68
4 P. M.	81	69	67
6 P. M.	79	67	65
9 P. M.	77	62	63
12 P. M.	74	60	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....62½
Weather Bureau.....61½
Corresponding date 1901.....62½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.66

The thermometer registered 57 degrees at 6 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Macy's Before Moving.

The store holds thousands of things needed by thousands of people that we are anxious to be rid of before packing-time. The opportunity for thrifty people has come. Every dollar you now spend here means extra money-saving for you and labor-saving for us. Buyer and seller never before met under more ideal conditions. Each department contains fresh and desirable merchandise that appeals to your personal or domestic wants. Likelier than not the very articles that fill your list are the ones hardest hit by the price-pruning.

It would be folly to move broken lots. *They are greatly reduced.* It would be poor business to move lines that will be out of immediate demand a month hence. *They are greatly reduced.* It would be assuming useless risks and a waste of time to move more China, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Clocks, Bronzes, Art Pottery and Italian Marble than is absolutely necessary. For that reason *prices are greatly reduced.*

Our aim is to lighten labor and loss by lessening prices. Good for you; good for us.

Women's Shoes.

Another store—not in New York—makes much ado over a recent alleged achievement. Great credit is claimed for producing Women's Shoes with hand-sewed welts at $3.00. Our own brand—"Empress"—has been on the market a long time—long enough for thousands of women to know them well and wear them exclusively. Thirty styles to choose from, warranted hand-sewed welt—and the price is..... $2.89

Our Seamless Comfort Shoes are made of fine, soft kidskin especially selected to justify the brand "Comfort." Full toes, broad, low heels, hand-turned soles. They are constructed on lines calculated to assist—never to resist—the walker's free, swinging stride. Lace style, $1.69 and $1.87; button, $2.19.

Dress Boots, button and lace styles, made of flexible vici kidskin, Cubarr heels, light welted soles, equal—in appearance and service—to any other store's $5.00 Boot; our price..... $3.49

Hygienic Walking Boots, button and lace style, made of strong mellow vici kidskin, ample round toes, patent leather tips, military heels, medium weight welted soles, would be cheap at $5.00; our price $3.99

Women's Skirts and Dresses.

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, flecked black-and-white cloth, kilt style, and blue and Oxford melton, tailor-stitched gore flare effect, with slot seams, $4.88.

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, blue and black melton, tailor-stitched gore flare flounced style..... $5.21

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, blue and black melton and heavy cheviot, open seams, finished with wide side plaits or buttons..... $6.49

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, black Thibet and cheviots, habit back, side plaits, tailor-stitched..... $9.74

Women's Walking Suits, striped pebble cheviot, dim white stripes on black grounds, blouse model, finished with tailor-stitched straps, buttons and satin piping, lined with taffeta; skirts have open seams with side plaits and piped with satin, $18.74.

Women's Walking Suits

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

EXPECTATION

Sometime in the far-away a retail business will arise that shall largely eliminate advertising as now done, and the advertiser as now occupied.

That will come about when retailing has produced a great organization, occupy a building commodious, thoroughly appointed and elegant, concentrating merchandise with consummate ability, managing detail with perfection. Such a store will be a final authority—so complete that it will be the concrete response to every need, and thus will be its own advertisement.

By the imperial right of superior service it will command audiences without limit, and will be relieved of the need to daily proclaim its own attractions by costly methods.

With such ideas of future possibilities, but with painful steps we push this business on. With honest respect for present achievement, grateful for its great magnitude, we aim high toward the future.

Every retail business is in the employ of the Public. If the Public wants better retail service, the worthiest must be appreciated. Given the honest, intelligent effort of the retail merchant, the rest belongs to the Public. Try as we may, our success, in the last analysis, is in your hands. The store of the future will be evolved just as fast as the Public, by approval, will create it. It is the perfection of co-operation. We are well assured that WANAMAKER'S, plus the Public, will in due time arrive at the ideal.

Expected Occasions

A daily experience of our store for many past weeks has been a continuous and cumulative exhibition of interesting novelties in Autumn goods. Large daily audiences have attended these exhibitions. Evening Dress Silks, Novelty Dress Goods, Foreign and American Costumes, Wanamaker First Fall Millinery, have been prominent.

It is needful for you to remember that the leading exhibits have not yet been made. We have already shown you some of the Paris Costumes, Millinery and Neckwear—enough to make great shows as such affairs usually go. Our foreign envoys are returning, some are yet to come, five of them have been specially selecting model costumes, others millinery, others dress trimmings, others lingerie. When we get the last word from Paris you will be invited to the complete Wanamaker exposition. Until that occurs the season's business is not completely opened.

Prince Albert Coats

This is the season when the properly appareled man seeks his tailor's or Wanamaker's. If he wishes to pay seventy-five dollars, he'll go to an exclusive tailor. If he wishes to secure a smart and handsome Prince Albert coat and vest that is quite as effective and proper as the seventy-five dollar suit, and pay less than half that much for it, he'll come to Wanamaker's.

The finest fabrics are used in our Prince Albert Coats; the tailoring is of the highest character; and we carry a stock complete in every size for regular, tall, or stout men.

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of black Thibet; serge-lined; silk-faced to button-holes, at $20.

Silk-lined black Thibet and Oxford unfinished worsteds at $25.

Of imported black Vicuna; silk-lined throughout. The kind of garments for which your tailor would charge $75; here at $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A SIX DOLLAR Skirt Surprise

We have a group of brand-new Fall Walking Skirts that deserve their full value; but won't get it. The manufacturer wanted to please us, and he had some odd lots of cloth that he cut up in the latest form, and finished in same style as his ten-dollar Skirts; and the garments are here, today (until women claim them all) at $6 each.

Not quite a hundred in all, and they may go in a jiffy. Materials are camel's-hair, canvas, and cheviot; made with seven gores, slot seams, inverted plaits at back; skirts finished with rows of stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

Princess May Has Arrived

"Princess May" is the most famous name in glovedom. For years it has stood for supremacy in dollar gloves, for women.

Princess May Gloves are made by the best glove maker in Grenoble. The glace gloves are made of fine, selected French kidskins. Both kid and suede gloves are soft and graceful, delightful to the hand, and most pleasing in appearance.

The new Fall line has just arrived. Ready today. And what virtue in any glove is greater than freshness? 3-clasps, in all new shades, modes, beaver, brown, gray, black and white. $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

HATS and HEADS

To men. We have the Hats, you have the heads. It will be to our mutual interest to put them together.

In Philadelphia—so the trade says, and we believe the statement true—we have the retail hat store that does a larger business than any other single hat store in America. But we mean to surpass that achievement in New York.

Only the best service will enable us to reach the result. On that notion our new Hat Store rests.

Absolutely the best Silk Hats sold in New York are here.

The peerless Stetson Derby and Soft Hats are here. Derbys, $3.50 to $5; Soft Hats, $3.50 to $7.

Wanamaker and Imperial, honest trademarks, are here, both Derby and Soft Hats, $3.

Good Derby and Soft Hats for $2.

No trash at any price.

Broadway and Ninth street.

CLOTHES for the Boys

You're proud of your boys, and we're proud of the clothing here ready for them. You'll be proud indeed when boys and clothes appear together.

Every suit is of absolutely pure wool fabric, made up in stylish and worthy manner. Variety, too, is broad and satisfying.

Here are hints of a few:

Boys' School Suits; double-breasted jacket, with two trousers; of plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years. At $4.75.

Boys' Sailor Suits, with extra trousers; of blue serge and blue cheviot; warm, handsome garments; trimmed with narrow soutache braid; sizes for 3 to 12 years. At $5.75.

Boys' School Trousers of corduroy and mixed cheviots; sizes for 3 to 16 years. At 65c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Scarf Silks FROM Abroad

Highest elegance in Men's Neckwear Silks comes from London. Paris cannot be ignored, so we go there, too, when buying, and Paris Silks are here, too, adding their peculiar beauty to our collection.

But we have bought exhaustively from the best English makers of neckwear silks. Counters and cases are aglow with the sumptuous squares today—hundreds of varieties of the thick, rich, elegant silks that smart dressers appreciate so highly.

Nowhere else in New York is there such a fine collection.

We make the scarfs to order, in any style you wish.

Prices range from Four-in-hands at $1.75 to $5 for scarfs that require an entire square in the cutting.

On special display today.

Broadway and Ninth street.

VOILES and their Relations

The fine French fabrics, in the plain weaves—thin, clinging stuffs, all-wool, and silk-and-wool, are to be as popular this Fall as they were last Spring.

The "smart set" in fabrics includes voiles, crepe de chine, eolienne, etamines and mistrals. They will be made into evening, dinner, reception, and even street gowns when worn under long wraps. The quality range is broad, and the line of colorings includes all new and staple shades.

French All-wool Voiles, at 75c to $1.50 a yard.
French All-wool Etamines, at $1 to $1.75 a yard.
French All-wool Rice Figured Voiles, at $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.
All-wool Mistrals, at 75c to $1.25 a yard.
French Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, at $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.
French Silk-and-wool Eolienne, at $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

POTTERY and CHINA

We've slighted one very decorative end of this September Sale, until today—Jardinieres, Pedestals and Umbrella Stands—and we have an almost amazing variety of them.

Scarcely anything adds so much to the effectiveness of the home, at so little cost, as one of these jardinieres holding a handsome plant.

This word of price-concessions:

Jardinieres in green and red grounds with flowers and gold stippled decoration; 6 in., $1; regularly $1.50; 7 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 8 in., $2, regularly $3.

Jardinieres, footed and handled; heavy flower decoration with gold; very rich; 7 in., $2.50, from $3.50; 8 in., $3.50, from $5; 9 in., $4, from $6; 10 in., $4.50, from $6.50.

Jardinieres with fluted top, 9-in. size, large flower decoration on dark green shaded grounds, $5.50, from $8.

Royal Bonn Jardinieres and Pedestals, $9, from $12.

Austrian Pottery Jars and Pedestals, $8, from $12.

Royal Bonn Umbrella Stands, $2.50 and $5, from $3.50 and $7.

From the dinnerware stock comes word of added supplies that insure plenty today of these remarkable offerings:

At $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; a regular $20 set.

At $10—American porcelain Dinner Sets, of fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; regularly $16.

At $6—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; good underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons; regularly $8 set.

Basement.

FRAMED PICTURES

The new pictures are adding attractiveness to the Picture Store daily—of which more later.

Today we simply tell of a group of Artotypes in rich brown tone, in 3-inch brown oak frames, sizes 18x24 in. to 22x26 in. A choice selection of subjects suitable for hall, library or dining-room. Regularly worth $2, now at $1 each.

All sorts of framing done to order in most satisfactory manner.

Fifth floor.

KETTLES AND PANS

For Well-Appointed Kitchens

Out with the old cooking vessels that rusted or tarnished during the Summer. It costs little to have kitchen things spic-span new—particularly during this September Sale of Housefurnishings.

Here are cooking utensils of steel coated with gray enamel; and every piece is absolutely perfect:

Stewing Kettles, 2 qts., 25c, 4 qts., 40c, 6 qts., 50c.
Colanders, 25c, 30c, 35c. Wash Basins, 25c, 30c and 35c.
Cooking Pots, 7 qts., 85c, 14 qts, $1.25.
Tea Pots, 1 qt., 33c, 2 qts., 40c, 3 qts., 45c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 15c, 2 qts., 20c, 3 qts., 25c, 4 qts., 30c.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 60c, 17 qts., 70c.
Water Pails, 10 qts., 60c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 15c, 2 qts., 18c, 3 qts., 20c.
Rice Boilers, 1½ qts., 55c, 2 qts., 70c, 3 qts., $1.
Butter Kettles, 2 qts., 65c, 3 qts., 70c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 12c, 2 qts., 15c, 3 qts., 18c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 60c, 5 qts., 75c, 7 qts., 88c.
Chamber Pails, 10 qts., 80c, 12 qts., $1.
Milk Kettles, 1 qt., 33c, 2 qts., 45c.
Water Pitchers, 1 qt., 40c, 2 qts., 50c, 3 qts., 60c.

Basement.

MORE BOOK NEWS

Still plenty of the copyrighted books at little prices told of yesterday; but today we have further news for book readers. In a way still more attractive.

Sets of the works of standard authors, nicely bound, at exceptionally low prices:

Bulwer-Lytton's Works, 13 vols., $3.25.
William Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $2.75.
Sir Walter Scott's Works, 12 vols., $3.25.
Charles Dickens' Works, 15 vols., $3.75.
The New Cabinet Encyclopædia. 8 vols., cloth, $2.50; Russia, $3.50.
O. W. Holmes' Works, 8 vols., $5.50.
Edgar A. Poe's Prose Works, 4 vols., $1.20.
Charlotte M. Bronte's Works, 6 vols., $1.25.
Charles Dickens' Works, 30 vols., gilt top, $12.
William Shakespeare's Works, 12 vols., $1.50.
Half Hour Series, viz: Far East, Far North, Great Deep and Tiny World; 4 vols., 45c.
Rudyard Kipling's Works, 15 vols., $5.75.
Janice Meredith. Paul Leicester Ford, 2 vols., 8vo, illustrated, $1.25.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, sheep; indexed size 12 x 9½ in., 4½ in. thick. Former price, $9.25; our price, $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Handsome SHIRT-WAISTS

Everybody tells us that there is no such showing of Fall Shirt-Waists elsewhere in New York. Perhaps things just as pretty may be found elsewhere later; but *they are ready at Wanamaker's now!* And the best time of all to wear things is before other people have them.

We told you of the Vesting Waists the other day—they delighted every woman who saw them. Now we present the French Flannel, Albatross and other light wool waists.

The new trimmings are very effective; styles are distinctly original; and you know what variety to expect at Wanamaker's.

Flannel Waists, range from $1.25 to $6.50; Albatross Waists, $2.75 to $5.50; Etamine Waists, $2.75 to $9; Velvet Waists, $4.25 to $10.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Smart Coats for Girls

We never had such a handsome stock in the early September days before. All the new styles are here, in reefers, three-quarter length coats, Norfolks, and full-length garments; made of all sorts of stylish fabrics.

Prices begin at $7.50 for a kersey reefer, and range upward to $50 for a coat of handsome velour.

Here is special word of some popular styles:

At $10.50—Full-length Coat of camel's-hair; deep pointed cape with trimmings of velvet.

At $14—Norfolk Coat of chinchilla; collar and straps piped with velvet; lined with satin.

At $16.50—Jackets of handsome heavy double-faced cheviot; double-breasted; velvet collar; seams strapped with broadcloth.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SPIC-SPAN LINENS

First thought of the careful home-coming housekeeper is for the dining-table appointments. No need nowadays to put up with commonplace linens.

There is a snap and freshness about the patterns we show that is sauce to the appetite, and a satisfaction to the hostess.

The Linen stock is full of new things, tempting alike to eye and pocket-book.

And not alone table-linens; but all other housekeeping linens of every sort.

Suggestive hints:

Scotch Dinner Cloths of double damask, fully bleached; 70x90 in., at $3.25 each; half yard longer, $3.75.

Bleached Table-linen, of the same make, of Scotch double damask; 70 in. wide, $1.25 a yard.

Bleached Napkins to match, of the popular middle size; 22x22 in.; suitable for breakfast or dinner; at $3 a dozen.

Bleached Irish Huckaback Towels, the celebrated "Dew Bleach" make; hemstitched and all plain white borders; 20x39 in., at 25c each.

Snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy; hemmed ends; all white; 24x45 in., at 25c each.

Kitchen Towels, hemmed; ready for use; of fine quality; checked all linen glass-cloth in red or blue checks; 18 in. wide; made one yard, at 14c each.

Fourth avenue.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE

Here, in this refined, enlarged and newly furnished Basement section, is the storm-center of economy of Greater New York. It is not a corner for small things, but the exploiting place for the largest and most stirring merchandise movements that shall take place in New York retailing during the coming months.

Our public demands free and comfortable passage through the aisles, and among the counters of regular goods on the Main floor; and to make Wanamaker's comfortable and pleasant is this store's great constant endeavor.

But this would not be Wanamaker's if great under-price movements of city-wide interest did not follow each other, side by side with the constant arrays of new and staple goods—hence the Basement Under-Price Store.

The two great whirling screws of trade power turn constantly side by side, without disturbing each other, or you.

Wonders in Silver Selling

This September Silver Sale is the best we ever presented, in more ways than one. First, in the artistic beauty of the wares. Most of the goods comes from one of the best concerns in the trade; and bears the name that you'll be proud to have on your silverware. In addition to the quality and the attractiveness of the designs, they are also in wide variety. Another point of vantage is the freedom from jostling, in the large, roomy, comfortable Basement Store, where selections can be made with so much ease and satisfaction.

Here is the list of goods still in full supply:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

5-piece Tea Sets, $11.25, $13.75, $15 set.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25 and $5.75 set.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $6.25 set.
Bread Trays, $2.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.50.
Olive and Pickle Dishes, $2.50.
Salad Bowls, $3, $3.25, $3.75.
Bakers, $2.50, $3.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Ice Pitchers, $3.75.
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50, $5.
Cake Baskets, $3.50 and $3.75.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3, $4.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25.
Fruit Dishes, $4.25.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Kettles, $6.25.
Fern Dishes, $4.50.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.50.
Children's Cups, 75c, $1.
Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25, $2.
Soup Tureens, $4.50, $4.75.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Fish Forks, 85c each
Crumb Knives, 85c each.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Gravy Spoons, 60c each.
Pie Servers, 65c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.

30,000 Yards of Fine Silks

Such is the gorgeous collection in the Under-Price Store today. Superb Silks for a hundred Autumn uses. The list below tells how broad is the variety here to choose from. Such values are unprecedented right in the front of usual buying-time.

LINING TAFFETAS at 38c
These come in complete line of colors, including white and black. They are strong and durable for skirt linings.

New SATIN MOIRE at 38c
Newly opened this morning; six new styles of Satin Moire in pink, blue, white and black; in Moire Francaise, antique, velour and various fancy patterns. They are strong and serviceable for linings, fancy work and costumers' purposes.

60c STRIPED HABUTAI SILKS at 38c
These are neat striped wash silks in pink, blue and various colored stripes; all fast colors.

85c JASPER BROCADED TAFFETAS at 39c
Six neat designs in steel gray; glace Fancy Taffetas for waists and dresses.

75c IMPERIAL TAFFETAS at 58c
A new Taffeta for linings and dress purposes; very strong, with soft finish.

75c Black and White TAFFETAS at 58c
A fine quality Taffeta that will give excellent service; only three thousand yards at this price.

$1 MOIRE VELOURS at 55c
A fine quality Moire Velour in white, black and all colors.

Black and White STRIPED VELVETS at 65c
Three styles of Striped Velvets for waists; neat stripes.

$1 to $2 FANCY SILKS at 75c
Warp Printed Louisine Brocades. Checked Lousines with warp printed designs. Fancy Louisines with multicolor stripes. Fancy Striped Louisines and Taffetas. Brocaded Louisines. Satin Striped Taffetas. Brocaded Satins. Checked Moire Velours. Boucle Corded Striped Taffeta. Satin and Ombre Striped Moire. All in light, medium and dark colorings.

$1.10 PLAIN COLORED SILKS at 75c
Two plain weaves in a great variety of colors. Peau d'Armure in eleven colors and Peau Fineste in twenty shades.

POLKA-DOT SILKS at 85c
Foulard and Liberty satin grounds; the same qualities that sold in other designs at $1.50 a yard; in black-and-white, navy blue-and-white and white-and-black; the best quality made.

$2.50 to $6 NOVELTY SILKS at $1.85
Rich Satin Damask. Brocaded Argentine or L'Aiglon Silks. Louisine Brocades. Fine Black and White Silks. Moire Louisine Broche. Gros-Grain Brocades. Moire Nouvette. A very large assortment, mostly in evening shades.

Here are further offerings that invite you to the Under-Price Store to-day:

TOWELS

1,800 Bleached Crash Towels; Turkey red side border; 17 x 36 in.; made from heavy all-linen crash; hemmed ready for use. Our usual 12½c kind, today at 10c each.

Bleached Huckaback Towels; washed ready for use; hemmed ends; plain white or red borders; 18 x 33 in. Our regular 15c kind, today 12½c each.

Bleached Bath Towels; 21 x 45 in.; fringed ends; all white borders; usual 15c quality, at 12½c each. 23 x 42 in.; hemmed ends; extra heavy quality; all white borders; usual 20c quality, at 15c each.

LAWN APRONS

Twelve good patterns of Maids' Aprons; assorted styles of plain hemstitched, with insertion; embroidered edge; with shoulder piece; all styles. Regular 40c to 50c kinds, at 35c each.

EMBROIDERIES

Embroidered edging on Swiss Muslin or Nainsook; odd pieces slightly mussed; at half price or less—10c to 25c a yard.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Hemstitched and embroidered, also lace-trimmed, in good styles; values regularly sold up to 25c, now at 12½c each.

BOYS' BLOUSES, 35c

Two attractive groups:
Blouses of madras and percale, in sizes 6 to 14 years.
Sailor Blouses, of lawn and madras; sizes 3 to 5 years.
Former prices ranged from 50c to $1. Choose from these today at 35c each

WOMEN'S GARMENTS

Several practical and attractive styles of Women's Black Sateen Waists, and a group of Flannelette Petticoats—timely offerings at little prices:

BLACK SATEEN WAISTS

At 75c—Plaited front and back; bishop sleeves and pointed stock.
At 85c—Plaited front with six stitched straps; finished with buttons; plaited back; plain stock.
At $1—Three styles; cluster-plaited front or fine plaits with piping of white and black; plaited back.

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS

At 35c—In neat stripes; finished with gathered ruffle and 3 plaits.

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS

Satin Taffeta Ribbons, 3⅛ in. wide: in white, cream, light blue, rose, cardinal, mais, vert, royal blue, Nile green, turquoise, at 12c a yard, worth 18c.

Also Satin Taffeta Ribbons, 4 in. wide, at 17c a yard, worth 22c. Same colorings.

CORSETS

At $1.25, formerly $2.75 and $3.25—C. P. Corsets: medium high bust; medium short hips; long over abdomen; bias cut; in drab and black; size 18 to 28 in.

At $1, formerly $2.50—R. & G. Corsets; straight front; medium low bust; extra long over hips and abdomen; in white; odd sizes up to 30 in.

At 88c, formerly $1—W. B. Ventilating Corsets; bias cut; perfect straight-front; gored hips and bust; size 18 to 28 in.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WORK RESUMED IN MANY MORE MINES

Daily Output Now Said to be 20,000 Tons.

President Gompers Confers with Mine Workers—Says Labor Unions Are Ready to Help Strikers.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Delaware and Hudson Company to-day started up three more collieries—the Coningham at Wilkesbarre, the Plymouth No. 2, and the Olyphant. This makes six collieries and three washeries this company has in operation.

The Ontario and Western Company has resumed operations at the Pine Brook and West Ridge Collieries in Scranton and the Johnson No. 1 and No. 2 in Priceburg, just north of the city line. This company now has three mines and three washeries going.

Altogether the companies having headquarters here claim to be operating nineteen collieries and twenty-one washeries, with an estimated daily output of 20,000 tons.

A deputy at the Pancoast Colliery was chased by a crowd to-day, and to hold them off he discharged a revolver. He was later arrested by the Throopbrough authorities and sent to jail.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 16.—To-day the working force at the Greenwood Colliery, which resumed yesterday, was increased somewhat, and the plant is now running apparently without difficulty.

Last night a committee from the Tamaqua Local of the United Mine Workers visited M. A. Gerber, the Superintendent of the operation, and asked him to close the plant. This he refused to do.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is to-day overhauling the machinery at the No. 11 breaker. It is said that the plant will be converted into a washery and that work will be started there the latter part of the week. The No. 4 and No. 12 collieries of the Lehigh Valley and Navigation Company, the Smith-Myers washery, and the Greenwood Coal Company, combined, shipped about 2,000 tons of coal to market yesterday.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and National President Mitchell and National Treasurer Wilson of the United Mine Workers, together with the District Presidents of the same organization in the anthracite region, spent the best part of the day in conference here.

Mr. Gompers, when asked what was the object of his visit to strike headquarters, replied: "I simply came up here to look over the strike situation. I find everything in excellent shape. The strike is being ably conducted, and I learn that there is ample relief for all the strikers."

Mr. Gompers was asked whether the Federation will be assessed to support the miners. He said in reply that the trades unions now comprising the federation are making voluntary contributions to help the miners, and that if it is necessary to give additional aid it will be done. "But at present," he continued, "the miners are well able to take care of themselves."

Mr. Gompers said the annual convention of the federation would not be called at an earlier date than November to take action on the strike. Mr. Gompers will leave town to-morrow for Washington. National Treasurer Wilson left for Indianapolis to-night.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Coal dealers to-day advanced the price of all sizes of anthracite $2 a ton, or to $12. The coal companies have practically no anthracite on hand, and are out of business for the anthracite trade. Practically no consignments of hard coal have been received in Boston since May 1.

MR. BAER REPEATS OPERATORS' ULTIMATUM.

Coal Presidents Unanimous Against Arbitration—Statement to the Public.

The most representative meeting of coal operators which has taken place since the strike of the anthracite miners began was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street. Ostensibly the meeting was that of the Board of Directors of the Temple Iron Company, but was really more in the nature of a meeting of operators to exchange views on the coal strike.

The Temple Iron Company is regarded as what is popularly known as the "Coal Trust." It is the selling agency of the coal carrying roads, and its Directors are the Presidents of the leading coal carrying railroads.

The Temple Iron Company also mines coal, and a 6 per cent. dividend is guaranteed to the company by some of the leading roads. It has a capital of $2,500,000, and the meetings of the Directors are usually held in the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The anthracite coal operators present at yesterday's meeting were George F. Baer, W. H. Truesdale, F. D. Underwood, F. M. Olyphant, Alfred Walters, T. P. Fowler, Irving Stearns, John Markle, and General Manager Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The meeting began at 12:30 and lasted until about 3 P. M.

The coal strike was discussed and the efforts at settlement which have been made, and it was unanimously decided that the operators should stand by their original determination to make no concessions. After the meeting was over the following statement was made by President Baer:

"When the business of the Temple Iron Company was finished there was an informal talk and the strike situation was discussed. Reports from the various collieries show that the strike is disintegrating by degrees. There can be no change whatever in the attitude of the operators. It is the same as before the strike."

"Will the conferences of Gov. Stone with Mr. Mitchell, P. A. B. Widener, and others have no effect in bringing about a settlement?" he was asked.

"None whatever," he replied. "No politics can enter into the strike, and it cannot be arbitrated. The unconditional return to work of the strikers is the only way in which it can end."

Presidents Truesdale and Olyphant said the situation was gradually improving at the collieries as more coal was being turned out.

John Markle had a talk with J. Pierpont Morgan in the forenoon before the meeting of the operators took place. He left the meeting early and paid another visit to Mr. Morgan's office, where he had another talk with P. A. B. Widener and Mr. Morgan.

JEWISH PROTECTION LEAGUE.

The first public meeting of the Hebrew American Citizens' League, organized on the day after the funeral of Rabbi Joseph at an indignation meeting held to protest against the alleged outrages inflicted upon the mourners by the police, was held last evening at 209 East Broadway. About 400 persons were present, and it was announced that 600 members already had been enrolled.

In an address explaining the objects of the league, Charles Dushkind, the President, said that the Hebrews had no desire to exclude themselves from other nationalities. The objects of the new association, he said, were to unite the Jewish people in order to further their own interests as well as those of humanity at large and to protect the Jewish people against discrimination that may be practiced against them because of their faith. He said the league wished to Americanize and naturalize foreign Jews and by means of lectures or otherwise to instruct them in their civil and political rights and in the system and virtues of the American Government.

The other speakers last evening were Dr. Moses Mintz, J. Alderman, and A. Schomer.

Clubs will be established by the league in various parts of the city. The first club was opened last evening at 214 East Broadway. The officers of the Hebrew American Citizens' League are: President—Charles Dushkind; Vice President—J. Alderman; Secretaries—Dr. H. Katz and Louis Levine; Chairman of the Executive Board—Dr. Moses Mints.

REPUBLICANS IN CONNECTICUT MEET.

State Convention Hears Senator O. H. Platt—Resolution Introduced to Indorse President Roosevelt for 1904.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-night. An important feature of the session was a resolution offered by State Senator Kennedy, indorsing President Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination in 1904. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It is as follows:

Resolved by this convention, That we heartily commend President Roosevelt for his earnest work in carrying out the policies, foreign and domestic, inaugurated by President McKinley. No greater tribute to the worth of the martyred McKinley can be given by the people whom he loved and served than the indorsement of his successor, now engaged in carrying out to their full completion his aims and purposes.

We feel that it is the duty of this convention to give expression to the full faith of the people of Connecticut in the ability of President Roosevelt and their entire confidence in his integrity, and we earnestly look forward to his nomination as the candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency in 1904.

Andrew F. Gates, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee called the convention to order and in a few words introduced United States Senator Orville H. Platt as the temporary Chairman of the convention. Senator Platt was greeted with loud applause as he rose to speak. He said in part:

"The Republican Party stands for a protective tariff. The Democratic Party is against a protective tariff. Protection has brought prosperity and filled our land with happiness, and when the time comes for either a complete or partial revision of the tariff the interests of the country require that it shall be revised along the lines of protection and not for the establishment of free trade. Whenever and however there shall be tariff revision, it should be a revision which will not destroy our home market or take away work from our own workmen to give it to the workmen of foreign countries.

"Tariff revision should be attempted only when it will not seriously disturb the business of the country or check our developing activities. When that time shall come, and the need shall be apparent, the Republican Party may be relied upon to undertake this work. Tariff schedules are not sacred. The principle of protection should be held sacred in the United States. The Democratic cry for tariff revision which is sounding through the country is pitched upon one key, the destruction of protection, which is the main factor of our prosperity.

"The difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties in the matter of trusts may be stated thus: The Democratic Party proposes to destroy trusts and the business conducted by them; the Republican Party proposes to regulate trusts and the business conducted by them, so that no unfair advantage shall be taken of the people of the United States, and to the full limit of its Constitutional power it will carry out this policy. The Republican Party does not set itself against business or the capital needed to develop business; it does set itself against capitalistic monopoly or extortion.

"The Democratic Party, true to its traditional policy of destruction, has apparently but one, and only one, remedy for evils arising from the improper management of business carried on by great corporations, and that is to put all articles manufactured by corporations which have the supposed ability to control prices on the free list, thus destroying at one blow protection to our industries and the business pursued by the trusts. No more fatuous policy could be conceived. We deny that the tariff is the mother of trusts; we affirm that the tariff is the parent of prosperity.

"It will be a sad day for our workmen if ever in an attempt to punish and destroy our trusts the work now performed by them shall be transformed to the workmen employed by foreign trusts. And right here it may be observed that no plan has ever been proposed by the Democratic Party relating either to tariffs or trusts which would result in the employment of an additional workman in the United States, or in the enhancement of the wages of labor. What then can be said of Democratic profession of sympathy for wage earners but that it is a hollow pretense; in a word, demagogy.

"Right alongside the policy of protection, going hand in hand with it, is the policy of reciprocity, a reciprocity which shall extend and not curtail our trade; which, on the whole, will give us wider markets without seriously crippling our own. I must speak to you feelingly in behalf of reciprocal trade arrangements with our nearest neighbor, Cuba. I would make such arrangements along the lines which I have indicated; a reciprocity in trade between the two countries mutually advantageous to each, a reciprocity whereby we would extend our own trade and at the same time benefit the industrial interests of Cuba. That this is entirely practicable I do not for a moment doubt.

"We can help Cuba in the maintenance of her independence with great benefit to ourselves. We can enable her to start on a career of self-supporting nationality without perceptible injury to any American industry and with manifest benefit to all. There are times when popular prejudices and fear obscure the most important issues and prevent wise legislation, but the second sober thought of the American people sweeps away the barriers erected by prejudice and fear, and allows the voice of conscience, and justice, and wise policy, to be heard. I believe that the time of dealing justly with Cuba has only been delayed and will surely come."

At the conclusion of Senator Platt's address the business of the convention proceeded, and the various committees were appointed. The Committee on Permanent Organization met after the convention adjourned and ratified Senator Platt for permanent Chairman.

The candidates for the State ticket and for Congress will be nominated to-morrow. There is a lively contest for the Gubernatorial nomination between Abiram Chamberlain, State Controller, and Judge Livingston W. Cleaveland of New Haven.

Republicans' Action in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 16.—The Republicans are preparing to make a vigorous fight for Congressmen in Texas. Among the districts selected for attack against the Democrats are the Fifth "Dallas." S. H. Lumpkin, Chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee of the district, to-day issued his call for the Congressional Convention to meet in Dallas on Sept. 25. It is believed the Republicans and Populists will fuse. The Republican candidates for the nomination are Dr. S. D. Pitts of Hillsborough and S. H. Lumpkin of Meridian.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

OHIO—Eighteenth District—Thomas J. Duffy of East Liverpool, Democrat and Union Labor.

PENNSYLVANIA—Eighteenth District—Marlin E. Olmsted, Republican, renominated. Eleventh District—T. R. Martin, Democrat. Twenty-third District—A. F. Cooper, Republican.

MICHIGAN—Fifth District—Myron H. Walker, Democrat. Eighth District—Henry B. Youmans, Democrat.

"DOPE" BOOKS AND THE BIBLE.

Police Captain Timothy J. Creeden, who was stricken with something much like apoplexy at his desk in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station Sunday, was reported better at his home in Woodlawn yesterday.

The trial of his wardman, John H. Downes, on the charge of failure to close the alleged poolroom, run as the William E. Reilly Association, in East Eighty-first Street, went on before Commissioner Partridge at Headquarters, although Capt. Creeden is an important witness in the case, and is also accused by District Attorney Jerome of being interested in the resort.

Joseph O'Neill, employed by the Citizens' Union to get evidence against poolrooms, cross-examined by John F. McIntyre, counsel for the defense, testified that he had made a bet in a poolroom in Third Avenue, not far from the Reilly rooms, on Aug. 17. The lawyer at once showed that the day specified was Sunday.

"Would you try to convince the Commissioner that poolrooms run on Sunday and that horses run on that day, too?" asked the lawyer.

County Detective John D. Meyer testified to finding "dope books" on the floor.

"'Dope books'? What are they?" asked Col. Partridge.

"Why," said Mr. McIntyre, "they are carried by almost every one these days. They are read right here in New York more consistently than the Bible." The prosecution rested at the close of the hearing, and the case went over until Sept. 19.

Dr. S. G. Cook, President of the Board of Surgeons, visited Capt. Creeden at his home on Monday, and his report to Col. Partridge shows that it is extremely improbable that he ever will resume his place in the department. Dr. Cook regards the Captain's condition as most serious.

GEO. G. TYSON ARRESTED

His Firm Charged with Internal Revenue Fraud.

He Denies the Allegation That Empty Cigar Boxes Were Refilled with Cheap Cigars in Evasion of the Law.

George G. Tyson, Vice President of the firm of Tyson & Co., who operate cigar and news stands in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Gilsey House, the Murray Hill Hotel, and other leading hostelries, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Internal Revenue officials, charging the firm with several violations of the revenue stamp law. It is charged that the firm neglected to cancel old stamps on cigar boxes, and that imported cigar boxes with Havana labels were refilled with a cheaper grade of cigars.

Internal Revenue Agent John W. Sinsel said that information was received some time ago that Tyson & Co. were refilling with Key West cigars costing 7 cents each their empty boxes of imported Carolina and Henry Clay perfectos, costing 22 and 23 cents each. On the strength of this information the revenue agents began to pay daily visits to the various stands of Tyson & Co. Whenever they saw an imported box nearly empty they would at once purchase all the remaining cigars, at the same time marking the box secretly.

The revenue agents say that a great many boxes were so marked, but none of the empty boxes was found refilled until Monday afternoon, when a box of Carolina Perfectos, which had been marked, was found refilled with "stuffers," as these substituted cigars are called in the trade, at the stand in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This box was seized and the stand was searched, with the result that a number of refilled boxes marked "H. C. Perfectos" were found, the boxes having formerly contained Henry Clay cigars. The clerk in charge of the stand said he knew nothing about the refilling.

The agents then visited the Imperial Hotel, where they declare they found another refilled box. They visited the Murray Hill Hotel, and in the stand in the basement they confiscated several empty boxes, the stamps on which had not been canceled. The stand is in charge of an elderly man during the day time, and it is claimed that these boxes had just been emptied and in the pressure of business he had not found time to cancel the stamps.

Mr. Tyson himself was found at this hotel. He said that, so far as the first charge of refilling boxes is concerned, it was the custom of cigar dealers when there were two or three boxes of cigars in a case of the same brand, all partially emptied, to place the contents of all in one box, particularly if they matched in color, in order that they would present a more attractive appearance to the purchaser. It did not look well, he stated, to offer a customer a box with but a few cigars in it. He said it was probably that in doing this some of the boxes marked by the revenue men were used, but he denied emphatically there was any attempt upon the part of his company to evade the law or to use "stuffers" for the genuine imported cigars.

Their customers, he insisted, were all men who knew good cigars, and men who would detect a substitution of that character at once.

Sunday Trips to Providence.

The steamboats of the new line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will make Sunday trips in each direction between New York and Providence, beginning Sept. 21. The schedule will be the same as on week days. From New York the steamboat will leave Pier 36 North River at 5 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufman, gloves, ribbons, and underwear; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Feudner, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; R. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods, and trimmings; Miss G. Noise, dry goods; Miss A. Connor, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.
Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, clothing and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, millinery and ribbons, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Wasson, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre
Ewer, F. P., Bangor, Me.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Strouse Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, and ribbons, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Shade, J. B., & Sons, Reading, Penn.; H. Lesher, silks and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; W. J. Sutherland, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; G. H. Carter, domestics, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Jones, linens, 8 Thomas Street; Westminster Hotel.
Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. Cowell, silks and dress goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. V. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Driscoll, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landau, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Lehman, domestics; 43 Leonard St.
Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks, suits, and wash goods; 4 West Third Street; Victoria Hotel.
Castner, Knote Dry Goods Co., Nashville, Tenn.; C. S. Kirkhead, notions, laces, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibso, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; Grand Hotel.
Kann & Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, silks and dress goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6:20 A. M.—Steamship Angelic, Panama Steamship Company; damage, $500.
7 A. M.—618 Fifth Avenue; David Lamar; damage trifling.
10:05 A. M.—119 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Joseph Paxton; damage trifling.
10:35 A. M.—72 Clinton Street; Morris Kattan; damage, $5.
11:10 A. M.—1 Vandam Street; William Cutter; damage, trifling.
12:40 P. M.—Seventy-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue; Manhattan Railway; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 16.—The coal bunkers and briquette factory of the Tesla Coal Company have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Duchess of Marlborough, London; C. Peyton Russell, England, and Congressman W. P. Hepburn, Ohio.

HOLLAND—Don Alexander, Cincinnati; Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington; W. Scott Towers, Washington, and Dr. S. C. Rickey, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. H. G. Lyon, United States Army; Lieut. Yates Sterling, Jr., United States Navy; Major Gen. James W. Forsyth, United States Army, and Gen. W. De Russy, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; Lady Minto, Lady Eileen Elliott, Lady Violet Elliott, and Lord Melgund, Montreal.

PARK AVENUE.—The Rev. John Lee, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. Bernard Duke, Baltimore; M. Dorlan, Paris; the Rev. J. M. Lopez-Guillen, Havana.

GILSEY.—Capt. P. J. Hepburn, United States Navy, and H. H. Pratt, Boston.

VICTORIA—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Dr. George Dow Scott, Boston, and the Rev. Percival McIntire, Chicago.

ASTOR—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Great Activity in New York's
Most Complete Furniture Store.

Fifth Floor.

These are busy days on our fifth floor. Through the various avenues of our Furniture Store may be seen scores of folks looking, admiring and buying. Sales are far ahead of our expectations. The assemblage is larger and more beautiful now than it has been at any time since the opening of the department.

Each day new goods are received from the best Furniture producing centres of America. Those who have looked around (and who know whereof they speak) tell us that nowhere is there such a gathering of Furniture equal to ours. And those who have looked around and compared prices tell us we're away ahead, too, when it comes to value giving.

Public opinion is what counts these days, and this is especially true when backed up by facts. The following offerings should bring us the greatest business we've yet experienced:—

Upholstered Couches.

Our special Couch, 32 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches long, with 7 rows of deep tufting and indestructible upholstering, covered in best quality plain or figured velour, finished with heavy fringe or highly polished frames; regular value $20.00, special at . . . **$15.00**

Other styles at $10.00, $12.75, $14.75, $17.50, $18.75, $19.50, $22.50, $24.00, $27.00, $28.50 and up to $85.00 each.

Box Couches.

Box Couches, 32 inches wide, 76 inches long, with large box nicely lined and fitted with patent self-opener, upholstered with best steel springs and covered with best quality plain or figured denim; actual value $17.50, special at **$12.50**

Other styles at $8.50, $10.50, $11.75, $13.50, $15.75, $17.00, $18.75, $19.50, $21.00 and up to $45.00 each.

Leather Couches.

Handsome oak or mahogany finished frame, finely polished, upholstered with best steel springs, covered in best quality leather, deep tufted; our guarantee with every Couch; very special at **$36.75**

Other styles at $7.50, $11.00, $12.50, $14.75, $20.00, $24.00, $26.25, $32.50, $38.25 and up to $85.00.

Morris Chairs.

Handsome Morris Chairs, mahogany finish or quarter sawed golden oak; finely polished; can be adjusted to four different positions; complete with reversible cushions; covered with best quality plain or figured Velour, stitched edge; actual value $14.00; special price, complete with cushions **$9.50**

Other styles at $12.00, $14.50, $15.00, $18.50, $19.75, $21.50 and up to $75.00.

Rockers and Chairs.

Handsome Rockers or Chairs, quarter sawed golden oak or mahogany finish, wood seats, piano polish; roomy and comfortable; would be good value at $4.00; your choice of Rocker or Chair for **$3.00**

Other styles at $2.50, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50, $7.00 $8.25, $10.50 and up to $65.00.

Library Chairs.

Library Chairs, large and roomy, upholstered with best steel springs, deep tufted back and arms, covered in best quality leather; very comfortable; actual value $40.00; special for this sale at **$33.00**

Other styles at $24.00, $32.00, $35.25, $36.00, $38.50, $40.00, $45.00 and up to $125.00.

Silk Waists—For Fall and Winter Wear.

Silk Waists this season are handsomer and more artistically designed than ever before—as you'll certainly agree when you've seen our display. All sorts of silks, both the old favorites and new ones, with features that will soon make them popular, are employed. The colorings are such as will please the most fastidious women, and the styles are so diversified that all may find those that both suit and please. With broad variety and modest prices, selection and satisfaction should be easy matters.

Black Waists, made of excellent quality peau de soie, with inverted plait in front, finished with fancy crocheted ornaments **$3.95**

Silk Waists, made of good quality taffeta, front of fine tucking, with folds; tailor stitched; in black, light blue, white and royal **$5.00**

Waists of satin finished taffeta; a new silk that does not break, tailor made, in any desired color **$7.75**

Waists of satin finished taffeta; tailor made, slot seams, new style stock and cuffs, trimmed and piped with black and white cord, in any desired color **$10.75**

Waists of Crepe de Chine; entire waist of hemstitching and fagoting, in fancy designs **$11.75**

Very Great Velvet Offerings.

Velvets are in great vogue this season. In fact, it's been many a year since they played so important a part in miladi's gown.

The fancy velvets are indeed beautiful. All the latest and prettiest effects find best representation here, and not a color tone is missing in the plain shades. Four great specials for to-day:

Good quality Black Velvet, real value $1.25 yard, at **65**

Panne Velvets, in all colors, the $1.50 kind, at, yard.. **$1.00**

Fancy Panne Velvets, worth up to $3.00 yard, special, at **$1.00**

Extra fine quality Black Velvet, value $1.75 yard, at **$1.35**

Our First Showing of the New Fancy Table Linens.

Main Floor.

Our Linen Department is not as thoroughly organized as we should like to have it, or as large as it will be later on. However, the stock is in splendid shape, big and comprehensive; thus almost every demand can be met, and satisfactorily, too, as regards qualities, varieties and prices.

NEW DOILIES, in Renaissance, Cluny, Italian Lace, Japanese Drawn Work, and Irish Hand Embroidered materials; also of Damask, in fringed or hemstitched effects.

CENTREPIECES—Tea or Lunch Cloths, Buffet or Dresser Covers, and Tray or Carving Cloths are also shown in the above materials, most of them to match in sets, besides handsome new hemstitched linen sets.

Special offering of Austrian Damask Hemstitched Lunch Cloths in the following sizes:—

8-4, 8-10, 8-12, 8.14 for $1.75 each.

Also 500 dozen of Linen Scotch Dinner Napkins at **$1.95 and $2.25 dozen.**

Men's Fall Top Coats.

There's a nipping in the air o' mornings and evenings, which says beware chilly man. It brings to our minds the need of the Top Coat. And so the Top Coat is built not only for style and fashion—but out of necessity. There's a great line of them here. Prices begin

At $12.00

and advance to as high as $30.00. Attention is specially directed to our $12.00 Top Coats.

Made of various cloths, with silk sleeve lining, stitched collar and cuffs. Very swell garments. Would be considered excellent value at $15.00.

The better qualitied Top Coats are made of the highest grade Buckskin Covert Cloth, in the new Fall colors; silk lined throughout, short boxy effect; full of style.
The extra qualitied Top Coats of fancy fabrics are also here—they range up to $30.00.

The New Autumn Dress Goods.

How can we employ words to do them full meet? Probably, after all, the best we can do for them is to tell you facts concerning the entire assemblage. It has no superior. Not only is every favored fabric shown, but also exclusive styles that will not be seen anywhere else—styles made especially to our order—high art textiles.

Smart dressers seeking individuality would do well to make their selections as early as possible. If you can be tempted by very great values do not overlook the following two items:—

$1.25 Tweed Suiting at 59c Yard.

40 pieces 50-inch all-wool English Tweed Suiting, in all the new mixed effects; comment is unnecessary when we say that the regular value is $1.25 a yard; special at **59**

$1.50 Dress Goods for $1.00 Yard.

Three special weaves of superior Fall fabrics, 45 inches wide, pure wool and in the newest colors for Fall street wear; Panama, pearl and sharkskin; $1.25 and $1.50 goods, at **$1.00**

Decided Reductions on French Undermuslins.

We've taken it into our heads to reduce prices on various lines of hand-made Underwear. Reasons? None in particular—at least, none that may be attributable to the merchandise, for every piece is as choice and desirable as it has ever been.

Of course, every woman knows the charms and daintiness of French Underwear, and the alert will not need a second invitation to share in the following offerings:

Drawers.

Fine French Percale Drawers, with deep ruffle of hand embroidery, tucks and feather stitching above; regular price $2.75, at **$1.50**

Three styles of Drawers at $1.98. Two styles with fine embroidered ruffle, also with Point de Paris lace insertion and edge, ribbon through beading; these are regular $3.00 garments, now **$1.98**

Extra fine French Percale Drawers, with deep ruffle of hand embroidery, corner of ruffle prettily embroidered with beading and tucks above; usual price $4.00; during this sale **$2.98**

Gowns

that have retailed at $3.75, of fine French percale, with tucked front and turnover collar, trimmed with hand embroidery, are now being offered at **$1.50**

Gowns that have sold at $8.75, these of extra fine French percale, with tucked front, turnover collar, trimmed with deep ruffle of fine hand embroidery and jabot, are now being offered at **$3.98**

Chemises.

Two styles at $1.25; round neck, with two rows of Point de Paris lace across front, lace edge on neck and sleeves; also with two deep lawn ruffles, trimmed with lace insertion and edge; have sold all along at $2.00, now **$1.25**

Square neck, nainsook, with fine embroidered beading and Valenciennes lace edge, ribbon through beading; actual value $2.00; at **$1.50**

Two styles of Chemise at $1.98. Round neck, nainsook, with two rows of Valenciennes lace insertion across front, small ruffle, edged with lace on neck and sleeves; also square neck Chemises, two rows of lace across front, tied on shoulders with ribbon bows; $2.50; now **$1.98**

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Public Choices in Purse Events Fared Ill at Gravesend.

THREE RACES FOR MAIDENS

Francesco Won the Mile and a Furlong Handicap—Mackay Dwyer Defeated Bonnibert.

The attendance at the Gravesend track yesterday, with about as commonplace a programme as well could be devised on offer, quite equaled the gathering on the opening day of the meeting. For want of a stake fixture, the mile and a furlong handicap had the most prominent place, and made a fair contest, with a very satisfactory result, as this was one of the two races of the afternoon that went to post favorites. In five other races the public choices were beaten, the layers of odds thus having a day that revived memories of the harvest they reaped at Sheepshead Bay.

The surprise of the afternoon came in the result of the second race, for which only three horses ran, the only old horse in it being Bonnibert, who was opposed by the two-year-olds Mackay Dwyer and Intervention. Bonnibert was favorite at odds on, but the fact that the representative of the Farrell Stable was a trifle lame in his warming up caused quite a play on the two-year-olds to beat him. Bonnibert took the track at the start, and made an effort to race the others off their feet, but Mackay Dwyer, well ridden by the clever light boy Redfern, hung on at his heels in bull-dog fashion, and after Bonnibert began to tire after the last turn was reached Mackay Dwyer went at him with a determined rush. The issue was in doubt for a few strides near the head of the stretch, and then the two-year-old came away, and, only galloping at the end, won with a lot in hand by two lengths, while Bonnibert had about all he could do to hold the place safe from Intervention. The winner is the colt presented to State Senator P. H. McCarren by P. J. Dwyer and John Mackay as a yearling. For a gift horse he has proved to be wonderfully good, and though no claim to class can be made for him, he has run so true to form through the season as to have a place of his own in the records of racing. His owner backed him in yesterday's race, and a fair share of the "sure money" bet by the Tammany following of the Farrell Stable found its way into the keeping of the Brooklyn politician whose colors Mackay Dwyer carried.

In the mile and a furlong handicap, Francesco was a slight favorite at all times, and, carefully handled by Shaw, went on in the last furlong and won handily from St. Finnan, who made the early running. Duoro, the second choice in this race, never was a contender. The one other favorite to win in the course of the afternoon was Valley Forge in the last event, he leading almost all the way, and galloping in first by a safe margin.

"The half-sister to Lord Kitchener's saddle horse," as she was termed after the race, Erora, brushed up from the rear in the race for maiden fillies two years old, and won in impressive style, after Interval and Pride of Galore alternated in the lead to the turn into the straight. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. The Columbia Stable's Toscan, ch. c., by Hastings-Toscana, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by a length; W. B. Jennings's Shot Gun, b. c., by Artillery-Princess Noretti, 114, (Landry,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second, by a length, from J. Grant Lyman's Monte Carlo, ch. c., by Pontiac-Troyana, 112, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Bensonhurst, Muzio, and Kim also ran. Value to the winner, $1,035. Winner trained by W. Johnson.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. P. H. McCarren's Machay Dwyer, br. c., 2 years, by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw-Madrid, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths; Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., 4, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 120, (J. Martin,) 1 to 3 and out, second, by two lengths, from William C. Whitney's Intervention, b. f., 2, by Meddler-Knickknack, 97, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Only three horses ran. Time—1:47. Value to the winner, $740. Winner trained by F. Brown.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. A. J. Joyner's Erora, ch. f., by Locohatchee-Equality, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by a length. The Pepper Stable's Pearl Diver, b. f., by Kantaka-Noctourn, 110, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from the Oakwood Stable's Interval, b. f., by Fonso-Intermission, 110, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Geisha Girl, Anne Hathaway, Lady in Waiting, Snowdrift, Marion Etta, Pride of Galore, Jola, Credulity, Iconoclast, Fading Light, Florite, and Julia Arthur also ran. Value to the wimner, $775. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. C. P. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances S., 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length; M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 87, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. h., 5, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Duoro, Daly, and His Eminence also ran. Value to the winner, $1,000. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. P. H. McCarren's Dr. Riddle, b. h., 5 years, by Iroquois-Taffeta, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; J. B. Haggin's Remorse, b. c., by Order-Repentant, 102, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from John A. Drake's Conundrum, b. g., 4, by Charade-Lydia Belle, 105, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Ben Howard, Rockey and Stevedore also ran. Value to winner, $860. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; about six furlongs. S. Sanford & Son's Schoharie, br. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Unrest II., 112 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; J. Dunbar & Co.'s Miss Ana, b. g., 3, by Dr. McBride-Alrana, 109, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Emshee, b. c., 3, by Fonso-Amelia P., 112, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:11. The Talisman, Gregory, Twilighter, Aminte, Whitecrest, Margaret Hoffman, Silver Plush, Colonel Rorer, and The Dancer also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; about six furlongs. Edward Morrell's Valley Forge, ch. g., 3 years, by Tattler-Flozette, 109 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths; George F. Johnson's Andalusian, blk. g., 3, by Watercress-Cachuca, 109, (Lyne,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths from J. M. Coon's Ben Cotta, ch. g., 3, by Terra Cotta-Ivy Benjamin, 109, (D. O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Outsider, Chiron, Annie Grace, Chorus Girl, Miss Almy, Chief, Captain R., Flossie F., Broadstreet, Worry, Tangible, and Pillager also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. The Musketeer, 124 pounds; King Pepper, 125; Sadducee and Demurrer, 112 each; Clorita, 116; Jack Ratlin, 115; Arsenal, Musette, and Grand Opera, 110 each; Wealth, 104, Belle of Lexington, 100; Lord Pepper, 104; Himself, 102; Double Six, 100; Rappenecker and Star of the West, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Satire, 114 pounds; Potente, 108; Maister, 107; Kingraine, 106; Amur, 105; Lady Sterling, 104; Mollie Peyton and Lee King, 103 each; Wodef, 100; Essene and The Referee, 99 each; C. Rosenfeld and Choate, 97 each; Ohio Girl and May J., 89 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched. Schoolmaster, 106, and Alsike, 103. Apprentice allowance claimed for Essene, Potente, Ohio Girl, and May J.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Eugenia Burch, Wild Thyme, Sciota, Molly Brant, and Duster, 119 pounds each; Roxboro, Astarita, Morca, Gravina, and Oleflant, 114 each; Stamping Ground and Ada Ney, 107 each, and Rose Water, Love Note, and Sweet Nell, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile and a furlong. Jim Clark, 111 pounds; Hunter Raine, 105; Ethics, 104; Merito, 101, and Bar Le Duc, 93. Apprentice allowance claimed for Bar Le Duc.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Oil in the Can, Gallant Smith, Manru, Boutonnier, Faulconbridge, Benefit, Colonist, Major Graham, Hackensack, Sir Troubadour, Michaelmas, Jake Greenberg, and The Captain, 112 pounds each; Unterock and Boston, 109 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Arcade, 112; Solara, 109; Illyria, 112, and Witful, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500 in 1902, special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Heno, Slipthrift, and Igniter, 116 pounds each; and Rockwater, 113.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Again Beaten by Brooklyn—Philadelphia Lost to the Boston Team.

New York was again beaten by the Brooklyn baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The score was the same as the day before—7 to 2. "Bill" Donovan pitched an excellent game, only two hits being made off him. One of these was in the first inning and the other in the ninth, and each was productive of a run. The fielding of the visitors was sharp, and only two errors were recorded against them. Keeler missed McGann's fly to right field in the opening inning, allowing Bresnahan to score, and in the ninth Irwin's fumble of Brodie's grounder let Browne home safely. Miller was in the box for the local team, but he was easy for the visitors. They made twelve safe hits off him and were helped along by poor fielding, six errors being charged to the New Yorks.

In the third inning Umpire Irwin called Dolan safe at second, but Acting Captain Smith protested that the runner had gone off the line. Smith talked back to the umpire after the decision, and was ordered out of the game. McGinnity came in from right field and played the position, and his place was filled by Cronin. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Br's'han, c.	1	1	7	0	2	Keeler, rf.	2	2	3	0	1
McGann, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0	Dolan, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	4	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	3	2	0
McG'y, rf.	2	0	2	0	1	Farrell, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Flood, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1
Cronin, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Ritter, c.	1	0	6	1	0
Dunn, ss.	0	0	4	2	1	Donovan, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Miller, p.	0	0	1	2	0						
*Robinson	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	2	2	27	9	6	Total.	7	12	27	18	2

*Batted for Miller in ninth inning.

New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Brooklyn.....2 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Dolan, Irwin, and Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dolan, (2,) Farrell, Ritter, Browne, and McGann. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Double plays—Cronin and Bresnahan; Dunn and McGann. Struck out—By Miller, 3; by Donovan, 6. Bases on balls—By Miller, 2; by Donovan, 3. Wild pitch—Miller. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin.

BOSTON, 13; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Philadelphia tried a new pitcher to-day, and Boston won without much effort. The home team could not do much with Malarky's pitching. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston.....6 0 1 2 0 [illegible] 3 1—13	14	2	
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 [illegible] 0—3	7	4	

Batteries—Malarky and Kittredge; McFadden and Doolin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	95	34	.736	Chicago	61	67	.477
Brooklyn	70	58	.547	St. Louis	55	68	.447
Boston	63	60	.512	Philadelphia	51	75	.405
Cincinnati	63	63	.508	New York	44	79	.358

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.

American League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia...0 2 0 0 3 2 0 0 [illegible]—7	11	2	
Washington....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5	12	1	

Batteries—Hustings, Wilson, and Powers; Patten and Drill.

AT BOSTON.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 [illegible]—7	8	2	
Baltimore.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2	6	3	

Batteries—Sparks and Warner; Katoll and Robinson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3	8	0	
Detroit.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	11	1	

Batteries—Powell and Sugden; Kissenger and McGuire.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia.	75	50	.600	Cleveland	65	62	.512
St. Louis	71	54	.568	Washington	57	69	.452
Boston	70	55	.560	Detroit	48	76	.387
Chicago	68	55	.553	Baltimore	46	79	.368

Eastern League Games.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City.....2 0 1 2 3 1 0 0 0—9	11	2	
Rochester.....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	7	2	

Batteries—Barnett and Brennan; Becker and Coogan.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	5	1	
Newark.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2	5	6	

Batteries—La Roy and Shaw; Hesterfer and Wiley.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	1	
Montreal.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	3	

Batteries—Stackpole and Dillon; J. Raub and Fuller.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto.....1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 [illegible]—3	7	2	
Worcester.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	0	

Batteries—Gardner and Toft; Merritt and McCauley.

BASEBALL MEETING ENDS.

No Definite Plan Announced for Battling with the American League.

Without deciding on any definite plan of action to frustrate the American League officials in their proposed invasion of their baseball territory and the taking away of players from the National League, the conference of owners of clubs holding franchises in the latter organization adjourned yesterday, to meet again a week from to-day at the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

Only six of the eight clubs in the National League were represented at the conference, which occupied the greater part of two days. Messrs. Hart of Chicago and Robison of St. Louis were unavoidably detained elsewhere, but both telegraphed that they would be on hand next week.

John T. Brush, who is looking after the interests of the League in general and the New York Club in particular, said after the adjournment that as matters of internal interest had to be discussed and definite plans arranged it was deemed advisable to wait a few days, so that all club owners in the National League could get together, and, after a thorough discussion of the general situation, agree as to what lines should be followed by the Executive Committee to protect their interests.

CUP CHALLENGE NEARLY DUE.

No Material Change in Design for Shamrock III. from Other Challengers.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for another series of races for the America's Cup will be forwarded within a few days, so as to reach the New York Yacht Club before Oct. 1.

Confirmation was forthcoming this morning of the report that the hull of the Shamrock III. will be of milled steel instead of manganese bronze, as in the case of the previous challengers. His new yacht's design does not differ materially from those of the previous Shamrocks, although there is some divergence from the old lines forward. The new boat will not be so costly as the Shamrock II.

Victory for Rumson Polo Team.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 16.—Great Neck was beaten to-day in a spirited polo game by the Rumson Club team by the score of 11 goals to 3½. W. R. Grace, Jr., made all three goals for the home team, but one-fourth of a goal was lost for a safety. The Rumson players were better mounted and showed greater command in carrying the ball, while at the same time displaying better team work. Seward Cary, the veteran Buffalo player, added great strength to the victors. He and Howard Brokaw scored most of the goals and made a number of dashing runs. Both teams played without handicap allowances. The line-up was:

RUMSON.	GREAT NECK.
—J. A. Rawlins.	1—Charles Robbins.
2—Seward Cary.	2—W. R. Grace, Jr.
3—Howard Borden.	3—Stewart Iglehart.
Back—Howard Brokaw.	Back—Morgan Grace.

The referee was Harry Page.

Rumson will meet the Squadron A first team to-morrow on the Van Cortlandt Park polo field.

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BLIND TROTTER'S STAKES

Rhythmic Takes the $5,000 Event at Empire City Track.

PACING RECORD UNDISTURBED

Dan Patch Falls to Lower Star Pointer's Time, While Conditions Were Perfect for the Trial.

Rhythmic, the brown trotting stallion whose many victories have been one of the features of the season's racing in harness, was the star performer at the second day's racing of the Grand Circuit meeting at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, winning the Empire Stakes of $5,000, the principal race of the day, in straight heats, trotting the three fastest miles of the year, and lowering his mark from 2:08¾ to 2:08 in his first heat.

Dan Patch, the famous black stallion whose mark of 1:59½, made on the Providence track last month, is the nearest to Star Pointer's world's record of 1:59¼ that has ever been done, made an attempt to create new pacing figures for the mile, but failed to come within three seconds of accomplishing the feat, as his time was 2:02½.

Direct Hal, a son of Direct, (2:05½,) who has not lost a race yet this year, won the Yonkers Stakes of $3,000 in straight heats, and Schley Pointer, one of the get of the champion Star Pointer, took the 2:15 class pace in a similar manner. The weather conditions again were perfect, and the attendance was much larger than on the first day of the meeting.

The Empire Stakes, for a purse of $5,000, was the first race of the day, and had but four starters, Hudson & Gatcombs's Rhythmic, Roy Miller's Dulce Cor, H. H. James's Wentworth, and the Maplewood Farms Katrinka G.

Wentworth had the pole in the first heat, with Dulce Car, Rhythmic, and Katrinka G. in the order named. At the quarter Rhythmic went to the front and led to the finish, winning by several lengths in the fast time of 2:08. This gave him a new mark, as his best previous time was 2:08¾. Dulce Cor was second, Wentworth third, and Katrinka G. was distanced.

In the second heat Rhythmic led from start to finish and won easily, with Dulce Cor second and Wentworth third. The time was 2:08¼. The third and final heat resulted in the same manner, the blind trotter winning first money, with Dulce Cor second and Wentworth third. Time—2:08¾. It was said that Rhythmic's winnings this year now amount to more than $18,000.

The second race was the 2:20 pace for the Yinkers Stake of $3,000, the second best purse of the day, and the starters were E. F. Geers's Direct Hal, D. W. Maloney's King Charles, Roy Miller's Free Advice, J. H. Wentz's Cotillion, and George W. Spears's Gold Brick. The Geers entry, that has not lost a race this year, was such a strong favorite that he was barred in the betting, and Gold Brick was made favorite for second place. King Charles had the pole in the first heat and led to the home stretch when Direct Hal came to the front and won by three lengths. King Charles was second, Cotillion third, and Gold Brick fourth. Time—2:07.

The second heat resulted in the same manner, except that Free Advice secured third place instead of Cotillion. In the third and final heat Direct Hal won easily, but there was a fierce struggle for second place, which was obtained by Gold Brick, with King Charles third and Cotillion fourth. This gave first money to Direct Hal, second to King Charles, third to Gold Brick, and fourth to Cotillion.

There was a long wait for the appearance of the year's champion pacing stallion, which was filled in by music by the Old Guard Band and the jogging of various horses around the track, among them Louise Jefferson. Finally the handsome black son of Joe Patchen made his appearance and was greeted with applause all along the line. He drew a white sulky and his driver, McHenry, was clothed in white. Paced by a winning horse, he made a warming-up circuit of the track in 2:11, and then, after a wait of twenty minutes, made a start for the record.

The track had been brushed smooth and there was not a breath of air stirring, as was shown by the column of smoke ascending from a locomotive at the Mount Vernon Railway Station. The conditions seemed most favorable for a record, and yet the betting was lively at 100 to 75 that two minutes would not be beaten.

After one score a good start was made, the quarter being reached in 0:30¼, but just after the turn was made into the back stretch the black horse broke badly and was slowed down and brought back to the start. A second start was made, but the pace was evidently slower, and as the fractional times appeared on the board it was seen that there was no chance for a record. The quarter was made in 0:30¾, the half in 1:01, the three-quarters in 1:31¾, and the mile in 2:02½, three seconds worse than his own best record. It was subsequently announced that another attempt for the record will be made on Friday, the last day of the meeting.

To-day the amateur wagon trotting championship of the world, for a gold cup valued at $3,000; open to all, will be decided, between E. E. Smather's Lord Derby (2:03¾) and C. K. G. Billings's The Monk (2:05¾.) There will also be three other races. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Empire Stakes, 2:20 Class, trotting; purse $5,000; three in five heats.

Rhythmic, br. h., by Oakland Baron; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson) 1 1 1
Dulce Cor, b. m., by Baron Wilkes-Nancy Gladys; Roy Miller, Atlanta, Ga., (Miller) 2 2 2
Wentworth, blk. s., by Superior; H. H. James, Hamilton, Ontario, (McHenry) .. 3 3 3
Katrinka G., b. m., by Steinway-Kate G.; Maplewood Farm, Portsmouth, N. H., (Toxier) ..... *
*Distanced.

Time—2:07¼ 2:08½ 2:07¼.

SECOND RACE.—The Yonkers Stake, 2:20 Class, pacing; purse $3,000; three in five heats.

Direct Hal, blk. h., by Direct-Bessie Hal; E. F. Geers, East Aurora, N. Y., (Geers) 1 1 1
King Charles, ch. g., by Mambrino King; D. W. Maloney, White Plains, N. Y., (Maloney) 2 2 3
Gold Brick, ch. g., by Hal Parker; George W. Spear, New York City, (Spear) .. 4 4 2
Cotillion, b. h., by Baron Rogers-Alice Russel; J. H. Wents, Scranton, Penn., (Snow) 3 5 4
Free Advice, b. g., by Ashland Wilkes-Mignon; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga., (Miller) 5 3 5

Time—2:07½ 2:03½; 2:07½.

THIRD RACE.—2:15 class, pacing; purse, $1,000; two in three heats.

Schley Pointer, b. h., by Star Pointer; Vance Nuckols, Cleveland, Ohio, (Nuckols) 1 1
Orrin B., b. g., by Greystone; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson) 3 2
Dora Delpha, b. m., by Wrestler-Mabel Mc.; F. B. Loomis, Denver, Col., (Loomis) 2 6
Monte Joe, gr. g., by Re Election; Fairview Farm, Spring Mills, N. Y., (Kinney) 6 5
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., by John G.; F. G. Schmidt, New York City, (Dickerson) 5 4

Garnet, ch. m., by Blackhurst-Praetress; Vernon Miller, Syracuse, N. Y., (Miller) 4 5
Lucre, b. h., by William L.-Nora Mapes; Isaac A. Hopper, New York City, (Dunn) .. 7 7

Time—2:09½; 2:10.

Special.—To beat record of Star Pointer, 1:59¼. Dan Patch, blk. h., by Joe Patchen-Zulica, (McHenry) ..... Lost

Time—2:02¼.

Entries for Empire City Races.

FOR THE AMATEUR WAGON TROTTING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD, GRAND SPECIAL, $3,000 GOLD CUP. OPEN TO ALL.

E. E. Smathers, b. g., Lord Derby, 2:03¾.
C. K. G. Billings, b. g. The Monk, 2:05¾.

2:00 CLASS, PACING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE $1,500.

C. H. Anthony, blk. m. Sufrset.
W. O. Foote, b. m. Lou Vaughan.
F. M. Dodge, b. h. Brown Heels.
L. A. Gray, b. m. Effie Powers.
Hudson & Gatcomb, b. g. Don Riley.
A. P. McDonald, ro. g. Albert.
Maplewood Stock Farm, gr. g. Dandy Co.
Maplewood Stock Farm, gr. g. Dandy C.
Maplewood Farm, b. h. Betonica.
Van Nuckols, b. g. Home Circle.

2:16 CLASS, TROTTING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE, $1,200.

William Barnsdall, Jr., b. g. Millard Sanders.
Mart Demarest, b. g. Invader.
Fairview Stock Farm, br. m. Daisywood.
De Witt C. Flanagan, b. g. Ivandorf.
Thomas H. Griffin, b. h. Prince Selma.
Frank G. Jones, b. h. Joy Maker.
Maplewood Stock Farm, b. m. Earline S.
John H. Shults, blk. g. Rect.
W. L. Snow, blk. m.

2:19 CLASS, PACING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE, $1,000.

Fairview Farm, ch. g. Athanais.
Hudson & Gatcomb, b. g. Orrin B.
Roy Miller, b. m. Miss Williamont.
Charles A. Willis, ch. g. Diamond King.
J. B. Wathen, b. m. Mary Anna.

WESTERN MOTOR RACES.

Harkness and Owen of New York Figure Prominently in the Cleveland Meet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—A new five-mile record for steam automobiles was made to-day in the race meeting of the Cleveland Automobile Club. It was made by Rollin White of Cleveland in 6:43. In another steam automobile class, five miles, Paul Deming of Cleveland won by five-eighths of a mile in 9:53¼. John McDonald of Geneva, Ohio, came second, and L. E. H. Hoffman of Cleveland was third. H. S. Moore of Cleveland won the five-mile gasoline race for machines of 1,000 pounds and under in 11:19¾.

Alexander Winton broke the record for the track in the one-mile gasoline race, going the distance in 1:04½. Winton won the ten-mile open event in 10:50, with H. S. Harkness of New York second. Harkness and Winton also furnished the excitement in the pursuit race, but Winton again proved the speedier and overhauled his rival after four and three-eighth miles in 4:41. Harkness was disqualified after winning the five-mile race for gasoline vehicles of 2,000 pounds and under. He was allowed to start without weighing his machine, and when weighed after the race was found to be 2,200 pounds. His time was 6:32¾. The race was then given to C. B. Shanks of Cleveland, and Percy Owen of New York got second. Owen won the ten-mile open handicap in 13:34.

The ill-fated Baker torpedo machine, that gave such a tragical ending to the Staten Island speed tests last Spring, gave a mile exhibition in 2:07.

Football on the Polo Grounds.

Home games of the Columbia University eleven this season will be played on the Polo Grounds, according to the announcement made by Clinton G. Abbott, manager of the eleven, yesterday. The financial arrangements are said to be the same as last year, when the National Exhibition Company, the owners of the field, received one-third of the receipts for the rental of the grounds.

As soon as the baseball season is over the gridiron will be erected on the same plan as last year. The field will be from north to south, the bleachers being at each end of the gridiron.

Manager Abbott also said that owing to the fact that William R. Morley, the new graduate football coach, will not arrive in New York till Saturday, the opening day of preliminary practice for the new candidates has been postponed to Monday. In the morning of that day the eleven will meet Morley and Capt. Weekes in the Columbia gymnasium. The Captain and manager will make short speeches, and in the afternoon the candidates will proceed to Manhattan Field for the opening work. It was hoped to have South Field in sufficiently good condition to begin work on, but as the grass seed has been sown there only two weeks it has been thought best to give the turf as long a rest as possible, and accordingly practice will not be held on Columbia's own field until Oct. 6, the day college opens.

Football Practice at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Owing to the examinations which are being held to-day for conditioned and entering students only twenty men reported to Capt. Davis for the first football practice of the season this afternoon. Several new men were out, but none of especial football ability. Davis, Henry, and Shorts were the representatives in uniform from last year's team, but Dewitt Freeman and Stevens were on the side lines. The work to-day consisted of a little punting and catching the ball, and was ended with a run around the field.

For Western Golf Honors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Nearly thirty amateur and professional golf players took part in the Western open championship match, which began on the course of the Euclid Country Club to-day. The East was represented by Bernard Nicholls of Hollywood, N. J., and Stewart Gardner of Garden City. The scores as turned in at the end of the morning play indicated anything but championship work, as the best medal score, 77 strokes, is 5 strokes more than W. H. Way, the local "pro," has often made over the course. The leaders at the end of the eighteen-hole round were Stewart Gardner, Bernard Nicholls, and Willie Smith of Midlothian. They are tied at 77 strokes. Lawrence Auchterlonie, the present Western champion from Chicago, did 84.

Wallach's Hats
Fifth Ave. cor. 22nd
Third Ave. cor. 32nd
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

LOOK in Our Windows and Contrast the Styles and Qualities of Our Hats with the Prices.
You can't Compare them—they're too Different.
Seventy-Five Styles this Fall.
Our Price. **$1.90**

Entries for N. Y. A. C. Game Close.

Entries close to-day for the games of the New York Athletic Club to be held at Travers Island on Saturday, Sept. 27, with Charles L. Burnham, Secretary, Central Park South.

A feature of the games will be the running of the two-mile steeplechase for the Amateur Athletic Union championship.

The middle-distance men will have a two-mile relay race (for teams of four men, each to run a half mile) on the programme for their special benefit, and the quarter-milers can extend themselves in the other relay of a mile, with teams of four men.

The remainder of the programme is made up of handicap events covering the 100, 300, jump, high jump, 16-pound hammer, 16-pound shot, and a 120-yard hurdle on grass course, hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high.

Monmouth Yacht Club Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Monmouth Yacht Club, composed of Summer residents, was organized to-day by the election of the following officers: Commodore—Arthur Byron; Vice Commodore—Reginald Pelz; Secretary and Treasurer—Philip Nash.

Additions to Columbia's Track Team.

Columbia's track team will receive three valuable additions this year among the members of the incoming classes. They are L. C. Leventritt, S. J. Furst, and H. C. Feldman. Leventritt has been a prominent interscholastic athlete, and holds a record of 20 feet 4 inches in the running broad jump. S. J. Furst, who is to enter the incoming class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is a member of the Mohawk Athletic Club, and has done the hundred in 10 2-5 seconds. Feldman comes from Dwight School, where he did the hundred in 10 2-5 seconds and covered 21 feet 5 inches in the broad jump. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

No Columbia Cross-Country Team.

It is likely that Columbia will have no representatives in the annual intercollegiate cross-country meet this season. Charles E. Scharps, the Captain, said yesterday that from last year's team only himself and O'Connell are left. There is little new material in sight,

"IRON-OX
TABLETS
are by far the most attractively put up remedy I have ever seen, and the immediate favor they have found with my customers surpasses anything in my experience. I can also speak most highly of the medicine itself.
I heartily wish you the success which I am sure you will have."—WM. H. GARDNER, Druggist, Bridgeport, Conn.
They Cure Constipation and Indigestion.
50 Tablets, 25 Cents.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW | Wed. Mats. begin Sept. 24th. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. Sat. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SAT.
"MORE INTERESTING THAN ANY OF THE STAGE PIECES NOW TO BE SEEN IN NEW YORK."—Times.
A DELICIOUS SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS R. Marshall's Play,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP
WITH ITS GREAT CAST.
JESSIE MILLWARD, BEATRICE IRWIN, JAMES ERSKINE, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, SYDNEY HERBERT, etc.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av. EVENINGS 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In New Play, AUNT JEANNIE.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Last 4 nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Tuesday—Virginia Harned in Iris.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. | THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way 150th Time, Oct. 3 Souvenirs. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way&38th St. Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St. & B'way.
OPENS MON., SEPT. 29TH. | DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY
Seats for opening night only by subscription, checks being made payable to David Belasco. Prices, (opening night only,) all orch. & 1st bal., $5.00.
BOX OFFICE OPENS at 9 A.M. NEXT MONDAY

DALY'S THEATRE
OPENING NEXT MONDAY.
A COUNTRY GIRL
A new musical play. Seats Ready. Box Office open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
"A RATTLING GOOD COMEDY."—Press.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
MAT. TO-DAY. SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. EXCELLING ALL PAST PRODUCTIONS.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

THE DEWEY E.14TH ST | MATINEE TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS | The Widow's Wedding Night.

MASCAGNI. Management of Mittenthal Bros & Kronberg. | Metropolitan Opera House, Oct. 8-11. Public Sale of Season Tickets (4 performances) begins to-day. Sale of Single Seats beg. Mon., Sept. 22, 9 A. M.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day&Sat
3d Week. The latest laughmaker.
ALICE FISCHER In Grace Livingston Furnis's Comedy. MRS. JACK

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evs. 8:15. | Wed. Mat. Special. Mats., To-day & Sat., 2. | Pr. 50c. to $1.50.
"Won a dozen Curtain Calls."—Herald.
HEARTS AFLAME

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. | RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGH BALL.

PARADISE GARDENS. 42d St. LAST WEEK! 15 Vaudeville Acts & Creatore & Band of 60. VICTORIA THEATRE | Beg. Next Monday, LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL | B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN In His New Romantic Play ROBERT EMMET. | Biggest production and best cast in New York. The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

GRAND FOR HER Children's Sake Mat. To-day 25-50c.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, West 125th St. MAT. TO-DAY. Joe Welch, Hal Stephens, etc.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Hoodman Blind.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25c. THE BANDIT KING. | 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Seventeenth Week—Last 2 Weeks 117th Concert To-night.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

CUT 26 MINUTES FROM OCEAN RECORD

The Kronprinz Wilhelm Establishes a New Mark.

King Leopold Probably Will Not Visit This Country This Year—A Democratic Ruler.

Until the arrival yesterday of the big North German Lloyd flier, Kronprinz Wilhelm, the record for the westward passage from Cherbourg to New York was 5 days 12 hours and 23 minutes, made in August, 1901, by the Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line. Now the glory which goes with the holding of the fastest westward trip from Cherbourg belongs to the Kronprinz, her time for the trip ended yesterday being 5 days 11 hours and 57 minutes, or 26 minutes faster than the Deutschland's record.

The Kronprinz traveled 3,047 miles at an average speed of 23.09 knots an hour, while the Deutschland on her record-breaking trip in August, 1901, covered 3,045 miles at an average speed of 23.07 knots an hour. The record for the eastward trip, which is several hours faster than the westward, is still held by the Deutschland, as is also the record for the highest day's run, 601 miles.

The engineers on the Kronprinz say that the engines were not forced to any great extent, and the passengers say that no additional vibration was noticable during the trip.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy was aboard the vessel, and after an inspection of the engine room, remarked that the machinery worked more perfectly than any he ever saw.

When it was learned this morning that the steamship had established a new record, Capt. Richter and Chief Engineer Prillwitz were congratulated by Lord Beresford and many of the passengers.

Besides making a new record for speed, the big liner brought a record-breaking number of cabin passengers, 848 having found accommodation in the first and second cabins. One of them was Thomas F. Walsh, who is spoken of on this side as a partner in the business enterprises of King Leopold of Belgium, who, it was reported, was soon to visit this country.

"The King much desires to visit us," said Mr. Walsh, "but I hardly think that he will do it this year. The Queen is ill, important parliamentary measures demand his presence at home, and, moreover, the King is an old man. King Leopold's ambition is centred in the advancement of his country, and he sees no better way of doing it than by entering into closer commercial relations with this country. He possesses many valuable copper-bearing properties in the Congo Free State, and has asked my advice in regard to the possibility of securing American capital to develop them."

Beyond that Mr. Walsh said that he was not the partner of King Leopold in any way. "Nor have I been decorated by him," added Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walsh will go first to Washington and then to Colorado Springs, where the Irrigation Congress opens on Oct. 5. Mr. Walsh's hobby is the reclamation of the arid lands of the West.

Another passenger who returned on the Kronprinz, and who had occasion while abroad to visit King Leopold, was Col. S. P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company. His purpose was to make arrangements for the acquisition of valuable rubber tracts owned by the King in the Congo Free State.

"The United States Rubber Company," said Mr. Colt, "buys every year $10,000,000 worth of crude rubber, mainly from importers in the open market. One-quarter of it comes from Africa, and the remainder from South America.

"While in London I saw Mr. Whitridge of the firm of Cary & Whitridge, who, with Sir Martin Conway, owns what is known as the Bolivian concession. I made a proposition for the acquisition of this property by a syndicate, and with the South African property, would take the United States Rubber Company out of the open market. Both matters will come before a meeting of the Directors, to be held here on Thursday."

President W. H. Newman of the New York Central was a passenger on the liner, and was taken off at Quarantine on a New York Central tugboat. E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad; the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, and Gen. C. M. Spitzer of Cleveland, were also passengers.

In the second cabin was Margaret Ludon, who was Mrs. Charles H. Fair's maid, the young woman who is bringing back with her Mrs. Fair's pet poodle, and is on her way to San Francisco.

Advices had been received that attempts were being made to smuggle over large quantities of diamonds. One of the suspected persons had a wooden arm, and after a thorough search of his baggage had failed to reveal the $12,000 worth of diamonds he was supposed to have in his possession, he was taken aboard the ship, and an examination made of the artificial member. No diamonds were found.

GRAND DUKE TO BID ADIEU.

Russian Visitor Leaves Newport To-day and Will Sail To-morrow.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—Grand Duke Boris took his formal leave of friends in Newport to-day, as to-morrow he will depart with his suite for New York.

After breakfast he went automobiling with Miss May Goelet. Later the Grand Duke was the guest of honor at luncheon given by Mrs. William Payne Thompson. In the afternoon, with Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the Grand Duke went driving and made a number of formal calls, at which "good-byes" were said.

To-night Mrs. Goelet gave a brilliant farewell dinner in honor of the guest. To-morrow noon the Grand Duke and his suite will embark on Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Cherokee, and in the party to go on the yacht to New York will be Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Miss Goelet.

Grand Duke Boris will board the transAtlantic liner direct from the Cherokee on Thursday morning. He is going to Paris for a long stay.

GOV. ODELL AT ONEONTA.

Speech Before the Central New York Fair—An Enthusiastic Reception Accorded Him.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Gov. Odell addressed a crowd of thousands of people of Otsego and adjoining counties at the Central New York fair here this afternoon. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The race track and grounds all about the roof garden from which he spoke were packed with people, and he received close attention from them. His speech was in part as follows:

"Taxes should not only be levied upon the basis of ability to pay, but they should be so adjusted as to encourage those whose pursuits result in general public spirit. Whatever tends toward greater facilities for the employment of labor and for increasing production, whatever form such encouragement may take, aids in overcoming obstacles and leads to success. The farmer and the mechanic should understand that, although their profits apparently go into their own pockets, they eventually add to the wealth of our country and form the basis of the Nation's capital.

"Whenever labor receives a return over and above the necessary expenses of living, just so much has been added to the resources of the State. But when labor is degraded and receives a wage that permits only of meeting the expense of bare living, then something is wrong and government cannot be a success, because without a contented people laws fail. No one understands these conditions better than the man who is dependent upon his daily toil, than the man who plows and tills the soil, and the strength of our Government is in the conservative judgment of those whose ambition it is, while they work, to provide for those who are dependent upon them something in advance and beyond the point at which they themselves began."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival and departure of European ships to-day will bring a marked change in the New York social conditions. The Duchess of Marlborough, it is announced, will depart for Europe. That will take several friends to the pier to bid her bon voyage. The White Star ship will come in with many Americans who have been abroad all Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Harriet Augusta Robbins, to Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., son of Horace M. Barry. It is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, in the Brick Presbyterian Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Robbins's maid of honor will be Miss Ethel Jacquelin, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Genevieve Robbins, a sister of the bride-to-be; Miss Louise Robbins of Baltimore, a cousin; Miss Elizabeth K. Clark, the fiancée of Wolcott P. Robbins; Miss Mary Whittridge, and Miss Mary Eno. Leonard Horner is to be Mr. Barry's best man, and the ushers he has selected are William Benjamin, Wolcott P. Robbins, a brother of the bride-to-be; Robert Spence, Edwin King, Frank Outerbridge, and William Putnam.

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The wedding of Wolcott Phelps Robbins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, and Miss Elizabeth Ketcltas Clark will be celebrated in this city on Wednesday, Oct. 22. The engagement was announced in THE TIMES last Spring.

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The wedding of Miss Masie Strong, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, to Capt. Moreton Gage of the Seventh Dragoon Guard, British Army, and whose engagement was announced in this column several weeks since, will be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 176 Madison Avenue, the residence of the bride's parents. Bishop Potter will officiate. The wedding will be a small one. The young couple will sail for England almost immediately after the wedding, as Capt. Gage has been ordered to South Africa. The Strongs are at present at their cottage, The Point, at Seabright, N. J.

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The announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Sadie Price Pell to Dr. Percy Turnure was one of the surprises which came from Newport. Mrs. Pell was Miss Sadie Price of Baltimore. She and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., when Miss Morris, were known as the two great Baltimore beauties. Miss Price married Archibald Pell, the grandson of the late Mrs. Walden Pell, of Paris. The marriage was not a happy one, and Mrs. Pell obtained a divorce from her husband last year. Dr. Percy Turnure is a brother of Mrs. Mallery and Mrs. Duncan Cameron and George Turnure. He is the son of the late Lawrence Turnure. He is a member of a number of the fashionable clubs and has a large fortune.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are in town. They have not regularly opened their residence on Gramercy Park as yet.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins and their family will be in town over the wedding of their daughter, but will return to Massacoe Farm, their country place at Simsbury, Conn.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt had luncheon at Sherry's yesterday with Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Cutting, and Mrs. Cowles. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and several others were in the party. Miss Roosevelt wore a bright blue coat and skirt trimmed with white braid, a white shirtwaist, and a large black hat.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Harry Lehr, W. H. Nellson, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Weidenfeld, and others also were lunching at Sherry's. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Drexel dined there, and afterward went to the theatre. The Prince and Princess Enrico Ruspoli are booked to sail for Europe to-day on the Philadelphia. The Princess was formerly Mrs. Henry Bruton.

***

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lenox are due to arrive here Friday on the Celtic from Liverpool. They were here last Winter, and were often seen at the opera.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., have left Southampton and are at their country home in Llewellyn Park, N. J. They will open their town house, 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, the latter part of October.

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Among the arrivals on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday were Sir Charles Beresford, Miss Garrett, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton and Miss Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Gilbert E. Jones, Jr., and George Jones, Dr. A. J. McCosh, Wheeler H. Peckham, Dr. George A. Quinby and Mrs. Quinby, Miss Madeleine Lucette Ryley, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, and the Misses Helen and Gertrude Thomas.

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There arrived yesterday, among others, on the Moltke, the Rev. Lyman Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Beatrice Abbott, the Rev. Dr. T. J. Abbott, Henry Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redfield, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Weeks, and Gardner Wetherbee.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—M. and Mme. L. Breitner, who have been playing for a number of the Summer residents during the past three weeks, gave a farewell recital this morning at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Berwind. The patronesses included:

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. A. S. Clarke, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. T. S. Safe, Mrs. J. S. Barney, Mrs. W. T. Bull, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Leary, Mrs. S. B. French, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. J. D. Danielson, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. J. J. Mason.

The two musicians were assisted by M. B. Oumiroff, the Russian baritone.

Mrs. J. S. Barney gave a ladies' luncheon at the Eldridge villa, at Ochre Point, this afternoon. The table decorations were of yellow dahlias and orchids.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Willoughby, to Clayton Gilbert Dixon of Philadelphia will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock at Trinity Church, the ceremony to be followed by a reception and breakfast at the Willoughby villa.

Miss Willoughby will be attended by her sister, Miss Katherine Harrison Willoughby, as maid of honor, and Miss Caroline Cordes of Denver, Col.; Miss Florence Forderer, Miss Violet P. Skillern, and Miss Matilda Cruger Walton of Philadelphia; Miss Edith Livingston Mason of Newport, and Miss Mary Randolph of New York as bridesmaids. The bridegroom will be attended by Robert C. Watson, Jr., of New York as best man and Duncan Whelan, Howard Kennedy Hill, Lawrence Johnson, and John C. Gilbert of Philadelphia and Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., brother of the bride, as ushers.

This evening a dinner was given by Miss Willoughby in honor of her bridesmaids and ushers. The table decorations were in pink and white, which will be the predominating colors of the decorations at the church and house for the wedding and reception.

Mrs. George Collins has returned from Georgeville, Canada, where she spent the Summer, and is at her cottage, on Cottage Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Geyelin, Miss Marion R. Geyelin, and Messrs. Rawle and Anthony L. Geyelin of Villa Nova, Penn.; Miss Penn Gaskell Skillern of Philadelphia, Miss Caroline Cordes of Denver, Col.; Mrs. H. C. Walton, Miss Matilda C. Walton, and Miss Florence Forderer of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby.

Harry P. Robbins of New York is the guest of Francis J. Otis at Clover Patch.

Mrs. M. C. Eustis has returned from Maine, where she has been spending the Summer, and is at her cottage on Eustis Avenue.

Theodore A. Havemeyer has rented for next Summer the Stockton cottage, on Bellevue Avenue and Bellevue Court, which he has occupied for the past two Summers.

Mrs. William B. Ogden has rented for next Summer the Pinard cottage, which she has occupied for several seasons. Mrs. Ogden closed her cottage and went to-day to Lenox.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont left this afternoon for New York.

Louis Alman of Turin, Italy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. White, Mrs. George B. Clarke, Mrs. A. E. Binney and Mrs. Edwin Binney of New York, and S. M. Craft of Plainfield, N. J., arrived this afternoon.

To-day the thirty-footers Carolina and Barbara went to Bristol and the Esperanza to New York to be laid up for the Winter. Before the Carolina went out of commission her owner, Pembroke Jones, presented to Capt. Samuel Seaman a handsome silver cup in recognition of his long and faithful service as skipper of the Carolina.

LAKE SUCCESS OFFER REFUSED

North Hempstead Voters Decide Not to Sell the Pond to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for $50,000.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is not to get Lake Success, the picturesque stretch of water he wanted to buy and incorporate in his country estate on Long Island. The voters of the town of North Hempstead decided yesterday by a majority of 654 votes not to sell the property to him for $50,000.

So complex was the ballot and so numerous the propositions submitted that the voters of the town hardly knew whether or not they were favoring the side they wished to favor. Not only did they have to vote as to whether the lake should be sold, but also as to the disposition of the money to be obtained from the sale, and the long ballot was so arranged that each man could vote to have the same money expended for several different purposes. The four propositions submitted to the voters were as follows:

To sell Lake Success to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for $50,000; beaten by 654 votes.

To sell the lake at public auction for not less than $50,000; beaten by 215 votes.

To authorize a trolley line from Mineola to Port Washington; approved by 210 votes.

To sell a plot of ground at Westbury; beaten by 73 votes.

Another supplementary proposition provided that $12,000 out of the $50,000, if received, should be expended for a Town Hall, and still another had to do with the disbursement of $18,000 for building parks on the shore fronts of Manhasset Bay, Little Neck Bay, and Hempstead Bay.

Home for Deaconesses Dedicated.

The new home for deaconesses of the German East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bleecker Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Williamsburg, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of more than 1,000 persons. The Rev. L. Wallon, President of the home, had charge of the services and made an address. There was also an address by C. Golder of Cincinnati.

IN THE SHOPS.

Such charming fans as they are; quite the prettiest of anything that has been seen for a long time. The most expensive are made of beautiful material, and it is impossible for them not to be attractive, but in the lower and medium priced fans there are equal attractions. These new fans will have to be classed with the higher priced ones, for they have handles of real shell, and the fan part proper is of feathers; some of green, some of red, and some of speckled black and white, like those of a guinea hen. The fans are small, hardly larger than the Empire fan, and altogether dainty and delightful.

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All sorts and kinds of things are being turned into capes this year or have a cape effect covering the shoulders. One of the handsomest of these ornamental shoulder pieces has white silk cords running through it, outlining patterns in the cape, and in between is a filling of lace which is quite indescribable but most effective. The lower edge of the cape is finished with a deep silk fringe. The little cape is graceful in shape, fitting well down over the upper parts of the arm and smoothly around the back, being low at the neck, that is to say with no collar, and cutting down into a pointed opening in front.

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A fanciful cape with long stole ends for out door wear is of feathers of white, and dotting this soft mass of fluff, tiny stiff curls of feathers, making spots like dots of white embroidery all over it. The cape is made with a collar raised around the throat, the cape part fitting well down over the tops of the arms and cut in battlements, the broad stole ends falling half way to the lower edge of the skirt, also cut in battlements, but these overlap one another and are caught down.

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Another cape with stole ends is of white chiffon with deep ruffles forming the shoulder part and opening in a V front, the opening outlined with folds of ribbon, and the long stole ends edged with cream lace and set in the centre with gold embroidery. Possibly this would come under the head of fichus.

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Another cape with the stole ends has the ruffles forming the cape edged with marabou in white, the ends finished in the same way.

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A fluffy muff and boa or cape with stole ends has a foundation of chiffon, ruffles which are edged with white marabou dotted with tiny curled black feathers. The muff to match this is a big affair, a mass of innumerable ruffles carried around and around it, and these edged in the same way, making the whole a big ball of black and white.

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Similarly made is another cape and muff of chiffon edged with the marabou, but instead of the tiny curled feathers which give the effect of a decided dot in the other in this are hair-like feathers, possibly the single feathers which go to make up an ostrich plume, floating around the white marabou and giving the whole a much softer effect.

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Very attractive in the short cape without ends which will take the place of fancy boleros, and which is nearly as large, is of white velvet with a pattern in embroidery in delicate colors outlining the edge. This is of the cut of the lace cape previously mentioned.

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A pretty little stock is of blue and white. It is a soft stock, the white silk forming the body of it, being put on easily but without folds, the turnover of blue silk put on in the same easy way, not having the effect of being pressed or drawn snugly over a stiff lining. The stock is finished in front with a set of small white frogs and buttons. It opens in the back.

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Stocks which are finished with embroidery in the centre have what were originally stole ends, but now rolling out at the two sides and turning up slightly. The stock opens in the back and is made in two pieces, with two narrow bands, one at the upper and one at the lower edge of each of these. These bands are joined with fagoting to the body of the stock, and the two main pieces of it are joined in the centre of the front with a more elaborate pattern of fagoting. Through the broad pieces of silk in the centre runs the embroidery, and is carried down into the two ends which form a part of it.

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Wrist bags of flowered tapestry showing threads of silver or gold with frame and chain of gilt cost $5 each. These are good-sized, square, flat bags. There are other bags of smaller sizes which are less expensive and just as pretty. Bags in similar shape come in black brocaded satin with gun metal chains and frames, or with a metal having that effect. The black satin is less effective than the tapestry. The chains are the closely woven serpent chains which are comparatively new.

***

Leather is made up to a considerable extent in women's hats. One of these in the shape of a wide-brimmed rolling sailor in dark red is trimmed with blue and green plaid ribbon.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH 19TH STS.

THE NEW LIBRARY CLUB
Opens in Our Book Store To-day.
You Will Be Greatly Interested.

The Big Store's Sixth Anniversary!
The first day's business showed how auspiciously the seventh year of The New Big Store has begun. Yesterday served to further emphasize the fact.
To-Day Is Equally Notable for Its Many Seasonable Attractions.
Thousands of people are doubly interested in homefurnishings at this season of the year. Many are just going to housekeeping; others are refurnishing their homes, or brightening up some particular apartment.
To such will appeal these special Anniversary Sale offers for to-day with far more than ordinary force. With its hosts of vastly enlarged departments The Siegel Cooper Store is better able than ever to serve you promptly and well.

In the Upholstery Store
A Sale of Unusual Importance To-day.
A series of specials that will hurry lots of people up to the Third Floor. It's easy and delightful to make home spic and span when you can get choice new things for so little money.
Does Your Home Need Improving?
Or are you thinking of going to housekeeping? Weary of boarding? Lots of little helps in the timely news that follows. Think of getting Lace Curtains for $2.50 when they ought to be selling for about twice as much. To-day will be a day of great bargains.
LOT 1 AT 19c—WOOD CURTAIN POLES, sold regularly at 45c., choice of oak or mahogany finish, complete with fixtures.
LOT 2 AT 9c—TAPESTRY SQUARES for pillow tops or chair seats, choice of Oriental or Floral designs. At 25c. they would be cheap indeed.
LOT 3 AT 12c—REAL DENIM, 36 in. wide, in all colorings; elsewhere you are asked to pay more for imitation.
LOT 4 AT 3.75—ROPE PORTIERES, about 160, in 4 artistic new patterns, all colorings represented in the lot; not in all styles, however, else they would be $4.95, $5.90 and $6.75.
LOT 5 AT 2.50—IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, pretty, new designs handsomely wrought on fine net, $4.00 to $5.00 quality; as the quantity is limited we can sell but 3 pairs to a customer.
LOT 6 AT 29c—PLAIN 50 INCH REPP in a big line of colors; it is sufficient to say the mills are asking 37½c. for this selfsame goods.
LOT 7 AT 4c per yard—SILK FRINGE, a good line of colors, the 8c. kind specially priced as a leader.
LOT 8 AT 98c—WHITE DOWN CUSHIONS, extra well filled with pure goose down. At $1.50 there are none to be had that are finer.
LOT 9 AT 3.95—BORDERED PORTIERES. These goods combine all that decorative fad of the minute as well as artistic taste dictates; all the newest color tints are shown. Choice of plain or brocaded centres, with richly appliqued lace borders. Exactly as shown elsewhere at $7.00 to $8.00.
LOT 10 AT 7c—NOVELTY CURTAIN LACE, in exquisite new patterns, the good serviceable quality, sold regularly at 12c.
LOT 11 AT 25c—HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 36x72, all colors, on guaranteed rollers, complete with fixtures.
LOT 12 AT 1c each—ORIENTAL TASSELS, for Tidies, Cushions, etc.
(Third Floor.)

Rare Values in Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets & Table Glassware.
Busy anniversary hours in the Basement.
People never came in greater numbers. But the offerings warrant it. Best and most complete assortments from the world's foremost makers are shown in pleasing diversity
And at Tempting Prices.
Think of buying a 100-piece Dinner Set for $4.75. Why, it seems incredible, but here is the proof:—
DINNER SETS.
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, very richly decorated in light green and rich brown, 4.75
DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, finest thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, 7.25
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, including Soup Tureen, "Open Stock" pattern, 16.50
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, "Open Stock" pattern, French Limoges china, decorated in rich pink rosebud border pattern, 35.00
TABLE GLASSWARE.
WATER TUMBLERS, full size, crystal glass, fluted and banded, per dozen, 23
JELLY TUMBLERS, tight tin tops, best quality of crystal glass, per dozen, 23
TOILET SETS.
TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated, 2.25
TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including slop jar, handsomely decorated, 3.95
TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shapes, large size, rolled edge basin, handsomely decorated in natural colors, richly gold traced, 6.50
EWERS AND BASINS, fine white porcelain; per set, 65
PURE WHITE SLOP JARS, fancy shape, with cover, 1.00
CUSPIDORS.
Large size, richly decorated in natural colors, heavily gold stippled, 35
(Basement.)

Dependable Housefurnishings
Of the Kinds Needed Every Day.
Indispensable articles used in every-day housekeeping, and prices surprisingly low. Thousands of kitchens will be supplied this week with all sorts of labor-saving devices.
These anniversary specials.
GRAY STEEL ENAMEL WARE.
Every Piece Guaranteed First Quality.
TEA OR COFFEE POTS, 1-qt. size, 22c.; 2-qt. size, 28c.; 3-qt. size, 32
TEA KETTLES, gray steel enamel ware, No. 7 size, 60c.; No. 8 size Tea Kettle, 75
DISHPANS, 14-qt. size, 52
SAUCEPANS, with cover, Dresden shape, 4-qt. size, 40
BLUE AND WHITE LIP SAUCEPANS, 1-qt. size, 15c.; 2-qt. size, 18c.; 3-qt. size, 22
GALVANIZED ASH CANS, full barrel size, made strong and durable, 1.25
GALVANIZED WATER PAILS, 12-qt. size, 15
GALVANIZED WATER PAILS, 10-qt. size, 12
GALVANIZED WASH TUBS, extra large size, at 45c., 55c. and 65
BREAD BOXES, japanned tin, 22
SUGAR FLOOR BOXES, 7-lb. size, 11
WASH BOILERS, copper finished bottoms, No. 7 at 45c., No. 8, 55
KITCHEN TABLES, 4-ft. size at 1.20; 3-ft. size, 90
CLOTHES HORSES, 4-ft., 3-round fold, 35
CLOTHES HAMPERS, 95
CLOTHES BASKETS, oval, 25
CLOTHES BASKETS, large size, 35
BISSELL'S "COLUMBIA" CARPET SWEEPERS, 1.50
TOILET PAPER, 8 rolls for 24
FEATHER DUSTERS, 16-inch size, turkey feathers, 12
No. 7 OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, 12
IRONING BOARDS, 4½-ft. size, 28
FOLDING IRONING BOARDS AND STAND, 65
WASHING MACHINES, square shape, 2.75
WOODEN STOCK FIBRE PAILS, 15
SELF-WRINGING MOPS, complete with cloth and handle, 20
BLUE AND WHITE CHINA SALT BOXES, 20
CLOTHES LINES, 50 ft. length, 10
"UNIVERSAL" or "ENTERPRISE" FOOD CHOPPERS, family size, 65
"CHALLENGE" CLOTHES WRINGERS, 85
"UNIVERSAL" CLOTHES WRINGERS, 1.75
(Basement.)

Metal Bedsteads Underpriced.
Brass and Iron Beds at Much Less than Usual.
Extraordinary values. Handsome, durable and hygienic.
Metal Beds are in greater demand than ever. Everybody likes them; you see them everywhere. Besides, in this sale the
SAVINGS ARE MOST IMPORTANT.

BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch pillars, high head, heavy husks on uprights, large mounts and vases, extension bow foot, can be had in all sizes; regular price $24.25; special price, 18.75
WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDS; 1-inch post, heavy filling, brass vases; extension foot; all sizes; regular price $4.50; special price, 2.75
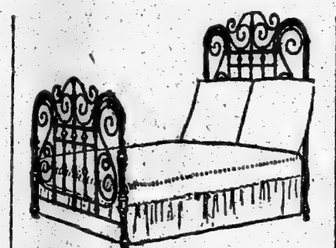
BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch continuous pillars, heavy brass mountings, straight extension foot, ½-inch filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size; regular price $53.00; special price, 38.00
BRASS BEDS, new and handsome design, 1½-inch continuous pillars, heavy scroll top with scroll filling, extension foot, 4 ft. 6 in. size; regular price, $88.00; special price, 55.00

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS; 1¼-inch posts, scroll top, fancy scroll filling, extension foot; all sizes; regular price $7.75; special price, 5.50
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS; 1¼-inch posts, heavy filling, brass top rail, with brass spindles and vases; straight foot; all sizes; regular price, $16.00; special price, 11.75
(Fifth Floor.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT AND TARIFF REVISION.

According to the report which we published yesterday morning, three of the six Senators whom the President has called in conference on the tariff question are substantially agreed that the tariff should be revised by placing on the free list articles the cost of producing which is less in this country than it is abroad. These three Senators are Messrs. SPOONER of Wisconsin, ALLISON of Iowa, and LODGE of Massachusetts.

Undoubtedly this is sound reasoning from the needs of the country and from the express declarations of the later Republican National platforms. Nothing could be plainer than that this principle fixes exactly the level at which the tariff ceases to be protective to American industries and becomes oppressive to many of them and repressive to the domestic and foreign trade of the Union.

We believe that this principle accords with the convictions of Mr. ROOSEVELT as early formed, convictions which he has deemed it expedient in the recent past to hold in the background, but which apply with great force and directness to the actual situation of his party and of his country. If he is prepared to assume the leadership of his party on the line of this principle, we think that he can count on the support of a large majority of its members and that he can avoid the greatest peril the party has faced in twenty years.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT—TARIFF REDUCTION.

The Democrats have one year more in which to make the issue of tariff reform their own. Before the Presidential campaign of 1904 opens, the Republican Party, obedient to the popular demand, will pledge itself to undertake a revision of the tariff. The Democrats will then have missed their opportunity. It will be too late.

The Democrats of New York have less than two weeks in which to adopt as their own the triumphant State issue of canal improvement. The Republicans have neither the desire nor the courage to submit to the people a policy of adequate canal enlargement. They fear the political results of giving prominence to the canal issue, for they have never cleared themselves of the disgrace and scandal of the nine-million-dollar appropriation utterly wasted during the administration of a Republican Governor. But their candidate and their leaders turn a much more willing ear to the voice of the railroad interest than to the public demand for an enlarged canal.

These are the great issues for the New York Democrats in the Governorship and Congressional campaign. Canal improvement and tariff reform—these issues should be the blood and bone of the Democratic platform. Upon the issue of canal improvement the Democratic candidate for Governor can appeal to all the people of the State with undisputed facts and irrefutable arguments. A declaration for the revision of the Dingley tariff is one which may not only be made with entire propriety by a State Convention, but it is one that should be made, since Congressmen are to be elected in November.

Why should the Democrats weary the people with the perfunctory commonplaces of partisanship when these living issues lie ready to their hand? Let them give their candidate a subject worth discussing in his letter of acceptance. Let their platform furnish to their campaign speakers something better than the stale stuff that is poured forth to apathetic audiences when orators have no better material for their speeches than the vices of the other party.

The voters of the Empire State are not deeply interested in a mere change of labels at Albany. A Democratic administration toiling at the mill of routine is no better than a Republican administration. There is not enough in a party name to arouse the enthusiasm or win the confidence of the people. What boots it to spend six weeks in proving that Republican economies are a sham or in harping upon Gov. ODELL'S usurpation of power over the judiciary? Undoubtedly the Republicans are open to attack all along the line—the Governor, the Legislature, PLATT, and the rest of them. But votes are not won by slangwhanging, a party does not gain popular confidence merely by arraigning its opponents. It must have a positive, creative policy of its own, and while promising to leave undone the sinful things charged up against the other party, it must promise to do the needful things that party has not done.

An awakening campaign can be made by the New York Democracy upon the issue of a barge canal through the heart of the State. The urgent need of the improvement can be demonstrated to every intelligent voter, the loss and injury to which the State and its great cities will be exposed through neglect to undertake it can be made plain. The fundamental fact that water transportation is cheaper than rail transportation, taken in connection with the immense volume of merchandise transported through the State going and coming by this great seaport, demonstrates the commercial need of a canal modernized and made effective as a competitor of the railroads. Under our present State policy the canals are going to ruin, while the railroads tributary to this port are not only undergoing constant betterment, but they are tending more and more to come under a common control. A few years more of Republican neglect will lead to the abandonment of the canal system. It may almost be said that its abandonment is the Republican policy. It is a policy that will divert millions upon millions of commerce from the State, diminish its wealth beyond calculation, and threaten its supremacy among the States of the Union. The deepening of the Erie Canal and the enlargement of its locks to permit the passage of 1,000-ton barges in fleets of three or more propelled by steam vessels will establish a freight rate from the great ports of the lakes to the seaboard lower than has ever been fixed by the railroads or ever attained by the canal. It is sheer stupidity and wastefulness not to adopt the policy that will permit the cheapening of water transportation to keep pace with the lowering of rail rates.

Nothing but an unwarranted timidity can restrain ex-Gov. HILL and those associated with him in the councils of the party from a hearty and emphatic commitment to the policy of canal improvement. The great County of Erie and the counties which lie wholly or in part within the City of New York are the strongholds of Democracy. It is upon those counties that 85 per cent. of the expenditure for deepening the canals will fall, but it is also to them and to their commerce that the immense benefits of the undertaking would largely accrue. Benefits would accrue, also, in a degree not to be measured, to every county in the State. It is impossible that Buffalo and New York City should grow richer by an increase of canal traffic without the participation in their good fortune of the interior counties. A platform proclaiming a policy of canal improvement would give strength to the Democratic candidate in all the great Democratic counties. It would strengthen him all over the State, since it is only upon a platform of canal improvement that a living, stirring canvass can be made. That issue is in the hearts and minds of the people. There is no other State issue upon which their interest can be awakened. Mr. HILL and his counselors must make their choice between a dead canvass and a live canvass. If they show themselves afraid to submit to the people the question which most nearly touches their interest, the people will have small inclination to commit to them powers of administration for the purpose of doing nothing.

In the Congressional districts an outspoken platform demand for a reduction of tariff taxes would produce a thoroughly arousing canvass. The platform will of course declare for the exercise of a restraining power upon the trusts. The tariff issue includes the trust issue, just as the canal issue includes New York's prosperity. With tariff reform and canal improvement in the platform it makes very little difference what else is said, or whether anything else is said.

THE "PIOUS FUND" OF CALIFORNIA.

It is just matter of cisatlantic pride that the first international dispute submitted to the tribunal established by The Hague conference, the first piece of business it has had to do, should have been sent to it by two American republics. The remarks of the Dutch Foreign Minister and of the President of the court equally exhibit the relief which believers in the progress of our species must entertain that a court of arbitration which has been waiting for over a year and a half for something to do is shown at last not to have been made in vain.

The question before the court is not one of those over which war could in any case be conceived to arise. And it is not, from any international point of view, a very big question. But it is a very interesting as well as a very perplexed question. It is in effect, whether the obligations which Mexico had assumed toward the custodians of the "pious fund" in question, which had once been transferred by Spain from the original trustee, were transferred to the United States when they obtained possession, by conquest, of the territory in which the fund was to be dispensed. Apparently the case has already been decided, and against the Mexican contention, by the decision of Sir EDWARD THORNTON in 1869. And it is not, apparently, pretended that any part of the fund is now devoted to its originally intended uses. But at one time it did serve to provide for the erection of the most interesting specimens of Spanish architecture within what were, up to 1898, the territorial limits of the United States. The historical interest of an American international case more than two centuries old is considerable, and will no doubt be more generally understood and appreciated as the case is developed before The Hague tribunal.

However all that may be, the credit of submitting their differences to an international tribunal, in advance of any European nations, cannot be withheld or taken away from the United States and the Mexican Republic. This priority may be even resented by the Czar of All the Russias, the author and instigator of The Hague Conference. It is too late for him to be first before his own tribunal. But he may still be a fairly close second. If, for instance, he were to offer to submit his differences with all the Powers growing out of the Russian performances in China and Manchuria to his own international tribunal he would give an importance to that tribunal and a guarantee of good faith on the part of Russia, both which things are now sadly lacking.

SECURITY FOR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

In alluding on Sunday morning to the relations of the Treasury to the money market, we remarked that the requirement of United States bonds as security for Government deposits was a matter of precedent and not of the letter of the law. This proposition met with some criticism, but it was entirely correct, and our readers have noted that the same view has been reached by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is reported to be considering the advisability of accepting other security for Government moneys.

The language of the statute is sufficiently definite. It simply declares that the Secretary shall require the depositaries to "give satisfactory security by the deposit of Government bonds and otherwise." Of course, no one can say exactly what the interpretation of any statute will surely be until it has passed through the courts. But to lay minds of ordinary clearness and experience, there seems little reason to doubt that this language gives to the Secretary ample discretion in the premises, should he decide as a matter of policy to use his discretion.

We can see no serious objection to his using it. The mischief done by the accumulation of money in the Treasury beyond the needs of the Government is at times very great. It is very disturbing, because it occurs every year just at the time that money is needed most for a special and relatively temporary purpose. As there is no use for the money in the Treasury, and there is great use for it in the market, it ought to be returned to the market as promptly and easily as possible consistently with entire security. The completeness of the security is really the only point involved. In seeking this security, we take it that the Secretary of the Treasury would naturally adopt some principle of judgment, some determined standard, that had been laid down by an adequate authority and had been tested by experience. He would find it in the requirements of the State of New York, for instance, as to the securities in which savings banks are allowed to invest. It is a matter of history now that these have proved ample for the entire and immediate safety of the funds of depositors. They consist largely of municipal bonds of the first class, than which nothing can be more solid, not even the securities of the United States.

Should the Secretary of the Treasury adopt a policy of this sort, it would not only tend to the prevention of the peculiar difficulties from which the community has regularly suffered for so many years, but it would be the first step toward reforming the arbitrary interference of the Treasury with the conditions of business, which no other civilized country permits. On the whole, it must be said that our successive Secretaries have managed their great work with much skill and judgment and always with integrity. But the work is one that ought not to be imposed on them. Every possible precaution should be taken that the process of collecting and disbursing the enormous revenues of the Government should not unnecessarily disturb business. This policy would distinctly promote that object.

AUSTRALIAN TROUBLES.

"Advance Australia" is the proud motto of the antarctic Commonwealth. Just now "Retrograde Australia" would appear to be a more fitting description. We were pointing out a day or two ago some of the mischievous results of the Australian immigration laws. And last Sunday we printed the interesting letter of a Melbourne correspondent about the troubles in Australia. How serious these troubles are may be inferred from the single fact that there is actually a considerable and growing emigration from Australia. This movement has attained such proportions that a thousand adults have made their way from Victoria alone to South Africa within the last four months, taking with them not less than three-quarters of a million in money. The movement from this virgin soil to another land certainly no more favored by nature, this drainage of what Australia most needs, men and money, is so strange that there must be something very exceptional to account for it.

The explanation seems to be that Australia has been cursed by "class legislation." The case is not helped at all by the fact that the class which has enacted the class legislation is the "working class." Australia is, in fact, the paradise, temporarily, of the "labor leader." He has there been having his unchecked way. His notions about providing four jobs for three men have prevailed and been put into the form of a law. He has busied himself in limiting immigration into a country of which the most crying need is labor. He has busied himself frightening capital out of a country in which the next most crying need is capital. And he has succeeded so well that whoever can afford to get out of the country is getting out, preferring South Africa and the ills he knows not of to the Australian Commonwealth and the ills he knows.

The spectacle is very sad, but very exemplary. When any class gets control of the lawmaking machinery in any country, and legislates in its own exclusive interest, the resulting situation is bad for that country. It does not much matter whether the privileged class is of landowners and Dukes, as in the old British corn law days, or of workingmen and labor leaders and demagogues, as now in Australia. The lesson of the Australian crisis is one that it behooves every intelligent American, capitalist or laborer or neither, to take well to heart.

MINERS' WAGES AND COAL VARIATIONS.

In an editorial contribution to The Engineering and Mining Journal Dr. R. W. RAYMOND attempts a defense of the practices which are the chief grievances of the present strike, and that he is not quite successful is due less to his cleverness in argument than to the fact that the practices which he discusses apologetically are indefensible. In explanation of the requirement of 2,240 to 3,190 pounds for a ton, and of the subsequent docking on inspection "as a penalty," to quote President MITCHELL, "for loading impurities for which they have already penalized him in excess of weight," Dr. RAYMOND says:

> The nature of the anthracite beds worked in different collieries, or even of the same bed in different parts of the same colliery, varies so widely as to the net value of each cubic yard or ton broken down for extraction as to make the gross product of the miner's work highly variable in value. If the miner is to be paid, therefore, per ton of coal mined, there must be in each colliery, or perhaps, each part of the same colliery, a certain proportion, agreed upon beforehand, to be deducted from the gross product for waste material included in the crude product.

It does not appear to the average layman that the miner creates the conditions encountered in the working of the coal seams, or that he is in any way responsible for the fact that the gross product of his work is highly variable in value. A chamber is given to him, and it is all one to him whether the coal it yields is of the best or "bony" and deteriorated by slate partings. It requires as much labor to break down a ton of it in the one case as the other; the labor of loading cars is the same, and since variations in quality are not due to any lack of skill or care on his part, there is no good reason why the loss due to such inequalities should fall upon him. If he were paid as much more when the coal was better than the average run of mine as he is paid less when it falls below this standard, the plus and minus quantities would equalize themselves perhaps, but it is not understood that this is the case. According to Dr. RAYMOND'S explanation, if the seam deteriorates the resulting loss falls upon labor, since the coal won is not as good as the operators expect it to be.

Dishonest loading can be detected and stopped by much better methods than those which Dr. RAYMOND describes. It could very well be made to the interest of the contracting miner to stay in his chamber and see his coal loaded, and, if necessary, this should be done under inspection. But no specious argument can rub out the substantial injustice of holding the miner accountable for the nature of the seam mined, unless he is permitted to pick and choose his own place of working, and to leave all that is inferior in quality to be mined and removed by men employed in dead work at the cost of the operator. No matter what the issue of the present strike, permanent peace and mutually advantageous co-operation between the miners and mine owners cannot be expected so long as the pay of the miner for work done is dependent upon the arbitrary dicta of those who judge his output, and varies with the quality of the coal in the seam at the point where he cuts it. These small injustices are big with the potentialities of strife and contention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those objects of our occasional—and highly appreciated—attention, the "Christian Scientists," have just received a really dreadful blow from Judge ARNOLD of Common Pleas Court No. 4, in Philadelphia, to whom the would-be wizards of the Quaker City recently applied for a charter for another "First Church of Christ, Scientist." The application went first to what they call a "master" over there, and he, obliging man, advised the granting of the request, but the Judge, having looked over the papers, was not only of another mind, but he gave a perfectly awful reason for refusing. After quoting from the charter as drawn that the object of the proposed "church" was to preach a doctrine expounded in Mrs. EDDY'S books, he presented these interesting lines from an article written by herself: "'Science and Health, with a Key to the Scriptures,' and my other published works, are the only proper instructors for this hour. It shall be the duty of all Christian Scientists to circulate and to sell as many of these books as they can. If a member of the First Church of Christ (Scientist) shall fail to obey this injunction it will render him liable to lose his membership in this church." From these data Judge ARNOLD decided that "the so-called church is a corporation for profit, organized to enforce the sale of Mrs. EDDY'S books by its members, which is a matter of business, and not of religion." And his conclusion was: "As the courts have no power to charter such a corporation, the application for a charter is refused." And there, for the present, the matter stands. The Philadelphia "scientists" vehemently assert that the Judge, poor wanderer in the darkness—of common sense, they might have added, but didn't—has utterly misunderstood "mother's" inspired words, and that they will appeal to a higher court. Of course they will, and it's not for us to predict that they cannot get a reversal.

—Quite the most serious feature—in some ways, though of course not in others—of the report made by the Mayor's committee on the funeral riot was the part in which the Police Magistrates were charged with faults much worse than negligence. These officials occupy positions which, while not very high in the judicial scale, are of great importance to the city, and of almost vital importance to a large fraction of the city's inhabitants. For those who belong to that fraction the Police Magistrate is, the policeman aside, the embodiment of all law and government, and whether either is to be respected or hated depends in large measure upon the impartiality, the patience and the efficiency with which the Police Magistrates perform their duties. Now the committee's report formally accuses them of illustrating exactly contrary qualities—of deciding the cases brought before them hastily, arbitrarily, and, in effect, unjustly. These are most serious charges, coming from the source they do, and formally set down after prolonged investigation and reflection. Of course the Magistrates will answer them. It is much to be hoped that the answer will be adequate and convincing. Some of the Magistrates are men of known ability, and none of them has been accused of evil intentions or anything even approaching corruption. They wield of necessity a wide discretion, and often, doubtless, acts of theirs that seem peculiar or mysterious would lose that aspect if the observer were acquainted with all the circumstances. The issue has been raised, however, and it should be settled. The Mayor's committee did not speak at random, and the Magistrates cannot afford to ignore its words—to accept anything less than a complete vindication. And the city cannot afford to accept anything less than that, either.

—President ROOSEVELT has apparently decided that the least said is the soonest mended in a situation like that created by the Rev. Mr. WASHBURN'S sermon of last Sunday. The clergyman at worst was guilty of nothing more serious than bad judgment and poor taste, and for neither his taste nor his judgment is he responsible to the President. The freedom of the pulpit, like the freedom of the press, is not to be lightly infringed, and, after all, the affair was a farce, and not in any sense a tragedy. As for flattering the President to his face, after all the introductions by local magnates which he has endured in his various tours he ought to have become accustomed to that. No real harm was done, and the laurels of the immortal BURCHARD are still safe.

MR. SHARRETT'S WORK IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we are taking our place with the foremost nations of the world, is it not nearly time that we toned the exultant shouts of our successful diplomacy. Mr. Sharrett has done splendid work in China. Why lessen the dignity of his achievement by injudicious talking on his return? He is reported by several newspapers as boasting of how he "called England's bluff." His story reads like a fairy tale of a brave Yankee stepping in where the combined powers of Europe feared to tread, and bearding the British lion, very rampant. Then, when the lion is vanquished, behold, the powers combine and at every meeting of the delegates the votes are thirteen to one. Yet, wonderful to tell, the thirteen hostile votes are mysteriously overwhelmed by the vote recorded by the one and only Thaddeus S. Sharrett.

The facts impartially viewed seem rather different. With the tacit consent of the powers, England, by virtue of the fact that she alone stood for the open door and the preservation of the integrity of the country, has had charge of the customs administration of China, to the lasting benefit of the Celestial Empire and the world. Naturally, when our Commissioner arrived unannounced, the British Commissioner, who had full powers to act on the former basis, could not reopen the question of an international commission until he had applied to the home Government. Reference to the Blue Books and the London press of that time prove that England readily acceded to our request, since she looked upon us as a passive ally, with identical interests to her own in maintaining the open door. England's position in China, after all, is not unlike our own might be in Cuba in case serious complications arose. She has been the godmother to commerce with China ever since she opened the markets to the world, and here at least selfishness or bluff cannot be charged against her.

On another point England also welcomes our advent in the Far East. Germany especially, the other powers in a less degree, opposed facilities which would enable certain of our foodstuffs to enter in a field which they had previously held. England, however, realized that her ships carry much of our merchandise to Chinese ports while Germany does her own shipping. Therefore, on strictly business principles, England finds our interests hers.

But in any case silence in diplomacy is golden, and our officials too often forget this fact, lessening our National dignity thereby.

H. GOODWIN BOOTH.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15, 1902.

Sliding Wage Scale in English Collieries

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Earl of Rosslyn, like a good many other people who are pleased to talk about strikes and other industrial problems, allows his imagination to run riot.

In the interview with "his lordship," published in your Sunday edition, he is made to say that he was the first colliery proprietor to introduce the wages arrangement known as the sliding scale. I am sorry to shatter the pride of the Earl of Rosslyn, but the truth is that the "sliding scale" has been in operation in some English collieries for half a century. When the Earl was five years old Mr. Lloyd Jones, friend and biographer of Robert Owen, was agitating for its destruction!

J. SPARGO.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

As to Real Estate Assessment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the articles and letters in THE TIMES on the assessment of real estate, including to-day's. It is my opinion all real estate should be assessed at its full value, regardless of who is the owner. In order to get at an honest assessment the owner should be the assessor, and all real estate should be subject to sale by Sheriff's deed at the assessment.

WELLS SPONABLE.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

His Crime.

Naggsby—I understand Grubber is accused of rank plagiarism in the writings he has been passing off as original.

Waggsby—Yet one would hardly call him a thief. He is only a cliptomaniac.—Los Angles Herald.

Not Disputing It.

Mrs. Bickering—They all told me when I married you that you were a fool, and now I find that it is true!

Bickering (grimly)—I agree with you. I was.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Patient Parent.

"Janet Ainslie comes back from the mountains unmarried, I see."

"Yep. It was her last chance, too. Her father waited on her account six weeks before he went into bankruptcy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Far from the Crowd.

Towne—I didn't see much of you on Sundays during the Summer.

Browne—No, I've been spending my Sundays in a nice, quiet place, where there was no danger of being crowded.

Towne—That so? Where was that?

Browne—In church.—Philadelphia Press.

A MATTER OF DOUBT.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

I love to read of daring deeds,
Of clash and clamoring of war;
To learn of one who bravely bleeds,
Defending what he's fighting for,
But South America is much
Too mingled for my mind to hitch—
The tangle they are in is such
I don't know which is fighting which.

They're skipping out with treasuries,
And blowing public buildings down,
And every city quakes and sees
Some doughty leader's fighting frown.
The cable brings the thrilling news
Of men who die in some last ditch—
To grasp it must my mind refuse—
I don't know which is fighting which.

The clang of swords, the blustered boast,
Are ringing now both night and day;
The troops are battling on the coast;
By sea and land they run away.
I wonder if they know the truth,
Or if to fight they simply itch.
I wonder if they know—forsooth,
If they know which is fighting which.

MR. PUGSLEY ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Congressman's Remedy for Violent Fluctuations in Money.

Emergency Circulation Issues by Banks, Subject to Heavy Taxation and Retirement at Government's Discretion.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Representative Cornelius A. Pugsley, who is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the present Congress and who has given a great deal of study to the subject of banking and currency in this country, was seen at the Westchester County National Bank this morning and asked for his views concerning the present financial condition in Wall Street and the present high rate of money. He dictated the following statement.

"The recent flurry in the money market reveals the necessity for some action on the part of Congress to remedy the conditions which lead to such violent fluctuations in our financial centre. When the South and West are drawing funds from New York to meet the demands in those sections for harvesting and moving the crops, and at the same time the Government is withdrawing millions from the channels of trade through the payment of duties on large imports and locking it up, it at once becomes evident that there is something radically wrong in our financial system.

"The Secretary of the Treasury should have power to deposit the surplus funds of the Government in banks, with such undoubted security as he may be able to obtain, and also to demand such rate of interest for said deposits as the conditions warrant, thus returning to the channels of trade the funds necessary for the relief of business interests. The bill introduced by me in Congress the past Winter, providing for the deposit of public funds not exceeding 50 per cent. of a bank's capital, had this object in view, and if properly safeguarded, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce in their report on the financial measures before Congress, should be of untold value to the commercial and financial interests of New York and of the entire country.

"An amendment should also be made to our currency system providing that the banks of the country shall be authorized, by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue an emergency circulation to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. of the bank's capital, the said currency to be secured, as is the case in the Bank of France, by bills receivable (in excess of the amount of circulation issued by 10 or 15 per cent.) set apart for that specific purpose, and further secured by making it a first lien upon all the assets.

"These simple amendments to our currency system might receive prompt action by Congress, while an entire and radical change, such as is provided for in the Fowler bill, will be sure to meet with decided opposition.

"In this question of the deposit of public funds and of the issue of an emergency circulation, consideration should be given to the fact that the market value of the Government bonds deposited both for the security of public funds, and also as a basis for the circulation issued, is considerably in excess of the amount of circulation granted, and of the public moneys deposited. This emergency circulation should be heavily taxed, and might be promptly retired at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury as the need for its issue diminished, the retirement of the notes being effected, as at present, through the redemption fund and without disturbing the bonds on deposit."

STRIKE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Thirty Members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers Called Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Thirty members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were called out on strike at the White House today by Daniel Lear, the Washington business agent of the brotherhood.

The cause of the strike, it is said, was that four painters belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Painters of New York City are employed on a contract on the White House. There are rumors that the carpenters, the electric workers, and possibly others may be called out. Mr. Lear says he thinks the strike will be settled without trouble.

The contract on which the four amalgamated men are employed is small. Norcross Brothers have the contract for practically the entire work of rebuilding the White House. A few details, however, were reserved by the architects to be let out to other contractors. Two of these were placed in New York, and Mr. Marcot, one of the New Yorkers, brought the amalgamated men here. The other, Mr. Hostetter, employed only brotherhood men.

The amalgamated is a New York organisation, while the brotherhood is a National one. There is said to be bitter feeling between the two, which is now transferred to Washington for the first time. The strike promises to have a serious effect on the work of rebuilding the White House. Mr. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, is expected to be in Washington to-morrow, and Mr. Lear hopes that he will be able to settle the trouble satisfactorily.

The feud between the Amalgamated Association of Painters and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers began ten years ago with a fight of the Amalgamated Association against the New York Paperhangers' Union.

Expert paperhangers were then earning from $35 to $50 a week, and the painters ordered strikes against the paperhangers in order that the painters might do the paperhanging. They succeeded in destroying the Paperhangers' Union, but the wages for paper hanging immediately dropped. The paperhangers were afterward reorganized and became a local of the Brotherhood of Painters. The Amalgamated Painters' Society, which is affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, then started a fight against the brotherhood and had it excluded from the board.

Its members refused to work with brotherhood men, and the brotherhood decided to retaliate by ordering strikes against members of the Amalgamated Association in cities outside of New York where it was not supported by any central body.

THOMPSON ESTATE DIVIDED.

George P. Rowell Submits Account as Executor—$500,000 Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The estate of the late Elizabeth Thompson of this city was settled here to-day, when Judge Taylor of the Probate Court accepted the final account of George P. Rowell, New York, executor, and ordered a distribution equally among the heirs, of whom there are nine.

The account showed an estate of about $500,000. Mrs. Thompson was the widow of Thomas Thompson, a Boston multi-millionaire, who gave large sums of money to charitable institutions at Rhinebeck, N. Y. and Brattleborough, Vt. She died in July, 1899, leaving an estate estimated at over $1,000,000. Since that time much of the estate has been turned into cash and distributed among the heirs.

The amount accounted for to-day is the balance of the estate. Among the heirs are Dr. C. E. Rowell and Dr. E. E. Rowell, Stamford; George P. Rowell, New York; James C. Rowell, Littleton, N. H.; Mrs. Bernice Kent, Lancaster, N. H.; Mrs. Rosland Rowell, Whitefield, N. H.; Mrs. Elizabeth Purcell, Great Bend, Kan.

The executor was allowed $4,000 for his services.

ADMIRAL C. BERESFORD DISCUSSES NAVAL TOPICS.

Says Submarine Boats Are Largely Unknown in Quantity—Dangers and Absurdities in Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, and will spend two or three weeks with friends in the city, profiting by his stay to look over some of the new American warships. He declined an invitation to find fault with those of the British Navy.

"Our army and navy have improved much within the last few years," said he, "and we have learned a valuable lesson in South Africa. Every country, I think, now realizes the importance of movable heavy guns. To cope with the Boers and their ability to move their heavy guns we were obliged to take guns from our ships. No country had ever done that before.

"The latest addition to our navy, submarine boats, are largely an unknown quantity. What we have to be careful of is not to underrate them, or then again, overrate them. We have five of these vessels, I think, and are using two types, one of which is the Holland. If the submarine boat turns out a success, it means the key to the situation in the Channel, as far as England is concerned. The only trouble with them now is that they are not able to take care of themselves. They have to be carried on warships from place to place, which of course takes up space. Warships in action need all the room they can get.

"We are making our ships modern as fast as we can, but we are not doing as much in that direction as France, which has modernized with surprising rapidity vessels that not long ago were considered almost obsolete.

"About the ship combine? Well, I was a little frightened over that. It is ridiculous to talk of England forming a rival combination. We can't compete with your railways, for it is the through rate that pays. England would not establish a bounty or subsidy on her ships, for, if she did, you could put up a million pounds to every thousand of ours. Then again you have 80,000,000 people here and unlimited means.

"I was much interested in your recent manoeuvres, and I read all about them. I understand that, for diplomatic reasons, perhaps, the victory will be awarded to the army. In England sometimes we have given the victory to the navy, and admitted the weakness of the ports. Although that was a big admission, where was the harm?

"These manoeuvres also prevent men from going to war as an experiment. A sham battle teaches the sailors more than all their schoolship training. The men in our navy begin to learn when very young, and are schooled for eight years before they are considered efficient. In these manoeuvres there are two elements that we have to look out for. They are danger and absurdity. The danger lies in exploding guns and collisions, but the absurdity I will explain. For instance, a torpedo boat runs alongside of a warship on a moonlight night and claims that she has torpedoed the bigger vessel. The men on the warship say that instead they have put the torpedo boat out of action by firing several shots at her. There is the absurd part.

"I cannot make any comparison as to the superiority of guns over armor or vice versa. While a shell might be able to penetrate a plate of armor set in a direct normal position, a slight deflection of the armor plate would render the shot almost useless. That is why in time of war so few of the shells fired at a vessel cause great damage. Small armor cannot be praised too highly, however. A bursting shell which used to kill a great number of people has been rendered less dangerous by this small armor catching the flying pieces.

"The target practice in which our battleships the Majestic and Terrible sunk the Belleisle taught us a lot about the different types of battleships and their respective usefulness. Mortar batteries, fixed, are, in my opinion, of no value at a moving target. No, I do not think they could hit a ship moving at the rate of eighteen knots an hour or even at fourteen knots."

ENGLISH 'UNCLAIMED' ESTATES

Ambassador Choate Sends Communication Regarding Them from Official of the Bank of England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The State Department has received from Ambassador Choate, at London, a copy of a letter from the chief accountant of the Bank of England, in regard to numerous inquiries that come from the United States relative to alleged unclaimed estates in England. The letter reads:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
London, E. C., August 8, 1902.

Sir: On the 25th of April, 1896, a letter was addressed to my predecessor by Mr. Robert McCormick, the second secretary of your legation, regarding the large number of inquiries that reached the legation concerning funds or "estates" awaiting claimants at the Bank of England and the operations of so-called next-of-kin agents in extracting fees from the credulous and unwary in connection therewith. The bank's reply showed that these claims are almost wholly imaginary. A case in point has recently occurred which seems worth bringing to your notice.

The bank has lately received a great number of applications respecting the Whitaker estate, (the name of Whitaker being variously spelled.) The original basis of these inquiries is probably the occurrence of the name in lists of unclaimed stock and dividends published by the bank in the early part of the last century. The total amount at present unclaimed on several accounts with which the name of Whitaker (however spelled) is connected—in the principal account jointly with three others—is less than £100. The gist of this information has been given to all inquirers.

Some months ago a person representing himself to be the Rev. W. G. Whitaker called upon me and stated that he had been intrusted by the heirs of the Whitaker estate to investigate their claims. He was told that so far as the bank knew there was no such estate, and that he would probably be doing his friends a service by dissuading them from spending more money over it. I find from subsequent letters that he gave the "heirs" an entirely fictitious account of this interview, encouraging them to proceed.

The inquirers almost all date from the United States. They began writing apparently about 1897, but until the present year the letters have not been numerous.

I gather that the Rev. W. G. Whitaker has been prosecuting the claim in this country for about a year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. R. ORCHARD,
Deputy Chief Accountant.

NO MERCHANTS' EXCURSIONS.

Western Passenger Association Refuses a Request for Cut Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Western Passenger Association held a meeting here to-day for the express purpose of giving further consideration to the request of the Minneapolis and St. Paul merchants that the railroads run six cheap merchants' excursions from points within a radius of 200 miles.

In the meeting it was held that excursions of the character requested by the St. Paul-Minneapolis merchants would have no other object than to bring people into the large cities to do their shopping, and it had been demonstrated that this was a means of antagonizing business interests at interior points along the lines of the various roads, and had led to vigorous protests from them. The conclusion reached was that it would be unwise to grant the request.

THE OCEANIC'S QUICK TRIP.

Clips One Hour and Eight Minutes from Westward Record.

Another addition to the list of record-breaking transatlantic liners is the White Star steamship Oceanic, which arrived off Sandy Hook last night at 10:07 o'clock. Her time from Queenstown was approximately 5 days 10 hours 42 minutes, or 1 hour and 8 minutes less than her best previous record, made in November, 1901. The record for the fastest westward passage from Queenstown to New York is 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes, and is held by the Cunarder Lucania.

On board the Oceanic are James D. Roosevelt, Frederick Southack, ex-United States Senator James D. Cameron, James A. Deering, and C. C. Cuyler. Among the passengers also are thirty Irish postulants, who are coming to this country to enter a convent at Galveston, Texas.

On account of the very hazy weather the liner anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 11:04 o'c

POWER OF FRANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

M. Pelletan's Offensive Allusions to Other European States.

Says France Can Hold Her Own in Spite of Malta and Gibraltar—"German Barbarism."

BIZERTA, Tunis, Sept. 16.—M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, made a remarkable speech at an entertainment of the municipality yesterday evening, which, it is expected, will cause the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, some trouble to explain. After pointing out the importance of Bizerta as a bulwark of France, M. Pelletan proceeded:

"We do not say we want to make the Mediterranean a French lake. We have been cured of the dreams of the great man who wished us to dominate the world. But part of the Mediterranean is French and will remain French. With this powerful rampart so well situated for defense, and also for attack, and with Corsica and Toulon we can hold the open door between the two halves of the Mediterranean, in spite of Malta and Gibraltar. Certainly I do not desire a conflict of peoples, against England any more than against Italy, but, as we do not know what others are doing it is part of our duty to prepare for the Holy War, for the French Fatherland against its enemies, whoever they may be. I am convinced, thanks to the fellow-workers with whom I am surrounded, that we can face every eventuality.

"Security hardly exists any more for the civilized world. At the end of the nineteenth century, after the defeat of France by the barbarism of old Germany, we saw an offensive return of the law of brute force. The whole world seemed to be dominated by the maxim, 'Might before right.' We must then devote all our efforts to keeping intact that focus of justice and light—French genius."

M. Pelletan concluded with remarking that he would not say more at present. He had not yet become accustomed to being a Minister, and feared he might be carried away into expressing his opinion of matters which exclusively concerned the Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The needlessly offensive allusions to Italy, Germany, and Great Britain made by M. Pelletan, the Marine Minister, in a speech at Ajaccio, Corsica, and yesterday in a speech at Bizerta, have caused considerable surprise here and are generally deprecated. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, is said to have been extremely vexed at M. Pelletan's utterances at Ajaccio, which are calculated to considerably irritate Italy at a moment when the French Government had succeeded in dissipating the ill-feeling which existed between the two countries and had established an era of friendly relations. M. Pelletan chose a very unfortunate moment for his Ajaccio remarks, as it coincided with the telegram of the Count of Turin (cousin of King Victor Emmanuel) to the French Ambassador at Rome, paying homage to the French soldiers who fell at the battle of Solferino in the Italian cause.

M. Pelletan's further blunder yesterday at Bizerta in using insulting language regarding Germany and Great Britain has increased the annoyance felt against him. An official there this afternoon said:

"M. Pelletan's remarks must be taken as strictly personal and as in no way reflecting the general spirit of the French Government toward the powers mentioned. He spoke in his capacity as Minister of Marine and as treating of the defense of the coasts, and not as the mouthpiece of France's foreign policy."

It has been hinted that M. Delcassé has already protested to the Premier, M. Combes, against M. Pelletan's Ajaccio speech. It is reported that the French Ambassador at Rome will be instructed to explain away M. Pelletan's Ajaccio utterances.

The Figaro this morning severely condemns M. Pelletan's Bizerta speech, which, it says, in another month would be laughable, and which in the mouth of the Minister is intolerable. "As head of the navy," says the Figaro, "M. Pelletan's place is in the Ministry of Marine; not at banquets. If he is not conscious of this the President of the Council should remind him of it. His repeating that he remains in office what he was previous to taking office will convince everybody that he is unworthy to continue in the Ministry.

"His speech is not a newspaper article; he has compromised the Government and the country. Fortunately, M. Delcassé is there to repair the mischief, but this must not become the Foreign Minister's daily occupation. It is not for this we have a Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The Gaulois asks wonderingly what opinion the powers will have of France when they see her Minister of Marine casting defiance at Europe. They will ask themselves whether M. Pelletan is not the mouthpiece of the Government, especially if the Government does not unload itself of him. "This unloading," says the Gaulois, "will not be so humiliating as explanations and apologies."

LONDON, Sept. 16.—What is designated as M. Pelletan's "new diplomacy" is not taken seriously in London. It is pointed out here that in the course of his tour the Minister similarly referred to Germany and Italy and semi-officially French papers like the Journal Des Débats declare his sentiments are those neither of France nor of her Government.

OPINION IN GERMANY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of The Times in Berlin says M. Pelletau's speeches at Ajaccio and Bizerta are nowhere taken seriously, but are compared with Boulanger's tirade. What interests Germans most is the way M. Pelletau haa contrived to kill three birds with one stone by simultaneously attacking England, Germany, and Italy.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The German Foreign Office treats M. Pelletau's Bizerta speech lightly, and is disposed to attach no more importance to it than to the after-dinner indiscretions of the French Minister of War, Gen. André, a few weeks ago, of which the German Government took no official notice. The correspondent of The Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office that as Germany has no political interests in the basin of the Mediterranean, and as she never will have, what France is doing there does not specially affect her.

M. Pelletau's reference to the "barbarism of old Germany" is treated by the newspapers here with ridicule rather than indignation. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung (a leading Agrarian organ) calls it a "champagne speech."

GREAT BRITAIN MAY GET DELAGOA BAY.

Transfer of Portuguese East Africa to England is Said to be Imminent.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A firm of South African merchants in Liverpool is said to have received a cable dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sept. 13, as follows:

"It is semi-officially stated that the transfer of Delagoa Bay (Portuguese East Africa) to British control is imminent."

Reports that Great Britain was seeking to obtain control of Delagoa Bay have been repeatedly in circulation since 1895, and were particularly rife during the South African war. It was cabled from London Aug. 30 that the purchase of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa would be announced when Parliament met, and that it would be followed by German acquisition of a portion of them, in accordance with a secret convention with Great Britain.

Martial Law Repealed in Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16.—Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of the Colony, has announced before the House of Assembly and in the Government Gazette the repeal of martial law and the proclamation of the peace preservation act, which enables the Government to control the possession, importation, and registration of all arms and ammunition.

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

Attributed to the Weakness of the Ministry in Indorsing the Kaiser's Speeches.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Deutsche Zeitung, discussing the widespread discontent in Germany, attributes it chiefly to lack of energy and stability in those holding the helm of State. The writer says it would be better if all the Kaiser's speeches were made after consultation with the Ministers who must assume responsibility for them.

This might be done if the Ministers had a little more backbone and were prepared to resign when asked to take the responsibility for statements of which they had no previous knowledge. This would check the influence of those unauthorized counselors who intervene between the sovereign and the Ministers and affect the course of events more than State officials. But the Ministers cling to their posts, so the truth is seldom heard. If the Ministers should insist on their constitutional rights there would be fewer speeches.

There is too much talking in Germany and a disproportion between words and deeds, which is a further source of discontent. Weighty words often have been followed by insignificant deeds, producing mortification at home and ridicule abroad. The inconsequent nature of German politics also is a factor. This, too, is attributed to the Kaiser's irresponsible counselors.

LIEUT. PEARY'S SAFETY.

London Morning Post Comments on His Failure to Find the Pole.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Morning Post devotes the place of honor on its pages this morning to the announcement of the safety of Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer. This announcement is followed by a description of Lieut. Peary's expedition, filling more than two columns of the paper, and an editorial article in which The Post says it fears that Lieut. Peary's return indicates that the pole is still unconquered by man.

"Sixteen years of almost continuous devotion," says the paper, "to one of the most toilsome and exacting tasks which a human being could impose upon himself have won for Lieut. Peary an honored place in the ranks of the world's great explorers. Lieut. Peary has failed, Mr. Baldwin has failed, and we are afraid there is little room for hope that Sverdrup has been more successful."

BRITISH GOLD COMING HERE.

$1,850,000 from Africa and Other Quarters Engaged for Shipment to New York.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—"The mind of the market," says The Daily Chronicle this morning, "continues to be preoccupied with the gold export question, and exaggerated reports of large withdrawals from the Bank of England for shipment to New York were utilized on the Stock Exchange to depress the markets."

The Standard says: "Recent arrivals of gold from South Africa and other quarters, amounting to about $1,850,000, were today definitely engaged for shipment to New York. Yesterday there was some doubt whether this gold would go to New York or Vienna, but the fall in New York exchange just permitted the operation to be carried through at a profit. It was also rumored that a large sum of sovereigns would be shipped from South Africa direct to New York, but this seems to have been a misapprehension."

BRITISH RAILROAD METHODS.

Adoption of American Methods Discussed in England and Scotland.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—At meetings of two of the leading Scotch railroads the recent agitation in favor of the adoption of American railroad methods came in for serious discussion.

Sir James Thomson, Chairman of the Caledonian Railway, addressing the shareholders of the road, said it was beginning to dawn upon writers on this subject that American ideas were not easy of adoption for Scotland. Sir James particularized upon the use of large freight cars, which he said were not adaptable to the present condition of the docks.

Sir Marcus Samuel, the Lord Mayor-elect of London, in an address at West Hartlepool upon the occasion of the trial trip of a steamer propelled by petroleum, said the greatest difficulty British trade pioneers had to deal with was "the miserable mismanagement of British railroads."

The Daily Mail, commenting upon these conditions, says that "unless some method can be found of reducing the cost of working, the outlook for British railways is somewhat gloomy, but, fortunately, there is an ample field for economy.

"The American systems are what they are because they have passed through the period of extreme competition during which they were compelled, in order to keep their heads above water, to adopt every conceivable improvement. There must be a change of policy in England."

THE FUTURE OF PERSIA.

Russia Does Not Desire Its Partition, Says a St. Petersburg Paper.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says the Novoe Vremya, discussing the Shah's approaching visit to Russia, asserts that England has long cast envious eyes toward Persia, but Russia does not desire the partition of that country.

The one road whereby it is possible for Russia to reach the open ocean lies through Persia, but that does not imply a desire to absorb the Shah's dominions.

ARREST OF BULGARIANS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says an order has been issued for the imprisonment and trial of Dr. Tartarcheff, formerly a prominent member of the local Bulgarian Committee at Salonica, charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. Sakellarion, a Greek subject, near Salonica. Fifteen other Bulgarians also have been detained.

FRENCH SCHOOL DISTURBANCES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times's Paris correspondent says communal schools are being opened this week in Brittany and elsewhere with disturbances. At Auch a priest has been fined 1f. for hoisting in front of a church a tricolor bearing the emblem of the sacred heart.

Volcanoes Active in the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—The Macon, Taal, and Balusan volcanoes are unusually active. The Balusan volcano had been inactive for years. The people residing near the Macon volcano are alarmed. No seismic disturbances have resulted.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE QUEEN.

Wilhelmina Appeared to Have Fully Recovered from Her Illness—Speech from the Throne.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—Queen Wilhelmina opened the States General (Parliament) in person to-day. She appeared to have completely recovered from her illness. Her Majesty was accompanied by her husband, Prince Henry, and the Queen mother.

The Queen's reference to foreign affairs in the speech from the throne was confined to the statement that the relations of the Netherlands with foreign powers continued very friendly. The rest of the speech was devoted to domestic matters. Her Majesty said that although the Dutch shipping trade had been affected by the crisis which had arisen elsewhere, the condition of the commerce and industry of the Netherlands remained satisfactory and that of agriculture was not unfavorable. Labor conditions were improving, but there was much room for betterment.

Among the bills announced were measures increasing educational facilities, restricting compulsory vaccination, pensioning teachers, regulating lotteries, abolishing the State lottery, and amending the sugar law.

Ambassador White Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, returned here to-day from Switzerland.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Disagreement as to Reaffirming Kansas City Platform—George Fred Williams and Josiah Quincy Lead Warring Factions.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The prospects of a harmonious convention to-morrow of the Democrats of Massachusetts were particularly bright at the preliminary gathering of the party leaders to-night.

That the contest for the head of the ticket between Col. William A Gaston and Charles S. Hamlin, both of Boston, would be carried into the convention had been anticipated, but that the Committee on Resolutions should become a storm centre with the question of reaffirming the Kansas City platform as the issue, came as a great surprise and furnished plenty of excitement to the gathering at the Revere house this evening.

For nearly ten hours to-day the six members at large of the Committee on Resolutions debated the question, three of them, including George Fred Williams, the Chairman, demanding that the Kansas City declarations be incorporated into this year's Massachusetts Democratic platform, while three other members, led by Josiah Quincy, strongly opposed any such plank, although willing to accept planks on other National issues such as those on trusts and monopolies, provided that they were not drawn in drastic terms.

The deadlock was over that portion of the Kansas City platform which might be taken as an indorsement of free silver and of other principles advocated by Mr. Bryan to which many of the Democrats of the East are opposed. The contest was still on when the General Committee, which included the fourteen members from Congressional Districts, met at 10 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Quincy presented the draft of the platform which the Gaston men wished and spoke in favor of it. George Fred Williams then brought forward another draft which previously had been submitted to the Gaston contingent, and which they had refused to accept. The difference between the two was in dealing with the National issues alone.

It was generally understood that Mr. Hamlin was willing to stand upon the platform advocated by Mr. Williams, and approved of the reaffirmation of the Kansas City resolution in toto. On the other hand Mr. Gaston absolutely refuses to be a candidate on such platform.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS MEET.

H. A. Houston Nominated for Congress—Platform Excoriates J. Edward Addicks and His Campaign.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 16.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Representative in Congress—HENRY A. HOUSTON.

State Treasurer—JOSEPH H. HOSSINGER.

Auditor of Accounts—J. THOMAS LOWE.

The contest hinged on the nomination for Congress, Houston defeating ex-Congressman L. Irving Handy by a majority of two votes.

Because of the split in the Republican ranks the Democratic leaders claim to be able to elect their Congressional candidate in November, and consequently there was a scramble for the nomination. Each of the three counties in the State had several candidates.

After touching upon local issues the platform refers to the Senatorial situation and has this to say of the efforts of J. Edward Addicks to rule Delaware politics:

"We declare that the question of overwhelming importance to the people of this State is whether the State shall be wholly controlled by its criminal and ignorant classes under the leadership of a commercial adventurer and his creatures, who, disgracing and corrupting our politics as far as they can, only know enough of the traditions of our State to revile them and to attack the memories of those honorable and upright men under whose guidance and advice our State maintained her high position in the Union.

"We look with anxiety and apprehension upon the present management of affairs in the Philippine Islands. We believe that these islands now in our undisputed possession, should be so managed as to give the inhabitants speedy control of their own local affairs and an established form of republican government."

MINNESOTA'S ELECTIONS.

Electors Select Their Candidates by Direct Vote at Primaries.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—Minnesota voters to-day for the first time were given an opportunity to select their own candidates by direct vote at the primaries under the law passed by the last Legislature. This was the first day for registration, and after registering the voters were allowed to vote for their preferences.

Early reports to-day indicated a very full registration and vote at the primaries, the greatest interest having been shown by citizens generally during the preliminary personal campaign of the would-be candidates. Congressmen McCleary and Stevens have no opposition in the Republican Party, but Congressmen Tawney, in the First District, and Fletcher in the Fifth, have been compelled to fight for a renomination. Congressman Heatwole's seat is being sought by seven other Republicans, and that of Congressman Eddy is desired by three others, these two Representatives having declined to run for office.

THE "LILY WHITES" RULED.

Negroes Barred from the Alabama Republican State Convention.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.—After a session of seven hours, the Republican State Convention adjourned the first day's session to-night just as the question of platform was introduced. According to the recommendations of the Executive Committee, not a negro delegate appeared on the floor, and the "Lily Whites" ruled the convention.

The convention will indorse President Roosevelt's present administration, but there is opposition by a minority to recommend him for a second term.

Senator J. C. Pritchart of North Carolina discussed the tariff question. He said the Dingley bill, by restoring the duty on lumber, had benefited the South.

MRS. CAMPBELL AGAIN

An Agreeable Modern Comedy by the Author of "Dodo" at the Garden Theatre.

Aunt Jeannie Is "A Flirt for a Good Object—Like a Bazaar."

When a man and a woman are engaged, it is well known, diplomatic relations are a trifle strained. At the Garden Theatre last night they were so strained that Aunt Jeannie was not able to tell her young man about a very serious and interesting affair she had on hand, which laid her open to utter misconstruction and caused the young man much needless unhappiness.

The affair had to do with Lord Lindfield and Aunt Jeannie's niece. These two people were in a way to be engaged; but Aunt Jeannie happened to know what the niece did not know, that Lord Lindfield had just wrecked the life of a married woman in Paris; and she happened also to know what Lord Lindfield did not know, that this woman was the niece's sister. So she set out to win the love of Lord Lindfield, and when she had succeeded, to the consternation of both her neice and her lover, she threw over his lordship as best she could.

In ordinary life so sensible a woman as Aunt Jeannie is represented to be would perhaps have told the niece what manner of man she was learning to care for, but there were stage reasons why she should not do this in the play; and, besides, one must stand on his guard against being unreasonable in this matter of expecting people on the stage, or in life, to act reasonably.

As regards Aunt Jeannie's own lover, however, the premise is clearly a false one. Not even the unreason of real life could explain why she deliberately allowed him to think that she was so flagrantly untrue to him. It is on such premises, however, that all but the best plays are usually staked out.

In the present case we are fortunate that the falsity is not a vital matter. In the dramatic essentials Mr. E. F. Benson's situations ring true; and if the play is not of absorbing interest it is still interesting enough to make a vehicle for presenting Mrs. Patrick Campbell again to audiences that have learned to appreciate her in a better cause.

It was evident again, as it has often been evident before, that Mrs. Campbell is that very rare thing in the theatre, a gentlewoman to the manner born, and an actress to the stage reborn—in a word, that she is perfect, or nearly perfect, as an exponent of genuine and refined feeling on the stage. More than this, she has the gift of grace and beauty, a distinction of physique that is at once ideal and keenly individual. It is true that she does not possess magnetism of universal potency. Like the young women of the Burne-Jones paintings, one likes her or not, as one chooses, but like these young women again it is an evidence of imperfect perception to be unable to recognize in her an exceedingly interesting quality.

In the play last night she had not much to do, for the most part, except to be graciously affectionate, a thing which she accomplished adequately, though without creating any very powerful atmosphere of human sympathy. At times one suspected her of being a trifle self-contained.

In two scenes, however, Mrs. Campbell heightened and kindled. When, after exerting her utmost charm on Lord Lindfield, in the manner of "a flirt for a good object—like a charity bazar," she at last roused his passionate admiration, she somehow managed to convey the impression of a finely conceived attraction for him.

This, and only this, could make her seductions sympathetic and comprehensible. At the same time, when he seized her and passionately kissed her she succeeded in convincing the audience that she was revolted to the depths. Such blending of feeling, which are so common in life, are of the utmost difficulty on the stage.

The second passage was that in which, in the last act, she told her niece the truth of the whole situation. Here she was earnest, eloquent, and sincere, and by simple and unaffected acting moved the audience to the only real enthusiasm it manifested during the evening.

In this latter scene she was effectively seconded by Miss Amy Lamborn, who also played with simplicity and conviction, and without whose successful co-operation the scene could not have been quite effective.

All the women in the play spoke so softly and at times so hurriedly that they could not be heard in the middle of the house.

The Lord Lindfield of Mr. John Blair was mannered at times in the matter of intoning sentences that might better have been spoken, and it was sometimes misconceived in business, as when Mr. Blair repeatedly got down on his knees in making love, a thing hardly in character with a horse racing and generally worldly member of the English aristocracy. Yet in the main, Mr. Blair was earnest and sincere. At the end, when Aunt Jeannie showed that, in spite of Lord Lindfield's somewhat shady character, she really thought well of him, one was ready to share her good opinion.

The defect of the piece as an acting play is evident in the fact that, while none of the parts gave much scope to the actors, several of them might without undue use of the actor's parlance be called rotten. Thus Aunt Jeannie's lover, (Mr. Charles Bryant,) the man she ended by marrying, had no chance to be anything but the merest walking gentleman. Several times Aunt Jeannie showed that she was strongly attracted by Lord Lindfield, but not once did she show any real feeling for the man she was reported to be in love with. Both as a drama and as an acting play the piece would have been improved if her true lover had been made a real factor in the problem.

Another part, taken by Mr. Vaughan Glaser, if not a walking gentleman, was at best a talking gentleman. As a vehicle for caustic small talk Mr. Glaser proved very acceptable.

The real hit of the evening was made by Mr. R. C. Herz in the part of a rather clever silly ass who was always interrupting with impertinent but amusing nonsense. Here again there was nothing except talk; but it was amusing talk, which at its best suggested the witty absurdities of Gilbert and Oscar Wilde.

This saying explains itself. "People without pasts always believe in a future." Here is a bit of traditional appreciation of music as effected by the festivals in Albert Hall. "Handel?. I haven't an idea who he is, except that he holds festivals periodically." The following concerns a certain obtrusive James Methusela, who while living had had a bad habit of inviting Mr. Herz to unacceptable luncheon.

Mr. Herz—Poor old Jimmie! Happened to die three days ago.

Mrs. Campbell—Oh! That IS too bad!"

Mr. Herz—Don't bother, don't bother! I beg you. It really doesn't matter. He's at lunch for good, I suppose, not when he eats, but when he is eaten.

Such sallies were so cleverly worked into the play that they amused a receptive first-night audience. Whether they will do so with succeeding audiences is problematical. At any rate, "Aunt Jeannie" will probably give way before long to more solid stuff.

NANCE O'NEIL'S PLAY.

The London Times Criticises Her Revival of "Elizabeth, Queen of England."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times, criticising Nance O'Neil's revival, at the Adelphi Theatre, of Giacometti's "Elizabeth, Queen of England," says a mistake has been made in cutting out the love-making. Hence there is no unity in the play and no reason for the tragic display of remorse in the last two acts, for we have seen nothing to convince us that Elizabeth was in love with Essex.

The Times suggests that Miss O'Neil herself is responsible in preferring other kinds of emotion and lacking tenderness. At present she shows raw vigor and right instincts at praterea nihil.

THEATRICAL FOLK RETURN.

A number of theatrical people arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday morning, among them Nat Goodwin and his wife, Maxine Elliott, Al. Hayman, and Medeleine Ludette Ryley.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have been in Europe for the Summer, spending a part of their time in London, where Mr. Goodwin celebrated his forty-fifth birthday on July 25. While there he contracted to play "A Midsummer Night's Dream" next season. He and Maxine Elliott begin their season on Saturday at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, in "When We Were Twenty-One." Their new play, "The Altar of Friendship," by Mrs. Ryley, will be produced for the first time at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia early next month. They come here about Dec. 1. Mr. Goodwin confirmed previous reports concerning the improved health of Clyde Fitch and Maude Adams.

Madeleine Lucette Ryley said she considered "Mice and Men," now running in London, one of her best plays. She will attend the rehearsals of her play, "An American Invasion," in which J. E. Dodson and his wife, Annie Irish, are to star this year, opening at Ford's Theatre in Baltimore on Oct. 6, and coming to the Bijou here on Oct. 20.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"The Rose O' Plymouth Town" is announced as the play to follow "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan Theatre Sept. 29. The latter will fill engagements on the road. The new play, by Beulah Marie Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, is a story of Puritan life, and is the first one in which Minne Dupree has appeared as a star. It had its first production at Washington last week, where it is said to have been favorably received.

"The Stubbornness of Geraldine" is the title of Clyde Fitch's new play, in which Mary Mannering will be seen at the Garrick Nov. 3. Arthur Byron will be Miss Mannering's leading man.

Grace Van Studdiford, prima donna for the Bostonians, has just signed a contract to commence a European engagement at the close of this season. Her first appearance will be in Berlin early in June.

The much-heralded baby show, which was to have taken place in connection with the Woman's Exhibition at the Madison Square Garden early in October, will not take place because of the objection made by the Gerry society.

Owing to the success of Duss at the St. Nicholas, Manager R. E. Johnston has re-engaged that place for next season. Duss will open there for a run of eighteen weeks, beginning May 25.

HUNDREDS OF CONVERTS MURDERED BY BOXERS.

Province of Sze-Chuen the Scene of Further Massacres—Outrages Within the Last Few Months.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to a news agency from Peking says:

"Catholics here understand that from 300 to 1,000 converts have been killed by Boxers in the Province of Sze-Chuen."

A dispatch to The London Standard from Shanghai, published to-day, says:

"A force of armed Boxers entered Cheng-Tu-Fu, (capital of Sze-Chuen Province,) Sept. 15. Some of them were killed or captured in the streets of the city and the shops there are closed. The military authorities are patrolling Cheng-Tu-Fu and the situation there is reported to be serious."

This dispatch follows many others telling of Boxer outrages during the last few months. The trouble in Sze-Chuen Province began in May, and about June 1 it had been reported from Peking that the disturbers had warned the Government of their intention to kill all foreigners and exterminate all Christian churches. Every week new stories of outrages and reports of increases in the number of the Boxers were forthcoming from the terrorized province, and the fact that the Chinese Government said it had the situation well in hand in July did not seem to lessen the uneasiness of the foreign residents.

On July 30 Dr. Conright, an American missionary, telegraphed to Minister Conger that the danger was increasing, and that the missionaries' lives and property were threatened. The next day brought the news that more than 300 of the rebels had been killed by the imperial troops, with the result that quiet was restored temporarily. Nevertheless there were more massacres before long.

A dispatch of Aug. 6 from Peking said that the protests of the foreign Ministers about the conditions in Sze-Chuen Province had caused the suspension of the old Viceroy and several minor officials. The new Viceroy, appointed to fill the vacancy and bring the rebellious district to terms, was Tsen-Chun-Suan, who previously had been Governor of Shan-Si.

About this time there was a famine in the province and the imperial treasury had to donate large sums to alleviate the suffering. After the new Viceroy had investigated, he reported during the second week in August that the Boxers had been engaged in battle by the imperial troops, that a thousand or more rebels had been killed, and their leader beheaded. Since that time there have come dispatches telling of the murder of two English missionaries, and for the murders two Chinamen were executed.

SIAMESE PRINCE COMING HERE.

Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh Now the Guest of Denmark's King.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 16.—The Crown Prince of Siam, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, arrived here to-day. King Christian gave a dinner in his honor this evening.

The Crown Prince sails from Southampton for New York Oct. 3. He will visit President Roosevelt, make a two months' tour of America, and will then sail for Japan and home.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Waldo Bigelow.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—Major Waldo Bigelow, prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, died to-day. He was born in South Framingham, Mass., in 1838. About 1859 he came to Baltimore. In the attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in this city in April, 1861, he took an active interest on behalf of the Federal troops. The following day he warned a Pennsylvania regiment of the feeling in Baltimore. The Colonel of the Pennsylvania troops hesitated to follow the route of the Massachusetts regiment. Bigelow in person carried a message from him to President Lincoln. The journey to Washington was a hazardous undertaking, but Bigelow accomplished it safely on horseback.

He organized the First and Second Maryland Regiments. Later he served on the staffs of Gens. Hatch, Nagle, and Burnside. When he resigned from the army in 1865 he received his brevet of Major for gallant service in the field. For twelve years Major Bigelow was Postmaster at Annapolis.

He was married three times. His third wife survives. Mrs. Emma Lamb of Brooklyn, N. Y., is his sister. She it was who pinned inside his coat the message he carried to Washington more than forty years ago.

Mrs. Ernest Freeman Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Anna Louise McKinley, wife of the Rev. Ernest Freeman Hall, assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, died at her Summer home at Eldred, Sullivan County, Sunday night after a long illness. She was thirty-five years of age. Her husband and her father, Reese McKinley of St. Catherine's, Ontario, survive her. Funeral services were conducted at the home yesterday afternoon and the remains taken to St. Catherine's for interment.

Col. William A. Banks.

BRYAN, Texas, Sept. 16.—Col. William A. Banks is dead at his home here, aged fifty-nine. Col. Banks was a native of Virginia and a graduate of Washington and Lee University. His life was spent in educational work. He served through the civil war and was Colonel of a Virginia regiment, participating in the raid on Harper's Ferry when John Brown was captured and killed.

Thomas S. Clarkson.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Thomas S. Clarkson of Potsdam, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Northern New York, is dead at the age of seventy-four. He was a well-known philanthropist and was at one time interested in an extensive lumber business with his cousin, Thomas S. Clarkson, in whose memory the Clarkson School of Technology at Potsdam was erected.

The dyspeptic, despondent, overworked man will find in Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health-restorer.—Adv.

Mrs. J. Allison Bowen Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Bowen, wife of the Deputy United States Consul General, J. Allison Bowen of Illinois, died this morning after a long and painful illness.

Sultan of Zanzibar Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The State Department has been notified by the British Embassy here of the death July 18 last of Seyyd Hamood, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and of the succession to the throne of his son, Seyyd Ali. Until the latter attains his majority, the Government of Zanzibar will be administered in his name by Alexander Stuart Rogers, First Minister of the Sultan's Government, as Regent.

Hugh Robinson Dead.

Hugh Robinson, the broker who fell from a second-story window of his home, 5 West One Hundred and Third Street, while suffering from brain fever a week ago, fracturing his skull and receiving other injuries, died yesterday at the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. J. M. THOBURN, wife of Bishop Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Portland, Oregon, yesterday, aged forty-six years. Mrs. Thoburn's illness was contracted in India, where, in company with her husband, she was a missionary for many years.

JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, a prominent clothing manufacturer of Rochester, dropped dead at noon on Monday in Franklin Square, that city. He was one of the best known Jews in Rochester, and had been a member of the Board of Park Commissioners practically since its organization. He was sixty-five years of age.

BERNARDUS VOORHIES, seventy-two years of age, an old-time resident of Gravesend and one of the wealthiest men of the place, died at his residence at Jerome Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Sheepshead Bay, on Monday, of fatty degeneration of the heart. The Voorhies family have lived at Gravesend for several generations, owning at one time more than a square mile of land there. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and interment will be in Evergreens Cemetery. The Rev. David Buskirk of the Gravesend Reformed Church will conduct the services.

Received for Charity, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "W. M." for the aged couple for whom the Charity Organization Society recently made an appeal. The money has been sent to the society.

Business Notices.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray, with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

JARDINE—COOK.—On Sept. 15, at Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, D. D., Mabel Douglas, daughter of John and Gertrude V. Jardine, to Dudley Haigh Cook.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at Lenox, Mass., of heart failure, Samuel D. Babcock, in his eighty-first year.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., Thursday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, held Sept. 16, 1902, the following minute was, upon motion of J. Pierpont Morgan, unanimously adopted:

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York has learned with great sorrow of the sudden death of Samuel D. Babcock, a Director of this bank, whose name has been associated with conservative finance in New York City beyond the memory of most men now active. Mr. Babcock was intimate in his youth with the group of merchants and their successors who founded this bank, and has been the faithful friend of the sound and progressive financial policy they endeavored in troublous times to inaugurate. His lifework spanned the years of the historic financial crises of our country, and he had drawn valuable lessons from them all. His long and varied experience gave weight to his counsel. His consistent and devoted public spirit made him a leader in critical times. His career has been one of honor, and he lived to reap the supreme reward of an upright life in the perfect respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. We part with him in his ripe old age with a sense of gratitude for his services, of high appreciation of his wisdom, of admiration for his noble spirit, and of regret that his chair has become vacant.

The minute was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the family.

JOS. C. HENDRIX, President.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

BARRETT.—At Asheville, N. C., Sept. 15, Cornelius J. Barrett, son of Mrs. Daniel Barrett of New York.

Funeral from St. Leo's R. C. Church at 10 A. M. Thursday. Interment in Woodlawn, train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:25.

CLARKSON.—At his late residence, "Holcroft," Potsdam, N. Y., on Sept. 15, T. Streatfield Clarkson.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Thursday, 10 A. M.

CONNELL.—At the residence of Dr. C. Morrison, Summit, N. J., on Sept 15, of pneumonia, Mary A. Connell, for nearly fifty years a "good and faithful servant" in the family.

Funeral private.

DOUGLASS.—Englewood, N. J., Sept. 15, Sarah Helen Douglass, widow of Gen. David F. Douglass of California and daughter of the late Amos Rice, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.

Services at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, 11 o'clock.

San Francisco papers please copy.

EMBREE.—On Sunday night, Sept. 14, at Flushing, L. I., Robert Cornell Embree, son of the late Effingham and Sarah Franklin Embree, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Long Island City at 3:30 P. M.

FISH.—In this city, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, Nicholas Fish, in his 56th year.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, in the Bouerie, Second Av. and Tenth St., New York, on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock. Interment private at Garrison, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
New York, September 16th, 1902.
GENERAL ORDER.

It is with deep sorrow that announcement is made of the death on the 16th instant of Honorable Nicholas Fish, the President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Members of the Society and of the Order are requested to attend the funeral services on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at ten o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

TALBOT OLYPHANT, Vice President.
FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRATERNITY OF Delta Psi are requested to meet in vestry room at 9:40 A. M. Thursday.

HALL.—At Eldred, N. Y., Sept. 15th, Annette McKinley, wife of the Rev. Ernest F. Hall, assistant pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Interment at St. Catharine, Ontario.

JOHNS.—At Intervale, White Mountains, on Sept. 14, Eliza Hopkins Johns, widow of the late James M. Johns of Newcastle, Del.

Interment private.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Delaware papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Monday, Sept. 15th, Mary Kelly, (née Brady,) in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 421 Quincy St., Brooklyn, Thursday, 9:30 A. M.

MARR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 16, at his late residence, 122 West 114th St., John Oscar, son of the late John Marr, Esquire, of Erskine House, Merrion, County Dublin, Ireland, and dearly beloved husband of Henrietta Daridge Marr, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Archangel, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., on Thursday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

Foreign papers please copy.

SMITH.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General, will assume charge of the medical supply depot at San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, Deputy Surgeon General.

Lieut. Col. Hall will report for transportation to Manila, reporting on arrival to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General of the army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Wadsworth, for temporary duty at that post.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General of the army for duty in his office, and as a member of the faculty of the Army Medical School.

Col. Charles L. Heizmann, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General for duty as Chief Surgeon of the department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General. Lieut. Col. Harvey will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General for duty as Chief Surgeon of the department.

Col. Jacob A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. John C. Bates for duty pertaining to the army manoeuvres at Fort Riley.

The following-named officers will report at Fort Riley to Major Gen. Bates for duty pertaining to the manoeuvres:

Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry.
Capt. Benjamin Alvord, Twentieth Infantry.
Capt. William Gibson, Ordnance Department.

Will make two visits per month during September, October, and November to the Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va., on official business.

Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will join his company at Fort Assiniboine.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to and take station at New London, and report to Major Charles Powell, Corps of Engineers, for duty.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will make six visits to San Francisco on official business pertaining to the deposit in the Sub-Treasury of money received from the sale of ordnance stores.

Col. Calvin De Witt, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed as President of the faculty of the Army Medical School, to relieve Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General.

Navy.

Commander T. C. McLean is detached from command of the Cincinnati on reporting of relief, to home, and to await orders.

Commander N. E. Mason is detached from the course of instructions at the Naval War College, Newport, to command of the Cincinnati, sailing from New York Sept. 15.

Surgeon J. W. Ross (retired) is detached from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., to the Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Iden is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Topeka.

Surgeon J. E. Gardner is ordered to the Yokohama hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Accomac arrived at Havana Sunday.

The Illinois, Chicago, and Albany arrived at Ville Franche yesterday.

The Cincinnati arrived at Colon yesterday.

The Arethusa arrived at Suez yesterday.

The Lancaster arrived at Gardiner's Bay yesterday.

The Wisconsin arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The Essex sailed yesterday from Provincetown for Yorktown.

The Sterling sailed yesterday from Lambert's Point for New York.

The New York sailed to-day from Yuensan for Miyatsu.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:42	Sun sets...6:07	Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:01	Gov. Isl'd...7:24	H. Gate....9:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:22	Gov. Isl'd...7:42	H. Gate....9:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.) SEPT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, —	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Alamo, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Altai, Kingston, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catanya, Brazil	8:30 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
Pathfinder, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	.....
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting closes here mondays at 1:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $13 and up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 14; Shanghai, Aug. 18; Yokohama, Aug. 26, and Honolulu, Sept. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer China, and were dispatched East Sept. 12. Due here to-day.

Also that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 23; Sydney, Aug. 25; Auckland, Aug. 29, and Honolulu, Sept. 9, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched East Sept. 15. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 17.

Archimede, Naples, Sept. 8.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 15.
El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Sept. 10.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Sept. 11.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Manitou, London, Sept. 6.
Schwarzenfels, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Colorado, Hull, Sept. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Desterro, Para, Sept. 9.
Havana, Vera Cruz, Sept. 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Seguranca, Nassau, Sept. 15.
Tonawanda, Manchester, Sept. 5.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Canadian, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 13.
Rio Negro, Havre, Sept. 6.
San Juan, San Juan, Sept. 15.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 13.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 21.

Mongibello, Gibraltar, Sept. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 11.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, Queenstown Sept. 10. Off Fire Island 10:07 P. M. and anchored down the Bay.

SS Oneida, Rich, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 12 and Wilmington, N. C., 13th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol and Swansea, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Passed Fire Island at 8:37 P. M.

SS Richmond, Ray, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Bremen Sept. 6 and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:49 A. M.

SS Egremont Castle, (Br.,) Pugh, Androssan Aug. 29, with pig iron to order—vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Colon Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Sept. 9 and Southampton and Cherbourg 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:07 A. M.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Gorrion, Sourabaya, &c., July 3, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Stirrit, Glasgow Sept. 6 and Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Cherokee, Marmion, San Domingo City and Macori, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 16, 9:30 P. M., calm, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c

SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Tropic, (Br.,) for Hamburg via Philadelphia.
SS Bivernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for Genoa.
U. S. revenue cutter Gresham, for ——.
SS King Frederick, (Br.,) for Santiago.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) for Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, &c.
SS Roseneath, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Karthage, (Ger.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Hexby, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS El Monte, for Galveston.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Spoken.

Bark Antonio d'Abundo, (Ital.,) Albano, from New York for Buenos Ayres, was spoken Aug. 2 in lat. 13, lon. 26.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, sld. from St. Thomas for New York yesterday.

SS Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Sept. 18.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS America, (Fr.,) Capt. Lucomlon, from Marseilles, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Whitgift, (Br.,) Capt. Porrett, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Yeddo, (Br.,) Capt. Baird, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., and Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Port Chalmers, Lyttleton, &c., Sept. 4.

SS Naustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, sld. from Marseilles for New York Sept. 11.

SS Calliope, (Br.,) Capt. Carter, sld. from Manila for New York Sept. 12.

SS St. Michaels, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Labuan, (Br.,) Capt. Gardner, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Spithead, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from Yokohama, Shanghai, etc., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York, arr. here to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.10⅝
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74c; No. 3, 68@69c; No. 2 red, 72½@73½c; No. 2 corn, 58⅝@59c; No. 2 yellow, 59¼@59½c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 29½@34c; No. 2 rye, 50@50½c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.35; prime timothy seed, $4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $10.60@10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $10.75@$10.77½; short rib sides, (loose,) $10.75@10.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10⅞@11¼c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $8.90@9.

COTTON.—There was a pronounced improvement in the market, with the close not far from top and sentiment still bullish. The market opened firm and 7@12 points higher on a wave of general buying, in which the spot and Europe were prominent factors. The commission houses were liberal buyers of the Winter months. Northern spinners bid for the Fall options, and the bull contingent supported the list as a whole. Wall Street offered large amounts of March contracts at the higher prices, this cotton being absorbed by local traders, who were tempted to deal in that option by the abnormal difference between that position and January, a matter of 20 points. The English news was decidedly bullish, that market being up some 4 points, whereas a bare 1 point advance had been anticipated. The bull movement at all speculative centres to-day originated in a small crop estimate for Texas and Indian Territory by The Galveston News, 10 per cent. decrease being indicated for Texas and 7 per cent. decrease for Indian Territory, compared with last year. Then came a large number of bullish private telegrams regarding the crop, smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts than looked for, a report that The Times-Democrat of New Orleans was about to issue a crop estimate of 10,200,000 bales, a further advance in the Liverpool market, and doubtless the most bullish weekly crop weather report issued by the Government in years. The latter declared the bulk of the crop had already been picked and that unsatisfactory yields in the various States have developed. This news carried the whole market sharply upward, January reaching 8.62 and September 8.70. Late in the day there was a reaction of 8@10 points under selling to secure profits by room traders and some of the commission houses. The close was steady, with prices net 7@16 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 550,000 bales, well distributed through the list. Private cables declared the Liverpool advance was due in part to large buying orders from New York, which led to the belief that well-known local houses had taken the short side in that market last month in expectation of a serious break under the heavy receipts, which are now making their appearance. The telegrams from the South this afternoon stated that spot cotton was offered less freely even at higher prices, holders now believing cotton in New York will advance to 9c or above.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c higher on the basis of 8 15-16c for middling uplands and 9 3-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, nil. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, ⅛c higher, at 8⅝c; Mobile, unchanged at 8 1-16c; Savannah, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; Wilmington, unchanged at 8⅜c; Norfolk, ⅛c higher, at 8⅜c; Baltimore, unchanged at 8⅝c; Augusta, 1-16c higher, at 8⅝c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8⅝c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 6,000 to 7,000 bales, as compared with 4,844 bales actual last week and 6,391 bales actual last year; at Houston, 14,000 to 15,000 bales, against 10,906 actual last week and 7,023 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.20@8.25
October	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25@8.30
November				8.35@8.40
December	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.45@8.50
January	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50@8.55
February				8.55@8.65
March	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.65@8.70
April				8.70@8.80
May	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80@8.85
June				8.85@8.95
July	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95@9.00
August				9.00@9.05

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Spot cotton quiet; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; middling upland, 4.31-32d. Futures opened steady; partial 1-64d advance; closed firm, net 5@6½ points higher; September, 4.55 sellers; September-October, 4.46 buyers; October-November, 4.41 sellers; November-December, 4.38½ sellers; December-January, 4.37 buyers; January-February, 4.36½ buyers; February-March, 4.36 value; March-April, 4.37 buyers; April-May and May-June, 4.35 buyers. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Evidences of a growing bull sentiment were not lacking in the wheat market, although at times the action of prices strongly suggested a reaction and possible unloading by traders whose confidence in the bull side was limited to a small advance only. Starting out stronger than any other market in the country, wheat here held its own until after midday, with shorts fair buyers and very little gain on the market. In fact, subsequent rallies at other points in the country were attended by similar reports of scant offerings in a speculative way, which in some cases proved more of a bull influence than anything else. The only weakness here came in the afternoon, when moderate realizing around 74c for December broke the market to 73¾c, from which point there was a sharp closing rally back to 74c. On the late Curb, however, it was offered again at 73⅞c. A strong feature of the situation was another good export demand, taking upward of 62 loads, all ports. At Duluth cash sales for shipment were reported at 1,500,000 bushels. The weakest feature of the situation here was September wheat, which declined steadily under pressure from local sources and a less active demand from shorts, so that it closed ⅞c net lower, against ¼c advance in later positions. Market opinion on the Northwest movement was somewhat mixed. While receipts were 1,060 cars, against 1,110 cars a year ago, and interior receipts 1,988,000 bushels, compared with 2,067,000 bushels last year, the prediction of rain in Northwest sections gave the impression that receipts might be checked for a time. It was colder in the Far Northwest, and cloudy all through Spring wheat States, attending a low barometer. World's stocks of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, increased for the week 2,198,000 bushels, compared with 2,584,000 bushels increase a year ago. The cables were of little consequence, Liverpool closing unchanged and Paris markets 5@10 points higher, but foreign houses were fair buyers of wheat early in the session here. Another telegram received late in the day said the break in the Erie Canal would take ten days to repair. It is understood that 276,800 bushels of wheat, 16,400 bushels of corn, and 25,000 bushels of rye are tied up by this accident. Exporters are considerably disturbed over the break, as some of them had freight room already engaged for the wheat. The export business included 14 loads No. 2 red, 23 loads Spring, 18 loads ungraded wheat at New York, and 27 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 75¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, Oct. 10; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, Oct. 15-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77c, Oct. 5-10, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 68¾c, Oct. 10-15.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.10; no grade, $2.30@$2.50, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2.25, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.65@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.60@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20, in 200-lb sacks; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $24@$25; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Wheat—September, 68¾c; December, 65¾c, on track: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72½@73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼@72½c; December, 68¾@68¼c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—No. 2, 62@69c; sample, 40@61c. Corn—December, 43¼@43⅜c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; September, 68¼c; December, 75¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65⅝@65¾c; September, 65c; December, 66¾c; May, 69½c; No. 2 hard, 66¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 61c; September, 56½c; December, 37c; May, 37⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29c; September, 29c; December, 27¾c; May, 28⅝c; No. 2 white, 34@35c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75 5-16	75 5-16	75½	75½
December	73⅞	74⅞	73¾	74
May	74⅞	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛
Corn—				
September	66½	66½	66⅝	66⅝
October	63½	63½	63⅝	63⅝
December	49¼	49⅞	49½	49⅝
January	48¼	48¾	48	48
May	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	35½
December	..	..	..	35½
May	..	..	..	35½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$11.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73	73¼	72½	72⅝
December	68⅝	69¼	68⅛	68½
May	70	70⅝	69⅞	70⅛
Corn—				
September	58⅞	58¾	58	58
December	43⅝	43 13-16	43¼	43⅜
May	40⅞	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
Oats—				
September	33 11-16	33 11-16	33	33⅛
December	31⅛	31¼	30⅞	31
May	31⅝	31½	31¼	31¼
Lard—				
October	$9.90	$9.92½	$9.80	$9.82½
January	8.62½	8.62½	8.50	8.50
Ribs—				
October	10.27½	10.30	10.22½	10.25
January	8.00	8.00	7.87½	7.87½
Pork—				
October	16.82½	16.85	16.67½	16.75
January	15.15	15.20	14.97½	15.00

COFFEE.—The Brazilian advices received late on Monday to the effect that the September flowering of the Santos district was a failure exerted little influence on the morning's foreign markets. Havre was unchanged to ¼f higher at her opening, but by 3 P. M. was net ¼@½f lower, which was also the closing quotation. Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfg lower, and the primary markets were both unchanged, as was also the rate of Brazilian exchange. The movement to primary points, however, was regarded as rather more favorable. The interior reported receipts of 51,100 bags, against 70,300 bags last year, and the ports had 75,000 bags, against 125,000 bags for the same period of last year. There was a clearance from Rio of 8,000 bags and from Santos of 14,000 bags. Following the indifferent foreign advices, the local market opened steady, with first prices 5@10 points lower. Trading here was particularly dull. The trade put very little confidence apparently in reports of excessive damage—at any rate, they do not consider such complaints sufficient basis for aggressive bull operations. In fact, it is urged by some usually well-posted authorities that it is yet too early in the month to make sure that the second flowering has been destroyed. Total sales for the day were but 15,250 bags, but offerings were very moderate, and prices at the close showed a partial recovery, being net unchanged to 5 points lower. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5½c for Rio, No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.65	8.70	8.59	8.61@8.62
October	8.53	8.65	8.53	8.56@8.57
November	8.52	8.60	8.52	8.54@8.55
December	8.49	8.63	8.49	8.55@8.56
January	8.53	8.62	8.50	8.55@8.56
February	8.32	8.45	8.32	8.40@8.42
March	8.35	8.45	8.31	8.39@8.40
April	..	..	..	8.40@8.42
May	8.35	8.45	8.33	8.42@

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—No. 7 Rio, 4⅝c; exchange, 11 29-32d; receipts, 38,000 bags for two days; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 718,000 bags. Santos—Good average Santos, 4⅝c; receipts, 47,000 bags, for two days; stock, 1,459,000 bags. Hamburg—At 2:30 P. M. market unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 19,000 bags. Havre—At 3 P. M. steady, ¼@½f lower; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 31,000 bags; January, 38; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 39.50; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 10c; 180-lb, 10c; 160-lb, 10⅜c; 140-lb, 10¼c; pigs, 11c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14c; 10-lb, 13c; 12-lb, 12½c 14-lb, 11⅞@12c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 5⅞c; country, 5⅞@6c. LARD—$11.10; city lard, $10.25@$10.35; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $11.25; Brazil, kegs, $12.85; compound, 7⅝@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 48¼@49c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.60@$4.65. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2@$2.45; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10; W W, $4.20@$4.25.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 16.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 45¾c; receipts, 84 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts 62 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 63 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 96 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.—Turpentine, 46c; receipts, 1,171 casks; sales, 1,385 casks; exports, 397 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,488 bbls; sales, 2,975 bbls; no exports. A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.62½; I, $1.82½@$1.85; K, $2.42½; M, $2.92½; N, $3.37½@$3.40; W G, $3.57½; W W, $3.87½.

LIVE STOCK.—No sale of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at 8@12c per lb for city-dressed native sides. Calves dull; quoted steady; reported sales of veals were at $6.50@$8.50 per 100 lb; city-dressed whls, 10@13c per lb. Sheep and lambs dull and sheep easier; sheep sold at $3@$3.60 per 100 lb; lambs at $5@$6; culls, $4@$4.50; dressed mutton, 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, general sales, 7½@10½c. Hogs firm; State hogs sold at $7.60 per 100 lb; country dressed steady at 10@10¾c per lb for medium and light weights.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Sept. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Freiloeh.
3—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.
4—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Schulang.
5—Rinehart vs. Rosenfeld.
6—Western Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Stevens.
7—In re Gonzalez.
8—Power vs. Northern Pac. Ry. Co.
9—Katzenberg vs. Isenstein.
10—Rinehart vs. Lazarus.
11—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein.
12—Barney vs. Rapid Transit Comn'rs.
18—Nat. Bank of Commerce of St. Louis vs. Dickson.
14—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
15—Colford vs. Brown. Cases noticed.
16—Whitmark vs. Perley.
17—Selchow vs. Chaffee & Selchow Mfg. Co.
18—Weaver vs. McNelt.
19—Revere Rubber Co. vs. Consol. Hoof Pad Co.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co., G. & E. Co.
22—In re Brady.
23—Hoffman vs. North German Steamship Co.
24—Witmark vs. Perley.
25—Same vs. same.

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Reopens Oct. 1st. Principal now at the school daily. One vacancy for boarding pupil.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISS MURPHY 117 and 160 W. 85th. St. Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten, through College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 FIFTH AVE.

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Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

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For Girls and Young Ladies
"THE CASTLE"
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
The most beautiful and best equipped school for girls in the vicinity of New York.
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Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
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REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
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Staunton, Va.—An ideal home school for manly boys. Shenandoah Valley. Superb climate. High moral tone. $300 yearly.

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ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.
SINGING—September 17th, (Wednesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP, and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—September 18, (Thursday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—September 20th, (Saturday,) PIANO AND VIOLIN—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND

at prices and under conditions never before attempted. For

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FEBRUARY 4, 1903,

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From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser... Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser.. Nov. 4, 8 AM
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* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
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TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM | Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM
Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM

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NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 10 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 10 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 10 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available on the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
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Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
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AMERICAN LINE.

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Philadel., Sept. 17, 10 AM | *Kens'g't'n, Sept. 30, 5PM
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M.
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland, Sept. 20, 10 AM | Finland.. Oct. 4, 10 AM
Zeeland, Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
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CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM | Campania, Oct. 11, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria.. Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania.. Oct. 25, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic.. Sept. 17, Noon | Majestic.. Oct. 1, Noon
Cymric.. Sept. 19, Noon | Celtic.. Oct. 3, Noon
Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M. | Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Cars.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:25 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 2:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHIL

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept 16	433,855
To date this year	120,508,035
Corresponding date last year	210,520,527

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 16	$3,325,000
To date this year	$653,041,650
Corresponding date last year	$745,781,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@14 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Car & F. pf	½	Met. Sec. Co	1¾
Am. Locomotive	½	Minn. & St. L	½
Am. Tel. & Tel	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Ann Arbor pf	3	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	North American	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1¼	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. & N. W	3	Penn. R. R	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac	¾	People's Gas	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O	2	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. Term. Tr	1¼	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Col. Fuel & I	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅝
Col. F. & I. pf	4	St. J. & G. I	½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Un. R. & P. pf	⅝
Corn Products	½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	1¼
Corn Prod. pf	½	U. S. Express	3
Det. Un. Ry	1½	Wabash pf	⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	West. Union	1¼
Erie 2d pf	1	Wheel. & L. E	1¼
Ft. W. & D. City	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
General Electric	½	Wis. Central	1¾
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Central pf	2⅝
Iowa Central pf	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem	⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Biscuit pf	2	Pere Marq. pf	3
Am. Sugar pf	2	Reading 1st pf	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. South. 1st pf	⅜	St. J. G. I. 2d pf	½
Col. & H. C. & I	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅝
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Louis. & Nash	⅝	Union Pacific pf	½
Met. Street Ry	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1⅝	L. & N. Nash., F. & Sheff. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc	1	New. Ore. S. L. 6s	1⅜
Chi. M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Peo. & East. inc	1½
		Stand. R. & T. inc	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 4s	1	West Shore 4s	1
Nat. Starch 6s	2		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was listless and without feature. Trading dwindled to proportions comparatively insignificant in the light of recent activity, total transactions barely exceeding 400,000 shares. Such dealings as there were were for the most part professional and altogether without significance, though on the floor it was said that the buying was of a better character than the selling. It is a fact that the market always found support on the decline, and that whensoever it showed heaviness it became dull. Banking houses pointed to this as indicating that there were few stocks for sale.

As has been the case for the past week, the money market developments were the chief consideration in determining stock dealings. In the early trading, when rates ran up to 13 per cent. and there was further calling of loans, the market showed heaviness, partly because of selling by weak holders and partly because of pressure from the shorts. When, however, later in the day, the rate eased off to as low as 4 per cent., the market's prompt response was a rally, in which earlier losses effected only after heavy selling were more than recovered on small transactions.

Conservative banking interests in the Street were yesterday advising purchases of stocks, declaring that what with gold imports and Governmental relief the money market situation will in a few days satisfactorily adjust itself.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

The selling of 20,000 shares of St. Paul in the first hour of business yesterday—the market feature of the day—resulted in a decline of 1¼ points. A subsequent purchase of 3,000 shares was sufficient to carry the stock up to its original level—a fact that in the Street was regarded as significant and as indicating that the market's wonderful power of absorption had not been overestimated.

Flower & Co. sold fully 10,000 shares of the stock in the first hour, and in some quarters this was said to be for the account of Standard Oil interests. As a matter of fact Standard Oil interests were buyers. The selling was said to be really for a local grain and stock house, lately with offices in the Produce Exchange, but now on Broadway.

ROCK ISLAND'S POSITION.

The coincident strength of Rock Island on the Exchange and the Rock Island shares on the curb was attributed to inside buying. An officer of the system is quoted from Chicago—and, officials of the road here say, the facts are substantially as set out—to the following effect:

"The frost scare was exaggerated. Our reports, which are gathered with great care, show no such conditions as are reported with regard to a great loss of corn by recent frosts. A large share of the crop is too well matured to sustain great injury now. On the contrary, its condition can be improved by light touches of frost. There may be spots on the low lands which have suffered, but this will not affect the situation as a whole."

THE RISE IN MANHATTAN.

The brokers most conspicuous in Manhattan, which was the strongest active stock on the list, were those who heretofore have been active in Missouri Pacific.

The story on the floor was that the Gould interests were transferring their attention to the local railway issue; but it was denied that the campaign in Missouri Pacific had been abandoned, as in some quarters was suggested.

THE PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

There was good buying of Copper Trust stock on the decline yesterday, though the source of the purchases could not be determined. There was no news on the stock.

The production of copper during August in the United States, according to the returns to John Stanton, was 25,296 tons, against 22,667 tons in 1901, an increase of 11.6 per cent., or 2,629 tons. For eight months the production was 192,433 tons, against 178,046 tons in 1901, an increase of 14,447 tons, or about 8.1 per cent.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

A demand from banking houses for Chicago Terminal disclosed a very limited supply of both stocks, and hence the consequent rise in the issues before the buying orders were filled.

The three-point rise in Northwest and the two-point advance in Omaha were said to be due to purchases by a large insurance company.

The Street was unable to determine whether the activity and the strength of the Wisconsin Central stocks were due to a legitimate demand or merely to manipulation. On the floor the view prevailed that the movement was largely a manipulative one, much as it was declared was the movement in Chicago Great Western.

The early decline in the Reading shares was due to selling by tired holders, who bought some two weeks ago when there was so much talk of purchases for control.

STANDARD ROPE'S YEAR.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Rope and Twine Company was held yesterday when the annual report was submitted and these Directors were elected to serve for three years: Thomas Russell, John Kean, and William Barbour.

The most important action taken was the approval of a modified contract with the Union Selling Company, the old contract having worked disadvantageously to the Rope and Twine Company. The terms of the new contract are understood to call for the payment to the Union Selling Company of one-half cent per pound on all material sold by the Union Company on 45,000,000 pounds, or $225,000, a year.

The condensed balance sheet of the Standard Rope and Twine Company as of July 31 shows as follows:

Assets—	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Real estate, plant, and good will	$20,308,948	$20,934,151	$625,203
Mill improvements	37,804	29,693	*8,111
Miscellaneous	34,345	146,968	112,624
Stocks and bonds	239,673	308,027	68,354
Accounts receivable	827,713	525,802	*301,911
Mat. and supplies	951,626	1,151,275	199,649
Cash on hand	81,200	120,561	39,361
Profit and loss	585,790	407,064	*88,126
Total	$23,067,099	$23,714,141	$647,042
Liabilities—			
Capital stock	$12,000,000	$12,000,000	
Cons. mort. bonds	6,805,330	7,500,000	694,670
1st mort. bonds	2,785,000	2,835,000	50,000
Bills and acct. pay.	1,476,769	1,379,141	*97,628
Total	$23,067,099	$23,714,141	$647,042

*Increase.

SOUTHERN ROAD CERTIFICATES.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, the voting Trustees, of the Southern Railway, yesterday sent out the following circular to stockholders:

Referring to our circular of Aug. 27, 1902, we have to announce that holders of a majority of stock trust certificates for Southern Railway Company's preferred and common stock have assented to the extension of the voting trust agreement therein mentioned, either by having their stock trust certificates stamped as assenting thereto or by signing the extension agreement, for stock trust certificates registered in their names.

The time for presenting stock trust certificates to be stamped as assenting to said extension is hereby extended until and including Oct. 1, 1902.

In view of a ruling of the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange, that Southern Railway securities stamped for extension by J. P. Morgan & Co. are not a good delivery for Southern Railway contracts, application has been made to have the stamped stock listed.

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.

The first annual report of the New York Dock Company for the fiscal year ended July 31 last has been made public. It shows as follows:

Gross earnings:		
From storage of merchandise and grain, wharfage, rents, railroad, &c.		$1,993,495
Expenses:		
Warehouse repairs	$163,910	
Dock repairs	105,988	
Dredging	22,389	
Insurance	76,491	
Taxes	278,627	
Op. exp., all departments	501,556	1,178,961
Net earnings		$814,534
Fixed charges:		
Interest on $11,125,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds outstanding	$445,000	
Interest on $455,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds held in treasury against Baltic Realty Co. mortgages paid off	18,200	463,200
Surplus		$351,334

The balance sheet of June 30 shows:

Assets—Cash in banks, $857,354; bonds in treasury, $1,875,000; accounts receivable, $146,071; accrued storage, wharfage, &c., $402,484; real estate, wharves, and warehouses, $26,534,030; terminal railroad, $448,105; railroad floats, $90,400; electric plant, $25,000; machinery and tools, $35,741; office furniture and fixtures, $2,726; exchange membership, $315; total, $30,417,486.

Liabilities, Capital—Preferred stock, $10,000,000; common stock, $7,000,000; first mortgage bonds, $13,000,000; accounts payable, $64,947; due railroads, $1,205; surplus, $351,334; total, $30,417,486.

Seaboard National Bank Loses Suit.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—In the suit of the Seaboard National Bank of New York against William A. Slater of Norwich, an opinion in the defendant's demurrer was filed by Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The bill of complaint in this matter was filed Jan. 3, 1902, and alleged that the bank had suffered as the result of a transfer of 6,000 shares of stock in the Lincoln (Neb.) Street Railway to the defendant. Judge Townsend says that there is nothing in the complaint to show that the complainant or any creditor of the company has suffered from the transfer.

Alabama Steel Company Charter.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Alabama Steel and Wire Corporation has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Its authorized capital stock is $5,000,000, in $100 shares. Of the shares 25,000 are to be preferred stock and 25,000 common. E. T. Schuler and G. H. Schuler of Birmingham, Ala., and Samuel I. Knight of New York are the incorporators.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

New York promoters said to be trying to consolidate the leading makers of brooms with $5,000,000 capital.

According to Joplin, Mo., dispatches the market for zinc ore continues easy, only one lot getting the high figure paid a week ago, while most of the sales were $1 a ton lower.

Reports from Indianapolis, Ind., that the Premier Steel Mills, located there, have been sold to Canadian interests and will be shipped to Collingwood, Canada, where they will be put in shape and operated.

Matters of considerable importance, it is said, will be discussed at the meeting of the Central Freight Association in Chicago to-day.

Strike of the weavers of the American Woolen Company at Fitchburg, Mass., declared off.

Prominent Springfield and Boston capitalists interested in the formation of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, capital $3,000,000.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the two committees representing the bond and stock holders of the American and National Asphalt Companies will meet to-day or to-morrow and declare the proposed plan of reorganization effective.

Assessment of $1 per share called on Manufactured Rubber Company stock, payable Oct. 27.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. by the United Fruit Company, as well as the regular quarterly payment of 1½ per cent.

Increase of $44,700 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $1,151,406 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@14 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $304,656,723; balances, $10,116,206; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $612,042.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steadier. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞; guilders, 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—No quotation. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—In its City article to-day The Times says money is still abundant, and the discount market firm, with a further rise in rates. Bullion brokers reported that a moderate amount of gold has been bought on American account at a price slightly above the statutory rate.

The Stock Exchange market was somewhat depressed on rumors of large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England which are not confirmed by official announcement. Home rails were firm and prices generally higher on bear covering. American rails were quiet and dull, nearly all prices being below those of Monday. Some leading South African shares advanced on reports that larger numbers of native laborers are coming to Johannesburg.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Short loans were obtainable at easy rates and money was plentiful in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer in anticipation of a 4 per cent. bank rate within a month, combined with the situation in New York and the uncertainty regarding large shipments of gold from London, though it was considered probable that the Continent will be able to supply most of the American requirements. Money is very plentiful in France, and the French bankers are in a position to welcome the opportunity to make shipments. This is also the case in Germany, where the accumulation of gold is large. In any case the Bank of England's reserve is sufficient to enable it to spare some gold.

Business on the Stock Exchange languished, as operators were watching the money market keenly. Consols and home rails were dull. Americans reflected the changes in New York, were tolerably firm, and closed quiet. Canadian Pacific sympathized with Americans. Grand Trunks were offered. Kafirs were occasionally a shade firmer. Closing prices were as follows:

Consols for money, 93 7-16; Consols for account, 93½; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 96¼; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 117½; Canadian Pacific, 144½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194¼, De Beers, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 50½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 42⅛; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 175; Louisville and Nashville, 157¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 37; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69½; New York Central, 167½; Norfolk and Western, 77½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 85½; Ontario and Western, 37½; Pennsylvania, 85½; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 37½; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 41; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 80½; Union Pacific, 112⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92⅝; Wabash, 38; Wabash preferred, 53½; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver steady, 23¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premium at Lisbon, 27.50; Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 34.75½; Rome, 30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—At the opening of the Bourse to-day prices were undecided. Parquet stocks were somewhat heavy. Kafirs were firm. Turks, Spanish 4s, South Americans, and the most important industrials suffered from realizations. Later there was a recovery in Rio Tintos, Spanish 4s, and Turks, which stimulated the whole list. There were few offers toward the end of the day, but prices closed wavering. Spanish rails were weaker on the unsatisfactory rate of exchange. Thomson-Houston and Russian industrials reacted. Rio Tintos were firmer on the announcement that the stock of copper had decreased by 2,400 tons.

The private rate of discount was 1 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 35c ex interest. Exchange on London, 25f 19⅛c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 85.40.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak on New York and Vienna advices. Realizations prevailed. Mines declined the most heavily. Turks were depressed. Subsequently there was a fractional recovery in response to better news from Vienna.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The market in Philadelphia took on a brighter appearance, but the condition of the money market forced trading down to a low ebb, yet funds were more freely offered than on the preceding day, and all at 6 per cent. The only activity was in Philadelphia Electric. Considerable demand arose for American Asphalt bonds, and the price was carried up from 24 to 25¾. In the rest of the market Cambria Steel, Union Traction, Electric Company of America, and Consolidated Lake Superior all showed slight improvement, and Lehigh Valley, on purchases said to have emanated from New York, rose one-fourth point, but failed to hold the gain. In the local money market rates for all classes remain unchanged, and business slight. Quotations are 6 per cent. for call and time. Commercial rates are shaded occasionally. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
41	American Rys	52	52	52
100	Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
577	Cambria Steel	28	27⅝	27⅝
14,455	Cons. L. Superior	25	24½	24⅝
147	Cons. L. Superior pf	74	73⅝	74
100	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
1,086	Electric of America	9⅝	9 7-16	9½
600	Erie	41	41	41
90	Insurance of N. A	25	25	25
25	Int. Pow. & Dyn	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,050	Lehigh Valley	30¼	35⅞	36
100	Marsden Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
110	Manufactured Rubber	¼	⅛	⅛
80	Minehill	66	66	66
25	Metropolitan Rwys	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞
2,100	Nat. Asphalt Rcts	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,200	Phila. Elec	8 13-16	8⅞	8⅞
1,085	Phila. Rapid Transit	15	15	15
565	Pennsylvania	83 9-16	82	83½
6	Phila. Traction	98	98	98
1,836	Phila. Company	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜
30	Phila. Co. pf	50	50	50
50	Penna. Steel pf	102	102	102
41	Penn. Salt Mfg	115	115	115
160	Railway Co.-Gen	5 9-16	5½	5½
11,168	Reading tr. ctfs	36⅝	36⅜	36 13-16
27	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs	43¾	43¾	43¾
614	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs	39¼	39	39 1-16
400	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Southern Railway	40½	39⅝	40⅛
223	United Gas Imp	112⅞	112½	112½
820	Union Traction	47¾	47¼	47½
833	U. S. Steel com	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
10	Western Union	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
163	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6½	6½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The money situation is still naturally very firm, with call rates mostly at 6 per cent., and in some cases as high as 7 per cent., quoted. Time money is in light demand, and the banks are also disinclined to let money out under the present conditions, even at going rates. Sterling exchange remains weak, but with only a limited business doing. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 25c discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $26,312.77; balances, $2,392,502. The market for Copper shares spurted after noon to-day, when the money market improved, but the trading in the general list was very narrow. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	Atchison	94¼	93½	94¼
110	Atchison pf	103¾	103¼	103½
9	Boston & Albany	261	260	260
175	Boston Elevated	156	155	155½
2,960	Boston Elevated rights	27	20	25
2	C. J. R. & S. Y.	160¾	100	160
95	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
295	Massachusetts Electric	38	38	38
58	Massachusetts Elec. pf	97	96⅛	97
35	N. Y., N. H. & H	224	224	224
40	Pere Marquette pf	86	85	86
475	Union Pacific	110¼	109½	110¾
27	Union Pacific pf	92½	92½	92½
117	West End	95½	95	95½

TELEPHONES.

627	Am. Tel. & Tel	171	170	170⅝
50	Cumberland	128	128	128
10	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	New England	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜
13	Western	29¾	29½	29½
5	Western pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	Am. Ag. Chem	25¼	25	25
8	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89½	89½	89½
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,545	Am. Sugar	131	129⅞	130½
25	Am. Sugar pf	121½	121	121
200	Am. Woolen	14⅝	14½	14½
30	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79
1,145	Dom. Iron & Steel	72¾	72	72⅜
266	Edison rights	7¼	7¼	7¼
51	General Electric	191½	191	191
152	N. E. Gas & Coke	4½	4	4
29	Pullman	242	242	242
100	North Star	6	6	6
262	Osceola	61	59½	60
100	Phoenix	5	5	5
5	Quincy	130	130	130
10	Rhode Island	3	3	3
1,645	Santa Fé	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
310	Shannon	10½	10	10½
10	Tamarack	179½	179½	179½
375	Trinity	11⅝	11½	11⅝
715	United States	22¼	22	22¼
400	U. S. Coal & Oil	16¾	16⅛	16⅜
200	Utah	22	22	22
520	Winona	4½	4⅜	4½
640	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

British Columbia, 5½ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The local market was very flat to-day. Holders refused to sell at concessions, and buyers, while admitting the safe status of the local shorts, were unwilling to add to their commitments just at this time. The tone held steady with a noteworthy assertion in the selling of United Railways issues. International Trust was quite firm around 152, with rumors of higher prices as soon as the speculative situation rights itself. There was a better feeling manifest in Maryland Trust, due to the recent advance in Baltimore Brick, in which the trust company is largely interested. Nashville Railway stocks lost one-fourth of a point. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,635 shares of stock and $84,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
535	Seaboard Railway	52½	52	52½
200	Seaboard Rwy. pf	51¾	51⅜	51¾
135	Atlantic Coast Line	169	168	168
77	Cotton Duck trust rpts.	9	9	9
1,050	United Rys. & Elec.	15½	15	15
300	Nashville Railway	6¼	6¼	6¼
122	International	152	152	152
5	Maryland & Penn	30	30	30
10	Maryland Bank	102½	102½	102½
100	Philadelphia Co	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞

BONDS.

$7,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104⅛	104	104⅜
12,000	Seaboard Rwy. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115½	115½	115¼
11,000	United Rwys. & E. Inc. 4	70	69¾	70
11,000	United Rwys. & E. 4s	95¾	95¼	95¼
7,000	A. & Potomac Rwy. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼
3,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	102½	102½	102½
6,000	Cotton Duck Inc	43	43	43
1,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	86	86	86
6,000	Nashville Rwy. 5s ctfs.	75¼	75¼	75¼
9,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
6,000	A. C. L. 4s new	94	94	94
1,000	Lake Roland 5s	119	119	119
500	Con. Gas	112	112	112

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—Early dealings on the local Exchange were fairly well distributed over the list, but the aggregate trades were small and price changes few. Swift & Co. advanced 1 point, to 104, while Can, Match, and American Shipbuilding common were handled in small lots at unchanged figures. Box Board ranged in price from 61¼ to 61⅝. Carbon common again reached 33¾, and buying of this stock continues urgent at all concessions. The floating supply of this stock, it is stated, has been materially curtailed during the last three months. Time and call loans, 5 per cent. New York exchanges was quoted at par. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	13¾	13¼	13¼
150	American Ship Building	58	58	58
13	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
5	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	103	103	103
150	Diamond Match	140	139¾	139¾
200	Lake Street Elevated	10⅝	10½	10⅝
490	National Biscuit	49	47¾	48
120	Nat. Biscuit pf	104	103¾	104
150	National Carbon	33⅜	33⅛	33½
125	Quaker Oats pf	92¾	92½	92½
100	South Side Elevated	112½	112½	112½
25	Street's Stable Car pf	86	86	86
335	Swift & Co	104	103½	103½
418	United Box Board	13½	13	13½
639	United Box Board pf	62	60¾	60¾
50	West Chicago	96¼	96¼	96¼

BONDS.

$7,000	Chi. & Mil. El. 5s	103	.. ..
2,000	West Chi. Con. 5s	100	.. ..
3,000	West Chi. Con	99¾	.. ..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Duquesne Nat. Bank	285	285	285
115	Federal Nat. Bank	145	144	144½
117	M. & M. Nat. Bank	140½	140½	140½
5	Allegheny Trust	155	155	155
95	Colonial Trust	593	585	590
80	Com. R. & T	240	240	240
110	Dollar Savings	280	275	275
14	Fidelity Title & Trust	570	565	570
20	Pennsylvania Trust	255½	255	255
10	Pittsburg Trust	720	720	720
778	Real Estate Trust	321	299½	315
20	South Side Trust	108	108	108
100	People's National Gas	25	25	25
27	West. Electric 2d	113¾	113½	113¾
4,655	Am. Window Glass	61¼	59½	60
285	Crucible Steel	23	22¼	22⅞
532	Crucible Steel pf	88¼	87⅛	88
25	United States Steel	40⅝	40	40
75	U. S. Steel pf	90	90	90
10	National Fireproof	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10	Manufacturers' L. & H.	78¼	78¼	78¼
15	Monon. River Coal	41	41	41
160	Pittsburg Coal	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
172	Pittsburg Brewing pf	48	47½	48
160	Westinghouse A. Brake	185	185	185

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$214,908,361
Gold	128,878,710
Silver	17,974,591
United States notes	4,741,785
Treasury notes of 1890	73,057
National bank notes	16,284,393
Total receipts this day	1,331,440
Total receipts this month	26,090,161
Total receipts this year	124,001,655
Total expenditures this day	1,160,000
Total expenditures this month	21,435,000
Total expenditures this year	121,362,178
Deposits in National banks	127,549,392

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$300,953,089
Silver dollars	462,148,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,589,855
Silver bullion of 1890	25,702,145
Total	$850,393,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$60,953,089
Silver certificates outstanding	462,148,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,202,000
Total	$850,393,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,317,200
Gold certificates	50,561,510
Silver coin and bullion	11,194,594
Silver certificates	6,779,997
United States notes	4,741,785
Other assets	26,417,721
Total in Treasury	$178,012,810
Deposits in National banks	127,549,392
Total	$305,562,203
Current liabilities	90,653,841
Available cash balance	$214,908,361

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 51¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¾@42¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .07, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 2,000 Gold Dollar at .05, 500 Golden Fleece at .20, 30 Homestake at $78, 900 Isabella at .34, 200 Mollie Gibson at .07, 200 Portland at 1.07, 500 Potosi at .20, and 100 Quicksilver at 3.35.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As a natural result of the conditions of the past few days the trading in the outside market yesterday was still further restricted and practically the only issues which showed activity were a few of the stocks in which interest has been centred for some time. The most important of these, the Rock Island stocks and Northern Securities, furnished about half of all the transactions. During most of the day the market was very dull, and very few issues were enough in evidence to attract the attention of traders. Prices showed considerable irregularity, but at the end of the day few of the net variations amounted to more than small fractions. In some stocks actual strength was displayed.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE sold from 24½ up to 25½, and closed at the top price of the day. The buying seemed of the same character as that which served to advance the stock from the much lower price at which it was selling a short while ago.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO rights were dealt in for the first time. The initial sale was made at 3, and later the price rose to 3⅜.

***

COLT'S ARM COMPANY'S stock was traded in from 43 up to 43½. These are the first trades in this stock that have been reported.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alliance Realty	134¾	134¾	134¾
3	American Chicle pf	97½	97½	97½
100	American Elevated

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68¾	68⅞	15,850	*Amal. Copper Co.	68¼	69¼	67⅞	68⅞	+ ½
25	25½	200	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	25½	25½	25⅝	25¼	− ⅜
2⅜	2¼	700	Am. Bicycle Co.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
9	10	500	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	8	8	8	8	−2
34¾	35	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
91½	92	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90¼	91½	90½	91½	+ ⅞
37½	38½	400	*Am. Grass Twine	58½	58½	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
51⅝	62½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	52	51⅝	52	...
10	10¼	1,250	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11	11½	1,500	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
32½	32⅝	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
95¾	96¼	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	− ⅛
6¾	7	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	7	7	7	7	...
46¾	47	400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ¼
96	96½	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
130⅜	130¾	5,350	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	130⅛	130⅜	130	130⅜	+ ¼
120	122	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	−2
170	173	110	Am. Tel & Tel. Co.	170½	170½	170½	170½	+ ½
143	147	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	144	144	144	144	...
42	45	20	Ann Arbor	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	...
72	74	100	Ann Arbor pf.	73	73	73	73	+6
94¼	94⅜	17,550	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅜	94⅝	93⅜	94¼	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅜	5,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜	+ ⅜
114⅞	114⅝	15,825	Baltimore & Ohio.	114	114⅝	113⅞	114½	+ ¼
97½	98	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97⅜	97⅝	97½	97½	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	5,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅜	68¾	67¾	68⅝	+ ⅞
242	248	400	Brooklyn Union Gas.	241	245	241	245	−1
52¼	52⅝	500	*Butterick Co.	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	...
140⅜	140½	4,900	Canadian Pacific	140⅜	140⅝	139⅝	140½	+ ⅝
139¾	140⅜	800	*Ca. P. s. cts.,3d in. pd.	140	140	140	140	...
180	185	50	Central R. R. of N. J.	184½	184½	184½	184½	...
53½	55⅞	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	41⅞	800	Chicago & Alton	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
75¾	76½	150	Chicago & Alton pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	− ¼
206	215	50	Chi. & East. Ill.	207½	207½	207½	207½	...
33⅜	33¾	2,000	Chi. Gt. West.	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33½	+ ¼
49	50	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	49	49	49	+1½
189	189½	30,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	189½	189⅝	187⅜	189	− ⅛
195⅝	196⅜	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195¾	196	195⅜	196	+ ⅞
235½	237	200	Chicago & Northw.	235¼	238	235¼	236	+3
199	199½	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	198½	199¼	197½	199¼	+ ¾
164	167	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	165	165	165	165	+2
23¼	23⅜	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+1½
41½	42	1,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ½
18	18½	200	Chicago Union Trac.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
105	165½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
81¼	81¾	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	79¼	81½	79¼	80⅞	+ ⅞
132½	138	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	135	135	135	135	−4
33½	33⅞	500	Colorado & Southern.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	− ¼
74¾	75	800	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	75	75	74¾	74¾	− ⅜
51¼	52	1,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51¼	51½	51	51½	+ ½
19	20	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	19	19	19	−1
223	224	650	Consolidated Gas	222½	223¼	222½	223¼	+ ½
122½	123½	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	123½	123½	123	123	− ½
34½	35	600	Corn Products	34¼	35	34¼	35	+ ½
86¾	87¼	330	Corn Products pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ½
48¾	49¼	1,000	Denver & R. G.	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ¼
94	96½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	94	94½	94	94	...
227	23	1,000	Detroit Southern.	23	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
43¾	43⅞	9,000	Detroit Southern pf.	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅞	+ ¼
93¼	93⅝	750	Detroit United Ry.	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	+1½
20½	21	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
33	33¼	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	32¼	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+1⅛
41	41⅜	7,600	Erie	41⅛	41⅜	40¾	41	− ⅛
69¾	69⅞	3,800	Erie 1st pf.	70	70	69½	69⅞	− ⅛
56	56⅜	225	Erie 2d pf.	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	+1
64½	64⅞	250	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	+2
102½	103½	100	General Chemical pf.	103	103	103	103	...
193	196	125	General Electric	192	192	192	192	+ ½
98	100	100	Hocking Valley	99	99	99	99	...
94	96	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94	94	94	94	− ¼
170½	170¾	4,615	Illinois Central.	170	170⅝	169¼	170⅜	+ ⅝
48½	49	310	Iowa Central	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	...
84	85	410	Iowa Central pf.	83½	84¾	83½	84¾	+1¾
82½	83	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., x d.	82½	83	82½	82½	...
37¼	37⅝	800	Kansas City South.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	...
59	60	500	Kansas City South. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
40	100	100	Keokuk & D. M.	40	40	40	40	...
84	86	300	Long Island	85	85	85	85	...
152¾	153	5,000	Louisville & Nashville.	153½	153½	152¼	152⅝	− ⅝
136	136⅛	12,900	Manhattan Elevated.	134⅜	136⅛	134½	136	+1⅝
123	125	100	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+1⅜
145	145⅜	3,475	*Met. Street Railway.	145½	145⅞	144¼	145½	− ⅛
28⅝	28¾	1,200	Mexican Central	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	− ⅛
113¾	113⅞	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
79	79¼	3,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	80	80⅛	78⅝	79	−1¼
135¾	136	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137	137	136½	136½	...
33¾	33⅞	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33¾	34	33½	34	− ¼
67⅝	67¾	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	67¼	67⅞	67⅛	67⅜	− ⅜
121⅝	121½	58,325	Missouri Pacific	121⅜	121¾	120½	121½	+ ¾
24½	24⅝	600	*Nat. Lead Co.	24¼	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
90¾	91	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
20¾	21	100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
163⅜	163½	4,700	New York Central.	163¼	163⅞	162⅞	163¼	+ ⅞
91½	92	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	92	92	92	...
27	29	420	New York Dock.	27½	27½	27	27	...
35⅜	35¾	4,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35¾	36	35⅝	35⅝	...
75½	75¾	4,700	Norfolk & Western.	75	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
124	125¼	200	North American	123	124½	123	124½	+1½
79⅜	81	600	Pacific Coast	79	79½	79	79½	+ ½
82⅜	84	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	...
43½	44¼	500	Pacific Mail	43¾	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
166¾	167	13,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	166½	167⅛	163¾	167	+ ¼
106¾	107	1,400	People's Gas, Chicago.	106	107	105¾	107	+1¼
81	83	125	Père Marquette.	83	83	83	83	...
85	94	100	Père Marquette pf.	90	90	90	90	−3
53⅞	54	1,600	Pressed Steel Car.	52⅜	54½	52½	53⅞	+1
89½	90	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅞
34½	34⅝	300	*Ry. Steel Spring.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅞
87	87⅜	1,118	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87½	87¾	87	87½	− ⅛
73¼	73½	20,620	Reading	73½	74	72½	73½	− ⅛
87¼	87¾	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	87¾	87¾	87	87¼	− ⅛
78	78½	1,300	Reading 2d pf.	78¼	78½	77⅞	78¼	− ⅛
22¼	22⅜	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	22	22⅞	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
81¾	82	450	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82	82	81⅝	81⅝	...
21¼	21¾	500	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
68	70	80	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
23⅞	23⅞	1,700	St. Jo. & G. I.	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
78½	79	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78½	79½	78½	79	+ ½
40½	41	600	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	40½	40½	39¼	40½	+ ½
79⅞	80	900	St. L. & San Fran.	80¼	80¼	79½	79½	− ⅞
87⅞	88	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	− ⅞
76¾	76¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	...
35¼	36⅛	1,500	St. Louis Southw.	35¼	36⅛	35¼	36	...
76¾	77	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	76¾	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
75½	76	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	76	77	75	75¼	−1¾
78⅞	79	29,900	Southern Pacific	78¼	79	77⅞	78⅝	+ ⅜
40⅜	40¾	4,400	Southern Railway.	39⅞	40¼	39½	40	+ ⅛
97	97½	410	Southern Railway pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97	...
68⅞	69	3,260	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	69½	69½	68	69	...
52¾	53⅜	5,700	Texas & Pacific	52	52½	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅝	700	Tol. Rys. & Light.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	...
29¼	29½	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	...
45	45½	900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
125¾	126½	250	Twin City R. T.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	− ⅝
15⅜	15½	420	*Union Bag & P. Co.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
79½	80	160	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
110¼	110¾	34,100	Union Pacific	109½	110⅜	109⅜	110¼	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅜	500	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15½	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15½	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	1,000	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	55	56	55	56	+1¼
152	157	205	U. S. Express	152¼	153	152¼	153	−3
13¾	13⅞	500	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
88¼	89	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
40⅝	40⅞	6,702	U. S. Steel.	40⅜	40¾	40	40⅜	...
90⅜	90¾	2,440	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
70⅜	71	2,485	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	4,800	Wabash	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	10,820	Wabash pf.	52½	53¼	51¾	53	+ ¾
95⅜	95⅝	2,650	Western Union Tel.	94⅝	96⅛	94½	95⅞	+1¼
225	230	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	227	227	227	227	...
29	29¼	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+1¼
40½	41	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	40½	41	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	30½	13,150	Wisconsin Central	28½	30¼	28½	30⅛	+1⅝
56⅜	56¾	5,100	Wisconsin Central pf.	54½	56¾	54½	56⅜	+2⅜
Sales.		433,855	*Unlisted.					

DROP IN CALL MONEY RATE.

Reached 15 Per Cent., but at the Close Was Offered at 4 Per Cent.—Additional Gold Imports.

Announcements of further gold engagements for import and a slackening in the demand for call loans were held mainly responsible for the drop in the call money rate to 4 per cent., at which call loans were offered yesterday at the close of business on the Stock Exchange. Very few loans, however, were made at this figure, for most of the brokers who had borrowed at 10 and 12 per cent. were afraid to call these loans for fear that if they did so and money should go up again they would be unable to arrange loans with the same lenders.

Call money opened at 13 per cent., and rose to 15 per cent. by the middle of the day. At the close it was offered at 4 per cent., which was the lowest figure for the day, and in fact the lowest for ten days.

The slackening in the money rate in the afternoon was in part responsible for a slight rise in sterling exchange, which rose from $4.85.25 to $4.85.30 and $4.85.40.

Additional gold imports were announced. To the National City Bank will be shipped to-day from London $1,000,000, which is part of the $2,500,000 South African gold engagement, which was announced yesterday morning. The same bank is endeavoring to intercept $2,000,000 more of South African gold, which is the remainder of the $4,500,000 shipped recently to London, but which has not all arrived there. J. & W. Seligman & Co. have been advised by their correspondent in San Francisco that $1,250,000 gold imported by them from Australia will reach San Francisco on Oct. 6. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. will receive $500,000 Australian gold in about three weeks. Besides a cable from London announced that $1,750,000 would be shipped to-day for this city. This amount is $750,000 more than the City Bank has engaged, but for whom this amount is intended could not be learned.

A recapitulation of the gold now actually engaged shows:

National City Bank	$2,500,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1,250,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	500,000
Unknown	750,000
Previously reported from Australia	2,250,000
Total	$7,250,000

If the City Bank should succeed in getting the $2,000,000 additional South African gold the amount of imports would be $9,250,000. Of Australian gold, $700,000 for Goldman, Sachs & Co. arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

Further relief for the money situation came from the paying out by the Sub-Treasury of $346,000 on checks and coupons on account of anticipated interest, making a total so far paid out of $500,000. The absorption of money by the Sub-Treasury, however, continued, the banks having lost to it yesterday $457,000, and since Friday $961,000. The Sub-Treasury yesterday shipped $400,000 to New Orleans.

FIRE-PROOFING IN HOTELS.

Court Holds That Superintendent of Buildings Has Jurisdiction Concerning Material Used.

Judge Gildersleeve, sitting at Special Term, Part I., has denied the motion made by Charles L. Cooke for an alternative writ of mandamus against Perez M. Stewart, the Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Cooke, who is the Superintendent of one of the wood fire-proofing companies, asked that Mr. Stewart be compelled by mandamus to remove wood which Mr. Cooke claimed was insufficiently treated from the Hanover National Bank Building, the St. Regis Hotel, at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Lord's Court Building. He asserted that he had got samples of the wood used for sleepers and bucks in these buildings, had had the same tested, and that the tests showed that while the wood had been treated, still it had not been treated thoroughly enough.

Mr. Stewart submitted affidavits on the part of himself and others showing that he had investigated these buildings, and had after said investigation arrived at the decision that the charges were groundless. Judge Gildersleeve decided, as did Judge Hall in July 25 in the Newcombe case, brought by the same attorney, that the Superintendent of Buildings is the judge as to the question of fact whether or not there is a violation of the law, that he has discretion as to the enforcement of the Building Code, and that it is well settled that a writ of mandamus will not lie to review the decision of an officer having such power.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

88 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
44 shs. Columbus & Xenia R. R. Guar 8 p. c.
$2,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Genl. Mtge. 6s, 1932.
$10,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5s, 1948.
$10,000 Central Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
21 shs. Roane Iron Co.
23 shs. American Waltham Watch Co.
47 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. common;
400 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
50 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
75 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Prefd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
50 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co., N. Y.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
59 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
6 shs. First National Bank.
$5,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 6 p. c. Special Series 1st Mtge. Guar. Bds.
$8,000 Newburgh, Dutchess & Conn. R. R. Convt. Income Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1977.
$6,486.06 Col., Sand. & Hock. Prior Lien Scrip.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
15 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
100 shs. 4th National Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
20 shs. Western National Bank.
300 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. Pfd.
$10,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4s, 1944.
40 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (new.)
20 shs. Norfolk & Western R. R. Adjustment Pfd.
50 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. common.
$17,000 Central Union Gas Light Co. 1st 5s, 1927.
50 shs. United States Casualty Co.
100 shs. Union Selling Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
17 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Empire State Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Natl. Starch 6 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1920.
20 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Pfd.
4,000 shs. Memphis, El Paso & Pacific R. R.
40 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Pacific Bank.
10 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Equitable Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Security Warehousing Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Stock Trust Certificates For Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Referring to our circular of August 27th, 1902, we have to announce that holders of a majority of Stock Trust Certificates for Southern Railway Company's Preferred and Common Stock have assented to the extension of the Voting Trust Agreement therein mentioned, either by having their Stock Trust Certificates stamped as assenting thereto or by signing the Extension Agreement, for Stock Trust Certificates registered in their names.

The time for presenting Stock Trust Certificates to be stamped as assenting to said extension is hereby extended until and including October 1, 1902.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Stock Trust Certificates so stamped.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER,
GEO. F. BAKER,
Voting Trustees.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.

Tenders may be made until 12 M. Wednesday, October 1, 1902.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, September 17, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
215 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

WILLARD H. JONES & CO.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia, 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1902.

TO HOLDERS OF STOCK OF

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

The time within which outstanding stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, under the offer of purchase made by the undersigned, dated July 31st, 1902, will expire on

Saturday, September 20th, 1902.

Holders of Subscription Certificates may deposit the same at any time up to and including October 15th, 1902.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.,
By WILLIAM T. RANKIN, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine 75-100 dollars, ($59,969.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1902.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C. | Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

$35,000 investment offered entire, or in shares in original syndicate in sound enterprise in Southern property on two railroads. Peculiar commercial advantages; profits very large. Address T., Box 124 Times Office.

Mortgage Loans. Mortgage loans promptly secured. Southern Realty Assn., 1-3 Union Sq.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,373,061

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer;
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Laroeque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. JAMES N. JARVIE. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO NEW YORK, BEING ADJACENT TO PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FERRIES. Boxes from $5 to $500 per annum. Transacts a general banking business. Executes all trusts.
OFFICERS:
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President. OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Sec. and Treas.
DIRECTORS:

Walter E. Ammon,	Jacob J. Detwiller,	James A. Macdonald,	Benjamin L. Stowe,
Charles T. Barney,	Oscar L. Gubelman,	Frank J. Mathews,	Eben B. Thomas,
August Belmont,	John W. Hardenbergh,	Robert H. McCurdy,	Myles Tierney,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert M. Jarvis,	Allan L. McDermott,	Augustus H. Vanderpoel,
Frederick G. Bourne,	William B. Jenkins,	James G. Morgan,	John J. Voorhees,
William Brinkerhoff,	C. H. Kelsey,	N. Thayer Robb,	George W. Young,
John D. Carscallen,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert S. Ross,	Augustus Zabriske.
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry Lembeck.	Edwin A. Stevens.	

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Report Affecting Central Park West Block Front—Sales of Dwellings Near Fifth Avenue and on the West Side.

The report that the Clark estate has sold its vacant block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, was revived yesterday. No buyer's name was mentioned in connection with the report, nor could confirmation or denial of it be obtained at the offices of the Clark estate.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. George W. Bramwell the four-story dwelling 6 East Forty-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Goodhue Livingston has sold to George C. Clarke the four-story dwelling 10 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Eliza Hemenway Cabot to a client for occupancy the four-story dwelling 112 West Eighty-seventh Street, 17 by 100.8.

Collins & Collins have sold for Chalmers Wood and Frederick W. Jackson to the Lenox Hill Corporation the four-story dwelling 18 East Seventy-fifth Street, 24.8 by 102.2. This company recently acquired, through the same brokers, the adjoining house, No. 16, and will erect on both lots American basement dwellings.

Paul Gumbinner is the buyer of the dwelling 54 West Seventieth Street, sold recently through L. J. Phillips & Co.

It is reported that Esther W. Chauncey has sold to Mary E. Riley the five-story American basement dwelling 327 West Eighty-seventh Street, 16 by 100.8.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for the Moss estate to J. T. Hildebrant the three five-story tenements, 2,409, 2,411, and 2,413 Second Avenue, each 25 by 90.

Duff & Brown have sold for Mary C. Van Cott the lot at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, for about $20,000.

Ernst Thalmann was elected yesterday a member of the Board of Directors of the Century Realty Company.

Nevius & Perelman have sold to S. Steiner, for improvement, 647 and 649 Fifth Street, old buildings on plot 30.6 by 97.

Slawson & Hobbs report the following leases for a term of years: 515 West End Avenue, for B. Blackrin to R. Miller; 502 West End Avenue, for W. E. D. Stokes to J. Levy; 342 Amsterdam Avenue, for William Walker to a Mr. McGary; 24 West Seventy-second Street, for a Mr. Wetherall to a Mr. Heln; 121 West Seventy-second Street, for a Mr. Hasbrouck to Mrs. A. Humphreys, and 111 West Eighty-fifth Street, for H. A. James to R. Bradley.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 190.8 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.10 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to Cohen & Glauber..... $7,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, 174 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 77.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,525.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William C. Orr, referee, 14 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,006.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter J. Everett, referee, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 430 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 90.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,240.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1¾ by 90.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 51 feet south of Rose Street, for a six-story brick stable and storage building, 50 by 96; D. H. Chaffee of 794 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Albert Rothermel, Bergen Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Fifteenth Street, north side, 229 feet east of Tenth Avenue, to a six-story brick bakery; National Biscuit Company, premises, owner; C. W. Romeyn of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,700.

Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner, to one-story brick showrooms; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Wellwedel of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,500.

White Plains Road, west side, 302 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 21 by 40; John S. Kohan, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 15.8 by 30.8; Meta Wendler of 1,056 Tinton Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect.

Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Home Street, to a three-story frame hotel and hall, 25 by 61.10; Eichler Brewing Company of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22.3 by 42.4; S. Stroleigh of 71 Broadway, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 276.8 ft s of 180th St, old line x 271.8 ft s of 180th St, 100; Martha J. Spears to Marie Cohn, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE D, e s, 48.8 ft n of 7th St, 24.4x85; Henry Strauss to Max Friedman and another, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

BEAVER ST, 37, n e s, 72.11 ft e of Broad St, 21x102.3x17.7x104.5; John M. Hills to Frederic B. Jennings, other considerations and..... $100

BECKER AV, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, 75x100; Henry Ost and others, heirs, to James A. Varian, B. & S..... Nom.

BECKER AV, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, 75x100; Jacob Bissinger to James A. Varian, quitclaim and correction deed... Nom.

BECKER AV, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, 75x100; Abner B. Mills, executor, to James A. Varian..... Nom.

BECKER AV, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, 75x100; Adylly Porges and another to James A. Varian, quitclaim..... Nom.

BECKER AV, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, 75x100; Emma L. Bacon and others, heirs, to Benjamin De F. Curtiss, quitclaim..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,006, e s, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x155.11x25x164.8; Annie Aaron and others to Anna S. Finck..... Nom.

CANNON ST, S, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Edward T. McGinley, executor, to Henry Pasinsky..... 15,000

CANNON ST, S, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Sallie O'Connell to Henry Pasinsky, quitclaim..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x115.1x25x127.6; Lucy M. Maher to Henry C. Neuwirth, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

HARRISON AV, e s, at s s of Lot 44, runs e 107.8 x n e 30.11 x n e 18.6 x w to avenue x s 40.11, being Lot 44, and s 3-5 of Lot 43, map of seventy-one lots, Kingsland estate; Jessie N. Stillman to Frank G. Fowler, (mtg $4,793). Nom.

HARRISON AV, e s, 40.3 ft n from s s of Lot 44, runs n 0.6± e to e s of Lot 43x w to beginning, being n 3-5 of Lot 43, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate; John D. Beals to Jessie N. Stillman, quitclaim.. Nom.

JACKSON AV, e s, 227.3 ft n of 166th St, 23.6x87.6; Catherine A. Lavelle to Rebecca M. Clausen, (mtg $7,000)..... 10,400

JOHN ST, w s, Lot 711½, map of Elizabeth B. King, City Island; Annie Wheyden to Joseph Wheyden, (mtg $100, R S 50 cents)..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, w s, between Houston and Stanton Sts, 25x100; Louis Lese to Abraham Berkovitz and another, mtgs $12,250)..... Nom.

MADISON ST, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, runs n 98.4 x w 20 x s 20 x w 2.4 x s 78.7 x street x e 31.7; Hermann Levy to Abraham Levenstein and another, (mtg $36,000,) other considerations and..... 100

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 120 ft s of 176th St, 25x70; Jacob M. Young to Jenny Cockburn, (mtg $2,585)..... Exchange

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 275 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Lantz Company C of Eastenwald to John D. Bengtsson..... Nom.

MORRIS PL or Av, old line, s e corner of 160th St, runs s 70x w 1 to Morris Av, new line x n 70 x e 1; Eugene Ring to William F. Oiver, quitclaim..... Nom.

TREMONT AV, s s, 35.6 ft e of Anthony Avenue, 87.6x100; James S. Maher to Minnie L. Maher, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

6TH AV, n s, 50x114, being w ½ of Lot 497, map of Wakefield; Jenny Cockburn to Jacob M. Young, (mtg $2,250)..... Exch.

11TH ST, s s, 443 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Mary Feller and another to Morris Bluestein, (mtg $26,000,) other considerations and..... 100

20TH ST, 18 to 22 West, and 23 West 19th St, s s, 340 ft w of 5th Av, runs s 92x w 25x s 92 to 19th St x w 25x n 92x w 25 x n 92 to 20th St x e 75; John Davis to J. Newton Osorio, 2-5 part, (mtg $450,-000)..... Nom.

26TH ST, 439 West, n s, 390.9 ft w of 9th Av, 27.11x98.9; Helene Galewski to Alexander Wells, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

32D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x98.9; Helen W. Bergen to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

32D ST, 340 West, s s, 349.8 ft w of 8th Av, 12.10x98.9; Annie Donohue to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, other considerations and..... 100

32D ST, 342 West, s s, 362.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x98.9; also 346 West, s s, 387.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x98.9; Henry Kensing to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, other considerations and..... 100

45TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Isabella B. Baird and another to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

46TH ST, 18 West, s s, 286 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.5; William S. Kane to Amelia L. Von Mayhoff, (mtg $4,800)..... Omitted

46TH ST, 18 West, s s, 286 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.5; Francis P. Furnald to William S. Kane, other consideration and..... 100

57TH ST, 235 East, n s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.4; Charles J. Galligan to Kathryn Galligan, 3-7 part, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

61ST ST, 35 East, n s, 38.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x100.5; Marcus Kempner to Henry B. Anderson..... Nom.

62D ST, s s, 225 ft e of West End or 11th Av, 25x100.5; Emma W. Vaughan to Jennie Clifton, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Henry Grasman to Elizabeth E. McDonald, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

64TH ST, 46 West, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 30x100.5; Michael H. Donovan to Amos F. Eno..... $9,500

73D ST, n s, 231.9 ft e of Park Av, 51.5x102.2; Grosvenor Atterbury and another to the Residence Realty Company, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

73D ST, 132 East, s s, 110 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x102.2; Stowe & Phelps to the Residence Realty Company, (mtg $12,-500)..... Nom.

80TH ST, 163 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100; Annie Giesemann to Thomas W. Grimley, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

82D ST, 151 East, n s, 87.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.2x102.2; Venance Besset to Thomas Darbois and another, (mtgs $12,000)..... Nom.

100TH ST, 204 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Rosie Haberman to Eva D. Ludeman, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

100TH ST, 243 East, n s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Mary E. Shea to the City of New York..... 6,300

112TH ST, 134 West, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Charles W. Vail to Mary E. Vail, (mtg $24,500,) re-recorded..... Nom.

123D ST, n s, 386.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Isaac Levin to Lawrence C. Lommel, (mtg $30,000)..... Exch.

134TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Lawrence C. Lommel to Isaac Levin, (mtg $17,500)..... Exch.

151ST ST, n s, 91.1 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 114.1 x w 0.9 x s 114.1 to beginning; Frances H. Graham to John McKee, B. & S..... Nom.

162d St, s s, 173 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Alice M. Stout, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 295; Urry Goodman to Joseph Ciukow, 4 10-12 years..... $900

HENRY ST, 156; Louis Michael to J. Schlacketzky, 2 years..... 900

2D AV, 1,242; John H. Bruns to John McGuire, 5 years..... 1,600

2D AV, 119; Ferdinand Ehrhart to Henry Quasi, 5 years..... 2,280

6TH ST, 423 East; Frieda Hart to Emil Kober, 3 years 1½ months..... 720

20TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11; Katharine T. Moore to Mary A. Ferguson, 21 years..... 320

94TH ST, 328 East; Franz Foerster and another to Gottlieb Klaiber, 5 years..... 360

118TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Henry Hirsch to Meyer Shapiro and another, 5 years..... 3,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to City Trust Company; 61st St, n s, 38.6 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... $33,000

BENGTSON, John P., to Land Company C of Edenwald; Monticello Av, e s, 275 ft s of Randall Av, Edenwald, 1 year..... 125

BERKOVITZ, Abraham, and another, to Louis Lese; Lewis St, 117, building loan due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 11,000

BERKOVITZ, Abraham, and another, to Louis Lese; Lewis St, 117, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,750

BLUESTEIN, Morris, to Mary Feller; 11th St, s s, 443 ft e of Avenue B, installments..... 4,500

CENTRAL BUILDING IMPROVEMENT and Investment Company to Irving Savings Institution; Washington Square East, 56.6 ft n e of 4th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 110,000

CLIFTON, Jennie, to Carrie E. Deshon and another, executors and trustees; 62d St, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 11 years..... 14,000

DAVIS, Robert H., to John P. Robinson; 41st St, 114 West, prior mortgage $27,500, equal liens, due Sept. 4, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DAVIS, Robert H., to Charles A. Reilly; 41st St, 114 West, prior mortgage $27,500, equal lien, due Sept. 4, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DELLA, Gherardesca Josephine E., and others, to United States Trust Company, trustee; Avenue D, 30 to 34; also Church St, 313, all title, interest, and time due as per bond..... 12,000

DELLA, Gherardesca Josephine E., to United States Trust Company, trustee; Avenue D, 30 to 34; also Church St, 313, all title, interest, and time due as per bond..... 12,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and another to George Stause; 76th St, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, due July 31, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

JENNINGS, Frederic B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Beaver St, 37, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 50,000

KANZ, William S., and Francis P. Furnald; 46th St, 18 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 48,000

KELLY, James S., to Bank for Savings; 125th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 55,000

LEVY, Esther, Abraham, and another to Hermann Levy; Madison St, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, prior mtg $36,-000, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LEVIN, Isaac, to David Bussel; 134th St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

NORTHEN, Nellie T., and another, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 162d St, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, due March 12, 1903, 6 per cent..... 24,000

OSORIO, J. Newton, to John Davis; 20th St, 18 to 22 West; also 19th St, 23 West, 2-5 parts, due Jan. 1, 1900..... 56,502

PASINSKY, Henry, to the German Savings Bank; Cannon St, 8, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

REICHER, Josepher, and others to the American Mortgage Company; 6th Av, 153, due Dec. 12, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SATTLER, Theodore, and wife to Andrew J. Dalton; Creston Av, e s, being part of Lot 102, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 3 years..... 800

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Meyer L. Sire; 45th St, 148 West, prior mortgage $27,000, 1 year..... 7,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Isabella B. Baird and another; 45th St, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to John H. Foster, trustee; East Broadway, n e corner of Montgomery St, five years, 4½ per cent..... 95,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel Blumenthal and another; East Broadway, n e corner of Montgomery St, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

VARIAN, James A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Becker Av, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, Washingtonville, 1 year..... 6,000

VARIAN, James A., to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company; Becker Av, n e s, at n w s of Fulton St, prior mortgage $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,679

WALDO, Gertrude B., to Title Insurance Company; Bacchus St, 83 and 85, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

WELLER, Augusta, (formerly Fisher,) to Alexander B. Crane, as trustee; 140th St, s w s, at n w s of 3d Av, 3 years..... 22,000

YOUNG, Jacob M., to Rollin H. Lynde; 6th Av, n s, being w ½ of Lot 497, map of Wakefield, installments, due Nov. 1, 1907..... 3,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWERY BANK to Irving Bachrach and another, assigns 3 mortgages, all title.. $1

FAYE, E. Frederick, and another, executors, to Mary I. Brooks and another. 8,000

HART, Homer, and another, administrators, to Hattie B. Heffley..... 4,093

HILLMAN, Frank, and Dore Golding to Moses Esberg..... 1

KRATSCH, Katharina, to Emma Hassey..... 13,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Sarah A. G. Skinner..... 8,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 5,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Charles Remsen and another, trustees..... 85,000

PARK, William G., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 8,000

PETERS, Philip, to William Holistein... 3,000

RANDALL, Sidwell S., executor, to Mary L. Williamson..... 5,500

TALMAN, Frederica, to Caroline M. Hertzel..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to S. Ward Doubleday, trustee.. 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 5,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to the New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 13,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to the German Savings Bank.. 23,000

SARLES, Lizzie, as guardian, to Alice G. Sarles..... 1

SMYTH, Anthony, to Mary S. Todd..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

WESTCHESTER AV, 765; John Immel against Nelson Morris & Co., lessees and contractors..... 862

WHITE ST, 125; New York Elevator Supply and Repair Company against Mary E. Beistor, owner; George R. Beistor..... 40

58TH ST, 229 West; D. H. Darrin Company against Cornelius O'Reilly, owner; William F. O'Reilly, contractor..... 452

72D ST, 124 West; John A. Murray against C. T. Raynolds, owner; Thomas J. Meade, contractor..... 600

164TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 90x100; Christ Lieberum against James F. Byrnes, owner and contractor..... 108

Financial.

Barrel Shares Are the Best

industrial investment any one can now put money into. Every working day of every year is market time for the product. The proposition is unique in its attractiveness.

IT CONCERNS A BUSINESS OF $40,000,000 YEARLY.
IT INSURES SAVINGS OF $10,000,000 YEARLY.
IT CONTROLS THE BARREL SITUATION ABSOLUTELY.

Is there another instance in the whole industrial field where a vast and important business remains in the choking grasp of methods 2,500 years old? Not one. This is the

BARREL OF DOUBLE STAVE VENEER
FOR DRY MATERIALS MADE BY OUR NEW PATENT MACHINES.

Lighter, Tighter, Neater, Stronger, Cheaper Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

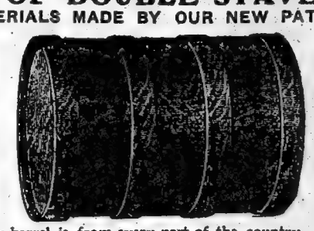

Less Wood, Less Work, Less Space, Lasts Longer, Better in Use Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

The call for this new barrel is from every part of the country. Practical men who see it are urgent to adopt it. The company is making every effort to supply the demand. The factory at Cleveland, O., is jammed with orders.

On Saturday last (13th inst.) an order for twenty-five (25) additional Barrel Machines was placed with the Colborne Mfg. Co., 31-41 East Indiana St., Chicago, Ill.

Factories are to be established in all the great distributing centres of the country—the first new one at Jersey City. Conservative estimates show on the manufacturing business of the company fully

75 PER CENT. PROFIT.

And it is believed that factories enough will be in operation the first year to insure

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS OF $4,500,000.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF TREASURY STOCK (PAR $1) WILL STILL BE SOLD AT 40 CENTS A SHARE.

This is an additional source of great profit to early investors, as the price of the stock will go to 50 cents as soon as the present allotment is exhausted. MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO S. H. SMART, Treasurer.

COME AND SEE THE BARREL OR WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.,
Office, 180 Broadway, New York.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 248 and 250; Morris A. Samuels against Hyman Packtman and another, Jan. 20, 1902..... 12

46TH ST, 203 to 209 West; George Dewhurst against Ellen A. Quinn and another, March 25, 1902..... 406

53D ST, s s, 54 ft e of 1st Av, —; Adam Seitz against Katie Kroener, July 18, 1902..... 185

137TH ST, 604 East; Frederick A. Pfister against William Jay, trustee, and another, July 11, 1902..... 40

Lis Pendens.

ESSEX ST, 35; City of New York against Fannie Wolf, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98; Middleton S. Borland against Abraham Du Bois and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

HENRY ST, 89; Jacob Margovitz against Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. M. Flateau.

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of 181st St, 30.6x95; William Z. Larned against Joseph Tesoro and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Marks.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 30x125; Joseph Immel against Nelson Morris & Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

WILLOW LANE ROAD, n s, at southerly corner of Samuel Nelson's land, runs n w along said land 330.6 x s w 54.8 x s s 334 to Willow Lane Road x n e 54.6 to beginning, and Eastern Boulevard, n w s, 158 ft n e of Hakkin St, runs n e 59.4 x n w 325 x s w 60 x s e — to beginning; Lloyd Thompson against Benjamin F. Nelson and another, (partition;) attorney, R. S. Johnson.

5TH AV, 12; Municipal Realty Corporation against Max Juster, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weil, Wolf & Kramer.

10TH ST, 236 and 238 West, rear, two actions; City of New York against Minnie A. Thomas, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

97TH ST, 225 and 227 East, two actions; Eva Kaye against Sarah Seligman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

113TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Domenik Altieri against Shearith Bnai Israel Congregation and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

132D ST, 408.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x99.11; Dora A. Valentine, guardian, against James A. Jones and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Cooper.

146TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry against Meta Meyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Early.

162D ST, s s, 15.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.7x77.9x irregular; Mary C. Hoyt against Northern Improvement Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LOAN COMPANY.

An order made by Justice Scripture of the Supreme Court, appointing Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., permanent receiver of the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company, was yesterday filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County.

The appointment was made on the application of Attorney General Davis, who moved before Justice Scripture some time ago to have the affairs of the company wound up. The order says that the company shall be dissolved and a fair distribution of the assets made among the members and creditors. The bond of the receiver has been fixed at $75,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE GORDON & BUCHANAN CIGAR COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter F. Wood temporary receiver of the assets of the Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Company of 26 Warren Street, against which a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, on the application of Schier & Walter, creditors for $518.

FREDERICK V. ENGEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frederick V. Engel, who formerly kept a saloon at 16 West Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities of $17,092 and no assets. In February last he gave a bill of sale of the stock and good-will of that saloon to Adam Engel to pay the latter's claim and any surplus to go to other creditors. The stock was valued at $3,000 and good-will $3,000. There are ninety-three creditors, among them being Adam Engel, $4,227; Central Brewing Company, $4,000; Acker, Merrall & Condit, $623, and Bernheim Brothers of Louisville, Ky., $596.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARZILAY, David, and Josie Kleeblatt—A. Heussner..... $104

COHN, Max—H. J. Schultz..... 839

CREEDEN, Timothy J.—W. J. Simons and another, executor..... 337

CARRIGAN, Thomas J. D.—L. Burger... 105

DERR, William R.—Lenox Loan Association..... 46

EISENHUTH, John W.—George C. Flint Company..... 151

FINLAYSON, John A.—E. G. Smith..... 172

FREEDMAN, Oscar—A. Davis..... 1,024

IBA, Jacob, and James Light—Hebdon Machine and Cloth Finishing Company.. 155

KOHN, Simon, and Henry L. Tickner; Edward W. Hanauer and Solomon H. Meyers—M. Cohen..... 95

KOHN, Simon, and Henry L. Tickner; Edward W. Hanauer and Solomon H. Meyers—S. Weinberg..... 86

LEHMAN, Henry—I. Kraus..... 97

MAXWELL, Edward—J. M. Graeffe..... 20

MAYER, Edgar A.—E. Moore, administrator..... 40

McKENNA, Thomas J.—H. B. Pease and another..... 418

MUELLER, Julius—J. Gillies..... 29

POPPE, Arthur—Wood & Selick, incorporated..... 29

PARROGA, Joseph L.—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company..... 457

RUNDE, Adam T.—W. E. Teft and another..... 117

RICHARDSON, Charles—C. R. Meyer, assignee..... 134

ROBERTSON, Mary—M. Dooley..... 29

RUTTER, Frederick—B. Smush..... 53

RUDOLPH, George—W. Schmidt..... 136

SCHUESSLER, Andrew J.—M. Sames.... 147

SHERIDAN, Bartholomew—L. Burger.... 24

TROPER, Abraham—Excelsior Shirt Company..... 66

URBACH, William—A. Miller and another 73

WRIGHT, Mrs. Peter M.—J. Wanamaker.. 193

Financial.

CLOSING OUT AUCTION,

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

Saturday, Sept. 20,
AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP, ON THE PREMISES,
Rain or Shine,
THE REMAINING 150 LOTS,
Lefferts & Belmont Aves.
AND ADJOINING STREETS,
MORRIS PARK,
Richmond Hill

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

☞ AT THE SALE ON LABOR DAY, WHICH WAS STOPPED ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF DARKNESS, OVER 325 LOTS WERE SOLD. THE REMAINING 150 LOTS ARE AMONG THE BEST ON THE PROPERTY, AND THIS WILL BE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING CHOICE LOTS AT MORRIS PARK AT AUCTION. ☜

THE PROPERTY IS IN A SPLENDIDLY DEVELOPED SECTION.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

or a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for all cash.

Titles insured without expense to purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

LUNCHEON. MUSIC. PASSES.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,
187 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or Temporary Office on Atlantic Ave., Opposite the Station, Morris Park.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH'S CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.

East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.

EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD. Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.

EAST 16TH ST.

Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.

415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV. Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

FLATBUSH.—THIS BEATS A BARGAIN IN AN OLD HOUSE. BUILT FOR $9,000, FOR MERCHANT WHO FAILED. MUST SELL. PRICE, $8,250. Terms: $850 cash; balance very easy, or make offer. BRAND NEW, exceedingly beautiful detached house. Large piazza in front and around side; ON A HIGHLY VALUABLE CORNER, 58x100 feet; all improved; no assessments. House contains hall in centre; 11 LARGE ROOMS; tiled bath; fine conservatory; laundry and every modern convenience. Trimmed in oak, sycamore and ash; all parquet floors; LAVISHLY DECORATED. Burlap; plate shelf and wainscot in the very large dining room. Immensely fine location; CLOSE TO ELEVATED STATION AND OCEAN AV. Prospect Park section. 25 minutes to Park Row. Open daily. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK, PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.

ONE SOLD

of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement brown and lime stone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen, laundry tiled; electric lights; beamed paneled dining room ceiling; selected hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious; corner house, planned for physician; open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, Builder, on premises; or Robert Ward Real Estate Co., 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES IN KENSINGTON, Ave. E, bet. East 2d and East 3d Sts. NEW DETACHED HOUSES, up to date in every respect; hardwood trim; open nickel plumbing; handsomely decorated; FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN BROOKLYN. Don't fail to look at these houses before you purchase elsewhere; price, $4,000; probably less to right parties, and on easy terms. C. H. DENNISON, ON PREMISES, OR 1,124 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.
OVERLOOKING THE BAY,
on the best block in Bay Ridge, lot 50x100.4. Hardwood floors, open nickel plumbing, porcelain bath, cypress trim. House built to order for owner; $5,250 cash, balance on mortgage. Special inducements in Winter's supply of coal. Telephone installed, electric and gas fixtures. House will rent for $50.00. Address OWNER, 704-708 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.

4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

NEW HOUSE IN FLATBUSH.

Choicest section; near Kings Co. elevated; to insure quick sale; 11 rooms; richly decorated; open plumbing; polished oak floors; art glass windows; ample grounds; every modern convenience; terms as desired; price, $6,000. JOHNSTON & CO., Builders, 26 Court St.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second, and third mortgages.

For Sale—House, or exchange; on Sullivan St., 4-story double brick; in thorough condition; all rented, $960 per annum; mortgage, $4,500; what have you in exchange? Address owner, Joseph Schwars, 255 Van Buren St.

150 FT. FROM FIRST ST. PROSPECT PARK.
Three and four-story private dwellings.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, Premises.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having houses or apartments to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A small private house betw. 110th and 125th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs.; price must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted for Cash—Up-town properties at bargain prices. Address particulars, Charles Richmond, Post Office, Station L.

A plot, 40x100, below 14th St.; must be cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

CLOSING OUT AUCTION,

Saturday, Sept. 20,
AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP, ON THE PREMISES,
Rain or Shine,
THE REMAINING 150 LOTS,
Lefferts & Belmont Aves.
AND ADJOINING STREETS,
MORRIS PARK,
Richmond Hill

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

☞ AT THE SALE ON LABOR DAY, WHICH WAS STOPPED ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF DARKNESS, OVER 325 LOTS WERE SOLD. THE REMAINING 150 LOTS ARE AMONG THE BEST ON THE PROPERTY, AND THIS WILL BE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING CHOICE LOTS AT MORRIS PARK AT AUCTION. ☜

THE PROPERTY IS IN A SPLENDIDLY DEVELOPED SECTION.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

or a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for all cash.

Titles insured without expense to purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

LUNCHEON. MUSIC. PASSES.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,
187 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or Temporary Office on Atlantic Ave., Opposite the Station, Morris Park.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Marie Antoinette

Broadway, 66th to 67th Street.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

600 Rooms. Singly and en Suite. 300 Rooms overlooking the beautiful Hudson River and the Majestic Palisades.

Long Distance Telephone in Every Room.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS BY THE MONTH, SEASON OR YEAR.

Attractive Rooms and Suites With Bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS.

It is generally conceded that the HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE is one of the most popular and attractive family hotels in the city. It is most accessibly and conveniently located, being within five minutes' walk of Central Park, The Riverside Drive and Durland's Riding Academy, and within fifteen minutes' ride of any theatre in the city.

The underground R. R., Elevated R. R., and five lines of surface cars pass within 100 feet of the Hotel, reaching any part of the city without change of cars.

We invite a personal inspection of the Hotel and its apartments.

Information regarding rates, terms, &c., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.

HENRY F. ROESSER.

Apartments for "bettering the condition" of the tired looker.

A good table at a fixed weekly charge.

Service that serves.

Suites of two and three rooms with bath, $700 to $1800.

THE MARTINIQUE,

54-58 West 33d St.

W. C. MORRIS, Mgr.

"THE RAMON,"

240 WEST 57TH ST.,
near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all car lines.

New Residential Hotel.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

DINING SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
Physician's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

THE HANOVER,

2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.

Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.

D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel. 117 West 58th Street

Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class Restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,

ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.

Superintendent on premises.

227 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Corner 95th Street,
New York's famous Driveway.
High grades—Absolutely fireproof.

THE "HUDSON."

House newly Renovated.
Electric light, separate elevator and stairs for servants.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, $800 to $2,200.
See Supt. on premises or
JOHN McCARTHY, Fifth Av. and 113th St.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE CRITERION,

60 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Apartments, four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, &c.

RENTS, $45 TO $50.

Under personal supervision of new owner, JUDSON LAWSON.

WASHINGTON.

318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.

Ready for occupancy September 15, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65. Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

CASANOVA.
257, 259 WEST 129TH ST.

Elevator Apartment of four and six all light, sunny rooms; electric light, tiled bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, telephone service; rent $33 and $50; elevator service all night. Apply on premises, or
M. JUST, 219 West 125th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, THE CENTRAL.

No. 68 South. Corner apartment, seven light rooms; bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat; $50 to $75.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park. Single apartment house, No. 2 East 84th St.; eight large rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 62 East 106th St.

Broadway, Corner 66th St.—Seven and bath, $40 to $85; select house; fine location; cars and station.

Cathedral Heights—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

THE WARREN, 430-432 West 34th St.

Elegant modern four and five-room apartments, hot water, telephone; $28-$40. Ames, 122 W. 34th.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, five rooms, bath, 238 East 21st St.; latest improvements; $27 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 62d St; modern improvements; $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

THE ATLANTA.

205 West 70th Street, Broadway, at Sherman Square. Elegant light suites; quiet and refined.

To Let—9 large room apartment; all improvements; 302 Columbus Av. Call; see it. Apply Horton's.

Lexington Av., 564.—Flat one flight up, six rooms and bath. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Choice single apartment, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; $40. 133 West 84th St.

Apartment Hotels.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST POINT, KAUNEONGA,

West 95th St., between West End Av. and Riverside.
320 to 338
High class Apartments, with 175 feet frontage, beautifully situated.

Unobstructed View Toward the North.
An Open View of Hudson, Palisades and the Surrounding Country.

Showing the viaduct over 96th St., with approaches and pavilion.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms. Bath.

For Large or Small Families.
Not One Dark Room.
Ample Closet Room.
Reasonable, Moderate Rentals.

Every modern device; all improvements and appointments; elevator service day and night. Superintendent, on premises, or

GORDON S. McCREEDY & Co., 581 Columbus Ave., Cor. 88th St.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

376 Buildings represented; 1,094 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rent $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.

Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2,450 Madison Square.

Elizabeth,

S. W. COR. 105TH ST. & B'WAY.

A very few desirable seven and eight-room apartments; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply; hardwood trim, and every known up-to-date improvement; rents from $840 to $1,020; convenient to 104th St. "L" station; concessions. Agent on premises daily and Sunday.

ST. IVES, 153 E 72d St.

7 extra large rooms & bath; **SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM**; decorated to suit; ready for occupancy; electric elevator; every improvement; rents $600-$900. Agent on premises.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.

Choice, large, light apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric lights, elevator all night; steam heat, hot water; rent, $1,100 to $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Lexington Av. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.

Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house, $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

NEWLY DECORATED,

ready for occupancy, single flats, seven large rooms, bath, steam heat; all modern improvements; rents, $25, $28; located on 7th Av. Janitor, 200 West 132d.

MAGNIFICENT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Modern five-room apartments in highly reputable property facing picturesque Morningside Park; restricted to refined adult families; shopping and travel; exceedingly convenient; rent, $33.00-$34.00. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.—Six and seven rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $60 to $75. Janitor on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $30.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

WITHOUT A QUESTION

best flats in Harlem for the money; seven rooms, bath; all modern improvements; rents moderate; will decorate to suit. Janitor, 203 West 133d St.

106th St., Near Broadway.
Convenient to all trains.
Handsome suites; 7 rooms, $40.
Apply on premises, 211 West 106th St.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones, attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 885 Broadway.

To Let.—2,185 7th Av., six-light-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

600 Park Av., Corner 64th St.—Apartment; light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $600 per year.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Corner eight-room apartment; pictures, cut glass; every elegance; complete; private home for Winter; elevator; unusual opportunity. Particulars, 239 West 116th St. Baird.

8 rooms, bath; everything complete, including silver, elegant china, bed, table linen; all light rooms; beautiful view Central Park. Apply immediately, C. L. D., 349 Central Park West.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; $1,200 yearly. 75 East 81st.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

Music studio, at least 20 feet square, with bedroom and bath adjoining; unfurnished; also studio at least 30 feet square, with bath adjoining; no bedroom; unfurnished; between Washington Square and 70th St.; rent from $50 to $70 per month. Address Miss McKee, 194 Times Bldg.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Small, plainly furnished flat, with bath, by young couple; moderate rent. Address, by mail, T. L., 92 East 14th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Golden Gate,

N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,

Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LAURA OPPENHEIMER et al., as executors, etc., plaintiffs, against SOPHIE HOEBERMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lewis Street, with the southerly side of Sixth Street; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixth Street sixty-five (65) feet; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nineteen (19) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and again parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-five (35) feet and seven (7) inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-two (32) feet to the westerly side of Lewis Street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lewis Street, twenty (20) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 328, and in Liber 949 of Conveyances, Page 538.

Dated New York, September 2d, 1902.
DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

BANDLER & BEER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 76 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 199 Lewis Street:

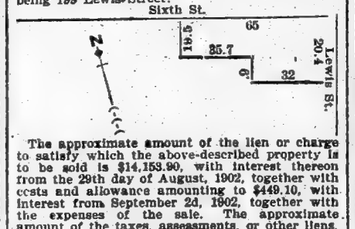

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,153.90, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $449.10, with interest from September 2d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $623.29.

Dated New York, September 2d, 1902.
DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

s3-2aw8wW&S&s25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLEMENT C. MOORE, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PLACE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, distinguished by the street number 118 East 119th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence easterly along One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

C. E. SOUTHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 119th Street.

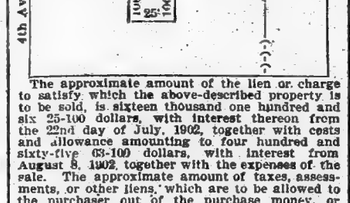

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is sixteen thousand one hundred and six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and sixty-five 63-100 dollars, with interest from August 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten hundred and ninety 75-100 dollars and interest, exclusive of taxes of 1902.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

s10-2aw3wW&o1

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York—Place of Trial.—SIMON ADLER and HENRY S. HERRMAN, plaintiffs, against ERNEST E. CALIFANO and Anna Califano, his wife; the New York Slate Works, Davis Goll, Mauro Pizzutiello and Donato Pizzutiello, composing the firm of M. Pizzutiello and Brother; Charles Demarco, the name "Charles" being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Casmento and Dominick Casmento, composing the firm of Casmento Roofing Company; Frank Vahlen, Alderton Clarke Company, Harris Levit, Martin Erlandsen, Balthasar Diehl, John O'Brien, John Poeller, John Wolfe, John Miller, John Ogilvie, John Wright, John Bluco, John Scally, John Fink, John Lerach, John Wechselbaum, John Vincent, John Bearhope, John Hutzel, the name of each of the defendants from O'Brien to Hutzel, inclusive, being in each instance fictitious, the real given names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; Abraham Davidson and Mary Davidson, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1902.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Abraham Davidson and Mary Davidson, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) and Charles Demarco, (the name Charles being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of September, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 28th day of July, 1902.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. s17-1aw6vW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VERNE M. BOVIE, plaintiff, against CLAYTON SIMPSON, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1902.

FREDERICK C. LAWYER, Attorney for plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, CLAYTON SIMPSON:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said clerk on the same day.

Dated September 17th, 1902.

FREDERICK C. LAWYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. se17-1aw6wW

Pianos and Organs.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano, including stool and cover, at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

It's not surprising that we delivered last week hundreds of Harmony Pianos, for Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world.

This 10 years Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of every Harmony.

This Is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, three pedals highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler, 7 1-3 octaves, new Boston fallboard and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and will improve with use. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new **CHESTER PIANO**; "the best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST.
Stool cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings.)
254 West 125th St, near 8th Ave.

BIDDLE PIANOS IN THE BRONX.

Special bargains; Chickering, $35. Other well-known makers. Uprights, $65 upwards. Squares, $25. Rents, $3 up; installments, $5. 2,930 Third Ave., cor. 152d St.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS RENTED, $3 MONTHLY, CARTAGE FREE, this week. Bargains, $95, Sterling upright, $4 monthly until paid; $99, Steinway Square, $4 monthly until paid.

GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, great bargain; fine upright, $90; Weser Upright, $65; elegant Rosewood, $35; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

MORAN, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORAN, late of the County of New York, (artist,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Alex. Thain, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. J. LEE MORRILL, M. D., Executor. ALEX. THAIN, Atty. for Executor.

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

For Sale.

SUVIO GAS HEATER.

FOR WARMING ROOMS AND COOKING PURPOSES.

Fits on your present gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp. Requires no pipe or hose. The heat from the gas flame increased 500 per cent.

Gas Consumed One Quarter of a Cent Per Hour.

NO CHANGE OF FIXTURE. NO RUBBER PIPE. NO FITTINGS. NO FLUE. NO EXPLOSION. NO ODOR. ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT. PURE RADIANT HEAT.

Used and recommended by prominent physicians. Indispensable in sick rooms, houses, nurseries, institutions, hotels and boarding houses, &c. DEMONSTRATED and SOLD in all DEPARTMENT STORES, the HARDWARE and CROCKERY TRADE, GAS INCANDESCENT SUPPLY HOUSES, plumbers, gas companies. A liberal discount to the trade.

Small Size, $1.25. Large Size, $1.50.

TO AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, SEE THAT YOUR BILL CALLS FOR SUVIO.

SUVIO HEATING CO.,

1079 3d Ave., near 64th St. and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.

SENT ALL OVER. OPEN EVENINGS. TEL. 935 B 79TH.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

$45.00 DIAMOND RING $15

All this week a sale of genuine TIFFANY DIAMOND RINGS, all sizes, large and perfectly cut diamonds; full of fire. Orders by mail filled. Old jewelry taken in exchange. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$15.00 GOLD WATCH. $6.

Your old watch taken in exchange. 1,000 to select from this week. Waltham and Elgin 14-K Gold, Premier cases, fully guaranteed. The money will be refunded if they can be bought for less than $15 elsewhere. Mail orders filled. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING RINGS.

We make them all shapes and sizes. Thousands to select from in 14-K, 18-K, and 22-K Gold; made without a seam, from $3 to $25. Engraved free. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1881.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 296 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. H. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

A finely executed oil painting, 25x29 inches, 1,500 years old, representing the Saviour when taken from the Cross, with six Disciples. M. Macdonald, 20 Broad St., New York.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,888 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 46 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

FIDELITY LOAN ASSOCIATION,

140 NASSAU ST. (CORNER BEEKMAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1882. INCORPORATED 1895.

Loans Upon Personal Securities

of all kinds and character, to any amount, directly and promptly.

We are members of the Banking Department; bonds filed as a guarantee of our responsibility.

All propositions received regarding any property or asset, to be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated, given due consideration and business conducted in a businesslike manner.

TELEPHONE 2444—JOHN.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Religious Notices.

BISHOP POTTER WILL DELIVER AN ADdress commemorative of the character and work of the late Dean Hoffman, in the chapel of the General Theological Seminary, on Wednesday, the 17th, at 5:30 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

TAYLOR, JOHN HENRY, OR HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE TAYLOR, Kendrick Taylor, Richard Taylor, Charles Taylor, and to the issue, if any, of Harriet G. Smith, Mary Ann Mumford, Jacob Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Charles Taylor, (who were the sisters and brothers of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, deceased,) the widow and heirs and next of kin of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, known also as HENRY TAYLOR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Jacob Taylor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Henry Taylor, known also as Henry Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of October, one thousand one hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. au27-1aw6wW&oc8

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 8 Park Pl.

A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 86th St. and Broadway. — Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 60 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.) — Specialties A1c. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 15th St. — Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. — Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Rest, Mad. Av. & 45th St.—Cuisine Francaise, A1c., Tdh., 1.25. Music. Entertainment free after dinner.

Clyde's BROADWAY & 75th St. A la Carte. Finely appointed. French Roof Garden.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 44th & Columbus. — Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Table d'hote & a la carte. MUSIC.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Madison Av. & 92d St. Finely appointed Tdh. & A1c.

HOTEL ROLAND,

69th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
RATES $1 PER DAY UPWARD,
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL Men only. 183 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16th St., 120 East.—For gentlemen; single rooms with board; convenient location for business.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests; references.

44th St., 225 West, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsome rooms, communicating, separate; parlor dining room; appointments, service, table superior.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms, single or en suite; private bath; everything first-class; table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

69th St., 104 West.—Entire third floor, together or separate, to quiet gentleman desiring superior permanent accommodations; fine house, perfect service; private American family.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with large dressing rooms and closets; adjoining bath; hot water always; refined surroundings and home comforts; exceptional table and service; large parlor dining room; reference.

80th St., 144 West.—Elegant large, small rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

96th St., 17 West.—Spacious rooms; dressing rooms; hall room; private bath; telephone; Americans; references required.

128th St., 128 West.—Large, bright room, running water; nicely furnished; excellent table; private family.

129th St., 109 West.—Three connecting or single sunny room to rent, with board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

Board Wanted.—By a refined family of three adults in a private house where there are no other boarders; would need three rooms, two adjoining; elaborate table not required, but good cooking necessary; location between 125th and 140th Sts., 5th and 8th Avs.

FIREMEN LIKELY TO HONOR CHIEF CROKER

Probably Will Choose Suspended Officer as President.

Convention, Attended by Mayor Low and Commissioner Sturgis, Considers Politics in the Department.

Two incidents at the first meeting of the thirtieth annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers at the Grand Central Palace yesterday indicated more plainly than anything that has been written or said the attitude of the firemen toward the dependency of their positions on politics. The first was amusing, and took place soon after the meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. President Miles S. Humphreys, Chief of the Pittsburg Fire Department, held up a yellow envelope and called out:

"Is Chief J. R. Canterbury present? Here is a telegram for him."

As Chief Canterbury arose a voice in the rear of the hall called:

"Come home at once. The Mayor has fired you."

At that there was much laughter and handclapping, and Chief Edward F. Croker of the New York Fire Department, who sat on the platform beside Mayor Low and Fire Commissioner Sturgis, smiled broadly. The countenances of the Mayor and the Fire Commissioner also showed a suspicion of a smile, but their pleasure was not so evident as that of Chief Croker.

In the afternoon the second incident occurred. Capt. William Brophy of Boston was speaking. Capt. Brophy for many years was connected with the Boston Fire Department. He is now an old man, and for several years has been on the retired list, holding the position of consulting electrical engineer of the Wire Bureau of the City Government.

"When it comes to the Fire Department," said he, "to the men who protect the two most valuable things we know, life and property, the public should say to the politicians, 'Stand back!'"

As the aged man raised his hand in a protesting gesture the veteran fire fighters cheered and stamped their feet and clapped their hands. "Say to them," continued Capt. Brophy, "'This department is too important and these men too valuable for you to touch!'" The applause was almost deafening.

Chief Croker, on the platform, tapped his left foot rapidly, but was not otherwise demonstrative. The young Chief of the New York Department was the centre of interest at the sessions of the convention yesterday. From the time he entered the Grand Central Palace with the Mayor and the Fire Commissioner until after the demonstration of his search-light fire engine near the Murray Hill Hotel last night, he was very popular.

He is an avowed and aggressive candidate for the Presidency of the association, and conducted his own campaign yesterday. In his bluff way he told the other Fire Chiefs that he wanted the election "as a vindication." All were more or less familiar with his recent tilt with the Fire Commissioner, and most of them expressed great admiration for the young Chief. They seemed to like his bluff manner, and Chiefs from the East and South and West said freely that in all probability the New Yorker would be elected their President at this meeting. Late last night no other candidate had been announced.

Mayor Low delivered the address of welcome, and Fire Commissioner Sturgis welcomed the Chiefs on behalf of the Fire Department. Chief James Devine of Salt Lake City responded for the association. A. C. Hendricks of New Haven, Conn., read a paper on "How Should Firemen Be Best Rewarded When Having Saved Human Lives at the Risk of Losing Their Own!" He said the reward should be to place the hero at the top of the eligible list for promotion.

A paper by Chief Croker was also read on "Wire Glass Windows."

Then followed a long discussion of the topic, "Are cities and towns keeping pace with improvements in fire protection in proportion to the increase of the conflagration hazard?" The debate was accompanied by some acrimony when it was declared that some of the Fire Chiefs were endeavoring, by pushing a motion to have a committee inspect and report on certain forms of apparatus, as stand pipes and the like, to inveigle the association into putting the stamp of its approval on some particular goods. In the course of the argument Chief Higgins of Albany made himself heard above the turmoil as he shouted:

"I know what is behind all this. I have nothing to sell, and I don't think this convention should place the stamp of its approval on any man's goods."

A noisy viva voce vote was taken and the motion of Chief Abbott of Boston prevailed.

LEGAL NOTES.

ILLEGAL SUSPENSION OF MEMBER OF A BENEFIT ORDER.—Justice D. Cady Herrick of the Albany Special Term of the Supreme Court has decided that where the by-laws of a benefit order provide that a member accused of having become intemperate after joining the order shall, before suspension therefor, have full opportunity for defense and may be represented on the trial by counsel, a suspension, amounting to an expulsion, is illegal where it is made without notice to the member of the hearing of the charges against him, and where his subsequent appeals to higher courts of the order are determined by them without notice to him of the hearings. Justice Herrick said in part: "While a member of an incorporated club or of a voluntary association, legally organized, is undoubtedly bound by its rules for its own government and the regulation of the conduct of its members, and by the decisions of the body authorized by such rules and regulations to make decisions, still those rules and regulations must be reasonable rules and regulations, and must provide for justice and fair dealing between its members. If they provide anything else, they are of no force or effect; if they fail to provide for justice or fair dealing between the members, the common law supplies the defect. * * * The defendant has failed to comply with its own rules for the trial of its members; it has violated a funamental principle of justice by attempting to deprive one of its members of rights and privileges without giving him an opportunity to be heard."

***

FAILURE TO INTRODUCE EVIDENCE.—On the trial of an action for personal injuries brought by James Kane against the Rochester Railway Company the plaintiff testified that certain of his fingers were put out of joint and that his wrists hurt him badly. There were no objective symptoms of injury to either the fingers or wrists, but on cross-examination it appeared that a Dr. Weigel had made an X-ray examination, which would disclose any latent injuries. The doctor, in his testimony, said he had made such an examination and had taken photographs of Kane's injuries, and that he had such photographs in his possession. The plaintiff's counsel did not ask the doctor what the X-ray examination disclosed, nor did he offer in evidence the photographs showing the condition of the fingers and wrists. The Fourth Appellate Division has held, on an appeal from a judgment setting aside a verdict for the plaintiff, that it was an error for the trial court to refuse to charge that the jury might assume from the omission of counsel to bring it out that if Dr. Weigel had testified as to the results of his X-ray examination such testimony would have been adverse to Kane. Justice McLennan, for the appellate court, says in part: "Was the defendant entitled to have the jury charged as requested? Fair play and common sense would certainly dictate an affirmative answer. Facts were within the knowledge of the witness called by the plaintiff for the purpose of establishing the seriousness of the injury which he sustained, which concededly would demonstrate whether such injury was as serious as claimed or not. Under those circumstances, plaintiff ought not to be permitted to withhold such information from the jury. It is very natural to suppose that, if such information would have tended to corroborate plaintiff's claim, it would have been called out by him, and the conclusion is almost irresistible that he omitted so to do because he knew the information possessed by the physician as the result of the examination made by him would be hurtful to his claim if communicated to the jury. And it is no answer," says Justice McLennan in conclusion, "to say that, because the defendant brought out the fact of the examination, it might have asked what the result of such examination was, for the defendant was not called upon to take the chances of an answer by a hostile witness."

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

RETAILERS ORGANIZE AGAINST BEEF TRUST

Abattoir to be Established by New York Dealers.

Cheaper Meat in Prospect as Result of New Combination—Preparing Stock Yards.

The retail butchers of the city yesterday took the first active step toward the consummation of their plans of warfare against the Beef Trust. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company, which was held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to begin at once the breaking of ground for the new abattoir which that company means to erect in Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, to which it recently acquired title.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was organized last Summer when the high prices charged by the Western packing concerns made the business of the retail butchers, even with wealthy patronage, unprofitable, and when retail butchers doing business in poorer localities in many instances were forced to close their stores because they could no longer find a market for their high-priced meat.

Since the date of its incorporation, July 18, 1902, the company has made constant progress. On Sept. 2 the above-mentioned property was purchased. The price paid was $250,000. The property consists of the lots on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. It measures 197½ feet in length by 125 feet in depth. On this plot it is proposed to erect a six or seven story building, with machinery and improvements of the most modern type, at an estimated cost of $500,000. Architects now are preparing plans for the building, which may be passed upon by the Directors within the next few days.

The tearing down of several old structures on the land will be begun within ten days, and the preparatory work for the new structure will then go on at once.

The new company expects to be ready for its customers in the Spring of 1903. It will engage in business on lines identical with that of the large Western packing concerns, and will deal in all products in which they deal. It is hinted that it may ultimately carry its war to the very doors of the Western packers.

It will be conducted largely on the co-operative principle, and closely allied with it will be a Retail Butchers' Exchange, the members of which can send their surplus stocks of meats and have them sold or exchanged at their full value.

Through other allied corporations the company expects to turn to good profit all the by-product of their trade.

The membership of the corporation includes many of the leading retail butchers in this city and a host of small ones. To supply the demands of these it is estimated that the corporation will kill at least 2,000 cattle, 3,000 sheep and lambs, and 2,000 calves a week.

The company has opened offices at 510-512 West Forty-second Street. William G. Wagner, Secretary of the company, when seen there, said that the corporation had already received offers from independent packing concerns in the West to handle and sell their products on commission. This would practically mean an alliance with such interests in the West as are hostile to the trust.

Mr. Wagner was asked whether it were not possible for the trust to create a corner in live stock or use some other means to cut off the supply and thus frustrate the plans of the new company. He intimated that ample precaution had been taken to forestall any such action.

"The new enterprise will be of great benefit to the public," said Mr. Wagner. "It will certainly prevent a repetition of our experiences of last Summer. Through the company, which is practically co-operative, the members will receive their meats at a figure very little above cost. They will thus be able to sell cheap, and this will act as a check on the others."

GEN. WEBB'S RETIREMENT.

No Successor Suggested as President of New York City College.

The rumor of the retirement of Gen. Alexander S. Webb from the Presidency of the College of the City of New York has been revived. There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the institution at the office of Edward Lauterbach, 22 William Street, next Monday or Tuesday, and at that time, it is said Gen. Webb's official request for retirement may be received and acted upon.

Gen. Webb has been President of the College of the City of New York since 1869. Under an act of the last Legislature he is able to retire with a pension of $5,500.

Mr. Lauterbach, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday that no one had been thought of as a possible successor of Gen. Webb.

"JACK" MASON GETS BAIL.

Marion Manola's Former Husband Furnishes Security for Alimony.

John Mason, the actor, spent a night in Ludlow Street Jail Monday, but was released yesterday under $1,800 bail, which was furnished by a surety company at the request of his friends.

Mason's arrest was caused by his former wife, Marion Manola, who secured an absolute divorce from him two years ago. He was ordered by the court to pay her $25 a week alimony, and was debarred from marrying during the life of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Mason alleges he has violated the order of the decree and that he again married in New Jersey. She says he is in arrears for $475 alimony, and was about to go to Pennsylvania to fill a theatrical engagement. He is capable, she asserts, of earning $250 per week.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often save a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

MEYER JONASSON & CO. IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

The Cloak Concern's Liabilities Estimated at $800,000.

High Rent of Broadway Premises Given as the Principal Cause—Emanuel W. Bloomingdale in Charge.

Proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy were commenced yesterday against the firm of Meyer Jonasson & Co., wholesale and retail suit and cloak merchants, at 817 Broadway. The firm has stores in Boston and Pittsburg, as well as in New York, and was considered the most important cloak house in the United States.

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was appointed receiver for the concern, with a bond of $250,000. Mr. Bloomingdale qualified early in the afternoon and took immediate possession of the establishment. It is estimated that the liabilities amount to about $800,000, and the nominal assets are believed by the creditors to be in excess of that sum, although the real assets may not prove to be so large.

One feature in this failure is the fact that Meyer Jonasson & Co. had agreed to lease for a term of twenty-one years a building which the Astor estate was to erect on the lot at 22, 24, and 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, two doors from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Excavation for the foundations of this building had begun, but the erection of the structure had not commenced.

No determination had been reached yesterday with regard to the disposition of the proposed building. The receiver had only just taken charge. If the business is reorganized after a settlement with creditors, it is likely that the plans to move the old firm to Thirty-fourth Street will be carried through. Meantime it is said the business will go on without interruption.

The bankruptcy proceedings were a surprise to Mr. Jonasson. He says he had expected that there would be trouble, but up to Monday afternoon it was not expected that the creditors would demand a receiver as so early a date. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, attorneys for the petitioners, were not aware until Monday afternoon that an action in bankruptcy was contemplated.

The creditors who joined in the petition, with the amount of their claims, were as follows: Hyman & Brown, $450 for merchandise sold between June 1 and Aug. 1; Solomon & Newman, $350 for merchandise sold on June 4, and John C. Stratton, $1,200 for merchandise sold July 8. It was alleged that on Aug. 5 the firm of Meyer Jonasson & Co. had made payments and transferred property to banks and other creditors they desired to prefer.

The application for the appointment of a receiver was made by John C. Stratton of 7 Waverley Place before Judge Adams in the United States District Court. The petition for the receivership stated that the goods in the establishment at 817 Broadway were valued at $250,000 or thereabout, and that there were outstanding accounts amounting to some $100,000. Very large bills for merchandise purchased, it was stated, were about to come due, a large number of notes were becoming due, and creditors were upon the verge of issuing writs of replevin.

Shortly after the proceedings in court, a letter was prepared by Meyer Jonasson & Co., to be sent to their creditors, requesting them to assemble next week to consider the disposition of the firm's affairs.

A. Hershfield of the law firm of Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Meyer Jonasson & Co., made this statement concerning the failure to THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I do not believe that the liabilities will amount to more than $750,000. It is impossible as yet to estimate the value of the assets. The principal cause of the trouble is the rental of $71,000 a year that has since Jan. 1, 1897, been paid on the building at Broadway and Twelfth Street.

"The firm moved up town from 388 Broadway, and it was believed that the location selected would be profitable. The new location proved to be unfortunate, however, and the firm found itself saddled with about $150,000 loss annually from this source. In order to tide over the difficulty, the retail business was established.

"Here a new dilemma arose. The house was too far down town for a retail business. The retailers thereafter refused to patronize the firm, except to a limited extent, because of the fact that the firm was competing with them on their own ground. The conduct of both a wholesale and retail business burned the candle at both ends, so to speak, so that both ends suffered."

Business went on as usual at the establishment of Meyer Jonasson & Co. yesterday. Meyer Jonasson and his son and partner, Joseph Jonasson, were receiving the sympathy of their friends. It was reported that several of the high-salaried employes of the firm went to Mr. Jonasson and offered to work for him at $10 a week until he could get on his feet again, if such could do any good. Meyer Jonasson made this statement to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I started business in San Francisco in 1861. In ten years I made a considerable sum and retired from business. I lost the money I had made and came to New York in 1873. I started in the cloak business in a small way on the fourth floor of 388 Broadway. Within five years the business had developed to large proportions. From that time until 1897 the business amounted to some $3,000,000 annually.

"In 1895 we decided to move up town. We contracted to take for a long term of years the building we now occupy. It was an unfortunate era in the cloak business, however, for the strike of 1894 had caused many east side cloakmakers to go out in business for themselves. There are now about 3,000 of these small dealers, and they have made cloak manufacturing on a large scale unprofitable.

"Our new location was unfortunate, and we found the rental a too heavy drain upon our resources. Shortly after our removal I was taken ill, and for three years was confined. When I returned from my enforced idleness I found the affairs of the concern in a tangled condition. I have been struggling ever since then to get things straightened out, but to no avail. A number of payments became due recently, and it was impossible to borrow sufficient money to meet them."

Mr. Jonasson is known as one of the most popular men in the trade. The occasion upon which he lost his money after retiring in 1871 is interesting. The losses were made on the Hamburg Stock Exchange, in Germany. Hamburg banks were the creditors. Mr. Jonasson settled with them at 50 cents on the dollar. In later years, however, when he had established himself in business in New York, Mr. Jonasson sent the Hamburg bankers a check in full payment for the losses they had suffered on his account.

Our shoemaker stuck to our last.

The "Pedestrian" shoe is about the same this Fall as last, just because its good qualities make lasting friends.

It's certainly easy.

Several leathers, $5.

Back from the woods means back to the moth-balls for Summer duds.

Fall suits, Fall overcoats, Fall hats, Fall shoes, Fall furnishings—man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"SUCH STUFFS AS HOMES ARE MADE OF."

Many a woman who has a house to furnish wishes she had not—until she learns how easy our facilities make it, and finds how low priced our artistic treasures are.

Do you know the possibilities of a boudoir furnished according to whims or hobbies? Have you thought how cosy it can be?

Rugs are needed. Our Orientals from $3.50 are beautiful, and everlastingly well made. Frilled Muslin Curtains from 65 cts. a pair. Golden Oak Toilet Tables, $11.50; Cheval Glasses, $23.00.

Dainty Bird's-eye Maple Desks, $12.00; Desk Chairs from $2.25.

Every artistic Boudoir requisite at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 21ST ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Livery, to be Livery, must be correct.

We have a reputation as a headquarters for all kinds of Correct Livery, built up from years of successful experience.

We probably make more Uniforms and Liveries for Apartment Hotels and others who uniform their employees than any other house.

Our Fall Stock of Suits and Heavy Overcoats for Coachmen ready. Butlers' and Hall Boys' Uniforms in stock.

Our facilities are unlimited. Estimates and designs for every description of Uniform or Livery submitted on application.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

A sure sign of dress shirt satisfaction—this name in the shirt.

Your dealer has 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Off Colour?

Practically the whole English speaking population of the world keep themselves in condition by using

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere—In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York,
Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

Sale of

All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch Frame For Women,

in black, navy, red and green, handles solid silver caps with partridge and pearl mounts; fine English box and furze, plain and with solid silver trimmings.

26-inch Frame For Men,

fine English box and furze,

$1.95,

value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Lace Curtains.

We wish to call attention to the very extensive range of patterns being shown this season in this department in all styles of Lace Curtains at present in demand.

Arabian, Renaissance,
Marie Antoinette, Brussels,
Cluny, Antique,
Irish Point, Tambour,
Arabine, Nottingham,
Ruffled Net and Muslin.

Sash Curtains, Bed Sets and Bonne-Femme to match.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Back To Business—Vacation Over—We're Ready—Are You?

In line with all the latest styles of Fall Overcoats, $12 to $30.

In line with the smartest Fall Suits, $12 to $28.

In line with $2 & $3 Derbies and Alpines.

In line with all good wear for Men and Boys.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Bed Sets.

We will make an immense Fall Display of Bed Sets, with roll and pillow shams, in plain and ruffled Muslins, Bobbinettes and Laces, in sizes for single and double bedsteads.

Muslins	$2.00	to	$5.50 per set
Bobbinet	4.50	"	12.50 " "
Novelty Laces	8.00	"	17.50 " "
Irish P't.	5.00	"	25.00 " "
Renaissance	15.00	"	75.00 " "
Arabian	20.00	"	125.00 " "

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FIRE JUDGE NOZZLE EXHIBITION.

A practical demonstration of fighting fire automatically in large mercantile buildings, wharves, warehouses, halls, breweries, grain elevators, lumber and coal yards, docks, subways, factories, basements, &c., will be given under the supervision of Capt. Thos. F. Connolly of Fire Boat Wm. L. Strong, N. Y. F. D., on Friday, Sept. 19, 1902, 4 P. M.

LOEFFELHOLZ & CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

One of our Remarkable Notion Sales Takes Place To-day.

Remarkable for liberal quantities offered, for the high standard of articles included, and the RADICAL CUTS IN PRICES.

Quotations hold good for To-day only.
NO CITY MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
Out of town orders mailed up to 6 P. M. will be attended to.

	Regular.	Special.
Dress Shields—rubber, stockinet and light weight—Nos. 2 and 3	8	
to Nos. 4 and 5	to .13	5 8
Lightweight—single & double covered—extra quality—Nos. 3, 4, and 5	.11 to .16	9
Silk Cov'd Shields—single face or with reverse of Nainsook—sizes, 2, 3, and 4	.19 to .25	.15
Dress Shield pins—card	8	6
Non-twisting Tape—six widths in package—7 yds.	3	2
14-yd. pieces	6	4
Roll Tape—24 yards	6	4
Asst'd Bunch Tapes—20 yds.	.10	8
Roll Tape—36 yds	9	7
Mohair and Linen Corset Laces—5 yards long—each	5	3
Corset Clasps—double steel	3½	2
Corset Clasps—sateen cov'd	7	5
Corset Laces—flat and round—dozen	.10	6
Feather Stitched Braids—6 yds	5	3
Muslin Yokes—all sizes	.10	6
Fine Sateen Yokes—all sizes	.16	.10
Hose Supporters—3 sizes	7	5
Corset Front Supporters	.24	.19
Fancy Frilled Elastic	.10	7
Frilled Side Supporters	.19	.12
All Silk Frilled Elastic—yd	.24	.19
All Silk Plain Elastic—yd	.19	.15
Elastic Silk Belting	.49	.39
Double Tape Measures	3	2
Silk Belt Rings—large size	6	4
Bath Robe Girdles	.15	.12
Blanket Binding—doz. yds	.30	.25
Tick Binding—doz. yds	.15	.12
Aluminum Thimbles—doz	8	5
German Silver Thimbles—ea	4	3
Self-threading Needles—paper	5	4
Needle Books	.10	8
Bone Collar Buttons—doz	3	2
Collar Foundations	5	4
Lightweight Foundations	.12	9
Silk Stars and Anchors	8	6
Laundry Wax—dozen	.10	8
Skirt Plaquet Fasteners—doz	5	4
Tracing Wheels	5	4
Tubular Shoe Laces—1 to 1½ yards—dozen	8	5
Fine Pearl Buttons—2-hole—16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 ligne—card of 2 dozen	.10	7
Jet Trimming Buttons—bright and dull—2 doz	.15	.10
Larger Jet, also fancy enamel, crystal, and steel buttons—2 dozen card	.30 to .59	.16
3 Balls Tinsel—all colors	6	4
Plush Balls—doz	7	5
Silk Tassels—doz	.15	.12
Russian Braid—doz. yds	.25 to .19	.19
Renaissance do.—all widths—piece	.25	.15
Wooden Emb'y Rings	3	2
Mending Wool—best shades	3	2
Mending Tissue	5	4
Dexter Knitting Cotton—all numbers—ball	5	4
Sewing Silk—50 yds.—Black and colors—doz	.29	.23
Buttonhole Twist—box of 25 spools—black and colors	.19	.15
Heminway & Bartlett's black sewing silks—100 yds.	7	5
Heminway & Bartlett's black sewing silk—½-oz. sp.	.26	.17
Heminway & Bartlett's black sewing silks—1 oz	.49	.37
Basting Cotton—best—500 yd. spools—3 cts.—doz	.45	.29
100 yd. spools—doz	.12	9
Linen Finish Thread—100 yd. spools—doz	.24	.19
Crochet Silks—100 yds	.10	8
Kerr's Lustre Thread—400 yd. spools	.13	.10
Double Bone Casing—silk stitched—6 yds	5	3
Silk Taffeta Binding—black and colors—8 yds	9	6
Extra Wide Taffeta Bindings—black and white	.13	.10
Prussian Binding—black and white—9 yd. piece	.13	.10
Strong Dress Belting—black, white, and colors—9 yd. piece	.12	9
Fancy Stripe Belting—9 yds	.45	.25
Double Serge Belting—10 yds	.65	.56
Extra Fine Cov'd Steels—doz	.10	6
Selected Whalebone—36 inch	.12	9
Pure Shell Whalebone—36 inch strips	.15	.12
Spring and Safety H. & E.—gross	7	4
Swell Hooks and Eyes—gross	.12	9
De Long Hook Tape—yd	.21	.19
Velveteen Binding—black and colors—5 yds	.12	8
Velveteen Binding—extra quality—5 yds	.19	.14
Extra wide	.26	.19
Brush Binding—best—yd	6	4
Mohair Brush Binding	7	4
Velvet Drop Skirt Binding	6	4
Extra Wide Alpaca Braid	.12	9
Worsted Skirt Braid—24 yds	.30	.25
Soutache Braids—24 yds	.17	.14
Worsted Skirt Braid—5 yds	6	4
Worsted Skirt Braid—12 yds	.17	.12
Alpaca Skirt Braid—5 yds	9	6
Extra Heavy Horn Bone—sizes 6 to 10—doz	.10	6
Nickel Safety Pins, 3 sizes; 3 doz. for	7	5
Clinton and Duplex Safety Pins—3 sizes—doz	5	3½
Pins—package of 4 papers	5	3
Best American—paper	5	2
Queen's Own (English) Pins	6	4
Mourning Pins—Kirby's	9	6
Cube Pins—black, white, and ass't'd colors—100 count	7	5
200 count	.14	8
English Hair Pins—6 papers	.10	5
Hair Pin Cabinets	5	4

Continuation of the sale of

WASHABLE ROBE EMBROIDERY SILKS,

Usually 4 cents a skein..... 2
Usually 45 cents a dozen skeins..... .20

A large variety of shades; but no white or black.

Ladies' Golf Jackets

Worth $5.00 to $7.00..... 2.98

Imported Knit Wool
Blue, Black, Tan, White, Red, Castor, Silk bound—gilt buttons.

Intermediate Underwear for Cool Days of Autumn

Fall days are beautiful, but they are often chilly enough to make one miss the warmth that underwear of intermediate weight would supply and which will prevent many a cough or cold.

MEN'S Medium Weight
Natural Merino Shirt and Drawers. .69

WOMEN'S Medium Weight
White Merino Vests and Pants.... .49
Natural Wool..... .69

CHILDREN'S Medium Weight
Rib Cotton Vests and Pants..... .24

Hard Rubber Combs Far Less Than Value

Just bought at a large discount from regular prices, because the polish did not come out quite so well as it should—some also have slight scratches—scarcely noticeable, but it enables you to buy—

DRESSING COMBS
At 6c., 9c., 15c., 24c., 39c.
Regularly 10 to 50 cents.

FINE COMBS
At 6c., 9c., 15c.
Regularly 10, 15 and 21 cents.

Special Offer in Visiting Cards for a few days.

Plate and 50 cards, script type, name and one line address, .69

Plate and 50 cards, name only, Old English or Black type, 1.79

50 cards from owner's plate . .29

with mourning border 43

Monogram or Address die . . .69

Notwithstanding lowness of price, quality of card board and engraving are the best. Stationers charge double and treble for the identical grades, according to their location and idea of profit.

MAIL ORDERS

must be accompanied with money, and have name and address clearly written, to prevent errors.

Customers' plates retained and registered if desired

Excellent Values in Good Blankets.

One reason why you find our prices so moderate as compared to those elsewhere, is the moderate profit that satisfies us—another is the great quantities we buy....Is it not natural to suppose that the buyer of a thousand pairs gets a lower price than the purchaser of one-tenth that number?....Here is a price list—it cannot show qualities—but you can read it with assurance that the values are extra good.

10-4 White—Half Wool	1.98
10-4 White—California Wool	2.98
10-4 White—All Wool	3.98
11-4 White—Half Wool	1.98
11-4 White—California	2.98
11-4 White—All Wool	3.98
11-4 White—Part Wool	1.98
12-4 White—Half Wool	1.98
12-4 White—Ex. fine	4.98
12-4 White—All Wool	7.98
12-4 Scarlet—Australian Wool	8.98
13-4 White—All Wool	11.98
14-4 White—All Wool	12.98
11-4 White and Fancy Plaids—unadulterated Wool—value $7	4.98

In Fleeced Blankets.

The best money's worth it is possible to find.

10-4 Fleeced—White, Tan and Gray; also Fancy Stripes—usually .79	.59
10-4 extra heavy—white and fancy	.79
11-4 Fleeced—White, Gray and Tan—combination borders—value 1.40	.98
11-4 extra heavy—White and Gray	1.25
12-4 Fleeced—white	1.49

Cradle Blankets—Pale Pink and Blue—34x42—two single blankets, each bound—very desirable for Babies' Kimonos, Bath Robes and Lap Blankets—pair..... .49

Sheet Blankets.

In pairs, but each separate, and bound—very desirable for rheumatic people and those living in houses not greatly heated—part wool and all wool—
11-4 and 12-4—pair..... 1.98 to 6.1[illegible]

New Flannels.

Figured, Striped, Embroidered or Plain—white, black and all the staple and fancy colors—'twould be difficult indeed to think of a kind that we cannot show....Just a few of the many can find mention here:—

Fine French Flannels—plain colors—best quality, also the new Bedford Cord and Mohair Weaves—all wool—every desirable color..... .49

New Mercerized Dress and Waist Cloths—in colors and styles exact copies of high class imported fabrics.. .19

Finer Fancy Flannels to..... .69

Silk Emb'd Flannels—over 1,000 styles—close and open—neat and showy—white and colored—ranging from ½ inch to the all over emb'd..... .39 to 6.98

All embroidered on hand looms and with finest PURE Silk, not spun silk—we do not offer the latter, as their wear is inferior, but sell the best at lower prices than the inferior are elsewhere offered.

Bleached and Unbleached Domets—yard wide—value .14..... 0[illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers at night; winds southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,443. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

MAYOR LOW'S ACTION ON REPORT OF RIOT

Directs Preparation of Charges Against Police Officers.

Formal Accusations Against Inspector Cross and Sergt. Brady—Names of Clubbers Wanted—Magistrates Asked to Act.

Mayor Low took action yesterday on the report of the special committee that was appointed by him to investigate the riot that attended the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on the east side on July 30. He addressed a letter to Police Commissioner Partridge, distributing a large share of the blame for the occurrence among members of the force, some of whom will be placed on trial, and a briefer communication to Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, as Chairman of the Board of City Magistrates, asking that that body take some action in regard to the complaint made against the methods embodied in the committee's report. Another letter was to District Attorney Jerome, directing attention to cerain matters in connection with the riot. The fourth letter was to Edward B. Whitney, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Thomas M. Mulry, Nathan Bijur, and Louis Marshall, members of the special committee, thanking them for their services.

In his letter to Col. Partridge the Mayor, after pointing out that the committee was unanimous in its findings, said:

"In considering this incident, it must always be remembered that no one would be likely, ordinarily, to anticipate trouble in connection with a funeral, and that the provocation that led to trouble in this case would probably not have been given if the funeral procession had passed Hoe's factory after the luncheon hour was ended. It remains true, however, after even this has been said, that the police were taken by surprise, notwithstanding the fact that they had notice to expect an unusually large crowd, and were well aware of the strained feeling existing between some of the employes of Hoe's factory and many of the people of the neighborhood. When, under such circumstances, a police force is taken by surprise, somebody is responsible, precisely as some one is responsible when an army is taken by surprise.

"The exact measure of that responsibility it is of the highest importance to fix. After a careful study of the committee's report and of the evidence and as a means of determining the exact measure of responsibility to be borne by each one of these officers, I have asked the Corporation Counsel to prepare charges covering the following matters:

"Against Inspector Cross: First—For neglect of duty for not knowing that such a funeral was going on in his district, and so taking no proper precaution to prevent trouble, until the trouble was upon him; for sending to Capt. Thompson, originally, one Roundsman and ten men, when it was understood that twenty-five men would be furnished; for failing to send notice to Capt. Albertson that such a procession would be passing through his precinct. Second—For failing to make a prompt investigation, and submitting an incorrect and misleading report of the disturbance by attempting to cast the blame for commencing it upon persons intending to make a deliberate attack upon Hoe's factory.

"Against Sergt. Brady: For neglect of duty in taking a layman's opinion as to the number of men needed; in disregarding the telephonic warning of the night before the funeral, from a reporter of one of the large Jewish papers, that more policemen would be needed than had been arranged for; in failing to report the matter in any form to his superior officers.

"It may be that Capt. Herlihy, who was in charge at Headquarters on the evening before the funeral, is the officer really responsible for these mistakes. If so, the charges should be made against him, instead of Sergt. Brady, or against both of them.

"Capt. Thompson, then in command of the Seventh Precinct, has in the meantime resigned, and, therefore, charges cannot be made against him for bad management and neglect of duty in this connection.

"I am aware that the committee have made no criticism upon Capt. Albertson, and that he had no official knowledge of the funeral. I think, nevertheless, that Capt. Albertson also should be placed under charges, in order that he may have the opportunity to explain why he should have gone off duty to take luncheon, as it appears by the evidence that he did, just as this procession was reaching the most critical point in his precinct.

"You will also take steps to identify the officer in command of the reserves who arrived upon the scene at about 1:20, and who are reported to have broken up a crowd not engaged in active disorder, by clubbing, without first giving it warning to disperse. When you have identified this officer, you will see that he is placed under proper charges.

"If your own inquiries lead you to believe that other officers than those already indicated have been guilty of improper use of their clubs in this affair you will place them also under charges.

"The committee report to me, without specifying individual officers, that they have reason to believe that the practice of clubbing is indulged in much too frequently by the police, and often without sufficient provocation. This matter will require the most careful consideration. Please send to me at once the regulations of the department bearing upon this subject, and, for my further information, a report, as soon as it can be properly prepared, showing the name of each officer tried on the charge of improperly clubbing or assaulting a citizen, from the beginning of Mayor Strong's administration to the present time. This report should give the name of the officer, the name of the trial Commissioner, the finding, and the sentence. I should like it made out by years and months.

"The committee also discuss the question of what ought to be the attitude of the department toward officers who are under indictment. I understand, as the committee does, that there are two sides to the question. I am satisfied, however, that it calls for careful consideration, and that it may not be necessary to follow, in every case, a uniform rule. As tending to throw some light upon the subject, I desire you to report to me at your earliest convenience the name of every officer on the force now under indictment, the date when the indictment was found, and the offence charged."

In transmitting the committee's report to the Board of City Magistrates, Mayor Low said:

"You will observe what is said of the difficulties of preventing the abuse of citizens at the hands of the police by clubbing, arising out of the uneven action of the City Magistrates. While this matter, in one sense, is not within the purview of the Mayor, I am sure you will recognize the propriety of my asking you to make this subject a matter for serious consideration by the Board of City Magistrates. I trust that I do not go beyond the line of propriety in asking if it is not possible for your board to determine upon a line of action in such cases, that all will agree to carry out, that will do something to remedy the difficulty complained of by the committee."

In the letter to Mr. Jerome the Mayor said that it seemed that those in the funeral procession were first assailed by missiles from the windows of the Hoe factory, then drenched with the hose, and then clubbed by the police.

"The throwing of missiles and the use of the fire hose," he said, "seem to raise questions within your jurisdiction. Very possibly you have taken steps to do what is called for in the premises."

To the committee, the Mayor said:

"Such public spirited service as you have rendered deserves, and I have no doubt commands, the thanks of the public as well as of the Mayor."

Inspector Cross is in Europe, but he is expected home in about two weeks.

DOG SAVED THEIR LIVES.

Fire Alarm Given to D. W. McWilliams's Family by Their Pet.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Summer cottage of D. W. McWilliams, Treasurer of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, at Ocean and Cedar Avenues, Allenhurst, caught fire early to-day from an overheated furnace. The family had just returned from Europe. Mr. McWilliams was in New York, but his wife, two daughters, and several servants were in the house.

The whole lower part of the cottage was on fire when the inmates were awakened by the barking of a dog, which kept scratching vigorously on the door of Mrs. McWilliams's bedroom. On opening the door of her room Mrs. McWilliams found the hall full of smoke, while the fire was creeping up the front stairway. She and her daughters and the servants escaped from the house in their night clothes.

BIG OIL GUSHER IN ALASKA.

Spouted Nearly 200 Feet When Tapped —May Mean a New Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Valdez announces that an immense oil gusher was struck at Cotella, on the Southern Alaska Coast, at a depth of 200 feet. An Indiana company has been boring at Cotella for several months, but did not expect to find oil so near the surface.

The gusher took everything away with it, rising nearly 200 feet before it could be capped. The oil is of good quality, being valued at $4 a barrel at the well. It is near to water transportation, and will cost $3 a ton to reach Pacific Coast ports.

Ten miles of coast lands in the vicinity have been located for oil borings. Cotella is near Kayak, thirty miles south of Copper. A large body of coal was recently discovered near the same place. The syndicate owning the well now flowing has announced its intention of refining the oil on the spot.

The discovery indicates that the oil-bearing strata bears upward from California, striking Alaska near the Copper River. An important new industry is thus added to Alaska's resources.

THE BEAUMONT OIL YIELD.

Large Owner Says There Are Not More Than 150 Producing Wells in the District.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 17.—D. O. Lively, one of the largest producers of oil in the Beaumont field, declared in sworn testimony before the Railroad Commission here to-day that there are not more than 150 producing oil wells in the Beaumont district, and that the average daily capacity and output of each well does not exceed 300 barrels.

He estimated that the total production of the field since its discovery is about 17,000,000 barrels of oil, and that about $15,000,000 has been invested there.

IS A STRENUOUS COMMANDER.

Capt. Reiter of the Battleship Wisconsin Showed Small Respect for Smoke, Fog, or Another Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Capt. Reiter of the battleship Wisconsin is a "hustler." When he received rush orders to come to San Francisco he plunged through smoke on the Sound, speeded his vessel to this city, entered the harbor through thick fog without a pilot, and in twenty-four hours was ready to start for Panama.

As he put out to sea this morning the Wisconsin fell short of a circle she was supposed to make in turning from her anchorage, and fouled the troopship Meade in the stream off the Government transport wharf. For a moment it looked as if the big battleship was going to put her bows through the army vessel, but the Wisconsin's engines were backing almost as soon as the collision occurred, and it did not take long to clear the Meade.

The only damage sustained by the troopship is a crack in one plate aft above the water line and a dent in another. The Wisconsin continued to sea.

WILL GIVE UP MADE LAND.

Pittsburg Steel Company Had Been Filling In Monongahela River.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—An amicable arrangement has been reached between the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and the United States Government, by which the former will vacate a strip of land along the Monongahela River bank, now occupied by some of its coke ovens and railroad tracks at Soho.

For many years the steel company has been filling in at this point and making encroachments on the river, though it is claimed that this was done through misapprehension of the exact location of the harbor line. When the present Government engineer, Capt. W. L. Sibert, came here he discovered the encroachment and notified the steel firm that it must restore the public property which it was occupying.

After several conferences, the latter agreed to remove within two years.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers, and Stomachic Disorders. Send 2c. stamp to Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New York City. Telephone 6050—Cortlandt.—Adv.

The Pennsylvania Special

Is the busy man's train between New York and Chicago. It leaves every day in the year and takes only twenty hours for the trip.—Adv.

MILITIA GUARDING RAILWAY PROPERTY

Outcome of the Strike on the Hudson Valley Line.

Several Encounters Occur Between the Strikers and Soldiers and Deputies—Riot Act Read.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Sheriff Gill of Warren County, deeming his force of Deputies insufficient to guard the Hudson Valley Railway Company's property, called upon Capt. Mott of Company K of the National Guard for aid. This company has its headquarters here.

Capt. Mott responded promptly and arrived at the power house, midway between here and Sandy Hill, soon after the call. The property of the railway company is in the hands of the Sheriff, and is picketed by National Guardsmen. Justice Armstrong of Glens Falls read the riot act to the crowd of several thousand people who had gathered.

One of the new non-union men was struck in the head with a stone and quite severely injured. Several encounters between strikers and soldiers and Deputies occurred and several warrants have been issued. The company expects to run cars to-morrow, but trouble is anticipated.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Sheriff Bert Austin of Washington County, several Deputies, as well as a number of non-union motormen and conductors, occupied a car to-day of the Hudson Valley Railway Company on its line from Fort Edward to Glens Falls. At a sharp curve the car jumped the track. A second car followed on the line. Several hundred people lined the track and began jeering men on the car. A local hose company turned out and started a bonfire in an adjoining lot and stretched lines of hose before and behind the derailed car, preventing the second car from coming to the aid of the one in front. Great excitement prevailed. A wrecking car arrived by wagon and proceeded to right the car. Work had not been completed at 6 o'clock this evening, as eight Deputies and non-union men were induced to desert their posts. One of the local hotels refused to furnish the non-union men with dinner. Several strike breakers arrived during the day from the south and disembarked near the power house of the company between Sandy Hill and Glens Falls.

Sheriff Gill, who is subject to heart disease, had an attack during the afternoon. It was caused by excitement and necessitated his removal to the Glens Falls Hospital. William Roach, a Deputy, assumed the Sheriff's duties.

Strikers Cause Superintendent's Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—John Mahoney, Superintendent of the Hudson Valley Railroad, was arrested at Saratoga this afternoon on complaint of one of the strikers on the line. Mahoney is charged with violating the State law which prohibits inexperienced men from running trolley cars. He was held to await the Grand Jury and released on bail.

More Troops to Guard Railway.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Company I of Whitehall, Second Regiment, received orders here to-night to proceed to Fort Edward early to-morrow morning to guard the Hudson Valley property and non-union men who are to operate cars there to-morrow.

INSANE VETERAN SHOOTS TWO AND THEN HIMSELF.

Connecticut Town the Scene of a Triple Tragedy—A Judge One of the Victims.

ESSEX, Conn., Sept. 17.—David Hayden, an insane veteran of the civil war, shot and probably fatally wounded two of the most prominent citizens of Essex this afternoon, and when the authorities were about to capture him blew the top of his head off with a shotgun.

Hayden stopped Judge Coulter on the street about 4 o'clock this afternoon and asked him if he had a grudge against him. Coulter laughingly replied "No," whereupon Hayden drew a revolver and fired twice. One bullet entered directly below the heart and another in the side. Coulter attempted to disarm the man, and in the struggle the revolver was discharged, and a third bullet entered Coulter's hand. He succeeded in getting the revolver, however, and Hayden fled.

First Selectman Pratt witnessed part of the affair and gave chase, but Hayden gained on him rapidly and ran to his house, where he procured a shotgun and shot his pursuer just over the heart. Hayden then re-entered the house and became involved in a quarrel with his sister Elizabeth. The latter ran into the street, calling for assistance. A moment later the report of a gun was heard, and when the crowd which had collected ran into the back yard they found Hayden on the ground with the top of his head blown off. Beside him was the shotgun with which he had wounded Pratt and then ended his own life. Pratt and Coulter were taken to the Memorial Hospital in New London.

Hayden was dishonorably discharged from the navy in 1861, and has tried repeatedly to get a pension. He has always been refused, and blamed any one who refused to take up his case. This is the only reason that can be advanced for the shooting to-day.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

About 70,000 Entered the Dominion Last Year, 22,000 Being from This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 17.—Revised figures of immigration into Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30 last have been prepared. The total is about 70,000, of whom 22,000 came from the United States.

The immigration from the American to the Canadian Northwest has assumed much greater proportions this year than ever before, and land sales to Americans are daily reported. The latest large sale is by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, which has sold 100,000 acres in Saskatchewan to an American syndicate for $500,000.

TO TREAT PRESIDENT'S THROAT.

A Specialist Will Accompany Mr. Roosevelt on His Western Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A novel departure in campaign methods is to be made by President Roosevelt in his Western tour, which is soon to begin. He is going to take no chances on breaking down from throat trouble as a result of continued speaking. He is to be accompanied by a throat specialist, who will take along a complete outfit for treating his distinguished patient. As soon as the President has made a speech he will go back into his car and be put into trim for his next speech by his physician.

The specialist is Dr. James J. Richardson of this city. He is a graduate of the Maryland University of Baltimore, and has studied at Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin. He is about thirty-six years of age.

Twenty Hours En Route

By the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago. It offers unrivaled attractions to the fastidious traveler.—Adv.

PROOF OF A BEEF TRUST.

Fact of Existence Thought to be Established by an Agreement Just Made with Sausage Makers.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—The Armour Packing Company, acting for other packing companies in Chicago and other cities, in what is known as the Beef Trust, has secretly agreed to an advance of 25 per cent. to the sausage makers. This agreement was made by a committee representing the employes and a Superintendent of the Armour plant.

The latter, it is said, told them that the wage question would not only apply to his concern, but to all other companies, and that he had been engaged for expediency's sake to take charge of the question at issue.

The inference is either that the proposed new combination of packing houses rumored some time ago has been formed or that the combination alleged during the recent Federal investigation has been a fact all along.

YOUNG WOMAN SAYS SHE WAS DARED TO MARRY.

Miss Delmar, a School Teacher in the Bronx, Desires to Have the Marriage Annulled.

The facts in a proposed application to the Supreme Court for an annulment of the marriage of two prominent persons in the Borough of the Bronx became known yesterday. Those who desire their bonds severed are Miss Constance Delmar, a daughter of Eugene Delmar, a banker, and Edward Hammer, the son of Ernest Hammer, a builder, who lives at 691 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

The marriage ceremony was performed on June 12 last, and was the result of a dare on the part of a friend of Miss Delmar's that she would not marry Hammer, who is eighteen years of ago. Miss Delmar is twenty-one.

Immediately after the ceremony Miss Delmar informed her father, who was chagrined at the news of the event. Miss Delmar realized that she had made a serious mistake, and, at the request of her father, she consented to not live with Hammer. She went with her family to Rye Beach, where she remained until a few weeks ago. In the meantime, plans were perfected to have the marriage annulled and an order to that effect, it is understood, is to be issued by Justice Giegerich next week.

Miss Delmar is a teacher in Public School No. 154, at St. Ann's Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. This is her first year as a teacher. Young Hammer has been a student in St. Francis Xavier College, and he will continue his studies at the University of Notre Dame at Du Lac, Ind., this year.

According to the Hammer version of the case Miss Delmar is responsible for the marriage. She, it has been said, bought the wedding ring, paid the license fee, and after the ceremony gave young Hammer $10 so that he would not be without funds should his family object to the marriage and put him out of his home.

Miss Delmar has denied that she bought the wedding ring, paid the fee, or gave the boy any money, and says that the affair was simply a foolish and thoughtless acceptance on her part of a dare. Just before the ceremony, she said, she wanted to back out, but her companions called her a "quitter," and she had then decided to go ahead and prove that she was nothing of the sort.

Miss Delmar is girlish in appearance. She regrets her rashness and fully acquiesces in her father's desire to have the marriage annulled.

Hammer's father said last evening that he did not know anything about his son's marriage. He has seven sons, he said, and he could not imagine which one had seen fit to take unto himself a wife. It is known, however, that a lawyer has been retained to look after his son's interests.

TO RENEW GATES-OSGOOD FIGHT.

A Judicial Order Will Be Demanded by the Former in Denver Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—The fight for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be renewed by John W. Gates and his associates in the United States Court in this city next Wednesday. They will demand a judicial order commanding the Osgood men to call a meeting of the Board of Directors, and that such meeting be held under the supervision of a United States Master in Chancery.

Notice of a continuation of the litigation between these factions of the stockholders of the company was served this afternoon by Attorneys Wolcott, Vail, and Waterman, representing Mr. Gates, and Cass E. Harrington and A. M. Stevenson, attorneys for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The latter at once began to prepare a defense that will be included in affidavits contradicting the allegations of the complaints set forth at length in affidavits accompanying their contemplated motion.

The complainants will ask the court to restrain the Osgood people from enforcing the amendments to the by-laws which have heretofore resulted in Gates's defeat. They further pray that the officers of the company be compelled to keep the stock book at the Denver offices and be made to show the same to the stockholders upon demand.

REFUSED GALVESTON'S REQUEST.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 17.—A spirited scene took place before the State Railway Commission at Austin to-day during a discussion of the proposal to grant a cotton shipment rate favorable to Galveston. Ever since the great Gulf disaster of 1898 Galveston has on almost every occasion where finance was involved pleaded "the storm" as justification for special consideration.

To-day some of the railway attorneys resented this spirit, knowing that as a people the inhabitants of Galveston were not interested in the issue pending, but that it was the Galveston shippers and Galveston railroads that were seeking to become beneficiaries. J. Freeman, general attorney of the Texas Pacific, remarked:

"Galveston is a beggar, and is always wanting something."

The Railway Commission did not change the rate.

Mr. McCall's Country House.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 17.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, broke ground to-day for a country seat. The total cost of the improvement, including the price paid for the fifty-acre tract, will reach over $200,000. Mr. McCall bought the Hulick farm last July, and additional land of Mrs. Etta Henderson and Mrs. Charles Abbott at a cost of $100,000. The country seat of E. B. Gaddis of Newark adjoins that of Mr. McCall on the south. Their places will be separated by an artificial lake, which will be constructed during the Winter.

The Brandur Magazine Pays

three cents a word or more for all contributions—the highest rate paid by any periodical in the world. Weekly. Five cents a copy. Eight stories in each number. All newsdealers.—Adv.

REFUSED MONEY, MAN DYNAMITED A BANK

Walked Into Skagway Institution with Revolver and a Bomb.

Asked for $20,000, and When Clerks Ran, Dropped the Explosive—Was Killed in the Wreck.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 17.—A special from Skagway, Alaska, says that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unidentified man walked into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, a revolver in one hand and a dynamite bomb in the other, and demanded $20,000, threatening, if refused, to blow all in the bank into eternity.

Cashier Pooley and Teller Wallace were the only men in the bank. Wallace ducked and ran quickly to the back of the room to get his gun, calling to Pooley to do the same.

"No you don't," yelled the man, and he dropped the bomb.

The clerks had just gotten out of the window when the explosion came. The bank was wrecked. The robber's head was smashed and one arm was torn off. Persons living above the bank were blown into the air.

Judge Price, formerly Prosecuting Attorney, who was on the point of entering the building, was hurt, but not seriously. The dynamiter died without regaining consciousness. The bank lost about $1,000 in gold dust, which was lying on the counter.

Skagway as a town came into existence as a result of the first rush, five years ago, to the newly discovered gold regions of the Klondike. Before then it had been merely a collection of huts belonging to fishermen and traders. It is built upon a stretch of beach at the foot of the Chilkoot and White Horse Passes, which became the great highway of the gold hunters bound for the Yukon.

At present the town has about 700 frame houses and 200 log cabins, with a sprinkling of tents. Six hotels and fifteen lodging houses cater to transients. There are over a score of establishments devoted to the liquor business. There are also drug stores, groceries, markets, feed and grain establishments, bakeries, laundries, &c. Many trades are represented, and the professions by a number of physicians and lawyers.

The town has one bank, a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and one newspaper. Several Government officials are stationed here. A wagon road, partly of the style known as "corduroy," connects Skagway with Lake Bennett, and this route, until the construction of the railroad over the White Horse Pass, was one of the principal ways leading to the whole Klondike country. The Canadian Government maintains a Post Office at Skagway.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, which maintains a branch at Skagway, is one of the most important banking institutions of the Dominion. Its home office is at Toronto, and it has sixty-one branches. Its paid-up capital is $8,000,000. Its officers are: President—Hon. George A. Cox; Vice President—Robert Kilgour; General Manager—B. E. Walker; Assistant General Manager—J. H. Plummer; Directors—Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, James Crathern, Matthew Leggat, W. B. Hamilton, John Hoskin, J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Mellyin Jones, and Frederick Nichols.

MONEY TO MOVE THE CROPS.

Estimated Chicago Banks Will Send $87,000,000 Into the Wheat, Corn, and Cotton Sections This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—Chicago banks are shipping from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 daily to the country banks of the North and Northwest and South and Southwest sections of the country to meet the demands of the farmers for actual currency to pay the expenses of harvesting and marketing the grain crop.

The movement of currency toward the agricultural sections of the country is in excess of last year's shipments, although the harvesting season is far from being over. It is estimated that over $87,000,000 will have been supplied by Chicago banks, in bills of $5, $10, and $20 denominations, to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley before the crops are all put away for the season.

This large amount of money is not considered an indication of abnormal conditions. Local bankers stated to-day that for the first time in four or five years, the banks of this city were able to meet the demand for currency which is inevitable at this season, without experiencing any trouble.

Joseph T. Tabert, cashier of the Commercial National Bank, has made a careful estimate of the total amount of currency which will be taken out of the Chicago banks this Fall to meet the demands of the wheat, corn, and cotton producing sections. He believes the amount will reach $87,000,000.

CHICAGO BANK CONDITIONS.

Shipments to the Country Result in Increased Loans and Lowered Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—Reports of the Chicago National banks in response to the call of the Controller of the Currency for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Sept. 15 showed the usual effect of the country demand for money at this season of the year.

Eleven of the large institutions had an increase in loans of $6,008,500, or 3 per cent., while deposits decreased nearly 2½ per cent., and cash resources 9 per cent.

Deposits with some of the banks are higher now than they were a few weeks ago, but their shipments of currency in the last week have greatly increased. They have been relatively heavy with the First National, Commercial National, and Continental. But with the heavy loss in cash, the eleven banks under review still hold 40.9 per cent. in cash resources of the amount of their deposits.

A summary of the eleven banks makes the following showing:

	Sept. 15, 1902.	July 16, 1902.	Decrease.
Loans	$186,979,693	$180,971,193	$6,008,500
Deposits	276,493,748	283,971,193	6,966,854
Cash	113,251,954	124,608,934	11,356,980
Loans per centage			*3.3
Deposits per centage			2.4
Cash resources per centage			9.1
Percentage cash means to deposits			40.9

*Increase.

Very Low Rates

To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER HOUSE BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Residence at Pocantico Hills Destroyed —No Available Water Supply at Hand.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The residence of John D. Rockefeller, at Pocantico Hills, was destroyed by fire this evening. It is supposed the fire started from an electric wire or from a chimney.

When discovered the fire had a firm hold between the ceiling of the first floor and the floor of the second, and had begun to eat its way upward and downward in the walls. None of the family was at home, all being in Ohio.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the hands about the place set to work to get out the furniture. There was no water supply available that was of any use. The house was a large frame structure. The Fire Departments of North Tarrytown and Tarrytown responded to telephoned alarms, but could do nothing except aid in taking care of the furniture.

The house stood on the very top of a hill about 600 feet above the level of the Hudson and overlooking the country for miles in every direction. The firemen and the hands about the place, after taking out all the furniture, except that in one room, had to stand by and watch the house burn. They were joined soon after the fire started by William Rockefeller and his two daughters, who drove over and sat watching the flames destroy the old house.

The loss is about $40,000, as nearly as can be estimated. The fact that the building burned slowly caused the loss to be but a fraction of what it would have been had the flames burned rapidly. The building stood on one of the first places purchased by Mr. Rockefeller when he began the series of purchases which has continued and still goes on, until he is the owner of the country for long distances on every side of the house.

It was purchased from a man named Wentworth in New York City. It was a substantial structure erected in the days when New Yorkers first began to have Summer homes in this section. It was occupied by the Rockefellers, pending the erection of the manor house, which it has been planned to build, but which has never been begun.

Owing to the isolation of the place, and the fact that the men who handled the contents of the building were either employes of Mr. Rockefeller or firemen, it is thought nothing has been lost by theft, but to-night the contents are piled in a big pile in the barns nearest the house. There will be some damage from breakage. The house was burned to the foundations, and all that remains is a smouldering heap of ruins.

ILLINOIS SENATORS DISCUSS THE TARIFF.

Senator Mason Thinks If It Is Outgrown It Should Be Readjusted—Senator Cullom Relies on Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Sentiment in favor of tariff revision is spreading like wildfire among Republicans of the Northwest, it is declared. Speaker Henderson's retirement is taken as a tacit, though none the less strong, testimonial to the strength of the general demand for a loosening of the tariff bonds.

Senator Mason said of the Oyster Bay conference:

"No small gathering of individuals can make or unmake an issue of a great party, a party which represents the majority of 80,000,000 of Americans. It is a dangerous thing for a few men, no matter how great and good they may be, to try to control a matter of this kind.

"I believe that if the tariff is outgrown it should be readjusted," continued Senator Mason. "If the trusts are profiting from the tariff more than is good for the whole people, it should be revised. I am sorry Speaker Henderson has withdrawn, for it seems to me the Republican Party is broad enough for all its members to keep within the fold and discuss the questions at issue."

"The Republican Congress must readjust this tariff question," Senator Cullom said. "Should the Democrats get into the saddle and reopen the tariff question, business would go to the dogs, and there would be another panic in the United States. We ought to revise the tariff, but do it in such a way that business conditions will not be disturbed.

"I am in favor of revising the tariff piecemeal by means of reciprocity treaties. In that way the duty on goods coming here would be modified, and at the same time American exporters would receive concessions from the foreign countries with which the treaties were negotiated. For instance, if we had a treaty with France providing for a 12 to 20 per cent. reduction on goods coming from there, American shippers would receive the same advantage from their French customers."

IMMENSE FOREST FIRES.

Awful Sight Seen by a Mountaineer from Mount Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 17.—From half way up the snowy heights of Mount Tacoma, Arthur Hunter, a mountaineer, last Friday and Saturday saw a wonderful and awful picture. From an eminence of 8,000 feet he saw forest fires raging seventy to one hundred miles away, followed by a blanket of smoke.

Hunter could see the Columbia River Valley and the mountains in British Columbia. Immense fires swept northward, and had soon crossed Washington. Another fire, starting in Wind River Valley, northeast of Vancouver, was swept westward. He beheld flames from these conflagrations leaping hundreds of feet into the air and destroying hundreds of millions of feet of timber.

The most appalling sight which met Hunter's gaze was the rapid formation of a tremendous cloud of smoke, which gradually expanded until it covered all of Western Washington. The Puget Sound region was transformed from sunlight to darkness as the cloud shadow swept over it. Before Hunter descended billows of smoke were wafted across the Cascade Mountains.

ILLINOIS COAL LAND DEAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Col. A. G. Simpson of New York, who for several months has been acquiring mineral rights in coal lands in Macoupin and Montgomery Counties for a New York syndicate, of which he is a member, has perfected the deal and has closed the options on the lands.

The deal is the largest one in coal lands ever made in Illinois. Mineral right on 40,000 acres have been purchased, and approximately $1,000,000 is involved.

Col. Simpson states that some time later mines will be sunk at various points on the lands along the lines of the Chicago and Alton, the Illinois Central, and the Quincy, Carrollton and Eastern Railroads.

In convalescence use Johann Hoff's Extract, the great nutritive tonic. Prescribed by physicians. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.—Adv.

The Hudson River Day Line exc. to Po'keepsie gives 150 miles of most delightful sailing. Music.—Adv.

HOW MR. HENDERSON'S WITHDRAWAL IS VIEWED

Thought to Expose Republican Dissensions Regarding Tariff.

Declared the Speaker Is Not Only Out of the Race for Congress, But Out of Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The personal element in the sensation caused by Speaker Henderson's withdrawal continued to-day to be uppermost in all discussion of the subject, but another phase of the matter is rapidly forcing its way to the front. This is the question raised by the Speaker's uncovering of the dissension which exists in the Republican Party over the tariff issue.

It is declared it took the utmost exertions of the leaders to prevent the trouble from cropping out in Congress, and time and again the Speaker himself and his lieutenants in the common rules were obliged to exert strong pressure to keep the rising steam from coming up through one safety valve or other.

The first indication of the seriousness of the tariff reform sentiment in Republican ranks was as early as February, when the war revenue reduction bill came up. Prior to that time the only indications of it were in the talk of Mr. Babcock and other Republicans who were not taken seriously by the leaders. But when that bill came up it was evident to the Speaker, Dalzell, and other leaders of the House machine that there was a tremendous ground-swell of tariff revision sentiment among the Republican members from the Middle West and Northwest. It was evident that if amendments were permitted, some would be introduced that would strike out or reduce the tariff on trust-made goods, and that large numbers of Western Republicans would vote with the Democrats.

HOUSE PROHIBITIVE RULE.

Accordingly the House machine resorted to the drastic method of introducing the bill with a rule which prohibited the offering of amendments. The Democrats refused to debate the bill. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, called on Mr. Babcock to help him defeat the rule, but Babcock had been won over to the high tariff people, with whom he is still allied.

When the Cuban reciprocity bill passed the House, Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts introduced an amendment freeing hides from duty when imported from Cuba, and it was defeated by a majority of only sixteen. All amendments which did not relate to Cuba were ruled out as not germane, and hence the tariff reform Republicans were handicapped. One of the amendments so ruled out cut down the duties on iron and steel.

The tariff-reform sentiment continued to grow, and it took all the exertions of the leaders to keep it down. They were vastly relieved when Congress adjourned without an outbreak among the Republicans of the House. The plan of the leaders was exactly that which was first outlined by Gen. Grosvenor in the House, and which has been enunciated by Speaker Henderson in interviews and by Secretary Shaw on the stump. It was to point to the fact that the Republican Party had revised the tariff schedules in the past, and could be trusted to do it again, if necessary, but to argue that the present was no time for it.

Mr. Henderson's withdrawal has shown how this scheme resulted in its most conspicuous instance. Reports are constantly coming in now which show how unavailing was the Speaker's heroic effort to carry out the Shaw-Grosvenor-Henderson policy. It is reported the night he was sending out his letter of withdrawal the Republicans of Blackhawk County were holding meetings resolving to support ex-Gov. Boies, his opponent. It is known now that four days ago his campaign managers met him and insisted that he must stand on the Iowa platform and make tariff revision speeches.

The Speaker claims that he was standing on the platform, in the same sense that Mr. Shaw does. But this did not satisfy the determined revisionists of Iowa.

SECRETARY SHAW TALKS.

Mr. Shaw is out in an interview to-night insisting that the Iowa platform meant nothing that high protectionists cannot accept. He says:

"Either many newspapers misunderstand Gen. Henderson's position or I do. I understand him to stand pat on the tariff plank of the Iowa platform, which favors such revisions as changed conditions make advisable. In his address to the Republican voters of the Third Iowa District he says: 'While I have been against a general revision, I have never been opposed to making needed changes, and I am not now.'

"Nor do I understand him to object to the anti-trust plank which is in a different section of the State platform, and which only declares against allowing the tariff to become a shelter for trusts. It goes no further than intimating that such a thing may occur. It does not say such a thing does exist. Commenting on this plank in his address, the General says: 'It is a bold declaration that if modifications of the tariff are required to prevent monopoly from sheltering itself under the wings of protection, then the tariff shall be modified to prevent that condition.'

"As I understand him, he finds himself unable to agree with the interpretation placed upon this plank by many of his constituents and firm party friends. To what, if any, extent the Republicans of Iowa are advocating a removal of the tariff on trust-made or controlled goods as a remedial measure I am unable to speak. I think Gen. Henderson's friends ought to see to it that his position be correctly interpreted to the people, and that he be not placed in the false light of having declined to be a candidate for Congress because opposed, to use the language of the Iowa platform, 'to such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world.'"

The interesting question so considered now is what view Mr. Roosevelt will take of the situation. There is the best of reason for saying that until recently, at any rate, Mr. Roosevelt was in favor not of curbing the trusts by tariff revision, but of taking other measures against them.

Secretary Shaw went on the stump at Mr. Roosevelt's request, and his speech in Vermont, in which he flouted the Iowa platform, was submitted to the President before it was delivered, it is said. Mr. Littlefield, recognized as close to the President in matters relating to the trusts and the tariff, is utterly opposed to any attempt to regulate them by revising the tariff.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

It is said to-night on good authority that the President on his Western tour will advocate the passage, not only of the Cuban Reciprocity bill, but of all the other reciprocity measures now hung up in the Senate, instead of tariff revision.

It is believed by political observers here that his Western task has been immensely

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complicated by Speaker Henderson's action. The Speaker's letter, it is believed, will set all the Middle West and Northwest aflame on the tariff question, and generalities or half-way measures will not be accepted by the voters there. It is anticipated that before the President has gone very far on his tour he will have to declare himself either for or against a general revision of the tariff of the Gov. Cummins of Iowa kind.

Some of the reports from Oyster Bay say that the President will say that nothing can be done at the coming session of Congress, but that in time the Republican Party will take such action as may be advisable in revising the tariff. This, it is pointed out, bears a close resemblance to Gen. Grosvenor's pronunciamento in Congress, which Mr. Henderson and Mr. Shaw have tried to follow out with such disastrous results to the former. It is believed here that Mr. Roosevelt is too clear-sighted to attempt to take middle ground on the subject when he gets out West.

The Democrats were in hopes of capturing Mr. Henderson's district, and now that he has withdrawn they are very confident. They point to the fact that in 1890, when the tariff was an issue, Mr. Henderson's majority was only 198. His phenomenal majorities, reaching 12,000 in 1900, began with the defection of the Gold Democrats from their party. They are coming back in Iowa now on the tariff issue, and the Republicans in Black Hawk County at least seem to be bolting.

It is understood here that not only is Speaker Henderson out of the race for Congress, but he is out of the campaign. He will not make the speeches he had intended, it is said. There is a strong feeling of resentment here against the Speaker for, it is thought, exposing in so sensational a manner the division in the Republican ranks. Many Republicans say that he ought to have shouldered his burden for the sake of the party and then have done as Speaker Reed did—resign his seat when the election is over.

REFUSES TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. Henderson "Cannot Acquiesce in Administering Free Trade Poison to Cure the Trust Evil."

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 17.—Speaker Henderson has refused to reconsider his withdrawal from the Congressional race in the Third District. This morning the following telegraphic reply was received in response to a request to reconsider his action:

"Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 16.

"Messrs. Lafe Young and S. W. Rathbun, Des Moines, Iowa:

"Your joint telegram sincerely appreciated, but cannot reconsider, for, after an age spent in fighting for my country, State, and district, I cannot acquiesce in administering free trade poison to cure the trust evil, which I abhor.

"D. B. HENDERSON."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sends Telegram to Mr. Henderson Asking the Speaker to Reconsider Determination Not to Run.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 17.—Speaker Henderson is as positive to-day in his declination of the Congressional nomination as he was last night, notwithstanding the flood of telegrams from all parts of the country protesting against his decision and imploring him to reconsider the same. President Roosevelt sent a telegram, but the Speaker replied that his decision was final.

Other telegrams of the same tenor were received from all the members of the National Committee and the National Congressional Committee, Senators Allison, Hanna, Spooner, Lodge, Fairbanks, and others.

The Third District Congressional Committee will meet here to-morrow and act upon the Speaker's declination. There is a question whether the committee can fill the vacancy or whether another convention will be necessary. This question will be decided at the meeting to-morrow.

The following is the telegram received by Speaker Henderson from the President:

"OYSTER BAY, Sept. 17.

"Most earnestly ask that you reconsider your determination not to run.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Congressman J. N. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, sent the following:

"New York, Sept. 16.

"Am in receipt of telegram signed by you, saying that you have this day declined nomination for Congress. We cannot believe the telegram is genuine. Hepburn and Hull are here, and all enter our earnest protest against action of this kind by you. The Republican Party that you have served so long and faithfully cannot part with your services now."

Replying to these telegrams, the Speaker further explained his action adhering to his position. He gave positive assurance that there was no danger to the Third District; tha: Gov. Boies is a very weak candidate; that the Republican candidate will be elected; that he will do what he can to insure his election. After these assurances the Speaker said he must decline to reconsider his withdrawal.

MR. LITTLEFIELD TALKS.

Maine Congressman Touches Upon His Candidacy for Speaker and Discusses Question of Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, when asked what effect the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson might have on the National situation, said:

"I don't see how it could affect the result of the National contest in any way."

Discussing the withdrawal, he said:

"I stand where he does. I do not believe that the trust issue is a tariff issue. I do not consider it reasonable or logical to blame the tariff for the trusts. I say that if the Republicans of Iowa insisted that Henderson should go to Congress pledged to repeal the tariff on all manufactured goods which are put out by big industrial corporations, regardless of anything else involved, then Henderson did right to prefer to follow the dictates of his conscience and his own views of right and wrong."

Mr. Littlefield, regarding his candidacy for the Speakership, to succeed Mr. Henderson, said:

"I never yet heard of a man in Congress who would be unwilling to comply with a practically unanimous demand from his party."

Mr. Littlefield will neither affirm nor deny that he has prepared an anti-trust bill. But in talking to-day about the situation in Iowa, he said:

"I do not pretend to say that I have solved all the problems of the great trust question. That the trusts are daughters of the protective tariff, as some Democratic orators have claimed, is to my mind a rather absurd proposition.

"I have never been found on the side of those who say that under no circumstances or conditions may the tariff be touched by the Republicans in Congress. If in an attempt to hurt a particular trust the tariff is reduced so as to throw out of employment hundreds or perhaps thousands of workingmen, to get even with a few men who are at the head of a trust, and perhaps to throw the home market into the control of some trust in another country, I cannot see that the remedy is appreciably better than the disease."

CONGRESSMAN BABCOCK ON HENDERSON REFUSAL.

Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee and Colleagues Discuss Speaker's Withdrawal from the Race.

Chairman Babcock and his colleagues of the Congressional Campaign Committee, Congressmen Hull of Iowa and Overstreet of Indiana expressed themselves yesterday as mystified over the action of Speaker Henderson in declining to accept a renomination for Congress. They said that, so far as they knew, the policy with regard to the trusts which Mr. Henderson said he was unable to indorse was not advocated by any one of prominence in the Republican party, with the possible exception of Governor Cummins, and if the sentiment with which Mr. Henderson said he found himself out of line existed to the extent he said it did in the Third Iowa District, the fact was news to the Congressional Committee and the condition was certainly peculiar to that district.

The author of the plank in the Iowa platform advocating any modification in the tariff schedules required to prevent their "affording shelter to monopoly" was said by Mr. Hull to be Director of the Mint Roberts. According to Mr. Hull, the plank was put in the platform as a challenge. Mr. Roberts, so Mr. Hull said, did not hold the belief that the existing tariff schedules did actually shelter monopoly, nor did any of the men who took part in the framing of the platform.

The idea which actuated them in making such a declaration, Mr. Hull said, was to show their willingness to meet the contention of the Democrats by a straight-out assertion that if the Democratic claim about the tariff fathering the trusts was true, (which they did not and do not admit,) they were willing to have the needed remedy supplied whenever the case was proved.

Speaking about the conference of the Senators with the President and Speaker Henderson's declination, Chairman Babcock said:

"In the report of the conference between the Senators and the President, which appeared in one of the morning papers, I noticed this statement: 'The Babcock plan of putting trust-made goods on the free list was not mentioned.' That statement totally misrepresents me, as I have never advocated the putting of trust-made goods on the free list, because they were manufactured by a trust or combination, nor do I know of any Republican who has. I have always antagonized this proposition, which is of Democratic origin. The tariff plank of the Iowa platform is in harmony with the Republican National platform of 1896, which declared: 'We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the condition of time and production.'

"The result of the election of 1896 enabled the Republican Party to repeal the obnoxious Wilson law and enact in its place the present Dingley tariff, and, as I understand the Iowa platform, it means just what the National platform of 1896 says—that when changes become necessary by the condition of time and production, such changes should be made in harmony with the Republican policy of protection. The Republican Party has ever been ready to meet new conditions.

"The Iowa platform and the Democratic idea of tariff reform are far apart. Any changes that the Republican Party would make would be strictly upon protective lines, while the Democratic idea would be a tariff for revenue only. The Democratic proposition to put all trust-made articles on the free list would be the worst blow that could be struck at labor in this country. It is not a question of who manufactures articles for export, whether an individual or a combination of individuals, but the question is the comparative cost of manufacture of such articles in this country with the cost of similar articles in foreign countries. In this question the wages of labor is the all-important factor.

"The Democratic idea, if enacted into law, would mean the closing of the factories, followed by idleness, very like the conditions which existed under the Wilson tariff law.

"Whenever an article can be manufactured in this country at a less cost than it can be manufactured abroad labor is not benefited by a protective tariff on that article. But if the article cannot be manufactured in this country as cheaply as it can be manufactured abroad, the fact that a trust controls the manufacture in this country would not justify, in my opinion, the repeal of the tariff, for to repeal the tariff in such a case would result in foreign competition which would be injurious if not ruinous to the industry, and the result would be to throw men out of employment. As the protective tariff was framed for the protection of American labor no one who believes in the beneficence of the policy from the standpoint of increasing wages and elevating labor would for a moment think of any tariff revision which would be a blow at labor.

"I am unable to understand how Speaker Henderson conceived the idea that any such action as that was contemplated by any considerable part of the Republican Party. If such a plan has found advocates they must be confined to the Third Iowa District, for I have never heard of the existence of the sentiment among Republicans in any other section."

"What will be the effect of Speaker Henderson's declination on the coming Congressional election?"

"I do not think it will have any effect. As I said, I am inclined to the opinion, without further information as to the sentiment in the Third Iowa District, that Speaker Henderson's position has been taken under a misapprehension. It is needless to say that his colleagues are all sincerely sorry that Speaker Henderson has seen fit to take the stand he has, but the Republican Party is a pretty big concern, and no one man is bigger than the party."

State Senator George Malby was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and said that the action of Speaker Henderson was no surprise to him, as he had been informed of the Speaker's views on the tariff question while they were fishing together on the St. Lawrence this Summer.

"I heard that Speaker Henderson had come up to the St. Lawrence to spend his vacation," said Senator Malby, "and having an admiration for him I invited him to be my guest. He accepted. We went out fishing many times together, and on our excursions we frequently discussed politics. The Speaker was very positive on the subject of protection. He told me in a manner that indicated that his whole soul was wrapped up in the subject; that he believed firmly that the country's prosperity was directly due to the protective tariff, and he deprecated the suggestion that the trusts ought to be curbed by revising the tariff schedules.

"Such a proceeding, he said, would ruin industries which had been built up with great effort, and which were affording employment to thousands of American laborers. At times he emphasized his remarks with such vigorous that I facetiously informed him that if he was not less emphatic he would capsize the boat. No one need doubt that the Speaker is thoroughly sincere in the position which he takes."

There was a rumor around in Republican circles yesterday that the declination of Speaker Henderson to stand for re-election would disarrange the plan recently agreed upon between the President and the State organization. Under this plan Congressman Ray was to be appointed to a Federal Judgeship, State Chairman Dunn was to run for Congress in Mr. Ray's place, and Congressman Sherman was to receive the position of Railroad Commissioner now held by Chairman Dunn.

The first part of the plan has already been carried out, the President having named Mr. Ray to succeed to Judge Coxe's place. Owing to the talk of Mr. Sherman as Speaker to succeed Mr. Henderson, it was intimated that he would give up his desire to get a Railroad Commissionership. Inquiry last night developed that the agreement as originally planned would be carried out, as it is not believed that any New York man would stand a show for the Speakership.

SUNDAY OPENING OF LIBRARY.

Librarian of Congress Says that the First Trial of New System Was a Decided Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, says that the first Sunday opening of the great library was a decided success. The attendance exceeded 4,300, which is double the average of any day in the year. The hours of opening on week days are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., but on Sunday were from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. There was especial interest in the periodical room, and it was crowded during the afternoon and evening.

"Not over 25 per cent. of the works called for," says Mr. Putnam, "were fiction, the rest being principally books on science, history, and biography. Among the periodicals, the trades journals, scientific and technical magazines, almost untouched during week days, received a large share of attention, while journals of fashion were practically unread."

In the Library of Congress the copyright office, the catalogue, order, and other inside divisions of the library will be closed at present on Sundays.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

MICHIGAN—Fourth District, Thomas O'Hara, Democrat.

OHIO—Eleventh District, Charles D. Martin, Democrat.

MARYLAND—Third District, Frank C. Wachter, Republican.

NEW JERSEY—First District, Richard T. Miller, Democrat.

The Cachet of Royal Approval.

At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle given by His Majesty King Edward VII. during the festivities in celebration of the Coronation, both in June and in August, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. Covers were laid for all the crowned heads; and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.

The exclusive use of Moët & Chandon Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of Messrs. Moët & Chandon.—Adv.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Decision Reached at Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference.

Gov. Odell Yields to Senator Platt—Trust and Reciprocity Planks to be Conservative—Concession to Canal Men.

There was a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, State Chairman Dunn, and Lemuel E. Quigg, to discuss the coming State Convention at Saratoga.

Gov. Odell came in on an evening train with his Secretary, James Graham, and his Military Secretary, Major Bird. He took dinner with Senator Platt and afterward went to the Senator's room. They were joined shortly afterward by State Chairman Dunn, and about 9 o'clock Mr. Quigg sent his card to Senator Platt and was invited up. The conference between the four lasted until close on to midnight.

It was decided that Mr. Quigg should be the temporary Chairman of the State Convention. He was the choice of Senator Platt. Gov. Odell has opposed his selection under the belief, it is said, that he would not be acceptable to the State organization, but when it was shown to the Governor that his fears on that score were not altogether well founded he yielded his objections in deference to Senator Platt's strong desire to have the honor go to Mr. Quigg. The permanent Chairman of the convention will be Senator Ellsworth of Lockport, Niagara County.

Three subjects which will find a place in the State platform were considered by the conference. They were the trusts, reciprocity, and the canals. The declination of Speaker Henderson to accept a renomination was, of course, referred to, and the probability is that it had some influence on the decision which the conference reached as to the line upon which the trust and reciprocity planks of the State platform should be framed.

At the close of the conference it was stated that the trust and reciprocity planks of the platform would be drawn "upon conservative lines." It was further intimated that the convention would not go quite as far on these subjects as has President Roosevelt. It is acknowledged that the President's position on the trust issue has excited the positive displeasure of J. Pierpont Morgan and a number of powerful interests in New York State which the State organization does not wish to antagonize. The effort of the platform framers will be to indorse the President's attitude as far as possible without giving offense to needed supporters of the party in the State.

It was decided that the State Convention should indorse a plan of canal improvement. The canal men have been threatening that, if this were not conceded, they would send a delegation to the State Convention to make trouble. It is probable that the plan which the convention will indorse will be the $28,000,000 plan for a nine-foot canal, which Gov. Odell advocated last year, but which was defeated in the Assembly.

Gov. Odell will go to-day to Gettysburg to participate in the exercises in connection with the dedication of a New York monument.

LORD BERESFORD MEETS HIS GUNNER.

As Lord Charles Beresford was coming out of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, where he had gone to make a hasty call, he was approached by a small but powerfully built man dressed in a dark blue serge suit, somewhat the worse for wear, and, saluting the Admiral in the regulation naval style, said to his lordship:

"Beg pardon, Admiral; don't suppose you remember me, John Billings? I was your Chief Gunner on board the Condor at Alexandria."

"Why, Billings, my man, you here? Certainly I remember you perfectly," said the Admiral, in evident surprise, as he extended his hand to the man and gave him a hearty shake. "What has brought you to America?" went on his Lordship, beginning to question the man. "I thought you might still be in the service. You are not an old man yet. Did you get your discharge?"

"Yes, Sir," replied Billings, as he thrust his hand in an inner pocket and pulled out a big blue envelope containing his discharge papers, which he unfolded and handed to Lord Charles. His lordship, after hastily glancing over the paper, said:

"Well, you have no reason to be ashamed of this, Billings. I am glad to see it is a clean bill of fare. What are you employed at now?"

"Out of work at present, sir, I'm sorry to say. I came to the States about seven months ago and got a job as a puddler in the Carnegie Steel Works in Pittsburg, but some of us got laid off about a couple of months ago and I came on to New York to see if I could get other and better work, but its no use. It's hard for the likes o' me to get decent work, sir, mighty hard."

"I am very sorry to hear you tell me this, Billings," said Lord Beresford, taking in the situation, and at the same time pulling out a large roll of bills, several of which he handed to the man. "Let me hear from you if you do not succeed in getting some kind of employment soon," went on the Admiral, as he also gave the man a card. "That address will always find me while I am in New York, and whatever you do, man, brace up, and don't get discouraged."

The gunner was profuse in his thanks, and as Lord Charles turned hastily to step into the waiting hansom the man came to attention and repeated the British naval salute.

SECRETARY SHAW'S POSITION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Some perplexity follows the apparent change on the part of Secretary Shaw in regard to his disposition to accept "other" securities from National banks with whom Government moneys are deposited.

That the Secretary has had the matter in mind is well known. It is only a few days since he clearly indicated in conversation with his visitors a strong desire to adopt the course of accepting bonds other than those of the United States.

It is believed here that the publication of his purpose may have led to advice to the contrary from quarters which Mr. Shaw felt bound to respect, although it is not even certain that he will not ultimately return to his original intention.

The frequent visits which he and Assistant Secretary Ailes have made to New York within the past two weeks may be taken to indicate that there has been a painstaking desire to get an intimate acquaintance with the financial necessities of the situation. The fact that a political campaign is on may in a measure account for the counter statements credited to the Secretary.

CANNOT SEE BROKERS' BOOKS.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, denied the motion made by attorneys that represent the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the action brought by Peter Power to prevent the merger, for an order that would permit them to inspect the books of H. Content & Co., the brokers of Camille Weidenfeld.

In the examination before Special Examiner Mabey it was alleged that Content & Co. purchased the 100 shares of Northern Pacific stock on which Peter Power qualified as a stockholder and a plaintiff in the action. It came out also that Mr. Weidenfeld bought through Content & Co. the Great Northern Railway stock on which Mrs. Chapman qualified as a plaintiff in an action.

THE BABY BARKED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—One of the most ingenious attempts on record to evade the payment of customs duties was made today at Dover.

A smartly dressed woman landed from the Ostend steamer, carrying in her arms what was ostensibly a baby in long clothes. As the young woman was passing the customs officials the "baby" barked, and an investigation disclosed the fact that the supposed infant was in reality a valuable dog which the woman was endeavoring to smuggle into England in contravention of the strict British customs regulations.

The animal, which had been unsuccessfully drugged, was sent back to Belgium.

ANOTHER FISH CASE WITNESS.

Sharkey Says He Struck but One Blow—The Funeral at St. Mark's.

Another witness of the quarrel resulting in the death of Nicholas Fish was located yesterday when two Central Office detectives apprehended Mrs. Margaret Pickles, a sister of Mrs. Nellie Casey, who was with Mrs. Libbie Phillips when they were drinking with Mr. Fish in Ehrhardt's saloon on West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Pickles left New York for Boston soon after the affair, though she is not regarded by the police as an important witness.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that Mrs. Pickles would come voluntarily from Boston to give evidence at the inquest, which is set for to-morrow. Police investigation shows that the three women were together when they met Mr. Fish.

Sharkey, who is now in the Tombs under $10,000 bail, said yesterday he had never seen Mr. Fish before, and that the latter was a stranger to the women. Sharkey says he struck but one blow, and only after Mr. Fish had struck him and called him a vile name.

Capt. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station said that he had altogether twenty-seven witnesses in the case.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish was joined on Tuesday night by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who remains with her.

The funeral of Mr. Fish will take place to-day at 10 o'clock from St. Mark's Church on the Bouwerie. The pallbearers will be G. C. Wetmore, Charles B. Peabody, Frank S. Weatherbee, W. Watts Sherman, George W. Folsom, Commander R. Rogers, United States Navy; Frank W. Pendleton, Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Talbot Oliphant, and L. J. Lorillard. The interment will be at Garrisons, N. Y.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Chief Watts of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation says that his men are making no efforts to locate Mrs. Margaret Pickles, the missing witness in the Fish murder case, who is said to have come to Boston. The New York police, Chief Watts says, have not asked that a search be made here.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ANGRY.

Accuses Saloon Keeper of Interference with His Office and Threatens Him.

Before Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions the cases of Jacob Wolf, a saloonkeeper of 11 Delancey Street and his two bartenders will be held. They are charged with violating the Excise law last Sunday.

District Attorney Jerome expects that the hearing, which will be largely in the nature of a "John Doe" proceeding, will furnish him with material for his crusade against certain police officials. The arrest of the two bartenders followed a visit of County Detectives Frewen and Rooney to Wolf's saloon last Sunday. They declare that they found a Central Office detective in the place when the alleged violation took place. This man is known to Mr. Jerome.

Jacob Wolf, the proprietor, was arrested yesterday afternoon. Earlier in the day there was a stormy scene between Wolf and the District Attorney. Wolf went to the Bond Clerk's room and sought to bail out his bartenders. Mr. Jerome heard of this and hurried up stairs, where he said to Wolf:

"I give you fair warning that you had better stop your interference in my work. If I find you again interfering, I will put you where you belong. Do you understand?"

"I know who you are. I know what your connection with Capt. Herlihy was, and of your attempt to corrupt the jury in his case and spirit the prosecution's witnesses away. I also know of your connection with a certain Inspector, and I warn you to stop your interference."

Wolf was arraigned before Justice Mayer and released in $1,000 bail for examination.

JEROME ON SHEEHAN'S DEFEAT.

He Thinks the Greater New York Democracy Leader's "Future Is Behind Him."

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that the defeat of John C. Sheehan at the primaries showed that the Greater New York Democracy was not what it used to be. He thought the outcome of the primary fight would mark the end of Sheehan as a political factor.

To a question as to what the political future of John C. Sheehan would be, the District Attorney replied that, in his opinion, Mr. Sheehan's future was behind him and that his organization had lost its standing.

TROLLEY CAR RACE TO CATCH A PRISONER.

An unidentified man, supposed to be an Italian laborer, was killed last evening by a north-bound Madison Avenue car at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues. The car which struck the man was No. 846 of the Madison Avenue Line.

The man was crossing Fourth Avenue. In attempting to cross the street he dodged around a south-bound car and stepped directly in front of the north-bound car. The man was struck by the fender, which passed over him. He struck the forward truck and was dragged twenty feet before the car could be brought to a standstill.

Peter Burke, the motorman of the car, was captured by the police after an exciting chase down the Bowery. According to the police, after the accident an Inspector of the line told Burke to get away. The motorman then ran across to a south-bound Third Avenue car. He went through the car and told the motorman to go ahead for all he was worth. The latter complied.

Policeman Fox saw the motorman attempting to get away. He jumped on a Madison Avenue car and told the motorman that there was a man on the Third Avenue car ahead he wanted to catch. The latter put the power on and the car was soon speeding after the other. The tracks of both lines run side by side. Fox waited until the car he was on got beside the car on which the motorman was attempting to get away. Without waiting for the cars to stop the policeman stepped from one to the other and arrested Burke.

The latter was locked up in the Fifth Street Station. While this was going on the injured man had been removed from under the forward part of the car and carried to the sidewalk. An ambulance was summoned, but the man died before it arrived.

POST OFFICE CLERK SHOT HIS WIFE BESIDE A CAR.

William Grady shot his wife, Rose Agnes, at Summit Avenue and Congress Street, Jersey City, yesterday. The bullet passed through her right cheek downward and lodged in her neck. They were married in 1892, but they separated four years ago. Mrs. Grady, whose maiden name was McCormack, went to live with her parents at 174 Fourth Street. Before her marriage she was a school teacher, and after separating from her husband Mrs. Grady became a school teacher again, finding employment in Public School No. 7 of North Bergen Township. She and Miss Louise Mullins, another teacher in the school, who lives at 280 Second Street, Jersey City, went to North Bergen daily by the North Hudson Electric Railway, transferring to the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford line at the point where the shooting occurred. They returned every afternoon by the same route.

Grady, who is thirty-three years old, has been employed as stamp clerk in the Jersey City Post Office. His home is at 173 York Street. He went to Summit Avenue and Congress Street at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and entered a saloon kept by Herman Wilbers at 1,085 Summit Avenue. He sat at a window where he could watch the spot where the two car lines met.

When he saw his wife descend from the Rutherford car he ran out. As his wife was about to board the North Hudson car Grady seized her by the right shoulder, turned her half way round, put a revolver to the side of her face, and fired. She fell to the ground, and Grady was seized and disarmed by Policeman William Nolan, who was on duty at the place. Mrs. Grady was hurried to the City Hospital.

Grady was taken to Police Headquarters. He refused to make any statement in regard to the shooting or say why he and his wife separated. Later he was taken to the hospital, where he was identified by his wife as the person who shot her. Mrs. Grady said she was obliged to leave him on account of cruel treatment. Grady was returned to Police Headquarters and locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries. At the hospital last night it was said that her condition was critical, with very little hope of her recovery. The bullet had not been extracted.

DEVERY PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION

Mandamus Papers Ready If State Leaders Oppose Him.

McLaughlin's Brooklyn Delegation May Try to Shut Out the Ex-Chief—Jerome Minimizes Effect of Devery's Victory.

The understanding which was reached yesterday that William S. Devery will be received as a member of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee without a protest was believed to foreshadow the abandonment of the contemplated attempt to keep him and his delegates out of the State Convention. Local Democratic leaders are of the opinion that less harm would be done the party by allowing him to take his seat in the convention than by an effort to keep him out. Inasmuch as John C. Sheehan has not made up his mind to contest the result in the Ninth, the prevailing opinion is that any attempt to prevent Devery and his delegates from taking their seats would be such an arbitrary procedure that Devery could appeal to the courts successfully to compel the convention to seat him.

In the event that his name is not allowed to go on the roll of delegates made up by the State Committee, Devery has prepared his plan of campaign to force his admittance to the convention. His lawyers will go before Supreme Court Justice Houghton of Saratoga and ask for a mandamus against the officers of the convention. The papers have already been prepared. While there is no exact precedent for such a situation, Devery's attorney says the law is clear, and the Justice appealed to would have no course open to him except to recognize Devery's claim. There is a decision of the New York Court of Appeals, which is said to have direct bearing upon Devery's case. It was rendered in "The matter of Woodworth," and appears in the 16 N. Y., Supplement 147. It is as follows:

"A political convention is a law unto itself, but, where the duty is cast upon courts and Judges of determining the regularity and fairness of political methods, those methods must be subjected to the same tests as would those of any other body of men whose good faith is questioned, and no court or Judge would be justified in sustaining them, when found to be inconsistent with that degree of sound morals which must characterize an ordinary affair of business, even though they be recognized and approved by Senatorial and State Conventions of the same political organization."

George W. Albright, Devery's attorney, said yesterday that he entertained not the slightest doubt that Devery and his delegates would be recognized by the State Convention, willingly or unwillingly.

"Unless Sheehan and his friends go into court before the holding of the Saratoga convention and prove that there was fraud in the Ninth District contest such as to change the declared result the convention would have absolutely no grounds on which it could refuse to admit Devery and his delegates," said Mr. Albright. "If a delegation which has been duly elected at a primary held under the provisions of the State law could be cast out at the mere whim of the State Committee, what would be the good of the law? It is sheer nonsense to talk about such a thing. The courts would certainly exercise their jurisdiction to prevent such a high-handed outrage."

Devery is entitled to three delegates and three alternates. It has already been decided, it is said, that Peter Garvey will be one of the delegates, but the third man has not yet been determined upon. For his alternates, Devery's plan is to select three men who know the law and who are talkers, so that if there is any fighting to be done on the floor of the convention for recognition, they can step into the breach.

Devery is planning to cut a great figure in Saratoga. It is said he will take up a whole carload of his friends.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that Devery intended to run for Congress to succeed the late Amos J. Cummings. When asked about this report last night, Mr. Devery said he had nothing to say about it. He declined to answer any and all questions as to his plans and intentions.

District Attorney Jerome, in commenting yesterday on the Devery victory, said that in his opinion that victory would not prove as disastrous to the fortunes of the Democratic Party in the State this Fall as some politicians seemed to imagine.

"With a proper ticket, headed by Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals, I don't see why we could not win," said Mr. Jerome. "There are more ways than one, should the party so desire, to prevent Devery from taking a seat at the State Convention."

By way of comment over the victory of Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn in the First District, Mr. Jerome said that he did not consider it right for a man holding political office to engage in a contest for a district leadership.

"As long as I am District Attorney," said Mr. Jerome, "I mean to keep out of politics."

Mr. Jerome did not vote at the primaries.

From what Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, said yesterday after a conference with several of his lieutenants at the auction room in Willoughby Street, it is apparent that the Brooklyn delegation will go to the State Convention instructed to prevent, if possible, the seating of Devery as a delegate.

"Here are we four Christian men, and to us is put the problem of disposing of this fellow Devery. If a man is notoriously accused of crime and we believe him to be guilty of the crime charged against him, are we bound, for instance, to sit in a political convention with him?

"It's a bad day for the country when Devery, Dady, and Roosevelt are the chief figures."

COMING WIGWAM MEETING.

Decision For or Against Mr. Murphy to be Made Then—Haffen's Doubtful Attitude.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, and it will be decided at that time whether Charles F. Murphy is to be the sole leader of the Wigwam instead of the triumvirate which is now supposed to be in charge of political affairs. The action of John F. Carroll in deciding that he would not stand for the leadership of the organization cleared the field, and the friends of Charles F. Murphy declared yesterday that he would be elected by at least twenty-six votes the leader of Tammany Hall. Senator Sullivan declared himself for Mr. Murphy.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx became a factor in the situation yesterday. According to statements of the Haffen supporters, he would control in the new Executive Committee of Tammany Hall four votes. In addition to his own vote he would have the support of District Leader O'Neil of the Annexed District and Messrs. Owen, Heveron, and Cowan, who have made the fight in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District against Leader P. E. Nagle and Augustus Moebus. When asked yesterday how he would stand on the leadership of Tammany Hall, President Haffen said that he had not decided what stand to take, but that in any event he would vote for the purification of the organization and would oppose the return of Richard Croker as a political leader.

NAGLE AND HAVERON MAKE RIVAL CLAIMS.

Each Threatens an Appeal to the Courts if the Tammany Committee Refuses Recognition.

The fight for the leadership of the south side of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, which the primaries was expected to settle definitely, is being waged with more determination than ever, both Percival E. Nagle and John Haveron claiming a victory. When seen last evening at the Kanawah Club in East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Mr. Nagle said:

"I have won my fight in this district honestly, and it lays with the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall whether they will recognize me with my 1,229 votes or Mr. Haveron with his 500 votes. If a majority rules, as it always has done, there can only be one result, and that is my recognition. If I fail to receive the recognition that my vote calls for I will apply to the courts, but I am confident that this will not be necessary, for it is a question of a man with three-quarters of the votes of the district against a man with only one-quarter to his credit."

Both Nagle and August Moebus, the Tammany leader in the North Side, had two men running against them for the leadership. Against Nagle were John Haveron and ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. Cowan. Anthony McOwen, and Eugene J. McGuire, opposed Moebus.

Each of the four opposition names appeared on every ballot cast by the opposition to Nagle and Moebus. The opposition candidates also had an arrangement between themselves that the candidate receiving the largest number of ballots should be the leader. Nagle's vote was 1,229, and Moebus 1,326. The votes of the other four were as follows: Haveron, 568; Cowan, 496; McOwen, 523, and McGuire, 1,600. The combined vote of the four showed a plurality of 641. The Nagle faction admit the defeat of Moebus, as McGuire showed a clear majority over him, but deny that the candidates have any right to pool their issues.

Mr. Haveron, when seen yesterday, was equally positive of his victory, and said: "We have had a hard fight, but have won with a majority of 641. The total vote of the Assembly District must be considered, and not either the north or the south side. The Assembly District as a whole is the unite of representation at Tammany Hall. Although there are two leaders elected there is only one vote between them. I hav not the slightest doubt but that I will be sustained in my contention in this matter by both the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and the courts, if necessary."

At the Board of Election Bureau it was said that there can be no agreement between candidates for the leadership of any district, and that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes is elected. It was said that no official figures had as yet been received regarding the primary in the district, but if Mr. Nagle has secured the largest number of votes in the lower part of the district, he is the leader of that section, and that Mr. McGuire is the leader in the upper section.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CASE.

It Is Declared that the Reorganization Is Not Opposed to the Iowa Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 17.—Attorney General Mullan has filed with Gov. Cummins an opinion in relation to the Rock Island reorganization, in which he holds that under the Iowa statutes this corporation is not opposed to the public policy in a sense which would enable the State to arrest the transaction or maintain an action of "quo warranto" for the dissolution of the corporate franchise.

The opinion is in response to a communication by the Governor, in which the latter asks whether the Rock Island Corporation, as incorporated last July, is organized for a lawful purpose, and whether an action against it could be maintained. Gov. Cummins's communication is a strong indictment of the Rock Island's expansion plan.

Asked for a statement as to the Attorney General's opinion, Gov. Cummins said:

"I have carefully examined the opinion of the Attorney General, and I concur with him in the conclusion that, under the law as it now is, the State of Iowa cannot prevent the consummation of the plan described in my letter to the Attorney General and in the opinion he has filed with me.

"The thing done is neither a merger nor a consolidation. It is simply a new device for watering securities. It is for the next General Assembly to say whether it is wise to permit our laws to so remain that such things are possible."

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Report of a Plan to Retire the Preferred Stock by an Issue of Bonds—Its Stocks Active.

The St. Louis Southwestern Railway, one of the Gould system of roads, is likely to be reorganized financially. It is the present intention, it was said yesterday, to retire the preferred stock, probably by an issue of 5 per cent. bonds. The road has outstanding $20,000,000 preferred stock on which a a non-cumulative 5 per cent. dividend is paid. It is quoted at present at about 77¾.

The stock was very active yesterday, 26,700 shares changing hands, with a gain of 1 per cent. The common stock, of which $16,500,000 is outstanding, was active also, sales of 26,800 shares resulting in a net advance of two points and a half. The consolidated 4 per cent. bonds of the company, which represent the old issue of 4 per cent. income bonds, advanced also. The bonds were issued in March last, when a plan to retire the income bonds at 80 per cent. was declared operative. The other bonded indebtedness of the company is $20,000,000 4 per cent. first mortgage.

What the exact plans of the company are could not be learned yesterday, but it was reported generally that the rearrangement of its finances is to be merely the first step in the talked of financial reorganization of the Gould system of roads.

The St. Louis Southwestern has 1,293 miles of road. It belongs to the Southwestern group of railroads, as its lines are situated mainly in Missouri, Texas, and Arkansas. Its President is Edwin Gould.

About a year ago some of the minority stockholders made a contest for the control of the property on account of some dissatisfaction over certain acts of the management. It is understood that the difficulty was settled amicably.

COKE LACKING FOR ENGINES.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Road May Use Soft Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—The officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company are now facing another problem in the shape of the extreme scarcity of coke. On many of the engines on the various divisions coke has been used almost exclusively, but now the officials look to soft coal for fuel.

There is plenty of the soft coal to be had, but it is an impossibility to secure any quantity of coke. The road has on hand enough hard coal for office buildings and stations to last some time, and one of the officials said this morning that the road was fortunate in buying a large quantity of this last April.

Erie's Cab Service Enlarged.

The Erie Railroad has announced that its cab service has grown to such an extent that it has been supplemented by several hansoms at the Jersey City station for use in this city.

ANOTHER CYCLE CO. IN TROUBLE.

Company Owning Largest Bicycle Factory in Chicago in Receiver's Hands.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The American Cycle Manufacturing Company, which owns the largest bicycle factory in Chicago, was placed in the hands of receivers to-day by order of Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee. This action was taken on the application of Attorney Henry S. Towle, who explained that the concern had lost credit through the recent appointment of receivers for the American Bicycle Company, and that its business might be put in jeopardy at any time if the creditors should become impatient and

FAVOR ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1904

Connecticut and Other Republican Conventions Indorse Him.

May Be a Hot Campaign in the Wooden Nutmeg State for Congressman at Large—The State Tickets.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—As in the other States where Republican conventions were held, Connecticut Republicans to-day formally indorsed the Administration of President Roosevelt and favored his renomination for the Presidency in 1904.

Abram Chamberlain of Meriden, the present State Controller, was nominated by the convention as candidate for Governor to succeed Gov. George P. McLean, who, on account of ill-health, had declined to run for another term. Mr. Chamberlain was opposed for the nomination by Livingston W. Cleaveland of New Haven, who was defeated on the first ballot, receiving 158 votes to Mr. Chamberlain's 343.

Henry Roberts of Hartford, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles G. Vinal of Middletown and Henry H. Gallup of Norwich were also nominated without opposition for Secretary of State and Treasurer, respectively, and W. E. Seeley of Bridgeport for Controller.

A contest between Attorney General Phelps of Vernon and William A. King of Windham made balloting necessary to decide the nomination for Attorney General. Mr. King was successful on the first ballot, receiving a large majority of votes. For Congressman at Large, George L. Lilley of Waterbury was elected over Edward C. Frisbie of Hartford.

The platform was adopted, after indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt and favoring his nomination for the Presidency in 1904. In part it was as follows:

"We believe with Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, and Roosevelt in a protective tariff that wisely fosters American industries and safeguards American wages. We oppose a general revision of the tariff at this time as both inopportune and unnecessary. If, in any schedule, import duties are found that have been notoriously perverted from their true purpose to the inordinate enrichment of corporations, monopolistic in fact or in tendency, we look to a Republican Congress to apply, in its wisdom, the needed corrective without impairing the principle of protection."

Reciprocity with Cuba is then favored, and the platform next takes up the question of the trusts. It says:

"We believe that great aggregations of capital, commonly called trusts, while necessary for the economic conduct of large business and commercial enterprises, should be subject to such supervision, State or National, as will safeguard public and private interests."

Other planks of the platform relate to State issues.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—It is doubtful if anyone in Connecticut to-night is more elated at the action of the Republican State Convention in nominating George L. Lilley for Congressman at Large than is Mayor Homer S. Cummings of this city. Mayor Cummings early this Summer was mentioned as a likely Democratic candidate for Governor, but he declined to have his name considered, and came out in favor of Melbert B. Carey of Ridgefield.

Mayor Cummings was then suggested for Congressman at Large, but still he would not commit himself on the subject. His friends, however, were aware that he would be glad to take the nomination, provided he had a chance of being elected, and this, in his opinion, depended very much on whom the Republicans would nominate. Since Mr. Lilley has been chosen Mr. Cummings is undecided no longer, and in all probability he will receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention next week.

The reason Mr. Cummings considers there is a chance for him to win is on account of Mr. Lilley's connection with the so-called beef trust, he being a member of the firm of Swift, Lilley & Co. of Waterbury. His relations with the Swift house have of course been purely of a business character, but the Democratic managers will make the most of the beef trust issue from now until November.

Mayor Cummings is one of the best speakers in Connecticut, and he will stump the State from end to end.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS FOR ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

State Convention Indorses the President but Not Unanimously—The State Ticket.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of Alabama to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—J. A. W. SMITH of Birmingham.
Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES P. LANE of Huntsville.
Attorney General—W. H. ARMBROCHT of Mobile.
Secretary of State—J. H. CARTER of Cullman.
Auditor—T. B. McNAIR of Marshall County.
Treasurer—R. LEE BROWN of Conuef County.
Superintendent of Education—J. C. FONVILLE of Crenshaw County.
Commissioner of Agriculture—T. B. MORTON of Fayette.

J. A. W. Smith, the nominee for Governor, is a son of the late W. H. Smith, who was Republican Governor of Alabama during the reconstruction period, and is a prominent lawyer of this city.

It was evident when the convention reassembled this morning that there would be a fight on that part of the platform indorsing President Roosevelt for a renomination. This opposition is understood to have had its origin in the recent action of the President in removing William Vaughn, retiring Republican State Chairman, from the office of District Attorney for North Alabama for alleged neglect of duty. There was also a feeling of opposition to the clause in the platform condemning child labor in cotton mills.

When the platform and resolutions as reported by the committee were read the part indorsing President Roosevelt for the nomination in 1904 evoked loud cries of "No." The platform, however, was ultimately adopted by a large majority.

It reaffirms the Philadelphia platform, favors "the organization of labor for its legitimate protection and the enactment of laws for the peaceable and fair settlement by arbitration of disagreements as they may arise between organized capital and labor, favors child law legislation relating to work in cotton mills; condemns "the spirit which seeks to arouse prejudice of the people against the railroads," and advocates the "enactment of laws so regulating the railroads as to adequately protect the interests of the people, but is opposed to any drastic measures."

The platform also "indorses the wisdom of the Dingley tariff law." Republican legislation to build an interoceanic canal is approved. The clause expressing confidence in President Roosevelt reads:

"We express our faith in his thoroughly American and patriotic ideas, and we believe that his leadership establishes confidence both in the success of Republican principles and the continued prosperity and progress of the country, and we therefore favor his renomination to the great office he fills with patriotism and ability."

FAVORS CHANGE IN LIQUOR LAW

New Hampshire Republican Convention Wants Prohibitory Statute Amended.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 17.—Following the action of the party in Vermont, the Republicans of New Hampshire in State Convention to-day warmly debated the question of making changes in the prohibition law of the State. Those in favor of a change carried the day.

The contest for Governor resulted in the nomination of Nahum J. Batchelder of Andover, who is prominently identified with the Patrons of Husbandry. Gen. Stephen H. Gale of Exeter withdrew, and Mr. Batchelder was chosen by acclamation. No other candidates are nominated by State Conventions in New Hampshire.

The platform adopted indorses the present Administration on all points, and favors the renomination of President Roosevelt. Illegal combinations are condemned. The plank on the liquor issue is as follows:

"We recognize the unsatisfactory municipal conditions in many parts of the State relating to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. We believe that the best interests of our citizens demand essential changes in the law but the details of such changes should be fully discussed and carefully considered by the representatives of the people to be elected next November, with that end in view.

"We therefore recommend that at the next session of the Legislature, in January, 1903, all questions relating to liquor legislation be re-examined, and that such laws be enacted as will more effectually promote temperance."

WASHINGTON ST TE DEMOCRATS.

Nominate Ticket by Acclamation and Indorse Kansas City Platform.

TACOMA, Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention completed its business last night, after nominating the following ticket by acclamation:

Representatives in Congress—GEORGE F. COTTERILL of King, STEPHEN E. BARRON of Okanogan, and O. R. HOLCOMB of Adams.
Judge of Supreme Court—JAMES R. REAVIS of Yakima.
United States Senator—GEORGE TURNER for re-election.

The platform adopted indorses the Kansas City platform and opposes imperialism and colonialism, government by injunction, trusts and "trust-fostering tariffs," and asset currency. It condemns "special privileges given for grazing sheep on Government forest reserves," and demands complete exclusion from all American territory of all Chinese, and denounces the Republican majority in Congress for "passing the present weak and inadequate law."

Abhorrence is expressed of the tragedy that resulted in the death of President McKinley.

ERIE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

Eight Assembly Districts of the County Choose Men for State Convention —Indorse Gov. Odell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Eight Republican Assembly District Conventions were held in Erie County to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet at Saratoga on Sept. 23.

In each district the delegates were instructed to favor the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The policy of President Roosevelt at home and abroad was adopted.

Delegates were instructed to vote for the renomination of Gov. Odell. The following delegates were chosen:

First District—Anthony Fischer, M. J. Kennedy, F. X. Bernhardt, Henry Moest, M. F. Chowe, and John Martin.
Second District—W. C. Warren, F. C. Knight, Fred Breiner, E. C. Maythem, H. C. Ladd, Fred C. Murray, John O. Manning, George N. Mitchell, Martin Clark, C. H. Smith, W. L. Lacey, and Henry Loewer.
Third District—W. J. Quirk, Charles Moser, Charles Becker, Louis Fechter, and John Leible.
Fourth District—John Lundrigan, Simon Seibert, William Becker, William J. Lenjost, and Nicholas J. Mock.
Fifth District—John Grimmo, Joseph Stockman, Joe Kiener, John Kick, and John F. Barth.
Sixth District—H. J. Kreinheider, F. W. M. Herwagen, Charles Hettig, George Greiser, Dr. E. G. Danzer, Frank J. Berman, Thomas Hart, and C. H. Timerman.
Seventh District—Dr. Henry Lapp, John G. Wallennir, George Bingham, Adam Rinewalt, John H. Price, and George Urban.
Eighth District—H. Hunt, F. J. Blackman, P. D. Gibson, W. A. McFarland, H. Hibbard, and Frank Briggs.

Republican District Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—At the Republican district convention at Weedsport to-day the naming of delegates to the different conventions was divided harmoniously between Congressman Sereno E. Payne and State Senator Benjamin M. Wilcox. Resolutions were adopted supporting Justice William E. Werner, John M. Day, and John F. Parkhurst. At the First Assembly District Convention Ernest G. Treat was renominated for member of Assembly.

Democratic State Convention Delegates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democratic Convention of the First District (Assembly) was held to-day. The following delegates to the State Convention were chosen: John J. Kennedy, Jeremiah Gorman, and Daniel J. Riordan.

The delegates were instructed to vote for John Cunnen of this city for Attorney General. Resolutions in favor of canal improvements were adopted.

In the Second District Norman E. Mack, William J. Conners, and Robert P. Bissell were chosen delegates to the State Convention. The resolutions favored canal improvement and indorsed John Cunnen for Attorney General.

Madison County Democratic Nominations.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democratic County Convention of Madison County, held at Morrisville to-day, made the following nominations:

Sheriff—Charles House of Oneida.
County Treasurer—B. S. Bryant of Deruyter.
Coroner—Dr. A. J. Forward of Madison.
Delegates to the State Convention—Dr. Otto Pfaff of Oneida, Gen. William M. West of Hamilton, and E. F. Eitch of Cazenovia. Wallace E. Barnicle of Deruyter was re-elected Chairman of the County Committee.

Democrats Name Col. Barbour's Opponent.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.—William Hughes, a lawyer of this city, was nominated this afternoon by the Democrats of this Congressional district, consisting of Passaic, Sussex, and Bergen Counties, to run for Representative in opposition to Col. Barbour, nominated a short time ago by the Republicans.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT WANTED.

Committee Appointed to Urge Republican and Democratic State Conventions to Advocate Enlargement.

At a joint meeting of the sub-Executive Committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York and the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange a resolution was adopted yesterday for the appointment by the Chairman of a committee, of which the Chairman of the Canal Association is to be Chairman, to urge the Republican and Democratic State Conventions to advocate in the platforms the improvement and enlargement of the State canals in such manner as to permit the passage through the Erie and the Oswego Canals of barges of a capacity of 1,000 tons, and the deepening of the Champlain Canal to seven feet, as recommended by the Canal Committee appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

The committeemen appointed are:

Frank S. Wetherbee, Franklin Edson, William McConnell, G. K. Clark, Jr., Gustav H. Schwab, S. R. Irowine, S. C. Mead, Charles H. Schieren, Darwin R. James, D. Le Roy Dresser, A. Barton Hepburn, C. E. Hagemeyer, D. M. Van Vliet, John J. B. Trenor, William F. King, J. D. Cleary, G. Waldo Smith, Franklin Quinby, John V. Barnes, Edward G. Burgess, Samuel Hubbard, Henry Hentz, Robert B. Roosevelt, Frank Brainard, E. C. Bodman, John D. Kernan, Abel E. Blackmar, Lewis Nixon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:10 A. M.—61 and 63 East Fifty-ninth Street; James M. Stewart; damage, $50.

7 A. M.—2,282 Third Avenue; Davido Brothers; damage, $50.

10:20 A. M.—206 Amsterdam Avenue; John Creeden; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—194 Waverley Place; Levy Brothers; damage, $300.

3:20 P. M.—715 Seventh Avenue; Samuel O. Meade; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—122 Elizabeth Street; M. Prata; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—250 Monroe Street; Louis Frontburg; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—107 Rivington Street; Anna Muntzer; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—41 Avenue A; unknown; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—319 East Seventy-eighth Street; Richard Reilly; damage, $150.

5:50 P. M.—110 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; unknown; damage trifling.

DEMOCRATS AT BOSTON REPUDIATE BRYANISM

State Convention Refuses to Indorse Kansas City Platform.

William A. Gaston Nominated for Governor—Hisses and Defeat for George Fred Williams.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—Acrimony was not wanting for a time in the Democratic State Convention in Tremont Temple today, but in the end harmony was restored and the State ticket finally named was enthusiastically greeted. The ticket follows:

Governor—WILLIAM A. GASTON of Boston.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN C. CROSBY of Pittsfield.
Secretary of State—WILLMORE B. STONE of Springfield.
Treasurer—THOMAS C. THACHER of Yarmouth.
Auditor—J. L. CHALIFOUX of Lowell.
Attorney General—JOHN J. FLAHERTY of Gloucester.

Not unlike the famous conventions of 1896 and 1900, the fight was over the National issues in the platform. The test of strength was between Col. Gaston and George Fred Williams, once the stalwart leader of the Silver Democrats. In this battle Mr. Williams was utterly routed. The platform adopted is a repudiation of the Kansas City platform, for Mr. Gaston refused to be the nominee if in any way the declaration of principles could be construed to indorse those things most prominently advocated by the party in the last two National campaigns.

The convention opened with trouble brewing. Mr. Williams was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and at first proposed indorsement of the Kansas City platform. In deference to the protests of Josiah Quincy, a member of the committee, speaking for Col. Gaston, he consented to waive the indorsement, and proposed planks in which the National questions of trusts, monopolies, and corporations were dealt with in strong language. Mr. Quincy wrote a platform, which was acceptable to Mr. Gaston.

When the matter of platform was brought up the battle from the floor was one of bitter words, during which delegates objecting to Mr. Williams's sarcastic reference to the last five planks in the platform which he said were placed there at Mr. Gaston's solicitation, hissed and cried him down. The minority report was utterly defeated.

Mr. Williams, in a statement to the press, said:

"A man is not beaten who hasn't been in a fight, is he? Well, I am only just beginning to fight. I have been lulled into a sense of false security during the Summer, and have been led to believe that Col. Gaston and his supporters would not make any effort to renounce the policy of the party as laid down at the last National Convention. I have had distinct assurances to that effect from Mr. Quincy and from many of Col. Gaston's friends. Had it been supposed two months ago that the party would turn its back on the policies, Col. Gaston couldn't have got more than one-tenth of the delegates in the convention. But I have never been beaten by the Boston machine yet. Whenever I have appealed to the people they have sustained me, and I believe they will again when the issue is presented."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Bruce Ismay, Liverpool; J. M. Hopkins, St. Louis; H. S. Priest, St. Louis.

GRAND—L. M. Hathaway, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Col. A. H. Jackson, United States Army; Dr. J. M. Moore, United States Navy; Victor S. Houston, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Henry R. Cassel, London; L. D. Clark, Louisville.

NETHERLAND—D. C. Gamble, St. Louis; A. D. Klaber, London.

MURRAY HILL—A. F. Casad, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Viscount d'Alte, Portuguese Minister to the United States, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. E. Robillard, Montreal; C. B. McVay, Pittsburg; H. K. Loomis, Philadelphia; Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany.

HOFFMAN—Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

NAVARRE—Capt. R. C. Davis, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. P. Hansen, linens, blankets, and quilts; C. A. Evans, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. Q. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; W. P. Collins, dry goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bernham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. O. Hallett, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Redwine, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneeberger, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 477 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dickieson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, ladies and infants' wear; W. B. O'Neil, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Keastle, dress goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert; W. B. Jennings, silks; Hotel Manhattan.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Kaufman, silks, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Jacobus, Cohen & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; I. P. Cohen, furnishing goods and notions, 502 Broadway; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. J. Unmack, upholstery goods, 480 Broome Street; Everett House.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; O. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, notions, gloves, jewelry, furnishing goods, and infants' wear, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y., E. C. Naylor, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. H. Timothy, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; W. A. Paul, dry goods; E. H. Perry, ladies and infants' wear, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Posner, dry goods; S. Posner, dry goods; A. Posner, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; J. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, woolens and linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Thanhauser, woolens; 396 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, Mc Auslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Donnelly, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; W. J. Rilay, white goods; 33 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Vandewater, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. J. Donaldson, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Dickinson, suits; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; J. R. McCarthy, waists; A. L. Shaw, furs; N. MacWilliams, dry goods; 454 Broome Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, silks and dress goods; 66 Grand Street.

A Pure, Strengthening Tonic.
Malt-Nutrine is unlike the many other preparations with similar names. It is a pure, strengthening, palatable malt tonic, while others are simply a strong, dark beer. Prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

GREATER NEW YORK DEMOCRACY'S FUTURE

Sheehan, Russell, and Cantor Profess Confidence.

Matthew P. Breen Thinks They Should Have Been Spectators in the Struggle for Tammany Domination.

The heads of the Greater New York Democracy talked hopefully of its future yesterday, scouting the idea that its failure to achieve any success on Tuesday was a serious if not a fatal blow.

John C. Sheehan, who went to Long Branch in the afternoon for several weeks, talked of the results of the primaries at the Hoffman House. He seemed to entertain very optimistic views of the future of himself and his party. He also said that Devery had profited by the work of 800 repeaters. He also estimated that Devery had spent between $50,000 and $75,000 to gain his victory, and he said that he believed it was a "barren victory" for Mr. Devery.

Asked if the Greater New York Democracy would now affiliate with Tammany Hall, Mr. Sheehan answered in the negative most positively. He thought that the vote of his organization throughout the city had been fair. He was asked if the Greater New York Democracy would join in another reform movement should there be one next year. That, he said, is for the organization itself to decide. Such a fusion movement, he declared, however, would beat Tammany Hall, "dominated by Deveryism and Crokerism."

Mr. Sheehan added that there was not the slightest chance of his ever becoming leader of Tammany Hall.

"The result of the primary election," said William Hepburn Russell, "so far as the Ninth District is concerned, is, of course, a great disappointment, but the sufferers are the Democratic leaders of the State and city organization who permitted Devery's success. There are no possible excuses for their inaction in permitting Goodwin to remain as a candidate after it had been pointed out to them that if he remained in the field Devery's chances would be very much better.

"Devery is the heaviest load Tammany Hall has ever had to carry. He represents all that is worst in life and politics in New York city, and the organization that recognizes him as a leader is bound to be defeated at the polls.

"I account for our defeat by saying that we had no reason to believe that the Greater New York Democracy represented a majority of the Democratic votes in any district except the Ninth, and as the small vote polled, 30 per cent. or less, was cast outside of the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Districts, it was very natural that we should be defeated. It seems that the bulk of Democrats were unwilling to commit themselves to an alliance with the Democratic organization by voting at the primaries. They have tasted the sweets of independence, and will certainly prefer to support another fusion ticket rather than to see Croker, Devery, and the gambling combination resume their pernicious and disgraceful sway over the City of New York.

"For the City of New York and its future government of one thing I am certain. That is that no decent Democrats can desire to affiliate with any so-called Democratic organization of which Devery is to be one of the chiefs, and in which he will become a dominating personality. Deveryism and Democracy are inconsistent terms. I believe in Democracy and shall therefore oppose Deveryism."

"The fight yesterday at the polls," said Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, "was a continuance of the battle begun by the Greater New York Democracy in the Spring of 1901 in the interest both of a decent city Government and an honest and incorruptible control of the machinery of the Democratic Party. We showed more strength yesterday, I maintain, than did the County Democracy of years ago in its early battles with Tammany Hall, and at greater disadvantage. In those days the leading men of the party opposed to 'boss' rule united in the effort, and men of substance and character gave considerable help in all directions."

Matthew Patrick Breen, an old-line Democrat, who is Deputy Register and will take his seat as a Magistrate next January, hesitated about expressing an opinion on the primaries, mainly because of his prospective judicial career. Finally he said:

"I desire to criticise no one, and I speak personally and from my own standpoint. I was enrolled but did not participate in the primaries. My judgment as a citizen and a voter is that it was wholly immaterial to the Greater New York Democracy who gained the ascendancy. It was none of our concern, and whether the Carrollites or the Murphyites came out on top, the result was substantially the same. My opinion, I repeat, is that we should have been spectators of the struggle for domination in Tammany Hall.

"I do not see any difference now in the make-up of Tammany Hall to what it was when we opposed it last Fall, only, perhaps, the men at the head have not had to do so much with Croker. It's the same old Tammany. It has given no evidence of self-conviction. We opposed it last Fall because it was unscrupulous. It has failed to call in the great men of the Democratic Party or give any evidence that it wanted reorganization. Now, why should we have any dealings with them at all?"

"I do not believe," said Register John J. H. Ronner, leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, "that we should have tried to get into Tammany Hall or to have participated in the primary fight. We should have adhered to the principles of the last campaign and have been, as I was and am, indifferent as to which faction of Tammany Hall gained the upper hand."

"I was," said Benjamin Myers, leader in the Eighth Assembly District, "against entering the primary contest, and didn't go in. I didn't see why we should try to break in. It would have been better to have stayed where we were, on the basis of hostility to Tammany Hall."

"I think," said William H. Grote, leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District, "that if I have anything to say in the matter I shall urge that we put up an independent ticket this Fall for local officers, Senators and Assemblymen, and that we indorse the State ticket—as Democrats, mind you. I was opposed to our butting into the primary business from the very start. Who was responsible? Every leader was responsible for his own actions."

PAYMENTS BY THE CITY.

Controller Grout's Suggestions Regarding Settlement with Owners of Condemned Property.

Controller Grout in a statement yesterday said that it is his desire that property owners who are to receive compensation for property acquired by the city for public use shall have every facility extended to them in procuring payment of the awards made for the same.

If the persons interested will advise him before the accounts are prepared that it is their wish that he draw the necessary number of warrants upon the City Treasury in payment of the awards to cover tax and assessment liens, mortgages, and a warrant for the balances of the awards due the property owners, after providing for existing liens, he will see that their wishes are carried out.

The practice of the past may be obviated by giving the Controller a written notice requesting that he draw his warrants for tax and assessment liens and mortgage liens and the balance of the account, instead of drawing a single warrant, thus enabling the property owner to pay such liens by indorsing the warrants drawn to cover the same.

GEORGE J. BASCOM ARRESTED.

George J. Bascom, President of Tyson & Co., who have newsstands in many of the leading hotels was arrested yesterday morning by United States Marshal Henkel, charging him with violating the Internal Revenue law in connection with the alleged refilling of cigar boxes by his firm.

George G. Tyson, the Vice President of the firm, was arrested Tuesday on a similar charge. It is alleged that the firm substituted seven-cent cigars in boxes for imported cigars costing twenty-two cents each.

Bascom was released in $2,000 bail. Both will be examined next Monday.

Mr. Bascom denied that there was any attempt upon the part of his company to deceive the public, and insisted that the refilling must have been the work of employes.

APARTMENTS
APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS
AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St.
Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.
AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St.
Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $3,800.
APARTMENTS

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:43	Sun sets...6:05	Moon rises..6:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:42	Gov. Isl'd...8:05	H. Gate...10:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:05	Gov. Isl'd...8:24	H. Gate...10:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, ——	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Alamo, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Altai, Kingston, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Brazil	8:30 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Heverlius, Brazil	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	.....
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 13 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (especially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 23; Sydney, Aug. 25; Auckland, Aug. 29, and Honolulu, Sept. 9, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched East Sept. 15. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 18.

Archimede, Naples, Sept. 3.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 15.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Manitou, London, Sept. 8.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Colorado, Hull, Sept. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Desterro, Para, Sept. 9.
Havana, Vera Cruz, Sept. 11.
Luc

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Enthusiasm Pervades the Entire Store

From every side come urgent demands upon the advertiser to tell the story of new things. Merchandise managers are bubbling over with enthusiasm about their splendid stocks.

A dictionary of superlatives is needed; and never better deserved than now.

The enthusiasm is contagious. It is in the air. The store is dressed to please you. Main aisle and Rotunda were never more charming. But there is more definite delight among the new goods—the new styles, new patterns, new colorings, new everything.

Busy as we are, you will find the store comfortable—the Under-Price Store has taken over the duties formerly assigned to the Main aisle. Now the Main aisle is a show place for fine things, for your pleasure—for better store service.

Now the PIANO DECISION

You probably decided this Summer—perhaps last Spring—that you would buy a piano this Fall. But you're probably still struggling with the question of which to buy.

If it is a question of goodness, your piano is here; for we have the best pianos in the world.

If it is a question of price, your piano is here; for we have pianos at all prices—probably the broadest collection of good pianos ever assembled in a single store.

If it is a question of convenient terms, you will come here, for the Wanamaker method allows of easy payments on all instruments; and, as all our pianos are marked in plain figures, you pay no more for the piano on the easy payment plan than by paying cash; except the low interest of four per cent. per annum on the unpaid portion.

Chickering *Vose* *Crown*
Frederick Doll *J. C. Campbell* *Kurtzmann*

And the *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos and Organs at 135 Fifth ave.

The decision cannot be made in a moment. Come and hear and try our pianos; get familiar with touch and tone. Go off by yourself in one of our quietest rooms, where the piano is in surroundings similar to a room of your own home, and study the various instruments in their different phases.

Everything that tends to give you perfect and continuous satisfaction with this important investment, is done when you buy a piano at Wanamaker's.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The New Vestings For Waists Are Ready

Designers of women's apparel have discovered a new fabric this Fall—stolen it from the men. Man's sphere of exclusive ownership narrows rapidly.

Some smart woman (or was it a man?) saw the shirt-waist possibilities in the fabric of some well-dressed man's fancy vest, and Vestings became a woman's fabric from the moment the first shirt-waist was made of it.

Well, the market was short; manufacturers didn't suspect a demand from women, and the women who have been seeking the Vestings couldn't find them.

Today they're ready, at Wanamaker's. Heavy, lustrous, Mercerized Cotton Vestings, that will make up into the richest and handsomest tailored effects now so popular. Warm enough for Fall wear, dressy and washable.

These shown today are in all-white, and figured white grounds, some with repp-like cords and jacquard figures; some in matelasse basket weaves; and some in natte weaves with fine black stripes on white grounds.

Prices, 75c and 85c a yard.

Rotunda.

"FORE!" Golf Balls Aplenty

What is your favorite? You pick. We supply. Can't get some kinds fast enough sometimes. Plenty now of every sort. And you want the pocket of your caddy-bag well filled, such magnificent weather as this.

Haskell and Kempshall Golf Balls, $6 a dozen.
Vardon Flyer Golf Balls, $3.25 a dozen.
Silvertown Golf Balls, $3.25 a dozen.
Nicholls' Special Golf Balls, $3.25 a dozen.
Henley B. Golf Balls, $3.25 a dozen.
Spalding Bramble Golf Balls, $3 a dozen.
Musselburgh Golf Balls, $2.25 a dozen.
Wanamaker Remade Golf Balls, $2.50 a dozen.
Craigpark Golf Balls, $2 a dozen.

All sorts of Golf Sundries, Clubs and Caddy Bags.

Annex—just in rear of Hat Store.

Tailor-Made SUITS From Abroad

Hundreds of handsome foreign dresses have just arrived. They have a character and exclusiveness of design that appeal to women particular in matters of dress. There is a shapeliness and grace about them that attracts attention. The tailoring is perfect; the fabrics are distinguished, different from those you meet from other sources. Many rough goods are seen—zibelines, with fuzzy stripes, English and Scotch mixtures and fine checks. But the smooth cloths are used also, and plain and figured velvets—all tastes are met in most charming manner.

The trimming is quite elaborate on some. Blouses predominate; though the short double-breasted box-back jackets are in good numbers—extremely smart, too. Many have cape effects. But description is endless in such a varied collection. See them; for these are the days to most enjoy possession of suits of such attractive character.

Prices, $48 to $125.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Wanamaker Special" Suits for Boys

"Special" in every sense of that much-overworked word. Special in quality of materials—all wool; in making—all seams are silk sewed and taped; in style—the best and latest of fashions for boys; in price—for never were better suits sold at $5.

Suits for the coming season:

"Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits at $5
Of hard-finished blue serge and blue cheviot. Full of good looks and wear. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits at $5
Of blue cheviot of excellent quality; taped seams; double seats and knees; sizes 8 to 16 years.

"Wanamaker Special" Three-piece Suits at $5
Jacket, Vest and Trousers; of blue cheviot; handsome and durable; sizes 9 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Afternoon of the China Sale

The hours are shortening for this great September movement. The month is more than half gone—the quantities of the special stocks are more than two-thirds gone. Never have economies been more real and decisive than during this present occasion; and now some of the most attractive items we have had in this September Sale are nearing the end. For instance, an *English Porcelain Dinner Set* of 113 pieces in fine border decoration and all pieces gilt; a regular $21 set for $15.

The last of these sets are on the counters today, and when these are gone this bargain cannot be duplicated anywhere.

Then here are two other exceptionally good offerings:

At $25, regularly $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 meat dishes.

At $30, regularly $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; beautiful flower decorations and all pieces with heavily clouded gold; soup tureen and 4 meat platters.

Also some unmatched values in complete sets at $6, $10, $13.50, $14.50.

Fancy China

At about half prices:
Chop Dishes, $3, from $5.
Celery Trays, $1.50, from $2.25.
Bread Trays, $1.50, from $2.25.
Pudding Sets, $6, from $10.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $2, from $2 and $3.25.
Ice Cream Dishes, $3, from $6.
Sugars and Creams, $2 pair, from $3.25.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-in., $3, $4.50, $6, regularly $5, $7.50, $10.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, regularly $2, $2.50 and $3.
Water Jugs, $6.50, regularly $10.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.
Water Carafes, $1.50, $2 and $3.50, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $5.
Ice Cream Trays, $12.50, $18 and $27.50, regularly $20, $25 and $37.50.
Salad Dishes, $5, $6 and $7, regularly $8.50, $10 and $12.

Basement.

The "Reliable"—

Our Matchless $3 Shoes for Women—In 46 styles

Bettered in the matter of style details—couldn't be bettered in leathers and materials; for our *Reliable* Shoes always were made of the finest leathers procurable; and made in finest manner known to machine work.

The fine dress models in *The Reliable* show a general narrowing of the toes, a heightening of the heels, and a lightening of the soles and uppers.

But there are styles aplenty among the more substantial kid and calfskin boots, with thick soles and solid square heels—forty-six styles in all

Patent leather, with Louis XIV. or high Spanish heels.
Ideal Kidskin (the genuine Wolf make), in medium weights.
Black Chrome-tanned Kidskin, in light, medium and heavy soles; with kid and patent leather tips.
Enamel Leather Walking Boots; thick soles.
Box Calfskin, for stormy weather and hard service.
The upper leathers are from the best makers of America and Europe.
The sole leather is oak-tanned; not a particle of anything else used in the soles of all our welt shoes.
The linings and trimmings are of fine quality; the stitching done with silk thread, and the general workmanship will compare favorably with the product of factories making shoes at double this price.

A splendid line to look over when buying Fall shoes—Wanamaker *Reliable* Shoes for women, $3 a pair.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

UMBRELLA NEWS

Don't let a series of smooth September days lull you into the belief that the barometer will always register "set fair."

Have your rain-foil ready betimes—choose it today, from among these trusty, good-looking, yet wonderfully low-priced Umbrellas, for which even equinoctials have no terrors:

At $2, worth $2.75—26-inch black Silk Umbrellas; steel rods and cases; handles of natural wood, silver caps, horn and silver, and a variety of pearl and silver. 28-inch, all-silk, for men; handles natural wood, plain or silver-trimmed, or fancy horn.

At $2 and $2.75—The "Magic Frame" Umbrellas, with handles that fold to fit in a dress-suit case; of union taffeta. Same, all-silk, $3.25.

Children's School Umbrellas, 50c.
Children's Helvetia cloth Umbrellas, 75c and 85c.
Children's Union Taffeta Umbrellas, $1 and $1.25.
Ninth street counters.

Girls' Walking Skirts

Planned originally for mere comfort, they are now as stylish and graceful as any part of a girl's wardrobe. The new Skirts for Fall are particularly attractive. There's a variety of plaitings, strappings of cloth or braid, and stitchings, that offers the widest kind of choice.

Here's a hint of half-a-dozen stylish sorts, in 36 to 40 in. lengths:

At $6.75—Of pebble cheviot; yoke top, slot seams; inverted plait at bottom; box plaited.
At $7.50—Of plain cheviot; straps stitched with white.
At $7.75—Of snowflake cheviot; stitched straps, forming yoke; deep stitched facing.
At $12—Of fine cheviot; side-plaited; trimmed with braid and buttons.
At $15—Of fine cheviot, handsomely tailored, with trimming of stitched straps and buttons.

Second floor, Ninth street.

More Book Bargains

The Sale of Books is re-inforced today by an excellent collection of Books for Boys and Girls. Over thirty titles are in the list—the best sort of reading for the young folks.

These handsomely cloth-bound books will make a valuable addition to School and Sunday school libraries. And the price is little:

25 cents a volume

Here are the titles:

Edith Prescott. Emma Marshall.
The Trapper's Niece. A Sketch of Western Life.
That Boy of Newkirk's. L. Bates.
Mabel Howard. Dame Durden.
This One Thing I Do. A. E. Porter.
From Night to Light. B. E. E.
Millie Lee. A. E. Porter.
The Luck of Alden Farm. Rev. Z. A. Mudge.
The Wentworths. Susan Cooper Windar.
Hartz Boys. Franz Hoffman.
Sarbrina Hackett. Emily L. Saybrook.
Plus and Minus; or, the Briaridge Problem.
The Stanifords of Staniford's Folly. Mrs. E. D. Kendall
Tried in the Fire. Leone Blanchard.
Mark Churchill. Emigrant Children.
Old Schoolfellows and What Became of Them.
Strawberry Hill. Clara Vance.
Silent Tom. N. E. Edson.
Sybil's Way. A. W. C.
The Blount Family. Rev. Theron Brown.
Uncle Mark's Amaranths. Anne G. Hale.
Anna Mayll. Ella Farman.
Daisy Seymour. L. A. F.
Walter MacDonald. L. L.
Olive Loring's Mission. Annie M. Lawrence.
Ralph's Possession. George Hopkins.
Lute Falconer. Florence Gould.
Master and Pupil. E. D. K.
Mrs. Thorne's Guests. Archie Fell.
Andy Luttrell. Clara Vance.
Shell Cove. A Story of the Sea.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Household Needfuls

Dust-pans, Brooms, Floor-mops, Step-ladders—all the things that are needed "up-stairs, down-stairs, in my lady's chamber." This sale includes all of them; and you might as well buy good things at a little price as trifle with trash. These you may be sure of:

Long-handled Matting Brushes, 25c.
Turkey-feather Dusters, 14 in., 16c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Coffee Mills; steel grinders; iron frame; side wheel; 85c.
Painted Foot-tubs, 25c. Folding Iron Boards, 70c.
Ash Cans, galvanized iron; full size, $1.20.
Corn Brooms; 3-rows of stitching; 15c.
Square Japanned Match-boxes, large size, 15c.
Combination Graters, 3 sides, 8c.
Umbrella Stands, iron frame, 45c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 8 qts., 10c; two to a customer.
Towel Rods; nickel-plated, 17 in. long, 25c.
Rubber Bath Sprays, 90c. Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, 65c set.
Oval Copper Wash Boilers, extra heavy; full size; No. 8, $1.95.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Oval Willow Clothes Baskets, 55c.
Tea and Coffee Pots, nickel-plated on copper with white metal trimmings:
1-pt. size, 75c. 4-pt. size, $1.15.
2-pt. size, 90c. 5-pt. size, $1.30.
3-pt. size, $1.

Basement.

Burnt Wood Articles

Pretty things, made of wood, and decorated with burnt and colored designs, for the library or smoking-room table or dressing-table. They're practical as well as decorative, and make most acceptable gifts or prizes:

Extension Book Racks, from $1.50 to $2.25.
Candlesticks, $1.75 and $2. Card-boxes, $1.25.
Clocks, $3. Plaques, for decoration, 50c to $3.
Smoking Sets, $3.50. Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Handkerchief and Glove-boxes, $1.75.
Pretty Frames, square and round, $1.
Paper-cutters, 25c. Pipe Racks, 50c.
Thermometers, 75c. Scrap Baskets, $3.50 and $5.50.
Burnt leather Table Covers, in tan, green, red and blue, $3.75 to $4.50.

Broadway.

International CENTER-PIECES

Their history girdles the world. Linen from Ireland, braid from France, cunningly fashioned into these charming Renaissance Lace Fancy Center-Pieces by Japanese hand-workers after American designs.

In spite of—or because of—this Jules Verne performance, you can choose from the attractive collection at the following very low prices:

Round or Square Center-Pieces:
8 x 8 in., 23c each, or $2.75 a dozen.
12 x 12 in., 30c each, $3.50 a dozen.
18 x 18 in., 75c each.
24 x 24 in., $1.25 each.
30 x 30 in., $1.75 each.

Scarfs—20 x 36 in., $1.50 each. 20 x 63 in., $2.25 each.
20 x 45 in., $1.75 each. 20 x 72 in., $2.50 each.
20 x 54 in., $2 each.

Fourth avenue.

Charming Negligees

Wrappers, Negligees, Tea-gowns—who shall draw distinctions? Not the advertising man—his province merely to tell you about them as a group of charming new arrivals.

Crepe-de-Chine, Silk, Albatross, Cashmere, Flannel—these are some of the fabrics. As to styles—description lags. You'd think many of them came from France—so dainty are they. They don't—but the designs do, in many cases.

You'll notice much lace insertion; more elaborate trimming around the bottom. Also plenty of accordion-plaiting. And other effective touches, galore.

Price-ranges:

Of Crepe-de-Chine, $56 to $65. Of Silk, $10.50 to $26.
Of Flannel, $4.50 to $17.50. Of Crepe, $18 and $34.
Of Cashmere, $4.50 to $18.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Mattings Perennial

Fit only for Summer floors? Dear, no. They're good all the year round—in Winter, as a foundation for rugs and bearskins, as practical as a parquet flooring.

But all-around adaptability doesn't save a Summer stock from price-shrinkages.

Reductions today, on six hundred rolls. Prices on both Chinese and Japanese Matting go by the board. You're the winner, if some of the reduced rolls come your way.

Chinese—$12, from $16
$9, from $12
Japanese—$7, from $10
$9, from $14

For the roll of forty yards. There's an excellent assortment of patterns.

Third floor.

Learn to Speak and Understand French, German or Spanish

Why not, when you can do it quickly, easily, pleasantly, and at little expense? When it equips you with a social accomplishment, and—better still—with an important aid to business?

We're forging ahead pretty fast nowadays, we Americans; we are going to the ends of the earth—we *have* to go—business calls us.

If *you* are called to France, Germany, or Cuba, for instance—you're ready to go and give a good account of yourself, if you know the language of the country.

The Language-Phone Method Teaches You Quickly

It is a new way and a good way. You study at odd times, if you like, without a professor, and you hear the real language—the correct accent and intonation, as cultured foreigners speak. The ear, eye and tongue are trained at the same time.

This is done through Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's Common-sense Method of Practical Linguistry—used country-wide—and brought to perfection through special phonographic Master-Records, which give you the voice of the living teacher—the *natural* voice, not metallic and rasping—repeating slowly or fast, as often as you like, until you yourself speak and *think* in the language.

It's a fascinating and useful pursuit, and it doesn't take so long to get a working knowledge of a language, either. Some have accomplished it in six weeks; it takes others longer.

Many university professors and other eminent educators have highly commended the Rosenthal method.

Prof. FREDERIC L. LUQUEER, Principal Public School No. 126, writes:

"I take pleasure in commending your method of teaching languages, using the phonograph as an efficient aid.

"I was skeptical at first as to the amount of ground covered by the phonograph records being sufficient. They do indeed give a surprising amount. The enunciation is very clear. It makes the words uttered *live* in the memory. I wish you the increasing success your method deserves."

The best way to become the owner of an equipment for any language is through our *Language-Study Club*, because you pay only $40 (list price, $67.50), and in monthly amounts of $5.

The first $5 includes the club fee, and you *then* pay a like amount for seven months; or, if you pay all at once, you can deduct one $5 payment, making the total cost $35—a little more than half price.

Book Store, Ninth street.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE

The Silver and Silk Sales are reduced to the ranks today. But the march-past of seasonable merchandise continues in the Basement Store—and the glittering, newly varied procession is headed by

18,000 Yards of PLAITED CREPE ALBATROSS

75c Goods at 37½c a Yard

Half-price on one of the most popular waist fabrics of the day, at a time when every woman is busying herself with acquiring a stock of shirt-waists for cold-weather wear! Splendid news, indeed, and admirably timed.

Crepe Albatross is delightfully soft, warm and good-looking for Fall waists. We bought a manufacturer's entire stock, in a full line of colorings—cream, light blue, pink, reseda, tan, gray, royal blue, cardinal, navy blue and black. The value of this Albatross, plain, is 50c a yard. The present lot is finely plaited, with a fancy silk cord, or in cluster plaits of two or three, alternating with fancy black-and-white cord—goods that sell regularly at 75c. Hence it is a stirring achievement to be able to offer such a generous quantity at **37½c a Yard!**

Then follow other battalions of bargains:

The Sale of Silverware

Chances are still plentiful to buy splendid Quadruple-plated Tableware and Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks at sharp savings:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware
5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $11.25, $13.75, $15 set.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25 and $5.75 set.
Bread Trays, $2.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25.
Fruit Dishes, $4.25.
Olive and Pickle Dishes, $2.50.
Salad Bowls, $3, $3.25. Kettles, $6.25.
Bakers, $2.50, $5.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.50.
Ice Pitchers, $5.75. Children's Cups, 75c., $1.
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50, $5.
Trays, 65c., $1, $1.25, $2.
Cake Baskets, $3.50 and $3.75.
Soup Tureens, $4.50, $4.75, $6.25.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3, $4.50.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks
Tea Spoons, 85c dozen. Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz. Fish Knives, 85c each.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Fish Forks, 85c each. Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Crumb Knives, 85c each.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 doz.
Gravy Spoons, 60c each.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Pie Servers, 65c each.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Lace Remnants

Many short lengths of Laces, Lace Nets, Chiffons, and so on. Original prices have been lost sight of; and remnants are now marked at half, or less than half of former figures:

Laces—in black, white and cream; in Edgings, Bandings and Insertions; in Imitation Crochet, Point Venise, Net-Top and Chantilly.
Lace Nets—in 45-in. black La Tosca, Chantilly and Brussels; in some cases two or three lengths of the same pattern.
Chiffon, Mousseline de Soie and Liberty Silks—in a variety of colors.

Stylish New Gloves—50c

A remarkable offering of Men's and Women's Gloves in handsome, new Fall styles, at a pleasantly little price—

Fifty Cents a Pair

For Women—Two-clasp Glace Gloves, with hand crocheted embroidery; gusseted fingers, new styles in black, white, brown, tan, beaver, gray, navy blue and pearl. We bought a large quantity, hence 50c for 85c quality.

For Men—One-clasp Glace Outseam Gloves, in various colors; and one-clasp half pique Suede Gloves, in gray and reindeer; strong, yet soft and pliable; perfect and well fitting. A factory clean-up.

Splendid SILKS

Thousands of yards of rich Autumn Silks, with the merit of being seasonable, are here at far below the prices you would gladly pay for them if this sale hadn't happened:

Lining Taffetas at 38c. New Satin Moire at 38c.
60c Striped Habutai Silks at 38c.
85c Jasper Brocaded Taffetas at 50c.
75c Imperial Taffetas at 58c.
75c Black Taffetas at 58c.
$1 Moire Velours at 55c.
Black and White Striped Velvets, at 65c.
$1 to $2 Fancy Silks at 75c.
$1.10 Plain Colored Silks at 75c.
Polka-dot Silks at 85c.
$2.50 to $6 Novelty Silks at $1.85.

Men's Colored Shirts, 65c

You save from 35c to 85c on every shirt you choose from this offering; mostly 85c, for there are more $1.50 shirts among the 1,800 placed on sale today than there are at $1.

In either case, the saving is worth while. Patterns are stylish and varied, the shirtmaking is excellent, the quality of materials good. All sizes; detachable cuffs.

Sixty-five Cents Each

Women's Garments

Word of two attractive groups of garments for women, at most moderate prices:

SHIRT-WAISTS at $1

Of flannel, in solid colors, striped galatea or flannelette, in black and white checks. Full front, with stitched straps, finished with buttons; plaited back; others with plaited fronts and French backs.

50c PETTICOATS at 35c

Of striped gingham; two styles; umbrella ruffle, finished with ruffle; others with deep ruffle, with fold above.

BELTS For Women

Belts of silk, satin and various sorts of leather, at attractive little prices:

Belts of moire and plain silk; fancy gilt or oxidized buckles, at 25c.

Plaited Satin Belts, with gilt, oxidized or French gray buckles; also some with gilt or oxidized slides to match, at 50c.

Belts of seal, walrus, suede or patent leather, at 25c and 50c.

Children's Garments

Girls' Shirt-Waists and Petticoats and Babies' Dresses, at tempting prices:

Girls' Shirt-Waists, $1.50

Of silk in assorted colors, and brilliantine, in black and navy blue; various styles of hemstitching; broken sizes from 12 to 16 years; worth $3 to $6.

Babies' Dresses, 30c to 50c

Of flannelette; in yoke, princess and French waist effects; including plain and fancy stripes; sizes 6 months to 4 years; worth 45c to 75c.

Girls' Petticoats, 30c to 50c

Of flannelette, with umbrella flounce; plain hemstitched plaits, lace edges or scallops; sizes 2 to 12 years; worth 40c to 60c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO COSTLIER THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.

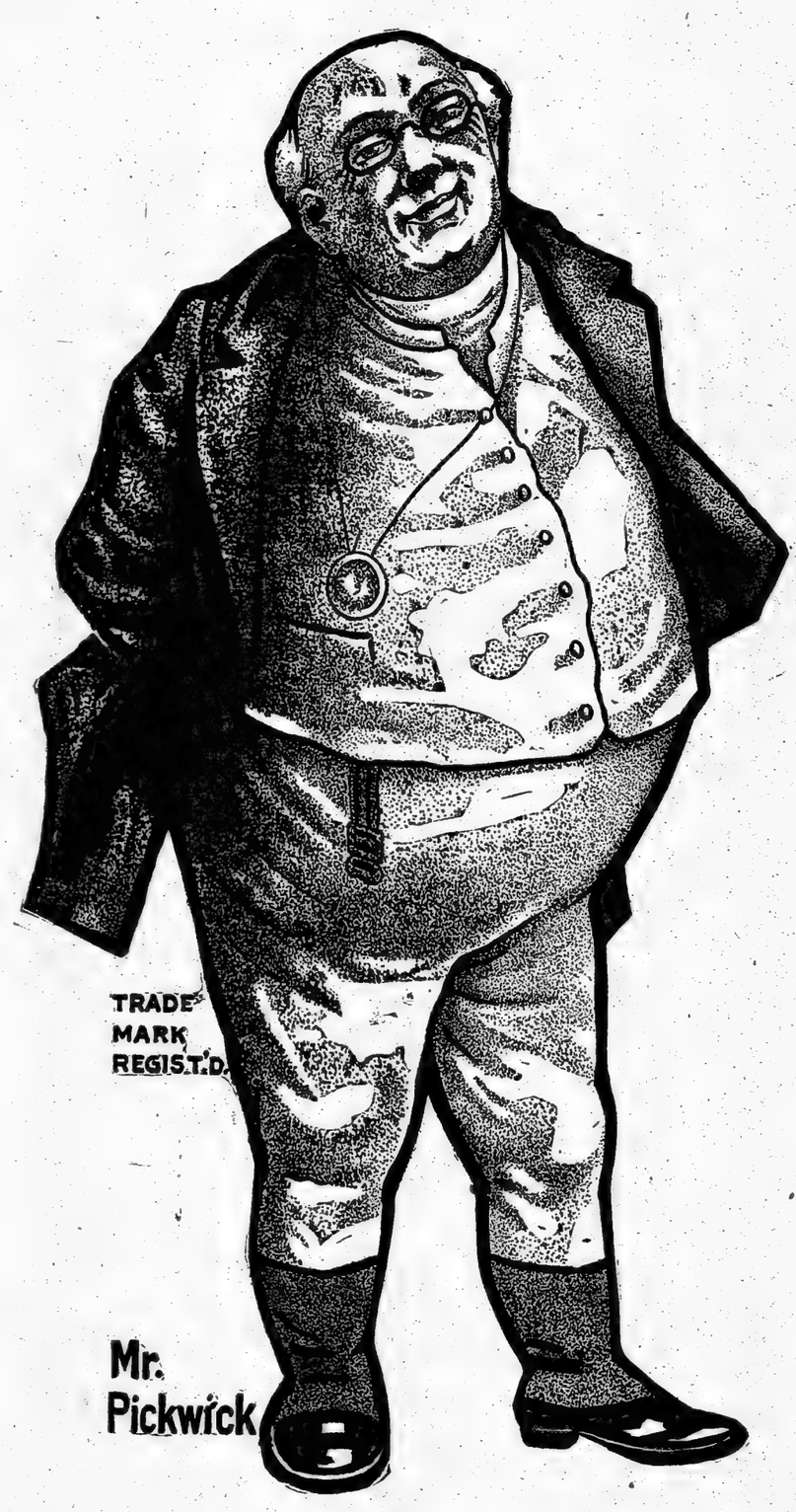

TRADE MARK REGIST.D.

Mr. Pickwick

Simpson Crawford Co.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS *of the*

PICKWICK SYSTEM *of* RIGHT-SHAPE CLOTHING *for* MEN

HANDMADE:

LONDON. NEW YORK.

MOST PERFECT FITTING CLOTHING IN ALL *The* WORLD.

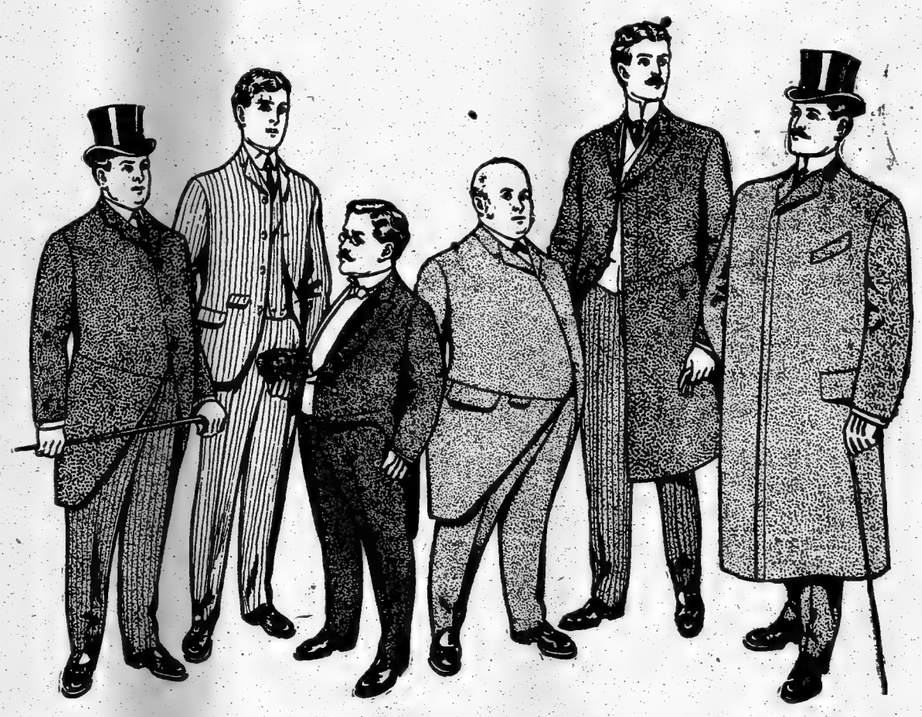

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH ST.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH ST.

ASTARITA WON STAKES

Fast Filly Took the Willow Cleverly in Record Time.

ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN

Ethics and Heno, at Odds On, Both Were Losers at Gravesend Track—Handicap for Musette.

The most disastrous record of the season was equaled at the Gravesend track yesterday when in a programme of six events never a post favorite finished first. The nearest thing to a success for public form achieved in the course of the afternoon was when in the single stake fixture, the Willow for fillies two years old, J. G. Follansbee's smart two-year old Astarita, one of three runners that went to the post at nearly equal prices, made practically all the running and won rather handily by a half length. The actual favorite in this race, however, was Stamping Ground, at an average price of 9 to 2, while against Astarita and Eugenia Burch the post betting was 5 to 1 each.

The Willow Stakes had fourteen starters, including the two added horses, Miladi Love and Lady Albercraft. In the race Astarita was the first to show when the barrier was lifted, and though Gravina at once went on after the Follansbee entry, Astarita always kept her place in the lead and drawing away a bit at the end when Gravina gave it up, won with a little in hand, while Molly Brant, who always was well up with the first division, was second, a neck in front of Eugenia Burch, the last named closing from back in the crowd in the run through the stretch. The time of the race 1:06 3-5, clipped a fraction of a second from the track record for the distance, five and a half furlongs.

In two other races odds-on favorites were beaten, the defeated choices being Ethics and Heno, both of which ran in three-horse races. Ethics started in the mile and a furlong selling, fourth on the card, with Merito and Bar Le Duc his only opponents. In spite of the excellent showing Ethics made but a short time before against handicap horses of fair class, the betting against the Dwyer horse steadily rose, while Merito was backed down, a plunge bet by P. H. McCarren on the filly sending her to the post at odds of 3 to 2, while 4 to 5 was laid against Ethics. As if to give the suspicious element something to talk about, H. Cochran rode a very ill-judged race on Ethics and after running lapped with Merito at an irregular pace to the head of the stretch, there went to the whip on the favorite. Merito still hung with him, however, while Bar Le Duc, who had galloped behind under a pull to the head of the stretch, there went on and made a strong bid for the purse. In spite of Cochran's mistakes Ethics showed in front at the last furlong post, but the moment he did so, Cochran let go his hold on the colt and Ethics swerved so badly that he interfered with Merito and then swung out toward Bar Le Duc, the swerve being sufficient to let Merito get to the front again and win by a short head, with Ethics second, a similar distance before Bar Le Duc. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. m., 5 years, by Juvenal-Trill, 110 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won handily by three lengths; the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4, by Rainbow-Prosperity, 108, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from A. Featherstone's Arsenal, ch. c., 5, by Lamplighter-Hannarinda, 110, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:19 2-5. The Musketeer, Lord Pepper, Clorita, Demurrer, Jack Ratlin, Belle of Lexington, Himself, and Double Six also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Sr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 106 pounds, (Shea,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, won cleverly by a length; O'Connor & Co.'s Malster, br. g., 4, 107, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by a head from J. A. Bennet's Kingraine, br. c., 3, 106, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Choate, Amur, The Referee, Mollie Peyton, Woden, Satire, Alsike, and Ohio Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by F. Brown.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, br. f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 114 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a half length; S. Sanford & Son's Mollie Brant, ch. f., by Clifford-Ballyroe, 119, (Bremnan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a head from Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, b. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber, 119, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Wild Thyme, Sciota, Stamping Ground, Rosewater, Duster, Gravina, Sweet Nell, Defiant, Love Note, Miladi Love, and Lady Albercraft also ran. Value to the winner, $2,415. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile and a furlong. Hardy B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5 years, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 101 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; M. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4, 104, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 10 and out, second by a head from Andrew Miller's Bar Le Duc, b. c., 3, 93, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $950. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. J. R. Haggin's Boutonniere, br. c., by Esher-Nosegay, 112 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won easily by four lengths; George J. Long's Mauru, ch. c., 112, (Troxler,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Benefit, b. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Oil in the Can, Gallant Smith, Faulconbridge, Interlock, Colonist, Mayor Graham, Arcade, Hackensack, Sir Troubadour, Jake Greenberg, Michaelmas, and The Captain also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by C. Littlefield.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500 in 1902, special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. S. Sanford & Son's Rockwater, ch. f., by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 113 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and out, won handily by a half length; William C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 116, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half from W. S. Fanshawe's Heno, b. c., 116, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $940. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Belvino, 132 pounds; Grand Opera, 120; Wealth, 126; St. Finnan, 123; Setauket, 122; G. Whittier, 119; The Black Scot, 116; Biserta, 116; Honolulu and Cincinnatus, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Sombrero, 123 pounds; Belle of Troy and Zoroaster, 118 each; Carbuncle, 117; Huntressa, 103; Daly, St. Finnan, and Moor, 100 each, and G. Whittier, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards. Ben Battle, 109 pounds; Vincennes, 105; Potente, 103; Khital, 100; Gibson Light, 99; Mary Worth, 98; Grail, 97; Brunswick, 96; Animosity, 94; Flora Pomona and Clipper, 93 each; Miss Buttermilk, 92; Chiron and Ivermis, 90 each; C. Rosenfeld, 89, and May T., 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Gibson Light, C. Rosenfeld, Grail, Khital, Animosity, Flora Pomona, Clipper, and May T.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Zoroaster, 115 pounds; O'Connell, 109; Grand Opera, 108; Doctor Riddle, South Trimble, and Kingraine, 105 each; Conundrum, 104; Huntressa, 103; Potente, 102; Merito, 101; Rossignol, 99; De Reszke, 96; Pearl Finder, 93, and Dixieline, 91. Apprentice allowance claimed for Merito and Dixieline.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,500 down to $2,500; five and a half furlongs. Benanhurst, 114 pounds; Sheriff Bell, 110; Polite, 108; Ringdove, John A. Scott, and Joe Cobb, 107 each; First Chip, 105; W. R. Condon, Dark Planet, and Hackensack, 102 each; Miss Dorothy, Gloriosa, Ipse Dixit, and Queen of the Ocean, 99 each, and Sparkle Esher and Courtmald, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Sparkle Esher and Courtmald.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Arden, 114 pounds; Rozane, Belle of Troy, Zoroaster, Jim Clark, and Daly, 111 each, and Runnels and Slipthrift, 105 each.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL PLANS.

and 1900 Columbia teams, and earned a place as guard and centre rush, respectively on the all-American elevens of those years. He is a magnificent line man and would be of vast benefit to Columbia in coaching the line men, as Morley's knowledge of the game is largely confined to the back field. Wright was coach of the University of Washington team last season.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beat Brooklyn in a Free Hitting Contest—Pittsburg Downed St. Louis.

Free hitting, faultless fielding, and good all-around play by the New York team defeated the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the score of 9 to 2. It was a relief to see the local men work so well after the poor exhibitions they made in their two previous games on Monday and Tuesday against the Brooklyn players. Manager Hanlon selected Roy Evans and Capt. Smith chose McGinnity to fill the pitchers' box. The latter proved to be a puzzle for the visitors, and while they made seven hits off him, he kept them well scattered. Evans was easy for the home team, and was batted hard and often. McGann and Brodie did the best work, each making three hits and scoring as many runs. From the first inning to the close of the game the New Yorks had the contest well in hand and outplayed their opponents at every stage. To-day and to-morrow the teams will meet at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and the series will be concluded on the Polo Grounds on Saturday. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf	1	1	3	0	0		Sheckard, lf	0	0	3	0	1	
Bresnah'n, rf	1	2	1	0	0		Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
McGann, 1b	3	3	10	0	0		Dolan, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Brodie, cf	3	3	3	1	0		Dahlen, ss	2	2	1	2	0	
Bowerman, c	1	2	6	0	0		Farrell, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	
Lauder, 3b	0	1	3	0	0		Flood, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	
Smith, 2b	0	1	1	4	0		Irwin, 3b	0	2	2	1	0	
Dunn, ss	0	0	0	3	0		Ritter, c	0	2	2	3	1	
M'Ginnity, p	0	0	0	2	0		Evans, p	0	0	2	2	0	
Total	9	13	27	10	0		Total	2	7	24	12	2	

New York	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Brodie, Bowerman. Three-base hit—McGann. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hit—Bresnahan. Stolen base—Brodie. Base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Evans, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Evans, 2. Wild pitch—Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin.

PITTSBURG, 12; ST. LOUIS, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—Pearson held the Pittsburgs down until the third inning. After that the game was too one sided to be interesting. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	4	—12	15	2	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—	3	7	0

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Pearson and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	P.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	96	34	.738	Chicago	61	67	.477
Brooklyn	70	59	.543	St. Louis	55	69	.444
Boston	63	60	.512	Philadelphia	51	75	.405
Cincinnati	65	63	.508	New York	45	79	.363

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

American League Games.

AT BOSTON.

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	—13	18	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	4	4

Batteries—Hughes and Warner; Butler and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0—5	4	2
Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4	7	4

Batteries—Ross and Robinson; Altroed and Warner.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	—6	9	2
Washington	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—5	6	3

Batteries—McAllister and Schreckengost; Carrick and Clark.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1—7	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0—6	10	4

Batteries—Dorner and Bemis; Platt and Sullivan.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0			—3	8	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—1	2	3

Game called on account of rain.
Batteries—Sudhoff and Sugden; Terry and Buelow.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	76	50	.603	Cleveland	66	62	.516
St. Louis	72	54	.573	Washington	57	70	.449
Boston	71	56	.560	Detroit	48	77	.384
Chicago	68	56	.548	Baltimore	47	80	.370

Eastern League Games.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	—6	10	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	7

Batteries—McGee and Shaw; Moriarity and Wiley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	6	0	0	2			—8	13	3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2	4	0

Batteries—Amole and Shaw; Perkins and Jope.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6	6	2
Worcester	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—	5	8	6

Batteries—Wolfe and Toft; Falkenberg and Steelman.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	4
Montreal	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	—7	8	5

Batteries—Brown and Dillon; Dunleavy and Fuller.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1—11	17	2
Rochester	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—6	11	8

Batteries—McCann and Butler; Horton and D. McAleese.

Semi-Professional Baseball Series.

The interborough semi-professional baseball series will be resumed at Equitable Park, sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, on Sunday. "Kid" Carsey's Metropolitan team will play the Brooklyn Field Club team, and judging by the games recently won by the Brooklyn players the contest should prove to be one of the closest of the season. Carsey will pitch for the "Mets" as usual, and the visitors will bring their strongest battery with them.

STATEN ISLAND GOLFERS.

Kellogg Leads the Field for Local Championship Honors.

Twenty golfers, representing the three leading Staten Island clubs, Richmond County, Fox Hills, and Harbor Hill, met yesterday on the links of the latter club in the annual tournament for the amateur golf championship of the island. The day's play consisted of a thirty-six hole medal play round, the leading eight being eligible to continue for the championship at match play. L. L. Kellogg of the Fox Hills Club led the field with a total of 154 strokes for the double round. He won his honors by the faintest possible margin, for R. T. Fiske of the home club was only a single stroke behind. In the afternoon each did the course in 75 strokes, the best of the day.

The eight who qualified in the championship class are:

L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills—										
Out	5	4	6	4	3	4	6	4	3—39	
In	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	6—40—79	
Out	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	2	3—35	
In	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	6—10—75—154	
R. T. Fiske, Harbor Hill—										
Out	6	3	5	4	3	5	3	4	4—37	
In	5	4	5	4	5	6	4	5	5—43—80	
Out	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	3—33	
In	4	3	4	7	5	5	4	5	5—42—75—155	

	Out.	In.	Total.
Otis L. Williams, Richmond Co.	78	84	162
John M. Ward, Fox Hills	87	76	163
J. E. Faber, Richmond County	88	79	167
Charles T. Stout, Rickhond Co.	84	84	168
R. P. Emmons, Richmond County	81	89	170
W. Scott O'Connor, Harbor Hill	87	83	170

A consolation cup was offered for the second set, and the eligibles were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Ralph McKee, Harbor Hill	87	88	175
Frank Sears, Harbor Hill	84	93	177
J. H. Tobin, Harbor Hill	92	86	178
W. F. Jewett, Richmond County	92	87	179

Strongly recommended by the medical faculty all over the world as a spirit of unusual purity and virtue.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Prescribed in many instances where spirits in any other form would not be tolerated.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

LORD DERBY WINS MATCH

Defeats The Monk in Fast Time at Empire City Track.

FOR WAGON CHAMPIONSHIP

Champion of the Speedway Loses a Shoe in Decisive Heat—$3,000 Gold Cup to the Winner.

E. E. Smathers's famous trotter Lord Derby (2:05¾) defeated his old rival, The Monk, owned by C. K. G. Billings, in a special race for a gold cup valued at $3,000, and the amateur wagon championship of the world, at the Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club, at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, winning two of three heats. The times—2:06½, 2:06, and 2:06—were said to be the fastest three miles ever trotted.

In the first heat The Monk, who had the pole, obtained the best of the start, and led by two lengths at the first turn, winning by a length. The fractional times were 0:33, 1:03¾, 1:33½, 2:06¼.

The Monk obtained an even greater advantage in the first quarter of the second heat, leading by almost three lengths at the quarter post, but Lord Derby reduced this to a length and a half at the half mile, and won out at the wire by a neck. The time was 0:33, 1:03½, 1:33¾, 2:06.

In the third and final heat The Monk again took the lead at the start, and still had an advantage at the three-eighths, when he pulled a shoe and broke. Lord Derby won the heat and race by half a dozen lengths. The time was 0:32½, 1:02¾, 1:34, 2:06.

Besides the big match there were four other races, two for the trotters and two for the pacers. In the first race for the 2:00 class pacers, Hudson & Gatcomb's Don Riley, who was the favorite, was beaten by half a length in an exciting finish, by A. P. McDonald's Albert in the first heat, but redeemed himself by taking the next two heats and the race.

In the 2:15 class trotting to wagons, which was the last race of the day, there were but two starters, F. G. Jones's Mabel Onward and C. K. G. Billings's Dr. Book, D. C. Flanagan's Little Helen being entered, but drawn. Mabel Onward won in straight heats, and rather easily.

To-day the gelding champions Prince Alert, 2:00¾, and Anaconda, 2:01¼, will race for a special purse of $2,000, the winner to take all, and there will be several other events. The summary follows:

First Race.—2:09 class, pacing; purse, $1,500; two in three heats.

Don Riley, b. g., by Caneland Wilkes-Lulu R.; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson)	2	1	1
Albert, roan g., by Flower—A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y., (McDonald)	1	5	4
Effie Powers, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes-Fanny Powers; L. A. Gray, Baltimore, Md., (Gray)	4	3	2
Home Circle, b. g., by Axtell-Marquette; Vance Nuckols, Cleveland, Ohio, (Nuckols)	3	2	6
Lou Vaughn, b. m., by Reflector-Ella Brown; W. O. Foote, Dallas, Texas, (Foote)	6	4	5
Betonica, b. h., by Altivo-Nadine; Maplewood Farm, Portsmouth, N. H., (Tozier)	5	6	5

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¼; 2:08¼.

Second Race.—2:16 class; trotting; purse $1,200; three in five heats.

Invader, b. g., by Jay Bird; M. Demorest, Hartford, Conn. (Demorest)	1	1	1
Ivandorf, b. g., by Allandorf-Joy; D. C. Flanagan, Morristown, N. J.; (Dickerson)	5	4	2
Earline S., br. g., by Trump-Nellie; Fairview Stock Farm, Spring Mills, N. Y.; (Garrison)	2	5	5
Joy Maker, b. h., by Norcatur-Roxy Lee; F. G. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; (McCoy)	3	3	3
Millard Sanders, b. g., by Anteo; William Barnsdall, Jr., Bradford, Penn.; (Merrifield)	6	6	4
Daisy Wood, br. m., by Alabska; Fairview Stock Farm, Spring Mills, N. Y.; (Kinney)	4	7	6
Prince Selma, b. h., by Bow Bells-Cora F.; T. H. Griffin, Detroit, Mich.; (Hudson and Geers)	7	2	6

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¼.

Third Race —2:19 class, pacing; purse, $1,000; three in five heats.

Miss Williamont, b. m., by Almont, Jr.-Helenora; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga., (Miller)	1	1	1
Mary Anna, b. m., by Jack Lucky; J. B. Wathen, Louisville, Ky., (Walker)	2	2	2
Athanais, ch. g., by Blake; Fairview Stock Farm, Spring Mills, N. Y., (Kinney)	4	3	3
Diamond King, ch. g., by Mambrino King-Jewell; C. A. Willis, Redbank, N. J., (Thompson)	3	4	4
Orrin B., b. g., by Greystone; Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson)	dis		

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13½.

Fourth Race.—Trotting, for the amateur wagon championship of the world and a $3,000 gold cup, owners to drive, two in three heats.

Lord Derby, b. g., (2:05¾,) E. E. Smathers, (owner)	2	1	1
The Monk, b. g., (2:05¾,) C. K. G. Billings, (owner)	1	2	2

Time—2:06½; 2:06; 2:06.

Fifth Race.—2:15 Class; trotting to wagon, two in three heats.

Mabel Onward, b. m., F. G. Jones, (owner)	1	1	
Dr. Book, b. g., C. K. G. Billings, (owner)	2	2	

Time—2:12; 2:13.

Entries for Empire City Races.

THE WESTCHESTER STAKES, 2:30 TROTTERS, (3 IN 5,) $3,000.

E. F. Geers, The Questor.
Hudson & Gatcomb, Chase.
Thomas F. Russell, Possibility.

2:05 CLASS, PACING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE, $2,000.

Alonzo McDonald, ch. g., Carl Wilkes, 2:05¾.
A. P. McDonald, b. m. Dariel, 2:05½.
M. Z. Rudy, ch. g. Dan R., 2:04¼.
George Spear, b. h. Shadow Chimes, 2:05.
W. L. Snow, b. m. Fanny Dillard, 2:05¼.

2:11 CLASS, TROTTING, (2 IN 3,) PURSE, $1,500.

W. O. Foote, br. g. Nutbearer, 2:09¾.
E. F. Geers, br. g. Prince of Orange, 2:10¼.
Hudson & Gatcomb, b. m. Belle Kuser, 2:11¼.
C. L. Haines, b. g. Monte Carlo, 2:09½.
L. H. Hurd, gr. m. Nell Gwynne, 2:11¾.
E. M. Lockwood, br. g. Little Dick, 2:10¼.
Walnut Hall Farm, br. m. Fereno, 2:10¼.
Walnut Hall Farm, br. m. Ozanum, 2:10¾.

2:19 CLASS, TROTTING, (3 IN 5,) PURSE, $1,000.

F. M. Dodge, blk. g. Oxford Chimes.
Fairview Farm, br. g. Earline.
W. O. Foote, b. g. Hall Fry.
Hudson & Gatcomb, b. h. Baron Bell.
Alonzo McDonald, b. g. Allabrieve.

2:15 CLASS, TROTTING TO WAGON, AMATEUR.

Charles C. Lloyd, Malgour.
Col. Frederick Lawrence, Gracie Onward.
M. C. Harrison, Axtello.
Frank Jones, Battleton.
W. C. Floyd-Jones, Camilla.

SPECIAL.—Prince Alert, 2:00¼, vs. Anaconda, (2 in 3;) purse, $2,000; winner takes all.

Suffolk County Fair Races.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 17.—There was a large crowd at the Suffolk County Fair here to-day. The races furnished good sport through the afternoon. The summaries follow:

2:30 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $300.

Hampton, b. g., (Post)	3	2	1	1
Jay B., b. g., (Davis)	1	3	5	5
Prince, b. g., (Hallenbeck)	2	5	2	3
Charlie H., br. g., (Smith)	4	4	3	2
Lakeville Maid, ch. m., (Hendrickson)	5	2	4	5

Time—2:29¼; 2:24¾; 2:25¼; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

2:40 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $250.

Brownie, br. g., (Hendrickson)	1	1	1
Annie Gordon, b. m., (Schenck)	2	3	2
[illegible] Joseph, ch. g., (Davis)	4	2	4

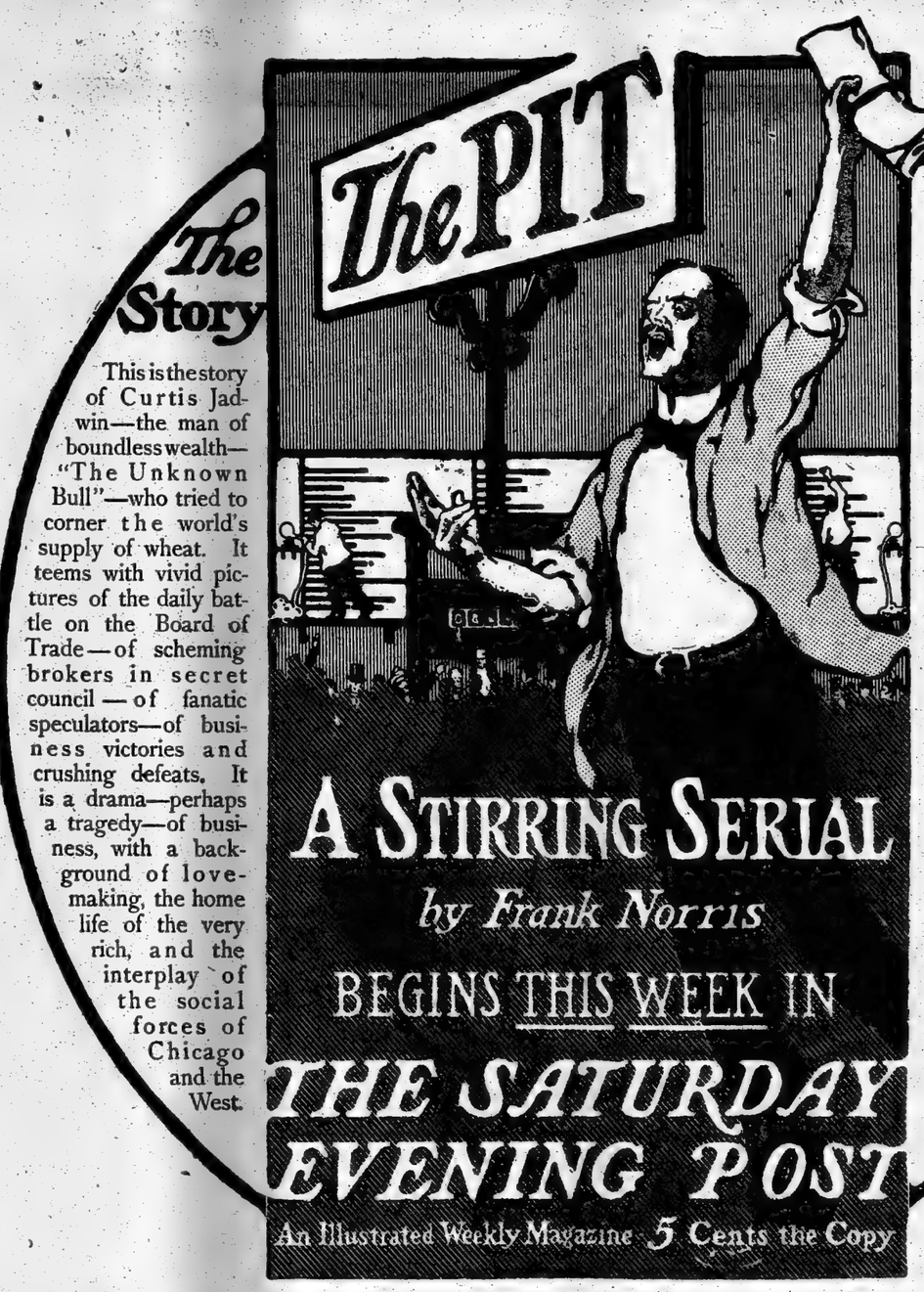

CRESCEUS TRIAL FAILED.

Champion Trotter Unsuccessful in Attempt on Record at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Cresceus, the king of trotting horses, failed in an effort to break the record here to-day. The first attempt resulted in a break about 150 yards from the finish, the time for the mile being 2:08.

The second attempt was a little better, the mile being trotted in 2:05, as follows: Quarter, 0:30½; half, 1:01½; three-quarters, 1:34¼; mile, 2:05.

Anderson Wins Golf Honors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Willie Anderson of Pittsfield, Mass., won the Western open golf championship on the links of the Euclid Golf Club to-day. He is also the present National open champion. He played the greatest golf ever seen in this vicinity, making a score of 299 for the seventy-six holes on a 6,000-yard course. The record is likely to stand for some time. Willie Smith of Chicago and W. H. Way of Cleveland were tied for second place with a score of 304. Anderson wins $150; $175 is divided between Way and Smith; Stewart Gardner of Garden City, N. Y., gets $50 for fourth place, and Auchterlonie gets $25. The latter was the former Western champion, and is entered from the Glenview Club, near Chicago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HYDRO DOUBLE BATTERY COMPANY.—Reports from Trenton say that Robert J. Raymond has been appointed receiver for the Hydro Double Battery Company of 70 and 72 Reade Street, this city, manufacturer of semi-dry batteries. The liabilities are $62,000 and assets $4,000. At the office of the company it was said yesterday that Mr. Raymond had been appointed receiver, and the trouble was due to bad business and reorganization of the company, and that the business will go on. The company is a New Jersey corporation that was organized in January, 1901, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to operate in the United States on a German patent for batteries. A number of prominent men became interested in the company, among the Directors being Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The President is Allen S. Apgar. The factory of the company, at 24 West Street, was burned out on July 25 last.

LEVY ROSENFIELD COMPANY.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed John A. Wrede temporary receiver of the assets of the Levy Rosenfield Company, formerly wholesale dealers in clothing at 714 Broadway, on the application of Charles H. Broas, representing Henry W. T. Mali & Co., who obtained a judgment against the company for $343 on May 20. The company was incorporated in January, 1900, with a capital stock of $25,000, and has been out of business since last Spring, but it was supposed it had $3,000 in outstanding accounts.

AUCHTERLONIE COMPANY—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed George Eckhard receiver for the Auchterlonie Company, printers and manufacturers of paper novelties, at 22 to 26 Reade Street, which applied recently for a dissolution, on the application of Mr. J. Auchterlonie and other directors.

HECKER LUNCHEON COMPANY—Schedules in the assignment of the Hecker Luncheon Company of 172 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $13,195 and nominal and actual assets $2,649.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS COLLAT.—Louis Collat, a clerk, of 157 West 123d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,332 and assets nominal. He has only two creditors, Burras & Klopfer, stock brokers at 15 Broad Street, $10,632, and Amelia Collat, $6,700. Burras & Klopfer obtained a judgment against him in this city on March 10, 1900, for balance due on stock transactions from 1897 to 1899, and issued an attachment against his real estate in Georgia, which was sold recently for $1,500. The real estate consisted of nine lots at Southover, a suburb of Savannah, and twenty-one-sixtieths interest in a business property, a dwelling house, and three lots at Darien, Ga.

ALEXANDER R. GROSSMAN.—Alexander Rex Grossman, stock broker, of 1,674 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,525 and no assets. His principal creditor is J. Overton Paine, a stock broker, for $10,000 damages for personal injuries. In July last Mr. Paine obtained a verdict by Sheriff's jury for $10,000 against Martin D. Jewell and Mr. Grossman for damages for false arrest. Mr. Grossman had been employed by Mr. Paine in one of his branch offices. There are six other creditors who loaned money.

N. M. FERNALD & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of N. M. Fernald & Son, dealers in neckwear supplies, at 722 Broadway, show liabilities $4,945, and assets $707. In stock, fixtures, and accounts. The largest creditors are Krischer & Hollander, $1,679; A. Hollander, $1,210, and C. A. Pancoast haver, salesman of 12 Murray Street, formerly of Kniering & Spalckhaver, dealers in plumbers' supplies, 179 Grand Street, liabilities, $14,436, and William Friedlander, salesman of 63 Nassau Street, formerly of Friedlander & Moffat, tailors, liabilities, $7,270.

Wife's Attachment Against Husband.

Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment against William R. George for $73,400 in favor of Lizzie L. George, his wife, for money advanced from Oct. 10, 1899, to Nov. 16, 1900. It was obtained on the ground that he has been out of the State for the past six months. He went to Mex

Amusements.

BIJOU THEATRE.
CROWDED HOUSES
ATTEST
THE ONLY PLAY OF REAL MERIT IN NEW YORK
IS
HEARTS AFLAME
by Genevieve G. Haines.
AN AMERICAN PLAY
ON AN AMERICAN SUBJECT
BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR
—GREAT CAST, Headed by
AUBREY BOUCICAULT, DOROTHY DORR, ARNOLD DALY,
and including
BIJOU FERNANDEZ, MORTON SELTEN,
JANE HOLLY, HERBERT AYLING
and 20 others.
Direction.....W. N. Lawrence

DALY'S.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT
The new musical play now in its first year at Daly's Theatre, London, by the authors of "SAN TOY" and "THE GEISA,"
A COUNTRY GIRL.
Cast includes Minnie Ashley, Grace Freeman, Helen Marvin, Adine Bouvier, William Norris, Melville Stewart, Hallyn Mostyn, and 80 others. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

CASINO B'way & Eves. at 8:15. 39th St. | Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Only Matinée Saturday.
SAM S. SHUBERT PRESENTS THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St. & B'way.
OPENS MON., SEPT. 29TH. | DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY
Seats for opening night only by subscription, checks being made payable to David Belasco. Prices, (opening night only,) all orch. & 1st bal., $3.00.
BOX OFFICE OPENS at 9 A.M. NEXT MONDAY

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Wed. Mats. Begin Next Week Evgs., 8:20. Mat. Sat. | THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

Garrick Theatre, 35th st., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
"A Delicious Success."
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
EVENINGS 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In New Play, AUNT JEANNIE.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Last 3 Nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
XTRA—NEXT TUESDAY EVE.,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
VIRGINIA HARNED
IN A. W. PINERO'S LATEST PLAY,
IRIS.
SEATS READY TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. | THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way
150th Time, Oct. 3. Souvenirs.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON | SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BOSTOCK
THE ANIMAL KING
COMING

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
"A RATTLING GOOD COMEDY."—Press.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
3d Week. The latest laughmaker.
ALICE FISCHER In Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
EXCELLING ALL PAST PRODUCTIONS.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.,2. Ev., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of B'way. Musical Novelty Joy, Geo. W. Lederer's
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST | MATINEE TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS
Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

PARADISE GARDENS. 42d St. LAST WEEK! 15 Vaudeville Acts & Creatore & Band of 60.
VICTORIA THEATRE | Beg. Next Monday, | LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
—The New— Musical Absurdity, | TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D. ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Hoodman Blind.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGH BALL.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in His New Romantic Play | Biggest production and best cast in New York.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Seventeenth Week—Last 2 Weeks 118th Concert To-night.

GRAND For Her Children's Sake N'xt W'k, Geo. W. Monroe.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat., 25c. THE BANDIT KING. Nt wk, The Cowboy and the Lady 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. 407th Concert. Wagner Night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE WARFIELD (In "The Auctioneer.") Commencing Mon., Sept. 22. Seats on Sale.

3D AV. Mat. To-day—At the Gates of Justice. Next Week—A Mother's Heart.

J. BRUCE ISMAY HERE ON THE OCEANIC

J. P. Morgan Greeted Him on the White Star Pier.

Shipping Combine Conferences Held—Ex-Senator Cameron a Passenger—Mrs. Henning Brings Over a Black Pug.

J. P. Morgan was at the pier yesterday morning when the White Star liner Oceanic docked after her record-breaking trip. When he was asked the purpose of his visit to the pier he replied:

"Can't I come down here without the fact appearing in the papers? That's a most extraordinary question."

"Will you tell us whether there will be a meeting of the steamship managers in the near future, now that, with Mr. Ismay, they are all in this country?"

"I suppose so. They are all here.

Mr. Morgan was asked if the details of the shipping combine had been completed.

"I don't know," he replied. "When it is I will tell you."

On the Oceanic were George S. Bowdoin, who is connected with the firm of which Mr. Morgan is the head, and Ralph W. Hickox, a Director of the Nickel Plate and Hocking Valley Railroads. They were greeted by Mr. Morgan and left the pier in his company.

J. Bruce Ismay, the Managing Director of the White Star Line, was a passenger on the Oceanic. He had been on the pier some time before he saw Mr. Morgan. They talked together a few moments, and Mr. Ismay remained on the pier to look after his baggage after Mr. Morgan had gone away with his friends.

Mr. Ismay would not discuss the shipping combine, adding that this was his annual visit, and that he intended to play golf while here. While the Oceanic was on her way up from Quarantine Mr. Ismay inquired as to the cause of what seemed to be a dense fog hanging over the harbor. It was explained to him that the soft coal smoke was responsible.

"What a pity that is," exclaimed Mr. Ismay, when just at that moment a White Star Line tug came up alongside and emitted a great cloud of thick black smoke which drove Mr. Ismay and the other passengers who were standing on the port side to the other side of the vessel. Mr. Ismay would not discuss the subject further.

A deserter named Charles Oschman, who ran away from the cruiser San Francisco at Naples, was brought back on the Oceanic. He was caught in Liverpool, placed in the hands of the United States Consul, by whom he was sent back. At the pier yesterday he was handed over to Sergt. Charles A. Pofahl. Oschman, who was a marine, had only seven months to serve when he ran away, and now his term of imprisonment may be three years.

Ex-United States Senator J. C. Cameron, who has been spending some months in Scotland at his castle, Lochabar, returned on the Oceanic. On board the steamship also were thirty Irish postulants, who are going to a convent in Galveston, Texas. Another passenger was Mrs. J. W. Henning, who brought over with her a pure black pug. A black pug is a rarity, and this one is the offspring of the famous Trufic, which won the 500 guinea prize at London last year.

The Oceanic's time of passage was 5 days 16 hours and 40 minutes, which beats her best previous westward record, made in November last year, by 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Almost continuous conferences were held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday by the chief interests in the shipping combination. J. Bruce Ismay was not present at these conferences, nor did he call at Mr. Morgan's office, so far as was learned. No information was obtained regarding the progress of the combination, but it is generally believed that an official statement will be issued within a short time.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The departure of the Teutonic with the Duchess of Marlborough and other well-known persons, the arrival of the Oceanic, and also the presence in the city of the Grand Duke Boris, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet were factors in the general effect of it being a social field day in early Autumn.

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Among those who sailed in the Teutonic yesterday was Arthur Iselin, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin. He will visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim.

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Among the stag parties of the week was one given by Wright Post on his new turbine engine yacht. The yacht went for a short trip up the Hudson, and the trial is said to have been satisfactory.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Jane H. Gillet, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie M. Gillet, and Morris Ketchum. Miss Gillet is a sister of Mrs. Henry Nott Ransom and of Mrs. William Patterson.

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Another engagement announced is that of Miss Alice Kidd, daughter of Mrs. Howard Kidd of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and Dr. Churchill Carmalt of New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and their children arrived yesterday on the Oceanic from Liverpool, and lunched at Sherry's. Others who came on the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, and the Messrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, Miss Herrick and Miss Gertrude Herrick, Dr. F. P. J. Kinnicut and Mrs. Kinnicut, James B. Markoe and Mrs. John Markoe, Mrs. William Post, J. R. Roosevelt, E. V. W. Rossiter, Frank H. Rossiter, Ernest T. Rossiter, Alexander H. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. White, and J. Bruce Ismay.

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The Grand Duke Boris and his suite are booked to sail to-day on La Lorraine.

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Among others booked to sail to-day on the Grosser Kurfürst are the Rev. Endicott Peabody and Mrs. Peabody of Groton and the Misses Helen, Rose, Elizabeth, Margery, and Dorothy Peabody.

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Among those who sailed yesterday on the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Lord Melgund, Col. W. Ingersoll Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Jr., Cecil Barret, and George Blagden, Jr.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan have gone to the Adirondacks for a short visit.

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Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald and Miss Nora Fitzgerald have closed their cottage at Seabright and are now at their country place, Eagle's Nest, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are due in the city to-day for a very brief stay. They are going to their country place, at Staatsburg-on-Hudson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, who have been automobiling in France, will sail for America on Sept. 20. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong will sail on Oct. 8. They have been at Aix les Bains all Summer.

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Miss Geraldine Bonner, the well known writer and correspondent, intends spending the Winter in New York. She is a sister of Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, and is a member of the old Bonner family of Staten Island. Her letters from Paris and other parts of Europe, published in the San Francisco Argonaut, and elsewhere, and her recent novel, have brought her much deserved reputation. She is expected to arrive here the latter part of this week.

NEWPORT SOCIETY WEDDING.

Miss Willoughby Becomes the Wife of Clayton Gilbert Dixon—Both from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—Newport had its fourth society wedding to-day, when Miss Estelle De Laussat Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, became the wife of Clayton Gilbert Dixon of Philadelphia.

The ceremony took place in Trinity Church, which was beautifully decorated. The color scheme was of pink, white, and green, pink predominating. In the chancel and out to the sides of the church was a bankground of green palms, above which were heavy strands of green suspended from near the ceiling, making a canopy over the chancel. The altar had large bouquets of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin with train, with tulle reaching around the bottom edge. Heavy old point lace was the only trimming. She wore a tulle veil, caught up with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and jasmine, tied with white tulle and white ribbons, with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Katherine Harrison Willoughby, as maid of honor, and the Misses Caroline Cordes of Denver, Florence Foederer, Viola Penn, Gaskill Skillern, and Matilda Cruger Walton of Philadelphia, Edith Livingston Mason of this city, and Mary Randolph of New York as bridesmaids. The bridegroom's attendant was Robert C. Watson, Jr., of New York, and the ushers were Duncan Whelan, Frederick C. Walton, Howard Kennedy Hill, Lawrence Johnson, and John G. Gilbert of Philadelphia, and Hugh L. Willoughby, brother of the bride.

The guests included many of the Summer residents here, especially representatives of the families who with the Willoughbys have been visitors to Newport for a score or more of years. There were also representatives of well-known families of Philadelphia, where the bride and bridegroom have made their homes.

After the church ceremony a reception was held at the Chalet, the Summer residence of the bride's parents, on Halidon Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon left during the afternoon on their wedding trip, and will make their home in Philadelphia.

Hall—Baird.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Several hundred guests assembled at the Church of the Covenant this afternoon to witness the marriage at 5 o'clock of Miss Martha Baird, daughter of Lieut. Col. George William Baird, United States Army, to Thomas Hall of this city.

The bridal procession was led by Capt. Joseph Herron of the cavalry and Lieut. F. C. Jewell of the artillery, each in full uniform. These officers were followed by three civilian ushers, Charles B. Royce of New York, A. H. Baldwin, and Joseph C. Drumm of this city. Miss Williams as bridesmaid and Miss Mabel Money as maid of honor were the bride's attendants. Two little flower girls, the Misses Katharine and Frances King, preceded the bride, who was escorted by her father, the latter in the full uniform of his rank. The bride wore a gown of white Manila gauze, built on white taffeta with yoke and sleeves of handsome lace.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, R. E. B. Hall. The Rev. C. C. Pierce, Chaplain from Fort Myer, Va., read the marriage service of the Episcopal Church.

Newell—Thomson.

OSSINING, Sept. 17.—St. Paul's Episcopal Church was this evening the scene of a very pretty wedding, when Miss Mabel Huntington Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington Thomson of State Street, and Harry Emory Newell of Syracuse were united. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia B. Torbox, a cousin of the bride, of Batavia, N. Y.; Miss Ruth G. Cannery of Croton, Miss Alice G. Sawyer, and Miss Alice L. Carpenter, both of Ossining. The maid of honor was Miss Rosamond R. Lent.

Huse—Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, Sept. 17.—Miss Penelope B. Parker and Robert S. Huse were married at noon to-day in St. Peter's Church. The bride is a daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Parker of this city. Mr. Huse is a son of Col. Caleb Huse of Highland Falls, N. Y. The maid of honor was Mrs. Sylvia Such of South Amboy, and Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., was best man.

Palmer—Van Riper.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 17.—Miss Ada Van Riper, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Van Riper of 657 Bloomfield Avenue, and Milton S. Palmer were married to-night by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Woodruff, pastor of the Park Methodist Church. Miss Edith Van Winkle of Beach Glen, N. J., was bridesmaid and Myron Van Riper, the brother of the bride, was best man.

Wherry—Rue.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, Sept. 17.—Dr. Elmer G. Wherry of Newark and Miss M. Matilda Rue, daughter of Matthew Rue of Red Bank, were married this afternoon. The ceremony was performed at the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. S. H. Thompson, pastor of the church. The bridegroom's best man was J. Fred Wherry of Newark, a brother of the bridegroom.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a luncheon, and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler a tea, this afternoon, and to-night dinners were given by Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and James T. Woodward.

Mrs. McKean, who is occupying a cottage on Narragansett Avenue, entertained eighteen guests at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills closed their Newport cottage to-day, and, accompanied by the Misses Mills, went to New York on the steam yacht Felicia.

Robert Burton will give a recital to-morrow morning at the residence of Mrs. Charles Daniels. Among the patronesses of the recital are:

Miss Leary.	Mrs. Charles Acton Ives,
Mrs. T. Shaw Safe,	Mrs. C. L. Best,
Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard,
Mrs. A. Livingston Mason,	Miss Louise McAllister,
Mrs. John R. Livermore,	Mrs. J. Fred Pierson,
Mrs. C. McR. Winslow,	Mrs. William R. Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen will leave Newport Saturday for New York.

The Clambake Club will have its last bake of the season at the clubhouse, on Easton's Point, next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherford, at the Cleveland cottage, on Catherine Street.

ROYAL VISIT ENDS.

Grand Duke Boris Completes His Round of American Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—Grand Duke Boris completed his Newport visit to-day, and left at noon on Cornelius Vanderbilt's new steam yacht Cherokee for New York. It was announced that the Grand Duke and his friends would reach the landing of the New York Yacht Club at 1 o'clock, but the party arrived nearly an hour earlier, probably by arrangement, as several of his friends were at the yacht at the time to bid him adieu.

The Grand Duke came from Ochre Court in a carriage with Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Their carriage was followed by another containing Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss May Goelet, and Robert Goelet. A few other friends followed, and the Grand Duke had an informal reception on the pier. Mr. Vanderbilt came ashore at 12:30 o'clock in a launch and took the party on board of the Cherokee, which soon after 1 o'clock started for New York.

The Grand Duke has been entertained in Newport as few other visitors have ever been. There has been scarcely a night since his arrival that he has not been a guest at dinner at some one of the Summer residences.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is one of the most attractive of children's coats. It is of a heavy white silk, with the effect of two side plaits on either side of the front, but these given a businesslike effect by being stitched down by two straps of silk running to just below the waist line and finishing with a point. Below the waist line the plaits are let out and give the coat its fullness. The coat is buttoned down the front with two rows of heavy flat pearl buttons; there is a turndown collar of ermine, and little bands of the ermine finish the wrists. Just below the waist at the left hand side is a knot of white satin ribbon. With the fur and the straps, and double row of heavy buttons, the little coat is given a warm, heavy effect as if thickly interlined, and suggests a small Russian garment.

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Another little coat of a heavy white corded silk or silk poplin has a yoke effect, the upper part or yoke plain; below that a ruffle set on with many rows of fine shirring at the top, an inch or two deep, and below this a ruffle of the silk finished with an embroidered edge. Above the ruffle a line of ermine is carried around the lower part of the yoke to the little coat. The sleeves are finished with a deep band of shirring at the wrist, with a line of embroidery on either side.

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Another coat, which is also finished with ermine, is of the same material, a long coat finished around the lower edge with a shaped ruffle, widening gradually in the back and with a line of embroidery finishing the edge. There is a deep collar around the neck, finished with an edge of lace and cut up over the shoulder, with wide lace set in and falling over the upper part of the sleeve. This collar, too, is outlined with embroidery. The lower part of the sleeve is trimmed with bands of lace insertion running up the sleeves for two or three inches, between them lines of embroidery. There are bands of ermine outlining neck and the wrists of the sleeves.

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Inverted plaits are still to be seen in the walking skirts. There is a repetition in most things of the fashions of the Spring. One of these suits is in a mixed woolen goods, the entire skirt, which is a short walking length, made of the inverted plaits stitched down to a little below the knee, where they are allowed to give the necessary flare at the lower edge. The jacket is tight fitting, made with the effect of the stitched inverted plaits, two on either side of the front and carried down to the waist line. Below the coat basques for several inches and is plain and fits snugly. There is a stitched belt around the waist, and the jacket finishes in a short point in front. There is a turnover collar of velvet revers of the material and a short pointed opening at the neck. The buttons are small, covered with the material.

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A smart little suit is of dark-blue Bedford cord, and is naval in design. The skirt is side plaited at sides and back, the front breadth merely stitched. The jacket is straight, cut round at the neck, without a collar, and finished with an inch-wide band of military black braid with a line of soutache braid inside. The braid is carried down the front and around the lower edge of the jacket, which is fastened with black frogs. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a simple pattern done in the wide black braid.

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Many of the coats are finished without collars this year, a band of braid or some simple trimming outlining the neck.

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Among the buttons on coats a design which appears in many simple walking suits is made of the cloth of the gown with a rim of metal around it. These buttons are flat and of medium size.

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A smart little green jacket is of smooth mixed cloth of an odd but attractive green shade. It is tight fitting, strapped down the front. On the outside of the strapping on either side of the jacket is a little pocket flap put on the lengthwise of the jacket, instead of the usual way across, and finished with a button of the material. There are two straps running up the shoulder to the neck; these a continuation of the material forming the upper part of the sleeve and obviating the necessity of a seam at the top. This gives a smart touch to the coat. The straps are each finished with two buttons covered with the material. The coat has an invisible fastening. There is a velvet collar and revers. The sleeves are finished around the lower edge with stitching.

Such a lot of queer things in the way of outside wraps there are this year, of the vintage of several years ago which we can dimly remember—those coats overloaded with trimming with fringes and danglers of various kinds and altogether without style or attractiveness.

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Some of the children's coats are trimmed with the popular gray squirrel's fur.

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An all-squirrel fur jacket is finished at the sleeves and neck with ermine, the revers being of this, but the clipped ermine with the black tails ends being turned into tiny black dots in the fur.

BRADFORD B. McGREGOR'S WILL.

His Wife to Have a Dower Right in His Real Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The will of Bradford B. McGregor, the Standard Oil stockholder who died at Mamaroneck on Sept. 7, after an operation, and who married Miss Clara Schlemmer of New York a few hours before he submitted to the surgeon's knife, was filed in the Surrogate's office to-day.

It was reported at the time of his death that he had made a will in which he had left a large fortune in the Standard Oil shares to his wife, but this rumor proves to be unfounded. His wife's name is not mentioned in the will, but she will have a dower right in all the real estate left by him, which consists of large holdings in Florida, Ohio, and New York.

Mr. McGregor leaves 100 shares of Standard Oil stock to Adam W. S. Cochran, one of his executors, with a request that he pay over the income derived from them to McGregor's friend, Alexander J. Sheldon, during the natural life of the latter. Fifty shares of Standard Oil stock are left to James Smith of Mount Vernon, and the rest, residue and remainder of the estate, goes to Mrs. T. B. McGregor, the testator's mother.

JONASSON & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Receiver Authorized to Continue the Business for Thirty Days—Estimated Assets.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court signed yesterday an order that allows E. W. Bloomingdale, receiver for Meyer Jonasson & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 817 Broadway, to continue the business for thirty days. The receiver was instructed not to pay any part of the outstanding indebtedness without special order of the court. The order was made on the application of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

Mr. Bloomingdale has ascertained from Mr. Jonasson that there is a stock on hand in the retail store of $200,000; that there is on hand $150,000 worth of piece goods, for the greater part of which the firm has orders; that about $75,000 worth of merchandise consists of silks and woolens that have been cut up into garments and are in process of manufacture for the wholesale trade, and that the outstanding accounts amount to $150,000. Besides the assets mentioned there are large stocks of goods in the stores in Boston and Pittsburg. The rent for September has not been paid.

Free Classes in French.

Prof. Ingres of the University of Chicago is in the city to confer with the President of the Federation of the French Alliances and to establish here free classes in French similar to those in Chicago, of which he has charge. He was decorated recently by the French Government for his services in connection with the work.

6th Anniversary Days at The Big Store

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Rush for Fall Things Is On!

PEOPLE are crowding along from everywhere. And what throngs! It doesn't seem possible for so many people to gather comfortably under one roof.

And still they do! The store is colossal; the ceilings are the highest in town; the aisles are broad and free from cramping. There is no sense of stuffiness.

The New Big Store Is a Treasure-Trove.

It is in its first fine Fall bib and tucker. The best markets of the world have been hurrying things along in train and ship loads.

Folks are thinking of heavier things to wear. The frosts of early morning and the chilly mists of night whisper warnings of colder days that are flying hitherward.

Every New Fashion Is Adequately Represented.

If it's new it's here; if it's worth having it's here. All that's blooming and becoming in

Women's Suits, Women's Gloves,
Women's Shoes, Women's Millinery,
Women's Wraps, Women's Neckwear,

And then add to these everything else that comes under this classification. Also everything to make home more comfortable, more handsome. And everything for the girls, boys, big and little, and the men, too.

Anniversary days! And every day is a feature day. If you are a stranger you will marvel at this monument of modern activity; if you are a New Yorker and live near by and often come here why, well, you'll like us all the better.

It's The New Big Store now, you know. And that means ever so much more than a few rapidly written sentences can convey.

Women's Fall Coats.

Coolish weather spells warmer clothes.

And consequently don't forget that the sale of

$7.50

Open Seam Jackets of tan covert and black cheviot continues to-day.

It is the greatest Jacket offer ever presented.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Fall Suits.

A Representative Showing of the Very Newest Modes.

It is easy to understand why this large portion of the store does such a satisfactory business. Excellence is its motto. Combine this with the newest styles, the many little exclusive novelties of design and ornamentation that appeal so powerfully to femininity, and the uniform lowness of prices, and you obtain in a few words the true secret of its success.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR WALKING SUITS HAS BEEN ANTICIPATED WITH THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF JAUNTY STYLES EVER GATHERED.

As special features for to-day we present offerings of the most exceptional description at these prices:

12.75, 13.75, 16.50 and 19.50.

These Walking Suits are in all the plain, rough and fancy suitings, and in blouse, jacket and Norfolk styles.

The illustration attractively pictures one of the styles. (Second Floor, Front.)

New Babies' Store

On the Second Floor Is a Fine Place.

MOTHERS are incessantly praising the new Store for Babies. This important branch of our business is now located on the Second Floor at the northeast corner, and by reason of its separation from the constant activity of the other departments affords a degree of privacy and quietness eminently satisfactory.

It Is Now the Largest Department in New York Devoted to the Display of Baby Things.

In fact, the youngster up to 4 years may be excellently fitted out with everything that is new and desirable. The coming of cold weather is sharply emphasizing the need of warmer wear things for the precious little people.

With its many showcases, perfect light, fresh, new stocks and expert attendants the Babies' Store is an ideally comfortable and pleasing innovation. To enter it is like going into a parlor.

Among the leading lines we are now showing are:

Velvet Coats. | Corduroy Coats. | Moire Coats.
Each with caps to match.

Infants' Slips & Dresses.
White Nainsook and Flannel Skirts.
Bibs (quilted and silk).
Hose (white & colored).
Rattles & Powder Puffs.
Marguerites.
Carriage Covers.
Caps, Hats and Bonnets.
Barrow Coats.
Bands.
Bootes (kid & worsted).
Baskets & Washstands.
Knit & Cashmere Sacques.
Baby Sweaters.
White & Colored Coats (long and short.)
Elderdown Sacques and Wrappers.

These three specials to still further enliven to-day:

BABIES' SILK EMBROIDERED AND FINE TUCK CAPS, lace top, ruche with baby ribbon, liberal silk ties, all sizes; special, 59

WHITE LAWN APRONS.

CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN APRONS, yoke and waist effects, hemstitched lawn ruffle over shoulder, sizes 4 to 12 years, 49

CLOTH BOX COATS.

COLORED CLOTH BOX COATS, double and single-breasted, trimmed with braid, military effect, sizes 2 to 6 years, 3.75

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

New Big Store.

A Journey From Basement to Roof.

CHAPTER I.

TO impress you more vividly with the true scope, importance and enlargement of this great business, suppose we stroll through the store from basement to roof, beginning with the Bric-a-Brac, China and Cut-Glass Sections, which occupy those parts of the basement extending from the centre westward to Sixth Avenue.

The Cut-Glass Department is stocked only with American cut glass, which is recognized all over the world as the finest produced. The store cuts its designs a great deal deeper and polishes its glass with a much higher brilliancy than any other establishment in the United States. The designs are unique and very artistic; the shapes very classical. There is hardly a thing in the way of decanters, bowls, nappies, bon-bons, trays and stem ware, from the most inexpensive to the very expensive that is not kept here.

The Bric-a-Brac Department

is stocked with all the latest and newest novelties of bric-a-brac and art pottery from the leading manufacturers of Europe and America. There are extremely large and elegant assortments of Carrara and Castellina marbles, both in busts and figures; also a great variety of pedestals, marble and onyx; all the newest shapes in Genoa or Italian wares, fine assortments of French bronzes, in figures and busts; also extensive lines of French bronze electroliers, which have become such ornamental decorations for the home, particularly for desk lights, fancy corners and hallways. These electroliers are in all the different finishes; the lights vary from one to six.

The domestic glassware sections are especially interesting. American manufacturers have made such strides in the making of glassware that they are now leading the European producers with great success. There is a splendid variety of designs in fancy etchings that is in every way equal to the Baccarat glass. The old Colonial pattern is considered the most artistic production in the way of ordinary glassware, and of this type the store carries a complete line.

The Dinnerware Department

is thoroughly stocked with "open stock" patterns; there are fifty to sixty patterns from the best French, German, Austrian, English, and American makers. "Open stock" patterns are a great advantage to users of china; in fact, it is the only ware a family should buy. You can select any number of pieces—half a dozen, one or two dozen—making up a complete dinner, tea, soup, meat or any other set, adding from time to time any more pieces that might be needed or to replace breakages. If you break a saucer you can easily add another just like it. This is the only large store that carries such extensive lines of "open stock" patterns. It doesn't pay to buy cheap dinnerware when the "open stock" patterns may be had at such low prices. The assortments of fish and game sets, fancy cups and saucers, decorated plates, French hand-painted plaques, &c., are most complete.

The Housefurnishing Department.

The Housefurnishing Department is the largest of its kind in the land. Located in the basement, it extends almost half way to Fifth Avenue.

Starting at the north side, we find the woodenware department. Here you see the largest assortment of this style of household wares in the city, including medicine and toilet cabinets, commodes, blacking cabinets, book racks, bracket shelves and a full line of bamboo ware.

Next we go into the cooking-utensil department. Enamel wares are of particular importance here. It is necessary and most important to know that all enamel cooking utensils should be guaranteed to be absolutely pure and to have the power to resist the action of acids. Out of the great number of different makes of cooking utensils there are only a few grades that can be safely recommended. Only such kinds as have the indorsement of the most eminent chemists for purity and superiority are the kinds to be found here.

Next in order are the tin ware, iron ware, japan ware and brush departments.

These Are Also Completely Stocked

with both foreign and domestic wares of various makes.

One of the handsomest departments is that which displays the nickel goods for use in the toilet and bath-room. More than 110 different styles and designs are shown, from the lowest priced to the very highest grades.

Much interest centres in the next department. Here chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots of the highest grades and of the finest French, Vienna, Russian, Turkish and American designs are shown in brass, nickel, copper, antique and silver-plated finish.

The willow ware and basket display is one of the finest that has ever been shown in this country.

The paint stock is complete in its line of guaranteed high-grade paints, varnishes, oils, turpentines and white leads. A good feature in buying these prepared paints is that you can duplicate the color and get just the quantity wanted at almost any time. Not only do the Siegel Cooper Company guarantee their paints, but are always ready.

To Make Good Any Imperfections

that may occur in mixing the colors.

In the Hardware Department you will find the most useful articles wanted in any home, such as tack hammers, tacks, moulding hooks, tack lifters, carpet stretchers, picture wire and other necessities.

In the Tool Department all the standard makes are shown, such as Stanley's planes, Buck Brothers' chisels, Maydole's hammers, Collins's axes, Coe's wrenches, Disston's saws, Sargent's steels, Starrett's machinist's tools and many others, as well as the leading makes of locks. No seconds are carried in the Hardware Department, and every article is guaranteed to be first quality.

The Big Store's Stove Department has more than twenty-five different styles of cooking ranges, gas and oil stoves. Ranges that burn soft coal, wood and hard coal, to be used in country or city. Ranges with reservoir and water back attachment, double ovens, and, in fact, every conceivable kind of cooking stoves can be found in this particular department. In the heating stove section is a complete stock for burning either soft coal, hard coal or wood. The Siegel Cooper oil stoves are all guaranteed to be odorless and safe as well as powerful heaters. Gas heating stoves, cylinders, radiators, open fireplaces, gas logs, in many different designs, help to make up the finest stock in New York.

Main Floor—This is a floor of unfailing interest. It is the scene of inspiring activity.

The Huge Golden Fountain

with its plashing, sparkling, many-colored waters, is a delighting attraction. As you pass into the vestibule, entering by the main entrance at Sixth Avenue, you are immediately impressed by the loftiness and vastness of this floor.

To be Continued.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TARIFF.

"Take heed to yourself, the Devil is unchained." So ran the message of warning sent to King JOHN when the news came that RICHARD of the Lion Heart was out of prison. The wiser leaders of the Republican Party have for some years occasionally turned an uneasy ear to the West, expecting and fearing a message of similar import. It was the unchaining of the free-trade devil that they have awaited—they call it free trade, though it is not that. It is the demand of the American people that a tariff law full of wrongs and abuses, of special privileges and oppressions, shall be radically amended and made wholesome. The message has come at last, and they are taking heed unto themselves. Speaker HENDERSON heeds it by declining a renomination in his Iowa district, where the Republicans are so thoroughly committed to tariff reform that he is forced to admit that he, an old-line protectionist, can no longer be their representative. Senator HANNA and Senator ALDRICH take heed of the new and alarming condition by hurrying off to Oyster Bay for a conference with the President, who himself, if public reports are correct, has taken heed of the swelling demand for a reduction of tariff duties. It is a time of stir, of confused councils, and of perturbation among Republicans.

There could be no more conclusive demonstration of the Republican Party's need of new leaders and new minds than the pitiful letter in which Speaker HENDERSON declines a renomination in the Third Iowa District. He has no faith that trust evils "can be cured or the people benefited by free trade." In another communication he says: "I cannot acquiesce in administering free trade poison to cure the trust evil, which I abhor." The expression "free trade" has long been considered by Republican protectionists to be the most odious denunciatory epithet which could be applied to the policy of tariff revision. Speaker HENDERSON knows very well that his constituents have no intention of demanding free trade. His use of the expression is a measure of his vexation at the disheartening discovery that his constituents, who once had confidence in him, have moved forward, leaving him alone and far behind.

In his address to his constituents Speaker HENDERSON makes this declaration: "I must say, and emphatically, that I do not believe that a single schedule of the Dingley tariff law can be so amended as to relieve the people from the oppression of trusts or combinations of capital, however named, and that such action may involve the retarding of our expanding commerce and getting and holding of foreign markets." These expressions could proceed only from a mind thoroughly convinced that the prosperity that this country enjoys is due to the beneficent working of a protective tariff. The Speaker awards no credit to the tremendous natural resources of the United States. We raise two billions and a half bushels of corn in a year, six hundred and fifty millions of bushels of wheat, ten million bales of cotton. Our coal mines and our iron mines are the source of immeasurable wealth. We are industrious, energetic, inventive, perhaps beyond any other nation. All these things would have accounted for nothing had not the Republican Party in its wisdom erected the high tariff wall to shelter this feeble folk and shut out the competing foreigner.

That is the stuff we have heard for thirty years, as often as there was any question of lowering the rates of duty. That argument is too far worn out for an intelligent man, too palpably false for a sincere man. Americans who do their own thinking know that while the country would have become great, prosperous, and rich without a protective tariff, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE could never have amassed a fortune of five hundred millions in the steel business under a tariff for revenue only. They know that scores upon scores of the trusts that are now so much in the public view would either be non-existent or harmless had they not been built up and encouraged by tariff privilege.

It is the men within the Republican Party who can grasp a new idea, who are able to hear and to heed the new demand, that will survive the present time of trouble. The Hannas, the Aldriches, the Hendersons, will be swept from positions of control. It is a splendid opportunity for new leadership, for capable and courageous men untrammeled by the old sinful league with the protected interests. It is an opportunity for the President himself which, unless the signs are misleading, he is more than inclined to accept.

THE SUCCESS OF DEVERY.

"This, I suppose," said one of our prominent citizens, with reference to the election of Mr. DEVERY as Tammany leader in the Ninth District, "is what you call 'representative government.'"

It is not only what is called representative government. It is the real thing, and there is nothing to be gained either by ignoring that fact or by grumbling over it. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that DEVERY is not the actual choice of a large majority of the voters of Tammany Hall in his district, and of a very strong plurality of the Democratic voters in that district. The vote of those enrolled at the primaries show this, and it was a very full vote. DEVERY had 1,656. GOODWIN had 717, or 2,373 between them. This is two-thirds of the Shepard vote in 1901. SHEEHAN had 1,296. It is not possible to estimate how large a part of these were last Fall cast for SHEPARD, but it is reasonable to infer that a considerable proportion of them represented SHEEHAN'S Tammany strength and not his anti-Tammany influence. In any case, DEVERY received two-thirds of the professed Tammany vote cast, and probably not far from three-fourths at least of the votes allied with Tammany.

And he received them because he is the kind of man that these voters, on the whole, prefer. Undoubtedly he stands for all that is worst in Tammany. Nothing lower than his character or more corrupting than his influence has ever been known in the politics of the city. In politics he represents not merely "his pocket all the time," as did and does RICHARD CROKER, but he represents what in the technical language of his kind is known as "graft." He represents the influence, the domination in political matters of the gamblers and of other more violent if not more disreputable criminals. His record and his associations as a police officer are as undesirable in everything but personal courage as well can be. He has sought and obtained neither the confidence of honest citizens nor the fear of the dishonest and corrupt. It is true that he has certain personal qualities which endear him to multitudes of the voters of the Ninth District, and give him much of his popularity, but it remains true that this popularity is not at all diminished by his notorious intimacy with and dependence on the vicious classes. Apart from the special attractions he presented in the canvass that has closed in his triumph, that triumph was largely caused by his badness, and was in no serious degree lessened by his badness.

It would be a mistake to infer from this that all his supporters are essentially as bad as he is, but they are indifferent either to the existence of his vile qualities or to the proof of them, and are quite ready to be led by him in spite of them. As nearly as any system of popular suffrage can produce representative men, it must be said that he is such a product, and that he does represent fairly the wishes, the tendencies, and the habitual conception of public life and civic duty of the Tammany voters of the district. That being the case, it is fortunate that the opportunity was given for the manifestation of the spirit his leadership evoked. It is not permitted now to any man of sense to doubt what the masses of the Tammany party really like, or what they will do when the chance is presented. It may be said that the shrewder Tammany leaders would have suppressed DEVERY had they not been encouraged to think that his success would not interfere with the success of Tammany next year. That indicates that they expect a reaction against the "reform" Government and their own return to power. But, on the other hand, it indicates that they will not submit to another device such as the nomination of Mr. SHEPARD, but will sail openly under the black flag.

It is this demonstration which is particularly interesting and significant in the Devery episode. No one supposes that the man will get very far in his political course, or that he will command great influence in the councils of his party. He hardly has the brain for that, though he will make a strong and active local leader. But he will remain the conspicuous ideal of the Tammany voters in the rougher districts, his strength will always be at the service of the vicious and the corrupt, and he will aid, if aid is needed, in clearing the minds of respectable citizens as to what they will get if they permit the return of Tammany to power.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF SELF-INSURANCE.

The general advance in rates of fire insurance premiums, averaging 25 per cent., promises to result in important benefit. Experience has shown that cheap insurance, instead of being a benefit to the community, becomes a positive detriment to every interest affected by offering inducements to neglect all precautions for safety against fire. Statistics compiled by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department show that the companies assuming fire risks in the United States have suffered in the past eleven years a net loss of $26,945,895, and during 1901 the business shows losses aggregating about $19,000,000. These figures are challenged by the allied interests in Philadelphia which oppose the recent advance in premiums, but whether the losses are more or less they are much too great, and while the way to reduce them is not to load more heavily the good risks to cover the hazards of the poor ones, that seems to be the only way known to the underwriters, and it promises to be educational to all concerned.

Movements have been started in the various centres of trade and manufacturing to organize systems of self-insurance among those who find the costs of protection under the new tariff burdensome. It will not need many or large losses under this system to convince those who seek to take advantage of it that the best way of cheapening insurance of any kind is to adopt every precaution of safety which experience has shown to be useful, and to eliminate negligence and carelessness in everything connected with the management of combustible property. The manufacturer, merchant, or householder who has to assume any part of the risk of fire in the premises for which he is responsible will not be likely to think complacently or speak lightly of "selling to the underwriters" what fire may destroy. The larger the measure of the risk he assumes the greater the care he will be disposed to exercise in minimizing the fire hazard of his premises. In this respect experience in self-insurance will be distinctly valuable to the insured. It may also be valuable to the companies in suggesting the advantage to result from such co-operation as would be established by insuring against loss from fire originating from without and leaving the insured to protect himself against loss from fires originating within his own premises. If we should ever reach the plane of civilization which will permit us to regard carelessness resulting in the destruction of property as a crime against the public, to be punished with exemplary penalties, our annual fire losses would be reduced to a very small part of what they now are and insurance would be cheap because it would cover nothing preventable by such vigilance as every owner or tenant of a building owes to his own interests and to those of others whom his carelessness may imperil.

MR. SCHIEREN'S "MISSION."

Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN is, we think, mistaken in saying that the trip to Europe from which he has just returned was without "political significance." On the contrary, according to his own explanation of its purpose, it had a significance of the greatest interest, which a good many stanch Republicans like himself and engaged in similar business will not fail to perceive.

Mr. SCHIEREN says he went abroad to make arrangements for a supply of hides, the raw material of his business, which he could not get in this country because of the exactions of a trust intrenched behind the barriers of a high tariff. He also announces that he was able to make such arrangements on terms that will permit him to import, duty paid, at rates lower than the trust permits him to buy at home. Mr. SCHIEREN might devote the next six months to denouncing the tariff policy of his party as promotive of monopolies, as injurious to the trade and industry of the country, and as fostering unjust and corrupting legislative favoritism for the rich and powerful few against the general interests of the people. He may not have known it, and he may not have intended it, but he was really absent in Europe on a political mission of extreme importance.

If there were a Democratic opposition to the policy of the Republican Party which did not threaten worse evils than it promised to correct, is it conceivable that the thousands of clear-headed, sensible, and honest Republicans who are to-day suffering as Mr. SCHIEREN is suffering from the absurd and wicked policy of his party would not bring about a change in that policy or a change in the party in power?

THE FRENCH COLLEGE OF THE CRAFTS.

The attention that educators are giving to manual training in the public schools is a sign of the new century and proves that men are becoming more and more sensitive to the weak point in the modern system of machine-made articles, whereof the good side is cheapness. Along with the development of machines goes the progressive sterilization of individual activity; the artisan becomes a workman and the workman an ignorant tender of a machine.

It is in the United States that the good and the bad elements of machine work are seen with the greatest clearness, but so far the fortunes which are largely due to the enterprise and vigor with which machine-made articles are produced and brought to market have taken little interest in the movement to provide the antidote. Perhaps that is only to be expected; it may be argued that men necessarily believe that the way their wealth has come is a pretty good way which can hardly be improved.

But there is another side to it when one regards the matter in the light of the future. Our system is like the impoverishment of the soil in the Southern States with successive crops of tobacco, cotton, and corn without putting some of the profits into fertilizers. It is like our destruction of forests without regard to the future; its needs as to rainfall and a stock of certain trees and the rapid depletion of our fisheries. The dwarfing of the individual in immense workshops where the workman is a laborer without knowledge, inventiveness, or character is just such blindness or carelessness as to the future. It is well that our public schools are doing a little, a very little, to correct this shortsightedness, and are trying to make the reactionaries on school boards understand that the matter is far more important than they think, that it is indeed vital to the coming generations.

A younger republic but an older civilization across the ocean is more alert than we are to the need of training young hands and eyes and minds. Not content with the "decorative" department in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and with the newly installed museum of the decorative arts, side by side with the other great collections of the Louvre, France is about to establish an independent college of the industrial arts. They recognise in France that her pre-eminence in the arts will soon be menaced by conditions such as she sees obtaining in England and the United States, and they observe how in Belgium, Germany, and Italy the local establishments for the arts and crafts are educating skilled workers in many different centres. As everything is centralized in France, it is natural that the danger should be first met by a college in Paris, where teachers are to be had in the greatest number and where all the world, sooner or later, comes to purchase. Perhaps they see also, as we do in this country, that eventually the machine-made articles of a land will deteriorate and lose their selling quality unless along with them goes an output of work by individual minds, trained in workshops where they can express their artistic thought and feeling.

Is it not WILLIAM MORRIS who has said somewhere: "Nothing is worth doing which is done without pleasure"? In an address he did say: "Beauty, which is what is meant by art, using that word in its widest sense, is, I contend, no mere accident to human life, which people can take or leave as they choose, but a positive necessity of life, if we are to live as nature meant us to; that is, unless we are content to be less than men."

It is strange that, although the late RICHARD M. HUNT advocated the arts and crafts and JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER long ago turned his talents into the line of mural decoration, the United States should be so sluggish to provide centres of instruction in the arts and crafts. Universities of the old type, libraries, and museums are increasing over here by leaps and bounds, but for the arts and crafts the organizations can be counted on the fingers. Yet ours is the greatest industrial State in the world; our needs are greater than any other, and the danger for the future is far more threatening, because of our lack of substitutes which in Europe partly fill these requirements, and also because of the intensive character of our people, which drives them swiftly to extremes. We need most urgently a college of workshops, forges, looms, and kilns.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have our doubts about that story we published yesterday of a dog who saw a railway bridge on fire, and, understanding the seriousness of the situation, barked so persistently that at last his reluctant master got up out of bed, followed the imploring dog through the chilly night till he could see what was burning, and then gave a warning that saved an on-rushing train from destruction. That the bridge burned and the dog barked and the man rose and prevented a disaster—these things are well within the realm of credibility, though very few dogs are interested in distant fires, and the chances are that this dog was barking at something else than the bridge. But the inference from his actions that he realized the relation between burning bridges and the transportation of passengers, and that he worried over the prospective loss of human life and saw a way to prevent it—why, that is too much for our belief, and we can believe not a little about dogs at that. Animal intelligence has no very well defined limits in what may be called longitudinal extension. In other words, innate capacity or careful training will carry an animal very far—amazingly far, sometimes—along the lines of its natural instincts, needs, and desires, but these lines are comparatively few, and they are always straight or nearly so. The reasoning and philanthropy ascribed to the Denver dog are altogether too complex. What an animal does is one thing, and a very easy one to describe, but when it comes to explaining his motives, and to saying that the things were done from the motives that would have inspired a man to perform the same acts in the same circumstances, then the opportunities for mistakes are infinite, and they are utilized much too often.

—A Baltimore clergyman, the Rev. Dr. DONALD GUTHRIE, has just returned after a visit to Scotland, and brings some interesting information as to the way in which Mr. CARNEGIE'S gifts are regarded by a part of that country's inhabitants. He says that the Highlanders, with their Covenanting hatred of church music, hold that, in offering an organ to any church of theirs not already provided with one, Mr. CARNEGIE is deliberately endeavoring to undermine and overthrow real religion. This, of course, is only amusing. Much more serious is the view taken of the educational endowments. "The ordinary run of Scotch people," Dr. GUTHRIE is quoted as saying, "resent Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift of $10,000,000 for education. The Scotch have so long been accustomed to making sacrifices to educate their sons that they regard these sacrifices as the best thing. Such a condition made the sons realize the importance of study, and Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift comes as a sort of blow to the independent spirit which such education brought with it." One can understand this feeling easily enough and even share it in a certain way and to a certain extent.

NUGGETS.

Long Time Between Meals.

"If you're a-stayin' fer dinner," said the author's little boy, "I'm afraid you'll go hungry. We only eat on publication!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Really Giving It Up.

Fudge—So you've given up smoking? Did it take much will power to do it?
Judge—No; it was "won't" power.—Baltimore Herald.

Would Be Deluded.

"I'm going to call on a mental scientist this afternoon."
"What for?"
"To see if she can't make me believe that there is no such thing as an empty coal bin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Good Time Coming.

"Jerry," said Fleharty, "phwat is the m'anin' of this worrud 'millinium'?"
"It manes that glad time a-comin'," said Jerry, "whin ivery man will be his own boss an' shtuck on his job."—Indianapolis News.

OPTIMISM.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

There's many a man goes through the earth
Bemoaning his cheerless lot,
Who sees no joy in the world around
Nor ever remembers what
The song bird's note in the wayside tree
Is saying to him in its ecstasy,
For the man is sad; and no time has he
To look about and be glad.

How changed the world if we only would
But watch with a hopeful eye
The springing green of the spreading field
And the blue of the bending sky;
Oh, the soul would sing and the heart would bound,
Could we but look up from the sodden ground
And over the bright things all around
Gaze hopefully—and be glad.

ASKS THAT ROUMANIA STOP OPPRESSING JEWS

Secretary Hay Sends Diplomatic Note to European Powers.

Says Present Harsh Treatment Breeds Men Who Are Not Desirable Immigrants to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—With the double purpose of protecting the long-suffering Jews of the Balkan States and of averting the danger of an immigration into the United States of a horde of poor people, Secretary of State Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the powers of Europe to force one of their protégé to observe the obligations of humanity in the case of the Jews.

The appeal takes the form of a state paper, remarkable in several respects, which has been dispatched in identical form to every Ambassador and Minister of the United States residing in one of the countries of Europe which were parties to the treaty at Berlin of 1878—namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria, and Turkey, marking the termination of the Turko-Russian war, and the creation by the direct act of the powers of the independent Balkan States.

Because the powers are thus responsible for the existence of Roumania, the culprit in this case, the Secretary of State has directed the note to them in the hope that they will bring that Government to a sense of its duties toward civilization at large as well as to cause it to ameliorate the condition of the Roumanian Jews.

In a measure this action by the Department of State may be traced to numerous petitions from Jewish societies and humanitarians generally, as well as to the warnings of publicists respecting the growing dangers of immigration of degenerates.

The text of the document is as follows:

"Department of State,
"Washington, Aug. 11, 1902.

"Excellency: In the course of an instruction recently sent to the Minister accredited to the Government of Roumania in regard to the bases of negotiation begun with that Government looking to a convention of naturalization between the United States and Roumania, certain considerations were set forth for the Minister's guidance concerning the character of the emigration from that country, the causes which constrain it, and the consequences so far as they adversely affect the United States.

"It has seemed to the President appropriate that these considerations, relating as they do to the obligations entered into by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, should be brought to the attention of the Governments concerned and commended to their consideration in the hope that, if they are so fortunate as to meet the approval of the several powers, such measures as to them may seem wise may be taken to persuade the Government of Roumania to reconsider the subject of the grievances in question.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

"The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of its Government, the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hitherto under the conditions fitting to become merged in the body politic of this land. Our laws provide the means for them to become incorporated indistinguishably in the mass of citizens, and prescribe their absolute equality with the native born, guaranteeing to them equal civil rights at home and equal protection abroad. The conditions are few, looking to their coming as free agents, so circumstanced physically and morally as to supply the healthful and intelligent material of free citizenhood.

"The pauper, the criminal, the contagiously or incurably diseased are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The voluntary character of their coming is essential; hence we shut out all immigration assisted or constrained by foreign agencies. The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him alike—not to afford another State a field upon which to cast its own objectionable elements. The alien, coming hither voluntarily and prepared to take upon himself the preparatory and in the course the definite obligations of citizenship, retains thereafter, in domestic and international relations, the initial character of free agency, in the full enjoyment of which it is incumbent upon his adoptive State to protect him.

"The foregoing considerations, while pertinent to the examination of the purpose and scope of a naturalization treaty, have a larger aim. It behooves the State to scrutinize most jealously the character of the immigration from a foreign land, and, if it be obnoxious, to examine the causes which render it so. Should those causes originate in the act of another sovereign State, to the detriment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured State to point out the evil and to make remonstrance; for with nations, as with individuals, the social law holds good that the right of each is bounded by the right of the neighbor.

CONDITIONS IN ROUMANIA.

"The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Roumanian Jews, numbering some 400,000. Long ago, while the Danubian principalities labored under oppressive conditions which only war and a general action of the European powers sufficed to end, the persecution of the indigeneous Jews under Turkish rule called forth in 1872 the strong remonstrance of the United States. The Treaty of Berlin was hailed as a cure for the wrong, in view of the express provisions of its forty-fourth article, prescribing that 'in Roumania the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever,' and stipulating freedom in the exercise of all forms of worship to Roumanian dependents and foreigners alike, as well as guaranteeing that all foreigners in Roumania shall be treated, without distinction of creed, on a footing of perfect equality.

"With the lapse of time these just prescriptions have been rendered nugatory in great part, as regards the native Jews, by the legislation and municipal regulations of Roumania. Starting from the arbitrary and controvertible premise that the native Jews of Roumania domiciled there for centuries are 'aliens not subject to foreign protection,' the ability of the Jews to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race has been constricted by degrees, until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood is denied, and until the helpless poverty of the Jew has constrained an exodus of such proportions as to cause general concern.

"The political disabilities of the Jews in Roumania, their exclusion from the public service and the learned professions, the limitations of their civil rights, and the imposition upon them of exceptional taxes, involving as they do wrongs repugnant to the moral sense of liberal modern peoples, are not so directly in point for my present purpose as the public acts which attack the inherent right of man as a breadwinner in the ways of agriculture and trade.

LAWS AGAINST THE JEWS.

"The Jews are prohibited from owning land, or even from cultivating it as common laborers. They are debarred from residing in the rural districts. Many branches of petty trade and manual production are closed to them in the overcrowded cities where they are forced to dwell and engage, against fearful odds, in the desperate struggle for existence. Even as ordinary artisans or hired laborers they may only find employment in the proportion of one 'unprotected alien' to two 'Roumanians' under any one employer.

"In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions, the Jews of Roumania have become reduced to a state of wretched misery. Shut out from nearly every avenue of self-support which is open to the poor of other lands, and ground down by poverty as the natural result of their discriminatory treatment, they are rendered incapable of lifting themselves from the enforced degradation they endure. Even were the fields of education, of civil employment, and of commerce open to them as to 'Roumanian citizens,' their penury would prevent their rising by individual effort. Human beings so circumstanced have virtually no alternative but submissive suffering or flight to some land less unfavorable to them. Removal under such conditions is not and can not be the healthy, intelligent emigration of a free and self-reliant being. It must be, in most cases, the mere transplantation of an artificially produced diseased growth to a new place.

"Granting that, in better and more healthful surroundings the morbid conditions will eventually change for good, such emigration is necessarily for a time a burden to the community upon which the fugitives may be cast. Self-reliance and the knowledge and ability that evolve the power of self-support must be developed, and, at the same time, avenues of employment must be opened in quarters where competition is already keen and opportunities scarce. The teachings of history and the experience of our own nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of conscientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our shores, when coming equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for bread, and inspired with the high purpose to give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own free will.

"But when they come as outcasts, made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land, and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or beneficial. So well is this appreciated on the Continent that, even in the countries where anti-Semitism has no foothold, it is difficult for these fleeing Jews to obtain any lodgment. America is their only goal.

UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE.

"The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands. But its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country and to judge accordingly.

"Putting together the facts now painfully brought home to this Government during the past few years, that many of the inhabitants of Roumania are being forced, by artificially adverse discriminations, to quit their native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them; that they come hither unfitted, by the conditions of their exile, to take part in the new life of this land under circumstances either profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community, and that they are objects of charity from the outset and for a long time—the right of remonstrance against the acts of the Roumanian Government is clearly established in favor of this Government.

"Whether consciously and of purpose or not, these helpless people, burdened and spurned by their native land, are forced by the sovereign power of Roumania upon the charity of the United States. This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Roumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity. The United States may not authoritatively appeal to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, to which it was not and cannot become, a signatory, but it does earnestly appeal to the principles consigned therein because they are the principles of international law and eternal justice, advocating the broad toleration which that solemn compact enjoins and standing ready to lend its moral support to the fulfillment thereof by its co-signatories, for the act of Roumania itself has effectively joined the United States to them as an interested party in this regard.

"You will take an early occasion to read this instruction to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and should he request it, leave with him a copy. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOHN HAY."

BATTLESHIP MAINE'S SPEED.

Naval Board Says Average of Eighteen Knots Was Maintained on Recent Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The report of the board appointed to witness the speed trial of the new battleship Maine was made public to-day. The report says that the length of the course used for the trial, 33 knots, was not of sufficient length to permit the determination of the speed of the Maine for the full four hours, and the speed of that vessel was therefore only determined for that part of the four hours that the Maine was actually on the course.

The stakeboats, also, were not in their true positions, and their small size rendered it impossible to keep them in their proper places during the trial. Their movement not only made it impossible for the Maine to steer a straight course, but, the report says, casts grave doubts upon the accuracy of the current observations taken from them.

Correcting the speed, as determined, the true mean speed developed while on the course was, it is stated, eighteen knots.

The board concurs in the recommendations contained in the report of Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, United States Navy, as to certain alterations which should be made in the Maine when time permits, so as to correct defects in the present arrangement of quarters, and calls special attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Maine for inspection at the time of her trial, owing to a large amount of unfinished work.

DEMOCRATS HAVE TROUBLE TO FIND STUMP SPEAKERS.

Congressional Committee at Washington Receives Few Responses to Its Calls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Democratic Congressional Committee is having trouble in getting speakers for the Fall campaign. Every effort has been made from the headquarters in Washington to secure men to take the stump, but more excuses than promises have come in.

Representative Livingston of Georgia is the only Democrat in the House so far who has tendered his services unconditionally and without expense. Representative Clayton of Alabama is speaking in Delaware to-day, and Representative Kitchen of North Carolina stumped Maine, and would have done further service had he not been called home to his own State to look after trouble there. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee is in bad health, and will not deliver a single speech. Representative Champ Clark is on a lecture tour, and the Democratic whip of the House, Mr. Underwood of Alabama, is under medical treatment at the French Lick Springs in Indiana. Mr. De Armond of Missouri, one of the best speakers in the House, is devoting his attention to his own State.

Representative Williams of Mississippi, now that he has cleared up the situation in his own district, after a brilliant fight, is going to place himself under the committee's orders in October. Senator Culberson of Texas cannot do any campaigning on account of the illness of his wife. Representative Jackson of Kansas cannot talk because he has broken his leg, and Representative Coward of Missouri is going to devote himself to assisting his friend Jackson to carry his district.

Senator Bailey of Texas is to follow the President on his Western tour and try to counteract the effect of Mr. Roosevelt's arguments.

WHITE HOUSE STRIKE ENDED.

Amalgamated Association Painters Leave and Others Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The strike of the painters at the White House came to an end to-day, and the Brotherhood men will return to work to-morrow. The matter was settled at a conference, and was a victory for the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers over the Amalgamated Association of Painters of New York City.

At the conference were representatives of the American Federation of Labor, (with which the Brotherhood is affiliated,) of the strikers, of the Amalgamated Association, and of the L. Marcotte Company, which employed the Amalgamated painters for White House work. Architect McKim of McKim, Mead & White and Superintendent French of Norcross Brothers were also present. The latter firm has the principal contract for the White House work and employs Brotherhood men.

Superintendent French made a speech, in which he said he could not afford to see President Roosevelt and his family inconvenienced over a petty labor trouble, and that the four Amalgamated painters would have to go. The representative of the Marcotte Company said he did not favor either organization. The rivalry between them, he said, was of long standing, and he wished they could get together and become one body. He agreed to take his four men away and replace them by Brotherhood men.

WEST HAS PLENTY OF MONEY.

Banks Protest Against Idea that There Is a Scarcity Except in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Treasury Department is receiving letters from Western banks protesting against the idea that there is any scarcity of money in the country. These letters are taken at the department as confirming Secretary Shaw's belief that the only scarcity of money is in New York.

One letter, from a bank in Western Illinois which had free bonds on hand at the time of the Secretary's request to banks to deposit such bonds with the Treasurer and accept Government deposits thereon, says:

"We have your letter of Sept. 13, and in reply will say that we see no particular advantage that will accrue to us by making the change you mention. We have more money than we know what to do with. We notice that it is a common thing for New York people to report that money is scarce in New York on account of the demand to move the crops. This is not correct. Every bank in the West has money to invest in any legitimate channel. There is a plethora of it already, and all the banks in the West ask is an opportunity to handle the money they have."

MR. TSENG GETS PRESENTS.

New Consul General Here Brings Back 36 Extra Pieces of Luggage from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There was a brilliant scene at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station this morning, when the whole Chinese Legation went down to see the new Consul at New York, Mr. Tseng, and his party off after their busy visit to Washington. The Minister and his attachés were all attired in their flowing silk robes.

Besides Mr. Wu, there were Shen Tung, the First Secretary of the Legation; Lo Ting Kual, the Chinese Consul General at Havana; Mun Yew Chung, Secretary-Interpreter of the Legation here; Hsu Chao, another Secretary, and a dozen Chinese students. The members of the legation each brought Mrs. Tseng a bouquet, and her compartment in the car was banked with the fragrant remembrances. There were many presents also from the Washington Chinese, and thirty-six additional pieces of baggage had to be checked besides the baggage which the Tsengs brought with them.

In a big basket was a large Chinese cat, which has been an inmate for a year of the legation here. The Tsengs are delighted with this present, evidently, and paid it a great deal of attention.

EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR OUTPUT

The Business Is Laboring Under Difficulties This Year, According to Consular Report to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The beet-sugar business in Europe is laboring under a heavy handicap this year. Consul General Frank H. Mason at Berlin, reporting on this to the State Department under date of Aug. 21, says that the wet spell has assumed the character of "an impending calamity to the cereal harvests of the year."

It has seriously damaged the wheat and rye crops, although it is too early to estimate the damage. With regard to beet sugar, not only in Germany but throughout Europe, Mr. Mason says:

"The growing crop is now in a condition which a few weeks of warm weather would convert into one of the largest on record in proportion to area of cultivation. If the present wet, low temperature should continue the sugar beet crop will be proportionately reduced.

"Meanwhile, the known facts are that, notwithstanding that the total European area of beet cultivation has been reduced this year to 1,768,300 hectares, (4,369,469 acres,) as compared with 1,839,000 hectares, (4,544,269 acres,) in 1900, and 1,978,000 hectares, (4,887,636 acres,) in 1901, the sugar producers of Germany and Austria are entering upon the new campaign under very discouraging conditions. Aside from the very low price of sugar and an utterly stagnant market, there is the still more depressing fact that the surplus of last year's sugar carried over is greater than at the beginning of any recent campaign.

"The average product per hectare, (2.471 acres,) was 3,144 kilograms, (6,931 pounds,) in 1899; 3,286 kilograms, (7,244 pounds,) in 1900, and 3,281 kilograms, (7,233 pounds,) in 1901. Reckoning the crop of this year at a similar figure, the whole beet sugar output of Europe would be somewhere between 6,560,000 and 6,130,000 metric tons. This is assuming that the weather during the remainder of August and thenceforth until the beets are gathered shall be sufficiently warm and bright.

"Meanwhile the situation in Germany is somewhat better than in Austria, from the fact that Germany consumes at home more sugar than Austria, and is therefore less dependent upon exports. The effect of the export bounty system has been to tax sugar out of reach of a large proportion of the working classes in Europe, and the two most important results aimed at by the Brussels conference were to repeal the clause of countervailing duties in America and to reduce the retail price of home-grown sugar in the European markets."

SAY NORTHWEST IS BOOMING.

Government Officials, Returned from Visits, Think That Should Mean Success There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A. W. Machen, Chief of the Rural Free Delivery Bureau of the United States Post Office Department, returned here to-day from a round of inspection in the West, chiefly in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

"There is practically a unanimity of opinion," he said to-night, "that the Republicans will hold their own in the Congressional elections in those States. In the Northwest everything is booming, wages are high, and it is difficult to get farm labor. Lake traffic has never been better. These conditions all point to a return of Republican members to the House from those sections.

"As to the Presidency, there seems to be one opinion, and that is that Mr. Roosevelt will succeed himself."

Mr. Machen said the people he talked with while in the West had confidence that a solution of the trust question would be secured by Mr. Roosevelt.

Binger Hermann, General Land Commissioner, has returned from his vacation on the Pacific coast. Speaking of the political situation in the far West he said:

"There will be Republican gains in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast. The Republicans will elect the Governor, Congressman, and State officers in Idaho. The same is true in regard to Utah. An additional Congressman is to be voted for in Washington, and a Republican will be elected. This result will be due to the general prosperity of the country, and a large immigration into these States from Eastern States that are Republican.

"There is also," he continued, "a disagreement in the Democratic Party in these States, as instanced in Idaho, where the Populists have been ignored by the dominant party in the matter of nominations, and there is an independent sentiment in the Populist Party which is being shown since their failure to receive their share of the nominations. This inevitably means a disintegration of the fusion party."

CHINESE TREATY REVISION

Japan May Object to Arrangement Abolishing the Likin.

The United States Apparently Planning the Payment of the Boxer Indemnity in Silver.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the revision of the Japanese and American treaties with China is proceeding.

The Japanese maintain strict secrecy, and only Orientals are present at the meetings, but the Commissioners have expressed the opinion that the Japanese Government will be unable to adopt Article VIII. of the British treaty.

A draft Chinese-United States treaty has been submitted. The convention amplifies and amends that of 1858, on lines generally similar to the treaty arranged by Sir James L. Mackay.

The only articles of special interest in this treaty are XXIX. and XXXIII. The first refers to the payment of the American share of the indemnity, and, says the correspondent, is apparently intended to pave the way for payments in silver.

The second article stipulates that customs statistics shall hereafter record the origin and destination of goods. It also provides that so long as the customs are administered by citizens of nationality other than Chinese, the staff shall, so far as practicable, be constituted in the proportion which the trade of each country bears to the whole.

Article VIII. of the treaty with China, which was negotiated by Sir James L. Mackay, the British Special Commissioner, is the main feature of the treaty, providing for the abolition of the likin, or inland duties on commerce, in return for permission to China to raise her import and export customs duties.

THE NEW BOXER OUTBREAK.

Native Officials Greatly Alarmed—50,000 Rebels Said to be Surrounding Cheng-tu-Foo.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Although, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, it is believed that many of the reports in regard to the Boxer rising in Sze-Chuen are exaggerated, the native officials are greatly perturbed over the serioous condition of affairs in that province.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Cheng-tu-Foo, capital of Sze-Chuen, is surrounded by 50,000 Boxers, but that their attempts to take the city have so far failed. Without immediate help, nowever, Cheng-tu-Foo must fall.

"A prominent Chinese merchant tells me," continues the correspondent, "that if Cheng-tu-Foo is taken, a rising in the province is inevitable.

"To further complicate matters, the feuds between Protestant and Catholic converts are now worse than at any previous stage, and magisterial jurisdiction in various matters has been unwarrantably interfered with by priests and missionaries."

RUSSIAN EMPEROR'S SPEECHES

Have Made a Deep Impression—Good Effect Expected from the Warning to the Peasants.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Czar's speeches at Kursk, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, have made a deep impression on the public mind.

The Novoe Vremya says the speeches will be regarded as insuring a clearance of the air in village life. The repetition of the words of Alexander III. in his coronation speech to the peasants' deputation at Moscow, "Follow your marshals and nobility and refuse to believe silly rumors," will, says the paper, prevent ill-disposed persons from persuading the peasants that any change has occurred since that time in the attitude of the crown to the nobility and peasantry. Henceforth the peasants must realize that all plans for attaining prosperity by the appropriation of other people's property lead only to crime and punishment.

The Times's correspondent says the three speeches may be regarded as enunciating the Russian Government's future policy toward the political and economic state of the country. By inviting the classes interested to co-operate in the task of finding a remedy for the present melancholy state of agriculture the Czar has taken a step toward mitigating the bureaucratic spirit which is the fundamental evil of the Russian system of government.

"QUALITY STREET" IN LONDON.

The Times Says that J. M. Barrie's Play Has Irresistible Charm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Times says that J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," produced at the Vaudeville Theatre last night, verges here and there on the namby-pamby, but it is genuine Barrie, and has irresistible charm. It shows the sweetness of life as lived by old maids and young maids who are honestly determined not to be old maids if they can help it.

Mr. Barrie, says The Times, has chosen Jane Austen's period, and his characters speak the delightfully stilted language of Miss Austen's people, but rather too emphatically. He gives us something very like Miss Austen's delicate sampler work, her lavender fragrance.

HIGHER TAXES IN PARIS.

The City's Deficit Causing Trouble—Additional Duties on Coal, Meat, &c., Suggested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The deficit of the French capital is becoming as troublesome as the national deficit, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. The authorities are now collecting a new tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on rentals in order to supply the revenue lost by the remission of the taxes on so-called "hygienic drinks"—wine, beer, and cider.

To meet the further deficit of 8,000,000f. next year, due to the increased expenditure on public works, the Prefect suggests surtaxes on coal, butter, game, poultry, meat, cheese, &c. It is doubtful whether the Government or Parliament will agree to this step.

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM.

Work of Obtaining Natives Likely to be as Slow as It Ever Was Before the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says the returns issued by the Native Labor Association for August do not show marked improvement. The figures for the present month are somewhat better, but the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the work of recruiting natives will be as slow as ever it was before the war.

The correspondent says that white laborers of the artisan class are most needed in Johannesburg at present. The housing problem is a grave difficulty, only those prepared to work in the mines being sure of obtaining accommodation.

DISCOURAGE BOER GENERALS.

European Governments' Attitude May Prevent the Proposed Tour.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Brussels advices, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, confirms the statement that it has become doubtful whether the Boer Generals' proposed circular tour will be carried out.

Several European Governments have caused it to be known in the most unmistakable manner that they will tolerate no sort of anti-British demonstration.

BOUGHT BY THE SHIP TRUST.

Norfolk and North American Steam Shipping Company Said to Have Been Taken Over.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A news agency says that the Norfolk and North American Steam Shipping Company, owning seven large steamships trading between England and the United States in connection with the Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads, has been taken over by the Morgan shipping combination.

It is added that this report has created a sensation in local shipping circles.

The fleet of the Norfolk and North American Steam Shipping Company, of which Simpson, Spence & Young are managing owners, comprises the steamships Crown Point, Eagle Point, East Point, Montauk Point, North Point, Pinner's Point, and West Point, with an aggregate tonnage of 34,453.

The vessels ply between Philadelphia and London, and the service is known as the Philadelphia Transatlantic Line.

PRINCESS ACCUSED BY MAID.

Servant Charges Princess di San Faustino, an American, with Beating Her.

ROME, Sept. 17.—A sensation has been caused in society here by the announcement that a suit for damages has been brought against the Princess di San Faustino, formerly Miss Jane Campbell, of New York, by her maid.

The maid complains that she was beaten so badly by the Princess that, according to her doctor, she will need ten days to recover.

Princess di San Faustino is the wife of Prince Carlo Bourbon del Monte Santa Maria di San Faustino of Rome, a direct descendent of Henry IV. of France. He is wealthy, and resides in the Baberini Palace.

The Princess is a daughter of the late George W. Campbell of New York. Miss Jane Campbell and Prince di San Faustino were married about five years ago.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

BELFAST, Sept. 17.—Prof. Charles Sedgwick Minot of Harvard University was the principal speaker at the closing session to-day of the annual meeting of the British Association.

Prof. Minot urged the scientific rapprochement of the United States and Great Britain, and invited every one present to attend the scientific congress to be held in Washington next December.

Prof. James Dewar, President of the association, supported Prof. Minot's arguments, saying:

"The great blunder we have been committing for many years is remaining in ignorance of what is being done on the other side of the Atlantic. I have again and again said to manufacturers that if they would subsidize their chief officials to spend their holidays in America and see how time can be economized by organization these manufacturers would be repaid a hundredfold. I was never so surprised as in my short visit to America. It was a revelation."

LONDON BANKER'S STATEMENT.

He Says There Is at Present No Profit in Gold Shipments Here.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—"The gold situation has not materially altered during the week past," said a partner in one of the largest banks here yesterday, adding:

"The prospect of gold shipments to New York at the present rate of exchange just permits of a profitless transaction. My own firm, and I think we are typical of the general situation in London, is meeting all American obligations with October coupons of American stocks now held here.

"Very large amounts of such securities are now pledged in London, and, while London will owe New York large sums for actual shipments of merchandise and foodstuffs for months to come, I think the larger part will easily be met without any considerable shipment of metal. Under the present ruling of the American Treasury it is often easier for America to take gold from Australia; by way of San Francisco, than to buy gold in London. This, besides increasing the American supply, reduces the stock in the open market in London."

The Seligmans, who are credited with participating in the gold shipments, declined to discuss the situation, but other houses confirmed the foregoing statement, and unanimously agreed that the margin of profit was entirely too small to induce any one to ship gold unless there was some special reason behind the transaction.

SALT WATER FISHERMEN MEET.

Net Fishermen Accused of Causing Ruination of Handline Fishing.

At a meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen, in the clubrooms at 106 West Thirty-first Street, last evening, officers for the year were elected and many of the members described how the Fishing Trust of net fishermen has ruined the sport of handline fishing by amateurs in the bays in the vicinity of New York and rendered homeless thousands of men, with their families, who depended on their living by fishing with the drop line.

Theodore Bledinger, Chairman of the League's Board of Directors, said that on the New Jersey Coast the pound nets are causing the greatest harm.

George Irish suggested a remedy. He said: "The dropping of a keg, with spikes sticking out of it, into the water near nets will tear them to pieces when they are drawn in. This is what I would do if I fished for a living."

The following officers were elected: A Baywood, President; H. Kotzenberg, Vice President; Louis Berge, Treasurer; G. M. Watson, Corresponding Secretary; Louis Johnson, Financial Secretary, and Frederick Hochgraef, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S SITUATION CRITICAL

He Retreats Before the Advance of the Revolutionists.

Battle Near Tinaquillo Which, It Was Claimed, Resulted in Rebels' Defeat, Ended in Victory for Them.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacos, Sept. 17.—President Castro of Venesuela has retreated from Ocumare before the advance of the revolutionists.

The Venezuelan Government's situation is critical.

Recent advices from Venesuela confirm the dispatches from here of Sept. 12. The battle which, as then announced, began on Sept. 11 in the vicinity of Tinaquillo, Venezuela, between 4,000 revolutionists and Government forces of about the same strength, resulted in the defeat of the Government forces, and not in a victory for them, as announced in a dispatch from the Secretary of President Castro, which set forth that the rebels had been annihilated on Sept. 8. The engagement of that date was only an advance guard fight of no importance. The real battle began Sept. 11 and lasted four days, after which Gen. Garrido, the Government commander, retreated on Valencia. He entered that city last Monday morning with about 2,100 men, leaving the road free for the further advance on Caracas of the revolutionary army under Gens. Mendoza, Riers, and Batalla.

The only other Government army in the field is the one which is under the personal command of President Castro, who a few days ago was at Ocumare, about forty-five miles south of Caracas, and was sending out scouts looking for the advance guard of the army of Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader. But the President later abandoned his position precipitately before the advance of the revolutionists, who occupied Ocumare.

The President retreated from Ocumare to Charayave, and then to Guyaba, about four hours' march from Caracas.

According to report the President intends to move his army to a point near Valencia, (about seventy-five miles southeast of Caracas,) join forces with the troops under Gen. Garrido, and attack the revolutionary army commanded by Gen. Mendoza.

From all points desertions of Government soldiers to the ranks of the revolutionists are reported. It is the general impression in Venezuela that the last important incidents of the revolutionary war are approaching.

UNITED STATES MARINES GUARD ISTHMUS TRAINS.

The Cincinnati Has Also Landed a Rapid-Fire Gun—Government Reinforcements Reach Colon.

COLON, Sept. 17.—American marines are now traveling as guards on the passenger trains to and from Panama.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati landed fifty marines this morning, and also sent ashore a small rapid-fire gun, which was placed on a railroad truck protected by iron plates.

Government soldiers fired a few shots upon sighting insurgent spies moving between Mindi and Monkey Hill early this morning. Monkey Hill is about a mile from Colon.

The British steamship La Plata has just arrived here from Savanilla. She brings 1,000 Government troops. Further reinforcements are expected on the isthmus shortly.

PANAMA, Sept. 17.—Commander Potter of the United States cruiser Ranger will to-morrow place guards on the trains running across the isthmus, in addition to the marines landed this morning at Colon from the cruiser Cincinnati. It is not thought probable that the revolutionists will attempt to interrupt transit on the railroad.

Gen. Salazar, commander of the Government forces on the Isthmus, and Acting United States Consul Ehrmann were in conference this morning. The General was informed that the measure of placing guards on the trains could not be considered as an act of hostility to Colombia, but that it was only taken under the necessity of ensuring uninterrupted traffic over the railroad.

Gov. Salazar has just received a telegram from Colon saying that the first 1,000 men of Gen. Perdomo's army have arrived there.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister, has cabled to Gov. Salazar of Panama for a comprehensive report of the situation which has arisen on the isthmus as a result of the delay to traffic caused by Colombian troops on Monday. The officials of the Colombian Legation do not approve of the means employed by the Government troops to hold up the trains, but they point out that an inspection on incoming and outgoing trains is necessary as a measure of protection.

A disturbing factor in the situation, it is stated, is that the greater part of the employes of the Panama Railroad are Liberals or Liberal sympathizers, and in an emergency like the present one, an excellent opportunity is afforded to them to strike a blow for the Liberal cause.

The report that Commander McLean is about to advance a proposal that neither the Government nor the revolutionary forces use the railroad during the present crisis is not taken seriously in Washington, for one of the important provisions in the treaty between the United States and Colombia now awaiting signature is that Colombia at all times shall have the right to use the railroad for the transportation of officials or troops. While this treaty has not been signed, both parties have signified their approval of it. Government reinforcements are going to Colon by way of Barranquilla and Cartagena, and if transportation did not await them on the Atlantic side the Government would receive a serious setback in its efforts to suppress the movements against Panama.

The Navy Department has received a telegram from Admiral Casey, announcing the departure this morning of the battleship Wisconsin from San Francisco for Panama. It will probably take the big ship two weeks to reach her destination.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT PRINCETON'S OPENING.

He Asserts that Modern Scholarship Is One of Achievement, Not One of Contemplation.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 17.—The one hundred and fifty-sixth year of the University's existence was formally opened this afternoon in Marquand Chapel by President Woodrow Wilson. An immense audience of students and visitors listened to the first official address of the new head of the university. Beside him sat the retiring officer, Dr. Patton, while on the flanks were the faculty and trustee bodies, gowned according to rank. President Wilson's address was brief. In part he said:

"On this occasion the thought occurs to us that what we are, so is the university. The individual is the predominating factor in our history. This it is that lends solemnity to this opening. My ideas of college duty are not merely those of scholarship but also those of manly sport and social life, which cement out friendships.

"We are men among men, not in a school, but in the anteroom of the world. College men are looked upon for expert opinions. You must be able to tell what we do not know and to teach men to synthesize their constructions. Modern scholarship is one of achievement, not one of contemplation."

In conclusion President Wilson extended a warm welcome to the freshman class as the first entering under his rule. Among those present were Dr. Henry Van Dyke, J. J. McCook, W. M. Sloane, Bayard Henry, J. W. Alexander and M. Taylor Pyne.

Gifts to Rutgers Announced.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Rutgers College opened its one hundred and thirty-seventh year to-day with 225 students. President Scott, who addressed the students, mentioned the fact that Ralph Voorhees had given the college $50,000 for a library, and that it would soon be built. He also mentioned that J. N. Clark, the thread manufacturer, who recently died, left $10,000 to the college.

DEAN HOFFMAN'S MEMORY.

Bishop Potter Pays a Tribute at Seminary Opening.

The usual religious service preliminary to the opening of the academic year at the General Theological Seminary was held last evening in the seminary chapel. Bishop Potter made an address in which he paid loving tribute to the late Dean Hoffman. Prof. Ritchie conducted the service.

"It has been customary on these occasions," the Bishop began, "to begin the work of this institution with a few words appropriate to the course of study laid down for the men who are studying for the ministry. What belongs to us to say to-day, you will agree with me, I think, is something rather of retrospect than of prospect—a word of tribute to that portion of the great past which closed for this institution with the death of the great man who was its Dean.

"A good many years ago, when I was a very young man in the ministry, I was crossing a square in a foreign land when I found sitting on a bench a clergyman of this diocese, who called me by name. I was surprised to see him there, and he pulled me to the bench beside him and told me a story. It was the story, very familiar to all of you, because it was the story of a man who thought himself imperfectly appreciated by his fellow-men, a man unable to obtain justice for his talent in his own land. He was, like the late Dean of this institution, a man of inherited wealth. He had early gone abroad and early decided to stay there, and, I think, died there. In recalling his plaintive, pitiful tones—and I have often recalled them—I could not but contrast him with that other who has built so great a monument, not, I think, by official structure, but by that calm and serene persistence in great tasks which won for him that vast and wide recognition.

"When the time came, as it did a while ago, that Dean Hoffman's throat troubled him and he had to give up the direction of the parish, he might have been justified had he turned his back upon his own land with the excuse that he was seeking health, and shut himself away from active work. But that was the fine thing about Dean Hoffman. When he could not do that work he set himself with resolute earnestness to do something else, and it was here that he consecrated his great gift of organization and administration. I am not an indolent man myself, but Dean Hoffman was always a reproach to me. He seemed to be capable of more work and a greater variety of work than any one else. He had an amount of the knowledge of the day in connection with his work which often approached the sublime.

"Now, young men and brethren, lack of appreciation is one of the hardships you will have to endure, unless you are more angelic than I am prepared to admit. You will discover that the gifts you have most relied upon are not always those your parishioners most appreciate."

Bishop Potter referred to the efforts of the late Dean to beautify the college and its surroundings, and argued that the refinement that comes from noble surroundings is not the least valuable of the many assets the young priest takes from his seminary.

"That theology," the Bishop went on, "which we got first, I think, from St. Augustine, and later from Calvin, which is to divorce the relation of the spirit, has made it hard for us children of the Reformation to recognize the enormous value of things external and not quickened. The Church has been a little bit afraid to acknowledge how a great and noble structure such as this, in which we are assembled, may lift the mind and touch the heart."

PRESIDENT GREETS FORMER COMMANDER.

Gen. Wheeler Visits Mr. Roosevelt—Says French Artillery Is Best in the World—Other Callers.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 17.—Gen. "Joe" Wheeler arrived here to-day on the 12:20 train.

As he stepped from the car he recognized among the reporters a tall young man. The General hailed him as a comrade. The reporter had been a Rough Rider.

Gen. Wheeler recently returned from France, where he was a witness of the manoeuvres of the French Army. As one of the best known cavalry commanders in the United States, his opinion of the cavalry of France was regarded as of real value to military men. He said that he had been much impressed with the horsemen of the republic. He seemed, however, to have a better opinion of the French artillery, which he declared to be the best in the world. He regretted to add that it was superior to that of this country.

The little General and the big President met on the steps of Sagamore House, their meeting being very hearty and cordial. Before luncheon the President showed his former commander over the house that he might see the trophies of Mr. Roosevelt, and in particular the mountain lion skins.

Congressman Pearre of Maryland called on the President to-day. He declined to state the object of his visit.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott and Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University will be the President's guests at luncheon to-morrow. Prof. Jenks was commissioned by the Industrial Commission to travel in Europe and make a study of the trust question. He also studied economic conditions in the Philippines.

GOV. ODELL ON TRUSTS.

In Speech at Fonda, N. Y., Follows President Roosevelt in Suggesting Legislative Action.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Montgomery County Agricultural Society had as its guest to-day Gov. Odell. Thousands of people of this and adjoining counties gathered at the Fair Grounds, where the State's Executive delivered an address. Congressman John K. Stewart of Amsterdam introduced Gov. Odell, who said, in part:

"I have often thought how nearly akin many of the new problems of the day are to those which have arisen from time to time in the development of the various manufacturing interests. Since the beginning of time it has been the constant aim of man to better his condition, and each succeeding generation has reached a point somewhat in advance of those preceding. With the progress of civilization life and life's problems have become more and more complex.

"Every decade brought with it new problems, and as competition began to feircely assail the profits of the individual, combinations of capital followed as one of the results of commercial expansion and development. Abuses have arisen in connection with these combinations, and perhaps no State in the Union has gone further than New York in attempting to curb those which would oppress the people.

Labor has followed along the same lines, and has combined for its mutual protection and advancement, so that to-day a community of interests, strong and determined in its character, exists in almost every trade and in almost every pursuit of life. If the result which follows these changed conditions benefits the consumer and the producer, if they aid in the extension of our trade, with corresponding benefit to those who labor, then our country owes to them support and they are clearly within their rights.

"If such combinations, however, transgress these powers which have been accorded to them, and if our laws are inadequate to deal with those whose motive is greed and not progress, then they should be met by amendments to existing laws wherever practicable that will enable the State to curb and restrain them."

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Extension of Time for the Ratification of the Reciprocity Convention Agreed To.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Governments of France and the United States have agreed to an extension of one year from Sept. 24 of the time limit for the ratification of the commercial convention between the two countries of July 24, 1899.

The commercial treaty with France was signed at Washington on July 24, 1899, by Ambassador Cambon for the French Government and Commissioner Kasson for the United States, after somewhat prolonged negotiations. It was upon a reciprocity basis, and provided for the minimum tariff upon articles—with some twelve exceptions—exported to France from this country, or a reduction of about 20 per cent. below the maximum French tariff.

The convention was submitted to the United States Senate and the French Chamber of Deputies in December, 1899.

SAY COAL OUTPUT IS 28,000 TONS A DAY

Operators Make an Estimate Which Strikers Say Is Absurd.

President Gompers Takes a Hopeful View—Exodus of Miners from Schuylkill Region.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 17.—The coal operators report that they are now working twenty-eight collieries and twenty-nine washeries, which they declare are producing about 28,000 tons of coal a day. These figures the strikers say are absurd, and that they will, within a short time, publish a statement showing just how much coal is being produced, and the number of men at work.

Most of the coal now being produced is taken from the washeries, where unskilled labor is employed. In the mines, where certificated miners are required, little coal is being turned out. The number of collieries and washeries working, and the amount of coal produced, according to the operators' figures, are as follows:

	Collieries.	Washeries.	Tons.
Del., L. & W. Co.	8	5	7,500
Erie Railroad Company	..	6	4,200
N. Y., Ont. & West	4	3	4,000
Delaware & Hudson	6	8	3,000
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	2	..	1,800
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	4	1	1,500
L. & Wilkesbarre C. Co.	1	..	500
Phil. & Reading Co.	1	8	1,200
Smith & Myers	..	1	900
Temple Coal & Iron	..	1	500
People Coal Company	1	..	450
North American Coal Co.	..	1	500
Warne Brothers	..	1	500
Susquehanna Coal Co.	1	..	500
St. Clair Coal Co.	..	1	400
Beddall Brothers	..	1	300
Pardee & Co	..	1	150
Sterling & Co	..	1	150
Total	28	29	28,050

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued to-day, takes a hopeful view of the strike situation. President Gompers says:

"At this time it is impossible to say exactly when the strike will terminate, but after careful inquiry into the situation at the mines I am convinced that the struggle will end by agreement. The wage-earners and the general public are generously contributing to the aid of the miners. It is essential that this aid be extended and continued.

"If the mannood of the miners is to be maintained they must at least have bread for their wives and little ones as well as for themselves. The declared attitude of the Presidents of the anthracite railroads has not apparently changed. Despite this fact, I am fully convinced that the strike will end through agreement, with improved conditions for the miners, and the union maintained. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor."

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 17.—The exodus of anthracite mine workers continues from the Schuylkill region because the strikers have given up hope of an early settlement. To-day forty certified miners left for Wise County, Va., where they will be employed in the soft coal mines. A similar number left for the same point ten days ago, and in a few days a carload of driver boys will go to Westmoreland County, this State. They say they are promised good wages.

It is estimated that 2,000 mine workers have gone to Irwin, Madison, Latrobe, and Greensburg bituminous coal fields, and upward of 7,000 are said to have secured employment in the Pittsburg district.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 17.—Mines on New River are increasing their output daily, and are working about half the regular force. Miners are being forced out of the company houses every day, and as the weather gets colder they must either move away or go back to work.

A committee of New River coal operators having charge of matters pertaining to the strike, after a meeting at Thurmond, have adopted resolutions declaring that the operators will not recognize the United Mine Workers of America or treat with them or any of their members with reference to the wage scale or other conditions of employment, and that they will make no concessions or in any way change the conditions of employment from what they were prior to June 7, when the strike was called.

OPERATORS SAY THE COLLIERIES ARE OPENING.

Much of the Coal Now Coming Is Not Newly Mined, but from Washeries.

It was agreed by the operators that the outlook was better yesterday for an increased output of coal than at any time since the coal strike began. At the office of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad it was said that the Price-Pancoast Colliery was opened yesterday morning with a force of 125 men. This was about one-fourth of the full complement of men. Collieries were opened also with the same proportion of men by other companies.

A representative of the Ontario and Western Road said:

"So many men are coming back to work that mined coal ought soon to be cheaper. There is no logical reason why it should go higher in price. The strike is gradually breaking up, but it may take some time to bring about mining on a large scale, unless Mitchell forestalls the inevitable breaking up of the strike by declaring it off."

The first regular shipment of freshly mined coal from the New York, Ontario and Western collieries came here yesterday. It consisted of fifty cars, the officials of the company said, and amounted in all to 1,100 tons of stove, grate, and chestnut coal. It was shipped here, it was said, from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

Dealers yesterday denied the statement made on behalf of the operators that the schedule price of anthracite had been the same, as far as the operators were concerned, since the strike as before it. A prominent dealer said that since the strike he had bought 200 tons of coal at nearly double the schedule price.

"If the strike simply fizzles out," he contued, "the schedule price which ruled before the strike will be increased. That is, the dealers will have to pay more for the coal. If, however, the strike is declared of, which it seems to me would be the logical thing for Mitchell to do, prices would go down to normal or nearly normal prices."

Non-Union Washery Burned at Scranton

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Luzerne washery, in the western part of Scranton, operated by non-union men, was burned at midnight to-night. This plant had resumed operations soon after the strike began.

ORDERS TO CANADIAN MILITIA.

Lord Dundonald Abolishes the Sword as a Cavalry Weapon—Advice to Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The Earl of Dundonald, the new commander of the Canadian Militia, has just issued a sweeping order, abolishing the sword as a cavalry weapon.

Mounted troops, Lord Dundonald declares, must depend for efficiency on the rifle, and he recommends that officers and men fit themselves to obtain musketry certificates. The carbines now in use will be replaced gradually by rifles.

Rapidity in mounting and dismounting, care of horses, outpost, detached, and reconnoissance work, defense of a position on a bridge, passage of a defile, guarding a convoy, pioneering, shelter trenching, map reading, and tracing a way by compass, sun, stars, &c., are given as among the best exercises to promote efficiency.

The cavalry, says Lord Dundonald, should learn all that may be useful from the infantry and the engineers, while preserving the snap and go of the cavalry. A light sword bayonet, to be affixed to the rifle, may be introduced later, but for the present the sword may be used on parade, but not in the field.

Pending the issue of amended regulations, officers are to instruct their men in the simplest drill possible, directing their work solely to rendezvous formation and the getting of the men rapidly into position for unmounted work, saving their horses as much as possible.

This system, the General believes, will render cavalry most efficient and give the greatest opportunities in fighting.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

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RUSSIA TO STOP POACHING ON THE SIBERIAN COAST.

Vigorous Measures to be Taken Against Americans and Japanese Guilty of Illicit Fishing.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Odessa correspondent of The Standard says that the Russian Minister of Agriculture and State Domains, M. Yermoloff, has announced that he has now taken effective measures for the suppression of the systematic poaching operations of Americans and Japanese among the seal and other sea animals on the northeastern coast of Siberia.

Although anxious to comply with the reiterated representations of Russia, says the correspondent, the Washington and Tokio Governments have failed to put an end to this illicit fishing in Russian waters. M. Yermoloff now gives formal notice that American and Japanese poachers captured within the limits of Russia's maritime jurisdiction on the Siberian coast will be liable to three months' imprisonment and their ships and cargoes to confiscation.

This order will be enforced by three fast gunboats. No discrimination will be made; the commanders and crews of poaching vessels will be subjected to the same punishment.

In case of refusal to surrender or attempt to escape, the commanders of the Russian gunboats are empowered to fire upon and sink the "sea pirates."

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN GORDON, a newspaper and magazine circulation manager, died in Chicago last Monday from typhoid fever. The burial will be in this city.

Miss EMMA V. SHATTUCK, for the last nine years Principal of the Bryant Public School at Plainfield, N. J., was found dead in her home in that city yesterday morning. She suffered from a nervous disorder, which is believed to have caused her death.

Major ROBERT A. DIMMICK, at one time a prominent pension attorney at Washington, D. C., is dead at the State Soldiers' Home Hospital at Bath, N. Y., at the age of seventy years. The remains will be sent to Washington for burial.

GEORGE P. SCHINZEL died at his home, 504 Hudson Street, Hoboken, yesterday from general debility. He was born in Germany in 1823, and came to this country in 1841. He was twice elected to the Board of Freeholders, and was a member of the Common Council for one term. He was also a Tax Commissioner and later a Commissioner of Appeals.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 17.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date in Sept.
ALDEN, Joseph D., 100 E. 30th St.	73	17
ABBES, Mary E., 53 E. 131st St.	50	15
APPEL, Henrietta, 1,780 Madison Av.	31	15
BRINKMAN, Henry, 274 Bowery	59	14
BEHLING, Helen, 11 Grand St.	1	16
BISSELL, Margaret, 61 E. 60th St.	1	16
BAKER, William, 201 West End Av.	38	14
BLAUVELT, Cornelius, 986 6th Av.	62	15
COHEN, Mary, 135 Chrystie St.	1	16
CARROLL, Mary, 306 W. 135th St.	72	15
COFFEY, Edward, 225 E. 44th St.	1	16
CORCORAN, Thomas, 621 E. 16th St.	33	15
COHN, Herman, 165 W. 120th St.	40	16
CARROLL, J., Manhattan State Hos.	49	9
COLLORY, Alice, 661 1st Av.	2	15
COGAN, Mary, 308 W. 49th St.	27	14
DAENIGEN, Marguerite, 1,661 1st Av.	57	15
DUFFY, Katherine, 345 E. 30th St.	43	15
DOOLE, William, 405 10th Av.	35	16
ELLIS, Catie B., Savannah, Ga.	43	16
FISHER, Henrietta M., 208 Avenue C	16	17
FRANK, Abraham, 250 Marion St.	1	16
FAUROT, Eliza, 159 W. 83d St.	72	16
FRIEDMAN, Anna, 300 2d St.	16	16
FISHER, Almyra, 50 E. 131st St.	44	17
GOMBERT, V., 251 E. 109th St.	61	15
HOAG, William, Cadillac Hotel	50	16
HURLEY, Daniel, 161 E. 105th St.	2	14
HAYES, Nicholas, 118 E. 123d St.	77	17
HAYES, Patrick, 560 W. 49th St.	1	15
HARSTEIN, Esther, 152 Madison St.	1	16
HEILBRUNN, Pauline, 16 E. 126th.	48	16
HYLAND, Fredrique, 253 W. 20th St.	38	16
JEWELL, Charles, 220 E. 42d St.	1	17
KIER, Isaac, 23 Forsyth St.	30	17
LICUDAVELI, Frank, 250 Eldridge St	1	17
LIFSKITZ, H., 27 Division St.	1	15
LEOPOLD, Henrietta, 350 Pleasant Av.	62	16
LEVINE, Leonhard, 2 E. 119th St.	1	16
LO DOLCE, F., 217 E. 13th St.	31	15
LAMBARDO, Maria, 223 E. 26th St.	24	16
LOOS, Christine, 203 E. 7th St.	31	16
LEUTH, Catherine, 531 W. 29th St.	36	..
MURPHY, Florence, Babylon, L. I.	5	16
MAGRIDGE, Agnes V., 544 W. 50th.	1	15
MILLER, Margareth, 403 E. 86th St.	84	15
MISSIL, Rachel, 94 Rivington St.	1	16
MEYER, Esther, 163 E. 113th St.	68	16
MALOY, Thomas, 199 Madison St.	31	14
MARTIN, Jane, 312 W. 27th St.	49	16
MILLER, Israel, 227 E 3d St.	1	16
MARSHALL, Mary L., 83 E. 127th.	47	16
MINER, Philip, 258 W. Houston St.	37	16
McLELLAN, Robert, 227 E. 59th St.	73	15
O'KEEFE, Mary, 253 W. Houston St.	70	15
O'CONNOR, Bridget, 232 W. 15th St.	73	16
PELLETTIERI, Rosa, 161 Elizabeth.	1	17
PAVELEC, Barbary, 423 E. 73d St.	31	16
RUTLAND, Richard, 743 Greenwich.	12	15
ROBINSON, Hugh, 5 W. 103d St.	33	16
RILEY, Edward, 419 E. 10th St.	1	16
RYAN, Albert, 783 7th Av.	56	7
RIVELLESE, A., 26 Cherry St.	1	16
STREICKER, Margaret, 130 1st Av.	66	16
SHEA, Daniel, 113 Baxter St.	52	17
SPAN, John, 527 W. 39th St.	1	16
SMITH, John, 503 E. 16th St.	1	15
SCHNEIDER, Simon, 64 Broome St.	1	15
SWEENEY, G., 382 South 3d, B'klyn.	30	14
SPRAGUE, Sarah, 303 E. 20th St.	37	16
SCHNEISER, Wm., 116 Chrystie St.	45	13
SAHM, William, 401 E. 46th St.	27	14
SAIFLE, Emile, 438 E. 17th St.	2	17
SMITH, Agnes, 310 E. 33d St.	1	15
TISHMAN, Aaron, 109 88th St.	58	16
UIHLEIN, Georgianna, 349 Rivington.	30	16
VALENTINE, Pauline T., 301 W. 91st	34	17
WATERS, William, 248 E. 115th St.	69	15
WHITE, Frederick, 129 W. 100th St.	36	16
ZELLEMAN, Blanche, 17 Livingston Place	1	16

Bronx.

BOLD, Adam, 988 Jackson Av.	65	16
ELIAS, Samuel, Unionport	39	16
FLANAGAN, D., St. Joseph's Hosp.	20	15
GROSS, Leopold, Lebanon Hosp.	48	16
KEEF, Margaret, Riverdale	55	15
LOWERY, Mildred, 8 Powell Place	2	17
NISIL, Kate E., 1,960 Washington Av.	21	16
PRIANA, Carmela, 922 East

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Direct Private Wire to Chicago.
4TH FLOOR, EMPIRE BUILDING, 71 BROADWAY.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

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Transact a General Brokerage and Commission Business,
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Member N.Y. Stock Exg. A. HOWARD HINKLE.
GROVE E. WARNER, Special Partners.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Stock Trust Certificates
For Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Referring to our circular of August 27th, 1902, we have to announce that holders of a majority of Stock Trust Certificates for Southern Railway Company's Preferred and Common Stock have assented to the extension of the Voting Trust Agreement therein mentioned, either by having their Stock Trust Certificates stamped as assenting thereto or by signing the Extension Agreement for Stock Trust Certificates registered in their names.

The time for presenting Stock Trust Certificates to be stamped as assenting to said extension is hereby extended until and including October 1, 1902.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Stock Trust Certificates so stamped.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER,
GEO. F. BAKER,
Voting Trustees.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1902.
TO HOLDERS OF STOCK OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

The time within which outstanding stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, under the offer of purchase made by the undersigned, dated July 31st, 1902, will expire on

Saturday, September 20th, 1902.

Holders of Subscription Certificates may deposit the same at any time up to and including October 15th, 1902.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.,
By WILLIAM T. RANKIN, President.

Wanted to Purchase.

Cash register wanted, first-class condition, $75 to $100, before September 20th. Mierow, 1,277 1st Av.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., September 11, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted this day, the privilege is given to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Company, Common and Preferred, to subscribe at par, between October 17 and 24, 1902, inclusive, on which latter date this privilege will cease, for Common Capital Stock to the amount of 30 per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company at noon on September 27, 1902.

To avail themselves of this privilege, holders of voting trust certificates for Common and Preferred Stock must present the same, endorsed in blank, to the Standard Trust Company, New York City, for exchange for regular stock certificates of the Company, prior to September 26.

The terms of such subscription are as follows:

Subscriptions are to be made, allotted and paid for at par, $100 per share.

Subscriptions are to be made, and the first installment thereon of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, paid at the time of registering such subscriptions, between 10 o'clock A. M., October 17th, and 3 o'clock P. M., October 24th. **The right to subscribe** closes at 3 P. M., **October 24, 1902.**

Fifty per cent., or $50 per share, to be paid on or before November 24, 1902.

Warrants for the right to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders to the addresses at which they have directed their dividends to be paid; and where such dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers-of-attorney or otherwise, they will be sent to such bankers, brokers, or others receiving such dividends, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to October 1, 1902. Warrants to subscribe not provided for as above can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **not later than October 24, 1902.**

Warrants to subscribe may be transferred in whole or in part at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where transfer books for that purpose will be kept; but warrants for whole shares will not be divisible into those for fractions of a share. A holder of a warrant for a fraction of a share can either purchase from another stockholder or through a broker the necessary fractional warrants to make up a full share, and transfers of warrants for said fractions of a share will be made.

No subscription or assignment of the privilege to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.

Upon the payment of the last instalment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, provided for as above to be made on or before November 24, 1902, certificates of stock of the Company for its **Common Capital Stock** to the amount of one share of such stock for each one hundred dollars ($100) of full-paid warrants surrendered at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, will be issued. **Such certificates will carry the current dividend.** No certificate of stock for a fraction of a share will be issued, but for such fractions of a share non-dividend-participating stock scrip to bearer will be issued for the amount paid therefor, convertible into stock if presented at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, in amounts of one hundred dollars ($100) or multiples thereof, on or before December 31, 1902, after which date they will not be so converted, but will be redeemed at par.

Subscriptions may be made and the first instalment of $50 per share paid at either the office of the Company No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England.

In case the second instalment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, be not paid on or before November 24, 1902, at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or its agency, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, the warrants are to be of no value and void, and the original payment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, paid thereon is to be forfeited.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., September 11, 1902.

To holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's four per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures:

The privilege is given to holders of the above bonds to convert the same into **Common Stock** of the Company without further notice, upon surrender of such Debentures, with all unmatured interest coupons attached, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or at its Agency in London, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., on or before 12 o'clock noon, **September 27th, 1902,** at which hour the privilege for conversion without notice will cease.

Holders of **Common Stock** issued for such Debentures will participate in the privilege of subscribing to the issue of **Common Stock** covered by this Company's circular of this date.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—BANKBOOK No. 221,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

Lost—BANKBOOK No. 182,512, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 18,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

Dividends.

Union Typewriter Company,
September 17th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company, held this day, a THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) dividend on the first preferred stock, a FOUR PER CENT. (4%) dividend on the second preferred stock, and a THREE PER CENT. (3%) dividend on the common stock, was declared payable to all stockholders of record October 1st, 1902.

Transfer books to be closed for dividend purposes on September 19th at three o'clock in the afternoon, and reopened on the morning of October 1st.

GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

The New York Air Brake Company,
66 Broadway, New York, Sept. 17, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of October, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of October, 1902. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 1st, and open at 10 A. M. October 16th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16th, 1902.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 17th inst. to October 15th inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees has declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on September 30th next. The transfer books will close September 20th, and reopen October 1st.

HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1902.

Dividends.

Office Reading Company,
Philadelphia, August 27, 1902.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid October 1, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on September 13, 1902. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on September 13, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., October 2, 1902.

READING COMPANY,
By W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia,
August 27, 1902.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 12 M. on September 13, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2, 1902. On October 1, 1902, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

American Type Founders' Co.,
27 William Street.
New York City, September 17, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, the second dividend on the preferred stock of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) was declared, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1902, on stock issued July 10, 1902, or earlier, being the second installment of the preferred dividend from the day of its issue, April 10, 1902, to October 10, 1902, payable October 15, 1902.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at close of business October 10, 1902.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, September 17th, 1902.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, out of and from the rent guaranteed and paid by the Interurban Street Railway Company, under lease dated February 14th, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 24th, 1902.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 24th, 1902, and will be reopened October 16th, 1902. D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
30 Broad St., New York, September 11th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902, there has been declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, and 50 CENTS EXTRA PER SHARE on the Common Stock of this Company, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 7th day of October next, payable October 28th, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

At a meeting held this day it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1902, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on September 20th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and opened on October 2d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SHEMON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company.
25 Broad St., New York, September 17, 1902.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1902, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 14, 1902, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 22, 1902, and reopen October 21, 1902.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

American Penny Express Company,
13-21 Park Row, New York.
September 10, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the stock of this Company, payable September 20, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.

The transfer books will close on September 20, 1902, and will be reopened September 27, 1902.

J. ALEXANDER FORD,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 16, 1902.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on Southern Railway Company-Mobile and Ohio Stock Trust Certificates will be paid October 1, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1902.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, September 19, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 1, 1902.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 13.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, September 11th, 1902.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 13) of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared payable on October 2d, 1902, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1902.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., September 9, 1902.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1902, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New York. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened October 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Continental Tobacco Company
No. 111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, August 28th, 1902.

A dividend of 1¾% was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the office of Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, on October 2nd, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1902. Transfer books to close September 20th, and reopen October 3rd, 1902.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Contiuental Tobacco Company
No. 111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, August 28th, 1902.

A dividend of 2½% on the Common Stock of Continental Tobacco Company was this day declared, payable at the offices of said Company, No. 111 Fifth Ave., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1902, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 1st, 1902.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
Dividend No. 13.

The 13th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable Oct. 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 19, 1902.

The transfer books will close Sept. 19, 1902, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Oct. 16, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

YSBRAND B. HAAGSMA, Secretary.

The Mercantile Trust Company.
No. 120 Broadway.

A quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 1st proximo.

The transfer boooks will be closed on September 24th and reopened on October 1st.

ERNEST K. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 17th, 1902.

The Hall Signal Company.
Eleventh Quarterly Dividend Common Stock.
New York, September 17, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%,) upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1902.

The transfer books will close on September 25th, and reopen on October 2d, 1902.

R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company.
25 Broad Street.

Coupon No. 5 of the Company's 4% Forty Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1902, at the office of The Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad St., New York City.

E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1902.

Morton Trust Company.
New York, September 17, 1902.

The regular quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable September 30th, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1902. Transfer books close September 24th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 1st, at ten o'clock A. M.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., September 11, 1902.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1902.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

FINANCIAL.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

CHARTERED AS A STATE BANK 1839
CHARTERED AS A NATIONAL BANK 1865

CAPITAL, $10,000,000
SURPLUS, $7,000,000
UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY.

Condensed Report to Comptroller, September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$67,000,234.81
Real Estate	2,302,729.37
Due from Banks	4,448,295.88
Exchanges for Clearing House	35,268,198.64
Cash	17,790,443.33
	$126,809,902.03

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,434,144.57
Circulation	8,260,000.00
Deposits	101,115,757.46
	$126,809,902.03

OFFICERS
JOS. C. HENDRIX, President. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Vice-Pres.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
NEILSON OLCOTT J. S. ALEXANDER H. B. FONDA
Assistant Cashiers

DIRECTORS

J. Pierpont Morgan	Woodbury Langdon	Richard A. McCurdy
Frederick Sturges	John Claflin	Frederic Cromwell
Charles Lanier	Aug. D. Juilliard	Wm. C. Whitney
Charles H. Russell	G. G. Haven	H. McK. Twombly
Alexander E. Orr	Jos. C. Hendrix	Daniel S. Lamont
John S. Kennedy	Jas. N. Jarvie	F. P. Olcott

ACCOUNTS INVITED
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.

Meetings and Elections.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the following purposes:

1. To increase the common capital stock of the Company now issued in the amount of $685,400 to the authorized amount of $60,000,000, said issued and authorized common capital stock, when so increased, to consist of 1,200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, and to consider the propriety of receiving subscriptions therefor or for any part thereof and of fixing the terms on which they may be received.

2. To authorize the issue of bonds of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company and the execution of mortgages securing the same.

3. To approve all action of the Board of Directors, of the Executive Committee, and of the officers of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company, taken and done since the last general meeting of the stockholders.

4. To transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M., on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on October 16, 1902, namely: on the day following the date of the annual meeting.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, President.
J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
A. H. Calef, John W. Gates, George J. Gould, Lawrence Greer, H. B. Henson, F. S. Landstreet, W. H. McIntyre, Winslow S. Pierce, *A Majority of the Board of Directors.*
Dated September 12, 1902.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and transacting any other proper business.

The books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 16, 1902.

J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
Dated September 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of the said Company, on the seventh floor of the said building, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement, dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, and for the further purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York from two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) the present amount thereof, to three million five hundred thousand dollars, ($3,500,000,) by the issue of fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of new stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) per share.

Notice is further given that there will also be presented to the Stockholders at said meeting, for their action, a resolution directing that said additional capital (the increase of capital shall be authorized) shall be disposed of as follows:

Eleven thousand (11,000) shares thereof shall be issued to the stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in exchange, share for share, for the shares of the said Company owned by said stockholders and subscribed for by them and fully paid in cash at the rate of $300 for each share; and the remaining four thousand (4,000) shares shall be offered for subscription to the stockholders of the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York at the price of three hundred dollars ($300) per share, in proportion to their holdings.

New York, September 17th, 1902.
E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
HERBERT B. TURNER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn will be held at the Board Room of the Kings County Trust Company, No. 342 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

Brooklyn, September 17, 1902.
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President.
WALTER M. WECHSLER, Secretary.

Annual Meeting the Procter & Gamble Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 17th, 1902. Transfer Books for Common Stock will re-open on October 9th; for Preferred Stock October 15th, 1902. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, September 16th, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 19th, 1902, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 2nd, 1902, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., August 30, 1902.

Copartnership Notices.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of MULHOLLAND & HICKCOX, at 51 Exchange Place, Manhattan, New York City, is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by JAMES R. KNOWLTON, FINDLAY SACKETT, and JOHN R. KNOWLTON, under the firm name of KNOWLTON & SACKETT, and all debts for which the old firm is responsible will be paid by the new firm.

Dated Aug. 22nd, 1902.
CHARLES J. STELLE,
JAMES R. KNOWLTON,
FINDLAY SACKETT,
JOHN R. KNOWLTON.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately subsisting between ALFRED S. SPIELBERG and FRANCIS SNYDER, JR., under the firm name of the MUTUAL FOLDING PAPER BOX COMPANY, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th day of September, 1902. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to said ALFRED S. SPIELBERG, and all debts of and demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. The said ALFRED S. SPIELBERG will continue the business under the firm name of the MUTUAL FOLDING PAPER BOX COMPANY.

Dated New York, Sept. 16th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that HARRIS DANZIG has this day withdrawn by mutual consent from the AMERICAN STEEL FRAME AND BAND IRON COMPANY, at No. 275 Pearl St., city. BENJAMIN MARKOWITZ, LOUIS LEVIN, and PHILIP KRAKOUER will continue in business at the same place, and under the same name.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1902.
BENJAMIN MARKOWITZ,
LOUIS LEVIN,
PHILIP KRAKOUER,
HARRIS DANZIG.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to **prospective customers.** Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

New Jersey Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
JERSEY CITY,
Sept. 17, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,845,885.85
Due from banks and bankers		2,244,447.97
Real estate and securities		253,444.52
United States bonds		850,000.00
Cash and reserve		955,367.40
		$9,148,945.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	996,797.44
Circulation	399,000.00
Deposits	7,353,148.30
	$9,148,945.74

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of September 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 187TH STREET OPENING, from Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Marion Avenue; also, STEVENS PLACE OPENING, from East 187th Street to East 189th Street. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered September 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, September 18, 1902.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,583,639.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		202.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		650,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		79,734.38
Stocks, securities, &c.		10,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		252,400.00
Other real estate owned		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$752,432.54	
Due from State banks and bankers	76,489.15	
Checks and other cash items	18,135.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	407,949.57	
Notes of other National banks	11,350.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	962.45	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,389,529.05		
Legal-tender notes 139,490.00		
	1,529,019.05	
		2,796,318.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		32,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		3,500.00
Total		$10,158,995.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	101,823.49
National banknotes outstanding	646,050.00
Due to other National banks	$1,207,696.39
Due to State banks and bankers	533,234.91
Due to trust companies and savings banks	284,007.29
Dividends unpaid	246.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,419,449.09
Demand certificates of deposit	256,815.02
Certified checks	136,763.86
Cashier's checks outstanding	115,390.00
United States deposits	411,878.87
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	87,995.31
	7,339,240.73
Reserved for taxes	21,881.32
Total	$10,158,995.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, HENRY DIMSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1902.
WILLIAM V. A. POE,
Notary Public No. 43,
New York County.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr.,
E. SEYD, Jr.,
E. S. SCHENCK,
Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, N. Y., in the State of N. Y., at the close of business September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,685,315.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,694.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,869,843.38
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		505,306.00
Due from State banks and bankers		77,996.48
Checks and other cash items		28,473.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		431,318.51
Notes of other National banks		20,330.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		518.27
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,996,216.85		
Legal-tender notes 1,552,000.00		
		3,548,216.85
Total		$25,357,064.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	735,556.01
Reserved for taxes of 1902	24,600.00
Due to other National banks	$7,033,098.17
Due to State banks and bankers	829,055.02
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,878,928.85
Dividends unpaid	246.75
Individual deposits subject to check	7,591,651.01
Demand certificates of deposit	42,040.25
Certified checks	1,542,319.29
Cashier's checks outstanding	654,662.50
	22,034,948.04
Total	$25,357,064.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1902. WM. A. MAIN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York.
Correct—Attest:
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
GEO. FRED'K VIETOR,
Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, N. Y., in the State of N. Y., at the close of business September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,685,315.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,694.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,869,843.38
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		505,306

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 17	453,192
To date this year	130,021,227
Corresponding date last year	211,280,897

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 17	$2,673,500
To date this year	$665,715,150
Corresponding date last year	$749,836,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@10 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Ice	½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Nat. Lead	1
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Canada South.	¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Nort. & West.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	North American	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf.	10	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅛	Ry. Steel Spring	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	¾	Rubber Goods	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. S. W.	2¼
Del. & Hudson	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¼	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Detroit So. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie	½	U. S. C. I. Pipe	¾
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	¾	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hocking Valley	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Illinois Central	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Int. Paper	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Kan. City So.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Met. Securities	¾
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
Corn Products	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	⅛	U. S. Express	⅞
Lake Erie & W.	1⅜		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1⅜	Det., M. & M. 1. g.	3
B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	Hud. 1st	3
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	2½	Mil., L. S. & W. inc.	4¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	2½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	1⅜
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	1	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st.	1½

Bond Declined

Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was dull and strong. As on the day previous, total transactions fell below the 500,000-share mark; but such activity as prevailed was on the side of advancing prices. Reasons for that were found in the further relaxation in call money rates, the highest figure for the day being 10 per cent., with most of the day's loans below 6 and 8 per cent., and the favorable crop news, showing warmer and good growing weather in the sections of the corn belt where the crop is late.

There was, however, no endeavor on the part of the interests in control of the market to inaugurate any active campaign for the rise, it being recognized and appreciated that the money market situation is as yet not too well assured and that any violent upbidding of prices at the present time would defeat itself in the end and work to the market's ultimate harm. Strong interests, however, assured of their own position, were throughout the day picking up attractive investment stocks. Therefore came the rise yesterday in such shares as St. Paul, Northwest, Rock Island, Illinois Central, and Pennsylvania.

It may be noticed that, while Wall Street halts, the country continues to go forward, with unexampled activity in practically all lines of trade. Particularly interesting in connection with this is a statement by The Iron Age, a recognized authority, in respect to conditions in the iron and steel business, where prosperity is taken as the surest and safest barometer of general prosperity. The statement is to this effect:

"Reports from the domestic markets [in the iron and steel trades] reflect a continuance of the heavy consumption in all the heavy lines. Orders for rails, plates, structural material, &c., are coming in steadily. In these branches the full capacity of the United States Steel Corporation is engaged to the middle of next year. The total tonnage of all products on the books is reported to be about 4,275,000 gross tons."

Evidences multiply that the end of the coal strike is near at hand.

STEEL ISSUES ADVANCE.

The advance in the shares of the Steel Trust stocks was a direct result of syndicate buying, with some of the purchases credited to the personal account of J. P. Morgan.

According to reports published in the Street yesterday, and subsequently learned to be authentic, "preliminary estimates of the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for August give the amount to be $12,500,000, while for July the total will be slightly under $12,000,000. The August output, it is said, breaks all records in point of volume. As a rule August tonnage is cut down on account of the heat and enforced idleness. This year there was a steady run in practically all the plants. In July there were two or three holidays which cut into the tonnage and value of the output."

The stocks of the independent steel companies were stronger than those of the trust. Here also the reason offered for the appreciation was large earnings.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Houses with Southern connections took practically all of the Louisville and Nashville stock offered yesterday. While no information as to probable developments was forthcoming, either at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. or at the company's offices here, Southern advices were to the effect that, now that the extension of the Southern Railway voting trust is assured, an announcement of importance to Louisville and Nashville shareholders will be made soon.

A ST. PAUL RUMOR DENIED.

A report was current in the Street yesterday that the selling of St. Paul on Tuesday—at least of 10,000 shares of stock—had been for the account of the late Nicholas Fish. From good authority it can be said that it was not the case, and that the selling was for a local grain and stock house with which Mr. Fish never had relations.

St. Paul was the leader of the market yesterday in point of strength, advancing at one time nearly two points. There is a considerable short interest in it.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RISE.

In explanation of the one-point rise in Pennsylvania, the gossips yesterday had it that the next dividend on the stock is to be increased, because of the very large earnings of the company; while the talk also continued of new and important relations with New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Nothing could be gotten in this city yesterday as to either report.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Every time Baltimore and Ohio showed strength there seemed to be a goodly supply of stock for sale, although, because of the limited market for the security, the stock was at no time pressed for sale, the selling movement ceasing when it appeared that the market would not readily take the offerings.

Some former bulls on the issue are now bearish on the ground that with the proposed issue of $42,000,000 new stock it will be much more difficult to maintain dividends on the common stock at the present rate.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit on the advance yesterday was said to come from leading interests that are supposed generally to be bullish on the stock and property.

The report has gone out lately that the August statement of the company will make a very favorable showing, and on the strength of that, it is believed, there has been some inside selling.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

A pool, operating in the shares of St. Louis Southwestern stocks, managed to advance the issues yesterday on the report that the buying was for control. At the high figures eager outside buyers were supplied freely with the stocks, after which they reacted sharply, the preferred at once time selling off from the high figure more than two points.

MANHATTAN'S MOVEMENT.

Brokers that act usually for Gould interests were the largest buyers of Manhattan yesterday, when that issue advanced to the highest price recorded for it in some time.

The purchasers at that time said that the buying was based on the increased earnings of the company and the belief that with electricity on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines the earnings will expand steadily.

Subsequently, however, the early gain was lost; whereupon the purchasers declared that the movement was a "false start," with which the Gouds were not in sympathy.

The entire movement seemed to be manipulated by a well-known operator.

LIMITED SUPPLY OF STOCKS.

As an evidence of the very limited floating supply of stock in the present market several instances were cited yesterday. Delaware and Hudson, for instance, rose twice full points between sales, closing for the extreme net gain on dealings in only 300 shares; transactions in 400 shares of Northwest were responsible for a point rise in that stock, while the preferred rose ten points on the purchase of 100 shares. On transactions of 100 shares each Twin City rose 1⅜ points and Pan Handle 1¼.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age to-day will say:

The strain of unsatisfactory deliveries of raw material has been growing, being particularly severe in coke both for furnace and foundry use. The result has been that relief has been sought by additional importations on a very considerable scale. In foundry pig iron the sidewater markets are dependent almost entirely on Scotch, English, German, and Canadian iron for prompt and early deliveries, and even in Chicago round lots are reported to have been sold during the past week.

For future delivery, in 1903, consumers are, however, purchasing only home irons, among the recent purchases being one of upward of 10,000 tons by the largest melter of iron in the metropolitan district. Foreign iron is called for for distant delivery, only in exceptional cases.

An interesting development has been the buying of Bessemer pig for the Central West, two lots of West Coast, hematite, each of 10,000 tons, having been taken at about $21.50, Pittsburg, with further business under negotiation. It is believed in the trade that leading interests in the steel trade are short of metal and may be forced to import.

The foreign steel market has been active. Among the sales effected is one lot of about 10,000 tons for a wire mill in Indiana, on the basis of 72 shillings, Antwerp, done about ten days since, and a ten-thousand-ton lot for a large interest in the Central West for shipment beginning in November. Negotiations for further lots are proceedings.

The majority of importers state that the market has decidedly hardened and that 75 to 76 shillings 6 pence, Antwerp, is now as low as can be done. The German sellers follow the policy of withdrawing as soon as they have a certain amount of tonnage assured, but are quick to reenter the market when orders do not flow in at the higher asking price. The result is that the market shows rapid changes from softness in spots to hardness and a rising tendency.

Practically all the business in foreign steel is for early delivery. It is understood that the leading domestic producing interest has orders booked for Bessemer billets and for sheet bars which will require full work until February, 1903.

One feature which applies to all the heavy articles in the foreign trade is the upward tendency in freights, both to Atlantic and Gulf ports. They have already risen, and may advance further temporarily, it being believed, however, that they will recede when the cotton and grain export movement sets in heavily. As it is, delivered prices of pig iron and of steel reflect the advance both in the price of the material at foreign mills and of the advance in freights.

MONEY RATES EASIER.

Other importations of gold were not announced yesterday, yet there was an easier tone in the money market. Call money opened at 8 per cent., went up to 10, and, after declining to 6, closed at 8½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was a little higher than the day before, quotations being around $4.85.60 to $4.85.70, which, it was said, was high enough to preclude a profit on any gold importations.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. received $449,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury in anticipation of a deposit of $500,000 of Australian gold at the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco.

The Sub-Treasury shipped $300,000 to New Orleans and $200,000 to Chicago, and paid out $625,000 on account of anticipated interest on bonds.

The banks lost an additional $670,000 to the Sub-Treasury, making a total loss since Friday of $1,631,000.

Shoe and Leather Bank's Cashier.

John A. Hiltner, Vice President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, has been elected cashier of the bank, and he will hereafter perform the duties of both offices. The report of the bank of Sept. 15 showed resources of about $7,500,000, the highest in the bank's history.

New Director of Mercantile Trust Co.

William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was elected a Director of the Mercantile Trust Company yesterday.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following described securities:

By order of executors.

38 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 223½.

44 shares Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, (guaranteed 8 per cent. by P., C., C. and St. Louis Railway Company,) $50 each, 217.

$2,000 Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1913, registered, coupons January and July, 111¼.

20 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 648.

10 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,225.

5 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 480.

21 shares Roane Iron Company, 62.

23 shares American Waltham Watch Company, ex dividend, $100 each, 230.

47 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company common, $50 each, 408.

400 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 278½.

750 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 24⅞.

50 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, guaranteed 7 per cent., $50 each, 197½.

75 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 190¾.

For account of whom it may concern.

6 shares First National Bank, $100 each, 805½.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 415.

300 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company preferred, $10 each, $1 per share.

$10,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company 4 per cent. bonds, due March, 1944, coupons March and September, 117½.

20 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, new stock, $100 each, 800.

50 shares United States Casualty Company, $100 each, 150.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 345.

20 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company preferred, $100 each, 113.

10 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 251½.

10 shares Equitable National Bank, $100 each, 112½.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,402.

12 shares National Citizens' Bank, $100 each, 293.

$1,000 Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company general mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due Dec. 1, 1932, registered, coupons March, June, September, and December, 118¾.

10 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 623½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad chartered in Oklahoma with a capital of $11,500,000.

Deal said to have been consummated whereby the Weaver Coal and Coke Company of Chicago has secured control of the plant of the Jupiter Coal and Coke Company of Duquoin, Ill., together with 1,000 acres of land.

Call issued by the Controller of the Currency for the condition of National banks as of Sept. 15.

Canadian exports for August valued at $40,067,848, an increase of $1,432,720 over last year.

Statement that the International Wheel and Rubber Tire Company, capital $3,000,000, has been organized and will build a plant at New Brunswick, N. J.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the Consolidated Lake Superior Company owns a subsidiary company which has sold $1,000,000 bonds in Detroit to build a paper mill on the American side of the Soo.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches stating that a syndicate will expend over $5,000,000 in trolley construction in Cuba.

Incorporation of the Tunnel Coal Company, capital $100,000, to develop 2,000 acres of coal land in the northern part of Jefferson County, Ala.

Philadelphia capitalists said to have bought the Baltimore Chrome Works for over $1,000,000.

Plans being formulated for the increase of the capital stock of the Atlantic Mining Company from 40,000 shares to 100,000 shares.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Reports that President Garland of the Garland Chain Company, at Rankin, Penn., is negotiating for a site at West Pittsburg for a new chain plant.

According to Indianapolis dispatches, Chicago capitalists have bought the Indianapolis, Shelbyville and Southeastern traction line for $750,000 in the interest of getting a line through from Cincinnati to Chicago.

Dispatches from Guthrie, Oklahoma, stating that the Directors of the Eastern Oklahoma lines of the Atchison system have filed with the Territorial Secretary an increase in their capital stock from $2,200,000 to $10,000,000.

Eldorado Steamship Company of Buffalo said to have placed an order with the American Shipbuilding Company for a big steam freight vessel to cost $250,000, and to be ready for service next Summer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@10 per cent., closing at 7 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $302,401,203; balances, $7,709,757; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,003,364.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82¾; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18⅝; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 94⅜@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—In its City article to-day The Times says the whole amount due to the Bank of England was repaid yesterday, but the money market was rather uneven. The discount market was very steady.

On the Stock Exchange business was very quiet, and most markets were dull, investment stocks declining on the monetary position. Home rails were again offered at lower prices. Continental sales affected foreign Government bonds and South Africans.

American rails showed a general recovery, owing to the more moderate money rates in New York. In the afternoon there was a further sharp recovery on arbitrage purchases, and the stronger tone was maintained until the close.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Money was easy today. The new issue of £2,000,000 of Treasury bills next week will reduce the floating supplies. This will increase the amount of outstanding bills to £23,133,000, and it will probably be considerably further increased before the year ends. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was erratic and nearly stagnant. Consols were weak on the talk of a rise in the Bank rate to-morrow. Americans generally, and notably Southern Pacific, recovered and were fractionally on either side of parity. Transactions were limited and prices closed firm. Grand Trunks advanced on the traffice increase doubling the forecast. Later they went below the best prices of the day. Foreigns were dull.

De Beers were weak on selling orders said to emanate from Barnato Brothers.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 97; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 115; Canadian Pacific, 145; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 185¼; De Beers deferred, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 42⅜; Erie first preferred, 72; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 175¾; Louisville and Nashville, 157⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 37⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69½; New York Central, 169½; Norfolk and Western, 69¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 36¾; Pennsylvania, 86; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 38; Reading first preferred, 85¼; Reading second preferred, 40½; Southern Railway, 41⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 92⅝; Southern Pacific, 81¼; Union Pacific, 113⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 42¼; United States Steel preferred, 93¼; Wabash, 38; Wabash preferred, 54½; Spanish 4s, 85.

Bar silver steady at 23⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 35.45; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 35.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, and later trading was dull. Spanish 4s were easier on adverse exchange. Russian industrials and Thomson-Houston were lower. Rio Tintos suffered a serious relapse on rumors that the dividend would be lower than anticipated. Toward the end prices were firmer. Rentes made a good recovery and Spanish 4s hardened slightly.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19¼c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 85.20.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day in the absence of encouraging features. Austrians were especially easier on Vienna advices. Mines declined on realisations. Toward the close prices were somewhat steadier on more satisfactory news from London.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 1,340,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 700,000 marks, other securities increased 9,890,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 2,600,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Money continues practically unchanged, at least so far as quoted rates are concerned, although there is a noticeable better feeling in evidence and a little more willingness to make loans. Sterling exchange is quiet and steady. Clearing House rates, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 25c discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $23,384,382; balances, $1,737,226. Stock trading was moderate in volume, with generally firm undertone. Sugar, Copper Range, and Dominion Iron were the leaders in activity, contributing 1,250, 1,400, and 1,500 shares, respectively, to the morning's dealings. Copper Range gained ½, to 59½, and Dominion Iron, 2, to 74½. United Fruit eased ½, to 116, American Telephone touched 171½, later 170¾. Mining stocks other than Copper Range were neglected save that Mohawk gained 1¼, to 48¼, and the general market was decidedly narrow. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
255	Atchison	94¾	94½	94¾
131	Atchison pf.	103⅝	103	103½
1	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
144	Boston Elevated	155½	155½	155½
3,447	Boston Elevated rights	30c.	25c.	25c.
21	Boston & Maine	198	198	198
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
1	Fitchburg pf.	142¼	142¼	142¼
242	Massachusetts Electric	38	38	38
50	Mass. Electric pf.	97	97	97
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	224	224
25	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
355	Union Pacific	110½	110¼	110½
1	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92½
12	West End	95½	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

312	Am. Tel. & Tel.	171½	170¾	170¾
10	Cumberland	128	128	128
10	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Western	30	30	30
7	Western pf.	100⅞	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

700	Am. Ag. Chem.	25½	25	25
193	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89½	89	89½
10	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8½	8½
2,496	Am. Sugar	131⅝	130	131
82	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122
350	Am. Woolen	15	14½	15
107	Am. Woolen pf.	80	79	80
1,710	Dom. Iron & Steel	74½	72½	74
1,186	Edison rights	7⅞	7¾	7¾
5	General Electric	198	198	198
10	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	88	88	88
10	Seattle Electric pf.	104½	104½	104½
50	Swift Pack. & Prov.	163	162	162
25	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½
385	United Fruit	116⅜	116	116⅜
24	Un. Shoe Machine	54½	54½	54½
95	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼
20	United States Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
446	United States Steel	41¾	40⅝	41
191	United States Steel pf.	90⅞	90¼	90⅝

MINING.

580	Adventure	22	21⅝	21⅝
25	Alloues	3	3	3
150	Amalgamated	68⅞	68¾	68¾
75	Arcadian	5	5	5
50	Atlantic	28	28	28
16	Continental Zinc	17	17	17
1,300	Com. Mercur.	2¼ 2 15-16		2 16
1,672	Copper Range Con.	60	59	59¼
200	Daly-West	52	51½	52
35	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
610	Mass	17½	17	17½
10	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
210	Mohawk	48¼	47½	48¼
110	Montreal & Boston	3½	3½	3½
100	New Idria	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	North Star	6	6	6
60	Osceola	61½	60	60
205	Phoenix	5	5	5
30	Quincy	130	128	128
1,675	Santa Fe	1¾	1½	1¾
300	Shannon	11	10¾	11
40	Tamarack	177	176	176
25	Trimountain	95	95	95
25	Trinity	11½	11½	11½
15	United Copper	30	30	30
230	United States	22¾	22	22½
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Utah	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	Victoria	6	6	6
50	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia not quoted.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The market was somewhat reative to-day, but the general tendency was upward. The only decided change was that of a two-point advance in American Railways to 54, marking a new high record. The movement followed a 3 per cent. rise to 109½ in the company's bonds. There was a demand for Philadelphia Rapid Transit after the issuance of the Union Traction Company's annual report, showing net profit of $1,078,038, or a substantial sum over the amount to be required on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's first year's guarantee. No response was made by Union Traction, only two transactions being made, and both at last night's price. Both Philadelphia Electric and Philadelphia Company sought a higher level, and Cambria Steel rose ¼ on small purchases. In the money market rates remain hard at 6 per cent., and few institutions in the city are able to meet applications for new accommodation. Quotations are 6 per cent. for all classes of loans. Commercial paper is also at 6 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
615	Am. Railways	54	52	54
295	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,209	Cambria Steel	28	27⅞	28
330	Con. Lake Superior	25	24	24
262½	Con. Lake Superior pf.	74	73⅝	74
20	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
25	Diamond State Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
31	Diamond State Steel pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
905	Elec. of America	9 9-16	9½	9 9-16
500	Erie	41⅝	41⅜	41½
104	Insurance of N. A.	25	24⅞	24⅞
315	Lehigh Valley	36½	35⅞	36
41	Little Schuylkill	62	62	62
100	Marsden Co.	4¼	4 7-16	4 7-16
100	National Asphalt	7-16	7-16	7-16
900	National Asphalt pf.	½	½	½
72	Northern Central	124½	124½	124½
32	Minehill Co.	66¼	66	66
17,202	Philadelphia Electric	9 3-16	8 15-16	9¼
2,529	Phila. Rapid Transit	15¾	15	15⅞
558	Pennsylvania	83¾	83½	83⅝
1,506	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49½	49½
5	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	102½	102½	102½
80	Penn. Electric Vehicle.	1	1	1
140	Railway Co. General	5¾	5½	5¾
2,255	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
200	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	43	11-16	43
735	Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	39½	39	39½
98	Rochester Railway pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼
400	Southern Railway	40¾	40	40
2	United Gas Imp.	112¾	112¾	112¾
543	Union Traction	47¾	47⅜	47⅝
2,350	U. S. Steel pf.	41¼	40¾	41
17	U. S. Steel pf.	91¼	90⅝	91¼
100	Wabash	37¼	37¼	37¼
50	Welsbach Co.	33	33	33

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	Federal Nat. Bank	144¾	144¾	144¾
164	M. & M. Nat. Bank	148½	145	145
22	Allegheny Trust Co.	155	154½	154½
55	Am. Trust Company	125	121	122
94	Com. Real E. & T. Co.	240	240	240
60	North Am. Savings	115	110	115
60	Penn. Trust Company	260	255½	260
135	Real Estate Trust Co.	315	308	308
15	Sewickley Val. Trust Co.	130	130	130
25	Luster Mining	14¼	14¼	14¼
320	Westing. Elec.	113¾	112½	112¾
1,125	Am. Window Glass	61½	60¾	61½
35	Am. Window Glass pf.	90½	90½	90½
285	Crucible Steel	22¾	22¾	22¾
110	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85¾	85¾
100	United States Steel	41	41	41
150	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90½	90⅝
325	National Fireproofing	30¾	30½	30½
220	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	89¾	89½	89½
20	Manufacturers' L. & H.	78¼	78¼	78¼
100	Mon. River Coal pf.	41	41	41
305	Pittsburg Coal	30¾	30¾	30¾
86	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
200	Pittsburg Brewing	31½	31½	31½
205	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48	47½	47½
100	Union Switch & Signal	93	93	93

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was much brisker than on the earlier days of the week, and in nearly every stock where there was any substantial variation in price from Tuesday's figures the change was on the side of gains. Transactions also were on a larger scale, and the market appeared to have recovered very largely from the more or less unfavorable conditions which had prevailed for two or three days. At all events, in the general course of the market there was little suggestion of apprehension on the part of the traders most active in outside stocks, and their efforts to improve quotations met with very considerable success. Among the stocks prominent in yesterday's trading were a few issues which had not shared in the recent activity, among them New York Transportation, which showed much strength.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL, AND COKE, which had been advancing steadily for several days, made a further sharp gain of five points on a continuation of inside buying, accompanied by some purchases on the part of traders. The improvement in the stock is attributed to the advantages which the company will derive from the readjustment of its securities which is now in progress. The plan announced some weeks ago, by which the arrears of interest are to be paid, is being carried out, and will, it is claimed, place the company in a position where it can show very substantial earnings on its stock. The company, it is reported, has of late been doing a large and very profitable business and, with the burden of back interest removed, is in a position to make a better showing than at any time since its organization.

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ROCK ISLAND stocks were active and strong. Both the common and preferred advanced substantially and closed near the best prices of the day. The course of the stock was more regular than on any day for some time past.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was in somewhat better demand, advancing to 7⅜. The company announces that it is prepared to carry on its business actively, and that it has vehicles of several types ready for service.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	13½	13½	13½
23	American Chicle pf.	97	97	97
100	American Elev.	⅞	⅞	⅞
125	Am. L. & T. pf.	*93⅜	93	93
376	Am. Writ. Paper	5½	*5¼	*5¼
304	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
300	Am. Per. & Chem.	50	50	50
7,500	Balt. & Ohio rights	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½
200	Brit. Col. Copper	5⅝	5½	5½
500	Colt's Arm.	45	45	45
200	Cam. & Tren. R. R.	4	4	4
100	Consol. Refrig.	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Con. Stor. Battery	21	20⅝	20⅝
300	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1½	1⅝
150	Empire Steel	12½	12½	12½
300	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
400	Green Con. Copper	28	27¾	27¾
25	Hall Signal	120	120	120
60	Havana Tob

quoted at par. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	13½	13⅜	13½
5	American Shipbuilding	60	60	60
10	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
66	Chicago Pneu. Tool	101½	101	101
679	Chicago Union Traction. pf	20	18½	19⅞
206	Diamond Match	140	130½	130½
60	Lake Street Elevated	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
509	Metro. Elevated	42	40½	41⅜
544	Metro. Elev. pf	90	89½	90
282	National Biscuit	48	47⅞	48
35	National Biscuit pf	104½	02	02½
50	National Carbon pf	102	102	102
100	Quaker Oats pf	92½	02	02½
140	Swift & Co	163½	162½	162½
200	United Box Board	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
115	United Box Board pf	62	61	62
248	West Chicago	96½	96¼	96½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chicago & Mil. Elec. 5s	102½	..	..
2,000	Lake 1st mtge. 5s	101½	..	..
2,000	Metro. Elev. 4s	101¼	..	..
1,000	Metro. Elev. 4s	101½	..	..
20,000	N. W. Elev. 4s	97¼	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Amal. Copper	69¾	69¾	68⅜	68¾
10	Am. Car & Foun.	35	35	35	35
50	American Ice	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Am. Ice pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
7,230	Am. Sugar	130½	131⅝	130⅛	131
8,030	A. T. & S. F.	94¼	94¾	94¼	94⅝
30	A. T. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½
1,370	Balt. & Ohio	114⅝	114⅝	114⅛	114⅜
4,560	Brook. Rap. Tr.	38⅝	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜
240	Can. Pacific	140⅝	141½	140¾	141
710	Ches. & Ohio	55⅞	56⅜	55⅝	56⅛
120	Chi. & Alton	41⅝	42	41⅝	41⅝
440	Chi. Gt. West	33⅜	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜
7,960	Chi., M. & St. P.	189¾	190¾	189⅜	190⅛
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
40	Chi. Union Trac.	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20⅛
1,100	Col. Fuel & Ir.	82⅝	82½	81¼	82
170	Col. Southern	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34⅛
10	Dist. of Am	5	5	5	5
100	D., S. S. & At.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
2,930	Erie	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
90	Ill. Central	171½	171½	170½	171⅜
10	Kan. City So	38½	38½	38½	38½
90	Louis. & Nash	153½	153⅝	153¼	153¼
6,260	Manhattan	136¼	137⅛	136¼	136⅝
40	Met. Street	145⅛	146⅜	145⅝	145⅞
20	Mex. Cent.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾
20	M., St.P. & S.S.M.	77⅛	77½	77¼	77½
440	Mo., K. & T.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
30	M., K. & T. pf.	68⅛	68¼	67¾	67¾
8,080	Missouri Pacific	121⅜	121¾	121	121
30	Nat. R. R. of M.	21	21	20⅞	20⅞
250	N. Y. Central	164	164¾	163¾	163¾
140	N. Y. O. & W.	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛
800	Norf. & West.	75⅞	76⅞	75⅞	76¾
60	Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45½	45½
1,170	Pennsylvania	167¼	167¾	167½	167⅝
70	People's Gas	107⅜	107⅜	106¾	106⅞
200	Pressed S. C. pf.	89⅞	90⅛	89⅜	89⅝
2,360	Reading	73⅜	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜
180	Rep. Steel	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝
60	Rep. Steel pf	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼
50	St. L. S. W.	37¼	38⅜	37¼	38⅜
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
9,320	Southern Pac.	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76
1,300	Southern Ry.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
3,770	Tenn. Coal & I.	69½	70⅜	69¼	70¼
200	Texas Pacific	52⅜	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞
30	T. St.L. & W.pf.	46¼	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
8,690	Union Pacific	110	110⅝	110	110⅛
20	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
7,450	U. S. Steel	40⅛	41	40⅛	40⅞
350	U. S. Steel pf	90⅝	91	90⅝	90⅞
1,120	Wabash	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼
1,230	Wabash pf	53¼	53⅞	53⅛	53¼
480	West. Union	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅛
220	Wis. Central	30⅛	30¼	30	30

92,460

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Un. P. conv. 4s	112	112	112	112

$4,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104¼	G. A. F. Co.		
2s, c., 1930	103¾	103¾	pf. ctfs		104½
4s, r., 1918	107¼	108	Gt. Nor. pf.	198	200
4s, c., 1918	107¼	108	Hock. V. pf.	93½	94
3s, 1918	103¾	104	Ill. C. l. l.	105	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110¾	I. P. Co. pf.	73¼	74
4s, c., 1907	111¾	111¾	Int. Sil. pf.	..	62
4s, r., 1925	137	..	Int. S. P.	52	54
4s, c., 1925	137	..	Joliet & Chi.	186	..
5s, r., 1904	103	106	Kan. & M.	46	48
5s, c., 1904	105	106	K. & D. M.		
D. C. 3-65s	123	..	pf.	70	75
			King. & P.	10	14
Adams Exp.	210	245	Lacl. Gas	90	94
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Lacl. G. pf.	102	110
Alls. & W.	90	..	L. E. & W.		
A. C. C. pf.	83½	86½	pf.	125	135
Am. Coal	180	200	Long Island	85	86
A. C. O. pf.	95	98	Man. Beach	10	12
Am. D. Tel.	36	39	Md. Coal pf.	92	..
Am. Exp.	252	260	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Lin. Co.	22½	23¾	Chi., pf.	90	92
A. T. & S. F.	86	87	Mid. R. of S.		
A. M. Co. pf.	24	25	& L. pf.	110½	..
A. B. & R.	46¾	47	Mich. Cent.		174
Am. Snuff	123	128	M. & St. L.		
A. S. R. pf.	120	122	pf.	124	129
A. T. & C.	90	95	M., St. P. &		
A. T. & T.	171	173	S. S. M.	135	130
Am. Tob. pf.	143	147	N. C. & St.		
An. C. Min.	106¾	110	L.	112	116
Ann Arbor	42	45	Nat. Biscuit	47¾	48
Ann A. pf.	70	73	N. Cent. C.	43	48
A. M. 1st pf.	93	95	N. Y. B. &		
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	M. B. pf.	95	110
B. Un. Gas.	242	248	N. Y. & H.	180	187
Bruns. City	11½	12½	N. Y. & N.		
B., R. & P.	124	126	H.	233	236
B., R. & P.			N. Y. C. &		
pf.	140	145	St. L.	1st pf.	117	121
B., C. R. &			N. Y. C. &		
N.	230	250	St. L.	2d pf.	91½	93½
C., C. & C.	40	..	N. Y. Dock	26	29
C. R. R. of			N. Y. D. pf.	63	64½
N. J.	180	183	N. Y. & R.		
C., B. & Q.	190	203	Beach	14	..
C. & E. Ill.	206	215	Nor. Central.	245	..
C. & E. Ill.			Ont. Mining.	8½	9
pf.	..	133	P. C. 1st pf.	102	110
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	Peo. & E.	40	43
A. & W.	88½	89	Pere M. pf.	85	94
C. G. W. d.	92¾	92¼	P., C., C. &		
C., I. & L.	..	76	St. L. pf.	114	125
C., I. & L.			P., Ft. W. &		
pf.	..	92	C.	190½	..
C. St. P., M.			P., Ft. W. &		
& Om.	163	167	C. sp.	185	..
C. St. P., M.			Pullman Co.	238	244
& Om. pf.	199	210	Quicksilver	3	3¼
C. U. T. pf.	52½	55	Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
C., C., C. &			R. R. Sec.		
St. L. pf.	117½	124	Bds.	92	95
C., L. & W.	73	80	Rens. & Sar.	210	..
C., L. & W.			R., W. & O.	138	..
pf.	93	97	St. L. & S.		
C. F. & I.			F. 1st pf.		
pf.	134	140	ex div.	85	86
C. S. 1st pf.	75	76	S., S. & I.		
Col. Gas.	170	..	pf.	93	96
Consol. Coal.	80	86	So. Ry. M.		
D., L. & W.	275	280	& O. ctfs.	92½	..
D. & S. W.	35	50	Third Av.	130	131
D. & S. W.			T., P. & W.	15	25
pf.	..	60	Tol., Rys. &		
D. M. & Ft.			Light	36½	38
D.	51	52	T. C. R. T.		
D. M. & Ft.			pf.	155	158
D. pf.	130	145	U. B. & P.		
Dia. Match.	139	..	pf.	79½	80
D. of A. pf.			U. S. Rub.	18¾	17¾
ctfs.	35½	36¾	U. S. R. pf.	56	58
Ev. & T. H.			Va.-C. C. pf.	130½	133
pf.	92½	95	W.-F. Exp.	242	250
Gen. Chem.	83	86	Westinghouse		
Gen. Ch. pf.	102	104	1st pf.	220	226½
Gen. Elect.	194	195			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$215,976,786
Gold	128,815,558
Silver	17,096,816
United States notes	5,078,859
Treasury notes of 1890	60,398
National banknotes	10,880,090
Total receipts this day	2,702,181
Total receipts this month	28,702,332
Total receipts this year	126,703,836
Total expenditures this day	2,190,000
Total expenditures this month	23,595,000
Total expenditures this year	123,522,178
Deposits in National banks	127,668,055

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$361,783,089
Silver dollars	462,494,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,540,855
Silver bullion of 1890	25,520,089
Total	$851,520,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$361,783,089
Silver certificates outstanding	462,494,000
Treasury notes	27,243,000
Total	$851,520,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,973,888
Gold certificates	59,841,670
Silver coin and bullion	11,620,572
Silver certificates	5,078,244
United States notes	5,078,859
Other assets	25,863,619
Total in Treasury	$176,854,854
Deposits in National banks	127,668,055
Total	$304,522,910
Current liabilities	88,546,123
Available cash balance	$215,976,786

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Missouri State Life Insurance Company has been licensed to transact an insurance business in the State of Illinois.

George W. Strick has been appointed Illinois special agent of the German Insurance Company of Indiana to succeed C. C. Pond.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has decided to join the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, and has consequently appointed George F. Grant its Pacific Coast manager, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Insurance Department has ruled that in case of Missouri Lloyds or those of other States being permitted to do business in Missouri a deposit of $250,000 must be made with some trust company of Missouri, to be held under the control of the department.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907	109¾	Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
14,000		13,000	94
Adams Express 4s		1,000	94½
1,000	105	North Pac 4s	
Am Bicycle 5s		3,000	104⅜
10,000	54	1,000	104½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		6,000	104⅜
20,000	99	North Pac gen 3s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		1,000	74⅜
5,000	104¼	Ore S L 1st 6s	
14,000	104⅛	5,000	126
15,000	104⅝	Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid	
Adj 4s, stamped		10,000	110⅝
6,000	94⅞	77,000	110⅞
Atlan & Dan 4s		15,000	110⅝
2,000	96	5,000	110⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		8,000	110⅛
2,000	104⅝	Reading gen 4s	
Conv deb 4s		1,000	98⅜
10,000	113⅜	22,000	98⅝
1,000	114	Reading, Jers Cent col 4s	
5,000	114	25,000	96
P. L E & W V 4s		Rfo Gr West 1st	
20,000	97½	2,000	100½
S'w'n Div 3½s		St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s	
18,000	90¼	13,000	94
B'klyn, Q Co & S con gtd 5s		St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
1,000	103	3,000	99¼
B'klyn Un El 1st		5,000	99
1,000	102	35,000	99½
Cent of Ga 1st 5s		30,000	99¾
9,000	122	1,000	99½
Cent of Ga con 5s		Con 4s	
51,000	110	25,000	89
1st inc 5s		15,000	89¼
10,000	83	3,000	89½
10,000	82	18,000	89⅝
20,000	83	7,000	89⅞
10,000	83½	20,000	90
10,000	83	10,000	90¼
2d inc 5s		8,000	90¼
50,000	40	30,000	90½
3d inc 5s		Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
10,000	28	5,000	88⅛
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		5,000	88⅞
1,000	103	So Car & Ga 1st	
Ches & O gen 4½s		3,000	110⅜
2,000	106⅜	3,000	110½
5,000	106⅝	South Pac 4½s	
2,000	106⅜	13,000	100
8,000	106⅝	South Pac 4s	
Chi & Alton 3½s		3,000	94½
10,000	82	1,000	94
Chi, B & Q con 7s		10,000	94½
3,000	103⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		3,000	119⅞
10,000	96½	2,000	119½
70,000	96⅜	10,000	120
3,000	96	Stand R & T 6s	
1,000	96⅛	8,000	89
54,000	96	1,000	68¾
4,000	96⅛	4,000	68½
17,000	96	Stand R & T inc	
2,000	96⅜	10,000	14
Chi & E Ill 1st s f 6s		2,000	14½
1,000	111⅜	8,000	14
C, St P, M & O 6s		Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	138	1,000	120
Chi Term Trans 4s		Third Av con 4s	
1,000	89½	3,000	98⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		Tol & O C 1st 5s	
28,000	102	2,000	114
Col F & I gen 5s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
10,000	103	2,000	83½
Col F & I conv 5s		8,000	83¾
2,000	98¼	2,000	83½
25,000	99	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Col & South 1st 4s		500	104⅞
4,000	94½	10,000	105½
50,000	94⅝	17,000	105
5,000	94½	Union Pac conv 4s	
1,000	94	10,000	111⅞
Consol Tobacco 4s		20,000	111¾
10,000	67¼	1,000	112
3,000	67⅛	15,000	111⅞
1,000	67⅜	50,000	111⅞
117,000	67	25,000	111⅞
6,000	67⅛	30,000	112
2,000	67½	58,000	112
33,000	67½	25,000	111⅞
25,000	67	90,000	111⅝
50,000	67⅛	20,000	111⅞
20,000	67	10,000	112
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		1,000	111⅞
10,000	86	10,000	112
6,000	88½	2,000	111⅞
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		10,000	111⅞
30,000	22	50,000	112
5,000	22½	5,000	111⅞
6,000	23	10,000	112
2,000	22¾	1,000	111⅞
H & St J con 6s		7,000	112
7,000	116⅛	Wabash 2d 5s	
Hocking Val 4½s		22,000	109½
15,000	109¼	Wabash deb B	
1,000	109	12,000	86⅞
Kan City South 3s		1,000	86⅜
1,000	72⅜	9,000	86¾
69,000	72	10,000	86⅝
Lehigh V of N Y gtd 4½s		34,000	87
1,000	110	28,000	87½
Louisville & Nashv col tr 4s		10,000	87⅛
3,000	100⅝	40,000	87
Manhattan con 4s		60,000	87⅛
7,000	104½	20,000	87
Met Cent 4½s		10,000	87⅛
10,000	97½	3,000	87⅜
Mex Cent 4s		40,000	87⅛
1,000	80	45,000	87⅛
Mil, L S & W inc		25,000	87⅛
8,000	114¼	10,000	87⅜
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s		20,000	87⅛
5,000	104	15,000	87⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		15,000	87⅛
15,000	100	20,000	87
Mo Pac trust 5s		Wab., Omaha Div 3½s	
10,000	107	2,000	88¼
1,000	106⅝	West Shore 4s	
24,000	107	1,000	113½
N Y Gas, El L H & P purchase money 4s		Registered	113
2,000	95⅞	Wis Cent gen 4s	
Nor & W con 4s		2,000	93¼
1,000	103¼	5,000	93½
25,000	103⅜	10,000	93¼
7,000	103¾		
Total sales		$2,673,500	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Sept	$32,753	$31,665	$31,078
From July 1	357,035	354,585	310,188
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week Sept	153,880	131,674	115,418
From July 1	1,536,198	1,417,536	1,207,460
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
2d week Sept	134,200	121,500	108,700
From July 1	1,354,232	1,238,336	1,094,958
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
2d week Sept	153,120	128,485	111,810
From July 1	1,342,046	1,335,060	1,171,137
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
1st week Sept	243,397	216,635	224,902
From July 1	2,096,052	2,012,123	1,823,034
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	393
2d week Sept	54,648	53,537	47,095
From July 1	627,206	598,706	529,871
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
2d week Sept	430,211	388,407	372,002
From July 1	4,454,101	3,996,823	3,588,949

ADIRONDACK RAILWAY reports to New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	201,957	190,339	200,273
Op. expenses	172,942	137,765	130,754
Net earnings	29,015	52,574	69,519
Total income	29,279	52,863	69,838
Fixed charges	53,421	53,247	52,637
Deficit	24,142	379	*15,199

*Surplus.

CONEY ISLAND & GRAVESEND reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	35,088	29,762	5,326
Net earnings	2,777	3,189	*416
Total income	2,880	3,204	*344
Surplus	2,491	2,906	*415
Total surplus	3,981	1,490	2,491
Betterments	112	4,328	*4,206

*Decrease.

DELAWARE & HUDSON system reports as follows to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

Rensselaer & Saratoga—			
Gross earnings	2,795,720	2,636,183	120,537
Operating ex.	1,903,478	1,832,385	71,093
Net earnings	853,242	803,798	49,444
Other income	23,085	25,480	*2,404
Total income	876,327	829,287	47,040
Fixed charges	1,159,928	1,148,548	11,380
Deficit	283,601	319,261	*35,660

*Decrease.

New York & Canada—			
Gross earnings	1,182,567	1,180,896	1,671
Operating ex.	703,136	724,744	*21,608
Net earnings	479,431	456,152	23,279
Other income	2,193	2,236	*43
Total income	481,624	458,388	23,236
Fixed charges	333,714	317,750	15,964
Surplus	147,910	140,638	7,272

*Decrease.

Albany & Susquehanna—			
Gross earnings	4,681,903	4,830,205	*206,242
Operating ex.	2,410,445	2,263,518	146,927
Net earnings	2,233,518	2,586,687	*353,169
Other income	10,224	11,074	*850
Total income	2,243,742	2,597,761	*354,019
Fixed charges	1,121,024	1,132,997	*11,973
Surplus	1,122,718	1,464,764	*342,046

*Decrease.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	6,257,591	4,517,075	5,151,188
Op. expenses	2,941,627	2,564,338	2,554,583
Net earnings	3,315,964	1,952,737	2,596,605
Charges	1,729,463	1,024,864	1,715,733
Surplus	1,586,501	327,873	880,872

Report of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $825,877; operating expenses, $429,823; net earnings, $396,053; other income, $2,769; total income, $398,822; fixed charges, $372,419; surplus, $26,403; betterments $478,713, against $14,605 last year.

The gross earnings of the Rutland Railroad Company for the month of August increased $17,812, and from July 1 to Aug. 31 show an increase of $39,414.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅞d per ounce and in New York at 51½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .03, 200 Elkton at .42, 300 Hale and Norcross at .28, 800 Mollie Gibson at .07, 100 Ontario at 9.00, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .12.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.03	.02
Belcher	.02	.02
Best & Belcher	.13	.13
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.93	.90
Challenge Con	.10	.10
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	.66	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.10	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.09	.09
Hale & Norcross	.23	.23
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.27	.30
Occidental Con	.07	.07
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.12	.11
Potosi	.15	.14
Savage	.05	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.06	.06
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.11	.10
Utah Con	.08	.06
Yellow Jacket	.04	.04
Silver Bars	51¼	51¼
Mexican dollars	43½@44¼	43½@44¼
Drafts, sight	.05	.03
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 17.—The Mining Exchange adjourned Wednesday and Thursday out of respect to the memory of W. S. Stratton.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The following were incorporated to-day:

The S. Brainerd's Son's Company, New York, musical instruments and sheet music; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas Sidwell, Katie Sidwell, and Eldred Sira Edward, New York.

Lucical Engineering Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. L. Elliott, L. L. [illegible] L. Adler, New York.

Carneick Philamarcial Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. W. Baldwin, C. F. Smith, and W. H. Bond, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 17.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Columbiana Clay Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, to engage in mining, milling, and traffic in coal, clay, and various minerals and ores; capital, $300,000.

The Columbia Coal and Lumber Company of Scranton, Penn., to lease and purchase, to operate and develope mines and mineral and timber lands; capital, $300,000.

The Nellsville Oil Company of Wilmington, to produce, store, and sell crude petroleum; capital, $100,000.

A certificate of increase of capital stock was filed by the Iroquois Portland Cement Company, whose incorporators are capitalists of Columbus, Ohio. The authorized capital is changed from $300,000 to $500,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	10⅜
Lard, prime	11.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@74c; No. 3, 69@71c; No. 2 red, 72¼@73c; No. 2 corn, 49@50c; No. 2 yellow, 50¼@55¾c; No. 2 oats, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 30@34c; No. 2 rye, 50¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.35; prime timothy seed, $4.15@4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $16.15@16.20; lard, per 100 lb, $10.62½@10.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.67½@10.82½; shoulders, (boxed,) 9@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@11¼c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $8.90@9.

COTTON.—Signal gains were made by cotton again, with the close but little off from top. The market had a firm opening, prices showing a rise of four to eight points on strong general buying, and during the rest of the morning and early afternoon continued upward on very active buying for commission house accounts, European interests, New England spinners, the South, shorts, and room operators. Smaller crop estimates were becoming popular, ranging from 10,200,000 to 10,750,000 bales. The English market cables, public and private, reflected great strength in both departments of Liverpool, with public speculation once more very active. The regular reports from domestic dry goods, spot cotton, and print cloth markets are also bullish beyond a doubt, and crop news more clearly than ever demonstrated that great damage had been done by the drought and abnormal heat of last August. Many traders who had been in doubt as to the ultimate yield were seen to be taking a stand on this side on the theory that present heavy receipts are due to drought-matured crop and will later give place to an unusually light movement. Europe was a large buyer of spot cotton in the South late in the day at an advance of 1-16c to ⅛c, and the actual exports nearly equaled the port receipts. The New York cotton market, ruling quiet, off to 35,500 bales, with total certificates outstanding down to 9,500 bales. A well-known New Orleans cotton operator, now making New York his headquarters, was a heavy buyer of the Winter and late months near the close, bidding 8.63c for 10,000 bales of January. The close was steady with prices net eight to fifteen points higher. Total sales were estimated at 500,000 bales. The leading commission houses reported the largest business for public account done in some months.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 1-16c higher on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 215 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, ⅛c higher, at 8½c; Mobile, firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¾

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 FIFTH AVE.

Dwight School for Boys

15 West 43d St., New York City.
Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

MRS. DORR'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Advanced courses. Kindergarten. Small Classes. Individual attention. Reopens Oct. 1st. 303 WEST 106TH ST., and Annex.

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40 West 72d St., (boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
735 Madison Av., near 64th St., N. Y. City.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
October 1st..... 53 West 45th Street.

Mrs. William Eustiss Munroe's
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
150 West 57th St. Reopens Sept. 25th.

Elocution, oratory, recitations, voice strengthening for reading, public speaking, conversation, entertaining, teaching. Kingsley's, 8 East 15th.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

University College and School of Applied Science opens Wednesday, September 24th, at 10 A. M.

Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 22d to 25th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Wednesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 27th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Wednesday, October 1st, 26th St. and 1st Av.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Wednesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Wednesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

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BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND,
5TH AVE., 7TH AVE., } **COR. 125TH ST.**
A practical school for practical people. Offering to its patrons a choice of 6,000 positions each year.
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For Boys, Annex under Head Master.
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BANKING } Accounts and Finance.
BROKERAGE } Evening Sessions. New York University Washington Square. N. Y. City.
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College Preparatory. All grades. Small classes. Individual attention. 17th year begins September 22d. Apply for year-book 260 Lenox Av.
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WILLIAM L. HAZEN, Headmaster.
THEODORE E. LYON, Asso. Headmaster.

IRVING SCHOOL (BOYS) Dr. L. D. RAY

35 WEST 84TH STREET.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
CLASSES AVERAGE EIGHT.
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Commercial School. 45th Year.
4th Av. & 23d St. **Day & Evening.** Phone 101—18.
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THOROUGH.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
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Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

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Day and Evening Sessions. Best business training school for boys. Individual instruction. Positions for graduates. Sessions, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Catalogue.

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71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods. Physical Training. Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.
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(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
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FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902.
10 EAST 47TH STREET.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

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REMOVED TO ONE WEST 46TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 1st. Principal now at the school daily. One vacancy for boarding pupil.

REGENTS

And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

60 WEST 12TH STREET.

MISS LANE'S SCHOOL
will open on Wednesday, October 8th.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

REGENTS' and **COLLEGE** Examinations.
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Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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Instruction.

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Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training — class and individual — for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
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F. F. WILSON, A. M., } **Headmasters.**

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY.

Nos. 2 231, 2 233, 2 235.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTY-NINTH ST.
Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1st. Special school building with large class rooms and gymnasium. Perfect ventilation and sanitation. Preparation for all colleges and business. Cavalry optional. Head Master at building after Sept. 15th. Write for illustrated catalogue.

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Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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Fall Term begins September 22nd.

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Academy Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, New York City.
For young ladies and little girls, is directed by the Ursulines. It is delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, opposite Bronx Park. For circular address Mother Superior.

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STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.
HOME school for boys of seven to fourteen years. New buildings. Gymnasium. Military drill. Best teachers—one to every 5 boys. Thorough work. Fall term begins Sept. 24.
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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Classical, Mathematical, Business; University Preparation. W. W. BRIGGS.

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Ideal school and home for girls 8 to 13. Large grounds Board, tuition, laundry, $225. No extras. Re-opens Oct. 1

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Late of the Berlin Sterns Conservatory, will accept a few more pupils advanced in the higher art of the piano. Studio, 240 West 121st St.

Central Park School of Music.—Finest European instruction; moderate; piano, mandolin, violin, guitar, vocal, etc. 434 Central Park West, near 103d St. Director, S. Panarello.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES STOCK, bankrupt. No. 4,475.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Stock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George R. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 17, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAROLD WEDDLE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Harold Weddle of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Harold Weddle was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 15th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WATSTEIN, SEIF & COMPANY, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on Saturday, September 20th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of Watstein, Seif & Co., No. 29 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of ladies' coats, skirts, and suits, unfinished garments, piece goods, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.
Said property is sold pursuant to an order of Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, and the receiver reserves the right to withdraw the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.
Dated New York, September 17th, 1902.
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. **20-hour train to Chicago.** Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car); 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
9-9-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE. **$2.00 to Boston.**
$1.00 to Providence.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and TREMONT
Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., **EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AT 5 P. M.**
Staterooms Reserved in Advance.
Cut Rates to All New England Points.

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By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.
DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, Via Newport and Fall River, Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra.
STONINGTON LINE, Passenger service temporarily discontinued.
NORWICH LINE. Via New London. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 4:30 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.
Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with train for Saratoga and the North.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

BY SEA TO MAINE

via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. The most direct route for sportsmen. Game brought back free. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.
Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:15 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 24 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Hotel for Central Park West—Results of Auction Room Offerings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James O'Brien the four-story American basement dwelling 257 West Seventieth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Dr. Nelson H. Henry has bought the three-story brick dwelling 59 West Ninth Street, on lot 22.2 by 92.3.

A fifteen-story hotel will probably be erected on the block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, purchased by Boehm & Coon from the Clark estate. The new owners of the property said yesterday that it may be resold, although nothing definite as to its future can yet be announced. In any event, preliminary plans for the hotel will be prepared immediately. The sale was negotiated by De Selding Brothers.

The estate of Edward Kelly has sold to a Mr. Loew, for about $25,000, the stable property 122 East Thirty-second Street, 20 by 100.

David Hecksher has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Henry H. Bizaillon to a Mr. Cass the three-story dwelling 32 Hamilton Terrace, 18 by 100.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the three-story dwelling 103 West Sixty-third Street, 19 by 100.5.

George H. Gibson is the buyer of 144 East Thirty-third Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

Louis Lese has bought from Elizabeth Nagle the five-story double flat, with stores, 390 Manhattan Avenue, 23 by 70.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the five-story flat 132 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6; also the shop building at 94 Monroe Street. The same firm has sold 27 Henry Street and 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street. Extensive alterations to the Orchard Street property will be made.

Samuel Friedman has sold for Kidansky & Levy to Samuel Berstein, for about $69,500, the new six-story flat 742 and 744 East Sixth Street.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for Solomon Ryshpan to Sarah Muiry 91 and 93 Division Street, five-story tenements, with stores. Mr. Ryshpan purchased this property last week from the estate of Neal O'Donnell.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. Chauncey the four and one-half-story American basement dwelling at 327 West Eighty-seventh Street, for occupancy.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesrooms resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

174 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 77.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to H. R. Steele.....$22,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

14 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. H. Grant and others, executors..... 28,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

42 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 430 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Denis Quinn 9,130

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, 38 Spruce Street, south side, 75.2 feet west of Gold Street, 25 by 101.1 by 24.11 by 100.9, five-story building, with one-story extension.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 708 West End Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,126.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, 68 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 123.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 9 to 13 Walker Street, south side, 100 feet east of West Broadway, 60 by 100, two five-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $37,631.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 100 East One Hundred and First Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,391.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee, 116, 118, 120, and 122 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 127.7 feet east of Park Avenue, 16, 16, 17, and 17, respectively, by 100.11, four three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 116, $8,392; on 118, $9,484; on 120, 09,465; on 122, $8,899.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee, 150 Lincoln Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,587.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 2,495 Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 23.4 by 99.8 by 23.6 by 99.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,818.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 171 and 173 West Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 43.2 by 53; R. Friedman of 180 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 45.5 by 90.10; Newman & Spielberger of 123 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 139.9 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick tenement, 75 by 87.8; W. Rankin of 719 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; H. Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $85,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 180.9 feet east of Broadway, for a five-story brick tenement, 20 by 105.1; J. Picken of 548 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; J. Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 308 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25 by 90; F. E. Graybill of 327 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; F. S. Robinson of 69 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 320 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; O. Storch of 21 Washington Place, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 134 East Sixty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; I. Cox of 1 Broadway, owner; J. Walsh of 116 West Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 120 Broadway, to a nine-story office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society, premises, owner; F. D. Rhodes of Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 4 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Boardman, premises, owner; Budd, Emery & Emery of 32 West Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $500.

Tiemport Road, southeast corner of West Farms Road, to a five-story brick dormitory, 225 by 50; New York Catholic Protectory, owner; V. H. Koehler of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 624 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick store and dwelling, 32 by 40; Harten Brothers of 1,570 Third Avenue, owners; William T. Hyde of 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $125.

Fox Street, west side, 265 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story and attic stone dwelling, 63 by 64; Real Estate Corporation of New York City, 1,039 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart, same address, architect; cost, $3,000.

Henry Young, Jr., Takes Club Property.

A deed was filed yesterday in the Register's office by which the Knickerbocker Athletic Club property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street was conveyed by Thomas W. Crooks and others, as assignees of the Piqua Club Association, to Henry Young, Jr. The stated consideration was $500 over all incumbrances.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.

ARTHUR ST, or Av, e s, 300 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; Tommaso Giordano to Felice Rescigno..... $1,150

AVENUE A, s w corner of 77th St, 82.9x .25; Freda Rosenberg to Blume Hochberg, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 116, e s, 73.4 ft s of 8th St, 18.3x82.5; Falk Bronheimer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $7,500).... Nom.

BROOK AV, as widened, e s, 223.6 ft s of 3d St, 26.6x120.4x25x129.2; Henry D. von Seggern and another to Frederick H. Wefer and another ..... Nom.

CANNON ST, s e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Henry Pasinsky to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

BOE AV, 1,238 and 1,240; Minnie Powers to Alfred Small, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

LOT 85, map of Hudson F. Rose; Hudson F. Rose to Frank Biondo..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 45th St, runs e 125 x s 100.5 x w 25 x s 25 x w 100 to the avenue, x n 125.5 to the beginning; Thomas W. Crooks and others to Henry Young, Jr..... 500

RIVINGTON ST, 140, s s, 18.10 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.8x52x18.3x52; Amelia Zipser to Mark Hamerschlag, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

3D AV, 336, w s, 21.1 ft s of 25th St, 20.11x61.10; Rebecca M. Greve to Charles Braaf, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

3D ST, 66 West, s s, 25x100; Louis or Lewis L. Seaman and another, executors, to Cecilia McCarthy ..... Nom.

9TH ST, 426 and 428, s s, 213 ft w of Av A, 50x94; Jacob Weinstein to Abraham J. Dworsky, one-half part, quit-claim, (mtg $48,750,) other considerations and 100

13TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x 103.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles I. Weinstein, (mtg $7,500)... Nom.

35TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Katharina Menninger to Samuel Froehlich ..... Nom.

51ST ST, s s, 232.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x 100.5; Edward Kirmss to Elsie Krimss or Kirmss, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

70TH ST, 213, n s, 153.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.5; Clarence Porter to Katharine M. Rook, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 51, n s, 180 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Harry B. Fairbanks and another, heirs to Regina Sturmdorf, (mtg $3,000,) other considerations and 75TH ST, 425, n s, 277 ft w of Avenue A, 20x102.2; Ernest Weber, Jr., to Sarah J. Molloy, (mtgs $9,500)..... Exch.

90TH ST, 52, s s, 175.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew to Celia A. Tyrrall, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

92D ST, s s, 88 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.8; Edward Wilckens to Martin H. Kempner, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

93D ST, 11, n s, 209.8 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x100.8; Sadie E. Spero to Elizabeth C. Conley, other considerations and... 100

107TH ST, 157, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Alexander F. Martin to Wolf Mellis, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

107TH ST, 238, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Louis R. Suhre and others to Henry Leipziger and another, (mtg $6,500)..... 10,800

112TH ST, 244, s s, 260.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Samuel C. Steinhardt to Edward J. Steinhardt and another, B & S, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

122D ST, n s, 221.3 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; John Cussen to Mary Randrup 100

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Peter Imperiale to Rocco Montemarano, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

148TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft e or Morris Av, 17x 106.6; Catherine Hayden, or Headen, to John A. Fitzsimons and another, other considerations and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ORCHARD ST, 144; Harris Cohen and another to Joseph Cohen, 6 11-12 years. $949

THOMPSON ST, 170 and 172; Victor A. Mollica to Fortunato Bianchi and another, 5 years..... 6,480

1ST AV, 2,052; Lewis Krulewitch to Carmela Bartolomucci, 3¼ years..... 1,800

2D AV, 55; Samuel Borowsky to Charles Schultz, 5 years..... $1,320 and 1,440

5TH AV, s w corner of 38th St; Gattle, Stern & Co. to Ernest W. Eager, 3 years..... $9,000 to 12,000

8TH AV, 2,498; the Fortuna Real Estate Corporation to Harry Pryde and another, 3 years..... $1,290, 1,380

8TH AV, 2,454; Jacob Kalmus to George Heinlein, 5 years..... 1,080

34TH ST, 117; Richard D. Harris to Katharine R. Jones, 3 years..... 3,100

78TH ST, 447 East; Albert M. Schuck to Adolph Traub, 6 7-12 years..... $300 and 336

78TH ST, 132 West; William Call to Louise L. Henne, 3 years..... 1,800

113TH ST, 334 East; Maria Nucitu and another to Giuseppe Reda, 5 years..... $300 and 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BLUM, Adolf, to Moses Goldberg; Avenue B, e s, 84 ft n of 2d St, leasehold, installments $2,000

BRAAF, Charles, to Rebecca M. Greve; 3d Av, 336, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

CALLARD, John B., to Chelsea Realty Company; Westchester Av, n s, 287 ft e of Prospect Av; also Prospect Av, w s, 25 ft s of 165th St, demand, 6 per cent 500

COHEN, Jacob, to Henry Pasinsky; Cannon St, s, 100 ft e of Grand, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

FROEHLICH, Samuel, to Katharina Menninger; 35th St, n s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

FULLER, Sarah G., to Margaretha Hein; Pelham Av, n w corner of Crotona Av; also Pelham Av, n e corner of Crotona Av, 3 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FULLER, Sarah G., to Margaretha Hein; Amsterdam Av, e s, 40.11 ft s of 184th St, prior mortgage $12,500, due March 17, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GOLDBERG, Morris, to John R. Simpson; 114th St, 337 to 341 East, prior mtg $52,000, due Oct. 1, 1902, — per cent.. 4,750

HARLEM RIVER PARK AMUSEMENT Company to George Ringler & Co.; 2d Av, s e corner of 127th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,795

HELBECK, Matilda L., and another to Anna Holste; Elliott Av, e s, 375 ft n of Juliana St, William's Bridge, 5 years... 550

HIRSHKIND, Lilly, to Harlem Savings Bank; 112th St, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

HOCHBERG, Blume, to Freda Rosenberg; Avenue A, s w corner of 77th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Falk Rhonheimer; Avenue C, 116, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 41st St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

McMAHON, Mary T., to Theodora Ebeling; 159th St, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 4,000

METER, Adolf J. H., to Frederick W. Ersfeld; 10th Av, w s, 50.2 ft n of 46th St, prior mortgage $28,000, 2 years..... 6,000

METER, Henry F., to Frederick W. Ersfeld; 8th Av, 2,140, leasehold, due June 1, 1904, notes..... 27,000

MILLER, Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, s e corner of 161st St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

NEILLY, Wilmina B., widow, to F. D. Weekes, trustee; 21st St, 129 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4¼ per cent..... 5,000

ROOK, Catherine M., to Clarence Porter; 70th St, 213 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

SACHSE, Paulus, to Harlem Savings Bank; Courtlandt Av, e s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 1 year 2,000

SCHLUTER, John, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 17th St, 337 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

SCHWARTZ, Charles, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 3d Av, 41, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

SILBERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; 2d Av, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 6 months, 6 per cent., note..... 15,000

SILBERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; 27th St, 207 West, 6 months, 6 per cent., note 5,000

SMALL, Alfred, to Sarah J. Molloy; Hoe Av, 1,238 and 1,240, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 750

TYRRELL, Celia A., to James Carlew; 90th St, 62 West, prior mortgage $24,000, 2 years 10,000

WEFER, Frederick H., and another to the Irving Savings Institution; Brook Av, s, 233.6 ft s of 3d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 12,000

WEIHER, Lorens, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 153th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,500

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 13th St, 332 to 336 East; building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 22,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 13th St, 332 to 336 East, demand, 6 per cent 12,500

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Adolf Mandel; Thompson St, 171 to 175, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 34,000

WOOLF, James A., and another to George H. Purser, executor; Stebbins Av, 1,031, 3 years 3,000

WOOLF, James A., and another to George H. Purser, executor; Stebbins Av, 1,033 and 1,033½, two mortgages, 3 years, each 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLACKWELL, Samuel, to Thomas S. Ollive, as commissioner..... $12,070

DANVERS, Mary E., and another, executors, to Mark Aaron and another.... 5,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to the Jefferson Bank, 2 assignments..... 1

IRVING, Benjamin H., to Warren B. Sammis 2,500

MANDEL, Adolf, to the State Bank..... 1

MAYNARD, Walter E., and another to Thomas R. A. Hall, as trustee and others 1,500

SPIRO, Alexander, to Max Mandel..... 1

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the German Savings Bank. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25.1 ft w of Whitlock Av, 72.9x63.6x irregular; Antonio Cerrussi against Frank G. Swartwout, agent and contractor; Patrick Donohue, contractor..... 509

WESTCHESTER AV, 765; Church E. Gates & Co. against Nelson Morris, owner; John Immel, contractor 732

72D ST, 161 East; Owen R. Dooley against Mary C. Mulvany and another, owners and contractors..... 250

76TH ST, 418 East; Pasquale Zoceolo against Henry Spielmann, owner and contractor..... 120

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x100; William Buess against Max Vogel, owner and contractor..... 500

80TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of East End Av, 50x100; Pasquale Zoceolo against B. Bugg and George Selick, owners; J. B. Miller, contractor..... 350

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 73d and 74th Sts, 213.8x249.3x185x irregular; Michael Power against Onward Construction Company, Aug. 30, 1902, by bond..... $27,706

DAY AV, w s, 82 ft s of 180th St, 100x 100; Henry E. Hall against Rachel Schoepp and another, Aug. 27, 1902..... 150

97TH ST, 253 and 355 West; A. L. Goldschmidt against Cecilia McCarthy and another, May 20, 1902..... 34

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Morris Oltarsh against Morris Goldberg, Sept. 5, 1902.. 47

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 1,255 to 1,259, and 522 and 524 6th Av; William R. H. Martin against Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, &c., and another, (partition;) attorney, J. N. Tuttle.

BYRD ST, centre line, 147.8 ft n of 130th St, 1.9 x133x2.7x133; Washington Palmer against Mary Fitzgerald, (action to recover possession;) attorney, I. N. Miller.

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 350 ft w of F St, 140x150x irregular; B St and Dyckman St, s e corner, 165x100x irregular, and 712 and 714 Washington St; Marie Ackerman against Bernard L. Ackerman and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

PYNE ST, e s, 587.6 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x 107; Samuel Campbell against Joseph D. Jennings and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

5TH ST, (proposed,) n s, 123.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 25x103, and 8th St, (proposed,) n s, 223.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 25x103, two actions; Mary B. Lefferts against Martin M. Lewis and another, trustees, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

167TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; the Monatiquot Real Estate Company of New York against Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, &c., and another, (partition;) attorney, J. N. Tuttle.

37TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 25x75; Milton C. Palmer and another, executors, against Martha J. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Fagan.

136TH ST, 203 West; James C. Thompson against Sophia Personette and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

Fitzgerald, (action to recover possession;) attorney, I. N. Miller.

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 350 ft w of F St, 140x150x irregular; B St and Dyckman St, s e corner, 165x100x irregular, and 712 and 714 Washington St; Marie Ackerman against Bernard L. Ackerman and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

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136TH ST, 203 West; James C. Thompson against Sophia Personette and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE MOST complete. The **BEST-BUILT** 3-story and basement private house on the West Side; 160 W. 88th; $24,000. **FRANK L. FISHER CO.,** 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

I lease, collect, and rent, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of city; careful attention and personal management. J. A. KAHN, 73 2d Av.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER residence; new; modern; attractive; $60,000. **FRANK L. FISHER CO.,** 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Commission $1,500 to broker making quick cash sale five-story double flat, East Harlem; price, $30,000; rent, $3,300. Address "Financially Distressed," 210 Times, Harlem.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story, private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

ATTENTION, BUYERS! Have a fine assortment of private dwellings for sale, 50th to 125th St., at bargains. Call for particulars. SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

Morningside Park, 121st St.—House 60 ft. deep, lot 16x100.11, 3-story-and-basement brownstone front, hardwood trim, $16,500. Rufus L. Weaver, 229 Broadway.

For Sale.—A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; private; 1,536 Madison Av.; price, $12,000; near Central Park; owner on premises.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

419 West 17th St.—New six-story-and-basement store; tenement; price, $33,000; rents, $3,650; mtge., $25,000. I. Friedus, 116 Nassau St.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | 5-story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 89TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

WEST 94th St., near Riverside. | Seven-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; 40 apartments. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$22,750.—10-family flat, West 130th St., near elevated station; private block; all rented; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

50th St., West.—20-family apartment house and two stores, 28x96; actual rent, $3,000; price, $25,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Must sell; five-story tenement East 56th St.; rent, $2,520; bargain. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Elegant apartment house, renting for over $8,300 a year, must be sold at once for $75,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

A Rare Chance.—80th, bet. 3d and Lexington, three-story basement, in fine condition, for $13,500. John Volz, 133 East 84th St.

Water powers, lakes, farms, furnished houses, for sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

MUST BE SOLD.

Three-story ten-room house, all modern improvements, on 19th Av., Wakefield; two minutes from station. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

Beautiful two-family parlor floor and basement house, 16 rooms; all improvements; heated; almost new; full lot; choice neighborhood; Boston Road and 163th St.; would exchange for good three-family. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

SACRIFICE—4 3-story triple flats, 100x100; rental, $12,800; mortgage, $86,000; 4½ per cent.; price, $104,000 if sold this week. Lord, 3 Manhattan St., junction 125th.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling; grounds 52x95; house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Finest brick and stone two-family houses in the Bronx; select private neighborhood; asphalt street; near elevated. James Reynolds, owner and builder, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Why Pay Rent?—One, two, three family houses from $2,500 up; near elevated station; terms, $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. Gardner, 726 East 179th St.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

NEW YORK HARBOR. **WATER FRONTS.** Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Staten Island, Eltingville, close to station; 12 acres cheap; must be sold. FOLSOM BROS., 835 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DON'T FAIL! WRITE TO-DAY!

For free passes. Hesitate and the opportunity to secure a home may have passed. We have the finest location for summer and winter homes, with a beautiful view of incoming and outgoing steamers, Sandy Hook and the Highlands of New Jersey in the distance. This property is swept by the clear and cooling air of the Atlantic Ocean. Boating, bathing, fishing, and gunning at your door. Lots $100 up, liberal terms to home buyers; commutation $5 per month, including ferry; forty trains daily. Agents wanted, male and female. **WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Room 32, 10 West 23d Street.**

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Goilin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. Station, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

White Plains.

Auction sale villa plots, Sound View Av., White Plains, adjourned till Saturday, Sept. 20, account rain. New Netherland Realty Co., 503 5th Av., N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale, to let. Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

An elegant house, exquisitely furnished, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., rear of Carnegie and Sloan's mansions; rent, $4,000 per annum; or will rent unfurnished. Address Owner, Post Office Box 1,825.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.

THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

We Have Other Varieties on Hand

$2,000 to $3,900.

Cash required, $200 to $390.

Monthly payments, $20 to $30.00.

New York Land & Warehouse Company, 167 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—THIS BEATS A BARGAIN IN AN OLD HOUSE. BUILT FOR $9,000, FOR MERCHANT WHO FAILED. MUST SELL. PRICE, $8,250. Terms: $850 cash; balance very easy, or make offer. BRAND NEW, exceedingly beautiful detached house. Large piazza in front and around side; ON A HIGHLY VALUABLE CORNER, 58x100 feet; all improved; no assessments. House contains hall in centre; 11 LARGE ROOMS; tiled bath; fine conservatory; laundry and every modern convenience. Trimmed in oak, sycamore, and ash; all parquet floors; LAVISHLY DECORATED. Burlap; plate shelf and wainscot in the very large dining room. Immensely fine location; CLOSE TO ELEVATED STATION AND OCEAN AV. Prospect Park section. 25 minutes to Park Row. W. H. GOLDEY, 701 FLATBUSH AV.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK, PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.

ONE SOLD

of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement brown and lime stone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen, laundry tiled; electric lights; beamed paneled dining room ceiling; selected hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious; corner house, planned for physician; open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, Builder, on premises; or Robert Ward Real Estate Co., 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES IN KENSINGTON, Ave. E, bet. East 2d and East 3d Sts. NEW DETACHED HOUSES, up to date in every respect; hardwood trim; open nickel plumbing; handsomely decorated; FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN BROOKLYN. Don't fail to look at these houses before you purchase elsewhere; price, $4,000; probably less to right parties, and on easy terms. C. H. DENNISON, ON PREMISES, OR 1,124 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE. OVERLOOKING THE BAY, on the best block in Bay Ridge, lot 50x100.4. Hardwood floors, open nickel plumbing, porcelain bath, cypress trim. House built to order for owner; $3,250 cash, balance on mortgage. Special inducements in Winter's supply of coal. Telephone installed, electric and gas fixtures. House will rent for $50.00. Address OWNER, 704-708 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

FACING PROSPECT PARK. 4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

NEW HOUSE IN FLATBUSH. Choicest section; near Kings Co. elevated; to insure quick sale; 11 rooms; richly decorated; open plumbing; polished oak floors; art glass windows; ample grounds; every modern convenience; terms as desired; price, $6,000. JOHNSTON & CO., Builders, 26 Court St.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES. One or two family houses, new, up to date, brownstone; oak trim; open plumbing; Eastern Parkway; don't fail to see these houses; very easy terms. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second, and third mortgages.**

150 FT. FRONT FROM FIRST ST. TO PROSPECT PARK. Three and four-story private dwellings. PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, Premises.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH BASIS. | Two free and clear tenements and CASH for A CHOICE piece of Business property. (Owner,) Room 48, 15 Cortlandt St.

Elevator apartment houses and modern business buildings, well rented and paying good income; can accept other properties in exchange; special opportunities offered investors. John H. Berry, 31 Nassau St. Telephone connection.

Will exchange Brooklyn (Park Slope) dwelling for Bronx or Westchester property. Address Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

We have flats and tenements to exchange for lots or out-of-town property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO LET. **AEOLIAN BUILDING** Fifth Avenue and 34th St. **A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.** *Rates $360 Upward.* Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

CONSPICUOUS CORNER. | Nos. 278 & 280 WEST BROADWAY. Excellent light. Strong Building. LOW RENT to right party. M. B. Baer, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

ATTRACTIVE BUILDING. | Nos. 42 and 44 BOND STREET, with Power and Electric Plant. LOW RENT, with possession. M.B.Baer, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

Large

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet seven and one half (7½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and First Street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 116 East 101st Street.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 116 East 101st Street:

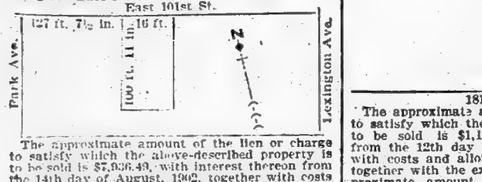

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,926.49, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $456.19, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $160.62, and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

au28,30,S2,6,10,13,18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 118 East 101st Street.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.

LEONARD J. GEERMEIER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 101st Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,036.49, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $456.19, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $160.62, and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

au28,30,S2,6,10,13,18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. WYATT, trustee, plaintiff, against LOUIS LIPPMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as Number 68 East One Hundredth Street, in said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundredth Street distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of One Hundredth Street with the westerly side of Park Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with said westerly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with said westerly side of Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundredth Street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. The land affected by this instrument lies in Section 6, in Block 1,605, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1902.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Referee.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, No. 68 East 100th Street, viz.:

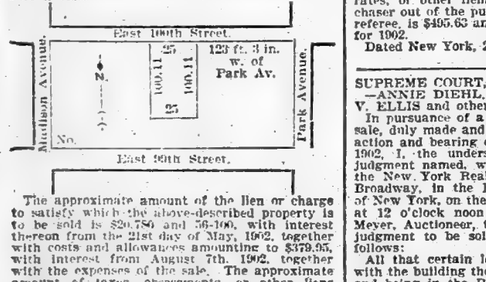

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,780 and 56-100, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.95, with interest from August 7th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $871 and interest.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1902. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902. GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902. ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-law6mTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, as widened, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,157 Bathgate Avenue:

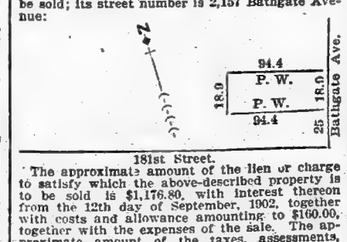

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345.00 and interest.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue as widened, distant forty-three feet nine inches northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,159 Bathgate Avenue:

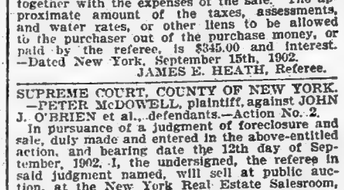

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $330.00 and interest.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—F. HELLMER BOELSEN and ELIZABETH BASTIAN, as executor and executrix of and trustees under the last will and testament of Marie Heine, deceased, and ELIZABETH BASTIAN, individually, plaintiffs, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as Number 65 East One Hundredth Street, in said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundredth Street distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of One Hundredth Street with the westerly side of Park Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with said westerly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with said westerly side of Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundredth Street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. The land affected by this instrument lies in Section 6, in Block 1,605, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1902.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Referee.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, No. 65 East 100th Street, viz.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,780 and 56-100, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.95, with interest from August 7th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $871 and interest.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1902. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the cienega, called "Atalanta"; thence south 34¼ E. 2,095 ft. to a post called "Jale"; thence south 86¼° E. 6,296 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,327 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; thence north 78¼° W. 6,148 ft. to the said first post called "Prados," the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchises appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of the said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; hoist building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x50'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed lumber for crusher building; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome steel shoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engine; one 40-horse power Ames horizontal boiler; one Frue Vanner concentrator; one 12'x6'x12' Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulley, &c.; one 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam mine pump; two iron mine cars; one hand pump; stores of powder, fuse, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

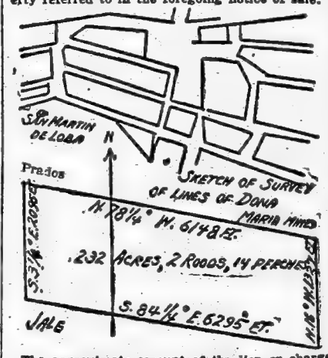

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises each property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY J. WILLGOHS, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street distant seventy-seven (77) feet easterly from the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue "A," running thence easterly along said southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street seventy-one (71) feet; thence southerly and at right angles to said Seventy-fourth Street one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one (21) feet, and thence northerly and again at right angles to said Seventy-fourth Street one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to said Francis J. Schnugg by one Simon Dessau by deed dated January 19, 1891, and recorded January 19, 1891, in Liber 2, Page 44, Section 19, Block 1,485, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1902.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

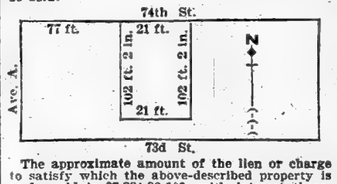

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,284 86-100, with interest thereon from the fourth day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $345 49-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $455.12 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of September, 1902.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

s11-2aw3wTh&Tu&o2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—J. HENRY YOCKEL et al., Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM PREUSS, Jr., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant 176 feet 7½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park or Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly parallel with Park or Fourth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and First Street 17 feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along the same 17 feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the Street Number 122 East One Hundred and First Street.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.

EDWARD B. AMEND, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 122 East 101st St.:

East 101st St.

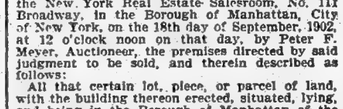

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,405.55, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $493.84, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $173.21 and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.

Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1902.

EDWARD B. AMEND, Referee.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Piano.

We consider the Harmony Piano, including stool and cover, at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down, and $1 a week, the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

It's not surprising that we delivered last week hundreds of Harmony Pianos, for Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world.

This 10 years Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of every Harmony.

This Is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture; and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, three pedals highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler, 7 1-3 octaves, new Boston fallboard and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and will improve with use. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new **CHESTER PIANO;** "the best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST.

Stool cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings.)

254 West 125th St, near 8th Ave.

BIDDLE PIANOS IN THE BRONX.

Special bargains: Chickering, $35. Other well-known makers. Uprights, $65 upwards. Squares, $25. Rents, $3 up; installments, $5. 2,936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up. **Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St**

PIANOS RENTED, $3 MONTHLY, $3 CARTAGE FREE,

this week. Bargains, $95, Sterling upright, $4 monthly until paid; $99, Steinway Square, $4 monthly until paid. GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, great bargain; fine upright, $90; Weser Upright, $65; elegant Rosewood, $35; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Auction Sales.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1902, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Policy 618,778 made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States of America.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells this day, Sept. 18, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., No. 361 1st Av., City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, fixtures and chattels of saloon. Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 365 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Country Board.

Upper Montclair.—Two guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 43.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

For Sale.

SUVIO GAS HEATER.

FOR WARMING ROOMS AND COOKING PURPOSES.

Fits on your present gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp. Requires no pipe or hose. The heat from the gas flame increased 500 per cent.

Gas Consumed One Quarter of a Cent Per Hour.

NO CHANGE OF FIXTURE. NO RUBBER PIPE. NO FITTINGS. NO FLUE. NO EXPLOSION. NO ODOR. ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT, PURE RADIANT HEAT.

Used and recommended by prominent physicians. Indispensable in sick rooms, houses, nurseries, institutions, hotels and boarding houses, &c. DEMONSTRATED and SOLD in all DEPARTMENT STORES, the HARDWARE and CROCKERY TRADE, GAS INCANDESCENT SUPPLY HOUSES, plumbers, gas companies. A liberal discount to the trade

Small Size, $1.25. Large Size, $1.50.

TO AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, SEE THAT YOUR BILL CALLS FOR SUVIO.

SUVIO HEATING CO.,

1079 3d Ave., near 64th St. and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.

SENT ALL OVER. OPEN EVENINGS. TEL. 935 E 79TH.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

$45.00 DIAMOND RING $15

All this week a sale of genuine TIFFANY DIAMOND RINGS, all sizes, large and perfectly cut diamonds; full of fire. Orders by mail filled. Old jewelry taken in exchange. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$15.00 GOLD WATCH, $6.

Your old watch taken in exchange. 1,000 to select from this week. Waltham and Elgin 14-K Gold, Fremier cases, fully guaranteed. The money will be refunded if they can be bought for less than $15 elsewhere. Mail orders filled. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING RINGS.

We make them all shapes and sizes. Thousands to select from in 14-K, 18-K, and 22-K Gold; made without a seam, from $3 to $25. Engraved free. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1881.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 205 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and good jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,936 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARCUS ADLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marcus Adler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 27th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 15th, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY FEHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Fehn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 11th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 15th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KILGANNON, bankrupt. No. 5,092.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Kilgannon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 15th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE A. GEHM, bankrupt. No. 5,136.

Notice is hereby given that Gustave A. Gehm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 17, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

REVISED FRANCHISE FOR TUNNEL APPROVED

President Cantor Refrained from Voting.

Labor Clauses Not Accepted by the Conference Committee—The Railroad Company's Reasons Defined.

Every member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel Conference Committee except President Cantor voted affirmatively yesterday afternoon for Controller Grout's resolution that a favorable report on the revised franchise should be submitted to the respective boards represented by the conferees. Mr. Cantor refrained from voting. He said afterward that he did so because he might wish to hand in to the Board of Aldermen a minority report.

"If the rest of the men on the Aldermanic committee had stuck by me," he said after the meeting was over, "I would have won out."

The conference was held in the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission, at 320 Broadway. Those who participated in the discussion were President Orr, Commissioner Woodbury Langdon, and Controller Grout of the Rapid Transit Board; President Fornes and Messrs. Walkley, James, Longfellow, and Cantor, representing the Board of Aldermen; Vice President John P. Green, Solicitor James A. Logan, and Assistant Solicitor P. B. Prince of the railroad company. Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the commission, and W. B. Parsons, the chief engineer, took some part in the proceedings.

The following provision was proposed:

The tunnel company shall indemnify the city against any damage for which the city shall be adjudged liable in favor of the owners of property on Thirty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, by reason of the closing, as aforesaid, of that street between Seventh and Eighth and between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

The railroad representatives announced that they were willing to accept the clause, provided the rest of the agreement should pass the various bodies before which it would come for adoption.

A provision that gives explicit control over the tunnel to the Board of Health and police authorities was inserted at the instance of Messrs. Cantor and Walkley. Mr. Cantor then advanced anew his arguments for the eight-hour labor law and the prevailing rate of wages.

Vice President Green explained why the company would never agree to labor clauses. There could be no compromise on the subject, he said, because New York City was not the only place where the company carried on large undertakings. If the road were to tie itself up here, it would have all manner of trouble everywhere else. He said he wanted to impress on the committees the fact that the Pennsylvania always treated its employes well; that it expected to pay very high wages for labor in the tunnel, and that the record of the road in regard to labor ought to convince everyone of the certainty that its men on the proposed work would be treated fairly and generously.

Mr. Cantor having announced that he would yield on the question of wages, added that the policy of the present city administration and the attitude of the Board of Aldermen on labor matters" stared him in the face. Mr. Grout suggested an alternative proposition, providing for arbitration in case of strikes on the tunnel. To that Mr. Green replied:

"We have considered that, but such a provision would get us in the same trouble we have tried to avoid by refusing Mr. Cantor's proposals. We expect troubles on the tunnel. I think we may have to yield more before the work is over than we would yield by consenting to make promises about the treatment of our employes. But we do not want to be tied up in the franchise, as I have explained."

A proposition to take a vote brought from Mr. Cantor the suggestion that it might be well for him to "sound" the Aldermen before the committee voted. When Mr. Cantor's name was reached on the roll call he made a speech, but did not vote.

"With the main part of the franchise, as revised, I am contented," he said. "I doubt if the board will pass this franchise as it is."

Mr. Grout wrote out a resolution, stating practically what Mr. Orr had said he wanted to take a vote on—that the conferees approved of the franchise. When Mr. Cantor said he would not vote he explained that he refrained in the hope that the railroad "would see the justice of the proposition for an eight-hour stipulation."

LUNACY IN BANKRUPTCY.

Argument on a New Question Raised by a Motion of a Committee of Property.

A novel question came up yesterday before Judge Adams in the United States District Court as to whether a lunatic can go into bankruptcy. A voluntary petition was filed here on Aug. 26 in the case of Joseph Eisenberg, a fur dealer of Baltimore, by Abraham Eisenberg, a committee of his property. The latter got an injunction restraining some of the creditors from pursuing their claims in the State courts.

On a motion yesterday to continue the injunction, Alexander Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, who represents some of the creditors, opposed the motion, and argued that the United States had no jurisdiction in accepting the petition in bankruptcy, as there is no provision in the Bankrupt act for a lunatic to go into bankruptcy. Mr. Blumenstiel said that the petition of a lunatic had never been filed in the past fifty years under any of the previous bankrupt acts, and if a lunatic can go into bankruptcy a dead man can also. The Judge reserved decision.

MR. GROUT ON TAXATION.

The Controller Asserts that $8,000,000 Too Much Goes Into Sinking Fund.

Controller Grout discussed at length yesterday the question of the new method of assessing real estate at its full value, instead of as present at from 50 to 60 per cent. of the market value of land and buildings. The Controller said in part:

"This year the City of New York is putting into its sinking fund over and above what would be the true scientific sum, and over and above what would be abundant security for the debt, an excess of about $8,000,000. Some of this $8,000,000 is raised by taxation—about $1,100,000—and the balance of it consists of revenues which ought logically to go into the general fund for the reduction of taxation. The result is that the net amount raised by taxation this year is increased by $8,000,000, contributed by the taxpayers of this year toward the redemption of the debt, beyond what the fair and just share of the taxpayers of this year amounts to.

"The city is trying to do two things contemporaneously—to increase its borrowing capacity—that is, its working capital, by assessing at true values, and to decrease its present tax bills by turning the eight-million-dollar annual excess of the old sinking fund into its proper place, the general fund for the reduction of taxation. I do not know how much the borrowing capacity will be increased by the new method—possibly $100,000,000 as an outside figure. I look for a much smaller increase."

SERGT. SUMMERS PROMOTED.

Brooklyn's New Captain Sent to Take Capt. Moynihan's Place.

Sergt. Patrick Summers of the Bath Beach Police Station, who stood at the head of the eligible list, was appointed a Captain by Commissioner Partridge yesterday and assigned to the command of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Capt. Moynihan. The Commissioner dismissed from the force Policeman Richard E. Mahoney, who had been charged with clubbing persons in Astoria on Aug. 24.

Capt. Summers was born in this country in 1848. He became a member of the force in 1878. He was promoted to be a Roundsman in 1887 and a Sergeant in 1888.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

Steinway & Sons

Piano-makers by Appointment

To their Majesties of England, Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary, Saxony, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Italy, Persia and Turkey—

Respectfully advise their patrons who propose to order

PIANOS IN ART-CASES AFTER SPECIAL DESIGNS

of the importance of placing their orders at once if these instruments are to be completed for the Holidays.

In consequence of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their up-town store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

FIRE CHIEFS SEE NEW YORK METHODS

Real Alarm for Play Conflagration at Convention Hall.

Head of Dublin Department Has an Unpleasant Experience with the Immigration Officials.

Lacking one essential—the actual flames—there was a great fire display at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. The centre of excitement was in the Grand Central Palace, where the International Association of Fire Engineers is holding its convention.

It was a "play" fire, but the choo-chooing of throbbing steamers, the tooting of whistles, the clanging of gongs, and hurrying of fire wagons to and fro among tangled lines of hose, and the shouting of the Fire Chiefs served to attract a great crowd. As if to make the affair realistic the firemen now and then gave the onlookers a thorough drenching.

The Fire Chiefs had sent their women folk on a long automobile ride before the tests of the apparatus began. About 300 wives and daughters and sisters of the firemen left the Murray Hill Hotel in 100 autos at 9:30 o'clock, under the direction of George Ehret, Jr. They went up Fifth Avenue, through Central Park, and up Riverside Drive to Claremount, where they enjoyed luncheon and music. Then they returned to the hotel.

Meantime the Fire Chiefs were intently watching the tests of life nets, extension ladders, water towers, patent nozzles, hook and ladder trucks, hose and hose jackets, and the like, unmindful of the plight of the distinguished Chief of the Fire Department of Dublin, Ireland, Thomas P. Purcell, and his secretary, James J. Burke, who were chafing under imprisonment at Ellis Island. The Irish fire fighter, who had arrived on the Oceanic after an eventful, and, he says, memorable voyage, could not come to an understanding with the Government officials, and came near getting himself, or the officials, into trouble.

Finally, the officials permitted him to come over to the dock under an escort, and, getting hold of a telephone, Chief Purcell straightened matters out. He telephoned John Crimmins, President of the Entertainment Committee of the convention, and Mr. Crimmins hastened down to the Battery and identified the Irish delegate. But Secretary Burke, together with the Rev. J. M. McAuliffe of Iowa, a companion on the trip, could not be similarly complimented, and remained in limbo with the emigrants at Ellis Island all day.

Chief Purcell told an interesting story as to how he and his secretary happened to get mixed with the emigrants. He had miscalculated the time of sailing of the Oceanic, and when he went to the steamship office in Dublin to get his cabin tickets, found that all had been sold. But he had determined to attend the convention of Fire Chiefs, anyway, and so, as a last resort, engaged the only thing left, which was steerage passage. Then came the delay at Ellis Island, which well-nigh exasperated the usually very good-natured fireman. After seeing the demonstrations of the day, however, he said that he would have undergone greater hardships and privations than he suffered in the steerage of the Oceanic than miss them.

Lieut. Martin G. Callagy of Water Tower No. 3, of West Thirty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, demonstrated the work of the tower in Forty-third Street in the morning.

An extension ladder was hoisted seventy-five feet and placed in position against a fifth-story window in fifteen seconds. While the ladder was being lifted Chief Roberts of the Denver Fire Department ran nimbly up, and by the time it touched the wall he was at the top rung. Another interesting exhibition was the use of a life net. Charles Moat of Greenfield, Ohio, leaped into it from the third-story of the Grand Central Palace, and there was great applause from the big crowd.

About 4:20 in the afternoon there was a serious accident in the exhibition work. A gasoline fire engine was being tested, together with a patent nozzle. Employes of the manufacturers were managing it, but when a powerful stream of 120 pounds pressure was being sent through the hose the brace of the nozzle slipped and the nozzle got away from the men.

Engineer Thomas Burke of Engine Company No. 52, Riverdale, who was standing near, jumped forward and grabbed it to prevent the spectators from getting hurt, for the hose was squirming around on the pavement like a huge snake, and the heavy metal nozzle was being whipped about like the lash of a whip.

Burke was thrown from his feet, and the big nozzle struck him on the head and face, cutting five ugly gashes.

The business session will be resumed this morning. The time for the election of officers has not yet been determined upon. It is generally conceded that the Presidency will go to Chief Edward F. Croker of the New York Fire Department.

On Friday the visitors will witness work of the various branches of the New York Fire Department, including the fireboats, and will take a trip up the Hudson.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Eldest Son of the Earl of Minto in Her Care on His Way to School.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who has been spending a month in this country visiting relatives and friends, sailed for England yesterday on the White Star steamship Teutonic. She will arrive in England in time for the opening of Parliament, and will entertain at Blenheim.

Accompanied by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont she reached the pier fully an hour before the vessel sailed at noon.

She will have in her care on the trip over the Viscount Melqund, the eldest son of the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada. The young man came down from Ottawa in the Governor General's private car Victoria, and is on his way to England to attend school.

John Schnell's Retirement.

After service of many years John Schnell, druggist of the Health Department, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, was retired yesterday. His fellow-employes presented to him a gold watch in honor of the occasion. Dr. Lederle, President of the Health Board, spoke briefly at the presentation.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 106 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Pride of St. Louis Flour

Here is a seasonable item which should appeal to every housekeeper. The famous Pride of St. Louis Brand, the most perfect flour milled in America, is to be sold during the next three days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the lowest price on record for many a month.

A Bag, 49c. A Barrel, $3.89

SPECIAL CURTICE JAMS. SPECIAL

For this sale we quote this special price. The goods are fresh packed and have just been received.

A Jar 13c., or 2 Jars for 25c.

CRACKERS.
Ginger Snaps, Lemon Crackers, Nic-Nacs, } A Pound, 3½c.

Mustard Sardines, best quality, Gold Label Brand, per can	12c
Evaporated Peaches, best quality, per pound	11c
Sardines, in Oil, Good Quality, per can	4c
Triumph Baked Beans, Plain or Sauce; our best, per 3-lb. can	12c
Housekeepers' Baked Beans, Plain or Sauce; Good Quality, per 3-lb. can	10c
Mason Jar Jelly, Good Quality, a jar	10c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all Fruits, a jar	9c
Asparagus, Fancy California Golden State Brand, per can	23c
Salt, vacuum process, large bag	5c

FANCY SIFTED PEAS.
Hillside Brand, new pack, sweet and tender,
2 Cans for 25c.

FLOUR—SYRUP.
A Package of Peerless Prepared Flour, A Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup,
Both 19c.

COFFEE—MILK.
1 Pound Best Mocha and Java Coffee, A Can Butler's Milk,
Both 29c.

MACARONI—CHEESE.
A Package Best Imported Macaroni, A Pound Best Full Cream Cheese,
Both 19c.

SARDINES.
3 Cans Imported Sardines for 25c.

PRUNES.
Finest Santa Clara Prunes, 2 lbs. for 15c

BAKING POWDER.
Blue Ribbon Brand, strictly pure Cream of Tartar,
1-lb. can, 35c. ½-lb. can, 18c. ¼-lb. can, 10c.

Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, 2-lb. carton	5c
Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares	10c
Black Pepper, ¼-pound can	8c
Borax, strictly pure, ½-pound package	6c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle	7c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	7c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic, pint bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Witch Hazel, ¼-pint bottle	10c

PEAS—TOMATOES—CORN.
1 can Early June Peas, 1 can Standard Tomatoes, 1 can State Corn } All Three 25c.

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, a Pound,
35c
COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java, a pound,
25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food
(None Better)
A PACKAGE 10c

PLANS TO PRESERVE HEALTH IN SCHOOLS

Friction Between Doctors and Educators Is Renewed.

Effort to Prevent Unnecessary Humiliation of Children Excluded Because of Disease.

Several changes are to be made in the methods of the Health Board Inspectors in examining the children of the public schools. As far as possible, pupils are to be examined in rooms other than regular class rooms. The inspectors have already been instructed not to use their bare hands in examining children's eyes. Tufts of sterilized cotton must be used above and below the eyelids.

These changes are brought about as a direct result of certain representations, on behalf of parents and teachers, made to Dr. Lederle, President of the Health Board, by Superintendent William H. Maxwell of the Public schools. Severe criticism of the Health Inspectors' methods at the schools has been made, and Dr. Lederle, Dr. Maxwell and President Charles C. Burlingham of the Board of Education have had several conferences on the question lately.

Rumors have had it that there was a serious disagreement between representatives of the public schools and the Health Department. It can be said, however, that whatever differences there were between these two departments were largely the result of a misunderstanding which has been cleared away.

The entire trouble was due to the strenuous methods of Dr. Lederle and his assistants in regard to the health of the schools. Since taking hold of his work, Dr. Lederle has given especial attention to that condition. He found that the medical inspectors of the schools had been paid $30 a month, and that their examinations were most cursory, only a few minutes ordinarily being spent at a school in a day.

Dr. Lederle decided to employ one doctor, where he formerly had three, and pay that one $100 a month, requiring him to devote his entire time to the work. Each of these doctors has three or four schools to look after. Each of them is visited every day, and the pupils in at least one of them are examined individually at least once a week.

Dr. Lederle employed a considerable number of young doctors as eye specialists last Spring. They examined a large number of children just before the school closed, and found that about 20 per cent. of those examined were afflicted with trachoma—a contagious eye disease. It is understood that Dr. Maxwell said that the examiners had exaggerated conditions in the effort to make a record.

At the last meeting of the School Board Executive Committee before the Summer vacation, Dr. Lederle presented a request that the Health Officer be allotted one room in every school for examining the children. That request was refused, as unnecessary, and from that refusal dates most of the friction.

When Dr. Lederle's inspectors went at the schools upon their opening last week, the examinations were so thorough that they excited a storm of protests. From five schools in particular the remonstrances were specially vigorous, and the inspectors say that in those schools the conditions were the worst in the city. Both teachers and parents remonstrated.

The special criticism was on the public examinations of the children. A child found to be diseased, while often apparently unaffected in any way, was immediately excluded. This humiliation to the child and its parents was most seriously objected to, and Dr. Maxwell sympathized with those objections. Another objection was that the doctors did not disinfect their hands in examining eyes. That, too, Dr. Maxwell considered a good objection.

At any rate the results of the first week's work in the schools was most extraordinary. Out of the 193,189 children examined in Manhattan Borough, 4,730 were excluded; and out of the entire city the doctors sent home 6,524 children. In the first thirteen days of the school term last Fall, inspectors excluded from the schools of the entire city only 663 children, while during the entire year only 8,837 were excluded.

The importance of these exclusions is realized when the character of the disenses is considered. The reports show the exclusions in Manhattan to have been for the following causes: measles 6, diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 16, whooping cough 17, mumps 9, contagious deseases of the eye 1,407, parasitic affection 3,087, chicken pox 4, skin deseases 80, catarrh 75, miscellaneous 18.

In the building of future public schools, it has been decided that the specifications shall include a room for the special use of the Health Department.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSUMPTION OF RISK.—Mary Mull, an employe in Curtice Brothers Company's canning factory in Monroe County, was injured while cleaning a meat-cutting machine, which was part of her duty. The machine was operated by a belt which was shifted from a loose to a tight pulley. Miss Mull had taken her machine apart, and, while attempting to push out the screw which carried the meat from the hopper to the knife, her fingers became caught and were cut off. It was shown, in an action for damages brought by Miss Mull against her employer, that she exceeded her duty in taking the machine apart and that the defect in the belting, which gave rise to the involuntary shifting, was perfectly obvious to any one. The plaintiff admitted that for at least three months prior to the accident the shifter failed to hold the belt in position. She had also called the factory foreman's attention to the fact long before. Presiding Justice Adams of the Fourth Appellate Division, in affirming a judgment for the defendant, said in part: "In these circumstances we think it must be held that the plaintiff assumed whatever risk attended the operation of the machine with the belting in the defective condition she described; for, as we have seen, with full knowledge of such defect and of the defendant's failure to remedy the same, she continued to operate the machine regardless of the danger which threatened her; and, if this be so, there is nothing in the Factory act which relieves the plaintiff from the consequences of her own voluntary act; for, as has been well said in a recent case, 'there is no reason in principle or authority why an employe should not be allowed to assume the obvious risks of the business as well under the Factory act as otherwise.'" The Court also decided that the accident was attributable, in part at least, to plaintiff's own negligence, for in attempting to take the machine apart she was engaged in work outside the line of her duty.

RETIREMENT OF FIRM MEMBERS.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, in the case of Neal vs. M. E. Smith & Co., has held that a statement by a member of a mercantile partnership that he had bought out his partner, made to a traveling salesman for a corporation engaged in the wholesale business, which had previously sold goods to the firm, will not charge the corporation with notice of a change in the membership of the firm, when the business name remains the same, so as to relieve the retiring member from liability for goods sold subsequently without actual knowledge of the change, where the salesman was employed solely to take orders for goods, which were sent to his employer for acceptance or rejection, and he was charged with no duty and given no authority with respect to the giving of credit or to ascertain and report changes in the membership of firms with which the corporation did business. The court said in part: "When a person retires from a firm with which he has been connected, it is his duty to advise all persons with whom the firm has previously had dealings that he has so withdrawn, if he would absolve himself from liability for credit subsequently extended by such persons to the firm from which he has retired. The law casts this burden on the retiring member, and where the firm name remains unchanged it does not compel those who have previously dealt with it to ascertain each time that credit is extended whether the membership thereof remains the same as before. In the absence of a notice to the contrary they may assume that it does."

Here's some stiff hat talk:

Our $4 Derby in every respect is as good as the best of $5 hats.

Our $3 Derby has no equal we know at the price.

Just as stiff talk about soft hats:

Stetson's have led the soft hat procession for thirty odd years and improved with age; $5, $6 and $7.

At $3 and $3.50 we've soft hats that don't disgrace their company.

Both stiff and soft hats in all the good Fall blocks.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LASTING WEDDING GIFTS.
ORIENTAL RUGS.

ANATOLIAN MATS, $3.50, (value $5.00 to $10.)

MOSOUL AND IRAN, $18.50, (value $25 to $35.)
Rare antique pieces, sized from 6.6x3 ft. to 9x4 ft.

KAZAK AND IRAN, $22.50, (value $35 to $50.)
Hall Runners, extra large pieces, 10x 12 ft.

FINE PERSIANS, $52.50, (value $75 to $125.)

Including many antique Tabriz, Sarouk, and Meccas.

Artistic and economical persons always secure furniture at factory prices, when they

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

Mr. Wrigley Accepts Call to Brooklyn.

It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Dr. C. F. J. Wrigley of Buffalo had accepted the call to Grace Episcopal Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, which the parishioners of Bishop Burgess's former charge tendered to him. He has been rector of St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, Buffalo, for eighteen years.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY during July, August and September.

To-day, Thursday, Sept. 18th,

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES worth $15.00 and $18.00, and actually now sold at those prices in other houses, will be offered at $10.00

Six distinct models to choose from—Norfolk, Postilion and Coat styles—long and short skirts—latest fabrics, plain and mottled, rough and smooth—latest sleeves, latest collars, latest trimmings—in every way new and stylish—WONDERFUL, WONDERFUL VALUE!

THE EXTRAORDINARY POPULARITY of Ladies' Shoes sold here at..... 1.98

has caused many to imitate them and, with great claims for value, to offer shoes at a similar price, that are as far inferior to those for which shoe department has gained its enviable reputation, as bogus silver is to the real metal.

Here are some of the new Fall styles from which you can select your own particular favorite—in asking for them or ordering by mail kindly give style numbers.

STYLE 130—Vici Kid—three-quarter foxed—modified bulldog toe—kid tips—extension soles—military heels—laced. Same style in Button—No. 129.

STYLE 181—Vici Kid—three-quarter foxed medium opera toe—patent leather tip—extension sole—military heels—laced. Same style in Button—No. 180.

STYLE 182—Box Calf—foxed heel and broad back strap—heavy soles—low heels—mannish toe—a neat walking shoe—full of style and strength—laced. Same style in Button—No. 183.

STYLE 181K—Dongola laced—foxed both sides—mannish toe shape—patent leather tip—military heel—extension sole. Same style in button—No. 180K.

STYLE 19—Vici Kid—cloth top—medium toe—patent leather tip—military heels—light flexible sole—a perfect shoe for tender feet, yet possessing grace and style—button.

STYLE 21—Soft Dongola—laced—wide ankle—low heel—medium wide toe—light soles—especially suited for stout people—sizes 3½ to 9—widths E and EE. Same style in Button—No. 20.

NO. 812—Common Sense—laced—soft kid stock—light sole—plain broad toe—low heel—a very popular shoe. Same style in Button—No. 813.

SPECIAL STYLE—Soft Dongola—seamless—button and lace—broad Common sense—low heel—light flexible soles—nothing to bind the foot—well named "the tender foot shoe."

STYLE 155—Soft Dongola—laced—opera toe—patent leather tip—light flexible sole—medium heel. Same style in Button—No. 156.

LADIES' OXFORDS—Soft Dongola—have turned soles—opera toe—French heel—all sizes and widths—good for wear the year round.

LADIES' OXFORDS—All patent leather—new opera toe—light, flexible soles—very dressy—all sizes and widths.

Remember, the foregoing are all $1.98 Shoes and ties—reasons for their superiority over those usually sold at that price are: Quantities ordered for which prompt cash is paid;—stock specielly selected and of a standard quality;—their being made in a factory noted for high grade workmanship and attention to detail. . . Have all the style of shoes costing nearly three times as much; and equal in quality the majority elsewhere sold at half again as much.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats
Great assortment of elegant Fall styles at.. $5.00

As in previous seasons, we make a special of Ladies' Fine Trimmed Hats at that price, which comparison will prove to equal in style and quality those elsewhere sold at double.

Each hat is designed and made by an expert milliner, and although we now show between 300 and 400 at that price, there are NO TWO ALIKE, nor will there be any duplicates;—so that the same individuality you get at Twenty dollars is assured at one-quarter that amount.

You cannot realize what a smart, elegant Hat Five dollars can buy until you see our special at that price.

Ready-to-Wear Hats

Taffeta Silk, Velvet, fancy braid and the new rough and smooth cloths—latest tailored effects, in hundreds of styles, at prices ranging from 69 cents to 4.98

New Fall Petticoats
Moreen....Sateen....Silk

Very attractive values here:—

Imported French Sateen—Circular flounces, with five small ruffles and drop skirt—velvet bound—light and dark colors—also black.....2.29

Black Moire Skirts—Umbrella flounce with fan shaped tucks—ruffle finish; also dust ruffle.....1.49

Silk Moreen—Extra size for stout figures—double umbrella ruffle—velvet bound.....2.98

Silk Moreen—with graduated accordion flounce of Taffeta silk—two ruches.....5.98

Taffeta Silk Petticoats—Changeable and Plain Colors, also Black—graduated accordion flounce with one, two or three ruffles.....5.98

Plain and Changeable Taffeta Silk Petticoats—newest Fall Shades, also Black—deep circular flounce, cluster tucks or flounce of six tiny pinked ruffles to knee; also other styles.....8.98

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

BUSINESS BEING CONDUCTED AS USUAL

With a full line of the latest styles in

LADIES' GARMENTS
FURS
and
MILLINERY

For Fall and Winter wear.

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

Special Sale
Men's Neckwear,
Made up in the New *2-inch Four-in-Hana,* in small, neat figures and stripes; all new and rich effects, at

45c. each, value 75c. & $1.00

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Gillies Coffee Sale

Just a REMINDER of our most important and most successful sale. It ends on Saturday. Call, send postal or ring up 3471 Cortlandt, and 5 lbs. of any brand will be sent. If not what you desire in every respect we will gladly exchange it or refund money.

Cash Coffee	reg. price 18 at 16
Broken Coffee	reg. price 20 at 18
Holland Java	reg. price 22 at 20
Holland M. and J.	reg. price 24 at 22
Bogota Coffee	reg. price 28 at 25
Mocha and Java	reg. price 32 at 28
Arabian Mocha	reg. price 35 at 30
Mixed Tea	reg. price 35 at 30

Gillies Coffee Company,
233, 235, 237 and 239 Washington St.,
Between Park Pl. and Barclay St. Established 1840

WELCH'S

The quality of fruit, the care and knowledge used in the transfer of the juice from the luscious cluster to the bottle, make Welch's Grape Juice different from any other. Test it for yourself—note the beautiful red color of Welch's—taste the delicious grape flavor—try it when tired and exhausted, and know of its refreshing and invigorating qualities.

You can buy Welch's from almost any druggist and fancy grocer in quart and pint bottles. Serve ice cold; one-third water may be added and it will still be better than other kinds.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

If you want a shirt that fits, and is fit to wear—full dress, business, outing shirt—find our name in it.

Your furnisher has them for sale.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler; winds east to north.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,444. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PEARY FAILED TO REACH THE POLE

He Arrived at Sydney, C. B., Yesterday.

Most Northerly Point Touched Was 84 Degrees, 17 Minutes --The Explorer Certain the Pole Can Be Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 18.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary arrived here to-day on the steamship Windward from the arctic regions. He did not reach the north pole in the course of his trip of four years, but he says that in his last dash with that object in view he made important discoveries. The most northerly point reached was 84 degrees 17 minutes, northwest of Cape Hecla.

On board the Windward also was Mrs. Peary, who is just recovering from a fortnight's illness, and who is glad to reach land once more. She will it is expected, recuperate quickly on proceeding to a more congenial clime. Little Marie Peary and others of the party are in good health. Lieut. Peary is recovering from an accident to one of his legs, which he suffered last Winter. He is slightly lame, although this is not specially noticeable.

Neither Peary nor Dr. Dedrick, who was on the Windward, would make a statement pertaining to their reported quarrel some time ago. Members of the Windward's crew say that the two men have had no intercourse whatever since the doctor was taken on board at Cape York, where he spent the Winter. Dr. Dedrick leaves here to-morrow for his home in New York.

THE WINDWARD'S CARGO.

The Windward is now lying at the Government wharf here, where she is discharging one of the most interesting cargoes that has ever been landed at this port. Eskimo canoes, sledges, and implements of all kinds, a musk-ox, a walrus, ten of the dogs which dragged Peary's sledges over many a weary mile of ice, and a hundred other curios, large and small, are being loaded on freight cars.

The work is now almost completed.

Peary, who received the news of his promotion from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Commander a few hours ago, was kept busy most of the day receiving and answering telegrams and granting interviews to newspaper men. While he states that it is not likely that he will ever visit the frozen North again, it can be clearly seen that he still harbors hope that he will be the discoverer of the North Pole. After attaining to 84 degrees 17 minutes north, within 343 miles of the pole, he can see no reason why to reach the pole is not possible.

"If I were a man of independent means," he said this afternoon, "I would continue my explorations until I was successful in reaching the pole, and I would feel certain of success within a very few years. The pole can be reached. There is no question of that. All that is necessary is for a man, I don't mean any man, but an experienced explorer, to start from Winter quarters somewhere on the eighty-third degree, either from Franz Josef Land or from the north of Greenland. The journey, of course, would have to be made altogether by sledges.

"I have only tried to reach the pole during the last four years, and only on one occasion did I have a suitable starting place. In my trip from 81.44 degrees in 1901 my men were not in shape, and I had only a few days in which they were in any condition at all at my disposal.

"It is now sixteen years since I started my exploration in the Northern wilds, having visited Dasco Bay in 1885. In 1891 I went out again, and I may say that I have been at it ever since.

"What have I accomplished? Well, I am well satisfied with the result of my labors. It is two years since I discovered that Greenland is an island. In May, 1900, I reached the most northerly point in Greenland and started down the eastern coast. Then I have charted Cape York, the Whale Sound region, Hay Sound, Princess Marie Bay, the land north of Hager Land, and the east coast of Greenland, besides correcting many inaccuracies in previous charts.

"In four of my sledge trips, in 1892, 1894, 1900, and 1902, the distances I traveled would have carried me to the pole if I had started from a point on the 83d degree, and there would be nothing to prevent me from wintering at such a point, for once there I would become acclimated. It is just as easy to live on the 83d degree as on the 63d or 73d degree. At all these places musk oxen and hares would furnish supplies. All through the north musk oxen and hares are very plentiful. I have shot as many as twenty-five musk oxen in a day, while a party of three could live off the hares alone."

There is nothing whatever, the explorer says, in the old popular notion of an open polar sea, nor is there any foundation for the claim that the pole is surrounded by an immovable sea of ice. The water of the polar region is covered with shifting masses of ice.

The Natural History Museum will reap a rich harvest as the fruit of Peary's labors, for he has skins and skeletons of all the animals which are hunted in the barren regions. The rarest of these is the two-horned narwhal, the original of the unicorn. The only specimen which has ever

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Between Luncheon and Breakfast
One may journey to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special, the train of the century, combining speed and every comfort.—Adv.

LEFT $20,000 TO WOMAN WHO TOOK CARE OF HIM.

Mrs. Edith White of North Bennington, Vt., Gets Small Fortune from Somerset (N. J.) Man.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Edith White of North Bennington, Vt., has been left a fortune of about $20,000 by a man who died recently at Somerset, N. J. Mrs. White refuses to make a statement at present, but it is understood that the amount is a substantial appreciation of the woman's kindness when she took care of the man while the latter was ill several years ago, and who then said that her care would not be forgotten.

Mrs. White, who is a hard-working woman, regrets that publicity should be given to the matter. She is being deluged with letters and telegrams of inquiry. Her husband is Frank White, a motorman of the Bennington and Hocking Valley trolley line.

TO OPEN NEW FIELDS FOR TRANSVAAL PROSPECTORS.

Licenses for Pegging Out in Two Districts to be Granted Monday—Big Rush Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Next Monday, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, has been fixed for the granting of licenses to peg out claims in the Barberton and Pietersburg districts. The chief stretch of country to be pegged out lies a hundred miles from Pietersburg.

The question of transport is an important one. Nearly all the available animals and vehicles were purchased some time ago.

It is feared that regrettable incidents will occur on the line of route. A special force of constabulary will be employed.

NEWEST OCEAN LEVIATHAN.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. Expected to Break All Ocean Records—Comparison with Other Great Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A description of the new North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., recently launched at the Vulcan Yards at Stettin, Germany, which in many respects will excell all other passenger steamships afloat, has been sent by the United States Consul, J. E. Kehl, stationed at Stettin. The cost of the new vessel has been $3,806,571, and she is scheduled to sail from Bremen to New York on her maiden voyage in the early part of next April.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. is built according to the German Lloyd requirements for the highest register of the four-deck ship class. Her double bottom is divided into twenty-six watertight compartments, while the hull proper is divided by seventeen bulkheads into nineteen watertight compartments, each compartment having separate outlets to the promenade decks.

There are four sets of four-cylinder expansion vertical engines, with surface condensers, each set working on three cranks, two sets for each propeller shaft. The engines will indicate altogether 38,000 to 40,000 horse power. They are set up in pairs, one behind the other, so as to bring a watertight bulkhead between each pair, thereby increasing the safety of the vessel. The steam will be produced by twelve double-end and seven single-end boilers, which will work at 225 pounds per square inch pressure.

The ship's accommodations are for 775 first cabin passengers, 343 second class passengers, and 770 steerage passengers.

A comparison of the new steamship with the dimensions of existing leviathans, and with the Great Eastern, shows:

Steamship.	Length Over All. Feet.	Beam. Ft.	Dpth. Ft.	Displacement. Tons.	Speed. Knots.
Great Eastern	692	83	57½	27,000	14.5
Paris	560	63	42	15,000	20.5
Lucania	630	65	43	19,000	22.1
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	649	66,	43	20,000	23.0
Oceanic	704	68'	49	28,500	20.7
Deutschland	684	67	44	23,280	23.5
Kronprinz Wilhelm	663	64	43	21,280	23.53
Celtic	700	75	49	37,700	16.0
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	706½	72	52½	26,000	23.0

The contract for the Kaiser Wilhelm II. calls for no less than twenty-three knots, like the Kronprinz and Deutschland, (which do almost one knot better than their contract,) and it is expected that the Kaiser Wilhelm II. will break all records by going twenty-four knots, and possibly more.

QUICKSAND AND DRY DOCKS.

Reports Concerning the League Island and Brooklyn Navy Yards Discussed by Rear Admiral Endicott.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Reports have been appearing in some of the newspapers about the discovery of quicksand at the League Island and Brooklyn navy yards, about the foundations of drydocks. It was reported that work on the League Island drydock had been suspended, while the Brooklyn drydock was in danger of collapsing.

Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was asked about these reports to-day. He said that in his opinion the situation could not be alarming, because no report had been made to the Navy Department about the matter, nor had the Department heard anything of it excepting in newspapers.

"The New York dock," said Admiral Endicott, "is leaking. It always has leaked more or less, and it failed two years ago. We have ordered that divers be sent down to investigate, and it is probably this which gave rise to the rumor. There is no reason whatever to believe that there is any quicksand there.

"As to Philadelphia, I doubt the report very much. No quicksand has ever been found at League Island. The question is pending whether to drive piles into the sand or to build the dock without them, and until that question is settled the work has been suspended."

Curious Coming Congress.
Gathering soon to take place here, with delegates from all over the world, to discuss an article used in every household. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday.—Adv.

The Brandur Magazine Pays
three cents a word or more for all contributions—the highest rate paid by any periodical in the world. Weekly. Five cents a copy. Eight stories in each number. All newsdealers.—Adv.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASING

Pennsylvania Operators Shipping to Points in the East.

Philadelphia and Reading Offers to Supply Schools at Prices Ruling Before the Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—According to reports received to-day from the offices of the local coal companies, the output of coal at the mines in the Wyoming region is on the increase.

At the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company this evening it was stated that to-day's output at the four collieries and one washery was about 2,400 tons. It is expected to increase the output in the next few days. It is learned that seventy-one cars of good coal were hoisted at the Maltby Mine yesterday.

It is announced, but not officially, that the Delaware and Hudson placed 1,000 tons of coal on the cars at its No. 2 breaker, Plymouth, yesterday, and last night this coal was shipped to the headquarters at Hudson, where it was reshipped to-day to various points in the East. It was coal of the very best quality.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day sent a communication to the Board of Education offering to furnish coal for use in the Philadelphia public schools at the circular prices that were in effect for September delivery, prior to the strike. The letter says:

"We expect to have some coal, including the different sizes, to distribute on Monday, Sept. 22, and it would be our pleasure to furnish the School Board with a prpportion of the same at the following prices: Stove, $5.95; nut, $5.95; pea, $4.15 per gross ton. We will be in a position to furnish you with about 1,000 tons each of white ash, stove, nut, and pea coal. The quotation is made subject, of course, to the regular restrictions that deliveries are not to be made if anything should seem beyond our control."

The Board of Education accepted the offer.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 18.—The engine house at the Clark Tunnel Company's colliery in this city was burned at 10:30 to-night. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is $10,000.

STRIKERS SAID TO HAVE ADDRESSED MR. MORGAN.

Report that Proposition Has Been Sent Him to Settle the Strike—Denied by Mr. Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 18.—It was stated here to-day that at the conference held by Messrs. Mitchell, Gompers, Wilson, Duffy, Nichols, and Fahy in Wilkesbarre this week, a proposition was formulated to be laid before J. Pierpont Morgan, embodying terms upon which a settlement of the miners' strike might be reached. The proposition, it is said, is now in the hands of Mr. Morgan, or will be within the next few days.

It contains, according to report, nine articles, the text of which refer to the demands of the Shamokin Convention. In the new proposition some of these demands are modified, and made more acceptable to the coal operators. What portions have been affected, however, is not known. A clause in the proposal is to the effect that the new terms upon which the strike may be settled will be available only until Oct. 20 of the present year. If Mr. Morgan does not see fit to accept them by that date the fight will revert back to the issues upon which it has been waged since last May, and the miners' leaders will prolong the struggle indefinitely.

This proposition is understood to be the direct result of Gov. Stone's conference with Mr. Mitchell and District Presidents Duffy and Fahy at Harrisburg last Saturday. It is said that Gov. Stone at this meeting with the labor leaders conveyed to them an outline of the terms which Mr. Morgan could consider as a basis for making concessions to the striking miners.

There are some things in the demands formulated by the Shamokin convention which Mr. Morgan strenuously objected to, and Gov. Stone made the latter's attitude clear to the labor leaders. President Mitchell, it is stated, has received direct assurances of the willingness of the operators to accept whatever decision Mr. Morgan may see fit to arrive at, after he considers the newest proposal of the United Mine Workers' Union.

By The Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—President Mitchell to-night denied the reports that he had prepared a demand in which terms for a settlement of the big strike were modified and had forwarded it to J. Pierpont Morgan with a note saying that the financier would be given until Oct. 20 to accept the proposition.

"There is nothing in that report," is all he would say in discussing it.

DEALERS DOUBT NEARNESS OF COAL STRIKE'S END.

Manager Helbut of Metamora Mines Thinks Now that It May Last Until November.

The first note of discouragement since the talk of a possible break in the coal strike began was sounded yesterday by the coal dealers. The news received on Wednesday that one shipment of mined anthracite had actually arrived inspired the belief apparently that yesterday there would be a decided break in the strike. They reluctantly admitted yesterday, however, that the expected break seemed as far off as it did a month ago, and that as matters look now the strike may hang on indefinitely.

Some of the real estate agents were becoming alarmed at the state of affairs yesterday, and admitted that the problem of heating flats and apartment houses when Winter sets in is serious. In a few cases rents have been raised to incoming tenants, and a few of the real estate agents who have charge of office buildings and apartment houses, it is said, will defy the soft coal ordinance, unless the coal strike ends unexpectedly within the next week or two.

Manager Helbut of the Metamora Mines of West Virginia, who is connected with the firm of H. L. Helbut & Co., coal dealers, believed up to yesterday that the strike would either be declared off or go to pieces within a week or ten days. He has, however, changed his mind since yesterday.

"I am very much disappointed," he said. "I had a belief that the week would see the strike either ended or fizzling out very quickly. As it is now, it is as likely as not to last until November, if not longer. The talk of Gov. Stone about compulsory arbitration, which he knows is unconstitutional, will tend to delay the end of the strike, if he is quoted correctly. I am sorry that politicians see fit to interfere and prolong the strike. It is bringing about a condition of affairs which will soon be intolerable."

Mr. Helbut said that soft coal was rising in price on account of cities out West loading up with soft coal. They could do nothing else, as in a short time navigation for the Winter would be closed on the great lakes.

All the dealers admitted that the small sizes of steam coal are becoming so plentiful that they are almost a drug in the market, but they can get no domestic sizes.

Officials of the coal-carrying companies who were seen said that more men were coming back to work in small numbers daily, but admitted that there was no strong sign of a break. A representative of the Lackawanna Road said:

"The strike would end quickly if the stories about one influence or another being set to work on behalf of the strikers, which have no basis of fact, were stopped. As soon as one story is proved to be without foundation another is started. This makes it hard to make any predictions."

RAILROAD MEN ORGANIZING.

Employes of the Coal-Carrying Lines Are Helping the Coal Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The work of perfecting the organization of the employes of the coal carrying roads was continued to-night, when secret meetings were held in different parts of the city for the purpose of enrolling new members in the various unions. Similar meetings are being held almost nightly in halls and lodgerooms in all parts of the city.

Nearly all the unions are holding all-day Sunday meetings. They are extending financial and moral support to the coal strikers, and are preparing to do more than this, under certain contingencies.

One reason for the apparent willingness of leaders of the unions of the hard coal-carrying roads to countenance a strike in the event of a resumption of the shipment of coal before the miners' strike is declared off is that the railway men themselves are preparing to make demands for better terms, and may before long require for themselves the support of organized labor throughout the country, just as it is now being accorded to the striking miners.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP TRUST?

Conference of Managers of Lines Plying Between Europe and South America.

OSTEND, Sept. 18.—A conference of the managers of German and British steamship lines plying between Europe and South America has begun here.

The purpose of the conference is said to be to establish uniform freight rates in the South American trade. Rumors that the conference has in view the creation of a trust for the purpose of retaining a monopoly of the trade between Europe and South America in the hands of European shipowners cannot be confirmed.

The conference has already held two sessions, but it is not expected that its decisions will be given out until they have been ratified by the companies concerned. It is said, however, that the conference has practically decided, in view of the continuance of low return freight rates, to make a general increase of 20 per cent. on outgoing freight to La Plata. It is added that a similar increase will be made by the lines plying between New York and La Plata.

ADVOCATES VACATION SCHOOLS

London Times Warmly Commends the System in Operation in This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—In an editorial article to-day The Times warmly advocates the development of the vacation school system in the United Kingdom upon the lines already successfully followed in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere in America.

It is refreshing, says The Times, in the midst of so much barren discussion upon education from every point of view except the good of the children, to find an educational movement so wholly admirable in itself and with such promise of genuine usefulness.

AUTOMOBILE'S CHAIN BROKE.

Stamford, Conn., Women Had Exciting Time When the Machine Backed Down the Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Francis P. Osborn, a wealthy widow, and her sister, Mrs. A. S. Quimby, had an exciting time in an automobile here yesterday. The two women were out for a country run.

Mrs. Osborn, who understands the machine thoroughly, was driving it up a steep hill when the chain broke, and the 1,000-pound carriage began to back down the hill. The brake would not work, and the auto continued down at constantly increasing speed.

Mrs. Quimby leaped and fell heavily on the road, but Mrs. Osborn stuck to her post by the steering lever, and by a sudden thrust swung the carriage across the highway at right angles.

The machine was moving too fast to be stopped by this manoeuvre, however, and it dashed across the road and down a steep embankment, bringing up against a stone wall with a crash that unseated Mrs. Osborn and smashed the carriage. Neither of the occupants suffered severe injury, but they were thoroughly frightened and shocked.

AUTOMOBILE SPEED LIMIT.

Law in Washington to Be Tested as Result of Architect's Pleasantry with a Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The speed limit of automobiles is to be tested here, according to Erskine Sunderland, an architect. He was riding along Fifth Street this morning when he noticed that Bicycle Policeman Lynn was following him closely.

"How am I going, Captain?" inquired Mr. Sunderland over his shoulder.

"You are going straight to the First Precinct Station House," replied the policeman affably.

The prediction was verified. At the station house the policeman said Mr. Sunderland was going at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Mr. Sunderland deposited $10 collateral, and then announced his intention of testing the law.

The "Poland Water Book."
Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers, and Stomachic Disorders. Send 2c. stamp to Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New York City. Telephone 6050—Cortlandt.—Adv.

Invigorating, Comfortable and Charming Trips by Hudson River Day Line. Scenery, Music.—Adv.

RIOTS OCCUR IN THE HUDSON VALLEY STRIKE

Boy Shot at Ballston and Car Stoned by a Mob.

More Troops Called Out, and Armed Deputies Try to Break Up the Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Another riot in connection with the Hudson Valley Railway strike occurred this afternoon at Waterford. A mob stoned a car and when ordered by the deputies to desist they refused.

A shot was fired by one of the deputies, it is claimed, and the bullet struck a boy named Charles Curtin, eighteen years old. The boy was not seriously injured, the bullet striking him in the arm, making a flesh wound.

Frank B. Bennett, one of the Deputy Sheriffs on the car, was arrested charged with having fired the shot. It was necessary to remove Bennett by a rear door from the Justice's office in Mechanicsville, where he was arraigned, to escape the threatening crowd in front.

The car was run through a bonfire built on the track. Four additional shots were fired, but the bullets went wild. The man who is alleged to have used the revolver was arrested to-night in Mechanicsville and brought to Waterford. If the trouble continues Sheriff Carpenter will call out Company L of Saratoga.

The authorities have taken a hand in the matter and state that Labor Commissioner McMackin of Albany is in Glens Falls to try to settle the strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The strike of the motormen of the Hudson Valley Railway has reached such serious proportions that the National Guard of Warren, Washington, and Saratoga Counties has been called out by Sheriffs Gill, Austin, and Carpenter, respectively.

Company K, commanded by Capt. Mott, of Glens Falls, went on duty there yesterday afternoon. Company I, Capt. Dennis, of Whitehall, established camp at Fort Edward this morning, and to-night Company L, Capt. Walbridge, of Saratoga Springs was ordered to proceed as soon as possible by special train to Mechanicsville and Stillwater, where there were riotous demonstrations this afternoon and evening.

The three military companies belong to the Second Regiment, N. G. S., N. Y., which, owing to the temporary absence of Col. Lloyd of Troy, is under the command of Lieut. Col. Lester of Saratoga Springs, with headquarters here.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 18.—There was trouble here to-day when the first car which the Hudson Valley Railroad has attempted to move this week through this town reached here.

The car was filled with deputies and soldiers carrying guns. When the Court House was reached a crowd of people in sympathy with the strikers, had completely filled the street and spread itself over the tracks. District Attorney Pratt was at once summoned from the Court House, and, taking a position on the tracks, read the riot act. The crowd jeered him.

Employes of the railway company then moved the car forward to a position in front of the Waite Hose house, knocking a hose cart which had been placed on the track to interrupt its passage, into kindling wood.

Company I of the National Guard of Whitehall arrived in Sandy Hill, eighty strong, to-night, and are now in camp near the power house of the company at this place.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The twentieth day of the Hudson Valley railway strike saw a car start from here over this division in charge of Deputy Sheriffs and militia, and manned by non-union men. As the car proceeded on its progress through the bank square, the conductor was struck by a bystander and the car stopped, the militia getting off and clearing a space. After a short delay it proceeded.

WAS TRYING TO CLIMB VANDERBILT IRON FENCE.

The Man Had Been Released from an Institution at Rome, N. Y.

The actions of a man with a queer-looking satchel, trying to climb the iron railing around the Vanderbilt mansion at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, attracted a crowd and Policeman Cooke.

The policeman found the man had a tag on his vest reading, "Charlie Hobbs, bound for New York," and on the reverse side, "Mrs. Carrie Scott, 762 Fifth Avenue, New York City." This number is exactly where the man was trying to climb the fence of the Vanderbilt grassplot there.

Mrs. Scott of that address in Brooklyn was later found, and she claimed the young man as her son by a first husband. He had been sent on from the Home for the Feeble-Minded at Rome, N. Y. Mrs. Scott was indignant that she had not been notified by the home authorities, though she had expressly asked them to do so. The man talks ramblingly and tells a queer story.

When Policeman Cooke found the man, who Mrs. Scott says was thirty years old yesterday, he had a satchel with clothing and a fruit basket with some bad fruit.

BOUNDARY LINE OF ALASKA.

Lieut. Emmons of the Navy Investigating Reports of Russian Existing Monuments Defining It.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 18.—Lieut. Emmons of the navy is at Sitka, interviewing old Russians and otherwise investigating reports of existing monuments marking the Russian boundary of Alaska. He declines to talk.

Col. George Kostrometinoff, representative at Sitka of the Greek Church and the Russian Government, says that records in the possession of Father Antollio, a Greek Church priest at Minneapolis, should throw some light on the subject. Platon Laranoff, aged seventy-three years, has distinct recollection of monuments. He says an expedition was sent out from Sitka to make boundary surveys fifty-three years ago during the term of Adolph Carlitch as Russian Governor.

Laranoff's brother was pilot to the expedition, which sailed from Chilkat, and struck into the interior. Winter set in, and nothing was heard of the party, whereupon the authorities organized a rescuing party. The rescuers found remains of the expedition, which had erected several monuments along the summit of Chilkat Mountains, where part of them were found by Lieut. Emmons, it was said.

The Train of the Traveler
Is the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

LORD SALISBURY IS ILL.

His Physician Summoned from London to Switzerland—The Ex-Premier Confined to His Bed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times says it much regrets to learn that the Marquis of Salisbury, who is in Switzerland, is unwell and confined to his bed.

English and Swiss doctors are attending the ex-Premier.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury's own medical attendant has been summoned from London.

Lord Salisbury has been touring the health resorts of Southern Europe for several weeks. Visitors to Switzerland have frequently seen him riding a bicycle. He always kept much to himself, and attracted little attention.

Ever since Lady Salisbury died, in 1899, reports have appeared at intervals to the effect that the ex-Premier, to whom his wife's loss was a great shock, was in poor health. Within the last two years it was remarked that Lord Salisbury became more and more unwilling to appear in public save when it was absolutely necessary.

When Lord Salisbury retired from the Premiership last July it was said in many quarters that the state of his health must have been very unsatisfactory, otherwise he would certainly have chosen some other time to give up office than when King Edward was still seriously ill. Had he resigned before the King's illness it would not have created so much talk about his condition, for his retirement was looked for soon after his Majesty's accession.

The fact that the ex-Premier did not attend King Edward's coronation was cited as another circumstance pointing to the fact that his condition was more grave than had been allowed to appear.

Lord Salisbury was born on Feb. 3, 1830, so that he is now over seventy-two years old.

MRS. W. V. SNYDER INJURED.

Newark Dry Goods Merchant's Wife, Hurt by Runaway Team at Morristown, May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Mrs. W. V. Snyder, wife of a well-known dry goods merchant of this city, was perhaps fatally injured in a runaway accident at Morristown yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Snyder, who is spending the Summer at Summerset Inn, near Morristown, was at the station in a carriage awaiting the arrival of her husband and son, when a team of horses belonging to Dr. Augustus Knight of New York became frightened at an automobile owned by G. H. Kunhardt and ran away, the team dashing into the carriage containing Mrs. Snyder and completely demolishing it.

Mrs. Snyder's skull was fractured, and she was taken to All Souls' Hospital, where an operation was performed. There is little hope of her recovery. She is about fifty-five years of age. Her daughter is the wife of Prosecutor Riker.

TO TEST THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Court of Appeals Will Decide Constitutionality in a Case Filed at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—A return in a case on appeal was filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals to-day which will bring before the court for the first time in a direct way the question of the constitutionality of the Eight-hour Law. The case is that of the people of the State against the Orange County Road Construction Company, appellant, and the court will probably hear arguments of counsel on the case in November.

Heretofore in the two cases decided by the highest court in which the eight-hour law was an issue, the constitutionality of the law has not been directly involved. In the present case the Orange County Road Construction Company had a contract with the State and the Orange County Board of Supervisors in July, 1901, to build the road through the town of New Windsor in accordance with the State good roads law.

It is asserted that the company employed its laborers for ten hours, contrary to the State law. District Attorney Powelson of Orange County had the company indicted by the Grand Jury for a misdemeanor for working the men more than eight hours, in violation of the Penal Code, which declares such action to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 for each offense.

Attorney William Van Namee for the company demurred to the indictment, and the county court of Orange County gave judgment sustaining the demurrer, agreeing with counsel that that section of the Penal Code was unconstitutional and void.

This first judgment in favor of the company was reversed on appeal by the Appellate Division, Second Department, and the present appeal was then taken to the highest court.

$37,500 IN STAMPS STOLEN.

Hamburg Police Offer Reward for Return of a Valuable Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Chief of Police O'Neill has been asked to search for Gustav Roth, a private secretary, who lived in Hamburg, Germany, and who is accused of having absconded on Aug. 10 with one of the most valuable stamp collections in the world.

Superintendent Hopff of the Hamburg police sent to Chief O'Neill a list of the stamps, which are valued at 150,000 marks, or $37,500. A reward of 10,000 marks, or $2,500, is offered for the three books containing the stamps intact, or of 3,000 marks for any one volume.

Special Trains From Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad
Sunday, September 21, returning from Dedication of Slocum Statue, special trains will leave Gettysburg at 12:30 noon and 3:00 P. M. for Baltimore, connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad trains for New York; leave Gettysburg 3:30 P. M. for Philadelphia via Hanover and Lancaster, connecting at Philadelphia for New York.—Adv.

You will be converted from a beer drinker into an ale drinker after one trial of Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale. Rock & Harris, Agents, 52 Cortlandt.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

REPORTED SPLIT IN REPUBLICAN PARTY

Members Described as Confused Over the Henderson Withdrawal.

Congressman Cushman of Washington, Who Ridiculed the Speaker, Mentioned as Candidate to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Two days have elapsed since Speaker Henderson's declination of the Congressional nomination in the Third Iowa District, but the Republican situation is thought not to have cleared in the least. It continues to be the uppermost topic of conversation in political circles, but the Republicans are still regarded as much confused as ever.

Some of them admit that the affair indicates a split in the party, though they mimimize the size of the split. The majority endeavor to take the position assumed by Secretary Shaw and Chairman Babcock, and claim that the Iowa platform is one on which all protectionists can stand. It is roundly asserted that there is no division whatever among the Republicans and no tariff-reform sentiment worth mentioning in the party.

The efforts of Secretary Shaw and other high protectionists to prove that the Iowa platform meant nothing are derided by the Democrats.

Out of the confusion, however, a disposition is becoming manifest to charge the whole proceeding to personal and mysterious reasons on the Speaker's part, and to intimate that he told a falsehood when he assigned the tariff as the reason. This is considered good politics for the Republicans to play to prevent the idea from gaining ground that they are divided among themselves at the outset of a Congressional campaign.

Speaker Henderson's friends, however, assert that it is foreign to his character to promulgate a falsehood, particularly one which would necessarily have so disastrous an effect on his party, and they assert that the indignant and almost passionate tone both of his letter and of his telegram to Lafe Young have the ring of sincerity about them.

It is believed to be true that the Speaker felt hurt at having the President call a conference at Oyster Bay to discuss the campaign issues, to which he, the second official person in the party, was not invited.

But the idea that this would have led a man like Col. Henderson to give up an office, and a career in which he felt so much pride, is laughed at here.

The Republicans publicly assert that Mr. Henderson's withdrawal will not hurt them. Privately they are said to be as gloomy as the Democrats are jubilant. But Representative Sydney E. Mudd, the most prominent Republican in the Maryland delegation, said frankly to-day:

"It is useless to deny that the action of Speaker Henderson is embarrassing, if not hurtful, to party prospects. It gives the opposition an opportunity to contend that there is an apparent difference between the Executive and the leader of the chief legislative body on revenue subjects, upon the tariff and kindred questions. I say 'apparent' difference, because I am unable to see from Speaker Henderson's letter wherein lies any real difference between himself and other party leaders upon these questions."

Meanwhile evidences continue to come in that the sentiment for tariff revision among Western Republicans is strong, and that Speaker Henderson did not underestimate its influence. It is reported to-day that the Republican Convention in the Sixth, or Fond du Lac, District of Wisconsin has indorsed Senator Spooner and tariff revision. This is Gen. Bragg's old district, which has often gone Democratic.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

Reports about the President's attitude are contradictory. It is asserted with great positiveness that he will declare himself against tariff revision at this time, and with equal positiveness that he will come out on the other side.

The Speakership talk to-day points to Mr. Cannon of Illinois as Mr. Henderson's probable successor in case the Republicans succeed in carrying the next House. The Middle West is considered likely to make the same strong combination it did when Mr. Henderson was elected. Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hemenway of Indiana, and Mr. Burton of Ohio probably would be the Middle Western candidates. The election of Mr. Cannon could be arranged by the elevation of Mr. Hemenway to the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, provided some way could be found for caring for Mr. Burton. This combination would, in the judgment of politicians, be too strong to be broken by any Eastern combination.

If the Democrats elect the House, which they are confident now of doing, the leading candidates will most likely be John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, David A. De Armond of Missouri, and Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama.

Mr. Williams and Mr. De Armond are considered brilliant debaters, and Mr. Underwood is known as a strong parliamentarian. He is the parliamentary "whip" of the Democrats. Mr. Williams, who is personally popular, might be handicapped by the strong desire of the Democrats to have him on the floor as a leader in debate.

James D. Richardson of Tennessee, at present the Democratic leader, would, it is said, have been a strong candidate if the Democrats had carried the last House.

MR. CUSHMAN FOR SPEAKER.

The latest Republican to be urged for Speaker is Representative Cushman of the State of Washington. He is the tall member who made a hit early in his first term as a humorist, and proved on later acquaintance to be a man of far more than ordinary ability, and of a shrewd and philosophical turn of mind that often suggested a comparison with Abraham Lincoln.

In the last Congress Mr. Cushman made an attack on the River and Harbor Committee for ignoring the claims of Washington and Oregon harbors and streams. With a lot of maps and a speech gotten up in his usual humorous style and bristling with strong points, he assailed the committee mercilessly, and dealt the bill a blow considered only to need the attack that Senator Carter made on it in the Senate to finish it.

Last April Mr. Cushman distinguished himself by holding the House Committee on Rules and the Speaker up to ridicule. His speech was made on the Cuban reciprocity question, and he was one of the younger members who refused to be turned by the leaders of the House from the position they first took in favor of the Tawney proposition of a 20 per cent. rebate directly to the Cuban planters.

Mr. Cushman's speech on Speaker Henderson was regarded as bold and unsparing. The speech was applauded again and again even by those who stood with the Speaker, and accepted the situation as impossible of reform. Mr. Cushman said in part:

"Imagine, if you please, a measure—not a private measure, but a public measure—which has been considered at length by a great committee of this House and favorably reported with the recommendation that it do pass. That bill is then placed on the 'calendar.' The calendar! That is a misnomer. It ought to be called the cemetery, [laughter,] for therein lie the whitening bones of legislative hopes. [Laughter.] When the bill is reported and placed on the calendar, what does the member who in-

troduced it and who is charged by his constituency to secure its passage, do?

"Does he consult himself about his desire to call it up? No. Does he consult the committee who considered the bill and recommend it for passage? No. Does he consult the will of the majority of this House? No. What does he do? I will tell you what he does. He either consents that the bill may die upon the calendar or he puts his manhood and his individuality in his pocket and goes trotting down that little pathway of personal humiliation that leads to—where? To the Speaker's room. Aye, the Speaker's room. All the glories that clustered around the holy of holies in King Solomon's temple looked like 30 cents. [Prolonged laughter and applause.] Yes, looked like 29 cents compared with that jobbing department of this Government. [Applause and laughter.]

"Then you're in the presence of real greatness. What then? Why, the Speaker looks over your bill and then tells you whether he thinks it ought to come up or not.

"There is a condition which I commend to the patriotic consideration of the American people. Contemplate that for a method of procedure in the legislative body of a great and free republic."

MR. HENDERSON WILL CONTINUE AS SPEAKER.

It Is Said He Will Not Resign Position at the Coming Session of Congress.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 18.—It is announced to-night that Speaker Henderson does not intend to resign the Speakership at the coming session of Congress.

MR. CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

Illinois Republicans and Democrats, Too, It Is Said, Will Support Him for the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—There is said to be every indication that Congressman Cannon will have the support not merely of his home State colleagues, but of all the Republicans of Illinois and many Democrats for Speaker. Many leading partisans from all parts of the State visited headquarters to-day, and they were enthusiastic over the prospects of Mr. Cannon becoming Speaker as Mr. Henderson's successor. It was said Democratic Congressman on account of State pride, if for no other reason, would vote for him.

Concerted action, it is understood, will be taken by Congressmen Hopkins, Hitt, Warner, Boutell, and others to get Mr. Cannon's candidacy formally before the members of the party throughout the country. Little will be done, however, until Speaker Henderson makes some announcement as to whether he expects to serve out his full term as presiding officer.

The question of a new Speaker will be discussed by the Illinois members with President Roosevelt during his visit next month, probably at Springfield.

GOV. CUMMINS TALKS OF MR. HENDERSON.

Says He Knows of No Reason for Withdrawal Other Than the Speaker Himself Gave.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Gov. Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, whose uncompromising stand for tariff revision has led to the sensational withdrawal of Speaker Henderson from politics, was in Chicago today and discussed the matter with frankness.

"Why did Speaker Henderson withdraw?" the Governor was asked.

"I do not know of any reason beyond that which he gave in his letter declining the renomination," answered Gov. Cummins.

"It is totally incomprehensible. Speaker Henderson attended the conference at Des Moines a while ago at which the Republican leaders of Iowa discussed the campaign with reference to the tariff question. At that time he seemed to be in accord with the State platform. There were some slight differences among those present, but there was a full concurrence as to the main point.

"Speaker Henderson went home to make his fight, and I have since been in communication with him, and nothing was suggested about his declination. Last Sunday I had a letter from him with regard to his campaign. I had arranged to speak in his district Sept. 27. I was astounded to hear of his withdrawal."

"Do you think he was afraid of being beaten?"

"He had no ground for such a fear," replied the Governor emphatically.

"His district is safe and will elect a Republican Congressman. The people of Iowa are in line with the Republican State platform, and it will be upheld at the polls. Speaker Henderson had no cause for fear that ex-Gov. Boies would defeat him."

"It has been suggested that Col. Henderson's Scotch ire was aroused and that he quit in a fit of pique," was remarked.

"What should his ire be aroused about?" exclaimed Gov. Cummins, quickly. "I know of no reason why he should be resentful."

Gov. Cummins said he did not expect to see President Roosevelt while in the East. He will attend the christening of the battleship Des Moines Saturday noon and start for home at once.

FOR IOWA CONGRESSMAN.

A Convention Will Be Held Sept. 25 to Select Man in Speaker's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Sept. 18.—As the result of the meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Third Iowa District, held at Dubuque to-day, a new convention will be held at Hampton a week from to-day, Sept. 25, to nominate a candidate to succeed Speaker Henderson.

The first step taken by the committee was to call in a body on Speaker Henderson and urge him to reconsider. He declined to do so, though deeply affected at the earnestness of the committee.

A resolution expressing deep regret at the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson was unanimously adopted. Confidence in the result of the election in the district was also expressed. It was decided the same delegates that nominated Mr. Henderson should be reconvened at the convention Sept. 25.

A contest had arisen whether Hampton or Waterloo should be the convention place, and Hampton was chosen.

SENATOR JONES'S OPINION.

He Thinks Mr. Henderson's Withdrawal Recognition of Tariff Revision Sentiment.

HOPE, Ark., Sept. 18.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who returned yesterday from Minneapolis, said he was greatly surprised at Speaker Henderson's withdrawal from the race for Congress in the Third Iowa District. Continuing, the Senator said:

"It is virtually a distinct recognition of the strong feeling in the West in favor of tariff revision, especially on trust-made articles, and if the Republican Party does not take action in that direction I believe the result will be a material falling off in their vote and a corresponding increase in the Democratic vote."

Wisconsin Men Favor Mr. Sherman.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—When Wisconsin's Congressmen were asked to express themselves on the retirement of Congressman Henderson several declared themselves as favoring Representative Sherman of New York as his successor as Speaker.

Congressman Otjen of Milwaukee is inclined to favor Mr. Cannon of Illinois, but of five others who express an opinion, Congressmen Esch, Barney, and Cooper favor the New Yorker. Of the other Congressmen, Mr. Miner is understood to favor Mr. Sherman.

MURDERED WOMAN FOUND IN MORRIS CANAL

Lay with Weight Attached in Mud of Ditch in Kearny, N. J.

VICTIM LIVED IN NEW YORK

Identified by Husband, Who, with Companion, Is Held as a Witness—How or When the Crime Was Committed Remains a Mystery.

The dead body of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, wife of Joseph Pulitzer, a tailor, living at 160 West Forty-sixth Street, was found early yesterday afternoon lying in the Morris Canal a few hundred feet west of the Hackensack River bridge, and between that and the Passaic bridge in the Hackensack Meadows, in Kearney Township, just over the Jersey City line.

The body, which was nude, was lying in the slime at the bottom of the ditch which, only when the tide is high, attains the dignity of a canal, low tide leaving scarcely six inches of water in it. Wound about the waist was a leather strap, which was knotted at the back and attached to a twenty-pound weight, such as is used for hitching horses. An examination of the body showed that the skull had been fractured in two places, as by a blow of some blunt instrument. One of these wounds was just above the right eye, and the other about two inches directly above the left temple. There was a smoothly cut gash six inches long extending along the abdomen from the left hip diagonally downward.

SEEN FROM A TROLLEY CAR.

How or exactly when the murder was committed has not yet been ascertained. The body was seen yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock by Motorman Howell of a trolley car bound from Newark to Jersey City. He notified the Inspector at the Hackensack drawbridge and a teamster coming along, who in turn notified the police. The body was removed to the Jersey City Morgue, while the police of both Jersey City and Kearny were put to work on the mystery.

That the dead body was disposed of by a person or persons unfamiliar with the Morris Canal and the tides in the Hackensack Meadows the police are sure. They say that a person familiar with it would know that at low tide the water in the canal is only a few inches deep, and entirely insufficient to keep the dread secret intrusted to it.

Evidence was discovered yesterday tending to show beyond a doubt that two men were concerned with the disposition of the body, if not in the murder itself. Night Bridge Tenders John Kane and John Lynch, seen last night on the Passaic Bridge, said that between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening a vehicle, which they called a closed cab, with a low front seat, came along from the direction of Newark.

Kane says that the rig was drawn by two horses, and that two rather young and well-dressed men sat together on the front seat. There were no running lights on the vehicle, and Kane, in attempting to peep into the strange rig found that the curtains had been pulled closely. The men on the driver's seat kept their heads averted to a certain extent, but the bridgeman paid little attention to them, except to note that a trap of this description rarely ever crossed the bridge at this hour of night without lights, and never with tightly drawn curtains. They feel sure that in this vehicle the body of the dead woman was being carried.

It did not pass back over the Passaic Bridge, and the tenders on the Hackensack Bridge do not recall having seen it pass their bridge on that night. But running over the meadows from a point where the body was found, there is an old road extending to the Harrison turnpike. The strange vehicle, lightened of its burden, may have been driven away over this road.

County Physician Converse viewed the body at the Morgue yesterday afternoon and said that the woman had undoubtedly been murdered. He will hold an autopsy to-day.

THE HUSBAND'S STORY.

The identification was made late last evening by the husband of the murdered woman, who called on Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and asked to see the body, having read in the afternoon papers of the finding of it. He said he had met her in New York five years ago, and married her, and they lived happily together.

On Tuesday last he worked as a Tammany election Captain at the primaries, getting home shortly before 11 o'clock. His wife, who had not gone to bed at that hour, said she wanted some fruit, and started out to buy some. She took off all her rings except her wedding ring, and left them at the house. Then she went out, and was never seen again by him alive. On Wednesday morning he left a description of her at Police Headquarters as a missing person.

Pulitzer was accompanied to the police station by a man named Shields and two women friends, all from New York. Chief Murphy, after a long talk with Pulitzer and his three companions, allowed the women to go, as they did not seem to know very much about the case. He, however, concluded to hold Pulitzer and Shields until Central Office Detective Becker of New York, who had gone to Jersey City, could come over to the Forty-sixth Street home of the Pulitzers and investigate the husband's story. The men were accordingly locked up, and no communication could be had with either of them from the outside.

Joseph Pulitzer and his wife lived in two furnished rooms in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Eva Fleming, at the address mentioned. Last night Mrs. Fleming said that Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer had engaged their rooms about four weeks ago. They were very quiet, and she never heard sounds of quarreling. She had seen the woman but twice in the four weeks and would not know her if she saw her again. The couple were very uncommunicative, and Mrs. Pulitzer, who was a young woman, was peculiar in that she would not permit the chambermaid or anybody else to make up their rooms.

Her account of the disappearance of Mrs. Pulitzer tended to confirm that of the husband.

On Tuesday night, she said, Pulitzer told his wife that he was going out to learn the result of the primaries. He was gone for several hours, returning at about midnight. Then the woman went out immediately, ostensibly to get him some food, saying she would buy some sandwiches and some fruit. That, according to the people in the house, was the last that was seen of her there. Pulitzer awoke in the morning to find himself alone. He remarked to other boarders that he could not imagine what had become of his wife, but he did not show great perturbation until yesterday morning, when he went early to Police Headquarters and caused a general alarm to be sent out for the woman, giving her full description. He gained his first clew from an evening newspaper in which he saw that an unidentified woman had been found drowned in New Jersey.

About 10:30 o'clock last night Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City notified Detective Headquarters here that the body had been identified by Pulitzer as that of his wife. Chief Murphy asked that the local police co-operate with the police of Jersey City. Capt. Titus detailed Detectives Barnett, Becker, Carey, and Oppenheimer on the case. Becker was sent to Jersey City, while Carey and Barnett went at once to the Forty-sixth Street house. In the rooms of the Pulitzers they opened a trunk, but would not say what their search revealed.

Pulitzer was brought to Police Headquarters in this city shortly before two o'clock this morning by Detective Becker. The Sergeant in charge said that while Pulitzer was not under arrest he would be detained at Headquarters all night for the reason that he was the last man who had seen the woman alive.

Mrs. Pulitzer is said to have met a woman Tuesday night, and last night the same woman is believed to have been at the house. The police are supposed to know who she is, but considerable mystery seems to be thrown about her. Mrs. Pulitzer after leaving was traced as far as Sixth Avenue, where she generally bought fruit at the corner of Forty-sixth Street at a stand.

Chief of Detectives Titus, at the request of Chief Murphy of Jersey City, placed detectives on the case last night. Detectives Barnett and Carey, about midnight, went to the house and searched the rooms of the Pulitzers, but reported that they had found nothing calculated to throw any light upon the murder mystery.

RIG MISSING FROM NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Weights similar to the one attached to the body of the woman found in the Morris Canal are used in this city by Michael A. Mullen, a livery stable keeper, of 261 Washington Street. All his horse weights are stamped as is the one found with the body, and all weigh twenty pounds. It is believed one of them is missing. So is a horse and runabout. It is a rule of the stable never to allow a rig out without one of the weights and the attending tie strap. Michael J. Mullen, son of Mr. Mullen, who let the rig which is missing, is out of town to-night, so it cannot be learned if he gave a strap and weight with the rig.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, about twenty-three years of age, with smooth face, light hair, and light complexion, and about 5 feet 4 inches in height, called at the Mullen stable. He asked for a light rig. He gave his name as M. Shuman of Forest and Freeman Streets, South Orange. There is no such address in South Orange, but there are Freeman and Forest Streets in Orange Valley. The man does not live in that vicinity, apparently, nor do the streets intersect.

Michael J. Mullen caused a small bay horse to be hitched to a black runabout with red gear and solid rubber tires. The harness was black and the reins tan. The rig was to be returned last night at six o'clock. It is now thirty hours later and no trace of the rig has been obtained, although at eight o'clock last night a general alarm was sent out all over the State and to New York when the time for which the rig had been hired elapsed and it was found there was no such corner as that where the young man claimed he lived.

The police of this city have sent out a second alarm for the rig and the man who hired it, hoping that might throw some light on the canal mystery.

NEW SOLUTION FOR THE FRIAR PROBLEM.

Americans to be Substituted for Those in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The visit of the Most Rev. Thos. Rodriguez, C. S. A., of Rome, to America as Prior General of the Order of St. Augustine has resulted in an effort on the part of the authorities to solve the Philippines friar question. Most of the friars on the islands are Augustinians. They are to be supplanted, if it is found practicable, by American priests of the order. Two American priests, the first to go, will leave for Manila next week. If they meet with success others will soon follow.

The pioneers of this new policy are the Rev. J. O'Mahoney of Lawrence, Mass., and the Rev. J. McErlain of Villa Nova College. They have been ordered to the Philippines at the request of Father Rodriguez, by the Rev. M. J. Geraghty, provincial of the order in America. This was first made known to-day at the celebration of the feast of St. Thomas at Villa Nova College, but Father Rodriguez, it is said, determined upon the policy of the substitution of Americans for Spanish friars a week or more ago, after consultation with Father O'Reilly in Lawrence.

Father O'Reilly was one of the two Augustinians deputized by the council held in Villa Nova, in July, to confer with President Roosevelt on the Philippine question. It is believed that he made known to the Prior General of the order what the President said on the matter to the deputization.

"Father Rodriguez requested me to send these priests," said Father Geraghty today, "as a tentative move in this matter. Their mission is a test, for it depends on the success with which they meet, whether or not others will follow."

In his address to the Prior General, among other things, Father Geraghty said:

"We realize that your heart, most reverend Father, is quietly bleeding for your persecuted and struggling children in other lands. Knowing my brethren in this province as well as I do, I am but echoing their sentiments when in their name I say that you and our brethren elsewhere may be assured of our sincerest sympathy, fraternal love, and hearty co-operation. Be pleased, our most reverend Father, to tell our brethren, wherever storm threatens to overwhelm them, that there is not a single Augustinian in the American province who would not share with them food or shelter or any of the bounties which a merciful God has given us as our inheritance."

Father Delury, President of Villa Nova, followed. In the course of his remarks he said:

"At this time, when our brethren, your sons and countrymen, are passing through a serious crisis which calls for a most lively faith, stout hearts, and heroic deeds, we wish to assure you that, though citizens of the United States of America, we are in sympathy and in aim one with them. All Americanism is of that lofty character that we are not the tools of partisanship, and the smoke arising in the battle waged against our brethren has neither dimmed our vision nor weakened our courage.

"We say to them, through you, that the Catholics in America, loyal to their country as Catholics always are, supremely loyal and preeminently devoted to their holy faith and to their priesthood, and are ever conscious and proud of the matchless deeds of the Augustinian friars in the Philippine Islands and hence ever ready to come to their rescue in the hour of need."

Both clergymen chosen are distinguished and able members of the order. They were selected from among about a dozen volunteers who offered their services to the Prior General in case he needed American Augustinians for the Philippines.

"We go there to carry out the programme which has been decided on by the Prior General," said Father O'Mahoney this afternoon. "We are fully cognizant of the great work done by the friars of our and other orders in the Philippines, and go to them as brothers working in the same cause. We have no idea how long we will remain or how many American Augustinians will be sent to the islands."

The Rev. P. I. O'Hare of Brooklyn, N. Y., a secular priest, paid a high tribute to the Augustinian Order.

A banquet was held in the afternoon, and to-night the students tendered the Prior General a reception.

MGR. O'REILLY'S JUBILEE.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly celebrated the completion of sixty years in the priesthood to-day with a diamond jubilee, features of which were a solemn high mass in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at which a special Papal benediction was bestowed by the Rev. Father McGean of St. Peter's Church, in Manhattan, and a banquet in the afternoon in the rectory.

Monsignor O'Reilly is 86 years old and though apparently very feeble seemed greatly pleased. His steps were assisted by two priests as he took his place in the church. The officers of the mass were Mgr. Edwards, New York celebrant; the Rev. John J. McNamee, Mount St. Vincent, deacon; the Rev. Joseph F. Campbell, Port Richmond, subdeacon, and the Rev. John J. Fullam, of Yonkers, master of ceremonies.

Monsignor O'Reilly was ordained Sept. 11, 1842. He celebrated his golden jubilee in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, ten years ago, when he was promoted to be Prothonotary Apostolic. He was the Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment during the civil war and also enjoys the distinction of being godfather of the young King of Spain.

STEAMBOAT PAINE BROKE DOWN

One hundred and twenty-five passengers who left this city yesterday afternoon for Bridgeport, Conn., on board the steamboat William G. Paine of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company were landed in the evening at City Island, whence they continued their trip by rail.

The steamboat had one of her paddle wheels broken at 4:40 P. M. when off Matinicock Point, L. I. She was towed by the Stamford propeller Perry C. Van Wyck to City Island. Capt. Weatherwax of the Paine believes the paddle wheel had a flaw.

The Charles L. Fair Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald late yesterday afternoon, on the application of the law firm of Jay & Candler, granted letters testamentary to Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt, the wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on the estate in this State of her brother, Charles L. Fair, who was killed in an automobile accident, together with his wife, in France a month ago.

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PEARY FAILED TO REACH THE POLE

Continued from Page 1.

been seen with two horns was shot by one of Peary's Eskimos at Cape Sabine.

LIEUT. PEARY'S REPORT.

Lieut. Peary sent the following report to the Peary Arctic Club:

"Left at Erik Harbor, on the Ellesmere coast, Aug. 29. The party reached Fayer Harbor Sept. 16, crossing Roose Bay partly by sledge and partly by boat, then walking across Bedford Pim Sound. About a week later my Eskimos began to fall sick, not one escaping. By Nov. 19 six adults and one child were dead, nearly all the others very weak, but out of danger.

"Early in January Eskimos came across from Anvilik, bringing news of the ravages of a fatal epidemic through the tribe. Word was sent back by these scouts for as many of the survivors as could come to me, and by the end of the month they began arriving. In February a large depot of dog food was established near Cape Louis Napoleon, some sixty miles north of Sabine. On March 3 my advance party of six sledges, in charge of Henson, left for Conger. March 6 started with the main party of sixteen sledges, leaving Percy in charge at Payer Harbor. Conger was reached in twelve marches, arriving within an hour or two of the advance party. My supporting party of Eskimos returning from Conger brought down the instruments, chronometers, and arctic library. Eight marches more took us to Cape Hecla. The north end of Robinson Channel was all open across to the Greenland coast, lakes of water extending northward as far as could be seen from Black Cape and Cape Ransome. From Hecla another supporting party returned.

"April 1 started northward over the Polar Sea with Henson, four Eskimos, and six sledges. Old floes covered deep with snow and intersected with rubble ridges and lanes of young ice, were encountered from the moment we left the ice foot, the same kind of traveling, except the lanes of young ice, as found by the English expedition of 1876.

"After six marches, open leads, floes in motion were encountered. Two natives were sent back. As we advanced the floes became smaller, the pressure ridges on a grander scale, and the open leads more frequent. Each day's march was more perilous, and our general course deflected west by the character of the ice.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GO FURTHER.

"Finally, at 84.17 N. latitude, northwest of Hecla, the polar pack became impracticable and further efforts to advance were given up.

"New leads and pressure ridges, with foggy weather, made our return in some respects more trying than the advance. Hecla was regained April 29, and Conger May 5. Leaving Conger May 5, Cape Sabine was reached on the 15th. A few days later went north as far as Cape Louis Napoleon to complete the survey of Bobbit Bay, returning the 1st of June. A proposed trip across Ellesmere land westward was prevented by open water in Buchanan Bay.

"The ice broke up earlier than in 1901, and Payer Harbor was blockaded almost continuously.

"The Windward bored her way through the ice and entered the harbor the morning of Aug. 5, and got out again the same afternoon with scarcely fifteen minutes to spare before the harbor was closed by the ice. Forcing our way across Smith Sound, my Eskimos, with their belongings, were landed in Inglefield Gulf. Several days were devoted to hunting walrus, then the Windward started south, reaching and leaving Cape York the afternoon of Aug. 28.

"Calling at Godhaven, Greenland, and Cape Haven, Baffin Land, the Windward arrived at Chateau Bay, Labrador, Sept. 14, and sent dispatches. The Summer voyage has been without mishap, and the Windward, with her engines, has made as good time as the larger and more powerful ships that have been going north the past ten years.

"The year at Payer Harbor was passed comfortably, though an anxious strain caused by the ravages of disease among my faithful people was not light. Food was abundant, and our supply of musk ox and deer meat continued throughout the year. The northern sledge trip in the Spring was arduous, but not marked by special exposure, suffering, or danger, more than is necessarily incidental to serious arctic work.

"Equipment and personnel were satisfactory, and further advance was vetoed by insuperable natural conditions. The Windward has on board the instruments, chronometers, and arctic library abandoned by the Greely expedition, and numerous specimens of natural history, bear, musk ox, reindeer, and walrus skins. The skeleton of a two-horned warwhal, a rare arctic specimen; also living specimens of musk ox, walrus, arctic hare, and Eskimo dog are on board.

"The anchor and chain lost by Erik last Summer are on board. The Fram left Godhaven about Aug. 20, bound home. She has been in Somer Sound, whence, it is understood, explorations were made to the northwest. One death (a fireman) is reported since. Others on board said to be well. The little schooner Forget Me Not, which was caught in the ice at Cape Haven last year, is now on her way to St. John."

Lieut. Peary will start for New York tomorrow, and the Windward will probably go to Newfoundland for the Winter.

RECEPTION TO PEARY.

The citizens of Sydney gave Lieut. Peary a public reception in Alexandra Hall this evening. Mayor Crow presided and addressed to Lieut. Peary an eloquent speech commendatory of his work, to which the explorer made a brief but effective response. "God Save the King" and "America" were sung by the audience, after which many of those present were presented to Lieut. Peary.

Lieut. Peary has received an invitation from the Scottish Geographical Society to visit Edinburgh and receive a gold medal, its highest honor. He has also been elected an honorary Fellow of the National Geographic Society, whose headquarters are at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Peary said to-night:

"I have naturally taken a keen interest in arctic exploration. Like my husband, I have been cured of the arctic fever to some extent, but it still runs in my veins. This has been, I think, my last voyage north, for my husband will not likely make another trip in search of the pole. I do not know whether I should accompany him or not if he did, but I think that I would."

LIEUT. PEARY'S POLAR WORK.

Lieut. Peary, while he failed to reach the North Pole, as he set out to do, it is believed has contributed as much to the fund of knowledge about the frozen North, and sacrificed as much in the cause as any living Arctic explorer.

Lieut. Peary's work in the North covers a period of almost one full score of years. In 1886, when exploration in Greenland had been immensely stimulated through the trips of Prof. A. E. Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer who later discovered the northeast passage, and through that of Fritjof Nansen, Lieut. Peary undertook an exploration to Greenland, and accomplished more than either of the eminent Scandinavians.

In that year Lieut. Peary, starting from Disco, succeeded in making has way fifty miles inland on the ice cap, while Nansen, the one of his predecessors who had done best, had only succeeded in reaching a point forty miles from the coast.

In 1891 Lieut. Peary wintered at McCormick Bay, in Greenland, and in the Spring of 1892 he again started across the inland ice. During the Summer of that year Lieut. Peary reached Independence Bay, 81 degrees 37 minutes north. In 1893 and in 1895 Lieut. Peary again made trips of extraordinary danger and difficulty to the interior of Greenland. In these trips he carried the latitude of the territory which had been explored 2 degrees further north and the longitude 15 degrees further west, considered a notable achievement. Lieut. Peary returned from the latter of these expeditions on Sept. 21, 1895.

GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

In May, 1896, Lieut. Peary made a very successful expedition to Greenland for the purpose of collecting natural history specimens. From this trip Lieut. Peary returned to Sydney, Cape Breton, in September of the same year.

In 1898 the explorer started on the trip from which he is now returning. While his former expeditions had been for the exploration of Greenland, he engaged in what was probably his last arctic trip with the avowed purpose of reaching the North Pole.

A NOTABLE DISCOVERY.

The most notable of these discoveries he accomplished when on May 8, 1900, accompanied by one white man and an Eskimo, he reached the northern extremity of Greenland, and rounding it by this means determined beyond a doubt that it was an island.

In Lieut. Peary's own estimation the most important results of his work in 1900 were:

To accomplish this purpose Lieut. Peary intended to establish a base of supplies as far north as possible on the west coast of Greenland, and to proceed from that point northward by sledge journeys to the pole.

His vessel, the Windward, left New York on July 2, 1898, and went to Sydney, Cape Breton, where Lieut. Peary joined the expedition.

In August Lieut. Peary reached Allman Bay, where his vessel became ice-bound for the period of a year. Part of this time was spent by Lieut. Peary in exploring the coast southwest of Allman Bay. During this period Lieut. Peary visited Fort Conger, and Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land, where the Greely expedition made its headquarters in 1881.

A period of several months followed, during which Lieut. Peary was incapacitated from active work. His feet had been badly frostbitten and the amputation of several toes was made necessary.

The three years which followed have been used by Lieut. Peary to the best advantage. He surveyed a part of the unknown coast of Melville Bay, on the west coast, and a series of other geographical discoveries which may serve to rectify earlier surveys and correct existing maps of Greenland.

"First—The rounding of the northern limit of the Greenland Archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably the most northerly land.

"Second—The highest latitude yet attained in the Western Hemisphere [83 degrees 50 north.]

"Third—The determination of the origin of the so-called paleocrystic ice, [floe bergs,] &c., &c.

Beside his exploration along the Greenland coast, Lieut. Peary has traveled 2,400 miles or more on the inland ice cap. He has made two trips across Grinnell Land, and contributed much to the knowledge of its shape and extent.

Lieut. Peary has been further north than any other American explorer. Besides being the pioneer explorer in extreme northern lands, his work has been considered more earnest and more useful than that of those whose only aim has been to reach the north pole.

In the task of approaching the north pole Lieut. Peary has been less successful than both the Duke of the Abruzzi, who reached 86 degrees 33 minutes north, and Explorer Nansen, who reached 86 degrees 14 minutes north. Lieut. Peary only succeeded in going as far north as 84 degrees 17 minutes.

LIEUT. PEARY PROMOTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The return of Lieut. Peary will be signalized by his prompt assignment to active duty. He entered the service in 1881 as a civil engineer, and, with the exception of four years' service in the Nicaragua survey, has spent the interval in arctic exploration.

He has during this time received successive promotions, and has now been promoted to the rank of Commander.

Peary's present leave of absence dates from May 1, 1897.

CASHIER UNDER ARREST.

John Selfridge of the Genesee Fruit Company, Accused of Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John Selfridge, cashier of the Genesee Fruit Company of New York city, was arrested at the hotel Midland in Madison street to-day at the request of the police of that city, on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that Selfridge "doctored" his monthly statements whereby the concern by which he was employed lost several thousand dollars.

Selfridge agreed to return to New York without papers. He says he is satisfied the charge made against him will not be proved. He told detective Thompson his downfall was chargeable to gambling at race tracks. Among his effects was a book of deposit with the Exchange National Bank of New York, showing $2,000 to his credit in that institution.

Hawes
$3 HATS
FALL STYLES
NOW ON SALE
[*Ladies' Trimmed Hats.*]
REGISTERED NO. 30,394
Hawes
NEW YORK.
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Broadway . . . Cor. 13th St.
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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Bargain Flashes
From the Live-Wire of Economy—
That makes to-day a brilliant money-saving occasion.

Taffeta Waist $2.98
Of black taffeta silk; cut on the most correct lines; made with fine cluster tuckings on the back and front and finished with crochet buttons, and a smart separate turn-over stock collar.

Women's Shoes $3
"Sterling" shoes made of the highest quality leathers—durable, yet soft and pliable. They have hand-sewed welts; come in 46 styles, all sizes and widths and all leathers, including the guaranteed "Ideal" kid and "Corona" colt skin. Equal in every way to $4 and $5 shoes.

Women's Gloves 69c
The smartest Fall fashions—just received from the makers. Made of fine lambskin; every pair gussetted between the fingers; large white pearl clasps; guaranteed to fit perfectly; all colors including black and white; in every size; worth $1.

Flannelettes 11½c yd.
From 75 to 100 dainty designs and pretty colorings in all the newest sorts. Choose from the pretty light colors or the darker tints. The same grade is selling elsewhere at 15c per yard.

Linen Damask 29c yd.
Good, strong, serviceable linen damask; unbleached and specially good quality.

Writing Paper 12c lb.
One package of our "Rosedale" paper; velvet finish; two sizes; note and letter; colors, cream, azure and purple; value 25c. lb.
100 envelopes to match, 17c.

Books 12½c each.
Bound in cloth, printed on fine paper from good, clear type. These are from the Plaza Library, which contains over 400 works of the best known authors.
Admirable Lady Biddy Fane, by Barrett.
American Statesmen and Patriots.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, by Maclaren.
Beyond the City, by Conan Doyle.
Black Beauty, by Sewell.
Cast up by the Sea, by Baker.
Children of the Abbey, by Roche.
Christie Johnstone, by Reade.
Cosmopolis, by Bourget.
Cyrano de Bergerac, by Rostand.
Ernest Maltravers, by Bulwer.
Eugenie Grandet, by Balzac.
Firm of Girdlestone, by Doyle.
Forty-five Guardsmen, by Dumas.
French Revolution, by Carlyle.
From Out of the Gloom, by Braeme.
Greatest Thing in the World, by Drummond.
Hon. Mrs. Vereker, by Duchess.
House on the Marsh, by Warden.
Lady Hutton's Ward, by Braeme.
Last Days of Pompeii, by Bulwer.
Last Tenant, by Farjeon.
Margaret Maitland, by Oliphant.
Marriage at Sea, by Russell.
Marvel, by Duchess.
Memoirs of a Physician, by Dumas.
Micah Clarke, by Doyle.
Monk of Cruta, by Openheimer.
My Danish Sweetheart, by Russell.
Pelham, by Bulwer.
Queen's Necklace, by Dumas.

Walking Skirts $3.90
Of men's suiting, in snowflake and striped effects or plain melton. Black and white, blue and white, oxford, black or blue with stripe, and plain black and blue; seven gored, flaring shape, with slot seams; wide stitched facing on bottom; sizes 36 to 43 long; 22 to 34 waist bands.

Women's Fur Coats $25
Made of Atlas seal which so closely resembles Alaska seal, that 'twould take an expert to distinguish between them. Beautifully cut in the latest correct styles, perfect in fit and workmanship; lined throughout with Skinner's satin. Coats sold at $50 and $60 by others are no better than these.

Umbrellas $1.95
Of pure silk, 26 and 28 inch sizes for men and women; close roll; very stylish, with pretty handles of pearl and sterling, ivory and sterling, horn Dresden and fine wood; values up to $5.00

White Bed Spreads 79c.
Fine quality, full size, honeycomb design as well as crochet styles; would be good value at $1.25.

Table Cloths 39c.
Turkey red, with pretty designs in white; fast color; tea-table size.

Child's Hat 98c.
In blue, castor and cardinal scratch felt, with a smart rosette trimming of velvet. A very pretty and becoming hat for school wear.

Kitchen Needs.
Palm Leaf Knife Basket, 24c
Palm Leaf Table Mats, per set of 4, 29c
Nickel-Plated Crumb Tray and Scraper, 19c
Silexo Scouring Soap, 6 cakes for 10c
Clothes Wringer, family size, good quality, 98c
Universal Carpet Sweeper, the style formerly sold for $2.50, $1.46
Laundry Soap, such brands as Babbitt's, Fels-Naptha, Kirkman's, Borax, Colgate, Octagon, 7 cakes for 25c
Family Scale, made of sheet steel, will weigh to 24 lbs., with scoop, 79c
Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, size 7, 49c
No. 8, 59c
Umbrella Stands, made of tin, japanned and decorated, 29c
Dishpans, 10-quart size, 10c
Double Roasting Pan, made of superior quality sheet iron, size 11x16, 29c

Umbrella Stands $1.75.
Of glazed American pottery; pretty assorted colors.

Tea Sets $4.25.
Of German china, prettily decorated; gold edges; 56 pieces.

We require seven local stores—other makers one—perhaps two. The majority of people know Young's Hats. When the rest do, we'll have to increase our number of stores.

199 Broadway, near Dey.
290 Broadway, near Duane.
605-609 Broadway, cor. Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th.
1197 Broadway, near 28th.
1359 Broadway, near 30th.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Derbys $3.00 & $4.00
Alpines $3.00 & $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 & $6.00

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

CANTRELL
BOOT MAKER.
25 West 23d Street,
3 Doors West of Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Special opportunity to purchase first-class footwear at extremely low prices. About 2,000 pairs Women's and Children's Shoes (slightly irregular sizes) must be closed out immediately. **Note the Figures:**—Balance of Women's Extra Fine French Patent Leather and fine Kid, Oxford and Colonial Ties (turns and welts), merged into three great lots, **$1.69, $2 39** and **$2.69**; real value $3.50 and $5.00. More than 1,000 pairs Women's Hand Welted Button and Laced Boots in French patent Leather and costly Kids adapted to fall and winter wear, reduced to one uniform price, **$2.69.** These are our $5.00 and $6.00 qualities. Magnificent lot Women's French Patent Leather and highest grade Kid (hand-sewed turns), mixed assortment in Button and Lace Boots, with **high French heels**, cut price **$3.50**. Always sold by us at $6.00 and upward. **School Shoes** at the maker's cost—best made. Boys' (heeled), all sizes, **$2.50.** Boys' (spring heels), all sizes, **$2.00.** Misses' (spring heels), all sizes, **$2.00.** Children's (spring heels), all sizes, **$1.50.**
MEN'S SHOES—In this department we carry the **celebrated Graham Shoes** of Boston, well known among the best makers of high grade work. Prices, $5, $6 and $7. **OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 6 P. M.**

TO RAISE RAILROAD TRACKS.

Elevation of Vast Network in Chicago Is Reported Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Elevation of the vast network of railroad tracks between Canal Street and Western Avenue, in some places covering a belt half a mile wide, is now assured, according to information which has reached Superintendent John O'Neill of the Track Elevation Bureau.

Jesse Barton, solicitor for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, says the company will accept the ordinance passed by the Council.

This, Mr. O'Neill asserts, also presages the acceptance of the measure by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, and the elevation of eighty-one miles of track at a cost of $3,000,000.

RICE ESTATE ADMINISTRATORS.

Appointed by Surrogate Fitzgerald Under the Will of 1896.

William M. Rice, J

WOODRUFF OPPOSED TO GEORGE R. SHELDON

Lieutenant Governor Wants Col. Dike Named.

Friends of Senators Slater and Elsberg Organizing Against Gibbs—Chairman Morris to Fight Alexander T. Mason.

There is a possibility of a revolt in the State Republican Convention against the agreement reached by the Republican leaders at their recent conference in this city to give the nomination for Lieutenant Governor to George R. Sheldon. The sweeping victory won by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in the Brooklyn primaries led to talk in Brooklyn yesterday that the Kings County delegation would demand his renomination. When these reports reached the ears of Mr. Woodruff he expressed the hope that the Kings County delegation would take no such action, but at the same time declared himself in favor of Norman S. Dike, the present Sheriff of Kings, for the nomination.

The suggestion of Mr. Dike for the second place on the State ticket was not taken seriously by the Republican politicians of Manhattan. They freely expressed the opinion that Mr. Dike's candidacy was merely a cloak for a movement to bring about the renomination of Mr. Woodruff.

Reports from up the State yesterday were to the effect that the friends of Senator Frank Higgins do not acquiesce in the programme to have the nomination for Lieutenant Governor go to Mr. Sheldon. Senator Higgin's friends are saying that, inasmuch as the tax rate is to be made one of the chief issues of the campaign, Mr. Higgins ought to receive recognition at the hands of the Convention, since he, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was entitled to a considerable part of the credit for the legislation, which is relied upon to gain popular approval for the State administration.

It is undoubtedly true that the friends of Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Higgins are testing the sentiment of the Republicans of the State on the nomination of Mr. Sheldon, and if sufficient opposition to Senator Platt's choice can be developed, an open attempt to defeat him in the Convention will be made. But as Gov. Odell, as well as Senator Platt, is said to be committed to Mr. Sheldon's selection, the general opinion is that the convention will conclude to accept him. No objection is urged against Mr. Sheldon, except that his selection is an arbitrary act on the part of the leaders of the State organization and not in response to any sentiment in the State.

The bad feeling in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Assembly Districts over the alleged interference of National Committeeman Gibbs with the politics of these districts appears to be growing in intensity. Both parties to the squabble are indulging in plain language, and even making threats. Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee, who was refused a place on the primary ticket of the Twenty-ninth District because of his alleged alliance with Gibbs to bring about the defeat of Senator Elsberg for renomination, now declares that he is against Elsberg in earnest. He favors Assemblyman Weekes for the nomination. Moreover, Mr. Morris says that he purposes from this time on to conduct an open fight with Alexander T. Mason, the leader of the Twenty-ninth, for the control of the district.

In the Thirty-first District Senator Slater's friends are organizing to resent Mr. Gibbs's alleged interference. If Senator Slater is not renominated trouble is threatened. As the district is close, the disturbance is causing some apprehension among the Republican leaders. The story of Gibbs's alleged interference as told by the friends of Senator Slater is this:

Early in the Spring, Slater, it is said, received assurances from all quarters that there would be no opposition to his renomination. He then went to Europe. While he was away, Harvey D. Andrews, who is a clerk in the Custom House, and who, it is said, owes his appointment to Gibbs, announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the new Seventeenth District. Andrews is a resident of the same Assembly district as Slater, the Thirty-first, and as it would not be good politics to give both the Congressional and Senatorial nomination to the same Assembly district, Andrews's candidacy was regarded as an attempt to undermine Slater. It is charged by Slater that this was the purpose of it. If Gibbs should succeed in carrying out his plan of nominating Andrews for Congress and thereby destroying Slater's chances for the Senate, he would be able also to have a friend of his nominated for the Senate from one of the other Assembly districts which comprise the Nineteenth Senatorial, as both the leaders of the other two districts are friends of his. He also would make sure, it is said, of two delegates to the National Convention two years from now.

Senator Elsberg's friends say that the same game was attempted in his district, the plan being to run Chairman Morris for Congress, and through his candidacy beat Senator Elsberg for renomination. But the alleged plan failed in the Twenty-ninth, Elsberg's friends being so strong that they were able to prevent Mr. Morris from even obtaining a place on the county ticket. Senator Slater's friends are confident that Mr. Gibbs's so-called interference in the politics of the Thirty-first Assembly District will meet with as severe a rebuke as that which his alleged plan to interfere in the Twenty-ninth received.

The Republican County Committee met last night in the Charities Building Assembly Hall. Chairman Morris presided. There was no business before the meeting and the session did not last five minutes.

WOODRUFF FOR HARMONY.

Decision to Renominate Senator Marshall in Order to Conciliate the Atterbury Forces.

What was regarded by local Republicans as an important and interesting move on the part of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in connection with his aim to bring about peace and harmony between the Atterbury forces and the regulars in the Seventeenth Assembly District, where the organization leaders have been most strongly opposed, was taken yesterday afternoon, when it was determined that Senator Henry Marshall, one of Walter B. Atterbury's chief supporters, should have a renomination for the upper house at Albany.

Because of his earnest support of Mr. Atterbury in the recent primary fight some of the anti-Atterbury Republicans had been opposed to the renomination of Senator Marshall in the Eighth Senate District, which includes the Seventeenth Assembly District. This faction argued that their victory in the primaries would be in a measure barren were they obliged to support Senator Marshall, who was against them in the fight.

The fate of Senator Marshall was discussed at a conference between Mr. Woodruff, Col. Dady, and the organization leaders of the Eighth District held at the Republican Headquarters late yesterday afternoon. After a long talk on the matter it was decided that because of Senator Marshall's record at Albany, his services to the party, and the probability that his renomination would go a long way toward bringing about harmony among the warring Republicans in the district, he should be renamed for the Senate. This action of the organization leaders was generally commended last night among the followers of Mr. Atterbury and Senator Marshall, and it was believed that it would, in a considerable measure at least, have the effect desired.

STANCHFIELD'S COMMENT ON COLER'S CANDIDACY.

The Nominee of 1900 and Congressman McClellan Emphasize the Tariff Issue.

J. B. Stanchfield was at the Hoffman House last evening, and had an interview with Bird S. Coler. The meeting between Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Coler led to the report that Mr. Stanchfield, when the proper time came, would announce himself for Coler. Mr. Stanchfield said he thought Mr. Coler would make a strong candidate. It is now pretty generally conceded in Democratic circles that Mr. Coler will be the nominee of the party for Governor.

Mr. Stanchfield said the Democratic situation up the State was far more satisfactory than it was two years ago, when he made his race for Governor.

"If the Democrats will only get together this year, we will win," he said. "There is some division still existing over the Kansas City platform, but the tariff issue is now looming up, and there is a strong probability that we will go to the polls with a united party. The declination of Speaker Henderson to accept a renomination because he could not indorse the movement in his party for tariff revision, undoubtedly has been helpful to us. Without question, the issue for the Democratic Party to make is 'tariff for revenue only.'"

"Is there any talk up the State about keeping Devery out of the convention?"

"I have heard some comment on the subject. I suppose the convention could keep him out by brute force if it saw fit, but I do not know that the attempt to do so will be made."

Congressman George B. McClellan, speaking yesterday about the declination of Speaker Henderson to accept a renomination, said: "Mr. Henderson's action will undoubtedly bring the tariff issue to the front. If we had spent more time in the last Congress discussing the tariff and less to criticising our soldiers at the front the party would be in better shape to-day than it is."

THE MAYOR'S TALK ABOUT THE CITY'S POOR.

Larger Appropriations for Food and Clothing—Saving Bread by Cutting Thin Slices.

Mayor Low gave out his seventh weekly "talk" yesterday, his subject being the city's poor. He said that during the past twenty-five years there has been a great improvement in the care of the helpless persons in the community. Discussing the needs of the city, he said:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in revising the budget last Spring, agreed unanimously upon propositions that, when it came to increasing the budget and issuing bonds, whatever else it did or did not do, it would do everything in its power for the schools, for the sick, and for the city's poor. For the schools because a year of schooling lost by a child is a loss that can never be made good; for the sick because they suffer, and for the city's poor because they are helpless and can do nothing for themselves.

"Acting under these considerations, the board authorized an issue of bonds for school buildings, amounting to $6,000,000. This is only $1,200,000 less than was granted in the last two years put together. It largely increased the appropriations for the maintenance, and care of hospitals, and made generous provision for their enlargement and the improvement of their plants. It increased by $200,000 the appropriation for the supplies for the Department of Public Charities, so that the inmates of the almhouse and the hospitals under the care of this department might be properly fed and clothed."

The Mayor discussed the diet of the inmates of the almshouse during the prior administration, and showed how the inmates had to live on small allowances of food. He repeated the statements in the report of Commissioner Folks concerning the present diet in the hospitals and almshouses. He told how Commissioner Folks has saved the city thousands of pounds of bread, by having the slices cut thin in city institutions instead of very thick, as under the Tammany régime. The establishment of the special hospital for consumptives was discussed.

The Mayor announced that next week he would discuss the decision of the present administration to assess real estate at its full value.

CITIZENS' UNION ADDRESS.

Appeal to Republican and Democratic Conventions for Home Rule.

The Citizens' Union has sent a communication to the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Committees inclosing an address to be presented to both conventions. In its address the Union asks the conventions for a definite expression of opinion in the platforms adopted upon the following propositions:

I. Home Rule in Taxation.—That is, the right of our city to decide what class or classes of property shall be taxed for local purposes.

II. Home Rule in City Service.—By granting to the city the authority, where now denied it, to own and control or operate all extensions of public utilities, and to acquire on equitable terms, as its financial condition shall permit, those already alienated in order that the city's franchise wealth may be conserved and ultimately redeemed.

III. Home Rule in Labor for the City.—That is, such constitutional amendment as shall permit the city to prescribe that labor employed upon its public works, whether directly or under contract, shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages for an eight-hour day.

IV. Such constitutional amendment as shall exclude from the computation of the city's debt as constitutionally limited, a conservative portion—at least two-thirds—of outstanding indebtedness incurred for property, the net annual income from which shall equal 3 per cent. upon the cost.

V. Such improvement of the Erie Canal as shall provide water transportation between New York City and Buffalo sufficient to maintain the pre-eminence of the Port of New York.

Dr. David J. Hill a Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18.—First Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. David J. Hill, will go from Monroe County as a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. He will head the delegation of thirty. Though now in Washington, Dr. Hill is still counted as a resident of the Sixth Ward of this city.

Cayuga Republican Nominations.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Republicans of the Second Cayuga District to-day renominated Charles J. Hewitt for Assembly. Congressman Payne, Dr. Van Buskirk, Assemblyman Hewitt, Emmett Rhodes, George S. Fordyce, and E. R. Rounds were chosen State delegates. Congressional, Senatorial, and Judicial delegates were instructed respectively for Payne, Wilcox, and Werner.

Nominated in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—Approximately complete returns of Tuesday's Republican primaries from the districts heretofore doubtful show that the contest in the Third resulted in favor of Charles R. Davis of St. Peter, and in the Sixth C. B. Buckman of Little Falls secured the nomination. O. J. Volstad of Granite Falls has defeated M. J. Dowling by several hundred votes. In the Ninth Halvor Steenerson of Crookston has won by more than 400 plurality.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

PENNSYLVANIA—Twentieth District, ex-Judge William McLean, Democrat.

NEW JERSEY—Fourth District, Col. Lewis Perrine, Democrat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—First District, Cyrus A. Sulloway, Republican, renominated.

TEXAS—Third District, Judge J. G. Russell, Democrat.

WISCONSIN—Eighth District, Thomas H. Patterson, Democrat.

MARYLAND—Fourth District, Charles R. Schirm, Republican.

KENTUCKY—Sixth District, Leslie T. Applegate, Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA—Fourth District, A. Raymond Raff, Democrat; Twenty-second District, Charles M. Heineman, Democrat; Twenty-third District, O. W. Kennedy, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA—Fourteenth District, Col. James West, Democrat; Seventeenth District, I. H. Huber, Democrat; Eighteenth District, Benjamin L. Forster, Democrat.

Injunction to Prevent Prize Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Judge Field, in the Jefferson Circuit Court, to-night granted the injunction prayed for by State's Attorney General Pratt to prevent the contest between Terry McGovern and Young Corbett, scheduled for next Monday night. The attorneys for the Southern Athletic Club will apply to the Court of Appeals to-morrow for a dissolution of the injunction, and a decision in this matter is expected by noon.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will Sunday contain many features of peculiar and timely interest. Order it in advance from the newsdealer, so as to be sure of getting it.—Adv.

EAST ORANGE REFORMERS

Citizens' Union Meeting Nominates a Local Ticket.

Lawyer Edward K. Sumerwell Selected as Candidate for Mayor—Purpose of the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 18.—More than 1,000 persons, including quite a sprinkling of ladies, gathered in Commonwealth Hall here to-night and nominated a city ticket, with which those associated with the recently organized Citizens' Union hope to drive from power the representatives of the Republican machine, who are alleged to have so long mismanaged the affairs of the municipality. East Orange has a voting population of about 4,000, with a normal Republican majority.

Archer Brown, who presided, in opening the meeting said:

"I am glad to see some of my Democratic friends in the audience, and, while we may not agree on the questions of expansion, the tariff, the trusts, and the like, we are united in the belief that a city's business should be conducted on business principles. The danger spots of the country are in the cities, and if we keep the cities clean, the rest of the country can well take care of itself."

George H. Austin detailed the history of the Citizens' Union, and concluded by nominating Edward K. Sumerwell for Mayor.

Thomas R. Creed seconded the nomination, as also did Mr. Brown and Mr. Sumerwell, who was conducted to the stage by Dr. A. A. Boyer and Oliver D. G. Vanderbilt, after he had been nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Sumerwell, in accepting the nomination, said he appreciated it all the more because it came unsolicited, and because he believed the nomination equivalent to an election under the circumstances. He was unpledged, had no obligations to fill, no hobbies to ride, no grievances to reduce, and knew no master save the Citizens' Union and its principles.

The following ticket was then nominated, and the vacancies will be filled by the Executive Committee, of which George H. Austin is Chairman:

Councilmen—First Ward, —; Second Ward, FARNHAM YARDLEY; Third Ward, SANFORD E. COBB; Fourth Ward, —; Fifth Ward, —.

Assessor—D. C. WHITMAN.

Board of Education—First Ward, the Rev. DAVID O. IRVING; Second Ward, Mrs. JAMES S. ALEXANDER; Third Ward, —; Fourth Ward, Mrs. JULIET C. CUSHING; Fifth Ward, —.

The opinion prevails that the Democrats will indorse the nominations of the Citizens' Union, while the Republicans are expected to renominate Mayor Edward E. Bruen.

Mr. Sumerwell is a lawyer, with offices at 35 Nassau Street, New York City. He was born in Covington, Ky., moved to Kansas City, where he practiced law, and went to New York about ten years ago. He has made his home in East Orange since 1894.

In its declaration of principles announced to-night, the Citizens' Union says it is a people's movement, designed to promote the cause of good local government. It aims to secure the following reforms:

First—Improved sidewalks; better paving; an efficient engineering corps.

Second—A scientific treatment of the franchise question; no perpetual franchises; no free gifts; no special favors.

Third—A municipal water plant, with an abundant supply of pure water at moderate price.

Fourth—More efficient police protection.

Fifth—The best methods in the collection and disbursement of public moneys, with explicit statements thereof for public information.

Sixth—Better treatment in the matter of parks and parkways.

Seventh—Protection from contagious diseases by the erection of an isolation hospital, and thorough sanitary precautions, especially in view of the failure of recent negotiations with neighboring communities.

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES.

Regular Republicans Choose Representatives to State Convention with Little Friction.

Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention of the party were held by the Republicans last night in the twenty-one Assembly Districts of Kings County. The regular organization having been generally and decisively victorious in the primaries on Tuesday, the delegation chosen last night to represent Kings at Saratoga was selected with comparatively little friction. The following were the delegates chosen:

First District—Michael J. Dady, D. Harry Raiston, Norman Dike, John Hill Morgan, Robert F. Downing, and William Mann.

Second District—William J. Beatty, Frank J. Partridge, and Joseph Bellwood.

Third District—W. C. Hanton, James J. Mullen, and Stephen G. Patterson.

Fourth District—George H. Roberts, Jr., William Berri, Frederick Davis, Thomas H. Mosscrop, Albert Hodges, David S. Stewart, E. N. Travis, and Thomas W. Butts.

Fifth District—Alfred D. Hobley, John Drescher, Jr., Peter Heff, Andrew D. Baird, Frank Sperry, William Kramer, and Frank Owens.

Sixth District—Frederick H. Schroeder, Lewis Beer, Simon Ash, J. Harry Waite, R. E. Jackson, and Thomas J. Allinson.

Seventh District—M. E. Campbell, Antonio Madeo, Frank R. Dickey, F. E. Van Duzen, Robert D. Kirby, E. G. Salisbury, Thomas L. Dowling, and James D. Connell.

Eighth District—Jacob Brenner, George B. Forrester, and James E. McEvoy.

Ninth District—Michael J. Wheeler, James E. McKenna, and Gustave J. Drichman.

Tenth District—William E. Phillips, Alexander Robb, T. Alfred Vernon, William R. Fagin, O. E. Houghton, and Eugene F. O'Connor.

Eleventh District—Timothy L. Woodruff, Frank J. Gardner, Waldo R. Blackwell, George H. Watson, Lucien D. Bayils, Charles T. Quick, and J. T. Sullivan.

Twelfth District—Charles S. Devoy, Edward L. Candee, W. K. Cleverley, John D. Gunther, Charles P. Bible, G. H. Greenia, and William Hennessay.

Thirteenth District—Philip T. Williams, E. H. Hazelwood, Samuel Peace, Herman Schmidt, John W. Gerhardt, and John J. Quinlan.

Fourteenth District—George H. Nason, Robert Daly, and William Gordon.

Fifteenth District—Harry Jacquillard, Louis J. Altkrug, Frederick Williams, and Henry Luchesi.

Sixteenth District—Robert A. Sharkey, Richard M. Bennett, Gustave C. Weber, Henry Weisman, George Warren, Charles Fox, William L. Extance, Jacob Neu, and George Serenbetz.

Seventeenth District—John Wirth, Daniel Wilkes, Gerard B. Van Wart, Charles Houghtaling, William Barthman, William Kirby, A. L. Baron, Louis Suazez, and Albert A. Wray.

Eighteenth District—F. J. H. Kraeke, Ashley W. Cole, William J. Kaiser, Ernest Nathan, Levi N. Naylor, James McInnes, William Hemstreet, Charles J. Williams, and Jacob D. Remsen.

Nineteenth District—Charles J. Haubert, Francis S. Williams, George Senn, and Frank Schulz.

Twentieth District—John K. Neal, John G. Deubert, George England, Andrew Lemon, Frank Bennett, William Pendry, Joseph Chickering, and Jonas M. Farrington.

Twenty-first District—William Watson, Charles Westerfield, Joseph H. Adams, C. H. Francisco, C. Lang, A. H. Ruggles, C. C. Law, and E. F. Distler.

SUFFOLK'S TWO CONVENTIONS.

Democrats Send Hill Delegates to State Convention—Action of Republicans.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 18.—Both Republican and Democratic Conventions were held here this evening. The Republicans named delegates to the Congressional Convention of the First District. The delegates are not united on a candidate, and may not present a candidate, but possibly may unite upon Dr. Robinson, in which case his nomination will be urged. If Dr. Robinson is not nominated for Congress he will be named for Senator, in which Suffolk County joins with Richmond. All the delegates to the Senatorial Convention were also named. The delegate to the State Convention was not named, but he will probably be J. M. Belfort. The county ticket will be named later.

The Democrats elected representatives to the State Convention. They will be Henry A. Reeve, B. H. Brown, and H. L. Havens. They are all Hill men. The county ticket nominated was:

County Judge—JOSEPH WOOD.
District Attorney—ROBERT PELLETREAU.
County Treasurer—J. A. DAVIS.
Sheriff—FRANK CALL.
Assembly—First District, WILLIAM A. COCHRAN; Second District to be made later.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TVRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

THE WIGWAM'S LEADER.

Charles F. Murphy's Friends Declare He Will Be Elected Without Opposition To-day.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The question discussed yesterday was whether Charles F. Murphy would be made the sole leader of the Wigwam to replace the triumvirate of Messrs. Murphy, McMahon, and Haffen, who are now supposed to control the affairs of the organization. The followers of Charles F. Murphy declared that he would be elected without opposition. What power will be given to the new leader of Tammany Hall cannot be foretold until the resolution making him the leader is prepared.

The Murphy men claim twenty-six votes in the Executive Committee. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan appeared at Tammany Hall yesterday and he was treated as if he was the leader of the Wigwam. He sent for district leaders and they reported to him. He refused to say yesterday whether Charles F. Murphy would be elected in place of the triumvirate.

"WAKE" HELD FOR SHEEHAN.

Funereal Ceremonies at Devery's Pump Around a Coffin with Sheehan's Picture on It.

The youngsters of the Ninth District turned out in full force last night to celebrate Devery's victory. After marching around the district several times shouting in the wildest kind of a way they retired to an alley in West Twenty-ninth Street and held a council. Soon ten of them swung into Twenty-ninth Street with a black casket followed by several hundred others singing a dead march.

The boys proceeded through Twenty-eighth Street to Eighth Avenue until they reached the "pump." There they stopped and laid the casket on the sidewalk. Candles were brought forth, placed on the casket and lighted. On the top was pasted a picture of John C. Sheehan and a card which read, "We buried Sheehan and Goodwin September 16, 1902."

"Sheehan's in the cold, cold ground," sang the youngsters marching round the casket. "And what's the matter with Devery?" would be the rejoinder, with the usual "He's all right."

A great crowd gathered near the pump. Devery had disappeared. So had his followers who congregate around when he is not there. The police looked on in amazement, and finally they, too, disappeared. A little fellow with a business head took up a collection of pennies which he said was to pay for the cost of burial of the "dead Sheehan." He reaped a rich harvest. It could not be learned where the casket came from.

SKIPS A DEVERY PATROLMAN.

Commissioner Partridge Makes Thirty Roundsmen from Eligible List.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday promoted thirty patrolmen to be Roundsmen, taking the names in their regular order from the eligible list furnished him by the Civil Service Commission, with the exception of Michael Dempsey of the Old Slip Station, who was closely identified with Devery during a great part of his police career. Dempsey stood seventeenth on the list. He was a Detective Sergeant attached to Devery's office when the latter was Chief of Police.

"I skipped Dempsey's name because I was not altogether pleased with his record," said Col. Partridge. "He was a Roundsman once, and was reduced at a time when the law permitted such reduction without a trial. He was a Detective Sergeant for about a year, when the record shows that he was credited with only three arrests. I further found that for a long time he was on Devery's staff, and it is my opinion that the citizens of this city are not in the mood to see promotions made of men brought up in the Devery school of police duty."

DEVERY AND GOODWIN MEET.

Glare at Each Other in a Police Court, but Do Not Speak.

William S. Devery and Frank J. Goodwin, from whom the ex-Chief of Police wrested the Tammany Hall leadership of the Ninth Assembly District on Tuesday, fought a three hours' battle with their eyes in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, where they went to look after their constituents arrested for alleged illegal voting at the primary election.

Devery entered the court about 1:30 o'clock, and Goodwin a short time afterward. Both went behind the iron railing and took up positions in front of Magistrate Flammer's desk, Devery standing on the right side and Goodwin on the left. Neither showed any signs of knowing the other, and during the whole afternoon neither said a word, but they looked into each other's eyes in the strangest kind of way.

There were twenty-nine cases of illegal registration and voting up before Magistrate Flammer. Of these three were against followers of Devery and two against followers of Goodwin. The majority of the other alleged offenders were constituents of McDougall Hawkes and Charles A. Hess. Only two cases were disposed of, those of George Collins of 112 Seventh Avenue, and Nathan L. Glans of 244 Sixth Avenue, who were held in $2,000 bail each for trial for alleged violation of the primary law.

DEVERY MAN'S QUEER ACTIONS.

Young Orator Overcome by the Enthusiasm of the Campaign.

James Mulligan, who says he has no home, but has been a clerk in the Custom House, is in the Bellevue Hospital Pavilion for the Insane, having been overcome by enthusiasm over ex-Chief Devery in the campaign. He was one of Devery's speakers, and he says that Devery will be the next President.

Mulligan is twenty-two years of age, and of neat appearance, with a good voice for public speaking. He went into the campaign with such vigor that he wore himself out, and when Devery won on Tuesday night, Mulligan began to behave in a strange manner. He continued to address crowds for Devery.

In Eighth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, last night Mulligan began to tell the people that Devery was "the finest thing that ever came down the pike," and then rambled on. A policeman took him to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, whence he was sent to Bellevue, where he continued his harangue.

Democrats Name Col. Perrine.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Col. Lewis Perrine of this city was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District at a convention held at Flemington this afternoon. There was no opposing candidate. The district comprises the Counties of Mercer, Somerset, and Hunterdon, and, while a new district, is generally conceded to the Republicans. War on the trusts and a revised tariff were the principal recommendations contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

YOU WILL ENJOY AND APPRECIATE EVERY MOMENT OF YOUR VISIT HERE TO-DAY.

Truly a Feast of Values.

Just Make a Note of That.

WHAT a great Friday it will be! Ought, in fact, to be the liveliest Friday the store ever had in September. Everything augurs a day of wonderful busyness. Each of the 75 complete stores under this vast roof is as ready as ready can be with bright new Fall merchandise. The New Big Store is a brilliant picture of attractiveness. Come and look around; you'll enjoy yourself. There's so much that is new and worth seeing and knowing all about.

First Great Fall Sale

Well-Made Knit Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

Fine Merino and Wool Underwear from the best mills in this country and abroad. A single glance, a mere feel of the garment's texture, is sufficient to prove its excellence.

Every Price Is Really an Extraordinary Inducement.

All styles and sizes are shown in greatest variety. In fact, it is beyond all question the most representative gathering of trustworthy knit underwear ever brought to your attention at this season.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE OFFERINGS FOLLOWS:—

At 39c — Men's heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, pearl buttons, double sewn seams, natural colors, all sizes, 65c. quality.

At 98c — Men's pure Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, single or double-breasted, taped seams; $1.45 qualities.

At 35c — Children's Natural Wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, mostly all sizes; qualities up to 95c.

At 75c — Women's imported Swiss ribbed WOOL VESTS, long and short sleeves, high neck, all sizes, $1.25 quality.

At 75c — Women's woollen COMBINATION SUITS, high neck with long or short sleeves, knee or ankle lengths, natural and white, $1.50 quality, in all sizes.

At 79c — Women's pure natural wool Vests and Drawers, long or short sleeves; $1.45 quality.

At 39c — Women's fine Maco cotton fleeced Vests and Pants, silk finished; all sizes; 75c. quality.

At 79c — Men's fine Woollen Underwear in fall & winter weights, natural, scarlet and camel's hair color, broken lots, all sizes, qualities up to $1.95.

At 19c — Women's ribbed cotton fleeced Vests and Drawers, well finished, all sizes, 35c. quality.

At 19c — Children's ribbed Vests and Pants, natural colors, fleeced, double sewn seams, 50c. quality, all sizes.

(Main Floor, 18th St. Side, Centre.)

Upholstery Store.

Special News For To-day.

The special offering of Tapestry Portieres is by far the greatest of the season.

TABLE COVERS, reversible tapestry, with knotted tassel fringe, dining table size, $1.65 quality, each, 89

FOLDING SCREENS, covered with denims, cretonnes, burlaps and art cottons, 60 in. high:
Three Panels, $4.50 quality, each, 2.95
Four Panels, $6.00 quality, each, 3.95

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

300 pairs of extra quality Portieres; the very latest novelties; heavy L'ART NOUVEAU PORTIERES, sold regularly at $12.00; FANCY BROCADE AND PLAIN REPS with lace applique borders, sold regularly at $8.00; and a large assortment of handsome OTTOMANS and CORDUROY weaves; choice for the entire lot, per pair, 4.85

CURTAIN LACES, for sash or long curtains, 27 in. and 30 in. wide; some have borders or panel centres; others are plain; not a yard made to sell for less than 19c. to 25c.; per yard, 12½

(Third Floor, Rear.)

Trunks.

SPECIAL NEW MAKE, the best ever offered at the price. Made of three-ply veneer basswood, covered with extra heavy canvas, oil painted, bound with rawhide or hardened fibre, brassed malleable iron trimmings, linen lined, two trays, very light, guaranteed for 5 years, sizes 34, 36 and 38 inches, at the remarkable price of 14.25

BASSWOOD TRUNKS, canvas covered, bound with hard fibre, hardwood cleats, brassed malleable iron clamps, corners, ends and side bolts, sheet-iron bottoms, linen lined, two trays; one in set-up style, with hat box and packing compartment.

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.
5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60
36 in.		38 in.	40 in.
7.00		7.40	7.80

(Third Floor, East.)

Flannels.

Popular Fabrics—Greatly Reduced.
8c. quality CREAM DOMET FLANNEL, yard, 4
15c. quality PRINTED ALBATROSS, yard, 10
22c. quality SHETLAND FLANNEL, yard, 15
35c. quality TRICOT FLANNEL, all wool, yard, 25

(Main Floor, Front.)

Children's Dresses.

Flannelette and Daisy Cloth, artractively made.

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE AND DAISY CLOTH DRESSES, in pretty colors and stripes; yoke and waist effect; sizes 6 months to 4 years; special, 49

(Second Floor, East.)

Undermuslins.

Neat, Well Made Styles; Prices Unmatchedly Low.

WOMEN'S DRAWERS; good muslin, with cluster of fine tucks and embroidery edge; To-day, special, pair, 29

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Handkerchiefs.

Men's and Women's Remarkable Savings.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED HANDKERCHIEFS, hand embroidered initials; each 5

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched, all width hems, 9

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FINE IMPORTED PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched, 12½

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Fall Dress Fabrics.

Hundreds of yards of the newest weaves in Black and Colors included in this extraordinary offering.

Fabrics suitable for Coats, Skirts, Suits, Waists, and other garments, many qualities as high as $1.00 per yard, 49c yard.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Reclining Go-Carts.

FULL REED BODY RECLINING GO-CARTS, solid sides, fitted with best quality endless rubber tired wheels, 20th Century gear, a patent foot-brake and a strong, dependable parasol clamp, finished in green or maroon enamel; all in all, a handsome, strong and thoroughly up-to-date vehicle, 7.75

(Third Floor, East.)

Book Lovers Will Find a Treat Here To-day.

Illustrated Library Edition of Standard Sets. Bound in Half Roxburghe. Each volume illustrated with photogravure and steel engraved frontispieces and half tones. Fine quality of paper and clear type. Titles as follows:

JOHN RUSKIN, 13 volumes, published at $26.00; special, 9.75
BULWER-LYTTON, 15 volumes, published at $30.00; special, 11.25
VICTOR HUGO, 10 volumes, published at $20.00; special, 7.50
WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, 10 volumes, published at $20.00, special, 7.50
GUIZOT'S "HISTORY OF FRANCE," 8 volumes, published at $16.00; special, 6.00

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

World's Greatest Grocery

BISCUIT. Best quality NEW ENGLAND TEA BISCUIT, light and fluffy, per doz., 10

CRABS. EXTRA LARGE, FANCY, SOFT SHELL CRABS, breaded and cooked, each, 5

LEMONS. LARGE, BRIGHT, FANCY MESSINAS, per doz., 10

Force, REGULAR 15C. CARTON FOR 6c. None for dealers, therefore no mail orders. Quantity restricted to 3 cartons.

GRAPE NUTS. Regular 15c. size package, 10

COFFEE. Fancy Sweet GOLDEN SANTOS, fresh roasted daily, per lb., 15

TEA. TEA. Fine, rich, full flavored; Green, Black or MIXED TEAS, per lb., 33

The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 6 P. M. | The Wanamaker Store

CHICKERING & SONS

Remarks that Have Unusual Interest

On the 24th of April, 1900, the business of Chickering & Sons in New York was transferred to Wanamaker's.

A chorus of sneers immediately pervaded the musical trade. It was boldly asserted that the Chickering business, plant, trade-mark, agencies and all its appurtenances had been sold out to Wanamaker. It was a compromising disgrace to the Chickering name.

The lie was kept busily at work. Wanamaker was making cheap and common pianos, and perpetrating a fraud by placing upon them the Chickering name. Even the least musical person could detect the difference from the Chickering. The glorious Chickering Piano of three generations was a thing of the past. The grief of the crocodile was abroad. Certain of the unprincipled were thrifty in cultivating the grief, and many good people were misled.

It is a common half truth that a lie well adhered to has equal power with veracity. Not so in this case. The lie was prosperous and vigorous; died hard. But it died.

Reference to all this would not be justifiable save as a background for a statement of present facts.

The progressive vitality of the Chickering & Sons' business is so great as to surprise veterans in the piano trade. A visit to the great factory is an inspiration.

All the splendid spirit and character originally impressed upon Jonas Chickering's Pianos has been retained by his successive successors in perfect purity, and each generation in turn has made substantial contribution to the original stock.

The Chickering continuity could only be assured through the most thorough artistic and intellectual sympathy. Only the most congenial atmosphere could maintain the delicate vitality that underlies the entire organization of Chickering & Sons. Of course, it could not live without profits. But the whole enterprise presents the unique spectacle of a great business that in the final analysis rests upon a very fine type of purely ideal conception.

Ambitious rivalry has, of course, often attempted to invade the Chickering sphere with the result that only a very trifling share of great leadership in pianos has fallen elsewhere.

Latest Leadership

In all departments of Chickering & Sons' factory Grand Pianos in every stage of progress are in evidence. But most particularly

The New Quarter Grand

The production of this type of piano is the latest event in the piano world. It originated with Chickering & Sons, has had many tentative and unsuccessful imitators, and now holds its peculiar place alone. Friendly critics, outside of the Chickering organization, predict for it a world-wide popularity, heretofore unknown in the history of pianos.

Style A Quarter Grand is now on sale. Every musician, especially teachers and amateurs, should know it thoroughly.

It is a perfect Grand Piano, with the sweetness, power and quality of the full grand adapted to the limitation of the home. Mahogany case; new overstrung scale; 7⅓ octaves; three strings; patent agraffe bridge; double fall-board; Sostenuto pedal.

Dimensions:

Length, 5 ft. 3 in. Extreme width, 3 ft 4 in. Height, 4 ft. 3 in.
Weight, 680 lbs. Weight, boxed, 1000 lbs. Cubic feet, boxed, 82.

The bijou proportions of Quarter Grand Pianos appeal to a refined taste that finds in the graceful case an index to the splendid interior action.

History will repeat itself. Many cultivated families are musically Chickering families that know only Chickering pianos. Many an antique Chickering piano loved for life long associations still does duty. The advent of the Quarter Grand will certainly introdnce the Chickering name to the ever-widening circles of a new generation of Chickering families. They, in turn, will happily and gracefully pass on to the future the Chickering fame. And all this rests upon the subtle influence that preserves the distinctive character of the Chickering pianos, unmatched in quality of tone and unequaled in construction through successive generations.

Chickering Pianos of every type are now shown in our Piano Store.

Broadway and Tenth street.

John Wanamaker

STETSON HATS

The most popular shade in Men's Soft Hats this Fall is the beautiful fawn coloring that Stetson has made famous. Perhaps you would call it tan; but that poorly describes the richness of the tone. One more technical would call it *nutria*. It may justly be called the Stetson shade, for only Stetson produces it in its perfect richness.

We are showing Soft Hats in this shade in a great variety of smart shapes. Prices, $3.50, $5 and $6.

Stetson Derbys in black, from the various new blocks, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Other Hats, $2 and upwards.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

Suits for Young Men

Father and mother call them boys from 14 to 19 years. But in the matter of clothes we know that we must cater to young men; and we put all the care into supplying stylish clothes for young men that has made us famous as smart clothiers for men of more mature demands.

Our stock this Fall is the finest a young man ever chose from. Fairest prices, of course.

Very stylish fancy and black and blue cheviots, in sack suits, at $8.50, $10 and $12.

Black and blue cheviots, in double-breasted suits, at $10 and $12.

In some of the higher-priced suits, are many exclusive patterns, very stylish and dressy, $15 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SAILOR SUITS

Five Dollar and Six-fifty Sailor Suits at $3.75! Shipwrecked sizes make this reduction possible. We want to salve the rest of the cargo—a hundred suits in all—in a hurry.

Handsome, well-fitting suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years—good for school or play. Materials are sturdy blue serge, and blue or mixed cheviot.

$3.75 a Suit.

Also School Trousers, of corduroy or mixed cheviot, strong and well made, sizes 3 to 16 years, 65c a pair. Second floor, Ninth street.

Leather Goods for Men

A sort of Leather Goods aristocracy—the most exclusive members of the leather family have been drawn upon and fashioned into the newest, most convenient and most popular shapes of card-cases, pocket-books and the like, for men's use. Some hints of new arrivals:

Card Cases for men, in grain walrus and grain seal, 50c.

Card Cases in real seal leather, calf-lined; 2 styles, $1. Larger sizes, for business cards, in real seal leather, seal-lined, $1 to $2.25.

Card Cases of real lizard skin, inside and out, small size, $1.50.

Wallets of real seal leather, in letter size; seal-lined, at $1.50 to $4.25.

Letter Cases, in assorted leathers—sealskin, alligator, lizard-skin and fancy imported leathers, 50c to $9.

Coin Purses of genuine alligator, from 75c to $1.25; in real seal leather, 85c to $1.50.

Bill-folds in real seal leather, 50c to $2.75; genuine pigskin, 60c; real walrus leather, $1.50 to $2.25.

Card Cases containing memorandum book, pockets for cards, and secret back pocket for bills; black grain leather, 50c; real seal, $1 to $2; pigskin, $1.50; genuine walrus-skin and alligator, $2.25; genuine lizard skin, $2.75. Broadway.

Flannelette Wrappers ---Some New Styles

Of course, women buy these Flannelette Wrappers primarily for comfort in their rooms on cool mornings or similar occasions. But the wrappers might just as well be pretty and attractive as merely comfortable. These are—the new Fall styles that have just come in.

You'll notice them chiefly for the varied treatment about the shoulders—plaits, bretelles, and the like. Skirts are trimmed with pretty ruffles or bands.

Prices begin at $1, and work gradually upwards:

$1—Blue or black ground with white dots; yoke front and back; trimmed with fancy braid.

$1.50—In stripes; yoke front and back, trimmed with fancy braid.

$1.75—Yoke front, trimmed with small ruffle with braid above; pointed collar.

$2.25—In light stripes; yoke front and back; scalloped bretelles over shoulders, trimmed with Persian border.

$2.50—In Persian stripes; plaited yoke front; bretelles over shoulders.

$2.75—Colored grounds, with white dots; plaited yoke front and back; bretelles over shoulders, trimmed with satin ribbon and Persian bands.

Of equally timely interest is the stock of new

Short Petticoats

You'll find them mighty comfortable on chilly days. Styles are new and numerous. The circular cut is new, and makes the petticoats fit well and flare at bottom. Trimmings are Point de Paris insertion and edging, Valenciennes ruffles, and under-ruffles of silk, deep embroidery, hemstitching or scalloped edges. Prices:

Of silk, $7 to $10.
Of albatross, $3.25 to $6.75.
Of flannel, $1.75 to $6.50.
Of outing flannel, 25c to $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Camel's-hair Cheviot

$1 Quality at 50c

Camel's-hair Cheviot is a favorite for women's cloth suits, because of its good looks and wearing qualities.

Hence this chance that came to us, to purchase a small lot from the maker, at half his regular price, will be as eagerly taken advantage of by you.

These goods are a splendid all-wool quality, 50 inches wide, in these colors: Navy Blue, Garnet, Green, Castor, Gray and Black.

Not enough of them to make it safe to delay in coming for them—for they're half price—dollar quality at

Fifty Cents a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Heating the House in Strike-Time

Twixt the Scylla of scarce and high-priced hard coal, and the Charybdis of unlawful, dirty soft coal there is the safe, comfortable and ecomomical channel of gas and oil heating.

"It's an ill wind that blows no good" and necessity is sometimes a valuable teacher. Perhaps this coming Winter may teach people that coal is a base and primitive commodity for small homes at least, and that the use of gas and oil—so much more clean and easy—is not costly, but less expensive than the worrisome use of coal.

No relief of the coal situation is in sight. Gas and oil heaters will serve you better; but here's a word of warning—

Gas and oil heaters are already scarce; and supplies will be exhausted in a jiffy if cold weather comes before the strike ends.

Foresighted housekeepers will see the wisdom of providing the substitute heaters now, while they are obtainable, and before the demand makes high prices.

Today we can even quote a particularly low price:

4-Tube Gas Radiators at $1.75

Cast-iron base and top in aluminum finish; four tubes of American sheet iron, each tube with fancy iron trimming; with three glass jewels; cast-brass connections. A remarkable radiator to buy at $1.75.

Other Gas Radiators at $2.65, $2.85, $3.25, $3.50, $3.90, to $5.75.

If you prefer oil as fuel, by all means purchase

The Miller Smokeless Heaters

No disagreeable odor, no possibility of smoking. The flame cannot climb up and smoke after lighting. Strong and well made; beautiful in finish. Made of stamped steel; nickel or black finish—

And they produce the most intense heat of any oil heater made.

Founts hold about a gallon of oil, and stove burns for 8 to 10 hours without refilling. All have registering oil indicators, and automatic extinguishers.

Three principal styles, at $4.50, $4.75 and $5. Basement.

Economical Narcotics

Sleep-producers, that woo elusive slumber without baleful effects, are these deliciously drowsy Mattresses, Springs and Pillows! Anticlimax? Not a bit of it—what soothes the tired body more than a comfortable mattress? What tortures it more scientifically, when ill-made?

Here's the economical way to secure real comfort in bed. For these mattresses and springs are not only carefully built of best materials, but they are priced at especially moderate figures:

MATTRESSES at $15

Of pure, soft black hair; made up to order; with plain or fancy striped ticking; 1 or 2 parts; full size.

BOX SPRINGS at $8.50.

Upholstered with hair; full size; in plain or fancy striped tickings; for wood or metal beds.

FEATHER PILLOWS at $2.25

Of selected geese feathers; 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.; with tickings to match springs and mattresses. Third floor.

And Now for TABLE TENNIS

The little celluloid ball has bounded merrily back and forth all Summer long, despite the rivalry of the regular Summer sports.

And now, when days grow colder and evenings longer, it will rise again to proud preeminence. Everybody will play ping-pong.

Here are some mighty attractive offerings to start the ball a-rolling. In particular, we mention two sets of Table Tennis, well-made and complete, at extremely low prices:

At $1—Set containing 2 Sheepskin Bats and 2 Wooden Bats, Metal Net Posts with screw clamps, 4 Balls and Net. Complete in box.

Also Other Sets of Table Tennis, of our own make, from $1 to $5.

A group of various styles of Table Tennis Sets, both imported and domestic; values up to $6, at $2.50 a set.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

TOILET SETS

With so many other important groups of China and Glass clamoring for attention and adjectives, the Chamber Toilet Sets have occupied a modest place in the background.

But they assert themselves today in no uncertain fashion. And they deserve to be talked about. For there's a splendidly full assortment of them, that includes many new shapes and attractive decorations. And they all possess the peculiar money-saving characteristics that you've learned to associate with the rest of the September Sale goods.

Take these three excellent values as examples:

At $6, Fully Worth $9

Fine American Porcelain Toilet Sets; 11 pieces, with covered slop-jar; fine flower decorations, and all heavily gold stippled.

At $9, Regularly $15

Fine Porcelain Toilet Sets of 12 pieces, with covered slop-jar; new shape and a variety of colored tints and gold; very rich.

At $13.50, Regularly $20

Same shape, with handsome flower decorations and all pieces gilt. Basement.

FOREIGN WRAPS For Women

A distinguished assembly of Fine Overgarments for women has already arrived from Paris and Berlin. Perhaps you've been one of the many groups that have admired those shown during the recent days. Now the display has grown greater; new lots have come forward daily, until today the array is quite pretentious.

The Evening Wraps are first to attract attention; though broadest immediate interest follows the Jackets and other garments for street wear.

One of the distinguishing features of the season's wraps from Paris is the Kimono effect borrowed from Japan.

There are no collars on many of the new wraps—they fit snugly and smoothly and flatly around the neck, and lap over in front to be fastened by a huge button, often made of cloth with a silver or gold rim. The sleeves are wide and flowing as they reach the hand—and the wraps altogether hang in the loose, graceful folds of a kimono.

These new evening coats—for which Berlin borrowed French styles—are made of pastel broadcloth, and lined for the most part with white.

One of the prettiest things about them is the big shawl cape that hangs over the shoulders and is usually the central point for all the trimming. Fancy buttons, narrow straps of velvet, appliques of lace, and designs of silk braid make them into exquisite pictures. $75 to $150.

And every other style of Wrap is here as well—short, three-quarter-length, and long coats, of every description:

Short Jackets, $6.50 to $26.50.
Long Coats, $16.50 to $120.
Box and Three-quarter Length Coats, $10.50 to $175. Second floor, Broadway.

The Zenith of CANDY-MAKING

We'll try to be moderate in our statements about Wanamaker Candies, for sweeping generalities often savor of undue optimism, and consequently miss their effect.

But we know our Candies *are* good, and this is part of the why:

They're made in a big, light, airy, *clean* factory, by the most experienced workmen we could find.

They're made of none but absolutely pure ingredients. Some are naturally more expensive than others, according to the price of the candies into which they go; but everything is pure, wholesome, delicious—no deleterious substances are smuggled in to save expense.

They are priced far below what other candies of equal or inferior quality and deliciousness are sold for.

Our 60c Chocolates and Bonbons are the best it is possible to make. You'd pay 80c or $1 for their equals elsewhere.

Our 30c Chocolates are in a class by themselves for goodness at the price. Less expensive ingredients of course, than the 60c kinds, but equally pure and wholesome.

Then there are the 20c Chocolates and the Candied Fruit, 5 pounds for $1.50—both Wanamaker specialties.

But we've said enough to start you thinking, the next time you have candy to buy. Here's a general *resume:*

Best Chocolates and Bonbons, 60c
Best Candied Fruit, 60c
Best Caramels, 50c
Best Gum Drops, 50c
Best Assorted Almonds, 60c
Best Small Candies, 80c
Chocolate Chips, 40c
Best English Wafer Lozenges, 40c
Best Cream Wafer Lozenges, 40c
Assorted Chocolates, 30c
Assorted Candies, 30c
Walnut Blocks, 30c
Peanut Blocks, 30c
Fruit Candies, 25c
Salt-water Taffy, 25c
Assorted Hard Candies, 25c
Mixed Chocolates, 20c
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, 20c
Chocolate-covered Nougat, 20c
Glace Fruit, in 5-pound boxes, $1.50 a box.

And a special candy for today:

Cocoanut Pillows, 25c a Pound

Vanilla and molasses flavors. Basement.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE

Yesterday slow in the Basement Store? Not a bit of it. It's always fair weather, where good bargains get together.

And here's promise of continued interest there today—you'll find fulfillment in the goods themselves:

PLAITED CREPE ALBATROSS

Many a handsome Winter Shirt-Waist is assured as a result of yesterday's steady buying of this offering of Crepe Albatross.

There were 18,000 yards in the lot, to begin with, so that there is still an ample supply for today.

In these colorings—cream, light blue, pink, reseda, tan, gray, royal blue, cardinal, navy blue and black. The goods are finely plaited, with a fancy silk cord, or in cluster plaits of two or three, alternating with fancy black-and-white cord—worth regularly 75c a yard. Hence it is good luck indeed to be able to secure such an ideal fabric for warm, handsome Winter waists, at half-price—

37½c a Yard

SHIRTS for Men, 65c. Precisely the sort of Shirts men are buying most nowadays—stiff-bosom, Colored Shirts. For the negligee shirt is being laid away for the Winter.

These are splendidly-made Shirts of Percale and Madras, in handsome patterns. Regular $1 and $1.50 qualities, judged by ordinary standards. All sizes, separate cuffs.

We achieved them to sell for the little price of **65 Cents Each.**

Silver-Plated TABLEWARE Isn't half price, in Quadruple-Plated Tableware, and genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks, sufficient inducement for you to supply your needs now? It has been for lots of other people thus far in the Sale.

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $11.25, $13.75, $15 set.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25 and $5.75 set.
Bread Trays, $2.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25.
Olive and Pickle Dishes, $2.50.
Salad Bowls, $3, $3.25.
Kettles, $6.25.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.50.
Ice Pitchers, $5.75.
Children's Cups, 75c, $1.
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50, $5.
Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25.
Cake Baskets, $3.50 and $3.75.
Soup Tureens, $4.50, $4.75, $6.25.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3, $4.50.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives and Forks

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Fish Forks, 85c each.
Nut Picks, $1 dozen.
Crumb Knives, 85c each.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Gravy Spoons, 60c each.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Pie Servers, 65c each.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each,
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Underwear Low-Priced Excellent Undergarments for Men and Women—heavy enough for most people to wear on all but the very coldest days.

And thus attractively priced:

Women's Vests and Drawers, 25c Each

Of medium or heavy-weight ribbed Cotton; Vests have long or short sleeves; Drawers with French band, side-buttoned, knee or ankle length; finished and trimmed with silk.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 50c Each

Of heavy ribbed ecru Cotton; extra fine quality; full in size, nicely trimmed and finished.

Fine SILKS Under-Price Autumn usually fades into Winter before such Silk bargains as these are told of. Here you have the Silks you want right at the beginning of things, at decided price-savings:

Lining Taffetas at 38c. New Satin Moire at 38c.
60c Striped Habutai Silks at 38c.
85c Jasper Brocaded Taffetas at 50c.
75c Imperial Taffetas at 58c.
75c Black Taffetas at 58c.
$1 Moire Velours at 55c.
Black and White Striped Velvets at 65c.
$1 to $2 Fancy Silks at 75c.
$1.10 Plain Colored Silks at 75c.
Polka-dot Silks at 85c.
$2.50 to $6 Novelty Silks at $1.85.

GLOVES, 50c Isn't it a welcome surprise to buy stylish gloves for Fall wear, at half a dollar a pair, when you expected to pay twice as much?

Here are Gloves for Men and Women, at

Fifty Cents a Pair

For Women—Two-clasp Glace Gloves, with hand crocheted embroidery; gusseted fingers, new styles in black, white, brown, tan, beaver, gray, navy blue and pearl. Regularly 85c.

For Men—One-clasp Glace Outseam Gloves, in various colors; and one-clasp half plque Suede Gloves, in gray and reindeer; strong, yet soft and pliable; perfect and well-fitting; worth 75c.

CORSETS There's real economy for women in these offerings of excellent Corsets, at savings of a quarter, a third, or more:

At 38c, worth $1—Figured Corsets; low bust, short hips, straight front; for slight figures; sizes 19 to 22 in.

At 50c; Tape Girdles; straight front; 18 to 21 in.

At $1, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets; low bust, medium short hips, bias cut, straight-front; long over abdomen; sizes 18 to 30 in.

At 75c, worth $1—Sonnette Corsets; medium low bust, long over hips and abdomen, straight-front; odd sizes up to 30 in.

At 38c—Garters to sew on; all colors; strong elastic.

Pretty RIBBONS Just the sort of Ribbon that is always most in demand—Plain Satin Taffeta. Two widths—3½ in., at 12c yd., worth 18c. 4 in., at 17c yd., worth 22c.

White and colors. Unusual values at these little prices.

Children's Umbrellas Yesterday was the first rainy day since school began. Did your children get to school dry? If not—don't let them get wet again for lack of a good opportunity to buy them umbrellas economically.

At 25c, worth 50c—School umbrellas, 22 and 24-inch, of fast black cotton; for boys or girls. Splendid value.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOREIGNERS ADDRESS THE FIRE CHIEFS

Purcell of Dublin Tells of Conditions in Great Britain.

Harrison of Oldham, England, Says His Brigade Was Asked at a Fire Once Why It Came.

At the meeting of the Fire Chiefs at Grand Central Palace last night, Chief Engineer W. H. Musham of the Chicago Fire Department declared that the United States is seventy-five years behind the times in methods of fire fighting. Chief Musham made this statement only a few minutes after Benjamin Steyn, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade of Melbourne, Australia, said that he had visited and inspected the departments in all of the cities of the British Empire, in Paris, Vienna, and Brussels, and that he had never seen fire brigades so well developed as he had seen since he came to America.

Last evening's meeting was given over largely to the visiting fire chiefs from foreign lands, who praised the Fire Departments of the cities of the United States and pronounced them the best in the world. William Harrison, Superintendent of the Oldham, England, fire brigade, was so enthusiastic over what he had seen of the fire fighting methods in New York that he declared at the meeting:

"I intend to use my influence to Americanize our department in England when I return."

It was during a general discussion of the paper of Chief George W. Horton of Baltimore on "Fire Departments of the Future in Our Large Cities" that the foreigners spoke. Capt. Brophy of Boston said:

"In a city where a man must cover a plot of ground with gold dollars with which to purchase it we should not say to him: 'You shall build only four stories, or five stories, because we have not the water with which to fight a fire that might occur higher up.' We should keep pace with the architect and builder. In my opinion, the only way to do it is to have upright mains, with appliances for flooding each floor, any floor, no matter if it is twenty or thirty or forty stories up. This can never be done with the aid of the portable engines now in use. Substitute for them stationary engines, each with a capacity equal to many steamers, and the solution is simple."

Chief Musham said that twelve such engine houses would give his city, Chicago, the protection from fire that they now have with ninety-two steamers. William McDevitt, Inspector of Fire Risks for Underwriters, said that the fire chiefs to-day were hampered because of the division of responsibility. There should be a combination, he said, of the Building Department, the Water Supply Department, and the Fire Department of a city, with the fire chief in a position to dictate in all.

Then Chief T. F. Purcell of the Fire Brigade of Dublin, Ireland, made one of the most interesting and entertaining speeches of the convention. He said:

"Of course, you have lots of fires here in this young country. You have lots of material to burn. You are such hustlers that you get up your buildings in a great hurry and without due regard to the future. You first put up your houses, see them burn down, then put up others little better or safer than the first.

"In our country we are trying to follow your example. Our merchants have got your idea of showing prospective customers all of their goods at one look, and we are going to be confronted by the same problems that confront you.

"In Great Britain, you know, we do not have your improved system of alarms; in fact, we don't have any at all. There, if the people do not come around and notify the fire brigade, the fire goes on doing the work it oughtn't to do, and the firemen never know it, and then, when finally we do get around, the mischief has been done."

William Harrison, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade in Oldham, England, indulged in reminiscence. He said:

"Down the street one day there raged a fire. The citizens living in the neighborhood banded together and fought the flames for forty-five minutes, and finally, being unable to control them, were compelled to send for the Fire Brigade. When we arrived several citizens asked what we were there for. Yes, I know it appears laughable, but it's true, nevertheless. I am very much impressed with what I have seen of the Fire Departments in your country, and I intend to use my influence to Americanize our department in England when I return."

The visiting Chiefs took a trip yesterday afternoon on the steamboat Glen Island from the Thirty-first Street Pier, East River, around the Battery and up to Grant's Tomb. On the way back the fireboat William L. Strong, under command of Capt. Thomas F. Connolly, gave an exhibition in the bay, and the Glen Island steamed into the Brooklyn Navy Yard and gave the guests an opportunity to see some of the big warships.

The feature of the morning business session was a paper by Edward Atkinson of Boston on the efforts that had been made during the past forty years in Massachusetts to minimize the risk from fire. Chief Montgomery of Watertown, N. Y., who followed Mr. Atkinson, said that he did not think the insurance companies had lowered their rates in proportion to the decrease told of by Mr. Atkinson.

WESTERN RAILROADS MERGING.

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Absorbing Small Lines in Washington State.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 18.—An unexpected result of the merging of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads is the gradual absorption of every small railroad in the State by these two lines. So rapidly has this process gone forward that to-day only two small independent lines exist. These are the lines of the Pacific Coast Company, which President Hill already controls, and the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad, running eastward from Whatcom. The latter road is controlled by D. O. Mills and his associates.

The transfer of the Everett and Monte Cristo Railway, formerly owned by John D. Rockefeller, to the Northern Pacific was effected at Everett yesterday. The consolidation of the small roads with the two big lines insures that the latter roads, not controlled by the Northern Securities Company, will absolutely dominate the transportation of this State.

Lines recently absorbed have included the Washington and Columbia River Railroad, the Washington and Oregon, the Everett and Monte Cristo, the Seattle and International, the Seattle and San Francisco, and the Bellingham Bay and Eastern, absorbed by the Northern Pacific, and the Spokane Falls and Northern and the Skagit and Northern, by the Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Reported 4 Per Cent. Bond Exchange for Preferred Shares Said to be a Missouri Pacific Offer.

It may be stated on the best authority that the proposition to retire the preferred stock of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway was in the nature of an offer by the Missouri Pacific Railway to take over the preferred stock and issue therefor 4 per cent.—not 5 per cent.—bonds, as previously reported. As the preferred stock is in the majority, this would give control of the property to the Missouri Pacific. It would not, however, change the status of affairs in a radical way, as the Goulds already own control of the Southwestern. This bond issue would be merely a shifting of the securities.

At present there is no dividend being paid on the preferred stock, which is a 5 per cent. non-cumulative stock. It is believed, however, that the stock will be placed on a 4 per cent. basis, which would make the bond issue self-sustaining.

It is understood that, although plans for the formation of a Southwestern Securities Company have been made, such an undertaking will be delayed until the Northern Securities case is decided.

George Gould returned to this city yesterday after an inspection trip in the West. He spent a few hours at his office, but could not be seen regarding the Southwestern bond issue of the Missouri Pacific.

KANSAS CITY AND ORIENT.

English Capital to Complete Railroad Through Kansas, Texas, and Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—Arthur E. Stilwell, President of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, returned to-day from a three months' stay in England, where he went to perfect the financial scheme for the building of the line and for the projected $2,000,000 terminal system in Kansas City. Mr. Stilwell, who is accompanied by a party of Englishmen and Germans interested in the road, said to-day:

"Funds for the completion of the road are assured, and we will finish and operate the system as soon as men and material can build it. Already large sections of roadbed have been graded, and rail laying is proceeding in Kansas, Texas, and Mexico, while thirty miles of the line from Harper, Kan., south, and 155 miles in Mexico, are now in active operation."

A Mexican Railroad Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 18.—The Merida and Valladolid Railroad, about 110 miles long, situated in the State of Yucatan, Mexico, has just been sold for $5,000,000 in Mexican silver. The purchasers are E. Escalante, Carlos Peon, José Palomique, and Pedro Contreas, all wealthy Henequin planters of Merida. The road is one of the best paying railway properties of its length in Mexico.

Cuba Railroad Increases Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Cuba Railroad Company, which was incorporated recently with a capital of $500,000, increased its capital to $2,000,000 to-day. The company intends to build a railroad in Cuba from Alto Cedro to a point on the Bay of Nipe, in the Province of Santiago. The incorporators are William L. Bull, Henry F. Dimock, Franklin B. Lord, Charles T. Barney, and George Crocker.

Through New Orleans-St. Paul Route.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company announced to-day that it will open its St. Paul line Nov. 2. This move will give that company the only through route from New Orleans to St. Paul under one management. Trains will run over the Illinois Central tracks to Albert Lea by way of Dubuque, and from Albert Lea to St. Paul over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

Buffalo Railroad to Issue Mortgages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The Central Cross-Town Railroad Company of Buffalo was to-day granted permission by the State Railroad Commission to issue a first consolidated mortgage for $3,000,000. The proceeds are to be applied to refunding former bond issues on the property and for equipping fourteen miles of road for underground electric trolley services.

CAUGHT LOADED WITH JEWELS.

The Police Say Their Prisoner Is "Peanuts," No. 5,669 in the Rogues' Gallery.

Central Office Detectives O'Rourke and Frazee last night arrested a man at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street who, when searched later at Police Headquarters, turned out to be a sort of perambulating jewelry shop. The police say he is Henry F. Robinson, alias "Peanuts," No. 5,669 in the Rogues' Gallery. On him were found a very much worn chamois bag tied with a pink ribbon, in which were the following jewels:

A woman's gold watch, chain, and charm.
A diamond sunburst an inch and a half in diameter.
A brooch of rubies and sapphires.
A diamond sunburst.
Diamond earrings (pair.)
Three pearl rings, one a solitaire, two others with smaller pearls surrounded with small diamonds.
One ruby ring.
Six diamond rings.
One sapphire and diamond ring.
One diamond and turquoise ring.
One gold match box with a star set with a large diamond on one side and the monogram "S C R" on the other side.

There was also found on him the sum of $77 in cash. The prisoner was well dressed. He declined to give any information whatever about himself. He was held as a suspicious person, and a general alarm sent out in the hope of locating a robbery which, the police say, would probably explain the possession of so much property by such a man. It is worth $5,000, they say.

PATIENT SENT ON A TUG.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington's Maid, Who Was Shot, Removed from the Estate to New York Hospital.

Through the instrumentality of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, an East River tug was converted temporarily into a floating hospital yesterday for the purpose of bringing Elizabeth Connell, twenty-four years old, who has been in the employ of Mrs. Huntington as a maid, to the New York Hospital from Throgg's Neck.

The maid was shot by Daniel Hawkins, an assistant gardener on the Huntington estate, on Sept. 2, because, on hearing the girl was about to marry, he conceived the idea that the man she was to marry would become assistant gardener in his stead. The bullet entered the woman's left lung.

Early this week there were indications of improvement in her condition, and it was believed that the wound could be probed for the bullet if she could be transferred to a hospital. Therefore Mrs. Huntington chartered the tug and had it fitted up with every appurtenance for the comfort of the patient.

The tug went to Sixteenth Street, North River, and an ambulance took the patient to the New York Hospital. There it was ascertained that she had been stricken with paralysis of the right side.

DENY LINE SOLD TO MR. MORGAN.

Agents of Philadelphia-Transatlantic Company Say Reports Are Untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—According to statements made to-day by Fred Taylor of the firm of Charles M. Taylor & Sons, agents for the Philadelphia-Transatlantic Line, there is no truth in the report that the Norfolk and North American Steamship Company is to pass under the control of the Morgan shipping combination.

"We have received to-day a cable dispatch from the British managers of the line, Messrs. Simpson, Spence, and Young," said Mr. Taylor, "which tells us that the reports published this morning are absolutely false."

A similar denial was obtained at the offices of the International Navigation Company.

Mandamus for Dr. Schultze.

Dr. Otto H. Schultze will succeed Dr. Hamilton Williams as Coroner's physician, as a peremptory writ of mandamus was issued yesterday from the Supreme Court, directing the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify his name to the Manhattan Board of Coroners for appointment to the post. A similar writ applied for on behalf of Dr. Stephen E. Whitman, who was a Coroner's physician in Richmond Borough until Jan. 1 last, was denied by Justice Greenbaum. Dr. Schultze had the support of the Greater New York Democracy for the place.

Coroner Jackson's Clerk Dismissed.

The Board of Coroners at a special meeting yesterday dismissed John Gilbert Kelly, Coroner Jackson's clerk, for absence without leave. He has been away for a week. He had been a clerk in the Coroners' office for about ten years.

A BIG APARTMENT HOTEL

To Be Erected at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

Will Be Fifteen Stories High and Cost $2,500,000—General Plans for the Structure.

The construction of another large apartment hotel of the first class was announced yesterday. It will be on the southeast corner of Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, facing the Metropolitan Club, have a frontage of 50 feet on Fifth Avenue and 200 feet on Sixtieth Street, be fifteen stories high, and cost, with the lots and without equipment, $2,500,000. In character and the nature of the accommodation, cuisine, and equipment this new caravansary will be the equal of any in the city, and the site chosen for it is considered ideal.

The property on which it is to be constructed was owned by the Lee estate, and was purchased by the Fifth Avenue Estates, a corporation that is to at once begin the erection of the building. Interested in it are Ernst Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and the Century Realty Company. The hotel will complete the Fifth Avenue frontage between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, with the Park & Tilford Building and the Hotel Netherland, and make a quartet of fine hotels with the Plaza and Savoy. The dimensions of the plot are: West 50 feet, north 200 feet, east 100 feet, south 50 feet, west 25 feet, south 50 feet, and west 25 feet.

The contract of construction has been awarded to the Remington Construction Company, of which E. Remington is President. Newly elected Directors of it are W. Van Norden, lately President of the Bank of North America; Walter T. Rosen of the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Edgar J. Levy, ex-Deputy Controller and now President of the Title Insurance Company of New York; H. B. Hollins, Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, and W. H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company. The architects are Henry J. Hardenberg, architect of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and the Hotel Manhattan, and Edward Kaufmann.

The new hotel will have a basement and sub-basement, and will be put up on the modern skeleton steel frame structural scheme. The materials of the façades will be Indiana limestone for the lower stories and terra cotta and faced brick for the upper floors. The roof will be mansard. The general style of architecture is to be modern French. The general scheme of interior arrangement comprises, at the easterly end of the Metropolitan Club front, a general restaurant for service on the European plan on the main floor. The rest of the floor will be devoted to the banking rooms of the Van Norden Trust Company, the main entrance to the hotel being in Sixtieth Street, between the banking offices and the restaurant.

In the basement will be the vaults and offices of a safety deposit company. The floors above this will be laid out for suites of luxurious apartments, of which not more than two will be on any floor. Each suite will have a private dining room, with elaborate offices for butler service, and which, by electric dumbwaiters, will connect with the general kitchen. The arrangements in this regard will comprise devices to keep viands warm. The top floor will be devoted to bachelor quarters in suites of two, three, and four rooms each. There are to be two main staircases, and several service stairways, with a full system of passenger and freight elevators arranged in groups. The fundamental idea in the laying out of the apartments is to suit patrons who desire large suites and large rooms. On the upper floors the view from the Sixtieth Street windows will take in the Central Park over the roof of the Metropolitan Club. It is expected that the hotel will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1903.

One important point in regard to the hotel, the election of the manager who is to conduct it, has not been settled, but several men of worldwide reputation are being considered by those who will make the selection.

ROCKEFELLER HOME FIRE.

Ex-Assessor Martin of Tarrytown Helped to Save the Furniture in the Pocantico Hills House.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—All that remains of the John D. Rockefeller home on Pocantico Hills is the still smoking heap of ruins. There is one chimney that still stands to mark the site of the building. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was about the place all day supervising the work of removing the furniture to the Kent house from the barn, to which it was carried last night. The Kent house is almost as large and comfortable as the building destroyed, and there the home will be re-established.

Mr. Rockefeller said to-day he did not know what his father would do about rebuilding, but expected to hear from him in a day or two, but nothing would be done until his father returned East. The Kent house, into which the family has moved, has stood untenanted since it was bought by Mr. Rockefeller to add to his estate.

While the fire was in progress last night one of the Italian workmen about the place came out carrying a number of pictures. One of the firemen saw that one of them was a picture of little "Jack" McCormick. He took it from him and carried it to William Rockefeller, who stood close by. Mr. Rockefeller handed it to his daughters, both of whom kissed it. They took it to Rockwood Hall, their home, for safe keeping. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., missed the picture to-day and, on learning it was safe, said he would sooner have had everything else lost than that, because his father set great store by it, as the dead boy was the favorite grandchild, and the picture was the only one of him in existence.

Among those who worked hardest to save the furniture last night was ex-Assessor M. J. Martin, with whom the Rockefellers had their long and bitter fight when he raised their assessments to a point where they thought it was excessive.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller was never satisfied with the electric wiring of the house. It was done before that sort of work reached its present high state of avoidance of danger, and some time ago Mr. Rockefeller ordered the wires taken out and replaced in piping. This work was to have commenced to-day.

WHISKY PRICE ADVANCES.

A Strong Demand for Product of 1895, 1896, 1898, and 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—There is a strong demand for whisky of 1895, 1896, 1898, and 1899, and the prices have advanced from ten to twenty-five cents per gallon. These whiskies are closely held, and efforts to buy in lots have proved unsuccessful. It is impossible to find a single round lot on the market of whiskies of 1895 and 1896.

The demand comes from blenders who want the whiskies for blending purposes. One broker took an order yesterday for a standard rye which he expected to get for about 70 cents per gallon. He could find only fifteen barrels in the market and had to pay 90 cents per gallon. Sales of old whiskies can be made as fast as they can be found. The jobbers are expecting a big Fall business.

Tobacco Brings Forty Cents a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18. — The highest price ever paid for tobacco here was recorded on the "breaks" this morning, when a hogshead of burley cigarette tobacco was sold by the Planters' Warehouse to the American Tobacco Company for 40 cents a pound. The hogshead was light weight, being only about 500 pounds. It was packed in this city by G. Pangham from selected tobacco.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Our Fur Show Rooms

On the third floor, adjoining our beautiful Suit and Wrap Dept., is an inviting place these days. No handsomer Show Rooms can be seen anywhere, and such a magnificent stock as is offered here surely deserves such a background.

Here you can select your winter Furs, thoroughly satisfied that you are getting, not alone the most approved styles, but also certain that every piece and garment is exactly as we represent it.

Our stock is very comprehensive, including short and long coats, automobiles, boas, &c.

You'll find it will pay you to discount the advent of cold weather by making your Fur selections now, as we are offering some price inducements that we shall be unable to duplicate when the frost is in the air.

Beautiful single skin silky American Sable Fox Scarfs, with two handsome full brush tails, also very choice single skin Isabella Dyed Fox Scarfs, with paws and two brush tails **$15.75**

Finely marked Stone Marten Cluster Scarfs, with six genuine Stone Martin tails **$18.00**

Choice quality Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with eight genuine Alaska Sable tails **$16.50**

Handsome Natural Black Bear Boas, sixty inches long, very choice skin, with four tails **$35.00**

Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

Second Floor.

Properly shaped and correct fitting Shoes for youths is what nature demands to insure foot comfort in old age.

Our careful observance of this important feature in the construction of our Shoes for the little people, together with our policy of using none but the best leathers, gives you Shoes that are better than usually found elsewhere at the same prices.

FOR BOYS:—
Welt Soles at $2.00, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.50.
Knockabout Shoes at $1.65, $1.85 and $2.00.

FOR GIRLS:—
Welt Soles:—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
Special Kid Patent Leather Shoes at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.90.

FOR INFANTS:—
The softest and most pliable leathers made into nature's best shapes, 85c., 95c., $1.25 and $1.45.

Timely Offerings in Women's and Misses' Shirt-Waists.

Second Floor.

The Shirt-waists embraced in the following offerings, which are for to-day only, afford an easy solution both as to style and price to the woman who needs a Shirt-waist for early Fall wear:

Women's Flannel Waists in light blue, royal, cardinal, green, solid white and solid black. Epaulets on shoulders; Duchess front, collar and cuffs piped with plaid silk. Buttons on front also of plaid silk . . **$1.95**

Women's White Cotton Waists of Cheviot, slot seams in front and back; finely tailored, finished with pearl buttons **$1.35**

Misses' All-wool Flannel Waists; tailor plaits front and back; front plait with velvet buttons **$1.95**

Women's White Cotton Waists of figured Damask, tailor stitched plaits in front and back; fancy stock **$1.95**

Women's Mercerized Sateen Waists, with white polka dots, 8 box plait in front and back, Duchess front; collars and cuffs with hemstitched linen turn-overs, for . . . **$1.00**

Women's Cotton Waists of good quality Pique, slot seams in front and back; finished with pearl buttons, stock with tie **$1.65**

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Third Floor.

You won't want to miss the newness in Misses' and Children's Garb. There are many pleasant surprises in store for both mothers and daughters. Rich and effective styles—good looks, good qualities, modest prices, and, above all, each garment is possessed of that individuality which must give expression to the wearer's personality in the matter of style.

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of new mannish materials, in checks and stripes; slot seams, tailor stitched; lengths 36 to 40 inches **$5.75**

Misses' Walking Skirts, of fine quality blue and black Melton, trimmed hips, slot seams and saddle back; lengths 36 to 40 inches **$7.95**

Misses' Walking Skirts, of Broadcloth, made with broad box plaits, trimmed with fancy braid; lengths 36 to 40 inches, **$10.50**

Misses' Skirts, of heavy Cheviot, over silk drop Skirts with dust ruffle; tailored stitched seams, flaring at bottom . . **$13.75**

We are showing a large variety of Girls' Junior Suits, in numerous styles, at prices ranging from . . . . . **$10.00 to $26.00**

Girls' smart Norfolk Suits, of fancy mixtures and heavy Cheviots, skirts unlined; 12, 14 and 16 year sizes. . **$12.75**

Girls' Regulation Suits, of extra quality Cheviot, in red, blue and brown, skirts lined, deep hems; for ages 6 to 14 years . **$5.85**

Girls' three-quarter Coats of Paca Cloth, with velvet collar and cuffs; for ages 6 to 14 years **$6.75**

Girls' Norfolk Jackets, of good quality Cheviot; for ages 6 to 14 years **$6.75**

Delicious Candies Temptingly Priced.

Main Floor.

But the prices are for to-day and Saturday only. It's a repetition of the offer made last Saturday, which kept matters very lively in the section of Sweets.

Our 30c. and 40c. Chocolates are equal to any sold elsewhere at 35c. and 50c per lb.

Our 60c. Chocolates are as good as the finest at 80c. per lb. to be found anywhere.

The following specials are for to-day and Saturday:—

Chocolates, sold everywhere for 30c. lb., at **20**

Good old fashioned Chocolate Marshmallows, usually sold for 40c. lb., at **25**

Our Soda Water

is the purest and best to be had anywhere. The syrups are made solely from selected fruits. Nothing but silver and glass are permitted to come into contact with the Soda Water, consequently you can rely on it being hygienically pure.

Specials from Millinery Dept. For Women and Misses.

Main Floor.

Here are some offerings from our Millinery Dept. that no woman interested in the newest goods, best qualities and the matter of economy can afford to overlook.

The special prices are for Friday and Saturday only, and are so far below the ordinary that the aisles should be thronged every minute during business hours. Early buying will of course insure broader advantages. Here are the details:—

On our second floor, stylishly trimmed Misses' Hats, in the latest colorings; would be good value at $7.00, for . . **$5.00**

Misses' and Children's simply trimmed Hats, in 5 new and pretty styles; regularly sold at $1.96, for **$1.45**

100 dozen Millinery Slides and Buckles, in steel, rhinestone and enamel; value 55c. each, for **38c**

Women's Stiff Trimmed Hats in all the prevailing colors; stylishly trimmed with silk or velvets or pompons; regularly sold at $3.50 and $3.75, for **$2.95**

200 dozen Lustrous Black Ostrich Plumes, 14 inches long; value $2.25, at, each, **$1.85**

Men's Fall Hats $2.00 and $3.00.

Second Floor.

Now that the Fall season is opening up a few words are not amiss about our Men's Hat Store. It is the peer of the best. We've only two grades of Hats to offer—the prices, as stipulated in the headline above, are $2.00 and $3.00. At this figure we will give you absolutely more quality and more Hat value than any other store in the city.

THE $2.00 HATS, both Derbys and Fedoras, are made of excellent quality fur felt, trimmed and finished as well as the regular $3.00 kind; every popular shape, of course, and every proper dimension.

THE $3.00 HATS are as good as the best offered anywhere at any price. This is putting it pretty strong, but the statement is backed up by truth. Thus the difference between $3.00 and the higher prices can be saved by coming to this store, and not one whit of quality need be sacrificed. And now our Hat Story is told. The $3.00 line, of course, embraces all the leading shapes in Derbys and Alpines.

Boys' and Children's Hats.

We are showing boys' soft and stiff Hats, in natty Fall shapes, at $1.50, $1.75 and **$2.00**

And each price represents better-than-usual value.

Full line of Children's Hats and Caps, embracing cadets, automobiles, golfs and sailors, 50, 75 to **$1.95**

Beautiful line of Autumn Novelties for the little lads; exclusive styles at very reasonable prices.

Special Values in Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Quilts.

Fourth Floor.

There are certain times when to spend liberally is to practise the truest economy. Such a condition of affairs exists right now in our Blanket Department. You can supply your Bed Covering needs for the coming winter at astonishingly low figures.

The price concessions noted below are for Friday only, so early buying is advised.

200 pairs of all-linen hemstitched and embroidered Pillow Cases, size 45x36 inches; for Friday, at, pair..... **$1.50**

500 Down Quilts for double beds, best French sateen coverings, filled with down; special for Friday, at, pair..... **$3.45**

500 pairs of full size Blankets, all-wool filling, with some cotton in the warp, of extra good make, excellent finish and colors; for Friday only, at, pair **$4.85**

500 white Honeycomb Quilts, for full size beds, hemmed ready for use; special offering for Friday, at, each..... **$1.00**

Quadruple Plated Silverware

Main Floor

Not as many people know our Silverware and Jewelry Department as we should like. But we mean that it shall be recognized with the best in New York, and this city certainly has many excellent ones.

To-day we direct attention to Quadruple Plated Silverware. Only the standard makes, in the latest and best patterns, are shown. Every piece is perfect and of highest character. There isn't a thing you could call for, from a child's cup at 95c. to the handsomest Tea Set at $50.00, that we cannot supply.

The range of articles and prices runs thus:

Tea Sets from $14.00 to $50.00.
Coffee Sets from, $12.00 to $25.00.
Comports, from $7.00 to $15.00.
Tureens, from $7.00 to $20.00.
Nut Bowls, from $6.00 to $15.00.
Water Kettles, from $9.00 to $25.00.
Baking Dishes, from $5.00 to $35.00.
Children's Cups, from 95c. to $3.00.
Water Pitchers, from $5.00 to $35.00.
Cake Baskets, from $3.00 to $12.00.
Round and Square Waiters, from $2.00 to $25.00.
Butter Dishes, from $2.00 to $8.00.
Fern Dishes from $2.00 to $9.00.
Bon Bon Dishes, from $1.50 to $7.00.

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Oders.

Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

New Publications.

HARPERS

OUT DOOR LAND

Pictures by the illustrator of "Lord Fauntleroy." $1.50 net.

NEW STORIES FOR CHILDREN

BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS Author of "Cardigan"

Delightful stories told by the robin, the butterfly, etc., to two little children. Beautifully illustrated, cover, type and pictures in tint and colors.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

Amusements.

DALY'S

DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
New musical play by the authors of SAN TOY and THE GEISHA, entitled

A COUNTRY GIRL

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Box Office open 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

CASINO B'way & Eves. at 8:15. 39th St. | Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Only Matinée Saturday.
SAM S. SHUBERT PRESENTS THE
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St. & B'way.
OPENS MON., SEPT. 29TH. | DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS.
LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY
Seats for opening night only by subscription, checks being made payable to David Belasco. Prices, (opening night only,) all orch. & 1st bal., $3.00.
BOX OFFICE OPENS at 9 A.M. NEXT MONDAY

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Wed. Mats. Begin Next Week. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. Sat.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

Garrick Theatre, 35th st., near Broadway.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
"A Delicious Success."
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
EVENINGS 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In New Play, AUNT JEANNIE.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Last 2 Nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
XTRA—NEXT TUESDAY EVE.,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
VIRGINIA HARNED
IN A. W. PINERO'S LATEST PLAY,
IRIS.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY.
Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. | THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way
150th Time, Oct. 3. Souvenirs.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BIJOU THEATRE, 5th B'way. | Eve. 8:15. Matinée To-morrow, 2.
"SURE SUCCESS."—Sun.
HEARTS AFLAME

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St.
Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat.
3d Week. The latest laughmaker.
ALICE FISCHER in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
The Pet of B'way. Musical Novelty Joy. Geo. W. Lederer's
Evs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY 14TH ST
MATINEE TO-DAY.
JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS
Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
EXCELLING ALL PAST PRODUCTIONS.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.,2. Evs., 8:15.

Manhattan Theatre. B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
"A RATTLING GOOD COMEDY."—Press.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS
KING HIGH BALL.

PARADISE GARDENS, 42d St. LAST WEEK!
15 Vaudeville Acts & Creatore & Band of 60.
VICTORIA THEATRE Beg. Next Monday, LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Hoodman Blind.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in His New Romantic Play
Biggest production and best cast in New York.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St.
Seventeenth Week—Last 2 Weeks
119th Concert To-night.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, West 125th St. | MAT. TO-M'W.
Joe Welch, Hal Stephens, etc.

GRAND For Her Children's Sake N'xt W'k, Geo. W. Monroe.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE WARFIELD Commencing Mon., Sept. 22. In "The Auctioneer." Seats on Sale.

N & W STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat., 25c.
Nt wk, The Cowboy and the Lady, 50 & 75c
THE BANDIT KING. 15,25,35.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

The Hunting Season.

Up-to-date information of value to the sportsman this Fall. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday.—Adv.

HAITIAN REBEL VICTORY

The Government Troops Severely Defeated at Limbe.

Many Killed and Wounded, and Guns and Munitions Abandoned—Rebels Advancing on Cape Haitien.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 18.—The forces of the Provisional Government of Haiti, commanded by the War Minister, Gen. Nord, have sustained a severe defeat at Limbe.

Gen. Nord at the head of 3,000 men attacked Limbe at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and after desperate fighting, lasting three hours, he abandoned his positions, guns, and war munitions, and left a great number of dead and wounded, including several Generals, on the field.

The population of Cape Haitien is in a state of anxiety. The enemy, to the number of 4,000 well-armed men, is advancing on the place.

Another battle before the town is imminent.

STILL GUARD ISTHMUS TRAINS.

United States Marines Protecting Traffic—Colombia Does Not Intend to Declare War on Nicaragua.

COLON, Sept. 18.—United States bluejackets continue to accompany each passenger and freight train across the Isthmus, notwithstanding protests against such measures which the Colombian Government has lodged with the United States Consul here.

There is no definite news of the whereabouts of the insurgent Gen. Herrera.

PANAMA, Sept. 18.—The report which has been current lately that Colombia intends to declare war upon Nicaragua because of the help President Zelaya is alleged to have given to the Colombian revolutionists, is contradicted by Colombian officials stationed in Panama.

Government officials said to-day that they considered President Zelaya's reported interference in Colombia's revolution as a dangerous policy for him to pursue, but that they did not blame Nicaragua for the faults of its President, whose conduct, they declared, was disapproved by all sensible persons in his country.

"It is believed," said one of the officials, "that the Nicaragua Canal syndicate has had much to do with the help Gen. Herrera has received from Nicaragua; the syndicate's idea being, of course, that the prolongation of the state of war in Colombia would make impossible the completion of the Panama Canal."

The officials declared that the Colombian Government had no intention of fighting Nicaragua; that Colombia, as soon as her present revolution ended, desired a period of rest from warfare.

The Government has declared that public order has been restored in the Departments of Boyaca and Cundinamarca. This declaration is believed to indicate the intention of the Government to call a meeting of Congress soon to discuss the canal question.

When the La Plata, which took 1,000 Government troops to Colon yesterday, left Savanilla, there were nearly 7,000 Government soldiers at that port awaiting transportation to Panama.

The arrival of reinforcements on the Isthmus and the presence of other troops at Savanilla are believed to have reduced Gen. Herrera's chances of capturing Panama or Colon to a minimum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary of the Navy Moody received the following dispatch to-day from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati:

"Colon, (no date.)

"Train for Panama went through with Cincinnati's guard of riflemen and rapid-fire gun. Freight train coming toward Colon stopped by soldiers at sides of track, continuously pointing loaded muskets at engineer and train hands, demanding opening of locked box cars for inspection; conductor no key; could not. Went to find some responsible officer, also sent men to flag following passenger train. Menace removed; freight came in with passenger train. Will vigorously protect life, liberty American and other peaceable employes, and maintain unobstructed transit. Have instructed Ranger assist this duty."

A cablegram was received at the Colombian Legation to-day from Gov. Salazar of the Department of Panama in regard to the railroad situation on the Isthmus. It said there was no interruption to traffic over the railroad, and that arrangements had been made with the railroad company to inspect the trains as they approched Colon and Panama, this step being taken to avoid any surreptitious approach of the revolutionists to either of those cities. The Governor expressed the opinion that the American guards on the trains were not necessary.

At the legation the officials say the situation is more promising than for some time, as with the gradual addition of reinforcements of Colombian troops the danger of an attack by the revolutionists becomes less probable.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S PLANS.

It Is Said He Has Gone to Reinforce His War Minister—Naval Victory for Rebels Reported.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, Sept. 18.—President Castro of Venezuela, considering that the situation of Gen. Garrido, his War Minister, is eminently critical at Valencia, has marched to assist him with 3,700 men. The President crossed Los Tequos River on Wednesday and continued the same day his march to Valencia. His army is carrying many sick men with it.

According to report, Castro will attack the revolutionary army under Gen. Mendoza at Tocuyito. Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader, is still at Orituco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A private cablegram received here to-day says a naval battle between Venezuelan Government vessels and those of the revolutionists is reported to have occurred off San Felix, on the Orinoco.

The cablegram said that the Government vessels were defeated, and that the Venezuelan Government, because of the defeat, was unable to establish and maintain an effective blockade of the Orinoco.

Commends Capt. Rodgers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Acting Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Consul Goldschmidt, dated La Guayra, Aug. 17, reporting the arrival of the Marietta at that port, and inclosing a letter from Robert Henderson, Consular Agent at Ciudad Bolivar, commending the services of Capt. Rodgers of the Marietta in protecting the interests of foreigners at that place. A copy of the dispatch was sent to the Navy Department.

SOLDIER'S CLOTHING FOUND.

Harry Lawrence, Co. G, Second Cavalry, May Have Been Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—The uniform, clothing, and equipment of a cavalry private were found under the boardwalk at Raleigh Avenue this afternoon. A letter in the pocket indicated the owner to be Harry Lawrence, Company G, Second Cavalry, Fort Morris, Va.

It is not known whether the clothes were discarded by a deserter or whether the owner went into the surf for a bath and was drowned.

Long Branch Disorderly House Charge.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 18.—Charles J. Hopper of Long Branch, before Judge Heisley to-day, pleaded non vult to a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the New York Club at Long Branch, and was fined $500 and costs, and admitted to bail in $2,000 to await action on suspension of sentence to one year's imprisonment.

FOSTER'S BODY EXHUMED.

Experts Take Possession of Skull of One of the Victims of the Tiana Bay Tragedy.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., Sept. 18.—District Attorney Smith yesterday exhumed the body of Clarence Foster, one of the victims of the Tiana Bay tragedy. The skull is now in the hands of experts in New York and will probably be an exhibit at the trial of Louis Disbrow, if the young man is indicted. The Grand Jury meets on Monday.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith of Patchogue signed the order for the disinterment of the body on the application of District Attorney Smith, who, with two physicians of New York and Dr. Chattle, witnessed its carrying out and the reinterment of the remains.

District Attorney Smith and Dr. Chattle declined to give the names of the experts or to talk of the case in any way. It is understood, however, that the object of the removal of the body was to ascertain beyound doubt whether there was a fracture of the skull or a depression of the bone which would indicate that a blow was struck. The State contends that Foster was struck with an oar and stunned and knocked out of the boat.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 18.—Rowland Miles, counsel for Louis A. Disbrow, knew nothing of the action of the District Attorney in exhuming Foster's body until informed of the fact to-day by reporters. He said he thought the action improper, as he should have been notified and have had an opportunity to be present with experts of his selection.

SYRACUSE BANK CLOSED.

Examiner Leonard Takes Charge of the New York State Banking Company Because of Losses.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Chief Bank Examiner George S. Leonard this morning, under directions from Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, took charge of the New York State Banking Company and closed its doors. The bank is in trouble owing to notes of the Onondaga Dynamo Company of this city, which failed last week.

President R. A. Bonta says the bank has experienced large and unexpected losses, but the action of Superintendent Kilburn was a surprise to him.

Examiner Leonard said he thought it would be possible within forty-eight hours to issue a statement which would show the bank's condition. He expects to be able to have another bank take up the business rather than put the bank in a receiver's hands.

The last statement of the bank, issued on Sept. 6, showed resources of $676,761.09; liabilities, $620,633.65, with a surplus of $20,000 and undivided profits of $36,000. The capital is $100,000.

The bank was founded in 1852. It is the depository for the New York State Branch of the C. M. B. A. The funds, however, are sent to New York twice a week, and the amount on deposit here is small.

The local correspondents of the New York State Banking Company of Syracuse, which closed its doors yesterday, are the German-American Bank and the Bank of America. At the first-named bank it was said that the Syracuse institution has a small credit balance there. The Bank of America would not discuss its relations with the insolvent institution.

SCHOONER GOES ASHORE.

The Dora Matthews of This City Will Be a Total Loss—Crew Rescued.

CHATHAM, Mass., Sept. 18.—The three-masted schooner Dora Matthews of New York, bound from Newburyport to New York City, went ashore at 1 o'clock this morning on Logwood Hill Bar, off Chatham, and will be a total loss. The Captain and crew of seven men were taken off in the breeches buoy.

Considerable mystery is attached to the circumstances surrounding the loss of the vessel. According to the statements of the crew, after they had been rescued by the men of the Monomoy Life Saving Station, the sailors had been using liquor since the time the schooner left Newburyport. All of the seven men who constituted the crew are negroes, the only white man on board having been Capt. Bonsey.

The Dora Matthews left Newburyport yesterday morning. She had no cargo and intended to run for New York City. The Dora Matthews was built in Camden, Me., in 1882. She was a vessel of 392 tons gross and 372 tons net.

NEW YORKER HELD FOR MURDER.

George Huber, Who Shot His Wife at Great Barrington, Bound Over to Grand Jury.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—George Huber of New York City was before Judge Safford for a hearing on the charge of murdering his wife, to-day, and was bound over to the Grand Jury. The tragedy occurred on Sunday at Monterey, and was due to the jealousy of Huber for the apparent fondness of his wife for the company of Andrew C. Fearing, also of New York.

When arraigned Huber entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of murder in the first degree. His counsel, Charles Giddings, asked that the charge be changed to that of manslaughter, but the court considered that it would not be justified in granting the request.

Fearing was arraigned to-day on a statutory charge, the evidence tending to show that he and Mrs. Huber had been at Monterey for three or four weeks. Fearing was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

PIANO MAKERS' DEMAND.

Strikes to be Ordered in All Factories Which Do Not Yield.

All the employers throughout the Greater New York and its vicinity were notified yesterday by the Piano and Organ Makers' Union of a 10 per cent. advance in wages, to go into effect next Monday. The members also demand a nine-hour workday, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday work.

The demand affects 1,500 piano and organ makers employed in about forty factories, and strikes will be ordered in all factories where the demand has been refused. The piano makers outside of the union will hold shop meetings on Saturday to consider the question of joining in the demands of the union.

The piano and organ makers say that some of them make as little as $9 a week. A number of them are paid on the piecework system. The Executive Committee of the union will meet to-morrow to hear reports from the various firms.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:20 A. M.—13 Prince Street; Peter Collins; damage, $25.

2:20 A. M.—70 Sullivan Street; unknown; damage, $50.

11:05 A. M.—73 East One Hundred and First Street; Jacob Labinsky; damage, $25.

5:40 P. M.—227 Clinton Street; Julius Robowitz; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—51 Eldridge Street; Harry Goldstein; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J.; W. G. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Wilmington, N. C.; Judge A. P. Humphrey, Louisville; Dr. J. B. Murphy, Chicago.

HOLLAND—A. B. Ross, Toronto; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Paul L. Reiss, New Orleans; Dr. S. M. Fortier, New Orleans.

IMPERIAL—Dr. S. A. Lung, Capt. H. S. Brown, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Southport, Conn.; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Mayor S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—Col. Charles L. Woodhouse, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Capt. Frank Thompson, United States Army; Dr. A. H. Eccleston, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Ho Yow of the Chinese Embassy.

EARLINGTON—Brig. Gen. J. D. De Russy, United States Army; Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; D. H. Ayres, Troy.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Personally-Conducted Tour
TO
CETTYSBURG
AND
WASHINGTON
September 27 to October 2.
$22.00 From NEW YORK, BROOKLYN and NEWARK
Apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Ave., New York, or address GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Phila.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF UNITED STATES' NOTE

Protest Regarding Roumanian Jews Generally Approved.

Berlin and London Press, However, Skeptical Regarding Any Practical Result—Conditions in Roumania.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German Foreign Office has received a note from the British Government inviting some action on the part of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin of 1878 regarding Roumania's treatment of the Jews. The British note is shorter than that of the United States on the same subject, but it pursues the same end.

It is assumed here that Great Britain knew of the United States' step beforehand and acted in support thereof. The United States action is regarded as being within its rights in seeking the assistance of the signatories in preventing an influx of indigent immigrants, which is recognized as a substantial grievance. These two notes will result in an interchange of views between the powers as to what action is feasible. In the meantime it is expected that Roumania will take cognizance of the United States' protest and defend her case upon her own initiative before the signatories.

The foregoing represents the views of the German Government, but the press, knowing nothing of the British note, seems to consider the United States' action as simply chivalrous and as not likely to result in practical measures. The Vossische Zeitung says that, while it thinks Germany will do nothing, it still believes the United States' note cannot fail to have a strong moral effect. The paper adds:

"That, perhaps, is its purpose. The United States does not need the protection of Europe against pauper immigration, as it already has legislation sufficient to keep out undesirable immigrants. What the United States aimed at, therefore, was an expression of its feelings of humanity, which, notwithstanding its novelty, is an agreeable thing to see."

The Vossische Zeitung publishes a letter from Bucharest, Roumania, saying that emigration continues and that the Roumanian Government, in passing the law on the subject, promised to adopt administrative regulations that would mitigate harshness, but these expectations, the correspondent affirms, were not fulfilled.

The Post says: "The Roumanian Jews have mighty protectors. It is not long ago that certain financial circles threatened to depress Roumanian securities unless the Government was more pliant toward the Jews. This failed, and now the Jews have the support of the United States. We do not know what attitude the signers of the Berlin Treaty will take toward the note, but we know that all talk of the persecution of the Jews comes from incorrect suppositions as to what the new law is."

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The United States' initiative in protesting to the nations which are parties to the Treaty of Berlin of 1878 against the treatment of Jews in Roumania meets with approval here.

The Globe, however, sees nothing in Mr. Hay's action but self-interest. The paper, nevertheless, hopes that it will lead to a check being placed on the wholesale exportation of undesirable persons from Eastern Europe to Great Britain and America.

In a dispatch from Vienna the correspondent there of The Standard says the note of the United States with regard to the treatment of Jews in Roumania has placed European Governments like Austria-Hungary, which has looked on and done nothing, in a somewhat humiliating position.

"I am afraid, however," eables the correspondent, "that the result of America's action will be nil. What King Charles of Roumania, a just and humane sovereign, could not achieve; what a number of Ministries, Conservative, Liberal, and Unionist, have attempted in vain; what even the Jewish bankers of Franfort-on-the-Main, Berlin, and Vienna, who several years ago refused to deal in Roumanian securities when Roumania urgently needed a foreign loan, have not been able to bring about—namely, justice to the Jews in the country—the note of the United States is extremely unlikely to effect, however well meant.

"The special grievances of the Jews," the correspondent continues, "are that they have been treated as baneful and despicable aliens at every step in their life, although many of them did service for Roumania on the field of battle. They live on sufferance; they must contribute to the cost of government like the gentiles, yet they have not the rights even of gypsies. They are prevented from giving their children a proper education; they must screen themselves behind a Roumanian citizen if they wish to exercise any but the lowest calling, and there is no security for them. It is this want of security and fair play on the part of the great mass of the Roumanian people which drives the Jews out of Roumania. In a constant stream they pass through Vienna en route to the West; that is, England, the United States, Canada, &c.

"I believe that about one hundred and fifty families every week, as many as the Jewish Relief Committee in Vienna can provide for at one time, are thus emigrating. It was stated the other day that 3,800 passports were taken out by Jews during the last three months at Bucharest alone, and that house rent was rapidly declining in consequence of this wholesale emigration both there and in other Roumanian towns.

"In the meantime," the correspondent of The Standard goes on, "the emigration of Roumanian Jews, as they seem to be unwelcome in the United States, ought to be systematically directed to Canada, where numbers of healthy, industrious, and peaceful foreign settlers should be welcome. The Roumanian Jew who emigrates is seldom nothing more than a merchant and peddler alone, as the Jews of Germany and Austria-Hungary mostly are, but, like the Russian Jew, he is a craftsman and agriculturist."

THE EXODUS FROM ROUMANIA.

Emigration Fever Continues—Said the Jews Will Not Take Up Farm Labor.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—In a dispatch from Bucharest, Roumania, dated Sunday, Sept. 14, a correspondent of The Daily Express says the emigration fever among the Jews of Roumania still continues, and that within the last three months 4,000 Jews have left the country.

To-night, the correspondent adds, a party of 350 left for Canada and the United States, and small parties of Jews leave the larger towns of the country almost daily. The dispatch continues:

"Although the reason given by the emigrants for leaving is their inability to obtain work, the Jews, it is said, steadily refuse to take up farm labor. Proof of this is found in the fact that within the last three years Roumania has paid for outside Bulgarian labor something like $3,000,000, which might have gone to the Jews if they would turn their hands to the light labor of harvesting. Bulgarian laborers are well housed and excellently fed while working on Roumanian farms."

GRATEFUL TO SECRETARY HAY.

Milwaukee Co-Religionists of Roumanian Jews Send Telegram of Approval.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—The co-religionists of the Roumanian Jews in this city heartily approve the protest against the injustice of the Roumanian Government sent to the powers by Secretary of State Hay. At a meeting to-day of the Roumanian Relief Committee of Milwaukee, the following telegram was forwarded to Secretary Hay:

"In behalf of outraged humanity, as well as the persecuted Jews of Roumania, we hereby extend to you, and through you to our benign Government, our profound gratitude for the timely protest conveyed by you to other nations against the cruel and inhuman treatment willfully practiced upon the Jews of Roumania by their Government in denying them every opportunity of employment whereby to gain an honest livelihood. An all-wise Providence will bless our Nation for acts like this."

ESTABLISHED 1876.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) Shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

For more than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 Strong Made Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 43 Cortlandt St., 229 Broadway, 422 Broadway, 783-785 Broadway, 1249 Broadway, 201 West 125th St., 2203 Third Ave., 974 Third Ave., 356 Sixth Ave., 345 Eighth Ave., 419-421 Fulton St., 95 Nassau Street, BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 18 Newark Avenue, JERSEY CITY 494 Fifth Avenue, Newark: 785 Broad.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and cooler; winds east to north.

There have been rains in the Central Valleys, the Southern States, the greater portion of the lake region, and locally in Eastern New York and New England. In the West the weather has been fair. Temperatures are much lower in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and are below the seasonal average from the slope region eastward, although they have risen generally west of the Mississippi River. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except on the Washington coast.

There will be showers to-day in the Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, followed by fair weather Saturday. Elsewhere the weather will be fair to-day and Saturday, except that showers are probable Saturday in the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	62	61	60
6 A. M.	61	58	61
9 A. M.	65	61	65
12 M	65	61	66
3 P. M.	61	63	66
6 P. M.	61	63	64
9 P. M.	59	65	65
12 P. M.	57	65	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....63½
Weather Bureau.....62½
Corresponding date 1901.....60½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.66

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 3 A. M. and 65 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Neustetter, cloaks and suits; 458 Broadway.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; W. L. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. Schreiber, domestics and prints; D. F. Lyons, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Coel, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Coel, millinery and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

McGrath, E., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks; J. E. Forrest, Jr., clothing; L. O. Hoffman, shoes; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Ballentine Company, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballentine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Dodge, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rubin & Silverman, Uniontown, Penn.; I. Silverman, dry goods; G. M. Silverman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. H. Almond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; T. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Bosch, cloaks and suits, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Savoy.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; J. Pollock, domestics and dress goods, 15 White Street; Hotel Savoy.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; E. S. McGraw, dress goods; B. W. Arnold, silks, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. W. Weller, linens and white goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, underwear, 2 Walker Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hilbert, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Victoria Hotel.

Casler, J. H. & B. P., Little Falls, N. Y.; P. W. Casler, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, notions and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Neal, & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. N. Neal, linens; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss Parvin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William R. Grove, Commissary, will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty in connection with the supply of troops during the army manoeuvres.

Orders to Second Lieut. John Terrell, Artillery Corps, amended so as to direct him to join his battery at Fort Riley Sept. 27.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, Paymaster, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty in that department.

Changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters:

Major H. L. Rees, Paymaster, will proceed to Portland and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty in that city, relieving Capt. William B. Schofield, Paymaster.

Capt. Schofield will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty in that city.

L. Rogers, Paymaster, will proceed to Washington and report to the Paymaster General for instructions.

Major William R. Abercrombie, Thirtieth Infantry, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty as engineer officer of that department, retaining his present station at Portland.

The resignations of First Lieut. C. S. Patterson, Jr., and First Lieut. Albert Lang, Philippine Scouts have been accepted to take effect Sept. 17.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Riley and report Sept. 24 to Major Gen. John C. Bates for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer on his staff during the manoeuvres.

Capt. Carl R. Darnell, Assistant Surgeon, in addition to his present duties in the office of the Surgeon General, is detailed for duty as Assistant Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Oregon sailed yesterday from Bremerton for San Francisco.

The Brooklyn and Shubrick have been ordered out of commission.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

C. W. VARNEY & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., have assigned to W. M. Libby. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000, and there are substantial assets. The firm is one of the oldest in Lynn.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FROMBERG & GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Charles J. Fromberg and Abraham Goldstein, composing the firm of Fromberg & Goldstein, doing business as the Fashion Cloak and Suit Company, at 37 East Twelfth Street, by the following-named creditors: David Cohen, doing business as the Crescent Silk Company, $183; Siegel Brothers, $233, and Harry Siegel, $150. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they have transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $5,000 to various creditors to prefer them. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin against them on the 11th inst.

JULIUS DAVIDSON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed against Julius Davidson, dealer in hats, of 322 East Houston Street, on April 15, 1901, as no one appeared for the creditors in opposition to a motion made on his behalf, on Wednesday, to dismiss the petition.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRYANT, Emma F., administratrix—A. T. Denike, costs	$50
COHN, Hyman—W. Jackson	285
CALIPANO, Ernest E.—H. E. Stevens and another	186
DODD, George W., Jr.—Effens, Smith & Wiemann	224
FANNING, Isabella W.—M. M. Wells	190
GEDDES, James P.—P. Calvi	1,139
HENNESSY, Sherman T.—Paris Medicine Company	114
INTEMANN, William—Mutual Milk and Cream Company	138
JOSEPH W. CODY CONTRACTING COMPANY—R. Thedford	723
KLINGER, Charles—F. Lunersky	38
KLOSSK, Abraham, Lena, Samuel, Hyman, and Isaac—F. Cohen, by guardian	1,046
KAHN, Henry—S. Blyer and another	46
KONNOR, Joseph, and Joseph Levy—M. Adler and another	145
LIPPUS, William C.—C. Hanneman	44
LAWSON, Frank E.—Regina Music Box Company	875
LYNCH, Patrick I.—People of the State of New York	132
MORITZ, Philip—H. Spear and another	270
MORITZ, Philip—H. Spear and another	162
MISCHIK, Frank—Julius Kesseler & Co.	33
MURPHY, Edgar G.—A. J. Connick	179
MULLER, Oscar—Bossmore Company	147
MEAD, Charles H., and Thomas Taft—G. R. Sutherland	1,046
McCORD, Anna W.—B. Mo

Kennedy's 13 Cortlandt St.

Heavier Underwear.

White Merino, 49c.; worth 75c.
Light-weight Wool, 98c.; worth 1.50.
American Silk, 98c.; worth 2.00.

Fall Gloves .....98c. and 1.49
Stylish Suspenders.....49c. and 98c.
Correct Pajamas.....98c. to 5.00
Neckwear, New Styles...49c. and 98c.
Shirts with the correct touch of color, 85c., 98c., 1.49.

MEN'S HATS.

Busy days in the Hat Store.

The "right" style is the style that becomes you. Our tremendous variety will help you to find your type.

Derbys, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.
Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80.
Soft Hats.....1.90 to 2.90

MEN'S SHOES.

Another lot of N. R. Packard's Samples, 2.65.
They are 5.00 values.

A clean up of Oxfords, 1.59.
They are 4.00 values.

Fall Styles (pointed sole), 4.98
They are flat lasts and high heel, in calf and patent leather.

Early Autumn

The first cool evenings following the warm mid-days of September, bring the Light-weight Overcoat to mind—or the Rain Coat.

You'll find them here at hand.

Long or short and in a variety of suitable materials.

$10 to $30.
Hats—Soft or Stiff—$1.50—$3.

Browning King & Co.

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturday till 11 P. M.

FIRE JUDGE NOZZLE EXHIBITION.

A practical demonstration of fighting fire automatically in large mercantile buildings, wharves, warehouses, halls breweries, grain elevators, lumber and coal yards, docks, subways, factories, basements, &c., will be given under the supervision of Capt. Thos. F. Connolly of Fire Boat Wm. L. Strong, N. Y. F. D., on Friday, Sept. 19, 1902, 4 P. M.

LOEFFELHOLZ & CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Sporting Goods.

SPORTING GOODS.
Ingersoll
FIVE STORES:
67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 W. 42d St., New York.
and 697 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Guns and Hunting Clothing.

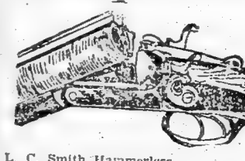

L. C. Smith Hammerless	29.50
Syracuse Hammerless	23.50
Lefever Hammerless	31.00

Other double-barrel Guns in twist, Damascus and decarbonized ficure steel barrels, at 8.98, 11.00, 11.98, 13.38, 14.50, 17.50 and 21.00.

Single-barrel breech-loading Guns	4.98 and
Canvas Coat, corduroy collar	6.45
Extra heavy Canvas Coats, corduroy collar	1.00
Best heavy weight, full lined Duck Coat, corduroy collar	1.48
Heavy weight Duck Pants, reinforced and well made, 1.25 and	2.50
Men's Duck Shell Vests	1.45
Men's Duck Shell Vests, leather belt	98c
Men's Corduroy Hats and Caps, 50c, 60c and	1.25
Stevens Favorite Rifle	75c
Stevens (Maynard, Jr.) Rifle	5.69
Best Black Powder Shells, box	2.89
Victor Smokeless Shells, box	40c
	90c

$2.29 for Friday and Saturday only; or if you want it complete with bag, we will give you our No. 122, Red or Tan Triple Stitch Bag, with pure Gum Bladder, for 3.29

Victor Striking Bag Platform, complete with pure Gum Bag	3.29
Draper & Maynard, complete	7.00
All-Steel Platform, without bag	7.00
Striking Bags, from 98c to	5.50
Boxing Gloves from 98c to	7.00
	6.00

Gym. Shoes—Black or white Rubber Sole Oxford or Bals; good shoe for all around indoor or outdoor use; reg. price 75c; Friday and Sat'day.....41c

Football.

Here are some prices for you, just to start the ball a-rolling. We will sell Friday and Saturday our regular

No. 50 Shin Guards, reg. price 38c, for	19c
No. 55 Shin Guards, reg. price 50c, for	33c
No. 58 Shin Guards, reg. price 69c, for	36c
No. 56 Shin Guards, all leather, reg. 85c	44c
No. CC Victory Rugby Ball, reg. $1	57c
No. 55 Rugby Ball, reg. $1.25, for	69c

Ask to see our Reg. Football Jersey—some ask 2.50—for 1.75

Everything for the game—nose masks, head helmets, football hose and shoes.

Mail orders filled promptly at adv. prices 5 days only. Send for catalogue on Football.

Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide
Containing the
NEW RULES
10 CENTS.
A. G. Spalding & Bros.
126-130 Nassau St.
23-33 W. 42d St.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
GEO. C. SQUIER & SON,
152 BROADWAY, 20 Cortlandt St. & 127 W. 38th St.

TWO DRAKE HORSES WON

Vincennes and Runnels Took Purses for the Chicago Plunger.

DE RESZKE'S SELLING STAKE

Frank Farrell's Colt, at Long Odds, Was First for the Speculation at Gravesend Track.

The Western plunger-turfman, John A. Drake, and his Western jockey, Lucien Lyne, were very much in evidence at the Gravesend race track yesterday, when the Drake colors were twice first, with Lyne up on both occasions. Though the average of winning favorites at the meeting so far is far under the ordinary for the Brooklyn course, the Drake horses helped out materially, as both started at short prices, one, Vincennes, being a positive favorite, and the other, Runnels, was the best-backed horse in his race, he starting even choice with Roxane, who went back in the betting from 4 to 5 up to 6 to 5.

The feature of the racing was the single stake event on the card, the Speculation, with selling conditions, at one mile and a sixteenth, for which seven horses of the fourteen named on the programme went to the post. In this race the favorite, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, high-priced three-year-old Dixieline, failed ignominiously, in spite of the fact that he was much favored in the weights. In the running, however, he was never a contender, and lagged far back in the crowd, while Clonmell and Rossignol went on and raced out in front together, carrying a pace that in the end caused both of them to tire and stop, De Reszke, who trailed in third place to the head of the stretch, there went on and won handily by two lengths, while Rossignol and Clonmell stopped so fast in the last quarter that Huntressa and Merito closed from the rear and finished second and third as named, a half length apart. De Reszke carried the colors of Frank Farrell, and started at 20 to 1, carrying a fair-sized commission for the stable.

Another "good thing" of the character of the De Reszke victory was Louis V. Bell's colt G. Whittier in the first event, G. Whittier, at odds of 30 to 1 and better, winning in the sprint handicap from a fair field of horses. The stable backed the winner with great confidence, and Mr. Bell was credited with having won about $40,000 on the result. As an instance of how well G. Whittier was backed, the bookmaking concern known variously as the "Big Store" and the "Million Dollar Book," paid out $15,000 in one bet.

Runnels, the pride of the Drake stable, was the medium of another plunge by the Western horsemen, and won in a style that seemed to justify all that has been claimed for him. Jim Clarke and Belle of Troy alternated in front to the head of the stretch, where Runnels drew out to first place. Roxane made a strong effort after him on the straight, but never was able to make him extend himself. Gloriosa, entered to sell for $2,500, was bid up to $3,000 by the owners of the second horse, and then was retained by her owner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. c., 3 years, by Kismet-Prose, 119 pounds, (Gannon,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won handily by a length; Michael Clancy's Saint Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 123, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from E. K. Wheeler's Belvino, br. c., 4, by Belvidere-Vintage, 132, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Wealth, Biserta, Honolulu, Grand Opera, Setauket, Cincinnatus, and The Black Scot also ran. Value to the winner, $1,050. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-La Toquera, 123 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 5, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 117, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from A. Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 6, by Rayon d'Or-Astoria, 118, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Moor, Saint Finnan, and Daly also ran. Value to the winner, $1,015. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. J. A. Drake's Vincennes, br. g., 6 years, by Victory-Illisee, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, 103, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from Dryer & McGuire's Miss Buttermilk, b. f., 3, 92, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Ben Battle, Chiron, Brunswick, Ivernia, C. Rosenfeld, Khitai, May J., Animosity, and Gibson Light also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of weights from $4,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Frank Farrell's De Reszke, br. c., 3 years, by Lamplighter-Serene, 96 pounds, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, b. f., 3, by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 103, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from Hardy B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 101, (King,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Dr. Riddle, Rossignol, Clonmell, and Dixieline also ran. Value to the winner, $1,020. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $4,500 down to $2,500; five and a half furlongs. The Columbia Stable's Gloriosa, ch. f., by Hastings-Glory, 99 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a half length; the Prospect Stable's Joe Cobb, br. c., 107, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkle Esher, br. f., 94, (Shea,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Ipse Dixit, First Chip, Queen of the Ocean, John A. Scott, Dark Planet, Ringdove, Sheriff Bell, Poilte, Courtmaid, and Miss Dorothy also ran. Value to the winner, $960. Winner trained by C. Johnson.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. J. A. Drake's Runnels, br. c., 3 years, by Charade-Zingara II., 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by a length; S. Sanford & Son's Roxane, ch. m., 5, 111, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from the Oakwood Stable's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 6, 111, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Jim Clark also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Red Knight, Nevermore, Minotaur, W. R. Condon, and Athelroy, 114 pounds each; Mart Mullen, Kim, Illyria, Knight of Gold, Hackensack, and Manru, 105 each, and Meddling Mary, Tioga, Twin Rose, and Lady Russell, 102 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Florham Lass, 102; Bernard, Jock o' Lantern, White Ghost, and Incubator, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. King Pepper, 118 pounds; Morokants, 111; Stevedore, Satire, and Clorita, 110 each; Star of the West, 109; Maiden, Femesole, and Carroll D., 107 each; Templeton and Pretoria, 106 each; Maister and Harrow, 105 each; The Referee, 104; Mixer, 103, and Guesswork, 98. Also eligible to start in the order named as others as scratched: Rappenecker, 100; Lieschen and Oclawaha, 99 each; Stuyve, 112; Duckroy, 107; Neither One, 99; Sadducee, 115, and Ben Cotta, 102. Apprentice allowance claimed for Guesswork, Maister, and Lieschen.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Slipthrift, 118 pounds; Hindred, South Trimble, Ben Howard, and Remorse, 110 each; Hanover Queen, 107; Prevaricator and Courtenay, 103, and Woden, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Intervention, 120 pounds; Blue Peter and Lass o' Linden, 115 each; Cincinnatus, 113; Right and True, 112, and Damon, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Herbert, 122 pounds; Bonnibert, 120; Colonel Bill, 116; Cunard, 115; Ethics, 102; Himself, 90, and Grail, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Bonnibert, 114 pounds; Belvino, Hunter Raine, and Ethics, 104 each; Arden, 99, and Remorse, 96.

Harness Races Postponed Until To-day.

Rain caused a postponement of the harness races and the contest between Anaconda and Prince Alert that was to have been held at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday, and the match will take place to-day. Yesterday's programme will all be run to-day, and the Friday programme will go over to Saturday. Secretary Wilson announces, however, that Dan Patch will make his record attempt to-day.

In addition to the Prince Alert-Anaconda match to-day, five other events are down for settlement, including the Westchester Stake of $3,000 for the 2:30 class trotters; the 2:05 class for pacers, with Dan R., Shadow Chimes, Dariel, and Fanny Dillard among the starters; the 2:11 class trotting; the 2:19 class trotting, and the 2:15 class trotting to wagon for amateurs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Local Contest Postponed—Pittsburg Won Again—Boston Beat Philadelphia—Shut Out for Chicago.

Rain prevented the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams from continuing the home-and-home series in Brooklyn yesterday. They will meet at Washington Park this afternoon, and to-morrow they will finish the series on the Polo Grounds. The Pittsburg champions won another game yesterday, making a total of 97 victories out of 131 contests. As they have nine more games to play they are likely to finish the season with over 100 wins to their credit. At Boston the local team scored an easy victory over the Philadelphias, and Capt. "Joe" Kelley's administered a shut-out to Seele's Chicago aggregation.

PITTSBURG, 7; ST. LOUIS, 6.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—The St. Louis baseball team tied the Pittsburg champions in the seventh inning by bunching hits and scoring 3 runs, but lost the game in the tenth, when Hackett gave a base on balls and was hit safely twice. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	15	0
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	8	0

Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; Hackett and Weaver.

BOSTON, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Fraser, who pitched for the Philadelphia baseball team here to-day, was hit freely by the home players, while Willis simply toyed with the visitors. The local men's hitting was timely, and Hulswitt's errors allowed the runs to be easily scored. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	—	8	12	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	4

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Fraser and Douglass.

CINCINNATI, 2; CHICAGO, 0.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Poole held the Chicago baseball team down to two hits here to-day and administered a complete shut-out to the visitors. Only one man reached third base. Cincinnati had trouble connecting with Williams up to the seventh inning, but then two hits in succession brought the first run across the plate. Morrissey and Schafly, both new men, conducted themselves well. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2	8	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Batteries—Poole and Bergen; Williams and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	97	34	.740	Chicago	62	67	.481
Brooklyn	70	59	.543	St. Louis	55	70	.440
Boston	64	60	.516	Philadelphia	51	76	.402
Cincinnati	65	64	.504	New York	45	79	.363

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

AT BOSTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	8	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Wiltse and Smith.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	6	19	0
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Husting, Plank, and Powers; Voorhees and Clarke.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	—	6	7	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	5	12	3

Batteries—Shields and Sugden; McCarthy and Buelow.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	77	50	.606	Cleveland	68	62	.516
St. Louis	73	54	.575	Washington	57	71	.445
Boston	72	56	.563	Detroit	48	78	.381
Chicago	67	55	.549	Baltimore	47	81	.367

Eastern League Games.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	12	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Fertsch and McManus; McFarland and Coogan.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Gokey and McCauley; Bruce and Toft.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	1	—	9	12	5
Providence	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	8	4

Batteries—Souders and Fuller; G. Sullivan and Dillon.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	—	12	11	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	3

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Hesterfer and Wiley and Jope.

MADE SPORT ON THE LINKS.

Produce Exchange Golfers Play for a Silver Cup and a Lobster Prize.

Mirth and jollity reigned yesterday, notwithstanding the drizzling rain, over the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. Over twenty golfers, members of the Produce Exchange Golf Association, participated in their sixth semi-annual handicap tournament.

The President of the association, James Barber, offered a silver cup for first prize, which was won by Francis M. Wilson of the Englewood Club.

A lobster prize was also one of the features, and, while competition for it was not decidedly keen, it furnished plenty of amusement in the clubhouse when awarded to J. A. English of the Forest Park Club.

The scores of those who finished are:

Francis M. Wilson, Englewood—

										Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	6	4	43		
In	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	37	80	0	80
C. G. Hall, Balturol											96	12	83
F. S. Armstrong, Knollwood											96	8	88
George Perin, Crescent A. C.											114	25	89
W. R. McCord, Wee Burn											97	5	92
Herbert Barber, Englewood											119	25	94
Lorenzo Daniels, Montclair											99	5	94
Walter Moore, Knickerbocker											114	20	94
W. J. Love, Cranford											116	20	96
H. M. Banks, Jr., Englewood											123	25	98
George Rossiter, Crescent A. C.											113	15	98
M. H. Snevily, Elizabeth											117	18	99
C. E. Halstead, Hilliside											104	5	99
J. D. Hoge, Richmond County											120	20	100
E. N. Norton, Fairfield											122	20	102
F. B. Mackay, Knollwood											111	9	102
Edward Fliesch, Elizabeth											120	15	105
J. B. Smull, Cranford											135	25	110
W. B. Thomas, Richmond County											138	25	113
James Barber, Englewood											154	25	129
A. Houtman, Englewood											166	25	141
G. M. Dickinson, Forest Park											175	25	150
J. A. English, Forest Park											190	25	165

WET GREENS FOR GOLFERS.

Staten Island Championship Brought Down to the Semi-Final Round.

Golfing was not very pleasant yesterday on the Harbor Hill Club links for the competitors who qualified on Wednesday for the local amateur championship. John M. Ward won his way into the semi-finals handily by defeating Charles T. Stout by 4 up and 2 to play. He will meet R. T. P. Fiske to-day. The closest game of the series was between Otis Williams and J. E. Faber. On the last green Williams just managed to win from a good put.

The result of the first round for both the Championship and Consolation Cups:

Championship.—First Round—L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills, beat R. P. Emmons, Richmond County, 3 up and 2 to play; Otis L. Williams, Richmond County, beat J. E. Faber, Richmond County, 1 up; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat Charles T. Stout, Richmond County, 4 up and 2 to play; R. T. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill, beat W. Scott O'Connor, Harbor Hill, by default.

Consolation Cup.—First Match-Play Round—J. D. Van Buren, Harbor Hill, beat Ralph McKee, Harbor Hill, 2 up; J. H. Tobin, Harbor Hill, beat George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 8 up and 7 to play; G. T. Bayaud, Harbor Hill, beat W. P. Lough, Richmond County, by default; Frank Sears, Harbor Hill, beat Gardner Abbott, Harbor Hill, 5 up and 4 to play.

The semi-final round in each set will be finished to-day:

Cartoons.

Cartoons with Points, by Kemble, Post, Crane, and MacAuley. Magazine Supplement, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday.—Adv.

QUOITING FOR BELL MEDAL.

New York Scotchman Won the Trophy in Annual Match at Van Cortlandt Park.

The thirty-sixth annual match at quoiting for the Bell Medal, held by the Grand National Curling Club of America, took place at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. As an extra inducement to bring out keener competition and a larger field of throwers, President Alfred H. Munson of Utica, N. Y., offered a very handsome trophy to become the personal property of the winner of the Bell Medal. This was won by Thomas Dinwoodie.

Play commenced at 1 o'clock on the rinks south of the lake in a drizzling rain, which continued until 4 o'clock, though it did not seem to interfere with the quoiters.

One of the most interesting contests was in the second round between John Pepper of the Van Cortlandts and Thomas Wigley of Yonkers, both quoiters throwing so evenly that the services of the unmpire, J. Kellock, were frequently called upon to measure the puts and keeping each man's Motter on the jump. It was only in the last throw that the contest was decided by Pepper getting 2 to Wigley's 1, the score standing 21, 20.

When the time for the final round for the trophy came every one looked upon John Pepper as the winner, but after the first few puts were made by Thomas Dinwoodie opinions began to change, as he planted his quoits very accurately. He also had the advantage of being fresh, for his opponent had played a hard match just previous to the deciding contest, while Dinwoodie was fortunate in the drawing to pick a bye. However, the latter showed rare form and won without much of a contest. The score:

Dinwoodie—0 2 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 1 2—21.
Pepper—1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—9.

At the conclusion of the match John McGaw of Boston, Mass., presented the Bell Medal emblematic of the championship of the United States, which can only be held a year, and the medal presented by President Alfred H. Munson of Utica, N. Y., which became the winner's personal property. Summary:

Round 1.—Rink 1—Robert Lauder, Thistle, 21; D. Morrison, Long Island, 20.
Rink 2—J. F. Conley, Empire, 21; James Thaw, Thistle, 10.
Rink 3—Thomas Wigley, Yonkers, 21; John Leslie, Yonkers, 11.
Rink 4—John Pepper, Van Cortlandt, 21; Thomas Cowan, Van Cortlandt, 12.
Rink 5—Thomas Nicholson, St. Andrew's, 21; P. F. Gilmartin, Van Cortlandt, 15.
Rink 6—Thomas Dinwoodie, Van Cortlandt, 21; Robert Smith, Passaic, 6.
Rink 7—F. Dykes, St. Andrew's, 21; Charles Ogden, Van Cortlandt, 16.
Round 2.—Rink 1—John Pepper, Van Cortlandt, 21; Thomas Wigley, Yonkers, 20.
Rink 2—Thomas Nicholson, St. Andrew's, 21; Robert Lauder, Thistle, 12.
Rink 3—J. F. Conley, Empire, 21; F. Dykes, St. Andrew's, 12.
Round 3.—Rink 1—Thomas Dinwoodie, Van Cortlandt, 21; J. F. Conley, Empire, 8.
Rink 2—John Pepper, Van Cortlandt, 21; Thomas Nicholson, St. Andrew's, 9.
Round 4—Final—Won by Thomas Dinwoodie, Van Cortlandt, 21; John Pepper, Van Cortlandt, second, 9.

HANDBALL IN JERSEY CITY.

Phil Casey and the Irish Champion Oliver Drew in Match.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of ex-Alderman James Dunn of Brooklyn, the handball match, with Dunn and Oliver Drew, the Irish champion, as partners against Phil Casey, the former champion of the world, and Patrick J. Corby of Brooklyn, which was to have been played in the New Jersey handball court yesterday, was postponed until Sunday. Those who gathered at the court were not disappointed, however, as Dunn's place was filled by Edward Hopkins, and a match, best three out of five games, was begun. Casey and Corby won the first two games, 21-9 and 21-18, and it looked as if Drew was reserving his best efforts, as he did not play up to his usual form. In the third and fourth games the Irish champion cut loose, and his ambidextrous work was marvelous. Nothing got away from him, and no kind of service seemed to puzzle him. His returns were snappy, and when it came to killing the ball he was deadly accurate. The third and fourth games were won by Drew and Hopkins, 21-15 and 21-19, but as the light was too dull to continue the contest had to be left unfinished.

Before the big event Drew and Corby warmed up in a three-game match. Drew won the first two, 21-6, 21-18, and Corby the third, 21-20. While Corby played brilliantly at times, he was outclassed, and Drew held him safely at all stages.

Following is the summary:

Phil Casey and P. J. Corby	21	21	15 19
Oliver Drew and E. Hopkins	9	18	21 20
Oliver Drew	21	21	20
Patrick J. Corby	6	18	21

Trotting at Riverhead Fair.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 18.—Rain here to-day interfered with the attendance at the county fair and also caused the postponement of the baseball game between the Riverhead and Central Islip nines. Summary of races:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Searing, b. m., (Davis)	1	1	1
Henderina, b. m., (Underhill)	2	2	3
Lee Cuyler, ch. m., (Van Houten)	4	3	2
Allen Lewis, b. g., (Hendrickson)	3	4	4

Time—2:21½; 2:22¾; 2:22¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Fidmarsh, b. g., (Van Houten)	1	1	1
Vincy, blk. h., (Cornwell)	2	2	2
Butterfly, ch. g., (Coyne)	3	5	4
Allie M., blk. m., (Fergus)	4	6	3
Easter, ch. g., (Williamson)	5	3	5
Nellie French, br. m., (Lockett)	6	4	6

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:24½.

3:00 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse, $100.

Prince, b. g., (Hollenbach)	1	1	1
Bell Boy, b. g., (Smith)	2	2	2
Pinkey, ch. g., (Hendrickson)	3	3	3
Virginia Bell, br. m., (Mills)	4	4	4

Time—2:25½; 2:22¾; 2:21¼.

Princeton Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The close of conditional examinations yesterday permitted football candidates to turn out in greatly increased numbers to-day, when the squad contained at least fifty men, of whom twenty were freshmen. Capt. Davis also laid out quite a little additional work for the men in the practice, which lasted almost an hour. The candidates for fullback were given a little punting practice to loosen up their kicking muscles, while line men were sent down the field under the punts. Half backs and quarter backs were placed in sets in order to receive the ball, and were permitted to run a short way up the field. A brisk run around the field closed the day's practice.

Schooners in Ocean Race To-day.

Nine schooners will start in the Atlantic Yacht Club's ocean regatta this afternoon. The list is as follows: Coronet, Lewis Bossert; Alert, Henry S. Parmlee; Iroquois, J. G. N. Whitaker; Ariadne, Henry W. Putnam, Jr.; Endymion, George Lauder, Jr.; Thistle, Robert E. Tod; Sachem, Frederick T. Ames; Hildegarde, Edward R. Coleman, and Muriel, Charles Smithers. The entry of the Muriel was made yesterday, and efforts are being made to get F. F. Brewster to enter the Elmina, the season's victorious antagonist of the Muriel.

Several of the schooners have ocean records. The Endymion has the best record for crossing the Atlantic. She made the trip in 1900, going from Sandy Hook to the Needles in thirteen days and twenty hours. The Coronet was a famous boat nearly twenty years ago. In 1887 she beat the Dauntless in a race from New York to Queenstown for a purse of $10,000. She was once owned by Commodore A. C. James of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Hildegarde has made many ocean cruises, and last Winter Commodore Tod cruised to Bermuda on the Thistle. The Endymion, the Ariadne, and the Thistle took part in the preceding ocean races of the Atlantic Yacht Club this season.

RUMSON WINS AT POLO.

Squadron A Beaten in an Exciting Game at Van Cortlandt Park.

A spirited game of polo was played yesterday afternoon on the Squadron A field at Van Cortlandt Park between the first squadron team and the Rumson Polo Club. The visitors won by 1½ goals, the total being 7 for Rumson and 5½ for the troopers. It was a hard-played and exciting game, particularly in the last period. The play at this stage opened with the squadron 2 goals behind, but in five minutes they made 2 points, and made the score 5 goals each. The remaining ten minutes developed some fast work, although it became so dark that it was with the greatest difficulty that the ball could be followed in its rapid passes on the field.

The coach squadron, which made its regular run from the Plaza Hotel to the polo field, was driven by Seward Cary, and among its passengers were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fields, Mrs. E. D. Bowne, Miss Mott, J. A. Rawlins, Howard Brokaw, Philip Kearney, and J. M. Gallaway.

The line-up of the teams and score by periods follow:

RUMSON.	Hd'cp.	SQUADRON A.	Hd'cp.
1—J. A. Rawlins	2	1—Everett Colby	2
2—Seward Cary	3	2—R. B. Douglas	2
3—Howard Brokaw	2	3—Morgan Grace	3
Back—Howard Borden	2	Back—H. M. Earle	2
Total	9	Total	9

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	Colby	Squadron A.	8.40
2.	Carey	Munson	6:50

Goal knocked 30 seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Brokaw	Rumson	7:30
2.	Colby	Squadron A	5:00
3.	Brokaw

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

EYES FRONT!

These are times for Democrats to survey the rich future and forget a disgraceful past. Every Democratic State Convention that ignores or repudiates the Kansas City platform of BRYAN speeds the party on its way to regained confidence and restored power.

The Democrats of Massachusetts fought out the Bryan question in their convention and resolved with ample emphasis to turn their backs upon the Nebraskan. They ignored him and his fatal doctrines. They adopted a platform that is Democratic and sound.

The Democrats of New York are to have a State Convention. There need be no fear that they will pay BRYAN even the empty tribute of a reminiscent glance. But it is not enough to refrain from looking back. They must look forward with eyes wide open.

Was there ever such an opportunity for a prostrate party? The Speaker of the Republican House runs away from his constituents, who were holding meetings and preparing to support his Democratic opponent. A Republican candidate for Congress in the State of Massachusetts, Mr. Foss in the Eleventh District, says, amid the applause of his audience: "I tell you, if we Republicans do not take the matter in hand and adjust our tariff to prevent inequalities and abuses we shall not have the opportunity." Leading protectionists in the Republican Party, the Secretary of the Treasury among them, appalled by the exposure of the strength of the tariff-reform sentiment in the party ranks, put out statements and explanations that reveal the determined resolve of the present leaders to stand by Dingleyism. In their confusion and alarm they inframe the demand for a thorough-going tariff revision. It is a demand to which they cannot yield without frightful bad faith to the favored interests which have paid the Republicans for the favors they have accorded.

It is in such moments that voters turn to the opposition to rebuke and displace a party that disregards their will. The Democrats of New York can give to the voters of the State and to the country a platform that will everywhere swell the tariff reform tide. They have canal improvement for a local issue. Upon that they should commit themselves unhesitatingly to the policy of a thousand-ton barge canal. That is the only canal improvement now worth considering. The Republicans dare not advocate it. It is an issue of which the Democrats can take full possession. Let them challenge the Republicans to oppose it in the canvass. For a National issue there is the tariff—that is enough. The tariff issue includes the trust issue. In framing that plank the Democrats of Saratoga can give strength to every candidate of the party in the Congressional districts.

"THE AMERICAN IDEA."

We believe we have quoted already the expression of the opinion of a former Cabinet officer, in a private letter, concerning Secretary HAY: "I know not with which of his predecessors he suffers by comparison." With this expression we entirely concur. But nothing in Mr. HAY's career, not even the illuminating contrast his Chinese policy afforded either to the Chinese policy of his immediate predecessor or to the rival and rampant greed of the European Powers engaged in "punitive" proceedings of parting the raiment of an unhappy country and casting lots for its vesture, has done him and us more credit than the exposition he has just sent around the world, and to all the Chancelleries thereof, of the true, which is at the same time the traditional, attitude of the United States toward the foreign immigration by which this country has been built up to the proportions of the greatest, the richest, the freest, and the most contented Nation on the globe.

His instance was singularly well chosen. "Why Roumania?" the careless reader may ask. The careful reader knows. It is quite true that Powers much bigger than Roumania have exercised the privilege which Roumania also assumes, the privilege of casting out upon these shores their "residuum," the class of which they can make nothing, and which it sometimes seems that they manoeuvre to deport, though this is perhaps a cynicism too subtle for most Chancelleries, in the conscious hope that it may "swamp" here and there an American constituency and supply the Chancelleries with taking arguments against the "American idea."

The American idea, as all of us feel and most of us know, is simply that in this country every man should have his chance. It was a Frenchman, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who expressed the idea, in his way, by proclaiming "the career opened to the talents." Certain of our own poets have expressed it better. The saying must be as old, almost, as government, whoever said it first, that this country is an asylum "for the oppressed of all countries and the martyrs of every creed." We all hold to that still. We all also hold to LOWELL'S versified version of the same sentiment, in which he apostrophizes or describes our country as

> She of the open soul and open door,
> With room about her hearth for all mankind.

But none of these sayings, however thoroughly we all believe them, involves that we mean to make ourselves the dumping ground of Europe, the refuge of the proved failures of the elder world. Whoever comes here, says the Secretary of State, whose personal composition we have very little hesitation in declaring on internal evidence this "diplomatic note" to be, is welcome, provided he comes with a sound mind in a sound body, and comes of his own accord, to cast in his lot with us. But if he is simply "forced out," and takes the route to this country as the line of least resistance to escape from injustice and oppression, we reserve our right to scrutinize him and to decide whether he is of the material of which good citizenship is made. If it appears that he has been forced out of his native land by wholesale proscriptions and disablements, then, says the Secretary of State, the time has come when we may justly assert our right to exclude a man so artificially dwarfed and maimed, even though not he, but the cruel Government he was born under, is responsible for the maiming:

> When they come as outcasts, made doubly paupers by the physical and moral oppression in their native land, and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or useful.

Can anybody longer question why this appeal is framed respecting the Jewish emigration from Roumania, when from Russia, from Russian Poland, from Austrian provinces, we have immigration containing the same evidences of helplessness and weakness? It is because the Kingdom of Roumania is the creation of Europe, because not only the nations against which we have the same causes of complaint, but the nations against which, in this matter, we have no causes of complaint, have equally, by the treaty of Berlin, made themselves responsible for the existence and the behavior of the kingdom and for its observance of the fundamental conditions of its own existence. The signatories of that treaty, the "Congress of Europe," is responsible for the behavior of Roumania. It is a challenge that we send to "the concert of Europe" in demanding of it to keep its own creature subject to the laws of that creature's being. The harshness and brutality of any other nation concerns that nation alone, but the harshness and brutality of this child of all the Powers concerns them all, for they are all responsible. The challenge to all Europe that Mr. HAY has thus flung down is a challenge that all Europe will be almost equally discomfited by, whether it takes up or leaves lying.

IN HONOR OF KOSSUTH.

Hungary celebrates this week the one hundredth anniversary of KOSSUTH'S birthday, Sept. 19, 1802. From every church within the realm there rises the Te Deum Laudamus to heaven for having blessed the Magyar people with such a devoted and illustrious son. All political differences and racial antipathies that may exist are forgotten, and all classes unite to celebrate the anniversary of his birth.

The history of Hungary abounds in the names of great men, but none of them gained such popularity and such imperishable fame as did LOUIS KOSSUTH. While JOHN HUNYADI, the invincible conqueror of the Turks, and FRANCIS RAKOCZY, the champion of religious freedom, are held in fond remembrance by all Magyars, LOUIS KOSSUTH is revered and idolized by them as the hero and martyr of liberty, who freed the people from their bondage, and restored to Hungary its ancient Constitution and its independence. For it must be remembered that at the time LOUIS KOSSUTH'S political career began, Hungary was a mere principality of Austria. She had no Parliament, no Ministry, and no Civil Administration of her own. The Magyar language and literature were suppressed in the schools and colleges, and German was taught instead. The feudal system was still in operation, and the serfs were but mere chattels of the lord.

Such were the political and social conditions in Hungary when LOUIS KOSSUTH reached his manhood. Actuated by patriotism and burning love of freedom, he set about, with feverish activity, to reform these evils, and to accomplish the regeneration of Hungary. From a provincial lawyer he soon became the leader of the nation. With the magic power of his pen he aroused the people from their lethargy and urged them to preserve their language and their traditions. By his wonderful eloquence he inspired and encouraged them to rebel against the tyranny and usurpations of the Austrian Government. The power of his personality soon became apparent. Austria was compelled to yield, and to accede to his demands. As a result the Magyar language was declared the official language of the land; the feudal system was abolished and the serfs were liberated; the independent Hungarian Parliament was established, and the ancient Constitution of the Magyars restored.

Had KOSSUTH'S work ended at this period, he would have been known simply as a national hero. Subsequent events, however, made him Governor of Hungary and a martyr of liberty.

After the fatal termination of the revolutionary war of 1848-49 KOSSUTH sought refuge in exile. He tried to enlist the aid of England, France, and the United States in the cause of his poor and subjugated people. His thrilling oratory and his intense love of freedom won him the admiration of every nation he visited, but material assistance, for diplomatic reasons, none of them could give him. Renouncing all hope of foreign intervention in behalf of Hungary, he settled down in Turin, which thenceforth became the Mecca of the Hungarian people.

He lived to see the realization of his political aspirations, but never again beheld his dear native land. The reconciliation of the nation with the dynasty in 1867, and the re-establishment of an independent Hungarian Government could never have been accomplished without the "passive resistance" of the Magyars, a policy advised and directed by LOUIS KOSSUTH. Up to the time of his death he was the Oracle of Hungary, whose advice was eagerly sought and implicitly followed by her statesmen. Although every thought of his mind and every throb of his heart were for Hungary, yet he preferred to die in exile rather than to bow before a monarch.

No wonder, therefore, that he is the idol of the Magyars, and that the one hundredth anniversary of his birth is so enthusiastically celebrated by them both in Hungary and in the United States. The American citizens of Hungarian extraction may justly honor his memory, for he dedicated his life to the struggle for human rights and for liberty, which is the essence of American democracy.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The present French Cabinet is not likely to be remembered precisely as a tactful administration. Apparently few Frenchmen doubt that the Premier has injured the cause which he has at heart by giving his enforcement of it a largely unnecessary aspect of religious persecution. Perhaps, with regard to him, we may reverse the old saying about BURKE. M. COMBES may have chosen his side like a philosopher; he has pretty evidently defended it like a fanatic. And no sooner had the astonishment and horror of his constituents died down than one of his colleagues, M. PELLETAN, revived those emotions by making speeches, in his capacity of Minister of Marine, in favor of the fortification of Corsica so as to hold and keep Italy powerless. And this at the very moment when there was a gratifying "approach" of the two leading Latin nations. A threat against Italy was, at least, what everybody supposed M. PELLETAN to be making, and he was forced to explain that he really did not mean Italy, he really meant England. That, again, was what everybody understood his explanation to mean, and he was strictly taken to task for his explanation by the leading French organs of sanity and reason. So then he seems to have made a supplementary explanation that he did not really mean either Italy or England, but that, in an age when everywhere force was assuming to crush out right, it behooved France to be prepared not to be crushed out, and that the fortification of Corsica, and of Biserta in Tunis, would, he no longer says, "convert the Mediterranean into a French lake," but enable France to make head against any probable or possible combination against her.

One would think that it would finally occur to a politician whose speeches need so much explanationing that it would be better not to make so many. M. PELLETAN himself says that he knows he discusses public affairs more with the wild, free manner of the irresponsible journalist he is than with the responsibility of a serious statesman whose words are read abroad as well as at home. We fear that there is no denying that the tendency of popular and republican government is to cultivate carelessness in dealing with the susceptibilities of foreigners. We ourselves have experienced this, and, when we have found that foreigners reckoned with it only to the extent of deciding that we did not mean what we said and need not be taken seriously, that was not flattering to our National self-love, either. But it is only fair to add that, with the increasing sense of individual as well as of National responsibility which has been "borne in" upon Congress, and with the moderating influence exercised by recent Secretaries of State, very notably by Mr. HAY, this objectionable element in our statesmanship is tending to disappear. Not only is the form and manner of our diplomatic intercourse as "correct" as that of any other nation, but the few surviving Boanergeses of the former generation are singularly moderating their tone, now that they perceive that they are, rather vaguely but none the less truly, held "accountable elsewhere" for words spoken not only "in debate," but even on the stump. The classical example of indiscretion, in these recent years, is not American, but British, and the classical exemplar is not Jefferson Brick, nor Elijah Pogram, nor "ZACH" CHANDLER, but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. We have emerged from the stage through which France, so much older as a country, so much younger as a republic, is now visibly passing, and from which we all ought to hope and believe that she will likewise emerge.

THE BIRTH RATE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

As is well known, the results of the last French census caused widespread anxiety. They showed that the population of France stands practically where it did five years ago. The increase during that period was 330,000, but nearly the whole of it was contributed by Paris, which is rather cosmopolitan than French, and occurred chiefly among the Belgian and other foreign residents. Leaving out the Department of the Seine, the nation gained during five years only 39,000 in total population, which is more than accounted for by the excess of immigration over emigration. Not enough children are born in France to make up the shrinkage due to mortality. In 1900 the excess of deaths over births was about 26,000. Meanwhile Germany during that period gained 4,000,000 by natural increase and Russia probably twice as many.

The thoughtful student of sociological problems who has found a satisfactory explanation of French statistics in the temperament and habits of that nation will perhaps be surprised to learn that the conditions existing in France as regards the decline in the birth rate are not essentially different from those existing in Great Britain, where in large districts the increase in population is maintained in a steadily decreasing ratio. It is true that the British Nation is still a long way from the total arrest of vital expansion which warrants so much anxiety as to the French Nation, but it is admitted that there is a tendency toward such stagnation, and that the phenomenon which has attained such a remarkable development in France is also apparent in Great Britain. The margin between the birth rate and the death rate is steadily narrowing, and in several of the most populous districts of the United Kingdom it has fallen dangerously near the French limit. British census figures show that in the decade 1841-51 35 children were born for every 1,000 inhabitants. In 1861-71 the ratio was a little over 37. In 1871-81 it reached high-water mark at 38 in 1,000. Since that period it has steadily declined. The last census shows it to have been 31.57 per 1,000. In parts of England—Huddersfield, for example—it is below the average for France.

Fortunately for the net showing, this decline in the birth rate is temporarily and partially offset by a decline in the death rate, due to wiser and more comprehensive schemes of public sanitation. These processes, however, do not go on uniformly, nor does one equalize the other. A decline in the birth rate during the last decennium of 2.67 is not balanced by a decline in the death rate of 1.7. In the migration of peoples, more are now coming into Great Britain than are going out. There is still some emigration to the United States and the colonies, but this is more than offset by the steady influx of Russian Jews, Poles, Belgians, Germans, and other people. In this respect the conditions are much the same as those in France. Should the present tendencies continue through four or five decades the results, which are definitely calculable, would be such as the patriotic Englishman cannot contemplate with satisfaction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are delighted to find in The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel support for our theory that President ROOSEVELT has devoted enough of his small leisure from the cares of State to convince himself that the old stories about a "Mecklenburg declaration" are true, and that the decision against its authenticity, upon which all the other real investigators of the subject have agreed, was entirely wrong. We reached this theory, with an accompanying belief that the President has found some new evidence in vindication of the North Carolina claims, soon to be disclosed by him, simply because its alternative was the dreadful one that the President cared more about pleasing this or that crowd around the steps of his car than he did for the maintenance of historic truths obnoxious to local pride. The Sentinel seems to have followed the same process of reasoning, for it says: "We rather think the President is too much of a historian to have passed over this mooted question. He has written a good deal of the early history of the country and has, no doubt, already canvassed the Mecklenburg question pro and con. Nor would he, we believe, merely to tickle local pride, speak of the Mecklenburg declaration as an actual fact if he were not convinced that it had historical basis. In historical matters the President is certainly frank, if nothing else, and generally correct, too." Just so—not a doubt of it! But when are we to get the new evidence, or the new interpretation of the old evidence, upon which the continued existence of this amiable theory depends? Of course, we cannot expect it at the present moment, when the President is so busily engaged in considering other declarations of independence—and defiance—made by himself and others, but as soon as he manages to settle those more important matters we do hope that he will let himself loose on the Mecklenburgers. We can wait, but it would be cruel to make us wait any longer than is absolutely necessary.

—Capt. HOBSON'S reported efforts to get out of the navy without taking the short cut of resignation worry us more than a little. If the young officer's eyes are in such a condition that the continued performance of his professional duties is likely to produce blindness or other consequences approaching that in seriousness, of course he ought to be retired at once. Whatever mystery there may have been about the last voyage of the Merrimac, the heroism of the Captain's part therein is beyond question, and the occasional criticism to which he has since been subjected has never thrown any doubt upon his knowledge of his business or his inclination to attend to it while he remains in the navy. But in showing so much restlessness, in evidencing so much more anxiety about his eyes than his superiors in the service do, he really sets one to wondering whether he appreciates that not only does the country owe something to him, but also that he owes something to the country. It gave him, at his own request, a very expensive education, and it hailed his great achievement with a generous enthusiasm that certainly ought to do more than recompense him for the annoyances he has since encountered from a few silly people and a few jealous ones. What is he going to do if he secures his desired retirement? Will he settle down in some quiet village and live on his half pay, or—and here comes in the cause of our worriment—does he expect to find a civilian position where, despite the alarming state of his eyes, he can make profitable use of the knowledge and experience he has gained while serving the Government? In the first case, of course it's all right, but in the second—well, in that case it's pretty dreadful for those of us who have stuck to the Captain through thick and thin, and who have persistently and consistently refused to be horrified by the news that he had kissed a pretty girl or two—or three, for that matter.

—While we hold that it is the duty of a newspaper to record the news, and not to manufacture it in order to have something to record, we recognize the existence of cases when the newspaper man not only may but should advance his professional interests as an incident to performing a public service as a citizen. A notable opportunity to do this was very adroitly utilized recently by Mr. FRANK R. O'NEIL, a reporter on the staff of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. After J. K. MURRELL, the man who handled the money for the St. Louis Aldermen, and the man upon whose absence and silence their safety in great measure depended, had been in the City of Mexico five months, Mr. O'NEIL went there for the purpose of persuading him to return and tell what he knew. Oral argument having accomplished nothing, Mr. O'NEIL sat down and wrote to MURRELL a long letter in which he balanced with equal frankness and skill the low reasons why the fugitive should remain where he was and the higher ones why he should go back to St. Louis, confess his own part in the transactions that had disgraced the city, and bring to punishment the scoundrels whose tool and accomplice he had been. There was much to be said on both sides, and Mr. O'NEIL said it all. He admitted that MURRELL was safe where he was and that a return involved some danger and much denunciation as a traitor; but he showed, also, that the alternative was a life of wretched exile and that while thieves and bribe-givers would hate him for betraying them, his one chance of redeeming his past lay in doing what he could to bring the guilty to punishment. MURRELL read the letter—and he started for St. Louis the next day. His revelations have been in the highest degree "sensational," but it has been legitimate sensation, and the future of the city promises to be vastly cleaner than its past has been.

—If the Golden Rule is not followed even in the churches there is indication that the ethics of the community needs patching. Before his recent resignation, a prominent clergyman of this city said to his congregation, "If to-morrow I were to resign you would invite the best preacher available to leave another parish and fill my place; you would not ask it by the leave of his old following, nor would you think of consulting them in the matter, but you would trust to a thousand dollars extra salary to secure him." When a parish moves into a new church and takes a new mission field it is the custom to consult and gain the permission of parishes already established in the new neighborhood. Apart from that there is not a single standing rule by which one parish should formally show kindness to a rival parish. In the business world the feeling of necessity to get the best bargain has put aside the single-standard Golden Rule for a 16-1 code of morals, and the personal factor has become so strong that the bolder members of the vulgar crowd have dared to substitute "Do others as they do you." For those who, with conscience benumbed by everlasting compromise, think the Golden Rule impractical in public life, its revised version may be set down as an evolutionary advance in the natural life of greed. But to those who are not so absorbed in the idea that individual well-being is opposed to such savage inclinations as generosity, the mountains of trouble over the things that are not "practical" are mere shadows that should be dispelled. Those same simple-minded ones look to the one institution that stands and has stood throughout the ages for the ethics of life—the Church. And if it has come to pass that a sober-minded rector of unbiased opinion begs to remind his congregation that their charity can with propriety sometimes go beyond the realm where it is supposed to begin, the good folk who really want to get religion would better submit themselves and their vestries to an examination under that still, small voice. If they do they may discover a curious list of indulgences to complete their parish code—may discover, for instance, such trite items as that their church inspires them to give old clothes to the poor, but not to stop beating down the dressmaker for new onces; to sing the praises of the Lord, but not to resist the temptation of saying nasty things about the voice of the lady in the next pew, who also essays to sing, and that their church itself will call a conference of religions to unify the true Church of GOD, but will later show that it considered itself that true Church.

NUGGETS.

Sly Cy.

Squire Jaones—I s'pose Cy must be orful smart arter tew year in college, ain't he?

Uncle Hennery—Smart! Waal, I reckon! W'y, that boy writes his expense items all in French, Squire.—Chicago News.

Knowing.

Buck—Mike, can I know what I don't know?

Mike.—No.

Buck.—There is something I don't know and I know it. Then don't I know what I know?

Mike—I don't know.—Judge.

Perquisites.

"Do you like to play the part of the villain?"

"Yes," said the actor as he mechanically shot his cuffs and twisted his mustache; "no matter how bad business is and how many privations present themselves I can at least depend on the property man for cigarettes."—Washington Star.

Strong on Trusts.

"What do you think of these 'ere trusts?" asked Farmer Bootjack.

"All wrong—tur'ble things," replied Farmer Sweetflag. "Gov'ment hedn't orter allow them to exist. By the way," he added, with a chuckle, "I guess thet milk association of our'n hes got them pesky milk dealers right where we want 'em now. They'll hev to come down with our price for the milk or else quit sellin'."—Syracuse Herald.

YEARNING.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

It may be that the skies are clear,
And that the sun is shining bright,
To some the outlook may be gay,
But life to us looks dark as night.
There's little comfort in our home,
And all our household's in a whirl,
For Hannah quit us yesterday,
And now, alas! we have no girl.

'Tis true, we did not love her much,
She was not beautiful to see,
Her work was seldom rightly done,
And with her tongue she was too free.
But, oh! we miss her from our lives,
Her absence leaves an aching void;
And now she's gone, we do not think
How frequently her faults annoyed.

She was the fifty-seventh girl
We've hired since the glad New Year,
And now we're waiting sadly for
The fifty-eighth girl to appear.
Fate, send her soon, and may she be
A diamond, a priceless pearl,
One who will stay at least a week,
For what is life without a girl

SECRETARY SHAW'S VIEW.

He Is Said to Believe Reported Stringency of Money Is Principally a Matter of Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Shaw has been engaged closely of late in preparing a number of speeches which he will make during the President's Western tour. He will leave here tomorrow and Saturday night will speak at Chicago. He will then take a few days' rest at his home in Iowa, join the President when he reaches the State, and remain with him during most of the trip.

The Secretary has had no occasion to change his mind in regard to the financial situation. He believes that the reported stringency of money is more or less a matter of talk, that all indications go to show that the West is not clamoring for money, and the business of moving the crops will go forward without disturbance from the western banks because of any shortage of funds. Money seems to be plentiful in the Middle West and there is apparently enough for the demands of the season in the trans-Mississippi region.

The Secretary said to-day that the situation seems to be relieved in New York with the anticipation of October interest, the deposit of $4,000,000 in banks during the past week and the imports of gold in the course of trade.

The Secretary does not share in the view expressed in some quarters that there is a rivalry between Eastern and Western bankers and an effort is being made to build up Chicago, as a financial centre opposed to New York.

SECRETARY ROOT AT HIS DESK.

He Is Much Improved By His Trip Abroad—Discussed the Army Manoeuvers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Root, after an absence of nearly two months, was at his desk to-day. He looks much improved in health by his sojourn at Carlsbad and the rest from official duties. He had not been long in his office before Secretary Moody called to pay his respects, and a little later Mr. Adee, acting Secretary of State, came in.

The Secretary declined to discuss the political situation. Asked with special reference to the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson, Secretary Root said that Mr. Henderson's action was an enigma to him.

Secretary Root expects to deliver a political speech at Peoria, Ill., Sept. 24, opening the Republican campaign in that State. Whether he will join the President on any portion of his Western trip, the Secretary is unable to say.

"I had a splendid time in Germany," said Mr. Root, "and feel a hundred per cent. better than when I went away. I spent two days in Paris as the guest of Gen. Horace Porter, and met Gen. André, the French Minister of War. He impressed me as a very able man, who keeps abreast of the times. He invited me to follow the French Army manoeuvres, but I declined. I did not go over for the German manoeuvres, as reported. I did not even see them. Mrs. Root and the rest of the family will go to Vienna in the Winter to continue their tour."

"I sincerely hope the sham battles will be repeated each year. They are of incalculable benefit to our army, and wake the men and officers to a realization of what is expected of them during less peaceful times.

"I do not know where next year's manoeuvres will be held, if held at all. An attempt to force the Port of New York by way of Sandy Hook has been suggested, but that is for the War College to look into. Personally, I do not think that a foreign power could force its way into New York Harbor."

The Secretary said the manoeuvres did not cost as much as was thought by some, as a great deal of the material used was purchased during the Spanish-American war, and was in good condition.

HAVANA DOCK USELESS.

Floating Structure, Bought from Spain, Has Proved a White Elephant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The breaking of the steel floating dock at Havana is no great surprise to the naval authorities here. This dock is the one that was bought from Spain two years ago. It was made in Bristol, England, and was towed by the Spaniards across the Atlantic to Havana. There it has been used but a few times, and proved to be a white elephant on the hands first of the Spanish owners and later of the United States Navy Department.

The Spaniards would not remove it from the Harbor of Havana, because they feared it would not stand the strain of being towed a second time across the ocean. The United States was therefore practically compelled to buy it, and Congress finally authorized the payment of $275,000 for it. The dock weighs 10,000 tons, and would take in almost any of the big cruisers or battleships.

An appropriation of $25,000 was made to tow it to any point where the experts of the navy might think it would be of use. There was much talk of sending it to Cavite, where the United States needs a dock, as our vessels now have to go to Nagasaki or to Hongkong to be docked. There was doubt, however, about taking it such a long distance, and it was feared that the attempt would only result in depositing it at the bottom of the Pacific.

Cavite last Winter considered the idea of buying a smaller steel dock for Cavite, and the plan of taking the Havana dock there was abandoned. Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, states that the dock has buckled and that it will cost about $100,000 to repair it. He regards the accident as fortunate, as the whole structure would have gone to the bottom had the break occurred at sea.

CUSTOMS INSPECTORS TO GO.

Secretary Shaw Approves Recommendation of the Collector Here that Five Be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Shaw to-day approved the recommendation of the Collector of Customs at New York, and ordered the dismissal of five Customs Inspectors, charged with lax methods in the examination of baggage and accepting gratuities from incoming steamer passengers.

Regarding the report of the suspension of Customs Inspectors of baggage, Collector Stranahan yesterday said: "There are seven Inspectors under suspension pending an investigation of charges in connection with irregularities on the dock. As soon as the matter is decided, the names and the facts in the case will be given out by me."

To Improve Cattle Steamships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Department of Agriculture has taken up the matter of improving cattle steamships carrying live stock to Europe. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will sail for Liverpool to inspect devices proposed to ventilate such steamships. It is understood that he will pass on the system that combines the greatest advantages, and it will be required by the regulations of the department.

Princeton Theological Seminary Opens.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Princeton Theological Seminary began this afternoon the ninety-first year of its history, with the enrollment of the students. In Miller Chapel to-morrow morning the Rev. Robert Dick Wilson, Ph. D., D. D., will deliver the opening address. For some reason there was a decided falling off in the number of entrance students in 1901, but this year promises to more than make up for the shortage last year. The Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Martin, President of Wilson College, Penn., has been chosen Professor of Homiletics to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN ITINERARY

The Tour Takes in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas.

No Public Programme Arranged for Cleveland, Where Mr. Roosevelt Will Be the Guest of Senator Hanna.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Secretary Cortelyou made public to-day the following outline of the President's tour to the Northwest, beginning to-morrow and extending until Oct. 7.

The President, Secretary Cortelyou, and Assistant Secretary Loeb will leave Oyster Bay on the Sylph to-morrow morning at 9:30 to connect at Jersey City with the President's train leaving there at 2:14 P. M. The balance of the party will be met at Jersey City. The first public stop scheduled is at Cincinnati at 10 A. M. Saturday. Upon arrival there the President and his party are to be escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where an informal luncheon will be given by the General Committee. In the afternoon a visit will be made to the Fall Festival grounds to view the exposition, and later the President will be taken to Music Hall. In the evening the local committee will entertain the President and party and others at dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and after the dinner the President will deliver an address at Music Hall.

Leaving Cincinnati at midnight the President and party will reach Detroit early Sunday morning, and remain there until next Tuesday morning. Sunday will be spent quietly, without public programme. On Monday the President will attend the Spanish War Veterans' Convention, and will be taken later for a ride on the river. In the afternoon he will review a parade. A banquet will be given in the evening by the Spanish war veterans.

On Tuesday brief stops will be made at Logansport, Kokomo, Tipton, Noblesville, Indianapolis, and Muncie. Three or four hours will be spent in Indianapolis, where the President will attend the third annual encampment of the Spanish American War Veterans, and the party will be entertained at luncheon at the Columbia Club. One hour will be spent in Fort Wayne late in the afternoon, and Milwaukee will be reached during the night. The programme for Milwaukee contemplates a visit to the Soldiers' Home, a drive in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening.

About two hours will be spent at La Crosse Thursday morning, the programme including a drive to the Fair Grounds and an address by the President. St. Paul and Minneapolis will be visited later in the day. At Minneapolis the President will address the Convention of Employer and Employe at the Exposition Building. The party will then proceed by private electric car to St. Paul, where they will be entertained at dinner by the Commercial Club of St. Paul and citizens. In the evening the President will address the National Civic and Improvement League at its convention.

On Friday, the 26th, Sioux Falls and Yankton will be visited in the morning. Two hours will be spent in Sioux City, Iowa, in the afternoon, and stops will be made at Arion and Denison.

Several points in Nebraska will be visited Saturday, including Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Lincoln, and Fremont. Omaha will be reached late in the afternoon, and the President and party will be escorted to the Omaha Club, where dinner will be served. In the evening the President will review an electrical pageant.

Sunday, the 28th, will be spent quietly in Topeka, where on Monday morning, the President is to address a public meeting in the Auditorium. A brief stop will be made late in the morning at Lawrence, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., will be reached about noon. The programme here, covering about four hours, includes the two cities of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. Leaving Kansas City, Kan., late in the afternoon, brief stops will be made at Leavenworth and Atchison. St. Joseph will be reached after 6 o'clock, where the President will deliver an address, and the party will dine at a hotel.

A number of brief stops will be made on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at points in Iowa, including Clarinda, Van Wert, Osceola, Des Moines, and Oskaloosa. At Ottumwa, in the evening, the President will deliver an address. Leaving Ottumwa during the night the train will go by way of Keokuk, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, to St. Louis, arriving at the last-named place about 4 o'clock and leaving the following morning.

In St. Louis the President and party will be taken for a drive through the city, Forest Park, and the World's Fair grounds. They will be entertained at dinner by the Mercantile Club, and in the evening the President will deliver an address at the Coliseum. From St. Louis the train will proceed to Springfield, Ill., arriving shortly after noon and leaving about midnight. In the afternoon a drive will be taken to the fair grounds, and in the evening the President and party will be entertained at dinner at the Governor's mansion.

Chicago will be reached Friday morning, Oct. 3, at 8:30 o'clock. The programme for the day includes visits to Northwestern and Chicago Universities and to several organizations, an open-air meeting on the lake front in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening, extended by the various clubs and business associations of the city. The President and his party will leave Chicago during the night and arrive at Cleveland, Ohio, 9:30 the following evening, Saturday, passing during the day through Buchanan, Niles, Dowagiac, Decatur, Lawton, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, and Jackson, Mich., and Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio.

No public programme has been arranged for Cleveland, as it is the President's intention simply to spend Sunday there as the guest of Senator Hanna, leaving during Sunday night for the East. On Monday, Oct. 6, two hours will be spent at Columbus, where the President and party will be taken for a drive, and the President will deliver an address from the State House. The train will reach Washington Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, at 8:30 o'clock.

The President will be accompanied during a part of the trip by Secretaries Shaw and Wilson. In addition to these, his party will comprise Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, Dr. Lung, and others of his personal staff.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy at London, and Prof. J. W. Jenks were President Roosevelt's guests at luncheon to-day. Mr. White's name has been mentioned in connection with the vacant post of Ambassador to Germany. Prof. Jenks, who recently returned from the Philippines, where he studied the economic conditions of the archipelago, informed the President as to what his investigations had developed. He also discussed the trust question with the President.

When the President leaves here to-morrow morning on his Western trip Mrs. Roosevelt will go as far as New York with him.

OFF FOR GETTYSBURG.

Gov. Odell, Mayor Low, Veterans and Seventh Regiment Will Attend Unveiling of Slocum Statue.

Gov. Odell and Mayor Low left for the battlefield of Gettysburg yesterday morning to attend the exercises at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Slocum. The Governor's staff, headed by Adjutant General Henry, preceded the Governor to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City. With the Governor were his wife, his son, Herbert Odell; his brother, Prof. George C. D. Odell; his Secretary, James G. Graham, and his military secretary, Major H. K. Bird.

Mayor Low was accompanied by Mrs. Low. The Commissioners from the State, headed by their Chairman, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and fifty survivors of regiments that served under Gen. Slocum went with the Governor and the Mayor on a special train that started at 10:22 A. M.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., left Jersey City for the battlefield last night. It will act as escort to the Army of the Potomac. Under the command of Col. Appleton, the regiment, 700 strong, left the armory at 8:35 o'clock, and marched down Park Avenue to Sixty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue to Fifty-eighth Street to Sixth Avenue, where two special elevated railway trains awaited. At Cortlandt Street the regiment embarked on a ferryboat for Jersey City.

BOXER OUTBREAK SERIOUS

Mr. Conger Again Urges Energetic Action in Sze-Chuen.

Mail Advices from Him to the State Department Indicate that a Recurrence of the Events of 1900 Is Possible.

PEKING, Sept. 18.—The Boxer attack on Cheng-tu-Foo, capital of Sze-Chuen Province, in which 50,000 Boxers made ineffectual attempts to take the city, began on Sept. 15. When the rebels endeavored to enter the city a conflict ensued. The attackers were driven back, and the gates of the city were closed and guarded by troops. Soldiers quelled the disorder within the city. Fourteen Boxer leaders and several other rebels were executed.

A new Viceroy and new military officials are now on their way to Cheng-tu-Foo to assume charge there.

United States Minister Conger and the French Minister are urging the throne to further prompt action toward subduing the insurrection. The throne has strongly commanded the officials of Sze-Chuen to suppress the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—China is on the verge of another Boxer uprising which may equal that of 1900, according to mail advices received at the State Department from Minister Conger, dated last month.

The troubles in Sze-Chuen appear to arise principally from extortionate taxation, combined with resentment against the presence of missionaries, thus justifying the judgment of the Department of State, which pointed out to the powers that the demand for excessive indemnities would result in serious troubles in China.

In Mr. Conger's first advice, dated Aug. 6, he reports serious anti-foreign riots near Cheng-Tu, in which a number of native Christians were massacred and chapels destroyed. Mr. Conger appears to have acted with energy upon telegraphic complaints from Dr. Canright, an American medical missionary at Cheng-Tu, not only addressing the Chinese Foreign Office by letter, but calling there in person to impress upon the officials the importance of immediate and effective action. Finally he succeeded in causing the removal of the local officials who had failed to repress the riots and preserve life and property.

A note from the Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, dated July 3, stated that the Viceroy reported that quite a number of leading Boxers had been captured and punished, and that a sharp lookout was being kept for those still at large.

Mr. Conger again had occasion to address the Foreign Office on July 30, informing it that Dr. Canright had again reported that robberies and massacres were occurring daily; that all Christians were in great danger, and that he had demanded protection in vain. The Minister urged the Foreign Office to take more effective measures "in order to avoid the fearful responsibility of a further loss of life and property." The Foreign Office replied that several edicts had been issued directing the Viceroy to suppress the troubles.

A letter of later date from Minister Conger transmits two imperial edicts ordering several changes among provincial officials as a result of the disturbances. The most important of the changes, Minister Conger says, is the removal of Kwei-Chun as Viceroy of Sze-Chuen and the appointment of Tzen-Chun-Hsuan as Acting Viceroy of that province. This change, the Minister says, doubtless was made by the Chinese Government because of the failure of Kwei-Chun to suppress the disturbances in the territory under his jurisdiction.

PROMISES TO QUIT MANCHURIA.

It Is Announced that Russia Will Restore Part of the Country to China on Oct. 8.

PEKING, Sept. 18.—The Russian Minister here, M. Lessar, announced to-day that Russia was determined to restore Southern Manchuria, to the Liau River, and the Neu-Chwang—Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad to the Chinese on Oct. 8.

He explained that an earlier date was impossible on account of the destruction of a bridge, which had prevented the withdrawal of the troops.

Receives Part of Boxer Indemnity.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The officers of the American Board announced to-day the receipt of $57,633 through the State Department at Washington. The amount is 25 per cent. of the award made to the board for losses of mission property in the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

The British-Japanese Alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—It is said that the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, Baron Hayashi, will shortly be raised to the rank of Ambassador, and that similar rank will be conferred upon Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister to Japan.

MR. WHITEHOUSE'S TRIP.

American Explorer and Lord Hindlip Back in London After Their Journey in Abyssinia.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—William FitzHugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., who started from London Feb. 1, accompanied by Lord Hindlip on an exploration trip to the Upper Nile, has returned here. He will proceed to New York in October.

Mr. Whitehouse had an interesting journey, covering ground hitherto unvisited by Europeans. He found people generally friendly, but had some difficulty with the provincial authorities of low rank near Lake Margherita.

Mr. Whitehouse and Lord Hindlip were detained as prisoners for three days, owing to the local officials refusing to recognize Emperor Menelik's letter. They were kept under strict surveillance, and were told they would be shot if they attempted to leave. The expedition revisited the so-called "devil-infested zone" of Walamo.

While at Adis Abeda, (capital of Abyssinia,) Emperor Menelik treated Mr. Whitehouse and Lord Hindlip in the most cordial manner, and permitted them to shoot over his private preserve, to which no white man had previously been admitted. The Emperor also entertained the explorers at a banquet.

When the banquet was finished curtains inclosing Emperor Menelik's special guests were drawn aside, disclosing a great hall, with walls decorated in blue and gold, into which Abyssinian officers and troops filed to partake of the feast.

Vladivostok Welcomed the New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a dispatch from Vladivostok which says that when the United States cruiser New York arrived there recently she had a splendid reception. Among the festivities was a grand race in the harbor in which over seventy ships' boats, including competitors from the New York and the Russian warships, took part. In the evening there was a ball at the Marine Club in honor of the Americans.

St. Vincent Again Isolated.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued the following notice:

"The cables between St. Lucia and St. Vincent are again interrupted, cutting off St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Demerara.

"Messages will be dispatched by fast sailing vessels, and other opportunities will be available."

Kaiser's Son May Go to India.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—Much interest has been aroused in India by the announcement that the Crown Prince of Germany is likely to accompany the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are to represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the coronation durbar.

THE KOSSUTH CENTENARY.

Hungarian Ex-Politician Says To-Day's Celebrations A e Not a Political Manifestation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Some remarks by a Hungarian ex-politician in regard to the Kossuth centenary celebrations are sent by the Vienna correspondent of The Times.

The Hungarian celebrations, it is declared, must not be regarded as a political manifestation. The Hungarians do not intend to honor the politician who proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty, but only the patriot who realized in 1848 the principles advocated since the beginning of the nineteenth century by the best sons of the fatherland—the introduction of a Parliamentary régime, Ministerial responsibility, the abolition of servitude, political and judicial equality for all Hungarian subjects, and the repeal of the privileges of the nobility.

Kossuth's name, says the ex-politician, is inseparably connected with the War of Independence of 1848-49, of which Hungarians have no reason to be ashamed. The participation of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies in the celebrations frustrates any attempt, if it were ever contemplated, on the part of the present party of independence to make capital out of to-day's festivities, which will commemorate, not a revolutionist, but a great patriot.

Lajos (Louis) Kossuth was born at Monok, County of Zemplen, Hungary, in September, 1802. He died on March 20, 1894.

KOSSUTH'S MEMORY HONORED.

Centennial of His Birth Celebrated by Hungarian Republican Club.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was celebrated last night by the Hungarian Republican Club at the rooms of the club, 54 St. Mark's Place.

During the evening a life-size portrait of Kossuth at the age of eighty was unveiled. The picture was presented to the club by Sigmund Tenner, a son of Capt. Louis Tenner, one of the three veterans of the Hungarian rebellion living in this city. It was unveiled by Marcus Braun, President of the club.

Mrs. Dr. Horn presented to the club three small branches which she had plucked from a tree growing at the head of Kossuth's grave. The twigs will adorn the picture.

President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

No American can fail to feel the greatest admiration for Kossuth's high character and mighty deeds. I am proud as an American that while he was living our country should have received him with the eager honor it showed.

Addresses were made in Hungarian by the Rev. Laszlo Pereny, rector of St. Stephen's Magyar Church; Park Commissioner Julius Schwartz of Richmond, and Major Carl Semsey. Gen. James S. Clarkson made a short address in English.

SLAYER OF ARMENIANS OUSTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says a new Vali of Aleppo has been appointed in place of Enis Pasha, the famous "Butcher of the Armenians," who, notwithstanding diplomatic opposition, was appointed to the Aleppo post last year. British and Austrian influence obtained Enis's removal.

VICTORIANS WANT REFORM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Victorian election campaign, says a dispatch from Melbourne to The Times, is notable for the multiplicity of Government candidates, who include many ex-opponents of the Government. There is a strong feeling in the country in favor of reform and retrenchment. The members of the Labor Party are practically the only avowed adversaries of the Ministers, who anticipate a large majority.

STATUE OF HENRI D'ORLEANS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the committee formed to arrange for the erection of a statue of the late Prince Henri d'Orléans met yesterday. The statue will be erected in Cochin China, probably at Cape St. Jacques.

Prince Henri d'Orléans died at Saigon, Cochin China, on Aug. 9, 1901.

UNREST IN ZULULAND.

Bitter Feeling Among the Natives Toward the Boers—Serious Collision Feared.

DURBAN, Sept. 18.—Uneasiness is felt here in consequence of reports of unrest in Zululand, where trouble appears to be imminent.

The Times of Natal says the feeling in Zululand between Boers and natives demands active Government intervention. Dinizulu is regaining his prestige, and is regarded as dangerous. The Zulus still have the arms with which they were provided at the time of the war.

Since Zulus were killed by Boers in the Vryheid district, the paper continues, a bitter feeling has prevailed among the natives, and this threatens to culminate in a serious collision.

BOER GENERALS' TOUR.

Botha Telegraphs to Brussels that No Anti-British Demonstration Is Desired.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—The Boer Reception Committee here has received the following telegram from Gen. Botha:

"We shall be glad if you inform the population of Brussels that we desire no anti-English demonstration to occur upon the occasion of our visit to Brussels, our mission being non-political, and purely charitable."

Dr. Leyds has issued a denial of the report that Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey may abandon their tour. He declares the Generals to be in complete agreement with himself and the other European Boer delegates.

TRYING TO BRING BOERS HERE.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 18.—Mr. Dieprink, who was formerly a member of the Raad, and who was deported because he refused to take the oath of allegiance when Lord Roberts entered Johannesburg, has returned here from the United States, where he declares he had an important interview with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Dieprink's object was to see if it was feasible for burghers to settle in America. He says that throughout the interview President Roosevelt was entirely in sympathy with him and approved his idea, and that he promised, if Mr. Dieprink could get a sufficient number of burghers, to grant them farms on the Indian reservations.

Dieprink is now acting on these alleged assurances, but it is thought doubtful if he ca nget recruits to go to the United States, as the burghers are showing little desire to emigrate.

CZAR ENTERTAINS THE SHAH.

The Latter, in Reply to a Toast, Says He Hopes the Ties Uniting Russia and Persia Will Be Drawn Closer.

KURSK, Sept. 18.—At a State banquet last evening in honor of the Shah of Persia in a specially erected marquee near Ryshkovo Station, the Czar toasted his royal guest, saying that he was glad to be able personally to congratulate the Shah on his birthday. He concluded as follows:

"I drink to the health of your Majesty and to the glory of your reign, to the prosperity of Persia, and to the development of her relations and friendship with Russia."

The Shah replied:

"I take this God-given opportunity to thank your Majesty for the kind sentiments and kind, sympathetic, and pleasant welcome which I have received in your empire. In the hope that the ties uniting the two countries, already so firm, will be drawn still closer than they have been in the past, I drink to the health of your Majesty, their Majesties the Empresses, and your august family, to the happiness, glory, and long duration of your reign, and to the prosperity of your States."

TO SAIL WITH PACIFIC CABLE.

Steamer Silvertown Will Start from London for San Francisco To-morrow.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The submarine telegraph cable which is to join the United States and Hawaii, as the first link in the Pacific cable system to the Philippines, has been completed, and is now on board the cable steamer Silvertown, lying in the Thames preparatory to sailing on Sept. 20 for San Francisco, whence the vessel will immediately begin laying the cable to Honolulu.

The Silvertown is expected to reach San Francisco early in December. The cable is wound around three enormous spools, each thirty feet in diameter. Its total length is 2,413 miles. The strands are one to three inches thick. The total weight of the cable is 10,000 tons.

Vice President Ward of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, who sails for New York on the White Star Line steamer Celtic to-morrow, said to a press representative to-day:

"The shipment of the cable gives the assurance that the United States may look forward to being in telegraphic communication with Honolulu by the end of this year. The manufacture of the remaining three sections, to the Philippines, is proceeding at the rate of fifty miles a day, and I am confident they will be finished by March and laid during next Summer. Two cable steamers, the Colonia and the Anglia, will lay the line beyond Hawaii. I would like to see the entire project consummated by next Fourth of July."

RUSHING SHAMROCK III.

New Challenger Will Not Be So Costly as Her Predecessors.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Confirming the dispatches of The Associated Press on the subject, The Yachting World to-day says:

"All the plans for building the Shamrock III. are in a most forward state, and it is certain that she will be ready for launching much earlier than either of Sir Thomas Lipton's previous challengers.

The mild steel for the plating will be specially manufactured with the view of securing minimum weight and maximum strength and reliability. Although she will not be nearly such a costly vessel as her predecessors no expense will be spared which will in any way increase her chances of success.

RICH GOWNS FROM PARIS.

Capt. Anderson Pays $3,027 Duty on Trunks, Some Containing Wearing Apparel for His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Capt. and Mrs. Haize Anderson of Brookline and Washington returned home from Europe to-day on the New England and broke all port records in the line of duty paid on personal effects, Capt. Anderson paying $3.027 on twenty-three trunks.

The bulk of this sum ($2,300) was paid on their large trunks, containing gowns of Mrs. Anderson, and $500 on her jewelry. The balance was on the Captain's clothes.

Mrs. Anderson is said to have brought from Paris some gowns that for cost and beauty surpass any ever seen locally. They include many Worth and Félix creations.

Mrs. Anderson was amused when told that New York dressmakers intended to invade Paris.

"The difference between an American-made dress and one from Paris can be seen at a glance," she said. "What are my new gowns like? Oh, they're just simple little things."

Mrs. Anderson was Miss Isabella Perkins, Boston's wealthiest heiress, her fortune amounting to at least $15,000,000, it was said.

JAPANESE ON MARCUS ISLAND.

American Schooner Found Marines in Possession When She Arrived.

HONOLULU, Sept. 12, via San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The schooner Julia E. Whalen has returned from Marcus Island, arriving here Sept. 10 without having accomplished the purpose for which she set out. When she arrived at Marcus Island there was a force of Japanese marines on shore, and they were prepared to resist the landing of the Americans.

Under the circumstances Capt. Rosehill decided not to attempt to land his force, which was much less than that of the Japanese.

The Marcus Island Guano Company will now make a claim against the Japanese Government for indemnity, basing its claim on the alleged title of Rosehill to the island.

AMERICAN DEMANDS FOR GOLD.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—In its financial article this morning the Standard says:

The feature of the foreign exchange market was an effort on the part of New York to purchase a large amount of exchange for the last two months of the year, the object, no doubt, being to cover recent extensive borrowings in Europe. With practically no supplies of gold available, the American demands for the metal were scarcely put to the test, but it is the impression in good quarters that whatever New York may secure in the open market, care will likely be taken to avoid any large withdrawals from the Bank of England, which might inconveniently raise money rates in London."

INDIAN PRINCE'S BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Prince Victor Duleep Singh, (son of the late Maharajah of Lahore and an officer of the First Royal Dragoons,) who was declared bankrupt on Sept. 4, the Chairman said the Prince's debts amounted to $471,600, of which $380,000 was secured. The debts are attributed to Stock Exchange speculation and gambling. Among the assets is a claim for $3,000,000 against the Indian Government in connection with the estate of the bankrupt's father.

The Prince ascribes his bankruptcy to the "ridiculous insufficiency" of his allowance from the Indian Government. To maintain his position, the Prince receives $85,000 yearly, and his wife (who is a daughter of the ninth Earl of Coventry) receives $10,000 a year.

No Dutch-German Alliance.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—In the First Chamber of the States General to-day, in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the Foreign Minister, Baron van Lynden, set at rest the rumors of an alliance between Holland and Germany, saying that there was no foundation whatever for them. This country's political relations with other States, he added, remain unchanged. There was neither estrangement nor more than intimate relationship.

A Curious Find.

Strange story of a recent remarkable discovery. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

For the week-end there are horse shows at Millbrook and Bernardsville and golf at the other out-of-town resorts. Many well-known persons were in town yesterday, a number of whom attended the funerals of Samuel D. Babcock and Nicholas Fish. Society, however, is in the country, and Westchester County and Long Island are very gay now.

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Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have been in town from Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Miss Goelet came over with the Grand Duke Boris. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt intend to cruise for a short while in the Cherokee.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig have gone to Lenox to visit Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mr. Lydig's aunt. They will go afterward to the Corbin preserves at Newport, N. H.

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The residence of the late Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, has a large placard over the front, announcing that it is to let. This is the last of the private residences in that part of Fifth Avenue. It is a large three-story, old-fashioned brownstone house, with a garden in the rear. Mrs. Frederick Goodridge died in California last Autumn. She left three daughters, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. Crosby, and Mrs. John Iselin, and a son, who married Miss Iselin. All are young married couples, and the house is much too large for them. It has been the scene of many notable entertainments. The May residence, on the other side of the street, was torn down after the death of Mrs. Haines, who was formerly Mrs. May and a sister of the late George Law. The nearest private residence on that section of Fifth Avenue, now occupied almost entirely now by hotels, clubs, and shops, is the Livingston house, next to the Calumet Club.

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The usual afternoon drag hunt of the Meadow Brook Club will take place to-morrow afternoon. In the season there will be three drag hunts in the afternoons and three fox hunts in the mornings. The Westchester Hounds, with Louis Fitzgerald as master, will have a series of hunts in October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd at Newport, will come to town next week. They will pay some visits and will go to Tranquillity, N. J., later.

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The Rev. and Mrs. William Walton Rutherfurd are at the Hot Springs of Virginia. Mrs. John R. Drexel, who is in town at present, will go there for the end of September and the commencement of October.

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The Misses Neilson, who have been passing the Summer at Far Rockaway, have returned to New York for the Winter. Their brother, William Hude Neilson, is also in town, having come from Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and their family, who occupy the Dorr cottage at Bar Harbor during the season, returned the first of the week in their private car to Philadelphia. Mrs. James Gerard, Jr., has left Bar Harbor and returned to town.

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Booked to go out yesterday morning on the road coach Squadron from the Plaza Hotel to the polo grounds at Van Cortlandt Park were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Boarden, Mrs. F. D. Bowne, Miss Nott, and Howard Brokaw, Philip Kearny, Seward Carey, Rollins and J. M. Gallaway.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairchild Osborn have returned to their country place, Wing-and-Wing, at Garrison's. They will spend the Autumn there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. J. McVickar (Miss Rittie Emerson King) are to reside during the coming Winter at 137 East Thirty-ninth Street.

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Claude Lowther has been at Dinard, and Miss Aimée Lowther has been there also. She was the guest of Mrs. Ballard Smith at Belle Rive. Mrs. Smith gave a musicale for her recently. Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt remains at Dinard.

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The wedding of Miss Marion Clausen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, and Witherbee Black, is to be celebrated on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the home of the Clausens, Portchester, N. Y.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—The musicale given by Robert Burton at the residence of Mrs. Charles Daniels and Mrs. Harry Hamlin this morning was largely attended. The musicale took place in the large ballroom of the Osgood villa and was an enjoyable and informal affair. Mr. Burton was assisted by Miss Eugenia Lessler and Heath E. Gregory and the audience was very enthusiastic in its applause.

Mrs. J. T. Spencer gave a luncheon to-day at her villa on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner to-night at the Clam Bake Club, and Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, and Miss Susan Travers gave dinners at their cottages.

James T. Woodward has closed the Cloisters and left for New York.

J. M. Strong of New York is the guest of Edwin S. Cramp at his cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Seth Barton French, who has been occupying the Lorillard Spencer cottage during the Summer, will leave next Wednesday for Hot Springs, Va., and will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn.

Baroness Selliere went to New York to-day for a brief visit. She will keep her cottage here for some time.

Lord Charles Beresford is expected to visit Newport before he returns to England.

Mrs. William Astor will give her second and last dinner at Beechwood to-morrow evening.

Jonathan Evans and family, T. H. P. Taller, and W. W. Gibbs have closed their cottages at Jamestown and returned to Philadelphia.

Baron Kap Herr of Germany, who has been visiting here, concluded his Newport visit to-day, going to New York.

THE CLARK—STOKES WEDDING.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark Preparing to Attend Her Son's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark is making preparations to attend the wedding of her son, Frederick Ambrose Clark, and Miss Florence L. Stokes, which will take place at the Stokes country place, Oriental Point, on Long Island Sound, next Tuesday.

Mrs. Clark will leave Fernleigh on either to-morrow or Saturday and go directly to her New York house. Her guests at Fernleigh, who will accompany her, are Edward and Stephen Clark, Miss Chaffee, and Capt. and Mrs. W. R. McKittrick. F. Ambrose Clark will give a farewell dinner on Saturday evening in New York, at which his brothers and Capt. McKittrick will be present.

Kell—Little.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 18.—Miss Emily Compton Little was married to Charles B. Kell in St. Paul's Church this evening. The bride is a niece of Major Francis Bacon Jones, United States Army, who gave her away. She was gowned in white organdie over white silk en train, and she wore a tulle veil. Her bridesmaid was Miss Mary Jones, the daughter of Major Jones. She wore white mulle. Mr. Kell's best man was Dr. J. W. Proctor, and his ushers were H. W. Banks, Jr., Edward H. Jewett, Seward S. Prosser, and Arthur C. Sherwood. The Rev. George Flichtner read the services. After a short trip, Mr. and Mrs. Kell will make their future home in Englewood.

Adams—Seefeld.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Miss Farbarin Seefeld, daughter of Lieut. Col. Seefeld, formerly commander of a military district of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Ernest Kempton Adams, a son of Edward D. Adams of New York, were married to-day at the Emperor William Memorial Church by the pastor, Dr. Koehler, assisted by Dr. Dickie of the American church.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams and Miss Ruth Adams were present. James S. Anthony of New York was best man.

Johnson—Ferris.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 18.—Ferris predominated at a wedding at Chatham this evening, the only person who took an active part in the ceremony whose name was not Ferris being the bridegroom. Miss Georgianna Ferris was the bride and the Rev. L. B. Johnson, of Breckenbridge, Col., was the bridegroom. Percy R. Ferris of Perth Amboy, a brother of the bride, officiated, while the Rev. Exra Ferris, Jr., another brother, was best man. Miss Ruth Ferris was maid of honor, Floyd Ferris was usher, and Miss Virginia Ferris played the wedding march. The parents, Postmaster and Mrs. Ezra F. Ferris, witnessed the marriage. The Rev. Percy R. Ferris made known to-day his engagement to Miss Marianna F. Ferris of Newark.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Browne to Arthur Ridgeway Ryan has been announced. Miss Browne is the daughter of W. H. Browne, manager and Treasurer of the Stanley Instrument Company of Great Barrington, Mass. Mr. Ryan, formerly private secretary to the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Catholic Cathedral, is associated now with the Stanley Instrument Company. The wedding is to be on Oct. 11 in Mr. Browne's residence, Great Barrington, Mass. The Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith of this city will officiate.

One of the recent engagements announced is that of Miss Martha J. Law, the daughter of Walter W. Law, formerly of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, whose residence is at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to Oliver Macy, son of George H. Macy of 22 Riverside Drive. Mr. Macy, who was in Japan for several months, has returned to the United States.

IN THE SHOPS.

"What a queer back there is to that hat," a woman remarked, looking at a smart chapeau of gray squirrel fur in one of the shops, "but I suppose some sweet young girl would look very pretty and sweet in it." It was not a hat which must belong necessarily to the "sweet young thing," for the world has not learned to recognize the automobile hat, which it was. It was a big hat, with a broad brim to be raised off the face, and having almost the effect of a poke, and two rosettes of gray silk in the back on either side, from which the strings of the same material were brought forward to tie under the chin. The hood in the back was a curtain of gray silk, and it was that which surprised the unsophisticated admirer of the hat.

***

Another fur hat for ordinary wear, also of the gray squirrel, has a low crown and a broad rim. On one side of the back are two rosettes of silk to match, each with a button of dark smoked pearl in the centre. The under side of the hat is of white felt, a big sphere, merely caught on. On that is a cluster of gray ostrich feathers.

***

Another hat similar in shape is trimmed around the crown, with folds of orange velvet, and at the right side at the back are long white bird of paradise feathers.

***

There are big flat muffs of the fur to go with the hats besides long boas and collars. One boa is a flat band of the squirrel, four inches or more in width the whole length, lined on the under side with white fur which shows slightly at the sides. The boa is long enough to extend half way down the skirt.

***

A shoulder cape with long stole ends is very smart. It is quite short, hardly covering the shoulders. Being without a collar, it has nothing to relieve the gray around the throat. The lower edge of the cape is outlined with ermine, which is continued around the long ends. The straightness is relieved slightly at the ends, where there is a full flare like a flounce.

***

Another attractive hat of gray fur is trimmed with moss roses, with their buds, a wreath of them encircling the hat, while under the rim at one side is a white wing tipped with green. There is green velvet in the back.

***

In other hats squirrel fur is combined with white lace. One has the crown of a heavy dead white lace over white, with the broad rim of the fur raised at the left side, to which is tacked a big cluster of ostrich feathers.

***

Another hat is of the fur, and it has something the shape of a big Tam crown, the lace being on the under side around the edge, and carried up over the fur. On it are gray ostrich plumes combined with ermine tails.

***

Mink and ermine are combined in an all-fur turban which is rather odd. The broad rim of the turban is of the mink and the crown has what appears to be an entire ermine skin set in, or two of them, for there are two small white heads which fall over the front of the hat on either side of a knot of the mink in the centre. The brown and white fur are combined in the back, where the ends fall over the hair.

***

An impressive hat is of purple, or, to be more exact, a dahlia colored, velvet combined with sable. The hat is in turban shape, with the deep rim of sable. On the top of the crown are two medallions of écru lace, and there is another on the left side where the hat is finished with several of the sable tails knotted.

***

A big round hat of impeyan feathers is effective. The feathers are of red and green shades, radiating on the top, for the hat is one of the big flats from the centre to the outer edge, and with another row of the impeyan feathers, forming a narrow band around the hat. On the left side of the hat are two clusters of cocque's feathers, one on the top and the other under the rim. At the back, on top, the hat is crossed by a broad band of turquois blue ribbon that is held by a buckle set with turquois and carried under the rim at the back, where it forms a bow and outlines the head piece.

***

A big white hat is peculiar. It is of firm white felt, trimmed with black Persian lamb. There is a wide slightly rolled rim that is bound with a wide band of Persian lamb. The crown is soft and of the Persian lamb, something in the shape of the knit caps of the children, though low, with a point in the centre that falls over the back and is finished with a number of danglers of the fur.

***

An attractive hat is of gray velvet, with a binding of gray squirrel. It is another of the omnipresent hats of the broad-brimmed, rolled, sailor shape. The velvet is put on smoothly and folded slightly around the crown, and the hat is finished with gray ostrich plumes at the back.

INVENTION BY MR. HAMMERSTEIN.

Theatrical Manager Constructs Machine to Put Wrappers on Cigars.

Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager and inventor, is perfecting a machine to put wrappers on cigars, which, he thinks, may result in a complete revolution in the present manner of making cigars. He says that his machine will enable a boy or girl to make cigars for about $1.50 a thousand, supplanting the regular cigarmaker, who earns about $4.50 per thousand at present; and the cigar, he says, will be rolled not only easier but better.

The idea which Mr. Hammerstein has in constructing the machine is to roll the wrappers about the cigar-filler by the use of air suction. The thin wrapper of tobacco is placed on a perforated piece of wood, and when the air pump is worked it is held tightly and smoothly against the wooden surface until it reaches the filler. It winds about this piece, and finally passes out a complete cigar.

Mr. Hammerstein has already patented eighty-odd inventions of more or less importance to the tobacco trade. He has now a little workshop in the Victoria Theatre building, where he spends his mornings and afternoons.

NEW UPTOWN THEATRE.

Harlem Auditorium at Seventh Avenue and 126th Street to Be Completed by March Next.

A theatre to be known as the Harlem Auditorium is to be erected by the Harlem Auditorium Amusement Company at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on the site utilized in recent political campaigns as Camp McKinley and Camp Low. Nelson Roberts, who has been identified with theatre interests in Pittsburg and in this city with Koster & Bial, will be general manager and director.

The building will have a frontage of 100 feet on Seventh Avenue and 125 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and it is said, will represent an outlay of $600,000. The contract calls for its completion by March next. John B. McElfatrick & Son's plans include specifications for a rathskeller, which is to be a reproduction of the Brunhell Rathskeller, in Leipsic; a music hall, a roof garden, and an apartment house. The theatre proper will have a seating capacity of 2,000 in addition to thirty-five boxes. The stage will be 41 feet deep and 95 feet wide. It is claimed for the new theatre that by Paul Fourier's invention the entire front can be thrown open in three minutes.

The roof garden, which will be practically a reproduction of the theatre below, is to be reached by four elevators. The stage will be the same size as that in the music hall, admitting of the largest productions being put on the boards. The garden can be inclosed on short notice. Fire exits to the number of seventy-two will stud the building on three sides.

The company, it is understood, contemplates the erection of two similar buildings, one to be down town.

MR. MANSFIELD'S MANAGER.

Lyman B. Glover, a Chicago Dramatic Critic, Has Been Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Lyman B. Glover, dramatic editor of The Record-Herald, will soon become manager and personal adviser of Richard Mansfield. Mr. Glover has been known for years as the dean of the local dramatic writers. His criticisms have given him a prominence in his field that has widened to a National extent. That Mr. Glover should consider an offer from Mr. Mansfield, who has long been a warm friend of the critic, was not a surprise in the theatrical world.

It is said with authority that Mr. Glover will step into the new position simultaneously with the opening of the Chicago season by Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Glover will succeed the veteran, A. M. Palmer, who has held the position of manager for Mr. Mansfield for many years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Peter Doerhoefer.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Peter Doerhoefer, the Nestor of the immense tobacco manufacturing interests of Louisville, died here this morning of pneumonia. Starting life as a poor tobacco worker, he had amassed an estate valued at over $1,000,000. He leaves five sons, all of whom are reported to be millionaires. Two of the sons, John and Basil Doerhoefer, were until recently Directors in the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Mr. Doerhoefer was born eighty-six years ago at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. He married Miss Katherine Siebel, and in 1851 came to America with his family and settled in New Albany, where he first opened a butcher's shop. Later he engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco in a modest way. In 1861 Mr. Doerhoefer moved to Louisville and continued the manufacture of plug tobacco. His sons worked in the shop with him and got their start with a practical knowledge of the business. Eighteen years ago Mr. Doerhoefer retired from active business. He spent the last years of his life quietly at his home on West Chestnut Street.

Philip J. Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Philip J. Moore, one of the few possessors of a Congressional medal awarded for personal valor, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital this morning, after an illness of three months of cancer. Mr. Moore was born in St. John's, N. F., Feb. 2, 1858, and came to the United States when only fourteen years of age. After going to school until seventeen, he enlisted in the United States Navy.

The incident that brought the medal to Mr. Moore occurred while the Trenton was in the harbor of Genoa, Italy, Sept. 21, 1880. On the evening of that day, as the third cutter was being hoisted up to the davits after making her last trip from shore, the aft block became unhooked from the stern of the boat. That end dropped, and the two men who were in the boat dropped into the water. One of them was unable to swim. Moore and a brother seaman, John Russell, jumped overboard and held him until a boat was lowered and picked them up.

Death of Yeoman Hyland.

Patrick J. Hyland, thirty-eight years old, a ship's yeoman on board the cruiser Brooklyn, who had been on shore leave, died of heart disease yesterday in his home at 314 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. He was on board the Marblehead as yeoman at the battle of Santiago, and he had served as yeoman under Dewey. He had been in the navy about twenty years.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. SHARKEY, thirty-eight years of age, was found dead in the area of his home, at 69 Wayne Street, Jersey City, yesterday. Death was caused by apoplexy. He was connected with the management of the Bijou Theatre.

WILLIAM A. REARDON died at his home, at 10 Wayne Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday. He was born in Jersey City in 1862 and he had charge of the milk delivery of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad.

ANDREW DINGLER died after an operation at his home at 233 Second Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday. He was born in New York in 1847. He was Superintendent of Lines for the Hudson Telephone Company. He served three terms in the Board of Freeholders.

Dr. CHARLES H. JOHNSON died yesterday in his home at 200 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was forty-eight years of age and was a graduate of the New York Medical University and of the Dublin Medical University, Ireland. He had practiced medicine in Brooklyn for twenty-two years.

ADJT. GEN. OLIPHANT'S FUNERAL.

Many Officials of New Jersey Attended the Service.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—At the funeral of Adjt. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant this afternoon from his late residence on West State Street the Second Regiment of the National Guard and Battery B of Camden acted as military escort.

Col. Mills, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; Gov. Murphy, Senators Kean and Dryden, and many State officials attended the service. Senator Elkins of West Virginia and Mrs. Elkins, who were present, are the parents of Mrs. Oliphant.

Services for the Late W. S. Stratton.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 18.—The funeral of W. S. Stratton was held from his late home here to-day. The will of the late millionaire was read this afternoon, and will be filed for probate to-morrow.

Funeral of Ex-Justice Horace Gray.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—A large representation from bench and bar and from other professions attended the funeral of ex-Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon at Emanuel Episcopal Church in this city. The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth and the Federal courts adjourned. The service was read by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, ass

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,519,698.60
Overdrafts, secured		151.95
United States bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		1,830,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		31,500.00
Bonds and stocks		10,646,494.26
Due from National banks, (net reserve agents)	$1,368,958.95	
Due from State banks and bankers	74,768.25	
Internal revenue stamps	157.34	
Checks and other cash items	37,045.29	
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,988,697.21	
Notes of other National banks	30,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	544.61	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	9,083,377.95	
Legal-tender notes	2,411,332.00	
		19,994,881.60
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		22,500.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$58,505,226.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,262,696.87
National bank notes outstanding		450,000.00
Due to other National banks	$18,092,395.73	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,950,680.82	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	10,298,080.81	
Individual deposits subject to check	12,071,430.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,632.16	
Certified checks	1,784,085.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding	781,224.37	
United States deposits	1,830,000.00	
		53,792,529.54
Total		$58,505,226.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
H. W. CANNON,
JAS. J. HILL,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.
FRANCIS A. HUCK,
Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 15th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,853,211.40
Overdrafts		4,678.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,450,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		5,211,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		202,610.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		158,652.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,071,508.57
Banking house		3,706,998.40
Other real estate and mortgages owned		73,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,539,781.61
Due from State banks and bankers		770,296.72
Internal revenue stamps		406.28
Checks and other cash items		82,369.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		30,248,281.79
Notes of other National banks		27,725.00
Nickels and pennies		93.75
Specie		8,673,163.00
Legal tender notes		6,084,608.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		115,915.50
		$100,334,286.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		908,794.09
National bank notes outstanding		2,309,510.00
Dividends unpaid		1,919.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$16,252,732.15	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,551.17	
Certified checks	24,129,397.29	
Cashier's checks outstanding	905,711.57	
		40,291,392.18
Due to other National banks	$24,508,644.97	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,526,333.20	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	9,015,763.90	
		42,050,742.07
United States deposits		5,207,928.83
United States bond account		1,564,000.00
		$100,334,286.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of September, 1902.
JOHN C. RYER,
Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES M. DONALD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
} Directors.

[NO. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$41,624,834.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		30,420.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,977,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		2,678,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		33,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		96,389.40
Stocks, securities, etc.		29,585,418.10
Banking house		1,800,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,089,519.05
Due from State banks and bankers		60,019.50
Checks and other cash items		106,459.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		11,879,841.42
Notes of other National banks		16,002.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		230.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$14,737,542.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,795,750.00	
		16,533,292.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		148,850.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		118,518.24
Total		$108,579,794.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,219,881.88
National bank notes outstanding		2,953,500.00
Due to other National banks		28,051,062.33
Due to State banks and bankers		2,990,495.96
Due to trust companies and savings banks		9,109,102.50
Dividends unpaid		585.00
Individual deposits subject to check		30,462,675.52
Demand certificates of deposit		10,488.36
Certified checks		5,148,180.29
Cashier's checks outstanding		2,058,320.09
United States deposits		2,678,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed		2,187,000.00
Reserve for taxes		110,000.00
Total		$108,579,794.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.
THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
FRANCIS L. HINE,
} Directors.

NO. [5,990.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,109,263.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		552.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,812.50
Stocks, securities, etc.		9,030.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		32,522.28
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		127,499.66
Due from State banks and bankers		982.00
Checks and other cash items		5,069.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		59,684.05
Notes of other National banks		3,120.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		15.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$571,363.30	
Legal-tender notes	65,428.00—	309,575.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Total		$2,770,166.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		18,423.49
National banknotes outstanding		99,500.00
Due to other National banks		2,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check		1,414,126.87
Demand certificates of deposit		17,267.50
Certified checks		18,904.39
Cashier's checks outstanding		44.86
Total		$2,770,166.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. W. WARNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. WARNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.
ROBERT C. FULTON,
Notary Public, 85, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHRISTIAN F. GENNERICH,
JOHN GERKEN,
CHARLES F. HOLM,
} Directors.
CITY DEPOSITORY.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,583,639.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		202.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		650,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		79,734.38
Stocks, securities, &c.		10,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		252,400.00
Other real estate owned		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$752,432.54	
Due from State banks and bankers	76,460.15	
Checks and other cash items	18,135.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	407,949.57	
Notes of other National banks	11,350.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	962.45	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,389,520.05	
Legal-tender notes	139,490.00	
	1,529,010.05	
		2,706,318.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		32,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		3,500.00
Total		$10,158,995.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,550,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		101,823.49
National banknotes outstanding		646,050.00
Due to other National banks	$1,207,696.39	
Due to State banks and bankers	533,224.91	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	284,007.29	
Dividends unpaid	240.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,419,440.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	256,915.02	
Certified checks	136,763.86	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,153.99	
United States deposits	411,878.87	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	87,995.31	
	7,339,240.73	
Reserver for taxes		21,881.32
Total		$10,158,995.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, V. P. SNYDER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902. A. J. OXENHAM,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
BRAYTON IVES,
JAMES M. ALEXANDER,
} Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,774,151.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		148.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		169,350.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		221,008.45
Due from State banks and bankers		45,550.60
Checks and other cash items		18,739.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,701,976.86
Notes of other National banks		7,470.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		801.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,092,196.35	
Legal-tender notes	85,466.00	
	1,177,662.35	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Total		$11,014,093.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		125,120.37
National bank notes outstanding		488,027.50
Due to other National banks		720,698.42
Due to State banks and bankers		36,161.97
Due to trust companies and savings banks		693,869.46
Dividends unpaid		770.00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,366,173.69
Demand certificates of deposit		46,946.23
Certified checks		250,740.72
Cashier's checks outstanding		254,744.75
Total		$11,014,093.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANK O. ROE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. WILLETS,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
WM. C. STURGES,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1902.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public.
Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,071,378.33
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		435.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,155,746.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		163,424.95
Due from State banks and bankers		13,204.66
Checks and other cash items		154,167.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,152,269.75
Notes of other National banks		52,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		245.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$571,363.30	
Legal-tender notes	473,033.00	
		1,044,396.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Total		$18,337,267.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,147,317.91
National banknotes outstanding		994,500.00
Due to other National banks		1,760,013.95
Due to State banks and bankers		124,953.01
Due to trust companies and savings banks		648,410.57
Dividends unpaid		90.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,764,434.45
Demand certificates of deposits		2,463.50
Certified checks		6,687,144.02
Cashier's checks outstanding		207,020.48
Total		$18,337,267.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902. H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
A. ISELIN, JR.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
SAM'L WOOLVERTON,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK,
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 15th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$89,114,783.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		547.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,520,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		15,837,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		265,240.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,712,124.36
Stocks, securities, &c.		17,089,128.09
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		5,116,760.63
Due from State banks and bankers		401,366.86
Checks and other cash items		764,840.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		39,363,536.83
Notes of other National banks		15,590.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		695.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$21,433,304.00	
Legal tenders	5,720,487.00	
	27,153,791.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		271,000.00
Total		$202,816,495.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$25,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)		15,388,063.02
Tax reserve		100,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		5,046,950.00
Dividends unpaid		675.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	81,621,185.82	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,625.58	
Certified checks	19,862,065.44	
Cashier's checks out-	32,991,691.05	
	$102,635,750.00	
Due to other Nat'l B'nks.	$22,702,672.22	
Due to State b'ks & bankers	10,289 018.83	
	32,991,961.05	
United States deposits	15,796,276.10	
United States bond account		151,423,717.15
		5,857,000.00
Total		$202,816,405.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902. EDWIN P. COREY,
Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
STEPHEN S. PALMER,
JAMES H. POST,
FRANCIS M. BACON,
} Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,420,133.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,915.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		27,937.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		215,173.39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		1,000,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		421,021.70
Due from State banks and bankers		21,545.45
Checks and other cash items		191,859.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		605,969.28
Notes of other National banks		6,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		544.85
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$848,342.30	
Legal-tender notes	107,000.00	
	955,342.30	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		12,868.49
Total		$10,405,312.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		898,747.07
National banknotes outstanding		448,200.00
Due to other National banks	$1,280,603.24	
Due to State banks and bankers	130,476.04	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	904,889.33	
Dividends unpaid	3,825.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,408,339.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	149,032.23	
Certified checks	152,178.13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,021.21	
	7,030,364.95	
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Reserved for taxes		28,000.00
Total		$10,405,312.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.
LINCOLN A. STUART,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EUGENE BRITTON,
C. W. MORSE,
WM. BALLIN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,303.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,953,964.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,080.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		67,525.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,623,625.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,824,827.46
Due from State banks and bankers		125,383.13
Checks and other cash items		70,019.91
Exchanges for Clearing House		25,215,579.16
Notes of other National banks		13,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,058.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,063,722	
Legal-tender notes	1,087,166	
	4,150,888.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		80,000.00
Total		$48,635,590.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,269,141.15
National banknotes outstanding		994,700.00
Due to other National banks		5,873,963.39
Due to State banks and bankers		2,031,118.68
Due to trust companies and savings banks		971,680.83
Dividends unpaid		700.00
Individual deposits subject to check		14,216,173.20
Demand certificates of deposit		112,074.81
Certified checks		19,820,946.14
Cashier's checks outstanding		116,590.58
United States deposits		200,000.00
Aside for taxes		28,500.00
Total		$48,635,590.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.
EDW. O. KANNOFSKY,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
D. O. MILLS,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
} Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,121,535.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,222.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,793,707.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate owned		126,336.20
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		224,180.91
Checks and other cash items		11,688.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		184,487.41
Notes of other National banks		31,115.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,181.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,004,838.50	
Legal-tender notes	93,654.00	
	1,098,492.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		500.00
Total		$5,708,897.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		566,350.02
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due trust companies and savings banks		292,008.20
Dividends unpaid		760.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,355,463.17
Demand certificates of deposit		113,825.94
Certified checks		88,980.45
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,507.49
Total		$5,708,897.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. G. DALE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1902.
JOSEPH PARK,
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
W. H. JENNISON,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,597,159.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		19,561.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		510,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,053,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,256.25
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,217,847.15
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,272,805.49
Other real estate owned		43,631.03
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,557,214.24
Due from State banks and bankers		428,510.40
Internal revenue stamps		300.00
Checks and other cash items		211,167.15
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,750,556.54
Notes of other National banks		13,010.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,073,407.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,398,000.00	
	4,472,407.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		250,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		107,650.00
Total		$46,995,129.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,426,050.66
Reserved for taxes, 1902		94,976.60
National banknotes outstanding		5,000,000.00
Due to other National banks		7,606,089.18
Due to State banks and bankers		2,342,143.04
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,293,609.43
Dividends unpaid		6,527.50
Individual deposits subject to check		17,078,851.82
Demand certificates of deposit		40,733.30
Certified checks		2,470,836.44
Cashier's checks outstanding		182,601.19
United States deposits		1,053,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated—U. S. bonds		250,000.00
Total		$46,995,129.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.
WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. BAYARD CUTTING,
WM. L. BULL,
DUMONT CLARKE,
} Directors.

[No. 2,598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,391,280.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		255.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,213,435.11
Other real estate owned		97,866.01
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		284,334.03
Due from State banks and bankers		10,061.43
Internal revenue stamps		1,031.40
Checks and other cash items		21,876.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		286,438.25
Notes of other National banks		53,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		13,295.97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$1,512,489	
Legal-tender notes	325,207	
	1,837,696.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$10,243,489.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		281,971.92
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$841,967.15	
Due to State banks and bankers	45,873.02	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	377,834.83	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,500,742.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,513.50	
Certified checks	104,535.56	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,674.38	
	7,898,140.53	
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserved for taxes		13,377.43
Total		$10,243,489.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902. J. E. EDGAR,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. W. MORSE,
C. T. WILLS,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
} Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 15th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,048,723.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		32,618.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		41,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		113,712.25
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		422,787.14
Due from State banks and bankers		314,551.18
Checks and other cash items		10,554.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		455,405.39
Notes of other National banks		2,780.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		986.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,488,218.00	
Legal-tender notes	262,695.00	
	1,750,913.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$9,805,081.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		161,007.70
National banknotes outstanding		530,100.00
Due to other National banks	$898,679.72	
Due to State banks and bankers	316,636.85	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	435,837.86	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,218,584.35	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,151,306.41	
Certified checks	183,152.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	209,774.03	
	7,413,973.49	
Total		$9,805,081.19

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, R. W. JONES, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. JONES, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1902.
H. E. RANK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
} Directors.

[No. 6,284.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$401,662.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		263.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,562.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		9,099.04
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		80,952.47
Due from State banks and bankers		9,206.38
Checks and other cash items		1,315.75
Notes of other National banks		5,135.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		385.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,600.00	
Legal-tender notes	53,800.00	
	59,400.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$624,602.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,420.08
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks		37,678.60
Due to State banks and bankers		10,823.07
Individual deposits subject to check		284,533.92
Certified checks		137.95
Cashier's checks outstanding		9.00
Total		$624,602.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. S. O'NEALE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. O'NEALE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1902.
THOS. W. FOLSOM,
Seal of Notary. Notary Public (42) N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. G. GILMORE,
CARL RUDOLPH SCHULTZ,
JOHN CARRAWAY,
} Directors.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New York.
Condensed report to Comptroller September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,129,790.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		239,711.56
Real estate—banking house		475,000.00
Cash on hand and in banks		2,555,184.16
		$7,449,685.99

LIABILITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,103.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
252 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected at remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

CHAS. A. MORSE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PRIVATE WIRES TO
Boston, Springfield and Philadelphia
Chas. A. Morse. Gardner W. Brown.
J. F. A. Clark, Special.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
W. T. HATCH & SONS
Bankers,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
HENRY P. HATCH. ARTHUR M. HATCH.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW YORK, September 15, 1902.
TO HOLDERS OF STOCK OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

The time within which outstanding stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, under the offer of purchase made by the undersigned, dated July 31st, 1902, will expire on

Saturday, September 20th, 1902.

Holders of Subscription Certificates may deposit the same at any time up to and including October 15th, 1902.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.,
By WILLIAM T. RANKIN, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine 75-100 dollars, ($59,969.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1902.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GREENWICH BANK of the City of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 681, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:
1875—H. S. Giessdmann, unknown.....$129.94
1892—John C. Spencer, unknown..... 59.38
1892—Wm. H. Michaels, 38 Commerce St.. 59.66
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
Wm. A. Hawes, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. WILLIAM A. HAWES.
Sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1902. HERBERT RENVILLE,
Notary Public, N. Y. C., No. 22.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. B. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE,
1128 BROADWAY,
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilyard, Vice-Pres't.
Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas.
Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
238 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres
Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, Sec.
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.
James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851

The Irving National Bank

GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS

NEW YORK

This old and conservative Bank has recently increased its Capital to $1,000,000
And its Surplus and Undivided Profits to over $970,000

thus greatly enhancing its usefulness to the business community.

The IRVING would be pleased to receive the accounts of Firms, Corporations and business people generally, according them fair and liberal treatment.

OFFICERS

President—CHARLES H. FANCHER. Vice-President—SAMUEL S. CONOVER.
Vice-President—CHAS. F. MATTLAGE. Cashier—BENJAMIN F. WERNER.

Removal will be made in a few months to the Irving Building, now being erected at the corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets.

Notice of Call of Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of a Mortgage executed by the Binghamton General Electric Company of Binghamton, N. Y., to the Binghamton Trust Company of the same place, dated October 1st, 1892, all the Bonds mentioned and described in and secured by said Mortgage, being Bonds numbered from One (1) to Seven Hundred (700,) both inclusive, or so many of said Bonds as have been issued and are now outstanding, will be redeemed and paid on the first day of October, 1902, at said Binghamton Trust Company, and the holders of said Bonds will be paid Five Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($520) and interest on said last-named date on each of said Bonds.

All holders of said Bonds are hereby notified to this effect, and will present the same to the Binghamton Trust Company at its place of business at the City of Binghamton, County of Broome, and State of New York, for redemption on October 1st, 1902; after which date interest on said Bonds will cease.
Dated August 15th, 1902.
BINGHAMTON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.
By GEORGE F. O'NEIL, Vice President.
By CHAUNCEY ELDREDGE, Secretary.

COWPERTHWAITE & CO.,
Investment and Miscellaneous Securities.
15 WALL STREET.

1,000 SHARES MORRIS & ESSEX STOCK
Guar. 7% by Del., Lack. and W.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,208 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to **prospective customers.** Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO.
J. L. McLEAN & CO., BANKERS.
Main Office,
25 Broad St., New York.
CITY BRANCHES:
640 MADISON AV., near East 59th St.
SPRING ST., corner Broadway.
Business solicited in stocks, bonds, and grain for investment or on margin. Market letter upon application.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

Dividends.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1902, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on September 20th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and opened on October 2d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO
REFUNDING 3½ BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 18, due Oct. 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Oct. 2 1902.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company.
25 Broad St., New York, September 17, 1902.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1902, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
For the purposes of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 14, 1902, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 22, 1902, and reopen October 21, 1902.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 50, due Oct. 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 24, 1902.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Mortgage Three Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 6, due Oct. 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Empire State Surety Company,
Brooklyn, September 2, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable October 1, 1902. Transfer books close September 15, 1902, and open October 2, 1902.
WILLIAM M. TOMLINS, Jr., Secretary.

The Washington Water Power Company.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 15, 1902.
The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. has been declared, payable October first, to stockholders of record Sept. 20th, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 1, 1902. GEO. E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

General Chemical Company,
25 Broad Street, New York, Sept. 18, 1902.
The regularly quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 1st, 1902, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Sept. 20. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20 to Oct. 2d.
JAMES L. MORGAN. Treasurer.

Dividends.

American Type Founders' Co.,
27 William Street.
New York City, September 17, 1902.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, the second dividend on the preferred stock of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) was declared, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1902, on stock issued July 10, 1902, or earlier, being the second instalment of the preferred dividend from the day of its issue, April 10, 1902, to October 10, 1902, payable October 15, 1902.
The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at close of business October 10, 1902.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, September 17th, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, out of and from the rent guaranteed and paid by the Interurban Street Railway Company, under lease dated February 14th, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 24th, 1902.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 24th, 1902, and will be reopened October 16th, 1902. D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Union Typewriter Company,
September 17th, 1902.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company, held this day, a THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) dividend on the first preferred stock, a FOUR PER CENT. (4%) dividend on the second preferred stock, and a THREE PER CENT. (3%) dividend on the common stock, was declared payable to all stockholders of record October 1st, 1902.
Transfer books to be closed for dividend purposes on September 19th at three o'clock in the afternoon, and reopened on the morning of October 1st.
GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

George A. Fuller Company,
137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The Directors of the Company, at a meeting, held September 16th, 1902, declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1902, to stockholders of record October 1st, 1902. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from September 27th, 1902, to October 2d, 1902.
B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 16, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on Southern Railway Company-Mobile and Ohio Stock Trust Certificates will be paid October 1, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1902.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, September 19, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 1, 1902.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, September 16, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Trustees, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on September 30th to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 20th. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on October 1st.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902,** FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 2,500 CUBIC YARDS OF WASHED GRAVEL.
FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS TO SEWER IN GREENE STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND WASHINGTON PLACE.
Blank forms, the plans, and drawings, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, September 4, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock M., on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902,
No. 750. FOR REBUILDING THE PIER AT THE FOOT OF EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, TO BE KNOWN AS PIER No. 80, E. R.
CONTRACT No. 751. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SAND AND BROKEN STONE FOR CONCRETE.
Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.
McDOUGALL HAWKES, Commissioner of Docks.
Dated September 10, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902,**
No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND STREET, AT HARLEM RIVER, WITH NEW CURVES IN MARGINAL STREET.
The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, September 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to sewer in Forty-fourth Street at Hudson River; repairs to sewer in Sixty-fifth Street, between Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue; repairs to sewer in Sixth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street.
The plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan. JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, Sept. 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for regulating, grading, sodding, and restoring Riverside Park, from about One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.
Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, Nos. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, Sept. 10, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of September 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 187TH STREET OPENING, from Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Marion Avenue; also, STEVENS PLACE OPENING, from East 187th Street to East 188th Street. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered September 17, 1902.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, September 18, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the following purposes:
1. To increase the common capital stock of the Company now issued in the amount of $685,400 to the authorized amount of $80,000,000, said issued and authorized common capital stock, when so increased, to consist of 1,200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, and to consider the propriety of receiving subscriptions therefor or for any part thereof and of fixing the terms on which they may be received.
2. To authorize the issue of bonds of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company and the execution of mortgages securing the same.
3. To approve all action of the Board of Directors, of the Executive Committee, and of the officers of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company, taken and done since the last general meeting of the stockholders.
4. To transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M., on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on October 16, 1902, namely: on the day following the date of the annual meeting.
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, President.
J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
A. H. Calef, John W. Gates, George J. Gould, Lawrence Greer, H. B. Henson, F. S. Landstreet, W. H. McIntyre, Winslow S. Pierce, *A Majority of the Board of Directors.*
Dated September 12, 1902.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and transacting any other proper business.
The books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 16, 1902.
J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
Dated September 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of the said Company, on the seventh floor of the said building, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement, dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and the Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York from two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) the present amount thereof, to three million five hundred thousand dollars, ($3,500,000,) by the issue of fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of new stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) per share.
Notice is further given that there will also be presented to the Stockholders at said meeting, for their action, a resolution directing that said additional capital (if the increase of capital shall be authorized) shall be disposed of as follows:
Eleven thousand (11,000) shares thereof shall be issued to the stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in exchange, share for share, for the shares of the said Company owned by said stockholders and subscribed for by them and fully paid in cash at the rate of $300 for each share; and the remaining four thousand (4,000) shares shall be offered for subscription to the stockholders of the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York at the price of three hundred dollars ($300) per share, in proportion to their holdings.
New York, September 17th, 1902.
E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
HERBERT B. TURNER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn will be held at the Board Room of the Kings County Trust Company, No. 342 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
Brooklyn, September 17, 1902.
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President.
WALTER M. WECHSLER, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1902.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Monday, September 15, 1902, and reopen on the day following the meeting, or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 11, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 2d, 1902, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 17, 1902, at 3 P. M., to October 3d, 1902, at 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—BANKBOOK No. 221,053, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 13,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

COLORADO FUEL LITIGATION.

Another Statement Issued by the Mitchell-Blair-Gates Proxy Committee.

George McC. Miller of counsel for the Mitchell-Blair-Gates Proxy Committee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, gave out the following statement yesterday regarding the status of the litigation in the fight to wrest control from the Osgood faction:

"The hearing in the United States Court set for next Wednesday is the hearing on the motion to vacate the injunction obtained by the Osgood faction from a State Court Judge a few minutes before the time fixed for holding the annual meeting, and which prevented the holding of that meeting. The injunction was granted upon the ground that Mr. Osgood had not published the notice of the annual meeting, as required by the statutes of Colorado. A rather strange situation—Mr. Osgood willfully neglecting to publish the notice of the annual meeting and then obtaining an injunction prohibiting the meeting because he had not published the notice.

"The local prejudice was such that we could not get justice in the State courts, and, therefore, petitioned the United States Court to take jurisdiction of the matter. The United States Court granted our petition and ordered the removal of the case, the United States Judge stating in his opinion that prejudice and local influence had been made to appear in the case by a volume of evidence unusual, if not unprecedented. As soon as the case was removed we filed a cross bill for the purpose of obtaining a meeting of the stockholders on the earliest possible day. The hearing next Wednesday is on the motion which has for its purpose the fixing of a day for a meeting of the stockholders.

"As soon as a day is fixed for the meeting the proxy committee will immediately communicate with the stockholders, requesting proxies for such meeting. The committee intends to do all in its power to place the control of said company with the majority stockholders, where it rightfully belongs."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 18	471,703
To date this year	130,492,930
Corresponding date last year	211,028,825

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 18	$2,267,200
To date this year	$667,982,350
Corresponding date last year	$753,100,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Locom. pf	1	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	⅝
Am. Woolen	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	3	North American	4
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4¼	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	2⅝
Chi. Union Tr. pf	2	Reading 1st pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Dist., S. S. & A.	⅝	Tol. Rys. & Light	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
General Electric	2½	U. S. Express	3½
Hocking Valley	⅞	U. S. Leather pf	½
Illinois Central	⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
Manhattan	1¾	Wabash	½
Met. Sec. Co.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Pacific Coast	1¼
Am. H. & L. pf	⅝	Pere Marquette pf	5
Am. Ice pf.	⅞	Rubber Goods	¾
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Butterick Co.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅛	Westinghouse	3½
Ft. W. & D. City	⅝	Westinghouse 1st pf.	5½
Keok. & Des M.	½	W. U. Central	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s 1¼

Bond Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A 1⅛

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a further rise in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday under the lead of the standard railway shares, in which there was a continuation of the confident buying which has been in evidence now for some time and which, because of the high money rates, has been much a matter of comment. General trading, however, continued restricted, with the total transactions again approximating the recent low level. At times, indeed, the tape actually stood still for several minutes at a time, so altogether dull was business. Generally such a market, stagnant and listless, signifies a sagging off in prices, and hence the persistent strength of yesterday was regarded as especially gratifying and as indicating the substantial strength of the market and of the support behind it.

Money during the day showed a tendency to greater ease, though in banking circles there seems to be general agreement that rates for some time will hold firm around the legal figure. It is stated, however, in well-informed banking circles that the relief to the market through the taking out of increased circulation will be greater than is generally supposed. One banking house had private advices from Washington yesterday to the effect that the total new circulation already assured is well in excess of $10,000,000.

There is, further, the additional relief that is promised from more gold imports, sterling exchange again tending lower now that short contracts have been covered.

All the signs multiply that in the year to come the railroads of the country, because of the fine crops and the general business prosperity, will have all the traffic they can handle—perhaps too much. As bearing on this point is the following interesting dispatch from Chicago—and it is but illustrative:

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Owing to phenomenal traffic, the Illinois Central Railroad is badly in need of equipment for freight. Unable to get cars which have been ordered, the management has taken a novel method of increasing its freight shipment. Orders have been issued to assemble all discarded box cars on the entire system and patch them up for emergency business. Hundreds of such cars are fitted up as houses and dot the tracks of the Illinois Central from Chicago to New Orleans and from Omaha to Chicago. Before depriving the working gangs of house and home the management distributed tents to replace the box cars, and the tents will be used until new homes can be rigged up.

Even he who runs may read the lesson that this carries.

ST. PAUL AND NORTHWEST.

Investment buying was said to be responsible for the advances in St. Paul and Northwest, it being pointed out that in a high money market only the very rich can afford to take these stocks.

In this connection it was said that recent buyers of Northwest common were giving attention to St. Paul common on the ground that St. Paul at the present figure is the better bargain—this for the reason that, with 7 per cent. now being paid on each class of St. Paul stock, both issues are entitled equally to any further distribution; while Northwest preferred stock has a right to receive 3 per cent. additional after the common stock has received 7 per cent.

As explanatory of the confident buying of these securities an officer of Northwest—and in this he was joined by a St. Paul official—said yesterday that the report from Chicago was true that traffic is assuming such proportions that even with the increased equipment and car supply it is doubtful if all the business offered can be handled.

During the day the following dispatch from Boston was published in Wall Street:

"It is stated on excellent authority that J. D. Rockefeller offered James Henry Smith $250 per share for all his St. Paul holdings, and that this offer was rejected."

No information on the matter could be gotten here.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The return of President Gould of Missouri Pacific and his very optimistic view of the general business and railroad situation, as expressed to his friends, were, by the tears in the Street, declared to be the sole basis for the sharp upward movement in Missouri Pacific—this movement being by these bears characterized as purely manipulative.

Buyers of the stock, admitting that President Gould's hopeful utterances had prompted some of the purchases, said, however, that the movement was in no sense manipulative, but reflected a legitimate demand for the stock, based upon its excellent earnings and prospects.

CORN PRODUCTS.

Houses with Western connections were reported to be taking all the Corn Products stock offered, but without making any endeavor to bid prices up. Apropos of the affairs of the company a Director was yesterday quoted to this effect:

"The earnings of the company are satisfactory and its affairs are in good shape. The prospects for cheaper corn are improving, and as a result the outlook for increased earnings is very encouraging.

"The policy of the company will probably be to distribute at the end of each fiscal year, in one payment, such amounts to the holders of common stock as may be available after paying the regular dividend on the preferred stock."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was very little of a factor in this market yesterday, trading in not more than 10,000 shares, with sentiment altogether undefined, the buying and the selling being about equally divided.

Private cable advices were to the effect that the London operators were awaiting developments on this side, especially in respect of the money situation, before taking any definite market position.

THE MOVE IN MANHATTAN.

The same interests who on Wednesday bought Manhattan, only later to sell it, declaring that the movement was the result of a false start, were conspicuous as purchasers of the stock yesterday, making it at once one of the strongest and most active issues on the list.

The claim is made that when the system shall be altogether operated by electricity there will be a saving of over $1,125,000 in operating expenses, and that the stock ought to show over 7 per cent. earned on it.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Western interests were credited with the largest buying of Illinois Central, which was one of the strong features.

One of the buyers, asked if there was any special reason for the advance, replied briefly:

"None, except that the earnings are very large, and that selling ex rights tomorrow (Friday) the stock will look very cheap."

ROCK ISLAND.

The sharp advance of nearly 5 points in Rock Island to the highest price on record disclosed a very limited supply of stock in the market, now that over 90 per cent. has been deposited in favor of the new reorganization plan.

The coincident strength of this issue and the new Rock Island stocks on the curb was said to be due, not so much to the decision of the Attorney General of Iowa that the reorganization plan is lawful—for no other decision has been looked for—as to the enormous earnings of the company, which are showing steady increases.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to Cleveland dispatches, J. C. Gilchrist of that city has ordered from the American Shipbuilding Company six modern steel freight steamers to cost $1,650,000.

Announcement that the Standard Plunger Elevator Company has been organized, with a capital of $6,000,000, and will at once erect a large factory or use part of one of the factories of the American Car and Foundry Company.

Connecticut River Railroad to issue bonds to retire the $1,200,000 4 per cent. ten-year scrip which matures Jan. 1 next.

Increase in the capital stock of the Marine Engine and Machine Company from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

People who are regarded as authorities on tin matters it is said estimate that fully 100 tin mills are now idle in different parts of the country.

Dispatches from Springfield, Ill., stating that the Burlington has closed a contract for 41,000 acres of coal land in Central Illinois.

United States Shipbuilding Company said to have taken a contract for building the largest steel ferryboat in the harbor service.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@8 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 7½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $263,075,628; balances, $8,244,364; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $791,741.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for

ing tendency of the market, a seat on the Philadelphia Exchange sold to-day at $7,000, an advance of $1,000 over the last record sale. In the local money market quotations are 6 per cent. for call and time accommodation, with funds extremely scarce. Commercial paper is the same figure, though occasional loans are reported as low as 5½ per cent. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
63	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
630	American Railways	53½	53½	53½
100	American Alkali	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,318	Cambria Steel	28⅜	28	28⅜
286	Cons. Lake Superior	24¼	24¼	24⅜
12	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	74	74	74
104	Catawissa 2d pf.	65	65	65
25	Canton Co.	101	101	101
225	Consolidated Coal	85	83	85
50	G. B. S. Brewing com.	14	14	14
100	United Rys. & El. com.	15¼	15¼	15¼
22	International	152	152	152
9	Baltimore Brick	9	9	9
2	Cahehill Co.	66	66	66
40	National Asphalt	½	½	½
442	National Asphalt pf.	1¾	1 3-16	1¾
10	Northern Central	124½	124½	124½
15,314	Philadelphia Electric	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2,252	Philadelphia Rapid Tr.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
877	Pennsylvania	88⅜	88⅜ 11-16	88⅜ 11-16
14	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
1,275	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49⅝	49¾
15	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
6	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	102½	102½	102½
100	Railway Co. General	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,700	Reading tr. ctfs.	36 15-16	36 11-16	36⅞
1,500	Southern Railway	40	39¼	39⅝
631	United Gas Imp.	114	113⅜	114
391	Union Traction	47¾	47⅜	47½
1,150	U. S. Steel com.	41¼	41	41½
4	Unit. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	52½	52¼	52½
35	Warwick Iron & Steel	6½	6½	6½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The local market was dull and featureless except for the rise of 3 points in Consolidation Coal and the break of 5¾ points in Baltimore Brick. The former was said to be due to the excellent prospect of larger earnings by reason of better prices for soft coal, while the latter was attributed to reaction from recent manipulation. G. B. S. Brewing issues were softer. There were several adverse rumors relative to the November interest on the income bonds, but they were all discredited by those who ought to know. The strength of International Trust and of Atlantic Coast Line was the leading item of bull encouragement. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,380 shares of stock and $25,850 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Seaboard Railway com.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
350	Atlantic Coast L. com.	18½	18	18½
10	Northern Central	125	125	125
120	Consolidated Gas	74½	73¾	74½
25	Canton Co.	101	101	101
225	Consolidated Coal	85	83	85
50	G. B. S. Brewing com.	14	14	14
100	United Rys. & El. com.	15½	15¼	15¼
22	International	152	152	152
9	Baltimore Brick	9	9	9
55	Baltimore & O. S. F. 1st pf.	101	101	101
10	First National Bank	166	166	166
5	Marine Bank	38	38	38

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	Georgia & Ala. con. 5s.	113	113	113
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	70	70	70
2,000	United Rys. & El. 4s.	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	50½	50½	50½
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	40	39	39
350	G. B. S. Brewing scrip.	39½	39½	39½
2,000	Consolidated Gas 5s.	115	115	115
5,000	Col. & Green 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Enterprise Nat. Bk. Al.	115	115	115
2	Farmers' Dep. Nat. Bk.	1,400	1,400	1,400
45	Federal Nat. Bank	144	144	144
22	Keystone Bank	380	380	380
5	Merch. & Mfrs. N. Bk.	148	148	148
35	People's Nat. Bank	450	450	450
80	Allegheny Trust Co.	155	155	155
65	American Trust Co.	123	123	123
79	Colonial Trust Co.	590	580	585
140	Com. Real Est. & Tr. Co.	255	240	255
10	Doll. Sav. Fd. & Tr. Co.	280	280	280
20	No. Am. Savings Co.	118	118	118
60	Pennsylvania Trust Co.	264	260	263
450	Real Estate Trust Co.	322	306	317
10	Sewickley Val. Trust Co.	130	130	130
5	People's Nat. Gas & P.	25	25	25
1,284	West. Electric 2ds.	112¼	111	111
1,150	Am. Window Glass.	62¾	61¾	62¼
50	Am. Window Glass pf.	90½	90½	90½
525	Crucible Steel	22½	22½	22½
150	Crucible Steel pf.	86	86	86¼
420	United States Steel	41¾	41	41¾
7	United States Steel pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
50	Nat. Fire-Proofing pf.	40	39¾	40
100	Marsden common	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	73¾	74¼	73¾
140	Monongahela Water	41	41	41
290	Pittsburg Coal	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
221	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91½	91⅝
185	Pittsburg Brewing	31	31	31
70	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¾	47½	47¾
110	Pressed Steel Car com.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1,200	Pittsburg Stove & R. pf.	17	17	17
50	West. Air Brake	184	184	184

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	106½
2s, c., 1930	106½	110¼
4s, r., 1918	107½	108¼
4s, c., 1918	107½	108¼
4s, 1918, sm.	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110¾
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	136¾	137½
4s, c., 1925	136¾	137½
5s, r., 1904	105	106
5s, c., 1904	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Adams Exp.	210	240
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	25¾
A. A. C. pf.	..	90
Am. Bic. pf.	7½	8½
Am. Coal	180	220
A. C. O. pf.	95	99
Am. D. Tel.	36	39
Am. Exp.	233	240
Am. Lin. Co.	22½	23½
A. L. Co. pf.	50	55
A. S. & R. pf.	96¾	97½
Am. Snuff	123	128
Am. Sug. pf.	99	99½
A. S. R. pf.	120	122
A. T. & C.	90	95
A. T. & T.	171	174
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147
A. W. Co. pf.	79	80
An. Cop. M.	104	110
Ann Arbor.	42	45
Ann A. pf.	70½	73
A. M. 1st pf.	93	95
B. & O. pf.	98	99
B. & L. pf.	108	..
Brun. Gas.	242	248
Bruns. City.	11½	12
B., R. & P.	124	126
B., R. & P. pf.	142	145
B., C. R. & N. pf.	..	230
Can. P. certfs.	140½	141
C. R. R. of N. J.	180	183
C., B. & Q.	190	203
C. & E. Ill.	206	215
C. & E. Ill. pf.	138	..
C. G. W. 1.	92¼	92⅝
C. I. & L.	76	..
C., I. & L. pf.	..	92
C. S. P. M.	164	167
C. St. P., M. & Om.	207	210
C., C., C. & St. L.	114½	114¾
C. & O.	42	43
C. & W. 1.	75	80
C. & W. pf.	93	97
Com. Cable.	166	..
Corn Prod.	34½	35
Corn P. pf.	87	87½
D., L. & W.	272	280
D. & S. W.	35	45
D. & S. W. pf.	..	60
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	51	52
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	..	142
D., S. S. & A. pf.	33¾	34
D. of pf.	35⅝	36⅜
Erie & T. H.	..	158
Erie pf.	92½	95
Gen. Chem.	63	66
Gen. Ch. pf.	102¼	104
Gt. Nor. pf.	197½	199
Hock. V. pf.	93	94½
Homestake. ex div.	..	78

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$72,000
Chicago Great Western	8,318
Hocking Valley	11,275
Minneapolis & St. Louis	5,886
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	34,003
Missouri Pacific	21,000
Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis	19,080
National Railroad of Mexico	27,010
Texas & Pacific	20,706
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	5,455
Total increase 10 roads	$224,733
Increase previously reported	124,187
Total increase 17 roads	$348,920

The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$53,462
Denver & Rio Grande	8,600
Iowa Central	1,956
Total decrease 3 roads	$64,018
Net increase 20 roads	$284,902

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The course of prices in the outside market yesterday was still upward, and among the more active issues a number of advances that amounted to a point or more were recorded. In some cases the reactions were more or less substantial, but nevertheless the net gains outnumbered the declines and the day's trading showed in general a continuation of the favorable conditions which prevailed on Wednesday. In some, parts of the list the trading was much more active than at any time within the past ten days.

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Rock Island stocks were so much more active than the rest of the market that during most of the day interest was centred in them. Under the stimulus of the announcement that the Attorney General of Iowa had decided that there was nothing illegal in the formation of the new Rock Island Company, the stock showed very decided strength, and on large trading, especially in the common stock, rose to the best price on record. The common touched 60, and closed very near that figure, with a net gain of 2¾ points. This strength was accompanied by a net gain of 4¼ points in the old stock on the board.

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Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke, after having jumped up 5 points on Wednesday rose 2 points more to 32. Later, however, the price dropped back to the morning's price, and it closed with a fractional net loss at 29⅝.

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United States Realty showed considerable activity and some strength, both stocks advancing one-quarter of a point. The common rose to 37¾, but later reacted and closed at 37⅜. The preferred advanced to 79¾ from 79⅜, and closed for the day at the high price. New York Realty advanced to 100, a gain of more than 3 points.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Alliance Realty	*136½	136¼	*136½
400	American Can pf.	54½	54	54¼
100	American Chicle pf.	95	95	95
200	American Fer. & Ch.	50	50	50
700	American Writ. Paper	5½	5¼	5½
200	American Writ. P. pf.	21½	21	21
2,975	Balt. & Ohio rights	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
300	Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½
5	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110½	110½	110½
300	British Columbia Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
220	Cam. & Trenton R. R.	4	4	4
200	Consol. Refrigerating	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
400	Con. Storage Battery	20½	20	20
200	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
22	Greene Cons. Copper	28	27¼	28
905	Manhattan Transit	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1,900	Montreal & Bost. C.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
100	National Enameling	38¾	38¾	38¾
400	New Bunswick Coal	6⅜	6	6
100	New England Con. Ice	20	20	20
200	New England Trans.	¾	¾	¾
125	New York Realty	100	*188	100
1,100	New York Trans.	13¾	13½	13¾
4,500	Northern Securities	114½	114½	114½
400	New Orleans Ry.	17⅝	17½	17½
250	Otis Elevator	43½	43	43
20	Otis Elev. rights	30	25	25
100	Peoria, Decatur & Ev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19,750	Rock Island new, w. i.	60	57¼	59¾
7,587	Rock Isl. pf. new, w. i.	87½	87	87
30	Royale Bak. Powd. pf.	105	105	105
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	52¼	52	52¼
10	Standard Oil	678	678	678
535	Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Union Ferry	45	45	45
110	Union Typewriter	130	130	130
10	Union Type. 2d pf.	133½	133½	133½
5,700	U. S. Realty, w. i.	37¾	37	37⅜
1,100	U. S. Realty pf., w. i.	79¾	79⅜	79⅝
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾
3,438	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	32	29¾	29¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Distilling new 5s, w. i.	81	81	81
385,000	Rock Isl. 4s, new, w. i.	88¼	88¼	88¼
10,000	Va. I., C. & C 5s, cts.	76	76	76

*Less than 100 shares.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾
American Chicle	120	..	125	135
Am. Elevated	1	1½	1	1¼
American Malting 6s	98¼	99½	98¼	99½
Am. Maltose Mfg.	..	55	..	55
American Tobacco	285	315	285	315
Am. Steel Foundries	..	84	..	85
American Typefounders	43	47	43	47
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	78	76¾	77½
Borden's Cond. Milk	121	..	121	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108	110	108	110
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	63	68	63	68
Central Foundry	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Central Foundry pf.	11½	12½	11½	12
Central Foundry 6s	67	70	67	70
Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	..	95	..	95
Chic., Peoria & St. L. pf	14	16	14	16
Compressed Air	5	6½	5	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	13	16	14	18
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Dis. of Am. new, w. i.	29	30½	29	30½
Dominion Securities	26	31	29	31
Electric Boat	25	29	25	29
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	40	45
Electric Lead Reduction.	2½	2¾	2½	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle	5	5½	5	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	15½	15	16
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver.	..	3	..	3
Empire Steel	12½	13½	12⅝	13½
Empire Steel pf.	48	50	49	51
Federal Sugar.	26	..	26	..
Federal Sugar pf., w. i.	..	95	..	96
Federal Sugar subs. w. i.	97	..	97	..
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Guggenheim Exploration	145	160	145	160
Hackensack Meadows	9½	11½	9½	11½
Hall Signal	..	115	125	135
Havana Tobacco	49	50	49	50¼
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	65	72	65	73
Houston Oil	16	20	16	20
Houston Oil pf.	70	75	70	75
Illinois Trans.	..	⅛	1	⅛
Interborough Rapid Tr., 40 per cent paid	113	117	113	117
Interborough Rapid Tr., f. paid	111	115	111	115
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
International Salt	9½	10	9½	10
Lanston Monotype	12	12¾	12¼	12¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6½	7¼	7	8
Mines Securities	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
National Enameling pf.	90	95	90	95
National Sugar pf.	102	104	103	104
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	43	42	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	81	82¾	81	81¾
North. Am. L. & Pulp.	6	7½	6	7½
Otis Elevator	42½	44	43	43½
Otis Elevator pf.	103½	105	103	103
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6	6½	6	7
Pac. Pac. & Nav. pf.	31	35	30	35
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Retsof	27½	45	27½	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	103½	105	103½	105
Safety Car Heating	172	180	172	180
St. Louis Transit	29½	31	29½	30¼
Santa Fé Gold & Copper	1½	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Seaboard Air Line	32½	33	32½	33
Seminole Mining	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Simpson-Crawford	22	28	22	28
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
Southern Lt. & Tr. 5s	90	93	90	93
Standard Coupler	32	38½	32	38½
Standard Coupler pf.	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	7½	9	7½	9
Standard Milling pf.	32	33	32	33
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	79	81
Tenn. Copper	..	17½	16	17½
Thimber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	20	22	20	22
Trenton P. pf., tr. ctfs.	108	112	108	112
Union Copper	..	3½	3½	3½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	130	134	130	133
United Box Board	13½	14	13½	14
United Box Board pf.	62½	63½	62½	63½
United Copper	29¾	32	29¾	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	12½	14½	12½	15
U. S. Shipbuilding, w. i.	21	22½	21	22½
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	92	94	92	94
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	..	99	..	99
Universal Tobacco	..	..	4½	..
Universal Tobacco pf.	..	35	35	35
Vulcan Detinning	33	34	33	34
Vulcan Detinning pf.	81	82½	81	82½
White Knob Copper	18½	19¾	18½	20

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	248	252	248	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	100½	101½	100½	101½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	107½	109½	107½	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	112½	115	112½	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	102	101	102	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. 5s.	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	247	248	247	248
B'klyn R. T. new 4s, w. i.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Con. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Columbus Railway	..	56	56	..
Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71¼	70	71¼
Con. Traction 5s.	110¼	111	110½	111
Detroit United Ry. 4½s.	97¾	98½	97¾	98¾
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	110	112	110	112
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P.	24	25¼	24	25¼
Jersey City H. & P. 4s.	79¾	80½	79¾	80½
Massachusetts Electric 4s.	87½	89½	87½	89½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	57	57¼	57	57¼
New Orleans Rys. 4½s.	86½	87½	85½	87½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	34¾	35½	34¾	35½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s.	81	83	81	83
San Francisco	21	22	21	22½
San Francisco pf.	60	60½	60	60½
San Francisco subs.	47	48	47½	48
San Francisco 4s.	89	91	90	91
Sec. Av. R. R. consols.	117½	119½	117½	119½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	185	175	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117½	119½	117½	119½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	27	30	27	30
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	70	74	70	74
28th & 20th St. 5s, 1906.	113	115	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s.	118	120	118	120
Union Rys. of St. L. pf.	84½	85	84	85
Union Rys. of St. L. 4s.	87½	87	87½	87½
United Traction, Prov.	114	118	114	118
United Traction bonds.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	17	19	17	18
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	52	54	52½	54
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s.	83	84	83½	85¾

Gas Companies.

	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Traction	42	44	42	44
Am. Lt. & Trac. pf.	93	95	93	95
Buffalo Gas	10¾	11½	10¾	11½
Buffalo Gas pf.	25	35	25	35
Buffalo Gas 5s.	76½	80	76½	80
Central Union Gas, gtd.	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s.	108	109	108	109
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	17	..	17	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s.	89½	90½	89½	90½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	24	26	24	26
Denver Gas 5s.	70	72	70	72
Indianapolis Gas.	70	80	70	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s.	102¾	104½	102¾	104½
Mass. Gas Co., w. i.	37½	38¾	37½	38¾
Mass. Gas Co. pf., w. i.	86	87	86	87
New Eng. Gas & Coke	4½	5	4½	5
N. Eng. Gas & Coke 5s.	65	65½	65	65½
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.	110½	112	110½	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s.	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas 5s.	92	94	92	94
Standard Gas, New York.	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s.	115½	116¼	115½	116¼
Syracuse Gas 5s.	100	101	100	101
Syracuse Lighting	30	..	30	..
Syracuse Lighting pf.	87½	90½	87½	90½
Union Electric of N. J.	20	21	20	21
Un. Gas & El. of N. J.	37½	39	37½	39
Un. Gas & El. of N. J. pf	89¾	89	89¾	89

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	17	15	17
East River Ferry	75	80	75	80
East River Ferry 5s.	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s.	105	110	105	110
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	85	87	85	87
Union Ferry 5s.	98	98½	98	98½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907		Lake E & W 2d 5s	
2,000	110½	2,000	118¾
U S 4s, coup. 1907		L S & M S 2d 7s	
6,000	111½	1,000	104¾
12,000	111½	Louisville & Nashv gen 6s	
Tenn Settlement 3s		3,000s20F	119
1,000	95⅞	Louisville & Nashv col tr 4s	
Virginia 6s, defd.		9,000c	100⅝
Brown Bros & Co ctfs		16,000	100⅝
5,000	10½	Mex Cent con 4s	
Am Bicycle 5s		3,000	83
5,000	53⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
3,000	54	1,000	100
2,000	54½	1,000	99¾
1,000	55	500	100¾
3,000	54	500	100
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mor & Es 1st 7s	
30,000s20F	104½	1,000	135¾
15,000	104⅝	Mor & Es con 7s	
Adjustment 4s		10,000	137
10,000	96¾	Nash, C & St L 1st 7s	
Stamped		5,000	127
6,000	94½	N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s	
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		2,000	130
10,000	94½	N Y Cent & Hud River, M C col 3½s	
31,000	94⅝	5,000	94½
8,000	94½	N Y Dock Co 4s	
20,000	94¼	10,000	85¼
Gold 4s		Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
20,000	104⅜	18,000	94
16,000	104⅞	North Pac 4s	
25,000	105	1,000	104⅞
P, J & M 3½s		North Pac gen 3s	
1,000	90⅞	5,000	74⅝
2,000	90⅜	2,000	74⅞
S'w'n Div 3½s		Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s	
2,000	90¼	1,500	116½
Canada South 2d		500	116½
5,000	107½	Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid	
Cent Br Ry 4s		84,000	110⅜
1,000	92	10,000	110⅞
Cent of Ga con 5s		17,000	110½
2,000	110	Peoria & E inc 4s	
1st inc 5s		4,000	78
5,000	83	Pitts & West 1st	
2d inc 5s		6,000	101
10,000	40¼	Reading gen 4s	
3d inc 5s		10,000	98⅞
1,000	28	10,000c	98⅞
5,000	28½	2,000	98⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		Reading, Jers Cent col 4s	
5,000	106⅞	1,000	96
4,000	106⅝	Rio Gr West 1st	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		1,000	100⅜
5,000	96¼	3,000	100⅛
11,000	96⅛	8,000	100½
14,000	96	St L S'w'n con 4s	
5,000	96⅛	5,000	90
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A		10,000	89½
5,000	113	San A & A P 4s	
S Minn Div 6s		20,000	85⅞
2,000	115	Seaboard A L Ry preferred 5s	
Chi & N'w'n con 7s		50,000	82⅜
5,000	135¼	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		2,000	88¼
1,000	109½	Seaboard A L Ry adjustment 5s	
Col F & I conv 5s		10,000	104
50,000	99	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
20,000	99½	2,000	88¼
20,000	99¼	South Pac 4½s	
20,000	99	20,000	100
10,000	99¼	South Pac 4s	
3,000	99

To Control Klondike Meat Supply.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 18.—A special from Dawson says that Dawson meat men are organizing a combination to control the stock of beef in the Klondike. The combination will have to take care not only of all the stocks on hand, but all that have been contracted for, the value of which will amount to more than $1,000,000. Restaurants, hotels and large mining companies are laying in stocks of meat in anticipation of a sharp rise in prices.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:34	Sun sets	6:04
Moon rises	7:08		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:25	Gov. Isl'd	8:46
H. Gate	10:42		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:48	Gov. Isl'd	9:05
H. Gate	11:01		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:30 P. M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Altai, Kingston, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Trebria, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon		1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 18 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Sept. 20, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. (especially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 23; Sydney, Aug. 25; Auckland, Aug. 29, and Honolulu, Sept. 9, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched East Sept. 15. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) SEPT. 19.

Archimede, Naples, Sept. 3.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Desterro, Para, Sept. 9.
El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Fontabelle, Galveston and St. Kitts, Sept. 7.
Havana, Vera Cruz, Sept. 11.
Indradevi, Sunderland, Aug. 29.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Seguranca, Nassau, Sept. 15.
Tonawanda, Manchester, Sept. 5.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Canadian, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Concho, San Juan, Sept. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 13.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Sept. 17.
Rio Negro, Havre, Sept. 6.
San Juan, San Juan, Sept. 15.
Santiago, Nassau, Sept. 15.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 13.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 18.
Calabria, Naples, Sept. 5.
El Dia, Galveston, Sept. 16.
Korona, St. Thomas, Sept. 15.
Mongibello, Gibraltar, Sept. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 11.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

Ancheria, Glasgow, Sept. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Kensington, Southampton, Sept. 12.
Lahn, Genoa, Sept. 10.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Sept. 7.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 13.
Neckar, Bremen, Sept. 11.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Sept. 20.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Sicilia, Naples, Sept. 10.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Sept. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 16.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Nvanza, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Tennyson, St. Lucia, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Kirby, Trinidad and Grenada, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 11:35 P. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Rotterdam, Sept. 4, and Shields, 6th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London, Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Seminole, Watson, Jacksonville, Sept. 14, and Charleston, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Chattahoochee, Quin, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Nueces, Hix, Galveston, Sept. 10, and Key West, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Buckmen, Mader, Port Limon, Sept. 10, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Katahdin, Doane, Georgetown, Sept. 14, and Norfolk, 17th, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company.

SS Corbe Castle, (Br.,) Dash, Santos, Aug. 28, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Ward, Hull, Sept. 4, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Rio Negro, (Fr.,) Carse, Havre, Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, New Orleans, Sept. 13, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Sleuter, Hamburg, &c., Sept. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north-northeast, light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.
SS Monterey, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Wyneric, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Athalie, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove.
SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Halifax.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
United States revenue cutter Gresham.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Rio, for Galveston.
SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS Mercator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 2:50 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, for New York, sld. from Stettin at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from Marseilles for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlager, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly today.

SS Montevideo, (Span.,) Capt. Grau, from Vera Cruz, Havana, and New York for Barcelona and Genoa, arr. at Cadiz Sept. 13.

SS Milos, (Ger.,) Capt. Biblie, from New York via Santander and Malta, arr. at Odessa Sept. 16.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Capt. Beavan, from New York, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Cantell, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Capt. Phelan, from Philadelphia and New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Roda, (Br.,) Capt. Swanson, for New York, sld. from Huelva yesterday.

SS Bencleuch, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from Yokohama, Hiogo, Shanghai, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

RHODE ISLAND.

POMHAM ROCKS LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Oct. 1, 1902, the blower used at this station will be discontinued, and there will be established a bell, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a double blow every 20 seconds. The station is located off Pomham Rocks, near the easterly edge of the channel of Providence River.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 58, No. 213; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 26.)

Marine Intelligence.

ADEN, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Baltazan, from Sourabaya bound to Delaware Breakwater, is reported 360 miles from this port with her coal supply short. Assistance is being dispatched to the vessel.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, 22d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving WEST POINT 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train same evening. Fare round trip, $1.00; return Hudson River R. R., $1.10; or Steamer Ramsdell $1.00.
Ample time to see Cadets, Public Buildings, &c. Concert Orchestra on board.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.
Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW ENGLAND.
Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."
For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
Caleb Tickner & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
NOW OPEN.
Highest elevation; capacity 250; 2½ hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W.; beautiful scenery, pure air and water; rowing, fishing, golf, tennis. New hydraulic passenger elevator.
Open until early in October.
L. W. BROADHEAD ESTATE.

Mount Pocono.

MT. POCONO, PA.
Delightful Fall resort. Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels. Will remain open till late in Oct. Booklet at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
6 & 8 East 46th St., N. Y.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Grades.
Laboratories, Gymnasiums.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL.
FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902.
10 EAST 47TH STREET.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

PROGRESSIVE SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
11 EAST 59TH ST.
Expert individual instruction, shorthand and typewriting; day and evening.

MORSE & ROGERS SCHOOL.
REMOVED TO ONE WEST 46TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 1st. Principal now at the school daily. One vacancy for boarding pupil.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, JOSEPH, H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
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RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1ST. The Seventh Triennial Catalogue and Prospectus for the 33d year present the full courses of study, A LIST OF HONORS WON BY BERKELEY graduates in college, and LISTS OF PARENTS WHO HAVE HAD FROM ONE TO FIVE SONS IN THE SCHOOL DURING AN AGGREGATE OF FROM FIVE TO THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS—also information as to a new course in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

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Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Illustrated Catalogue.

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42nd Year begins September 16th, 1902.
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Central Park, New York City.
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THE MISSES JAUDON'S
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Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

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Reopens Thursday, September 25, 1902.

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Late of the Berlin Sterns Conservatory, will accept a few more pupils advanced in the higher art of the piano. Studio, 240 West 121st St.

New Edison standard phonograph, with repeating attachment, $17; records, 25 cents. Room 1, 744 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Deals Involving Uptown Business Properties.

No. 414 Fifth Avenue and 32 and 34 West Thirty-fourth Street Change Hands—Other Sales—Auction Results.

Details will be found in another column relative to the building of a new hotel at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and regarding the new theatre to be erected at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Thomas H. Barber, according to a report current yesterday, has sold the two four-story dwellings 32 and 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 45 by 98.9, for about $430,000, a figure which establishes a new high record for property on that block. George C. Boldt is the owner of 36 West Thirty-fourth Street, together with an abutting lot at 41 West Thirty-third Street—a circumstance which caused him to be mentioned as the probable buyer of the Barber parcels. Neither Mr. Barber nor Mr. Boldt was in the city yesterday and definite information regarding the deal could not be obtained from other sources. Mr. Boldt's attorney, in reply to a question as to whether such a purchase had been made, said "Not that I know of," and at Mr. Boldt's office in the Waldorf-Astoria it was stated positively that Mr. Boldt had not acquired the property in question.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for George R. Sheldon the four-story dwelling 414 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Brick Presbyterian Church, at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The purchasers are the John Duncan estate, and the property will be held as an investment. Some improvement of it is likely, but whether by the alteration of the present structure or the erection of a new one has not been decided. This is the fourth time this property has changed hands within less than a year. Built by William Astor and presented to his daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, it was purchased last January by the New York Realty Corporation, together with three adjoining houses on the south side of Thirty-eighth Street. The latter were resold to Mrs. George L. Rives, wife of Corporation Counsel Rives, whose residence they adjoin. The Fifth Avenue house passed into the hands of Martin & Brother, by whom it was sold to Mr. Sheldon. The dimensions of the parcel are 32.6 by 145, and the owner of it also has a right of way through a twelve-foot alley leading to Thirty-eighth Street.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for William Hoes to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 77 East Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 102.2.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Mrs. Mary M. Baldwin the four-story dwelling 26 West Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Philip Jeselson sold for Mrs. Julia Ruvane to a client for investment the three-story building at the southwest corner of Jerome and Burnside Avenues, on lot 40 by 100 and irregular; also the adjoining parcel, running west to Davidson Avenue, and making in all frontages 77 feet on Jerome Avenue, and 228 feet on Burnside Avenue.

It is reported that Mrs. Lizzie L. George is the buyer of the dwelling 5 West Thirtieth Street, recently reported sold.

The Stuyvesant Real Estate Company has bought the three-story dwelling 368 West Thirty-third Street, 19 by 67.6.

Julius Kuhn, as broker, was associated with De Selding Brothers in the sale of the block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets.

The Ruland & Whiting Company negotiated the sale of 122 East Thirty-second Street for the estate of Edward Kelly. The buyer is a client of E. Victor Loew, Jr.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for John H. Springer to R. T. Lansfield of Hamilton, Ontario, the dwelling 302 Audubon Avenue.

The Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Company has sold for a client two lots on the west side of Third Avenue, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

The property 251 Fifth Avenue, owned by the Beacon Hill Real Estate Company and now used as an apartment house, will be converted into an office building. Plans covering the necessary changes have been prepared by Architect Bruce Price, who estimates the cost of the work at $80,000.

Siebold & Schimkein have bought for a client the five-story apartment house, with two stores, at 2,699 Eighth Avenue, from Mrs. Hannah L. Crossly.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

88 Spruce Street, south side, 75.2 feet west of Gold Street, 25 by 101.1 by 24.11 by 100.9, five-story building, with one-story extension; executors' sale, to Richard Young $62,000

508 West End Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to E. L. Hornthal; 24,600

85 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 123.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William E. Wyatt, as trustee 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

9 to 13 Walker Street, south side, 100 feet east of West Broadway, 60 by 100, two five-story stone-front buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza Guggenheimer 138,225

100 East One Hundred and First Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Morris Manowitch 8,000

118, 120, and 122 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 127.7 feet east of Park Avenue, 16, 17, and 17, respectively, by 100.11, three three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 118, to the plaintiffs, F. H. Bollsen and others, as executors 7,800

No. 120, to the plaintiff, Eugene Schwitz 8,800

No. 122, to the plaintiff, Annie Diehl 9,000

By James L. Wells.

159 Lincoln Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hutter 5,980

2,495 Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25.4 by 99.8 by 25.6 by 99.8, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. S. Lockwood .. 17,500

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 546 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick storage building, with stable; W. Brangan of 548 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 115 and 117 Cannon Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 41.6 by 87; Hirshkowits, Roth & Klein of 21 West Houston Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Classon's Point Road, west side, 2,500 feet north of the East River, for a two-story frame pavilion, 80 by 50; Clinton Stevens, premises, owner; Clinton Stevens, Jr., architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,800.

Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 34; Frank Smith, City Island, owner; H. T. Booth, City Island, architect; cost, $2,000.

Crotona Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 46 and 20 by 35.6; Marcella Pierce of 969 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles F. Clark of 969 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

No. 251 Fifth Avenue, to six-story brick offices, with stores; Beacon Hill Real Estate Company of 250 Fifth Avenue, owner; B. Price of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $80,000.

No. 901 Broadway, to two-story brick loft, with store; F. Ayer, Boston, Mass., owner; J. Whitmark of 404 Pleasant Avenue, architect; cost, $640.

No. 68 West Thirty-eighth Street, to four-story brick bachelor apartment house, with store; B. Davenport of 22 West Fortieth Street, agent; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 570 Ninth Avenue, to four-story brick dwelling, with store; L. Maier of 318 West Forty-second Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,750.

No. 230 West End Avenue, to three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. H. B. Cowen of 66 Madison Avenue, owner; J. A. Ellicott of 2,048 Ryer Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 110 and 112 Sixth Avenue, to six-story brick tenement, with store; E. Edington of 2 West Ninety-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, northwest corner, to four-story brick tenement; C. Welde of 77 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; C. A. Kehoe of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 327 and 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, to five-story brick dwelling; G. W. Wilder of 17 West Thirteenth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $65,000.

No. 34 East Twelfth Street, to ten-story brick lofts; Empire Realty Corporation of 290 Broadway, owner; G. Starrett of 51 Wall Street, architect; cost, $71,700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 2d St, 75x105, Unionport; Annie Temple to Frank Gass, quitclaim ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 2d St, 75x105, Unionport; Simson Wolf, referee, to Frank Gass 2,400

BRACKEN AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Richard H. Hanrahan and another ..... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, 60, w s, 99.11 ft n of Oak St, 24.11x106x24.0x103; Lazarus Levy to Banned Friend, (mtg $27,500) .. Nom.

CARMINE ST, n s, 175 ft e of Bedford St, 25x100; Marie Klemann to C. Livingston Klemann 30,000

CEDAR AV, n w corner of 177th St, 126.6x97.6x127.1x89.2; Patrick G. Tighe to Patrick Murphy, quitclaim, (mtg $53,200) ..... Nom.

DAVIDSON AVE, proposed, e s, 117 ft n of North St, 17x115; Carrie J. Singhi to H. Gerald Chapin, (mtg $4,200) ... Nom.

HARRISON AV, e s, 200 s of McGraw Av, 25x100; James C. Gaffney to Henry Borgstedt and another, (mtg $4,000) .... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 413 and 415, s s, 93.3 ft e of Sheriff St, runs e 42.10 x s 46 x s w 6.6 x w 0.1 x s 24.2 x w 33.2 x n 76 to beginning; Louis Rosenstein to Adolph Rosenstein, quitclaim ..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 413 and 415, s s, 93.3 ft e of Sheriff St, runs e 42.10 x s 46 x s w 6.6 x w 0.1 x s 24.2 x w 33.2 x n 76; Leon Lanrowitz and another to Louis Rosenstein, (mtg $45,000,) other considerations and 100

HOUSTON ST, 413 and 415, s s, 92.10 ft e of Sheriff St, runs e 42.10 x s 46 x s w 6.6 x w 0.1 x s 24.2 x w 33.2 x n 76; Louis Rosenstein to Adolph Rosenstein. 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,518, 118th St, s s, 282.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.11; 119th St, 136, s s, 373.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.11; Louisa C. Doelfel to Charles J. F. Decker and others, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LOT 30, map of Arden property, 100x100; Anastasia T. Murphy to John Murphy.. Nom.

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 400.1 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x76.4x25.7x80.1; Catherine A. Smith to John McLaughlin ..... Nom.

TREMONT AV, or 177th St, n e corner of Morris Av, 100x100; Louis A. Risse to Pauline Haebler, (mtg $7,000) 4,750

3D AV, w s, 75.8 ft n of 105th St, 25.5x100; Francis Edmond to Lina Ehrmann. Gift

4TH AV, e s, Lot 166, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Henry C. Berghoff to Franz Markgraf ..... Nom.

10TH ST, 263, n or n e s, 319 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Charles Seligman and another to Edward T. Engel, (mtg $27,500) 29,750

10TH ST, s s, 25 ft w from n w corner of Lot 235, 25x108, being part of Lot 236, map of Unionport; Emma Feulner to William Heinrich and another 400

10TH ST, s s, at n w corner of Lot 235, 25x108, being part of Lot 236, map of Unionport; Emma Feulner to Adolph Heinrich and another 400

10TH AV, 492, e s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

20TH ST, 347, n s, 151.1 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; William J. Taylor to Jacob Weinstein, (mtg $3,500) 8,100

20TH ST, 345, n s, 166.5 ft n w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; Edwald H. Richter to Jacob Weinstein 100

31ST ST, 122, s s, 265 ft w of 9th Av, 20x123.6x20.5x110.5; Municipal Realty Corporation to Curtis W. McNeilly, (mtg $225,000) ..... Nom.

33D ST, 144, s s, 287.5 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x25; Ada G. B. Reckewell to George H. Gibson, (mtg $5,000) 7,500

34TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Emma Carpenter and others, heirs, &c., to Samuel Ingersoll, quitclaim ..... Nom.

36TH ST, s w s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x74.1; John Thomas to William Thomas, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

45TH ST, n s, 271.9 ft e of 7th Av, 68.6x100.4; William B. Reeve to James McLoughlin and another ..... Nom.

46TH ST, 343, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Otto Stahl to Auguste Stahl, quitclaim ..... Nom.

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; William C. Orr to Augustus W. Kelley 28,000

102D ST, 240, n s, 128 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Meta Reincke to Ferdinand Kuhn, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 119 and 121, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; James E. Pitman and another to Joseph D. Sawyer, (mtg $20,000,) other considerations and 100

104TH ST, 119 and 121, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Joseph D. Sawyer and another to James E. Pitman, (mtg $20,000,) other considerations and 100

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Milton S. Ginterman, referee, to Nellie A. Lavelle, (mtg $70,000, and ½ part mtg $6,000) 550

127TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth P. Gatfield, widow and devisee, to John J. McBride, (mtg $7,000) Nom.

137TH ST, 240, s s, 435 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; John A. Picken and others, executors, to Julia A. Picken, (mtg $12,500) 16,250

137TH ST, 240, s s, 435 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Julia A. Picken to Fanny Rosenthal, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Marie M. Muller to Philip B. Jennings, (mtg $10,000) ..... Exch.

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Kate Murphy to John Murphy, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELMANN, Dorothea, to Frank Faulstich; 139th St, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. $1,700

BALHEIMER, Katharina, widow, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 41st St, 1,115 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 6,000

BALHEIMER, Katharina, widow, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 41st St, 415 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 6,000

BREITENBACH, John, to John Jaburg and another; 161st St, n s, 62.6 ft e of Woodlawn Av, building loan, 5 years ... 9,000

CHAPIN, H. Gerald, to Henry A. Singhi; Davidson Av, proposed, e s, 117 ft n of former n e of North St, prior mtg —, due May 15, 1905 800

COHEN, Jacob, to Henry Pasinky; Cannon St, s, due Sept. 19, 1903, 6 per cent. 10,000

CONDON, Mary E., to Charles H. Hugliss; 184th St, s s, 160 ft e of Park Av East, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 543

CONDON, Mary E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 184th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av East, due Oct. 1, 1903 4,000

DAILEY, George, and another to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 66th St, prior mtg $220,000, building loan, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 300,000

DEWEY, Martin A., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 137 East 60th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000

DOERING, Marie J., to Millie H. Rindskopf; Pond Place, w s, 153.1 ft s of 198th St, 2 years 6,000

ENGEHOLM, Adeline, and others, by guardian, to Joseph Messerschmitt; Fordham Av, n w s, 49.6 ft n of 5th St, 3 years 5,500

GAFFNEY, James C., to Mary W. Gaffney; Harrison Av, e s, 200 ft s of McGraw Av, Van Nest Station, 5 years... 1,100

GILMORE, Patrick, to Jennie E. Heller, as trustee; 100th St, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Charles Griffin and others, trustees; 10th Av, 492, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000

KLEMANN, C. Livingston, to Marie Klemann; Carmine St, n s, 175 ft e of Bedford St, 10 years 26,000

McBRIDE, John, to Edward R. Poersshke; 127th St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $7,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 2,500

McNEILLY, Curtis W., to Municipal Realty Corporation; 31st St, 122 West, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,000

MURPHY, Patrick, to William L. Flanagan, as managing director; Cedar Av, n w corner of 177th St, prior mtg $53,200, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

OSHNISKY, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 6th St, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 47,000

PATE, Pasquale, to Mary E. Duplerris, widow; 109th St, 317 East, 3 years, gold 9,000

PATE, Pasquale, to Levy Rothstein; 109th St, 317 East, prior mtg $9,000, due Dec. 12, 1902, 6 per cent. 3,000

PINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; Prince St, 163 and 165; also Thompson St, 126, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 26,000

PITMAN, James E., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 119 West 104th St, 3 years 20,000

PITMAN, James E., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 121 West 104th St, 3 years 20,000

ROEMER, William A., to Mary A. Roemer; 234th St, (Clinton Av,) n s, 125.4 ft e of Verlo Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

ROSENTHAL, Fanny, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 240 West 137th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

STABLER, Clara W., and another to Alexander Walker; 158th St, s s, 805.6 ft w of Boulevard, (11th Av,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,000

STABLER, Walter, to Alexander Walker; 3d Av, w s, 402.3 ft n of 169th St, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

SIEGMAN, William H., to Joseph Ullman; Mercer St, 133, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

TURENER, Henry, to Silvia C. Millegan; Green Lane or Av, e s, 528 ft s of Levere Av; also Washington Av, s e corner of proposed 5th St, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

WEISGERBER, Amelia or Emilie, and another to Annie L. Ritterbusch; Matilda St, n w s of Lot 155, map of Washingtonville, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.... 650

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to William J. Taylor; 20th St, 347 East, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year 3,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 20th St, n s, 166.5 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 7,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 345 and 347 East 20th St, prior mtg $13,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,950

VINCENT, Annie J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 57th St, 361 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GEILER, Max, to Ashbel P. Fitch..... $1

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Sender Jarmulowsky 7,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Amanda Z. Alfen..... 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Clarence F. Jones..... 1

MORAN, Amedee D., executor, to John Cornell 20,000

MORAN, Isaac C., to Elizabeth M. Cornell 1

MORDECAI, Allen L., and another to the Realty Mortgage Company..... 10

MURPHY, Kate, to John Murphy..... 1

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees 19,661

STOHNSTRAMM, Leo, and others, individually and as executors, to Ury Dannenberg and others, trustees..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank.. 65,000

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Sullivan St; Reuben Isaacs, trustee, to Joseph Sabbatino, 5 years..... $4,800

HOUSTON ST, 493; Max Eisman to Paul Szabo, 3 years..... 360

125TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av; Adelaide B. Cromwell to Henry Morgenthau, 42 years..... 10,400

GOERCK ST, 102; Jacob Larchan to Abraham Waldining, 5 years..... 1,800

87TH AV, 198; James Everard to Frederick Hahn, 3 7-12 years..... 2,500

116TH ST, 543-549 East; Ida M. Tucker to George H. Newhall, 3 years..... 850

10TH AV, 144; Della Halpin, executrix, to John Bergin, 5 years and 5 months..... 2,000

HESTER ST, 115; Harris Mayer to Victor Goldstein and another, 3 years..... 900

80TH ST, 102, s s, 124.1 ft w of Columbus Av; Theodore H. Mead to Arthur W. Eager, 21 years..... 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HESTER ST, 117; Laurence J. Rice against Isaac Marx, owner and contractor $375

7TH AV, 562; David Gosbee and another against John G. Wendel, owner; Peter J. Drotliff, contractor..... 295

77TH ST, 314 East; Vincenzo Serritella against Emanuel Scheuer, owner; B. Diehl, contractor 80

195TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of Marion Av, 25x110; Richard R. Cassidy against Harriet T. Lum, owner; Albert T. Lum, contractor 92

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CANNON ST, 8; Henry Pasinsky with Jacob Cohen 10,000

13TH ST, 332 to 336 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another with Charles I. Weinstein 22,000

101ST ST, n s, 62.6 ft e of Woodlawn Av, 37.6x99.11; John and Hugo Jaburg with John Breitenbach 9,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; John C. Gabler against Century Building Company, Aug. 8, 1902, canceled $3,000

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; John C. Gabler against Century Building Company, Aug. 9, 1902, canceled 1,411

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; Murray & Hill against Century Building Company, Aug. 9, 1902, canceled 1,767

MAIN ST, e s, 385 ft n of Cross St, 50x200; George E. Dietsch against St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church and another, April 26, 1902..... 461

UNION AV, w s, 80 ft s of 169th St, 184x125; Patrick Maher and another against Ellen O'Leary, July 16, 1902..... 2,850

97TH ST, 337 and 339 East; Francesco Lomonte against Peter J. Clarken, Aug. 14, 1902 1,050

Lis Pendens.

134TH ST, 120 West; Jane A. Townsend, executrix, &c., against Thomas H. Bell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

142D ST, 523 West; Leander Brink against Ella A. Jennings and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Brink.

VYSE ST and 170th St, n e corner, 118x102x irregular; Annie Gleason against Andrew Gerety and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Gantz, Meier & McKennell.

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 136th St, 25x85; Alice G. Saries against William Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. F. Doyle.

86TH ST, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Augusta T. Merritt against Elizabeth McPhillips, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Duzer & Taylor.

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 184.6 ft s of Prince St 149.8x186x irregular to Mott St; City of New York against Celestino De Marco and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

9TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 150x184.6 to 10th St; City of New York against John G. Wendel and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

21ST ST, n s, 260.11 ft e of 3d Av, 44.6x98.9; City of New York against James Carr and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JERE JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

CLOSING OUT AUCTION,

Saturday, Sept. 20,

AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP, ON THE PREMISES,

Rain or Shine,

THE REMAINING 150 LOTS,

Lefferts & Belmont Aves.,

AND ADJOINING STREETS,

MORRIS PARK,

Richmond Hill

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

☞AT THE SALE ON LABOR DAY, WHICH WAS STOPPED ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF DARKNESS, OVER 325 LOTS WERE SOLD. THE REMAINING 150 LOTS WERE AMONG THE BEST ON THE PROPERTY, AND THIS WILL BE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING CHOICE LOTS AT MORRIS PARK AT AUCTION.☜

THE PROPERTY IS IN A SPLENDIDLY DEVELOPED SECTION.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

or a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for all cash.

Titles insured without expense to purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

LUNCHEON. MUSIC. PASSES.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,

187 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or Temporary Office on Atlantic Av., opposite the station, Morris Park.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AUBURNDALE

To-day, to-morrow and every day next week

$1,000 in Presents

ONE $450 PIANO

Given Away Free!

AT THE

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

BUILDING LOTS.

2 P. M. DAILY.

FREE TICKETS

On trains leaving Long Island City R. R. Station 1:02, 2:02, and 3:31 P. M. furnished by our Agents at station.

New $6,000 R. R. station on the property, and only place around New York where lots can be secured at right prices close to station. 30 minutes from Herald Square. Prices must be right when you make them.

Easy Terms! Don't Wait! Come To-day!

New England Development and Improvement Co.,

32 W. 33D ST., NEW YORK.

For Sale—Fine water fronts on the Great South Bay, and on the Atlantic Ocean; farms and cottages cheap; I can suit you; write me what you want or come and see me; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Northport real estate booming; four harbor front houses just sold; last large plot, brick house, 11 rooms; price right; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Large house, near beach; all improvements; properly for boarding. Address Wm. A. Zell, Bay 17th St., Bath Beach.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE MOST complete. The BEST-BUILT 3-story and basement private house on the West Side; 160 W. 88th; $24,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

I lease, collect, and rent, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of city; careful attention and personal management. J. A. KAHN, 73 2d Av.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

In the Eighties, a modern 20-ft. 4-sty. dwelling, butler's pantry extension; built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER residence; new; modern; attractive; $60,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Commission $1,500 to broker making quick cash sale five-story double flat, East Harlem; price, $30,000; rent, $3,300. Address "Financially Distressed," 216 Times, Harlem.

An unexceptional investment; furnished room house to please the most fastidious; furniture selected with taste by connoisseur in furnishing art. Duross, 242 West 14th.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story, private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

SACRIFICE—4 5-story triple flats, 100x100; rental, $12,800; mortgage, $86,000; 4½ per cent.; price, $104,000 if sold this week. Lord, 3 Manhattan St., Junction 125th.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

ATTENTION, BUYERS!

Have a fine assortment of private dwellings for sale, 59th to 125th St., at bargains. Call for particulars. SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

Morningside Park, 121st St.—House 60 ft. deep, lot 16x100.11, 3-story-and-basement brownstone front, hardwood trim, $16,500. Rufus L. Weaver, 220 Broadway.

For Sale.—A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; private; 1,536 Madison Av.; price, $12,000; near Central Park; owner on premises.

Sacrifice.—Must sell; five-story tenement East 56th St.; rent, $2,520; bargain. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $25,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

419 West 17th St.—New six-story-and-basement store; tenement; price, $33,000; rents, $3,650; mtge., $25,000. I. Friedus, 116 Nassau St.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr, $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | 5-story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

WEST 94th St., near Riverside. | Seven-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; 40 apartments. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$22,750.—10-family flat, West 130th St., near elevated station; private block; all rented; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

50th St., West.—20-family apartment house and two stores, 28x96; actual rent, $3,000; price, $25,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Elegant apartment house, renting for over $8,500 a year, must be sold at once for $75,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Three-story basement; little capital required. 50 Hamilton Place, 139th and 140th Sts.-ets.

A Rare Chance.—80th, bet. 3d and Lexington, three-story basement, in fine condition, for $13,500. John Volz, 133 East 84th St.

Lot 50x125; booming section; worth $1,000, sell $600; owner needs cash. Fahey, 99 Nassau St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling; grounds 52x95; house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Ferry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Finest brick and stone two-family houses in the Bronx; select private neighborhood; asphalt street; near elevated. James Reynolds, owner and builder, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Why Pay Rent?—One, two, three family houses from $2,500 up; near elevated station; terms, $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. Gardner, 726 East 179th St.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DON'T FAIL!

WRITE TO-DAY!

For free passes. Hesitate and the opportunity to secure a home may have passed. We have the finest location for summer and winter homes, with a beautiful view of incoming and outgoing steamers, Sandy Hook and the Highlands of New Jersey in the distance. This property is swept by the clear and cooling air of the Atlantic Ocean.

Boating, bathing, fishing, and gunning at your door. Lots $100 up, liberal terms to home buyers commutation $5 per month, including ferry; forty trains daily. Agents wanted, male and female.

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Room 32, 10 West 23d Street.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

NEW YORK HARBOR.

WATER FRONTS.

Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Staten Island, Eltingville, close to station; 12 acres cheap; must be sold. FOLSOM BROS., 835 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

White Plains.

Auction sale villa plots, Sound View Av., White Plains, adjourned till Saturday, Sept. 20, account rain. New Netherland Realty Co., 503 5th Av., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having houses or apartments to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

E. J. KEHOE & CO., REAL ESTATE, MADISON AVE., 125TH STREET.

A small private house betw. 110th and 125th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs.; price must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Property, bought, sold, exchanged, and managed to increase income. Albert Hughes, 2,367 Third Avenue, 194 Broadway.

Wanted for Cash—Up-town properties at bargain prices. Address particulars, Charles Richmond, Post Office, Station L.

A plot, 40x100, below 14th St.; must be cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Free and clear, in exchange for improved, the following parcels of lots: Park Avenue corner, $15,000; three lots, Trinity Avenue, $15,000; Intervale Avenue, one lot, $3,000; Union Avenue, four lots, $20,000; Washington Avenue, two lots, $10,000; Webster Avenue, four lots, $12,000; Ryer Avenue, one lot, $2,500; Lorillard Street, near "L," two lots, $4,500; Westchester, six lots, $3,600; three Third Avenue lots,

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,
ALL-NIGHT HALL
AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH, BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
RENTS, $50 TO $80.
Superintendent on premises.

ST. JAMES.

Seven corner, all light rooms and bathroom, overlooking Central Park, $52.50 to $70; telephone for each tenant; uniformed boys; steam heat and all improvements; art gallery of pictures in halls; artistic apartments. 330 Central Park West, corner 20th St.

THE CRITERION,

60 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Apartments, four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, &c.
RENTS, $45 TO $50.
Under personal supervision of new owner, JUDSON LAWSON.

CASANOVA,
257, 259 WEST 129TH ST.
Elevator Apartment of four and six all light, sunny rooms; electric light, tiled bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, telephone service; rent $32 and $50; elevator service all night. Apply on premises, or to M. JUST, 210 West 125th St.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

106th St., Near Broadway.
Convenient to all trains.
Handsome suites; 7 rooms, $40.
Apply on premises, 211 West 106th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat, most modern plumbing; telephones, attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

An Exceptional Opportunity.—Owner, unexpectedly called to California, offers eight-room-and-bath (servants' lavatory) apartment, completely furnished and specially arranged for comfort of small family, at $100 per month until May; longer if required. M. N. R., Box 171 Times Office.

Corner eight-room apartment; pictures, cut glass; every elegance; complete; private home for Winter; elevator; unusual opportunity. Particulars, 239 West 116th St. Baird.

8 rooms, bath; everything complete, including silver, elegant china, bed, table linen; all light rooms; beautiful view Central Park. Apply immediately, C. L. D. 349 Central Park West.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; $1,200 yearly. 75 East 81st.

50th St., 37 West.—An established office for one or two physicians for rent; handsomely furnished.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.
Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or
Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—

Highest class fire-proof corner building; rent, $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

43d St., 225 West, adjoining Long Acre Square.—Single flat of eight large rooms; steam heat and hot water; very central location; only $45 monthly. Janitor on premises or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

68th St., 136 West.—Splendid flat; 6 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered; rents, $25 to $28. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

5 light, large, handsome rooms; bath and hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 529 Lenox Av.

For Sale.

SUVIO
GAS HEATER.

FOR WARMING ROOMS AND COOKING PURPOSES.
Fits on your present gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp. Requires no pipe or hose. The heat from the gas flame increased 500 per cent.
Gas Consumed One Quarter of a Cent Per Hour.
NO CHANGE OF FIXTURE. NO RUBBER PIPE. NO FITTINGS. NO FLUE. NO EXPLOSION. NO ODOR. ECONOMICAL. EFFICIENT. PURE RADIANT HEAT.
Used and recommended by prominent physicians. Indispensable in sick rooms, houses, nurseries, institutions, hotels and boarding houses, &c. DEMONSTRATED and SOLD in all DEPARTMENT STORES, the HARDWARE and CROCKERY TRADE, GAS INCANDESCENT SUPPLY HOUSES, plumbers, gas companies. A liberal discount to the trade.
Small Size, $1.25. Large Size, $1.50.
TO AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, SEE THAT YOUR BILL CALLS FOR SUVIO.
SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.
SENT ALL OVER. OPEN EVENINGS.
TEL. 935 B 79TH.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

$45.00 DIAMOND RING $15

All this week a sale of genuine TIFFANY DIAMOND RINGS, all sizes, large and perfect-cut diamonds; full of fire. Orders by mail filled. Old jewelry taken in exchange. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$15.00 GOLD WATCH, $6.

Your old watch taken in exchange. 1,000 to select from this week. Waltham and Elgin 14-K Gold, Premier cases, fully guaranteed. The money will be refunded if they can be bought for less than $15 elsewhere. Mail orders filled. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING RINGS.

We make them all shapes and sizes. Thousands to select from in 14-K. 18-K. and 22-K Gold; made without a seam, from $3 to $25. Engraved free. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1881.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes, safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $15; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $— 50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
253 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 56 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:35, Toronto 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 54 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, 19:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station
A. H. SMITH. GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:30 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express for Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry time
(Liberty Street from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24.00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M. (to Lakewood excepted), 1:30 (3:40, Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—9:40 A. M., 31:00, †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:35, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†24:00, 24:25, †8:00, †9:10, †10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), †1:30, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector Street, Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 (8:00 East Long Branch only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. (1:00 P. M. to West End only), 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 349, 390 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City.	South Ferry, Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12.10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve'd.	*3:59pm.	*4:00pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12.10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:20am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk...	*12:55pm	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:35pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. E.
*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday changes ¢12.45, ¢7.15, ¢5.25, ¢6.45, ¢5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*¢1.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.35 AM	*¢12.00 N'T
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*¢12.40 PM	*¢12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 390, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:55 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—" Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 192 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
9-9-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers
JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and TREMONT
Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AT 5 P. M.
Staterooms Reserved in Advance.
Cut Rates to All New England Points.

$3 to Boston

By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.
DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.
Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line
Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with train for Saratoga and the North.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

BY SEA TO MAINE
via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. The most direct route for sportsmen. Game brought back free. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 299 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 2:45 P. M.) and W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated foldar.

Surrogate Notices.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S EGYPT AND HOLY LAND CRUISE.

FEBRUARY 4TH BY THE
S.S. Moltke, 12,000 Tons
70 DAYS, $300.
70 DAYS, $300.
70 DAYS, $300.
70 DAYS, $300.
70 DAYS, $300.

EVERYTHING INCLUDED; HOTELS, CARRIAGES, SIGHTSEEING, ETC.
The "Moltke" is the newest, most up-to-date and one of the finest ships afloat.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, N. Y.
BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA.
CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz.	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprinz.	Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser...	Oct. 7, 10 AM	Kaiser...	Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin.	Oct. 14, 10 AM	Kronprinz.	Nov. 18, 8 AM

*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 24 and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

†Hoh'zol'n.	Sep. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst.	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen.	Oct. 2, 10 AM	Bremen.	Nov. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich.	Oct. 9, 10 AM	Friedrich.	Nov. 27, 10 AM

†Sails from Amity St., Brooklyn, Pier 24.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia.	Sept. 25, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck.	Oct. 16, 10 AM
A. Victoria.	Oct. 9, 10 AM	Columbia.	Oct. 23, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke.	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Bluecher,	Oct. 7, 9 AM
Patricia,	Sept. 30, 3 PM	Pretoria,	Oct. 11, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia,	Sept. 30, 2 PM	Palatia,	Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia,	Oct. 9, 2 PM	Phoenicia,	Dec. 3, 2 PM

Select Cruises
To the Orient. To the West Indies.
SEND FOR PROGRAMS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Lahn,	Sept. 27, 1 PM	†Lahn,	Nov. 1, 10 AM
†Trave,	Oct. 11, 10 AM	*B'marck.	Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller,	Oct. 18, 10 AM	†Trave,	Nov. 22, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" North German Lloyd Express Steamer
"CELTIC" White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 20 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA	Oct. 18, 7 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul.	Sept. 24, 10 AM	St. Louis,	Oct. 1, 10 A.M.
*Kens'gt'n.	Sept. 30, 5PM	*Friesland.	Oct. 7, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jers

POLICE ASTOUNDED BY THE MAYOR'S LETTER

Commissioner's Comment Is that He Will Obey Orders.

Sergt. Brady Gets Himself Retired on Half Pay—Mr. Deuel Calls Committee's Criticism of Magistrates Unfair.

Police Headquarters got a shock yesterday that fairly dazed the whole establishment. Mayor Low's letter to Commissioner Partridge with reference to the funeral riots on the east side constituted the bombshell. Sergeant James Brady got up early and asked the Commissioner to retire him, which was done. There were rumors that the Commissioner himself, angered at the Mayor going over his head, would forthwith resign his office.

The police, as a rule, were very noncommunicative. Not so with the City Magistrates, to whom Mayor Low had also sent a letter requesting them to endeavor to administer justice somewhat more mildly on the east side than had been the case. The President of the Board of City Magistrates, Joseph M. Deuel, to whom the Mayor's letter was addressed, was yesterday presiding over Essex Market Court, where all the east side cases go.

"It is impossible for me to comment with entire intelligence upon this situation," said Magistrate Deuel to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "until I have heard the evidence. But I will say this: The Magistrates have been criticised by the Mayor's committee without being heard. It is said that some Magistrates aim more to dispatch business than to administer justice. But whatever the merits of the case, every one of the Magistrates does give the accused a hearing. I understand that no one of the Magistrates has been heard by this committee. It certainly seems that for the committee to administer a general criticism under such circumstances is more unfair than are such proceedings as are laid at the door of this court.

"Before any criticism should be passed upon this court it should be realized that this is probably the most difficult court to preside over in the world. No other court has problems of such intricacy and difficulty to handle. About eighty cases are before this court every day. A large proportion of the evidence must be taken through interpreters. In almost every case there is a direct contradiction of testimony. Often we will have half a dozen men swear to a certain set of facts, and half a dozen others swear diametrically opposite.

"It is suggested that a system of uniform procedure for all the Magistrates presiding over this court be adopted by the Board of City Magistrates. Such an idea is absurd on its face. In a court where every case is so different, where such strange peoples are dealt with, no set rules can be laid down. I cannot believe that any City Magistrate has so far forgotten his oath of office as to rush through business at the expense of justice. The problem confronting Judges who preside here is extraordinarily difficult, and in passing criticism upon this court this problem should be considered."

Magistrate Deuel said that he had not yet received the Mayor's letter, but when he did get it he would call a meeting of the Magistrates, and send a reply to the Mayor. He said that he recognized the character of the Mayor's committee, but he believed an injustice had been committed in the comments made by that committee upon the work of the City Magistrates.

Commissioner Partridge had already read the Mayor's letter to him when he reached Headquarters yesterday morning. He remained there only a short time, hurrying then to the Mayor's office. Mayor Low was not in, and the Commissioner talked for a few minutes with Secretary Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds announced afterward that Col. Partridge had not handed in his resignation. One of the reasons for the rumors of resignation was that the Commissioner had stated several days ago that if "he ever ceased to be the real head of the Police Department he would resign."

As soon as the Commissioner got back to Headquarters he found Sergt. Brady's application for retirement on his desk. The Mayor had ordered the Corporation Counsel to prefer charges against Brady. Brady was in command of the information bureau at Headquarters on the night before the Joseph funeral. He paid no attention to warnings telephoned to him that a large number of police would be needed for the funeral on the following day. Under the rules of the department an officer and war veteran of Brady's length of service can be retired upon half pay upon application, if no charges are pending. Technically the charges had not been lodged, so Commissioner Partridge ordered that Brady be retired on half pay. His salary as Sergeant was $2,000. Brady said he had never been under charges before, and he didn't want any trouble in his old age.

Commissioner Partridge declined to make any general comment on the Mayor's letter to him. Asked what he intended to do about it, the Commissioner replied:

"Obey orders."

"But don't you feel aggrieved that the Mayor should have sent orders to you as to your manner of administering the Police Department?"

"I am not prepared to say that I am," responded Col. Partridge. "The Mayor's committee could get at evidence which is not within my purview. As these charges are to come before me it was scarcely proper that I should have investigated them."

"But what are you doing about getting the charges in shape?"

"I have nothing to do with that. The Corporation Counsel's office is doing it."

"Have you taken measures to find out who was the officer in command of the reserves accused of unnecessary clubbing?" was asked.

"I have, but I don't know who he was. I won't know to-day."

Such investigations as were ordered or suggested by the Mayor were placed in the hands of Inspector Nicholas Brooks. Inspector Brooks said he did not know who the officer was against whom the Mayor had ordered that charges be brought. He was going to try to find out. He refused to comment upon the Mayor's letter. The Inspector in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday, which he said yesterday was correctly reported, sought to defend the police from the very charges which the committee made and which the Mayor ordered be made the basis of formal accusation of neglect of duty.

Inspector Adam Cross, against whom the Mayor ordered that charges be brought for neglect of duty and making misleading reports, is in Europe. He will return in about two weeks. Capt. Herlihy, whom the Mayor wants investigated, refused to say anything. Capt. Thompson, also criticised by the Mayor, has resigned from the police force since the Joseph funeral occurred. Capt. Charles L. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station, who was criticised by the Mayor for going away to luncheon at the time the funeral procession was going through this precinct, said that as no charges had been preferred against him it would not be becoming in him to say anything.

The Corporation Counsel announced yesterday that charges against Inspector Cross were being prepared, and that they would probably be more severe than the public expected. The cases of the other policemen criticised are also under consideration.

District Attorney Jerome said that he had received the letter from the Mayor calling to his attention the action of the Hoe Company employes in throwing missiles and pointing the hose at the funeral mourners. The District Attorney said that he had already secured the indictment of two policemen and three rioters and sent an answer to this effect to the Mayor. He had had the matter investigated, and he did not believe that any further criminal proceedings could be brought with the evidence in hand.

HAS GAMBLING HOUSE LIST.

District Attorney Says a "Brace" Dealer Is Kept In Every Resort in the Tenderloin.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday, discussing with reporters gambling in the Tenderloin and other districts, declared that he had kept his eyes on the Tenderloin gambling resorts, and that to his knowledge there was a dealer able to deal a "brace" game in every one of them.

"I have in my possession a list of all the gambling places in that and other districts," said Mr. Jerome. "I know the names of the keepers of the houses, and the 'dealers.' I know where they come from, and the State in which each is wanted. I know that even in the resorts which are known as 'square' houses, there is a dealer who, even if he is not actually dealing, can be called in when there is occasion for it.

"This throws a suspicion about the whole gambling business, and I say again that the people of New York do not want gambling in their city."

AGAINST CAPT. DELANEY.

Charges Prepared by Mr. Jerome in Connection with Raid.

Charges have been prepared by District Attorney Jerome against Capt. Delaney of the East Twenty-fifth Street Station and will be presented to Police Commissioner Partridge at once.

They are said to be the outcome of the raid in the Sherman Hotel last Summer, at which James McCoy was shot by a county detective.

NICHOLAS FISH BURIED.

Delegations at the Funeral in St. Mark's Church—The Body Taken to Garrisons.

The funeral services of Nicholas Fish were held yesterday in old St. Mark's Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street. Those present included delegations from the Society of the Cincinnati, the Historical Society, and 100 members of Alpha Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity, the last named filing past the casket, upon which each man deposited a sprig of cypress. The Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, the rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Dodd and the Rev. Dr. E. J. Burlingham.

The pall-bearers were G. P. Wetmore, Charles A. Peabody, Frank S. Wetherbee, W. Watts Sherman, George W. Folsom, Commander Rodgers, United States Navy; Frank K. Pendleton, Dr. J. McG. Woodbury, Talbot Olyphant, Louis L. Lorillard, George E. De Witt, and Richard Martin.

The interment was at Garrisons, opposite West Point, where generations of the Fish family are buried.

FISH INQUEST ON MONDAY.

Death Result of a Brawl and Nothing Else, Mr. Jerome Says.

Coroner Jackson, who will conduct the inquest into the death of Mr. Fish, said yesterday that he had set the case down for next Monday.

According to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has charge of the case for the District Attorney's office, Mrs. Margaret Pickle, the young married woman who is said to have been one of the party in the saloon where the deadly blow was dealt, and who went to Boston upon learning of Mr. Fish's death, has been located in that city, and is expected to appear as a witness at the inquest.

District Attorney Jerome, in commenting upon the case, said the evidence showed that Mr. Fish's death was the outcome of a barroom brawl and nothing else. The words which passed between the two men and the fatal quarrel that followed, he said, had no connection with the women. Mr. Fish, so far as could be learned, was absolutely unacquainted with them and with Sharkey.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL CHANGES.

Resignations of Drs. Wildman and Fitch and Chief Clerk Gleason—Suspension of Steward Russell.

When it was announced yesterday that Drs. Valentine Wildman, and Allen Fitch, examiners in the Department of Lunacy, Bellevue Hospital, had resigned, there was considerable excitement in the institution, especially after it became known, too, that Major Russell, one of the stewards, had been suspended, pending charges against him, and that Chief Clerk Gleason had resigned on notification of his suspension. Many of the attendants believed that the trustees were working a revolution in the management.

The facts were that although the steward and the clerk had been suspended, there was no great trouble in the hospital. Drs. Wildman and Fitch had been notified that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees it had been recommended that the Pavilion for the Insane should have three resident physicians, and that the former method of employing two visiting physicians who could spend only two hours a day at the hospital be abolished. They therefore tendered their resignations. Dr. Fitch said that as he wanted to go to Europe he would like to be relieved of duty at once. Dr. Wildman wrote that he would remain until the new system should be inaugurated.

SECURED HUSBAND'S PARDON.

He Had Been Arrested as a Deserter from the Army a Week After Marriage.

Mrs. Rhinhold Lammert of Jersey City has at last secured the pardon of her husband, a soldier of the regular army, who was convicted as a deserter. Mrs. Lammert was formerly Miss Anna Fimball of Jackson and Clinton Avenues. She met Lammert in December last while he was on a visit to Jersey City and they were married in January.

A week later Lammert was arrested and taken to Governors Island, his detection having been brought about by the publication of the story of his marriage. His conviction followed and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Lammert went to Washington several times to intercede for her husband, but she was unable to see President Roosevelt. Then she wrote to him, and her husband's pardon was the result. He was released on Sunday, and he went at once to his home. The fact did not become known until yesterday.

ESTIMATES FOR THE BUDGET.

Department of Health Has Asked for an Increase of $278,648—Other Increases.

In an estimate for the budget of 1903, Commissioner Lederle of the Department of Health has asked for $1,263,040, an increase of $278,648.52. In Manhattan the increase is $106,599.84. The principal increases desired are: Salaries—Manhattan, $40,442; the Bronx; $10,858; Brooklyn, $30,064.

Commissioner Sturgis, for the Fire Department, has estimated a small increase. He has asked for $5,313,082.75, an increase of $48,582.47. The increases are almost entirely in the salaries of firemen, and are caused by promotions. The salary item is estimated at $4,402,682.75.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has asked for $103,410, an increase of $7,410, which is needed for the increased number of examiners.

The City Clerk's estimate is exactly the same as the appropriation this year, $149,852.

COL. MONROE GETS ENGINEER.

Expert to be Appointed in the Water Department.

The Board of Aldermen at a session yesterday decided to allow Col. Monroe of the Department of Water, Supply, Gas, and Electricity $7,000 a year for the salary of a consulting engineer of the department.

Alderman Marks wanted to know whether a local engineer would receive the appointment. Col. Monroe said that no engineer who did not have a knowledge of the water system of New York would be employed.

In reply to other questions, Col. Monroe said he did not think that any of the engineers in the employ of the department could fill the position. The roll call showed 63 votes in the affirmative.

BRONX WANTS A TUNNEL

Borough Residents Before Rapid Transit Commission.

Engineer Parsons Urges the Board to Obtain Easement on Fourth Avenue Property Between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

About a dozen residents of the Borough of the Bronx spoke before the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday afternoon in advocacy of the east side and Jerome Avenue extension of the tunnel. The Rapid Transit Commission is already on record as being in favor of the Jerome Avenue extension providing there is a Bronx Borough extension. The route proposed for the east side tunnel is to branch off Park Avenue at Forty-second Street and then along Lexington Avenue, where it will go under the Harlem River. The hearing was held at the invitation of the board, and was not as well attended as was expected. All the speakers were in favor of the extension and took the stand that the Bronx was not properly facilitated with rapid transit.

James L. Wells, President of the Tax Board, said, "though these were the dark days of adverse criticism," nevertheless the people of the Bronx had great faith in the commission, and that he felt sure the borough's wants in this line would be looked after. John E. Eustis, Park Commissioner of the Borough of the Bronx, was another speaker, and declared that the construction of the proposed Jerome Avenue line would be a tremendous boom to that section of Greater New York.

As Chief Engineer Parsons is preparing plans for the east side and Jerome Avenue extensions, the delegation left the hearing and seemed to feel hopeful that a realization of the east side tunnel was a certainty.

Col. Joseph A. Goulden presented statistics which would go to show that Manhattan Borough had increased in population since 1890 29 per cent.; Brooklyn Borough 30 per cent., Queens Borough 75 per cent., and Richmond Borough 30 per cent., while the Bronx had increased 126 per cent. The Bronx in 1890 had a population of 88,085, and the census of 1900 showed it to have a population of over 200,000.

Engineer Parsons then spoke at length in urging the commission to obtain the easement on the property on Fourth Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, so that the tunnel might be run under the buildings now there. It would necessitate the tearing down of these buildings, and the owners, John Wanamaker and the Sailors' Snug Harbor Institution, have asked the sum of $241,000. To allow the tunnel to undermine these buildings, Mr. Parsons has asked for an additional $35,000, making 276,000 in all to secure the easements. It was his idea first on account of the great traffic in this square to make it a plaza with railroad yards, as so many of the different lines run into this square. The buildings are on the west side of Fourth Avenue, and if the tunnel will run under them, it will give the subway route almost a direct line instead of the curve round from Lafayette Place to Fourth Avenue. The owners will not consent to the easement unless they are guaranteed that a sufficient and strong foundation will be provided for the erection of a fourteen-story building. A committee was appointed from the board to secure an independent appraisement of the property.

GRAND DUKE BORIS SAILS.

He Boards La Lorraine in the Upper Bay—Baron de Greaves of His Suite Denies Stories.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia, with his suite, sailed yesterday morning on the French liner La Lorraine. Baron Constantine de Greaves, Lieut. de Frederici, Lieut. Nicolas de Strandtmann, and Lieut. Alexandre de Greaves went aboard the steamship at the dock, but the Duke, who came down from Newport on Wednesday on Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht Cherokee, spent the night at Quarantine on the Vanderbilt craft and boarded the liner yesterday morning in the upper bay. The Duke put out from the Cherokee in the tender Mirage, also owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, and La Lorraine slowed down to pick him up.

Before the steamship left her dock, Baron de Greaves characterized the story that the Duke had gone away from Mrs. Gambrill's dinner in a huff because he was not served first, as an invention of Newport reporters. "His Highness," said the Baron, "never allows himself to be served before ladies. The Czar himself would not.

"Regarding the report from Chicago, which said that the Grand Duke had quaffed champagne from a chorus girl's slipper, I would say that the true facts have never been printed. The reporter who wrote this story was not at any time present in the room where the Grand Duke was. It was the reporter himself who took the slipper from a chorus girl and filled it with wine. He then tried to make some of the gentlemen in the Duke's suite drink to the health of the girl, a request which we, of course, all refused to accede to."

The Grand Duke and his suite, who are on a tour around the world, will next visit Paris. His brother, the Grand Duke Cyril, will soon visit the country.

MR. ISMAY ON SHIP COMBINE.

He Does Expect a Consummation During His Stay Here.

J. Bruce Ismay, Managing Director of the White Star Line, who arrived here on Wednesday on the Oceanic, was seen yesterday at the Broadway office of the White Star Line.

"I have not been at Mr. Morgan's office since my arrival," he said. He admitted, however, that he would probably attend some conferences there before his return to England. He said further that the White Star Line had not yet been transferred to the Morgan combine. "The syndicate has until Dec. 31 to take it over," said Mr. Ismay, "but the details have not yet been completed, nor do I think they will before my return."

Mr. Ismay returns on the Celtic, which sails Oct. 3.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ELECTIONS.

At the annual meeting of The Associated Press the following were elected as a Board of Directors for the year:

Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune.
W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin.
George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch.
William D. Brickell, Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch.
Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore Evening News.
Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal.
Harvey W. Scott, Portland Oregonian.
Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune.
Herman Ridder, New York Staats-Zeitung.
Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News.
Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post.
Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution.
Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic.
Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald.
M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee:

Whitelaw Reid, Charles W. Knapp,
Stephen O'Meara, Frank B. Noyes,
Victor F. Lawson,

The following officers were re-elected by the Board of Directors:

President—Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald.
First Vice President—Horace White, New York Evening Post.
Second Vice President—William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star.
Secretary and General Manager—Melville E. Stone.
Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Manager—Charles S. Diehl.
Treasurer—Valentine P. Snyder, New York City.

FIERCE CONTEST WITH A PIANO.

Lasted Three Days and "Musician" Had Reinforced Himself with a Mandolin and a Harmonica.

The great endurance contest between Joseph Laboda and an upright piano ended yesterday, after three days of continuous struggle, when the police headed off a lynching party and dragged Joseph to the lock-up.

As Laboda was taken away even strong men in the neighborhood fell upon each other's necks and wept for joy. Women looked after him with a shudder, pulled the cotton from their ears, and returned to their household duties. Little children crept cautiously down from dark garrets and out from under beds, while the boiler factory up the street, which had been obliged to shut down, resumed work.

How Laboda came to take on the piano for a fight to the finish is not known. He can't play a single note, which is thought to be not the least harrowing feature of it all. Joseph lives at 47 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, and works as a machinist. Last Monday morning Laboda walked into his home followed by three husky negroes. He indicated a place in the parlor, and the negroes went back down stairs, returning in a little while with an upright piano.

"What's all this?" inquired the astonished Mrs. Laboda.

"A piano, Madame; a musical instrument," explained Joseph.

"Who's going to play it?" pursued the wife.

"I am," responded Laboda.

With that he took off his coat, vest, collar, tie, and cuffs, got a half-Nelson on the piano, and the three days' torture was on. He thumped the keys all that morning, and by noon signs of uneasiness began to appear in the neighborhood. Mrs. Laboda begged her husband to let up on the piano, but, still playing with his left hand, he waved her scornfully away with the right hand.

All that afternoon he continued to pound the ivories, sometimes with only one hand, while he fed himself a sandwich with the other hand. He kept it up all night, and by morning the neighborhood was in a panic. Delegations called to get him to stop, but he paid no heed to them.

Wednesday night the terror felt by the neighbors was increased when Laboda began playing a mandolin and the piano together. He managed to do it by sitting in a chair mounted on a table, playing the piano with his bare feet and the mandolin with his hands.

Yesterday morning word of the awful thing reached the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and a policeman was hurried around to the house. When the representative of the law arrived Laboda, still playing the piano with his feet and the mandolin with his hands, had a small harmonica in his mouth. Hearing threatening shouts without, and realizing the desperate mood the neighbors were in, the policemen hustled Laboda around to the station house. Later in the Lee Avenue Police Court Magistrate Higginbotham remanded Laboda to jail until next Wednesday on a charge of disorderly conduct.

VERDICT FOR "BLIND TOM."

His Sight Destroyed by Ammonia Thirteen Years Ago, a Newsman Sued Assailant.

Thomas Angus of 1,820 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, who sells newspapers at the Erie ferry, Twenty-third Street, this city, and is known as "Blind Tom," has secured a verdict of $6,208 against William Juengling of 41 Orient Avenue, who, as alleged, caused his blindness.

Thirteen years ago, Angus, who was then eleven years of age, was sitting on the stoop of his home, when Juengling passed the house. Juengling stopped and asked Angus to smell of a bottle which he said contained perfumery. As Angus did so, Juengling, as alleged, dashed the contents of the bottle into his face. The liquid was ammonia, and it destroyed Angus's sight. Juengling was arrested at the time, but he escaped with a fine on account of his youth.

Angus did not bring suit at the time, because Juengling's relatives were poor. A short time ago Juengling received a legacy of $20,000 by the death of a relative in Germany, and a suit was then begun in the Hudson Circuit Court. The claim was for $10,000 damages.

Counsel for Juengling interposed the plea that the case was barred by the statute of limitations, but Judge Henry M. Nevius said the law did not apply because Angus was a minor until three years ago, and could not have brought suit until he attained his majority. The trial proceeded yesterday with the result stated, the defense being that Juengling did not intend to harm Angus, the affair being a boyish frolic.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT NO CRIME, COURT RULES.

Justice Smith Says Magistrate in Sending Two Men to Jail, Exceeded His Authority.

In ordering the release of two prisoners brought before him yesterday on writs of habeas corpus, Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, sitting in Long Island City, held that in committing them to jail for a term of thirty days, Magistrate Matthew J. Smith exceeded his power, and that there being no such crime as disorderly conduct, the only proper course for the Magistrate to have taken was to bind the men over to keep the peace for a specified term or else have held them for trial before a court of competent jurisdiction on some specific crime or misdemeanor.

The section of the charter which is held to allow the commitment of persons for disorderly conduct was held not to have weight, as there was no such crime as disorderly conduct mentioned in the criminal code. Assistant District Attorney O'Leary had argued that disorderly conduct was a quasi criminal offense, and as such the Magistrate had the power to commit to jail for a specified time. The court held this ground untenable.

The case in which the ruling was made was that of Thomas Kelly and Thomas Murray, who were arrested in Long Island City on Aug. 23 by Patrolman McMullen. They contended that the arrest was not justified, and explained that less than an hour before their arrests they had quit work as dock builders at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and had only just crossed to Long Island City. Mr. Newell, of Newell & Beechold, whom they engaged to secure the reopening of their case, yesterday had them before Justice Smith, and claimed that the commitment was illegal.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK'S FUNERAL.

The Service in Calvary P. E. Church Attended by a Large Congregation.

A large congregation of persons from widely different stations in life attended the funeral service of Samuel D. Babcock, banker and philanthropist, in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday. Delegations from the Chamber of Commerce and railroad and other corporations with which Mr. Babcock had been connected attended. Most of the pews were occupied by men, women, and children who had been aided by Mr. Babcock's generosity.

Bishop Potter, who conducted the service, was assisted by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, the rector; the Rev. H. R. Remsen, and the Rev. E. P. Newton. The altar was banked with flowers, while at the foot of the casket was a tall cross of ferns and purple orchids.

The pallbearers were:

Levi P. Morton, Frederick Cromwell,
J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier,
D. O. Mills, Joseph J. Goodwin,
G. G. Haven, B. K. Stevens,
A. E. Orr, Dumont Clarke,
R. J. Granniss, E. D. Randolph.

Latest Warship.

First of a new class in American Navy. Peculiar purposes for which these vessels are intended. New "policemen of the seas" which burn little coal. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday.—Adv.

The short covert's the handy man of the short overcoat family—there's no cloth takes hard knocks more easily, is less harmed by rain. $15 to $28.

But for evening and "Sunday-go-to-meeting" better have something more sober. Medium length overcoats of Oxford or black soft finished cloths; $15 to $30.

Fall suits, fall hats, fall shoes, fall furnishings—for man or boy.

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For books, curios or bits of odd china—quaint little irregular combinations to hang on the walls of den or dining room; some with fenestrated glass doors.

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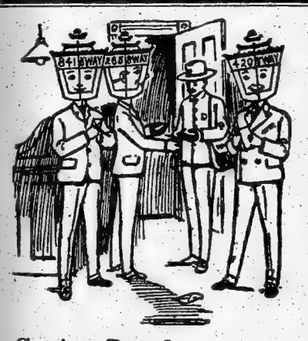

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Can't help but be.
Everything right—weight, style, price—about these Fall Suits, $12 to $28.

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Cravenette Coats, rain or shine, cool nights as well, $15 to $25.

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NEXT SUNDAY
The New York Times
SOME OF ITS SPECIAL FEATURES:

ENGLAND'S NEWEST WAR SCARE.
Sudden disclosure of unexpected point of weakness in imperial defenses. Facts of particular interest to Americans. Why seat of first fight in England's next war may be on this side of the Atlantic.

IN THE NEW PLAYS.
The words and situations which make the audience laugh.

THE LOOKER ON.
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week.

RECORD BREAKING YEAR.
One respect in which the summer of 1902 has surpassed all others.

Many other features of peculiar and timely interest will be found in The New York Times next Sunday, and to insure getting it you should leave order with the newsdealer to-day.

TWO RUSSIANS FOUND DEAD.

Police Believe Unused Gas Jet Was Accidentally Turned On.

Two men who were identified by cards found in their possession as Herman Erickson, twenty years old, and Andrew Brown, thirty years old, were found dead in bed in their room, on the top floor of the house at 20 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The gas was escaping, and the men had been dead for hours when found. Both were natives of Russia.

The police found the gas escaping into the room from a cock which had been used to carry gas to a gas stove. There was no pipe attached to this opening, however. This jet was close to the one which supplied the gas for lighting the room. The supposition is that the men, in turning off the gas in the room, accidentally turned on the gas at the jet supplying the gas for heating purposes.

In one of the pockets of their clothes were found a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, and cards giving the names of the men and showing that they were probationary members of the union.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

If Ever
Friday Sparkled with Values,
It Surely Will To-day.

On Every Selling Floor
NEW FALL MERCHANDISE
awaits Friday Purchasers at
FRIDAY'S MONEY SAVING PRICES.

No thrifty person can afford to miss a Friday here!

LADIES' NORFOLK SUITS
Rough Mixtures—medium length satin lined jacket with slot seams—postilion back—slot seam skirt—value 15.00, 8.98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Black Broadcloth and fancy Mixtures—double breast jackets—tailor stitched seams—newest skirts, deep stitching—value 17.98, 12.98

LADIES' NEW FALL JACKETS
Plain and camel's hair Cheviot—short and medium—fly front—stitched, strapped seam—satin lined—value 7.98.....4.98

MONTE CARLO JACKETS
Rough Cheviots—double breast—stitched cloth strapping—velvet collar—flare sleeve—satin lined—value 14.98.....11.98

LADIES' NEW FALL SKIRTS
Dress Skirts of Broadcloth and Cheviot—lined or with drop—pleated or the new panel front—with yoke and flare outlined with stitched taffeta folds—value 8.98.....5.98
Walking Skirts—plain and fancy mixtures—strapped, slot or stitched seams—newest shapes—value 5.00....3.79

LADIES' WAISTS
Taffeta Silk and Peau de Soie and other new styles—tailor stitched, steel button trim—value 6.98.....5.00
Plain and Pin Dot Brilliantine—black and colors—box pleat and cluster tucked—value 4.00.....2.98

LADIES' NEW WRAPPERS
Fancy Flannelette—medium colorings—stripes and figures—neat yokes—braid trim'd—value 1.24 .79

LADIES' TAILORED HATS
Natty styles in Stylish Felts and Rough Camel's Hairs—fully trim'd and ready to put on—plain and two-toned effects—every hat different—splendid value at 3.00—To-day.....1.98

MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Rough and Smooth—all colors—styles suitable for girls from 6 to 16 yrs.—kinds you'll elsewhere see at 25 to 50 per cent. more..... .98

FANCY WINGS AND FEATHERS
Also Breasts and Birds, Pompons and Quill Novelties—White and Black and all the new color combinations—special values—
.29 .39 .49 .69

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Latest Styles for Autumn Wear.
White Pique—full fronts—tucked back—value 1.49.....1.25
Fancy Fig'd Madras—allover box pleats—new cuff and stock.....2.98
Basket Weave Cheviots—graduated slot seams, button finish—value 1.25.. .98

LADIES' FALL PETTICOATS
Mercerized Sateen—V shape accordion with small ruffle finish—ruche top..... .98
Mercerized French Sateen Skirts—Black or Black-and-White Check—two graduated accordion pleatings, with narrow tucked ruffle—also ten other styles—regular and extra sizes.....1.98

NEW FALL STYLES
This season's prettiest styles and colorings.
Fancy Striped Taffetas;
New Plaid Taffetas—light and dark;
Black Taffetas—plain and corded;
Black and White Emb'd Striped Taffetas; worth 69 cents—Special To-day..... .49
Black Guaranteed Taffetas—all silk—bright finish—value .75..... .59
New Velvets—plain colors, fancy checks and stripes; also Corduroys—value .75..... .59

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
A few of Friday's Sparklers!
38-inch Granite Suitings—value .39.. .29
Plaid Suitings—new effects—value .39 .29
38-inch All Wool Granite Suitings.... .39
38-inch All Wool Canvas Suitings—Forty shades—value .50..... .39
46-inch Melrose and Granite Suitings—value .85..... .69
54-inch All Wool Coverts, Homespuns and Crashes—value $1.00..... .75
60-inch All Wool Zibelines—leading Fall colors—value $1.25..... .98

FALL WASH DRESS FABRICS
A remarkable list for Friday. All new Goods.
Fancy Light Outing Flannels—8½ cent quality..... 5¾
Wrapper Flannelettes—stripes and figures—value .12½..... 8¾
Fancy Corded Percales—majority are styles that will be shown next Spring—15 cent quality..... 9¾
Extra Heavy Percales—best styles—elsewhere 11 cents..... 7¾
Fancy Mercerized Sateens—15 cent quality..... 9¾
Esmeralda Twills—fancy shades—look and feel like wool Flannels—elsewhere .12½ and .14..... 9¾
Extra Heavy Seersuckers and Ginghams—colors fast—wear like iron—12½ cent grade..... 8¾
Apron Ginghams—all size checks—in all colors—value 8 cents..... 5¾

WHITE GOODS
Fine Nainsooks—12-yd. pc. in box—value 2.28..... 1.98
Hearn's "Good Wear" Long Cloth—12 yard piece..... 1.49
Yard wide Long Cloths—value .17.. 12½
40-inch India Linens—Slightly imperfect—value .15..... 9¾
New Silked Cheviot Waistings—value .25..... .19
Yard wide Cambrics—10-cent quality. 6¾
White Plaid Lawns—value .25..... .17

NEW FLANNELS
Mercerized Waist Cloths—woven tucks, Persian stripes and plain colors, with self-color fancy stripes—make very pretty Waists, Dresses and Tea Gowns—light and dark shades—Special ..... .25
Yard wide White All Wool shrunk Shaker Flannels—value .45..... .29
Bleached and unbleached Canton and Domets—value .14..... 9¾

TRIMMING SPECIAL
Persian Appliques and Bands on Chiffon, Silk Pongee, Net and Velvet—also corded Applique—White and colored..... .39

Supply Your Wants To-day,
We Close All Day Saturday during September.

UPHOLSTERING DEPT. SPECIALS
White Irish Point Lace Curtains—Importers' samples—two pair lots—high class Novelty designs—all perfect—
Those worth 10.50..... 6.98
Those worth 11.98..... 7.98
500 pairs Arabian tinted Curtains—15 styles—value 3.98..... 2.49
Mfrs.' sample Pairs of Snowflake Curtains—perfect goods—value 2.98 and 3.98..... 1.98
Fancy Silk Velour Furniture Coverings—value 2.00..... .98
Fine Silk Damasks and Brocatelles—value 3.50 and 4.00..... 2.49
French Bobbinet Curtaining—deep ruffle, lace edged—15 styles—value .49..... .29
45-inch Curtain Muslins—spots and figures—value .25..... .17
Irish Point Sash Curtaining—30 inches wide..... .34

FRIDAY RUG SPECIALS
Best Axminsters, in rich Oriental designs and colorings.
8.3x10.6 feet 19.75
9 x12 feet 22.49
Large Brussels Carpet Rugs—finest quality—20 styles—value 18.50.....13.75
Reversible Smyrna Rugs—5 ft. long—wool fringe—value 1.39.. .98

FRIDAY SHADE SPECIAL
Opaque—neat strong fringe—3x6 ft.—value 35 cents..... .21

5 FOOT COTTAGE POLES
Oak and Mahogany—brackets and ends complete—worth 20—great value at..... .12½

COMFORTABLES AND SPREADS
Full size fancy Silkoline Comfortables—value 1.69..... 1.25
Full size Chintz—fancy stitched turkey red lined—value 1.98..... 1.49
White Marseilles Quilts—full size—new patterns—value 2.50..... 1.79
Full size Crochet—value 1.25..... .89

GREAT OFFERING OF COLORED FLEECED BLANKETS
At About Wholesale Prices
There is a little defect in the weaving—in most cases just an irregularity in portions of the napping—but it takes off fully a third of the price, as example:
Fleeced Blankets—full size—fancy combinations and plain colors—regular value 1.50..... .98
regular value 1.25..... .79
regular value .98..... .59
Also 10 cases White Fleeced Blankets—regular 1.29 quality..... .98

HERE ARE VALUES TO MAKE A RECORD BREAKING FRIDAY IN BOYS' CLOTHING:

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
A special lot of fine all-wool wear-resisting fabrics—made to sell at 75 cents—3 to 15 years..... .59

BOYS' DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
All-wool—good dependable fabrics—no trash—well made—well shaped—good fitting—7 to 16 years—A tremendous value at.....2.49
New assortments of our famous double breast suits, in navy and mixtures—nothing to equal them in New York—7 to 16 years.....2.98

SPECIALS IN JUVENILE SUITS
Norfolk—Navy and Mixtures—4 to 12 years—latest styles.....3.98

GIRLS' MILITARY CAPES
Just right for Autumn School wear—Army Blue Cloth—lined with red flannel—high collar and monk's hood, full stitched—stylish, cheery and warm—8 to 14 years—value 4.50.....2.98

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
No hesitation in buying at these prices—Every one will recognize the values.
Children's Heavy Ribbed School Hose—fast black, double knees, heels and toes..... .12½
Boys' Extra Heavy School Hose—Corduroy Ribbed—double knees—all sizes..... .19
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton (Hermsdorf dye)—all black or with white soles—value .27..... .19
Ladies' Rib'd Cotton Vests and Pants—fleece lined—Crochet Neck..... .19
Children's Heavy Cotton Vests and Pants—Fleece lined—sizes 1 to 9..... .24

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR
Venetian and Batiste Lace Collars—new shapes—special..... .69
Liberty Silk Collarettes and Boas—long pleated ends—deep ruffle—Liberty ribbon trim—all Black or Black with Black-and-White.....2.98

ROGERS SILVERWARE AT CUT PRICES
Rogers triple plate Dinner or Dessert Knives—½ dozen.....1.10
Rogers AA Tea Spoons—½ dozen—others ask .55..... .39
Rogers AA Table and Dessert Spoons; also Dinner and Dessert Forks—value .98—½ dozen.... .79
Rogers AA Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives—fancy patterns—value .39, each..... .19

GREAT STATIONERY SPECIAL
2,500 boxes of Hurlbut's fine Stationery, newest size—wallet fl

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; unsettled; east winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,445. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MURPHY ELECTED LEADER OF TAMMANY

Vote of 26 to 9 at Meeting of Executive Committee.

John F. Carroll Protested Against Election of One Man to Control Democratic Organization — Cold Shoulder for Devery.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District and President of the Dock Board during the administration of Mayor Van Wyck, was elected leader of the Tammany organization yesterday. The meeting at which the Croker-Sullivan-Murphy faction won the contest against the followers of John F. Carroll was one of the most exciting, from a political standpoint, held in years in the Tammany headquarters. The factions split and there was a roll call which showed that the Croker-Sullivan-Murphy leaders could control twenty-seven votes of the Executive Committee, while the followers of John F. Carroll could muster only nine votes.

Another feature of the meeting was the appearance of William S. Devery as the political leader of the Ninth Assembly District. The ex-Chief of Police ran against the cold shoulders of the Tammany leaders. After spending a very unpleasant hour, he made a formal demand for his credentials, and then left in a rage, declaring that he was going to fight for his rights, and that if necessary he would hold in the street the convention for the election of delegates to the State convention from his district. Several district leaders said that they did not care where the Devery convention might be held.

Formal charges were made against Devery on the ground that he had won a majority of the voters at the primaries last Tuesday by fraudulent methods. The charges were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The call for the meeting of the Executive Committee was issued by Chairman Daniel F. McMahon for 4:45 o'clock, in accordance with a political programme that was arranged several days prior to the primaries. Announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES then was that at the meeting the followers of Charles F. Murphy would elect him leader and that they claimed at least twenty-five votes.

At 5 o'clock questions were asked of Chairman McMahon as to the reasons for delaying the meeting. Charles F. Murphy sat back of Richard Croker's desk for fifteen minutes, and he was quiet and smiling. It was then said that President Haffen of the Bronx was delaying the meeting, and that as soon as he arrived the session would begin. President Haffen arrived a few minutes after 5 o'clock, and he was ushered at once into a room with Charles F. Murphy.

DEVERY'S APPEARANCE.

The appearance of William S. Devery as a political leader of Tammany was watched with interest. He came in a carriage, and when he walked up the steps few of the politicians paid him any honors except to watch him as he made his way through the throng. Devery walked directly into the back room, in which Secretary Thomas F. Smith was seated. The Goodwin-Smith faction made the fight to defeat Devery at the primaries, and there was much conjecture as to the happenings between the two politicians. Devery stood with his elbows on the top of the roll-top desk for about a minute, when Secretary Smith said:

"How d' you do?"

"How d' you do?" Devery replied in his gruffest tones.

Sitting back of Secretary Smith were Chairman McMahon, Senators Plunkitt and Victor J. Dowling, Maurice Featherson, and Charles F. Murphy. There was silence for a few minutes, and Devery looked all around the room at the gathering of politicians without receiving recognition. Senator Plunkitt was the first to break the silence. He looked at Devery and then starting forward said:

"How do you do, Chief?"

Devery shook the outstretched hand, and then between Charles F. Murphy and Devery there was a cold greeting, just an exchange of "How do you do?" and a handshake that was marked for coldness. Leader Featherson and many of the other Tammany men did not shake hands with Devery nor speak to him, although his actions were watched by nearly all the leaders.

Devery then asked Secretary Smith about the call for the Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention. Secretary Smith said:

"That matter was settled by the Executive Committee, and any changes in the places of holding the conventions must be made by the Executive Committee."

The ex-Chief of Police began to look worried. He had his picture taken by flashlight three or four times while his hands rested on Richard Croker's desk, and after a short time he took a seat in the corner in which Richard Croker held all of his political talks.

In talking reminiscently to the reporters, Devery said: "I worked on this old building when a boy. I helped to build Tammany Hall. Just back of that chair the man who put up this building was killed."

When asked whether he had been a hod carrier on the building Devery laughed and said: "No, I just worked on the building."

One of the first followers of John F. Carroll to make his appearance was Francis J. Lantry, leader of the Twenty-second District. John F. Carroll and John B. Sexton came to the hall together. The district leaders made their way gradually to the Executive Committee room and the doors were closed.

One of the first matters taken up was that of the leadership. President Haffen offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The experiment of a Committee of Three has proved the desirability of individual responsibility and leadership,

Resolved, That the position and duties heretofore occupied and performed by the Committee of Three be hereafter occupied and performed by Charles F. Murphy.

James J. Martin, who for several years has been considered an anti-Croker man in Tammany Hall, offered a substitute to do away with the Advisory Committe of Three.

JOHN F. CARROLL'S PROTEST.

When John F. Carroll was recognized he protested against the election of Charles F. Murphy as leader in the following speech:

"I protest against the adoption of this resolution. It is inimical to the best interests of the Democratic Party. In the primary election held last Tuesday the enrolled Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District voted two to one against a brazen scheme of colonization that had been attempted to annul their franchise. Two hundred and thirty-five men had been transferred from the Eighteenth Assembly District to the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Every one of their names was stricken from the voting list by order of the courts, and now I am asked by this resolution to vote for the leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District to become leader of the Democratic Party of New York City. Under these circumstances, the people of my district hold him responsible whether he had knowledge of the transaction or not, and they never would forgive me if I voted for him.

"But there is a greater and more cogent reason for opposing this resolution—namely, that if we pass this resolution we render Democratic success impossible. In order to be successful in a general election, the policy of this organization must be broad enough and liberal enough to include the Independent Democrats of New York City. We control the machine, but they hold the balance of power at the polls. Tammany Hall cannot win against their opposition. We must gain their support or again submit to defeat. These men want the local organization to become a component part of the Democracy of the State and of the Nation.

"They have opposed Tammany Hall because they have believed that Tammany Hall cared more for its own success than for the success of the Democratic Party as a whole; because they have regarded Tammany Hall as a close corporation run in the interests of a few men, and not in the interests of all Democrats; because they consider Tammany as a local political trust, operated at the expense of the Democracy of both the State and the Nation. The policy must be adopted and followed by us that will convince these independent Democrats of the sincerity of our purpose to open the doors to them; to consider their views; to respect their opinions, and to work in harmony with them to attain a party victory all along the line.

"To convince these men is no easy task. It cannot be done by insincerity or subterfuge. They cannot be fooled. We have got to be on the level; we have got to work in the open; we have got to be fair and honest. They demand that the local Democratic organization shall not be run in the interest of one man or clique of men, and we must accede to that demand or accept defeat at the polls.

"Such men as John D. Crimmins, Herman Ridder, William B. Hornblower, Franklin Bartlett, Ashbel P. Fitch, Henry D. Purroy, Bourke Cockran, Thomas F. Gilroy, William R. Hearst, Alfred F. Seligsberg, E. V. Loew, and John C. Calhoun are Democrats of prominence, and yet they have not recently acted in concert with this organization. On the contrary, many of them have opposed it openly and earnestly. While I have no authority to speak for these men, I am convinced that it is now within the grasp of Tammany Hall to win their co-operation and support by adopting a policy that shall recognize all Democrats and permit them to have a voice in the councils of the organization. We must have their confidence to obtain their aid. We can never get it by passing resolutions in the interest of one man. We can never get it by any other means than by an appeal to Democratic principles—principles that place the good of the party above the gain of the individual."

The vote was taken on the substitute resolution offered by Mr. Martin and the roll call showed twenty-seven leaders to be in the Murphy column and nine leaders to be in the Carroll, or anti-Croker, column. The leaders who voted with Mr. Carroll were:

Dist.	Dist.
2—Thomas F. Foley.	22—Francis J. Lantry.
3—P. J. Ryder.	27—James J. Martin.
5—Bernard F. Martin.	29—John F. Carroll.
7—Patrick H. Keahon.	34th South—P. E. Nagle.
19—John B. Sexton.	

The original resolution, naming Charles F. Murphy as leader, was then put. The same vote was recorded, with the exception that Charles F. Murphy declined to vote. George M. Van Hoesen, who is President of the General Committee, and Treaurer John McQuade restrained from voting.

There was no handclapping or demonstration when the vote was announced, and in a short time other routine matters were taken up.

Senator Plunkitt said that each leader would be expected to look after his delegation to the State convention.

The official attitude of the Tammany Executive Committee toward William S. Devery was shown then. Resolutions were offered to change the place of the holding of conventions in the Ninth Assembly District from the Horatio Seymour Club, the headquarters of the Goodwin-Smith faction, to a place designated by Devery at 310 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Frank J. Goodwin presented a formal protest against the committee recognizing William S. Devery as the leader of the district organization. His protest was in writing, and he alleged that the election of William S. Devery at the primaries was secured by fraud and the use of illegal means to secure votes. He said that, because of the wholesale frauds committed by William S. Devery and his lieutenants, the ex-Chief should not be recognized as leader, and should not be sent as a delegate to any of the conventions. The protest was handed to Senator Plunkitt of the Committee on Elections.

FRANK J. GOODWIN'S PROTEST.

The new leader was asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter about his election. He said:

"I won't do much talking. The vote speaks for itself. I will be at Tammany Hall every day, and spend the hours between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at work. There is plenty of work to be done, and the less talking the better."

When the committee room was almost clear William S. Devery strode in. He walked up to Secretary Smith and said gruffly:

"Mr. Secretary, I demand my credentials as the leader of the Ninth District."

Secretary Smith was nonplussed for a moment, but said: "I can't do anything about that. You will have to see Senator Plunkitt."

On the table before Secretary Smith was a large envelope. It contained the credentials issued to the district leaders for the conventions.

"I want my credentials," Devery said in a louder tone.

"This envelope is addressed to Frank J. Goodwin," Secretary Smith said. "I have no power to give it to you. You will have to see Senator Plunkitt of the Committee on Elections."

Mr. Devery glared at his opponent and said:

"We might as well start the ball rolling right here and now. I demand my credentials, and I won't ask for them. I will hold conventions in my district, if we have to hold them on the street. I won't ask for the credentials again."

Then Mr. Devery strode out of Tammany Hall, while several of the leaders made remarks about various places where Mr. Devery should hold his conventions.

DEATH OF MRS. SNYDER.

Victim of Runaway Accident Expires in Newark Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Laura A. Snyder, wife of W. V. Snyder the well known dry goods merchant of this city, who was injured in a runaway accident at Bernardsville Wednesday afternoon, died from her injuries in All Souls' Hospital at Morristown at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Snyder was the daughter of the late Mrs. Caroline S. Blair of this city. She was prominently connected with Trinity Church, and was identified with many women's clubs. A husband and three children survive her. They are Mrs. Chandler W. Riker, whose husband is the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County; W. B. Snyder, a member of the firm of W. V. Snyder & Son; and W. V. Snyder, Jr., of East Orange. The remains were brought to this city for interment this afternoon.

Compare Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale or Stout with the imported article. Rock & Harris, Agents, 32 Cortlandt Street.—Adv.

AN AIRSHIP TRAVELS NEARLY THIRTY MILES

Stanley Spencer, the Aeronaut, Astonishes Londoners.

He Starts from the Crystal Palace and Descends Near Harrow—Makes Various Detours.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Stanley Spencer, the well-known English aeronaut, yesterday successfully accomplished a remarkable flight over London in an airship of his own invention. It is estimated that his ship traveled nearly thirty miles.

From the observations of those on the ground, Stanley seemed to have complete control of his vessel. He started from the Crystal Palace at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and descended three hours later near Harrow. The route taken by the aeronaut was over Streatham, Clapham Common and the smoky south side of the metropolis, across the Thames, over the populous Chelsea district, and across Kensington and Earl's Court out to Harrow. Spencer executed an easy descent at the little village of Eastcote.

Spencer has recently been experimenting with his vessel at the Crystal Palace. Finding the conditions suitable, he suddenly decided to start on his dangerous voyage yesterday afternoon, and the usual crowd of palace spectators gave him a hearty send-off. The airship at once rose to a height of about 300 feet. After traveling for about a mile with practically no deviation in his course, Spencer made various detours, and seemed able to steer his ship as easily as a torpedo boat. Near Clapham Common he came fairly close to the ground for the purpose of manoeuvring. The appearance of the air craft created intense astonishment among the thousands of persons in the streets over whose heads the aeronaut passed.

Percival Spencer, referring to his brother's trip, said it exceeded the longest trip of Santos-Dumont by nearly twenty miles.

Spencer's airship has a blunt nose and tail, and does not taper to a cigar-like point, like the airships of Santos-Dumont. In general outline it has the appearance of a whale. The bag, which is seventy-five feet long, contains 20,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. The frame is built of bamboo, and the propeller is in front, instead of behind, as is the case with Santos-Dumont's vessels.

The motive power of Spencer's machine is a petroleum motor of about 30 horse power, and the machinery is controlled by electric buttons. The extreme speed of the new airship in calm weather is about fifteen miles an hour.

The machine accommodates only one person, and its entire weight is about 600 pounds. Special features of the airship are devices to avoid pitching and dipping.

Stanley Spencer is the aeronaut who, on Sept. 15, 1898, made an ascension from the Crystal Palace, and afterward claimed that he had reached the highest elevation that had yet been attained.

Scientists denied his assertion, pointing out that Coxwell and Glaisher, in September, 1862, reached an altitude of 37,000 feet, while Mr. Spencer only claimed that he had reached an altitude of 27,500 feet.

A NEW TUNNEL COMPANY.

Another Corporation Formed to Construct a Railroad Under the Hudson River.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company with an authorized capital of $100,000 was chartered here to-day. The corporation papers state that "The railroad is to commence at or near the Pavonia Ferry in the city of Jersey City, running thence southerly, both the most direct and feasible route to a point at or near the intersection of Exchange Place and Hudson Street, in said city, and running thence to and under the bed of the waters of the Hudson River to a convenient point in or opposite the said city on the boundary line between the States of New Jersey and New York, thereat connecting with the railroad of any company now or hereafter organized under the laws of the State of New York.

"The tunnel will run from a point at or near the intersection of Exchange Place and Hudson Street, thence southerly and under Hudson Street to the southerly terminus thereof, and from thence southerly by the most direct and feasible route to a point at or near the station or depot building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey."

The corporation papers were filed by James W. Vredenburg of the firm of Vredenburg, Wall & Van Winkle, the attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The directors of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company are Clarence Kelsey, Jersey City; Albert C. Wall, South Orange; Marshall Van Winkle, Jersey City; Francis V. Many, Freehold; George W. Rurode, Jersey City; William A. Martin, Jersey City, and George E. Cutley, Jersey City.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

Fire Causes Loss of Stables of R. Jay Walsh at Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—The stables of R. Jay Walsh, formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut, at Greenwich, were destroyed by fire this morning and several valuable thoroughbred horses were burned. The total loss is $14,000, and there was insurance of $2,000.

The blaze was noticed first by Judge Walsh, who was awakened by the reflection of the flames through his bedroom window. With his brother, James F. Walsh, he made a desperate effort to liberate the eight horses in the stable, but they could only rescue one pony.

A coachman, Alfred O'Brien, was dismissed yesterday from the premises, and it was suggested this morning that he may have sought shelter in the barn during the night and may have perished. Judge Walsh, however, thinks otherwise.

Among the horses destroyed were Oro Del, a black stallion, and one of the finest in the country. His sire was Oro Wilkes, 2:11, and his dam was a Delmarch-Electioneer mare. The animal was valued at $5,000. Among the other stock lost was Del Cupid, by Delmarch, dam Ella May, a handsome mare valued at $1,500. Lucy, a big road mare, was also lost. She was of Delmarch-Electioneer stock and worth $1,000. Shade, a saddle and driving horse, the property of Miss Edith Walsh, was also lost.

Speed—Comfort—Safety
Are combined in the Pennsylvania Special. Twenty hours between New York and Chicago, with palatial accommodations.—Adv.

The only way to see both shores of the Hudson is by the Day Line Steamers. Good Music.—Adv.

LORD SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

Reassuring Dispatch from Lucerne, but It Is Said that the ex-Premier Is Worse than Is Admitted.

LUCERNE, Sept. 19.—An investigation of the report published by The London Times regarding the health of Lord Salisbury shows that the ex-Premier is confined to his room here owing to a chill and a slight attack of gout. He will probably be unable to travel for a fortnight, but it is asserted that there is no cause for anxiety.

Lord Salisbury was reported to be better this afternoon, and it was announced that he hoped to leave his bed to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Lord Salisbury has telegraphed here that his indisposition is not sufficiently serious to warrant the members of his family going to Lucerne.

The dispatches in the London papers this morning all give favorable reports of Lord Salisbury's condition, and anticipate his early and complete recovery.

Private advices received in London indicate that Lord Salisbury is worse than is admitted in the Lucerne dispatches. The symptoms, it is said by his friends, are "not yet considered exceptionally grave."

Dr. Walker, who was summoned to Lucerne, attended Lady Salisbury during her last illness.

TO USE GAS FOR FUEL ONLY.

Report that Boston Companies Will Unite and Produce Electricity as Sole Illuminant.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—It is stated that all the gas companies of Greater Boston are to be merged, and eventually will furnish gas for fuel only. This is the result of a conference just concluded here of some of the most prominent capitalists of the country.

The Brookline Company's plant will produce electricity, which will ultimately supersede gas completely as an illuminant. This means eventual consolidation of all the gas and electric light interests of the city.

While gas securities have been publicly cried down, there has been going on a quiet accumulation on the part of those identified with the capitalists who participated in the conference.

Ultimately the gas plants, except that of the Brookline Company, will be closed and sold, or used to produce gas for fuel only. Electricity will be made sufficiently cheap to become the sole illuminant in general use.

PRINCETON FRESHMEN WIN.

Defeat Sophomores in Annual Cannon Rush Despite Trick New to Alumni.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The freshmen won in the cannon rush to-day, but came close to defeat by a device that must interest the alumni of the university who fought about the cannon in "the old days." A heavy strap was wound around the cannon. To this ropes were attached for the sophomores to hang on to.

When the freshmen attacked their persecutors formed about the cannon, there was a desperate struggle lasting ten minutes. The upper classmen called time. It was evident that two freshmen had succeeded in clinging to the cannon, there being but one sophomore. This meant victory for the new class.

Previous to the rush the freshmen elected E. P. Larned of East Orange, N. J., President; Philip Cornell of Chicago, Vice President, and Louis James of Chicago, Secretary. Mr. James is the amateur golf champion.

POKER AHEAD OF FARMING.

Senator Lodge's Son-in-Law, Candidate for Congress, Shocks Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Capt. Augustus P. Gardner, Senator Lodge's son-in-law, it is said, has got his Essex County constituents by the ears by telling a poker story. He is a candidate for Congress for the seat vacated by Secretary Moody, and was a speaker at a farmer's dinner in Peabody.

As the story goes, in referring to his experience as a farmer, he said that soon after he was released from his guardianship he engaged in farming, and some time after his family wrote him a letter inquiring how he was getting along. He said he immediately answered that he was greatly in debt in his farm accounts, but was $7.50 ahead on poker. He said he was advised to forsake farming and continue in a business that was of profit.

The Salem Gazette in referring to the speech editorially, says his confession was entirely unexpected and deeply regretted by all present.

Capt. Gardner says he was misquoted, that he was not relating his personal experiences, but only telling a story.

TO REORGANIZE CHICAGO ROAD.

Scheme to Rehabilitate Lake Street Elevated to be Announced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—It now seems likely that the long-expected plan for the reorganization of the Lake Street Elevated Railway Company will be announced early this Fall. Reports of what are known as the Blair interests in the property are at work on a scheme, and it is understood that considerable progress has been made.

Little information as to the details of the plan is obtainable at present. There is, however, a pretty strong intimation that it provides for an assessment on the stock. The statement was made to-day by one who is close to the Blair people that a considerable amount of new money will be needed to put the road in anything like first-class condition, either physically or financially.

The earnings of the road are said to be showing a satisfactory gain over last year, but the surplus over operating expenses and fixed charges must necessarily still be small. In formulating its plan for the reorganization of the company the Blair people are said to be working independently of any scheme which the Rounseville-Alderton interests may have in hand.

Suit for Father Carroll's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Percy B. O'Sullivan and Michael J. Moran, executors of the late Rev. Martin F. Carroll of Brooklyn, have commenced an action in the Kings County Supreme Court to recover $50,000 for his death, which it is alleged was caused by the Hudson Valley Railway. Father Carroll spent the Summer at Saratoga, and on July 23 went to Saratoga Lake on a Hudson Valley car. Two cars met in collision, and Father Carroll received injuries which resulted in his death Aug. 13.

Through Night train service to Portland, Me., via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will continue through October. Bar Harbor through cars until October 11th.—Adv.

The Twenty-Hour Flyer.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York (West Twenty-third St. Station) daily at 1:55 P. M. for Chicago and the West.—Adv.

SEVENTY-EIGHT NEGROES KILLED IN A MAD PANIC

Shout of "Fight" Mistaken for an Alarm of "Fire!"

Tragic Close of National Convention of Negro Baptists at Birmingham, Ala.—Booker Washington Present But Unhurt.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—In an awful crush of humanity caused by a stampede in the Shiloh Negro Baptist Church, at the corner of Avenue G and Eighteenth Street, to-night, seventy-eight persons were killed and as many more seriously injured.

The disaster occurred at 9 o'clock, just as Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the National Convention of Negro Baptists, and for three hours the scenes around the church were almost indescribable. Dead bodies were strewn in every direction, and the ambulance service of the city was utterly unable to move them until long after midnight. While the injured were being attended to dozens of dead bodies were arranged in rows on the ground outside the building awaiting removal to the various undertaking establishments, and more than a score were laid out on the benches inside.

Shiloh Church is the largest place of worship for negroes in Birmingham, and at least 2,000 persons were inside when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no one to enter after the building had been filled, but the negroes forced their way inside and were standing in every aisle when the cry of "Fight!" "Fight!" was mistaken for "Fire," and a deadly scramble began to get out. The entrance to the church was literally packed, and the negroes were trampled to death in their struggle to escape.

As Booker T. Washington concluded his address Judge Billou, a negro lawyer from Baltimore, engaged in a dispute with the choir leader concerning an unoccupied seat. Some one in the choir cried, "A fight!" Mistaking the word "fight" for "fire," the congregation rose en masse and started for the door.

One of the ministers quickly mounted the rostrum and urged the people to keep quiet. He repeated the word "quiet" several times, and motioned to his hearers to be seated. The excited congregation mistook the word "quiet" for a second alarm of fire and again rushed for the door. Men and women crawled over benches and fought their way into the aisles, and those who had fallen were trampled upon like cattle. The screams of the women and children added to the horror of the scene. Through mere fright many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death.

The level of the floor of the church is about fifteen feet from the ground, and long steps lead to the sidewalk from the lobby, just outside the main auditorium. Brick walls extend on each side of these steps for six or seven feet, and this proved a veritable death trap. Negroes who had reached the top of the steps were pushed violently forward and many fell. Before they could move others fell upon them, and in a few moments persons were piled upon each other to a height of ten feet, where they struggled vainly to extricate themselves.

This wall of struggling humanity blocked the entrance, and the weight of 1,500 persons in the body of the church was pushed against it. More than twenty persons lying on the steps underneath the heap of bodies died from suffocation.

Two white men who were in the rear of the church when the rush began escaped, and realizing the seriousness of the situation rushed to a corner nearby and turned in a fire alarm. The Fire Department answered quickly and the arrival of the wagons served to scatter the crowd which had gathered around the front of the church. A squad of police was also hastened to the church, and with the firemen finally succeeded in releasing the negroes from their pinioned positions in the entrance. The dead bodies were quickly removed and the crowd inside finding an outlet poured out. Scores of them lost their footing in their haste and rolled down the long steps to the pavement, suffering broken limbs and internal injuries.

In an hour the church had been practically cleared. The sight which greeted those who had come to aid the injured was sickening. Down the aisles and along the outside of the pews the dead bodies of men and women were strewn, and the crippled uttered heartrending cries. The work of removing the bodies was begun at once.

Shiloh Church, in which the convention was held, is located just on the edge of the South Highlands, the fashionable residence section of this city, and all the physicians living in that part of the town went to the aid of the injured. At least fifteen of those brought out injured died before they could be moved from the ground.

Most of the dead are women, and the physicians say in many cases they fainted and died from suffocation. A remarkable feature of the calamity is that little or no blood was seen on any of the victims. They were either crushed or were suffocated to death.

DEVERY'S ANGER AROUSED.

Says He Will Fight for What He Considers His Rights—Opposition to Murphy.

William S. Devery returned to the Ninth District after his disagreeable time in Tammany Hall when he was refused his credentials as leader. He declared in scathing terms against Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall. One of the first moves made by Devery after Secretary Smith had refused to give him any credentials was to consult with his lawyers.

It was decided that an appeal will be made to the Board of Elections for the certificates of election of all delegates to conventions voted for at the primaries. If they are refused, an application will be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus.

When asked about the election of Charles F. Murphy as leader, Devery said:

"Say, they were in a mighty hurry to elect him leader. I wouldn't go behind him for anything. I wouldn't line up with that gang if I was the only man in Tammany against them. Leader of Tammany Hall! Just cut him out for mine."

The alleged plans of his enemies to keep him out of the State Conventin aroused Mr. Devery's anger. He said:

"Keep me out? They can't. I'll go to the courts and get my rights. From now on I am a free lance."

Devery said that, if necessary, he will send his delegates to the headquarters of his opponents, Goodwin and Smith, at the Horatio Seymour Club.

The Brandur Magazine Pays
three cents a word or more for all contributions—the highest rate paid by any periodical in the world. Weekly. Five cents a copy. Eight stories in each number. All newsdealers.—Adv.

Going to Carlsbad is not necessary now; you get every curative quality in the Waters and Salts imported from Carlsbad.—Adv.

PRESIDENT BEGINS HIS TRIP TO THE WEST.

Leaves Oyster Bay for Cincinnati, Where He Will Be Entertained To-day—Talk with Senator Quay.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 19.—The President's train arrived here at 10:33 P. M. The President, who had not retired, found several thousand people assembled to greet him. They gave him hearty cheers when he appeared on the platform of his car.

The President delivered a short speech of thanks for the greeting, and was cheered when he concluded.

President Roosevelt boarded the steam yacht Sylph at Oyster Bay soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with Mrs. Roosevelt, Misses Alice and Ethel Roosevelt, and Secretary Cortelyou, for New York City, where Assistant Secretary Loeb, three stenographers, a messenger, and a number of Secret Service officers met him at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.

Congressmen Babcock, Hull, and Overstreet met the President here. After his talk with the Representatives, the President and the party that will accompany him on his Western tour took carriages for the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry at West Twenty-third Street, to go to Jersey City. A special train was drawn up in the Pennsylvania Station at 2:20 o'clock, and this the President and party boarded, with the exception of Mrs. Roosevelt and the Misses Roosevelt, who returned to Oyster Bay.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt's special arrived here at 7:10 o'clock, and after a five-minute stop proceeded west. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, who joined the party at Philadelphia, left the train at this point. United States Senator Quay rode with the President from Trenton to Philadelphia.

Senator Quay discussed the Pennsylvania situation with the President, his talk being supplemental to the conference the President had with Senator Hanna and the other Senators at Oyster Bay Tuesday. The Senator talked over the political conditions in the State and touched briefly upon the coal strike. He did not, however, intimate that he desired the President to take any steps toward ending it.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent had boarded the train at the President's request. The President is to deliver an address before the Employers and Employes' Convention at Minneapolis next Thursday morning, and desired to consult with Mr. Sargent regarding the labor situation in the Northwest.

A large crowd greeted the President here and gave him three hearty cheers. He responded with a few words of thanks.

A little child was held up to him. "I have a number of those at home," he said.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The most elaborate arrangements have been made for the reception of President Roosevelt and his party here to-morrow from 10 A. M. until he shall leave at midnight for Detroit.

He will be met at the station by Mayor Fleischmann, Frank W. Foulds, President of the Cincinnati Fall Festival Association, and a large Reception Committee, in addition to an escort.

The President will hold a reception at the St. Nicholas during the morning, and in the afternoon he will be escorted to the exposition grounds by a large body of military, with a civic division consisting of members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, and other organizations.

The President and party will be banquetted at 6 P. M. at the St. Nicholas. At this banquet Senator Foraker and most of the Ohio Congressmen, Gov. Nash, Mayor Fleischmann, President Frank W. Fould, and many prominent citizens will be present. About 400 guests will attend. The President will make two addresses at Music Hall—one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. He will be escorted in the evening to the exposition. Fireworks will be seen along the entire line of march.

By a proclamation of Mayor Fleischmann, business will be entirely suspended in shops and stores at noon, and both the afternoon and evening will be entirely given up to the demonstrations in honor of the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S LINEAGE.

Mr. Roosevelt Declared of Holland and Scotch-Irish, Not Hebrew, Ancestry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—Discussion over the lineage of President Roosevelt has brought out an official statement from him that he is of Holland and Scotch-Irish origin and not of Hebrew ancestry.

The incident which culminated in the statement grew out of a discussion between Herman Lelene, Secretary to Baron Oppenheim of the German Legation at Cairo, who has visited here, and the Rev. F. B. Cunse of the German Lutheran Mission. Mr. Lelene asserted that the President must have been of Hebrew ancestry and that originally the name was Rosenfein. To determine the matter the Rev. Mr. Cunse wrote to Secretary Cortelyou, and the reply came as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1902.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received, and in reply I would say that the statement to which you refer is incorrect. The President's ancestry is of Holland and Scotch-Irish origin. Truly yours,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

JAMES N. JARVIE'S GIFTS.

Wealthy Coffee Merchant Endows Bloomfield (N. J.) Public Library with $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19.—The new Jarvie Memorial, erected recently at a cost of $100,000 by James N. Jarvie, the millionaire coffee merchant, in honor of the memory of his father and mother, William and Isabelle Newbegin Jarvie, was formally turned over to the Trustees of Westminster Presbyterian Church last night. Mr. Jarvie was not present at the presentation, but sent a letter giving the building into the care of the church Trustees, and at the same time informing them that he had furnished the public library in the memorial with an endowment fund of $50,000 in memory of Mr. Jarvie's sister, and to be known as the "Mary Jarvie Library Fund."

A deed conveying the library and a house and lot in Austin Place was also turned over to the Trustees.

SOUTH DAKOTA PRAIRIE FIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 19.—The most destructive prairie fire in the history of Beadle County is raging in the northwest.

People reaching this city by train say that not a grain or hay stack is left in a radius of twelve miles long by five wide, and many farmers lost their entire grain crops.

The damage aggregates many thousands of dollars.

Liner St. Paul Sighted.

The American Liner St. Paul, Capt. Jamieson, from Southampton and Cherbourg, was sighted at 2:20 o'clock this morning southeast of Fire Island.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

Women with troubles peculiar to their sex made strong by Johann Hoff's Extract. Accept NO substitute. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

SLAYER OF MRS. ANNA PULITZER IS KNOWN

Police After William H. Young of This City.

Evidences of Murder in Accused Man's Apartments—He Is Son of Promoter J. W. Young and a Grandson of Brigham Young.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, announced at 10:30 o'clock last night that Mrs. Anna Pulitzer was murdered by William Hooper Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, the famous Mormon leader. The murder, said the chief detective, was committed in the apartment of Young's father, at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street.

It was said by the police that this man Young, aged about thirty years, was the son of John W. Young, promoter, of 130 Broadway, the man who engineered the organization of the Shipbuilding Trust, and who is now in Europe, where he has been trying to get foreign capital into the company of which Lewis Nixon is President. The accused man is supposed to have been living temporarily in his father's apartments at the above-named address, the house being called The Clarence. Evidencess of a most repulsive murder were discovered in the flat, which is on the second floor.

The body of Mrs. Pulitzer was found in the Morris Canal, just outside of Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon. After thirty hours of investigation the police of New York, Hoboken, and Jersey City had established the fact that the heavy weight found on the body was rented by a stranger who got a horse and a buggy from a Hoboken liveryman, and last night information was received pointing toward Young as the man who hired the rig, took the dead woman from New York to Jersey City, and finally rid himself of his ghastly cargo by sinking it in the shallow waters of the canal.

TRACKING THE MURDERER.

It was through a Hoboken newspaper man named Anzer that Young's name was learned. He and Anzer were connected with The Weekly Crusader not long ago, and late yesterday afternoon Anzer went to Chief Donovan of the Hoboken Police Department and said to him:

"Shortly after 7 o'clock Thursday morning Young came to my home in Seventh Street and said he was going to return a hired rig to Charles K. Evans's livery stable. He had the rig with him at the time."

Chief Donovan knew that Evans had been to New York Police Headquarters and recounted the hiring of a buggy by a stranger, who took away with him the weight that was later found on the woman's body. So, accompanied by Anzer, the Chief hastened to the livery stable, carrying with him a photograph furnished by Anzer. The photograph showed a group of men formerly employed on The Weekly Crusader, and the liveryman immediately picked out the face of Young, saying:

"That's the man. He hired the buggy and never returned the hitching weight which the police found in the canal."

After this Anzer and the Hoboken Chief rushed over to New York. They went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and found Capt. Schmittberger, and then Anzer, who knew Young's home address, led the way to the flathouse at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street. In the party, besides those already named, were another Hoboken newspaper man, Mr. Hamilton, and two precinct detectives, Devanney and Higgins.

In the first bedroom of the apartment were bloody sheets, pools of blood in a closet, and a large knife. Capt. Schmittberger said he believed the murderers gave the woman knockout drops and lured her to the place, intending at first to cut up the body and get rid of the pieces. From the blood stains under the kitchen sink and in the bedroom closet it is inferred that the body might have been concealed temporarily in either one of those places.

From people in the house it was learned that Young had left there Wednesday afternoon, some hours before the stranger hired the buggy in Hoboken. He had returned night before last, carrying two large packages. During the evening he had gone to the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office, in Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, and given orders that a trunk at his flat should be shipped to some faraway place.

It was 8 o'clock when Capt. Schmittberger and his companions reached the scene of the murder. They found that the apartment was an elegantly appointed one, consisting of three flats thrown into one. Besides the blood stains, some empty beer and whisky bottles were found in the first bedroom, as well as a half-filled bottle of chloral. This last was taken by the Captain as supporting his theory about the knockout drops.

Coroner Scholer was called to the place by telephone, and made an examination of all the rooms. He agreed with Schmittberger in the latter's theory.

It was learned soon after the flat had been entered that Patrolman James Lynch of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station had been on duty in West Fifty-eighth Street during Wednesday afternoon. He said he saw a man answering the description of Young leave the Clarence in the buggy. The trunk was lifted into the vehicle with the help of the bellboy of the apartment house. Lynch added that there was nothing to make him think the affair suspicious, so he did not pay any further attention to it.

The bellboy corroborated the officer's story. He remembered having seen the hitching weight, which he had whirled around his shoulders to see how heavy it was. The trunk, he said, was one of the steamer kind, and it had been brought back to the house by some one on Thursday. Later on the same day it had been shipped, he was positive, to Chicago, and he thought it left the city on a train soon after

a reckless character and a debauchee. He claimed to have run newspapers in Seattle, San Francisco, and other far away cities.

No one gave any explanation of how he managed to get charge of his father's apartment. It was said that he had been estranged from the latter, but that occasionally he worked himself back into favor for a time. He is described as being extremely dark, with a sallow complexion, a slender figure, and bushy eyebrows that stand out conspicuously over small, black eyes.

A MAN OF GOOD FAMILY.

John W. Young, mentioned by the police as the father of William Hooper Young, is a man well known in Wall Street, where he has made and lost fortunes. Besides promoting the shipbuilding trust, he has been interested of late in getting up a Franco-American banking company, the purpose of which is to market American industrial securities in France.

With him in this undertaking, it is said, are interested Baron Eugene Oppenheim of Paris and the French Minister of Finance. The Oppenheims of Paris are just such bankers as the Vermilyes of New York, with a reputation wherever money is handled.

Mr. Young, who is a son of Brigham Young, has his office in the Equitable Building, across the corridor from the law offices of Alexander & Green. Col. John J. McCook of the law firm is his intimate friend and associate.

Soon after the Shipbuilding Company was perfected Mr. Young went to Europe to get foreign capital for the new concern and to complete his arrangements for the Franco-American Banking Company. It has been said in Wall Street that, although he put through the shipbuilding concern, he was later eliminated by the Schwab-Farr influences at the time that the Bethlehem Company was absorbed by the new combination.

Much of Mr. Young's experience has been in Mexico, where he is said to have made one of the fortunes he afterward lost. He is about fifty years old. As far as anybody knows, he belongs to no clubs or churches. Wall Street knows him as a man of continual activity, always ready with a new scheme as soon as the last one is behind and out of the way.

Anzer, who said he first knew the son in the West, described the latter as half-adventurer, half-newspaper man. Capt. Titus announced that the accused man had been employed recently in a cheap New York restaurant, in what capacity was not known.

Before it was announced that any one was under suspicion for the murder the police had been busy tracing scores of clues and discussing equally as many theories. A Coroner's autopsy, held in the Jersey City morgue of Mr. Sperb, had resulted in the decision that the young woman's death was caused by a murderous cut in the abdomen. While Joseph Pulitzer, the husband, had been held at Headquarters in this city, the many detectives were scouring the three cities for evidence, in what appeared to promise another unsolved mystery.

Out of the mass of information that was forthcoming yesterday through the officials on this and the other side of the North River, the following facts stand out as most interesting:

Charles Boeckh, waiter in the bakery of F. Escompré, at Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, was the last person known to have seen the woman alive, having sold some rolls to her at 11:40 o'clock Tuesday night.

Mrs. John W. Oliver, who lives at 160 West Forty-sixth Street, the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer lived for a month under the name of Kingston, had told of a man who visited Mrs. Pulitzer Tuesday afternoon. The description of this visitor did not agree with the description of the man who hired the buggy in Hoboken. Both were being sought by the police.

Joseph Pulitzer, the husband, is still detained, although Capt. Titus says he is not held under suspicion.

The baker's waiter, Charles Boeckh, first told Pulitzer about seeing the woman at 11:40 Tuesday night. Later he repeated it, to one of Titus's men.

"I knew her only by name, not at all well," he said last night. "When she had paid for the rolls she started back toward Forty-sixth Street. I did not notice whether she wore any jewelry nor how she was dressed. I had seen her often. She was always quiet, well-dressed, and polite. I never saw her husband to know him."

The fact that Mrs. Pulitzer bought the rolls was regarded by the police as proof positive that she had no appointment to meet anybody when she left her husband in their room at 11:30. Pulitzer's statement was to the effect that she left him to get something to eat.

A LIVERYMAN'S STORY.

It was inferred that the man who accosted her knew her very well, for the officers argue that only such a person could have sidetracked her from a purpose which she wished so evidently to accomplish.

Mr. Evans, the liveryman, of 151 Washington Avenue, Hoboken, came to Police Headquarters in this city early in the afternoon with Chief Inspector Archibald of the Jersey City police. It was at about 6:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, said the liveryman, that a strange man called at the stable and asked for a buggy. This was hitched up for him, and then he inquired if he could have a hitching weight. Evans replied that there was no use for such a weight, as the horse would stand wherever he was left, but the stranger insisted on having the weight.

"He took the rig for two hours," said Evans, in telling his story. "As the hours passed I grew uneasy. I waited all night for the man to come back. He didn't show up until 8:30 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, after I had already sent out a general alarm for a stolen buggy. He said he had not driven much and that he had taken good care of the horse, having put him in a livery stable in Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

"I noticed that my hitching weight and strap were missing, but I was so glad to get the horse and rig back that I didn't raise much fuss about them. Later in the day the police showed me the weight and strap that had been tied to the body of the woman found in the Morris Canal. They were mine, the same I let the stranger have. The man had returned the buggy to me only a few hours before the body was seen in the canal."

The liveryman told Capt. Titus that the stranger had agreed to pay $2 for the hire of the buggy for two hours. When he brought it back, after fourteen hours, its owner was so overjoyed that he took the $2 and was half content, especially as the stranger said he would pay up later.

Evans said that there was not room in the vehicle for the body to have been concealed, as the bottom of the buggy measured only twenty-four inches across. A trunk might have been tied on behind, however.

The stranger was described by Evans as being a man between thirty and thirty-five years old, weighing something like 130 pounds, dressed in dark clothes and a black slouch hat, with a small, dark mustache.

"When he called the first time," said the liveryman, "he was very slouchy-looking. He appeared to be a laboring man. But on his return in the morning, his clothes looked newer, and he had changed the dark trousers for light ones. He said he was a newspaper man, and worked for a weekly paper called The Crusader."

A thorough inquiry at all the stables on Fifty-ninth Street, this city, disclosed the fact that Evans's patron had not left a buggy in any of them Wednesday night.

Meanwhile the detectives up town had been getting the description of another man, the one who called on Mrs. Pulitzer—or Mrs. Kingston as she was called in the boarding house—on Tuesday afternoon. The visitor, whom Mrs. Oliver, a boarder, described as very stout, came at 3 o'clock.

"Mr. Pulitzer was away from home," said Mrs. Oliver. "The man rang the door-bell, which I answered. He asked for Mrs. Kingston, as we called Mrs. Pulitzer. I said I didn't know whether Mrs. Kingston was at home or not, and then I called to Mrs. Fleming to find out. While the latter was on her way to find out, the man walked by me, saying, 'She expects me,' and ran up the stairs."

As to the past of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, the detectives learned much yesterday, but there is a great deal that is still mysterious.

The police learned that Mrs. Pulitzer has once lived in a flat at 236 West Thirty-eighth Street; that she was known there as Mrs. Potts, and that a man called Potts lived with her. It was stated, too, that she formerly had a home at 249 West Forty-sixth Street, where there is a factory building, where it was said last night that no one knew whether or not she had ever been there. Late in the afternoon Detective Lohmeyer announced that he had not only discovered one of the woman's former residences, but had gotten a fine clue. He found a little boy named Henry Tryben, who lives with his parents at 66 West Forty-sixth Street. The boy told this story:

"I was reading a paper to-day, and noticed the name Pulitzer. Several weeks ago I was sent to a grocery store to buy some sugar. I was stopped on my way back by a big man, who wore a striped suit, and he said I could make some money by taking a note for him to Mrs. Pulitzer at 146 West Forty-sixth Street.

"I took the note to the place he named. A servant took it, and returned soon with an envelope. I took it back to the man who sent me. He opened it, and drew out a roll of bills. After counting them he walked off, and did not pay me."

The house mentioned by young Tryben is the same in which live Mrs. Mortimer and Miss Rose, the two women who appeared at the Jersey City Morgue with Pulitzer. Tryben described the sender of the note as a clean-shaven man, very heavy, dark, and rather Jewish or German in appearance. He took particular notice that the man had a heavy gold watch chain and a gold cigar cutter hanging to his vest.

The description was similar to that given by Mrs. Oliver when speaking of the strange man who called to see Mrs. Pulitzer eight hours before her disappearance.

It was learned that Mrs. Pulitzer was a Miss Nilsen of Perth Amboy, N. J., where she is well remembered as a village belle. Her family lives there, but her father is visiting relatives in Denmark now. Her brother was one of those who went to Jersey City yesterday and identified the body.

At Speer's Morgue, Jersey City, the autopsy on the body of the dead woman was performed last night by County Physician Charles H. Converse of Jersey City, assisted by Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze of this city and Dr. Hamilton Williams, who represented District Attorney Jerome. At the close of the autopsy they gave out the following joint statement:

"The woman's death was due to violence. There was no fracture of the skull. The cause of death was the abdominal wound and the blows on the head. This wound did not penetrate the intestines, there had been no interior hemorrhage, nor had any interior organs been injured by the incision.

"The incision was made either by a knife with blunt and ragged edge or by a knife in the hand of a nervous person. There was no cerebral hemorrhage, but an extravasation of blood was found, resulting from the wounds in the forehead. The absence of a cerebral hemorrhage shows that the blow had been dealt by a man of no extraordinary strength, and might have been caused by a fist or a sand bag, but not by any blunt or hard weapon.

"The absence of water in the lungs tends to show that the woman had been dead when placed in the water. No attempt was made to fix the time which had elapsed from her death to when the body was found, because the autopsy had not developed anything by which this could be determined."

Besides the three physicians there were present at the autopsy Chief Prosecutor James S. Ervin of Hudson County, Assistant Prosecutor George J. Vickers, and Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who represented District Attorney Jerome.

MISSING RIG FROM NEWARK.

A peculiar coincidence connected with the Pulitzer murder investigations yesterday was the arrest of Isidor Greenberg, son of David Greenberg, head of the cloak firm of D. Greenberg & Sons of 258 and 260 Greene Street, on the charge of having stolen a runabout and horse from Michael Mullen, a liveryman of Newark.

Mullen came to the front soon after Mrs. Pulitzer's body was found in the Morris Canal, saying that he thought he had rented his vehicle on Tuesday last to a young man, and that he thought the man might have been the slayer of the woman.

Early yesterday afternoon young Greenberg was arrested by two Central Office detectives in a horse auction room up town. It was said that he was trying to sell Mullen's horse. He had left a runabout and a horse there on Tuesday.

Greenberg was locked up in the Tombs as a suspect. It was said that he had confessed to taking the rig from Mullen and that he had denied all complicity in the murder.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The United States consumes now eight times as much sugar per capita as in the first quarter of the last century, four times as much as the average per capita during the decade ending with 1850, and twice as much as in any year prior to 1870.

From 1870 to 1880 it averaged about 40 pounds per capita; from 1880 to 1890 50 pounds per capita; in 1891 the figure was 66 pounds per capita, and has ranged from 62 to 68 pounds per capita since that time, the figures for 1901 being 64.4 pounds.

This great growth in the consumption of sugar is evidently not confined to the United States. The increase seems to have been equally rapid in other parts of the world. Figures recently published showed that sugar production of the world was nearly eight times as great in 1900 as in 1840, the figures for 1840 being 1,150,000 tons, and that for 1900, 8,800,000 tons.

This increase in production and consumption has come largely through the development of the beet sugar industry, which increased from a production of 50,000 tons in 1840 to 200,000 in 1850, 831,000 tons in 1870, 1,402,000 tons in 1880, 3,663,000 tons in 1890, and 5,950,000 tons in 1900.

During the same time cane sugar production increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900. Beets in 1840 supplied 4.35 per cent. of the total sugar product of the world; in 1850 they supplied 14.29 per cent.; in 1860, 20.43 per cent.; in 1870, 34.40 per cent.; in 1880, 63.70 per cent., and in 1900, 67.71 per cent.

The per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is greater than that of any other country, except in the United Kingdom, in which the annual consumption ranges from 85.91 pounds per capita.

REPORTS ON THE WAR GAME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In his report to the Secretary of the Navy upon the combined operations between the army and navy, Admiral Higginson is most generous in his distribution of praise among the officers of the squadron, and especially does he commend Rear Admiral Coghlan for his very able and efficient assistance.

His leading the squadron into Newport at night through blinding searchlights, smoke, and against a strong current, is pronounced to have been a brilliant piece of navigation, requiring a steady and undaunted nerve.

Great credit is awarded to Capt. Lyon of the Olympia for his cable-cutting operations and to Capt. Brownson of the Alabama and Capt. Manney of the Massachusetts for their able work. In fact, nearly all the squadron officers receive their meed of praise.

The Admiral comments upon some of the lessons to be learned from the manœuvres. He says:

"In approaching positions at night the searchlights would flash very often upon the ships, lighting up smokestacks and hull so that large print could easily be read, and every one supposed the ships had been discovered, but the searchlights would turn away and evidently the observers had not seen the vessels.

"One point in regard to searchlights established was, that if all other aids to navigation have been extinguished we have in the searchlights of the enemy a sufficient guide for an approach to his position."

The work of the marines is said to have been of great value, and Admiral Higginson states that their efficiency has been greatly increased by their stay on shore.

RAILROADS TO ENCOURAGE SETTLERS IN SOUTHWEST.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Representatives of twelve railroad systems of the South and West to-day completed details for extensive colonization work in the Southwest, along the lines of the roads concerned. The purpose is to bring about a much greater development of that section than is possible by the individual efforts of the various roads.

The plans to be followed are, in general, those which have been used so successfully of recent years by the railroads of the Northwest. Literature will be prepared and generously distributed, setting forth the advantages of the Southwestern country for farming, horticulture, mining, and stock raising. This will be supplemented by extremely low rates for "homeseekers'" excursions, and every inducement possible will be offered to prospective settlers.

Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory are especially included in the railroads' plans. The country offers a wide field for development, and with it St. Louis will grow in importance as a commercial centre.

Enormous areas of vacant land, much of it belonging to the Government, still remain in the territory reached by the railroads.

The Coronation.

Indisputably the Highest Authority.

At every State function given by His Majesty Edward VII., King of England, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively, including the Coronation Derby Dinner to the Jockey Club and the Grand State Coronation Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at Windsor Castle.

Quality stamps Moët & Chandon "White Seal" incomparably the pre-eminent Champagne.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Results of the Elections in the District Conventions.

Two Delegations from the Second District—Trouble in the Thirty-second —Harmony in All of the Other Districts.

Conventions were held in all of the Assembly districts of Manhattan last night to nominate delegates to the State Republican Convention to meet in Saratoga on Tuesday next. In most of the districts the conventions were mere formalities, the delegates and alternates having been named by the district leaders. The conventions ratified the selections.

Two sets of delegates were elected in the Second Assembly District. The contest at the primaries between Dennis Shea and Michael Hines for the leadership of the district was renewed at the convention last night. According to the returns of the primaries Hines had eight more votes than Shea, and he was declared elected by the Board of Elections, but Shea has decided to contest the result. When the convention to elect delegates to the State Convention met last night at 12 Chambers Street, Shea's followers were on hand to assert their claims to control. Anticipating trouble, Capt. O'Reilly had sent Roundsman Powers and four policemen to preserve order.

The Shea delegation had possession of the hall when the Hines crowd arrived. The convention was called to order by Edward Bodine of the Republican County Committee, and Isaac Senansky was elected Chairman. On the roll call it developed that the Hines crowd had twenty of the thirty-seven delegates. After an uproar the Shea men withdrew to another room, and the Hines men proceeded to elect their delegates. They selected Michael Hines, Charls C. Cummisky, and Isaac Senansky.

As the Hines men were leaving the hall the Shea men filed in again, and some violent language was indulged in by the partisans. Fisticuffs were prevented by the presence of the police. When the Hines men had departed the Shea men elected their delegates. They selected Dennis Shea, Ely Rosenberg, and Thomas J. Karman.

The Thirty-second Assembly District Convention was held at 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Abraham Jordan, formerly the leader, opened the convention and then gave way to Leader Newman, who was elected on Tuesday last. The presiding officer skipped the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Election Districts because there were proxies, which he said he would not allow. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Election Districts had the same delegates—Joseph Brucker, Mark Isaacs, and Morris Levy.

Leader Newman ruled that they would be passed over until the rest of the districts had been called. Levy protested, and said if their credentials were not proper, it was the fault of the Board of Elections or the Inspectors. As Leader Newman refused to allow the mistake to be rectified, Levy, with thirty-one others, arose amid howls and left the convention. The balance of the delegates, fifty-three, elected the delegates.

General interest was manifested as to which district would send Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the County Republican Committee, as a delegate, his own district, the Twenty-ninth, having refused him the honor. Mr. Morris will head the delegation from the First District, and his name will, therefore, be the first name called from New York County.

The delegations named, as far as reported to the County Committee headquarters at midnight, were as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Delegates.	Alternates.
Robert C. Morris,	Antonio Dalessandro,
Martin H. Healey.	Petra Ewald.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Michael Hines,	Isaac Semnsky.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Frederick Haldy,	Robert W. Hinchman,
Tompkins McIlvaine,	W. L. Bodine,
Louis J. Heminger,	H. F. Siccardi,
Charles McConnell,	M. J. Nerney.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Levenson,	Julius D. Kremer,
Patrick J. O'Brien,	James Simpson,
Isaac Kommel,	David H. Puhatenks,
Henry Sobel.	John E. Barrett.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Richard Van Cott,	C. M. Eakle,
Lispenard Stewart,	F. D. Archer,
Frank H. Platt,	George E. Weissman,
George B. Deane,	Edmund Bodine,
Nelson H. Henry,	William Crawford,
Dr. John H. Dorn,	F. M. Howe.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

James E. March,	Joseph W. Jarvis,
Alfred E. Ommen,	Joseph Spota,
Michael Ryan,	William J. Nihill,
William Michael,	Anthony Stabile.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

John J. Hanno,	John Bullman,
Joseph T. Hackett,	Thomas Law,
Elijah M. Fisher,	John B. Comery,
Benjamin Bernstein,	Stephen F. Roberts.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Charles H. Murray,	Charles S. Adler,
Joseph Pool,	Leonard A. Snitkin,
Otto A. Rosalsky,	William Burns.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Frederick S. Gibbs,	James J. Duffy,
William Halpin,	Thomas M. Belknap,
Thomas L. Hamilton,	Albert Ferguson,
James A. Allen,	William Armstrong,
John J. Clarke,	W. H. Godward.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Ferdinand Eldman,	John Blau,
Thomas Rothmann,	William C. Rothmann,
Jeremiah J. Sullivan,	George Merz,
Marcus Braun,	Charles Swick.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

John P. Windolph,	Andrew R. McLaren,
Frank H. Graf,	William B. Wait, Jr.,
Edmund C. Lee,	Samuel Williams,
Jacob Fowler,	Seth W. Wilkes.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John Stiebling,	Isidor Hirschman,
Arthur L. Merriam,	John P. Trahey,
Lafay Schulum,	Samuel Ellenberg.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Herman Joveshof,	Dr. C. Motschenbacker,
Maurice Schwarz,	W. J. Gray,
John Gebhard,	Emil J. Schwarz.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

James F. Pegnam,	William F. Goodby,
Herman E. Schraeder,	Robert Dodd,
John Madden,	August Hoiler,
Matthew J. Flanagan,	Lewis Kurz.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

George W. Wanmaker,	Peter J. Bresnan,
Samuel Cohn,	William J. Rogers, Jr.,
William J. Matthews,	Stephen Simonson,
Dr. Gustav Sholer,	Conrad Ahleid.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

George Hilliard,	William Volkell,
Charles M. Jonalemon,	William Blau,
Samuel S. Koenig,	Edward Platow,
Jacob Katzenstein,	Joseph Kahn.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles B. Page,	Benjamin F. Fry,
John Reisenweber,	John H. McDonald,
D. Frank Lloyd,	Mortimer M. O'Sullivan,
John W. Noble.	Robert Corbett.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Henkel,	William F. Searing,
John A. Sleicher,	Frank H. Daly,
Terence F. McGowan.	George Schroeder.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

William A. Crombie,	Robert Mazet,
Lemuel E. Quigg,	Edward L. Montgomery,
Charles F. Bruder,	Fleming A. Jackson,
Theodore P. Gilman,	Edward A. Sumner,
Robert Heslin,	George Schrader,
A. H. Gleason,	George Fentrick,
William H. Douglas,	Warren C. Crane,
John C. Clark,	Nathan Bijur,
Lucius M. Stanton.	Harry W. Mack.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

F. Norton Goddard,	Denis Doris,
William J. Whitaker,	James Callahan,
John S. Shea,	Alexander Dickson,
John Shannon,	Edward Doonan.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Abraham Gruber,	William S. Bennett,
S. Ellis Briggs,	Thomas L. Thompson,
Joseph H. Adams,	Joshua T. Easton,
M. A. Lesser,	Peter J. Kaster,
Leopold Stern,	John H. Morehead,
Walter S. Lowry,	John J. Palmer.
Henry Lippman,	Samuel B. Totten,
Benno Loewy,	Frederick E. Wood,
T. R. Edwards,	Joseph Sentner,
Robert C. Cumming,	George W. Findley,
Charles E. Heydt,	Frank J. Morrison.
William M. K. Olcott,	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles K. Lexow,	Charles Seel,
William R. Willcox,	Germon Kahn,
Jacob Kahn,	John Reinhart,
Leonard J. Obermeier,	Martin Steinthal.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Moses M. McKee,	Richard Gilleland,
Julius M. Mayer,	Max S. Grifenhagen,
Edward M. Morgan,	Carl Miner,
Francis J. Worcester,	R. L. Sweezy,
John C. Mulligan,	William Montgomery,
E. F. Ellert,	Edwin S. Post,
Valentine J. Hahn,	W. T. De Witt,
Collin H. Woodward,	Leopold Leo.
Allen A. Irvine,	Matthew Kempner.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Smith Pine,	William McIntyre,
Henry Zeifel, Jr.,	Charles G. Bothner,
William H. Burns,	James E. Locktuin,
James Egan,	Nathan Eckstein.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Howard Conkling,	Charles F. Adams,
Arthur P. Sturgis,	Ezra P. Prentiss,
George B. Manchester,	Frank D. Sturgis,
John A. Weekes,	William H. Wadhams,
Henry Birrell,	Hugo Nowak.
Sydney H. Goodacre,	Patrick T. McVey,
J. Philip Benkhard.	James G. McMurray.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jastow Alexander,	Julius Katz,
Samuel Haas,	Solomon Meyer,
Harry E. Bedell,	Joseph Krulish,
Emanuel Hertz,	Louis Fink.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James W. Perry,	J. Bayard Backus,
Gherardi Davis,	William S. Cross,
George R. Sheldon,	Henry T. Foley,
William Brookfield,	John T. Gallahorn,
William C. Wilson,	William Donovan,
Joseph Oatman.	Nicholas A. Knox.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Gunner,	William C. Hecht,
Charles H. C. Hecht,	Herman Keppler,
Henry H. Guttman,	Felix Simon,
Richard Coburn.	Henry R. Cooper.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Edward Lauterbach,	Alexander T. Mason,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Nathaniel A. Elsberg,
Bainbridge Colby,	James Yereance,
August F. Schwarzler,	Simon Hess,
Frank H. Partridge,	Lucien L. Bonheur,
John W. Jacobus,	William J. Chamberlain,
Dr. De Lancey Carter,	Franklin B. Ware,
Charles H. Strong,	Edward P. Frank,
Morris J. Hirsch.	Major R. Po ole.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Ambrose O. Neal,	Max Freedman,
Adolph Reinam,	CSamuel M. Leve,
James M. Moran.	Fred C. T. Ellenberg,
Jacob H. Storms,	Garret T. Walsh,
Frank L. Clark,	Benjamin Schwab.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Samuel Strasbourger,	John Willoughby,
Henry W. Jesup,	John D. Walton,
Harvey T. Andrews,	Albert Behning,
Alfred R. Page.	Emil Schwab,
James A. Cryan,	Robert J. Cromie,
James C. Meyers,	Frederick C. Lawyer,
John J. N. Symes,	Melvin G. Weinstock,
Lincoln A. Stuart,	George R. Payne,
Edward S. Clinch,	William C. Hands,
Samuel S. Slater,	Andrew J. Cobe,
John E. Weier,	Maltus J. Newman,
Seabury C. Mastick.	Richard T. Ashman.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Isaac Newman,	James Roberts,
Louis Castagnetta,	Abraham Frank,
Joseph Niekerk,	Elias Hyman,
Abraham Cross,	Leopold Turner.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank Raymond,	Isaac Diamond,
Charles Wines,	Harry S. McLean,
John B. Cortright,	William J. Shine,
Sig. Kahn,	Leon Hymes.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

William H. Ten Eyck,	William T. O'Brien,
Philip W. Reinhart,	Joseph H. McDonald,
John P. Gustaveson,	Charles H. Wheelock,
C. A. Bunner,	Ira L. Stringham,
Arthur Flack,	Charles S. Wurtz,
Arthur Falk,	H. C. Upright,
Henry L. School,	Richard W. Lawrence,
Frank K. Bowers,	Thomas Lomax.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Edward H. Healy,	Harry H. Brown,
Frank C. Schaeffler,	Albert Fox,
John D. Borgstede,	Ernest W. Bradbury,
Thomas T. W. Miner,	B. W. Schmitske,
Frederick W. Longfellow,	S. R. Randall,
	John J. Peters,
Frank L. Brooks,	Lawrence Leib,
F. A. Becker,	Otis L. Fowler,
Charles A. Reed,	John McKay,
Harry Lewis,	Philip Storminger,
Edwin C. Farlow,	

ANNEX.

Richard N. Arnow,	
Alfred W. Cooley.	

RICHMOND'S DELEGATES.

The Republicans of the Borough of Richmond at a County Convention last evening elected delegates to the State and Senate Conventions. Borough President George Cromwell called the convention to order. R. W. Nelson presided and W. J. Edwards and William Benney were Secretaries. The delegates are:

State Convention—Congressman Montague Lessler, President George Cromwell, Joseph Simonson, H. E. Buel, T. A. Branniff, R. W. Nelson, and H. A. Guyon.

Senate Convention—George Van Name, Walter Agear, E. C. Sheehausen, William H. Jackson, Isaac Van Buskirk, George S. Schoeffeld, and J. B. Kall.

The convention was harmonious. The selection of Mr. Braniff to be one of the delegates to the state convention indicated, it was said, that he and President Cromwell have settled their differences which led to a fight at the primaries in which Mr. Cromwell was victorious.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Four Nominated in Brooklyn Last Evening—Two Renominations—Two Conventions Adjourned.

Conventions were held last night by the Republicans in the six Congress Districts of Kings County for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Representatives. The conventions offered no sensations, as in each case men affiliated with the regular organization were chosen.

The results and nominations were as follows:

Second District—Adjourned.
Third District—Charles T. Dunwell.
Fourth District—William Schnitzpan.
Fifth District—Harry A. Hanbury.
Sixth District—Harry Bristow.
Seventh District—Adjourned.

Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Bristow are the present representatives of their districts. The Second and Seventh Districts are heavily Democratic. They were adjourned until after the State Convention in Saratoga.

J. C. CROSBY DECLINES TO RUN.

Will Not Be the Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19.—After consideration, John C. Crosby of this city has declined for business reasons to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, tendered him on Wednesday by the Democratic State Convention at Boston.

Mr. Crosby was formerly a member of Congress, and in times past has taken a prominent part in Democratic politics. In a statement to-day he says that acceptance would require a large amount of work which he cannot give, as his law business demands his entire time.

Voter Sent to the Penitentiary.

Convicted on the charge of an attempt to vote illegally under the name of John Flynn of 15 Thames Street, Martin J. O'Brien was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months by Justice Holbrook in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. O'Brien admitted his guilt, and said that persons had promised to "look after him" if trouble threatened.

Name Senator Raines and Mr. Payne.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—State Senator John Raines and Congressman Sereno E. Payne were unanimously renominated at the Republican Senatorial and Congressional Convention held here to-day.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEW YORK—Thirty-second District, James Brack Perkins, Republican, renominated.
PENNSYLVANIA—Twenty-sixth District, D. H. Shull, Democrat.

CATTLEMEN'S BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Prominent cattle commission men at the Union Stock Yards are planning a big banking concern that will handle the paper of the cattlemen. They feel that such an institution would make for greater confidence between the commission men and the cattlemen and would facilitate business.

Simultaneously with the reported planning of this new banking and loaning business came the revival of the rumor that the commission men are forming a fifty-million-dollar cattle combination to have control of the cattle business of the Northwestern and Southwestern States. The figure named is considered an exaggeration. The two principal houses are those of Clay Robinson & Co. and Rosenbaum Brothers & Co.

Four houses considered as certain to join the merger are the Evans-Snider-Buel Company, Smith, Haas & Co., the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Company, and McCausland, Hoag & Turner. Two others which are considered as probable participants are the Drum-Flore Commission Co. and Greer, Mills & Co. The combined capital stock of the firms is said to be about $1,000,000.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

Steinway Pianos are art creations in the highest sense of the term.

The materials and the processes of manufacture of the Steinway Piano are far more costly than those of any other made; but it is

The Steinway Ideal and the Steinway Art that endow them with artistic value.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their up-town store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 48th St.

WOODRUFF MAY AGAIN BE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Opposition to Nomination of Sheldon Impresses Politicians.

Story that Gov. Odell and Other Republicans Oppose Selection of Banker with Trust Affiliations.

The movement to defeat the nomination of George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor by the State Republican Convention and bring about the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff gained ground yesterday, and predictions were being freely made in Republican circles yesterday that Mr. Woodruff would be his own successor.

Mr. Woodruff is not exerting himself to stop the boom that is being started for him; in fact, he stated last evening that if there should be anything like a unanimous call for him in the State Convention to accept the second place on the ticket he would not decline.

Since Senator Platt put Mr. Sheldon forward as his candidate for Lieutenant Governor and had his selection ratified by the Republican conference, which met at Mr. Sheldon's house on the occasion of the Senator's call, a good deal of opposition has developed to Mr. Sheldon. It is not confined to Brooklyn, but extends throughout the State. The objection which is being urged to Mr. Sheldon is his connection with the trusts.

Mr. Sheldon is a banker and has been associated with J. Pierpont Morgan, it is said, in several of his syndicate ventures. His own firm, according to report, has formed several big syndicates on its own account. He is an officer in the City Trust Company and is also connected with the Great Northern Securities Company.

His trust affiliations make prominent in Republican circles the question of the wisdom of nominating him, as the trust issue is likely to be given great prominence in the campaign. It is even hinted that Gov. Odell does not desire Mr. Sheldon as his running mate. That is the explanation which is being given of his absence from the conference held in Mr. Sheldon's house, when the make-up of the State ticket and the platform were discussed by the leading Republicans of the State.

About the State headquarters yesterday every one was busy preparing for the exodus to the State Convention which meets at Saratoga next Tuesday. Senator Platt and the officers of the State Committee, with the exception of Chairman Dunn, who is at Binghamton, will leave to-day at 1 o'clock on the Southwestern Limited.

The Republican Headquarters at Saratoga will be at the United States Hotel. Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn have engaged cottages at that hotel. There will be a meeting of the leaders Monday night, at which final arrangements for the convention will be discussed.

The convention will be in session two days. On Tuesday it will listen to the speech of Temporary Chairman Quigg, and Committees on Resolutions and Credentials will be appointed. An adjournment will then be taken until Wednesday, when the platform will be adopted and the nominations made. Mr. Quigg's address will be a lengthy one, and will follow the lines of the platform to be adopted by the convention. Mr. Quigg, it is said, was given a draft of the platform before preparing his address.

No agreement has yet been reached about the nomination for Secretary of State. The organization is still hopeful of inducing Secretary McDonough to accept a renomination. But Mr. McDonough has given no indications as yet that he intends to recede from the position which he took a week ago, namely, that if he could not have the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals he would not accept any place on the ticket.

Ex-Judge Robinson's friends will contest the programme to nominate Mr. Coman of Madison County for Attorney General, but the general belief is that their fight will be a futile one.

The only forecast which the leaders are willing to give of the platform to be adopted is that the trust and reciprocity planks will be conservative.

Increases Gift for Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Meyer Guggenheim of New York has added $20,000 to his gift of $60,000 for the erection of a hospital for private patients on the grounds of the Jewish Hospital at Logan, a suburb of this city. The structure will have four stories. William B. Hackenberg, President of the Jewish Hospital Association, received word of Mr. Guggenheim's addition to-day.

THE *Thinking* Man's **TONIC**

Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system, and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

***Horsford's* Acid Phosphate**

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

BRIARCLIFF -MILK-

THERE is no product in general consumption in which there is so much opportunity to deceive the consumer as in milk. There is none in whose purchase more care should be exercised.

Briarcliff Milk

is by every test the purest and richest sold in New York. It costs a little more, but is cheapest in nutrition and richness.

Farms, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Store, 573 Madison Ave., N. Y. City
Telephone, 907 38th Street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—36 Warburton Ave.
LABORATORY:
2061 Seventh Ave., 123d St., N. Y. City.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

It's just a year ago to-day that this store in

PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED

Retail Dealers Can Charge $11 a Ton for Hard Coal.

Not Enough Supply for Heating School Houses in Brooklyn—First Cargo From Wales Arrives—Commander Booth's Inquiries.

Although no schedule price was agreed on formally yesterday by the retail coal dealers, there was a general understanding that until further notice the retail price of domestic anthracite will be $11 a ton, an increase of a dollar on the latest schedule price. Higher prices may be and are charged by some of the dealers. The representative of a company of coal dealers in the Trinity Building said that domestic anthracite was selling by wholesalers at present at $10.50 a ton and broken anthracite at $11.

An insufficient supply of coal for the furnaces, it is feared, may cause the temporary closing of a number of the public schools of Brooklyn when the cold weather sets in. The Board of Education, it is said, has difficulty in securing a supply of hard coal. According to an estimate, it has a supply of about 1,000 tons on hand for the 145 buildings in Brooklyn. In a number of the schools in Brooklyn there is practically no coal in the bins.

The first consignment of Welsh anthracite coal, which large dealers and consumers have found it necessary to import, reached this port yesterday on board the British steamship Devonshire, which left Swansea, Wales, on Sept. 5. A second consignment of Welsh anthracite is expected to arrive here in a few days on the British steamship Glencoe, which left Swansea four days after the Devonshire sailed. These two shipments consist of about 8,000 tons.

It is reported that orders have been placed in Wales for hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite, and that contracts have been made for the immediate shipment to this city of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

A representative of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said he had come to the belief that there would be no decisive break in the strike, and that it would wear out slowly.

A representative of one of the largest companies said:

"A few new collieries are opened every now and then, but with a limited force of men. We cannot get the men concentrated in any one colliery. If we did, the output would be much greater. The men who come back won't work at new breasts. They will only work in collieries near their homes, because they think they are then less likely to be attacked by strikers."

Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America went through Water Street yesterday to observe the effect of the coal strike on the tenement dwellers. He was accompanied by Col. Frederick Lindsay and Lieut. Alexander Skelly, who has had charge of the work of the volunteers among the convicts. They found that, as a rule, the dwellers are paying twice as much for coal by the pail this year as last year.

Commander Booth has been trying to verify reports from the mining regions to the effect that the miners are not suffering hardships. Notwithstanding statements from Mitchell to the contrary, the Commander said he ascertained that many of the miners are suffering. He has been told that striking miners who are single receive $1.50 a week relief money every two weeks. Married men with no children get double that amount, and special allowances are made to those who have children.

Herman Robinson, Chairman of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that he had received dispatches from Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell announcing that they will be here to-night and speak at the meeting in Madison Square Garden in support of the miners.

MITCHELL WARNS MEN AGAINST VIOLENCE.

Tenor of All Speeches Delivered to Anthracite Strikers at Meeting—Outbreaks Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 19.—Five thousand miners from the upper anthracite valley gathered on the Dickson City rifle range of the Thirteenth Regiment this afternoon and listened to addresses of encouragement and admonition from their leaders. One thing was urged by all the speakers, and that was that the strikers refrain from any violence.

President John Mitchell said, in part:

"An ex-Mayor of New York says that the recognition of John Mitchell is the issue of the strike, and not the recognition of the union. I would willingly resign if I stood in the way of recognition.

"I want to repeat that the worst enemy the organization has is the miner who violates the law. If this strike cannot be won by honorable means, I say a thousand times it is better to lose it. If the union is disrupted, you are lost forever. If you resort to unlawful means, the strike will be broken.

"The daily papers report settlement there, concessions here, propositions to Mitchell and from Mitchell. Let me say that this strike will never end until in a convention where a majority of delegates vote to end it. No proposition will be submitted to the operators by me until it is first given your approval, and not before."

Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago of the Miners' Relief Committee of that city made a speech, in which he urged the miners to be "quiet, be orderly, yet be as determined as men can be who believe in the principle of arbitration."

A mob of strikers held up and threatened to kill three firemen on their way to work at the Keyser Valley mine. An iron bar in the frog of a switch wrecked a trainload of miners on their way to work at Archbald mine.

The recent burning of washeries and riots have created a feeling of fear and the call for troops is daily expected.

Superintendent Phillips of the Lackawanna stated that 7,800 tons of coal were mined yesterday.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 19.—A dam on Solomon's Creek, near here, from which the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company obtained water to operate its Maffet washery, was blown up by dynamite this morning.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company intended to start the washery to-day. Striking miners are accused of blowing up the dam.

Peter Reminsky, a Georgetown miner, who applied for work at the stockade of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, was shot in the leg to-day by John Savage, a union miner, who saw him desert the strikers' ranks.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 19.—The home of Richard Parfitt of Gilberton was badly damaged by an explosion of dynamite about 11 o'clock last night. The dynamite was placed under the front part of the house, and the front porch was completely demolished and the house badly wrecked. Parfitt is a fire boss at Draper colliery, but since the strike he has been employed as a fireman at the Gilberton water shaft.

Three train crews refused to handle non-union coal from the Philadelphia and Reading Company's North Mahanoy Colliery today. Several hundred strikers were assembled near the colliery when the engines arrived to take away the coal cars, and the strike leaders appealed to the railroad men. The trainmen decided to grant the request of the strikers.

The crowd about the colliery soon increased to several thousand, and the company officials appealed to Sheriff Beddal for assistance. The Sheriff explained the situation by telephone to Gen. Gobin, and the General ordered the Eighth Regiment to the scene at once. By the time the soldiers reached the scene two other engines and crews had arrived from Gordon.

One company of the Eighth Regiment was ordered to mount the cars, and, with other soldiers guarding the train for a mile, the train proceeded. The train consisted of twenty-three cars loaded with coal, and it is the first coal to be shipped from this district since the strike began. The members of the crews that refused to haul the coal do not belong to any labor union.

PITTSTON, Penn., Sept. 19.—A mob today attacked the colliery owned by W. H. Holmes, which is located in the heart of this city. After driving the non-union workmen from the mine the mob set fire to the breaker, which was saved from destruction through the efforts of a number of men employed in the vicinity.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—The Telegraph this evening prints the following:

"Information reached The Telegraph through a private source this afternoon that the end of the coal strike was in sight. The report was to the effect that one of the largest firms whose representatives in New York have been discussing the situation for some time had decided upon a settlement, and official announcement would be made either to-morrow or early next week."

ANTHRACITE COAL FAMINE.

Continuance of the Strike Creates a Serious Situation in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The continuance of the coal strike is creating a serious situation in Washington. It is estimated from statements made by the leading coal dealers in the city that the aggregate amount of anthracite coal here does not exceed 6,000 tons. The proprietor of one of the fashionable cafés said to-day that he was paying $14 a ton, and that his dealer could supply him with only one ton, and would not say what the price would be to-morrow.

Hotel men say that if the price of coal continues to increase there will have to be an increase in the price of food. The scarcity of anthracite has raised the price of bituminous coal from $3.75 to $6 a ton, and in some cases it is higher. Wood, for the first time in years, has become an important substitute for coal, being used not only for open fires, but in ranges. Prepared wood has risen in price from $7 a cord to as high as $9.50.

The Pennsylvania's Coal Shipments.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The statement of coal and coke traffic originating on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's linese east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Sept. 13 shows:

Anthracite coal, 308 tons.
Bituminous, 511,242 tons.
Coke, 266,450 tons.

The company has so far this year hauled 5,000,000 more tons of soft coal than during the same period last year, and more than 1,000,000 more tons of coke. Nearly all the increase is due to the strike.

Strike at Crescent Shipyards.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—Eight gangs of riveters, thirty-two workmen in all, employed at the Crescent shipyards here, went on strike to-day because, as they alleged, through the management of their foreman their wages had been reduced from $3.41 a day to $2.77. The strike will tie up work at the yards should it last any length of time.

JEROME VISITS TENDERLOIN.

Capt. Sheehan Was Ready for His Visit with Detectives in Front of Biggest Gambling Houses.

About 6 o'clock last night Capt. Sheehan of the Thirtieth Street Station, in answer to a telephone message from an unknown source, assigned five detectives and five policemen in plain clothes to ten of the largest and most aristocratic gambling houses in the city.

Capt. Sheehan told his men that when any one went into these houses they should follow, and so gain admission. The doorkeepers at the houses, seeing this move on the part of the officers, refused admission to everybody, and many were turned away.

It is impossible to tell what was the message Sheehan received to arouse his zeal so suddenly. Much surprise was evinced, as the houses thus placed under surveillance had never been visited by plain-clothes men, and were regarded as practically immune. The only reasonable explanation offered was that Capt. Sheehan had received word that District Attorney Jerome was visiting the precinct and that he bestirred himself for this reason.

District Attorney Jerome appeared in the district shortly after midnight with two of his men. He has done this before, but this time the tip seemed to have preceded him, and a special guard was sent out from the station house to see that the places were closed. Mr. Jerome went to Daly's place, in West Twenty-ninth Street, and stood for a considerable time looking up at it.

The policeman, Black, who was detailed there was at that moment away on post. He heard of Mr. Jerome's visit after he had gone and hurried to the place and rang the bell. Mr. Daly opened the door in person and took the detective in, for what purpose could not be learned, though it was said he took him through the building to give him ocular evidence that there was no gambling in progress there.

Mr. Jerome then went to a number of other resorts, looking into them, but making no raids.

"MRS. MURPHY'S" GRIEF.

Park Hippopotamus Grows Hysterical When Separated from Her Baby—A Little Lion House Incident.

Mrs. Murphy of Central Park is not a wash-lady, but a hippopotamus. She lives in a tub, therefore, or something like one, and she has a mate named Caliph, and a baby hippo named Lotus. Yesterday the removal of the family from Summer to Winter quarters made a scene in which pathos and comedy were oddly mingled.

By persuasive prods of pitchforks in the hands of the keepers, Caliph, much against his will, was induced to take up his quarters in the lion house tank. Then more prods forced Mrs. Murphy to join her mate. The trouble came when Lotus, who is a very likely child and has never been parted from his mother, was put in a separate tank.

The bereaved Mrs. Murphy opened wide her cavernous jaws and complained bitterly. She thrashed about wildly, and bellowed like a huge cow robbed of its calf, and altogether behaved with such feminine tempestuousness that the very lions grew uneasy. The roaring of the lions only made the bereaved mother more frantic. She plunged more madly and bellowed more loudly, while Lotus added his baby voice to the pandemonium. It was the voice of one that refused to be comforted, and for a time the keepers had all that they could do, and the lion house sounded like an African jungle at midnight.

DROPS DEAD AT THE THROTTLE.

Engineer On Harlem Division, New York Central, Dies at His Post.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—While running train No. 26, known as the Chatham express, on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, Engineer A. W. Eggleston was seen by the fireman to collapse and fall to the floor. The fireman applied the brakes and stopped the train. One of the passengers, a doctor, pronounced the engineer dead. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Eggleston was prominent in the Brotherhood and was a member of the Masonic lodge of his place. He was also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Methodist Church. He was one of the best-known engineers on the New York Central Road.

Higher Freight Rates to South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 18.—The Allan, Elder Dempster, and Furness-Withy Lines announce their rates for freight to South Africa. These are lower than regular rates from New York, but higher than the cut rates. Flour, oatmeal, &c., in bags, are quoted at 25s. to Cape Town; lard and beef, &c., 30s. a barrel; cheese, condensed milk, 50s.; beans, peas, &c., in bags, 25s. per gross ton; potatoes, apples, &c., in barrels, 3s. 6d. An advance of 2s. per ton is provided for to Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Port Natal.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Hearing of Charges by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Accused of Rate Discrimination Between Wichita and New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday, Sept. 24, will begin at Wichita, Kan., hearing in the cases of the Mayor and City Council of Wichita against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for alleged discrimination in charges on export grain from Wichita to New York, the contention being that rates are too high as compared with those from Kansas City to New York.

It is further represented that the company permits shippers at Kansas City to hold grain shipped to them from other points indefinitely.

The commission also will hear the case of Wichita against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, involving rates on bananas.

Other cases to be tried are the following:

Mayor and Council of Wichita against the Rock Island Railroad, involving discriminating rates on lumber in carload lots; against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for undue prejudice in the matter of rates on flour from Wichita and other points in Kansas and Missouri to points in Texas, and against the Frisco Railroad and others for the establishment of class and commodity rates from Louisville and Cincinnati to Wichita.

In answering the allegations the railroads set up as a defense dissimilar circumstances and conditions.

CUT IN CANNED GOODS RATES.

Excitement in Western Traffic Circles at Chicago Announcement—Kansas City Shippers' Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Some excitement was caused in Western traffic circles here during the day by an announcement that the Missouri Pacific had cut the rate on canned goods from St. Louis to Kansas City to 10 cents a hundred pounds. The regular rate is 22 cents. This action, it is believed, means a renewal of the rate war between Chicago and the Missouri River, and the situation threatens to become serious.

The traffic officials of the various Western roads recently met in this city to consider the Colorado rate situation. They found that contracts had been made that could not be terminated before January. It was decided that rates should be put back to the normal tariff on Jan. 1.

At the same time a reduction in canned goods from Kansas City was agreed upon to Colorado points, to be in effect until Jan. 1, in order to help out the Missouri Pacific packers.

The same rates are being made from Chicago to Denver on all iron products as are being made from Chicago to Kansas City. Kansas City shippers are up in arms against the discrimination. The matter will be considered here next week.

Soft Coal Rates in the Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Burlington threatens to cut rates on soft coal from the Indiana and Illinois coal fields to St. Paul. This action is caused by the reduction made by the Wisconsin Central in the rate on soft coal shipments from Manitowoc to St. Paul. The rate made by the Wisconsin Central is 90 cents, the same as the rate over the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Omaha from Duluth, and the reduction was made to secure some of the business of the lake ports.

Southern Railway Directors' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Southern Railway Company yesterday the decision was to postpone any action in regard to a dividend upon the stock until next week. As an extension of time had been allowed under the plan of J. P. Morgan and his associates in the Voting Trust Committee for a continuation of the voting trust, the postponement of action in regard to the dividend was taken as a matter of course.

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Repairs

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—It is announced that the Louisville and Nashville has determined to expend $1,000,000 on extensive repairs on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern. This road, which was acquired by the Louisville and Nashville last Spring, will be the chief link in the Louisville and Nashville's proposed air line from Cincinnati to Atlanta via Jellico and Knoxville.

TO RENOMINATE MERCER.

Nebraska Congressman Will Have Republican Convention's Support.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—Despite the opposition from Edward Rosewater and against the combined opposition of the "machine" of Omaha City and organized labor, Congressman David Mercer is certain of renomination at the Republican primaries to-morrow. Thousands of dollars have been spent on both sides during the campaign, and the vote polled has never been excelled at any primary here. Mercer has 95 out of 144 votes in the convention and is certain of renomination to-morrow.

His fight, however, is not yet ended, as Rosewater reiterates that he will bolt the ticket if Mercer is renominated. The fight will be carried on in the convention to-morrow.

SUES OWNER FOR DOG'S DOINGS.

St. Louis Woman Wants $2,600 for Damages to Her Furniture.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Laura D. Mellier of West Bell Place to-day sued Marion Lambert of the Lambert Pharmical Company for $2,600 damages alleged to have been caused by a bull terrier named Jack, once owned by Mrs. Lambert, but which has recently been stolen.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, after their return from their honeymoon trip about two years ago occupied the house of Mrs. Mellier, which they rented furnished. Mrs. Mellier alleges that her furnishings were damaged to the amount sued for, and that the chief damage was done by Jack.

Regarding the suit Mr. Lambert said today that he and his wife had left everything in as good condition as it was found. He said that some time ago Mrs. Mellier made a claim on him for a smaller amount than now asked for.

A business associate of Mr. Lambert gave Jack a very high reputation and indignantly denied that he chewed up furniture. He said he was a well-behaved pup, and there was much regret on the part of all who knew him when he was stolen.

Carl H. Schultz Guard's Excursion.

The Carl H. Schultz Guard, composed of employes of the Carl H. Schultz Mineral Water Factory, First Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, will go on its twenty-ninth annual target excursion to-day, commencing the festivities with a parade. The procession will start from the factory at 9:30 A. M., and traverse Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, and Sixty-first Street to the East River, where the steamboat Valley Stream will take the excursionists to Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel and Park, at College Point, for their day of pleasure.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS

IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

TAWNEY NAMED FOR SPEAKER.

Minnesota Congressman Urged by Friends as Successor to Speaker Henderson.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19.—Elated at his success in being renominated for Congress, Congressman Tawney is said to aspire to succeed Speaker Henderson as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His friends are urging him to contest for the place, and it is believed that he would secure the support of the Middle West.

The Minnesota delegation and South Dakota, North Dakota, and Iowa are friendly to Tawney. He has incurred the displeasure of the press for his attitude on the Cuban Reciprocity bill and on the Oleomargarine bill, but still the West will support him should Speaker Henderson actually resign.

Congressman Tawney is recognized as a power in Congress, and with Henderson out he will seek the Speakership, though to-day he said he had nothing to say on the subject.

SUPPER DANCE AT GREENWICH

Guests of Col. Robert B. Baker Entertained in Novel Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 19.—New York society people to the number of 100 were entertained this evening by Col. Robert B. Baker at his country place, the Cross Roads, next to the Fairfield County Golf Club, in a manner novel to this part of the country. Col. Baker was assisted by William H. Temple and Devaux Powell.

A thousand electric lights illumined the house, porches, grounds, and barn, a Hungarian band of twelve pieces discoursed music, negroes sang coon songs on the lawn, and a supper was served by Sherry. Prizes aggregating in value at least $1,000 were given.

The carriage house was decorated with light blue lanterns and confetti, a central parasol figure and decorations of Southern smilax and maple leaves assisting, while the ceiling was garlanded in laurel, all giving a French cotillion effect. Over the entrance were hung pumpkins, and through the door leading to the stable were to be seen the horses, with heads reversed in the stalls and decorated for the occasion. In one corner shielded from view by the greens sat the orchestra.

The roads leading to the barn from the two arched gateways were outlined by strings of smilax and electric globes. Owing to the dampness of the night carriages conveyed the guests from the house to the barn, a short distance. Dressing rooms were provided in a tent.

Supper was served in the house, and on the inclosed verandas, where the decorations were still more elaborate, consisting of greens and gladiolas. While the orchestra played, the negro singers sang their melodies on the lawn. The cotillion in the barn was unique. The first figure was a steeplechase, in which the ladies received regular horse show rosettes for prizes. A month-old colt was brought on the floor, having a white bridle and blanket, with him being a jockey in white and blue satin. Following came the ladies, two abreast, having blue and white ribbons, with bells attached, which were used by the men as reins to drive them as they jumped hurdles. The second figure was a musical one, opened by a team of negroes wearing blue paper crepe and singing plantation melodies. The favors for all who followed them were musical instruments of ebony. Silver scarfpins, hunting designs, were the favors for men and silver and white fans, ornamented with ribbons, the favors for ladies.

A CUSTOMS SHAKE-UP.

Five Inspectors Dismissed for Accepting Tips on Steamship Piers.

Collector of the Port Stranahan, in commenting yesterday on the dismissal of the five Inspectors of Customs for receiving gratuities from passengers, declared that he intended to put a stop to tipping at the steamship piers, and that information that any inspector is taking tips will be enough to cause his dismissal.

Collector Stranahan declined to make public the names of the five men dismissed. It was originally stated that there were seven men under suspension, but only five were dismissed. "I consider it sufficient," said Collector Stranahan when urged to make public the names, "that the service has been purged of this cause for complaint and do not see the necessity of making public these men's names. They have lost their positions and there is no need of making it harder for them to get new ones.

"The taking of gratuities is a violation of the customs regulation. I do not care to make public the details, or the names of the passengers who gave us information, but it is shown that these men accepted gifts. You can say upon my authority that that thing is going to be stopped, and that the slightest proof of the acceptance of gratuities by any Customs employee will be enough to cause his dismissal.

"It is to be regretted that passengers arriving at the port of New York do not seem to appreciate the fact that in tendering tips to inspectors they do them a great unkindness."

CHANGED THE EXAMINATION.

Annapolis Authorities Had Word that Questions to Be Answered Were Known.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 19.—It has become known that all the examinations which were to be given by the Civil Service Commission for admission of candidates to the Naval Academy were withdrawn the latter part of last week, and an entirely new set prepared here and forwarded. The reason for this sudden change appears to have been that the authorities suspected that too much was known by the candidates about the questions that were to be asked.

The authorities gained their first knowledge of the affair through a letter which was placed in their hands, written by the son of a naval officer, who is a candidate from the academy, to a friend, who is also a candidate. The letter, it is stated, advised the friend to come to Annapolis to prepare as he could there find out what the examinations would be.

The entrance examinations for many years back have been collected and issued in book form, and the candidates study the questions that are there given very closely. At the present examination none of these questions were asked, although it has always been the practice to do so.

Offer by J. P. Morgan to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—The Liverpool Daily Post announces that J. Pierpont Morgan has offered a great number of original Burns manuscripts, which are now in Liverpool, to the Athenaeum Library in this city.

England's Newest War Scare.

Sudden disclosure of unexpected point of weakness in imperial defenses. Facts of particular interest to Americans. Why seat of first fight in England's next war may be on this side of the Atlantic. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

To-day Ends an Anniversary Week of Remarkable Busyness.

Yes, It's Very Easy to Follow When Others Set the Pace.

AND you have a good many evidences of that fact daily. Here is an instance which illustrates this point with particular timeliness and force:

On August 21, in announcing our advance exhibit of Men's Fall Hats, we said:

"Our hat store establishes new precedents. Heretofore styles were introduced by some hatter of repute on Sept 1, and the entire fraternity of hatters and sellers would follow. This method is too slow for The Big Store, the 'store of progress.'"

We then went on to say:—"To-day we introduce our FAWN HATS. These hats are both commonsense and strikingly new. The colors are fawn in various shades. Of course pearls, nutrias and granites are well represented. The shapes are absolutely correct. THESE STYLES WILL BE UNIVERSALLY WORN."

And Now Read This:

A merchant who prides himself upon his "earliness" in the matter of fashions yesterday said:

"The most popular shade in Men's Soft Hats this Fall is the beautiful fawn coloring that Blank has made famous. Perhaps you would call it tan; but that poorly describes the richness of the tone. One more technical would call it nutria. It may justly be called the Blank shade, for only Blank produces it in its perfect richness."

And that was Sept. 19, mind you. We expressed the same sentiment, practically, as to style, August 21. Days ahead, of course.

Two Broadway hatters who rank as authoritative also made Fall announcements. One made his observations on August 27. The other appeared two days later.

Gentlemen, it is easy to deduce your own observations.

Gentlemen, Your Fall Clothing Needs Obtain Every Possible Consideration Here

Also Important Word About To-Day's Special Offerings.

FIRST of all it's an impressive clothing store. It forms a pleasing picture for the gaze to wander over. Stocks are full and fresh. Everything that is on sale is of the best and most desirable.

Being One of the Giants of The New Big Store, the Men's Clothing Part Is Most Ambitious.

And its lofty aims are observable in many different ways. It does not merely talk; it acts, and it acts with vigor and promptness. It's the store THAT DOES THINGS, and it does them well. During the past nine months the Men's Clothing Store has completely changed. Fit is not new HERE; you get it right along.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT is benignant, broad and far reaching. You see it distinctly in this pre-eminently good clothing store. You get the very finest products of the tailoring art.

Exclusive designs; special models to fit every build of man; garments produced under the watchful eye of a specialist; qualities at prices that have made thousands regular customers. And what more conclusive proof of all this than the following:

The Tall Men invariably have to go to a tailor to be fitted. 31 to 50 waist, 35 to 37 inseam.

These are sizes to be found here. Ready to wear and to fit.

All the regular build men, measuring 31 to 42 waist, 32 to 34 inseam, are, of course, easy to fit.

The Short Men, either slim or stout, measuring 31 to 50 waist, but Here's the Rub, 28 to 30 inseam. We fit them.

(Main Floor, East.)

An exceptional showing of fine Worsted and Cassimere Trousers, "Correct Form," every part properly "shrunk," to conform to the natural limb of man; all the very newest autumn colorings in neat and bold designs, but all of a splendid quality. Our Trousers Store specialties range from 2.00 to 7.50

(New Trousers Store, Main Floor, East.)

To-Day's New Arrivals.

New Fall Top Coats,
Oxfords and Blacks in fine texture (silk lined) Coverts and Whipcords,
New Rain Coats,
Oxfords, Blacks, Olives,
11.00

New Fall Suits,
All the very "Chic" Mixtures, Overplaid and Checks; also SATIN-LINED BLACK DIAGONALS, Double-breasted Twill Thibets, silk faced;
PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS, silk faced, serge lined,
12.50

New Boys' Store---Second Floor

Knickerbocker Combination.

(KNICKERBOCKER SECTION, AGES 7 TO 17 YEARS.)

Our Celebrated Knickerbocker Outfits, $3.00

SUITS WITH EXTRA TROUSERS.

Absolutely nothing like these outfits offered anywhere by any firm, except AT VERY MUCH HIGHER PRICES. Choice of either Norfolk or Double-Breasted Coats. BOTH PAIRS TROUSERS HAVE DOUBLE SEAT and KNEES. The fabrics comprise Navy Blue Cheviots, Oxford and Olive Combination, Plaids and Mixtures, Fancy Overplaids.

Juvenile Section. (Ages 2½ to 7 Years.)

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, navy, olive, tan and novel combinations, } 5.75
RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, navy, brown and red, } 2.85
SERGE SAILOR SUITS, 42 distinct styles, hard and soft finish, pure worsted serges,

Youths' Section. (Ages 14 to 19 Years.)

FINE FALL SUITS, in navy and mixed cheviots, also the latest novelty plaids (long trousers). } 7.75
LONG TROUSERS SUITS, fancy cheviots, in Oxford, brown and olive, also navy, } 4.75

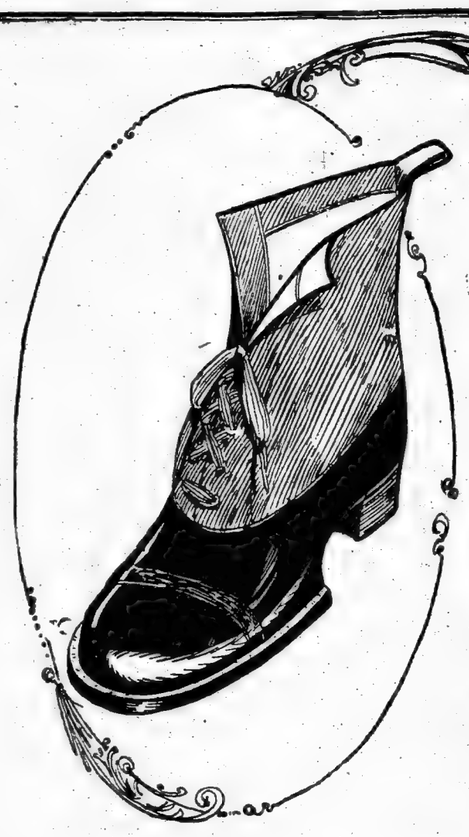

The Wanamaker Store.

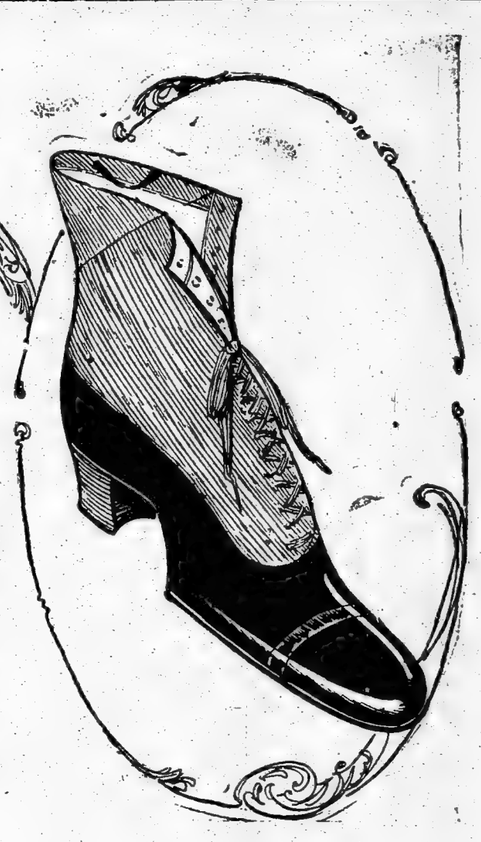

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

Today Begins the
Great Fall Shoe Sale

This is one of the red-letter shoe occasions of the year—the first great assembling of Fall and Winter Shoes gathered from the surplus stocks of the best factories in America.

These are Shoes that makers have held fast to, right up to the moment when the latest Winter goods pushed them aside, and they came to us for quick distribution.

All are in seasonable weights; all are from reputable factories; all are worthy, well-made, good-looking Shoes that we guarantee as fully as our regular stock.

Some of the Children's and Girls' Shoes were made up new for us during dull Summer months; thus we obtained superb bargains in Shoes of which there are seldom surplus stocks to be found.

Thousands Upon Thousands of Pairs of Good and Worthy Shoes at Half or Two-thirds Their Value! -:- -:- -:-

The variety is exceptionally broad—covering practically every sort of Fall and Winter shoe for men, women and children. Some choice lots are small; but, as a rule, quantities are ample, and size-ranges complete.

It is the great Fall occasion for economical shoe buying; and all who want to save a dollar or more on their Winter shoes, and yet be certain of securing worthy, serviceable shoes, will visit this Basement Store as promptly as they can. Here are price-facts that tell part of the extraordinary values offered:

MEN'S SHOES

At $2.85, worth $3.50 to $5—Black and Tan Calf Oxfords and Lace Boots.

At $2.40, worth $3.50—Patent Leather, lace and button. Box Calf, double soles, lace. Velour Calf, medium weight, lace. Kidskin, light weight, congress. Kidskin, single soles, lace. Box Calf, single soles, lace. Enamel Leather, heavy, lace. Patent Leather, cloth top, congress.

At $2.15, worth $3 and $3.50—Black Kidskin; medium-weight soles; all lace.

At $1.90, worth $3—Box Calf, lace, single and double soles. Kidskin, lace, medium weight. Enamel Leather, lace, stout soles. Box Calf Oxfords' Autumn weight. Kidskin Oxfords, medium weight.

Basement.

MEN'S SHOES

At $1.50, worth $2 and more—Black Casco Calf, lace, double soles. Kidskin, lace, half double soles. Patent Leather Oxfords, Winter style. Velour Calf, lace, medium weight. Black Buff Leather, lace.

At $1, worth $1.50—Black heavy-weight Buff Leather, lace; solid leather soles; made on shapely last, with round toes and tips.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $2.40, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—Patent Calfskin, lace, best grade, stout welted soles. Enamel Leather, lace, welted half double soles. Kidskin, button, kid and patent tips, light welted soles. Kidskin, lace, patent tips, light welted soles. Kidskin, lace, kid tips, square foxed, light soles. Box Calf, lace, medium-weight welted soles.

At $2, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—Black Box Calfskin, lace, welted soles. Black Kidskin Oxfords, thin soles. Tan Kidskin Oxfords, thin turned soles. Tan Calfskin Oxfords, stout welted soles. Enamel Leather, lace, stout walking soles.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.80, worth $2.50 and $3—Black Kidskin Boots, lace and button, kid tips. Black Kidskin, lace and button, patent leather tips, medium-weight Enamel Leather, lace, stout walking shoe. Patent Leather, lace and button, medium-weight.

At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.50—Patent Leather Oxfords, welted soles. Black Kidskin, button, comfort style, hand-sewed. Tan Calf, lace, high cut, welted soles.

At $1.30, worth $2 and $2.50—Black kid Shoes, lace and button, medium-weight. Black Box Calf, lace and button.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.10, worth up to $2—Small Boys' Spring-heel Shoes of Casco Calf; sizes 9 to 13½. Boys' Shoes of Casco Calf, with heels; sizes 12 to 2.

At 1.30, worth up to $2—Boys' Shoes of black satin oil leather, with heels; sizes 13 to 5½.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.50, worth $2—Box Calf Lace Shoes; spring heels, welted soles; sizes 9 to 12½. Satin Oil, Enamel Leather and Velour Calf Lace Shoes, with heels; sizes 3 to 5½.

At $1.70, worth $2.25—Black Box Calf and Kidskin Lace Shoes; welted oak leather soles; sizes 12 to 2. Sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.90.

GIRLS' SHOES

At 75c, worth up to $2—Enamel and Patent Leather Lace Shoes; spring heels; sizes up to 2.

At $1, worth up to $2—Black Kid and Calf Spring-heel Shoes, lace and button; sizes 8 to 2.

At $1.20, worth up to $2—Black Kid and Calfskin Shoes, lace and button, spring heels; welted and machine-sewed oak soles; sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.40, worth $2—Black Kidskin Shoes, for larger girls, wearing women's sizes, 2½ to 5.

YOUR FALL SUITS
Have You Looked at Wanamaker's?

This vast clothing business has grown up here in the heart of New York's greatest retail clothing district purely on the merits of Wanamaker clothing. Good stores are on every side of us, and men who buy here have broadest opportunity for comparison, yet the Wanamaker Clothing business has prospered marvelously.

Not by price cutting; but by the high character of the clothing. Yet prices are always the lowest for which clothing of equal character can be bought.

The broad variety shown is another attraction to particular men.

The Fall stock is the most inviting we have ever assembled.

Some very smart styles of Fancy Cheviot are made in the new single-breasted sack style, at $15 a suit.

Nobby Cheviots in double-breasted sack suits, at $15, $18, $20 and $22 a suit.

Our Double-breasted Coat is extremely stylish; made with three buttons; long roll; medium short; good liberal shoulders; an entirely new cut, and a very satisfactory coat. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

HABERDASHERY
For Men of Taste

Wanamaker's has long since taught New York men that good dressing is quite compatible with economy. Among the Men's Furnishings it is easy to find abundant proof of this. Here, for instance, are notable offerings of Shirts, Scarfs and Collars—important factors in men's dress. These are of unimpeachable quality, in best taste, and marvelously low-priced:

Dollar Percale Shirts

Unequaled, among colored shirts, at their price, and worthy companions to the Wanamaker Dollar White Shirts.

In these Autumnal days they are the logical successors to the Negligee Shirt that has done brave service all Summer long.

Nine new patterns, quiet and well-chosen, are shown in these Shirts today. They are all stripes in blue or black; and suitable for business wear.

The percale is the best ever put into a shirt at this price, and the making is such as only the best of shirt manufacturers can produce. All sizes—and accurate, well-proportioned sizes at that. Detachable cuffs. $1 each.

Men's Scarfs, at 55 Cents

Two hundred and fifty dozen English Squares. Made of the surplus stock of the silks from which the manufacturer made up his $1 and $1.50 Scarfs, and made in the same excellent way. Over 150 choice patterns and colorings, including neat white and black figures. 55c each. Splendid Scarfs for the little price.

Men's Collars, 2 for 25c

Collars that are linen both sides, hence will stand the laundry well; comfortable to wear, with round, smooth edges that don't cut the neck. Better than any 25c collars, except our own.

It's hard to keep a full assortment of these splendid Collars on hand; but we have a good supply today. Straight standing, high turnover and Piccadilly, in newest shapes. 2 for 25c.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Children's School Hats

Hats that are jaunty and pretty, yet eminently practical for every-day wear are here in profusion for the littlest boys and girls, as well as for the girls that are all but grown up. And all sizes between. Straw hat season's over, so these hints are timely:

Girls' Hats, simply trimmed, some with plain band, others with streamers, in all colors and black, are $1.25 to $3.50.

Children's Sailor Hats, in scratch or soft felt, trimmed with cord and tassel, rosettes, quills or velvet ribbon band and streamers, 50c to $3.50.

Patent Leather Sailor Hats, $2.50.

The "Dolly Varden" Hats, of scratch felt in assorted colors, with band of same material, specially priced at 50c each. With large bow and rosette, $1 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

WALKING SUITS
For Women

Our wonderfully complete stock of Walking Suits is merely a sample of the fullness of this Autumn gathering of Women's Outer Garments. Every European steamer brings new additions, and the best designers in America contribute their best productions.

But these Walking Suits—eminently practical, yet distinctly stylish—you'll be immensely taken with the showing. Cheviot, broadcloth, camel's-hair, tweeds, and various novelty cloths furnish the materials. Skirts, full of swing and style, are unlined, and barely escape the ground—thus obviating the chief drawback of the former short "rainy-day" costume. Some specimen descriptions:

At $14.50—Suits of black or blue cheviot; short fly-front jacket; nine-gored flaring skirt; felled seams; inverted plaited back.

At $16.50—Three styles of Cheviot Suits; various colors; fly-front jacket with slot seams; double-breasted box jacket. Seams finished with stitching; single-breasted tight-fitting jacket; velvet collar and belt; skirts all gored with flare.

At $18—Suits of tweed; tight-fitting jacket with belt and velvet collar; entire suit finished with slot seams.

Also suits of black and blue broadcloth; blouse jacket; shawl collar ending with tabs back and front; twelve-gored kilted skirt of inverted plaits.

At $21—Several styles in cheviot, with blouse or Norfolk jackets; plaited, gored and flounced skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Interesting to Girls

Perhaps more interesting to the financial member of the family, on account of the economy involved. Though these jaunty, attractive Walking Suits will delight the maidens of 14 and 16 who are fortunate enough to wear them.

We secured a little lot of twenty-five from the manufacturer, at a price that makes a saving to you of *one-third* possible—

$15 Walking Suits for $10

Materials are rough cheviots, in gray, brown and blue, with stylish Norfolk jacket, lined with heavy satin. Skirts are well cut, with flare, and the Suits are well finished throughout.

But twenty-five Suits will be gone in a jiffy.

Second floor, Ninth street.

COPYRIGHT BOOKS
Fifty Cents

Here's an interesting group of Books, all recent, all copyright, in original cloth-bound editions published at $1.25 and $1.50.

They have never been sold before for less than 90c and $1.

Choose from these—not many—at

Fifty Cents Each

Ensign Knightly. A. E. W. Mason
Hosts of The Lord. Mrs. Steel
Enoch Willoughby. James A. Wickersham
The Observations of Henry. Jerome K. Jerome
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton
True Story of Martinique. J. R. Whiting
The Crimson Weed. Christopher St. John
A House Story. Paul Leicester Ford
Tommy and Grizel. James M. Barrie
Bondman Free. John Oxenham
A New Way Around An Old World. Francis E. Clark
Sylvia. Evalyn Emerson
The Rebel. H. B. Marriott Watson
The Year One. J. Bloundelle-Burton
The Sacred Fount. Henry James
The River of Pearls. Rene de Pont Jest
Mr. Munchausen. John Kendrick Bangs
The Helpers. Francis Lynde
Book Store, Ninth street.

Collar and Cuff Sets

Neat and effective in appearance, dainty in design and workmanship, and a third below regular values. These are the recommendations of these pretty Collar and Cuff Sets for Women:

At 25c, worth 40c—Of cambric, square-cut; machine hemstitched with half-inch hem.

At 40c, worth 60c—Of white China silk, cut in round shape; hemstitched with white and black silk.

Broadway.

Women's Silk Waists
Two Notable Groups

Among our superb showing of Silk Waists in Fall and Winter styles, two popularly-priced groups deserve especial mention. They are respectively the $5 and $6.50 Waists. We have never shown so elaborate an assortment at these prices, nor have present values ever been excelled.

At Five Dollars, the showing embraces Waists of Taffeta, Peau-de-sole and Louisine, in plain colors and black; or black-and-white checks of various sizes. There are numerous styles of box-plaiting, stitched plaits, and the like, in the newest of this season's effects.

At Six Dollars and a Half, the Waists are of Peau-de-sole, Louisine or Taffeta, in the most attractive new changeable effects; solid colors, including black, or Scotch plaids. Twelve styles, including cluster-plaited fronts with stitched straps and French knots, stitched plaits with piping, plaits from neck to bust with inlaid vests, and other stylish effects.

But these are only two of many groups. Other Silk Waists are priced at $3.75 to $37.50—the latter most elaborate and beautiful, and copied from French models.

Women's Golf Vests

Formerly it was a hard matter to find these Knitted Vests, so popular for golf, skating, and all sorts of out-door wear on chilly days, at less than $3.50.

Here is an attractive assortment of them, in plain or contrasting colors, single or double-breasted, trimmed with silver or brass buttons, at $1 to $2.75.

Knitted Sweaters, too, in plain colors; buttoned in front with silver or brass buttons, at $2.75 and $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BOYS' FALL SUITS
A Three-Ply Offering

Here's a bargain-cable of three strands, each of them strongly attractive enough to draw you to our Boys' Clothing Store today. That is, if your boy hasn't his Fall Suit yet. In combination, they are irresistible; for they cover the needs of every boy between 3 and 16 years.

All handsome, new Suits, cut and tailored in faultless manner, and each of them far and away better than the clothing you'd naturally expect to buy at their price.

$3.50 for $5 Double-Breasted Suits

For boys of 8 to 16 years. Of hard-finished blue serge or fancy mixed cheviot; knee trousers. Five dollars—outside of Wanamaker's.

$5 for $6.50 Sailor Suits

These are in 3 to 12-year sizes. Of blue serge and cheviot; trimmed with narrow soutache braid. Extra trousers with each suit. Would be moderately priced at $6.50.

$5 for $6.50 Three-piece Suits

Boys of 9 to 16 are the intended wearers of these stylish and durable suits. Jacket, vest and trousers; of blue or fancy cheviots—suits that are easily worth a dollar and a half more. Second floor, Ninth street.

Reliable Rubber Goods

Bath Sprays, Syringes, Hot-water Bags, and similar Rubber Goods, all of reliable quality, at exceptionally low prices.

Shower Baths, with 6-ft. tubing and nickel sprays, 50c, 60c and 75c.

Rapid-flow Fountain Syringes; hard-rubber pipes; 2 qts, 60c, 75c and 85c; 3 qts, 95c.

Bulb Syringes, hard-rubber pipes, 35c.

Rubber Hot-water Bottles, 2 qts, 50c. Basement.

Comfortable UNDERWEAR

The old idea of wearing only two weights of underwear has gone out of vogue. It left people uncomfortable—either too hot or chilly—during the most delightful months of the year. Common sense suggested between-seasons undergarments to produce the happy medium. Now only uncomfortable people skip the happy weight for delightful Fall days.

These hints for those who don't wish to skip them:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

$1 a garment—French balbriggan or American white merino Shirts; drawers to match, in short or regular length inseam.

$1.50 a garment—Imported natural color merino or domestic full-fashioned tan merino Shirts and Drawers.

$3 a garment—Unshrinkable all-wool French Shirts or Drawers; the latter in short or regular length inseam; white or natural color.

$5.50 a garment—English silver-gray all-wool hand-made Shirts, size 34; and $7 for size 30 Drawers. Shirts advance 50c and Drawers 30c on each larger size.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

50c a garment—Of cream-colored ribbed cotton; Vests, high neck, long sleeves; Drawers with French band or without (tight shape), knee or ankle length.

75c a garment—Of white merino; medium weight; Vests, long sleeves; Drawers and Tights to match, knee or ankle length. Also a slightly heavier weight in Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves; tights to match.

$1 a garment—Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool Vests, white, low neck, sleeveless, short sleeves, low or high neck, $1.25; high neck, long sleeves, $1.50.

$1.50 a garment—Swiss ribbed white cotton Union Suits, low or high necks; the latter with short or long sleeves; heavier weight, with long sleeves, $1.75.

$3 a garment—Swiss ribbed merino Union Suits, white or natural color, high neck, long sleeves. Better quality, $3.50 a suit. Broadway.

For the Housewife

If "ifs and ands were pots and pans"—then this Housefurnishing Sale would be a superfluity. But housekeepers *must* get new supplies of Kitchen and Household Utensils from time to time. And this is precisely one of the times to buy—for present or future needs. Goods of excellent quality, at specially low prices, in good assortment:

Venetian Ware

Tea Kettles, 3 qts., 72c; 4 qts., 82c; 5 qts., 94c; 7 qts., $1.10; 8 qts., $1.32.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 57c; 4 qts., 63c; 5 qts., 72c.
Saucepans, 2 qts., 32c; 2½ qts., 36c; 3 qts., 42c.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., 63c; 1½ qts., 75c; 2 qts., 95c; 2¾ qts., $1.15.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qts., 32c; 3 qts., 38c; 8 qts., 58c.
Dish Pans, 8 qts., 57c; 10 qts., 67c; 14 qts., 75c; 17 qts., 88c.
Tea Pots, 1 qt., 38c; 1½ qts., 44c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 57c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 18c; 2 qts., 22c; 3 qts., 24c; 4 qts., 26c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 10 in., 10c.
Stewing Kettles, 2 qts., 32c; 2½ qts., 36c; 3 qts., 42c; 4 qts., 50c; 6 qts., 63c.
Straight Saucepans, 6 qts., 75c; 8 qts., 86c.
Lipped Saucepans, ½ qt., 15c; 1 qt., 18c; 1½ qts., 21c; 2 qts., 24c; 2½ qts., 27c.

Miscellaneous

Lamb's-wool Dusters, 75c. Dust Brushes, 25c.
Oil-tanned Chamois Skins, 25c. Whisk Brooms, 10c.
Hard-wood Salt Boxes, 20c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers; rolls warranted for one year; $1.85.
Steel-frame Family Scales, 90c.
Coffee Mills; steel grinders; iron frame; side wheel; 85c.
Wooden Pails, 2 hoops, 15c. Japanned Coal Hods, 20c.
Corn Brooms, three rows of stitching, 15c.
Ash Cans, full size; galvanized iron; $1.20.
Bath Sprays, with rubber guards, 90c.
Wash Boilers, oval with copper bottom, 70c.
Cotton Mops, with handle, 20c.
Oval Clothes Baskets, 45c, 55c and 75c.
"Never Burn" Roasting Pans; 12x17 in., 50c.
Japanned Foot-tubs, 25c. Clothes Horses, 5 ft., 50c.
Basement.

Home Exercisers

Ask any man who has ever "pulled chest-weights" whether there is a better way to get indoor exercise, as a substitute for out-of-door sports, and he'll probably say "no." And he's right.

With the Whitely Exercisers, you can turn a corner of your room into a gymnasium. Regularity in exercise is half the battle, and with your apparatus at your elbow, you'll work much more regularly than if you had to go to a gymnasium.

Whitely Exercisers

No. 0—In light, medium or heavy strength; hard-wood pulley and grip. $1.25.

No. 1—In light, medium or heavy strength; with japanned steel pulley and hard-rubber grip. $2.25.

No. 3—In light, medium or heavy strength; with nickel-plated and polished steel pulleys; silk-covered elastic cable and cork grips. $4.

The Whitely Athlete Exerciser; with polished mahogany pulleys; extra heavy cable; all metal parts heavily nickeled and polished; cork grips. $4.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE

There's a close co-partnership—a community of interest—existing between the Under-Price Store and its big brother, the Basement Shoe Store. Together, they make so powerful a bid today for your attention that you'll find it hard to resist.

The news of the Shoe Store is told at the head of the page—the bulletin from the Under-Priced Store follows. Men's things in the foreground:

The $1 and $1.50 Shirts at 65c

Bargains in Stiff-bosomed Colored Shirts are scarcer than hen's teeth thus early in the season. Hence the increased attractiveness of the present offering. It's a snap to be able to pick up regular dollar and dollar-and-a-half shirts, in handsome patterns and stylish colorings, just when you begin to want them, and only pay

Sixty-five Cents Each

for them. That's what you can do here, today. The shirts are excellently made, of a good quality of percale or madras; and come from some of the best makers of men's shirts. Complete line of sizes; one pair detached cuffs.

SUSPENDERS 25c a Pair

The elastic cotton lisle webbing is of the same quality that the maker puts into his 50c Suspenders. These, at half price, are made from big short ends of webbing. Nickel buckles, leather ends—splendid Suspenders in every respect—

Twenty-five Cents a Pair

Plaited Crepe ALBATROSS

In spite of two rainy days, you've reduced the original 18,000 yards by a full third. But selection is still good today:

Plaited Crepe Albatross, an ideal fabric for Fall waists, and a regular

75c Quality at 37½c a Yard

Single, double and triple plaits, alternating with black or black-and-white silk cording, on cream, light blue, pink, mais, reseda, old rose, cadet blue, gray, tan, Nile green, royal blue, cardinal, navy blue, turquoise, garnet and black.

GARTERS 3 Pairs, 25c

Excellently made Garters, from plain and fancy colored webbings. Made by a manufacturer who knows his business. Remarkably low-priced for their quality. Three pairs in a neat box, 25c.

Women's WAISTS

New, low-priced offerings of practical Black Sateen Waists, and a group of White Shirt-waists at a hurry-up price:

BLACK SATEEN WAISTS

85c—Two styles; plaited front, with stitched straps; or cluster-plaited front, plaited back.

$1—Three styles; cluster-plaited front with plaited inlaid vest; plaited front, buttoned at the side; or stitched plaits with piping of black and white, plaited back.

WHITE SHIRT-WAISTS

At 25c, regularly 51—Of lawn, trimmed with embroidery; open front or back; short sleeves. Broken sizes, and somewhat soiled.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEEL TRUST WINS STOCK CONVERSION SUIT

The Berger Case Disposed of in New Jersey Courts.

The Majority Vote of the Court of Errors and Appeals Reversed the Granting of an Injunction—The Hodge Case Pending.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey yesterday afternoon decided in favor of the United States Steel Corporation in the suit brought by Mrs. Miriam Berger to restrain the corporation from converting $200,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock into 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds. The decision, although not unanimous, was by a large majority vote, the court dividing as follows: Chief Justice Gummere, Justices Van Sickel, Collins, Fort, and Garrettson, and Judges Hendrickson, Bogert, and Vroom favored the right of stock conversion, and Justices Garrison and Pitney and Judge Voorhees voted for the negative.

The effect of the decision is to reverse the decision of Vice Chancellor Emery, who granted an injunction restraining the company from carrying out its purpose. The decision will not, however, have any effect on the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge against the corporation, as that suit is based on entirely different allegations, according to a statement made by one of the interested attorneys.

The Berger case attacked the right of the corporation to make the conversion. The Hodge case attacks the manner in which the plan was proposed and adopted. The allegation that a majority of the Board of Directors would share in the profits incident to the disposal of the bonds did not appear in the first action. Opinions in the Berger case are being written by Justices Van Sickel and Garrison.

The announcement of the Steel Trust's victory caused much joy in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. As soon as the news tickers sent out the information officers of the corporation, counsel for the company, and friends of J. Pierpont Morgan went to his office to extend their congratulations. Incidentally the steel stocks were boomed on the Stock Exchange, and they rose nearly a point on heavy transactions, mostly in lots of 1,000 shares and more.

Among those who visited Mr. Morgan's office were Max Pam, the counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the constituent companies; E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the corporation.

Speaking of the decision, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that of course the members of the committee felt very much gratified. "For once," he remarked, "we are not as black as some people would paint us." He declined to discuss the effect of the decision, except to say that it was of the utmost importance.

It may be announced on the authority of one of the lawyers interested in the matter that the United States Steel Corporation will not be able yet to go ahead with the conversion plan, as the injunction in the Hodge case is undissolved. That injunction, it was declared, is broader than the one in the Berger case was. The briefs in the Hodge case are in course of preparation, and they are to be submitted within a short time.

Mr. Lindabury, the New Jersey lawyer of counsel for the company, said, in speaking of the decision and its bearing on the Hodge case:

"The only difference between the Hodge suit and the Berger suit is this: In the Berger suit it was alleged that four Directors were interested in the syndicate formed to float the bonds. In the Hodge case it was alleged that there were eleven, with this further difference: In the Berger case no question was raised as to the value of the Steel Company's property; in the Hodge case the plaintiffs alleged that it was less than the amount of the bonds and preferred stock. This, if true, would not have justified the conversion plan under the act of 1902.

"The Steel Corporation is enabled by the reversal of Vice Chancellor Emery's decision to carry out its plan, unless the court should hold that the new points in the Hodge case are material and are established."

FATAL HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Five Trainmen Killed in Accident at Witmer Station, Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—Five train men were killed and two seriously injured as the result of a head-on collision between passenger trains of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and Pittsburg and Western Railroads at Witmer Station about 10 o'clock to-day. A number of passengers were also cut and bruised by flying splinters and broken glass.

The dead are: George Chugerty, a brakeman; William Benedict, an engineer; Thomas E. Dugan, a fireman; Fay De Moss, a boilermaker, and William Graham, a fireman. H. E. Chambers, an engineer, was seriously injured.

The accident, it is alleged, was due to the failure to flag the passenger trains. A freight train had become disabled on the west-bound track on the curve this morning, and as work is being done on a new tunnel, it necessitated all trains being run on the other track. By some mistake, it is said, the trains were allowed to come together instead of one being held until the other had passed.

Both engines were wrecked, and the baggage cars completely destroyed. The passengers were thrown from their seats and cut and bruised, but none were seriously hurt. Their escape was due, it is thought, to the fact that the trains were vestibuled.

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Baltimore and Ohio Express Ran Into An Open Switch at Leesburg, Ohio.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The Eastbound express No. 2, with eight cars, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was wrecked last night by running into an open switch at Leesburg, 33 miles from here, two persons being killed and two seriously and forty slightly injured

After running into the open switch the train bumped into the rear end of a freight train standing on the siding.

The engine was dashed to pieces and turned over on its side, killing the engineer and fireman. The baggage car was lifted from the trucks and thrown over the tender and engine. The smoker was lifted from the truck but remained in an upright position. The next car, known as the ladies' car, was turned upside down. The injured and wounded were brought to this city. The dead are Phillip Roe, engineer, of Chillicothe, and Charles Studor, fireman, also of Chillicothe. The seriously injured are E. L. Stuck, mail clerk, of Loveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Sellars of Wellston, Ohio.

D. W. Johnson Sued for Divorce.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Fannie A. Waring Johnson, wife of D. W. Johnson, the well-known gold pen manufacturer of 51 Maiden Lane, New York, has brought suit for divorce. The Johnson residence is East Orange, is one of the handsomest in that town, and the family, which includes a daughter eighteen years old, just entering society, is well known in the social circles of the Oranges. According to the petition filed by counsel representing Mrs. Johnson, a young and pretty widow, who formerly occupied a residence near the Johnsons, is the cause of the trouble.

Record Breaking Year.
One respect in which the Summer of 1902 has surpassed all others. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

BOY'S COURT EXPERIENCES.

Sent from Magistrate to Magistrate in the Course of a Week Before Released.

Charles Foutsch, a boy who lived at 430 West Fifty-third Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court a week ago yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. It was alleged that he had stolen shawls from a carriage owned by a liveryman in West Fifty-third Street. He told the Magistrate that he was twelve years of age, and he was sent to the Children's Court, where he was found guilty. Afterward, the case was referred for investigation to the Children's Society. It was reported that the prisoner was seventeen years of age, and Magistrate Olmsted dismissed the case and sent the boy to the West Side Court. On Tuesday he appeared before Magistrate Mott, who held that as he had been convicted he should be sent back to Magistrate Olmsted's court. At the second appearance of the boy Magistrate Olmsted said that on account of age he could not be heard, and had him sent again to the West Side Court.

Magistrate Mott refused to take action, but permitted the detectives to make affidavits charging the boy with petit larceny. Then the boy was detained until yesterday morning. Magistrate Mott refused again to entertain the case and ordered it before Magistrate Olmsted, who refused also to try the boy. He was taken before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court, and a discharge was asked for.

Magistrate Mayo held the case to be out of his district, and said it should come up in the West Side Court. Assistant District Attorney Kresel was consulted, and he advised that the boy be released. When Magistrate Mott was appealed to again he ruled as before. Then the lad was released.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WARNED.

Commander McLean Tells Gen. Herrera Isthmus Railroad Traffic Must Not Be Interfered With.

COLON, Sept. 19.—Several hundred Government troops were brought out this morning, and it was the intention of the authorities to have them take a train for Panama. The railroad company declined to entrain the soldiers on the 8 o'clock passenger train, but subsequently placed a special train at their disposal.

Shortly after 8 o'clock eighty bluejackets from the United States cruiser Cincinnati, together with two quick-firing Colt guns, were landed in Colon. This action is believed to have been due to the receipt of credible information that a representative of the insurgent General Herrera was at San Pablo, a station on the railroad. Under these circumstances the Government decided not to entrain the troops for Panama; they will remain at Colon.

In the meantime the railroad dispatched a special train with definite instructions from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati to Gen. Herrera's representative at San Pablo that insurgent troops would not be permitted to stop trains over the isthmus, or board them, as American marines were maintaining the traffic from sea to sea.

A large force of insurgents is said to be quite close to San Pablo. If this is so there is likely to be fighting at any moment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Moody to-day made public the following cablegram from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati:

"Colon, Sept. 19.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Have sent following communication to both parties: 'I have to inform you that the United States naval forces are guarding the railway trains and line of transit across the Isthmus of Panama from sea to sea; that no person whatever will be allowed to obstruct, embarrass, or interfere in any manner with the trains or the route of transit. This is without prejudice or any desire to interfere in domestic contentions of the Colombians.'"

It was admitted by a high official of the Navy Department to-day that the Government was seriously considering a further reinforcement of the United States naval force on the isthmus, and that it was not at all unlikely that an additional force to operate along the line of railway would be ordered to the scene in a few days. It is understood that there is no present intention to order more warships to the isthmus, as the Navy Department considers the vessels already there, or under orders, ample to meet any emergency which may arise on the water.

THREE PATROLMEN DISMISSED.

Commissioner Partridge Drops Men for Neglect of Duty and Prepares for New Headquarters.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday dismissed three policemen from the force, all on charges of neglect of duty, conferred with District Attorney Jerome for an hour, and requested Harde & Short, architects of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, to submit plans for the new proposed police building at Long Acre Square. The policemen dismissed were Patrick Kane of the Church Street Precinct, Patrick Dougherty of Brooklyn, and Edward F. Kiely of the Fifth Street Station.

Commissioner Partridge was asked about a story to the effect that Patrolman William Lauberscheimer, who had served two months in the penitentiary, was still on the police force. The Commissioner said:

"I know all about that conviction, and I know that this policeman is now doing duty in the Mercer Street Station. After his conviction I consulted with Corporation Counsel Rives, and I was advised that I could do nothing, because the man was convicted of only a misdemeanor and not of a felony, which carries with it dismissal from the department."

Lauberscheimer was placed on trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston on July 10, on charges made by Capt. Chapman at the instance of Commissioner Partridge, and was fined thirty days' pay. This was following the termination of his sentence in the penitentiary.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday requested Harde & Short, architects, to prepare plans and specifications for the proposed new Police Headquarters Building which the Commissioner intends to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation to erect.

TROLLEY SMASHES AMBULANCE.

Vehicle Is Demolished and Driver Hurt —Horse Bruised—Doctor Escapes Injury.

Sections of an ambulance of the J. Hood Wright Hospital lay scattered about the corner of Eighth Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last night as the result of contact with an Eighth Avenue electric car about 9:30 o'clock. Driver William Lawson was pitched out and knocked senseless. Dr. Burford, who was riding on the rear seat, was thrown forward into the body of the vehicle. The front wheels and a part of the forward end of the wagon were jammed on top of the horse, which was shoved along the track fifteen feet.

A call was sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital for another ambulance. Dr. Hanson of the second one brought Lawson to consciousness. The horse, though bruised and battered, was able to limp to its stable. Lawson, the driver said that the ambulance was returning from Harlem Hospital, to which institution a patient had been transferred, and, when coming up West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, he saw the oncoming north-bound car, he believed he had the right of way, and started to cross the avenue, sounding his gong. When on the tracks he suddenly realized that the motorman had no intention of stopping the car. The collision followed.

Countess Koesel Asks for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Countess Koesel, daughter of J. Owen Moore of New York, has applied for an absolute divorce from her titled husband in a South Dakota court. It is said she will wed a wealthy man who was prominent in Havana during the occupancy by the American troops. Countess Koesel's first husband was John Goldsmith of Washingtonville, N. Y.

FIRE CHIEFS CHOOSE AND CHEER CROKER

Select President of Their Association by Unanimous Vote.

He Asked for "Vindication" and Received It When Delegates Gave Great Demonstration of Approval.

With great enthusiasm and loud acclaim the Fire Chiefs in convention at Grand Central Palace yesterday elected Edward F. Croker, the youthful head of the New York Fire Department, President of the International Association of Fire Engineers.

The first mention of Chief Croker's name was the signal for tremendous cheering long continued. As soon as the eloquent nomination speeches were ended a motion that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the association for the New Yorker was carried with a demonstration that approached pandemonium.

There was no opposition to Chief Croker. From the time immediately preceding the first session of the convention last Tuesday, when he told the early arrivals that he wanted their vote for the Presidency "as a vindication," until the election yesterday, no other name was mentioned for the place. Atlantic City had been selected for the 1903 meeting by a small majority of votes over Seattle, Washington, when President Humphreys announced that the next thing in order was the election of officers.

Some one suggested that the election be postponed until after luncheon, as it was then nearly 2 o'clock, but there was a loud general protest, and Capt. William Brophy of Boston, one of the oldest members of the association and one of the ablest speakers at the convention, addressed the President and stepped to the front. Capt. Brophy had not declared in favor of any man, and it was not certain that he would not spring a "dark horse."

Capt. Brophy said that the convention owed something to the City of New York, something more than the vote of thanks to the Entertainment Committee and the resolutions for the splendid reception that had been accorded them. The action he was about to propose, he said, would reach the hearts of the people of the city, and was exactly what the people themselves wanted the convention to do.

He then named Chief Croker for the Presidency. The cheering was deafening, and continued for several minutes. Chief Devine of Salt Lake City addressed the Chair, and explained his position, which he thought was the position of the convention. He said in part:

"It is with extreme delicacy that I ask your attention to say a few words about the candidacy of the man who has been nominated for the Presidency of our association. Circumstances, I believe, warrant me in feeling justified in what has already been said, notwithstanding the fact that we have ignored certain conditions that exist now in this great city. As a man who was opposed to Chief Croker in his effort to bring the convention to New York last year, as one not interested in his party success, as one who believes party politics has not entered into the association or the department in this city, as one who believes the nominee is far removed from the party of which he is an honored member, I feel that when we have taken this action to-day our case is closed.

"With all respect and deference to his Honor the Mayor and to the Commissioner, who honored us with their presence at this convention and welcomed us to the city, I think it is fair to this convention to explain the attitude I assume when I cast my vote for Chief Croker. I believe that a man goes forth innocent of any charge until he is proved guilty. This remark should not be construed as a slur on the gentleman who acts as Fire Commissioner, but as the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the City of New York."

That the speech of Chief Devine expressed the sentiments of the convention was shown by the great cheering that followed it. Then Chief Benedict of Newark spoke briefly, seconding the nomination, and with a deafening shout the Fire Chiefs passed the motion for Croker's unanimous election.

Chief Croker read a brief response, thanking the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him. Chief Damarell of Boston proposed "three cheers for Chief Croker, our new President," and they were given more than once noisily. Cheers were also given for Chief Humphreys of Pittsburg, the retiring President of the Association.

The other officers were re-elected, as follows: First Vice President—Major Edward Hughes of Louisville, Ky.; Second Vice President—John Stagg of Paterson, N. J.; Secretary—Henry A. Hills of Wyoming, Ohio. Mr. Hills has been Secretary of the association since its organization, thirty years ago.

Several papers and discussions and the reports of the committees and officers occupied the session previous to the elections.

The rain during the afternoon prevented the Fire Chiefs from seeing advantageously the work of the life-savings corps and the various stations of the local Fire Department. Last evening there was a final entertainment, with a band concert and dance, at the Grand Central Palace.

SAFETY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Application Concerning Fire Escapes at St. Agatha's School Refused.

Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, yesterday refused to grant an application that had been made for a modification of the plans for St. Agatha's School, at the southwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The school belongs to the Trinity Corporation. It consists of two old four-story buildings that are being remodeled, together with a fire-proof extension in the rear of one building. A permit for the alterations was granted some time ago by the Bureau of Buildings.

A formidable petition, signed by a number of neighboring property owners, was presented to Superintendent Stewart, asking that fire-escapes should be put at the rear of the school, instead of in front. The petitioners, it is said, feared that the presence of a building with fire-escapes in front would injure the value of property in the neighborhood.

Mr. Stewart assigned three experts to investigate. They were unanimous in the opinion that escape in the rear would not insure safety to the two hundred young children in the building. Superintendent Stewart then announced that he would deny the request for a modification of the plans, as asked in the petition.

Accused Lawyer Cohen Discharged.

Lawrence B. Cohen, an attorney of 346 Broadway, obtained a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Cora Lee on the charge of perjury. The latter while a prisoner in the Tombs, charged with the theft of $50, claimed that Cohen had fraudulently received $325 from her, $200 of which she alleged was to "fix" the District Attorney's office. Cohen was discharged by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon, as the complainant, her counsel, or witnesses did not appear.

Death In Crowded Street Car.

Richard Oppenheimer, a salesman for Richards & Co., portrait painters, at 3 West Thirteenth Street, and who lived in East Orange, N. J., was taken ill in a crowded south-bound Sixth Avenue surface car near Seventeenth Street yesterday afternoon and died before he could be taken to the New York Hospital. His death was due to hemorrhage of the lungs. Through letters and papers found in the dead man's pockets his identity was promptly indicated.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

And Now We Open a **Men's Shoe Department.**

The same spirit, alertness and sound judgment back of this entire organization influenced the gathering of a stock of Shoes for men that is a little better in quality and style for price than will be found anywhere else.

Our Women's Shoes have a high reputation. The merits of our Men's will shortly be just as well known. They must be—if appreciation of merit counts for anything. And so we already see a great success and a most prosperous future for this Men's Shoe Store.

The lines of triumph embrace three prices,

$2.50, $3.50 and $5.00

All the popular leathers. Patent Kid, Glace Kid, Black Russian Calf, French Calf, and Patent and Enamel are included.

One feature of our Men's Shoes that we desire to strongly emphasize is that all soles are welted and made of genuine oak sole leather.

Our Ess See Ess Shoes for Men at $3.50

must, by virtue of their excellence, enlist the attention of the most critical dressers. They have all the style, comfort and service of the average $5.00 Shoe sold elsewhere.

OUR $5.00 SHOES ARE CUSTOM FINISHED; they are made to closely resemble the best custom shoemaker's productions at $10.00 to $12.00.

OUR MEN'S SHOES AT $2.50 are indeed special value and fully worth $3.00; in fact no $3.00 Shoes on the market will better them. Leathers of box and satin calf, vici kid and patent; welted soles of genuine oak sole leather.

Whether you have present or prospective needs for yourself or family, it will pay you to visit the Simpson-Crawford Co. Shoe Store.

The Pickwick System of

Right-Shape Clothing for Men.

The Pickwick idea is practically a new principle in Men's Ready-to-wear Garments, worked upon entirely modern and improved lines; one that brings them up to the highest standard of excellence—in fact, to absolute perfection. It is a system wherein the tailor is out-tailored; a system that insures and assures every man, no matter what his size or shape, a perfect fit in the garments he may select; as good a fit as the highest priced and most expert tailor can give.

The styles represented in Pickwick Clothing are Evening Dress, Tuxedo, Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock, English Walking Coat, the Military 2-button Square Coat, 3-button Square Coat, and 3 and 4-button Cut-away Sacks.

The charges, in every instance, are about one-half and even less than what your tailor would ask.

Young Men's Suits, $12.00

At this price we show scores of All-wool Fabrics; all the new fall colorings in cheviots and cassimeres, besides black diagonals and thibets. Choose from the Cut-away Sack or the new 2-button Long-Roll Square Cut Sack. Every garment is made and lined in excellent manner and perfect as to fit. These are for young men of sizes 32 to 38.

Pickwick Suits at $15.00

Suits at this price for men of unusual proportions up to 50-inch waist measurement, as well as for those of regular build. Every worthy fabric, including worsteds and cheviots, is represented.

The garments at this price are equal to the best you have known heretofore at $20.00 to $25.00. Being a Pickwick Suit, the fit is of course guaranteed.

No matter what your size, the garments are tailored in most excellent manner and are as perfect as one could wish for. Nowhere will you find such suits for the price of $15.00.

Pickwick Suits at $18.00

No matter what your size or shape we can fit you. Our $18.00 and $20.00 grades represent the high class Pickwicks, and will satisfy the most critical dressers. The variety of patterns is exceptionally large and choice. The trimmings are such as an exclusive tailor would use in $30.00 to $40.00 suits. These Suits are scientifically constructed, thus they are absolutely faultless in point of fit. Sizes run from 32 to 44, besides stouts and extra sizes up to 52 inches.

Pickwick Suits at $22.50

$25.00 and $30.00. Men who are accustomed to paying as high as $50.00 to $75.00 for their garments will find in our Suits at these prices their highest ideals met in the matters of tailoring, finish and fit. The right shape garment is here for you. The patterns in these grades are the most exclusive and are as refined and choice as those to be found in any custom-tailor shop.

Men's Fall and Winter Underwear.

Main Floor.

Only the best from the best makers are to be found in our stock. Prominent among the imported lines is the celebrated Cartwright & Warner non-shrinkable wool Underwear, in medium and heavy weights, in the natural wool, white and colors.

These Goods are, of course, too well known to need further praise from us.

Our list of domestic makes is headed by the famous Norfolk and New Brunswick brand, which Underwear is unsurpassed in the matters of both quality and fit.

All sizes are included in both medium and heavy weights. They are full fashioned, regular made and may be had in natural wool, white silk and wool and in colors.

Specials in Men's Medium Underwear.

For Saturday we offer the following two specials in Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers.

Superweight Shirts and Drawers, overlock seams, silk taped, reinforced Drawers, in white and natural, all sizes.

Two-thirds wool, each . . . $1.00
One-half wool, each 75

We specially recommend these garments for good wearing and washable qualities.

Women's Dress Skirts.

Two Exceptionally Good Offerings.

Third Floor.

The tailoring, graceful hang and the perfect fit of all our Women's Dress Skirts at once distinctively reflect the hall-mark of excellence. While our garments are ultra-fashionable, individual in character and correct in every detail, yet prices will readily prove their inexpensiveness. Judge the entire stock by these two items:—

Women's excellent quality Cheviot Dress Skirts, in black only, 9 gored, finely shaped, wide flaring, with inverted seams over satin-faced mercerized lining $7.75

Women's unlined Winter weight Canvas Cloth Dress Skirts, covered with broad graduating box plaits, flaring at bottom, trimmed over hips between plaits with 6 rows of taffeta strapping, bottom of flare finished off with 3 rows of stitched taffeta straps; a very handsome model $12.50

Specials from Millinery Dept.

For Women and Misses.

Main Floor.

Here are some offerings from our Millinery Dept. that no woman interested in the newest goods, best qualities and the matter of economy can afford to overlook.

The special prices are for Saturday only, and are so far below the ordinary that the aisles should be thronged every minute during business hours. Early buying will of course insure broader advantages. Here are the details:—

Misses' and Children's simply trimmed Hats, in 5 new and pretty styles; regularly sold at $1.95, for..... $1.45

Women's Stiff Trimmed Hats, in all the prevailing colors; stylishly trimmed with silk or velvets or pompons; regularly sold at $3.50 and $3.75, for..... $2.95

100 dozen Millinery Slides and Buckles, in steel, rhinestone and enamel; value 55c. each, for..... 38

200 dozen Lustrous Black Ostrich Plumes, 14 inches long; value $2.25, at each..... $1.85

Gloves for Fall Wear.

Main Floor.

Our Glove Department is one of the very important sections of our business, and it's looked after in a skilful, businesslike way—a little better, we believe, than any one else does it.

Every Glove is the best obtainable for the money. Our Fall line includes all the latest styles and shades for street and evening wear. The following specials claim your attention:—

Women's Mocha Gloves, suitable for outing or shopping, in slate, modes, black, tan and white; made from specially selected real Arabian Mocha Skins. Really great value.

1-clasp Pique, pair, - - $1.00
2-clasp full Pique, pair, - $1.45

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

CHIPS from NOAH'S LOG

The record of some very rainy days, as set down by Noah during his eventful voyage. Some things not related in previous accounts of the great deluge. In the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times Sunday.

Amusements.

Metropolitan Opera House. FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE. MASCAGNI
And his Italian Opera Co. Management, Mittenthal Bros. & Kronberg.
Conducting his own Operas.
Single Sale—Opens Mond., Sept. 22. 9 A. M.
Wed., Oct. 8—Cavalleria Rusticana & Zanetto.
Thur., Oct. 9—Iris.
Sat., Oct. 11 (Matinée)—Cavalleria & Zanetto.
Sat., Oct. 11 (Night)—Ratcliff.
PRICES—ORCHESTRA, $5; DRESS CIRCLE, $3; BALCONY, first rows $2.50, rear rows, $2; FAMILY CIRCLE, first 3 rows, $1.50; remainder, $1.
WEBER PIANO USED

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St. & B'way.
OPENS MON., SEPT. 29TH. DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY
Seats for opening night only by subscription, checks being made payable to David Belasco. Prices, (opening night only,) all orch. & 1st bal. seats, $3.00.
BOX OFFICE OPENS at 9 A.M. NEXT MONDAY

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Lessees and Managers Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre, B'way & 35th St. Matinée To-day at 2:15 P. M.
SAM S. SHUBERT PRESENTS THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
THE EMERALD ISLE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.
"A Delicious Success."
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
EVENINGS 8:15. Mat. To-day 2.15.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In New Play, AUNT JEANNIE.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:15
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
XTRA—NEXT TUESDAY EVE.,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
VIRGINIA HARNED
IN A. W. PINERO'S LATEST PLAY,
IRIS.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY.
Evgs., 8.30. Mat. To-day, 2:15
THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way
150th Time. Oct. 3. Souvenirs.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. To-day, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
CAPTAIN MOLLY
"A RATTLING GOOD COMEDY."—Press.

DALY'S NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, 8
A COUNTRY GIRL.
NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed
3d Week. The latest laughmaker.
ALICE FISCHER In Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
Musical Novelty Joy. SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS
To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
EXCELLING ALL PAST PRODUCTIONS.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25.50.75.$1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev., 8:15.

BIJOU THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2.
B'way & 30th St.
"SURE SUCCESS."—Sun.
HEARTS AFLAME

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th St. Mat. Daily.
The New Musical Absurdity. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Hoodman Blind.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

PARADISE GARDENS, 42d St. LAST WEEK! Vaudeville, Creatore & Band. Mat. TO-DAY.
VICTORIA THEATRE Beg. Next Monday. LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN

NEW YORK THEATRE B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats To-day & Wed. RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS KING HIGH BALL.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Biggest production and In His New Romantic Play best cast in New York.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

GRAND For Her Children's Sake. Matinée To-day. N'xt. W'k. Geo. W. Monroe.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Seventeenth Week—Last 2 Weeks 120th Concert To-night.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30 50c. That's all. 409th Concert. Popular Night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE WARFIELD (In "The Auctioneer.") Commencing Mon., Sept. 22. Seats on Sale.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. THE BANDIT KING. 15,25,35, Nt wk, The Cowboy and the Lady 50 & 75c

3D AV. Mat. To-day—At the Gates of Justice. Next Week—A Mother's Heart.

BASEBALL, Polo Ground, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

In the New Plays.

The words and situations which make the audience laugh. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

CHOICES WON FIVE RACES

Post Favorites All but Swept the Card at Gravesend.

NEVERMORE ALONE FAILED

Successes of J. A. Drake and J. E. Madden Were Continued with Light Fields Contending for Purses.

Public form was triumphant at the Gravesend track yesterday as it has been on few occasions this season. The profits for backers after a succession of five victories for the post choices far overshadowed consideration of the dismal weather and the cheap and tame racing. The picking of winners was so easy that the betting element warmed up to the sport with enthusiasm that increased steadily as the favorites romped home in front, and, though the total of the afternoon's results only about made up the general average for favorites at the Gravesend course, the bookmakers had a troublous day of it, five post choices in a line making a sequence that took away a great part of the profits that the layers rolled up earlier in the week.

The only favorite that failed in the six races was Andrew Miller's colt Nevermore, in the opening event. Nevermore, ridden by Odom, starting at 3 to 1 in a field of fifteen, selling class two-year-olds. He broke well up with his field, but was outrun in the early stage of the race by Minotaur, who set a fast pace for three furlongs, and then tiring, gave way to W. R. Condon, who carried the same pace into the last furlong, while Nevermore struggled along close up. When W. R. Condon in turn tired, Nevermore also had done about all he could, and was staggering. Incubator then went to the front, and won rather cleverly by three parts of a length from Condon, who was three lengths before Nevermore, third.

In the races that succeeded, odds on favorites were first four times, while John E. Madden's colt Colonel Bill, backed down to the place of favorite over Herbert in the mile and a quarter handicap, was the one other winner.

The Chicago plunger, J. A. Drake, was again in evidence with a "good thing" in the colt South Trimble, who was the medium of one of the heaviest plunges of the meeting, and who, ridden by Lyne, was first about as he pleased.

The fast sprinter, Sadducee, made his appearance in the colors of the polo player, L. Waterbury, in the second race, and won in a romp after trailing back in the crowd for half a mile and causing his backers a great deal of uneasiness. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. T. P. Hayes's Incubator, b. c., by Ingolby-My Chick, 105 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by three parts of a length; J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., 114, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., 114, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Jack o'Lantern, Florham Queen, Lady Russell, Twin Rose, Red Knight, Kim, Mort Mullen, Knight of Gold, Illyria, Athelroy, Medaling Mary, and Minatour also ran. Value to the winner, $980. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $2,500; about six furlongs. L. Waterbury's Sadducee, ch. g., 5 years, by Bathlander-Sadie, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; George H. Whitney's Star of the West, b. c., 3, 109, (Landry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length and a half from George Forbes's Malden, b. g., 4, 107, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Marokanta, Carroll D., Femesole, Satire, Mixer, Pretorian, Malster, Lieschen, Duckoy, Oclawoha, and Neither One also ran. Value to the winner, $910. Winner trained by G. B. Morris.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. A. Drake's South Tremble, ch. c., by St. George-Ethelthomas, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; Alexander Shield's Ben Howard, b. c., 110, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by four lengths from J. B. Haggin's Remorse, b. c., 110, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Hanover Queen, Woden, and Courtenay also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. The Prospect Stable's Blue Peter, ch. c., by Henry of Navarre-Bellegarde, 115 pounds, (Redfern,) 15 to 20 and out, won easily by three lengths; William C. Whitney's Intervention, b. f., by Meddler-Knicknack, 120, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by three parts of a length from Henry J. Morris's Damon, blk. c., by Nomad-Rosalie, 104, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Lass o' Linden and Right and True also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by J. Redfern.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. John E. Madden's Colonel Bill, b. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Mattie T., 116 pounds, (Shaw,) even and out, won easily by two lengths; Green B. Morris's Cunard, ch. c., 3, by Goldfinch-Lucania, 113, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and even, second by a neck from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. h., 5, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and out, third. Time—2:06 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $980. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., 4 years, by Albert—Bonnie Ola, 114 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; H. Wehmhoff's Hunter Raine, b. c., 3, 104, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and even, second by four lengths from R. K. Wheeler's Belvino, br. c., 4, 104, (L. Smith,) 11 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:49. Arden also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Sadducee, 136 pounds; Young Henry, 130; Jack Ratlin, 129; Operator, 128; Clorita, 124; Schoharie, 123; Setauket and Belle of Lexington, 121 each; Starlet, 115; Chipper, 114; Essene and Ondurdis, 112 each, and Examiner, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two and one-half miles. Inspector Stevens, 158 pounds; Draughtsman, 142; Silent Friend and Scotch Bush, 136 each; Victor, 134; Hoobrook, 132, and Terrible Terry, Silver Twist, and Glenvarlock, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Africander, 120 pounds; Hursbourne, 118; Eugenia Burch and Astarita, 114 each; Injunction, 113; Sir Voorhies and Fire Eater, 112 each; Wild Thyme, 111; River Pirate, 110; Americano, 109; Merry Acrobat, 106, and Roxboro, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a half. Advance Guard, Articulate, and Blues, 121 pounds each; Hermis, 115; Wyeth, Runnels, Sombrero, Francesco, and The Rival, 110 each, and Par Excellence, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $300; about six furlongs. Eva Russell and Sinner Simon, 112 pounds each; Christine A., 110; Arcade and Osgood, 109 each; Dark Planet, Ringdove, First Chip, and Hackensack, 107 each; Sheriff Bell, 105; Bobbinet, Harrison, and Ella Snyder, 102 each; Tioga and Niaxus, 99 each; Chicle and Turnpike, 97 each, and Orabel, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,800; one mile and a sixteenth. Grand Opera, 107 pounds; Conundrum, Chaparral, Black Dick, and Par Excellence, 104 each; Andy Williams, 102; Numeral, 96; Shandonfield, 95; The Dancer, 94; Bar Le Duc, 93, and Ben Battle, 92.

HARNESS RACES THIS MORNING.

Empire City Club's Postponed Races Will Be Started Early.

Rain again interfered with the trots at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday, and the management has decided to run off Thursday's and Friday's programme to-day, which will make it necessary to start the racing at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The double programme will supply a dozen events, including the 2:09 class, trotting, in which Lord Vincent, the Christian Science horse, will be a starter against such notables as Major Delmar, The Roman, Eleata, and Wentworth. Then there will be a special match race between Anaconda and Prince Alert for a two-thousand-dollar purse, winner to take all, and the 2:05 class, pacing, with Dan R., Shadow Chimes, Dariel, and Fannie Dillard among the starters. The day's programme will include the Westchester stake for 2:30 trotters, 2:05 class, pacing; 2:11 class, trotting; 2:19 class, trotting; the Mount Vernon Stake, 2:14 class, trotting; 2:07 class, pacing; 2:00 class, trotting; 2:13 class, trotting, and a 2:15 class, trotting, to wagons, for amateurs.

Good Golf by a Baseball Player.

John M. Ward and L. L. Kellogg, Jr., will meet to-day on the Harbor Hill Golf Club's links in the final round for the amateur championship of the island. Both represent the Fox Hills Club. Ward is the former Captain of the New York Baseball Club, and within recent years he has been devoting considerable attention to golf. He is slightly the favorite for the Staten Island honor. His opponent, Kellogg, is a strong and steady player, and won the low score prize in the qualifying round. In the semi-final round yesterday Kellogg beat Otis L. Williams of the Richmond County Country Club by 2 up and 1 to play. Ward defeated R. T. P. Fiske of the Harbor Hill Club by 3 up and 2 to play.

In the semi-final round for the Consolation Cup J. H. Tobin, Harbor Hill, beat J. D. Van Buren, Harbor Hill, by 2 up and 1 to play, and Frank Sears, Harbor Hill, beat G. T. Bayard, Fox Hills, by 2 up.

DISCUSSING THE CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Royal Ulster Yacht Club Prepare the Important Document.

BELFAST, Sept. 19.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived to-day at Bangor, on Belfast Lough, on board the Erin, to confer with the officials of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, through which his challenge for another series of races for the America's Cup will be dispatched shortly.

Vice Commodore Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Hugh M. McGildowney, and other representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club went on board the Erin this afternoon and had a long conference with Sir Thomas Lipton on the terms of the challenge.

In an interview on the Erin Sir Thomas said he desired to contradict the statement that the challenge had been sent. No challenge was yet on its way. When the matter was decided the first intimation would be sent to the New York Yacht Club, and would be given publicity by that organization.

OCEAN YACHT RACE OFF.

Heavy Weather Compels Atlantic Yacht Club Schooners to Return to Sea Gate.

Six schooner yachts started from Sea Gate in the Atlantic Yacht Club's third ocean race of the season yesterday to Cape May and return, but on account of the weather and the lack of wind the race was called off at 4 P. M., when the fleet was becalmed about a mile southeast of Romer Shoal light. All six of the competing vessels reached the club anchorage before dark, and if the weather is clear this morning another start will be made at sunrise.

The six boats which started were the Muriel, the Sachem, the Thistle, the Endymion, the Iroquois, and the Coronet. There were nine entries, but the Alert and the Hildegarde did not make their appearance at Sea Gate. The Ariadne was at anchor in the bay, but at the last moment her owner decided not to make the trip, as he was short-handed, and the weather conditions were anything but promising. The preparatory signal was given at 1:15, and the starting gun was fired at 1:30. The official time of the start was as follows:

Muriel, Charles Smithers	1:30:54
Sachem, F. T. Adams	1:31:21
Thistle, Robert E. Tod	1:31:48
Endymion, George Lauder, Jr.	1:32:41
Iroquois, J. G. N. Whitaker	1:37:52
Coronet, Lewis Bossert	1:39:08

Weather conditions were anything but favorable for the race during the forenoon. A thick fog hung over the bay, and it was impossible most of the time to see a mile from shore. Now and then the fog would lift for a few moments only to shut down again more dense than before. Rain was constantly falling.

Not many yachtsmen, save those who were to sail, appeared at the club, but a few ladies braved the inclemency of the day to witness the start from the clubhouse piazza. During the forenoon there were grave doubts whether the race would be sailed. The skippers and the members of the Regatta Committee conferred from time to time, and for a while it seemed to be the general opinion that it might be best to delay the start until later in the day in hopes of having more wind and less fog.

Finally, however, about noontime the wind freshened a little, the fog lifted, and a few rays of sunshine got through the heavy clouds. This was encouraging, and the Chairman of the Regatta Committee announced that he would start the race at 1:30. The owners of the racers hurried aboard and preparations were at once begun. Every one of the yachts carried one or more guests. On board the Endymion was her owner, George Lauder, Jr., with Charles H. Foster, J. M. Roland, and Richard Sheldon. The Sachem carried W. E. Pease, Edward Fish, and Capt. Aldrich. Commodore Robert E. Tod sailed the flagship Thistle, and had as guests Major J. Fred Ackerman, George W. Rowan, C. E. Schuyler, and several others. On board the Iroquois was her owner, J. G. N. Whitaker and Capt. C. J. Percival, Lewis Bossert, the owner of the Coronet, had with him Capt. W. A. Carman, Dr. Louis Bauman, H. F. Hewlett, and W. D. Hoxie. Charles Smithers, owner of the Muriel, sailed his boat, as he always does, and had with him Capt. Acker.

At 4 o'clock Commodore Robert E. Tod of the flagship Thistle ordered a gun fired to call attention to a signal requesting that the race be called off for the day. All the owners of the racing craft consented, and the yachts made the best of their way back to Sea Gate in a light breeze which came an hour later. The Muriel was about half a mile ahead when the race was called off.

Coaches for Princeton's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Football practice took a fresh stimulus here to-day when Ralph Hutchinson, Ex. 1902, who is to assist in the coaching of the 'Varsity eleven this Fall, arrived upon the scene and assumed his duties. Williamson H. Pell, Captain of the 1900 and 1901 teams, was also on the field, and gave the line candidates a little advice on playing their positions. Pell will be here for part of the season. The presence of these two coaches strengthened the practice considerably, and from now on the men will be worked to their capacity.

The list of candidates was augmented by two well-known players, Axtell J. Byles, a full back, who made a record in Lawrenceville School several years ago. Byles is a senior in the university, but has been prevented from playing by a shoulder which was broken while in "prep" school. It is thought that by a judicious use of pads that this 190-pound back can be used this season. The other player is E. C. Brown, who was substitute tackle on last year's eleven. He has taken on weight this past Summer, and now lifts the scales at 200 pounds. He will probably be moved to guard. Moore, who is an Exeter graduate, was also on the field. He is a well-built player, and will be given a chance in the line. The practice consisted in punting, catching, and falling on the ball.

Officers for Fish and Game Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Troy Meadow Fish and Game Protective Association met at the residence of the President, Percy H. Johnson, here to-day, and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President—Percy H. Johnson; Vice President—Frederick J. Hall; Secretary—Henry Wamboldt; Treasurer—Samuel Kirkpatrick; Directors—Mahlon Pitney, Morristown; Leonard R. Jacobus, South Orange; H. R. Walker, Hanover Neck, and William McC. Smith, Newark. The new clubhouse at Hanover Neck will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1.

Yachts Arrive at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The third of the Newport special thirties, the Esperanza, arrived from Newport to-day, and will haul it at the Jacob yard and lay up for the season.

J. Edward Addicks steam yacht Vision, New York Yacht Club, arrived in the harbor in a disabled condition, and hauled out at the Jacob yard to undergo repairs. The propeller is missing, and the shaft broken off close to the stern, which will necessitate a number of repairs before the yacht will be in service again.

Injunction Against Fight Stands.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19.—The Court of appeals has sustained the injunction granted by Judge Field, in Louisville, to prevent the fight between McGovern and "Young Corbett" in that city Sept. 22.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Philadelphia Beaten at Boston—Rain Caused Postponements at Brooklyn and Cincinnati.

Only one National League baseball game was played yesterday. Inclement weather caused the postponement of the New York-Brooklyn and Cincinnati-Chicago contests. In Boston the local team won a close game from the Philadelphia players, the score being 6 to 5, the visitors making all of their runs in the last two innings. The Brooklyn team will play the New Yorks on the Polo Grounds this afternoon, and as there are four more games needed to complete the series two double-headers may be played on the next scheduled dates, Sept. 27 and 29.

BOSTON, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Boston beat Philadelphia to-day in what developed in the ninth inning into a lively contest. White, who batted for Iburg, drove a hot ball to left that bounded off Cooley's foot into the bleachers, and the batter scored on the hit, sending in two other runs. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3—5	9	0

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Iburg and Douglass.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	97	34	.740	Chicago	62	67	.481
Brooklyn	70	59	.542	St. Louis	55	70	.440
Boston	65	60	.520	Philadelphia	51	77	.398
Cincinnati	65	64	.504	New York	45	70	.303

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—6	8	2
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—4	6	2

Batteries—Waddell and Schreckengost; Young and Criger.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	—9	12	2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	8	3

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Mercer and Buelow.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	78	50	.609	Cleveland	66	62	.516
St. Louis	73	54	.575	Washington	57	71	.445
Boston	72	57	.558	Detroit	48	79	.378
Chicago	69	56	.552	Baltimore	47	81	.367

Eastern League Games.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	5
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	1

Batteries—McGee and Shaw; Pfannmiller and McManus.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	3	4	4				—12	12	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0			—1	7	2

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; McCann and McManus.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	10	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	0

Batteries—Pappalau and Brennan; Stackpole and Dillon.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	6	3
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	3

Batteries—Briggs and Toft; Brown and Dillon.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0—10	15	1
Montreal	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	8	2

Batteries—Merritt and McAuley; J. Raub and Fuller.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	—9	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	8	5

Batteries—Becker and Coogan; Hemming and Jope.

HEATHERBLOOM'S HIGH JUMP.

Howard Willett's Horse Increases His Own Record at Bryn Mawr Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 19.—By clearing seven feet five inches, the champion high jumping horse Heatherbloom got a new world's record to-day at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show, with 3,000 people looking on. The trial was made at 4:30 o'clock on the level lawn near the hotel stables. The horse was first tried at six feet, and he cleared the jump on the first trial easily. The bars were then raised to six feet nine inches, the great performer going over without a touch.

For the record trial the bars were placed at 7 feet 5¼ inches, and the excitement was intense as Richard Donnelly made ready to send Heatherbloom over. A misstep caused the horse to falter in the run at the obstacle, and he struck his knees on the topmost bar, balancing there for a moment. He slid over unharmed. The bars were again adjusted, and measured exactly 7 feet 5 inches. Again the suspense of the crowd was apparent when Dennelly gave the horse his head. When twenty feet from the take-off the rider used the whip vigorously, and Heatherbloom cleared the fence without touching. Heatherbloom is a thoroughbred, sired by Philosophy, out of Flip Flap, a noted steeplechaser. His former record was 7 feet ½ inch.

Georgetown's Football Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The schedule for the football team of Georgetown University was given out to-night by Manager Frank T. Fitzgerald, Jr., as follows:

Oct. 4—Naval Academy at Annapolis; 11—St. John's College at Georgetown; 18—Virginia Military Institute at Georgetown; 25—Lafayette College at Georgetown.

Nov. 1—University of West Virginia at Georgetown; 8—Gallaudet College at Georgetown; 15—Seventh Regiment Athletic Association at New York; 22—Columbian University at Georgetown; 27 (Thanksgiving)—Carlisle Indian School at Georgetown.

An unusually small squad of candidates has appeared for practice thus far, and the outlook is rather unpromising. Coach Herman Suter, Princeton, '99, and Capt. Joe Reilly are confident of developing the nucleus of a good team by the time all the old players report and additional recruits are secured upon the opening of the professional schools Oct. 1.

Football for Irish A. A. Games.

The final event on the day's programme at the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games Oct. 19, which will be the closing outdoor carnival of the season, is an association football match between the Union Settlement Athletic Club and the Hollywood Inn Athletic Association. These two clubs have met before at Celtic Park, and in order to settle a disputed point as to the better players, the present game has been arranged. There are nine other open events on the card, including a hammer and shot event, for both of which all the important weight men of the country will enter. Entries close with P. J. Conway, 207 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, Oct. 12.

K. A. C. Cricket Team Won.

Despite the rain of yesterday, the cricket team of the steamship Minnetonka played an eleven of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bayonne. The sailors put up a good game at the bat, but were outclassed and lost the match by 69 runs and 7 wickets. J. Loxton played a good innings of 31 for the Minnetonka, but the bowling of C. Dalton and F. D. Mockler was too much for the rest of the men, and T. Blower, with an innings of 12, was the only additional double-figure scorer. For the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, C. Dalton played a good innings of 68, and E. R. Grant and F. D. Mockler were also seen to advantage in their contributions of 30, not out, and 31, respectively. The totals were: Steamship Minnetonka, 76; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 145 for 3 wickets.

Injured Cycle Racers Aid Mates.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—George Leander, plainly showing the effects of injuries received in the smash-up on the same track last Friday night, was easily defeated to-night by Joe Nelson in a five-mile motor-paced bicycle race on the Coliseum bowl. Nelson's injuries, sustained at New Haven last Tuesday night, did not seem to affect his riding to-night. His time was 7:07 and 7:06.

The proceeds of to-night's race will be given by the winner to Bennie Monroe and Jimmie Hunter, who received broken skulls in the accident last week. Both patients are reported by physicians at Johns Hopkins Hospital to be rapidly convalescing.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

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RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The horse races held to-day under the auspices of the Clinton County Athletic Association resulted as follows:

The 2:35 trot, purse $500, was won by Wilton Boy in three straight heats; Little King, second; Delineator, third. Time—2:17.

The 2:28 pace, purse $500, was won by Al Roy in three straight heats; Doris, second; The Duke third, and Angus Pointer fourth. Josephine also was in the race. Time—2:17¼.

The free-for-all trot was not decided, six heats were held without establishing a winner, and the race will be continued to-morrow. E. E. Knot and The Maid each won two heats, while Don and Moth Miller each won one heat; purse, $1,000. Time—2:11¼.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Split heats and heavy betting marked the light harness racing at Electric Park to-day. The three events on to-day's card went over until to-morrow, after the favorites in each had won two heats.

Don Tosine won the third heat of the 2:18 class, pacing, but was set back for fouling. Gypsey Red won the final heat of the free-for-all, postponed from Thursday. Nervy Patchen was second, Prince A. third, and Avina Wilkes fourth. Time—2:13½ Summary:

2:30 Class.—Pacing. Stake $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Tula K., br. m., by Earlmont, (Biggs)	1 2 1
J. C. T., b. m., by George Sinclair, (Touchout)	8 1 7
King Willis, b. s., (Jamison)	2 5 2
Captain, b. g., (Davis)	4 3 4
Black Joe, blk. s., (Brannigan)	7 4 5
Newsboy, gr. g., (Hanson)	6 7 3
George Dumond, b. g., (Drawley)	5 6 6
Shade Land D., b. s., (Dempsey)	3 dis.
Janette E., br. m., (Emery)	Dis.

Time—2:

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches 11; Dr. MacArthur 8; subject, "Public Schools and Christian Churches." Public cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Silence of Christ." 8 P. M., "The Severity of God's Love." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning Topic: "The New Life from the Old Church." Evening Topic: "The Struggle for Existence." Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 128th St.—Worship with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor: 11 A. M., "The Church Ideal"; 8 P. M., "Christ's Kin."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. A cordial church home. Come.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evenings, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M., rector officiating. Evening service, 8 P. M. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av., the Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Holy communion.....8 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon.....11 o'clock
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.
Sunday school.....3 P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon.....8 o'clock
Preacher, Rev. F. N. Cockcroft.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e Rue Est.—Service divin Dimanche prochain a 10h.½ du matin. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Cor. 44th Street and Madison Av. The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Morning service with Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11; Sunday school, 9:45.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Holy communion and sermon at 11. Evening prayer at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "A New York Millionaire Slain by Wine and Women."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 East 17th St.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. by the pastor; subject for the morning service, "Lessons from the Hills"; subject for the afternoon service, "Lessons from the Sea"; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; midweek social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Vested choir, morning. Orchestra, evening. Special features at Concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE GRAND MODEL." 8 P. M.—"THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30, "Heart Knowledge of God." 7:45, "A Brother's Love Exemplified." All welcome. Seats free.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Ministers in charge, HENRY VAN DYKE, SHEPHERD KNAPP. Service Sunday, September 21st, at 11 A. M. REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP will preach. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Mr. Keeler will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Edwin Huller of Wichita, Kansas, preaches. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIFTH ST., REV. WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTS, D. D., will conduct the services on the 21st at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., the pastor, will conduct the services on Sept. 28th.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St.—The pastor, REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. David Russell, pastor.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Only morning service, 11 A. M., "The Real Blessing."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M., "The Message." 4:30 P. M., "The Messengers." Welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning 10:45; also evening, 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D St., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th Street, Corner Park Avenue.—Service at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject: "Home." All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, minister in charge, will preach. Subject: "The Salvation We Need."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M., "Obedience to a Vision."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Church service 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor.

CROWNING WEEK, "TENT EVANGEL." Broadway and 56th St. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., 4 P. M. Eminent preachers through the week.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., W. E. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

EXPLORER SVERDRUP HOME

Arctic Steamship Fram Reaches Stavanger, Norway.

The Vessel Was Imprisoned for Nearly Three Years in the Ice—Districts Explored.

STAVANGER, Norway, Sept. 19.—The Sverdrup arctic expedition steamship Fram passed Skudesnaeshavn at noon to-day, and anchored in the roadstead here at 3:30 P. M.

Capt. Sverdrup, who received an enthusiastic welcome from the large crowd present, looked well.

For three years the Fram lay nearly motionless, imprisoned in the ice in Jones's Sound, a channel between Baffin Bay and the Arctic Ocean. All the attempts to blow up the ice around the Fram proved fruitless, but last July a heavy southern stream loosened the vessel from the ice.

The Fram left Gothaab, Greenland, on Aug. 16, but an accident to her machinery compelled her to make the homeward passage entirely under sail.

Members of the expedition shot 100 musk oxen, which were eaten.

Surgeon Braskrug died while the Fram was in the North, and his body was buried in a hole cut in the ice. After the death of the doctor, Capt. Sverdrup took his place and attended to several cases of illness.

The crew of the Fram speak of their leader in terms of hearty praise.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 19.—Capt. Sverdrup has telegraphed to the Government as follows:

"The districts explored were the south and west coasts of Ellesmereland and the hitherto unknown districts to the west of that region.

"The boiler of the Fram shows signs of usage, but everything is in good order."

According to the foregoing brief cable dispatches, Capt. Sverdrup appears to have accomplished the object with which he set out in June, 1898. He stated before he left Christiania on that date that he was not going to attempt to reach the north pole, but that he intended to make a study of the ice in the region of Greenland, and by means of sledging journeys to explore the unknown regions of North Greenland.

The Norwegian Government, which owns the Fram, paid part of the expenses of the expedition, providing 20,000 kroner ($5,360) to fit out the historic vessel, of which Sverdrup was the navigator when Nansen attempted to reach the north pole. Other expenses of the expedition have been defrayed by three men—Axel Helberg, Arnund Ringnes, and Elief Ringnes.

Capt. Otto Neumann Sverdrup was born in 1855. He went to sea when he was seventeen years old, passed his mate's examination in 1878, and for some years was a merchant captain. In 1888 and 1889 he took part in the expeditions to Greenland conducted by Nansen. Afterward he begged Nansen to take him on the explorer's journey toward the pole, and Nansen did so. Sverdrup was the navigator of the Fram during the voyage, and was left in command of the expedition after Nansen, in March, 1895, started on his attempt to reach the pole by sledges.

The Fram reached Norway on Aug. 20, 1896. Nansen had arrived about a week ahead of the ship, and the party were reunited after a separation of nearly seventeen months. Capt. Sverdrup's journal covering the period during which he was separated from Nansen is published as an appendix to Nansen's book. It gives in detail the drift of the Fram after Nansen left the ship, and shows that the vessel attained almost as high a northerly latitude as did Nansen himself.

It is believed that if Nansen had left the ship at the highest point of latitude made by the Fram he would probably have gone very close to the pole on his sledge journey. Nansen reached home by means of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land, with which he made connections in the Spring of 1896.

On the voyage begun in June, 1898, Sverdrup, according to the information to hand, entered Smith Sound some months later, wintered in Rice Strait, meeting accidentally with Peary and learning of the proximity of the Windward. In August, 1899, he was joined by the Peary steamer Diana, which brought home mail and reports.

Commander Peary, in his report made public on Thursday upon his arrival at Sydney, referred to the Fram as follows:

"The Fram left Godhaven about Aug. 20, bound home. She has been in Soner Sound, from whence it is understood explorations were made to the northwest."

The Fram's company included the following: Naval Lieut. Victor Baumann, (astronomer,) Lieut. G. Y. Ysachsen, (cartographer,) Dr. Svendsen, (meteorologist,) Dr. Bay, (zoologist,) Dr. Herman G. Simmons, (botanist,) and Dr. P. Schel, (geologist.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 28.

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SUBJECT.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God. Deut. viii., 18.

As mere matters of secular history, the incidents which have been brought before us in the last three months are of great interest and importance. They concern the most wonderful nation spoken of in history—the great Jewish nation—that nation which has never lost either its individuality or its nationality, whatever have been its experiences. Although it has now had no land or government which it could call its own for nearly 2,000 years, yet, through some of its members it has controlled the finances and dictated the policy of some of the most enlightened of the nations. It has never been overawed by any through fear, never crushed of any by power, and never absorbed into any by marriage. Wherever its members are found they are a separate and distinct people even to this day.

Our lessons have led us to look upon this nation in its earliest infancy. When we first considered it, it was a great body of more than three million slaves, held in oppressive bondage by the most powerful government in the world. But without any concert of action among themselves—without any uprising against their oppressors—without the knowledge or aid of any foreign earthly power, in one night this whole company went out of the land of their bondage as a perfectly free people. They were brought out by the mighty hand of God Himself because they believed Him and did as He commanded. As He directed, they sprinkled the blood of "a lamb without blemish" upon the side posts and lintels of their doors. When He saw the blood He knew that they believed His word and obeyed His commands. So He delivered them. They did not, however, go out as a people impoverished by slavery, but as enriched by their redemption. And when they passed through the Red Sea dry shod they saw their oppressors not only despoiled, but destroyed.

Then our lessons have shown us this great company of redeemed slaves become in forty years' time an organized body governed by the most perfect laws ever known to men, with a peculiar and impressive system of religious ceremonies differing in form and spirit from that of every other nation, and about to enter into possession of the richest land then known as their rightful inheritance. And all this growth we have seen take place among the crags and valleys of the mountains, without the aid of either warfare, commerce, or literature. Surely the study of such development, simply as a matter of secular history, must be most important and most interesting.

SOME BIBLICAL INCIDENTS.

But when we consider that this nation was chosen by God out from all other nations to be His "peculiar people," (Deut., xiv., 2,) that it was guided and governed in a very special manner by His hand, and was His instrument to make known to men His glory and His grace, the study of these incidents becomes vastly more interesting and important because the historical facts are so full of spiritual instruction. For the very name of this nation, "the Children of Israel," is the synonym for all of God's people in every age and in every land, for they are all "the Israel of God," (Gal., vi., 16.) We are warranted, therefore, in understanding that the historical experiences we have considered are especially intended to teach us great spiritual truths. If they are not so understood, many of them are utterly incomprehensible by any ordinary processes of reasoning. But so understood, they agree exactly with personal spiritual experiences which every one can verify.

The incidents brought before us during the three last months have been those connected with the journey of these people from Egypt to Canaan. This journey marked the beginning of their new life as God's free men. Having been redeemed by Him through the blood of a lamb they must live to His glory. So it is with every one now. Redeemed by the blood, not of a lamb, "but with the precious blood" (I. Peter, i., 19) of "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," (John, i., 29,) the believer must no longer live unto himself, but unto Him who loved him and gave Himself for him, (Gal., ii., 20.) He must "grow in grace and in the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour," (II. Peter, iii., 18.)

This was the one business of these children of Israel. They must grow into the knowledge both of themselves and of God. When they stood as a delivered people on the banks of the Red Sea they were a great company of ignorant, undisciplined, and self-indulgent slaves, knowing no religion but that of idolatrous Egypt, and without any adequate sense of their own weakness. When they stood on the banks of the Jordan forty years later, prepared to enter into the land promised to their fathers, they were organized into well-appointed and well-governed camps, they had greatly enlarged ideas of God and their relation to Him, and they had an entirely new sense of their obligations to each other.

Their ideas of God's promises had also undergone a wonderful change. When, as slaves, they were told that He would bring them "unto a land flowing with milk and honey," (Ex., iii., 17,) they contrasted the "milk and honey" of Canaan with the "onions" and "garlic" and "cucumbers" and "melons" of Egypt, and assured themselves that they would not only be more palatable and enjoyable than anything they had ever had, but that they would be obtained as a free gift, in great abundance, and without labor. They had no other standard by which to measure God's promises but their physical senses. Hence in their journey they were constantly contrasting what they received with what they had formerly enjoyed. So it is with men even yet, when they begin to live the new life of their redemption. Their ideas of God's grace are generally very carnal, and the first thing that a young Christian has to do is to learn to know God and how to submit himself to Him. But this generally takes a long time and very humbling experiences.

This is what the children of Israel learned in their forty years' journey through the wilderness. When they stood on the banks of the Jordan, therefore, God and His promises were still the same as when they left Egypt, but their ideas concerning both had greatly changed. God had become infinitely greater—more holy and more gracious—in their eyes, and the land before them was far more attractive; the "milk and honey" appeared sweeter and more abundant than they had ever thought it could be, and the grapes were larger and more delicious. And now they realized that while all these things would be the free gift of God, yet they could not be enjoyed by them without much self-denial, long patience, and many battles.

How, now, had they learned all this? What had produced this great change? In themselves it is evident that they were no better physically, morally, or spiritually when they stood on the banks of the Jordan than they were when they left the banks of the Red Sea. They were just as ready to murmur, just as impatient of restraint, just as prone to unbelief, and as ready to rebel at the end of their pilgrimage as at the beginning. But their ideas of God and of His promises and of their own weakness had wonderfully changed for the better. They had themselves heard Him speaking to them, they had become accustomed to look to Him for guidance in all of their movements, and they had seen everything that He had promised had been fulfilled, so that they "lacked nothing." (Deuteronomy. ii., 7.) And now they were more ready to listen to Moses' exhortations, to appreciate all that he brought to their minds, and more willing to obey his directions.

IMPATIENCE OF RESTRAINT.

Moreover, as we look back over the incidents we have studied, while it is evident that this change is not due to anything in themselves, it is equally evident that it was not produced by anything that they did of themselves. All that we read of them is sin, punishment, and repentance. Their history is full of such experiences. But we do not find that they took any active measures whatever to magnify God in the eyes of the heathen around them, or in any way to make Him known to them, or even to each other. In fact they were cut off entirely from any such activity. They were shut in by the mountains, and they had no intercourse whatever with the wandering tribes about them. God protected them from being assaulted by these tribes, and He never demanded that they should go to them as His messengers. They simply dealt with God, and with one another.

When they sinned, they felt the hidings of His face, and the full weight of His displeasure against sin. When they repented, He forgave them, and blessed them, and filled them with joy. When they murmured because the waters of the wilderness were bitter to their taste, He sweetened them. When they wanted bread, He gave them bread from heaven. When they thirsted, He gave them water from the smitten rock. When Amalek assailed them, He gave them victory, but he commanded them ever to war against him. When they set up the golden calf, whilst He visited them with His indignation and wrath, yet He did not consume them, or utterly forsake them. But He set up the Tabernacle among them as the one place where He could be approached by the sinning. He arranged its furniture and appointments as the one way of access to Him. He demanded the sacrifices as the one ground of acceptance with Him. He established the feast that they might find in Him joy and peace, and He ordained an order of priests, who might enter into His fellowship and service, but He demanded that no one should come before him with any "strange fire." So he magnified before them His hatred of sin, and His love for the sinner. And when they yet murmured against Him, and were bitten by serpents, He set up before them one in the likeness of the serpent, but without its venom;—a serpent that was dead, that being dead, the people might look, and live.

Thus, by various figures, He revealed to them in the wilderness the wonderful Gospel of His love. For in the manna He set forth Him who is "the Living Bread"; in the water from the smitten rock, the outpouring of the Holy Ghost; in the Tabernacle, Christ in His person, Christ as the one medium of access to the Father, Christ as the one ground of acceptance with the Father, Christ as the joy and hope of the believer, the children of Christ as alone permitted to enter into His fellowship and service, and, in the incident of the brazen serpent, Christ as "the Son of Man" and "the Son of God," lifted up "that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

Thus these people grew in grace and in the knowledge of God by what they received and not by what they did. God manifested Himself to them and they were brought nigh to Him to receive forgiveness when they sinned, guidance from day to day, and strength for all the trials of their journey. Thus they grew, not by their activity, but by their receptivity. This is a very important consideration. For the modern theary of spiritual growth is by active service. So societies are multiplied and machinery invented and multitudes rush in for membership in the one and for opportunity to manage the other. For it is a common opinion that men must grow spiritually in stature and strength as the muscles of the blacksmith grow—by exercise and labor. So they must, but exercise and labor are not the first essentials with the blacksmith. His muscles would not be at all developed by the intelligent and diligent use of his hammer if he were not healthy and well nourished. But being healthy and well nourished and being a blacksmith, he must wield his hammer diligently. His very calling demands it. If he did not he would soon lost all right to the name. And if he were not regularly well nourished by proper food he could not use his hammer at all, or if he did he would only wear himself out and gain no strength.

CHRIST AND MORAL GROWTH.

So it is with the believer. His growth depends more upon what he receives from Christ than upon what he does for Christ. If he does not feed every day upon the heavenly manna—and he renewed by the in-dwelling of the Holy Ghost—and draw nigh to God in Christ as his adorable Redeemer and resting upon His atonement—he cannot grow strong. But if he does, like the blacksmith, he must work or be unworthy of the name he bears. If he is not active in every Christian service it simply shows that he is weak and sickly, and that, like the people of Sardis, he has only a name to live and is dead, (Rev., iii., 1.) The greater number of such in the Church, the greater is its weakness. For, like the thirty-two thousand in Gideon's army, they add to it no strength and for the same reason. (Jud., vii., 2.) For the true child of God does not work to gain strength, but because he is already strong in the Lord. Then he cannot contentedly sit at ease. So it was with the early disciples. No opposition or command could repress their zeal, for they said "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard," (Acts, iv., 20.) So always, when faith is strong, the lips cannot keep silent or the hands be idle.

In addition, moreover, to the education which the children of Israel received by their personal experiences of the grace of God they were also educated by the revelations they received of the character of God. When they were slaves they ignorantly asked: "What is His name?" (Exodus, iii., 13, 14.) But as they journeyed they learned to understand more and more what He meant when He said: "I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt have no other gods before Me," (xx., 1, 2.) When they trembled before Him at Mount Sinai they saw His majesty and holiness and power, and they learned that His law was "holy and just and good," (Romans, vii., 12.) As they journeyed and as they camped they learned more and more that He alone was their guide and that He always "led them forth by the right way." (Psalms, cvii., 7.) By the appointments of the Tabernacle He taught them how He looked upon sin and their need of an atonement. And every day's experience of His grace revealed to them more and more clearly that all of His promises would surely be fulfilled. Thus they learned to understand that as He revealed Himself to Moses, so he was to all—"the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty," (Exodus, xxxiv., 7.) Thus as their knowledge and experience grew, faith grew stronger.

So it is with the believer as he journeys through life. His daily experiences as a sinner bring him to a more humbling sense of his own strength and worthiness—and the daily revelations of God to him strengthen faith, purify love, and give him joy and peace in believing. This is the blessed portion of all those who are His in spirit and in truth. Is it any wonder that they say to all about them, as Moses said to Hobab—"Come with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel?" (Num. x., 29.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why have the lessons of the last three months been of peculiar interest and importance as matters of secular history?

What is said of them as matters of spiritual instruction?

With what part of the history of Israel are these incidents connected, and what is said of the change in the people during that time?

Had this change been effected by any improvement in their character? or, by their conduct, and what is said of each.

How had God dealt with them, and how did it in a figure declare the Gospel?

What is a common opinion concerning spiritual growth—how is it illustrated—and what is said of it?

How else were the children of Israel educated?

How does all this apply to the believer, and what is the result?

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Concurrent Proofs of the Godhood of Jesus Christ." Evening—"Fruitless Toil and a Free Salvation."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach 11 A. M. Subject: "The Irresistible Power of Righteousness." Rev. John Douglas Adam, D. D., 8 P. M., Subject: "The Better Country." Dr. Mackay is expected to preach on Oct. 5.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, cor. of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 P. M.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 5th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH, (Disciples,) W. 110th St. Between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, Rev. JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, Pastor. Mixed quartette—Regular Sunday services. 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. You are cordially invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music to-night free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

TO SAVE CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, BROOKlyn.—Send gifts immediately to church, care of Rev. Dean Babbitt, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av. Services 8, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

SIXTH AVENUE. 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

Remarkable Money-Saving Specials for To-day in

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fall Clothing!

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits!

Worth $10, $12 & $13.50 for

5 DOLLARS A SUIT

Another lot is to go at this now famous price. This time the Suits are Fall weights—in blue and black Cheviots—regular, stout and slim sizes, 34 to 46—also fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres. While this assortment is very large do not forget that the choicest Suits go quickest and it is a wise man who will promptly respond.

Men's and Youths' Fine Fall Suits!

Worth $15, $20 & $25 for

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This beautiful assortment comprises Autumn Suits of Black and Blue Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds and Dark Gray Worsted Serges—serge and silk lined—sizes 34 to 44 (regulars and stouts), double and single breasted. These are manufacturer's samples which we were fortunate enough to procure at a low figure, and the transaction enables us to offer something very exceptional at the beginning of the season.

Men's Fall Top Coats for $6 and $7.50

These Fashionable Fall Coats are price wonders. They come in Tan Coverts and the elegant cut is in the prevailing Autumn style. The trimming and workmanship show excellent tailoring.....

Men's Fall Top Coats for $10

These swell Covert Coats are silk lined throughout. Every detail shows the most conscientious tailoring efforts and the highest sartorial skill. These coats at ten dollars represent the acme of value.

Two Leading Values in Boys' Clothing!

The "Adams Special" Combination

School Suit for Boys.

Extra Pants with Each Suit.

$2.45 Per Suit.

The materials are strictly all wool, blue and black cheviots and fancy cheviots: sizes 7 to 16 years. Each pair of pants has double seats and knees, with patent taped seams, patent bands and buttons and sewed with extra heavy thread. Here is a value that is unapproached at this price.....

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Strong Suit for Boys.

$5.00 Per Suit.

Made of Fancy Mixed Cheviots—sizes 7 to 16 years. Each pair of pants has double seats and knees, patent double taped seams (sewed with extra heavy silk), patent linen canvas lining and pockets; also patent buttons and bands. This is the strongest and most suitable suit for Boys, at.....

Men's and Boys' Stylish Fall Hats!

Men's Derby and Fedora Hats, in the latest Fall styles—all the leading blocks—blacks, browns and steels—regular $1.50 values, at..... $1

Men's and Youths' Felt Hats, in Derby, Fedora and Panama styles; blacks, browns and steels—regular $1.50 values, at.. $1

Boys' Golf Caps, in a great variety of colors, including blues and blacks..... 25c

Boys' Derby and Fedora Hats, in all colors—big bargains are here at..... 95c

Children's "Tam o' Shanters" and Sailors—see the great values we are offering at..... 25c 49c 95c

Children's Fine Felt Sailor Hats, the new Autumn styles are here at..... 98c

Famous Copyright Works of Fiction!

By the Best-known Authors of the Day, in Fine Art Linen Cloth Binding.

Originally Published at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, reduced to 12½c

This is an offering that the book-reading public will instantly recognize as unique in the bookselling records of our time; notable in its extent and unequalled in its value. Try and appreciate the full meaning of this offering. Think of the sacrifice (so very apparent) that is sustained—not on OLD, but on NEW books—not on UNKNOWN, but on FAMOUS BOOKS—books by the most celebrated authors of the day! Figure on the author's copyright note, the paper and printing (which is of the highest character), and the fine art LINEN CLOTH BINDING (which alone cost what we ask for the book). Even paper bound novels by prominent modern novelists cost from 32c. to 50c. In view of these facts it is evident that we are conservative in making the statement that this is a book transaction of surpassing importance. Among the titles are:

The Great K. and A. Train Robbery. By Paul Leicester Ford.
Bonaventure. By George W. Cable.
Rudder Grangers Abroad. Stockton.
Continental Dragoon. By Robert Neilson Stephens.
Ashes of Empire. By Robert W. Chambers.
People of Our Neighborhood. By Mary E. Wilkins.
Sevenoaks. By J. G. Holland.
Tekla. By Robert Barr.
Across the Chasm. By Julia Magruder.
The Last Meeting. By Brander Matthews.
Face to Face. By Robert Grant.
With the Best Intentions. By Harland.
Her Sailor. By Marshall Saunders.
American Wives and English Husbands. By Gertrude Atherton.
Captain Shannon. By C. Kernahan.
The Heart of Toil. By Octave Thanet.
Splendid Spurs. By Quiller-Couch.
Mademoiselle De Berney. By Pauline Bradford Mackie.
Gueindale. By F. J. Stims.
Light of Scarthey. By Egerton Castle.
Fair Barbarian. By F. Hodgson Burnett.
The Cigarette Maker's Romance. By Marion Crawford.
Simon Dale. By Anthony Hope.
Dr. Pascal. By Emile Zola.
Free Joe. By J. Chandler Harris.
I, Thou, and the Other One. By Amelia E. Barr.
Active Service. By Stephen Crane.
Blaix. By Frank Morris.
The Uncalled. By P. L. Dunbar.
House in Bloomsbury. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Herb Moon. By J. Oliver Hobbes.
Young Blood. By E. W. Hornung.
A Puritan's Wife. By Max Pemberton.
Within the Capes. By Howard Pyle.
Tales of Our Coast. By Crockett, &c.
Dr. Dodd's School. By James L. Ford.
Pocket Island. By C. C. Munn.
In Hostile Red. By J. A. Altsheler.
Under the Great Bear. By Kirk Munroe.

Men's ½ Hose Less Than ½ Price!

Men's Black Cotton Socks—with double heels, soles and toes—will give excellent wear and under ordinary circumstances sell for 25c. per pair—our cut price of 3 pairs for..... 50c

Shoes for Everybody

Almost Below Cost of Manufacture!

When we say these prices are almost below the actual cost of manufacture, we make a statement so revolutionary that few will grasp its real significance.

$1 A PAIR

KIDSKIN "JULIETTE" HOUSE SHOES, with tips or plain.

GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES, solid, substantial and stylish, of good strong kidskin; lace and button; all sizes; every pair a great value.

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, solid, strong and stylish—in all sizes, from the littlest up to the biggest. See these great values!

WOMEN'S LACE AND BUTTON SHOES—in Box Calf, Fine Kidskin and Wax Calf—with heavy or light soles. Also OXFORD BOOTS or Dressy Patent Leathers—with high Louis XV. heels and Cuban heels at..... 2.00 Per Pair.

MEN'S SATIN CALF SHOES—in lace—showing plain or tipped styles—every pair warranted—here is a value really remarkable that will prove a big business bringer at..... 1.50 Per Pair.

Nemo TRIPLE STRIP SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

4 DISTINCT NEW SHAPES

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION.

"STRAIGHT FRONT" for the too fully developed normal figure—Reduces, restrains, gives grace of line.

"TALL FIGURE" for the tall woman with too prominent abdomen—Gives extra length above and below the waist line and reduces the abdomen so that this defect of figure is entirely disguised.

"LOW CUT" for the short-waisted stout woman. It has a low bust, is extremely short under the arms and long below the waist line. Gives length and slenderness to the waist and hygienically reduces the abdomen.

"LONG HIP" for the stout woman with too generous hips—Successfully reduces, cleverly draws the fulness toward the back.

Every **Corset** in this system is built on the famous **Self-Reducing** principle. The new **"Tape Strap"** is light but strong, and avoids every indication of bulkiness.

It is to the advantage of every stout woman to buy her corsets where the **Self-Reducing System** is sold, as it insures a perfect fitting corset without alteration.

All shapes and sizes in this system are.....$2.50
The Self-Reducing in finer materials.....$5.00

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"The Fifty" Association Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—"The Fifty" is the title of an association incorporated yesterday under the membership corporation law, with particular objects "to voluntarily aid and assist its members in case of sickness, defray the expense of a proper burial of deceased members, and to promote the social intercourse of its members." Its operations are to be carried on principally in New York City. The three Directors are Edward E. Molin, G. Filip Goranson, and Karl Olson, all of Brooklyn. The certificate of incorporation is signed as well by Herman Mossberg, Eugene de

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1902.

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THE TRUE EXPLANATION.

The numerous explanations of the course of Speaker HENDERSON in withdrawing from the Congressional campaign on which he had entered with a unanimous nomination and every prospect of secure success have the common defect that they do not explain. For the most part they are, indeed, only insinuations that the explanation of Mr. HENDERSON himself is not the true one, that there is some dark and mysterious reason for his action which he has not seen fit to disclose. That may be true, but it is not consistent with what is known of the character of the Speaker, and it is no more creditable to his associates who have so long accepted his leadership than it is to him. It amounts to an accusation that he has been misleading them and that they have not been acute enough to detect him. Another defect in these explanations is that they are needless, since what Mr. HENDERSON himself says is quite sufficient to make his motive clear.

It will be remembered that he used the word "free trade" to describe the thing which he would not support in the Iowa platform. Now, a man of his experience and habit of mind does not use opprobrious adjectives about the conduct of his own party unless he is very much in earnest, and in the mouth of Mr. HENDERSON "free trade" is very opprobrious. Mr. SHAW, our estimable Secretary of the Treasury, declares that the Iowa platform is one that all kinds of Republicans can stand on comfortably. That amounts to saying that it is a straddle, since the Republicans of Iowa evidently differ very widely in their views. At the conference of the leading Republicans in which the platform was considered, Mr. HENDERSON was present, and is reported by several of the conferees as accepting it in much the same sense as it is taken by Mr. SHAW. How, then, did he come to change his mind and conclude that he could not stand for Congress on that platform, and even to denounce it as a "free trade" manifesto? Apparently because he found when he went among his people that this was the way that they interpreted it, and that they liked that interpretation of it. That, so far as the public is informed, is the only element in the situation that reconciles his first and his last determination, and that does it completely. He simply can't stand the pace which the popular feeling of his district has set for him.

Mr. HENDERSON may think that the feeling he has found among his people is a passing one, and that he can return to Congress when it is over with. But he probably takes a more serious view of it than that. If he thought it was "not much of a shower," he would manage to weather it. He could have been elected almost in silence, had he chosen to keep still until after the election, or to make perfunctory speeches, such as it appears that Mr. SHAW is about to make. But he seems to have made up his mind that it is not a shower but a deluge that he must face, and that even if he were elected this time he would not be in a position to make the fight two years from now. And it must be remembered that Mr. HENDERSON has always professed to belong to the class of sincere and convinced protectionists. He really believes in the sanctity of the "principle" embodied in the Dingley tariff. He cannot grasp the significance of the changes that have taken place in the relative position of the country in the last quarter of a century, and have become so conspicuous in the last decade. If his party is to meet these changes by a change in its policy, it would probably take the heart out of him. At any rate there is nothing in the recent incident so striking as the evidence it affords of the progress of Republican sentiment away from the old, narrow, reactionary, fanatical protectionism for which Mr. HENDERSON stands.

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE BOXERS.

That is a highly serious-looking uprising of the so-called "Boxers" in the Province of Sze-Chuen, which was much disturbed by the same cause two years ago. Apparently the uprising is really against the Viceroy, who has been outrageously "milking" his province, even beyond Chinese custom or precedent. The Central Government has in effect acknowledged the justice of the rebellion by sending down a new Viceroy along with its reinforcements. But, unfortunately, this Viceroy, with all other corrupt Chinese Viceroys, (and as a rule all Chinese Viceroys are almost ex officio corrupt,) was able to make a plausible explanation of his own extortions by imputing them to the already hated foreigner. And so the rebellion in Sze-Chuen bears a distinct and unpleasant resemblance to a recrudescence of the Boxer movement. And a Chinaman has still reason for believing that to instigate or to join in an anti-foreign movement is to give proof of manhood and patriotism. Notwithstanding all the lamentable murders of missionaries and converts, it remains true, as Sir ROBERT HART put it, that the Boxer movement was in its origin patriotic. It is even more patriotic now. At least, it may plausibly be asserted to the Chinese that the distress under which they are unquestionably laboring is due to the foreigner, is the result of the combination of French scrupulosity, Russian good faith, and Prussian tact.

In truth, China, meaning the Chinese, has been treated by "Christendom" in a most brutal fashion. A Chinaman who resents the treatment of his country by foreigners is in a much more gracious and promising state than a Chinaman who does not. It is likely enough that the smuggling of arms for the rebels of Sze-Chuen, not only across the border, but across the Province of Yunnan, has been managed with some official connivance on the part of the French authorities in Tonquin. For China's difficulty in these southern and frontier provinces is without question France's opportunity, from the French point of view, or at least from the official French point of view. Add to what must be the official French belief that the provinces of China proper which adjoin Tonquin "ought" to belong to France, and the consequent inducement to French officials in Tonquin to stimulate any rebellion that may arise in these bordering provinces, the motive that French traders have for selling arms to the Chinese rebels, and also the hatred of the people for a corrupt Viceroy, and for the foreigners who, he tells them and they partly believe, have made his exactions necessary, and you can readily understand the origin and progress of the rebellion in Sze-Chuen.

But there is always one difference to be borne in mind between the present situation and that of 1900. The collusion of the Chinese Government at that time with the Boxers was perfectly plain and very little disguised. There is no danger at all that that collusion will recur. Never was anybody more punished and humiliated, in the very points to which a Chinaman attaches most importance, than the Empress Dowager and her advisers for that disgraceful collusion. The foreigners have rubbed the "face" of the Chinese Government in the dust by way of revenge. And since its return to Peking the Chinese Court thoroughly understands, if the Chinese people do not, that the Court is on its good behavior and that the very last thing it can afford to do is to give aid and comfort to any anti-foreign rising, unless that rising is assured in advance of a success all over the empire. The failure of the Government to suppress anti-foreign risings must, as things now stand, be imputed to the weakness of the Government, not to its lack of sincerity. But it ought not to fail to understand that "to be weak is to be miserable." If it cannot handle and suppress local uprisings, it is giving, every time it fails, aid and comfort to those European advocates of coercion who demand the annihilation of a so-called Chinese Government which cannot govern and the partition of the country among the "Christian" Powers. That is a consideration of which our Minister at Peking ought to be instructed to see that the Chinese Government does not lose sight.

THE ANTHRACITE CONSPIRACY.

The continuance of the coal strike with so little change in its character and aspects is a fact well calculated to wear out the patience of the public and give great encouragement to those who advocate extreme and possibly dangerous expedients to force a settlement of the pending disagreements. It is now nearly five months since mining stopped. During that time there has been no change in the attitude of either side, and if published utterances of operators and strike leaders can be accepted as made in good faith, none is likely. The mine owners say that they will yield nothing and make absolutely no concessions. The miners, or those assuming to speak for them, assert with equal positiveness that until what they demand is granted, the strike will continue and the number of men who can be had to mine coal in compliance with the law will at no time and under no conditions be great enough to permit a resumption of mining on an important scale. It would be easy to attach to such declarations a good deal more importance than they are entitled to. Neither side will confess defeat or admit the possibility of defeat until defeated, and if a settlement were imminent every effort would be made by both sides to keep all knowledge of it from the public.

The position of the miners is perfectly intelligible. They are conducting their strike in grim and deadly earnest, and mean to win if they can. The position of the operators, on the other hand, is not intelligible at all. It has been explained clearly enough by Mr. HEWITT, Mr. BAER, Mr. MARKLE, and others, so that we know what it is in theory, but the timidity and infirmity of purpose which have characterized their efforts to recover the control of the properties which they declare they will never surrender almost warrant the belief that some ulterior purpose accounts for their apparent helplessness. The way to break the strike, had they really wished to break it, has been open to them for more than three months. What they have accomplished in this direction is so small a part of what they might have done that not even the most credulous can be made to believe that it represents all they could have done. True, mining operations are being resumed in a small way here and there, the daily output is increasing, and shipments have been resumed. There is nothing wonderful in this. The impression it creates is not that capable and resourceful proprietors are doing all they can to work the mines, but that they are making a "bluff" at resumption and are chiefly concerned with the effect their action will have upon public opinion. They would like to have it assumed that they are making herculean efforts to attain a normal output and are confronted by insuperable difficulties. We doubt if they will be successful in creating this impression.

The conditions which retard a settlement of the questions at issue are purely artificial on both sides. On the one hand the dissatisfied and disillusionized miners are restrained from following their inclinations and making the best terms the operators are willing to offer, by the influence of the union, which has means of enforcing its will which the bravest and most desperate might very well dread. The bludgeon, the bullet, and the boycott are effective agencies of persuasion, and half-hearted co-operation on the part of employers is not calculated to inspire the men with courage. On the other hand, the operators are no more free. Many of the individual operators would months ago have settled their differences with their men and resumed mining if permitted to do so. They are not permitted, and probably will not be. A committee of railroad Presidents meeting weekly in New York will not authorize any local adjustments. They would "bottle up" an operator who went one inch beyond their authorization so effectually that he is as well off in idleness as he would be mining. The unanimity of purpose and action among the operators is only apparent. If those nominally independent were really so, and could make the kind of contracts with their men which both would find satisfactory, such conditions as now exist would be impossible. This points to the need of an important increase in the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The State of Pennsylvania will do nothing in the matter. It is a Federal problem and one to which President ROOSEVELT might give thought with advantage. The anthracite monopoly is odious and dangerous. It exists through the agreement of the railroads to suppress everything like a free competition between the mines they own and work and those still held under nominally independent ownerships. It is in effect a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and the power it confers upon a little syndicate of railroad Presidents representing others more potent in organization and finance is abused to the public detriment.

ROUMANIA AND THE POWERS.

It is no wonder Secretary HAY's note should have attracted European attention. The notion that the "European concert" could be held accountable "before man," and before the opinion of mankind, for anything it might choose to do, is evidently a novelty in diplomatic circles. That is the force of Mr. HAY's protest and contention, that even the European concert cannot create a Power and then wash its hands of the doings of that Power, in defiance of the explicit terms by which the Power was constituted. "Innocent third parties" have a right to protest against such doings, so far as they may injure those parties, even when they would have no standing in remonstrating against precisely similar action on the part of one of the contracting parties themselves which have created this Power, and which have not bound themselves not to do what they have bound this Power of their own creation not to do.

Our readers know that this is the view we have taken of Secretary HAY's protest against the deportation hither of Roumanian emigrants, at once driven from their own country by the act of the Roumanian Government, and incapacitated by the acts of the same Government from earning their livings either in their native land or in a new one. It is very curious to note that the moral weight of the position the State Department has taken seems to be much better appreciated on the Continent than in Great Britain. It is better appreciated in France. It is better appreciated even in Germany. The sneering and cynical part of the London press falls utterly to appreciate it, in spite of the fact that the evils of which the United States complains are almost equally felt and resented in Great Britain.

One of the organs of the London sneerers and cynics even goes so far as to make the amazing misinterpretation of Mr. HAY's note that it betokens a desire on the part of the United States to play an instrument in the European concert. What it really betokens, as every careful and intelligent reader cannot help seeing, is just the reverse, to wit, that the United States desires to keep out of the European concert, not to play either a first or a second fiddle in the orchestra, and that it is for the purpose of securing its own abstention that it calls upon the concert to keep its own plighted word, plighted not only "mutually," but also, as we say, to innocent third parties. But, as for joining so publicly forsworn a gang, the real burden of Mr. HAY's song is that of the Scripture: "O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united."

EARLY SLAV UNIVERSITIES.

The correspondent who waxes indignant with this paper mistakes our purpose if he thinks we wish to minimize the services of Germany to education and science. All we desire is to call a halt in the abuse of Poland and the Poles with which the papers of the Fatherland team because the Poles under German, Russian, and Austrian hegemony cherish their nationality and the brilliant beginnings which, partly through their own fault, but largely through the rapacity of their neighbors, were destined to come to such a sad end. It is a rash man who tries to deny the priority of Poland and Bohemia in founding universities.

The fifteenth century saw a grand record for Germany in this respect with the foundation of Würzburg, Leipsic, Treves, Rostock, Mentz, Greifswalde, Freiburg, and Tübingen Universities; but in the previous century and only toward its close there were Erfurt, Cologne, and Heidelberg. Against these Poland has the University of Krakau to set, which was started by KASIMIERZ III. the Great in 1364 and continued under the Lithuanian JAGIELLO, King of Poland, through his marriage to JADWIEGA. It has also the university of Prag to boast of, and an independent school of art whose pictures have lately enlisted the interest of amateurs. The Bohemians have a perfect right to claim Prag (1348) as their own, and the Poles may very well consider the Czechs of Bohemia of close kin with themselves. JOHN HUSS, JEROME of Prag, STOSS VEIT, were Bohemians or Poles. LEIBNITZ, the discoverer of differential and integral calculus, was a Slav by name and descent, though a Leipsic man like his father. It would be useless to enumerate the men of Slavic name like LEIBNITZ who have brought glory to German arms, letters, learning, or art. The question is in several senses academic and is merely brought up in order to show that the Poles and Czechs, when they had a chance, were not the raw barbarians some people would like to call them.

Many Germans talk and write about the Poles and Czechs in the same senseless fashion that many Britons write and talk about the Irish. It is a question of fair play. The Germans swarmed into Bohemia, Poland, and Lithuania and, instead of aiding these countries, were separatists both factious and unpatriotic. Their "culture" consisted in making money out of Christian and heathen. This may be eminently Anglo-Saxon; but it will not do in the twentieth century to "point to it with pride." Even as regards universities there is a certain glory in initiative, and the dates prove that Pole and Czech were ahead of German. Why seek to deprive them of the consolations of adversity?

THE EAST SIDE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the committee appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the recent riot on Grand Street has made its report, a few words in connection with the same may at this time be opportune.

As a resident and doing business on the east side for more than twenty years I can speak with some knowledge of the conditions, past and present, in this section of the city. I have no fault to find with the report of this committee so far as it relates to the riot in question. If the employes of R. Hoe & Co. were to blame, they ought to be punished. If the police were brutal and used unnecessary violence, they ought to be called to account.

Leaving out, however, for the present, the riot in question and the recent meat riots, is it not a fact, well known to every resident of the east side, that for years, under former City Governments and under Chief Devery, the people of this locality have been allowed to go as they pleased and to do as they pleased? Is it not a fact that the lives of citizens have been endangered by roughs and toughs, by stone-throwing boys, and by the fakirs, peddlers, and others who have made pedestrianism impossible on streets and sidewalks without interference from the police? Is it not also a fact that when repeated and persistent complaints were made by citizens and the police became a little active in enforcing some of the laws a great howl went up about "police persecution," that certain well-known Magistrates promptly discharged prisoners who had been clearly guilty of violating laws, that they reproved the police for enforcing the law, and that certain mercenary politicians headed a big procession to the City Hall to get the Mayor to help them against the police? Our Police Commissioners and our honored and respected Mayor know this to be so.

If a firm and persistent enforcement of all laws, and especially of laws relating to the control and management of the streets, were only adopted and adhered to we would perhaps hear less about "mob rule" and "police brutality." We have some most excellent Magistrates on the bench, but it is true that false sympathy or false motives—I will not say political influence—have sometimes, yes, very often, defeated the ends of justice and made our laws a farce. The report of this able and efficient committee carries with it many lessons for those in authority—our Mayor, Magistrates, and Police Commissioner and commanders.

M. R. B.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

NUGGETS.

What He Gets.

Fussy Old Gent—Waiter, if you have some particularly fine oysters and if the milk is quite fresh I will have a stew—seasoned, of course.

Waiter—One!—Chicago News.

No Misgivings.

"How is business, Hans," asked his acquaintance.

"Vell," answered Hans, "if I can do so goot in de past as I haf in de future—vell, dot's how I hope, some more alretty."—Chicago Tribune.

Passes the Quarrel On.

"I've been two weeks trying to coax my husband to give me $50 to buy a new dress," complained Mrs. Gazzam to Mrs. Wiffles.

"I never do that."

"What do you do?"

"I have my new dress charged, and leave my husband to fight it out with the collector."—Harper's Bazar.

Her Saving Way.

Mrs. Scale-Downie—I will have to get another girl, though only temporarily, perhaps a month or so.

Mr. Scale-Downie—Three dollars more a week and board! What do you want an extra girl for?

Mrs. Scale-Downie—I have found out how to make just the loveliest little hanging cabinet you ever saw, at a cost of only $2, but it will take me several weeks to do it.—New York Weekly.

WHEN VULGARITY CEASES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

A man who had wisdom and culture,
Who could fathom the splendors of art,
Whose soul was the soul of a poet,
Who could play a true gentleman's part,
Who had wit and who laughed at the manners
That the crass and the vulgar display,
With a smile of derision, sat watching
A parvenu eating, one day.

The man who had millions, who never
Found out that his manners were bad,
Who loudly and vulgarly boasted
Of the big wads of money he had,
Used his knife to scoop up his potatoes
And chewed like a pig at a trough,
While the man with the learning and culture
Looked on from his corner to scoff.

When the man with the millions had eaten
He turned to the one who was wise
And loudly made offers to aid him
In his pitiful struggle to "rise"—
Led him forth to the marts to make money—
And the man who had culture was proud
To be seen with the one who was vulgar
And to pass at his side through the crowd.

NEW YORK'S TRIBUTE TO GENERAL SLOCUM

Unveiling of Equestrian Statue on Field of Gettysburg.

Speeches by Gov. Odell and Mayor Low —Latter Discusses Combinations and the Coal Strike.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—The equestrian statue of Major Gen. Henry Warner Slocum, a tribute to his memory from the State of New York, was unveiled to-day on Culp's Hill, Gettysburg, where his line was located during the historical battle. The Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, which acted as escort, and veteran infantrymen and artillerymen who served under Gen. Slocum attended the ceremonies of dedication.

The unveiling of the statue was the principal feature of the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. At this meeting Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., retired, was elected President, and Gen. King re-elected Secretary.

The march to the battlefield began promptly at 2 o'clock. The procession formed at Centre Square, under command of Gen. Lewis R. Stegman of New York, and moved out Baltimore Street to Culp's Hill. In the parade were the New York Battlefield Committee, Gen. Sickles and family, Gen. James C. Rogers, and Col. Archibald E. Baxter, the orators of the day; the Seventh Regiment, escorting Gov. Odell and the Society of the Potomac; Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, and Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, and the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, and retired officers and veterans. A detail from the Second United States Cavalry, Corporal Skelley Post, G. A. R., of Gettysburg; two troops of the Second United States Cavalry, and the Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery, also participated.

Arriving at the monument a vast concourse of people was assembled. The exercises were opened with music by the Seventh Regiment Band, followed by prayer by the Rev. W. T. Pray of New York and an address by Gen. D. E. Sickles as Chairman of the New York Board of the Gettysburg Monument Commission. After music by the Second United States Cavalry Band, Gov. Odell of New York unveiled the statue and the United States Battery fired a Major General's salute. Gen. Rogers and Col. Baxter then delivered their orations, and they were followed by Gov. Odell, who said in part:

ADDRESS OF GOV. ODELL.

"Whatever may have been the incentive which led those of the South to assail the flag and to attempt the dismemberment of a country which stood before the world as a refuge for those of all nations who believed in individual rights and the liberties of mankind; we of the present generation can look upon it with lessened regret, because one of the results of the war has been a country greater, more powerful, and more potent for good.

"The victory for the Union has brought about a community of interests, has brought about a brotherhood in our country that is beginning to forget as it clasps hands over the border which heretofore separated us—that forgets those issues which made the horrors of civil war possible, while we stand as brothers beneath the flag of a greater Nation, revering the memory and extolling the deeds of brave men of a common ancestry.

"New York has a pride in this field, because here, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other battle, she showed her devotion by furnishing a greater number of men. In the patriotic General whose monument we dedicate to-day was found one of those sturdy men who knew not only duty, but who gave to its performance an intelligence which insured to him the respect and confidence of his associates and those whom he led."

Govs. Murphy and Stone were introduced and made brief responses. De Witt C. Sprague of Washington, D. C., read a poem dedicated to the occasion. After the benediction the Fourth United States Battery fired a salute.

SPEECH BY MAYOR LOW.

A public meeting was held to-night, at which Mayor Seth Low of New York was the principal speaker. Mayor Low said, in part:

"The battle of Gettysburg is looked upon, by common consent, as the crisis of the civil war. Not only did it stop the invasion of the Northern States, but it marked the last effort of the Confederacy to assume the offensive. It literally turned the tide of war. This little eminence of Cemetery Hill, therefore, seems to be, in a sense, the great divide of American history. On the other side of it the stream of American history, however brightly it flashes in the sun, is tinged with the dark stain of human slavery; on this side of it, the stream of American history runs clean and clear, singing the song of freedom for black and white alike, as it seeks the ocean of eternity.

"At the recent International Conference of Peace held at The Hague, Europe was represented by twenty or more powers; the whole of North America by the United States, England acting for Canada, and Mexico. Even after the process of consolidation, begun in Europe by Napoleon, has been going on for a century, that Continent is still broken up into twenty or thirty nations. In these days of large units, it is apparent how great is our advantage as a Nation in controlling a really continental domain.

"We sometimes hear it said in these times that the days of business opportunity are gone; that the individual is disappearing in the combination, the individual capitalist in the corporation, and the individual workman in the labor union; that private fortunes are now so large, and that business is carried on upon a scale so great that the young man of to-day has no such chance as his father had.

AN ERA OF LARGE UNITS.

"No one, however, will dispute the fact that this is the era of large units, of large nations, of large cities, of large steamships, of large combinations of capital, and of large combinations of labor. He who fears any one of these things may dread them all, but, unless he fears all, he need dread none. For all reflect the same force, working in divers manners and in different directions. Fundamentally, it is the power of combination resting upon free will.

"Capital combines and labor combines, only remotely because they are obliged to; primarily they combine because they want to. He who sees in this merging of the individual into the combination a threatened loss of individuality seems to me wholly to misread the times. It is significant that the era of industrial combination did not come in human society until the sacrifices of many generations had made all individuals equal before the law, and, in the most progressive nations, had made the individual man the political unit.

"It is equally significant that in our own country, where this individualizing process has been carried farthest, here also the process of combination has reached its highest development. It is already apparent that it is a mighty power; that, by its aid, men can accomplish results that the mind of man has not heretofore conceived. But it is not yet clear how the equilibrium of social forces is to be best maintained in a society in the process of reorganizing itself into great combinations.

"The recent strike in the anthracite coal region is a case in point. Whatever the merits of the controversy between the coal operators and the miners, it is perfectly clear that, because of it, immense losses have befallen innocent persons who are in no sense parties to the controversy.

RIGHTS OF COMBINED LABOR.

"He is a bold man who would undertake to determine, from the outside, the rights and wrongs of the case at issue, but every one is at liberty to draw such inferences from the struggle as may help to make it not a useless one. It is easy to understand why the employer should prefer to deal with the individual workman rather than with a union, if he can. Similarly the workman might prefer to work for an individual employer, but in most cases he has no choice. He must work for a corporation, or he cannot work at all.

"The anthracite miner might even prefer to work for a coal company that is not a mere appendage to a railroad, but he cannot help himself. If, under these circumstances, the workman says that he will sell his labor only through a union made up of all coal miners, why has he not a perfect right to do so?

"The anthracite coal operators are now saying, in effect, if I understand their position, that they will not treat with a union made up in part of men not engaged in anthracite mining. It is clear why they do not want to do so; but if the anthracite miners are willing to sell their labor only through such a union and no other, is it clear that the coal operators have a right to make society pay the cost of their struggle? Is it clear, in other words, that they are contending for any of the fundamental rights of man?

"On the other hand, if the men claim the right of collective bargaining, and claim it under conditions that involve others besides themselves in heavy loss, have they a right to seek this power while shirking the responsibility that goes with power? Should not the unions that seek to control conditions of labor all over the land, as has been suggested, frankly accept the responsibility that ought to go with power and become incorporated? If collective bargaining is to take the place of individual bargaining, as it probably should, in these days, in many cases, in the matter of labor as well as in the matter of commodities, must not society insist that all representatives of such bargaining shall be amenable to law?"

ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN HENDERSON WITHDRAWAL.

One Reason Given Why He Refused Nomination Is that He Feared the Prohibitionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Those persons who, in order to avoid admitting the existence of a split in the Republican Party over the tariff question, are endeavoring to prove that Speaker Henderson gave false reasons for his withdrawal have offered a large number of explanations to-day.

One of these stories is that Speaker Henderson withdrew because he discovered that the Prohibitionists were going to fight him and wipe out his majority of 12,000. The Speaker, it is said, saw some placards which recited the fact that the editor of a Prohibitionist publication sent a note to Mr. Henderson asking who was responsible for the sale of liquor in the House restaurant, and Mr. Henderson's answer was, "The Speaker grants all permits."

Another reason given is that the Speaker was afraid Representatives Babcock and Hull were going to depose him from the Speakership at the next caucus, and was seized with panic. It is said that the Speaker has no more true and loyal friends than Messrs. Hull and Babcock.

A third explanation is that the Speaker became frightened because he heard that the Democrats were going to assail his personal character. On investigation this story resolves itself into the statement that an anonymous person at the Capitol made the prediction last Winter that the Democrats might do this.

It is pointed out as an offset to these "explanations" that the Speaker's letter followed within four days a conference with his campaign managers at which he flatly refused to change his position on the tariff, no matter what the sentiment of his district might be.

A rearrangement of dates for campaign speakers will now have to be made, since Mr. Henderson has canceled all dates and withdrawn from the campaign. Senator Foraker probably will fill some of the Speaker's engagements, and Secretaries Root, Shaw, and Wilson may be asked to make more speeches than they had intended.

EX-SPEAKER REED HEARD.

Regarding Mr. Henderson's Action He Says a Small Match Sometimes Starts a Gerat Conflagration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is in Washington, expressed himself to-night as being greatly interested in the outcome so far as it affected the Republican Party of Speaker Henderson's declination to run again for Congress.

In discussing the matter Mr. Reed plainly evinced his sympathy with the present Speaker of the House, and, as if combatting the many critics of Mr. Henderson's action who assert that the reason he gave for his withdrawal was not the real one, Mr. Reed remarked scornfully:

"I don't see why, when a man in the political world assigns a good reason for sudden action on his part, even if it be precipitate, he cannot be believed. Why should not Gen. Henderson's reason as advanced by him be the correct one? True, he may have feared defeat and withdrew for that reason, and if he did he is not at all to be blamed.

"They had better let the tariff alone. I believe the sentiment of the people of this country is radically opposed to tariff revision, and if it is not, it certainly will be should the tariff ever be revised."

When Mr. Reed was asked what in his opinion would be the effect of Speaker Henderson's attitude on the Republican Party he replied:

"Well, you know I am out of politics and I look to others for political forecasts, but I might say that sometimes a great conflagration may be started by a very little match."

Mr. Reed in resigning from Congress three years ago did so at a time when, although he was not at that time Speaker, there was considered no doubt of his re-election.

The most strenuous efforts were then made to discover some ulterior motive for his resignation rather than that which he gave—that he thought it time to engage in some business which would give him better financial returns.

Announced to Succeed Mr. Henderson.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 19.—After the conference of Republican leaders this afternoon, C. E. Albrook, a prominent attorney of Eldorado, was announced as a candidate to succeed Congressman Henderson.

POPULISTS TO STAND ALONE.

Ex-Senator Butler Says the Party in 1904 Will Have a Presidential Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Ex-Senator Marion Butler, elected as Populist from North Carolina, who retired from public life at the close of the Fifty-sixth Congress, said here to-day:

"The Populist National Committee is standing aside now, and allowing each local section of the party do as it thinks best in the Congressional elections. In 1904 we will have a ticket in the field for the Presidency. We will poll more votes for Populist candidates than we did when we put up Weaver, and got over 2,000,000 votes for him. Since then we have twice fused with the Democratic Party, and given them our votes.

"In 1904 we will not only get all the votes we got for Weaver, but we will get a large part of the Democratic vote also, as I have no doubt by that time the Democratic Party will be in the hands of the Cleveland Democrats. I cannot undertake to say what vote we will then poll, but it will be very large, the very largest we have ever had.

"When we went into the campaign of 1896 I endeavored to persuade the Democratic leaders not to talk of free silver at 18 to 1, but to talk of the quantitative theory in regard to money, with a disregard for the metal. What we contend for is that there shall be a certain adequate quantity of money to meet the wants of commerce at all times.

"We are coming into a condition that will show the importance of public ownership of the natural monopolies."

Democratic Hopes of Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Interest has been aroused here by the statement of Representative Mudd of Maryland, a Republican, that his party will carry five out of the six Maryland districts. The Maryland delegation is unanimously Republican now and Mr. Mudd's practical concession of one district to the Democrats is regarded as important. The Democrats say they will carry at least two of the Maryland districts.

SLAP AT PRESIDENT BY MINNESOTANS

Popular Indorsement of Republican Beet Sugar Congressmen.

The Fight Against the Opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's Reciprocity Plan Ends in Their Being Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Now that the result of the Minnesota primary election is known, after a delay due to the confusion incident to the inauguration of a new system, the impression prevails here that President Roosevelt is beginning his Western tour under discouraging conditions.

His purpose to talk Cuban reciprocity in the home of the beet-sugar Republicans has been widely heralded, but the voters of Minnesota, while considered loyal to the President personally, have registered at the polls their indorsement of the course of the beet-sugar insurgents in Congress. This, at least, is the lesson drawn by students of the returns in this city, and by Minnesotans returning to Washington.

Minnesota and Michigan were recognised as the head and front of the beet-sugar fight in Congress, and it was the delegations from these two States, aided by scattering votes from other States, which overturned the President's programme and put on the reciprocity bill the amendment which struck off the differential on refined sugar.

In Michigan the course of the Congressmen seems to have met with approval. All the Michigan representatives were renominated without opposition except four, and these four, it is stated, were defeated by purely local causes, as the reciprocity question did not enter into the fight at all.

But in Minnesota the President's supporters made a hard fight against the men who had voted against the President's plan and for the Morris amendment. It was made the issue in at least three Congressional districts, and appeared more or less in others. The leading beet-sugar Republicans in the Minnesota delegation were Messrs. Tawney, Morris, McCleary, Stevens, Fletcher, Eddy, and Heatwole. Of these, Messrs. Eddy, Morris, and Heatwole declined to run again for personal reasons. It is the belief of Minnesotans that the last two would have had no difficulty in securing a renomination if their business interests had not compelled them to give up politics.

But the opponents of the other beet-sugar leaders made a hard fight against them. The issue, particularly in the districts of Messrs. Tawney and Fletcher, was Cuban reciprocity. Against Mr. Tawney, who acted as leader of the whole beet-sugar party in the House, the strongest possible fight was made. His opponents identified themselves with the President and called upon all friends of Mr. Roosevelt to vote down the man who had defeated the President in the House. In addition to this, Mr. Tawney had to face an exceptionally strong political combination which was hostile to him and which indorsed the President's policy in order to have the advantage of this apparently winning issue. This opponent was State Senator Kantvold, an old resident of the district and known as a strong candidate.

The opponents of Mr. Tawney also lent aid and comfort to the opponents of Mr. McCleary, and sought to create a sentiment against him as an opponent of Cuban reciprocity. The fight against Mr. Fletcher, it is said, was from first to last made on nothing but the reciprocity question, and was conducted with extraordinary vigor by the President's friends.

On Sept. 16 for the first time Minnesota nominated her Congressional candidates by a general primary election instead of by conventions. Mr. Tawney won easily and by a big majority, and so did Mr. Fletcher. The opposition to Messrs. Stevens and McCleary disappeared long before the election was held and both were nominated without opposition.

Mr. Fletcher's campaign is thus described to-day by Benjamin Aarons of the Post Office Department, who has just returned from Minneapolis:

"The opposition to Congressman Loren Fletcher was headed by Ex-Senator William D. Washburn, who advocated the nomination of Eugene G. Hay, a well known lawyer and a very fine public speaker. Another element in the Republican party put forward James Peterson, Ex-County Attorney. He is a Scandinavian, and it was said was brought into the race for the purpose of pulling votes from Mr. Fletcher. The cry was raised against Mr. Fletcher that he was opposed to the President's Cuban policy, and that he was not in touch with the Administration. A feature of the campaign during the day of the primaries was several large loads of hay bearing large placards, 'Roosevelt and Reciprocity,' which were driven through the streets. Notwithstanding all of this when the votes came to be counted Mr. Fletcher had more than the combined votes of his opponents. Ex-Governor John Lind has been pitted against Mr. Fletcher, but the latter is considered certain of re-election."

Mr. Tawney, it is reported here, has declared himself a candidate for Speaker to succeed Mr. Henderson. The impression which prevails here is that the beet sugar men will go back to Congress more united than ever in their opposition to Cuban reciprocity without the differential amendment, and that they will claim to have the indorsement of their people. If this is correct it is considered that the outlook for Cuban reciprocity is as gloomy for the next session as the last, unless the President shall yield to the plan for removing the differential on refined sugar.

The impression also prevails that on his coming to visit them the Western voters will listen to his views on Cuban reciprocity with respect, but without altering their views.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES.

Secretary Root Approves Recommendation of Board that They Be Manufactured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root has approved the findings and recommendations of the board appointed to conduct tests and report upon the value of disappearing gun carriages for sea coast defenses.

The board is unanimous in recommending the continuance of the manufacture of disappearing gun carriages for eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch guns, without regard to high or low sites. It recommends that no more six-inch guns be mounted on disappearing carriages, as the development of rapid-fire six-inch guns has made it essential that they should be mounted on barbette carriages.

The board recommends increased allowances for gunners in order that expert mechanics may be induced to engage in this branch of work. It also suggests that more protection be given to gunners, who are the only men serving and much exposed, by providing small movable shields.

DEMAND FOR NAVY COOK BOOK.

Navy Department Flooded with Requests for Its Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Since the publication, several days ago, of the fact that the Navy Department has issued a cook book the department has been fairly flooded with requests for copies. The demand has been so great that the edition has been almost entirely exhausted. Another will be issued probably.

The first edition was a small one, because the department had no idea that there would be any such demand. The book gives recipes for all standard articles of food and desserts. It is not intended for distribution to the general public.

Predict Defeat for Mr. Mercer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Nebraskans who have returned to Washington from their State within the past few days say that Representative David H. Mercer, one of the leading figures of the Republican side of the House is almost certain to be defeated. It is asserted that even if nominated he cannot be elected. The labor organizations are also said to be against him.

ALL EUROPE DISCUSSING UNITED STATES' NOTE

Britain Supports the Protest Regarding Roumanian Jews.

SHE ADDRESSES THE POWERS

Inquires Their Attitude on the Question—Some Unfavorable Comment in Berlin and Vienna—Max Nordau Interviewed.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British Foreign Office last evening authorized the announcement that his Majesty's Government had communicated with all the signatory powers of the Berlin Treaty with a view to developing their attitude and purpose in relation to the Roumanian Jews, as called to the attention of the powers by United States Secretary of State Hay.

In discussing the course adopted, one of the highest officials of the Foreign Office said:

"It should be understood that our action follows and supplements the action taken by the American Government, which is entitled to full credit for seeking to alleviate the condition of those oppressed people. Mr. Hay's note was addressed to all the signatory powers, and now Great Britain desires to ascertain how the others feel on the suggestions made and what action is to be taken."

Although the official referred to declined to discuss the details of the British note, he gave the assurance that it followed the lines of the American note, and he said the British authorities were in full accord with the position assumed by the United States. Moreover, he said he believed that as Great Britain had a locus standi as a signer of the Berlin Treaty the British note was likely to stir the signatory powers to concerted action on the lines proposed by the United States.

Secretary Hay's note was welcomed in British official circles. The tone of the formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the note here confirms the idea that Great Britain is glad of the continued intervention of the United States in affairs in which Europe is more directly concerned, in the belief that such intervention tends indirectly to strengthen the hands of the British Government.

Apart from this, the question of the exclusion of pauper aliens from Great Britain is growing more acute, and anti-immigration laws are demanded in many influential quarters. So the Government is in sympathy with Mr. Hay's protest, in the hope that the wholesale exodus of undesirable emigrants from Eastern Europe may be checked.

The St. James's Gazette, in a semi-humorous reference to the United States' note, says Mr. Hay's contrast of the enlightened system of America and the intolerant tyranny of the surviving Principalities of Europe is "not devoid of self-complacency," and is intended for the edification of mankind. The paper refers to Mr. Hay as an "American Hamlet," who says "Look on this picture and on that, and consider whether Old Mother Europe should not be ashamed of herself."

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—"The American note to the Berlin signatories," says the Vossische Zeitung, "represents one of the most interesting documents in contemporary history, and is one of the most remarkable political acts of the present day, for it is the first time that the diplomacy of the United States draws into its sphere of activity occurrences within a European commonwealth. America's controversy with Turkey was a totally dissimilar case, since the United States there exercised its natural right of defending the interests of its citizens; but in the unjust treatment of Roumanian Jews America is not directly damaged.

"The United States is moved to this step by considerations of humanity, and is not willing to keep silence in the presence of international wrong. As the United States did not participate in the Berlin treaty, it points to principles of international law and to eternal justice. Under any circumstances the United States has the sympathies of the civilized world, and it would be highly shameful to the Governments of Europe that the wrongs should be removed by the action of America."

The Tageblatt says:

"Secretary Hay's note is one of loud appeal to humanity, which Roumania has outraged in the most disgraceful manner. The young American power inaugurates its world policy by making itself the spokesman of humanity, liberty, and religion. It shames the old civilized States of Europe by reminding them of their duties toward civilization.

"The contents of the note dispose of the objection that America takes the step to avoid Jewish immigration. It declares with all desirable distinctness that the Jews possess in a high measure the mental and moral qualities of good citizens. But the United States, which is proud of being the land of liberty, only desires voluntary immigrants. It does not want to be the landing place of such foreigners as have been forcibly rendered homeless by barbarism.

"No attempt at evasion will do any longer. It is necessary now to show our colors. We hope the policy of the German Empire will not break down at a moment when in such a public manner its co-operation is invited in a great task, of interest to civilization and humanity."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The note is quite characteristic of the American style of thinking. It is peculiar that the United States, so jealous of the Monroe doctrine, should concern itself with a matter which is strictly European, and more particularly the internal business of an independent kingdom."

The anti-Semitic journals dispose of the note with scornful paragraphs. The Neueste Nachrichten asks: "Why does not the United States tackle Russia, which treats the Jews much worse?"

The Tages Zeitung says:

"The prattle about humanity and eternal justice, especially in an American mouth, is an empty phrase, and there is no justification for using it against Roumania."

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Secretary Hay's note in regard to Roumania is widely published here, but the newspapers make no comment on it.

The Roumanian Minister called at the United States Embassy this afternoon for information on the subject, and a copy of Mr. Hay's note was shown to him.

In an interview on the note to-day, Max Nordau, Vice President of the Congress of Zionists, said:

"It is magnificent. After a period of darkness, during which America seemed to be immersed in Monroeism and the furtherance of her own material interests, she has stepped forward and taken a glorious step on behalf of suffering humanity. She has torn the mask from Europe's face. Secretary Hay's circular compels the European powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin to do their duty or stand convicted of conniving at the extermination of a quarter of a million of my brethren by the barbarians of Roumania.

"The Roumanian Government has heard the pernicious theory enunciated by the anti-Semites that the Jews constitute a danger to a young nation, and, on the false pretext that Roumania is a young nation, it has determined to rid the country of them. The Roumanian Government denied civil rights to the Jews, it closed every channel whereby they could gain their livelihood, and it condemned them to extermination by starvation or flight.

"Secretary Hay's note must bear fruit. Europe must now recall to Roumania the fulfillment of her duties and obligations, or bear the open shame."

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—The protest of the United States on behalf of the Jews of Roumania was received in official circles here with mingled feelings.

It is admitted that the position of the United States is a just one, but it is argued that the conditions in the Balkans at the time of the signing of the Berlin Treaty and now are entirely different matters.

It is considered probable that the first step of the powers will be to instruct their representatives at Bucharest to furnish precise information as to the present condition of the Roumanian Jews. The authorities here are anxious also to ascertain definitely proposes to adopt to secure the enforcement of the Industrial law, the enactment of which has been responsible for increasing Jewish emigration from Roumania. In the meanwhile Austrian officials are skeptical as to any good resulting from the intervention of the United States.

Only two of the principal papers of Vienna refer to Secretary Hay's note. The Deutsches Volksblatt, an anti-Semitic organ, characterizes the note as "impertinent meddling in affairs which are no concern of hers," [America's,] and expresses the hope that the powers will politely but firmly decline to accept any instructions concerning their duties from the United States. The paper adds:

"The country which maintains the Monroe doctrine, the foundation and principles of which forbid foreign intervention in inter-State concerns, has the least right of any country to exercise a similar influence."

The Neue Freie Presse blames the signatory powers for their failure to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty, and declares it to be a blot upon civilization and a lasting humiliation to the great powers that Roumania has been permitted unhindered to disregard the conditions upon which her independence was conceded. The Neue Freie Presse adds:

"That it is reserved to America to admonish the European powers concerning their obligations to civilization is cruel irony on the pride of European humanity, which has bowed itself so impotently and pitiably before Roumania's barbarities."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—So far only one answer to the State Department's identical note concerning the Roumanian Jews has come to hand. This was from Great Britain, and consisted of a brief acknowledgment, with a promise to look into the subject.

It is presumed that the other nations addressed will return their acknowledgments shortly. If they are all of the same mind as Great Britain it may be that a conference of representatives of the powers will be called with the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Roumania to live up to her obligations under the Berlin treaty.

GERMAN BANKERS' CONGRESS.

The Result of a Determination to Combine Against the Opponents of Capital.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Bankers' Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is the outcome of the determination of the bankers to combine in opposition to the Agrarians, Social Democrats, and Anti-Semites.

The banking world has been denounced as responsible for all the economic evils suffered by the landed and lower middle classes and the peasant farmers. Even the Government has capitulated to the clamor of unintelligent public opinion, and it is acknowledged that recent legislation affecting bankers has been framed in a fashion hampering business, and seriously interfering with the operations of the whole system of commercial credit.

The correspondent says the opponents of capital in Germany are organized into political parties, and the bankers, hitherto not united, are now determined to combine.

THE KOSSUTH CENTENARY.

Celebrations Yesterday All Over Hungary in Honor of the Famous Patriot's Memory.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19.—The centenary of the birth of Louis Kossuth was celebrated to-day throughout Hungary.

Here flags are flying and houses are decorated. A commemorative service in the Protestant Church was attended by the two sons of the Hungarian patriot, the principal local authorities, deputations from all parts of the country, and the Honved (Hungarian Militia) veterans of 1848.

At the conclusion of the service immense crowds proceeded to the cemetery to attend the laying of the foundation stone of a mausoleum to be erected for the national hero. Gen. Tuerr, who was a companion of Kossuth, was present at the ceremony. The fund for the national memorial to Kossuth now amounts to over $250,000.

Celebrate Kossuth's Birth.

The centenary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was observed last night by members of the Hungarian Literary Society and their friends, at the clubrooms, 272 East Tenth Street. During the day appropriate cables were sent to Francis Kossuth, leader of the Kossuth Party in the Hungarian Reichsrath, and Louis T. Kossuth, in Italy, sons of the patriot.

A DENIAL BY DE GALLIFFET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Gen. de Galliffet denies the charge that he had a woman and two children shot at the time of the Commune. The ex-War Minister adds that he expressly refused the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor because he would not be decorated for what he did during a civil war.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.

The Danube and Various Ports of Strategic Value at the Mercy of the Shallow-Draught Vessels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The strengthening of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which has been going on for years, is worthy of attention, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says it is acknowledged that the Danube and various ports of strategic value on the Southern Black Sea, which have recently been repeatedly visited by Russian ships, are completely at the mercy of the shallow-draught vessels of which Russia possesses considerable numbers.

RELIGIOUS PAPER PROSCRIBED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Minister of Public Worship, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has forbidden the sale on French territory of the Vlanisch Kruis, the weekly edition, printed in Flemish, of the religious paper La Croix de Lille. Copies for circulation in France were seized on Thursday evening at frontier towns by special commissaries.

ITALY MAY AID MARCONI.

Plan for a $140,000 Wireless Station to be Submitted to Parliament.

TURIN, Sept. 19.—At a conference here to-day with Signor Galimberti, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Marconi submitted plans for the erection of a wireless telegraph station, to cost $140,000, for establishing connection between Italy and the British and American stations. The scheme will be submitted to Parliament.

King Victor Emmanuel has bestowed the Cross of the Order of the Crown on Marconi.

Wireless System for Martinique.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The French Government has decided to install a wireless telegraph system on the islands of Martinique and Gaudeloupe, owing to the frequent interruption of the cable service there. Two telegraph experts will sail from Bordeaux on Sept. 26 with the apparatus.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.—Adv.

Are you missing the Letters from the People which are appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES? They touch on politics, religion, society, and every phase of modern life and civilization, and show in an interesting way the trend of public thought on all great questions and many small ones. They are published daily, and on Sunday there is a whole page of them and frequently two pages in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

VENICE MONUMENTS IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER

But Several Buildings Urgently Need Thorough Repairs.

These Include St. Mark's Church and the Doge's Palace—Engineers Trying to Patch Up the Zecca.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times's correspondent at Venice says that, as the result of an accurate examination of the chief Venetian monuments, it is possible to express a well-founded opinion as to their condition.

Although no public building is in immediate danger of collapse, several edifices, including the Doge's Palace, the Basilica of St. Mark, the Zecca, (formerly the Mint,) and the Churches of Santa Maria Formosa, the Frari, and Giovanni e Paolo, urgently need thorough repairs if disaster is to be avoided.

The correspondent says the authorities are already moving in the right direction, except in the case of the Zecca, where the civil engineering staff is surpassing itself in stupidity, attempting, as the engineers are doing, to patch up as new premises for St. Mark's Library an edifice which only partial demolition and reconstruction can save from collapse.

SULTAN WAS JEALOUS OF SAID PASHA'S POPULARITY.

So He Appointed Said Grand Vizier, and the Latter Is Now the Second Best Hated Man in Turkey.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A trustworthy authority, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, supplies the following remarks in regard to the Turkish financial crisis:

The reappointment of Said Pasha to the Grand Viziership was due to the machinations of the Sultan, who was jealous of Said's popularity, and was determined to discredit him. To-day Said is the best-hated man in Turkey next to the Sultan, for since his appointment the officials have not received any payment.

When complaints were made to the Sultan he responded to the officials' appeals by presenting £15,000 Turkish to Said, who did not dare refuse to accept the money, though by doing so he further exasperated the officials.

The Sultan, having centralized all the power in the Palace, has assumed entire responsibility. Only public funds are wasted, his private finances being in a most prosperous condition, under the management of an Armenian.

European control is necessary for the remodeling of Turkey's finances, but there is no hope of reform while Abdul Hamid is on the throne.

CHOLERA RAGING IN EGYPT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Alexandria to The Times says the cholera statistics for Egypt on Thursday were: Cairo, 15 deaths; Alexandria, 24 deaths; other districts, 858 fresh cases and 784 deaths.

BRITISH ARMY INEFFICIENCY.

Lord Roberts Says More Attention Must Be Paid to Shooting Practice.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A special order issued last night by Earl Roberts, Commander in Chief of the forces, says that his experience in South Africa brought to him a realization of the fact that British soldiers could not yet take the fullest advantage of the admirable weapons which are furnished to them.

Lord Roberts criticises officers for their lack of interest in shooting practice, and reminds them that their tactics are likely to fail if superiority of fire is not established.

In conclusion the Commander in Chief promises to hold general officers responsible for attaining a firing standard of the highest efficiency, and says that hereafter no other standard will be considered satisfactory.

THE LENOX HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance Despite Threatening Weather—Prizes Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 19.—The fourth annual Lenox Horse Show, which was held to-day at Highlawn Farm, was a great success in spite of cloudy and threatening weather. There was a larger attendance than ever before, and many society people were present.

The coaches and carriages of the cottagers were massed on the west side of the ring. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane had Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid with them in their coach, and with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed were the Belgian Minister and his wife, Baron and Baroness Moncheur. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ullman were on their coach with parties of friends, and Frederic Gebhard, Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mrs. William Pollock, (who had as her guest Miss Nathalie Schenck,) were also there. Among others who had coaches with parties of guests were Mrs. Giraud Foster, R. W. Patterson, H. K. Bloodgood, and John Sloane.

There were 207 entries in the different events, the largest class being Class I., for horse suitable for runabout or light trap, which had thirty entries. George Westinghouse was one of the largest exhibitors, and J. Stevens Ullman, William and John Sloane, and Reginald Vanderbilt also had several entries.

The Judges awarded prizes as follows:

Class 20.—Pair of horses suitable for runabout or light trap; first, Romeo and Juliette, William D. Sloane; second, Comedy and Tragedy, Giraud Foster; third, Lord Aberdeen, J. S. Ullman; fourth, Nannie and Nell, Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood.

Class 7.—Ladies' horse and trap suitable for the country; first, Lady Hattie, William D. Sloane; second, Pequot, Miss Marion Haven; third, Syren Bay, Capt. John S. Barnes; fourth, Polly H., Charles Lanier.

Class 9.—Ponies in harness under 13 hands; first, Lord Lenox, Charles Lanier; second, Sir Arthur, Miss Anna R. Alexandre; third, Sparkle, William A. Reed.

Class 12.—Farm pairs; first, second, and third prizes awarded to George Westinghouse; fourth, William D. Sloane.

Class 17.—Saddle horses, under 15.2 hands; first, Pride, Miss Charlotte A. Barnes; second, Peacock, Giraud Foster; third, Kikaya, W. W. Hoffman; fourth, Annie Rooney, George Westinghouse.

Class 18.—Saddle horses, 15.2 and over; first, Rex, Clipston Farm; second, Othello, Giraud Foster; third, Sport, Francis Jaques.

Class 19.—Jumping over four-foot hurdle; first, Rochin, James W. Burden, Jr.; second, Susan, Miss Kate Carry; third, Semendira, James A. Burden, Jr.; fourth, Kikaya, W. W. Hoffman.

Class 8.—Lady and pair and trap, suitable for country; first, Romeo and Juliette, William D. Sloane; second, Comedy and Tragedy, Giraud Foster; third, Pequot and Piquet, Miss Marion Haven; fourth, Lord Aberdeen and Lady Aberdeen, J. S. Ullman.

Class 4.—Phaeton, surrey, and other two-seated wagon and appointments; first, Rockingham and Diplomat, Reginald Vanderbilt; second, Capt. Jinks and San Toy, Mrs. John E. Alexandre; third, Ascot and Chester, Thatcher Adams; fourth, Countess and Duchess, E. R. Wharton.

Class 10.—Ponies in harness, under 13 hands; first, Frills, Reginald Vanderbilt; second, Pinto Piebald, Miss M. C. Alexandre; third, Coquette, William D. Sloane; fourth, Greylock, Miss Helen Alexandre.

Class 6.—Tandems, horses only to count; first, Comedy and Lenox, Giraud Foster; second, Capt. J. S. Barnes; third, Giraud Foster; fourth, Miss Kate Cary.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week's end brought more than the usual number of house parties with it. The Lenox Horse Show was one of the attractions to take many to the Berkshires. There were horse shows also at Bernardsville and at Millbrook. People are beginning to arrive in town from Newport and from Bar Harbor. Although they only pass through, they linger long enough to be seen at the playhouses and the restaurants.

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The engagement which was announced in London and New York a month ago between Miss Beatrix Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and Mr. Mahaffy of London, a nephew of the celebrated Prof. Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin, has been broken by mutual consent. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Jones are still abroad. They will shortly return to this country.

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The wedding of Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barnes Boardman, (Miss Gertrude Bonner,) and James Hammond McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond McLean, (Miss Dater,) will be celebrated in November in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. It will probably take place on Tuesday, Nov. 18. Little Miss Geraldine Boardman will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Violet Stewart, Miss Katharine Drake, Miss Ruth Emmons, and Miss Madge Niles, the fiancée of Sewall Boardman, have been selected as the bridesmaids. Mr. McLean's best man will be his cousin Harry Gruner, and among the ushers there will be Sewall Boardman, Clarke Read, Stephen Elkins, and Ronald Coolidge.

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Abram S. Hewitt has taken a five years' lease of the Reverie cottage, at Bar Harbor. Clement C. Newbold has taken Devilstone, and the Edwin Goulds are also to have a cottage there next Summer.

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A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, who has bought the Bowler property, on Atlantic Drive, Bar Harbor, will build a handsome cottage on it before next season. This property, formerly owned by Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, is one of the most valuable on Mount Desert.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. J. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and others lunched togethed at Sherry's yesterday. Many well-known people have been in town during the week. Mrs. Neilson and Miss Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt were at Delmonico's on Monday. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, in heavy mourning, lunched there. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt was also seen there.

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There were booked to sail yesterday on the Cymric, among others, E. A. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gay, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kennedy and Walter G. Kennedy.

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Mrs. Charles Nordhoff is booked to sail on the Minnetonka. On the Kroonland for Antwerp among others are Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hoppin and the Masters Hoppin of Mount Kisco, and Norman B. Henrotin of Chicago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould with Mrs. William A. Hamilton returned to Georgian Court yesterday from their Summer home, Furlough Lodge, in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Kingdon and the Gould children are expected in a day or two. The two elder sons of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, who had been out West with their father, have also returned to Lakewood.

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Frederick Ambrose Clark, who is to marry Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes at Mamaroneck on Tuesday, will give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening. Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark is expected with a party to-day from Cooperstown, to attend the wedding.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Martha J. Law, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Law of Scarborough, N. Y., and Oliver C. Macy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Macy (Miss Kate L. Carter) of Riverside Drive. Mr. Macy has just returned from a foreign trip. Most of his time abroad was spent in Japan.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mandelbaum of 1,215 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanche Mandelbaum, to Gabe Lang of New York. They will receive on Sept. 28. The wedding will be in January.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Dr. George H. Mallett of this city to Miss Renee Dismukes of St. Augustine, Fla. Miss Dismukes is the daughter of John F. Dismukes, President of the First National Bank of St. Augustine. Dr. Mallett is one of the staff of the General Memorial, Harlem, and Woman's Hospitals. The wedding will take place at St. Augustine early in December.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Astor gave her second and last dinner of the season here to-night. The decorations were similar to those of the dinner on Monday night. American beauty roses were used in profusion on the table and in vases about the rooms. The guests were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. S. V. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Col. and Mrs. Delancy A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Baron Alliotti and Percy Wyndham, of the British Embassy.

Luncheons were given to-day by Miss Florence Lyman and Mrs. William Grosvenor, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. William T. Bull and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen had expected to leave Newport for their New York residence to-morrow, but now they will remain here for several weeks longer. The baby is the first great grandchild of James J. Van Alen. The mother was Miss Daisy Post, daughter of Mrs. William Post and a favorite niece of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who gave her as a wedding present the house on Bellevue Avenue which Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen have occupied this Summer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are at the Breakers, where they will remain for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, have gone to their country residence in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith will close their Newport cottage on Monday and go to Meadow Brook, L. I., for the remainder of the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, who have been occupying one of the Pinard cottages, have closed their Newport season and gone to Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, where they have a country place. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland have rented one of the Pinard cottages for next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt will leave to-morrow to be gone several weeks. Their Oakland farm will be kept open until late in the Fall, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are expected to return here before it is closed.

Dr. W. B. Hopkins's yawl Caress left this afternoon for the westward to be laid up for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands gave their employees a dance and card party at Tower Top. There was an entertainment consisting of songs and instrumental selections and a dance. Handsome prizes were given to winners in the card playing. Mr. and Mrs. Sands give a similar entertainment every year for their employees, several of whom have been with them for a number of years.

Edgar Allen Poe, of Baltimore, has purchased land at Jamestown on which he will erect a cottage, which will be ready for occupancy next summer. Mr. Poe has been coming to Jamestown a dozen years.

BELGIAN QUEEN IS DEAD

Marie Henriette Had Been Ill for Three Years.

She Was Born in 1836 and Married When Seventeen Years Old—Misfortunes Which Clouded Her Life.

SPA, Belgium, Sept. 19.—Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, died here suddenly this evening at 7:50 o'clock.

Neither her husband, members of her family, nor her doctors were present at the time of her Majesty's death. She was seated at a table eating a light dinner, when she was seized with syncope. Dr. Guillaume, who, in the course of the day, had remarked upon certain disquieting symptoms in the Queen's condition, was summoned immediately, but her Majesty was dead before he arrived. Two members of her suite were with the Queen during her last moments.

As soon as the news of the Queen's death became known a large crowd gathered outside the palace.

King Leopold had left Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, for Spa, and other members of the royal family have been telegraphed for. M. de Smet de Nayer, the Belgian Premier, will arrive here to-morrow.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.—The news of the death of the Queen came as a great surprise, especially in view of the reassuring reports which were circulated this morning and which made the announcement of this evening still more of a shock.

At the Royal Opera House here, where "Hamlet" was being played, the Ghost was just about to make his entrance when the manager of the theatre read to the audience a telegram announcing the death of her Majesty. The performance was discontinued.

People crowded the streets, where extra editions of the newspapers containing long obituary notices of the Queen were bought eagerly. La Réforme sums up the sorrowful life of her Majesty as follows:

"The Queen and mother, Maria Henrietta, had been cruelly tried. In 1869 the death of her son, the Duke of Brabant; at the age of ten years, caused her grief beyond measure. Later fresh alarms and keen sorrows wrung her mother's heart when tragic events shattered the happiness of the Princess Stephanie, her daughter. The death of Prince Baldwin, son of the Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold, was another cruel blow to her Majesty, and the fire at Laeken Castle, in which a number of treasured relics were destroyed, brought her a further trial. The Queen sought, if not to forget, at least to lessen her sorrow by devoting all her energies to works of charity. Her attitude in the face of misfortune was always calm and resolute."

Before her marriage the Queen of the Belgians was the Archduchess Maria Henrietta of Austria. She was the second daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary. She was born at Schönbrunn on Aug. 23, 1836. The day before her seventeenth birthday she married the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium, who was himself but seventeen years of age. Three daughters and one son were born of this marriage.

King Leopold I. of Belgium died in 1865, and the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne and has reigned ever since.

Owing to continued ill-health and a naturally quiet disposition, Queen Maria Henrietta led a very secluded life, and consequently less was heard of her than of most other contemporary European Queens. The death of her son in 1869 and the tragic ending of the married life of her second daughter, the Princess Stephanie, who married the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, were terrible blows to the Queen, and she never fully recovered from them.

Her Majesty's principal diversions were riding, driving, and making long excursions with her youngest daughter, Princess Clementine, who was her favorite child and constant companion. The Queen was an enthusiastic collector of laces, and by her personal interest and that which she awakened in her friends she greatly encouraged the lace industry in Belgium. Her kindness and generosity to the poor made her generally beloved.

In recognition of her devotion to the Church, the Pope sent to the Queen about nine years ago a notable token of his high esteem in the form of the Golden Rose of Virtue.

The Queen had been ill for about three years with a malady of the heart, and in recent months her condition was so serious that little hope of her recovery was entertained.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most delightful hats seen this Fall is really worth mentioning. It is a hat of soft, fine light gray felt, and such a relief after all the heavy beavers, draped velvets and furs. The felt is so soft and fine that it is not much more than a piece of cloth, and this soft effect is heightened by the finish of the edge, which is embroidered. This is a delightful foundation, and the trimming is equal to it, three shades of gray, all light, but the lightest almost white. This trimming is carried around one side of the hat in soft folds and knots, and on the other side is a long soft, broad feather of black and white, a speckled feather with soft markings of black on white, giving the whole the effect of a tender gray. The chiffon is carried over the back of the hat, and it is altogether as dainty and pretty as may be.

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There is another hat in something the same style, which is also most attractive. This is a fine white felt with an edge of openwork embroidery, giving a lacelike effect. The hat is trimmed with green, a big green parrot set at the back of it on the right side—it is lifted at the left—and folds of dark green velvet are carried across the front of it.

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Another hat in which bright green velvet is introduced is a dark blue felt, with a wide binding of dark blue velvet. The hat is lifted at the left side and finished with cocqu's feathers. Across the front of the hat and carried around the right side are folds of velvet, the lower and more prominent piece of bright green held in place by a very long, narrow steel buckle. Above this are folds of dark blue velvet to match the binding, and ends of both blue and green fall over the hat at the back.

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An attractive hat in a dark dahlia-colored beaver felt has the crown set with pink satin folds and the trimming set on the wide rim, a wreath of big dahlias ranging in color from the deep purple shade to pink and with green foliage.

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A simple draped hat of the fur felt in red is simply trimmed with one spray of red velvet leaves.

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One of these fur felt hats in white on the turban order has the rim set at intervals some distance apart, with deep blue velvet roses. On the top of the crown at the back is a bow of blue velvet to match with ends falling over the rim.

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A low turban of gray is of the hairy felt of the camel's hair order, trimmed with a light felt in bright green, this carried around the crown inside the rim, while two straps of it are carried over the left side of the hat. On top of the hat, laid flat across it from back to front, is a big made-quill of shades of green chenille.

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A fur felt of a dull shade of blue is bound with velvet a shade brighter and trimmed with two bunches of velvet grapes and velvet grape foliage of the same peculiar shade of blue. Across the back is a deep plaiting of light blue velvet, broad, covering the entire back of the hat, rising as much above as it is carried below.

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Another of the camel's-hair felts in gray is trimmed with black and red. This is one of the wide-brimmed sailors bound with black and having a band of black around the crown. Across the front, set well forward on the rim, are four wings, two on each side, the under wings the longest, and of black with red shoulders, one of those soft, flaming reds, if the two adjectives can be used together in describing a color. Between the wings, on the edge of the rim and set well forward, is a knot of black velvet ribbon.

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In black leather there is a little leather hat trimmed with a band of white leather finished with a stiff little bow in front.

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In the outing hats a green corduroy is combined with red. It is one of the small soft hats with a narrow rim, the crown knocked in at the top. It is trimmed with bright red silk in heavy folds, and finished at the left side with drooping feathers in green.

***

Similar in shape, a regular outing hat, also, is of red flannel, rim and crown stitched, this crown not knocked in—a matter of personal fancy, the shaping of these hats—trimmed with red silk and one quill of red, tipped with black.

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A white corduroy hat is trimmed with a white silk and a white feather. These are hats at the men's hatters.

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Pretty and simple in effect is a waist of white silk and lace, made really in entre deux of lace and silk. The most interesting features of the waist are in the sprays of embroidery which run up and down the front and are embroidered on lace or silk indiscriminately. It is like painting the rose to embroider lace, but embroidery on lace and drawn work shows the multiplicity of handwork that is to be seen on many things nowadays. There are simple entre deux cuffs and collar to this waist.

***

Such pretty things as there are to be seen in the new silk skirts, and they are so delicate and fragile that only the woman who has money for others when these are gone can afford many of them. Think of one in pale blue with many inserts in the flounce of a beautiful black net, such a pretty, fine net with square dots woven in it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Latrobe.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Charles H. Latrobe, a noted civil engineer, died to-day. He was born in 1833, his father being Benjamin H. Latrobe, the first man to survey a railroad over the Alleghenies. He came of a family of engineers. His grandfather was architect of buildings at Washington, and rebuilt the Capitol after its destruction by the British. Charles Latrobe designed the splendid bridges spanning Jones Falls, in this city. For years he had charge of the public parks. He built a number of bridges in Peru, including the Agua de Verrigas Bridge, 575 feet long, over a chasm 263 feet deep. At the time it was said to be the highest bridge in the world. It was constructed in this country and shipped to Peru in sections. Of late he had been connected with the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Mr. Latrobe was married three times. His widow was before her marriage to Mr. Latrobe Mrs. Isaac McKim. Mr. Latrobe had three children, one son, Gambel Latrobe, now in the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and two daughters, both of whom are dead. One married the late Alexander McKim, and after his death married Dr. Hopkins of Philadelphia.

John Stebbins Lee.

CANTON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—John Stebbins Lee, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Church History, and the first President of St. Lawrence University, died this morning, aged eighty-two years. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1845. He was the oldest educator in the Universalist denomination, having been connected with denominational schools and colleges for fifty-seven years. He was a large contributor to denominational papers, and the author of "Nature and Art in the Old World" and "Sacred Critics." A son, F. S. Lee, is Professor of Physiology in Columbia University; another son, the Rev. J. Clarence, an ex-President of St. Lawrence, is the pastor of the Church of the Restoration in Philadelphia, and a third, Leslie A., is Professor of Biology and Geology in Bowdoin College, Maine. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

D. P. ERWIN, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Indianapolis, died there yesterday after a long illness, aged fifty-eight years. Among his possessions was the Denison Hotel.

DON ALONZO BECK, who, with his brother, Theodore S. Beck, was engaged in business in Hoboken as a silk manufacturer, died yesterday at his residence, 85 North Walnut Street, East Orange. He was forty-five years of age.

ABRAHAM BOYCE JONES, who was for thirty-three years chief engineer in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died on Thursday night at his home, 400 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born sixty-five years ago in Tarrytown, N. Y. Two daughters and one son survive him.

D. T. LANMAN ROBINSON of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street died yesterday from typhoid fever. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, who have been identified with Narragansett for years. Mrs. Robinson was a Miss Lanman. Mr. Robinson was thirty-four years of age. He belonged to the Calumet Club.

WALTER H. LITTLEFIELD, a prominent real estate broker of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 88 Cooper Street, that borough. Mr. Littlefield was sixty-two years old and had long been in business on Myrtle Avenue. He was a member of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M.; De Witt Clinton Lodge, K. of H.; the Eckford Club and other societies.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

Constant Reader.—McFarland was the actual winner, he crossing the line first. Elkes was not on the track at the time.

Business Notices.

When the hair is thin and gray PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MARRIED.

HUSE—PARKER.—At St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 17, by the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, Penelope Butler, daughter of James Parker, Esq., to Robert Selden Huse.

DIED.

BECK.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 19, 1902, Don Alonzo Beck, aged 45 years, son of Anne C. and the late William Beck.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 85 North Walnut St., on Sunday afternoon on arrival at East Orange Station of D. L. &

FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

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NEW YORK, September 15, 1902.
TO HOLDERS OF STOCK OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
The time within which outstanding stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, under the offer of purchase made by the undersigned, dated July 31st, 1902, will expire on
Saturday, September 20th, 1902.
Holders of Subscription Certificates may deposit the same at any time up to and including October 15th, 1902.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.,
By WILLIAM T. RANKIN, President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,544,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles W. Forbes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jas. Ross Curran,

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital, - - - - - Gold .. $4,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - - - - 3,250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders, 4,000,000
Head Office Threadneedle St., London, Eng.
Branches in China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits Settlements, India and Burmah, and Agencies in all the principal cities of Europe and Australia.
Commercial and Travellers' Credits issued available in all parts of the world. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
G. BRUCE WEBSTER, Agent,
16 Exchange Place, New York.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of September 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 187TH STREET OPENING, from Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Marion Avenue; also, STEVENS PLACE OPENING, from East 187th Street to East 189th Street. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered September 17, 1902.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, September 18, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., September 11, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted this day, the privilege is given to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Company, Common and Preferred, to subscribe at par, between October 17 and 24, 1902, inclusive, on which latter date this privilege will cease, for Common Capital Stock to the amount of 30 per cent of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company at noon on September 27, 1902.

To avail themselves of this privilege, holders of voting trust certificates for Common and Preferred Stock must present the same, endorsed in blank, to the Standard Trust Company, New York City, for exchange for regular stock certificates of the Company, prior to September 26.

The terms of such subscription are as follows:

Subscriptions are to be made, allotted and paid for at par, $100 per share.

Subscriptions are to be made, and the first instalment thereon of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, paid at the time of registering such subscriptions, between 10 o'clock A. M., October 17th, and 3 o'clock P. M., October 24th. **The right to subscribe** closes at 3 P. M., **October 24, 1902.**

Fifty per cent., or $50 per share, to be paid on or before November 24, 1902.

Warrants for the right to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders to the addresses at which they have directed their dividends to be paid; and where such dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers-of-attorney or otherwise, they will be sent to such bankers, brokers, or others receiving such dividends, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to October 1, 1902. Warrants to subscribe not provided for as above can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **not later than October 24, 1902.**

Warrants to subscribe may be transferred in whole or in part at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where transfer books for that purpose will be kept; but warrants for whole shares will not be divisible into those for fractions of a share. A holder of a warrant for a fraction of a share can either purchase from another stockholder or through a broker the necessary fractional warrants to make up a full share, and transfers of warrants for said fractions of a share will be made.

No subscription or assignment of the privilege to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.

Upon the payment of the last instalment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, provided for as above to be made on or before November 24, 1902, certificates of stock of the Company for its **Common Capital Stock** to the amount of one share of such stock for each one hundred dollars ($100) of full-paid warrants surrendered at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, will be issued. **Such certificates will carry the current dividend.** No certificate of stock for a fraction of a share will be issued, but for such fractions of a share non-dividend-participating stock scrip to bearer will be issued for the amount paid therefor, convertible into stock if presented at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, in amounts of one hundred dollars ($100) or multiples thereof, on or before December 31, 1902, after which date they will not be so converted, but will be redeemed at par.

Subscriptions may be made and the first instalment of $50 per share paid at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England.

In case the second instalment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, be not paid on or before November 24, 1902, at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or its agency, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, the warrants are to be of no value and void, and the original payment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, paid thereon is to be forfeited.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., September 11, 1902.

To holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's four per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures:

The privilege is given to holders of the above bonds to convert the same into **Common Stock** of the Company without further notice, upon surrender of such Debentures, with all unmatured interest coupons attached, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or at its Agency in London, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., on or before 12 o'clock noon, **September 27th, 1902,** at which hour the privilege for conversion without notice will cease.

Holders of **Common Stock** issued for such Debentures will participate in the privilege of subscribing to the issue of **Common Stock** covered by this Company's circular of this date.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

To the Stockholders of the Otis Elevator Company:

The Stockholders of the Company, having authorized an increase in the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company to the amount of Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) said Preferred Capital Stock to be of the same character, to have the same privileges, and to be subject to the same terms and conditions as the present Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, it is proposed to immediately issue approximately One million dollars ($1,000,000) thereof. Such parties as shall be stockholders, Preferred or Common, of the Company at the closing of the registry and transfer books at the close of business **on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1902,** are hereby given the right to subscribe **at par for one share of said stock for each ten shares of stock, Preferred or Common or part Preferred and part Common, owned by them.** Subscriptions for stock must be received by the Otis Elevator Company before three (3) o'clock P. M. of October 1, 1902, on the form of subscription blank to be obtained from the Company, accompanied by a certified check on a New York Bank or Trust Company or by a bank draft on New York to the order of the Otis Elevator Company. No subscriptions for fractional shares will be received. Subscription rights, including subscription rights appertaining to less than ten (10) shares of stock, may be bought or sold and may be assigned and transferred. Subscriptions for shares of stock will be received by virtue of subscription rights appertaining in the aggregate to ten (10) shares of stock or multiples thereof, from persons presenting assignments of subscription rights. **No subscription and no assignment of subscription rights, except on the blanks obtained from the Company will be recognized; nor will such subscriptions be received before September 24, 1902, or after three (3) o'clock P. M. of October 1, 1902.** The attention of stockholders is particularly called to the conditions of this offer, and that it is made to the stockholders, both Preferred and **Common,** who shall be registered as such at the closing of the registry and transfer books at the close of business of **September 25, 1902,** and that all subscriptions must be made before **three (3) o'clock P. M. of October 1, 1902.** Additional subscription blanks or assignment blanks may be obtained upon application at the office of the Otis Elevator Company. The registry and transfer books for the stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business on **September 25, 1902,** and will remain closed until the morning of **October 16, 1902.**

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY.
By W. D. BALDWIN, President.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.

Tenders may be made until 12 M. Wednesday, October 1, 1902.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Kensico Cemetery.
$15,000 Dallas & Waco R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Guar. Bds.
$1,000 Dutchess County 4½% Guar. Bd., 1940.
$1,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. 5% Impt. Guar. Bd., 1934.
$1,000 Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek R. R. 1st 5% Bd., 1910.
Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Membership New York Coffee Exchange.
$6,486.06 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
$25,000 Toledo Railways & Light Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1901.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
700,000 shs. Canterbury Mining Co. of Leadville, Col.
200 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Devlp. Co. Pfd.
300 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
6 shs. Central Park North & East River R. R.
6 shs. Christopher & 10th Street R. R.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY., COR. 34TH ST.
435 B'WAY., COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

Dividends.

American Type Founders' Co.,
27 William Street.
New York City, September 17, 1902.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, the second dividend on the preferred stock of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) was declared, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1902, on stock issued July 10, 1902, or earlier, being the second instalment of the preferred dividend from the day of its issue, April 10, 1902, to October 10, 1902, payable October 15, 1902.
The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at close of business October 10, 1902.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, September 17th, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, out of and from the rent guaranteed and paid by the Interurban Street Railway Company, under lease dated February 14th, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 24th, 1902.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 24th, 1902, and will be reopened October 16th, 1902.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable October 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1902, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on September 20th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and opened on October 2d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company.
25 Broad St., New York, September 17, 1902.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1902, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
For the purposes of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 14, 1902, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 22, 1902, and reopen October 21, 1902.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 20th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on October 1st, 1902.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1902.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 10th, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of the said Company, on the seventh floor of the said building, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement, dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, and for the further purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York from two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) the present amount thereof, to three million five hundred thousand dollars, ($3,500,000,) by the issue of fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of new stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) per share.

Notice is further given that there will also be presented to the Stockholders at said meeting, for their action, a resolution directing that said additional capital (if the increase of capital shall be authorized) shall be disposed of as follows:

Eleven thousand (11,000) shares thereof shall be issued to the stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in exchange, share for share, for the shares of the said Company owned by said stockholders and subscribed for by them and fully paid in cash at the rate of $300 for each share; and the remaining four thousand (4,000) shares shall be offered for subscription to the stockholders of the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York at the price of three hundred dollars ($300) per share, in proportion to their holdings.

New York, September 17th, 1902.
E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
HERBERT B. TURNER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
Office of Secretary.
Richmond, Va., September 8, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock-transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 23, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, SECRETARY.

Lost and Found.

$10.00 Reward, No Questions Asked.—Lost, on Monday, Aug. 25, in or near the Central Dining Room Restaurant, 142 Fulton St., a black leather pocketbook with the letter "Z" in silver on the outside, containing stock of no value except to the owner, $50 in money, business cards, and other papers; finder can keep the money if will return balance of contents to Room No. 432, Produce Exchange, N. Y. City; if sent by mail reward will be returned as directed.

Lost—Bankbook No. 879,062 of the Bowery Savings Bank; the finder is requested to return it to the bank, if not restored before the 19th day of October, 1902, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

Lost—Rector St., near Broadway, Thursday morning, a case of drawing instruments marked "Frederick A. Hannah." Finder please return to owner at 46 West 83d St. and receive reward.

Lost.—BANK BOOK 154,744, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Lucy Jones. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 13,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

Meetings and Elections.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the following purposes:

1. To increase the common capital stock of the Company now issued in the amount of $685,400 to the authorized amount of $60,000,000, said issued and authorized common capital stock, when so increased, to consist of 1,200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, and to consider the propriety of receiving subscriptions therefor or for any part thereof and of fixing the terms on which they may be received.

2. To authorize the issue of bonds of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company and the execution of mortgages securing the same.

3. To approve all action of the Board of Directors, of the Executive Committee, and of the officers of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company, taken and done since the last general meeting of the stockholders.

4. To transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M., on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on October 16, 1902, namely: on the day following the date of the annual meeting.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, President.
J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
A. H. Calef,
John W. Gates,
George J. Gould,
Lawrence Greer,
H. B. Henson,
S. Landstreet,
W. H. McIntyre,
Winslow S. Pierce,
A Majority of the Board of Directors.
Dated September 12, 1902.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and transacting any other proper business.

The books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 16, 1902.

J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
Dated September 12, 1902.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 8, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 20, 1902, and will be reopened on Friday, October 10, 1902.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30, 1902.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Thursday, October 9th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of the company by adding to Article 5 of said Articles of Association an additional section, to be known as Section 2, in the following words:

"Section 2. This company shall also have power to construct or acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and to maintain and operate ferries, ferryboats, steamboats, steamships, and other vessels, docks, wharves, piers, warehouses and property appurtenant to the business of ferries or of navigation, and to engage generally in the business of transportation of persons and property upon the navigable waters of the United States, or of other countries, and upon the high seas, and to purchase, own, hold, or otherwise acquire shares of the capital stock or the obligations and to guarantee or secure the obligations of any company having power to engage in any such business or engaged therein.

"It shall also have power to construct or acquire by lease, purchase, merger, consolidation, ownership of capital stock or otherwise, branches, extensions, cut-offs, and connecting lines of railroad, terminal railroads, and terminal facilities within or without this State, or partly within and partly without the same, and such other property, either real or personal, as the Directors may deem desirable, and may make such contracts and do such acts as the Directors shall deem necessary or expedient, provided such acts and contracts are not in violation of the Constitution or laws of the State of Utah; may purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of the capital stock, or any part of the capital stock, and the bonds or obligations, or any part thereof, or may guarantee the stocks, bonds, or obligations of any other corporation owning, leasing, or operating, or owning or holding the capital stock or any part of the capital stock of a corporation owning, leasing, or operating railroad lines, terminals, or terminal facilities which are or may be within this State, or partly within and partly without the same, or wholly without this State, and may exercise, with respect to the stock so purchased or acquired, and hold all the rights of individual owners thereof, including the right to vote thereon, and may also purchase or otherwise acquire the railroad, property, and franchises, or any part thereof, of any corporation owning, leasing, or operating railroad lines, terminals, or terminal facilities within this State or partly within and partly without the same, or wholly without this State, which connect with the line of railroad of this company, either by means of actual union of track or through the medium of any bridge, ferry, or line of railroad leased, operated, or otherwise controlled by either of said corporations, and in exercising its corporate powers it may make such leases, purchases, contracts, sales, conveyances, mergers, and consolidations and do such acts as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient and not inconsistent with these Articles or with the Constitution and laws of the State of Utah. The company shall have power to consolidate with or merge itself into any other railroad company or companies, and may sell, convey, transfer, let, or lease its property and franchises, or any part thereof, to any corporation, (not owning any competitive line of railroad in this State,) whether organized under the laws of this State or any other State or territory, or any Act of Congress.

"The company shall have power to create and issue capital stock to an amount not exceeding the amount authorized by and stated in these Articles of Association, or any amendment or amendments thereof, and from time to time to issue bonds for such sum or sums and payable at such times and places and drawing interest at such rates as the Directors may deem proper, and to execute trust deeds or mortgages, or both, upon any property, real or personal, owned by the company, to secure the same, and may use such bonds or stock, or any part thereof, for any of its lawful corporate purposes upon such terms as the Directors may deem expedient.

"It may also from time to time amend these Articles of Association by filing amended Articles of Association, increasing its capital stock, or otherwise, agreeable with law, enlarging or changing the powers for which it was formed, and it shall also have and possess all of the powers and privileges conferred upon railroad corporations by Chapter 26 of the Laws of Utah of 1901, and any other law of the State of Utah relating to railroad corporations."

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 20, 1902, and will be reopened on Friday, October 10, 1902.

E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
Dated August 30, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn will be held at the Board Room of the Kings County Trust Company, No. 342 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, and for the further purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York from two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) the present amount thereof, to three million five hundred thousand dollars, ($3,500,000,) by the issue of fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of new stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) per share.

Notice is further given that there will also be presented to the Stockholders at said meeting, for their action, a resolution directing that said additional capital (if the increase of capital shall be authorized) shall be disposed of as follows:

Eleven thousand (11,000) shares thereof shall be issued to the stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in exchange, share for share, for the shares of the said Company owned by said stockholders and subscribed for by them and fully paid in cash at the rate of $300 for each share; and the remaining four thousand (4,000) shares shall be offered for subscription to the stockholders of the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York at the price of three hundred dollars ($300) per share, in proportion to their holdings.

New York, September 17th, 1902.
E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
HERBERT B. TURNER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION
of
COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the dissolution of the limited partnership of ELLINGWOOD and CUNNINGHAM, in which CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD and JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM are general partners, and GEORGE TRACY ROGERS is special partner, on the 18th day of October, 1902.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.
ELLINGWOOD & CUNNINGHAM.
CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD.
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 19th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and two, before me personally came CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD and JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
(Notarial Seal.) WM. A. PLATH,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902,** FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 2,500 CUBIC YARDS OF WASHED GRAVEL.
FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS TO SEWER IN GREENE STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND WASHINGTON PLACE.
Blank forms, the plans, and drawings, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.
The City of New York, September 4, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock M., on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902,
No. 750. FOR REBUILDING THE PIER AT THE FOOT OF EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, TO BE KNOWN AS PIER No. 80, E. R.
CONTRACT No. 751. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SAND AND BROKEN STONE FOR CONCRETE.
Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.
McDOUGALL HAWKES,
Commissioner of Docks.
Dated September 10, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.**
No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND STREET, AT HARLEM RIVER, WITH NEW CURVES IN MARGINAL STREET.
The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.
The City of New York, September 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to sewer in Forty-fourth Street at Hudson River; repairs to sewer in Sixty-fifth Street, between Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue; repairs to sewer in Sixth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street.
The plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.
The City of New York, Sept. 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for regulating, grading, sodding, and restoring Riverside Park, from about One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.
Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, Nos. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.
The City of New York, Sept. 10, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Army Building, New York, Sept. 20, 1902.—Sealed proposals for rock removal at Larchmont, Echo Bay, and Saugerties Harbors, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 20, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. MANSFIELD, Col., Engrs.

Missouri Banks.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.
September 15th, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Time loans	$6,845,309.24
Demand loans	5,650,820.38
United States bonds to secure United States deposits, at par.	96,000.00
United States bonds to secure circulation, at par	2,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	1,040,287.68
Banking house	200,000.00
Other real estate	11,000.00
Cash and sight exchange	6,669,556.41
	$22,512,973.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	269,148.71
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Deposits, individual	8,237,260.44
Deposits, banks and trust companies	8,910,564.56
Deposits, United States	96,000.00
	$22,512,973.71

C. H. HUTTIG, Pres.
G. W. GALBREATH, Cashier.

Baltimore Banks.

Commercial & Farmers' National Bank
BALTIMORE, MD.
September 15, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$1,741,043.75
Real estate	159,509.10
Due from banks	159,672.86
Cash and reserve	274,748.87
	$2,334,974.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$512,560.00
Surplus and profits	146,931.32
Circulation	99,200.00
Deposits	1,576,283.25
	$2,334,974.58

LAWRENCE B. KEMP, President. WILSON KEYSER, Cashier.

The National Bank of Baltimore.
Baltimore, Md.
ASSETS.

Loans & investm'ts.	$2,502,291.26
U. S. bonds at par	150,000.00
Due from banks	171,929.44
Cash and reserve	520,309.32 $3,344,530.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stk. paid in	$1,210,700.00
Surplus and undivided profits	339,985.16
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,743,844.86 $3,344,530.02

James L. McLane, President. Henry C. James, Cashier.

Cohoes Banks.

NATIONAL BANK OF COHOES.
Cohoes, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans & investm'ts.	$1,593,156.04
From other banks	670.55
Clearing House exchanges	2,572.54
Cash and reserve	190,595.66 $1,786,024.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	246,735.29
Circulation	250,000.00
Deposits	1,040,189.50 $1,786,024.79

John L. Newman, Pres. Thos. Breslin, Vice Pres.
Geo. R. Wilsdon, Cash.

Minnesota Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Winona, Minn., Sept. 15, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans	$1,406,872.81
Overdrafts	1,177.86
United States bonds	150,000.00
School and municipal bonds	272,145.00
Cash	242,992.38
	$2,072,984.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$225,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits, net	25,103.69
Reserved for accrued interest	10,000.00
Circul

Pennsylvania Banks.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,285,496.12	
Due from banks	434,512.62	
Cash and reserve	1,545,388.81	$6,265,897.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	560,128.94	
Circulation	358,500.00	
Deposits	4,888,268.81	$6,265,897.75

W. H. CURTIS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans & investm'ts	$1,350,385.54	
From other banks	118,584.39	
U. S. bonds	150,000.00	
Cash and reserve	370,720.91	$1,984,700.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000.00	
Surplus and profits	217,714.81	
Circulation	49,100.00	
Deposits	1,567,886.03	$1,984,700.84

John Lloyd, Pres. J. M. Skyles, Cash.
R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cash.

New Jersey Banks.

[No. 1,188.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Morristown,

at Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,034,711.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		66.47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc		$77,357.06
Banking house		70,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		12,260.24
Due from State banks and bankers		63,712.92
Due from approved reserve agents		206,105.06
Checks and other cash items		6,781.76
Notes of other National banks		2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		57.60
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$43,715.40	
Legal-tender notes	86,100.00	130,815.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		1,250.00
Total		$2,430,717.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	112,722.24
National bank notes outsanding	22,950.00
Due to other National banks	45,357.41
Due to State banks and bankers	823.13
Dividends unpaid	55.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,030,364.32
Certified checks	18,244.71 2,048,809.03
Total	$2,430,717.81

State of New Jersey, County of Morris, ss.:

I, J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1902.

JOSEPH HINCHMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

PHANETT C. BARKER,
FRANK TURNBULL, } Directors.
GUY MINTON.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF NEWARK, N. J.

September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,244,377.81
Real estate	300,000.00
U. S. bonds	210,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	528,007.52
Due from banks	160,563.51
Cash and reserve	1,768,762.49
Total	$9,211,741.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	123,203.18
National bank notes outstanding	100,000.00
Deposits	5,738,109.22
Due to banks	250,428.93
Total	$9,211,741.33

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM SCHEERER, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
UZAL H. McCARTER, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
ALBERT HAEFELI, Assistant Cashier.
E. D. FARNSWORTH, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

Statement September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and securities	$5,633,964.01
Cash and banks	2,252,388.21
Real estate	134,275.00
	$8,020,627.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,034,950.76
Circulation	49,400.00
Due dealers and banks	5,936,276.46
	$8,020,627.22

OFFICERS.

E. S. CAMPBELL, President.
D. H. MERRITT, Vice President.
A. H. BALDWIN, Vice Pres. and Asst. Cashier.
H. H. TUNIS, Cashier.

Wisconsin Banks.

MILWAUKEE NATIONAL BANK.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,814,322.02
U. S. and other bonds	422,800.00
Banking house	90,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	788,489.98
Total	$3,125,612.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$450,000.00
Surplus and individual profits	93,565.00
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,532,047.00
Total	$3,125,612.00

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. STROHMEYER, Prest.
J. P. MURPHY, Vice Prest.
W. L. FILTER, Cashier.
J. F. STROHMEYER, Ass't Cashier.

Michigan Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK OF DETROIT,

at the close of business, September 15th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,251,173.02
Overdrafts		3,583.75
Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		30,000.00
United States bonds at par		1,000,000.00
Other bonds		136,167.28
Premium on bonds		83,513.50
Due from other banks	$2,620,530.18	
Cash	678,045.24	
		2,704,575.41
		$9,208,992.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	400,000.00
Undivided profits	46,657.32
National banknotes outstanding	534,200.00
Deposits	7,228,135.62
	$9,208,992.94

Indiana Banks.

The Merchants' National Bank.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans & investm'ts	$4,583,047.05	
From other banks	1,629,804.94	
Clearing House Exchanges	71,862.67	
Cash and reserve	671,528.82	$6,957,843.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	374,077.45
Deposits	5,583,765.23
O. N. Frenzel, Pres.	$6,957,843.68
O. F. Frenzel, Cash.	I. P. Frenzel, Vice Pres. Fred Fahnley, H. V. Pr.

Albany Banks.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills	$725,116.98	
Demand loans on collateral	4,058,404.40	
Time loans on collateral	1,396,970.50	
	$6,180,491.88	
Due from banks	2,364,206.47	
Bonds	434,534.75	
Cash and reserve	2,309,896.64	
		$11,289,229.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	381,144.85
Circulation	47,400.00
Deposits	10,610,685.09
	$11,289,229.74

Officers:

Ledyard Cogswell, President. W. B. Van Rensselaer, Vice Pres. Willis G. Nash, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 19	840,069
To date this year	131,332,999
Corresponding date last year	211,028,825

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19	$3,606,000
To date this year	$671,588,350
Corresponding date last year	$753,100,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. H. & L. pf	½	Met. Sec. Co.	1
Am. Ice pf	1½	Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. Lead	2
Am. Smelting pf	⅞	Nat. Lead pf	⅞
Am. Snuff pf	1	North American	1½
Am. Sugar pf	⅜	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	1
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	Reading 2d pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf	6½	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	2½	Rub. Goods pf	2
Can. Pac. ctfs.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	U. S. Express	1
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Con. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather	1
Corn Products	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
General Electric	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅜
G. A. Fuller ctfs.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅛
Am. Woolen pf	½	pf.	¼
Ft'kin R. T.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Canada South	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Carolina Cent. 1st	3½	Gr. R. & Ind. ext. 4½s	2
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	2	Louis. & N. coll. tr. 5s	3½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1¼		
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	3		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s 5 | Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was much more active than in recent days, although the dealings were not so well distributed, interest converging on a few issues. The market, however, as a whole was decidedly strong, although the dullness in certain of the inactive issues gave the trading an appearance of irregularity. It was noteworthy that the standard shares, such as St. Paul, Rock Island, Northwest, Illinois Central, Canadian Pacific, and Union Pacific were the strongest issues—were, in fact, the market leaders no less in strength than in activity. Not unnaturally this led to improved sentiment everywhere, because it indicated that the powerful interests in the Street that are associated with the properties were arrayed clearly on the side of advancing prices. Indeed, there was unmistakable evidence of this fact in open buying by Standard Oil brokers.

The buying was most conspicuous in St. Paul, which was dealt in to the extent of more than 113,000 shares, and it had a spectacular rise of more than five points, and practically all of it was maintained. The movement was unaccompanied by any special news or other developments; but there are intimations of important developments at hand.

The money market yesterday was unmistakably easier, with the highest figure at 8 per cent. and most of the day's loans, which, it is to be recalled, carry over until Monday, at 7. A significant development was a further fall in sterling, carrying the rate down nearer to the gold importing point.

Secretary Shaw announced the release of $10,000,000 additional currency to relieve the money market situation.

ST. PAUL'S BIG RISE.

The overshadowing feature of the market yesterday was the sensational advance in St. Paul on very heavy transactions. The issue jumped up an extreme 5⅝ points to, of course, the highest figure on record, with the close showing a net advance of 5⅛ on dealings in 113,000 shares. At the same time the preferred crossed the 200 mark and held practically all of the gain, closing at a net advance of 2¾ points.

The greater part of the buying was said on the floor to be without question for Standard Oil interests, although undoubtedly on the rise some shorts were forced to buy for covering purposes.

The movement was not explained by any news or other developments, nor could any information be gotten at the offices of the company.

In some quarters the talk was that the company is to be reorganized, after the manner of Rock Island, and that under the reorganization scheme the common stock will be worth more than 200.

In other parts of the Street more attention than heretofore was given to the alliance with Missouri Pacific, which, it is said, may be of much greater importance than is supposed.

In the course of a few weeks St. Paul will be ex dividend of 4 per cent., and the preferred of 3½.

GOULD TERMINALS IN CHICAGO.

Reports of progress in the development of the "greater Gould system" of railways are becoming more specific. The alliance between George J. Gould and the Messrs. Rockefeller, quoted freely yesterday among the explanations of St. Paul's extraordinary rise, is now declared to have broadened into plans wherein E. H. Harriman will figure conspicuously. Mr. Harriman, as the controller of the Chicago Terminal Company and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, can provide Chicago connections and terminals of exceptional character.

One current report has it that Mr. Gould and Mr. Rockefeller have, through Mr. Harriman, bought the control of the Chicago Terminal property.

Tennessee Banks.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Statement Sept. 15, 1902.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$2,503,324.92
U. S. bonds		300,000.00
Bond account		116,965.63
Stocks and securities		77,976.05
Banking house and fixtures		58,000.00
Other real estate		100.00
Premiums paid		18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		15,000.00
Cash resources—		
Due from other banks	$216,717.17	
Due from approved reserve agents	582,426.87	
Cash on hand	533,950.28	
		1,333,094.32
Total		$4,422,460.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	$120,000.00
Undivided profits	284,091.82
	404,091.82
Circulation	200,985.00
Deposits	3,110,181.90
Reserve for taxes	8,202.11
Total	$4,422,460.92

SAML. J. KEITH, President.
J. H. FALL, Vice President.
J. T. HOWELL, Cashier.
G. W. PYLE, Asst. Cashier.

Connecticut Banks.

AETNA NAT. BANK.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investm'ts	$2,810,380.85	
U. S. bonds	208,800.00	
Due from banks	208,119.09	
Cash and reserve	282,172.62	$3,509,538.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$525,000.00	
Surplus and profits	586,745.76	
Circulation	147,470.00	
Deposits	2,360,322.80	$3,509,538.56

A. Spencer, Jr., Pres. A. R. Hillyer, Vice Pres. W. D. Morgan, Cash.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19.....840,069
To date this year.....131,332,999
Corresponding date last year.....211,028,825

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19.....$3,606,000
To date this year.....$671,588,350
Corresponding date last year.....$753,100,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. H. & L. pf	½	Met. Sec. Co.	1
Am. Ice pf	1½	Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. Lead	2
Am. Smelting pf	⅞	Nat. Lead pf	⅞
Am. Snuff pf	1	North American	1½
Am. Sugar pf	⅜	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	1
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	Reading 2d pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf	6½	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	2½	Rub. Goods pf	2
Can. Pac. ctfs.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	U. S. Express	1
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Con. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather	1
Corn Products	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
General Electric	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅜
G. A. Fuller ctfs.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅛
Am. Woolen pf	½	pf.	¼
Ft'kin R. T.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Canada South	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Carolina Cent. 1st	3½	Gr. R. & Ind. ext. 4½s	2
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	2	Louis. & N. coll. tr. 5s	3½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1¼		
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	3		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s 5 | Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s 1½

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $4,038,000.

The banks received from the interior $2,884,100, and sent to the interior $5,923,100, of which there was transferred through the Sub Treasury $1,101,000 to New Orleans and $550,000 to Chicago. The loss to the interior was $3,039,000.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,696,200, of which $1,003,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $73,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $440,000 was paid by order of the Secretary of the Treasury against the deposit of Australian gold at the San Francisco Mint.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,829,700, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenues 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $21,435,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $2,605,300.

The total loss to the interior and the Sub-Treasury was $5,644,300; deducting the gain by new gold of $1,606,300, the net loss was $4,038,000.

The feature this week is the large loss on Sub-Treasury transactions, notwithstanding the disbursements of $2,181,000 for pensions and about $1,500,000 for October interest on United States bonds. Collections of customs have averaged nearly a million dollars a day and the surplus is growing faster than at this time last year.

On the other hand, the net loss of the banks on the interior movement is nearly a million dollars less for the week than for the corresponding week of last year.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue wonderfully favorable.

Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Jobbing distrubition continues very active and retail business is improving. Now that the corn crop is practically made, and the only possible changes are those of quality, the disposition to book Fall and Winter orders is unrestrained at the West and Northwest. At the South the tone of trade reports is notably cheerful, largely owing to higher cotton prices, because crop accounts are not so favorable as a week ago. Collections are as a whole good, and the consensus of reports as to this and as to money conditions points to good supplies of the circulating medium in the country at large. Whatever stringency is noted, a condition usual at this time, is limited largely to the employment of money in speculation. The claim is made that there is plenty of money in the interior, and, indeed, at all centres for ordinary trade purposes.

The selling position seems to be the strongest side of the price situation, except possibly in the cereals and agricultural products generally. Even here the fine financial position of farmers enables them to market their products slowly, and no accumulation of moment is recorded, except in cattle receipts, which this week surpassed all records. Notable strength is exhibited in manufactured goods, the textiles leading in volume of demand and in strength of prices, in keeping with advances or firmness in the raw materials. A large distribution of cotton goods is going on at the West, and the firmness in the Eastern trade is notable in view of the relatively quieter tone of demand. Woolen goods are firm and the mills are actively employed. The coal situation deserves notice. The delay in the ending of the anthracite coal strike throws increased pressure on the bituminous product, and prices for that article are now at least one-quarter higher than the low point before the strike began. Anthracite production is slowly but surely increasing as more mines and miners go to work, but the necessities of some retail buyers make for fancy prices for what is left. A long season at full time will be necessary to restore stocks of anthracite to old dimensions.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Domestic trade continues active, high rates for money having thus far failed to check industrial operations or unsettled confidence. Stringency is considered only temporary and chiefly of importance to speculators, while large imports of gold promise relief. Crops are making encouraging progress, despite some injury from frost. Labor disputes are few, the anthracite coal strike being the only one that retards progress, and each week shows some increase in output. Fall distribution of merchandise has begun unusually early, while the volume of orders already placed indicates much the heaviest aggregate on record. At the South and West conditions are especially favorable, shipping departments working vigorously, and payments promptly made. Traffic congestion causes complaint, yet railway earnings thus far available for September show a gain of 4.9 per cent. over last year's returns and 15.7 per cent. over 1900. Sales of securities have fallen behind those of the corresponding week last year, yet bank exchanges at New York exhibit an increase of 50.6 per cent., and compared with 1899 the gain is 35.9 per cent. At other leading cities there were increases of 30.4 and 21.2 per cent., respectively.

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Of iron and steel and kindred trades, the same authority says:

There has been a slight easing of the "car famine" as to coke and coal supplies, and the furnace situation in the valleys is therefore bettered, but the Eastern mills are complaining of delayed supplies. Foreign iron and steel are reaping the benefit, and the "European invasion" of iron has now reached the Mississippi. British pig iron for quick delivery is selling freely at Pittsburg and Chicago. Foreign steel is being bought for mills in the Central West, and large quantities of rails, these for next year's delivery, are being bought abroad. In finished products, except tin plates, American mills have about all the business offered that they care to accept. Rails, plates, and structural iron are all heavily sold ahead. One large Pittsburg concern has sold its structural output for six months of 1903, and the leading interest is said to be as well provided with business in plates and rails. The ore trade on the lakes is as active as ever, every nerve being strained to handle the business offered. In other metals the features are the renewed weakness in copper and tin, the boom in the former metal appearing short-lived. Hardware is notably active at all markets, and, as an instance, Western stove manufacturers are reported to have all the orders they can handle.

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On the same subject Dun's says:

Relief comes slowly to consumers of coke, although each week brings a new high record of output. Stocks are becoming burdensome in the Connellsville yards, but facilities for transportation show little improvement, despite numerous promises that coke shall have precedence over other freight. The worst effect is the increasing importation of pig iron, Great Britain alone sending 70,000 tons during August, while arrangements are now being made for remote deliveries. Steel is also coming in freely. German producers accepting orders at gradually advancing quotations. Estimates of the tonnage on the books of the leading domestic concerns are little short of five million tons, covering deliveries nine months ahead, while new contracts for railway and structural shapes are constantly offered. The abnormal condition of this industry bears testimony to the unprecedented expansion of business in the United States, and it is unfortunate that such heavy purchases abroad are made necessary by the inadequate supply of fuel.

Consolidated National Bank.

The Consolidated National Bank has received the authorization from the Controller of the Currency to begin business, and the bank will open its doors on Monday next at 57 Broadway.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Birmingham, Ala., dispatches it is expected that at least 1,000 coke ovens will be constructed during the next year in that neighborhood at a cost of $300 to $400 for each oven.

Pittsburg reports that the Jones & Laughlin south side plant will be enlarged by the addition of a new Bessemer converter of ten tons' capacity.

Buffalo dispatches stating that the Depew Improvement Company will be reorganized this month with $750,600 capital.

Baltimore advices that the Andes Rubber Company has made extensive purchases of trees in Peru and will have an annual output of 3,000,000 pounds of rubber.

West End Street Railway Company of Boston authorized to issue $3,559,000 4 per cent. bonds.

Reports from New Orleans that the Southern Railway has purchased the New Orleans Belt and Terminal Company, formerly known as the New Orleans and Western Railway Company.

London cables stating that the shareholders of the South African and Australian Cold Storage Company have agreed to the absorption of their company by the Imperial Cold Storage Company.

Certificate of the merger of the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company with the Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company and the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, filed with the Secretary of State.

Increase of $321,702 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $558,156 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@8 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $240,487,168; balances, $8,675,434; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,051,712.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅞@$4.83; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86½; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says that in most quarters money was abundant yesterday at the rates of the previous day. The discount market was firm. Bullion brokers reported that American houses were still buyers of bar gold.

On the Stock Exchange the most notable movement was the considerable recovery in consols. It is said to have been due to the cessation of liquidation and a few purchases by bears.

The condition of the market was rather artificial, comparatively small transactions having an abnormal effect upon quotations. The recovery in consols imparted a more cheerful tone to other departments, but foreign bonds and South Africans were depressed by Paris sales.

American rails were quite inanimate and prices were below parity till late in the afternoon, when Wall Street orders advanced most prices, though very few shares changed hands.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Notwithstanding the renewed advance in New York exchange there was an indisposition in the market to-day to permit discounts to decline, though money was abundant and cheap.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inanimate, owing to the holiday to-morrow and the fact that the settlement immediately follows. Consols hardened on the improved money situation. Americans hesitated, were inactive, improved, and closed firm. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was the feature. Other sections were featureless.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93½; Consols for account, 93 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 97; Atchison preferred, 100¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 117; Canadian Pacific, 145⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57; Chicago Great Western, 34⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 198; De Beers deferred, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 51½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 44⅜; Erie 1st preferred, 72; Erie 2d preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 176¾; Louisville and Nashville, 158; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 37¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60½; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 77¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 36½; Pennsylvania, 86½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 37¾; Reading 1st preferred, 45; Reading 2d preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 41; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 81⅞; Union Pacific, 113½; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 42½; United States Steel preferred, 93¼; Wabash, 38; Wabash preferred, 55; Spanish Fours, 85.

Bar silver weak, 23⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.

On the Street, after the close of the Stock Exchange, Americans were buoyant, Canadian Pacific being quoted at 147 and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at 202.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.30; Madrid, 35.37; Lisbon, 27; Rome, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Business was more active on the Bourse to-day, though the opening was irregular and later weakness predominated, increasing until the close. Internationals and rentes receded, Spanish 4s exhibited strength, and closed firm. Banque des Pays Autrichien, French rails, Thomson-Houston, and Russian industrials were weak. De Beers and Kafirs were freely offered, especially toward the close. The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 7½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 85.25.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, and funds were generally maintained. Mines were somewhat harder on the satisfactory August returns of the Gelsenkircher Company. At the close prices were generally easier, in sympathy with the decline in Austrians, attributed to the embezzlements from the Vienna Laeder (Real Estate Mortgage) Bank. Canadian Pacific was dearer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was very animated, but it was principally in the Rock Island issues that unusual activity was shown. In general the upward movement of prices which was resumed three days ago continued and further substantial advances were recorded in a number of the most prominent issues. At the same time there was good demand for some of the less active stocks, which are considered as having passed from the speculative to the investment part of the list. Several of the copper stocks showed activity, but the movement in these issues was quite irregular. The news of the day affecting outside stocks was of a favorable character, but for the most part the course of prices was not governed by special influences.

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ROCK ISLAND was by far the most active stock of the day, and the one in which the greatest interest was taken. The buying movement, which had been in progress for a number of days, still had sufficient strength to carry both issues of the stock considerably above the best prices previously recorded. The heaviest trading was in the common stock, and at the same time it was in this issue that the sharpest advance was made. Both issues of the stock and the bonds showed decided strength during the early trading, but later the profit-taking orders brought about reactions, which practically wiped out all of the morning's advance. To-day is the final day for the deposit of the old Rock Island stock under the plan of readjustment, and it is said that with the stock already deposited and with that which it is known will be deposited to-day, there will be outstanding only a very small proportion of the old stock.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, which began to show activity two or three days ago, made a further advance yesterday to 14½. Another of the substantial gains recorded was that in Empire Steel common, which sold up to 14, a gain of 1½ points. Advances about as large as these were made in several other issues.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE, after Thursday's reaction, advanced 4 points, to 33½, and closed within half a point of the best price of the day. The bond certificates showed increased activity, selling from 76½ up to 77.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was quiet. The company, it is stated, has received orders for a large number of Diesel engines, for which it is the New York selling agent, carrying on this business in addition to the operation of vehicles of various companies.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can pf	54½	*54¼	*54¼
19	Am. Light & Trac. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	Am. Peroxide & Chem.	50	50	50
300	Am. Writing Paper	5⅝	5¼	5¼
12,100	Balt. & Ohio rights	3⅜	3	3⅜
250	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
100	Borden's Cond. Milk	121	121	121
500	British Col. Copper	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Buffalo Gas	11½	11½	11½
100	Casein of America	17½	17½	17½
10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	100¼	100¼	100¼
400	Con. Refrigerator	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Con. Storage Battery	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
200	Distill. of Am. n., w. i.	30¼	30	30¼
100	Electric Vehicle	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Electric Vehicle pf	15½	15½	15½
500	Empire Steel	14	13½	14
400	General Carriage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Greene Con. Copper	27⅛	27	27
80	Havana Tobacco	49	49	49
100	Interborough R. T. rts.	3	3	3
400	Manhattan Transit	7½	7⅜	7⅜
3,000	Mont. & Boston Cop.	3¼	3¼	3⅜
124	National Enameling	38	38	38
1,300	New Eng. Transport.	⅝	5-16	⅝
2,320	New York Transport.	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞
7,300	Northern Securities	115	114½	114½
813	Otis Elevator r

ing to 1,393 shares of stock and $77,600 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
355	Atlantic Coast L. com.	170	169¾	169¾
135	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	9	9	9
50	Consolidated Coal	86	86	86
380	G. B. S. Brewing com.	15½	14	15½
150	Nashville R. R. com.	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Maryland Casualty	54¾	54¾	54½
10	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	151	151	151
46	International	152	151½	152
5	Ala. C. & I. com.	38¾	38¾	38¾
25	Ala. C. & I. pf.	89	89	89
167	American Tire	1½	1½	1½
50	Baltimore Brick com.	8	8	8
$2,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 30-yr. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	98¾	98¼	98¾
4,000	Ga. South & Fla. 5s	115½	115½	115½
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	70	70	70
10,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95¼	95	95
2,000	Newp. News & O. P. 5s	109½	109½	109½
1,000	Charleston Ry. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Charleston Con. Ry. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104½	104½	104½
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79½	79½	79½
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	112½	112½	50¼
22,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50¼	50¼	50¼
11,500	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	40	39¾	40
100	Ga. Car. & Nor.	98	98	98
9,000	Fla. South. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
2,000	Ga. & Ala. Term. 4s	109½	109½	109½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—In the money market rates are still firmly held, but at the same time there are indications that the banks are more ready to let money out. The present demand is, however, still extremely light. Sterling exchange continues quiet and steady. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 2c discount; call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6. Clearing House exchanges, $21,270,816; balances, $1,449,757. The local market to-day was listless. American Pneumatic was one of the few leaders in the day's speculation, and in response to a demand coming largely from inside sources, advanced quite easily to 9¼, a gain of nearly a point over yesterday's closing figure. The Copper shares were all badly neglected, and although the group as a whole was fairly well maintained, the changes recorded were extremely small. Boston Elevated was up 1½ points, to 157½. The rights advanced from 25 to 50 cents, and American Telephone was held firm at 172 and 172½. Very little was doing in Dominion Steel, but it was firmly held at 7⅝ and 7¾. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
464	Atchison	93	94	93
11	Atchison pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼
38	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
8,110	Boston & Maine	198	198	198
565	Boston Elevated	157½	156	157½
8,100	Boston Elevated rights	.50c	25c	48c
400	Massachusetts Electric	38½	38¼	38¼
15	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾
64	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	234	234	234
500	Pere Marquette	84	84	84
5	Pere Marquette pf.	85	85	85
15	Rutland pf.	72½	72½	72½
1,880	Union Pacific	111½	110¾	111½
5	West End	95½	95½	95½
12	West End, ex div.	93¾	93¾	93¾

TELEPHONES.

591	Am. Tel. & Tel.	172½	172	172½
466	A. T. & T., sub., $50 pd.	117	116	117
50	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	New England	141	141	141
15	Western	30	29¾	30
58	Western pf.	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chemical	24½	24½	24½
20	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	89	88½	88¾
641	Am. Pneumatic Service	9¼	8½	8¾
71	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	30¼	28	30
695	American Sugar	131¼	131	131
175	American Woolen	15¾	15½	15½
22	American Woolen pf.	80	78	80
475	Dom. Iron & Steel	75	73½	74½
10	Edison	278	278	278
567	Edison rights	7⅞	7⅞	7½
11	General Electric	195	194	195
1,585	New Eng. Gas & Coke	5	4¾	5
25	Planters' Compress	40	40	40
351	Swift Pack. & Prov.	164½	164	164½
270	United Fruit	115½	115	115¼
630	United States Leather	14	13¾	14
50	United States Leather pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,666	United States Steel	42	41½	41⅞
1,242	United States Steel pf.	92	90⅞	92

MINING.

60	Adventure	21¾	21¼	21¾
112	Amalgamated	69	68½	69
80	Atlantic	27	27	27
173	Bingham	30	30¼	30¼
1	Calumet & Hecla	555	555	555
160	Cochiti	.50c	50c	50c
430	Con. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
240	Copper Range Con.	59	59	59
2,500	Elm River	3	3	3
160	Mass.	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
460	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5⅜	5½
200	Montreal & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	National Lead	25	25	25
57	Parrot	27½	26½	26½
50	Phoenix	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Quincy	128	127	127
140	Shannon	10½	10¼	10½
26	Tamarack	176	175	176
145	Trinity	11½	11½	11½
275	United States	22¼	22	22
220	U. S. Coal & Oil	16	16	16⅛
15	Utah	22	22	22
200	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Wolverine	59½	59½	59½

British Columbia, 5 bid, 5½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at par; time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. The local stock market was exceedingly quiet, with a few straggling sales in the early part of the day. Swift & Co. stock advanced to 165 on the strength of the report that all interests in the proposed packing house combination were working harmoniously. It was stated to-day that there was every indication of the deal going through, although it may require four or five weeks to complete it. Union Traction issues were handled at a fraction above 20 for the common and 56 for the preferred. Box Board found a few purchasers around 61. Sales on the Chicago Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can com.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	American Radiator com.	51	51	51
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	101¼	101¼	101¼
350	Chicago Union Traction	20¼	20	20
225	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	57⅛	56	56
5	Central Union Telephone	80	80	80
30	Diamond Match	140	139¾	139¾
150	Lake Street Elevated	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Metropolitan Elevated com.	41¾	41½	41½
77	North Chic. St. R. R. Co.	186	185	185
153	National Biscuit com.	48¼	47¾	47¾
50	National Carbon pf.	101½	101½	101½
105	Quaker Oats pf.	91¼	91	91¼
479	Swift & Co.	165	163	164
325	United Box Board com.	14½	14	14½
296	United Box Board pf.	61¾	61	61
100	South Side Elevated	113	113	113

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Columbia Nat. Bank	403	395	403
10	Cosmopolitan Nat. Bk.	108	108	108
10	Diamond Nat. Bank	440	440	440
125	Enterprise Nat. Bank	115	115	115
1	Farmers' Dep. N. Bk.	1,400	1,400	1,400
5	Federal National Bank	144	144	144
3	People's National Bank	450	450	450
160	Allegheny Trust Co.	160	165	160
50	American Trust Co.	125	124	125
74	Common R. E. & Trust	252	250	250
580	Equitable Trust Co.	170½	170	170½
90	North Amer. Sav. Co.	123½	120	122
154	Real Estate Trust Co.	320	315	317
115	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	112	111½	111¾
235	Amer. Window Glass	62½	62	62
82	Am. Window Glass pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
528	Crucible Steel	23¼	23	23¼
250	Crucible Steel pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,325	U. S. Steel	42¼	41⅝	41¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	91¾	91¾	91⅝
90	National Fire-Proofing	50	50	50
183	Nat. Fire-Proofing pf.	40	39¾	39¾
350	Monongahela Riv. Coal	12¼	12¼	12¼
40	Monon. River Coal pf.	41	41	41
725	Pittsburg Coal	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
66	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	90
$1,000	Monon. River Coal 6s	116½	..	..
3,000	Pittsburg Brew. Co. 6s	112¼	..	..

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Chi., Ind. & Louisville	$5,428
Colorado & Southern	9,262
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,562
Grand Trunk	72,299
International & Great Northern	15,613
Louisville & Nashville	52,115
Norfolk & Western	54,208
Rio Grande Southern	554
Southern Railway	76,361
Total increase, 9 roads	$287,402
Increase previously reported	348,920
Total increase, 26 roads	$636,322

The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Terre Haute	$569
Kanawha & Michigan	5,917
Total decrease, 2 roads	$6,486
Decrease previously reported	64,018
Total decrease, 5 roads	$70,504
Net increase, 31 roads	$565,818

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia 6s, defd.		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		
Brown Bros & Co certfs		4,000	105½	
10,000	10½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
Am Bicycle 5s		1,000	117	
50,000	49	K C Ft S & M 4s		
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		18,000	91⅝	
60,000	104½	Long Isl gen 4s		
Registered		5,000	103½	
5,000	104½	Long Island unfied 4s		
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		5,000	101	
5,000	94½	Louisville & Nashv col tr 5s		
5,000	94½	1,000	116	
500	94¼	Met St gen 5s		
2,000	94½	2,000	119⅝	
Gold 4s		Mex Cent 1st inc		
31,000	105	7,000	31½	
Conv deb 4s		Mex Cent 2d inc		
25,000	114	5,000	21¼	
40,000	114½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
55,000	115	1,500s20F	99⅞	
30,000	114½	1,000	100	
S w'n Div 3½s		2,000	99⅞	
1,000	90½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s		
4,000	90¾	8,000	84½	
1,000	90½	2,000	84½	
5,000	90½	Mo, K & T ext 5s		
B'klyn Un El 1st		1,000	106½	
3,000	102¾	N Y Dock Co 4s		
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		5,000	96	
1,000	119	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s		
Canada South 1st		5,000	95¾	
1,000	106	1,000	95½	
Carolina Cent 4s		N Y, O & W ref 4s		
4,000	98	1,000	102⅞	
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s		Nor & W con 4s		
1,000	82¾	10,000	103½	
2d inc 5s		10,000	103¼	
20,000	40¼	2,000s10F	103	
7,000	40¾	Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s		
30,000	40½	2,000	94⅛	
10,000	40¾	5,000	94	
3d inc 5s		North Pac 4s		
6,000	28½	3,000	104⅝	
25,000	29	500	104	
1,000	29¼	North Pac gen 3s		
5,000	29	10,000	74¾	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid		
1,000	88½	15,000	110⅝	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		6,000	110⅝	
1,000	100½	37,500	111	
6,000	106½	10,000	111¼	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		Peop G L & C, Chi, 1st con 6s		
1,000	96¼	15,000	121½	
3,000	96¼	Peoria & E inc 4s		
35,000	96	10,000	78	
Registered		Reading gen 4s		
14,000	95¼	15,000	99	
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A		7,000	99¼	
1,000	113	1,000	99	
Chi Term Tran 4s		Reading, Jers Cent col 4s		
2,000	89½	73,000	96	
Cin, San & C 1st		St J & G I 1st 4s		
2,000	114½	1,000	97¼	
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st		St L S'w'n con 4s		
1,000	103	20,000	89⅝	
Col F & I conv 5s		South Pac 4s		
10,000	98¾	24,000	94¼	
1,000	99	2,000	94½	
Col Mid 1st 4s		2,000	94⅜	
1,000	83¾	South Pac of Cal con 5s, stamp		
5,000	84	5,000	110¼	
Col & South 1st 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s		
1,000	94¼	3,000	119½	
2,000	94	6,000	120	
4,000	94⅜	Stand R & T inc		
Consol Tobacco 4s		1,000	14½	
40,000	67½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s		
20,000	67⅝	2,000	120	
80,000	68	Third Av con 4s		
5,000	67¾	1,000	98⅜	
30,000	68	2,000	98½	
20,000	68¼	Union Pac 1st 4s		
10,000	68¾	5,000	104⅜	
220,000	68½	Union Pac conv 4s		
10,000	68¾	10,000	111⅞	
10,000	68¾	3,000	111¾	
70,000	68¾	15,000	111⅞	
10,000	68¾	4,000	112	
30,000	68¾	20,000	112⅛	
1,000	68¾	80,000	112¼	
40,000	68¾	20,000	112⅛	
100,000	68¾	31,000	112¼	
20,000	68¾	9,000	112¼	
50,000	68¾	30,000	112¼	
40,000	68¾	70,000	112¼	
2,000	68¾	10,000	112⅛	
44,000	68¾	10,000	112¼	
2,000	68¾	10,000	112¼	
10,000	68¾	4,000	112¼	
7,000	68¾	5,000	112⅜	
10,000	68¾	60,000	112¼	
12,000	68¾	1,000	112¼	
10,000	68¾	30,000	112¼	
40,000	68¾	4,000	112¼	
200,000	68½	10,000	112¾	
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s		10,000	112¾	
10,000	110	4,000	112¾	
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		3,000	112¾	
7,000	89	70,000	112¾	
1,000	88½	10,000	112¾	
Dul, S S & At 5s		5,000	112¾	
1,000	115	Va Mid Serial, Ser F, 5s		
2,000	114	Wabash deb B		
Edison Elec Ill of B'klyn con 4s		87,000	87	
2,000	97½	10,000	87¼	
Erie 1st ext gold 4s		25,000	87½	
4,000	87	60,000	87⅝	
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		55,000	87	
8,000	93	95,000	87¼	
Ga, Car & N 1st		20,000	87⅜	
4,000	112	13,000	87½	
Grand Rap & Ind 1st gtd 4½s		10,000	87⅜	
2,000	111	15,000	87⅜	
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		90,000	87½	
53,000	23	70,000	87⅜	
25,000	23½	5,000	87⅜	
10,000	23¾	10,000	87⅜	
10,000	23¾	55,000	87⅜	
10,000	23¾	5,000	87⅜	
5,000	23¾	25,000	88	
15,000	23¾	60,000	87⅜	
Kan City South 3s		40,000	87½	
15,000	72	10,000	87¾	
6,000	71¾			
Total sales	$3,606,000			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
2d week Sept.	$38,182	$92,754	$82,688
From July 1	1,033,354	987,009	836,579
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
2d week Sept.	114,962	105,099	
From July 1	1,240,694	1,149,798	
DETROIT & PORT HURON LINE, (Rapid Railway system)—			
2d week Sept.	8,110	7,264	
From July 1	115,865	106,312	
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Sept.	67,282	60,344	53,377
From July 1	2,397,441	2,090,119	
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Sept.	8,005	6,443	8,390
From July 1	84,124	76,555	75,027
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Sept.	29,763	30,332	28,125
From July 1	354,256	334,206	305,046
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,042
2d week Sept.	663,852	591,553	557,228
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
2d week Sept.	104,342	88,720	79,638
From July 1	878,650	861,469	756,819
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
2d week Sept.	14,112	20,029	15,627
From July 1	146,303	201,734	172,551
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,382	3,269	3,183
2d week Sept.	657,000	604,885	503,080
From July 1	6,711,824	5,913,995	5,203,326
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,659
2d week Sept.	395,641	341,433	321,432
From July 1	4,005,163	3,510,373	3,242,509
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Sept.	10,702	10,148	12,005
From July 1	125,072	112,933	113,905
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,728
2d week Sept.	818,854	742,493	679,429
From July 1	8,260,742	7,416,822	6,827,110
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Sept.	69,101	66,416	62,052
From Jan. 1	2,495,277	2,183,708	1,957,224
BALTIMORE & OHIO for August—			
Gross earnings	5,542,967	5,070,081	4,035,831
Op. expenses	3,408,256	2,990,646	2,721,864
Net	2,134,712	2,079,435	1,313,967
Gross, 2 months	10,719,591	9,708,948	7,579,336
Op. expenses	6,574,265	5,879,965	5,292,361
Net, 2 months	4,145,386	3,828,983	2,396,975

The above statement includes the following roads in 1902 and 1901: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, Ohio River Railroad, West Virginia Short Line, Pittsburg and Western Railroad, Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railroad, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, Pittsburg Junction Railroad. In 1900 it only includes the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
CHI., IND. & L. for fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	4,581,158	4,150,479	430,688
Op. ex. and taxes	2,803,133	2,693,542	109,591
Net earnings	1,728,025	1,496,928	231,097
Other income	129,447	135,776	*6,329
Total income	1,857,472	1,632,704	224,768
Int. and rentals	971,297	979,930	*8,633
Surplus	886,175	652,774	233,401
MISSOURI PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	3,078,782	3,213,014	*134,232
Op. expenses	2,007,451	1,878,487	128,964
Net earnings	1,071,330	1,334,526	*263,196
From Jan. 1 to July 30:			
Gross earnings	20,287,033	19,940,905	346,128
Op. expenses	14,221,747	12,849,150	1,372,597
Net earnings	6,065,286	7,091,755	*1,026,469
*Decrease.			
YAZOO & MISS. VAL. for year ended June 30—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	6,587,355	6,127,942	5,300,889
Op. ex. and taxes	4,704,936	4,058,252	3,395,713
Net earnings	1,882,419	2,069,690	1,905,176
Total income	1,930,171	2,070,385	1,905,539
Fixed charges	1,064,417	1,004,306	946,240
Surplus	865,754	1,066,079	959,299

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅞d per ounce and in New York at 51½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.20, 350 Dunkin at .09, 200 Elkton at .42, 500 Golden Fleece at .18, 300 Isabella at .34, 500 Mollie Gibson at .27, 200 Ophir at 1.15@1.05, 100 Portland at 1.90, and 200 Standard at 3.50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,030	Amal. Copper	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68¼
60	Am. C. & Fdy.	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝
130	Am. Locomotive	33½	33½	33	33¼
20	Am. Smelting	48	48	47⅞	47⅞
1,500	Am. Sugar	131	131¼	130⅞	131¼
12,460	At., T. & S. F.	94¼	95½	94¼	94⅝
80	At., T. & S. F. pf.	104	104	104	104
5,630	Balt. & Ohio	114	115½	113⅝	114⅝
1,210	B'klyn R. T.	69⅜	69⅝	68¾	69⅜
2,080	Canadian Pacific	141	143⅜	141	143
800	Ches. & Ohio	55⅞	56⅜	55⅝	56¼
20	Chi. & Alton	42½	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
800	Chi. Gt. West	33½	34	33⅜	34
31,270	Chi., M. & St. P.	191¼	196¾	191¼	196¾
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
10	Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
200	Col. F. & I.	82⅜	83	82⅜	83
110	Col. Southern	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝
40	Den. & R. G.	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
10	Det. Southern	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
1,620	Erie	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41½
450	Ill. Central	161	161½	160¾	160⅝
80	Ill. Cent. rights	12	12	11¾	12
350	Louis. & Nash	154	154¾	154	154½
6,620	Manhattan	138¼	138⅝	137½	138⅜
20	Met. Street	147½	147½	147½	147½
40	Mexican Central	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½
330	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	34	34¼	34	34
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
15,700	Missouri Pacific	123½	123⅝	122½	122⅝
70	Nat. Lead	27½	27½	27	27⅛
720	N. Y. Central	163½	164¼	163¼	164
100	N. Y., O. & W.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞
70	Norf. & West	76	76	75⅞	75⅞
1,730	Pennsylvania	167½	168⅝	167½	168⅝
710	People's Gas	107¾	108⅜	107¾	108
100	Pressed S. Car	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
2,440	Reading	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73½
60	Reading 2d pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
440	Rep. Steel	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾
40	St. L. S. W.	38	38¼	38	38
20	St. L. S. W. pf.	77⅞	78	77⅞	78
9,770	Southern Pacific	78⅜	80	78⅜	79⅝
970	Southern Railway	39¾	40	39¾	39⅞
760	Tenn. Coal & I.	70¾	71½	70¾	70⅝
1,000	Texas Pacific	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
14,520	Union Pacific	110⅞	111⅝	110⅞	111⅝
10	Union Pac. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,320	U. S. Leather	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
20	U. S. Leather pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
40	U. S. Rubber	18¼	18⅝	18	18
17,610	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42⅝	41	41⅝
3,070	U. S. Steel pf.	91	92⅝	90⅝	92
710	Wabash	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
2,010	Wabash pf.	53½	54⅝	53½	53⅞
250	West. Union	95½	96⅞	95½	95⅞
200	Wis. Central	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29½
142,520					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	110¼	Int. Power	75	85
2s, c., 1930	100¾	110¾	I. S. P., ex div	51	52½
3s, r., 1918	107⅜	108½	I. S. P. pf.	91½	92
3s, c., 1918	107⅜	108½	Iowa Cent.	48½	49
3s, sm.	107⅜	108½	Iowa C. pf.	84⅝	85¼
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Joliet & Chi.	46	48
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112¼	Kan. & M.	46	48
4s, r., 1925	137	137½	Kan. & So.	37⅜	38
5s, r., 1904	105¼	106¼	K. & D. M. pf.	70	75
5s, c., 1904	105¼	106¼	Lacl. Gas	90	94
D. C. 3-65s	123	..	Lacl. G. pf.	102	108
Adams Exp.	210	240	L. E. & W.	65½	67
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	L. E. & W. pf.	125	135
Alle. & W.	145	..	Long Island	84	85
Am. Ag. Ch.	24¼	25	Man. Beach	10	13
A. A. C. pf.	90	..	Md. C. pf.	95	100
Am. Coal	180	220	M. W. S. El.	41	42½
A. C. O. pf.	95	98	Chi.	39	..
Am. D. Tel.	39	50	Chi. pf.	80¾	92
Am. Exp.	256	260	M. W. S. El.	12¾	13½
A. L. Co. pf.	50	55	Chi., pf.	50	70
Am. Snuff	126	128	Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	119½	..
Am. W. Co.	15½	15¾	Mich. Cent.	..	174
An. Cop. M.	104	108	M. & St. L. pf.	124	129
Ann Arbor	42	45	N. C. & St. L.	110	114¾
Ann. pf.	70½	74	Nat. Bis. pf.	104¾	105⅝
A. M. 1st pf.	94½	95	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41	41⅝
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Cent.	43	48
B. Un. Gas	243	248	N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
Bruns. City	11⅝	12	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	117	119
B., R. & P.	124	128	N. Y. Dock.	25	27
B., C. R. & N.	250	..	N. Y. Tr.	63	64½
C. & A. pf.	76	76½	N. Y. & R. Beach	14	..
C., B. & Q.	190	203	N. & W. pf.	90	94
C. & E. Ill.	206	215	Nor. Central	248	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..	Ont. Mining

Excursions.

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LAST SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
OF THE SEASON—SEPT. 21, 28.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP.

BEAUTIFUL
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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

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TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL

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Surrogate Notices.

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator. 229 Broadway, New York City. mh22-1aw6mS.

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The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Wednesday, October 1st, 26th St. and 1st Av.

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It is understood that all details of a transaction involving another fine dwelling on upper Fifth Avenue, in the neighborhood of Mr. Carnegie's mansion, have been agreed upon, and that announcement regarding it will probably be made to-day.

The Central Realty Company (Irons & Todd) will erect a twelve-story apartment hotel at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 102.2. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which acquired the corner recently through foreclosure proceedings, conveyed it yesterday to the Central Realty Company, and has also agreed to advance to the latter corporation $525,000 in the shape of a building loan.

The American Ice Company transferred yesterday to Edward A. Spooner its property at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 50 by 97.6. The conveyance was made subject to a mortgage for $100,000, and the expressed consideration was $181,683.50. Another mortgage on the parcel for $81,683.50, made by Mr. Spooner in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, was also recorded.

A report current yesterday to the effect that Dr. John A. Fordyce has sold his house 66 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, could not be confirmed, owing to the owner's absence from the city. Lewis Nixon's name was mentioned as being that of the prospective buyer.

William P. Mangam has sold for I. Henry to a Mrs. Johnson the dwelling 408 Pleasant Avenue, 16.8 by 64.

Louis Lese has bought from Michael Wenz the five-story double flat 243 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

Oscar and Bertha Willgerodt have sold the two five-story flats 141 and 143 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue.

Porter & Co. have sold for Charles W. Bogart, as executor, the three-story brick dwelling 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 12.6 by 100.

Nevins & Perelman have bought 473 and 475 East Houston Street, old buildings, on plot 40 by 75 and irregular; also 115 and 117 Cannon Street, 42 by 100. The latter property has been resold to a firm of builders for improvement with a six-story flat.

Tuoti & Co. have sold from the plans for Kidansky & Levy the six-story tenement to be erected at 10 and 12 Franklin Street, on plot 46 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for Raum & Lapin the six-story tenement now in course of construction at 197 and 199 Hester Street, 50 by 100. The consideration in the former sale is reported to have been about $85,000 and in the latter about $100,000.

It is reported that David Price has sold to Rosa Gelb the five-story flat 150 Lenox Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

W. C. Moore, Jr., of Stockdale & Julian's office, in conjunction with the Windsor Realty Company, has sold for the J. Burke Company to Henry Fox, for $23,750, the four-story triple flat at the southwest corner of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Henry M. Ribeth has sold for C. Muller the five-story brick flat 576 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

C. Schierloh has leased for I. & S. Bernheimer to B. M. Swift of Atlanta, Ga., the property 316 West Fifty-eighth Street for three years at an annual rental of $2,000.

The Hudson Realty Company has leased, through M. Morgenthau, Jr., the store at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The lessees are Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, the sporting goods concern.

Charles Rosenthal reports the following sales of Brooklyn property: To J. Greenberg, for $6,000, 462 East Twenty-eighth Street, near Newkirk Avenue, 40 by 100; also, to Catharine Byrne, for $4,400, a plot 32.6 by 100, on Avenue F, 32 feet east of East Thirty-second Street; also, to S. Rosenthal, a dwelling, with plot 44 by 100, on Avenue F, 66 feet west of New York Avenue.

Post & Reese report the following leases: 11 East Ninth Street, for Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman to Robert H. McCurdy; 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, for Anna F. and Francisco Bianchi to Dean Sage; 43 East Sixty-first Street, for J. Blackburn Miller to Anson M. Beard; 101 East Sixty-fourth Street, for Miss Edna M. Allen to Francis G. Lloyd; 56 East Seventy-eighth Street, for William E. Rogers to T. Cuyler Smith, and 45 East Seventy-eighth Street, for Jeannette B. Coulter to Cass Gilbert.

The only auction sale scheduled for yesterday, a foreclosure involving 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, resulted in the withdrawal of the property.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Seligmann & Ellinger the five-story building 203 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.

Duff & Brown have sold W. Nelson Edleston the four-story dwelling, 417 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a client for occupancy for about $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 144 West Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick stable; J. J. Townsend of 45 Cedar Street, owner; J. S. Hynes of 716 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 211 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; F. Southack of 399 Broadway, owner; W. P. Ellison of 153 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Central Realty Company ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 116, e s, 73.1 ft s of 8th St, 18.3x82.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Brasch. (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

BYRON ST, w s, Lots 59 to 61, map of 93 lots of Oscar V. Putnam, 75x100; Maurice Quinlan to Eliza J. Pendleton.. Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 408.6 ft n of 165th St, 113.4x185.8x114.9x198.11; Edward E. Block to Harriet A. Ver Planck, (mtg $5,000) $8,200

LOT 156, second map of Neill estate; Elizabeth A. Sullivan and another to William O. Gantz, (mtg $3,200) ..... Nom.

LOT 880, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Charles T. Malmquist to Daniel O'Driscoll, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

VESEY ST, 74 to 78, n s, 41.2 ft w of Greenwich St, 41.5x49; Mary H. Smith to the City Real Estate Company 100

VIERING OR VERING AV, 1st St, e s, Lots 242 and 244, partition map of the Hyatt farm; Selena A. Carmichael to Robert Puschel, (mtg $2,800) 4,600

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 180th St, 37.8x102x30.4x—; Charles Brogan to James Cooper, (mtg $7,500,) other considerations and 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Michele Brigando to Frank Garofalo, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,589, w s, 76.7 ft n of 82d St, 25.5x75; Louis Buchrach to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Max Weinstein to Gertrude Isaacs. Nom.

3D AV, 2,495, w s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 25.4x99.8x25.6x99.8; William J. Mc-Kim, referee, to Florence S. Lockwood. 17,500

2D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 50x97.6; American Ice Company to Edward A. Spooner, (mtg $100,000) 181,683

39TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 19x94.4x19.2x91; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James Byrnes... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 109 ft w of 3d Av, 27.3x98.2x27.6x94.4; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James Byrnes..... Nom.

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100 with title to interior lot 100 ft s of 54th St, x 175 ft e of 11th Av, runs s 35.2 x e 25 x n 38.8 x w 25 to the beginning; Isaac Farber to Isaac Haft, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

64TH ST, n s, 336 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Alfred M. Rau to Mary Casson, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

90TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John Aichele to Julia Aichele. (mtg $16,000,) other considerations and 100

100TH ST, 229, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Patrick Gilmore to Ellen Gilmore, all title, (mtg $10,000,) other considerations and 100

107TH ST, 311, n s, 182 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Benjamin Stern to Edward Steindler, (mtg $25,000) 100

110TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.11; Isaac Weill, trustee, to William A. McIntosh, (mtg $11,350) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 241, n s, 408.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James Byrnes ..... Nom.

165TH ST, 955, n s, 183 ft e of Forest Av, new, 20x100; Peter J. Murphy to Mary E. McMahon, 1-8 part, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

173D ST, s w corner of Fulton Av, 28.5x92.4x28.7x35.1; J. Burke Company, a corporation, to Henry Fox, (mtg $17,650) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

MADISON AV, 2,081; Harry Matz to Ludwig G. Berlin, 5 years $1,650

RIVINGTON ST, 240 and 242; Davis Rosenkrantz to Max Cohen, 3 years.... 7,012

2D AV, 1,756; 62d St, 303 East; Hugo Gorsch to Martha Henninger, 3 years... 2,264

3D ST, 227 and 229 East; Albert Herskovitz and another to Herman Goldfarb, 4½ years 5,800

4TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Flora Lazinsh to Herman Goldfarb, 4 11-12 years..... 7,700

5TH ST, 534; Theresa Reinach to Maurice H. Krebs, 5 years 1,050

5TH ST, 526; Theresa Reinach to Benjamin Hernstein, 1 year 740

7TH ST, 254 and 256 East; Ignatz Meirowitz and another to Herman Goldfarb, 3 years 4,340

14TH ST, 2 East; Henry S. Van Beuren and others to John Dobson and another, 4 11-12 years 18,000

96TH ST, 301; West End Av, 739, n w corner; Joseph De Benedetto to E. J. Wehrenberg, 5 years .....$600 to 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BLACK, Edward E., to H. Eveline Bogert; Jerome Av, e s, 408.5 ft n of 165th St, 3 years $5,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue C, e s, 67 ft n of 7th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

BRASCH, Samuel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue C, e s, 67 ft n of 7th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BYRNES, James, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 39th St, n s, 109 ft w of 3d Av, due March 1, 1905..... 7,250

BYRNES, James, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 39th St, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, due March 1, 1905..... 28,000

BYRNES, James, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 126th St, 241 West, due March 1, 1905 16,000

CASSON, Mary, to Alfred M. Rau; 64th St, n s, 336 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 79th St, building loan, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,500

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to William E. Hebberd; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 79th St, prior mtg $525,000, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 525,000

CHISLING, Annie, to Bernardine C. Imhuelsen; Reach Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, prior mtg $22,750, 3 months, note 50,000

DI VITA, Matteo, and another to Milton A. Fowler; Mapes Av, e s, Lot 100, map lands of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 798

FITZSIMMONS, Eliza, to Nellie A. Conboy; Mott St, s s, 986.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 1 year 4,000

GAROFALO, Frank, to Michele Brigando; 1st Av, w s, 25.10 ft n of 114th St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 500

GREEN, Morris, to Georgiana C. Stone; Eldridge St, 215, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 3,300

GREEN, Morris, to Alfred Jaretzki; Eldridge St, 215, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000

JACOBSON, Eva, to Samuel Strasbourger; 7th Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, building loan prior mtg, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 6,000

JUDSON, Charles G., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, e s, 75.6 ft s of 95th St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 30,000

JUDSON, Charles G., to Frederick G. Kronmeyer; Broadway, e s, 75.6 ft s of 95th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 160,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 72d St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

LOEW, Edward V., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, s w corner of 89th St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 80,000

LYTTLE, Belandia T., to Minnie R. S. Cornell; Hoe St, e s, 150 ft s of Freeman St, 5 years..... 175,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Hiram Rinaldo; Forsyth St, 117, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America; 169th St, n s, 125 ft e of old e s of Franklin Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

REILLY, Jane, to Nellie Bills; Hampton St, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 1 year... 32,000

SPOONER, Edward A., to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; Lexington Av, n w corner of 23d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 725

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper; Clay Av, 1,340, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 81,683

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the New York Security and Trust Company $47,000

BYRNES, Thomas F., to Albert Barry.. 2,500

DELAFIELD, Henry P., executor, to Elizabeth Delafield 1

DELAFIELD, Henry P., executor, to Henry P. Delafield..... 1

DELAFIELD, Henry P., executor, to Clara Delafield 1

DURYEA, Susan, to Anne Miller..... 1,100

KANE, James L., to Frederick V. V. Shaw 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Henry R. Wood, 7 assignments 200,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Laura A. Hammond..... 1,313

SEXTON, Samuel B., to Hiram V. V. Braman, assigns 2 mtgs..... 1

SWEETSER, Mary E., administratrix, to the Park Mortgage Company..... 3,510

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ernest Harris, executor and trustee 5,000

WIGGINS, Susan W., and others, executors, to Susan W. Wiggins..... 2,873

WIGGINS, Susan W., and others, executors, to Emily Wilson..... 1,551

WIGGINS, Susan W., and others, executors, to Anna E. Wilson, 2 assignments 5,657

WIGGINS, Susan W., and others, executors, to Susan W. Wiggins..... 3,040

WIGGINS, Susan W., and others, executors, to Susan W. Wiggins, assigns 2 mtgs..... 8,713

YALE, Katharine, to Adelia S. Price..... 6,104

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 112th St, n w corner, 100.11x100; Vermont Marble Company against Peter Wagner, owner and contractor $173

19TH ST, 507 and 509 West; James J. Duffy against John Meyer, owner and contractor 138

21ST ST, 124 East; John A. Murray against John Doe, owner; Thomas J. Meade contractor 250

108TH ST, 317 to 329 West; Architects' Realty Company against Carrie M. Butler and City Real Estate Company, owners; Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor 600

117TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3 x100.11; Standard Frame and Sash Company against Aaron M. Janpole and another, owners; B. Dichl, contractor... 325

149TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Standard Frame and Sash Company against Ernest Califano, owner and contractor 250

164TH ST and Ogden Av, n e corner, 90x100; Joseph Wagner against James T. Byrnes, owner and contractor 367

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

AVENUE C, e s, 67 ft n of 7th St, 55.10x82.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another with Samuel Brasch 20,000

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Samuel Strasbourger with Eva Jacobson 30,000

79TH ST and Amsterdam Av, n w corner, 100x102.2; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Central Realty Company. 525,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV, w s, 80 ft s of 169th St, O. W. Peterson against Ellen O'Leary, July 18, 1902 207

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; M. Lakner & Co. against Adolph Jacobs, Aug. 21, 1901... 1,100

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; M. Lakner & Co. against Adolph Jacobs, Aug. 8, 1901.. 1,100

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Herman Engelhardt, Jr., against Peter J. Clarken, Aug. 9, 1902 250

111TH ST, 230 and 232 East; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Pietro Imperiale and another, Sept. 8, 1902..... 600

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 55x99.11; William T. Hookey against Ernest E. Califano, July 12, 1902..... 281

164TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 90x100; Christ Lieberum against James F. Brunes and another, Sept. 16, 1902.... 108

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, w s, 77.6 ft s of 15th St, 25.9x94; John T. McRoy against Norman J. Nettling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. R. Muller.

HESTER AND NORFOLK STS, n w corner, 50x75.6 x irregular, and Hester and Essex Sts, n e corner, 125.2x123.5 x irregular; City of New York against Marks Lazarus and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

RENWICK ST, 20; Martha M. Wysong against Marie Wandelt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Miller & Storm.

SPRING ST, w s, 124.2 ft s of 161st St, runs w 24.9 to w s of Sheridan Av x w 95.9 x n 24.9 x e 96 to w s of Sheridan Av to a point 100 ft s of 160th St x e 23.9 to Spring St x s to beginning; Morris Appel against Lucy Orange, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Gallinger.

3D AV, e s, 34.7 ft n of 134th St, 43.4x10.7 x irregular; City of New York against Margaret S. Ferries and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

13TH ST AND 8TH AV, s w corner, 33.4x45.7x irregular; Isaac K. Cohn against Martin M. Lewis and another, (partition;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

17TH ST, 228 West; Emile Latil against Mary H. S. Denslow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lindzay, Kremer, Kallah & Palmer.

31ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x34.8x irregular; Alfred J. Gilchrist against William G. Gilchrist and another, (partition;) attorneys, Neu & Gilchrist.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; William M. O'Connor against Rose O'Connor, individually and as administratrix, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Goldbacher & Ackerman.

110TH ST, 66 East; Everett B. Heymann and another against Edwin H. Haines, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, M. J. Weinstein.

120TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, and 104th St, n s, 135 ft e of 4th Av, 15x100.11; James H. Ellison against Egbert B. Ellison and another, (partition;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELMER PARLOR FURNITURE COMPANY.—The Elmer Parlor Furniture Company, dealer in furniture at 376 Broome Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward A. Katz. The company was incorporated on June 25 last with a capital stock of $5,000, under New York laws, and Isidor Elmer is President.

NORTH AMERICAN DEBENTURE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment for $1,500 against the North American Debenture Company of New York, whose offices are at 8 Bridge Street, in favor of George M. Silverberg, on an assigned claim on two notes of the company made on Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1901, payable six months after date to the order of William H. Eaton, and has levied upon the office furniture. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was organized on Aug. 1, 1901, and did, it is said, a sort of endless chain investment business by monthly payments on its debenture bonds.

Out of Town.

THE RHOADES CARMEAN BUGGY COMPANY, of Marshalltown, Iowa, one of the largest carriage concerns in the West, has made an assignment. A. A. Moore and A. C. Price of Marshalltown have been appointed assignees. There are about one hundred creditors, including many Eastern firms and Chicago banks and brokers. The assets are $266,567.66, and liabilities, $212,262.73. The largest creditor is the Marshalltown State Bank, whose claim is $40,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID STREICHER.—David Streicher, salesman, residing at 204 East Sixty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,337 and nominal assets of $467 in outstanding accounts. The debts were contracted in 1898 and 1899, when he was in the dry goods business.

MARY GESCHEIDT.—Mary Gescheidt of Mount Vernon has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,331 to two creditors and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,831 is a judgment on a mortgage on property on Staten Island in favor of Martha Kuhne and $500 is to Albert F. Gescheidt for money loaned to her for legal services.

EDWARD AND MARTIN ROMAN.—Edward Roman of 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Martin Roman of 204 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, who composed the firm of Roman Brothers, formerly dealers in gloves and fancy goods at Reading, Penn., from 1887 to 1889, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $13,711 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Reading in 1889.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to Thomas Ould of Hinck & Ould, formerly dry goods commission merchants at 53 Worth Street, whose liabilities were $103,911; Albert Meyerson of 8 West One Hundred and Second Street, formerly of Joseph & Meyerson, clothing manufacturers at 557 Broadway, liabilities $20,870, and Bernhard Stiefel of 13 East Ninety-eighth Street, formerly of B. Stiefel & Co., liquor dealers at Kansas City, Mo., liabilities $34,467.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 182 failures in the United States during the week, against 197 for the previous week, and 158, 183, 147, and 182 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 52, New England 38, Southern 24, Western 39, Northwestern 11, Pacific 16, and Territories 2. Canada had 18, against 18 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachments Against E. F. Vacheron.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against Eugene F. Vacheron, said to be formerly Assemblyman of Queens County, for $900, in favor of Benjamin Hants, which was granted by Judge Moore of Queens County. It was served on the City Controller, who has $1,200 to Mr. Vacheron's account.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNEMANN, Martin—A. Plant and another $180

BASBY, John—J. Gluck..... 25

BECK, Michael C.—R. Ryan..... 225

BRODIE, William—R. Murray and another 104

BRODIE, William—R. Murray..... 492

CADIGAN, Bartholomew F.—G. A. Loew.. 550

CRAIG, Walter E.—E. W. Lagerroth.... 88

CAMPBELL, Anna A., and Belle Currie—L. Hartung..... 81

CLARK, Ewan H., or Charles Carbonelle—People of the State of New York..... 1,500

COVERLY, Abner W., and Frank S. Weller—People of the State of New York... 1,500

DEUTSCH, Kate—Tefft, Weller & Co... 83

FREY, George F.—D. McL. Shaw..... 72

FERNANDES, Daniel M.—G. H. Fullencamp 70

GOEBEL, George C., Frederick Lange, and August Caille, executors—W. Ochsenhirt 315

GILL, Edward J., and Ignatius L. Qualey—People of the State of New York.... 1,500

GILL, Edward J., and Frank S. Weller—People of the State of New York..... 1,500

HESSE, Fernando B., and Walter H. Jewell—W. S. Gardner..... 13,134

HERTZ, Jacob—A. Prince..... 240

HERTZ, Jacob—A. Prince..... 619

HERSHFIELD, Aaron—E. A. Price and another 226

KURTZ, William K.—G. J. Lutz and another 85

KONIG, Moritz—S. S. Glauber..... 94

KNIGHT, Ray—S. Glasschelb..... 88

KATZ, Rachel and Ottilie Sonnenschein—People of the State of New York..... 1,000

LAVERY, Henry L.—J. M. Varnum..... 284

LINDNER, Herman—H. Jacobi..... 74

LYONS, James—Rochester Gas and Electric Company 2,703

LARSEN, Magnus—C. Hass..... 249

LOUIS HEIDENHEIMER COMPANY—H. Born 36

MANNE, Simon—L. Gluckman..... 270

McKENNA, William H.—S. Hatch..... 1,114

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—I. Meltsner, by guardian..... 215

M. M. CANDY COMPANY—Lawrenceville Cement Company..... 311

MILLER, Philip—H. Singer..... 175

MILLER, Jacob, and Ottilie Sonnenschein—People of the State of New York..... 1,000

NEWMARK, Abraham—Tefft-Weller Company 125

O'BRIEN, Daniel—David Mayer Brewing Company 85

POWELL, Alphonse, and Seaman L. Pettit—H. S. Downs..... 62

QUALEY, Ignatius L., and Abner W. Coverly—People of the State of New York 1,500

ROEDER, Marie—R. Stein..... 176

ROSSA, Gennario, and Joseph Cacciano—C. Diorio 139

ROBITZEK, William—Armour & Co..... 73

STRETTI, Rene—W. Mosby..... 72

SCHWARTZ, Michael—Armour Packing Company 58

STANLEY, Robert H.—M. J. Alsban..... 918

STRATHMANN, John, and Leopold Ehrman—Sonn Brothers Company..... 133

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—L. Sieferd and another 1,390

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—M. Reister 2,537

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Jensen, by guardian..... 140

VAN COTT, Cornelius—B. Cohen..... 773

VANCE, Annie G.—E. Lewis..... 121

WEAVER, George O. B.—Aeolipyle Company 21

WALTER, Louis P. F.—W. McComb..... 214

WATERBURY, Nelson J.—E. F. Brown.. 523

WAGNER, Daniel—J. Carson and another 563

WEINBERG, Oscar A., and Charles Sinsheimer—Brill Brothers 40

WALLACE, William—Consolidated Hoof Pad Company 91

WEIL, Albert E.—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York..... 28

ZELLER, William—D. H. Carstairs and another 136

ZOLLKOFFER, Oscar T.; Emily A., the Dennison Manufacturing Company, and Martha H. Andrew—T. L. Feltner and another, Commissioners, costs..... 87

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE MOST complete. The BEST-BUILT 3-story and basement private house on the West Side; 160 W. 88th; $24,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

I lease, collect, and rent, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of city; careful attention and personal management. J. A. KAHN, 73 2d Av.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
In the Eighties, a modern 20-ft. 4-sty. dwelling, butler's pantry extension; built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

ATTENTION.—TRIPLE FLAT NEAR WEST 116TH ST STATION. BONA FIDE RENTS, $3,900; PRICE, $32,000; MUST BE QUICK DEAL. SIEBOLD & SCHENKEIN, 242 WEST 112TH ST.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER residence; new; modern; attractive; $60,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Commission $1,500 to broker making quick cash sale five-story double flat, East Harlem; price, $30,000; rent, $2,300. Address "Financially Distressed," 216 Times, Harlem.

An unexceptional investment; furnished room house to please the most fastidious; furniture selected with taste by connoisseur in furnishing art. Durosa, 242 West 14th.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story, private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

SACRIFICE—4 5-story triple flats, 100x100; rental, $12,800; mortgage, $86,000; 4½ per cent.; price, $104,000 if sold this week. Lord, 3 Manhattan St., junction 125th.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

ATTENTION, BUYERS!
Have a fine assortment of private dwellings for sale, 59th to 125th St., at bargains. Call for particulars. SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

Sacrifice.—Must sell; five-story tenement East 56th St.; rent, $2,520; bargain. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

419 West 17th St.—New six-story-and-basement store; tenement; price, $33,000; rents, $3,650; mtge., $25,000. I. Friedus, 116 Nassau St.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | 5-story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

WEST 94th St., near Riverside. | Seven-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; 40 apartments. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$22,750.—10-family flat, West 130th St., near elevated station; private block; all rented; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

50th St., West.—20-family apartment house and two stores, 28x98; actual rent, $3,000; price, $25,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Small, attractive house, West 72d St., near Boulevard; very reasonable. W. B. Hogan, 100 Broadway.

Elegant apartment house, renting for over $8,300 a year, must be sold at once for $75,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Three-story basement; little capital required. 50 Hamilton Place, 139th and 140th Streets.

A Rare Chance.—80th, bet. 3d and Lexington, three-story basement, in fine condition, for $13,500. John Volz, 133 East 84th St.

Five-story double flat, Ninety-third St., between First and Second Avs.; good condition. Address Box 43, 1,563 3d Av.

Lot 50x125; booming section; worth $1,000, sell $600; owner needs cash. Fahey, 99 Nassau St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWING DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; FLAT AV., BET. 166TH AND 168TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Buy direct from the Builder extra well-built TWO-FAMILY HOUSES. All improvements; hardwood trim; finely decorated; in best section of Tremont. (Mount Hope); fine neighborhood; high ground; Morris Av., near 177th St., one block east of Jerome Av. Open afternoons and Sundays.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, Rose St., (152d St.,) near 3d Av.

Beautiful 2-family house; 10 rooms; parlor floor and basement; all improvements; detached; full lot; choice neighborhood; near Boston Road, 169th St. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av., N. Y. City.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling, arranged for two families; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. L. H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Finest brick and stone two-family houses in the Bronx; select private neighborhood; asphalt street; near elevated. James Reynolds, owner and builder, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Why Pay Rent?—One, two, three family houses from $2,500 up; near elevated station; terms, $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. Gardner, 726 East 179th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale, to let. Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at West Point for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail:

Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon.
Capt. George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. James K. P. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry.
Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Assistant Surgeon.
Second Lieut. Herman Glade, Fourth Infantry, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Major Glennan, President of the board:

First Lieuts. William Kelly, Jr., and George T. Summerland, Fourth Cavalry; Francis H. Pope, Second Cavalry; Harvey W. Miller, Thirteenth Infantry; Daniel G. Berry, First Infantry; Harold Hammond, Ninth Infantry; Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry.

Major Henry F. Hoyt, Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect at Fort Douglas Oct. 10, his services being no longer required.

The resignation by First Lieut. Eli L. Admire, Twenty-second Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 18.

First Lieut. Harrison Hall is transferred from the Tenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, as attached thereto, and will join that company.

First Lieut. Louis Boiseau, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the unassigned list to the Tenth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Ninth Cavalry, is assigned to duty with the Fifteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe will proceed to Fort Riley and report to Major Gen. Bates for duty pertaining to the manoeuvres.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. A. Windsor is retired from Sept. 16.

Pay Inspector W. W. Gates's orders of July 24 are modified; he will report to the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty on board the Kentucky.

Paymaster L. H. Hunt, upon reporting of relief

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS,
ALL-NIGHT HALL
AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.

Superintendent on premises.

STRATHMORE.

52d St. and Broadway.

All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.

APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,

64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

A.—Corner apartments and others equally light in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook in front, overlooking the well-kept grounds of the institution opposite, and in rear of the estate's private houses. The 3d Av. surface and elevated roads, now operated by electricity, make these apartments easy of access and add to their desirability; 6 and 7 rooms; all improvements; rent, $30 to $55. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr 68th St.

THE CRITERION,

60 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Apartments, four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, &c.

RENTS, $45 TO $50.

Under personal supervision of new owner, JUDSON LAWSON.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

THE PENDLETON.

253 East 58th St., cor. 2d Av.

Absolutely fireproof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $25 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr 68th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

106th St., Near Broadway.
Convenient to all trains.
Handsome suites: 7 rooms, $40.
Apply on premises, 211 West 106th St.

200 Park Av., Corner 44th St. Apartment; light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $800 per year.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Corner eight-room apartment; pictures, cut glass; every elegance; complete; private home for Winter; elevator; unusual opportunity. Particulars, 239 West 116th St. Baird.

8 rooms, bath; everything complete, including silver, elegant china, bed, table linen; all light rooms; beautiful view Central Park. Apply immediately, C. L. D., 349 Central Park West.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; $1,200 yearly. 75 East 81st.

59th St., 77 West.—An established office for one or two physicians for rent; handsomely furnished.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

GREENFIELD,

46 WEST 73D ST.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE

DUPLEX APARTMENT

Ten very large rooms, (two servants' rooms.) Open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light.

RENT, $2,250 A YEAR.

Apartments, covering entire floor, 50x90 feet. Ten large rooms and two baths. Two servants' rooms. Passenger and servants' elevators; all-night service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RENT, $2,400.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO

WILLIAM R. WARE, Agent,

451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.

Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or
Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

A.— CORONADO. —A.

Highest class fireproof corner building; rent, $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

43d St., 225 West, adjoining Long Acre Square.—Single flat of eight large rooms; steam heat and hot water; very central location; only $45 monthly. Janitor on premises or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Elegant single heated flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; hot water supply; $22, worth $40; finest low priced flat in the city. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

60th St., 136 West.—Splendid flat; 6 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered; rents, $25 to $28. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Four light rooms and bath; hot water, heated halls; $15-$16. Janitor, 156 West 100th St.

Westchester Property to Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AT LUDLOW STATION, Yonkers; all modern improvements; two acres of lawn; three minutes' walk from station; for the season or year; terms reasonable; house can be seen on application at office Ludlow Estate, 7 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers. Apply to T. FOSTER GAINS, No. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Laura A. Darragh, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert L. Darragh, deceased; Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitten, Mary E. Darragh, Lucinda Darragh, Carrie J. Paulsen, Luanna A. Davidson, Elizabeth Darragh, Thomas A. Darragh, the New Amsterdam National Bank of the City of New York, John Darragh, the New York National Exchange Bank, Luanna Rolfe, Clinton D. Osborne, William H. Tillyer, Edward P. Hatch, Benjamin Altman, George B. Scull, as surviving partner of A. B. Scott & Son; Minor S. Hall, Amanda C. Bigeam, The Chelsea, Charles H. Chumar, William H. Larkin, Frederick P. Wood, Consolidated Gas Company, Abram B. Atkins, Miriam Nicholson and Charles T. Galloway, composing firm of Nicholson & Galloway; Caroline O'Neill, Letitia Craig O'Neill, and Mary Creighton Hencken, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased; James Morrison, Herbert Griggs, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edgar Whitlock, as an executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

s20-1aw6wS

BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Stanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY STANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m22-1aw6m8a

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

s6-1aw6m8a

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. McNIECE and Mary C. McNiece, his wife; Jane M. Hamilton, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, deceased; William L. Hamilton, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George J. Hamilton, deceased; Petrona R. Hamilton, his wife; William F. Scott, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George J. Hamilton, deceased; Fanny H. Hamilton, Harry (S.) Hamilton, and Lillian E. Hamilton, his wife; Evelyn Hamilton Bailey, Eliza Jane Lavery; George W. Hamilton and Mary Hamilton, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Henry V. Hamilton and Lotta B. Hamilton, his wife; Mary Ann McCurdy, George J. Hamilton, Maggie Frost, as executrix of the last will and testament of Ann Eaton, deceased; the Dobbs Ferry Bank, Gladys Hamilton, Ethel M. Hamilton, John T. Lavery, Richard Lavery, Mary R. Lavery, Maximillian Morgenthau and Fannie Morgenthau, his wife; Nella Sondheim, the Riverside Building Company, Richard S. Chisholm, Benjamin Barker, Jr., as assignee in bankruptcy of George J. Hamilton, a bankrupt; Morris Hahn, Frank W. Struvy, the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Maria E. Angell, Charles Burkelman, Moritz Ettinger, Albany Venetian Blind Company, the Hamilton Republican Club, Michael Sess, Michael Roumao, Angelo Cardello, James Catino, Petro Quarino, Michael Pitrizzo, Aniello Conforto, Gennaro Corrado, and Lorenzo Anzalone, composing the firm of Michael Sess and Company; Margaret B. Harvey, Charles E. Harvey, and William Hodgson; Stephen P. Sturges as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Stephen B. Sturges, deceased; Jacob Sommer, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Thomas R. McMann, Hart & Crouse Company, John Walker, James Rogers, Henry H. Wotherspoon, James Wotherspoon, Herbert H. Gibbs, Charles F. Mattlage, Ferdinand Forsch, James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, William E. Conover, and Hugh Young, Herman G. Loew, Julia Simpson, Mary Saunders, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Shaw, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Marie Casimer Verger, the name "Marie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Victor Feuerherd; John Ludgman, the name "John" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, and John McKinley, the name "John" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1902.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Eliza Jane Lavery, Richard Lavery, Mary R. Lavery, Maggie Frost, as executrix of the last will and testament of Ann Eaton, deceased; Moritz Ettinger, and Aniello Conforto:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of September, 1902, and filed on the 12th day of September, 1902, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated September 12th, 1902.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

s13-1aw6wS&o25.

Bankruptcy Notices.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

Pursuant to the order of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, made in the matter of the HUGGINS BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, bankrupt, now pending in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, Roe H. Smith & Company will offer for sale by public auction on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, all those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Queens, formerly the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, in the County of Queens and State of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled, "Map of 362 lots of ground belonging to the Trustees of the Long Island City Land Company, H. Feldman, C. A. Brueggmann, M. Lutz, and C. Aufenger, situated in the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, surveyed August, 1873, by P. G. Van Alst, City Surveyor," filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County October, 1873, by the numbers Ninety-four, (94,) Ninety-five, (95,) and Ninety-six, (96,) and which said lots taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Broadway, distant westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Broadway and Oakley Street fifty (50) feet, as laid down on said map; thence southerly, parallel with Oakley Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with Broadway, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Oakley Street, one hundred (100) feet to said southerly side of Broadway, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Broadway seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning, and all the estate and interest of the Huggins Boot and Shoe Company in and to the said lands.

The property will be offered for sale subject to the approval of the court. The purchaser, at the time of sale, to pay a deposit of not less than 10 per cent. and the balance within thirty days thereafter.

The other conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to GEORGE H. GILMAN, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City, or to HASTINGS & GLEASON,
City, Attorneys for Trustee.
258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York

au30-1aw4wS

AT A COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, HELD IN and for the Southern District of New York at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of August, 1902. Present, George B. Adams, Judge.—In the matter of MINNIE L. FRANK and DORA FRANK, composing the firm of M. L. Frank & Co., alleged bankrupts.

Upon the petition for the adjudication as bankrupts of the above-named M. L. Frank & Company the subpoena thereupon issued and all proceedings had thereon, and upon the annexed affidavit of Charles Goldzier, and it appearing therefrom that the above-named Minnie L. Frank is absent from the Southern District of New York, and that personal service of this order upon her is not practicable, on motion of HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, attorneys for petitioner, it is hereby

Ordered that the said Minnie L. Frank, on or before the 1st day of October, 1902, appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition in the above-entitled proceeding, and cause such appearance, plea, answer, or demurrer to be duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. And on like motion is it further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for six consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than August 18th, 1902.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

au16-1aw6wS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELMER E. BALL, Bankrupt.—No. 3,340.

Notice is hereby given that Elmer E. Ball, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 19th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD BEYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Beyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 19th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GLUCK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Gluck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 19th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUTMAN WOLF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gutman Wolf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 3d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 19th, 1902.

NO. 5,018.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID N. WINNER and "JOHN" SILVERMAN, (the name "John" being fictitious,) individually and as copartners under the name of DAVID N. WINNER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David N. Winner and "John" Silverman, (the name "John" being fictitious,) individually and as copartners under the name of David N. Winner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1902, the said David N. Winner, "John" Silverman, and the firm of David N. Winner, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 19th, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet seven and one half (7½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and First Street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 116 East 101st Street.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 116 East 101st Street:

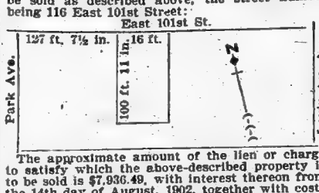

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,936.49, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $456.19, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $160.62, and interest, exclusive of taxes, for 1902.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

The above sale is adjourned to the 24th day of September, 1902, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1902.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAURA OPPENHEIMER et al., as executors, etc., plaintiffs, against SOPHIE HOEBERMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lewis Street with the southerly side of Sixth Street; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixth Street sixty-five (65) feet; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nineteen (19) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and again parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-five (35) feet and seven (7) inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-two (32) feet to the westerly side of Lewis Street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lewis Street, twenty (20) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 328, and in Liber 949 of Conveyances, Page 535.

Dated New York, September 2d, 1902.

DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

BANDLER & BIER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 76 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 199 Lewis Street:

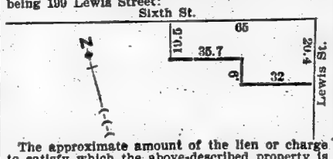

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,153.90, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $449.10, with interest from September 2d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $623.29.

Dated New York, September 2d, 1902.

DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLEMENT C. MOORE, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PLACE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, distinguished by the street number 118 East 119th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence easterly along One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

C. E. SOUTHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 119th Street.

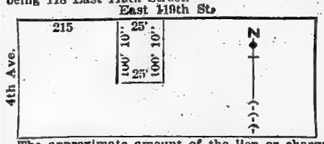

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is sixteen thousand one hundred and six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and sixty-five 63-100 dollars, with interest from August 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten hundred and ninety 75-100 dollars and interest, exclusive of taxes of 1902.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

s10-2aw3wW&o1

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARCUS N. SMYTH, Bankrupt.—No. 4,886.

Notice is hereby given that Marcus N. Smyth, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 19th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUTMAN WOLF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gutman Wolf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 3d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 19th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALSTEIN, SEIF & CO., Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, September 20, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 29 East 19th Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' coats, skirts, suits, unfinished garments, piece goods, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.

Order of GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

For Sale.

SUVIO

GAS HEATER.

FOR WARMING ROOMS AND COOKING PURPOSES.

Fits on your present gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp. Requires no pipe or hose. The heat from the gas flame increased 500 per cent.

Gas Consumed One Quarter of a Cent Per Hour.

NO CHANGE OF FIXTURE. NO RUBBER PIPE. NO FITTINGS. NO FLUE. NO EXPLOSION. NO ODOR. ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT, PURE RADIANT HEAT.

Used and recommended by prominent physicians. Indispensable in sick rooms, houses, nurseries, institutions, hotels and boarding houses, &c. DEMONSTRATED and SOLD in all DEPARTMENT STORES, the HARDWARE and CROCKERY TRADE, GAS INCANDESCENT SUPPLY HOUSES, plumbers, gas companies. A liberal discount to the trade.

Small Size, $1.25. Large Size, $1.50.

TO AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, SEE THAT YOUR BILL CALLS FOR SUVIO.

SUVIO HEATING CO.,

and 1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.
59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.
SENT ALL OVER. OPEN EVENINGS.
TEL. 935 B 79TH.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

$45.00 DIAMOND RING $15

All this week a sale of genuine TIFFANY DIAMOND RINGS, all sizes, large and perfect cut diamonds; full of fire. Orders by mail filled. Old jewelry taken in exchange. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$15.00 GOLD WATCH, $6.

Your old watch taken in exchange. 1,000 to select from this week. Waltham and Elgin 14-K Gold, Premier cases, fully guaranteed. The money will be refunded if they can be bought for less than $15 elsewhere. Mail orders filled. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING RINGS.

We make them all shapes and sizes. Thousands to select from in 14-K, 18-K, and 22-K Gold; made without a seam, from $3 to $25. Engraved free. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1881.

CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

BOOK SALE.

Encyclopedias Britannica, Appleton's, Johnson's. Gift books, finely bound sets, at prices never heard of before. Open evenings. LOVERING'S, 823 BROADWAY.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the accounting of ARTHUR A. MICHELL, as assignee of the estate of Medical Advertising Bureau, under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

To the People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of Medical Advertising Bureau, assigned to Arthur A. Michell for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, on the 15th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Arthur A. Michell, assignee above named of Medical Advertising Bureau, should not be had, and if no cause is shown, to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Alfred Steckler, Justice of the said court, this 14th day of August, 1902.

BYRAM L. WINTERS,
Attorney for Assignee,
32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
(Seal.) THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Aug16-1aw6wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Acme Anthracite Coal Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Acme Coal Company.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.
By O. A. BALDWIN, President.

1aw6mS

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 11, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. BENJAMIN T. RHOADS, Jr., President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.

Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 10th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will on the

9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, AT 12 M.

offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,000 ACRES, and known as the

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY,

with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., and also the personality mentioned below, which said decrees will

FIREMEN'S THRILLING RESCUE OF TWO WOMEN

Scaling Ladders Used While Fashionable Spectators Applaud.

Blaze in a Boarding House in West Forty-fifth Street Causes Panic Among the Inmates.

Cheered on by a crowd of well-dressed men and women who had poured out of Sherry's and Delmonico's at the first sounds of the fire engine, two firemen attached to Engine No. 65 rescued two women by the use of scaling ladders yesterday afternoon from a smoke-filled boarding house at 30 West Forty-fifth Street. The flames were entirely confined to the lower floor, and the damage only amounted to $1,000, but the dense smoke caused a panic among those who lived there.

The fire started in the front basement of the house, which is kept by Mrs. M. C. Good, and Policeman Clark of the East Fifty-first Street Station sent in an alarm.

The firemen found that the flames had eaten their way through to the first floor and threatened to spread through the entire house, which was filled with smoke. John Whalen of Fire Patrol No. 3 groped his way up the stairs to the second floor. Almost unconscious and groping her way about a front room was found a Mrs. Chadwick, who boarded in the house. The patrolman placed a towel over the woman's head, and, carrying her in his arms, groped his way down the stairs. Whalen was almost overcome by his stay in the house. He was assisted to the street, and the woman was taken to the house across the street.

But a few minutes after the arrival of the firemen two women made their appearance at the front windows on the third floor of the building and crawled out on the sills. Smoke was pouring out of the windows, and as the women hesitated on the edge the crowd in the street cried out to them not to jump. They were standing undecided on the window ledge when Firemen Disbrow and Woods seized scaling ladders and, with a shout to the two women not to jump, began to scale the side of the building.

They reached the women and started down with them. Then the crowd, which had been standing silent, broke into cheers. The women were also taken into the house across the street. They would not give their names. While this was going on three women were taken out by firemen through the rear windows.

The firemen made quick work of the fire, which was confined to the basement and the first floor of the house. The cause of the fire is not known.

EXCITEMENT AT STABLE FIRE.

Six Horses Perish and Fifty-four Stampede at East Side Blaze—Firemen Overcome.

Six horses perished and many firemen had narrow escapes at a fire which all but destroyed the two-story stable 530-534 East Sixty-eighth Street, between Avenue A and the river, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The main door was of the "guillotine" pattern, and while the blaze was at its height the sash ropes burned away, and the door fell with a crash, imprisoning firemen and policemen with the animals they were striving to save, as though they had been caught in a gigantic mousetrap. This danger was but momentary, however, for their comrades without quickly hewed the door to splinters.

There were sixty horses and two cows in the place, and as fast as they were brought out they were perforce turned loose, while the men went back for more, and the frantic beasts dashing up and down the street in the glare added an element of wildest confusion to the lurid scene. Several dwellers in the neighborhood hurrying half awake to the fire were knocked down, but so far as known none was seriously injured.

The stable was owned by Patrick Dean, who lived next door, and the horses he boarded were for the most part the property of hucksters and other small tradesmen.

William Keenan, watchman for the Central Brewing Company, directly opposite, discovered the fire in the hayloft, and his shouts brought Policeman Liebig of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The precinct reserves came with the firemen and joined in the work of rescue. The stable was full of smoke, which their lanterns could hardly penetrate, and they were guided mainly by the stamping and screaming of the tethered creatures in their stalls.

Gustave Koch of Engine No. 39 and Frank Williams of Hook and Ladder No. 4 were overcome and had to be removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Insurance Patrolman William Keller fell unconscious in the doorway as he groped his way out with a big bay horse, which had kicked out his lantern. He was carried out by comrades. The fire under control, the policemen turned cowboys for the time, and soon had the horses secured in a vacant lot on the river front to await claimants. Dean estimated the loss at $5,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

EXCITING GREENPOINT FIRE.

Mothers Throw Children to Firemen's Nets and Jump Themselves to Safety.

During the destruction by fire in Greenpoint early last night of the big planing mill of David V. Morris, at Berry and Guernsey Streets, there was the greatest excitement. Sparks, driven by the wind, alighted in thickly populated tenement dwellings. In a row of four frame dwellings on the opposite side of the burning factory smoke filled the halls and caused the tenants to jump from second-story windows to the firemen's nets.

On the arrival of the firemen on the first alarm the flames had burst through the roof of the mill and sent the sparks toward the fashionable apartment houses on Lorimer Street, driving the tenants to the street.

In the tenement section opposite the mill mothers dropped their children from the second story to the firemen's nets and then jumped out themselves.

For nearly two hours the firemen worked before they had the blaze under control. There was no loss of life or serious injuries. The damage amounts to $35,000.

GOES BACK TO FIRST LOVE.

On Eve of Her Wedding to Another Filimino Brosi Marries Dominick Curasola.

Dominick Curasola, who recently arrived from Genoa, Italy, and Filimino Brosi of 154 Burrell Street, Buffalo, were married in Hoboken on Thursday night by Justice Livingston Conkling. The bride formerly lived in Genoa, where the two were in love. Several years ago Curasola came to this country and settled in Buffalo.

About a year ago Miss Brosi, while on a visit to friends in Hoboken, met Vincent Carosi and subsequently became engaged to him. It was arranged that she was to return to Hoboken, where she was to be married to Carosi.

Some of Curasola's friends learned of the proposed marriage and sent word to Curasola. He hurried to this country. Arriving in Hoboken yesterday, he sent word to Miss Brosi, the result being that she hurried to him.

They were married on the evening the bride was to have become the wife of Carosi. He takes his disappointment with philosophic resignation and does not blame the woman for returning to her first love. To emphasize his resignation to the inevitable he drank a toast last night to the bride and bridegroom.

Will of Ex-Gov. Hoadly.

The will of George Hoadly, ex-Governor of Ohio, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate in this State is given as $215,000, of which $200,000 is in real property. By the terms of the will the entire estate goes to the widow of the testator, Mary P. Hoadly. She is appointed sole executrix of the estate.

DAVID LAMAR VISITED J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The Financier, Surprised and Angry, Uttered a Few Remarks Before the Visitor Retired.

David Lamar has surprised Wall Street again. Although he aroused the animosity of J. Pierpont Morgan on account of his activity in the suit of Hodge against the United States Steel Corporation, he had the courage yesterday to enter the lion's den—for a few moments only. After spending a few moments in Mr. Morgan's presence, he was glad to retire as gracefully as possible.

Mr. Lamar desired, it was related, to explain that he had had no intention of hurting the financier's feelings by mixing in with the litigation against the Steel Trust, and that his actions were directed against one of Mr. Morgan's junior partners. When he approached the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. he hesitated, as observers noticed. He cast a furtive glance at the rather steep iron stairway that extends from the street, and then mounted the stairs with an elastic but dignified step, pushed open the swinging doors, and stood in the outer office.

His appearance created quite a sensation. The clerks looked up from their desks, but Capt. Smith, the detective, was not abashed. He walked up to the man and asked him politely what he wanted.

"I want to see Mr. Morgan," was the reply.

Mr. Lamar had assurance and dignity, and his card was taken to the head of the firm. Mr. Morgan exclaimed angrily that he would not see him, but he changed his mind before the office boy had reached the door, and David Lamar was ushered into the presence of about the angriest man he had faced in some time.

Mr. Morgan walked toward Mr. Lamar, stood very close to him, and shaking his finger before his face, gave him an idea of what he thought of him. It would be more correct, perhaps, to say that Mr. Morgan attempted to give such an idea, as the insufficiency of the language and the premature departure of the visitor prevented Mr. Morgan from saying all that he had on his mind at that time.

SOCIAL ECONOMY INSTITUTE.

Organized at Miss Gould's Home at Irvington—Outgrowth of League for Social Service.

Through the co-operation of Miss Helen Gould, a member of the Auxiliary Committee, a meeting for the organization of the American Institute of Social Economy was held at her home, Lyndhurst, Irvington, yesterday.

In addition to Miss Gould, the members of the Auxiliary Committee are:

Miss Grace H. Dodge,	Caroline Hazard, President of Wellesley College;
Mrs. Darwin R. James,	Mrs. Alice F. Palmer,
M. Carey Thomas, President Bryn Mawr;	Mrs. Mary L. Dickinson,
Mary E. Woolley, President Mt. Holyoke;	Mrs. W. H. Tolman.

The Organizing Committee consists of:

Abram S. Hewitt,	R. Fulton Cutting,
Carroll D. Wright,	E. R. L. Gould,
Spencer Trask,	Richard Watson Gilder,
Warner Van Norden,	W. R. Corwine,
Stanley McCormick,	William B. Rowland,
M. E. Ingalls,	Washington Choate,
Robert C. Ogden,	Josiah Strong,
Jacob A. Riis,	W. H. Tolman.

After a statement by Dr. Josiah Strong regarding the scope and object of the institute, an Organizing Committee was chosen, to take under advisement the plan and scope of the institute, its constitution and finances.

The American Institute of Social Economy is the outgrowth of the League for Social Service, organized and incorporated in New York in 1898, for the object of social and industrial betterment. The purpose of the institute is the collection, the interpretation, and the dissemination of information concerning social, civic, and industrial betterment. Its departments include a bureau of information, investigation, interpretation, publication, legislation, a lecture bureau, a training school for social secretaries, library and archives, a museum of security, a department of personal study and research and of international relations.

A DEATHBED MARRIAGE.

Bride Had Caught Cold Planning Her Trousseau, but the Fates Were Cheated.

Mrs. William Zander of Hoboken, who died on Tuesday and whose body was yesterday interred in Flower Hill Cemetery in North Hudson, was a deathbed bride, but this fact was not generally known until her friends saw the name on the casket.

William Zander and Gertrude Frankenhoff first met when both were attending school in Hoboken. A year ago Zander asked the girl, who was then nearly eighteen, to be his wife. She accepted him.

While, in March last, Miss Frankenhoff was planning her trousseau, she caught cold, and pneumonia set in and tuberculosis developed. The girl was sent to the country, but all this proved unavailing, and she was finally, at her own request, taken to her home at 124 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, in order to spend her few remaining days at home. She realized the end was near, and said to her sweetheart:

"All our dreams are at an end. It is decreed that we shall not wed, and God's will be done."

"The marriage shall take place in another week," said Zander.

The girl objected, but the man was persistent, and a clergyman was called to tie the knot for the living and dying.

SAY THEY IMPORT ITALIAN BOYS.

Charge Men With Bringing Them to Peddle Fruit Under Padrone System.

Andrea Rapace of 15 Roosevelt Street and Frank Darresse of 176 Park Row were arrested yesterday afternoon by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on a charge of being padrones. The charge was that they brought Italian boys to this country to sell fruit, the profits accruing to themselves.

Rapace claimed that an agreement was made with the boys' parents whereby 250 francs annually would be due them for the lads' services. The two men were held in $500 bail to appear before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN HOME.

Prof. Baird Retires from New York University After 40 Years' Service.

Chancellor Henry W. MacCracken of New York University returned yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia. While in Berlin the Chancellor inspected the classical library, comprising 9,000 volumes, and purchased by the university from the family of the late Prof. Huebner, for forty years Professor of Latin in the University of Berlin.

The only important change in the Faculty of the university is the retirement from active service of Dr. Henry M. Baird, who has been Greek Professor for more than forty years.

Claim for Division of Customs Rebate.

Justice Greenbaum has continued the temporary injunction that was obtained by Charles C. Leeds, restraining John G. Carlisle, Henry M. Ward, and H. Bohn from distributing the money recovered by them in the prosecution of claims for rebate of customs by Porto Rican merchants subsequent to the acquisition of Porto Rico by the United States. Leeds based his action on the claim that a special partnership existed between him and the defendants whereby the amounts recovered were to be divided pro rata. The Justice considered Leeds's claims sustained by his affidavits, and said that if some settlement be not effected he would appoint a receiver.

Denies Shooting Albany Policeman.

William Kelly, formerly of Buffalo, was arrested at the home of his sister, 74 Charles Street, Thursday night, and arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel, in the Essex Market Court, on the charge that he had shot a policeman in Albany on Aug. 22. The man was arrested on a warrant charging him with assault in the first degree, which had been issued by Acting Justice of the Peace Emoelard of Albany County. Kelly said that he left Albany four weeks ago, and that he had not shot any one. He was held for examination.

MURDERER REVOLTS ON THE WAY TO SCAFFOLD

Peter Hernia, at Hackensack, Breaks Away from Guards.

With Leaden Pipe He Holds Captors at Bay Until Overcome with Fire-Hose and Bound.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 19.—At one moment this morning Peter Hernia, condemned to die on the scaffold an hour later, was quietly talking to a priest of his future destiny. Then by a sudden jump and a pull the murderer grabbed a five-foot bar of lead pipe from the wall of the jail, poured forth a volley of oaths and blasphemies, and defied any one to approach him.

For one hour this prisoner held the entire Sheriff's office at bay. No one dared approach him. Then some one thought of the fire hose. It was turned on the raging man, and he gave up. A few moments later he was kissing the crucifix, and at almost the same moment calling for vengeance from heaven upon the Judge who had pronounced the sentence of death.

Hernia had been a model prisoner during the entire period of his incarceration. On March 4 he killed a Jew in Wallington, N. J., named Barney Kanter. The Jew was a butcher, and when Wallington was cut off from the mainland by the floods of last Spring, Hernia demanded that the butcher sell him 5 cents' worth of meat for his dog. The butcher refused, and Hernia shot him. When arrested and being taken to jail Hernia remarked:

"I have sold my life for 5 cents' worth of dog meat."

He was convicted, his sentence affirmed, and a pardon refused him. He did not give up hope until Thursday. The death warrant arrived on that day, and the prisoner's lawyer told him there was no escape. From that time on Hernia's only quiet moment was when his wife and children visited him on Thursday evening. He demanded that they be allowed to remain with him all night, but the Sheriff refused.

"For God's sake, shoot me," he implored them time and time again. "If I am hanged it will be a stigma upon the name of my wife and children. The world will taunt them with the disgrace. If I am shot it will be all right."

Every effort to calm the man was without avail. He would eat no breakfast. Early in the morning Father Molcsanyi of the Greek Church, of which Hernia was a member, came. He was permitted to talk to the prisoner. Hernia became somewhat calm under his ministrations.

The prisoner had been confined over night in one of the cells of the women's quarters, there being no women in the jail at present. The cells here are in two superimposed tiers, a platform leading in front of those above. In a corner of the room opposite the cells, and with its top about even with this platform, is a partition, behind which is a bathtub. Water for the bathtub is supplied through a lead pipe running alongside the wall near the top of this partition.

Just to the side of this partition is the door leading to the Sheriff's office. Opposite this door is a stairway leading to the upper platform, and just beyond this stairway is a window. Deputy Sheriff Blauvelt went into the room with John Dupuy for the purpose of preparing Hernia for his ordeal and reading the death warrant.

Hernia was standing on a lower step of the stairway. To the priest he bowed meekly, kissing a small crucifix. As Blauvelt approached, Hernia glanced out of the window. He thought he saw his wife standing on the grass outside. With the agility of a deer he sprang up the stairs, ran along the corridor, jumped over on top of the partition, (which is some eight feet high,) broke five feet of the lead pipe from the wall, and brandished it in the air.

"Now," he shouted, with an oath, "I'll kill the first man that comes near me."

The guards, the priest, and the others were stunned. They could not get out of the room without passing beside that partition to the door. John Dupuy attempted to soothe the prisoner, telling him that he was attempting a hopeless task, but the crazed man only retorted:

"Shut up! If you don't, I'll break this pipe over your head."

The priest tried to intervene, but the prisoner chuckled.

"So you think you're a priest, do you. It's a lie. There is no such thing as a priest."

The imprisoned men meanwhile were shouting for outside assistance. No one could enter the door without getting hit. There was no chance for Hernia to escape from the building. It was obvious that he was merely seeking to have himself shot. But this the guards determined not to do except as a last resort.

Finally Sheriff Soley thought of the fire hose. It was brought out and turned first on Hernia's legs. But this had no effect. Then the stream was played on the chest of the defiant man, but still he would not surrender. Then the water was turned straight at his forehead. He could not stand that and threw up his hands to protect his eyes.

Instantly Dupuy jumped over from the platform and grabbed the pipe. Two of the guards were prepared to climb upon the partition and overpower the prisoner. All of them were completely drenched with water before the struggle was over. But Hernia was bound hand and foot, and standing in his drenched clothing and with his feet in a pool of water the death warrant was read to him. When the reading was concluded he remarked cynically:

"Tell Judge Dixon that I hope his head will be in a noose in a week."

Then the prisoner turned to the priest and said, "Excuse me." The minister presented his crucifix, which the condemned man reached over and kissed. But even docile as the prisoner had become, the Sheriff would take no further chances, and the man was literally carried to the scaffold. Not until he had paid the penalty for his crime was it possible to dress him in the dry clothing the State provided for his last hours.

Wife Murderer Gruff Hanged.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 19.—Lafayette Gruff of Gloucester was hanged in the county jail here to-day for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Gruff. The crime was committed March 11 at the home of Mrs. Gruff's aunt, Mrs. Susan Gowie, at Westmont, near here.

LEGAL NOTES.

CABLE IS LAND.—In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the schooner Guide, United States District Court Judge De Haven lately dismissed the libel upon the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, the ground being that a cable was a mere projection of the land, and that a suit involving injury to a cable could not properly come before an admiralty court. The suit was for $8,000 damages for injury done by the anchors of the schooner to the cable between San Francisco and Oakland. Judge De Haven, in his decision, quotes Hughes on Admiralty, as follows: "The line is frequently narrow between the navigable waters and structures bridged over them. Anything that is attached to the shore, although the water may be beneath it, is considered as a mere projection of the shore, and torts happening upon such structures are not within the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts. This applies more especially to wharves and bridges, which are fixed structures." The Judge adds: "In my opinion the same rule is applicable to a cable with ends attached to the main shore and its body resting upon land under navigable waters. Libel is dismissed."

***

JUSTICE'S JURISDICTION.—The question before Justice Greenbaum in the case of Kane vs. Hutkoff was whether a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had tried an action and afterward been temporarily designated as a Justice of the Appellate Division, could decide such case after resuming his duties in the Supreme Court, no objection by either side having been taken. Justice Greenbaum holds that he could. It appeared that on Dec. 30, 1901, eleven days after the case in question had been tried, and before a decision had been rendered, Justice Davy, the Justice presiding, was temporarily designated by Gov. Odell as an Appellate Division Justice of the Fourth Department. Justice Davy returned to the Supreme Bench on May 20, 1902, and gave a decision in the month of July. Justice Greenbaum says that when the case was decided Justice Davy was a Justice of the Supreme Court, with full power to hear and determine. Justice Greenbaum further holds that the constitutional prohibition against Appellate Division Justices performing any duties other than those of their office and Justices out of court, and the decision of motions submitted by consent, does not apply because the parties to the action had, after Justice Davy regained jurisdiction, tacitly consented to the determination of the case by him by not raising any objection. "Either party," says Justice Greenbaum, in conclusion, "had the right to move to have the case sent back to the Special Term calendar for a new trial, after Justice Davy's designation to the Appellate Division. Neither party availed himself of this right, and no objection was raised to the determination of the case by Mr. Justice Davy. This was equivalent to consenting, after the disability to decide the case had been removed, to a resubmission of the case to the learned Justice who had tried it. Any other conclusion would result in permitting parties to juggle with the court. The court having had jurisdiction to render a judgment at the time it was rendered, the unsuccessful party should be estopped from now questioning the jurisdiction of the court because of the temporary suspension of jurisdiction."

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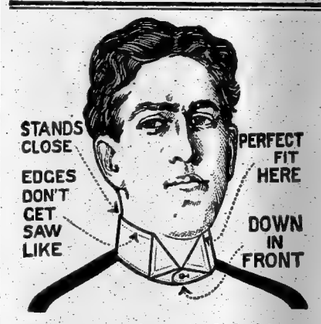

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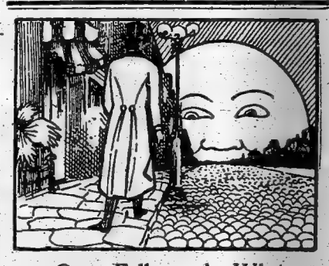

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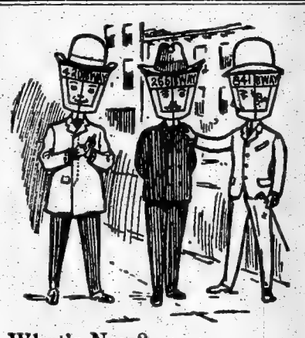

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The Looker On.
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week. In THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. (Sunday.)

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ONE of our readers points out that Mr. J. M. Barrie, in his delightful serial in Scribner's, "The Little White Bird," which has already excited more admiring comment among magazine readers than any other serial since "Trilby," has employed for his seventh chapter material he used some years ago in a Christmas story for one of the London illustrated weeklies. Our correspondent inquires, in no resentful or irritable mood, if the ethics of authorship justify such a use of old material. We can only answer that if he had no direct precedent to point to for justification in the work of modern authors of the first rank (though Thackeray's "Lovell the Widower" contained the substance of an unacted play he had written years before, and his "Philip" was a continuation of his own "Shabby Genteel Story,") yet Barrie himself is a strong enough and great enough man among his contemporaries to make precedents.

The honor paid to Mrs. Adeline Whitney on the seventy-eighth anniversary of her birth this week was well bestowed and creditable to her neighbors and that large and influential body of her compatriots which took notice of the event. It is gratifying to learn that Mrs. Whitney is in the enjoyment of sound health, and that the fame she honestly and nobly acquired in her early years continues appreciably in her sunny old age. We believe it is a fact that the girls of this hour read "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" and "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" with interest, and this is a fact to console one when the vain, restless, morbid, "rapid" girl is permitted to air her hopeless ignorance and morbidness so conspicuously in print.

After many years we have a key to "Jane Eyre." A guide to "David Copperfield," and a map to elucidate the mysteries of "The Scarlet Letter," or "Tom Jones," may be expected to follow in due course. With this kind of progress in literary criticism of the scientific variety we may predict that the next generation will have the benefit of a key to "Evan Harrington" and "The Egoist." The "Jane Eyre" key is contributed to that piquant but lately irascible publication, The Saturday Review of London, by Mr. J. Malham-Dembeley, whose name has been unknown to fame hitherto, though it looks formidable. Malham-Dembeley says Charlotte Brontë drew her inspiration for her greatest work from a little book by Frederic Montagu, describing his moods, fancies, and surroundings during a sojourn in a remote English village. Mr. Malham-Dembeley assumes that Miss Brontë read this volume, and derived from it not only inspiration for writing "Jane Eyre," but some names, phrases, and a lot of other valuable material. His argument is as reasonable as most other arguments of the same tiresome kind, and just as futile. Montagu's book has no existence, as nine-tenths of the books published this week will not have next year. "Jane Eyre," after fifty-four years, is a living thing.

A well-meaning correspondent asks advice as to the best way of reaching "literary philanthropists" in order to secure the sinews of war for the establishment of a new magazine. No true philanthropist, we are quite sure, will provide money for the establishment of a new magazine in this hour when there are already too many magazines in the field to supply the demand for magazine literature. The better the new magazine's establishment—that is to say, its pecuniary foundation—the worse its advent would be for some other magazine less well established, and true philanthropy does not take bread out of human mouths. Moreover, the purpose of the magazine our correspondent has in mind is the publication of "rejected manuscripts," which, in view of the vast mass of published matter which ought to have been rejected, is a work an avowed enemy of mankind would be more likely to establish than a philanthropist. Yet, in view of the well remembered mistakes of philanthropists, which indeed might make a good subject for an essay which would not be rejected in manuscript, our conscience forbids us to tell our well-meaning but sadly misguided correspondent how to reach any of them.

"Unconscious memory" is a phrase used by Mr. J. Woodbridge Riley in his interesting new volume on the founder of Mormonism, which is ably reviewed by Mr. Chadwick to-day, to partly explain the likeness of certain of Joseph Smith's revelations to things in literature and history, of which he was supposed to be ignorant. The phrase is useful and is growing commoner. "Unconscious cerebration" nowadays not only explains psychological mysteries, but covers a multitude of literary sins. We have received an earnest and vehement communication from Mr. Edwin Irwin Haines, whose recent verses on "Speckled Trout," as was pointed out in this review last week, bear such a curious and unmistakable likeness to some better verses on trout unspeckled written many years ago by that genial and melodious humorist, Charles Henry Webb. Mr. Haines frankly admits the close resemblance of his verses to Mr. Webb's, and does not say he never read the original. On the contrary, he declares that in his youth he was a constant reader of St. Nicholas, the magazine in which Webb's verses appeared, and that, though he does not remember reading those verses, he sees now that he must have read them, and that his own poem, instead of being original, as he fancied, must have been made up of matter long dormant in his brain. This explanation seems reasonably scientific and as satisfactory as possible.

The fact that two youths in England have killed themselves in the manner employed for his self-destruction by the irrepressible young protagonist of Marie Corelli's famous work of fiction called "The Mighty Atom" is not likely to alarm parents so greatly as to impede the normal circulation of Miss Corelli's fiction among the young. It may prove that such highly wrought tales as Miss Corelli can tell are bad reading for the morbid and mentally unsound, but doubtless they have access to worse, and we are unwilling to believe that these weaklings would have been alive to-day if they had never read "The Mighty Atom."

THE MORMON PROPHET.

I. Woodbridge Riley's New Psychological Study of Joseph Smith, Jr., the Founder of Mormonism.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. RILEY'S bibliography of 200 titles is merely a list of the books he has consulted in the course of this research. It does not fairly represent the abundance of that literature, both friendly and inimical, which Mormonism has produced. Mr. Riley has himself compiled a card catalogue of 1,200 titles. In his bibliography there is one notable omission—that of the recent "Story of the Mormons," by William Alexander Linn. Here is no discourtesy; the publication of the Linn book was too nearly simultaneous with that of Mr. Riley's for Mr. Riley to be able to include it in his list.

Here is occasion for regret; Mr. Linn's book was so important and made so much of some things for which Mr. Riley does not greatly care. A principal case is that of Sidney Rigdon's part in the production of the Mormon Bible. It was Mr. Linn's persuasion that Rigdon had the bow oar in that boat. Mr. Riley's is that he was an apostle who added little to Smith's personal contribution. He has an appendix which counters the Rigdon hypothesis in a vigorous but not quite convincing manner. He would have found it necessary to strengthen his position a good deal if he had had Mr. Linn's book in hand, or to abandon it altogether. It should be said, per contra, that some of his data escaped Mr. Linn in a quite unaccountable manner.

But the value of Mr. Riley's book consists neither in its difference from Mr. Linn's nor in its additions to it. As a history of Mormonism it does not enter into competition with it. It confines itself closely to Joseph Smith, Jr., and has slight concern with things of wider scope, except as these promise some light on Smith's character and conduct. What it attempts is to bring the new psychology to bear upon the problems furnished by Smith's career.

Professor Ladd of Yale University furnishes a commendatory preface. "There is," he says, "plainly room for a justifiable difference of opinion as to the relative amount of shrewd insight, self-deception, disease of imagination and judgment, and conscious, intelligent fraud, which must be admitted." The tendency of Mr. Riley's book, however, is to narrow the margin of conscious fraud and to widen that of self-deception. We have Smith presented as the product of his ancestry and environment, and as affording an illustration of hypnotic conditions which no one in his time could explain, and which he very naturally regarded as indicative of supernatural obsession. Beyond doubt a shrewd opportunism colored his revelations and commandments as he went on from one stage of his career to another; but here, too, there was much of self-deceit.

His egotism was so colossal that he could write without compunction, "I know more than all the world put together," and declare God to be his "right-hand man." It was so sordid that he could announce without misgiving a revelation commanding the building of a big boarding house with a rider to the effect that he should have a free seat at the table. But the most favorably disposed will find it difficult to resist at every point the persuasion of deliberate fraud. It was written of old time, "The spirit of the prophets is subject to the prophets," and what Smith was before he began to prophesy, that he remained until the last—"earthly, sensual, devilish."

Mr. Riley's book was written as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Yale University. A thesis on the "Metaphysics of Mormonism" made him Master of Arts in that university in 1898. The book suffers for popular reading from a profusion of technical psychological terms, and these seem to have infected the style in general with a polysyllabic taint and with the use of the scholastic in preference to the homely word. We have for example, "This is proleptic," when "This is to anticipate" would be much better. There is too much of this, while, on the other hand, as if to make amends, there is an extreme of homeliness that verges on vulgarity, as where we read about "the weight of Brigham's Young's paw." But these things are spots upon a surface that shines with strong and

*THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM. A Psychological Study of Joseph Smith, Jr. By I. Woodbridge Riley, one time instructor of English in New York University, with an introductory preface by Prof. George Trumbull Ladd. Cloth, 12mo, pp. xix.-468. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

satisfactory illumination on a psychologic subject of fascinating interest.

To begin with we have a chapter that relates the "mentality" of Joseph Smith, Jr., to that of his ancestors. They saw visions and dreamed dreams in prophetic anticipation of those which visited his sleeping and his waking hours. Much is made in a second chapter, but not too much, of Smith's Western New York environment. Not only the place but the time was such as to foster new sects and schisms and all manner of religious and social vagaries. Such a new religion as that of the Smith family was only what we should expect.

Coming to the Book of Mormon, the "caractors" (the spelling is Smith's) in which the book was delivered to Smith are declared to be analogous to those of the automatic writing of spiritualistic mediums and hypnotic patients. In a sample given we have Smith's name twice written backward, a common trick of automatic writing. As for the resemblances to ancient alphabets, these are ascribed to Smith's remarkable powers of visualization and unconscious memory. Smith's translation of the plates fully bears out the claim of illiteracy made for him by his friends, without furnishing any support to their supernaturalistic hypothesis. The sources of the book are traced to the backwoods community in which Smith grew up. They are a hodge-podge of Biblical borrowings and local superstitions and beliefs. The autiographic element is but thinly veiled. The prophet Nephi dreams a dream 300 A. D. which Smith's father had dreamed more recently. There is a quotation from Shakespeare antedated a thousand years and more. Had Joseph, Jr., been better acquainted with Shakespeare the Shakespearean earmarks would no doubt have multiplied.

His prophecies have a chapter by themselves. Consciously or otherwise, they were shrewd devices for the accomplishment of attractive ends. In Chapter VIII., "Joseph the Occultist," we are assured that he had no entangling alliances with Swedenborg or Mesmer or the Fox girls, though he was deeply engaged in an order of experience to which these brought effective illustration. Similarly his exorcism and faith-healing anticipated Mrs. Eddy and her more or less pronounced allies. The restless activity of his later years, with his plunges into sociology, politics, and business speculation, is cited in proof of the increasing dominance of atavistic tendencies to a degenerate enfeeblement of mind. The five appendices are significant additions to the main body of the book. The second distinguishes five types of epilepsy and assigns the Mormon prophet to the "transitional" type which is midway between the most and least aggravated form of the disease. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

A Novel About Christian Science.*

One embarks upon the rippling pages of "The Right Princess" with the pleasant expectation of being borne peacefully along the purling stream of a Summer novel. There are the not unusual ingredients of the pretty girl in blue, eagerly sought by scions of English nobility, who display a readiness as common in fiction as it is rare in real life, to play the part of King Cophetua. The reader's relaxed mood is, however, soon brought up standing. He finds the vivacious little love story is simply the silken cover of a brief for Christian Science, of all cults the most hopelessly bewildering to the non-initiated. We cannot say that "The Right Princess" throws much light upon "the rugged way." We are gravely led through a maze of miracles and of articles of faith whose logical outcome is the reductio ad absurdum, up to an impossible conclusion. Like the friend of our youth, "Mr. Twemlow," we can only put our hand to our head, feeling indeed like "a sane lunatic." Our "mortal mind" can see but "a claim" to vulnerability in the book, and longs to rush into the fray, and to "demonstrate a good position" against it.

A long experience, ranging from "Theodosia Earnest" to "Robert Elsmere," has taught us, however, that the religious fiction which bowls over all opposing creeds and bears its hero or heroine triumphantly heavenward on the wings of its particular cult, is not to be taken seriously. It is usually hailed as conclusive by the adherents of its own faith, provokes a swarm of "replies," which serve for awhile to keep it alive, and then gently sinks beneath the waters of oblivion.

"The Right Princess" is a marvelous exposition of the credulity of even an alert and cultivated mind. Flinging logic to the winds, and regarding it as a work of imagination merely, we find in it not a little to commend. Readable it certainly is, all the more from its unique position as a novel of Christian Science. The narrative and conversations are vivacious, the characters well drawn. Our sympathies are early enlisted for the fair Scientist, and we applaud her inscrutable victories over poison and idiocy. Why a certain "Mrs. Smith" is first "Augusta" and ever after "Lucy" is a small puzzle among so many great ones, the mental attitude provoked by the book being one enormous "Why?"

The writer deserves gentle handling, not less for her rare amiability toward alien beliefs than because of the evident sacredness and sincerity with which she holds her own faith, but a reasoning mind will find itself further than ever from Christian Science after carefully considering the pages of "The Right Princess."

*THE RIGHT PRINCESS. By Clara Louise Burnham. In one volume. Pp. 361. 12mo. Cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LAUGH AND LEARN.

The Most Amusing Book on Bugs.*

IT is possible that there are prim, starched, dignified personages who would resent the treatment of entomology in a humorous manner, as partaking of sacrilege, or as a personal assault on themselves.

"Can there be," they ask with a shudder, "any one so presumptuous as to laugh at a bug, and that bug the scarabaeus of the devout Egyptian?"

But is information always to be pounded into you? Can it be wicked to impart lessons in natural history, or on any other subject, save sacred ones, in an amusing manner? Are there no jokes in theological lectures? Are we to find fault with Huxley because he wrote that parodox about old maids being the main support of the British Empire?

Old maids keep cats; cats destroy field mice, which prey upon the bumblebees' nests; bumblebees insure seeds to red clover; red clover makes good beef, and good beef makes big, strong men, who extend and keep up the British Empire.

That was the way Huxley impressed on his audience the important part played by insects in the wonderful scheme of fertilisation, by the distribution of pollen. As to Mr. Harvey Sutherland, the author of this most delightful volume, "The Book of Bugs," he is not afraid of the many conceits which abound in his pages, for he writes, that is when he wants to, in a graver fashion.

It has been a pleasure to me to write about those wonderful little creatures; I trust it has been a pleasure to you to read about them. And yet, if that were all, I should sigh as any other mountebank sighs when he wipes off the grease paint and changes to his street clothes. I had hoped that through my fooling you might have seen how earnestly I felt that in the universe man does not stand alone, the only thinking being, but that the lowliest form of life, yes, every grain of inorganic matter, throbs with intelligence.

Let us be duly grateful for the text books of our childhood. Some of us are still alive who remember the pictures of the ships sucked stern downward in the whirlpool off the coast of Norway. Then in the natural history book there was the woodcut of a python swallowing all alive the largest kind of buffalo. To-day there are many intelligent people who will swear to the yarn about the smartness of the fly who when he climbs a pane of glass exhausts the air from under his feet and thus works his way in his head-over-heels posture.

"Remember this, my dear Tommy," you once said to your little boy, "as one of the most awe-inspiring of Nature's actions." The much-respected McGuffey tells you that in his notable Reader. It is an absurd story. The fly does no such thing. The fact is that Musca domestica has on its six feet some 1,200 hairs, whence there exudes a gummy fluid, and that is how it sticks. Then when it wants to quit banging around it pulls himself loose, "as a man takes off a porus plaster, beginning at one corner." It is a marvelous performance, anyway.

As to the speed of the fly. He may saunter around a room very much to your annoyance at the rate of five feet a second. Try to catch him, and then he scuds away at a speed of thirty-five feet in a second, which is "a 2:30 gait." Then his wings are moving 675 times per second. Did Mr. Sutherland count them? Did he use a stop-watch as at a race course? He simply went to his piano. He caught the note the wings made, and he found out that it was about E, first line of the treble clef, which makes 675 vibrations in the second. The musical pitch of insects may be now obtained by lecturers on music.

You can find out from this how practical is Mr. Sutherland. He does his best to answer a common query. How are we to get shut of flies? "Shut" being the ordinary way of putting it. Screens, he declares, are of little use. Most amusingly he presents the talk of the lady of the house, who has been worried sick over the flies. "Haven't I screens all over the house? Just look at my chandeliers." Flies will come in, unless your wife wants to suffocate the entire household. The flies only laugh at you, for they say, "Ah! Did you ever get left?" Fly-paper is cruel, not so much because it does kill, but because you see too much of the murdering. You can't hold up to the children the sad beginnings of a Nero. Insect powder burned in the house gives it a Fourth of July flavoring. Oil of lavender flies do not hanker for, and it is fairly efficacious, but the author particularly recommends the use of sassafras.

This is a scene of Mr. Sutherland's where the fly is the actor. There is a druggist, who is running, a soda-water fountain. The fly whizzes through the door. He says in high glee, "Lemme see, now. I think I'll take vanilla ice cream," and then he strikes the sassafras, and cries, "Phew! Let me out of this quick." An occasional odor of sassafras is bearable, but as the author expresses it, "I do not know that I myself should care for it at breakfast, luncheon, and dinner for weeks, all through fly time."

Wherever there is a stable there will be an overabundance of flies. "One stable will keep a large neighborhood amply supplied with daily flies in the season." In stable refuse the calculation holds good that to every pound there are to be born in it not fewer than 1,200 flies. Until there are no horses, and the automobile takes their place, there will be flies, and "we will endure, with Pharaoh of the Exodus, the plague of flies."

The mosquito is fully discussed. Mr. Sutherland does not incline to the belief that the Culex pungens was put on this earth for our special good. "It seems to me," he writes, "that he who undertakes to justify the way of the mosquito to man has a tolerably difficult cause to defend."

In many sections of the country the newest pest is the flea. Possibly in the long past the Pulex irritans—and irritans he is—had wings. With such appendages the flea must have made life not worth living. To make up for this loss, as a compensation nature allotted him a pair of very superior legs. With such adjuncts the flea is a most efficient creature. Built like a flaxseed, when he jumps it may be that he offers the least resistance to the air. Marvelous indeed are his springs. At one bound he covers a whole yard. Considering his size and that of a man, if the latter were to make as good a jump he would clear "the American Surety Building, with the Waldorf-Astoria piled on top of it, and have a hundred feet or so to spare at that." With many others, (sufferers,) Mr. Sutherland taxes the cat as the commonest introducer of fleas into the house. The cat flea differs from the man flea, but he adopts humanity without the least prejudice. There is no cure for fleas, so it is stated. The heroic measure, with the consent of the insurance companies, of course, is to burn your house down.

The title of the chapter which treats of certain bugs is, "We Never Speak Their Names." Generally they are blood suckers, though some exist on the juices of plants. The powers of reproduction belonging to some of them surpass belief. Huxley wrote of the plant lice that the number of their offspring in ten generations "would produce a mass of organic matter equivalent to the bulk of 5,000,000,000 human beings." Really comic is the author's description of the careful housewife who first sights her deadly enemy the "B. B." The advice given is to discard the wooden bed and to use an iron one. You may burn sulphur in the rooms under certain precautions, and you must do this not once but twice or more. Bobby Burns idealized a loathsome creature. Mr. Sutherland says: "I suppose it was a good joke in those days, but now just to think of it gives you a creeping feeling at the roots of your hair."

The cockroach! Why, he is the aristocrat, for he has an ancestry which dates back to the earliest period. He was a perfect insect in the Carboniferous Age, for he is found in the coal as a perfectly set-up insect. He has never gone through any changes. He never had to adapt himself to changing circumstances. He was thoroughly equipped at the dawn of a solid world. There are insects quite indifferent as to their progeny. What does the mosquito care or know about her offspring? Mamma cockroach is a fond parent, and delights in her baby. Fortunately for us, her little ones are not numerous. The perfect Periplaneta Americana, when we see it, always is on the full run, their locomotive adjuncts being past-perfect and made to cover the ground. We are all acquainted with the croton bug. We would miss him, the Estobia germanica, if he were to absent himself. He is a prime scavenger. The croton bug cannot, however, boast of a long line of ancestors, at least in the United States. We have adopted him. There is something amusing in the way his nationality has been disputed. Is he German? He ought to be, though he does not bear on his back the legend, "Made in Germany." The North German housewife calls him "Suabian." In South Germany he is sworn at as a "Prussian." In East Germany he is a "Russian," and in West Germany he is called the "Frenchman." Sometimes he is a "Spaniard" or a "Dane." No one will give him a home. "They wash their hands of the whole tribe, and would like to wash their cupboards of them, too."

How did the moth manage when Adam wore no overcoat and Eve no merino petticoat! The Tinea pellionola or their larvae were in business very long ago. When an animal or a bird died there were furs and feathers to be munched. When came the period of putting on clothes the sphere of the moth became much enlarged.

Throughout the volume there are amusing stories, all told with exceeding cleverness. Because the author is prone to excite laughter, can he be serious? We give him the credit of being a true humorist. Although you may laugh and laugh, the lesson of life is taught, and what is more, the sober common sense found in the book impresses you. We are not afraid to insist that in the amusing volume under notice there is a fund of information, and put in such a way as to leave its mark on the minds of readers, whether they be old or young. It must not be overlooked that "The Book of Bugs" has scientific and literary merit, and the first not entirely entomological, but even cosmical.

*THE BOOK OF BUGS. By Harvey Sutherland. 12mo. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 223. New York: Street & Smith. $1.25.

The Quiet Captain.*

Joseph Conrad's new story would be notable if only for the description of a terrible storm in the China seas, which gives it its title "Typhoon." So vivid is the description that you feel you are actually on board the steamer Nan-Shan and that you cling to her bulwarks so as not to be blown into the raging waters. We have had of late some inkling what nature can do when in an angry mood, and how utterly impotent is man's efforts to resist her.

There is in "Typhoon" very much more than this, however, for the author shows in contrast to the fearful anger of the elements the cool, quiet, deliberate efforts of a man, even a commonplace man, to fight, and fight against what seems inexorable fate, and finally takes the ship from "the Great Beyond, from whence no ship ever returned," into port. She was "so battered, incrusted, and gray with salt to the trucks of her masts and to the top of her funnel" that as she slowly made her harbor some smart chap on the dock "offered to give £5 for her as she stood."

Mr. Conrad, in his Captain MacWhirr, has fairly created a new character. Here is a man entirely deficient in imagination. He is not so much matter-of-fact as apparently dull. He is silent because he really has nothing to say. He has no receptivity. The grand traits in the man are his supreme honesty, his sense of duty, more than that, his humanity. It is MacWhirr almost single-handed who fights with the typhoon, though the mate, Jukes, and the engineer, Rout, second him in the ablest manner. Fancy a ship, with her hatches battened down, having 200 coolies on board, and in such a raging storm!

It is not nautical men alone who will appreciate Mr. Joseph Conrad's thorough acquaintance with the ship, but his treatment of the entire subject is one which appeals to a general public.

*TYPHOON. By Joseph Conrad. Decorated cover. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 205. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

A Novel About Novelists.*

Mr. Cranstoun Metcalfe's "Fame for a Woman" is of the shop shoppy. The author himself grants that such is its aspect, but that, as a characteristic, need not deprive a romance of special merits. There never was such a shoppy man as was Balsac—that is, when he wanted to be. When you have come to the last page of the great master's "Caesar Birotteau" you ought to be fully posted as to the manufacture of pomatum. "Fame for a Woman" has all to do with the turning out of stories and novels for publication. It must not be thought that those particularly interested in a topic of this precise character are not numerous. Many are those who dig into the vein of fiction to be paid for by the ton; then, again, a general public wants to know about the personality of the literary miners, and more particularly of the female tillers. How many cups of black coffee does Marie Corelli swallow before breakfast, or what is the precise cut and color of her dressing gown are to some topics of the most absorbing interest.

There is barely a page, then, of "Fame for a Woman" not having to do with those who write for money. A few men figure in the romance, and among them is Archibald Merrick, editor of Merrick's Monthly and the literary adviser of a firm of London publishers. Merrick's business is to boom lady aspirants, providing he can make money out of them. Possibly he pockets a portion of the royalties and bags commissions. Merrick is described as a "tertium quid," a character not precisely understandable. He is good looking, has brains, is a trifle unctuous, but it looks as if he was always trying to entrap the women whose business was confided to his care.

Mrs. Edith Glanville, who is rich, elegant, and well connected, has for husband a clever, highly educated, and ambitious solicitor. The marriage has been one of love and the couple adore each other. Now, Mrs. Glanville is thrown in with Ethel Campbell, or "E. C.," as she signs herself in her novels, and "E. C." has quite a reputation. Then there is another woman, Minnie Duckworth, who is in the same business, but Minnie is hardly a success. Merrick is the patron of both the women. Merrick finds that Edith has literary ambitions. She is so handsome, has so fine a house, gives such charming dinners that Merrick believes that if he takes her under his wing she will advance his particular interests. He is quite ready and anxious to have Mrs. Glanville take a header into the sea of romance. He urges her on.

Edith then makes her first plunge, and, wonderful to relate, she has written a smart book. Now comes that fearful disease—the cacoethes scribendi. The wife neglects her husband. How can a woman—a writing woman—attend to the wants of a man? Mr. Glanville may go to his work without any breakfast. Though there may be three servants in the house, Mrs. Glanville has no time to give them their instructions. Her domestic instinct has fled. Unfortunately for her, she is childless. Then there is estrangement between the husband and the wife. The woman has no other idea in her head than the writing of romances. The Temple of Fame throws into shadow that structure reared to love.

"E. C.," the bright, the honest literary woman, is a capital figure. Through sad experience she knows of the many temptations which beset young women who in a large city earn but a precarious existence by means of their pens. You are not certain whether Edith is not treading on dangerous ground. It is only when Merrick assumes the role of a tempter that Mrs. Glanville despises him. It may be questioned whether Edith ever became the same woman that she was before she began to write.

The dialogue is smart and inclined to be epigrammatic. Has Mr. Metcalfe really found so many of our fellow-citizens in the London literary clubs he frequents? How otherwise account for the large amount of recent American slang discoverable in the story?

"The Ship of Dreams," by Louise Forsslund, the author of "The Story of Sarah," will be published next week by Harper & Brothers. The scenes of the novel are laid on Long Island and Fire Island, among the descendants of the early settlers of that region. The heart of a girl is the keynote of the chief events in the story.

*FAME FOR A WOMAN; OR, SPLENDID MOURNING. By Cranstoun Metcalfe. Cloth. 12mo. Decorated cover. Illustration. Pp. 353. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

SEPT

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Mr. Henry James's new book, "The Wings of the Dove," is, perhaps, the longest book that he has written. Once in a while some industrious man engraves the Declaration of Independence on a sixpence, or the Lord's Prayer on an old-fashioned three-cent piece and people say that the feat is a wonderful one. Perhaps it is, but of what earthly use is it? Mr. James, in his later books, and especially in "The Wings of the Dove," reminds one of the engraver of microscopic characters. We are often told that Mr. James is subtle and delicate in his work, and doubtless he is. But what is the use of a story made up wholly of subtlety and delicacy? "The Wings of the Dove" is wonderfully subtle. Indeed, at times the reader's head begins to ache with the effort to find the meaning of so much subtlety. It is also extremely delicate—quite as delicate, in fact, as the Declaration engraved on a sixpence. But after all, subtlety and delicacy do not alone make a novel. No one can read Mr. James's new book without constantly admiring the subtlety and delicacy of it, or without confessing that it is exceedingly clever. But the chief end of a novel is not to excite the reader's admiration of the dexterity of the author. I have always been a warm admirer of Mr. James, although his stories have always been lacking in incident. But "The Wings of the Dove" is altogether too subtle and delicate. Virtually nothing happens in it, and the effort to read it through is more like a study of a difficult language than the reading of an interesting story. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the book is, to me at least, infinitely dull. One could read and admire the workmanship of it if it were, say, twenty pages only in length; but to ask a man to read a long six-shilling novel, in which nothing happens, and which requires to be carefully studied in order that its subtlety may be appreciated, is to ask rather too much. When we remember the "Princess Casamassima" and compare it with Mr. James's later books, we cannot help wishing that he would return to his earlier manner. The "Princess" was certainly subtle enough, but it did contain a story, and it was interesting. Probably "The Wings of the Dove" will interest some of its readers. At least they will assert that it does, but it is very certain that many of those who admired the genius and the skill of Mr. James in some of his previous books will be disappointed with his last book.

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Mr. Wells has returned to his wallowing in prophecy. Here is another good man gone wrong. Mr. Wells is an admirable story teller, "instead of which" he prefers to go about the country making prophecies. He has a prophetic article in one of the monthly reviews in which he insists, as nearly as I can understand him, that the whole duty of mankind is to provide a healthy posterity. The whole duty of a man who can write stories as good as those of Mr. Wells is to write them and not to trouble himself about posterity. It is a curious thing that a man so full of imagination as is Mr. Wells should wish to see the world converted into the most dreary utilitarian workshop that even his imagination can picture. If the world is to be what Mr. Wells thinks that it ought to be, and will surely be, what luck it is for us that we shall not live to see it. As for devoting one's self to providing the world of the future with healthy inhabitants, what possible task could be less interesting or less profitable? If every one were healthy the globe would soon become over-populated, and there would be standing room only. If Mr. Wells really wishes to contribute to the comfort of posterity he should recommend the invention and propagation of new diseases that will keep down the population. But Mr. Wells has gone seriously into business as prophet and reformer, and the article to which reference has just been made is only the first of a series of prophetic and reformatory articles which are to appear during the next twelve months, and to be finally gathered together in a new book of the Prophet Wells. And to think that while he is writing these articles he might be writing another "Love and Mr. Lewisham" or even another "Time Machine."

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Mr. J. H. Foxhall, has written a decidedly good romance, entitled "The Rommany Stone." He will probably be assailed, like Mr. Watts-Dunton, for daring to tread on ground that is supposed to have been preempted by Borrow, but nevertheless "The Rommany Stone" is a clever story cleverly told. Mr. Foxall's gypsies are alive. That is sufficient for the ordinary reader to know. Whether they are truthful portraits or not is another thing. I am inclined to believe that the gypsy of fiction is to be met about as often as the Indian of Cooper. However that may be, it has nothing to do with the merit of either Cooper's novels or of the various novels dealing with gypsies which have been published during the last fifty years. To Borrow should be given the credit of having invented the gypsy romance, though in giving him the credit we are not compelled to assert that 'Lavengro" is not a dismally tedious book, taken as a whole. There is nothing tedious in Mr. Foxhall's book, which contains plenty of adventure as well as excellent character painting. The author drops into Italian words occasionally and not with eminent success. His heroine has a habit of saying "Non so," and the context shows that she imagines the phrase to mean, "Not so," instead of "I do not know." A little Italian is a dangerous thing in the mouths of authors who write of Italian girls. I saw the other day on the book stands a cheap edition of "Called Back." What an extraordinary thing it was that the book should have had such a tremendous run. It can only be explained by the theory that the public was growing tired of its old favorites, and was anxious to find a new novelist. "Called Back" was not a bad story, but it certainly did not deserve either its popularity or the excessive praise which the press gave to it. Possibly the author would have done better work had he lived longer.

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So, too, there is every probability that Mr. George Douglas Brown, who died the other day, would have done something much better than "The House with the Green Shutters" had he lived longer. He was a most estimable gentleman, and the book by which he is chiefly known was a far better book than "Called Back." Still, it was not the sort of book upon which an author would care to rest his reputation. It was clever in parts, but it might fairly be asked if it was literature. The Candid Friend has ceased publication. It was printed on beautiful paper, and illustrated with a profusion of photographs of actresses. In its early days, when Mr. Frank Harris controlled it, his amusingly impudent articles were sufficiently readable to induce people to buy the paper. But Mr. Harris withdrew from The Candid Friend after a short time, and its continued existence since then has been a mystery. I went into the publication office one day to get a copy of the paper, and the difficulty that the office found changing a two shilling piece suggested the theory that it was the first time so vast a sum had come into the cashier's possession. The paper will not be missed. It is only another sixpenny weekly that has given up the ghost, and the list of them is a long and mournful one.

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Mr. Kruger's book is to be published in a variety of languages at Munich. Undoubtedly it will have a large sale. It is true that the number of Mr. Kruger's admirers must by this time be very small. Certainly the man who ran away with the Transvaal treasury and left his dupes to do the fighting is not a heroic figure, and if Mr. Kruger is not heroic it is difficult to find anything to admire in his career. But there will be a certain amount of curiosity to see what he writes, and unless the book proves to be so dull as to be utterly unreadable it will have a large sale. At least such is the opinion of the publishers here and on the Continent. They have nearly all fought for the book, and among them the successful Munich firm is regarded with envy. But publishers are not infallible, and the London publishers who failed to secure Mr. Kruger's manuscript may yet have reason to be thankful for their failure.

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I saw the other day the assertion that Sir Walter Besant was in the habit of employing "ghosts," or, in other words, of employing people to help him write his novels. No one has as yet contradicted this assertion, possibly because it was not thought worth contradicting. I should be sorry to believe it. Sir Walter was not the sort of man to profit by the brains of other men. If he did employ "ghosts" it is probable that he employed them in some perfectly legitimate way.

W. L. ALDEN.

"Out of the West."*

Upon one side "Out of the West" is a political story; upon another, a love story, and upon a third, a study of the effect of environment upon heredity. The origin, rights, and sufferings of the Populist Party and the marriage of the New York man, Frank Field, to Edith Hull, "the Colorado Joan of Arc," are the means through which the psychological problem is worked out.

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AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Collections Not Known to the Public—II. The Library of Almon W. Griswold of New York.

THE library which is described below was one of the most remarkable book and manuscript collections ever formed. Could it come to the hammer to-day in its entirety its dispersion would awake competition throughout the whole world of letters. Its chief rarities and treasures were privately sold, however, and the public sales of portions of the collection were so disregarded by the collectors of the time that the most notable items were withdrawn by their owner.

It is little wonder, therefore, that the name of Almon W. Griswold is almost forgotten to-day. It is a melancholy fact to record, yet such is the case. To form a noble library with the learned love of the fine amateur, competing with and frequently vanquishing for many years the buyers of all nations, especially those of England and France, and then to be forced by fortune to cease collecting and to sell, often to sacrifice, the books thus acquired—such was Mr. Griswold's fate.

One of his best books was described in a sale catalogue last Spring as "the splendid Griswold copy," and one of the present generation of book collectors carelessly queried: "Who was Griswold?" From catalogues of auctioneers and book sellers, and from information kindly given by gentlemen who owned many of his principal acquisitions, I have gathered data relative to his collection, and that question is now answered.

I.

Almon W. Griswold was a Vermont man—a son of the State which has furnished several book collectors. He was born at Johnston in 1822, the son of Matthew Griswold, a farmer. Educated at the Academy at Worcester, Mass., and later at Harvard Law School, he determined to make revenue law his specialty and began practice while yet a young man in Boston, where he remained till the close of the civil war. When he came to New York there were but two lawyers in the city who were engaged in his special field, and he soon built up a large and remunerative business, for a long period being familiarly called "the merchants' lawyer." He was an ardent supporter of Lincoln and Seward, and during the war extended considerable financial assistance to the Federal cause.

Early on the morning of Nov. 27, 1890, he left his home at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson and in company with his son, A. W. Griswold, Jr., boarded the elevated train at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Just as the train was approaching the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station Mr. Griswold gasped and fell against his son's shoulder. He was removed to the platform of the station, but was dead of heart failure when a doctor arrived. He was then in his sixty-eighth year. Two of the city newspapers ignored his death, and the others gave confused accounts of its occurrence. None of them mentioned him as a lover of books.

II.

Mr. Griswold's first purchases were probably made about 1850. He is known to have lost a first folio Shakespeare in 1854 in the Arctic, the ship that carried down many prominent New Yorkers of the day, among them Henry Austin Brady, another collector. A number of important Shakespearean items were secured by him in October, 1860, when Joseph Sabin sold the library of William E. Burton, who made New York laugh at the Chambers Street Theatre. Burton was not a collector, in the modern sense, but rather was an indiscriminate gatherer of many books. He possessed some fine things, however, and Griswold secured at his sale "Henry the Fourth," 1622, (also the edition of 1639;) the "Whole Contention" and "Pericles," 1619; "Faire Em," 1631; "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1617, (the second edition; a copy of the first edition, 1608, was sold last season for £300,) and "Sir John Oldcastle," 1600, (the edition with Shakespeare's name.)

In May, 1891, Leonard & Co. sold in Boston the splendid early English books of Zelates Hosmer of Boston, Cambridge, and Griswold was the principal buyer. It was at this sale that he practically laid the foundation of his English collection. Here he secured Chapman's "Georgicks of Hesiod," 1618, (the Heber copy, with Chapman's autograph on the fly leaf,) presenting the book to "Jaspar Tyon"; Gomer's "Confessio," Berthelet, 1532, in crimson morocco, by Hering, (this was Heber's copy, from the 1834 sale; it was resold at the Adee sale in 1895 for $140;) Greene's "Spanish Masquerado," 1589; Spenser's "Complaints," 1591; Spenser's "Colin Clout," 1595; Steevens's Shakespearean correspondence, comprising 100 letters from Malone, Ritson, and other authorities.

Griswold's purchases at this sale amounted to one-fourth of the total—$11,112.86. The best of his purchases was the Roberts issue of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in red morocco extra, tooled sides. This cost him $63. It had cost Hosmer only £18, which seems strange, because it is the same copy that brought £105 at Chalmers's sale in 1842, (No. 939.) Griswold's note says; "Good copy, measuring 5 1-16 by 3⅝ inches." It passed out of his hands long before his death, and was very probably lot No. 887 in the Ives catalogue, 1891, where it sold for $725.

III.

His interest in Elizabethan literature was now great, and he determined to make his collection as complete as possible. Shakespeare was then represented in his library by four items, but this number was largely increased by English sales of the next ten years. In 1864 the famous library of George Daniel came upon the market, with its splendid folios and rare quarto plays. The only Americans then collecting Shakespeare were Lenox, Barton, Asay, and Griswold, and all save Lenox were bidders at the sale. Griswold was the under bidder on the first folio, but his agent was finally vanquished by Radcliffe, who bought it for the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for the (then) record price of £716 2s. Most of the quarto Shakespeare plays went to Lilly, who was acting for Henry Huth, but lot 1429—"Henry the Fourth," 1599—went to Griswold for £115 10s, and to-day would bring £300. (No perfect copy of the first edition, 1598, seems to have occurred for sale. Greg records the Capell and British Museum copies, but the latter lacks two leaves.) McKee's copy of the 1599 edition lacked the title page, the two British Museum copies are indifferent examples; the Locker copy is cut into headlines; the Huth copy is inlaid and in a few places is defective.

Griswold missed the "Lucrece," 1594, which went to Lilly for £157 10s., but the gem of the collection came to him for £225 15s. This was Lot 1,456—Shakespeare's "Sonnets," 1609, with the John Wright imprint, the rarest of the two issues of that year. Only two copies known in 1864, but four were later described by Winsor in his bibliographical account of Shakespeare's poems. One of these, in the Bodleian Library, has the date cut off, however; another, in the British Museum, has several leaves mended, and the title page and last leaf are very dirty. The third copy, in the Huth collection, was sold to Henry Huth at Sotheby's June 14, 1858, for £154 7s. It was described as soiled, the top margins cut close, and some of the headlines cut into. It was discovered in 1837 by Prof. Mommsen in the Bentinck collection, at Varel, near Oldenburg, and was bound with a collection of tracts made in 1728. The Griswold copy, however, is large, sound, and fine throughout. At one time it belonged to Narcissus Luttrell, the annalyst and bibliographer, (1657-1732,) and was secured for him for one shilling. It was sold in 1786, with his other books, then owned by the Rev. Luttrell Wyne, a relative. George Steevens purchased it, and at his sale in 1800 it became the property of the Duke of Roxburghe for £3 19s. At the Roxburghe sale in 1812 it was resold for £21, and soon passed into the library of the great bibliophile of Canonbury, who seems to have had it bound by Lewis in olive morocco. In the early part of 1888 it passed from the hands of Griswold, who had prized it as his greatest treasure for twenty-four years, and was catalogued by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $5,000. It is now in Mr. Church's splendid collection.

Griswold apparently owned another copy of the "Sonnets" of 1609—the other and less valuable issue, with the imprint of "William Aspley." The early history of this copy is unknown to me, but I have excellent authority for saying that Griswold had it in his possession in 1880, and that it was then disposed of at private sale to another collector, whose library, strangely enough, later met with the same fate. This, I believe, was a very good copy. In money value the issue to which it belongs nearly equals the "Wright" imprint. There are four copies known of the latter to about eight of the "Aspley" imprint. No collector save Griswold ever owned the two issues.

Not content with his fine Shakespeare, Griswold made other important purchases, securing "The Merchant of Venice," both issues of 1600, the one with the imprint of J. Roberts and the one printed by I. R. for Thomas Hayes; "King Lear," 1608, both issues, one printed for Nathaniel Butter, the other with the long imprint, "to be sold at the sign of the Pide Bull," (the latter is probably the earliest;) "Henry the Fifth," 1608; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619, and "Richard the Third," 1622. The "Lear" with the short imprint was probably the Ives copy, sold for $425 in 1891; the "Richard the Third" was also, I believe, Mr. Ives's copy, sold for $270 at his sale. Griswold very possibly had other quartos, but the examples described exhibit his collection in a prepossessing light. If he had had the opportunities enjoyed by Barton and Lenox in the forties and fifties, his collection would have rivaled Daniel's.

Winsor says that Griswold had the second folio Shakespeare (Allot imprint, "perfect in every leaf and line," measuring 13⅝ by 9,) and also the third folios of 1663 and of 1664, and the fourth folio, 1685. The three latter are not described by Winsor, but they were large, sound copies, measuring, respectively, 13¼ by 8⅝, 13 by 8⅝, and 14 by 9 inches. All the folios were splendidly bound for Griswold by Francis Bedford, in red morocco. They were privately purchased by Theodore Irwin a few years before Griswold's death, and together with the perfect Sussex-Kennedy first folio, secured by Mr. Irwin in 1888, made a remarkable set.

Collectors of to-day sigh in vain for copies of the various editions of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," the first edition, 1593, existing in one copy; the second edition, 1594, in three examples, while only two copies are known of the third edition, 1596, and one each of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth editions. Most of these copies have long been locked up in public libraries. Griswold, though he came late upon the field, managed to secure the edition of 1627, and also that of 1636, the only other copies being in the British Museum. The 1627 edition was thought for many years to exist in the British Museum copy, soiled and cut into, formerly in the Chalmers and Bright collections. The Griswold copy, fine and uncut, with leaf A. 1 not in the other, was bought by him at Sotheby's in March, 1864, for £115. The British Museum copy of the 1636 edition is in bad condition, with leaves mended, and text soiled, (it was once Hibbert's.) The Griswold copy was sold at Sotheby's in 1856, for £49 10s, to Halliwell, who had it rebound in blue morocco by Bedford, and resold it at Sotheby's in 1857, for £56. Dodd, Mead & Co. catalogued it in October, 1888, selling it to a collector (now deceased) who did not long possess it. Mr. Ives then secured it, and at his sale it went to Marsden J. Perry of Providence for $1,150.

The Griswold collection was rich in Shakespeareana. The principal item was the original collection of forged letters and other documents exhibited by Samuel Ireland in Norfolk Street as "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of Shakespeare," and at the time by many believed to be indisputable autographs of Shakespeare. This extraordinary series of Shakespearean fabrications contains 174 documents, mounted and bound in three folio volumes. It was sold by W. H. Ireland to John Dent for £300, but at the Dent sale in 1827 realized only £46 4s. It was later sold at the Harrison sale, when it passed into the Griswold collection. Ireland, of course, duplicated and triplicated copies of some of the forgeries, but this is "the collection par excellence," as Halliwell called it in 1883. Griswold sold it two years before his death, and Dodd, Mead & Co. catalogued it at $1,250. Mr. Perry owns it now. Griswold also owned the well-known "Collectanae Shakespeareana," brought together by George Chalmers in four folio volumes in manuscript—a highly important collection of original manuscripts illustrating the history of the English stage, 1445-1497, and covering the Shakespeare period. It was purchased by William E. Burton soon after the Chalmers sale, and was bought by Griswold for only $21 at the Burton sale in 1860. Dodd, Mead & Co. catalogued it in April, 1890, at $1,500, which is nearer its real value.

Dozens of the earlier Shakespeareana were in the Griswold library at one time. The most notable item was the excessively rare "Polimanteia," 1595, attributed to William Clarke, and famous for containing the first printed reference to Shakespeare by name—"all praiseworthy Lucretia, sweet Shakespeare." The Griswold copy was a beautiful example, in crimson morocco, by Bedford. At one of the Griswold sales in 1878, where it was inadequately described, it brought only $50. The Fontaine copy, unbound, but properly described, sold last June for £131.

IV.

At least five Caxtons were in Griswold's possession—the "Polychronicon," 1482; "Chronicles of England," 1482, second edition, with long commas; Lydgate's "Life of Our Lady," (1484;) "Fayts of Arms and of Chivalry," 1489, and "Eneydos," (1490.) He had several Wynken de Wordes, among them "The Floure of the Commandments of God," 1510, and Capgrave's "Nova Legende Angliae," 1516. A number of Pynson's best imprints were in the library, among them Lydgate's "Troy Book," 1513, of superlative rarity, and Lydgate's "Fall of Princes," 1527. The "Floure of the Commandments" was a lovely copy of this rare de Worde. The Capgrave—long regarded as one of the most meritorious of the productions of his press—was represented by a magnificent copy, with the wood cuts, and measuring 10⅝ by 7½ inches. It was finely bound by Bedford. Dodd, Mead & Co. held it in October, 1888, at $1,800. The "Troy Book," printed by Pynson in 1513, is one of the rarest of books. The Griswold copy, bound with Gower's "Confessio," 1532, was catalogued by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $1,350. The "Fall of Princes," 1527, was a matchless copy, measuring 11⅝ by 8⅛ inches, and bound in Bedford's best style in brown levant morocco, Dodd, Mead & Co. priced the Griswold copy at $875 in October, 1888.

The Caxtons were all remarkable copies, one of them—the "Polychronicon"—being the finest copy extant. "The Chronicles of England," "Life of Our Lady," and "Eneydos" were privately sold to Mr. Irwin and are now in the unrivaled Morgan collection. The present location of the "Fayts" is unknown to me. It had one lead inlaid and two in fac simile, and was bound in russia by Charles Lewis. The "Polychronicon" is the splendid Charlmont copy, sold in London, Aug. 11, 1865, for £477 15s. It was then in the original oak boards, but lacked two leaves, folios xxxi. and lxxi. Griswold supplied these leaves from an imperfect copy, secured a little later, and had the volume bound by Bedford at a cost of £50. It is now one of the best of existing Caxtons, containing over 200 uncut leaves, and measuring 11½ by 8¼ inches, and is assuredly the finest example of this book. Only five other complete copies are known, and three of them are made up from short and soiled examples. The Spencer copy, a little taller, measuring 11⅝ by 8⅛ inches, was made perfect by the union of three copies. The Dent-Perkins-Ives copy, long called the best of existing copies, is unsatisfactory in the beginning, and measures only 10⅝ by 7 11-16 inches. Ashburnham could never get a good copy—an excellent illustration of

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the book's rarity in good condition. Griswold sold the "Polychronicon" about two years before his death, Dodd, Mead & Co. selling it to Mr. Hoe in October, 1888, for $6,750, a sum far below its present value.

V.

The Griswold special collection of Americana contained numerous rarities, some of which were sold at private sale, others occurring in the sale held at Bangs's in 1876. His finest book in this department was secured by him for 2,000f. at the Yemeniz sale, in Paris, in May, 1867, the sale which also brought to his collection many of the rarest of French books—romances of chivalry, books of hours, &c. This was a unique copy of the "Cosmographiae Introductio," 1507, the earliest issue of the book in which the word America first appeared. It was bought for 20 cents by Eyries on the quays of Paris, and at his sale in 1846 fetched 146f. Y. N. Yemeniz, the distinguished amateur of Lyons, had it bound in maroon morocco by George Trautz, the greatest binder of his time, and at his sale it brought 2,000f., as recorded above. Griswold sold it in the middle seventies to Henry C. Murphy, and the latter resold it to Dr. Moore of the Lenox Library. It can now be seen in the Lenox collection, where it shares the company of the second issue of May, 1507, and the two issues of September, 1507—the only set anywhere in the world of the four issues of this book.

Among his other American books were a set of the Eliot tracts; the second edition of the Indian Bible, (Miss Currer's copy;) Lederer's "Discoveries," with the map; Lescarbot's "Nova Francia," 1609; Morton's "New English Canaan," Morton's "New England's Memorial," "A Plain Description of the Bermudas," "Purchas's Pilgrimes," 1625-6, a splendid copy, probably the finest known, (it cost Griswold £125, and brought $800 at his 1876 sale;) Thomas's "New Jersey," a large and beautiful copy, &c.

VI.

Many of Griswold's best English books have been mentioned. A long list could be compiled of all his rarities in this field. A special treasure was Jonson's "Works," 1616-40, on large paper, unique in this respect, (the Huth collection having only the first volume on large paper,) and possessing great additional interest on account of Jonson having presented this copy to his "Most learned and honored friend, Mr. Edward Heyward." This passed later into the possession of Dodd, Mead & Co., and was catalogued by them in October, 1888, at $1,250.

A few fine items in this department were offered in his public sales in 1878 and 1880, but a large number were sold at private sale. A search through the pages of the Ives, Adee, McKee, and Lefferts catalogues will reveal the presence of many of the Griswold books. About 1876 financial troubles made it necessary for him to sell part of his collection. Bangs held two sales for him in March and April, 1876; Leavitt held two sales in January, 1878, and December, 1880. All four included a number of notable books, all of which sold low, particularly the early English items. Chapman's "Shadow of Night," 1594, sold for only $30 at one of the 1878 sales, and that fact is a curious reflection upon the taste of the collectors of the time.

Griswold's love for books amounted to a passion. His books were to him not merely rarities and curiosities; they were precious things to be worshipped. The formation of his library is one of the most interesting episodes in literary history; its dispersion is a tragedy, profound and poignant.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

How to Feed Babies.*

The chief difficulty in reviewing Dr. Chapin's book is to repress one's enthusiasm. Its format charms the eye and hand, and the contents are so much larger than the title that the volume is a liberal education upon more subjects than the feeding of infants. Moreover, Dr. Chapin's views are set forth with such felicity as well as with such clearness that he must be a dullard indeed who does not feel a literary, no less than a scientific, joy in the reading.

The raison d'être of this work lies in the fact that while there is a great mass of literature on infant feeding, it is chiefly devoted toward producing a substitute food that shall chemically approach human milk. Dr. Chapin shows that a chemical substitute may be as far from a physiological substitute as the charcoal is from the diamond, and his book is the first to consider the special function of milk in developing the digestive tract of the young animal. The milk of each animal being "adapted to its own digestive system, rate of growth, and state of development," and "the milk of the mother behaving in the young animal's stomach very much as the food of the mother behaves in her stomach," it will be seen at once that all milks do not stand on the same dead level, and are not interchangeable from a digestive or even from a chemical standpoint. The tremendous responsibility assumed by the mother or the physician who hands over an infant to artificial feeding is an obvious corollary. If Dr. Chapin did nothing more than impress this fact his book would be worth its weight in gold.

He has made it, however, equally a vade mecum for the physician, the dairyman, the nurse, the mother who does, as well as the mother who does not, nourish her own infant and, truly, for every reader who wishes to be intelligent upon the all important subjects of foods and of digestion.

Macaulay's ambition was that his history might take precedence of the latest fashionable novel upon the tables of young ladies. It were superfluous to commend Dr. Chapin's book to those of his own guild, but we should hail it as a millennial dawn if whole armfuls of fashionable fiction should be swept from the tables of young mothers to give permanent place to "The Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding."

Mr. Upton's Standards.*

Mr. George P. Upton some years filled what seemed to have been a long felt want by publishing his little book on the standard operas. He told the stories of the works and gave some other data, presumably of use to lovers of music. The popularity of this little book led him to put forth others dealing with standard works of the musical repertory. It seems that it is possible to run a process of this kind into the ground, for Mr. Upton now comes before us with a book called "The Standard Light Operas."

There are several reasons why such a work could not be successfully made. The light operas which are performed on opera bodge stages are few, and they are not often given, while most of those other light operas, which belong exclusively to the stage of the ordinary theatre, cannot be regarded as standard works. Mr. Upton has, of course, been forced to ignore these patent facts. If he had not done so he could not have made his book. "Don Pasquale," "La Fille du Regiment," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Crispino e la Comare," "Fra Diavolo," "Girofle-Girofla," "La Belle Helene," "Fatinitza," "Die Fledermaus," and similar works may be accepted as standard, for they have stood the test of time and have obtained universal popularity. The same may be said of the best of the Gilbert and Sullivan series.

But we should like to know on what principle Mr. Upton applies the term "standard" to Mr. de Koven's "Maid Marian," Mr. Luders's "King Dodo," Mr. Sousa's "El Capitan," or Mr. Stuart's "Florodora." Indeed, we should like to inquire how the last named came to be included in any list of "light operas," standard or otherwise. Mr. Upton confesses in his preface that it is difficult to determine which light operas are standard works. We should say, judging from his book, that it is impossible.

The Magic Mashie.*

"The Magic Mashie and Other Stories" will appeal to those lovers of golf who are fond of loafing around the clubhouse fire in the cool evenings of the Autumn when the day's tramp after the elusive ball is over and the highball has been successfully wooed. All golfiacs, as Mr. Sabin happily calls them, know the delights of recounting the hairbreadth escapes from bunkers deep and hazards "haply o'er." It would be untrue to say that a golfiac is a despiser of truth, but he certainly has a substantial appetite for the literary decoration of his adventures, and if he idealizes them a little, who shall say that he is worse than the hunter or the fisherman?

Mr. Sabin's stories do not make high literary pretensions, nor are they stories of much ingenuity. Given a background of golf and the atmosphere of the links, and almost any person with a turn for story-telling would have thought of incidents such as to make the bulk of these narratives. The man who routed a savage foe by driving hard balls at him with an improvised driver is perhaps the happiest conception in the collection. But the stories of the close contests are also good, and there is a vein of genuine imagination and humor in the story of the man who played golf in his sleep and so lowered his score that he was put at "scratch" by the handicappers. Incidentally this man won the girl of his heart, and it may be noted that Cupid appears with charming effect in several of the tales. The illustrations are sufficient unto the text and the book will serve to shorten some Winter hours.

The Queen of Quelparte.*

After "Kim," "The Queen of Quelparte." After the Russian emissaries, made the sport of the Aryan, the Russian emissary whose cleverness surpasses any of Asiatic growth, and when allied with American daring and luck is irresistible. Col. Oranoff, with his inexhaustible and irresistible rubles, is not Mr. Hulbert's hero, however. That post belongs to Robert Martyn, West Pointer and adventurer in the service of the King of Quelparte, for the purpose of bringing the body of his Majesty's late consort to the capital for the funeral for which it has been waiting until a proper and secure tomb could be built. One of the agreeable superstitions of Quelparte is that the desecration of a corpse causes the insanity of the entire family of the dead, and the Chinese taking advantage of this belief desire to desecrate the body in the hope that the King may actually go mad, and the certainty that his people will be convinced that he has, and will revolt and fling themselves into the arms of China for consolation.

As far as actual plotting is concerned the Mongolians are too much for the white man, and it comes to a question of plain unvarnished falsehood, in which the American gains the day. It is a breathless story, with murder always following the hero or in ambush at the next corner, but the superstitions are not invented, but borrowed from the Korean. As for the contents of the will of Peter the Great, assuredly one may believe what one pleases in regard to that paper, and if it really bequeathes the eastern half of the world to Russia, and if "the Czar has a razor for every beard" be a true proverb, what then? Simply that Mr. Kipling and Mr. Hulbert are of one mind as to Russia's wishes. Meantime "The Queen of Quelparte" is good romance, but why should "the French voyageurs who found a strange island in the China Sea" exclaim "Quel parte?" The phrase is not French.

*THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INFANT FEEDING. With notes on development. By Henry Dwight Chapin, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 325. Illustrated. New York: William Wood & Co.

*THE STANDARD LIGHT OPERAS, THEIR PLOTS AND THEIR MUSIC. By George P. Upton. 16mo. Pp. 239. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co.

*THE MAGIC MASHIE AND OTHER GOLFISH STORIES. By Edwin L. Sabin. Illustrated. 12mo, Pp. 210. New York: A. Wessels Company.

*THE QUEEN OF QUELPARTE. By Archer Butler Hulbert. 8vo. Pp. 330. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. (From advance sheets.)

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FROM READERS.

The Influence of the Rollo Books on American Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When Napoleon in exile would be entertained if possible he asked for a copy of "Clarissa Harlowe," remembering what a delight the book had been to him in his youth. It disappointed him utterly; the only entertainment it gave him was that of making out what the budget of Lovelace must have been. * * * "He has only two thousand a year." Now, Napoleon was more fortunate than the most of us in rereading our old favorites. I have just finished "going through" my favorite novels, essays, poems, &c., those of at least thirty years ago. They had lost their charm—they bored me—and some have places among the classics of literature. "Les Miserables," "David Copperfield," even "Aurora Leigh," and all the rest of them. It will be a long time before I open them again. Really, the disappointment we find in the best-selling books of the season is as nothing to that pretty sure to follow rereading old favorites—only a few, like "Henry Esmond" and "Hypatia," bearing the test of our new ideas as to construction, and all the rest, and even these we would like to revise in places. All this I had been saying to an eminent authority in English literature—a don of our inland university—when he broke in with, "Did you try the Rollo books?" discoursing upon the solid satisfaction they gave him when a boy, and which he still found in them when he read them to his grandchildren. "I believe they are called priggish and prosaic now," he said; "with Peter Parley, they have had their day." He questioned if the literary taste deciding against them was not at fault. "That vague thing we call literary taste has surely had enough to pervert it sadly in the last decade. If a man lives on tabasco sauce and such stuff, he'll hardly care for bread and milk." But, on the whole, he believed that literary taste had improved and that the Rollo books would yet have a renaissance. More than that—and as emphatically as he elucidates Browning in his classroom—the style of many of our leading writers of fiction, particularly, had been largely shaped by the Rollo books, and the literary taste of their readers as well. He had no praise for that pretense of culture that withholds the Rollo books from children and gives them stories of "impossible, humanized animals, teachers of ethics in brute form, * * * books of a very different stamp, boosting the little prigs high up on rickety stilts that they may clatter around in an educational parade."

It was not easy finding the Rollo books. The public library had an old set that had been packed away for years. I went home with a grimy volume, "Rollo's Museum. Phillips & Sampson, 1855." I laughed over the droll woodcuts—all that the budget of Lovelace had been for Napoleon. But the book still had its old charm: it held me until I had read it through; then I gave it to a child devotee of Lewis Carrol, and she liked it greatly, appreciating fully the wonderful Jonas and the lofty dignity of Rollo's father, that impressive personality that must have had much influence in teaching a wholesome respect for parents. The professor left me with a new idea that I would pass along to the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the influence of the Rollo books on American literature. Classifying our writers as lovers of the Rollo books in their boyhood, and the opposite is entertaining, at least. Who doubts that William Dean Howells knew his Rollo series by heart? And Frank Stockton, and Theodore Roosevelt? I question about Mark Twain. Thomas Bailey Aldrich chose fairy tales, I fancy. A symposium of writers giving their reminiscences, &c., concerning the Rollo books would be most interesting. J. M. P.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1902.

"Dispatch" or "Despatch."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Dr. Walter W. Skeat, in "An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," treating of this word, derives it from the low Latin "dispedicare," through the old French "despecher," and modern French "dépêcher," and says: "The spelling 'dispatch' is very common, but 'despatch' is the more correct."

Per contra, Dr. James A. H. Murray in "The Romanes Lecture" delivered by him in Oxford (June 22, 1900) on "The Evolution of English Lexicography," says that this word is from the Italian "dispaccio," and in his "New English Dictionary" he says it is not related to the French "dépêcher." When two such eminent authorities disagree who is to decide as to this word's orthography? The uniform English spelling to the early part of the last century was with "dis." Dr. Murray says that by some "inexplicable error" the word got into Johnson's Dictionary (1755) as "despatch," although "dispatch" was Johnson's own spelling, both before and after he published the dictionary. Not a single writer in the eighteenth century followed the spelling "despatch." Indeed, it is only since about 1820 that this spelling has become generally known. "At the present time about half our newspapers give the erroneous form." (Dr. Murray.) I do not know which orthography finds the greater favor in the principal newspapers and magazines of this country. I note that the English Spectator has "despatch" and The New York Tribune "dispatch." King James's version of the Bible has "dispatch," (Ezekiel xxiii., 47,) which is changed in the Revised Version to "despatch." HENRY A. METCALF.

West Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 26, 1902.

Books That Have Been Forgotten.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A recent allusion of your London correspondent to "unknown books" and to books that have failed suggests that a long list of "books that have been forgotten" might be made, many of which would be far more readable than the bulk of those which are being so rapidly issued at the present time, and which we read largely because it is the fashion so to do. No doubt many of your readers could call to mind books which made a strong impression or greatly interested them at the time of reading, but which they would be unable to find in print at the present time. Such are not the so-called "classics," but perhaps by authors whose very names are almost forgotten; yet they may possess the merit of being thoroughly interesting, which, in the case of works of fiction, at least, is their chief excuse for being.

I have in mind a book of this character in "Brakespeare; or, The Fortunes of a Free Lance," written by George Lawrence, the author of "Guy Livingston," at one time quite a famous novel. "Brakespeare" was published some time in the late sixties as a serial in an English magazine, the name of which I am unable to recall. It was shortly after issued by Harper & Brothers in their well-known double-column edition of English novels, in which form I last read it. It was, as nearly as I remember, laid at the same period as Doyle's "White Company," and was perhaps somewhat patterned after Scott in its use of old-style English. I have never seen an allusion to it in print in all these years, but if reprinted I see no reason why it would not compare favorably in interest and style with any of the modern brood of historical novels. PHILISTINE.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 25, 1902.

The Commercial Value of Poetry.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 9, 1902, there appeared an editorial upon the subject of poetry being a drug upon the market. Is it not true that about as many books of verse succeed as commercial ventures in proportion as do books of prose? The failures in verse are more noticeable because the output is so limited; whereas, so great is the volume of business done in the matter of prose production that it is impossible to keep account of the failures in that field.

In the same issue it was stated that "The Man with the Hoe" had been a success financially. And the verses by Ironquill are reported by their publishers to be in the ninth edition. And your own paper is authority for the statement, evidently true, that the Bibliophile edition of "The Tippler's Vow" is all sold. If that edition sold at $100 per copy, it would seem that verse yet pays; but that, like prose, it depends upon the verse.

H. D. DUSENBERRY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1902.

Amelia E. Barr's Local Color.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A copy of THE TIMES of last Sunday fell into my hands yesterday, and I was much interested in the map compiled by The Chicago Chronicle of "Where Novelists Find Local Color," and was greatly surprised that Amelia E. Barr's name was not among those of New York, with the number of New York City novels that are to her credit, principally "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Maid of Maiden Lane," "She Loved a Sailor," "Birds of a Feather," "Trinity Bells," and, I have no doubt, others. Perhaps I noticed the absence of her name, as I had just seen a poster announcing a new book by Mrs. Barr, a New York story, called "A Song of a Single Note." I feel jealous for Chicago, where I know Mrs. Barr is a great favorite, and I must confess to a curiosity (as, no doubt, many of her readers do,) as to how she will verify the title in the pages of her coming book. What does it mean, from a writer who has struck all the flats and sharps in every key of human life. What can any one do with a single note?

ANNA LEE PUTNAM.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

Borrow's Bible in Spain.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have noticed that in the discussion "anent Borrow" that I fail to find any reference to his "Bible in Spain" and "Gipsies of Spain," which are far superior to the hysterical "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye." A reading of those books should make critics shy at judging Borrow to be as superficial as they claim. Also in "The Bible in Spain" there are hints as to the interval between "Lavengro" and the sojourn in Spain. He traveled widely and saw much.

HENRY WADE WILLIAMS.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 20, 1902.

"Poor Miss Finch" Redivivad.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Wilkie Collins is counted rather old-fashioned these days, and his tales are regarded as little more than sublimated shilling shockers. It is interesting, therefore, to note that Miss Wilkins, the New England realist in miniature, in her last story in one of the current magazines, has closely paralleled in plot and treatment one of the most fantastic of Wilkie Collins's tales. Read the story of "Eglantina" in the August Harper's, and the diverting but highly improbable tale of "Poor Miss Finch" will be immediately called to mind.

Eglantina is tall and fair—tall at least to her lover, who is blind. Oscar Dubourg is tall and fair—fair only to blind Miss Finch. But Eglantina to the world is not wholly beautiful to look upon, so far as outward beauty is concerned, for on her face is a hideous scar, like a great purple-red rose, a mark she had borne since birth. Oscar Dubourg is known to all but Lucilla Finch as "Blue Face." As a cure for epilepsy he had taken nitrate of silver, and his face is a hideous purplish blue. And poor Miss Finch, dwelling ever in darkness, has an abhorrence for all that is not light and beautiful. But Eglantina's lover knows nothing of her deformity, and Lucilla Finch knows not the terrible significance of "Blue Face."

There comes the time when both Eglantina's lover and poor Miss Finch have the opportunity to have their sight restored. Poor Eglantina and poor Oscar Dubourg! "If Roger gains his sight," says Eglantina, "he loses love." "Her life is in her love, and her love is in her blindness," is said of poor Miss Finch. "Then I shall see you, I shall see you," says Eglantina's lover. "The time is coming, my darling, when I shall see you," says poor Miss Finch. And both poor Miss Finch and Eglantina's lover wonder at the strange silence of their loves. "Are you not glad that I am to see you, sweetheart?" says Eglantina's lover. "Why is he not as eager as I am?" cries poor Miss Finch.

With sight restored, Eglantina's cousin is made to take her place, and Oscar Dubourg is supplanted by his brother Nugent. In neither case, however, is the deception successful. "He will have none of me," says Eglantina's cousin, and poor Miss Finch says of the brother Nugent: "I have so little feeling for him that I sometimes find it hard to persuade myself that he is really Oscar." Miss Finch loses her sight again, for not even Wilkie Collins could make a woman insensible to the repulsiveness of a "Blue Face." But Eglantina's lover sees, and to him she is always "Eglantina, tall and fair." NELL PERKINS DAWSON.

Des Moines, Aug. 30, 1902.

The Beam in England's Eye.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I learned from your publication of last Saturday that the misuse of the word "expect" is severely criticised by the British purist as one of those numerous Yankee-led and criminal assaults against the English language. The explanation of one of your correspondents seems to me to be the correct one. But, setting aside the why and the wherefore of the matter, let me say that King Edward's empire is not yet free from careless usage of the word under discussion, and that, therefore, according to Biblical rule, we should be left unscathed by criticism, from England, any way, until she removes the beam from her own eye. The Bermudas belong to England, and are inhabited by educated Britons. I visited these islands a year or two ago, and remember distinctly that Bermudans were chock full of "expectations" regarding any topic of conversation, past, present, or future. True, this is probably a provincialism, but I believe that missionary work should start in the family before annoying outsiders.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD.

Northampton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1902.

The Trials of Elizabeth's Husband.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish "Elizabeth's" husband might tell us just what he thinks about his wife and her German garden, and I wish it more than ever since reading her article "On the Giving of Books" in the September Century. But, of course, there are some things concerning which a man's lips are forever sealed by honor. To me this gentleman is tremendously interesting. "Man of Wrath"? One might marvel that he is not a man of murder! For my part, I half look for a tragedy yet. I have not read "The Solitary Summer," but the title is a comfort to me. I love to imagine that the "Man of Wrath" took a long holiday and passed it in a cozy, well-ordered household—a real home. A home wherein the books were always dusted, whether its mistress was in an exemplary mood or just her ordinary self. This home—in which this unknown and unknowable man possibly visited—has become very real to me. I am sure that he sat down to a breakfast table which quite startled him with its attractiveness. The flowers, to be sure, were familiar, but had he ever—since he annexed "Elizabeth"—breakfasted from such a snowy cloth or drunk such good coffee? And his hostess! What a revelation her careful coiffure and dainty morning dress must have been.

Does any man love a habitually dirty baby? Suppose it is his very own. Will not the close, unpleasant odor forever associated with the unfortunate in time alienate the fondest of fathers? My husband is not a father, but he hates dirty babies, and I fancy men may be essentially the same in these matters. Also, my husband thinks neat fingernails and a consistent regard for her appearance becoming to a gentlewoman. I should be afraid of endangering his love if my books—my closest, dearest friends—got rained on and muddy and spotted with the carcasses of slain insects.

If in "a reedy corner beside a ditch" or near "a clump of alders on the edge of a flooded meadow" "Elizabeth" should some day catch her death of cold, it would be interesting to observe her successor. Would she not resemble the "Man of Wrath's" possible hostess? If so, what consternation would be hers upon taking command of her husband's household! I think he would be able to say of her, "she loved me for the dangers I had passed, and I loved her that she did pity them." EMILIE MACK.

Bloomingdale, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1902.

Another Statement By Gilbert Parker.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with interest "L. A. L.'s" and "M. L. B. W.'s" criticism and defense of Rosalie in "The Right of Way," and should like to add my bit of authority. Sir Gilbert Parker's sister has stated positively to a friend of mine that Rosalie was pure and true and that he had no idea that the readers of the book would take any other view of the story. So he had not the slightest intention of advertising the book by any "debatable point." I don't suppose this will settle the question, but I cannot refrain from giving this statement, because, having thoroughly enjoyed "The Right of Way," I have not yet got over my irritation at having this point brought up by a friend. It is settled for me now, and I hope this may soothe other wounded feelings. M. L. P.

Portland, Me., Sept. 8, 1902.

The Queen of Sweden.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Allow me to mention that in your article "A Royal Litterateur" several weeks ago, referring to the King of Sweden's domestic relations, I think you mean that sincere sympathy is due the Queen, instead, as you said, the King. The Queen has for many years been more or less an invalid, but nevertheless no Swede would think or say about her that she has neglected her duties. She is by no means a fanatic, but a truly religious, sensible Christian, deeply interested in her charitable works, one of them the Salvation Army. In Sweden you would never hear the Queen called the "Salvation lass." The Swedes have too much love and respect for their royal family to express themselves so vulgarly about any of its members, especially the old Queen. E. L.

Roslyn, L. I., Aug. 17, 1902.

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GETTYSBURG AGAIN.

Another Stirring Book of Civil War Memories.

Hard is it for any man to be dull in writing of the civil war from personal experience and observation, but there are many duller books of the kind on this subject than Mr. Benton's modest and charming little volume. The style, if occasionally inaccurate, and seldom marked with special distinction, is for the most part clear, lively, and effective, and the author possesses two qualities highly essential to the successful execution of his task—imagination, and what our grandfathers were wont to call "sensibility." He has also excellent powers of observation, a saving sense of proportion, and a clear memory. Mr. Benton went to the war in the Fall of 1862, as a volunteer in what was called the Dutchess County Regiment, and, doubtless to his own disappointment, was assigned to duty as a musician. His regiment, after some drilling near home, was sent to Baltimore. His first battle was one to open the eyes of a young soldier, being none other than Gettysburg.

The author's account of the march across Maryland after a comfortable Winter in Baltimore is lively and interesting. A characteristic, humorous incident of the march occurred on the second day out from Baltimore, when a member of the First Maryland, recognizing an acquaintance in a rustic who sat on the top rail of a fence, called out to him, "Hello, Bill!" whereat the whole brigade of strangers took up the salutation, and the astonished rustic was hailed "Hello, Bill!" from thousands of throats. Gen. Lockwood, who is still living, a gigantic white-haired veteran well past eighty, was the Brigade Commander, and under ordinary conditions a stutterer. Once, when the General had set up his headquarters under the shade of a mighty oak, several subalterns, and a number of privates, gathered beneath its spreading arms. The General, riding up at that instant, and seeing that there was likely to be small shade left for himself and his staff, turned to the intruders, and said: "T-t-this's mum-mum-my head-head-quarters, and when I want you I'll se-s-sen-sen-send for you. I-I-I," but the unwelcome guests fled without waiting further upon the commander's slow utterance. Mr. Benton lived to learn that Gen. Lockwood did not stutter in time of action.

Easily Mr. Benton's best chapters are those giving an account of his experiences at the battle of Gettysburg. As his command neared the field a few wounded men were carried by, and many of the newcomers paled at the sight of blood, though a few hours after they saw unmoved the carnage of the third day's battle. In describing his first impressions of the field Mr. Benton recalls

> A road and fields with fences torn down and scattered; trees cut and marred by bullets and shells, broken branches hanging down; wounded men walking and limping toward the rear, some sitting or lying on the ground; dead men here and there; straggling members of defeated and scattered regiments wandering in the rear; a broken gun carriage. There was a battery where the smoke-begrimed men were loading and firing across an open field with the automatic movement which makes each man appear to be but a part of the whole machine, and yet with such a furious haste that (sic) made them all seem as if they were on springs worked by quick-moving levers.

Mr. Benton does not recognize as truthful the sensations of a recruit as pictured in Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage," and what he has to say on this subject is interesting and suggestive. He thinks soldiers are not to be divided arbitrarily into the brave and the cowardly, but believes that most soldiers are both. Most men, he thinks, have sensations of fear when entering battle, but this sensation, and with it unusual excitement of any kind, ceases in the thick of the fight, and all else is swallowed up in the necessity of doing the duty immediately at hand. He relates in this connection an incident of a comrade who coolly said during the tremendous cannonading at one point in the battle of Gettysburg, "that sound always makes me sleepy," and asking to be called when the regiment was ordered to move, calmly lay down and went to sleep.

Scarcely inferior in interest and in vivid description to the chapters on Gettysburg are those on Sherman's March to the Sea and the return northward through the Carolinas, and finally through Virginia to Washington. Incidents, picturesque, humorous, and pathetic, are thickly sown throughout these chapters. When Savannah fell into the hands of Sherman he found the office of the Republican in full running order. The paper loyal to the Confederacy had been issued the day before, and volunteer editors, printers, and pressmen from the invading army now turned in, wrote, set up, and issued an edition of the paper on the afternoon of the surrender, detailing the capture of the city and announcing the change of ownership and editorship, and of attitude upon National affairs.

Mr. Benton's book, as he says in his preface, does not pretend to be history, but it is vastly better than much that masquerades under that name. It was well worth the writing, and doubtless those into whose hands it falls will find it well worth the reading.

*AS SEEN FROM THE RANKS. A Boy in the Civil War. By Charles H. Benton of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York State Volunteers. "Which * * * I myself saw, and of which I was a * * * part." Pp. viii.-265. 8vo. Cloth. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. 1902. $1.25.

The Pharaoh and the Priest.*

The brief reign of Rameses XIII. is a tempting subject for the imagination, and in treating it Alexander Glovatski, Mr. Curtin's latest discovery among Polish novelists, has not been daunted by the lack of minute actual records, but has filled the bare outlines of the chronicle with so many details drawn from modern Egyptology that his "The Pharaoh and the Priest" is a perfectly intelligible and consistent account of the possible struggle between the last Prince of the twentieth dynasty and his priestly successor.

To divine how the Egyptian monarchs reconciled their official impassivity with supervision of the vast and complicated affairs of their kingdom and of their stupendous individual undertakings; to guess out the processes by which the future Pharaoh was fitted for his task and by what struggles the real man was forced into the conventional mold, and the conflict between him, whose power ended with his life, and the continuous dominion of the priest; to show the reaction of the realm upon its ruler, and to present the results of one's labors in a story, is an achievement indeed. To go a step further, to present M. de Bloch's arguments against war as part of a Ministerial report to the Pharaoh; to insinuate sneers at Hebrew foibles and to demonstrate the possibilities of Hebraic heroism; to denounce land monopoly, free trade, unrestricted immigration, and indifference to the workings of natural forces, to give a novel the power of a political pamphlet, is to show extraordinary ability. The volume in which this work is accomplished is of formidable size and may dismay the indolent, but it is never dull, even when most instructive.

The novelist dealing with ancient history is in equal danger from generalization and anachronism. Typical dummies strut across his stage, or yesterday's newspaper heroes and heroines simper over the footlights. Mr. Glovatski's Pharaoh is as unlike his royal father as King John is unlike Henry II.; his priests differ as widely as Leo X. and Leo XIII. His Phœnicians and Greeks and Assyrians have personal characteristics blended with their natural traits, and not one of them is civilized beyond his century, even the monotheism which the priests assert as their faith being purely theoretical. In these good qualities the Pole is the peer of the very best German and French authors of Egyptian novels. In describing the morals and manners of an age prior to the invention of morality he does not fall into the error of M. Sienkiewicz; he mentions sin; he indicates horror, but he does not drag his readers through slime or deliberately shake their nerves; he assumes that they know the date of the Christian era, and the boundaries of the chosen people, and their imagination is not paralyzed.

"Will he be as acceptable, popularly, as Sienkiewicz? It seems hardly possible that this book will be as generally read as "Quo Vadis," because it equally lacks the Christian element and the meretricious scenes which gave the Roman novel success with the just and the unjust, but it is less foreign in tone than the "Fire and Sword" group of novels, and requires less adaptation of spirit from the reader. Egypt faced problems which Briton and American are striving to solve; she could fight, but fought rationally, not with wild rejoicing; she was more humanly civilized if less Christian than the Poland of Zagloba. Further, Egypt is really more familiar to the average reader than Poland was ten years ago. If genuine merit, freedom from evil, and community of interests have any attractions the new author will surpass the success of the old favorite, but nobody prophesies about modern novels except certain authors who speak of their own.

Mr. Curtin's translation is in some respects the best which he has made, but like too many authors whose minds are steeped in a foreign language, he forgets the niceties of his own. "His worthiness" is tolerable as the style of a prince or a noble, but "the worthy" so-and-so suggests a fat and comfortable citizen. "Allmight" is a poor substitute for "omnipotence"; "onto" and "nearby" are not words, and if divided into their constituent parts they are violations of syntax; "every man living" is no more elegant than the colloquial "every living man of them," and becomes absurd in such sentences as "Every man living laughed." As for a "ruddy blue flag," and the statement that a dying woman's "hands hopped a couple of times," even actually seeing them in the book does not convince one that Mr. Curtin wrote them. They must be the result of a sinful conspiracy beginning with his pen and ending with the proofreader.

*** Jennette Lee, the wife of Gerald Stanley Lee, the well-known lecturer and writer, has published three novels. "Kate Wetherill," deals with New England characters, as do many of the author's stories; "The Son of a Fiddler" has the same background of country life, the time being sixty or seventy-five years ago; "The Day Shall Declare It" deals with the character of an artist, and is, together with "Leonardo da Vinci," one of a series of stories devoted to the lives and characters of artists. Mrs. Lee's tale, "A Judgment on Thom," appears in the current issue of Lippincott's Magazine. She is a graduate of Smith College, and has taught at Smith and Vassar and in the College for Women, Cleveland, in the departments of English. Most of her work has been done since her marriage six years ago. She resides in Northampton.

*THE PHARAOH AND THE PRIEST. By Alexander Glovatski. 8vo. Pp. viii.-526. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 20, 1902.—16 PAGES.

CURRENT LITERARY CRITICISM

Too much nonsense has been printed lately about the relative value of English and American literary criticism—the marketable article which appears in journals of large circulation. The Spectator and The Athenaeum, in London, and the literary supplement of The Times publish a fair share of reviews of important books written by eminent specialists, but the disposition to speak well of a book governs the reviewers of this generation there quite as much as it governs them here, and more than it ever governed those of the last generation.

The rule laid down in the editorial office of one of the most highly esteemed literary reviews in London is to say nothing of a book of which nothing good can be said. This rule, like all rules in intelligently conducted establishments, has its exceptions, but the idea which seems to possess certain malcontents on this side of the Atlantic that the standard of literary criticism is higher in England at the present day than it is in America is quite unfounded. This matter is not of vast importance, however, and we have no present intention of inviting a discussion of it. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will continue to subject all interesting and valuable publications of the day to careful examination, employing the services of specialists of distinction whenever their services are required. As its own reviews will be as impartial as well directed labor and good intent can make them and quite free from malice, so also the communications it receives from writers of books and readers of them must be impartial, sensible, and free from malice in order to secure publication.

Much has been said lately about the relations of book publishers to reviews of the books they publish without greatly enlightening either the public or the authors. As a matter of fact, publishers have no influence whatever on any reviewing or book noticing that counts with the public or is conspicuously or widely circulated. As for the opinions of publishers on literary reviewing and its commercial value to their trade, they differ according to the temperament and the wisdom of the publisher, but the batch of opinions carefully and honestly collected by Mr. G. S. Goodwin for The Critic and quoted at some length in this journal a few weeks ago were at least interesting and piquant, if not highly important. Publishers' opinions of reviewing, however, deeply concern neither THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS nor its readers.

USEFUL HISTORY.

Our French friends have a sort of historical writing which is common enough among us, but for which we have no descriptive title so apt and adequate as their "mémoires pour servir." It is in this class we must place the almost innumerable magazine articles, reviews, correspondence, criticisms that have swarmed in our periodicals and newspapers since the close of the war for the Union. Much of it has been helpful, though some of it has been obscuring rather than informing. Despite its volume and variety there has been one field that has been relatively neglected—the work done in and by the State of New York in furnishing militia and volunteers, especially during the first two years of the war. The State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings, has been fortunate to obtain with reference to this period a paper from the pen of Col. Silas Wright Burt of this city, who had an intimate and important connection with the Government of the State at the time, and with the particular task to which his memoir relates. Col. Burt's paper has the advantage that it was not prepared as a historical document for the purposes of the State Historian, but as a brief account of his personal experiences and observations in a time of intense interest and in a crisis such as is not likely to occur in the lifetime of the generation that is succeeding his. It has also the advantage of being written in an admirably clear, simple, candid style, touched at every point by the engaging personality of the author. The reader feels that he is listening to the modest reminiscences and shrewd and sincere comment of a capable and fair-minded participant in very serious events.

Such a memoir is peculiarly valuable, and it seems to us that this sort of contribution to the history of our country might be used with excellent results in our public schools. It would, of course, need to be subordinated to a general history, and it would not be practicable to enter far into detailed instruction on this scale. But if each pupil could be led to read, summarize, and digest even a very few such papers, he, or she, would obtain from them a more vivid and effective impression of the significant features of the time to which they refer than could be given by a more systematic treatment alone. The one thing that this paper and others like it would do for the pupil is to make them realize that the mighty task of the war for the Union was worked out by men like those of today, was forced upon them as a part of the daily stint set for them, and met as the youngsters of to-day and to-morrow must meet their tasks when they face them.

This as a rule they do not learn from the formal histories. The inevitable generalization shrouds this truth. Actors in great crises assume heroic proportions, admirable or otherwise. The sense of perspective is lost. The conditions of actual life are obscured and sophisticated. The relation of the past to the present is liable to be lost or distorted. The student misses the bearing of what has been done by the men of other times upon what is doing or must be done by the men of the present, of whom he is or is to be one. That is a real defect, which the intelligent use of such papers as this most excellent one of Col. Burt's might in a measure help to avoid.

'SCRIBBLING' AND BUSINESS.

A news dispatch printed a few days ago described the anniversary of an authoress. She confessed with apparent coyness that she still "scribbled," but was not sure that she would ever again publish anything. At least that is what the news story said. Perhaps she did not call it scribbling. Perhaps she spoke in some other terms, but it seems altogether likely that she indulged a flippant simulation of indifference to her art. Authors often complain that laymen regard their work as something which, like Dogberry's reading and writing, comes by nature, and therefore requires no special effort. "Dashing off articles" is the conception of the layman, according to the injured author, who would have us believe that his art is toilsome and that he, of all men, earns his bread, if not by the sweat of his brow, at least by that of his pen.

But is it the fault entirely of the layman that he harbors this misconception of the work of the literary man? Who invented that pretty and delusive phrase about "dashing off articles"? Was it not a professional author? Does it not at any rate appear too often in novels, wherein the impecunious man about town, who never wrote any more important fiction than an I. O. U., is represented as supporting himself in time of need by magazine articles hastily dashed off in the intervals between luncheons and dinners? Is it not true, moreover, that many half-baked literary persons, who would like to be thought the compeers of Thackeray or Lamb, talk about their work as scribbling, and affect to treat it with general lightness?

Any work that is worth doing takes earnest effort. It is simply silly to talk about literary labor as scribbling, unless one desires to be sarcastic. It ought to be instructive to recall Leigh Hunt's description of Tom Moore as hammering out "Lalla Rookh" at the rate of seven lines a week. To be sure, some poets have turned out immortal verses in the very torrent of inspiration at a tremendous speed, but they have generally spent many hours afterward in polishing and pruning till those same verses took the high and lustrous finish of genuine literary art. As for the prose writers nearly all of them have hammered harder even than Moore. The recent magazine account of Macaulay's long and laborious revision of his history ought to pour a flood of light on this matter. "Easy writing makes hard reading" is an old maxim of the craft, and an author ought to think twice before speaking of his work as scribbling.

Publications of the Dunlap Society.

"Players of the Present," a supplementary volume to "Plays of the Present," has just been published by the De Vinne Press for subscribers of the Dunlap Society. In 1886 a number of actors, artists, and authors, with some lawyers and merchants, established this society, and during the first five years of its existence it published fifteen books on the American stage. The officers of the society are Douglas Taylor, President; Evert Jansen Wendell, Secretary, and Daniel Frohman, Treasurer. "Players of the Present" is the largest volume yet issued by them. It contains thirty-four pictures of players in characters in which they are famous, with accounts of some of the most famous plays of the last half century. The various authors who have worked for the society have done so without any pecuniary reward. The list of works published by the society is given in full:

FIRST SERIES, 1886-1891.

THE CONTRAST: A COMEDY. By Royall Tyler. With Introduction by Thomas J. McKee.
THE FATHER; OR AMERICAN SHANDYISM. By William Dunlap.
OPENING ADDRESSES, 1752-1880. Edited by Laurence Hutton.
ANDRE; A TRAGEDY. By William Dunlap. With Introduction by Brander Matthews.
MEMOIR OF THE PROFESSIONAL LIFE OF THOMAS A. COOPER. By Joseph Norton Ireland.
BIENNIAL REPORT OF DUNLAP SOCIETY.
BRIEF CHRONICLES. By William Winter. Part I.
BRIEF CHRONICLES. By William Winter. Part II.
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. By Lawrence Barrett.
BRIEF CHRONICLES. By William Winter. Part III. and last.
SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHN GILBERT. By William Winter.
OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES, 1873-1890. Edited by Laurence Hutton and William Carey.
THE ACTOR, AND OTHER SPEECHES. By William Winter.
WILLIAM E. BURTON. By William L. Keese.
BUNKER HILL; OR, THE DEATH OF WARREN. A Tragedy. By John Burk. With Introductory Essay by Brander Matthews.

SECOND SERIES, 1896-1901.

THE FIRST THEATRE IN AMERICA. By the Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL. D.
THE MAGAZINE AND THE DRAMA. By James Harry Pence.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CLARA FISHER MAEDER. Edited by Douglas Taylor.
A GROUP OF THEATRICAL CARICATURES. With Gladding's plates. By Louis Evan Shipman.
THE CIRCUS. By Isaac J. Greenwood.
DUSE AND THE FRENCH. By Victor Mapes. With Introduction by Daniel Frohman.
A WREATH OF LAUREL. By William Winter.
WASHINGTON AND THE THEATRE. By Paul Leicester Ford.
PLAYERS OF THE PRESENT. By John Bouvé Clapp and Edwin Francis Edgett. Part I.
EARLY AMERICAN PLAYS. 1714-1830. By Oscar Wegelin. With Introduction by John Malone.
PLAYERS OF THE PRESENT. By Messrs. Clapp and Edgett. Part II.
LATER AMERICAN PLAYS, 1831-1900. By Robert F. Roden.
PLAYERS OF THE PRESENT. By Messrs. Clapp and Edgett. Part III. and last.
MEMOIR OF EDWARD LOOMIS DAVENPORT. By Edward Francis Edgett.
A GROUP OF COMEDIANS. By William L. Keese.
PLAYS OF THE PRESENT. By Messrs. Clapp and Edgett. Extra volume.

Mr. Carnegie Writes an Introduction

Mr. Carnegie has written a long introduction to Joseph B. Gilder's book on "The American Ideal, as Expounded by American Statesmen," which is to be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The volume will contain such documents as the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States the Inaugural and Farewell Addresses of Washington, the Monroe Doctrine, Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech, his inaugurals, the Proclamation of Emancipation and his speech at Gettysburg, Lowell's address on "Democracy," Cleveland on the "Self-Made Man," Roosevelt on "National Duties," McKinley's last speech, and Hay on "Our Recent Diplomacy." Mr. Carnegie's introduction takes up fourteen pages of the book, and he begins as follows:

In this volume of the present we have the classics of the future in the field of democracy—the imperishable gems which must continue to shed their lustre upon age after age. The American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution resulting therefrom have become the greater Magna Charta of the rights and liberties of man. Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and the equality of the citizen under the law, constitute the solid foundation upon which is to rest hereafter the whole structure of human government.

***Mrs. Campbell Praed's forthcoming book on her early life in early Queensland will have numerous illustrations. The days of Mrs. Praed were "troublous days for pioneers." The women had to know how to shoot well, besides being compelled to do the domestic labor. Although the blacks had much to do with the troubles of the squatters, it is said that Mrs. Praed presents the Australian aboriginal in a favorable light.

THE PHILIPPINES.

What We Have Been Doing There Described by the President and Gov. Taft.*

THE want of any ready means of finding out just what is the state of our insular possessions has long been felt by serious readers. What is it, such readers ask, that we are really trying to do in the Philippines, and what progress have we really made in the doing of it? Heretofore, in order to find an answer to those questions it has been necessary to go through a considerable collection of "public documents."

So it is an excellent thing that The Outlook Company has done in reprinting, in a handy and handsome volume, the paper on "Civil Government in the Philippines," which Gov. Taft contributed to The Outlook Magazine no longer ago than the end of May. It was equally a happy thought to introduce the paper with a reprint of characteristic appreciation of Gov. Taft himself, contributed to The Outlook a little more than a year ago, upon the occasion of his appointment to the Governorship, by Theodore Roosevelt, at that time Vice President of the United States. The present President's praise of his predecessor, written, of course, during the life of the latter, for "the clear-sightedness with which he has chosen the best possible public servants to perform the very difficult task of acting as the first administrators in the islands," is thoroughly deserved. In no case, as Gov. Taft's work in the Philippines, even in his own modest recital of it, abundantly shows, was President McKinley's judgment of men better vindicated than when he sent his fellow-Ohioan to be the first Civil Governor of the Philippines. In fact, that appointment had been determined in advance by the success of Judge Taft's work as President of the Philippine Commission.

Of great interest and value is what Gov. Taft has to report. It is, indeed, matter of amazement, as well as of patriotic pride, that, with absolutely no machinery for the administration of outlying possessions, and with not even a generally understood theory upon which we could administer them at all, we should have been so successful in profiting by the experience of other colonizing and conquering nations, and should have, to so great an extent, avoided their initial blunders. We are, in fact, "the heirs of all the ages." But in order to enter into our heritage, it was necessary that our administrators should be scholars who knew what the teaching of the ages was. That is one of the requirements which Gov. Taft answers. His survey of the condition of the Islands and the work of the civil government, prepared for, as it had been, by the admirably efficient work of the army, covers and expounds every one of the urgent questions of the Philippines, from the question of public education to the question of the friars and their lands, and deals with them all in the same high instructive way. There are at least four "good Americans" consciously or unconsciously exhibited in this little volume, of whom their countrymen have reason to be proud. They are the late President and the present President of the United States, the Secretary of War, under whose supervision and preparation the scheme of civil government was launched, and the first Civil Governor himself.

Westminster Testament Criticism.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the publication of a "Criticism of the New Testament," a volume consisting of six lectures delivered under the auspices of Westminster Parish, London, for the purpose of disseminating as widely as possible a sound knowledge of modern Biblical criticism. The lecturers include several well-known English authorities on the subject. The contents and scope of the volume are as follows: "Introductory: The Criticism of the New Testament," by Prof. W. Sanday, D. D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; "Manuscripts," by F. G. Kenyon, D. Litt., Ph. D., assistant keeper of manuscripts, British Museum; "The Ancient Versions of the New Testament," by F. C. Burkitt, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge; "The History of the Canon of the New Testament," by Prof. F. H. Chase, D. D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge; "The Dates of the New Testament Books," by the Rev. A. C. Headlam, B. D., rector of Welwyn; "The Historical Value of the Acts of the Apostles," by Prof. J. H. Bernard, D. D., Trinity College, Dublin. In his preface to the work,

***John Muir, who discovered the Muir Glacier, will describe the "Cañon of the Colorado" in an article to appear shortly in The Century Magazine. Ray Stannard Baker, who is writing on "The Great Northwest" for the same periodical, will describe the "Cañon of the Yellowstone." Both articles will be illustrated.

*THE PHILIPPINES. "The First Civil Governor." By Theodore Roosevelt. "Civil Government in the Philippines." By William H. Taft. New York: The Outlook Company.

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Publishers and Authors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Andrew Lang has finished the second volume of his "History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation," which Messrs. Blackwood will publish this year. Mr. Lang's literary zeal is as great as ever, and the output of his literary labors continues to astonish his contemporaries. Besides the new volume of his history, his forthcoming work on "James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery," and his "Romance Book for Christmas," he has written a new novel called "The Disentanglers," which Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have in press.

***

George Moore has written an English version of his Irish book, "The Untilled Field." It is a tale woven about the emigrant ship which has carried so many of Ireland's people far away. The book will be published in London, but all the printing and other mechanical work will be done in Dublin.

***

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are about to publish "The Noisy Year," by Mrs. Percy Dearmer, wife of an English clergyman who has written some charming books of travel. This is a children's book and will be illustrated.

The same famous firm also announces the following new novels: "Love of Sisters," by Katharine Tynan, "The Intrusions of Peggy," by Anthony Hope, and "Four Feathers," by A. E. W. Mason. In fact, the Autumn list of Smith, Elder & Co. is uncommonly rich. It includes a revised edition of Sir Leslie Stephen's "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," and a new cheap edition of Robert Browning's works, in eight volumes, to be printed on India paper and to be sold for about 62½ cents a volume.

***

Joseph Conrad, the novelist, shortly publishes, with other stories, "Youth: A Narrative," which was highly praised when it appeared in Blackwood's Magazine four years ago. "The End of the Tether," which Mr. Conrad is now writing, will be included in the volume.

***

Cuthbert Hadden has written a Life of Haydn for Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co.'s Master Musicians series. The volume appears next month. Mr. Hadden has made free use of Haydn's correspondence with George Thomson, the friend of Burns.

E. B.

Taylor on Golf.*

If any one ought to be able to put into a book impressions, comments, and hints about the "ancient and royal game of golf" serviceable to lovers of that glorious sport, it must be J. H. Taylor, the three times winner of the open championship of England. It is safe to say that golfers will read this book. "Taylor on Golf" is a title to catch the eye of every amateur. This is not a book of which a long and labored review can be written. Let it be said briefly that the author discusses all the points of the game with fullness of knowledge and with a wonderfully accurate perception of the amateur's needs.

Every shot is carefully described, and the reader is told how best to make every one of the plays which the game demands. The descriptions are greatly aided by the excellent illustrations. These are half-tone reproductions of photographs of Taylor in the act of making the various shots. They have been prepared with such care that in the case of the shot out of a bunker the ball in the air and the flying sand in the pit are clearly shown. The author has added to his hints about the game, the rules and an account of the etiquette of the links. This last should be most carefully perused by golfers, for on most American courses, especially on Sundays, etiquette seems to be a missing link. And this is no joke.

Controversy About a Cover.

There is a great deal of controversy in England over the cover of Robert Machray's "The Night Side of London." The two leading libraries, Mudie's and Smith's, boycotted the book because of the cover. The former, however, has been compelled by the demands of the many subscribers to get the book; they bought it, tore off the offending cover, and now have it in a plain one. J. B. Lippincott publishes the book under a cover of his own. Mr. Machray's London publisher is issuing the second edition of "The Night Side of London" in a plain cover, but he will also have copies of the original style. Mr. Machray's volume is made up of studies of London life written with the intention of writing a series of London novels, which the author has had in his mind for a long time.

*TAYLOR ON GOLF. Impressions, Comments, and Hints. By J. H. Taylor. Pp. 138. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

MEANING OF EXISTENCE

Orlando J. Smith's new Book on "Eternalism" and the Theories It Sets Forth.*

BY ANDREW LANG.

MAN has always struggled to comprehend the meaning of his existence," says Mr. Orlando J. Smith, and he, for his part, goes on struggling. He opposes the agnostic, who, as far as I understand his position, thinks that knowledge about the meaning of his existence is impossible. The meaning of Mr. Orlando Smith's existence or of yours or mine is, in one sense, not inscrutable. The meaning of it is for each of us to make the best he can of it for himself and for other people. We generally fail, more or less, and we might argue forever about what is meant by "the best." Probably I would have made a better thing of my own existence had I thoroughly overcome the cruel difficulties of the German language, learned palaeography and been more attentive to the soundness of my tackle when fishing. I know and bewail these and other circumstances. We all have errors to regret.

Still we know, most of us, the meaning of our existence for ourselves and our neighbors. With this information I am quite content. Mr. Smith, however, more ambitious, appears to want to know what theory of the meaning of our existence is entertained by an Infinite and Omniscient Intelligence; what our existence means absolutely. The agnostic assumes that we can never know whether there is such an intelligence, much less, if possible, what our existence means to that mind. Mr. Smith thinks that it is rather cowardly and premature in the agnostic thus to dismiss the subject. Indeed, the agnostic "continues to lecture and to write about it," thereby eclipsing the gayety of nations.

So far I am quite with Mr. Smith. It is cowardly to throw up the intellectual sponge. It may not be my business or yours to probe the meaning of existence, but if Mr. Smith feels that it is his we can only applaud his energy and enterprise. I should greatly mislead the student, however, if I said that I expect the mystery to be solved in our time or by Mr. Smith. The great thing is to "keep pegging away." We can only reach the truth by slow advances. Mr. Smith to some extent uses the historical method, which is the best. Granting that we find, almost universally, the belief in the survival and responsibility of human consciousness after death, how did men come by this opinion? Mr. Smith says that the belief is "in the main, perhaps wholly, instinctive and spontaneous," (p. 75.) "Instinct" (which is said to give the belief) is "a deeper and more accurate sense even than common sense," (p. 153.) But what is instinct? "Instinct is vital truth inbred in plants, insects, beasts, men." But how are human instincts bred? "The belief in the survival of the soul is the instinctive faith of man. * * * It belongs in (sic) to the category of vital truth and wisdom which is not taught, but which is instinctive and does not mislead or deceive," (p. 271.)

But it is taught by savage father to savage son, whereas an old bird does not teach a young bird to build a nest. Here we break ourselves on the meaning of the word "instinct." Nest building, like eating, is really instinctive and automatic. Believing in a future life, on the other hand, is matter of conscious instruction, where the belief is held. It is possible that the belief partly arises from the difficulty which you and I feel in conceiving of the entire cessation of our consciousness. All our experience is that of consciousness. Even when we have been in a state of apparent unconsciousness we only know that through our returning consciousness. Therefore, we do not readily realize to ourselves that state—namely, unconsciousness—of which we have no conscious experience. This fact may have led early man to infer that his consciousness would never eternally cease, but an inference is not "instinct." I fear that Mr. Smith will make no advance while he relies on the evidence of "instinct" in man, because, as far as beliefs go, "instinct" we have none. We feed automatically and instinctively and irresistibly. We do not believe automatically, instinctively, and irresistibly.

Mr. Smith quotes Mr. E. B. Tylor to the effect that all religion is based on "Animism, the belief in disembodied spirits." Even if this were so, Mr. Tylor does not think that the belief is "instinctive." He holds that it is the result of very early reasoning, perhaps quite fallacious, on the experiences of sleep, dreams, trances, hallucinations, shadows, breath, and so forth. In dreams man beheld distant places. He argued that something in himself ("spirit," that is, "breath," or umbra, "shadow,") was separable from his body. Then in sleep he beheld the dead. He therefore argued that the separable something of each of us could survive death, exactly as Achilles reasons in the "Iliad" after dreaming of the slain Patroclus. Again, early man has waking hallucinations in which he sees, hears, perhaps touches, the dead or the distant friend. But this is unusual.

From all such experiences, Mr. Tylor thinks, man, early man, reasoned to the belief in a separable "soul" capable of surviving bodily death. The process was scientific, if erroneous; was in method logical, if fallacious. The belief in a future life was the result of reasoning, not of instinct.

For my own part, I have ventured to argue, as against Mr. Tylor, (see "The Making of Religion,") that the religious belief in a powerful Father and Maker may very well be earlier than the religious cult of discarnate spirits. But no more than Mr. Tylor do I believe that instinct is the source of any beliefs. They are all the result of reasoning, correct or fallacious, from the premises given or conceived to be given by sensible experience. I think—and Mr. Tylor perhaps does not think—that some experiences attest the existence of transcendent faculties in our nature, which, so far, ordinary materialism does not recognize or explain, though it will recognize them when it can explain them on its favorite lines. But these differences between myself and Mr. Tylor and others, if they exist, are not to the present point. We do not recognise instinct, with its automatic infallibility, as a factor in the evolution of belief.

While I think that early man probably chanced on a truth when he developed the belief in a "soul," others think that he stumbled on an error. But instinct has nothing to do with the matter, and if he bases his theory on instinct I fear that Mr. Orlando Smith is building on the sand.

He says that disbelievers in a future life must prove either that man's belief is "not instinctive" or that "instinct is misleading and untrue," (p. 271.) But this is not logical. He must not ask any one to prove a negative. He must disprove our theory that the origin of the belief in a surviving consciousness is, or with reasonable probability may be, the result of early human reasoning from facts of dream, trance, hallucination, and so forth. If we are right, we need not fly to instinct for the origin of the belief. Our theory, observe, may be maintained either by students who do or do not believe in a surviving soul.

For my own part, I think that early man was probably correct in this one out of his many and contradictory speculations, but I cannot follow Mr. Smith when he asserts (p. 270) that Socrates, Swedenborg, Prof. Hyslop, Prof. William James, Mr. Alfred Wallace, and Sir William Crookes are "well-known witnesses" to "communications with disembodied spirits." Socrates heard a voice checking him now and then in his actions, but every lunatic and many sane people have similar hallucinations. If you read Mr. Myers on Jeanne d'Arc, you will find that he (and he went to great lengths) does not by any means regard such experiences as proofs of communication with disembodied spirits.

Swedenborg is no proof. He had hallucinations and thought that they were caused by disembodied spirits, but that is no demonstration. The witness is not Swedenborg, but Swedenborg's theory as to the source of his impressions. His theory is not infallible; there are other theories. Prof. Hyslop may think that he has had communications (through Mrs. Piper) with the dead, but after examining his statements I feel convinced that his opinion is erroneous. It is merely his hypothesis, and one can supply other hypotheses less romantic, but rather more adequate.

As to Prof. James, I am unaware that he has ever committed himself to the statement that he has witnessed communications with the deceased. I have never met an approach to this statement in Prof. James's works. The arguments of Mr. Wallace on this theme appear to me but shadowy, and, as to Sir William Crookes, he has undeniably recorded very singular phenomena, but I cannot think that they prove communication with the disembodied. Some of the phenomena described by these learned men require the attention of psychologists, but that is all. They assuredly do not amount to scientific demonstration of the existence of discarnate spirits.

Unlike most students of the history of religion, I believe that advances of incalculable importance may be made by the scientific study of what, for want of a better name, is called psychical research. What we may discover, whether it will be favorable or unfavorable to man's traditional hopes and beliefs, of course I do not know, but we shall learn more about what is in man and about what man is. But just because I am of this mind I regret Mr. Smith's statement that "there are witnesses of communications with disembodied spirits." The statement may be true, but its truth is not demonstrated. Still less, if possible, is it accurate to say that to believe in eternal justice is as much an act of instinct in man as is the act of swimming in a dog or of sucking in a baby.

Unable to dream of accepting the premises of Mr. Orlando Smith, I need not follow him into his disquisitions about eternal justice in the universe. The universe is a large subject and we must base our scaling ladders much more firmly before we can climb the mountain peaks of the eternal. To myself it seems that Mr. Smith will find valuable matter for reflection in the remark cited from Mr. Huxley: "The cosmic process has no sort of relation to moral ends." Then man must be outside of and apart from the cosmic process, (which sounds unlikely and is rather flattering to man,) or the cosmic process which produced man does include potentialities of morality. Is man is the result of the cosmic process, then that process, though slow, is not destitute of moral germs. If man is not the result of the cosmic process, then something much more awful has a share in his being, divinae particula aurae.

ANDREW LANG.

*ETERNALISM: A THEORY OF INFINITE JUSTICE. By Orlando J. Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902.

Two letters which explain why readers do not always find "The World's Work" on the news stands.

Philadelphia, August, 1902.

Doubleday, Page & Co.,

Dear Sirs:

I buy "The World's Work" regularly, but sometimes I have great difficulty in finding it on the news stands. Many of them have "just sold out." I don't understand how a firm that publishes so excellent a magazine (I think it the best of all) can be so slow in getting it before the public. You ought to have it for sale on every news stand in the country—big piles of it on every counter everywhere. If you had as much enterprise in selling it as you show in making it, you would sell 500,000 a month.

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J. H. B——.

J. H. B——, Esq.,

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The second method is to *sell* magazines just as other things are sold, (especially other perishable things,) and to deliver only what is paid for. By this means, of course, the jobbers and the dealers take the risk on what they buy, and they naturally buy no more than they think they can sell—indeed, *ALWAYS SOMEWHAT FEWER.*

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BOOKS AND MEN.

A Woman of the Directory. Lionel Strachey, the translator of "Memoirs of Countess Potocka," has just completed translating for Doubleday, Page & Co. the "Memoirs of a Contemporary," by that remarkable woman of the French Directory, Ida Saint-Elmé. Her real name was Elizelina Van Aylde Yonghe. She was the daughter of a Hungarian nobleman and a Dutch lady of great wealth, and was born in Italy in 1778. Married before she was thirteen, she fell in love with a young French engineer officer, and then, because her husband did not feel sufficiently aggrieved at her infidelity, in a fit of passionate pique she ran away from him. From that time on the "Contemporary" traded upon her beauty and cleverness to lead a life of luxury at the expense of prominent Generals and statesmen. Gen. Mercau became deeply entangled in the web of her fascinations. She abandoned him in favor of the brilliant Ney, for whom, though he never loved her, and sometimes treated her with brutal violence, she entertained a lasting infatuation. Ever in search of thrilling excitement, she was often seen in men's clothes in the camps of war. She witnessed the battle of Valmy, took part in the retreat from Moscow, and was wounded in a cavalry charge at Eylau, sword in hand. At one time she essayed the dramatic career; at another she was reader to Princess Elisa Bacciochi; again she is noticed gossipping about fashions with the Queen of Naples, and still again we find her acting as a secret emissary to the exiled Napoleon in Elba. Among Ida Saint-Elmé's friends were Beaumarchais and Mme. Tallien. Talleyrand, she relates, twisted curl papers into her hair in the shape of thousand-franc bank notes. In the Memoirs even more is offered than the personal experiences told by herself of this Amazonian adventuress, for the autobiography contains surprising revelations in history.

James Russell Lowell. John Lane is about to publish a neat library edition of "Lowell's Early Prose Writings," compiled and edited with a critical and narrative essay by Walter Littlefield. Dr. Edward Everett Hale has written a brief preface for the book in which he presents his recollections of Lowell as he knew him at Harvard and as a contributor to his brother's magazine, The Boston Miscellany, from which all but two of the articles and stories are taken. The volume is an attempt to show the literary beginnings and formative influences of him who was perhaps the first complete American man of letters. It is divided into two parts; the first includes a number of sketches, short stories, and essays, while the second presents five papers on the Elizabethan dramatists, which were undoubtedly the origins of those more mature estimates expressed by Lowell a few months before his death through a series of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston. These lectures, edited by Charles Eliot Norton, were later presented in book form through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. They bear, however, not the slightest resemblance to the papers in the forthcoming volume. The excuse of raking up Lowell's first expressions on subjects to which he was later to set the stamp of permanency is found in the fact that the early writings were the spontaneous expressions of a young student of literature, who had discovered a new field, in the joys of which he wishes the reader to partake. There are no hasty opinions or judgments, but only the impressions of enthusiastic youth given before much rereading and careful study had turned the impressions into didactic criticism. Other sketches in the volume will be found interesting to those who may desire to know by what steps Lowell first advanced as a writer of prose. The volume opens with a short story entitled "The First Client," which in more ways than one seems to be autobiographical, as the actual occurrence probably robbed the Suffolk Bar of one of its most studious jurists, while it gave American literature an eminent advocate.

A Footnote to Stevenson. The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch prints an article called "The Secret of Swanston: The Truth About Stevenson." Two friends visit Swanston together, and they meet two natives, one of whom, in response to an inquiry, tells them that there are "a lot of visitors out" there now. In answer to another question, the Swanston man said: "An American the other day told me he came here first after landing. It's a' aboot that Stevenson an' his bukes. There's nothing in them. Nóo, there's Burns, that's poetry. This wis wark." "Aye," chimed in the other man, "Stevenson would dae naething but lie about the dykes. He would'na wark. He was aye rinnin' aboot wi' lang Todd amang the hills, getting him to tell a' the stories he kent." One of the visitors asked the man if he meant Todd "the roaring shepherd." And the reply was: "I believe he had the impidence to ca' him that in his bukes—though Todd was the makkin' o' 'im. Gin Todd had kent what Stevenson was ta dae di' it he would'na have tell't him so much." One of the friends had just been reading "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and on their way home he said suddenly: "There were two Stevensons—Stevenson the Worker, Stevenson the Idler—Stevenson the Scot, Stevenson the Frenchman—'polar twins,' continually struggling in the agonized womb of consciousness." The other man recognized the quotation from the book, and remarked on it. "Yes," said the first man, slowly, "that's my explanation. It was not Deacon Brodie at all. In the story, Hyde, the worse one, wins. Henley, in his estimate of Stevenson, makes out that the later Stevenson, the friend of the missionary—the believer in prayer—was not the real Stevenson. The Stevenson who quarreled with his father of the revolt period—that to him was the real Stevenson. All the time Stevenson was coming to himself—to his best self. In real life Jekyll won, and not Hyde. That is the secret of Swanston—the truth about Stevenson—at last."

John Fiske's Posthumous Work. "New France and New England," by the late John Fiske, which will come from the press toward the end of the month, is the final link in that chain of American historical monographs toward the completion of which Dr. Fiske gave many years of his life. It forms a component part in the chronology of events which run from "The Discovery of America" to "The Adoption of the Constitution." Dr. Fiske was perhaps the first American historian to employ successfully what is called "The new method" of historical research and writing—that is, the examination of original material and the judicious arrangement of this material so that facts are made to speak for themselves and entirely independent of what the author may think of them. "New France and New England" was completed just before his death.

Mainly Personal. *** William Heinemann, the London publisher, is coming to this country later on in the Autumn. He will spend part of his time with George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. It is supposed that Mr. Heinemann is coming here for business as well as pleasure. His wife is at present in Italy.

*** Serao's "The Conquest of Rome" will be brought out in London and America about Oct. 1. It is uncertain whether Mr. Heinemann will publish any more of this author's works. The sheets are being sent to this city to be bound by Harper & Brothers, as the bindings that are used in London do not suit in this country.

*** John Saint Loe Strachey, the editor and owner of The Spectator, will make a flying visit to this country in November. He will spend some of his time in Washington. He is well acquainted with Mr. Hay and other well-known officials. His trip is only to last about six weeks altogether. It would be safe to say that he intends to be in England for Christmas. Mr. Strachey is greatly interested in automobiling. Four months of the year he lives in London, and the rest of the time he goes to the city from his charming country place in Surrey, thirty miles from the capital. The office of The Spectator is a funny little shanty in Wellington Street, which forms the approach from the Strand to Waterloo Bridge. The editor's room is comfortably furnished, resembling a study more than an editorial chamber of iniquity. Mr. Strachey's oldest brother is Sir Edward, the Member of Parliament, and his youngest brother, Henry, writes the art criticisms for The Spectator.

*** The manuscript of Edward Marshall's novel, "Lizette," which is being published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., had many exciting adventures before it was put into type. Mr. Marshall began the story several years ago when he was in Paris as a correspondent. This part of the story and the notebook in which the author had jotted down many incidents of life in the Latin Quarter, went to Cuba at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and was misplaced with a part of his luggage about the time when he received the wound at El Caney. Several months later the missing luggage turned up in New York. In the Winter of 1900-1901 Mr. Marshall was living at the Hotel Jefferson in this city, and the story was nearly completed when the hotel burned down. Mr. Marshall, in spite of his having but one leg, the other having been amputated as a result of the wound he received in Cuba, crossed to a wall a couple of feet distant, but he remembered that he had left the manuscript of his story in his room; he turned back, got the package, and later took it to a safe deposit vault, where it staid until it was given to the publishers.

*** The Fleming H. Revell Company of this city has established branches in London at 21 Paternoster Square, and in Edinburgh at 30 St. Mary Street, where such books as are available for the British market will be on sale. Their list comprises works in religious literature, books of travel and missionary enterprise, scientific works, and "purpose" novels, by authors on both sides of the Atlantic.

*** Apropos of the alleged rush among publishers for books on the late South African war by Boer Generals and the irreconcilable Mr. Kruger, a well known London literary agent said the other day: "Of course, Mr. Kruger's book will be full of grievances, with a strong dash of religion and stale politics, whereas the interest of De Wet's work will be topical, half war, half adventure. The military side of it, if it is well treated, may make a standard book on tactics for some years, but this might impair its hold on the ordinary reading public. It will have a rushing sale at first, but this may not last, of course, and, in any case, I am afraid it will be purely a speculative deal."

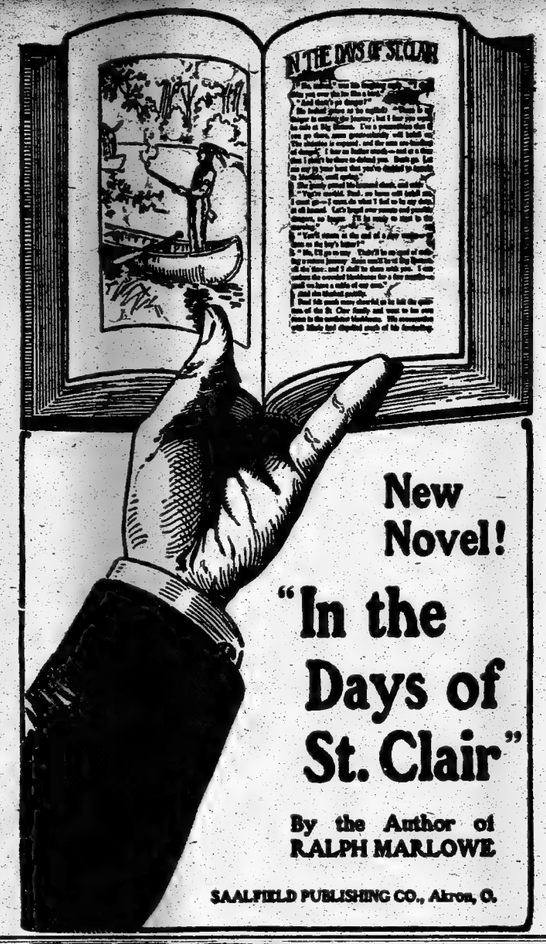

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PETE'S DEVILS. By Charles A. Adams. 16mo. Pp. 230. Chicago: Scroll Publishing Company.

ALWYN RAVENDALE. By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo. Pp. vi.-375. New York: American Tract Society. $1.25.

ON FORTUNE'S ROAD. Stories of Business. By Will Payne. 12mo. Pp. 290. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE QUEEN OF QUELPORTE. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-329. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE PHARAOH AND THE PRIEST. An Historical Novel of Ancient Egypt. From the original Polish by Alexander Giovatski. By Jeremiah Curtin. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. viii.-396. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

JOHN MALCOLM. A Novel. By Edward Fuller. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 432. Providence, R. I.: Snow & Farnham. $1.50.

JET HUTTON. The Story of a Georgia Boy. By James B. Connolly. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-289. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE HOLE IN THE WALL. By Arthur Morrison. 12mo. Pp. viii.-415. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE BANNER OF BLUE. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. Pp. 421. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE RAGGED EDGE. A Tale of Ward and Politics. By John T. McIntyre. First Novel. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

KING MOMBO. By Paul Du Chaillu. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-225. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

A PAINTER'S MOOD. By Frederic Crownshield. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-157. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

MARGARITA. A Legend of the Fight for the Great River. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

PAUL KELVER. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo. Pp. iv.-425. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD DETROIT. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

THE CONQUEST OF CHARLOTTE. By David S. Meldrum. 12mo. Pp. iv.-477. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE HERR DOCTOR. By Robert MacDonald. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-140. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 40 cents.

THE BLUE BADGE OF COURAGE. By Henry H. Hadley. 12mo. Pp. xi.-468. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S. A Novel. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. Pp. vii.-336. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. Pp. 345. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Illustrations by William E. Aleara. 5x7¾ inches. Pp. 386. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

THE GREATER LOVE. By Algernon Sidney Cropsey. 12mo. Pp. iv.-453. New York: The Abbey Press.

BEAUTIFUL JOE'S PARADISE; OR, THE ISLAND OF BROTHERLY LOVE. A Sequel to Beautiful Joe. By Marshall Saunders. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 365. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25 net.

THE RIGHT PRINCESS. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo. Pp. 361. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A DOWNRENTER'S SON. By Ruth Hall. 12mo. Pp. 304. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE POET AND PENELOPE. By L. Parry Truscott. 12mo. Pp. 254. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Juvenile.

THE LITTLE WOMAN IN THE SPOUT. By Mary Agnes Byrne. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 84. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. 90 cents.

THE FLAG ON THE HILLTOP. By Mary Tracy Earle. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 125. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 90 cents net.

EIGHTY GOOD TIMES OUT OF DOORS. By Lillian M. Heath. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: F. H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Miscellaneous.

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS. By Anders Wide. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 372. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net.

DANTE AND THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. By Richard Thayer Holbrook. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-376. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

YOURSELF. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-281. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

SAVING THE WORLD. What it Involves and How it is Being Accomplished. By the Rev. David Findley Bonner. 12mo. Pp. iv.-250. Middletown, N. Y.: Hanford & Horton. $1.

THE SPRINGS OF CHARACTER. By A. T. Schofield. 12mo. Pp. xi.-248. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.30 net.

THE BOOK OF BUGS. By Harvey Sutherland. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 223. New York: Street & Smith. $1.25.

THE STANDARD LIGHT OPERAS. Their Plots and their Music. A Handbook. By George P. Upton. 16mo. Pp. xi.-340. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.20 net.

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*(1) A MANUAL OF CIVICS FOR NEW YORK SCHOOLS. By C. W. Bardeen. Cloth. 8vo. Maps. Pp. 399. C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. $1. (2) THE STATE. Specially the American State. Psychologically treated. By Denton J. Snider. Cloth. Pp. 561. St. Louis Publishing Company.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS are publishing this week "Captain Mackin: His Memoirs," by Richard Harding Davis, with full page illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark; "Wayfarers in Italy," by Katharine Hooker, with fifty illustrations and many decorations; "Shakespeare's Portrayal of The Moral Life," by Frank Chapman Sharp; three books by Mr. Henty, "The Treasures of the Incas: A Tale of Adventure in Peru," "With Kitchener in the Soudan: A Story of Atbara and Omdurman," and "With the British Legion: A Story of the Carlist Uprising of 1836"; "In the Wasp's Nest: The Story of a Sea Waif in the War of 1812," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum; "Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut," by Jessie Peabody Frothingham, illustrated by Reuterdahl.

***

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing this week "Paul Kelver," by Jerome K. Jerome; "The Conquest of Charlotte," by David S. Meldrum; "London," described by great writers and travelers, edited by Esther Singleton, and fully illustrated, also "Famous Paintings," edited by Esther Singleton, and containing contributions by well known writers; "The Guardian of Marie Antoinette," being letters from the Comte de Mercy Argenteau, Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Versailles, to Marie Thérèse, Empress of Austria, 1770-1780, edited by Lilian C. Smythe, in two volumes, with numerous portraits, facsimile letters, &c.; "A Painter's Moods," poems by Frederick Crowninshield, with illustrations by the author; "A Little Girl in Old Detroit," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Margarita: A Legend of the Fight for the Great River," by Elizabeth W. Champney, with illustrations; "Yourself," by H. A. Guerber.

***

The Macmillan Company has just published "English History Told by English Poets," a reader for school use, compiled by Katharine Lee Bates and Katharine Coman; the fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of "A Popular History of Astronomy During the Nineteenth Century," by Agnes M. Clerke; "Sir Joshua Reynolds: His Life and Art," by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F. S. A.; "The Art of Walter Crane," by P. G. Konody; "The Story of Verona," by Alethea Weil, illustrated by Nelly Erichsen and Helen M. James.

***

"I Will Repay," by George D. Eldridge, is one of the Fall publications of Lewis, Scribner & Co. The story is one of reparation and the title corresponds with the contents of the book. Mr. Eldridge is better known as Vice President of a certain life insurance company, although no stranger to literature.

***

"Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer, editor of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, will be published next week by Small, Maynard & Co. The twenty letters in the volume are supposed to be written by John Graham, head of the house of pork packers in Chicago, Graham & Co., to his son Pierrepont, an undergraduate of Harvard University, and known by his fellow students as "Piggy." Some of these letters have appeared serially in The Saturday Evening Post.

***

"Going Out Into the Woods," by Eben Greenough Scott, and "Autumn Thoughts," by Edward Thomas, are the papers on outdoor articles in the current Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Scott is a past master in woodcraft. Mr. Thomas was the first poet of his day at Oxford, and his recent volume of essays, "Horace Solitarice," was favorably received by English reviewers, who have compared his handling of imaginative prose with that of the classic writers from Sir Thomas Browne to Lamb and De Quincey.

***

In Scribner's magazine for October are four of Frederic Remington's drawings of Western Life, reproduced in their original colors. They are called "Western Types."

***

"Alexandre Dumas, Père: His Life and Works," by Arthur F. Davidson, M. A., is in press for immediate publication by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The volume will contain a series of pictures including, besides many rare photographs of Dumas, impressions from caricatures and drawings famous in their day. The book will have 400 pages and will be bound in colors.

***

The Chautauquan Magazine for 1902-3 has enlarged plans which, it is said, will make it more than ever "the leading exponent of the outlook and uplift forces in the life of the American people." The magazine will note progress in the creation of an art centre, beginning with "English Painting in America," by F. A. King, illustrated with reproductions of well-known paintings now to be seen in this country. Prof. Frederick Austin Ogg of the University of Indiana will contribute articles on the social and political genius of England and Russia. The Chautauquan will continue its Reading Journal series, in which have been treated England, France, the Orient, and Central Europe, and for which representatives are abroad collecting material on Russia. The forthcoming imaginary tour will contain: "The Polish Threshold of Russia," "The Cradle of the Russian Empire," "Crimea and the Caucasus," "Up the Volga," "Russia's Holy City," "Tolstoi-land," "The Capital of All the Russias," "All-rail from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock." The magazine will publish also an illustrated series of articles giving a complete account of the development and significance of the "Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States." The Chautauquan for next month will contain the first of a series of articles covering home interests from a new standpoint.

***

"The Pines of Lory," by J. A. Mitchell, is said to bid fair to equal the success of his earlier works, "The Last American" and "Amos Judd."

***

A reprint of an essay written in 1865 by Henry David Thoreau, "Life Without Principle, with a Short Biographical Account of the Author by Ralph Waldo Emerson," will be issued from the Sign of the Hop Pole, Crockham Hill, Kent, England. The edition is to be limited to 1,000 copies of a petite format, and it is intended to issue the book at Michaelmas, Christmas, Candlemas, and Easter of each year.

***

The October Scribner's will contain a story of love and egotism by Henry van Dyke; J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor of the "Victory" which crowned the Naval Arch in New York, will be the subject of an article, and his Washington, Lafayette, Gen. Thomas, Beecher, Vanderbilt, and Alexander H. Stephens will be reproduced. The novelette, "Vive l'Empereur," by Mrs. Andrews, will be concluded in this number.

***

"Gentleman Garnet," by Harry B. Vogel, a story of adventure and life in Tasmania, and "A Cabinet Secret," by Guy Boothby, a story of mystery and intrigue associated with one of the wars of Great Britain, are recent additions to the series of Select Novels published by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

***

"Two Wilderness Voyagers," a true story of Indian life, by Franklin Wells Calkins, is to be published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. In this book the author writes from his own experiences, and they are said to be thrilling.

***

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman's "Women and Economics" and "Concerning Children" is announced for publication in a cheap edition in paper covers by Small, Maynard & Co. The first-named book has gone through several editions in this country and England, and has been published in Dutch and German and is now being translated into French. "Concerning Children" has been equally successful in England and America, and is being translated into German. The same house is also publishing in similar style a popular edition of Booker T. Washington's "Future of the American Negro."

***

"The Social Comedy" is the title of a volume of full page drawings in line and wash, announced for publication in October by the Life Publishing Company.

***

"Donovan Pasha, and Some People of Egypt," by Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "The Right of Way," "The Seats of the Mighty," &c., is being published by D. Appleton & Co. Donovan Pasha stands for a type of Englishman who has found his way into Egypt and Arabia, to emphasize thereby his sense of right and wrong the two opposite poles represented by Eastern and Western civilization. He is in the service of the Khédive of Egypt in a confidential capacity, and by his skillful diplomacy he often meets Oriental cunning with European wit.

***

Many will be pleasantly surprised to hear that the late Frank R. Stockton left the manuscript of a recently completed novel, which will be worthy, it is said, to complete the long list of novels that began with "Rudder Grange" in 1879 and, until now, was thought to have ended with "Kate Bonnet."

***

"Every Day in the Year," the collection of poetry edited by James L. and Mary K. Ford, will be published Oct. 15 by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a collection of nearly 500 poems arranged according to the day of the year, and intended to commemorate the great events in history. For instance, July 2 is celebrated by four or five poems on the battle of Santiago, by Winthrop Mackworth Praed in his verses on the battle of Marston Moor, fought in 1644, and by the unknown poet who answered President Lincoln's call for 300,000 troops in 1862, with "We're Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More." Every day in the 366 that are contained in Leap Year is commemorated by from one to six poems.

***

"Life's Gibson Calendar," which has grown to be an annual artistic institution, is announced for publication this week by the Life Publishing Company. The edition of this calendar is reported to have been exhausted every year before New Year's Day.

***

In the preface to "Views and Reviews," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, W. E. Henley says: "It is not all the truth I know, but I believe that it is mostly by way of being true, and I pass it on for what it is worth. Frankly, I think it is worth something; whether little or much is not for me to say. If I mistake, and it be naught, (like the Knight's pancakes,) at least I may claim to have read no books into my pictures, to have done my best to keep my painting more or less unlettered, to have proffered my conclusions, such as they are, fairly well purged of sentiment. So did not Hazlitt, nor did Ruskin, and if it must be that I fall with these I doubt not (such is the Vanity of Man) that I shall take a sour pleasure in reflecting that, be things as they may, my failure is not on all-fours with theirs."

***

The last chapter to "Stringtown on the Pike," the novel by John Uri Lloyd, which was omitted from the book at the last moment, appears complete with illustrations in the October issue of the Woman's Home Companion. For the first time it explains the fate of Cupe and Dinah, the old negro couple who were two of the most interesting characters in the book.

***

Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s "The Leopard's Spots" is now selling in its seventieth thousand. The author has an article on yachting in Country Life in America for October. He describes life on an 80-foot yacht and shows how much cheaper it is, at any rate during the Summer months, to live on the sea than on the land. He also has an article in the October number of The World's Work entitled "From the Horrors of City Life."

***

In P. G. Hubert's, Jr., article in the October Scribner's will be described the very latest apparatus for fighting fire, in use not only in America but in Europe, and the illustrations will show the strange contrasts

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LAVENDER AND OLD LACE

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of engines here and abroad. Boston, Hartford, Pittsburg, Kansas City, San Francisco, and other American cities are represented in the pictures.

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"Borrowed Plumes," by Owen Seaman, the author of the burlesque in verse, "The Battle of the Bays," is in press for early publication by Henry Holt & Co. Most of the burlesques contained in Mr. Seaman's new volume are in prose. In the first the author is said to carry out the idea of having the Elizabeth of the "Letters" visit Elizabeth of the "German Garden," and their experiences are given in letters. The parodies that follow cover "Mr. Dooley," Hall Caine's "Eternal City," Harland's "Cardinal's Snuff Box," Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's "Double Thread," John Oliver Hobbes's "Robert of Orange," Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere," and works by Hewlett, Henry James, Sir John Lubbock, Maeterlinck, Mrs. Meynell, and others.

***

Dr. Newman Smyth's "Through Science to Faith" has been well received in England, as is shown by the order received by Charles Scribner's Sons for a second large edition, the first one having been exhausted during the Summer. The book was reprinted in this country several times last Spring, and has just been reviewed at length in The Atlantic Monthly.

***

George F. Kelly, the publisher of "Artistic Book Plates," has decided to issue the magazine monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore, beginning with Oct. 1. The new book will be beautifully illustrated as usual with reproductions of book plates in the modern decorative style; there will be sixteen pages, 6 by 9 inches. The edition of the new monthly series will be limited, as was the quarterly, and there will be no second edition.

***

"Rhymes and Roundelays from Life," society verse by various authors, and illustrated by Gibson, Gilbert, Herford, Hanna, Blashfield, and others, is just published by the Life Publishing Company. The poems were selected from Life, the weekly journal published by the above-named firm. The present volume contains a wide range of subjects, including love, sentiment, and satire, all treated in a humorous vein.

***

The Century for the coming year will contain a series of articles on the trusts, and it will include papers on the Meat Trust, the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, and the American Sugar Refining Company. The articles will be unbiased and will show what is claimed for trusts as economical organizations, setting forth the part they bear in American trade and the extent of their activities in foreign countries.

***

Mrs. Edith Wharton's two-volume novel, "The Valley of Decision," has now entered, it is reported by Charles Scribner's Sons, its twenty-fifth thousand.

***

"Aunt Abby's Neighbors," by Annie Trumbull Slosson, the author of "Fishin' Jimmy," is published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, which also announces "Janet Ward," a college girl's story, by Margaret E. Sangster. This is Mrs. Sangster's first attempt at novel writing, and the story tells of college life work among the mountain whites of Tennessee and college settlement work in New York. Both volumes are illustrated.

***

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following list as the popular books for the week ending Sept. 11: Adult fiction: "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," by Charles Major; "The Hound of the Baskervilles," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; "The Virginian," by Owen Wister. Juvenile fiction: Alcott's "Little Women," Alger's "Mark, the Match Boy," Lang's "Violet Fairy Book." Non-fiction: Balfour's "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," Guerber's "Story of the Chosen People," and Roberts's "Kindred of the Wild."

***

The design on the cover of "Pine Tree Ballads," Holman Day's new book, has been reproduced for the badges of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which the delegates will wear to the national convention of the organization to be held next month at Portland, Me. The design is the work of Miss Amy Rand of Boston. The publishers of "Pine Tree Ballads" are Small, Maynard & Co.

***

"Shakespeare's Portrayal of the Moral Life," by Frank Chapman Sharp, will be published shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons. The subject of the work is the attitude of the characters in the different dramas to the fundamental principles of moral science. It is said to appeal to the student of Shakespeare and to the student of ethics.

***

"Eagle Blood," James Creelman's new novel, is announced for publication within two weeks by the Lothrop Publishing Company. It is said to be a very interesting romance of life in England and America, strongly patriotic in tone.

***

"The Real Siberia," together with an account of a dash through Manchuria, by John Foster Fraser, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Fraser tells in his book what he saw in his travels through Siberia and Manchuria.

***

"The Herr Doctor," by Robert MacDonald, is being published to-day by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. This is the fourth in the Hour-Glass Series. It is the story of two American women, an aunt and her niece, who travel abroad. The aunt gets rheumatism and is cured by the Herr Doctor, who is supposed to be a protégé of the Count of the district and lives at the castle in the absence of the owner. The lady thinks he is a simple country doctor and insults him in English, thinking that he does not understand it. But her niece tries to make things right, because she discovers that he is not a peasant doctor, but one of his American pupils. Toward the end of the story he is revealed as the Count himself.

***

The Reader is a new illustrated magazine of literature to appear every month, and will be issued for the first time next month by The Reader Publishing Company. It will contain such departments as reviews, bibliography, libraries, and the drama; also short stories and poems. Among the list of contributors are Gelett Burgess, John D. Barry, Alice Brown, Bliss Carman, "Mr. Dooley," Caroline Duer, Edwin Emerson, Jr., Charles Macomb Flandrau, Eliot Gregory, Aline Gorren, Oliver Herford, Rollin Lynde Hartt, R. V. Risley, Louis Evan Shipman, Henry Turrell, and John B. Tabb. The cover design is by Alfred Brennan, and represents two opposite types of readers; an old man handling an Aldus and a twentieth century young lady reading a popular novel. The department of writers and readers will contain illustrated news of writers and books, dramatic notes, reproductions of book plates, &c.

***

"By the Stage Door," by Miss Ada Patterson and Miss Victory Bateman, has just been published by the Grafton Press. The book deals with stage life, with which the authors are familiar. Mrs. Annie Adams, the mother of Maude Adams, contributes the brief introduction. The cover of the book has a portrait of John Drew's niece, Miss Georgie Drew Mendrum, to whom the volume is dedicated. Almost all the stories of the book are true. There is the story of the friendship of Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly, and incidents in the lives of Miss Maude Adams, Miss Bateman, Miss Georgia Cayvan, and others.

***

"Colonel John Gunby of the Maryland Line, Being Some Account of His Contribution to American Liberty," by A. A. Gunby of the Louisiana bar, is an addition to the literature of the American Revolution which the Robert Clarke Company have in preparation. The firm also has in press for early publication "The Bivouac of the Dead," original version as given by Theodore O'Hara, with argument by Susan Bullitt Dixon (Mrs. Archibald Dixon) and introduction by Gen. Basil W. Duke. The two volumes will be illustrated.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Philadelphia's authors and publishers are again returning to the city and the Authors' Club is beginning to take on an appearance of bustle and activity that it has not shown since May. John Luther Long says he has not yet settled down to real work after his Summer's loaf, and that when he does it is to be work on his plays rather than on books or stories. A. J. Drexel Biddle, returning from a trip among the French of Upper Canada, talks so enthusiastically of the people and the country that we may expect to hear of them later, even as we did of the Portuguese in "The Land of the Wine." Thomas Martindale, author of "Sport Indeed," has on the other hand left town, bound north for seven weeks of hunting and trapping in the woods of Maine. Agnes Repplier is still in Europe, and is not expected back before the snow flies, if then. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell will remain at Bar Harbor for another fortnight.

Speaking of the author of "Hugh Wynne," they are telling here of a clever and gracious little speech which he made to the Mikado of Japan, when, at the time of his visit to the Flowery Kingdom last year, he was presented to that titled monarch at a garden party. "This is the proudest moment of my life," said he, "to meet the ruler of the people who discovered China to the world." And after that, they say, Dr. Mitchell might have asked any decoration he would and have received it.

Two of Philadelphia's well-known women illustrators, Violet Oakley and Elizabeth Shippen Green, have recently come very prominently into the public eye, through commissions of more than the usual importance. Miss Oakley has been named to work with Edwin A. Abbey on the mural decorations of the new Capitol at Harrisburg, and Mrs. Green has been invited by the Queen Mother of Spain to paint her portrait. Mrs. Green is doing much work for the Harpers these days, some of her charming illustrations appearing in the October issue of the Monthly with Le Gallienne's "Perdita's Simple Cupboard."

Miss Sarah Biddle will soon make her entry into the literary lists with a first book, which she calls "Some Letters of an American Woman Concerning Love and Other Things." The epistles, written supposedly by a woman traveling in Europe to her husband absent on naval duty, will be illustrated by another member of Philadelphia society, Annette Gibson McCall. Miss Biddle is the daughter of the late Thomas Biddle, who, for many years, was in the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the United States, representing the country in Cuba, South and Central America, and India.

Two of the forthcoming books of the Lippincott Press, Jack London's "A Daughter of the Snows," and Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Woven With the Ship," appear with cover designs by Edward Stratton Holloway, who has come to hold a premier position in the world of bookmakers in the East. In the eleven years that he has been associated with the Lippincotts as "art man" he has worked upward in his craft at such rate that that house to-day is producing work that is second to none in the country. Mr. Holloway began, so to speak, with Miss Warton's volumes on Colonial life and manners, gave their attractive "outsiders" to Dr. Abbott's books of nature, and has, in fact, designed the better part of the covers of the volumes issued by his house for several years; Nicholl's "Graystone," Moore's "Sister Theresa," MacIlvaine's "Fate the Fiddler," Parr's "Dorothy Fox," the books of Charles M. Skinner, and so on.

Speaking of printing and the gentle art of making books, it is worthy of mention that there is now afoot in Philadelphia some effort to bring to light prints and publications of the famous old "Bell Printery," which years ago stood at the corner of Third and Pearl Streets, next to St. Paul's Church. There are a number of good and sufficient reasons why historians and antiquarians should revive the memoirs of this ancient house: Robert Bell, its founder, and for many years its proprietor, was described in the "Philadelphiade" of 1784. It was in his shop that the old Union Library, founded in 1742 by Benjamin Franklin, had its home, and, most important of all, it was from the Bell presses that the first American edition of Blackstone was issued in 1770.

It was mentioned in this letter last week that Owen Wister was now engaged upon a life and appreciation of Oliver Wendell Holmes for the American Men of Letters Series; it is to be added that he is also to write the life of Benjamin Franklin for the English Men of Letters Series.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
FOR
OCTOBER

The opening article in the October number of Harper's Magazine is by Prof. Richard T. Ely, the distinguished economist. It tells of an American town where no one has any debts or any spending money—where a man is not allowed to marry before he is twenty-four and where there is no crime nor pauperism.

Andre Castaigne, the French illustrator, has been to Monte Carlo to study the people and the place. He gives in the October magazine his impressions in some wonderful pictures printed in tint.

There are eight short stories in the number, among them a new one by Roy Rolfe Gilson, whose stories in the magazine have already attracted so much attention. That it translates his characteristic touch is sufficiently indicated by the title—"Mother."

A notably interesting literary feature of the magazine is a poem by Bret Harte—probably the last he ever wrote—and in a distinctly different vein from his earlier poems. There is also an interesting article on Bret Harte's personality, embodying some of his letters. Professor Woodberry of Columbia writes of an interesting period in American letters, and Margaret Cameron contributes one of the most delightfully humorous stories that has appeared for many a day.

There are fifteen pages of paintings in color in the number. The articles include authoritative papers on science, literature, economics, art, nature, and foreign travel.

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Col. Higginson's Addresses.*

Colonel Henry Lee Higginson is best known through his wise generosity in establishing the Boston Symphony Orchestra; but he has been a moving spirit in many minor benefactions. The addresses in the little volume in hand were delivered in connection with three of these, the Soldiers' Field, so called, which he gave to Harvard for the use of its athletic teams, the Harvard Union, a social club for the general use of graduates and undergraduates, and the monument in Boston Common, erected to the memory of Robert Gould Shaw and his regiment of colored soldiers. The spirit of the addresses is that of the benefactions—simple, noble, and humane.

The Shaw monument is already well known, both as a master work of the greatest of American sculptors, Saint Gaudens, and also as commemorating one of the most striking and significant episodes of our national history. Col. Higginson's address adds a few personal recollections and documents that will give life to the history of the episode.

The two addresses on the Harvard Union are of interest as recording the peculiar social crisis which has lately arisen in our leading universities, and which the Union was designed to correct.

Thus have crept in habits of exclusiveness and of luxury in living which hurt our democratic university. President Hadley of Yale, in his inaugural address, noted well this fact as a serious evil at New Haven. In latter years, many a boy has lived through a lonely course here, and has gone away as lonely as he came. We cannot bear such a result, cannot tolerate this sense of isolation, and, further, we must see to it that young men entering our university stand on a footing equal in all respects, until they themselves, by their merits or faults, have raised or lowered it.

Our universities are peculiarly intolerant of adverse criticism, and especially when it comes from their own graduates. Such words, commemorating such a gift, are worthy of wide attention.

The most moving of the addresses is that in which Col. Higginson speaks of his friends and comrades in arms who died in the Civil War, and in whose memory the Soldiers' Field was given. One is tempted to say that this address has moments of the very highest oratory, moments which for simplicity and for intense human feeling, if not for loftiness of theme, are to be compared only with Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

These friends were dead in earnest about life in all its phases. They lived in happy homes and were surrounded with friends, mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, sweethearts—had high hopes for the future, and with good cause, too; but, at the first call of our great captain, Abraham Lincoln, they went at once, gladly, eagerly, to the front, and stayed there. Not a doubt, not a thought of themselves, except to serve; and they did serve to the end, and were happy in their service. Thousands and thousands of other soldiers deserved equally well of their country, and should be equally remembered and honored by the world. I only say that these were my friends, and therefore I ask this memorial for them.

James Russell Lowell wrote the brief inscription recording the names of the dead soldiers, and added a quatrain from Emerson, but both lack the elevated personal feeling that inspired Colonel Higginson's gift. The conclusion of Emerson's quatrain is that

'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die.

Contrasted with Col. Higginson's account of the gladness, freedom, and unconsciousness of his friends' service, this somehow seems a counsel of self-conscious heroics. What the young men seem to have felt was that they wanted to fight. As for the dying, that was as it might be. Now or at some future time the university would do well to inscribe on the reverse of the monument Col. Higginson's own words.

JOHN CORBIN.

"The Deserted Village."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am interested in some statements in your issue of Aug. 30 on "The Origin of Goldsmith's 'The Deserted Village.'" I have never heard of the "Notebook" of Marian Seward Holt, and I should be glad to know something of it and whether it has been published. So far as I can recall, the facts stated in your extract have not appeared in any discussion of the question, or at least in nothing which has come under my notice.

Certain details in your explanation puzzle me. According to the "Notebook," the purchase of Lord Dillon's estate was in 1750, or only two years after the birth of Goldsmith. Assuming that the eviction took place immediately, or within a short time after the purchase, Goldsmith himself would not have been old enough to be a "tenant on the estate," &c. Does this refer to Goldsmith's father? I do not remember Goldsmith himself having been a tenant on this or any other estate at any time. I do not wish, however, to controvert this, but to ask for further information. Should not the Irish village, by the way, be Lissay, and not Lessoy, as you give it?

HENRY S. PANCOAST.

Isleford, Hancock County, Me., Sept. 4, 1902.

*Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, author of "A Bit of Human Nature," was born in Southington, Conn., and before going to Philadelphia she lived for several years on Long Island Sound. Her father was Jesse Olney, the leading geographer of America about fifty years ago. She was but sixteen when she wrote her first book, which was published in 1875. She is the author of "Margaret Kent," "Sons and Daughters," and "A Daughter of Eve." John Foster Kirk, historian and author of "Charles the Bold," and editor of the works of W. H. Prescott, is her husband.

*FOUR ADDRESSES. By Henry Lee Higginson. Pp. 107. Boston: The Merrymount Press. 1902. Japan vellum, $5 net. Paper, 75c. net.

QUERIES.

JOSEPH L. F. COOKE, 133 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly print a list of books which would hold one in the study of general literature? I have finished Taine's 'English Literature,' and would like to know of similar books treating of the literature of other nations."

See the "Literature of the World Series," published by D. Appleton & Co., each volume $1.50; Murray's "History of Ancient Greek Literature," Dowden's "French Literature," Garnett's "Italian Literature," &c.

"P.," Plainfield, N. J.: "'A. B.,' 95 Rockview Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., will find full and interesting descriptions, accompanied by plates and illustrations, of Knowle or Knole in Vol. II. of Nash's 'Mansions of England,' published in London in 1869; also in Vol. II. of Hall's 'Baronial Halls of England,' published in London in 1881. Both of these works may be seen in the Young Men's Christian Association Library of New York, 317 West Fifty-sixth Street, probably in other large libraries. The mansion of Knowle is near Sevenoaks, in Kent, and is almost entirely of the period of James I., although there is no record of residence on the spot so far back as the conquest. The property having been conveyed to him, the Archbishop of Canterbury 'rebuilt the manor house' and bequeathed it to the See in 1486. In 1603 the estate came into the possession of Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, the poet, (afterward created Earl of Dorset,) in whose family it still remains, as will be seen by referring to Burke's 'Peerage.'"

"VIEWPOINT," Winter Garden, Me.: "Will you be so good as to tell me if there has ever been published the story of 'Charlotte Temple,' whose grave is to be seen in Trinity Churchyard, New York? And if such a book exists, kindly inform me who the author was, and where it is to be had."

"Charlotte Temple," by Mrs. Susannah Rowson, is published in paper at various prices, from 10 cents to 50 cents, by Hurst, Lupton, and Altemus, and should be had without difficulty in any large bookstore. The book was first published in London in 1790, and was reprinted in Philadelphia four years later. There have been innumerable editions.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. J.: "Several of your correspondents have asked for the original of 'The Harp with a Thousand Strings.' If there are two pretendedly Scriptural texts which have sent many searchers to the Bible and the Concordance only to turn disappointedly away, worthy to be coupled with Stearne's 'God Tempers the Wind to the Shorn Lamb,' they are: 'And he played on the Harp of a Thousand Strings: * * * the spirits of just men made perfect,' and 'They fled into the mountains of Hepzidam, where the Lion roareth and the Whangdoodle mourneth for her first-born.' They will be found for the first time in book form in 'Patent Sermons by Lorenzo Dow, Jr.,' published in two parts by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, (probably long since out of print, being anterior to the civil war,) but reprinted from The New York Sunday Mercury. They were written by Joseph Barber, a well-known writer of the forties and fifties. He was led to write these 'Patent Sermons,' weekly, by the notoriety of Lorenzo Dow, a precursor of Beecher and Spurgeon as to style and attractiveness of his fervent sermons."

S. S. BRYAN, 393 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In reply to Charles Kinney's inquiry, a notable precedent for the expression 'than whom' is to be found in Milton's 'Paradise Lost'—'Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom, Satan except, none higher sat,' &c. Book 2, Line 299."

"S. E. M.," Oswego, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain a copy of Prime's 'Pottery and Porcelain?'"

From a dealer in rare books. This work, published in New York in 1878, has long been out of print. Copies have lately sold at auction for $20.50, $19, &c.

ERNST A. FLEISCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I notice the appeal of H. W. Lanier concerning the poem 'Est! Est!' If he will consult a collection of German poetry he may find this poem. Its author is not known to me. Its opening lines are, as far as I can remember:

Hart an dem Bolsener See
Auf des Flaschenberge Hock,
Steht ein Kleiner Leichenstein
Mit der Kurzen Inschrift drein:
Propter nimium Est, Est,
Dominus meus mortuus est."

W. E. SLACK, 64 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.: "Will you please inform me where I can obtain a copy of 'The Woodcutter of Lebanon,' and 'The Exiles of Lucerna'? I do not know the author's name. I should also like to know the price of the same, if possible. Will you also inform me if there is a copy of Milman's 'Church History' to be obtained in New York?"

"The Woodcutter of Lebanon" is published at 40 cents by the Union Press, 1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Milman's work is published in three volumes at $4.50 by Little, Brown & Co., Boston; also at the same price by A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York City.

WILLIAM J. LIVINGSTON, 218 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who are the publishers of Fenner's 'Complete Formulary'?"

Chicago Medical Book Company, 35 Randolph Street, Chicago, ($10.)

"C. M. F.," Albany, N. Y.: "Some years ago I read a book by one of the Pinkertons, which told the story of the 'Molly Maguires.' Where can I get this book?"

From G. W. Dillingham, 119 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, (cloth $1.50, paper 25 cents.)

T. F. COUGHLIN, Jr., 269 River Street, Troy, N. Y.: "In the columns of your paper I saw the following books mentioned: 'If I Were a King,' and also, 'Every Inch a King.' Kindly inform me who the publishers are and what the cost of each book is."

J. H. McCarthy's "If I Were King" is published at $1.50 by R. H. Russell. Josephine C. Sawyer's "Every Inch a King" is published at the same price by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"E. L. P.," New London, Conn.: "I would recommend to Radcliffe Deane, Binghamton, N. Y., the following work on the subject of the Chevalier d'Eon, which is, I think, the most satisfactory and exhaustive. The full title is as follows: 'The True Story of the Chevalier D'Eon,' his experiences and his metamorphoses in France, Russia, Germany, and England, told with the aid of State and secret papers, by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Illustrated with portraits, fac similes, &c. London: Tylston & Edwards. 1895. In two editions, 100 copies on large paper with colored illustrations, and 500 small paper copies, royal octavo and small octavo, pages xii-350. Among the material which I have collected to extra illustrate this work there is a note from one Susanne, dated August, 1750, to Mademoiselle D'Eon, reminding her of an unpaid bill, with her (his) autograph comment at the bottom. If Mr. Deane is interested in this I will send full translation."

F. P. DELGARDO, Heidelberg, Germany: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 2, I noticed a letter from 'Diogenes' in reference to the authorship of the novels, 'Ева Victorieuse' and 'Noblesse Americaine.' Permit me to say that the two novels were written by Pierre de Coulevain. It is my very great privilege to be acquainted both with the author and with the translator, Alys Hallard. Last Winter in Paris I personally read the entire proofs of the English edition of 'Eve Victorieuse,' and assisted the translator in their correction. The credit for the authorship of the two novels should be given to whom it is justly due. The claims of Mme. Durkes, Mlle. Favre, Mlle. Figer, and others, rest absolutely upon no foundation."

"K. M. R.," Hancock Street, Germantown, Penn.: "Who originated the word 'yawp,' used by W. J. Lampton? Which is the best collection of civil war poems? Who wrote 'Lyteria: A Dramatic Poem,' Boston, 1854?"

In Whitman's "Song of Myself" he says: "I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world." The best collection of poems of the civil war is probably Francis F. Browne's "Bugle Echoes," but we think that this is out of print. A smaller collection, but an excellent one, occurs in the second volume of George Cary Eggleston's "American War Ballads and Lyrics," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 for the two volumes.) "Lyteria" was written by Josiah Phillips Quincy.

"R. F. B. P.," Greenwich, Conn.: "Kindly tell me what you can briefly of Eric Mackay, author of 'Love Letters of a Violinist.' Has he written anything else?"

Eric Mackay, son of Charles Mackay, the poet, was born Jan. 25, 1851, and died June 2, 1898. He was educated in Scotland and lived later in Italy. His "Love Letters of a Violinist," 1885, was followed by "Gladys the Singer," "A Lover's Litanies," and "Nero and Actaea." Marie Corelli was the adopted daughter of his father. Dr. Mackay adopted her in infancy.

M. CAMPBELL, 146 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.: "In what year did Charles James Fox marry?"

Fox married Elizabeth Bridget Cane, otherwise Armistead, Sept. 28, 1795, but kept the marriage a secret until 1802. See Earl Russell's "Life and Times of C. J. Fox," 1859-66, (Vol. III., Page 66.)

Appeals to Readers.

GEORGE ADAMS, Vineyard Haven, Mass.: "Who is the author of 'French Home Life,' published a number of years ago by Blackwood?"

"J. P. R."—Can you place the following, which, I think, is a Persian saying: 'Never assert what you do not know. You must not say 'My brother has drunk too much wine'; you may say 'My brother has drunk much wine.'"

Miss GRACE B. FAXON, Hatfield House, 103 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of a book called 'As It Came to Pass.' It was published about eight or ten years ago, and, I think, only in paper. I have forgotten the author's name. The story was that of life in a small town, a Western village, I believe, and very prettily told. I cannot find the book at any bookstore."

T. N. GLOVER, Rutherford, N. J.: "Can any one tell me who has collected Indian or mound relics in New Jersey, and where the collections are?"

THOMAS GODFREY, Lancaster, Penn.: "Can any one tell me who was the author of a novel in two volumes, entitled 'Stanley; or, the Recollections of a Man of the World,' published by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, in 1838? It was very popular fifty years ago."

Mrs. A. C. PRESCOTT, Box 566, Cuba, N. Y.: "I am desirous of obtaining a copy of 'The Public School Speaker and Reader,' edited by J. C. Carpenter, and published by Scribner, Welford & Co., in New York, in 1869."

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*THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CERAMICS. Compiled by W. P. Jervis. Large 8vo. Pp. 673. New York: 288 Canal Street, 1902.

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a book of reference. The present volume is founded on contributions of The Crockery and Glass Journal, the articles by Mr. Jervis having been revised and augmented with much material, especially with brief notices of Japanese and French potters and porcelain makers. The bulk of the work, however, is on British potteries and potters which seem Mr. Jervis's specialty.

One need not look for critical estimates, except in extracts from the work of other writers, for the author approaches his subject from the commercial and historical side, and rarely indulges in expressions of opinion. There is a useful though far from complete series of marks and monograms of potters. "Intended for English-speaking readers," the preface states, "in the bibliographical list I have omitted nearly all foreign books and to this list the reader in search of further information is referred, for I am conscious that within the scope of this work no subject has been exhaustively treated." When one seeks this list in the appendix, however, it is not to be found, and at first the inference is that he means to refer the reader to the name of the writer on ceramics in the body of the book under the initial of the author.

An examination of the volume discovers few entries under the name of writers on pottery, but the index refers to some of them when they are quoted. But lo, a couple of pages under B solve the puzzle; here is all that can be found to represent the "Bibliographical List" to which Mr. Jervis alludes in his preface. In order to be of use such a list should include the works of German, French, and Italian writers on ceramics. It is odd enough to have an encyclopedia of ceramics in which the name of Stanislaus Julien, for example, does not even appear in the index against a citation. It is still more curious to find that Mr. Jervis, with respect to American potters, does not allude to Hugh C. Robertson, Ohr of Biloxi, Mrs. Frackleton, and other potters whose work has appeared in arts and crafts exhibitions for several years. He has nothing to say about the early potteries of Pennsylvania. The curious blue Staffordshire ware with pictures of American portraits, towns, edifices, ships, and scenery for the American market is mentioned under "Historical Pottery." Under "Volkmar," who is one of the oldest potters, the statement is found that he began work in 1895!

Though Mr. Jervis mentions and distinguishes with personal portraits various firms in England and America whose work will never be accused of being artistic, he fails to discover such a pottery as the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, which has done much for the artistic side of architectural terra cotta in this country and entered other fields more purely artistic, such as the sand-blast treatment of figures and vases for garden and terrace. And, while we are in the line of fault-finding, a growl may be permitted over many slips of the pen and proofreader, as on Page 85, where the famous Florentine Cantagalli ware is persistently Cantagelli and Naples is put for Florence, on Page 93 where Cauldron is put for Cauldon, &c.

The book is useful, however, so far as it goes, not, indeed, so much to the keramist as the lay reader who may wish to refer to it for some mark, monogram, or special term used in the art of the kiln. The lover of pots will find it very convenient, even if the arrangement of its pages, the lack of cross-references, and other technical points which go to the fabrication of an encyclopedia may make him swear a bit. There is really no reason why one who is "pot crazy" should expect perfection in book-making from another enthusiast of the same kind.

"A Maid of Many Moods."*

With the closing of doors and windows we seem to rush at once into Christmas books. We have our Autumn styles in nearly everything but fiction. Spring has her season of sprightly novels, wherein love and romance is enacted against a background of greenery; the hot days of Summer are idealized by aspiring authors—but the book primarily intended to woo one to or from the beauties of a bleak October day has not yet been written. Hence, while the title of "A Maid of Many Moods" seems to indicate a book of April indecision, still the story is primarily one that might dangle from a Christmas tree. And of its kind, which is light, pretty, and vivacious, the story is a good one. Suppose that every reader who takes it up does know exactly how it is going to end, suppose that every mood that Deborah coquettes with is more charming, more captivating, more becoming than its predecessor! What then? In spite of her variety of temperament, she is undoubtedly a tender, wiuning little lass—and very beautiful.

The picture of the One Tree Inn, the hint of villainy which casts only a flickering shadow through the book, the story of true love which it tells are all good reading, and to a young girl, not yet ready to wrestle with the thoughtful problems which have a way, now and then, of being sandwiched into our books of romance, the story should especially appeal. To the young lady of sixteen Deborah will be a living, breathing joy and perfection, and Don Sherwood will serve to strengthen any wavering allegiance to the matinée idol, for does he not prove that even as far back as the days of Shakespeare himself the actor was a man to be worshipped and loved?

There is a pretty background of Shakespeare's country to the book—an implied suggestion rather than any printed descriptions of the places Shakespeare has hallowed by his presence, while the stately and quaint phrasing and expressions of those romantic times lend an old-time flavor to the story. The book pretends to be only what it is—sweet and pure and girlish—a story to be read for the quality of brave honesty and true, old-time courtliness that is one of its characteristics.

Among the English Lakes.*

Canon Rawnsley's previous books on the English lake district have made him favorably known as a trustworthy authority on the literary and other associations of that delightful region. The present volume, as its title implies, is of slighter character than its predecessors, being apparently composed of reprints of magazine articles. While it is not substantial enough to add to its author's reputation, it makes pleasant reading in itself, and will be of practical service to travelers as a companion to the guide book. It combines the two interests of antiquarianism and love of nature in such proportion as to satisfy any cultivated visitor without boring him.

The scenery of the lakes is depicted under various aspects in Canon Rawnsley's descriptions of the pageant of tens of thousands of daffodils at Duddon, of the "November glory," and of "snow in harvest." The pastimes of the neighborhood are represented in his accounts of otter hunting and of May-day and Christmas celebrations.

Among antiquarian subjects treated here, the most remarkable is the annual rush-bearing at Grasmere. This custom is observed on the feast of St. Oswald, the patron saint of the village. It is thought by some to be a relic of the Roman floralia. Whether this be so or not, it is certainly of ancient date, and the bringing of rushes by the parishioners was used in mediaeval times as a means of renewing the floor-cloth of the church. The observance has a certain connection with the miracle plays also, for among the figures carried in the procession are representations, in reeds and flowers, of Moses in the bulrushes and the serpent on a pole. Of the literary chapters the most interesting are those on the author of the popular hunting song, "D'ye Ken John Peel?" and on "The Last of the Rydal Dorothys." An analysis of the modern Cumberland character shows curiously how the type represented in the sagas of the ancient Norsemen still persists in the Cumbrians of to-day, who are for the most part of Viking origin. Canon Rawnsley's longest chapter is a reminiscence of the diamond jubilee bonfires of 1897, which includes an excellent sketch of what was done in various parts of the country in the way of the organization and scientific construction of such fires. It is shown how, through skill in arrangement of materials, some of these fires blazed for three hours with constant brilliancy, while others, though containing more fuel, collapsed in a quarter of an hour.

It should be noted that the author dedicates this book "to the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke and to all my American friends."

Some Recent Verse.*

Ellen Glasgow's thin volume of verse, printed by the De Vinne Press, comes robed in elegant simplicity; or, one might almost say, in Quaker splendor. A single poem, no better nor longer than the others, gives the book its title, while its bold, black type seems grateful and inviting to the eye. In this cool and sober grayness we should suspect that serious thinking, at least, with fluent art, might find its fit environment. And, what is noticeable in these poems is their virile, and militant, though somewhat sombre strain. In some of the lyrics there are thoughts plain spoken and daring, making a truly vigorous "criticism of life." A stringent message inspires them all, and in the following is a pleasingly recorded possible experience:

Love has passed along the way—
Lo! the doors have opened wide,
Hands have beckoned him to stay,
Hearts have fluttered to his side.
Let him loiter as he may,
Love has passed along the way.

Ah, what means the vacant room?
Ashes where the flames were red?
What the shudder in the gloom?
What the corpse upon the bed?
Break my heart as best it may,
Love has passed along the way.

A particularly even merit is a characteristic of these poems, so that quotation cannot be made on any sharp line of preference. A certain sureness of touch, however, will perhaps be illustrated by this soliloquy of "The Mountain Pine":

Around me in the void of night there moves
The struggle of uncreate worlds to be.
The stars are not the stars, I hear afar
The planets' minstrelsy.

For me there is no time, no space, no depth,
No love, no hate, no passionate despair.
I face my destiny—to what has been
And will be, I am heir.

The vulture sails below me, and across
Immeasurable spaces tempests roll.
Decay cannot unmake me, I am part
Of an eternal whole.

The "Seed of April's Sowing" is titled from a fluent quatrain of Robert Browning's, in which he says:

You'll love me yet, and I can tarry,
Your love's protracted growing;
June reared that bunch of flowers you carry
From the seeds of April's sowing.

The various lyrics in this volume are of light texture and tripping movement, many of them shaped after the archaic French forms, but all touching slight themes with fair facility, and here and there with humorous intent. Those having a serious purpose throughout seem to show a better workmanship and spirit, since it is not given to every one to permeate seriousness with humor, without betraying, or making unpleasantly prominent, the seam or the artifice. The climax of "A Pastoral," which commences well, almost drops into prose to accomplish its jest and moral. Otherwise than in efforts of this sort, this author's verse gives us some happy touches of nature and the seasons by which phases of human life are exemplified.

Neither better nor worse than the average merit of these poems is the following:

Nay, seek not under February snows
For Summer's perfumed rose;
Her petals frail and fair
Were long since scattered on the ambient air.
Content thee now with frost and hoary rime;
There are no roses in the Winter time.

So when Love's sun is set, and the bleak night
Speaks still of lost delight,
Only the soft, cold kiss
Of snowflakes whispers of departed bliss;
The crimson blooms of Love that glowed like flame
Are scattered all and shed, a memory and a name.

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*THE FREEDMAN AND OTHER POEMS. By Ellen Glasgow. Pp. 85. 1902. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $1.50.

*SEEDS OF APRIL'S SOWING. By Adah Louise Sutton. Pp. 96. 1902. Chicago, Akron, Ohio, and New York: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

*A MAID OF MANY MOODS. By Vira Sheard. 12mo. Pp. 177. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25 net.

*A RAMBLER'S NOTE BOOK AT THE ENGLISH LAKES. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. Illustrated. Pp. 268. Glasgow: MacLehose & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

A PROBLEM STORY.

The Penalty of Expiation, Set Forth in a Novel.*

The point Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman makes in his latest novel, "The Things That Are Caesar's," is a strong one and worthy of careful thought and consideration. It is a story that will stick in the reader's mind after he has laid the book aside, for the question is one that is still to be solved—society's attitude toward the man, who, having committed a crime is guilty of having been detected, and still more guilty of having served his sentence and rendered the expiation the law demands. The man who is clever enough to escape conviction is not the scapegoat, be there ever so many doubts and suspicions surrounding him. The justice of this attitude is the problem Mr. Kauffman puts to his readers for solution, and he has not only written an interesting story but a forceful argument as well. Was it, however, from a sense of his own inefficiency to answer the questions he himself raised that he left his readers in doubt as to the course John Haig pursued, or was it from a finer sensibility, that here is a point that every man must settle for himself and with his own conscience?

John Haig, a young bank clerk, falls a victim to temptation. He might easily have repaid the money, hushed the matter up, and even in time have lived down the crime altogether and risen "on stepping stones of his dead self to higher things." But it was on the advice of his uncle, a man not yet schooled in worldliness, a visionary and a builder of ideals, that he consented to take the only ethically honorable and manly course. If the law and society demanded a certain expiation for misconduct the law and society should be appeased. He had committed a great moral wrong, and he must purge himself morally. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." "The doctrine of penance is as sound as it is old." Thus spoke the man of God, and, deaf to the voices without and led only by the inner lights enkindled by his uncle's preachings, John allowed the mills of the law to take their course and grind out ten long years of imprisonment.

And when the time was up and he stood outside the prison walls, square with the world, having paid the price of his crime, and no man's debtor—was it still the same as though it had never been? The smell of the prison seemed to cling to him, his old buoyancy was gone; there was that air about him of the man who had gotten under the heavy heel of society and been crushed beneath it.

Mr. Kauffman follows his hero through all his efforts at rehabilitation. The story is a bitter one, yet never once does John Haig lose the courage of his conviction—that, having served his term, he owes life nothing; never, until tossed about upon a sea of misfortune, seeing little by little how other men feel upon a subject that he thought he had solved by bitter experience. A fanatic in his rigid adherence to the tattered shreds of a principle, a chance is offered—this time not one where he must find his way alone, but under the patronage of a man high in the city's graces, the city's boss, yet a fellow steeped in political dishonesty, but with no proofs of his crimes and cocksure of his safety. With this chance to rejoin the ranks from which he seemed to have been dropped Mr. Kauffman leaves his hero. "One of two things remained for him to do—to curse God and die, or to join again and forever the ranks of the world and receive forever the world's golden pay."

In the uncle, the Bishop, Mr. Kauffman has drawn the picture of a fragile man of good impulses, but without the strength of character to uphold his convictions. The shifting of his colors is in the course of things. It is what might be expected of a weak man on the high road to success. There is something sadly human about the way he excuses John's shortcomings, brings ethics and Scriptures to bear and work redemption in his favor, while when confronted by the same conditions in another convict—things look otherwise. His nephew! Ah! that was different—he was his nephew. And this man? Why, this man was a common thief.

The romance of the story is dainty and pretty. In spite of the fact that in going back to the world John loses the very strength and force which commanded our respect—still, with Phyllis Gwynne's and his own happiness at stake, one feels that a little concession might be made after all to society—and yet, in that case, where have Mr. Kauffman's teachings led us?

Trusts and the People.*

The coal strike, or the President's speeches, or the combination of the two has probably suggested the reissue of two books by Mr. Freeman Otis Willey on industrial problems. The first of them, entitled "The Laborer and the Capitalist," which was first published in 1896, suffers from the fact that it now appears without any revision to bring it up to date. A considerable part of the book is taken up with quotations and criticisms of speeches, books, and articles dating at various periods from 1877 to 1894. The statistics are similarly antiquated. Much has happened during the last six years, especially in the development of the trusts, with which subject this volume is largely occupied.

Mr. Willey's main positions may be summarized as follows: That the protest against plutocracy generally means the smaller plutocrat fighting the larger; that corporations are a benefit to the country inasmuch as they distribute the profits of industry more evenly; and that it is a mistake to suppose that the wealth of the country is being rapidly concentrated in a few hands. The concluding sentences of the book are of special interest:

> The wealth of our present Senate is not as great for this day as that of the Senate of 1890 for that day. With the present state of feeling toward rich people, it would be impossible to elect a man to the Presidency owning as large a share of the National wealth as Washington or Adams owned.
>
> The other and smaller volume is not so much behind the times, for the advertised date of its copyright is 1900. There seems to be no special reason why "Education" should receive special mention in the title. It is mainly an attack on State Socialism and municipal ownership. Its conclusion is that corporations or large aggregations of wealth rest upon principles that are natural and humane, and that the purpose they serve is, on the whole, beneficial to the community at large. The discussion is a very rambling one, its course being apparently suggested by various items that happened to catch the author's attention in the newspapers.

*THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S. A novel. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. Pp. vii.-336. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheet.)

*THE LABORER AND THE CAPITALIST. By Freeman Otis Willey. Pp. 311. New York: Equitable Publishing Company. $1.25.

*EDUCATION, STATE SOCIALISM, AND THE TRUST. By Freeman Otis Willey. Pp. 125. New York: The National Economic League.

Max Pemberton's New Novel.*

In "A Gossip on Romance," Robert Louis Stevenson says that the top sparkle of enjoyment in reading a romance is reached only when the interest of character is so subordinated to the interest of incident that the reader becomes himself the hero of the adventures upon which he hangs breathless. Whoever takes up "The House Under the Sea" will fall under just such a spell. As the name indicates, Mr. Pemberton's latest story is bound by no laws of the known or the probable, and yet, such is its ease, its spontaneity, its vividness, so naturally does one impossible situation grow out of the other, that the rapid, dramatic action becomes for the moment the only thing under the heavens or upon the earth worth considering.

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*THE HOUSE UNDER THE SEA. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. Pp. 346. 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

***Will N. Harben, the author of "Abner Daniel," has arrived in New York for his Winter visit. Mr. Harben, who is devoting all his literary labor to the rural region of Georgia, gathers his material at first hand throughout the Summer months, living on terms of friendship with the people whom he portrays. After half a year spent in receiving impressions and making notes he comes to New York, where he writes down the results of his Summer's study. Mr. Harben is said to be one of the most earnest workers among American literary men.

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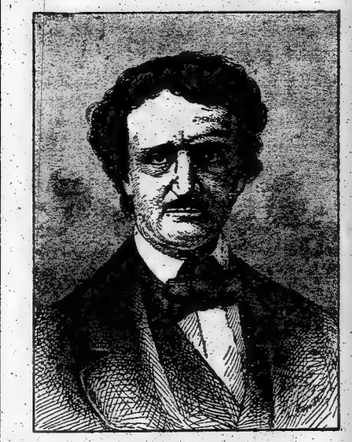

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh east winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,445. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS GATHER AT SARATOGA

Activity in Anticipation of the Coming State Convention.

What the Platform Will Say About Trusts—Charges of Extravagance Will Be Answered—The Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Nearly all the State Republican politicians of prominence have arrived here, and the United States Hotel, which is the headquarters of Senator Platt and the State Committee, was to-night the scene of political activity. Senator Platt came up on an early morning train. Senator Depew, Chairman Dunn, Controller Miller, Attorney General Davies, Henry B. Coman, Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Luther Little, Secretary of the State Committee; George Manchester, Secretary of the New York County Committee, and a number of lesser lights arrived on the afternoon train. National Committeemen Fred S. Gibbs and Col. Reuben Fox were already on the ground. Gov. Odell and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are expected in the morning.

A final conference of the leaders will be held Monday evening to pass upon the platform which has already been drafted and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary to insure a harmonious convention. The platform was said by Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn to-night to represent the best thought of the ablest Republicans in the State. When Senator Platt was asked upon what lines the trust and reciprocity planks had been drawn, he said:

"I do not care to give any forecast of the attitude which the State Convention will take on those two important questions, but I will say that the planks on those two subjects had been intrusted to very able men and I am sure will prove eminently satisfactory to the Republicans of the State."

This much can be said about the platform with a degree of certainty: Great prominence will be given to the tax legislation enacted during the two years of Gov. Odell's administration. The fact that the direct tax has been abolished will be set forth as an achievement which merits the approbation of the people of the State regardless of party. Something will be said, too, about the economy of the Republican administration in the State.

It is understood that the Democratic claim of extravagance under the Odell administration will be met with figures which have been furnished by the State Controller's office. The information furnished to the platform committee by the State Controller's office to meet the charge of extravagance is as follows:

"In 1893 the Democratic Party was in complete control of the executive, legislative, and administrative departments of the State. The appropriations for that year were $17,367,335.98. The following year the Republican Party was in control of the legislative and administrative departments of the State Government.

"The appropriations for that year were $15,713,578.20. Since 1894 the Republican Party has been in complete control of the executive, legislative, and administrative departments of the State Government, and in no year under Republican control has the high mark of the last year of Democratic control been reached, unless there are included in the appropriations moneys ordered expended by a direct vote of the people or for the care of the insane and education."

THE TRUST PLANK.

The best information about the trust plank is that it will be so drawn as to differentiate between the big business corporation which is conducted upon business lines and the other form or organization, which is manipulated in restraint of trade and to keep up prices. The latter form of organization, it is said, will be condemned and a demand made for its regulation. This is in line with the speeches on the trust question which Gov. Odell has been making throughout the State during the past month.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives, when asked to-night whether the declination of Speaker Henderson to accept a renomination would inject the tariff issue into the platform, avoided a direct reply. There is good reason for saying that, whatever is put in the platform about tariff, anything will be supplementary to what is said about prosperity.

It has not yet been decided whether Senator Depew or Congressman Payne will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Payne said to-night that he thought the platform would be presented to the convention Tuesday. There appears to be no opposition to the slate as made up by the Republican conference at George R. Sheldon's residence in New York City, ten days ago, except with regard to the nominations for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

William Berri of Brooklyn arrived here early this morning, and at once started a boom for the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. He is reported to have received some encouragement from some up-State politicians, who do not regard the selection of Mr. Sheldon for second place on the ticket as wise in view of his trust connections. Whether Mr. Berri's course has the approval of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will not be known positively until the Lieutenant Governor arrives in the morning.

Friends of his who came up on the afternoon train and who said they had talked with him about his being a candidate, reported him as saying that he did not know whether it would be for his best interests to accept a renomination, even if tendered to him by the convention. From what they said, it would seem that Mr. Woodruff is in an undecided frame of mind on the subject, and wishes to consult with his friends throughout the State on his arrival here before making definite announcement of his attitude.

Senator Platt was asked to-night what he knew about Mr. Woodruff's desire for a renomination. He said:

"Some time ago Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and I discussed the advisability of his running again, and we agreed that it was not for his best interests to seek a renomination. I have no reason to believe that he has changed the views he then held on the subject, and I assume that if Mr. Sheldon receives the vote of New York County for Lieutenant Governor he will be nominated."

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

Senator Platt said that a new candidate had come into the field for the Attorney Generalship in the person of J. Rider Cady of Columbia, formerly a County Judge. Judge Cady is being put forward by Louis F. Payn. On the occasion of the Republican Conference in New York City, Mr. Payn predicted the nomination of Henry B. Coman of Madison.

"It has been fixed up for Coman," he said. "I have reason to know, for I had a man for the place."

The fact that Judge Cady's candidacy was announced here to-night is considered as indicating that Coman's nomination is not a sure thing.

George R. Sheldon, the prospective nominee for Lieutenant Governor, arrived to-night and went to a private house.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is accompanied by Mrs. Depew. It is understood that he has a prepared speech which he will deliver at some stage of the convention proceedings. Speaking of the Republican outlook, Senator Depew said: "This is a Republican year in the State and Nation.

"The people throughout the country are feeling good. They are too prosperous to want a change. Gov. Odell's re-election I consider as absolutely assured by his remarkable achievement in abolishing the direct State tax. I have seen a number of Governors attempt that feat in New York in my time, but he is the first to succeed in the effort, and has won for himself a popularity which will make him an easy victor in the coming election."

National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs expressed himself freely to-night about the statements of Senator Slater with regard to his interference in Slater's district.

"The truth about the matter," said Mr. Gibbs, "is that Senator Slater himself came to me and asked me to use my influence with Mr. Strasbourger, the leader in his district, to get him the nomination. I told him that I did not care to interfere, as it was none of my business. He pleaded with me, but I persisted in my refusal. Now he charges me with interfering to help Harvey D. Andrews get the nomination for Congress and thereby hurt his chances for the Senatorial nomination.

"His statement that I have interfered in Andrews' behalf is unfounded, and is made by him out of spite because I would not interfere to help him. He has been saying a good deal about my being against him. Who is for him? I understand that of the delegates elected at the recent primaries in his district he hasn't got one."

"Senator Platt says he will be nominated."

"Well, if Senator Platt says so, I guess he will be. Senator Platt has done a great deal for me in politics, and anything I can do to help him I am always willing to do. Slater and Elsberg have been doing a whole lot of talking about me without justification. It is a matter of indifference to me whether either or both of them are renominated or not, but I am tired of being misrepresented, and unless I am let alone something will drop."

The Senatorial Convention of this district meets on Monday. Senator Brackett expressed his willingness to step aside if a man could be found who would hold the organization together, but the man has not been found who could give any such guarantee, and Senator Brackett said to-night he supposed he would have to take the nomination himself.

Republican politicians here, in discussing the outlook in the State, report unusual Democratic activity. They say the Democrats are apparently getting together and preparing to put up a hard fight this Fall. As an instance of Democratic interest it was stated to-night by a prominent Republican office holder that the Democrats of Oswego had hired a special train to take them to the County Convention at Pulaski, something that has not been done by them in a number of years.

FIRE AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Flames Raging Among Summer Cottages Fanned by Strong Wind.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 20.—A large fire is raging among the Summer cottages on Shelter Island Heights. There is a strong east wind blowing and the flames are spreading. The cottages are owned mostly by persons in New York and Brooklyn.

The Greenport Fire Department is held in readiness to go across the bay to assist the Shelter Island firemen.

Memorial Library at Painesdale, Mich.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 20.—A contract was let to-day for the construction of a memorial library at Painesdale, to cost $30,000. It is given by William A. Paine of Boston as a memorial to his mother, who died in 1901.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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Frank Jones Nourishing Stout is recommended by thousands of physicians for renewed vitality. Rock & Harris, Agents, 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers, and Stomachic Disorders. Send 2c. stamp to Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New York City. Telephone 6050—Cortlandt.—Adv.

GOULD-ROCKEFELLER RAILROAD MERGER

Plans Reported Consummated for a New Trans-continental Line.

To be Known as the Trans-continental Securities Company—Complete Consolidation of the Two Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—The Denver Post to-night prints the following: "The Post is in a position to state positively that plans have been consummated for the greatest railroad merger in the history of the United States. George J. Gould, in alliance with the Rockefellers and dependent interests, is organizing what will be known as the Transcontinental Securities Company. In this company or corporation will be merged the following railroads:

"Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Rio Grande Southern, Wabash, Western Maryland, Wheeling and Lake Erie, St. Louis and Southwestern, International and Great Northern, and Texas and Pacific.

"The plans held by Mr. Gould have been in preparation for years. In the announcement, which comes from official sources in New York, may now be seen the reason why E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande, has been relieved of the routine duties pertaining to the President's office in New York, and has been relied upon as Mr. Gould's adviser in the formation of the great project which is nearly ready to be officially announced to the public. Mr. Jeffery's knowledge of Western railway conditions and his ability as a financier have stood Mr. Gould in good stead.

"The plan of the Trans-Continental Securities Company embraces a new trans-continental line formed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande, and Rio Grande Western. The St. Paul and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas are now absolutely controlled by the Rockefellers, who are very large holders in the Gould system securities, and upon whom Mr. Gould relies to a great extent for aid in connection with the large project proposed. The Trans-Continental Securities Company is to be in reality the opponent of the Northern Securities Company. The formation of the latter in the Northwest has made necessary the coalition of the Gould and Rockefeller interests in the South and West.

"The formation of a new trans-continental route means that the supremacy of the Burlington, the Northern Pacific, and the Union Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern Roads as trans-continental lines from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, will be contested. The Gould-Rockefeller plan is, briefly stated, a complete merger of all properties and interests held by the two in the Northwest, West, Southwest, and East. It was hinted at by John Lambert of Chicago, who came to Denver previous to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company litigation last August.

Mr. Lambert pointed out that combinations and mergers were then in process of formation in the West, but gave no details. Nothing indicative of their plans was said by Mr. Gould or Jeffery during their recent trip of inspection, but upon the return of Mr. Gould to New York, plans were immediately set on foot looking toward the consolidation of interests.

THOUGHT IT WAS A MUSIC BOX.

Saloon Keeper's License Revoked Because of Gambling Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Judge Dickey in Special Term to-day revoked the liquor tax certificate issued in April last to Peter Riebling of Queens County on application of Patrick W. Cullinan, State Commissioner of Excise. The charge was that of conducting a gambling machine on the premises.

Representatives of the department, it is said, had worked the slot machine, three of the men, Stephen Pollard, Henry George, and Charles J. Churchill, experimenting with the nickels, while Major Alfred Tanner of Kingston, a brother-in-law of Judge Alton B. Parker, obtained from Riebling information as to the best methods for winning large sums of money.

The defense was that Riebling did not know it was a gambling appliance, but thought it a music box, the various colors indicating different tunes. "He is too innocent to conduct such an establishment, if his story is true," commented the Judge. "His certificate will be canceled."

NOTED DIVER DEAD.

Capt. George W. Townsend of Boston, One of the Best Known in His Calling.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Capt. George W. Townsend, the Nestor of Boston submarine divers, died yesterday at his home, 548 Shawmut Avenue. He was born in Augusta, Me., sixty-three years ago, and was educated there.

For more than forty years he was a diver, and had worked on many important jobs, among them being the Connecticut River dam at Holyoke, where many divers lost their lives. He worked on the wreck of the steamer Venetian on Long Ledge, off Governors Island, a few years ago.

Capt. Townsend served in Company K, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, in the civil war. He leaves a widow and one son.

MOB WRECKS AN ENGINE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The crossover of the Delaware and Hudson Steam Railroad and the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad at Waterford was tampered with to-night by a mob to wreck the trolley car. Instead the locomotive of a freight train was overturned and the engineer and fireman injured.

The mob assailed the trolley car, and the non-union motorman had his skull fractured by a stone. The company of soldiers at Stillwater was sent to Waterford to prevent further trouble.

Landmarks of History on famed Hudson, best seen from deck of Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

MADE A LONG TROLLEY TRIP.

It Extended with Few Breaks from Flint, Mich., to Boston, More Than 900 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—One of the longest trolley trips ever recorded in this country has just been completed by Robert H. Darragh, the local street railway expert and publisher. He covered the distance between Flint, Mich., and Boston, with the exception of a few breaks in Ohio and New York State, entirely by trolley. He actually covered over 900 miles, although the air-line distance via the steam roads between the points named is 853 miles.

Summarized, his trip showed exceptional street railway development in Michigan and Ohio, partial development in New York State, and a break of only about fifty miles in Massachusetts.

Mr. Darragh began his trip by going from Detroit to Flint, Mich., over the Detroit, Rochester and Lake Orion Electric Railway, entirely by trolley. From Flint he returned over the same line, and in reality began his trip eastward from there. From Detroit he went to Toledo. The direct line between Toledo and Cleveland is over the lines operated by the Northern Ohio Traction Company. From Schenectady one of the best roads in the country runs through Troy to Albany. From Troy connection can be made with the Hoosic Valley, which runs almost to the Massachusetts State line. A new company has been formed to build a line through to Pittsfield. At the present time the train must be taken a greater part of the way between Albany and Pittsfield.

From Pittsfield the lines of the Pittsfield Electric Steel Railway Company extend east only as far as Dalton, a distance of about six miles, but a new company has recently been formed to build a line from Pittsfield through to Springfield. From Springfield to Boston the route was a familiar one.

MAY HAVE A BRIDAL CAR.

Passengers on Chicago and Northwestern Object to Showers of Rice.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 20.—For the protection of its passengers, the Chicago and Northwestern Road may be forced to haul a bridal car on one of its east-bound trains. This train is numbered 156, and leaves this city every week day evening at 6:15 and arrives in Chicago at 10:10. It has been estimated that this train carries more wedding parties and bridal pairs than any other short-run train in the Middle West.

There was strewn on the floor of the car to-day sufficient rice to fill a bushel measure, and the package racks were hung with old shoes of every size and kind. The seats and the windows were festooned with white ribbons, and at each station there would come in through the open windows showers of rice and handfuls of small circulars setting forth the fact that a newly wedded pair were about to get on the train.

For this reason the company thinks it would be a good plan to load the blissful pairs in one car, which would be properly labeled and decorated and where ordinary passengers would not be unceremoniously disturbed.

W. S. STRATTON'S WILL.

Son Gets $50,000—Sum of $1,000,000 for the Myron Stratton Home—Other Bequests.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 20.—The will of the late W. S. Stratton was filed for probate this afternoon. He leaves $1,000,000 to build the Myron Stratton Home for Sick Persons in this city and bequeathes most of the residue of his estate to the maintenance of the home. Carl S. Chamberlain of Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. H. Rice of this city, and Tyson S. Dynes are the executors. The will bears date Aug. 5, 1902.

The will leaves the family homestead to Carl S. Chamberlain of Brooklyn, including all furniture, books, and heirlooms, but excepts all personal property; to E. W. Hamlin, son of Mrs. Harriet T. Hamlin of Jeffersonville, Ind., $50,000; to a nephew, Harry B. Hamlin, $50,000; to Mrs. Jennie Cobb Stratton of San José, Cal., $50,000; to Mary Cobb Smith, a niece, $50,000; to Lillian S. Cobb, now Mrs. Lillian Skelton of St. Louis, $50,000; to Elma P. Chamberlain, Brooklyn, N. Y., $50,000; to Mrs. Clair Marie Baldack, $50,000; to C. S. Chamberlain, Brooklyn, N. Y., $50,000.

The will then reads:

"To my son, I. Harry Stratton, of Tulon, Ill., $50,000 in case he does not contest, or cause to be contested, this will."

The son had lived away from the father ever since he was born. Concerning him there has been much speculation, as Mr. Stratton was divorced from his wife immediately after the birth of the boy.

DETECTIVE ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Pennsylvania Railroad Man Said to Have Stolen Goods He Was Supposed to Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 20.—Pennsylvania Railroad Detective Archibald Le Clair fled from his splendidly furnished home at 5,516 Jefferson Street to-day just as two policemen arrived to arrest him for wholesale brass stealings.

Le Clair, who has arrested a number of tramps on a charge of stealing brass, was betrayed by the mother of a boy whom he recently arrested on a charge of throwing stones at a train. Directed by the mother, the boy called the attention of two policemen to a wagon that was being driven along Lancaster Avenue, and which the policemen found contained several hundred pounds of car journals and other brass belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Edward Prior and George Wood, who were in the wagon, declared that they had bought the brass from Le Clair, believing that he was authorized to sell it to them. The men were locked up and officers were sent after Le Clair, who fled as they reached the door.

The woman who gave the information is his neighbor and said that she had noticed men coming and going into Le Clair's back yard at night with heavy loads.

Minneapolis Millers Talk Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 20.—Three thousand millers in Minneapolis are talking strike. They are now working twelve hours a day in two shifts. They ask for eight-hour shifts, three to the day of twenty-four hours. A meeting will be held to-morrow at which the matter will be discussed by the Millers' Union. The packers and mailers, it is said, will stand by the millers. The mill operators say they do not believe the men will go out in view of the fact that the same demands were met six months ago by concessions which seemed entirely satisfactory. They look for an agreement.

Autumn excursion to Stamford, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 27th, via West Shore R. R. Leave Franklin St. 11:20, 42d St. 11:35 A. M. Return Monday. Delightful three days' trip. Fare and stop at Churchill Hall, $8.50. Hendrickson's Tours.—Adv.

JEWELS OF MURDERED ANNA PULITZER FOUND.

Earrings Recovered in a Park Row Pawnshop.

Pawn Ticket, Dagger and Woman's Clothing in the Trunk He Sent to Chicago—Police Theory of Mormon Protection.

W. Hooper Young, charged with the murder of Mrs. Anna Nilsen Pulitzer, has been traced so far that his arrest is expected hourly. The police have learned that he pawned Mrs. Pulitzer's earrings in a Park Row pawnshop Wednesday afternoon, and he was seen in Herald Square Friday afternoon by Augustus J. Powers, President of the Enterprise Engraving Company, which did some work for him when he was business manager of The Weekly Crusader in Hoboken. Mr. Powers carried this information to Chief Detective Titus last night.

Capt. Titus said early this morning that his men had traced Young up to late Friday night, when the fugitive was still in this city.

The fact that Young was in the city Friday having been established, Capt. Schmittberger advanced early this morning the startling theory that the man was being concealed by a secret Mormon organization. After the Captain had held a conference with some of his detectives at midnight, he summoned a group of reporters to his private office in the West Forty-seventh Street Station and said:

"There was once in this city a secret society of Mormons. I believe it still exists. It was broken up once by the United States Secret Service Bureau, but it is going along on the quiet, I believe. Although the members of his former church say he is a recreant member and a villain, they will stick to him. He was once sanctified, so he must be protected."

That Young was the man who pawned the Pulitzer woman's earrings, using the name of Stiner in doing so, was proved positively late in the afternoon by a dispatch received from Chief O'Neill of the Chicago police. This was the message:

"Shipped trunk by Wells-Fargo Express, Erie 14, 3:40 P. M. Contained woman's dress, underclothes, hat, shoes, men's clothing, dirk knife, all smeared with blood. Mailed special delivery letter explaining. Trunk contained memorandum book containing name William Hooper Young and pawnticket issued by William Simpson, 91 Park Row, on Sept. 17, name Stiner."

Capt. Titus explained that "Erie 14" meant "Erie train No. 14," the one that carries the Wells-Fargo express. He said he inferred from the dispatch, where it said "special delivery letter explaining," that the Chicago police meant they would explain why they had opened the trunk, when he had telephoned to them not to open it, but to send it sealed up to this city.

Before the message came the Chief of Detectives had obtained from Simpson's pawnshop a pair of earrings suspected of being those once worn by the murdered woman. Pulitzer, the husband, had been brought to headquarters to identify them. While they were still wrapped up he was asked to describe them, and said that one setting had become loose, so that he would know them at sight. They were shown to him and he identified them positively without hesitation. They were found to answer the description given by him previously.

At Simpson's it was learned by the police that the man who did the pawning gave his address as 439 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Before Pulitzer was called down town and before the message came from Chicago, Capt. Titus had proved that there was no such man as Stiner at the address given. The earrings had been found early in the morning by Detective Mooney, and at first not much attention was paid to them, the Chief being busy on things he considered more important. It was when he learned of the fictitious address that he sent for Pulitzer.

"There is no longer even a slight doubt about the identity of the murderer," said the Chief. "The identification of the jewelry through Pulitzer and the Chicago dispatch prove that W. Hooper Young did the deed. We have already found that he was the one who shipped the trunk to "E. S. Ewing," Chicago, requesting of the express company that it be held until called for.

Capt. Titus called attention to the date when the earrings were pawned. The 17th was Wednesday. It was on that day, at 0:15 P. M., that Young hired the buggy from Evans, liveryman of Hoboken.

The pawnshop trace is the last sure one in the hands of the police, but they have several clues that appear promising. Capt. Titus has received a letter signed "H. Young" and stating that the murderer intended to commit suicide. Three citizens of Hoboken have reported that they saw a man of Young's description on Thursday. A boarding house keeper at 151 East Thirty-third Street, Koenig by name, has told Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that a man, supposedly Young, came to that address as late as Friday night and asked for a room.

The letter received by Capt. Titus read as follows: "Search in vain; have killed myself. H. Young." It was written on a scrap of cheap white paper and inclosed in a small envelope such as are used for visiting cards. It had been mailed at the general Post Office at 10 A. M. yesterday. The Captain got it at 4 P. M., and expressed the opinion that some crank might have written it.

The Captain had learned that the fugitive frequently signed himself "Hooper Young" or "H. Young." He will have experts compare the handwriting with that of Young.

One of the most startling developments of yesterday was the discovery by Capt. Titus that a murder bearing much similarity to this one was committed in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1893.

"A Frenchman was murdered there in that year," he said. "And this Young was living in Salt Lake City at the time. No one could find the Frenchman's body, nor could they trace the murderer. A long time afterward the body was found in a trunk that had been shipped to Chicago.

Continued on Page 3.

Exposition Flyer

Leaves New York 3:15 A. M. by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

SIX POLICEMEN MOBBED ON THE EAST SIDE.

Missiles Thrown from Sidewalks, Roofs, and Windows—Efforts to Stop a Quarrel Cuased the Disturbance—One of the Force Hurt and Two Men Locked Up.

While trying to arrest three men who were acting disorderly at Fifty-fourth Street and First Avenue last night Policeman Rodgers of the East Fifty-first Street Station was knocked down and beaten. More than 2,000 persons assembled at the scene of the assault, and the taking of one prisoner to the station required the united efforts of six policemen. Bottles, bricks, and other missiles were thrown, and one of the policemen was struck on the head. All of the policemen showed the marks of hard usage when they arrived at the station.

The three men had appeared to be quarreling. Rodgers spoke to them and the men resented his interference. Harsh words followed, and one of the men struck the policeman in the face. Then all ran into a near-by saloon, and Rodgers followed them to the rear of the room. They began to throw glasses at the policeman as soon as he entered, but he managed to get his hands on one of the fellows. His helmet was knocked off, but he ran the man out on the street. Those in the saloon followed. The police say it is a tough neighborhood, and that the "Lumber Gang" holds out there.

Rodgers had hardly reached the sidewalk when a cry went up to "do the policeman." The men who had been in the saloon and those who had been loafing at the corner attacked the policeman, and they were joined by recruits from nearby houses.

Policeman Rodgers was injured by stopping a runaway in Fifth Avenue on the day of the funeral of Archbishop Corrigan, and as he had returned recently from sick leave, he was no match for the gang. He was knocked down and his uniform was almost torn from him. He managed to draw his night stick and rap for assistance. By this time many men were in the street, and those who could get near enough to the policeman were helping in the assault.

Policeman O'Connor was the first to appear in response to Rodgers's rap, and he was followed by Policemen Decker, Cassidy, Sullivan, and Heany. They forced the crowd back and got at Rodgers. They found him down and bleeding from cuts on the head and from a long gash over his right eye, but he had hold of the man he had arrested.

The reinforcements surrounded Rodgers and his prisoner and started toward the station house. The crowd fell back sullenly, but before the policemen had moved a few feet ahead the throwing of missiles was continued. From roofs and windows cans, bottles, and other articles were thrown. Near Third Avenue Policeman O'Connor was struck on the head by a bottle. He fell, but he regained his foothold soon. His helmet had been crushed in by the blow.

In the police station the prisoner described himself as John Barry of 44 Stone Street, Brooklyn. Policeman Rodgers had his cuts bound up by a surgeon from Flower Hospital. He refused to go on sick leave and started out in plain clothes to try to find the other men.

Policeman O'Connor went out also to search for some of the men who had been in the mob. Later he returned with a man who described himself as Joseph Reilly, and refused to give his address. O'Connor was almost mobbed on his way back with his prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL SALE.

Offer of H. B. Claflin Company of New York to be Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—From what may be regarded as good authority it was learned to-day that the purchase of the Continental Hotel and the site by the wholesale dry goods firm of H. B. Claflin Company of New York is but a question of a short time. The New York house had made an offer to the stockholders of $160 per share, and a majority of the stockholders have agreed to accept the offer. It is not doubted that at a meeting of stockholders, to be held on Oct. 2, the offer will be formally accepted and the sale of the property authorized.

It is said that a fine new building will be erected on the site at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, to be occupied by a retail dry goods house.

WHEAT SENT TO CHICAGO.

Local Scarcity of the Contract Article the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Local grain houses are "bringing coal to Newcastle." To-day a cargo of wheat came from Duluth and three more cargoes are said to be on the way. This is a new condition of affairs, and it is the direct result of the cash premiums here and the local scarcity of contract wheat. There are only about 1,000,000 bushels of contract wheat here, half of which is No. 1 Northern, which sold to-day at about 4 cents over the September price.

This makes it possible for Chicago houses to buy the wheat at Duluth and ship it here for delivery on September contracts at a profit. The cargo which arrived to-day was for Peavey. The cash situation in the Northwest is strong. Stocks at Minneapolis are light, only about 1,000,000 bushels in elevators, which have a capacity of 35,000,000 bushels.

RECTORS DISAGREE ON RITUAL.

Why the Rev. F. H. Staples Resigned at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—Differences as to ritual between the Rev. F. H. Staples, in charge of the Episcopal Church of St. Stephen's the Martyr, and the Rev. Charles W. Colt, rector of St. Luke's, one of the leading Episcopal churches in this city, have, it is said by members of the former congregation, caused Mr. Staples to resign.

St. Stephen's is within the parish bounds of St. Luke's, and was organized two years ago. The clergy of St. Luke's were assigned the task of working up the field. The Rev. Mr. Colt, rector of St. Luke's, placed Mr. Staples in charge. Members of the congregation say that he and Mr. Colt have disagreed because the rector desired him to introduce the high Episcopal Church forms in the service at St. Stephen's. This Mr. Staples declined to do. The congregation of St. Stephen's is practically unanimous in suppprt of Mr. Staples.

The members say that if the forms of worship in vogue in the high Episcopal churches are introduced they will withdraw. A committee will appeal to Bishop Paret, who has on several occasions rigorously opposed the introduction of the confessional and other high church practices in his diocese.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago

In addition to the 20-hour train daily and three slower trains, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and West."—Adv.

PANIC NEARLY MARS VISIT OF PRESIDENT

Fire in Cincinnati Hall Close to His Speaking Place.

AUDIENCE DID NOT KNOW IT

It Is Thought If the Fact Had Been Disclosed Great Loss of Life Would Have Resulted—Speech on the Tariff.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The unusually successful celebration attending President Roosevelt's visit here came very near being marred to-night with a panic that would have caused a countless loss of life.

It is estimated that there were over 8,000 people packed into the Auditorium when the President began speaking.

At the same time the adjoining exposition halls were crowded with people viewing the exhibits, as they were unable to gain admittance to the Music Hall. After the President had been speaking about fifteen minutes there was a great commotion in Mechanical Hall, adjacent to Music Hall on the north. The sparks from an electric wire had set a curtain on fire and the Fire Department had been called to the scene.

The police and attendants of the Exposition soon put out the fire, but they had much more trouble in controlling the alarmed crowd, and it was with great difficulty that Capt. J. B. Foraker, son of the Senator, and one of the officers of the day, headed off the Fire Department from rushing into the building.

Happily, one of the bands struck up, and those who left the auditorium were supposed to be going out to stop the band rather than to head off a panic. Very few in the auditorium, where the President was speaking, knew anything about the incident, and the President suffered only a slight interruption without knowing what caused it. The aisles of the auditorium and all of the standing room about the exits were packed with people as well as the great balcony and the gallery.

Had there been a cry of fire or any knowledge of what was going on among those in the auditorium the fatal results could not be estimated.

The information regarding the incident in the adjoining hall was carefully kept until after the hall was cleared, and even then it caused a shuddering sensation about the grounds and throughout the city.

"Roosevelt Day" at the Cincinnati Fall Festival broke all records of attendance at these annual carnivals. The weather was threatening when the President arrived, and during the indoor reception of the morning, but exceptionally pleasant for the afternoon and evening demonstrations.

Cincinnati never contained more visitors in one day and never had a more enthusiastic and satisfactory holiday. President Roosevelt was the attraction as well as the guest of honor, and he served his hosts with untiring willingness continuously from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. without consulting his own convenience or comfort.

The directors of the Fall Festival had arranged an elaborate programme for every hour of the day and evening, and the President was always ready, so that none of the events was behind time.

The President arrived to the minute on time, and was on time at all his engagements. The President was kept on his feet and busy for more than twelve hours, with the exception of the time at the noon luncheon and the evening banquet, and even then he was engaged in discussing matters of public interest with the guests of honor at his table. Among his indulgences of the day was an hour or more in the afternoon spent in sightseeing at the Fall Festival, which included a variety of "sideshows."

BANQUET TO THE PRESIDENT.

At 6:30 o'clock a banquet was tendered the President at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The menu was as follows:

Blue points.
Chaplis.
Clear green turtle.
Amontillado Pasado.
Hors d'oeuvre variés.
Pompano Marguerite.
Potatoes Princesse.
Moet et Chandon Brut Imperial.
Saddle Southdown mutton, Kentucky sauce.
French string beans.
Sherbet au Kirsch.
English grouse.
Hominy fritters.
Lettuce salad.
Glace diplomate au Marasquin.
Mignardises.
Camembert.
Coffee.
S. O. P. cognac.
Apollinaris.
Cigars.

The banquet hall was elaborately decorated and the music was rendered by a large orchestra. More than 400 covers were laid for the entire Presidential party and leading citizens of Cincinnati.

Among those present, in addition to the Presidential party, were Senator J. B. Foraker, Gov. Nash and staff, Lieut. Gov. H. L. Gordon, Congressmen Shattuc and Bromwell, and Mayor Fleischmann.

The only toast was by Mayor Fleischmann, who proposed a toast to the health of the President. At the conclusion of the dinner the line of march was taken up to Music Hall.

The crowds in the buildings and grounds of the festival to-night were like those of the afternoon. The President was greeted with loud cheering as his carriage approached the entrance, and when he was escorted into the auditorium the demonstrations continued for some time.

After being welcomed officially by Mayor Julius Fleischmann and introduced, he was greeted with such a demonstration that the bands broke in to secure order.

After thanking Mayor Fleischmann and the officers of the festival for their courtesies and the audience for its hearty greeting, the President especially occupied attention, as he proposed, as the Chief Executive of all the people without regard to party, to make an argument on a serious question.

Silence then prevailed until the first mention of trusts, when the applause broke out and continued at frequent intervals. When he was speaking about holding corporations to the same responsibility

control of such corporations as had outgrown the jurisdiction of State.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF NO REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

The President Asserts that the Two Questions Have No Relation to One Another.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—In his speech here to-night at the Music Hall Building of the Fall Festival, the President said:

"To-day I wish to speak to you on the subject, or group of subjects, which we mean when we talk of the trusts. The word is used very loosely and almost always with technical inaccuracy.

"But the average man when he speaks of the trusts means rather vaguely all of the very big corporations, the growth of which has been so signal a feature of our modern times, and especially those big corporations which, though organized in one State, do business in several States, and some of which have a tendency to monopoly.

"This whole subject of the trusts is of vital concern to us because it presents one and perhaps the most conspicuous of the many problems forced upon our attention by the tremendous industrial development which has taken place during the last half century, in all civilized countries, and notably in our own. Many factors have concurred in bringing about these changed industrial conditions. Of these steam and electricity are the chief.

"The extraordinary change in the methods of transportation of merchandise and of transmission of intelligence has rendered not only possible, but inevitable, the immediate increase in the rate of growth of industrial centres—that is, of great cities.

"Hence has resulted the specialization of industries, and the unexampled opportunities offered for the employment of huge amounts of capital, and therefore for the rise in the business world of those master minds through whom alone it is possible for such vast sums of capital to be employed with profit.

"Now, it matters very little whether or not we like these new conditions, the creation of these new opportunities. Many admirable qualities which were developed in the older, simpler, less progressive life have to some degree atrophied under the conditions of our rather feverish, high-pressure, complex, and specialized life of to-day. But our likes and dislikes have very little to do with the matter. The new conditions are here. They have produced both good and evil. We cannot get rid of them—even if it were not undesirable to get rid of them, and our instant duty is to try to accommodate our social, economic, and legislative life to them; and to frame a system of law and conduct under which we shall get out of them the utmost possible benefit and the least amount of harm. It is foolish to pride ourselves on our marvelous progress and prosperity, upon our commanding position in the international world, and at the same time have nothing but denunciation for the men to whose commanding business ability we in part owe this very progress and prosperity, this commanding position.

TO CONTROL A NEW EVIL.

"Whenever great social or industrial changes take place, no matter how much good there may be to them, there is sure to be some evil, and it usually takes mankind a number of years and a good deal of experimenting before they find the right ways in which, so far as possible, to control the new evil without at the same time nullifying the new good. In these circumstances the effort to bring the new tendencies to a standstill is always futile and generally mischievous, but it is possible somewhat to develop them aright.

"Law can to a degree guide, protect, and control industrial development, but it can never cause it or play more than a subordinate part in its healthy development. Unfortunately it is easy enough by bad laws to bring it to an almost complete stop.

"The homely simile of what can be done with a great river is far from inaccurate. The Lower Mississippi fertilizes a great country and also at times ravages it by floods. To attempt to dam it in order to stop these floods would be futile, and even if not futile would be harmful. But it is entirely feasible to build a system of levees by which these floods shall be largely controlled. The levees take time and trouble to make and to keep in order, and they do not by any means avert all mischief.

"Yet they do accomplish much good, and they offer the only method of accomplishing any good. The only way in which to build them or to exercise control over the current is by thoroughly examining into the facts in the first place, and in the second place by proceeding in a spirit of combined sanity and resolution; avoiding above all things every form of hysteria, panic, and blind rage, and not expecting the impossible either in time or achievement. Incidentally it is also necessary to beware of the type of excellent person who insists that floods do good and not harm, and that in any event the effort to control them will doubtless somehow interfere with the water supply and damage the Mississippi River.

"In dealing with the big corporations we intend to proceed not by revolution, but by evolution. We wish to face the facts, declining to have our vision blinded either by the folly of those who say there are no evils, or by the more dangerous folly of those who either see, or make believe that they see, nothing but evil in all the existing system, and who, if given their way would destroy the evil by the simple process of bringing ruin and disaster to the entire country.

"The evils attendant upon overcapitalization alone are in my judgment sufficient to warrant a far closer supervision and control than now exists over the great corporations. Wherever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should certainly try our utmost to devise an expedient by which it can be controlled. Doubtless some of the evils existing or because of the great corporations cannot be cured by any legislation which has yet been proposed, and doubtless others, which have really been incident to the sudden development in the formation of corporations of all kinds, will in the end cure themselves. But others will remain that can be cured if we only set about curing them with sanity. The surest way to prevent the possibility of curing any of the evils is to approach the subject in a spirit of violent rancor, complicated with total ignorance of business conditions, and of fundamental incapacity or unwillingness to understand the limitations on the power of all lawmaking bodies. No problem of equal difficulty or all so difficult a problem as this, can be solved if the qualities brought by its solution are panic, fear, envy, hatred, and ignorance.

ON SUBJECT OF SAVINGS BANKS.

"And there can exist in a free republic no man more wicked, no man more dangerous to the people, than he who would arouse these feelings in the hope that they may redound to his own political advantage. Corporations that are handled honestly and fairly, so far from being an evil, are a natural business evolution and make for the general prosperity of our land. We do not wish to destroy corporations. We wish to make them subserve the public good. All individuals, rich or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the law of the land, and the Government will hold them to a rigid obedience thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is in his interest is indeed shortsighted. When we make him obey the law we insure for him the absolute protection of the law. The savings banks show what can be done in the way of genuinely beneficent work by large corporations when intelligently administered and supervised.

"They now hold over twenty-six hundred millions of the people's money and pay annually about one hundred millions of interest or profit to their depositors. There is no talk of danger from these corporations; yet they possess great power, holding over three times the amount of our present National debt; more than all the currency, gold, silver, greenbacks, &c., in circulation in the United States. The chief reason for there being no talk of danger from them is that they are on the whole faithfully administered for the benefit of all, under wise laws, which require frequent and full publication of their condition, and which prescribe certain needful regulations with which they have to comply, while at the same time giving full scope for the best enterprise of their managers within these limits.

"Now, of course, savings banks are as highly specialized a class of corporations as railroads, and we cannot force too far the analogy with other corporations, but there are certain conditions which I think we can lay down as indispensable to the proper treatment of all corporations which from their size have become important factors in the social development of the community.

"Before speaking, however, of what can be done by way of remedy, let me say a word or two as to certain proposed remedies which in my judgment would be ineffective or mischievous. The first thing to remember is that if we are to accomplish any good at all it must be by resolutely keeping in mind the intention to do away with any evils in the conduct of big corporations, while steadfastly refusing to assent to indiscriminate assault upon all forms of corporate capital as such. The line of demarkation we draw must always be on conduct, not on wealth; our objection to any given corporation must be not that it is big, but that it behaves badly.

"Demagogic denunciation of wealth is never wholesome and generally dangerous, and not a few of the proposed methods of curbing the trusts are dangerous chiefly because all insincere advocacy of the impossible is dangerous. It is an unhealthy thing for a community, when the appeal is made to follow a course which those who make the appeal either do not or ought to know, cannot be followed, and which, if followed, would result in disaster to everybody. Loose talk about destroying monopoly out of hand without a hint as to how the monopoly should even be defined offers a case in point. Nor can we afford to tolerate any proposal which will strike at the so-called trusts only by striking at the general well-being.

"We are now enjoying a period of great prosperity. This prosperity is generally diffused through all sections and through all classes. Doubtless there are some individuals who do not get enough of it, and there are others who get too much. But this is simply another way of saying that the wisdom of mankind is finite, that even the best human system cannot work perfectly. The men who propose to get rid of the evils of the trusts by measures which will do away with this general well-being advocate a policy which would not only be a damage to the community as a whole, but which would defeat its own professed object. If we are forced to the alternative of choosing a system under which most of us prosper somewhat, though a few of us prosper too much, or else a system under which no one prospers enough, why of course we will choose the former. If the policy advocated is so revolutionary and destructive as to involve the whole community in the crash of common disaster, it is as certain as anything can be that when the disaster has occurred all efforts to regulate the trusts will cease, and that the one aim will be to restore prosperity.

REGARDING THE TARIFF.

"A remedy much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of the method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them, it should be changed so as to punish those that do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would neither be just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maladministration.

"Some of those corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry. Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors which control the remaining part and which being weaker would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy, for big and little producers alike.

"Moreover, such a corporation necessarily employs very many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen. Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so.

"The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point, and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal.

"I am not discussing the question of the tariff as such, whether from the standpoint of the fundamental difference between those who believe in a protective tariff and those who believe in free trade, or from the standpoint of those who, while they believe in a protective tariff, feel that there could be a rearrangement of our schedules, either by direct legislation or by reciprocity treaties which would result in enlarging our markets, nor yet from the standpoint of those who feel that stability of economic policy is at the moment our prime economic need, and that the benefits to be derived from any change in schedules would not compensate for the damage to business caused by the widespread agitation which would follow any attempted general revision of the tariff at this moment.

HOW TRUSTS CAN BE INJURED.

"Without regard to the wisdom of any one of those three positions it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws. The trusts can be damaged by depriving them of the benefits of a protective tariff only on condition of damaging all their smaller competitors and all the wage workers employed in the industry.

"This point is very important, and it is desirable to avoid any save willful misunderstanding. I am not now considering whether or not, on grounds totally unconnected with the trusts, it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or by legislation or treaties designed to secure as an effect reciprocal advantages from the nations with which we trade. My point is that changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts, save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations, or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of our wage workers, as against a large corporation in the same business; on the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporation it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be shared by both the employer and employed in the business concerned. The immediate introduction of substantial free trade in all articles manufactured by trusts—that is, by the largest and most successful corporations—would not affect some of the most powerful of our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business welfare of the country; others would undoubtedly be seriously affected, but much less so than their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the laborers, and, after the years of panic and distress had been lived through, and some returns to prosperity had occurred, even though all were on a lower plane of prosperity than before, the relative difference between the trusts and their rivals would remain as marked as ever.

"In other words, the trusts, or big corporation, would have suffered relatively to, and in the interest of, its foreign competitors; but its relative position toward its American competitors would probably be improved; little would have been done toward cutting out or minimizing the evils in the trusts; nothing toward securing adequate control and regulation of the large modern corporations. In other words, the question of regulating the trusts with a view to minimizing or abolishing the evils existent in them, is separate and apart from the question of tariff revision.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

"You must face the fact that only harm will come from a proposition to attack the so-called trusts in a vindictive spirit by measures conceived solely with a desire of hurting them, without any regard as to whether or not discrimination should be made between the good and evil in them, and without even any regard as to whether a necessary sequence of the action would be the hurting of other interests. The adoption of such a policy would mean temporary damage to the trusts, because it would mean temporary damage to all of our business interests, but the effect would be only temporary, for exactly as the damage affects all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad.

"The necessary supervision and control, in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trust, must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim, in the first place, to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the Government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then when this knowledge, one of the essential features of which is proper publicity, has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what ought and can be done in the matter.

"We need additional power, and we need knowledge. Our Constitution was formed when the economic conditions were so different that each State could wisely be left to handle the corporations within its limits as it saw fit. Nowadays all the numerous corporations which I am considering do what is really an inter-State business, and as the States have proceeded on very different lines in regulating them, they are often organized in a State in which they do little or no business, and do an enormous business in other States, to the spirit of whose laws they may be openly antagonistic.

"It might be better if all the States could agree to work along the same lines in dealing with these corporations, but I see not the slightest prospect of such agreement. Therefore, I personally feel that ultimately the Nation will have to assume the responsibility of regulating these very large corporations which do an inter-State business. The States must combine to meet the problem caused by the great combinations of capital, and the easiest way for the States to combine is by action through the National Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

"I am well aware that the process of constitutional amendment is necessarily a slow one, and one into which our people are reluctant to enter, save for the best of reasons, but I am confident that, in this instance, the reasons exist. I am also aware that there will be difficulty in framing an amendment which will meet the objects of the case and yet which will secure the necessary support. The very fact that there must be delay in securing the adoption of such an amendment, insures full discussion and calm consideration on the whole subject, and will prevent any ill-considered action. I have no intention of trying to outline the proper phraseology of such an amendment, for I know it must come as a matter of agreement and discussion. But I firmly believe that all these obstacles can be met, if only we face them, both with the determination to overcome them and with the further determination to overcome them in ways which shall not do damage to the country as a whole; which on the contrary shall further our industrial development, and shall help instead of hindering all corporations which work out their success by means that are just, are fair, toward all men.

"Without the adoption of a Constitutional amendment, my belief is that a good deal can be done by law. It is difficult to say exactly how much, because experience has taught us that in dealing with these subjects, where the lines dividing the rights and duties of the State and of the Nation are in doubt, it has sometimes been difficult for Congress to forecast the action of the courts upon its legislation. Such legislation (whether obtainable now, or obtainable only after a Constitutional amendment) should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is the making public both to the Governmental authorities and to the people at large the essential facts in which the public is concerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points, which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils, with which for the time being we could devise no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others that could be grappled with and cured by further legislative action.

ACTION ADVOCATED.

"I advocate action which the President only can advise, and which he has no power in himself to take. Under our present legislative and Constitutional limitations, the National Executive can work only between narrow lines in the field of action concerning great corporations. Between those lines, I assure you that exact and even-handed justice will be dealt, and is being dealt, to all men, without regard to persons.

"I wish to repeat with all emphasis that, desirable though it is that the Nation should have the power I suggest, it is equally desirable that it should be used with wisdom and self-restraint. The mechanism of modern business is tremendous in its size and complexity, and ignorant intermeddling with it would be disastrous. We should not be made timid or daunted by the size of the problems; we should not fear to undertake it, but we should undertake it with ever present in our minds dread of the sinister spirits of rancor, ignorance, and vanity. We need to keep steadily in mind the fact that besides the tangible property in each corporation, there lies behind it the spirit which brings it success, and in the case of each very successful corporation this is usually the spirit of some one man or set of men.

"Under exactly similar conditions one corporation will make a stupendous success where another makes a stupendous failure, simply because one is well managed and the other is not. While making it clear that we do not intend to allow wrong-doing by one of the Captains of Industry, any more than by the humblest private in the industrial ranks, we must also in the interests of all of us, avoid cramping a strength which, if beneficently used, will be for the good of all of us. The marvelous prosperity we have been enjoying for the past few years has been due primarily to the high average of honesty, thrift, and business capacity among our people as a whole, but some of it also has been due to the ability of the men who are the industrial leaders of the Nation.

"In securing just and fair dealing by these men, let us remember to do them justice in return, and this not only because it is our duty, but because it is our interest; not only for their sakes, but for ours. We are neither the friend of the rich man as such nor the friend of the poor man as such; we are the friend of the honest man, rich or poor, and we intend that all men, rich and poor, shall obey the law alike and receive its protection alike."

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

Shakes Hands of Railroad Men at Depot In Cincinnati—Speaks in the Afternoon on Prosperity.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The Presidential party arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 10 o'clock, schedule time, and was escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel by a long line of carriages, with Senator Foraker, Mayor Fleischmann, President Frank W. Foulds, and Directors of the Cincinnati Fall Festival, whose guest the President is, and prominent citizens.

As the train entered the station a detachment of policemen lined up and officers were stationed all along the line of march.

Notwithstanding the efforts to make time from the depot to the hotel, as the President was passing the two engines that pulled his train, he stopped to shake hands with Road Foreman of Engines Samuel Miller, Engineer F. B. Doten, and Fireman J. C. Dwyer of the first locomotive, and Engineer T. B. Areheart and Fireman Leroy Pray of the second locomotive.

As the President passed through the gates of the train shed into the station a mighty cheer went up from the crowd in the station. It was taken up by those on the outside, and repeated and re-echoed until the President had taken his seat in the carriage with Senator Foraker, Mayor Fleischmann, and Secretary Cortelyou.

Salutes of twenty-one guns were fired from several points on the hill tops as the train entered the city. The decorations of the city were elaborate. Special attention was paid to the displays along the line of march for the President this morning, as well as for the lines of march of the parades in the afternoon and evening.

Thousands of portraits of the President were displayed. The line of march from the station to the St. Nicholas was through a continuous throng of people for over a mile. The crowd was so dense that all could not see the President, but they participated in the cheering as the President passed, bowing and doffing his silk hat from side to side.

GIVEN A FAST RIDE.

An effort was made to give the President a fast morning ride. A large detachment of mounted police headed his carriage, while other officers along the line responding to a signal, had the streets cleared between the ropes. When most of the carriages were full the start was made, leaving some of the carriages to "catch up." The mounted police struck a lively trot at once and kept it up, so that the President was in his hotel in less than twenty minutes after leaving his car. He held an informal reception during the forenoon, with Senator Foraker introducing the visitors. Other members of the party also received friends at their rooms.

The only stop of the special train after leaving Columbus to-day was at Waynesville, where the President bowed to the people. Crowds were out to see the train at all suburban stations.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the President and his party here during the day. At noon he was given a luncheon which was attended by many prominent men. President Foulds during this function presented the President with a gold badge similar to those worn by the Festival Directors. It was accepted in a short speech, expressing thanks.

From 11 to 12 o'clock the President devoted most of his time to representatives of organizations calling in bodies. He held a half-hour reception for ladies, and just before luncheon Gov. Nash and staff and State officials called in a body. These receptions were held in the parlors occupied by Mr. McKinley on his visits here, and they were tastefully decorated. The noon luncheon was limited to one hundred plates. All of the Presidential party were included, as well as the Fall Festival officers, Senator Foraker, Gov. Nash, Mayor Fleischmann, and others.

With pleasant weather in the afternoon and evening, the demonstration in honor of the President was phenomenally successful. The parade in the afternoon, including several battalions of the Ohio National Guard, cadets from the university, schools, and other institutions, and various civic organizations, started from the St. Nicholas Hotel before 2 o'clock.

The artillery and other heavy detachments moved ahead in line before the President took his carriage. The first noticeable incident of the parade occurred when the posts of the Grand Army moved into line, and the President for some time stood up in his carriage and greeted them. These veterans formed the last section of the parade. From that time on the cheering was continued over a line of march of several miles.

The head of the procession reached Music Hall and the grounds of the Fall Festival at 3 P. M. While all available space along the streets and in buildings was filled with people along the entire line of march, the multitude in Washington Park, where the Fall Festival is in progress, and in the surrounding streets, was beyond estimation. In the countermarch around the park, the President reviewed the military and other organizations, standing up in his carriage, as the crowd indulged in the wildest demonstration. These scenes continued while the President was escorted through the grounds and the exposition hall for an hour. Meantime Music Hall, with a seating capacity of 5,200, was packed to overflowing in anticipation of the President's address at that place at 4 P. M.

The auditorium was elaborately decorated with bunting, a large portrait of President Roosevelt being the centrepiece above the stage. More than a thousand seats were placed on the large stage, which were occupied by the President's party, members of the Chamber of Commerce, business men's clubs, manufacturers' associations, and others. While awaiting the arrival of the President numerous bands were playing on the outside, and a recital on the great organ was given to hold the attention of those in the hall. It was estimated that more than 7,000 persons were in the hall and that many times that number could not gain admittance. A detachment of police headed the Presidential party, followed by bands as it came upon the stage. At this juncture the audience almost went wild, the demonstration surpassing the most animated scenes of national conventions. As soon as the President was seated he was showered with bouquets. Some of them were elaborate in design, and two of them he received with his own hand from children who were held up to the platform by their parents.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Lieut. Gov. Harry L. Gordon introduced the President, and when Mr. Roosevelt arose there was another demonstration which prevented him from proceeding for some time. After bowing his acknowledgments and finally commanding the closest attention, he spoke as follows:

"Gov. Gordon, Mr. Mayor, Senator Foraker, and you, the Captains of industry, (turning to the business men on the stage,) and you, my fellow-Americans, men and women of this great and beautiful city: I am glad indeed to have the chance to come out to this festival, this industrial exposition, held here in your great city—one of those expositions called 'the timekeepers of progress,' by the great statesman and patriot whom Ohio claims, but whom the Nation claims no less, the martyred President William McKinley. [tremendous applause,] and whose memory the Nation will ever keep in its heart as a symbol of that public and private virtue which lies under all national greatness.

"Cincinnati is a city which by its name commemorates the organization of the officers of the Revolutionary Army—the organization which was the Loyal Legion of the men in blue and buff who followed Washington. Cincinnati stands on the site of the great frontier fort, the log fort raised to protect our frontier against the Indians at a time when this Nation expanded. [Applause.]

"And Cincinnati stands in that Northwest which is to a peculiar degree the property of all the Nation, and therefore rightly the heart of the Nation, for it is in that northwestern territory, organized under the famous ordinance of 1787, which consecrated this portion of the Union forever to freedom. [Cheers and applause.]

"So that it was most fitting that this part of the country, which is the old Northwest, which is now the Central West, the centre of the country, should by virtue of the conditions under which it was created and grew, become, when the crisis of war was upon us, the leader in the great struggle for union and for freedom. [Applause.] Cincinnati is prospering marvelously, [applause], and under the theory of our National Government, which was invoked when this country became a part of the Nation, the Nation must continue to do its part in helping secure the prosperity of Cincinnati and of the entire Ohio Valley by seeing that the policy of the improvement of the Ohio River is continued. [Cheers and applause.]

ISTHMIAN CANAL REFERENCE.

"Our Government is a practical exemplification of the great principle of each for all and all for each. The whole country is benefited by whatever benefits one part. This Valley of the Ohio, this valley which includes the drainage basins of portions of some thirteen States, is one of the great seats of the future industry, not only of this country, but of the world, [Applause,] and it is to the interest of all the country to see you prosper. You will prosper even more than at present as the great waterways are made more accessible to larger vessels from here to the gulf, and that will take place coincidentally with the beginning of the great work which is to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic by an isthmian canal. [Cheers and applause,] a work designed to be one of the giant performances, one of the giant material works of the twentieth century; a work surpassing in magnitude anything of the kind that has ever before been attempted in the history of mankind.

"And yet, my fellow-countrymen, in speaking of your material prosperity, do not think that I forget for one moment the fundamental fact that this great material prosperity rests upon the intellectual and moral fibre of the men and women back of it. [Applause.] You have a marvelously fertile region, you have a great river, but the main thing that you have is the spirit of your citizens. That is what counts most. [Applause.]

"Natural advantages are nothing but opportunities, and you must have the men to take advantage of them or they will be wasted opportunities. In the end a community depends for success upon the average standard of efficiency and decency of its citizenship. The conditions change from decade to decade. You, the heads of the industries which have brought about the prosperity of this city, work under different conditions from those under which your forefathers worked, but, after all, in the last analysis, the qualities that brought success in their day are the qualities needed to secure success now. [Applause.]

"That is true of peace as it was true of war. I passed through the ranks of the veterans, your comrades, Senator Foraker, on the way up here—the ranks of those who fought in a war in which stripplings who had yet to go to college went in the ranks and came back with commissions, [applause;] and, Senator Foraker, your son and I fought in a very small war afterward. [Cheers and applause.]

"Now the men of the civil war, the men who followed Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and Sheridan, were differently armed from the men who followed Washington and 'Mad' Anthony Wayne and Greene in 1776 to 1782. They were drilled in different tactics, but the spirit that drove them to victory was the same.

"We saw Appomattox crown the four years of doubtful struggle in 1865, because the men who wore the blue and followed Grant had in them the same lift to lofty and generous action that those had who under Washington saw the six years of the Revolutionary struggle end in the victory at Yorktown. And now, should there happen—which I not only earnestly hope but believe never will happen—should this country ever become engaged in another serious war, the tactics will be different, the weapons used will be small calibre, high-power, smokeless powder rifles; there will be no longer the old elbow-to-elbow touch; the fighting must be in open order; the drill will be different, too.

"If victory comes, it will come—and I am sure it will come—it will come because the sons have in them the stuff out of which the sires were made. [Applause.] Back of the material, and greater than the material, lies the moral. You have won here in peace. We as a nation have won in peace because we have achieved the material success that has raised us so high through the development of the individual character of the individual citizen.

"Intellect is a good thing; bodily strength is a good thing; but what counts in the long run is character—[applause]—character into which enter as the fundamental elements, honesty, courage, and common sense. [Applause.]

"So, Gov. Gordon, in thanking you for giving me the chance to be present to-day and to greet these, the business men of Cincinnati, I congratulate you and them. I congratulate your great and mighty city upon its past, upon its future, upon its material well-being, and, above all, upon that which its well-being depends, upon the qualities of character that make good and strong citizenship everywhere in this our land." [Cheers and applause long continued.]

AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

President Roosevelt was interrupted by the most enthusiastic demonstrations when he referred to the late President McKinley and later to Senator Foraker, and especially to the proposed Ohio River improvements.

At the conclusion of his address there was another demonstration of cheering, followed by calls for Senator Foraker, who responded in a stirring speech, congratulating the President on that breadth of statesmanship which comprehended internal improvements as well as foreign affairs. He stated that he had labored for years for the improvement of the Ohio River and now had hope o fits accomplishment. Senator Foraker reviewed the leading points of the President's address with such effect as to meet with rounds of applause.

After the meeting adjourned the President shook hands with many of the business men who had occupied the stage, and was greeted with rousing ovations as he was escorted to his carriage, which literally had been filled with flowers in his absence.

New York and New Haven Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—At a monthly meeting of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, William Skinner of Holyoke, Mass., and O. D. Newton Barney of Hartford, Conn., were elected Directors to fill vacancies in the board caused by the death of Henry S. Lee of Springfield, Mass., and Leverett Brainard of Hartford, Conn.

WIGS for SOCIAL OCCASIONS.

The season for social functions is fast approaching, when the well-dressed head becomes a necessity. Our wigs possess grace and beauty, and contain all the elements of the most perfectly made article.

A WOMAN'S HEAD covered with one of our Pompadours & Wavy Knots

Is an attractive one—They are so light as to be properly termed "feather weight." Naturally curly, they dispense with the curling iron, and are an always ready aid to finishing the coiffure.

GRAY HAIR

For elderly ladies made up in Wigs, Half Wigs, Waves, and Bangs of finest material and highest type of workmanship. Any shade readily matched, from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.

MANICURING, HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, &c.

L. SHAW 54 West 14th Street, Next to Macy's, N. Y.

The Meeting of Use and Beauty

is the effect gathered in our most recent production in furniture for the Living Room or Study. Pieces that are built on the essential idea of comfort with a well-defined thought toward the artistic—offer a beautiful scheme in Tables, Chairs and Sofas.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company (Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157. "Minute from Broadway"

Perfect Gas Lighting.

3 times the light at ½ the cost

Household size 125 Candle Power,

$1.00 ea.

4 Light Clusters for Stores, etc.,

$9.00 ea.

Outside Arc Lamps,

$12.00 ea.

All lamps put up free of charge in New York City.

Call and see us or drop us a postal and our representative will call.

Catalogue C for the asking.

American Incandescent Lamp Co., 55 Park Place, N. Y. City.

Perfect Gas Lighting.

New Jersey Advertisements.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK.

A SALE OF SIDEBOARDS.

We have selected from our extensive stock of thoroughly reliable and reasonably priced furniture an item of two in Sideboards. The superiority of our lines, as well as the prices we attach, cause New York stores to wonder at our ability to sell at such close margins. There's a secret—we admit it. PRICES ARE BASED ON COST; NOT VALUE.

SIDEBOARDS of rich golden oak finish, fancy shape bevel mirror, size eighteen by thirty-six inches, serpentine front, top size twenty-two by forty-five inches, two small drawers—one is lined for silver—large linen drawer, cupboard, cellaret beneath, French curved legs, cast brass trimmings; price. $29.00

SIDEBOARDS of golden quartered oak, polish finish, fancy shape, French bevel glass, size eighteen by thirty-four inches, swell top, size twenty-two by forty-six inches, two small drawers, one of which is lined for silver; one large drawer for linen, convenient closet, with double doors beneath, brass handles, excellent value, at. $38.50

THE CUSTOM TAILORING SECTION

is catering to New Jersey's best dressed Men, who heretofore have paid $35.00 to $50.00 for their Suits. Our prices are much less. Of course qualities and workmanship must be right or this would not be so.

HAHNE & CO., New Jersey's Greatest Store NEWARK.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. 125th Street West.

Fall Millinery. Second Floor.

The Trimmed—Come and view our display—a wealth of charming ideas created by our own designers as well as a rich profusion of the choicest imported models—at prices that will interest every purchaser.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—Plain and stitched effects, in all the new Fall shapes and colorings..... 1.98

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS—The newest and nattiest shapes, handsomely trimmed, all the popular Fall colorings..... 2.98

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats—Scratched felt, in the new Shepherdess, Turban and Walking Hat shapes, all colors.... 75c

Imported Novelties—Fancy Feathers, Birds, Paradise, Fruits, Velvet Foliages, Flowers, etc; a beautiful assortment at tempting prices.

Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Etc. Third Floor.

A large assortment of the newest effects—choice materials—best workmanship—these matchless opportunities for Monday and Tuesday.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, high neck, blouse effect, of all wool Broadcloth and Hopsacking, drop skirt, all colors, including black, value $32.50.. 24.75

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, of all wool Melton, box or side plaited effect, with strapped yoke, all colors and black, value $10.00..... 7.25

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, of best quality mixed Cheviot, Norfolk style, extra long jacket; colors blue, black and Oxford, value $20.00..... 13.75

LADIES' JACKETS, of all wool imported Covert Cloth, Fall weight, lined with guaranteed satin, value $21.50..... 13.75

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of changeable Taffeta, prettily trimmed, all colors and black, value $16.50.... 12.75

LADIES' GOLF CAPES, with hood or shoulder capes, of heavy all wool plaids, including black, value $10.00... 4.95

Tempting Prices in Autumn Silks. Main Floor.

BLACK PEAU-DE-CYGNE, all silk, an exceptionally good quality, 20 in. wide, reg. 98c. per yard..... 65c

BLACK TAFFETA, pure dye, a superior quality, 36 in. wide, reg. $1.25 per yd..... 89c

FANCY STRIPE MOIRE VELOUR, the latest Fall novelty, 20 in. wide, reg. 98c. per yd..... 69c

LIBERTY SATIN, all silk, a full line of street and evening shades, 24 in. wide, reg. 85c. per yd..... 63c

Big Values in Fall Dress Goods. Second Floor.

STRIPED RAINY DAY SUITINGS, a superior quality, 56 in. wide, reg. 85c. per yd..... 59c

BASKET WEAVE CHEVIOT, all wool, the newest Fall mixtures, 54 in. wide, reg. 98c. per yd..... 69c

BLACK CHEVIOT, all wool, a fine quality, extra heavy, 54 in. wide, reg. 89c. per yd..... 69c

BLACK ENGLISH ZIBELINE, all wool, an extra high grade, 50 inch wide, reg. $1.25 per yard..... 89c

Big Price Cuts in Curtains, Portieres, Etc. Fourth Floor.

BOBBINET LACE CURTAINS, lace edge and insertions:

Value.....	2.75	3.75	4.50 pr.
At.....	1.98	2.75	3.50 pr.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, fine net centres, heavy borders:

Value.....	6.75	7.50	8.25 pr.
At.....	4.98	5.75	6.95 pr.

MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS, in pretty dainty patterns:

Value.....	9.50	10.50	11.75 pr.
At.....	7.75	8.50	9.95 pr.

RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, full size:

Value.....	9.25	10.25	12.00 set.
At.....	7.50	8.75	10.95 set.

MERCERIZED ARMURE PORTIERES, new colorings, heavy tassel fringe:

Value.....	6.50	7.75	9.50 pr
At.....	4.95	6.50	7.75 pr.

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, 50 inches wide, Oriental colors, fringed all round:

Value.....	2.50	3.25	4.75 ea.
At.....	1.45	2.50	3.75 ea.

Furniture Reupholstered in our own workrooms—big assortment of the newest coverings—estimates free.

Big Savings in Carpets, Rugs, Etc. Fourth Floor.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match, value $1.35 per yard..... 95c

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, ORIENTAL designs and colorings:
Size 8.3x10.6 ft., value $30.00 23.50
Size 9x12 ft., value $35.00.... 28.50

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, borders to match, value $1.40 per yd. 1.00

ALL WOOL ART SQUARES, new designs:
Size 3x3 yds., value $6.75..... 5.50
Size 3x3½ yds., value $8.00..... 6.50
Size 3x4 yds., value $9.50..... 7.50

Bargain Events in Beds and Bedding. Fourth Floor.

BRASS BEDS, handsome scroll designs, 1½ inch pillars, with heavy husks, all sizes, reg. 38.75..... 27.50

BRASS BEDS, 1 inch posts, with straight or bow foot rail and straight tubes, reg. 21.75..... 15.65

WHITE ENAMELED BEDS, 3 feet wide, complete with all steel woven wire spring, soft top sanitary mattress and pure feather pillow, reg. 8.75. 6.19

WHITE ENAMELED BEDS, in all widths, continuous bent posts, heavy chills and filling, reg. 8.45..... 5.69

STEEL FRAME COUCHES, covered with denim, sliding attachment or drop sides with National Spring mattress and bolster, reg. 11.50..... 8.98

WARDROBE COUCHES, covered with best quality denim, 30x72 inches, lined box, patent self opener, reg. 12.00. 9.25

A Sale of Notions. Main Floor.

TAFFETA SEAM BINDING, all silk, per piece..... 7c

PRUSSIAN BINDING, per piece, 14c.; per doz..... 1.55

FANCY COTTON BONE CASING, per piece, 4c.; per doz..... 42c

GLACE BELTING, 10 yd. piece..... 12c

FANCY COTTON BELTING, 10 yd. piece..... 15c

BLACK SERGE BELTING, 10 yd. piece.. 25c

FEATHERBONE, cotton covered, per box of 12 yds..... 80c

FEATHERBONE, gros grain silk, per box of 12 yds..... 1.20

SEWING SILK, black and white, per box of 12 spools..... 29c

BLACK SEWING SILK, large spool.... 15c

DRESS SHIELDS, rubber and light weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5; per pair... 6c

ENGLISH PINS, all sizes, per paper

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S METHODS IN THE HOUSE

Democrats, and Some Republicans, Bitterly Complained of Them.

Criticism Expressed as to Apparent Change in His Personal Manner After His Elevation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Much has been said about the methods by which Speaker Henderson runs the House, in consequence of the complaints that have been so frequently and bitterly made, during the last session by the Democrats and some Republicans, that the House has ceased to be a deliberative body. Little, however, has been said about the exact methods pursued by Mr. Henderson, which are considered in many respects a departure from Mr. Reed's.

A great criticism to which Mr. Henderson has been subjected is due to, it is said, an apparent change in his demeanor since he became Speaker. As Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and as a member of the House Mr. Henderson always had been very popular with the newspaper correspondents. He told a good story, sang a good song, (preferably Scotch,) and could hold his own at the table with any one—distancing quite a number.

After his elevation to the Speakership, however, his manner changed, and his joviality was reserved mainly for his intimate friends. These friends defend the Speaker by claiming that his change of manner was due to a proper regard for the dignity of his position. Mr. Henderson's construction of his power under the House rule, however, was responsible for most of the complaint.

The rule most complained of is the one conferring upon the Speaker the sole right to recognize members who wish to call up bills in the morning hour. Should the Speaker desire to recognize one he does so, and if not the member might shout himself hoarse and wave his hands frantically in the air and, so far as he was concerned, the Speaker would be blind and deaf.

During Mr. Reed's regime it was customary for the members, as permitted by the rules, which rules are still in force, to rise in their places and demand recognition. They did not, however, confine themselves to their seats in the House, but rushed to the front of the Speaker's desk and ranged themselves in a semi-circle, likened very much to the fashion of a pack of wolves who had backed a man up against a tree, and there they shouted for recognition. Mr. Reed would recognize first one and then the other, apportioning his recognition between the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber so as to give an almost equal number to each side.

As Mr. Henderson conducts the business of the House the members arise in their seats and ask for recognition, which is accorded to them according to a programme arranged before the House meets. Mr. Reed recognized only those who had seen him before the House met, and whom he wished to recognize. The same is now true of Mr. Henderson, so that the only difference in the methods used by these two speakers is that Mr. Reed permitted the members to stand about the desk and clamor for recognition. Mr. Henderson abolished this method, with the result that there is no disorder whatever. The theory remains the same that, before obtaining recognition, the member must see the Speaker and submit his bill for his consideration.

Mr. Henderson determines whom he shall recognize by requiring that the members shall explain to him the reason why the bill should pass. He also takes the report of the committee on the bill and considers it in connection with the bill itself and the statement of the member interested. It often happens, however, that he is not satisfied directly with the evidence in hand, and the bill is then referred to other members for advice. For the latter purpose the Speaker has at hand the members of the Committee on Rules and the Chairman of the Committee of the House, of which there are thirty-five, to whom he often jocularly refers as his "Cabinet."

When all the information is at hand the Speaker gives his decision, and, in accordance with this decision, the member is recognized or not.

"I made up my mind," said the Speaker in private conversation last session, "that as long as I was burdened with the responsibility of according recognitions to the members under the rules, I would not permit any bill to come up before the House until after I had personally investigated its merits and was satisfied that it was a good bill."

The Speaker is an early riser, and at 9 o'clock is always seated at his desk in his apartments at a hotel. He is a rapid worker, and divides his work time absolutely from that devoted to recreation. Consequently his office in the hotel is some distance from his suite of living rooms, although near enough to be convenient.

When he steps into his office in the morning he finds there his Secretary, Julian W. Richards; his clerk, L. J. McNeely, and his stenographer. Mr. Richards calls up matters in connection with the House to which he has been assigned, Mr. McNeely presents the Speaker's letters and private correspondence, and his stenographer takes whatever dictation the Speaker desires to give, and by 10:30 o'clock all of the Speaker's private business is cleaned up and out of the way.

At 11 o'clock he is at his office in the Capitol, where the same force surrounds him, with the addition of A. G. Hinds, who is clerk at the Speaker's table, and admitted to be the most competent authority on matters of parliamentary law known to the House.

From 11 to 12 o'clock the Speaker's office is open to members of the House, who lay before him such matters as they see fit.

In addition to his office at the Normandie and at the Capitol the Speaker has another office, which might be termed a sort of retreat. It is down stairs underneath his office on the floor of the House. It is here that he takes his luncheon and where he receives only such visitors as he himself designates. This is the only place where the Speaker has absolute privacy. Here it is that he holds his conferences.

No Speaker since the days of James G. Blaine has been so fond of social diversions as Speaker Henderson, who rarely spends an evening alone. His social life is divided between the immediate circle of his own personal friends and the general official and social world with which he is thrown in contact largely through his position.

While not a man of large means, the Speaker has a private income in addition to his salary, and, although unable to maintain a luxurious establishment in Washington, he is fond of entertaining and gives frequent dinners at the Metropolitan Club and elsewhere.

In making up his list of committees for this session the Speaker first gave an opportunity for every member to be heard who wished to present his desires as to committee places, and he then practically withdrew from all contact with the members of the House and even the Chairmen of the committees themselves had very little to say in regard to the personnel of their committees.

RUMORED ELECTRIC DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A persistent rumor which found some credence in banking circles to-day was to the effect that all the electric properties in Philadelphia are soon to be consolidated by P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and W. L. Elkins. According to the story the Philadelphia Electric Company, the American Railways Company, the Electric Company of America, the United Power and Transportation Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will be combined under the title of the United Electric Company.

It was even said that plans were so far completed that Thomas Dolan has been selected as President of the new company and that J. P. Morgan & Co. were to underwrite the stock. One broker went further than this and declared that Philadelphia Electric was to be taken in at 12½ and Electric Company of America at 17½.

A banker who is believed to have some inside knowledge, but who refused to allow the use of his name, said that there was at least an element of truth in the story. He declared that his house had been purchasing bonds of companies interested in the alleged deal, and that the near future might see a formal announcement of the formation of the United Electric Company. On the other hand, men connected with the companies mentioned were prompt to deny the truth of the story. A large stockholder in the United Gas Improvement Company, of which Thomas Dolan is President, said of the rumors:

"I believe that there is absolutely no truth in the reports of a consolidation of Philadelphia Electric and Philadelphia Rapid Transit. I know that the United Gas Improvement Company management will not consider any such consolidation."

JEWELS OF MURDERED ANNA PULITZER FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

The find was made in 1895. The murderer's name was never learned.

"I do not say that Young committed this murder out West, but it seems highly probable that his mind was affected by it. Of course, the two cases differ, but still they are similar. A trunk was sent to Chicago in each case, and in both the trunks was evidence of the crime that the murderer was attempting to conceal."

The murder to which Capt. Titus referred was partially cleared up in Chicago on Saturday, March 28, 1896. The body of the murdered man was found in a trunk in Wakem & McLaughlin's bonded warehouse March 26 of that year. On the following Saturday two men, who gave their names as Henry Devere and Charles Marcel, viewed the body in the Chicago Morgue and said that it was that of Prosper Chazzell, a Frenchman, who disappeared from Salt Lake City early in February, 1893. They based their assertions on the nature of the fillings in the murdered man's teeth, one of these fillings being of steel.

Chazzell went to Salt Lake City late in 1892 or early in 1893. He was apparently a very well-to-do man and had thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds. He disappeared early in February, 1893, and a woman who said she was his wife asked the police to institute a search for him.

No trace of him was discovered. By order of the court the safety vault where he had kept his diamonds was opened, but no diamonds were found.

For a time suspicion rested on a number of Chazell's compatriots, but nothing tangible turned up, and later the men who had been suspected went to Chicago. The body found in Chicago three years later was shipped from Salt Lake City on the Union Pacific Railway in 1893, by a man called Morgan. When the mystery was partially cleared up in Chicago, Morgan was looked for in Salt Lake City, but no evidence of the existence of such a man was discovered. The Salt Lake City detective who worked on the case was certain that the body found in Chicago was Chazell's.

Early yesterday morning, a few hours after the scene of the murder was found to have been in the flat of John W. Young, the accused man's father, Capt. Titus began to send dispatches all over the country. From here to San Francisco every Police Department was told to look out for a man thirty years old, with a small dark mustache and a peculiar walk. Many other details relating to Young's personal appearance were given in the messages. The local police announced that they had laid a dragnet in which the fugitive must fall within a few hours.

The officials of this city, Hoboken, and Jersey City kept up their activity. Every clue was followed. Capt. Titus and Capt. Schmittberger vied with each other, the former a little piqued because his men had not located the scene of the murder first, and the latter bubbling over with satisfaction that he was the one to whom the Hoboken Chief of Police and the two Hoboken reporters first brought the news that led to the Fifty-eighth Street apartment.

From Hoboken came the news that at least three citizens thought they had seen the accused man there. One of these persons was a Mr. Weller, who has offices in the Hudson Trust Building, at Newark and Hudson Streets. He is a member of the law firm of Weller & Lichtenstein. Another person is a young woman who is employed as typewriter by the firm.

Mr. Weller said that shortly before noon on Friday and just before the weight and hitching strap which were attached to the murdered woman's body were identified by their owner, Charles K. Evans, a Hoboken liveryman, a man entered the office and asked for Mr. Lichtenstein. Mr. Weller said that his partner was out, and asked whether he could do anything for the visitor, explaining that he was Mr. Lichtenstein's partner.

"Perhaps you would not care to do the business that I want done," said the caller. "The fact is," he continued, "I have been off on a spree for a day or two and I am out of funds. I want to borrow some money, and, as Mr. Lichtenstein is a friend of mine, I thought he would accommodate me."

The stranger went on to say that his name was Gilligan, and that he was a New York lawyer. Weller replied that, as the visitor was an entire stranger to him, he could not very well let him have any money on Mr. Lichtenstein's account, and the stranger departed. When Mr. Lichtenstein came in Mr. Weller told about the caller. Mr. Lichtenstein said he knew no lawyer named Gilligan, and he wondered who the stranger could have been.

When Mr. Weller saw pictures of Young in the newspapers yesterday he thought he had seen the face before. Then it suddenly occurred to him that some of the pictures bore a very strong resemblance to his visitor.

He called the attention of the typewriter to the pictures, and she confirmed him in the belief that Young and the mysterious stranger were identical. Both were so thoroughly convinced that the man was Young that Mr. Weller went to the police and told them about his strange visitor and of his belief that the man was the fugitive murderer.

At headquarters Mr. Weller's story was considered of so much importance that Chief of Detectives Nelson at once started to follow up the clue. Nelson thinks it is quite possible that Young is in hiding in Hoboken and a systematic and thorough search for him will be made throughout the city.

Mr. Lichtenstein said that he was acquainted with Young, and had known him since he came to Hoboken, about a year ago. The description of Mr. Weller's visitor, who called himself 'Gilligan, closely corresponded with that of Young.

Young was said to have paid a visit to a young woman of Hoboken recently. The police are trying to locate her.

Capt. Schmittberger, after having sent to Police Headquarters the bloodstained sheets and furniture in the Young flat, that they might be kept as evidence, announced in the afternoon that he had found a man who saw Young walking eastwardly through Fifty-ninth Street on the evening of Thursday.

It was about 7:30 o'clock at night when Mr. Litsepp, a bookseller of Sixth Avenue, saw the man pass his shop and turn from the avenue into Fifty-ninth Street. Litsepp had known Young for some time. When he saw him, the man had the same two brown paper bundles that the people at the apartment house had described him as carrying when he left there for the last time.

Thinking that these bundles might have been dropped over the wall of Central Park, Capt. Schmittberger sent two detectives to the park. They crawled through the bushes along the wall all the way to Fifth Avenue, but found nothing.

In the meantime the Captain, having collected all the available evidence in the neighborhood, had turned over to Dr. Otto Schultze, the Cornell University expert analyist, all the beer bottles and glasses found in the room where Mrs. Pulitzer was slain.

The doctor took them to his laboratory in East Forty-second Street, there to analyze what was left of their contents and discover whether or not the murderer had put "knock-out drops" in the drinks he furnished to the woman.

It was in the afternoon that the latest "clue" was announced. Mr. Koenig, who teaches German and keeps a furnished-room house at 151 East Thirty-third Street, went to see Capt. Schmittberger and had a conversation with him about a man who had asked for a room on Friday night. Detective Berbenich was sent out to investigate, and later other officers went to canvass the whole neighborhood around the Koenig house.

Mr. Koenig, when asked what he had told the Captain, said he was an old friend of the officer and was talking confidentially when he mentioned his visitor of Friday. The Captain was equally reticent about the details of Koenig's information, but he seemed to think he had something of importance, for he said:

"I expect to have that man Young this night."

All day the different police officers had been advancing their theories about the murderer's motive. But in the end all the police officials agreed that robbery was Young's motive. All the evidence about the man's recent doings bore out this theory. He was proved to have been in dire financial straits of late, and, as Capt. Titus said:

"When he saw Mrs. Pulitzer in the afternoon of last Tuesday he noticed that she wore much jewelry. When he allured her to his flat on the following night he probably did not notice that she had left most of it behind at home."

The Chief Detective said that he had found letters in Young's flat that proved the man to be a moral pervert. In these letters it was further shown that Young had been in the habit of living at various cheap boarding houses in the city under the name of "Billy" Smith, and that he had received at the General Post Office mail directed to that name.

This new name is expected to be a valuable aid to the police in tracing their man. They have learned already that Bill Smith was in the habit of patronizing a certain Sixth Avenue saloon.

YOUNG FAMILY HISTORY.

As all the clues to the accused man's whereabouts came to nothing yesterday, the different stories of his past, his family, and his recent movements commanded more interest than anything else connected with the tragedy. Joseph Pulitzer, husband of the murdered woman, was practically forgotten; he had been released from custody and his personality seemed to have lost its importance in the case, except that he flitted around and got in the way of the police wherever he could find them at work. The dead woman's history had been thrashed out, and the only new development about her was that she had known Young for a long time.

Henry Graveman, who runs the saloon on the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, opposite the apartment house where the crime was committed, told a story that threw much light on the affairs of William Hooper Young and his father, John W. Young, the well-known Wall Street promoter.

"The elder Young," said Graveman, "has lived in the Clarence, across the street, between two and three years. I know something about the family, or families, because the former janitor of the apartment house was a good friend of mine, and used to tell me the peculiar circumstances surrounding Mr. Young's life.

"When the father of Bill first came to the place, he said he wanted three flats connected by doors so that they would be one apartment and yet three. He insisted that the doors be cut so as to make the combination. My friend the janitor told me that his tenant was a Mormon. Later he said that there were three wives, and that the three flats were hired so that the wives might be separate if they ever showed up at the same time.

"Bill, as we called W. Hooper Young in this neighborhood, was the oldest child. His two brothers, who lived in the apartment until the old man's departure for Europe in the Spring, were sons of another wife, and the daughter, who also lived there, was the daughter of a third. The other sons of J. W. Young are J. Wesley Young and William Van Cott Young, the latter being a student at Columbia last year. The daughter is named Mary. The janitor told me that the mothers of the daughter and the two other sons had been in the apartment at the same time for a short time once, but that Bill's mother had never been there. He understood that she was divorced.

"None of the three boys ever worked, so far as I know. Bill came in here almost every night, and so I knew him well. He drank beer when he paid the bill himself, but when anybody treated he took whisky or cocktails. He had a very peculiar walk, as though something was the matter with his legs, and I think anybody who ever saw him could identify him by his gait among a million men. He was in the habit of staying up very late at nights, either in here or on the opposite corners. I've often seen him trying to get into the drug store after it was closed up, and they tell me he was after drugs.

"One of his best friends was Mme. Ponvert, the widow of a wealthy Cuban, who lives with her son in the Clarence. Together they often drank in my back room, and he helped her unlock the street door of the apartment house when she wanted to go in. The last time he was here was Monday afternoon. She was with him, and he told her he would go to dinner with her the next Sunday night if she would pay for the dinner. She always paid for the drinks they had here, for he didn't have any money."

CAPT. TITUS'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Titus made an unofficial statement last night that bore out part or what Graveman said. The Captain had information, he said, which indicated that the elder Young, organizer of the Shipbuilding Trust, was a Mormon and had three wives. The Mormon Elders in the Clarence, of whom there are four, occupying two of the Young flats through the courtesy of Mr. Young, acknowledged that the father of "Bill" was a Mormon, but disclaimed the statement that there were three wives simultaneously.

"He has been married twice," said Lafayette Woods, one of the proselyters, all of whom came to this city to increase the Mormon fold. "But he did not have both wives at once. His first wife, the mother of Hooper, was divorced and lives now in Seattle. The second wife was separated from her husband, and I don't know where she is.

"Hooper Young is a degenerate and scoundrel of the worst sort. Nobody who ever knew him wants to have any dealings with him. He is not a Mormon. I think he once joined the Methodist Church, but he didn't have any religion that I could see. The talk of his having studied the Bible carefully is ridiculous, and 'blood atonement' is not a doctrine of the Mormon Church, as some one has stated."

This "blood atonement" of which the Elder spoke referred to something written in a memorandum book found in the flat on the night that Capt. Schmittberger and his companions went there and found that the Pulitzer woman had been murdered in the front bedroom. On the first page of the book were written the two words seen above, and under them were half a dozen references to the Bible. When the verses were looked up they were found to bear on atonement for crime.

Mr. Kringle, part owner of the Clarence apartment house, was another who knew something of Young and his family.

"My tenants were very much excited this morning," he said, "after having read in the papers about the events of last night. Many of them said they were going to move out. But I have promised to change the name of the house, and now only one family is going.

"The father of Bill Young has never had three wives at once, as far as I know. If he has, they haven't been here to my knowledge. The reason Mr. Young wanted three flats was that he wished one for himself, as he liked to be alone a great deal; one for his children, and one for his sister-in-law and brother-in-law. The brother-in-law and sister-in-law, whose names I forget, lived with him for a while, and there were two servants, who also lived in the third flat. The whole apartment was rented for $140 a month.

It was learned from Janitor Cronk of the Clarence apartment house that Young went out into the Park last week to play with his (Cronk's) daughter. They came back after a little while, and then Young urged the child to go up to the flat and have a game of "tag."

His manner was so insistent that she thought the request was unusual, and told her mother about it. The Cronk family, having heard the "blood atonement" theory discussed, are rejoicing that their child escaped the fate which later befell Mrs. Anna Pulitzer.

"I never had any use for Bill. Only last Monday I told him to stop hanging around the corridor, and I told the boys I would fire them if they allowed him to do so. I did not let him have an outside door key, but he borrowed one from the Mormon Elders every now and then."

Mrs. Ponvert, who was known to be friendly with W. Hopper Young, could not be seen yesterday. In the morning she declined to receive callers. At night it was said that she had gone away.

A tenant of the Clarence said that the fugitive had been known as a "dope" and a vagabond. He had gone to the roof often and acted queerly. When anybody saw him there he would dodge behind chimneys.

The theory that Young had an accomplice in his crime was quashed yesterday. Louis Bowker had told about a mysterious stranger leaving a flat key in his (Bowker's) lunch room, at 1,041 Sixth Avenue, Thursday evening. Bowker knew Young well, but had not seen the man who left the key, returned for it later, and then came back again with it.

MORMON ELDERS EXPLAIN.

Elder Woods explained this story. He said that Elder Taylor had been asked by Young to leave a key in the lunch room, and had done so. But the Elder had returned home first and had gotten the key temporarily in order to let himself into the house. Then he had carried it back and given it to Bowker a second time.

"Mac Levy, the Brooklyn gymnasium proprietor for whom Young worked recently, was asked yesterday what he knew about the fugitive.

"He came to my place for instruction in the Spring," said Mr. Levy. "The last time I saw him was on Thursday. He came to tell me good-bye—said he was going West. The call was made just a little while before the afternoon newspapers published an account of the finding of the body in the Morris Canal.

"When he came here in the Spring he was completely broken down. He staid at the St. George Hotel, which is next to my place, while in training. He began his training in March, and was much improved by May. In the Summer I lost sight of him. About ten days ago he showed up again. He was very haggard, not from drink, I am sure, for I know he did not drink heavily. He was a cigarette fiend.

"He wanted work, and I gave it to him, as he was very hard up for money. I told him he could go out and sell real estate for me at $1 a day. He was a brilliant talker, and I knew he would do well. Last Saturday I gave him a week's pay in advance. I did not see him again until Thursday, as I said before. He was neatly dressed in black at that time, but the suit was not the same one I had seen him in on the previous Saturday. He looked haggard, and his clothes were dusty, as though he had been driving all night. He did not seem at all excited.

"'You need to be out in the air,' I said to him. 'Get into the country.'

"'I shall,' he answered. 'I'm going to the Rocky Mountains.'

"That was the last I saw of him. He was the most attractive fellow you ever saw. He was well educated, perfectly honest, and seemingly well balanced."

At the St. George Hotel it was learned that Young staid there from March to May 31. He was quiet and did not seem freakish in any way.

County Physician Charles B. Converse yesterday directed Coroner William N. Parslow of Hoboken to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, the murdered woman. The inquest will be held at the Court House, Jersey City, on Wednesday night. As the mystery of the murder has been solved the inquest will be a mere compliance with the legal formalities necessary to establish the cause of death.

Dr. Converse yesterday gave a burial permit authorizing Morgue Keeper Griffith to deliver the body to Joseph Pulitzer and Mrs. Nelisen. The latter is Mrs. Pulitzer's mother. They will remove the body to-morrow to Perth Amboy, N. J., where the funeral services will be held.

Coroner Scholer of this city said last night that he thought Mrs. Pulitzer died of chloral poisoning, and not from the knife cut, as the physicians had said after the autopsy in Jersey City. A half-filled bottle of chloral was found in the Young flat. The New York Coroner added that he believed the cut in the woman's abdomen was made when the murderer intended to dismember the body and dispose of the pieces. In consequence of the Coroner's opinion Dr. Otto Schultze has been asked by Assistant District Attorney Garvan to examine the fluids in the stomach of the murdered woman for traces of poison.

THE TRUNK FOUND IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A blood-stained dagger, several articles of feminine apparel marked with the name or initial of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, and nearly 100 letters addressed to William Hooper Young were found in a trunk which arrived at the Polk Street offices of the Wells-Fargo Express Company early this morning. The contents of the trunk give to the police a convincing clue in explanation of the murder of Mrs. Pulitzer in New York. The Chicago police were notified by Chief of Detectives Titus of New York to watch for the arrival of the trunk, and it had scarcely reached the Polk Street station over the Erie Road when Lieut. Rohan and two detectives were at the express office waiting for the owner to claim the baggage. It was consigned to "C. S. Elling," but as no such name is in the Chicago Directory, the conclusion was that the name was fictitious.

During the forenoon Chief of Police O'Neill held a conversation over the telephone with Captain Titus, in New York, the latter asking that the trunk be shipped back to New York at once without being opened. The request came too late, however, as the express officials, in the presence of Lieut. Rohan and the detectives, had unlocked the trunk, examined the contents, and sealed it and prepared it for shipment. The trunk was sent back to New York at 3:40 P. M. over the Erie Road.

Every effort was made by the police and the express company officials to conceal the fact that the trunk had arrived in Chicago. At first it was thought that some one might call to secure the trunk, but this was abandoned later on, it being reasoned that the fact that the trunk had been shipped to Chicago had been given too much publicity.

Disappointment was manifested by the police over the fact that the New York officials had announced the shipment of the trunk to Chicago.

"Even if Young had followed his trunk to Chicago the police would have had no chance to catch him," said Lieut. Rohan. "He would have read the newspapers and at once left the city. I hardly believe he ever intended to come to Chicago, however, and am inclined to think that he shipped the trunk here as a blind. The trunk is his, all right. Of that I am convinced."

This afternoon it was learned that acquaintances of Young lived in Chicago, and that a half-sister lived here until a short time ago.

Matt C. Brigham of 1,817 Aldine Avenue acknowledged an acquaintanceship with the members of the Young family when seen this afternoon. He denied absolutely the report that his wife, Mrs. Brigham, was the mother of Young.

Mr. Brigham said that Young's mother is living in Seattle. He did not explain how he knew this.

On the nameplate in the hallway of the flat building in which the Brighams live are the names, "Brigham and Young." Mr. Brigham said that Miss Lillian Young, who was now, he said, out of Chicago and had been for some time, was a half-sister of the suspect. He reiterated his statement that neither his wife nor himself was related to Young.

"Miss Young was with us only a short time," said Mr. Brigham. "She was a half-sister of William Hooper Young, but she knew little about him. She had not seen him since she was three years old, and now she is twenty years old."

BLOOD ATONEMENT DENIED.

President McGuarrie of Eastern States Mormon Mission Says There Is No Such Thing in the Religion.

John G. McGuarrie, President of the Eastern States Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, when seen at the home of Willard Young at 345 West Eighty-fifth Street last night denied absolutely that there was any doctrine in the Mormon Church which demanded the shedding of blood as an atonement of sin. He said that there was not one of the doctrines of the Church which would give even a man partially deranged the idea that in killing a woman his own sins would be forgiven.

He added that the elders and missionaries of the Mormon Church who have been stationed here for some time had cared for Young, providing him with money that he might not for the need of it commit some crime. Mr. McGuarrie stated that the young man two weeks ago had come to him and announced that he had obtained a position in Brooklyn which would make him self-supporting. That was the last he had seen of him. Continuing, the head of the missionary branch of the Mormon Church east of the Missouri and Mississippi River said:

"There is no teaching in our faith justifying the 'blood atonement' other than the acceptance of the plain statement of the Scriptures that without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins. Hence it was that the blood of Christ must be shed.

"We accept and believe the law of God which says: 'He that sheddeth the blood of man by man shall his blood be shed.'

"But as this was given as a civil law it must be executed according to the practices of civil law. Hence in Utah we justify capital punishment, and believe the murderer should pay the penalty of his crime.

"We were well aware of the character of Young in the sense that we knew that he could not be trusted with money enough to go on a spree. I have personally paid for his board, and given him car fare while seeking employment for the last two months. I did this that he should not be driven to commit any criminal act.

"The Mormon Church is not to be blamed. This is another of those sad cases where worthy parents are brought to grief by wayward sons. Sometimes there is increased weight to public sentiment through religious sentiment, but we should at least be charitable and remember the advice of the Master to 'Judge not.'

"That Hooper Young might have discussed the idea of blood atonement is possible. He had erronious ideas on many subjects. This idea did not prompt his terrible crime.

"I will state that we elders of the Mormon Church have conducted religious ceremonies in New York and Brooklyn every Sunday in the past two years, and Young attended but two of those meetings, and he came there for other purposes than worship. He has, moreover, no standing in the Mormon Church."

PROF. J. W. POWELL ILL.

He Is Director of the Bureau of Ethnology of Smithsonian Institution, and a Prominent Geologist.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Information has been received here that Col. J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, is critically ill at his Summer home in Haven, Me.

Prof. John Wesley Powell is the Chief of the United State Geological Survey. He was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1834, his parents being then newly arrived from England. He studied at the Illinois College at Jacksonville and at Wheaton College. He then taught in the common schools, taking a special course at Oberlin during the intervals of teaching. Having a strong bent toward geology, while roving through the country he collected specimens and gave them to the museums of the State institutions.

On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army as a private, but rose steadily from the ranks to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Second Ohio Artillery. At Shiloh he lost an arm, but did not retire longer than was necessary to let the wound heal.

At the close of the war he accepted the Professorship of Geology in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. In 1867 Prof. Powell headed an expedition to explore the parks and cañons of Colorado, and continued his investigations until the region was thoroughly known. He took great interest in Indian affairs, and was instrumental in establishing the Bureau of Ethnology under the Smithsonian Institution. In 1881 he was appointed Director of the United States Geological Survey.

Tunnel Contractor McDonald Ill.

John B. McDonald, who made the successful bid of $35,000,000 for the construction of the Rapid Transit Tunnel, is ill at his apartments in the Dakota, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. Inquiry there yesterday as to whether he was suffering, as reported, with the mumps, a dangerous disease for a man of his years, met with the response that the contractor was not seriously ill. It was stated that he was somewhat indisposed, and that he had found it necessary to stay indoors for a few days.

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Venetian Broadcloth. At 1.25 A YARD; regular $2.50 quality; extra fine German Venetian Broadcloth, 52 inches wide, elegant soft Fall shades.
All Wool Albatross. At 29c A YARD; 50c. quality, all wool, double width, in cream, royal, black, turquoise, cornflower, blue, Havana, Nile, old rose, tan, sky blue, silver gray, cardinal, castor, pink and other much wanted street and evening shades.
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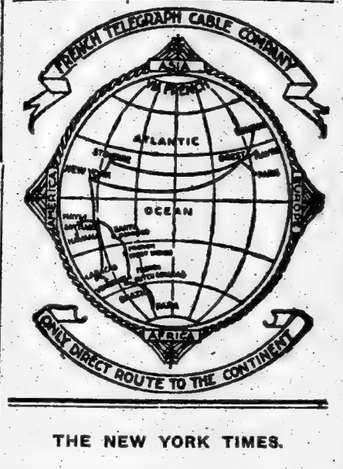

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE WEEK'S TOPICS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Usual "Silly Season" Dearth of Important News—Minister Pelletan's Indiscretions—General Sympathy for Lord Salisbury—More Sensational Rumors About King Edward's Health.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Of actual news this week there has been a great dearth, the newspapers being reduced to giving prominence to comparatively trivial matters, which at other times would attract little notice.

Thus, much has been published about the indiscretions of M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, although none here take him seriously. Carruthers Gould, who so successfully interprets with his genial wit what people are thinking, has a cartoon in The Westminster Gazette representing Lord Salisbury reading M. Pelletan's speeches in the Figaro, and saying: "Poor Delcassé! I can sympathize with him. I've been through the same experience myself."

The reference, cleverly indicated in the cartoon, is to Mr. Chamberlain's sensational speeches, in which, talking of Russia, he said, "Who sups with the devil must have a long spoon," and, speaking of the French, he advised them to mend their manners.

Immediately after the publication of this cartoon came the news of Lord Salisbury's illness. Although he is no longer in public life, his personality has not lost its interest for the British.

It is characteristic of some public men that the older they grow the more sympathy they excite and the less hostility they evoke. This is pre-eminently the case with Lord Salisbury. A few years ago no man was more denounced by the Radicals and Liberals, no man was more bitter of tongue than he in returning their denunciations. Yet, as time has passed, he has mellowed. The "gibes and flouts and sneers" of which Disraeli declared Salisbury to be a master have ceased to find a place in his public utterances, and a certain admiration, which is near akin to affection, has grown up for him in the breasts of his most determined opponents.

This is due, I think, to the conviction that Lord Salisbury, though unapproachable, full of the pride of race, an aristocrat to the fingertips, is first and foremost a man, and a man, too, whose loyalty to his sovereign and devotion to his country have always been his predominant passions.

It is also due to the high example the ex-Premier's private life has set to his fell-countrymen. The home at Hatfield House, his ancestral, historic seat, has always been noted for its simplicity. The father and mother were busy and active, the sons and daughters studious and unostentatious, the interests and pursuits of the whole family contrasting in a marked manner with the vulgar display so often made by those who have newly acquired wealth and have not learned to use it worthily and well.

People have variously attributed Lord Salisbury's retirement to differences with King Edward about coronation honors and to a desire to hand over the Premiership to Mr. Balfour while Mr. Chamberlain was confined to his house through the results of his cab accident.

I do not believe these stories. On the last two occasions when Lord Salisbury addressed public gatherings in London I was present. The first was the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall last Nov. 9; the second the Primrose League demonstration at the Albert Hall this Summer. Lord Salisbury gave the impression on both occasions of an aged man whose physical strength was failing and who could not be expected to occupy the foremost place in public affairs for more than a very short time. His retirement occasioned no surprise to those who knew of his state of health, and the reasons assigned for it to which I have referred may be regarded as malevolent or apocryphal.

How stories of this kind gain currency it is not easy to explain, but even now that the King's health has been proved to be restored completely new rumors are afloat.

It is said that the King's eyesight is slightly failing and that Dr. Pagenstecher, the eminent German oculist, paid his Majesty a very secret visit on board the royal yacht at Cowes. It is also stated that a great English throat specialist has been visiting the King at Balmoral.

These are the very latest stories, but, having been assured within the last three months that the King suffered from at least six mortal organic diseases, and having seen his Majesty at close quarters on coronation day, when he apparently was in perfect health, I attach no importance to these sensational reports of the gossipmongers.

People will be able to judge for themselves next month, when the King makes his long-promised progress through London.

Meanwhile, what is called the "silly season" has had an unexpected sensation in the appearance of a self-styled "Messiah." This man's doings have received wholly exaggerated notice in some papers, while others have ignored them entirely. He is undoubtedly a nuisance, for large crowds assemble, bent on tumult and disorder, in the neighborhood of his church.

He may gain some followers, for every impostor can find people foolish enough to admit his claims, but it is unlikely that he will achieve much success, since blasphemous pretensions such as his are detested by all healthy-minded people.

BRITISH SHIPPING PROBLEM.

Announcement of the Government's Attitude Toward the Morgan Combination Eagerly Awaited.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—With the approach of the reassembling of Parliament the shipping problem comes in for much speculation. The announcement by the Premier, A. J. Balfour, of the Government's attitude toward the Atlantic shipping merger and the proposed fast Canadian service is awaited with much interest, since the whole question hinges on the direction to which the Government will lend its support. In the meanwhile the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which recently seemed to control the situation regarding the suggested new Canadian service, is being bitterly fought in the Allan Line-Elder, Dempster Line interests. It is said that the Cunard Line is keeping out of all combinations in the hope of an important increase in its subsidy when Parliament reassembles.

Whatever course the Government adopts in fostering British shipping, experts profess to expect a fierce Atlantic rate war in 1903, when the Morgan shipping combination gets to work, and it is pointed out that J. R. Ellerman, Chairman of the Leyland Line, who is a shrewd business man, gave practical evidence of his desire to get out of the line of fire when he handed over the remnants of his Antwerp-Montreal business to J. Pierpont Morgan early this week.

AERONAUT ON HIS FLIGHT.

Stanley Spencer, Who Traveled Thirty Miles, at One Time Feared an Explosion, but Averted It.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, who yesterday traveled nearly thirty miles over London in an airship of his own invention, in an interview to-day furnished interesting details of his flight among the clouds. He said:

"At one time I feared an explosion of the balloon, but the automatic valve prevented a catastrophe. The engine also threatened to ignite the gas of the balloon, but this danger I overcame. I had the machine under perfect control and could turn in any direction. The people in the London thoroughfares looked like black lines of ants.

"When I alighted the machine came down so lightly that a child might have been under it without being hurt. The distance covered was much further than at first reported, being fully thirty miles.

"I dropped balls as I went along. It shows what an army could do with an airship carrying bombs. My ship differs from Santos-Dumont's in being propelled from the front, and it is thus drawn along. Its speed is 7½ miles an hour.

"My present ship is a one-man affair, but I can make one to accommodate any reasonable number of persons."

TRUST PROBLEM WILL CONFRONT GREAT BRITAIN

Englishmen Realize They Must Face the Ordeal—The Country on the Eve of Economic Developments of Great Importance—The Government Unprepared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The trusts have hitherto been little more than a name to English readers of newspapers, who have imagined them as something which the fertile genius of Americans had called into being solely for American domestic uses. It is now being realized that their application is not to be restricted to the New World, and that England has to face the dread ordeal which the trusts involve.

This week reports appeared in the newspapers of the shareholders' meeting of Cope Brothers, the tobacco company. There was a loss on the year's trading of £606, notwithstanding the company's enormous turnover. The cause of the loss was the wasteful competition in the tobacco trade, which reduced prices to an unprecedented level and necessitated increased expenditure in advertising.

The Chairman, Sir John Willox, M. P., said they had to meet, "not fair business competition, but a deliberately organized effort on the part of American capitalists to destroy a British industry and create a selfish monopoly in their own hands."

It will readily be understood that when shareholders' pockets are affected things become serious, but at present there is no remedy proposed; no means are suggested of restricting this competition. The Board of Trade, which should be a Government department of the first importance, is regarded as one to be presided over by Cabinet Ministers of the third or fourth rank, and the country finds itself on the eve of economic developments of immense import without leaders capable of controlling them or advising as to methods of control.

There can be little doubt that American problems will shortly have to be faced here, which is why more interest is being taken in American politics than hitherto. The Spectator to-day says that the Beef Trust, if formed as reported and if it raises the price of beef, will make Mr. Roosevelt's election in 1904 certain, even if it does not produce a popular explosion against trusts.

The Spectator adds that trusts should leave bread, meat, and salt alone.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The building up and tearing down of stories of American and British trust plans in England has become one of the principal features of the English newspapers. A majority of the reports are pure speculation. The rumor that the Standard Oil Company had combined with the Dutch East Indian oil-producing interests is declared by those conversant with affairs in the petroleum world to be simply a distortion of facts which have been trade property for a long time. The real situation in the oil trade of the Far East is that a balance of power is being gradually established between the Standard and the Shell Transport Companies, independent of the Dutch East Indian producers. Sir Marcus Samuel, head of the Shell Transport Company, which is widely concerned in the East India oil trade, denies the story published by The London Daily Telegraph from The Hague this morning, that an oil trust had been established involving the Standard Oil Company and either the Shell Transport Company or the Independent Dutch Companies.

Speaking at a meeting of oil experts in London this week, Sir Marcus also denied the stories of hostile rivalry between the Shell Transport Company and the Standard Oil Company, and the reports that wherever the Shell Transport Company and the independent Dutch concerns had broken new ground in the Far East or elsewhere, the Standard Oil Company had made it a rule to establish new tanks in close proximity.

The best informed people anticipate an ultimate friendly working arrangement between the three interests involved, without an actual organic union.

In the same connection it is interesting to note that an official of the Californian Oil Producers' Association, who has been in Europe throughout the Summer, has been actively pushing Californian oil in England and on the Continent. Arrangements are afoot in London for furnishing Pacific Coast producers with an outlet here whenever it shall be considered desirable.

In the meantime the increasing use of liquid fuel is absorbing the attention of the British railroads and of the British Admiralty. Two of the former are now increasing their equipment of oil-fired locomotives, while the Admiralty is carrying on extensive experiments with liquid fuel at Keyham. The results are generally understood to be very satisfactory, though the details are jealously guarded by the Government experts.

"The extortion of the American beef trust" continues to be a fruitful theme for the English press. The British Government is roundly abused for its refusal to open the ports to the importation of Argentine live cattle. There is no question that the consumer in London is paying 10 per cent. more for beef than a year ago. An official of the Swift Company declares that the price is due entirely to the shortage of the American supply, and, contrary to the general belief, he says his firm has frequently sold meat in London this Summer below what it cost in Chicago, as the English would not pay beyond a certain price, so they are "not making fortunes by grinding the British consumer."

He added: "So far as the Argentine business is concerned the closing of the ports to live South American cattle does not matter a particle, because more refrigerated meat has been shipped from Argentina to England this year than live and refrigerated meat combined during any previous season."

It may also be mentioned that the American packing houses are preparing to enter the South African field. Arrangements were making in London this week to send representatives to the Transvaal.

The tobacco situation is absorbing columns of space in the London dailies. A recent dinner of the Wholesalers' Association was productive of varied speculation owing to a speech of the Chairman, who mysteriously hinted at possible Government action adverse to imported manufactured tobacco and a speedy end of the present trade war by the amalgamation of the American and the Imperial Tobacco Companies. Those interested in and conversant with the real situation assert that neither the American nor the British companies are ripe for any sort of a compromise. They say that while an ultimate combination of the British and American companies is not beyond possibility, it will be an event of the distant future, if it ever occurs, and that the real fight has not yet commenced.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN PARIS'S SOCIAL LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. W. Seligmann to Celebrate Their Golden Wedding—Mrs. Potter Palmer and Prince and Princess Cantacuzene at the Hotel Ritz—Dinners of the Week and Other Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—W. Seligmann, the well-known banker, and one of the oldest members of the American colony here, celebrates to-morrow with Mrs. Seligmann their golden wedding, and at the same time his eightieth birthday. A fête will be given at St. Germain. Yesterday the American Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting in Mr. Seligmann's honor, and presented to him a congratulatory address.

Great sympathy is felt throughout the American colony with J. Allison Bowen, the Deputy Consul General, on the loss of his wife, who had been in bad health for several months. Mrs. Bowen was formerly Mrs. Stern, and had a large circle of friends.

B. D. Woodward, the Special Commissioner appointed by President Roosevelt to wind up the affairs of the American section of the Exposition of 1900, who has been occupying a charming bachelor flat in the Rue Decamps, sailed last Saturday, after finishing his business with the French Government most satisfactorily. Exhibitors will have no longer to complain that their diplomas are out of order or that they cannot obtain their medals.

Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago is stopping at the Hotel Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Beriah Wilkins of Washington have left the Hotel d'Albe for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Georges Glaenzer have left here for New York, where they will spend the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Moss, from Lancaster, Penn., who have been traveling through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, are at the Grand Hotel.

Judge Colton, Mrs. Colton, and their family have arrived from Etretat at the Hotel de la Tremouille.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Given and the Misses Given of Philadelphia have left here for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Van R. Thayer and Mrs. Clarence Edward of Washington are stopping in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Eugene De Wolf of Bristol, R. I., have left on an automobile tour through Touraine to Biarritz.

A. Watson Armour and family have left here for the Carleton Hotel, London.

Col. H. O. Seixas of New Orleans has returned to the Grand Hotel.

Joseph Peabody has arrived from Dinard at the Hotel des Deux Mondes.

Mrs. W. O. Thompson has arrived from Lucerne at the Hotel Athénée.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin, who have been stopping at the Elysée Palace Hotel, have gone into their Champs Elysées apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fowler, after a tour through Normandy, Brittany, and Touraine, are at the Hotel Regina.

Mrs. Richard Chandler has returned from Versailles.

Mr. and Mrs. Trafford Hutcheson have arrived at the Elysée Palace Hotel in an automobile, from London, via Folkestone, Dinard, and the Touraine country.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Avery have arrived from Baden, and leave to-day for Biarritz.

Albert Sauter of New York has left for London.

Mrs. and Miss I. Carstairs of Philadelphia have arrived at the Hotel Athénée from St. Moritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Hopkins and Miss Hopkins have left the Hotel Ritz for a trip through Touraine.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Neck of New York have arrived from London.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. L. Lane and Miss Lane have arrived at the Elysée Palace Hotel after a trip through Italy.

Gen. Corbin and Col. Johnston have arrived from Berlin, and are at the Hotel de France et Choiseul.

Prince and Princess Cantacuzène have arrived from St. Petersburg. They are at the Hotel Ritz, where the Princess's mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, is staying.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss de la Baize have returned from Malo-les-Bains to their apartment on the Avenue de l'Opera.

E. Clarence Jones of New York has given a dinner at the Hotel Ritz in honor of Mrs. J. S. Bache of New York, his others guests being J. S. Bache, Frank Brown and Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Pavlovsky, Miss Stoll, Henry T. Kerr, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dudley. The table was decorated with pink roses, carnations, and orchids. Each guest received favors consisting of gold pencils for the men and gold enameled swallows set with diamonds for the women.

Other diners at the Hotel Ritz this week have been Mrs. W. Moore, with a party of guests including the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld; also Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Edmund C. Jones, M. Santos-Dumont, H. K. Thaw, Gen. and Mrs. Varnum, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver.

At the Langham Hotel Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffmann of New York gave a smart party, the guests including Gen. Brunet. Among the diners have been Mrs. Hemenway of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William Babcock and family of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cunningham of Boston.

At Biarritz are stopping Mrs. H. H. Marshall of New York, with her two children; the Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who is taking her annual course of saline baths; Mr. Cachard, a well-known American lawyer of Paris; Mr. Bradford of New York, and the Marquis and Marquise de Stackelberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fitch are at their fine estate at Pradines.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE ARE GREAT AUTOMOBILISTS.

Charles M. Schwab Rides a Machine of His Own Design, and Now and Then Lends It to the Grand Duke Alexis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Automobiling has many votaries among the visiting Americans just now.

Charles M. Schwab drives an automobile of his own design, which he occasionally lends to the Grand Duke Alexis, and in which he recently went to Grande Chartreuse with M. and Mme. Macchetta d'Allegro, and later to Col-du-Chat with Mrs. Averi and Capt. Paget.

Mrs. Schwab has paid a flying visit to Paris to look over the plans for Mr. Schwab's new residence in New York, which Gérôme, the artist, is preparing.

Lord and Lady Kelvin have given a dinner in Mr. Schwab's honor.

Mrs. and Miss Gebhard have been automobiling at Aix with their friends Iszet Pasha, Prince Fuad, and others. They gave a farewell dinner at the Cercle in honor of the composer Isidore de Lara, the author of "Messaline," which was produced at Aix with great success.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates of Chicago, who are here, are also enjoying the pleasures of the automobile. Together with Mr. Ward, Charles M. Schwab, and Mr. Oliver they have been automobiling with M. Charley, the well-known chauffeur.

D'ARAMON—BELL MARRIAGE.

Religious Part of the Ceremony Will Take Place in Paris This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The religious part of the marriage ceremony between Comte Paul d'Aramon and Miss Rita Bell will take place on Thursday next at the Church of St. Pierre en Caillou. Comte d'Aramon's witnesses will be his first cousin, the Marquis d'Aramon, and Comte Edouard de la Rochefoucauld. The bride's witnesses will be her brother, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Bacon.

Miss Rita Bell is a niece of James Gordon Bennett.

There will be no reception for the signature of the contract, but Mrs. Bell will receive after the ceremony.

WARSHIPS IN DARDANELLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—In an audience yesterday the Sultan formally assured the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, that the question of permitting four armed Russian torpedo boats to traverse the Dardanelles under Russia's commercial flag would be settled to Russia's satisfaction.

It was announced by The Associated Press from Constantinople Sept. 17 that Russia had represented to the Porte that the Czar merely wished to inspect the torpedo boats in question during his forthcoming visit to Livadia, in the Crimea, and that he promised not to regard the case as a precedent, the passage of armed foreign ships through the Dardanelles being forbidden by the Berlin Treaty of 1878.

Russian Officer Attempts Suicide.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A telegram received here from Algiers, Algeria, to-day, reported that the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, a cousin of the Czar, (another dispatch said it was the Grand Duke's brother Vladimir,) who arrived at Algiers on board the Russian imperial yacht Standart, had attempted to commit suicide with a revolver while in the company of a Russian woman and that he had been removed to a hospital with a wound in his temple. A later dispatch, however, says the would-be suicide was Prince Vladimir Troubetzskoi, who is an officer of the Standart.

NEWS NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—I shall devote my letter this week to Emile Zola's forthcoming novel "Vérité." In political as well as in literary circles it is the talk of the hour. It began its serial run two days ago in L'Aurore, and next January it will be published in book form in four languages besides French—English, German, Italian, and Danish. Negotiations are now pending for a Spanish translation, for the theme may be said to be as near the social life of Spain as it is to that of France.

We have all been told how M. Zola works. He spends months in collecting data, both documentary and oral. He then arranges his material as a lawyer does his items of evidence. Everything is tabulated and its proper significance weighed. Finally he sweats his brain and turns out a novel which is a curious combination of narrative and forensic, written in terse journalistic French.

It is an "acte d'accusation"—an indictment—on a gigantic scale, a newspaper account of some prodigious national scandal. But Emile Zola writes better than any Public Prosecutor or journalistic reporter. That counts for much, especially in France.

"Vérité" is the third volume in the Evangelist series. The first was "Fécondité," the second "Travail"; the fourth will be "Justice." The hero of each is one of the four sons of Marie and Pierre Froment, who figure in "Paris." Like the four Evangelists, they are named Matthieu, Luc, Marc, and Jean. Hence the name of the series.

"The children of my brain," M. Zola has said, "will, like the four Evangelists preaching the Gospel, diffuse the religion of future society, which will be founded on Fruitfulness, Work, Truth, and Justice." The first struck at the very basis of the French social system and proclaimed a remedy through the sanctity of the home; the second dealt with the forces of labor and capital and found relief in co-operative toil; the third deals with the domination of religious orders, from which France has just attempted to free herself through the associations law.

As you have already probably heard, "Vérité" has for its narrative the Dreyfus case, not only in fact but in principle, as step by step the conspiracy grows until the perpetuation of an error of justice becomes a national calamity. The scenes of the drama, however, are not in the army, but in the clerico-educational world.

This transference is wise on the part of M. Zola. It is also logical. Frenchmen would properly resent an attack upon their army, which is rapidly shaking off all causes of reproach and becoming a model republican institution.

At the same time M. Zola is perfectly consistent in attacking what must have been the formative influences of Mercier, du Paty de Clam, Zurlinden, and the rest, rather than the military institution which they attempted to prostitute to their own diabolical ends.

Marc Froment, who is a communal schoolmaster, is happily married to a Catholic. Like his brothers, he learned a manual calling, that of lithographer. While working for the firm of Papon-Laroches, which supplied charts for the schools of France, he became absorbed with a passion to teach the young, and so entered the Teachers' College of Beaumont.

At the college was a Jewish student named Simon, noted for his diligence and habits of punctuality. On being graduated from the college Simon married, and later he and his wife adopted an orphan nephew, little Zéphirin, who having been reared a Catholic, according to the faith of his dead mother, was allowed by Simon to go to the Brothers' School.

The story opens at Maillebois, where Simon is a teacher in the communal school, and where dwell the parents of Marc Froment's wife; her mother, Mme. Berthereau, and her grandmother, Mme. Duparque. Marc and his wife are there on a visit. They are at breakfast when a servant rushes in: "Ah! Madame, how horrible! The newsboy has just told me—"

"What? Make haste!"

The servant was stifling.

"That little Zéphirin, the schoolmaster's nephew, has just been found murdered there, quite near, in his room."

"Murdered?"

"Yes, Madame; strangled in his nightdress. It is an abominable affair."

A shudder swept over the room; even Mme. Duparque trembled.

Marc at once rises from the table. "I know Simon," he says. "He was at the Teachers' College with me. I know no one with a firmer intellect, a more affectionate heart. He had given shelter to that poor child, that Catholic nephew, and permitted him to attend the Brothers' School, from conscientious scruples which are seldom found. What a terrible blow has fallen on him! I am going to him; I want to sustain him in his grief."

The crime had been discovered by M. Mignot, M. Simon's assistant in the school, who, passing near the building early in the morning and noticing the window of little Zéphirin's chamber wide open, had looked in. He had at once raised an outcry, which had been heard by Father Philibin, a Jesuit, and Brother Fulgence of the Brothers' School, who were just emerging from the Rue Courte. When they reached the window and had looked within the brother burst into exclamations:

"Ah! the poor child! Ah! what a horrid crime! So gentle and so good a lad; the best of our pupils, so pious and fervent, too! Come, we must investigate this. We cannot leave things as they are."

The men entered the room, and Father Philibin, perceiving a paper ball lying near the boy, picked it up and unrolled it. Evidently it had been used as a gag. Turning to the Brother he said: "It is a number of Le Petit Beaumontais dated yesterday, Aug. 2; but the curious thing is that, crumpled up in it there should be this copy slip for a writing lesson. Just look at it."

Upon the slip were the words: "Aimes vous les uns les autres," (Love one another,) lithographed in a well-formed, round hand. These slips are used in all French elementary schools, clerical and civil alike, and it is customary for the teacher using them to put his or her initials in the corner. The slip discovered wrapped in the newspaper was found to have been torn across the corner, thus removing the initials, or part of them, for Marc, when he came, declared that he could just discern some dim tracings. Without any haste, Father Philibin stepped up to him. "Some initialing? Do you think so? It seems to me to be a blot, half rubbed off by saliva and by the bite which pierced the slip, right there."

"A blot, no! These marks are certainly initials, but they are quite illegible."

So the matter was being discussed when the police came. Not until then did anybody think to acquaint Simon of the tragedy. He was terribly shocked. No, he had heard no noise the night before—about 10 o'clock. It would have been impossible for him to have heard anything. He was in the next town. He had gone there to attend a meeting, and having missed the last train decided to walk. He had reached home at 11:40. Had he kept his unused return ticket? No, he had thrown it away on the road. The copy slip was shown to him. No, he had never seen it in his school.

When later in the day Marc related the circumstances of the tragedy to Abbé Quandien, the parish priest, the good father was deeply and compassionately touched.

"Ah, poor Monsieur Simon!" he exclaimed, "how deeply grieved he must be, for he was very much attached to his nephew and behaved very well toward him. I have had proof of it."

At home Marc was implored to have nothing to do with the affair. And old Mme. Duparque said: "I remember very well that a child disappeared at Beaumont during my youth. It was found under the porch of St. Maxence. The body was cut in quarters. Only the heart was missing. It was said that the Jews required the heart for the unleavened bread of their Passover."

Marc regarded her with amazement. "Surely you are not serious, grandmother; you don't believe such a stupid and infamous charge."

That day deep mutterings were heard among laborers—mutterings which finally found expression in a demonstration against the Brothers. Again Marc's wife begs him to have nothing to do with the affair. He begins to reassure her, when her grandmother says sternly: "Marc, I hope that you will not mix yourself up in that horrid affair. What madness it is to suspect and insult the Brothers! God will end by avenging His ministers!"

Then came a change, gradual at first, and then more rapid as it gathered headway. Marc first noticed it in the gossip of the housewives and the shop keepers. Then an article appeared in Le Petit Beaumontais, pointing to Simon as the murderer. In vain Marc tried to trace the origin of the accusations that he heard on every side. People declared that M. Simon had been seen on the 10:30 train, and that therefore he could not have walked home, and that Mlle. Rouzaire, the schoolmistress, distinctly heard moans and calls coming from little Zéphirin's room.

"Mlle. Rouzaire!" cried Marc. "Why did she not say so when she gave her evidence to the public? I was present."

On the day of the funeral a horrible thing happened. The Brothers and all other local establishments of the Orders had prepared a great cortège and solemn ceremonies. The whole town was in commotion. People followed the procession with cries of "Death to the Jew!" In the midst of it all the Commissary of Police came to arrest Simon.

As he descended the steps of the school between two officers, he lifted up his voice and cried to the crowd: "I am innocent, I am innocent!"

To which the mob replied with yells of "To death! To death with the murderer and sacrilegist! To death, to death with the Jew!"

But the copyslip? The police searched for its duplicate among the schoolmaster's papers. They found nothing. Then Marc ventured to ask one of the officers if a similar perquisition had taken place at the school kept by the Brothers of Christian Doctrine. The man looked at him in amazement. A perquisition at the good Brothers' school? What for, indeed? But Marc was already shrugging his shoulders of his own simplicity.

THE OBSERVER.

SCANDAL OF THE BRITISH TROOPSHIP SERVICE

Australian Indignation at Treatment of Contingent Returning From South Africa.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 23.—The Australian public has been shocked at the treatment to which returning contingents from South Africa have been subjected, especially with regard to the troopship Drayton Grange. This vessel was most shamefully overcrowded upon leaving South Africa.

In addition to the crew, there were upwards of 2,000 officers and men on board. There was not sufficient room for all of them to be accommodated with beds, and the ventilation was so bad that sickness soon broke out, and at one time the sick men numbered from 750 to 1,000. The whole ship was in a filthy condition, the hospital accommodation was altogether inadequate, the medicines ran short, and if a fire had happened the boats could have taken in them only about 750 all told out of more than 2,000.

The first Australian port touched at was Albany, and between that port and Melbourne five deaths occurred, and since the sick men were taken to hospital nine more of them have succumbed up to the present. Great indignation prevails against the Imperial authorities in South Africa for overcrowding the vessel and a commission of inquiry is now being held in Sydney.

A similar scandal has occurred with regard to the troopship Britannic from South Africa to New Zealand. That vessel was also overcrowded, and sickness at once broke out. Up to the present time twenty deaths have taken place, and it is feared that some others will not be able to survive the effects of the terrible voyage. A commission of inquiry is sitting at Wellington, and the revelations are a repetition of those which have been made in the case of the Drayton Grange.

The returned troopers express themselves in strong language about the scandalous way in which they have been treated, and not one of them will go again upon such an expedition. They also feel that the public has been very cold toward them upon their return. When they left for South Africa they were escorted to the steamers by great crowds, with bands playing and banners waving, and the people were so solicitous of their comfort as to provide pianos for their amusement on the way out. They return to find themselves utterly neglected and without any employment to go to. Consequently there are hundreds of them walking about the streets of Australian cities in khaki uniform because they have no other clothes to wear.

IRISH TENANT QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—John Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish League and of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has published an open letter in the press saying that while he has no idea of what proposals Capt. Shaw-Taylor of Ardrahan intends to submit at the approaching conference between landlords and tenants, he cannot take the responsibility of refusing to confer with genuine representatives of the landlords.

Capt. Shaw-Taylor, who is a prominent landlord of Ardrahan, Ireland, published a letter recently, inviting the Duke of Abercorn, John Redmond, Lord Barrymore, Col. Sanderson, the Lord Mayor of Dublin; T. P. O'Connor, William O'Brien, and T. W. Russell to a conference in Dublin, when he will submit what he calls "an honest, simple, and practical solution of the present troubles, and one which will lead to a settlement satisfactory to both landlords and tenants."

American Railroad Methods Advised.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon advises the British railroads to profit by the example set by the roads centring in Chicago in disposing of old cars as "scrap." It says English cars are toys alongside those the Americans destroy as "scrap," and declares it is impossible to remain content with the present unbusinesslike standards of the British railroads' services.

Passengers on the St. Louis.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, had among her passengers Henry Wilding, Mr. and Mrs. Weedon Grossmith, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracey.

AN INTERNATIONAL ENVELOPE.

Plan to Permit a Post-Paid Reply Suggested in Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimberti, is projecting an international envelope for use throughout the Postal Union, permitting a post-paid reply. It is now difficult to prepay a reply, as foreign stamps are not available. The Minister's reply, it is held, overcomes the objections to international stamps proposed and rejected at the Postal Congress held at Washington.

It was announced in a dispatch to The Associated Press from Copenhagen Sept. 14 that the Danish Post Office had invited the postal authorities of other countries to consider the desirability of introducing a "world's reply stamp," by the use of which cohnespondents in one country may prepay the reply to a letter from any other country, with international postage.

DISCUSS J. P. MORGAN'S OFFER.

Liverpool Athenaeum Library May Decline to Sell Burns Manuscripts.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A news agency, in a dispatch from Liverpool to-day, says J. Pierpont Morgan's offer of $25,000 for the Burns manuscripts in the Athenaeum Library of that city is keenly discussed.

It is understood that the committee of the Athenaeum will call a meeting of the proprietors and recommend that the offer be declined, as the manuscripts are regarded as a gift in trust to the library.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Arrivals at Claridge's Hotel this week include:

W. C. Whitney.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse.
Mrs. John H. Wright.
Miss F. Boynton.
Lyman Nichols.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Oakman.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Carney.
Henry E. Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chalfant.
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod.
Mrs. W. Andrews.
Mrs. Osborn Ferson.
Miss Osborne.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gooch.
J. H. Wright, Jr.

Order for 50,000 Tons of Steel Rails.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Westminster Gazette to-day says an order for 50,000 tons of steel rails has just been placed in Lanarkshire and that it is presumed to be for America.

LONDON'S NEW PLAYS.

"The Best of Friends," "Quality Street," and Others Prove Successful.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—With half a dozen new productions this week the London theatrical season has thrown off its recent lethargy and is again in full swing. The new Drury Lane drama, "The Best of Friends," is strong, stirring and wholesome, and Cecil Raleigh and Arthur Collins apparently have again succeeded in meeting London's approbation.

No less interesting has been the production of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," which met with instant success, and promises to have a long run.

"The Marriage of Kitty," at the Duke of York's Theatre, is drawing so well that an additional Thursday matinée has been announced.

"The Fatal Wedding" is one of the recent American productions which has found decided favor in London, and the piece has been expanded from four acts to five.

Elfie Fay has brought "The Sousa Girl" back to the Empire for a short season before she returns to the United States.

BELGIAN QUEEN'S DEATH.

Her Body Will Be Removed to Spa Today—The Funeral Will Be Simple.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—King Leopold will reach Spa to-morrow, and the body of Queen Marie Henriette, who died there yesterday, will be removed to Brussels the same evening. Flags are half-masted and the city has the appearance of deep mourning.

The Council of Ministers decided to proceed to Spa this afternoon.

It is understood that the funeral of the Queen will be quite simple, so foreign governments are not under the necessity of sending missions. There will be no official ceremony here in connection with the event. The body will be placed in the royal vault at the Castle of Laeken, four miles from Brussels, beside the body of Prince Baudouin, son of the Count of Flanders and nephew of King Leopold. The body of the Queen is lying in state in a chamber adjacent to her bedroom.

BERLIN NEWS OF THE WEEK

American Railroads Giving Large Orders For German Steel Rails—The Kaiser Much Interested in the St. Louis Exposition—The Adams-Seefeld Wedding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Herr Bochumer, Secretary of the Steel Union, writes commenting on the unusual demand for German steel rails on the part of American railroads. This demand has been quite large for the last six months.

Contrary to other opinion, the German steel and iron manufacturers believe that the increase in the American output caused by the enlarged facilities of the United States Steel Corporation and other concerns will prove insufficient to cope with the immense home demand.

The Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and other American railroads have placed orders for delivery in the third and fourth quarters of 1903 with German steel works. The Americans pay the German concerns premiums for accepting orders to deliver goods at stipulated prices.

In the course of his communication Herr Bochumer says:

"We understand that America is threatened with a crash in its iron and steel industry, but we hope it will not occur before German works have delivered the orders and have been paid for them."

Two leading German ethnologists, Profs. Seler and von Steinen, will, on behalf of the German Government, attend the Americanists' congress, which meets in New York on Oct. 20. Dr. Seler holds the Chair of American Ethnology in the University of Berlin, which was endowed by the Duc de Loubat. He will speak on a Central American hieroglyphic codex recently discovered in the Vatican.

The McCormick Harvesting Company has secured a large order for reapers and mowers for Emperor William's farm.

I learn that the Emperor is much interested in the St. Louis Exposition. He told Gen. Corbin to inform President Roosevelt that he expected to send some of the leading men of Germany to the exposition. A bill for the appointment of a German Commissioner will soon be presented to the Bundesrath.

The marriage of Ernest Kempton Adams to Miss Seefeld on Thursday was the principal social event of the week in the American colony here. Ambassador White was present at the ceremony in the Emperor William Memorial Church. It is unusual for an American preacher to officiate at a service in a German church, as Dr. Dickie of the American Church did on this occasion.

Mr. Adams has given 4,000 marks to the American Church. Dr. Dickie will go to America soon to obtain more funds.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. White gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kempton Adams, who were married here on Thursday.

All the wedding party, the members of the United States Embassy, and Frank H. Mason, (the United States Consul General,) were present.

REV. G. R. W. SCOTT'S DEATH.

Memorial Service to be Held Next Sunday at Gainsborough, England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The death of the Rev. G. R. W. Scott of Easton, Penn., has caused much regret among those who knew him here. Some weeks ago he was seized by an attack of acute indigestion, and an operation became necessary. The operation was successful, but there was a reaction a few days later.

A memorial service will be held tomorrow week in the John Robinson Memorial Church, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England. It is proposed that a tablet to Mr. Scott's memory be placed in the church, as he was the American Congregationalists' delegate at the ceremony of dedicating the building two months ago.

When Mr. Scott's son arrives from America a memorial service will be held in the American Church here.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN EASTERN SIBERIA

Where American Manufacturers Neglect Their Interests.

Traveling in Northern Asia Not So Difficult as Is Popularly Supposed Says C. W. Purington.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—C. W. Purington of Chicago, the Siberian traveler, was asked to-day his opinion in regard to trade conditions in East Siberia and China at present. He spoke encouragingly of the outlook for American commerce there. At present, he said, the largest item in the imports of machinery is that of agricultural implements. These form already an important item in the export trade of American firms.

"The Chinaman, the Manchurian, and the Russian settler in Siberia," said Mr. Purington, "are all much alike in the way they make purchases of novelties. They must be shown how to work the machine, or how to use the implement, before they will buy. One company in America manufacturing agricultural machinery went so far as to send an American and a Russian all over the agricultural territory of South Russia and Siberia with a working exhibition of its various machines. The company which went to this expense and trouble was rewarded by the large sales which it made.

"The German merchant in Siberia and China recognized this fact long ago, and to some extent so did the English merchant. The American, being used only to home conditions, is slow to see it, and consequently he, while putting better goods on the Asiatic market at a cheaper price, has hitherto not been able to compete to any great extent with the European purveyor.

"For instance, while the German in Vladivostok goes there with his family and establishment, prepared to hire or buy property, to remain there and watch conditions, preparatory, perhaps, in the second year, to doing business with some regard to the surrounding conditions, the American goes to Vladivostok or to Port Arthur much as he would on a business trip to Seattle, stays a few days in a hotel, expects to talk with ten or twelve possible customers in three days, and being generally ignorant of all foreign languages and customs, becomes impatient at his delays and annoyances, and often leaves the town without having made any progress whatever.

"In all parts of Siberia, Corea, Siam, and to some extent China and Japan, are the smaller kinds of American commodities to be seen, such as typewriters, sewing machines, bicycles, phonographs, mechanical pianos, scales, and the smaller kinds of machinery, drills, lathes, shoe machines, &c. But almost without exception it is a German agent who handles these goods.

"Senator Beveridge has in his recent writings about the East come very near the true situation. The necessity of sending young Americans to live in the East, to represent American houses, who will be content to learn the language of the country, and become familiar with the manners of the people with whom they hope to do business cannot be overestimated. Such agents are an absolute necessity for the Asiatic trade."

"Did you find traveling difficult in the East generally?" was asked.

"No, on the whole the traveling which one experiences is surprisingly comfortable. It is, of course, needless to speak further of the comfortable Siberian railroad traveling. The luxurious trains which are run through Siberia even to the Manchurian frontier have for the last three years been the wonder of Americans who have traversed the country.

"As for traveling when one gets off the line of railway, it is simple, and not uncomfortable. In all the parts of Eastern Asia except where there are immense forests, as on the border between Siberia and China, the traveling is done with post horses. The exceptions are in the southern parts of Asia and in its northern parts where the traveling is done with camels, on the one hand, and with sledge dogs on the other. The two ends sometimes meet, as, for instance, at Omsk in Siberia, where I have seen sleds drawn over the snow by camels.

"All over Siberia, and to a much less extent in China, the Government has well-established post routes, with horses at a fixed price, and where the roads are passable for carriages, these are also provided by the posthouse keepers. In China and in many remote parts of Siberia one has to make bargains with the individual posthouse keepers, but if he is a little experienced in dealing with them, his expense in thus traveling should not be greater than when he is traveling by the fixed Government tariff."

"But according to Mr. De Windt, the explorer, there are parts of Siberia which are almost unknown and difficult to travel in," was suggested.

"It is just such men as Mr. De Windt who have helped to give an exaggerated idea of the difficulties of traveling in the East. He has recently completed a journey round the world by way of Kamchatka, and the Bering Strait, and there seems to be a great deal of interest taken in it. Yet the journey is no novelty. One has only to refer to the Russian Official Guide of Railways, Steamship and Steamboat Lines and Post Routes of the Russian Empire, which book is for sale at any railway news stand in Russia, to see how easily a journey through Siberia and Kamchatka may be accomplished.

"Not only is a map given for the entire route, but the journey from, let us say, Irkutsk to Anadirsk, in Kamchatka, is outlined in full. There one may find what parts of the journey must be made by horse post, or by steamer on the Lena; what part of it must be made on horseback, and what part with dog sleds; where horses and dogs must be changed, how much luggage is allowed, what the cost of traveling per verst is, how many horses or dogs each traveler is allowed, should there be a rush of traffic; where there are villages where the traveler may obtain food and drink, and what the distance between each post station is."

PRESIDENT CASTRO HEADS A LARGE ARMY.

Force of 6,000 Men Marching Against the Revolutionary Army—England Seizes An Island.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçao, Sept. 20.—President Castro of Venezuela, who arrived at Valencia, capital of the State of Carabobo, Thursday night with 3,600 men, joined forces with the army commanded by the War Minister, Gen. Garrido, consisting of 2,500 men, and left Valencia yesterday morning for Tocuyito, at the head of a well-equipped force of 6,000 men, with twelve guns, to attack the revolutionary army commanded by Gen. Luciano Mendoza. It is thought probable that Gen. Mendoza will retreat to Pao, as he is not strong enough to engage President Castro's forces and lacks ammunition.

The junction of the two armies of the Government of Venezuela has changed the situation, and it is now believed it will be difficult to overthrow President Castro.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Department of State received a telegram from United States Minister Bowen, dated Caracas, to-day, reporting that the President of Venezuela is with his army in Valencia. He adds that the Venezuelan Government has protested against the British flag being raised on the Island of Patos, over which the Venezuelan Government has claimed its sovereignty.

Patos, or Goose Island, as it is called, is a small and uninhabited island lying about two and two-third miles from the nearest point on the Venezuelan coast, just inside of the Dragon's Mouth, which gives entrance to the mouths of the Orinoco, and it is consequently of great strategic importance. The island is only about a mile long by half a mile broad, and it is a resort of smugglers and fishermen. The British Government has claimed the island for many years as one of the number of small islands adjacent to the Island of Trinidad.

Teacher Strangles Five Pupils.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—At Weendam, in the Province of Groningen, Holland, a suddenly demented teacher yesterday strangled five of his pupils to death, severely wounded seven others, and then committed suicide by jumping into the village pond.

New Russian Government Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—A new 5 per cent. Government gold loan is announced, the nominal issue to be $21,200,000.

MR. BALDWIN TALKS OF HIS ARCTIC TRIP

Old Idea of an Open Polar Sea Baseless, He Says.

Believes the Pole Can Be Reached by Sledging on the Franz Josef Land Side.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Evelyn B. Baldwin of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expeditions, arrived in London to-day on his way home. He had little to add to what has already been cabled regarding his experiences, but he gave extended details of technical interest to Arctic navigation on the work accomplished and the stations established. The most southerly is on Alger Island, eighteen miles north of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition's former headquarters. A second station is situated on Greely Island, close to the eighty-first parallel, near a large island which was charted last Spring and named President McKinley Island. Thirty-fives miles further north is a third station, equipped with 5,000 pounds of condensed food, on an island discovered but not yet named. A fourth and most northerly station was established on Rudolf Land, within sight of the headquarters which were occupied by the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition. It contains all the condensed stores originally intended for a dash to the Pole.

The expedition, for the first time in Polar exploration, Mr. Baldwin added, secured complete photographic records of the snow and ice conditions of the regions traversed. They include moving pictures.

Mr. Baldwin gave an interesting account of his journey to Cape Norway, where he came upon Dr. Nansen's hut, the place where Nansen and Johansen spent their historic Winter. The hut was partly gnawed by foxes and bears. Dr. Nansen's record was intact. It was found in a brass cylinder and was dated May 19, 1896, and written in pencil on half a sheet of note paper. Mr. Baldwin has the Nansen record and left his own record in its place.

Later the America, Mr. Baldwin's ship, was in imminent peril of being crushed by icebergs, but she escaped by putting on all available steam.

While in the Arctic regions Mr. Baldwin released 300 balloons, which were driven northward, and later may furnish data regarding air and sea currents. Each balloon has attached to it an automatic buoy addressed to the "Nearest American Consul."

The expedition's start for home was attended by exciting incidents. It was necessary to charge the heavy ice drifts, blast them with dynamite, and saw a channel through the ice. The America was caught in a violent ice field, her screw and rudder were twisted, and her propeller frame was broken. The expedition had another exciting experience in a pack further south.

Two members of the expedition, unarmed and on a pony sledge, were set upon by huge white bears. The pony bolted and the men were defenseless. With great presence of mind they clambered on top of an iceberg and escaped on the other side to the ship.

Mr. Baldwin described fights between dog teams and herds of walruses, and in conclusion said:

"The old idea of an open polar sea is baseless. We know that land extends as far as 82 degrees on the Franz Josef Land side, and from there I believe the pole can be reached. I agree with Peary that the most practical way of reaching the pole is by sledging from that point."

THE SVERDRUP EXPEDITION.

Explorer Gives Details of His Work—Change of Climatic Conditions in the Arctic Region.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 20.—Capt. Otto Sverdrup, who reached Stavanger yesterday from the Arctic regions on the steamer Fram, in an interview gave the following details of his expedition:

"I spent the Winter of 1898-9 in quarters at Ellesmere Land, whence scientific expeditions were started with sledges. The Summer of 1899 was unfavorable, and the Fram was obliged to return and pass the Winter at Ellesmere Land. A great part of the surrounding region was mapped out.

"There was a serious fire on board the Fram in May, 1900. It was started by sparks from the funnel, and spread to the kayaks (arctic canoes,) which were smeared with paraffin for their protection. The rigging and masts caught fire, and the total destruction of the vessel was threatened, but we succeeded in mastering the flames.

"In August, 1900, we traversed Jones Sound and Cardigan Strait, and took up Winter quarters at 76.48 north and 89 west. The region was rich in reindeer and polar wolves, of which we brought back living specimens.

"The following Winter was more than ordinarily cold and stormy, the average temperature being 45 degrees below zero. Sledge expeditions occupied the Spring and Summer of 1901 and the early part of 1902.

"On Aug. 6 the Fram succeeded in breaking away from the ice and arrived at Godhaven Aug. 18. We left Cape Farewell homeward bound Aug. 28."

Capt. Sverdrup added that the members of the expedition met no Eskimos in the regions visited, but many of their dwellings, belonging to former periods, were seen.

A well-known professor, Yngvar Nielsen, deduces from Capt. Sverdrup's discovery of deserted Eskimo encampments that the northern limit within which it is possible for human beings to exist in the arctic archipelago must have receded at a comparatively recent date, and that the ice conditions there are so changed as to now render food unprocurable.

PEARY PARTY'S RARE ANIMALS.

Explorers Bringing Back Muskox, Walrus, and Eskimo Dogs for Central Park Menagerie.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 20.—Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, accompanied by Dr. Dedrick, Dr. Sohn, Matt Hanson, and John Shannahan of the Peary expedition passed through here to-day on their way to New York.

The party had with them a live muskox, walrus, two Eskimo dogs, and three puppies, all for the Central Park menagerie in New York. All evidences of the reported quarrel between Lieut. Peary and Dr. Dedrick seem to have faded away.

"I bring back only pleasant memories from the Arctic," Dr. Dedrick said. "Of course in a trip of that sort there must necessarily be some unpleasant features. All of these things I have fogotten."

Lieut. and Mrs. Peary are expected to pass through here Monday or Tuesday.

Peary May Go to Brooklyn Yard.

There was a recurrence yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of the report that Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will be placed in charge of the Department of Yards and Docks at the local yard. It is believed at the yard that if Lieut. Peary desires the berth he can have it. The position is one of the most important in the civil engineering department of the navy.

GERMANY APPROVES OF SECRETARY HAY'S PROTEST

Interference in Roumanian Jewish Question Deemed Justifiable—Israel Zangwill Says the American Note Sets a Precedent in Political Righteousness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—United States Secretary of State Hay's circular in regard to the Roumanian Jews is still much discussed in the German press.

The Liberal papers say the United States is morally in the right, although America's mode of proceeding is without precedent. Europe, it is declared, should have taken action long ago.

Of course, the anti-American and anti-Semitic papers says that America has no right to interfere in European affairs and that Europe has also a Monroe doctrine.

I had an interesting talk this evening on the Roumanian question with a high official of the Foreign Office. He said that Mr. Hay's circular had caused much surprise, but, owing to the seriousness of the Roumanian Jewish immigration question, the United States was justified.

As the official went on to say, some newspapers, like the Vossiche Zeitung and the Tageblatt, had made much noise about the matter and had given undue publicity to it, it was necessary for the powers which signed the Berlin treaty to consider the question among themselves before taking action. It was admitted that negotiations for that purpose were now going on.

From the remarks made by the official I gathered that Germany is not averse to meeting the wishes of the United States if other powers agree to this course.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The publication of the text of the note of the United States to the powers on the subject of the treatment of Roumanian Jews, according to the German official view, shows that the United States is acting loyally toward the powers concerned in laying its cards face up on the table, and the official eye is now turned toward Roumania, the newspapers here having expressed the view that the note tacitly invites Germany to take the initiative, since the Berlin Congress was held under Germany's lead. The Foreign Office separates itself from this view, holding that Germany is in a position precisely similar to that of the other signatories.

The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) says:

"The European States really do not need American instruction regarding religious liberty and civilization. The United States' attempt to mix in European affairs must be rejected all the more decidedly since it was not a signer of the Berlin Treaty, and especially because the note involves the censure that the signatories lightly ignored the treaty. We believe the note will not have the slightest effect upon the signatories."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers which signed the Berlin treaty of 1878, on the subject of Roumania's treatment of Jews, has aroused widespread interest in the Jewish community of London. Israel Zangwill, the author, who is an authority among his coreligionists and a ceaseless worker for the improvement of the position of the poorer among them, said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"Secretary Hay's note regarding the Roumanian violation of the treaty of Berlin is a noble historic document, setting a precedent in political righteousness. It is a worthy pendant to President Roosevelt's setting The Hague International Arbitration Court in motion. Both tend to the creation of a non-existent branch of justice—international ethics—the absence of which makes our civilization a farce, since all evil is sanctioned if only enough people commit it. America cannot be seriously injured by Jewish immigration, and its action was undoubtedly chivalrous. Yet, as the main refuge and hope of the homeless Jew, it has a technical case for interference, even though not represented at the Berlin congress. The world is all inter-connected with any action of one power that tends to incommode another. It is practically an act of aggression. More especially should this principle be pushed to its utmost limits when monstrous injustice is being perpetrated and an unoffending population is being done to death. If the European powers do not interfere to enforce the treaty of Berlin, I do not see how they can escape the deduction that violation of treaties is only a casus belli when some commercial interest is to be exploited."

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—Regarding Austria-Hungary's attitude with respect to Secretary Hay's note, the Neue Frie Presse, in an article evidently inspired by the Foreign Office, says the Austro-Hungarian Government will first confer with the other powers which signed the Berlin treaty in order to reach an agreement for common action; next, Roumania will be asked to explain what has been done in the direction of compliance with the treaty. The powers will then answer the note of the United States, explaining that that Government is not one of the signatory powers to the treaty, and therefore cannot demand that action be taken, but, at the same time, expressing agreement with that portion of the note relating to the duties of humanity and civilization.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In view of the disposition shown in some quarters in Europe to question the propriety of the interference of the United States in behalf of the Roumanian Jews, and having in mind a statement from Roumanian authorities to the effect that these Jews had declined agricultural work, it may be of interest to note the fact that the State Department was particularly careful to verify all the complaints that had reached here from various sources respecting the harshness of Roumanian laws.

While the treaty of Berlin expressly forbade discrimination against any person in the Balkan States on account of religion, the Roumanian Government sought to evade that clear provision by decreeing that the 400,000 Jews living in the country were not citizens, and consequently that their protection was not contemplated by the treaty. Therefore, without naming the Jews as the direct object of hostile legislation, the Roumanian Government proceeded to enact certain laws which the State Department regarded as in deliberate violation of the spirit of the treaty. For instance, one law provided that no Jew should live in the agricultural sections of the country. Another prohibited Jews from engaging in agricultural labor. Another forbade the Jews to own farm lands. Finally a law declared that any one who employed a Jew should also employ no less than two Roumanians, and this restriction was prohibitive of Jewish labor in the small establishments.

Altogether the working of these laws, as recited in Secretary Hay's circular note, was to deprive the Jews in Roumania of nearly all opportunity to earn an honest living and find honorable employment. These facts will doubtless be enlarged upon if the Roumanian Government undertakes to impeach the statements contained in the Jewish note.

AMERICAN GUARDS ON PANAMA TRAINS

Armored Car Carries Quick-Firing Gun and Bluejackets.

Secretary Moody Sends Instructions to Commander McLean—Force of Marines to be Augmented.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 20.—Two trains, flying American flags, one closely following the other, started for Panama this afternoon. In the first train is an armored car carrying a quick-firing Colt gun and 25 bluejackets, who are acting as an escort to 1,000 Colombian soldiers. The second train carries a similar number of bluejackets, escorting soldiers' wives and guarding a quantity of Colombian war material, guns, ammunition, &c. No trouble is anticipated.

No answer has yet been received to Commander McLean's communication to the revolutionary leader, Gen. Herrera. This communication was delivered to the latter's agent, a Lieutenant, at Matachin, by an officer of the Cincinnati, who traveled with a bodyguard of marines. It was specially stated therein that no fighting will be allowed on any part of the railroad line. Herrera's Lieutenant promised to bring an answer from Herrera.

The British warship Retribution has just arrived at Colon.

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 20.—Commander McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati was here yesterday. He denied that he had refused to decide any questions proposed by Gov. Salazar owing to lack of sufficient instructions from Washington, but said he could not commit himself at present to any course of action, which must depend on the development of affairs. He has ample authority to act as he thinks best and intends to use his authority whenever necessary. The American commander will not permit any interruption of railroad traffic, such as the placing of obstructions on the tracks. His relations with the Government officials up to the present have been most cordial.

A dispatch from the interior of the republic announces the surrender of several revolutionary leaders, including Gens. Marin and San Martin. Gen. Marin was one of the most persistent of the rebel leaders in maintaining guerrilla tactics, and for a long time he kept alive the revolutionary spirit. His surrender is looked upon as meaning the pacification of the interior of the country.

According to this dispatch, the Government can, if necessary, send 5,000 men to reinforce the troops on the isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Secretary Moody to-day sent the following cablegram to Commander H. C. McLean:

"Washington, Sept. 20. 1902.

"Cincinnati, Colon:

"United States guarantee perfect neutrality of isthmus, and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. United States of Colombia guarantee right of way for transit across isthmus open and free to Government and citizens of United States and their property. Any transportation of troops which might contravene those provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should use of road be permitted which might convert the line of transit into theatre of hostility. Any transportation of Government troops not in violation of treaty and which would not endanger transit or provoke hostilities may not be objectionable. The department must rely on your judgment to decide such questions, as conditions may change from day to day. Consult department freely when in doubt."

Secretary Moody has finally decided to augment the United States naval forces on the isthmus by the addition of 600 marines, if Commander McLean's advices indicate that these are needed. He has given orders to Commander Pillsbury of the United States steamship Prairie, now at Boston, to proceed with his ship to Norfolk. At that point 600 marines will be gathered ready to take ship when Secretary Moody's advices indicate the necessity for their presence on the isthmus. Norfolk is the most available point for the congregation of marine forces as, in addition to its southern location, it has excellent camping grounds for marines.

It was stated at the Navy Department that nothing has developed in the isthmian situation up to this time to make necessary the presence of the additional 600 marines.

The Panther should arrive at Colon within a day or two with 380 marines aboard, so that with the Prairie's men and the marines on the Cincinnati, who are already ashore at Colon, the United States will have what is regarded as an ample force to carry out its treaty obligations of maintaining free traffic across the isthmus.

Orders were also sent forward to-day to the San Fancisco, now at Norfolk, to coal and provision and proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, there to await any emergency which may arise. There is only one United States warship now in Venezuelan waters, the little gungoat Marietta, and the Montgomery is due to arrive shortly at Cape Haytien.

Secretary Moody and Acting Secretary of State Adee had a long conference to-day in regard to the situation on the isthmus.

Transfer of the Danish West Indies.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 20.—A petition signed by 1,033 persons of various classes at the Island of St. Croix has been sent to the Danish Minister of Finance, praying him to use his influence to expedite the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN IS DEDICATED.

Quaint Ceremony in Celebration of the Event—Oddities of the "Richtfeste."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The American church now under construction at the Nollendorf Platz, was this week the centre of a novel and most interesting celebration. The roof of the new edifice has just been completed, and, as it is customary in Germany on such an occasion, the event was marked by a special festivity. Promptly at 5 o'clock the work on the building was stopped. The tower of the new church was decorated with American and German flags. It was not long before a band engaged for the occasion began to play lively airs, which, of course, attracted the passers by. As a matter of fact, by the time the exercises were opened the crowd had become so large that the street cars had to stop.

An improvised pulpit had been erected in front of the church, and on it were seated Baurath March, the architect constructing the building; the foreman of the men doing the work, and Messrs. Watson and MacFadden, representing the Trustees of the American church. The exercises were opened by the band, which played a choral, and then the foreman made an address. He told of the work that had so far been accomplished and also congratulated the Americans on the establishment of such a fine structure in Berlin. Turning to the architect, he gave a little discourse on the dignity of labor, and also expressed his gratification at the pleasant relations which exist between him and his men. With a glass of wine which he held in his hand he toasted the church and drank to its future welfare and prosperity. Thereupon he dashed the glass against one of the walls of the church, to indicate a christening of the edifice.

At the close of the exercises the architect, the foreman, the workmen, and the guests adjourned to a neighboring restaurant, where the event was celebrated in a very jolly manner. Toasts were drunk and an address of thanks was made by Mr. MacFadden, one of the American representatives. The expenses of the celebration were paid by the American church, besides each man receiving a day's wage.

The above-described "Richtfeste," or erection feast, always takes place when new buildings are erected. In Austria and South Germany the workmen in celebrating such an event attend a church service especially arranged for the purpose. The building under construction, in the meantime, has been decorated with fir trees. The foreman of the workmen, just as was done at the celebration in honor of the American church, makes an address on the dignity of labor.

In Bavaria the foreman addresses the multitude from the roof. Next to him stand two maidens wearing crowns on their heads. Taking a glass out of the hands of one of them, he drinks twice, conferring at the same time a blessing on the new building. After drinking for the third time, he dashes the glass down below. If the glass remains unbroken, which is usually the case, it is carefully kept by the owner of the house, as it is considered a lucky thing to have such a glass in possession. In North and Middle Germany the "Richtfeste" are very similar, excepting that the maidens are left out. The custom of dedicating a building by celebrations is an old one.

THE SITUATION IN HAITI.

Provisional Government Taking Energetic Steps to End the Civil War.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Sept. 20.—The Provisional Government of Haiti is taking energetic steps to end the civil war in this republic, and it is the general impression that this official activity is due to the reports which have reached here that under certain circumstances the United States might be compelled to intervene for the purpose of ending the civil war. Government forces are now on their way to Gonaives, the headquarters of the Haitian revolutionists, divided into three columns. The first of these is moving on Arcahaie and St. Marc, the second on Nirebalais, and the third on Las Cohobas. Gen. Nord, the War Minister, it is announced, will shortly attack the revolutionists at Plaisance.

Port-au-Prince and the southern part of Haiti are quiet.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned after having elected only four out of the thirty-nine members of the Senate required to complete the latter house, which, with the Chamber, is to elect a President in succession to Gen. Sam, who resigned early in May.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—H. M. S. Indefatigable, now in port here, has been ordered south, and it is supposed she is to be sent to Haiti to protect British and American subjects. She sails Tuesday.

NEW SHIPPING COMBINATION.

German Companies Interested in Argentine Trade Form an Agreement with British Lines.

HAMBURG, Sept. 20.—The Hamburg Correspondent publishes a dispatch from Ostend, Belgium, which declares that the German steamship companies interested in the trade of Argentina, namely the Hamburg-South American, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and Bremen Hansa Lines have formed a "trade interests combine," in which the British companies trading to the River Plate by way of Continental ports have joined, with the object of maintaining rates. The contracts, it is added, extend for three years. It is expected that a similar combination will be formed for the Brazilian trade.

As announced in a dispatch from Hamburg Sept. 15 to The Associated Press, the Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company denied that the conference at Ostend on Sept. 16 of the managers of the steamship lines plying between Europe and South America was to be held with the view of forming a new Atlantic shipping combine, as announced by The Standard of London on that day. There was considerable doubt as to whether or not the conference would be held at all, and it was said that if it did meet its sole object would be to discuss freight matters connected with the South American trade.

Chile's Treaty Celebration.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 20.—The national festivities in honor of the arrival here of the Argentine Commission with the protocols of the arbitration and armament treaties have passed off with great enthusiasm. The Argentine visitors have been cordially entertained with a grand military review, races, and balls, at which the President, Gen. Roca; the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the local authorities were present.

Lord Salisbury Better.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 20.—Lord Salisbury's physician says the patient has a slight gouty affection from which he is suffering, but which gives no ground for anxiety. His Lordship had considerably improved in health this morning.

OFFICIAL CUBA USES AMERICAN DOLLARS

Efforts Making to Exile the Coins of Spain.

Some Peculiarities of the Proposed Tariff—The Souvenir Postal Card a Popular Hobby.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 15.—As Spanish gold and silver is constantly changing in value, and by law all coins bearing the likeness of Queen Isabella, issued in certain years, were reduced in value, there has come to be a general feeling that Cuba should have a certain monetary standard which should not be subject to fluctuations. As it is, there are three moneys in general use—Spanish gold, Spanish silver, and American gold.

The consensus of opinion is that nothing better than the American standard can be adopted, since it does not fluctuate with the broker's ticker. It seems far from desirable at present to issue money with the stamp of the Cuban Republic for many and obvious reasons. As the United States is so near, has an excellent system, and, in a way, is standing sponsor for the island, it seems very natural that its standard should be adopted here.

Already this is the one used in Government circles. The President receives his $25,000 in American money; the Congressmen their $300 a month in coins bearing American eagles; all department employes are paid in United States gold, and the armed forces of the island likewise. This was done—as far as these officials then existed—under the American régime, and has not been changed.

In the recent strike which involved all laborers that had to do in any way with loading or unloading ships, the wages demanded were in American money. But the ordinary commercial coin is that of Spain. Both wholesale and retail merchants use it. Many of these are now feeling its fluctuations most inconveniently, for while they arrange their transactions with each other in a way fairly satisfactory to both sides, they are often in some straits when foreign debts are in question. It is said by those that claim to know whereof they speak that unless an unfluctuating standard is adopted a number of business houses will be compelled to close their doors within the next few months.

When the clerk in a shop quotes a price it is understood that he means Spanish silver unless he expressly states otherwise. In many of the larger shops Spanish gold is the standard. In any of these the price will be given in American money if you wish. American gold, most of them say, but that means American money of any kind, paper, silver, or gold; in fact the latter is seldom seen excepting at the "Casas de Campio," exchange offices, where we go to change our American dollars for the more convenient Spanish silver.

I say more conveniently, but it is only so because we can facilitate shopping and the payment of other bills this way. For a while after receiving it we feel much richer, since for every dollar of our money we receive anywhere from $1.35 to $1.41 or $1.42 of Spanish silver. Until the past week the latter figures had been the quotation for some months; to-day it is $1.38—to-morrow it may be $1.35. As a consequence of this rise and fall prices vary; an article for which we pay 60 cents to-day may be 70 cents to-morrow, or it may be 50 cents, &c.

CUBA'S PROPOSED TARIFF.

Just now Cuba is planning to raise more money for the Government by raising duties and levying taxes on certain articles; therefore we that have been delaying to invest to any considerable extent in various articles which are so much cheaper here than in our country are hastening to bring the delay to an end. Linens and linen laces in particular are what the feminine portion of the American colony are thinking of, though we have not heard certainly that the duty is to be raised on them.

Our lords and masters are lamenting the tax which is to be placed on all kinds of liquors. If the taxes on these are really placed as scheduled their price will be doubled at least. As if to be revenged for the real or imagined commercial rights which the United States has denied her, Cuba proposes to tax whisky which comes from the States more heavily than any other liquor.

The Cuban coast line has numerous little coves, some of them near the centres of civilization, most of them quite remote. It is suggested by many that these will afford excellent refuge for smugglers, and the higher the tax the more urgent will be the invitation to make use of these.

The tax on the majority of liquors does not interest the feminine members of families, unless it be that on the brandy which is burned on mince pies and plum pudding at Christmas time. This does not interest Cuban ladies, since these sweets are unknown to them; but it is a matter of some moment to them that a heavy tax is to be placed on the alcohol which most of us have used most extravagantly in our chafing dishes and on our tea tables. It scarcely seemed extravagant, however, at 40 cents Spanish silver—about 28 cents American—a gallon.

Under the proposed schedule the tax alone will be $1.20 American money a gallon. So now we are not quite sure but that the chafing dishes will have to be relegated to the background.

One of the motions made in the Senate during the past week was that Congressmen should not be given the privilege of free postal service. The Senator making this motion gave several reasons, all very good ones, among which was that in his opinion it was not only contrary to the Constitution, but that Congressmen were already exceedingly well paid for their services.

ABUSE OF POSTAL PRIVILEGE.

If anything it is worse than it was before. That it is most scandalous cannot be denied by any one who knows that its whole tenor is along the line of its opening sheet. That number gave an exceedingly disgraceful caricature of the American Governor who suppressed it. He has been dead for over a year, but as long as the columns appear over the signature of the man who is protected by his cloak of office it seems that the publication cannot be prohibited, however much it holds to ridicule those who should be mentioned with respect. It is said that since he cannot be reached otherwise Congress itself is going to take the matter up and punish the member who thus misuses his rights.

Speaking of postal privileges calls to mind souvenir postal cards; from time to time most of us have received these from friends traveling in foreign countries, but I doubt if any of us have been in the midst of such a craze for them as exists in Havana at present; it has reached the point where these are showered upon footlight favorites in the same way that flowers are—hundreds of them sometimes. Young men send them to their sweethearts, as American beaus do candy and flowers. One Cuban girl of my acquaintance has received 125 from the same young man.

For some of these the sender paid as much as $1, the scenes on them being hand painted. Others were lithographs in colors, not entirely of Cuban views. France, Germany, and America are also represented. There were half-tones—very pretty ones; and still others had photographs. This young man is what may be termed a postal "fiend," and has had his own photograph transferred to postal cards, distributing them among his friends throughout the island. The Figaro, the Cuban journal of society and art, is offering a prize for the largest collection of postal cards, and the contest is exciting considerable interest.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Situation in China Encouraging.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister to China, arrived here Thursday. He informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that the situation in China looked encouraging, and that peace seemed to be insured for some years. The Minister referred to the pleasant fortnight he had just spent among friends in the United States, and expressed the hope of returning to Peking by way of the United States next Spring.

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MR. GROUT'S EXPLANATION.

Controller GROUT attempts in a recently published statement to justify the new policy of full valuation and buttress it about with fact and argument. What he really succeeds in doing is to make it appear that the money for needed public improvements can be had without any radical change in the method of assessment.

Mr. GROUT shows first that if the Legislature will give us authority we can gain eight millions annually out of our excessive payments into the sinking fund:

> This year the City of New York is putting into its sinking fund, over and above what would be the true scientific sum and over and above what would be abundant security for the debt, an excess of about $8,000,000. Some of this $8,000,000 is raised by taxation—about $1,100,000—and the balance of it consists of revenues which ought logically to go into the general fund for the reduction of taxation. The result is that the net amount raised by taxation this year is increased by $8,000,000, contributed by the taxpayers of this year toward the redemption of the debt, beyond what the fair and just share of the taxpayers of this year amounts to. Of course, when it goes into the sinking fund it is then invested in city bonds and reduces the net debt of the city by $8,000,000.

He then introduces into his reckoning a matter of $5,000,000 decrease in the State tax. From sinking fund and State tax together we gain $13,000,000. Mr. GROUT then considers this gain of $13,000,000 to the taxpayers in its relation to the subject of assessments:

> The city, then, to sum up, is trying to do two things contemporaneously—to increase its borrowing capacity, that is, its working capital, by assessing at true values, and to decrease its present tax bills, by turning the eight-million-dollar annual excess of the old sinking fund into its proper place, the general fund for the reduction of taxation. I do not know how much the borrowing capacity will be increased by the new method—possibly $100,000,000 as an outside figure. I look for a much smaller increase. But if $100,000,000 of new debt were actually created and the bonds issued within the next few years, that sum would not be enough to make annual increases of interest and sinking fund charges amounting to much more than the $8,000,000 reduction which we expect to make. For instance, on $100,000,000 of fifty-year bonds the annual installment for repayment of the principal would be $1,000,000, and the interest at 3½ per cent. would be $3,500,000, making an annual increase in the budget for these two items of $4,500,000. Such new bonds, however, would bring a premium approximately of $5,000,000, so that $4,500,000 of new interest and sinking fund charges would give the city $105,000,000 new capital. The $8,000,000 proposed to be saved from the present excessive burden of the sinking fund would be thus enough to offset the interest and sinking fund charges on about $185,000,000 of new debt, a sum far beyond what is contemplated or would be possible by the new system of assessment. In other words, if the city by the new borrowing should be compelled to meet all interest and sinking fund charges without any financial return, it would not create a burden equal to that which we expect to remove by legislation on the sinking fund.

This would be clear reasoning enough and not confusing if Mr. GROUT had not repeated his palpably absurd statement that in making the change to full valuation assessment "it is not proposed to increase either the tax rate or, what is more important, the tax bills, but to reduce both." The comment of the average taxpayer upon his figuring would be to the effect that an addition of $13,000,000 to the city's available funds for public expenditure under the present system of taxation is so very considerable that it ought to suffice. It would not suffice if Mr. GROUT's "five great lines of improvement"—rapid transit extension, increased dock facilities, new water supply, new municipal buildings, and new public schools—are followed up by the city. Bond issues will be required for these public works. Bonds must be paid, principal and interest. Mr. GROUT lightly assumes that the annual saving of $8,000,000 in sinking fund payments will take care of all that. If the city stood stock still or went backward he might be right. But the city is going ahead rapidly, its annual expenditure will keep pace with its growth, and in a few years the sinking fund and State tax saving will have been wiped out by ordinary additions to the budget. Then Mr. GROUT will discover that the tax rate will go up and the tax bills will go up. Upon real estate assessed at its full value any rise in the tax rate will be reflected in such an increase in the tax bills that the loud cries of the owners of real estate will be heard even in the closet where Mr. GROUT excogitates his sublimated theories of municipal finance.

Moreover, Mr. GROUT and the good men with him who were put into office by the revolt against Tammany's vices will not always be in office. Tammany is preparing to come back, and when it does come back a debt limit enlarged by a hundred millions or more will furnish a glorious field for the exercise of its most extravagant impulses.

Mr. GROUT disclaims any intention to give personal property any further exemption. But his full valuation plan does that automatically by providing for a lower tax rate while realty only, not personalty, is assessed at higher figures.

Mr. GROUT can make no answer to the objection that when a direct State tax is imposed again, as it certainly will be, the City of New York, with its 100 per cent. valuation, will be at a marked disadvantage compared with up-the-State communities with their 50 or 60 per cent. valuations. The owners of real estate, and Mr. GROUT ought to know that the real estate interest is a very important one, are alarmed over the situation that confronts them, a situation created by the application of his ill-considered theories. A diligent and faithful attempt by a re-examination of tax values all over the city to establish a just uniformity of assessed valuation at the usual ratio to the full value would probably have conferred upon the city the needed enlargement of its borrowing powers without incurring the risks incident to this radical change of policy.

THE TAMMANY LEADERSHIP.

Tammany, after the election of CHARLES F. MURPHY as leader, presents a curious spectacle. Judged by the well-founded accusations brought against the leader and his supporters, the organization has fallen upon times as evil as those in which CROKER was the boss and VAN WYCK was Mayor. Judged, however, by the character of the opposition, the present régime is respectable. Nothing would make MURPHY on the one side and CARROLL and DEVERY on the other seem other than intolerable except comparison with their enemies and accusers. MURPHY, in his party action and associations and in his official career in the Dock Department, stands for much that is worst in Tammany. CARROLL stands for much that is just as bad, and DEVERY represents even a lower grade of brutality and vulgarity, with a peculiarly disgraceful sort of corruption. They are quarreling openly and bitterly, and the rational inference for the public is that all that each says of any of the others is true. So far as getting at the facts goes, it is one of those cases in which honest men come by some share of their dues.

Had the organization gone into the hands of MURPHY and his friends in the ordinary way, and with no serious opposition, it would only have indicated that the methods and purposes, if not the hand, of CROKER had again been uppermost. Had the opposition been halfway decent, there would have been some hope that an effective movement was on foot to rescue the party from the blight of Tammany as it has so long been known. The present situation only shows that Tammany remains as rotten as ever, not merely in its leadership and machinery, but in the sentiment of the voters who are attached to it, and that there is no hope for the city but in its complete and continued defeat. If one reads the protest of CARROLL against the change that was carried through by a vote of three to one, one must see that its statement of the situation, so far as it is stated, is correct and clear—that the change is in the direction of arbitrary and bad rule; that it will estrange still further the independent Democrats who hold the balance of power, and that it is against the interest of the party in the State as well as in the city. But when you reflect that the author of the protest is a disgruntled partner in the old scheme, and reaped richly of its fruits as long as he was in favor, that nothing would suit him better than the very system he denounces were he in control of it, or even again a sharer in the plunder, the protest takes on a very different meaning.

It is the same with DEVERY. No one questions that the rule of Tammany in the Ninth District under GOODWIN was bad. But DEVERY did not oppose it because it was bad. He frankly avowed that it was not bad enough to meet his views, and he proceeded to demonstrate by his canvass that if he could he would make it worse. If there is any difference in the rascality of the "regulars" and that of the Devery and Carroll faction, it is rather against the latter. Their corrupt and corrupting money probably comes from sources somewhat more polluted. And the significant thing about it is that this does not make this faction a whit less popular with the rank and file of its supporters. Quite the contrary. That fact ought to convey a lesson to the honest citizens of New York.

MR. REED ON MR. HENDERSON.

The heat lightning of ex-Speaker REED's comment does not illuminate the Henderson incident. "I do not see why," he says, "when a man in the political world assigns a good reason for sudden action on his part, even if it be precipitate, he cannot be believed." The trouble in the case of Mr. HENDERSON is that he is believed, and that the reason he assigns for his action is extremely disagreeable to his party associates. He declares that he cannot support a "free trade" platform, and he implies that he cannot suit the people of his district unless he does. That is too true to be welcome. As the late Counselor NOLAN objected to certain testimony offered by his opponent in a lawsuit in this city, "It is impertinent, incompetent, and inconvenient."

Mr. REED, lapsing into reminiscence, perhaps of what happened in 1884, says: "They had better let the tariff alone. I believe the sentiment of the people of this country is radically opposed to tariff revision, and if it is not it certainly will be if the tariff ever should be revised." But the occasion of Mr. HENDERSON's retirement from political life is his discovery that the people in Iowa are not radically opposed to tariff revision, but are demanding it. Undoubtedly it is a thorny question for the Republicans to handle, and it would be much more comfortable for them if Mr. REED's dictum were correct, that the people regard the tariff as an inerrant and unalterable revelation of perfect wisdom. But the world will not stand still in this fashion. The country grows. Swaddling cloths that were only ridiculous ten years ago become irksome and intolerable when infant industries have developed into giants. Four years ago it was the conviction of Mr. REED that "Empire can wait." It could, but it did not. Industrial emancipation seems to be equally impatient.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

"I shall be thankful when the President is safely back in the White House," was the exclamation of one of the Republican leaders apropos of the departure of Mr. ROOSEVELT for the West.

The feeling is shared by a large number of the friends of the President. The experiences of the last twenty years, and especially the death of Mr. MCKINLEY and the recent narrow escape of Mr. ROOSEVELT, have given rise to a certain nervousness which is entirely natural and springs from the best of motives. Doubtless the risks incurred in travel and in the crowds to which the President is necessarily exposed have been considered with due care by him and by his advisers. They are real enough, and multitudes will breathe easier when they have been safely passed. But it is very hard to draw the line between what is really expedient and what is not. The President can hardly refrain from all travel. He can hardly avoid crowds entirely, for he is the occasion of them wherever he goes. Mr. GARFIELD met his fate in circumstances such as any public man is liable to encounter at any time, and those of Mr. MCKINLEY's death were such as can only measurably be foreseen and provided against. It is not in itself an undesirable thing that the President should visit the different parts of the country and that his person should become more or less familiar to numbers of his constituents. All that can be done is to observe the greatest practicable caution and abide the event. We should not like to think of our Chief Magistrate as constantly contemplating the danger of either accident or assassination. The people, on the whole, are, we are persuaded, better satisfied with the general policy that President ROOSEVELT has adopted.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

We are much in sympathy with the desire of Commissioner PARTRIDGE to remove the Headquarters of the Police Department from its present location to Long Acre Square, albeit no little expense to the city would be involved in such a change. Perhaps Long Acre Square is no better as a site than others which might be named. But that removal from the present location is desirable is not, we think, open to question.

Experience has shown in the case of old hospitals that even the structural materials in time become so saturated and permeated with disease microbes that an abnormal mortality occurs within their walls, and to send a patient there involves a waste of time unless a death certificate goes with him. It may very well be that the old Mulberry Street Headquarters is in such condition that anything like a reform of the police system within it is impossible. The self-perpetuating and ever-multiplying germs of a thousand "graft" epidemics have made its walls a breeding place for more than a quarter of a century. Its residual atmosphere reeks with contamination of one kind or another. In its inner chambers have been hatched the worst crimes ever devised against the rights and liberties of the people of New York, and to render it aseptic and restore the conditions which will permit the old sores of police corruption to heal by wholesome and natural granulation is perhaps more than can reasonably be expected. Even to pull down the Mulberry Street building would no doubt so demoralize the contractors that, with the best initial intentions in the world, they would find their moral standards lowered beyond the reach of a sounding line less persistent in seeking bottom than the Challenger's five miles of piano wire which measured the sunless depths of the South Atlantic. A new building would doubtless inclose a different and much purer atmosphere, and if there were no other reason for having it this would be sufficient.

SEARCHLIGHTS IN WAR.

In Admiral HIGGINSON's interesting report to the Secretary of the Navy upon the recent manoeuvres one of the most interesting parts is that which treats of the employment of the searchlights on shore. The importance of them as an aid to the defense, only vaguely recognized before, is now so completely established that there should be no doubt of ample provision both of a proper supply of the lights and of ample instruction in the use of them.

This is one of the points in which there is almost a necessary superiority of the navy to the army. The navy is using all the time, and in the regular line of its peace work, what the army will need only in time of war. As a matter of fact, no systematic provision for searchlights had been made upon the shores of the Sound. One of the larger lights employed was brought up from Fort Monroe, another was hastily borrowed from an electric company, and all were put into the hands of "tyros. Inevitably there were mistakes and omissions that would excite the derision of experts. Yet men-of-war were repeatedly "picked up" at the distance of seven miles by a light so powerful that upon the ship thus discovered fine print could be read by it. In this as in many other things a great improvement may be confidently looked for next time.

Admiral HIGGINSON's conclusion that "if all other guides to navigation were extinguished we should have in the searchlights of the enemy a sufficient approach to his position" will seem to many officers disputable. With increased skill it seems that searchlights might be so established and so handled as to mislead the enemy instead of guiding him. It seems quite feasible to dispose the searchlights as the range finders were in fact established during the manoeuvres, at a distance from the fortifications, in places where their location could not be even guessed, but from which their observations could be readily communicated by telephone to the forts.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE CIRCLE.

It is some months since we have heard anything of Mr. LAMB's interesting plan for the improvement and embellishment of the Circle, at the southwest corner of Central Park. That plan did credit to the public spirit of its author, who had already shown that quality in a high degree as the proposer and the architectural author of the Naval Arch which also did so much credit to the sculptors who were infected with the architect's enthusiasm.

Mr. LAMB's plan for the improvement of the Eighth Avenue Circle was suggested by a contemplation of the disgraceful and dangerous congestion and confusion that are now permitted to occur there. This is one of the most important and most complicated "junctions" in the whole metropolitan traction system, if not quite the most so, with the lines that enter and leave it in five or six directions. It is a very bewildering place to strangers, a very fearful place for nervous persons who have to change cars there, and a very annoying place for even experienced New Yorkers. Yet, as Mr. LAMB perceived and showed, it might readily be converted not only into a great public convenience, but into a municipal ornament as well. Already there is provided here, by the original plan of the Park, an ample "isle of safety" in the Circle itself, occupied at present only by the Columbus Monument, which has had to be "jacked up" in the course of the excavations for the subway. Rearrange your tracks, proposes Mr. LAMB, so that they shall be all, at some points, tangent to the Circle, and let your cars deliver and receive their transferring passengers at those points. The Circle itself provides a platform where they can move about in peace and safety in search of the cars they seek. Roof this platform over so as to provide also that they make the transfer under cover, support your roof on an open and circular arcade or colonnade. Erect also, if you choose, a second story of your peristyle, with a second platform for which many public uses will at once suggest themselves. Finally, "jack up" your monument still further, so that its present base shall be seen above this structure, which shall furnish a far more impressive pedestal than the monument now possesses. When you have done these things you will have converted a public nuisance into a public convenience and a municipal ornament.

These considerations were plain to everybody accustomed to study questions of this kind, as soon as Mr. LAMB presented his plan. They were so obvious to the Municipal Art Society that that body promptly approved the scheme, as no doubt would the Art Commission, if the scheme were submitted to it. But why should the city make the improvement? Why not the Metropolitan Company itself, which has made what so many bewildered passengers find a nuisance? Nobody knows better than Mr. VREELAND the desirableness of cultivating the good-will of his public. Can anybody suggest any better way for the Metropolitan Company to do this than by making the improvement at its own expense and not troubling the city at all, except for the necessary authorizations, which we have no doubt would be gladly granted? The arrangement would have the advantage for the company that the city would, by the necessity of the case, in effect make over to the company an enormously valuable piece of land for use as a station. Nobody could object to that, since the company does practically occupy the Circle now. The difference would be that the new arrangement would convert chaos into order, and supply a public need in a dignified manner, while adding to the monumental ornaments of the city.

CHIEF CROKER.

The unanimous and enthusiastic election of Chief CROKER to preside over the International Association of Fire Engineers emphasizes the most grievous administrative mistake thus far made by the Low administration, a mistake which the Mayor, unfortunately, has adopted and made his own by a subsequent and superfluous approbation.

Very likely Chief CROKER would in any case have been elected President of the association, as a compliment not only to him, but to the city of which the association has just been enjoying the hospitality. But the action of Commissioner STURGIS reduced this likelihood to a certainty. It was a "vindication" of a man whom the firemen regarded as having been unfairly dealt with. It is, of course, open to Mr. STURGIS to say that the firemen vindicated their fellow-fireman in advance of any knowledge of the facts. It is equally open to them to answer that if they do not know the facts it is Mr. STURGIS's own fault, and that he has taken public action in advance not only of any public knowledge of the facts, but in advance of any notification to the accused of what offenses were charged against him or of any opportunity to be heard. He has been punished before trial. If a vote of confidence in him is necessarily also a protest against the manner in which he has been treated and a rebuke to Commissioner STURGIS, that again is the Commissioner's own fault.

BONNETS IN CHURCH.

The ministers of various denominations are having a great deal of what would appear to be unnecessary trouble concerning the way women dress for church, especially as to their heads. Hats of fashionable shape and trimming, and especially what are known as picture hats, have been repeatedly denounced as sinful abominations, blanketing the preacher from those behind the wearers and attracting a degree of attention from other women inconsistent with devotional concentration. And now a pastor of a church near New York has launched the major excommunication, or its equivalent, against the immodest creatures who come to church without hats, declaring that to thus present themselves in a place of worship argues disrespect to GOD, because ST. PAUL is reported to have said that women should come to worship covered.

ST. PAUL doubtless spoke wisely in his day and generation, though perhaps in this instance not for all time; but it would be an interesting recreation to follow the process of reasoning which leads a pastor to conclude that millinery involves more respect for GOD than the lack of it. Instances might be called to mind of millinery in such shocking taste that even fallible and sinful human beings have resented it as an offense. If a minister of the Gospel feels himself authorized to say what is or is not pleasing to the Creator in such matters, and declares ex cathedra that some hats and no hats are alike anathema, what is a poor woman to do who wants to go to church, unless some form of ecumenical council shall be called to decide what sort of bonnet she may wear? Meanwhile the pastor who proclaims the latest of the canons of the toilet makes the following announcement: "Now, hereafter, any woman who attends this church without a hat will not be admitted." The conclusion is inevitable that if this message was inspired a large discretion was left to the bearer of it in the choice of language in which to express it, since his syntax is not inerrant. Obviously a woman cannot attend church unless she be admitted. The language of our clerical friend's proclamation recalls the wording of a notice printed on the tickets of a recent east side social function, and intended to convey the idea that they were not transferable, which read: "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

Would it not be a good scheme for ministers to let the women of their congregations regulate their attire to suit themselves? The confidence with which some of them frame dicta in such matters is not even indicative of the "confidence of half knowledge" of which TENDALL speaks in his beautiful monograph on Dew. The church is at its best in dealing with the hidden mysteries, and becomes puerile and meddlesome when it concerns itself with fashion in outer garments and styles in millinery. In such matters society establishes its own conventions. Even modesty and propriety are relative terms, depending for their definition upon what happen to be the local and possibly temporary standards. The less its ministers give heed to such matters the better for their usefulness in the discharge of their legitimate functions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody coming into the city one day last week on the morning trains over the New York Central and the New Haven Roads was held up in the tunnel or its approaches for from twenty minutes to half an hour, and the amount of howling and growling done by the commuters—every one of whom is invariably in a desperate hurry to reach his or her place of business—was simply enormous. As the commuters waited they vied with each other in making sarcastic guesses as to the cause of the delay, and the decision reached by vote in one smoking car that stopped and staid for what seemed an interminable time in the very worst part of the tunnel was that the usual traffic had been increased by one woman returning from her Summer vacation with three children and four trunks, and that the "system" at the Grand Central Station had broken down in consequence. This was conjecture—based on experience, of course, but still only conjecture—and the explanation of the trouble, as afterward given out, was that what the "system" really succumbed to was the arrival from Boston of a fifteen-car train and the necessity of cutting it in two before it could enter the station and discharge its passengers. Dreadful, wasn't it? Who can wonder that there was a lot of confusion and delay? It is fair to expect railroads like those using the Grand Central Station to provide in the metropolis of the Western World terminal facilities adequate for all ordinary emergencies, but a fifteen-car train from Boston is not an ordinary emergency; it is an extraordinary one, and quite enough to justify the inconveniencing of several thousand people. The latter, now that they know the facts, ought to be, and doubtless are, thoroughly ashamed of the impatience and irritability they displayed. As for the wretches in the smoking car, the least they can do is to call a meeting, reconsider their vote about the woman with the three children and the four trunks, and adopt resolutions praising the railway companies for the skill with which they foresee, and the success with which they meet, all difficulties except those too great for human powers to grapple.

—"J. G'C.," from whose vivacious paragraphs in The Rochester Post-Express we have often quoted, gives occasion for doing so again in the course of some comments he has made on Mr. HENRY WATTERSON's recent denunciation of "society" as, in his opinion, it culminates downward at Newport. The Rochesterian finds Mr. WATTERSON's peculiar and especial right to judge the Newporters in a fact that had not occurred to ourselves in considering his qualifications for the task—the fact that he is a Kentucky gentleman; but, relevant or not, we are glad that occurred to "J. G'C.," since it inspired the latter to tell what he means when he uses the words "a Kentucky gentleman." "Though we smile at the phrase," he says, "it describes on the whole a fine type of manhood, a creature whose courtesy verges into flourish, whose eloquence is often akin to rodomontade, whose taste in liquor is better than his taste in literature, but withal, well born and well bred, full of courage, true to the simple precepts of morality in theory, and to a higher law of honor in practice, instinct with chivalry." We sincerely rejoice that we are under no obligation to decide whether that definition is complimentary or uncomplimentary—whether it will give more pain than pleasure or more pleasure than pain in Kentucky—and we shall wait with somewhat apprehensive eagerness to hear what the gentlemen of that State have to say on the subject. They are an impulsive lot, those Kentucky gentlemen, and it is at least possible that they may be less impressed by the Rochesterian's praise than by the somewhat elaborate mitigations of his praise and the slightly superior tone in which he utters it. If an excited controversy results, with a rapid interchange of angular epithets, of course it will grieve us extremely, but—well, we are not entirely destitute of the sporting instinct, and, though hating all rows, there are some rows that can be endured with a sorrow less profound than that caused by some other rows.

—Among the blessings of Erie, Penn., is a Bureau of Charities, not, as the name might seem to indicate, a part of the municipal government, but an organization of private citizens who use their own time and money, and such contributions as they receive from non-residents with interests in Erie, in ministering to the sick and assisting the unfortunate. Among those who aid in the performance of this admirable work is Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, whose activities as a member of the firm of J. P. MORGAN & Co. are not so great that he has no attention for matters of that sort. He has promised to give the Erie Bureau of Charities $600 a year for five years, and its announcement of this fact in its September report is followed by a sentence that is, because of the peculiarity of its conception, not only a striking illustration of the reckless language with which very pious people sometimes startle their neighbors, but is also the excuse for this paragraph. "In all the perplexing problems of charity," says the report, "we are but ciphers, worthless alone, but with an Almighty One before us, and GEORGE W. PERKINS to back us, our value and effectiveness is multiplied to an infinity." The emotions of a modest philanthropist on reading a thing like that about himself must be of the sort commonly described as "mixed." At any rate, they cannot be all pleasurable, and the chances are that they include a despairing wonder why thoroughly good people should so often be utterly lacking in tact and taste, to say nothing of common sense. Great as are the penalties of fame, they are not much more to be feared than the forms in which sincere gratitude sometimes expresses itself.

—It speaks well for the character of arctic explorers, and for their reputation with the public, that not one of them, so far as we know, has ever been charged with, or suspected of, claiming to have reached a point further north than he really did reach. Invariably their statements as to their achievements are accepted as the absolute truth—a fact the more notable because of the temptation under which the explorers must be to say that they have crossed a few miles of ice exactly like that of which they have crossed so many miles, and the utter impossibility, in most cases, of convicting them of mendacity, whatever they may say. Rarely in a last "dash for the pole" is there more than one man who can tell whether the North Star has been brought exactly overhead or not, and that one man would get a deathless fame by declaring that he had stood for a day or an hour where the meridians meet. But they have never done it—never yielded to the temptation. Instead they have returned, one after another, confessing failure and hoping for better luck next time for themselves or others. Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that brave men are never liars, and all arctic explorers are from the nature of things brave.

A TALK TO THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our worthy Mayor has lately, in a pleasant, colloquial way, given the public some very interesting talks as to the needs of Greater New York. And it is only fair play to the taxpayer that he be allowed to talk back a little. So I shall take that privilege if THE TIMES will permit me to use a small space of its columns for that purpose.

First in importance is the personal safety of my fellow-citizens. Mr. Low, will you use all your official power and influence to see that each trolley car as it passes up and down our crowded streets be compelled to leave a space of at least 100 feet between it and the succeeding or following one, so that our lives and limbs will not be in continual danger?

Also compel that dreaded monster the automobile not to speed through our thoroughfares faster than we have permitted carriages and other vehicles to do for the past fifty years.

Thirdly, impress upon our police authorities the absolute necessity of placing a few more intelligent officers on the platforms of the elevated railroads, where necessary, in the early morning and late afternoon hours to restrain the undue haste of hogish passengers from crushing the life out of old men, women, and children, and at the same time banish therefrom all railroad employes, who, while they have no sense or discretion in their management of the crowds under their charge, only serve to add confusion and perplexity to the situation by unnecessary bawling and officious activity.

In my next talk with you, Mr. Mayor, I would like to ask you why the street signs have not been put up, and further whether it would not be wise in you to give the matter of the proposed increase in real estate assessments a sober second thought, and to advise your Tax Commissioners to let well enough alone? Both you and I know that any change on this point will only result in bringing up once more the question of heavier personal taxation, thereby tending to drive to other States our wealthy retired merchants and rich capitalists whose accumulated wealth has made our metropolis the great commercial centre of the world. S. S. R.

New York, Sept. 18, 1902.

THE REBUKE TO ROUMANIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The state paper sent to the Chancelleries of Europe by the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, in reference to the bigoted persecution of the Jews in Roumania, and his request for decisive action in the matter, are a glorious tribute to the principles for which these United States of America stand, and which they proclaim to the world in no uncertain tone.

If anything were needed to convince the people of this country that the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt was distinctly representative of American patriotism and American genius, a perusal of this paper will rejoice them.

Never was there a more scandalous defiance of civilized sentiment than the treatment accorded by Roumania to these unfortunate citizens of her soil, and never was there a more portentous or a sterner rebuke offered to a sovereign nation than is contained in this splendid document signed by John Hay. It is now the duty of the European powers to act. B. I. FISHER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1902.

RECKLESS USE OF AUTOMOBILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the many recent, unnecessary, and heart rending accidents caused by the reckless driving of automobiles, some action should be taken by the authorities, as well as by the citizens and the proprietors of the Somerset Inn, if they do not wish to drive people from Berrardsville, as a "dangerous place."

These accidents originated entirely through recklessness in the use of the automobile. The only wonder is that there are not more fatalities. Several times my carriage has narrowly escaped being wrecked and the occupants thrown out by the carelessness of automobilists.

As the railway and the trolley, they should be confined to tracks or special roads, limited to their use and protected by fences and gates at crossings. Who can escape one of these scorching autos, coasting at full speed along the roads and down the hills around Bernardsville, if they come suddenly around a bend at a cross road?

It has been held by Mr. Justice Dixon of the Supreme Court of New Jersey that such reckless driving of automobiles (or horses) is criminal. The chauffeur is bound to have his machine absolutely under control, as he would horses, and be able to stop at once to prevent collisions. In this reckless, criminal coasting (participated in by a Newark clothier and others well known in this community) no such control is had by the scorchers.

This question of fast driving and scorching has become most serious. The automobilists generally are wealthy, and the reckless ones do not mind a fine, even heavy. They seem to court the notoriety. Mounted officers should be appointed at once to patrol all of the roads frequented by these scorchers, and given orders to arrest any one violating the ordinance of the town against the reckless driving of automobiles. Those arrested should be locked up and otherwise severely dealt with until this recklessness is stopped.

Otherwise those having fine teams, not to say anything about the long-suffering and much-abused teamsters and farmers, will give Bernardsville and the vicinity the go-by. Citizens and taxpayers, bestir yourselves against this reckless aggressiveness of the chauffeur. SUMMER RESIDENT.

Bernardsville, N. J., Sept. 18, 1902.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am induced to send you an observation of some interest to all Americans, which was made by an intelligent and impartial observer of our National political contests during the last decade. The man who noticed the fact of which I shall speak was an Englishman of distinction. He was conversing in private. I cannot therefore give his name. The cause for my sending you a report of what he said is your editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, entitled, "Politics or Principle."

In that article you seek to point out that Mr. Roosevelt advocates certain steps proposed by Mr. Bryan. You infer from this fact that he cannot be a logical candidate for the Republican nomination in 1904. I question the soundness of the inference. As the Englishman told me: "In the United States to-day party lines are drawn on a social basis rather than on matters of principle." And the point of his remarks was this: That some of Mr. Bryan's ideas were good and some of his teachings sound, but that people could not trust him to carry them out, he being in their opinion more or less of a fanatic in his way of thinking and talking.

The people, however can trust Mr. Roosevelt to be grave and calm. Republicans who quietly favored some of Mr. Bryan's plans will support Mr. Roosevelt in declaring that the platform of the Republican Party can be changed. The people will go on a voyage of exploration and progress with a good crew and Captain, while it was wisdom to stay at home when a thoughtless and ill-tempered lot of sailors offered to manage the ship.

No matter, then, what the idea, the American people will not allow it to be tested if the experiment is to be conducted by unsafe men. Better sit down and wait with a lot of good men and counsel no action at all than seek to act with uncontrollable and passionate associates.

The basis of the Republican Party is social affiliation among even-tempered, thoughtful, and carefully advancing men. They swear by their companions—"the party"—first, and no matter what promises the other crew makes, caution us to beware of senseless leaders. But give the party of social soberness free swing and full control, have its leaders in office, and you will find, as the event now proves, that the mass of men in that party are progressive and are glad to change the order of things for the better when the advocates of change are trustworthy.

Hence it is true that Mr. Roosevelt is the logical candidate for the Republican nomination in 1904, because he is simply giving a chance to the best thought of the Republican Party to express itself, having won its confidence and allowed it to give vent to a timely desire for reasonable change of its declared creed.

HENRY JERROLD.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Thin-Soil Crop.

Egotism is one of the crops most easily cultivated. A peculiarity of the plant is that it makes the most rapid and permanent growth on the barrenest of mental reservations.—Los Angeles Herald.

Gloveless Preliminaries.

Dinwiddie—The Governor of Kentucky is trying to stop a prizefight scheduled for that State.

Van Braam—Yes, the Kentucky authorities will endeavor to handle the glove contest without gloves.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Sympathetic Feeling.

"The days are growing shorter," remarked Simplemuss.

"They have my sympathy," remarked the Wise Guy; "I have the best of them."

"How so?"

"I can't be any shorter than I am now."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Condensed.

Side Show Man—See here, your paper said the biggest snake in my State Fair show was twenty feet long, when it's really thirty-one feet.

Editor—Sorry, but we were crowded for space yesterday and had to cut everything down.—Indianapolis News.

His Case Not So Bad After All.

"Ah, it's a sad old world," sighed the man who had been cheated out of $20.

"Yes," assented his neighbor; "one of my horses got his head fast in the hayrack last night and broke his neck. I was offered $200 for him less than a month ago."

"Pshaw! That's too bad. Looks as though it was goin' to brighten up, don't it?" And he went on his way whistling cheerfully.—Chicago Record Herald.

JUST KEEP KNITTING, KNITTING.

My grandma used to sit and knit from morning till the night,
With her needles glancing, glancing, when the sun was shining bright.
She knitted stockings for us all, and all of us agreed
That she'd find a satisfaction fitting out a centipede.
I used to watch her often then, and note her kindly smile,
And wonder if in heaven above she'd knit 'most all the while,
Because I knew that she'd be there, no matter where I went—
A place that's meant for perfect bliss would need her sweet content.
And I'd say, "Now, ain't you weary?" and she'd answer: "Dear, depend
If I just keep knitting, knitting, I am sure to reach the end."

Since then I've wandered quite a bit, and grandma is not here—
She's knitting heaven's hosiery in the land of peace and cheer—
I've walked a somewhat tollsome way, have shaken hands with Care;
I have supped at times with Pleasure, and have found her board was bare,
I have fainted in the struggle, and my heart has made its plea:
"Dear God, a chance to rest a time were heaven enough for me."
I have toiled and striven vainly, and the journey seems so long,
And I judge that I am vanquished in the battle with the wrong;
Yet I still take heart of courage, for I hear, while shadows blend:
"If you just keep knitting, knitting, you are sure to reach the end."

—ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The early Autumn season has brought out the attractions of the suburban and mountain resorts. It is as yet a bit early for Morristown and the Hudson. Lenox has had its Horse Show and on Friday and yesterday there were a large number of men going there for house parties. The week has seen much shifting of the various menages at Newport and Bar Harbor. The departure of the two great stars of the Newport season, the Duchess of Marlborough and the Grand Duke Boris, rang down the curtain at that resort. Mrs. Astor lingers and gave another dinner, and Mrs. Stewart Barnay was the hostess at a large luncheon, but the majority of the very gay set has been in town nearly all week. There has been some scattering at the week end.

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The Meadow Brook drag hunts have begun, and Long Island villa owners in the neighborhood of the club and the plains have returned and are entertaining a bit. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have been riding to hounds at nearly all the meets. There was a constant round of dinners and smaller entertainments during the last days of the stay of the Duchess of Marlborough.

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Millbrook and Bernardsville have had their horse shows, and this week Mineola and Tuxedo will both have like exhibitions, occurring on the same date. Sets are so well defined now that these affairs do not conflict with one another. Mineola will see the Hempstead and Meadow Brook people turn out in numbers, and there will also be a very large attendance at Tuxedo, which is quite crowded now.

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Lord Charles Beresford is the one particular lion just now that many are striving to entertain. Sir Michael Herbert and Lady Herbert are expected by Oct. 1, and they will probably go to Newport for a short visit before taking up their quarters at Washington. The other members of the British Embassy have been at Bar Harbor this Summer, and are now on their way to Washington, stopping a few days at various resorts "by the roadside." Bar Harbor has not had a very gay season. There has been very little of importance happening there this Summer except the weekly dinners and dances at the Kebo Valley Club. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will remain up there quite late, and so will Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri. The majority of the villas and a few of the hotels are now closed.

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There has been much visiting in the Adirondacks, but the weather at times has been a bit premature. Very few of these who own camps will remain through October. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have been having a succession of house parties. Among their visitors last week were Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers of Morristown. J. R. Roosevelt arrived from Europe during the week and went up to his camp where his daughter has been this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will remain until very late in the season at their camp on the Upper St. Regis.

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Bishop Potter is in town. He has come from Cooperstown to officiate at the wedding of Frederick Ambrose Clark and Miss Stokes on Tuesday. Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, her sons Edward and Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKittrick and Miss Mary Chaffee have arrived in New York also from Cooperstown for the wedding, which will take place on Tuesday at Mamaroneck. Mr. Clark gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening.

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There promises to be something of an Autumn coaching season. Richard Carman has put on the Reliance, which is to run between Sherry's and Morris Park for the Autumn races, beginning in October. The polo games of Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park make the destination of a coach tooled by different members of that organization on each game day. There is also a coach from Glen Cove to Garden City, and there will be another a little later from Orange to Baltusrol.

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The Hot Springs of Virginia are filling up slowly. The big rush there is in October. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French will give some house parties at that time. Mrs. John Drexel will go there, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is also expected, as are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr.

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The Cherokee, Cornelius Vanderbilt's new purchase, has returned to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go on a short cruise, possibly taking in Bar Harbor. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet will not come back to town before November, and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor also remain some time longer at Newport.

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Many recall the Prince Victor Dhuleep Sing who has recently gone into bankruptcy in England. He was a visitor here for two seasons, and was at Lenox all one Autumn. It was even reported that he was engaged to a very wealthy and attractive young woman, whose father had a place at Lenox. The report was denied by the young lady's relatives. She has since married. The Prince was quite dusky in complexion and not very prepossessing in manner.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have returned to Georgian Court this week after a Summer's absence. They will entertain there this Fall. No news has been received of the promised visit of the Castellanes. Lakewood's season begins in October, and early in that month Gen. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster will be at the Laurel House.

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Mrs. John E. Cary announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Katharine E. Stockly of Cleveland, Ohio, to John F. Plummer, Jr., of New York. Miss Stockly is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stockly of Cleveland. Mr. Plummer is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer, and a graduate of Yale, Class of 1901. For some years he was Assistant Secretary at Columbia College, when Seth Low was President. He resigned that position some time ago, and has just returned from an extensive tour abroad. He is a member of the Yale and University Clubs.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, (Miss de Goicouria,) who have been abroad all Summer, having sailed shortly after their marriage, April 30, are due here on the Minnehaha, and will go to their Hempstead home on their arrival.

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The engagement of Miss Jane Gillet and Morris Ketchum was announced during the week. Miss Gillet is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie M. Gillet, and Mr. Ketchum is an orphan, a nephew of Dr. Willard Parker and a cousin of Mrs. Edwin Thorne. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will take place shortly after Christmas.

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As announced yesterday, the wedding of Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, and James H. McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. McLean, will be celebrated in November in St. Thomas's Church. The date will probably be Nov. 18. The maid of honor will be little Miss Geraldine Boardman, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Madge Niles, Miss Violet Stewart, Miss Ruth Emmons, and Miss Katharine Drake. Mr. McLean's ushers will include Sewall Boardman, Stephen Elkins, Ronald Coolidge, and Clarke Read.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, who has been in Europe during the Summer, is due to arrive here at the end of next week. Mrs. Clarence Cary and her children are in London, where Mr. Cary has arrived from a trip through Japan, Russia, and other European countries.

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The engagement announced in this column some weeks since between Miss Beatrix Jones and Mr. Mahaffy of London has been, as published yesterday, broken by mutual consent. Miss Jones and her mother, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, will soon return to this country.

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The house which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., are having built near the Country Club house, Staten Island, will not be ready for occupancy before next Spring.

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Miss Maud Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. Daniel W. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass., will be married to W. Schuyler Smith, son of Br. A. Alexander Smith of New York City, in the Unitarian Church of West Upton, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, the Rev. Horatio Oliver Ladd, rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., and the Rev. Mr. Horst of West Upton officiating. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Ada Knowlton, as maid of honor, Mrs. H. Alexander Smith of New York as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Jessie C. Moore, Miss Mollie Maxwell, Miss Ruth W. Howard, Miss Grace Knowlton, all of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Bertha Hastings of West Upton, Mass. The groom will be attended by his brother, H. Alexander Smith, as best man, and the ushers are John Aitken, Floyd Reading Du Bois, Louis Emery Katzenbach, James Hammond McLean, Mead Van Zile Belden, all of New York; J. Lionberger of St. Louis, Calvin Fentress of Chicago, and Don Jerome Knowlton, a brother of the bride. The bride will be given away by another brother, Daniel W. Knowlton.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier will occupy the Stuyvesant Fish residence on Gramercy Park. It had been let to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, but they have taken another house up town, and sub-let the one on the Park. The house is not very old, and it was entirely done over by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Scharles occupied it last year.

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A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould, on the Helenita. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were married in December last. She was the granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have closed their camp in the Adirondacks, and are at Hyde Park. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly returned yesterday to their place at Madison, N. J., where they will remain this Autumn.

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The dances at the Morristown Golf Club, taking place Saturday evenings, have been resumed. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner also gave a dance at Morristown this last week. Among those who entertained at dinners during the week at the Golf Club were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Patterson Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Holmes, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallston Flagg. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers have arrived from the Adirondacks and are at their Morristown home. They have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

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Mrs. William Evans Rogers and the Misses Rogers are at St. Moritz, in the Engadine. Mrs. Rogers was Miss Susan Le Roy Fish.

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Mrs. Henry Mills Day and Miss Day, who have been at Lawrence this Summer, have returned to town for the season.

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Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, the Misses Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Charles Stebbins, and the Misses Stebbins, Miss Lee of Baltimore, Mrs. J. J. Staples, and Mrs. Walter Suydam are among the New Yorkers who have been summering at various places in Canada. They will return late in October.

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Mrs. Frederick T ms and her daughter, Miss Violet Cruger, have been visiting at Oyster Bay. They return this week to Tuxedo, where they remain until the season opens in New York. Miss Cruger will be one of the débutantes.

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Mrs. John R. Townsend, who has been a part of the Summer at Richfield Springs, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alexander at Shore Acres, Staten Island.

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F. Diodati Thompson and the Baron and Baroness Fava will pass the Autumn in Italy. They are at present at Viariggio.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are at Lenox visiting Mrs. Mortimer, Sr. They will return to Hempstead in October.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong will sail on Oct. 8 from Cherbourg. They are at present in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and Edward Clarence Moller sail early in October, after a few weeks in London. They have been as usual at Aix les Bains this Summer. Mrs. Beach Grant will occupy her villa at Cannes this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leishman, the American Ambassador at Constantinople and his wife, will pass the Winter in Paris. They have been yachting with the Baron and Baroness de Bunsen of the English Embassy. M. de Bunsen succeeds Sir Michael Herbert in Paris. His grandfather was the tutor of William B. Astor and made the foreign tour with him when a young man in the early twenties. He was a man of family and married a great-niece of the famous Mrs. Delaney, the friend of Queen Charlotte, and who is so frequently mentioned in Mme. d'Arbley's diary.

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Mrs. James Speyer is passing a few weeks in Paris at the Hotel Ritz. She and Mr. Speyer have been in Frankfurt all this Summer, taking in August a short trip to the Tyrol. They will return to this country very shortly.

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The Countess of Essex and Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, who have been at Carlsbad, have returned to England. They stopped in Paris en route. Mrs. Ysnaga, who sailed recently, will visit her daughter and her grandson, the Duke of Manchester. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are at their Irish estate.

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Mrs. Frederick Bell of Morristown, who has been with Miss Marie in Homburg this Summer, gave a large farewell breakfast on the terrace at Ritter's last week. Mrs. Bell and Miss Marie are now in Paris, en route to New York. Other Americans who have left Homburg are Mr. and Mrs. George Audenreid and Mrs. George von L. Meyer. The latter has gone to Italy to join her husband, who has been visiting in America.

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The Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul are at Lucerne. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glaenzer will come to America this Winter.

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Mrs. Frederick Bronson has been visiting in Brussels. She has now left the Belgian capital and is on her way to Teheran to join her daughter, Mrs. Grisacom.

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Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter have been at Salsomaggiore, in Italy. They are now returning to America via Paris. Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field are in Italy making a long tour by motor.

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As announced in this column on Wednesday, the marriage of Miss Harriet Augusta Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, and Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock in the Brick Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peabody Barry (Miss Julia Kane Neilson), now of Warrenton, Va., but formerly of New York. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Robbins's maid of honor will be Miss Ethel Jacquelin, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Genevieve Robbins, a sister of the bride-to-be; Miss Louise Robbins of Baltimore, a cousin; Miss Elisabeth K. Clark, the fiancée of Wolcott P. Robbins; Miss Mary Whittridge, and Miss Mary Eno. Leonard Horner is to be Mr. Barry's best man, and the ushers he has selected are William Benjamin, Wolcott P. Robbins, a brother of the bride-to-be; Robert Spence, Edwin King, Frank Outerbridge, and William Putnam.

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As previously announced, the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Keteltas Clark and Wolcott Phelps Robbins will take place in this city on Monday, Oct. 27.

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This coming Tuesday there will be the wedding of Frederick Ambrose Clark and Miss Florence L. Stokes, at Orienta Point.

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The marriage of Miss Ethel L. Wyman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wyman, and Count Hugo Lerchenfeld zu Kofering of Munich, Germany, will take place in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday. The Right Rev. John M. Farley will officiate. Miss Florence Wyman will be the maid of honor, and Count Otto Lerchenfeld zu Kofering und Schonberg is to be the best man. The Count and his bride will sail for Germany on Wednesday.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 20.—The exceptionally fine weather that has prevailed for the last two weeks has kept many here who otherwise would have gone to Newport or Lenox. Thus far, it has been a rare and delightful September, and there has been little diminution in the cottage element and in the colony of hotel people.

With the end of next week, however, the extreme limit will have been reached, and the Summer population will quickly narrow down to the few cottagers who make it a point to remain here until the snow flies.

If there has been one thing more noticeable than another during the past week it has been the announcement of the remarkably large number of real estate transactions looking toward next season. There is at present scarcely a vacant cottage for next Summer, and the number of Summer palaces to be erected is a reminder of the boom days of fifteen years ago. Some of those who have bought ground and are about to build are A. J. Cassatt, Levi Z. Leiter, D. C. Blair, and Philip Livingston.

Society has been anything but dull during the past week. If the days have been freer from small social engagements, such as teas and receptions, they have been replaced by outing parties and driving. Luncheons and dinners are fewer in number, but still frequent. The Kebo Valley Club is the centre of life here, and what formal affairs have been given have taken place there.

Now that the larger part of the hotel population has gone the cottage element has settled down for the Fall season. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears of New York gave a dinner at the Malvern on Saturday night, at which the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Frank Fremont-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. L. Platt-Hunt, Miss Fox, and Miss Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth gave a dinner party at their cottage. Others who entertained on Saturday were Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt.

The owners of the raceabouts in closing the season held a team race from Bar Harbor to the Pot and Kettle Club. The fleet was divided into two divisions, one under the Captaincy of Edgar Scott and the other under the banner of Herbert M. Sears. The Blues, under the former, were declared victors. A luncheon was given at the club, at which the guests were A. J. Cassatt, H. L. Eno, V. Everett Macy, Antonio Y. Stewart, Edgar Scott, Sumner Gerard, Harry Thorndike, R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. Laboolsse, James Potter, Charles Sturgis, Thomas G. Condon, Percy Taylor, W. P. Draper, William Clare Allison, Henderson Inches, J. M. Sears, and Walter G. Ladd.

Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop entertained a luncheon party on Friday. The guests were Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. William Goddard, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mrs. Russell.

Some departures from the St. Sauveur inclue Miss K. Van Rensselaer Berry, Gen. Wainwright, and Miss Jackson.

Count Cassini has returned from New York, and will be here until late in October. He will return next year.

Mrs. John Stewart has gone to Poland Springs. The Hon. Robert Adams of Philadelphia has left for Newport.

New-comers at the Malvern include Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Symington, Miss Symington, Miss Eleanor J. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. J. McL. Hamilton, and George Hamilton, London.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is to occupy Sea Urchins next year. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are to have a cottage, although what one is not yet definitely decided. William E. Dodge will again occupy Stanwood. Levi Z. Leiter is negotiating for the Dorr cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold have taken Devilstone, and Abram S. Hewitt has taken a five-year lease on Reverie cottage, which he occupied this Summer.

Judge Ralston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart.

Mrs. Alfred Platt entertained a large dinner party on Tuesday night.

Edward Morrell entertained at dinner on Monday evening. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sturgis, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Judge Ralston, Dr. Penrose, and Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart.

Mrs. Charles Whelen, who for several Summers was one of the very energetic and original entertainers here, is to return next season. The Whelens have taken a cottage.

The yachting season came to a close this week. Herbert M. Sears won the trophy for the greatest number of points scored during the season. Edgar Scott was a very close second, H. E. Macy third, W. G. Ladd fourth, and W. C. Allison fifth. In the knockabout class, H. M. Sears won, with T. G. Condon second.

Prospects for the yachting fraternity next season are excellent. There is to be a single-design class built which will be uniform in every particular, the various members to draw for their boats. Those who will build are V. Everett Macy, A. J. Cassatt, W. G. Ladd, H. L. Eno, Edgar Scott, Edward Morrell, R. Horace Gallatin, H. M. Sears, W. C. Allison, J. M. Sears, Antonio Y. Stewart, and T. G. Condon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth of New York have closed their cottage and gone to the Berkshires. Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, who have been at Kebo Valley Club, left on Tuesday.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen R. Davies to Edwin Newton Wise, Jr., of South Carolina. Mr. Wise is a son of Capt. Edwin Newton Wise, formerly of Alexandria, Va. The Wise family are identified with the early history of Alexandria, being among the original settlers prior to the Revolution. Miss Davies is the daughter of the late John Franklin Davies and granddaughter of Dr. Henry Landon Davies of Amherst, Va.

Miss Ella Dallett Wilson is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. E. Swift, in New York. Her marriage to Donell Swan will be an event of the early Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte have returned from the North, where they have been spending the season at the watering places. They will spend the Fall at Bella Vista, their place in Baltimore County.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Bains, Jr., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lucy Erskine Williams, to William George Hynson, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at noon, at St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hynson will live here.

The Rev. Alois Kaiser of the Eutaw Place Temple and Mrs. Kaiser will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their marriage tomorrow. No cards have been issued, but they will be at home to their friends at their residence on Linden Avenue.

Miss Alicena Fitzgerald, niece of Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald Smith, one of the most popular girls in Baltimore society, has entered the Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Training Nurses, where she will take a three years' course. Most of Miss Fitzgerald's life has been spent abroad with her father, who resides in Stuttgart, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Barton, Jr., who, since their marriage in June have been traveling in Europe, have returned. Mrs. Barton is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Robert B. Morison at Narragansett Pier. Mr. Barton has returned to Vauclusse, the country home of his parents near Pikesville. Mrs. Barton was formerly Miss Eleanor Addison Morison.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson and Miss Margaret Emerson have returned to Baltimore with Miss Marie Louise Parrott of California, who has been Miss Emerson's guest this Summer on board her father's yacht, the Margaret, cruising with the New York Yacht Club, of which Capt. Emerson is a member. Mrs. Emerson and Miss Emerson will spend October at the Warm Springs, Virginia. Miss Emerson will be one of the most prominent débutantes this season.

Miss Minnie Jeannette Atkins of this city was married to Dr. Ward Weaver Simmons of New York last Tuesday evening at the First Presbyterian Church. The bride is a daughter of Capt. James E. Atkins, formerly of South Carolina, but for several years a resident of Baltimore. Dr. Simmons is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Simmons of Brooklyn, N. Y., and took his degree as Ph. D. at the Johns Hopkins University.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Although many of the Summer residents have gone to their homes or to the Autumn resorts, there is still a considerable number in the cottages, and the entertainments are still kept up, but in a less elaborate form than in August. To-day Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a luncheon, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. T. S. Safe, Mrs. R. S. Fowler, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt will leave to-morrow for Sagamore Lodge, in the Adirondacks.

Miss Leary will leave Tuesday for Lenox, where she will be a guest of Mrs. John Sloane.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger is a guest of Mrs. J. P. Kernochan.

Mrs. W. D. Hatch to-day closed the Gibert cottage for the season, and with her daughters went to New Rochelle.

Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy has returned to Washington after a brief visit here.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet have returned from New York.

Mrs. Charles Acton Ives will leave to-morrow to spend the month of October in New York, sailing later for Europe for an extended stay abroad.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from New York on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

The members of the Clambake Club had their last clambake of the season at the clubhouse at Easton's Point to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont returned from New York to-night.

DULL WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Tuxedo passed a rather dull week. The death of Nicholas Fish put a damper on many social functions that were scheduled for the week's end. During the week there were many new arrivals at the cottages, and the clubhouse has been filled with guests. Among the new-comers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, just from abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds, from Charleston, in the Brube Price cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane from Newport, Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice, in the McCagg cottage; James Brown Potter from Mexico, at the clubhouse; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, in the Stokes cottake; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, in the Van Nest cottage; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr., and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hyde.

Friday and Saturday were lively, the dullness of the early part of the week being thrown off, and many of the colonists entertained at house parties, dinners, and luncheons.

Amos French entertained a house party over Friday and Saturday, and gave a large dinner Saturday evening, at which many of the cottagers were present.

Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., gave her usual dinner on Sunday evening. Others who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post.

Next Friday and Saturday Tuxedo will be very lively. The annual horse show will take place, and each cottager has invited numerous guests.

On Friday Mrs. P. Lorillard will give a dinner dance at Kewaydin, at which will be present many well-known New Yorkers, including Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Miss Tolfree, Miss Hoyt, and others.

Among those at the club this week are William B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, the Misses Fowler, Henry Des Voux, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, J. P. Condit, H. C. De Rham, Henry G. Barley, Prof. Richard Norton, and W. E. Maynard.

Hill—Gale.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—W. C. Hill and Olive Gale of Washington, D. C., were married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon. Mr. Hill came to London some weeks ago, but the wedding was postponed on account of the illness of Miss Gale. H. Clay Evans, the United States Consul General here, was present at the ceremony.

SINGER WEDS SINGER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Word has just been received here of the marriage in Paris on Aug. 23 of Paul Savage, son of the Rev. Minot J. Savage of New York, and Miss Ruby Cutter, well known as an opera singer. The groom is well known socially and the vocal ability of the bride has made her prominent in musical circles.

Miss Cutter has been abroad since the early Spring in company with her mother supplementing her musical training with instruction from the best teachers on the other side. She has appeared and received favorable notice for her performances at the Worcester Musical Festival and other musical events.

The bridegroom is a singer of more than ordinary ability and has in contemplation studies in Europe.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist, Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will always effect a cure.—Adv.

TROLLEY LINE IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Road May Be Built for Operation Next Summer.

Route Being Surveyed from Saranac Lake to Lake Champlain, Through Wild Mountain Country—Other "Trolleying" Talked Of.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The long talked of trolley road from Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, to Westport, on Lake Champlain, via Lake Placid, Elizabethtown, and Ausable Forks, seems now to be a certainty. The names of the capitalists can only be surmised at present, but it is said that the deal is being financed by R. L. Keen & Co., of 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Twenty surveyors are now at work near Saranac Lake locating the route, and it is expected that the road will be completed in time for next season's business. From Saranac Lake to Lake Placid the line is to follow the highway, but from Lake Placid to Elisabethtown it is expected that the company will purchase a right of way. From Elisabethtown through the Keene Valley to Ausable Forks and on to Westport the route has not been decided upon except in a general way.

Whether the electric power used is to be generated by water power or by steam cannot be learned, but it is probable that the many water power facilities along the route will be utilized wherever practicable, if the cold weather and snowfall during the Winter will permit of water power being used. The matter of keeping the tracks clear of snow and ice is one that has given the projectors much food for thought, but it is believed that this difficulty will be overcome and that the trolley road will handle the snow drifts easier than do the steam roads.

The distance from Saranac Lake to Westport by this route is about sixty miles, and takes in some of the wildest and grandest scenery in the entire Adirondacks mountain wilderness, besides connecting several prosperous villages. The bulk of the income, however, would come from the tourist travel during the Summer months.

Some days ago dispatches were sent out from Ogdensburg, Malone, and other points stating the the Meacham Lake Hotel property, comprising not only the hotel, but also a large tract of timber land and several miles of shore line around Meacham Lake suitable for camp sites, had been sold by M. E. McClary, representing the hotel company, to William Rockefeller, whose magnificent game preserve is located between Meacham Lake and Paul Smith's. This announcement turns out to be an error, for the purchasers of the Meacham Lake property are John D. Judson of Washington, D. C.; John P. Kellas, a lawyer, of Malone, and a man from New Jersey.

Mr. Judson is a hotel man of experience, having formerly been manager of the new Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. The price paid was $90,000. The purchasers propose to erect a hotel on the site of the present small one to accommodate 500 people, and they are preparing to build a trolley road thirteen miles in length from Loon Lake to Meacham Lake, connecting at the former places with both the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson. This will be trolley line No. 2 in the Adirondacks.

It is believed by those who are well posted that a trolley line from Malone, N. Y., the northern gateway of the Adirondacks, to Saranac Lake via Lake Titus, Lake Duane, Meacham Lake, McCollum's, Rainbow Lake, Paul Smith's, and Bloomingdale is only a question of a very short time.

Anticipating this "trolleying" of the Adirondacks, Paul Smith, the far-seeing hotel man, more than a year ago bought up several of the best water-power privileges, including Union Falls and Franklin Falls on the Saranac, Wilmington Notch on the Ausable, and these, together with the one at the outlet of Lower St. Regis Lake, he still holds.

Meat Agitation in Germany.

MUNICH, Sept. 20.—The German Socialist Congress, which opened here Sept. 15, adopted resolutions providing for the inauguration of meetings throughout Germany to protest against the price of meat and to authorize the Deputies to interpellate the Government regarding the scarcity of meat and the boycott against foreign meat.

Ordained to the Priesthood.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Bishop O'Connor ordained the Rev. John A. Dillon to the Catholic priesthood in the chapel of the Immaculate Conception at Seton Hall College this morning. Father Dillon is a graduate of Seton Hall. He will be head master in Bayley Hall, which is the preparatory school in connection with the college.

ANDREW BURNHAM DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Andrew Burnham, who was an inspector of hulls for the port of Boston for forty years, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Albert S. Burnham of Revere, of old age. Mr. Burnham had not been active during the past five or six years.

Born in Essex, Sept. 11, 1822, Mr. Burnham became a ship carpenter and worked at the trade in Essex, Newburyport, and East Boston. Those were the days of sailing vessels, and Mr. Burnham's establishment in East Boston turned out some of the finest clipper ships that ever plowed the seas.

In May, 1854, Mr. Burnham was appointed United States Inspector of Hulls for the Port of Boston, and he held the office until 1894. During that long term he inspected thousands of vessels and gained the acquaintance of many sea-going men and shipping people.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Henry A. Du Pont.

Mrs. Mary Pauline Du Pont, wife of Col. Henry A. Du Pont, died at Marblehead, Mass., yesterday. Col. Du Pont is the present head of the family of gunpowder makers in Delaware. Mrs. Du Pont was the daughter of the late Herman Ten Eyck Foster. Her daughter, Louise Evelyn, was married at Montchanin to Francis B. Crowninshield of Boston on June 28, 1900. The family is well known in this city, as the members have spent months every Winter here.

Thomas Bruen Stewart.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death at Upper Dam, Me., of Thomas Bruen Stewart, father of Building Commissioner Perez M. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was born in Gort, Ireland, about seventy-three years ago. He came to this country about 1850 and settled in Boston, where he married Miss Marietta Mason, daughter of Perez Mason, in 1856. Mr. Stewart is survived by his widow and six children, Mrs. Roland Ames Robbin, Mrs. Augustus Mapes, Mrs. William Dingwall Stewart, Miss Frances Stewart, Douglas Bruen Stewart, and P. M. Stewart. During the Mexican war Mr. Stewart served on the brig Adams, and was at the siege of Tabasco. He was also a sailor on the United States man-of-war Constitution. His brother, Randall Stewart, was Deputy Controller of Ireland in 1872. Mr. Stewart was a manufacturer of mantels and grates for thirty years. He retired from business about eight years ago. The interment will take place at Woodlawn, probably on Tuesday.

Charles Graef.

Charles Graef, the retired senior member of the wine importing firm of Charles Graef & Co., 32 Beaver Street, died at his Summer home, Gracemere, at Tarrytown, yesterday morning. Mr. Graef had been ill for a long time. The funeral will be from his late residence, 58 East Fifty-seventh Street, this city, Tuesday. The body will be cremated.

Charles Graef was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 22, 1833. His father was Henry Anthony Graef. Prior to 1848, with his elder son, he left Aix-la-Chapelle intending to settle in Santa Thomas, Guatemala. They were shipwrecked on the voyage, however, and had to return to Europe. In 1848 they came to New York and settled in the locality now known as Bay Ridge.

Charles Graef, when eighteen years of age, went into the employ of Adolphus Gecka, and eventually became a partner in the firm. In 1872 he started in business for himself at 65 Broad Street. He continued in business by himself until 1890, when he admitted into partnership his brother, Anthony Graef, Francis Draz, Ludwig Raecke, and his two sons, Charles A. and Henry C. Graef. In 1895 he retired from business, the firm being continued under the old name by Francis Draz and Henry C. Graef, who at the present time constitute the firm.

Mr. Graef resided in Brooklyn for nearly thirty-five years. In 1884 he removed to East Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, where he lived until the time of his death.

Mr. Graef is survived by his son, Henry C. Graef, and Mrs. Otto Marion Treat, a daughter. His son Charles A. Graef died in Lima, Peru, in 1892, whither he had gone on a mining expedition.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. U. W. CONDIT, A. M., Ph. D., for twenty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Glen Gardner, N. J., is dead at his home in Easton, Penn., age eighty-seven years. Mr. Condit is the son of the late Uzal Condit who was born in Orange, N. J., in 1785.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN J. BEACOM, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Freedman, died at his home at Coraopolis, Penn., Friday night, aged sixty-six years. Dr. Beacom was stricken with paralysis two years ago and since that time had been incapacitated from active work in his office.

WALTER MASON COOPER, a woolen merchant of New York, died at his home in Orange, N. J., last night of typhoid fever. Mr. Cooper was born in Brooklyn thirty-eight years ago. He leaves a wife and one child. Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, and the body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

HENRY A. BAINBRIDGE of Newark died yesterday at Sparrowbush, near Port Jervis. Mr. Bainbridge, who was seventy-three years old, had been ailing for some time. He was one of the oldest merchants in Newark, and was the head of the wholesale grocery firm of that name. A widow and six children, four sons and two daughters, survive him.

Lieut. Col. CONSTANTINE CHASE, Fourth Artillery, United States Army, Commandant of Fort Trumbull, died at New London, Conn., yesterday afternoon. He was twice brevetted during the civil war. He had been at Fort Trumbull about four years, and within the last two weeks had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Brain trouble was the cause of his death. His wife survives him.

GERRIT STRYKER, an old resident of the Flatbush district of Brooklyn, who was known among the people there as "Uncle Garry," died on Friday night at his home, 873 Flatbush Avenue. Mr. Stryker was of the family of that name which was among the earliest to settle in Flatbush. He was born there seventy-two years ago. Many years ago Mr. Stryker conducted a general store at what was known at "Stryker's Corner" in Flatbush. For the past twenty-five years he had been in the livery stable business. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

ARTHUR WILSON, one of Asbury Park's most prominent citizens, died suddenly at his home there yesterday. Mr. Wilson was born at Red Bank sixty-nine years ago. He served thirty-five years as Director of the Shrewsbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and ten years as its Secretary

MR. HEWITT AND LABOR

The ex-Mayor's Attitude at Divers Times Referred to by Charles B. Stover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hewitt, it appears to me, has gone to such extremes in his numerous utterances on the coal strike that I feel compelled to remark that this noted philanthropist, this sage of our city, who has so truly and sternly preached the stewardship of wealth, seems for the moment to have forgotten his stewardship of wisdom. For there is a stewardship of wisdom. The man who has attained the pre-eminence and influence enjoyed by Mr. Hewitt, who is, indeed, to thousands a veritable oracle in public affairs, assumes a great responsibility when he gives his opinion to the press of the country on such a far-reaching subject as the present coal strike. I must believe that, when a few years hence, his complete biography shall be written, and when the coal strike shall be viewed impartially, Mr. Hewitt's opinions on this subject will be set down as most perverse and no less misleading to the public than damaging to the miners.

It is the more strange that Mr. Hewitt should go astray in this field, and carry others with him, when we consider what he has stood for during his long life. All know him as an iron manufacturer, as a statesman and a philanthropist. It is a fact too little recognized that he has also been a pronounced advocate of the rights of labor. To him must be given the great credit of holding a unique position among the large and wealthy manufacturers of America, namely, of being the foremost man in his class who has devoted his best intelligence, conscientiously and persistently, for more than a quarter of a century, to the study and public discussion of the labor problem. Mr. Hewitt is anything but a typical capitalist. To him the workingman, yea the union workingman, owes a great debt of gratitude.

MR. HEWITT'S SYMPATHY.

Not only has Mr. Hewitt had a profounder intellectual interest in the labor problem than any other business man of his time; he has also possessed a large heart that could be touched by human suffering. He himself, in a recent interview, tells of his visit to the mining region in 1876, where he "found the men living like pigs and dogs in a wretched state," and how soon thereafter, becoming a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, he overcame the commercial objections of the management of that company and secured better conditions for its employes.

In 1884, on the floor of Congress, he spoke thus for the miners: "I have been in the coal regions of this country within the last six months, and have seen with my own eyes a condition of things which made my heart sad, which made me hope that this Congress might be wise enough to remove some of the causes of the wretchedness and the misery which I saw there. When I saw that men who worked a whole day away from the light of heaven, and who took their lives in their hands every time they entered the pit, are housed in hovels such as the lordly owners of the mines would refuse to stable their cattle in, then I felt that something was wrong in the condition of the American laborer."

And this same speech closes with an eloquent passage, not to be surpassed in depth of feeling or preciseness of the future by any dreams in the Utopias of poet or reformer, in which he foreshadows the time when "all privilege will cease, and all men will be equal before the law, as they are before the Creator."

As further evidence of Mr. Hewitt's devotion to the labor problem, take the fact that when he delivered the President's address at the New York meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1890, his chosen subject was, not "Iron" nor "Iron and Steel," but "Iron and Labor." And then and there, in the presence, too, of guests from Great Britain, members of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who bore with them the Bessemer Gold Medal for Mr. Hewitt, this remarkable man actually devoted more than half of his address to the conflict between capital and labor, and the principles and methods according to which industrial peace is to be attained. Mr. Hewitt himself then recognized that he had (as he said) "ventured to give an exceptional and unusual direction to this address."

The material I have thus far presented furnishes a glimpse, but only a glimpse, of one side of Mr. Hewitt's treatment of labor—the nobler part. The other, though most unlooked for and incompatible, is no less the true record of history. For so strangely mixed are the elements that make up human nature that the impartial biographer is obliged to set forth of this same Abram S. Hewitt that at long intervals he has dealt more damaging blows to the laboring man than could ever be given by any mere money-grubbing capitalist. From time to time a certain mental idiosyncrasy has caused him to stumble in the strait and narrow path which he was treading toward the emancipation of labor. By noting this intellectual failing at this time, we shall be the better able to weigh his latest utterances correctly.

To the coal operators, Mr. Hewitt's views on the strike have naturally proved most comforting and inspiriting. Here is a just man and wise, his fourscore years packed with experience as an employer of labor and enriched with the wisdom of the sociologist and statesman, and he tells the operators they are fighting, not so much for the security of property as for the freedom of the individual workingman. Of course they declare Mr. Hewitt has furnished the "keynote of the contest." We are told the operators have reprinted Mr. Hewitt's views in a pamphlet, with which they are flooding the mining region, and that his statements take the foremost place in all the arguments, whether by operators or miners, regarding the merits of their respective sides.

To all who may intellectually be carried away by Mr. Hewitt's logic, it should be pointed out, that now, for the third time, he has set himself in violent antagonism to organized labor, engaged in a gallant struggle for their own and the common welfare, and that in each case he has planted himself on fundamental principles, as stated and interpreted by himself, against which he has declared the labor hosts to be warring, and in so far to be the enemies of society. Such logic is simple and, to the superficial, convincing.

A GREAT BLUNDER.

The great blunder of Mr. Hewitt's life has been that when labor has risen in its might he has suddenly become terrified by monsters of his own brain and has failed to see that deep down in the heart of the labor uprising, the source, indeed, of all its strength, was an undying attachment to those fundamental principles which he blindly and falsely invoked against labor.

This course he pursued in the Mayoralty campaign of 1886. On Sept. 24 of that year the trade unions of this city, weary of judicial unfairness, of public franchise robberies, and of rotten machine politics, met in convention and nominated Henry George for Mayor. So pure were their motives that they spurned a would-be candidate who agreed to put up a fund of $200,000 for his campaign expenses, if nominated. Henry George, a poor man, could contribute nothing more than himself, and yet he received 300 votes in the convention, and the other candidate but 31. What political organization ever gave a better guarantee of uprightness?

On Oct. 11 Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for Mayor by Tammany Hall, and when the nomination was ratified by the County Democracy Mr. Hewitt accepted on Oct. 16. Why did Mr. Hewitt accept, though during the week of his nomination he had said publicly to a meeting of merchants, "I have decided to go back to Congress and die, if necessary, while fighting to accomplish tariff reform"? For just one reason, which he thus stated in his letter of acceptance: "I am free to say that neither the personal honor on the one hand nor the political consequences to the Democratic Party on the other hand would have moved me from the line of work which I have been pursuing (in Congress) and which now gives promise of practical results. A new issue has, however, been suddenly sprung upon this community. An attempt is being made to organize one class of our citizens against all other classes, and to place the government of the city in the hands of men willing to represent the special interests of this class to the exclusion of the just rights of the other classes. The idea which underlies this movement is at war with the fundamental principles upon which our Government was organized and rests."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, on its editorial page, said this as to Mr. Hewitt's letter of acceptance: "He speaks upon one subject, and his letter contains but one idea—anything to beat George. He fancies that all the men of property and all the sober, staid, and anti-Socialistic citizens are looking to him in prayerful and tearful supplication to deliver the city and its millions out of the hands of this terrible George. Persons who are able to take a sober view of Mr. George's candidacy do not feel alarmed about its results."

Behold what a bogy this inveterate champion of the fundamentals of Americanism conjured up to terrify steady-going citizens! But what kind of logic is this? It is Hewitt logic.

So far were the trades unionists, who nominated Henry George, from being willing "to represent the special interests of one class to the exclusion of the just rights of the other classes," that it was in the intensity of their wrath at just such un-American conduct that they accepted George as their candidate. For probably hundreds who nominated him and tens of thousands who voted for him at the polls were not convinced of the truth of his own peculiar doctrine of the single tax; but to them and all his supporters he was, as much as any man of his time, the incarnation of the fundamental American principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and therefore they made him leader of their political uprising for the impartial application of this principle in the government of our city.

Neither could Mr. Hewitt base his criticism on the make-up of the convention which nominated George. For in reality it was far more Democratic than the convention which nominated Hewitt. In the mind of the boss of Tammany Hall, Richard Croker, Hewitt was his first choice of a cat's-paw to destroy the organization of the County Democracy, which had sworn eternal enmity to Tammany wickedness, and therefore Croker forced Hewitt's nomination down the throats of the Tammany delegates, though Hewitt was as gall and wormwood to their stomachs.

HIS TAMMANY CANDIDACY.

Neither was Mr. Hewitt's nomination by the County Democracy a bit more Democratic, for Croker had stolen their thunder, forcing them to join hands with their wicked enemy and ratify Tammany's nomination of Hewitt. Contrasting the two nominating bodies, it is the more incomprehensible how Mr. Hewitt could have so perverted his judgment as to deny to this political uprising of the people that soul of fundamental democracy which was in truth the germ of its being.

But, misguided by his false logic, Mr. Hewitt ran for Mayor, harangued our threatened community, and was elected by 90,000 votes against 68,000 for George. Thus he nipped in the bud one of the most promising plants that has sprung from the soil of democratic doctrine, preached by himself and other believers in the complete emancipation of man.

Eight years later, in 1894, Mr. Hewitt again came to the rescue of society against the workingman. For years the politicians and the merchant class had been attempting to solve the rapid transit problem in New York City. When their efforts culminated in the fiasco of the auction of the franchise, in December, 1892, the trades unions of this city got together and determined to solve the problem aright by resorting to municipal ownership and construction. Too long had private corporations fattened on public franchises, for which little or no compensation had been paid! At last the people should take possession of their own property!

Immediately the trades unions began a public movement against further transportation monopolies, and appealed to all the people to unite in seeking legislation that would make the desired end certain. A bill was prepared, requiring that the question of the municipal construction and operation of the proposed railway should be determined by popular vote at the polls.

The bill was presented and made some headway in the Legislature of 1893. The same bill came before the Legislature of 1894, and had been favorably reported by the Cities Committees of both houses, when the Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of Abram S. Hewitt, awoke and came to the front with an opposition bill, which totally ignored the referendum idea and submitted the whole matter to a commission of seven men, named in the bill, five of them members of said Chamber of Commerce; and, further, this commission was to have full authority to "sell at public auction the right, privilege, and franchise to construct, maintain, and operate such railway or railways." The Chamber of Commerce sent a delegation of its big guns to Albany to urge its measure against the one fathered and supported by the trades unions.

There was a hearing on the two measures before the joint committees of the two houses, at which Mr. Hewitt was the chief spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce. To him and his entire delegation the rare unanimity which marked the trades union support of their own measure and the gigantic petition of 55,000 signatures in favor of municipal construction and operation seemed but dust in the balance against Mr. Hewitt's assertion of the fundamental principles of American government.

Speaking of the trades union measure, Mr. Hewitt then said: "The referendum proposed in this bill is in direct violation of American institutions. If they want to apply the principle of referendum, let them go to the Constitutional Convention, which meets in May 10, and have it put in the Constitution. It is not the present doctrine, and it is an abrogation of the principle of republican government."

What arrogance and what nonsense for any man to say it is a violation of American institutions for their own Legislature to refer the all-important, long-pending, and hotly-disputed question of the ownership of the great underground railway back to the whole people for settlement, and then insist, on the other hand, in the name of our sacred institutions, that such a tremendous question shall be settled by a little self-chosen commission of the Chamber of Commerce!

OPPOSED THE REFERENDUM.

To the everlasting credit of the State Legislature, be it said that they respected the wishes of the trades unions and of the 55,000 petitioners, to the extent of authorizing a referendum as to municipal ownership and construction, and valiantly did the people back up the trades unions' position by going to the polls the following November and casting 132,000 votes for municipal ownership and construction, against 42,000 votes in opposition. There, Mr. Hewitt, was the triumph, not the violation of our American institutions. And how like an unassailable bulwark that vote of the people stood against the later inclination of the Rapid Transit Commission to surrender the new franchise to the Elevated Railway Company! Ah, yes, Mr. Hewitt, the awakened common people of this land can be trusted. Our National safety lies there. But if they slumber and sleep, the State cannot be saved from peril by appeals to fundamental principles by men of your stamp.

And now, for the third time, Mr. Hewitt has adopted a similar intellectual course toward organized workingmen—the striking miners. He condemns their claims as being "in contravention of the principles of free government." He denies to the complaining miners the right of arbitration, and with the same breath presumes to voice the final judgment that the miners' contention is not based upon "any reasonable claim which labor can make for shorter hours or better wages." He says "It is true Mr. Mitchell alleges this to be the object of the strike"; while Mr. Hewitt declares "It is notorious that the real object is to secure the recognition of his National organization as an authority to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal fields wherever situated."

The answer to these allegations of Mr. Hewitt and similar ones spread through his recent statements is threefold: First, Mr. Hewitt, as spokesman for the operators, cannot deny to the miners the right of arbitration on the alleged ground that they seek to monopolize labor in the mines and to "deny the right of every man to sell his labor in a free market," when it is equally notorious that the mine owners seek to break up the miners' organization. For, in Mr. Hewitt's own words, he who demands equity must first do equity.

Secondly, it is an established fact in civilization, as Mr. Hewitt well knows, that the absolute rights of liberty and property have, for the common welfare and by legal and democratic methods, been greatly abridged. To behold these rights in their primal and absolute form one must seek for them among degraded savages.

Thirdly, it is not true, as Mr. Hewitt alleges, that the miners' organization claims the right "to decide" upon their rates of wages and "to decide" upon the conditions upon which labor shall seek its living. All that the miners' organization insists upon is the right of the laborer, for his own protection, to organize and to seek a settlement of all his grievances, through his own authorized representatives, in man-to-man conference with the mine owners, and, in case of failure to agree, the ultimate right to have the dispute settled by arbitration.

Mr. Hewitt's illustration of the kind of arbitration sought by Mr. Mitchell is pure travesty. Not Mr. Hewitt's words: "What Mr. Mitchell does is this, to use an illustration: He comes to the operators and says, 'See here, you're not treating your employes right. I want you to arbitrate with me.' It is just as if a man came into my office here and said, This is a comfortable office, I think I will take it.' Naturally I would answer, 'Certainly not; this is my office, and I mean to keep it.' It is as if he then would say, 'Let us arbitrate.' That was just the situation in the case of the operators and Mr. Mitchell."

MINERS' WAGE QUESTION.

Is this correct reasoning? Doesn't Mr. Hewitt know that the miners' wage question, at the bottom of this dispute, is absolutely different from his property right in his office versus the claims upon it by a passing stranger? Mr. Hewitt himself has called the attention of men of business to the following law in the industrial world: "That labor is receiving a steadily increasing share of a steadily increasing product, and that capital is receiving a steadily diminishing share of an increasing product, still insuring for it an adequate remuneration." The miners simply ask for the further application of this law in their case, which it is their right and duty to do.

The coal operators reply that their business will not stand a further increase of wages. The miners then reply, "Let this matter be submitted to arbitration." And at this stage President Baer replies, "You cannot arbitrate a question of wages, when an increase will destroy the business and a decrease will be unacceptable to the workingmen."

But these words of President Baer involve a question of fact, which the miners may justly ask to have determined by a more impartial authority than the chief coal operator. President Baer has said, "We know that the wages are fair and relatively high." Now, what are the miners' wages and their annual income? The amazing truth on these vital points has been ferreted out by Mr. Jacob Schoenhof, who from official statistics shows that in 1901 (even after the successful strike of 1900) the average daily wages of all engaged in and about the mines were only $1.42, and that their average number of days of employment throughout the year was only 194½, and that their average annual wages were only $276.20. With this amount the miners are dissatisfied, and I believe that the vast majority of Americans heartily concur with them.

Nevertheless, President Baer says: "An increase will destroy the business." But let this point be determined by a competent and impartial board of arbitration, and if they confirm President Baer's contention the miners are too sane and fair-minded not to yield and return to work. It is impartial arbitration for which they are now braving starvation. And so it is with all other matters in dispute.

Finally, let it be emphasized that it is arbitration which the miners demand, not arbitration by eminent prelates and estimable philanthropists. President Baer properly enough rejected the services of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter as of men not sufficiently well versed in the complex affairs of the coal business. This choice, made by President Mitchell at the beginning, was not wise. But does he now insist upon these men? Not at all. He insists upon arbitration. Let the coal operators select an able, fair-minded business man for arbitration, and let the miners' union select their arbitrator—say, Mr. Gompers. And if these two men were to agree upon Mr. Carroll D. Wright for the third man, dare any one say that the miners would not comply with the decisions of such a board? The miners, insisting upon arbitration, and nothing more or less, stand for peace and moral order. Mr. Hewitt, in joining hands with the coal operators against arbitration, stands for industrial anarchy and moral chaos.

Mr. Hewitt's denial of arbitration to the miners is most unworthy of him; it is false to his honorable record as an advocate of the right and duty of labor organization and the concomitant right of industrial conciliation and arbitration; it is false, most false, to his own exalted preaching of the precedence of the everlasting principles of Christianity to the shifting doctrines of political economy. His moral vision is now suffering an eclipse. Would that it might again shine in its old splendor before the strike is over! For if not, his present conduct will forever constitute a black and mournful chapter in his life; and on the milestone which marks his eighth-tieth year will be written: "One more triumph for devils and sorrow for angels."

CHARLES B. STOVER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

FOR CONSOLATION OR CONGRATULATION

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

STICKS TO A MAN TO THE LAST DROP.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

EX-FIRE CHIEF DALE DEAD.

Once Head of Brooklyn Department, Where He Had Fought Fires for 37 Years Continuously.

Ex-Fire Chief James Dale of Brooklyn died yesterday afternoon at his home, 271 Hicks Street, that borough. He had been ill for some weeks with nervous indigestion and heart trouble.

Chief Dale had been a fire-fighter ever since he was a mere boy. He was retired May 1 last, after thirty-seven years of continuous service in the Brooklyn Fire Department.

James Dale was born in South Amboy, N. J., in 1841. When nine years old he moved with his parents to this city. In 1859, when he was but eighteen years old, he joined Hudson Hose Company No. 21, and for several years fought fires along the North River front in Manhattan. His company later became the Hudson River Engine Company No. 53, and Dale was placed in charge of the steamer as engineer. In 1865 young Dale joined the Brooklyn Fire Department, being appointed engineer of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, which was located in Pierrepont Street, near Fulton, on the Heights. Dale was one of the first to be appointed an engineer in the Brooklyn Department. He continued in charge of Pacific Engine until the department was reorganized in 1869. In the new department Dale was made foreman of Engine No. 5, which occupied the quarters of old Pacific Engine in Pierrepont Street.

Dale's courage and ability as a fire fighter were recognized, and in January, 1872, he was promoted to District Engineer. He was placed in charge of the district embracing Gowanus, Atlantic Basin, and Erie Basin, the worst district for big fires in the city. His service as district engineer was characterized by many acts of bravery, coolness, and fine judgment, and he earned for himself appointment as Assistant Chief of the department, succeeding John W. Smith, upon the retirement of the latter in August, 1890. As senior Deputy Chief, Dale had been for several years at the time of his retirement last May the active head of the department in Brooklyn.

Dale was retired against his wishes. About five months ago he was ordered by Commissioner Sturgis to stand a physical examination, that his fitness for further active duty might be determined. The surgeons reported that he could not be retired as physically unfit. A short time later, however, he was again ordered before the Board of Surgeons, and soon thereafter he was retired.

The funeral arrangements had not been completed last night.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Appellate Judge Burnam Is a Receptive Candidate for the Republican Nomination—Others Named.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—Appellate Judge A. R. Burnam is a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and has friends in various parts of the State working in his interests. This was disclosed yesterday when it became known that a number of Judge Burnam's supporters have been in Louisville this week in an endeavor to secure pledges from the leaders here that they will do what they can to see that the nomination goes to him. Judge Burnam's term as Judge of the Court of Appeals will not expire until 1904, but he has an ambition to make the race for Governor.

"The woods are full of Republican candidates for the Gubernatorial position," said one of the most prominent Republicans in Louisville. "Some of them are Judge Burnam, Clifton J. Platte, Leslie Combs, D. G. Colson, James Breathill, Richard P. Ernest, and Senator Deboe."

It is claimed that the most active of these are Judge Burnam, Attorney General Pratt, and Senator Deboe.

NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Devery and Goodwin Determined to Carry on the Contest.

It was settled yesterday that Frank J. Goodwin, present Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, who was defeated for the leadership at the recent primaries by William S. Devery, would send a contesting delegation to the State Convention to contest the right of the Devery delegates to their seats.

When asked last evening as to whether he would hold a contesting convention, Mr. Goodwin said:

"I certainly will, and I am going to hold a convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention right in this clubhouse on either Monday or Tuesday night."

Mr. Goodwin said that there would be bitter opposition to the seating of the Devery delegates.

Devery announced last evening that he would elect delegates and would take legal action to have his friends seated in the convention. He arrived at headquarters at the Pump after 11 o'clock last evening and found waiting for him there Frank Farrell and many other friends. He was in bad humor.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

Brooklyn Republicans Make Four Nominations—Fuller and Marshall Renominated—Three Adjournments.

The Republicans of Brooklyn held conventions last evening in the seven Senate Districts for the selection of candidates for the Upper House of the State Legislature. The naming of candidates in the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Districts, where the big Democratic vote allows the Republicans little chance of winning, was deferred. In the Fourth District, Senator Audett, who sought a renomination, was turned down in favor of ex-Assemblyman Abram C. Degraw. The resulting nominations were:

Third District—Adjourned.
Fourth District—ABRAM C. DEGRAW.
Fifth District—Adjourned.
Sixth District—RUDOLPH C. FULLER.
Seventh District—Adjourned.
Eighth District—HENRY MARSHALL.
Ninth District—FRANK SCHULZ.

Senators Fuller and Marshall were renominated.

Two Assemblymen Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—In the First Dutchess Assembly District today the Republicans renominated for the Assembly John T. Smith and elected the following delegates to the State Convention:

John H. Ketcham, Samuel K. Phillips, John T. Smith, Lorin J. Eggleston, Fred Bostwick, Thompson E. Goring, and David V. Moore.

In the Second Dutchess Assembly District the Republicans renominated Francis G. Landon for the Assembly and elected the following delegates to the State Convention:

Robert H. Hunter, Francis G. Landon, John I. Platt, Allan H. Hoffman, Joseph Griffing, George M. Hine, and James L. Williams.

The Second District Convention adopted resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt's Administration, and commending Gov. Odell's administration and the acts of the Legislature opposing the expenditure of more money on the canals.

Chautauqua County Democrats.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Chautauqua County Democratic Convention held here this afternoon made the following nominations:

For County Judge—Walter Hedsor; for County Treasurer—W. B. Whitney; for Superintendent of Poor—A. Jacquins.

Charles H. Corbett was nominated for member of the Assembly at the Democratic Convention for the Second Chautauqua District. Frank H. Mott was indorsed as a candidate for Secretary of State.

The delegates to the State Convention are L. H. Elliott, H. P. Avery, and T. P. Hefferman. Resolutions were adopted favoring "an economical and honest enlargement of the Erie Canal."

Suffolk's Republican Delegates.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 20.—At the Suffolk County Republican Convention here to-day there was no opposition to the regular ticket, and the following were elected delegates to the State Convention: Senator William A. McKinney, Northport; Assemblyman George A. Robinson, Sayville; William T. Louden, Amityville; E. Melville Smith, St. James; Edward Thompson, Northport. Alternates—Carlis Burr, Jr., Comac; Ralph C. Green, Sayville; Benjamin B. Wood, Babylon; Charles Aldrich, Smithtown; A. Lounder, Huntington.

Niagara County Republican Ticket.

LOCPORT, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Niagara County Republican Convention this afternoon nominated Supervisor Shaw of Newfane for Sheriff, S. Curt Lewis of Lockport or County Treasurer, and Hart Slocum of Niagara Falls for Coroner. Resolutions indorsing the administration of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell and urging the return of T. E. Ellsworth to the Senate were adopted.

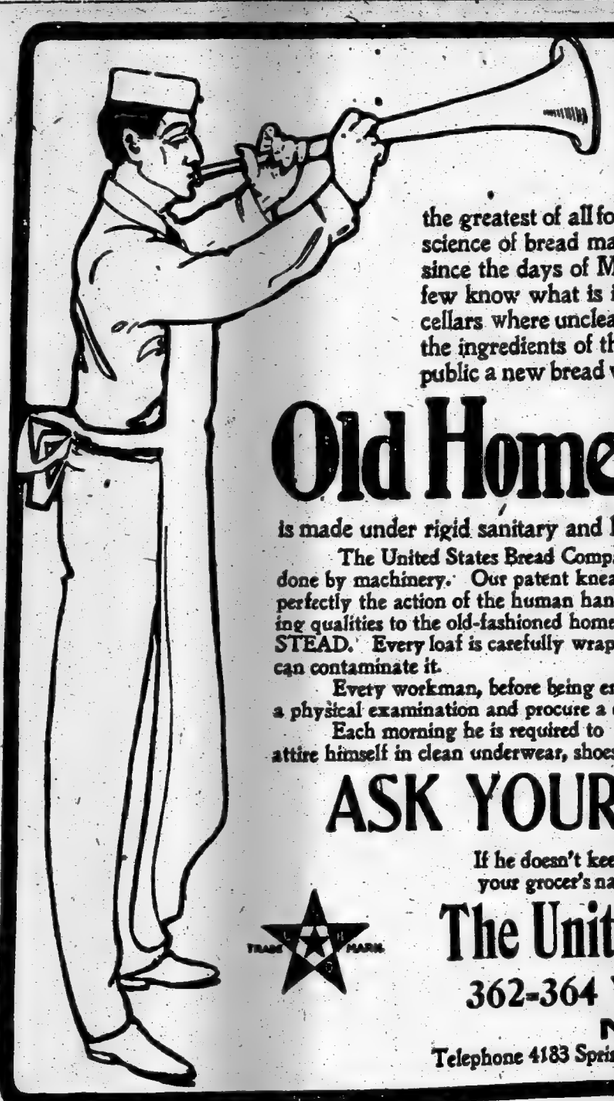

A PROCLAMATION!

All kinds of foods have been liberally advertised, but the greatest of all foods—Bread—has been the exception. For 2,000 years the science of bread making has been at a standstill. Not much improvement since the days of Moses, only deterioration. Everybody eats bread, but how few know what is in the bread they eat. Bread making is usually done in cellars where uncleanliness reigns. Microbes and perspiration become part of the ingredients of the dough. The United States Bread Company offer the public a new bread which will be a REVELATION IN BREAD-MAKING.

Old Homestead Bread 5¢

is made under rigid sanitary and hygienic rules which insure absolute cleanliness.

The United States Bread Company's product requires practically no handling, everything being done by machinery. Our patent kneader is the only real kneading machine in existence, reproducing perfectly the action of the human hand, so that the bread produced is similar in its wholesome, appetizing qualities to the old-fashioned home-made bread, the kind you used to eat at THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Every loaf is carefully wrapped in moist-proof and air-tight paper so that no future handling can contaminate it.

Every workman, before being employed by The United States Bread Company, must submit to a physical examination and procure a doctor's certificate showing him to be in perfect health.

Each morning he is required to remove his usual clothing, pass through a shower bath, and attire himself in clean underwear, shoes and white uniforms provided by the Company.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT!

If he doesn't keep it, send us your name and address, also your grocer's name, and we will see that you are supplied.

The United States Bread Company,

362-364 West Broadway, nr. Grand St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone 4183 Spring.

ADVANCE IN GRAIN PRICES

September Shorts Become Frightened and Make Them Higher.

Manipulation, Regardless of Injunctions, Abetted by Rains, Said to Have Been the Cause.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Manipulation, abetted by rains, worked for advances in grain today. Regardless of injunctions against corners and fictitious prices the shorts in September wheat became frightened and put the price up on themselves.

Other commodities felt the influence of a heavy wheat demand, and, in sympathy, advanced. Higher prices were attractive to some holders, and there were recessions from top figures, but in the end the close was strong, with September wheat 1¼c. higher, December wheat ½c. up, September corn ¼c. up, December corn ½c. higher, September oats ⅝c. higher, and December oats unchanged. Provisions closed 2½ to 40c. higher.

In contrast with recent business in wheat the opening showed strength, about which there was doubt. Whereas advances of late have been halting, to-day the sentiment was strongly bullish from the start. The cash market in the Northwest was advancing, with Duluth offering ½c. a bushel to cancel shipments. Elevator stocks everywhere were small. There was a premium for cash grain, and an excellent export business was developing. Added to this were the rains in the Northwest, and predictions of more to follow to retard the Spring movement that has only just got under way.

Offerings were scarce, and small purchases had a telling effect on prices. The amount of breadstuffs on passage Monday was expected to be decreased, although shipments were fairly bearish, and cables were easy until local bullish news improved them.

Shorts were frightened into covering September heavily in the opening half hour. Six commission houses jointly took in 2,000,000 bushels. New York was taking September freely. Grading was poor. Business was broad and active all session, but some stuff came out at top prices. Even the leading elevator, which is conceded the ruling hand in September affairs, let go fair quantities in order not to let the market run away.

September opened unchanged to ⅝ cents up, at 73⅞ to 74¼, jumped to 75½, slipped back to 75, and closed strong, 1¼ higher, at 75½ cents.

December trade was largely sympathetic, the price opening ⅛ to ¼ cents up, at 69¼ to 69⅜, advacing to 69¾, and closing firm, ½ cent higher, at 69⅝.

Total receipts were 200 cars, only 5 of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 923 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,125 cars, against 962 last week and 1,422 last year. Primary receipts were 1,387,000 bushels, compared with 1,116,000 bushels last year.

Corn trade was fairly active. Rains which would retard movement was a bullish factor. There was fair covering at times, in spite of big receipts—446 cars today, with 123 of contract grade. After the early up-turn there was some realizing, which took off much of the gains. The sentiment was quietly bullish. October made the best gain, closing ½ cent higher at 54½. September was ¼ cent up at 59¼, after selling at 55⅝, and December closed firm ⅛ cent up at 44 and 44⅛ cents.

Unfavorable weather, small receipts, and poor grading, together with a fair demand from commission houses kept oats somewhat firmer to-day. Offerings in September were small and fair advances resulted. After some buying in December and May by commission houses, the trade turned dull, and prices held only slightly better. September closed ⅝ of a cent up at 32¼. December was unchanged at 30½. Receipts were 180 cars, 14 of contract grade.

Provisions were quiet, but showed marked strength. Small receipts of hogs and steady prices were the incentives.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps:

Samuel M. Mills, Colonel, Coast Artillery.
Constantine Chase, Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery.
Louis Niles, Major, Field Artillery.

Col. Mills is assigned to the command of the artillery district of Pensacola, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Barrancas and enter upon duty accordingly.

Major Niles will proceed to Fort Sam Houston and enter upon duty at that post.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned:

First Lieut. Alvin C. Gillem, from the Fourteenth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop B.

First Lieut. James N. Munroe, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop D.

Lieut. Gillem will join the troop to which he is transferred on the expiration of his present sick leave.

Lieut. Monroe will join the troop to which he is transferred.

First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to Major Gen. John C. Bates for temporary duty in connection with the military manoeuvres. On completion of the manoeuvres Lieut. Clayton will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Thomas Devereux, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to Gen. Bates for temporary duty in connection with the manoeuvres.

Lieut. Col. Valery Hovard, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed and attend the special manoeuvres in conection with the troops in the field of the Medical Corps in the French Army, Department of Paris.

Major William Stephenson, Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Camp Monterey for duty at that camp.

Navy.

Capt. C. C. Todd is detached from the command of the Brooklyn, to home and to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander S. Potts, Lieuts. W. J. Sears and G. Chase, Ensigns W. T. Tarrant, G. W. Faller, T. Constein, and C. Boone, and Lieut. H. H. Whiteseey are detached from the Brooklyn, to home, and to wait orders.

Midshipman E. C. Hamner and C. Goodrich are detached from the Brooklyn to the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is detached from the Brooklyn, to home, and to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Buffalo sailed yesterday from Port Said for Mesina.

The Lancaster arrived yesterday at New London.

The Nashville arrived at Villafranche and the Waban at Pensacola.

The Montgomery arrived at Cape Haitien today.

The New York sailed from Miyatsau for Chemuipo and the Vicksburg from Yokohama for Woosung.

The Wasp and Texas have been ordered in commission at Norfolk.

The Newark, Culgoa, and Bancroft have been ordered in commission at Boston.

The Detroit has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N. H.

Against Sunday Trading in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Acting on the request of the Retail Clerks' Association, ministers in all sections of the city have agreed to preach against the evils of Sunday trading. They have set aside Sunday, Sept 28, as the date for their sermons, and the services will be attended by delegations of clerks, who will distribute literature among the worshippers.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves.

In Hosiery, Underclothing and Gloves, as in other wear, we confine ourselves entirely to Children's Needs. Because of that, mothers can always depend upon finding here the largest assortments of reliable makes ever gathered under one roof. Our Autumn and Winter weights and styles include all the best "staples" as well as many new and pretty novelties.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ALWAYS GOOD

Good before a meal—good at a meal—good after a meal—good between meals—good any place—any time—any occasion—good old

MOHICAN GINGER ALE

Tastes better than the imported—costs considerably less. Sold by all good grocers, cafes, drug stores and restaurants.

MOHICAN SPRING WATER CO. 11 West 27th Street

A dozen delivered for a dollar

IRON-OX TABLETS

are an effective, but gentle, laxative; therefore an immediately perceptible effect upon the bowels must not be expected from them. Therein lies their great merit.

QUICK ACTION MEANS VIOLENT ACTION

A violent medicine is sometimes necessary, but it is a necessary evil.

Never Forget that

IRON-OX TABLETS ARE NOT A CATHARTIC

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

New Jersey Advertisements.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK.

NOTES FROM THE ORIENT.

Our lines of the beautiful and weird depictions of the Oriental weavers are the most complete of any store in the United States. No matter how exacting your ideas, we can meet them.

The Price Features of this section of our Great Store are most appealing; always lower when sold at regular prices than New York stores quote, and oftimes from one-quarter to one-half less than our own quotations.

As an introduction to our new line for Fall we offer a large stock of full size Persian Carpets, which are recommended for their genuineness and absolute worth, at very attractive prices; also

50 Carabagh Rugs, size two feet six inches to three feet six inches wide, three feet six inches to five feet long; regular $7.89, at half price $3.95

50 Guenge Rugs, two feet six inches to three feet six inches long, three feet six inches to five feet long; regular $9.75, at half price... $4.88

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

The Drapery Section, third floor, abounds with suggestions. Come in and allow our experts to help you; cost you nothing.

HAHNE & CO.

New Jersey's Greatest Store,

NEWARK.

SECRETARY SHAW TALKS IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY

Speaks in Opposition to Tariff Revision In Chicago.

He Says Republican Party Protects the Laborer So He Can Protect Himself with the Proceeds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—As an opponent of tariff revision and as an advocate of reciprocity, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke to a great crowd in Mason Park to-night. The Secretary was the magnet which drew thousands to the Republican rally and, though he disappointed many in that he did not in any manner refer to the Henderson incident, he evoked applause in his treatment of the issues, which are so closely connected with the resignation of the Speaker of the House.

A point which seemed to find favor with the crowd was that offered by Secretary Shaw when he quoted from the last speech of President McKinley and defied any one to find in the entire speech anything that would indicate that Mr. McKinley had the faintest leaning toward tariff revision. Other speakers at the meeting were Congressmen Foss, Boutell, and Mann.

In part, Mr. Shaw said:

"I have been requested to discuss reciprocity as outlined in the several recent National Republican platforms. This I am very glad to do, for I most heartily believe in that political doctrine. I do not consider it a step toward free trade, but the natural hand-maiden of protection.

"It is a cardinal principle with the Republican Party to protect the American laborer. The Republican Party takes the ground that if the product of his labor is protected he will be able to protect himself with the proceeds. The opposition party has always taken the other view. It has legislated avowedly in the interest of the consumer, and on the theory that it matters little what he sells his labor at provided he can buy cheap. It has invited the unrestrained importation of the products of foreign labor, and has levied thereon only such duties as were deemed necessary for the purposes of revenue.

"It has again and again declared that the whole protective policy is unconstitutional.

HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING.

"We have established a vastly higher standard of living in America than in any other country on earth. Compare class with class, American artisans with foreign artisans, American clerks with foreign clerks, and American day laborers with foreign day laborers, and our people live in better homes than do the people of any other country. And the reason lies in the fact that the American toiler, in whatsoever field, receives better compensation, and therefore becomes a much larger consumer, and being the largest consumer in the world, he affords his brother-American toiler the best market in the world.

"For nearly a century we have struggled for commercial independence. We have builded, advanced, improved during every period when we have had a tariff for protection, and our industries have gone to pieces every time and always when we have had a tariff for revenue only. Under a protective policy we have built up our manufacturing interests until now our factories turn out more in value than all the shops and all the factories of any other two countries on the map, by more than three thousand million. We now have a surplus of manufactures as well as food products, and the all-important question confronting us is what shall we do with it? For the more common articles of manufacture, like iron and steel and glass, and the product of the loom and the spindle, we need more markets. In fact, we must have them, for if the ability of our people to consume should be materially checked, either by prolonged and acrimonious tariff agitation or by failure of crops, we will be confronted with a surplus, and labor will again seek employment in vain.

"I am not advocating opening our markets to the unrestricted trade of foreign countries. That must never be so much as thought of. I am simply making as strong an argument as I am able to formulate in favor of swapping trade privileges.

"Under the provisions of the Dingley bill certain treaties were prepared and signed during Mr. McKinley's first term. They have not been ratified. Before referring generally to the merits of one or two of these treaties, I want to call attention to the fact that the Republican platform has declared in favor of reciprocity, and the then President authorized these treaties. No one supposes for a moment that William McKinley did this without knowing of their contents and without approving them in detail.

THE McKINLEY SPEECH.

"Next I want to emphasize the fact that the last speech made by that hero and statesman was his first and preliminary speech preparatory to an aggressive movement in favor of their ratification. I doubt if a speech was misrepresented as much as that one has been. The opposition papers throughout the country seized upon it as a declaration in favor of tariff revision. There are not three consecutive sentences that permit of such a construction.

"He said:

"'Perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?' He does not say why should they not be removed—thrown away. What he does say is, 'why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?' You cannot employ them by removing them gratuitously. He explains how.

"'Reciprocity treaties,' he says, 'are in harmony with the spirit of the times.' Reciprocity treaties are the means pointed out by William McKinley for using these 'no longer needed tariffs to extend our trade abroad.' That is the whole import of that speech, and in it he gave notice that he proposed to use every honorable means to secure the ratification of those treaties.

"I now want to refer to just one of the several treaties. Take the one with Argentina. The treaty provides that the United States shall admit the wool, the hides, and the sugar from Argentina at a rate of duty 20 per cent. below the regular Dingley tariff, and in consideration of this reduction Argentina is to give us 50 per cent. reduction from her regular tariff schedules on canned salmon, lobsters, corn, succotash, tomatoes, apples, dried and evaporated fruits, paraffin wax, and windmills, and 20 per cent. reduction on bacon, oatmeal, cracked wheat, and hominy, and other cereal foods, and on certain kinds of twine and cotton rope.

"We are also to have certain advantages on a large number of manufactures of wood. Similar treaties were drawn with other countries. Under the Dingley bill 20 per cent. reduction might be allowed under treaty duly ratified. In other words, our minimum tariff under the Dingley act is 20 per cent. below the regular schedule. The minimum tariff in France differs on different items, but amounts to about 30 per cent. less than their regular tariff rates. France has given a number of countries the advantage over us in her markets. The only way we can get equal concessions is to give her some little concession in our markets.

THE MANUFACTURER ABROAD.

"As soon as our manufacturer crosses the sea and begins to build up his trade and offers his goods at a price that will insure a sale, he is confronted at home with the accusation of selling cheaper abroad, and with a threat that his home market will be destroyed by the removal of the tariff. Foreign countries do not do this. They encourage their exporters, and these exporters are expected to sell cheaper abroad than at home.

"I have with me six samples of sugar sent by Major Williams, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, resident in Paris. They were bought by his servant for use in his kitchen, and he paid therefor the equivalent to 10 cents a pound. That was in France, mark you, and this is ordinary granulated sugar. The wholesale price was above 7 cents. France makes her own sugar, exports to the United States, pays $1.95 per hundred tariff duty, and then sells it at wholesale in this country for less than 5 cents. In other words, the wholesale price for this sugar at the factory where made is 7½ cents. It is exported here, a duty of 2 cents a pound paid thereon, and the wholesale price is less than 5."

A year ago or so some manufacturers of chocolates in Holland imported their product to the United States, and were charged with undervaluing it. The Board of General Appraisers at New York took sworn evidence as to the cost of manufacturing those chocolates, and the evidence disclosed the fact that granulated sugar was worth at wholesale in Holland seven and one-half cents. Yet Holland exports sugar to the United States, pays two cents per pound duty, and sells for less than five. The sturdy Hollanders believe it is the part of statesmanship to encourage the export trade, and they do not criticise for selling goods abroad cheaper than at home.

"For my part I will pay most any price for barbed wire if the wheat from my field, the butter from my dairy, the beef from my pasture, and the pork from my sty shall sustain the American laborer while he makes barbed wire for the ranches of Mexico and South America.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

"And now a word with reference to reciprocity with Cuba. I leave the question of our obligations to Cuba for others to discuss. The American people are not devoid of sentiment. They are not unmindful of the peculiar ties between them and the people of that little island whose independence was assured and form of Government outlined and authorized by the Congress of the United States.

"But I am speaking this evening from a business standpoint. I sincerely believe it is the part of business wisdom to make to the people of Cuba not a present of 20 or 25 per cent. reduction, but an exchange of reductions. The amount of sugar produced in Cuba, if admitted free, would not affect our markets.

"Neither am I here to discuss whether the people of Cuba will have sufficient business sagacity to secure this proposed benefit for themselves, or whether it will accrue to the advantage of the importer.

"They certainly ought to be able to harvest the benefits. But I am speaking from our standpoint, and I know that we, as a people, can harvest our benefits. And what are our benefits to be? It is proposed that the people of the United States shall have an advantage over every other people of the earth in all the Cuban markets. We run a department store. Cuba has a fruit stand on the corner. We can afford to pay any price for a little candy and a few bananas if by doing so we can supply her household."

NO DANGER OF IMPERIALISM.

Speech of Chancellor of Nebraska State University Taken as a Rebuke for Mr. Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20.—Chancellor Andrews in his opening address to the students of the State University to-day, made the statement that too much of a "bugaboo" had been made of the question of imperialism. He thought some public men had tried to scare the people because of trusts. He decried the pessimistic teachings of many public men, and the students took this as a rebuke to Mr. Bryan. He urged them to look on the brighter side of national life. While imperialism and trusts have bad features and influences the American people will not permit the bad to predominate, he said. He also said there is no danger to-day from either source.

He declared, regarding these "pessimists":

"They seem to think that the last Presidential election, with the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the island cases, has somehow irrevocably consigned the country to a system of crown colonies such as India is; natives without any power in their own Government, and equally without hope of ever having such. Were that the meaning of the United States expansion our people would oppose it to a man, but it is not.

"On the contrary, much is the spirit of our political parties and partisans, and especially of our voters, every community under United States sovereignty, as soon as it comes to possess a reasonable measure of civic ability, may be sure of Governmental autonomy perfectly satisfactory to itself, either like Hawaii under the flag, or like Cuba out from under our flag."

Chancellor Andrews is a Populist, and his speech has brought forth much comment here.

CONSERVATOR FOR A. McKELVEY

Rich Bridgeport Man, Whose Hobby Was Fast Automobiles, Declared Incapable—Is Now on His Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—James Staples, banker was to-day appointed conservator over Augustus A. McKelvey by the Probate Court, on an application made by Charles W. McKelvey, brother of respondent. After hearing all the evidence the court found that respondent has been and is now suffering from mental infirmaties of a permanent and progressive nature, and is incapable of managing his affairs. Augustus McKelvey was not present, nor was he represented at the hearing.

The eccentricities of McKelvey attracted the notice of his relatives some years ago, and he was sent to an institution for treatment. Since discharged as "cured" he has refused to eat or live with his relatives for fear of being poisoned. This notion was some times carried to ridiculous extremes. He took to automobiling seven months ago, and since that time has spent $20,000 in the pursuit of his hobby. Two of his machines have been destroyed by fire. He drove hard and has been arrested twice for speeding on the public streets. Six weeks ago his relatives sought to stop his actions and prevent him from spending his fortune. Since that time McKelvey has kept out of the way of the police and his relatives. His French automobile was taken from him.

Information reached his brother two weeks ago that he married a Miss Alice Molineux of New York, who has been summering at Fairfield. The couple were married in New York, and are now on their honeymoon in the South. His brother does not know the parentage of the bride. It is supposed by his friends that the object of the marriage was to circumvent his relatives and to have his wife appointed conservator of his estate.

McKelvey has an annual income of $6,000 from the estate of his father. His mother left an estate valued at $581,000, in trust, and to be divided between her children when the youngest, Charles W., reaches his twenty-fifth birthday. This will occur within a year, and Augustus's share from it will be $125,000.

BOSTON AND MAINE'S REPORT.

Less Passengers and More Freight Carried Last Year—Expenditures for Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The sixty-ninth annual report of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, just issued in pamphlet form, besides giving the details of earnings and expenses for the year ending June 30, 1902, as heretofore published, and besides showing a surplus for the year above all charges and dividends of $22,367, contains very many interesting facts concerning the operations of the company.

The system carried 37,830,047 passengers, or 666,767 less than the previous year, and it carried 18,183,321 tons of merchandise, or 608,750 tons more than for the year ended June 30, 1901. The tonnage mileage increased 82,044,808. The operations, as given in the report, included the results of two years' operation of the Fitchburg Road as a part of the Boston and Maine system. The financial outcome, as shown by the statement, has, President Tuttle asserts, fully justified the wisdom of the combination. Of the $1,033,856 increase in gross earnings from operations, $409,826 was derived from the transportation of passengers.

Expenditures for permanent additions and improvements have been made to the amount of $839,000. There will be required for the elevation of grade crossings now in process of construction a further outlay of $1,300,000; for changes in grades and other improvements, $300,000, and $1,500,000 more to provide for the addition of 2,000 freight cars.

WILL MODIFY TARIFFS WHEN THE TIME COMES

Republicans May Be Relied Upon, Says Mr. Fairbanks.

Indiana Senator, Speaking in His Own State, Declares that "All Corporations Shall Observe the Law."

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 20.—The Republican campaign opened in this city to-night with Charles W. Fairbanks as the speaker of the occasion. The Senator was greeted by an enthusiastic gathering, and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The Senator also opened the campaign at Newcastle this afternoon, speaking to a large and enthusiastic assemblage. At Anderson he said, in part:

"The Republican Party may be relied upon to modify tariff schedules whenever their modification is demanded in the interest of sound and wholesome industry and commerce, and the modification will never be made to destroy, but to build up.

"We realize that in the evolution of production, under changed conditions, schedules from time to time need modification; that is to say, a rate of duty imposed upon a specific article because of improved methods in production or otherwise, may be found to be greater than necessity a few years hence, but we should have a care that modifications are made in accordance with the essential principles of protection.

"There should be a clear and definite reason for making changes. They should be made after they shall have been found to be necessary. There should be no hesitancy in modifying any schedules if the duty imposed therein should be shown to work injury to our own producers or to our own commerce, or if it shall be found to be greater than is necessary to fully protect American industries and labor.

"It is not necessary to wait until all the schedules require revision. The subject must be considered in no narrow technical or vexatious way, but in a broad way; it must not be considered in a way to disturb legitimate enterprise, but in a manner to promote its stability.

"Changes made in schedules along free trade lines are always disquieting and hurtful, but if made upon the clearest and fullest intelligent reconsideration of the protective principle, no legitimate enterprise can do otherwise then prosper.

"So long as the Republican Party is in power there need be no concern as to the maintenance of the gold standard. No attacks will be made upon it which will impair it or which will disturb the public interests.

"We demand that all corporations shall observe the law. They are the creations of the law and must always be amenable to it, and so long as they do not contravene the public interest they are entitled to its protection, but where their purpose or effect is to restrict business or control prices and therefore to increase the cost of living and the necessaries of life they are prejudicial to the public welfare, a menace to the best interests of the people, and should be restrained or prohibited by law.

"The subject is not one to be dealt with in the heat of passion, or in any rash spirit, but deliberately and with full knowledge. Invective and mere denunciation will avail nothing. We must proceed with clear vision.

"First locate the disorder and then apply the remedy. Apply it with resolution and in no half-hearted way. The law breaker must be made to feel the just penalties of the law without fear and without favor.

"The word 'trust' has come to be applied in a loose and inaccurate way to all large combinations of capital, regardless of whether their object and effect are beneficial or injurious to the public interest. We should not be confused by this, and led to make an assault upon capital organized for and engaged in promoting necessary and proper ends.

"The word 'trust' has been made odious by certain combinations which were lawdefying and which sought, improperly, to stifle competition and to destroy and drive out opposition with the hope of imposing undue exactions upon the public. We should not allow the odium which has been attached to the word 'trust' to attach to corporations whose purpose or effect is entirely within the limits of just and wholesome competition.

"The Republican Party has undertaken to deal with the trust question in a rational and effective manner. A number of actions are now pending for the enforcement of the drastic penalties of the anti-trust law. They have been instituted by President Roosevelt because demanded in the public interest.

"It is for the courts to determine whether the actions are well founded and whether the laws are sufficient to accomplish the purpose of Congress. If they are found adequate, nothing remains but to enforce them through the Executive Department and the courts whenever and wherever they are set at defiance.

"But if they are found insufficient to prevent combinations in the form of trusts or otherwise from stifling free competition in trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, it will remain for the Congress, in its wisdom, to remedy the defect by further appropriate legislation.

"The charge that the Republican Party creates and fosters combinations is not true in any evil sense. During Republican administrations the country has prospered, the energies of the people have been employed to the utmost. An increased capitalization of many enterprises has occurred to meet legitimate expanding conditions.

"There was no such necessity during Democratic Administrations or during the period of Democratic control, for enterprise was paralyzed, and there was neither the need nor the opportunity for combinations to be effected for either good or evil purposes.

"It should be borne in mind that if tariff is removed from articles with respect to which trusts are formed, not only the trusts would suffer but all of their smaller competitors would suffer as well.

"It is entirely probable that in the end the independent, or smaller producers, would be the greater sufferers, and that the larger producers would be more securely intrenched in power by the destruction of their independent competitors."

MAN WASHED OUT TO SEA.

Cottagers Watch Coachman Drown Beyond Reach of Help.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20.—John Pearl was washed out to sea and drowned this evening, and although he labored hard to get ashore, he struck a current that prevented his reaching the life ropes. His drowning was witnessed by the occupants of the Hennessy cottage, on the Nate Salsbury reservation, who were perfectly helpless to answer the man's appealing cries for help.

Pearl entered the surf to procure two pails of water for an invalid child. He went beyond his depth, but succeeded in suspending his pails on a bathing pole. He was a favorite coachman and the family is grieved over the sad drowning. His body has not been recovered. This evening's accident is the first drowning that has taken place here this season.

A Rat Was Robbing the Till.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Adelbert Wahler, a saloon keeper of this city, has been missing money right along of late from his till. The thief took only bills, not bothering with the change. This morning Mr. Wahler pulled the drawer open and found a bill half inside and half through a small hole. Mr. Wahler pulled the drawer out and found that a rat had gnawed a hole right up to the till and was carrying money away through the hole. He found a number of bills half chewed in the cavity.

Humane Societies to Meet.

The annual convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of humane societies will meet in Albany on Oct. 13. Many matters of interest will be discussed relating to the objects of the several associations represented. Officers will also be elected and delegates chosen to the American Humane Association. A large attendance is expected of the anti-cruelists of the State.

Col. George A. Miller Nominated.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Col. George A. Miller of Montclair was nominated for Congress to-night by the Democrats of the Seventh District.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing for the Autumn and Winter Seasons,

Imported Evening Silks,

Black Dress Silks and Velvets.

PASSEMENTERIES and GARNITURES.

Laces, and Lace Robes (unmade).

"Le Muguet," an exclusive Paris Novelty Lace.

The Fasso Corset

in the newest models.

Also a large variety of Dresses

for Street, Afternoon and Evening wear.

(Second Floor.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

VISITING SENATORS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

The President Described as a Trouble Hunter.

Mr. Elkins on Cuban Reciprocity and Mr. Hanna on Tariff Revision—Discussion of the Trust Question Disliked.

United States Senator Elkins of West Virginia was greatly interested in the Washington dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in which it was told how the beet sugar Congressmen of Minnesota had triumphed in the primaries on Sept. 16. He seemed to think that he and his Senatorial associates who fought Cuban reciprocity had a certain share in the victory which Mr. Tawney and his friends in Minnesota had won.

"I think," Mr. Elkins said, "that a good many of my old friends in the Senate who were calling me a revolutionist a few months ago are pretty well convinced now that I was right. I told them at the time that they didn't realize what they were doing; that they were starting a tariff fight that would be sure to make trouble for them. I've talked with some of them recently and they don't look at my course in the same way they did."

Mr. Elkins had just finished a long political chat with Senator Hanna, like himself a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, and it was apparent that the Ohio Senator was one of those who had modified to some extent their opinions concerning those who opposed Cuban reciprocity.

Mr. Hanna thinks the tariff is not an issue in the Congressional campaign. He does not discern anything like a popular demand for tariff revision. He sticks to what he said when the campaign opened, that the issue is prosperity, and that the people want to let well enough alone.

He is not pleased with the course the President has taken with respect to trusts. He thinks there was no occasion for him to force a discussion of the trust question at this time, seeing that the inevitable effect of what he had to say must be to draw attention to the Democratic contention that the way to curb the trusts is to revise the tariff schedules that relate to their productions.

It is understood that Senator Aldrich agrees fully with Mr. Hanna in this view, and that in fact about all of the old-line protectionists of the Senate agree with him.

"Why didn't you advise the President to stay at home?" a Republican Senator asked Senators Hanna and Aldrich the other day.

"He didn't give us the chance," was the reply.

"Well," remarked the Senator first quoted, "a good many of us wish his trip was over. Some folk stay at home and wait for trouble to hunt them up. Our good President belongs to the other class, who go out looking for trouble. I'm afraid he'll find it, and that his party will have a part in it."

While Senators Elkins and Hanna were talking they were joined by Postmaster General Payne. He agreed with them that it was too bad the tariff had appeared in the campaign. He said it was nonsense to talk of a demand for tariff reform in the Northwest. The Republicans of that section were as ardently attached to the principles of protection as the Republicans of the East.

They do not want any changes in the tariff that will hurt any American industry.

The Republican demand for tariff revision, Mr. Payne thought, was to be found chiefly in the columns of Democratic and mugwump newspapers.

Charges Against Capt. Delaney Filed.

The charges against Capt. John J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, prepared by Assistant District Attorney Morgan, were sent to Police Headquarters yesterday. The charges were developed by the raid of Mr. Jerome and County Detectives on an alleged poolroom in the Sherman House, East Forty-second Street, in which James McCoy was shot by County Detective McLellan.

THEATRE FOR MR. BELASCO

The Republic Reconstructed and Refurnished.

Mrs. Leslie Carter to Appear on Sept. 29 in "Du Barry" in the Renovated Structure.

At last David Belasco, after a long struggle, has a theatre in New York which he can call his own. And he will open it Sept. 29 with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."

He has renovated the old Theatre Republic. Through the use of marble and frescoe and tapestry decorations he has contrived to give the theatre the atmosphere of a drawing room. But certainly the most remarkable feature of the theatre is the possibilities for accomplishing stage effects. The stage is built in such a manner that every inch of it may be moved within a half hour's notice. In addition to this, Mr. Belasco has arranged a system of electric lighting by which the faintest color effect can be obtained.

Tons and tons of rock have been blasted out to make room for novel mechanical effects, and, more particularly, for a stage elevator upon which to carry all the properties and entire scenes to the space below. Thus the stage proper will be kept practically clear. The series of traps of which the stage floor is comprised, is another of Mr. Belasco's cherished inventions, as are also the improvements in flies and gridiron, and in the new electrical devices. Incidentally, the dressing room facilities have been increased. The greenroom is restored, and three rooms are designed for Mrs. Carter's use.

In the interior of the new playhouse there is harmony in the working out of the smallest detail. The key to the color scheme is in the tapestried forest on the side and back walls, running just beneath the first balcony.

These hangings, wrought from original Gobelin designs, and procured by Mr. Belasco after sending his decorator, Rudolph Allen, to Paris, picture the varied and changing colors of an Autumnal forest. The deep reds, greens, and golden browns of October woods are woven into the fabric. The reds are seen in the boxes, of which there are four each on the orchestra and first balcony floors, and two on the second balcony.

Then, to give a personal touch, Mr. Belasco has used Mrs. Carter's favorite shade of Rose du Barry in the embroidered draperies within, between, and in front of the boxes. The greens of Autumn begin on the main floor. The heavy velvet carpet is of the shade of grass, blending with the seats, which are richly upholstered silken tapestry of silver green.

Perhaps the first sensation is that of being in a house of the days of the First Empire. All about are Napoleon's torches, garlands, and wreaths of victory. They stand out in relief from over the proscenium arch and are repeated in the chandeliers, candelabra, panels, and hangings. The back of each chair bears in silken design the Napoleonic bee.

THE NEW PRINCESS THEATRE.

Weedon Grossmith to Appear There Oct. 6 in "The Night of the Party."

Manager Sam Shubert announced last night the plans and policy of the new Princess Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, which is to be opened by Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party" Oct. 6.

One of the novelties to be introduced with the opening of the playhouse will be an orchestra of twelve musicians without a brass instrument or drum in the lot. It will be under the direction of Nahan Franko, the director, who was so long the concert master of the Maurice Grau Grand Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It is also announced that an attempt will be made to attract a fashionable clientèle for this house. Accordingly, the old theatre has been remodeled, renamed, and luxuriously furnished during the past Summer. The curtain will not go up for the evening performance until 8:30. The matinées will be on Thursdays and Saturday, the curtain rising at 2:30 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Rug Department. Complete Importations of Rugs for the season are now on sale.

The collection consists of fine Persian Rugs and Carpets, and is especially rich in rare specimens of Antique Iran, Bokara and Daghestans.

In addition to the large collection of Kirmanshah, Tebriz, Khorasson and Gheoravan Carpets modern weaves are shown, in color combinations, suitable to modern decorations.

Upholstery and Lace Drapery Dep't.

Fall Importations of Lace and Sash Curtains, Bed Sets, Novelties in Colored Curtains; Sash Curtain materials, etc.

Satin and Moire Damasks, Wool Tapestries, Silk and Linen Velours, Verdure Wall Panelling reproduced from Old Flemish Tapestries, Cretonnes, Block Printed Taffetas, Shadow Silks and Colored Madras.

Special departments and workrooms have been provided for designing and making Window and Door Draperies, and Wall Hangings; also Fine Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Lace Panels, etc.

Estimates and designs submitted.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

The New Industrial Combination Receives Universal Endorsement

THE AMERICAN WITCH-HAZEL CORPORATION

is composed of leading witch-hazel distillers, organized for the purpose of systemizing the witch-hazel industry, reducing the cost of manufacture through concerted effort and co-operative buying, increasing the production and stimulating the demand (but not advancing the price to the consumer), insuring pure witch-hazel to the millions of families that use it constantly, thus benefiting the public, the druggists and witch-hazel farmers, and paying stockholders substantial dividends.

It Will Save—

$65,000.00 a year by co-operative buying.
$35,000.00 in freights.
$25,000.00 in selling expenses.

It Will Earn—

$300,000.00 a year on the sale of Witch Hazel.
$600,000.00 a year from other products.
$100,000.00 a year from medical preparations.
$74,000.00 a year from Birch Oil, etc.

Capital Stock, $4,000,000,

all full paid and non-assessable. No bonds, no preferred stock, no debts. All the profits go to the stockholders. Shares NOW 50 cents; par value $1 each. The first allotment of 100,000 shares was oversubscribed in twelve days.

Endorsed by the Drug Trade.

The largest buyers of Witch-Hazel stock are druggists, who know Witch-Hazel and the plans of the new corporation. The next largest demand comes from business men who know the character and stability of this stock and realize that the men who constitute the Board of Directors are of the highest standing in the business and financial world who have invested their money and reputation in this enterprise because it will pay large and certain returns.

How to Remit for Stock.

The American Witch-Hazel Corporation receives subscriptions for stock direct or through its fiscal agents in leading cities.

$50 Pays for 100 Shares.

Stock will be advanced to sixty cents very shortly, and, it is conservatively predicted, will go to par within a few months.

Send for the prospectus giving the details of this investment, explaining the sealed-package plan that ensures the public pure witch-hazel, and the increasing demand in this country and Europe, or call at our office for full information.

The earlier purchasers send in their subscriptions the larger will be their profits. Only 500,000 shares for sale. Make checks payable to

AMERICAN WITCH-HAZEL CORPORATION,

170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

If you realize the facts about this Stock you will invest.

MISSIONARIES IN MEXICO SAFE.

Those Whose Lives Were Threatened Were Protected by Armed Bible Class.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 20.—Everett C. Morgan and wife of Plainfield, Ind., the missionaries of the Quaker Church, stationed at the mining town of Catorce, Mexico, whose lives were recently threatened if they did not leave Catorce by Sept. 1, and in whose behalf the State Department at Washington a few days ago instructed the United States Ambassador at the City of Mexico to request protection from the Government authorities of Mexico, passed through the ordeal of the holiday celebrations on Sept. 15 and 16 without being harmed, according to information contained in a letter received here to-day from Mr. Morgan.

He says he and his wife remained at their post of duty. A force of armed and mounted men patrolled the section of town where they lived and a number of members of his Bible class guarded the house at night. One Mexican who cried, "Death to the Protestants," was promptly arrested and placed in jail.

KILLED CHILD AND SELF.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—Harry O. Williams, agent for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, this afternoon abducted his two-year-old son, Glen, from its mother at Auburn, Ill., and when pursued by officers, got out of his buggy, placed the child in the road and blew out its brains, and then killed himself.

Williams became dissolute last Spring and his wife being ill was taken home by her father, J. A. Harney. Williams appeared at the Harney residence this afternoon and asked his wife to take the child and go away with him. She refused, when he threatened the wife's life and took the child by force. Miss Lena Harney, his sister-in-law, caught the horse's reins and tried to prevent his leaving, but he struck her with a whip, and, as she still persisted, he drew a revolver and compelled her to let go the reins. He then drove away.

Officers were called, and when Williams saw them approaching, he committed the double murder. Williams was short in his accounts with the insurance company, and frequently had quarreled with his wife.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

The American Playwright, His Art and His Artifice as Illustrated in Current Attractions.

To have inspired Mr. Clark to write the very interesting letter on the American playwright, which is printed in another column, is so gratifying that one may well be content with having gained only his partial concurrence; and yet it might be wished that he had taken the pains to see that he is really much more nearly in agreement with the article than he assumes. Not a word in it can be construed into a plea for plays of the kind that are so often written by literary men—plays that are plays merely by virtue of being printed as such on the page, and that lose instead of gain by representation on the boards. And there was no attempt to deny the interest and importance of the play which, in spite of being somewhat "creaky in the joints," and "lacking in literary merit," still pleases its audiences. It was only pointed out that, good as it is, it might be made more supple and more satisfying to the intelligence without destroying its popular quality, and that even as a mere stage piece it is often faulty in workmanship. Pure literature—that is to say, undramatic literature—is as inexcusable on the stage as mere stagecraft—the play that is not sincere drama—is worthy of tolerance there; for the literature ceases to please when warped into alien surroundings, while the stagecraft gives pleasure on the stage or not at all, and at its best paves the way for better things.

Quackery and Drama.

The article, as Mr. Clark cannot fail to see if he will give it an attentive reading, was mainly directed against the quack and the charlatan—the man who clings to the well-tried stage falsehood even while he knows that it is a falsehood and while he is capable of better work; and the main argument was to the effect that the old trick has lost its power, and that the new truth richly deserves the playwright's confidence. Some years ago Mr. Bronson Howard in a public address defended the artificial drama of the day on the plea that it was the best the public would receive. Such a plea is as old as the art of the charlatan which it extenuates, and it has always been refuted by human experience. Mr. Howard's plays were the best of their kind, and are to-day amusing enough to any one who loves the stage, but since his time of productivity the public has stamped with its approval plays which, while sometimes lacking his wholesomeness, his breadth and vigor of humor, are rich in the truth to life, and in the pertinent satire that mark dramatic literature.

"The Henrietta" and "The Climbers."

An excellent chance of contrasting the new with the old was afforded last Spring when shortly after the run of "The Climbers" at the Bijou, Messrs. Robson and Crane revived "The Henrietta" for a benefit performance. One may or may not think that "The Climbers" is a better play than "The Henrietta," but no competent judge can fail to see that its lines have a vernacular trenchancy, and that its characters and situations have a correspondence to life beside which those of "The Henrietta" seem to savor of the extravagant humor of "Puck" and "Judge." It may be that Mr. Howard did not dare to be as sincere a dramatist as he could, but if he had dared and had succeeded, the resultant comedies and dramas would not have been less successful than the stage pieces he actually wrote, and instead of now belonging to an archaic period they would have had the honor of being the first fruits of American dramatic literature.

In concluding it may be remarked that "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" is not, as Mr. Clark assumes, an English play. Mr. Henderson is an American born, and is a graduate of an American college. As regards Mr. Clark's approval of the popular theatrical qualities of "Mrs. Jack," it is a thing of neutral tint beside the enthusiasm of the first-night notice in THE TIMES. The second notice was explicit in laying bare the artificiality of the play, because a single phrase of the original notice, quoted in the advertisement, was found to have misled readers into believing that the play was dramatically sound. All blame to the falsely literary drama, and all due praise to the sound stage piece. But let us recognize once and for all that the public is, and always will be, a friend of sincere dramatic art.

"There's Many a Slip."

Of all the stage pieces on view this season, and as yet there is no other kind, far and away the most delightful is the "Bataille de Dames" of Scribe and Legouvé, a version of which, by Capt. Robert Marshall, with the incomprehensible title of "There's Many a Slip," is on view at the Criterion. How deeply the story, when considered abstractly, outrages human feeling may be gathered from the fact that the heroine permits a young gentleman to declare love to her even while she is deep in love with another man, and then, instead of enlightening him as to the hopelessness of his suit, actually works upon his affection to make him risk his life in behalf of his rival. This is the abstract of the situation, but the one thing Scribe refuses to let us do is to consider it abstractly.

How does he manage to throw one off the trail? Rightly to appreciate the dexterity of his charlatanism it is necessary to see it in actual motion, for the essence of it lies in the adroit use, or rather misuse, of the resources of the theatre. In this case the secret of his artifice lies in the fact that the cat's-paw lover is the comic character of the piece, and that the passages in which he is induced to risk his life are continually amusing. Scribe knew only too well that an audience will forgive anything that makes it laugh. So he made this lover a craven soul, divided between instinctive cowardice and a vain desire to think himself brave and to be thought brave, and through two acts and a half one laughs at the ridiculous plights into which this unfortunate disposition leads him. But Scribe knew also that an audience, even while it laughs at a comic character, has a certain kindly feeling for him. At the last moment above all it was necessary to prevent people from realizing how cruelly he had been treated. It is here that Scribe's adroitness is most adroit. He makes this poor fellow, spurred on by his love, rise to a sublime act, not only of courage, but of self-sacrifice, an act which snatches the hero from the jaws of death. No audience in the world can resist a carefully planned trap to make it believe that all the most glorious virtues dwell in all the humblest hearts. So the people leave the theatre in an access of crude optimism, quite ignoring the fact (as Scribe knew so well it would) that when the poor fellow awoke from his moment of heroism he would have to wrestle with a cruelly bruised and battered heart.

The main situation of the piece, to which this comic character is only an episode, is not without a certain sincere human appeal. Two women, one very young, and the other approaching maturity, are in love with the same man, and this man is in peril of his life. The elder women sees a possible chance, and by means of a woman's wit baffles the young man's pursuer, and contrives his escape. Her subtle wiles, her flashes of fertile invention, the incomparable spirit of her daring, shot through as it always is by instinctive womanly trepidation, arouse the sympathy and the admiration of the audience to a high pitch. The simple young girl, on the other hand, is betrayed by the very power of her love into endangering the man's life. Which of the two women will win? Much as the youth admires the elder, his heart goes out to the younger, and here again the audience is on the side of M. Scribe and his play. The young people are happy together, and the elder woman takes her disappointment magnanimously, like a gentlewoman of spirit. Altogether it is not strange that this is reckoned M. Scribe's best piece. The audience goes home with hearts full of sentiment and optimism, with just the tinge of melancholy to make its pleasure poignant. It is a hard heart that can complain because the means of producing so pleasant a result is not above question.

Talk of Stagecraft in "Aunt Jeannie."

"Aunt Jeannie," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell opened her second American season at the Garden Theatre, is a curious mixture of false stagecraft and misapplied literary writing. It is as if Mr. Benson, knowing the pitfalls that beset the path of the novelist turned playwright, had deliberately striven after the situation of the stage, and then had proved unequal to the task of worshipping his false god. When a young girl is in love with a man she must not marry there are many ways to keep her from marrying him. The theatrical way is to have an affectionate aunt go secretly to work to cut her out of the bad man's affections, for this gives the actress a chance to show the man—and incidentally the audience—how alluring she can be, and at the same time it creates a theatrical misunderstanding in the case of the niece. If the aunt happens herself to be plighted, as is the case with Aunt Jeannie, her lover also is a victim of theatric misunderstanding. There is an obvious reason why Aunt Jeannie should not inform her lover as to her reason for showing a sudden interest in another man, for if she did a fine stage situation would be spioled. So far so good, and vogue la galère! But after this rather crude beginning Mr. Benson's stagecraft deserts him, and he is quite unable to work out his idea into the possible theatric scenes. When the niece becomes suspicious she says: "Tell me! Tell me! Tell me!" until perforce she is told. As for Aunt Jeannie's true lover, he sulks and glowers, but does nothing. Instead of the theatric action that might have happened as a result of the situation in hand, there is nothing but talk from certain people, who are not even remotely connected with the story. It it witty talk, to be sure, and affords the only real amusement of the evening, but talk, however witty, is not drama. Oscar Wilde, who touched the summit of verbal pyrotechnics on the stage in "Lady Windermere's Fan," showed the cleverest sort of stagecraft in bringing it off in a room in which the heroine was concealed à la Lady Teazle, behind the window hangings. The witticisms, besides being witty, are an artful means of prolonging and intensifying the suspense of the dramatic situation. Mr. Benson's failure only goes to show how hard it is to write a stage play, even when you have the best intentions of being theatrical!

Morality and Lord Quex.

The controversy as to the moral character of "The Gay Lord Quex," which is waging in The Times (London) between Sir Edward Russell and Mr. Pinero is not only interesting in itself, but raises the question of all questions that most deeply tries the souls of authors and their critics. How far shall a playwright be free to represent the immoral aspects of life? Lord Quex, it will be remembered, is an ancient Lothario who is at last in love with a young and innocent girl, and is determined to marry her. A Bond Street manicure, Sophie Fullgarney, who is a humble friend of the girl's, is revolted at the idea of the match, and undertakes to break it up in behalf of a man more suited in years. The struggle between Lord Quex and the right hearted meddler develops the fact that, except in the matter of the conventional immorality of his class, Lord Quex is a spirited and chivalrous gentleman, while his young rival is not only immoral but is lacking in Quex's sincerity of affection. So the young girl is made to love the elder of the two libertines, and May marries a rather muddy December.

Sir Edward Russell, himself a dramatic critic of the older school of the sixties, says that the play should be "condemned utterly by all intelligent and liberal-minded people," and lays it down as an axiom that "frailty," while it "can be exhibited with humor," must not be exhibited "with sympathy, or even with apparent acceptance." To sum the matter up, Sir Edward, quoting a phrase of Disraeli's, says that the playwright should be "on the side of the angels." Mr. Pinero in response neglected a good cause to call Sir Edward's admonitions "grandmotherly," a rather obvious argumentum ad hominem, or should one not say ad feminam? The more rational line of argument in Mr. Pinero's defense would have been to admit that the subject of the play is essentially painful, in that, granting Lord Quex's worldly attractions and the young man's baseness, the idea of an ancient roué marrying a young and innocent girl can only be repulsive, and, having admitted this, to pass to the obvious weakness in Sir Edward's contention. This lies in forbidding the playwright to "accept" the facts of life as they are.

In writing "Lord Quex" Mr. Pinero did accept those facts, and he used them with such skill as to make a play that, however unpleasant as a whole and lacking in spiritual interpretation of life, still contains a skillfully observed representation of a certain aspect of London life, wrought up into one of the most marvelous passages of dramatic action in the modern theatre. When a dramatist has been both true and vigorous in his presentation of life, he has done about all one can require of him. If he treats a painful subject without positive spirituality, as Mr. Pinero has done, there is little need to fight in behalf of the angels. The mere facts of life truthfully presented are more important than the strongest preachment. When the public has once found out how unpleasant the play is, it is apt to close the incident by staying away. Pieces like "The Gay Lord Quex" may attract because of their novelty and their dramatic skill; but they soon die on the boards.

As for Sir Edward's counsel to be "on the side of the angels," there certainly is something grandmotherly in his bland assumption that one always knows which side that is. A humorous cross light is thrown on the saying by the fact that Disraeli himself first used it to justify his refusal to accept Darwin's theory as to the descent of man. Not even Sir Edward, it is to be supposed, would now contend that on that occasion Disraeli was as much superior morally as he thought he was to those who disagreed with him.

The Critic and the Angels.

Is there not after all a foredoomed futility in the position of those who, in this matter of dramatic criticism, make themselves the mouthpieces of what they are pleased to regard as the angels? When a spiritual minister tells you which the side of the angels is you may have your doubts, but you are forced to admit that the minister is talking on a subject on which he may think it his duty to talk as an authority. But the business of a dramatic critic is very different. It has to do with human life and human nature as shown in the theatre. If the critic scotches the playwright for all his offenses in this respect, and, when occasion offers, exhorts the public to an appreciation of his virtues, he will have scant leisure for minding the business of the angels, even if, in his opinion, they are unfit to mind their own business.

New Wine and Old Bottles.

The one thing critics of Sir Edward's generation refuse to do is to regard the modern drama as a presentation, true or false, of modern life. There is something almost incredible in the way in which they turn aside from all critical considerations in order to meddle with the office of the angels. A few days ago a critic of The Tribune leaped out of the frame of a criticism of so innocuous a play as "Aunt Jeannie" to deliver these vigorous but somewhat irrelevant raps on the actors because of their known leaning toward the modern intellectual drama:

Mr. John Blair, after much strenuous wrestling with the Norwegian humbug, Mr. Ibsen, has joined Mrs. Campbell's dramatic company, and promise is duly made of the Tanquerays, Magdas, Marianas, and Melisandes—those odoriferous flowers of disease and blight that fringe the charnel house of "The Serious Drama."

In the way of jeremiads this sort of thing is admirable, but is it the function of a critic to be a prophet of despair? Let us grant, as any fair-minded student must grant, that such writers as Ibsen, Dumas fils, and their followers are often morbid and unworthy of prolonged contemplation, does this sort of criticism help us even to a just conception of their defects? And it may, perhaps, be added that men who have so strongly affected the course of the modern drama cannot be altogether humbugs. Only occasionally in the history of literature have critics preserved a receptive mind and an impartial judgment when dealing with work that embodies unaccustomed thought and a new conception of life. The aged Landor was still receptive enough to see the good in so uncouth a genius as Browning, and Matthew Arnold paid a generous tribute to Tolstoi's Anna Karanina, but the rule is that when a man who has been brought up on Robertson is confronted with Ibsen or Pinero he ceases to be a critic and constitutes himself an ally of the angels. JOHN CORBIN.

THE AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was perhaps a little early in the season for Mr. Corbin to pass, as he did on Monday night last, from the scarification of particular plays by American authors to the "pounding" of the American playwright in general. The latter congenial entertainment, however, always has its uses as well as its excuses. It serves to remind the American playright that though he may have a successful play on the boards, he is still a worm. It checks undue pride. He has learned that he is not Rostand or Sardou: He is not Pinero or Jones; he is not even Grundy. True, no doubt, he exists and is growing even in stature and numbers, and in some respects and instances he has won the approval of the austerely critical, but he must writhe in bitterness when told that he has not yet learned how to open "the rich vein" of dramatic material at his very door. Also he finds that he has difficult questions to answer.

Why is he so uniliterary? Why does he prefer artifice to art? To these he could, no doubt, give long and plausible, if not wholly satisfactory, answers. I do not undertake to answer them for him, but I do want to say humbly in his behalf that he is fairly hitting popular taste, and, whether that be creditable or not, it is "up to" the theatregoers to improve their standards as much as it is to the playwright to revise the canons of his art—such as it is. Mr. Corbin mentions Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch as deserving authors. Does he reflect how much it means to have even two capable dramatists in a country? Bronson Howard also has Mr. Corbin's esteem. Perhaps the technical skill of William Gillette and acute theatric sense of David Belasco are also not unworthy. It is not so very long ago, is it, that Bronson Howard stood painfully alone as a good American playwright?

It may be set down as absolute that general technique will improve among us and artistic sincerity become more the rule as those who accept plays for production are better informed on the really strong points of construction and the dividing line between a mere stage trick and a permissible dramatic device.

The acceptors of plays know now what will satisfy their public. The play must have a particular order of situation, a certain range of character types, brightness in spots, strong moments in others. If a manuscript fulfills these conditions in reasonable English the actor or actress for whom it is written will generally "do the rest," and a success is duly attained.

Now, the faculty of filling the above stage conditions, easy as they seem, is ever so much rarer than the literary gift. The multitude of unplayable plays written by people of literary repute shows that sufficiently. Hence if a play somewhat creaky in the joints and without literary merit succeeds the producer is not warranted in saying "Wot t'ell!"

The critic may be horrified, and he may feel justified in holding that such successes are an injury to art; but they are not wholly so. These successful plays are certain to contain some true dramatic situations and to display more or less of true character. They do not win on their defects. They habituate their public to the theatre, and presently that public will be more exacting in the minor qualities of the drama and clearer in its judgment on the presence or absence of the greater dramatic qualities. A professional critic is entitled to criticise up to the level of the publication he writes for, and the playwright is held pretty close to the level of the particular section of the public to which he appeals. I have nothing to say to the strictures of Mr. Corbin upon Mr. Tynan's "Robert Emmet."

It is, however, probably the fact that for the sake of getting that tragic story safely through the office of the manager and safely before an audience long fed upon Boucicault and the debased imitations of Boucicault, Mr. Tynan filled his story with incongruous fun and trite melodramatic tricks. His main object was to obtain a presentation of the noble sayings and patriotic aspirations of his hero, yet there was the Fourteenth Street audience willing to weep over the martyr, but insisting on its pound of funny Irishman! Whether it be "Robert Emmet" or "Blue Jeans" that audience knows what it wants. Until the taste of that audience is sensibly lifted it will reject literary plays and scoff at any lessening of the conventions of the drama. It is the question of supply and demand strictly.

I refer to "Robert Emmet" particularly, because its success in Fourteenth Street is unqualified. As to "Mrs. Jack" and what Mr. Corbin says of it, there at any rate, is effort in the direction of depicting American life which Mr. Corbin approves. When the talented lady who wrote it is more at home with her art, it may be predicted that she will be surer and more even in her touch, and more satisfying to the critic in her results. Meanwhile "Mrs. Jack" pleases her audiences. Beside "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," Mr. Corbin finds the American plays less deft in the handling. This need not be disputed, but who shall tell how many modifications the English play underwent before Mr. Wyndham first gave it to the public in London, and indeed after its first appearance?

The ideal stage manager can do wonders with any play that has possibilities of success, and as Boucicault said, "Plays are not written; they are rewritten." And as to the general material presented in the English theatres, let any one read "The Stage" for a year and attempt to digest the plots of the new plays as they appear. What awful things therein come up and stir the surface for a moment only he who has persevered in the task can tell. The least ambitious of the American playwrights would seem Shakespeares beside the majority of the "creators" of the current English drama. "I keep those books," said Bronson Howard, pointing to some couple of hundred volumes of nineteenth century English plays, "mainly to show upon what dramatic drivel the English-speaking public fed for the last three generations." No, the Pineros are scarce, and it apparently exhausts the easily quotable list of them when Jones and Haddon Chambers are mentioned. I hold not only with Mr. Corbin's belief in the opportunity at hand for the American playwright, but also I believe that he is sensible of the effort he should make to grasp it.

This is no plea for milder criticism. All advance of the standards of work is beneficial to the worker, and such reviews as Mr. Corbin has made are artistically helpful because sincere and honest in motive. It is the hasty generalization that is dangerous and discouraging.

Let me say that American dramatists are not, as far as I have observed, to be reckoned in the fight for or against what is called the syndicate. The latter are the largest exploiters and producers of new work, but the playwright must look for his market wherever he can find it. A production by the syndicate managers means production under very favorable circumstances, but they cannot find stage room for everything. They have the pick of the foreign market, and if they leave to others the task of giving dramatic aptness its first or second chance in the American field, they are quick enough to secure the possibilities beyond that. "Get a reputation," they say, in effect, "and we shall look you up." And they will. A rule like that is not to quarrel with.

Finally, the American playwright must make himself, and is doing it, however irregularly or spasmodically. The process meant long and hard work, much patience, and great perseverance with all of the Americans mentioned as of prominence today. Sometimes they could only do better work by intense application; often the necessities of actors or audiences hindered their development, but let us remember that it took Pinero twenty years of stagework to produce "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and that lady's genesis is easily dug out of the plays of the younger Dumas and of Emile Augier, though the fine polish of the work is his own.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

BARRIE'S "QUALITY STREET."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When, last year, at the production of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," no one questioned the originality of this play, there crept into my mind slight but none the less tenacious doubts in that omniscience and unimpeachable soundness of judgment of Monsieur le Critique in which I had hitherto so implicitly believed. My first impulse, then, was to unburden myself to you, in the full persuasion that you, who, by sanctioning the critic sanction, at the time his very "reason of being," would dispel these doubts as easily and as completely as the great divine dispels the early questionings of some young churchgoer. But, as always in the case of incipient doubts, this in our daily life so unusual communion with our most inner, purest self was so sweet, and the apprehension of having our delicate and fragile sentiment ruthlessly handled by the robust and the practical (of whom, alas! there are many in our community) so great, that my confession to you was left unframed. During the whole year, though, I have eagerly scanned the columns of dramatic and literary criticism for some powerful, inspired pronunciamento, for something like the thundering words from Mount Sinai, to overwhelm me with the truth. But, indeed! The "spirit that ever denies" was in me, and I felt that until relieved of doubt in this one instance, my mind would question the whole structure of the infallibility of the critic.

Well, at last the answer has come—come from The London Times, at that; the source most authoritative, not only for the flocks of readers, but even (witness the necessity for a cable message) to the shepherds themselves of these flocks. But what havoc has this answer played with the soul of one who not only was willing to accept as gospel truth the revelations of the critic, but whose belief, indeed, was an absolute conditio sine qua non of his intellectual life! And now, the humbly trusting, never-questioning follower has, with one stroke become the militant, unrelenting blasphemer. Aha! The (London) Times says that "'Quality Street' * * * is genuine Barrie"? Well, all I can say is that The Times's critic uses this phrase, not because it represents the decision he has come to after conscientious, thorough disquisitions, but because it is easily said, because it makes him the final authority of what is or is not "genuine Barrie," and because (so he thinks) it would be impossible to prove the contrary. In former days, when I held (to paraphrase another dogma) that "the critic cannot go wrong," I should have taken such a statement as that of The Times as of the highest sort of sarcasm, and have consequently begun to search for the other sources of J. M. Barrie's other plays and stories. But they are gone, those days of faith, irretrievably gone! And my wrath is now a hundredfold against the unscrupulous critic. Not that I do not regret it all, for the loss even of such a faith is a loss, and in this case one that is turning all my former good nature into bile.

And what, I wonder, does one Thomas Hardy, author of some such novel as "Tommy and Grizzel," think of J. M. Barrie's characteristically original play called "Quality Street"? Yours in revolt,

L. E. DESAUSSURE.

Newark, Sept. 18, 1902.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The annual music festival at Worcester, Mass., will take place on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2, and 3. There will be seven concerts, the first on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, and the others at the rate of two a day. At the first concert George W. Chadwick's "Judith" will be repeated, with Mrs. Stein, Mr. Campanari, Mr. Van Yorx, and Mr. Witherspoon as soloists. At the second concert César Franck's D minor symphony, Converse's orchestral romance, "The Festival of Pan," and Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3, will be performed, and Mr. Martin will sing. At the Wednesday evening concert Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" will be given, with Mrs. Zimmerman, Miss Spencer, Mr. Van Yorx, and Mr. Martin as the solo singers, and the finale of the first act of "Parsifal" will also be heard.

On Thursday afternoon Arthur Curry's overture, "Blomidon"; Rubinstein's D phonic piano concerto, Chausson's symphonic poem "Viviane," and Saint-Saëns's C minor symphony will be performed. Mr. Gabrilowitsch will be the pianist. In the evening Bach's B major instrumental concerto and Parker's "Hora Novissima" will be heard. The singers will be Suzanne Adams, Miss Spencer, George Hamlin, and Mr. Witherspoon. On Friday afternoon Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, Loeffler's "Avant que tu t'en Ailles" and Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony will be played. In the evening the singers will take possession of the stage and sing their pet arias, and the orchestra will play Berlioz's "Carnival Romain" overture, Rubinstein's "The Vine," the love scene from Richard Strauss's "Feuersnoth," and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Franz Kneisel will be the conductor.

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The Mendelssohn Trio Club of this city, consisting of Alexander Saskavsky, violin; Victor Sörlin, 'cello, and Charles Gilbert Spross, piano, has been reorganized for the coming season.

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César Franck's "Beatitudes" is to be produced at the Cardiff festival, in Wales, on Oct. 8.

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The European music critics are engaged in calmly summing up the merits of the Wagnerian performances of the Summer at Baireuth and Munich. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that Baireuth has been superseded. The perfection of the stage accessories at Munich is beyond the excellence of Baireuth, while in the matter of singers the great city was far ahead of the little town.

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The David Mannes String Quartet is to give two chamber music concerts in Mendelssohn Hall during the Winter. The members of the quartet ahe David Mannes, first violin; Ludwig Marum, second violin; Jacob Altschuler, viola, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist.

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The tour for Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, is almost completely booked, and his manager, Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, has just cabled him to Paris, asking him to cancel his early February engagements abroad and remain here until the middle of February. If this can be arranged, Pugno will be heard in fifty concerts and recitals, in place of thirty, as originally contracted for. At his orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall the middle of next month Pugno will play the ninth concerto by Mozart, in E flat, and also the Grieg A minor concerto.

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Miss Helen Henschel has been engaged to sing in one of the Boston Symphony concerts. Her New York début has been postponed until early in November.

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Mary Münchhoff, the American soprano, is due to arrive here on Wednesday next, aboard the steamship Patricia, after a seven years' absence. In all probability, Mr. Wolfsohn will introduce her in an orchestral concert.

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Maud MacCarthy, the Irish violinist, will make her first New York appearance at the second concert of the Philharmonic Society, in Carnegie Hall, on Dec. 5 and 6.

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Anton Van Rooy has been engaged as the soloist at the first Philharmonic concerts, which will be given Nov. 14 and 15. On the evening of Nov. 19 he is to be heard at the inaugural concert of the new Orchestral Society, also in Carnegie Hall. He will give a song recital soon after this latter engagement.

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Christine Nilsson, the famous soprano, is again a widow. Her husband, Señor Angel de Casa Miranda, died a few days ago at Cambo. Setting in Paris forty years ago, he was ruined by his passion for gambling, losing 100,000f. at a sitting. He thereupon joined the newly established Gaulois, writing especially on Spanish affairs, and during the war of 1870 he sent letters to Madrid papers warmly taking the French side. Venturing to Versailles during the armistice, he was arrested by the Prussians and sent to Mayence, but he escaped. He returned to Spain on the accession of Alfonso XII., and Señor Canovas del Castillo chose him as his chief subordinate, but he found time to write for the Epoca, and he recovered his fortune. His wife has been summoned from a visit to Sweden by her stepdaughter, who was in attendance on her father during his short illness.

***

An interesting room has been lately devoted in one of the Vienna museums to Schubert's memory. Two valuable portraits of the famous composer, with his good-humored face and his large round glasses, are hung upon the walls, an oil painting by Rieder, and an etching by Michelet. The "Schubert's Evening in a Friend's House" was painted by order of the Vienna Town Council in 1897, by Julius Schmid. The faces of the friends surrounding him as he sits at the piano are, as far as possible, portraits. Under glass cases are the valuable original manscripts bequeathed to the City of Vienna, including most of Schubert's cantatas, songs, church and concert music, with his first Lied, "Hagar's Complaint," (1811.) Perhaps the most interesting thing in the collection is the composer's piano, small, insignificant, and only five and a half octaves in length, but as the instrument by aid of which he composed most of his famous works it will always be regarded with affection. The portrait of Schubert's first music teacher, who, after two hours' examination of the talented boy, then ten years old, cried, "I can teach this child nothing; he is divinely gifted," also hangs upon the walls.

***

The musical programme of the Brooklyn Institute for the coming season includes four chamber music concerts by the Kneisel Quartet, five concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, several choral concerts, and numerous piano and song recitals.

***

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan will begin her transcontinental tour in concert and recital under Mr. Charlton's management in Newark, N. J., Monday evening, Nov. 17. With Andreas Dippel, the tenor, she will present a programme made up wholly of selections from "Carmen," "La Bohème," "I Pagliacci," "Siegfried," "Die Walküre," Paderewski's "Manru," and other operas.

***

Miss Ada Crossley, the distinguished English contralto, has, according cable dispatches, just achieved another "splendid success" at the Worcester (England) festival this past week. Miss Crossley will be heard in this country in concert, recital, and oratorio, in which she ranks with the best, in February, March, and April, 1903.

***

Albert Mildenberg, pianist and composer, heretofore known principally for his dainty songs and piano études, is turning his attention to operatic composition with considerable success. Last May his three-act romantic opera, "The Wood Witch," was given a private performance by the pupils of the Classical School for Girls, on Fifth Avenue, where Mr. Mildenberg has been for several years the musical director. Although, owing to the modesty of some of the young ladies who assumed male characters, the audience was limited strictly to the gentler sex, such were the favorable reports of the performance that several managers have been after the stage rights to "The Wood Witch," and Mr. Mildenberg has about concluded arrangements for its production on the professional stage next Spring, after his return from his concert tour through the Middle States. Last June also another operetta entitled "An Arabian Night" was produced at the private theatre of Mrs. J. L. Board at Port Huron, Mich., Mr. Mildenberg supplying the singers from New York and directing the performance himself. This is a quartet operetta, for four characters, and is also being prepared for professional production. Mr. Mildenberg has formed an alliance with a well-known librettist, and while still continuing his concert work, will take up operatic composition, not as a pastime, as heretofore, but as a regular profession. The success of some published selections from "The Wood Witch" has convinced Mr. Mildenberg that he can write popular music.

***

Kocian, the young Bohemian violin virtuoso, who will give concerts in the principal cities of the United States this Fall, was one of the favorite pupils of Dvorak in his composition class at the Prague Conservatory. Kocian has composed a number of violin pieces, one of which, entitled, "Dumka," will be performed at his first recital in New York.

***

Charles Harbury, Julia Marlowe's leading man, and J. Hamilton Ball, Sir Henry Irving's musical director, who wrote all the incidental music of the big Irving production, are the authors of the comic opera which the American School of Opera will produce during the present season. The title is "The King's Diamond." The production will probably be made at the Herald Square Theatre some afternoon in the latter part of November. It will be staged by William Parry, and conducted by Herman Perlet. The company will be selected from the graduating class of the school.

***

The subscription sale of seats for the four Mascagni performances at the Metropolitan is over, and to-morrow the general sale for single seats will begin. The result of the subscription is very gratifying to the management. It looks as if society will greet the famous Italian composer and his opera company in force, making the engagement a fashionable event. Mascagni's principal singers and his orchestra will arrive early this week and go immediately into rehersal at the Metropolitan. The composer himself sails from Southampton next Saturday on the Philadelphia. The Italian residents of the city are making lavish preparations to receive him here. Several brass bands will be at the pier when the ship comes in. Final arrangements for the banquet to be given him at the Hotel Savoy by the Mascagni Society have been made. The Italian Minister in Washington has been invited by the managers, Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg, to be present at the opening performances of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Zanetto."

***

The Maurice Grau Opera Company announces that the subscription department will reopen in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House beginning to-morrow. The season will consist of sixty-eight performances, fifty-one nights and seventeen matinées, to be given during a period of seventeen weeks, beginning Monday evening, Nov. 24.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

According to stage lore and superstition, it is the greatest good luck for a black cat to walk across the stage during a performance. But when four black cats walk across during one performance, to the amusement of the audience and discomfiture of players trying to score in a pretty or pathetic scene, the management is apt to get into the game with considerable suddenness and emphasis. The big black cat so well-known to Casino players for several years has become the special pet of Katie Barry, who comes to the theatre every evening with a glass jar of milk, a little bundle of meat, and some dainties for coal-black puss. She has been bringing so much stuff that the feline has found herself unable to dispose of all of it. Then the wise animal called in help and probably confined the call to her immediate relatives, for three other coal-black cats have been aiding her in disposing of the food for several days. One night last week the Casino pet suddenly made up her mind to walk across the stage while the second act of "A Chinese Honeymoon" was on, and when Miss Amelia Stone, Mr. Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Mr. William Pruette, and Mr. William Burress were having one of their pretty scenes. It was bad enough to have one cat walk out in full view of the audience at this juncture, but when she was followed by the three other black cats in solemn procession there was a roar from the audience which broke up the scene and players. Now the edict has gone forth from Managers Sam S. and Lee Shubert that all cats about the building are to be captured and locked in the stage carpenter's room during performances.

***

Miss Eleanor Kent, the prima donna of the Klaw & Erlanger Opera Company, is to originate the rôle of Flora, a Gibson girl, in Kerker & Smith's "The Billionaire," to be given its first production at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, Oct. 6.

***

Clara Lipman is so rapidly recovering from the operation made necessary by the dislocation of her shoulder that her manager, Walter D. Yager, has decided to commence her season early in November. Her new play by Justin Huntly McCarthy, author of "If I Were King," has been received, and work will be immediately started on it.

***

Dorothy Dorr has registered an official protest, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, with W. N. Lawrence, manager of "Hearts Aflame," in which Miss Dorr is playing Mrs. Harmony at the Bijou. At the end of the third act Arnold Daly is called upon to slap Miss Dorr very severely on her cheek. This has either brought on or aggravated an injury to the nerve of a sensitive tooth, and this, she claims, has caused sleepless nights. Mr. Daly has promised to lessen his attack.

***

As the twig is bent so the tree will be inclined, runs the proverb. But as the tree inclines so the twig does not always bend. This is proved by the engagement of Al Friend, son of Emanuel Friend, the lawyer, to originate the Hebrew character rôle of Izzy Innitt, proprietor of the Honeymoon Hotel in F. Opper's new comedy, "Peck and His Mother-in-law."

***

The Professional Woman's League announces that no manuscripts will be received for the woman's exhibition play competition after next Saturday. On that date Maude Banks and Mary T. Stone will begin reading the works submitted—in all nearly six hundred. Every trace of authorship will be removed from the manuscripts turned over to the judges, and the prize-winners will be designated by their numbers. This, of course, eliminates any possible suspicion of prejudice.

***

Miss Agnes Ardeck has been engaged by Bolossy Kiralfy to play the leading female rôle, Aouda, in his revival of "Around the World in Eighty Days."

***

The new play written for Blanche Walsh by Stanislaus Stange has at last been named. It will be called "The Daughter of Hamilcar." Although based on Flaubert's masterpiece, "Salammbo," Mr. Stange has, it is said, practically evolved an original play, having introduced several characters which do not appear in the French classic, and made many radical departures from its story. The play, which will be a tragedy, is arranged in five acts and eight elaborate scenes.

***

Charles Frohman is organizing a company to present "The New Clown" en tour throughout the country. The new organization will first appear in Boston at the Boston Museum at the end of October. A number of new specialties will be added to the performance. The rehearsals of "The Two Schools" are now being held back to continue the run of the present company in "The New Clown" at the Madison Square Theatre.

***

By the engagement recently of Henry Woodruff, Mrs. Fiske completed the cast of "Mary of Magdala," the drama by Paul Heyse, in which she is to appear this season. Mr. Woodruff will play the rôle of a young Roman, in the filling of which great care had to be observed. Rehearsals of "Mary of Magdala" are now in daily progress at the Manhattan Theatre under the direction of Mrs. Fiske, and elaborate preparations are being made for the mounting and costuming of the Heyse play.

***

At the students' matinee of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School, to be given at the Madison Square Theatre on Sept. 30, three one-act plays will be presented—"Bridget," by Paul Wilstack; "Which Way," by Rachel Crothers, and "Lady Fortune," by Charles Thomas.

***

Elizabeth Tyree, who is playing the title rôle in "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan Theatre, is immediately to begin preparations for starring in "Gretna Green," by Grace Livingstone Furniss, under the direction of Henry B. Harris.

***

The manuscript of "Ninety and Nine" has been sent to London for an English copyright performance, which will take place on the same date as the first production of the piece at the Academy of Music in this city. Both the American and English rights to the play are owned by Frank McKee.

***

Jane Burdett is one of the six alleged beauties of the "Silver Slipper" company. She arrived here from England about a week ago, bringing with her the idea that the New York skyscrapers were built three at a time, each supporting the others. When she went to engage rooms in a hotel she noticed a towering building standing all alone near where she was about to get rooms. Her press agent says she became frightened, fearing that the first gale of wind might topple it over, and went to a neighborhood where there were low buildings only.

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NO DISTINCTLY SUCCESSFUL PLAYS YET ON BROADWAY

Pinero's Iris, a Tragic Character Study, the First Real Drama of the Season---A Short Critical Guide to All Plays Now Running---Vaudeville Houses---Odds and Ends of Things Theatrical.

Among all the theatres that have opened there are not as yet any signs of distinct successes. Two plays are soon to be removed after short and rather poor runs, and there are others which continue simply because the house must be kept open or else because the managers want a forced run for the benefit of out-of-town theatres, where a New York trademark is necessary.

But it is not strange that a new season doesn't produce many unquestioned successes, for that is a difficult thing to accomplish. In fact, the public at large, which is interested only in the show, doesn't understand very clearly just what it means to a manager and his company to have a successful play. One talks with respectful awe of the risks of Wall Street, but it is doubtful if the chances there exceed those of the theatrical business. It is astounding how rapidly and regularly money can be lost by those who aim to supply amusement. For here failure, which seems always a little more than probable, means that the work of several months is lost—in selecting the play, in finding actors to fill its parts, in staging and costuming and in advertising it. This may represent $5,000 or it may represent $50,000 when the first-night curtain rises. When, after a few nights, the manager finds that all this has crumbled in the hand, that he is forced to dismiss the actors whose very bread is often dependent on the engagement, that he is forced to choose another play and begin over again, it isn't any wonder that he is apt to become discouraged.

***

Three houses open with new plays this week. "A Country Girl" opens at Daly's Theatre Monday night; "Dolly Varden" is revived the same night at the Victoria, and "Iris" comes to the Criterion for its New York engagement.

"A Country Girl," the musical comedy which has been playing at Daly's Theatre in London since January last, opens the season here for Dan Frohman's house. If authorship of previous successes counts, this play comes well recommended, for James T. Tanner, Percy Greenbank, Lionel Monckton, and Paul Rubens, long ago introduced themselves by the "Geisha," the "Runaway Girl," and "San Toy." Elaborate stage settings for the two acts have been arranged by Walter Burbridge and Henry E. Hoyt. The most beautiful of the scenery is said to be that of a harvest festival in a Devonshire village and a fancy dress ball at a Cabinet Minister's London residence.

In recent musical comedies at Daly's Theatre, many foreign countries have been exploited. "A Country Girl," returns to England. The piece opens in a picturesque Devonshire village. Here, as elsewhere, people have the old-fashioned habit of falling in love. The story treats of the love affairs of several people, chief of officer, who loves a county girl—one who was once in the village, but has later gone to London and become a great singer.

Among the well-known people in the cast are Minnie Ashley, William Norris, Helen Marvin, Melville W. Stewart, Hallyn Mostyn, W. E. Philp, and Grace Freeman, a country girl. The cast is arranged as follows:

Geoffrey Challoner.....Mr. Melville Stewart
The Rajah of Bhong.....Mr. Hallyn Mostyn
Sir Joseph Verity.....Mr. Harold Vizard
Douglas Verity.....Mr. Paul Nicholson
Granfer Mummery.....Mr. Clarence Harvey
Lord Anchester.....Mr. W. E. Philp
Lord Grassmere.....Mr. Lawrence Earle
Major Vivat.....Mr. W. H. Smith
Sir Charles Cortelyou.....Mr. Jefferson Eagan
Tzanitchef.....Mr. Karl Stall
Rube Fairway.....Mr. N. C. Shaw
Barry.....Mr. William Norris

Marjorie Joy.....Miss Grace Freeman
Princess Mehelanch of Bhong.....Miss Genevieve Finlay
Nan.....Miss Helen Marvin
Mrs. Quinton Raikes.....Miss Adine Bouvier
Nurse.....Miss Marion Singer
Lady Anchester.....Miss Isobel Delmont
Miss Powyscourt.....Miss Helen Sherwood
Lady Arnott.....Miss Walker Yates
Miss Courtlands.....Miss Grace Gresham
Miss Ecroyd.....Miss Julia Millard
Miss Carruthers.....Miss Mary Welch
Miss Ormonde.....Miss Alice Campbell
Miss Nelwyn.....Miss Susie Kelleher
Madame Sophie.....Miss Minnie Ashley

There will be special dances by Miss Deyo, a grand chorus of sixty voices, and an orchestra of thirty-two musicians, under the direction of Mr. John S. Hiller.

***

A. W. Pinero's latest play, "Iris," comes to the Criterion Tuesday night with Virginia Harned in the title rôle. This tragic character study promises to attract considerable attention here for a number of reasons, principal among which is that it is the first real drama of the season. It had a considerable run at the Garrick, in London, last season, but failed of any great popularity because of the sadness and the unpleasantness of the story. But New York has often been more appreciative than London of Pinero's best work, so there is hope that the play will receive the wide attention it deserves. In subject and treatment it is characteristic of Pinero's later period. Its chief character is a woman, and her life ends unhappily. Moreover, the play presents a sincere, well-observed study of life. The story is that of a woman whose love of luxury proves her moral ruin. Iris is a widow, loved by a rich and a poor man. She loves the latter. The way is open for her to go with him to America to seek their fortune in straightened circumstances, but instead she chooses to live in qualified poverty until his return. While she is waiting her love of luxury gets the better of her. She falls a prey to the rich suitor, and when the lover returns, he scorns her. As the story is told in five acts, the curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

The cast is as follows:

Iris Bellamy.....Virginia Harned
Fanny Sylvain.....Hilda Spong
Aurea Vyse.....Louise Drew
Mrs. Wynning.....Elizabeth Goodall
Miss Pinsent.....Rachel Crown
Woman servant at the villa Prigno.....Mabel Snyder
Woman servant at the flat in Park Street.....Eleanor Sanford
Frederick Maldonado.....Oscar Asche
(Of Her Majesty's Theatre, London. By consent of Mr. Beerbohm Tree.)
Laurence Trenwith.....William Courtney
(Of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Co.)
Croker Harrington.....Herbert Ross
Archibald Kane.....Stanley Dark
Col. Wynning.....R. R. Neill
Servant at Mrs. Bellamy's in Kensington.....Harry Lewis
Servant at the Villa Prigno..Lawrence Eddinger

Act I.—London. Mrs. Bellamy's House in Kensington.
Act II.—Italy. The Villa Prigno at Cadenabbia on the Lake of Como.
Act III.—The same.
Act IV.—London. A flat in Park Street.
Act. V.—The same.

***

F. C. Whitney announces a two weeks' engagement of the Lulu Glaser Opera Company in Stange & Edwards's comic opera, "Dolly Varden," at the Victoria Theatre, commencing Monday evening. The cast is substantially the same as it was during the five months' run at the Herald Square Theatre last season. The only important change is the substitution of George O'Donnell, the basso, for Tom Daniel in the part of Jack Fairfax, the guardian of Dolly Varden. Eighteen or twenty new faces will be seen in the chorus, mostly among the women members. Mr. Whitney has brightened up the production a great deal since it was seen at the Herald Square Theatre last Spring, and, although "Dolly Varden" has always been brilliantly staged, efforts have been made to cause it to look brighter than ever.

Oscar Hammerstein has just finished refurnishing and redecorating the Victoria, and the theatre will vie with the pretty opera in attractiveness.

The following is the cast for "Dolly Varden":

Lord Gayspark.....Mark Smith
Jack Fairfax.....George O'Donnell
Capt. Dick Bellville.....Harry Girard
Capt. Horace Harcourt.....Albert Parr
Lieut. Cragsby.....Edward Martindell
Lieut. Marlowe.....Edward Mulkay
Letitia.....Estelle Wentworth
Lady Lucette.....Ada Palmer Walker
Lady Alice.....Cecelia Quinn
Dolly Varden.....Lulu Glaser

***

David Warfield will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House on Monday evening, when the regular season of this theatre begins. His vehicle will still be "The Auctioneer," in which he made his début as a star last year, and which proved such a successful medium for the exploitation of his comedy talents. His company remains practically unchanged, including Marie Bates, Maria Davis, Elizabeth Berkeley, Helena Phillips, William Boag, Eugene Canfield, Harry Rogers, Horace D. James, Stokes Sullivan, Robert Fischer, and others.

***

At the Murray Hill Theatre, Elita Proctor Otis and the Donnelly stock company will be seen in "Leah the Forsaken," a version arranged for stage purposes by the late Augustin Daly. The cast will include William Bramwell, Laura Hope Crews, and all the principal members of the company.

***

"The Doings of Mrs. Dooley," by Messrs. Wilmer and Vincent, is the title of a musical comedy in which George W. Monroe opens Monday night at the Grand Opera House. Mrs. Dooley's adventures take her from London to America, and from a cheap boarding house at Bath Beach to a Fifth Avenue mansion. Among the people in the cast, taken for vaudeville specialties, are Raymond Finley, Mart Fuller, James Lee, John Donahue, Mattie Nichols, Anna Kenwick, Bessie Clayton, and Lottie Burke.

***

"Held by the Enemy," William Gillette's drama of the civil war, opens Monday night at the American Theatre. With Maurice Freeman in the heroic rôle of Colonel Prescott, Thomas Reynolds as the war correspondent, and Jessaline Rogers in the sympathetic rôle of Rachel McCreery, the cast will be as follows:

Major Gen. H. B. Stamburg, commanding United States.....Charles Hallock
Lieut. Gordon Haynes, Confederate Army.....Robert Cummings
Uncle Rufus, one of the faithful.....Paul Scott
Brigade Surgeon Fielding, Second Division.....Frank E. Jamison
Surgeon Hathaway, Staff Surgeon, hospital.....Charles Remington
Lieut. Col. McPherson.....John Ravold
Capt. Woodford, Hynes Cavalry..William Burton
Adjt. Marston, Gen. Stamburg's Staff.....John Hewitt
Capt. Benton, Aide.....Thomas O'Hearn
Lieut. Massen, Aide.....George Farrington
Corp. Springer, special guard....Charles Walton
Hinton, Orderly Sergeant.....Edward Kessner
Euphemia McCreery, a maiden lady of the South.....Helen Beaumont
Susan McCreery, sister of Rachel.....Laura Almonsnino

***

"The Cowboy and the Lady," by Clyde Fitch, will be presented by E. Miller Kent at the New Star this week. With Mr. Kent as the cowboy, Ella Warren Harmon will assume the rôle of the lady.

***

"Human Hearts" is the attraction for the week at the Metropolis Theatre.

***

"A Mother's Heart," by John Arthur Fraser, will be presented this week at the Third Avenue.

THE PLAYGOER'S GUIDE.

At the Garden Theatre Mrs. Patrick Campbell enters the second week of her season. Her play, "Aunt Jeannie," which is by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," presents her in a character in which she is new to New York audiences, that of a virtuous woman, and unlike most of her previous pieces, it has a happy ending. It gives her an opportunity to show a new side of her temperament, but beyond this is of no particular value. It has, however, one or two interesting moments and many witty lines.

***

"There's Many a Slip" at the Garrick is a slightly altered version, by Capt. Robert Marshall, of Scribe and Legouve's "Batarth de Dames." Artificial in some of its details, it is still crisp and entertaining, with well conceived theatric parts and theatric situations. Jessie Milward has the leading rôle, and Leo Ditrichstein is admirable in a character part. The part of the Ingenue is very agreeably taken by Beatrice Irwin, late of Wyndham's Theatre, London. The Earl of Roslyn, whose stage name is James Erskine, plays one of the chief parts poorly.

***

At the Empire Theatre John Drew begins the fourth week of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," by Isaac Henderson, which was produced with success last year in London by Charles Wyndham. Mr. Drew's part has distinct theatric possibilities, which he makes the most of in his highly refined and vigorous manner. The play is a clever but artificial stage piece that makes a distinct popular appeal, without the least claim to be regarded as real drama. The first Wednesday matinée will occur this week.

***

At the Bijou "Hearts Aflame," by Genevieve G. Haines, goes into its third week. It is a drama of New York society in the manner of Clyde Fitch; but whereas Mr. Fitch, at his best, presents a serious study of modern society, Mrs. Haines has contented herself with the false and conventional view of the sensational, social press.

***

At Wallack's, "Mrs. Jack," by Grace Livingston Furniss, is a theatrical piece, but it is strong in the virtues of its defects. Much of the credit of the success is due to Alice Fischer, who takes the part of an extravagantly Western woman with a wholeness of soul and a fund of animal spirits that work powerfully upon the audience. The company is strong throughout, and Thomas Evans gives a striking and amusing interpretation of the traditional Bowery boy, cast into new and amusing mold.

***

"The New Clown," at the Madison Square, is a well-mannered English farce, with a fresh and amusing if slender plot, in which Mr. Jameson Lee Finney has made his début as a star. It suffers somewhat in the interpretation from the fact that the main part is taken by a man who, admirable as he has proved himself in legitimate comedy, lacks the natural touch of grotesque to make a strong actor of farce. Miss Jessie Busley has the best secondary part in the piece, and is very amusing and very charming.

***

At the Savoy, "Soldiers of Fortune" has been revived for a season of five weeks, of which two remain. It is a dramatization from the novel of the same name, made by the author, R. H. Davis, with the aid of Augustus Thomas, and was very popular last Spring. It is a brisk and wholesome melodrama of American life, retaining most of the narrative vigor and not a few of the absurdities of manner that marked the novel. Robert Edeson, who is starred as Clay, takes the part very capably, on the whole.

***

At the Criterion Theatre Mr. William H. Crane will begin the second and last week of his engagement in "David Harum." This is the last opportunity to see the play in New York. With but one or two exceptions, Mr. Crane's support is the same as when the play was first presented.

***

"Captain Molly," at the Manhattan, begins the final week of its engagement. It is a light and disappointing melodrama of the Revolution, by G. C. Hazleton, the bright spot in which is the acting of Miss Elizabeth Tyree.

***

"Robert Emmet," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a rattling Irish melodrama, in which the youthful author, Brandon Tynan, takes the leading rôle. The supporting cast is remarkably strong, including such well-known veterans as W. H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett. Prominent among the younger members are Miss Angela Russell and Mr. Francis Powers.

***

"The Emerald Isle," at the Herald Square Theatre, is the comic opera upon which Sir Arthur Sullivan was engaged when he died. The score was acceptably completed by Edward German, author of the well-known "Henry VIII." music. Compared to what one is accustomed to in the Broadway musical comedy, the music here is a rare treat. The book, by Capt. Basil Hood, offers few opportunities to the comedians, but Jefferson De Angelis and a capable company work hard and extract what entertainment is possible.

***

"Twirly-Whirly" at Weber & Fields's was a disappointment to the first-night audience, but it is continually subjected to a process of abbreviation and reinforcement, and no doubt as the season advances will come more nearly into line with what we have come to expect from the home of low comedy. As yet there is no dramatic parody of the kind to which patrons of the house have become accustomed. The cast of stars is as brilliant as ever, including, in addition to the much imitated but inimitable proprietors, Willie Collier and Louise Allen, Fay Templeton, Lillian Russel, Peter F. Dailey, James T. Kelley, Charles Bigelow, and Bessie Clayton.

***

At the Knickerbocker "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" has scored a striking popular hit by virtue of the beauty of the scenery and costumes and the unusual beauty and spirit of the chorus. The Rogers Brothers themselves are a not very artistic variations of Weber & Fields, but their nonsense and horseplay is pleasing facile audiences to such an extent that many are turned away nightly.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino enters its twenty-first week. It is an English musical comedy, brisk in action and brilliant in color, and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Annie Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production, together with such old stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

***

At the Broadway "Sally in Our Alley" has met popular favor largely by virtue of the personal spirit and grace of Marie Cahill. Dan McAvoy has a part conceived along the lines of David Warfield's well-known Yiddish character, which is amusing enough, though far below the original, in artistic spirit.

***

At the Academy of Music De Koven and Smith's delightful "Robin Hood" passes into its third week. It is an experiment of providing the patrons of this theatre with good musical comedy, and it is proving very successful. H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, and Grace Van Studdiford are the particular stars.

***

At the New York Theatre Rice's "King High Ball" is more remarkable for the beauty of the ballet and the vigorous spirits of Marie Dressler than for the music or the lines.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The Proctor attractions are led by James Wilson and Minnie Seligman in Bronson Howard's "The Banker's Daughter," at the Fifth Avenue. The Twenty-third Street's vaudeville bill is continued, headed by Georgie Gardner and Joseph Maddern in "Too Many Darlings." "The Great Ruby" will be seen this week at the Fifty-eighth Street house, while "The Thoroughbred" will be played in Harlem.

***

The headline act at Keith's for the coming week promises to eclipse any offering this house has brought forward for a long time. This is Mme. Capell, the latest European sensation in the line of equestrianism. Charles Grapewin, assisted by Anna Chance, who presents "The Awakening of Pipp," a comical farce; the Parros Brothers, European acrobats; the Four Cuttys, billed as "America's greatest instrumental specialists"; Fields and Ward, eccentric comedians; Lloyd and Waltone, in a high-class singing act; the Webb Trio, extraordinary gymnasts, and numerous other acts, including new pictures for biograph and stereopticon, are on the bill at the Union Square.

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At Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, Williams and Tucker is the headliner with "Skinny's Finish." The Elmore sisters, assisted by four clever people, will present their one-act comedy, "Dangerous Mrs. Delaney." Howard and Linder will keep the laughter going with "Hini's Noodles." For the Sunday afternoon and evening attractions a number of acts have been secured.

***

Floriano, the Parisian artist model, will be the attraction at Huber's Museum this week, he being seen in a series of artistic poses. "Finger," the freak, remains.

***

De Kolta, the magician and illusionist, remains at the Eden Musée. The world in wax, with many new groups, and the coronation of King Edward, are also some of the attractions continued there.

***

Phil Sheridan's "Big City Sports" will be the attraction at the Dewey Theatre commencing Monday matinée. The show has been entirely rewritten and is up to date. It is said to be full of gorgeous costumes and dazzling electric effects. The performance opens with a skit named "A Mistake in Society," with Crissy Sheridan as the star, and is followed by an olio introducing some vaudeville acts, namely: Dreyden and Leslie, Mme. Valberg, Everett Trio, Short and Edwards, Miss Hazel Burt, Renzetta and La Rue, Beeson, Ferguson and Beeson. The evening's entertainment concludes with a burlesque entitled "Fun at Brighton." For this Sunday evening the management has secured a number of vaudeville artists.

***

Duss closes his New York engagement the end of this week at the St. Nicholas Gardens.

***

Kaltenborn begins the thirteenth week of his successful engagement at the Circle Auditorium.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

The programme at the Circle Auditorium includes compositions by Lassen, Lisst, Rubinstein, Strauss, Saint-Saens, Wagner, and Koutzky, rendered by the orchestra. Miss Clara Kalisher, mezzo-contralto; Miss Zoe Cheshire, harp; Joseph Eller on the cornoengiesse, and Franz Kaltenborn on the violin, will be the soloists.

***

Duss's programme for to-night and those of the coming week are of the usual attractiveness, being made up of Duss's liberal selection from the works of both the old and new composers. To-night's offering includes Beethoven's "Egmont," Rubinstein's "Kammeroi Ostrow," Strauss's "Roses from the South," Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," Helmund's "Rococo," and Herbert's "Panamericana." The soloists of the evening will be Charlotte G. George, contralto, and Bohumir Kryl, cornet.

***

Sunday night concerts will commence at the Metropolis Theatre Sept. 28. Messrs. Phipps and Pincus will run these concerts in conjunction with the Fourteenth Street Theatre concerts.

***

The Sunday night concerts at the New Star Theatre, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, open to-night, and for the opening Manager William T. Keogh announces a bill of unusual excellence. The programme contains the names of the Hebrew Boys' Band, the Two Pucks, Fields and Wolley, Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley, Tommy Baker, Reno and Richards, Barry and Connors, and some new pictures by the American Vitagraph.

***

The bill for to-night's concert at the Grand Opera House comprises a number of favorites headed by Reno and Richards, Jess Dandy, John Ford, the Seven Reed Birds, Margaret Ashton, Herbert and Willing, the Sharpleys, Tom Moore, and the Althea twin sisters.

***

At the New York Theatre to-night E. E. Rice will give an entertainment in which Marie Dressler, George F. Golden, Walter Jones, and others will take part.

RETURN OF ELSIE DE WOLFE.

She Is Back from France with Her Black Poodle "Fauvette."

Elsie De Wolfe returned from Europe on the American liner St. Paul yesterday, accompanied by Fauvette, her black poodle, whose color runs in opposition to Pinky Panky Poo. Fauvette is to star in a problem play, as yet unnamed, and was busy with his thinking part, and let Miss De Wolfe do all the talking.

"No, I didn't lose any money at Monte Carlo; I didn't get injured in an automobile wreck; I didn't lose Fauvette overboard, nor do any of those old-fashioned things, in fact," began Miss De Wolfe. "I haven't even a play by Henry Jones, A. W. Pinero, Clyde Fitch, David Belasco, nor am I contemplating building a new theatre. I refuse to play opposite parts in the same piece, as an actor recently threatened to do with Caesar and Brutus.

"While away I spent the better part of my time at Versailles with Miss Elizabeth Marbury. I return with the intention of opening the season in Pittsburg Sept. 29 in 'The Way of the World.' About Jan. 1 I shall probably appear in a new play by Hubert Davies. It is something of a novelty, and I chose it after reading perhaps 600 others."

ENCOURAGES DRAMATIC EDUCATION.

Free Tuition for Juniors and Seniors at American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

The Board of Trustees of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School has recently passed a resolution, to take effect Oct. 1, by which no tuition fees will be charged young men for the junior or senior terms who satisfactorily pass the entrance examination and meet other requirements.

Franklin Sargent, in speaking of this action of the board, said:

"This announcement will, I think, prove to be an important step toward a future plan of an endowed dramatic institution.

"This resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Academy makes it possible for men of ability, education, and ambition to obtain a dramatic education, who hitherto have been unable to enter upon the work for which they by nature and temperament are fitted. It also enables the Academy to draw upon colleges and the higher sources to supply the unsatisfied demand for men of dramatic talent and power.

Rex of the Bostock Show.

There is rejoicing among the employes of the Bostock Zoological Congress and Trained Animal Arena on account of the arrival of Rex, the ten-thousand-dollar beauty lion of the Bostock Show.

This animal formerly was the pet of Mrs. "Jack" Gardiner, the leader of the most fashionable of Back Bay society, and now is the particular pet of Pianka, one of the trainers of the Bostock Show, who uses him as the piece de resistance of the act in which she employs eight full-grown lions.

There had been especial preparations made to protect Rex from the elements, and instead of being relegated to a near-by stable, as other animals have been, he was placed in one of the newly completed cages in St. Nicholas Garden, where he has been playing in opposition to the band which now has possession of the house.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

If there is one capacity in which Sarah Bernhardt excels herself as an actress it is as her own press agent. Lesser actresses when they grow old struggle in vain to conceal the ravages of time in their features, and resent any reference to years as an insult. Sarah has the art to make rice powder and rouge present a front that is still more charming than the flush of youth in other faces, and now she announces that she is going to write a book on the sadness she finds in growing old. When Mr. Pinero, who is a qualified actor, reached the mature age of forty he began to write about "the lapping of the tide of life as it turns within you." This, it is to be presumed, is to be the theme of the great French woman. How frank, how ingenuous, how strikingly adapted to prove that she has, as she has indeed, the gift of immortal youth!

***

By the resignation of Mr. Norman Hapgood from The Commercial Advertiser the New York theatre loses one of its ablest critics. Mr. Hapgood's appreciation of the legitimate drama is deep and sincere, and his command of literary expression is of the highest order. His work was especially remarkable for its thoughtful independence, a quality which a year ago made him the object of an ill-advised and unsuccessful attack on the part of certain of the most powerful local managers. The best of his writings on the stage are gathered in a recently printed volume on "The Stage in America, 1897-1900." He has always maintained a strong interest in general literary and political writing, his life of Lincoln being commonly regarded as a notable achievement. His present retirement is in order to secure a greater freedom for labors in this field. It has not yet been announced who is to succeed him.

FORTUNE FOLLOWS ACCIDENT.

Store Employe Awarded $5,000 in Court Case, An Hour After He Is Fatally Hurt.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—J. J. Taggert, seventy-five years old, was probably fatally injured by falling over a railing and down two flights of stairs in the Boston Store yesterday. An hour later a settlement was reached in the Supreme Court in an action which had been pending for several years, by which he was awarded a judgment for $5,000.

The accident was due to the fact that the old man was anxious to do all the work he could for his employers, and so went to the store before the elevator was started and tried to carry a heavy load down stairs. He lies at the City Hospital in the same bed in which his wife died just a year ago from a broken hip.

Amateur Circus at New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Brunswick Club concluded its society circus here to-night after three successful performances. Assemblyman William H. C. Jackson was ringmaster. Assistant Prosecutor Charles E. Tindell was the living skeleton, and Alderman Leslie P. Johnson was the strong man. Capt. R. W. Watson, commander of Company H, Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guards, took tickets at the gate. T. Henry Rastall, President of the club, appeared as Mlle. Onanag, a bareback equestrienne.

Amusements.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY 10-20-& 30¢
EVENING PRICES, 10-20-30-50c.
Seats can be secured at all Postal Telegraph Offices and at Chandler's Music Store, 439 Fulton St.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Next Week.....IN MIZZOURI

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO THEATRE Near B'way on 42d St. Under the sole management of David Belasco
OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 29.
Evgs. 8 sharp. Only Mats. Sats.
DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his new play.
DU BARRY
2D YEAR IN NEW YORK
Seats for Opening Night only by subscription, checks being made payable to David Belasco. Prices (Opening Night only,) All Orch. & 1st Bal. seats, $3.
BOX OFFICE OPENS 9 A. M. TO-MORROW

DALY'S.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, AT 8.
The new musical play now in its first year at Daly's Theatre, London, by the authors of "SAN TOY" and "THE GEISHA."
A COUNTRY GIRL.
Cast includes Minnie Ashley, Grace Freeman, Helen Marvin, Adine Bouvier, William Norris, Melville Stewart, Hallyn Mostyn, and 80 others. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
--ONE GREAT NIGHT--
THURSDAY, SEPT. 25,
FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY.
GENUINE JAPANESE WEDDING CEREMONIAL
—AND—
FEAST OF LANTERNS.
500—Japanese, Male and Female—500
*** JAPANESE WEDDING CAKE TO EVERY PATRON.
Admission - - - 50 Cents
*** Box office open Tuesday at 9 A. M. Seats and boxes at principal hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Last Two Weeks.
THE ORIGINAL BOSTONIANS
H. C. Barnabee & H. C. MacDonald, Proprietors.
IN A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION OF
ROBIN HOOD,
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2. EVG. 8:15.
EXTRA—MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6TH, The First Time on Any Stage.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manger
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION,
MILLY CAPELL,
THE QUEEN OF HORSEWOMEN,
CHARLIE GRAPEWIN & CO.
—THE FOUR CUTTYS—
Fields & Ward, Lloyd & Waltone, Carleton & Terre, Martin & Quigg, Parros Brothers, The Webb Trio, Miller & Kresko, Raymond & Hart.
30 Acts. Best Show in New York.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Props.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Beautiful Production of the World's Biggest Musical Hit,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
By George Dance & Howard Talbot
BEST SHOW ON BROADWAY. With the BIGGEST USINESS
Every Evening at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
I Want to Be a Lidy.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Bway. & 39th St. Sam S. Shubert, Proprietor.
Sam S. Shubert Offers the
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY IN
THE EMERALD ISLE
Sir Arthur Sullivan's last Opera.
Book by Capt. Basil Hood.
NOTHING PRETTIER EVER HEARD.
Every evening at 8:15. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
One Week, Beginning To-morrow Evening.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER.
DIRECTION OF DAVID BELASCO.
Sept. 29th—Bertha Galland in "Notre Dame."

DEWEY 14 ST. & 3D AV. & 4 A.
TO-NIGHT
3D GALA CONCERT
POPULAR PRICES. 25c—50c
HALLEN & FULLER, YORKE & ADAMS, SNYDER & BUCKLEY, RICE FAMILY, TALBOT & ROGERS, 2—PUCKS—2, FOSTER & DOG, BESSIE LAMB, ALLEN, MAY AND D'ARCY, Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and all week,
CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS
2 Great Burlesques—"Everett Trio."

AMERICAN Mat. Daily, 25c. (Except Monday.) To-Night TED MARKS' BIG Concert Best in Town. 25c 50c
42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Held by the Enemy.
Next week.... SAPHO
ED. HAYES & CO., JOSEPHINE SABEL, Annie Hart, Clivette, Sen. Dan. Smith, Three Faust Sisters, and 8 other Big Acts.

METROPOLIS Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 142d St. & 3d Av. HUMAN HEARTS

WEBER & FIELDS' THE NEW MUSICAL ABSURDITY, MUSIC B'way & 30th St. HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat. TWIRLY-WHIRLY.

3D AV. Matinées Mon., Thurs. & Sat. A WOMAN'S HEART.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH WEEK.
"An American success for author, actor, and manager."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew was a rare delight."—Times.
Wednesday Matinees Begin this Week
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
In Isaac Henderson's new and original play,
The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
"Stamped surely with the approval of its first New York audience."—Sun.
"A success for Mr. Drew."—World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D WEEK.
"More interesting than any of the stage pieces now to be seen in New York."—Times.
4 DELICIOUS SUCCESS.
Charles Frohman presents Robert Marshall's play,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP
WITH ITS STAR CAST.
Including Jessie Millward, Beatrice Irwin, James Erskine, Leo Ditrichstein, Sydney Herbert, and others.
Mats. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
150th TIME Friday, Oct. 3rd.
SOUVENIRS An edition of the book illustrated with scenes from the play.
ROBERT EDESON
in the greatest of successes,
SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Management of Henry B. Harris.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
MONDAY, OCT. 6th Seats ready Thursday, Oct. 2.
Charles Frohman will present
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE
PRECEDED BY CARROTS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8 SHARP. MATS., 2.
Theatre closed Monday night for rehearsal.
Tuesday Evg., 8 o'clock sharp.
Wednesday Matinees begin Oct. 1.
Charles Frohman will present
VIRGINIA HARNED
in A. M. Pinero's latest play,
IRIS.
The cast will include besides Miss Harned, Hilda Spong, Louise Drew, Elizabeth Goodall, Rachel Crown, Mabel Snyder, Eleanor Sanford, Oscar Asche, William Courtenay, Herbert Ross, Stanley Dark, and others.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Wednesday Matinees begin Oct. 1.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D WEEK.
"Mrs. Campbell scored a success in Aunt Jeannie."—Herald.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Direction of CHARLES FROHMAN
—IN—
AUNT JEANNIE
BY E. F. BENSON.
The entire production under the management and direction of MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Evening and Matinée Prices $2, $1.50, $1.00, 75 and 50 cents.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

Madison Square THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3TH CROWDED WEEK.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Big Laughing Triumph.
"So good that an audience of very knowing people let it tickle them half to death."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
H. M. Paul's farce, with music, The
NEW CLOWN
—with its—
Great Garrick Theatre Cast, including Jameson Lee Finney and Jessie Busley.
—FUN—GIRLS—SONGS—
NEXT PLAY BY THIS COMPANY, THE TWO SCHOOLS.

Admission 25c. Sundays.
Eden Musee WORLD IN WAX
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Orchestra and Vocal Soloists
TO-MORROW EVENING AND ALL THE WEEK.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN Columbus Av. 66th to 67th St.
BEGINNING THURSDAY EVG OCT 2ND
BOSTOCK'S ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS AND TRAINED WILD ANIMAL EXHIBITION 1000 SPECIMENS
An Educational Institution of the highest order. Brought in its entirety from the Pan-American, where it proved to be the one great feature of the Exposition.
Reserved seats ready September 29. Boxes and orchestra stalls on sale at all the hotels and at the Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS TO-NIGHT. LAST SIG. CREATORE
POPULAR VAUDEVILLE CONCERT with BIG VAUDEVILLE and His MILITARY BAND
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE.
2 WEEKS ONLY BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT
LULU GLASER
in an Elaborate Production of F. C. Whitney's Delightful Musical Success, by Stange & Edwards,
DOLLY VARDEN

Metropolitan Opera House.
MASCAGNI
FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE.
And his Italiana Opera Co. of 100. Conducting his own operas.
Management Mittenthal Bros. & Kronberg.
SINGLE SALE Opens To-morrow, (Monday,) 9 A. M.
Wed., Oct. 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & ZANETTO.
Thur., Oct. 9—IRIS.
Sat., Oct. 11, (Matinée)—CAVALLERIA & ZANETTO.
Sat., Oct. 11, (Night) RATCLIFF.
PRICES—ORCHESTRA, $5; DRESS CIRCLE, $3; BALCONY, first rows $2.50, rear rows $2; FAMILY CIRCLE, first 3 rows $1.50, remainder $1. WEBER PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The season will consist of 68 Performances (51 nights) and 17 Matinées, to be given during a period of 17 weeks, beginning Monday Evening, Nov. 24. Subscriptions will be received in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House, be

MITCHELL CHEERED IN MADISON SQUARE

Thousands Welcome the Miners' Leader Here.

He Says Four Months' Struggle Finds the Workmen as Strong as Ever—150 Unions Represented at the Meeting.

The open-air mass meeting in Madison Square last evening in support of the striking miners was as great a success as the meeting of the previous Saturday evening, which was spoiled by a rain storm, was a fizzle. John Mitchell arrived in town from Wilkesbarre in the afternoon in order to plead the cause of the miners.

The fact that Mitchell was in town and would speak at the meeting attracted immense crowds of workingmen, for, while his name is familiar to all the labor unions, a great many of the workingmen had never seen the comparatively youthful labor leader, whom one of the greatest strikes in many respects that the country has ever seen has brought into such prominence.

The meeting was scheduled to take place at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour people began to arrive at the Madison Avenue side of Madison Square, where the trucks for speakers were placed. There were several trucks for speakers all on that side of the square, Mitchell speaking from the middle truck, around which was the largest crowd.

The Architectural Iron Workers, the Coppersmiths' Union, and one or two other organizations marched to the Square in a body preceded by bands and carrying flags. In all about 150 unions were represented at the meeting. About 10,000 people, it was roughly estimated, were present, and most of them gathered round the middle or main truck.

Mitchell did not arrive until 8:30, when the meeting opened. Pending his arrival four strong men, carrying a big American flag by the four corners, apronlike, went through the people asking for contributions for the strikers. Besides pennies, nickels, and dimes, and coins of larger denominations, there were a number of dollar bills thrown in.

CHEERS FOR MITCHELL.

A cheer arose as Mitchell arrived and climbed to the main truck. On the truck with him were President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, James P. Archibald, Recording Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Henry George, Jr., John S. Crosby, Herman Robinson, Secretary of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union; John Fahy, District President of the United Mine Workers; Morris Brown, Delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, and Denis Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union.

Morris Brown opened the meeting and acted as Chairman.

"This meeting," he said, "has been called to voice the emphatic protest of the people against the outrageous conduct of the coal barons in refusing to arbitrate the just demands of the miners. Whether or not they think that the exercise of what they say is their divine right will starve the miners into submission, I do not know. I do know, however, that the miners will fight to the last ditch and will win, too."

Brown then introduced John Mitchell as the first speaker. Mitchell as usual was pale, but his manner and air, though gentlemanly, indicated a fighting spirit, and the crowd indorsed him on sight by a tremendous burst of cheering.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen," he began. "I might add, fellow-victims of the heartless crusade of the coal barons against the American workingmen;

"I believe had the Coal Trust known four months ago that it could not during these four months crush the coal miners and the spirit of the American people it would not have resisted so strenuously the fair demands of the miners and of the American people. You are not paying $11 a ton for coal through any fault of the mine workers.

"Before the strike began the representatives of the union appealed to the representatives of the coal-carrying companies time and again to settle the points in dispute amicably, but were repulsed every time. They believed that in two months they could have driven the miners back to the most humiliating conditions possible, but four months find the position of the miners as strong as ever. [Cheers.]

"I wish to say to the public that the miners will never go back, except as American workingmen should and at American workingmen's wages. [Cheers.] The operators tried to confuse the causes of the strike in the public mind. They said that the strike was to take the mines from the control of the mine owners into the control of the union.

STRIKE FOR LIVING WAGES.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. This is a strike for living wages. It is a strike to take little boys and girls out of the mines, where they are working, and to send them to school, where they belong. [Cheers.]

"I am not one of those who believe that the defeat of this strike means the disruption of American trades unionism, but at the same time a defeat would give to trades unionism the greatest shock possible. But, thanks to the labor organizations in this and other countries, and to the working people and the generous public, we can stay out all Winter if necessary.

"There is not a time during and before the strike when we were not willing to meet the employers and discuss the points at issue with them amicably, and we were willing for the most eminent churchmen in the country to go to the miners and find out if the wages were up to the standard of America and of the American working people. If they said they were, we were willing to go back to work. [Cheers.]

"To that appeal they said that philanthropy and religion did not enter into the points in dispute. Their stand, according to one of them, was that God in His infinite wisdom has given into the hands of a few men the control of the industries, and he said that the workingmen would be cared for by them and not by labor agitators.

"I am not a labor agitator, but I believe in struggling for living wages. But, ladies and gentlemen, speaking for 150,000 coal miners—"

Here a band began to play "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and Mitchell stopped.

"Go on!" shouted several voices.

"I can't until the band stops," said Mitchell, who looked very tired.

The crowd then angrily adjured the members of the band to stop. "Aw, shut up," said a man, shaking his first at the band. "Stop your noise," shouted a hundred others. The band finally stopped and Mitchell resumed:

"Speaking for 150,000 striking coal miners and for 500,000 women and children dependent on them, I want to thank the people of New York for the generous assistance you have rendered them in this supreme crisis. The miners will always remember your generosity, but they cannot eat coal. Even if they could, they couldn't get it, for it is as scarce in Pennsylvania as it is here.

"We need help all along. If the working people support us in the future as in the past we will win; if they do not, we cannot win. The miners are accustomed to live on little, but if they should only get bread and cold water they will hold out until victory is assured."

"Well done, Johnny!" shouted a man with a foghorn voice. "They'll get butter, too!"

"Tell us about Morgan," said another voice.

Mitchell held up his hands and several others shouted to him to say something about Mr. Morgan, but he shook his head and again thanked the people.

SAMUEL GOMPERS TALKS.

Samuel Gompers was the next speaker. He said that he regretted there should be any cause for such a gathering to protest against the unjustifiable attitude of the coal operators.

"Many of you," he said, "may not have known of the awful condition of the miners. Up to twenty-five years ago the miners were well paid and the conditions were fairly good. Then the operators introduced a system of labor by contract from the other countries. The men were housed in wooden barracks owned by the company, their identity was lost, they had to buy at exorbitant prices everything they wanted in the company's stores, known as 'pluck-me stores,' and never had a dollar. When a child was born the company's doctor was there; when it was baptized it was by the company's clergyman, and when it died it was buried in the company's cemetery."

He described the organization of the miners, the doing away with the stores, and the Lattimer riots. He said the fifty miners who were shot by Sheriff Martin's posse were martyrs. Mitchell, he considered one of the greatest of strike leaders.

Gompers criticised President Baer for his alleged divine right statement, and denounced ex-Mayor Hewitt.

"That's the man you want to get at," said a voice.

"Talk about hypocrisy and cant," said Gompers. "Your former Mayor, whom you honored by electing, spoke in favor of trades unions. That was twenty years ago. His mind was sound then. He may be in his dotage now. In Mayor Hewitt's famous or rather notorious letter, he says the only way to settle the strike is for Mitchell to declare the strike off and then the operators can arbitrate with the local unions. If they can arbitrate with the local unions, why can they not arbitrate with a National union? Mayor Hewitt must now be either mentally decrepit or trying to deceive the people."

Gompers wound up with an appeal for aid to the miners.

The following resolutions, submitted by Dennis Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers' and Tappers' Union were carried by acclamation:

We, the organized workingmen of the City of New York, in a mass meeting in Madison Square on Sept. 20, 1902, for the purpose of discussing the situation in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, declare that the time has come, when no individual or corporation may longer be allowed to remain in sole ownership and control of a prime necessity of life for the whole people.

We declare in favor of collective ownership and operation by the people of the coal mines and railroads dependent on them as the only way out of the present state of social war between a few capitalists, who own all the means of production, and the masses of the toiling people who use them, as the only way to secure to each worker the full product of his labor.

We further declare that, in order to bring about collective ownership of the mines and railways, the working class of the country must take possession of the powers of Government now controlled by the capitalist class, and to this end the workingmen must constitute themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all political parties controlled by the capitalist class.

Speeches were then made by Benjamin Hanford, once Socialist candidate for Governor of this State; John S. Crosby, and Henry George, Jr., urging the working people to stand by the striking miners to the end.

MR. MORGAN'S GENEROSITY.

Mr. Straus's Description of the Financier's Interest in Getting Cheap Coal for the Poor.

"It is doing Mr. J. P. Morgan a great injustice to say that he is willing to let the coal strike go on," Nathan Straus said yesterday. "When I was distributing coal to the poor from the wharves Mr. Morgan asked me to call on him. I did so, and he asked me about my plans and how much coal I sold. I told him. He asked me how much it cost me. I told him. He said:

"'If I get coal for you cheaper you can sell it cheaper to the poor! How much can you use?'

"'I can use ten thousand tons right away,' I replied.

"'How much do you want to pay for it?' Mr. Morgan asked.

"I told him. He stepped to the telephone and after a short talk he said: 'You may have it.' He asked me how he could further help, and I told him that the poor had now to go to the wharves and carry the coal home. 'Open a distributing depot in the heart of the tenement district,' I said, 'and it will help much.'

"'Will you do it for me and charge the loss to me?' Mr. Morgan asked. As a result I opened a depot in Grand Street and sold coal there by the bucketful at the wholesale cost per long ton, and Mr. Morgan paid the expenses of the depot. His check to me was something over twenty thousand dollars, while I paid the cost of the distribution at the piers."

When asked whether he intended to open coal depots for the poor during the coming Winter, Mr. Straus said that he would open depots if the price of coal remained high.

Mr. Straus began the distribution of coal at cost in 1893. He sold it at the rate of thirty pounds for 5 cents during most of the time after his interview with Mr. Morgan. That price did not include the cost of handling and hauling, the expense of which Mr. Straus contributed to the enterprise.

One of the largest coal dealers in the city who is in touch with the operators said yesterday:

"It is useless to hope that the operators will concede a single point. They have the whip hand of Mitchell and all he can do is to delay matters. They are now going to take the aggressive and lead Mitchell the liveliest chase he has had since the strike. He is beaten, but he does not apparently know it or want to know it."

Regarding the arrival of coal in this market he said:

"There is some mined coal coming in. If what is coming in now had been coming two months ago it would have been more apparent. It does no good now as the demand is greater. People are getting anxious, and they want coal for the Winter."

He added that when coal begins to come here in any quantity the operators will insist that the price shall not go above $6.50 or $7 a ton.

Charcoal is 50 per cent. higher, and the price of coke has almost doubled. Some of the grocers who sold coal by the pail have dropped selling. Some of the coal peddlers on the east side have gone out of business. One said he was charged $12 to $15 a ton for coal. He sold it to his customers for 22 cents a pail or 50 cents a bushel.

OIL USED INSTEAD OF COAL.

One Result of the Anthracite Famine in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—One result of the coal famine in Washington due to the strike is that oil is coming into heavy demand as fuel. The business of selling coal ranges is also falling off, while the trade in oil stoves is increasing tremendously. There does not seem to have been much increase in the demand for gas stoves.

The local dealers think that, heavy as is the demand for oil as fuel, it is only beginning, and that increase will become greater and greater from now on.

Anthracite coal was selling here to-day at from $13 to $15 a ton. No purchaser could get more than a ton, and in many instances only half a ton could be secured.

HOMESICK HE KILLED HIMSELF.

Swede Tried Hanging When Loneliness Overcame Him.

Simon Hirschmann, twenty-one years of age, killed himself yesterday because he was homesick. The young man came to this country from Stockholm, Sweden, a week ago. He went to live with his uncle, Dr. Leopold Hirschmann, of 131 East Eighty-sixth Street. He had expected little difficulty in finding his brother Louis, who came here two years ago. Learning that Louis had not been heard from in some time he became greatly depressed and expressed a wish to return home.

He seemed to have conquered his loneliness when he went to bed early Friday evening. Yesterday morning when his uncle went to wake the young man he found that he had hanged himself to a hook in his room and that he had been dead for some hours.

A SUICIDE THEORY SCOUTED.

Brother of Missing Adam Weiss Says Latter Has Run from His Fiancee.

James Weiss and Miss Louise Bach of Newark yesterday visited Jersey City Police Headquarters. Their object was to identify the suit of clothes found on the bank of the Passaic River on Friday and supposed to belong to Adam Weiss, who disappeared from Newark about two weeks ago. Miss Bach, who was Adam's fiancée, was greatly affected when she recognized the garments and burst into tears.

James Weiss, who is Adam's brother, told her her grief was wasted. He said his brother had not committed suicide, but had absconded simply because he did not wish to marry Miss Bach.

This the young woman vigorously resented, but Weiss insisted that he was right. Still disputing over the matter, the couple left Headquarters and returned to Newark.

Horner's Furniture.

Style—Tone—Exclusiveness—Richness

These are the distinguishing features of our stock. Shows the perfection of modern high-class furniture making. Also the widest range of choice in Fine Furniture of every description, suitable for the modest home and the stately mansion.

Gilded Furniture in exclusive and exquisite designs——Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curios Cabinets and Screens——Venetian Carved pieces for hall or dining room——Eight-day Chime Clocks by Elliott of London and notable American makers——Entire department devoted to Brass Bedsteads——Bedroom Suites in over 200 styles——Dining Room Furniture in all the fashionable woods and finishes.

Everything at lowest cost consistent with quality.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65, West 23d Street

OPERATORS SANGUINE; MINERS DETERMINED

Former Gained a Few Points During the Past Week.

Nine Collieries Were Opened and Are Working Uninterruptedly—Output Is Increasing—Settlement Not in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 20.—Nine collieries and washeries were started during the week, and all are successfully operating. Next week, it is stated by the operators, more will be in operation. There has been a general increase at all the places and the operators are very well satisfied with the outlook. The estimated production of each colliery for the week is as follows:

	Tons.
Del., Lack. & Western Company	40,000
Erie Railroad Company	27,000
New York, Ontario & Western	21,000
Delaware & Hudson Company	15,000
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company	9,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	7,500
Philadelphia & Reading Company	6,000
Smith & Myers	4,800
Lyken Coal Company	1,500
Temple Coal & Iron Company	3,000
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company	2,800
North American Coal Company	2,700
Susquehanna Coal Company	2,500
Warnke Brothers	2,800
People's Coal Company	2,800
Beddall Brothers	1,200
Silver Creek Company	1,500
St. Clair Company	1,200
Pardee & Co	700
Llewellyn & Co	300
Sterling Company	700
Total	154,000

The nineteenth week of the miners' strike ended to-day, and still there is no settlement in sight. Disinterested parties now believe the miners' strike history will repeat itself, and that the present struggle will go the six months' limit, the same as the big strike of 1877. At the present time both sides are evidently as determined as ever, and all the prophecies as to the duration of the strike having failed, the people are settling down to the belief that the battle must be fought to a finish.

In court to-day Judge Wheaton said that the intimidation and lawlessness that have been prevailing of late must stop, and those guilty of calling other people scabs will be punished.

READING, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Reading Railroad Company to-day increased its coal shipments. This morning 140 cars, containing over 4,000 tons, went down the main line, all of it from the western end of Schuylkill County. Sixty-nine cars of anthracite coal also passed through Reading yesterday for Philadelphia. There are 365 cars of coal of various sizes now in the yard at Cressona, Penn., all of which came from Kalmia washery and Brookside and Good Spring collieries, in Schuylkill County.

Good Spring colliery now has nearly a full complement of men at work, and the breaker is working four days a week. The men employed there are all skilled miners, secured from many sections of the coal regions. The breaker at Brookside is being run two days a week, the company having about one-third the number of miners required. This force is being increased from day to day with men gathered from different sections.

It is estimated that the Reading Company has 10,000 tons of coal in the vicinity of Cressona, and it is from this stock that the public schools of Philadelphia are to receive their supply.

READING, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's shipment of anthracite coal through this city to-day amounted to fully 4,500 tons, mostly mined recently in the west end of Schuylkill County. More is expected to be forwarded to tidewater during the night and to-morrow. The company has Brookside and Cold Spring collieries in partial operation, and is preparing to resume at Lincoln.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 20.—Garland Smith, Lum Jarvis, and Ed Cuddy, three of the men charged with the murder of Walter Ruble, a mine guard on Crane Creek, Mercer County, West Va., on Aug. 28, have been released from custody at Bluefield, West Va., after a hearing in Magistrate Brown's court at that place.

Several negroes who are alleged to have taken part in the shooting of Ruble, will be arraigned before Magistrate Brown next week.

TRIED TO WRECK A BRIDGE.

Dynamite Used at a Colliery Siding Near Mahanoy City, Penn.—Some Acts of Violence.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Sept. 20.—An attempt was made this morning to wreck with dynamite the railroad bridge on the North Mahanoy colliery siding. The report from the explosion was so terrific that it awoke the entire town, but the attempt was not a success. The damage to the bridge can be repaired in half a day.

Anthony Ferguson, inside foreman at North Mahanoy colliery, was attacked by a crowd of strikers while on his way to work this morning. He was being roughly treated when a crowd of coal and iron police rushed to his rescue. The mob at first offered some resistance, but when the police fired a volley from their revolvers the strikers fled. Ferguson was able to proceed to the mine.

Reports of similar occurrences in other parts of the Schuylkill region have been received here.

Firemen Aid Striking Miners.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen this morning appropriated $1,000 to aid the anthracite miners, and an official telegram was sent to President Mitchell announcing the fact.

Convicted Swindler's Release Ordered.

Despite the opposition of District Attorney Clarke, Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday ordered that John Shea, convicted of swindling, be released on bail of $20,000, pending an appeal. It has been alleged that Shea induced a man to invest capital in a fake saloon business. Mr. Clarke declared that he would accept only the most responsible of bondsmen for Shea.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-two years' record of cures.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Later Importations **Lyons Silks, Velvets**

AND PRINTED BROCHE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE

On Sale To-morrow

20-inch Imported Black Taffetas, **50c** Fancy Stripe Silks, in choice colorings, Value $1.00 yd. **69c**

Colored Armure Brilliants and Louisines, in the best shades, including white, Value 85c and $1.00 yd. **65c**

AN IMPORTANT OFFERING OF

1,500 Yds. Imported Broadcloths

52 in. wide, the most desirable shades, including light blue, pink white, cream white and black, Value $1.95 and 2.25 yd. **$1.58**

Underwear Dep't SECOND FLOOR

An exclusive collection of dainty underwear, made in their own workrooms, of nainsook, batiste and muslin.

Special Sale To-morrow

NIGHT ROBES,	75c, 98, $1.25
CHEMISES,	50c, 98, $1.25
DRAWERS,	50c, 69, 95
FLANNELLETTE UNDERSKIRTS,	21c, 48, 75

Girls' & Misses' Apparel

NEW FALL STYLES GREATLY BELOW VALUE

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS, blue, brown or red serges, trimmed with soutache braid, 3 to 12 yrs,, Value $5.50 **$3.75**

GIRLS' BOX COATS, navy blue cheviots, covert or red golf cloth, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $7.50 **$4.95**

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS, black or blue mohair, silver dots or stripes, drop skirt, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $13.50 **$9.75**

MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS of snow-flake mixtures, jacket satin lined, pleated skirt, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $19.50 **$13.75**

MISSES' SILK SUITS, plain or changeable taffetas, flounce skirt, three rows of Mexican stitching over percaline drop, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $24.50 **$16.95**

Household Linens

A Recent Shipment at Unusually Low Prices

	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
TABLE CLOTHS,	$1.75, 2.90	2.20, 3.65	2.60, 4.35
		20 in.	24 in.
NAPKINS, to match,	$1.75, 2.70 doz.		2.50 3.90
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 72 in.			yd. 85c, 95
HUCK TOWELS, Hemmed,		doz.	$1.95, 2.50
HUCK TOWELS, Scolloped and Hemst'd,		doz.	$2.95, 5.50
TURKISH TOWELS,		doz.	$2.90, 4.75
BED SPREADS Crochet, large size,			90c, $1.25
BED SPREADS Marseilles, large size,			$1.95, 2.90

UNUSUAL VALUES THIS WEEK IN

Lace Curtain Department

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS,	Pr.	$1.35 1.65 1.95
LACE CURTAINS Irish Point,	Pr.	$3.95, 5.50, 7.95
LACE CURTAINS Marie Antoinette,	Pr.	$5.50. 6.95, 8.50
LACE CURTAINS Renaissance,	Pr.	$4.95, 8.75, 12.50
STORES BONNE FEMME,	Each	$8.50, 9.75, 12.50
RENAISSANCE BED SETS,		$17.00, 20,00, 27.50

Upholstery Dep't THIRD FLOOR

Portieres Armure, corded edges,	Pr.	$5.50
Portieres Derby Satin,	"	$11.75
Embroidered Velour Portieres,	"	$17.50
Imported Couch Covers,		$11.25
Tapestries. Cotton, 50 in. wide,	yd.	$1.35
Tapestries. Silk and Cotton, 50 in. wide,	"	$2.50
Tapestries. Silk, 50 in. wide,	"	$4.75

Designs and Estimates for Draperies Submitted

Furniture Re-upholstered

West Twenty-third Street

INJUNCTION AGAINST TROLLEY STRIKERS

Hudson Valley Employes Restrained from Acts of Violence.

Protected by Militia the Company Succeeds in Running Cars on Its System at Irregular Intervals.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Supreme Court Justice J. W. Houghton has, on complain of President Colvin and others connected with the management of the Hudson Valley Railway, issued a temporary injunction against the striking employes of that road, restraining them from threatening or committing any acts of violence or intimidation against any person remaining in the employ of the company or those wishing to enter its employ, and from picketing the property, roadbed and premises in Saratoga, Washington, and Warren Counties. The defendants are requested to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Protected by the National Guards the railway company to-day managed at irregular intervals to operate trolley cars on the 100 miles of its trolley system, but the passenger traffic was exceedingly light as riotous demonstrations are feared by the public. The lawless conduct of those who night before last made depredations on the company's property, including the firing of two bridges, leads to the general impression that the riotous element are becoming desperate and may continue their criminal acts. A disturbance took place at Waterford this afternoon, and Company L was compelled to clear the street. Additional trouble is feared there to-night.

The railway officials incline to the opinion that the strike is being broken.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Acting Sheriff Roach of Glens Falls was engaged all day serving injunction papers on the former employes of the Hudson Valley Railway Company.

Cars were run frequently to-day between Glens Falls and Warrensburg and south through Sandy Hill and Fort Edward to Fort Miller. Squads of blue-coats, with guns, occupied seats on open cars, and no violence was offered.

An effigy of a non-union man was suspended on Main Street to-day with a label attached. It remained there unmolested.

An appeal has been made to Gov. Odell by Central Trades and Labor Assembly Committeeman James O'Neill to withdraw the militia. He presented resolutions adopted by local unions, asserting that the calling out of the National Guard was unnecessary and expensive.

DOESN'T FAVOR ARBITRATION.

United States Commissioner of Labor Says Employer and Employe Should Settle Their Own Differences.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—"I do not think that arbitration is the panacea for labor troubles that some persons seem to consider it," said Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, last night. "That is why I did not recommend it in my recent report on the coal strike."

Mr. Wright is on his way to Minneapolis, where he will deliver an address on "Is There a Solution to the Labor Question?" before the National Convention of Employers and Employes next Monday, and which will be addressed by President Roosevelt next Thursday.

"The practical, and to my way of thinking, the proper way to settle labor troubles," said Mr. Wright, "is for both sides to be fair and decent, and settle their differences themselves. They ought to be able to do this better, and certainly can do it with far more mutual satisfaction, than by having outsiders step in and settle their troubles."

The Commissioner does not take a hopeful view of conditions in Pennsylvania: "I cannot say when the strike will end," he declared.

Speaking of President Roosevelt's position in the matter, Mr. Wright said: "I know that the President was and is exceedingly anxious for the strike to be settled. But I know, also, that his position was and is most difficult, because if he stepped in it would be charged that he was using the power and influence of his official position in favor of one side or the other. It is for this reason that he has not done more than he has."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer on Monday, Sept. 22,

New Styles for This Fall.

SUITS.

Black and Blue Cheviot and Ladies' Cloth, tucked or plaited, blouse effect, trimmed with braid and faced with Peau de Soie; Skirts tucked or plaited with silk drop, at $25.00 each

Also assortment of Fancy Tailored Costumes in Zibeline, French Basket Cloths and Imported Tweeds, $30.00, $40.00 and up

IN SILK WAIST DEPARTMENT.

Golf Jackets $4.75, $5.23, $5.98, $6.75

Golf Vests . . . . . $3.25 to $6.25

New line of Black Peau de Soie Silk Waists, all sizes, worth $6.00, special $4.95

A complete line of Fancy Silk Waists, in Crepe de Chine, Louisine and Poie de Soie . . . $6.75 up to $15.98

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

We are showing an exquisite line of Trimmed Hats, as well as a number of Paris models; prices range from $7.50 to $28.50

An immense variety of smart tailored Hats . $1.95 to $6.50

Children's School Hats, from . . . . 95c. to $3.50

A splendid assortment of well made, ready to trim Hats in all materials and shapes, from . . . $1.75 to $5.50

Untrimmed Hats in napped beavers, in white and colors, mohairs and plain French felts, all the most desirable shapes.

Everything in beautiful materials for making and trimming Hats—Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Fancy Braids, Velvets.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

First delivery of evening and autumn shades of 20-inch Paillette de Soie, soft and graceful; wear guaranteed; actual value $1.00 . . . . . 89c. yard

French Plisse Silk, bright and lustrous, street and evening shades; would be good value at 95c., at . . 79c. yard

Scotch Clan Plaids, suitable for waists and trimmings, in endless variety, from . . . . 75c. to $1.35 yard

36 in. Black Taffeta, one of the best wearing taffetas; made specially for Ladies' Coats and Raglans; strong and bright; regular $1.25 quality, at . . . $1.00 yard

NEW IMPORTATION OF LACES.

All the newest designs in Fall Novelties, in white and ecru; Point Venice, Repousse, in Edgings, Bandings and All-over Lace to match; also a choice assortment in Applique, in grape design and medallions; in black, white and ecru, from . . . $1.35, $2.25, $3.10, $4.98 up to $8.00

Also a large assortment of Drapery Nets, in Chantilly, Point Venice and Filet, in various designs, from $1.25, $2.10, $2.98, $3.25 up to $5.98 yard

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

Real Duchesse Lace Collars . . $12.50, $13.25 to $25.00

Real Duchesse Lace Berthas, $13.25, $15.00, $23.50 to $37.00

Real Duchesse Lace Top Collars, $1.35, $1.75, $2.25 to $5.98

Crepe de Chine Ties, with Bruges and Duchesse Lace ends, $1.98, $2.75, $3.75 to $4.98

Special attention paid to customers who shop through the mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NATIONAL DESIGNS.

"A grave, quaint charm of rare simplicity, and most, a sense of rest," are the attributes of Colonial furniture. Because of its renewed popularity we have made many faithful reproductions, in dull finish, of such bedsteads as "ye forbears of ye present generation did sleep upon." Some just high four-posters, others with testers. Bureaux, Chests of drawers, "Ye gentleman's Dresser," tall, with swelled front and removable trays. High Boys, Low Boys, etc.

Magnificent mahogany sideboards, low and wide, with rounded pillars to contrast with the straight severity of sharp lines and angles.

Such magnificent Colonial pieces and many others, indeed, "alone in richness," are only at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

NEGRO DEAD NUMBER 115

No White People Killed in the Birmingham Panic.

Majority of the Victims Died of Suffocation—Vain Efforts of Leaders to Check the Panic.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—Up to noon to-day eighty-seven dead bodies of victims of last night's panic at the Shiloh Baptist Church, colored, had been identified. There are a number of corpses yet unidentified. As nearly as can be figured at this hour the number of dead is 115, while no accurate estimate can be placed on the number of injured. Among the dead are:

The Rev. L. R. PRICE, New Orleans.
The Rev. P. H. JOHNSON, Weir City, Kan.
The Rev. M. FORD, Pratt City, Ala.
JOHN HOUSTON, Pittsburg, Kan.
The Rev. WILLIAM STONE, Greenville.
The Rev. JAMES KELLY.
Dr. A. L. HILL, Birmingham, Ala.

Of the identified dead, sixty-five were Birmingham people, most of them women. Investigation shows that no white people were killed.

Policeman Elledge, who was standing at the exit, endeavoring to quiet the mad throng, was caught between the moving multitude and the wall in a narrow passage way. His legs were crushed, but he will recover. His efforts to quiet the crowd were utterly futile, and not until the Fire Department and a large number of officers arrived on the scene was anything like order restored.

Those nearest the speakers' stand seemed to quickly realize that this was no fire and no occasion for a panic, and the speaker and leaders passed outside through a door in the rear of the pulpit and addressed the wild mob of struggling humanity in an earnest effort to restore order. Booker T. Washington was among the number, but even his words fell upon deaf ears.

An examination of the bodies of the victims shows that very many of them died of suffocation, the congestion of humanity in the vestibule and passageway where the crush occurred being so great. Those who received bodily injuries were the ones who were crushed and trampled under foot.

Booker T. Washington said, discussing the disaster:

"I had just finished delivering my lecture on 'Industry' and the singing had commenced when some woman back of me was heard to scream. A member of the choir yelled, 'Quiet!' which the gallery understood to be "Fire." This was repeated and started the stampede.

"I found on investigation that a Birmingham man had stepped on the toes of a delegate from Baltimore named Ballou. Ballou resented it and made a motion as if to draw a gun. This caused the woman to scream."

New Jersey Advertisements.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK.

The Drapery of Your Home

adds very materially to your surroundings. The artistic in upholsteries is fully exemplified here.

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES—In all the deep, rich colorings for which the people of the Orient are noted are to be embodied in our assortment, which includes all the popular designs.

WE ARE SHOWING an exceptionally well assorted line of Lace Curtains in all the new makes and designs, our assortment of Imported Laces being the finest ever shown in New Jersey, and rivalling that of New York's largest stores.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—In Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point, Point d'Esprit, Cluny, and Arabian effects. They are full width and length.

60c. to 15.00 Per Pair.

IRISH POINT AND BRUSSELS CURTAINS—In all this season's newest designs, including those with the heavy border and scroll designs; also the plain centres and latest novelties.

2.49 to 20.00 Per Pair.

OUR COLLECTION of Renaissance, real Arabian and Saxony Brussels Curtains, also Bonnes Femmes and Panels, includes those of the world's greatest manufacturers.

HAHNE & CO.,
New Jersey's Greatest Store
NEWARK.

LARGE SCHOONER LOST.

In a Fog, the Three-Masted Glenrosa of Parrsborough, N. S., Strikes a Rock Off the Maine Coast.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 20.—News was received here at noon to-day of the loss of the large three-masted schooner Glenrosa of Parrsborough, N. S. The schooner went on Ram Island Ledge at 1 o'clock this morning, and will be a total loss. The crew of eight men was saved.

The Glenrosa left Parrsborough Sunday night with 850 tons of soft coal for this port. While sailing in a dense fog just after midnight Ram Island ledge was discerned, and it was found that the vessel had missed her course into the harbor. The lookout called to the man at the wheel to put the wheel hard up, but it was too late for as the schooner started to come around her stern caught on the ledge.

A moment later she was carried broadside on to the rocks, striking with terrific force. The vessel pounded heavily. At 7 o'clock to-day the sea was washing over the schooner, which had practically broken in two parts. The sailors were obliged to launch the boats and row ashore.

The Glenrosa was valued at about $15,000 by her owner, Peter S. Blase of Parrsborough, N. S., and with her cargo and fittings the total loss is $40,000. She was 487 tons net register, and was built in 1890, in Cheverl, N. S. Being a topsail schooner, she was square rigged on the foretopmast. Capt. G. O. Finley was in command.

More Litigation in Clark Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A contest is to be made over the report of Referee Charles H. Hyde in the case of the Washington Life Insurance Company against Mrs. Mary S. Clark, widow of Corporation Counsel Clark of New York, and others. The referee found that the surplus money from the foreclosure of the Empire Race Track amounted to $123,143.32, and that Mrs. Clark was entitled to her dower right, which, with accumulated interest, amounts to $17,990. Objections have now been filed by creditors to the referee's report, and further litigation is expected

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
September 21, 1902

CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Herr von Holleben Will Now Be the Dean.

Washington Society Awaiting the Arrival of Sir Michael and Lady Herbert—Mr. Wu May Remain in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the return to town of the much-scattered Diplomatic Corps the capital will mark many changes in the personnel of this contingent which adds so greatly to the picturesque interest of each social season. Thirty-six foreign powers now maintain diplomatic relations with the United States, each of them with an embassy or legation at Washington. The latest of this group of nations, representing nearly the entire civilized world, is our small sister republic of Cuba.

The death last Spring of Lord Pauncefote, for ten years Dean of the corps, and departure of his family for England will be especially felt in the coming season, the British Embassy, with its wholesome home life and the graceful hospitality of the Pauncefotes having been in spirit and letter the head of official society. According to the rule of precedence which regulates social as well as official customs in Washington, Germany now takes first rank at the Department of State, with the representative of the Kaiser, Herr von Holleben, as Dean of the corps, entitled to advise and direct his colleagues in time of peace or war, as well as to have first place at table and be the first guest received by the President on New Year's Day. That these privileges are not honors in name only to a diplomat was shown by the very animated, not to say acrimonious, discussion aroused last New Year's Day, when in the absence of the British Ambassador by reason of illness, Lady Pauncefote led the embassy alone and was the first to greet the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The new Dean in the five years he has spent in Washington has made many friends, and at the same time preserved a dignified and ceremonious embassy quite in accordance with the well-known views of his imperial master, whose court is the most ceremonious in Europe. Although a bachelor without any relatives to share his household, the German Ambassador is a delightful host, and usually invites the wife of one of his Secretarys or some other matron of the diplomatic circle to assist at his numerous entertainments. The staff of this embassy is a large and interesting one, the First Secretary, now acting as Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Ambassador in Europe, being the Count von Quadt, who has been at Manchester-by-the-Sea during the past Summer.

NO CHANGE IN RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

Thus far there has been no change at the Russian Embassy since last Spring. The Ambassador, Count Cassini, unlike most of his colleagues, spent the entire Summer in America, having a cottage at Bar Harbor. His daughter, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, is now in Paris, but will return in time to resume her place at the head of her father's house in the coming season.

Mexico also remains unchanged as regards its chief, although Mme. Aspiroz, wife of the Ambassador, will be missed from the embassy. By order of her physician she has decided to remain in her native land, where her husband and family are now with her. The Ambassador on his return will be accompanied by his eldest daughter, Mme. De Perez, a young and attractive widow, who came with her parents to the United States three years ago, but was then in deep mourning for her late husband. Mme. De Perez, although the head of her father's Embassy, will make no claim to the rank of Ambassadress. During the Summer the Mexican Embassy has been located at Bayshore, L. I., under Chargé d'Affaires Señor Godoy.

One of the really great changes of the coming year will be in the Italian Embassy, which now holds fourth place in the official roll, and, with its splendid new home on New Hampshire Avenue, will take a leading part in the festivities of the Winter. The new Ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, who recently succeeded Baron Fava, and his wife, are still lingering at Manchester-by-the-Sea, but will return to Washington early in October.

Great Britain is still represented by Arthur S. Raikes, the Charge d'Affaires, who joined the Embassy shortly before the death of Lord Pauncefote. Lord Pauncefote's successor, Sir Michael Herbert, is expected to present his credentials in October, even though he and his American-born wife may not take up their residence in Washington until January. As has been stated, Lady Herbert does not come as a stranger to Washington. She was before her marriage Miss Belle Wilson of New York, a daughter of Richard T. Wilson of that city, but was born in Georgia.

The appointment of M. Jules Cambon, late Ambassador from France, to a similar post at Madrid, is largely due to Mme. Cambon's desire for a European residence, their young daughter being too much of an invalid to endure the sea voyage to and from America. The Ambassador and Mme. Cambon are now at their home, in Paris. M. Cambon's successor, M. Jusserand, who is expected to arrive in October, is already known to many of his associates of the corps. Like Sir Michael Herbert, he has an American wife. Mme. Jusserand was Miss Eliza Richards, daughter of the late George T. Richards of New England and one of the founders of the banking house of Munroe & Co. of Paris. Through her mother, who was born a Miss Kernochan, Mme. Jusserand is related to the New York family of that name.

M. CAMBON'S RETURN.

The location of the French Embassy will be new to many persons returning to town in the next few months, as M. Cambon and staff removed from the old Admiral Porter residence on H Street less than six months ago. During the Spring they occupied the house 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, which was the scene of the entertainments in honor of the Rochambeau mission. If the owner of this property, Bellamy Storer, at present Minister to Spain, returns to Washington in the coming Winter, as is rumored, the newly appointed Ambassador will have to begin his American career in a house-hunting expedition. The work on the permanent home which his country has decided to build on S Street has not even been begun.

At present the interests of the French Republic are in the hands of M. Pierre De Margerie, with the embassy located at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Austria-Hungary, it has been officially stated, will raise her representative to the rank of an Ambassador, a deserved promotion to the present Minister, who, with his handsome wife, has enjoyed a wide popularity in Washington for the past eight years.

Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal are three of the European nations which will be represented by new Ministers. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister, who is now spending his vacation in Europe, will be succeeded by Dr. T. B. Bourcarb, who will probably arrive at his post next month. Spain will be represented by Señor Don Emilio de Ojeda, who already has presented his credentials to the State Department as the successor of the Duke de Arcos. Portugal, for five years represented by the Vicount de Santo-Thyrso, has another titled representative in the person of Vicount de Alto. The latter, who arrived in May, has improved the interval by a comprehensive tour of the smartest American Summer resorts. He is a bachelor with a large fortune and an old estate.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. WU.

Although the retirement of Wu Ting-Fang, the present Minister from China, has been announced, his successor has not been appointed and Mr. Wu's name still leads the long list of his countrymen attached to the Emperor's legation. The fact that the Minister has declared himself a resident of Atlantic City and entered his young son in the public schools of the town may be taken as an indication that when he is relieved from his present post Mr. Wu intends to remain in America.

Among the Latin-American States which have changed their envoys in the past few months are Chile and Colombia. Chile, which has always enjoyed a social prominence not achieved by her neighboring republics, is represented by Señor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, whose hyphenated name prepares one for his English appearance and accept. The Señora Walker-Martinez is a handsome woman, who speaks both English and French, and will at once take a leading place in official society. The Minister and Señora Walker-Martinez, with their family and staff, are spending the Summer at Long Branch. The interests of Colombia are now looked after by Señor Don Jose Vincente Concha, who in the early Spring succeeded Minister Silva.

As already stated, the last country to present an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the State Department was the island republic of Cuba, which has accredited Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, the former representative of the Cuban Junta in Washington. The newly made Minister, who came into his present position June 16, has leased as his legation the house at 1,006 Sixteenth Street.

Among the Secretaries and Attachés of the different countries the changes also have been numerous, with the prospect of still more to follow. Among the notable absentees will be nearly the entire British Embassy as it was known last year, the former Secretary of the Russian Embassy and Mme. De Wollant; Count von Hacke, Baron von Herman, and Count von Arnim, all of the German Embassy; Baron Ambrozy de Seden of the legation of Austria-Hungary, and Charles C. Wauters of Belgium. With the return of the different chiefs, however, will come new Secretaries and new Attachés.

NEW POST FOR DR. PATTON.

Princeton's ex-President to be Placed at the Head of Her Theological Seminary.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration will be held on Oct. 25. On Oct. 14 Dr. Francis Landey Patton, predecessor to President Wilson, will be elected to the Presidency of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

It was learned to-day that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday afternoon Dr. Patton had been unanimously suggested for the position which was created by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia last year. It was decided to see the former head of the univerisity at once. The committee appointed consisted of the Rev. George R. Baker of Philadelphia, President of the board; the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, New York, and Col. J. J. McCook, New York. These men advanced such strong arguments and were so pressing that Dr. Patton could not withstand their force, and informed them that he would be happy to accept the Presidency. The formal election will be held at the next regular meeting of the board, which will be on Oct. 14.

Last evening the seminary Faculty called on Dr. Patton in a body to express their pleasure in his forthcoming election and their delight in serving under one whom they consider to be one of the leaders in Presbyterianism. The students also in the seminary approve very warmly of the election, and the talk of the campus to-day was the "new President" and his brilliant scholarship and his undistupted fitness to direct the affairs of a theological school.

Dr. Patton has had an interesting career. He has served for a number of years as pastor in churches in Brooklyn and Chicago. Twenty-six years ago he was elected McCormick Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the McCormick Theological Seminary, where he remained ten years. A call was then extended to him by the Princeton Theologial Seminary, where he filled the Chair of Apologetics. This office was held for one year, when he was called to the head of the university, where he remained for fourteen years, resigning last June.

Dr. Patton has always been exceedingly active in Presbyterian church work, and has filled the Moderator's chair for one term, in 1878, when the meeting was held in Pittsburg. Dr. Patton has always been held in highest esteem by the Church, and has stood on the conservative side in both its policies and doctrines.

PARTY PAPER BOLTS.

The Omaha Bee, Strong Republican Organ, Denounces Nominee for Congress in Scathing Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, the leading Republican newspaper west of the Mississippi, will bolt the Republican Congressional ticket nominated in Omaha to-day and will fight Congressman David H. Mercer through the Fall campaign. Mr. Rosewater fought Mercer at the primaries yesterday, but failed to prevent his renomination. This occurred on the first ballot, and in just seventeen minutes after the convention was called to order. To-morrow morning The Bee will say, editorially:

"The allied corporations have brought about the renomination of David H. Mercer for Congress for a sixth term through the machinery of the Republican Party. It is an open secret that the triumph of Mercer in the primaries was accomplished by the coercion of Republican wageworkers, by the railroads, and by employers who depend upon the railroads for forbidden favors, as well as the lavish use of a large corruption fund and hundreds of perjured affidavits issued promiscuously from the City Clerk's office.

"A nomination secured by such methods would not be binding, even if Mercer had not forfeited the support of honest and self-respecting Republicans by his indefensible treachery to the party two years ago, when the supreme struggle involved the election of two United States Senators.

"Conceding Mercer's efficiency as an appropriation log roller and legislative trader, The Bee cannot and will not stultify itself by recommending him to the Republicans of this district. Mr. Mercer has long since forfeited his right to represent this district by ceasing to reside here. Although elected and re-elected for five successive terms, he has taken no other interest in the Republican Party of Nebraska and Republican candidates of city and county than the periodic effort he was obliged to make to retain his own seat in Congress.

"His defensive and offensive alliance with the railroad corporations makes him simply the candidate of those corporations rather than of the Republican Party, and the stolen Republican label gives him no claim upon the support of any self-respecting Republican."

The deflection of The Bee has caused the greatest consternation in Republican circles, as the threat of Rosewater to fight Mercer after being nominated was thought to be only a bluff.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Accident at Newton, Mass., May Cause Death of Latter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—A burning accident, which claimed two victims, occurred early this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter, at 655 Washington Street. Mrs. Hunter and her three-year-old daughter, Edith, are at the Newton Hospital suffering from serious burns. The daughter is not expected to live.

Mrs. Hunter had been playing with her little girl in one of the rooms on the upper floor of her home, but had left the room for a moment, and the child obtained possession of some parlor matches which were on a table.

Mrs. Hunter heard the child screaming for help. Running into the room, she found the little one rolling on the floor, her clothing ablaze. She made a heroic attempt to extinguish the flames, beating them out with her hands, which were terribly burned as a result. A number of persons living in the vicinity were attracted by the cries and aided in removing the victims to the hospital.

Lost Finger at Princeton "Rush."

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Stanley Bright of Pottsville, Penn., who was graduated here last June and who visited Princeton yesterday to see the sophomore-freshman rush, had the forefinger of his right hand torn off at the first joint by the explosion of a cannon firecracker.

NEW CRUISER NAMED

The Des Moines Launched at Quincy (Mass.) Yard.

She Is Regarded as the Most Useful of the Medium-Sized Warships by Admiral Hichborn.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 20.—Named by a daughter of Iowa and started on her downward rush by the hand of a Massachusetts girl, the protected cruiser Des Moines was launched shortly after noon to-day from the yard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company. Hundreds of people saw the ship plunge into the water, and for some time after their cheers echoed along the river banks.

It was Miss Elsie Macomber of Des Moines, with Gov. Cummins of Iowa and Mayor Brenton of Des Moines standing by her side, who smashed the bottle of American champagne against the steel prow of the cruiser, while Miss Chara N. Carleton of Haverhill, Mass., cut the ropes which held the last keel block and started the ship down the ways.

The Des Moines is the largest vessel ever launched in the waters of Massachusetts Bay, and is the first of the Government ships under construction by the Fore River Company. Although the weather was cloudy and at times threatening, the day was practically for Quincy a holiday, while the attendance of a large company of distinguished guests, including a delegation from Iowa, many Government officers, National, State, and city dignitaries, and foreign Naval Attachés, made the occasion a notable one.

The launching party and other guests left Boston on a special train. Shortly after noon the party mounted the launching stage right under the massive bow of the ship. The Iowa party included, besides Miss Macomber, the following:

Gov. A. B. Cummins,	Col. Walter M. Davis,
Mrs. Cummins,	Col. Robert M. Bigelow,
State Treasurer C. C. Gilbertson,	Major Joe Besson,
State Secretary W. B. Martin,	Governor's Secretary Briar,
State Auditor Merriam,	Mrs. Briar,
Mrs. Merriam,	Miss Ann Cummins,
Brig. Gen. M. H. Byers,	George M. Curtis,
Col. John R. Prime,	Mrs. Curtis,
Col. John G. Loper,	S. X. Way,
Col. C. S. Saunders,	Mrs. Way,
Col. J. B. Santee,	Major James Brenton,
Col. Charles E. Mitchell,	B. O. Hanger,
	P. Brackett.

Owing to the illness of Gov. Crane, Massachusetts was represented by Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates and several members of the Governor's Staff.

Miss Carleton cut the rope which held a piece of timber with a hatchet made from the iron and mahogany used in the construction of the ship. Scarcely had the rope been cut when Miss Macomber dashed the bottle of champagne against the steel bow with the words: "I christen thee Des Moines."

The Des Moines is a protected cruiser, and was authorized by act of Congress on March 3, 1895. Her keel was laid at the Fore River Works on Aug. 28, 1900. She is 292 feet on the water line, and has an extreme length of 308 feet 2 inches, a breadth of 44 feet, a normal displacement of 3,200 tons, and a full load displacement of 3,500 tons. Her estimated speed with 4,700 indicated horse power will be 16½ knots.

The Des Moines represents what her designer, Admiral Hichborn, regarded as the most useful of the medium-sized type of warship. She carries ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, eight six-pounders, two one-pounders, and four Colt automatic guns.

Being unarmored her greatest danger is from a shot along the water line, which might cause her to fill and sink. This contingency is guarded against by water-tight compartments and a protective belt of cornpith cellulose. In addition there are about a hundred watertight compartments in the ship, each of which has been carefully tested by pumping it full of water. The cornpith cellulose, which is packed between the outer and inner skin of the hull, is something of a novelty. Should water rush in through a hole made by a shot it would cause this cornpith to swell so rapidly that it would automatically stop a leak until permanent repairs could be made. The pith comes from the cornfields of the great West in briquettes, and 6,720 cubic feet, or 47,040 pounds, have been required for the Des Moines.

To guard against fire all the joiner work on the ship is made of fire-proofed wood, and is used sparingly at that, so that steel decks and bulkheads are the rule; and to prevent "sweating" when the cold air outside strikes the steel plates and condenses the warm air inside, the steel is coated with ground cork, which is mixed with white paint and acts as a non-conductor. The ship's compasses will be protected from unnecessary magnetic influences by the construction of the pilot house, which will be entirely of bronze.

The complement of the cruiser will be 30 officers and 263 men, and the Des Moines is large enough to give them all comfortable quarters. For the reason that most of the cruising will be done in the tropics the ship will be equipped with ice-making machinery, with a plant for purifying water by evaporation, and with electric fans for cabins and staterooms.

ASKS REMOVAL OF ART TARIFF.

Noted Philadelphia Collector Tells of Benefits That Would Result.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 20.—Concerning the 20 per cent. tariff on art treasures, including paintings and statuary, which has been severely criticised by J. Pierpont Morgan and P. A. B. Widener, both of whom declare that $30,000,000 is tied up in art treasures owned by Americans which would be imported if the duty was removed, Lawyer John G. Johnson, who is, perhaps, the most noted art collector and connoisseur in this city, said to-day:

"There is no good reason for maintaining a duty upon art. The Government should do all possible to foster art, and since the removal of the duty would bring the art treasures of the world to our doors, Congress should remove it. I see no reason why the tariff should not be modified so that paintings and statuary could be brought here under bond guaranteeing that they were not imported for the purpose of trade. Of course, it would be difficult to keep track of some of these imported pictures, and dealers might get their friends to import them and eventually buy them and put them into trade.

"After all, the best plan would be to invite all the world to send works of art to us. Dealers educate the mass of people when they sell them true works of art. It seems to me to be more important to give the people true art than handicap importation for the sake of a few dollars. Collectors expect to pay high for their fads. I place pictures among my assets at just one-third the price I paid for them. I think other collectors adopt some such calculation. A man pays for a picture because he wishes it, not because he thinks it is a bargain."

Will Celebrate Her 98th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Eunice Hoyt will to-morrow celebrate the ninety-eighth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Hoyt was born in the town of Peru, not over a dozen miles from where she now lives. She was the oldest of thirteen children, of which she and the youngest, a sister, are the only ones living. She came to Manchester immediately after being married, seventy years ago, and has resided here since. She has been the mother of six children.

Le Boutillier Bros

Sale of Rugs

Antique and Modern

SHIRVANS AND KAZAKS

$8.50 to $25.00

AXMINSTER CARPET RUGS

9 x 12 feet

$19.50

value $24.50

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS

7.6 x 10.6 feet

$14.50

value $19.50

BEST QUALITY WILTON RUGS

9 x 12 feet

$32.50

value $40.00

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

THIRTY-SIX BANKS SHOW DEFICITS

Surplus Reserve Account of Associated Institutions Wiped Out.

Clearing House Statement Places the Reserve at $1,642,050 Less Than Legal Requirement—Bank Presidents Talk.

The weekly Clearing House statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, made an unexpectedly unfavorable showing. The surplus reserve account was completely wiped out and a deficit substituted, the surplus reserves decreasing $2,357,125. At the same time there was a loss in cash of over $7,000,000, specie decreasing $5,768,100, and legal tenders decreasing $1,563,600.

This is the first time since 1899 that the statement of the averages of the associated banks has showed a deficit of reserves. The deficit yesterday amounted to $1,642,050 less than the reserve required by law.

On Nov. 4, 1899, there was a deficit of $300,000. The week following the deficit had increased to nearly $2,000,000, but the following week the deficit had been more than made up. That was the time the Bowling Green Trust Company failed, and there was a slight panic in Wall Street.

The law requires that one-fourth of the net deposits of the banks shall be held as reserve, and this is termed the "required reserve," the amount of reserve above this being termed surplus reserve. It is generally considered that this percentage of required reserve is more than a margin of safety demands, and therefore deficits, the percentage of which to the deposits is so small as those shown in the bank statement, are not regarded with alarm, as showing any dangerous condition of bank credit.

Yesterday thirty-six of the fifty-nine banks included in the report had deficits of required reserve. The twenty-three banks which did not have a deficit were:

Bank of New York, (N. B. A.)
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
National City Bank.
Chemical National Bank.
Gallatin National Bank.
Greenwich Bank.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank of Commerce.
Chatham National Bank.
Hanover National Bank.
Market and Fulton National Bank.
National Shoe and Leather Bank.
Oriental Bank.
East River National.
Fourth National Bank.
Second National Bank.
First National Bank.
German-American Bank.
Chase National Bank.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
German Exchange Bank.
Fifth National Bank.
Western National Bank.

The banks showing deficits, with the amount of deficit and the amount of deposits, one-fourth of the latter amount being the required reserve, are as follows:

	Deficit.	Deposits.
Merchants' National Bank	$435,750	$14,534,200
Mechanics' National Bank	7,750	12,239,000
Bank of America	42,500	22,002,800
Phœnix National Bank	166,500	4,850,000
Merchants' Exchange National Bank	29,475	5,249,500
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank	13,800	2,132,200
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	270,000	3,476,000
Seventh National Bank	89,175	7,005,500
American Exchange National Bank	217,250	21,041,000
National Broadway Bank	158,450	5,918,900
Mercantile National Bank	158,450	14,892,200
Pacific Bank	239,475	3,735,100
People's Bank	53,475	2,707,100
National Bank of North America	500,325	13,871,300
Irving National Bank	116,850	4,755,000
National Citizens' Bank	93,150	6,215,000
Nassau Bank	105,650	3,382,600
Corn Exchange Bank	281,500	26,418,000
Importers and Traders' Bank	63,750	10,979,000
National Park Bank	774,750	63,359,000
Central National Bank	56,500	12,826,000
New York National Exchange Bank	60,900	5,212,800
Bowery Bank	130,750	3,163,000
New York County National Bank	43,250	4,869,800
Germania Bank	65,000	4,723,200
Lincoln National Bank	166,825	12,237,300
Garfield National Bank	74,300	7,544,800
Bank of the Metropolis	198,200	9,046,800
West Side Bank	58,250	3,295,000
Seaboard National Bank	61,250	13,817,000
First National Bank, Brooklyn	72,000	4,940,000
Liberty National Bank	32,275	7,140,300
Produce Exchange Bank	162,825	4,154,800
New Amsterdam National Bank	136,925	8,296,900
Astor National Bank	74,750	4,115,000
National Bank of the United States	123,625	3,828,500

The only favorable item in the statement was a decrease in loans of $11,964,500, due of course to the stock market liquidation in the early part of the week.

The large loss in cash was quite unexpected, inasmuch as the known movements of money indicated no such loss.

Deposits were reduced $19,898,300, thus reducing surplus reserve requirements nearly $5,000,000, else would the showing have been much worse.

The statement gave the Street a temporary chill and caused not a little selling of stocks.

The views of bankers, however, as shown in the following interviews, are to the effect that the condition of the banks is in no way impaired. Speaking of this matter yesterday, Vice President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank, said:

"There is nothing in the situation to cause alarm. The West and South have large amounts of money in New York banks. Naturally they will withdraw much of these funds and will borrow considerable amounts to move grain and cotton. For these perfectly legitimate reasons the local banks are likely to lose from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 between this time and the middle of December.

"Of course, this money will have to be supplied by liquidation of loans in this city. Money credits abroad are tolerably easy, and gold can be obtained from the other side if desired. Grain and cotton crops will furnish large amounts of foreign exchange, thereby facilitating gold imports if necessary. But money must rule high for the rest of the year."

President Dumont Clark of the American Exchange National Bank, said:

"All talk of alarm is utter nonsense. It does not matter if the reserves show a deficit so long as that deficit is the result of honest conditions. Any feeling resulting from to-day's statement must be altogether sentimental."

President Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"Facts speak for themselves. I cannot go into details, but there is no occasion for any pronounced uneasiness."

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$887,534,400	$565,949,200	$823,141,000
Deposits	888,871,000	930,361,900	897,471,500
Circulation	34,761,300	31,098,300	29,662,400
Specie	150,007,200	175,401,800	173,798,800
Legal tenders	70,568,500	70,842,900	67,121,400
Total res.	$220,575,700	$246,244,700	$240,920,200
Res. required	222,217,750	232,590,475	224,367,875
Deficit	$1,642,050	*$13,654,225	*$16,552,325
Ratio res. to deposit	24.8%	26.5%	26.9%

*Surplus.

PRESIDENT GREATSINGER MAY RESIGN SOON.

Says that He Thinks of Giving Up Brooklyn Rapid Transit Position.

Special to The New York Times.

DAWSON, N. D., Sept. 20.—"I am contemplating resigning the Presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company," said J. L. Greatsinger to a correspondent to-day, "and shall fully have made up my mind by the time I return to New York next week."

President Greatsinger, Assistant General Manager Wallace of the Illinois Central and a party of friends, occupying two private cars, are here for a week's chicken shooting. Yesterday and to-day they had excellent sport, the party bagging 125 chickens. They will start East on Thursday next.

Advertising Agents' Visit.

The leading members of the advertising agency business of the West will start for this city this afternoon by special train over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and New York Central for the purpose of inspecting the new offices and publishing plant of Collier's Weekly. The train will make a fast run and arrive here to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The party will leave this city by the New York Central on Tuesday at 4:50 P. M., The party will consist of ninety prominent advertising men, among whom will be D. M. Lord, C. E. Raymond, Charles H. Fuller, J. L. Starck, William M. Fulford, F. A. Sperry, J. Frank Page, William L. Banning, H. E. Lesan, Percy Proctor, and Robert N. Shaw.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

¼ Less than Elsewhere.

West 21st & West 22d St.

(Near 6th Ave.)

Special Sale Dinner Ware and Cut Glass.

We announce a special sale of Dinner Ware and Rich Cut Glass commencing MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND. Notable reductions have been made and special discounts will be offered. Note a few of the following in dinner ware.

Austrian china dinner sets, artistic flower decorations, complete sets, **$15.00**

Finest Limoges china dinner sets, artistic flower and spray decorations, complete sets, **$18.00**

Haviland's finest Limoges dinner sets, all in artistic and desirable patterns, at the following reductions:

	Former price.	Reduced price.
Haviland complete dinner sets,	$38.00	$31.81
" " " "	68.75	56.75
" " " "	70.75	59.13
" " " "	73.00	60.95
" " " "	80.00	67.00
" " " "	98.50	72.30
" " " "	197.00	164.00

SPCIAL DISCOUNT.

We also offer on several dinner ware patterns a special absolute DISCOUNT OF 20%. This is for the balance of September only. We have recently received some of our early Fall orders of rich English dinner ware, of which we now carry the largest line in this country.

One particularly desirable set is of the celebrated Minton English china, with flowers and heavy encrusted gold decorations, selling at, **$417.00**

Another also of the celebrated English Minton china has an ivory body with very heavily encrusted gold border and festoons, Dinner sets selling at, **$439.00**

Separate pieces can be obtained from either of these sets.

CUT GLASS.

Following are a few of the special offerings to be made in Cut Glass:

	Former price.	Special.
Cut Glass Salad or Fruit bowls	$4.50	$2.90
Cut Glass Salad bowl	6.00	4.50
Cut Glass Flower vase	9.00	7.50
Cut Glass Celery tray	8.75	5.00
6" Handled Nappy or Bon-bon	2.00	1.25
5" " " " " "	.75	1.00
6" Cut Glass saucers	2.00	1.25

There are several other notable reductions and special bargains throughout the department.

50, 53, 55 West 21st St.
51, 52, 54 West 22d St.
(Entrance from Carriages at 21st St.)

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Surprising Values in Lace Curtains

To-morrow starts a most interesting Autumn sale of Curtains..... Prices quoted on the special lots are so surprisingly low for qualities represented that we believe the week's sales record will easily double any of previous seasons..... The out-of-ordinary conditions which brought these Curtains to us to sell at such out-of-ordinary prices are of less interest to customers than the

Opportunity to Buy Like This!

Therefore, without further preface, we quote:—

IRISH POINT CURTAINS
$6.98 qualities—Special.....4.98
Pure White—Scroll, Ribbon and floral borders—with and without detached figure centres—40 patterns—all 3½ yards long.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS
$7.98 qualities—Special.....5.98
Still more elaborate in design, comprising newest effects in Novelty borders—all worked on heavy Brussels net.

POINT DE PARIS CURTAINS
Ten dollar quality..... 7.98
Remarkably rich effects, in heavy, elaborately worked borders, and fancy centres—High-class designs; also Irish Point and Point Arabe Curtains—over 50 styles.

POINT ARABE CURTAINS
A special lot at.....5.98
Very strong Net, in the true Arabian tint; carrying out in border and centre patterns the same designs that appear in hand-made Curtains at $50 to $100 a pair. ....For the price we quote they are the most effective Curtains shown this season.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS
Regular 2.25 grade.....1.69
Extra wide, well covered centre and borders—Renaissance and Irish Point effects—plain and fancy mesh—White and Ecru.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS
Latest Combination effects....2.98
A magnificent line at this price, showing the very finest double spool and high art shadow effects—every variety of lace represented in the assortment—white and linen color—styles to meet every fancy, whether it be for the elaborate and showy, or the neat and refined; value $4.00 and $4.50.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
Regular $2.98 grade.....1.98
Heavy Bobbinet—lace inserting—lace edge ruffle—real Frenchy effects.

500 PAIR RUFFLED CURTAINS
Plain and Striped Organdy—Just right for bedroom or dining room—value 69 cents a pair.....49

Dress Goods

Last week's sales were unprecedentedly great—all previous records for corresponding time of year being far exceeded.....Such a result can only be due to Splendid Values in the right kind of goods, which a discerning public quickly takes advantage of.

THIS WEEK ANOTHER GREAT LIST OF UNMATCHABLE VALUES.

44 inch Black Prunella and Melrose Suitings—all wool—value .69.. .49

38 inch All Wool Canvas Suitings—35 shades—value .50..... .39

50 inch All Wool Storm Serges—Black and Navy—value .65..... .49

All Wool Tweeds, Homespuns and Herringbones—new Reds, Blues, Grays and Browns—42 and 44 inch..... .49

44-inch Henriettas
Heavy quality—silk finish—
Black and full line of colors..... .39
This quality is sold elsewhere at 55 and 59 cents, as you will find by comparison.

5-inch Scotch Zibeline Plaids..... .98
52-inch Tailor Cloths—all wool 30 shades..... .59

New Stripe Suitings for Walking Skirts—54-inch—Gray, Blue, Brown and Oxford..89

Imported Eoliennes—Silk-and-Wool—make exquisite Winter Evening Dresses—light, medium and dark colors; also black—44 inch—value $1.50..... .89

New Broadcloths—
Colors—52-inch..... .98 to 1.29

Black—52 to 54-inch..... .98 to 2.75

A fine line of New Coverts, Cheviots and Homespuns—52-inch.....75 to .98

Black-and-White Novelties—46-inch...1.19

Two-toned Zibelines—56-inch.....1.29

Bear in mind in reading above quotations that they represent our "Small Profit Prices," which means a saving of from 10 to 50 cents on every yard.

Interesting Silk Offers

utility and style—beauty and good wear—you get them here at moderate cost....See how temptingly low these prices range for Silks on the top wave of Fashion.

27-inch Moire Velours—White, Black, Cream and Evening Shades..... .78

Peau de Cygnes—Soft and Lustrous—White, Cream, Evening Shades and Staple Colors..... .69

New Peau de Soies—light and dark colors..... .89
Very desirable for Waists, as they tuck and pleat easily.

Fancy Plaid Taffetas—new and smart colorings..... .89, 1.25

Black-and-White Check Taffetas.. .59, .69

Rich Glace or Frosted Taffetas—Staple and fancy shades with Crinkled Braid Stripes, in alternate rows of Black and White..... .98

That Money Saving Flannel Department

has some fine values for to-morrow

1,000 yds. Elaborate Silk Emb'd White Flannels—scallop and hemstitch—30 designs—value 1.50..... .98

Silk Emb'd Flannels—White and Colored—large assortment of patterns—value 1.19..... .79

Fine White Silk Emb'd—strictly all wool and shrunken—emb'y in widths from dainty baby edges to the wide emb'y suitable for petticoats (33 designs), Hemstitch and Scallop (cut out)—value 1.75.....1.29
All embroidered on Hand looms and with finest, pure Silk, not spun silk—we do not offer the latter, as their wear is inferior—but sell the best at lower prices than the inferior are elsewhere sold.

2,500 Boys' Sailor Suits

Value $6.00 to $8.00.....3.98
Only room for a brief mention of this opportune and unlooked-for purchase—2,500 High Class Sailor Suits for Boys of 3 to 12 years—bought at close to Half Price.....First choice to-morrow—fine, strong, closely twisted serges—plain colors and mixtures—handsomely braided with silk soutache—finest styles.

Fine, Stylish Millinery Sold in an Unusual Way

A wonderfully complete, large, smart and attractive collection of Fashion's latest, but shown and sold in an unusual way.

LET US EXPLAIN:—

The usual way elsewhere is to show novelties, put on a large profit, darken up room, turn on electricity or gas, and by keeping out honest daylight and adding an artificial lustre to goods, obtain High Prices.

NOT SO HERE:—Our early exhibits are remarkable for the VALUES we give—the bright light of day filling department and showing clearly just what you buy—while to facilitate selections, goods are plainly ticketed and so arranged that customers can easily judge and choose.

$5.00 and $10.00

are the prices which we make of particular power.

They obtain values here that have no counterpart—look where you may.

Fine Corded Border Pillow Cases At Absurdly Low Prices

Pillow Cases of sterling goodness. Sold at half price because of the slightest kind of an imperfection—a thread pulled a little more to one side than it should have been—seems almost absurd to call it an "imperfection," yet that is why we have bought many thousand dozens at a great loss to the manufacturer.

THAT IS WHY YOU CAN BUY

Fine, pure bleached Muslin Pillow Cases, of a fineness used in the best homes, at these extraordinary cuts in prices.

14-cent Pillow Cases...7¾ cents
15-cent Pillow Cases...8½ cents
16-cent Pillow Cases...9 cents
17-cent Pillow Cases...9½ cents

43x36—46x36—51x36—55x36

Each made an inch over the regulation to allow for shrinkage.

Good Blankets At Small Profit Prices

Do you make it a point to compare values?.....Whether you do or not, you are secure in buying of us—you can depend on a saving here always, for our policy of quick sales prohibits heavy profits.

AT A DOLLAR NINETY-EIGHT.
10-4 White Blankets....Half Wool
11-4 White Blankets....Half Wool
12-4 White Blankets....Half Wool

AT TWO NINETY-EIGHT.
10-4 and 11-4 White..California Wool

AT THREE NINETY-EIGHT.
10-4 and 11-4 White.....All Wool
One of our great leaders.

AT FOUR NINETY-EIGHT.
11-4 and 12-4 White Blankets—all wool and extra fine California wool; also strictly all wool Fancy Plaid Blankets that are worth $7.00.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

**A collection starting at $8.98 and running up in price to $45.98 offers a wide range of qualities and designs to select from.....If

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

What to Do With a New Automobile—Combination Gasoline and Electric Motors for Business Purposes — Extortions Practiced Upon Touring Automobilists.

What to do upon the receipt of a new automobile is usually a serious problem for the automobilist, especially if the car be the first one owned or of a type different from that to which the purchaser has become accustomed. In the cities where agencies for the sale of motor vehicles are maintained preliminary instruction may always be obtained, but if it is of a type not sold by the local dealers or is received in the country where no agencies exist, a considerable amount of study and experiment is necessary before the operation of the machine can be safely undertaken.

Of course the information and instructions furnished by the makers should first be carefully studied and the car should be examined to locate all the principal parts and to learn their functions and modes of operation. If the owner is already familiar with some other type of car special note should be taken of any important differences, especially in the driving arrangements, as the general tendency to more or less uniformity in these parts make small discrepancies the more puzzling. Some very important differences which exist in well-known types are the reversal of brake and clutch pedals, of the order of speeds, of the direction of the action of the accelerator or the throttle. The introduction of the single lever for change speed and reverse has led to mistakes where the operator was accustomed to a separate lever for reversing.

Special note should be taken of the position of every oil cup or other lubricating arrangement, as every working part must be supplied with lubricant in some manner. If a change has been made from ball bearings to plain ones, it must be remembered that the latter require more frequent attention.

If the car is a new one the matter of lubrication is the most important one to engage the attention of the operator at the outset, and oil should be freely applied except to the cylinder. An excessive amount of oil in this part of the engine will make trouble by gumming upon and fouling the ignition points. On the other hand, a new cylinder always admits oil more freely at first than after a little running, so it probably will be necessary to increase the supply to this part after the engine has run awhile.

All important nuts, bolts, and connections should be carefully examined to make sure they are tight, especially those supporting detached parts of the mechanism, such as the muffler, carburetor, and piping, and the brakes and steering gear should be tested with particular care. It sometimes pays to make sure that the gasolene, water, and lubricating pipes are free from obstructions arising from dirt or waste left in the tanks, and a case is reported where a car was sent out with the radiator stopped with resin left there in soldering.

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In starting the car the cycle of operations is as follows, with only slight variations due to the differences in types. First, the fuel tank must be filled, using a funnel with a strainer. Care must be taken to have the funnel dry, as a little water in the gasolene will make a great deal of trouble. Next, the water tank should be filled, making certain that the tap at the bottom of the water supply is closed. All grease boxes must be filled, the axle boxes lubricated, and the gear box plentifully supplied with lubricant. For this a thin grease or a mixture of grease and oil is recommended. If the grease is too thick the gear wheels may cut a track in it without oiling themselves. The addition of a few ounces of good graphite usually is an advantage. All drip or other lubricators should be filled with a good motor oil, not too thick to travel along the pipes, and the crank case of the motor, the steering pivots and chains also must receive some. The lubricators must then be turned on and adjusted.

Next put on the brakes and see that the change speed lover is in the out-of-gear position, and that the tires are pumped up hard. Turn the starting handle to see that the compression is good then open the gasoline tap switch on the current and start the motor, adjusting the mixture if necessary. If the car fails to start see if the gasoline reaches the carburetor, and if so, whether the inlet valve sticks, then examine the ignition device. When the motor starts drop in the clutch gently and try the brakes in the same manner. Travel at a slow speed on a straight wide road, avoiding hills until perfectly familiar with the machine and its mode of operation.

Although the superiority of the internal combustion engine, of which the gasoline motor is the type over all other known forms of vehicle propulsion, is admitted in the case of pleasure vehicles, its performance under fractional and varying loads, such as occur in the case of trucks or heavy business wagons, is not so satisfactory either in point of fuel, economy, or general reliability. Where the speed and the load both vary widely the difficulty of obtaining perfect combustion is proportionately increased, and no amount of ingenuity has yet been able to overcome the difficulties. Moreover, the amount of intelligence and care required to operate the internal combustion engine, though not beyond the attainment of the ordinary individual, is still so much greater than that required to a steam engine or electric motor that it is often a disadvantage in the application of the gasoline engine to heavy commercial work, and at present either steam or electricity is favored for such purpose.

Of late, however, a combination system has been exploited which has an explosion motor only large enough for the average work of propulsion, together with a storage battery, which, when the machine is running upon good roads, stores up the surplus energy to release it when the road or load conditions call for the expenditure of more than the power supplied by the engine. With this arrangement the engine can be run at its full power all the time, thus requiring a minimum of care in its operation.

In practice the engine is designed to run at a little more than the average power required in order to allow for losses of energy in transformation, and at a little less than its own full power, so as to have power of its own in reserve in addition to that of the battery, since the latter usually cannot be made large enough to supply the greatest possible drain upon it.

There are two systems by which power is transmitted and stored in this system. In the first a shunt wound dynamo or motor is coupled to the engine, and acts as either dynamo or motor, according to the speed at which the engine is run. At a high speed it is a dynamo, which absorbs the surplus power of the engine and stores it in the battery; at a low speed it becomes a motor, and takes energy from the battery to help the engine. The disadvantage of this method is that the engine's speed is variable, and at very low speeds the engine becomes useless and must be disconnected from the motor.

In the improved system the engine runs at a practically constant speed and drives a dynamo, whose current flows to a motor connected to the rear axle. The battery is connected across this circuit, and when the motor is working lightly or not at all part or all of the current goes into the battery, and is stored for future use. When the motor is heavily loaded its counter electro motive force is lowered, and it obtains energy from the battery.

Business vehicles to be operated upon this system are now being built by a local firm, and are meeting with much favor. An order from a London omnibus company for twenty large 'buses was lately received, and is now being executed, and a number of vehicles are being built for business firms in this city. A seven-ton truck recently completed for a New York brewer is said to be the largest and most powerful business automobile ever made in this country. It is 19 feet long, with a wheel base of 10 feet, and weighs eight tons. It will carry a load of seven tons on any grade likely to be encountered in the city streets. There are two motors, each of eight horse power, but capable of carrying 150 per cent. overload for a short time. The gasoline motor is of 20 horse power and there are 45 cells of chloride accumulators. The truck is in daily use in this city, and is said to be giving very satisfactory service.

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There will be no automobile show in the Madison Square Garden this Fall, the date having been changed to Jan. 17 to 24, which is considered a more suitable time. The Chicago show will follow on Feb. 14 to 21, and there will be no other show east of Chicago with the sanction of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. The local shows at Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities in the past have been a heavy expense to the manufacturers and dealers, from which no adequate return was received, and consequently they have been abolished.

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There is a popular impression that the owner of an automobile is necessarily a person of wealth, which is noticeably prevalent in the country, and automobilists now returning to town after a Summer spent in the country are telling remarkable tales of extortion attempted or practiced upon them while touring. The most remarkable case reported is probably that of a local operator, who obtained a gallon of gasoline and a bucket of water at an "auto station," so-called, near New Brunswick, N. J., and was charged 40 cents. Upon inquiring if that was not a high price for a gallon of gasoline, he was informed that the price of the gasoline was 15 cents and that the other 25 cents was for the water. So strongly was this insisted upon that the charge was finally paid, and it was subsequently learned that a number of others had been victimized in a similar manner.

Another interesting case was reported from a well-known seaside resort, where the manager of a storage and repair shop, who charged 60 cents an hour for repairs, and refused to make an estimate of cost in advance, was found to be hiring out the vehicles left with him for storage or repairs. Still another was a country blacksmith, who demanded 50 cents for looking at a broken bolt and stating that he was unable to repair it.

The Automobile Club of American endeavors to protect its members from impositions of this sort by having a list of official stations along the most frequented touring routes, but the unattached owner has no such protection, and so is comparatively helpless against such extortions. Moreover, when repairs are urgently needed there is no choice in the matter, and assistance must be sought at the nearest point. Similar conditions once existed in cycling when that sport was at the height of its popularity and were successfully met and combatted by the establishment of a system by the League of American Wheelmen repair shops. The rapidity with which the army of automobilists is being recruited will soon make it possible to adopt a similar system, which will greatly reduce the number of such abuses, if it does not entirely suppress them.

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The Long Island Highway Protective Society, which was organized in Nassau County recently, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany, and is actively at work. The local branch in Oyster Bay has mapped out twenty-two courses over the roads of that town, which are patroled by deputies with stop watches, and their work has been so effective that there have been only three arrests for speed violations since Aug. 1. There are only four incorporated villages in Nassau County, in which a limit of eight miles an hour can be enforced, and it is intended to enforce the old common law which prohibits the use of the highways in any manner which endangers the public.

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In connection with the thirty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Washington next month, there will be a floral parade of automobiles in which it is expected that 400 or more vehicles will be in line. The line will form in the Capitol grounds, and pass up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, where it will be reviewed by President Roosevelt, who will also present the prizes. In case a permit can be obtained, a series of races also will be held.

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It is reported from Minneapolis, Minn., that one E. J. Hodgson, said to be an architect of that city, has devised an automatic speed indicator for motor vehicles which will permit passers-by on either side of the street to tell the exact speed at which the vehicle is moving. The dial is placed in front of the vehicle, and has two faces, with hands and numerals large enough to indicate the speed at a glance. It will register a speed up to eighty miles an hour, and as the vehicle slows down one hand recedes, but another one remains for five minutes at the former speed. It is not likely to be in voluntary demand among automobilists generally.

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The following programme has been announced for the race meet of the Rhode Island Automobile Club, to be held at Narragansett Park, Providence, next Wednesday:

Gasoline cars, over 1,300 pounds weight and not over 30 horse power, five miles; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Gasoline cars, 1,300 pounds weight or under, five miles; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Steam cars, ordinary models, all weights, three miles; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Steam cars, open class, three miles; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Gasoline cars, open class, five miles; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Electric cars, open class, two miles; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Championship race, open to all winners in regular classes, five miles; first prize, $100.

Motor bicycles, single machines, open class, five miles; first prize, $50; second prize, $25.

Entries for the meet close to-morrow with Secretary H. H. Rice, Providence, R. I. It is expected that there will be a large entry list, including many local automobilists.

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It is reported from abroad that the Duke of Marlborough, who uses an automobile with an inclosed body, has devised an indicator which is placed on the dashboard of the vehicle and enables the occupant of the vehicle to signal his directions to the driver. The essential feature of the device is a dial with the various directions, such as go ahead, stop, faster, slower, turn to the right, or to the left, &c., marked upon it. A needle points at the desired direction, and a bell attracts the attention of the driver.

In order to decrease the appalling number of fatal automobile accidents in Germany due to excessive speeding, it is proposed to control the manufacture of motor vehicles as well as the sale and use, and to allow none to be turned out with a motor which can exceed a speed of forty kilometers an hour. All cars entering the country could be inspected, and only those which conform to the speed requirement would be admitted. Military automobiles would be excepted.

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To-morrow will be automobile day at the Taunton (Mass.) Fair, and visitors arriving in motor vehicles will be admitted free. There will be races for both gasoline and steam vehicles in two-mile heats.

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A daring motorist has made a successful ascension of the famous old round tower in Copenhagen, which has a spiral incline 120 feet in height, up which Peter the Great once drove a team of four horses. The incline is only twelve feet wide and there are no landings.

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The Austrian Automobile Club and the German Automobile Club are planning a joint tour next season from Vienna to Paris via Berlin, which will be a return visit to the Automobile Club of France.

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A new regulation in Holland requires automobilists to have a Government permit, which, however, is only good upon the main highways. To traverse the highways permits must be obtained from the provincial authorities as well.

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At the Deauville races in France last month the record for a kilometre of 0:28 1-5 was beaten four times in one day and was lowered to 0:26 2-5, a difference of almost two seconds.

GOOD SEASON FOR YACHTS

How the Sport Has Flourished Among Home Yachtsmen.

OCEAN RACING THE FEATURE

Contests of the Seventies and the One-Design Classes Made the Racing Term Particularly Notable.

After nearly four months of constant racing two or three days nearly every week, and in many weeks every day, local yachtsmen are naturally beginning to feel tired. They are not sorry that the season is at an end and that they can take time now to talk over the achievements, failures, and mishaps that have been their fortune since they started out in May last and to consider plans for the next campaign, which is only eight months away.

Racing has been fast and furious and the strain upon the yachtsmen, amateurs and professionals, has not been slight.

The notable features of the season have been many. As usual, the cruise of the New York Yacht Club holds a place of prominence in the record. As respects the size of the fleet that went from New London to Marblehead and the character of the racing, it was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever set down in the annals of the club.

If nothing else, however, had occurred in the season, the plans of Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club to revive ocean yachting would mark this year with a white stone. With three splendid ocean races already to the credit of his initiative, there is no reason why Commodore Tod should not, with the help of other yachtsmen who are in full sympathy with the idea, be able to put this particular kind of racing in a position of pre-eminent distinction and importance another year. This may be just the stimulus that is needed to encourage the building of more ocean-going schooner yachts. Thus would 1902 be a year to date from in the history of American yachting.

RACES OF THE SEVENTY-FOOTERS.

By the reappearance of the "seventies" the season gained immensely. Out of commission last year, the Yankee, the Mineola, and the Rainbow came to the line this Summer in much better shape than they were in two years ago. Their races have been among the most brilliant yachting performances ever seen upon Long Island Sound. The prognostications of the doubters regarding the stability and the real yachting worth of the boats have been blown to the winds over many a hard-fought course. Much was expected from the new sixty-raters, Neola and Weetamoe, sister boats from the designing board of Gardner & Cox. Their racing fully justified all that was predicted for them. Coming on to the water early in the season, fresh from the builders' hands, they were not entirely fit to do their best, and it required several weeks to get them in good trim. When they were finally tuned up, however, they proceeded to give some remarkable exhibitions of speed and seaworthiness. Although they never sailed in the same class directly against the "seventies," yet repeatedly, on corrected time, they beat the bigger boats.

Another notable feature of the season was the great increase of interest in the one-design yachts. Several new classes—notably those of the American, the New Rochelle, the Shelter Island, and the Ardsley Clubs—were brought out and their racing was always exciting and interesting. As an outgrowth of this development came the idea of interclub racing that was started by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and that resulted in team races with the Beverly, (Mass.,) the Sachem's Head, and the American Yacht Clubs. This is likely to be merely the beginning of an idea that will take on larger and more important proportions another year. And there was also the effort to bring back to this country the Seawanhaka International Cup that is now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal. The building and the competitive racing of the Seeths, Nutmeg, Tennasoit, Massasoit, and other would-be challengers added zest to yachting on the Sound.

Coming to consider the various class contests, attention is naturally given first to the "seventies." These boats were stanch antagonists during most of the season. The Yankee and the Mineola got into the game promptly on the first important race of the season. Later on the Rainbow joined them. The Niagara, that helped to make this class interesting two years ago, was not in commission. The Mineola was always sailed by Mr. Belmont's professional skipper, Capt. Charles Barr. The fortunes of the Yankee and the Rainbow were directed by amateurs. On the Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell, or one of his sons, J. R. Maxwell, Jr., or Harry L. Maxwell, invariably had the helm. The Rainbow was steered either by her owner, Cornelius Vanderbilt, or by E. A. Willard. At the outset the Mineola had it all her own way, taking race after race without difficulty. The Yankee was her only competitor most of the time, and Mr. Maxwell knew his boat which he did not own until this season, had not learned her ways. When he did get himself and his boat tuned in harmony he began to win. On the New York Yacht Club cruise the Mineola went down every time before her rivals. Immediately after the cruise she was hauled out at City Island. The Yankee and the Rainbow closed the season as the Yankee and the Mineola had begun it.

The first appearance of any of the "seventies" was in the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club in New York Bay, June 17, when the Mineola defeated the Yankee by 1 minute 31 seconds. From that time on the Mineola had almost uninterrupted success until the Larchmont race on July 26 went against her. She started out by winning five races, four of which were against the Yankee alone and one against the Yankee and the Rainbow. Then she lost to the Rainbow, won one from the Rainbow and one from the Yankee and the Rainbow, lost one to the Yankee and won three from the Yankee and the Rainbow. Out of fourteen races in which she sailed she had twelve victories to her credit, two of them being sail-overs. Her first defeat was at Newport, July 11, the second day of the racing of the New York Yacht Club, when the Rainbow led her across the finish line by 1 minute 10 seconds. Her second defeat was at Larchmont July 21, and was one of the sensations of the season. Young Harry L. Maxwell steered his father's boat across the line at the finish 10 minutes 44 seconds ahead of the Belmont boat. It was a victory of the Corinthian against the professional and at that and eighteen-year-old boy against the well seasoned salt. On the last day of Larchmont race week the Mineola was at the tail end of her class. The Rainbow beat her by 2 minutes 4 seconds, and beat the Yankee by 1 minute 42 seconds.

MINEOLA QUIT THE GAME.

That seemed to break the spell, for on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club both the Yankee and the Rainbow came out much better than their rival. The Yankee won the first squadron run, but in the race for the Astor Cup the Mineola, although beaten by the yawl Alisa, was ahead of her sister boats. On the run to Vineyard Haven the Yankee won, while from Vineyard Haven to Provincetown the Rainbow led the class. The Yankee took her turn at the head on the run to Marblehead, the Mineola being second. In the race at Marblehead Aug. 11, the Rainbow was 21 seconds ahead of the Mineola and 40 seconds ahead of the Yankee.

That was the end of the season's racing for the Mineola. Returning from the cruise she was at once put out of commission and hauled up at City Island. The Yankee and the Rainbow continued to race. At Larchmont, Aug. 30 and Sept. 1, and in the final Larchmont race of the season Sept. 13; in the regatta of the New York Yacht Club off Glen Cove, Sept. 12, and in a race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Oyster Bay, Sept. 13, the Yankee beat the Rainbow.

The record of the season is:

	Races Sailed.	First.	Second.	Third.
Mineola	21	11	6	3
Yankee	22	9	10	3
Rainbow	19	5	8	6

Two of Mineola's races were sail-overs. The Astor Cup race, so far as the relative positions of the "seventies" is concerned, is included in the above table. The Yankee also took part in the cruise of the Athletic Yacht Club in July, sailing in a special class against the Neola and the Eelin. She lost to the Neola on the first day's run, won on the second day, and lost to the Eelin on the third day.

So far as the schooners were concerned, racing was almost confined to the Elmina and the Muriel, except on the New York and the Atlantic cruises. With only themselves as competitors the Elmina and the Muriel sailed eight races, all but one of which was won by the Elmina. It was a case of the professional, Capt. Dennis, against the amateur, Charles Smithers, and the professional had the better of it. In five races the Amorita was also a contestant, and of these the Elmina won four and the Amorita one, the Muriel being second in all. At the Seawanhaka races in June the Muriel had a sail-over. In four races the Quissetta joined issues with the other two boats, and in all the order at finish was Elmina, Muriel, Quissetta.

On the New York Yacht Club cruise, the four schooners had as competitors at different times the Seneca, Ingomar, Katrina, Shamrock, and Quickstep. In these races the Elmina won two firsts and two seconds; the Muriel one first and two seconds, and the Amorita one first.

The other schooners did not cut much of a figure in the season's racing. During Larchmont week the Katrina sailed four times, winning twice from the Isolde and once from the Gevalia, and losing once to the Isolde. In the Fall regatta of the New York Yacht Club she won with the Wayward second and the Indra third. On the New York Yacht Club cruise the other schooners' winnings were Constellation, four firsts; Hildegarde, one second, and Eridymion two seconds in the over ninety-foot class; Corona four firsts, and Chanticleer two seconds in the eighty-five-foot class; Agatha three firsts, Inura one first, Mauta two seconds, and Gevalia one second in the sixty-five-foot class. The schooners that took part in the events of the cruise other than those already mentioned were the Shenandoah, the Emerald, and the Ingomar.

The big yawls did not do a great deal of racing. They came out in the New York Yacht Club's Glen Cove regatta, June 24, when the Vigilant beat the Alisa, repeating that performance at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's annual five days later. In the New York Yacht Club's races at Newport the Alisa defeated the Vigilant, and that was the last that was heard of the two until the New York cruise in August. Then the Alisa won the Astor Cup, defeating the Mineola, Yankee, Rainbow, Hester, and Senta in the order named. On the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven she had a sailover.

Nor were the English cutters conspicuous. Except in the Atlantic Yacht Club's annual regatta on June 18, and the Glen Cove regatta, June 24, they were scarcely seen on local waters. In the first of those races the Eelin beat the Hester, and in the second the Hester beat the Isolde and the Eelin. In the Glen Cove regatta, Sept. 17, the Eelin and the Isolde raced the Neola and the Weetamoe, and came in three and four at the finish. In the New York cruise they sailed against the Queen Mab and the Caress, and in the class with the Weetamoe and the Neola. In one race the order at the finish was Queen Mab, Weetamoe, Hester, Caress, Eelin, and Senta. In another it was Hester, Neola, Queen Mab, Caress, Senta, and Weetamoe. In a third it was Weetamoe, Neola, Hester, Caress, and Senta.

SHOWING OF SIXTY-FOOTERS.

Next to the seventies and the schooners in point of exciting interest came the two sixty-raters, the Neola and the Weetamoe. On her first appearance, June 29, at Oyster Bay, the Neola had to take a sailover. The boats met first at Larchmont July 4, when the Weetamoe won. At Newport in July the Neola defeated her competitor two out of the three races that they sailed. Coming west for the Larchmont races in July, the Weetamoe, which meantime had got in better trim, was most successful. She won four out of the six races which the two boats contested.

On the New York cruise they raced in a class with the English cutters, and in that class the Weetamoe won one first and the Neola two seconds. In the first race the Queen Mab won, with the Weetamoe second, while the Neola did not finish. In the second race the Hester was first, with the Neola second, and the Weetamoe sixth. In the run from Vineyard Haven the Hester was first, the Neola third, and the Weetamoe fifth. In one race the Weetamoe and the Neola, Hester at the head of the line. At Marblehead Aug. 11 the Neola won, and also at Oyster Bay Sept. 12, while the Weetamoe was ahead in the Glen Cove races Sept. 11. In a race at Newport, Sept. 2, the Weetamoe was the winner.

During the season the Weetamoe won 7 out of the 13 races that were sailed by the two boats without other contestants. In the races with the English cutters the Weetamoe was ahead of her sister boat three times and astern of her once at the finish line. The Weetamoe also won the Club, the Naval Alumni, and the Robinson Cups in the September Glen Cove races of the New York Yacht Club. On that day she beat the seventy-footer Yankee by 25 seconds corrected time.

Several times during the season it was shown that both the Neola and the Weetamoe were quite as fast as the "seventies." At Oyster Bay Sept. 12, where the Yankee, Rainbow, Neola, and Weetamoe were the only racers, all sailed a 23½-mile course. If they had been sailing against each other in the same class the Neola on corrected time would have beaten the Yankee 2 minutes 59 seconds and the Weetamoe would have beaten the Yankee 1 minute 30 seconds. In the Larchmont race, Sept. 13, the corrected time of both the Weetamoe and the Neola was better than that of the Yankee. The corrected time of Weetamoe was 4:06:27, against the 4:15:20 of the Yankee.

In the fifty-one-foot class the Humma was most frequently out, and won the championship of her class. Commencing early in the season at the Knickerbocker regatta, June 7, she had a sail-over. In June and July her opponent was the Syce, from whom she won three races, all that they sailed. At Newport she tried against the sixty-raters, but was outclassed. On the New York cruise she had the Altair, Isolt, and Eclipse to sail against. She won two firsts and one second, besides beating the Shark at Marblehead, Aug. 11. She also beat the Altair at Newport, Sept. 4, and the same boat in the Glen Cove races Sept. 11. The Altair put one race to her credit during the season, and in the Shelter Island regatta the Syce had a sailover.

In the forty-three-foot class there was hot racing all through the season between the Effort, the Dorwina, the Mira, and the Challenge. The Effort sailed 22 races, coming out with 15 firsts, 5 seconds, and 2 thirds. Out of 13 races the Dorwina had 5 firsts, 6 seconds, and 2 fourths. The Mira won 1 race out of 9 starts and was second 5 times and third twice. The Challenge, a new Gardner & Cox boat, sailed 9 races, winning 2 and being second once and third 4 times and fifth once. Two of Effort's races were sailovers. She defeated the Dorwina 6 times and was beaten by that boat the same number of times. She wins the championship in her class in all probability.

In the thirty-six-foot class the Leda won the championship long before the season was ended. She started racing at Indian Harbor July 11. At that time her livellest rivals, the Empress and the Possum, each had one victory. She promptly took the next eight races in which she started. Then the Spasm took one race from her after which she got a ninth victory and closed the season. In addition she had one sail-over. The Possum, the Empress, and the Spasm each won two races.

In the thirty-foot class the Mimosa carried off most of the honors, although she was hard pressed from the beginning to the end of the season by the Alerion. She sailed twenty races, winning twelve firsts, and coming in second seven times. Out of nineteen races, the Alerion won seven, was second five times, and third six times. The Marguerite was in a good third position in the class, with thirteen races sailed, two firsts, seven seconds, and three thirds.

In the smaller classes, from the twenty-five-footers down, there was some of the best racing of the season. Most of this was in the events that also brought out the larger boats, whose performances have been here set forth, and principally the important small-boat racing was in the Long Island Sound schedule. There was, however, much that was exceedingly good on the waters of the bay, under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, and also by many of the smaller yacht clubs of the north shore and the south shore of Long Island and on the Hudson River. The boats that appeared in these localities rarely ever raced away from home, and for the most part they were entirely separate from the big yachting activity that has for its field the Long Island Sound.

America's Cup Challenge Not Sent.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for another series of races for the America's Cup does not go to New York on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria, sailing from Liverpool to-day, as announced in cable dispatches from New York.

NEW MOTOR RECORD FOR MILE.

World's Figures Established by Professionals on Straightaway Course of 42 2-5 Seconds.

NORWOOD, Mass., Sept. 20.—The world's record for a mile on a motor vehicle on a straightaway course was broken to-day, when F. A. Gately and W. E. Penvier, professional riders of this city, on a motor tandem, covered the distance in 0:42 2-5.

The course is a section of the Norwood Highway and on a down grade. Three trials were made. On the first the distance was traveled in 0:59, on the second in 0:51, and on the third in 0:42 2-5.

GYMNASIUMS OF Y. M. C. A.

Improved Equipment in the Branches Throughout the City.

AUXILIARY CLUBS OF MEMBERS

Outdoor and Indoor Sports Planned by the Physical Directors in Charge—Schedules for the Season.

With the best gymnasiums in the city, fully equipped, and with up-to-date apparatus, bowling alleys, swimming pools, athletic fields, and boat house, the Young Men's Christian Association to-day finds its way along smoother courses for the attainment of its object regarding the physical well being of the boys and men of New York City than was the case several years ago before the Y. M. C. A. attained the position it has now and before its benefits and objects were fully understood by the public.

The opening and closing times vary at the different branches, but the buildings are to keep open twelve hours, and in some cases fifteen, and the classes are so arranged that any one can suit himself to almost any hour so as not to conflict with business or social engagements, overcoming a drawback which exists in many cases where a man's business duties prevent him from getting away early in the day.

In the Summer months the open athletic field, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth avenue, presents a busy scene from early morn until late at night, as the track is well lighted by electricity, and the numbers indulge in all track and field sports, lawn tennis, handball; camping out parties with regular camps, bicycle clubs with scheduled runs, boat house at Barretto Point on the Sound, where rowing, swimming, canoeing, sailing, and fishing can be indulged in.

In the Fall and Winter all the members return to the gymnasiums, there to meet and take part in the different exercises laid out by the physical directors, bowl individually, or on teams in tournaments, play basket ball, or hand ball, swim in the pools, boxing, and fencing. Before starting in the different classes each member is thoroughly examined physically, and, if desired, an examination every six months will be made to show the improvement made.

The Twenty-third Street branch, now located at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, has been there thirty-three years, and while answering fairly well the needs of this branch, yet more room is needed to accommodate its present membership. A plot of ground was purchased on the north side of Twenty-third Street, about 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, measuring 75 feet wide through to Twenty-fourth Street. On this plot, which will cost, with a nine-story building, $800,000, will be erected a building which will contain one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in the country on the fifth and sixth floors, with a space for two thousand lockers, six private dressing rooms, and four bowling alleys. The bath-room on the sixth floor will have twenty shower baths, six foot, and hand baths, a marble-lined swimming pool, 27 by 47 feet, with hot air and massage rooms attached. The gymnasium will occupy a clear floor space of 52 by 107 feet, with light from four sides and skylight overhead.

Special attention will be given to the youngsters, whose ages will range from twelve to sixteen, the association setting aside the third and fourth floors with a fully furnished gymnasium and roof garden, with a separate entrance on Twenty-fourth Street.

The sixth year of the Fifty-seventh Street branch, commonly called the West Side Branch, starts in under the most favorable circumstances, having everything in its handsome house that the ordinary man could wish for in the quest of sound physical exercise.

The physical department is open daily, except Sunday, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., having started on Sept. 1, and the calendar of sports for the Winter season follows:

Oct. 20, opening gymnastic exhibition; Oct. 29, basket ball; Nov. 24, basket ball; Dec. 29, basket ball; Jan. 1, midwinter gymnastic exhibition; 19, basket ball; Feb. 23, basket ball; March 23, basket ball; 30, annual gymnastic exhibition, and April 13, opening of athletic field.

In addition, athletic games will be held in the gymnasium on the following dates, Nov. 7 and 28, Jan. 9, Jan. 30, Feb. 20, March 13, and April 13. A bowling club is organized during the Winter and turnaments held. Swimming will receive considerable attention during the Winter in the pool.

The gymnasium is one of the best in the city, being equipped with every conceivable apparatus, strictly up to date in every way. The size of the room devoted to physical culture is 57 by 100 feet, light, and well ventilated, and has a large floor space entirely free from obstructions.

The athletic outfit consists of two complete sets of apparatus for pole vaulting, high jumping, shot putting, and a double bicycle home trainer. The gymnastic outfit consists of two full sets of heavy apparatus; German horses, bucks, high and low parallels, horizontal, breast, and vaulting bars, chest weights, quarter circles, hitch and kick, nautical wheel, neck, head, leg machines, punching bags, trick and traveling rings, clubs, bar bells, and mats for wrestling.

Oarsmen will find a set of four-sweep rowing machines for their use; handball courts are at the north and south end of the room. Above and running around the upper part of the gymnasium is an elevated track measuring twenty laps to the mile, and so made as to resemble a cinder track. The locker room contains accommodations for 1,500 members, and the lockers are kept well ventilated by a system of forced draughts.

Nos. 3 to 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is the house of the Harlem branch, where a well-appointed gymnasium is conducted under the supervision of Dr. Frederick Knowles, who examines and instructs members six hours daily. The Doctor has planned a regular schedule for the Winter's work as follows:

Graded classes, drills, and apparatus work, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8:15 P. M. Mass drills, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8:15 P. M.

Professional and business men, Tuesday and Thursday, 5 P. M., and Saturday at 4:30 P. M.

Students, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

Police officers, daily, except Sunday, 7 A. M.

Athletics and games, Monday and Friday, 9 P. M.

Boys, Class A, twelve to fourteen years, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Boys, Class B, fourteen to sixteen years, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 P. M.

During the Summer auxiliary clubs among the members are formed, and the exponents of plain sports are afforded ample opportunity for indulgence in their favorite pastimes. There is the Forest and Stream Club for those fond of camping, rowing, and fishing, the rowing members of which take frequent trips up the Sound and Hudson River, and the Knockabout Club for rambling and nature study, which includes long tramps through the country.

POINTER CLUB FIELD TRIALS.

Date Set for First Week in November at Eastport, L. I.

The annual field trials of the Pointer Club of America will be held at Eastport, L. I., beginning Nov. 6, on an estate of 6,000 acres, abundantly stocked with quail. In addition to the valuable stakes and added money, President Walton Ferguson, Jr., Dr. Allen Fitch, and other members have given valuable cups to the several events. The forecast is for a large list of entries, and as close contests are always in order, the annual reunion of the members promises to be an event of the year for sportsmen.

The Derby, All Age, and Championship Stakes will close on Oct. 15, the entry money being $5 with each nomination, balance, $5, $10, and $20 respectively on the morning before starting.

The owners of crack field-broken pointers who are not members of the organization will have an opportunity to win fame and fortune by entering in the Free for All, or Championship Stake, as members are only eligible to enter in the club events. Entries to all but the Members' Stake will close on Oct. 15, with C. F. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer, 48 Wall Street, New York.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

E. C. Schaeffer Wins the Amateur Athletic Union Title.

IN RACE AT TRAVERS ISLAND

R. C. Beecroft of New York Athletic Club Wins 100-Yard Handicap Event—Other Results.

E. C. Schaeffer of Pennsylvania, who has won every championship swimming contest during the present season, reached the climax of his victorious career by winning the swimming championship of the Amateur Athletic Union at Travers Island, the Summer home of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday afternoon. Although not at all hard pressed, as shown by the time—1:07—Schaeffer made a close finish, winning by less than a foot from Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club, who was second. W. C. Miller of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association was third, a foot behind Ruberl, and Fred A. Wenck of the New York Athletic Club was fourth.

The races were swum in the creek near the boathouse of the club, the course being laid across the tide, which had considerable strength. This, together with the coldness of the water, had much to do with the fact that no records were broken. In spite of the threatening weather, which resulted in occasional light showers, there was a large number of spectators.

Next in interest to the championship event was a 100-yard handicap swim which had thirty-five entries, though not all of them started. The handicaps ranged from scratch to fifteen seconds, eleven or twelve seconds being the average. Schaeffer was the only scratch man. Miller of the Twelfth Regiment, and Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club each had two seconds, B. Goodwin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club had three seconds, and Fred Wenck of the New York Athletic Club had four seconds.

The long handicap men had the advantage, and none of the fast ones had figured in the result, R. C. Beecroft of the New York Athletic Club, who had 11 seconds, winning in a close finish, with F. W. Vulte, unattached, who had 12 seconds, and J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who had 7 seconds. Vulte was second and Ruddy was third.

In the 880-yard handicap Otto Wahle of the New York Athletic Club was on scratch, and the other competitors had allowances of from 15 seconds to a minute and a half. T. E. Kitchings, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, with 50 seconds allowance, made an excellent race and won by six yards from Edgar H. Adams, unattached, who had 40 seconds. H. E. Ryan of the Pawnee Athletic Club of Brooklyn, a long-mark man, with 1 minute and 40 seconds, was third.

In the diving competition Thomas O'Callaghan of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won rather easily, with Fred Wenck of the New York Athletic Club second, and R. C. Beecroft of the same club third. The 100 yards novice race brought out a crowd of young swimmers, among them a large number of schoolboys. Two of these, from the De Witt Clinton High School of this city, brothers by the name of Bamman, captured the first two places in the good time of 1:13 1-5. The summary follows:

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by F. B. Bamman, De Witt Clinton High School, New York City; C. F. Bamman, De Witt Clinton High School, New York City, second; A. C. Foster, New Rochelle High School, third. Time—1:13 1-5.

100-Yard Swim, for the Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by E. C. Schaefer, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, New York City, second; W. C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, New York City, third. Time—1:07.

100-Yard Swimming Handicap.—Won by R. C. Beecroft, New York Athletic Club, New York City, (11 seconds;) F. W. Vulte, New York City, (12 seconds,) second; J. A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City, (7 seconds,) third. Time—1:16 1-5.

880-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by T. E. Kitchings, Jr., New York Athletic Club, New York City, (0:50;) Edgar H. Adams, New York City, (0:40,) second; H. E. Ryan, Pawnee Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (1:40,) third. Time—15:31 4-5.

Diving Competition.—Won by Thomas O'Callaghan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City, with 123 points; F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, New York City, second, with 115 points; R. C. Beecroft, New York Athletic Club, New York City, third, with 102 points.

WANT AMERICAN GOLF BALLS.

British Ambassador Started the Demand for the New Article by Beating the Danish Minister.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—An American company will open a factory at Glasgow Sept. 22, with 200 employes, to supply British golfers with American golf balls. In a month the company expects to be turning out 12,000 balls daily.

BERLIN

APPROACH OF FOOTBALL SEASON

Schedule of Important Games—Prospects of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Other Teams—The Carlisle Indians Opened with Their Annual Game with Lebanon Valley.

Although the Carlisle Indians, as usual, played the first football game of the season with Lebanon Valley College yesterday, it was hardly more than a practice game, and the real opening of the season will occur next Saturday, when most of the leading college teams will play their first schedule games. Three members of the so-called "Big Four"—Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania—begin their season on that day, Harvard, as usual, playing with Williams, Yale with Trinity, and Pennsylvania with Lehigh. Lafayette, Amherst, Wesleyan, and Brown also play opening games Saturday.

On the following Wednesday Columbia will open its season with a match with the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Princeton will play its first game with Swarthmore, while one week from Saturday will see all the teams in the field. The complete schedule of the principal games is as follows:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.
Carlisle and Lebanon Valley at Carlisle.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.
Harvard and Williams at Cambridge.
Yale and Trinity at New Haven.
University of Pennsylvania and Lehigh at Philadelphia.
Lafayette and Gallaudet at Easton.
Amherst and Williston at Amherst.
Wesleyan and Boston at Middletown.
Brown and Colby at Providence.
Fordham and Union at Schenectady.
Carlisle Indians and Gettysburg at Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.
Harvard and Bowdoin at Cambridge.
Yale and Tufts at New Haven.
Princeton and Swarthmore at Princeton.
Columbia and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at New York.
University of Pennsylvania and Franklin and Marshall at Philadelphia.
Brown and Vermont at Providence.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4.
Harvard and Bates at Cambridge.
Yale and Amherst at New Haven.
Princeton and Lehigh at Princeton.
Columbia and Rutgers at New Brunswick.
University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Union at Ithaca.
Lafayette and Susquehanna at Easton.
Brown and Wesleyan at Providence.
Swarthmore and Delaware at Swarthmore.
United States Naval Academy and Georgetown at Annapolis.
United States Military Academy and Tufts at West Point.
Carlisle Indians and Dickinson at Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.
Harvard and Amherst at Cambridge.
Yale and Wesleyan at New Haven.
Princeton and New York University at Princeton.
Columbia and Fordham at New York.
University of Pennsylvania and Haverford at Philadelphia.
Lafayette and Gettysburg at Easton.
Cornell and Fordham at Ithaca.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.
Harvard and University of Maine, at Cambridge.
Yale and Brown at Providence.
Princeton and United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis.
Columbia and University of Buffalo, at New York.
University of Pennsylvania and University of Virginia, at Philadelphia.
Union and Amherst, at Amherst.
Lafayette and Washington and Jefferson, at Washington, Penn.
Wesleyan and Springfield Training School, at Middletown.
Georgetown and St. John's, at Washington.
United States Military Academy and Trinity, at West Point.
Carlisle Indians and Bucknell, at Williamsport.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.
Harvard and Wesleyan, at Cambridge.
Yale and Bowdoin, at New Haven.
Princeton and Haverford, at Philadelphia.
Columbia and Swarthmore, at New York.
University of Pennsylvania and Gettysburg, at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and St. John's, at Annapolis.
Amherst and Holy Cross, at Amherst.
Carlisle Indians and Bloomsburg, at Carlisle.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.
Harvard and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Yale and Pennsylvania State College at New Haven.
Princeton and Washington and Jefferson at Princeton.
Columbia and Hamilton at New York.
University of Pennsylvania and Brown at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and Lehigh at Annapolis.
Union and Rochester at Schenectady.
Lafayette and Manhattan at Easton.
Georgetown and Virginia Military Institute at Washington.
Amherst and Syracuse at Amherst.
Wesleyan and Amherst Agricultural College at Middletown.
Swarthmore and St. John's at Swarthmore.
Cornell and Carlisle Indians at Ithaca.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.
Princeton and Dickinson at Princeton.
University of Pennsylvania and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Swarthmore and Rutgers at New Brunswick.
Brown and Bates at Providence.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.
Harvard and Brown at Cambridge.
Yale and Syracuse at New Haven.
Princeton and Columbia at Princeton.
University of Pennsylvania and Bucknell at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and Dickinson at Annapolis.
Stevens and Union at Schenectady.
Lafayette and Georgetown at Washington.
Rutgers and Haverford at Haverford.
Amherst and Dartmouth at Hanover.
Wesleyan and Trinity at Hartford.
Swarthmore and Ursinus at Collegeville.
United States Military Academy and Williams at West Point.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.
Lehigh and Swarthmore at South Bethlehem.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.
Harvard and Carlisle Indians at Cambridge.
Yale and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Princeton and Cornell at Princeton.
University of Pennsylvania and Columbia at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and Pennsylvania State College at Annapolis.
Lehigh and Union at Schenectady.
Lafayette and Brown at Easton.
Amherst and Boudoin at Amherst.
Wesleyan and Dartmouth at Middletown.
Swarthmore and New York University at Swarthmore.
Georgetown and West Virginia at Washington.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.
Union and Laureates of Troy at Schenectady.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.
Lehigh and Haverford at Haverford.
Brown and Tufts at Providence.

SATURDAY, NOV. 8.
Harvard and University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge.
Yale and Bucknell at New Haven.
Princeton and Orange Athletic Club at Princeton.
Columbia and Brown at New York.
United States Naval Academy and Lafayette at Annapolis.
United States Military Academy and Union at West Point.
Amherst and Williams at Amherst.
Wesleyan and Vermont at Middletown.
Swarthmore and Franklin and Marshall at Swarthmore.
Georgetown and Gallaudet at Washington.
Carlisle Indians and Susquehanna at Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.
Brown and Holy Cross at Worcester.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.
Harvard and Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Yale and Princeton at Princeton.
University of Pennsylvania and Carlisle Indians at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and Bucknell at Annapolis.
Union and Vermont at Burlington.
Lafayette and Cornell at Ithaca.
Wesleyan and Williams at Williamstown.
Swarthmore and Jefferson Medical College at Swarthmore.
Georgetown and Seventh Regiment at New York.
United States Military Academy and Syracuse at West Point.
Brown and Boston at Providence.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.
Columbia and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.
Harvard and Yale at New Haven.
United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy at Philadelphia.
New York University and Union at New York.
Lehigh and Lafayette at Easton.
Swarthmore and Haverford at Haverford.
Amherst and Wesleyan at Middletown.
Brown and Dartmouth at Providence.
Georgetown and Columbia at Washington.
Carlisle Indians and Virginia at Norfolk.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.
Columbia and Syracuse at New York.
University of Pennsylvania and Cornell at Philadelphia.
Lafayette and Dickinson at Easton.
George town and Carlisle Indians at Washington.

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The first week of practice for the 1902 Yale football team, which ended yesterday, amounted to nothing more than the usual preliminary work at this time of the season. There have reported, however, quite an unusual number of both veteran and new players, so that the regular work, which begins on Monday under the supervision of Swan, head coach, who played right end last year, will have the benefit of some experience for most of this year's candidates. The men who had reported for the team up to to-day were the following: Rafferty, Coffin, Neal, and White, ends; Hamlin, Hogan, and Shevlin, tackles; Glass, Goss, Kinney, and Lewis, guards; Holt, centre; Metcalf, quarter back; Capt. Chadwick, Hinkle, Farmer, Soper, and Vanderpoel, half backs, and Bowman, Bloomer, and Daly, full backs. Of these men Hamlin, Hogan, Glass, Goss, Holt, and Chadwick were members of last year's eleven; Rafferty, Lewis, Metcalf, Hinkle, Soper, and Vanderpoel were substitutes last season; White and Farmer were on the freshman eleven; Coffin, Daly, and Bloomer were unable to play for various reasons, and Shevlin, Kinney, and Bowman are appeared before college has opened, leaving only a few of the surer men to take up the preliminary work later.

Of the promising candidates for this year's team only a few, therefore, other than those mentioned are yet to appear. Broadhead will again try for end, Johnson of the crew will go in for guard, Boucher of Andover will try for guard, Bissell and Weeks of last year's freshman eleven will be candidates for tackle, Rockwell will be on the quarter-back list, and Wilhelmi and Owsley will try for half back.

The places to be filled this year at Yale are not many—the two ends, quarter back, one half back, and full back. There will be a preponderance of good material for the other positions, with Glass, Goss, Kinney, Boucher, and Johnson candidates for guard; Hamlin, Hogan, Shevlin, Bissell, Weeks, and Bloomer for tackle; Chadwick, Hinkle, Soper, Vanderpoel, Wilhelmi, Owsley, and Rogers trying for half back, and Daly, Bowman, and possibly Bloomer candidates for full back. The outlook at Yale is decidedly encouraging, judging from this list. The two end positions may give trouble, although in White, Rafferty, and Coffin Yale will have three good men. Metcalf will be the leading candidate for quarter back, and there will be a strong list for full back. Bowman, the Hill School punter, has been expected to prove a strong kicker, but his recent illness may keep him out of the game.

The men are now eating at training table at 43 College Street, and will go to the University Club next month.

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"Tot" Murphy, the former Pennsylvania football coach and ex-Giant, has been secured to coach the Fordham College 'Varsity football team this season.

Practice of a light order started on Monday, in preparation for the games with Union and Cornell on the 27th of this month and the 8th of October, respectively.

Yesterday afternoon, Murphy lined the men up for the first time, the 'Varsity being made up of McGuire at left end, Robinson left tackle, Greene left guard, Glennon centre, Haffen right guard, Desmond right tackle, Gargan right end, Pulvermacher quarter back, Capt. Fogarty left half back, McGee full back, and O'Toole right half back; whereas Crusoe and Dady ends, McLaughlin and McEvedy, tackles, Kennedy and Crawson guards, Cahega and Black centres, Reighan, Fallon, Munn, Hurley, Murray, J. McLaughlin, O'Brien and McVey behind the line did good work on the scrub.

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The football team of the Annapolis midshipmen will meet the military cadets from West Point on Franklin Field, the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, on Nov. 29, of this year. They will make every effort to redeem the defeat of last year, when it was generally admitted that the naval lads played the game about as well as their opponents, but were defeated by the wonderful individual play of Daly, the former Harvard Captain. From start to finish Coach Hillebrand's idea will be to develop a system of play which will check the great Daly's marvelous runs.

The midshipmen have arranged the strongest schedule in the history of the team in order to fittingly prepare themselves for the great game. The season will be opened on Oct. 4 with Georgetown, which played them a drawn game last season, and on the following Saturday, the 11th, the Princeton 'Varsity will be met. The next six games will be with the strong teams which represent the six strongest football colleges of Pennsylvania. On the 18th, 22d, and 25th of October respectively, Lehigh, University of Pennsylvania, and Dickinson will be met, and on the 1st, 8th, and 15th of November games will be played in order with Pennsylvania State, Lafayette, and Bucknell. Columbia University will be played on Nov. 19, and then there will be ten days before the West Point game, in which the risk of injuring men by a match game will not be taken, but the time will be used in strengthening the weak spots in the team.

The men who will try for the team have been keeping in good condition all Summer, and whenever a squad could be gotten together anywhere a little light practice was had. Practice will begin in earnest when all the midshipmen return from leave on Oct. 1. Just at present the prospects for as strong a team as usual are not bright. Three of the regular back field are gone, and the centre and both tackles are missed from the line. The backs who are gone are Capt. Nichols, full, and Freyer and Land, halves. C. E. Smith, the quarter, is the only regular back left, and he, though good, is quite light. Strassburger, who got in several games last year, will almost surely be one of the regular backs. Smith may go the other half or full, and either McNair or Willson play at quarter. Shoup is also regarded as a fair man in the back field. The Navy will miss her two splendid tackles, Adams and Read, most severely, and Schlabach and Rodgers, who are expected to take their places, will not likely be half so stanch or valuable. In Oak the Navy will have about as good a centre as Freyer, who was graduated. The old men who will again be in the line-up are Whiting and Soule, ends, and Belknap and Carpenter, guards.

The Navy now has won four football games with the Army to West Point's three, and will struggle very desperately to maintain their lead this year. Arthur Hillebrand of Princeton has been retained as coach, and he will have the assistance of Edwards and other well-known players during the season. Charles Belknap, Jr., is the Captain. He plays guard and also does all the punting and place kicking for his team, being a very valuable man. Alfred T. Brispin of Pennsylvania is the manager.

The new fourth or entering class will contain about two hundred members. A number of them are known to be able to play good football, and there are also a number of large strong youths who can be taught the game. There is therefore little doubt that a team will be brought together to give West Point a hard proposition.

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Morning and afternoon practice for four days has put Harvard's football season well under way, and the coming week will see the first line-up. A temporary eleven will have to be decided upon by Thursday or Friday, as the first game is to be played next Saturday with Williams as an opponent.

The season starts in much more favorably than it did last year. Both Head Coach Farley and Capt. Kernan consider the prospects as very bright. They make the Yale game their only goal, and everything that is done will be with the thought of this supreme struggle in mind.

The practice started on Wednesday with close to fifty candidates, and each day since has seen some new men on the field. All of the veterans have returned except Bowditch and Graydon, but they will be here in time for the initial game. All of the candidates seem to be in the best of condition, and Coach Farley has taken advantage of this and made them work harder than any Crimson squad has ever been obliged to do this early in the season. Farley believes in good, hard work, and the way he has kept the men at it for the past few days would indicate that he intends to have no shirkers on the team. Lewis, the famous centre, who has so successfully coached the line men in past years, has been on hand, to instruct the candidates in the rudiments of blocking and breaking through. He expressed himself as well pleased with the material, for it is well seasoned. Most of the men played last year, either on the scrub, or the class eleven, so that none of the material could really be called raw. The men seem to be heavier than last year, but still there is a need of several big men to fill up the gaps in the line.

Behind the line Harvard bids fair to shine. She has three of the star backs that made her touch-downs against Yale last Fall, Capt. Kernan will be at left half, while Graydon will undoubtedly maintain his position at full. Marshall is out again for quarter, and there is every reason to believe that he will play there again this season. This leaves Ristine's place at right half to be filled, but from such men as Harrison, Randall, Leatherbee, Putnam, Meier, and Mackay to draw from, there is little fear. Mifflin and McGrew will probably make Graydon work hard for his place at full back.

The rush line finds but two veterans, Barnard at right guard and Bowditch at right end. Both are stars and will unquestionably play in their old places this Fall. For the other end, Burgess, Littig, Clark, Gately, and Crocker are most promising, but the tackles are both open, as neither Cutts nor Blagden will be in the game this year. The best men so far for the latter places are Knowles, Whitwell, Wright, Jones, and Oveson. For left guard, Robinson and Hovey are most prominent. Both are big men, and the fight for the place bids fair to be a stiff one between them. Both had experience last year on the scrub, but were injured in the middle of the season, which kept them out of the game for the rest of the year. For centre, Sugden and King are the only available men so far, with the chances favoring King, who is more active, and has had more experience.

Columbia's football campaign will begin to-morrow, when the candidates meet Coach William R. Merley and Capt. Weekes in the morning and start active practice in the Manhattan Field in the afternoon. As the time for the opening of the season draws near the ranks of the veterans from last year on whom Columbia can depend seem to be steadily lessening. It is already known that A. K. Boyesen, Irvine McLellan, and Van Hovenberg have gone, and it now appears that both E. B. Bruce and C. L. Berrien, two of the strongest players on the 1900 and 1901 elevens, will be unable to play. Berrien, it is said, will coach the eleven of the Hamilton College and will not return to Columbia. Bruce participated in intercollegiate track athletes in his freshman year four years ago, and though he has played football only three seasons is said to be ineligible by the four-year rule, which provides that a man cannot engage in any or all kinds of track athletics for more than four years. Bruce has not yet been officially declared ineligible, as the Faculty Committee on Athletics has not yet acted on his case.

With these men gone there remain from last season only Shaw at centre and Smith and Weekes at half backs. Coach Morley therefore has a very difficult task before him to build up a satisfactory eleven. To-morrow will show to some extent what new material he will be able to rely on. Some of those who have promised to become candidates are: Townsend, Goodman, B. H. Boyesen, Angell, Sladkus, Duden, J. R. Fisher, and Dr. Saltier, all last year's substitutes, Tomlinson, Erb, Stowell, Cullinan, Black, and Brown, players from other college teams, Benham, Ewing, Thorp, Dwyer, H. A. Fisher, Millward, Fasola, Stangland, and Page, new men. George Foster Sanford, who has coached the Columbia eleven the last three years, is in Chicago, where he is engaged in the locomotive business. It is though that he will assist Alonzo Stagg in coaching the University of Chicago football team. Both Stagg and Sanford were Yale men, are good friends, and it is likely that Columbia's former coach will be glad to impart some of his football knowledge to the Chicago team.

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A drenching rain did not prevent the Princeton football squad from getting in unusually hard practice yesterday afternoon. For the first time this year the men were given light work against each other. The candidates for end, under the direction of Capt. Davis and Henry, last year's ends, were given an opportunity to learn to "box" the opposing tackles, who were handled by "Biffy" Lea, 1896, head coach of the 1901 team. Different sets of men were used until all had received elementary instruction. On another portion of the field, Coach Hutchinson had the back field candidates passing and falling on the ball, and later had them lined up for regular football action. The backs were started with the snapping of the ball, and rough formations gone through. Tooker, a freshman from Newark High School, attracted the attention of Coach Hutchinson to-day by his rapid, acurate punting and well-placed drop kicks. Tooker is a well-built player, weighing about 170 pounds, who has been trying for an end position. He will be moved to full back and carefully coached. De Witt, the big tackle, is also to be moved, and will hereafter play at guard. Reid, 1904, a substitute tackle on last year's team, will make a strong fight for De Witt's place. "Beef" Wheeler, 1895, and "Bert" Wheeler, 1900, were also among the coaches to-day.

RACING STABLE TO BE SOLD.

McLewee and Brady to Quit Turf, Putting Gold Heels and Major Daingerfield Under Hammer.

The announcement was made at Gravesend yesterday by F. C. McLewee & Co. that the firm will sell out all the horses of the stable on Oct. 4, through the Fasig-Tipton Company, the partners, Col. McLewee and James Brady, having found that business would not permit them to contine on the turf.

The stable is the most prominent in metropolitan racing this season, and with the winnings of the horses Gold Heels and Major Daingerfield, leads the list of winning owners in the East.

Matthew Allen, who trains for the firm, made emphatic denial of a statement that he had been negotiating with William C. Whitney, who, it was said, had made him an offer for next season. Trainer Allen will close the season with McLewee & Co. before making a new contract.

COL. OCHILTREE RETURNS.

He Denounces the American Jockeys on the French Tracks.

Col. "Tom" Ochiltree, who has been abroad seven months for his health, returned on the St. Paul yesterday, with a budget of news of sports, international politics, and of Mr. Croker. "Whitney and Keene," he said, "have good stables in England, but they have hard luck.

"Charles Frohman loaned me his automobile to see that polo game at Hurlingham. It was a good game, and the Englishmen won it because they had better horses and were better players. In France W. K. Vanderbilt's stable is coming to the front, but the American jockeys at present riding there are a set of toughs and thugs. I saw Mr. Croker a number of times, and he was as inscrutable as the sphinx. We didn't talk politics. Chamberlain is the coming English Premier, I think, and he and Waldeck-Rousseau are the foremost men in Europe."

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

The chief cricket match yesterday was the last contest of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the championship series of the Metropolitan League. They had their strongest possible team out for the game, and, although their opponents, the Kings County Cricket Club, at one time put up an excellent fight, they were eventually defeated by 135 runs. The score: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 182; Kings County Cricket Club, 47.

The Manhattan and Knickerbocker junior teams met at Bayonne yesterday. The Manhattan gained the advantage on the first innings, but the Knickerbockers mde up for this in their second attempt at the bat, and eventually won by 28 runs. The totals were: Knickerbocker Juniors, 25 and 84; Manhattan Juniors, 54 and 27.

The league championship match between the Manhattan and Nelson Lodge Clubs was postponed for a week, and the Manhattans played Brooklyn instead. This game resulted in a close contest, and ended in a draw, with the Manhattans needing 3 runs to win, and having one wicket to fall when play ceased for the day. J. Poyer and D. Maturin were the chief scorers for Brooklyn, with 28 and 29, respectively. The totals were: Brooklyn, 85; Manhattan, 83 for 9 wickets.

The veteran cricketers of New York and New Jersey played at Staten Island where the New York representatives won by 53 runs, J. H. Beresford was in great form with the willow for New York, and hit hard for 58, while Henry Chadwick, despite his seventy-eight years, held up his wicket at the other end and saw the score advanced from 36 to 99, during which time he put on 8 runs. Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson did the best bowling for New Jersey, with a record of 3 for 9, while Henry Martin took 5 for 33. The totals were: New York Veterans, 105; New Jersey Veterans, 52.

BLUES WON IN A GALLOP

Farrell's Horse Led All the Way for the Second Special.

AFRICANDEER TOOK THE HOLLY

Drake Stable Made a Big Winning on Conundrum, the Only Successful Favorite at Gravesend.

The most disappointing horse of the year, Frank Farrell's Blues, outdid himself in his specialty of disappointing at the Gravesend race track yesterday, when, going to the front early in the time-honored race for the Second Special Stakes, he raced on and on, carrying a pace that made his opponents dizzy after the first mile and a quarter, and then, all but running away with "Jack" Martin, who rode him, winning in a big gallop, pulled up at the end, by eight lengths. The victory for Blues was a wet blanket for public enthusiasm, for Blues was about the last horse thought of in the race, the three-year-old Sombrero starting favorite in the field of five that ran, with the Western horse Articulate a well-backed second choice at all stages of the betting, Advance Guard also being well backed, while with the general public the outsider, The Rival, had more supporters than had Blues.

Warned by the previous running of the fast but erratic colt, Frank Farrell, owner of Blues, declined to let the horse run "loose," in spite of the consensus of opinion among the trainers, who, after seeing Blues tremble and shiver in the paddock following his warming up gallop, agreed that Blues would be first or last, with the chances ten to one in favor of his being last. Blues has shivered and shaken in other races, however, and though the stable trainer, Thomas Welsh, did not regard the colt as a "good thing," he had confidence enough to declare that if Blues ran as he can run, no horse starting against him had even the remotest chance to beat him. On this slender support Farrell backed his horse, and a Farrell commission of $6,000 sent into the ring was placed at an average price little lower than 5 to 1. A number of the Tammany supporters of the stable also bet on Blues, but the public at large would have nothing to do with him, and so it happened when Blues won so far off that the spectators forgot to look for a second horse, the only applause for the hero of two Second Specials were the Tammany men, who clung to the forlorn hope and backed the Farrell entry only because, as one of them put it, Blues owed him so much money he could not "pass him over."

Blues, who won the same great stake a year ago as a three-year-old, went to the front at the lifting of the barrier, and swinging under a pull for the first mile, led the favorite Sombrero by two lengths. With a half mile more to run, Blues was steadied by small "Jack" Martin, and the moment that he felt the pull taken off him, went forward with a rush that sent Shaw on Sombrero to riding his hardest to keep up. Shaw rode hard, but without avail, as Blues from the far turn slipped away from the others and finished alone, with Sombrero a poor second and Articulate a worse third. The Rival in this race ran in the name and colors of C. F. Hill, who formerly trained for Clarence H. Mackay, his new owner having bought him at auction in the forenoon for $4,100 on the guarantee of J. E. Madden that the colt was sound, and would come out of the race sound, promising that if The Rival was otherwise, the purchase price would be refunded. The Rival came out of the race quite as sound as Madden promised, but his effort indicated that Trainer Hill neglected to secure from the former owner the secret of making winners along with the bill of sale.

Africander, who also was sent through the sales ring in the forenoon, captured the second feature of the afternoon's card, the Holly Handicap for two-year-olds, over the short six furlongs course, his victory, however, being in the same colors that the colt has carried so often without success earlier in the season. The colt, though supposed to be on sale without reserve, was bid in by S. Deimel for the firm of Deimel & Dwyer for $14,500, and rewarded the owners for the deal by winning a stake worth $2,620, while Francesco, also sold by C. F. Dwyer, went to L. V. Bell, through A. J. Joyner, for $7,100. In the race for the Holly Handicap, seven of the twelve horses named to run answered the call to the post, with Eugenia Burch the favorite. Eugenia Burch broke first, with Astarita at her shoulders, the two going on together, while Africander hung close up in third place. The order was the same to the turn into the stretch, where Astarita dropped back and Africander went to the front, where he remained to the end, winning easily by a length and a half, though in the last few strides Martin, who rode him, had his whip out, more to keep the colt straight than for any purpose of punishment. Eugenia Burch was well up into the last furlong, where she weakened and fell back, River Pirate, who closed from fifth place, getting the second money a neck before Fire Eater, who was third.

In the Steeplechase Handicap three of the nine starters fell, and two refused or were pulled up, Scotch Bush, the second choice, then winning easily by four lengths, after Silent Friend made most of the running. The favorite, Inspector Stevens, was one of those that fell. Heider, who rode him, was unconscious when picked up, and was removed to the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn still unconscious, the surgeons stating that he had suffered concussion of the brain. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Alex Shield's Young Henry, 5, 4 years, by Henry Young-Volandera, 130 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by three lengths; the Lakewood Stable's Setauket, br. c., 3, by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, 121, (Redfern,) 16 to 5 and even, second by a neck from Richard Kane, Jr.'s, Examiner, ch. c., 2, by Inspector B.-Gene Lawn, 110, (J. Martin,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Jack Ratlin, Operator, Schoharie, Belle of Lexington, and Essene also ran. Value to the winner, $1,060. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles. Mr. Chamberlain's Scotch Bush, br. f., 4 years, by Potomac-Caledonia, 130 pounds, (Barry,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Thomas W. Lawson's Draughtsman, br. g., 6, by Owas-Sneeze, 142, (Carson,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by six lengths from Harry W. Smith's Silent Friend, blk. g., 5, by Bassetlaw-Inquisitive II., 136, (Pines,) 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—4:58 2-5. Inspector Stevens, Terrible Terry, Victor, Hopbrook, Glenvarloch, and Silver Twist also ran. Hopbrook, Inspector Stevens, and Victor fell. Glenvarloch and Silver Twist refused. Value to the winner, $705. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Deimel & Dwyer's Africandeer, b. c., by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, 120 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2 and even, won easily by a length and a half; John E. Madden's River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 110, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from August Belmont's Fire Eater, br. c., by Hastings-Fides, 112, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Eugenia Burch, Wild Thyme, Astarita, and Roxboro also ran. Value to the winner, $2,620. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; weights five pounds below the scale, the winner of the First Special to carry scale weight; one mile and a half. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 121 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a gallop, pulled up, by six lengths; Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 3, by Star Ruby-La Toquera, 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by eight lengths from George A. Davis's Articulate, b. c., 4, by St. Andrew-Utter, 121, (Lyne,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—2:35 2-5. Advance Guard and The Rival also ran. Value to the winner, $2,725. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. Milton Young's First Chip, ch. c., by First Mate-Chipple, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., 112, (Redfern,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a half length from M. T. Danaher's Harrison, br. c., 102, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Dark Planet, Arcade, Ringdove, Sinner Simon, Sheriff Bell, Tiogs, Bobbinet, Hackensack, Orabel, Osgood, Turnpike, Ella Snyder, and Christina A. also ran. Value to the winner, $980. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,800; one mile and a sixteenth. J. A. Drake's Conundrum, b. h., 4 years, by Charade-Lydia Belle, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; John W. Schorr's Andy Williams, br. c., 3, 102, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from W. T. McGrath's Ben Battle, ch. g., 5, 92, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Chapparal, The Dancer, Shandonfield, Black Dick, and Bar Le Duc also ran. Value to the winner, $910. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

TROTTING IN THE MUD

Three of Empire City's Oft-Postponed Races Decided.

OXFORD CHIMES DEFEATED

Seven of the Races Which Had Been Interfered with on Previous Days Were Called Off Altogether.

Three of the postponed races of the Empire City Trotting Club's Grand Circuit meeting were decided at the track near Yonkers yesterday, the rest of the events being declared off under the rule of the National Association.

The best race of the day was the 2:19 trot for a purse of $1,000, embracing in its features fine driving, close finishes, upset of a favorite, and good game horses as contenders.

Up to the third heat Oxford Chimes was looked upon as a sure winner, as he won the first and second heats in easy fashion, and would have won the race in the third heat but for the overconfidence of his driver, who allowed Baron Bell to get up in the last eighth, coming out of a pocket at that, beating Oxford Chimes by a neck on the line.

In the fourth heat, to a beautiful start, Baron Bell and Oxford Chimes were sent away on the journey which the wise ones thought would be easy for Oxford Chimes. After racing to the half, head and head, Baron Bell went into the lead at the three-quarters, finishing with S. Hudson looking back at F. M. Dodge driving Oxford Chimes, repeating this same performance in the fifth and concluding heat. It was the general opinion that Oxford Chimes was the best horse up to the end of the third heat, and if Dodge had driven him out in this third heat he would have won the race. The exact conditions at the three-quarters were: Oxford Chimes in the lead at the pole, with Hall Fry a half length behind and on the outside, with Baron Bell behind both in a pocket. The driver of Hall Fry drew out a little further, and Dodge, with Oxford Chimes, drew a trifle closer to the pole, which gave Hudson the chance to drive through the opening under the whip and spoiling Oxford Chimes's chance for the race, as he could not be whipped up in the distance to be covered.

Secretary Horace W. Wilson, after wading around the track in the mud in his rubber boots, decided at 1 o'clock that the track was not safe enough yet, but made the announcement that he would start the two stake races at 3, and all others that could be trotted before sunset.

The programme for the day was originally intended to start at 10 A. M., and trot all day without intermission, as a card of ten events had been made out covering the 2:30, 2:19, 2:11, 2:14, 2:13, 2:00, and the 2:15 trots, with a match between the trotters Arconda and Alert, and a 2:05 and 2:07 pacing race.

At 9 A. M. the track was absolute slush, but by industriously harrowing and with the aid of the sun things began to improve around noon. At 3 the track toward the pole began to show signs of drying. By this time the largest crowd of the year was in attendance, and thoroughly enjoyed the small but choice programme.

If conditions had been favorable Dan Patch would have made a try to reduce Star Pointer's pacing record of 1:59¼, but his owner saw at a glance that it would be useless to attempt it, as the track was too clinging and heavy for fast time, so he gave orders to pack up, feeling greatly disappointed with the weather conditions of the last few days, as he felt that he had his horse about right on Thursday.

In the race for the Westchester Stake Chase was an overwhelming favorite. The only entry against him was the brown gelding, The Questor, driven by E. F. Geers. At the start of the first heat Questor took the lead, and led to the three-quarter pole, when Chase assumed the lead, and finished by a length in 2:14½. In the second heat Questor pursued the same tactics as in the first, going out in the lead, taking it on the first turn, Hudson trailing to the three-quarters with Chase, when he sent him after The Questor, and carried him off his feet, finishing in 2:15, eased up. The final heat was never in doubt, Chase leading from start to finish, and winning easily in 2:13¾.

A very interesting race occurred in the Mount Vernon Stake for 2:14 trotters. The entire field of five entries came to the mark, and were all sent away to a fine start. Alice Russell went out for the lead, and held it to the half, when she broke, and Consuelo S., with Mobel close up, took the leading position to the finish, with Mobel a length and a half away, in 2:12¾. In the second heat Hudson lay back in fourth position until the three-quarters, when he brought Alice Russell up in a rush and took the heat handily from Consuelo S. in 2:12¾. The third heat started with Mobel away on the outside, but under way quicker, and trotting faster than the rest of the field, and crossing over at the turn, he went into the lead, and was never headed. This was quite a shock to the bettors, who had placed him favorite in the first heat, and as he lost the first and second heats they had lost confidence, but went back to him with all their faith and money when he won the third and fourth heats, and sent them all home happy by winning the fifth and the race in a drive from Alice Russell. Summary:

The Westchester 2:30 trotting; purse $3,000, (three in five.)

Chase, b. g., S. Hudson	1	1	1
The Questor, br. g., E. F. Geers	2	2	2

Time—2:14¼; 2:15; 2:11¾.

2:19 class, trotting, (three in five;) purse $1,000.

Baron Bell, b. h., S. Hudson	2	4	1 1 1
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., F. M. Dodge	1	2	2 2
Hall Fry, b. g., W. D. Foote	4	2	3
Allabrieve, b. g., A. McDonald	3	3	4
Earline, br. g., J. Kinney	5	5	5

Time—2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:12½; 2:13; 2:14¼.

The Mount Vernon, 2:14 trotting; purse $3,000, Mobel, b. h., E. Benyon | 2 | 5 | 1 1 1
Alice Russell, b. m., S. Hudson | 5 | 1 | 2 2 2
Consuelo S., b. m., A. Pierce | 1 | 2 | 4 3 3
Ida Highwood, b. m., G. Spear | 3 | 3 | 3
Alice Carr, blk. m., A. Garrison | 4 | 4 ds

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:10¼; 2:10½; 2:11.

JERRY PIERCE REINSTATED.

Another Peculiar Change in the Ruling in the Case of the Indian Runner.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting yesterday to consider the case of Jerry Pierce of the Pastime Athletic Club. This was taken up in accordance with the resolution passed by the Governors of the Metropolitan Association at their meeting held last Monday. It was decided yesterday by the committe that as the violation of the rules by Pierce in accepting the prize contrary to the rules of the Amateur Athitic Union took place in December, 1901, through ignorance of these rules, and was not an intentional violation, and as Pierce had by his suspension forfeited his prize in the Amateur Athletic Union championship for 1902, that, owing to mitigating circumstances presented to the satisfaction of the Registration Committee, Pierce's suspension should be raised.

The Registration Committee is: John Steil, Chairman; John T. Dooling, and James A. Speer.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES PUT OFF.

Sabbath Union Causes Police to Stop the Holding of the Meet Scheduled for To-day.

Athletes and those who believe in a strict observance of the Sabbath are at variance. The games of the Pastime Athletic Club, which were to be held to-day, have been postponed until Oct. 4, and possibly may not be held on that date. The matter is all the work of the members of the New York Sabbath Union, who recently petitioned Police Commissioner Partridge to compel the athletic organizations to hold their meets on other days than Sunday. As the games of the Pastime Athletic Club had been widely advertised, the fact was brought immediately before Commissioner Partridge. The result was that yesterday a notice was served on the club by Police Captain Brown of that precinct that the officials of the club would be placed under arrest if any attempt was made to hold the games.

This is not the first time that athletes have been interfered with in the matter of Sunday

WOMEN IN THE SHOW RING

Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair Drives Winning Tandem at Bernardsville.

FIVE FIRSTS FOR HER HORSES

E. T. H. Talmage Wins Many Ribbons—Despite the Weather Society Turns Out Well for the Initial Show.

Loyalty to the horse has perhaps never before been shown to so large an extent by the cottagers of Bernardsville, N. J., and the immediate vicinity as was done yesterday on the polo field of the Somerset County Club. The Bernardsville Horse Show was inaugurated, and it received so cordial a reception that the universal sentiment was to repeat the affair, only on a larger scale next year.

The Horse Show people snapped their fingers scornfully at the weather. "Let it rain," said the judges as they stood unconcernedly in the wet field beneath dripping umbrellas. Society responded in much the same vein, and a long string of fashionable traps, buggies, and four-in-hands was lined up just beyond the ropes all day long. H. McK. Twombly drove over with a party in his four-in-hand from his country home near Madison. E. T. H. Talmage entertained a merry party in his big yellow coach Defiance, and other four-in-hands out were driven up by Walter P. Bliss, Seymour L. Cromwell, and C. Ledyard Blair. Not an automobile was in sight. There are several in Bernardsville, but they wisely refrained from competing for favor yesterday.

Two names stand out prominently in this initial show for the Bernardsville community, those of E. T. H. Talmage and C. Ledyard Blair. The former is styled the originator of and chief worker in the show, while the leader carried off the lion's share of the coveted blue ribbons. Under the name of the Blairsden stables his horses were exhibited, and to their skillful handling by Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, the credit of three victories is due.

Mrs. Blair won in ladies' harness horses, driving singly and in pairs, and also in the more difficult tandem class. Not a trace of nervousness did she show, and her tandem victory was all the more creditable because she had against her such good whips as E. T. H. Talmage, Seymour L. Cromwell, Charles M. Chapin, and James Edward Davis.

A marked feature of the show was the prominent part taken by women. In this respect there was nothing outlandish or sensational in either costume or rig, neither was there anything gaudy in the appointments. The largest number of women in the ring at one time was in the single harness class. Six stylish horses and vehicles swung around the oval at a fair speed. They all had the dignified coachman perched in the rear. The drivers were Mrs. C. L. Blair, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. S. L. Cromwell, Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, and Miss Eve Schley. After Mrs. Blair drove off with the blue rosette it was no easy task to pick the second, but Mrs. Pyne finally got it, and Mrs. Bliss drove off smiling with the yellow ornament. In the class for spans, also won by Mrs. Blair, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage drove the second pair and Mrs. Bliss got another third.

One of the classes that did not go as the wiseacres had predicted was that for ladies' saddle horses. Mr. Talmage's Rainbow had been picked by many as winner, but Mrs. Archibald Alexander showed off her son's chestnut mare, Eitherway, so skillfully that the judges had to call it out first from the bunch, and it was followed by W. Allston Flagg's Trixie. Miss Louise Scribner rode the latter and it furnished an element of interest for the Morristown set. Mr. Talmage got third.

Sixteen classes were judged, and it required all day from 10 o'clock in the morning to finish the work. There were three or four hard showers in the morning, and the oval ring south of the polo field was badly cut up at the end of the day. The tandems drove on the polo field, but all the other classes were shown on a temporary turf inclosure south of the field. Near this a large tent had been erected, which served the purposes of a stable.

The Horse Show Committee consisted of Archibald Alexander, C. Ledyard Blair, Walter P. Bliss, C. M. Chapin, Seymour L. Cromwell, J. Edward Davis, C. B. Mitchell, George B. Post, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, Robert L. Stevens, E. T. H. Talmage, Ramsey Turnbull, and W. S. Blitz. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Post, Miss Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Arthur Turnbull, and John F. Talmage.

The classes and awards are:

Farm teams, pair of horses any height, owned and used in Morris or Somerset County, N. J.—Grant B. Schley's Topsey and Doll, first; Conkling Lumber, Company, second; Frederic Cromwell, third.

Harness horses, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.2 hands; prize offered by Clarence Blair Mitchell.—Blairsden Stable's Frills, first; Walter P. Bliss's The Artist, second; Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's Nip, third. Eleven entries.

Saddle horses, over 14.1 and under 15.2 hands; prize offered by Charles M. Chapin.—H. P. Wertheim's Red Princess, first; John F. Talmage's Moabund, second; Dudley Olcott, 2d's, Lamia, third. Seven entries.

Harness horses, pairs, over 15.2 hands; prize offered by Percy R. Pyne.—Walter P. Bliss's Morris and Somerset, first; James E. Davis's Gay Boy and Gentleman Jack, second; Blairsden Stable's Pom and Peacock, third. Five entries.

Tandems, Prize Offered by Grant B. Schley.—Blairsden Stable's Frills and Lachine, driven by Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, first; E. T. H. Talmage's Nibs and Talisman, driven by owner, second; Frederick and S. L. Cromwell's unnamed, driven by S. L. Cromwell, third. Six entries.

Jumpers, Prize Offered by C. Ledyard Blair.—Achibald S. Alexander's Iseult, first; T. Tower Bates's Squire Grey, second. Three entries.

Harness Horses, over 15.2 Hands, Prize Offered by Somerset Inn.—E. T. H. Talmage's Talisman, first; Blairsden Stable's Morris, second; Frederic Cromwell's unnamed, third. Eleven entries.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 Hands or Over, Prize Offered by Walter P. Bliss.—E. T. H. Talmage's Somerset, first; Archibald S. Alexander's Eitherway, second; Clarence Blair Mitchell's Montrose, third. Six entries.

Harness horses, to be shown before an appropriate lady's vehicle; ladies to drive; prize offered by J. Edward Davis.—Blairsden Stable's Lachine, driven by Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, first; Percy R. Pyne's Cox, driven by Mrs. Pyne, second; Walter P. Bliss's Shadow, driven by Mrs. Bliss, third. Six entries.

Harness Horses—Pairs over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.2 hands; prize offered by Robert L. Stevens.—Blairsden Stable's Frills and Lachine, first; Walter P. Bliss's Sunshine and Shadow, second; Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's Nip and Tuck, third. Six entries.

Polo ponies, prize offered by E. T. H. Talmage, to be shown with mallet and ball.—Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's Wrangler first, Robert L. Stevens's Craps second, Archibald S. Alexander's Katydid third. Six entries.

Harness horses, pairs, to be shown before a lady's appropriate vehicle, ladies to drive, first and second prizes offered by the Morristown Field Club.—Blairsden Stable's Frills and Lachine, driven by Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, first; E. T. H. Talmage's Nibs and Victor, driven by Mrs. Talmage, second; Walter P. Bliss's Sunshine and Shadow, driven by Mrs. Bliss, third. Five entries.

Combination saddle and harness horses, prize offered by Francis G. Lloyd.—E. T. H. Talmage's Rainbow first, John F. Talmage's Moabund second, and Clarence Blair Mitchell's Moonstone third. Eleven entries.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 14.3 hands or over, ladies to ride; prize offered by Seymour L. Cromwell.—Archibald S. Alexander's Eitherway, ridden by Mrs. Archibald Alexander, first; W. Allston Flagg's Trixie, ridden by Miss Louise Scribner, second; E. T. H. Talmage's Rainbow, ridden by Mrs. C. L. Blair, third. Six entries.

Ponies in Harness, 13 hands or under; prize offered by Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander.—Miss Margaret Lindaberg's Star first; E. T. H. Talmage's Toffy, second; Percy R. Pyne's Callen, third.

Four-in-hands; prize offered by George B. Post, Jr.—Walter P. Bliss's four, first; E. H. Talmage, second; Frederic and Seymour L. Cromwell, third. Four entries.

Chicago Gets Pink Rays from the Sun.

Chicago was treated to a rare phenomenon Monday when the sun's rays became pink or light violet. This condition maintained for two hours and was noticed and commented on by thousands. No very clear explanation was offered, though Prof. Cox, the official Government weather forecaster, said: "It is extremely rare. I hardly remember seeing it more than once or twice before, and then it was always in the Autumn. I think it is due to refraction caused by uneven strata of smoke in the atmosphere." The phenomenon was not confined to the downtown districts. Buena Park, Edgewater, and Rogers Park all reported seeing it. Various solutions were offered, but the general opinion was that smoke was the cause.—Chicago Chronicle.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten by Brooklyn at Polo Grounds—Pittsburg Won Again.

Manager "Ed" Hanlon of the Brooklyn baseball team was well pleased yesterday afternoon when his men won the last game of the series from the New Yorks on the Polo Grounds. The score was 6 to 3 in favor of the visitors, and the victory was won by the Brooklyn batters bunching their hits in the fifth inning for three runs. This gave them a commanding lead, and they added two more runs to their total in the seventh. In the ninth inning the home team scored twice, helped on by Kitson's wild throw and Farrell's error. Cronin was batted more frequently than at any time since he joined the New York team. Kitson kept the local batters well in hand, except in the third and ninth innings. The run-getters for Brooklyn were Sheckard, Keeler, and Dolan, as they made three, two, and one, respectively. One of the sharpest bits of fielding during the game was Lauder's splendid one-hand stop and quick throw to first base of Ritter's grounder. The teams will finish the interborough series in two double-headers on Sept. 27 and 29. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Brown, lf	0	3	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	3	0	0	0	Bresnah'n, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	1	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	5	1	Brodie, cf	1	1	2	1	0
Farrell, 1b	0	3	7	0	2	Bowerm'n, c	1	2	6	1	2
Flood, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	5	0	Smith, 2b	1	1	1	4	3
Ritter, c	0	1	8	0	0	Dunn, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	3	1	Cronin, p	0	1	1	2	1
Total	6	12	27	16	4	Total	3	9	27	14	3

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	6

Two-base hits—Bowerman, (2.) First base by errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cronin, 3; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Cronin, 5; by Kitson, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Brown, Lauder, Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Bresnahan, Dolan, Flood. Double plays—Dunn and McGann; Kitson, Irwin, and Dahlen; Dahlen, Flood, and Farrell. Passed ball—Ritter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs Latham and Irwin.

PITTSBURG, 7; ST. LOUIS, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—McLaughlin, Pittsburg's new pitcher, won his first game on the home grounds by doing fair work himself and having excellent support. The features of the game were the remarkable catches of Sebring and Leach. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	...	7	10	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—4	11	1

Batteries—McLaughlin and Zimmer; McFarland and Weaver.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Philadelphia beat Boston in an interesting game to-day. White had rather the best of the pitching, playing a strong game at critical times. Malarkey was hit freely. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2	7	1

Batteries—Malarkey and Kittredge; White and Doolin.

CHICAGO WON TWO GAMES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The Chicago team succeeded in taking both games from Cincinnati to-day by reason of Taylor's and Menefee's superb pitching. Phillips in the second game also pitched a fine game, but his support was bad. Menefee held the locals to four hits, while Taylor let them down with but five. Scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	3
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—4	8	0

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Taylor and Kling.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3	5	1

Batteries—Phillips and Bergen; Menefee and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	98	54	.742	Chicago	64	67	.489
Brooklyn	71	59	.546	St. Louis	55	71	.437
Boston	65	61	.516	Philadelphia	52	77	.403
Cincinnati	65	66	.496	New York	45	80	.360

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Chicago.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

American League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

	R	H	E
Baltimore	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—6	13	1
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—5	10	1

Batteries—Katoll and Robinson; Orth and Clark.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Baltimore	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	2—9	17	3
Washington	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1—6	16	1

Batteries—Butler and Smith; Carrick and Drill.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	...4	9	1
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	5	2

Batteries—Donohue and Sugden; Joss and Bemis.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3	4	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	7	2

Batteries—Dorner and Bemis; Powell and Sugden.

AT CHICAGO.

	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...3	8	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	0	3

Batteries—Callahan and McFarland; Eason and McGuire.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3	9	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3—3	4	2

Game called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Durham and Sullivan; Mullen and McGuire.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	...7	13	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	7	1

Batteries—Plank and Powers; Sparks and Criger.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	50	.612	Cleveland	67	63	.515
St. Louis	74	55	.574	Washington	57	73	.438
Chicago	70	56	.555	Baltimore	49	81	.377
Boston	72	58	.554	Detroit	48	80	.375

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Toronto	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	...8	13	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	5

Batteries—Gardner and Toft; Stackpole and Dillon.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	...5	13	0
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	6	0

Batteries—Gardner and Toft; Sullivan and Dillon.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1—6	10	5
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0—5	11	2

Batteries—McGee, La Roy, and Shaw; Barnett and McManus.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	0	0	0	5—5	5	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0—0	2	2

Game called on account of darkness. No game.

Batteries—Fertsch and Butler; Ferry and Shaw.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2	3	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	6	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Steelman; Dunleavy and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	8	3
Worcester	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	3

Game called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Souders and Fuller; McFall and McAuley.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R	H	E
Rochester	0	2	1	3	5	1	4	3	...19	26	2
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—5	9	5

Batteries—Horton and Coogan; Hawkins and Jope.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Rochester	2	6	5	5	...18	16	1
Newark	0	0	0	3	2—5	7	5

Game called end of first half of fifth inning.

Batteries—Flint and Coogan; Jope and Moriarty.

EASTERN LEAGUE SEASON ENDS.

Toronto Team Won the Championship by Scant Margin.

After a close and well-fought struggle for supremacy between the Toronto and Buffalo baseball clubs, the Eastern League championship pennant was won by the Canadians yesterday. Only two points separated them at the finish. The winners only played 127 out of 140 games scheduled during the season, while the Buffalo team played 135. The Jersey City team finished third, with seventy-two victories out of 137 contests, and the Newark club's representatives finished in last place, having won only 40 out of 137 games.

Doubleheaders were scheduled for the final day of the Eastern League season of 1902. The Toronto men defeated the Providence team in both contests and by doing so won the championship. At Buffalo the home team won the first game from the Jersey City team, the contest lasting eleven innings. In the second game darkness precluded further playing at the end of the fourth inning, and the game was called. At that stage the Jersey men had shut out the local players and had tallied five times themselves, but under the rules the game did not count. Had the light permitted a continuance of play and luck had gone with the Buffalo men, they might have beaten out the Torontos by a single point.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	85	42	.681	Providence	68	66	.507
Buffalo	80	46	.659	Rochester	56	77	.421
Jersey City	72	65	.525	Montreal	56	79	.415
Worcester	69	63	.523	Newark	40	97	.290

Brooklyn Advertisements.

BILLIARD PLAYERS BUSY.

About the billiard rooms of this city and in the clubs where the game holds a prominent place there is an air of activity, and the attachés of the establishments are rounding up the ivory balls and putting cues in trim with new tips. Once more the billiard season is at hand, and the rainy days of last week filled many of the rooms to overflowing, so that tables were in great demand. From the standpoint of the amateurs, there will be no lack of excellent sport. Naturally the Amateur Athletic Union championship holds the most important place. But now that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has changed hands it is uncertain whether that tournament will be held there or in some other spot.

One of the most important features of the Amateur Athletic Union tournament is the fact that a new trophy is offered for the National amateur championship, as the old cup, valued at $3,000, and familiarly spoken of as the silver bathtub, was captured last year by Wilson P. Foss, who won it for the third consecutive time, and by virtue of that victory made it his personal property.

There are many who claim that Foss will not play again this year, except perhaps in a few personal matches. He has amply demonstrated his ability by winning the title three times, and now that Wayman McCreery has gone to the great majority, there is none other than Martin Mullen who can wield his cue against Foss in the amateur class. Mullen and Foss stand in their relationship to the amateur as George Slosson and Jacob Schaefer do in their way to the professional. In each case the next class is so far behind the leaders that they are no match for them as opponents.

In every way the coming season promises to be remarkably active for the amateur, outside of the Amateur Athletic Union championship. There will be a great number of room and club tournaments; more so than in former years. Of the club tournaments, that held in the house of the Hanover Club of Brooklyn will take the first place, as it has done in other seasons, because it excites the experts from the other social and athletic organizations into a series of competitions which have been remarkable for the showing of both class and skill on the part of the competitors. The Gardner brothers, Ferdinand Poggenburg, and Arthur R. Townsend are sure to be the leaders in this affair. Poggenburg endeavored to promote a tournament of a strictly metropolitan character last year at the Liederkranz Club, and while no open tournament was played at that time, it is more than probable that the plans that were laid last year will be carried out before the Winter has passed by. The New York Athletic Club will hold an important championship tournament both at pool and billiards, and in these events Dr. Walter G. Douglas, Louis Servatius, and Florian Tobias will be the leading spirits.

So far as the rooms are concerned, the play promises to be of a most interesting character. Slosson is arranging to hold some interesting competitions at three cushion caroms and also several tournaments in various classes at the favorite amateur's game of fourteen-inch balk line. It is possible that the old style cushion caroms, so popular several years ago, will see a revival that promises to be more than of usual interest. There will also be a pool tournament for amateurs some time during the Winter at Slosson's. He held such an event last year, and it was productive of a lot of good sport.

The little academy room at Maurice Daly's place will again be the scene of the usual scratch and handicapped series among such of the leading amateurs as William Gershel, Frank Tobias, Florian Tobias, John A. Hendricks, Ferguson, Harry Graham, and a host of others. Daly has always made these matches of particular interest, and the handicapping in the tournaments has been so well done that an unusual number of ties has always been the result, so that final play-offs are the usual order. It is also more than probable that May Carlus, the wonderful girl billiardist, will show more of the remarkable game which she played with two of the ivory spheres in which the cue ball caromed twice on the object ball. This game she played last year, and while in a measure it is of freak composition, the amateurs found it remarkably good practice in getting angles for their cushion shots.

So far as the professionals are concerned, there appears little likelihood of any amount of professional play being accomplished. In fact, there are none of the top class professionals now in the city with the exception of Slosson and none of the Class B men with the exception of Morninstar and McLaughlin. Jake Schaefer has led a host of these men to the Parisian academies, for the rooms in Paris have opened again and are doing a tremendous business, if all reports from the French capital are true. The closing of the Paris rooms by the authorities came just at a time last year to allow Schaefer to return to this country and win the world's championship emblem. Then the decision was made that the Parisian academies had been unlawfully closed and the games were resumed with the same features of betting and gambling which make them so popular with the Parisian public. There seems to be a great demand for American billiardists in Paris, and because of this there is little chance of professional playing here this Winter.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

The following fraternity school pins are ready for distribution:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 109, 117, 118, 120.

F. D. Matthews Sons

Formal Introduction of Charming Millinery

Begins here to-morrow and will continue Tuesday and Wednesday. We have planned to make this an exhibition of Style, Taste, Beauty, Individuality and Modest Cost, which mark the conduct of this Millinery Store always.

That visitors may retain a lasting memory of the Millinery which we will exhibit on these days, we have prepared an artistic Programme, which contains the drawings of some of the leading styles from Paris, London and our own workrooms, which will be free to visitors.

Millinery Parlors, Second Floor—Four Elevators.

Formal Introduction of Fall Costumes.

This is in keeping with the "eternal fitness of things," and thus the second floor is given up to the seasonable dress harmonies of 1902-3.

In order to combine thrift with sight-seeing we offer the following Fall styles at these special low prices.

Suits.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits, in velvet, made in the very newest up to date style; unlined skirt with fancy flounce; waist tucked front with fancy steel buttons, bishop sleeve, colors green, blue, black and garnet, at..... $19.50

Women's Shirt Waist Suits in changeable taffeta silk, side pleated skirt with percaline drop; waist tucked and pleated back and front, with new bishop sleeve, tucked with embroidered collar and cuffs, colors blue, green and gray, at..... $22.50

Skirts.

Women's Walking Skirts in invisible plaids, in green, blue; seven gore flare, welt seam, stitched, at..... $6.75

Women's Walking Skirts, in hair line stripe, in blue and black, flare gore, slot seam, at.... $6.75

Women's Walking Skirts, in heavy cheviot, Oxford only, seven gore flare, several rows stitching, special at..... $2.25

Waists.

Women's extra quality black brilliantine Waists, tucked front, yoke effect, and tucked back, new bishop sleeve, at..... $1.59

Women's taffeta silk Waists in blue, red, green, castor and pink, tucked and fancy stitching, special..... $3.98

Women's woolen Shirt Waists, in fancy Roman stripes, in all the newest shades, $3.35, $3.98, $4.25 and..... $4.98

A Harvest of Carpets Here.

Some of the exceptional values that prove our Carpet ability as to character, beauty and money saving prices. The easiest place to buy Carpets, Rugs, etc., in Greater New York.

Axminster Carpets, extra heavy, parlor designs, with border to match, regular $1.20, at..... 89c

8 wire Brussels Carpets, for rooms, halls and stairs, reg. 70c., at..... 43c

Best 10 wire Tapestry Brussels, reg. 90c., at..... 59c

Wilton Velvet Carpets, best Carpet made, reg, $1.40, at $1.10

First Grade Smyrna Rugs.

6x9, regular $13.50, at $11.00. 7.6x10.6, regular $22.00, at $18.00
9.0x12.0, regular $28.50, at $22.50.

Cashmere and Kalga Art Rugs.

6.0x9.0, Reg. $6.90, at $5.75. 7.6x10.6, Reg. $8.75, at $7.25. 9.0x12.0, Reg. $13.75, at $11.75

Axminster Rugs.

18 in.x36 in., reg. $1.15, at..... 85c
27 in.x62 in., reg $2.75, at..... $1.98
36 in.x72 in., reg. $3.75, at..... $2.75
8.6x10.6, reg. $21.00, at..... $18.50
9.0x12.0, reg. $24.75, at..... $21.00
6.0x9.0, reg. $18.00, at..... $15.50

Art Squares, All Wool.

6.0x9.0, reg. $4.50, at... $3.90
7.6x9.0, reg. $5.75, at... $4.90
9.0x9.0, reg. $6.90, at... $5.90
7.6x12.0, reg. $7.25, at.. $6.40
9.0x12.0, reg. $8.90, at.. $7.90
9.0x15.0, reg. $11.00, at. $9.90

Linoleum and Oilcloth.

Good grade Linoleum, reg. 60c., at 39c.; No. 3 Oilcloth, reg. 35c., at..... 19c

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:00	Moon rises..8:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:55	Gov. Isl'd..10:18	H. Gate...12:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:20	Gov. Isl'd..10:36	H. Gate...12:29

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Moltke, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gregory, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pathfinder, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. George, Hull	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	.....
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hohanzollern, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 20 and up to Oct. 11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Oct. 11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 22; Shangh

FOR AN AMERICAN HENLEY

Oarsmen Busy Promoting a Regatta Along English Lines.

FIRST MEET AT PHILADELPHIA

Simon Pure Amateurs and Collegians Only Eligible to Row—Antagonism from National Association.

Oarsmen for a long time have been debating the question of holding a regatta annually, similar to the meeting in England at Henley on the Thames, that has become famous throughout the world, and which attracts rowing men from all parts of the earth to the beautiful Thames River every year. It is among the American collegians that the idea has found the most favor, and while this season is practically at an end, it is possible that next year will witness a regatta under the American Henley title on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. The plans that were originally promulgated contemplated holding this regatta at New London, drawing particularly from the rowing clubs about Boston, New York, Worcester, and those of Harvard and Yale.

Ever since the proposition was first advanced there has been considerable opposition in various directions, but those interested in the matter have continued quietly at work, and, while their arrangements as yet are only tentative, it seems probable that the event will be held next year, and surely a more ambitious attempt will be made than the outlook at first promised. In part it is planned to hold the American Henley in connection with the games at Chicago in 1904 that are attracting world-wide interest.

The Boston Athletic Association has taken hold of the matter in a way that promises to bring it to a successful issue. The men most directly responsible for the success of the plans up to the present time are Arthur Davis, George B. Morrispn, and Nat Hearton, the Rowing Committee of the Boston Athletic Association, and H. P. Wardwell. Assisting these gentlemen in their work has been the Executive Committee of the Union Boat Club of Boston, one of the largest and most exclusive rowing clubs in the East. Julian W. Curtis, Dr. J. A. Hartwell, and H. S. Van Duser have also been mentioned as having a hand in the arrangement of the details.

The plan in brief is to form an invitation association consisting of the Boston Athletic Association, the Union Boat Club of Boston, the Philadelphia Barge Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Weld and Newell Boat Clubs of Harvard, the Dunham Boat Club of Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, and Wisconsin. It is certain that all of the above-named universities and clubs have promised to send entries. The idea is to hold a week's racing in the same manner as is done on the Thames, in England, during the month of June.

The classes will be many. In fact, as many as entries can be secured to fill, and will range all the way from single sculls to the eight-oared crew, while it is said that the new organization will not in any way antagonize the present National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, nor interfere with the different open regattas now given all over the country, but that the members will enter these races the same as before, and at the same time have a special week together, whether that place be New London or Chicago. From the standpoint of the National Association, the regatta is a direct aim to kill the entries to the National, for, at the American Henley the same ruling will prevail as regards entries as in England, and will do away with the open manner of allowing any oarsman, no matter what his station in life may be, to row in the races. This is evident because of the arrangement in the plans which states that most of the time of the contestant must be spent in the conduct of his business or profession. In this way it is hoped to make rowing a secondary consideration, although at the same time allowing two full weeks for training and traveling. The object of the rule is to prevent the entry of such oarsmen as are having their living expenses paid by the various clubs of the country and who have no other visible means of support.

This clause regarding the status of the oarsman and in a measure making it compulsory that he be from that station of society necessary to a gentleman, has been the great stumbling block and is the real reason for the antagonism of those having at heart the National Regatta and its success. Under the plans of the American Henley the regatta would bring out the purest kind of amateur sport, and while it might not produce world beaters, nor great records, it would be the amateur's own event without any possibility of taint attached to it.

The reason all former attempts to get up an American Henley have failed, is because the promoters have always attempted to admit an unlimited number of members and have thus embraced a field too broad to be successfully controlled. The conditions in England where the entrance at Henley is open to all amateurs in good standing are very different from those in reason for the antagonisms of those having more toward professionalism, while in England there is very little of it. The present promters have grasped this fact solidly, and so have limited their scheme at the present moment to an invitation and not an open Henley.

But in connection with the athletic events at Chicago next year the Henley will be open to the extent that each entry will be rigidly scrutinized and with the possibility of many being discarded. At the same time, in spite of this limitation, those who are promoting the plan hope and fully expect to get all the amateurs in good standing available, and with good management there is no reason why they should not succeed.

One of the gentlemen interested in the project explained the matter in this way. "The main object of the association will be to exclude such men as Ten Eyck, Greer, Rumohr, and possibly Titus, and others who make a business of rowing or who make rowing play an important part in their business. This will encourage old college oarsmen who can put in a little time in training. We recognize how utterly hopeless a task it is for any of us to meet men of the above stamp, and we are frank enough to own up to it. We believe there is a legitimate field for both classes of oarsmen, and the only way we can get college men and others of that class to come out is to put up a fence and by strict rulings protect them."

Unquestionably such a regatta as the American Henley will attract a vast number of college oarsmen, and if, as now appears certain, the first attempt to hold a big meeting of this description is accomplished at Chicago next year, many new names will be seen among the list of entries, and it will take on to a certain extent an intercollegiate aspect which is particularly true also of the world-famous Henley in England. The promoters are busily working out their scheme, and the ultimate success will surely be formally announced before the beginning of another rowing year.

INDIANS' BIG FOOTBALL SCORE.

Carlisle Redskins Take Their First Scalp of Football Season from Lebanon Valley Palefaces.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—The opening game of this year's football season was played here to-day between the Carlisle Indians and Lebanon Valley. The score was 48 to 0 in favor of Carlisle. When compared with last season's work the figures are evidence in themselves that the Redskins will have one of the best teams in the country this year. The new rules were easily followed throughout the game, and the alternating direction of play after touchdowns gave all the spectators a good view of the scrimmages and equalized the ordinary difficulty of playing against a strong wind.

The Indians had a complete walkover from the opening of the struggle, making the first touchdown within four minutes. Through the first half they simply played with the visitors, tossing them around as so many shuttlecocks. The first half closed with five touchdowns and four goals, counting 29 points to the Red Men's credit. The Lebanon Valley team was winded to a man, and through both halves the field was strewn with their exhausted bodies, demanding many allotments of time.

The second half was a repetition of the Rdeskins' terrific onslaughts, the score ending 48 to 0. A safety and a goal from the field, from the twenty-yard line by Charles, who bids fair to rival the famous Hudson, occurred during the second half. Capt. Williams played to-day with dash and effect, certainly rivaling Metoxen, his illustrious predecessor. The Eskimo, Nikifer Schouchuck, exceeded expectations to-day and is certain to be the regular centre. The line-up follows:

Carlisle.	Position.	Lebanon Valley.
Beaver, Fisher	Left end	Barnhardt
Phillips, Flores	Left tackle	McKenrick
White, James	Left guard	Erb
Schouchuk, Bowen	Centre	Jones
Dillion, Nephew	Right guard	Snyder
Exendive, Sannok	Right tackle	Crider
Bradley, Mathews	Right end	Smith
Charles, Cornelius	Quarter back	Arndt
Parker, Whitebrow	Left half back	Epler
Sheldon, C. Yarlett	Right half back	Roudabush
Williams, Charles, W.	Full back	Houck

Umpire—Mr. Johnson, Carlisle. Referee—Mr. Warner, Carlisle. Timekeepers—Messrs. Thompson, Carlisle; Espanshade, Lebanon Valley. Touchdowns—Williams, 4; Charles, W., 1; Parker, 1; Sannok, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Charles, W., 4. Goals from field—Charles, W., 1. Safety—Charles, F., 1. Score—48 to 0.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Grant Makes New Canadian Five-Mile Record at Montreal—Fast Time by Walsh.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 20.—A new Canadian record to-day and low figures in other events made the nineteenth annual games of the Canadian Athletic Union notable. The events were held on the grounds of the Montreal Athletic Association. There was a large attendance, the conditions were admirable, although rain in the morning had a tendency to make the track slow. The enthusiasm when the new record was announced formed one of the greatest outbursts of athletic fervor that has been seen in the Dominion for a long time.

One of the best exhibitions was made in the 220-yard run by P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club. His time was 0:21 3-5, within 3-5 of a second of the world's record. He also captured first in the 100-yard run in an even ten seconds.

Alexander Grant of the New York Athletic Club had the honor of placing new figures in the five-mile run for the Canadian record. He finished the long run in 27:18 1-5. The former Canadian record was 27:43, so the New Yorker clipped 26 4-5 seconds from the old figures. Grant also took the mile run in 4:33 2-5, winning easily. Alexander Mackenzie of the Pastime Club was second. I. K. Baxter added two more triumphs to the New York Athletic Club score by capturing first in the high jump and 120-yard hurdle.

Native policemen scored leading places in the hammer event. A Toronto policeman, James McArthur, threw the sixteen-pound weight 128 feet 7½ inches, and E. Desmarteau, the Montreal policeman, got second. The latter also won the fifty-six-pound throw, thus repeating his performance in New York a week ago.

F. P. Moulton of the New York Athletic Club won the quarter-mile run in the fast time of 0:49 4-5. He was opposed by J. D. Morrow and R. H. Oberne of Montreal. Moulton set a hot pace from the start, jumping quickly to the front, and holding it to the finish.

The summaries are:

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Arthur Smith, Montreal Lacrosse Club, first, 41 feet 1½ inches; H. Pelletier, Montreal L. C., 40 feet, second; E. Desmarteau, Montreal A. A. A., third.
One-mile Run—Alex Grant, N. Y. A. C., first; Alex. Mackenzie, N. Y. P. A. C., second; R. Gomery, M. A. A. A., third. Time—4:33 2-5.
Running High Jump—I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., (5 feet 6 inches,) first; George Trenholm, Montreal T. C., second; Oliver Waugh, third, (5 feet 3 inches.) Trenholm won on flip of coin after tie. Baxter jumped 6 feet in exhibition.
220-Yard Run—P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., first; J. P. Craig, N. A. A. A., second; W. C. Coverton, M. A. A. A., third. Time—0:21 3-5.
Half-mile Run—J. H. Wright, N. Y. N. W. S. A. C., first; Percy Molson, M. A. A. A., second; T. S. Baker, M. A. A. A., third. Time—2:02 2-5.
16-Pound Hammer Throw—John McArthur, Toronto P. A. A., 128 feet 7½ inches, first; E. Desmarteau, M. P. A. A., 126 feet 5 inches, second; R. Tipton, Toronto P. A. A., third.
Running Long Jump—Joseph Corbett, Ottawa A. A., 21 feet 3¾ inches, first; A. C. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., 19 feet 11 inches, second; J. J. McHugh, third.
440-Yard Run—F. P. Moulton, N. Y. A. C., first; J. D. Morrow, M. A. A., second; R. H. Oberne, M. A. A. A., third. Time—0:49 4-5.
56-Pound-Weight Throw.—E. Desmarteau, M. P. A. A., 32 feet 1¾ inches, first; Z. Desmarteau, 30 feet 1¼ inches, second; J. J. McHugh, M. L. C., third.
120-Yard Hurdle Race.—I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., first; A. G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., second; A. Caldwell, M. A. A. A., third. Time—0:17 1-5.
Five-Mile Run.—Alex. Grant, N. Y. A. C., first; Percy Gomery, Orton Club, Toronto, second; John Innes, Orton Club, Toronto, third. Time—27:18 1-5, breaking Canadian record of 27:45.

ENGLEWOOD GOLFERS BUSY.

Open an Enlarged Clubhouse and Defeat the Essex County Team.

Members of the Englewood Golf Club had an unusually busy day yesterday, and the damp weather was not allowed to interfere with the sport in any particular. Three competitions were played, but even of more importance was the formal opening of the enlarged clubhouse. Many alterations have been made during the Summer. The original size of the house has been nearly doubled, but the Colonial style of architecture has not been marred in the slightest.

The clubhouse is now one of the most complete in its appointments in the vicinity of New York. There are separate rooms for both men and women, a large dining room, parlor and reception rooms, and broad piazzas giving excellent views over the greater part of the links. A band played in the afternoon, and the festivities concluded with a dinner and dance in the evening.

The chief golf event of the day was a team match with the Essex County Country Club. The Englewood players won by 17 holes to 0, and this furnished additional zest to their celebration. The players and scores are:

ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
F. M. Wilson	0	C. F. Watson, Jr.	0
W. S. Baylis	0	C. W. O'Connor	0
H. M. Brittan	6	F. C. Reynolds	0
W. E. F. Moore	6	Hugh Miller	0
H. V. Keep	5	W. Watson	0
Total	17	Total	0

The other two events were the final contests for the Class B Cups for men and women. The men's handicap resulted as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. W. Banks	89	12	77
G. C. Austin	97	18	79
C. T. Small	91	8	83
W. H. Peckham	99	12	87
H. Weatherby	103	15	88

The cup was won by C. T. Small, whose total of points gain in the series was 8; G. C. Austin and H. V. Keep tied for second honors with 4; C. P. Coleman had 3, and G. Starritt, George Williamson, Herbert Barber, C. A. Corliss, and E. H. Jewett scored 2 each.

The women's cup was won by Miss Mabel Barber, whose total number of points was 7; Mrs. Ogden and Miss Constance Barber tied for second place with 6 each, and Mrs. George Coe scored 5.

Golf Championship for J. M. Ward.

John M. Ward won the amateur golf championship of Staten Island yesterday by defeating in the final thirty-six-hole round I. L. Kellogg, Jr., by 3 up and 2 to play. The match was played on the Harbor Hill Club's links under rather uncomfortable conditions, for the greens were very soft. Both of the players represent the Fox Hills Club. The Consolation Cup was won by J. H. Tobin of the Harbor Hill Club, who beat Frank Sears of the same club by 2 up.

Golf at Crescent Athletic Club.

H. B. Bowns won the club handicap yesterday of the Crescent Athletic Club, played on the club's links near Bay Ridge. He also made the lowest gross score, 81 strokes. The players and scores are:

H. B. Bowns—		Gross.	Hp.	Net.
Out	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 4—40			
In	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 6 4—41—81		8	73
C. C. Masen		83	8	75
J. C. Taylor		89	13	76
C. M. Hall		91	10	81
G. W. Beckel		97	13	84

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Black Taffeta Silks.
95 Ct. Grade for 69 Cts.

We shall place on sale for Monday only, a lot of Black Taffeta, full 27 inches wide and guaranteed,
REGULAR 95 CT. GOODS, FOR 69 CTS.

New Fall Dress Goods.

TAILORING FABRICS IN HOMESPUNS and TWEEDS, MEN'S WEAR WOOLENS in checks, stripes and fancy mixtures; TARTAN PLAIDS and CHECKS, black and white effects so much in demand; SOFT FABRICS, all wool and silk and wool, in endless variety.

Wool Mixtures at 29 Cts.

Double width Canvas Mixtures, beautiful colorings, 29 Cts.

Imported Black Broadcloth,

$1.50 for $2.25 Quality.

Guaranteed French Broadcloth, superb satin finish, jet black, full 52 inches wide, regular $2.25 goods for **$1.50.**

$18.00 to $25.00 Walking Suits At $12.95.

Manufacturers' Samples of new Fall Walking Suits, latest models of Blouse, Norfolk and other styles, in men's wear mixtures, goods shown in fine Suits only and worth from $18.00 to $25.00, sizes 34, 36 and 38 only, at **$12.95.**

$4.75, Reduced From $8.50.
Black Jackets, fly front styles, silk lined, light weights, for early Fall wear, good value at $8.50, your choice at **$4.75.**

$4.85, Reduced From $8.50.
All Wool Walking Skirts of excellent material, in navy, gray and Oxford, all lengths, a regular $8.50 Skirt for **$4.85.**

$2.90, Reduced From $4.50.
French Flannel Waists, made with open seams, all colors, a $4.50 quality for **$2.90.**

95 Cts., Reduced From $3.00.
Wash Waists, all our remaining stock, in different materials, that sold as high as $3.00, for **95** cts.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 65 Cts.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR MONDAY.

LADIES' two-clasp GLACE KID GLOVES, made especially for our own trade in the most thorough manner, well fitting and durable, the colors are the new Autumn and Winter shades, also black and white,

Unusual Value at 65 Cts.

New Autumn Shoes.

Ladies' Street Shoes, fine grade dull Dongola Kid, made on comfortable round toe models, double soles, stitched by hand, **$4.00.**

Ladies' Ideal Patent Kid Shoes, correct styles for street wear, soft dull finished kid tops, button or lace, heavy single soles, welted and stitched by hand, **$4.00.**

Ladies' Dress Slippers, newest designs and shapes, patent leather, matt or vici kid, with braided vamps, hand sewed turned soles, Louis XV. heels, **$3.00** and **$3.50.**

Ladies' House Slippers, soft Vici Kid or Patent Leather, made on right and left lasts, round toes, flexible soles, low leather heels, **$1.50.**

Household Linens.

SPECIAL SALE.

Autumn importation of Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins in new and exquisite designs.
2x2 yds., **$2.20, $2.60, $3.20, $4.00.**
2x2½ yds., **$2.75, $3.25, $4.00, $5.00.**
2x3 yds., **$3.00, $3.90, $4.80, $6.00.**
2½x2½ yds., **$4.50, $4.80, $5.75, $8.00.**
Napkins, 25 and 27 inches square, **$3.35, $3.75, $4.25, $6.00** dozen.
20 and 22 inches, **$2.35, $2.50, $3.00, $4.50.**
Irish Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, 5 choice patterns, **$1.00** yd.; worth $1.35.
Napkins to match, ¾ size, **$3.00** dozen; worth $3.75.
Huck Towels, extra quality, hemmed ends, **$2.00** dozen; value $2.50.
Extra fine Huck Towels, hemstitched and damask borders, **$3.00** dozen, for $4.00 quality.
Fringed Damask Lunch Cloths, colored borders, **89** cts.; worth $1.50.
Fringed Lunch Napkins, **3½** cts.
Bleached Russia Crash, 19 in. wide, **8** cts.
Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, **25** cents.
Hemstitched Figured Huckaback Bureau Scarfs, **25** cts.; worth 45 cts.

Juby Trimmings and Plaitings At 10 Cts. Yd.

Plain and Fancy Juby Trimmings and Plaitings of various widths, also a lot of Ruchings, in white, black, and fancy colors, regularly sold from 20 to 50 cts. yd., at **10** cts. None sent C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Seasonable Piano Talk.

In no other branch of merchandising are there so many purchases followed by disappointment and dissatisfaction as in the Piano business.

Many pupils become disheartened on account of a poor Piano. It is difficult sometimes to choose wisely, as all Pianos are advertised as being "the best that money and brains can produce."

Many makers could advertise "the poorest that money and brains can produce" and come nearer the truth.

It is very easy to disguise poor material and poor workmanship in a Piano.

Very few buyers have any technical or practical knowledge of Piano mechanism.

Start right; get on the right track.

There is a way to tell—absolutely unerring, irrefutable.

It is the testimony of the great pianists and musicians.

Of the few strictly high grade Pianos (and they can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand), none has a greater reputation with artists than the

WISSNER PIANOS

A Wissner Piano in your home will be an entertainer, an educator and a source of unending pleasure.

If anybody tells you that the prices are beyond your reach, do not believe it.

Slightly used Wissner Uprights and Grands at liberal reductions. A variety of other makes at extremely low prices.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN,
Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.
JERSEY CITY,
138 Newark Avenue.

NEW YORK,
25 East 14th Street.
NEWARK,
603 Broad Street.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

C. J. Bonnet Guaranteed Black Silks

Are Far Under Price To-morrow : : A Rare Occasion.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS IN THE WORLD—For generations the fine old house of C. J. Bonnet et Cie, of Lyons, France, has made the Silks so known. And for years close alliance between the silk makers and Abraham and Strauss has brought these splendid Silks here exclusively. Demand for such black Silk is naturally larger than the supply, for the making is slow and careful. Prices are standard and seldom vary.

So it is news of wide importance when we can announce

The Famous Bonnet Silks—In Many Cases Under Cost to Make.

You cannot go wrong if you buy a C. J. Bonnet Silk—every yard of every quality is absolutely guaranteed. But it is rare indeed that there is a chance to buy

21 in. Bonnet Taffeta at 58c. 21 in. Bonnet Peau de Soie at 85c.
22 in. Bonnet Satin Duchesse at 79c.

There are twenty thousand yards of these black Silks in the Sale. It is the most notable offering of the season.

C. J. Bonnet's Black Taffeta.	C. J. Bonnet's Black Peau de Soie.	C. J. Bonnet's Black Satin Duchesse.
20 inch Taffeta, guaranteed, 58c.	21 inch Peau de Soie, guaranteed, 85c.	22 inch Satin Duchesse, guaranteed, 79c.
22 inch Taffeta, guaranteed, 68c.	21 inch Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.05.	22 inch Satin Duchesse, guaranteed, 95c.
23 inch Taffeta, guaranteed, 79c.	22 inch Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.25.	22 inch Satin Duchesse, guaranteed, $1.25
23 inch Taffeta, guaranteed, 88c.	22 inch Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.48.	22 inch Satin Duchesse, guaranteed, $1.48
27 inch Taffeta, guaranteed, 89c.	23 inch Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.74.	23 inch Satin Duchesse, guaranteed, $1.98
36 inch Taffeta, guaranteed, $1.45.	23 inch Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.98.	24 inch Satin Duchesse, guaranteed, $2.24

Also **C. J. Bonnet Pure Dye Dress Taffeta, regularly $1.10 a yard, at 75c.**

Main floor, West Building.

$3,024.00 Worth of Framed Paintings---$1,980.00.

NO REASON UNDER THE SUN for such a reduction except that we haven't room to show the Paintings newly brought from abroad and something must give way. The beautiful Paintings from the Paris Salon of 1902, which are attracting such wide attention, are large canvases mostly and occupy an entire gallery. And there are more of the other imported Paintings this season than we ever had. So it is that

Thirty-seven Splendid Paintings Are Reduced in Price.

At the old prices they were great value—it is the policy of this Store to sell Pictures at a closer margin of profit than in any other place in Greater New York. The subjects are pleasing and the good work of well known artists. The frames are rich and beautiful and appropriate.

The occasion is one of the most notable in the history of Picture selling hereabouts—such Paintings were never sold for such small prices before. Here is the list of reductions—but of course the beauty of the Paintings can only be judged by inspection.

Antiquarian, by Klemm, reduced from $95.00 to $65.00
For the Desert, by H. Kern, reduced from $78.00 to $55.00
Russian Sleighing Party, by Gedlek, reduced from $136.00 to $95.00
La Musicale, by Gioia, reduced from $168.00 to $95.00
Sheep, by Nowy, reduced from $64.00 to $39.00
Sheepfold, by Greil, reduced from $36.00 to $19.00
Card Party, by Ostersetze, reduced from $59.00 to $39.00
Cardinal, by Ascenzi, reduced from $125.00 to $75.00
Dice Throwers, by Stifter, reduced from $119.00 to $79.00
Sheep at Pasture, by Kolbe, reduced from $50.00 to $35.00
Marine, by Rose, reduced from $54.00 to $39.00
Landscape, by Lambert, reduced from $37.50 to $19.00
Landscape, by Rose, reduced from $45.00 to $25.00
Fisherman's Tale, and companion, by Stoitzner, reduced from $54.00 to.. $35.00 each
How Do You Like Me, by Salvati, reduced from $39.00 to $19.00
Cattle and Landscapes, after Cooper, reduced from $40.00 to $19.00
Tambourine Girl, by Squanquevelli, reduced from $63.00 to $35.00
Flower Girl, by Bianchi, reduced from $50.00 to $30.00
Venice, by Kaufman, reduced from $69.00 to $39.00
Flowers, by Burlingame, reduced from $32.00 to $15.00
Uninvited Guests, by Scalini, reduced from $87.50 to $45.00
Young Vender, by Franta, reduced from $53.00 to $29.00
Family Pet, by Arnotti, reduced from $70.00 to $49.00
Porcelain, Titian's Flora, by Wagner, reduced from $183.00 to $145.00
The Poet, by Ducrais, reduced from $210.00 to $150.00
Introducing the Bride, by Pinggera, reduced from $130.00 to $95.00
Embarrassing Moment, by Montren, reduced from $225.00 to $175.00
Contentment, by Sartori, reduced from $50.00 to $35.00
First Love Letter, by Cornelly, reduced from $50 to $35.00
Landscape, by Pickert, reduced from $29.75 to $15.00
Marine, by Rose, reduced from $48.00 to $35.00
A Tender Allusion, by Dennery, reduced from $72.00 to $42.00
Bride's Jewels, by Stifter, reduced from $92.00 to $59.00
Art Wins the Heart, by Stephan, reduced from $140.00 to $95.00

Third Floor, rear, Central Building

Women's New Tailored Wear.

A $22.50 Walking Suit for $16.50.

Material is men's wear cheviot in black and white, navy blue and white and brown and white—mottled or checked effects. Model of the jacket is the popular Norfolk, finished with straps and belt of the material, patch pockets, lining of taffeta silk; skirt is the new gored, side pleated style, the pleats open at bottom, bands around hips simulating yoke; sizes 32 to 42.

$3.00 Walking Skirts at $1.65.

Made of black and Oxford gray melton; 7 gore flare model with lap seams, finished at bottom with band and rows of stitching.

$5.00 Walking Skirts at $3.95.

Of black, Oxford gray and navy blue cheviot; nine gore, lap seams and flounce effect; finished at bottom with band and rows of stitching.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Women's $3 Shoes at $2.40

They are as fine Shoes as we know of sold anywhere for three dollars a pair and to-morrow brings them here

At a Saving of Sixty Cents on a Pair.

Of velour calf in lace and button styles with dull calf tops, low heels and a round toe last.

Of box calf, lace, with medium round toe and military heels.

Of vici kid with patent leather tips in lace and button styles; round toes and military heels.

Of heavy vici kid with tips of the same; straight last, medium toe and military heels.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

New Parlor Furniture

At August Sale Prices.

Here is the very best news that ever came in the nick of needtime. Some of the famous Parlor Suites that made such a stir in the August Furniture Sale are here in duplicate and

At the August prices, which were almost a third under the regular.

They have finely polished mahogany finished frames, and will be covered to your order in your own selection of colors for the different pieces.

5 Piece Parlor Suites.

Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $41.00, at $29.00
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $58.00, at $43.50
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with embossed velour, regularly $60.00, at $45.00
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with pattern tapestry, regularly $75.00, at $54.00
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $90.00, at $60.00
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $105.00, at $70.00
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $115.00, at $75.00
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $155.00, at $115.00
Mahogany, finely carved frames, covered with silk damask, regularly $250.00, at $165.00

Odd Parlor Chairs.

Mahogany finish Corner Chair, covered in damask, regularly $4.00, now $2.95
Metal gilt Reception Chair, covered in damask, regularly $5.75, now $3.50
Metal gilt Reception Chair, covered in damask, regularly $10.00, now $7.50
Mahogany inlaid Armchair, covered in tapestry, regularly $25.00, now $12.50
Mahogany carved Armchair, covered in embossed velour, regularly $23.00, now $17.25

Parlor Rockers.

Golden oak, carved back, wood seat, regularly $2.25, now...$1.50
Golden oak, spindle back, wood seat, regularly $4.50, now...$3.25
Mahogany finish, inlaid, damask seat, regularly $7.00, now..$3.50
Golden oak, carved, polish wood seat, regularly $10.50, now..$7.00

Dining Chairs.

Golden finish, carved back and cane seat, regularly $1.10, now..85c
Golden oak, carved back and cane seat, regular $1.35, now...$1.00
Golden oak, plain design, with box seat, regularly $1.90, now..$1.50
Golden oak, polished finish, with box cane seat, regularly $2.25, now $1.80

Sideboards.

Golden oak, 40 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror, regularly $13.50, now $9.75
Golden oak, 40 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror, regularly $15.00, now $11.50
Golden oak, 46 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror, regularly $20.00, now $15.00
Golden oak, 44 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror, regularly $26, now $19.50
Weathered oak, 48 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror, regularly $34.00, now $25.00
Weathered oak, 54 inches long, mission style, with plain mirror, regularly $58.00, now $45.00

Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

The New Laces.

Beautiful : : Savings in Price.

THE MOST EXQUISITE GARNITURES for the Autumn dresses which were ever brought to this country are ready here for your choosing now. This Store is to be more than ever this season "headquarters for Laces." And prices are wonderfully little—here are hints of them:

Handsome Lierre lace Robes, for short women, value $15.00, at $7.50
Fancy net Robes, in white, ivory and Paris shades, new and pretty designs ..... $12.50 to $75.00
Chantilly lace Robes, flounce effects, trimmed with medallion and galloons ..... $25.00 to $49.00
Chiffon Robes, with applications of fine Venetian motifs and other fancy effects ..... $45.00 to $75.00
Black spangled Robes, new designs, some with medallions of lace and spangles ..... $14.98 to $49.00
Pearl Duchess Medallions, 3 to 5 inches wide, round and square, some combinations Point and Duchess, $2.98 to $23.00 a yard; Duchess Motifs, 49c. to 98c. each; real Arabe, 4 to 6 inches wide, $4.25 to $6.50 a yard; real Renaissance, 3½ to 5 inches, $1.50 to $2.50 a yard; Real Lierre, 3 to 5 inches, $2.00 to $3.50 a yard; sold in Motifs, or by the yard.
New Point Gaze Laces and Medallions, and Galloons, 2 to 13 inches wide ..... 75c. to $7.50 a yard
Venetian and Arabian Galloons, new effects, round and square motifs, detachable, 25c. to $4.98 a yard; Venetian insertion beading effects ..... 10c. to 98c. a yard
White and black Mousseline Galloons, round, square and oblong; also black Venetian Point, all detachable, 25c. to $6.50 a yard; Insertions ..... 25c. to $1.00 a yard
Washable Laces and Insertions, suitable for trimming underwear, fancy work, etc., in various makes and widths, some complete sets, values 5c. to 35c., at ..... 2c. to 12c. a yard

Main floor, Center, Central Building.

Silver : : Save a Third.

FRESH GATHERINGS for the September Sale of Silverware ready to-morrow—as fine offerings as any of the stirring ones that have made this Sale so talked about.

Most women will buy for their own tables if there is a shadow of an excuse, or else for wedding gifts. These are pretty good reasons:

Tea Spoons, regularly $1.50, now ..... 98c. a dozen
Dessert spoons, regularly $2.50, now ..... $1.75 a dozen
Dessert Forks, regularly $2.50, now ..... $1.75 a dozen
Table Forks, regularly $2.95, now ..... $1.95 a dozen
Table Spoons, regularly $2.95, now ..... $1.95 a dozen
Triple plated Knives, regularly $3.00, now ..... $2.49 a dozen
Sugar Spoons, regularly 35c., now ..... 19c. each
Butter Knives, regularly 50c., now ..... 25c. each
Coffee Spoons, regularly $1.50, now ..... 98c. a dozen
Oyster Forks, regularly $2.25, now ..... $1.49 a dozen
Berry Spoons, regularly 75c., now ..... 49c. each
Meat Forks, regularly 65c., now ..... 35c. each
Salad Sets, regularly $2.25, now ..... $1.35 each
Crumb Knives, regularly $2.25, now ..... $1.25 each
Bread Trays, regularly $1.50, now ..... 95c. each
Small Fern Dishes, regularly $1.50, now ..... 98c. each
Berry Dishes, regularly $2.98 and $2.25, now..$1.98 and $1.49 each
Nut Bowls, regularly $2.98, now $1.98
Ice Water Pitchers, regularly $7.75, now $4.98
Soup Tureens, regularly $5.75, now $3.98
Tea Sets, 4 pieces, regularly $10.00, now $6.75

Also a full line of "1847 Rogers Bros.'" Silverware at lowest prices.

Court, West Building.

$3.25 Corsets at $1.59. "P. D."

CORSETS—A straight front model, straight from Europe These were made in Belgium—which divides with Paris the honor of making the best Corsets in the world. Material is French coutil and the model is medium length and bust, well boned and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Least these fine Corsets ever cost, **$1.59.**

The New Marquise and Marcel Corsets are here—and the models are finer than they ever were. These are the best Corsets to be had—ask your dressmaker. We shall be glad to make appointments for fitting at any time.

Second floor, East Building.

Two Wrapper Bargains.

At 98c.—Worth $1.50.

Flannelette Wrappers—cooler weather makes them more comfortable wear. Made with yoke and ruffle, trimmed with fancy braid and edging; full skirts and deep ruffle.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Ames
Amesbury
Apets
Appel
Archibald
Arnold

BABCOCK
Banks
Barclay
Barr
Barrett
Barritt
Barry
Battjer
Bauer
Beck
Benedict
Bigelow
Birchall
Blauvelt
Blohm
Bowen
Bowler
Boyle
Boyne
Bradbury
Brady
Brasingham
Brender
Brennan
Bresnahan
Broderick
Brown
Brumley
Burke
Burr

CAHN
Capelit
Carey
Carr
Carter
Cauffman
Cawley
Cheesebrough
Chilton
Christiansen
Clark
Clarkson,
Cogan
Coleman
Collins
Conlon
Connell
Connolly
Cook
Cooke
Corsa
Coughlan
Coyne
Cragan
Craigie
Crane
Crist
Cuff
Currie

DAVIS
Delaney
Delehanty
Devlin
Diestel
Dillingham
Dimmick
Dinckelmeyer
Doerhoefer
Dolan
Donahue
Donoghue
Douglass
Dowd
Driver
Duffy
Duncan
Dundas
Dunn
Duy

EDWARDS
Egan
Elias
Elsner
Embree
Enright
Erickson
Erwin
Eytinge

FAIRCHILD
Farrell
Faurot
Fish
Fisher
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Flanagan
Forkel
Forney
Foster
Fowler
Francis
Freeman
Frerichs
Funke
Fury

GAFFNEY
Gall
Gartland
Geldmacher
Gemmel
Georgetti
Geyer
Goldey
Gorham
Gould
Graef
Granger
Gray
Grimes
Grindle
Guthrie

HAAS
Hagerty
Halesworth
Hall
Hansen
Harder
Harvey
Heenan
Heilbrunn
Heinen
Hennessey
Hewlitt
Heyman
Hieronimus
Hilliyer
Hirschmann
Hoffman
Hogan
Hoke
Holcomb
Horler
Horrigun
Horter
Huber
Hung
Hurley
Hyland
Hynes

IRELAND

JOHNS
Johnson
Jones
Judge

KARST
Kass
Keane
Keef
Kelly
Kempe
Kiely
Kiernan
Kleinpeter
Koch
Kramer

LANDMANN
Lange
Langler
Latrobe
Lawson
Lee
Lefferts
Lehmann
Lewy
Lindenbaum
Littlefield
Litzko
Lookman
Logue

McCONAGHY
McConnell
McCormack
McDermott
McDonough
Magee
McGinn
McGowan
McGrath
McKenna
McManus
McNamara
McVey
Maher
Mahony
Manice
Mansfield
Marr
Marston
Martin
Matthews
Mayer
Mearsheimer
Meehan
Merritt
Metz
Meyer
Michael
Miner
Mischo
Mogrigde
Molloy
Molow
Moore
More
Morrant
Moschowitz
Moses
Mullen
Mulz
Murphy

NACHMANN
Nee
Neill
Neumann
Noerling
Northrup
Norton

O'CONNOR
O'Donohue
Oehlers
Oliphant
Oliver
O'Neil
Oppenheimer
O'Rourke
Osborne

PANZER
Partridge
Payne
Paynter
Pearsall
Pender
Perrine
Peterson
Philbin
Plunkett
Poor
Porach
Powers
Pratt
Pulitzer
Pullen

QUIGLEY
Quinn

RAFFERTY
Ranus
Reardon
Reichardt
Reid
Ressegiue
Richardson
Roberts
Robinson
Rosswog
Ryan

SADDINGTON
Schafmayer
Schenck
Schinzel
Schirmer
Schreiber
Schroeder
Schumacher
Scott
Schrempf
Sharkey
Sharot
Shattuck
Shaw
Shea
Shipman
Seibert
Shaughnessy
Shelton
Shimeall
Shumway
Sims
Slattery
Smith
Snedeker
Snyder
Sontag
Sprague
Steneck
Stephens
Steves
Stiner
Stratton
Stryker
Sturm
Sullivan
Swackhamer

TALMAGE
Terry
Thoburn
Thompson
Timmons
Tishman
Tompkins
Trachte
Traves
Trumy
Tucker
Tumney
Turnbull
Tweed

VAN DINE
Van Orden
Voigt
Voorhies

WALLACE
Walters
Ward
Wardlaw
Warren
Wasser
Wasserman
Waters
Weir
Wesshirk
Wetmore
White
Whitfield
Wilbert
Williams
Wisschusen
Wlecke
Wright
Wulfret

ZANDER
Zinn

A

ADAMS.—Sept. 15, at her residence, 496 Ninth Street, Mary Jane Adams, wife of Henry Adams.

ARNOLD.—Sept. 15, at his residence, 101 Bridge Street, Frank L. Arnold.

ARCHIBALD.—Sept. 15, at Southampton, L. I., Mrs. Jerome Archibald, née Kyle.

APETZ.—Sept. 15, at 225 Park Avenue, Margaret Apetz, aged 36.

AMES.—Sept. 18, Caroline English, widow of Caleb Tyler Ames, 330 West Thirty-third Street.

AMESBURY.—Sept. 17, William H. Amesbury, in the 76th year of his age, at Richmond, S. I.

APPEL.—Sept. 15, Henrietta, wife of Samuel Appel, 1,780 Madison Avenue.

ARCHIBALD.—Sept. 19, Joseph, only son of Joseph and Susan Archibald, of 152 West Sixty-second Street.

B

BARCLAY.—Sept. 18, Solveig Augusta, 13 months, daughter of Dr. H. V. Barclay, 150 East Seventy-first Street.

BROWN.—Sept. 18, Andrew Brown, aged 80 years, at 20 East Broadway.

BROWN.—Sept. 13, Sarah M., widow of Moses Brown and daughter of the late Salmon Moses, M. D., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

BURR.—Sept. 18, Catharine Ann Cape, widow of Edward W. Burr, in the 76th year of her age, at 200 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

BARRY.—Sept. 19, Bessie, youngest daughter of of the late Richard and Bridget Barry, (née Nealon,) in the 24th year of her age, at 193 Grand Street, Jersey City.

BATTJER.—Sept. 18, Mathilda Battjer, age 55 years, at 422 East Fourteenth Street.

BECK.—Sept. 19, Don Alonzo, son of the late William and Anne C. Beck, aged 45 years, at East Orange, N. J.

BOYNE.—Sept. 18, Catherine Bannington, wife of Peter Boyne, native of Easkey, County Sligo, Ireland, at 525 West Forty-ninth Street.

BURR.—Sept. 16, Mary Ann, widow of William H. Burr and daughter of Capt. Abraham G. Jennings, in the 94th year of her age, at Westport, Conn.

BABCOCK.—Sept. 14, at Lenox, Mass., Samuel D. Babcock, in his 81st year.

BANKS.—Sept. 14, in Bryan, Texas, William A. Banks, aged 50.

BARR.—Sept. 15, Elizabeth, wife of George Barr, in the 56th year of her age.

BARRETT.—At Asheville, N. C., Sept. 15, Cornelius J. Barrett, son of Mrs. Daniel Barrett of New York.

BAUER.—Sept. 15, John L. Bauer, son of Louise Bauer of 263 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

BIRCHALL.—Sept. 16, Jane Birchall, at 355 Cumberland Street.

BLAUVELT.—Sept. 15, Cornelius M. Blauvelt, at 986 Sixth Avenue.

BLOHM.—Sept. 13, at 2,172 Fifth Avenue, John D. W. Blohm, in his 51st year.

BOWEN.—At 479 Sixth Avenue, Sept. 14, Elizabeth, wife of George Dana Bowen, in the 50th year of her age.

BOYLE.—At 409 Hudson Street, Sept. 13, Rosie Boyle, native of County Louth, Ireland.

BRADBURY.—In Charleston, N. H., Sept. 12, John H. Bradbury, in the 75th year of his age.

BRADY.—At 266 Nassau Avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, Elizabeth, wife of James Brady, native of Straugh, County Cavan, Ireland.

BRENNAN.—At 306 East Thirty-fifth Street, Sept. 14, Daniel Brennan, native of Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

BRENDER.—At 61 West Eleventh Street, Sept. 15, Emily P. Brender, in her 21st year.

BRUMLEY.—At 445 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, Margaret Ann, widow of James L. Brumley, in her 77th year.

BURKE.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., Sept. 15, Edmund Burke, in the 79th year of his age.

BARRITT.—Sept. 17, Alice Gardner Barritt, in her 45th year, 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

BENEDICT.—Sept. 17, Mrs. A. G. Benedict of Clinton, N. Y., at the age of 60 years.

BIGELOW.—Sept. 16, at Baltimore, Major Waldo Bigelow, aged 64 years.

BOWEN.—At Paris, Sept. 16, Julia, wife of the Deputy United States Consul General, J. Allison Bowen of Illinois.

BOWLER.—Sept. 16, in Cincinnati, Robert B. Bowler, aged 49 years.

BRASINGHAM.—Sept. 17, Patrick Brasingham, 50 years old, of 1,019 Second Avenue.

BRENNAN.—Sept. 16, Margaret, daughter of John Brennan, aged 6 years, of 455 Canal Street.

BROWN.—Sept. 16, Edward Lewis, infant son of John E. Brown, of 631 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

BURKE.—Sept. 16, Michael Burke, of 48 Second Street.

BRESNAHAN.—Sept. 17, Patrick, husband of Margaret Bresnahan, native of County Cork, Ireland, at 1,019 Second Avenue.

BRODERICK.—Sept. 16, Daniel S., husband of Helen L. Broderick, at The Bernard, Seventy-first Street and Central Park West.

C

CARR.—Sept. 19, Agnes V., daughter of the late Thomas F. and Catherine Carr, in her 21st year, at the home of her sister, Mrs. James A. La Velle, 230 West Thirty-sixth Street.

CLARK.—Sept. 18, Oliver S. Clark, aged 74 years, at Norwalk, Conn.

CONLON.—Sept. 18, Edward, son of James Conlon, in his 35th year, at 347 East Thirty-third Street.

CONNOLLY.—Sept. 19, Patrick J. Connolly, 57 years old, at 375 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

COOKE.—At Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Sept. 19, Anna Redmond, widow of Francis H. Cooke.

COLLINS.—Sept. 18, John J., son of Jeremiah Collins and the late Johanna Fitzgibbon of Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, at 302 East Seventieth Street.

COYNE.—Sept. 17, Catherine Coyne, née Connington, native of Easkey, County Sligo, Ireland, at 525 West Forty-ninth Street.

CRIST.—Elsie Agnes, daughter of George B. and Agnes I. Crist, aged 13 months, at 361 Grove Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARTER.—At the Home for Incurables, Fordham, New York, Sept. 15, Esther, widow of William Carter, in her 81st year.

CHESEBROUGH. — Sept. 15, Rowena, youngest daughter of the late Robert D. and Esther Chesebrough, at 457 Willoughby Avenue Brooklyn.

CLARKSON.—At Holcroft, Potsdam, N. Y., Sept. 15, T. Streatfield Clarkson.

CONNELL.—At Summit, N. J., Sept. 15, Mary A. Connell.

CAREY.—Sept. 15, John J. Carey, at 20 Luquer Street, Brooklyn.

CHILTON.—Sept. 13, Bruce Mortemer, eldest son of Bruce Edward Chilton, at Laramie, Wyo., aged 28.

COLEMAN.—John Coleman, aged 40, of 2,056 Second Avenue.

CONWAY.—Sept. 14, at 1,094 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Mary, wife of the late Patrick Conway.

CHRISTIANSEN.—Sept. 13, in her 27th year, at 466 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Josephine (née Ollivier,) wife of Edward S. Christiansen.

COOK.—At Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 14, Edmund Howell Cook, M. D., son of the late Dr. Henry Cook of Sag Harbor, N. Y., in the 39th year of his age.

COUGHLAN.—Sept. 13, William R., Jr., son of William R. Coughlan, at 206 St. Nicholas Avenue.

CRAGAN.—Sept. 14, Thomas D., son of Michael Cragan, at 243 Navy Street.

CRANE.—Sept. 15, at Lake Geneva, Wis., Elizabeth, wife of Richard T. Crane of Chicago.

CAHN.—Sept. 16, Herman Cahn, of 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, in his 40th year.

CAPELLI.—Sept. 17, Maria, wife of the late Francisco Capelli, in the 81st year of her age. Residence, Hoboken, N. J.

CAUFFMAN.—Sept. 16, Joseph Cauffman of Rochester, 65 years of age.

CAWLEY.—Sept. 17, Michael, husband of Catharine A. Cawley, aged 46 years, of 219 Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

COGAN.—Sept. 17, Daniel J., son of Daniel Cogan, Sr., of 340 East Seventy-sixth Street.

COOK.—Sept. 17, J. D. Cook, of Toledo, Ohio.

CUFF.—Sept. 18, John Cuff, brother of Mrs. B. Shiel, 652 Washington Street.

CURRIE.—Sept. 17, at Orient View, Highmount, Ulster County, N. Y., Susan C., wife of the late Robert Currie.

D

DELANY.—Sept. 17, Andrew A. Delany, aged 57 years, at White Plains Avenue and Fifth Street, William's Bridge.

DINGLER.—Sept. 17, at 233 Second Street, Jersey City, Andrew Dingler, aged 55 years.

DOERHOEFER.—Sept. 18, Peter Doerhoefer, aged 86 years.

DOLAN.—Sept. 19, Mary A. McGuire, wife of Michael E. Dolan, aged 34, at 746 Tenth Avenue.

DUNCAN.—Sept. 18, Mrs. Nancy Duncan, 101 years old, at Green Street, Morristown, N. J.

DUY.—Sept. 18, Robert M. Duy, aged 42 years, at 122 West Fifth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

DINCKELMEYER.—Sept. 20, John Dinckelmeyer, of 610 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

DELEHANTY.—Sept. 16, Mrs. James Delehanty, 196 Main Street, Astoria.

DILLINGHAM.—Sept. 16, Helena, widow of George Wellington Dillingham of Summit, N. J.

DIMMICK.—Sept. 17, Major Robert A. Dimmick of Washington, D. C., at the State Soldiers' Home Hospital, at Bath, N. Y., 70 years old.

DONOGHUE.—Sept. 17, James Donoghue, formerly of Albany, N. Y., at 788 Amsterdam Avenue.

DOWD.—Sept. 16, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Willis W. Dowd of Rockfall, Conn.

DUNN.—At Hamden, Conn., Sept. 17, Clara Peters Dunn.

DAVIS.—At 832 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, Sept. 15, Louisa J. Davis, in her 80th year.

DEVLIN.—Sept. 13, John H., son of John Devlin, 610 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

DIESTEL.—Sept. 13, Andrew Diestel, in his 73d year, of 518 West Fifty-first Street.

DOUGLASS.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sept. 15, Sarah Helen, widow of Gen. David F. Douglass of California and daughter of the late Amos Rice, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.

DONAHUE.—At 171 State Street, Sept. 18, Charles F., eldest son of the late Charles Donahue.

DRIVER.—Sept. 13, at 249 Putnam Avenue, Annie T., widow of Daniel C. Driver.

DUNDAS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 13, Mary Lockwood, wife of Hamilton Dundas.

DUFFY.—Sept. 13, at 319 Fifteenth Street, John J. Duffy.

DUFFY.—Sept. 18, at 345 East Thirty-ninth Street, Catherine, wife of Philip Duffy.

E

EGAN.—Sept. 18, Bridget, widow of Timothy Egan, at 265 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City.

ERICKSON.—Sept. 18, Herman Erickson, aged 20 years, at 20 East Broadway.

ERWIN.—Sept. 19, D. P. Erwin of Indianapolis, aged fifty-eight years.

EYTINGE.—Sept. 18, Harry Eytinge, in the 80th year of his age, at 58 Depew Avenue, Nyack, N. Y.

EDWARDS.—At East Hampton, Sept. 15, Samuel Edwards of Three Mile Harbor, aged 70 years.

ELIAS.—Sept. 13, Samuel Elias, aged 38, of 121 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

ELSNER.—Sept. 13, Charles Elsner, at 850 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

EMBREE.—At Flushing, L. I., Sept. 14, Robert Cornell Embree, 79 years old.

ENRIGHT.—Sept. 14, Officer John Enright, Twenty-eighth Precinct, native of Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, Ireland, at 308 East Ninety-first Street.

F

FISHER.—Sept. 17, Almyra Lathrope, wife of Charles Fisher, at 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

FISCHER.—Sept. 18, George Fischer, aged 45 years, at Chicago and Evergreen Avenues, Newtown, L. I.

FITZGERALD.—Sept. 17, Sarah, widow of James Fitzgerald and daughter of Owen and Elizabeth Donnelly, at 657 Tenth Avenue.

FITZPATRICK.—Sept. 18, Thomas, aged 70 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, at 349 Grove Street, Ridgewood.

FOWLER.—At Brewster, Sept. 17, Ira T. Fowler, aged 68.

FURY.—Sept. 18, Herbert A., son of William M. and Rose Fury, aged 18 months, at 258 Forty-fourth Street.

FORKEL.—Sept. 19, William Forkel, in the 61st year of his age, at 426A Seventh Avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARRELL.—Sept. 16, Margaret Farrell, 55 years of age, of 6 Montgomery Avenue, Laurel Hill, L. I.

FAUROT.—Sept. 16, Mrs. Eliza Faurot, aged 72 years, of 159 West Eighty-third Street.

FLAHERTY.—Sept. 17, Ella, daughter of James and Kate Flaherty of 69 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, native of Abby, County Galway, Ireland.

FOSTER.—Sept. 17, Mary A., wife of Benjamin Foster of 983 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

FAIRCHILD.—In Danbury, Sept. 18, Hanford B. Fairchild, Jr.

FLANAGAN.—Sept. 13, at 524 Henry Street, Brooklyn, William, son of the late Christopher Flanagan.

FISH.—Sept. 16, Nicholas Fish of 53 Irving Place, in his 56th year.

FORNEY.—Sept. 14, aged 73, Gen. John H. Forney, in Jacksonville, Ala.

FOWLER.—Sept. 14, Charles Chauncey, son of the late Charles Chauncey and Mary Camp Fowler.

FRANCIS.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 13, David Green Francis, in his 86th year.

FRERICHS.—At 282 St. Nicholas Avenue, Sept. 14, Viola Aspinwall, daughter of E. Jennette Frerichs, aged 21 years.

FUNKE.—At College Point, L. I., Hugo Funke, in the 58th year of his age.

FREEMAN.—At 416 West Fifty-fourth Street, Sept. 15, William Hope, son of Thomas Freeman, aged 24 years.

G

GALL.—Sept. 13, Caroline, wife of A. Gall, of 21 Ridge Street, Orange, N. J.

GRINDLE.—Sept. 14, at San Diego, Cal., Henry D. Grindle, M. D., of 171 West Twelfth Street, at the age of 85.

GEORGETTI.—Sept. 14, at 116 Centre Street, Angelo, son of Annie Georgetti.

GEYER.—Sept. 13, at 833 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Amelia, wife of William Geyer.

GRIMES.—Sept. 14, at 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Alice Grimes, daughter of Edward and Mary Coghlan of Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland.

GOLDEY.—Sept. 15, Rebecca, widow of Thomas Goldey, in the 83d year of her age.

GRAEF.—Sept. 14, at 769 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, Annie I., wife of Anthony Graef.

GRANGER.—Sept. 14, Ogden, only son of Francis Granger, aged five months.

GORHAM.—Sept. 15, at 626 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, William Gorham, in his 78th year.

GRAY.—In Nahant, Mass., Sept. 15, aged 74, Justice Horace Gray, retired, United States Supreme Bench.

GAFFNEY.—Sept. 17, James, son of Patrick Gaffney, native of Kilnacrott, County Cavan, Ireland, and husband of Bridget Moran, native of County Longford, Ireland, at 916 Third Avenue.

GUTHRIE.—Sept. 16, at 9 Sylvan Terrace, Sarah A., wife of Samuel B. Guthrie.

GELDMACHER.—Sept. 20, Frederick Geldmacher, in his 85th year, at 49 Strong Place, Brooklyn.

GRAEF.—Sept. 20, at Gracemere, Tarrytown, N. Y., Charles Graef.

GARTLAND.—Sept. 17, Nicholas, son of Thomas Gartland and husband of the late Isabella Nugent, native of the Parish of Dromiskin, County Louth, Ireland, at 122 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEMMEL.—Sept. 16, William Gemmel, native of Port Glasgow, Scotland, in the 34th year of his age, at the corner of Richards and Dikeman Streets, Brooklyn.

GOULD.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 18, Charles Barney Gould of Aurora, N. Y.

H

HALESWORTH.—Sept. 15, Hanorah, wife of the late John Halesworth, at 97 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

HARVEY.—At Denison, Iowa, Sept. 13, Margaret A., wife of the late Addison L. Harvey of Logan, Iowa.

HEENAN.—Sept. 17, at Oyster Bay, Morris, son of Morris Heenan.

HEILBRUNN.—Sept. 15, Pauline, widow of Bernard Heilbrunn, aged 48 years, of 119 West 90th Street.

HENNESSEY.—Sept. 17, Mrs. Hennessey of Lakeland, aged 79.

HOGAN.—Sept. 18, Patrick, husband of Hannah Hogan of 63 Montgomery St.

HOKE.—Sept. 17, Robert L. Hoke of Nashville, aged 39 years.

HUNG.—Sept. 16, at Great Neck, Jennie, wife of Frederick Hung, aged 28 years.

HYNES.—Sept. 16, Jane Hynes, native of Coniost, Parish of Turin, County Westmeath, Ireland, sister of Mrs. Tault, 1,594 Third Avenue.

HAAS—Sept. 17, Anton, husband of Katie Hass, aged 37 years, at 1,021 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARVEY—Sept. 16, at Liberty, N. Y., William Edward, son of Jennie and the late William Street Harvey of London, England.

HILLYER—Sept. 19, Jane Elizabeth, aged 101 years, daughter of Rev. Asa Hillyer, at Orange, N. J.

HIRSCHMANN—Sept. 19, Limmer Hirschmann, aged 20 years, at 131 East Eighty-sixth Street.

HOGAN—Sept. 20, Annie Hogan, of 137 Washington Street.

HORRIGUN—Sept. 19, John, husband of Bridget Horrigun, native of County Cork, Ireland, at 590 Third Avenue.

HANSEN.—Sept. 19, Thomas Hansen, aged 35 years, at 126 Third Street, Long Island City, L. I.

HARDER.—Sept. 17, Richard H. Harder, aged 87, at 285 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

HEWLETT.—Sept. 17, Abraham Van Wyck Hewlett, in the 74th year of his age, at Great Neck, L. I.

HIERONIMUS.—Sept. 18, Clara, daughter of George and the late Christina Hieronimus, in her 25th year, at 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

HOGAN.—Sept. 18, at 63 Montgomery Street, Patrick, husband of Hannah Hogan.

HOLCOMB.—Sept. 17, Margaret Ward, wife of Thomas D. Holcomb, at 49 Prince Street, Brooklyn.

HORTER.—Sept. 17, Margaret Irene, daughter of the late Charles D. and Christiana Horter, at 218 Thirteenth Street, Hoboken.

HURLEY.—Sept. 18, David, husband of Rose Hurley, 329 East Twenty-eighth Street.

HYLAND.—Sept. 18, at 314 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Patrick J. Hyland, United States Navy, aged 38 years.

HAGERTY.—At Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 14, Bridget, widow of Edward Hagerty, in the 74th year of her age.

HEINEN.—Sept. 14, at 159 Prospect Park West, August Friedrich, eldest son of August Heinen, aged 6 years 2 months.

HEYMAN.—At 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Sept. 13, Bernard Heyman, in his 64th year.

HALL.—At Eldred, N. Y., Sept. 15, Annette McKinley, wife of the Rev. Ernest F. Hall, Assistant Pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOFFMAN.—Sept. 15, at 600 East Seventeenth Street, Paul Hoffman, aged 5 years.

HORLER.—Sept. 15, at 808 Hewes Street, George Horler.

HUBER.—Sept. 14, at Great Barrington, Mass., Mary, aged 24, wife of George Huber of 428 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

HURLEY.—Sept. 14, Daniel J. Hurley, son of Daniel Hurley, at 161 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

I

IRELAND.—Thomas A. Ireland, Sept. 18, at 1,045 Wilson Avenue, Cleveland Ohio.

J

JONES.—Sept. 18, Abraham Boyce Jones, 400 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

JUDGE.—Sept. 18, John B., son of Elizabeth Gallagher and the late Charles H. Judge, 215 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—Sept. 18, Charles Henry Johnson, M. D., aged 48 years, of 209 Greene Avenue.

JOHNSON.—Sept. 15, at White Lake, N. Y., William H. Johnson of 434 West Twenty-fifth Street.

JOHNS.—At Intervale, White Mountains, Sept. 14, Eliza Hopkins Johns, widow of James M. Johns of Newcastle, Del.

JOHNSON.—Sept. 15, Helen L., widow of Christopher Johnson, aged 55 years.

K

KEMPE—Sept. 19, Rachel, wife of Joseph Kempe, mother of Mrs. Moses Goodman, 128 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

KIELY—Sept. 18, Mary, wife of John Kiely, native of Dromina, Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, at 54 Fourth Street, Long Island City.

KLEINPETER—Sept. 19, Henry Kleinpeter, aged 40 years, of 230 West Fifteenth Street. Funeral at the only chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

KRAMER—Sept. 19, Kate, aged 53 years, wife of George Kramer of 2,303 Second Avenue.

KARST.—Sept. 17, at 163 Hawthorne Street, Yonkers, August, son of John D. Karst, Jr., aged 11 years.

KASS.—Sept. 16, at 1,994 Lexington Avenue, George B. Kass, aged 73 years.

KEANE.—Sept. 15, George M. Keane, aged 22 years 4 months, son of Nicholas and Margaret Keane, at 117 Broad Street.

KEEF.—At Riverdale, N. Y., Sept. 15, Margaret, wife of Christopher Keef, in her 55th year.

KELLY.—Sept. 13, Josephine Hammel, aged 37 years, wife of John T. Kelly of Hammel Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

KELLY.—Sept. 15, Hugh Kelly of 142 West Fifty-second Street.

KELLY.—Sept. 15, at 421 Quincy Street, Mary Kelly, (née Brady,) in the 68th year of her age.

KELLY.—Sept. 13, at 1,875 Third Avenue, Thomas Kelly, aged 37 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

KIERNAN.—Sept. 15, at 248 East Thirty-ninth Street, William Kiernan, son of Joseph Kiernan, aged 20 months.

KOCH.—Sept. 14, at 414 East Eighty-first Street, Clara Koch, wife of Theodore Koch, aged 60 years.

L

LATROBE.—Sept. 19, in Baltimore, Charles H. Latrobe, aged 69 years.

LEE.—Sept. 19, at Canton, N. Y., Prof. John Stebbins Lee, of St. Lawrence University, 82 years old.

LITZKO.—Sept. 18, Johanna, wife of Oscar Litzko, in her 40th year, at 1,276 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LITTLEFIELD.—Sept. 18, Walter H., husband of Mary Louisa Littlefield, 88 Hooper Street, Brooklyn.

LANDMANN.—Sept. 17, Conrad Landmann, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, at 247A Throop Avenue.

LEWY.—Sept. 17, Frances B., daughter of Sigmund and Bertha Lewy, aged eight years and five months. 128 East Seventy-fourth Street.

LOCKMAN.—Sept. 17, Mary, widow of Isaac Paul Lockman, Sr., in the 99th year of her age, 140 West Seventy-third Street.

LOGUE.—Sept. 15, Francis Logue, East New York Avenue, between Ralph and Buffalo Avenues, Brooklyn.

LANGLER.—At 282 Sixth Avenue, Sept. 15, Francis Langler, aged 42 years.

LANGE.—Sept. 15, at Bayside, L. I., Etta Lange.

LAWSON.—Sept. 15, at 71 Walcott Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. May Lawson, aged 28 years.

LEFFERTS.—Sept. 14, at Huntington, L. I., John B. Lefferts, aged 73 years.

LEHMANN.—Sept. 14, at 905 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, Moses Lehmann.

LINDENBAUM.—Sept. 14, Moses Lindenbaum, at Houlgate, in his 57th year.

M

MAGEE.—At 516 West Thirty-eighth Street, Sept. 14, Anna T. Magee, widow of John Magee.

McCONAGHY.—At 83 Newell Street, Brooklyn, Sept. 13, Alexander McConaghy.

McDONOUGH.—At 157 East Fifty-second Street, Sept. 14, Ann McDonough, formerly of the Parish of Killy-Shea, County Longford, Ireland.

McGINN.—At 279 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Sept. 14, Mrs. Jane McGinn.

McKENNA.—At Perry Avenue, near Willow Av., Maspeth, L. I., Sept. 14, Mary A., daughter of James E. and Mary A. McKenna.

McMANUS.—At 209 East Eighty-third Street, Sept. 13, Thomas F., son of Thomas McManus, aged 22 years.

MAHER.—At Sixty-sixth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 13, Johanna, wife of Patrick Maher, in the 41st year of her age.

MARTIN.—At Brentwood, L. I., Sept. 13, Mrs. William Martin, in the 76th year of her age.

MATTHEWS.—At 1,282 Prospect Place, Sept. 13, Annie McGonigle, wife of William Matthews.

MARSTON.—Sept. 13, in Centre Sandwich, N. H., Elisha Marston, at the age of 101 years.

METZ.—Sept. 13, Robert Metz, aged 27 years, of Elizabeth, N. J.

MICHAEL.—At 1,773 Madison Avenue, Sept. 13, Fannie, widow of Louis Michael.

MOLLOY.—At 199 Monroe Street, Sept. 15, Thomas, son of John Molloy.

MULLEN.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., Sept. 13, Mary Mullen, a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

MULZ.—At Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 15, Josepha Mulz, aged 44 years.

MEYER.—Sept. 16, at 344 West Fifty-fifth Street, Theresa, wife of Morits Meyer.

MINER.—Sept. 16, at 258 West Houston Street, Philip M., son of Mary and the late Matthew Miner.

MOLOW.—Sept. 15, at 290 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine Molow.

MORRANT.—Sept. 14, Mrs. Mary Morrant of 336 Stockton Street, Williamsburg.

M'NAMARA.—Sept. 16, at 160 Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, William J. McNamara, husband of Eliza McDonough.

MAHER.—Sept. 16, at 275 Graham Street, Brooklyn, Michael Maher.

MANICE.—At Denver, Sept. 14, Katherine Wood, wife of Arthur Manice.

MARR.—Sept. 16, at 122 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, John Oscar, son of the late John Marr, Esq., of Erskine House, Merrion, County Dublin, Ireland, and husband of Henrietta Davidge, in the 66th year of his age.

MAYER.—Sept. 17, at 167 Grand Street, George W., husband of Caroline Mayer, in his 42d year.

MEARSHEIMER.—Sept. 16, at 527 West Fifty-first Street, Henry Mearsheimer, husband of Maggie McKeena.

MEEHAN.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sept. 17, Eliza, widow of T. J. Meehan, and daughter of the late Napoleon Brown.

MEYER.—Sept. 16, at 153 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Esther, wife of Elias Meyer, in her 69th year.

MISCHO.—Sept. 15, at 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, Maria Nanny, in the 92d year of her age.

MOORE.—Sept. 15, William A., son of Charles E. Moore, 274 Union Street, Hackensack, N. J.

MOGRIDGE.—Sept. 15, Agnes Viola, daughter of Samuel Mogridge, of 544 West Fiftieth Street.

MULLEN.—Sept. 16, Michael, husband of Elizabeth Mullen, 94 North Ninth Street.

MURPHY.—Sept. 18, Ann, wife of Bartholomew Murphy of Lairdmore, Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, at 271 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

MURPHY.—Sept. 16, Bridget, widow of William Murphy, aged 64, at 521 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

MANSFIELD.—Sept. 18, John, husband of Maggie Mansfield, aged 31 years, at 148 Lincoln Avenue.

McCONNELL.—Sept. 17, at Water Mill, Long Island, Estelle, infant daughter of Samuel and Bertha Best McConnell.

McDERMOTT.—Sept. 19, Patrick, husband of Bridget McDermott, née Carlan, at 301 East Sixty-fifth Street.

McGOWAN.—Sept. 20, Charles McGowan, 83 years old, of 222 West Eighteenth Street.

McVEY.—Sept. 19, Edward J. McVey, at 239 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

MORE.—Sept. 19, William Wallace, son of George W. More, aged 19, at 88 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

MOSCHOWITZ.—Sept. 19, Morits Moschcowitz, of 100 East Seventy-sixth Street.

MOSES.—Sept. 19, Elizabeth Bacon Gilbert, wife of Alfred J. Moses, at 50 Maple Avenue, Morristown, N. J.

McCORMACK.—Sept. 18, at 1,086 Prospect Avenue, Borough of Bronx, John McCormack.

McGRATH.—Sept. 18, at 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, John F. McGrath.

MAHONY.—Sept. 17, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. E. Gafney, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, Mary A., daughter of the late John Mahony.

MERRETT.—Catharine, widow of the late Joseph V. Merrett, Sept. 17, at 54 Central Place.

MOORE.—Sept. 18, at Boston, Philip J. Moore, U. S. N., born in St. John's N. F., 1858.

N

NACHMANN.—Sept. 14, Barbette, wife of Bernhard Nachmann, aged 65 years, at 254 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEILL.—Sept. 15, Alexander Neill, aged 65 years, at 89 North Oxford Street.

NOERLING.—Sept. 15, at East Twelfth Street, between Avenues N and O, George F. Noerling, aged 41 years.

NORTON.—Sept. 16, Mrs. Josephine Norton, in the 62d year of her age, sister of W. Van Cleaf, 506 Madison Street.

NEE.—Sept. 17, Patrick Nee, 36 years native of Williamstown, County Galway, at 631 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

NORTHRUP.—Sept. 18, at Aldine, N. J., Rev. I. H. Northrup, aged 84.

NEUMANN.—Sept. 18, Louis P., son of Frieda and the late Ferdinand Neumann, in his 25th year, at 697 West End Avenue.

O

OPPENHEIMER.—Sept. 19, Clasine B. Oppenheimer, at 17 Fort Green Place.

O'CONNOR.—Sept. 16, at 232 West Fifteenth Street, Mrs. B. O'Connor.

O'NEIL.—Sept. 15, Patrick O'Neil, aged 61, husband of Annie Donevan.

OSBORN.—Sept. 18, Ann R., widow of Charles Osborn of Brooklyn, mother of Mrs. Herbert Spink, 1 Grove Place, East Orange, N. J.

OEHLERS.—Sept. 13, Edwin William, son of William and Emma Oehlers, aged 11 years.

O'DONOHUE.—Sept. 13, Detective Joseph O'Donohue, son of the late Bernard O'Donohue, at 155 East Forty-eighth Street.

OTT.—Sept. 14, George Ott, aged 68 years, at 458 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

OLIVER.—Sept. 15, at Burlingame, Kan., James Oliver, aged 75 years.

OLIPHANT.—At Trenton, N. J., Sept. 15, Adjt. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant, aged 42 years.

OSBORNE.—Sept. 15, at Utica, William Osborne of the Osborne Inn, Lake Pleasant, Adirondacks, aged 75 years.

O'ROURKE.—Sept. 15, Francis, son of John O'Rourke, aged 8 years and 10 months, at 88 Veranda Place, Brooklyn.

P

PART

MAYOR REVIEWS ITALIANS

Ambassador des Planches Present at the Celebration.

Thirty-second Anniversary of the Occupation of Rome and the Unification of Italy Observed by Festivities.

Mayor Low, Ambassador Mayor des Planches, and Consul General Giovanni Branchi yesterday reviewed the parade of Italians in this city who celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of the occupation of Rome and the unification of Italy. The parade started from Washington Square, but before the various military and civic societies began to move, Clemente Volte, acting for the Italian Veteran Corps, hung a garland about the neck of the statue of Garibaldi, a feature of the celebration which is never overlooked.

The celebration excelled those of other years in point of numbers. Heretofore some societies had remained out of the parade for one reason or another, but yesterday there was not a well-known Italian society in the city that was not represented in the parade. A conservative estimate of those who were in line is about 4,000 men.

The parade was scheduled to start at 1 o'clock, but it was long after 2 o'clock before the many organizations with their gay uniforms began to move. There was no dearth of music. Nearly every organization in line, no matter how small, was headed by a band. They industriously played Italian and American tunes.

Carlo Bacigalupo had the position of President of the parade, J. E. March, the Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly District, acting as Marshal. The organizations who were in the parade were mostly clad in imitation of Italian soldiery, many of those in line having in fact seen actual service in their native land. Before the parade was reveiwed it passed through many streets in the lower portion of the city, the aids and managers of the affair having selected those in which their countrymen are most numerous, such as Bleecker, Thompson, Prince, Mulberry, Bayard, and Mott Streets.

When the Mayor and the Ambassador reached the reviewing stand in Washington Square the Mayor had just arrived from Gettysburg. Both the Ambassador and he were lustily cheered when they stepped upon the reviewing stand. Besides Consul General Branchi there were on this platform Dr. Nichola Gigliotti, Celestino Piva, and Dr. Roberto Sangiovanni, who was Garibaldi's physician during his final illness.

Marshal March said when presented to the Mayor:

"I wish to welcome you in behalf of the Italian societies of Greater New York, who are celebrating their national holiday today, which is to those born in Italy what the Fourth of July is to us Americans. In their behalf I also wish to thank you for the great kindness you have shown in coming here to review the parade."

The Mayor said that it afforded him great pleasure to be present.

The Mayor and the Ambassador stood side by side as the parade passed them, acknowledging the salutes of the officers and civilians in line. It took the parade about an hour to pass the reviewing stand. It went north to Fourteenth Street, where all took cars toward Brommer's Union Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, where during the evening an open-air festival was held.

When the parade had passed the stand the Mayor and the Ambassador and other officials walked to the headquarters of the Italian Benevolent Society, at 27 Hancock Street, where a collation was served. A big crowd followed them there. Capt. Chapman, with 100 men, had all he could do to keep the crowd at a slight distance. When the collation was over the Mayor rode to the foot of East Twenty-third Street in an automobile, and the Ambassador went to the Albemarle.

The celebration at Brommer's Union Park was kept up until a late hour last night. Fully 3,000 persons were present. During the evening there was an exhibition drill by the societies and organizations who had taken part in the day's parade. They were reviewed by the Italian Ambassador. After the drill there were games and dancing, and late in the evening there was a "Venetian illumination," a display of fireworks. There will be a shooting contest this evening in Brommer's Union Park, under the auspices of the Italian Veterans and Honorably Discharged Soldiers' Society and the Italian United Society of New York.

EX-MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL HERE.

Louis S. Cohen Thinks Ship Combine Will Injure British Seamen.

One of the passengers on the Cunarder Lucania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, was Louis S. Cohen, Lord Mayor of Liverpool in 1899 and 1900. He was met at the pier by Mgr. Nugent, and said he was on his first trip to this country.

"I am going as far as Chicago," he said, "right out to the borders."

Speaking of the effect in Liverpool in the event of the consummation of the ship combine, Mr. Cohen thought that one bad effect for English, and particularly for Liverpool, interests, would be that American officers and crews would be hired on the lines, which until now have been entirely British.

Mr. Cohen was accompanied by his son, Capt. S. G. Cohen, who had served in the Transvaal, and who acquired there, his father says, "some glory, but more malaria," which he thinks this climate will drive away.

CABLES IN VOLCANIC MUD.

Difficulties of Repairing Breaks in the West Indies.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 20.—Unprecedented difficulties are being encountered in repairing the cables between St. Lucia and St. Vincent and St. Vincent and Grenada. They are seemingly buried in volcanic mud, which, combined with the great depth attributable to the alterations of the sea bed, puts an enormous strain on the cable gear.

The first-mentioned section was repaired Sept. 16 after a week of costly operation, but communication was again interrupted Sept. 18. As this cable was but recently laid, the interruption is evidently due to submarine disturbance.

WOMEN SAILED SWIFT YACHTS.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. Ends the Season by Novel Race in Knockabout Class.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club round up the season's racing yesterday at Oyster Bay by a ladies' race in the Seawanhaka knockabout class. The Lucille, sailed by Miss Landon, got the best start, but in the end she was beaten out by two competitors. The Wintje fouled the stake boat in rounding and was disqualified. The summary follows:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS—LADIES' RACE

Start, 8:40.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Fobs, Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart	5:34:33	2:04:33
Gowan, Mrs. F. G. Stewart	5:35:38	2:05:38
Lucille, Miss Landon	5:36:39	2:06:39
Wintje, Miss Willis		Disqualified

Fobs was the winner and Gowan second.

MANHASSET BAY Y. C. RACES.

Plucky Yachtsmen Hold Regatta on Long Island Sound in a Gale and Rough Water.

There was rough water and a stiff breeze on Long Island Sound yesterday, and the yachtsmen who participated in the Fall regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club had as much of strenuous sailing as they could endure and carry full sail. Thirty-four yachts started in the regatta and the largest were Mimosa and Marguerite of the thirty-foot class. Mimosa's colors were lowered to her opponent, a boat many years her senior, and this notwithstanding the fact that the professional sailor on board Trenor L. Park's flyer was bred to the idiosyncrasies of "Cow Bay" winds and water, while Marguerite's crew were strangers. The race was won almost at the finish, off Plum Beach Point, with a shift of wind to the southeast. Mr. Park's defeat with Mimosa, however, was sweetened by the winning of the contest in the raceabout class by his Hobo.

The starting line for all classes was off the clubhouse in Port Washington Harbor, and the finish line was at Plum Beach Point. Yachts of the 30-foot class sailed a course of nineteen nautical miles. The raceabouts and Larchmont 21-foot yachts sailed a distance of eleven nautical miles. Yachts of the 18-foot class and those of the New Rochelle and Manhasset Bay one-design classes a distance of nine and a half miles. The little Port Washington oyster boats sailed four miles in all. One of these oyster boats lost her mast on going outside of Plum Beach Point, but her crew worked her home without assistance.

Of the thirty-four yachts that started all but one finished. The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS N—25 TO 30 FEET.

Course, 19 miles. Start, 1:05 P. M.

Name and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	4:23:17	3:18:17
Mimosa, T. L. Park	4:25:10	3:20:10

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 1:10 P. M.

Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	3:09:20	1:59:20
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:08:16	1:58:16
Snapper, A. B. Ailsy	3:12:06	2:02:06
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:07:37	1:57:37
Cricket, H. Willett	3:10:12	2:00:12

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:10:28	1:55:28
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:16:10	2:01:10

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 1:25 P. M.

Caper, P. L. Howard	3:20:23	1:55:23
Knave, R. N. Bavier	3:13:34	1:48:34
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	3:20:45	1:55:45
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	3:16:43	1:51:43
Olga, Alfred Mestro	3:17:13	1:52:13

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 1:25 P. M.

Firefly, Guy Standing	3:20:45	1:55:45
Mist, J. W. Alker	3:25:30	2:00:30
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:20:09	1:56:09
Bab, J. R. Hoyt	3:16:48	1:51:48
Pup, T. W. Ratsey	3:20:52	1:55:52

SLOOPS—CLASS R—18 FEET AND UNDER.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Nora, Lewis Iselin	3:29:18	1:54:18
Eleanor, Robert Jacob	3:31:45	1:56:45
Cricket, H. C. Pryor	3:33:37	1:58:37

MANHASSET BAY SPECIAL KNOCKABOUTS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Peg, A. Roesler	3:22:54	1:47:54

MANHASSET BAY CABIN CATBOATS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Hobo, C. J. & R. M. Lincoln	3:38:45	2:03:45
Thisbe, W. D. Reed		Withdrew.

PORT WASHINGTON OYSTER BOATS—FLAT BOTTOM.

Course, 4 miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Emily Shug, Mr. Strickland, finished first; Elm, I. L. Smith, finished second; Myra, A. M. Strickland, finished third.

Two others sailed the race.

PORT WASHINGTON OYSTER BOATS—HALF ROUND BOTTOM.

Course, 4 miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Kanawha, Arthur Cocks, finished first; Hazel May, C. H. Cocks, finished second.

Two others sailed the race.

The winners were Marguerite, Hobo, Dorothy, Knave, Bab, Nora, Peg, (sail-over,) Hobo, (catboat,) Emily Shug, and Kanawha. Second prizes were won by Mavis, Ace, Arizona, Elm, and Hazel May.

Many Golfers at Dyker Meadow.

Despite the rain and soggy greens yesterday a good delegation of Dyker Meadow golfers turned out on their links yesterday near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, for their regular monthly handicap. Floyd Saltus, with a net score of 75, won first honors, and the gross score prize was taken by George S. O'Flyn, with 88. The players were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Floyd Saltus—			
Out ..5 5 4 5 4 4 7 4 5—43			
In ...5 4 4 5 5 7 4 4—44—	90	15	75
George S. O'Flyn—			
Out ..5 5 4 6 4 5 7 4 5—45			
In ...4 4 4 5 4 6 7 4 5—43—	88	5	83
Howard Grant	91	11	80
James S. Battle	96	14	81
Charles P. Notman	93	11	82
A. D. Bryne	101	17	84
S. V. Beckwith	93	8	85
John C. Powers	97	11	86
H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.	98	11	87
F. N. Doubleday	94	4	90
F. J. Phillips	99	9	90
F. N. Horn	104	14	90
T. D. Dittridge	111	19	92
R. M. Farr	123	24	99

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—James W. King, Liverpool; Horace Sanders, London; C. H. Younger, Manchester, England; Walter S. Hunt, Nottingham, England.

IMPERIAL—W. A. Green, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. Norris, Bermuda.

GRAND—Dr. J. Miller Moore, United States Navy; Capt. Archibald Campbell, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—J. J. O'Neil, Hongkong, China.

MANHATTAN—Samuel Turner, England; Dr. E. A. Crane, Paris.

SAVOY—Howard Wissinger, Louisville; S. Heilbert, London; L. W. A. Pearson, London.

NETHERLAND—C. W. Rhodes, London.

VICTORIA—G. A. Kerr, Pittsburg.

ALBEMARLE—Guthert Werckmeister, Berlin; W. F. Parshall, London; G. A. Whitman, Paris; S. Hamilton, Leamington, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, Corning; D. C. Ripley, Pittsburg; Martin Nolles, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Capt. R. W. Hardenburgh, United States Army; R. M. Ransom, Kidderminster, England.

ASTOR—Emory M. Bryant, Washington; G. Van Antwerp, Mobile, Ala.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Sept. 20.—A brick store house owned by the Stafford Worsted Company and containing a large quantity of wool was burned to-day, involving a loss of $17,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—Fire at 11 o'clock to-day damaged the six-story building and stock of the Duquesne Sanitary Company, at 226 and 228 Third Avenue, to the extent of $50,000. The fire started on the fourth floor, and is thought to have been caused by a broken electric light wire.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:40 A. M.—217 Elizabeth Street; Polko Marriso; damage trifling.

5:56 P. M.—438 Broome Street; Arthur Nathan; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—230 Monroe Street; Max Earfuekel; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; light to fresh east winds.

During to-night or Monday the rain area will probably extend to the Alleghany Mountains, through the lower lake region, and the greater portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It will be cooler to-day in the Middle and Southern Slopes and the Middle Missouri Valley, and warmer in the extreme Northwest and the middle plateau. It will be warmer Monday in the middle slope, the Central Rocky Mountain region, the Lower Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh easterly; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and mostly northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly; on the upper lakes fresh easterly to southeasterly, becoming variable, and on the lower lakes fresh easterly.

Steamers which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh easterly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	THE TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	54	66	65
6 A. M.	53	66	66
9 A. M.	56	69	70
12 M.	60	71	75
4 P. M.	58	74	75
6 P. M.	59	71	72
9 P. M.	55	68	70
12 P. M.	56	67	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70⅝
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1901	56½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	65

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 63 degrees and at 8 P. M. 69 degrees, the maximum register being 75 degrees at 3:50 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 4 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 95 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent.

YACHT CLUB CLAMBAKES

Wireless Messages Between Harrison Island and Larchmont.

Westward Aerograms Received Easily, but East Dispatches Were Unintelligible Through a Defect in the Apparatus.

The annual clambakes yesterday of the New Rochelle and Larchmont Yacht Clubs are treasures of memory, and, incidental to the jollifications, there were demonstrations of or experiments in the De Forest wireless telegraph system, there being instruments at the New Rochelle clubhouse on Harrison Island, and at that of the Larchmont Club, four miles away as the crow flies. Owing, however, to the equipment at the former being defective because of the absence of a transmitting key, aerograms sent east by tapping a denuded wire with a screw driver were all but unintelligible at Larchmont, while those sent from there were received on Harrison Island without a hitch. The installation will be in operation to-day with the transmitting instruments properly equipped.

The introduction of wireless telegrapny at yesterday's prandial enjoyments was a course due to both clubs winding up the season with a "bake" on the same day, and to each having as members friends of the corporation which has Dr. L. de Forest's system in exploitation. The preparations for the tests were very simple. Sixty feet of wire was run from the flagstaff over the Harrison Island Clubhouse to its veranda, where the instruments were connected with an alternating current from an arc wire of the lighting system. This gave 110 volts at the key and 20,000 volts at the spark gap. At the Larchmont Clubhouse the equipment was the same, the wires to intercept the aerial currents being hung in a bight from the tall flagpole in front of the clubhouse. The operators at Harrison Island were Dr. de Forest and H. M. Horton, and at Larchmont H. Athern and A. C. Barnhart. The installation, begun Friday afternoon, was barely completed at both ends in time for the uncovering of the clam bakes.

When at Harrison Island Mr. Horton was about to signal Larchmont, it was discovered that the transmitting key for this instrument was without contact points, so that it was useless. Failing a key, he and Dr. de Forest hit on the plan of using the metal end of a long screwdriver with a wooden handle on a bared transmitting wire, and tapped out the following message:

This House Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club sends greeting and best wishes on the closing of a successful season.

STADELMAN,
Chairman House Committee.

This was repeated several times because the method of transmission was such as to greatly puzzle Messrs. Athern and Barnhart at Larchmont, who, however, had no trouble in transmitting messages westward. Among them was a request for the launch Dorothy, which came on from Harrison Island. They also sent to the New Rochelle Club this message:

Tell Stadelman that I'd be there
Were I not soaked up to the hair.
But, to make good for this poor rhyme,
We'll call again some other time.

Later in the day a cordial response to the New Rochelle Club's greeting from the Larchmont Club constituted an aerogram. A number of other messages were got through both ways, but to-day the equipment on Harrison Island will have a proper transmitting key, using the screwdriver Mr. Horton received a slight shock which had the effect of making him qualmish for a few minutes.

The clambakes passed off with eclat and were dreams of seashore gastronomy. The presiding artist on Harrison Island was the club's steward, William Waltz, and at Larchmont H. B. Chase, Archer Stalker's partner. Each was an affair of a dozen courses, with appropriate auxiliaries from bottles and kegs. Music and vaudeville were features of the entertainments, and in each case it was "stag" day, women being excluded with vigor from the grounds of the clubs after noon.

At Harrison Island about 150 members and guests discussed the "bake." The special guests were Major A. Harrison, United States Army; Dr. De Forest, whose demonstrations were aided by W. A. Murray; C. H. Tompkins, General Manager of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company; Commodore Arnold, United States Navy, President of the Naval Board on Wireless Telegraphy, and William Musgrave of the American Fruit Company. Officers of the club prominent in the entertainment were Commodore Lloyd M. Scott, Vice Commodore P. E. Reville, Rear Commodore Lawrence Dunham, Secretary J. B. Ricketts, Treasurer H. W. Lloyd, and Measurer F. R. Farrington.

At Larchmont the feast was enjoyed by 200 memebrs and guests. Commodore F. T. Adams was absent on an ocean race on the Sachem. Officers present were Rear Commodore F. M. Hoyt, Treasurer William Murray, Measurer John Hyslop, Trustees Augustin Monroe, Edward S. Hatch, W. B. Jenkins, Edward J. Greacon, Justice Francis M. Scott, and E. L. Bushe.

Banter ran high about the time that chicken and corn came from the bake, and W. H. Crossman snapped up a challenge against his boat Kittiwake from H. E. Salisbury for the sloop Goblin. The terms were around Execution Buoy. The race was on a few minutes later, and was a slapping one, owing to the east wind and rough water. Kittiwake won by a minute.

PUBLISHING COMPANY'S DEBTS.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against the Concern that Published the Electrical Age.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy against The Electrical Age Publishing Company has been made by Francis E. Fitch, the Richardson Press, and the Cooper Engraving Company, before Judge Adams in the United States District Court. The petitioners aver that the publishing company committed an act of bankruptcy in that it admitted its inability to pay its debts and its willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground.

The company until February last published The Electrical Age. It became involved until all of the stock, with the exception of six shares, had been pledged, the six shares being unpledged in order to keep the company alive. The stock except the six shares was placed in the hands of Trustees for the benefit of the creditors. The action in involuntary bankruptcy was taken in order to place all of the creditors on an equal basis.

The creditors have placed the publication of the journal in the hands of a new company, the Electrical Age. The new company is not connected with the old one, and the creditors of the old company are not interested in it.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

William H. Kilpatrick has been appointed Middle Department special agent of the Boston Insurance Company, with headquarters at Philadelphia, to succeed George W. Watt, who has been transferred to New England.

The Individual Underwriters of St. Louis, the Lloyds concern organized by George D. Markham, has been licensed by the Missouri State Insurance Department to transact a fire insurance business.

The Illinois Field Club has made an assessment upon the non-union companies operating in the State to cover its share of the cost of the rates which are furnished to it by the Illinois State Board, under the new plan of co-operation. The tax is 1¼ per cent. of premium outside of Chicago and the compact territory, farm business not included.

John P. Hubble, Western general agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company, is quoted in The Chronicle as saying that its reduction of rates in Iowa is going well except in the large cities, where the agents have organized to oppose it for fear of reducing their incomes, no matter what the justice of the situation or the effect upon public sentiment or legislation. He protests against the representation that the Greenwich is cutting the rates, and says that instead it is the only company in Iowa with a fixed rate on preferred business. The company has officially declared rates off on that class; while the agents were able to maintain them for awhile, they are now being whittled down by the local and non-union companies. Two of the latter have issued circulars to their Iowa agents telling them to hold their business without regard to rate.

A board of fire insurance brokers was organized in Newark yesterday, with a view of bringing about a more congenial condition of affairs among the men engaged in the business. An invitation was issued to all brokers in the city to attend a meeting Friday next, when a permanent organization will be effected. James G. Alden was chosen temporary Chairman.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Important Deals Point to Market's Awakening.

No. 1,081 Fifth Avenue Sold to Hudson Realty Company—Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

With due regard for the dangers of building too great expectations upon an uncertain foundation, it must, nevertheless, be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the real estate fraternity to notice that last week's business, in addition to the ordinary run of reasonable trading, has included a number of transactions of the first magnitude and of the sort that would be creditable to the market even in its most active periods.

Perhaps first in importance was the sale of the Clark estate's block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, to Boehm & Coon, with its consequent building operation. Details of the latter have yet largely to be determined, but it is safe to assume that the improvement will be of an imposing character, and that it will result in closing up another of those unsightly vacant gaps on what is, in point of natural advantages, one of the city's finest thoroughfares. Plans were also matured last week in two other large building projects. The new fifteen-story hotel to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street will rival in its magnificence any structure of its class yet erected, and, as in the case of the Central Park West block front just mentioned, will have a neighborhood effect of the greatest value by removing what has been an eyesore in the shape of dilapidated buildings upon so prominent a corner. That oft foreclosed plot at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street is to be the site of a new twelve-story apartment hotel, and there is every indication that the enterprise is in such hands as will insure its being rapidly carried forward. At any rate, it is to be hoped that this property, which has been an almost constant subject of litigation for two years, has made its final appearance in the auction lists.

The sale of 414 Fifth Avenue by George R. Sheldon to the Duncan estate is of interest chiefly as showing the limits to which speculation can be carried with a single piece of property during a brief period of eight or nine months. Since passing out of the possession of Mrs. Orme Wilson last January, and before reaching what might be termed a final market, this parcel has had four different owners and yielded, it may be assumed, four distinct profits. The amount of these profits cannot be accurately determined, because the original sale by Mrs. Wilson also covered three adjoining houses on the south side of Thirty-eighth Street. It may be noted, however, that for these combined properties the New York Realty Corporation paid something over $400,000, while in the recent sale to the Duncan estate the Fifth Avenue house alone figured at about $350,000.

Rumors of the sale of 32 and 34 West Thirty-fourth Street for $430,000, although they are as yet wholly without official confirmation, have served to attract attention again to the remarkably rapid increase in values on that street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It is only a little over two years ago that the Stewart mansion site, with its large Fifth Avenue frontage, passed into the hands of the Barney-Sheldon Syndicate for about $63 per square foot, but recently that figure has been surpassed in transactions affecting isolated inside lots—notably in the purchase of 41 West Thirty-fourth Street for $155,000, or at the rate of about $65 per square foot. And now comes the report of the sale of Nos. 32 and 34, a forty-five-foot frontage, on the more desirable side of the street at a figure which, if correct, lacks only a few dollars of fulfilling the prediction that values on that block will soon stand at $100 per square foot.

The erection of a theatre at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street will dispose of the old Schubert estate property, which was purchased by the Hudson Realty Company several months ago, and the southerly half of which has since been improved by that corporation.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George C. Edgar's Sons the six-story American basement dwelling 1,061 Fifth Avenue, 25.2 by 102.2, one of a row of three erected by the sellers just north of Eighty-ninth Street. The purchasers are the Hudson Realty Company, of which Maximilian Morgenthau is President. The other two houses were bought by Archer M. Huntington last April.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for the Borough Realty Company (Boehm & Boehm) to the John W. Stevens Building Company for about $130,000, 37 and 39 East Twenty-first Street, a plot 50 by 98.9 upon which the buyers will erect a ten-story loft building.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold, through Greene & Taylor the four-story dwelling 26 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

It is reported that N. & I. Ottinger have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 167 West Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 100.

The East Side Realty Company has sold for A. Goodman and S. Simon to I. Kleinfeld and I. Rothfield 89 to 103 Avenue C, being the westerly block front on that thoroughfare between Sixth and Seventh Streets, a plot 180 by 83. The buyers will erect thereon four six-story tenements with stores.

John M. Reed and Thomas Murphy have sold for Henry Bergflath to Patrick Byrnes the four-story tenement with stores 354 East Thirty-second Street, on lot 17.6 by 98.9.

The Prospect Realty Company has sold for A. Altman to Margaret Domb the four-story building 122 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3; also, for Lewis and Joseph Klein to O. Baumann the three five-story tenements 222 to 226 East Eighty-ninth Street, each 25 by 85 by 100; also, to a Mr. Fliess the five-story triple flat 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue.

Seligman & Ellinger have sold the five-story building 263 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for the estate of R. M. Stivers the three-story dwelling 149 East Sixty-third Street; also, for the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, the similar house, 146 East Sixty-second Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Thomas J. Quinn sold 1,126 Jackson Avenue to John T. Keane for $10,500. This completes the sale of the row of dwellings recently erected by Mr. Quinn.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to John Lefler the four-story flat 2,011 Fulton Avenue, 25 by 100.

Louis Wechsler has bought the lot, 25 by 100, on Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Abraham Joachim, as broker, has sold for Noah Herschfield to John E. Simons the five-story triple flat 24 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

John Peters has sold for the Redmond estate to Jacob Weinstein 343 East Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 15.8 by 92. The buyer now controls two plots, each 46 by 92, on that block.

Mrs. C. Begg has sold the dwelling 244 West Twenty-second Street.

The dwelling 232 East Twenty-first Street has been sold by a Mr. Ruhl.

Nichols & Lummis have leased for the various owners to Mrs. Catherine Jones for a term of years the three adjoining houses 115, 117, and 119 East Thirty-fourth Street; also, for William P. Earle to Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, 105 East Thirtieth Street; also, for E. H. Schley to F. H. Foster, 223 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the following houses for a term of years: 819 West Seventy-eighth Street, for W. E. D. Stokes to a Mr. Gardner; 321 West Seventy-eighth Street, for W. E. D. Stokes to Mr. Sadler; 113 West Seventy-first Street, for Col. William L. Brown to S. C. Clark, and 114 West Eighty-seventh Street, for D. Willis James to a Mr. Salzer.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Nathan Kisch the six-story tenement recently purchased by him at the corner of Bleecker and Carmine Streets, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $40,000; also, for Henry Tieschman, the similar property at the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets, for five years and eight months, at an aggregate rental of $54,000; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager, the property 323, 325, and 327 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $22,000; also, for Moses Hyman, 2,081 and 2,083 Second Avenue, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $11,000.

Charles E. Duross has leased for J. Guertin to a Mrs. Harris for a term of three years the dwelling 267 West Twenty-third Street; also, for a Dr. Holgate, to E. G. Selfslaghs, 206 West Fourteenth Street.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Ann Trainer to Samuel Matz and Daniel Simkins a plot 50 by 100, with house and barn, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 198 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, adjoining the Grand Concourse.

F. L. Trippe has sold for Mrs. Margaret McGare the plot and houses 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, running through from Eleventh Avenue to Broadway, 25 feet on Eleventh Avenue and 27 feet 7 inches on Broadway, to an investor.

The Auction Room.

Some slight encouragement is to be derived from last week's salesroom business, in that the only voluntary offerings announced—a dwelling on East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the building at 88 Spruce Street—found ready buyers, although neither of them posseses any special speculative attractions. In the case of the Spruce Street property the competition was particularly spirited, the final bid reaching $62,000.

This week selling at 111 Broadway will be confined to three days, there being no offerings listed for Tuesday or Friday. Perhaps the most promising feature in the schedule is a partition sale, announced for Thursday by Auctioneer Boyd, and covering properties at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. On Wednesday Auctioneer Kennelly will sell by the owner's order the dwelling 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

A suburban sale, to be conducted on the premises on Saturday by Philip A. Smyth, involves 22 lots in Yonkers on Yonkers Avenue, Walnut, Prescott, and Van Buren Streets.

There were recorded last week 207 mortgages, for $3,166,271; of which 63, for $842,325, were at 5 per cent.; 104, for $1,266,146, were at more, and 40, for $1,055,750, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 150 mortgages, for $4,606,732; of which 42, for $541,942, were at 5 per cent.; 66, for $725,468, were at more, and 42, for $3,239,350, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William Sulzer, referee, 97 Clinton Street, west side, 225.4 feet south of Rivington Street, 25.4 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,487.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 366.3 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 33 West Tenth Street, north side, 427.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of James C. Duff on March 10, 1893.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feltner, referee, 1,250 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $23,158.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee. One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, block front between Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 633 Prospect Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Beck, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee, 116 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 127.7 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,892.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.—By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Robert C. Morris, referee, 1,062 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 63, four-story stone-front flat; 1,060 Second Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20 by 63, four-story stone-front flat; 302 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 63 feet east of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 18.6 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David L. Weil, referee, 199 Lewis Street, southwest corner of Sixth Street, 20.4 by 65 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,853.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 2,248 Fifth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $17,540.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 350.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 13.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,811.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.—On the premises, at noon, by Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, 22 lots in Yonkers, situated on Yonkers Avenue, Walnut, Prescott, and Van Buren Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 419 West Forty-ninth Street, for a three-story brick storage building, 19.4 by 97; I. Bishop of Ninth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 225 and 227 East Thirty-eighth Street, for three-story brick baths, 50 by 98.9; E. M. Anderson of 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; C. A. Reci of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for four two-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 50; Thomas F. Costello, Bedford Park, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

Webster Avenue, Two Hundred and Thirty-third and Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, for a two-story frame storage building, 90 by 19; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 506 Broadway, to a five-story brick loft building, with store; F. A. Mathewson estate of 10 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 93 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with offices and stores; Mercantile

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs

SELECTED

TOWN HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Superbly Located and in Perfect Order.

On Riverside Drive, exceptional 5-story American basement; electric lighted and gracefully decorated, $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A choice 4½ sty. modern American basement, near 72d st. "L" station; a little gem; only $25,500; worth $30,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A new 5-story 25 ft. limestone front American basement. Electric lighted and newly decorated at an expense of $15,000. Located in the heart of the Seventies. A sacrifice at $78,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

312-332 West 101st st. New 5-sty. American basement dwellings; 17, 20 and 22 ft. wide. Open for inspection.

Full particulars. Best prices.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

We have an 18 ft. front 3-sty. house with bath extension in a faultless block in the Seventies for $26,500. Expensively decorated and electric lighted.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Within a block of 72d st. "L" station a 4-sty. 19 ft. high stoop. Best on market for $35,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A trust company authorizes us to sell at $50,000 a large 24 ft. dining extension house in the Seventies; decided sacrifice.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Ave.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av.,
CORNER 81ST ST.

OFFER FOR SALE:—

169 West 93d st.—An attractive 3 story and basement private House; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; ready for occupancy; caretaker on premises. Price $20,000.

160 West 88th.—A wonderfully well built 3 story and basement brownstone Dwelling; every modern improvement; this house is about to be entirely redecorated and purchaser can have his own choice of decorations; key at our office. Price $24,000.

WEST 115TH STREET,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Magnificent view of HUDSON RIVER and PALISADES. near COLUMBIA, BARNARD and the TEACHERS' COLLEGES and the CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

The building is seven stories and basement; 100x90x100.11; two electric elevators; front of Indiana limestone and pressed brick.

Actual rent, $23,880; one vacancy.

Price $230,000, mtge. $150,000, at 4½ per cent. Will take small piece of good paying property as part payment.

PORTER & CO.,

159 West 125th St.,
2.727 B'way, at 104th St.

A.—TWO INVESTMENTS.

MADISON AV., NEAR 112TH ST.

Five-story double, with store, 25x60x70; always rented; asking $26,000; terms to suit.

ALSO

104TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.

Extra large Tenement, five story, four families on a floor, 25x125x139; rent $2,832; asking $25,000; offer; terms to suit.

PORTER & CO.,

159 West 125th St.,
2.727 Broadway, at 104th St.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
R. PEHLEMANN & SON,
493 COLUMBUS AV.,
near 84th St.

We have the following real bargains to offer: 5-story corner, west side, 25x85; 3 stores; savings bank mortgage; sell for $46,000; easy terms. 3 5-story triple Flats, with stores; west side avenue; up town; rented for $3,400 each; can be bought for $31,500 each; 4½ per cent. mortgage.

Fine five-story corner, Amsterdam Av.; rented for $6,500; price $65,000.

Choice five-story double Flat; superior location, up town; rented for $3,250; big bargain at $29,000.

A fine business corner, west side; Amsterdam Av.; great income getter; price $190,000; would take part trade for equity.

R. PEHLEMANN & SON,
493 COLUMBUS AV.

FOR SALE,

American Basement Dwellings.

Several most attractive American basement dwellings in choice locations at prices ranging from $45,000 to half a million dollars. Special lists sent on application.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
500 FIFTH AVE. (NEAR 42D ST.)

VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

I lease, collect, and rent, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of city; careful attention and personal management.

J. A. KAHN, 73 2d Av.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

A handsomely decorated four-story 22-foot dwelling, with new, exposed plumbing, tiled baths and in perfect condition, located in Park block; will positively sacrifice for cash only. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

In the Eighties, a modern 20-ft. 4-sty. dwelling, butler's pantry extension; built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,061 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

Must be sold; paying over 20%; fine six-story-and-basement apartment house; all rented; perfect order; not much cash required. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

An unexceptional investment; furnished room house to please the most fastidious; furniture selected with taste by connoisseur in furnishing art. Durossa, 242 West 14th.

SACRIFICE—4 5-story triple flats, 100x100; rental, $12,800; mortgage, $86,000; 4½ per cent.; price, $104,000 if sold this week. Lord, 3 Manhattan St., Junction 125th.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bona Fide!—Sure bargain for some one; 84th St., near Amsterdam Av.; double flat, not steam heated; price, $27,500; rent, $2,904. Barchfeld, 266 West 131st St.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x62.3; asking $23,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Private house, brick, lot 26x119, 1,214 Tinton Av., bet. 168th and 169th Sts., four blocks east of 160th St. E. R. R. station.

A very desirable investment property is offered for sale; location and condition first class. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bargain.—Three-story basement; little capital required. 50 Hamilton Place, 139th and 140th Streets.

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BERT G. FAULHABER,

No. 7 East 42d Street,
OFFERS A FEW SELECT MODERN DWELLINGS

FOR SALE

On the West Side.

72d St.—Beautiful four-story, full size; superb location, commanding magnificent view of Hudson River and Riverside Drive, $65,000.

72d St., between Columbus and Amsterdam—Four-story, full size; built very deep. Electric lighted. Thoroughly modern, $110,000.

73d St.—Four-story 18 ft. box stoop dwelling, in elegant condition, $35,000.

74th St.—Beautiful four-story 18 ft., box stoop. Perfect rear. Possession Only $33,000.

76th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam—Four-story, 21 ft., high stoop house, in good condition. Bargain, $33,000.

78th St.—Three-story 20 ft. house, in first-class order. Asking $27,500.

Others in every desirable location.

BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d Street,

8TH AV., NEAR 140TH ST.	25x75, 2-families on a floor; Pr. $20,000; mtg. 4%. Bargain.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
MORTON, NEAR BLEECKER.	5-story 20-family apartment house. Rent $3,000. Price low; easy terms.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
100TH ST., NEAR COL. AV.	5-story & base. 20-fam. flat. Pr. $27,000; rent $2,940. Easy terms.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
FORSYTH, NEAR DELANCY.	Corner, 26x100; 16-fam.; 4-stores; bargain; asking $65,000.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS.	5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
44TH, NEAR 8TH AV.	2 5-story, 4-room, 20-fam. flats, 54x100. Pr. $75,000; rent $7,800.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bronx.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Harlem River, Overlooking Speedway,

NORTH OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

HANDSOME STONE RESIDENCE

Eighteen rooms; STONE STABLE, single and box stalls; STONE COTTAGE for gardener; greenhouse, cow stable; fine garden,

IN PLOT OF TEN ACRES.

THIS PROPERTY MAY BE LEASED.

ALSO

PLOT OF 11½ ACRES

Suitable for Public Institution. Opposite first plot, 2,200 feet. Frontage on Aqueduct Avenue, Macomb's Road, &c.

ALSO

Plot 1 1-2 Acres Harlem River Front,

600 feet Bulkhead frontage. Between High Bridge and Morris Heights.

LEES ESTATE,

Room 1,507, 35-37 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES AND HOME SITES, NEAR VAN CORTLANDT PARK, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

A HOME FOR THE NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN.

Mountain, Lake, Woodland and Island Scenery.

BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST., CITY HALL, OR BATTERY. TIME, 28, 40 AND 50 MINUTES. VIA 6TH OR 9TH AVE. L.

Send for 40-page Handsomely Illustrated book, American Homes, How and Where to Obtain Them.

H. P. WHEELER, 20 East 42d Street.

Buy direct from the Builder extra well-built TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

All improvements; hardwood trim; finely decorated; in best section of Tremont. (Mount Hope;) fine neighborhood; high ground; Morris Av., near 177th St., one block east of Jerome Av. Open afternoons and Sundays.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—Semi-detached brick and stone houses, arranged for one or two families; all improvements; $10,000 each. Easy terms. Estate of William M. Ryan, Vincent A. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

New two-family house, detached, 13 rooms, 2 tiled baths, open plumbing; beautiful yard, front, rear; lot 25x137; bargain. Owner, 1,376 Prospect Av.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling, arranged for two families; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. L. H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Sacrifice!—William's Bridge, 50x100, $3,600; frame house, 9 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

For Sale—Three-family house, all improvements, near Boston Av.; trolley. Hacker, 1,096 East 170th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Five lots, near 177th St. trolley, $350 up each; monthly payments. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 171th.

Washington Heights.

St. Nicholas Av., No. 964, Corner 158th St.—Outlet drive of Central Park; 100 feet wide; an elegant Indiana bluestone house; swell front; fine view; hardwood; two baths, &c.; best value for price on Heights; if not sold, will rent $90 month; also for sale or rent, $80 month, No. 950, elegant decorations. E. B. TREAT, owner, one premises, or 241 West 23d.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OPEN EVENINGS.

For the convenience of persons who cannot inspect my new homes during the day, I will keep a model home open evenings until 9:30 o'clock. Take your wife and enjoy a nice pleasant ride, and inspect the finest and most complete one and two family detached houses ever erected in Greater New York on prices and terms that defy competition.

SIX SOLD

IN THE PAST TEN DAYS

is proof positive of their value.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,

58TH ST. & 14TH AV., BROOKLYN.

27 minutes from Manhattan via Fifth Ave. "L" road direct; get off at 58th St. station on property. Booklet for the asking.

$100.00 and $200.00 Cash.

Queen Anne Houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses.

WM. E. KAY, Builder.
46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.

4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

TWO GOOD HOUSES FOR SALE

On Park Slope, at $9,500 and $5,700; 3-story houses, well located, in good order; and others from $6,000 to $75,000.

A. Peace & Son, 335 Flatbush Av., Op. 7th

Bargain—2-story brick factory, 297-299 Bainbridge St., 30x50, lot 38.6x100; 40-horse power engine; property, &c., cost $12,000; suitable for sash, door, trim, and starbuilder's material; sacrifice at $7,000. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Fine large 4-story brick stores and flats property, on corner of three streets; rent $1,700; mortgage $10,000 at 6 per cent. What can you offer for this?

HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EVERY day that you postpone visiting BOROUGH PARK, either to buy a home or invest in lots, is a day more that you do not share in the profits realized by the phenomenal advance in values here. The most complete and uniformly developed section in Greater New York, where lots or houses can be obtained on the simplest terms. Our illustrated booklet, mailed free, tells the story.

Borough Park Co.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.

49th St. & New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.

26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Ave. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

FINEST IN FLATBUSH.

As an opening proposition to prove that the biggest values in Flatbush real estate can be had at this office, we will offer this week a magnificent house in the most exclusive section of Flatbush. Hardwood throughout, curly birch in the parlor; elegant mantels; open fireplaces, with brass trimmings; dining-room in oak, with exposed-beamed ceiling and panelled wainscoting; running water connection in each bedroom; one large room finished for billiard and ping-pong room; steam heat; combination gas fixtures. Piazza 12 feet wide. Best house in Flatbush at $14,500. Can be seen by calling on

DODD & BANTA,

766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
near Clarkson St., Brooklyn.

A $10,250 OPPORTUNITY

To duplicate this house at present prices of building material it would cost $12,500 to build. This is your gain. Inspect and convince yourself that it is an exceptional chance. On plot 55x100, circular front, 11 large rooms and tiled bath; large open fireplace with brick mantel in hall; combination chandeliers; parquet floors; hardwood trim throughout; steam heat; every modern convenience and improvement. First offer of $1,000 cash and balance easy takes it.

DODD & BANTA,

766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
near Clarkson St., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME HOME.

Lawn of large dimensions, containing ornamental shrubbery and trees; house recently built, of modern design and first-class in every particular; electric and gas light, steam heat, best exposed plumbing, hardwood trim throughout; double floors; reception hall extending in full width of the house; open fireplaces; parlor and hall of exposed beams; dining room, smoking room, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor; seven bedrooms; including billiard and tiled bathroom; very large veranda; cellar contains laundry and servants' toilet. Price $12,750, $1,500 cash.

DODD & BANTA,

766 Flatbush Ave.,
near Clarkson St., Brooklyn.

Gentleman's Residence

can be bought for $10,000; $5,000 cash, $5,000 on mortgage. A beautiful Colonial centre-hall house, containing 11 large rooms and two baths, equipped library; finished in hardwood throughout; parquet floors; elaborate mantels, and mirror effects; running water connecting each room; steam heat, combination gas fixtures, 12-foot piazza, eastern exposure, asphalt streets, seeded lawn, and shrubbery.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

DODD & BANTA,

766 Flatbush Ave.,
Near Clarkson St., Brooklyn.

Information on matters pertaining to REAL ESTATE cheerfully given at the office of

DODD & BANTA,

authorities on real estate in the Flatbush section; also money to loan in any amount on bond and mortgage.

766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
near Clarkson St.

THINK OF IT!

PRICE $5,500—CASH $300

buys detached, steam-heated house in Flatbush; open fireplace; brick mantel; foyer hall; 10 rooms and tiled bath; handsomely decorated, good location; convenient to Brighton Beach "L," 24 minutes to Manhattan. Better speak quick if you want it.

DODD & BANTA,

766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
near Clarkson St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.

EAST EIGHTEENTH ST., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.

EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.

Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.

EAST 16TH ST.

Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.

415 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.

Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.

THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.

OPEN DAILY.

GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK, PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.

ONE SOLD

of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement brown and lime stone dwellings; two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen, laundry tiled; electric lights; beamed paneled dining room ceiling; selected hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious; corner house, planned for physician; open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, Builder, on premises; or Robert Ward Real Estate Co., 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Non-resident owner will sacrifice Park Slope dwelling, near 8th Av. and Plaza, for $3,000 less than actual value for quick sale; house beautifully decorated; contains the finest plumbing.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

For superiority of location and elegance of appointment there is nothing built or ever will be built that can compare with these 2-story and basement 2-family houses near Prospect Park; $1,000 cash, balance easy payments.

Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$5,000—BARGAIN—$5,000

3-story and basement dwelling in Stuyvesant section; every improvement; fine condition; $4,000 mortgage. John V. Obuswald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

156 FT. FROM FIRST ST. PROSPECT PARK.

Three and four story private dwellings.
PETER J. DELANEY, Builder, Premises.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VENICE OF AMERICA

WEST ATLANTIC, N. J.

Overlooking Atlantic City

A BEAUTIFUL HOME BY THE SEA

1. Stretching away to the south is a large bay five miles long and four miles in width, connected by grand canals one hundred feet wide, with inlets from the ocean; to north and south, a lagoon separated from the surf by its Lido, Absecon Beach. The prevailing southerly breezes come in cooled, and carrying the salty aroma of the Atlantic. Along the whole northern side of this lagoon stretches the two-mile front of this American Venice. Individual canals, eighty feet wide, stretch to the north, and abut on the gardens of the individual homes, affording individual landings that are entirely smooth and protected, with moorage for private boats.

Along the main water front a broad esplanade, with curving contour, having sheltered seats, pavilion and a pier extending into the lagoon.

2. A particular element in the advantages of this site is the feasibility of streets such as do not exist in Venice itself. Midway between these individual canals, streets run down to the main water front on the lagoon; while a wide and long avenue crosses these well back from the bay and connects on the west with the great shore road of the Jersey coast, giving solid road-bed for bicycle, automobile or horse, up and down the coast as far as New York City, and across the State to Philadelphia, as well as immediate transit to Atlantic City, and the surf, on the east.

3. Immediate connection with the outside world is secured by means of the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads, both of which touch here, as will the Philadelphia and Atlantic City trolley line.

4. In time, we are seventy minutes from Philadelphia, three hours and ten minutes from New York. It is but ten minutes from Atlantic City, and ten minutes from the famous Northfield golf links, and midway between the two.

The Lots, the Houses; Their Style and Their Price

Just a word as to the lots. There is no set regularity about them, no fixed and unchangeable size and form. In the main, however, they are 100 feet deep, and from 30 to 60 feet frontage. Prices range from $600 to $1,800, the lower priced lots being on the mainland, the canal lots ranging from $900 to $1,500 and the highest priced lots being those in the business section about the Hotel Venice and The Mall.

Easy terms of arrangement have been made. Lots can be secured as low as $25 down and $25 per month, with a mortgage for one-half the purchase price. The payment of one-half in cash secures a discount of 20 per cent. No interest will be charged for the remaining half until January 1 next, when the lots will be ready for occupancy.

To the first fifty lot purchasers special inducements are offered for home building. Plans will be drawn free of cost, and the work of building supervised by a skilled architect. The price limit need only be set by the owner; the firm will draw plans for the home complete with ground developed, flowers planted even, so that the owner can take up his residence in a completed home without further thought or care.

This is the story of West Atlantic; Venice of America. Eyes are better judges than ears, however. An early visit to the West Atlantic Land Company's office and a subsequent trip to West Atlantic itself, may pay handsomely. There is nothing to lose, much to gain.

25% Discount on All Lots Bought Before Oct. 15th

WEST ATLANTIC LAND CO.

31 Law Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

HARVEY J. SHUMWAY, Secretary and Treasurer

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale, to let. Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ACKERSON HOUSES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

FLATBUSH, $6,500 TO $20,000.

BEST TERMS OF PURCHASE, LOCATED, BUILT, PLANNED.

Why continue paying rent when our plan of purchase is so easy? T. B. ACKERSON CO., 97 E. 15th St., (on property.) Manhattan office, 140 Nassau Street.

Take Flatbush Ave., Smith St., or Brighton Beach Elevated. Get off at Avenue C.

FLATBUSH—$11,000—COST—$12,000.

Choicest Section, near Ocean Av. and elevated R. R. Station, 30 minutes to Manhattan, large fine trees, grounds and garden, one of the most charming houses here, built 1899 for owner, "Petit Design," 10 fine rooms and tiled bath, toilet separate, trimmed in different hardwood throughout, beautiful floors, handsome decorations, electric and gas fixtures, cost $800; hot water heating, open fireplaces in most every room, extra wash basins with chambers, all would cost now $13,000; will be sacrificed, owner leaving the city; terms made to suit responsible party; make an offer; can be seen any day or evening by appointment.

C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH.—A TRUE BARGAIN. WEALTHY GENTLEMAN wishing to reduce his holdings offers at $1,000 BELOW COST HIS VERY HANDSOME NEW DETACHED DWELLING, ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS. It contains 11 large rooms and bath. Is strictly modern. Considerable artistic taste was displayed in arranging the interior. TRIMMED IN CHOICE HARDWOODS, AND EXPENSIVELY DECORATED. It is well built, in the BEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION. Beautifully improved. Near "L" Station and two lines of trolleys. 28 minutes to Park Row. PRICE $7,000. IT COST $8,000. Terms to suit, or $750 cash and $47 monthly. Can be seen any time.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

284 HANCOCK ST.,

near Tompkins Av., in the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; three-story and basement brownstone; 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout; hardwood floors in parlor and dining room; open plumbing, porcelain bathtub and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20 per cent. cheaper than present prices; exceptional opportunity to obtain magnificent home at an unusual price; open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday. William H. Reynolds, Owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT.

91 MACON ST., NEAR MARCY AV.

Three-story swell-front brownstone, extension house; just been put in thorough order and in absolutely perfect condition; open plumbing; new porcelain bath, hardwood floor in parlor and dining room; on asphalted street; convenient to several lines of trolleys and elevated station, on direct line with cars connecting with the new East River Bridge; splendid opportunity. Can be seen Sunday by inquiring at 284 Hancock St., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., or William H. Reynolds, Owner, 22 Court St.

ONLY FEW LEFT.

3-Story Stone Residences.

Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. An elegant home with all that that implies. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

CORNER APARTMENT.

Four-story, double brick, fireproof; 5 stores and 6 apartments; 6 rooms and bath each; steam heat, hot water supply, gas ranges, tiled baths; separate telephones; actual rents $4,146; mortgage $25,000.

BOERUM & HENRY,

409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St.
Office open evenings.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.

TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Inspect the row of three modern 3-story and basement fancy stone dwellings, 437 to 441 Fourth St., near Seventh Av.; bay windows to third floor, box stoops, cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated; best house ever offered at $18,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, Owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

FOR SALE.

OVERLOOKING THE BAY,

on the best block in Bay Ridge, lot 80x100.4. Hardwood floors, open nickel plumbing, porcelain bath, cypress trim. House built to order for owner; $3,250 cash, balance on mortgage. Special inducements in Winter's supply of coal. Telephone installed, electric and gas fixtures. House will rent for $50.00. Address OWNER, 704-708 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

OCEAN AVENUE RESIDENCE.

No. 1,684, near Ave. L, new, 11 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, parquet floors, large lot, beautiful lawn, highly restricted section; owner leaving city; must sell; bargain; easy terms. Owner, Room 501, 283 Broadway, New York, or on premises after 6 P. M.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A little cash, $200 or even less will do, then $23 to $25 monthly, pays everything—principal, interest, taxes, insurance—on tasteful six, seven, eight room detached cottages, with every improvement; high, healthy elevation; finest schools; booklet, photos sent. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

At Englewood, N. J., on Woodland St., one of the finest building sites in Englewood, splendidly located; extended views; ten acres, unencumbered. To be sold to close an estate. Oliver Drake Smith, Attorney, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

At Englewood, N. J.—For sale, or will rent furnished, a gentleman's residence; seven bedrooms; all modern improvements. Apply owner, O. Drake Smith, 290 Broadway, New York City.

Highwood Park, N. J., opposite 42d St.—New eight-room house to rent; all conveniences. Apply 20 Bonn Place, or J. Gregory, 140 West 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

$12,000 for $14,000. Investigation will prove this. Park Place, near New York Ave.

Three-story and basement, complete up-to-date house; decorated and toned up by present owner; no money to expend as in a new, undecorated house; a rare bargain; possession in ten days; owner has left city and must sell. Fred M. Smith, 189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Rare Chance for Dentist or Doctor.—Beautiful 3-story, basement stone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, foyer hall; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; lot, 16x127; elegant private block; McDonough St; cost $13,500; will sell to-day for $10,000; might entertain exchange for small property. Ketcham Bros., 120 Ralph Av, B'klyn.

Right in the heart of the Park Slope Section, finest 3-story and cellar brownstone 2-family house in Brooklyn for $750 cash; price $5,900; new nickel plumbing, porcelain bath, soapstone tubs, gas range, chandeliers, mirrors, elegant decorations; open for inspection Sunday. Apply 681 President St., Brooklyn.

Elegant corner property; office and residence of physician; a fine business goes with the property; ill-health cause of selling. Address for ten days Medicus, D Box 174 Times Office.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
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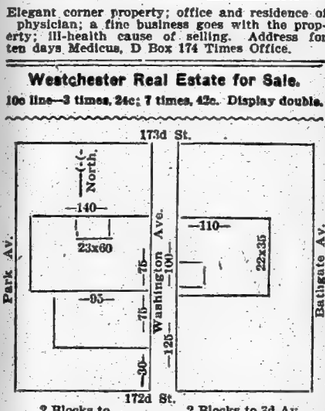

2 Blocks to Harlem RR. Station. 2 Blocks to 3d Av. Trolley and Elevated.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, TREMONT.

Four Lots; superbly situated; free and clear; extra depth; choicest residential neighborhood; ripe for immediate improvement; frame cottage of 12 rooms now on property; fine order and under lease.

Also

Three Lots, same block; free and clear; very desirable for apartment site; on grade; no rock.

Also

Large brick Residence on plot 75 by 140, same block; free and clear; excellent repair; 12 large rooms; also laundry, storerooms, dressing rooms, &c.; fine family home, or easily altered into two-family house; ideal location for physician, dentist, small institution, &c.

The above property offered on most favorable terms; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, five years, at 5 per cent.

Washington Avenue has now been widened and made one of the finest up-town streets; asphalting now in progress; all assessments paid. For further information apply direct or through your own broker. Positively no exchange.

F. E. SAWARD,
41 Park Row, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Virginia Farm at a Sacrifice.—A farm of 90 acres, in Caroline County, Va., 2½ miles from Summit Station and 8 miles from Fredericksburg; a new two-story frame house, new barns and out-houses; land in high state of cultivation; nice yards and trees; large orchards; everything in excellent condition; owner (widow) must sell. Address, for particulars, CHAPIN & HUME, 1,107 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

FARM FOR SALE.

126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—For sale at a sacrifice, 12-room house; all modern improvements; parquet floor on the parlor floor; conservatory; carriage house and stable; corner lot, 83x173; fine river view; three minutes' walk to station. Call or write Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY

Buyers get our free monthly catalogue Owners send details of your property.

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Farm bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 580 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Gentleman's modern country residence, 45 minutes out, near station, for half actual value. For photographs and particulars address S. Wilson, 96 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Water powers, lakes, farms, furnished houses, for sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

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Real Estate for Sale.
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20 PAYMENTS THAT ENDS IT.

NO MORTGAGE, NO INTEREST, NO TAXES, NO TROUBLE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR. WHAT YOU PAY ALWAYS PLAINLY SHOWN FROM START TO FINISH. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS.

IF WE HAVEN'T A HOUSE THAT SUITS YOU WE WILL BUILD ONE THAT WILL.

Call or write now for photos of our houses, within 35 minutes of Manhattan's business centre.

Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., New York.

LOTS highly restricted, 'midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list. Balance on easy payments. $10 DOWN

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

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THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

A small cash payment only required.

We Have Other Varieties on Hand

$2,000 to $3,000.
Cash required, $200 to $290.
Monthly payments, $20 to $30.00.

New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Queen Anne Cottages.—Magnificent neighborhood; highly reputable; property restricted; all latest improvements; ample grounds; terms as desired; price, $6,000. John H. Burrell, Grant Av., near Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill Terrace.

To Let for Business Purposes.
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A Few Choice Offices Are TO LET

AEOLIAN BUILDING,

Fifth Avenue and 34th St.

Rates $360 Upward.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

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IN THE NEW

UNITY BUILDING,

101 WEST 42D ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER SIXTH AVE.

5 rooms; steam heat. Otis elevator, etc. North Light. Superintendent on premises, or J. H. SCHEIER, 571 5TH AV. Telephone 4719—38th St.

NOS. 6 & 8 W. 23D ST. } PARLOR STORES, FLOORS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.

in the building, just being finished, on plot 56x98; ready October; rents reasonable.

Also

10 WEST 22D ST.

Particulars of
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

Large and small lofts to let, with power and steam heat; light on four sides; low rent and insurance; near entrance to new bridge and to freight depots; corner Roebling and Hope Sts., Brooklyn, E. D., six blocks from Grand St. ferries. Cavanagh.

SEVERAL FACTORIES TO LEASE AND FOR SALE; LARGE LIST. LOFTS FOR RENT. MANY NEAR HERALD SQUARE SECTION. AMES & CO., 122 W. 34TH ST.

S. W. Corner Madison Av. and 111th St.—Fine light stores, 20x70, and parlor floor stores; good for dry goods, hardware, housefurnishing goods, tailors, milliners, &c., &c. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

52 Elizabeth St., 6-story heavy building.
78 Bowery, 5 large lofts, connected.
Will lease together or divide.
Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

FINE OFFICES

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UNITY BUILDING,

101 WEST 42D ST.,
northwest cor. Sixth Av.

All outside windows; electric lights, steam heat, Otis elevator, etc. Superintendent, on premises, or J. H. SCHEIER, 571 5th Av. Telephone 4719—38th St.

5TH AV. CORNER LOFTS.

Six Lofts, each 50x100, at 72 5th Av., northwest corner 13th St.; possession; special inducements as to rent.

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, and lectures; morning, afternoon, or evening; engagements season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $

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Hotel Marie Antoinette

Broadway, 66th to 67th Street.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

600 Rooms. Singly and en Suite. 300 Rooms overlooking the beautiful Hudson River and the Majestic Palisades.

Long Distance Telephone in Every Room.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS BY THE MONTH, SEASON OR YEAR.

Attractive Rooms and Suites With Bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS.

It is generally conceded that the HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE is one of the most popular and attractive family hotels in the city. It is most accessibly and conveniently located, being within five minutes' walk of Central Park, The Riverside Drive and Durland's Riding Academy, and within fifteen minutes' ride of any theatre in the city.

The underground R. R., Elevated R. R., and five lines of surface cars pass within 100 feet of the Hotel, reaching any part of the city without change of cars.

We invite a personal inspection of the Hotel and its apartments.

Information regarding rates, terms, &c., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.

HENRY F. ROESSER.

The proof of the apartment is in the stick-to-itiveness of the tenants.

Wouldn't be saying so much about the Martinique Apartments, 54-58 West 33d St., if it weren't for the new 16-story addition, ready October 1st.

Two and three room apartments with bath, $700 to $1,800.

THE MARTINIQUE,

54-58 West 33d St.

W. C. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HIGHLANDS.

Apartment Hotel and Apartment House.

91ST ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

100 BATHROOMS.
COMFORT, REPOSE, ELEGANCE.
PERMANENT RATES.

Single room with breakfast and dinner, $11.00 weekly.

Parlor and bedroom with breakfast and dinner for two, $22 weekly.

Parlor and bedroom, including all meals for two, $25 weekly.

"Married life without household cares and servant problem."

TRANSIENT RATES.
$2.50 per day, room and meals.
ROOMS $1.00 DAILY AND UPWARD.

Parlor and bedroom with meals for one, $3.00.
Parlor and bedroom with meals for two, $4.50.
All above rates include privilege of adjoining baths.

Restaurant on both American and European plans.

ROOF GARDEN AND SUN PARLOR.

Suites furnished and unfurnished, 2-14 rooms. Apartment long distance telephones. Booklet on request.

THE VAN RENSSELAER

APARTMENT HOTEL, 17 EAST 11TH ST.,

Three Doors from Fifth Avenue,

OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBORHOOD.

NEW, MODERN, AND EXCLUSIVE.

Suites of one, two, three, and four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; meals a la carte or American plan. A few rooms reserved for Bachelors. Physicians' apartment. Inspection invited until 9 P. M. References essential.

THE HARGRAVE,

72d St., West, New York.

Between Central Park and Riverside Drive.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL, specially equipped for the accommodation of an exclusive clientele. Now open for inspection. Booklet mailed. GEORGE S. HARRAL, Manager.

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54TH ST., Between Broadway and 7th Av.

SOMETHING NEW

in apartment hotel life, filling a long-felt want. Every suite of rooms contains a pantry, with refrigerator, pantry basin, and china closets, complete, doing away with the unpleasant makeshift of keeping bottled and canned goods in bathrooms; also private halls, giving unusual privacy; ready about October 15. ANDREW KERWIN, 1,790 B'way, cor. 55th St.

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35-37 EAST 27TH ST.

NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL. Apartments of one room and bath, two rooms and bath, three rooms and two baths, unfurnished; private telephone; electric light; gas logs; all night elevator; full hotel service; excellent restaurant, exclusively for guests, both table d'hote and a la carte. Descriptive booklets on request.

Doctor's apartment to let from Oct. 1.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103D ST.,

A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.

Suites of two to five rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, $35 to $85 per month.

Dining Room on American Plan. $7 Per Week.

C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

THE BINGHAM,

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, unfurnished, from October 1.
Superb dining room, restaurant, and café attached; meals a la carte.
J. FRED GRAVES, PROP.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103D ST.,

A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.

Suites of two to five rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, $35 to $85 per month.

Dining Room on American Plan. $7 per Week.

C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

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APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.

Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class Restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

ANTOINETTE.

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c, 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ST. IVES--153 E. 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Electric Elevator and All Improvements. Decorated to suit. Ready for occupancy. Rents, $600-$900. Agent on premises.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 25th St.

New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE PIERREPONT

43, 45, 47 WEST 32D STREET.

TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

Apartments consisting of suites of one, two, three, and four rooms, each with bath; the rentals include light, heat, and excellent attendance. No "extras." There is a long-distance telephone and refrigeration in each apartment, and also an excellent restaurant on the first floor for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year, and rentals are reasonable. Apply to ALBERT E. GLENNIE, Manager.

COLUMBIA COURT,

Riverside Drive and 115th St.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Suites of 7, 8, 9, and 12 Rooms.
2 bathrooms each suite;
Butler's pantry; Parquet floors;
Telephone, mail chute, electric elevator.
Liveried attendants night and day.
RENTS $1,300 AND UPWARDS.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

PORTER & CO., AGENTS,
2727 Broadway—at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.

GREYSTONE,

304 WEST 99TH STREET.
Eight large, entirely modern rooms.
3D FLOOR..... $900
6TH FLOOR..... 1,000

ALEXANDER,

N. W. COR. 112TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
ELEGANT; DAINTY.
7th floor, 7 rooms..... $680
4th " 6 " $600
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Ave., at 116th St.

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N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

61-69 EAST 86TH STREET.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS.
ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
RENTS, $50 TO $80.
Superintendent on premises.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Av., Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; the best table d'hote dinner, 75c.; meals a la carte; rates to permanent guests. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

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PARK AV., 58TH ST. AND 59TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,

one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof apartments, from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

"THE COLE,"

28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, 8 rooms and bath; elevator, uniform hall service, servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient, quiet location; rents, $45, $80. Apply premises, or THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., Cor. 126th St

New high-class apartments,
SUITES, 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 to $60.

TO SMALL FAMILIES.

Half two-family house, Highbridge; five and six rooms and bath; choice neighborhood; eight minutes to west side L station at 155th St.; $18.50; also corner apartment, six rooms and bath, steam heat, $23, (three-family house;) whole house, six rooms, large lot, $25; seen Sunday. E. Osborne Smith, Jerome Av. and 162d St.

Lexington Av., & 34th St., N. E. Cor.

Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house; $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

THE CEN...AL.

No. 68 South,—Corner Apartment, seven light rooms, bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat; $50 to $75.

112 WEST 44TH ST.,

2 rooms and bath, from Oct. 1, $360 and $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Seven rooms and bath. Steam heat, hot water. Splendid locality. Open plumbing. $35, $38. 156 West 105th St.
A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St., or janitor. Phone.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE

Antoinettes

55TH STREET,

Between Madison & Park Aves.

ALSO FACING

PARK AVENUE,

Between 58th & 59th Streets.

Five New Fireproof Apartment Buildings finished and equipped with the very latest modern devices. The suites are laid out in two styles;

Housekeeping Apartments of 1 to 7 Rooms

large, bright rooms and baths and

Hotel Apartments of 1to 7 Rooms

and baths, with full hotel service, restaurant facilities, etc.

All the suites are finished in hardwood, with parquet floor and mantels of special designs. The bathroom equipment is most luxurious, having tiled walls and floors and nickelplate fixtures. The kitchen and pantry are also most complete, being fitted with the latest style porcelain tubs, sinks, gas ranges, etc. Day and night elevator service in each house, and every effort will be made by the management to give perfect service and attendance.

Rents Range from $300 to $2,000

Particular tenants will do well to inspect these attractive and centrally-located buildings before leasing elsewhere. Superintendent always on premises. Booklet free.

P. HERTER & SON,
Architects, Owners & Builders.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN.

Offices:—1,273 Madison Av. and 1,855 7th Av. Telephone connections.

SELECT APARTMENTS, East and West Side.

$780 TO $1,500 — 1,845-1,855 7th Av., entire blocks from 112th to 114th St.; corner Apartments; near Central Park, on the Drive; 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, &c.; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; cheerful, sunny rooms; service and appointments up to date.

$1,200 TO $1,400 — 1,322 to 1,326 Madison Av., known as the "Fairfax," seven rooms; elevator; long-distance 'phones in every apartment; shower baths; service and appointments unexcelled.

$780 TO $1,000 — 312 to 320 Manhattan Av., opposite Morningside Park and occupying the entire block front between 112th and 113th Sts., 6 and 7 rooms; perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$720 TO $1,000 — "Elise," S. W. corner 111th St. and 7th Av., overlooking Central Park and the Drive; exceptionally large rooms; more floor space than any apartment of this price in the city; 7 and 8 rooms; elevator, &c.

$40 TO $60 — near 5th Av., 12 and 14 East 87th St.; seven rooms and bath; hall service.

$40 — 163 and 165 Lenox Av., near 118th St.; hall service, &c.; seven rooms and bath.

A few handsomely furnished or unfurnished Suites for rent in the Carnegie Hill Hotel, 92d St. and Madison Av., overlooking Central Park and the Reservoir; new fire-proof building; unequaled by any apartment hotel in the city; unobstructed view of the Park; the building must be seen to be appreciated; American or European plan.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN.

Not "once in a month of Sundays" do you have a chance to hear of a vacant apartment at The Aylesmere, 58 West 76th Street.

But there's one to-day—a seven room apartment with electric light and steam heat; $1,000.

Elevator and hall boys, of course.

THE AYLESMERE,
58 West 76th St.

THE ARBUTUS.

Handsome Apartment House,

West End Avenue and West 91st St.,

AN APARTMENT FOR RENT.

This house is situated in one of the most select residential sections of the West Side, and desirable from every point of view. Has all modern conveniences, all rooms large, light, and airy, its woodwork and decorations handsome, and is conveniently located. An inspection will be convincing.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Charles F. Shain, Superintendent, on premises.

Watt Court,

153 to 169 West 140th St.

Near 7th Ave. Drive and New Park Site.

One block from 140th St. "L" station. Express to Rector St. twenty-five minutes. Thirty-four flower gardens between the two houses. Electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone in every apartment.

5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
TILED BATHS.
RENTS $35 TO $52.
Superintendent on premises.

PINKNEY COURT.

THE ORMONDE,

The Ideal Apartment House,

Delightfully located at

BROADWAY & WEST 70TH ST.,

An Apartment for Rent.

This building is modern in every respect, absolutely fireproof, steam heated, electric lighted, and equipped with artificial refrigeration.

Its construction, room arrangement, decorations, management, &c., are above criticism.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Lennon, Manager, on premises.

Central Park West, Corner 92d Street.

ARDSLEY HALL

Overlooking Central Park.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

DINING ROOM IN THE HOUSE.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 12 rooms, with baths. Electric lights and cold storage supplied free. Bathrooms for servants and separate elevators.

All apartments can be seen by applying on premises any hour of day or evening.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

Adjoining 5th Av.

and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

143-145 West 4th St., near Washington Square, 3 and 4 rooms, with or without bath.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,

19 West 42d Street, Near Fifth Avenue,

Offer the following desirable apartments for rent:

The Alston Cor. Madison Ave. & 38th St.
Location unsurpassed; caterer on premises; suite of 4 rooms and bathroom; elevator, telephone, and hall service; rent includes care of rooms.....$1,200

Opposite Central Park, 218 & 220 West 59th Street.
Choice location; elegant view; 8 large rooms and bathroom; elevator, telephone, etc.....$1,000

155 W. 46th St., Near Broadway
7 and 8 large rooms and bathroom; all improvements; very convenient location; extensive alterations in progress.....$1,000

26 West 97th St.
Sunny apartments of 8 large rooms and bathroom; steam heat; excellent street.....$600 to $660

The Regent 438-440 West 47th St.
Convenient to "L" stations and all surface lines; 8 large rooms; all improvements; hall service, etc. $480

117 West 84th St.
Near Columbus Ave.
Large single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom; steam heat, etc. $540

The Stuyvesant 238-244 East 13th St.
A short distance from Broadway. Desirable apartment of 5 large rooms; steam heat and half service.....$480

Corner Apartments

917 7th Ave. S. E. Cor. 58th St. and 911 7th Ave.
8 large sunny rooms; all improvements; steam heat, etc.
$840 to $1,000
Also apartments of 6 rooms adjoining at 174 West 58th St.
$480 to $660

235 West 135th St.
Single apartment; 7 rooms and bathroom; steam heat and L station same street.....$480

"Rockingham," S. E. cor. Broadway and 56th St. Large, sunny corner Apartment, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator and hall service; steam heat and telephone; $1,300; also Apartment, eight rooms, adjoining.....$900

ST. NICHOLAS COURT

St. Nicholas Avenue At 147th Street.

Through to Edgecombe Avenue and facing Colonial Park. Superb view of the upper part of the city.

ST. JAMES COURT,

N. W. cor. 143d St. and 7th Ave.

The attractive suites are arranged in four, six and seven unusually light rooms and tiled bath, with every device and convenience known to modern architecture.

The trim is all of hard wood and the entrances are extremely beautiful. All-night elevator service and uniformed attendants.

Rents Range from $28 to $60.

Booklet and further information of superintendent on premises, or

JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1663 AMSTERDAM AVE., (Telephone 108 Highbridge.)

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,060 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROUEN,

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

GREENFIELD,

46 WEST 73D ST.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE

DUPLEX APARTMENT

Ten very large rooms, (two servants' rooms.) Open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light. RENT, $2,200.—ALSO

Apartments covering entire floor, 50x90 feet. Ten large rooms and two baths. Two servants' rooms. Passenger and servants' elevators; all-night service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. RENT, $2,400.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE, Agent,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

THE HUDSON.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Situation unsurpassed for beautiful views. House under new management; renovated throughout; suites of five, six, seven, eight, or eleven rooms, if desired, with two large shower baths; electric light, elevator, telephone, and hall service; separate elevator and stairs for servants.
RENTS, $800 TO $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

THE HUDSONIA — 79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Suites of 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS, $660 TO $1,800
Ready for occupancy.
Open evenings.
Send for descriptive booklet.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street, Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

A.—Corner apartments and others equally light in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook in front, overlooking the well-kept grounds of the institution opposite, and in rear of the estate's private houses. The 3d Av. surface and elevated roads, now operated by electricity, make these apartments easy of access and add to their desirability; 6 and 7 rooms; all improvements; rent, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

KNICKERBOCKER.

251-5 WEST 97TH ST.

High-class apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; elevator; individual long-distance and local telephones; all improvements; $840 to $1,000.
Apply to Superintendent, or GLOVER & CO., on premises, 90 WILLIAM ST.

101 LEXINGTON AVE.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH, hot water supplied; steam heat; gas range; perfect order; rent, $35.
CHAS. HIBSON, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., cor. 2d Av.

Absolutely fireproof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $25 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

FREE. ONE MONTH. FREE.
584 Columbus Avenue, near 86th Street, handsome 4-room apartment, with bath, having all improvements; rent $19.00. Agent Pocher, 40 W. 34th Street.

FREE. ONE MONTH. FREE.
39th Street, 532 West.—House being newly renovated; apartments of 3 or 4 rooms; first-class condition; tubs; toilets on floor; rent $6 to $9.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Beautiful parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen below; private yard; well kept; special, $32.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 947 Madison Av.

600 Park Av., Corner 64th St.—Apartment: light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $600 per year.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 62d St.; modern improvements; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; all improvements; fine order; select neighborhood; rent, $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

Cor. 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

IN SUITES OF TWO LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, EQUIPPED WITH EVERY APPOINTMENT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, HOT AND COLD WATER, AND FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE.

RENTS, $30 TO $40 PER MONTH.

CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th St. and Lexington Av.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street,

opposite Manhattan Square.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.
Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor.
Also non-housekeeping Apartments, three and four rooms and bath; room attendance.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

PLYMOUTH,

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

Commands beautiful view of the American Rhine; greatest elevation on Washington Heights; magnificently appointed suites of six rooms and bath; thoroughly modern in every detail; elevator, electric light, telephone, steam heat, hot water; extra laundry and drying facilities; accessible all cars; containing every feature of an ideal home.
RENTS, $40 TO $46.

106th St., 211, near Broadway.—2 extra-large; seven rooms; rent, $40-$45. See janitor.

THE MARGARET,

NEW BUILDING,

120 to 126 West 116th St.,

BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE STUART.

A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

66 East 77th Street.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, with the latest modern appointments; every room light; rents, $50 to $65.

CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.—Six and seven rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $60 to $75. Janitor on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $30.00 to $30.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

14th St., 227 East.—7-room apartment; bath, handsomely decorated, having all improvements; rent only $40. Agent, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

$30.—Five beautifully decorated large, light rooms and bathroom; fine dining room; hot water; house quiet, clean, strictly first-class; adults. 72 West 134th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

168th St., 19 East.—Extra large apartment, in perfect order; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $24. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

Choice single apartment, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; $40. 133 West 54th St.

204-208 E. 21st, 230 E. 25th, 232 9th Av., 231 E. 24th St.—4-5 rooms, bath; all improvements; rents moderate; inquire janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EL DORADO

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL STRUCTURE.

Occupying Entire Block Front, 90th to 91st St.

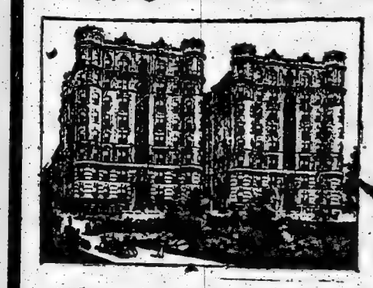

THIS magnificent new fireproof apartment building, commanding as it does an unobstructed view of the Park and city, and with its accessible location, is unequalled by any on the west side.

The suites contain four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen rooms, unusually light.

The trim throughout is of hard wood and the equipment includes every known device.

The large suites have three bathrooms, and special accommodations are provided for all servants, with separate entrances and elevators for their use.

This building must be seen to be appreciated. Superintendent on premises. Leases now being made for October occupancy. Rents $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

EUCLID HALL,

BROADWAY (Westerly side), 85TH ST. TO 86TH ST.,
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATION AT 86TH ST. CORNER. WORK ON THIS PART OF THE ROAD NEARLY FINISHED. THE ASPHALT PAVEMENT IS NOW BEING RELAID IN FRONT OF THIS PROPERTY.

APARTMENTS OF 9, 10 AND 12 ROOMS.

THESE SUITES AFFORD FACILITIES FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING FOR FAMILIES ACCUSTOMED TO SPACIOUS LIVING QUARTERS. OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT ALL TIMES. RENTALS FOR REMAINING APARTMENTS, $1,800 TO $3,000. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 2,262—RIVERSIDE.

FOXHALL,

Recently Completed,

Facing Columbia College.

A Few Desirable Suites Remaining.

Corner 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

High Class Seven Story Apartment House.

This house commands attention from those who seek choice Apartments where every device for comfort is installed and in a section that is exclusive. It stands on one of the highest points of Manhattan Island. All rooms are light and airy; open fireplaces, with elegant gas logs and andirons; drawing room finished in mahogany; dining room in Flemish oak; bevelled plate mirror closet doors in each bedroom; tiled bathrooms; mail chute; large main halls; reception and telephone rooms.

A few six room apartments and bath, $900 and $1,000.

Superintendent on premises.

Larkin, Donovan & Co.

1224 Amsterdam Ave.,

Bet. 120th & 121st Sts.

AGENTS FOR

The Lowell and Emerson,

Adjoining Columbia University, Amsterdam Avenue, 120th St. and 121st St.

8 rooms & bath, $1,000 to $1,200 — 7 rooms & bath, $800 to $950

2 & 3 Rooms & bath, $400 to $500.

Absolutely fireproof, all improvements; electric light; Elevators, cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.

The Invemere

415 West 118th St., Opposite Columbia College

Suites of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, all modern appointments, elevator, etc. Restaurant on ground floor.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

376 Buildings represented; 1,694 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town. Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.

Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone, 2,450 Madison Square.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

An elegant 5-room & bath apartment, nicely decorated throughout; halls heated; rent $23; 2,270 Broadway, near 81st St. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., cor. 2d Av.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

93d St., 102 West.—6, 7, and 8 rooms, overlooking Park; marble halls and stairways; hall boys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $65. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

A.—Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, &c.; rents, $35 to $45. Special inducements to desirable tenant at No. 509 West 112th St.

463 Central Park West, $37.50, fine, 7 large rooms and bath, all improvements; fine view of Park. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

Lexington Av., 75.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, $40; attendance; hot water and steam heat. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

68th St., 256 East.—Marble halls, staircases; steam heat; private house block; rent, $37.50. Janitor.

Apartments Wanted.

Apartment Wanted—To lease, furnished or unfurnished, November 1st to May 1st; small family desires suitable apartment for Winter months. Address, with full particulars, Box 8 1,181 Times, Harlem.

Apartment Wanted—By three adults; careful, desirable tenants; say six rooms; $50; reference exchanged. Careful, Box 183 Times Office.

39½ Washington Square.—Overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; $75.

Brooklyn.

THE VENDOME,

CORNER GRAND & GATES AVENUE.
SITUATION BEAUTIFUL, CONVENIENT.
10 minutes from Bridge; 7 rooms and bath; elevators; modern improvements; small, select families; $40 to $50.
F. S. JUSTICE, SUPT.

71 PINEAPPLE STREET.

On Heights, four blocks from Bridge, near Hotel St. George; steam heated apartments; six rooms, bath; rents, $25 to $32. Apply in premises or Isaac H. Cary, 200 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

5th Av., near Washington Square.—7 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; high ceilings; richly furnished; $75 per month for Fall and Winter; owner going abroad. D., Box 70, 1,364 Broadway.

Corner eight-room apartment; pictures, cut glass; every elegance; complete; private home for Winter; elevator; unusual opportunity. Particulars, 239 West 116th St. Baird.

8 rooms, bath; everything complete, including silver, elegant china, bed, table linen; all light rooms; beautiful view Central Park. Apply immediately, C. L. D., 349 Central Park West.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.

Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone &c.; only $340 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or
Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

A.— CORONADO. —A.

Highest class fire-proof corner building; rent, $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

102d St., 306 West,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

First-story fire-proof Apartment; eight rooms and bath. Rent, $1,200.

66th St., 136 West.—Splendid flat; 6 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered; rents, $25 to $28. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

15th St., 207 West, Corner 8th Av.—Five rooms, all light, and bath, $25.

116th St., 90 West.—6 rooms and bath, elegantly decorated; hot water supply, steam; $23 up.

Four light rooms and bath; hot water, heated halls; $15-$16. Janitor, 156 West 100th St.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bush vs. Cal. King Gold Mines Co.
2—Grad vs. Manheimer.
3—Kohn vs. Weinberg.
4—In re Horowitz.
5—Markowitz vs. Co.
6—Rahrand vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Keep vs. Union Ry. Co.
8—Knapp vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
9—Papa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Casey.
10½—Same vs. same.
11—In re McDonald.
12—Seidel vs. Erie R. R. Co.
13—Forbes vs. same.
14—Clerke vs. Heylman.
15—Hammel vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
16—Muller vs. Hammann.
17—Pietrowski-Keller Co. vs. Keller.
18—Ford vs. Degnon-McLean Contracting Co.
19—Hess vs. Hess.
20—In re Quaintaince.
21—Buess vs. Stanton.
22—Parry vs. Rosenthal.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Same vs. Singer.
25—Jordan vs. Balvanera Mining Co.
26—Scheftel vs. Virginia Hot Springs Co.
27—Bowen vs. Fallon.
28—Coffin vs. Graham.
29—Shurman vs. Barry.
30—Carroll vs. Dreyfuss.
31—Schmischke vs. Reiss.
32—Ellison vs. same.
33—People, &c., vs. Lynch.
34—Cohen vs. Cohen.
35—In re Dongan St.
36—In re Kelly St.
37—In re Bridge at Broadway.
38—Stehlin vs. Stehlin.
39—Van Zandt vs. Grant.
40—Lucas vs. Lindheimer.
40½—Same vs. same.
41—Ward vs. Eustis.
42—Montgomery Door & Box Co. vs. Brown.
43—In re Hickey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Sarah M. Berlin.
Alice Harriet Kelk.
Henry J. Welch.
Esther G. Baker.
Peter P. Haubenbeck.
Albert Livingston.
Wm. T. J. Meehan.
Francis W. J. Hurst.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J., presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely, Lord, and O'Connor for the People.
1—William Kressel.
2—George Elmold.
3—Thomas McManus.
4—Elizabeth Ryan.
5—Harry Cohen.
6—Charles Hallenbeck.
7—Emanuel Gomez.
8—Frederick Bader.
9—Frank Morris.
10—Andrew McManus.
11—Gennaro Papa.
12—Marion Caswell.
13—Christian Ahlkvist. Pleadings.
1—Charles Smith.
2—William Burt.
3—Joseph Hirsch.
4—John Hastings.
5—George Brown.
6—John E. O'Brien.
7—Ralph Perrigan.
8—Joseph P. Crossen.
9—Frank Richards.
10—Charles Lacina.
11—Thomas Brown.
12—Jacob Deimel.
13—George C. Egan.
14—William Podwein.
15—John Cooper.
16—George Moore.
17—Augustus L. Peck.
18—Jacob King.
19—Edward Smith.
20—James Merritt.
21—Julius Spielman, alias Julius C. Spelman.
22—Carl Zimmer.
23—William Shea, Peter Clancy.
24—Maurice Lipiner.
25—Bernard Sperling.
26—Oscar Allen.
27—George Porter.
28—Rufus Gray.
29—John E. O'Brien.
30—Rosie Yanowitz.
31—Theodore Rubenstein.
32—Tony Senalla.
33—John McKenna.
34—Stephen J. Reagan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Smythe for the People.
1—John Koton, John Mihok, Peter Kiss.
2—Frank M. Dolan.
3—Claire Cheneau.
4—Typolito Cologero.
5—Cammie Villano.
6—Mane Stevenson.
7—James Zitto.
8—Dominick Bamito.
9—Patrick Ready.
10—Cornelius Sullivan.
11—James Denny.
12—John Sweeney, George Wilson.
13—John D. Smith.
14—Peter Garcia.
15—Anthony Hall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Adjournment taken until Thursday, Sept. 25.

Queens County Court Calendars.

For Monday, Sept. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
299—Dipple vs. Hastreiter.
308—Carroll et al. vs. City of New York.
336—Hertz vs. Cosmopolitan Leather Works Co.
342—Nichols vs. Thomson.
267—Sampter vs. Edelsvard.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.
146—Erichson vs. Henshaw.
130—Lawson vs. Daly.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Schwoerer vs. Clark—Francis C. Cantine.

Falling Wall Kills a Workman.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The collapse of an old wall on the site of extensive building operations now in progress near the Old South Church, Washington and Milk Streets, this city, caused the death of John Burns, a workman, just before noon to-day. Four others, Arthur Stanley, J. Pelley, John Herman, and John Ray, were severely injured.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764.

34 @ 36 East 51st Street.

Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training — class and individual — for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., F. F. WILSON, A. M., } Headmasters.

Day and Night Sessions

Business and Shorthand Courses

MILLER SCHOOL "NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

The first three weeks of September have come and gone. Thousands of young people have begun their school duties. We have enrolled MORE THAN TWICE the number of students we did last year at the same time. Our BUSINESS and STENOGRAPHIC COURSES are popular. OUR STUDENTS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC. Call and see them at work. INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS INSTRUCTION; careful supervision; absolute efficiency make this school great. Telephone or write for catalogue.

Employment Department for Graduates.

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St. James Building, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 2063 Mad. Sq.

FREE FRENCH CLASSES.

The free classes in French, for beginners only, that were so successfully inaugurated and so largely attended last Spring under the auspices of the Cercle Litteraire Franco-American, will be resumed Monday eve., Oct. 6. Applications for membership in this class may be made to the Secretary, 138 W. 34th St.

These lessons are given absolutely free of any charge of any kind whatsoever and solely to advance the knowledge of the French language in America. This being one of the objects of the Cercle.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

5 West 75th Street.

RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1ST. The Seventh Triennial Catalogue and Prospectus for the 23d year present the full courses of study, A LIST OF HONORS WON BY BERKELEY graduates in college, and LISTS OF PARENTS WHO HAVE HAD FROM ONE TO FIVE SONS IN THE SCHOOL DURING AN AGGREGATE OF FROM FIVE TO THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS—also information as to a new course in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

Out-of-course class for advanced pupils requiring speedy preparation for college.

Special facilities for out-of-town pupils—stage service to and from Grand Central Station and the East Side.

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A

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.04	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.03	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.13
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.06	.05
Challenge Consolidated	.10	.11
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.65	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.10
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.03
Gould & Curry	.08	.07
Hale & Norcross	.22	.23
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.02
Mexican	.28	.26
Occidental Consolidated	.10	.07
Ophir	1.05	1.00
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.20	.17
Savage	.08	.07
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.08	.08
Standard	.51	...
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.12	.11
Utah Consolidated	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.05	.05
Silver bars	.51⅞	.51⅛
Mexican dollars	43½@44⅛	43½@44⅛
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
Alamo	3⅜	5	3⅜	4½
American Con	2¾	3½	2⅞	3¼
Anaconda	20	21¼	20	22
Blue Bell	8	8⅞	7½	9
C., K. & N.	9	10	9½	10
C. C. Cons.	8	8½	8⅝	8¼
Coriolanus	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
C., C. & M.	3	3⅝	3	3⅝
Dante	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	12	12½	12	12⅝
Elkton	47	47½	36⅜	37
El Paso	69½	69⅞	69⅝	70
Fanny Rawlings	5⅞	7	4⅞	7
Findlay	8	10	8½	10
Gold Dollar Con	4¼	4½	4⅛	4¼
Golden Cycle	59	61	59	62
Golden Fleece	15	25	15	25
Gold Bond	5½	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4¼
Gould	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼
Gold Exploration	2⅝	3½	2⅞	3⅜
Isabella	35½	36¼	38⅛	38⅝
Jackpot	12	14	12½	13½
Keystone	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Last Dollar	50	55	50	70
Lexington	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Little Puck	5¼	5½	5	6
Little Bessie	4	4⅞	4⅝	5
Mollie Gibson	4	6	4¼	5½
Mary Cashen	8½	10	9	9½
Moon Anchor	8½	10	8½	8½
New Haven	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞
Pinnacle	6¼	6⅝	6¼	7⅛
Pointer	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Portland	191	198	192	198
Rose Maud	3¼	3⅝	3½	3½
Rose Nicol	3¾	4⅝	3¾	5
Sunset Eclipse	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Vindicator	100	105	100	105
Work	8⅛	8½	7¾	8½

For Sale.

SUVIO

GAS HEATER. DON'T U KNOW

That no Owner of Flat or Apartment Houses guarantees steam heat this Fall and Winter? BURN GAS; its CHEAPER. SUVIO HEATER consumes ¼ cent of Gas per hour and increases heat 500 per cent. by burning gas and air, and no odor. Will warm the largest room in a few minutes. Also used for cooking; ATTACHED INSTANTLY.

Medium size, $1.25; large size, $1.50. Liberal discount to the trade. Your dealer will explain merits of SUVIO HEATER.

SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.,
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N. Y.
Sent Anywhere. Tel. 925 B 70th. Open Ev'gs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

$45.00 DIAMOND RING $15

All this week a sale of genuine TIFFANY DIAMOND RINGS, all sizes, large and perfect-ly cut diamonds; full of fire. Orders by mail filled. Old jewelry taken in exchange. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$15.00 GOLD WATCH, $6.

Your old watch taken in exchange. 1,000 to select from this week. Waltham and Elgin 14-K Gold, Premier cases, fully guaranteed. The money will be refunded if they can be bought for less than $15 elsewhere. Mail orders filled. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING RINGS.

We make them all shapes and sizes. Thousands to select from in 14-K, 18-K, and 22-K Gold; made without a seam, from $3 to $25. Engraved free. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1881.

Furniture.—To avoid trouble with dealers and auctioneers, family will sell contents of 18 rooms, consisting of nearly new furniture, rugs, mirrors, paintings, bric-a-brac, magnificent mahogany upright piano, direct to private people, astonishingly cheap; to those buying several pieces, $100 brass bed for $10; only immediate purchasers need call. 44 West 85th St., (private house.)

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

BOOK SALE.

Encyclopedias Britannica, Appleton's, Johnson's. Gift books, finely bound sets, at prices never heard of before. Open evenings. LOVERING'S, 823 BROADWAY.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters, all makes, for cash and installments, for a short time only; don't miss this great opportunity to get a typewriter. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed standard typewriters, $15 up; free trial; renting, exchanging, repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriters' Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER,

in perfect order; just rebuilt; $20. Room 1, 265 Broadway.

Remington No. 6 typewriter, $60; Remington No. 2, remodeled, $25; Franklin, $15. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

$50,000 worth of hardware, tools and cutlery, saved from fire Herman Booker & Co.; half price. 561 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Autumn Resorts. PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP

IN THE FAMOUS BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA

AN IDEAL AUTUMN RESORT.

The mountain section around the Gap is never more attractive than during September and October. The changing foliage, mountain walks and drives, golf, tennis, bass fishing and boating in the Delaware River combine to make it a most delightful Fall resort. Two and a half hours from New York on the Lackawanna Railroad. Special fast express trains leave Barclay and Christopher Street stations at 2 P. M. Fridays and Saturdays, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. For further information address any of the following hotels at Delaware Water Gap, Pa.:

THE NEW KITTATINNY.
Leeds & Lippincott, Proprietors,
HADDON HALL, Atlantic City.
L. T. Bryant, Manager.
Capacity, 300. Open till Nov. 1st.

THE GLENWOOD.
P. R. Johnson, Proprietor.
Enlarged; new sanitary plumbing.
Capacity, 225. Open till Nov. 1st.

CATARACT HOUSE.
L. M. Tucker, Proprietor.
Capacity, 100. Open till Nov. 1st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son, Proprietors.
Capacity, 75. Open till Nov. 1st.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE.
L. W. Brodhead Estate.
Highest elevation. Hydraulic elevator.
Capacity, 250. Closes early in October.

RIVER VIEW HOUSE.
Mrs. Lizzie T. Le Barre Estate.
Capacity, 150. Open all year.

THE CENTRAL.
S. D. Overfield, Proprietor.
Capacity, 75. Open till Oct. 15th.

DELAWARE HOUSE.
John Yarrick, Proprietor.
Capacity, 40. Open all year.

RIVER FARM HOUSE.
H. A. Crossdale, Proprietor.
Capacity, 30. Open till Nov. 1st.

Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St., New York.

Mount Pocono.

MT. POCONO

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN IDEAL AUTUMN RESORT.

Beautiful changing foliage—Dry, Piney Air—Delightful walks and drives—Extended views of more than 100 miles of mountain scenery—Riding academy in charge of competent riding master from Central Park Academy, New York—All amusements—3½ hours from New York on Lackawanna Railroad. Pocono Mountain Special leaves Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 2 P. M., Fridays and Saturdays, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings.

MONTANESCA.
I. D. Ivison, Mt. Pocono, Pa.; capacity, 250. Open till Oct. 14.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
E. C. Hooker & Son, Mt. Pocono, Pa.; capacity, 250. Open till Oct. 25.

THE SWIFTWATER.
Swiftwater P. O., Pa.; capacity, 100. Open till Oct. 15.

Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard St., N.Y.

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

ADDRESS FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

The New Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass. —Delightfully situated among the hills of Eastern Massachusetts. Air pure and invigorating. Equipped for the reception of patients suffering with nervous diseases. Quiet, refined, homelike retreat. Beautiful drives; sun parlors; delightful environment. Terms, thirty to fifty dollars per week, according to treatment. The best place in New England for persons seeking health and rest. Number of patients limited. Address the Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Autumn Resorts. PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. NOW OPEN.

Highest elevation; capacity 250; 2½ hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W.; beautiful scenery, pure air and water; rowing, fishing, golf, tennis. New hydraulic passenger elevator.

Open until early in October.
L. W. BROADHEAD ESTATE.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

For Sale.

Old metal, old books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., bought; highest prices, spot cash. Copeland, 50 Ann St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Cash Registers, all kinds; half price; with guarantee. Schmitt Bros., 173 Prince St.

Auction Sales.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO."
—Wise.

65 Pianos at auction at the

Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST., near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell
TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 23,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
65 HIGH GRADE Pianos,
slightly used and second hand
—50 UPRIGHTS— —5 BABY GRANDS— —10 SQUARES—
By the following well known makers:—
Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Sohmer, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Lindeman, Haines, Bradbury, Emerson, Hazelton, Spieiman, Bacon, Mason & Hamlin and others.
Also
2 SLIGHTLY USED STEINWAY
BABY GRANDS IN SUPERB ORDER.
—EXHIBITION.—
Pianos on view to-morrow (Monday,) 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The trade, experts, music teachers, &c., invited.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY, $25 TO $10,000,

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, OR on salaries; also on chattels and legacies. 21 PARK ROW, Office 437.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Auction Sales.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 106 East 9th St.

Legal Notices.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 11, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. BENJAMIN T. RHOADS, Jr., President. C. J. GATTEWAITE, Secretary.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the

Harmony Piano.

We Continue That Wonderful Sale of 2,000 Celebrated

Harmony Pianos.

This sale has been in progress two weeks, and is the most successful piano sale in our history.

The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)	$135
Upright, 7⅓ octave	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (renowned maker)	175
Upright (taken in trade)	100
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	90
Square	20
803 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (celebrated)	110
Upright (slightly used)	125

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, great bargain; fine upright, $90; Weser Upright, $65; elegant Rosewood, $35; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 581—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2257-38th.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; southern exposure; $5.

19th St., 122 East.—Delightful outlook, corner room, 3 windows; another large room, adjoining; parlor dining; small tables; few table guests accommodated.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—With board, desirable rooms; house, appointments first-class; references exchanged; telephone.

21st St., 143, 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms; everything new; excellent table; winter arrangements made.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests' references.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms in refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; other rooms; exceptional location; board optional; references.

44th St., 219 West, Near Broadway.—Lovely, large furnished rooms; superior cuisine; refined home; references.

45th St., 133 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; select house; superior board; table guests accommodated.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms, single or en suite; private bath; everything first-class; table board; references.

55th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with large dressing rooms and closets; adjoining bath; hot water always; refined surroundings and home comforts; exceptional table and service; large parlor dining room; reference.

80th St., 144 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; dining room parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

83d St., 61 East.—Large rooms with board; refined Jewish family; references exchanged.

95th St., 55 West.—Room, with excellent board; references exchanged.

96th St., 17 West.—Spacious rooms; dressing rooms; hall room; private bath; telephone; Americans; references required.

97th St., 63 West.—Desirable large second floor front room; also large room for two; $12.

118th St., 368 West.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; exceptionally good board; private house; delightful location.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large handsome connecting rooms; superior table; fine location; American family; references.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

Lexington Av., 465.—All light, large rooms, suites; separate tables; telephone; good studio, north light; reference.

Madison Av., 434.—Desirable third floor; will divide in suites; large closets; telephone; reference.

Private adult family living west side, near 93d St. "L" station, wishes to rent two attractive second floor rooms to gentlemen desiring comforts and privileges of well-appointed home; no other boarders; references essential. A. L. B., Box 182 Times Office.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Two couples for Fall and Winter in a beautiful country residence; complete improvements; steam heat, piano and billiards; lots of shade, lawn; fishing and boating; good hunting in season; vegetables, poultry, and milk on place in abundance; two minutes from station, 21 miles out. Address Idlewild, Hillsdale, N. J.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In an apartment hotel or first-class boarding house on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife and child of two years, and nurse. Address with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., City.

Board Wanted—For family of four, including two children, one of five and one of ten years; must have convenient, well-furnished room, private bath, and in desirable locality. Address, stating full particulars and references, Box S 1,181 Times, Harlem.

Board Wanted—Family of 5; west side; first-class neighborhood; October to April; answers please state accommodations and rate per month. West Side, I Box 182 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

9th St., 20 East.—Locality unsurpassed; house newly renovated; suites and single rooms; rents very reasonable.

12th St., 248 West.—Beautiful large front room; every accommodation; all modern improvements; respectable neighborhood; housekeeping; gentlemen; reliable.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large room, nicely furnished, in private family.

19th St., 123 East.—Rooms, with large closets; hot and cold water, with bath; references exchanged.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water and steam heat.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished-room house, private and desirable in every respect; reference.

19th St., 117 East.—Attractive large and small rooms, with or without board.

21st St., 46 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished large and medium front rooms; all improvements; references.

26th St., 125 East.—Large, furnished room; second floor; private house; good opportunity.

31st St., 47 East.—Two parlors, glass extension, north light, bath, partly furnished, suitable for artist or dentist.

40th St., 12 West.—Large room; dressing room; bath; after Oct. 15; other rooms Oct. 1.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Ladies' Entrance Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable, large room, with private bath.

44th St., 225 West, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

46th St., 213 West.—Handsome double rooms, newly furnished, freshly decorated, $4 upward; modern conveniences; inspection invited.

48th St., 138 West.—Handsome office for physician or two gentlemen; references.

49th St., 61 West. High-class house; table and all appointments of service and furnishings; double rooms, en suite, and singly, with private baths.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor, nicely furnished, running water, closets; private house; gentleman; reference.

55th St., 321 West.—Nicely furnished second floor back room; bath; gentleman; private house. Watson.

55th St., 138 East, near Lexington Av.—Elegant parlor floor; running water; porcelain bath.

68th St., 58 West.—Second floor; handsome private house; two large rooms and bath, with dressing rooms; handsomely furnished; brass beds; telephone; man attendant.

60th St., 104 West.—Entire third floor, together or separate, to quiet gentlemen desiring superior permanent accommodations; fine house, perfect service; private American family.

70th, 158 West.—Beautiful sunny room, newly furnished and decorated; dressing room with lavatory; tiled bath; telephone; most desirable location; private family; gentleman; references.

78th St., 210 West.—Large furnished room, with dressing room; second story; in private house; gentlemen; references.

80th St., 160 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; also parlor; private house.

81st St., 157 East.—Nicely furnished connecting rooms, back parlor, front basement, $2.50 up; hallroom; housekeeping.

124th St., 321 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet; hall room, $1.50; L convenient.

2,441 7th Av., Cor. 142d St.—"Riviera," apartment 41; two rooms, fine window views; board optional.

Central Park West.—Elegant, large room; modern bath; hall room; strictly private residence. Select, 1,364 Broadway.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished suit or room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast; references.

Home for invalid in physician's family; private bath; every convenience; location unsurpassed. Address Doctor, J Box 184 Times Office.

MT. MORRIS PARK, 2,010 5th Av., near 125th St.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished; closets and lavatories each room; references.

Near Madison Av. and 29th St.—Attractive rooms, charming house; new and well furnished; very desirable. Address M. K. G., Box 183 Times Office.

Physician or dentist, large, light office, with reception room; gas, electricity, and attendance; $800 per year. D. Hull, 640 Madison Av.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—One large and one small, furnished room without board, near 57th St. and Madison Av.; parties away during the day; give particulars and price. R Box 182 Times.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Malden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Business Opportunities.

TO INVESTORS.

I am offering 10,000 to 30,000 acres, carrying coal veins; among which is the famous Pratt vein, in edge of Jefferson and Walker Counties, Alabama; price, $12.50 per acre.

ALSO

a combination tract of 24,000 acres of coal land in Jefferson, Walker, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, and Shelby Counties, Alabama; price, $15.00 per acre. Jas. B. Allen, Room 4, 243 Broadway.

Dry Goods for Sale.—A well-established dry and fancy goods business in Brooklyn; proprietor retiring from active business life after twenty years' successful operation at present location. Stock inventories $3,800. Excellent opportunity. Cash only. Address C. T. O'Rourke, 23 East 48th St., New York.

Sawmill, shingle, stave, head, and barrel plant in Alabama, with 3,000 acres of timber; enough timber can be bought to run plant ten years at $1 per M.; capacity of mill, 25,000 feet per day; price, $20,000; owner will sell half interest if desired. Jas. B. Allen, Room 4, 243 Broadway.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

54 East 59th St.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2400 Cor'dt.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

Gilt-Edged Proposition.—Man qualified take general management of local corporation and invest few thousand dollars; company handling natural product of acknowledged merit. Korrylutz, 177 Broadway.

$15,000 secures control of manufacturing business, fully protected by patents; product paying 150 per cent.; demand practically unlimited; commercial agency rating. Lloyds, 320 Broadway.

Do you have book accounts you cannot collect? Why not, then, send them to somebody who can? Dodd's Collection Agency, 87 Nassau St., New York. Collections made everywhere.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED to buy first-class furnished-room house; good location; terms reasonable; rent low and long lease. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Protect your firm by joint life insurance, payable to the survivor or survivors. For full information write to George W. Ford, 26 Liberty St.; 40 years' experience.

537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Partner wanted in painters' supply store, wall paper, 5 and 10 ct. goods; $700 required; established business. Hubert Booth, Newark, N. J.

All kinds of woodcuts and photo engravings executed, first-class, at the lowest rates. Crescent Engraving Co., 74 Elm St., New York.

Free—100 lots, suburbs New York; send stamp for need; 25 feet, title perfect; agents wanted. Seaside Co., Dept. B., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—Partner with $3,000; can be on installments; good business started. M., 94 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

Druggist wants partner, $1,500.00 required; good location, fine fixtures; money guaranteed, income assured. Alpha, Box 134 Times.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry; delivered on first payment; lowest prices. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.—Good paying, fine furnished-room house, and parlor floor can be used for business purposes. 12 West 125th St.

My men are drawing $2,000 upward per annum; write, appointing interview. Mercantile, 395 Broadway.

If you are seeking for a good opportunity confer with Barci, 837 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans. Mortgage loans promptly secured. Southern Realty Assn., 1-3 Union Sq.

Owner of brass foundry wants partner. Apply 225 Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A SACRIFICE, HANDSOME STYLISH PAIR of family cobs; gentle and fearless of all objects; single cob, (prize

ST. PAUL WAS AFIRE ON WESTWARD VOYAGE

Water Played on Blaze in Linen Room for Twelve Hours.

Attorney General Knox Silent as to Panama Canal Titles—Sherry, Disgusted, Abandons London Hotel Scheme.

The majority of the thousand or more passengers from Southampton and Cherbourg, who arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, did not know that a fire, which at one time looked serious, occurred on the steamship early Friday morning.

An electric fan in the boiler room dropped, and the overheated bearings and defective wire which resulted set the adjacent woodwork on fire. The linen room is between the boilers, and to prevent the flames from spreading the partitions were torn down.

Water was played on the smoldering flames steadily for twelve hours, until finally the danger was past. There was no excitement, as the existence of the fire was kept a secret. A few women, who heard yesterday that there had been a fire the day before, attempted hysterics, but soon recovered.

Attorney General P. C. Knox, who has been in France looking into the validity of the Panama Canal Company's titles, returned on the steamship. He said that he would not discuss the matter until he had made his report to Washington. When asked about his candidacy for a Supreme Court Judgeship, Mr. Knox replied that he had heard of it only through the press. "The matter has not come to me," he said, "in any form of which I could take cognizance."

Questioned about the Beef, Steel, and Coal Trusts, Mr. Knox smiled and remarked:

"I have been abroad, and you know more about those matters than I do. By the way, what are the prices of beef and coal?"

Being informed that beef had decreased in price and that coal was still very high, Mr. Knox rejoined:

"I am glad that meat is lower. I hope coal will follow."

Mr. Knox will go to Washington to-night.

Charles W. Russell, who, as a special Assistant Attorney General, was also abroad in the Panama Canal matter, returned on the St. Paul with Mr. Knox. In regard to the report that a defect had been discovered in the Panama Canal Company's title to the Colombian concession, Mr. Russell said:

"The title to the current concession, which has until 1904 to run, is perfectly clear, and that is all that concerns us now. I believe the subsequent extension for six or ten years has not been ratified by the Colombian Congress, but that does not concern us now." According to Colombian Minister Herrara, the subsequent extension, though not ratified by the Congress, is valid, inasmuch as by a provision in the Constitution, the ratification of Congress when the country is under martial law is not necessary, when, as was the case with the extension to the concession, the document was signed by the Colombian President and his Cabinet.

Louis F. Sherry, who has been in London negotiating for the erection of an American hotel there, after the style of Sherry's here, returned on the St. Paul. "I am tired of English business methods," said Mr. Sherry, "and I have thrown the thing up. The proposed hotel, the Walsingham, was to have been built by the Carlton Hotel Company at a total cost of $3,500,000. After numberless Directors' meetings and conferences with architects, city surveyors, and other officials, I gave the thing up. I found that in order to conform to their ideas of hotels I would have to give up my plans as I had originally made them, and Americans coming to London and looking for a Sherry's there would be disappointed."

The St. Paul, though sighted at Fire Island later than were the Cunarder Lucania and the French liner La Touraine, beat them into Quarantine, both the other liners having anchored outside on account of fog. On the voyage over a steerage passenger named Alfred Newnham, eighty-two years old, died and was buried at sea.

WOMEN TO HOLD BIG FESTIVAL.

Unique Features of Function for Girls' Industrial School.

Plans are under way to make the festival for the benefit of the industrial school for girls to be started by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs a big affair. The whole of the second floor of the Waldorf-Astoria has been engaged for Nov. 6, 7, and 8. The decorations are to be in the scheme of Autumn foliage, with electric bulbs in the form of fruit. The corridors, as well as the four large rooms, including the big ball room, will be in use, and the Ideala Club will have in one a bower of Autumn leaves, from which liquid refreshments will be served. The Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill will have an orange grove. The east room will be used as a dancing hall, and different dancing classes have taken subscriptions and will be present each evening.

Mrs. Clarence Burns is to have charge of a ballot box, where votes will be taken for an automobile to be given to the clubwoman receiving the greatest number of votes. Social receptions are to be held every evening, Sorosis having the first.

One of the city dry goods shops has undertaken to deliver all the packages purchased at the bazaar.

NEW JAMAICA HOSPITAL STAFF.

The medical staff of the new hospital in Jamaica, Queens Borough, has organized with the following officers:

President—Philip M. Wood.
Vice President—George K. Meynen.
Secretary—A. J. Blanchard.
Surgical Division—Drs. Philip M. Wood, G. K. Meynen, A. J. Blanchard, and T. J. Flynn.
Medical Division—Drs. H. M. Augur, Samuel D. Nutt, W. T. Scovil, and E. T. Jones.
Dental—Dr. P. L. Hull.
Sanitary Department—Dr. Samuel Hendrickson, Dr. Hendrickson, Health Commissioner of Queens Borough.

The hospital is to be known as St. Mary's.

Sixty-four Years of Married Life.

There was celebrated yesterday at the home of Mrs. Joseph Hatch, 115 Ross Street, Williamsburg, the sixty-fourth anniversary of the marriage of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph De Long, who live at 84 Marcy Avenue. Many generations were represented at the event, and the aged couple entered into the spirit of the occasion with heart and soul. Mr. De Long is eighty-nine years old and his wife is six years younger.

Gift for Timothy Powers's Widow.

Mrs. Timothy Powers of 2,362 First Avenue, whose husband showed heroism while being crushed to death by a stone on Monday last, had purchased a parlor suite from Cowperthwait & Sons, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, and had made one payment. After the accident the firm sent to her a receipted bill for the balance due.

To Appraise John W. Mackay Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, on the application of State Controller Miller, yesterday appointed William C. Wilson as appraiser to value the property left in this State by John W. Mackay, who died in London recently. Controller Miller gave as his reason for the application that Mr. Mackay had left considerable property which was liable to payment of the inheritance tax.

Admiral Coghlan Transfers Flag.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan hauled down his colors on the Brooklyn, which is to be placed out of commission for repairs. The Rear Admiral will transfer his flag to the cruiser Olympia, which is now at Boston.

Art Notes.

A new organization to exhibit and sell work by American oil painters, water colorists, and sculptors is announced in Philadelphia, under the chartered name of American Art Society. Its first exhibition is to open on Oct. 8 at Earle's Galleries, in Chestnut Street. Private view is set for the evening of Oct. 7, and the exhibition will close Nov. 5. Gold, silver, and bronze medals, together with honorable mentions, are promised to the best works in the following classes: Landscapes, marines, miniatures, portraits and figures, and sculpture. Artist members and stockholders have the right to exhibit one picture or piece of sculpture "of reasonable size" in each exhibition, provided it has not been shown before in Philadelphia. Mr. E. Taylor Snow, described as a capable salesman, is the President of the society. It claims a membership of 100 persons, paying $10 annually. No one not a member or stockholder can exhibit work. The Secretary is Harrington Fitzgerald, 816 Chestnut Street. The galleries will be open in the evenings and on Sunday afternoons.

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Berlin has a new building for the Royal High School of Constructive Arts in the Hardenberg Strasse, Charlottenburg, which is far enough advanced to be of service this Winter.

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A seated statue of the late Gov. Pingree of Michigan, ten and a half feet high, has been modeled by Rudolf Schwarz of Vienna and Berlin at Indianapolis. The head is turned slightly to one side and the eyes glance to the left as the Governor clasps the arm of the chair on which he sits with one hand, while his right hand lies on his right knee. The statue will be cast in Indianapolis by the wax process. It is to be unveiled at Detroit on the first of April next.

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The equestrian statue of "Fighting Joe" Hooker, just finished in the clay by Daniel C. French at his Berkshire studio near Stockbridge, will stand at the Beacon Street end of the State House grounds in Boston. The figure is by French, the horse by E. C. Potter. Gen. Hooker is represented with right arm raised on high; the horse is reined in, and paws the ground. Two portrait statues for the interior of the State House ordered of Mr. French are those of Gen. William F. Bartlett of Pittsfield and of the late Gov. Wolcott. The bronze doors for the Boston Public Library will show draped symbolical figures in relief; thus the middle door will have "Knowledge" and "Wisdom," the side door figures of "Truth" and "Romance," "Music" and "Poetry."

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Good news came from London the other day to the effect that the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park had suffered dreadfully from the strenuous weather of the London climate during the quarter century gone by, but The Globe says: "On the whole the decorations appear to have stood well the somewhat severe test to which they have been exposed." The Albert Memorial, as a ruin, incrusted with layers of soot and dust, might be bearable, but the Albert Memorial, spick and span, is a trial to the nerves. Cleaners are at work on it, however, and $30,000 will be expended on its renovation. When the scaffolds are removed it will reappear what it was at first—a highly decorated mantel ornament, enlarged to colossal size.

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Central and South America are still the home of legends of enormous treasures accumulated in deep lakes by the Indians when they found that the cruel white man was mad for gold. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, a company called "Contractors Limited," has met in London and determined to drive a tunnel through a mountain in order to drain Guatavita Lake, near Santa Fé de Bogota in Colombia. The hopes of treasure trove at the bottom of Guatavita rest on more than these legends of Indian revenge for Spanish oppression. Long before the whites arrived the natives are supposed to have thrown into this lake their most precious things, rough diamonds and emeralds and other stones, as well as figures of gods in pure gold, in order to propitiate certain deities. There is no particular reason why they should not have done so, because holy wells, famous fords, and certain lakes in other countries have had the same observances rendered them. In "Tales of the Spanish Main," Mr. Mowbray Morris rather strains the likelihoods than otherwise by embroidering on these facts, while a Frenchman makes one thoroughly skeptical by reckoning the values of the art objects and gems hidden in that mere into the billions. The story goes that the Spaniards began a cutting in order to drain the lake, but were interrupted by an earthquake. After they had lowered the water considerably and before interrupted they are said to have found many valuable articles. The Contractors Company, Limited, has dug an inclined shaft 600 feet long and a perpendicular 50 feet deep; they expect to have everything ready next Spring, and lay the lake bottom bare. The chances are that such objects as were once thrown into the water lie near the shore and have been fished out long ago. The stock owners, however, will have plenty of water to sell this Winter.

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The collection of one hundred and sixty-two paintings by Vassili Verestchagin is in Milwaukee and will be shown here at the Waldorf-Astoria in November, prior to a sale in this city.

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The second annual exhibition of the Copley Society will open at Copley Hall, Boston, on Nov. 19, and close on Dec. 16. Original work in oils, water colors, pastel, and sculpture by living artists which has not been exhibited before publicly in Boston will be received on Wednesday, Nov. 12, up to 5 P. M. For accepted work costs of transportation will be paid; but not for work declined by the jury of acceptance. Pictures and sculptures are insured. A commission of 10 per cent. will be charged on sales. Thomas G. Frothingham, Jr., is Secretary of the Exhibition Committee.

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The third competition for the Jacob N. Lazarus scholarship in mural painting is announced by Mr. Frederick Crowninshield, Chairman of the committee in charge. The first was won in 1896 by Mr. George W. Breck; the second in 1899 by Mr. A. T. Schwartz. The winner receives $1,000 during three years in quarterly installments of $250, and must pass the greater part of the term in Italy. Examinations are held at the National Academy of Design, West End Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, Manhattan, on Monday, Oct. 6, and the following days.

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An early landscape by John La Farge is one of the attractions of the Montross Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. In an Autumn view of woods and glades a very charming distance with cloudy sky is cut in two by a tree trunk which disappears above the frame, so far is it in the foreground. Though painted in 1863, it shows the subtle color sense of Mr. La Farge. A marine by Albert P. Ryder has the bold distinction and primitive simplicity that mark his best work. An amazing moonlit sky with heavy clouds in strange yet true forms—an open boat with mainsail and "jigger"—an air of mystery and glamour—this marine is one of the great pictures of its kind, unlike the work of old or modern masters, yet containing the quality which one finds only in the greatest of the "primitives." Very choice are the specimens of landscape by Tryon, and among the big canvases is a superb example of George Inness, painted in 1891, a swamp and forest interior with the white bole of a great tree in the centre of the middle distance, and a white heron perched on the trunk of a fallen monster of the woods.

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The Noé Gallery, formerly the Avery, has a collection of American paintings which will repay a visit. Birge Harrison, Charles W. Dewey, F. Hopkinson Smith, Will H. Low, Charles Caryl Coleman, George Inness, (with a river, mill, and wood landscape painted in his earliest period,) C. H. Davis, and other American painters are represented.

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The bill stickers of England have an organization called the United Bill Posters, to which posters are submitted from time to time. In London they exercise a certain censorship over the colored art which appears in public. Lately they have been agitated by a complaint that a poster has been displayed consisting of an advertisement, "a picture of a night scene at a well-known place of resort, in which every figure tells its own tale with uncrring skill and with a meaning which none could mistake or misinterpret." The hunt for the offender is now on.

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The August number of Les Arts has four illustrated articles. The fall of the Campanile of Venice is discussed by M. Gerspach, who corroborates the statement that $500,000 were at once subscribed by Venetian and other corporations and societies toward its resurrection. He thinks that the loggetta, designed by Sansovino can be restored as it was, only one of the four Sansovino bronze statues in the arches of the façade being seriously injured. The angel on the top of the tower is a late work of 1823, and can be replaced as it was after being repaired. A painting by Tintoretto is probably ruined by the breach made in the Libreria Vecchia and some paintings by secondary masters which were in the Campanile can hardly have escaped. The fund started by the National Arts Club among its members has reached $600 and is rapidly increasing. M. Gerspach writes: "The Campanile will have its resurrezione, for it is an integral part of Venice." Other articles in Les Arts treat of Boucher's cartoons for tapestries made at Beauvais, the completed works being pictured; French sculpture in the Wallace collection in London, and works by early Flemish painters at the exhibition in Bruges.

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The finest example of the work of Lastman, with whom Rembrandt studied, has been found at St. Petersburg in the gallery of Count Stetsky. It represents the arrival of Sts. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.

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Mr. H. A. McNeil has made his first sketch for the monument to be presented to the City of Portland, Oregon, by Mrs. D. P. Thompson and her daughters. It is a group of two Indians called "The Coming of the White Man," and will stand on a massive pedestal of granite or of natural boulders. The site in the City Park and the sketch have been accepted by the Park Board. One Indian stands upright with folded arms; another supporting his left hand on a spear has taken a step forward, and with his right points out the approaching palefaces. Both figures are partly draped, and their shields are behind them, resting on the ground. They will be in bronze slightly larger than life. McNeil's Indian statuettes, "The Sun Vow" and "Sun Dance," will be recalled; they were at the exhibition of the Architectural League last Winter.

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The John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis has opened its art school under the care of the local Art Association, thanks to the bequest of the late John Herron. The Fine Arts Committee in charge consists of Mr. Carl H. Lieber, Mr. T. C. Steele, Mrs. Addison Bybee, Mrs. S. E. Morss, and three other ladies. Instructors are Messrs. T. Ottis Adams, Brandt Steele, and A. B. Lyon, and Miss Bessie Hendricks for the juvenile classes.

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The original from whom Gerhardt Hauptmann drew the character in his "College Crampton" was the Dutch painter James Marshall, whose fantastic works can be seen in the Schack Gallery at Munich, while the Berlin Museum has a portrait of Genelli, and there are works in the restored Albrechtsburg at Meissen on the Elbe and in the opera house of Dresden. He was long in Weimar and was called later to Breslau, where Hauptmann was his pupil and saw the progress of his gradual fall, which ended in a wretched death.

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The Kölnische Zeitung reports that the Künstlerhaus in Munich, where an exhibition of the works of Lenbach is displayed, was the scene of a performance by Miss Isadora Duncan, a young American girl who appeared some years ago at the Lyceum Theatre here, as an emotional dancer. Miss Duncan has revived the dance methods of the Greeks and tries to express by movements of head, body, and arms a hundred emotions undreamed of by the ordinary opera dancer. She had a very appreciative audience of painters, sculptors, and writers in Munich, and seems to be rivaling the success of Miss Loie Fuller, but on very different lines.

AN UNCOMMON EXHIBIT.

Mr. Drake's Small-Metal Show at the National Arts Club.

A collection like that loaned by Mr. Alexander W. Drake to the Natural Arts Club is outside the usual line, and may appear trivial to those who gather only ancient and modern paintings and sculpture. It is part of his vast collection of objects in copper, brass, pewter, silver, iron, and other metals, and consists exclusively of small objects belonging to the household, the market, the church. A collection of small and generally humble objects in metal for the use of men and women in their daily careers may possibly be scorned by men who pay fortunes for single canvases by masters of the present and the past—but the usefulness of such a collection, the value of it to our artizans and manufacturers are far greater than works of fine art, because these pieces show them how to make a useful article beautiful.

The National Arts Club is the proper place for such a display, since it is striving according to its ability to bring the fact home to citizens that objects in daily use need not be so ugly as they are at present, and to convince manufacturers that there is profit in having the articles they fabricate attractive to the eye. In silver we already appreciate the necessity for design and color, but in the baser metals, which necessarily embrace a far greater number, the articles of common use are distressingly hideous, clumsy, or in a taste that is so neutral one can call it neither good nor bad. So the five show cases in which Mr. Drake has displayed this section of his hoards of small metal pieces are really an education to all who have ever looked about them and realized the condition of American household articles.

Here, for example, is a little matchbox of brass as simple and graceful as an antique lamp, the design perhaps taken from a shell, but made conventional and fitted to the purpose. It is a little work of art. A copper tea caddy without ornamentation is charming in color and proportions, far more beautiful, in fact, than nine out of ten silver tea caddies in its robust simplicity. The copper boxes, plain and repoussé or curiously chased, or inlaid with designs, are examples of what we cannot get for our households. The old taper nippers with stand are picturesque or quaint reminiscences of the past, hardly possible nowadays when we have electricity and gas, but examples of how to treat small handy objects for hall and kitchen. Fully appropriate to the times, however, is a stand for spools of silk or other thread on which the colors of the silk shine like fruits on a quaint tree.

These queer, or curious, or ingenious, or beautiful objects come from all parts of the world—Russia, Holland, Spain, Syria, India, Siam, China, Japan, South America. Some are Colonial American, others more modern. Among the old Dutch spectacle and pipe boxes are some with moralizing inscriptions—"How Little, in this Earthly Dale, Know you what comes with Evening pale"—and others with rude jests. Here is a miniature brass firedog made by an apprentice to prove his skill, and there a dish hammered out in various forms to serve the housefrow as molds for jelly. Flat brass and copper spoons with holes in them belong to the old-fashioned dairies for taking off the cream, or the broad blade will be solid and a flattened-out handle will have the skimmer holes.

Objects for church and monastery are numerous. Here is a "nun's" hand lamp with brass side-shield in the form of the Sacred Heart, and a brass bowl from a Russian church with inscription and bust of priest hammered in relief inside. The conical hat has a cross on its apex, and the priest has a patriarchal beard. Star-shaped Jewish hanging lamps with little figures atop, oil lamps and oil cans in hammered brass and copper for church use, even a prayer wheel from Tibet are in the collection. The latter is a combination of wood and brass. A perforated brass box from India is a real work of art; somewhat barbarous but individual is a brass box from Syria covered with knobs and tapering above and below, the body handsomely diversified with parallel flutings and transverse rings of decoration on primitive motives. A very handsome object of peculiar form is Chinese, and is called a flatiron heater; the bottom is clear brass, as if used to smooth out linen; the sides have peculiarly fine big decorations. A Syrian barrel-shaped object with three large knobs of glass on top and a spigot is called a syrup holder. The large Arabic letters, repoussé on the sides of the cask, are finely decorative.

The "small metal" show is like the exhibition of bottles made last year by the same collector in the same place. It is a lesson on the old text, not to lay stress on the costliness of the material in which a thing is wrought, but to note how art transcends material; for most of these objects, if fabricated in gold and silver, would not be so beautiful as they are now, because they would lack the splendid color of bronze, brass, or copper. Contrasts of copper and brass, such as bands of copper around a brass piece, or decorations of brass on a red copper body, are particularly "fetching." The collection is entirely by itself, and out of the ordinary. It will remain for a month, and can be seen by obtaining the card of a member or by a mailed request for a card addressed to the Secretary of the club.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM STEAMSHIP LA TOURAINE

Strange Suicide of American Wife of Wealthy Greek Merchant.

Mrs. A. Stapely Spiridon Was Going from Her Home in Nice to Visit Mother in Washington.

When D. B. Spiridon, a merchant who lives at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort, went down to the pier yesterday morning to meet the incoming French liner La Touraine, he expected to greet his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. Stapely Spiridon, who was an American girl, and the wife of a wealthy Greek dealer in antiques, now resident in Nice. She was not on board, for late on Wednesday night, when most of the passengers had retired, Mrs. Spiridon, who had been walking quietly along the deck, suddenly ran up into the bow of the ship, climbed the rail, and, with a shriek, plunged downward and disappeared in the sea. The liner was stopped within three minutes, buoys were thrown over, and boats were manned to be lowered. Although it was bright moonlight two hours' careful search failed to reveal any traces of the lost woman, and La Touraine resumed her voyage.

Officers and passengers alike were at a loss to account for the strange deed. Mrs. Spiridon was thirty-one years old, pretty, popular, and vivacious. Although an American and educated here, she spoke French and Italian fluently. She was the life of the purser's table, though the more observant of the little company thought they saw sometimes traces of tears. That, however, they thought was explained by the fact that she was called to this country by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Stapely, who lives in Washington.

Some of the other passengers, in whom she had confided, try to attribute her suicide to fear of an operation which she was soon to have had performed on her throat. She had undergone one, and dreaded another. Others say that she had disagreed with her Greek husband, to whom she had been married eight years, several of which were spent in this city.

Purser Philippe recalled yesterday that on Wednesday night at dinner the talk had turned on suicide, and he remembered then that Mrs. Spiridon had first brought it up. At any rate, it was laughed away.

Yves Le Permec was the watch on duty in the crow's nest that night, and it was 10 o'clock when he noticed Mrs. Spiridon walking slowly from the starboard to the port rail and back, pretty well up in the forward part of the ship.

That was unusual, as passengers usually walk up and down the deck, but Yves did not pay much attention to her, as his duty was to look out ahead and not below. She would stop at the rail and gaze out to sea, apparently in admiration, for the night was bright and calm and clear—the most beautiful night of the voyage. A stewardess, who happened to pass, noticed that she was crying. She spoke to her, and Mrs. Spiridon went below. A few minutes later—it then was nearly 11 o'clock—she came up again, and walked rapidly to the starboard rail, a few feet from the bow of the ship. She began to climb.

The lookout saw her and shouted. In her haste the woman stumbled and fell upon the sort of turtleback forward which the French liners have. The lookout shouted again, and rang out an alarm, but she was gone.

Capt. Fajolle thinks that she was swept along the side of the steamship until she as caught in the screw. That her action was deliberate is made certain by the fact that she left a letter to Purser Philippe, asking that her mother in Washington be notified. She has two children, who are now with their father in Nice.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSAULT ON PASSENGER.—In the case of Boyle vs. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company it appeared that a passenger on one of the defendant's trains had been murderously assaulted with deadly weapons by two negro tramps, who had been discovered stealing a ride and, after arrest by the train crew, had been brought into the car where the plaintiff was. The assault took place while the negroes were attempting to escape, and the train crew were trying to prevent them from doing so. The plaintiff, however, took no part. The Supreme Court of Georgia, while recognizing the rule that whenever a carrier, through its agents and servants, knows, or has opportunity to know, of a threatened injury to a passenger from a third person, whether such person is a passenger or not, or when the circumstances are such that injury to a passenger from such a source might reasonably be anticipated, and proper precautions are not taken to prevent the injury, the carrier is liable for damages resulting therefrom, held that it did not apply to the facts as shown in this case. The court said: "There is nothing alleged in the petition as to the character of these tramps. It does not appear whether they were known or unknown to the employes in charge of the train. There is nothing in the allegations showing that the employes should, on account of their knowledge or past experience, as extremely prudent persons, have known or apprehended that tramps engaged in stealing a ride upon the train at the place where, and the circumstances under which, these were discovered, were probably dangerous characters, and their presence a menace to passengers and others to whom the railway company owed the duty of protection."

***

RIGHT TO APPEAL.—Justice Gildersleeve yesterday held, in the case of Gabay vs. Doane and others, that to deprive a party to an action of his right to appeal on the ground that his time to do so had expired, a strict and technical compliance with all the statutory requirements must be shown. After an interlocutory judgment sustaining plaintiff's demurrer to one of the defendants' defenses had been entered under seal on June 30, 1902, and signed "Thos. L. Hamilton, clerk," the plaintiff served on defendants' attorney a paper, which was a true copy of the judgment, except that it was dated June 28 instead of June 30, and was signed "Thomas L. Hamilton, clerk," and there was no suggestion that it was under seal. With this paper was served a notice that it was a copy of a judgment "filed" in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, &c. The defendants contended, on their motion to compel plaintiff to accept notice of appeal after the thirty days allowed them had expired, that their time had not begun to run by reason of the defects in the copy of the judgment, and because the notice served therewith stated that the judgment had been filed instead of saying that it had been entered as required by the Code of Civil Procedure. In granting the motion, Justice Gildersleeve said in part: "There is no power in this court to extend a party's time to appeal when it has once expired. As we have seen, however, defendant claims that no valid service of a copy of the interlocutory judgment and notice of entry has been made, and the time to appeal has not expired. In the case of Livingston vs. N. Y. El. RR., (60 N. Y., 474,) Mr. Justice Patterson writes as follows, viz.: 'Strict compliance with this provision (Code, Sec. 1,351,) is required to operate a limitation of the time allowed, (to appeal,) and so much do the courts favor the right of appeal that they have gone to great length in upholding the most technical objections to the sufficiency of the papers, served pursuant to the section of the Code referred to. In that case a defect not more serious than those in the case at bar was held sufficient to uphold a claim that the time to appeal had not commenced to run. In the same case Mr. Justice Barrett, writing a concurring opinion, states that an acknowledgment of the receipt of the defective papers by the appellant's attorneys and an expression of belief on their part that their time to appeal had commenced to run did not operate in any sense a sa waiver." Justice Gildersleeve also cites a case where it was held that a copy of a judgment which omitted the attestation of the clerk was defective and did not operate to set the time to appeal running.

SALVATION ARMY VENTURE.

Lodging House at East Broadway, Chatham Square, and Catharine Street Planned.

The Salvation Army is about to extend the scope of its work on the lower east side, and with this end in view has taken a lease for a term of years of the nine-story building covering the block front on the north side of East Broadway, between Chatham Square and Catharine Street. It is said that the lease will also include an option of purchase.

It is the intention to convert the structure into a lodging house, which will be under the supervision of the Social Relief Department of the Salvation Army. The building is of recent construction, and was designed to be used for business purposes. It has frontages of 64 feet on East Broadway, 47 feet on Chatham Square, and 40 feet on Catharine Street.

At the headquarters of the Salvation Army, on Fourteenth Street, no details concerning the new east side work could be gathered yesterday, because, it was stated, the lease of the building has not yet been closed. It was admitted, however, that the project was well advanced. Owing to the fact that the East Broadway structure was not planned as a lodging house, some little difficulty with the city authorities is said to have arisen because some requirements as to airshafts, &c., cannot be complied with. These matters, however, can probably be adjusted satisfactorily on account of the building's small area and its frontages on three streets.

Dr. Davidson's Inaugural.

Dr. David Davidson delivered yesterday his inaugural sermon before the East Eighty-sixth Street Congregation known under the name of Agudath Jeshorim. The interior of the temple was decorated with strings of Southern smilax and the altar was banked with large palms. Dr. Davidson was the head of the Rabbinical Seminary at Cincinnati, and has been identified with the foremost Jewish synagogues in the city. The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler of Temple Beth-El and the Rev. Dr. Gustave Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El delivered addresses. Dr. Davidson spoke on the subject, "Israel's Mission in the Modern World."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

When the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse, 11; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston, 11 and 8.
MADISON AV., cor. 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, 11 and 7:45.
MOUNT MORRIS, Fifth Av., near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting, 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, 11.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller, 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., west of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 327 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AV., corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Den, 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQ., West 4th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 11.
CENTRAL, 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 11; the Rev. Edwin Huller of Wichita, Kan., 8.
FIFTH AV., corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., near Madison Av.—The Rev. David Russell, 11 and 8.
MADISON AV., corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, 11.
MADISON SQ., corner 24th St.—The Rev. William W. Cox, 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, 11.
SPRING ST.—The Rev. J. W. Miller, 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH ST., west of Sixth Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, 11 and 8.
WEST 42d St., west of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, 11.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—11 and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av. above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11.
HOLY APOSTLES, Ninth Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, 10:45 and 7:45.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, 11; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Rushton, 11; the Rev. F. N. Cockcroft, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AV., corner of 48th St.—The Rev. Andrew Hageman, 11; the Rev. Dr. John Douglas Adam, 8.
MADISON AV., corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., corner 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers, 11 and 8.
SECOND AV., corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av., corner 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, 11.
WEST END AV., corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 and 4:30.

UNITARIAN.

MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson, 11.
ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., west of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Crowe, 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPIPHANY, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn—8, 10:30, and 7:30. Rev. Dean Babbitt solicits gifts to save church.
LENOX AV. UNION, West 119th St.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger, 11 and 7:45.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., east of Park Av.—The Rev. Julius K. Smyth, 11.
STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Ass Blackburn, 11 and 7:45.
"TENT EVANGEL," Broadway and 59th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, 4.

Brooklyn Advertisements | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

Outing Flannel, 5c. Yard.

7,500 yards. We offered 5,000 yards last Monday, and it was gone before nightfall. Luckily for you here's some more at the same low figure. Light grounds with pink and blue stripes and checks, and are of fine quality. Better grades at 7c., 9c. and 10c.

New Laces That Surpass Description.

Without any intended egotism, it is a recognized fact that the Loeser laces have always held a unique position in Greater New York. The character, quality, assortment and prices have always held the indisputable first place. To those who know laces best Loeser's is best known. This year's gathering, in its full showing for the first time to-morrow surpasses anything we have previously attempted, and naturally will attract wide attention, for correct laces will be worn this season to a larger extent than ever. What Paris is doing may be seen here; what New York will do may be found here. The prices were never so advantageous. We mention some specially good for to-morrow:

6c. to $2.98 Laces at 3c. to 98c.

AT 3c. TO 10c., REGULAR 6c. TO 29c.—Torchon laces and insertions, all widths.
AT 5c. TO 12½c., REGULAR 8c. TO 49c.—Normandie and Point de Paris laces and insertions.
AT 5c. TO 29c., REGULAR 10c. to 69c.—Black Chantilly galloons.
AT 10c. TO 29c., REGULAR 15c. TO 49c.—Venetian galloons in all shades.
AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 TO $2.49—Venetian allover in butter and white.
AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 TO $2.98—45-inch black Chantilly nets.

The Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Some of the Exclusive Weaves of Note.

Everything points to a larger use of dress fabrics this season than ever, particularly because of a larger desire for individuality in gowns. For this reason the exclusive fabrics find the widest favor. Loeser was never more in keeping with the time. Take our surpassing assortment of new zibelines, the plain, the mixed and the canvas weaves—real exclusive things at 98c. up to $3.95 per yard. The broadcloths in all the new and beautiful Autumn tints in prices up to $3.50 and blacks to $5.50.

The silk and wool fabrics in white and tints for evening wear that have never been equalled before. To see is to enjoy them. Then what of offers like these? No wonder the footprints are all pointing this way:

AT $1.25 FOR $1.75 BLACK BROADCLOTH—Months ago we planned, and that's why we can sell you this cloth at $1.25 per yard: 55 inches wide, with a lustrous satin surface, rich jet black, sponged and delivered in forty-eight hours.
AT 39c. AND 59c. FOR 60c. TO $1.25 MIXTURES—These mixed suitings were made to sell freely at the highest prices. Absolutely all wool in tan, medium and light grays, Oxfords, brown and green mixtures, from 42 to 50 inches wide.
AT 69c. FOR $1.25 BLACK DIAGONAL CHEVIOT—This splendid cheviot is the regular heavy winter weight. No need of a lining—heavy enough without; every thread wool, and measures 54 inches in width; will outwear anything you ever had in cheviot; regular $1.25 quality 69c. per yard.
AT 49c. FOR 85c. BLACK CANVAS CHEVIOT—The sale

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.

WHERE DEVERY "GOT IT"

Five Separate Versions Given to His Constituents of How the Ex-Chief Accumulated Wealth.

IT IS said that ex-Chief Devery spent $51,000 in order to become leader of the Ninth District. During the campaign the question frequently was asked: "Where did he get it?" Also, although Mr. Devery declined to enlighten the public on this point, some of his followers undertook to do so for him.

At a meeting held shortly before the close of the campaign five successive speakers undertook to furnish information to voters on this point.

Speaker No. 1 mounted the truck, and with the directness which finds favor on Tenth Avenue told the throng below that "Bill has simply saved his money." He said that as a patrolman on the force Mr. Devery had laid aside portions of his wages, and that as he was advanced and his salary increased he had put away more, until he was in very comfortable circumstances.

The next man to take the stand agreed that Mr. Devery had saved his salary, but admitted that that would not account for the large sum he had spent during the campaign.

"I'll tell you where he got it," he said. "He invested in Wall Street. When he was Chief he did a kindness for a friend, who gave him information on which he realized millions."

That sounded very good until No. 3 arose and explained that "Mr. Devery inherited his money!"

Speaker No. 4 had still another story—one of how the ex-Chief had invested years ago in real estate. He pointed out how the land had gradually increased in value with time, and that recently it had been sold for a fabulous sum.

The climax was reached, however, when the last speaker advanced and gave his version.

"It was just this way," said he. "When Mr. Devery was a young man he saved the child of a poor man from drowning. The father was so thankful to Bill that he couldn't do enough for him. He said to Bill, 'Bill, I ain't go no money, or I'd fix you fine, but I can give you some advice, and if you take it you will be a rich man in a few years. There is a new mine out West called the Comstock Lode, and the shares are selling for 12 cents. You buy all you can and hold them, and soon you'll get thousands for each one.'

"Well, Bill had about $200, and he soaked it away. Five years later he sold out, and made $4,000 on each share. That's where he got it."

THE NEW DEVERY.

SINCE his election Devery has assumed a new dignity. Some of the papers now even speak of him as "Mr. Devery." He has practically quit talking, following his own motto:

"No flies get into a closed mouth. See!"

Devery, however, may be as amusing "doing the dignified" (as he expresses it) as he was when "the people's candidate." The fact that he spent what to most people would be a fortune in seeking an office destitute of salary shows that he has not reached his goal as yet, for he is not in politics "for his health." He is certain to provide further food for thought.

Meanwhile the late campaign has made him as much of a National character as "Mr. Dooley." "The Pump" will take rank with "Archey Road" as the place whence delphic utterances are handed down that circulate from Maine to California. He is widely known already in Europe.

IN TOWN AGAIN.

A Study in Brown on the Streets Last Week—Sunburned Citizens Glad to Be Back in "Little Old New York."

A LONDON "comic" paper once contained a joke accompanied by a diagram and a chart, the point of which was—as nearly as could be ascertained, for the diagram and the chart were a trifle confusing—that Dr. Conan Doyle had found the title for one of his most popular detective stories, "A Study in Scarlet," in the faces of Londoners who were just back from the seashore.

To see the humorous side of this statement of what may be a possible fact, it would be necessary to consult the diagram. Better to admit that somewhere there is a joke bound up, and let it go at that.

Certainly, the average Englishman who has spent some time in the sun or on the river appears to boil out to a most decided red. And the longer he boils, the redder he becomes.

Not so your average American. First the red, then a delicate, light brown, then a darker brown, and after that, in some cases, almost a positive black. It was thus the Indians became copper-colored.

Broadway just now is a study in brown. During the past week, when fine weather was enjoyed and everyone whose occupation permitted them to get out of doors got out, it was interesting to note the various shadings of brown and to observe how proudly some of the tanned denizens of the city displayed the tokens of a long vacation spent on lakeside or by the sea.

Everywhere there was a pervading spirit of satisfaction with life. Fine health reveled in the fine weather. Clear eyes looked out on the world and declared that it was good. New York was at her best, and the many strangers within her gates recognized the fact.

As yet, the rush of work which holds men to their offices and robs them of their tan and their nerves had not commenced. Actors, blocking the sidewalks of "the Alley" on the fine afternoons, forgot to sneer when one of their number in a pair of duck trousers, which had cost as much as 97 cents, talked of his yacht and the voyages made during the off season.

What matter he had no more tan than his neighbors, and at present all else is vanity and vexation of spirit.

Perhaps both the tan and the results of the tan are to be noticed more particularly at the theatre than anywhere. White shirt fronts, high collars, and obtruding cuffs only serve to bring the brown into stronger relief. As for results, they are obvious. With the critics assuring all the world and his wife that really there is nothing worth seeing in any theatre in town, the wearers of the brown, happy and innocent of nerves, easily satisfied, and secretly glad to be back in "little old New York," are applauding everything and everybody to such an extent that the opening of the theatrical season has been a revelation to the managers, and those who delayed in making their offerings are now only too anxious to "get aboard" as quickly as possible.

And they are wise. If they wait until faces that are drawn and white and eyes that no longer look wide-open upon the world are turned toward the stage, they will risk more money than they need to.

Just now New York is happy and easily satisfied, and as she turns her brown face to the world in welcome she declares that she doesn't care a hang who knows it.

HISTORIC SEAL MAY BE HERE.

A WOMAN residing in Montclair, N. J., has received the following communication from King Edward VII. regarding a seal, said to be one of the seven official seals of Great Britain, which has been missing from the British Museum for seventy years.

The seal is now in the possession of a resident of Montclair:

"Privy Purse Office,
"Buckingham Palace.

"The private secretary is commanded by the King to thank Miss Marie Bohm for her letter, but in reply to say that his Majesty does not desire to acquire the seal referred to."

The owner of the seal, whose name is withheld, has a certificate, purporting to be from the chief engraver of the royal seals, describing the great seal of the King's Bench in the time of William IV., and it corresponds, it is claimed, in every way with the seal now in Montclair.

The certificate furnished by S. J. & A. B. Wyons, the Court engravers, describes the seal as follows:

"Great seal of the King's Bench in time of William IV.

"Impression one side: Arms of Great Britain and supporters of the Court of King's Bench, with inscription of King's title.

"On the other side is King William IV. on his throne, surrounded by figures of Neptune, Minerva, Religion, Justice, Peace, and Plenty.

"Date of seal, 1830-31."

The seal is of sterling silver, about 6½ inches in diameter by 1¼ inches thick. It weighs 185 ounces, and is valued as metal at £30.

INSIDE INFORMATION.
"Beware of False Prophets."
—*From the Syracuse Evening Herald.*

New Importance of Spanish Language

One Result of the War with Spain—Significance of Recent Change at Naval Academy—The Spoken Tongue and Pan-Americanism—Good Openings Now for Young Americans Who Can Converse with Cubans, Porto Ricans, Filipinos and South Americans.

IT IS the opinion of Annapolis graduates that the most important change Commander Wainwright has made in the curriculum of the Naval Academy during his term of office was making the study of Spanish compulsory. Previous to his term of office Spanish was an elective study, which the future naval officer could take or not, as he pleased, but now it ranks with if not ahead of French and German.

This is explained by the statement that our acquirement of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other former Spanish possessions, and the visits of men-of-war thereto, make it necessary for the naval officer to know the current language. But the change has a broader significance than this merely official application. The war between the United States and Spain has given a greater boom to the Spanish language than most people realize.

Not only have we become fellow-citizens with many hundred thousands of people who speak only the Spanish tongue, but our trade relations with South and Central America have grown so fast during the last few years that a knowledge of Spanish is now necessary where formerly it was seldom needed. Many a mercantile house which used to send out to have an occasional Spanish letter translated now employs several Spanish clerks to attend to this department of the business.

A CONTRAST.

Five years ago the man with a knowledge of Spanish was comparatively a rarity. Nowadays, in New York at least, you may meet such men on almost every third corner. The schools, too, recognizing the need at present and the greater need in store have in many cases followed the lead of Annapolis by including Spanish in the course of study. How great this need already is and how much greater it may become may be realized from the opinion of the leading member of one of our largest commission houses, which enjoys an extensive Latin-American trade.

"Few people not directly concerned realize how very important the Spanish language has lately become to us," he said. "It has made great changes in our own business, in the first place. Formerly we employed an interpreter to translate the occasional Spanish letter that came to us. The Spanish war, however, produced a great awakening in all the Spanish-American countries, which has already trebled our trade with them.

"We have now a distinct and separate Spanish department, in which most of the employes are of Spanish blood. The majority of them are Cubans, but we have representatives of several South American countries. It is necessary. Leaving Cuba, Porto Rico, and the West Indies generally out of the question, there are upward of fifty million people south of us whose sole language is Spanish. These are the inhabitants of Mexico and of Central and South America.

"The Pan-American idea is the hope of these people. They care nothing for Europe, and they look to the Monroe Doctrine to protect them from any foreign scheme of conquest. They believe in the integrity of America for Americans, and by that term they mean themselves as truly as they mean the inhabitants of the United States.

EDUCATED HERE.

"These people have lately begun to send their sons to our universities to be educated in preparation for the vast intercourse that is to be between their own countries and the United States. This has in itself given us a large Spanish-speaking population, and many of these young men are earning the money to work their way through college by attending to the export correspondence of certain business houses.

"These houses, on the other hand, realize the enormous trade that lies in store for them, and are providing to take it up by having their United-States-born clerks learn Spanish in anticipation of being sent into the Latin-Americas, or in being able to handle the growing correspondence. This of course has much increased the use of Spanish in the business districts.

"I am informed that these same causes have much increased the use of Spanish in Governmental circles. Consular inquiries have become greatly increased in number with the growing trade relations and in the matter of inter-continental disputes, which constantly arise. Many disputes are also of Cuban origin and here an entirely new phase of the subject is opened up, for, of course, it must have come within everybody's experience how much more Spanish is now spoken since so many refugees have come to live among us. It is probable that the greater number of these people will return to their island when it has been rendered fit for them to live in, but you may be sure they will have left a strong Spanish impress on us before they go.

"The rejuvenation of Cuba will come eventually through the hands of our business men, but the latter will have to become acquainted with the Spanish tongue before it will be accomplished. The same applies to Porto Rico and to the Philippines. Already this country has paved the way for closer relations between the States and the Pacific islands by sending teachers there to instruct the young Filipinos in the ways and the manners of this country.

THE ANCIENT TONGUE.

"Now, in my opinion, the aforesaid islander is going to absorb all the manners and customs but less of the tongue. A physiological stumbling block to be contended with there, for a language, or the learning of it, rather, is an inherited aptitude. In other words, I believe the Filipino will cling to his mother tongue just as the East Indian has clung to his in spite of many years of Anglicizing. This will mean, of course, that we will need to have Spanish at our tongue's end.

"Then there is the canal, which will of course bring not only the United States, but other countries, into communication with the people in its neighborhood, and consequently with Spanish. The canal will naturally lead to a great development in the near-by regions, for the natural resources there are not to be exaggerated, and that also must further the extension of the Spanish tongue. We are dealing now with a people who, leaving the islands out of the question, have a population two-thirds as great as our own. They cannot be Anglicized as easily as some might think.

"Mines are already being developed, trolleys are being introduced, locomotives are being shipped, goods are being sent, but if you will go into the locomotive works or the car shops, you will see that the lettering is all in Spanish. And it is an old rule that if you want to convince a stranger of the fine quality of your goods you must talk to him in his own language.

"So all the big exporting houses are employing men acquainted with Spanish to look after that department of their business. The situation discloses a fine opportunity for the wide-awake young man, who, by learning Spanish, is in my opinion preparing himself for the great need that will presently ensue.

"In short, Spanish is more important to us now than French or German ever was thought to be. Go into the local courts and see how, while there is only one interpreter for several languages, such as French, German, Italian, &c., there is usually one man whose time is taken up with Spanish alone."

A HANDWRITING BOYCOTT

Editor Who Refuses to Even Consider Manuscripts Not Typewritten—The Beginning of the End.

WE HEAR a great deal nowadays about the progressiveness of Americans, and especially the position away cut in advance of the rest of the world occupied by American journalism, but it has remained for an editor in slow old London to be the first to make an announcement which some shrewd observers have lately come to expect. This English editor lately astonished his readers by printing the following notice at the top of his editorial columns:

> No Manuscript Not Typed Will Be Even Considered.

It has therefore come to this, that in the office of at least one great newspaper a poor article that is typewritten will receive more attention than a good article which is written with the pen. In fact, the latter, as the editor announces, will receive no attention at all.

The rapid growth in popularity of the typewriting machine among authors has been largely due to the marked preference of editors for typewritten manuscripts. Indeed, some young gentleman with more ingenuity than genius early discovered this fact, and reaped a harvest by disposing of third-class manuscripts that were beautifully typewritten, while the illegible works of genius were returned "with regrets" to their authors.

Stern necessity if not actual starvation finally compelled Genius to learn typewriting, and now a very large number of the best authors turn out their manuscripts in this form either by dictation or by doing the work themselves, or by letting somebody copy their screeds on a machine.

Nevertheless a certain proportion of the manuscripts submitted to editors today continues to be written with the pen. This proportion, however, is steadily diminishing, while the typewritten manuscripts increase in number and in clearness.

The step which has now been taken by a London editor has for a long time been regarded as inevitable by those who are watching the course of events. Five years from now, it is predicted, every leading newspaper in the world will have a somewhat similar announcement hoisted at the top of its editorial columns along with the usual statement that stamps should be inclosed.

Of course this will be somewhat rough on starving Genius, who may not have the price of a meal, much less the price of a typewriter. Hitherto the sum of 4 cents has been all the capital needed to put Genius in the way of earning money, that being enough to supply him with pen and paper sufficient to produce, say, $5 worth of poetry were he to borrow the ink at some hotel and walk to the editorial office.

As a typewriting machine costs anywhere from $30 to $100, it is hard to see what Genius is going to do when the handwriting boycott begins. Perhaps a new kind of literary speculator may spring up who for a share of the profits out of the poetry will permit Genius to use his typewriting machine.

The London editor, it is said, has given instructions to the clerk who opens his mail to return all manuscripts written by pen or pencil at once, accompanied by a notification that only typewritten manuscripts will be read. It is considered likely that other London newspapers will follow suit.

NEW STUYVESANT TABLET ERECTED

Stone Bearing Slightly Changed Inscription Replaces Older One in St. Mark's Church.

A NEW stone to commemorate the burial of New York's last Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, in a vault under St. Mark's Church has just been placed in the wall on the east side of the church, looking toward Second Avenue. The old stone had become so weatherworn that its inscription for years was almost unintelligible. Tourists visiting the spot had great difficulty in deciphering even the name of Stuyvesant on the stone, but now, through the liberality of Robert Reed Stuyvesant, they will be able to read the entire inscription without the aid of glasses. On the new stone are the following words:

"In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late Captain General and Governor in Chief of Amsterdam in New Netherland, now called New York, and the Dutch West India Islands. Died February, A. D. 1672, aged eighty years."

There is a slight change from the old inscription in the last words, for the old stone read, "Died A. D. 1671-2, aged eighty years." This was following the plan of the old style, when anything between January and March was included both in the past year and the new one.

The absence of the exact date of the old Governor's death strikes one at first as peculiar, but it is not so singular when one learns that the old Stuyvesant stone was not placed in the wall of the church until some years after his death. Indeed, the old stone is called comparatively modern, and it is possibly less than 100 years old.

That explains, in part, the absence of more accurate information. The honor of ascertaining the month of Peter Stuyvesant's death belongs to the late William Kelby, the librarian of the New York Historical Society.

As a thorough student of early New York history Mr. Kelby was well known, and he never stated a fact of historical importance without being able to show his proof for it. In his notes, now in possession of the society, the month of Stuyvesant's death is found, and this fact was brought to the attention of Robert Reed Stuyvesant when he offered to give the new stone. Inasmuch as the former stone is not coeval with the burial of the worthy old Governor, it was considered best to give the benefit of the latest information to interested sightseers, and also to do away with the conflict of double dates in the years.

The remains of Peter Stuyvesant are in the old vault below the church, a little to the south of the entrance, and the old stone will probably be placed there. The vault originaly formed a part of the little chapel that Stuyvesant had built when he lived close by in his large Bouerie mansion. The old house stood somewhat to the west of St. Mark's Church, near Tenth Street. It was an admirable specimen of the typical Dutch house inhabited by a well-to-do landowner, and it remained until 1777, when it caught fire and was burned to the ground.

WEIRD NEW YORK SIGNS

Some Paradoxes Which Are Now to Be Seen On Leading Thoroughfares.

IT IS fairly safe to assert that there is no city in the world which can boast of such amusingly paradoxical signs as those to be seen in and around New York. The amusement is all the more when one discovers a total absence of willful intent to be funny, in fact, they are the essence of innocent wit, published unwittingly. Stranger still, they do not owe their existence to any distortion arising from a foreigner's attempt to write English. Take the first, for example, which is not the least serious. It is the imprint to be seen on a small signboard affixed to a well-known place of worship in this city:

> Dr. .....Pastor.
> Mr. F.....Undertaker.
> John .....Janitor.

Another extraordinary—and to the simple a very reassuring—notice board of large dimensions can be seen conspicuously placed at the entrance or landing to "Hell Gate," on the East River, containing the following announcement:

> HELL'S GATE.
> MAIN STATION.
> U. S. Life-Saving Corps.

Adjoining is a companion notice board with the words:

> FIREPROOF MATERIAL SUPPLIED.

Close by the public is informed of a supply of

> ICE COLD SODA.

At Coney Island one can see more than one signboard offering to the public:

> HOT ICE CREAM PUFFS.

On the Bowery you can get:

> A GOOD ROUND SQUARE MEAL FOR A NICKEL.

A small store in the Bowery publicly boasts of being

> THE NEW OLD ORIGINAL STORE.

Again, we have "Old New Hampshire," bereft of her wonted adornment, lying majestically in the dock at Twenty-third Street Ferry, doing serviceable duty to the Nation in spite of her paradoxical cognomen.

"THE FURTHEST NORTH."

PEARY, after four years' absence, returned, having reached the furthest north from this side. But what profiteth it, even had he reached the pole? What good would it have done to anybody!

That is a question many sensible men asked last Friday when the news from Sydney, N. S., was generally discussed. Of all the idiotic pastimes, polar exploration is the worst, because it masquerades under the guise of "benefiting science," when, as a matter of fact, the discovery of the pole itself would not be of the slightest help to anybody.

There have been far more lives lost in pole-seeking than in the absurd Alp-climbing, while the millions it has cost would feed starving multitudes. Only one man will ever reach the pole, and that is the one who discovers it, for after that it will cease to interest, and sensible folk will take good care to let it alone.

Thus spake the Philosopher when interviewed last week.

STATUES DYING OF DISEASE

Salt Baths Have Been Recommended —Patients in a Very Bad Way.

ACCORDING to advices from Athens, a very curious disease, extremely infectious and resembling smallpox among human beings, has broken out among the statues in the Egyptian Room of the National Museum at the Greek capital. Stephanos Skouloudes, the distinguished politican and archaeologist, noticed a few days ago some strange green marks on one of the bronze statues of the famous Egyptian collection presented to the museum in 1881 by Mr. Demetrios of Alexandria.

He at once communicated his discovery to the curator, who called in experts to examine the statue in question. They pronounced the marks to be due to an infectious complaint to which bronze is liable, and which gradually spreads from the surface of the object affected to the inside, until the whole crumbles away into dust.

The other bronze statues in the same room were then inspected, and it was found that they were more or less tainted with the disease, while five of them were in a very bad condition. These are the statues of Anta, the goddess of war; of Maout, wife of Jupiter Ammon; of Isis, and two statues of Osiris, one of them of great value.

Worse than that, the infection has spread to the Mycenaean Room, which contains the results of the late Dr. Schliemann's excavations in 1876. There a dagger which was found in the fourth and finest of the six tombs has fallen a victim to the disease. Altogether about fifty statues are badly affected, and the loss will be very large, unless the plague can be stayed.

A leading Athenian chemist pronounces the cause of the malady to be the presence of salt in the bronze of which the statues are made, and his remedy is to extract it by means of baths. Mr. Mompehmatos, the Minister under whose department the museum comes, is taking steps to save the bronzes.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S TRIP.

IN EUROPE much interest is being shown in the possible visit of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, in the near future. Should President Diaz make the trip, he will be the first President in the Western hemisphere who during his term of office has left his own country.

Gen. Diaz has never yet visited Europe. He wishes to start in November, staying ten days in Havana as the guests of President Palma, H. S. Rubens, Vice President Estevez, and Gen. Maximo Gomez.

From Cuba he will go by special steamer, put at his disposal by the manager of the Spanish Transatlantic Line, to some Mediterranean port, probably Barcelona or Cadiz.

President Diaz and his family will visit most of the Continental countries and make a trip to England. He will spend most of his time, however, in France and Spain, returning to Mexico by way of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT "TRIES" HIS SPEECH ON THE SENATORS.
—*From the Chicago Record-Herald.*

New Gold Discoveries in the Transvaal

Another Territory Which May Rival the Rand—Rush of Prospectors Expected—Believed to Be a Continuation of Witwatersrand Main Reef—Purchases of Stock on London Market.

GREAT BRITAIN'S possession of her two new South African colonies has soon been followed by profitable discoveries of mineral wealth. Already, only a few weeks after the termination of the Boer war, it is announced that another gold field, probably as rich as the Rand, has been found, and a number of prospecting parties are at work at different points.

The real significance of the statement that the new field is as rich as the old can only be appreciated by one who is able to estimate the almost fabulous wealth that lies beneath the land which the burghers, in their ignorance, once supposed to be worthless. Perhaps some idea of what is involved in the discovery can be obtained by the recollection of what was said when the Boers, at the beginning of the recent war, threatened to destroy the machinery of the Witwatersrand Mines. It was said that the loss to the companies would be somewhere about £100,000,000.

So sensational was the announcement of the new field, when it was made a short while ago, that conservative mining experts in this country and England refused to believe it. "An effort to exploit stock," was how they characterized the news. The Engineering and Mining Journal, for instance, said "readers should receive them [the dispatches] with caution. New discoveries are, of course, not impossible, but to make them of any importance much more extensive development work will be required than has yet been done."

In spite of this it would appear from the latest news at hand that the discovery is a genuine one, and that we may soon expect a rush to the new fields equal to the historic rushes to Australia and California and the Klondike. An ex-Government Inspector of the Rand mines, according to a dispatch sent from Johannesburg last Wednesday, had visited the new field, where he made a geological survey, and he established the existence of a main reef series which is most favorably situated for working.

When the discovery is described as a new field the expression is correct enough for all practical purposes, though scientists might object to it. As a matter of fact, the gold reef is believed to be a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand gold fields The London Times is a paper which insists that its correspondents be accurate and conservative beyond everything else, and its representative in Johannesburg telegraphed:

"The possibility that the continuation of the main reef on the Witwatersrand gold fields may be established as an undubitable fact for a distance of thirty-five miles east of the Nigel mine on a line south by east to a point near Greylingstadt, is a matter of importance. A confident hope of proving this point is entertained by a syndicate, known as the Coronation Syndicate, which has secured the area in question. We need not suppose, even if the fact is established, that the value of the reef will be uniform over such a vast area, but at several places where the reef has been tested it has been found to be 15 inches to 18 inches wide at a depth of 100 feet. Prospecting parties are now engaged in the location of different points, after which work is to be concentrated. If the syndicate succeeds definitely in proving the existence of continuity and value in the reef by development, the properties, when brought to a proper stage, will be floated as separate mines."

The interest which this dispatch created was intensified by later news. It appears that the Coronation Syndicate had long had its eye on the territory it now owns, and that the principal mover in the development of the scheme is a representative of Barnato Brothers, which firm must be blessing the day when it was persuaded, owing to the opinion of a large number of well-known experts, that there was gold to the southeast of the Witwatersrand. For it was announced on the best authority that assays of the gold secured had shown very high results; that the reef had been opened up in several places, shafts being sunk to a depth of over 100 feet, and that the reef was improving continually in depth. It was also stated that the geologists who had visited the new field declared their belief that the strike was a continuation of the main Witwatersrand reef. The statement that a new field, equal in importance to the Rand, had been discovered was repeated.

Such statements, coming from various sources, naturally had an effect on South Africans on the London market, and there was extensive purchasing of the stocks known as Far Eastern Rands. British Transvaal Mines shares, for instance, were very favorably affected. The boom would probably have been more marked had not certain wide-awake operators long been aware of what experts believed about the Far Eastern Rand, this causing a constant and regular demand in the market for the shares of those companies possessing properties in the district, such as those of the East Rand Proprietary and it subsidiaries, East Rand Mining Estates, Boksburg, and one or two others.

THE LOCATION.

In the absence of a map perhaps the best explanation of the discovery would be to say that while it has been supposed that the outcrop of the main Witwatersrand reef extended in a more or less straight line as far east as Klipfontein, twenty-five miles east of Johannesburg, the new discoveries prove the existence of gold south by east of Klipfontein to a point near Greylingstadt, forty-seven miles away. The reef would therefore appear to take a sudden curve and to continue through the Nigel and Heidelberg regions.

To take a single instance of what is being done: South of Klipfontein was a large farm called the Geduld, and this property was acquired for purposes of bore-holing. The operations resulted in a series of surprises for the delighted owners. The farm was so far from the outcrop of the main reef that it was believed it could only be a very deep level property, if it were a property of any value at all, whereas the bores struck the main reef series at depths of 1,391 feet, 2,136 feet, and 1,724 feet. With regard to the value of the ore, it was found to work out at an ounce to the ton, while the average dip of the reef was so flat—something between 7 and 10 degrees—as to give easy access for working purposes.

What makes a new strike of gold in the Rand region of such great importance—of greater importance than the majority of such discoveries elsewhere—is the fact that, while some other gold producing regions have soon become exhausted, it is believed that the Rand field is so rich that it will take generations to exhaust it. Already, it is said, the Nome properties are giving out, and American miners will recall many another strike which has proved brilliantly successful for a short time and then ceased to give any returns. A man who has lived in Johannesburg many years and who has studied the gold fields of the Rand deeply said a short time ago:

LIFE OF FIELD UNCERTAIN.

"Various calculations have been made from time to time by engineers and others as to the life of this gold field. Personally, I am of opinion that all such calculations are more or less puerile, as they simply depend on a knowledge of the first four rules, and the acceptance of certain geological conditions, which have so far already been fully established, and have been common knowledge among engineers for the past twelve years.

"After an extensive acquaintance with these fields, dating practically from their first discovery, and with the most absolute faith in the future economic conditions being far superior to those which have obtained in the past, I am convinced that any calculations which would go to prove that these fields will be exhausted in any less time than the next fifty years would be grossly absurd. I think it would be no exaggeration whatever to state that in all probability in the next 100 years the gold output of the Transvaal will still hold the world's record."

The humble prospector will be glad to learn that the British authorities in the Transvaal are keeping him in mind. Tomorrow the Government of the Transvaal will throw open the proclaimed areas in the Barberton and Pietersburg districts for pegging out. These areas amount approximately to 650,885 morgen. The Pietersburg district embraces the Selati gold fields, extending over 120,000 morgen, and the Smitsdorp gold fields, with an area of 200,000 morgen. The Barberton district includes a tract known as the Kaapsche Block, with an area of 260,000 morgen.

The Passing of "No. 300 Mulberry St."

Associations of Famous Criminals and Detectors of Crime Which Cling Around Police Headquarters—Supt. Byrnes and His Methods—Some Celebrated Mysteries of the Past—The "Rogues' Gallery" at America's Scotland Yard.

PERHAPS no other building in New York during the lifetime of the present generation has furnished the citizens of this town, and indeed of the whole country, with so many "sensations" and surprises and so much food for gossip as "No. 300 Mulberry Street"—that "Headquarters" where "the Inspector" reigned so long, which is identified with all the great recent crimes and mysteries of New York, and which Commissioner Partridge now proposes to have torn down so as to permit of removal to Long Acre Square.

The Scotland Yard of America no longer can resist the up-town movement, after having been left behind generations ago in a queer old street the whereabouts of which is unknown to the average citizen, and whose very name is suggestive of old-time New York, when mulberry trees grew in Broadway and herds of cattle were to be seen in Astor Place.

Commissioner Partridge's proposition is looked upon as rank iconoclasm by many old New Yorkers who cling lovingly to this relic of bygone days. They watched the demolition of one ancient landmark after another with comparative complacency until few remain, and did not protest when even the Tombs was razed. But there is a glamour of romance about the old building in Mulberry Street which appeals strongly to them, and they will be reluctant indeed to sanction the proposed change.

For forty years this semi-fortress, with its granite face and heart of imitation oak, has served as an object of terror to evildoers and of grewsome interest to those who lead exemplary lives.

About no other house in all the city have so many tales been told. Some of them true, many of them false, but all accepted in simple good faith by myriads of eager listeners. Stories of heinous punishments and tortures have been told and retold about certain of its inmates, until many of the more credulous have come to believe that the much talked of "third degree" as administered to suspects in the secret chambers of the building is nothing less than a repetition of the cruelties of the Bastile.

Of course, such stories are absurd, but they have served to encircle the old building with a halo peculiar to itself. Even the Tombs did not share it, for what they did to prisoners in the Tombs was well known, while no one is supposed to know what happens to criminals or suspects while they are confined in the subterranean cells at Police Headquarters.

OBTAINING CONFESSIONS.

Some of the things that actually did happen to them, too, were terrifying enough to shake the nerves of strong men. Take, for instance, the case of McGloin, the Bowery tough, a lad of eighteen, who was accused of the murder of Michel Hannier, an old Frenchman. Failing to secure a confession by ordinary means, Superintendent Byrnes is said to have had the prisoner placed in a cell from which a view of the courtyard could be had. At midnight, the lad was suddenly aroused. Before him in the brilliant moonlight that flooded the yard stood what seemed to him to be the ghost of his victim, but which in reality was a cleverly disguised detective. The boy shrieked with terror, confessed to everything, and was hanged in due course.

Another such tale concerns the case of "Handsome Harry" Carlton, who was hanged in the Tombs for the murder of a policeman. He is said to have been thrown into a cell at Police Headquarters and well-nigh clubbed to death on the night of the murder.

In one of these cells they kept "Danny" Driscoll until they wove about him the web of evidence which convicted and hanged him for the murder of his Bowery sweetheart, "Beezie" Garrity.

These same cells also held the men accused of the famous Manhattan Bank robbery, committed within two blocks of Headquarters and under the very noses of the detectives. Their subsequent conviction earned an Inspectorship for Thomas F. Byrnes, who ultimately became head of the police force.

Here, too, were confined a host of suspects in the "Charlie" Ross kidnapping case, the Nathan murder case, the A. T. Stewart body-snatching case, in none of which was a conviction obtained, although in the latter the body of the millionaire merchant was supposed to have been restored to its resting place, partially through the efforts of the police.

Martin Thorne, the slayer of Guldensuppe, was confined here, too, while the mystery was being solved, and many another culprit spent within its confines the first day or night of an imprisonment which ended on the gallows or in the electric chair.

If walls had tongues, those which inclose these cells could tell of such agonies of mind and body as to be almost beyond belief.

But it is not to the mysteries of the cell room, real or imaginary, that the old building owes its romantic interest. Its very location suggests mystery and exclusiveness, which is emphasized by its architecture and construction. Situated in an obscure quarter, surrounded by vice and squalor, its gray, time-stained walls of granite, overrun with ivy, present a forbidding aspect.

From each side of the long, dark hall which runs through the building from Mulberry to Mott Street mysterious-looking doors open into equally mysterious-looking rooms, revealing mysterious-looking men engaged in mysterious occupations. Some of these rooms are devoted to commonplace uses, but one of those on the left and on the Mulberry Street front of the building deserves more than passing mention, as it is now the private office of Commissioner Partridge.

"Big Chief" Devery once graced it with his daily presence, and in it Superintendent Byrnes wove many of the nets which enmeshed great criminals and led to their conviction.

Here, too, he fulminated the thunderbolt which he hurled at the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and received the thunderbolts which that eminent divine hurled at him. Within its confines were related the wondrous tales of crimes and criminals with which he was wont to regale the public through the medium of the newspapers.

The other rooms to the left of the hallway on this floor are devoted to the needs of the Detective Bureau, and in the largest of them is contained the famous "Rogues' Gallery" and the "Museum of Criminal Relics." The former consists of more than 1,000 photographs of criminals, ranging in importance from pickpockets and sneak thieves to murderers and bank robbers, none of whom would attract attention by reason of his personal appearance, it being evident that no special pains to "look pleasant" were taken by any of the victims.

The museum consists of two large glass-covered cases, in which are arranged, among other things, a dozen or more nooses and black caps used in hangings at the Tombs, a collection of weapons and other objects employed in the commission of murders, bank robberies, and the like, and a choice assortment of poker chips, faro boxes, roulette wheels, and other gambling implements. These are inspected daily by a number of people, most of whom are women.

The other rooms on this and on the upper floors are of no special interest, excepting one on the second floor, which was once occupied by President Roosevelt, then a Police Commissioner, and in which he demonstrated much of the ability which he emphasizes in his conduct of National affairs. This is also an object of great interest to visitors and sightseers, and it must go if the building is to be torn down.

OBJECT TO REMOVAL.

The people in the immediate neighborhood of Headquarters do not favor the scheme of removal. It is quiet enough down there as it is, since "The" Allen's, "Harry" Hill's, "Billy" McGlory's, "Johnnie" Opp's, McGuirk's "Suicide Hall," and such resorts, all of which were near Headquarters, have been closed, and if Headquarters are moved they say they will leave nothing to interest them.

As it is now, the advent of a prisoner at the Mott Street entrance is a signal for the curious local population to turn out, and it gives them food for conversation for hours afterward.

The members of the detective squad, on the other hand, are anxious for the change. They say they have not nearly enough room, and that rats and mice are eating up all their valuable criminal records and documents.

During the forty years of its existence the Mott Street entrance to the old building has admitted thousands of unfortunate or vicious men and women guilty of crimes of every character, or suspected of the commission of crime. Gathered from all parts of the civilized world by the energy and ingenuity of the "Central Office Men," as the local detectives are commonly called, they are brought to headquarters for identification and examination, after which they are measured by the Bertillon system and photographed.

To give the names of all the famous or infamous people who have passed this portal would be to give a list of interminable length, for the records of the department contain the names and pedigree of thousands and tens of thousands of them. Every startling crime committed here since 1862, with few exceptions, and many of those committed elsewhere, is recalled by reference to this list, which includes criminals of every grade, from political "boodlers" and "grafters" down to sneak thieves and confidence men.

One finds in the blotter of 1870, for instance, the name of Edward S. Stokes, and has no difficulty in recalling the details of the tragedy which began with a flirtation with Josie Mansfield and ended in the shooting of Col. "Jim" Fisk, his subsequent death, and a long struggle for life and liberty by Stokes, who escaped with a term in the penitentiary, after being sentenced to death.

Another celebrated murder is recalled by the presence in these records of the name of Macready and Carlyle W. Harris, the former having been arrested by mistake for the murder of Helen Potts, and released when the latter, his brother, gave himself up to be tried for the crime and to suffer death in the chair at Sing Sing two years later.

Still other names in this list are those of Dr. Buchanan, convicted and executed for the murder of his wife by poison; Dr. Meyer, convicted of poisoning his accomplice in an effort to swindle the life insurance companies; James O'Brien, hanged in the Tombs for the murder of Harry Lawrence, the crime being known as "the street car murder"; McIlvaine, the young Bowery thief, who was executed in Sing Sing for the brutal murder of a Brooklyn grocer, committed on the night after the murderer's marriage; Roland Molineux, awaiting a new trial for the alleged murder of Mrs Adams; Lawyer Patrick, under sentence of death for killing his client, millionaire Rice; Dr. Kennedy, the dentist, once convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, and now out on bail after the failure of the jury to agree on a verdict in a second trial; "Frenchy," the half-witted Algerian, once thought to be "Jack the Ripper," and sentenced to life imprisonment for cutting an old woman, nicknamed "Shakespeare," to death in a hotel on Water Street, but since released; "Chiara," the little Italian woman, who shot her lover, was convicted of murder in the second degree, secured a second trial, was sentenced to death, but escaped with a life sentence through the clemency of the Executive; Annie Walden, who shot and killed her husband in Fortieth Street, and got off with a comparatively light sentence through the eloquence and ingenuity of her counsel, the late William F. Howe.

"BOSS" TWEED IN THE LIST.

"Boss" Tweed and his associates figure in the list, as do ex-Aldermen Jaehne, O'Neill, McQuade, and other "boodlers" who gave to "Jake" Sharp the franchise for the Broadway Street Railway line.

Ferdinand Ward and James D. Fish recall a gigantic swindle which brought about a financial panic in 1883 that carried scores of prominent men, including Gen. Grant, down to financial ruin, wrecked the Marine Bank, crippled a dozen others, and landed the chief conspirator in Sing Sing. The names of Weeks, Pelt, and a dozen others recall the looting of the Sixth National, the Shoe and Leather, and others banks; while those of "Johnnie" Hope, "Red" Leary, and their ilk remind us that there are other ways to rob a bank than through the falsification of its books.

Names of forgers are many, headed by the famous Bidwell's, who, after a career of crime in this country, came to grief in an attempt to swindle the Bank of England out of £1,000,000, the effort being almost successful.

The list of counterfeiters is easily led by Brockway, whose history is part of the history of counterfeiting in this country, while among the confidence men "Hungry Joe" and "Kid Miller," of more than local fame, occupy conspicuous places.

GOT RARE BOTANICAL LIBRARY

Museum in Bronx Park Purchases Queer Collection of 400 Ancient Volumes—Old Works Show Progress of the Science from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century—Some Very Rare Manuscripts.

THE library of the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park has just come into possession, by private purchase, of one of the finest collections of old and rare works devoted to botany and kindred subjects known to be in existence.

The collection, numbering 400 books, now resting on a large table in the library, preparatory to cataloging and placing on shelves to become permanent residents in its new home, presents an unusual spectacle. The most noticeable thing about the old volumes when thus viewed is the exceeding substantiability of their bindings.

Vellum and pigskin seem to have been the favorite covering of these early bookmakers, and even some of the smaller volumes are studded with brass knobs and provided with heavy clasp locks.

Several of the volumes having the earlier dates are entirely in Latin manuscript, rubricated, and with decorative chapter initials. The most remarkable thing about these earlier editions is that aside from the natural mellowing of age they show little of the expected ravages of time in the clearness of the ink in both text and in the plates of plants with which they are profusely illustrated. These plates, according to Miss Cahill, the librarian of the museum, are exceptionally rich and true to nature.

From them the collection, for the uses of the expert botanists at the gardens, derives its greatest value. While the modern names of the plants shown in these old plates are in numbers of cases different, there is no mistaking the plant itself, and for this reason the plates will be of inestimable use in tracing the history of certain herbs and plants, and for general comparison.

THE GEM OF THE COLLECTION.

The gem in antiquity of the new acquisition is "De Virtutibus Herbarium," by Macer Floridus, which was given to the scientific world in 1450, and written in the manuscript (Latin) of that period. This little volume, about 6 by 8 inches, is the first known work on herbs. It has not passed through its list of centuries, and presumably many changing of hands, without some sign of its extreme age.

Its binding, of a very heavy leather, probably morocco, is seamed and peeled; its studding of heavy brass nailheads are black and corroded, and swinging clasp of its lock has gone by the board—who knows in what century. But, barring a slight crumbling away of the first and last leaves, the text of the volume is intact.

The lettering is clear and legible, being full and round, with the chapter and paragraph initials in red.

In some way the paper covering the inner side of the binding boards of this book has been lost, thus disclosing some old church music pasted on the covers, which the binder of those olden days had probably used to strengthen the binding. A reproduction in type of this manuscript volume appears also in the collection, bearing date of 1581.

This pioneer in the study of herbs, as is the fact with all of the earlier botanists, treats of his subjects mostly in relation to their medicinal merits, merely mentioning the details of the growth, habits, appearance, and structures of the different herbs as a means of identification in their gathering.

One profusely illustrated, vellum-covered veteran of the vintage of 1614, carrying the title "Hortus Floridus" and accredited to "Dodonaeus, Clusius, and himself," treats of gardens and contains numbers of quaint pictures of the model flower gardens of that period. Some of these ancient garden designs, while they are interesting as a comparison between old and modern methods, are calculated to arouse in the up-to-date lanscape gardener a pitying sympathy for the artistic taste of his predecessors.

A GARDEN OF THE PAST.

One especially characteristic and prim garden is represented in a full-page engraving. This shows, in minute detail, galleries supported by sculptured columns, which surround a series of beds cut up into unique geometrical designs, standing out in a bewildering maze from a labyrinth of staring, sandy paths.

While the plates of all the earliest works in the collection are particularly rich and accurate, one of the rarest finds in this respect is a set of six edition de luxe volumes (complete) by Blackwell, bearing the title of "Herbarium Selectum." These volumes, about 12 by 14 inches, are of a considerably later period than the majority of the new purchase, having been printed at Nürnberg in 1715, but in illustration, binding, and typography they are the highest products of the printer's art. But it is in its full-page colored plates that this set derives its greatest value, these being, according to competent authorities, the first known in any botanical work of any time.

Through their almost two centuries of existence they have come down to the botanical students of this generation perfect in every way, sound as to binding, and without an illustration or a page of text missing.

A few other of the rarer and most valuable of the collection, being all first editions, in original bindings, are:

"La Coltivatione," Alamni. Florenza, 1540.
"De Plantis Aegypti," Alpirus. Venetiis, 1592.
"Hortus Eystettensis," v. Besler, 1613.
"Examen omnium Simplicium," Brasaavola, A. M. Lugduni, 1546.
"De Frugum historia liber," Dodonens. R. Antwerp, 1552, and by the same author and printed at the same place, "De Stirpium historia," 1551.
"Herbario Nurvo," Durante, Roma, 1585. Also a later edition bearing date of 1717, printed at Venice.
The works of P. Magnol. Montpelli, 1676.
"Introductio generalis in Rem Herbarium," Rivinus, A. G. In five parts. Lipsice, 1690-9.
"Harbarium Amboinenze," six volumes, 1741-55.
"De Re Hortensi libellus." Lugduni, 1536.

The library has been in the possession of one family for over 200 years, being added to by succeeding generations.

"Its acquisition, complete," Dr. McDougall said recently, "was the chance of a lifetime, and we were not slow when, by the merest accident, we learned that there was a possibility of securing it, in taking advantage of the lucky windfall.

AN UNBROKEN CHAIN OF HISTORY.

"It comprises in its 400 volumes an unbroken chain in the history of the progress of the study and science of botany from the early part of the fifteenth to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Botanical literature covering this full period is extremely rare and hard to procure, and with the more modern works in our already populous library the New York Botanical Gardens will now be in a position to offer facilities to botanical students second to none in the world."

THUMB MARKS TO CONVICT BURGLAR

A RECENT crime in England promises to develop into an interesting case from the fact that for the first time in Great Britain thumb marks are to be used as a means of identification.

Two days after a burglary had been committed at Brixton, England, a detective visited the premises and found finger marks on the freshly painted woodwork. He made a photographic enlargement of them and then took a print of the thumb of a man arrested on suspicion of being the burglar. This print was also photographically enlarged, and in the opinion of the detective tallied with the enlarged impression of the paint mark. The Magistrate in committing the prisoner for trial ordered the photographs to be attached to the positions.

Any expert in this means of identification must be familiar with the works of Sir William Herschel in India, where impressions of the thumbs and fingers of the natives have been taken and registered by the Government of Bengal.

In 1893 the special sub-registrar of Hooghly, Babu Ram Catl Bannerjee, who is in charge of these finger-mark impressions, collaborated with Francis Galton, a Fellow of the Royal Society, in the production of a work on the subject, which goes with much detail into the positive method of identification which this system furnishes.

It has been shown by this work, and by the long series of experiments upon which it is based, that not only are no two thumb or finger impressions alike in their linear marks and capillary ridges, but that the passage of time develops no change, and that from the cradle to the grave the skin impressions of the thumb and finger remain the same with each individual.

A comparison of two forefinger impressions made after a lapse of fourteen years showed thirty points of agreement and none of disagreement.

Out of eight cases of this kind where the Bengalese had given their finger impressions to Sir William Herschel in 1878, and again in 1892, there was a total of 125 points of agreement, and in not a single point did the fingers disagree, except where cuts had meanwhile been made in the skin. The average number of points of agreement in these eight cases were more than fifteen.

In China also this system of identification has long been in use.

From a scientific standpoint the theory that the markings on the skin, on the thumb, and fingers form the basis for a certain and positive means of identification appears to be irrefragable and sound. The capillary ridges of the skin at the ball of the thumb or finger encircle in nearly every case either a whorl or loop, whose shape, size, and relative position differ with each individual.

A microscopical examination of these ridges shows that they come to an end, divide to reunite or continue as two, and join each other in a strange and unaccountable way.

Sir William Herschel, Francis Galton, and others have never found two thumb marks even faintly resembling each other under the miscoscope. In thousands of specimens no two are even found alike in the distance of the capillary ridges from each other and in their direction and number, and the forms into which they separate.

The general method of taking finger impressions is by means of printer's ink. That was the plan followed by Sir William Herschel, and is the plan now followed in China. An impression in wax, however, possesses many advantages over one taken in ink, as it shows not only the surface markings but the configuration of the skin in the gutters between the ridges.

BACK FROM EUROPE

WITH the steamship lines running into New York the past fortnight has been a record breaker, not only because half a dozen liners have managed to better their own or some other liner's record, but also because the rush of homeward-bound Americans has been greater than any previous September.

On account of the rush, those persons who did not engage passage in advance are having all sorts of trouble in securing return accommodations. One young woman who came in on the Fuerst Bismarck last Saturday found at Cherbourg that she could get no room for a month.

"I just had to come home, though," she said, "so I sent my baggage on board, came on myself, and remained out of sight until the vessel was well out to sea."

There was nothing to do with this enterprising young woman but give her accommodations or throw her overboard, but as she was not only energetic but attractive the fourth officer gallantly gave up his room.

Fire Chief Purcell of Dublin, who arrived on Wednesday to attend the Fire Chiefs' Convention here, found when he tried to engage a first-cabin passage on the Oceanic that there was none to be had. Nor were there any second-cabin staterooms not engaged. He had to get over here, however, so he came in the steerage.

His experience he describes as interesting but not altogether agreeable, and at the end of the voyage he just escaped being sent to Ellis Island with the immigrants.

Those who have been fortunate enough to have engaged passage for this month have had the finest kind of weather, and without exception all the liners have made fast trips.

The most notable performance was that of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which, after several attempts to lower the colors of the Hamburg-American racer Deutschland, succeeded last Tuesday in lowering the time from Cherbourg to 5 days 11 hours and 57 minutes, 26 minutes better than the Deutschland's best.

During the week the French liner La Lorraine, the Cunarder Umbria, and the White Star liner Oceanic were successful in lowering their own figures for the westward passage.

A RECORD CABIN LIST.

The largest number of cabin passengers to come over on a single ship was 848, brought over on Tuesday by the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The White Star liner Oceanic on Wednesday landed 651 saloon passengers, the Columbia of the Anchor Line brought 527, the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck 525, the Moltke of the same line 502, and the Holland-America steamship Ryndam 465, while the American liner St. Paul and the French flier La Touraine arrived afterward with more than a thousand cabin passengers.

The amount of baggage brought over by returning tourists is enormous. The Customs Inspectors have their hands full, as smugglers consider this to be the most opportune time to operate successfully.

A man with a family who arrived last Tuesday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm was suspected to have in his possession somewhere near $12,000 worth of diamonds. His trunks were opened, cases unfastened, packages untied, pillows ripped open, shoes searched, without revealing the presence of any gems.

The inspector noticed that the man had a wooden arm, and he was taken aboard the ship and the artificial member was searched, but no jewels were found.

The amount of duty paid is very large. A prominent society woman who arrived recently paid in duty on articles brought over more than $3,000.

The passenger traffic between this country and Europe has increased so rapidly of late that the steamships are unable to build vessels quickly enough to keep pace with the demand for accommodations. The evident preference of the oceangoing public for the big liners is instanced by the popularity of such vessels as the Celtic, the Kaiser, the Kronprinz, the Deutschland, and the big Cunarders. To cater to this idea was the motive in the building of the great Wilhelm II., now in process of construction in Germany, and the great Cedric, recently launched at Liverpool.

NAVY TO BUY ARMY TRANSPORTS

THE Navy Department has expressed a desire to acquire for naval purposes the military transports Lawton, Grant, Hancock, and Relief. Heretofore vessels engaged in the transport service have been sold at auction when the War Department found that it had no further use for their services. By this means, men or corporations engaged in the merchant marine trade have been able to acquire for trade or other purposes splendid craft at a minimum cost.

There is good reason to believe now that this course is a thing of the past, and those shippers who had been figuring on acquiring for the usual small outlay one or all of the quartet of steamships mentioned are liable to be disappointed.

For a long time naval men have felt somewhat chagrined that such splendid vessels as the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia, the former stationed at Philadelphia and the latter at New York, should be utilized as receiving ships.

Therefore in order that the Columbia and Minneapolis may take their regular and proper place in the line, the Navy Department has made known its desire to acquire the transports mentioned for receiving purposes. There is every likelihood, too, that the desire of the department will be gratified, and that the navy will be placed in possession of vessels that with a few needed alterations will be model receiving ships.

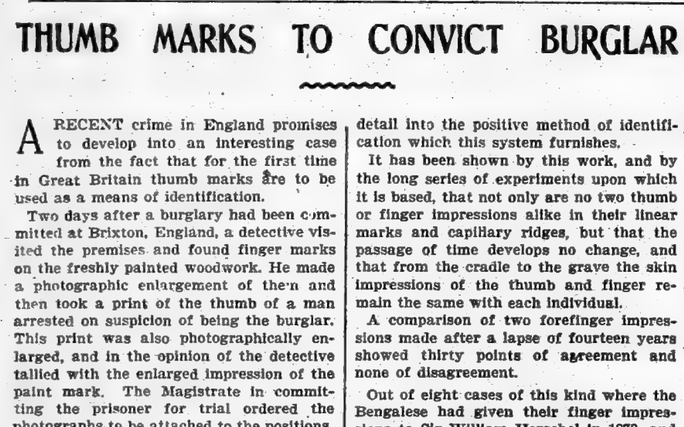

"THERE WON'T BE MUCH TROUBLE."
—From The Boston Herald.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO—THE STEEL AGE.

Prof. Doolittle says that in a million years the earth will be a frozen mass of metal; then Mr. Morgan will be in his element.—
—From The Minneapolis Journal.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

APPARENTLY Richard Croker will not have to undergo the fatigues and annoyances of a long journey and a long stay away from his quiet English home this year. The primaries seem to have left him in complete control, and the wrangling and fighting which will enliven the organization between now and next Fall's Mayoralty campaign will only make his return then the more welcome.

It would have irritated Croker a great deal if he had had to come this year and put down a rebellion. He thinks that there is "nothing doing" in his line this year—he does not feel that his kind of a Democratic candidate for Governor would have even the slimmest of slim chances for success. Anyhow, he cares little about State politics, as he never was able to do very much business through the Legislature directly. But, next year—

Then, the now dry cow will be ready for the milking. All the interests that are held in check by the Low administration will be getting together and will be eager to pour big campaign contributions into Mr. Croker's pocket. These "interests" can trust Croker; they can't trust the Sheehans and Sports and Joke and Two-Spots. Hence, it will be Mr. Croker to the milking stool, with all the insurgents, so noisy now, standing mutely by, patiently awaiting what share of the milk the Dairyman of Wantage may see fit to give them.

It is one of the strange phenomena of our local politics that Mr. Croker's opponents never learn the plainest teachings of experience as to his methods—why he goes away in the lean years; why he resumes the milking stool without effort in the fat years.

***

It is more than an exaggeration, it is an injustice, to say that the election of Devery is a disgrace to the Democratic Party, or a disgrace to New York City, or even a disgrace to the Ninth Assembly District. To begin, a three-cornered duel between such persons as Devery, Sheehan, and Goodwin could not possibly involve a principle. Because Devery is blatant, while the two others are comparatively stealthy, does not change the moral complexion. In the second place, in the total vote of the registered Democratic electors Devery was in a minority of 336. If we had the system of balloting—the true method of majority rule—and there were against Devery one honest candidate who had taken the trouble to make the Democratic electors of the Ninth District acquainted with him, what reason is there to doubt that Devery would be overwhelmingly beaten?

In the third place, the Looker On wishes again to call attention to these facts: There are 45,000 people in the Ninth Assembly District. There are 10,000 voters of all parties. There are nearly 6,000 Democratic voters, only 3,704 of whom voted at this primary. Of those 3,704 only 1,684 voted for Devery. The worst elements in the electorate are invariably most active at the primaries under our present system.

Some Unfulfilled Election Pledges.

But Devery's election might be with some justice called a disgrace to District Attorney Jerome. If his ante-election pledges to deal justice to Devery had been fulfilled, Devery would not be a member of that "wealthy, leisure class, retired from business," which some reformers are so anxious to see grow up in this country to manage its politics.

***

Equally exaggerated is the talk of Devery as the coming boss of Tammany Hall. Those who indulge in it either do not appreciate how much judgment and discretion are necessary to a leadership of that kind or are ignorant of Devery's personal idiosyncrasies and habits—especially habits. But it is not in the least because of his bad reputation that Devery is unavailable. That would not stand in his way at all.

At John Kelly's funeral, a friend of Tom Dunn whispered to him: "Who will take his place, Tom?" Tom whispered back: "Don't say anything about it yet, but it will be Dick Croker." The inquirer smiled incredulously, and a few days later, when the fact was printed as an "exclusive" by one of the newspapers, there was a shout of derision. What! Dick Croker of the Tunnel Gang, Dick Croker the prizefighter, Dick Croker, who had been tried for murder, Dick Croker who was notorious as a scrapper, heeler, and hustler of the commonest, vulgarest kind? Never! Never!

Less than twenty years ago Croker was being "pounded" far worse than Devery is to-day. Yet so short is the public memory that Devery and Croker seem to most of us to belong and to have belonged always in wholly different classes.

***

Richard Canfield, connoisseur of art and—quite incidentally—proprietor of palatial gaming houses at New York, Saratoga, and Newport, has been far more conspicuous in the past few weeks than he cares to be. His very profitable season at Saratoga has for the moment eclipsed his fame as a judge of pictures, statuary, and furniture, and has created a popular impression that he is a mere gambler. This will greatly shock his friends on the other side of the Atlantic, where he is known only as an art connoisseur and the best judge of furniture in the world.

Mr. Canfield's University Degree.

Next to his aesthetic fame, Mr. Canfield is proudest of his degree from Brown University. And, next to that, his greatest pride is his friendship with Senator Nelson Aldrich, the Republican leader of the Senate and the mainstay of the high protective tariff and the trusts, and therefore of the Republican campaign chest. He and Aldrich started life together in Rhode Island, and each has had a brilliant career in his own line. Mr. Canfield in his business of collecting art treasures, with gambling "on the side"; Mr. Aldrich in his business of collecting other and equally fascinating kinds of treasure, with politics "on the side." What an interesting book they could jointly produce on the subject of "Human Nature as I Have Found It."

Mr. Canfield has had a very profitable season, thanks to the large number of persons of small means who have visited him with fifty or a hundred dollars as their "limit." As Mr. Canfield has the double zero instead of only the single zero on his tables, he has an enormous advantage over the small player, who is certain to lose all either in the first few turns of the wheel or by being encouraged by success to keep on. Seven per cent. of all that is staked goes to Mr. Canfield. A hundred dollars does not last long with 7 per cent. compounding away at it.

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Tom Johnson is making an open hunt for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. David R. Francis of Missouri is making about as elaborate a still hunt as our recent politics have seen. He bases his hopes in the main upon his record as a gold Democrat. His friends in New York are saying privately that the moneyed interests of the country will prefer him to Roosevelt, if the choice should by chance be between them, because they feel that they could trust Francis not to countenance any "extreme" measures either on the trusts or the tariff, even should his party have to advocate them. Both Johnson and Francis are rich men. Francis hopes to draw the Democratic National Convention to St. Louis. The great Louisiana Purchase Exposition will then be in full blast, and Mr. Francis, as Chairman of it, will be a very conspicuous figure and in a position to put convention delegates under a debt of gratitude which they will have a rare opportunity immediately to pay.

***

Whether prudence or principle played the dominant part in Speaker Henderson's decision not to run, what a splendid exhibit of the honesty, independence, and intelligence of the people of Iowa that withdrawal makes! By long experience the politicians of Iowa have learned that its people can not be fooled or trifled with, that they went to school for a purpose, that they don't read and think in vain, that they understand politics thoroughly, and participate in it with the only sort of patriotism that is of value to the Republic—intelligent patriotism.

No wonder Iowa, with fewer inhabitants by a million and a half than Greater New York, has two places in the Cabinet, has two Senators of distinction and honorable reputation, has the Chairmanship of three important committees in the House. The politician who withstands the scrutiny of the alert and acute people of that State of many small fortunes and no large ones must have both brains and character. Any one who grows gloomy over the "experiment of democracy" should look well at Iowa, where that experiment has had a fair trial.

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Is Col. Partridge a mole or a mummy? Or is he a little of both? Is he mole-tunneling for the stronghold of police corruption, or is he stretched and swathed in unbreakable slumber?

Mayor Low well said the other day: "Even under existing law the Police Commissioner has large command of the situation." It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the Police Commissioner has the right to dismiss from the force any policeman of whatever rank for any infraction of the police rules whatsoever. To get rid of a blackmailing Captain it isn't necessary to try him on some complicated and difficult charge which gives him a thousand loopholes of escape. All that is necessary is to nail him on some small, easily proved violation of police law. This fact places all the ruffians and blackmailers on the force at the mercy of Col. Partridge—or his successor, should Mayor Low decide that Partridge is mummy rather than mole, and mole in a mummified way.

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Samuel D. Babcock, who died during the week, was conspicuous chiefly in telegraphs, steamships, railways, and telephones. He was forty years old, past the limit of a human generation, before any of these industries had developed even to a healthy babyhood. What a miraculously changed New York, what an incredibly changed country and world since he came here in the thirties, a boy of fourteen, to find a place as bank messenger!

Is it surprising that we have not yet learned to deal with public problems so new and vast as those growing out of transportation and distribution? In view of the ages it has taken to settle some of the simplest principles of right, justice, and freedom, is not our rapid progress toward the wise discussion of these problems of to-day's making a most encouraging sign, fully as miraculous as the creation of the problems itself?

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

THE HUNTER'S MAP.

Just What You Have to Pay When Visiting Other States to Kill Big Game.

IT TAKES more than nerve and good eyesight to shoot big game—it takes money. Not only are the expenses involved in securing a proper outfit generally heavy, but it is necessary to consider railroad fares and the cost of the license for the season.

As will be seen by reference to the accompanying map, very few of the States and none of the Canadian provinces care to entertain sportsmen free of charge to the visitors. To enjoy such privileges as this, one has to go to the Far West and hunt mountain lions. Naturally, they do not think of charging a gentleman for a few weeks' shooting in Arizona or Colorado.

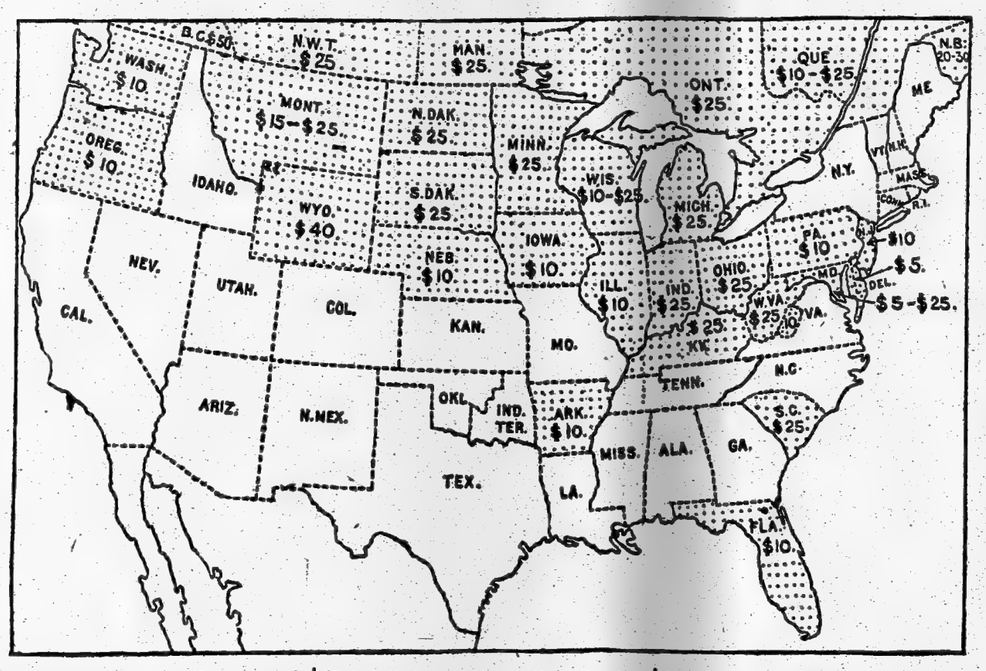

In the majority of cases, the fact that one is a non-resident is one which enters very materially into the consideration of the amount which has to be disbursed. In most of the States which are marked on the map "$25" this is the charge for hunting to all who do not live within the borders of these particular States, yet to residents of the same territory the fees are seldom more the 75 cents, and in some cases States, there are times when the fees collected are quite heavy.

For the provision which has been made is a very sensible one. The State simply says to the visitor: "How much do they tax New Yorkers who desire to hunt in the State from which you come?" And whatever that amount may be, the visitor is assessed likewise. If he comes from Delaware, it costs him only $5, but if he is a resident of Wyoming when he is at home, he is requested to pay $40 for his right to kill things in New York.

In some States licenses are required only for hunting certain kinds of game. Thus, in Michigan they are issued only on deer, in Maine for deer and moose, and in South Dakota for "big game." A limited amount of game may be shipped from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin, but it must be accompanied by the owner.

Those who contemplate hunting trips in Canada should bear in mind that there are a number of special laws of the Dominion. These require that those who cross the border for the purpose of hunting or camping shall deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 per cent. of the appraised value) on such guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, kodaks, &c., as they take with them. If these articles, properly identified, are taken out within six months at the same port at which they were carried in, the deposit is then returned.

In the case of members of shooting and fishing clubs the preserves of which are situated in Canada, certificates are obtainable from the Canadian Customs Department which obviate the necessity of making this deposit. In all cases, however, duty must be paid on all ammunition and provisions.

PUMPKIN PIE HAS ARRIVED

Demand for the Distinctly American Product Is on the Increase—A Tract of 300 Acres in New Jersey Given Up to Cultivation of the Fruit.

THE PUMPKIN PIE, pleasant reminder of the past, is once more abroad in the land. Not yet quite the rich, golden, juicy pumpkin pie which comes in with the 1st of October, attains its perihelion on Thanksgiving Day, and languishes only with the closing of the Winter—but still the pumpkin pie. On the counters of the confectioners, in the windows of the dairy lunches, and on the embossed menus of the hotels where wealth and fashion flock, it again takes its honored place, to gladden with its presence the heart of old and young.

New York—pre-eminent in most things—is the greatest pumpkin pie-eating city of the world. During the season, from September to February, there are, on an average, more than 15,000 pumpkin pies a day eaten in this city. Estimating each pie to contain five pieces, an army of something like 75,000 pumpkin eaters musters daily.

To make 15,000 pies a day requires 25,000 pounds of pumpkin and 10,000 quarts of milk. Such dry, prosaic, and exact things as figures are hardly in keeping with the poetic pumpkin; but it is interesting to figure out the fact that in the four months or so during which the pumpkin pie flourishes there are about three million pounds of the fruit used to make the pies which are eaten in this city, and a million and a quarter quarts of milk. With a pencil and an imagination interesting figures of the consumption in the United States at large might be worked out.

In the days when people who are now middle-aged were boys—for it is to the male sex primarily that the pumpkin pie has always appealed—pumpkins were raised as a "stolen crop," a few seeds placed at intervals in a field of Indian corn or potatoes often giving, besides the regular crop, a ton of pumpkins.

But now the pumpkin, though still to some extent raised in the old way, has attained the dignity of being considered worthy to be raised for itself alone. Pumpkin farms are numerous all through the Central and New England States, and yield good returns to their proprietors.

The largest pumpkin farm in this part of the country is in Monmouth County, N. J., where a tract of 300 acres is given over principally to the raising of pumpkins. The cultivation of the fruit, too, is no longer a haphazard affair, but is conducted on scientific principles, the soil being thoroughly fertilized with the special view of providing the kind of richness needed by the pumpkin.

As a result, the fruit, when fully matured, is sometimes four, five, and even six inches thick all around the hollow interior. The average weight of the cultivated pumpkin is about twenty pounds.

There was for some time much doubt as to the native country of the pumpkin, but it is satisfactory to know that the question has finally been settled in favor of America. At one time the honor was claimed for the Levant and for Astrakhan, but a patriotic Yankee has thoroughly disposed of the baseless contention, and shown that there is the very best reasons for believing that the pumpkin was cultivated in this country by the Indians before the coming of the whites.

Like a good many good things which originated in New England but did not stay there, the pumpkin pie is a native of the East. It moved to New York at an early age, and is still here. In 1876, during the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a public-spirited American, William Thompson of New York, introduced it to that city.

At that time the only kind of pie which Philadelphians knew much about was the sweet potato pie. The Quakers were slow in finding out the merits of the new importation, but they did in time, and now it divides the honors with scrapple.

According to the several pie-baking establishments in this city pumpkin pie eating far from being on the decline is steadily increasing. To supply the enormous demand for the pies the bakers have to assure themselves long in advance of a sufficient number of pumpkins, and many of them have established pumpkin farms of their own. The price paid for whole pumpkins on the farm is about 1 cent a pound.

So great is the popular satisfaction with the pumpkin pie that it would seem to be superfluous to say anything about its wholesomeness, but The American Journal of Health recently contained this paragraph calculated to allay any faltering fears on the part of timid pie eaters:

"It is altogether a mistaken idea that pies are unwholesome. Nothing could be further from the truth."

And if further approval of the pumpkin were necessary there is the feeling little verse of the poet:

What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye,
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?
Echo answers only by repeating the question.

PAPAL DELEGATE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Mgr. Falconio, Recently Appointed, Formerly Served as a Parish Priest in This City—Characteristics Which Have Insured Success.

APART from his apparent fitness for the Papal Delegateship to the United States, the Pope's selection of Mgr. Falconio has given satisfaction to the Catholics of this country in that the Vatican's new representative is an American citizen.

Many New York Catholics are gratified at the elevation of one who serves as a priest in their midst and whose rapidly successful career they have watched with interest.

Industry has been the keynote of Mgr. Falconio's life from his student days.

"What men most lack," he says, "is not ability, but aim; not capacity, but the will to work persistently."

Few men have crowded into their years the activities which stand to the credit of the new Delegate. A native of an obscure Italian village, Father Falconio came to this country in 1865, served acceptably as a Professor at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny, rose to the Prefecture of the institution, assisted for some time the Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and became Vicar General and Administrator of the diocese.

On the quest for further experience he came to New York and labored energetically as a parish priest in connection with St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan Street. Thence he returned to Italy to assume a responsible position at the headquarters of his order, the Franciscan.

In Catholic circles he was regarded as one of the coming men of the Church, and his appointment three years ago as Apostolic Delegate to Canada was the first outward token of the favor with which the Pope is said to have long viewed the indefatigable Franciscan.

In his person enthusiasm and diplomacy are blended. He plans diplomatically and works enthusiastically, and thus is explained the large measure of success which he has attained. His talent for business was demonstrated in his administration of Harbor Grace Diocese, and in Canada he gave evidence, although the opportunities were few, of statesmanlike qualities.

There are at St. Anthony's Church none of the priests who were associated with Mgr. Falconio during his service there, but the fathers now in charge bear cordial testimony to the value of the work which he did there, and to its important share in the building up of the congregation of whose members a goodly majority are Italians.

In the neighborhood Mgr. Falconio is affectionately remembered for his generosity and sympathetic manner. He was especially drawn to the poor and suffering, and could always be relied upon to do his utmost to alleviate the distress of those who threw themselves on his care.

R.

PARISIAN MOTOR CARS.

IN PARIS and its neighborhood nearly 8,000 motor cars are now in use, 3,800 of which have a registered speed of over eighteen miles an hour. The number of licensed chauffeurs in the French capital is 13,600.

CLEANING UP FOR THE BIG SHOW.
—From The Detroit News-Tribune.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.
By "A. K."

HERE are some of the lines that create laughter in "Aunt Jeannie," the play in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is appearing at the Garden Theatre:

I like agreeable surprises, they always are so surprisingly agreeable. All the chaperoning nowadays is done by young bachelors. You see, in England nowadays young men never marry, so they make ideal chaperons.

***

I didn't hear the bell the first time.
Then how did you know I rang?

***

My servants have an eye not to the present times, but posterity.

***

We'll all talk and nobody listen; that's what happy people do.

***

Clever people and thunderstorms always give people headaches, but the clever-person-headache is much worse than the thundestorm-headache.

***

I hate able people—they are spreading. Stupidity is getting extinct like the "dodo"; consequently it's rather chic.

***

Mr. Carton never says anything that can possibly mean anything, so one never has to think what he is thinking; it's worse than reading.

***

I always leave my husband in London. It looks so odd to be seen about with one's husband. It makes people talk.

***

Don't pity your husband or you'll end by loving him; I began by doing that. What a mistake! You'll end by pitying him, and so will everybody else.

***

I saw gathered together in one fell group no less than five women who had not the vestige of a past between them. How indecent! I should never think of appearing without one.

***

People without a past always believe in a future! It is the forlorn hope of those who are unable to make anything out of the present.

***

I can understand a woman lying down on the floor, so to speak, for a man to wipe his boots on, but I cannot understand her flirting. Exercising her power in order not to experience it.

***

An interrupted tête-à-tête evokes this:

What's bimetallism? Bimetallism is the mutual relation of two; the introduction of a third spoils it.

***

Half the time you were "nooking" with Daisy, the rest with Mrs. Halton. I was afraid I'd expected the limit. What limit? Fence limit.

***

You continually see splendor in women—two at a time.

***

I always wonder why one of those electric chaps don't invent noiseless thunder like wireless telegraphy or consuming your own smoke.

***

The introduction of a rather clever "young society ass" provides much of the comedy of this play. He enters after he had been told the ladies were not at home:

Lady N.—I said I was not in.

Willy—I know, but I chanced it and told him (the butler) he lied. Wasn't it lucky?

He brings a choice bit of news, but discovers that it is already known:

You knew it already? That's rather disappointing, but if you know things already they don't come as quite such a shock—though I should have expected you to have forgotten it, if you'd known it so long.

***

I always make a point of expecting the unexpected to happen, and it usually does. I expect this was so jolly unexpected, though, that I hadn't expected it.

***

Raffling means to part with something; that you do not want in order probably not to get what you do not want.

***

I'm more than usually busy to-day, but I'm quite used to that as I usually am.

***

Poor Jimmie happened to die two days ago. I'm so sorry. How stupid of me. Oh, don't mention it. It doesn't matter a bit. It was very careless of him, and I shall tell him so if we meet.

***

In "There's Many a Slip," at the Garrick, the laughter is largely incidental to the scenes in which Gustave De Grignon (Leo Ditrichstein) appears. He is in love with the Countess D'Aubreval (Jessie Milward) but lacks courage to tell her so:

Countess—I suppose I mustn't ask who she is?

Gustave—No, I'm afraid not. It wouldn't be fair. All I can tell you is that she is a very good and beautiful woman. A woman who distinguished herself all through the last war—a woman whom every one adores.

Countess—And you told her that you love her?

Gustave—No, not yet. I haven't had the courage to. As a matter of fact I'm rather a curious character from the point of view of psychology: that is to say that morally in theory, as it were—I feel that I am not otherwise than a brave man—indeed a very brave man. It comes from my mother, who was the very soul of courage.

Countess—Yes, I know she was, and you ought to be proud of her.

Gustave—Oh, I am!—I assure you I am—I'm very proud of myself—sometimes! But unfortunately my father was—to put it as mildly as possible—the soul of prudence, not to say timidity.

Countess—Ah, I see! And the two strains, of course, are mixed in you?

Gustave—Exactly! That's the difficulty. I'm alternately recklessly brave and ridiculously timid.

Countess—Then you must do this: Directly you feel the mood of courage on you act. Do what you mean to, give yourself no time to think. On the other hand, when the spirit of prudence is on you, sit down and wait till it goes.

Gustave—At that rate I'm afraid to be as brave as one really is—to love a woman with one's whole heart and yet not have heart enough to tell her!

Countess—It's very distressing. I wish I could help you.

Gustave—But you can.

Countess—What do you mean?

Gustave—Mean? Oh, nothing! You can—I can't do it.

Countess—Why not write her a letter?

Gustave—A letter? Yes, why not? I never thought of that! Of course, that's the way out of it. I'll write it now, and perhaps you'll help me. May I?

Countess—Do, write it there.

Gustave—I'll write the letter and then submit it to you for approval.

Countess—Remember, I shall be a very severe critic.

Gustave—I'm sure you will be a very kind one. Of course, I must get married. It'll remove all my difficulties.

Countess—Will it? I should have thought it might increase them!

Gustave—Oh, no! For once married, don't you see, it would be false modesty not to suppose that I should very soon become a father—and once father, prudence is a paramount duty. A father's life must be safeguarded in the interests of his wife and children. For example, if a Bonapartist insults the King in my hearing I am not called upon to fight him, I'm the father of a family.

***

The Countess, in order to save Henri De Fravigneul, the man she loves, induces Gustave to put on the livery of a servant, which had previously been used as a disguise by the lover, who is hiding from political enemies. In that guise Gustave is arrested by the Baron De Montrichard.

Montrichard—And you, my friend, for how long have you worn your livery?

Gustave—Er—all my—life. In fact I became a coachman because I'm so very fond of horses.

Montrichard—I fancy I have seen you out of livery.

Gustave—Yes, Sir, I believe Sir so—so—Sir so—when the weather is wet or when the horses go lame.

Montrichard—Come now, my man, what are you afraid of?

Gustave—Afraid, sir! I'm afraid to seem afraid.

Montrichard—But you have the characteristics of a gentleman—not a servant.

Gustave—Yes, Sir; but I have heard that sometimes nowadays a servant has even a more cultured mind than his betters.

Montrichard—Has he, indeed? I'm much obliged to you. And how do you account for the fact that though by no means good looking, you still seem to be a gentleman?

Gustave—Ah! I can't account for that, Sir. That's nature. But for that very reason I get very good wages. Good day, Sir.

Montrichard—You know your orders. See that the men are served with ammunition.

Gustave—Ammunition? What—blank?

Montrichard—Blank, Sir. No, I do not propose to insult you.

Gustave—I assure you, Sir, it wouldn't insult me.

***

Montrichard—One hour after arrest the chiefs of the conspiracy will be shot without delay and without noise.

Gustave—Without noise? Oh, but I assure you I shall make a noise. You can't shoot people casually like that—without noise. What an idea!

Montrichard—Now listen to me.

Gustave—I'll make a good noise, I promise you.

Montrichard—There are means of evading the execution of the sentence.

Gustave—Are there?

Montrichard—Though I have doubt if you would care to adopt them.

Gustave—Oh, but I should. I've no desire to be the target of any shooting party.

***

This has been a trying week for the ingénues, and in both of the new plays the "sweet young things" have had a particularly hard time of it. It seems something like a coincidence, too, that in each case a doting female relative, just verging from the Summer to Autumn period of life, should have provided the main theme in an effort to divert the affection of the leading man from the ingénue to herself. And it will be observed that in both of the new plays the greater share of the laughs come from the secondary characters, the principals being engaged in more serious efforts.

A. K.

"Now, Son; if you like these samples, I can take your order for an entire navy—we make anything."—*From The Newark Sunday News.*

ENGLAND'S NEWEST WAR SCARE

Alarm Over Unprotected Cables Being in Shallow Water Off Nova Scotia. Within Easy Striking Distance for French and Americans.

ENGLAND has just awakened to another danger which confronts her. It is one of serious moment to Great Britain, and of peculiar interest to Americans. Up to the present no device has been suggested whereby this danger may be obviated. The facts have been known for some time at the Admiralty, but it is only lately that the main details have been revealed to the general public.

As the matter looks at present it seems entirely within the bounds of possibility that at the first outbreak of war against Great Britain the empire would be paralyzed by cutting her lines for the transmission of information, the British cables all lying in shallow water in a small area off the coast of Nova Scotia.

At a single stroke, delivered by any fast-steaming cruiser or oceangoing tug, the Pacific fleets rendesvousing at Esquimault, on the Pacific Coast, and at Halifax and Bermuda, on the Atlantic seaboard, would find themselves cut off from Whitehall. They could receive no news from headquarters either as to the plans of the enemy or orders as to their own movements.

All of Canada would be cut off as well as the West Indies. The Canadian Pacific Railway would be practically worthless for the military purposes for which it was largely constructed. By cable cutting the widely scattered British possessions would be isolated from the home Government.

The article in which some of these facts have been revealed in the current number of The Fortnightly Review, points out the grave danger in which such a possibility places Great Britain, in connection with a war with the United States. Canso, where the cables converge after their long journey under the Atlantic, is not far from our northern naval stations on the Atlantic. It is within easy striking distance from the Kittery Navy Yard.

In one day it is estimated a vessel could destroy all the British transatlantic cables, thereby placing Canada and the West Indies at the mercy of the enemy and leaving the British fleets at Esquimault, Halifax, and Bermuda without means of communicating with London or even with each other.

In the case of France it is pointed out that the danger is even more serious, for while the exact location of the British cables is known, that of the French cables is unknown except to the French Government, while many of the British cables actually pass through French territory on the Island of St. Pierre. At the time of the Fashoda affair, the Admiral Courbet, a French warship hovering in this locality, created consternation in British naval circles, for it was believed she had the single mission of cutting the English and American cables the moment war was declared.

THE CABLES.

Stretching along the Atlantic bed to-day are twelve cables, ten of them being American and British, with two French, while one German cable is being completed from the Azores. These cables are as follows:

Anglo-American, four cables, from West of Ireland to Newfoundland.
Commercial, three cables, from West of Ireland to Nova Scotia, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.
Direct United States, one cable, from West of Ireland to Nova Scotia, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.
Western Union, two cables, from Cornwall to Nova Scotia, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.
Fougier Quartier, (French,) one cable, from Brest to St. Pierre, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.
Générale, (French,) one cable from Brest to Cape Cod, but not passing Newfoundland in shoal water.
German, one cable, from Emden via Azores to Cape Cod, but not passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

As the German cable runs partly through

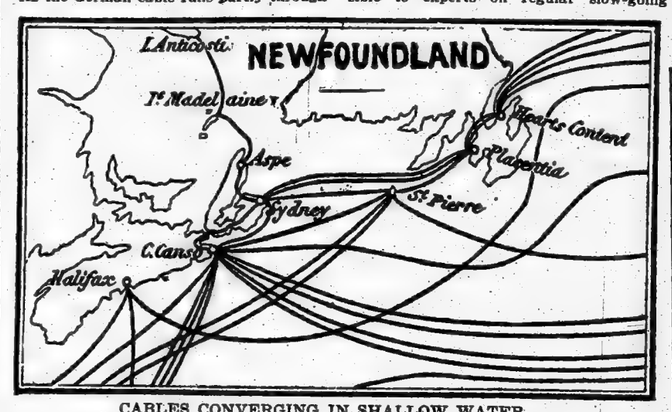

CABLES CONVERGING IN SHALLOW WATER.

Portuguese territory it is regarded as unreliable and practically valueless to England in war time. It is true there are two cables from Lisbon to Brazil via the Cape Verde Islands, but their connections are so complicated and unreliable because of the countries in which the terminals are situated that they would scarcely be availed of in war time, even if they escaped being wrecked. They can therefore be disregarded.

Attention is called to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that those interested in the British cable between Manila and Hongkong had no redress from the American Government for the destruction of their property and the loss to their business involved by Admiral Dewey's tearing up of that cable when he seized Manila Bay. No country at war with England would, it is believed, hesitate to strike at her cables and would cut them where they lie off Canso, as well as those of the American companies. If the work were done by the American Navy it would not hesitate to cut the cables owned in this country so as to completely sever England's communications with the Western Hemisphere.

GETTING NEWS AT SEA.

In the case of France it is pointed out that a warship at sea might pick up the Brest cable, (the location of which is known only to French officials,) could thereby communicate with the home office and learn if war had been declared, and would receive instructions as to precisely what to do, repairing the French cable before her departure to sever the enemy's wires.

The British navy is supposed to be competent to protect the cables landing at the Cornwall and Connaught coasts, while cable cutting in deep water is only possible to experts on regular slow-going cable ships, whose movements would undoubtedly be watched by Britain. It is therefore pointed out that the ideal scene of operations is on this side, where the cables lie all together in shallow water and are unprotected, even warships being withdrawn from the vicinity for the greater part of the year.

Cable experts say the difficulties met with by the American navy in cutting cables during the Spanish war were the result of inexperience and that a man who knew his business would, on board a seagoing tug, have the whole of the Atlantic cables off Canso completely at his mercy and could finish the job in forty-eight hours. Says P. T. McGrath, the writer in the Fortnightly Review:

"France, the power from which England has most to fear in this respect, has a ready-made base of operations for such an undertaking in her colony of St. Pierre-Miquelon, off the south coast of Newfoundland. The cables from Brest land at St. Pierre, and three of the British cables pass through it en route from Newfoundland to Canada. It might thus be promptly made the point of a counter attack, though, as France has no territorial interests in this hemisphere, save the Miquelon rocks, England would gain very little by that. St. Pierre in the possession of France is a perpetual menace to the security of the British cables, and it will be from that quarter the blow will come, when come it does. It was there the Amiral Courbet rendesvoused for weeks in 1899; it is there the French warships in North America spend the fishing season; it is there the cable-cutting venture could be launched most speedily, and with the best prospects of success at any season of the year.

"St. Pierre is only a few hours' run from the southern edge of the Grand Banks, and an ordinary stout, sea-going tug would do for the work, if nothing better offered. Within twenty-four hours of a declaration of war between France and England, the tug could be grappling for the first cable, and within another day could have every one of them broken, except the two French ones. To make the destruction more assured, she could steam south along by the Newfoundland coast, breaking them again in shoal water, and if the period chosen was that when the warships were absent from this station the cable offices at Heart's Content and Placentia could even be captured and the instruments destroyed.

"The warships are in Newfoundland waters from May to October, and the undertaking might, during that period, be more or less difficult to carry out completely, but during the remainder of the year there is nothing to prevent the French at St. Pierre from destroying the whole system of British cables between the two hemispheres without the slightest fear of interruption by England or any one on her behalf.

"The process is simple; a steamer has merely to cross the cable at right angles, dragging a grapnel astern, and when the cable is caught and brought up, to cut it, drop one end and tow the other some distance before letting it go again, so as to change its location entirely. By this means the chain of communication is not alone destroyed, but the task of him who comes later to repair the break is rendered doubly difficult by his not knowing where to look for the severed ends. Nor is this the worst feature of the situation; for if the French were to attempt, and succeed, in the venture, there is no cable here, and very little at Halifax, and no means, save the possible presence of some company's cable ship, to repair the breaks and set the cables working again.

"If England should come to cross purposes with the United States the cutting of these cables would leave Canada absolutely at the mercy of her powerful southern neighbor, and the Dominion might be overrun before the communication could be restored, thus causing possibly irreparable loss to the British Empire in its great North American dependency."

New York's New Up-town Centre

Long Acre Square of To-day and Yesterday—Scenes Witnessed in the Neighborhood During Revolutionary Times—Property Owners Whose Gardens and Farms Once Made the District Attractive—Washington's Connection with the Place—A Famous Road House and the Civil War.

COMMISSIONER PARTRIDGE'S recent plea for the removal of Police Headquarters from its present location in Mulberry Street to Broadway and Forty-seventh Street adds another element of interest to the growing popularity of Long Acre Square. Already a great commercial, theatrical, club, and hotel centre, it is destined to be even more so in succeeding years.

This sudden rise to prominence of the section bounded by Forty-second and Forty-seventh Streets, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, has been entirely of recent date. Its beginning is easily within the memory not only of old, but of young New Yorkers. The causes for this marked transformation have been too frequently enumerated to require repetition.

The former history of Long Acre Square has been respectable, but not tragic or otherwise exhilarating. Portions of the land in early days were rocky, and there were some marshy sections toward the river, one large marsh especially being where Forty-second and Forty-third Streets and Seventh Avenue are now. From this marsh a little stream took its rise which flowed west through the sloping meadows, wandering as far north as Forty-fifth Street, and then descending to Fortieth Street until it at last found an outlet into the Hudson River, where the Weehawken Ferry, at Forty-second Street, is now located.

This stream is referred to in early deeds and papers as "the Great Kills," because it was somewhat larger than other neighboring brooks. Its clear waters have long since been confined within underground sewer pipes, and perhaps it performs as valuable a service to the city in this respect as when in bygone days it supplied drink for the cattle and moisture for the farm meadows. The land west of Broadway, sloping toward the river and extending as far as Fifty-ninth Street, was more fertile than that immediately east, and some well cultivated farms were there a century and more ago.

IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

But before dilating upon the bucolic beauties of that section where now not a vestige of the original earth can be seen unless one gazes down into the subway excavations, it may be well to inquire what part it played in Revolutionary days. George Washington, of course, was there, for what section of New York would be complete in its history without traditional reminders at least of the Father of his Country? There is nothing vague, however, in Washington's presence in the vicinity of Long Acre Square, but for all that, it is not likely that any modern patriotic society will ever erect a tablet commemorating the sight that Washington saw. For there on the day that the British landed in Kip's Bay, near the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, he saw the panic stricken Continental troops making "a strategic movement to the rear" to reach the high ground on the other side of the city.

These troops had been left to oppose the landing of the British from Long Island, but when the warships began to direct their fire upon the low intrenchments, the soldiers, who barely two months before had greeted the Declaration of Independence with boisterous acclamation, turned and "changed their base." Washington viewed this from an open field near Bryant Park, and vainly tried to stop it. Tradition records that he stormed and swore roundly as any brave General ought to do under the circumstances, but the frightened men were not to be deterred by strong language. Washington's indignation is clearly seen in his dispatch to Congress, when he says:

"To my surprise and mortification I found the troops retreating with the utmost precipitation. I used every effort to rally them, but my attempts were fruitless and ineffectual, and on the appearance of a small party of the enemy, not more than sixty or seventy in number, their disorder increased, and they ran away without firing a shot."

These runaways, with some of Gen. Putnam's forces who had been stationed further south, escaped to the upper part of the city by following the Hudson River bank, reaching Harlem Heights, where the battle took place a few days later. On Murray Hill, during the fight, a little scene was being enacted which aided the escape, for Mrs. Murray, the wife of Robert Murray, a wealthy Quaker ship owner and merchant, entertained Gen. Howe and some of his officers at her mansion, near what is now Thirty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, thereby delaying the pursuit, so that Gen. Putnam's forces were not cut off.

EARLY LAND GRANTS.

The earliest recorded deeds of the property in the vicinity of Long Acre Square go back to 1667, when Gov. Richard Nicolls, the first English Governor of the Province of New York, granted the property now comprised in the square and for several blocks north and west to Thomas Hall, John Vigne, Egbert Wouters, and Jacob Leonderts. Early in the past century the chief owners of large tracts in that locality were John Jacob Astor, William Cutting, Thomas Addis Emmet, Andrew Hooper, John Leake Norton, John Horn, Medcef Eden, and William Wright. In 1807 the property was laid out into streets and avenues as it remains to-day. The Commissioner's map of that time shows few houses around Long Acre Square.

Broadway was then known as Bloomingdale Road, and that is the only one of the early streets that remains undisturbed, although considerably widened. Another popular country road leading toward the river was the Fitz-Roy Road, but that was obliterated under the present system of blocks.

Most famous of all the old-time farms was the Hopper farm. Andreas Hopper and his wife came to New York from Holland in 1652 and first settled in Harlem, but later acquired a large farm extending from about what is now Forty-eighth Street nearly to Fifty-ninth Street, and west of Sixth Avenue to the Hudson. Several houses for different members of the family were built on the property, but the most famous was erected in 1752, for John Hopper, known as the younger.

It stood near Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, and was only torn down in 1896. Magnificent old trees surrounded the place, and from the attention given to the culture of roses the place was called Rosevale. This house later became, the home of Gen. Garrit Hopper Striker, an officer in the war of 1812. He was a son of Mary Hopper and James Striker of Striker's Bay. Gen. Striker died in 1868, and the old mansion, with its low ceilings, broad hallways, carved wooden mantels, and fine Dutch furniture was occupied by his sons until 1888, when Ambrose Kingsland Striker died there. After that it began to run down, and when demolished six years ago the last link connecting that part of the city with old New York vanished.

The Hopper mansion survived by one year the destruction of the old Mott mansion, which stood on what was known as Mott's Point, overlooking the Hudson River, near Fifty-fourth Street. This house was occupied by the Mott family up to 1884. The garden around it was beautifully laid out with rare plants and trees, many of which came from Ward's Island from those originally planted by Gouverneur Morris. Mrs. Ann Mott, the grandmother of Jordan and Winifred Mott, the last members of the family to occupy the house, is famous in Revolutionary history as having helped the unfortunate prisoners confined in the old sugar house.

Medcef Eden's farm extended from Sixth Avenue to Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets. He died in 1819, leaving a curious will. He bequeathed the property to his widow and three daughters, Sally, Ann Elizabeth, and Rebecca, and his friend, John Pelletreau. He stipulated, however, that if any one of the girls married "without the consent of my friend, Aaron Burr," her property rights should be forfeited. If the heirs sought to sell any portion of the land they were first to get the written consent of Aaron Burr.

Another prominent property owner was John Leake, who owned a wide tract from about Fortieth to Forty-third Street and Broadway west to the river. His home there was known as "The Hermitage." He left a large amount of money for charitable purposes, and the property afterward came into possession of his grandnephew, John Leake Norton. Among John Leake's lesser known charitable bequests was one of £1,000 "to the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church," the interest of which was to be laid out "in sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread and distributed every Sabbath day in some part of said church after divine service in the morning to such poor as to them shall appear most deserving."

It is interesting to record that the provisions of this will have been faithfully adhered to, and the loaves of bread are distributed every Saturday to the poor parishioners of St. John's Church in Varick Street. It is known as the "Leake Dole of Bread," and about seventy loaves are provided every week.

One of the few old road houses remaining in the Long Acre Square district is "The Old Homestead," on Broadway near Fifty-first Street. The little fenced in garden and the low wooden shanty present a marked contrast to the elegant apartment houses, hotels, and theatres within a stone's throw of its door. It is a wonder that it has held on so long, and almost any day may witness its demolition.

Fifty years and more ago, when Broadway was more of a driving centre than is possible now, "The Old Homestead" was a popular road house. Commodore Vanderbilt used to stop there frequently on his afternoon spins up in the country. It was kept then by a landlord by the name of Stryker, and he was a great friend of every prominent horseman in the city. It is said that the Commodore was fond of talking with him about his steamboat ventures.

During the fearful draft riots in July, 1863, the mobs surged through Long Acre Square on their way toward Fifth Avenue, when they burned the Colored Orphan Asylum. Only a short distance below Forty-second Street, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the mob began erecting barricades, and the attack of the soldiers upon this Parisian method of mob rule resulted in one of the hardest and bloodiest battles during that week of fury.

An old building that has been torn down on the square was for years the home of a boys' preparatory school, known as the School of Languages and now merged into the Dwight School. Edwin and Howard Gould both prepared for Columbia College there. Prof. T. T. Timayenis, a characteristic Greek, whose realistic writings got him into some trouble a few years ago, conducted a fashionable language school for women in the building for a number of years. Trinity School, that has since removed up town, was for a long time located in one of the old-fashioned houses in the block facing Seventh Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

MORE AMERICAN CARDINALS

Just Why There Should Be Several in This Country —Chicago's Curious Scheme to "Boom the Town."

ENTIRELY aside from the ambitions ascribed to Archbishop Ireland, it is considered absurd by Catholics of the United States that there should be only one Cardinal in this country. There should be at least a dozen, say some authorities on the subject, if the same ratio is to prevail here that obtains in, say, Italy.

The United States, with 14,000,000 Catholics, has precisely the same representation in the Sacred College as England, where the members of the faith number only a few hundred thousand. There are nearly three times as many Catholics in the United States as there are in Ireland, yet both have the same numerical representation in the Sacred College, while Australia, with far fewer than Ireland, has equal weight.

Yet Rome moves slowly. Many living priests remember the astonishment of the Vatican when a polite intimation was received there from President Lincoln that it would be a good thing to have an American Cardinal. The Vatican up to that time had regarded the United States as a wild and irresponsible sort of place, (it is still a "mission-ary country" on the Vatican list,) and the idea of creating a Cardinal here had never occurred to anybody. It took many years for the advisability of such action as President Lincoln commended to sufficiently impress itself upon the Vatican to lead to the creation of the first American Cardinal.

At the present time those who most ardently desire to see the United States carry the weight in the Sacred College which the number of Catholics in this country entitles it to say that there ought to be two Cardinals in New York (with a division of the diocese) and one at each of the following cities: Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, and, possibly, St. Paul, Minn.

Under these circumstances, there was some surprise expressed last week when the correspondent of The Associated Press at Rome asserted that there will be no American Cardinal nominated at the Consistory which will mark the close of the Papal Jubilee. Strong pressure has of late been brought to bear upon Vatican authorities to convince them that there ought to be more American Cardinals, and this work, it is still expected, will in the near future bear fruit.

Chicago real estate speculators and "boomers of the town" (they were nearly all Protestants) some years ago sent a committee to the Vatican to secure the appointment of a Cardinal at Chicago merely for the purpose of further advertising the place. These gentlemen could not see if New York had a Cardinal why Chicago should not also have one. But the Vatican, as a rule, has little sympathy with real estate booms, and the Chicago enthusiasts returned to Illinois without having accomplished anything further than to give a few of the "Blacks" something new to laugh over.

HUGE SUMS RAISED FOR CHURCH WORK

Methodist Twentieth Century Fund Reaches $17,000,000—Other Denominations Bring Grand Total to $30,000,000.

ONE WOULD not be surprised to learn that the attempt of the Northern Methodists to raise $20,000,000 as a twentieth century fund had been abandoned as impracticable. But the fact is that $17,000,000 has already been subscribed, and the remaining $3,000,000 may be fairly said to be in sight, says The Watchman of Boston. This great sum is to be devoted to freeing Methodist churches from debt, and for educational work. Methodism in the United States for the next five hundred years is certain to receive a mighty impulse from this great achievement.

The September number of The Church Economist gives the result of careful investigation to show how other denominations are getting on with their twentieth century funds.

The Methodists of Canada set their figure at $1,000,000, and they have raised $250,000 more than that, and the Presbyterians of Canada put their mark also at $1,000,000, and have already obtained $1,430,000, with a probability that they will receive $150,000 more. The English Methodists have raised $4,500,000; the English Congregationalists, who sought $2,000,000, have secured $3,312,000; the English Baptists, who put their figure at $1,250,000, have already received $1,000,000, and the Congregationalists of Wales, who set out to secure $100,000 in five years, have received $880,000 in three years.

The Economist reckons that the churches have secured $30,000,000 of the $40,000,000 proposed, and that the movement in all its branches is proving an unexpected and overwhelming success. Doubtless the entire sum proposed will be secured.

One of the interesting features connected with this movement is that the raising of these huge sums has not diminished regular contributions for denominational causes. It was feared that offerings for missions would be lessened, but that has not been the case.

Again the assertion has been demonstrated that there is no fixed sum for benevolence, like the alleged "wage fund" of the political economists, which cannot be diverted to one cause except at the cost of others. It has been shown that gifts depend on the inculcation of the giving spirit, and that the larger the gifts the larger they will be.

These great sums have not been contributed by syndicates of rich men. For the most part they have come from people in moderate circumstances.

LIQUID LENS REVOLUTIONIZING PHOTOGRAPHY

Wonderful Discovery of an English Physician—Tests Which Have Demonstrated Success of the Discovery.

THE "liquid lens" has not come to America as yet, but from all accounts it is revolutionizing photography abroad, making possible achievements in rapid work that hitherto have been thought to be out of the question. In fact, the new development in photographic art is being hailed as no less a wonder than the Röntgen rays.

For, by using a certain oil between the parts of a rectilinear lens, the refraction is so increased that instantaneous photographs may be made in the ordinary light of a theatre. This is but one of the photographic feats possible. Another is to take a photograph at midnight on a pitch-black night with no apparent light in fifteen minutes. A third is to make a photograph at midnight, with a fair moon, with one minute's exposure.

Other tested possibilities of this new lens are no less extraordinary. A photograph may be taken in a theatre, the footlights only being used, in a quarter second of exposure. In an ordinary room, with an exposure of but five seconds, a photograph may be made, with an illumination of but forty-eight candle power.

Never before in photographic history has there been a lens so rapid as this. To the ordinary amateur photographer it will all seem to be fiction, but it is none the less an undoubted scientific fact. The liquid lens is an English invention, the device of Dr. Edward F. Grun of Brighton, England, who has been working on it for several years, and was led to the experiments that have resulted in its perfection through his work with the microscope.

Dr. Grun's early experiments were made with the idea of being able to photograph stage performances at night. He found that the fastest lens he could get was not quick enough to photograph a play in action; that there must be a halt for an instant, posing the figures and losing the time effect, or else the picture would show movement and blur.

A speedier lens became necessary, and finally Dr. Grun devised it, discovering an oil which, placed between the glasses of the combinations of the lens, (and not in the air spaces, as first tried,) shortened the focus materially. What this oil is the inventor will not say. Its success, however, has been proved by many extremely fine photographs that the doctor has made. It works at a very large aperture and is thoroughly practical, though in actual operation it can only be used for small plates.

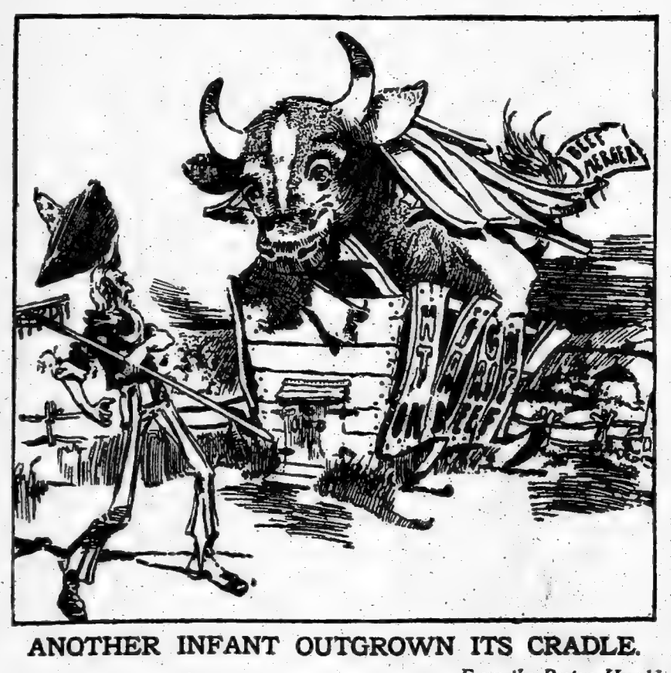

ANOTHER INFANT OUTGROWN ITS CRADLE.
—From the Boston Herald.

GOES BACK ON PROPHECY

Gypsy Lee Now Says She Never Foretold That King Edward Would Not Be Crowned.

GYPSY LEE, the old and renowned fortune teller who lives at Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, England, is being much scoffed at just now that the celebrated prophecy of which she was always supposed to have been the authoress has happily failed of fulfillment. King Edward VII. has been crowned in spite of all predictions, but Gypsy Lee is now most emphatic in her denial of ever having foretold anything to the contrary. In a recent statement she explained the whole incident, angrily shaking her wonderful mass of jet black corkscrew curls the while.

"I remember it quite well," she said. "It was many years ago, at the Ice Carnival, in the Albert Hall. Some ladies brought him to me to have his fortune told.

"I saw I was not supposed to know who he was—just as if I was so slow as not to know the Prince of Wales! However, I did not 'let on,' and the Prince as he was then was much amused at what I told him. I can see the King's hand still, and I could not have said anything of the kind, for his Majesty has a splendid line of life, aye, a fine one, and I told him that he would live to be a very old man.

"I did tell his Majesty that at the climax of his life there was a peculiar indistinctness and a sudden indefiniteness in his life line. I told him to be on his guard, as it might be either an illness or an attempt upon his life. But I would not have told the dear Prince any evil thing, even if I had seen it, and that I had known it was only too true. But no, his Majesty's line of life is a grand one; you will see, you will see.

"I have foretold many an unlikely thing which has come true. It was I who told the beautiful Miss Dallas-Yorke that she would miss her train and meet a Duke on the platform who had also lost his train, and that he would fall in love with her at first sight and marry her, and before a year was out that did come true, and she is now the Duchess of Portland."

THE LI-HUNG-CHUNG TREES

OF THE thousands who visit Grant's Tomb and take a walk on the encircling promenade for a view of the Hudson, few miss seeing the bronze tablet and its two trees standing, one on each side of it, like sentries, a few hundred feet north of the monument.

"All who stop to read the English inscription upon the tablet (and those who read the one in Chinese as well) and look at the trees, indulge in a laugh, as they think, on the Park Department," says the custodian. "On the tablet appears these words:

"'This tree was planted to commemorate the greatness of ex-President Ulysses S. Grant by Li-Hung-Chang, A. D. 1897.'

"There being two trees, neither bearing a label, the visitor may well ask 'which tree'? The laugh is, however, not so well founded, though the adjective 'this' cannot be correctly used in a plural form.

"Many come to me, always with a twinkle in the eye, to know which of the two is the one referred to on the tablet.

"My answer nearly always supplants the twinkle with a sheepish look, for to be well informed is to know that in planting trees commemorative of men or events it is customary to plant a sister tree. One alone is likely to die; of two one is likely to live. In this case both are living, the one a Chinese cork and the other a maidenhair fern tree, and their living is what adds smiles to the tablet-reading throng of visitors who are otherwise solemn enough."

POST OFFICE ODDITIES

A Carrier Who Gets $25,000 a Year—Mailing a Silver Dollar—Keeping Track of Addresses.

A LITTLE item which appeared, hidden away in a mass of other Washington news, a day or two ago, unimportant in itself, gave an interesting glimpse at the ramifications of the most gigantic of modern public utilities, the United States Post Office Department. The item was the announcement of the establishment of the newest Post Office in the country—in Alaska—and the appropriation of $25,000 for the annual salary of the letter carrier who covers the route from Dawson.

The new service is at present a monthly one, and the letter carrier provides his own sledge and dogs. Large as his salary is, it appears that he earns it all, for already the man has been carried away by avalanches, made a prisoner by snowdrifts, fallen down mountain precipices, and had other adventures exciting if not pleasant.

Just how big an institution the Post Office is, probably few people realize. Even figures convey no very clear impression since they begin to mount up into the hundred millions. Still, a few figures of the Post Office are not without their interest.

To begin with, there are over 77,000 Post Offices in operation throughout the country, and about 470,000,000 miles of mail service performed. This is on the authority of a pamphlet just issued entitled "Postal Statistics of the United States," which the Third Assistant Postmaster General has prepared. From the same source it is learned that during the single year of 1901 there were 4,329,273,696 stamps used by the people of the United States, 772,839,000 stamped envelopes, and 650,614,800 postal cards.

The number of pieces of matter of all kinds mailed during the year was 7,424,390,329. There were 20,814,800 registered letters, and the amount issued in money orders was $274,546,067.

Parenthetically it may be interesting to mention that, according to Bradstreet's, two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the Post Offices of the world are written and sent to people who speak English. Of this two-thirds considerably more than half pass through the Post Offices of the United States.

Every now and then people who are accustomed to receive much correspondence find themselves surprised by the accuracy with which the officials of the postal service have succeeded in tracing out, through successions of changed addresses, many of them altogether inadequate if not absolutely erroneous, the proper owners of the letters and delivering them at their destination in safety. This is accomplished through a system which, in its way, is as perfectly organized and as efficient as the best equipped detective or police bureau in the world.

At the general Post Office in every large city is kept a special directory in which all the names which appear in the regular city directory, and thousands of others, are kept. Between each of the printed leaves of this directory are bound four blank pages. These pages are for the inscription of changed addresses. A person who changes his address so informs either his carrier or the Post Office, and the change is noted in the directory.

If mail comes improperly addressed, or without any address excepting the person's name, reference is made to the directory. If the name is not found the five names most like it are written upon the envelope with their addresses appended, and these five addresses are tried. Of the letters which thus "go through the directory," the owners of about half are found.

A recent test of the safety of the mails and the honesty of the postal clerks was made by a man in Detroit. He pasted on one side of a silver dollar a bit of paper on which he wrote his daughter's address. On the other side he put a one-cent stamp, sending the dollar at merchandise rates.

The experiment was the result of a dispute with a foreigner, who doubted the safety of the United States mails and warned the American that that was the last he would hear of his money. Two days later the patriotic Detroiter received a letter from his daughter acknowledging the receipt of the coin.

The engraving of the plates which are used in the production of the five billions of postage stamps annually used by American letter writers is a delicate operation. No fewer than a dozen different engravers, each an expert in his particular line, contribute to a design for a stamp that is not one inch square. One supplies the vignette, a second cuts the delicate scroll work, a third furnishes the artistic lettering, and so on.

The original plate, bearing a stamp design, although baked until it is almost as hard as a diamond, is never employed in the actual printing. It is much too precious for that, since, were it destroyed, it would in all probability be impossible to engrave a new plate that would be an exact dupicate in every delicate detail. Accordingly the original plate constitutes a steel die, with which impressions are made on soft steel, and these latter, termed replicas, are used, after hardening, for the actual printing.

RESTRICTING AUTO SPEED

LAW ENFORCEMENT BECOMING MORE VIGOROUS—INGENIOUS PATENTS.

TO the average non-automobilist, who is accustomed to reading accounts every now and then of the running down of pedestrians by reckless drivers of automobiles, the announcement from Newport that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had decided to retire permanently from automobiling as a sport, because of the prejudice against it and the restrictions imposed by the authorities, probably came as a surprise.

The general impression is that the regulations against fast automobiling are only laxly enforced, and are not to be taken seriously. As a matter of fact, every country in the world where there are automobiles is now passing new restrictive laws against them and enforcing with increased rigor the regulations already in existence.

Recently a young Brooklyn inventor called on Mayor Low with a patent for an "automobilometer," which he claimed would show at a glance to the policeman on the corner whether a passing automobile was exceeding the legal rate of speed. The inventor had previously tried to dispose of this appliance to a number of automobilists, but as none of them was specially interested in affording the policemen information as to the rate of travel, he met with slight encouragement.

The "automobilometer" is contrived so that when the speed of the machine exceeds the legal rate a red light will show. When the speed is within the limits allowed the light will be green. It was suggested by the inventor of the contrivance that the city should buy it and compel all owners of automobiles to affix it to their machines.

All the towns and boroughs of New Jersey near New York are adopting ordinances which reduce the limit of speed for automobiles considerably below that allowed in this State. Summit permits a speed of only seven miles an hour, Chatham eight, and Morristown ten. This is fixing the maximum of speed at a figure which almost prohibits the use of automobiles for either pleasure or business needs.

In New York State the present law is somewhat conflicting since the amendments passed at the last session of the Legislature. In general, however, a rate of eight miles an hour is made the maximum in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, and twenty miles on country roads.

Power is given to local authorities to make arrests for breaches of the law, and a penalty not exceeding $50 for a first offense, and a fine of the same amount or imprisonment, or both, for a second offense may be imposed by a Court of General Sessions.

In Chicago all the insurance companies whose head offices are in that city have amended the conditions of policies dealing with accident from automobiles. One company has refused to allow compensation in an accident where the speed of the motor exceeds fifteen miles an hour, or if the driver is inexperienced or under twenty-five years of age.

In England the other week a much-talked of motor car hill-climbing trial, which was to have been held at Dashwood Hill, in Bucks County, had to be abandoned because of the interference of the local police. The drivers of the score or so of automobiles who gathered for the contest were surprised to find a Sergeant and a dozen stolid-looking constables in possession of the hill.

Each policeman was armed with a stop-watch, and the Sergeant respectfully but firmly informed the sportsmen that if the trial were proceeded with the motors would be timed at different points of the hill, and if any were found to exceed a speed of twelve miles the driver would be prosecuted. The trial was accordingly abandoned.

GARIBALDI'S HOME NOW A HOTEL

Relics of the Days When the Italian Patriot Made Candles Preserved at Rosebank, Staten Island.

ONE of the features of the celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of Garibaldi's triumphal entry into Rome, not down on the official programme for either yesterday or to-day, is a pilgrimage to Rosebank, S. I., where the Italian patriot lived during a temporary stay in this country.

During his residence there Garibaldi kept the wolf from the door by making tallow candles, in which humble occupation he was assisted by G. P. Morosini, now a rich banker in this city. Mr. Morosini loves to recall those stirring times, and tells freely the story of the hardships both he and Garibaldi endured.

Garibaldi arrived here without money, but he had friends, chief among them being Antonio Meucci, who lived in a little cottage on Staten Island and made tallow candles for a livelihood. To his home went Garibaldi, and three months later Mr. Morosini joined them there.

For several months the exiles molded candles, and, according to Mr. Morosini, they rather enjoyed the somewhat lowly but thoroughly peaceful occupation. Then, in 1851, Garibaldi who was a sailor, got command of a ship and sailed for South America, where for nearly three years he commanded vessels in the trade between the ports of Brazil and Argentina and Chile and Peru.

In 1854 he returned to New York and rejoined his friends on Staten Island, where he remained while a Baltimore clipper ship named Commonwealth was being fitted out and loaded with a cargo of grain. Mr. Morosini took passage on the ship, of which Garibaldi had command, and she set sail for Liverpool, from where Garibaldi went to Genoa, in Italy; to resume his efforts for his country's independence and unification which culminated in the event which his countrymen are now celebrating.

The former home of Meucci at Rosebank is now used as a hotel, and visitors to it are shown the furnace, boiler, and other implements used by Messrs. Garibaldi and Morosini when they were candlemakers.

COFFEE CONGRESS TO MEET HERE

Experts from Many Countries to Gather in New York on October 1—Causes and Effects of Low Prices to be Studied.

OF THE many projects adopted by the Pan-American Congress at Mexico City last Winter, it now appears that one, considered at the time as of very little importance, is the first to be definitely acted upon. This is the one embodied in a resolution proposing an international congress for the study of coffee.

This congress is to meet in New York on Oct. 1, and is to be represented by delegates from each of the republics desiring to participate, each delegate being required, according to the resolution as adopted, to possess technical and expert knowledge regarding the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee.

The project owes its inception to Lazo Arriaga, delegate for Guatemala to the Pan-American Congress, and for a number of years the Minister of that country at Washington.

In bringing the subject to the attention of the congress, Mr. Arriaga declared that the low prices now obtained for coffee had affected the Treasury receipts of some countries to such an extent that perhaps in this could be found a reason for the revolutions in some South American States, which might have been due to the misery and poverty caused by the low price of their principal product, coffee.

The project was adopted in the form of a resolution, and was signed by all the countries represented, with the exception of Chile, which country is exclusively a consumer of coffee, and anxious to keep the price as low as possible.

Although the United States hitherto has been considered to be exclusively a consumer also, and not a producer, she has entered heartily into the project, naming two delegates to represent her interests at the conference. But what those interests are to be are not clearly defined.

The United States has never been considered a coffee-producing country because coffee has not been produced within her limits, but now, with the acquisition of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands, she is a coffee-producing country, and undoubtedly sooner or later the question of protecting home industries will be raised by the proposition of placing a duty on coffee which at the present time is on the free list.

Although the coffee industry is not developed to any great extent in the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, it is one of the chief products of Porto Rico, that island having exported as high as 60,000,000 pounds of the berry annually.

PROJECT IN CAPABLE HANDS.

It is due to the foresight of Mr. Arriaga that the resolution adopted at the Pan-American Conference for a commission to study coffee has received prompt attention, for in presenting the project he proposed that the Bureau of American Republics at Washington be charged with arranging for the meeting of the Congress, with other preliminaries necessary to its convening, thereby placing the project at once in the hands of an organized department or bureau.

Other resolutions adopted without this provision appear doomed to sink into oblivion for the simple lack of a committee or other permanent board to look after them.

The bureau has taken up the project of the coffee congress with energy, and to facilitate the work of the commission is actively engaged in compiling statistics from the various coffee-producing countries of the world, with a history of the product, its cultivation, consumption, preparation, &c., which it expects to have ready in time for the meeting of the conference.

According to these researches, the history of coffee begins with its origin as far as is known, in Abyssinia, in the City of Kaffa, from which it takes its name. From there it was taken in caravans journeying toward Arabia, into which country it was introduced about the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Although the history of coffee is thus given by one authority, the plant undoubtedly existed in various other tropical regions, like those of Persia and Western Africa, where it appears to be indigenous. Indications also point to its use by the ancient Egyptians, but Persia is given by another authority as the country where it began to attain its present use as a stimulant of the digestive and nervous organs, an infusion of the toasted bean being made as at the present day, whence its popularity spread and eventually penetrated to Turkey and Arabia.

Coffee was introduced into England in 1650, where at first it was received with little favor; but within a few months London is said to have had as many coffee houses as Constantinople itself. Ten years later it found its way into France, where its consumption at once sprang into favor and on an extensive scale, great care being taken in the preparation of the drink, which has continued to the present day. It is stated that upon the first introduction of coffee into Paris it sold for 40 escudos a pound, an escudo being worth about $1.

Coffee consumption has steadily increased in the United States till now this country is not only the largest coffee consumer of the world, but half of the coffee produced in the world is consumed here. It is the largest item of import into the United States.

From 1884 the annual consumption has steadily increased from 9.26 pounds per individual to 11.45 pounds in 1898, and for the fiscal year just passed it is estimated that 14 pounds per capita were consumed, the importations for that year being the largest known, reaching the sum total of 1,072,009,182 pounds, valued at $70,156,044.

But in 1892 higher prices were obtained for coffee, the importations for that year being only 640,210,788 pounds, which, however, were worth $128,041,930. By this it may be seen that the average price of coffee went down from 20 cents in 1892 to 6.5 cents in 1900.

FRANCOIS COPPEE'S LATEST WORK.

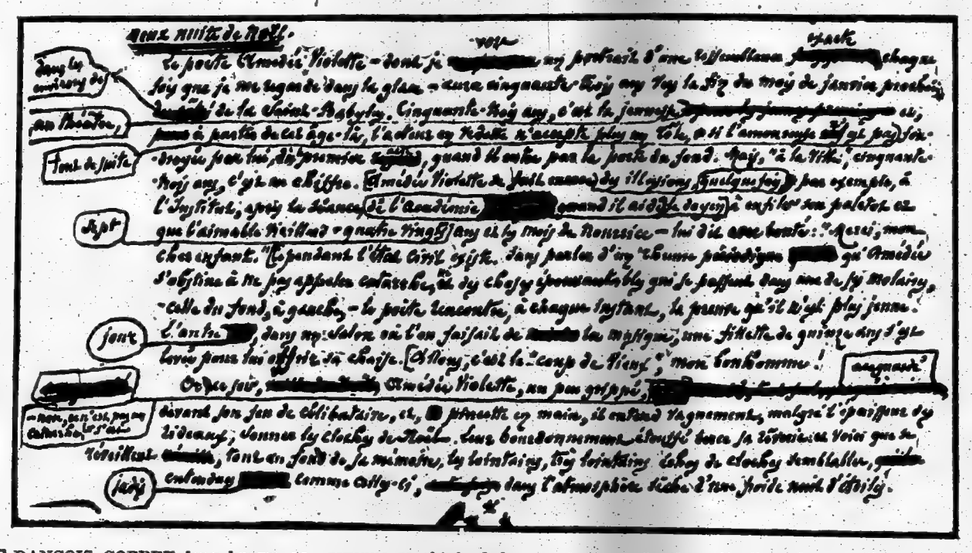

FRANCOIS COPPEE long known as one of the most sympathetic poets writing in the French language, is very careful in making corrections, as this fac simile of a recent bit of manuscript shows. Unlike Zola, he rarely changes anything in proof. His manuscript is the joy of the Parisian compositor.

Recently he has allied himself with M. Drumont of La Libre Parole in a movement to induce Frenchmen to refrain from paying national taxes, as the revenue so obtained, he asserts, is used by the present Government to deprive people of their individual rights.

He has a large, elegantly furnished residence at 12 Rue Oudinot, Paris, where, until politics drew him out, he lived the life of a literary recluse. Here are beautiful paintings and pieces of sculpture, among which are a few old masters and an almost complete collection of contemporary French paintings. Many of these pictures are of personal interest on account of the originals of the portraits or because they commemorate some special event in the literary or art world of Paris.

M. Coppée is an early riser. At 6 he drinks his coffee and munches his roll at his writing table, while he reads Le Gaulois and looks over his mail. By 7 he is hard at work with a quill pen, covering broad, long sheets of legal note paper with a curious, regular, slightly oblique hand, which seems to be part script and part Roman text.

New China Service Chosen for White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt Selects a Wedgwood Set Consisting of 875 Pieces—Great Seal of United States Used in the Design—Will Replace the $25,000 Service Purchased During President Hayes's Term of Office.

THE exquisite, quiet taste of the Lady of the White House is reflected in the new porcelain service which Mrs. Roosevelt has selected for the use of the family of the Chief Executive of the Nation.

With the change in the interior decorations and structural work in the White House will come a change of china, which will in every way be in keeping with the other household adornments.

Nearly a year ago Mrs. Roosevelt commissioned Charles M. Van Heuson of the Charles Van Heuson Company of Albany to visit the principal factories with the idea of submitting a collection of samples for her inspection. The result was that 78 different and exclusive designs were brought to the attention of the wife of the President.

For months the matter has been the thought of many of the famous china decorators, and deep, rich reds, beautiful blues and yellows, and various shades of greens were wrought into delicate, beautiful designs.

The design selected by Mrs. Roosevelt is a simple Colonial pattern in gold, with the obverse of the great seal of the United States enameled in color as the decorative feature. It was made by Wedgwood, and covers the requirements possibly better than any of the others.

It has been patented and copyrighted exclusively for the White House. The collection, Mr. Van Heusen says, will be preserved intact, but the executive design will not be sold outside the White House under any consideration.

The china service at present in use in the White House was purchased in 1880 during the Administration of President Hayes, and for some time past has been inadequate for state and other occasions. It was designed by Theodore R. Davis, and illustrated exclusively with American fauna and flora. It was manufactured by Haviland & Co., Limoges, France, and cost $25,000.

Its designs were made in water colors, and although in nearly every instance they were bold and striking they were difficult to reproduce upon porcelain in hard mineral colors, and successfully to accomplish this it was necessary to invent new methods and have recourse to peculiar mechanical appliances.

This was avoided in the new service, the original designs being in mineral colors. The present service was made for use particularly on state occasions. The new service will consist of 875 pieces.

In the history of pottery the name of Wedgwood leads all others. The Wedgwoods were of an old Staffordshire family, and one member at least was a potter in the seventeenth century. This was John Wedgwood, 1654-1705, the great-uncle of Josiah Wedgwood, who in the next century founded the world-famed pottery which he named Etruria. It is understood that but one piece signed by John Wedgwood is known to exist, and that bears the name and date 1691 incised around the jug.

Josiah Wedgwood was a native of Burslem, England, who about 1740 decided to devote his life and talents to an attempt to reproduce the severe beauties of Greek and Roman pottery. In this, in a large measure, he succeeded. His reproductions were imitations, but imitations of such beauty as to attract the attention of exponents of ceramic art in all parts of the world.

A NEW USE FOR PAPER.

PAPER gloves and stockings are now being manufactured in Europe. As to the manner in which the former are made little is known, but the stockings have been carefully examined by experts, and they are loud in their praise of them. Let no one assume, they say, that these stockings, because they are made of paper, will only last a few days, for they will really last almost as long as ordinary stockings.

The reason, they point out, is because the paper of which they are made was during the process of manufacture transformed into a substance closely resembling wool, and was then woven and otherwise treated as ordinary wool. The price of these paper stockings is low, which is natural, since paper is much cheaper than cotton or wool.

HOHENZOLLERNS FOUND IN NEW YORK

Pictures of Kaiser's Ancestors Discovered in a Barn, Dated from 801 to 1515—Knights in Armor Who Attacked and Defended Castles—"Counts of Zollern" with Quaint Old German Inscriptions.

THERE was recently found in this city a curious collection of pictures in which Emperor William of Germany would be particularly interested. They are nothing less than portraits of his ancestors, the Counts of Zollern and Hohenzollern, as they looked before and after the Crusades.

The pictures are themselves several hundred years old, and are originals painted from descriptions contained in old Prussian Town Halls. The half-obliterated inscriptions on them which tell the exploits of the subjects are in Old German, and even for a German scholar are hard to read. All of which is notable enough. But what makes these old oils personally interesting to New Yorkers is the fact that for years they have lain concealed in a barn in the suburbs of the city, where they were deposited years ago by a once wealthy German family and forgotten until chance brought them to light.

During the past Summer a New Yorker went over to Riveredge, across the Hudson, to buy a wagon which was offered for sale, and while examining it saw a framed canvas leaning against the barn wall. He turned it around and brushed off the dust, and saw that it was a painting of a knight in armor. Beside the figure was a heraldic crest, and below an inscription in Old German.

The owner of the barn was reticent concerning the origin of the picture, but said he had nine more of the same kind. He produced them, and, sure enough, they were, like the first, all old, bearing dates from 801 to 1515.

Pressed to tell the story of the pictures, the man stated that they had once reposed in an old German Town Hall, and had been brought to America by a German family, the head of which planned to use them for panels in the dining hall of his New York residence. But financial reverses came meanwhile, and he was compelled to give up his residence, and along with it the panel idea. The pictures were sent to New Jersey, and had stood in the barn ever since. The zeal of the collector overlaid the reticence of the countryman, and the pictures were secured.

"THE MAILED FIST."

They are a curious lot, these old portraits, and if ever the attitude of the mailed fist looked menacing it is in these old, stern-appearing warriors of the house of Zollern. Clad in full armor, dark, forbidding, it is no wonder they and their posterity fought their way into the forefront of Europe. You can believe all that the inscriptions say of them.

Gentlemen of fortune all, the deeds of those dark visages sound credible enough. The darkest of them, a giant, armed cap-à-pie in metal that might have blunted even modern bullets, looks out scowling beneath his visor, heavily mustached, masterful, a true type of the Crusader if ever there was one. As much of the inscription as can be read states that he was Count Rudolf of Zollern, son of Count Dannekho, and a great warrior, who in the year 920 fought under the banner of Kaiser Henry I., who held him in high esteem and conferred on him many of his "150 titles."

That was the formative period of mediaeval German history. The inroads of the Huns had reduced Germany to a wild and lawless state, and Conrad of Franconia, the first freely elected Emperor, in spite of his drastic policy in ordering the heads off the shoulders of Counts Erchanger and Berthold von Allemanien because of their insubordination, saw his power waning and gave way to Henry the Fowler of Saxony. In the train of this Prince marched Count Rudolf of the picture, helping him to establish the Empire of Schleswig against the Danes, to win back Lorraine on the west, to keep the Slav in check on the east, and to build the line of citadels which gave Henry the title of "builder of cities" and enabled him to defeat the Huns in the battle of Merseburg.

The history of the Rudolf picture is fairly plain, both because of the clearness of the inscription and the historical prominence of those who were his leaders, but this is not the case with others of the lot. One, whose name is obliterated, seems to be the son of the Emperor Frederick II., for the date is 1273, and that part of the inscription which is left refers to his prowess in the Netherland Sea, calling him Admiral. He might have been anybody, so to speak, for during the period of the interregnum the German supremacy fell into the hands of foreign Princes and the petty nobles ran the country chiefly in their own interests.

They led a wild and predatory life in their castles, which were built on the banks of streams and on the main highways, from which they dragged travelers to their dungeons, where they held them until ransoms were paid. They plundered the wagons passing between mercantile towns, and, generally speaking, a period of lawlessness and disorder prevailed until Rudolf of Hapsburg appeared, in 1273, as the masterful character who brought order out of chaos.

Another picture, dated 1303, depicts a curious old fellow who seems to have been the son of the Admiral mentioned above. He is called the third Count Frederick of Zollern, who, according to the inscription, had trouble in tracing his exact descent because of the destruction of his castle, during which all the letters and documents were ruined. "So he called himself the successor of the house of Zollern."

Rudolf of Hapsburg carried on a lively campaign against the nobles. In Thuringia alone he had twenty-nine knights executed, destroyed sixty castles, and reduced in a single year upward of seventy fortresses in Franconia and on the Rhine. So that it is probable that Count Frederick fell under the ban of his ardor, although the date—1303—is later by several years than Rudolf's memorable raids. The inscription states that Frederick had a son Fritzen, one called Johen Frederick, and a daughter, Anna, who married one Count Ludwigen of Sanoyen.

Seventy-five years later flourished the fourth Count Frederick, who was "brought by the women of Ottengen." In the picture he carries a weapon which is a cross between an axe and a pike, and in places his armor is surmounted by hooks, placed there, probably, to enable him to carry and use his weapons. The faint screed says this Count was "a knightly Count," who "has many titles and followers. * * * But as he did the country much harm, he gained many enemies, who beleaguered his castle of Hohenzollern." But it does not say who won the fight.

There must have been two fourth Fredericks of Zollern, for another picture, dated 1316, shows a man with that title, who was also called the Black Count, and who was a son of the "Count of Easterday." Like the others, he was a "valient man" with a war record. His son was "Bishop of Costnitz."

The Hohenzollerns were great defenders of castles. There was "Jos. Niclas, Count of Hohenzollern, eldest son of Ottengen," who was "very much esteemed as one of the gray house," and who, with the aid of many Counts, held his castle of Hohenzollern against the enemy.

He had the aid on this occasion of Duke Philip, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Carl, Margrave of Baden. But, in spite of such distinguished company, the fight went against them for a while, and during the fiercest part of it the "silver and plate were buried beneath the castle." The defenders won the fight, say the few words that are left, but very little more is needed to picture that battle. One can almost see the armored enemy laboring slowly up the scaling ladders, hear the clank of armor, the pounding of the rams, view the alarm of the beleaguered ones as the hosts press in and up and the hurry to get the plate out of the way before the walls give way, and then the last despairing resistance and onslaught which won the day.

One picture shows a masterful knight, but the inscription is entirely gone. Another is labeled the "Sixth Son of Maximiliano," who "from his youth was," something, which time has effaced. Still another portrays Cassilo, Count of Zollern, which, the inscription says, is "from an old picture found in the cloister of the abbey at Murzat, in the land of Würtemberg."

The script goes on to ask: "Is it not wonderful that this should be found in this generation, after being lost since 801?" And then in the blur that follows it states either that he went to war with or against "the mighty Kaiser Karolo Magno." Now, the history books tell of one Thassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who raised an insurrection against the power of Charlemagne and was overpowered and sentenced to perpetual banishment in the cloisters of Fulda.

Can this be the same old warrior, his picture again lost and again come to light in the twentieth century? If so, he is the oldest Hohenzollern in the lot, carrying the line prominently back to the beginning of mediaeval days.

The last picture of the collection fits well with the one just above mentioned, because it is apparently that of Maximilian I., whose reign was the transition period between the middle age and the modern age in Germany. He has been called the "last knight" on the imperial throne.

The inscription, however, tells more of his companions than of himself. His private guard was one Col. Groshofs, who was "well liked and on good terms with Maximilino," and who accompanied him on all his journeys. Then there was Col. Etlich, another of his favorites, and who married the daughter of Johann of Brandenburg, who had three sons, one of whom married and had one son, who was killed by the enemy while marching in a provincial train past Marsilia.

COL. WATTERSON ---- BEFORE AND AFTER.

—From The Chicago Record-Herald.

In the Louisville Courier-Journal last Sunday Henry Watterson said, among other things:

"The seagoing palace, the modern auto, the struggle for equivocal notoriety, the strife for titles, the eating from the tree of forbidden knowledge, the aping of the manners of the foreign swell and the fancied great, the marriage as an experiment and the marriage of convenience, the hot pursuit of pleasure at home and abroad—in short, the constant striving after the ostentatious display of wealth inevitable to the sun-worship of money—these are among the features that distinguish the Four Hundred from other rich people, who do not need to affect anything, who heartily despise such proceedings, who, with fortune secure and social position fixed, live without scandal and travel without adventure, but whom the wantons of the Smart Set describe as 'the bourgeoisie.'

"If we would keep our women refined we must keep them ignorant, if not of evil, at least of dirt. But what shall be done, what can be done, with those women who insist upon knowing all that the men know, and, by a certain unreasonable claim of equality, propose to keep up with the masculine procession, share and share alike?

"There is not a conscientious man or a thoughtful woman in the society of any of our great centres of population who does not mark with serious apprehension the lowering tendencies of the time; the multiplication of frivolous marriages, the desecration of the marriage tie, the increasing number of scandalous divorces, directly traceable to the spirit of lawlessness in excessive wealth and the bad example of the infamous but prosperous rich."

—From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

A SECTION WHICH NEEDS "WHITE WINGS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the Street Cleaning Department kindly inform an inquirer why the open triangle where One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue cross is left so filthy, while Claremont Avenue is daily swept?

Claremont Avenue runs from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, next to Riverside Drive. It is beautifully paved, but not built up at all, except for a stable here and there. It is used constantly for teaming. There is no one to be annoyed if it gets dirty, no one to be injured by its flying dust. But the triangle mentioned is surrounded by tall buildings, the streets filled with pedestrians, children, and teams. Occasionally one sees a man feebly sweeping the crosswalks, but the caked dirt of a year turns to sticky mud with every shower, and still it is left uncleaned, though it is a much-used quarter.

Claremont Avenue, almost never used by pedestrians or carriages, and with a block pavement washed clean by every rain, is daily swept. Is there a reason for this? Does the "white wings" there busy choose the easiest job? Or are the sweepings there more valuable to the city than the microbe-laden dirt of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street? INQUIRER.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

DOGS ON UPPER WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shake hands (across the Harlem River) with "Isaac Henry" in his complaint as to the number of dogs that are permitted to roam at large in this city. But I don't believe the Bronx is in it with this section—upper Washington Heights. Here we have all sorts of vagrant canines, barking at trolley cars, yelping at citizens, snapping at children, barking at night, overturning garbage cans, and generally having a canine good time.

There are big fellows that are a cross between a St. Bernard and an Irish deerhound, and little curs that seem to condense in one fell specimen all the worst varieties of doghood. When one gazes at these aggregations of canine pariahs he sympathizes with the Orientals in their hatred of these animals and becomes as bitter as the ancient Hebrew, who asked in his scorn, "Is thy servant a dog?" &c.

Won't you please tell us to what department of the City Government we should apply in order that our footsteps may not be dogged continually? CYNIC.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article "The Tariff" in to-day's TIMES was very interesting; but it seems unreasonable in some respects. You say, "Americans who do their own thinking know that while the country would have become great, prosperous, and rich without the protective tariff, Mr. Andrew Carnegie could never have amassed a fortune of five hundred millions in the steel business under a tariff for revenue only."

Do you sincerely believe that without a high tariff we could have advanced to our present position as manufacturers? Is it not an argument in favor of a high tariff that Mr. Andrew Carnegie was able to profitably build up an enormous industry and give employment to a vast number of workmen, and does this not apply with equal force to other lines which would never have been manufactured in this country without a protective tariff? It is true enough that we have large wheat and corn crops, &c., but shall we be a Nation of farmers?

It would be interesting to a great many, I feel sure, to hear something further of the above question.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1902.

COST OF LIVING PAST AND PRESENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Beveridge in a recent speech states that commodities and supplies are now cheaper than ever before. Why could not THE TIMES print and publish daily until election, or later, parallel columns showing past and present prices of the necessities of daily living? Such a column would be a heavy influence in determining votes.

My father, aged sixty-six, often speaks of the difference in prices of meats, butter, eggs, &c., in his early years and to-day. As one poor lady excitedly put it, "Yes, the things we don't have to buy are cheaper, but everything we must have is higher."

THE TIMES could also do a great service for tariff agitation by printing each day or week for the next two years a list of things made or produced in this country, with prices paid for them in other countries and here, where they are "protected." It is said that tools, hats, &c., made here can be bought as cheaply, or cheaper, in Australia, for instance. Also, that England is paying less for our beef than Americans can buy it for. A. J. MILLS.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

THE NATIVITY OF NAPOLEON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on "The American Idea," in to-day edition of THE TIMES, you use these words: "It was a Frenchman, Napoleon Bonaparte, who expressed the idea," &c.

Permit me respectfully to remind you of the historical fact that Napoleon had not a drop of French blood in his veins. Up to within two years before his birth his native isle, Corsica, belonged to Genoa, and both his father and his mother were full-blooded Italians. Napoleon himself had the temperament of the Italian, not of the Frenchman. Two years before his birth France conquered Corsica, and that event made Napoleon a French subject, but he was no more a Frenchman in blood than is the Boer baby born to-day an Anglo-Saxon.

Even now, after more than a century of French rule, the people of Corsica are, ethnologically speaking, an Italian and not a French race. The same is true of the people of Nice and Savoy, just as the Alsatians remained in blood a German people, in spite of several hundred years of French rule, and notwithstanding the strong sympathy for France that they have shown since the return of Alsace to German rule.

The French race has shown but little capacity for absorbing or assimilating conquered peoples. Even now in Algeria and Tunis the great majority of the European settlers are either Italian or Spanish, while the office holders and soldiers are French.

Would you call a Malay of Madagascar a Frenchman in blood? No. He is a French subject, but not a Frenchman.

GUIDO ALBARONI.
(A native of Corsica.)

Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1902.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT REPORTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Aug. 31 gave a striking account of the work of the National Clothiers' Association in co-operative credit reporting under the direction of its President, Mr. Marcus M. Marks. The success gained has the greatest possible meaning in relation to the present commercial development, so much so that the important thing is to bring out its general bearing and the further action to which it points.

The immediate facts are that the leading centres in the clothing industry are now clearing their information concerning debtors through the credit offices of the clothiers' organization. But one city, Cleveland, remains outside of the movement, and when it is brought in along with certain minor additions, the whole industry will have attained to a self-reporting system whereby the credit facts in the ledgers of each concern will be at the command of all, and on a basis of expenditure not exceeding the cost of the operation. In this case the best is the cheapest.

By this method credit reporting is brought up to the level of the present means of communication, which permits the direct exchange and co-ordination of the experience of merchants as recorded in their ledgers. Prompted by the talking wire, the plan looks to the universal extension of the clearing house principle. It marks a clear advance, amounting to a revolution, in the handling of merchandise credits. The essential facts are registered immediately and are distributed with equal promptness to all concerned. It is through such means that the honest trader finds recognition and protection. The mercantile agency system, which came into existence over half a century ago, answered to the imperfect communication of that time.

As President Marks of the Clothiers' Association insists, it is only by this direct method that overtrading can be guarded against and failures prevented. It may fairly be questioned whether the fifty-year-old credit reporting ever resulted in the prevention of failures. Much, indeed, can be said for the view that through a false reliance failures were actually encouraged. Under old-time conditions credit information was drawn chiefly from the home of the debtor, but through the methods introduced by Mr. Marks and his associates the ledgers of creditors constitute the main source. The reporting is from first hand, and facts are substituted for gossip and rumor.

The further point is to be noted that the movement is of necessity co-operative, which means that the centres for the interchange of credit news cannot be brought under the notion of private ownership. It is too big for that. Besides, the merchants are in possession of the record, and they are discovering that the only need is for centres through which the facts can be exchanged, and interpreted at the hands of experts.

Merchants generally should be brought to know the dignity and far-reaching usefulness of the action in hand. The example of the National Clothiers' Association is prompting the extension of co-operative reporting to all branches of mercantile credits.

The action is one with the natural development of the commercial organism, which, owing to the instantaneous communication of the time, is at least to be seen as a whole. The movement has back of it, therefore, the growing conviction that the welfare of each organ or division of commerce is dependent on the prosperity of all other divisions. It is apparent that President Marks is animated by this vision of the general welfare, perceiving, as he must, that the full execution of the principle of interchange in the field of credit news will effect a great advance in the scientific or responsible organization of commerce.

As bearing on the much-discussed question of the National regulation of commerce, the work of the National Clothiers' Association is exceedingly suggestive. While the public gaze continues to rest on Washington, as the supposed single centre of regulation and control, new centres of National supervision are appearing, the clothiers' organization being but one among numerous others of like character and meaning. They have their organs or Congressional Records in their respective class journals, and altogether the development is so impressive that the specialists in commercial regulation would do well to take the facts into account. It is plain enough that commerce is evolving its further control through these new centres. Men have yet to learn that the moving principle of commerce is both constitutive and regulative. FRANKLIN FORD.

New York, Sept. 17, 1902.

THE CAUSE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"S. C.," in his letter in your issue of Sunday, Sept. 14, puts, I think, the cart before the horse when he lays the blame for the strike on the labor leaders. Is it not true that men (society) create conditions, and the conditions in turn create the man? Did Lincoln cause the civil war, or did the conditions caused by society bring him to the front as leader of the party opposed to the private ownership of human beings?

I venture to assert that if the miners had been "perfectly satisfied" all the Mitchells in the world could not have caused a strike. I think "S. C." takes an effect for a cause, like some well-meaning people who say that the state of poverty is caused by drink. To me it appears that the economic pressure on the individual workingman forced him to combine with his fellows for the benefit of himself and his class, as did the economic pressure on the individual capitalist, caused in a great measure by the advent of steam and machinery, force him into combination with his fellows for his own and his class interests; in other words, it is competition that has forced the individuals of both classes to combine and co-operate for their individual and class interests, and it is these conditions that have produced the leaders of each class, the Mitchells on the side of labor and the Morgans on the side of capital.

These two opposing forces, labor and capital, should no more be antagonistic than should have been the people of the North and South in 1861; but the South claimed a right divine to own and control the persons of their laborers, and now the capitalist claims the same right to the tools of production, capital, and before we can have industrial peace capital must be emancipated and become free to all, changing private ownership of the means of production, or the competitive commonwealth, to public ownership of the means of production, the co-operative commonwealth. C.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRIKE FUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Sunday, the 14th, entitled "Popular Contributions to Strike Funds," is one which commends itself in great part to the approval of those who, without any bias, wish to see a just settlement of the issues between the coal operators and their employes.

But the latter portion of your article is one to which many of those who are so inclined will take strong exception. You put the question, "Has any disinterested and competent authority pronounced the position of the anthracite miners one which entitled them to appeal to the public to help them win their fight?" And then you proceed to answer it in terms which might well have proceeded from the pen of President Baer or that of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Do the managers of the coal combination constitute the disinterested and competent authority to decide this point? But you cite no other. Hence your question may well be answered by asking another, to wit: Has any such authority, i. e., "competent and disinterested," decided that the anthracite miners do not occupy a position which entitles them to public sympathy and aid? Clearly no such decision has been pronounced, and the operators, by declining all arbitration, have put an effectual bar in the way of obtaining it.

Hence the matter stands like this: Issues exist between the operators and their employes which cannot be equitably settled simply because the stronger party absolutely refuses to refer them to any disinterested tribunal for settlement. Let it be granted that by continuing such refusal the operators can ultimately starve the miners into sullen submission. That surely will not be such a settlement of the questions at issue as will commend itself to the sympathy of a long suffering public.

If, then, it is the interest of the community at large that when a settlement is made it should rest on something higher than mere force, it is plainly the right and duty of such community to do all it can in the way of preventing a makeshift settlement through mere abject submission. In doing this those who may contribute funds toward the support of the striking miners are not taking sides, one way or the other. They are only declaring in effect that they want such an adjustment of the issues as will secure alike the rights of the operators and only the just claims of the miners.

So far, then, from deprecating contributions to the support of the striking miners it is much to be desired that they should be so liberally sustained as to place them in this respect on a fair equality with their employers and with the enormous capital on which they are relying to enforce submission. CLARENCE BUEL.

Goderich, Ontario, Sept. 17, 1902.

A HINT TO THE COAL OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the war between Great Britain and the Boers was at its height the former would listen to no terms, except upon "unconditional surrender." We know what generous terms she finally granted, which has earned for her the respect of the whole world. PEACEMAKER.

New York, Sept. 17, 1902.

FROM THE MINERS' SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an old merchant to reply to a correspondent of yours whose letter over the signature "S. C." appeared in last Sunday's issue? I have read largely of both the operators' and employes' statements in connection with the lamentable miners' strike, and believe the public sympathy is for the workers under ground. The men were wishful to have arbitration, and it is an insult to the community generally when the operators or coal barons refused it.

It is the operator who makes slaves when fourteen miners board and sleep in one room! How would he like to live in a pig stye? D. S. BARKER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1902.

LABOR AS THE CREATOR OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your anonymous correspondent, "Y," in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES, takes exception to my statement that "it is not a question of identity of interests, but the robbed versus the robbers"—and he then presents a mental picture of "a machine" with the statement that "without the experts the laborers could produce nothing."

He evidently forgets that "the experts" are also the laborers—for the brain power that is put into operation is also to be classed with "the other labor" that is exploited. These experts are not the individual capitalists. What set of capitalists can produce steel billets or their by products? Can they make a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes? Does capital produce anything?

This gentleman takes exception to my statement as to labor being the creator of wealth—and I take it that he means that labor cannot produce wealth without the aid of capital. Evidently he has never heard of a naked savage diving and laboriously bringing up a pearl from old mother ocean, all this without any assistance whatever from the capitalist. Possibly he never heard of a wild and wily Indian snaring the fur-bearing animals without the assistance of the Wall Street capitalist; or, he has never heard of any of the other numerous primitive illustrations of the true origin of capital. Where did this mysterious capital come from, if not from labor?

Another of his unsupported statements is "that without the capitalist no one of them could have supported his family, while the mill would not work." As a matter of fact, these mill workers advance their labor to the capitalists, and at the end of the week or month, as the case may be, their wages are then paid them out of the proceeds of their labor.

Your correspondent also says, further, that he "has watched that mill run hour after hour for three weeks, and men sweat hard over it." Did he notice any of the capitalists sweating hard over it? No; these capitalists were too busy sweating the sweaters!

All of these assertions from "Y." indicate that he has as yet not learned the first principles of the economic question, and is still in the kindergarten of political economy. Were it otherwise, he would know that the wages paid to labor come from the products of labor, and not from the capitalist.

Our friend seems to be deluded by the wage-fund theory—the notion that there is a certain "fund," somewhere out of which wages are constantly paid, and which cannot be increased. There is no such fund in existence—and there never was.

I fail to see wherein "Y." has succeded in showing "that the interests of labor and capital are identical," any more than his numerous predecessors have—and that was the proposition that brought forth my original communication. The capitalistic or commercial system is the one that is on trial, as before stated; and so long as they are allowed to use the mental or bodily powers of the people as a means of ministering to their own needs and the further accumulation of wealth, and to escape from the toil necessary thereto, these capitalists will continue to do so.

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.

Rochester, Sept. 14, 1902.

FAVORS MR. JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial on Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, the notable ex-Congressman and Democratic leader of Ohio, was interesting and timely. Timely, because you call attention to the undoubted Democratic Presidential nominee in 1904, and interesting owing to the fact that you only exhibited the worst side of Mr. Johnson's public career, both as a politician and as a business man.

In speaking of Mr. Johnson's electric railway business career, you neglected to say that he improved public transportation immensely and reduced fares and compelled competitors to do likewise, and the fact that he is now in favor of three-cent fares and public ownership of street railways should not be used as a reflection on the great Democrat of the Middle States. You neglected to state that, while at the head of a great steel rail corporation, he advocated the removal of the tariff from steel rails, but a Westport (Conn.) Democrat, I notice, reminded you of that fact.

The Mayor of Cleveland, who recently took command of the Democratic hosts of Ohio, will receive the nomination in 1904 for the simple reason that he is acceptable to W. J. Bryan and the latter's large following, and don't forget for a moment that the winner of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency must have the support of our great leader in two campaigns, and the platform may not have free silver in it, but it will have a few Lincoln logs that will receive the indorsement of the party at large.

Speaking of Mr. Johnson, that gentleman has a habit of winning and succeeding in almost everything he undertakes, and the fact that he has been chosen leader in Ohio is not so wonderful after all, considering that he has outmanoeuvred the only Mark Hanna in his own town. If I were a betting man I would be liable to back Mr. Johnson against the present President for the Presidential stakes of 1904, for he will surely give the "Strenuous One of Oyster Bay" the race of his life.

I cannot understand, however, why you belabor or blame Mr. Johnson and his State for indorsing the Democratic platform as built in Kansas City in 1900. It was a National one, was it not? and the only platform built by Democrats, and the only one they can stand on, and there is no reason why any good Democrat should be ashamed of the work of the party. Comparing the Kansas City platform with the one constructed by the Republicans at Philadelphia, it compares very favorably with Mr. Hanna's creation, and there is no reason why it should be pulled down until 1904, when the new one will take its place. A man does not usually tear down his old home until he has a new one to go into.

Mr. Johnson did well, or, rather, Mr. Johnson's State—to condemn the pusillanimous Democratic State Conventions that ignored the Kansas City platform. The platform may not be broad enough for some of the wabbling Democrats to stand upon, but for the rank and file it is undoubtedly strong enough and broad enough. Is the treachery of the weak-kneed Democrats to be repaid by the real fighting Democrats in abandoning their beliefs and proclaiming to the country that they did not mean what they said in the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City?

It has become fashionable for a lot of weak-kneed and equally weak-hearted Democrats, who are joined by those who have thirst for office, to throw bricks at both Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City platform, and they pretend to ignore the great leader who led the fight in two great National campaigns for National principles, probably the greatest this country has ever seen, as the number of votes testified, but I reiterate for their satisfaction that no man will or can be nominated in the next National Democratic Convention for the Presidency if he has not the support of W. J. Bryan.

The platform in 1904 will probably not suit the class referred to, for it may possibly have tariff reform, income and single tax and other planks, which will command the respect of a large majority of the party.

Mr. Johnson believes in income tax and the single tax, and also believes that the trusts should be curbed, and he would be just the sort of man to put on hard gloves with the "Robber Barons." In other words, Mr. Johnson is nearly as good as Mr. Bryan, and, as he is not handicapped by the things that handicapped Mr. Bryan, and will have the latter's magnificent support, it will take hard fighting for the Republicans to maintain their present hold. Of course there is a chance that the trusts, aided by J. P. M., will again buy the voters, as no one doubts that the last two victories by the Republicans were bought by the largest corruption fund ever known in the history of politics, and the laboring man and the rabble may take the "Judas dollar" again and vote against their best interests.

Personally, I believe it were better for the National Democracy to eat the political husks for fifty years than to listen to the Democratic trimmers and political quacks who carefully hid behind the firing line, or joined the Republicans in 1896 and 1900, and to go before the country with a "Now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't" platform of wormy wood. A few good lickings should put the party into good training and fit it for a fight if the cause be a just one.

The trusts are, in my opinion, a rattling good issue for the Democrats, and the impotency of Hanna & Company to deal with Morgan, Baer & Company in the coal strike is possibly caused by the fat contributions for the last two National elections, which cannot be forgotten. Besides, their coin is needed in 1904, and Morgan knows that, hence his "keeping-hands-off" policy.

W. J. MORGAN.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

MR. JOHNSON AND PLUTOCRACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you affect to find in Tom L. Johnson's past career proof of his insincerity in championing free trade, municipal ownership of public utilities, and equality of assessments, permit me to recall his past to refute the charge. It is well known that for fifteen years Tom L. Johnson has been an outspoken, although not as fluent an advocate of the identical policies that he now so effectively presents.

Long before the question had attracted general attention he openly advocated municipal ownership and operation prior to his building the Nassau Street Railroad, and to his becoming interested in the Detroit street railways—the two systems from which, according to popular report, he derived most of his street railroad profits; although whoever publicly approved either the single tax or municipal ownership from 1895 to 1890 was denounced in language quite as intemperate as that applied to the Anarchists a year ago.

Although himself a large manufacturer of steel rails, which he was able to sell at exorbitant profits because of the tariff thereon, he was most insistent in his demands while in Congress that the whole fraudulent system be uprooted. Nor did he fall a victim to the suggestion so frequently effectively used with less courageous free traders that because it was impossible as yet to abolish the whole vicious system, therefore he should look out for the particular schedule that interests in his Congressional district favored, (vide Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., in re collars and cuffs,) for he personally proposed an amendment to the Wilson bill to put steel rails on the free list. No, Tom L. Johnson opposed Dingleyism in its but slightly vicious form, viz.: McKinleyism.

The men who will flock to Johnson's standard in Ohio, the men who in this State pray for his success, are the same men, animated by the same principles, inspired by the same ideals, as when they responded to the Cleveland call to do battle with "Protection" (?) because they thought that it was a genuine clarion call to attack special privilege.

These men gave of their time, their energy, and their limited means—limited by the blight of special privilege—to that fight, only to discover when the battle was won that the leader heeded not the emphatic mandate of the people to crush monopoly wherever buttressed by the tariff, but who instead drew a red herring across the trail by calling a special session in July, 1893, to repeal the Sherman act.

While the Ohio platform is not as wide as a barn door, 'tis enough. Coming from such a man it will stir every little community in Ohio to its depth, for there are few places, however small, that contain no adherents of the Johnsonian philosophy. The men in that State who did their part and more toward the barren victory of 1892 will redouble their efforts to redeem that State from McKinleyism, now that the Democracy has chosen for its standard bearer so eloquent an advocate of the doctrine of justice as Herbert S. Bigelow, and has accepted the leadership of that Democratic-Democrat, Tom L. Johnson.

In one respect THE TIMES speaks by the card, "Between the reorganizers of the Democratic Party and the reactionary Bryanites, with Johnson now at their head, there will be, there must be, open war."

We welcome that war, until the Democratic Party is purged of its monopolistic element, who would make it an assistant Republican Party; until it has compelled these men to loosen their grip upon its machinery wherever they retain control. When the monopolists and their defenders are driven out of the party and they join the Republican Party, where they rightly belong, then and not till then will it be possible to attract the anti-monopolistic element in the Republican Party, who are still attached to it because it once stood for freedom, and who do not yet realize how completely it is dominated and directed by those who are exploiting the people through the possession of special privileges in various forms.

When this transformation has taken place, when the Democratic Party is shown to be earnest in its determination to uproot special privilege in every form, to overthrow monopoly wherever it is intrenched, and make a living, virile force of the Jeffersonian philosophy, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," then it will choose as its National standard bearer that Democratic-Democrat, Tom L. Johnson, and plutocracy will be dethroned.

ROBERT BAKER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1902.

IN REPLY TO MR. WATTERSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Henry Watterson believes he has made a hit by castigating the folly of some exuberant high-livers, be they men or women, by divulging, exposing to the world the sores, the weaknesses to which human nature is heir to, he sadly mistakes his time, place, century, and people.

He falls into that same error as those French writers who instead of newspaper articles wrote sensational novels in which they disclosed in a very smart, amusing, and captivating way the rottenness of fashionable rakes. Those novels have not corrected any abuse, for it is well known that in our busy life licentiousness cannot long outlive its excesses nor enjoy an immunity of loathsome consequences which tire out the most persevering adepts. "Tout n'a qu'un temps." Hence the diatribes of Mr. Henry Watterson will have no other use than lower the American standard of propriety and morality in the eyes of Europeans or others who have not lived the life of Americans.

The writer then falls like the French novelists under the same false impression which their writings gave of them to foreigners; gay Paris, Mabile Bullier, or other resorts of youthful extravagance and short delusions.

I would say, since he is satisfied that Greece, Rome, and so often repeated France have fallen through the same evil ways, which are to be met in all large, populous, and rich cities without exception, let the worst alone and reckon upon higher and deeper education that would tend to throw ridicule upon that plethoric balloon of gold dollars and vanity which after all work the destruction only of those whose brains cannot be used in mental enlargement and refinement, but which give them a larger and richer field to make beasts of themselves. Let the honorable and very clever gentleman put into practice what the French so neatly express: "Lavons notre linge sale en famille," and allow time, lassitude, common sense, and a higher culture of belles-lettres and history especially to enlarge men and women's ideals, and let him be assured that they will remedy errors and fill up intellectual vacuity with wit and conversation that are still the great charm of French society notwithstanding.

When he depreciates other countries and says Spain is dead, Italy dying, and France incurably diseased, he forgets that evolution goes on and that poor benighted Spain will benefit, like Italy, which is far from dying, but renovating; that poor, abused France, whose activity, riches, and splendor are second to none, can hope to regain her former prestige, if not by numbers, at least by arts, sciences, and probably commerce, which presently travels westward and benefits that hemisphere opened by Spaniards, disputed by French and English, and settled by immense emigrations from other countries, the populations of which, except France and France alone, were driven out to find a larger field of activity, since the clergy and nobility held or hold all the lands and moneys that were denied the serfs, slaves, and plain people.

PROF. E. COULON.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

SOME QUESTIONS BY A CANADIAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps no newspaper in the United States has as many readers of Canadian birth as THE NEW YORK TIMES. The cause of this is, no doubt, the conservative manner in which THE NEW YORK TIMES handles the question of the United States vs. Canada, and makes comparison with a fairness entirely free from any spirit of jingoism.

The writer has noticed, in several late issues of THE TIMES, editorials on the subject of Canada and the United States, and, being a native of the former country, with a citizenship residence in the United States since 1856, and having constantly traveled all over the United States and Canada, it has been impossible for me not to notice the difference in the progress of the two so closely together in nearly everything that goes to make a people a factor in the affairs of the world. I would like to know from the same cool, scholarly pen of THE NEW YORK TIMES why it is that the material prosperity of the United States goes on with such unparalleled and amazing acceleration and not in Canada. Why is it that this rapid growth of cities, towns, and villages, the great expansion of commerce, the enormous increase of manufacturing, the multiplication of railroads networking from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the gulf north to our line, producing greatly increasing products of agriculture, mine, and mill, go on in this country, and not in Canada? Why is it the vast maritime interests of our coast and the laden craft that swell the waters of our lakes and rivers with the fruits and grains of American soil and the manufactures of American mills and workshops from this, and for this 80,000,000 people, and the rest of the world, and not in Canada?

Now, why is it that my native place, Canada, shows nearly an opposite to this, with territory greater, the people speaking the same language, populated from the same source originally, with a continuance as an opportunity the same as we have, with an excellent educational system, with a "home Government" as a tie and support, with agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing advantages equal to our own in the main; waterways and railroads from Atlantic to Pacific, the sun setting and rising, of the same comparative record, and her population less than 6,000,000 in 1902 and her importance as a people hardly felt in the affairs of the world?

There are, as per the last United States census, 1,250,000 Canadian born in the United States, and these would be greatly obliged to THE NEW YORK TIMES if the marvelous difference can be explained. There is one prominent instance in the case of Windsor, Canada, with a population less than 15,000, and Detroit, a stone's throw across the river, 300,000, or more.

Does it mean that Canada never will amount to anything until she annexes herself to the United States? Does it mean that a monarchical Government is distasteful to the majority of Canadian born? Does it mean that the "Yankees," once so despised by the average Canadian within the memory of the writer, have proved that a republican form of government is best suited to the prosperity and happiness of mankind?

The constant flow of Canadians to the United States and the rapidity with which they renounce their allegiance to a Government topped off with a crown, look bad for Canada's future as compared with Uncle Sam's great destiny. We all know that Canada has two great railroad lines, but the balance sheets of these showed disaster until those trained American railroad men William C. Van Horne and Charles M. Hays, and their American associates, whose methods of the American railroad managers lifted these roads from gigantic failure to a presentation of balance sheets to London Directors, who "insisted on meeting those prodigies who had worked such wonders."

But to the main question, Will THE NEW YORK TIMES give the Canadians, resident and non-resident, its views—always so well given—as to the reasons why such a glaring disparity exists, when we place Canada's prosperity alongside that of the United States? What is the reason?

AN OLD TORONTO BOY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1902.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, in the interest of true reform, to express a few words of criticism with regard to the new system of school inspection instituted by Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department.

Under the previous system, which, by the way, originated with the reform administration of the late Mayor Strong, each school was visited daily by the Medical Inspector at about 9 A. M., so as not to interfere with the school work, and to avoid the mixing of children having contagious diseases with the other scholars.

The Inspector examined all children set apart by the teachers as apparently ill or troubled with sore eyes, dirty heads, &c. He excluded those who, in his opinion, really had some contagious disease, while the rest were allowed to resume their work. The work was done by about 150 Inspectors.

Under the new system the number of Inspectors was reduced to fifty. According to the statement of Commissioner Lederle in to-day's TIMES, "they make a personal examination at least twice a week of every scholar." Now, as there are about 600,000 children in the schools of New York City, to inspect each child twice a week means 1,200,000 inspections weekly; divided by 50, it gives each Inspector 24,000 examinations a week, or 4,800 examinations each school day, which, having five hours, would mean 960 examinations per hour! Dr. Lederle's boast, then, is absurd on the face of it.

How the innovation works practically I can tell in the words of an experienced Principal of an east side greatly congested school: "The 'reform' is greatly discouraging, to say the least. The school work is disturbed in each class for about an hour. Children really suffering with contagious diseases have to wait for hours in their classes until their turn comes. Some days the Inspector did not come at all, while children were waiting to be inspected, and only yesterday I had to send away a child with mumps myself." "I am the doctor now most of the time," she told me.

It struck me that it was just this fault which Commissioner Lederle ascribed to the old system, when he said that the inspection was practically done by the teachers.

A Principal of another school told me today that so far her school was not visited by any Medical Inspector, and she wonders why.

The reduction of the number of Inspectors was made ostensibly for reasons of "economy." There were before 150 Inspectors who received $30 a month; there are only 50 now, but each gets $100 a month!

It seems to me that, if Dr. Lederle considers the medical inspection of schools a useful institution, and wants the work to be done thoroughly, he ought to have at least four times the number of Inspectors, and insist on each school being visited daily. More examiners at a small salary is, in this case at least, much to be preferred to a small number at higher salaries, for it is rather little work done by many examiners at one time that is required in the inspection of children at school. A PHYSICIAN.

New York, Sept. 16, 1902.

EARLY CULTURE OF THE POLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ernest Richard, the writer of your article, "The German, the Pole, and the Czech," has seen fit to correct your editorial bearing on the early culture of the Poles and the Czechs, or (Bohemians,) but, judging from his statements, I fear that he himself is sadly in need of a broader and deeper knowledge of the subject on which he writes.

Mr. Richard pleases to bagatellize Bohemian literature in the manner of the historians who write for the Viennese Flob and the Kikeriki, and in this particular I shall not argue with him. But I shall take issue with him when he says that (1) at the time of the foundation of the University of Prague, in the fourteenth century, Prague was a German city; (2) that Bohemia was an integral part of the German Empire; (3) that the famous University of Prague was a German and not a Bohemian or Czech school of learning, and that the Faculty consisted of eight professors, of whom seven were German and one Italian.

Where is Mr. Richard's proof for the assertion that in the fourteenth century Prague was a German city? If it was German, and a seat of German learning besides, where are the German books of that period and who are the German authors who composed them? A study of the literary history of Bohemia of those days will make it plain to everybody that the number of German writings did not outweigh those of Bohemian and that works written in the Latin language outnumbered German and Bohemian combined at least 10 to 1. That German was spoken extensively in the country is admitted, principally among the middle classes; but so it is spoken in Prague to-day, and yet no one will have the hardihood to assert that Prague is a German city.

The old-time story that Bohemia was an integral part of Germany has been exploded so thoroughly by Francis Palacky, the best authority on this subject, that, with serious scholars, it is no longer regarded as a mooted question. The highest authority on everything pertaining to Bohemia, and accepted by Catholics and Protestants alike, is Francis Palacky. This man has made a life study of Bohemian history; his rugged imjartiality and his critical acumen in separating traditions from fables and both of these from facts, has been recognized by all students of history. And what reply did Palacky make in 1848 to the Congress at Frankfort, which invited Bohemians to join in its work of upbuilding of "United Germany"?

"I am a Bohemian of Slavonic origin," wrote Palacky, "and whatever talents I may possess I have consecrated to the services of my nationality. This nation is small in numbers, it is true, but it has, from immemorial times, possessed an individuality all its own. Although its rulers participated in the deliberations of the German Princes, the people have never regarded themselves as part of the German people, nor have others. The relations of Bohemia with the German Empire of old and subsequently with the Bund was a matter of mere formality (regale) and nothing more, and neither the Bohemian nation as such, nor the Bohemian estates, have ever concerned themselves about it. It is a matter of worldwide knowledge that German Emperors, as such, never had anything to do with the Bohemian nation; that they had no power or right to enact laws or enforce them or to levy soldiers within the boundaries of the country; that Bohemia, together with her crown lands, never formed part of any of the ten German principalities of that time," &c.

As far as the third assertion is concerned, namely, that the university was a German school, consisting of German professors, that, too, is palpably erroneous. Patterned after the Paris University, the Prague school had four faculties, that of theology, law, medicine, and fine arts, and it was divided into four sections or nations, to wit: Bohemian, Bavarian, Polish, and Saxon. Each of these sections had its own instructors. At the head of the school Charles IV. placed the then Archbishop of Prague, Arnost of Pardubic, a pronounced Bohemian. In 1401 John Huss, the forerunner of Martin Luther in Germany, was elected Dean of the philosophical faculty, and in 1402 rector. Under Huss the Bohemian students secured such a preponderance over all the foreigners that the Germans, angered at the turn things had taken, left the university in a body. This latter incident alone disproves the statement of Mr. Richard. Why did German students leave the capital of Bohemia if they believed themselves to be in a German country under a ruler of their own nationality? THOMAS CAPEK.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

POLITICS AND STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of common sense, how much longer are the citizens of New York to wait for the street signs? I do not believe any community in the world would allow this thing to continue, except the law-abiding, all-enduring citizens of New York. This morning I met a gentleman, to all appearances a well-fed Republican, who was trying to find a street between Park Row and the Battery. He appealed to me. I said: "Sir, did you vote the Democratic or the Fusion ticket at the last municipal election?" He replied: "The Fusion." "Then you must find the street yourself," I replied.

"I voted for Mr. Shepard!" I am a resident in Brooklyn, and there we have the name on every street. But in New York I understand they are waiting for ornamental signs, very costly, and very suitable, no doubt, for Fifth Avenue, but why cannot we have inexpensive signs immediately placed upon our business streets? A DEMOCRATIC CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1902.

COL. PARTRIDGE AND THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Periodically there arises dissatisfaction with the Police Department of New York. Is not this dissatisfaction—almost invariably at Commissioner Partridge—very unreasonable? People anticipated altogether too much from the reform administration. By Jan. 2 they expected every corrupt official in the Police Department would be ousted, every gambling house would be "shut tight," the minds of the wicked made virtuous, &c. And, of course, they were mistaken.

That Commissioner Partridge has not come up to the anticipations of all good citizens is indubitably true. But that he is accomplishing great reforms, slowly, to be sure, but nevertheless certainly, is also true. Slowly, but surely, a great metamorphosis is taking place within the department. The rascals have not yet all been ousted, but a beginning has been made. Twenty years of police corruption and rascality cannot be eradicated in two years. Of necessity it must go slow and can be effected only through long-continued agitation resulting in the selection of conscientious officials, such as the present Mayor and his Police Commissioner.

What changes have been brought about since Col. Partridge assumed command of the force, six months ago? The following statistics, compiled by the writer from The City Record, answer this question very favorably to the friends of the present administration:

DISMISSED.

	Patrolmen.	Captains.
Comm'r Partridge, Jan.-Sept., 1902	44	1
Commissioner Murphy, 1901	31	1

RETIRED.

	Patrolmen.	Roundsmen.	Sergeants.	Captains.
Commis'r Partridge, Jan.-Sept., 1902	46	3	2	2
Commis'r Murphy, 1901	51	2	7	3

RESIGNED.

	Patrolmen.	Roundsmen.
Com. Partridge, Jan.-Sept., 1902	19	0
Commissioner Murphy, 1901	0	9

From these figures it will be seen that Commissioner Partridge has removed or caused to be removed 117 officers of the department, as compared to 110 removed or caused to be removed by Commissioner Murphy. And Commissioner Partridge has been in control but six months.

We come next to appointments. Here, again, Commissioner Partridge has nothing to fear.

APPOINTED.

	Patrolmen.	Captains.
Com. Partridge, Jan.-Sept., 1902	330	11
Commissioner Murphy, 1901	290	0

While it is true that a corrupt policeman cannot be made good by transferring him from one precinct to another, yet his opportunities for "grafting" are much lessened when he is sent to a far-distant, unimportant place, as the Bronx. I am unable to obtain Commissioner Murphy's record, hence no comparison is permissible.

TRANSFERRED.

| | Patrolmen. | Roundsmen. | Sergeants. | Captains. |

THE NEW FARMER

Nearly Everything Now Being Done by Machinery—Poetry All Gone Out of the Business—Up-to-date Agriculturists Who Touch a Button and Wheels Do the Rest—Exit Maud Muller—The Old Oaken Bucket a Thing of the Past.

THE tired city man who turns longingly to thoughts of "the old farm" of his boyish memories and is impelled to go there or to some place as nearly resembling it as may be that, like Antaeus of the classic fable, he may recuperate his wasted energies by once more touching Mother Earth, would do well to forget all traditions of pastoral life or prepare himself for the shock of a great disappointment.

The man with the hoe, the sturdy artist of the scythe and cradle, the sower who went forth to sow with a bag of seed around his neck, the muscular plowman whose strong hands kept the implement from turning flip-flaps when its point struck a root, the tripping milk maid carroling a song—all these and many other familiar objects which the city man inseparably associates with the old farm, bear about the same relation to the modern farm that the traditional sailorman of the days of wind-propelled craft bears to the coal passer or the oiler in the shaft alley of the modern steamship.

The best education for the up-to-date farmer is a course in mechanical engineering. His barn is no longer the barn of the poets, with great wind-swept floor spaces under fragrant mows. It more resembles a storehouse for miscellaneous machinery. Its pervading odor is the smell of machine oil, and one makes his way about in it with circumspection, unless indifferent to torn clothing and abraded cuticle.

Scythe and cradle hang rusting on pegs in out-of-the-way places; the flail, which erstwhile made merry music on the barn floor, has become bric-à-brac, to be decorated with ribbons and stood in a corner; hoe, mattock, spade—in a word, everything familiar and typical of man's contest with the soil—which still does, and always did, show greater aptitude for growing weeds than for raising useful and profitable crops—is relegated to disuse, and if still discovered, only serves to remind one that even in farming the fashion of this world passeth away.

EXIT THE OLD PLOW.

In breaking the soil for planting, the familiar plow, which gave even a strong man plenty to do in managing it and his team, has largely given place to the reversible sulky plow, on which the farmer rides as comfortably as on a wagon seat, and which he controls by levers actuated by his foot, leaving his hands free to manage his horses, his corn cob pipe, or his cigarette, if he prefers.

With this he does much better work than with the plow of ancient times, does it more quickly and with much less energetic vociferation—not to speak of profanity. He is not nearly as picturesque when thus engaged as when holding down the plow handles, and occasionally taking an aerial flight over the heads of his horses when the old furrow ripper struck a snag and turned over; but he accomplishes more, and puts his immortal soul in less imminent peril.

But it does not realize the ideals. Imagine Burns writing his "Ode to a Daisy" while sitting cross-legged on the seat of a sulky plow! Even this, however, is menaced by the power gang plow, and perhaps within another year or two the farmer will sit on his veranda and control the movements of his plows by means of a switchboard.

His plowing finished, the farmer proceeds to pulverize and smooth his land. Time was when he dragged it with a harrow of fence rails and scrap iron, his team straining every muscle to move the ponderous and ungainly contruction, which had an inconvenient habit of coming to pieces in mid-field. If it "harrowed up" the land, it did the same to the soul of the operator. To say that it "went everyhow" was to describe its motions, when it went at all, in words perfectly intelligible to the farm laborer.

The farmer now mounts the seat of the sulky harrow, flicks a fly off the flank of his off horse, and away he goes. The machine pulverizes and smooths the soil much better than it was formerly done. Here, too, the horse is menaced with displacement as a prime motor. As a mechanical proposition, oats and hay are even less economical as fuel than anthracite in strike time.

In fertilizing his land the modern farmer has the advantage of the work of the chemist who provides just what it needs in the form most convenient for application by machinery. The unspeakable operations connected with the hand distribution of barn yard compost are no longer necessary.

THE NEW MANURE.

If this material is used the labor of spreading it is performed automatically by a machine which effects a desiccation and distribution unattainable by hand implements. The quarter acre of reeking quagmire, once known as the barnyard, through which one must wade ankle deep in crossing it, has disappeared from the modern farm, for which every one having occasion to visit it, and who brings with him some respect for his shoes, may devoutly give thanks. Composting and ensilage conserve the nitrogenous components of barnyard ooze much better than was done when they were left to "weather."

For planting there is a machine for every kind of seed, cunningly designed, well built and perfectly adapted to the work for which it is intended. It makes no mistakes, never skips an inch, sows no more thickly in one place than in another, and does its "stunt" with an intelligence which even the impossible Jonas of the Rollo books could not have displayed.

For grain and grass the "broadcast seeder" is used. This is attached to an ordinary wagon, and the only human cooperation it requires is keeping its hopper full. It will also distribute all kinds of dry commercial fertilizers, and will put them just where they will do most good.

A mechanical grain drill is provided for such grains as need to be planted systematically in rows or hills. It is infallible in its operation, and would plant corn, for example, in the middle of a macadam road, if this was required of it. Among other attachments it has a land measure, some thing like a cyclometer, which records the acreage planted and would calculate the yield if it were not for the element of uncertainty introduced by weather vicissitudes and the variable industry of crop destroying birds and insects. To cover the seed it has planted it is provided with a system of hoes which are adjusted to work straight or zigzag.

THE NEW WEEDER.

A variant of this apparatus weeds as well as sows. Still another is the bean planter, which is quite remarkable in its intelligence, so to speak. It drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, covers them, and marks the position of the next row at one operation. It will even alternate corn and beans, turn and turn about, or plant corn or beans, distribute fertilizer and cover everything impartially. In fact, it will do anything for which the farmer has the intelligence to adjust it.

The potato planter would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—cuts it into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer on the driving seat suggests.

Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed, and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy. With a phonograph attachment it might even repeat the familiar invocation, "Now I lay me," &c., if any advantage was discoverable therefrom in the case of a tuber.

Certain vegetables, notably tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and some others, need to be started in cold frames, and transplanted for the practical business of growing. For this purpose there is a plant-setting machine, which will handle a sprout as if it loved it, establish it in its new environment, gather the earth tenderly about its roots, give it a copious drink of water from a tank it carries, and cover from four to six acres in a day. The transplanting is done so quickly that the plant is said to be established in its new position before it realizes the fact that it has been moved or has time to become homesick.

MORE MACHINERY.

The various operations generically known as "cultivating" were once the bane of the farmer's existence. For them he needed a hickory back with sole-leather hinges and frequent stimulation from the switchel jug. The hoe was his implement of greatest general utility. With it he destroyed the weeds, loosened the soil, shaped up the hills, and did many other laborious and extremely monotonous tasks.

It was, moreover, discouraging work. He could only do it by daylight, whereas the weeds kept growing night and day, and by the time he had finished the last row of his field, behold, the weeds were a foot high at the point where he had begun, and he must do it all over again.

Now he has a machine for each and every operation of crop tending, with a driver's seat as comfortable as that of a buckboard. These machines seem to know a weed from a crop plant intuitively, and while they will snake the former out by the roots without compunction, they pass the plant unharmed—provided, of course, it is growing in its proper place. Some of these machines will do almost anything except entertain the farmer while at work with agreeable and instructive conversation; but they have been highly specialised, and for every operation connected with the tending of every kind of crop there is some one machine which performs it a little better than any other.

GATHERING THE CROPS.

When the crop is ready for gathering mechanism is seen at its best. The perfection of the modern reaper and binder is illustrated by an incident which occurred this year in Illinois. A farmer had driven his reaper into the edge of a field ready for cutting, and dismounted from his seat to get a drink of cider.

While thus occupied the horses took fright at something and ran away. They tore round and round the field, cutting a full swath with every jump, gathering up the grain, binding it with twine, and tossing the bundles to one side. Before the team was caught it had covered six and a half acres, leaving only patches here and there to be gone over. This was accomplished in something less than twenty-four minutes.

With a team of New York Fire Department horses a farmer could do wonderful things in the harvesting line. Mowing by machinery is no longer a novelty, and the old-time champion mower who once led the gang disposed in echelon, and whose compensation was gauged by the "lick" he could maintain, now hangs over the fence and makes sarcastic references to "new-fangled methods of farming."

In the hay field sweet Maud Müller and her congeners are seen no more, raking or tossing. The sulky rake and tedder will turn and spread the hay crop of four acres in an hour Maud Müller has become a typical Summer girl whom no right-minded Judge would consider interesting. Even loading hay on the wagon is now done by machinery.

With these accessories at the farmer's command, the city man who follows him afield to see him perform the familiar functions of his craft would do well to go in a buggy. If he goes afoot he will not be able to keep up. Nothing is as it used to be in the good old days. It may be better, but that depends upon the point of view.

IN THE FARMHOUSE.

Indoors the city man misses all that made the farm house a museum of treasures. The sewing machine has usurped the place of the erstwhile spinning wheel, the brick oven has given place to the portable range, and the old blue churn has made way for the patent device which lacks every element of romance or of interest. If he goes to the milking not even the hired girl goes with him. He finds a farm hand performing the operation by artificially induced vaccum and pouring the warm milk into a whirligig spiraster where that is removed from it which gives him an uneasy sensation in the region of the abdominal diaphragm if he recalls how, in guileless infancy, he was wont to drink the fluid dipped at about 90 Fahrenheit from the milkmaid's pail.

Should he wander to the well to explore its crystal depths, look for the great frog which should be there, and contemplate sentimentally the old oaken bucket, he finds nothing more interesting than a flat stone surmounted by a cast-iron lift pump with an anti-freezing attachment, and realizes that the aforesaid bucket has been metamorphosed into a lead pipe leading down to the sunless depths where surface water high in nitrates and nitrites, and not free from a well-defined trace of albuminoid ammonia, is stored. Probably he will not feel thirsty for water.

Of a truth the old farm is no place for a city man who cherishes memories of a boyhood rubricated by annual vacation visits to the homestead of his grandfather.

JAMES C. BAYLES.

RECORD YEAR FOR ALPINE DEATHS

Total of Fatalities This Summer Greater Than Ever Before—65 Victims in 1902—305 Deaths in Ten Years Among Mountain Climbers—The Celebrated Accident on the Matterhorn.

ACCORDING to the figures of the Alpine Club of Switzerland, sixty-three persons have been killed while climbing the mountains this Summer, and since that time two other deaths have occurred. This makes a total far in excess of that of any previous year.

No fewer than 305 persons have lost their lives on the Alps during the last ten years, according to the official returns of the Swiss Alpine Club. Of these, 218 were tourists, 73 guides, and 14 porters. The majority, 190, in fact, were Germans, (including Austrians,) 48 were Swiss, 23 Italians, 18 English or American, 15 French, and the remainder of different nationalities.

The smallness of the fatalities among Englishmen and Americans may be explained by the fact that, taken as a whole, they are careful though courageous in what they do; that they invariably engage good guides, and, further, make their visits at the time of the year most favorable for mountaineering.

One notable fatality of this year has strikingly recalled the most celebrated accident to climbers in the Alps. When Canon McCormick had performed the last rites over the body of the unfortunate Mr. Fearon at Grindelwald, he recalled to those who were then standing around the grave of Brawand, the guide, that in July, 1865, he had been present in Zermatt at the funeral of Michel Croz, who lies beneath a simple tomb on the south side of the Zermatt Church, with an inscription that bears honorable testimony to his rectitude, his courage, and his devotion.

He was one of four who paid the penalty of death which the first conquest of the Matterhorn exacted. The Alpine summits have many a terrible tale connected with them, but few excel in every sense of tragedy the story of that first ascent, which was fully chronicled in his book by Mr. Edward Whymper, one of the survivors.

THE START.

The party that left Zermatt at 5:30 o'clock on a brilliant July morning thirty-seven years ago was composed of eight men—Michel Croz, old Peter Taugwalder, with his two sons, who were carrying provisions; Lord Francis Douglas, who had just climbed the Ober Gabelhorn; Mr. Charles Hudson, vicar of Skillington, who was considered the best amateur mountaineer of his day; his pupil, Mr. Hadow, a strong and active young man of nineteen, who, in Mr. Hudson's words, had "done Mont Blanc in less time than most men," and Mr. Whymper, who had made repeated attempts at the conquest of the virgin height.

On the day before they had left nearly 600 feet of rope in the little chapel at the Schwarzsee, composed of 200 feet of Mr. Buckingham's manila rope, 150 feet of a stouter kind, and 200 feet of a lighter sort. Before midday they reached a camp (by way of the Hornli ridge) just on a level with the Furggengrat, 11,000 feet high, and were surprised to find that places on the eastern face which had looked so impracticable from the Furggenglетscher were perfectly simple in reality.

Hitherto the Englishmen had led, but now they staid behind to arrange the tent for the coming night, while the guides went ahead to cut steps in readiness for the morrow, returning about 3 o'clock with most encouraging news of the prospect, which furnished every one with cheerful conversation till all fell asleep—half of them for the last time.

UP THE MOUNTAIN.

A start was made as soon as it was light enough to see next morning, young Peter Taugwalder continuing with the rest as a guide, while his brother went back. As they turned the rib which had divided the full extent of the eastern face from the camp, the whole of that huge slope of three thousand feet lay revealed, and they reached a height of 14,000 feet before 10 o'clock. After a rest they rounded the arete that descends toward Zermatt, and proceeded up the northern side of the mountain, with Croz leading and old Peter last.

There was some difficulty at first with melted snow that had frozen; but, after doubling back to a higher part of the same arete just passed, they saw nothing but an easy slope between themselves and victory. All the way up there had been talk of an Italian expedition from Breuil which had started two days before, and the anxiety lest these men should be found upon the summit now became overwhelming.

Croz and Mr. Whymper tore off their ropes, and raced the last hundred yards to the summit, arriving there together. It was untrodden by any human foot. Only twelve hundred and fifty feet below, on the southwest ridge, near the Cravate, were the Italians. From the shouts and the torrent of falling stones Jean-Antoine Carrel knew they had been beaten. Signor Giordano was eager to ascend, but not a man except Carrel would go with him, affirming that the spirits of the Matterhorn had hurled down rocks upon them to prevent their climbing.

The conquerors were happy enough as Croz tied his blouse to the tentpole, and every telescope in Zermatt, at the Riffel, in the Val Tournauche, saw that the Matterhorn was won at last. Mr. Whymper's party saw around them, and beneath their feet, one of those stupendous views that man can enjoy so rarely over the world on which he crawls. It was the one reward that can ever justify the climber.

THE DESCENT.

Before 3 o'clock the descent began, Croz leading, with Hadow and Hudson next, Lord Francis Douglas fourth, and then old Peter Taugwalder and the others. In this order, all roped together, they approached that difficult slope of frozen snow which they had safely surmounted in the ascent, on the northern side near the arête. Croz was taking such great precautions that, laying aside his axe, he was actually placing Mr. Hadow's feet in their proper position, and had just turned around to descend a step or two himself, when Mr. Hadow slipped, fell, and knocked him over.

In a moment Hudson and Lord Francis Douglas, dragged from their steps, were falling after them. Croz had been thrown head over heels as Mr. Hadow's feet struck him in the small of his back, and without his axe was unable to stop himself in any way, for the fatal slip had occurred quite unexpectedly at what was a comparatively easy part of a generally difficult slope.

The instant they heard the startled cry of Croz, old Peter and Mr. Whymper, with rope taut between them, planted themselves firmly, and the jerk came on them both as on one man. They staid. But between Taugwalder and Lord Francis Douglas the rope broke. Uninjured, the four men passed rapidly out of sight, fell one by one from precipice to precipice, and were dead before their bodies reached the Matterhorngletscher, 4,000 feet below.

For half an hour the survivors remained rooted to the same spot. Between the old Taugwalder and the young one, both utterly overcome, Mr. Whymper was unable to move a step. At last the father fixed the rope upon a rock, and all three stood together. By the same method they slowly continued the descent, but with unutterable difficulty.

"Several times," wrote Mr. Whymper afterward, "old Peter turned, with ashy face and faltering limbs, and said with terrible emphasis, 'I cannot.'" By 6 they reached safety in the snow upon the ridge that leads toward Zermatt, and were just moving forward, about half an hour later, when suddenly above the Lyskamm there rose a mighty arch high in the heavens silent and pale and colorless, but perfectly distinct. On either side of it two enormous crosses stood out upon the mist opposite the setting sun, and there remained, spectral and motionless.

All that the Taugwalders had to say, immediately afterward, was a suggestion that Mr. Whymper should write in the Zermatt Hotel book and to the English papers that they had not been paid; this with the idea of getting more custom the next Summer. Mr. Whymper gave them no answer, and hurried on down the mountain side at a pace that made the guides ask if he wished to kill them. At 9:30 that night they reached a slab of rock, where the three rested for six miserable hours.

At dawn they started again, and Zermatt knew the dreadful tale soon afterward. By the evening a party of guides had returned with news that they had seen the bodies lying motionless on the snow. At 2 on the following morning—a Sunday—Mr. Whymper and a large number of volunteers went off to see what could be done. By 8:30 they were within sight of the corner of the glacier, and one weather-beaten man after another raised the telescope, turned deadly pale, and passed it on.

They had fallen here as they had fallen above; Croz in advance, then Hadow, and then Hudson. Their boots were off and lying near their bodies. Of Lord Francis Douglas nothing but a pair of gloves, a sleeve, a belt, and a boot was ever found. So he was left where he fell, "buried in snow at the base of the grandest cliff of the most majestic mountain of the Alps."

Immediately after the accident a shepherd boy came into the hotel at Zermatt and said he had seen a party fall from the Matterhorn. Nobody believed him.

TO-MORROW'S GREAT WOLF HUNT

Citizens of Three Southwestern States Plan a General Wind-up of Fierce Animals.

DOWN in a little corner of the Southwest, marked by the junction of the States of Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, taking in the wilderness known as the Snake Lands, the male inhabitants to-day are brightening up their "shooting irons" in anticipation of to-morrow's stern duty.

From the smallest boy, just able to "tote" the old-time single-barreled muzzle-loading rifle so prevalent in that region, to the "oldest inhabitant," all will be on hand long before daybreak to take part in a monster wolf hunt.

The country thereabouts is noted for its cattle raising, and this past season has marked the presence of a greater number of wolves in the district than has been the case for many years. It has always been a matter of much speculation as to what caused these sudden increases in the wolf population in certain districts at different times.

Just where the present influx of wolves has sprung from has not yet been satisfactorily explained, although it has been suggested by some of the wolf-wise older inhabitants that the arrivals have gravitated down from the wilder western regions of Missouri and from the mountainous regions of the western part of Kentucky. The animals are known to travel hundreds of miles sometimes to improve their food supply. This seems plausible, as the district they now infest has been particularly successful in cattle, sheep, and hog raising during the past year. Thousands of head have been turned out to graze in the hills, left generally to look after themselves, and it is thought this fact has attracted the wolves.

For the past few years the scalp-hunters have succeeded in keeping down the natural native growth, the different States concerned paying out each year considerable sums as wolf bounties to men who gain their living by trapping and hunting the animals, but, either from an especially prolific year or by migration, the hunters have been unable to keep them within bounds, although they have carried on one of the most successful seasons in bounty collecting in the three States that has fallen to their lot in many years.

The animals have been very destructive and exceptionally bold, and have caused money losses amounting to thousands of dollars to the stockmen in the district. Not content with killing only what they can eat, the wolves "run amuck" amid the herds, killing for the mere love of the thing.

During the past season numbers of slaughtered sheep have been found with hardly any mark except a torn jugular. This has also happened in some cases with yearling cattle and hogs. Poultry also has suffered to a great extent.

The wolves are the large timber variety, and have become so bold that they have been met with on the outskirts of villages and on the public roads, and it is this fact more than the damage they have caused that has aroused the community to action.

To the women and children the presence of the wolves is an ever-increasing terror. Now that the rural school season is about to begin, it looks as if the overworked country schoolmaster would have a protracted vacation, as the parents were fearful of sending their children perhaps a mile, often more, while the wolves roamed the district.

So, with the wanton destruction the animals have created and the fear they have engendered in the inhabitants as the incentive, conferences have been going on for some time to arrive at ways and means to rid the district of the wolves, and the great drive to-morrow is the outcome.

The hunting party will number, it is expected, several thousand members, who, with all the available dogs in the section involved, will early to-morrow morning station themselves at given points on a twenty-five-mile circle, the centre of which will be the little town of Piggott, in Arkansas, just over the border from Tennessee. At an appointed hour the starting signals will be fired, and the entire company will advance toward the common point, beating up the woods on their march forward.

It is expected that the sight around Piggott, when the giant timber wolves are corralled by the closing in of the human circle, will be a curious and exciting one, and it is predicted by the more optimistic that the State of Arkansas will have to pay out a very respectable sum in bounties in exchange for scalps as the result of this monster exterminating drive.

TO ORANGE MOUNTAINS BY TROLLEY.

Another Pleasant Trip Which Includes a Visit to the South Mountain and Eagle Rock Reservations.

FOR exploring by trolley the country roundabout New York there is perhaps no fairer, brighter time than these cool, crisp September days. Beyond and away from the hurly burly and the din and strife of the monotonous town, the flaming scarlet, and the deep, rich gold of the Autumn touched wood, the meadow now turning brown, the fruit bowed orchards and the stacked corn yellowing in the sun, await the eye of the holiday trip taken to win him from his work-a-day self and fill his day with a fresh, sweet song of gladness.

Such a one of the jaunts for the jaded and the out-of-sorts these blithe, bright days is a little journey by trolley down into the heart of the Orange Mountain country over in Jersey.

Compared with some other holiday journeys that have been described in these columns, this trip is a short one, but it is quite long enough for the shortening Fall days, and the traveler is taken into one of the most picturesque regions to be reached by trolley from New York.

Two of the many beauty spots on the route are the South Mountain and Eagle Rock Reservations, the finest of the chain of seven parks established by the Essex County Park Commission.

Starting on the trip, the ferry is taken to Jersey City. Although the run may be made by trolley, the ride across the salt meadows from Jersey City to Newark is uninteresting and unattractive, and this portion of the trip may better be covered by means of the steam road.

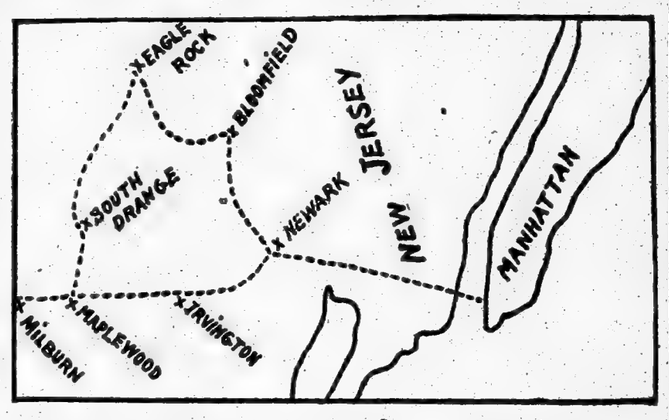

Trains run very frequently out from Jersey City to Newark. At Broad and Market Streets, in the heart of Newark, the first leg of the journey by trolley is begun. There a car for Millburn is boarded. The run out through Irvington, Hilton, Maplewood, and other pretty villages will take the traveler over the famous Irvington-Millburn Pike, where each year since wheeling became popular the road race known as the "Cycling Derby" has been held. The car travels alternately through charming residential districts and beautiful open country.

Leaving the car at Maplewood the tourist should make the short walk to the foot of South Mountain and climb to the reservation on the ridge. The park is a wildly picturesque spot, rich in natural beauty, and from the ridge delightful views of the surrounding country may be obtained.

Near Millburn is Short Hills, which is fast becoming one of the most charming residential spots in New Jersey. Returning from Millburn to Maplewood, the way from the latter point lies northeastward along the mountain side to South Orange. From South Orange a connecting route runs up into the hills through Mountain Station to West Orange.

At West Orange a connecting car climbs the side of the mountain to the foot of Eagle Rock. Winding steps lead to the top of this high cliff, on the broad, flat summit of which is the second largest of the Essex County parks. This park is of the same general character as the South Mountain Reservation, wild and natural. From the top of the rock there is a superb view of the valley below and of New York City, about twenty miles beyond to the eastward.

Eagle Rock marks the end of one leg of the day's jaunt.

Return may be made from there to Newark by way of Bloomfield, the ride down into and through the valley being a most interesting one. If he prefers, the tourist may make his way back to Newark by a second route, that through West Orange, Llewellyn Park, (the home of Thomas A. Edison,) Orange, Brick Church, and East Orange.

This route lies all the way through pretty suburban districts of Newark. There is more open country to be seen, however, on the run back to Newark through Bloomfield.

From Newark return is made direct to Jersey City and from there by ferry to Manhattan or Brooklyn.

London's Murder Madness

LONDON papers arriving the past week tell of a "murder madness" which seems to have come over the English capital. During the past five weeks there were 20 murders in the city, and in the same time there were 350 deaths from various forms of violence, including 60 from suicide. In addition the bodies of three children were found, two in the streets of London and one on the banks of the Thames, in which foul play was suspected.

A well-known specialist in London lays the blame chiefly to the weather. Since the sudden deaths began the weather in the metropolis has been not excessively hot, but very depressing. The scientist has a theory that a man's liver has a great deal to do with his destiny at such times, and that excess of living also is a contributing cause.

NEW AMBASSADOR A NOTED LITTERATEUR

Representative of France at Washington an Author Whose Works Have Covered a Variety of Topics.

MONSIEUR J. A. A. J. JUSSERAND, the newly selected Ambassador to represent France in Washington, is a man of remarkable attainments. He belongs to the class of broad-minded French politicians who rest from their professional duties by cultivating their intellect, says The Boston Transcript.

When he was only twenty-three he became attached to the French Consulate in London, and this first step in his diplomatic career resulted indirectly in making of him one of the most eminent scholars in English literature and social life. Another appointment in London (1887) as Counselor of the French Embassy allowed him to continue his studies in the line chosen. His success was such that nearly all his books were translated into English very soon after their publication in Paris.

He first published his "Théatre en Angleterre depuis la conquete jusqu' aux prédécesseurs immédiats de Shakespeare," (1877,) which was his French thesis for the Doctor's degree, and which has since been revised and enlarged for a second edition. New diplomatic duties in Paris, and a mission in Tunis, prevented him for a time from publishing a book he had prepared while in London: "La vie nomade et les routes d'Angleterre au XIV. siècle"—translated into English under the title of "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages."

This work was "crowned" by the French Academy when it appeared in 1884. In 1886 M. Jusserand gave a course of lectures at the Collège de France on "the Languages and Literatures of Germanic Origin." The first lessons were afterward published. They dealt with the novel in Shakespeare's time, a subject never before thoroughly studied in France.

Since that time several contributions—books and articles in both popular and scholorly magazines, in both French and English, became a testimonial to the never-tiring industry of our author. In 1894 he published the first volume of what will be a great history of English literature. He received for it the famous Prix Bordin of the French Academy.

A promising subject that ought to have tempted long, long ago some scholar fond of suggestive revelations was that of the literary relations between England and France. Mr. Jusserand was exceptionally qualified and prepared for the task; it was fated that he should be the pioneer in this rich field some day or other. In fact, in 1898 he published "Shakespeare in France Under the Ancient Régime," (translated and published in English by T. Fisher Unwin in London, and G. P. Putnam's Sons in New York, 1899.)

The last book of M. Jusserand, "Les Sports et jeux d'exercice dans l'ancienne France," (1901,) once more shows the broad horizon of his intellect. As he has investigated poetry, mysticism, ethnology, politics, literary criticism, he now turns his mind toward athletics, and perhaps no one of his books has been so widely spoken of. It is not only a treatise on athletics, but a careful and minute inquiry as to the part played by sport in the national and social life of France.

And the book was something of a revelation. First of all, M. Jusserand proves that the term "sport," strange as it may seem, is not English, but French. Of course the French have in modern times borrowed the word from England, but previously England had borrowed it from France.

"Trying Them On."
—From The Washington Star.

SAILORS SEARCH FOR PARROT

FOR a long time there has been no end of speculation among the jackies at the navy yard as to what has become of Perny, the Brazilian parrot that created such a furor in naval circles several years ago, when the cruiser Montgomery came home from the South Atlantic Station to undergo an extensive overhauling.

The Montgomery is back in commission now, but she is minus the services of her intelligent talking mascot, and it is to discover, if possible, where that wonderful bird is at the present time that a committee of four sailors, long in the service, has been formed at the yard.

When the Montgomery went out of commission at the Navy Yard and was dismantled for repairs Perny was placed in the custody of one of the sailors pending the re-commissioning of the cruiser. In a few months the guardian of Perny saw fit to retire from the service, and it was that act of his that led to the loss of Perny by the Montgomery's men.

Some say that he was taken to Manila by the battleship Kentucky; another rumor has it that he is visiting his old home in Brazil on board the cruiser Atlanta, now attached to the South Atlantic Station, while still another report has it that he is in forcible retirement at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where he is kept a prisoner pending the commissioning of the new monitor Arkansas, on board of which coast-defense vessel, it is said, he will be installed as the official mascot, despite the protests of the Montgomery's men, who are sure to make a desperate effort to regain possession of this unusually intelligent bird.

"IT'S THE PACE THAT KILLS."

AUTO—WHAT WAS YOUR RECORD LAST WEEK?
TROLLEY—SEVEN.
AUTO—OH! YOU'RE DEAD SLOW. MINE WAS NINE.
TROLLEY—YES, BUT I ONCE NEARLY KILLED A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; YOU CAN'T BEAT THAT!

—From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lessons of This Week's Manoeuvres

Problems to be Solved by the Army Operations at Fort Riley—The New Field Gun—High Explosives to be Tried—The Proposed Army Revolver.

THE tardy application of the European powers of the perfectly plain lessons of the South African War is a warning to this country which should be heeded at the earliest opportunity. The slow percolation of the new ideas through the Continental head is due partly to overweening conceit, and partly to the fact that few foreign officers witnessed the operations in the Transvaal throughout the struggle.

The features of this week's manoeuvres at Fort Riley in which Americans should be most interested are not the spectacular portions of the sham battles, the dress parades, and guard mounts, but those operations that try the efficiency of the material we already have, or that indicate the designs that we should acquire. The importance of this latter use of the manoeuvres cannot be too strongly accentuated.

Thanks to American inventive genius, the new device necessary to improve the science of war will be quickly produced if the need for it is but made known. But the only way by which the need can be ascertained is by holding, at frequent intervals, manoeuvres that simulate as closely as possible the conditions of actual battles.

If the fighting methods are progressively improved the manoeuvres of one year will bring to light the defects in material not apparent under the less rigorous conditions of the preceding year. Of the several lessons taught by the Boer war the most important was the value of long-range rapid-firing artillery. Applying this principle to this Fall's sham battles and assuming the Browns equipped with our present field guns and the Blues with the type recently adopted, the Browns would find themselves completely outclassed.

In loading the guns now in service each part of the ammunition must be put in separately; first the projectile, then the powder in a canvas bag, and after the breech is closed a primer must be inserted. All this is tedious work, but the operation that lengthens the intervals between rounds more than any other is sponging, which must be done after each round to clear the bore of remnants of the burned powder bag.

Loading the new guns is accomplished in one operation and no sponging is required. Each round of ammunition is made up in a complete cartridge, like a huge revolver cartridge, and as the brass case contains the powder, the troublesome powder bag is eliminated.

About a year ago the War Department notified the gun manufacturers in the United States and abroad that it proposed holding a series of tests for the selection of a gun to be adopted as a type for rearming our field artillery. To make the performances of the various guns readily comparative, they were required to conform to certain specifications.

Metallic ammunition loaded with smokeless powder was specified, the diameter of the bore was fixed at 3 inches, the weight of shell at 15 pounds, and the muzzle velocity at not less than 1,750 feet per second. The total weight behind the horses, including the gun, carriage, and limber, with its supply of ammunition, could not exceed 3,950 pounds.

In the competition England is represented by two guns, Germany by one, Belgium by one, and the United States by three. One of the latter, an improvement upon the latest French gun, was designed by Capt. Lewis of the Sixth Artillery, who is reported to have obtained the closely guarded secrets of the French weapon. The German gun, the Ehrhardt, has so far the best of the test, but the Wheeler (designed by Capt. Wheeler of the Ordnance Department) and the Lewis, all belonging to the long-recoil type, have given excellent results in the main, though they, together with the Ehrhardt, have shown structural weakness in certain parts of the carriage.

In order that an opportunity may be afforded for overcoming the defects which are considered remediable, a period of four months will be allowed the manufacturers, after which time the tests will be continued. Whatever variations may be made in the details of the design, the salient features have been practically adopted.

In addition to the characteristics before stated, the new gun will weigh between 750 and 800 pounds, and in place of the usual trunions will be guides bearing on the surface of the cradle in which the gun slides when recoiling.

The final adoption of the new type of gun means a complete transformation of our field artillery in method of handling and appearance.

Instead of the familiar picture of the gunner standing at the end of the long firing lanyard and the other members of the detachment standing on each side, to be safe from the ten to twelve-foot movement of the carriage to the rear, we will see the gunner seated on one side of the carriage, the loader on the other, delivering a hail of shots at the rate of fifteen a minute and operating the gun with the same facility as a rapid-fire gun aboard ship.

Another point to be determined by tests under service conditions is the value of high explosives when used as bursting charges in field gun ammunition. Of course "live" shell cannot be used in the sham battles between the rival forces, but targets composed of dummies can be arranged representing troops of the different arms of the service, and the effect of the fire noted upon the dummies.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES DISAPPOINT.

All high explosives so far used in action have fallen far short of expectations. The area of the explosion is very local, and the killing effect less than shrapnel, and no better than that of the common or cast-iron shell loaded with black powder. At the beginning of the Boer war the moral effect of Lyddite-charged shells was considerable, but the Boers soon learned to discount their deadliness, and their actual execution was inconsiderable. The actions of the fumes, which were supposed to incapacitate all troops within a large area, were neutralized by sprinkling vinegar over the ground in the immediate vicinity.

Two powerful explosives which have given good results when tested in large projectiles at the Sandy Hook proving grounds are to be thoroughly tried in field ammunition. These compounds, known as Maximite and explosive "D," were developed by Mr. Hudson Maxim, and the officers at the proving grounds respectively, and both have been recommended for use by the Testing Board.

The manoeuvres at Fort Riley are expected to settle whether or not the revolver, now our standard side arm, shall be replaced by the automatic pistol. In determining this point, the question of small bore versus large bore is involved. Many of our officers contend that as a side arm is only intended for use at close quarters, the bullet should be large enough to produce a shock sufficient to drop the enemy in his tracks.

Were it not for the sentiment against the use of expanding bullets, the effectiveness of the small bore (30 caliber) magazine pistol could be greatly increased. Some experts maintain that the greater velocity of the bullet compensates for the deficiency in calibre, but this view is not borne out by the experiences in action.

The experimental lot of automatic pistols recently purchased by the War Department for trial, will be placed in the hands of the troops, and their action compared with the 44-calibre Colt, the present standard weapon. Without killing somebody or something, the stopping effect of the new pistol cannot well be ascertained in the Fort Riley operations, but its resistances to rough usage can be thoroughly tried.

New types of field telegraph will be given exhaustive tests, as will also various methods for quickly finding the range. One of the pressing needs of the army today is a reliable range finder for use in connection with field artillery. It must indicate the enemy's distance accurately, be capable of rapid manipulation, and require no calculation on the part of the operator.

In an interesting article on "Our Second Line of Defense," published in the Military Service Institution, Gen. Charles Dick, the author of the Dick Militia bill, now before Congress, points out that between 1700 and 1871, a period of 171 years, there were 107 instances in which hostilities were begun in the United States and Europe without any previous declaration of war. During the same length of time in only ten instances did the formal declaration of war precede the firing of the first hostile shot. These figures show us that wars come upon us suddenly, affording an inadequate time before the first blow is struck for manufacturing war material.

NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

President Roosevelt's recent speech on the necessity of maintaining or rather increasing our naval strength through preparation long in advance applies with equal force to our military establishment. Assuming for the moment the incorrect premises that the training of our National Guardsmen has been similar in method and the equal in thoroughness to that of our regular troops, so that the outbreak of hostilities would see the required number of trained men ready to take the field at a moment's notice, there would remain the material to be provided.

LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

Death of the Nestor of "Pennsylvania Dutch."

A Queer Language Spoken by Five Million Americans To-day—What It Looks Like in Print—Some of Mr. Rauch's Translations of the Classics.

EDWARD H. RAUCH, the octogenarian who died at Mauch Chunk, Penn., a few days ago—soldier, energetic newspaper worker, proprietor and editor, political enthusiast, and an admirer of all that is good and ennobling in American citizenship, was moreover a scholar, and for years he devoted much of his time in studying, and in his writing keeping before the public Pennsylvania "Dutch," a living language which to him was a never-ending fund and storehouse of philological research.

While mindful of the work that Dr. Harbaugh, Tobias Witner, Mrs. Gibbons, Prof. Haldeman of the University of Pennsylvania, Zimmerman of Reading, Miss Bahn, E. M. Eberman, and some of the German newspapers have done in the way of recording Pennsylvania Dutch, and presenting essays dealing with its peculiarities, origin, and value, it must be admitted that Mr. Rauch was the Nestor among those who would chronicle its traditions and bring its living and everyday use into the art preservative. He brought to bear more experience in writing the dialect, or language, if you please.

His letters under the pen name of "Pit Schweffelbrenner" were begun in 1868, and first published in the campaign newspaper known as Father Abraham at Lancaster. They gained a wide circulation, and in after years he supplied a number of other newspapers with the product of his pen until 1878, when he became the publisher at Mauch Chunk of The Carbon County Democrat, furnishing to this journal until the time of his death each week a letter under his nom de plume.

About thirty years ago Mr. Rauch began work on a book which should afford instruction to business men among the Pennsylvania Dutch-speaking people and to the girls and boys who attended the public schools and yet spoke the language at home. In the preface to this work he said that at first he became discouraged because of his lack of experience, but at the end of ten years he brought out the book, which he styled "En Booch for Inshtructa."

THE SPELLING SYSTEM.

In so far as the spelling of the words was concerned he followed the English rules, maintaining that the German rules would not be practical, because from 18 to 20 per cent. of the words commonly used in Pennsylvania Dutch are either English or a compound of English and German, and also because those whom he sought to instruct were taught in the schools the English language alone. He, too, aimed to bring about a uniformity, so that those who read the Pennsylvania Dutch writings in the newspapers might not be confused, and to make a beginning in establishing a literature in the tongue.

The author in his book, which he himself published, pointed out that he had endeavored in no way to present a history of the Pennsylvania Dutch language. According to Prof. Haldeman, it is a dialect of South Germany transplanted to Pennsylvania. Others content that nothing like it is ever heard anywhere outside of the United States. Mr. Rauch says:

"I would say it is the natural dialect begotten by the intermixture of English and German-speaking people in the same community, and by that I mean all classes of Germans and not merely those of South Germany. Be this as it may, Pennsylvania Dutch is a language spoken not only by one-third of all the people of the great State of Pennsylvania, but also by thousands and hundreds of thousands of descendants of Pennsylvanians now located in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, West Virginia, Northern Maryland, Tennessee, Texas, and in some other localities. The language came into being as all other languages came—from natural causes."

Taking the last part of Mr. Rauch's preface and following the phonetic spelling which he asserted would allow any one who can read English to follow the Dutch, the translation of the foregoing paragraph, beginning at the quotation marks, is as follows:

Ich date awer sawga es is de noddeerlich shproach in existance cooma dorrich de fermixung fun English un Deitsh schwetzende leit in der same nochbershaft, un by seliam mane ich olla classa Deitsche, unnet yusht de os fun seed Deitshlond cooma sin. Luss des awer si we's will, Pennsylvania Deitsh is in shproach, g'schwetzt net yusht by ea drittle fun de leit im grossa Shtate Pennsylvania, awer aw by daussenda un hoonerta fun daussenda Pennsylvanishe noch-coomer now in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, West Virginia, Nordlich Maryland, Tennessee, Texas, un im onnery pletz. De shproach is in existance cooma, fun noddeerliche ursaucha.

A SHORT VOCABULARY.

Mr. Rauch with much care placed in the first part of his book a translation of hundreds of words from English into Pennsylvania Dutch, alphabetically arranged, and in turn gave about the same number of Dutch words put into English. Here is afforded a most fertile field for the student of etymology and philology, and to one who knows German a strikingly amusing and instructive mine by way of comparison and word derivation.

Among many students of Pennsylvania the study of the tongue they heard everywhere about them has opened up a seemingly never ending "well of Pennsylvania Dutch undefiled." Among such not a few devoted years in tracing the words used in their State as found in the various dialects of Germany. The late Congressman Ermentrout of Berks County gave no little time to study along this line, and he had prepared much data of value, having gained it in Southern Germany and the Rhine country.

In treating of the Pennsylvania Dutch language, Mr. Rauch, after he arranged a number of translations especially devoted to conversation and meant to instruct a student after the manner of the ordinary book in French or German, devoted some space to the work of other writers, who had essayed to accomplish what he himself had mapped out. In doing this he reprinted the Rev. Henry Harbaugh's best production, "Shool House on der Creek," following first the German orthography as it came from the pen of the author. Here are three of the verses:

Heit is 's 'xactly swansig Johr,
Dass ich bin owwe naus;
Naw bin ich widder lewig g'rick,
Un schteh am Schulhaus an d'r Krick,
Juscht neeksch an's Dady's Haus.

Ich bin in hunnert Heiser g'west,
Yun Maerbelstee un Brick,
Un alles was sie hen, de Leit
Dhet ich verschwappe eenig zeit
Fors Schulhaus on der Krick.

Die Grose hen de Grose tagget,
Die Kleene all ver misst,
Wie sin se g'schprunge ab un uf,
Wer g'wunne hot, verloss dich druf,
Hot dichdiglich gekisst!

To show what he deemed to be a better spelling of the Pennsylvania Dutch sound Mr. Rauch, using the English orthography, thus translated the same three verses:

Heit isha exactly tswonsich yohr
Os ich bin uvva nous;
Now bin ich widder levvich tarick,
Un shtae om shoolhouse on der creek,
Yoosht naigaht ons dawdy's house.

Ich bin in hoonert heises g'west
Fun marble-shtae un brick,
Un olles wass se hen, de leit,
Date ich fershwappa ennich tzeit,
For's shoolhouse on der creek.

De grosse hen als grosse tag'd,
De klaney all fermisst!
Wass sin se g'shproonga ob un uf—
Waer g'woona hut, feriuss dich druf,
Hut aw si share gakisst!

An English translation of the verses as it appears in "Harbaugh's Harfe" is as follows:

To-day it is just twenty years
Since I began to roam;
Now, safely back, I stand once more,
Before the quaint old schoolhouse door,
Close by my father's home.

I've been in hundred houses since
Of marble built and brick;
Though grander far, their aim they miss,
To lure my heart's old love from this
Old schoolhouse at the creek.

The large ones always tagged the large—
The small ones always missed.
Then for the prize began the race;
The one that's caught has now to face
The music and be kissed.

Mr. Rauch, in his selections from Pennsylvania Dutch, never liked this translation, and offered one in "Dutchified," or broken English, the first verse of which ran:

To-day it vas joost dwendy years
Ven I out vesht dit go;
Un now I's back, so nice un shtick,
Un here's der shkoolhouse on de creek
Joost close by daddy's house.

Mr. Rauch, in addition to writing his weekly letter in Pennsylvania Dutch for his newspaper, translated much matter into the language for the edification of his readers. While Shakespeare has been read in many other languages than English, in none does the work appear more odd than in Pennsylvania Dutch. Mr. Rauch translated considerable portions into the tongue and extracts are given herewith, that from "Hamlet" being a burlesque:

On the Death of Caesar.

BRUTUS GOES INTO THE ROSTRUM.

BRU:—Romans, mit-barger, un freinda! Har mich now aw; seid shtill, so os eer oll hara kent; glawbt meer uf my air, un wann eer reshpect hen for my air don glawbt eer aw wass ich sawg; blamed mich in eirm goota fershtond, awer luss aw eier fershtond wocker bleiva so os eer besser judga kent.

From "King Richard III."

ENTER KING RICHARD.

K. RICH.—'N gowl! 'N gowl! My kanichreich for 'n gowl!

CATE.—Tzurick, my Haerr, ich helf der tzu 'm a gowl.

RICHMOND.—Lobe Gott un eier g'wehr; lobe tzu unser seechreiche freind. Der dawg is unser, der blootich hoond is dode!

From "Hamlet."

ACT I., SCENE 5.—RE-ENTER GHOST AND HAMLET.

HAM.—Wo wid mich onna nemma? Shwetz, ich gae nimmy weider.
GHOST.—Now mind mich.
HAM.—Ich will.
GHOST.—My shtoond is sheer gor cooma.
Os ich tzurick mus, in de shweffel's flomma,
Muss ich widda uf geevva.
HAM.—Oh! du ormas shpook!
GHOST.—Pity mich net, awer geb mer now di ora.
For ich will der amohl abbas sawga.
HAM.—Shwetz rous, for ich will's now aw hara.
GHOST.—Un wann du's haresht don nemsht aw satisfaction.
HAM.—Well, wass is's? Rous mit!
GHOST.—Ich bin dein dawdy si shpook;
G'sentenced for a tzeit long rumm laufa nauchts,
Un im dawg fesht shtecka im fire
Bis de schiechty saucha os ich gadu hob in meina noddoor's dawga.
Ous gabrennt'd un ous g'loxerd sin.
Awer ich darraf der now net sawga
Wass de secrets fun mein g'fengniss sin.
Ich kent der'n shtory derfu fertzaila
So os 's geringshta wardt
Der di saie uf reisa dait; di yoong's bloot kalt freera;
Die tzwae awga ous 'm kup rous sooka maucha we fireiche shtarna,
Un di hohr uf 'm kup grawd nuf shtella,
We dicky, shteify si-barshta.
Awer ich darraf 's net du.
Os ich 's sawg tzu ora fun flaish un bloot.
Un now, hurrich! hurrich!
Wann du yeamohls ebbas fun deim dawdy gadenkt husht!
HAM.—Oh, Himmel!
GHOST.—Un now nem aw satisfaction for si mord.

Extract from the Scriptures.

STORY OF THE PRODIGAL SON—LUKE, XV.

An g'wisser mon hut tzwae boova g'hot,
Un der yingsht fun ena hut g'sawgt tzu seim dawdy:
Dawdy, geb mer 's dale fun der arbshaft os tzu meer folt. Un ar hut si living unner ena ferdaild.
Un net feel dawga nochderhond hut der yingsht sohn ollest tzomma g'sommelt un is gonga weit in 'n onner lond, un dort hut ar si sauch fershwent mit shlechts lava.
Un we ar olles g'shpent hut sin orrich hordy tzeita ivver's lond cooma, un ar war d'no in grossy note.

The Lord's Prayer.

'M HAERR SI GABAIT.

Unser Fodder, du os im Himmel bisht. G'aird is di nawma. Di kanichreich coom'd. Di willa sul gadu waerra uf der ard so we in Himmel. Geb uns heit unser daiglich brode. Fergeb uns unser shoolda, so we mer unser shooldner fergevva. Un luss uns net ferfeer'd waerra in schlechtes, awer heet uns geaga ungoot. For di is 's kanichreich, un de gawalt, un all de air for immer. Awmen.

A Political Extract.

FROM ONE OF PIT SCHWEFFELBRENNER'S LETTERS.

Om letsta Moondawg owet war ich on der meeting, all der waig druvva in Yommerstown, un wann de Bevvy 's g'wist her os ich dort far don het 's widder amohl 'n rumpus gevva. Awer des mohl hob ich se g'foold, for ich hob se weis gamaucht, os ich ommanot soonsht onna gonga waer for ousfinna eb ich net krumbeera kawfa kent for de huckahter bisness shtarta. Ich will now aw mentiona os wann du ebber waisht os garn krumbeera ferkawfa will for a fartie dawler de bushel, os ich ready bin 'm se ob tzu kawfa un 'm my note gavva for 's cash. In der krumbeera bisness is geld tzu maucha, providing mer con se kawfa uf horricks un ferkawfa for cash.

Es war 'n gons boonerawlish grosser crowd dort—awer somehow es is mer fore cooma os der graisht dale fun eha uf der letsta side waura.

Mr. Rauch, in writing of the Pennsylvania Dutch, said that "a more industrious, honest, or substantial people cannot be found in this or any other country on the globe. As agriculturists they are certainly unsurpassed. The well-known fact that as a general rule the very richest soil of Pennsylvania—such as the Counties of Lancaster, Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton, York, Cumberland, and the best and richest parts of Adams, Bucks, Montgomery, Snyder, Union, Northumberland, and Dauphin—are occupied mainly by our people and their descendants seems to go very far to prove the superior sagacity of the early Pennsylvania Dutch settlers of these rich and beautiful agricultural regions.

"It is also a fact that among the leading merchants and manufacturers of the large cities and towns, especially of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Dutch element is largely represented and that as a general rule they are men of the highest order of integrity, and when they find their way to high political positions in the State or Nation they generally compare favorably with any other class. When such old-school Pennsylvania Dutchmen as Heister, Snyder, Schultz, Wolf, Ritner, Shunk, and Hartranft filled the highest State office all the people of every political faith were well satisfied that the executive chair was occupied by strictly honest and competent men."

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION.

Prof. Haldeman's work on the Pennsylvania Dutch, to which reference has already been made, was preceded by an explanatory nctice by Prof. Alexander J. Ellis of Kensington, England, who had this to say respecting Mr. Rauch:

"While I was engaged with the third part of my 'Early English Pronunciation' Prof. Haldeman sent me a reprint of some humorous letters by Rauch. Perceiving at once the analogy between this debased German with English intermixture and Chaucer's debased Anglo-Saxon with Norman intermixture, I requested and obtained such further information as enabled me to give an account of this singular modern reproduction of the manner in which our English language itself was built up, and inserted it in the introduction to my chapter on 'Chaucer's Pronunciation,' but I felt it would be a loss to philology if this curious living example of a mixture of languages were dismissed with such a cursory notice, and I therefore requested Prof. Haldeman, who by birth and residence, philological and phonetic knowledge, was so well fitted for the task, to draw up a more extended notice as a paper to be read before the Philological Society of London. * * *

"Sufficient importance does not seem to be hitherto attached to watching the growth and change of living languages. We have devoted our philological energies to the study of dead tongues which we could not pronounce, and have therefore been compelled to compare by letters rather than by sounds, which we know only in the form impressed upon them by the scholars at various times."

These words of Prof. Ellis and Mr. Rauch's intimate acquaintance with the Pennsylvania Dutch encouraged the latter to devote so much time and attention to the "living language," with its oddities and peculiar construction, so widely spoken in the State where he had made his home.

FRATERNITY "RUSH" SEASON IS ON

What the Greek Letter Societies Mean to Freshmen—Processes Used in Selecting Those to be Honored.

NO feature of the life to which he is just returning will interest the college boy more than the fraternity "rushing" season which occupies the first days of the Fall term. Whether known as "rushing," "cultivating," or "campaigning" this season is full of importance to the student, for it largely determines the complexion of all the fraternities and, indeed, often determines the future of many freshmen.

It determines the complexion of the fraternities, because this year's freshmen, when they become upper classmen, will dictate fraternity policy; and the future of the freshmen, because the associations of the first two years in college do more than all other years to shape the character of undeveloped boys. In this season every college in America takes part, excepting Harvard and Princeton, where the Greek letter fraternities have never gained a foothold.

To college men and students in general, therefore, the fraternity is a familiar subject; but as only 1 per cent. of the people in America enter college, the idea is just as obscure to the other 99 per cent. as the Greek letters by which the various organizations are known.

The Greek letter fraternity is distinctively an American institution, and is just as old as the Nation itself. It is the outgrowth of literary societies and eating clubs, and it still comprehends both, adding to them other less practical but fully as desirable features. The first Greek letter society was founded at the college of William and Mary in 1775. Its aims were to encourage scholarship, and these aims it has maintained until the present day. Phi Beta Kappa it is called. A hundred years ago it became merely an honorary organization, election to which depends on scholarship. From it, however, and patterned after it, grew the present fraternities. They, too, were literary societies pure and simple, in their early days, although they long ago became close corporations, in which the term brother is used with better reason than in any other organization outside the home.

There are scores of these fraternities, all designated by Greek letters which form the initials of their mottoes, and representing the academic, medical, and scientific courses in various colleges.

Some have a history of seventy years or more, while others were formed last year. Each is striving to outdo the others in a general or in some special way. Some have chapters in half a hundred colleges and stand for the expansion theory. Others pride themselves on their conservatism, and yet nearly all are democratic in their aims. The older organizations compose the latter class, and among them are found the leaders.

For years Kappa Alpha, which dates back to 1825, was regarded as the leading college fraternity. During the past thirty years, however, this place has generally been assigned to Psi Upsilon, with Delta Kappa Epsilon and Alpha Delta Phi worthy rivals. Not one of these has over thirty active chapters, yet among their alumni are many of the brightest college men in public life.

The older Greek letter societies have alumni all over the United States who keep close watch of the high school boys about to enter college. Before the high school commencement time the prospective freshman has met some member of a fraternity in the college to which he is going, and has been invited to spend the college commencement week with that fraternity.

All of the important ones have clubhouses, which are often the finest buildings on the college campus, but are always the centre of a life that is almost homelike. Into these more or less elaborate college homes the freshman is ushered the Spring prior to his entering college and here he is royally entertained.

But all the time he is under closest scrutiny. If he is a satisfactory candidate he is invited to visit at the chapter house in the Fall, when he comes on to enter college. Again he is under the same careful scrutiny, and, if he satisfies the members of the fraternity, he is asked to join. Immediately a pledge button is placed on him and a few days or weeks later he is initiated. Then he writes home and tells the folks about it, and they say they are glad if he is. But they don't quite understand the glory of it all.

They haven't had grave-looking seniors telling them what a great thing it is to belong to the Alpha Beta Deltas, and, besides, the folks at home aren't freshmen and don't feel small and unimportant. At Christmas time his sisters "guy" him about it, and even after the midwinter dances they pretend not to have noticed any difference between the dress suits of the Alpha Beta Deltas and those of the other fraternity men.

TO CUT THROUGH TRINITY CEMETERY

Land Wanted for a Driveway—Anxiety as to Possible Disturbance of Graves.

IT has been decided that a portion of famous Trinity Cemetery will have to be cut away to make room for the driveway now in course of construction that is to join Riverside Drive and the Boulevard Lafayette.

For several months past the gatekeeper has been daily besieged by inquiries from people anxious to learn positively if the new road was to encroach upon the territory of the cemetery, as well as by lot owners, exercised by the fear that the graves of their families might have to be disturbed.

In order to avoid this contingency, if the trend of the road will permit, only the narrow strip of ground bordering the outer edge, which as yet has not been divided into plots, will be cut away, but although the surveyors have already visited the cemetery for the purpose of taking measurements, the question has not been decisively settled.

When some thirty years ago Broadway was cut through the grounds, dividing the cemetery into two sections, a large number of bodies had to be moved, a fact which caused no little trouble and dissatisfaction.

The cemetery, whose location makes it one of the most picturesque in the vicinity of Greater New York, was purchased sixty years ago by the Parish of Trinity Church, and many of the bodies now buried there were removed from the overcrowded churchyard surrounding the old down-town church.

It extends east and west from Amsterdam Avenue to the Hudson, and north and south from One Hundred and Fifty-third to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The oldest vaults are just above the Broadway entrance on the north side, within a large inclosure with sunken slabs, one bearing the date 1772 only, and the others merely initials, the dates and names having worn away. The Helen Dickson vault, 1787; Benjamin Pynes, 1781, and I. S. Homs, 1768, are among the oldest. The oldest stone is that of Paul Schoenthal, December, 1817, and those of Maria and Philip Livingston, 1828 and 1831, respectively.

The site of the cemetery was one of the battlegrounds of the Revolutionary War, and an inscription on the Broadway inclosure reads as follows: "Upon this site and across these heights stood the main line of defense thrown up by Washington's army, September, 1776. It was held until Fort Washington fell, on Nov. 16, when part of the fighting occurred at this point. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution, 1901."

Here are the family vaults of the Astors, Coles, Martins, Sands, Henrys, Haddens, Leporins, Lawrences, Bells, Schaeffers, Wards, Jumels, Whitlocks, Chestermans, Gallatins, Ciscos, Austens, Sages, Lows, and a long list of others. Here also Gov. Dix is buried.

Very few interments now take place, no new lots being available, as the ground is within the city limits, and there is a growing fear that at no distant day enterprising New York will desire this spot for business, for what a few years since was all open country is now covered with great buildings, and numberless apartment houses and stores are at its very side. In spite of this New Yorkers love it still.

"DRUMMED OUT."

TWO privates of the famous Middlesex Regiment, known as "The Duke of Cambridge's Own," were recently drummed out of the British Army for a theft which King Edward himself described as "cruel and disgraceful."

While stationed at Aldershot the men had robbed a number of Indian troopers of medals which the latter received on the occasion of the coronation.

The court-martial sentenced the men to six months at hard labor, but the Colonel of the regiment, not content with this, applied for and obtained their discharge from the army.

The regiment was paraded, the sentence of the court-martial read, and the men were stripped of their uniforms in view of the other enlisted men. Civilian clothes were substituted, and the thieves were marched back to the guardroom while the band played "The Rogues' March."

AN ADIRONDACK FAD

Young Men Now Carry Brass Baggage Checks on Their Watch Fobs.

ONE of the most curious fashions of the past Summer in the Adirondacks was the wearing by young men of brass baggage checks on leather straps for watch fobs. To see a number of youths immaculately dressed on the porch of a fashionable hotel with a common "brawss for me luggage," in place of the ordinary seal, was in truth a remarkable sight.

These checks, as most people know, are about two inches long by an inch wide. They are used to put on trunks removed from hotels to the railroad stations, and read something like this:

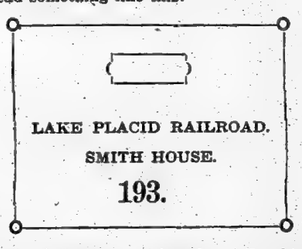

The letters are stamped on the face of the check and the figures are quite large. A popular young man, son of a New York Judge, who wore one of these odd fobs, was asked who had started the fashion.

"I don't know," he replied, producing a massive gold watch at the end of the leather strap, "but it's a mighty good one. You see, this strap is pointed on the end, and when we loop it through the ring of a watch the point sticks out straight, and when we put the watch in our fob pockets the point holds it so that it could not be pulled out without the owner knowing it.

"Where do we get them? Oh, we collect them from the different hotels where we go to hops or to play golf, or where we are stopping. I have them from hotels at Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's and Raquette Lake. I wear the Lake Placid one at Saranac Lake, and vice versa.

"Do we buy them? Well, hardly. We collect them as souvenirs of our visits to the baggage rooms of the different hotels, but some of the proprietors have so little regard for collectors of bric-a-brac that they lock up their baggage checks.

"We not only wear them, but we can play a kind of poker game with the different numbers. When we get back to New York we hang them around our bedrooms with other souvenirs we have picked up in our travels."

A CRATER CITY.

WHAT is probably the most curious situation in the world for a city is that of the one in the interior of the extinct crater Aso San, about thirty miles from Kumamoto, in Japan. Here within the vertical walls, 800 feet high, of the extinct volcano, live and prosper 20,000 people, who rarely make any journeys into the outer world, but form, as it were, a nation to themselves.

CLEARED AFTER MANY YEARS.

IN FRANCE there have lately been two cases of prisoners found guilty of murder whose innocence, after they had served a part of their sentence, has been proved.

One, a soldier named Voisin, was tried ten years ago for the murder of a woman and was condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to penal servitude, and he was sent as a convict to Cayenne. Two years ago his innocence was proved, and he has been released.

The second case has caused the greatest excitement in Paris, where the returned prisoner is the hero of the hour. He is a chemist, M. Danval, who in 1877 was sentenced to death for poisoning his wife.

This sentence was reduced to hard labor for life, and he was sent to the French penal settlement in New Caledonia, where he remained for twenty-five years.

On account of his good behavior during his imprisonment M. Danval was allowed to marry, and his wife and three children returned to France with him.

During his voyage home his fellow-passengers raised a large subscription for Danval, and the chemists of Paris have decided to install him in a pharmacy in the middle of the city.

SEVEN AGES OF MAN.

AN English observer has published the following list of the different decades in a man's life:

Age.	Aim in Life.	Ruling Passion.
From 10 to 20.	To play well.	Athletics.
From 20 to 30.	To look well.	Personal appearance.
From 30 to 40.	To marry well.	Social ambition.
From 40 to 50.	To stand well.	Money.
From 50 to 60.	To live well.	Gastronomics.
From 60 to 70—	To feel well.	Valetudinarianism.
From 70 to 80.	To cut up well.	Posthumous fame.

WON'T "BEG" FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

A HEATED discussion took place recently at a meeting of the Dover (England) Corporation over the proposition to apply to Andrew Carnegie for assistance to establish a public library. Several of the members objected to "begging, cap in hand," and their objection completely defeated the proposition.

UNCLE SAM: "Got in jest in time, b'gosh."
—From The Ohio State Journal.

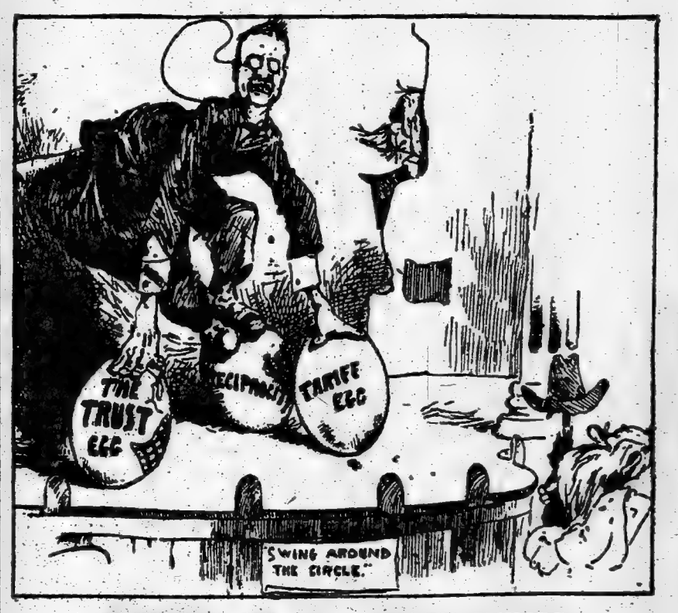

VOICE FROM THE STAGE WINGS:
"Do be careful; step lightly, Theodore."
—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Part Four
Pages 33-36

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Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's week passed without exciting incident. Much ado was made at the start over tight money threats, and call loan rates were hippodromed around 20 per cent. for a time with a good deal of energy, but, unnaturalness showing in the performance, the security market stolidly refused to go to pieces. An extended short interest has, however, been created.

Virtually every important financial interest in Wall Street has throughout the tight money hubbub been stalwartly outspoken upon the side of confidence. Evidences of business prosperity, crowding everywhere throughout the whole land, have come to govern conservative sentiment.

Among the net changes for the week practically all of consequence are upon the side of advances—a record that is extraordinary in the face of such desperate tactics as have been employed in the guerrilla warfare against values.

Among the week's developments there was one feature entitled to consideration as far-reaching in the importance of its direct and consequential bearings—a declaration in two matters of conspicuous litigation that assailed corporation undertakings which were reasonable and legal. One appeared in the dismissal by New Jersey's highest court of the complaint that the United States Steel Corporation committed a wrong against investment rights by the adoption of its preferred stock refunding plan. To this suit—known as the Berger suit—there attached none of the odious characteristics that have made other litigation against the Steel Trust scandalous. Only issues of lawful power and policy were raised, but they were urged with force and adroitness. All the arguments that could be marshaled against the advisability and legality of the company's official plan were before the court. A subordinate department accepted and approved the position of the complainant, issuing an injunction, upon which the Court of Errors and Appeals met to pass finally during the past week. And the decision of this supreme authority is that wrong has not been done; that the plan as officially arranged is legal; that the objecting complaint is unwarranted.

Similar in many respects is a coincident judicial determination touching the affairs of the Rock Island Railway Company in Iowa. There politicians complained that the railroad's financiers had acted illegally, exceeded lawful rights, undertaken to do a variety of unwarranted things. The Attorney General of the State took cognizance of the complaint, and it was freely proclaimed in Wall Street that the Iowa State Government had determined to proceed vigorously. The actual result is that the Attorney General of the State is obliged to announce that the corporation is proceeding quite within its legal and reasonable rights, and that proceedings started in prejudice could not be maintained.

Of notable and far-reaching importance is the significance attached to these representative developments. It isn't merely as to the two corporations themselves that the incidents are of importance. Far broader is the record's bearing—and it is inspiriting exceptionally. With extraordinary vehemence has been preached the bear theory that corporation managers have been throwing prudence aside, assuming risks, careless of legal responsibilities and reckless of the future. There were two cases in which this adverse gospel was most lustily shouted. But as soon as tests are made the indictments collapse. And the lesson, expensive as at times seemed to be the impression of it, is well worth the cost—setting forth as it does with clearness that our corporation managers are neither careless nor reckless, that they do not ignore the law, that they do not undertake enterprises in hit-and-miss fashion, and are not subjecting investment properties to dangers.

Professional Wall Street got over its tight money scare when it was seen that New York could draw gold from about all quarters of the globe to relieve the stringency that had developed. Recovery came almost as suddenly as the disease broke out, and instead of stocks being shoveled overboard, holders "sat" on them tighter than ever, apparently fearing lest they might have some difficulty in recovering them once they let them go. Possibly the temptation was strong at times to sell, but it was not as strong as the determination to hang on. As a result, instead of a demoralized market, with reams of stocks tumbling out and prices going down abruptly and largely, as has been the case more than once when cash for carrying purposes has been hard to get, the volume of transactions fell off to 60, 50, and even 40 per cent. of the business done before the squeeze materialized. In fact, the market took on a humdrum appearance, was dull—and anything but liquidation was suggested from general appearances.

How much we shall succeed in getting in the shape of gold on the import movement which has started there is no need to worry about. That it will be sufficient to restore money market equilibrium there is no question, and that is sufficient for any one to know. Were there trouble and seriously tight money elsewhere, were the financial centres abroad confronted by critical times, things would be different. But as it is, there is general ease, and, moreover, the South African mines are assuming a condition of activity after their forced idleness, and are again adding to the world's gold supply, toward which this country is contributing its record quota.

A glance at the foreign trade statements which appeared early in the week is sufficient to indicate why there has been the scarcity in exchange, merchandise exports for August showing up for nearly $13,500,000 less than a year ago, with results for eight months of the calendar year down $118,000,000 from the 1901 level. The balance of trade, moreover, to use a well-worn expression, is off more than $150,000,000 by the same comparison, in part due to our heavy importations, a matter over which it would be simply foolish to utter a single regret. There will be a different story to tell when the 1902 output of our farms comes fully to market, and trade in breadstuffs, cotton, &c., revives, as it unquestionably will do. Meantime, even the recent "poor" figures—magnificent, by the way, if put against some that are to be found on the records of but a few years ago—are not without their encouraging features. In fact, none but a dyed-in-the-wool pessimist could find much else but a source of gratification in the whole progress of our export trade right up to date. We have not been able to ship corn because we have not had corn to spare, and other grains and their products have suffered either from this development or from developments peculiar to themselves and largely of a kindred nature. But otherwise a strong outward movement has been maintained in so many of our products that values outside of those chiefly pertaining to agricultural commodities have been kept up to a remarkably high standard.

Taking our principal exports, which are for the most part off the fields and farms—corn, wheat, and other breadstuffs, cotton, live stock, provisions, and mineral oils—and the footing for August is only $44,652,391, although this is a better total than for either June or July. For all other merchandise, however, we get an aggregate of $50,029,787 for the month, making $408,190,576 for the eight months, January to August inclusive, or nearly one-half the total for all exports for that period. Thus the monthly exhibit with totals and averages:

1901.	Principal Exports.	Additional Exports.	Total Exports.
January	$84,326,768	$51,998,833	$136,325,601
February	65,880,531	47,076,433	112,957,014
March	72,970,543	51,503,100	124,473,643
April	70,087,293	50,666,897	120,754,190
May	68,934,173	55,633,738	124,567,911
June	56,386,612	46,387,651	102,774,263
July	59,310,217	49,642,293	109,452,510
August	61,567,116	46,457,093	108,024,209
Eight months	$539,963,303	$399,366,038	$939,329,341
Monthly av.	67,495,413	49,920,755	117,416,168

It has been said that all exports fell off nearly $128,000,000 for the eight months. All and more than all fell on what come under the head of our principal exports, those already enumerated. Shipments of additional articles, mainly manufactures, actually increased. For six months out of the eight they were larger for 1902 than for 1901, with a monthly average of $51,023,822, as compared with $49,920,755, the other exports named showing only $51,686,828 against $67,495,413, and the total $102,710,650, against $117,416,168. These are the 1902 figures:

1902.	Principal Exports.	Additional Exports.	Total Exports.
January	$76,829,253	$52,215,927	$129,145,180
February	54,887,206	46,682,489	101,569,695
March	54,891,668	51,857,733	106,749,401
April	54,335,224	54,834,649	109,169,873
May	48,718,281	53,603,250	102,321,531
June	40,627,382	48,613,201	89,240,483
July	38,553,317	50,253,540	88,806,857
August	44,652,391	50,029,787	94,682 178
Eight months	$413,494,622	$408,190,576	$821,685,198
Monthly av.	51,686,828	51,023,822	102,710,650

If this is not encouraging enough, hark back to 1897, not one of the weakest periods in our recent commercial history, and it will be found that agriculture furnished only $46,734,991 per month, and additional merchandise exports the small average of $33,477,175, making altogether $80,212,166 per month, results progressing in this way:

1897.	Principal Exports.	Additional Exports.	Total Exports.
January	$83,085,978	$30,855,905	$93,951,883
February	49,843,806	29,977,280	79,821,086
March	49,954,956	37,327,291	87,282,247
April	45,705,562	33,943,234	77,648,796
May	42,727,950	35,143,326	77,871,276
June	38,682,466	34,510,568	73,193,034
July	37,584,160	33,539,808	71,103,968
August	48,305,066	32,519,984	80,825,050
Eight months	$373,879,934	$267,817,396	$641,697,330
Monthly av.	46,734,991	33,477,175	80,212,166

Looking at August alone, as compared with 1897, it will now be seen that with 1902 more than $3,500,000 behind as to breadstuffs, cotton, &c., other outward trade brought an increase of $17,500,000. In fact, and in short, what has developed as to the markets abroad for our finished and partly finished products of mines, forests, fisheries, mills, and factories, has been a phenomenal growth that has been maintained the past three years at a level previously unheard of, the present year falling little short of the unprecedented and altogether phenomenal record of 1900. Principal exports have had their fluctuations, and of course the aggregates have been affected, but the additional exports have tended to the assumption of a stronger and stronger position, as will be seen brought out in this summary:

	Eight Months' Total.	Monthly Average.
Principal Exports:		
1897	$373,879,034	$46,734,991
1898	480,960,773	60,120,097
1899	433,248,311	54,156,039
1900	485,321,505	60,665,188
1901	539,963,303	67,495,413
1902	413,494,622	51,686,828
Additional Exports:		
1897	$267,817,396	$33,477,175
1898	297,671,424	37,208,929
1899	359,342,512	44,917,814
1900	430,741,013	53,842,626
1901	399,366,038	49,920,755
1902	408,190,576	51,023,822
Total Exports:		
1897	$641,697,330	$80,212,166
1898	778,632,207	97,329,026
1899	792,590,823	99,073,853
1900	916,062,518	114,507,814
1901	939,329,341	117,416,168
1902	821,685,198	102,710,650

Obviously we have only to maintain the position taken as to the more varied class of our merchandise shipments for results soon to show again the totals which have been receded from by force of circumstances over which there was no control. Had there been no poor crops last year, there is no reason to suppose our trade in farm and field products would have met the restriction that came to it, and there is no reason now to expect anything but recovery when the present bumper crops are ready for the market. Temporarily tight money has proved a poor argument against values, against the uplifting force of the current condition of every American industry, and the sustaining force of bountiful harvests.

The facts behind the American security market are facts of a solid character. Prudent investors are not ignoring them.

SOFT COAL PROSPERITY

The fiscal year of two of the important lines in the soft-coal trade ends with June 30, and their reports have just been issued. There is nothing more interesting at this time than the coal business, and the soft coalers are doing an increased business by reason of the idleness in the anthracite regions. One of the roads referred to in the opening is the Norfolk and Western Railway, and it is found that at the close of the year the company's equipment consisted of 70 passenger engines, 397 freight engines, and 35 switching engines, or a total of 502 locomotives of all grades; 248 passenger cars, 21,000 freight cars, 521 maintenance-of-way and cabin cars, and 7 harbor barges. In addition to this, orders have been given since the close of the fiscal year for more engines and cars, to enable it to cope with the increased trade that will come to it from the opening of mines and building of ovens along its line.

Its freight traffic last year amounted to 12,268,100 net tons, an increase of 924,036 tons over the preceding year; to show its mineral traffic, in part, the following statistics are appended:

Mineral.	1901-2.	1900-1.
Anthracite coal	32,755	45,755
Bituminous coal	5,538,313	5,080,211
Coke	1,485,553	1,390,815
Iron ore	868,058	626,730
Details of its coal business are:		
Pocahontas coal fields	5,002,794	4,560,089
Clinch Valley coal fields	538,615	513,004
Tug River coal fields	135,544	45,142
Thacker coal fields	605,418	595,735
Kenova coal fields	67,631	53,290
Other Norfolk and Western territory	28,160	18,392
Total	6,378,162	5,695,640
Received from connecting lines	74,537	61,510
Grand total, coal	6,452,699	5,757,150
Of the coke tonnage:		
Pocahontas coal fields	1,210,459	1,236,043
Clinch Valley coal fields	261,083	152,083
Tug River coal fields	2,073	.....
Connecting lines	14,369	2,021
Grand total, coke	1,488,984	1,390,147

In the report referred to it is stated: "The coal and coke traffic of your company during the past year amounted to 7,070,721 tons, of which 5,572,642 tons were produced from the Pocahontas field. The Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, having purchased approximately 295,000 acres of land in the Pocahontas field, your Directors deemed it necessary for the protection of the interests of your company to purchase all the capital stock of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, (except qualifying shares held by the Directors of the company,) and joined with that company in the issue of $20,000,000 4 per cent. purchase money mortgage bonds, due Dec. 1, 1941, in settlement for the purchase by the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company of its lands and interests in lands."

The property belonging to the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company comprises about four-fifths of the Pocahontas coal field, and is about midway between the tidewater terminal at Norfolk, Va., and the Ohio termini of the company at Cincinnati and Columbus, and throughout the greater part of its area the No. 3, or Pocahontas, seam of coal is above the water level, persistent and uniform in character and thickness, and at a convenient height above the railway tracks, permitting self-draining mines of great extent and commercial working. This is one of the most important bodies of coal existing anywhere in the world, and there is no question as to its quality.

At the close of the year there were 70 coal and coke companies in operation on the line of road; 7,610 coke ovens were completed and 871 under construction, exclusive of those contracted for by the United States Coal and Coke Company. In addition to these, there are eight corporations in the Thacker and Tug River districts about ready for operation. There were in operation on the line of the road 14 iron coke furnaces, with an estimated aggregate capacity of 1,635 tons of pig iron per day; 7 furnaces, aggregating 770 tons of pig iron per day, were out of blast at that date.

The opening up of further properties in the Pocohontas coal field render it essential that increased facilities be provided. To meet the growth of the Western traffic numerous long double passing sidings are being constructed between Vivian and Naugatuck, a distance of ninety-three miles, the alignment being improved by reducing curvature, and eventually these long sidings will be connected and form a second track. Between Naugatuck and Kenova the distance by the present line is eighty-three miles, included in which are some fifteen miles of grade against the traffic. Instead of building a second track along the present line, it has been decided to construct a new single-track line following the waters of the Big Sandy River from Naugatuck to Kenova, the distance by this line being sixty miles. About thirty-five miles will be constructed as the Naugatuck Branch of the company's Ohio extension, and the remainder will be constructed under the charter of the Kenova and Big Sandy Railroad Company. This new line will be used for the heavy west-bound traffic, the lighter east-bound traffic and empty cars using the old line. With this new line completed, the company will have a line from the Pocohontas, Tug River, and Thacker coal fields to Portsmouth, Ohio, a distance of about 230 miles, without adverse grades. From Portsmouth to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 100 miles, there will be no grades against the traffic exceeding twenty-six feet to the mile when the improvements to that portion of the line now in progress are completed. With these improvements, and with suitable yard facilities at Portsmouth, arrangements for which are now in progress, the company will be in a position to transport its heavy west-bound traffic in maximum train loads at a minimum cost.

On the Tug Fork branch, some ten miles in length, which will be an important feeder, will be located the coal and coke operations of the United States Coal and Coke Company. The branch is nearly completed and the United States Company has large forces at work opening mines and constructing ovens. When buying last winter the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, the Norfolk and Western acquired control of the Iaeger and Southern Railway, and of the Southwest Virginia Railroad, lines projected to penetrate the western portion of the Pocahontas coal field, of which about six miles were in operation and some four miles additional were graded. The line of railway as now projected forms a junction with the main line at Iaeger station, which is beyond the northern boundary of the Pocahontas coal field, follows the waters of the Dry Fork branch of Tug River and its tributary, Horse Pen Creek, to its source, crosses the Flat Top Mountain, and thence extends to a connection with the Norfolk and Western near the southern limit of the Pocahontas field, the distance being about 50 miles, the greater part through the Pocahontas coal field. Upon and tributary to this line are some 27,000 acres of coal land owned by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Philadelphia, an equal area owned by the Faraday Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburg, and some 32,000 acres belonging to the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, and leased to the United States Coal and Coke Company. Surveys and negotiations preparatory to the construction of this important feeder are now in progress.

The second in importance is the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, which is developing a vast territory in the Kanawha and New River valleys of West Virginia. Its equipment at the close of its fiscal year consisted of the following: 77 passenger engines, 209 freight engines and 57 switching engines, making a total of 403 locomotives of all grades; 243 passenger cars, 14,384 freight cars, 1,276 maintenance-of-way cars, and 5,700 cars and 25 locomotives leased. In addition to all this, it was reported that a contract had been arranged with the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, for 25 freight locomotives and 2,210 freight cars (1,000 50-ton steel gondolas, the balance forty-ton box, flat and gondola cars) to be delivered between August and December, 1902. There was also a contract with Blair & Co. for 1,000 fifty-ton steel gondolas, to be delivered in September, 1902. The total coal and coke tonnage for the past fiscal year shows a most decided growth and increase over any preceding year, and it is therefore in order to present the following facts in regard to the mineral traffic:

Mineral.	1901-02.	1900-01.
Anthracite coal	27,363	28,182
Bituminous coal	5,433,785	4,962,012
Bituminous coal from connections	36,305	65,957
Coke	471,947	377,699
Coke from connections	3,207	16,384
Ores	441,234	361,208

In the report attention is called to the increase of 10.2 per cent. in coal and coke traffic, and 4.9 per cent. in merchandise traffic. The total number of tons moved was 10,904,165, an increase of 7.7 per cent.; the tons moved one mile, 3,194,336,608, an increase of 4.7 per cent.; the total freight revenue increased 8.4 per cent. The ton-mile revenue was 4.02 mills, an increase of 3.6 per cent., and the revenue per train-mile $2.05, an increase of 3.1 per cent.; the average revenue train load was 509 tons, and, including company's freight, 538 tons, substantially the same average tonnage as last year; the absence of coal tonnage during the greater part of June materially reduced the average. The number of tons carried one mile per mile of road was 1,073,762.

The company continues to acquire, build, and operate branch lines which will tend to increase the growth of its traffic in minerals, and there can be no question as to the increasing tonnage to be moved over the line as the years go by; the strike which is "on" at the time of writing and printing the last annual report has been settled by the men acquiescing to the terms of the producers. Shipments at Newport News are expected this month, or early next, to be once more on a normal basis. Among recent acquisitions of new lines are the following:

The Greenbrier and New River Railroad, occupying the south side of New River from Thurmond to Hawk's Nest, was completed Dec. 1, 1901. This road (18.4 miles) was on Oct. 28, 1901, consolidated with the main line. The company expended during the year the sum of $33,627.74 to complete the construction of the extension to a connection with the main line at Hawk's Nest. The Glen Jean, Lower Loup and Deep Water Railroad (3.6 miles) was on the same date consolidated with the company. Taking effect July 1, 1902, the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, the Ohio and Big Sandy Railroad, the Ohio River and Charleston Railway of Kentucky, and the Kentucky and South Atlantic Railroad, all Kentucky lines, were consolidated under the title of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railway Company, preliminary to a further consolidation with the company. The Kanawha Railway, (14.6 miles,) a branch line in West Virginia, the ownership of which was vested in the Kanawha Railway Company, was purchased and transferred to the company by parties desiring the development of certain coal properties. The ownership of the Kineon Coal Terminals, at Cincinnati, was acquired Oct. 15, 1901.

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From what has been shown in these statements there can be no doubt of the importance of the coal trade to the lines; there is an everincreasing demand for the excellent coal and coke produced at the mines and ovens situated along the lines of these two roads. Not only at the eastward or Atlantic ports is this the case, but there is an overgrowing trade at Western cities and towns, the smokeless qualities of the coal, as compared with that of the Middle-Western coal-producing States, being a desirable quality. It has a most important function the coming season, because of the probable short supply of hard coal in the West. One who has watched the growth of the coal trade of West Virginia must award the highest meed of praise to the enterprise of the railroad companies which have done so much to foster its development. The vessels of the United States Navy are using the product of West Virginia mines, and it is shipped to many foreign ports in competition with British coal, to the greatest advantage in every way. FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

NEW YORK BANKS UP TO DATE

LATEST COMPARATIVE OFFICIAL EXHIBITS OF BOTH STATE AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Treasury Department having called for statements of the National banks as to their condition at the close of business Sept. 15, but a few days after the call for reports of the State banks of deposit and discounts had been made by the State Superintendent of Banking, an excellent opportunity of comparing the growth of the Manhattan institutions during the Summer months is afforded.

During the period from July 16 to Sept. 15 the National banks increased deposits to an amount which placed them in excess of $1,000,000,000. Twenty-two of these institutions increased deposits $46,950,000, while a decrease of $16,167,000 is reported by nineteen of the banks, leaving a net gain of $30,783,400, or about 30 per cent. In the matter of loans a decrease is shown, twenty-two banks having a total loss of $16,320,000, compared with a gain of but $11,893,100 by nineteen increasing institutions. The net loss in this item was $4,427,600.

The majority of the National banks also show losses in total resources, but in net profits, which indicate the earnings, there are but four decreases, the remainder of the banks showing fair gains, considering the period of the year.

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The largest increase in deposits was made by the Bank of New York, the gain being $11,077,480, or more than 25 per cent. The National City Bank also made a large gain, the amount being in excess of $7,000,000, while the Hanover National Bank expanded from $81,811,900 to $87,551,900. The Chase, First, Leather Manufacturers', and Seaboard report gains in excess of $2,000,000, and the National Bank of Commerce increased over $5,000,000. The largest loss in this item was made by the National Park Bank, with a decrease of over $5,000,000. The Gallatin National Bank lost $2,500,000, and the other losses reported were all under $1,000,000.

The decrease in loans made by many of the institutions is probably due to the high loaning rates prevailing about the time the statements were called, the banks having called in their loans with the expectation of getting higher rates for new loans. The greatest decrease in this line is the loss of $2,856,200 by the National Bank of Commerce. The Fourth National also reports a decrease in excess of $2,000,000.

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The Bank of New York is credited with the largest gain in total resources, this item having advanced from $37,509,570 to $48,635,600, a gain of $11,126,000. The National City Bank was second, with an increase of $7,847,524; the National Bank of Commerce third, with a gain of $6,276,562, and the Hanover National Bank next, with over $6,000,000 to the good.

In detail the comparative showing is as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS.	At Close of Business, Sept. 15, 1902. Capital.	Profits.	Deposits.	Loans.	Total Resources.	Book Value.	Bid Price.	Increase Since July 16, 1902. In Profits.	In Deposits.	In Loans.	In Total Resources.
Astor National	$359,000	$478,196	$4,257,300	$1,824,400	$5,543,000	337	755	*$13,236	*$30,749	$313,186	$723,519
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3,676,060	3,234,000	20,597,100	46,995,100	173	268	189,960	1,342,300	541,900	2,117,750
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	2,000,000	2,269,141	4,366,400	13,955,600	48,635,600	213	343	48,441	11,077,488	*1,243,200	11,126,030
Chemical National	300,000	7,240,690	27,656,400	20,301,400	35,207,900	2,513	4,356	28,303	*1,270,763	1,636,438	*1,237,510
Chatham National	450,000	1,034,405	7,087,300	5,301,900	8,620,700	329	345	23,915	*53,915	156,671	*30,222
Central National	1,000,000	577,884	16,757,900	9,010,600	18,895,600	157	190	20,384	*519,213	*488,200	*498,788
Chase National	1,000,000	3,262,696	53,792,500	25,519,698	58,505,200	426	800	81,731	2,676,828	*1,634,977	2,195,094
East River National	250,000	151,214	1,378,500	894,300	1,829,700	160	160	5,634	*56,094	*3,306	*50,424
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,710,384	32,898,900	28,961,400	38,711,200	190	235	*499,306	*760,544	*2,131,131	*707,914
Fifth National	200,000	396,900	2,574,065	1,022,270	3,366,500	297	380	5,535	*45,630	*23,718	*29,807
First National	10,000,000	12,210,881	81,110,400	41,624,800	108,579,800	222	775	*54,619	2,321,335	*493,800	5,233,922
Gallatin National	1,000,000	2,147,317	14,195,400	6,077,400	18,337,300	314	425	28,317	*2,513,901	*302,000	*2,483,011
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,281,971	7,898,100	6,391,200	10,243,500	228	525	19,871	*227,123	*54,500	*206,671
Hanover National	3,000,000	5,908,794	87,551,900	39,853,200	100,334,300	296	645	155,694	5,740,000	490,300	6,059,779
Irving National	1,000,000	1,000,100	5,690,400	5,025,800	7,933,100	200	240	21,800	539,385	*35,700	*515,519
Imp. & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	6,277,622	23,175,700	22,652,800	31,007,600	518	665	44,822	*321,027	*731,000	*571,180
Leather Manfrs. Nat.	600,000	825,120	9,398,800	3,774,100	11,014,100	187	270	15,353	3,128,809	*9,033	3,153,875
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,135,512	13,544,300	7,757,400	17,767,000	498	550	26,512	*152,900	*42,500	*125,134
Liberty National	500,000	392,218	7,709,700	5,038,600	9,609,700	278	650	20,040	*219,542	*142,079	*195,469
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,235,536	22,094,900	13,144,100	25,357,100	161	180	21,736	340,501	*34,500	362,301
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,552,423	17,788,100	11,657,300	22,260,500	227	288	76,923	350,430	*1,088,100	428,268
Market & Fulton Nat.	900,000	1,049,147	8,430,300	6,088,400	10,429,500	216	255	62,047	269,685	266,600	291,475
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	600,000	285,381	6,235,900	4,045,700	7,368,400	147	160	2,081	344,175	16,500	369,306
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	1,429,210	17,274,800	11,056,900	20,839,500	242	375	42,910	*368,390	135,700	*319,361
New Amsterdam Nat.	500,000	1,250,650	9,888,500	7,576,400	11,067,000	214	650	16,525	727,121	1,393,127	745,641
National City	25,000,000	15,388,063	151,423,700	89,114,800	202,816,400	161	305	231,963	7,217,695	*1,837,100	7,847,524
Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	300,000	86,297	2,113,900	1,612,600	2,648,500	128	160	8,909	*363,322	*220,276	*251,210
Nat. Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	7,434,144	101,120,800	51,700,300	126,814,800	174	344	167,544	5,515,499	*2,856,200	6,276,562
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,898,747	7,030,300	6,420,100	10,405,300	289	330	23,942	*727,121	116,209	*607,988
Nat. Bank of North Am.	2,000,000	1,977,867	21,464,700	12,993,200	26,259,800	198	245	18,987	1,166,400	440,000	735,368
Nat. Bank of S.	500,000	451,112	4,418,000	3,639,600	5,859,900	190	305	7,712	341,659	769,200	451,466
National Citizens'	1,550,000	601,823	7,339,200	5,583,600	10,159,000	139	202	623	*652,656	*425,700	*624,442
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	271,644	6,118,500	4,129,600	7,449,700	127	160	4,944	918,781	361,500	924,621
National Park	2,000,000	4,511,386	70,593,700	49,352,500	80,154,200	325	648	207,886	*5,651,750	*96,100	*2,457,242
New York Nat. Exch.	500,000	358,999	5,802,400	4,797,400	7,212,400	171	255	*8,301	*277,301	*101,500	*280,176
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	606,356	4,832,500	2,121,500	5,708,900	400	1,350	*4,744	*13,303	104,800	*18,014
Phenix National	1,000,000	289,970	10,958,600	11,749,900	12,295,600	128	130	24,870	55,191	*743,500	*124,956
Seventh National	1,700,000	161,007	7,413,900	6,048,700	9,305,100	109	150	40,607	1,024,567	617,200	1,058,014
Second National	300,000	1,205,540	10,509,871	8,178,138	12,431,600	500	700	31,182	*311,027	*194,727	*304,556
Seaboard National	500,000	1,157,496	23,011,000	12,040,500	24,718,500	331	675	29,134	3,354,292	230,031	3,375,431
United National	1,000,000	218,423	1,462,200	2,109,200	2,770,100	121	132	9,346	219,665	114,413	154,337
Western National	2,100,000	3,125,990	63,063,000	33,150,600	68,657,000	248	620	76,590	1,415,293	*1,522,200	1,800,942
Northern National	300,000	210,089	805,200	1,110,700	1,465,300	170	190	5,574	*46,001	426,933	59,582
Equitable National	200,000	1,420	373,200	401,700	624,600	101	100	604	67,711	206,280	68,296

*Decrease.

Although deposits have fallen off, the State banks doing business in New York City are also enjoying the general prosperity reported by banking institutions throughout the country according to the statements of condition at the close of business Sept. 6, which have just been filed with the Superintendent of Banking at Albany.

The greatest loss sustained by these banks since the previous report, on June 10, has been in gross deposits, this item having decreased to the amount of $15,637,849. Of the thirty-eight institutions included in the following compilation thirteen increased deposits, the amount being $3,174,218, while twenty-five banks show a loss aggregating $18,812,067. The largest decreases were reported by the Manhattan Company Bank, the deposits of which fell from $40,991,799 to $31,509,662, a net loss of $9,392,137; the Bank of America, with a decline of $1,366,379; the Bank of the Metropolis, with a loss of $1,305,115; the Corn Exchange Bank, with a decrease of $824,273, and the Fourteenth Street Bank, the latter losing $949,400.

Among the banks which extended their deposit lines, the Columbia Bank stands at the head with a gain of $958,302, and the New York Produce Exchange Bank comes next with $752,942 in excess of the amount reported on June 10.

In the matter of loans and discounts the banks have held their own; in fact, have made considerable advance in this particular. The thirty-eight institutions show a net increase of $7,792,483, twenty-three banks having an aggregate gain of $9,871,783, compared with a loss of but $2,079,300 by the fifteen decreasing banks.

Although it would appear from the above that the banks were losing ground, such is not the case, as reference to the table will show that a net increase in net profits of $1,390,104 was made during the three months despite the fact that the majority of the banks paid dividends in July. Losses in net profits are reported by only eleven institutions, the total amount being $240,997, while the increase of the remaining twenty-eight foots up $1,631,101. The net profits having increased to a considerable extent, the book values have advanced accordingly, the net gain being 172. The market value of the securities of these banks also shows a gain during the three months.

The largest gain in book value was made by the Fifth Avenue Bank with an increase of 97 points, while the largest decrease was that of the Plaza Bank, the loss being 13 points. The Fifth Avenue Bank is also credited with the largest gain in the bid price, which advanced from 3,900 per share to 4,000. During the three months the Corn Exchange Bank increased its capital from $1,400,000 to $2,000,000, the Empire State Bank with a capital of $100,000 was absorbed by the Empire State Trust Company, and the Union Square Bank was acquired by the Corn Exchange Bank as a branch.

The total resources of 12 banks increased $2,691,273, but this gain was more than offset by the other institutions which reported an aggregate decrease of $16,930,224, making a net decrease of $14,238,961 since June 10. Of this amount $9,499,390 was reported by the Manhattan Company's bank.

The following table gives the capital, net profits, year deposits, loans and discounts, total resources, book value, and bid prices of State banks as of Sept. 6 and of National banks as of Sept. 15, together with the increase or decrease in each item since the report of June 10. The loans and discounts and deposits of the Bank of the State of New York are not included, as this institution is being liquidated, having been absorbed by the National Bank of North America:

State Banks.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Gross Deposits.	Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.	Book Value.	Bid Price.	Increase Since June 10, 1902. In Net Profits.	In Deposits.	In Loans.	In Total Resources.
Bank of America	$1,500,000	$3,276,664	$30,153,534	$19,969,237	$34,930,200	318	545	*98,663	*$1,366,379	$856,241	*$1,495,538
Bank of Wash. Heights	100,000	103,780	348,052	408,566	551,833	203	200	3,105	58,499	*33,247	36,405
Bowery	250,000	776,500	3,693,175	2,317,997	4,219,683	410	340	4,226	216,586	94,575	*780,296
Bank of the Metropolis	1,000,000	1,277,032	8,999,391	7,705,379	11,276,424	227	400	43,705	*1,305,115	152,077	*199,346
Bronx Borough	50,000	51,419	566,337	497,939	667,758	202	170	3,772	54,270	59,764	58,042
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	3,175,836	30,490,373	23,299,229	35,668,333	285	435	1,337,689	*824,273	2,779,584	837,021
Columbia	300,000	253,694	3,670,020	3,166,502	4,224,964	164	350	7,251	958,302	429,375	273,990
Colonial	100,000	170,160	2,371,266	2,033,000	2,641,427	270	385	1,501	*488,035	*314,491	*486,535
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,570,806	10,143,589	8,694,268	11,815,021	1,670	4,000	87,514	*699,729	*158,922	*611,590
Fourteenth Street	100,000	95,186	2,020,239	1,608,280	2,215,426	195	225	1,601	*949,414	*669,222	*947,923
Greenwich	200,000	197,650	1,047,771	978,233	1,445,422	198	350	13,117	*115,041	119,235	*191,924
German-American	750,000	431,854	3,947,923	3,516,212	5,129,783	157	165	*3,376	*328,419	210,852	*331,842
German Exchange	200,000	626,475	2,985,902	2,633,020	3,812,388	413	360

Treasury may take. It is fortunate that at the present time the country has a Secretary who dares to do things—sees the necessity of doing them and does them before an actual money market panic has developed.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much interest was taken in the trading in the outside market during the last week. There were a number of important advances in prices, and in some sections of the market the trading was on a very large scale. Early in the week the market was unfavorably affected by the same conditions which checked speculation in the Stock Exchange market, the principal unfavorable influence being the high rates prevailing for call loans. While, as a rule, the outside market is not affected to the same extent as the inside market by conditions in the money market, the unusually high rates commanded by money a week ago served to curtail the operations of the pools which have been shaping the course of some of the most active outside stocks. Toward the middle of the week, however, the unfavorable influences seemed to have run their course, and the upward movement of prices was resumed, with the market at the same time showing increased activity.

Rock Island.

Most prominent of all outside stocks during the past week was Rock Island, the trading in which considerably exceeded that in any other stock. The buying was on a sufficiently large scale to bring about substantial advances in both the stock and the bonds of the new Rock Island Company. The news of the week affecting the reorganization of the company was altogether favorable, and helped materially in the upward movement, which made these stocks so conspicuous a part of the market. Any doubt which may have existed as to the legality of the reorganization was dispelled by the announcement of the decision of the Attorney General of the State of Iowa that there was no ground upon which the State could interfere with the plan of readjustment of the company's securities. Yesterday was the final day for the deposit of the old stock, and toward the close of the week there was considerable buying of the stock for the purpose of depositing it.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke.

One of the largest gains of the week was recorded in Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke stock, which sold up about 10 points and retained practically all of this advance. As a reason for the continued strength of the stock, it was reliably stated that, present conditions continuing, the company will, as a result of the readjustment of its securities now under way, be able to show very substantial earnings on the stock over and above the amount required to meet fixed charges. As the stock advanced it was disclosed that much less was for sale at the prices now prevailing than could have been had only a short while ago at one-third the present figures. When it is considered that only a few months ago the stock was selling below 5, and had very little market even at that low price, the present condition of the stock is quite extraordinary.

United States Realty and Construction.

Considerable activity was shown in United States Realty Common, and there was a substantial advance in the quotation for the stock. The preferred shared this advance, but was far less active than the common. Improvement also showed in the stock of some of the companies which are to be merged in the United States Realty Company, notably in New York Realty, which advanced 3½ points, to 190, the highest price on record.

Manhattan Transit.

Announcement of the commencement of active business by the Manhattan Transit Company was made during the week, and it was stated that already a large amount of business has been offered to the company. The stock was not very active, but showed some improvement over the closing prices of last week. New York Transportation was another of the transportation stocks which showed strength. After a long period of dulness the stock showed considerable activity and made a gain of 8 points.

INSPIRITING NATIONAL STATISTICS.

There are probably few taxpayers who realize that in the twenty-two years from 1880 to 1902 the area of the United States has grown from 827,844 square miles to 3,025,600 square miles, an increase of 2,197,756 square miles, or nearly 300 per cent., while the general wealth of the country shows an increase of $928 per capita during the period from 1850, when the per capita wealth was $307, to the present time when figures show it to be $1,235.

The public debt of the United States in 1800 was $15 per person. In 1840 this sum was increased 21 cents per capita; in 1852 the per capita rate was $2.67; in 1861, $2.74. It rose rapidly thereafter until the grand total became $76.98 per capita, while to-day the country has outstanding about $28.40 to each enumerated person. In 1800 the figure stood $20.57.

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The financial success of the United States is due to a large extent to the working class and the products, and for that reason it is interesting to study the productive institutions which have placed this country at the head of all other countries. In dissecting the wealth distributed throughout the United States it is seen that in 1850 the country had 1,449,073 farms, and that the domestic animals, such as cows, horses, pigs, and fowls, owned by tillers of the soil represented a cash value of something like $544,000,000, while the latest reports show that there are now 5,739,659 farms in the country, and that the farm animal valuation is placed at $2,981,054,115. The actual growth of eighteen of the most prominent factors in the wealth increase from 1890 to 1902 is shown by the following compilation:

	July, 1890.	July, 1902.
Public debt, less cash in Treasury	$890,784,370	$969,457,241
Money in circulation	$1,429,251,270	$2,246,529,412
Bank clearings	$58,845,279,505	$111,190,226,021
Deposits in savings banks	$1,624,844,506	$2,507,094,580
Deposits in National banks	$1,485,085,856	$3,151,690,196
Number of farms	4,564,641	5,739,657
Value of farm products	$2,460,107,454	$3,764,177,700
Value of farm animals	$2,418,756,028	$2,981,054,115
Tons of coal produced	140,866,931	261,677,961
Tons of steel produced	4,277,071	13,473,595
Average number of manufacturing employes	4,712,622	5,719,137
Wages and salaries paid	$2,283,216,529	$2,735,430,848
Value of iron and steel products	$5,369,579,191	$13,039,279,566
Wages paid to iron and steel employes	$95,736,192	$134,739,004
Railways in operation, (miles)	166,654	201,839
Freight carried, (tons per mile)	620,480,082	584,695,935
Rate per ton per mile	.93c.	.75c.

It is noteworthy to mention that the increase in coal products has borne a very important part toward the financial income of the United States. Salaries and wages paid in 1890 to employes of manufacturing and iron and steel plants netted $2,378,952,721. This same class of workingmen in July of the present year earned $2,870,109,852, an increase of $491,217,131.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION AND IN UNITED STATES TREASURY.

To enable the reader to clearly understand the wealth of the United States, the cash balance holdings in the Treasury, as of July, 1902, is given in the table which follows, showing every feature by months:

United States Treasury Statement.

MONTH.	Population.	Circulation.	Per Capita Circulation.	In the Treasury. Net United States Bonds.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.	Subsidiary Coin.	Cash Balance.
July, 1901	77,872,000	$2,189,567,149	$28.12	$13,860,317	$113,095	$9,251,181	$10,314,823	$327,368,877
August	77,985,000	2,197,780,824	28.18	12,705,302	132,583	9,645,840	10,520,157	329,971,356
September	78,098,000	2,227,188,401	28.52	8,651,150	81,219	9,512,334	9,075,395	319,919,880
October	78,211,000	2,246,300,542	28.72	7,890,988	49,386	8,237,164	8,464,529	325,855,207
November	78,324,000	2,250,258,230	28.73	7,339,921	97,378	8,357,337	7,852,543	317,010,665
December	78,437,000	2,250,027,990	28.69	5,514,630	156,203	10,433,450	6,914,287	321,603,279
January, 1902	78,550,000	2,259,951,709	28.77	10,990,371	89,476	13,006,953	8,364,087	324,796,648
February	78,663,000	2,253,969,259	28.65	11,278,286	177,610	10,864,621	9,418,003	325,361,867
March	78,777,000	2,252,047,357	28.59	9,987,171	81,881	9,141,233	10,725,509	327,856,289
April	78,890,000	2,269,756,242	28.66	8,572,902	80,427	8,982,718	12,444,591	334,739,984
May	79,003,000	2,254,415,975	28.54	8,536,270	164,326	9,117,164	12,705,627	346,355,230
June	79,117,000	2,246,529,412	28.40	10,415,161	137,555	10,740,341	14,012,045	358,574,116
July	79,230,000	2,260,606,137	28.53	9,252,347	127,415	12,937,219	12,002,930	353,974,599

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States in its support of widows, through a pension system, paid out last July $11,492,684.20. Of course it is understood that this amount will gradually diminish to a comparatively small amount should the country remain at peace with the world. The entire amount paid out in pensions for twelve months netted a total of $140,972,203.73. The Indian outlay, which is also being gradually but surely decreased, cost the country last year a total of $11,254,376. Both items combined resulted in the sum of $161,226,571.10. The receipts obtained by customs alone will almost double this amount. The War and Navy Departments required $206,194,241.07 for maintenance. Spirit and fermented liquor tax pays this amount, and still holds a surplus on the two items of $4,652,280.86. Government salaries, &c., are figured under the civil and miscellaneous items. The tabulation itemized as "interest" covers the outstanding bond interest payments. The table supplemented requires no further explanation.

Expenditures of the United States, by Months.

MONTH.	Civil and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest.	Total.	Excess of Receipts.
July, 1901	$12,834,255.98	$16,017,809.10	$6,143,265.82	$1,055,373.33	$11,601,209.24	$4,655,674.81	$52,307,590.88	$12,749.12
August	7,582,385.85	9,320,015.03	5,040,931.25	1,108,903.44	13,835,355.22	2,463,020.88	39,851,497.67	6,042,627.76
September	6,600,711.80	6,356,650.22	5,651,841.34	976,259.96	9,684,992.09	3,401,480.80	32,310,737.10	12,125,686.85
October	12,018,398.08	9,543,570.02	5,124,270.41	943,408.38	10,450,863.58	1,565,022.19	40,645,935.86	9,186,017.10
November	8,174,254.77	9,271,257.51	5,070,123.37	744,515.40	13,607,288.28	2,431,497.24	40,198,916.57	5,517,860.26
December	8,031,454.04	8,634,649.28	5,284,000.91	1,019,068.87	10,818,081.67	2,531,653.51	37,318,998.28	9,742,966.53
January, 1902	10,946,430.07	9,802,260.39	5,839,658.87	803,034.80	10,017,092.54	1,049,201.11	38,548,277.78	8,033,885.96
February	9,248,105.38	8,578,516.58	5,709,079.71	577,288.07	12,595,841.35	271,422.21	38,102,437.00	8,398,976.67
March	10,104,913.04	8,980,656.20	5,908,507.32	983,020.68	11,873,317.35	1,762,541.73	40,799,265.06	4,416,127.24
April	10,938,060.62	8,760,713.18	5,527,613.51	478,050.29	10,331,974.52	2,257,459.02	38,746,797.85	10,762,651.58
May	8,275,814.17	8,588,064.58	5,403,983.51	856,239.66	10,287,316.78	338,162.55	33,837,850.25	15,839,609.45
June	8,737,920.47	7,827,051.25	5,855,250.74	744,148.86	11,492,634.20	4,206,973.80	56,813,567.51	.....
July	15,824,584.71	18,515,514.57	7,558,307.40	1,215,352.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$127,337,211.27	$130,177,307.91	$76,016,933.16	$11,254,367.37	$140,972,203.73	$33,323,145.07	$528,081,168.51	$92,187,586.92

SOURCE OF THE INCOME.

The increase in population for one year, from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, was 1,358,000. At this rate of increase the per capita tax will be remarkably low within the next ten years. The Treasury July 1, 1902, had a cash balance on hand of $353,974,599. In the corresponding month in 1901 the balance stood at $327,368,877.

The receipts of the United States are continually increasing, and the tabulated arrangement by months will prove that the income is far in excess of the expenditures of the Government. The total customs receipts for one year aggregated $278,887,760.67. Spirit taxes also show a marked degree of increase, but stamp taxes have somewhat fallen off during the latter months of the fiscal year, owing to the repeal of the Spanish war tax. Tax on fermented liquors July 1, 1901, showed a balance of $9,790,418.11, while this year the sum stands at $6,066,418.04.

Receipts of the United States, by Months.

MONTH.	Customs.	Internal Revenue. Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Stamp Tax.	Other Sources.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July, 1901	$21,263,983.21	$9,228,726.31	$3,475,673.88	$9,790,418.11	$1,659,409.09	$4,183,963.20	$28,338,190.59	$2,718,166.20	$52,320,340.00
August	21,462,171.19	8,362,544.70	3,991,381.71	7,624,138.74	1,163,836.02	894,883.46	22,036,784.72	1,805,160.52	45,304,125.43
September	19,160,613.52	10,230,608.56	4,350,097.17	5,901,485.85	1,016,053.63	934,208.02	22,433,053.83	2,840,755.63	44,434,422.98
October	23,415,770.79	11,028,913.08	4,500,347.70	5,788,652.53	1,250,067.81	934,667.53	23,511,649.55	2,904,732.62	49,831,952.96
November	19,526,377.22	11,051,586.45	4,264,700.99	4,973,188.74	1,257,300.23	602,849.82	23,049,725.25	3,140,674.36	45,716,776.83
December	21,039,827.78	11,902,617.71	4,393,496.37	4,753,054.68	1,387,921.83	865,484.38	23,194,575.17	2,827,561.86	47,061,964.81
January, 1902	22,488,791.90	10,184,148.76	3,931,794.35	4,527,529.03	1,412,491.22	796,248.76	20,852,512.12	3,240,839.72	46,582,143.74
February	20,213,929.05	9,407,526.63	3,496,010.25	3,986,160.02	1,036,843.86	528,958.73	18,455,799.49	2,490,009.64	41,159,739.08
March	21,610,646.74	10,585,031.30	4,305,953.11	5,381,101.30	1,120,843.38	600,692.01	21,993,221.10	2,897,145.83	46,501,413.67
April	20,847,677.94	8,852,350.19	4,723,162.86	5,715,421.85	1,348,513.06	916,792.82	21,256,240.78	3,111,471.57	45,215,390.29
May	22,159,773.23	9,507,216.25	5,349,758.14	7,142,882.44	1,042,130.81	589,644.42	23,631,632.06	3,718,044.14	49,509,449.43
June	21,267,983.97	10,831,668.27	5,245,548.46	6,422,569.10	468,991.58	750,852.36	23,749,429.79	4,660,454.94	49,677,468.70
July	24,430,745.23	11,017,962.30	3,428,887.28	6,066,418.04	.....	1,104,856.79	21,618,124.41	3,256,823.38	49,305,691.02
Total	$278,887,670.67	$132,791,201.50	$55,366,812.47	$78,055,320.43	$14,174,101.54	$13,733,902.92	$294,121,338.86	$39,701,860.41	$612,710,878.94

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The three noteworthy features of the market in the week just past have been the phenomenal advance in St. Paul, the high money rates—more in evidence in the earlier than the latter part of the week—and the firmness of the market in the face of these high rates. Not only did prices on the Stock Exchange fail to go down; they advanced—in some cases most substantially. Thus it was that at the close of the week quotations were higher practically throughout the list, with greatest strength in the standard stocks.

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St. Paul.

The latest gossip about St. Paul, whose phenomenal advance in the latter part of the week was easily the feature of the market, is that the alliance between it and Missouri Pacific is to be much more far-reaching than early reports had it. Another report has it that the road is to be reorganized after the manner of the Rock Island reorganization. In this connection it is interesting, to say the least, to note that the story persists that James H. Smith was offered $250 a share for all of his St. Paul holdings.

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Missouri Pacific.

The return to the city of President Gould of the Missouri Pacific was followed by activity and strength in the stock of the company. To his friends and others Mr. Gould declares himself to be a bigger believer than ever in the property and its future, saying that it is now assured that in the year to come the road will have all the business it can handle. The new relations between the system and the St. Paul are, it is said, bound to benefit both properties materially.

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Rock Island.

The sensational rise in Rock Island to the highest figure on record—well beyond the 200 mark—and the coincident and decided strength of the new Rock Island stocks on the curb, are due to two causes: One, the official finding of the Attorney General of Iowa that the new organization is legal; and, two, the enormous earnings of the system. The buying has been by leading Western houses as well as by interests identified with the controllers of the property.

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Chicago Terminal.

The plans for the Greater Missouri Pacific system are known to include the procuring for the system of large terminal facilities in Chicago. Hence the Street would not be in the least surprised should it develop, as was last week hinted, that the Gould and Rockefeller interests together have purchased from E. H. Harriman and his associates the control of the Chicago Terminal Company.

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Steel Trust Stocks.

It seems to be the disposition of the syndicate managers in the Steel Trust stocks not to conduct any active bull campaign in those issues pending the complete settlement of the present litigation in respect to the bond conversion scheme of the corporation. Yet while this is so there is apparent a disposition on the part of these interests to take all the stock offered, without, however, any endeavor to bid up the price. This was especially in evidence following the announcement of the favorable decision by the New Jersey Court of Appeals. The explanation for this quiet absorption lies in the enormous earnings of the corporation—over $12,000,000 net for August—and the fact that the company has orders on hand carrying it well into next year.

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Manhattan.

If present calculations are to be depended upon the Manhattan Railway Company will save between 2 and 3 per cent. a year in operating expenses, once the system shall be wholly operated by electricity. The figures of the estimated savings are put at approximately $1,250,000 per annum. The recent buying of the stock has been in the belief that as a result of this saving a larger dividend on the issue is assured.

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Erie.

The steady absorption of the Erie issues by what in the Street is designated as the Morgan-Hill following was again last week the feature of the trading in those securities. It is said that so soon as the coal strike is settled announcement will be made of important plans affecting Erie's position and future.

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Illinois Central.

Western houses were the largest buyers of Illinois Central throughout the week. Their chief bull arguments were the large earnings of the company and the fact that when the stock sold ex-rights—as it did on Friday—it "would look cheap."

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Leather Trust.

The Wall Street news agencies have been more or less active during the past few days in an endeavor to "bull" Leather Trust common stock. Up to Friday the only success attending their efforts had been on paper. On that day, however, an active demand appeared for the stocks, the buying having all the earmarks of Standard Oil purchases. The Street is so altogether skeptical that it refuses absolutely to believe the revived talk that the reorganization of the property is finally to be effected.

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Republic Steel.

Friends of H. C. Frick are quoting that gentleman as expressing great faith in the future of Republic Steel. There is authority for the statement that the common stock may shortly be put upon a dividend basis.

MEXICO TO GO SLOWLY.

Change in Monetary System Will Not Be Made Hastily.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—The policy of the Government regarding the silver question and the gold standard is officially declared to be to await developments. The Government will not act precipitately, but will continue its inquiries into the production, circulation, and consumption of silver and the advantage as well as the disadvantage which depreciation of the white metal may occasion this country. This is precisely the attitude which The London Statist takes, advising countries using silver not to make haste to change the monetary basis without due study and preparation.

STALWART ST. PAUL

Factors Upon Which Rests the Prosperity of the Standard American Railway System.

The facts upon which are grounded all other features showing the progress of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the making of new high records of earnings are, of course, the development of the territory served by the company's lines, and the growth of traffic consequent upon that development. The absolute strength of the company's financial position, however, rests not only upon these factors, but upon the policy of management, a policy which has long been considered conservative, if not deserving of the stronger appellation of being altogether exemplary in character. That the trust committed by the owners of the property to the able body of men constituting the Board of Directors has not been misplaced, and that the actual management of the road has been in the hands of an efficient corps of officials, need not be discussed. There are proofs in abundance that this has been the case. It may, however, be well to point out that when it comes to tracing the course of traffics and earnings, and naturally of resulting profits, comparison should not stop short of going back to the company's previous best records.

It transpired, as some people may have forgotten, but as doubtless many will remember, that in the fiscal year 1894 St. Paul took over the Milwaukee and Northern, a road having some 400 miles in operation, with an earning power of about $1,750,000 gross and more than $500,000 net. The transfer was made as of July 1, 1893, and the 1894 report showed results of the road named included in St. Paul's accounts. But despite this addition, earnings, owing to the bad times, were not prevented from falling off heavily that year and still more heavily the next, until 1895, by comparison with 1893, (combining Milwaukee and Northern's returns with those for St. Paul for 1893,) gave indication of the stupendous contraction of $8,408,060 in gross earnings and the contraction of $1,738,870 in net. Now it was not until 1899 that this loss in gross traffic receipts was fully recovered, and as much or more was being earned per mile as for 1893, so that tracing the records back for anything less than the period including that date is apt to be misleading. Concerning net earnings, as these ran behind from 1893 to 1895, only about 14½ per cent., whereas the decrease in gross was as much as 23½ per cent., it will be easily seen that expenses were under some pressure. This, indeed, continued, for while, as stated, total earnings did not get back the loss for four years, the loss in profit was more than regained in one year, 1896 showing net earnings actually a million dollars ahead of 1893, with gross still more than three millions behind. As every one knows who is conversant with the facts as reported for the past few years, operating outlays, taken to include extraordinary appropriations for improvements and new equipment, have been favored by large additions, so that whatever arrears may have been incurred, it is safe to say have been wiped out, and more than wiped out, introducing an element of strength whose existence at one time, in the light of the facts related, may perhaps be questioned. A clear idea of the development of earnings for the ten years taking in 1893 to 1902 inclusive may be had from this statement:

	—Gross Earnings.— Amount.	Per Mile.	—Net Earnings.— Amount.	Per Mile.
1893	$35,748,429	$5,851	$12,030,486	$1,969
1894	31,327,951	5,096	11,213,618	1,824
1895	27,535,359	4,438	10,291,616	1,671
1896	32,681,829	5,311	13,006,021	2,113
1897	30,486,768	4,955	11,909,229	1,936
1898	34,189,664	5,556	12,988,097	2,111
1899	38,310,632	6,226	14,347,796	2,332
1900	41,884,692	6,509	13,463,355	2,121
1901	42,368,509	6,506	14,391,509	2,210
1902	45,613,125	6,906	15,416,230	2,334

After all, it is not to be gainsaid that a large and important expansion has taken place in the total earning power of the St. Paul system, for 1902, even against 1893, shows nearly $10,000,000 increase, or about 28 per cent., and, after all, it is to be calculated that expenses have been allowed to assume their previous importance, for the gain in net by the same comparison is under $3,400,000 and but little in excess of 28 per cent. The point to note here, however, is a very important one, analysis of the details of operating outlays indicating that of the increment of nearly $6,500,000 to that account, maintenance of property was treated to $4,000,000, the equivalent of an increase of 33 per cent., other expenditures absorbing only a little in excess of 8 per cent. Owing to a reclassification of the expense items which took place in 1901 no attempt at exact comparison for all years would be successful. The following, however, may be introduced to illustrate the point just made, and to show as near as it is possible to show the maintenance totals separated from the totals of all other working costs. It should be stated that for 1902 the figures for maintenance of property include the $2,475,000 shown in the report as being placed to the credit of renewal and improvement account:

	1893.	1902.	Increase.
Miles operated	6,109	6,605	496
Maintenance	$9,059,263	$13,057,732	$3,998,469
Maintenance per mile	1,483	1,977	494
Other expenses	14,653,080	17,139,163	2,486,483
Other expenses per mile	2,399	2,595	196
Total expenses	23,712,043	30,196,895	6,483,952
Total expenses, per mile	3,882	4,572	690

It must now be pointed out that the growth in gross earnings by no means measures the growth in traffic, which naturally makes all the more noteworthy, as it has made all the more necessary, the liberality seen displayed toward road and equipment. Growth in earnings, it may be stated, and with emphasis, has enabled the management first to resume and subsequently to declare dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on the common share capital, and for the year recently closed to show a total of cash and cash assets amounting to no less a sum than $27,586,973, of which as much as $15,550,560 is in actual cash and $4,680,229 is on deposit with banks and trust companies to the credit of the company's renewal and improvement fund. Progress toward this highly gratifying state of affairs forms perhaps one of the most interesting chapters in contemporary railroad history, for it is only as short a time ago as 1895 that St. Paul found itself unable to pay more than 2 per cent. on its common stock calling for $920,546, whereas the dividend for the late year, as raised by the recent decision of the Directors, will mean a requirement in excess of $4,000,000.

But one of the features which stands out in bold relief in connection with St. Paul's record is the fact that what has been accomplished has taken place, not in any way as a result of rate maintenance, but in spite of a steady decline in the average remuneration for the transportation of freight, at once an index of the increasing facilities offered the shipping community and a reflection of the forces of expansion at work. This feature of rate decline is one not to be overlooked, particularly as it has been demonstrated to what an extent the revenues of the St. Paul Road have increased. Long before the recent low averages were recorded, it received a considerable amount of attention at the hands of the then President of the company, Mr. Roswell Miller. In order that present conditions may be more accurately gauged than by a mere study of earnings, it is necessary to comprehend how far this gradual change in rates has proceeded. Of course, in a general way it is easy to refer to St. Paul as being a highly prosperous company, to the property as being well managed, and so forth, and to produce the necessary evidence to substantiate the assertion. This, however, would be but a superficial characterization, not conclusive as to the foundation upon which the structure rests, to comprehend the nature of which calls for a brief study of some of the details of the road's traffic. In the present case these will be found of unusual interest as well as importance.

To go back to 1891, a period perhaps within the memory of most people interested in the property, the St. Paul system then had a traffic indicated by 1,895,635,111 ton miles, originating on 5,721 miles of road, a volume of business on which it secured 1.003 cents per ton per mile. Freight earnings were $19,012,150, and total gross earnings $27,504,224. Previous to 1891 complaint had been made of "the conditions which have led to low rates on competitive traffic have also reduced rates on local traffic through the operation of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State law"; but in his report for the year named Mr. Miller, having in mind an increase of $1,098,516 in gross earnings, accompanied by an increase of only $94,886 in net, went on to say: "It is an unavoidable conclusion that when so large an increase of gross earnings produces no increase of net revenue, the rates obtained for transportation are too low. This conclusion is often met by the assertion that existing rates would be sufficient for all needs if they were maintained."

At the time St. Paul was paying nothing to holders of its common stock, hence the non-expansion of net earnings, apparently from causes which could not be prevented, contrasts very boldly with the aspect of the company's accounts to-day, when voluntary appropriations of millions of dollars from traffic revenues are made in the endeavor to render more perfect the road and its equipment, and to add to transportation facilities, to the end that the lowering of rates may be successfully combated.

But to return to 1891, it was lamented that "legislation had prohibited pooling," considered "the only satisfactory method of providing for the necessities of railways whose disadvantages prevent them from competing on equal terms with railways that are more favorably situated, and the only efficient means that results from the existence of too many competitors." Maintenance of rates, it was Mr. Miller's opinion, would not cure the evil effects of the unremitting efforts of State authorities to reduce local tariffs, continuing, "In view of these conditions, it is not surprising that the efforts made by railway managements to maintain rates have not been fully successful, but that they should have had even a moderate and spasmodic success is surprising, when all the conditions have been adverse." But one of the most significant paragraphs contained an allusion to what was apparently a matter of vital importance to the St. Paul company, hinting at a position which the road has now left behind by many long strides. In the circumstances, it may be introduced in full, as it is pregnant with meaning and strong as an argument in proving the total transformation of the company's affairs in the past few years. "Another important element is beginning to interest the public in the necessity for an increase in the net revenue of railways. The development of the country and consequent increase of commerce demand more and better facilities and a higher standard of railway property. How can these be furnished unless the net income of railways is increased? If railway companies are not permitted to earn enough to pay for improving their property, they must borrow; and how can they borrow unless they can show a reasonable certainty of enough net earnings to pay for borrowed money? It is not sufficient to earn merely enough to pay interest on mortgages. No company can obtain money on favorable terms if for a long time it can pay nothing to its stockholders. It is a very easy matter for Legislatures or Boards of Railway Commissioners to legislate that a railway company shall expend a million of dollars in equipping freight cars with air brakes or in building viaducts over street crossings; but neither Legislatures nor Commissioners, nor railway companies themselves, can provide the means to meet the cost when earnings are insufficient to furnish good credit.

"It is apparent that the railways of the West cannot meet such demands without a very considerable increase in their capitalization. The proper way to accomplish this is to make the shares of the companies a safe and sure investment, so that they can raise money by sale of shares instead of bonds. While it is a proper subject for the care of Legislatures and courts that such increase of capital shall be represented by additional property and facilities, it is vital that equal care shall be taken that the revenues of the companies shall protect the increased capitalization and prevent the disaster that will surely result from expenditure that cannot be made remunerative. It is an impossibility that increased capitalization shall represent only actual additions to property if its rates and revenues do not enable a company to place its bonds and stock at par."

Now, after the lapse of a decade, we have a record which shows, not that rates did not further recede, not that earnings either gross or net were helped by larger average payment for services, but that the uplifting forces at work, the energy thrown into industry, the stimulation of production, the call for a wider distribution of the output of the Nation's activities, have brought such an amount of business to the St. Paul lines that large profits, large dividends, and large surpluses have resulted. So far from the advance which took place in rates in 1891 having been spasmodic, it turned out to have continued up to 1895, when 1.075 cents per ton mile was the average recorded. But this may have come about partly from the elimination of much low-class traffic from the total movement, as there was a sharp falling off in the haul during the hard times of that period. The descent from that figure, however, while marked and continuous, has been accompanied by such recovery and further expansion in ton mileage that every year, beginning with 1898, has brought forth a new high record of ton miles, until for 1902 the latter stands 1,483,000,000, or 59 per cent. above the 1893 level, and 2,225,000,000, or 126 per cent., above the low mark touched in 1895. This is the rather striking exhibit, which includes freight earnings as well as the movement and average rates:

	Ton. Miles.	Rate. Cents.	Freight Earnings.
1893	2,506,850,702	1.026	$25,722,001
1894	2,077,849,479	1.037	21,550,687
1895	1,765,245,552	1.073	18,978,263
1896	2,351,667,988	1.003	23,587,930
1897	2,193,241,080	1.008	22,104,803
1898	2,621,948,372	0.972	25,488,852
1899	3,070,579,710	0.937	28,773,222
1900	3,357,450,584	0.932	31,220,217
1901	3,630,977,919	0.961	31,357,992
1902	3,990,048,676	0.840	33,516,812

Without going into detail, it is at once clear from a glance at the above array of figures that the struggle with declining rates has been a real one. In effect this has been the development which has called forth the best powers of the management, and the development which has put to the test all efforts made to economize in the cost of conducting transportation. How considerable has been the measure of success attending those efforts has already been seen in the small increase which has taken place in other operating outlays than those connected with maintenance of property. The policy strictly adhered to of late has been the injecting of available net revenues into improvements, the result being that the entire outfit has been to a great extent made over both as to road and equipment, so that the company to-day must stand better prepared than ever to meet not only what further fall may occur in rates, but any contraction in earnings that may result from the advent of poor harvests or any other cause. It has been pointed out to what a strikingly satisfactory position the company's financial status has been brought. It may now be shown what earnings have yielded to property improvement outside of the ordinary needs of carrying on the business of the road. Whatever the extra outlays made and charged to expenses before 1901 is not specified in the reports. These are the items shown, 1896 being the first year the property benefited in the way stated:

	Renewal and Improvement Account.	Additional Equipment.	Other Outlays.	Total Appropriations.
1896	$350,000	.....	.....	$350,000
1897	200,000	.....	.....	200,000
1898	1,250,000	.....	.....	1,250,000
1899	1,925,000	.....	.....	1,925,000
1900	1,550,000	$1,475,305	.....	3,025,305
1901	1,185,000	1,111,256	$857,723	3,153,979
1902	2,475,000	.....	1,230,801	3,705,801
Total	$8,935,000	$2,586,561	$2,088,524	$13,610,085

The exhibit makes a noteworthy showing, the aggregate deductions for improvement purposes footing up no less than $13,610,085 for the seven years, fully $13,000,000 of which came out of results for only five years. In all, this will be found equal to nearly 23½ per cent. on the common stock of the company as it stood on June 30 last, at $58,183,900, and 13 per cent. on the aggregate of common and preferred, which at the same date showed a total of $104,866,300.

Apparently St. Paul could have made much larger returns to stockholders than the latter have received, but obviously the elimination of the important factor of improvements would have worked harm in other ways, and in the end results could not have failed to be far less satisfactory from every standpoint than they are at the present time. It is not competent to say what would have been compelled both in the past and in the future as to extension of the company's funded debt and consequent expansion in fixed charges had a less conservative policy prevailed, but it is competent to show that, by adhering to conservative methods so far obligatory disbursements have been kept down to a limit which shows little variation for a number of years, taking due account of the exchange of preferred stock for convertible bonds. The record may be shown in this way, the figures for preferred stock dividend for 1902 being taken as $1,601,404 for the first half of the year, as given in the report, and for the second half $1,623,884, the equivalent of 3½ per cent. on the outstanding preferred at the end of the late year.

	Interest on Bonds.	Dividends on Pref. Stock.	Total Int. and Divs.
1893	$7,434,696	$1,800,463	$9,235,159
1894	7,503,748	1,816,423	9,320,171
1895	7,620,377	1,825,208	9,454,585
1896	7,611,928	1,872,178	9,484,106
1897	7,488,747	1,871,928	9,460,675
1898	7,190,431	2,200,968	9,391,399
1899	6,890,120	2,411,125	9,301,245
1900	6,633,170	2,686,611	9,319,781
1901	6,383,035	2,998,180	9,381,215
1902	6,210,066	3,225,288	9,335,374

It is only necessary now to place the above aggregates against the total net revenues to see what the annual results for the common stock have been.

	Total Net Income.	Interest and Preferred Dividends.	Balance for Common.
1893	$12,131,600	$9,235,159	$2,896,441
1894	11,218,481	9,320,171	1,898,310
1895	10,426,263	9,454,585	971,678
1896	13,069,578	9,484,106	3,585,772
1897	12,072,052	9,460,675	2,611,377
1898	13,119,115	9,391,399	3,727,716
1899	14,465,207	9,301,245	5,163,962
1900	13,608,611	9,319,781	4,288,830
1901	14,586,162	9,381,215	5,154,977
1902	15,650,544	9,335,374	6,315,170

To the many strong features which, it is quite evident, abound in the recently issued report of the St. Paul Road for the fiscal period not long since closed, the above may be credited with being by no means the least in importance. Interest on bonds decreased $1,220,000 since 1893, (issue of which has been kept in restraint while earning power has multiplied and furnished the necessary funds for advancing the physical condition of the property and meeting the needs of traffic growth,) and dividends on preferred stock have increased only $1,420,000, so that before the common dividend there has come to stand an almost stationary total of charges. How near the margin above these came to disappearing in 1895 is a part of the company's history which is not likely to be repeated, at all events for some time to come, while the extent of this margin for the late year, (about $2,500,000 more than 7 per cent. on the stock,) indicates the ability of the company to sustain a heavy loss in profits before impairment can take place in the actual requirement.

That the manner shown of handling the extensive interests represented by 6,603 miles of road with a total capital of $230,000,000 in stock and funded debt, capable of producing $45,600,000 annually in gross earnings, should commend itself to investors is hardly to be wondered at. The directorate should be proud of the appellation which it has frequently called down upon itself of being ultra conservative, while no complaining voice should be heard that stockholders have been accorded a further share in the company's rapidly

STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept 20	443,375
To date this year	131,777,831
Corresponding date last year	212,271,511

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20	$1,948,000
To date this year	$673,546,350
Corresponding date last year	$754,348,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & Leather, ½	Minn. & St. L. pf...1
Am. H. & L. pf.... ¾	N. Y. Dock pf.....1½
Am. Linseed.....1½	Norf. & West. pf.. ½
Am. Tel. & Cable....4	Pacific Coast.....1
Anaconda Copper....3¼	Peoria & East.....2¾
B'klyn Union Gas...2	Pere Marquette.....2
Can. Pac. ctfs..... ½	Pere Marquette pf...2
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.1¼	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.... ½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf...1	Rubber Goods pf.... ⅞
Con. Tobacco pf..... ¾	St. L. & S. F..... ⅝
Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs. ½	U. S. Rubber..... ⅝
Gt. North. pf.....1¼	U. S. Rubber pf..... ⅞
Md. Coal pf.....20	Westinghouse 1⅛
Met. Street Ry..... ¾	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive..... ½	North American....1½
Am. Smelting..... ½	Pacific Mail..... ½
At., T. & S. F..... ⅝	People's Gas..... ½
At., T. & S. F. pf... ⅝	Reading ..... ½
B'klyn R. T..... 1	Reading 2d pf..... ½
Chi. & Alton pf..... ¾	Rep. Steel..... ½
Chi. Gt. West..... ½	Rep. Steel pf..... ½
Chi. & N. W..... ⅝	St. J. & G. I..... ½
Chi., R. I. & Pac... ½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..1½
Chi. Term. Tr..... ½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ½
Col. Fuel & I..... ¾	St. L. S. W. pf..... ¾
Col. F. & I. pf.....2	St. L. S. W. pf..... ⅞
Consol. Gas..... ½	Southern Pacific.... ⅞
Corn Products..... ½	Tenn. Coal & I..... ⅞
Del. & Hudson..... ½	Texas & Pacific..... ½
General Electric..... ½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. ½
Int. Pump.....1	Twin City..... ¾
Louis. & Nash.....1	Union Pacific..... ¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas. ¼	U. S. Steel..... ⅛
Mo., K. & T. pf..... ⅝	U. S. Red. & Ref.... ⅛
Missouri Pacific....1	Wis. Central..... ½
Nat. Lead..... ½	Wis. Central pf..... ¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dallas & Waco 5s...4	St. L. & S. F. gen.
Penn. warrants for 3½s 1½	6s 2½

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Up to the time of the publication of the bank statement the stock market yesterday had been decidedly strong under the continued lead of St. Paul, which advanced nearly 3 points to 198¾, and such other standard shares as Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Illinois Central.

Following the publication of the statement, however, which showed surplus reserves wiped out and a loss in cash fully $2,000,000 greater than had been expected, the whole market turned sharply downward as the result of general selling, partly for the long and partly for the short account. The erstwhile leaders, not unnaturally, were the heaviest sufferers, St. Paul falling nearly 3 points to 196 and other issues declining from a point to 2 points from the high prices scored earlier in the day.

The closing quotations were at about the low for the day, but with the selling pressure much relieved and with some confident buying at the low figures; through recognition of the fact that the bank statement shows the condition of the banks to be actually worse than they are, because it does not include nor take account of the relief coming this week from increased circulation and the arrival of gold imports.'

Beyond the bank statement there were no developments that influenced prices during the day.

The London market was closed and arbitrage brokers did no business.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 20..	3,281,353
Same week last year.....	3,489,650
To date this year.....	131,777,831
Corresponding date last year..	212,271,511
Bonds for the week.....	$16,659,700
Same week last year.....	$12,415,000
To date this year.....	$673,546,350
Corresponding date last year.	$754,348,520

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Sept. 21,'01.	Sept. 20,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	2,256,397	2,583,270	326,873
Industrial	1,233,253	688,003	*535,170
Mining	2,300	.....	*2,300

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Sept. 21,'01.	Sept. 20,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	$12,081,000	$12,977,200	$896,200
Industrial	391,500	3,811,500	3,310,000
Government	1,000	34,000	33,000
State	31,500	37,000	5,500

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2@15 per cent; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

Holiday on the London Exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange. Money, 2@2½ per cent. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 23 13-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 125.60; Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 27; Rome, 27.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened with a better tone, Russian industrials and Thomson-Houston excepted. Internationals were firm. Rentes, Turks, and Brazilians made a good recovery. Spanish 4s were in active demand and advanced substantially. Rio Tintos started weaker, but recovered. At the close prices were generally firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19½ centimes.

Spanish 4s closed at 85.70.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Business was inactive on the Boerse to-day, and prices were generally firmer on New York advices and an encouraging report regarding the iron market. Mines were in strong demand. Canadian Pacific was considerably harder. Internationals were firm, especially Spanish 4s, on news from Paris. Banks improved. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Trading was small in the local market to-day and but few stocks were affected by the heaviness in New York. The major part of the list closed with small advances. Philadelphia Electric overshadowed the dealings in all other stocks, the sales reaching a total equal to that of nearly all other shares combined. Still, the activity was unproductive of any improvement in its price, and so it was with other leaders, Rapid Transit, Electric Company of America, and Cambria Steel all closing at last night's figures, but Consolidated Lake Superior, following the showing in its annual report, advanced ¼, and Philadelphia Company and Union Traction enjoyed small price elevations. Both Reading and Lehigh Valley went off at the close on New York weakness, but the final tone here was one of firmness. Quietness and a much better feeling pervaded the local money market at the close of the week. Loans generally having been arranged to extend into the coming week practically no business appeared. Quotations were 6 per cent. for call, time and commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	American Alkali	¼	¼	¼
2,000	Cambria Steel	28½	28½	28⅝
205	Con. Lake Superior	25⅝	24½	24⅝
123	Con. Lake Superior pf	74½	74	74
1,810	Electric Co. of Am.	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
20	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24⅝	24½	24½
197	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
7,843	Philadelphia Electric	9⅝	9 3-16	9 3-16
1,270	Phila. Rapid Transit	16⅛	16	16⅛
1,825	Pennsylvania	84⅝	84 3-16	84 3-16
350	Philadelphia Company	49¾	48⅝	49¾
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
70	Penn. Electric Vehicle	1	1	1
620	Philadelphia Traction	98⅛	98	98⅛
500	Reading trust ctfs.	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
100	R. 3d pf. tr. c.	33 15-16	33 15-16	33 15-16
100	Southern Pacific	80	80	80
262	United Gas Imp.	115	114½	114½
310	Union Traction	48	47¾	48
2,735	United States Steel com.	42	41¾	41⅝
20	U. S. Leather pf.	90	90	90
0	Un. Power & Trans.	45	45	45
100	Wabash	37½	37½	37½

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Following are the quotations of New England manufacturing stocks for the week:

No. Shares.	Sales.	Prev. Qns.
—Amory		157⅞
—Amoskeag		1903⅞
100—Androscoggin	120	120
—Appleton		115¼
—Arlington Mills		118
—Atlantic		50
5—Bates	167⅞	162½
—Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell.		702½
7—Bigelow Carpet	105½	105½
—Boot		607½
—Boston, (new)		100
1—Boston Belting	235	233½
—Boston Duck		1175
—Cabot		69
—Chicopee		49¼
—Cochico		300
—Columbian		1012½
—Continental		40
1—Dwight		1015
—Edwards		175
—Everett		105
135—Franklin	100	100⅝
—Great Falls		167½
—Grinnell		182¼
—Hamilton Cotton		757½
—Hamilton Woolen		50
113—Hill	44	45¾
—Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)		25
—Jackson		890
—Lancaster		301
5—Lawrence		121
—Lockwood		91¼
—Lowell		632½
—Low. Bichy., (new)		100⅜
—Low. Mach. Shop		810
—Lyman Mills		66½
—Manchester Mills		85
—Massachusetts		98
—Massachusetts Cotton of Georgia.		107¼
6—Merrimack	102¼	101⅞
—Middlesex		90
—Monadnock		850
—Naumkeag Steam Cotton		61½
—Nashua Manufacturing Co.		581
—Newmarket Manufacturing Co.		139
—Otis		1852½
—Pacific		2152½
—Pepperill		257½
—Queen City Cotton Company		100
—Russell Mills, Plymouth		30
—Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.		100
—Stafford		107½
—Stark		960
—Thorndyke		1062½
—Tremont & Suff'k		103
25—Waltham Bleach & Dye Works.	99	99½
—Wamsutta		119
—Washington		129
—York		860

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—New York exchange had no sale to-day. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. The local market to-day was featureless, transactions being as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Can com.	13½	13¼	13¼
50	American Can pf.	54	54	54
67	Chicago Pneumatic Tool.	101	100	100
110	Diamond Match	140	140	140
5	Lake St. Elevated	10½	10½	10½
100	Metro. Elevated com.	47⅞	47¾	47¾
35	No. Chi. St. R. R. Co.	185	185	185
381	National Biscuit com.	48	47⅞	48
9	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
193	Quaker Oats pf.	92	91¾	92
456	Swift & Co.	165	164	165
60	United Box Board com.	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	United Box Board pf.	61½	61⅛	61½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 20	$1,548,504,667	$50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,781
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,840
Aug 23	1,373,558,456	69,887,937
Aug. 16	1,353,552,608	65,509,471
Aug 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,518,566,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,088,402	60,126,603
July 5	1,378,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,230,638,007	59,493,186
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,825
May 31	1,016,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,358,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,310,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,387,560
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,470,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,332,063,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,204,303	63,689,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,840,185
March 1	1,480,914,603	69,507,220
*Feb. 25	1,118,558,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,731,826
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,689,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,236	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	*1,709,212,701	71,296,013
Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,898,651	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,462,045,380	66,354,715
Nov. 16	1,704,435,589	69,098,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,298,080,364	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,346,135
Oct. 5	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 28	1,226,580,671	53,889,116

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,058,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,838,525	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,775,575	20,362,325	27,913,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,582,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,985,575	7,570,500	7,904,800
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,289,225	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,075	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,541,500	18,874,250
June 14	15,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,153,250	6,611,850	18,526,850
June 28	10,978,350	5,484,200	16,339,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	19,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,020,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	13,031,775	20,852,950	28,125,050
Aug. 16	7,126,600	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	6,915,875	26,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,942,050	13,854,225	16,552,325

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Sept. 21	$13,854,225	$16,552,325	$2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,443,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,455,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,625	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,850
Nov. 16	10,108,825	7,669,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,955,675	5,536,700
Dec. 7	8,907,675	5,071,125	5,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	3,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,881,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	*$1,642,050	1896	$10,454,375
1901	13,654,225	1895	22,453,500
1900	16,552,325	1894	59,974,675
1899	2,963,700	1893	17,893,950
1898	4,240,400	1892	6,879,575
1897	19,805,175	1891	7,756,750

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 20, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend: Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
325	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	134⅝	*136½	134⅝	*136½	+1½
250	American Can	41,233,300	...	...	.....	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13½	...
550	American Can pf.	41,233,300	...	...	.....	54½	54½	54	*54¾	+ ½
126	American Chicle pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	*97½	*97½	95	95	−1
300	American Elevated	5,000,000	...	...	.....	1	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
214	American Light & Traction	4,381,800	...	...	.....	42⅝	42¾	42⅝	42½	−⅛
104	American Light & Traction pf.	7,746,000	1½	Q	Aug 15, 1902	*93	*93¾	93	*93¾	−1
100	American Union Electric	5,000,000	...	...	.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	−½
2,176	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	...	...	.....	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
534	American Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	...	...	.....	21½	21½	21	21	−⅛
600	American Perosicde & Chemical	.....	...	...	.....	50	50	50	50	...
50	Automatic Heating pf.	500,000	...	...	.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
26,029	Baltimore & Ohio rights	.....	...	...	.....	3	3½	3	3½	...
1,750	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	...	...	.....	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾	...
200	Borden's Condensed Milk	17,500,000	...	...	.....	120	121	120	121	...
35	Borden's Condensed Milk pf.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	110	111	110	111	+1⅛
1,350	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	...	...	.....	5⅜	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	...
100	Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	...	...	.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	+1
100	Casein of America	5,492,000	...	...	.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
620	Camden & Trenton Railroad	1,750,000	...	...	.....	4½	4½	4	4	...
10	Central & South American Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 8, 1902	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	...
1,100	Colt's Arm	2,500,000	...	...	.....	43	45	43	45	...
1,700	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	...	...	.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
2,150	Consolidated Storage Battery	‡10,000,000	...	...	.....	22⅛	22⅞	19¾	19¾	−2⅛
616	Distillers' securities, when issued	‡32,500,000	...	...	.....	29	31	29	30¾	+1¼
100	Electric Vehicle	10,430,000	8	...	1899	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
50	Electric Vehicle pf	8,123,000	2	...	April, 1900	15½	15½	15½	15½	−½
500	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	...	...	.....	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	−⅛
1,140	Empire Steel	2,280,000	...	...	.....	12	14	12	14	+2⅜
200	Empire Steel pf	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 1902	49	49	48	48	−2
700	General Carriage	19,000,000	...	...	.....	1	1⅜	1	1⅜	...
1,720	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	.....	...	...	.....	1	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
3,022	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	...	October, 1901	27⅜	28	27	27¼	−⅜
25	Hall Signal	1,555,200	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	120	120	120	120	+1
540	Havana Tobacco	.....	...	...	.....	49	*50½	49	49	−¼
500	Illinois Transportation ($10)	2,500,000	...	...	.....	1	1	1	1	...
500	International Salt	18,750,000	...	...	.....	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	−⅛
600	Interborough R. T. rights	.....	...	...	.....	3¼	3½	3	3	...
200	Lanston Monotype	4,627,240	...	...	.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
5,165	Manhattan Transit	‡10,000,000	...	...	.....	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	−⅛
15,800	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	...	...	.....	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	...
839	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	38⅛	38¾	38	38	−⅛
200	New England Consolidated Ice	.....	...	...	.....	30	30	29	29	−1⅛
3,100	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	...	...	.....	6	6¼	5¾	6	+⅛
2,900	New England Transportation ($10)	2,500,000	...	...	.....	...	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
600	New Orleans Railways	130,000,000	...	...	.....	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅛
450	New Orleans Railways pf.	‡10,000,000	...	...	.....	56⅜	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	+⅝
120	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	...	July 1, 1902	*188	190	*188	190	+3½
5,250	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	...	...	.....	11¼	14½	11½	14	+2½
100	North American Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	...	...	.....	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	...
29,914	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	114	115	112¾	114⅜	+⅝
391	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	...	...	.....	43	43½	43	43¼	+⅛
27	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	105	105	104	104	+¾
2,361	Otis Elevator rights	.....	...	...	.....	*30	*30	10	10	...
30	Pacific Packing & Navigation	6,150,000	...	...	.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
100	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	...	...	.....	1¼	1½	1⅛	1⅛	...
83,830	Rock Island, new, when issued	‡96,000,000	...	...	.....	53½	62	55	60⅜	+5⅜
31,280	Rock Island pf., new, when issued	‡54,000,000	...	...	.....	87½	89	85	87	+⅞
30	Royal Baking Powder pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 1902	103	103	103	103	−1
200	San Francisco common, when issued	‡20,000,000	...	...	.....	21	21	21	21	+1
1,295	San Francisco pf	‡20,000,000	...	...	.....	60⅛	61	60	61	+1
225	Seaboard Air Line	29,000,000	...	...	.....	32	*32⅜	32	*32⅜	...
650	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19,400,000	...	...	.....	51⅜	52⅛	51¼	52⅛	...
9,300	Semiole Mining	1,000,000	...	...	.....	2¼	3	2¼	3	+½
100	Simpson Crawford	.....	...	...	.....	23	23	23	25	...
40	Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sept. 15, 1902	670	678	670	677½	+2½
945	Storage Power	5,000,000	...	...	.....	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	...
50	Swift & Co	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	163	168	163	163	+11
500	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	...	...	.....	18	18	16½	16½	−1½
100	Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	...	1893	20	20	20	20	...
10	Trenton Potteries pf	1,250,000	2	Q	Sept. 10, 1902	108	108	108	108	−5½
3,235	Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000	...	...	.....	3⅜	3⅜	3	3	− ⅜
100	Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 1902	45	45	45	45	...
420	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	April 1, 1902	130	130	130	130	...
10	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4,000,000	4	S	April 1, 1902	133½	133½	133½	133½	...
100	United Copper	30,000,000	...	...	.....	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
10	United Gas & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	...	...	.....	38	38	38	38	...
400	U. S. Shipbuilding pf., when issued	‡10,000,000	...	...	.....	60⅜	60⅝	59⅜	59⅜	−1⅛
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	...	...	.....	13	13	13	13	−2⅞
24,355	U. S. Realty & Construc., when iss.	‡36,000,000	...	...	.....	36	38	35⅞	37	+1
6,440	U. S. Realty & Construc. pf., wh. iss.	‡30,000,000	...	...	.....	79¼	79¾	78¾	79⅝	+1¼
1,800	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke rights	.....	...	...	.....	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16	...
11,044	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000	...	...	.....	25	33½	24	33¼	+8½
90	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	...	...	.....	19	19	18⅜	19	− ¾
295,902	*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.									
	Bonds.									
$13,000	†American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	78	78	78	78	+1
41,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	April, 1902	80	80	80	80	− ½
32,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	...	...	.....	20¾	20¾	28	28	+1½
60,000	Distillers' securities, 5s, when iss.	‡16,000,000	...	...	.....	80	81	80	81	+ ⅝
2,000	†International Salt 5s	7,500,000	...	...	.....	41	41	41	41	+2
1,000	Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson 5s	10,904,000	2	S	May, 1902	81	81	81	81	...
2,602,000	Rock Island new 4s, when issued	‡75,000,000	...	...	.....	88½	89½	88	88⅝	+ ⅜
1,000	Swift & Co. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
9,000	†Union Ferry 5s	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	...
2,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, when issued	‡250,000,000	...	...	.....	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
120,000	†Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, ctfs.	.....	...	...	.....	78	78	76	77½	− ½
$2,883,000	†Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.									

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE.

American Demand for Gold Again the Dominant Factor.

**Recovery in Sterling Exchange Not Regarded as

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Buf. & Susquehanna (com. quarter).	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual).	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 2
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
C., M. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. com. (extra).....	1½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)....	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
Chicago & Northw. pf. (quarter)....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (qt.)..	1¼	Oct. 20	.....	.....
Col. & So. 1st pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 2
Evansville & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 27	Oct. 16
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf. (quarter).	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Little Miami (quarter).....	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
Manhattan (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 24
New York & Harlem (quarter).....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)..	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter).....	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 16	Oct. 11
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. (semi-annual)..	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Pitts., Y. & Ash. common.....	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Pitts., Y. & Ash. pf.....	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter).	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Southern Ry.-Mobile & Ohio stock trust certs. (semi-annual).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Pacific (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Chicago City Railway (quarter).....	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Sept. 21
Detroit United Railway (quarter)..	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
North Chicago (quarter).....	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Philadelphia Traction	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 12
Rochester Ry. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Sacramento (Cal.) El. Gas. & Ry. (month)	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
South Side El., Chicago (quarter)...	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Union Traction, Anderson, Ind., pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Unit. Trac. & E. Co., Providence....	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
West End Street Ry. common.....	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
BANK STOCKS.				
Nat. City Consol. cfs. (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 30
New Amsterdam National (quarter)	8	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Atlantic (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 25	.....
Chicago Title & Trust Co. (quarter).	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue	3	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Franklin, Brooklyn (quarter).....	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Ill. Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chi., (quarter).	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
Manufacturers' Brooklyn (quarter)..	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Mercantile (quarter)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Morton (quarter)	5	Sept. 30	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Williamsburg, Brooklyn.....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Am. A. Chem. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)...	1½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Am. Brake-Shoe Found. Co. pf. (qt.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Am. Grass Twine Co. (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Am. Iron & Steel Co. pf.....	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
American Locomotive Co. pf. (qt.)..	1¾	Oct. 21	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 7	Sept. 23	Oct. 8
American Snuff Co. pf.....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Amer. Sugar Refining Co. com.....	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Am. Tel. & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Am. Type Found. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Am. Type Found. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Bell Telephone, Phila.....	2	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Boston Belting (quarter).....	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Boston & Phil. S. S. Co. (quarter)...	$1.50	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter).....	$1.50	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
Chi. Junc. Rys. & U. S. Y. com. (qt.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chi. Junc. Rys. & U. S. Y. pf. (qt.).	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 6
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Consol. Mer. Gold Mines (month)...	3c	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 10
Continental Tobacco Co. com.....	2½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)..	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Corn Products Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 10	Sept. 27	Oct. 11
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 17	Sept. 30
Dominion Coal com.....	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Dominion Iron & Steel pf.....	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Empire State Surety Co. (quarter)..	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
General Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
General Electric Co. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 25
George A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Girard F. & M. Ins. Co., Phil., (qt.).	$5	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Hall Signal Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Homestake Mining Co. (month).....	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	.....
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Int. Silver pf. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Internat. St. P. Co. com. (quarter)..	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Journeay & Burnham (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Liberty Pure Food Co. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 13	Oct. 1
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.....	$2	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Napa Consol. Quicksilver Co. (qt.)..	10c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping Co. com. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
Nat. Sugar Refining Co. pf. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
New Idria Quicks. M. Co. (quarter).	10c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New Idria Quicks. M. Co. (extra)...	20c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter)..	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common....	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
New Haven Iron & Steel.....	25c	Sept. 25	Holders of record	Sept. 15
New York Dock Co. pf. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)..	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 13
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (quarter)...	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)....	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf. (quarter).	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter).....	1½	Sept. 29	Sept. 13	Sept. 30
Tefft, Weller Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 1
Union Bag & P. Co. pf. (quarter)....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter).....	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 8
Union Typewriter Co. common.....	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 1st pf.....	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf.....	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Fruit Co. (extra).....	1	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quart.)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
United States Printing (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	.....
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. R. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf. (quarter).	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Washburn Wire Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)...	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 9
Westing. Elec. & Mfg. Co. pf. (qt.)..	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Wolverine Mining Co.....	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
American Shipbuilding Co.....	Sept. 5	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Arling-Brooke Real Estate Co.....	Sept. 12	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Special
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.....	.....	.....	Sept. 29	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.....	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railway.....	Sept. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.....	Sept. 3	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.....	Oct. 6	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Eden Musée American Co.....	.....	.....	Sept. 29	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R....	Sept. 27	Oct. 22	Oct. 20	Annual
Georgia Southern & Florida R. R...	Sept. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Great Northern Ry. pf.....	Sept. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Greene Consol. Copper Co.....	Sept. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Hocking Valley R'way.....	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad.....	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Lake Erie & Western R. R.....	Sept. 8	Oct. 3	Oct. 1	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Special
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	Sept. 19	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway.....	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad..	Sept. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
New York & East River Ferry Co..	Sept. 17	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western R'y..	Aug. 22	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 13	Oct. 9	Annual
Northern Pacific Railroad.....	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.....	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.....	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Special
Pacific Coast Co.....	Sept. 16	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co.....	Sept. 17	*Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway.	Sept. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 21	Annual
St. Law. & Adirondack Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Special
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.....	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Title Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Special
Union Pacific Railroad.....	Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co....	Sept. 3	Oct. 2	Sept. 24	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Western Maryland Railroad.....	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 14	Special
Western Maryland Railroad.....	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Sept. 20	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway.....	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual

*For common stock only. Books open for preferred stock Oct. 15.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	108	108	102
2d week Sept....	$35,270	$31,686	$27,878
From July 1.....	353,101	334,064	290,791

CLEV., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,838
2d week Sept....	384,833	383,660	365,720
From July 1.....	4,073,527	4,092,708	3,544,024

DETROIT SOUTHERN—

Mileage	423	423	423
2d week Sept....	27,321	24,199	21,575
From July 1.....	279,745	246,458	215,004

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,004
2d week Sept....	391,212	336,276	324,105
From July 1.....	3,946,376	3,314,217	.....

PEORIA & EASTERN—

Mileage	352	352	352
2d week Sept....	49,776	50,400	.....
From July 1.....	528,600	534,104	.....

PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,766
2d week Sept....	218,012	201,198	177,548
From July 1.....	2,002,589	2,013,275	1,780,874

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	3,414	3,267	3,267
2d week Sept....	478,774	396,143	.....
From July 1.....	4,744,116	3,077,013	.....

SOUTHERN INDIANA RAILWAY—

Mileage	154	154	154
Month August....	66,028	57,164	.....
From July 1.....	131,967	104,434	.....

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	575,675	539,529	36,146
Op. expenses ...	313,135	286,781	26,354
Net earnings	262,540	252,748	9,792
Other income	7,707	6,697	1,010
Total income	270,247	259,445	10,802
Charges, &c	217,955	213,493	4,462
Surplus	52,292	45,952	6,340

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for June—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	138,017	129,293	145,577
Op. expenses ...	74,049	93,339	48,593
Net	63,968	05,954	96,984
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings ..	1,626,123	1,430,092	1,265,961
Op. expenses ...	881,641	737,881	509,149
Net	744,482	692,211	756,812

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Freight	12 30,028	12,131,681	18,347
Passengers	3,204,835	3,132,612	562,273
Miscellaneous ..	1,101,915	1,065,317	96,598
Total gross	17,036,828	16,359,610	677,218
Mnt. of way.....	1,913,548	1,887,596	25,952
Mnt. of strct....	542,685	497,816	45,869
Mnt. of equip....	1,718,379	1,699,714	18,664
Cond. trans	5,528,285	5,570,684	*42,399
Expr. exp	157,795	152,690	5,106
Gen. expenses ...	470,850	539,136	*68,286
Total expenses ..	10,331,542	10,347,136	*15,594
Net earnings	6,705,286	6,012,474	692,812
Ratio oper	60.64	63.25	.....

*Decrease.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	1,256,875	1,208,811	1,180,812
Op. expenses	955,006	908,144	869,663
Net earnings	294,969	300,667	310,749
Ratio op. exp....	76.4	75.0	73.7
Total income	309,068	313,456	322,464
Int. and div....	287,610	289,290	254,266
Surplus	21,448	24,166	68,198

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings ..	11,525,202	11,747,573	222,371
Op. Expenses	7,717,129	7,131,080	*586,049
Net earnings	3,808,073	4,616,493	808,420
Other income	331,524	311,388	*20,136
Total income	4,139,597	4,927,881	*788,284
Charges	4,268,753	4,630,661	361,908
Deficit	129,156	†297,220	*426,376

*Increase. †Deficit.

Cash on hand is reported at $838,342, against $1,123,774 in the previous year. Total betterments are stated to be $8,168,574.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—There was very little doing in the money market to-day, and the situation remained practically unchanged. Sterling exchange continues quiet, but steady. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 25c and 20c discount; call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6; Clearing House exchanges, $19,408,191; balances, $1,739,769. Boston Elevated was the feature of the stock market, being active on increased demand. United Fruit advanced a fraction to 116, being helped somewhat by the very clear and favorable statement regarding the company's affairs just issued by a local banking house. Dominion Steel was also inclined to show fresh strength, and Père Marquette, on repeated persistent rumors that the control of the property would soon change hands, advanced to 85. The list, as a whole, while extremely slow, showed a good undertone for the most of the time, but closed irregular and with prices generally off. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atchison	95¼	94	94½
150	Atchison pf.	103½	103½	103½
8	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
437	Boston Elev.	160	157	159
7,968	Boston rights	1.26	.40	1.00
600	Massachusetts Electric..	38½	38½	38¾
10	Massachusetts Elec. pf..	96¾	96¾	96¾
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234	234	234
300	Pere Marquette	84½	84	84
310	Pere Marquette pf.	86	85	86
65	Rutland pf.	75	75	75
988	Union Pacific	111½	110¼	110⅝
2	Union Pacific pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5	West End	93½	92⅝	92⅝

TELEPHONES.

485	Am. Tel. & Tel.	172¾	172	172
220	A. T. & T. subscription	118	117½	117½
150	Mexican	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
6	Western	23½	23½	23½
47	Western pf.	101	100½	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

675	American Sugar	131½	130½	130½
30	American Woolen pf.	80	80	80
815	Dom. Iron & Steel	75⅝	75	75
1,227	Edison rights	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
160	Swift Pack. & Prov.	165¼	164	164
400	United Fruit	116	115½	115⅝
2	United Shoe Machine	54½	54½	54½
20	United Shoe Machine pf.	31¾	31¼	31¼
300	U. S. Leather	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
300	U. S. Rubber	19	18⅝	18⅞
682	U. S. Steel	41⅞	41¼	41½
1,008	U. S. Steel pf.	92	91⅝	91⅞

MINING.

255	Adventure	21	21	21
260	Amalgamated	68½	68	68
25	Bonanza	85	85	85
10	Calumet & Hecla	560	555	555
2,160	Cons. Mercur.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
450	Copper Range	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
200	Elm River	21 5-16	21 5-16	21 5-16
10	Franklin	11	11	11
110	Guanajuato	4	3⅝	3⅝
250	Mass.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200	Mohawk	48	48	48
115	Montana Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
550	Montreal & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Old Colony	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
10	Osceola	60	60	60
50	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Shannon	10½	10½	10½
250	United States	22¼	22	22
560	U. S. Coal & Oil	16½	16	16
130	Victoria	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
75	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
110	Wolverine	60	59	60

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$218,189,747
Gold	131,091,305
Silver	14,826,673
United States notes	4,535,294
Treasury notes of 1890	72,016
National banknotes	15,843,210
Total receipts this day	1,726,322
Total receipts this month	33,917,106
Total receipts this year	131,828,610
Total expenditures this day	1,600,000
Total expenditures this month	28,250,000
Total expenditures this year	128,177,178
Deposits in National banks	129,837,155

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,774,089
Silver dollars	63,842,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,549,301
Silver bullion of 1890	25,567,699
Total	$851,733,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,774,089
Silver certificates outstanding	465,842,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,117,000
Total	$851,733,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,990,125
Gold certificates	59,101,180
Silver coin and bullion	9,246,409
Silver certificates	5,580,264
United States notes	4,558,294
Other assets	25,516,442
Total in Treasury	$175,992,716
Deposits in National banks	129,837,155
Total	$305,829,871
Current liabilities	87,640,124
Available cash balance	$218,189,747

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Sept. 13-20 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Puerto Cabello	$1,200
Caracas	La Guayra	1,300
Fr. William V	Port au Prince	17,000
Valencia	Kingston	20
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	2,800
Finance	Colon	90
Patria	Oporto	1,965
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,900
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	1,107
Valencia	Kingston	750
Patria	Oporto	5
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	560
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	1,241
Valencia	Kingston	66,784
Finance	Colon	433
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	104
Valencia	Kingston	140
Lauenburg	Insagua	565
Finance	Colon	74
Gold Bullion—		
Santiago de Cuba	Tampico	279
Caracas	La Guayra	150
Catania	Barbados	300
Seguranca	Colon	2,667
Seguranca	Punta Arenas	1,100
Finance	Colon	7,819
Silver Bullion—		
Santiago de Cuba	Tampico	15,013
Silver Ore—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	4,556
Total		$128,012

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 15 to Sept. 20, 1902.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 16	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	$394,615
Sept. 17	K. M. Theresia	London, S. B.	23,000
Sept. 17	F. Bismarck	London, S. B.	17,000
Sept. 19	Umbria	London, S. B.	155,700
Sept. 20	Havana	Progreso, G. C.	2,000
Total			$595,315

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 13	Athos	Port Limon, S. R. $13,001
Grand total		$608,316

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Law Book Publishing Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. McLean, Brooklyn; T. M. Simenton and T. C. Simenton, New York.

Colonial Column Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. V. D. Peek, H. C. Mason, and W. J. McCormick, New York.

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The E. M.

SEPT

1902

The New York Times.

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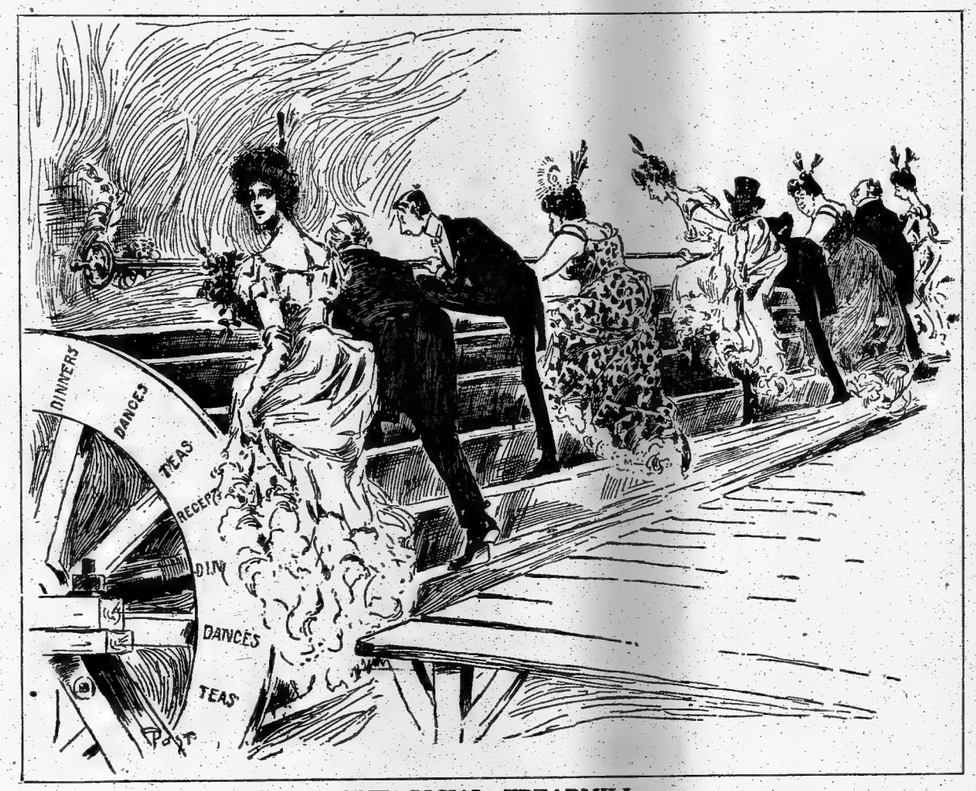

THE SOCIAL TREADMILL.
The Season's Round is Just Beginning.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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WHEN Mayor Low was at Great Barrington last Autumn, resting from the fatigue of a strenuous political life, he enjoyed several drives about the Berkshire country. On one of these he observed a milestone indicating the distance to Stockbridge as four miles, when he knew they were within a much shorter radius of that town. Said Mr. Low to the driver:

"What's the matter with that milestone?"

"Oh!" was the keen response promptly given. "The milestone's all right, only it's in the wrong place!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A MAN of John W. Gates's financial rating is of course frequently importuned by his friends and relatives for tips on the "market." Not many months since he was walking up Fifth Avenue when a woman friend said:

"Oh, Mr. Gates, won't you give me a good tip?"

"Buy Steel and Wire," answered Mr. Gates.

Some time afterward Mr. Gates met the same woman on Fifth Avenue with two black poodles.

"Oh, Mr. Gates," she said. "I want to thank you so much. I made enough to spend three months on the Continent. I bought these poodles in Paris—guess what I have named them."

"What?" asked Mr. Gates, smiling.

"Steel and Wire," she replied, much to Mr. Gates's amusement.

"What shall I buy now?" she asked.

"Steel and Wire," said Mr. Gates.

A few weeks later Mr. Gates met her again on Fifth Avenue.

"That was a fine tip you gave me, Mr. Gates," she said.

"Why?" he asked.

"I lost all I made and more besides. I have changed the names of these poodles."

"What do you call them now?" inquired Mr. Gates.

"The Lambs," she replied, with a smile.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHEN the old Leander stroke and Captain, R. C. Lehmann, was brought to this country by the athletic authorities of Harvard to coach the Crimson crews the innovation caused considerable comment. When, later, Mr. Lehmann took from the men on the 'Varsity crew the "H" for an alleged breach of discipline, athletic circles discussed the incident with interest.

One of the comments it caused never found its way into print. It was at Yale's headquarters. "To my mind there is nothing strange about it," said Walter Camp. "Why should not Lehmann require the men to drop their 'H's'? He is an Englishman."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THERE was a jovial party at the Cotton Exchange a few days ago, occasioned by the return of several buyers who had made an extended trip through the cotton belt. George Ameridge said that while riding out from Savannah on horseback he saw a typical Southern matron outside a whitewashed cabin, while on the lawn in front a bevy of young colored children were playing. There were eight of them altogether, seven of the number being very, very dark, while the eighth one was light complexioned.

"You've got some fine-looking children there, Aunty," he said.

"'Deed I hab, boss," she replied. "Dere ain't any better pickaninnies in de whole State of Georgia den dat first seben, but dat eighth one, dat mulatto, she done make me more trouble dan de whole oder seben put togedder."

"In what way?" I asked, and she replied:

"'Cause she done show dirt so easy!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT an outing recently given by the Chorus for the Society of Ethical Culture in honor of Mr. Sam Franko, leader of the American Symphony Orchestra, on his return from abroad, some of the basses were grunting out some unfamiliar music in the back of the car. The President of the Chorus, turning to Mr. Franko, asked:

"Can you diagnose that melody?"

"No, I cannot," replied the sensitive musician with a sigh of resignation, "that is not a melody, it is a malady, and I am no physician."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ALTHOUGH only three years old, the son of Mr. Charles May, a member of the New York bar and of the Harvard Club, shows evidence of being able to follow out a course of reasoning for himself. Seeing an electric bulb which had been used as a convenience at night in going into an unlighted room, he immediately found great amusement in turning it on and off, meanwhile announcing, as he darted about, that he was a lightning bug. His father finally requested him to put the bulb down, giving as a reason that he would soon exhaust the electricity and then there would be no light. The child obeyed, and in a few minutes was equally absorbed in a whistle on which he blew lustily. Then an analogy seemed to strike him, and he ran to his father saying:

"Papa, if I keep on whistling will I use my whistle all up?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IN connection with the ascendency of W. W. Gibbs, the Philadelphia promoter, whose audacity in industrial enterprises has netted him at least two distinct fortunes, there is a story about how the late Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, did not secure a contribution for that institution.

Dr. William Pepper was noted as one of the most persuasive men in Philadelphia, and few there were who could resist his appeals for aid in behalf of the university. It was at the time that Gibbs was at the height of his power in the financial world when Dr. Pepper went to see him and urged him to make a donation.

"You are one of the city's prominent men," the doctor explained, "and it would quicken public interest in you if you gave me, say, $50,000, for the university."

"Well, I'll tell you," said the daring promoter, "if I were called upon to produce $5 at this minute I couldn't do it. You see, every cent I own is in Marsden. I know what that will do—it's sure to reap tremendous profits. When it pans I'll be glad to help you all I can—I'll give you $100,000—when Marsden pans. It's the greatest industrial that was ever

placed on the market, and I am as confident of its success."

Dr. Pepper forgot his mission to Gibbs. He began asking questions. Finally he suggested that he would like to make an investment. He did. Marsden has since depreciated.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT an assemblage of charity workers, at a settlement house on the east side, preparing for the Fall campaign, Mr. Calvin Brewster narrated a story of a mendicant who very much needed a pair of trousers. Remembering that physicians were compelled to wear high-grade clothing, he wandered up above the Plaza on Fifth Avenue and, observing the name of a physician on a large silver plate on the door of a fine-looking residence, he ascended the steps and rang the doctor's bell. An elderly, sweet-faced lady came to the door, and the impoverished caller said:

"Madam, I am very hard up and have called to see if I could obtain a pair of the doctor's cast-off trousers."

The lady smiled at him and replied:

"I am the doctor!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DURING a sitting of the Legislature in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, a few years ago, the then Leader of the Opposition Party, D. L. Harrington, (now a Judge of the Supreme Court,) was arraigning the Government for some of its alleged misdeeds. Mr. Harrington is a man of large stature, with lungs to correspond, and always speaks in a loud voice, particularly when in a warm debate. On this occasion, when making his charges, his voice was like the roar of a lion, and he exclaimed: "I wish that my constituents could hear me," (some 100 miles away.)

A supporter of the Government Party, William Wilson, now a Judge also, called out immediately:

"Open the windows, Mr. Harrington, and they certainly will."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT the time when W. H. Newman, President of the New York Central, was President of the Lake Shore, in the days before consolidation practically wiped all the smaller roads from the railway map, the President of a railroad so unimportant that its officers were not included in the annual interchange of passes sent in a request for transportation over the Lake Shore. The request was granted and a trip pass was forwarded. On its margin was printed, "Not good on Trains Nos. 11, 19, 16, 18," &c., thus debarring its holder from passage on the fastest and best-equipped trains.

Shortly thereafter President Newman had occasion to use the line of the little railway, and transportation was requested. The pass arrived promptly, and was in the usual form, but on its margin was written: "Subject to conditions on the back."

Mr. Newman turned the pass over, and there, neatly typewritten, was the following:

"Good only on freight trains."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THERE is no Philadelphian better known or more admired in the society of the Quaker City than "Sally" Cadwalader, and the city could have no wittier defender when barbarians from without attack its customs. The other day some one, in Miss Cadwalader's presence, was poking fun at Philadelphia's alleged slowness.

"We are not really any slower in Philadelphia than people are anywhere," said Miss Cadwalader.

"You people say we are slow merely because we are so well contented that we are not as restless for change as the rest of the world. I know a man who lives within a block of Rittenhouse Square who illustrates exactly what I mean. His handwriting is almost illegible because he writes with the side of his pen, and yet when an aunt of his, solicitous for his improvement, asked him why he didn't learn to write with the point, as the rest of the world did, he replied: 'But I have always written this way. That's Philadelphia."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHILE visiting a small but stirring city in the Middle West, Mr. Charles A. Moore of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore was entertained by a young married couple who are the parents of two very vigorous sons. The younger had frequently confided to his mother that he wished he and his brother had a baby sister. However, one afternoon he burst in upon her, bat in hand, and energy depicted in every line of his flushed, moist little face, exclaiming:

"Never mind, mother, about that sister; we have got to have another boy for our nine, and so I think we'd better have a brother."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AN east side Teutonic saloon keeper having saved more money than he cared to allow in his till over night, decided to deposit it in a bank. Strolling down Broadway, he inquired for a "goot bank," and was directed to the Chemical National. He asked the bank usher:

"Is Mr. President at home?" The usher replied that the President was in his office. "Very well, you yoost tole him that Mr. Yoccup Schmitt wants to put a hundred dollars every night in his bank and take it oudt in the morning."

After a long wait the attendant returned and informed Mr. Jacob Smith that the President could not take his money, as he was not rated by Dun or Bradstreet. The excited German replied:

"Dun or Bradstreet! Vhy, I was been raided twice by Parkhurst!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A STORY of the Colombian idea of taxation is told by Peter MacQueen, the Boston traveler, who returned to this city last week, after a visit to the seat of the South American revolution.

"Some American friends of mine," said Mr. MacQueen, "were visited by the city officials of Colon.

"'Señor,' said the leader of the delegation, 'we have come to collect $12 in gold from you, your share of the cost of collecting the garbage for this year.'

"'But, my dear Sir,' said the American, in surprise, 'you have not collected the garbage once during the whole year.'

"'That's true,' said the collector, scratching his head; 'well, let's make it $6, then.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IN connection with his large hotels Mr. Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, some years ago installed an immense laundry. Primarily for the use of tourists in St. Augustine, the management yet "takes in washing" as an accommodation for smaller hotels which are less perfectly equipped.

Last Winter the laundry lady of one of these small but select hostelries became ill, and the hostess gladly availed herself of the Ponce de Leon laundry. At the end of the week the following was heard coming from the linen closet, presumably from the returned laundress:

"Mis' Frazer, Mis' Frazer! Dem pillow slips Mistah Flaglah dun wash fo' yo' ain't half f'ned!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AS an illustration of Russell Sage's eager desire to keep in close touch with what is going on in the financial world, a Wall Street broker tells this: An important meeting was scheduled for a day on which Mr. Sage was unusually busy, and when he arrived at the designated place the deliberations were over and all the participants had dispersed. Use the telephone as he would, Mr. Sage could not get in communication with any of them. Knowing that one of those who had attended the gathering passed the plate at a midweek service in a church near his home, Mr. Sage went there. He did not wait for the close of the service, but, taking a seat on the aisle through which his acquaintance passed, he waited until he came along with the plate, and as he put a dollar bill on it, remarked: "Edward, what did you fellows do down there to-day? I did not get around in time." The gentleman spoken to smiled, and took the earliest opportunity to inform Mr. Sage of what had transpired.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ARCHBISHOP-ELECT JOHN M. FARLEY enjoys a good story as well as the next, and when passing a social hour sometimes recounts his experiences. At a dinner given to the Very Rev. Dean Liagg in Yonkers several weeks ago, the Bishop related the following to the delectation of the assembled guests:

"It was shortly after I had been made Vicar General or Monsignor—I do not remember which—when an aged Irishwoman encountered me on the street. She was a good old soul and had been a member of our parish church for years. Grasping me by the hand, she remarked:

"'Oh, father, and sure the Lord bless you; I hear they gave you a rise.'

"I replied that her information was correct.

"'Well,' she responded, 'an' I'm pleased for that; it's yourself that deserves the rise.'

"I thanked the good woman sincerely and was about to leave her, when, still holding my hand, she remarked:

"'And all I hope is that the next rise they give you will be to heaven.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ONE chilly October evening Charles Summers, at present mechanical engineer for the Chicago General Railway Company, was standing on the Twenty-second Street Bridge, Chicago, which was swung open for repair. It was just about 7 P. M., and dark at the approach, but quite a number of people were waiting to be ferried across the river, when a man came up the street and turned directly out of the way of the crowd and walked into the river. They cry went up of "Man in river!" and Mr. Summers, being an expert swimmer, jumped from the bridge into the river, clothes and all. He managed, after striking the man several times, to get him to shore. When the man revived he asked for his rescuer, and to Mr. Summers's surprise asked him "kindly go back in again and recover the cover of his lunch pail."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

FORMER Commissioner of Accounts Seth S. Terry, who is now the President of the Society of the Genesee, was told recently that barbers were formerly called in whenever it was necessary to bleed a man.

"My experience is," he commented, "that few have forgotten the art."

CROWDING THE MOURNERS.

AT BREAKFAST.

"My dear, why don't you take up French or Latin?"
"What for, John?"
"Oh, just to give the English language a rest."

Her Charm.

BY FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

SHE is not in her first young youth,
She is not fair, to tell the truth;
She is not chic, or svelte, or tall,
She is not smart at all, at all.

She's rather dowdy as to frocks,
She's rather tumbly as to locks;
She's somewhat weird, about her hats,
And she is fond of tea and cats!

Yet she is always hedged about,
At every function, dance, or rout,
No matter where, no matter when,
By twenty eager, jealous men.

It isn't what she says we know,
For all she says is "Yes?" and "No!"
And "Really!" "Ah!" and "Is that so?"
And "Certainly," "Dear me!" and "Oh!"

What is the charm, pray solve the riddle,
Of Miss Amelia Warner Biddle?
That so outwits both lute and fiddle,
Lure of bottle, card or griddle?
Men swear "Miss B. de Stael outglistens
Because she so divinely listens!"

Nothing to Quarrel About.

CHAPTER I.

THE cozy little parlor of the MacGiffs looked very homelike and peaceful that morning. But appearances are deceitful. The beautiful Mrs. MacGiff was in tears on the costly parlor divan, and her husband was pacing the floor, with anger written on every lineament of his handsome face.

They were at the height of their eighteenth quarrel.

CHAPTER II.

Gregory MacGiff grew visibly more depressed. A fierce light of anger gleamed from his brown eyes.

Suddenly an idea seized him.

"Amelia," he said, in softened tones, "if you'll let up on this racket I'll buy you a new dress."

No response greeted these magnanimous words.

CHAPTER III.

Five minutes of silence elapsed.

Then Amelia looked up into his face.

She smiled.

CHAPTER IV.

The reconciliation was complete when she flung herself into his arms and said, in melting tones:

"Now that that quarrel is over we have nothing else in the world to quarrel about, have we, dearest?"

"No," said her husband, embracing her. "We have nothing to quarrel about."

"You don't act as though you meant what you said," she replied, looking at him archly.

"I do," he said. "We have nothing to quarrel about."

"Of course not," she responded, gladly, "but why don't you say so enthusiastically? Now, honestly, do you really understand that there is no occasion to quarrel?"

"Didn't I say so?" replied Mr. MacGiff, somewhat emphatically.

Mrs. MacGiff eyed him with distrust. "Gregory," she said, "I am astonished that you insist upon being perverse in this matter. It is true that we have nothing to quarrel about."

"Of course it is."

"There! You're mocking me," said his wife, with tears of indignation in her eyes.

"I am not."

"You are!"

CHAPTER V.

"Oh, I'm untruthful, am I?" said Mr. MacGiff, hotly.

"Gregory," shrieked his wife, "how dare you! You are infamous," and her utterance became choked with sobs, "simply infamous, and I'm going home to mamma on the next train."

The finish.

HUNTING NOTE.

The "coon" season is now on.

He Understood Spanish.

LIKE all wars, the difficulty with Spain developed a crop of warriors like Bret Harte's man who was with Grant. They are yet returning from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

A consequential small negro stepped into a drug store to buy something they did not keep, and having been made to understand that fact after considerable trouble, he remarked to the man who had waited on him:

"I see dar's a gentleman jest come hyar to 'stablish a class 'n teach Spanish. 'Pears like ter me ef de peeples hyar wants ter learn how ter speak Spanish dey'd better des go ter Cuby, an' Porty Rikey, an' aroun', an' learn hit des laik I did—by extrac' wid de people."

"So you have been to Cuba and Porto Rico, have you!"

"Oh, yes; yes, Sah. I'se trabled mighty neah all ober de worl' myself."

"Whereabouts in Cuba did you go?"

"Des all ober; ev'rywhar, neahly."

"Well, what places did you visit?"

"I was in de City of Hävaner, an' odder cities; in fac', I was des all ober de place."

"Did you go to Cobra-di-Capello?"

"Oh, yes. I 'members dat place berry well; hit's right on de coas'."

"Then there's a town way in the interior; right almost in the middle. Let's see. What is the name of it? Boa Constrictor? That's it—Boa Constrictor. Did you go there?"

"You des bet I did; dey was a consergeant camp dere, an' I was sent wid a 'spatch to de Gin'ral. I 'members dat place mighty well."

"Did you ever happen to get to Canine de Hydrophobia?"

"Law, yes! Our rigimunt was camped dar. Dar's a nice spring right in de oberskurts ob de town, an' I tell ye we enjoyed drinkin' dat watah. Dat's a nice place."

"You learned to speak Spanish right along, did you?"

"Laws-a-massy, Mister. I learned to speak Spanish des as well as de nativities; an' dey all said so. Spanish ain't no hard langwig. All ye got ter do is ter make hit soun' des as little like yer own langwig as yer can, and you'se got it."

Then the man behind the counter, who speaks Spanish pretty well, addressed him in lauguage which, being interpreted, expresses the thought, "You are a low-down, contemptible, worthless person."

"Yes, Sah; dat's hit. You'se got it, boss. Whar'n de worle did you learn Spanish? Yeas, Sah. Dat's de trufe what you says. But I'se got ter go to de Pos' Office, right erway," and thus speaking, the learned traveler and linguist departed.

THE BOY, THE STRING, AND THE SPRING.

Open that package, my boy.

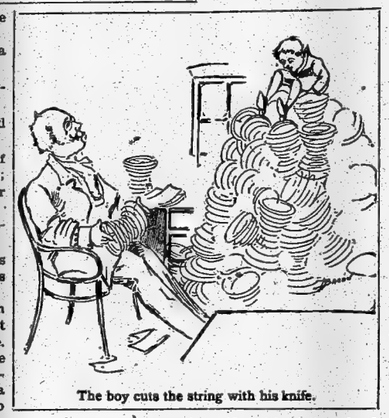

The boy cuts the string with his knife.

And has a sudden rise in life.

METEMPSYCHOSIS

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK

I AM a sharp-eyed hawk—
My quarry is the chick—
And when I flap and squawk
She strikes a double quick.

I circle round and round
And from the heavens drop;
And when the chicken's found
I'm usually on top.

Among the clouds I drift,
Where oft the cyclone plays,
And my bazoo uplift
And dream about the days,

The happy days long past,
When 'neath the sky bright-starred,
With appetite as vast
As that of bear or pard,

I crawled and crept along,
A thrill with ecsta-see,
My bosom full of song,
Unto the spreading tree,

And pulled the pullet down,
And whirled the gaping bag
Around the biped brown
That made it bulge and sag.

And how I ate the stew
And kicked my heels on high
To see my cares askew
Knocked swiftly on the fly!

Oh, I was happy then,
As I am happy now,
A-hunting for the hen
That gilds the bending bough—

That gilds the bending bough,
And gayly toots away
The song that simply now
Makes me cavort and say:

That song in rapture heard
The soul will cause to hop
Within this drifting bird
As in that Ethiop.

History with a Twist.

CHARON posted his notice of rules and fares. It was brief and explicit. Five cent fares over the Styx for all except Chicago speculators and Newport cottagers. "For they," chuckled the ferryman, "are used to plunging, and are at home in the swim, so, if they ride, Pullman rates in advance is the tariff."

***

Father Time surveyed his bald head in the mirror and laughed ironically. "Take Time by the forelock, indeed; there's little danger of a hair-pulling for me."

***

Leonidas mustered his gallant Six Hundred with some misgivings.

"If only we were the Four Hundred, no common, vulgar persons would venture to attack us with impunity."

It was noticed, though, that after the battle many of his followers showed quarterings and other marks of the highest nobility.

On the Races.

THE paymaster of the Tower of Babel stood on the eighth floor liquidating the week's incumbrances. Inadvertently he let a few coins slip through his fingers and fall to the cellar.

"He's a sport, all right," said the carpenter three floors below, as he rubbed a bruised pate. "He's a sport. Just look at the money he's dropped on the races."

DID AS WELL.

Her Beau—'Tis said Kipling gets 50 cents a word.

Her Brother—Me too. Mabel gave me that to say "No" when you asked if she was in yesterday, didn't you, sis?

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XIV.

"HULLO, Idiot, old chap," observed Mr. Brief as the Idiot entered the dining room listlessly and expressed a desire for "a little of everything this morning," because he was not very hungry. "What's the matter? More strenuous life?"

"Yep!" said the Idiot, shortly.

"Weary in spirit as well as in body, eh?" asked the Doctor.

"Yep!" said the Idiot.

"Been resting, I presume," said the Anglomaniac, "according to your novel theory that a hundred mile run is better than a half hour's nap."

"Nope," said the Idiot.

"Then what in thunder is the matter with you?" queried the Doctor.

"What'll you pay me if I tell you?" asked the Idiot, with a languid show of interest.

"Nothing — why should I pay you for tell me that?" demanded the Doctor.

"Because I have to pay you for telling me what is the matter with me when I ask you to. Turn about is fair play," the Idiot replied.

"Ah—but that's different," said the Doctor.

"I know it is," said the Idiot. "Very different; I know what's the matter with me when I tell you, and as a rule you don't when you tell me."

"I diagnose your case from the symptoms you give me," retorted the Doctor warmly.

"Well, don't do it again," said the Idiot. "A sick man can't tell the truth about his symptoms. He picks out some favorite flaw in his constitution and harps on that until his doctor in self-defense has to agree with him that he's got a bad case of stephanotis of the liver, or locomobile of the angina florodora, whichever it happens to be that he wants."

"There's some truth in that," said the Doctor, "but we've got to have some help from the patient to find out what's the matter with him."

"Do you pay him for it?" asked the Idiot.

"No. Of course not," said the Doctor. "Again, why should I?"

"Because he helps you," said the Idiot. "You ought to. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Hear the latest story on Wall Street about Russet Green? Wasn't feeling very well the other day and went to a doctor to be examined, and later, when the bill came in, he deducted 25 per cent. commission for getting the doctor business."

"That's a modern American trick for you," said the Anglomaniac.

"Oh, well," said the Idiot, "our American millionaires have got to get money somewhere to pay the debts of their English sons-in-law, and it might as well come from one place as another. What were we talking about, anyhow?"

"We were trying to find out what's the matter with you this morning," said the Poet. "Would you mind telling us?"

"Oh—nothing much—I'm on the edge of ruin, that's all," replied the Idiot.

"Ruin?" cried the Boarders all in unison, horrified at the thought of disaster to their friend.

"Speculation, I presume," said the Anglomaniac coldly.

"No, indeed," said the Idiot. "My ruin is not financial—only moral. I am sorry to say, gentlemen, that I am in danger of becoming an Anglomaniac."

"Tush!" laughed Mr. Whitechoker.

"It is a dreadful thing to contemplate," said the Idiot with a deep-drawn sigh. "I who have all my life prided myself on my strength of character and integrity of purpose; upon my sanity of mind and clearness of perception, now, at the age of—well, let's say twenty-eight—"

"You're forty if you're a day," interjected the Anglomaniac.

"Well, I always take a third off for my friends," said the Idiot. "That makes me a trifle under twenty-seven to you—to think of me at that age face to face with Anglomania!"

"I should say you had paresis, judging from your conversation," snorted the Anglomaniac.

"It's one of the symptoms," sighed the Idiot.

"You are just emerging from your iridescent dream that the United States is a second Utopia, I fancy," observed the Anglomaniac.

"I never dreamt that," said the Idiot. "I've never placed the United States second to anything—but yesterday I discovered a flaw in our National armor and this morning I am disconsolate."

"What was the nature of your discovery?" asked Mr. Whitechoker.

"Custom house," said the Idiot. "Our firm has a London correspondent and he has just come over to talk over a plan of campaign for the coming Winter. We have a large number of enterprises we are trying to float in London just now—things like International Subway, and the Liverpool and Hoboken Submarine Traction Company, and the National Chewing Gum Trust, and other important ventures such as English investors like to get hold of—and Lord Grampus—"

"He's a Lord, eh?" asked Mr. Brief.

"Yes," said the Idiot. "You have to have a Peer to help you float things like International Subway and United States Asparagus. A plain ordinary gentleman of suave address and a name like Chichester Chesterton, in the eyes of a British investor looks like thirty cents alongside of a real Peer at the head of a Board of Directors, so we looked about and found Grampus, who is a veritable Lord and down on his luck. We got him through a billionaire customer of ours who had hired Grampus's robes and seat at the Coronation. He was represented as being a very decent chap, so we engaged him, but we had to bring him over to acquaint him with his precise duties in floating these various stocks. I went down the bay to meet him, and—well, really, I blushed for my country when the custom house people came around. I tell you, its easier for a needle to go through the eye of a camel than for a self-respecting foreigner to get into this country nowadays."

"Aha? Waking up, are you?" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"Yes!" said the Idiot. "To that fact, anyhow. Why the questions they asked of that man would make your blood boil. I've jotted down a list of them as I remembered them afterward," the Idiot continued, taking a paper from his pocket. "Here they are," and he read the following:

"1. How old are you, net?

"2. To what branch of the animal kingdom do you belong?

"3. Had you any ancestors on your father's side?

"4. Were you ever convicted for forgery?

"5. Why were you born?

"6. Have you any visible means of support?

"7. Was your grandfather ever in jail for perjury?

"9. Were any of your aunts ever arrested for shoplifting?

"9. When were you last vaccinated?

"10. What for?

11. Did you ever have yellow fever, kazzozalum of the Memphremagog, Colorado Madura of the panatella, or any other contagious disease?

"12. If so, when, where, and with what extenuating circumstances?

"13. Have you any personal vices, i. e., gambling, drinking, stealing, smoking, or automobiling. State which if any, or all if you have them, and whether curably or incurably.

"14. Why have you come to the United States?

"15. Are you a pauper or any other kind of disreputable character?

"There," the Idiot observed dejectedly, as he folded up the paper. "What do you think of that? They couldn't do worse in Russia, could they?"

"They didn't really ask such questions as that?" cried Mrs. Pedagog.

"That's exactly what they did," said the Idiot. "If not those precise questions, at least questions so like them as to be equally offensive."

"Well, I suppose they have to do something to keep disreputable people out of the country," commented Mr. Brief. "The intent of the questions is wholly commendable."

"Oh, I suppose so," said the Idiot. "I suppose it would be a commendable thing if everybody were put in jail, so that we'd be sure to have the crooks under lock and key—but somehow or other I shouldn't relish it, and a man who is a self-respecting individual doesn't like being asked if his grandmother was addicted to drink by an entire stranger. Grampus was pretty much upset about it, and when they asked him which of the Ten Commandments he hadn't broken he was ready to throw the Inspector overboard. I had all I could do to restrain him, but it wasn't a circumstance to what happened when we got to the pier. They opened his trunk and took out every blessed thing he had in it, although he had solemnly sworn that it contained nothing but personal effects. They searched his collar boxes and shook out his shirts; they unfolded his coats, and inspected the crease of every pair of trousers he had; they went through the pockets of his vests, and strewed his pajamas from one end of the pier to the other, and then charged him $98 duty on what they found."

"Outrageous!" said the Doctor. "And the trunk really contained nothing dutiable?"

"It would have had to be empty to do that," said the Idiot, "and even then they'd have charged the usual 45 per cent. ad valorem on nit goods. But Grampus got the best of 'em. There's nothing slow about him when he's mad, even if he is an Englishman."

"What did he do?" asked Mr. Whitechoker.

"He gave the Inspector $5 and told him to keep the trunk," said the Idiot.

"Mercy! cried Mrs. Pedogog. "What is the poor man going to do for clothes?"

"He can buy better ones here for what he saved out of the $98," said the Idiot. "But it made me positively ill to see a foreigner treated that way. Insulted first and robbed afterward, and for once I was ashamed that I was an American. It's all so small and picayune. Our National dignity is sacrificed on the altar of thirty cents."

"There's lots else to be ashamed of in this country," said the Anglomaniac, "if you'll only take the time to find it."

"I'm sure of that," rejoined the Idiot, "but what's the use of my wasting my time looking for flaws when I have you right here, a living Baedeker of Woe, to tell me the shameful story of my native land?"

"You'd remember it longer if you found it out for yourself," sneered the Anglomaniac.

"You are right there," said the Idiot suavely. "And that's why I prefer to have you tell it. I want to forget it."

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTOR.

His English Son-in-Law.

Not the Whole Truth.

AT A hotel in Niagara an embryo poet wrote, in a conspicuous place some verses derogatory of the beauties of the Falls, and signed the effort with the intials "A. S."

A lover of beauty saw the verses and added beneath:

"Two-thirds of the truth."

1902

WHILE the new Weber and Field's burlesque was dragging itself to a conclusion on the opening night before the many cuts in dialogue and action had been made that result in a more snappy performance, a man approached a friend who happened to come into the lobby and asked if the "show" was over.

"No," was the answer.

"Is it nearly over?"

"Maybe it is," was the answer. And then the man said the occasion "reminded him." That was the cue which the friend took up with an insistent request for the story.

"A fellow was waiting in front of a Fifth Avenue church," said the humorist, "for a young woman friend who had gone in to attend service. The sexton coming along, he asked, 'Isn't the sermon nearly done?'

"'No, Sir, he's only on his lastly. And after that there'll be 'One word more and I am done,' and the 'In conclusion.' Come back in about an hour and you'll be in plenty of time to meet the congregation coming out.'"

***

A "passage at arms" between "Jimmie" Powers and Richard Mansfield is

cherished by members of the Lambs Club, where this incident is said to have happened:

Walter Jones, De Wolf Hopper, Nat Goodwin, and others were attending a reception at the Lambs Club, and Powers was entertaining them with his funny stories, but always emphasizing his remarks with the concluding sentence:

"This is an honest fact, I assure you."

Mansfield, after listening to a number of them with his usual bored look, turned to the inimitable "Jimmie" and in his most supercilious drawl remarked:

"Mah deah Powers, don't cher know that all facts are honest?"

Quick as a flash Powers, imitating Mansfield's drawl, retorted:

"Don't know about that; don't know about that, mah deah Mansfield, for as I was coming down Sixth Avenue this evening I saw two fellahs go through a third; that was a fact, mah deah Mansfield, I assure you, but I'll be hanged if it was honest."

***

Five minutes after she had fired the cannon that saved the day at Monmouth, Elizabeth Tyree, who plays Molly Pitcher in "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan, was herself routed, and by a fierce foe. The conflict was short, sharp, and decisive. The first any one knew of it was when two wild screams issued from Miss Tyree's dressing room. The first scream came from Miss Tyree, the second from Miss Tyree's maid.

There was a mad rush of players and stage hands toward the dressing room, where Captain Molly was discovered standing on a chair in the far corner of the room. She was clad in the tattered costume she wears in the battle scene, and her short skirt was clutched tightly about her. It was some time before Miss

Tyree found speech to tell what was the matter. She kept pointing frantically at the corner diagonally opposite. At length she gasped, "A mouse!"

John W. Albaugh, Jr., the leading man, had arrived on the scene armed with his sword that had just seen service against the redcoats. He now advanced on the new enemy with intrepid coolness. Dropping on his hands and knees, he stealthily approached Miss Tyree's dressing table, under which he poked heroically with the sword. His efforts dislodged the foe, who made a sudden sortie and dashed across the room and out of the door. His appearance caused renewed terror, and a chorus of screams and swish of skirts followed. With the departure of the enemy matters resumed their normal tone, and Frank McCormack, the stage manager, succeeded in getting the curtain up on the fourth act on schedule time. Then the property man received orders to buy a mouse trap for Miss Tyree.

***

"At your age I never told stories," said Myron Leffingwell to the youthful one who had been "yarning," as is a way sometimes with imaginative youngsters.

"At what age did you begin, papa?" was the disconcerting answer.

***

John Philip Sousa, discussing the question of Sunday observance with a man who had been fined for giving a vaudeville performance in violation of the law, said it reminded him of the tale of the little girl who early on a Monday morning carried a basket of fresh strawberries to the family minister. The clergyman expressed pleasure at the gift, but added:

"I trust you did not pick these on the Sabbath, my dear."

"Oh, no, Sir," she answered; "I picked them this morning; but—they were growing all day yesterday."

***

Robert E. Berlet contributes this to The Chicago Chronicle under the caption "Recipe for Comic Opera":

A pot of paste, a pair of shears,
An almanac of bygone years,
This is a good beginning.
A few good jokes, some may be new,
Some music sweet and rag-time, too,
Good songs for chorus singing.

Some handsome boys with voices sweet,
And pretty girls with ankles neat,
To support the prima donna.
A ruler and a chamberlain,
The latter will the law explain,
You'll find in comic opera.

Some ancient puns, a lot of rot,
We quite forgot we had no plot,
But that's not necessary;
One good fellow, the leading man,
Will this explain the best he can,
For that is customary.

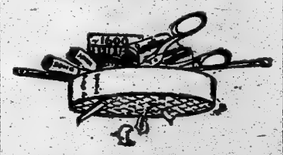

Sprinkle some nonsense here and there,
Marches fine and simple air,
As music for the orchestra.
A few good songs interpolate,
And then 'twill be quite up to date,
And there's your comic opera.

Be sure before the opening night
Not to forget to copyright,
It does seem rather funny
That people who should have good sense,
When they have read the press comments,
For such stuff will pay money.

***

Press Eldridge, just back from London, has made the usual discovery. A verse of a song he sings, which, according to Mr. Eldridge, never fails to call forth laughter in American theatres, goes something like this:

A city girl out milking went,
The cow she chose was violent;
They said his name was Mike,
For that's the kind of a cow he was.

"One night after I had sung the song, I was standing in a pub," said Eldridge, "and overheard two Britishers talking.

"'That was a extraordinary song,' said one, 'about the cow named Mike. An hodd sort of a name for a cow, wasn't hit?'

"'O,' was the response, 'hit was hon Hirish cow. That was where the joke came hin.'"

***

A story is told to prove that Bonnetti

was the inventor of the ulster. One day at Paris he sent for the tailor to measure him for an overcoat. The tailor found him at the piano, surrendering himself to the rapture of composition. Nevertheless he was persuaded to quit the beloved instrument and deliver himself up to the man of tape and chalk. The tailor made the first measurements, and then, stooping, began to take the length of the garment. "To the knee, Sir?" he said, timidly. "Lower, lower," answered the composer in a dreamy voice. The tailor brought the measure half way down the leg and paused inquiringly. "Lower, lower." The tailor reached the ankles.

"Lower, lower." "But, Sir, you won't be able to walk." "Walk, walk! who wants to walk?" with an ecstatic lifting of the arms. "I never walk; I soar."

***

Arthur Clark, manager of the King Dodo Company, is very fond of fine dogs, and during the recent engagement of "King Dodo" in Boston the annual Boston terrier exhibit occurred. Mr. Clark grew quite demonstrative in showing his admiration and affection for the canine beauties, and went from one booth to another, patting and handling each animal. Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, was standing in the gallery of the exhibition room and called the attention of several of the lady exhibitors to the unusual antics of Clark below, throwing out the remark that the man might make one of the canines a prisoner. Instantly the ladies realized that their pets were in danger, and then there was a commotion. A special policeman was sent to watch the eccentric man, and very soon Clark unconsciously became more of an attraction than the dog show.

***

The Professional Woman's League recently advertised for "girls six feet tall to act as police at the Woman's Exhibition," and last Tuesday a pale little man in a salt-and-pepper suit came to Mrs. Knowles in behalf of his wife. "She's a good six feet," he said, timidly, "and when it comes to making an exhibition of herself she stands ace high."

Mrs. Knowles suppressed a smile. "Why doesn't your wife apply in person?" she asked.

"For several reasons," the little man remarked, edging closer to the desk and whispering guiltily. "One of the reasons is that she don't know anything about it. I want her to get the job because—for domestic purposes."

"The salary offered isn't very high," quoted the President of the P. W. L. "We are paying only $10 a week."

"Money is no object."

"But, then," Mrs. Knowles continued, "the work isn't hard. Of course, the feminine police at Madison Square Garden will be mere figureheads. The regular officers will attend to offenders."

The mouth of the caller in the pepper-and-salt suit reversed its curve. "Do you mean," he inquired, anxiously, "that there'll be no arrestin' to do; no desperate characters to be put out of the show?"

"Exactly."

"Oh, in that case," said the visitor, "I shouldn't care to have her get the job. Sorry to've bothered you. Good morning." And he started for the door.

Mrs. Knowles's curiosity got the better of her, and she called him back. "Hold on!" she exclaimed. "You don't actually want your wife to be put in a position in which she would have to grapple with evil men in mercy's name—why?"

The little man blushed. "Well," he said, feebly, "it was for her own good. You see, Sarah's a nice enough woman, and she knows how to look after things. But Sarah's bein' spoiled through never havin' had a master. She always has had her own way—an' sometimes that makes it a bit uncomfortable. I can't argue with her, and I thought if accidentally—quite accidentally—she met her match in Madison Square Garden, it would kind of take away from her self-confidence. She'd be easier to manage for a while."

"I'm sorry," Mrs. Knowles returned; "but the Woman's Exhibition has no branch for the training of unruly wives. Good day."

"Good day," said the little man. And he departed with signs of disappointment.

***

Sir Henry Irving's dresser at the Lyceum Theatre is a young man who was recommended for the position by Clarkson, the wigmaker for the theatrical world of London.

Soon after his engagement Clarkson noticed that he did not get as many orders for wigs from Sir Henry as he formerly did, and suspected that the young man sent from his establishment had something to do with it. One day, seeing him going by his shop with a bandbox, he called him in.

"So you are making Sir Henry's wigs, are you?" he asked, sharply.

"Yes, Sir, sometimes."

"I suppose you have one in there now," pointing to the box. "Let me see it."

The wig was produced.

"So you call that a wig, do you?" sneered the irritated wigmaker. "Do you mean to tell me that you believe that thing looks like a wig?"

"No, Sir, I don't!" retorted the nettled servant. "I mean to say as it looks like the 'air of the 'uman 'ead."

***

Joseph Grismer of "Way Down East" tells the following story on himself.

"During an engagement at the old Bush Street Theatre, in San Francisco, we were playing that melodramatic piece "The Burglar." I was the hero, a burglar, and in one scene I had to rush on the stage, lock the door, and exclaim, 'Aha, I have locked the door and put the key in my pocket.' Instead of saying this, however, I rushed on, went through the business, and then exclaimed, very dramatically, 'Aha, I have locked the key and put the door in my pocket!'"

"It was some time before the play could be resumed."

***

The villain in a new London play is an "ornithologic anthropos." He has the claws and the beak of a vulture. The piece is called "Because She Loved

Him," and this pleasant gentleman hides in dark corners and garrotes passers-by, especially policemen. He makes life miserable for the heroine, but right and justice, not to say true love, triumph in the end. The author of the piece is F. A. Scudamore.

***

Desdemona faced her sable bridegroom at the altar.

"Things begin to look black for me; what if I can't keep this dark secret?" she confided to a sympathetic attendant.

Events amply justified her forebodings.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

OF THE LIFE STRENUOUS

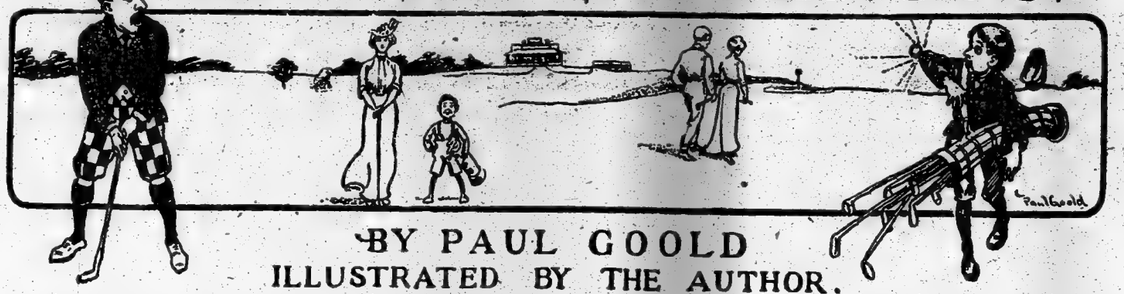

BY PAUL GOOLD
ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR.

UP at the Yale Club the other evening a group of 'Varsity men were gathered around a table in the grill-room yarning of athletic "stunts," past and present.

"It isn't often that a fellow gets a chance to put his athletic training to good use after he gets out of college," remarked the Football Man, now married and settled.

"Unless he has to run for the doctor," chimed in the Miler, who is still a roving bachelor.

"Or keep his head above water," growled the Oarsman, a "promising" young lawyer.

"Frivolity aside," began the F. B. Man again, "have you fellows heard the yarn about our old guard, 'Wally' Heffelman, and the Western mob?"

"Nope. Let's have it," in chorus from the group.

The F. B. Man blew a dense cloud of smoke into the air and yarned as follows:

"You see, 'Heff' had something to do for a railroad out West, and of course wherever he went he attracted attention because he was so big and husky. You know what a reputation he had at college for being a 'corker' in a scrap? Well, that followed him out West, and saved him a lot of trouble.

"He was living in a little town in Kansas at the time when an old woman was murdered in her own kitchen. Every negro in town was suspected of the crime, and the one who was found nearest the old woman's house was at once arrested and locked up in the coop of a jail.

"Then most of the citizens went and took a few drinks, talking the matter over in true Western syle. Soon a mob gathered around the jail, howling for the prisoner's blood. It wasn't a nice, reasonable crowd to deal with, and the Sheriff gave it up in a very short while. Then the gang got strenuous, ripped open the flimsy door of the place, and lugged out the poor, shaking negro. This was about the time that Heff got along. He came shouldering through the crowd, much as he used to go into

the Tigers on Thanksgiving Day, until he was face to face with the man and his captors. They were heading for the nearest telegraph pole, where a rope already hung from the crossbar at the top. When old Heff came ripping through the push the cowboys recognized him, and as he stopped right in front of the lynching committee, they stopped their yelling and wondered what the big Easterner was up to.

"There he stood towering above them all, straight backed and square shouldered, a genial smile on his face and his hands thrust deep into his trousers pockets, just as he used to look on Chapel Street, in New Haven. All around him were hot, angry faces of men who believed in hanging first and trying afterward; men who let themselves get worked up into feverish excitement until they couldn't think straight; and here in Heff, cool and normal, standing in their midst, they saw and felt a strength of personality representing the education of the East that compelled admiration. So they stopped brandishing their guns and let him have his say.

"'Boys,' he began, holding up a big Mexican spur rowel, 'I've turned detective. This was found under the open window of the murdered woman's house, and a big scratch on the sill shows it was dropped last night. Now, I'll leave it to you men that know about such things. Did you ever see a negro wear a pair of spurs that would hold that rowel?' They all crowded around to see the big steel star, and examined it with critical eyes.

"'No one but a "Greaser" wears them things nowadays,' spoke up a grizzled cowboy.

"'That's so,' agreed the crowd, and the poor black was passed over without further comment into the Sheriff's hands.

"So Heff won the day.

"Next morning a posse brought in a notorious 'bad man' found skulking near the town On his boots were strapped a pair of big Mexican spurs, but the rowel of one was missing."

The F. B. Man knocked the ashes from his pipe, and the Miler remarked: "Moral: Play football and read 'Sherlock Holmes' to become a mob tamer."

***

King Edward, the Czar, Emperor William, the Mikado, the President of France, in fact all the civilized rulers of the world, with the exception of our own President, have their automobiles.

"Why is it?" was asked of an authority in motor-car circles.

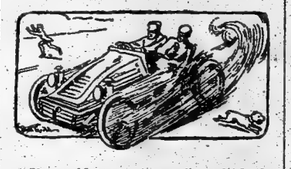

"It would seem to me," replied the specialist, "that Mr. Roosevelt is afraid of catching the speed habit. You see, a man of his active temperament wants to travel fast, even on foot, and goodness knows what would happen if he should combine his own strenuousness with that of a forty-horse-power motor car."

***

Rumor has it that the bankers of New York are to form an exclusive boxing club, the rooms to be secured in the neighborhood of the Waldorf-Astoria. This should be a great boon to the Wall Street men, who, failing to agree on the floor of the Exchange, can retire to their club ring and "have it out" with the gloves. What a mill the bulls and bears might have!

***

Perhaps nothing shows more clearly that this is a great year among the out-of-doors crowd than the fact of such a liberal list of entries in the amateur athletic games at Travers Island. There were old stars as well as new ones, champions of twenty years' standing competing side by side with boys just winning their spurs. In the weight events this was especially noticeable. George Gray, James Mitchell, John Flannigan, and Dick Sheldon, all record holders, put on spiked shoes after years of inactivity in athletics and proved that they had lost none of their youthful vigor. Mr. Gray's personal appearance disproved entirely the Samson theory, for although nearly bald, he sent the sixteen-pound shot far beyond the marks of his long-haired competitors. The presence of two full-blooded Seneca Indians in the distance runs added a special bit of interest to these events. In the great five-mile race "Jerry" Pierce came so near beating out "Alec" Grant on the last lap that "Jerry's" brother Frank, forgetting time and civilized surroundings, gave vent to a series of encouraging Seneca war whoops which had a ring of scalping days about them.

***

There is a remarkable story going the rounds among golfers about the way that the royal visitor, Duke Boris, plays the game.

Out in Chicago recently, where he was being entertained at one of the large clubs, some women asked him to play around the course with them. The Grand Duke accepted the invitation, and after half a dozen trials managed to

drive off the tee, the ball going about fifteen feet. Then, without waiting for his fair hostesses to drive at all, he pounded and shoved away at the little gutta percha until he reached the first green. Here he played croquet all over the place for about five minutes, and at last, by a great streak of luck, got the ball into the tin in about an even hundred strokes for the one hole. Turning to the American women, who had managed through courtesy to keep from laughing during this fantastic exhibition, the man from Russia calmly announced:

"It is over. I have won."

***

The Sprinter, who had been looking as though he had something on his mind, asked if the rest had heard about Harry Doan's hat. Being assured that he was telling a fresh one, he reminded Carl that the steins needed refilling, and started in on his story.

"You know Harry won the quarter mile at the intercollegiate last year, and this incident happened when we were on the train going up to New Haven after the games. He had just blown himself on a beautiful Panama that he was quite proud of and had already worn in about thirty different shapes.

"It was a hot day, and we went out on the platform of one of the forward cars just after leaving Bridgeport. Harry was trying to light a cigarette, when a puff of wind snatched off his pet Panama and sent it sailing down beside the track. Before I could guess what he was going to do, he had slipped down on the lower step and jumped off the train, which was going about twenty miles an hour. He didn't fall, as I feared he would, but got his balance in a jiffy and ran back after his hat.

"There is a good substitute for a cinder path right beside the rails of the N. Y., N. H. and H. along there, and you may scoff if you want to, but that lad made a corking sprint for two hundred yards or so, caught the last car, (which was well by him by the time he had picked up his lid,) and swung himself on to the rear platform all right, hat and all."

"The lights go out in five minutes, gentlemen," announced Carl, with a bow, and so ended the yarns.

Yachtsmen have been interested of late in the speculation as to whether or not next year's challenger will be a schooner. One of the New York Yacht Club members recently expressed the opinion that it was highly probable that Mr. Lipton would try to change his rig and his luck together. It certainly would be an interesting novelty in the racing routine, and as America won the cup with a schooner, certainly there would be nothing out of order in the Englishman's constructing a new challenger of that sort.

The expected rumor comes from Boston in regard to that city building a new yacht to race for the honor of defending the cup. If young Mr. Burgess can design a real oceangoing craft, as well as the flimsy flying freaks that are strung together on wires, the Baked Bean Syn-

dicate will do well to employ this promising son of his famous father.

***

No matter what one may say about this being the money-getting age and greed for the almighty dollar dominating all other feelings, the season of 1902 has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that America, young and old, believes in healthy outdoor exercise more than ever before. The baseball men state that the attendance at some of the games this year was over double that of 1901, and the existence of two leagues instead of one seems in no way to diminish the rooters' enthusiasm. So it is with the horse races, and the biggest of crowds have all along followed the events at Gravesend, Brighton, Sheepshead Bay, Westchester, and Saratoga. Other branches of sport show like advancement, and not only in America does this unprecedented athletic boom make itself known, but in England there is a similar increase of interest. At the big annual football games this year the Britishers turned out to the tune of 80,000 at one, and 120,000 at another game—figures which make the 30,000 attendance of the Yale-Harvard games look small indeed.

***

A story is told of a professor of a certain university who was unable to find out what classes were attended by a certain prominent member of the football eleven. One day, after practice, he accosted the gridiron gladiator with the following question:

"What are you taking at college, Mr. Blank?" Whereat the famous half back responded glibly, "Baths, principally."

WITH THE ATHLETES AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL

MR. WU A PRISONER.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, outwitted several newspaper reporters who lay in wait for him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the evening of Sept. 3. On Labor Day Mr. Wu had addressed a meeting at Binghamton, N. Y. He was on his way back to Washington, and the reporters wanted to get him to say something about the reported attack on him and his two Chinese companions on the railroad train on the way from Binghamton to New York City. It appeared later that Mr. Wu did not want to talk about the incident.

The reporters called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. They wanted to send their cards up to the apartments of the Chinese Minister, but the clerk, looking into the room box and finding the key there, said that Mr. Wu must be out. He turned to another of the clerks and inquired.

"Yes," the other said, "he left his key at the counter here and left the hotel. There was a little Chinaman with him; looked like his servant. No; they didn't say when they would be back."

The reporters waited at the hotel until about 1:40 A. M. The man behind the desk still said that Mr. Wu and his companion had not returned. Fearing the Minister might have slipped in and gone to his room unnoticed by the clerk, the scribes inquired of the hallboys and the elevator man. All of them had seen the two leave the hotel, but had not seen them come back.

About 1:40 o'clock two Chinamen, one a large man and the other a mere boy, alighted from a cab and walked into the hotel corridor. They were dressed in quasi-Oriental costumes—wide trousers a trifle too short, and loose jackets with wide sleeves, and the small, peculiarly Chinese caps. With them were a countryman in American clothes and a native American.

"There is Mr. Wu and his servant," said the clerk to the reporters, who were hurrying up the hall. The party of four stood talking in front of the desk beneath the single dim light then burning. The reporters stopped some distance away, looked from one to another, and said "Damn!" and other things.

"That isn't Wu," said one of the reporters to the others.

"Of course not," said a second; "that's Chung, his secretary-interpreter. That kid with him is one of the students at the embassy. We're up against it."

The reporters approached the Chinamen and addressing Chung, asked where Minister Wu was.

"Oh," said Chung, with a broad smile, as he turned and nudged the little Chinaman, "you are reporters, are you not? I thought so," still smiling. "No; Mr. Wu did not go out with us. He was very tired and went to bed about 7 o'clock, and asked not to be disturbed. We thought you reporters, who are everywhere, would be here, so I just locked Mr. Wu in the room, where he would be safe." And getting the key from the clerk, Mr. Chung Mun-yew and Master Huang Fu Yao went up to the room where Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, was a willing prisoner.

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"BIG BILL'S" LITTLE JOKE.

"Big Bill" Craig, who was killed in the trolley accident while he was trying to protect the life of the President, to whom he was devoted, was stationed outside Christ Church, Oyster Bay, one Sunday morning with two other men of the Secret Service. Craig had served for years in the British Army and was thoroughly familiar with the Episcopal service. He hummed the music of the chants and the words of the hymns. When it came time for the offertory, and the plate was being passed around, "Big Bill" said:

"Let us take up a collection among ourselves and each man do his own part. Let each fellow hand the other fellow a nickel."

When the nickels had been exchanged and no one was any richer through the ceremony, Craig slipped into the rear of the church, where he could not be seen by the President, and, as a Vestryman passed, put a quarter on the plate.

The comrades of the big Scot, whose business it is to know what is happening, had spotted Craig, and, though they said nothing, imitated his example. Christ Church was 75 cents richer because of the big man's little joke.

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OF LITERARY ATHLETES.

Robert W. Chambers and Charles G. D. Roberts are both unusually well developed and muscular, although their work as writers of fiction is not calculated to make them men of notable strength. Mr. Roberts's muscle is trained through lively exercise daily with the dumb-bells and Indian clubs, and he is fully as proud of the girth and hardness of his arms as he is of his latest novel.

Mr. Chambers's hobby is fishing and shooting. He lives in a pretty country home about twenty miles from Saratoga, on the outskirts of the Mohawk Valley. There are various little streams in the neighborhood, affording fine trout fishing, and in the proper season the hunting is excellent.

Mr. Chambers's guests are usually invited to participate in these sports. They are frequently literary men to whom sport is, in the abstract, a beautiful and joyous pursuit, but in the reality, as they are apt to find out, work of the very hardest kind. Hamblen Sears, one of the new authors, and an intimate friend of Mr. Chambers, was visiting at Broadalbin a few weeks ago, and was invited to participate in a day's fishing. The two young men made an early start, properly equipped with boots and tackle, and prepared to meet any emergency.

They toiled all day, through wood and field, up and down hill, and finally wound up ten miles from home in a swamp up to their waists. Mr. Chambers was not unaccustomed to this sort of thing, and the merit or novelty had entertained Mr. Sears during the day. But this swamp, three feet deep, was too much—his boots were filled with mud and water—the midges were annoying to the last degree—weariness bore heavily on him, and his exhausted patience found vent in an exclamation which need not be recorded, but which did not lack in fervor.

It afterward came out that Mr. Chambers was trying his guest's powers of endurance. It seems to have been, in this case, an example of the biter being bitten, for Mr. Chambers acknowledged that the day's sport was about the hardest he had ever participated in.

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TOLD OF EDWIN MARKHAM.

Edwin Markham formerly lived on the hillside above the Golden Gate, a half mile below the "Heights" of Joaquin Miller. These breezy, poppy-belted hills were a favorite rendezvous for the literary set of San Francisco. The city scribblers and booklovers were wont to wander out to Markham's orchard to eat cherries, peaches, and grapes in their season, or to sit in circle on the grass and read Theocritus or Shakespeare.

One evening these scholar-gypsies were lying around a campfire on the hill, their feet silhouetted against the bright light.

Some observing eye began to note the footgear of the pilgrim band. It turned out that the shoes of the wayfarers were in various stages of dissolution; heel or toe, sole or upper, each had its mark of decrepitude. Only one lounger had a new and whole pair of shoes, and these were of new and fashionable cut. And the owner of these irreproachable ties was the only one of the party not a writer, he being at the head of one of the largest publishing and bookselling houses of the West.

"I call upon the gods to witness this indignity," cried Poet Markham, sweeping his hand in solemn gesture around the circle of disreputable toes. "We write books and this man publishes and sells them; we go barefoot, and he is shod like a Chesterfield. Out upon the middleman!"

"I now see," said the poet, "why at a recent publishers' banquet in New York one of the wealthiest publishers in the world arose and said that he would advise all authors to have some other business than authorship upon which to depend for a livelihood. I see, too, why this speaker made no suggestions as to the publishers having some other source of support than the publishing of books. This sole business is sufficient to keep the publishers well heeled."

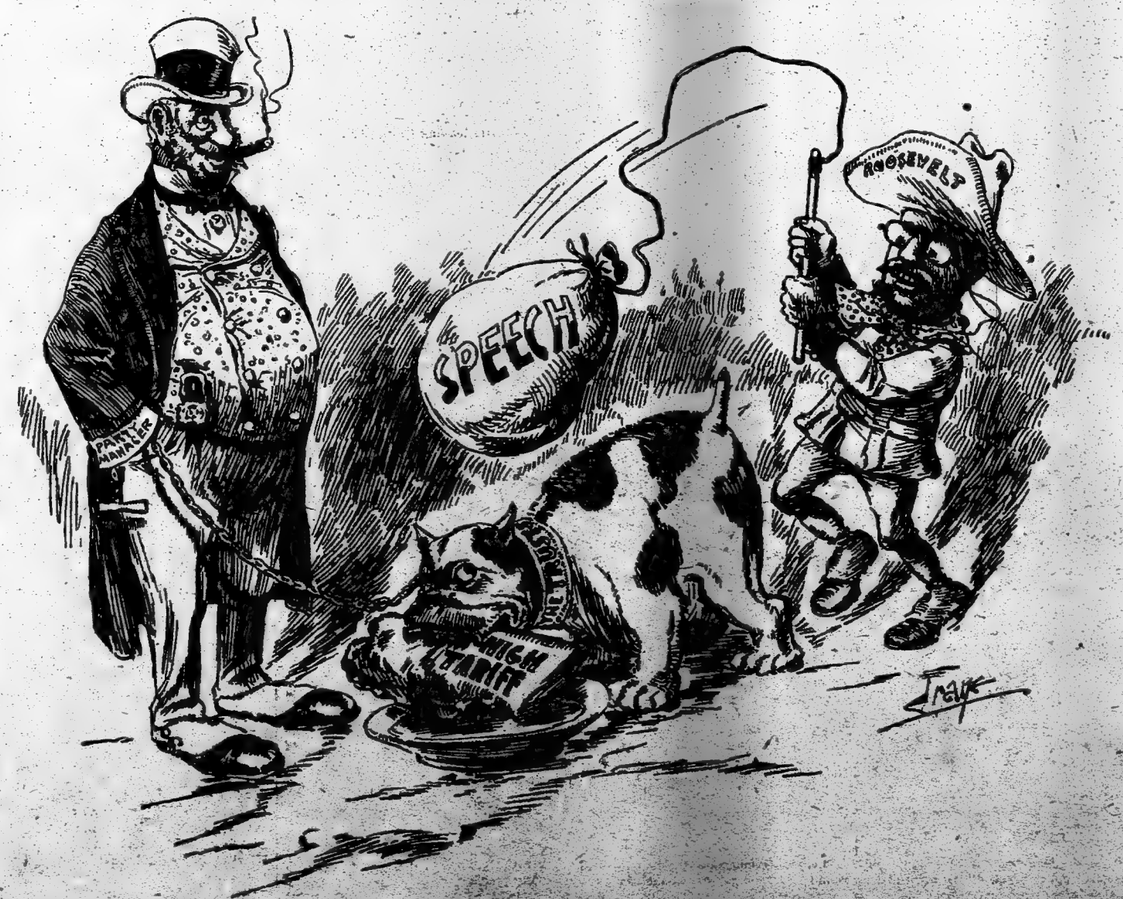

IT AMUSES THE PRESIDENT AND DOES NOT HURT THE DOG.

G. O. P. MANAGER—Pound him as much as you please, Mr. President; only don't take his bone away from him.

FUNNY things happened that day. No one has ever been able to explain just how they happened, and probably no one ever will. Prof. Hegel of Leipsic states as his opinion that the psychic centre of the universe shifted, whatever that may mean, and that as a consequence the minds of men turned a complete somersault, so to speak, so that all characteristics and fancies reversed themselves. It caused trouble of all kinds. Just how much of perturbation there was consequent upon this strange disturbance of the laws of nature may develop as the full story is unfolded.

On that day Wall Street assumed a character unique and interesting. In the office of J. S. Bache & Co. the first symptom of something wrong showed itself. A prominent independent operator was standing watching the tape run through his nervous fingers. He turned to a man at his side.

"I believe St. Paul will rise three points to-day, with all these crop reports and this easy money," he said.

"Shouldn't wonder. It looks good, the way it is moving," replied the other.

"I think so. Sell 2,000 St. Paul," said the operator, turning to a clerk.

"All right, Sir," said the clerk.

"But why sell if it's going up?" said the other.

"That's the way, isn't it, to get rid of the stuff? What does a man want to buy for if it is going up? You are crazy. Do you think I want to make money?"

The other thought for a minute. "That's right," said he, "I don't know what I could have been thinking of. Of course. Sell me a thousand, too, Mr. L. I think it's going up."

It did go up. In two hours they had covered with a net loss of $8,000 between them, and they left the office smiling and with the earnest congratulations of all the other speculators. For the thing spread.

By 2 o'clock the market was a wild scramble to lose money.

A powerful pool was formed by Mr. Gates to put Colorado Fuel down to 25. The selling was met by steady buying on the part of people who thought it surely would go down and lose them money. At last the pool turned around and bought. As soon as the market realized this, there was a rush to get out before the stock went up. The consequence was that Fuel flopped around, up and down, for an hour, closing feverish with a net gain of ten points. The Gates pool was beaten. There was $100,000 more to their credit on paper than there had been before the pool started operations.

In the middle of the day an old man came out of the door of the German-American Building and turned down Nassau Street. He was smiling and happy. His clothes were of the newest cut, carefully brushed and groomed to perfection. He wore a new hat and was beautifully gloved. His tie was new and expensive. All the small appurtenances of dress were perfect. He stepped down the street. A newsboy ran to meet him.

"Poiper, Sir; poiper."

"Yes, my boy, I want a paper. Keep the change."

The boy looked at the dollar bill in his hand. Then he ran after the old man.

"Here, you, Sir, I don't want this here. You've made a mistake. The poiper ain't worth that much money. Gimme a cent, Sir." The strange epidemic had spread to the newsboys.

"Oh, never mind that," said the old man. "I've got lots of money. Give that to your little sister with Russell Sage's love."

The old man went on down Nassau Street. As he met a man he knew he smiled and bowed. The other answered, then stood gazing down the street.

"Cheery day for the old man. Wonder what's the matter. Manhattan must be strong, I guess. Wonder where he is going. Looks kind of dapper, too, for him."

At the corner the old man hesitated. Then he crossed the street and went up the steps into Morgan's. The clerk hurried to meet him. Even the clerk was changed.

"Good morning, Sir. Anything I can do for you?"

"Is Mr. Morgan in? Tell him I have come down to see him and talk about Steel."

In a minute the great financier came out—a thing unknown before.

"Glad to see you, Mr. Sage. Come on in. No—don't mention Steel. Why talk business? I want to know what you think of a plan of mine to fight the trusts, but that can rest. I don't think it's just the thing, from a public standpoint, to combine all these industries the way the people want them combined. But, as I said, that isn't what I want to talk to you about. I am going to join the Wachussetts Golf Club. There's a man in my inside office with a lot of clubs, and I want your opinion about them. You ought to know something about golf clubs. Come on in and look at them."

So in they went. They were lost in the mysteries of cleeks and drivers, and in fond anticipations of the things they were going to do. Mr. Sage had just executed a beautiful drive and knocked a globe from the chandelier. Mr. Morgan was down on his knees on the floor gathering up the fragments. The door opened and a clerk came in.

"About a dozen reporters want to see you, Mr. Morgan. What shall I say to them?"

"Why, send them in, of course. Don't keep them waiting. They have lots to do, poor boys. It would be a pity to let them go away without seeing them." Then, as the clerk withdrew: "Don't go, Russell. One of my most enjoyable pastimes is seeing reporters. I hope they enjoy it."

A dozen or so of the knights of the pen entered the room looking very meek. The marvelous change had affected them also. They were actually shy.

"If you please—" began one man.

"Oh, that's all right, boys," said the financier, "just sit down and be comfortable. We are engaged in a game of golf, but don't mind us. If you see anything you want, take it. The place is yours."

"Will you tell us about the Steel Company, Sir?" modestly queried a reporter.

"Anything I know. Perkins can tell you more. He knows all about it. He made it, they say, and I just kind of hang around and look on and supply the brains at times. If you boys object any we won't convert that stock. Say anything you like about it. I will back you up. Do any of you know anything about golf clubs? I want a real good driver, and Mr. Sage doesn't know a driver from a bunch of coupons or a putt from a call. Help us out a bit."

After that the assemblage went into golf. When the reporters left the office each one had a full set of clubs under his arm, and they were escorted to the door by the financier himself and only let go on condition that they come again the next day and bring their cameras with them.

The curb was demoralized. On the Exchange it was the same. Every one offered his stock at a price and was met by a firm refusal to take it at such a ridiculously low figure.

"Don't you want to buy some Fuel?" asked Mr. Harris, persuasively, offering it to Mr. Combe.

"Why, yes, if it will oblige you any. Just send it over to my office any old time, and I'll give you a check. Amount—whatever you please. Anything to oblige, you know. If it would be more convenient I shall send a man over, if he will go. I think this habit of obliging people should be encouraged. It is quite the pleasantest thing that ever happened."

It remained, however, for the late afternoon to bring forth an occurrence that capped the climax. It was announced from the office of Mr. Morgan that there was to be a bond conversion, the stock of Louisville being changed into 4 per cent. bonds as deposited. In the natural course of events such a conversion would have caused some flurry. This time there was none. The Street waited, expecting something to happen. Still it waited. At last, gasping with wonder, the people went home. No suit had been entered and no injunction asked. Truly, things were upside down that day in Wall Street!

C. M. KEYS.

The Lady of the Red Clover

By J. Herbert Welsh

UNDER the big oak by the fifteenth tee Mr. Arthur Glendenning was sitting at his ease. He was some ten strokes behind his opponent, Col. Bogey, but this did not bother him in the least, Bogey not being one of those players who tack their score cards in conspicuous places on the clubhouse bulletin board and mention their victories to every one they meet. Nor was Arthur annoyed by the fact that a hungry bunker had swallowed up his ball. Indeed, he hoped that his caddy's search for it would go unrewarded yet a while, for it was restful here, and, incidentally, there was a rather alluring picture in the field just across the leaf-strewn road that ran by the oak. The picture was that of a girl framed in red clover. It was a moving picture, too; that is, the girl was moving, gathering a big bunch of clover blossoms. Resting against the fence Arthur noticed a bicycle.

"That girl is not a slave to fads, anyhow," he commented, lazily, to himself, "or she would have given up the wheel for ping-pong. The fact that she is out here alone indicates that she possesses independence and a mind of her—what! She's looking at that cow as if she were afraid of it!"

If Arthur's imagination had been vivid enough to have viewed the cow as the girl viewed it, he would not have been so surprised that the beast should be causing her to show trepidation. A few minutes before, when she was surmounting the difficulty of the fence in quest of the clover she had assured herself that she wasn't a bit afraid of that cow, and, as a matter of fact, she had felt brave until the cow had suddenly raised its head from the grass and began to stare. Stares are always disconcerting. Perhaps the cow regarded her as an enemy browsing upon its clover, perhaps as a friend with a handful of salt. At any rate, it gazed at her fixedly for a moment, and then took two steps in her direction. The girl retreated two steps, returning the cow's stare haughtily. Suddenly the latter seemed to make up its mind, and began to advance in a businesslike way, with long, swinging strides.

A delivate, slivery shriek pierced the afternoon air, and the flight and pursuit began. In running ability they were quite evenly matched. The girl neared the fence—she gained it—she began to climb. It was a most alluring picture, and Arthur Glendenning succumbed to a great temptation. He had his weaknesses. One of them had to do with cameras. The pretty views on the Ferndale links are so many that in this match with Col. Bogey he had directed his caddy to bring the instrument along. At this instant it lay at his side. He seized it; leveled it; its eye winked once. Then he dropped it hastily behind a log, and was across the road, all solicitude, just as the fugitive fell, a palpitating heap, on the grass on the safe side of the fence.

"Are you hurt?" he inquired, anxiously.

"No, no, thank you," she panted, "but that—that terrible cow!"

Arthur glanced in the direction of the cow. It did not have a very terrible aspect, but rather an expression of mild surprise, and even injury, as if it were exclaiming to itself: "Dear me, how very disappointing! Where's my salt?"

"Let me assist you to your feet," said Arthur, in his best manner, bending over her. She did not move, but exclaimed, distressedly:

"Oh, dear, the fence has torn my skirt! You haven't such a thing as a pin or two, have you?"

There was a beseeching note in her voice, and the young man would have given much to have been able to have produced a pin, but it was impossible. He felt of his clothing hopelessly; he gazed out over the sweeping green of the links, up at the trees, up at the canopy of the heavens, but he saw no pin.

The caddy's curly head just then appeared over the edge of the bunker.

"Here, caddy," shouted Arthur, "run over the clubhouse and get some pins, safety pins, any kind, and get all they've got in the place. Run! * * * But don't run so fast," he added, "as to injure your health," for the girl, with the pink glowing beneath the white of her rounded cheeks, with the brilliancy of excitement still in her eyes, and with wayward curlettes straggling from out her mass of light hair, was certainly a picture—even more of a picture than she had seemed to Arthur from a distance—and he was too appreciative of the artistic to be willing that such a picture should pass quickly from his view.

"May I sit down here on the grass and condole with you until the arrival of the—of the caddy?" asked Arthur.

"I presume you may sit on the grass. I don't own it, you know." The acidity of this reply was tempered by a flitting shadow of a smile.

"At all events," answered Arthur, sitting down, "you took rather quick possession of a bit of it just now. But it was really very rude of that cow to disturb you. I can't tell you how sorry I am."

A pair of soft yet penetrating eyes were studying the young man.

"No, I don't believe you can tell me how sorry you are," said the pretty lips beneath the eyes, "and the reason is that you're not sorry at all. You're having trouble to keep from laughing."

Arthur could no longer restrain the hilarity that had been welling up beneath a very thin veneer of polite solicitude. They laughed together.

"But I must have done with this levity," cried Arthur, suddenly. "I must be up and doing. My lady's hat and

flowers still lie within the domain of the fell beast. I must recover them at all hazards. I must face this beast, or else, 'od's boddikins, I were unworthy the name of knight!"

He approached the fence, leaped over, and in a moment was bowing low in the act of laying the trophies at the lady's feet.

Marry, now, but you are, foorsooth, a brave knight," she laughed.

"Ah, lady, my life were but a slight sacrifice in your service, but were I to crave a boon of you I would plead that you take from the heap one small red clover blossom and pin it in my buttonhole with your own fair hands."

She laughed again. "Methinks you are a bold knight, too. But for the sake of the dangers you have passed I will decorate you, Sir Arthur—when the pine arrive."

The young man came very near losing his knightly pose. "How under the sun do you happen to know my name?" he was about to inquire, but he perceived, before it was too late, that she had hit upon the name innocently, as the usual name for knights.

"May I be allowed to express a suspicion of you?" he asked.

"I hope I am not a suspicious person," she answered; "but what is it?"

"Only that you have been reading historical novels."

"Worse than that. But it seems to me that your mind also is steeped in the romantic."

"It is. I've just finished being thrilled by Miss Mary Malvern's book, 'A Court Cavalier.' The celebrated Miss Malvern is sojourning for the Summer in this vicinity, you know."

"Yes, I know," said the girl, hastily, "and what do you think of her book?"

"Well," replied Arthur, slowly and judicially, "it is not bad, not half bad. Of course, most of the situations are impossible, and most of the characters have no counterpart in the heavens above, nor the earth beneath, nor the waters under the earth, but—on the whole—the story's clever."

She smoothed a wrinkle in her skirt, then asked, slowly: —

"Do you really think there is anything clever in it? What, for instance?"

Arthur liked this deference to his literary judgment, and he continued, complacently:

"Well, in the first place, it is clever because it was written by so very young a person. They say she is only about twenty or twenty-one. As a matter of fact, however, I suppose she is nearer thirty. And if she is as young as is reported, I think her mother ought to have looked after her better, because she seems to have had an amazing amount of experience in affairs of the heart. One cannot write of these things as realistically as she does without an intimate knowledge of them." While many of the situations are highly improbable, as I have said, some of the love scenes are life itself. I verily believe that only a veteran coquette could have described as Mary Malvern does the manner in which Elvira leads the gallants on and then flouts them. Yet there is a distinct delicacy and charm about it all. This Miss Malvern must be a most interesting girl. I would give a good deal to meet her. Do you know, I thought several times when I was reading the book that I could fall in love with a girl with a mind like hers. I think we would be very sympathetic and congenial."

"Not really!" exclaimed the girl on the grass. Her lips and eyes were smiling. She seemed to be taking immense interest in his conversation, and this encouraged Arthur to go on.

"Yes, really. And another thing I like about her is her ferocity. Why, when she gets a couple of swashbucklers together in a dark alley in old London she writes about the encounter so that you can fairly hear their hard breathing in the struggle. She enjoys it herself. I'll venture to guess that Miss Malvern has plenty of grit, and would stand her ground in the face of danger."

"You don't think she is afraid of cows, then?" From under her eyelashes the girl on the grass glanced up at him with a quizzical look of inquiry.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," laughed Arthur; "I wasn't thinking of comparisons. To be afraid of cows is perhaps more charming than not to be afraid of them. But, referring again to Miss Malvern, do you suppose she will marry, and become more or less commonplace—it's an effect matrimony has, you know—or do you imagine she'll remain true to literature? Tell me, just for the sake of discussion, what you think the probabilities are. As a woman, you can, of course, weigh them better than I can."

"Well, I don't know," said the girl, thoughtfully. "I don't believe that marriage need be commonplace, and—but here come the pins."

Arthur followed her glance, and saw with displeasure that the pins were, indeed, arriving. He uttered silent maledictions upon the caddy's short, sturdy legs that were coming over the green so rapidly and conscientiously. He busied himself with the young woman's bicycle when she was closing the rent made by the fence rail, and when he had reluctantly led the machine out into the road because she said she positively must be going he remarked, assuming again his knightly tone:

"If my lady should chance to pass this way on the morrow at the same hour, she will find a knight to tilt a lance in her protection, if need be, against the cow, or any other peril."

"The knight has been very kind," she smilingly replied, "and I thank him, and I will say that I have enjoyed his conversation more than he can imagine, but I could not ask him to risk his life again for me."

"But is he not to have a name to dream on, nor any hope for the future?"

"He should be full of hope for the future," she called back, after she had mounted, "and as for the name, 'the lady of the red clover' should be a good name to dream on."

Arthur watched her till her figure grew small on the road and disappeared around a turn. That night in his dark room he rocked a photographic plate to and fro in the developing fluid with great care and much anxiety, and felt the amateur's glow of enthusiasm in triple quantity when the picture began to take distinct form beneath his eyes. First there was a bit of road, then the grass, then the fence, and, finally, rising in triumph on the uppermost rails, the lady of the red clover, while behind her peered the mildly surprised face of a cow and an expanse of field.

"It is a very well-balanced picture; the composition is nearly perfect," murmured Arthur, the amateur photographer, as he bent over the plate. "She's a stunning-looking girl," murmured Arthur, the young man, as he held the plate to the light. After expending much time and labor on the prints he framed one of the best of them and gave it the place of honor among the divinities on his mantelpiece.

"And here's the picture of the girl," he remarked to Bob Wilton a night or two afterward, as he finished the recital of his interesting experience. Bob glanced at the photograph.

"Wh—at!" he cried, bursting into a great laugh. "My dear fellow, prepare yourself to bear up beneath a blow. This lady of the red clover, with whom you talked about Miss Mary Malvern, and with whom you tried to make an appointment for the next afternoon, is no less a personage than Miss Mary Malvern herself."

Bob lost no opportunity to tell the story at the golf clubhouse. It very speedily reached the drawing rooms, and one morning Arthur received a faintly perfumed letter on a delicately tinted blue paper.

Its contents were as follows:

My Dear Sir:

It seems that the knight is a very modern kind of knight, who, when he is succoring ladies in distress, takes snapshots of them. Was the deed quite knightly? Since the lady of the red clover has no desire to remain perpetually in distress on a fence, she must ask that the prints be surrendered to her and that the plate be destroyed. Very truly yours,

MARY MALVERN.

P. S.—Since the knight's act of deception has made his trustworthiness appear to be a somewhat uncertain quantity, the lady considers it a wise precaution to be a spectator to the destruction of the plate. She will be at the golf clubhouse, with a mutual friend, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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"But why," asked Arthur, in a tone of mock complaint, "did you allow me to go on so foolishly about Miss Malvern and her book?"

"Oh, I was not responsible," laughed Miss Malvern. "It was Fate, who had witnessed the snapshot, helping me to get even."

"Well, then," said Arthur, "we start fair. Will you drive first?"

"No; I prefer that you be in the lead. There may be a cow on the course, you know."

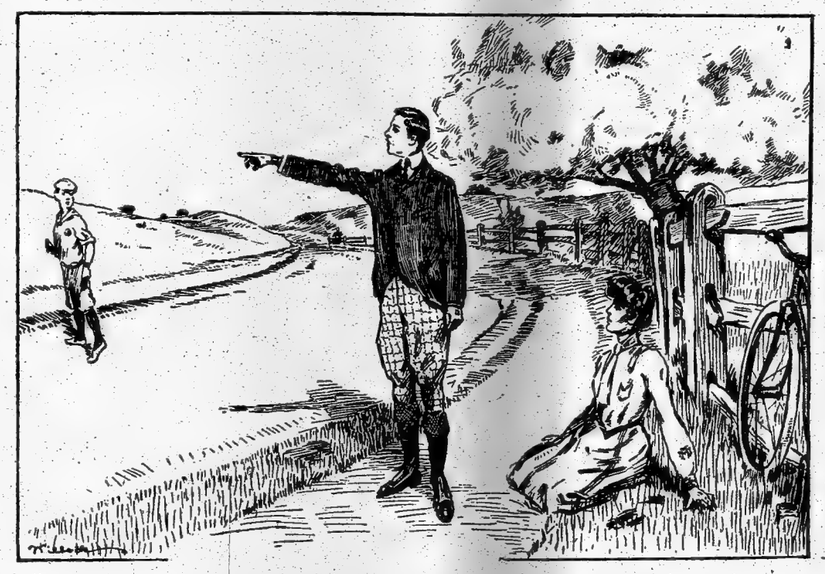

"Get all they've got in the place. Run!"

The Philosophy of Clothes

IT was a very ancient philosopher who gave utterance to the phrase "The tailor makes the man," and it was long before the true inwardness of this remark percolated the brain matter of that philosopher's fellow-beings. In due course of time, however, one of them, by name Thomas Carlyle, was impressed by the immensity of the thought, and forthwith sat him down and indited a voluminous essay on clothes and tailors, giving the essay to an eager public, to the end that the eager public should only be further mystified and perplexed. Sartor Resartus, as the essay was styled, contained much that was brilliant, albeit somewhat mystical. But Sartor Resartus left a good deal unsaid, and some day another philosopher will be born to expound still further on the weighty subject of clothing.

That clothes have their ethics cannot be denied, but truth compels one to acknowledge that these ethics are terribly tangled. For instance, we see a sedate-looking gentleman, whose habiliment is not of the latest cut nor of the newest material, and at once we are constrained to say: "There is a man whom Dame Fortune has not treated kindly."

This is the natural inference, and proceeding from it we are often led into the grievous error of saying or doing something that may offend the man. Now experience should teach us, if other evidence than that of the man's clothes is not forthcoming, that the one we sneer at may be a multi-millionaire. There have been rich men in this world, and there are rich men in it yet, who delight in hiding their light under a bushel, so to speak. Unless a Legislature passes a law compelling men to dress in accordance with their circumstances, we will be left as much in the dark as ever, if our only criterion is the cut of their garb.

Consider now what would be the effect of such a law. We would naturally find the humble laborer going to his day's toil in the plainest of homespun. The beggar, without work and without a home, would fittingly don sackcloth and ashes. Iron gray would be the color of the miner's dress. Checks would suit the business man, the size of the check being proportioned to the height of his rating. The haughty bank clerk would have to dress in suits of a well-figured pattern. The newspaper man or author would of course wear black and white. A coat of many colors would be extremely appropriate to the politician. The promoter would be compelled to array himself in broadcloth, as typical of his smooth manner of doing business. For the artist we would find raiment of well-blended hues. The saloonkeeper must display himself in dark brown clothes, as indicative of the taste of his wares. The poet would be forced to wear Spring suits at all seasons. Green would be the color of a critic's apparel. Finally, millionaires would have to promenade in cloth of gold.

Reflect, however, how terrible would be the consequences were such distinguishing marks given to every man. Robbers and cutthroats would lie in wait only for men dressed in cloth of gold. Editors would recognize a poet the moment he entered the sanctum, and the unlucky songster would be given a short shrift. Indignant actors and authors would slit the gullet of every man they caught in a green suit. Gentlemen in broadcloth would be avoided like poison by gentlemen in checks. The wearers of black and white would be easily dodged by those whom they sought to interview. Dark brown suits would never dare to go to church. Politicians would have a terribly hard time of it with office seekers. Beggars would have no chance at all. In fact, the whole universe would be overturned.

As it is, there are certain distinguishing marks in the clothing of some men which infallibly betray their calling or characteristics. Do conceited men ever wear boots that don't squeak? Would a miser wear a necktie if he could grow a beard? Do undertakers wear other than black from head to foot? Did one ever behold a bank clerk whose collars were less than three inches high? Do actors ever take their morning walk along the Rialto without a silk hat and tan boots? Do musicians ever buy other than velvet coats? Can a golf player be found without a red necktie? Just think a bit about it.

F. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

FROCKS AND FRILLS FOR THE FAIR

SO MANY people have been coming into town of late for stays of a day, or three or four, that the fashionable restaurants have presented an extremely gay appearance. The gowning has been in most cases less elaborate than during the Winter and Spring, but, nevertheless, beautiful; and some of the coats worn have been brought back from Paris during the Summer by those of their wearers who have been abroad since Spring.

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The Duchess of Marlborough, who came down on the Narada from Newport, wore at Sherry's one evening at a small dinner a frock of old yellow lace over chiffon and silk, and trimmed by iridescent scales in mauve, delicate green, and pale pinks and blues. The skirt trailed, and was very clinging. The bodice bloused a little all around the wearer's very long, slim figure, and rings of the iridescent opaline flecks outlined medallions, and also circled around and around the corsage, girdle fashion. These spangles were not close together, but, say, a half inch apart. The sleeves clung to the arms and were spangled, and drooped over the hands. Her hat was a plateau of golden-brown chip, bent in irregular scallops and trimmed with brown velvet ribbon perhaps an inch and a half wide; this was so arranged as to strap in the bent parts of the hat, and there were bowlike ends across the back, and at the left, where the hat was first bent up and then sharply down, a cluster of dull brown Autumn leaves and sprays of white buds were fastened.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones's coat was simple but striking. It was made of cream-white broadcloth, lined with white taffeta and trimmed with stitching and blue enamel buttons partially covered with silver constructed in the form of leaves. The garment came within six inches of the floor and was three-fourths fitting. It began in a four-inch turn-over collar of pale blue broadcloth, and then a deep and shaped yoke collar of the white cloth. This collar followed the closing in front some ten inches from the neck, where it ended on each side in a block, and from there grew abruptly narrower to a point halfway up to the neck, and then widened out, and at that point, near the armhole, an underlying plait was made, being pressed in, to admit of extra fullness in the cape collar over the shoulders. Midway between the line of stitched strapping that divided the collar into two divisions and this plait was a row of the blue and silver buttons. In the back the collar, ending in a tapering block, was fastened by buttoning over a large button. There was a carved seam on each side of the back fitting the coat, and a half-inch fold or tuck outlined each. It was stitched twice about the bottom. The bishop sleeves, which were not very large, were gathered at the top, and also at the bottom, into plain bands of the material, and under turned-back cuffs five inches deep of the pale blue cloth finished by enamel and silver buttons.

This white felt hat is for a young girl, and the brim is left unbound and without being wired. A little to the left of the back the brim is turned back on itself, and caught with a small black velvet bow. Around the brim and crown are small roses made of wired jet.

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A remarkably handsome long coat was worn at Sherry's the other evening. It had a trailing flounce that enveloped the gown's train, but was light in weight, being unlined. It was quite open at the throat, having a wide fichu collar of white moire, also unlined. This collar was bordered with black velvet ribbon, covered in turn by white lace. The edges were slashed at the shoulder line, and joined again by straps of narrow velvet ribbon fastened by bullet-shaped dull black buttons with rhinestone centres. The back was curved into the figure by stitched tucks, and these stopped a foot above the bottom of the coat, expanding into a frill-like fullness that formed part of the ruffle effect. In the centre of the back, two inches below the white collar, and under large, leaf-like appliques of white lace, there started bands of black velvet ribbon; these were carried under the arms, and met in front at a point several inches below the waistline, terminating in short, full bows. The blousing upper part of the coat was plain, but stitched in straight lines, and the lower part, below the velvet ribbons, had tucks laid in each side to match the back. At the bottom the coat skirt was gored to flare very much, and this, with the rippled fullness given by the released tucks, formed a full flounce. The sleeves had their upper portions laid in inward-turning tucks, but at the elbow these were released, and across the sleeves at this point were straps of narrow black velvet ribbon, held by the fancy buttons. The pouching fullness of these lower sleeves was drawn in at the wrist by bands of black velvet covered with white lace. Below these bands the sleeves formed full-flowing flounces, edged with velvet, lined with moire, and having attached to the moire lining frills of black chiffon, covered in turn by frills of white chiffon.

The black evening coat is of silk, lined with white, and having white moire, black velvet, and white lace for its trimmings.
The other evening coat is made of white broadcloth. The cuffs and collar are pale blue cloth, and the decorations are blue and silver buttons.

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Miss Ethel Barrymore is wearing a girlish gown of white net, striped horizontally with rose-pink ribbon—the bayadere striping thus made suiting her tall, slender form. The bolice blouses all around, and the ribbon used on it has a finely corded edge; it is perhaps three-fourths of an inch wide, and the bands are also three-quarters of an inch apart. There is a little lace around the neck, and from there to the belt the bands go round and round. The sleeves fit the arms, but not too closely, and are made of net and ribbon to match the bodice, and end a little below the elbow in a single ruffle, not over two inches wide. The bands of ribbon used to bar the skirt are of graduated width, that at the bottom of the scant, trailing skirt being three inches wide and the upper one the width of that used in the corsage; the width of net showing between is the same—three-quarters of an inch. Long white gloves, a black and white small ruche boa, and a flat black hat, not very large, and trimmed with willow ostrich plumes, also black, complete this toilet.

This simple dinner dress needs but little description. The foundation is white net, and bands of rose-pink ribbon half cover it. The large hat is black, and a white and black ruche is worn.

***

Mrs. James B. Haggin is partial to linen frocks, and one worn at a recent luncheon in a modish restaurant was as pretty as her gowns usually are. The color was light brown. The skirt trailed a little on the floor all around. It had a five-inch hem, with a band of hemstitching at the top. Just above the hemstitching bands of the linen, square at the bottom, picket-pointed at the top, and two inches wide, were stitched in groups of three, each group its own width from the adjacent cluster. These bands were embroidered in shaded blues, in arrowhead pattern; the centre one was perhaps ten inches long, and those at the sides about two inches shorter. Otherwise the skirt was plain. The back was laid in two box plaits. The girdle was embroidered in the blues, and the bodice, plain in the back, had several of the picket-pointed embroidered bands running from the shoulder seams a third of the way down the back. The blousing front had the same bands, and the sleeves, which were quite small, had cuffs of the embroidered blues and were laced with blue cords, which came out at the tops and ended in tiny swinging tassels of a feathery blue. The wide-brimmed, round-crowned hat was white straw, with spreading wings, also pale blue, across the front.

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The wedding dress of Miss Mabel E. Gardner, who married Edward A. Jones, was made of white silk mull, laid in box-plaits a little over an inch broad and an inch or so apart. There was an unlined yoke and rather close sleeves of thin white lace, the edges of which projected over the shoulders. The stock was of lace, and a tulle bow finished the back. Small tulle rosettes were placed at the elbows of the sleeves. Below the yoke the bodice was box-plaited. It pouched in front. The skirt was made of similar boxplaits to within sixteen inches of the floor, where it ended in lace-edged points over a mull flounce, also edged with fine plaiting and lace. The bride's hat was rather large than small, worn straight on the head, and had its wide brim rolled at the edges. The top was of white silk at the left. It was faced, and had three folds veiled with white lace and trimmed with loops and knots of white ribbon.

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Miss Martha Knight, the maid of honor, was in pink, also a silk mull. The bodice was tucked from top to bottom and had medallions of cream-colored lace on the very blousing front. There was a yoke of the lace. The tucked sleeves had lace frills. The skirt was in half-inch tucks a half inch apart, but the tucks did not, like the plaits in the bride's gown, run straight up and down in the back; instead, they ended in the centre seam in the back, each tuck, of course, running up. A deep flounce of the mull, trimmed with lace over a knife plaiting of mull, trimmed the skirt's edge.

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Mrs. Frederic Edey has a white silk, brocaded in chrysanthemum pattern. The skirt is laid in boxplaits that are stitched at their edges three-fourths of the way to the floor, and the fullness made by the released plaits gives a full flounce effect to the lower third of the jupe. The bodice fits smoothly in the back, and from the shoulder seams narrow insertions of white lace, unlined and ending in sharp points, form the decoration. The corsage blouses somewhat in front, and the upper half is largely white lace, as is the stock. The elbow sleeves have lace frills. With this gown Mrs. Edey generally wears a wide black hat, with black plumes arranged to lie smoothly on the brim.

MARIE WELDON.

SEPT

1902

Women Here and There

SHE is a Christian Science mother, and she is faithfully bringing up her offspring in the way in which they should go according to her Christian Science lights. Her children know their Christian Science better than most children know the ordinary Church catechism, and, as this experience of the mother has proved, endeavor to live up to it. To bring out the point of the story it will be well to explain for the benefit of those who are not posted in the practices of the scientists that the one thing all are most anxious to do is to make a practical demonstration of the workings of their faith. To have made a good demonstration is to have made a long step in the upward way. To do this the shortsighted put away their glasses, the lame throw away their crutches, and those afflicted in any painful way demonstrate that by force of mind over material they do not suffer.

It would seem to outsiders that possibly the Christian Science mother had fallen from grace, according to her own doctrines, when one day, the small boy of the family having been naughty, she determined not to spare the rod or spoil the child, and gave him what in common household parlance is known as a thoroughly good spanking. She laid him over her knee and administered justice with a strong right arm, only to have the little fellow arise, without a sign of tears, without a sign of repentance, merely a cheerful smile of satisfaction upon his face. He had been a very naughty boy, and it was not to bring out feelings of cheerful satisfaction that the mother was chastising him, so over her knee again he went, and again her hand fell heavily. But again the small boy rose cheerfully, straightened himself up, and threw back his shoulders, as he remarked, with an air of conscious rectitude:

"Well, I guess I am giving a pretty good demonstration this time."

***

The little son of the family is two years old; so is the baby girl of the colored cook, and upon special invitation the other day the little colored baby was brought around to call upon the little white boy. It was a mutual pleasure, and the small boy, with masculine assurance, played the part of the elder and superior, patronizing the little colored girl, whom he called baby in a way which pleased her much. The two children had played together for some time before the boy realized that there was a difference in the color of his skin and that of his little visitor. He had taken the child's hand in his, when, looking down upon it, he noticed for the first time how dark it was. He gazed at it for a minute, an expression of surprise upon his face, and, this changing to a look of pleasure, he turned to the surrounding elders, crying:

"Chocolate!"

***

A Brooklyn Sunday school teacher who is much interested in her work has one boy in her class who is a trial to her. Apparently he pays not the slightest attention to anything she says. He is always playing with his handkerchief, his Sunday school book, or anything which will keep his eyes away from the teacher, and Sunday after Sunday, notwithstanding many remonstrances, she is still talking to the top of the boy's head. There is a certain encouragement in it, however, for the top of that head is expressive, and she can't help feeling certain that the boy is listening, though he never responds to a question. She learned certainly the other day that he was paying attention, for at last he spoke, and then she almost wished he hadn't.

The Sunday school lesson was upon Philip and the Ethiopian in the chariot; the teacher had explained the mission of Philip, the race and duties of the Ethiopian, and then began a series of questions to discover how much the boys remembered of what they had heard.

"Now, boys," she said, "to whom was Philip talking?" Then for once in her experience Thomas the inattentive raised his head and, as she gasped with surprise, answered, gruffly:

"The coon in the cart."

***

Will making is not fatal. There are a good many people who seem to think it is, and, notwithstanding the numerous cases which are constantly occurring where the greatest trouble and unhappiness have been caused by the absence of a will, there are still superstitious people who refuse to make them. There is a man in New York now who would be in a most unpleasant predicament if his wife should chance to die before he can persuade her that it is really a duty for her to will to him the property he has put in her name. The couple are now well along in years. The husband has been a hard-working man all his life until recent years, and has accumulated considerable property—quite enough to permit him to retire from business and to keep him in comfort the remainder of his life. That is, if the wife lives as long as he does. All the property he has deeded to her, as many men have done before him, and the wife refuses to make a will so that in case of her death it may revert to him. It is a delicate matter to press, for the wife feels that some dreadful calamity may happen to her if she does it, and the husband feels that it must seem as if he were counting on her death to mention it. However, as a good business man, he cannot help feeling that should anything happen it would be most unpleasant to be stripped of his independence in his old age. He has even at times brought home will forms as an inducement to his wife to take the step, which she still refuses to do. She is devotedly fond of her husband, and nothing could be further from her wishes than to make him uncomfortable, but at the same time she has the unreasonable prejudice, and, feeling that she is perfectly well, puts off the unpleasant day.

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A story is told of a wife who held in her name all the husband's property and who made a will. He was an invalid, and there had never been a thought but that his wife would outlive him. However, she was taken seriously ill and the property was tied up. What husband could at such a time suggest the making of a will? Not this one, certainly. But the woman chanced to have a sensible brother.

"John," he said to the husband, "in case of Elizabeth's death, how would you stand financially?"

"I haven't a cent that is not in her name," answered the husband, "and if she should die to-day they could put me out of this house to-night."

That could not be the case in New York, but even here the situation might be sufficiently unpleasant. A will was hurriedly drawn up, in which the wife turned over to her husband again all of the property she held. It was properly witnessed, and then, unexpectedly, she recovered. That should encourage the superstitious.

ON THE AVENUE.

He—Why don't you wear larger shoes and be comfortable?

She—I could never be comfortable in comfortable shoes.

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They have an original way of managing incorrigible boys in Brooklyn public schools, or at least in one of them. They have big classes in the school, and where there is one small boy prone to mischief he will put the entire class beyond the teacher's power of control. But they don't expel those boys, for they may be a pretty good sort of boys in their way, but they put them into one of the girls' rooms. That was what happened to Tony last year.

Tony is an Italian boy, unusually bright and brimful of mischief. Tony in the room in which he belonged was utterly impossible. Lessons were no trouble to him, and as soon as he had enough information stored away in his small cranium to last him over the next class he gave his thoughts to other things; so did the other small boys. That was when the teacher concluded that she could stand it no longer, and sent him into the girls' room in the grade above. Did Tony mind? Not a bit. He thought it was altogether delightful, for he was not apt to take anything seriously. And the boys made no remarks upon his sudden promotion, for he was as quick with his fists as with his wits. He made many courteous advances during the first days of his arrival in the girls' room, only to be curtly snubbed by demure little maidens. But Tony was handsome, he was agreeable, and soon he was sufficiently good friends with every little girl in the room, but he had not time to incite them to too much mischief. During the term he did the work of the grade he had left and the grade into which he had been plumped so suddenly, was a model scholar in whom both teacher and scholars delighted, and this year he has been promoted in the regular way, and has gone up higher, figuratively covered with laurels. This is one of the up-to-date methods of school discipline.

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The girl who is coming out this year brought her wardrobe home from Paris, and when she opened the big trunks she was divided between tears and laughter. Any one would have wept at seeing those gowns if they had been looking forward to wearing them for one of the greatest events in a girl's life, but there are not many girls who would have had the strength of mind and sense of humor to laugh between the weeps. The girl's mamma has ideas about the gowns a young girl should wear, and she thinks there is nothing like pretty, thin, diaphanous frocks. That is all very well, for the girl is a little creature, and that kind of dress will suit her. It is a good style, too, for this year, hence the girl is to appear in tulles and tulles and tulles.

WHAT Your Mother from Kentucky?

YES, I came from Kentucky, or rather—my mother did," said the Southern woman, "but I was taken away from there when I was so young that I do not remember it. I met with a serious trouble once just from saying that my mother was a Kentuckian, and I never more mention the fact. That story of Stockton's called 'Mother' suggests how much sentiment the word mother has to answer for."

"So it does," said the woman in the embroidered linen waist. "But tell us about the trouble you had."

"When I was in Honolulu a few years ago," began the Southern woman, "I met some pleasant Americans who were stopping at the same hotel, and found a very congenial friend in the wife of an army officer. The Captain was one of the convivial sort, and his wife was a regular little brown wren of a woman, devoted to him and anxious about him when he was out of her sight. She had her hands full, too.

"One evening she came to my door and begged me to come to her room and help entertain the Captain so that he would not go to the club again that night. 'He will stay at home if I can only keep him so well entertained that he will forget about it. So come; there's a dear! It will be a genuine deed of mercy,' she pleaded.

"I went to her room with her, and found the Captain in a very agreeable frame of mind, and we were chatting in friendliest fashion, when I happened to mention the fact that my mother was from Kentucky.

"'What!' exclaimed the Captain. 'Your mother from Kentucky? Well, well, well! I never knew your mother was from Kentucky. To think that your mother should have come from Kentucky—and I never knew it. Here, Anna,'—addressing his wife—'you just mix three mint juleps.'

"'Thank you, no, Captain,' I hastened to protest. 'No mint julep for me, if you please. I never drank one in my life.'

"'What's that you say?' he queried. 'You never drank a mint julep in your life, and when your mother came from Kentucky, too? Nonsense! Mix the juleps, Anna! By Jove, it does me good to meet any one whose mother came from Kentucky.'

"'But she doesn't want a julep, Henry,' pleaded his wife.

"'Never you mind what she says, my dear; you do as I say, if you please. Mint juleps for three.'

"Poor Anna mixed the juleps and they were passed around deprecatingly by the hostess. Just as she began to be hopeful that there would be no further trouble with the Captain, about whom she was constantly apprehensive for fear he would mention going to the club, he again roused himself to enthusiasm over Kentucky.

"'And to think that your mother was from Kentucky, and we knew you all this time, and you never happened to mention it. I tell you, Kentucky is a State to be proud of, and its women are women to be proud of,' orated the Captain. 'My dear Anna, I wish you would mix some juleps—'

"'Oh, no—pardon me,' I ejaculated in protest. 'Really you must not insist upon my taking another mint julep. I couldn't do it.'

"'We do not want any more juleps, Henry, indeed—' entreated the helpless wife.

"'Here,' said the Captain, rising; 'I'll mix you a julep that your mother would have liked. If your mother was from Kentucky she knew what a good mint julep was, and I'll mix one that she would approve of. To think that your mother should have come from Kentucky and I should never have known about it. By Jove—'

"'A second julep will go to her head, Henry; she said so,' protested Anna.

"'What!' said Henry. 'A woman whose mother came from Kentucky says two mint juleps go to her head? Well, they wouldn't go to your mother's head, and I will mix three such as she was accustomed to. Here, get me the things and-ring for some more ice.'

"'We don't want any more juleps, Henry,' said Anna, making a tearful appeal.

"'Yes, we do. The idea of your trying to dictate to a woman whose mother came from Kentucky. If you do not get the things for me to mix the juleps I shall go to the club.'

"So the Captain intimidated us two women in his good-natured way. Do you wonder that I never tell that my mother was from Kentucky?"

"How did the story end?" asked the other woman.

"Oh, I fled—and I suppose he went to the club."

"And so you are twins? Well, I never should have thought it. You don't resemble each other very much."

"No, Miss. You see we was brung up on de bottle, and dey only happened to have two in de house at de time. One of dem was a pint an' de other a quart."

REGINALD RONALDS has arrived. This signified much for the Knickerbocker Club, which gave him a right royal reception. There are few men who are such general favorites as he. He was one of the four who went from that club, one evening in May, to join the Rough Riders. He served, as every one knows, with distinction, but he has suffered ever since with Cuban fever. It is very difficult for him to shake off the influence of the deadly miasma to which he was exposed for months. He comes straight from Scotland, and he looks very much better than he did last year. "Reggie" Ronalds is of the blond type and is for all the world like one of Ouida's guardsmen. The Ronalds children were never very strong.

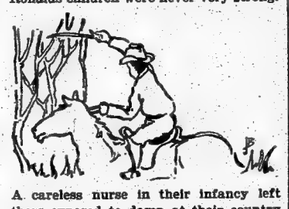

A careless nurse in their infancy left them exposed to damp at their country place and two of them were affected with rheumatism. Mrs. Ritchie is the one sister and lives with her mother in London. Lorillard Ronalds belongs also to a number of clubs and has made an independent fortune at practical plumbing and the manufacture of pumps. He married Miss Bertha Perry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry. "Reggie" Ronalds is a bachelor.

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The election at the Newport Casino last week resulted in the selection of George Peabody Wetmore as President. Senator Wetmore, when he is in town, frequently puts up at the Knickerbocker Club. He is a lawyer by profession. He is a citizen of Newport, and it is from that district of Rhode Island that he is Senator. He is a tall, robust, clean-shaven man, with something of a priestly air. He married Miss Keteltas, a New York beauty and heiress. The Keteltas family still live in the old red brick mansion at Second Avenue and St. Mark's Place. The Wetmores have been connected with the history of Newport for over a century. A charming and venerable kinswoman of Senator Wetmore is Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter of Newport, the mother of Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Shater Howard. The Wetmores have a handsome villa, Chateau sur Mer, at Newport. In the season they give dinners, but never any very large entertainments. Senator Wetmore's eldest son, William S. K. Wetmore, was one of Whitelaw Reid's staff for the coronation ceremonies.

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Among those who have returned to New York after a very gay season abroad is Edmund L. Baylies, who was also an attaché to the Coronation Embassy. Mr. Baylies at one time was credited with aspirations to become "a McAllister" and lead society, but this was the project of his friends and not his own plan. He is about forty-five years old, rather slight, and a lawyer by profession. He is well read and an interesting man. He belongs to the Knickerbocker, the Union, the University, and a number of other clubs. He is a cousin of Mrs. Ogden Mills. For years his mother lived in a great manor house on Ninth Avenue, near Chelsea Seminary. It was there that her daughter, a very beautiful young girl, died after a forty-eight hours' illness. The very week of her death she had just made her début at the Patriarchs' ball. Mr. Baylies married Miss Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Baylies, who is distinguished for her aristocratic bearing and her gowns, is at present visiting Mrs. Bradley Martin at Balmacaen.

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James J. Van Alen, about whose domestic affairs so much has been discussed and written this Summer, has a horror of American newspapers. He genrally calls for a copy of one of the London dailies when he goes to the Union or the Knickerbocker and he reads his news from that source. His paper must be aired and warmed, and the attendants know all his idiosyncrasies, and seldom fail to comply with them. Personally Mr. Van Alen is a very jolly fellow. He acknowledges that American cooking is good and he is the best connoisseur of the delights of good eating in this country. His judgment is superior in that respect to the late Mr. McAllister, whose knowledge was more limited and provincial than he was wont to confess. Mr. Van Alen is an authority on cookery and his face lights up wonderfully when you get him in a warm discussion over gastronomic points. He has adopted the monocle, which gives him a very quizzical look, and he has never been seen without it. He was even known to go in bathing with it at Newport. His resemblance to King Edward is marvelous. He has even the slight German accent which distinguishes the sovereign and Emperor of Great Britain and India.

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The London clubmen do not know what to make of Craig Wadsworth. Although he has been abroad many times before, he has been pushed into notice by his appointment at the American Embassy. He has been given the courtesy of several fashionable clubs, including the Travellers. Many of his aristocratic friends, hearing that he had been a Rough Rider, expected him to adopt the conventional dress of the Buffalo Bill super. He is to be a member of the Quorn Hunt and is to be asked to play polo with the English team. He is now the most notable representative of the Knickerbocker Club abroad.

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The attempt to make the Knickerbocker Athletic Club a proprietary affair lasted just one week. It is now a question as to what Adrian Iselin will do with the building. In this column it was first mentioned that he held a mortgage on it and that he had foreclosed. Mr. Iselin sometime ago contemplated turning the building into bachelor apartments, but now there is a movement on foot to make it a hotel. The proprietary club is quite an institution in London, where at many of the clubs there are no bills or accounts, but one must pay as one goes along. The prices are much lower than at the hotels and restaurants. At the greater number of these clubs in London the cooking is bad and the service abominable. The experiment has proved a failure here.

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The windows of the new Union are not so commodious as those at the old club, and the members are asking each other what Alfred Post and George De Forest Grant and a few others will do. Mr. Post is always at the window in the Union Club, and George Grant is another fixture. At least, these two clubmen are more intimately connected with the famous windows than any others in the organization. Several of the older generation who were never absent have now passed away or resigned. One misses also George Watts, who was familiar to those who had occasion to pass by the windows of New York's oldest and most aristocratic club. These windows are world renowned. They are not nearly so attractive now as they were twelve years ago. Society has moved up town, and there is little to see from them. But the new windows have not the same wide prominence as the old ones and the members will seem far away. Thus will one of the institutions of social New York pass away with others which are now only connected with the history of a past generation. Good-bye, old windows!

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The first Commodore of the new yacht club which has just been established at Bellport, L. I., is Fred Edey. The Edey family has lived on Long Island for generations, and there seems never to have been a time when they were not engaged in sports aquatic. Fred Edey is a business man, rather short, florid, and good looking. He is an excellent sailor and there is nothing which he does not know about boats. In town he belongs to the Union and Metropolitan. He married the beauty of a season, Miss Sarah Otis, the daughter of the late James Otis. She is tall, slender, and divinely fair. One of her sisters is the wife of Munroe, the Paris banker. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edey are seen everywhere. They are frequently at the races, at Sherry's or Delmonico's, and at the first nights of the plays.

***

The Governors of the different clubs are again in town, and the monthly meetings are being held. The Calumet and the Union have had theirs. In both clubs there are long waiting lists for membership. The Union has had quite a number of vacancies during the Summer, there having been an unusual mortality among the members. This will make about 15 places to fill and there are about 150 waiting.

KACH-CHÄ, The Unbaked

KACH-CHA, the unbaked, was the name he gave when he came to them at Jellasore and offered his services in whatsoever capacity the sahib might wish. He was a native of the country they were going through, he said, and could guide them expeditiously and cheaply. If they wished, he could hunt game and show them how to cook it.

Dr. Graylie hesitated. The man was evidently shrewd and fertile in resources, and could be invaluable if he would; but was he to be trusted? He remembered the night of their first meeting, and tried to read the strange, inscrutable face before him, which might be a mask for anything. A queer little cough drew his attention to his boy, Harry.

"What is it, Harry?" he asked.

The boy looked doubtfully from him to Kach-chä.

"Why, I—I thought his name was Anenzoar," he stammered. "He called himself that when he was telling Jack and me about his life on the Jordan."

The man smiled composedly.

"That was long ago," he commented, "when I made a living by sharing the goods of travelers who were foolish enough to go without guards. Afterward I was Bajah, the slave catcher of Ajmeer, feared from the Mara to the Whurdah; and then, as my pouch grew heavy with just rewards, I became a slave dealer at Poonah, where I was Akmed Ibu-Ishak. It was but the progress of time and worth. Now I am Kach-chä, a native of this land, and ready to do the sahib's will."

"But you cannot be a native of all these places," said Dr. Graylie, "and you certainly can have but one real name."

"How did you lose your pouch of just rewards?" asked Jack, a little mischievously.

The man shrugged his shoulders to the boy's question; to Dr. Graylie's he answered:

"It is as may be. The past is no more, and a man's name should go with the change. And surely one should be a native of the land in which he dwells. What would you have, sahib? Would Anenzoar, the robber, serve you as well as Kach-chä, the native guide? The sahib knows better."

Dr. Graylie looked at him keenly. Was the man impudent or was he merely stating his name? His face gave no hint.

"I will let you know to-morrow, Kach-chä," he said at length. "You may come for an answer at this hour."

But as the man salaamed and left the room the doctor had already made up his mind. The little party had been waiting a week now for supplies and men, and he was anxious to get established in the new mission on the Sone before the rainy season commenced. Good men were hard to get, and this one was unquestionably more experienced and capable than the average. He would bear watching, of course; but so would most of them; and somehow Dr. Graylie had felt a strange impulse to trust this man whom his reason declared against, for his experience the night before had been calculated to inspire anything but confidence. It was the night of their arrival, and Dr. Graylie had been awakened by the consciousness of something moving in his room. By the dim moonlight which came through an open shutter he made out a shadowy form gliding among his baggage. As it approached the bed he feigned sleep, and soon felt a hand stealing under his pillow and about his shoulders so lightly that had he been asleep he could not have detected it. But as the figure turned away with his watch and purse he threw out a hand, trained by college athletics, and caught the shoulder of the intruder in a grip of iron. There was a convulsive squirming and twisting and the momentary gleam of a knife; then his nocturnal visitor found himself sitting upon the floor of earth coolly watched by a pair of eyes from the bed.

"The sahib has a strong arm," he said admiringly, as he caressed his shoulder. "It is quicker than the lead birds of the little guns. Will the sahib

kill me now or will he shut me up in the strong house?"

"Neither," answered Dr. Graylie quietly. "You may leave the things you took and go in peace. I am not here to punish."

"But the sahib conquered me in the act," persisted the man. "He has the right of disposal. Up in the slave districts we used to kill; down here in the towns they shut up." He rubbed his hand thoughtfully over the top of his head. "Twenty years have I been picking up things," he went on, "but never have I been caught like this and conquered. And now the sahib will do nothing." He rose slowly to his feet and displayed the watch and purse. "Look, sahib," he said, "I held up the little clock so it was not harmed when I fell. The other things are on the floor." He placed the watch and purse upon the bed and moved toward the entrance. There he paused.

"Does the sahib want some one to look after his things?" he insinuated. "I would like to be the sahib's man."

"No, I do not need you," was the answer. "Now get along; and mind, don't let me hear of you being in this sort of work again."

The next day the man had returned as composed and imperturbable as though nothing had happened, and began to court favor with the boys by telling them stories of the jungles and of his own wild life. He watched for opportunities of making himself useful, especially if Dr. Graylie were in view. He was like a naturalist intent upon a new discovery or a philosopher debating his own philosophy; and after a few days' companionship with the two manly, straightforward boys he seemed to take them, too, into his thoughts. It was after this that he offered his services in whatsoever capacity the sahib might wish. The next day he was engaged as a hunter and guide, and the following morning the small party set out to the new mission on the Sone.

The third day out the rains struck them, and they were obliged to go into camp. There Kach-chii became suddenly and alarmingly ill with malignant fever. Without telling anybody he stole off into the bushes to die, his experience being that they would abandon him as a matter of course, as he in their place would do. So when one of the boys sought him out and had him carried to a comfortable bed in camp, the puzzled look which he had worn during the last few days became yet more puzzled. They all took turns at nursing; and during the ten days of illness and convalescence Kach-chii's deep, inscruitable eyes roved frequently from one face to another, as though they would solve the problem of humanity which seemed as strange and incomprehensible. But the journey once resumed, his face was as impassive and mask-like as ever.

The rain was now intermittent; sometimes coming down for a few hours only, sometimes during most of the day; but still they hurried on, for they felt that the mission must be reached as soon as possible. When the nights were clear they did not even go into camp, but marched steadily on, eating their food as they walked.

At length the mission was but four hours away, three hours, two hours; then suddenly they came to a branch of the Sone, wild, turbid, and apparently impassible. Dr. Graylie shuddered as he looked upon the swirling waters. He had heard that a white trader had been drowned here the season before, and that natives were frequently lost in attempting to swim the flood or to paddle themselves across on logs. But it was even more dangerous to remain where they were, for the ground was soft and spongy and reeking with fever. So they built a raft, which occupied them two days, making it as strong and secure as possible, and launched it at a point where the water seemed more quiet. It bore them safely across, with the loss of only a few of their provisions.

"I Will Bid the Sahib Good-Bye"

"Thank God!" said Dr. Graylie fervently, as the raft touched the further shore and all sprang off. "This is considered the most dangerous ford in all the country round, and yet it is the one most used. If only a good, strong boat could be kept here, in charge of a reliable man who understood the river and its dangers, it would mean a vast amount of good for the community and the saving of many lives. It is another bit of God's work that is waiting for the right man."

Kach-chii was standing to his waist in water, holding the raft, his face unexpressive of any relief in safety as it had been unexpressive of anxiety in danger, and if he heard Dr. Graylie's remark he gave no sign. When all was in readiness to start again he came forward and held out his hand.

"The journey's end is but a little way over the hill," he said, "and there is no more use for me. I will now bid the sahib good-bye in his own way—I will be glad to touch the sahib's hand in friendship."

"But are you not going on with us?" asked Dr. Graylie in surprise.

"There is no need, sahib. My journey ends here."

"Well, perhaps you can do better by going back, Kach-chii, but I have hoped you would see your way to staying with us a while." He took out his purse, but Kach-chii raised his hands in quick denial.

"Not that, sahib. Give me the tools we used in making the raft—the axe and the saws and hammer and bits, and some nails and a little rice. That will be enough."

So Dr. Graylie went with him to select the tools, adding to them others that he thought might be useful.

"Remember to come and see us if you are ever in this section again, Kach-chii," he said, as they parted.

"Yes, sahib."

It was ten days later when the two boys on one of their tramps again drew near the ford, where they were surprised to see a a small native hut built upon the bank above the river and to hear a mysterious noise. The door of the hut stood open, so the boys went forward to look in. There upon his knees before the keel of a boat was Kach-chii, drawing back and forth the bowstring which was sending the twirling bit deep into the wood.

The boys, when they returned, told their father what they had seen; but he was busy, and it was another month before he was ready to go down himself to see what Kach-chii was doing. By that time the boat was finished — a strong, well-built craft, which excited Dr. Graylie's admiration as he looked at it.

"Why, Kach-chii, it's a beauty!" he cried. "I did not know you were a boat builder."

"I am anything, sahib."

"Ah, and what are you going to do with such a boat in a place like this?"

Kach-chii turned and regarded him steadily, and now, for the first time in his experience with the man, Dr. Graylie saw the face, without its mask; and something he read there, a glimpse of the soul of the man through the deep-set eyes, made his face suddenly warm.

"You don't mean, Kach-chii—" he began.

"Yes, sahib, I shall be ferryman here. I have some money and will buy provisions, and I will study the river. Those who have means shall pay me, and those who have not shall use my boat and food without cost. I have been in many lands, sahib, and have seen many things, and I have studied men. Because you puzzled me I worked for you to watch more. I have found that your ways are best. If your God makes men like you, then He is the best God I know. Yes, sahib, I shall be boatman here so long as I may."

Dr. Graylie's eyes moistened as he grasped the man's hand.

"You should call your craft the 'Lifeboat,' Kach-chii," he suggested.

'No, sahib; the boat is already named. It is the 'Ruhn-l-ikh.'"

"The 'Ruhn-l-ikh!'" Dr. Graylie's hand was resting upon Kach-chii's shoulder now, and his voice was low and thoughtful.

"Yes, that is a better name, Kach-chii," he said. "Assuredly it is the 'Spirit of God.'"

UP NORTH—If you are skating, and both feet suddenly slip out from under you and point straight in front, it is a sign that you are going to fall down. You should hunt for an easy place to light. If you survive the lighting you should roll over three times and think of your early Sunday school training.

***

If you are walking along of a Winter's day and your ears begin to drop off and your feet get separated from the sense of feeling, it is a sign that cold weather has set in. You should go home, get a match, return to the same place and build up a fire out of the first dry wood that you can find.

***

If you go to speculating in wheat and find yourself all of a sudden 3,000,000 bushels long while the price is dropping every day it is a sign that you have lost your grip. The best thing you can do is to get between a couple of plow handles and try to raise wheat.

***

If you are a farmer and find that Canada thistles, redroot, dock, purslane, black rot, and the yellows occupy nine-tenths of the area of your farm, while the remainder is occupied by army worms, weevil, grasshoppers, and mortgages, it is a sign that you are going to play in bad luck. The best way is to get rid of the farm. The easiest way to do that is to die and leave it.

***

Down South—If you call a man a liar and he sticks a cocked revolver under your nose before you realize that he has heard your remark it is a sign that he has got the drop on you. The best way is to accept his apology.

***

If you are out fishing and a copperhead, a cottonmouth, or a rattlesnake bites you before any fish has bitten your bait it is a sign that you need a drink. You will find it in the rear pocket of your trousers, opposite the one in which you carry your pistol. Drink all that there is in the bottle and kill the snake.

***

If you lose chickens every night and find feathers lying around the cabin of your colored neighbor every morning it is a sign that local conditions are not good for chicken raising, so far as you are concerned—albeit the colored neighbor may be doing well enough. The best way is to give him a change of venue.

***

If you observe that the persimmon crop is unusually abundant it is a sign that 'possums will be very fat when ripe and the colored population will be in good spirits all the Fall.

***

If you discover a moonshine still and go off and tell the revenue officers about it it is a sign that you ought to change locations or else there is going to be a death in your family.

***

If you tickle a mule's heel with a straw it is a sign that you would, had you lived, have shaken a red rag at a sore-headed bull under favorable conditions.

***

Out West—If you are riding a bronco and he begins to buck, and both of your feet get separated from the stirrups, and you begin to rise up, it is a sign that the beast is trying to throw you. The proper thing to do is to just jump off.

***

If you see a man roving around the country, lame in one leg and with a bandage on his head, talking a good deal about San Juan Hill, and claiming to have been a rough rider, incidentally wanting something to eat, it is a sign that his wounds have been a long time healing and that he has done more rough walking than riding.

***

If you see a greasy old Indian who poses as the hero of two or three heart-rending and scalp-lifting massacres it is a sign that you had better look out for your fat dog and other personal property. Your scalp will take care of itself.

***

Everywhere—If you see two people who are just learning to drive autos meet in a road less than a hundred feet wide it is a sign that there is going to be work for doctors and bicycle repairers.

***

If you see a man walking on every side of the street at the same time it is a sign that he has been to see a man, and sorter hates to go home—because he thinks he'll see a woman.

***

If you get home late at night and find the keyhole so disarranged that you can't get your key in, and you have to ring the bell, it is a sign that a warm welcome awaits you within.

***

If a man comes to you and says he has an Indian hid out in the woods somewhere who has a large mass of gold which he is willing to sell at less than half price, and you go with the man to see the Indian, it is a sign that you are about the biggest fool extant.

***

If you see a man wearing a stand-up collar so tall that it cuts his ears nearly off it is a sign that his hearing apparatus is superior in working qualities to his thinking apparatus.

H. M. WILTSE.

Who Told the Fib?

THE bell rang, and the occupier of the apartment started to the window to see who the visitor might be. To his annoyance, he saw a persistent creditor who had evidently called again for payment of his long-outstanding account. The impecunious one instantly called to his youthful son and said:

"Tommy, go to the door at once. I don't want to see that man. Tell him I'm not at home."

"Oh, papa, I thought you never told fibs," remarked Tommy.

"I don't, my boy; it's you that's going to tell one. Now, run off."

A Questionable Pedigree.

THREE little school children were seriously discussing the social conditions and positions of their respective parents and their ancestry, each one evidently determined to go one better than the other.

"Mother says I am descended from Mary Queen of Scots," triumphantly asserted little Eva.

"So am I, then," retorted Cousin Willie.

"Don't be silly, Willie," interpolated the third. "Why, you're a boy."

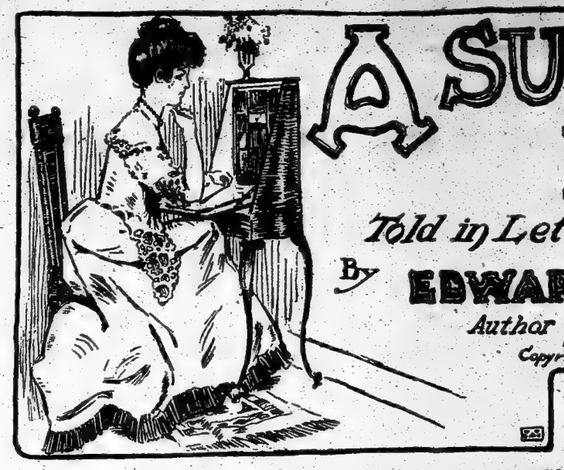

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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XII.

FANNIE DEAR: You write me such sweet and confidential letters now that I am compelled to confess what I was inclined to conceal, in spite of our agreement to write "cross-my-heart" letters to each other. Here goes, then: Robert wants me to elope with him!

"Wants," do I say? He begs, entreats, implores, prays, commands me!

Do not be frightened; I shall not do so. I hasten to give you this assurance, for I know you would fall in a fit at the thought of any one you know, not to speak of your own sister, committing elopement. But, Fannie, honest to pop, it is awfully hard to keep looking straight and not see this thing as Robert wants me to; because—I blush as I confess this even to you—because I do love Robert, I always have loved him, and I never shall love any one else.

And that's as true as pig iron. He is our kind of folks; he understands all my fool ways; and he—that is, I guess he does—I mean, I think so, because I feel it must be so—he loves me.

I told Robert that if I marry without papa's consent he will disinherit me; but Robert says that only makes him want to marry me all the more; he says he would not know what to do with a rich wife, who, as like as not, would want him to stop painting; and if he stopped painting he would feel that he was wasting his talents, was turning aside from his highest possibilities, was neglecting that which, perhaps, he was sent into the world to accomplish. Of course, I told him that to love me properly would require the exercise of a lot of talent; but he laughs and says that is the exercise of his genius, not of his talent—to love me.

Is he not silly? Then when I persist that I do not, cannot, believe it right to marry him and bring him nothing, when by waiting we can perhaps win over papa, and I would have money, so that Robert could study and work for art alone—not for bread and cheese—he says that I am a mercenary thing; that it is I who am afraid to marry without the certainty of gowns, and horses, and diamonds, and opera boxes. When he talks like that I can only say that it isn't right for a girl to marry without her father's consent, and what would people think of me. What would you—I often ask him—what would Fannie say if her sister eloped? Fancy!

You may wonder when and where Robert and I have opportunity for all this talk. Well, papa is running around in all the circles there are in New York. He insists upon my running around with him, and says that it is proper some woman older than I should be along. Aunt Sue won't go. I never heard her refuse to go, but papa says he has asked her, but that she doesn't like him any more and treats him haughty. So papa asks Caroline Weston to go with us, and Caroline always expects Robert to go, too, and that's the way it is.

The most ridiculous things are said. People have been so silly even as to hint that papa might marry Caroline. Of course he will do no such thing; but if he did we should have the sweetest stepmother in the world, Fan. I used to think she was under thirty, but she told me herself that she would never see her thirty-fifth birthday again except by looking backward. Besides supporting herself, she supported and educated her sister; but her hard work has not hardened her nature, for she is the most gentle and sympathetic woman you ever saw. She makes all sorts of swell money now, but Robert says there was a time when she and her sister did not have fire enough in their room to keep their hands warm enough for their piano practice. Think of it!

I must tell you of one funny result of the gossip that papa is seriously attentive to Miss Weston. Mrs. Polly Lacquerre gave her entertainment, and had engaged Caroline as the piano soloist in the programme. We went, and when the musicians came papa asked Mrs. Lacquerre: "Where is Miss Weston? Thought she was going to play for you."

Mrs. Polly laughed and said: "Phil, I guess I am the cleverest young thing on the little old Island of Manhattan."

"You surely are, Polly," said papa, "but what has that to do with the proposition?"

"This," said Polly; "I did engage Miss Weston, but this morning I canceled the engagement and sent her, instead, an invitation as a guest. If you are going to marry her—I know the family; you could do a darned sight worse—why, clever Polly will be right in it with the wealthy Mrs. Wonderly when she begins to swap your pig iron for country house and yachting parties. Polly sent her an invitation instead of a check. See? I'm no come-on, Phil, if I am a lone, lorn widdy. Here she is! My, my, pipe the arms!" and Mrs. Polly turned to greet Caroline and her sister, and took particular pains to show them off all the evening. Aunt Sue was so mad she could hardly breathe.

Let me see; I was going to tell you about the arrival of Caroline's brother, the Reverend Billy Harkness. Your little sister Allie was hostess at a dinner papa gave in his private dining room at the hotel; and Caroline, her sister, the Reverend Billy, and Robert were guests. Papa has a lovely suite of rooms, and he and I were playing jackpots in his parlor when the guests came. It was too funny to see them meet, papa and the Reverend Billy. They had not seen each other since they were twenty, but it was "Hello, Billy!" and "Well, well, Phil!" and they shook hands, and patted one another's back, and blinked hard, and coughed, but didn't say another word for a long time.

"Your sister says you are liberal, Billy; how would a little cocktail strike you?" said papa, after a time.

"It would strike about one," said Billy; and when they were served they held their glasses up and suddenly shouted, so that we were nearly frightened to death:

"Rah, rah, ree! Seven-ty-three!
Wow seven! wow three!
Play ball!"

Then they drank, and laughed and talked so fast that the butler had announced dinner ten minutes before I could get them started in. Dr. Harkness is a tremendously big man, with a jolly face—Caroline's smile, indeed, done into masculine—but he always is in hot water with his Bishop because he has a fancy for delivering a lecture on manners, instead of a sermon on morals, now and then; and is as like to preach against the use of the frying pan as against "any of the other sins," as he says. But his congregation of poor people love him, Caroline tells me, and he refuses ever so many offers of rich pulpits in order to stay "where the pay is small, but the profit great," as he says.

When we rose to leave the men papa asked Robert to "go into the parlor with the girls; Dr. Harkness and I want to talk about school days, and would bore you."

They talked ever so long, quietly, but now and then we would hear a subdued, but significant chorus—their prep school class yell, Caroline told me—with the reminiscent end, "Play ball!"

When they joined us, papa and the doctor were so friendly—I never before saw papa with a man he cared so much for—that it popped into my head to say: "Dr. Harkness, I have a patch of land out in Idaho"—papa began staring, I went on—"where there is quite a little colony of people who are not getting the right kind of spiritual advice. I want you to go out there. Look over the proposition. Take your time. If you like the layout—why, your Bishop and I can arrange for you to get an interest in it."

Papa laughed until he cried, and Dr. Billy laughed so much I guess he and papa had talked about some other things besides school days. Robert and Caroline looked at each other, trying not to laugh, but they, too, went into convulsions.

When papa could speak, he said I was an impudent rascal, and told me to go to the piano and show whether I could play or not. I said I thought the doctor deserved as good a chance to go West and grow up with the country as had most of the other men papa had met in New York. At that Robert started laughing again, and they had it all over once more.

I suppose I ought to be having a good time running around in a circle with papa, but I am sick of life, for without Robert it is not worth living; and Robert is as far away as ever—farther! So that must excuse a short letter. I am glad to hear that you still endure Geney for the sake of your sister.

P. S.—Oh, Fannie, Fannie, Fannie! What do you think?

But let me now, if I never did before, tell a story straight. I'll begin at the very beginning and trot level, without a single break.

Now, then: Papa telephoned me this morning to come to the hotel to breakfast with him. I went. We breakfasted in his room, or, rather, the breakfast was served there, but neither of us ate a blessed thing.

"Now, young one," said papa, when I'd poured coffee "I am going to tell you something, and I do not want you to interrupt me once, for I've decided on the gait I want to strike, and if you bump me you'll throw me out of my stride."

I said cross my heart I wouldn't say a word, and he began:

"I have asked Caroline Weston to be my wife."

"O papa!" I said, and began to cry.

"Great Maria! child, you've bumped me already," papa said. "Now, I had no more notion of ever marrying again," he went on, when I subsided into a comfortable snivel, "than I had of writing poetry. I admired Miss Weston very much from the first; but even at that I don't think I would have thought of marrying her if she had not turned out to be Billy's sister. They have been well-bred, well-educated, well thought-of people for generations; and well-to-do until this generation. You've seen Billy; can you imagine him keeping or making money?"

"I hate money!" I cried.

"You don't do any such thing," said papa, "but you bump me by saying so. Well, I am not so old nor so bad looking that a woman of Caroline's age couldn't fancy me, even if I wasn't comfortably fixed."

"You are a dear!" I said "and so is Caroline."

I wasn't scolded for that bump.

"I am satisfied," continued papa, "that Caroline has a good enough opinion of me to marry me for myself—but she has refused me."

"What on earth are you talking about, Papa Wonderly?" I said.

"She positively refuses to marry me, unless I agree to a condition she makes."

"O papa!" I cried, "I would not have believed that of Caroline. She wants a settlement of hateful money. I thought she was too nice for that!"

"So did I," said papa; "but she isn't. She insists upon a settlement, a corking big one, too; and the whole proposition is off unless I agree. That's what I want your advice about, young one."

"Well, papa," I said, "I am awfully disappointed in Caroline; but if you truly love her, you just make that settlement and marry her, because it is too hard—it really is too hard, papa—to live without the person you love, especially if he loves you, too."

Then I did bawl good, and papa did not say anything for some time. After a while he said: "Yes, Caroline insists that I shall first make a settlement, a corker, as I have said, on you, and—"

"What!"

"And with it give my consent to your marriage with Robert Prentice."

I couldn't say a word, Fan. I just stared at papa with my mouth wide open.

"Caroline says," papa went on, "that she does not want an unhappy, lovelorn girl around her. She complains that she has had a lovelorn youth—meaning Robby—on her sympathies, and as she can kill you both with one stone, she can't resist the throw."

I got up, pretty limp, and gave papa a hug for keeps. Then we talked and talked until breakfast was taken away, and talked and talked until luncheon was served, and were still talking when Caroline and Robert came. After luncheon we all talked more. Papa has two parlors in his suite, so we were able to talk without disturbing each other.

You are to come on at once and we all go to papa's wedding at the home of Dr. Harkness. Then Robert and I are to be married at Ironville, with you for bridesmaid. There are a million other things I want to tell you, but as you'll be here in a few days they can wait until then. A.

P. P. S.—Well, Fannie, I didn't think it of you! I was with papa when he received Geney's telegram. It was short, but told all:

"Fannie, I eloped. EUGENE."

Aunt Sue's only comment so far has been: "I suppose Will will get around to Ironville and make a match with Mrs. Broadman."

Papa's comment was: "And Brother Easeman on his vacation, too! How could Fannie do such a thing?" But he smiled as he spoke.

Fan, Fan, do you suppose papa could have sent Geney West believing he might take an interest in something besides the stock farm?

Miss.

The Lone Man's Wish.

THEY had been pressing him hard the whole week. The house was full of widows and pretty girls and all the other men but himself had flown because they could not stand the pace. He refused to be disturbed in his Summer arrangements and so he staid on.

Sunday night they had him in the corner and the time began to wane when some one started the game of "what you'd rather be if you had your choice." There were a lot of answers and a chorus of laughter and the usual noise that goes with Summer resort pastimes, and they saved the lone man for the climax. When it finally reached him it found him not only ready, but willing.

"What would you rather be if you could have the power of changing yourself?"

"A syndicate," was his reply.

CHIPS from NOAH'S LOG

THOUGH for the most part this interesting journal is a discreet translation from the original hieroglyphics, the last two entries were found to be written in English on pink notepaper, presumably with a fountain pen, and from this and other evidence are believed to be spurious.

* * *

Anno Mundi 1656; Feb. 15—The Houseboat is now completed, and this morning the laborers stuck a bit of pine tree on the flagstaff and I had to stand them a keg. This afternoon we loaded up with provisions, including a case of Scotch and two of rye, which I have stowed in a private locker in my own stateroom, against the damp season. The craft really appears to be a regular hummer, and I think I shall enter her in the barge class in the Euphrates regatta next Spring. She is a trifle girthy in the beam, it is true, and in that respect bears a certain comparative resemblance to Mrs. Noah; but, all in all, her lines are excellent. Haff the Steerite told me confidentially that she could beat, in his opinion, anything of her racing size. It will be difficult to find another of her bulk for an opponent, however. Noc, the son of Grouch, with whom I went to school when a boy, does nothing but ridicule the craft. Every morning he comes down to the ways with a campstool, his lunch, and his tame kangaroo, and takes a seat on the ground near the stern. He tells every one that I am in my dotage, else why should I build such a hulk (his very word!) two miles from the nearest body of water. Dotage, indeed! I have only just passed my six hundredth birthday, and am good for a thousand years. Old Grandfather Methuselah, who died last year, had lived so long that he believed he antedated history. He knew Adam well, and many a time has he related to me Adam's story of how he was compelled to quit the suburb of Paradise Park because Eve insisted upon baking all the apples of the place into pies which were ruining his digestion.

Wind to-day E. N. E. Spent the morning reading Hakluyt's Voyages. The crowd, come to take a look at the Houseboat, grew so great this afternoon that Shem railed off the ground about the vessel and charged six ears of corn admission to look over our craft, by which experiment our store was much increased. I expect the animals to-morrow.

* * *

Feb. 16—Wind N. E. by E. Increasing cloudiness. Barometer falling. The beasts have been arriving all day, and are now safely stowed in the Houseboat—safely, I say, though I rather look for trouble. The two tigers were the first of our passengers to appear this morning. We spied them lurking about in the underbrush shortly after daybreak, and a little later two children, who had been playing near the Houseboat, had mysteriously disappeared. I had my own suspicions, but kept mum when the weeping parents began to make inquiries for the missing youngsters. I hope it won't make the tigers sick.

"Just passed my 600th birthday."

Am having trouble with the ladies. Mrs. Noah declared to-day that she positively could not go on a sea voyage because of the inadequacy of her present wardrobe. Mrs. Japhet advanced the same objections. Mrs. Shem, who had come down to watch the animals get aboard for a while, said, on seeing the rodent families enter, that she could not possibly sail on the same ship with a mouse. Our cook, too, refuses to leave the town and her steady company, a certain protector of the public peace by the name of Pat.

Noc inquired this evening if I was forming an animal trust or merely contemplated starting a circus. I said the latter, and asked if he wanted to come in as clown. Rather neat persiflage that, I think. Told Noc that to-morrow would see the start of the biggest storm in history, and he had better hire a boat while he could, as the land was to be submerged. He replied that when a man began to indulge in weather prophecies it was a sure sign of senility, and said he wouldn't worry about the weather while his mackintosh and goloshes were sound.

Purchased a yachting cap to-day for $1.99.

* * *

Feb. 17—Much to my surprise, this morning dawned warm and fair, with a light breeze from the southwest. Noc appeared and asked sarcastically if I thought the big storm would ruin crops and did I intend to float the Houseboat to-day. I refused to retort, and waited. Along toward 11 o'clock in the forenoon a little cloud appeared on the western horizon. At first it was a mere black patch, seemingly no bigger than a man's hand, (a charmingly original simile, to which I shall direct the attention of Mrs. Noah.) It spread out with astonishing rapidity, however, and by noon there had begun a most extraordinary downpour of rain, which still continues. The drops have been almost the size of soup plates, and by 4 o'clock even the oldest inhabitant was constrained to admit that it was showering some. The newspapers to-night all run double-column heads on "The Wettest Feb. 17 in the History of the Weather Bureau."

As soon as I saw the storm approaching I lost no time in gathering our family into the Houseboat. It did not take me long to discover that the way of the manager of a personally conducted family houseboat party does not run smooth. Our cook absolutely refused to embark without her policeman, and as the latter had no stomach for relinquishing in favor of a sea voyage his lucrative employment on the constabulary, it was with difficulty that we persuaded him to come aboard. In fact, it was only by a plan of spiritual suasion, wherein I expended almost a whole quart of my precious rye, that I was able to convince the sturdy guardian of the laws that a life on the ocean wave was the best thing for him.

"A cherubic little blonde."

No sooner was this matter settled than Mrs. Japhet appeared again in a great flurry about the sartorial scarcity. Here she was, suddenly booked to go on a sea voyage, and (she assured me) not a stitch to wear. It was positively shocking to think of it, she declared. I tacitly agreed with her that such a contingency was indeed shocking, to the point of indecency. She said that if it were true that we were to have a spell of damp weather, she must get several rainy-day skirts made immediately, and she would only consent to go aboard on condition that she be allowed to take her dressmaker along.

"Goodness knows where we shall land," she said. "It might be at some ultra-fashionable watering place, or in town at the height of the season, and I must appear in a decent frock to sustain my position as your daughter-in-law."

Gently but firmly I insisted that we had no room for any extra passengers, and told her that by the time we made a landing all the watering places would be watered into oblivion and the cities drowned out. Mrs. J. refused to listen to reason, however, and produced the dressmaker, who, to my surprise, proved to be a cherubic little blonde. When my daughter-in-law introduced me, the young woman chirped, with a gesture of astonishment:

"Oui! I thought et was Madame's brothair!"

After all, I thought, I might as well humor my daughter-in-law and allow the young woman to come with us. Shortly after this episode Mrs. Noah clambered aboard, followed by a messenger, who bore fifteen hats which she had purchased at the last moment. Mrs. Shem brought with her two mousetraps.

There was a little mix-up among the animals at bedtime to-night, and through some inadvertence a lion bunked with one of the lambs. Unfortunately, the latter had the inner berth, and as a result I fear we shall find ourselves minus some mutton in the morning.

* * *

Feb. 18—The downpour continues. It is a gray world to-day, and the hills resemble huge sponges. Early in the afternoon the water had risen so high that we began to float. Slowly we drifted down Main Street. In the dwellings we passed the householders appeared suddenly to have discovered that the upper stories were the most comfortable portions. When we passed Noc's house I made him out, crouched up against the lee side of a chimney, holding an umbrella over his head, with his face bowed upon his knees. I hailed him and inquired politely if his raincoat and goloshes were working. He replied evasively, and Mrs. Noah declared that she had never before heard such language. The last I saw of him, as we drifted away, he was still sitting disconsolately in the same position.

That lamb had disappeared this morning. I find that discretion is necessary in stowing the beasts. The pigs cannot seem to live in an agreeable state of companionship with the bears. The natures of foxes and chickens appear to be incompatible. It is impossible harmoniously to reconcile the differing social status of the frog and the stork. The mouse and the elephant experience a mutual discomfort in each other's society. The horse and the wolf disagree on matters of diet. The snake and the rabbit are hopelessly at odds on questions of ethics. I find already that it requires a constant and delicate exercise of tact to adjust these differences and repress to some degree of peacefulness our intractable steerage passengers.

* * *

Feb. 19—This damp weather does not appear to agree with any of us. Mrs. Noah remained in her berth all day and was in a most irritable and uncharitable frame of mind. Ham spent all the morning leaning over the taffrail and gazing down mournfully into the rolling deep. My stomach shows an inexplicable aversion to food. If I could see any land I think I should abandon this cruise on a cattle boat and try to beach the craft somewhere, but there is nothing but water all about us, and the rain trust seems to be ruling the earth.

* * *

Feb. 21—Feeling better. The cook's policeman discovered my liquors to-day, for I had carelessly neglected to bolt the locker, and as a result he became intoxicated, and, tumbling off the starboard bow, broke into Davy Jones's locker for good and all. As a consequence we have had two very ill-prepared meals. The galley is inconsolable and threatens to leave.

* * *

Feb. 24—Mrs. Japhet came to me this morning in hysterics. I gleaned from between her sobs that she had caught Japh kissing the pretty dressmaker, who was returning his caresses in kind. Mrs. J. vowed that she would go right back to her dear mamma, so she would. It occurred to me that my daughter-in-law would have to dive rather deep to reach the estimable old lady now, but I did not tell her so, and merely promised to see that Japhet made no such breaks in future. It was a very careless thing for Japh to do, any way.

* * *

Dec. 4—Released a raven and a dove to-day to scout for land. The dove returned, but the raven still is flitting. One less bill to feed. I fear that the walking is still poor.

* * *

Dec. 11—Sent out the dove again to-day, and it returned with a leaf in its beak. On close inspection the leaf proved to be out of a historical novel. I surmise from this that we are in the neighborhood of Indiana.

* * *

Feb. 27, 1637—We have been stuck on some high point of land for some time, and to-day I made bold to disembark. Finding some persons gathered about, who to my astonishment had apparently survived the flood, I asked them the name of the mountain on which we were stranded. "Mountain, indeed!" said one. "This is the Coliseum." Another, a young man, who approached with a notebook, said: "I perceive that you are a stranger. Kindly give me your impressions of Chicago."

I think I shall settle here and open a wineshop, as from the inquiries I made to-day that appears to be a lucrative business. Japhet, who is ambitious, has decided to study to become a janitor. Ham is negotiating with a syndicate to open the Greatest Show on Earth. Japhet who has a taste for urban life, has decided to seek his fortune in a place called New York.

HAROLD KELLOCK.

"Spiritual suasion."

"Men with the bark on."

The bald headed man who calmly informs you that he is going out to try and scare up a hare or two.

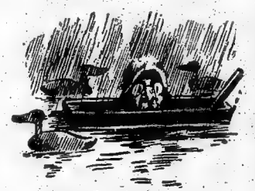

Sport.

Where ignorance is bliss, etc. etc.

When a sportsman makes a "kill" he generally has his picture taken standing beside his game. Why is it not just as fair for the other party when he does the killing?

Mr. Cramp "enjoys" his annual outing in the above manner.

SOME OUTING NOTES.

Unanswerable.

THE crusty bachelor had returned to his boarding house. The thought of the advanced price of coal had added to his already strong satisfaction in being single, and it was with something of a keen relish that he replied to the query of the prying landlady.

"Why don't you get married?"

"Well, I—er—really see no need of it. Two weeks' vacation in the home of a New Hampshire benedict has served as a sovereign remedy for any inclination I may have had in that direction!"

The landlady put down her knife and fork, wiped her lips with her napkin, and with an attentive air said: :

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Well, you see," answered the bachelor, soaking a cruller in his coffee, "I met with an unfortunate, though I may say not an unusual, condition of affairs in married life. The principals were possessors of two children of the carroty type. They had complexions like that of a blushing short lobster going out of the State of Maine! The boy's face was especially lurid, and, for one of his tender years, he had an unusually apoplectic look. In fact, I heard that he had had violent attacks of indigestion, which for a lad of six Summers was rather out of the common!"

"How extraordinary!" remarked the landlady.

"Yes, indeed," returned the celibate. "Then they had tempers which matched their complexions—especially the girl. They sat opposite to me at table, and although I am said by my doctors to be a nervous person I think that that test proved I was not a hopeless case! As soon as breakfast was announced the two youthful progenies would dart for the same chair! It was like the trumpet signal for battle. This first episode usually ended in a clinch and breakaway, in which the mother, a careworn-looking matron, took a quiescent part. Round 2 occurred whenever the two happened to want the same piece of bread, which was invariably the case, and consisted in more or less hairpulling. Round 3 consisted of a more spectacular form of warfare. Usually it began with a right-handed swing by the gentle maid upon the magenta head of the youth and ended with a shower of kicks delivered in the direction of the young lady's solar plexus. This made the boy look like a pinwheel in a thirty-cent collection of fireworks. It was also an intricate movement, as it was all done while sitting in a chair!"

"Remarkable!" interposed the mistress of the boarding house.

"Quite so. Especially as this was but the curtain raiser for the melodrama that followed. Every time the two met during the day it meant a rough-and-tumble scrap and a cry like a caterwaul."

"Why didn't the parents interfere?"

"That is the great mystery, the riddle of the Sphinx. They would threaten and scold, but beyond a menace they did not reprove. The children seemed to understand this, and it lent unction to their deviltry. Now if they had been my children I should—"

"Well, what would you have done?"

"That is just the reason I don't get married. I should not wish to be confronted with that stupendous question."

And he hastily withdrew to catch the 8 o'clock trolley.

Toothsome Economy.

A MODEST maid had borne the chronic pain of a troublesome tooth for days, hoping that by exercising a little more endurance and patience she might avoid the expense of a dental operation. Her courage failed her at last, however, and she resolved to go to the dentist one evening to have the tooth extracted. Being of a thrifty tendency, she inquired of the operator:

"How much do you charge for taking out a tooth?"

"Fifty cents—with gas a dollar," was the reply.

"Then I guess I'll call to-morrow in the daytime," announced the patient.

When the Gardener "Said Things."

HIS religious training had been carefully given. One day while he was still a very tiny chap he heard the gardener, who had just struck his thumb with a hammer, expressing himself in vigorous language. The boy listened; then, running into the house, cried, delightedly:

"Oh, mamma, John knows God, too!"

Chicken and Biscuit, Too.

WHEN I was placed on my first charge as an itinerant Methodist preacher," said the Rev. James B. Anthony, a prominent divine down South, I did not fare so well. My next circuit was different. The very first day of my arrival I called my congregation together and said to them:

"Brethren, I have come among you as your pastor to do what good I can for you, and dwell in peace and harmony with you. Let me say I am as good as you are and you are as good as I am. I am willing to live as you live. If you live on cornbread and fat bacon, that's good enough for me, but if you live on chicken and biscuit, this parson is bound to live on chicken and biscuit, too."

"Taking Him Down."

ON THIS particular occasion she landed in New York from a trip to Philadelphia about 8 o'clock in the evening. As, suit case in hand, she stepped lightly from a Twenty-third Street car at Broadway, two gentlemen—tall and distinguished looking, in full dress, opera hats, &c.—crossed the tracks at the rear of the car and met her face to face.

"Carry your grip, Mum," impudently remarked one of them, with all the airs of a "smartie" who thinks he has done something clever.

Quick as a flash into the white-gloved hand went the travel-soiled grip, and with a "To the next corner," the "clever gentleman" found himself suddenly transformed into a porter, with a trim little Miss walking along beside him in a very matter-of-fact way.

Looking as if he wanted to treat the matter as a joke, and didn't know exactly how, he religiously carried the grip to the corner—what else could the poor man do?

Relieving him finally of his burden, the girl innocently slipped a dime into the elegantly gloved hand (she was used to having porters assist her) and prepared to board a car. Not the slightest suggestion of a smile crossed her pretty features.

As the whiz of the car finally drowned the uproarious laughter and the "That's one on you" of the victim's companion, a merry twinkle might have been seen in a pair of blue eyes on a Columbus Avenue car bound Harlemward.

Why He Laughed.

RYLANDS, who had purchased a new horse warranted to be quiet to ride and in harness, and a good trotter to boot, had invited a friend to accompany him for a trial drive.

They had not gone very far when the horse bolted, ran against a heap of stones lying in the road, and pitched both occupants violently into the lane. When they recovered the horse had disappeared, leaving the buggy, shaftless and a heap of wreckage. Rylands began to roar.

"What on earth are you laughing at?" dejectedly inquired the friend.

"Why, the fellow who sold me that horse lent me the buggy!"

"What would you recommend for indigestion, doctor?"

"Ping-pong."

"Is that good exercise?"

"It isn't that, but indigestion is usually caused by people eating too much, and they can't do it if the dining-room table is used for ping-pong."

***

Clerk—So you want to exchange these shoes because they aren't mates?

Mrs. Hogan—Oi do. Firsht Oi put wan on me left foot an' 'twor made fer the roight; an' thin Oi put wan on me roight foot, an' 'twor made fer the left.

***

Flannigan—Phat's the matter wid Hogan these days?

Hooligan—He invinted an armor that nothing can pierce, and a shell that will pierce any armor, an' he doesn't know which to fergit.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
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NIAGARA FALLS 9 HOURS FROM NEW YORK VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

SEPT 20 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Sept. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 20, 3,281,353.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Sept. 20, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	67⅝	67¾	— ¾	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	68⅝	69¼	67⅝	67⅞	100¾	43,720
35	21	32¼	July 29.	21	Mar. 11	...	30⅝	— 1⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,600	.....	..	..	25½	25½	25	25	24	300
...	...	11	Sep. 20.	9⅜	Sep. 11.	10⅞	11	+ 1	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10¼	11	9⅜	11	...	15,703
...	...	42⅜	Sep. 17.	41½	Sep. 18.	42⅜	42⅞	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	42¼	42⅜	41½	42⅜	...	3,700
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	1½	Sep. 19.	1½	1⅝	— ½	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	2	2¼	1½	1½	3	7,900
35	10	20½	Apr. 14.	7½	Sep. 17.	7	7½	— 2	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,234,900	.....	..	..	8	8	7½	8	15	900
35	19	36	Sep. 10.	28½	Apr. 11.	35½	35½	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	34⅝	35¾	34½	35⅝	30	6,700
89¼	67	92⅜	Aug. 8.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91½	92	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90⅞	91⅞	90½	90⅞	85¾	900
35½	24	57⅛	Apr. 23.	30½	Jan. 10.	51½	52	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	52	52	51⅝	51½	32	2,600
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	235	240	.....	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	4	SA	236	236	236	236	...	25
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	59½	60	— ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	59½	60	58	59⅝	...	2,460
41⅜	22⅝	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	11⅜	12	— ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	Q	11¼	11½	11	11½	27½	1,900
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	38¾	40½	+ ¾	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	39¾	40¼	38½	40½	66	2,008
30½	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	23¾	25	23¾	24⅞	...	1,638
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅝	May 19.	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33½	32½	32½	24½	9,100
91½	83⅝	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan 3.	97	97½	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	95⅜	97⅝	95⅜	97½	86	3,960
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6½	7	.....	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	7	7¼	7	7	6¼	900
30	25½	29	Sep. 5.	21	Jan. 20.	24	25	— 2¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	25	25	24¾	24¾	27	300
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	47½	47½	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	46¾	48	46½	47½	46	4,500
104⅞	88	101½	June 23.	95	Apr. 20.	97	97⅜	+ ⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	96⅞	97½	96½	97⅜	98	3,000
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	99	100	+ 1⅜	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	100	100	99	99⅝	...	600
153	103½	135½	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	130¼	130½	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1½	Q	129¼	131⅜	129¼	130½	132⅝	54,350
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	120	121	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	120¾	120	120½	...	300
100	95	♦ 93	Apr. 22.	84	Mar. 10.	91	95	+ 4	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	89	202
167⅜	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160⅜	Jan. 13.	171	172	+ 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,803,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	170½	172	170½	172	165½	210
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	144	147	— 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	144	144	144	144	...	300
21½	13¼	17⅞	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	15	15¼	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	14½	15¼	14¼	15¼	16¾	600
82⅜	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	78	80	— ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	79	79	78½	78½	79½	300
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95½	July 14.	104	107	+ 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	107¼	110	106⅝	110	171½	300
34	20	48⅜	May 16	32	Feb. 4.	42	45	.....	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	...	20
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	70½	74	— 2	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	72½	73	70	73	54	1,400
...	...	96	Feb. 14.	95	Feb. 14.	94½	95	.....	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	95	95	95	95	...	100
91	42¾	96⅝	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	94	94½	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	95⅝	93	94	76¼	123,435
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	103¼	103½	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	103¾	104½	102½	103¾	97	28,200
114½	81⅜	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	114⅜	114⅝	— 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	78,060,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	115⅜	115⅜	113⅜	114⅜	104½	143,625
97	83⅜	90	Sep. 19.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	98½	99	+ 1⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2♦	SA	97½	99	97	98⅞	94	4,823
88⅞	55⅜	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	68⅛	68¼	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68⅜	69⅜	67⅝	68¼	69¼	52,445
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	243	248	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	241	247	241	247	216⅜	500
14¾	8¾	13⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11¾	12¼	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	10⅞	200
146	110	145	Sep. 19.	139	Apr. 2.	142	...	+ 6½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	9,900,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	...	300
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	51½	52½	— 1½	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	52⅞	52⅞	51½	51½	...	2,030
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	85¼	Jan. 6.	88¼	89	.....	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	89	89	88	88¼	80	800
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	143⅜	143¾	+ 2⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	140⅞	144⅜	139½	143½	111	89,690
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	120	May 6	143	143½	+ 3½	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 3d in. pd.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	140	144⅜	140	143½	...	3,985
196⅝	143⅜	198	Jan. 6.	180½	July 7.	189	184	— ⅞	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	182	182	182	182	163¼	150
52⅜	29	57½	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	55½	55⅞	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	56	58½	54⅞	55⅜	46⅞	13,750
50½	27	43⅜	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	42	42½	+ ⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900	.....	..	..	41¾	42½	41⅜	42¼	39	7,460
82¼	73½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	75¼	75¾	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	73⅝	75¾	73¼	75¼	78	1,050
140	91	220⅜	July 30.	134¾	Jan. 6.	206	215	— 8	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	208	208	207	207	...	275
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	33⅜	33½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,406,000	.....	..	..	34	34	32⅜	33¼	24	16,325
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	88	89	.....	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	86¼	100
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	48	49	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	48¼	49¼	47⅜	49½	48¾	1,600
94⅜	90	95¼	June 10.	90½	May 5.	92	92½	.....	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	93¼	50
188	134	193¾	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	196	196⅞	+ 6¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	189¾	198⅝	187⅝	196	163⅞	261,435
200	173	200⅜	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	199½	200	+ 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,632,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	196½	200⅜	195⅞	200⅜	180⅜	11,759
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204⅜	Jan. 14.	239	240½	+ 5½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,900	July 1, '02.	2	Q	232⅝	242	232⅝	240½	196⅜	5,011
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	...	...	+13	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	July 1, '02.	2¾	Q	260	263	260	263	...	200
175¼	116⅞	205½	Sep. 19.	152	Jan. 15.	202½	205¼	+ 6	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	67,143,700	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	199	205½	197½	205	143¼	17,507
146⅜	125	170¾	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	160	165	+ 2	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	165	165	165	165	...	200
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	23½	24	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	22½	24¼	22½	23¾	23¾	9,600
57½	28⅜	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	41½	42	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	41	43	40½	41½	42¾	8,300
20⅜	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	19⅜	20	+ 1⅜	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅜	20¼	18	20	10	13,075
60	54⅛	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	56⅜	58	+ 3½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	54	57	54	57	...	2,300
101	72½	103⅜	Aug. 8.	95⅜	Jan. 14.	105½	106	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,600,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	105⅛	106	104⅞	105⅜	97½	1,500
82	67	99	May 21.	77½	Jan. 13.	95	97	.....	Cleveland, Cin., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	93	93	93	93	...	100
136½	41⅜	110¼	Feb. 24.	73⅝	Aug. 22.	82¼	82⅜	+ 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,031,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	80½	83⅜	79½	81⅝	99½	37,350
142½	116	140	Mar. 26.	132	Mar. 25.	133	135	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 20, '02.	4	SA	135	135	133	133	...	600
18	6⅝	35⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	34	34½	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,985,000	.....	..	..	34	34⅜	33	34¼	14½	7,000
60	40	70½	Aug. 11.	53¼	Jan. 15.	75	75½	— 2½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	75⅜	75⅞	74⅜	75	54¾	2,100
28⅜	16¼	33⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 2.	32	32¼	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	32	32¼	32	32	26	5,100
25½	12¼	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14½	Jan. 17.	20⅝	21	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	19	21½	19	21	19	4,900
238	187	230⅜	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	223	223½	.....	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	222½	225¼	222½	223½	223⅜	7,200
63	56½	85	Feb. 18.	80	Apr. 24.	85⅝	100	.....	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '02.	2	A	81	81	81	81	...	50
124	103½	129⅝	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	123	123¼	+ 1⅞	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,300	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123¼	123¾	122	123⅝	116	3,300
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	34	34½	+ ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	.....	..	..	34¼	35	34	34½	...	3,080
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81¾	July 31.	86½	87	+ ½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,330	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	86⅞	87¼	86½	87	...	1,345
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	178½	179	— ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	178	180¼	176¾	178½	165	3,420
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	49¼	49½	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	49¾	50⅜	48¾	49½	48¾	7,334
103¼	80	96⅜	Aug. 21.	88¾	May 19.	94½	95	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	94½	95¼	93½	95	94½	5,185
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	22⅜	23	— ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	23⅞	23⅞	22⅜	23⅜	...	8,200
40⅞	36	48¼	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	43⅝	43¾	— ½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	44½	44⅝	43	43⅜	...	40,300
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	93½	94½	+ ⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	94⅝	95	93	94	...	4,050
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22	4	Aug. 18.	4⅞	5⅛	.....	Distilling of America tr. rects.	.....	36,524,300	.....	..	..	4⅞	5¼	4⅜	5⅛	7⅜	910
...	...	38¼	Aug. 26.	31¾	Aug. 19.	37¼	37½	+ 1⅜	Distilling of America pf. tr. rects.	.....	24,910,800	.....	..	..	35½	37½	35¼	37½	28	700
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	21½	22	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	20¼	21⅞	20	21⅞	12	2,550
22½	13⅜	35⅜	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	34	34¼	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	34½	32⅜	34	10⅜	1,800
45¼	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	41½	41⅝	.....	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	41½	41⅝	40½	41⅝	43⅜	52,560
75	59⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	69¾	70	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	70¼	70⅜	69½	70	71⅜	9,600
62⅜	39½	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	56	56¾	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	55⅜	56¾	55¼	56½	57¼	725
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	66	67	— 2	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	66	66	65	66	60	700
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 3.	62¾	65¾	+ 2½	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,535,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	63	66	62½	64½	...	2,625
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	98½	June 20.	102	104	.....	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	103	103	103	103	...	100
289¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	181½	July 28.	192	195	+ 3	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	192½	195½	191½	195	263¾	2,425
...	...	62¼	Sep. 9.	61	Sep. 4.	...	...	+ 2	George A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of deposit.	100	.....	.....	..	..	61	62	61	62	...	1,500
...	...	106¾	Aug. 1.	92	May 20.	...	...	— ¼	George A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104¼	104½	...	200
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	186½	200	— ⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	123,875,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	197	199¼	197	199¼	188½	755
75¼	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	98	100	+ 3½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	97¼	101	96½	101	54½	1,215
88¼	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81¼	Jan. 14.	93	94	+ 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	94½	94¼	94	94	76	292
♦104	75	99	Feb. 7.	90	Apr. 17.	68	78	.....	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,000,000	Aug. 25, '02.	50c	M	75	75	75	75	...	50
154¾	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	160½	160¾	+ 1½	**Illinois Central.**	100	70,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	171½	172⅞	160¾	160⅝	146	50,589
106	105	12⅜	Sep. 20.	11⅞	Sep. 19.	12⅜	12⅞	.....	Illinois Central rights.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	...	20,500
28	18½	23⅜	Mar. 20.	19	July 24.	20	20¼	+ ⅞	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19⅜	21½	19⅜	20⅜	24⅜	3,800
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅜	June 24.	73½	74	.....	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	73½	73½	73½	73½	70¼	700
11	5¼	21	Sep. 5.	6½	Jan. 14.	17½	18	.....	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	6¼	10
51	32½	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	...	62	— 1½	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	58½	58½	58½	58½	...	130
49	24½	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	51½	52	— 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53	52	52	46¼	600
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87½	Jan. 13.	91½	93	.....	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	86	57
43¾	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	48½	49	+ ¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	48¼	48¾	48	48¾	39½	1,110
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 23.	71	Jan. 14.	84½	85¼	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,073,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	83	84¾	83	84¾	73	730
81¾	77½	88	Aug. 1.	80⅝	Jan. 2.	82	82½	— 1½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	83⅞	85⅜	82	82¼	...	8,450
25	13⅞	30	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	37⅜	39½	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,963,500	.....	..	..	37½	38⅞	36	38¼	10½	11,700
49	35	62¾	Apr. 29.	44	Jan. 15.	56½	59⅜	— ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59¾	60	59	59⅜	41	3,200
18½	5⅜	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	38	39¼	— ⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	40	40	39½	39⅝	7½	600
73¾	39⅝	71½	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 16.	65½	67	— 1⅝	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	65⅝	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	67⅝	100
90	67	91¾	May 2.	78⅝	Jan. 15.	84½	86	.....	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	85	85	85	85	76	400
111⅞	76	150½	Aug. 20.	102½	Jan. 27.	152½	153	— 1	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	154	154½	152½	153	105⅝	27,800
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	10	13	.....	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	...	100
145	83	140⅜	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	137⅜	138	+ 3¼	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	135	138⅜	134	138	122¾	149,480
75	67½	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 18.	95	105	+20	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,576,000	July 1, '02.	2½	..	100	100	100	100	...	233
...	...	134½	July 23.	100½	May 19.	125	126	+ 3	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	123½	127	123	127	...	3,800
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	144¼	Sep. 16	147	147¼	+ ⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	147	147½	144½	147¼	168	12,310
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	38	Feb. 1.	41	42½	.....	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	41	41	41	41	...	40
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31.	23⅞	Jan. 15.	29¼	29¾	— ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	.....	..	..	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	24⅜	2,972
111¼	67½	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 22.	113½	114	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	143¼	114½	113¼	114½	108½	1,050
124½	101¾	127⅞	Apr. 28.	118½	Jan. 22.	128	130	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	127	127	127	127	117¾	200
36½	15	82	Sep. 8.	30½	Jan. 2.	79	79¾	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	82	82	78	79¼	25¼	12,740
94⅜	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	134	135	.....	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	139¾	137	134½	135	75	2,130
35½	15	35⅜	Sep. 10.	24	Mar. 25.	33⅜	34	.....	Missouri, Kansas &

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902—Continued

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Sept. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par of Shares.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 20, '02.
109	73½	134	Sep. 5.	88	Jan. 28.	129	130	+ 5	North American	100	11,936,700				125	132	123	130	98	5,900
....	....	226	July 22.	226	June 16.	248	....	..	Northern Central	50	11,982,400	July 15, '02.	4	SA	250	250	250	250	....	100
78	52	80⅝	Sep. 10.	67¼	June 23.	81	81½	+ ⅝	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,889,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	80½	81½	79	81	69½	8,350
80	68	84⅜	Sep. 9.	78	July 18.	84	84½	+ ½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,850	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	82	84½	80	84	72	3,200
49⅝	30½	49⅝	Mar. 10.	27½	May 17.	44½	44⅝	+ ⅞	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	1½	..	44½	45⅝	43⅝	45	41⅜	8,200
161½	127½	170	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	168	168½	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	504,572,250	May 31, '02.	3	SA	167	169⅞	165	165½	146½	122,774
125½	96⅝	109¾	Sep. 5.	99¼	Jan. 9.	107	107¼	....	People's Gas Co., Chicago	100	52,380,700	Aug. 26, '02.	1½	Q	105½	109¾	107	107¼	109¾	12,590
50	14⅞	45½	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	41	44	+ 2⅞	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	....	..	42½	43	42¾	43	38	250
94	83⅝	85½	Sep. 10.	71	Feb. 15.	....	....	+ 2	Pere Marquette	100	14,195,500	.....	....	..	85	85	83	85	75	1,295
80	72	83	Sep. 8.	60	May 17.	....	....	− 6	Pere Marquette pf	100	10,512,300	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	90	90	85	87	....	400
81	57	106½	Sep. 4.	80¼	Jan. 7.	102	103	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,247,050	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	SA	102¼	103½	102¼	103	103¾	1,800
52	30	55	Sep. 20.	39	Jan. 14.	54½	54⅝	+ 2¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,900,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	53¾	55	52¾	54¾	41⅜	10,080
80	72⅜	91¼	Sep. 8.	62⅜	Feb. 4.	89½	90¼	+ 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,980,000	Aug. 28, '02.	1¾	Q	89½	90⅞	89½	90¼	89¾	1,439
....	....	33¾	Sep. 19.	24	Apr. 16.	27⅝	28	+ 2⅝	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000				24½	28¼	23¾	28	....	13,700
....	....	90	Sep. 2.	80	Apr. 1.	85½	89	+ 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	Sep. 30, '02.	1½	Q	86½	87	86	89	....	4,943
55	24½	73¼	Sep. 5.	52¾	Mar. 10.	73½	73¾	− 1¼	Reading	50	69,900,000	.....	....	..	74½	74¾	72¼	73¼	42¾	70,270
32⅝	65	90¼	Sep. 10.	79⅞	Mar. 10.	87¼	88½	− 2	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	87¾	88½	87	87½	76½	2,640
64½	38	80⅞	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	77⅝	78¼	− 1⅝	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	.....	....	..	79½	79¾	77⅝	78	65¼	4,060
24	11⅜	24⅜	Sep. 8.	15¾	Jan. 2.	22¼	23⅜	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	....	..	22	23⅜	21⅜	22¾	15¾	15,250
82	55¾	89⅜	Sep. 10.	68	Jan. 16.	81	81⅜	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	20,306,900	July 1, '02.	1⅝	Q	82½	82¾	81	81	67	4,025
38¼	18	25⅞	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	22⅛	23	+ 2⅛	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	20½	23½	20⅝	23	27⅞	14,450
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	68	July 25.	71	71¼	+ 1⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '02.	1¾	Q	68⅝	72	69⅝	71¾	....	2,780
113⅝	97	125	Apr. 23.	74	July 27.	72½	75	..	Rutland pf	100	9,057,850	July 15, '02.	1	..	75	75	75	75	....	100
15¼	7¼	24¼	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	23	23¼	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				22½	24½	22¾	23½	....	7,100
78½	55	81¼	Sep. 19.	62	Feb. 6.	80	81	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,400	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	77½	81½	77¼	80	66	4,640
38	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	39¾	40½	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	....	..	40	42	39¾	40	23¾	2,700
66¼	21½	86¼	July 31.	55¾	Jan. 2.	80⅝	80⅞	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,406,700	.....	....	..	79½	81	79¾	80¼	46¼	4,100
88	75	90	July 30.	82½	July 19.	85	87	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	87½	87½	87½	87½	....	300
76½	53¼	80⅝	July 30.	70½	May 5.	76⅝	76⅞	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	76½	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	68¼	3,240
39½	16	39¼	Aug. 13.	24½	Mar. 6.	37	37⅛	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	....	..	35¾	39¼	35	37	31½	24,710
71	41½	80	Sep. 9.	55½	Mar. 5.	76⅛	77	− 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	.....	....	..	76	79¼	75¾	76¾	60¼	39,850
41½	19½	83	Sep. 4.	29⅝	June 23.	76	79¼	....	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	....	..	79	79	76	77	30	2,900
86	65½	95½	Sep. 9.	80¾	May 19.	91½	93¾	− ¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,750,080	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92	92	92	80¼	200
63¾	29	51½	Sep. 10.	58	Jan. 15.	78½	79	....	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	....	..	78¾	80	77¾	79	36½	134,350
35⅞	18	41¾	Aug. 21.	31½	Jan. 27.	39½	39⅝	− ⅛	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	.....	....	..	40	40¾	39½	39¾	34½	32,800
94½	67¼	96⅞	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	96¼	97½	− ¼	Southern Railway pf	100	80,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97	97⅝	96¾	96¾	82¼	4,060
8½	3½	5⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6¾	7½	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	.....	....	..	6¾	7	6¾	7	4¾	644
76⅝	49⅝	74¾	Apr. 24.	61½	Jan. 14.	69¾	70	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,353,080	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	70	71	66	69⅝	65¼	24,325
52½	23¼	54⅝	Sep. 5.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	51¾	51⅝	− 1	Texas Pacific	100	36,786,600	.....	....	..	52½	53⅝	51¾	51½	43¼	61,050
42¾	19	44½	Feb. 12.	35	Jan. 15.	40	42	....	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,645,300	.....	....	..	40	40	40	40	....	100
....	....	38	Sep. 11.	36½	Sep. 15.	37⅝	38	+ ⅝	Toledo Railway & Light Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	....	..	36¼	38	36¼	37½	....	2,845
25½	10⅝	33	Sep. 2.	16½	Jan. 21.	30	30⅝	+ ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,090	.....	....	..	30	31½	29¾	30¾	22⅜	1,450
39½	28	49⅝	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	45	45½	− ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000	.....	....	..	45½	46	45	45¾	36	5,140
100⅞	65⅞	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	125	127	− ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	15,010,600	May 15, '02.	1¼	Q	125¾	130⅜	125¼	126	102	810
19¾	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	15	16	− 1	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				15⅜	15⅞	15	15	16	1,950
75⅝	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	79½	80	− 1¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	79¾	79¾	78½	293
133	76	113¼	Aug. 26.	98¾	Feb. 28.	110¾	110⅝	+ ⅞	Union Pacific	100	106,406,300	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	109¾	111⅛	109¾	110¼	100⅞	168,400
96½	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	86¾	Mar. 6.	92½	92⅝	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf	100	80,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92⅝	93⅝	92	92⅝	85⅝	6,628
....	....	16⅞	Sep. 8.	10½	May 12.	15½	16	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	....	..	15⅝	16¼	15	15⅞	....	7,710
....	....	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	57	57½	+ 3⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	55	57⅞	55	57⅛	....	3,600
....	....	44⅝	Mar. 8.	30	Aug. 11.	33	36	− 1½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	34½	34¾	34	34	....	200
100	54	62	Mar. 6.	57	Sep. 4.	57	60	....	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	8,945,800	July 1, '02.	1¼	QA	58	58	57	58	....	1,100
100	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	157½	159	+ 7	United States Express Co.	100	16,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	153¾	157	153¾	157	94½	2,075
16⅝	7⅜	14⅜	Apr. 3.	11⅜	Feb. 20.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,982,300	.....	....	..	13½	14⅜	13¼	14¼	12½	30,550
53⅜	60¼	91	Sep. 20.	79¾	Jan. 21.	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,262,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	88¼	91	88¼	90¾	81½	4,270
34	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	18⅝	18⅞	+ 2⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	17	19	17	18⅝	15¾	6,500
65	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¼	Jan. 14.	58	59	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,225,580	Jan. 31, '02.	1	..	57	58¾	57	58	56	2,650
55	24	46⅜	Jan. 7.	36⅝	June 19.	41¼	41¼	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,405,200	June 30, '02.	1	Q	40⅝	42¾	40	41¼	43⅝	127,577
101⅞	69	97¾	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	91⅝	91¾	+ 1¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90¾	92	89¾	91¾	93⅞	56,250
72	51	76⅜	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	69⅝	70	− ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	70¾	71¼	69¾	70	60	11,290
125	116	134⅞	Sep. 9.	120¾	Jan. 17.	130	131½	− 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,080	July 15, '02.	2	Q	130	131	130	130	123	560
26	11½	38⅜	Sep. 10.	21⅝	Jan. 14.	37⅜	37½	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	.....	....	..	37¼	37⅝	35¾	37⅜	22½	21,835
46½	23⅝	54½	Sep. 10.	41⅝	Jan. 15.	53½	53⅝	+ ⅝	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000	.....	....	..	52⅞	54⅝	51¾	53⅞	40⅝	54,510
100¼	81	97½	Aug. 26.	84⅝	July 10.	96¼	95⅞	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	96	96⅜	94	95½	92½	40,000
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	223	228	− 6½	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,888,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	Q	228	228	222¼	225	....	833
187	157	224	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	225	230	− 5¼	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	225	225	225	225	....	300
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	29	29¼	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	....	..	29¼	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	15½	3,700
69¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49¼	Jan. 27.	64	64⅜	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,080,000	.....	....	..	64½	64⅞	64	64⅞	51½	900
38	24	42⅜	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	40¼	41	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,982,500	.....	....	..	40¾	41	40¼	41	31½	1,075
26	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¼	Jan. 30.	29	29¼	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800	.....	....	..	28¾	30⅜	28¾	29	22⅜	24,205
49¾	38½	57⅜	Aug. 29.	39¼	Jan. 24.	55	55¼	+ 1⅜	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,267,200	.....	....	..	53¾	56⅜	53¾	55¼	44	8,050

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 20, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$246,200.00	$3,300.00	$18,300	$44,600.00		$155,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,075,600.00	48,200.00	144,000	185,200.00	150,000.00	2,310,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,242,000.00	157,000.00	100,000	238,000.00	8,000.00	3,261,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	607,116.00	9,071.00	38,610	43,856.00	.....	582,610.00
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,726,200.00	92,700.00	51,900	210,900.00	.....	1,810,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,535,875.11	14,405.61	88,398	323,309.89	35,000.00	1,688,518.81
Hamilton	200,000	1,830,600.00	121,400.00	101,000	104,700.00	5,000.00	1,964,500.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,172,300.00	7,600.00	54,200	180,300.00	300.00	1,219,700.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,434,967.00	156,512.00	83,339	218,140.00	53,254.00	2,970,944.00
Mutual	200,000	2,065,679.00	36,049.00	155,522	129,472.00	.....	2,093,333.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,833,358.00	29,004.00	116,597	301,521.00	23,333.00	1,875,715.00
Plaza	100,000	2,786,000.00	107,000.00	201,000	134,000.00	.....	2,946,000.00
Riverside	100,000	964,854.85	16,748.65	71,432	59,555.98	.....	963,197.56
State	100,000	5,148,000.00	412,000.00	156,000	133,000.00	118,000.00	5,645,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,896,000.00	32,000.00	175,000	133,000.00	.....	2,005,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,243,200.00	47,300.00	118,900	95,200.00	40,400.00	1,453,200.00
United National	1,000,000	2,218,300.00	279,200.00	58,400	53,000.00	.....	1,372,700.00
Varick	100,000	738,400.00	2,300.00	53,900	90,600.00	.....	736,300.00
Washington	100,000	755,488.00	15,461.00	39,336	59,182.00	48,156.00	780,329.00
Washington Heights	100,000	450,193.00	6,113.00	14,843	29,703.00	.....	307,053.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,634,824.00	34,652.00	139,400	108,846.00	1,823.00	1,623,195.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,509,675.00	12,970.00	100,891	116,591.00	111,498.00	1,619,744.00
Broadway	100,000	1,680,366.00	14,071.00	132,215	222,980.00	.....	1,574,038.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,532,600.00	78,200.00	44,900	151,500.00	55,600.00	1,542,100.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	315,200.00	7,200.00	35,100	56,800.00	19,500.00	350,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	787,600.00	36,600.00	28,500	58,300.00	9,200.00	723,000.00
Manufact'rs' Nat.	252,000	3,012,100.00	319,500.00	80,600	429,800.00	.....	3,434,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,839,800.00	224,000.00	237,900	283,000.00	20,000.00	4,566,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	892,355.00	9,850.00	57,124	62,338.00	.....	921,068.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,176,000.00	122,000.00	249,000	435,000.00	22,000.00	4,225,000.00
National City	300,000	3,018,900.00	112,000.00	250,800	368,000.00	67,000.00	3,225,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,106,782.44	10,325.27	54,854	40,275.28	481.28	964,614.96
People's	100,000	1,316,300.00	45,800.00	92,300	48,100.00	43,500.00	1,370,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	528,418.00	5,617.00	41,248	71,063.00	46,669.00	538,247.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,086,300.00	96,300.00	2,500	151,700.00	47,000.00	946,100.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	586,004.00	8,997.00	20,744	63,052.00	4,336.00	588,437.00
Union	200,000	1,371,387.00	81,230.00	68,065	68,065.00	127,201.00	1,320,598.00
Wallabout	100,000	827,400.00	34,200.00	27,500	50,200.00	38,900.00	808,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	601,650.00	15,450.00	22,180	72,325.00	8,700.00	636,500.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	736,800.00	44,700.00	10,000	114,100.00	.....	713,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,907,600.00	265,000.00	347,100	1,022,000.00	705,900.00	6,082,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,354,769.00	58,140.00	54,130	83,955.00	36,350.00	1,808,446.00
Second National	250,000	1,193,500.00	71,500.00	17,100	238,600.00	10,100.00	1,083,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,258,407.73	41,391.57	73,645	259,880.15	28,037.20	1,294,022.32
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,211,500.00	110,800.00	19,300	145,800.00	21,400.00	1,945,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,047,162.00	25,393.00	23,225	57,500.00	20,500.00	1,081,838.00
29,400,000	98,664,400	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	State banks.					
100 672700	115 891 100	Totals					

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 22.

American Locomotive Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ariing-Brooke Real Estate Company—Special meeting.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—Books close.
Tefft, Weller Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mercantile Trust Company—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
Morton Trust Company—Books close.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Reduction and Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Washburn Wire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Western Maryland Railroad—Books close for special and annual meetings.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

Atlantic Trust Company—Books close.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Hall Signal Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—Books close.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Friday, Sept. 26.

Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Books close.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric Gas and Railway—Books close.

Saturday, Sept. 27.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Corn Products Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
George A. Fuller Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 20, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,675,000	$2,805,000	$1,421,000	$15,656,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,051,000	4,683,000	1,988,000	26,396,000	.....
2,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National	13,251,800	1,647,100	1,550,700	14,534,300	.....
2,000,000	2,476,500	Mechanics' National	12,607,000	1,789,000	1,283,000	12,239,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	20,028,200	2,621,700	2,836,500	22,002,800	.....
1,000,000	365,100	Phenix National	5,137,000	795,000	251,000	4,850,000	43,500
25,000,000	15,156,100	National City	124,661,400	19,913,900	6,387,700	106,879,000	5,085,400
300,000	7,212,400	Chemical National	23,989,800	3,706,800	2,238,300	22,720,300	.....
500,000	283,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,051,800	783,900	499,000	5,249,500	242,300
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	5,385,000	983,600	696,900	6,228,300	894,800
300,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,774,500	466,200	53,300	2,133,200	48,000
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,507,000	538,000	263,000	3,476,000	.....
300,000	197,700	Greenwich	2,166,600	94,900	221,100	1,061,000	.....
300,000	502,500	Leather Manuf. National	4,851,100	1,077,000	173,500	4,554,400	487,500
1,700,000	120,400	Seventh National	6,790,900	1,494,300	277,900	7,095,500	530,200
5,000,000	3,486,100	Am. Exchange Nat.	25,093,000	3,217,000	1,528,000	21,041,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	9,745,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	93,268,900	9,742,200	4,782,400	87,910,800	5,253,300
1,000,000	1,574,800	National Broadway	7,179,700	986,700	148,200	5,918,900	449,200
1,000,000	1,886,300	Mercantile National	14,213,800	1,998,400	1,566,200	14,892,200	992,500
422,700	250,900	Pacific	3,184,400	273,500	420,800	3,736,100	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National	5,965,200	775,000	794,500	6,030,400	40,400
200,000	368,500	People's	2,254,200	202,800	420,500	2,707,100	.....
2,000,000	1,958,900	National Bank of N. A.	15,588,800	1,718,000	1,249,500	13,871,300	818,000
3,000,000	5,753,100	Hanover National	47,075,200	7,567,700	6,386,100	53,526,300	2,396,100
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National	5,630,000	530,500	541,600	4,755,000	245,100
1,550,000	901,200	National Citizens'	5,654,500	1,278,400	368,500	6,215,000	645,600
500,000	394,100	Nassau	2,306,300	507,200	332,800	3,332,600	.....
900,000	1,017,100	Market & Ful. National	6,398,000	980,400	702,600	6,997,400	50,000
1,000,000	268,700	National Shoe & Leather	4,241,000	1,001,000	223,700	4,848,900	49,500
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	23,844,000	3,518,000	2,805,000	26,418,000	.....
300,000	407,300	Oriental	1,833,000	186,300	362,500	1,761,000	.....
1,500,000	6,233,000	Imp. & Trad. National	22,667,000	3,728,000	1,203,000	19,979,000	48,500
2,000,000	4,303,500	National Park	52,925,000	11,660,000	3,405,000	63,359,000	49,200
250,000	145,600	East River National	1,137,500	161,200	171,500	1,227,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,569,700	Fourth National	19,073,600	2,702,400	2,271,000	20,284,500	50,000
1,000,000	557,300	Central National	10,088,000	2,035,000	1,115,000	12,526,000	560,000
300,000	1,174,400	Second National	9,459,000	1,528,000	1,030,000	10,196,000	266,000
10,000,000	12,274,500	First National	72,990,700	15,225,300	1,958,400	67,497,300	2,955,200
500,000	367,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,301,000	870,100	363,200	5,212,800	493,900
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,761,000	335,000	275,000	3,163,000	.....
200,000	611,100	N. Y. County National	3,964,000	782,800	391,400	4,868,800	50,000
750,000	431,200	German-American	8,697,800	673,300	254,200	3,986,300	.....
1,000,000	3,181,000	Chase National	38,992,000	10,049,700	2,411,900	46,761,400	450,000
100,000	1,570,900	Fifth Avenue	8,911,400	2,396,600	153,800	9,767,200	.....
200,000	235,500	German Exchange	2,695,000	215,000	535,000	3,157,000	.....
200,000	866,500	Germania	3,020,400

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 20, $16,588,700

	Week Ended Sept. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	105	104½	105	7½
American Bicycle 5s	53½	55	49	49	151
Ann Arbor 4s	96⅞	99	96⅞	99	22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104⅝	104	104⅛	225
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96½	97	96½	97	184
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94⅞	57
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96	96	96	96	2
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	85	95	84½	94¼	795
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104⅝	105	104½	105	138
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s, registered	104	104	104	104	6
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	113	115⅜	113	115	194
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90¼	59
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	20
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	3
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102¼	29
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	4
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Carolina Central 4s	98	98	98	98	14
Central Branch Railway 4s	92	92	92	92	9
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110	69
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	82	83½	82	82⅝	116
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	40	40½	40	40¼	137
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28	29⅜	29	29	53
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	89	89	88½	88½	17
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101	101	100½	100⅝	11
Ches. & Ohio Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	114	114	114	114	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106½	57
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82	82	82	82	12
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	85	85	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	3
C., B. & Q. coll., Ner. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96½	96½	95⅝	96½	457
C., B. & Q., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg	95½	95½	95½	95½	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	90	90½	90½	90½	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108½	108½	108	108	15
Chi. & Eastern Illinois 1st sinking fund 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	131½	131½	131¼	131½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113	113	113	113	6
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	190	191	190	191	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	113½	113½	113	113	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109½	109½	109	109½	101
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	138	138	138	138	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	13
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	41
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103½	105⅜	103	103⅜	22
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	98½	99⅛	98¼	98⅛	245
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	85	85	83⅞	84	19
Colorado & Southern 4s	94	94¼	94	94⅜	87
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67½	68⅝	66⅞	68½	2,856
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102½	102	102¼	3
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	87	89	85	88	136
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	97	97	96¾	96⅝	150
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115	115	115	115	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn consol. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137	137	137	137	1
Erie 1st funded 7s	136	136	136	136	1
Erie general 4s	87	87	86¼	87	53
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93	93½	93	93½	24
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-8s	114½	115	114½	115	10
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st gtd. 4½s	111	111	111	111	2
Green Bay debenture, B	22	24½	22	24	383
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	109	109½	109	109	39
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91½	91½	91¼	91⅜	45
Kansas City Southern 3s	72½	72⅝	71⅝	72	143
Kings Co. El. L., H. & P. pur. money 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	6
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Long Island general 4s	103½	103½	103⅛	103⅛	9
Long Island unified 4s	101	101	101	101	5
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	76
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	29
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Sheffield 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104½	104¾	104⅞	33
Metropolitan Street Railway general 5s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	2
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	98½	98½	93¾	96¾	9
Mexican Central 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
Mexican Central 1st income	32	32	31	31½	91
Mexican Central 2d income	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	8
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Inc.	114½	114¼	114½	114½	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅝	100	99⅜	99⅝	454
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	94	94⅜	94	94⅛	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106¼	107	106¼	107	40
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	40
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	10
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	1
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	137	137	137	137	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	127	127	127	127	5
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	101	101	100½	100½	70
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79⅝	35
National Starch Company 6s	102	102	102	102	4
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94	94¼	93⅜	94¼	45
N. Y. Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s	94¼	94½	94½	94½	5
New York Central 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	5
New York Dock 4s	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	21
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	1
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	96¾	96	95¾	95¾	71
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅝	103½	102⅞	102⅝	25
New York & Queens El. L. & Power 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107	5
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94	94¼	94	94	50
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103¾	103⅞	102⅝	102⅝	84
Northern Pacific 3s	74½	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	46
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104⅜	140¾
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅝	8
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	126⅝	126⅝	126	126	12
Oregon Short Line 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅝	7
Penn. wtr. for new conv. 5s, 50% pd.	110⅝	112⅝	110⅝	112⅛	982
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	121⅝	121¾	122¼	121⅝	15
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	79⅝	79⅝	78	78½	91
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	140
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Reading general 4s	97⅝	98¼	96⅝	96⅞	128
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	95	95	94	94	128
Rio Grande Western 4s	105⅝	105⅝	104¾	104⅝	15
Rio Grande Western collateral trust 4s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	15
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97	97¼	97	97⅛	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116½	116⅝	115½	116⅜	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94	94	93	93½	28
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89⅝	75
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	90	90¾	89	89½	171
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89½	89½	89	89½	24
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	76	80¾	76	80¼	46
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	104	104⅜	104	104	35
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103	103	103	103	3
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	115⅝	116	115⅝	115¾	3
Southern Pacific 4½s	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅝	81
Southern Pacific 4s	84⅝	85⅜	84	84⅝	37
Southern Pac of California con. 6s, stamped	130	130⅞	130	130⅝	24

	Week Ended Sept. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Railway 5s	120½	120¾	119¾	120	46
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	15	14	14½	41
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	68	69	68	68½	20
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Third Avenue con. 4s	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	73
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	83¾	84	34
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	105¼	104¼	104⅝	179
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	2
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	111⅞	113¼	110⅝	112	3,521
Virginia Midland serial Series F 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	119½	119	119	6
Wabash 2d 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	27
Wabash debenture, Series B	87⅞	88	85¾	87½	2,884
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
West Shore 4s	114½	114¾	113¾	114¾	16
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	113	113	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	19
Western Union Telegraph coll. trust 5s	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	93⅞	93½	93¾	93¾	72
Total sales					$16,588,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902.

United States 3s, 1907, registered	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110¼	16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111⅞	111½	111¼	111¾	18
Total sales					$34,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	36
Total sales					$37,000
Grand total					$16,659,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	108¾	Aug. 23	109¾	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109⅝	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 23	107⅞	July 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	113⅝	Feb. 7	106½	July 24	110¾	Sep. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	106¾	July 26	111¾	Sep. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	105¾	Mar. 11	103¼	Apr. 23	105⅜	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106⅝	Aug. 22	107½	Sep. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 25	106⅝	Aug. 26	106⅝	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	102¾	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107	Sep. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26			107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅝	Sep. 3	104⅝	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					106½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106⅜	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96⅜	Aug. 29
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	94½	Aug. 19	93½	Aug. 19	95¾	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10⅝	Sep. 20	8	Feb. 14	10⅝	Sep. 20
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96⅛	Sep. 12

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94⅝	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	96⅝	Aug. 18

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & Leather..1	Hocking Valley....3¼	Hocking Valley pf..1½	
Am. Locomotive pf..1	Ill. Central....1½	Manhattan....3¼	
Am. Smelt. & Ref..1	Md. Coal pf....20	Met. Sec. 1st in. pd..3	
Am. Snuff pf....1½	Nat. Lead....1	Minn. & St. L....1	
Am. Sugar Ref..1¼	Nat. Lead pf....4	Minn. & St. L. pf..1	
Am. Tel. & Cable..4	Nat. Salt....1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf..1	
Am. Woolen....1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf....1		
Am. Tel. & Tel....2	North American....¾		
Anaconda Copper....3	Pacific Mail....¾		
Balt. & Ohio pf....1½	Pressed Steel Car....2		
B'klyn Union Gas....1	Pressed Steel Car pf..1½		
B., R. & P. pf....6½	Ry. Steel Spring....3		
Can. Pacific....3	Ry. Steel Spring pf..1		
Can. Pac. sub. ctfs., 2d in. paid....3¼	Rub. Goods Mfg....3½		
Chi., M. & St. P....6	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf..1½		
Chi. & N. W....5½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..2		
Chi. & N. W. pf....13	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..1		
Chi., R. I. & Pac....6	St. L. & S. F....1		
Chi., St. P., M. & O..3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..1		
Chi. Term. Trans....1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..2		
Chi. Union Trac....1½	St. L. & S. W. pf..1½		
Chi. Union Tr. pf....3½	Texas Pacific....1		
Col. Fuel & I....1½	Union Bag & Paper....1¼		
Col. F. & I. pf....3	Union R. & P. pf....1¼		
Col. & H. Coal....1	U. S. R. & R....1½		
Cont. Tob. pf....1½	Va.-Car. Chemical....1		
Dist. of Am. pf. tr. ctfs....1¾	Westinghouse E. & M. pf....5½		
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..1			
Ft. W. & D. C....3½			
Gen. Electric....3			
G. A. Fuller ctfs. of deposit....2			

Stocks Declined.

Am. Agri. Chemical..1½	Lake Erie & W....2½		
Am. Bicycle pf....2	Louis. & Nash....2		
Am. Malting pf....3½	Pere Marquette pf..1		
Am. Sug. Ref. pf....1¼	Reading....1¾		
Am. Tob. pf....1	Reading 1st pf....1		
Ann Arbor pf....3	Reading 2d pf....1½		
Balt. & Ohio....1¾	St. L. S. W. pf....1½		
Brunswick City....1	Texas Pacific....1		
Butterick Co....1½	Union Bag & Paper....1		
Chi. & E. Ill....3	Union R. & P. pf....1¼		
Col. South. 1st pf....3½	U. S. R. & R....1½		
Evans. & T. H....2	Va.-Car. Chemical....1		
Int. Silver pf....1½	Westinghouse E. & M. 6% pf....5½		
Int. Steam Pump....2	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf....5½		
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf....1½			

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A. T. & S. F. 4s, reg..½	Green Bay deb. B..3		
B. & O. 4s, reg....1½	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s....1		
B. & O. Ch. & Sciot. 5s..1	Mil., L. S. & W. inc. 6s....½		
Carolina Cent. 4s....1½	Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s....1¼		
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc..1	Penn. warrants....1		
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc..1	Pere Marquette 4s....1		
Chi. M. & St. P. con. 7s....2	Pere M. & Mack. 1st....3		
Consol. Tob. 4s....1½	Pere & Mack. 1st....3		
Dallas & Waco 5s..4	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s....2		
Dist. of Am. 5s....1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st tr. 6s....1½		
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s....3	Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s....1½		
	Union Pac. conv. 4s....½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Steam 6s....2	Morgan's L. & T. 6s....¼		
Chi. M. & St. P. 4s....½	Nat. Starch 6s....3		
Series A....1½	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s....1		
Col. Mid. 4s....1	Ore. R. & N. con. 5s....1½		
Mo., K. & T. con. 6s..1½	Pitts. & West. 4s....1½		

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 6 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Closing: Stock exchange; Exchange.

$250,610,315; balances, $9,335,198; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $830,512.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 -15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¾@4.83; demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86; cables, $4.86⅛@4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅛ and 5.19⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—No sale. Boston—20@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,

Nassau and Pine Sts., New York.

201 East German St., Baltimore.

13 Congress Street, Boston.

Dealers in

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS

and other

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.

Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond

U. S. Realty & Construction Co.

(Deliverable when issued.)

Cent. Realty Bond & Trust Co.

New York Realty

Alliance Realty

DEALT IN BY

P. J. Goodhart & Co.

Telephone 2082 Cortlandt. 37 BROADWAY, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902.

SEPT

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 3	99	Sep 20		100½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995. A O	105¾	Mar 31	103	Apr 24	104¾	Sep 20	104	104¾
Do registered.....A O	103¾	Mar 25	102¾	Jun 26	104½	Sep 19		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	97	Jan 22	97	Jan 22	97	Sep 20	96¾	97
Do do registered.....Nov.	94¾	Jan 6	93¾	Mar 24	94¾	Apr 15		55
Do stamped.....Nov.	86¾	Jan 8	91¼	Jun 6	94¾	Sep 20	54½	55
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995.....*F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	...	...
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1911.....*F A	93¼	Apr 28	95¼	Apr 28	95¼	Apr 28	...	...
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	...	...	...	...	106½	De 30,01	115	...
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¼	Jun 25	94¼	Aug 27	94¼	Sep 20	94¼	95
Do do registered.....J J	97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	...	...
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	103	Sep 5	102	May 20	103	Sep 20	103	...
Do do registered.....A O	104	Sep 16	102	Jan 3	104	Sep 16	...	...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911.....*M S	118	Sep 16	104	Jan 14	115	Sep 20	114	115½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	93¼	Apr 25	90½	Sep 18	90½	Sep 18	90½	91
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941. M N	96	Feb 18	97½	May 21	97½	Sep 17	97½	98
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.....*J J	91¾	Jun 9	90	Jul 14	90½	Sep 19	90	90½
Do do registered.	90¼	Jul 16	90¼	Jul 16	90¼	July 16	...	...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....*F A	114¼	Jun 27	114¼	Jun 27	114¼	June 27	110	...
Cen. Ohio rcor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.....M S	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	107	...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937.....M S*	119¼	Feb 20	116	Sep 5	117	Sep 15	116¾	...
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.....J J	...	...	...	...	103	Ap 14,97	122½	...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	130¼	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	130	May 20	...	...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	125½	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	127	Aug 13	127	...
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	...	...	...	...	100	No 16,00	...	...
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951.....J J	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103	June 16	...	...
Buf., C. R. & R. N. 1st 5s, 1908.....J J	104¼	Jan 5	103¾	Jun 5	104¼	Sep 12	104¾	...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934.*A O	126¾	Mar 25	124¾	Jun 30	124¾	July 8	...	...
Do do registered.....*A O	124¾	Feb 14	124¾	Feb 28	124¾	Feb 28	...	...
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	117¼	...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.....J D	...	....	...	....	140	Fe 14,97	...	...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*J J	107½	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	106	Sep 19	106¼	106½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Feb 15	107¾	Sep 18	107½	Sep 18	...	109
Do do registered.....*M S	...	...	...	...	107	Au 5, 01	...	...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....*J D	95	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	94¾	Sep 6	...	...
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	108¾	Apr 15	106½	Jan 28	109	July 24	106¼	109
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945...F A	122	May 27	119¾	Mar 10	122	Sep 17	...	...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	113¾	Apr 12	109¾	Jan 3	110	Sep 18	...	...
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	...	...	...	...	103½	Se 18, 01	...	...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	83½	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	82¾	Sep 19	83	83½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	44½	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	40¼	Sep 19	39½	40¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21	Apr 12	18½	Jan 8	20	Sep 19	22¾	...
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951. *J D	93¾	Feb 3	91¾	Jan 31	92	Aug 21	90¾	...
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946.....*J J	108¾	Sep 3	108¾	Sep 3	108¾	Sep 3	108	112¼
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947.....*J J	...	...	...	...	102	Je 27, 99	108¾	...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	112¾	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	112¾	Apr 30	100¾	...
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.....M N*	101¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¼	May 24	101¾	...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	141	Apr 18	132	Jan 3	136	Sep 12	135¾	136¾
Do do registered.....Q J	130¼	Apr 12	131	Jan 2	135¾	Aug 6	130	...
Am. Dock & imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	118	Jun 25	112¾	Aug 4	113¾	Aug 21	113¾	...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	106	Mar 27	105	Mar 11	106	Mar 27	...	...
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910. Q M	103	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102	Sep 15	...	102
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908...A O	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	114½	114¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....*M N	116	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	114	Sep 16	114	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	123¼	Apr 30	119¼	May 14	120	Sep 13	119	120¾
Do do registered.....*M N	...	...	...	...	120½	De 31,01	...	...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	110¼	Feb 27	106	Sep 2	108½	Sep 20	106	106¾
Do do registered.....*M S	...	...	...	...	103	Ap 15,01	...	...
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	116	Jun 17	106¾	May 15	116	June 17	114¼	...
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	105½	Apr 2	103	Sep 17	103	Sep 17	102¾	104¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	100	Jun 26	98	Jul 18	101¼	July 21	...	...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	...	...	...	...	101¼	Ap 29,99	100½	...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	104¼	Mar 15	102¾	Jun 27	102¾	July 10	103	...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1940.....A O*	88	Jan 11	84½	Aug 22	85	Sep 15	84	85
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J	88	Jan 11	84½	Mar 7	82	Sep 20	82	...
Do registered.....J J	83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16	...	...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	103¾	Sep 17	103¾	103½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.....*F A	...	....	...	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	...	...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....J J	103¾	Jan 17	100¾	Aug 7	100¾	Aug 7	100¼	...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	103¾	Mar 31	98¾	Sep 20	98¾	Sep 20	...	99
Do Iowa Div. g. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	116¾	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 4	114¾	Aug 6	114	...
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	108	Feb 14	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	July 1	104¾	...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111¼	Feb 20	107¾	Aug 28	107¾	Aug 28	107¾	108
Do do registered.....*M N	...	...	...	...	109¾	Au 1, 01	...	...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	100	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	98¾	...
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	110	Feb 20	107¾	May 2	108	Sep 15	...	...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911...*M S	122	Jan 24	116¾	Sep 17	116¾	Sep 17	...	...
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	114	May 19	111	Jun 13	111¾	Sep 17	111¼	112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	133½	Apr 11	128¾	Jun 27	128¾	July 31	...	...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	128¼	Apr 12	122½	Jan 21	125¾	Sep 12	123¾	...
Do do registered.....M N*	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	...	...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936.....*J J	125	May 6	122½	Sep 12	125½	Sep 12	123	...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	132¾	Jun 4	128	Jan 10	131½	Sep 16	131	...
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 14	117	Sep 8	117¼	...
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.....J J*	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9	112¾	...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	196	Apr 4	182¾	Jan 10	191	Sep 16	...	...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115	Mar 26	112	Jan 20	112¾	Aug 28	...	...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989...J J	117	Jun 10	110¼	Jan 3	115	Sep 19	112	...
Do do registered.....Q J	...	....	...	....	105¾	Fe 19,98	...	...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B. May, 1989. J	101¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	...	...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921...J J*	129¼	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	117	...
Do C. & M. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1926...J J*	124¾	Apr 3	118¾	Jan 17	121¼	Apr 29	120¼	...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	118	Mar 31	114¾	Aug 4	114¾	Aug 4	114¾	...
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.....*J J	121¾	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 7	118¾	Sep 9	118	...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. 5s, 1916.....J J	117¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 3	113	Sep 16	112¾	...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.....*J J	...	...	...	...	137½	Jy 18, 99	132¾	...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	124	Apr 7	120¾	Aug 19	130¾	Aug 19	121¾	...
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼	Apr 29	107¾	Aug 28	107¾	Aug 28	107½	...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	182¾	Jan 22	182¾	Jan 22	182¾	Jan 22	...	...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910.....J J*	119	Mar 19	113¾	May 16	113¾	May 26	113¾	...
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	109¾	Feb 7	108¼	Jul 16	108¾	July 16	107¾	109
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	117¾	Apr 4	114	Jan 7	115	Sep 18	115	116¾
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	115	Mar 3	113¾	Jan 7	115	Mar 4	113¾	...
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.....J J*	121¾	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 10	117¾	Aug 19	116¾	...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910...*J D	117	Jan 27	117	Jan 27	117	Mar 10	116	...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	123¾	May 14	120¾	Apr 15	120¾	Aug 15	122	...
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915...Q F	141	Jan 23	135	Aug 12	135¾	Sep 18	135	...
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	104¾	May 28	101¼	Jun 3	102	Sep 9	102	...
Do do registered.....J D	104	Apr 2	101¾	June 14	101¾	June 14	101¼	...
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A 15	107½	May 8	107	Jun 23	107½	Aug 25	...	...
Do do registered.....F A 15	...	...	...	...	107	Mr 7, 00	...	...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	106¾	Jun 24	106¾	Jun 24	108¾	June 24	...	106¾
Do do registered.....Q F	...	....	...	....	103	No 19,98	...	...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	118	Mar 8	115	Jan 10	115¾	July 22	116	...
Do do registered.....A O*	...	....	...	....	111	Oc 18,00	...	...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Apr 10	106½	Jan 2	109	Aug 16	...	...
Do do registered.....A O*	...	....	...	....	107¾	My 24,01	...	...
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109½	Feb 27	107	Aug 14	108	Aug 27	108¼	...
Do do registered.....M N*	...	...	...	...	106	Oc 3, 01	...	...
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	117¼	Mar 22	114	May 10	115¾	June 24	...	...
Do do registered.....A O 15	...	...	...	...	114	Oc 23,01	...	...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	124	Apr 21	121½	Jan 8	123¾	June 13	...	...
Do do registered.....*M N	...	....	...	....	122	My 28,01	...	...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	...	...	...	...	113	Ja 23, 01	105½	...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	109½	Mar 7	109¼	Mar 7	109¾	Mar 7	106¾	...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909.*M S	...	...	...	...	110¼	Au 30,01	106	...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907..M N*	119¼	Apr 2	116¼	Jun 10	116¾	June 10	116¾	...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	137¾	Apr 10	133¾	May 17	133¾	July 11	134	...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929...*F A	128¾	Jan 8	125	Aug 4	125	Aug 8	123½	125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925.....*M S	142¾	Feb 19	142¾	Feb 19	142¾	Feb 19	135¾	...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	139¾	Jan 10	139¾	Jan 8	139¾	Jan 10	135¾	...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	...	...	...	...	107¼	Fe 21,01	103	...
Do incomes, 1911.....*M J	114¾	Sep 17	110¾	May 2	114¾	Sep 17	114½	116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132	Apr 29	128	Jan 6	128¾	Aug 4	127¾	...
Do registered.....J J*	129¾	Mar 11	127¾	Jul 8	128¼	Aug 4	127¾	...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	113¾	Apr 18	103¾	Jan 6	109¾	Sep 20	108¾	109¾
Do do registered.....*J J	112	Mar 25	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 2	...	...
Do coll. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905. *M N	100¾	Jul	100¼	Jun 27	100¾	July 2	...	...
Do coll. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910. *M N	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	June 30	...	...
Do coll. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1015. *M N	99¼	Jul 2	99¼	Jul 2	99¼	July 10	...	...
Do coll. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916. *M N	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	June 28	...	...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.....*J J	99¼	May 20	98	Apr 28	99¼	May 20	97¾	...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	91¼	Jul 8	91¼	Jul 8	91¼	July 8	91¼	...
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	...	....	...	....	97	De 19,00	96½	...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	110½	Jan 10	100¼	Apr 2	110¾	Apr 4	106½	111
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	...	...	...	...	107	Oc 1, 01	...	...
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930.....*J D	142	Apr 30	137¼	Aug 20	138	Sep 17	138	...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.....*M N	141¾	Mar 31	138½	July 8	137¾	Sep 16	137¾	...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	Jun 6	140	Jun 6	140	June 6	136¾	...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*A O	130¾	Mar 20	127¾	Apr 2	129	Sep 16	129	130
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	103¾	Apr 17	99	Feb 6	100	Sep 18	89¼	90
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932. J M	119	May 21	117¾	Jun 24	118¾	Aug 20	116¾	...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921.....J D*	100	Apr 28	100	Apr 28	100	Apr 28	107¾	...
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	114¼	May 14	105	Jan 14	114¼	May 14	100	...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A J*	...	....	...	....	111¾	De 9, 01	109¾	...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1937.....*M N	...	....	...	....	112¾	Oc 10,00	...	...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	115¾	Apr 28	113¾	May 7	114¾	July 16	115¾	...
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.....*J D	104¾	Apr 17	102	Jun 3	102	Sep 17	...	102¾
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....J J	102	Jan 28	102	Jan 28	102	Apr 9	101	...
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	103¾	Jun 27	101½	Mar 3	102¾	Aug 8	102¾	...
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104¾	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 16	103	Sep 19	103	103¾
Do do registered.....M N*	...	....	...	....	99	My 4, 99	...	...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	...	....	...	....	100	Je 14, 01	...	...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	...	....	...	....	83	No 22,99	...	...
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920..*M N	...	....	...	....	100	Nov., 94	...	...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1959.....Q F	106	Jan 29	102¾	Aug 22	102¾	Aug 22	102¼	...
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	117¾	Apr 23	113¾	Jul 31	114¾	Sep 19	114½	...
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	128	...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	138	May 9	138	May 9	138	May 9	133½	136½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940.*A O	...	....	...	....	104¼	No 19,01	...	...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940.....*A O	102	Mar 3	98¾	Jan 6	100¾	Sep 16	100	...
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	82¾	Feb 21	72	May 16	78½	Sep 20	78	...
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953.....A O*	119¾	May 27	114¾	Aug 16	117	Sep 18	117	...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	128	Jun 6	127¾	Jan 25	128	June 6	123¾	...
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87	Feb 27	82	Jan 2	84	Sep 19	83½	84
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	97	Jul 2	91	Jan 2	94¾	Sep 19	94	94¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943...*A O	...	....	...	....	102	Dec., 95	...	...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.....M S*	120¼	Jan 28	117¾	May 1	117¾	May 1	...	...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	138	Apr 1	135	Jun 24	135¾	Sep 18	135¾	...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	141	Apr 24	137	Jun 18	137	Sep 18	137	...
Do do registered.....*J D	...	....	...	....	140	Do 26,98	...	...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921. *J J	137	May 19	133¼	Jan 6	135¾	June 11	...	...
Do registered.....*J J	...	....	...	....	135¾	Se 14,00	...	...
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	118¾	May 2	115¾	Aug 4	115¾	Aug 4	115	...
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	105¾	Mar 5	102	Jun 28	102	Jun 28	104	...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	117	Mar 12	114¼	May 5	114¼	May 28	114¾	...
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917...M S*	144	May 12	143	Jun 5	143	June 6	...	...
Do registered.....M S*	...	....	...	....	140	Au 5, 01	...	...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	115¾	Feb 19	113	Aug 18	113	Aug 18	113	114
Do registered.....*A O	...	...	...	...	122	Je 6, 99	...	...
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	109	Jun 12	108¾	Apr 2	109	June 12	109¾	...
Do do registered.....*A O	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	...	...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.....*M N	151¼	Apr 21	147½	Jun 3	147½	June 3	147¼	...

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do registered.....*M N	147½	Jun 18	147½	Jun 18	147¼	June 18	147¼	...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936...*J J	104¼	Apr 28	101	Jan 6	102¾	Sep 16	101¾	102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	113	Jan 7	110¾	Mar 17	110¾	May 20	111¾	90
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J J	114¼	Apr 17	100	Jul 14	109¾	Aug 1	110	110¼
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929. J D*	91	Jul 7	84½	Jun 26	89	Aug 28	...	...
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	...	....	...	....	111	Fe 28,01	105½	...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995.....*J D	102	Jul 22	101	Jun 10	102	July 22	100	...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	95¼	May 15	92½	Jan 24	93¼	Aug 5	93	95
Det., M. & M. id. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911. Oct. 1	91¼	Sep	8	90	Jan 3	88	Sep 20	88	89
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951.....*J D	87¾	Apr 25	84½	Feb 8	86	Sep 8	85½	87
Do Ohio So. 1Dv. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	95¼	Feb 28	92½	Mar 26	93	Sep 3	92¾	94¼
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	115	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	115	July 23	115¾	...
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937.....*J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115	Sep 20	...	115
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*M N	115	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	114	June 5	114¾	...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	May 14	115¾	Jan 13	118	May 22	118	...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....*M N	122	Jan 25	118¾	May 20	119¾	June 6	117	...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	116¼	Apr 16	115	Mar 14	116½	Apr 16	112¾	...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	121¾	Jan 13	119¾	Sep 18	119¾	Sep 18	...	...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	109¾	Jan 16	108¾	Jan 15	109¾	Jan 16	107	...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Feb 25	137	Sep 16	137	Sep 16	137¾	...
Do 1st con. gen. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	139	Feb 25	136	May 21	136	Sep 16	...	...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996...*J J	102	Jun 12	98¼	Feb 4	100	Sep 16	98¼	100¼
Do registered.....J J	98¾	Jul 29	98¼	Jul 29	98¼	July 29	...	...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996...*J J	90	Jan 2	86¼	Aug 14	87	Sep 20	86¾	87
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951.....*F A	96	Apr 28	93	Aug 1	93½	Sep 20	93	93½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916...*J D	133	Jan 9	133	Jan 9	133	Jan 9	...	...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	125¾	Apr 25	122¾	May 1	125¾	Aug 25	122¾	...
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900. A O	106	Jan 2	103¾	Apr 1	106	Aug 5	106	106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	137¾	Jun 23	136¾	May 20	137¾	June 23	137¾	...
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922.....*M N	121	Aug 16	117	Aug 14	121	Aug 16	116¾	...
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	118¾	Apr 23	118¾	Apr 23	118¾	Apr 23	116	...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946.*M N	...	....	...	....	100	Oc 27,98	...	...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	116	Mar 8	114¾	Aug 21	114¾	Aug 21	...	...
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937.*J J	118	Mar	115¾	Jan 13	117	May 29	...	118¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	103	Apr	102	Mar 10	103	Apr 1	...	...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	114½	Jan 13	107¾	Aug 4	108	Aug 21	...	111¾
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	116¾	May 3	116	Jan 24	116¾	May 3	117	...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942...*J D	115¾	May 20	112¾	Jan 17	114¾	Sep 4	114¾	...
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.....*J J	...	....	...	....	65	No 10,97	...	...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	126¾	Jun 6	121¼	Jul 20	121¼	July 29	...	...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	112	Mar 18	108¾	Jul 16	110	Aug 20	...	...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	112	Jun 2	112	Jun 2	112	June 2	116	...
Do Sul. Co

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104⅞ Jun 23	101⅜ Jul 2	102 Sep 18	101⅜	102
Do registered	*J J	104⅝ Jun 10	101¾ Aug 26	101⅜ Aug 29	101½	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1907	J J*	109¾ Apr 3	105⅜ Jul 11	108⅝ Sep 12	107	108¼
Do do registered	J J*	109 Jan 27	106⅛ Apr 2	108¼ Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103¾ Aug 20	102	..
Do do registered	M S*	103⅜ Jan 3	102¼ Apr 17	102¼ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1930-1905	*J D	101¾ Apr 29	101¼ Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	101	..
Do do registered	*J D	100⅜ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅜ Apr 3	100⅜ Jun 10	100¼ June 10	101	..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100⅛ No 21,01	..	101½
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98 Jan 7	93½ Aug 11	94½ Sep 18	94	95
Do do registered	*F A	96¼ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	94 Sep 11	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 20	93 Aug 6	94¼ Sep 12	94½	95½
Do do registered	*F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¼ Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940	J J	96 Apr 3	96 Apr 3	96 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 26,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	106	..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	114¾ Sep 20	..	..
Do registered	*J J	113¾ Jun 11	112¾ Jan 22	113 Sep 17	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾ Mar 3	104¾ Sep 18	104¼ Sep 18	104¼	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾ Mar 13	104¾ May 15	104¾ May 20	104¾	..
Do g. 5½s, 1907	*J D	109½ Feb 17	107⅛ Jul 21	107⅞ Sep 4	107	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	140⅜ Ap 12,01	139	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	118¾ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132¾ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	..	129¾
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 20,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121½ May 1	..	122
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	127½ Mar 12	122½ Jul 14	122½ July 14	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 Jan., 97	..	..
Oss. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	J J*	114¼ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108 Jan 6	105¼ May 29	107 Sep 11	..	106½
Do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O*	220½ Sep 12	204½ Jan 28	220½ Sep 12	226	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	187 Ng 17,00	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½ Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	132½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja. 5, 00	105	..
Do 1st 6s, 1965	J J	106⅞ Jan 10	106¾ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102	..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	105¾ Jan 4	102 Sep 8	102¾ Sep 19	102⅜	103¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ng 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	110½ Mar 7	110¾ Mar 7	110½ Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¼ Mar 10	133 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	133½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	136 Jul 1	132 Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	129½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾ May 28	134 Jul 24	134¾ July 24	131	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	105¾ Mar 21	101⅜ Jul 25	102¾ Sep 20	103	103⅝
Do registered	..	100½ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 12	100½ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	95 Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94 Sep 19	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 1, 01	107¼	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	M N*	104½ Apr 21	101¼ Jan 10	102 Sep 15	102	103
N. P. Ry pr.lin.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	106½ Mar 31	104 Jul 1	104¾ Sep 19	104⅛	104½
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	104¾ Sep 15	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78⅜ Jul 31	73 May 7	74⅜ Sep 19	74½	75
Do do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	101	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼ Jun 30	95 Jul 1	96¼ Sep 20	96	96¼
Do do registered	..	96¾ Jan 10	94½ Mar 13	95¾ Sep 19	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾ May 1	122¾ May 1	129¾ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jy 28, 98	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾ Feb 28	110¼ Apr 4	112¾ Aug 7	..	112½
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	117½ Sep 11	117⅛	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Je 3, 01	115	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	110	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114¼ Mar 12	108½ Jan 28	113 Sep 18	113	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½ May 13	102½ May 13	102½ May 14	..	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	*M N	102 Apr 14	101¼ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,1921	J J*	113¼ May 26	111½ Jul 3	112½ Aug 6	110	110⅝
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾ May 26	110⅝ Jul 8	110⅝ July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.cts.,S.S.,1941	*F A	99 Jan 3	97½ Mar 7	98¾ July 7	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s,1916	M N*	98 May 28	97½ May 12	98 May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	101	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A O*	116½ Feb 15	114⅝ Apr 2	115½ June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	114⅜ Apr 2	115⅜ July 1	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½ May 26	97 Jun 13	97½ June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132 Jun 13	128⅜ Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	125⅜ Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¾ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	..	112⅝ Sep 20	106⅛ May 19	112¼ Sep 20	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	108	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112⅝ Mr 7, 00	110	112
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1941	J J*	111½ Mar 19	111 Sep 19	111 Sep 19	110⅝	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130½ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¾ Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	125 June 23	125½	126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	112 Mar 11	112 May 24	112¾ Aug 28	113	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	A O	117 Jan 27	113½ May 19	114¾ Sep 16	114	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	132 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	101 Sep 18	..	101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	100⅝
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	110	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101 Jun 19	97½ Jan 14	98⅝ Sep 20	99	99⅝
Do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	95½ Apr 1	96 Sep 20	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J D*	102¾ Jun 27	100 Jan 2	100⅝ Sep 20	100	100⅝
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1949	*A O	95⅜ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	94½ Sep 20	..	95½
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	95	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112½ Mar 26	114 May 13	111½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¾ Apr 30	80½ Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	92¾ Aug 29	82¾	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	90½ Jun 25	83 Jan. 4	97¼ Sep 19	..	97¼
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111¾ Jan 7	107 May 14	108¾ Aug 14	..	109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	108¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 28	130¼ Jul 10	130¾ July 10	131	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118 Jan 28	114 Aug 19	116⅝ Sep 20	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101 Sep 4	96 Jan 6	101 Sep 10	101	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	90	102
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¼ Feb 5	96 Aug 22	96 Aug 22	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928	*M N	125¾ Jun 16	125¾ Jun 16	125¾ June 16	125¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M.ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¾ Jul 1	91⅝ Sep 19	91	91½
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	M N*	100¼ Apr 15	96⅜ Jan 2	99½ Sep 17	99½	99¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	90½ Aug 18	77 Jan 3	88½ Sep 13	88½	89
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾ May 26	80¾ May 12	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	90½ Sep 17	88 Jul 22	89⅝ Sep 19	89	90
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117 Feb 7	114¼ May 16	115¼ June 25	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½ Apr 30	135⅞ Aug 22	135⅞ Aug 22	136½	..
Do do registered	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115¼ May 27	112 Jul 7	113¼ Sep 15	112⅜	..
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	115¾ Apr 7	115⅜ Jun 24	115¾ Aug 15	115⅝	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	100 Apr 23	103¾ Jul 31	106 Aug 8	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107 Aug 28	107⅛	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¼ Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	..	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 28	124½ June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125¾ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	123	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	128 De 31,01	123½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	114½	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	No 30,01	95¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	112	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	87 Au 22,01	93¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	95 Jul 10	89½ Jun 3	95 July 10	93¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90 Aug 19	84 Apr 10	89¾ Sep 18	88	89½
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	105½ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	104 Sep 18	104	104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 15,07	112	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	98 Sep 19	96¼ Mar 3	98 Sep 20	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 4, 01	104	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101⅞ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	100 Sep 18	98¾	100½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95⅞ May 1	92 Jun 6	94¾ Sep 19	94¼	94⅝
Do do registered	J D	95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 26	95 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Je 26,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104 Jan 8	100½ Aug 15	100¾ Sep 20	100¾	101
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	97¾ Je 4, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1939	J D	99¾ Jul 19	97 Jan 2	98¼ Sep 20	98¼	99
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112 Jun 27	109¾ Mar 7	113 June 27	106¾	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	106 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	104	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M N	120¾ Apr 28	109½ Feb 21	110¾ Apr 28	110	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	112 Apr 25	108 May 14	108 May 14	103½	112
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s,1933	*M N	106 Feb 24	108 Aug 18	108 Aug 18	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112¾ Jun 4	100 Jul 3	111 Sep 9	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114¾ Mar 28	110½ May 16	113¾ June 25	113	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97 Sep 3	93¾ Jan 9	96 Sep 5	96	97⅝
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127½ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125½ Jan 10	122 Sep 15	122 Sep 15	121½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137 Jan 6	133¼ May 28	134½ July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	117¼	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 6s, 1927	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	88¾ Sep 18	88½	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112⅜ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½ Jun 23	112⅜ Aug 7	112½ Aug 7	111⅜	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¼ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105½ June 6	105⅜	..
Do do Series B	..	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 23,01	106	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110⅜ Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½ Jun 13	119¼ Jun 13	119½ June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111 Feb 24	108¼ May 2	110¼ Sep 10	109⅞	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	114	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	109	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Jy 29, 01	104	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124 Jun 20	119¼ Jan 16	120 Sep 19	119½	120¼
Do registered	J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100 Aug 28	97 Jan 6	97¾ Sep 12	97	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115 Mar 12	112½ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½ Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	100¼ Sep 5	100¼	100⅝
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Mr 25,01	118	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98¼ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	96 Sep 17	96	119
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120 Sep 4	119 Sep 4	120 Sep 10	119	119⅝
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120½ Apr 17	116⅜ Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do con. 1st 6s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 Sep 20	122	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¾ Jun 3	113¼ May 6	117¼ June 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	127 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	126½ Sep 13	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126½ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	126¼ June 17	126	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½ May 3	119 Jul 7	121 July 24	119¼	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¾ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼ May 1	111¼	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92 Sep 9	90 May 7	92 Sep 9	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112 Jun 21	106 Jan 9	106½ Sep 17	..	111¾
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½ Sep 8	115 Jan 13	117 Sep 10	117¼	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	116½ De 30,01	117¼	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 13,00	111	113¼
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	.. ....	.. ....	114 Se 10, 01	113½	115
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	111 Sep 19	111 Sep 19	114 Sep 19	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121 May 2	113½ Sep 5	118½ Sep 5	118½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jy 25, 00	..	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½ Sep 2	96½ Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	115½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	118 Aug 22	116½ Jan 24	118 Aug 28	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	104 Fe 15,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120 Sep 19	120	121⅜
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	99½ Sep 10	99¼	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½ Jan 15	112¾ Jul 2	114 Sep 17	114½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ No 22,01	112½	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	108 May 23	107½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 9	96¼ July 8	96¼	99
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93½ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	92 Aug 13	92	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92½ Jun 10	88¾ Jul 23	90¼ Sep 3	90¼	91¾
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	84 Sep 20	83½	84
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99¼ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	98	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113 May 13	110¾ Jun 2	112¼ Aug 21	112¾	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g.4s,1947	J J*	106½ Jun 30	104½ Jul 1	104¾ Sep 19	104⅜	105¼
Do registered	J J*	106½ Jun 21	104½ Mar 3	105⅛ Sep 16	..	..
Do 1st l

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 20, 1902.—Continued.

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. & Ask.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	....	.. ....	95½ Ap 98½
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J J	..	....	.. ....	97 Jy 97 99
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	A O	102	May 97	100 May 1	100 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	F A	112	Jan 97	107 Aug 100½ May 1	100½ ..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	.. ....	86 Ap 86 ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	M N	110¼	Apr 110	Sep 107	Sep 106 ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1928	J D	96	Mar 91	89 Jan 87	94 Aug 88 ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J D	75	Apr 70	70 Feb 70	70 Feb 68 ..
Do 1st. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		15	Apr 9	9 Sep 9	Sep 9 15
U. S. Leath. Co. 1st f. deb. g. 5s, 1913	M N	112½	Apr 97	112 May 103¼	Sep 97 ..
U. S. Steel & Swf. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J D	107	Feb 97	96½ Aug 96	Aug 96 ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. cert. 1st con. 6s, 1903	F A	..	....	.. ....	100 Ap 98 ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J D	..	....	.. ....	93 .. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	F A	100½	May 97	96 Mar 95	May 97 ..
Do 50-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A	111¼	Apr 98	98 Aug 95	Sep 98 ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	M N	113	Apr 97	96½ Aug 92	110½ Aug 92 ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	113	Jan 98	108 Jan 98	113 June 98 ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	.. ....	101 May 97	101 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	.. ....	93 May 4 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J D	100¾	Feb 97	100¾ Feb 97	104 ..

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. & Ask.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	..	....	.. ....	103 Oc 94 ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Dev. 1st 6s, Jan. 1917	A O	111¾	Apr 97	105 Jan 96	113¾ Sep 95 ..
Do Birm. Dev. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	112	Jun 98	108 Aug 98	110½ Sep 95 ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D	..	....	.. ....	108 Dc 96 ..
De Bardo. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	F A	101	Apr 97	101½ Feb 97	104½ Sep 95 ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. cert. tr. 4s, 1929	J J	100¾	Mar 97	97½ Aug 94	Aug 97½ ..
Cons. Cable Co. 1st g. 5s, 1908	Q J	102¾	Apr 97	100¾ Apr 97	Apr 100 ..
Do registered	Q J	..	....	.. ....	102½ Oc 98 ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. 5s, 1st ser. 1928	J J	..	....	.. ....	103 Oc 97 ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st f. g. 5s, 1918	M N	110½	Apr	98 110½	Apr 98 110½
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J J	112½	Feb	97 112	Aug 97 ..
Do reg. and c. s. 4½s, 1950	M N	109¾	Apr	98 108½	Sep 97 ..
Mut. Union Tel. g. f. 6s, 1911	M N	115¾	Jan	97 110½	May 97 111	June 97 111½
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	110¾	May	97 107	May 97 104	May 97 ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A ° before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

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INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Bid. Sept. 20.	Asked. Sept. 20.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
210	240	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	230	Aug. 28	199	Jan. 4	230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus	8,500,000	July, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	*205 Dec. 18, 1900
..	90	Am. Agri. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902 5	91	July 29	82½	Jan. 2	89½ Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.... ..	35	June 19	30	June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	70 July 18, 1901
180	220	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	180 Dec. 12, 1901
95	96	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,198,000	June 2, 1902 3	99½	Apr. 23	88	Feb. 3	96¾ Sep. 12, 1902
39	39	Am. District Tel	3,545,000	May 15, 1902 1	42¾	May 2	32½	Jan. 14	38¾ Sep. 4, 1902
52	56	Am. Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900 1¾	58	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 25	55 Sep. 6, 1902
128	128	Am. Snuff	11,001,700	.... ..	127	Sept. 10	40½	Jan. 22	127 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	.... ..	..	....	..	....	2¾ Dec. 15, 1901
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*121 Nov. 23, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,965,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,428,000	July, 1902 2	108½	Jan. 17	106¾	Jan. 17	106½ Jan. 17, 1902
124	126	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 2	126	Aug. 26	110	Apr. 4	125 Sep. 9, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,650,300	July 1, 1902 3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 12	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	†Au. 20, 1902 4	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	20¾ Oct. 15, 1896
190	200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.... ..	..	....	..	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	138	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1902 1½	151	July 1	138½	Sep. 12	138½ Sep. 13, 1902
..	76	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	16,500,000	May 29, 1902 1	80	May 7	49¾	Jan. 14	77¼ Aug. 29, 1902
..	92	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 3	94¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 16	90 Sept. 5, 1902
190	199	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 June 4, 1898
117¼	125	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 21, 1902 1¾	124½	Sept. 2	113	Jan. 21	124 Sept. 2, 1902
73	80	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	.... ..	84½	May 22	35	Feb. 10	75 Sep. 11, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902 1¾	*192	Apr. 28	*192	Apr. 28	*192 Apr. 28, 1902
169	175	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 2, 1902 1½	174½	Sep. 9	152	Apr. 15	174½ Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.... ..	24¾	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	80¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
275	280	**Del., Lack. & West**	28,200,000	July 21, 1902 3½	297	Feb. 4	253	Jan. 15	280 Sept. 4, 1902
35	50	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45 Aug. 13, 1902
..	60	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	64	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61 Aug. 5, 1902
51	52	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,233,100	.... ..	53½	July 11	35¾	Jan. 31	52½ Sep. 11, 1902
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902 7	150	Jan. 7	132	Aug. 13	141½ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	90	July 18	65	May 8	87½ Aug. 25, 1902
139	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902 2½	139¾	Jan. 2	130¼	Jan. 13	139 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1902 3¾	..	....	..	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
92½	95	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1902 2½	104¾	Feb. 27	82	May 29	94¾ Sep. 11, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	.... ..	..	....	..	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.... ..	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9, 1902
63	66	General Chemical	7,410,300	Sep. 2, 1902 1	67½	May 10	63½	July 21	65 Sep. 12, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*106¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	*100 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*102¾ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*108 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.... ..	..	....	..	....	*105 May 20, 1899
105	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902 2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
75	85	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902 2½	199	Apr. 29	55	June 4	75 Sept. 5, 1902
47	48	**Kanawha & Mich**	9,000,000	.... ..	50½	Aug. 14	33½	Jan. 25	48 Sep. 11, 1902
70	75	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901 1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	76 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	....	..	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,400	.... ..	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
12	19	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	17½	Mar. 11	13	Aug. 25	13 Aug. 25, 1902
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf	5,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
90	95	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902 2	92	Sep. 10	88½	Jan. 30	90 Sep. 10, 1902
108	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2½	110	Jan. 27	102¾	Mar. 5	102½ May 5, 1902
125	135	Lake Erie & West. pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1902 2	138	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
330	350	Lake Shore	49,466,350	July 25, 1902 3½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**	10,000,000	June 30, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
89¾	92	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902 1½	91¾	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3	89 Aug. 29, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902 2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119¾	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
194	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
110	115	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	122	Apr. 22	80	Jan. 24	115½ Sep. 11, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.... ..	..	....	..	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
43	48	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	45	Aug. 22	23	May 1	45 Sep. 8, 1902
117	121	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124½	Jan. 27	117¾	May 21	118 Aug. 29, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	.... ..	..	....	..	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	141	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	*295 Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*178 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8½	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902 20c	9½	Jan. 6	7¾	Mar. 24	8¾ Sep. 8, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,320,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	....	..	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
102	108	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	106	Mar. 25	100¾	Jan. 6	105 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	July 21, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	117 May 16, 1899
114	125	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	July 15, 1902 2	123	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120 Aug. 14, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	July 8, 1902 1¾	193¾	Aug. 4	193¾	Aug. 4	193¾ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140 Sep. 12, 1902
238	244	Pullman Co	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 2	250	Apr. 29	215	Jan. 13	240 Sep. 12, 1902
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.... ..	4¾	Mar. 8	3	Sep. 6	3 Sep. 8, 1902
..	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11¾	Mar. 10	9½	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
93	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st'k ctfs**	8,009,000	July 1, 1902 2	96½	May 15	93¾	June 27	94¾ July 23, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	..	....	..	....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	....	.... ..	55¾	Mar. 12	52¾	June 30	52¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1902 7½	..	....	..	....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
92	..	South. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1902 1	92¼	July 19	90	May 22	92¼ Aug. 18, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	14 Apr. 17, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	*93 Apr. 9, 1900
130	131	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1½	134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	131 Sept. 4, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,900	.... ..	20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
154	158	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	5,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	156¼	Feb. 18	156¼	Aug. 5	156¾ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
245	250	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	Aug. 26	194¾	Jan. 25	250 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Extra dividend. Last regular payment July 1, 1902, 1 per cent. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Northern Central, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	280
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	700	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	380
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	365	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	4350	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	8	S	Nov. 1, 01	300	305
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	340	345
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	190	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	July 2, 02	775	805
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	245	255
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	425	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	300	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	235	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	July 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	270	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	257
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	352
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	645	655
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	137	142
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	153	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	165	170
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	2	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	8	..	Jan., 1894	620	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	175	185
B'd'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	215	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	455	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	790	802
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	390	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1580
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	B	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	830	845
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	735	750
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	205	215
Hamilton	600,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	B	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	295	305
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	415	425
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Manufacturers'	600,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	6	B	July 15, 02	620	..
Morton	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	1090	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National of U. S.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	310
N.Y. Life In. & Tr.	1,000,000	20	Q	June 30,02	1270	1290
N.Y.Security & T.	1,000,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1410
North American	1,000,000	2½	S	June 30,02	285	290
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Sept. 1, 02	375	385
Real Estate	800,000	2	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	455	465
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	June 30,02	700	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	300	305
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Union	1,000,000	15	Q	June 30,02	1400	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	485	495
United States	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	1150	1170
Van Norden	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Washington	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	155	165
Williamsburg	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$8,600,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	110
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	71	73
Do con 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	44	44½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	99

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,600	..	..	.....	42	43½
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	92	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Eklyn Bor. Gas	980,000	..	..	.....	85	95
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,896,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	108	110
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	800,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24	26
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	70	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jacksonville($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	75	90
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,798,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110½	112
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5½
Do 1st 5s, 1927	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	67	68½
N. Y. & N. H. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	115	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	92
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,235,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38½
Do preferred	900,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	90½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	136	138
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 30,02	*57	59
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	12½	13⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	54	54⅝
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep. 10, 02	130	135
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	94	97
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	96½	96¾
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,960,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	225	315
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 19, 02	43	46
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	61⅝	62⅜
Do preferred	11,500,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	90¾	91¼
Am.Writing Paper	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77⅝	79
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6⅞
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	96¾	96⅞
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Camden Land ($5)	.....	..	..	.....	½	¾
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	117½	122½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	67	72
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 5, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	63	68
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,160	..	..	.....	4¼	5¼
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13	16
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	20½
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Crampe' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	28	30
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	25	29
Do preferred	1,490,800	..	..	.....	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	5¾	6
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	16
El.-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	14	14¼
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	47	49
Geld H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27½	28
H'sack Meadows	2,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	125
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3
Do 1st pref'd	660,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5½	7½
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	5	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	107	110
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Int. Power pf	600,000	2½	Q	May 15,02	140	145
Internat. Salt ctfs	18,750,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Lanston M'typ	3,267,200	..	..	.....	12½	13
Lorillard pf	3,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Mashed Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅝	7¾
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	190	..
Mexican 6s	£2,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	109¾	110
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid on	27,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7½
Mines Separ. ($5)	1,400,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Mon. & Sav. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,082,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	37	37½
Do preferred	7,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	85	85
Nat. Sugar pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	93	95
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*16	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	5,375,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	120	130
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	48
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	80	85
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	600,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	115	..
N. Y. Realty	1,000,000	3	..	July 1, 02	100	..
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	8	14½
Nor. Pac. Coal	1,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	114⅝	115
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	42½	43½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	103½	104½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
P. B. & L.E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*36	37
Pfeet. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	235	245
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	2,800,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	103½	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	July 1, 02	172	179
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	32¾	32⅝
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	51½	52⅛
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	235	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	23½	25
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7¼	9
Do preferred	4,900,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Do 1st 6s	3,488,000	..	..	.....	79	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	675	680
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	152	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	1898	*17	18
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	20	22
Do pf. tr. cts	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	103	112
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	1	..	.....	*2¾	3
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	1	..	Apr. 1, 02	128	130
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	127	..
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	132
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	20¾	22
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	18⅝
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	2,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	71½	74½
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	93	93
Va. Iron, C. & C.	6,970,000	..	..	.....	33	33¼
Do 1st 5s, 1949	5,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	85
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	77	78¼
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	33	34
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	81	82½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*123¾	125
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	124½	126½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	680	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	380	600
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	137	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 28, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	176	185
New York	200,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	230	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	125	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	40	..
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'mab'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32	35
Do 1st 5s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	96	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	248	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100¼	101½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112⅝	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	246½	247½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109½	111¼
B'klyn City & New, 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116⅝
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	May, 1902	208	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	850,000	2	Q	July, 1902	105	108
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B. Do 1st 5s, 1903	1,998,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	390	415
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	800,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 5% ctf., 1905	1,296,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Con. Trac. of N.J.	409,

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THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; showers; northeast to east winds.

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Senator Platt Says He Is Not a Candidate.

The Lieutenant Governor's Statement of His Attitude Not So Clear—Up-State Politicians for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Interest here to-day centred in the question as to whether Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was a candidate for renomination. The Lieutenant Governor arrived to-day. He was besieged for information as to his attitude and he talked freely, but what he said did not bring out his intentions in a positive light.

Senator Platt was more certain about Mr. Woodruff's position than Mr. Woodruff was. When seen to-night the Senator said:

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is not a candidate. Mr. Sheldon has already received the pledge of the Erie County delegation to support him, and New York County will also support him."

"How about Tioga?"

"Well, I am for him and I think he will be nominated."

Senator Depew was asked to-day by some of Mr. Sheldon's friends to make the nominating speech for him.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, when seen and asked if he was a candidate for renomination, said:

"If there is any boom for me for renomination neither myself nor my personal friends are in any way responsible for it. On my return from Europe I was assured by Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and other leaders unequivocally that I could have a renomination if I wanted it. I said I did not believe I cared to run again. Having held the office three times, I did not feel it would help my prestige to accept a fourth nomination. To do so, I said to the Senator and others who conferred with me on the subject, might be construed as establishing the Lieutenant Governorship as my level—a high level, to be sure, but one which I am not yet prepared to accept as my limit. After a discussion, which was carried on with frankness and friendship, the Senator and Governor agreed with me that probably it would not be for my best interests to run for Lieutenant Governor again. There the matter rests, so far as I am concerned."

"It is being said that the effort to get you to run again is due to the fear which the up-State Republicans have of Mr. Sheldon's trust record."

"Well, if the nomination should be offered as a second choice you can rely on it that I would not accept it."

"Will the Brooklyn delegation present your name?"

"Most assuredly it will not."

"Will the delegation vore for Mr. Sheldon?"

"It is too early to tell about that yet."

"Is it not a fact that the nomination was practically tendered to Mr. Sheldon at the Republican conference held in his house in New York City ten days ago?"

"The subject of his nomination was not mentioned at that conference. I was one of the first men there and one of the last to leave, departing with Mr. Sheldon himself. Mr. Sheldon is an old friend of mine. Our friendship extends back to our college days."

Despite Senator Platt's declaration to-night that he was for Sheldon and was confident Sheldon would be nominated, the Woodruff talk continued, and considerable interest was aroused when the report came into circulation that State Chairman Dunn had expressed the opinion that the nomination might go to Woodruff. When Chairman Dunn was asked for an explanation of why he was talking Woodruff when Senator Platt had taken so positive a stand for Sheldon, he said:

"I have no explanation to make."

Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, who has charge of Mr. Sheldon's campaign, said to-night:

"There is no doubt about Mr. Sheldon's nomination. I make that statement upon information from the best sources."

RURALISTS FOR MR. WOODRUFF.

The sentiment for the renomination of Mr. Woodruff appears to be strongest among the ruralists of the central part of the State. Their liking for him is explained as due in a large degree to what he has done to promote the State Fair. A year ago, when the fair closed, there was a deficiency of $14,000. As the State was under no obligation to make up the deficiency, the Directors of the association were personally liable. They were much worried over their predicament until Mr. Woodruff came to their relief. He gave his note for the entire indebtedness.

At the last session of the Legislature an item was put in the Appropriation bill to cover the amount. Through an oversight Gov. Odell cut it out. He explained to the Lieutenant Governor afterward that he sincerely regretted his mistake, and as proof of his good faith offered to relieve Mr. Woodruff of the obligation which he had assumed. This Mr. Woodruff would not consent to, being satisfied with Gov. Odell's pledge that the item would surely go in the Appropriation bill at the next session.

Despite his rather unpleasant experience with last year's State Fair, Mr. Woodruff gave a great deal of his time and valuable assistance to making the fair held this year a success, and his efforts were so well rewarded that the receipts not only covered all expenses of this year's exhibition, but left a balance in the treasury sufficient to take up the fourteen-thousand-dollar note which he gave to cover last year's deficit. The promoters of the State Fair, therefore, find themselves in excellent shape for next year, and they and the rural constituency, who look upon the exhibition in sympathy as the great event of the year with them, are naturally grateful to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. As between him and Mr. Sheldon, their preference is strong, and nothing will prevent its expresssion in the convention except the absolute dictation of the State machine.

Kings County men are saying that the failure to put a Kings County man on the ticket would be a great mistake politically. Members of the delegation cite the fact that there is a great amount of local pride in Kings County, and urge that if the county should have no representative on the Republican ticket and Bird S. Coler should be nominated for Governor by the Democrats, Brooklyn would be likely to give a heavy vote for the Democrats.

It developed late to-night that if the Brooklyn delegation fails to bring about the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff through the tactics of putting Norman S. Dike forward for the place and getting up-State delegations to demand Woodruff,

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Observation Car on Pennsylvania Special

The Pennsylvania Special is now equipped with a perfectly new, improved Pullman Observation Car. 20 hours New York to Chicago.—Adv.

KING LEOPOLD ORDERS HIS DAUGHTER AWAY.

Compels Princess Stephanie, Who Married Count Lonyay, to Leave the Royal Palace at Spa.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Patriote, from Spa, says that when King Leopold arrived there he refused to speak to the Princess Stephanie, Countess Lonyay, and compelled her to leave the royal palace.

The Princess consequently left Spa suddenly. She rode to the station in a hired carriage, and, amid demonstrations of sympathy from the people, she took a train for Brussels.

There are various other versions of the quarrel between the King and the Princess, the most reliable of which is to the effect that the Princess was in the death chamber when his Majesty arrived at the palace. He refused to enter until she had left the room. Princes Clémentine, the King's third daughter, took Princess Stephanie away. King Leopold then entered the death chamber and prayed before the coffin for twenty-five minutes.

The news of the quarrel between the King and the Princess spread rapidly. The people's demonstration of sympathy for the latter as she left Spa was an affecting one.

It is announced that King Leopold will return to Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, next Saturday, after the funeral.

By Queen Marie Henriette's own desire her body will not be embalmed, and an amulet, a gift of her dead son, which she always wore, will not be removed.

SPA, Belgium, Sept. 21.—A requiem mass for the Queen of the Belgians, at which the Bishop of Liège will officiate, will be celebrated here to-morrow. Special trains will be run from Brussels to bring members of the royal family, who, after the mass, will conduct the body of the Queen back to the capital.

King Leopold arrived here to-day.

Princess Stephanie is the second daughter of King Leopold and the late Queen Marie Henriette. She married Crown Prince Rudolph, the only son of the Emperor of Austria, in 1881, and was left a widow by the Meyerling tragedy, in 1889. She was married in 1900 to Elemer, Count Lonyay.

This marriage was against the wishes of King Leopold, who refused to permit it to be legalized. He has been very bitter against his daughter, and Courts friendly to that of Belgium have declined to receive the Princess.

MANY MINES DAMAGED.

Large Numbers of Miners Would Fail to Get Work if the Strike Should End.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—Mining officials and State Mine Inspectors estimated to-day that about 50 per cent. of the collieries in the Schuylkill region are in a position to resume if the strike should be ended at once. General Mining Superintendent John Veith of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company said that the company must refuse employment to one-third of its miners when the strike is ended, as the damage to the interior of the mines will prevent work at many of the collieries.

The Reading Company announced to-day that 500 tons of coal would be placed on sale at Pottsville to-morrow and that all the school buildings will also be supplied. The coal shipments from the Schuylkill region for the ensuing week will, it is estimated, reach 20 per cent. of the normal production. Business men of this section will make a concerted effort during the coming week to prevent the calling of a special session of the Legislature by Gov. Stone.

STRIKERS STONE TROOPS.

Lieut. Thomas Knocked Down at Waterford—Rioters Driven Off at the Bayonet's Point.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Waterford was the scene of further outbreak in the Hudson Valley strike situation this afternoon. A fusilade of stones greeted a car which arrived from the north on which were Capt. Walbridge, Lieut. Thomas, and a detail of soldiers of Company L, Second Regiment. Lieut. Thomas was struck on the forehead and knocked down.

Capt. Walbridge and his men thereupon forced the crowd back. Bayonets and gun butts were used. Capt. Walbridge struck John Coffey of Waterford on the head with his sword, cutting a gash eight inches long.

Capt. Walbridge issued a statement to-night that unless further rioting ceased his men would use bullets instead of bayonets. The rioting thus far in Waterford has been caused entirely by hoodlums.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley Railway has almost produced a state of anarchy in some portions of Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties, and it is doubtful if a car could be moved were it not for the protection of National Guardsmen under command of Lieut. Col. James W. Lester of Saratoga Springs. At almost every station on the 100 miles of the company's line riotous crowds apply the most opprobrious epithets to the non-union men, the National Guardsmen, and the passengers.

Immense obstacles, many of them more than a half ton in weight, were found this morning at nine different places, and it took a large number of laborers many hours to remove them. Other overt acts were committed. There were riotous demonstrations at Glens Falls last night and to-day, and Capt. Mott of Company K found it necessary to make seven arrests. Some person last night tampered with a semaphore at Waterford. The result was that a Hudson Valley Railway car was detained and a Delaware and Hudson Railroad train ditched. Company K, commanded by Capt. Walbridge, was required to drive back the mob. A large delegation of striking motormen this evening went to Glens Falls, where, it is understood, a conference has been called.

STRIKERS FIRE ON DEPUTIES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The mining town of Edwardsville, near here, was the scene of much lawlessness last night and early this morning. A crowd of men, said to be strikers, went in search of a man named James McGuire, who had gone to work in the mines last week. They threw stones at several houses, broke down the door of the dwelling where McGuire was supposed to live, and committed other depredations.

The mob also fired on the deputies at the Woodward Mine. The officers returned the fire, but no one was wounded. Early this morning three men were arrested, charged with being the ringleaders who threatened the life of McGuire. They gave the names of John Sherbenah, George Streiker, and Michael Mono. In default of $1,000 bail each they were committed to jail.

BUYING AROUND LAKE SUCCESS.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 21.—It is reported here that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, agents have secured another tract of land to add to the estate he owns now around Lake Success. The latest purchase is said to be the Williams property, consisting of between forty and forty-one acres, and lying to the west of the property now owned by Mr. Vanderbilt.

The property lies partly in the town of North Hempstead and partly in Queens Borough. The price to be paid is said to be about $1,100 an acre, which is slightly in advance of the price Mr. Vanderbilt had previously paid, but a portion of the land lying in Queens Borough is said to have caused its higher valuation.

Burnett's Cocoaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

PLAN TO ABOLISH SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM

New Financial Policy Will Be Submitted to Congress.

It Involves the Substitution of National Banks as Depositories of Government Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—By the time Congress meets in December there will have developed an entirely new financial policy which will have the sanction of the Administration. It involves nothing more nor less than the abolition of the entire Sub-Treasury system, and the substitution of the National banks as Government depositories, with discretion vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the kind of securities to be accepted, thus eliminating the Government bond as the only possible basis for cash loans from the Government.

Under the limitations of present laws it is nearly impossible for the Government to do anything toward relieving such a money stringency as is now rapidly developing in New York, and, to a much less degree, in other sections of the country. Under the present laws all moneys received by the United States from customs dues must be paid directly into the Treasury of the United States or some Sub-Treasury. No matter how great the demand for money, the receipts from customs must lie idle in the Treasury unless paid out to meet current demands.

Receipts by the Government from internal revenue sources may be loaned to the banks without interest if this is done before the money gets into the Treasury or one of the Sub-Treasuries. Even in this event the deposit of Government funds in any bank must be secured by the deposit in the Treasury on the part of the bank of bonds of the par value of the loan from the Government. The result is that when the supply of Government bonds is exhausted on account of the demand first for circulation and then to secure deposits, there is no way under the law in which money can be deposited by the Government to relieve serious financial stringency or even to avert a panic.

Abolition of the Sub-Treasury system, which locks up the Government money almost as soon as it is received, seems to be the only relief. Such a policy has been not only actually under consideration, but has been adopted and accepted to such an extent that it may now be announced as a policy which will at least be submitted to Congress by the Administration, if it is not actually adopted as the only means of putting the Government once more in touch with the strongest business interests of the country.

Coupled with the proposition to abolish the Sub-Treasury and substitute the National banks as depositories of Government funds will be a proposition to permit the Secretary of the Treasury within reasonable limitations to become the judge as to the character of the securities to be deposited with the Government prior to securing loans. The result of this, of course, will be to permit banks to put up municipal and State bonds of an approved character, to say nothing of the possibility of making use of their own general assets, or even of high-grade commercial paper.

SEC. SHAW INTERVIEWED.

Admits that the Abolition of Sub-Treasuries Is Proposed, but Declines to Give Details.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw admitted that the abolition of the Sub-Treasuries had been under consideration for some time. He said, however, that what recommendations he had to make would be included in his report to Congress.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is the only Cabinet officer who reports directly to Congress," said Mr. Shaw. "I am impowered to make whatever recommendations I may deem advisable, and my forthcoming report may contain certain recommendations which I deem necessary for the public welfare. Should I say what those recommendations would be, Congress might decline to adopt them. Besides my position is of an executive character, and I desire to keep it as much so as possible.

"The abolition of the Sub-Treasuries would release about $83,000,000 at the present time. The remainder of the $218,774,500 in the treasuries at the last report is in circulation now. We have sought to lend the money as rapidly as possible and avoid a contraction of the market."

"What is to be done before Congress convenes?"

"I do not know that anything will be done."

"By the anticipation of the October interest you have acknowledged the necessity for some action, and the high rate of interest prevailing in New York is further reason for action, is it not?"

"Well, we have put considerable money into circulation through the banks and I do not anticipate any danger. The payment of the October interest of course brought some relief, and issues on bonds furnished more. There is no occasion for anxiety on that score. What Congress will do, when it meets, to relieve a contingency that is constantly recurring is something I cannot foretell."

WHAT NEW YORK BANKERS SAY.

New York bankers who were seen yesterday in regard to the rumored change were of opinion that it was not within the power of the Administration to abolish the Sub-Treasury system. It was generally agreed, however, that the acceptance of other securities than Government bonds would be desirable, provided it could be legally accomplished.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, who was seen at his home, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, said:

"The law with regard to banks which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the banks as public repositories and to place with them the public funds, says that the Secretary shall require the banks 'to give satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds, and otherwise.' This law was passed on April 2, 1864, at a time when Congress was doing all it could to make and extend the market for Government bonds, in order to realize funds to prosecute the war.

"I am clearly of the opinion that the law was meant to require Government bonds as security in all instances. Now, however, the Government, instead of having to make a market for its bonds, is unable to buy its bonds in the market, notwithstanding the very high premium offered.

"If the language of the law will warrant such a construction, I believe it would be wise for the Secretary to accept other bonds as security. Other bonds of sufficiently high character can easily be obtained, and the Secretary would thus be enabled to relieve the money stringency which is largely created by the excess in the Treasury of the daily receipts from taxes over the expenditures."

Mr. Hepburn added that he did not believe, however, that the existing law would permit the retirement of the Government bonds as the basis of circulation. It would be necessary, he thought, for Congress to amend the law before the Secretary could act.

Frank Jones Nourishing Stout is recommended by thousands of physicians for renewed vitality. Rock & Harris, Agents, 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

GIRLS SAVE TWO MEN AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

Miss Ryerson Leaped Into Water from Rowboat to Rescue Capsized Yachtsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Sept. 21.—But for the heroism and timely assistance of two young women William J. Hawkins, twenty-nine years old, of 427 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Harry D. Burdett, thirty-five years old, also of Brooklyn, probably would have been drowned here this morning. The young women who rescued them are Miss Helen Parker and Miss Mabel Ryerson. The latter jumped into the water in order to get the exhausted men into the boat.

Hawkins and Burdett had purchased a new sailboat in New York on Friday, and yesterday had had it shipped here. To-day they launched it at the River Styx Bridge, and started down the lake before a strong gale.

Hawkins held the sheets, but a puff of wind carried the rope out of his hands while he was stooping to pick up a pair of field glasses. The boom swung around, knocking Burdett overboard, and the boat capsized. Miss Parker and Miss Ryerson were in a rowboat a considerable distance away when the accident occurred. They pulled quickly to the capsized boat, reaching there as both men were on the point of exhaustion, their sailboat having in the meantime sunk. Jumping into the water, Miss Ryerson succeeded in getting the yachtsmen safely on board the rowboat. The men were taken to a camp on the lake shore, where they were provided with dry clothing. This afternoon they returned to their homes. Including the loss of the sailboat, two cameras, two guns, and some fishing tackle they estimate their experience to have cost them about $300, besides the wetting. They refused to again cross the lake to reach the railway station, and were driven around in a carriage.

Before leaving they presented to their rescuers $25 each, which the latter were inclined to decline, but were persuaded to accept just as a little souvenir.

FLAMES CAUSE PANIC ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Four Persons Injured on the Way to Coney Island—Car Had Just Left the Bridge When Fire Started.

A crowded Smith Street trolley car on its way to Coney Island yesterday afternoon took fire through defective electric insulation near the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge. A wild panic ensued among the passengers, four of whom were injured, seven others having their clothing burned and ruined by the blaze.

The car, of which Daniel Goghlan of 123 Third Place, Brooklyn, was the motorman, left Park Row soon after 2 o'clock. It was turning into Washington Street from Sands Street upon leaving the bridge, when a sheet of blue flame shot out from the "resistance box" on the front platform. The flames ran swiftly along the floor of the car, and almost in an instant the lower part of the vehicle was all ablaze. The clothing of a dozen passengers caught fire immediately and panic ensued.

Women and children screamed in terror and a scramble to get off the car followed. In their excitement and fear several of the passengers fell to the street and rolled over in the mud on the pavement. A crowd quickly gathered and those of the passengers who had been hurt were assisted to the sidewalk.

Trolley Inspector Vender, who was on duty at the bridge entrance, ran to the car and jumping on to the blazing platform, pulled down the trolley pole, thus shutting off the electric current from the car. The fire was then quickly put out. The persons who were burned or injured by falling from the car were:

HOLAND, ELBERT, of 147 East Thirty-third Street, Manhattan; left leg burned.

PINTO, Miss PROVINCO, of 178 Mulberry Street; hurt by falling from the car.

SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH, of 270 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Manhattan; bruised and lacerated by falling from the car.

WESTERN, ERNEST, of 242 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Manhattan; badly burned about the face.

Besides those injured, the following passengers had their clothing more or less badly burned before they could escape from the car:

Matthew Fitzgerald, 1,584 Madison Avenue, Manhattan; Mary, Stephen, and Enoch McDonough, all of 327 East Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan; Garret Cotter, 335 East Forty-first Street, Manhattan, and James Pinto and Frank Avonzo, both of 178 Mulberry Street, Manhattan.

SPEAKER HENDERSON TALKS ON TARIFF.

Says that President Roosevelt's Views Coincide With His Own.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—"Let the new light shine a while." Standing on the Chicago Union Station platform, bronzed of face and white haired, David B. Henderson, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, gave utterance to these words to-day. His tone was firm. There was nothing of bitterness or resentment in it.

"I have spent twenty years of my life fighting for protection for American industries and American labor, and I shall not be a party to any juggling at this late day," the Speaker said. "President Roosevelt's tariff views set forth in his Cincinnati speech coincide with my own. There is no difference in our belief. His speech was a strong one, and it has my hearty indorsement."

"Then the differences are confined to your own State?" was asked.

"Yes, largely. Let the new light shine." The Speaker smiled broadly as he used this phrase again.

"Is there any chance of your friends prevailing on you to reconsider your action?"

"Absolutely none. I cannot see my way clear to gratify their wishes. It grieves me to remain firm with them, but it is a matter of principle. The pressure brought to bear on me has been strong. Senator Allison and a host of my old friends came to the station this morning to make a final assault on me. I had to say 'No.'

"Will you resign from Congress and give up the Speakership before the end of your term?"

"I shall not," was the prompt reply.

"My declination of a renomination is one thing and a resignation from Congress is another thing. I shall serve out my term in Congress and I shall continue to fill the office of Speaker. I have had no other intention.

"When the time comes for the election of my successor as Speaker there are lots of good men to choose from. A number of Congressmen will become candidates. The material is all good. Congressman Cannon would be a good Speaker. He is a candidate. It has been 'old Joe's' life ambition, and he may see it realized. He would make an able presiding officer."

The suggestion was advanced that "ideas" and "policies" in Mr. Henderson's home State might change after a brief period.

"Let the new light shine," again came the answer.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.

The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore, making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours, is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN DETROIT

Greeted with Tumultuous Cheers at Every Appearance.

Goes to Church and is Taken For a Drive Through the City—His Busy Programme For To-day.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—For the second time in its history the City of the Straits is entertaining the Chief Executive of the Nation. President Theodore Roosevelt arrived in the city at 8 o'clock this morning over the Michigan Central Railroad. He found Detroit awaiting his arrival in gala attire. Flags were flying from every staff in the down-town section, and the city was bright with bunting. Pictures of President Roosevelt greeted the eye at every turn. Throughout the day the President has been greeted with tumultuous cheers at his every appearance. Crowds have lined the streets about the Hotel Cadillac, anxious for a glimpse at the Chief Magistrate, and his appearance was always the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of cheers. The weather was all that could be desired. A little cloudy during the morning, it cleared by noon, and this afternoon was bright and warm, with a pleasant breeze stirring the air and fluttering hundreds of flags.

It was a restful day for the President, although his time was completely occupied by the programme mapped out for him by the local Arrangements Committee. Immediately on his arrival he was driven to the Hotel Cadillac, where he occupied the corner rooms on the parlor floor, which have been especially decorated in his honor. At 10:30 o'clock he attended services at the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, driving from there to Gen. R. A. Alger's residence, where he was entertained at luncheon. He returned to the Cadillac soon after 3 o'clock, only to leave again in a short time for a drive about the city. During the drive he called at St. Mary's Hospital, on St. Antoine Street, where Thomas K. Doherty, a local veteran of the Spanish war, is dying of consumption. Doherty had expressed a wish to see the President, and Gen. Alger learned of it. Accordingly at luncheon to-day President Roosevelt was asked if he would call on Doherty at the hospital. The President answered that he would be delighted to do so. Doherty is unable to sit up, and the President remained at his bedside for some minutes, chatting with him and expressing words of cheer and hope.

To-night the President dined at the Cadillac with a party of friends.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

It lacked several minutes of 8 o'clock, the scheduled time, when President Roosevelt's train rolled into the station. A great cheer went up from the crowd on the platform and in the station as the train came to a halt. The reception committee, composed of Gov. A. T. Bliss, Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War; Mayor William C. Maybury, Congressman John B. Corliss, William E. Quinby, ex-Minister to The Hague; Judges Donovan, Brooke, and Rohnert; D. M. Ferry, George H. Barbour, and a delegation from the Spanish war veterans, headed by Gen. Urell of Washington; Gen. Harold McGrew of Indianapolis, and Capt. George T. Gaston of this city, marched down the platform to the steps of President Roosevelt's car. Mayor Maybury and Gen. Alger entered the car and greeted the President.

In a few moments the President, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, stepped down from the car and the members of the committee were presented to the Chief Magistrate. At a brisk walk, with the President and Mayor Maybury leading, the party then started down the platform for the station entrance. A train that had arrived just a few minutes ahead of the Presidential special stood on an adjoining track, and its platforms were crowded with people anxious for a glimpse at the Nation's Chief Executive. Cheers broke forth from the people on each platform as the President passed, and he responded to each group with a smile and a wave of his hat. As the party reached the engine of the Presidential train President Roosevelt stopped. He stepped over to where Engineer James Thomas and Fireman John Mester hung out of the cab window and gave the hand of each a hearty grasp.

ESCORTED BY NAVAL MILITIA.

The Detroit Battalion of the Michigan Naval Militia, with whom the President made a cruise on the lakes while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stood at present arms on Third Street as the President emerged from the station. Bowing to the crowds that cheered him to the echo, President Roosevelt entered his carriage, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. Alger, and Mayor Maybury. After the other members of the Presidential party had found their carriages, the Naval Militia wheeled into line, and with a squad of mounted police at the head, the party started up Third Street.

Despite the comparatively early hour, the streets were lined with people, and the President was greeted with a succession of cheers throughout his ride to the Hotel Cadillac. At the hotel entrance the Naval Militia again formed in battalion front and stood at present arms as the President alighted from his carriage at the Washington Avenue entrance. Before entering the hotel President Roosevelt walked across the street and complimented Capt. Standish on the appearance of his men and asked him to thank them in his behalf for turning out in his honor.

The President went immediately to his room on the second floor. Here he received the Reception Committee of local newspaper men and then was left to prepare for church.

At 10:20 he left the hotel for the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, accompanied by Gen. Alger, Secretary Cortelyou, and Mayor Maybury. The party stopped at Gen. Alger's residence on Fort Street, where Mrs. Alger joined them. It was but a moment's drive to the church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The President occupied Gen. Alger's pew with the General and Mrs. Alger and Secretary Cortelyou. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the pulpit was hung with American flags.

The subject of the Rev. E. H. Pence's sermon was "A Threefold Gospel," and his text was from First Thessalonians, Second Chapter, and Second Verse. During the services the President's favorite hymn, "God Guard Columbia," was sung.

At the conclusion of the church services the President drove to Gen. Alger's residence, where he was entertained at luncheon. Gov. Bliss, Mayor Maybury, and Gen. H. M. Duffield were the only guests aside from the members of Gen. Alger's family. It was 3 o'clock when the President and Secretary Cortelyou returned to the Cadillac. Another brief reception was held for the newspaper men, and after a short chat with a party of them, during which the President renewed acquaintance with several whom he had met before, the party went driving.

As President Roosevelt left the elevator and started for his carriage he noticed a crippled veteran of the Spanish war, a delegate to the reunion of Spanish War Veterans, sitting near the elevator entrance. Walking briskly over to his seat the President shook his hand and inquired after his health. The man was M. M. Mitchell of Washington, who served in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment.

The Chief Executive occupied a carriage belonging to the Police Department on his afternoon drive. Capt. Guyman, in police uniform, had the reins, and as the President stepped in he remarked laughingly: "Captain, this looks as though you were going to lock me up."

Washington Avenue was crowded with people, and the air rang with cheers as the horses started up the avenue at a sharp trot. The President's party drove out Woodward Avenue four miles to the Boulevard, which encircles the city. This was followed to its intersection with Jefferson Avenue at the approach to Belle Isle bridge. The intention had been to drive back by way of Jefferson Avenue, but here the crowds on the watch for the President's coming were so great as seriously to impede the progress of the party, and the carriages were turned into more secluded streets.

LITTLE GIRLS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Two little girls had a narrow escape from being trampled upon by the horses attached to the President's carriage. They had darted out suddenly from the curb almost under the horses' feet. Capt. Guyman was compelled to throw the animals back on their haunches to keep them off the children. The occupants of the President's carriage were brought to their feet in trembling anticipation of a tragedy, and it was only by a hair's-breadth that the little ones escaped. Then it was that the route was changed to less congested streets. President Roosevelt suggested a change as soon as he saw the crowded condition of Jefferson Avenue, and the party had proceeded only about two blocks when the narrow escape of the two little girls proved that his fears were well grounded.

Mayor Maybury and Secretary Cortelyou rode with the President, and a Secret Service man sat on the box with Police Captain Guyman. In the second carriage were Police Commissioner Rowle, Chairman George T. Gaston of the local Executive Committee of the Spanish War Veterans' Convention, and three officers. The third and last carriage contained Congressman John B. Corliss of Detroit, the President's physician, Dr. Lung, and Secretaries Loeb and Barnes. The party drove from 3:30 until about 5:30 o'clock.

To-night the President dined in the Flemish Room of the Cadillac with a party of friends. Among the guests were Francis H. Clergue of Sault Ste. Marie, Gen. R. A. Alger, William E. Quinby, Gen. H. M. Duffield, Mayor Maybury, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Lung, and Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes.

To-morrow will be a very busy day for the Chief Executive and his party. The President will address the convention of Spanish War Veterans at 10 A. M.; at 11 o'clock he will be driven to the steamer Tashmoo for a ride on the river, returning at 3 o'clock; at 4 o'clock he will review the parade of veterans and military, a unique feature of which will be the presence of the Twenty-first Regiment of Essex Fusiliers from Canada; at 8 P. M. he will attend the banquet of the veterans in Light Guard Armory, where he will make the address of the evening.

PRESIDENT AND MR. HANNA.

Former Requests No Demonstration When He Visits Cleveland as Senator's Guest.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—Senator Hanna to-night stated that President Roosevelt had made the request that no public demonstration be made over his visit to Cleveland as the guest of Senator Hanna on Oct. 4 and 5. The visit is not a public one, and the President wishes to spend the day as quietly as possible at Senator Hanna's home on Lake Avenue.

Senator Hanna was asked what he thought of the President's speech at Cincinnati yesterday, but declined to make any comment or statement. Neither would he make any statement as to what occurred at the conference at Oyster Bay a few days ago.

Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine left here at noon to-day for California, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Littlefield will make a number of speeches in that State. Later in the campaign he will return to Ohio and deliver several speeches in this county in support of the candidacy of Theodore E. Burton for re-election to Congress.

PRESIDENT'S LATEST SPEECH.

London Paper Thinks the Trusts Have Nothing to Fear for a Long Time to Come.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial article this morning, expresses the belief that in proposing to regulate trusts by amending the Constitution President Roosevelt has undertaken a task so colossal that the remedy will be more dangerous than the disease, and that the trusts have nothing to fear for a long time to come.

Referring to the same subject, The Daily News says:

"It would almost seem as though President Roosevelt were destined to play as great a part in American history as did Abraham Lincoln by seizing and directing the growing sentiment against the enslavement of the whites by huge and conscienceless trusts and combines."

APPEALED TO MRS. HANNA.

Senator's Wife Orders Non-Union Men to Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Mrs. Hanna, the wife of the Senator, took a hand yesterday in a labor controversy, and succeeded in winning the good-will of every member of the Painters' Union. A house on Russell Avenue which is owned by the Senator was being repainted, and a force of sixteen men employed by a contractor was at work there. The men did not belong to the union, and their employer would not recognize the union.

Union officials discussed the matter Friday night and decided to do something. It was deemed advisable to send a committee to see Senator Hanna, but as he was out of town the committee called on Mrs. Hanna instead. When she had heard the complaint she ordered her carriage, drove to the house, and ordered the painters to cease work. They obeyed her, and last night every one of them joined the union, their employer signing the union agreement.

At a meeting to-day the advisability of electing Mrs. Hanna an honorary business agent of the Painters' Union was discussed.

MARRIED HER UNRULY PUPIL.

Rochester High School Teacher Could Not Control Him Any Other Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The best way to control an unruly pupil is to marry him. This seems to be the policy adopted by Miss Anna Wells, who has just resigned her position as instructor in the Rochester High School. Miss Wells, who has taught for four years, has always presided over an orderly room, her pupils charmed by her pleasing ways, being ready to obey her slightest wish.

This year Charles Salvatore Valla proved an exception. Miss Wells tried several ways to control her big pupil without success, finally marrying him. Both have left school—he to enter a law office, she to keep house.

Between Luncheon and Breakfast

The business man travels from New York to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M.—Adv.

The smoothest ever drank. Black and White is all right.—Adv.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Day Line Steamers. Good Music. Scenery.—Adv.

PRISONER AT DERBY MAY BE HOOPER YOUNG

Arrested at Point of Revolver After Scuffle.

Detectives Spent the Day Hunting in Brooklyn—Search at Bergen Beach—Schmittberger Criticizes Titus.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 21.—The police have in custody here a man who answers the description of Hooper Young of New York, who is wanted in that city for the murder of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer. The man vigorously resisted arrest, and when brough to Headquarters, refused to give his name or account for his presence in this vicinity.

Early this morning a telephone message was received by the local police informing them that a man answering the description of Young had been seen walking along the railroad tracks near Stevenson in company with a tramp. Two officers, Louis Knapp and Robert Pierce, were hurriedly sent in the direction of that town to intercept the men. Three miles above here, directly opposite the house of Robert Hinman, two men were seen coming down the tracks. The officers slouched up to them and gave the impression that they were tramps. One of the men was recognized as a local character, Cunningham by name.

The officers looked closely at Cunningham's companion, and the resemblance to a photograph of Young which they had seen was so startling that they had no doubt as to his identity.

To capture him, however, it was necessary to proceed carefully, for the suspected man kept his right hand in his coat pocket, and officers feared that he carried a weapon. Several attempts were made to throw the man off his guard, and the officers were finally successful. Pierce produced a bottle of whisky and asked the man to have a drink. The man withdraw his hand from his pocket and took the bottle for a drink.

In an instant he was covered with two revolvers. He dropped the bottle and was about to put his hand back into the pocket when warned that they would shoot to kill if he attempted to draw a weapon.

The officers then closed in on the man and Knapp slipped a handcuff on his right hand. The supposed murderer fought viciously, and it was with difficulty that he was subdued. Questions put to the man proved conclusively that he was unacquainted with his whereabouts, in fact, he did not know the name of the town he was in. During the scuffle Cunningham made his escape. The officers then took their prisoner to headquarters in Derby.

When seen in a bright room, the likeness to Young was more apparent than ever, despite the fact that a disguise had been attempted. A new pair of overalls was worn by the man; a light slouch hat, and a light coat and vest. The gold tooth, which in some descriptions had been mentioned, was immediately looked for. It was missing, but instead was a hole in the gum where a tooth had been extracted quite recently.

The man was then searched, and, instead of finding a weapon on his person, two pockets full of red pepper was found. The prisoner said he had been drunk for three days and carried the pepper to sober him up. On closer examination he admitted that if he had had the chance he would have filled the eyes of his captors with the stuff. The prisoner demanded to know the reason for his arrest and after some discussion among the officials it was decided to hold him temporarily on the charge of horse stealing.

The prisoner, of course, denied having committed such a crime. That he was ill at ease, however, was very plain to be seen. His eyes shifted about him continually, and he had a haggard look upon his face which spoke plainer than words some terrible mental strain, which, the police believe, could not have been caused by a spree. A large four-bladed knife was the only thing resembling a weapon found on the man.

That they have captured the man wanted in New York little doubt is expressed by the police. Despite his haggard appearance, the prisoner has a look of refinement about him which does not become the clothes he wears. The raw gums, in his mouth too, is another point which makes the police feel certain that they have the right man.

The nervous condition of the man is such that it would appear that he is on the verge of collapse, and he is restless in a most exaggerated degree.

After continued questioning the pr

connected with the movements of the suspicious man was his threat to draw a revolver on two men who halted him.

The lodging house is the Glenwood, managed by Bevier & Co. Robert Leach, the day clerk, was in charge at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when he looked out of the window and saw a strange man walking up and down the Broadway pavement outside. The new-comer looked around repeatedly, as though frightened. He wore dark and much worn clothes and a slouch hat. In one of his coat pockets was a newspaper, in the other a small package. He puffed nervously at a cigarette, took a last look on both directions and entered the door.

"I want a room," he said to Leach.

It is the law that lodging houses shall take a record of their guests during election times, and so Leach proceeded to ask the stranger questions. The latter gave his name as Robert Lee, and was put down on a book as "Rob Lee." His residence, he said, was Brooklyn, and he was thirty-two years old.

This was as far as the questioning went, but Leach recalls that the man was swarthy of complexion, wore a small dark mustache, weighed about 135 pounds, measured something like 5 feet 7 inches in height, smoked incessantly, and had great black rings around his eyes, as though he was much fatigued. He was assigned to Room 23 on the ground floor. The number was called out, and he started to ascend the stairs to the second story. The clerk shouted at him gruffly:

"Come down from there. Your room's on this floor."

The stranger started violently and shivered all over, according to Leach. After that it was noticed that he jumped at every sound, and when he entered Room 23, which is hardly bigger than a box, he locked the door behind him. Leach remembered that a fifty-cent piece had been tendered in payment for the room, and the guest received a quarter in change, the price per day at the Glenwood being 25 cents. As "Rob Lee" was going into the room, Leach said to him:

"Do you want to be called this afternoon?"

"Yes, at 6 o'clock," was the reply, and the door was closed quickly.

Neither Leach nor Harry La Rue, the boy who makes up beds, had any suspicions about the man, for men that acted strangely were no unfamiliar sights in the Glenwood. The afternoon passed, and at 5 o'clock the night clerk, A. B. Meade, relieved Leach, who wanted to get off early for some particular reason. On leaving, the day man told his successor to "call No. 23" at 6 o'clock, which Meade did.

THE LODGING HOUSE INCIDENT.

In telling of what followed Leach said:

"Meade knocked on the room door and shouted 'Get up!' There was a low growl on the inside. Another shout aroused some muttering, and three or four more calls did not elicit a definite answer. At last, however, when Meade had explained in a loud voice that he thought the man wanted to be awakened at 6, there was a reply 'All right.' Meade returned to the desk, and a few minutes later the stranger came out, walked to the street door, hesitated half a minute to look around, and strode away.

"In the meantime I had gone home. In my room I had been keeping a lot of late newspapers that I had not had time to read. When I looked over them I saw Young's picture. I examined all the different likenesses. The man in Room 23 undoubtedly was the same as the one in the pictures. I put on my hat and went back to the lodging house as fast as I could, reaching there about 9 o'clock. Meade was at the desk.

"'Has the man gone from No. 23?' I asked him.

"'Yes; he left at 6,' he answered, adding, 'And, by the way I believe he's that man Young they're looking for. I've just been looking at the newspaper pictures.'

"We had come to the same conclusion, and when Harry, the boy, was asked if he saw the resemblance, he said he did. Later in the evening a lodger, whose name I don't know, came up to Meade and said he had seen a man exactly like Young. The man, he said, had been in Room 23. All of us were sure he was the fellow, and I decided to let the police know about it in the morning. It was getting late, and I thought they would keep me up all night if I told them the story then."

Meade confirmed what Leach had to say, as did the boy who made up beds.

The police, in the meanwhile, did not have to wait for Leach to give them the information that Young was about, for George Snyder, a saloon keeper, next door to the lodging house, reported to one of Capt. Martin Short's precinct detectives at 8 o'clock in the morning that a man like Young had slept all night in the small front yard of a boarding house near by. This boarding house, kept by Mrs. Annie Love, is diagonally across a triangular plaza formed by the coming together of Broadway, South Eighth Street, and Roebling Street, and the number is 206 South Eighth Street.

Snyder, whose place is called the Lenox Café, reported to the detective that two patrons of the saloon had seen the sleeping man at 6 o'clock in the morning. The two men were "Lou" Nicholson of 225 South Ninth Street, and Thomas Walsh, address unknown. They had been taking a few drinks in the café and had gone out to the street corner, where they lingered before starting for home. They saw in the front yard of Mrs. Love's house, about a hundred feet away, the half reclining figure of a man. This man was described just as was the one who had passed part of the previous afternoon in the Glenwood lodging house.

When Nicholson and Walsh saw him he had waked up, if he had ever been asleep, and was smoking a cigarette. The two men walked toward him from their corner. As they approached he rose, looked anxiously about him, and then said to them:

"What do you want?"

According to the saloon keeper's statement, Walsh and Nicholson had thought that the stranger was either a burglar or an inebriate. They replied to his question by asking him the same one, whereupon he cried:

"You're coming here to try to arrest me; but you can't do it! I'll shoot your d—d heads off if you try it!"

JUMPED ON CANARSIE CAR.

At this he reached in his pocket, as though to get a revolver, and the two men from the saloon drew back. While they hesitated the stranger jumped over the low iron fence around Mrs. Love's yard and made for a passing Nostrand Avenue car, which he boarded without having it stop for him. The car was well under way toward Canarsie before Nicholson and Walsh had recovered from their fright at the prospect of being shot.

Walsh could not be found to corroborate the saloon keeper's story, nor was Nicholson accessible. A man in the latter's home, however, said that the meeting had been described correctly by Snyder. Mrs. Love had heard nothing of the affair except from the police.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station, which Capt. Short commands, investigated the matter immediately. By 10 o'clock the Captain had found a street car conductor who passed the corner in question at 6:04 o'clock in the morning, the exact time at which the stranger was said to have journeyed toward Bergen Beach and Canarsie. The conductor remembered his passenger, whom he described as being the image of the pictures of Young.

The Nostrand Avenue cars, after coming from the Broadway Ferry, go to Bergen Beach. According to the conductor, the passenger sought by the police was one of a large crowd of people bound for the fishing grounds around Bergen Beach and further out. Owing to the number of passengers the conductor could not remember where this particular one got off the car.

Capt. Short, after telephoning his news to Chief Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, took the conductor and started for Bergen Beach to search for Young. Capt. Reynolds, as soon as he received the telephone message, forwarded it to the office of Capt. Titus, Chief of Detectives at Police Headquarters in this borough. This was about 11 o'clock. A clerk received the message for Titus, and the latter, when he came down town at 2 in the afternoon, gave out the information to the newspaper men.

Capt. Short, who was accompanied by several of his ward detectives, had the start on all the rest, but it was not long before Reynolds sent three of his men from the Brooklyn Headquarters to Canarsie. At 2:10 Capt. Ttitus dispatched three of his best sleuths from this borough, and later a man who was personally acquainted with Young, was sent to catch up with the first group. The orders were to search every corner of Canarsie and Bergen Beach for the missing man.

With Capt Short were Detective Tracy and Patrolman George Starkey. They went to Bergen Beach, where no trace of Young was found. The fact that the boats from the beach to Canarsie had stopped running for the season seemed to show that the fugitive had not gone across. After going over the Beach Capt. Short and his two men finally gave up that end of the chase and returned to the Bedford Avenue Station. The Captain said that he would keep watch on his neighborhood, but that he considered Young's trace lost for the present.

MISTOOK PRISONER FOR YOUNG.

A policeman of the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, made an arrest last night and caused much excitement at Police Headquarters by declaring that his prisoner was Young. The man was found at Flatbush and Seventh Avenues, and the officer took him to the station, where the other men agreed in believing him to be the murderer. The resemblance was very marked. Capt. Titus detailed Detective Jackson, a personal acquaintance of Young, to go to Brooklyn to see the prisoner.

The man was not Young. In his pockets were found many biblical quotations, and he was greatly distressed over his capture. He said he was William Patchen of Pittsburg, Penn., and was locked up on the technical charge of vagrancy.

Another man was arrested by a Brooklyn officer last night and accused of being Young. This second prisoner said he was Harold Felden of Johnson, Ill., and that he was staying temporarily at Bath Beach. He was found at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street by Detective White of the Fort Hamilton Station, but was released on proving his identity.

While the three separate bands of pursuers were busying themselves in the district where Young was supposed to have taken refuge, nearly a hundred more detectives were being sent to various avenues of escape. Men were detailed to watch every ferryhouse, railroad station, boat landing, and trolley terminus by way of which the fugitive might get out of Canarsie, and for the time being there was a let-up on all the other clues as to Young's whereabouts. Coney Island was especially watched, but no trail was found there.

Capt. Titus is not at all sure that the Brooklyn-Canarsie trail will amount to anything, but he expressed the opinion last night that the man who staid in the Glenwood lodging house was Young without doubt. He was not so certain, he said, that the man who took the trolley car was the fugitive, for it had not been proved that the lodging house guest and the loafer in Mrs. Love's front yard were one and the same person.

"Until I received this news from the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn," said the Chief Detective, "my last trace of Young was that he had been seen at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, this borough, on Friday night. He was certainly there. The information came to one of my men through a person who is habitually in the neighborhood of a saloon on the corner mentioned. The informant, who knew Young as "Billy" Smith, said he was surprised to see the murderer as far down town as Fourteenth Street, as 'Billy' Smith usually stuck to haunts in the Tenderloin, around Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets.

"We had already established the identity of 'Billy' Smith and Young. As Smith he was known well throughout the Tenderloin, and we have evidence a plenty to show that he received mail and did some business under that name.

"Lodging houses, such as the Glenwood, were being covered by my men yesterday, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Whether or not this last clue develops to be of importance, I have out such a net that Young cannot escape. Unless he kills himself he must be caught within a very short time. Before he pawned Mrs. Pulitzer's earrings he had but $6 that Levy, the gymnasium instructor, loaned to him. He got $60 on the jewelry pawned in Simpson's Park Row shop, and after that he bought a suit of clothes.

"All this is certain. After buying the clothes in which he was clad when he hired the rig in Hoboken, he must have spent some more money, including what he paid the liveryman. While he was pawning the jewelry and getting the buggy, the body of his victim was resting in his bedroom closet, covered with blood. By all who saw him during his preparations for the disposal of the body, it is stated that he was very calm and collected. A man who could stroll around without excitement while the woman he had killed lay in his apartment must have been a hardened and deliberate criminal."

THE CRIME DELIBERATE.

Capt. Titus said he had come to the conclusion that not only the motive of robbery entered into the crime, but that the murder had been deliberate.

"I argue," said the Captain, "that, if robbery had been the only motive, Young might just as well have carried the woman to a cheap lodging house and drugged her into insensibility. When he carried her to his flat he knew he would have to kill as well as rob, or else she would have returned and identified him as the thief.

"There is not the slightest ground, as far as I can see, for believing that the Mormons of New York are hiding the criminal. He was not one of them. That has been proved. They disclaimed him long before this thing happened, as is shown by the fact that they allowed him to be in dire straits all the time, although a few individuals of them did give him a little money to keep him from starving.

"Within the last few days many prominent Mormons have shown by their talk that they were not fond of him; that he had left their fold long ago. As an additional proof that he was not in favor among them I have learned that he was a bitter opponent of the Mormon Congressman who was kicked out of Congress. At the time of the trial of this Congressman, Mr. Roberts by name, Young was employed by a newspaper in Salt Lake City. He wrote many articles against Roberts and the Mormons while the trial was going on.

"I place no credence in these stories about his having been a Mormon proselyter and the woman a Mormon convert. He had no religion of any sort. He was a pervert and weak-minded in many ways, though bright in some respects."

Elder McQuarrie of the Mormon Church, one of the men who occupied part of the Young apartment in West Fifty-eighth Street, was asked last night if he knew anything about the statement that a Miss Dickenson had known W. Hooper Young and a Miss Nilsen to be associated with each other in the local Mormon organization.

"This Miss Dickenson," said the Elder, "came to the Mormon Church from the Port Morris Congregational Church, in Harlem. The story that she is quoted as telling is untrue. Hooper Young was never a Mormon missionary. There was never any Miss Nilsen in the church here, as far as I know.

"I never saw Hooper Young until two months ago, when he came to me for financial aid. It was through me that he was allowed to stay in a room of his father's apartment, where he killed the Pulitzer woman. I wrote to his father, with the result that the son obtained permission to be there. Hooper left the Mormon Church long ago.

The theory that Mormons were concealing Young was promulgated night before last by Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Last night Schmittberger said:

"The crime was committed in my precinct. I had reason to believe this all the time, and Titus had no right to step in and try to do the whole thing. He has no business trying to dictate to me. There was no collusion between me and the Hoboken Chief, when the latter came over and showed me the way to the scene of the murder in West Fifty-eighth Street.

"I don't think much of this Brooklyn clue. Young is around my part of town. I have had a letter from Koenig, the boarding house keeper in East Thirty-third Street, who says that he recognizes in a picture of Young the man who applied for a room on Friday night. The applicant had two bundles and went away because he could not get a room with a stove in it. I am sure he wanted the stove to burn up the contents of the bundles.

SCHMITTBERGER TO TITUS.

"If I had as many men at my command as Titus has, I'd be ashamed at not having caught this man before now."

The condemnation by Schmittberger did not seem to worry Capt. Titus, who could not be drawn into a recriminating talk.

When asked if he had succeeded in establishing any connection between Young and the Pulitzer woman prior to the murder, Capt. Titus replied that he had not. The only intimation that they knew each other, he said, was in the story told by Joseph Pulitzer, the woman's husband, who had said his wife was accosted by a man a few hours previous to her disappearance. This man, according to the husband, had proposed a visit to his apartment "in West Fifty-eighth Street." The woman had described him as being just such a looking man as Young.

Acquaintances of the Nilsen family in Perth Amboy, N. J., stated yesterday that they were sure Anna Nilsen, who became Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, was a friend of W. Hooper Young as long as nine years ago. At that time a band of Morman proselyters came to Perth Amboy. In the band was a man named Young, a grandson of Brigham Young. Those who recall the affair say they are sure it was this same grandson.

The proselyters were chased out of Perth Amboy by the citizens. Anna Nilsen left her home and came to New York within a few weeks afterward, and it is said now that she followed Young here. Capt. Titus places no faith in this story.

Pulitzer, the Captain said, had consistently denied that he ever heard of Young before his name came up in connection with the murder, nor had he ever quarreled with any man over his wife.

The trunk containing the murdered woman's clothing arrived at Headquarters from Chicago at 1:45 o'clock this morning. Capt. Titus will open it sometime to-day. As to the letter signed "H. Young," which was received through the General Post Office Friday and stated that the writer intended to kill himself, the Captain said:

"I have showed the scrap of paper to a man who knows Young's handwriting. He says that this writing is not Young's. I am sure the man has not committed suicide. There have been no suicides about the city since he disappeared, as far as we can learn."

The Chief Detective, in commenting on a newspaper quotation of a statement made by the lawyer employed to defend Young, said that any claim of the man's innocence was ridiculous. The lawyer was quoted as saying that there was a "conspiracy" against Young and that it was not even certain the murdered woman was Mrs. Pulitzer. The Captain ridiculed the idea that a woman's body could not be identified by her husband, brother, and half a dozen acquaintances.

POSSIBLE CLUE IN NEWARK.

New York and Brooklyn were not the only places where the search for Young continued with vigor yesterday. The officials of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken had the idea that he was among them, and scoured their territory. In Newark a dozen detectives tried all day to trace the movements of a young man who spent Friday night at the Palace Hotel of that city, and who is thought to have been Young. It was not until after the man had left the hotel yesterday morning that several of those connected with the house read a description of the murderer of Mrs. Pulitzer. All reached the conclusion that the stranger was the much-wanted man.

The suspect entered the hotel Friday evening and asked for a room. He was dressed in black, wore a black slouch hat, and, according to the hotel people, answered the published descriptions of Young in every way. After registering as William S. Vennion of Caldwell, he ordered a glass of whisky and gulped it down. For two hours he remained in the place, and seemed restless and ill at ease. He moved about continually, shifting from one chair to another, and went out on the street several times, but always returned within a minute or two. He went to the bar and asked about trains for Washington and Baltimore. Finally, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, he went to the room assigned him, but did not remain until daylight.

The Newark police place considerable credence in the hotel story, because several persons who were not at the hotel and who knew nothing of the facts there informed the police yesterday that on Friday night a man like Young was on Market Street in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in the same neighborhood as the hotel. No one in the village of Caldwell seems to know any such person as Vennion.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 21.—Joseph Pulitzer arrived here from New York late this afternoon, and has since been at the home of Mrs. Rasmus Nilsen, the mother of his wife. Arrangements are being made for the funeral of the dead woman, which will be held here. It is understood the body will be brought from Jersey City on a late train to-night. Peter Nilsen, her brother, said the time had not yet been set for the funeral. He wants it held as soon after the body gets here as possible.

VINDICATED MAN TO WED.

J. R. Hazard, Arrested Last Year in Connection with a Maryland Tragedy, to Marry Miss Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—A tragedy is recalled by the granting of a marriage license yesterday at Marlborough, Prince George County, to Miss Jeanette Weed Smith and John Robert Hazard.

In the latter part of March last year the body of a young man named Howard, whose family resides in Alexandria, Va., was found near the home of Miss Smith's parents. An empty pistol was lying by the body. The facts that Howard had called upon Miss Smith the evening before and that he had been a frequent visitor to her home gave the impression that disappointment in his supposed love suit had something to do with his suicide.

Young Howard's father refused to believe that his son killed himself, and at his request the Grand Jury of Prince George County made an investigation, the result of which substantiated the general impression of suicide. Still the father was not satisfied, and he caused the arrest in New York of young Hazard, to whom the marriage license was issued yesterday.

At the examination before a Prince George County Justice the testimony of Miss Smith and several others clearly vindicated Hazard from suspicion of knowing anything about the death of Howard, and the Justice released the young man.

APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

Fishermen of Puget Sound Fighting the Salmon Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 21.—Fishermen of Puget Sound have transferred to Washington their fight against the Salmon Trust and other owners of fish traps on the lower sound. Representatives of the fishermen have gone to Washington to present to the Treasury Department their side of the case. They will offer proof that many of the traps are so situated as to form a menace to navigation, also that the Federal navigation laws are being violated and property and lives endangered by the recklessness of men who drive the traps.

The fishermen say the traps are operated in deeper water than is permitted by either Federal or State law. Under this contention, fishermen last month went inside of traps and caught fish, for which they were arrested. The Whatcom County Court has decided partly in favor of the fishermen.

BURY FOREST FIRE VICTIMS.

Searchers Witness Pitiful Scenes—Whole Families Exterminated by Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 21.—Arrivals from the fire-stricken section of Clark County describe pitiful scenes witnessed there during the past two days in finding and burying forest fire victims. Ben Levy, a Dawson mine owner, returned to-day from a heavily timbered section of Clark County, where he owned a tract of timber land. Yesterday he assisted in burying seven victims and to-night left because he could no longer stand the heart-rending scenes.

Three of the victims were a mother and two children, who were buried unidentified. In another case an entire family, consisting of father, mother, and two children, was exterminated. There was no way of learning the identity of these families.

Levy says these are but two of numerous pathetic scenes.

PATERSON CITY SUED.

Mill Company Wants $25,000 for Damages to Property by Rioters.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Bamford Silk Manufacturing Company has begun action against the City of Paterson for $25,000 damages to property in the riots here in June last during the strike of the silk dyers' helpers.

It is alleged that on June 18 a mob attacked the Bamford mill with stones and other missiles; that more than 400 panes of glass were broken, and that machinery and silk in process of manufacture were damaged. Four large boxes of stones were collected in the building after the assault.

CHURCH ARMY INCORPORATED.

There has just been incorporated, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese, an organization called the Church Militant Army. The Directors of the new organization are the Rev. Dr. W. W. Page, rector of St. John's Church, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; Joseph Broadhead, and George H. Van Sicien. The purposes of the Church Militant Army are to assist churches, missions, and societies and to engage in evangelistic work. It will, generally speaking, be patterned after the successful Church Army of England.

The establishment of a Church Army in the United States was tried a few years ago, but its existence was of short duration. The complete detail of the new organization's line of operations has not yet been decided upon. Dr. Page served in the Confederate Army with distinction under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

MR. WOODRUFF'S POSITION

Continued from Page 1.

an effort will be made to secure for Dike the nomination for Secretary of State.

BOOM ASSEMBLYMAN ADLER.

When the report of the probability of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's renomination spread about the verandas of the United States Hotel to-day friends of Assemblyman Charles Adler started a boom for him for Secretary of State, the nomination for which is still open owing to Secretary McDonough's persistence in his refusal to accept a renomination. If Mr. Sheldon should be defeated in the convention for second place on the ticket Adler might stand a chance of landing the nomination for Secretary. New York County, so its delegation claims, is really entitled to two places on the ticket. In support of this claim it is pointed out that Judge Werner, who is to receive the nomination for Justice of the Court of Appeals, will succeed Justice Gray, a New York County man. Judge Werner is from Rochester. Another argument which is being advanced by the Adler boomers is that in view of the probability that the Democrats will nominate Simon Rosendale of Albany for Attorney General the Hebrew element ought to have representation on the Republican ticket.

It is given out to-night that Lauterbach will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Capt. Joseph Dickey and other of Gov. Odell's friends from Newburg arrived this evening. They said it had been decided that Gov. Odell would be placed in nomination by Clarence Lexow of Nyack. Mr. Lexow will be recalled by New Yorkers as the man who was at the head of the so-called Lexow investigation committee. Mr. Lexow has been in political obscurity for a number of years, and his resuscitation is being mentioned here in connection with the regeneration of Lemuel Eli Quigg as another instance of the wonderful saving power of the Republican State machine.

Job E. Hedges of New York County will second Gov. Odell's nomination.

George Aldridge and the Monroe County delegation arrived to-night and other up-State delegations also came in. The influx was sufficiently large to give the hotel corridors a convention time appearance. The Monroe delegates are enthusiastically for the nomination of Judge William E. Werner for Justice of the Court of Appeals, and have not a doubt that their man will win. They do not expect a serious contest from Secretary of State McDonough. Secretary McDonough has not yet arrived, and no one seems to know definitely whether his claim for the Court of Appeals Justiceship will be pressed. The friends of Judge Werner announced to-night that he would be placed in nomination by Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill.

CANDIDATE SHELDON BERATES MR. WOODRUFF.

Tells Him that William Berri of the Brooklyn Delegation, Is "No Good" and Denies Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—George R. Sheldon, the organization's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had an exciting interview to-night with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. Sheldon has been very much annoyed since his arrival here about the stories in circulation about his trust connections. From information he received to-night he became convinced that William Berri of Brooklyn, the first Woodruff boomer to arrive in Saratoga, was responsible for these stories. Acting upon this information he went to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's rooms. He found Mr. Woodruff in, and his greeting to him was:

"I don't know William Berri of your delegation, but I want to say to you that he is no good. He is not a Republican, for one thing, or he would not be circulating stories about a Republican candidate intended to furnish the Democrats with campaign material."

"You are mistaken about Mr. Berri," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. "He is an honorable gentleman."

"He is nothing of the kind," retorted Mr. Sheldon, who was growing angrier every moment. "He has been trying to arouse prejudice against me by telling people around here that it would not be a good thing to nominate me because I am connected with the trusts. I am not connected with any trusts. I am interested in a number of business corporations. My only connection with the trusts was to keep the plant of the American Locomotive Company, a concern which employs 4,000 men, in this State. As to the story of my connection with the Whisky Trust, the only foundation for it is that I represented several small concerns which were absorbed by the trust. Now, you can tell Mr. Berri for me what I think of him."

"You had better tell him yourself," said Mr. Woodruff.

"I don't know him," said Mr. Sheldon, "and I don't want to know him; he is no good and now I want to tell you something. I have known you a long time and we have been friends. I am your friend still, but I want to say to you that there is more reason for connecting you with the trusts than there is to connect me with them, and I want to tell you another thing. I am going to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and you are not."

With that Mr. Sheldon took his departure. The impression is that now that he has been berated by Mr. Sheldon in his own apartments for seeking the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Woodruff will come out in the open and put up a fight.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATFORM.

Will Declare Against the President's Plan for the Regulation of Trusts by Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Partial information was obtained to-night as to the platform which will be presented to the convention. The following is a fair synopsis of the document:

President Roosevelt's Administration will be commended in highly laudatory terms. The President will be declared the logical candidate of the Republican Party in 1904, and the hope that he will be the nominee will be expressed. The protective tariff plank will be essentially the same as the protective tariff plank of the Philadelphia Convention of 1900. On the subject of tariff revision the convention will reiterate the views of President Roosevelt in his speech at Cincinnati yesterday that there is no connection between the tariff and the trusts.

The platform will declare against the President's proposition to regulate the trusts through a Constitutional amendment. At the same time the spread of monopoly will be "viewed with alarm," and remedial legislation (without specification as to character) will be recommended. The convention will recommend only such reciprocity with Cuba as "will not interfere with American industries."

On the subject of canals the platform will pledge the party to submit to the people a canal proposition to be worked out by the next Legislature. These will be the platform's salient features.

Senator Platt is responsible for the platform in all except its phraseology. That he intrusted to others more gifted in expression. When information as to the character of the platform began to leak out the enthusiasm which Senator Platt predicted for the document was not manifest. In fact the word "straddle" was frequently employed in characterization of it, and the fear was expressed that the Democratic Convention would be afforded excellent opportunity for "come backs."

When Louis F. Payn was informed of the nature of the plank indorsing President Roosevelt for renomination he said:

"There will be no objection to that. It commits nobody. When the time comes to elect delegates to the National Convention the Republican leaders who have forced this indorsement of the President will find that they have misrepresented the sentiment of the people of the State toward Mr. Roosevelt."

SARATOGA POLITICAL CHAT.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—Senator Depew this evening sat around on the veranda of his hotel, and entertained a group of politicians with reminiscences of his European trip and new stories which he picked up on his travels. One of his stories was about Devery, and would indicate that the fame of the newly elected, Tammany-rejected leader of the Ninth District has become international.

"Recently," said the Senator, "I met an Englishman whose acquaintance I had made on the other side. He told me he had come over here to see something of the country.

"'I would like also, you know,' he said, 'to meet a few of your noblemen. I don't care about going in for your social life; what I want is to meet some real American types.'

"A few days ago," continued Senator Depew, "I met him again, and asked him how he was enjoying himself."

"'Well,' he said, 'I have seen President Roosevelt, and now there is just one more American I am particularly anxious to see.'

"'Who is that?' I asked.

"'Devery,' he said. 'He has made so many notable contributions to the English language that I am anxious to see if he is as picturesque as his phrases.'"

The absence of anything like enthusiasm over Mr. Sheldon's candidacy for Lieutenant Governor is generally remarked.

"I suppose when the New York County delegation reaches here they will whoop for him, won't they?" asked an up-State man of a New York City looker-on.

"Well, when I left there," remarked the New York man, "there wasn't much whooping for him. Maybe he has coughed since then."

National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs is an enthusiastic photographer. He spent the whole morning to-day taking snapshots of delegates in the spacious grounds of the United States Hotel. Mr. Gibbs has been taking photographs of Republican convention crowds for years, and has a collection of over 3,000 photographs of convention scenes and groups.

Senator Depew and Mrs. Depew went driving this afternoon, and Senator Platt also went out for a drive unaccompanied. Louis F. Payn and his young bride were objects of interest on the verandas.

The street car lines being tied up by a strike, long walks were popular. Altogether it was a dull and uneventful day for the rank and file.

President Roosevelt's speech at Cincinnati, in which he stated that the tariff had nothing to do with the trusts, has lifted a load off the minds of the platform makers.

Senator Ellsworth will be elected as State Committeeman from Niagara County to succeed Irving L. Hommedieu.

Frank Platt and Judge Cohen were among the arrivals to-night.

Edward Lauterbach, who is to be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stopped over in Albany to confer with Gov. Odell.

The New York County delegation will caucus to-morrow night. The delegation will support the organization's slate throughout.

Information is brought here to-night that ex-Gov. Hill has agreed that if Bird S. Coler is nominated for Governor, ex-Mayor McGuire of Syracuse will be given the second place on the ticket.

George R. Sheldon, the State organization's choice for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor was kept busy to-day making the acquaintance of up-State Republicans and giving assurance that his trust affiliations had been exaggerated and misrepresented. Mr. Sheldon's friends are rather bitter against the Brooklyn delegation for stories which members of the delegation are alleged to have set in circulation to head off his nomination.

Gov. Odell Will Remain Away.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Gov. Odell sent word here to-night that he positively would not come to Saratoga during the convention. It had been planned that he should come Wednesday, the last day of the convention, so that he might be the personal recipient of the nomination. He says in positive terms to-night that he believes it would be undignified for the Governor of New York to attend the convention for any purpose.

DEVERY WILL LEAD DELEGATES.

Convention for the Election to be In His Home—Goodwin's Contesting Delegation.

William S. Devery will permit the Democratic Convention for the election of delegates from the Ninth Assembly District to the State Convention in Saratoga, to be held this evening in the parlors of his home, at 310 West Twenty-eighth Street. He declined yesterday to disclose the names of the delegates and alternates. He will head the delegation. Edward Schneider is expected to be on the ticket.

The Goodwinites will meet in the rooms of the Horatio Seymour Club, on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, and choose a contesting delegation, with Frank J. Goodwin at its head. Some of Mr. Goodwin's friends seem to think that, although the Goodwin ticket was third in the race at the primaries, the defeated leader and his associates will be admitted to the State Convention.

"I'm not worried," Devery said yesterday. "I don't look like it, do I? Why, Goodwin's supporters are coming over to my side faster than a good horse can trot. 'Icy' Frank has been discredited, and has gone to join Mike Murphy. They'll have lots of company soon. The people of this town are dead sore on Crokerism and they will knock it out. The people in this district won't stand for it, and it will be the same later on in all parts of the county. I won here because I declared against Croker, and the people, thinking as I do, voted for me.

"I'm going to the convention, and I will be admitted without any trouble. All this guff about seating Goodwin don't go with me. Why, Goodwin has so few with him now that his clubroom is like a refrigerator, even when the gas is burning there."

It was reported last night, and not denied at the Horatio Seymour Club, that the Goodwin faction will nominate a candidate for member of Assembly.

THE GATES-OSGOOD FIGHT.

Mr. Osgood Believes that Mr. Gates Is Practically Out of the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 21.—John C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, says that the fight for the control of the company is practically over and that the present management will remain in control indefinitely.

Mr. Osgood says that while the pending suit before Federal Judge Caldwell will be heard, there will be no opposition on the part of the Directorate to the main contentions of counsel for John W. Gates. No opposition to the movement to have the court fix a time for the annual meeting will be made by the Osgood people.

Mr. Osgood added:

"It is the general sentiment in New York that the Gates interest is out of the contest. This, of course, I cannot absolutely confirm, but that is the general impression. I don't look for any serious contest when the annual election is held."

Anheuser-Busch's Budweiser
is of pure golden color, rich and snappy in taste, and should have a place in every ice box and on every sideboard of the best homes. It acknowledges no peer. Its total output exceeds that of all other bottled beers combined. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Wholesale Dealers, New York.—Adv.

Under
Royal Warrant
Apollinaris
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS
is supplied to
His Majesty,
The King of England
and to
H. R. H.
The Prince of Wales
and served at all
the Court Festivities.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Millinery Costumes and Neckwear.

We are showing every fashion fancy that the prominent designers of Europe and America have originated for this Fall season.

The collections are more extensive than ever before.

You should not fail to see them. The freedom of the store is extended to you.

New Silks 49c Yd.
Not a single yard in the lot worth less than 75c., and many worth from $1 to $1.25. Every desirable color and style of the new and beautiful sorts of silk, though not a great quantity of each. In the collection you'll find Louisine, Brocades, Peau de Levant, plaids, changeable and plain weaves of every variety.

$1 Wrappers 57c.
We offer 160 dozen new print wrappers for Fall wear. They are of indigo blue, mourning and silver gray calico in ten new styles, neatly trimmed and made with wide flounce skirts; sizes 34 to 46. We cannot fill mail or C. O. D. orders.

Dinner Sets $8.95.
Of fine American porcelain; first quality; pretty shapes; neat floral decorations; gold edges; 101 pieces, including soup tureen and teapot. Many concerns offer the same sort at $12 as special value.

Writing Paper 69c.
The "Granite" cabinet, containing 5 quires of cadet gray paper; Lakewood size, with envelopes to match.

Ingrain Mats 23c.
About 150 in this attractive assortment; all choice designs; fringed; size 32 x 18 inches.

Dressmakers' Supplies.
A special important money-saving sale. Some of the values are:
No matter how low the price we do not tolerate "seconds."

"Dressmakers' Dress Shields"— Special No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Washable No. 5.
70c	80c	90c	$1.15 doz.
6c	7c	8c	10c pr.

Whalebone at $1.15 dozen—36 inch light weight; guarranteed pure shell.

Pure Shell— 6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.
$2.10	$2.45	$2.80	$3.15 gross
19c	21c	24c	27c doz.

Double Faced Silk Serge Belting—Full width nine yard pieces, 45c
Double Faced Silk Serge—7-8 in. wide, ten yard pieces, 50c
Standard Quality Basting Cotton—Five hundred yard spools, dozen, 35c.; spool, 3c
Star Braid—Five yard pieces; dozen, 80c
Dressmaker's Braid—Fine quality worsted; standard width; twelve yard pieces, 17c
Atlas Velveteen—Quality equal to the best in the market; 1¾ inches wide; dozen yards, 50c

Taffeta Waists $4.49.
Of fine quality taffeta silk; in black and every desirable Fall color. Stitched pleats on back, front and sleeves; front trimmed with crochet buttons. Made in the newest and most effective Fall modes.

Women's Long Coat $12.75.
Called "The Rover"—and undoubtedly the smartest Winter garment for women and misses yet turned out by any tailor. Made of Oxford and black Melton. Body and sleeves lined with best satin. It has large bias pockets and smartly finished cuffs.

Umbrella Holders $3.25.
Of American pottery; fancy shapes; large size; pretty assorted decorations and fancy gold edges; offered as special value elsewhere at $4.25.

Cut Glass Bowl $3.69.
Of fine American cut glass; full and deep design; brilliant finish; regular price $5.

Percaline 13½c. Yd.
Fast black; full beetled; has rustle equal to taffeta silk; regular 20c. grade; used by best tailors and dressmakers.

Linoleum 38c. Sq. Yd.
The celebrated Scotch linoleum at a special price; a variety of handsome new patterns.

Grocery Specials.
No mail orders filled for hams.

Hams! Finest sugar cured, none better; not more than one to a customer; per lb., 11½c
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast; our 62c. kind, per lb., 49c
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c
Rice, all whole head, 2 lb. pkgs., 10c., 14c. and 18c
Imported Sardines, very fine, big ½ lb. cans, 15c
Tomatoes, solid pack, per can, 9c
Asparagus, new pack, California, per can, 18c. and 22c
French Mushrooms, per can, 16c., 22c. and 26c
Baby Olives (Manzanilla), full quarts, 25c
French Olive Oil, finest, our 75c. bottle, 65c.; our 40c. bottle, 34c
Ammonia, good strength, our 9c. bottle, 5c
Wash Blue, best, full ¼ lb. boxes, 2c

Wines, Liquors.
Imported Sherry, per bottle, 49c., 75c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50
Monogram Rye Whiskey, very old and rich, sold elsewhere for $1.50; our price for this sale, full quarts, 99c

KENTUCKY'S PIPE LINE.

The Standard Oil Company Has Begun Its Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—The Standard Oil Company has begun the construction of its million-dollar pipe line in Kentucky, and in a few months the oil produc

GERMANY'S POLICY IS FRIENDLY TO ROUMANIA

Latter State Regarded as a Satellite of the Dreibund.

But It Is Not Thought that Germany Will Do Anything to Frustrate America's Objects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Discussing Germany's attitude to United States Secretary of State Hay's note in regard to the Roumanian Jews, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says that King Charles of Roumania is a scion of the Catholic Sigmaringen branch of the Hohenzollerns, and for some years there has been a well-founded belief that Roumania may be reckoned as a kind of satellite of the Triple Alliance in the event of serious complications in Eastern Europe. Further, the Roumanian railway system is regarded in Berlin as the best route for an express service between the German capital and Constantinople.

The predilections of the German Government, says the correspondent, are therefore strongly on the side of its actual or potential ally. Bismarckian traditions, moreover, are strongly opposed to German interference with the domestic affairs of other European States, especially where pleas of humanity are urged.

The correspondent, however, says there are indications that, for various reasons, the German Government will not commit itself to any course of action calculated to frustrate the objects of America's initiative.

The correspondent says that the comments of the Conservative and Clerical press continue hostile to America's action, and exhibit in a striking degree the characteristics which Count Berchem, who was formerly an Under Secretary of Bismarck, recently condemned in his letter dealing with the attitude of German journalism toward foreign powers.

RUSSIA PROTESTS TO TURKEY.

Ambassador Urges the Sultan to Take Measures to Restore Order in Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—The Russian Ambassador, in the course of an audience with the Sultan yesterday, called his Majesty's attention to the Macedonian situation, and strongly urged that necessary measures be taken to improve it.

The Ambassador also referred in the most precise terms to the lack of order among the Albanians, who have fiercely resented the appointment of a Russian Consul at Mitrovitsa, European Turkey.

To Indorse Secretary Hay's Note.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—Members of the Roumanian Education Society met to-night and arranged for a meeting to be held in Washington Hall, at Fourth and Seventh Streets, next Sunday night, at which they will indorse Secretary Hay's note to the European powers regarding the condition of the Jews in Roumania. Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, Recorder of Wills Jacob Singer, Attorney B. Harris, and others will be invited to make addresses.

THE ROUMANIAN NOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with sincere admiration that we note the noble effort made by Mr. Hay, in the name of the United States, in behalf of our suffering brothers of Roumania.

The poor white slaves of that country will now look to this land as a brutalized child would to its mother. In the name of our countrymen of America we extend our thanks to this God-fearing republic, which has extended its helping hand to a people that have perhaps never known sunshine. The Almighty will bless the helper, as He admires the great act of salvation that is now being shown to the world in favor of humanity to the downcast of our mourning country.

HENRY CHARLAT,
ELIAS CHARLAT.

New York, Sept. 20, 1902.

25,734 DEAD FROM CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

But Last Week's Figures Show Considerable Decrease in the Number of Fresh Cases and Deaths.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Alexandria to The Times says the total number of fresh cholera cases in Egypt in the week just ended was 6,587. There were 5,983 deaths. In the previous week there were 9,805 fresh cases and 8,497 deaths.

Since the commencement of the epidemic, July 15, to the present time there have been 30,931 cases and 25,734 deaths.

BERBER REVOLT NOT FEARED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says that although the Geruan tribe continues to give some trouble, small mounted bands raiding villages, the general state of affairs is satisfactory and there is absolutely no fear of a Berber rising. The relations between the Moroccan Government and the Berbers are much improved.

VICTORIAN PREMIER'S APPEAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—In an election speech, says a dispatch from Melbourne to The Times, the Premier appealed for support for the Government in order to enable it to retrench. He spoke strongly about the arrogance of the public servants, and asked the electors to prevent them from governing the country.

MELBA VISITS HER BIRTHPLACE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—On the occasion of Mme. Melba's arrival at Melbourne at the end of last week, says a dispatch from that city to The Times, the streets were thronged with cheering people. Mme. Melba's father, while awaiting her, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. He is improving.

Mme. Melba was born in Melbourne. Her father is of Scottish and her mother of Spanish descent. Her maiden name was Nellie Mitchell. She made her début at Brussels in 1887.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE QUEEN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Austrian and Hungarian journals, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, dwell on the noble character of the late Queen of the Belgians. Stories are told of her ccurage and presence of mind, also of her youthful vivacity. This last trait rendered intolerable the cooking lessons imposed by her mother, which the lively girl brought to a sudden close one day by jumping into a basket of eggs.

DELAY IN SETTLING BOER WAR CLAIMS.

Dissatisfaction Caused in South Africa —Inconsistency in Judgments Alleged.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says dissatisfaction is expressed in various parts of the country with the tardiness in the awards of compensation for war losses. The compensation commissions appointed to settle claims for damage done by British troops have only paid a certain number of commandeering notes. Out of 45,000 claims registered, but 10,000 have been disposed of. The commissions are continually liable to change of personnel, and repeated inconsistency in judgments is alleged.

The correspondent says he understands that both the civil and military authorities are anxious that the military commissions be abolished and that the whole work of compensation be handed over to the civil Government. The delay in doing this is caused by the indecision of the home Government.

This, says the correspondent, is one of the cases where friction could be obviated by allowing a free hand to the Colonial Government.

KRUGER WANTS TO GO HOME.

It Is Said the Boer Generals Are Trying to Obtain Permission for His Return to South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—According to the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, which has frequently obtained special information in regard to the mission to Europe of Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the Boer Generals desire to secure permission from the British Government for Mr. Kruger's return to South Africa.

The Generals, it is said, declare that the ex-President wishes sincerely to accommodate himself to the existing situation.

LIBERAL UNIONISTS ACCUSED.

Statement that They Were Pledged Never to Accept Office as a Party Denied by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times states that the attention of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has been called to a statement by Mr. Pitt-Lewis, ex-Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament, to the effect that the Liberal Unionists, at the formation of the party in 1886, gave a pledge that they would never accept office as a party, hence their action in 1895 was a gross breach of faith and honor.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter, denies that such a pledge was ever made by responsible Liberal Unionists. He adds that, unless he is much mistaken, Mr. Pitt-Lewis himself was at one time willing to accept office in a Unionist administration.

MGR. GUIDI AN ARCHBISHOP.

Papal Delegate in the Philippines Consecrated by Cardinal Rampolla—An Impressive Ceremony.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The consecration today of Mgr. Guidi, Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, as Archbishop, which took place in the Church of Santa Maria in Aquiro, assumed considerable importance, as it was conducted by Cardinal Rampolla, who, after the Pope, is the highest political personage of the Vatican. Cardinal Rampolla was assisted by Mgr. Constantini, the Papal Almoner, and Mgr. Gaspardi, Secretary Extraordinary of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The entire Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Vatican, all the Generals of the religious orders, a number of prominent friars, and the Mayor and the Bishop of Alatri, Mgr. Guidi's birthplace, were among those present at the ceremony. The United States was represented by the Rev. J. P. Farrelly of Nashville, Tenn., who was recently appointed Privy Chamberlain to the Pope.

The function of consecration was most impressive. Cardinal Rampolla was robed at the high altar by two assistant Monsignors. Mgr. Guidi was robed in like manner, only he did not wear the pectoral cross, the ring, or the mitre.

After the robing the Papal Master of Ceremonies read the Pontifical brief appointing Mgr. Guidi an Archbishop and authorizing his consecration. Mass was then begun, and was said simultaneously by Cardinal Rampolla at the high altar and Mgr. Guidi at an altar adjoining the high altar. In the middle of the mass the consecration took place, Cardinal Rampolla and Mgrs. Constantini and Gaspardi putting their hands simultaneously upon Mgr. Guidi's head and saying in Latin: "Receive the Holy Ghost." They then anointed his head and the palms of his hands. Cardinal Rampolla gave him the ring, the crosier, and the Gospels, and then embraced him. Mgr. Guidi, in his turn, offered Cardinal Rampolla, as symbols two candles, two loaves, and two tiny barrels of wine.

The function terminated with the placing of the mitre upon Mgr. Guidi's head and his installation in the Archbishop's chair. He then gave his first benediction as Archbishop.

After the ceremony a luncheon of 500 covers was served in the refectory of the church. The tables were decorated with Papal flags.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS HOPEFUL.

Expect to Elect 100 Members of the Next Reichstag—Party's Platform Amended.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Reports from all the electoral districts of the empire received by the Executive Committee of the Socialists give the party managers ground for announcing that they expect to obtain 3,000,000 votes at the general election next year and 100 seats in the Reichstag, as against 2,190,000 votes in 1898 and 53 seats in the Reichstag.

The last annual convention of the Socialist Party before the election closed yesterday at Munich, after having spent most of its time in discussions between the doctrinaires and the opportunists on questions of party discipline. But before the convention adjourned it amended the standing platform of the party, upon which the campaign of next year will be made, by demanding that old age pensions be extended to all working people, and that the cost of these pensions be borne by all classes. National insurance for the unemployed and for widows and orphans was also demanded.

The Socialist members of the Reichstag were instructed to use their discretion in proposing an eight-hour day.

DR. DEDRICK BACK FROM ARCTIC REGIONS

Refuses to Relate His Experiences with Lieut. Peary.

Expresses Willingness to Have an Investigation of His Actions and Mental Condition—Will Explain When Peary Returns.

Dr. Thomas L. Dedrick of Washington, N. J., who had disagreements with Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, and left the latter's expedition on Aug. 27, 1901, arrived in New York yesterday morning after an absence of four years in the Far North. Concerning the criticisms of his actions in the arctic regions he was inclined to be reticent.

"I will not discuss now in any way," he said, "any misunderstanding that I may have had with Lieut. Peary, and which may or may not have been the cause of my leaving the ship."

"What about the intimation that the reason you left the party was because you were not exactly in a sound state mentally at the time?" he was asked.

"The report that I was mentally unsound," he replied, "is a malicious lie, and as to whether the report is true or not I am willing to leave the whole question to a capable and trustworthy commission of experts, some disinterested party to select one expert, the author or authors of the report another, and a third to be selected by the two experts selected by the disinterested person and the authors of the report. This commission can examine all of the evidence, including every word and action, as well as my diary, my resignation and its acceptance, and all my correspondence before and since with Lieut. Peary. If the commission finds that the charges are true, I'll pay the expenses incurred; while, on the other hand, if the decision be that I am of sound mind, the author of the report shall bear the expense that may be incurred."

"Are you going to make a statement in regard to the affair?"

"At the proper time I will make a statement in full of the reasons that led me to pursue the course I did, both as to remaining in the arctic and as to the charges about my mental status. Pending the report that Lieut. Peary will make about the work and experiences of the expedition, however, I do not think that any person who is identified with the expedition, or may have been connected with it, should do any talking. It is very hard to have been maligned as I have been and not talk, but I shall, nevertheless, adhere to that determination on my part. Concerning my trouble with Lieut. Peary and my experiences while living among the Eskimos, and the denial of food to me by Lieut. Peary, even a littlee coffe without sugar, I shall say nothing at this time.

NOTHING REGRETTED.

"The reason I remained in the arctic was purely one of duty to the expedition, and was not for any monetary purpose. When I was a member of the expedition I contracted not to publish articles, and I shall not act otherwise now. There has not been a single day since I left the expedition, over a year ago, that I have regretted the step I saw fit to take, and the knowledge that I acted in an honorable manner has done much to mitigate the unpleasant experiences I had and the vicious attacks made on me."

"What about the story that the reason you left the expedition was because you wanted to make a dash for the pole on your own account, and the other report that you were angry because Lieut. Peary did not allow you to have command of the expedition while he was away?"

"That is palpably absurd. Why, if I attempted to answer all the untruthful things I'd be busy with nothing else for a long time to come."

When requested again to make a statement about his relations with Lieut. Peary, Dr. Dedrick said:

"Lieut. Peary has not returned as yet, and I do not care to say anything until after he has returned to this country. However, I will make a statement on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the home of Dr. Cook. I cannot state now what subjects I will touch upon, but there will be a statement of some kind."

Dr. Dedrick said that he had heard of the assassination of President McKinley from a whaler last June.

Dr. Dedrick was met on his arrival by train from Boston by his four brothers and J. B. R. Smith, Assistant Secretary of State of New Jersey. He will have a reception, it is understood, when he arrives at his home in Washington, N. J. For the present he and Mrs. Dedrick are staying at the St. Denis Hotel. Mrs. Dedrick missed her train yesterday morning, and did not arrive in New York until about noon. The meeting between husband and wife was very affecting.

Dr. Dedrick was visited in the afternoon by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who was surgeon of the relief ship Erik, on board of which Dr. Dedrick refused to go. Dr. Cook and Dr. Dedrick went from the hotel to Dr. Cook's home, at 670 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. In the evening Dr. Cook urged Dr. Dedrick to make some kind of a statement, but he repeated that he would not do so until Wednesday evening.

H. L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who went to Sydney, N. S., to meet Lieut. Peary on his arrival there on the Windward, arrived also yesterday morning, and brought an interesting account of his meeting with the explorer.

"Lieut. Peary has done great work," Mr. Bridgman said yesterday afternoon, "and has succeeded in going further north than any American has ever done before; he having reached latitude 84.17, which is about 260 miles south of the pole. His trip on sledges from Cape Sabine to the point reached was about 800 miles each way, and is probably the longest sledge trip ever made. Peary said that he could have gone further north, but the great cost and the distance he could have traversed each day, which was about one mile, made the effort undesirable. The ice was drifting westward, and for that reason, too, it was very hard to make any headway in a northerly direction.

"As for Lieut. Peary's experiences, I would much prefer that he give all such information out, and I will have to ask to be excused from acting as his spokesman on that topic. Lieut. Peary brings home the instruments and equipment of the Greely party that were left behind at Fort Conger in 1884. As to whether he will ever make another attempt to reach a point further north in the arctic than he has I am unable to say."

MRS. PEARY'S FEAR.

When the Windward, with Mrs. Peary and little Marie Peary on board, reached Cape Sabine on Aug. 5, a pathetic incident occurred. Opposite Cape Sabine is Brevoort Island, and the members of Lieut. Peary's party were on the island watching for the Windward. On one part of the island was "Matt" Henson, Lieut. Peary's faithful negro follower, and a party of Eskimo guides and others. On another part of the island and also on the lookout for the Windward was Lieut. Peary. Henson's party was the first to be sighted by those on the Windward, and when Mrs. Peary saw that her husband was not in the party she turned to Capt. Bartlett of the Windward, and, with a great fear expressed by the countenance, remarked that Lieut. Peary was not to be seen. Capt. Bartlett said afterward that he had never seen such an expression on a woman's face as that on Mrs. Peary's when she discovered the Lieutenant was not in Hanson's party. When the Lieutenant appeared a little later, Mrs. Peary's joy was all the more intense.

Mrs. Peary, Mr. Bridgman said, was not in such bad health as a result of her long voyage, as has been reported. Little Marie, he said, was in splendid health. The ninth anniversary of Marie's birthday was on Sept. 12, and on that day, while the Windward was at sea, there was a very pleasant party, everybody on board, from Lieut. Peary to the stokers, doing everything they could think of to make the little girl have a good time. Lieut. and Mrs. Peary, before sailing for home, visited Anniversary, where Marie was born.

Mr. Bridgman was asked if he knew the cause of the trouble between Dr. Dedrick and Lieut. Peary.

"I have never been able to find out," he replied. "Dr. Dedrick left the expedition on two occasions, the first time in March and the second and last time on the 27th of August, 1901, off Etah. On the last occasion he said he was going ashore to do a little shooting, and nothing was thought of it until his companions came back without him and reported that Dr. Dedrick refused to come on board the vessel unless I guaranteed him a safe return to the shore. At first he wanted me to go ashore and talk to him, and when I was unable to accommodate him he sent the message about the guarantee of a safe return to shore. I guaranteed him as he requested and he came on board. We talked for two hours, but I was unable to get any excuse from him for leaving the expedition. I could not learn whether there had been any trouble or not between him and the expedition before he left the ship."

Mr. Bridgman was not inclined to talk about the reports concerning Dr. Dedrick's sanity. He said that he thought Lieut. Peary would be in this city in about a week.

Matthew Henson, the colored man of Washington, D. C., who for so many years has served Lieut. Peary so faithfully in his arctic explorations, was another of the expedition that returned home yesterday. He said that he would like to go back to the arctic regions.

A consignment of arctic animals for the Bronx Zoological Park from Lieut. Peary arrived from Sydney yesterday. A walrus, a musk calf, two Eskimo dogs, and two puppies were in the collection. One of the dogs, named Bridge, in honor of Mr. Bridgeman, was the king of the pack that pulled the sleigh in which Lieut. Peary reached his furthest point north.

SVERDRUP'S DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Stavanger, Norway, say that Capt. Sverdrup, who returned there last Friday from his arctic expedition in the Fram, mapped, while he was in the north, an extensive district in the vicinity of latitude 81.37 north, longitude 110 west. He considers it probable that groups of islands of the same character as those already known stretch to the westward as far as the meridian of Bering Strait.

The Times, in an editorial article on Capt. Sverdrup's personal narrative of his trip, highly compliments the explorer on the abundant and valuable addition he has made to arctic knowledge. "His trying expeditions have filled a great gap in our knowledge," says The Times, "and show that he did wisely in abandoning the larger task."

The Times considers that Capt. Sverdrup has probably discovered the last outlying land between the American continent and the north pole.

ALARM ON THE ISTHMUS.

Many Are Leaving Colon and Panama—Gen. Salazar Said to Have Protested Against a Decision of Commander McLean.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 21.—The British steamship La Plata arrived here to-day from Colon bringing a large number of refugees from the isthmus. It is reported that owing to the fear of rebel attack a great many more people are leaving Colon and Panama.

The Colombian Government is still sending reinforcements to the isthmus, and the La Plata carried 1,000 Government soldiers from Savanilla to Colon. The Colombian revolutionists are said to be massing in the neighborhood of the railroad over the isthmus.

The refugees declare that the situation at Panama and Colon is extremely critical.

Officers of the La Plata say they were informed while at Colon that several Liberal sympathizers had been imprisoned at Panama because they violated the order recently issued by the Government and appeared on the streets of that city.

Business at Colon is entirely suspended.

The intention of the revolutionists would seem to be to attack the Government forces without interfering with railroad traffic over the isthmus.

PANAMA, Sept. 21.—So far as can be learned here, there has been no friction whatever between soldiers of the Colombian Government and the American bluejackets who are guarding the railroad line.

The Government ordered its soldiers to place obstacles on the railroad track to aid in stopping the trains, which measure was taken to prevent the revolutionists from boarding trains and surprising the garrison at Panama or Colon, as they did in 1901.

Commander McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati complained of this measure to Gen. Salazar, commander of the Government forces on the Isthmus. Gen. Salazar replied that he would attend to the matter, and he ordered his soldiers to cease placing such obstacles. It seems that these orders were misinterpreted at Colon, where Commander McLean saw an obstacle placed on the railroad track last Thursday. Two soldiers who stopped a train to inspect it at Monkey Hill, just outside Colon, acted without superior orders and are said to have been severely punished for so doing. It was after this occurrence that Commander McLean declared that traffic over the Isthmus had been interrupted and decided to place American guards on the trains.

Last Friday Commander McLean sent communications to the Colombian Government and the insurgent Gen. Herrera, in which he said in part: "No armed men except naval forces of the United States will be allowed on or to use the railroad line." This declaration that the railroad could not be used for the transportation of armed Government troops has created resentment in conservative circles, where it is considered an attack on Colombia's sovereignty rights on the isthmus.

It is reported that Gen. Salazar, in a communication addressed yesterday to the acting American Consul here, insisted that Commander McLean should guarantee to him the right of the Colombian Government to transport troops and munitions of war by rail across the isthmus. Gen. Salazar, it is said, has received no answer to this communication.

THE OLYMPIA GOING TO COLON.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan has flown his two-starred flag on the Olympia, and awaits orders to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama to assume charge of affairs in that vicinity, and to command the fleet of American warships assembling there.

The Olympia is provisioned and coaled for three months.

FRENCH MINISTERS' RASHNESS

PARIS, Sept. 21.—At a political banquet given at Matha, Department of Charente-Inférieure, to-day, Premier Combes endeavored to efface the damaging effects of the recent indiscreet utterances of the Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, and the Minister of War, Gen. André.

After declaring that the Government's religious policy had not violated the Concordat, which the Cabinet respected, M. Combes strongly protested against the action of his political opponents, who, he said, animated by a desire to besmirch the Government's foreign policy, had seized upon the remarks of individual Ministers, delivered by them in the fervor of after-dinner oratory, and not always correctly reported, and had used them as Government utterances. The Premier contended that such individual statements could not involve the responsibility of the Government, which, under the Parliamentary system, could only be involved by the Premier, who alone was responsible to the Chambers and the country. In the matter of foreign policy, said M. Combes, only the Minister of Foreign Affairs was entitled to speak and act in the name of the Government.

In conclusion the Premier summarized France's foreign policy as a desire to strengthen the existing good relations with foreign countries, and he reiterated the statement that there had been no change in the Government's policy since the day he assumed office.

The speech was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

BOXERS NOT SUBDUED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says that Boxerism in the Province of Sze-Chuen has not been subdued.

The premises of the China Inland Mission at Mei-Chow have been destroyed, but no lives were lost.

The Boxers, according to the correspondent, are now threatening three cities, Tan-Lien, Hung-Yen, and Kai-Ting-foo.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $3,800.

APARTMENTS

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Second Week of the 6th Anniversary Sales.

Exquisite French and American Millinery in Newest Fashions.

Glorious days in the magnificent new Millinery Salon on the Second Floor. Beautiful displays of the most fascinating of French and American creations in correct millinery.

THE FINEST MILLINERY PARLORS IN AMERICA ARE NOW IN THE SIEGEL COOPER STORE.

More than $20,000 were expended during the Summer in entirely reconstructing the Millinery Section. It is now a place of elegance and refinement, being richly appointed with ebony fixtures, gleaming mirrors and the most improved methods of display. Its exclusiveness and the splendor of its assortments of becoming Hats at reasonable prices make it particularly attractive.

Our Famous Hats at $5.00 and $10.00 Each Will Continue a Leading Feature.

We are constantly making the most progressive and determined efforts to give our customers Hats at these prices that are as perfect and stylish as Hats sold elsewhere at double the prices.

AND WHAT IS MORE, NOWHERE OUTSIDE OF PARIS can there be seen such gorgeous displays of trimmed millinery as you will find artistically displayed here.

Why pay $10.00 to $16.00 for a Hat when you can get one of equal beauty for half by coming here? 5.00 & 10.00

(Second Floor, 19th St. and 6th Av.)

Women's Beaver Hats.

A Very Special Sale To-Day.

$2.50 Beaver Hats at 1.75

These Hats are going to be all the rage this Fall and Winter. The vogue is becoming tremendous. Here in the most wanted shapes in black, brown, navy, cardinal, castor, green and natural.

A leading feature of the Untrimmed Millinery Store on the 19th street side of the Main Floor.

Black Ostrich Plumes

The most fashionable trimming for Millinery this Fall and Winter will be Black Ostrich Feathers, and in keeping with our established custom of advertising the most wanted merchandise at precisely the right time, we

OFFER TO-DAY AT SPECIAL SALE

BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES of the finest quality obtainable. These Plumes are of a rich, lustrous black, with heavy French curl. Also Amazon Plumes at PRICES WHICH MAKE COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE.

The price range is extraordinarily attractive:

50c quality at	35	$3.00 quality at	1.95
$1.00 quality at	65	$3.50 quality at	2.45
$1.50 quality at	95	$4.00 quality at	2.95
$2.00 quality at	1.25	$5.00 quality at	3.75
$2.50 quality at	1.75	$7.00 quality at	4.95

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Women's Fall Waists

Styles Full of Individuality.

Unlike anything seen elsewhere. Exclusiveness is a feature of the department. And hosts of excellent dressers recognize this important fact.

The Following Exclusive Styles on Sale To-Day.

HEAVY WHITE MADRAS WAISTS, with black polka dots, 1.00

VELVETEEN WAISTS, with metallic dots, in open seam or side button style, with large ornamental buttons, 3.95

NEW TAFFETA GLACE WAISTS, tailor stitched plaited front, with large steel buttons, exquisite shadings, 5.00

BLACK TAFFETA WAISTS of very fine workmanship, tucking, hemstitching and cording on front, back and sleeves, at 3.95

BLACK BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, entire front covered with narrow stitched box plaits, very full over bust, at 1.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Coats.

Long and Short Coats and the Popular "Monte Carlos."

JAUNTY Styles, Coats full of dash---of originality.

Very Special To-Day:

OPEN SEAM JACKET, of Covert and Cheviot, 7.50

MONTAGNAC MONTE CARLO COATS, Oxford gray, with straps of stitched satin, entirely new shaped collar, 17.50

KERSEY MONTE CARLO COATS, with top capes and stitched yoke band, 12.75

Brass Beds at Extraordinary Prices.

Special Sample Line of a Leading High-Grade Manufacturer.

250 Brass Beds at prices that will meet with a storm of approval. Six different and very attractive designs. The best sale of its kind ever announced by any store.

These beds are finished with the finest lacquered brass; the angle-irons and supports for side rails are made of malleable iron; for this reason it is almost impossible for any part of the construction to break.

$55.00 BEDS AT $36.00.

BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch continuous post, scroll design, extension foot, large brass vases and spindles, 4 ft. 6 in. only; $55.00 kinds at 36.00

$65.00 BEDS AT $43.00.

BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch continuous post, elaborate scroll design, extension foot, husks and large vases, 4 ft. 6 in. only; $65.00 kinds at 43.00

$75.00 BEDS AT $48.00.

BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch continuous post, new and handsome design, heavy vases and husks, extra brass panel on foot, extension foot, 4 ft. 6 in. only; $75.00 kinds at 48.00

$24.25 BEDS AT $18.75.

BRASS BEDS, 1½-in. straight pillars, high head, large mounts and vases, extension bow foot; can be had in all sizes; $24.25 kinds at 18.75

$30.00 BEDS AT $22.50.

BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch straight pillars, large husks on uprights, heavy spindles and vases; can be had in all sizes; $30.00 kinds at 22.50

$36.00 BEDS AT $27.75.

BRASS BEDS, 2-inch post, heavy husks and spindles, large mounts and extension bow foot; can be had in all sizes; $36.00 kinds at 27.75

(Fifth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

"Best sight of the whole city!"
"Wouldn't have missed it for anything!"

Such are the expressions we hear daily on the lips of visitors. Such it is our constant endeavor to make Wanamaker's.

The store is superb in its decorations—a scenic thing of beauty; but it is infinitely more to visitors and home-folks who make educative visits to familiarize themselves with new fashions, new fabrics, and other new wear-things and home-things, for the season that reigns with the dawn of tomorrow.

New French Veils

Veils are real beautifiers this Fall—at least the dainty sorts that Paris sends. Meshes are fine, and the chenille dots and figures are in many unique and refined effects.

These are most striking in the ready-made veils, of which we have a distinguished showing.

Plain Chiffon Veils; hand-drawn hemstitched borders; $3 to $4.50.
Velvet Dotted Chiffon Veils; hand-drawn hemstitched borders; $3.25 to $5.
1¼ and 1½-yard lengths in black, white and colors.

VEILINGS by the Yard

Plain and Fancy Tuxedo Meshes in black, black-and-white and white-and-black combinations, 25c to 85c a yard.
Chenille and Velvet-dotted Meshes, in same combinations as above, at 25c to $4 a yard.
Other popular Veilings at 25c, 50c and 75c a yard.
Main aisle.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

The first urgent need of women coming home, and the constant need of women at home, are stylish and comfortable Walking Skirts.

Common-sense has arrived at the proper length in skirts this season, and coupled easy walking with propriety and refinement of appearance. We have every sort and style, for street or dress wear.

Walking Skirts, of a variety of cloths, in various colors, unlined, seven-gored, with a decided flare: made with the smart slot seams, and stitching around bottom; at $6, regular value $10.
Many handsome Skirts of broadcloth, cheviot, camel's-hair and various novelty materials; silk-lined, $13.50 to $45; with percaline or unlined, $4.50 to $48.
Skirts of Peau-de-soie and other silks, beautifully trimmed with lace and cording and fancy stitching, at $12.75 to $93.
Wide variety of Walking Skirts of tweed, cheviot, melton, and other tailoring materials, in latest kilted, gored, plaited and flaring effects, at $4.25 to $20.
Second floor, Broadway.

GAS and OIL vs. ANTHRACITE

Hard coal is sky-rocketing—higher than Gilroy's kite. A new rise in price was announced Saturday. Winter and Anthracite are evidently advancing hand in hand.

Cheerful news for housekeepers—people with furnaces, stoves and kitchen fires to keep going.

Have you thought that gas and oil haven't gone up in price? And that the gas stove and the oil heater are very admirable solutions of the present coal problem?

For heating and cooking they are economical, efficient, and, under the improved methods of manufacture, perfectly safe.

At present we have a plentiful supply of both Gas Radiators and Oil Heaters. No telling how soon the supply will be exhausted, though—people are waking up.

A particularly attractive offering:

Gas Radiators, $2.50

"The Special"; with 4 Russia iron tubes that don't need painting; cast-iron top and base, bronze-finished; 8 burners; jeweled front with brass connections. Remarkably low-priced.

Other Radiators:

Radiators, low shape, with 6 tubes; aluminum finish; jeweled front; $2.85.
"Imperial" Radiators; 4 tubes; high; nickel-plated top and base; best Russia iron tubes; full jeweled front; $3.25.
Radiators; 6 tubes; high; aluminum finish; $3.50.
Other Radiators with aluminum, bronze and nickel-plated tops and base, $1.75, $2.65, $3.35, $4.25, $4.75 and $5.75.
Best covered Gas Tubing, in 3 to 18-ft. lengths, 8c foot.
Cylinder Gas Stoves, $1.25 to $4.
Asbestos Gas Grates, with copper reflector, $7.50 and $8.
Miller Oil Heaters, $4.50 and $4.75. Basement.

Artistic Kayserzinn

Many quaintly artistic specimens of this most attractive metal ware have just come to us from Germany. You all know Kayserzinn, of course, with its soft shimmer, like fine old pewter or antique silver.

The Art Nouveau idea permeates the present collection—which is broader and more varied than any we have heretofore shown. Many a unique and welcome wedding present, or other gift, may be selected from the gathering:

Loving Cups, $4.25 to $9.75. Candelabra, $7.50.
Vases $3, $4.25, $5.75, to $31.
Candlesticks, $2, $3, to $7.
Centerpieces, $10.75, $15 and $20.
Watch Stands, $2, $2.25 and $4.25.
Match Stands, $2 and $2.50.
Picture Frames, $3 and $4.25.
Water Pitchers, $7, $9, and $9.75.
Meat Platters, $2.25, $4.50, $5.75, $6.75 to $9.50.
Fish Platters, $4.75, $5.75, to $9.50.
Salad Bowls, $3.75, $5.50 and $7.75.
Soup Tureens, $6.75, $7, and $11.50.
4-piece Tea Sets, $13.50, $14.50, and $15.
4-piece Chocolate Sets, $11.50.
Cake or Fruit Dishes, $3.75, $7.75 and $10.50.
Cake Plates, $2.50, $3.50 and $3.75.
Bread Trays, $3.75, and $4.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.50, $4.25 and $4.75,
Crumb Sets, $4.25, $4.50 and $7.50.
Waiters, $4.50, $5.75, and $6.75.
Card Trays, $2, $2.25 and $3.75.
Ash Trays, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $2.50.
Gravy Boats, $3 and $3.75.
Vegetable Dishes, $4.75 and $5.75.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

RICH VELVETS
For Winter Wearing

This will be a great Velvet season. You will see more of it used in entire street and evening gowns, jackets, waists, capes and millinery, than for many years past. They say the Coronation gave a fillip to the tendency for velvets. Be that as it may—we're glad that our superb collection of them is so broad and comprehensive.

There's so much that is absolutely novel and beautiful. Scores of new effects are here:

Panne Furrure—With long silky nap, for trimmings, at $2.
Panne Glacier—or crushed panne velvet, in plain black, Scotch plaids, and many other effects.
Velours au Sabre—Superb floral designs, in raised pile, made by cutting away the pile from the rest of the fabric to form the design.
Velours Faconne—Scores of beautiful designs in black-and-white and street shades, in velvet pile on taffeta grounds.
Novelty Velvets—Many in small, neat designs, in black-and-white effects and colors, for entire costumes and waists.

Prices range from $1 to $12 a yard.

Then there are Paon Velvets at $2, $2.50, $3 and $4; Panne Venetienne, at $10; Mantilla Velvets, at $2.50 to $7, and Panne Velours, at $1.50 to $3.50.

Among the plain Velvets, the choice is equally varied. Fancy *fifty* qualities in plain black, *twenty* shades of blue, at one price, *three hundred and fifty* in Colored Velvets of all sorts! Prices run from $1, for silk-faced Velvets, to $5 for all-silk.

Here are other prices—not complete, but merely illustrative:

Black Velvets, 19 and 20-inch, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6.
And two bargains in black silk-faced Velvets, one thousand yards, 65c, worth $1.10; fifteen hundred yards, 75c, worth $1.25.
24-inch at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5.50, $6, $7.
26-inch, $6.50, $7; *28-inch*, $7; *31-inch*, at $3, $3.50, $4.
Colored Mirror Velvets at $1.50, $2, $2.25, $3, $4.50, $5.
Rotunda.

LILLIAN CORSETS

The dressmaker may have a good deal to do with the fit of your gown; but unless you let her work over the proper sort of a corset, she will be sadly handicapped.

The "Lillian" is the right sort. Made especially for us abroad, and faultless in design and finish. Newest models are now here in wide variety. Some details:

$2.50—Of coutil; straight front, medium long over abdomen and hips, bias cut gored hips; lace-trimmed at top.
$3.50—Of coutil; low bust, medium hips with garters attached; lace-trimmed.
$5—Of coutil; medium high bust, short hips, whalebone. Same in batiste, $5.50.
$6—Of coutil; low bust, long hips, lace and ribbon-trimmed; for medium figures. Second floor.

HANDKERCHIEFS
for Women, 12½c Each

This is a handkerchief happenchance. It's a gathering of small lots from one of the best of the Irish manufacturers. The Handkerchiefs are all-linen, of course; plain hemstitched, in various widths of hem, and range up to 50c each in value. But just because they *are* so various, you can take your pick at

12½ cents each Broadway.

Novelty Dress Fabrics From Paris

One thing is certain, already—there will be a scarcity among fine novelty dress goods before the season is well opened. Manufacturers did not foresee a demand for fancy stuffs this season, and they put their effort on plain goods. Now fickle Fashion expresses a very emphatic desire for these same novelty effects, and there will not be enough to go round. During the short time our beautiful Paris stuffs have been on show, they have been decimated by enthusiastic purchasers.

The showing is still quite profuse and exceptional; but women who want these choice, elegant and exclusive stuffs should see them promptly now.

These suggestions of a few:

Paris Velvet Novelties, in designs of fancy polka-dots and ring-dots, in attractive colorings, embedded in grounds of black silk pile velvet, $4.75 and $5 yard.
Paris Novelty Figured Silk-and-wool Bengaline, in attractive color combinations of colors with black, at $3.50 yard.
Paris Novelty Bouretted Corded Bengaline, in combinations of colors with black, at $3 yard.
Paris Fancy Silk Chenille Figured Cheviot Zibeline; figures of bright colored silk chenille on mixed colored grounds, at $3 yard.
Paris Silk-striped Cheviot Etamine; attractive patterns of self-colored silk stripes on grounds of colors mixed with gray mohair, at $3 yard.
Paris Tailor Suitings, in attractive indistinct pin-checks in combination of colors with white, at $3 yard.
Paris Fancy Cheviot Suiting; grounds of blue and green checks and gray mixtures, with attractive designs formed by white pin-dots, at $2.50 yard.
Paris Fancy Zibeline, in attractive color mixtures formed by using bright-colored mohair on the surface in weaving, at $2.25 yard.
Paris Polka-dot Figured Cheviot Zibeline, formed by white dots on mixed grounds, at $1.50 yard.
Rotunda.

Suits to Measure
For Business Men

Steady, hard wear is apt to be the portion of a business suit. And no material lasts longer and looks better than cheviot—blue or black.

We're making up some very good-looking cheviot suits nowadays, in the typically good Wanamaker way.

Men who know when they're well-fitted like these suits. You'll like the suit we make for you.

In black, at $20, $25 and $30; in blue, at $20 and $25. Single or double-breasted coats. Compare these prices with those asked by other custom tailors for suits of like quality.

Then there's a good selection of Striped Worsted Trouserings; to your order at $6.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Last Week of the CHINA SALE

This morning finds the China Store bristling with the best offerings of China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac ever known in the selling of these wares.

Elsewhere we tell of miscellaneous lots offered in the Under-Price Store but the Main China Store has still greater offerings, though of differing character.

Chiefest news is of *Dinnerware;* and never were known in New York City greater bargains in beautiful wares than we announce here today.

At $5, worth $8—Fine porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in three decorations; complete for 12 persons.
At $10, worth $16—Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets, in full flower decorations, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 100 pieces.
At $13.50, from $21.50—Fine porcelain Dinner Sets, in a fine border decoration, and all pieces gilt; 113 pieces.
At $12.50, from $16—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; full flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.
At $18, From $22.50 and $25—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two decorations; all handles heavily gold-stippled; soup tureen and three platters.
At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations; all pieces gold-stippled; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and four meat platters. The last shipment of these opened on Saturday and shown today—40 sets in all—enough perhaps for today.
At $30, worth $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; every piece with heavily clouded gold edge; fine flower decoration; soup tureen and four meat platters.
At $40, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in rose and spray decorations; heavily gold-stippled.
At $45, from $65—French china Dinner Sets, in fine border decoration; 113 pieces; soup tureen and four meat platters.
At $50, from $75—Pouyat French china Dinner Sets, with border decoration and flower centers; 114 pieces.
Basement.

Fall SHIRT-WAISTS

Shirt-waists of heavy wash cottons—Vestings, Cheviots, Madras, Pique, Silk Ginghams and Raw Silk Cheviots—are here in increased variety. Never has such a radical innovation in women's garments achieved quicker success. Styles are manifold and attractive, and the price-range is most satisfactory. Descriptions:

$2.25—Of white figured cheviot; plaited front; double-breasted effect, trimmed with buttons.
$2.75—Of white cheviot; plaited front in double-breasted effect; plaited back; stock collar with Persian turnover.
$3.25—Of white madras, with colored figures; box-plaited front; metal buttons; box-plaited back.
$3.75—Of white pique; stitched plaits with inlaid vest; pearl buttons.
$4.25—Of white basket weave cheviot; full front with pointed yoke; French back; piped with colored etamine.
$5—Of white cheviot; full front with stitched straps piped with blue or white.
Other styles, $1.75 to $7.50.
Second floor, Tenth street.

LINGERIE Reduced

The Little French Store has been moving. Things are being hurried into shape for the reception of the new Fall stock.

These delicate under-garments, representing the finest of French handiwork, the daintiest of laces and embroideries, that compose the present stock, are in the way. Some of them have become soiled and rumpled by the cavalier treatment they have received.

So, to hurry them out, they bear these undignified prices:

Nightgowns, ten styles, of nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery, at $2.50, $3.50 and $5, from $4.50, $7.50 and $10.
Drawers, $2.50 and $3.50, from $3.50 and $5.
Chemises, $2, $3.50 and $5, from $3.50, $5 and $7.50.
Corset Covers, $1 to $5, from $3 to $12.
Also a group of Tea-gowns at $25, from $65, and Silk Shirt-waists at $10, $12, $18 and $25, from $16.50 to $42.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Interesting Sale of FINE PICTURES

The mere fact that this small, but most charming collection of Water-colors and Oil Paintings consists of real works of art, does not save it from being treated like any other sort of merchandise. These pictures, most of them in delightful figure subjects, painted by Italian artists of repute, have tarried long enough. To help them to find new owners, we have reduced prices sharply—in some cases by nearly half.

Art-lovers will find some little gems among the following list, that will add considerably to any collection. All the pictures are handsomely framed in gilt:

Artist	Subject	Was	Now
Vollet	*The Morning Meal*	$250	$150
Coleman	*Going to the Horse Market*	200	125
Guillon	*Washing Linen*	160	95
Osterlind	*The Novel*	150	90
Ligier	*Girl's Head*	150	85
Ligier	*Girl's Head*	150	85
Blas	*Fisher Maidens*	150	75
Claudie	*Jeanne d' Arc*	115	60
Zigliara	*The Flower Market*	100	60
Zigliara	*Calling the Boatman*	75	50
Reever	*Peasant Girl*	75	50
Pavise	*Italian Street Scene*	75	50
Monti	*Italian Street Scene*	75	50
Resio	*Church Interior*	75	40
Lessari	*Peasant Girl*	40	25

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

DINNER FAVORS
And the Like

Have you ever discovered, you women who entertain, how much we could help you with the pretty, distinguishing touches that add to the success of your dinners, dances and parties?

Of Dinner and Cotillion Favors, Cases for Ices and Candies, Paper Mats, Frills, and Table Decorations in general, we have the most comprehensive collection in New York. Many of the designs you won't be able to find elsewhere. And it's a satisfaction, when giving a party, to be sure of having some original features.

Among the favors, all sorts of fruit and vegetables are represented, to match almost every color-scheme. Then golf, riding, ping-pong or tennis ideas may be carried out. There are champagne corks, and glittering snakes (the combinations not significant)—card tables and plug hats. The little people are well looked after, too—with snapping mottoes, Jack Horner pies, Foxy Grandpa favors, and the like.

And so it goes in bewildering variety. Come and talk over your wishes with us.

Price-hints:

Baskets, 5c to 50c
Fruits of all kinds, 5c to 50c
Whist Favors, 5c, 10c, 25c
Ping-Pong Favors, 10c, 15c, 20c
Billiard Favors, 20c
Champagne Favors, 10c, 15c, 35c
Foxy Grandpa Favors, 10c, 25c
Snapping Mottoes, 8c to $3 dozen
Jack Horner Pies, 25c a string; made to order
Lace Mats, 3c to 75c dozen
Frills for chops, birds and hams, 3c, 5c, 10c dozen; 50c gross
Japanese Napkins, 25c and 35c a hundred.
Fancy Cases, 5c to 50c
Bowling Favors, 20c
Poker Favors, 20c
Golf Favors, 10c, 15c, 25c
Basement.

BOYS' SUITS
For "Dress-Up"

Suits for rough-and-tumble wear are all right for their particular purpose; but boys need a suit for "best" as well as grown-ups do.

You'll find many handsome, new styles of Suits for boys' dress wear in this collection.

Norfolk Jacket Suits are more in vogue than ever. We show a particularly fine group in blue serge and fancy and blue cheviot. Sizes 6 to 16 years; $6 to $11.
Sailor Suits of extra fine quality; blue or brown serge, with velvet collar edged with braid; embroidered shield; sizes 5 to 10 years; $8.25.
Velveteen Suits in stylish shades of green and brown; beautifully trimmed; sizes 5 to 10 years; $11.50.

And a special offering:

At $4.75—Double-breasted Suits with extra trousers; all-wool and silk-sewed; sizes 8 to 16 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

BOOKS at 15 Cents

Cloth-bound books, in original $1, $1.25 and $1.50 editions, that are on the 15-cent table in the Book Sale. The following titles are mere suggestions—plenty of others to choose from, but not enough of each to mention specially:

John Brown's Folks. Willis Boyd Allen.
My Uncle Florimond. Sidney Luska.
In City and Camp. Otis Catherwood, Etc.
Foreign Facts and Fancies.
Grafenburg People. Reuen Thomas.
The Great Island. Willis Boyd Allen.
The Mammoth Hunters. Willis Boyd Allen.
The Ponkaty Branch Road. Sophie Swett.
The Impostor. Charles R. Talbot.
Shapes and Shadows. Madison Cawein.
Finding Blodgett. George W. Hamilton.
Up the Matterhorn in a Boat. Marion M. Pope.
Two Men O'Mendip. Walter Raymond.
Rabant and Bridaine. L. L. F. Bungener.
The Worldings. Leonard Merrick.
Divine Sovereignty and Other Sermons. Reuen Thomas.
Augustus Jones, Jr. FitzHugh Ludlow.
Glimpses of Great Fields. Rev. J. A. Hall.
The Will and the Way Stories. J. B. Fremont.
Book Store, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

THE GREATEST NEWS that ever came in one day from this famous Basement Store is throbbing for exploitation today. Movements of vast public importance crowd it to its extended limits. Not an item that finds display on its shelves and counters but is most positive in the economy it offers.

Of chiefest interest is

The FALL SALE OF SHOES

This great movement met a tremendous welcome on Saturday. The enthusiasm of a city of shoe wearers crowded the basement all day long. The values are marvelous when you remember that this is the Twenty-second day of September, and all mankind is seeking exactly such shoes as are in this extraordinary under-price offering.

But that's the feature of the vast majority of Wanamaker bargains—they are timely and seasonable.

No decrease today in variety or values among the thousands upon thousands of pairs of under-price shoes provided for this great September occasion. Here are some price hints:

MEN'S SHOES

At $2.40, worth $3.50—Patent Leather, lace and button. Box Calf, double soles, lace. Velour Calf, medium weight, lace. Kidskin, light weight, congress. Kidskin, single soles, lace. Box Calf, single soles, lace. Enamel Leather, heavy, lace. Patent Leather, cloth top, congress.

At $1.90, worth $3—Box Calf, lace, single and double soles. Kidskin, lace, medium weight. Enamel Leather, lace, stout soles. Box Calf Oxfords, Autumn weight. Kidskin Oxfords, medium weight.

At $1.50, worth $2 and more—Black Casco Calf, lace, double soles. Kidskin, lace, half double soles. Patent Leather Oxfords, winter style. Velour Calf, lace, medium weight. Black Buff Leather, lace.

At $1, worth $1.50—Black heavy-weight Buff Leather, lace; solid leather soles; made on shapely last, with round toes and tips. Sizes 8, 9, 10.

Basement.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $2.40, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—Patent Calfskin, lace, best grade, stout welted soles. Enamel Leather, lace, welted half double soles. Kidskin, button, kid and patent tips, light welted soles. Kidskin, lace, patent tips, light welted soles. Kidskin, lace, kid tips, square foxed, light soles. Box Calf, lace, medium-weight welted soles.

At $2, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—Black Box Calfskin, lace, welted soles. Black Kidskin Oxfords, thin soles. Tan Kidskin Oxfords, thin turned soles. Tan Calfskin Oxfords, stout welted soles. Enamel Leather, lace, stout walking soles.

At $1.80, worth $2.50 and $3—Black Kidskin Boots, lace and button, kid tips. Black Kidskin, lace and button, patent leather tips, medium-weight. Enamel Leather, lace, stout walking shoe. Patent Leather, lace and button, medium-weight.

Little Men's Shoes, $1.50—Made of boxcalf; spring heels; sizes 10 to 13.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.10, worth up to $2—Small Boys' Spring-heel Shoes of Casco Calf; sizes 9 to 13½. Boys' Shoes of Casco Calf, with heels; sizes 12 to 2.

At $1.30, worth up to $2—Boys' Shoes of black satin oil leather, with heels; sizes 13 to 5½.

At $1.50, worth $2—Box Calf Lace Shoes; spring heels, welted soles; sizes 9 to 12½. Satin Oil, Enamel Leather and Velour Calf Lace Shoes, with heels; sizes 3 to 5½.

GIRLS' SHOES

At $1, worth up to $1.50—Black Kid and Calf Spring-heel Shoes, lace; sizes 8 to 10½.

At $1.20, worth up to $2—Black Kid and Calfskin Shoes, lace and button, spring heels; welted and machine-sewed oak soles; sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.40, worth $2—Black Kidskin Shoes, for larger girls, wearing women's sizes, 2½ to 5.

Another great feature of the day in the Under-Price Store presents these

Extraordinary Offerings of CHINA and GLASS

An overflow movement from the September China Sale, that is even more extraordinary than any offerings yet made in the sale. For instance, here are newly cut prices on superb Cut Glass, that was of unmatched value as priced last week.

Nothing in the lot is marked over three dollars, and many of the pieces are well worth six dollars:

Fine Cut Glass

Bowls, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; Nappies, 7 in., $3, reduced from $4, and worth $6.
Celery Trays, $2.75, regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $3 a dozen, regularly $5.
Fruit Dishes, $3; reduced from $4.25, and worth $6.
Water Caraffes, $3; reduced from $3.50, and worth $5.
Jelly Plates, $3; reduced from $3.50, and worth $5.
Pickle Dishes, $3; reduced from $4, and worth $6.
Bonbon Dishes, $1 and $2.25; reduced from $1.25 and $3, and worth $2 and $5.
Bonbon Dishes, $3; reduced from $4.
Spoon Trays, $2, regularly $3.50.
Oil Bottles, $2, regularly $3.

Also quite a showing of Cut Glass Novelties—Knife Rests, Mustard Jars, Oil Bottles, Toothpick Holders, Salts and Peppers, Sugars and Creams, Syrup Jugs—all at very special prices.

Thin-Blown Tumblers, 55c

Another thousand dozens received, and in face of the fact that glass has again advanced in price we will sell these for 55c a dozen; regularly $1 and $1.25. A number of good patterns.

Fancy CHINA

Mostly French pieces with fine flower decorations and gold, at half prices.

Chop Trays, $2.50, from $5.
Salad Bowls, $1.25, from $2.50.
Celery Trays, $1.25, from $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.10, from $2.25.
Pudding Sets, $5, from $10.
Cake Plates, $1.25, from $2.50.
Fern Dishes, 50c and $1, from $1 and $2.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1, worth $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2.50, $3.
Plates, $3.50, $9, $10 and $12 a dozen, from $7, $18, $20 and $24.

A lot of odd Plates, two and three of a kind; French china, handsomely decorated; were 75c, $1, $1.25; $1.50 and $1.75; now 50c each.

JUGS

Various shapes and sizes, all well decorated—

30c, from 40c. 40c, from 60c. 75c, from $1.
35c, from 50c. 50c, from 75c. $1, from $1.50.

A lot of Water Pitchers, with bands in green and gold, worth $1.25 each—

Today at 50c

Bohemian Glass Vases

In Iris effects, reduced one-third.
40c, from 60c. 85c, from $1.25.
50c, from 75c. $1.40, from $2.
70c, from $1. $1.75, from $2.50.

FINE CHINA

Prettily decorated in flowers and gold; violet decorations, border designs, and many with double gold lines.

Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers.
Oatmeal Bowls. After-dinner Cups—10c, 12c and 15c each—not a piece but is well worth double.

BRIC-A-BRAC

Quite a variety of pretty things in Austrian Pottery, Majolica and Teplitz; we have specially marked these one-half and two-thirds prices, straight reductions from Saturday's low figures.

Pieces of Austrian Pottery in poppy and chrysanthemum decorations, 35c, $1. $1.50, $2.75, $3.50, worth 50c, $1.50, $2.75, $4.50, $5.50.
Majolica Vases, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, worth 35c, 85c, $1.25, $2, $2.50.
Teplitz Figures, slightly imperfect, $4, $6, $8.75, $18.75, reduced from $8, $12, $17.50, $37.50.
Vases and Bonbon Boxes, with painted scenes, 15c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 75c, $1, $2, from 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $3.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MITCHELL STILL IN TOWN

Believed to be Awaiting a Communication Regarding Strike.

He Denies that Any of the Licensed Miners Have Returned to Work—Over $400 Raised at Mass Meeting.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and District President John Fahy, who were to have left this city for Wilkesbarre yesterday afternoon, decided to remain until to-day. It is believed that they expected some important communication, but did not receive it. Mitchell was very guarded in talking on the subject of his remaining, but gave as his reason his wish to be present at the benefit in aid of the striking mine workers which took place in Miner's Bowery Theatre last evening. It is thought possible that he may remain here until after to-morrow, as the weekly conference of the Presidents of the coal roads is held every Tuesday afternoon, when President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad comes to town.

Mitchell and Fahy had conferences during the afternoon at the Ashland House with a large number of labor leaders, who complimented the former on the fight he is making on behalf of the miners. Among those who called were Herman Robinson, Secretary of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union, and Charles B. Stover, founder of the Civic Club and President of the Children's Playground Association.

One of the labor leaders who called on Mitchell said that miners are receiving a good deal of money now from various sources.

"The most of the money," he said, "comes from the bituminous miners. Every striking miner is getting something, and all a like amount, so as to prevent any misunderstanding, except in cases of special hardship, where more money is given."

Mitchell in an interview denied that any of the licensed miners had returned to work.

"From time to time," he said, "statements have appeared in the papers from operators whose names are not mentioned. These statements are to the effect that, if the men supposed to have returned to work, were concentrated in two or three collieries, a greater output of coal would be the result. That is not true. Time and again newspaper men have offered to inspect the mines to see the conditions for themselves, but were refused permission to do so. The men will stand by their original demands. We are still ready to arbitrate. Our demands are 20 per cent. advance for the mine workers, who work by contract, an eight-hour workday without reduction of wages for those who work by the day, week, or month, and a demand that the coal be weighed and paid for by weight whenever practicable. The men are as firm as they were the first day of the strike."

When asked about the charge by the operators that he (Mitchell) had called out the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen, needlessly placing the property of the mine owners in great danger from rust and lack of caretakers, he said:

"We did not call out the steammen until June 2. The miners went out May 12, and we gave the mine owners twelve days' notice before the steammen were called out. We did not want the steammen to join us, but they had grievances of their own, and said they saw their opportunity and would strike. We would not let them go out when we did, and they did not. We told the operators when we gave notice that if they settled with the steammen they would not go out. We asked them for an eight-hour day for the steammen, and promised them the steammen would then stay at work. We did this so the men could keep the mine machinery in repair and water out of the mines. The steammen have been working twelve hours a day, and been complaining over a year."

Regarding the injunction given by Judge Jackson against soft coal miners in West Virginia, Mitchell said that Judge Jackson was known to be very susceptible to flattery, and was flattered by Lawyer Blizzard, who appeared for the plaintiffs. Since then Lawyer Blizzard had been praising the decision, from which, Mitchell said, it looked as if the lawyer expected other decisions of the same kind.

In explanation of Mitchell's statement that none of the licensed miners had gone back to work, a labor leader said that some of the firemen who understood about mining coal had probably gone back to work and were mining coal in some of the breasts.

The committee in charge of the mass meeting in Madison Square on Saturday evening reported yesterday to the Central Federated Union that during the mass meeting $401.76 had been collected for the striking miners. Of this, $262.80 had been collected by passing around contribution boxes, and $138.87 had been collected by those who held out an American flag for contributions.

MITCHELL SPEAKS AT BENEFIT.

Cheers for the Strikers' Leader at Entertainment, Which Nets $2,500 for Their Relief.

A benefit performance in aid of the striking coal miners was given last evening in Miner's Bowery Theatre under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Federated Union. Most of the talent was furnished free by the Actors' Protective Union. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who occupied a box, was received with cheers. It was announced that the first seat in the gallery was bought by the Actors' Protective Union for $100 and there was more cheering.

Toward the close of the performance there were repeated calls for Mitchell. He looked tired and begged to be excused, but at last he spoke a few words from the box.

"Ladies and gentlemen and friends," he said, after shouts of "stage" had arisen, "I could not make you all hear me, even if I spoke from the stage. I only desire to thank you all, the Actors' Protective Union, the musicians, and all the friends who have come to our relief. In the name of the hundreds of thousands of mine workers who are engaged in a struggle for American wages and American conditions, I tender you my sincere thanks." [Cheers.]

After Mitchell had finished speaking, the Anthracite Glee Club, composed of anthracite miners, sang a glee. The auditorium was darkened, and the singers came out grimy with coal dust, clad in the clothes in which they work in the mines, and each man had a flaring miner's lamp strapped to his forehead. The entertainment realized about $2,500.

WANTS COAL MINES SEIZED.

Pastor Scudder Would Have President Roosevelt Advocate Government Ownership.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, last night prefaced his sermon with an address on the coal strike. He advocated Government ownership of the mines. Pastor Scudder entitled his prelude "A More Significant Coal Strike Coming." He said in part:

"During four wearisome months an unoffending and long-suffering public has been victimized by this exasperating conflict between the striking employes and obstinate operators of the coal mines. Unless the differences between these contending parties are speedily settled and coal is furnished at reasonable rates, I prophecy that the present strike, which principally involves the mining class, will develop into a more significant and far-reaching strike—a bold strike by millions of our people for Governmental ownership and distribution of coal.

"Through their stubborn reluctance to arbitrate the mine owners have forfeited the sympathy of the American people; and now that an amicable adjustment seems further off than ever, seeing that chilly Winter is approaching, and the price of coal is likely to climb still higher, multitudes of dignified, thoughtful men are being driven to the conclusion that the only permanent, satisfactory solution of this vexatious problem is for the Government to condemn the coal mines, purchase them at a just valuation, and then dig and deliver the coal to the people at an equitable price.

"The present owners have struck the entire nation in a very sensitive spot—their pocketbook, and now is the time for an outraged public to strike back. Passive endurance has ceased to be a virtue.

"If our illustrious President, who apparently believes in the common people, wishes to endear himself to the rank and file of this Nation he can do it in no better way than by advocating at once this strenuous doctrine."

LOSS OF LIFE IN MINES.

1,467 Men Killed in 1901, or One for Every 188,668 Tons of Coal Mined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—An official report made to the United States Geological Survey gives statistics of acidents, fatal and otherwise, which occurred in the process of mining coal in eighteen States and Territories during 1901. In these eighteen States and Territories the total number of lives lost in 1901 was 1,467, and the total number of men injured was 3,643. The number of tons of coal mined for each life lost varied from 426,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in the Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these eighteen States and Territories was 188,668. Maryland enjoys the distinction of the largest tonnage per life lost, while the Indian Territory has the largest percentage of deaths for the tonnage mined.

In Pennsylvania the number of tons of bituminous coal mined per life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines in the same State. In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania 513 men were killed and 1,243 injured; 277 wives were made widows and 624 children made fatherless, and 131,524 tons were mined for each life lost. In the bituminous fields of the same State 301 men were killed, and 656 injured; 184 wives were made widows and 412 children made fatherless, and 273,288 tons were mined for each life lost. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania alone furnished the largest number of killings in the union. The next highest record was that of West Virginia, where 134 men were killed.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1901 was 485,544, who made an average of 216 working days, as compared with 448,581 men with an average of 212 working days in 1900. The distribution of this labor in 1901 was as follows:

In the anthracite mines 145,309 men, with an average working time of 196 days; in the bituminous mines 340,235 men, with an average working time of 235 days.

WASHINGTON'S COAL FAMINE.

It Prevents Tourists from Ascending the Monument There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The coal famine has tied up the Washington Monument. There is not enough coal to feed the boilers, and the elevator had to stop running. Hence tourists visiting this city will have to lose one of the standard sights of Washington until the deficiency is made up. Soft coal will probably have to be used.

The District Commissioners find that the amount of coal which they procured for the use of the schools will not last beyond Thanksgiving Day. Commissioner MacFarland, having heard that President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading has promised to deliver to the Philadelphia public schools 3,000 tons of anthracite, sent a telegram to Mr. Baer asking him to deliver that or a smaller amount at an early day for the public schools of the National capital. No answer has yet been received.

READING FIREMEN'S VISIT.

Entertained by the Volunteer Firemen's Association—Parade Down Broadway To-day.

Forty volunteers from Reading Hose Company No. 1 of Reading, Penn., and Chief Marshal Henry Kieser, with a band of twenty pieces, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on a seven-day excursion to Boston, Albany, West Point, and Newburg. They were met by ex-President Richard Cullen, ex-Chief Eli Bates, and about twenty other members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York, who escorted them to the Broadway Central Hotel. Later the committee took the visitors to Volunteer Headquarters, 220 East Fifty-ninth Street, where supper and the volunteers' famous "Liberty Punch" were served. The Pennsylvanians inspected the fire relics at headquarters, especially the old engine, "The Volunteer," and No. 41, the hundred-year-old engine.

They will leave the hotel soon after 4 P. M., and parade in full uniform with a delegation of the New York volunteers, headed by President John A. Patterson, down Broadway to Murray Street and thence to Pier 19, North River, where they will go on board the steamboat Puritan for Boston.

CAUGHT ON A FIRE ESCAPE.

Afterward a Woman and a Policeman, Who Released Her, Dropped from a Swinging Ladder.

Half a dozen families were compelled to hustle down fire escapes early yesterday morning on account of a fire which started in the apartment house at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Mrs. Joseph Rutledge, wife of the sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was caught somehow on the way down, and Policeman Enright of the East Fifty-first Street Station ran up and released her.

The last ladder swung in under their weight, and they dropped ten feet to the ground. Enright fell underneath, and had one of his wrists sprained, but Mrs. Rutledge was not hurt.

The fire, which started in the hallway from some unascertained cause, did about $5,000 damage.

KICKED WIFE'S EYES OUT.

Woman Blinded for Protesting Against Husband Giving Daughter Whisky.

In the course of a quarrel with his wife because the woman reproached him for giving their eight-year-old child whisky, Michael Leddy, a longshoreman, of 112 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon blinded the woman by kicking out her left eye. Two years ago Leddy kicked out his wife's right eye, and she is now totally blind. The woman is in the Eastern District Hospital, where her condition was pronounced critical.

Leddy returned to his home drunk in the afternoon. Calling his little daughter, Mamie, he compelled the child to drink a glass of liquor. The child fell to the floor insensible, and Mrs. Leddy berated her husband for his inhuman act. It was then that he assailed her. Neighbors were beating the man when the police arrived.

Dentist Had a Long Fall.

Dr. Louis V. Cornee, a dentist, having forgotten his keys, was trying to enter his office, at 502 Willis Avenue, yesterday afternoon by getting out of the window of a real estate office next his own and climbing over a sign. He fell to a yard thirty feet below, badly injuring himself. He had to be lifted over a high fence to be removed to the Lincoln Hospital.

Seventh Regiment Men Return.

Seven hundred men of the Seventh Regiment, who escorted Gov. Odell to Gettysburg, where the monument to Gen. Slocum was unveiled, returned to the city last night. The men were all well.

A 1,000-TON BARGE CANAL

Chairman Hebert's Appeal on Eve of State Conventions.

He Quotes Senator Depew in Appreciation of the Usefulness and Value of the Erie Waterway.

In view of the impending Republican and Democratic State Conventions, Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Canal Association of Greater New York, desirous of bringing out an expression of public opinion in favor of a speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal, said yesterday:

"I think it will be sound policy for each party—Republican and Democratic—to put a strong canal plank in its platform. This canal question is a living issue throughout the State. To submit the question of canal enlargement to the people could have but one result. There never has been any hesitancy on the part of the voters of this State to sanction improvements of the great waterway that has been of such inestimable benefit to the State at large. According to the language of the report of the Committee on Canals appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, and of which Gen. Francis V. Greene was Chairman, it is proposed to reconstruct the Erie Canal so that it will be of sufficient size to permit the passage of boats 150 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of approximately 1,000 tons each. The prism of such canal to be not less than 12 feet deep throughout, with not less than 11 feet of water in the locks and over all structures, and the locks to be 310 feet long and 28 feet wide, so as to pass two boats at one lockage. Such a canal will be capable of carrying a tonnage equal to the capacity of the St. Lawrence Canal. There is urgent necessity for immediate action in this matter of enlarging the canal.

"In their present condition the canals are not adequate to the public demands. They are not in condition to compete with the rival routes in the transportation of east and west bound freight. The proposed enlargement will enable rates to be made on the canal below anything that the railroads could afford to offer. Business men in general, I believe, are of one mind on this question. From Buffalo to New York there is a strong sentiment in favor of the Erie Canal. As Gen. Greene in the committee's report just alluded to says:

"'To the Erie Canal more than any other cause is due the phenomenal growth and commercial supremacy of the City and State of New York.' It opened up the great West to settlement, and in turn attracted the products of the West to the low-grade line through the Apalachian chain which exists only in the State of New York. The tolls on this waterway have more than repaid the cost of construction, maintenance, and operation. In addition, it has paid over $360,000,000 of freight money within the limits of the State, and the disbursement of this money along the line of the canal has built up great interior cities from Buffalo to Albany, forming a continuous line of commercial centres which has no counterpart in any other State.'

"I am satisfied that a barge canal such as is proposed will restore a regulation of the freight rate from the lakes to tidewater in the fullest measure. It is the part of wisdom for the great political parties to give the people an opportunity to discuss this subject of canal enlargement and vote on it. The lawmakers at Albany, of course, must obey the people's mandate, and if the people, after careful and thorough consideration of the needs of the Erie Canal, direct that that waterway shall be reconstructed, the sooner the work is begun the better it will be for the State.

"Opposing forces are active. That is one reason why the friends of the canal should work quickly and energetically. Some railroad men with a narrow view declare that the canal has outlived its usefulness. That might be true, if the canals were to remain in their present condition. Once make them modern and up-to-date, and they will be able to demonstrate a much larger scope of usefulness than heretofore.

"In this connection it is a pleasure to recall the opinion of Chauncey M. Depew with regard to the usefulness of the canals. In an address delivered in Elmira in October, 1891, he said:

"'There is another great question in which we as owners are all interested, and that is the State canal. I am in favor of canals. There is an impression that from official and business associations I ought to be opposed to the canal, but that is a very narrow view of the situation. The canals compete with the roads with which I am connected at every point, that is true, but the canals in their connection with the Great Lakes, these inland seas of our country, compel the commerce which floats upon those seas to find the Port of Buffalo in the hope of getting through the canal to the seaboard. The surplus which the canal cannot carry comes to the railroad, and the prosperity which the canal and the lakes give to the State of New York in the promotion of their business comes in turn to the railroad.'

"This idea of the diffusion of prosperity through the canal traffic is one that should be constantly kept in mind. An enlarged canal, permitting the passage of thousand-ton barges, would enable a reduction of rates of freight so as to attract a very large volume of traffic between Buffalo and New York. This will naturally increase the industries along the line of the canal. It will improve farming industries by causing an increased demand for local consumption."

SAY HE SOLD STOLEN GOLD.

Zimmerman, Under Bonds Here, Rearrested in Newark for Robbing Employers.

NEWARK, Sept. 21.—Charles Zimmerman, a jeweler, of 41 Irvin Street, Jersey City, who was recently arrested in New York and released on $2,000 bail on a charge of having stolen a quantity of gold and silver platinum from Abel Brothers of 64 John Street, where he was employed, is now in custody here.

Detective Sergeants Carroll and Long arrested Zimmerman while he was selling gold at a local refinery. Yesterday they learned that he has worked for Abel Brothers, and they notified the members of the firm, who thought Zimmerman was still in the Tombs. Mr. Abel came here last night, identified the gold found on Zimmerman, and returned to New York to prefer an additional charge against him. He fixes the value of the metal found here at $1,000.

SHELTER ISLAND'S FIRE LOSS.

One Cottage Destroyed—Believed to be Work of Incendiary.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 21.—The fire last night at Shelter Island Heights destroyed a cottage owned by Mrs. J. Nevins of Brooklyn.

There is a general belief that the fire was of incendiary origin, as four times before within a couple of years that cottage has been on fire under suspicious circumstances.

The fire last night threatened to spread to other cottages, but the Shelter Island firemen succeeded in preventing the flames from reaching the neighboring houses. Arrangements were made here to ship the local department across the bay to aid the local firemen, but later word was sent that the fire could be controlled.

PACKING HOUSE MERGER.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—What are presumed to be preparations for the merging of packing house interests will begin at the South Omaha packing houses to-morrow, by the taking of inventories of stock and other properties. One of the largest companies paid its men in advance last week, and has sent out a circular instructing agents to settle claims and take inventories during the coming week. The same work is under way in one of the other large houses, while it was completed in a third during the past week.

A party of men, said to be representatives of the proposed combine, were in the city several days last week making an inspection of the packing plants and stock yards.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

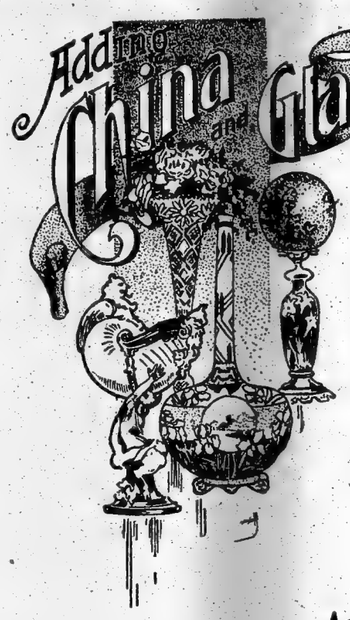

Adding China and Glassware Ceramics and Bric-a-Brac to the Honor Roll.

The sixty stores representing the establishment of Simpson Crawford Co. stand for the honor roll of high class merchandise for the person or home.

To be classed in this list of honor means a distinction of which any one interested cannot but feel proud.

And now China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac and Ceramics fall into this proud line.

The opening of a new department at this store has become recognized as an event of importance by all interested in merchandising, and so this opening may be regarded as

An Occasion of Extraordinary Interest

to the women of New York and the surrounding territory.

Many months were spent in the different marts of the world which are headquarters for these goods: the studios, the ateliers and the workshops of the famous artists in paintings and sculpture were searched by the chief of this Department as well as the Art Centres of the Far East, to bring their choicest treasures to your doors.

Accordingly we take great pleasure in stating that we have assembled on our fourth floor a stock of goods such as has never been brought together under one roof. And we shall earnestly strive to make this Department better and greater as it grows older and as the wants of our customers are made known.

Persons of discrimination to fully appreciate the merits of the wares must come and see the goods in order to receive a liberal understanding as to their beauty, elegance and worth.

Here you may revel among Sevres Porcelains, Marbles, Clocks, Bronzes, Ivory, Dutch Silver, Vienna Vases, Teplitz, Terra Cotta, Onyx Pedestals, Art Glass, fine China, Cut Glass, Lamps, Globe Shades and many other beautiful specimens of every sort of ware.

A visit will really impart an education in matters of this sort and also teach that frugality of expenditure on your part does not mean a common, ugly or unattractive accumulation of China and Glassware, Bric-a-Brac or Ceramics.

Economical buyers will delight in the opportunities here offered for money saving, while the connoisseur and the seeker after the best may feel assured that his or her ideals in any of the above lines may surely be met. The mission of this department is the same as all others in this great store—namely, to serve only the very best and highest class of merchandise.

Autumn Opening of Dress Silks.

The finest Silks from France await your inspection. The most exquisite weaves of art that the wits of man and loom have ever turned out. Silks are always more or less beautiful, but eyes never feasted upon such exclusive richness as is now assembled in our Rotunda, which is the largest in a mercantile establishment in the world.

Look at our window display—it will give you but a faint idea as to the magnificence of the goods. Talk about art in millinery and in costumes!—but was there ever truer art than that portrayed in these wondrous weaves? Their splendor and sumptuousness, together with the greatness of the assemblage, mark it as the foremost and the most pretentious display of silks ever made in America. Words cannot do it full justice. The collection comprises nearly every desirable weave produced, prominent among which are

Plaids in Moire and Persian effects, from $1.25 to.....$4.50 yard
Taffeta Velours, in elaborate designs and colorings, from $3.95 to.....$7.50 yard
Taffeta Velour Ecosse, from $3.95 to.....$5.75 yard
Exclusive designs in Drap d'Or, from $2.50 to.....$9.50 yard
Moire Renaissance, in beautiful evening shades, from $2.75 to.....$3.75 yard
Moire Renaissance Chameleon.....$3.75 yard
Armure Brilliant, Broche, Satin Liberty Broche and Satin Duchesse Broche, from $2.75 to.....$3.75 yard
Armure Brilliant, street and evening shades.....$1.35 yard

Among the Black Silks are Moire Renaissance, Faconne, Moire Arabesque, from $1.40 to.....$3.75 yard
Moire Francais, Moire Velour, from 75c. to.....$1.75 yard
Brilliant Armure, Satin Luxor, Satin Duchess, Peau de Cygne, Louisine, from 75c. to.....$2.95 yard
Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteor, single and double widths, from 78c. to.....$3.95 yard
Black Dress Taffeta, from $1.00 to.....$1.75 yard
Black and white effects, Check Louisine Taffeta and Moire Velours; also broche effects, from 75c. to.....$5.95 yard

IN VELVETS we are showing all the new and elegant designs in fancy Panne Velours, besides black and white effects, from 75c. to.....
In Plain Velvets, a complete line of colors, at from $1.25 to.....$1.50 yard
Also Black Velvets, from $1.00 to.....$3.00 yard
.....$6.00 yard

And so we could go on giving you scores and scores of names of the finest Silks that ever left the French shore. But names stand for nothing, and the writer hasn't brains enough to make words pictorial in the translation of the patterns, so come and see this Autumn display.

Three Extraordinary Silk Specials.

Black Imported Taffeta, 20 inches wide, bright and lustrous quality, **50c. Yard.**

Crepe de Chine, a complete assortment of street and evening shades, excellent quality. **68c. Yard.**

Black Peau de Soie, 27 inches wide, of very superior quality, **$1.25 Yard.**

Exhibition of Autumn Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

The new Fall Dress Goods hold court to-morrow in conjunction with the new Silks. You'll not want to miss the display—for Dress Goods are shown at their best.

Probably this Exhibition more than all the others tends to show the order of progressiveness that rules in this establishment.

Every new and desirable texture is here, from the soft, clinging weaves to the rough, shaggy effects that are so much in vogue at the present time.

All the Dress Goods producing countries of the world are represented and only the choicest products from each.

It is impossible to describe the goods intelligibly.

The clearest understanding of the assemblage would probably be best obtained by our simply saying that the entire gamut of Dress-Goodsdom is run, from the extreme simplicity of one designer of cloth to the extravagance of another, with many conceivable—and inconceivable—weaves in between.

Among the prominent weaves are:—

Plain and mixed Zibeline.....$1.75 to $3.50 yard
Striped satin-faced Zibeline.....$3.50 yard
Novelty Dotted Camel's Hair.....$1.75 to $2.50 yard
Novelty Bourette and Boucles.....$1.95 yard
Zibeline Plaids.....$1.50 to $3.50 yard
Genuine Scotch Suitings.....$1.95 to $3.50 yard
London tailor-made Fabrics, fancy and mixed Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots.....$1.50 to $3.00 yard
Broadcloth in street and pastel shades.....$1.50 to $3.50 yard
Fancy imported Robes of Broadcloth, graded, embroidered and appliqued.....$37.00 to $75.00

Robes of Voiles, $35.00 to $50.00.
Robes of Eolienne, $37.00 to $60.00.
Robes of Zibeline, plain and two toned, $35.00 to $40.00.
Exclusive Robes of Paris Novelties, no duplicates, $35.00, $39.00 and $45.00.

And so we could go on until we tired you, but suffice it to say that to-morrow we reach the climax of the Autumn Dress Goods display.

No similar exhibit will have as much satisfaction and delight for New York women as this one.

To-day is Company Day, so come and see it all.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Does she trim her own hats?

She may, as well as not—and better than most.

The hard part is in knowing how and THE DELINEATOR shows one simply and clearly, beginning at the begginning.

"Just get The Delineator"

and you CAN be your own private milliner, and the money saved in a year would buy a gown—and then think of having ALL the hats one wanted.

15 cents per copy. Sold by all Newsdealers and Butterick Agents. Send $1.00 now and get the Magazine for an entire year.

THE BUTTERICK CO., 17 W. 13th St., New York

The English walking coat and the double-breasted frock are great leaders for early Autumn. Our prices for correct custom work are $23.00 for English walking suit, made of imported cheviots; $25.00 for double-breasted frock coat and vest, silk lined throughout. Special sale of English trousering, $6.00. With the privilege of money back without any explanation.

Samples and fashion booklet mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

The Forsythe Waist.

Special Opening TO-DAY.

Surpassing All Former Displays

TAILOR-MADE
Velvet Waists,
Silk Waists,
Flannel Waists,
Neckwear, Belts,

A Man's Glove for Women.

The Forsythe $1.50 Glove.

A special glove for women which we have spent years in perfecting. It is an ideal walking or shopping glove, with a style of its own, and is entirely superior to and unlike anything hitherto made. Mannish in leather, cut and stitching; easy fitting; long wrist; large pearl button. At $1.50 absolutely unequaled. Three shades of Tan, White Black and Grey.

Made by

JOHN FORSYTHE

THE WAIST HOUSE,

865 Broadway, bet. 17th and 18th Sts.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for Samples.

Witch-Hazel Stock

Is Now

50 CENTS.

Par value, $1.00. It advanced ten points last week. It will soon advance again. The time to buy is now. Write or call for prospectus giving the facts and figures and list of directors.

American Witch-Hazel Corporation,

170 BROADWAY.

$50 Pays for 100 Shares

New Orange Junction Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is interested in a new line, the survey for which is being made, from Summit to New Orange. The route is through Springfield and along the Baltusrol golf grounds. The line, which will be known as the New Orange Junction Railroad, will be extended later to give connection to the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania.

ACCUSED OF BOOK THEFTS

Brentano's Clerk Held in Default of $1,000 Bail.

Charged with Systematic Stealing Since Last February and Employing the Store's Delivery Boys to Aid Him.

On a specific charge of stealing books valued at $15.77 on Aug. 18 last from his employers, Brentano's, the Union Square book house, but accused also of having taken nearly $2,000 worth of goods in the same manner during the past seven months, Fred Evans, a well-appearing young man, residing at 101 West Eighty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He was held in default of $1,000 for further examination next Wednesday.

Evans was arrested Saturday by Detective Sergeants Frazee and O'Rourke of Capt. Titus's staff, after investigations made by Central Office men since last Wednesday, when the young man was discharged. He had been employed as a bill order clerk at Brentano's since last October. According to affidavits filed in the court yesterday his stealings began last February and continued with regularity until his detection.

The accused man is believed further to have hired three of the delivery boys in the store to aid him in disposing of the books he is accused of stealing. One of the lads, Julius Liggett, seventeen years old, of 15 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, in an affidavit, told how he and his companions of about the same age carried the books from Brentano's to various book dealers in different parts of town, and also to an express office for shipment to purchasers. He said that Evans paid the boys 15 cents for each book they thus disposed of for him.

When Evans, who is said to be very well connected, applied for the position last October, he showed a number of first-class references and letters of recommendation. Charles P. Cox, a book dealer with a store at 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, stated in an affidavit that he had bought books from Evans for several months. The detectives visited the place and found a large number of books that had been formerly in the stock at Brentano's store. Cox said that the first consignment was bought several months ago and from Evans in person.

At that time the young man told the book dealer that he was connected with a jobbing firm which bought books in large quantities and were thus able to sell at a reduced figure. The average price paid for the books was 80 cents, he said. It developed from further investigations of the detectives that Evans sent to Cox and to other dealers several consignments of books through the Manhattan Express Company, and boys in the store carried many of them to the office of the company, and billed them according to addresses furnished by Evans. The books in every instance were of the "popular" kind, such as "The Virginian," "The Spenders," "Hearts Courageous," and the like, books which retail at about $1.50. The total value of any one consignment did not exceed $25.

The irregularities in the accounts of Evans as order clerk were discovered a week ago Saturday, and an investigation was begun. On Wednesday Evans was discharged. At that time the young man told his employers that whenever they wanted him he would be at his address.

MINISTER LEFT HIS WIFE.

"Nagging" Drove Him to It, He Says—Stops a Trial by Quitting the Church.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Sept. 21.—The Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was aroused yesterday by the unexpected presentation of the case of the Rev. P. J. Henness, one of its members, now living in South Dakota. Mr. Henness left his wife during the last year and refused to state his reason. His wife is here at the conference. Mr. Henness tried to have the case ventilated on the floor of the conference, but it was referred to a trial committee of eleven members. The charges before the trial committee, which sat with closed doors, were that under the conditions Henness is not a proper person to be sent out as a pastor.

The case came very dramatically to an end early to-day. After the Trial Committee had been in session far into the night, Mr. Henness himself took the stand. He said it was evident to himself and to his attorneys that he was not to have a fair trial, and he handed the parchments of his ordination to the committee, following with his resignation from membership in the church as well as from the ministry. Turning to his wife, who was present, the self-unfrocked minister exclaimed:

"Woman, behold the wreck of a man you have made."

His wife broke down at this dramatic exhibition.

Mr. Henness, after maintaining silence stubbornly for a year, said to-day that the reason he left his wife was because of her continual "nagging," which broke down his health and rendered it impossible for him to do ministerial work.

Mr. Henness will go to North Dakota to engage in the mining business. His friends say that a movement will be started from his case to have the General Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church take action against one of the oldest and most prominent Bishops, who also separated from his wife under similar conditions.

ANGRY FATHER SPANKS BRIDE.

Parent of Youthful Eloper Will Seek to Have Marriage Annulled.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 21.—Elsie Grill, sixteen years old, daughter of Philip Grill of Lindenhurst, and Joseph Koenig ran away last week and were married. The bride is now at her father's house under close surveillance to prevent her rejoining her husband. Her father declares he will appeal to the courts to have the marriage annulled on the ground that his daughter was too young to marry.

Mr. Grill is said to have spanked his daughter for eloping. Koenig says he will apply to the courts for an order compelling Mr. Grill to surrender the girl into her husband's keeping.

NEW HOTEL AT SEABRIGHT.

Plans Prepared for a Modern Six-Story Structure of Iron and Brick.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 21.—Several New Yorkers, among whom J. B. Hughes, Walter Watson, and George F. Baker have been mentioned, have in contemplation the erection of a modern hotel at Seabright. Plans have been prepared for a six-story iron and brick structure, with 300 rooms, 150 bathrooms, and several sun parlors. The intention is to erect on the beach front a modern bathing pavilion.

The deal has not been consummated yet, but it is rumored that the Pannaci block is being negotiated for. The property has a frontage on Ocean Avenue of 485 feet, from the Rumson Road to Peninsula Avenue, and it extends back to the river. It is estimated that half a million dollars will be expended for property and construction.

SAYS HE ROBBED MAJOR BIRD.

Prisoner Is Accused of Stealing from Member of Governor's Staff.

James H. Palmer was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning by a Pinkerton detective named Seymour Beutler. Beutler made a short affidavit charging Palmer with having robbed Major Bird of Gov. Odell's staff. None of the parties concerned who appeared in court would give any information. Palmer was held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Brann.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—It is believed here that James H. Palmer was arrested for the theft of Major Bird's suit case in the Delaware and Hudson Railroad station at Saratoga Aug. 19 last. Major Bird was on his way north and left his car to go into the station restaurant. As the train was moving out he returned to his seat to find his suit case gone.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,

Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.

On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants

ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.,
Sole Agent, U. S.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES' PRICES.

Decision of the Dealers' Association to Cease Efforts to Control on Patented Articles.

The Eastern Branch of the Electrical Supply Dealers' Association, which meets at 39 Cortlandt Street, according to reports, representing a combined capital of $50,000,000, has ceased to make any effort to control the prices of electrical supplies. The decision was arrived at at a meeting in the organization's headquarters on Wednesday last. Heretofore the organization, it has been said, has been allied with the Electrical Manufacturers' Association, which controls capital amounting to many millions. The Supply Dealers' Association is the organization that was fined $1,000 in May last in a suit that was instituted by Attorney General Knox under the Sherman anti-trust law, independent dealers in the West having filed complaints.

Victor C. Gilpin, the Secretary of the Electrical Supply Dealers' Association, said last evening that the men who compose the organization had organized for social purposes at first. Afterward it had been ascertained that it would be advantageous to many dealers in the electrical supply business if something were done to make the prices of the various patented articles uniform. An understanding was arrived at, and it was operative for some time past. Recently, he said, some dissatisfaction had arisen by jobbers, principally in the West. Therefore the organization decided to not attempt to control the prices of the patented manufactured articles.

"The subject of ceasing to control prices had been under consideration for a considerable time," Mr. Gilpin said, "and we only did at the meeting what we had previously decided individually we would do. We still exist as a social organization."

ACCUSED OF THEFT IN CHURCH.

Woman Arrested on a Charge of Stealing Pocket Books of Worshippers.

A well-dressed woman of attractive appearance, who gave her name as Mary Colligan, twenty-five years old, of 225 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, charged with stealing pocketbooks in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn. When searched at the Butler Street Station two pocketbooks were found on her, one of which was subsequently identified by its owner.

The woman was noticed in the church by Mrs. Geneva Poulhier, who had her attention drawn to her by seeing her get up and move to several different pews without any apparent reason. Watching her, Mrs. Poulhier says she saw her sit down beside another woman in one of the pews, and reach over and pick up a pocketbook which was lying on the seat.

When the woman left the church Mrs. Poulhier followed her out and told Sexton Schmidtmayer what she had seen. The latter called in Policemen Smith and Finn, who placed the woman under arrest.

One of the pocketbooks found at the station contained $2.17 in money and cards which led to the identification of its owner, Mrs. Winifred Murphy of 158 Smith Street. Mrs. Murphy identified the purse as hers. In the other book there was only 61 cents in money, but it also contained a solid gold snake bracelet and some other jewelry.

At the church it was said that a number of complaints had been heard for some time of the mysterious disappearance of pocket books which had been laid by their owners on the seats beside them during the service. A number of purses which had been emptied of their contents had also been found tossed under the seats.

TORPEDO PUT UNDER A CAR.

Madison Avenue Trolley Explodes Railroad Signal, and Little Girl Is Injured.

What was at first thought to be a dynamite bomb exploded on the tracks of the Madison Avenue trolley line over the Madison Avenue Bridge early last night. A car containing about a score of passengers which ran over the supposed bomb caused the explosion. The loud report created much excitement among the passengers, and it was some time before they were quieted.

None of the passengers was injured, but a little girl, Elizabeth Caulder of 15 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, who was walking along the pathway across the bridge at the time, had her leg badly lacerated, and Dr. Pixley of Bedford Park took a quantity of fragments of steel from the wound.

The report made to the Alexander Avenue Police Station was to the effect that the explosion was due to a dynamite bomb, but an investigation showed that a common railroad torpedo that had been fastened to the track by some one caused the trouble.

JOB E. HEDGES RESIGNS.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Job E. Hedges has resigned the position of Deputy Attorney General for New York State. Mr. Hedges gives as his reason for resigning that his private practice requires all his time.

Job E. Hedges was made a Deputy Attorney General of the State by Attorney General Davies on May 31, 1899. The purpose of the appointment was to establish a new department in the Attorney General's office, the plan being to supervise in this additional branch the interests of stockholders in defunct corporations and companies in the hands of receivers.

It was the idea of the Attorney General that receivers ought to be forced to wind up their affairs in a reasonable time, and not be allowed to let the business drag along so that the corporations might be "milked" by lawyers.

The salary attached to Mr. Hedges's new office was $3,000 a year. He had been Secretary to Mayor Strong from 1895 to 1897, and he was made a City Magistrate by the Mayor in the latter year. He is forty years old, a Princeton graduate, and a member of many clubs.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The report that Jacob L. Greatsinger intended to resign the Presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was denied yesterday by officials of the company.

"There is no truth whatever in the report," Superintendent John C. Brackenridge declared.

"If Mr. Greatsinger intended to resign I would certainly know something about it," said J. A. Calderwood, the President's chief assistant. "He has expressed no such intention."

Arrivals on the Zeeland.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on board the Red Star Line steamship Zeeland, from Antwerp, were Prof. E. F. Andrews, Willard Bartlett, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Richard B. Tillinghast, F. M. Vermorcken, the French painter, and R. D. Wood.

IROQUOIS'S OCEAN RACE

Little Schooner Beat Larger Boat on Corrected Time.

TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN

The Coronet Led the Fleet in the Long Contest of Atlantic Yacht Club Boats.

J. G. N. Whittaker's ninety-two-ton schooner Iroquois won the ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club from Sea Gate to the Northeast Lightship, off Cape May, and return. She defeated the 126-ton Coronet, the 140-ton Endymion, and the 235-ton Thistle on corrected time, and beat all the yachts except the Coronet on elapsed time. She finished at the West Bank Light at 1:40 yesterday afternoon, only 5 minutes 30 seconds behind the Coronet, which, on the distance of 210 nautical miles, allows her several hours. She was 1 hour 24 minutes 30 seconds ahead of the Endymion, which also allows her several hours. From all points of view her victory was complete.

The first yacht that put in an appearance at the Sea Gate anchorage yesterday was the Coronet. She finished at the West Bank at 1:34:30 and dropped anchor off the Atlantic Clubhouse exactly at 2 o'clock. The Iroquois, which finished at 1:40, was only a few moments behind the Coronet in reaching an anchorage. Third in was the Endymion. She finished at 3:04:30, and, coming up into the bay, anchored near her sister ships. The Thistle was out of the race entirely. She did not arrive at Sea Gate until nearly 10 o'clock.

During the first twelve hours of the race the boats had an easy time so far as the weather was concerned. The wind held true east-northeast and was light and variable. Several times during the day and evening the yachts fell into soft spots off the Jersey coast that held them almost at a standstill. During this shifty weather the Iroquois closed up on the Endymion now and then, only to fall back again, the Endymion generally keeping the lead which she had when the boats went out past Sandy Hook. The Coronet also came up well and was very close to the Iroquois.

At the Northeast Lightship the three leading boats were only a few minutes apart, but the Thistle had dropped out of sight astern. The Endymion rounded the lightship at 9:16. The Iroquois followed at 9:24 and the Coronet at 9:53:30. The wind was steady but light to the lightship in the early evening, but later on it began to freshen, and by midnight had acquired considerable strength. Soon after midnight the Iroquois came up to the Endymion, which was well to the windward, and for a time kept her abreast. The weather thickened and there was a heavy sea on, so that the skipper of the Iroquois thought it prudent to keep off shore. He tacked out about five miles, and on coming in again made Barnegat Light for his first landfall. This movement helped the yacht very much, and during the early morning hours she overtook the Endymion, and at last passed that boat shortly before 7 o'clock. About sunrise the Coronet dropped more astern and went off shore. The Iroquois left her further and further behind, and also increased her lead over the Endymion. The maintopmast sheets of the Iroquois parted about daylight, and her skipper had to take a single reef in his mainsail. From 2 o'clock on the wind had been steadily increasing in force until it had become almost a gale from the east-southeast. This, with the heavy sea that was running, made hard work for the Iroquois, but she held her position even against the Coronet until the Scotland Lightship was reached, in the middle of the forenoon. It was then that the Coronet passed her and got the lead of 5½ minutes that she had at the finish. The average speed of the Iroquois was 9½ miles an hour. She made the distance out to the Northeast Lightship in 11 hours and 40 minutes.

HELD AS POST OFFICE THIEF.

Discharged Letter Carrier Had Many Letters to Business Firms.

John F. Cross, who gave his address as 140 West Ninety-ninth Street, was arrested last night, charged with the larceny of mail matter from the New York Post Office.

Sergt. McCauley received a complaint early in the evening from a citizen, who said that he had seen Cross opening letters which the informant did not think belonged to him. Detectives McGovern and Kehoe were put on the case, and say they saw Cross go down West Street with a bundle under his coat. They followed him into a hotel at 18 West Street, and broke open the door of his room. He had $4 in currency, 113 two-cent stamps, and 10 one-cent stamps, which are supposed to have been taken from the 74 letters in his possession. They were addressed to business firms in various parts of the city.

Cross refused to make any statement to the detectives as to how the mail matter came into his possession. An official of the Post Office Department identified the prisoner as a man who had been discharged as a letter carrier last November. The question of how Cross obtained the letters is puzzling the police.

Yacht Keutonia on Fire.

The sloop yacht Keutonia, owned by Thomas E. Garson of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning while lying at anchor in the Shrewsbury River, near the drawbridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The boat was under the charge of Capt. Charles Robbins of Red Bank and had been in use by her owner, who occupied a cottage at Highland Beach. Fire was discovered early in the morning and the yacht was beached while the crew worked to save the vessel. The fire supposedly had been extinguished and the men had gone ashore, when the flames burst out of the cabin anew and gutted the boat before the crew could get to work again. The Keutonia then filled and sank in shallow water near the old Patton Steamboat Line dock. The damage is estimated at $2,000, partially covered by insurance.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 21.—The tendency of the cloth market last week was against buyers, and the turnover did not equal that of the previous week. Dearer cotton and the poorness of prices obtained recently compel producers to insist upon advances. Almost all transactions were at somewhat high rates. Nevertheless manufacturers are increasing their engagements.

There was a better Indian inquiry, offers are slowly improving, and prospects are encouraging. Many leading China makers are in a fairly strong position, and decline to repeat previous sales. The miscellaneous, Levant, and South American trades were limited.

In yarns, sellers were firmer, checking business. The inquiry was healthier, but the turnover was not large.

Our Specialty—Flats and Apartments Furnished En Suite. Estimates Furnished on Application

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

8TH AVENUE, 35TH AND 36TH STREETS.

Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, New York, Near Eighth Avenue.

A REPRESENTATIVE DISPLAY OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE!

This is our ambition! To cater to all tastes, to satisfy the furniture needs of the vast majority; to conscientiously serve to the best of our ability the popular demand for Substantial and Stylish Furniture at THE LOWEST PRICES. Our values in this medium grade of goods are unsurpassed. They are the smallest prices consistent with excellence of quality, and beyond all question fully one-third lower than those elsewhere. If you want a really good bargain in moderate-priced goods you can rely on finding it here, and at less than you expected to pay. In fine furniture—a superb stock—the largest and finest obtainable. Very special values in every department.

DRESSER of very popular design in polished golden oak finish; fancy carved stanchions, large square bevelled mirror; three drawers; excellent construction and finish in every detail; very special value 6.05

BOX COUCH of very good construction; strongly made, with fine springs and upholstery, covered in green denim of excellent quality; very special at.. 11.00

Send for Folding Couch circular.

A large assortment of Wardrobe Couches and all styles of Folding Couches.

LIBRARY BOOKCASE, with 3 large sections, 4 shelves in each, in polished golden oak, superior cabinet work and finish; very excellent value for only..... 23.79

SHEETS, 54x90, 31c.; 63x90, 35c.; 72x90, 35c.; 81x90, 43c. each. PILLOW CASES, 42x36, 10c.; 45x36, 12c.; 50x36, 14c.; 54x36, 15c.; 90x90 DOUBLE UNDER SHEETS, 49c. each.

WOOL BLANKETS, colored borders, 12-4 size, $4.39; heavier grade, colored borders, 12-4 size, $5.39. The above goods are in perfect condition.

LIBRARY TABLE, on Mission lines, constructed of quartered sawed oak, English finish.... 8.80

Parlor Suit of five very handsome pieces, with elaborately carved frames in polished mahogany, ornate tops, fancy arms, claw feet, superior workmanship and finish in every detail; finely tufted backs, plain seats,

covered in figured satin damask of best quality, exquisite colorings; very special at..... 99.00

Other Suits ranging in price from $1,000 down to $8.45.

COMBINATION CARD TABLE AND BOOK SHELF, of very excellent construction and superior finish, in highly polished golden oak, with two shelves at base and swinging adjustable table, billiard cloth top; very special value for..... 13.25

PARLOR TABLE, of very pretty style, in polished golden oak finish, carved edges..... 1.49

LIBRARY OR VILLA SUIT of three very superior pieces, with strongly made, finely finished frames in weathered oak, seats in Spanish leather, typical in every detail of the Mission style, and strikingly artistic and attractive; very special value for..... 33.00

SIDEBOARD of very elegant and effective design, elaborately carved frame, panels, &c. Three large French bevelled mirrors of fancy shape. Display shelves at sides, cupboards and 3 small and 1 large drawer... 43.45

WHITE ENAMELLED BED, with bent pillars, fancy scroll work, decorative rosettes, and of superior construction and finish. In all sizes; very special value for..... 4.49

DINING ROOM EXTENSION TABLE, of a very desirable style, with heavy turned legs, square top, 6 ft. long when opened.. 4.95

WOOL BLANKETS, for this week only:—Wool Blankets, all colored borders, 10-4 size, 2.49; heavier grade, all colored borders, 10-4 size, 3.49; Wool Blankets, colored borders, 11-4 size, 3.39; heavier grade, colored borders, 11-4 size.. 4.39

CHIFFONIER of very desirable design, in golden oak, polished finish, with 5 drawers and French bevelled mirror..... 5.23

Same style, without glass.... 3.85

REED ROCKER, of very neat and pretty design, with fancy back and closely woven seat. Strong frame, well made and finished 1.10

SEND FOR MISSION BOOKLET IN COLORS

UPHOLSTERY TAPESTRY PORTIERES, self and combination colored Armure Ottoman repp and double warp effects, fringed top and bottom, colors blue, light red, dark red, olive, Nile, empire green, rose and terra cotta.

Regular value, $3.75; special, 2.25 per pair.
Regular value, $5.00; special, 2.75 per pair.
Regular value, $6.50; special, 3.49 per pair.

REAL RENAISSANCE BED SET, consisting of spread and bolster sham, mounted on heavy two cord bobbinet, deep flounce on spread and sham; regular value, $6.50; special, per set..... 3.49

REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, finest net; heavy and novelty patterns:—

Regular value, $3.75; special, 1.98 per pair.
Regular value, $5.00; special, 2.98 per pair.
Regular value, $6.50; special, 3.75 per pair.

Our usual incomparable bargains and extensive assortments of special interest: **CARPETS**

KASHMIR RUGS, reversible and copied from the most effective antiques,

6x9, 5.00 — 7.6x10.6, 7.23 — 9x12, 10.00

500 yards yard-wide REVERSIBLE BRUSSELS; these goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction; only, a yard..... 75c

1,000 yards INGRAIN CARPETING, suitable for bedroom; exquisite colors; a yard..... 39c

1,000 yards AXMINSTERS, suitable for parlors and libraries..... 1.08

LINOLEUMS, in several different patterns, up from..... 50c

OILCLOTH AND CARPET CATALOGUE IN COLORS FREE.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS---VERY SPECIAL VALUES.

WATER BUCKET, very heavy galvanized iron, 12-quart size, special 18c

CLOCKS, in finest assortment of china cases, made by the Ansonia Clock Co., with 8-day movements, striking hours and half hours on cathedral gong; every one of them regulated and guaranteed, very special for this sale..... 3.58

WASH BOILER, heavy tin, solid copper bottom, in 2 sizes, No. 8 size, 67c.; No. 7 size..... 58c

COFFEE MILL, wood box, steel grinder, can be regulated to grind fine or coarse..... 16c

GAS RADIATORS, 4, 6 and 8 tube, very best make, producing the most heat and saving gas, in many fine styles and finishes, at very lowest prices:—

4 tube Radiator, bronze finish, low style..... 1.35
4 tube Radiator, bronze finish, high style..... 1.48
4 tube Radiator, aluminum finish, high style..... 1.58
6 tube Radiator, aluminum finish, high style..... 2.75
6 tube Radiator, nickel finish, high style..... 2.98

SPICE CABINET, heavy metal, 8 drawers, bronzed and nicely lettered; worth $1.25..... 98c

IMPORTED JAPANESE SCREEN, in four panels, embroidered in gold thread, is 66 in. high, 83 in. wide; worth $5.00; here for a limited time only at..... 2.75

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CAMERA SUPPLIES.

RANGES of finest make, extra heavy castings; all the best improvements; fine nickel trimmed, with cabinet base, with joint pipe, elbow, zinc; delivered and set anywhere on Manhattan Island, for No. 7 range, special..... 9.98

COAL HOD, very heavy material, japanned; regular family size..... 19c

BREAD BOARD, round, hardwood, fancy turned; 10-inch diameter..... 8c

LEMON SQUEEZER, hardwood, porcelain bowl; regular 15c. kind..... 6c

GAS HEATERS, round, star burner, steel base, aluminum finish, up from..... 78c

CATALOGUE
"Guide to Housekeeping."
COMPRISING 664 PAGES, DIVIDED INTO 4 SECTIONS.

For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers. Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages.
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Section E describes Go-Carts. Section F describes Refrigerators. Section G describes Baby Carriages.
Any of these sections separately sent free on application to Mail Order Department. Illustrated Catalogue on Hammocks and Summer Specialties Free.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Special Bargains in White English Porcelains.

5 in. Plates, doz..... 39c
6 in. Plates, doz..... 48c
7 in. Plates, doz..... 57c
8 in Plates, doz..... 66c
Tea Cups and Saucers, pair... 5c
Coffee Cups and Saucers, pair. 6c
Ind. Butter Dishes, doz..... 18c
Fruit Saucers, doz..... 26c
Covered Butter Dishes, each. 26c
Covered Vegetable Dishes, each. 35c
Scollop Dishes, each..... 7c
Many other items equally low.

Open stocks in rich French, Austrian, English and American China and Porcelain.

DINNER SETS, pretty floral decoration, all pieces gold lined and traced, 100 pieces in set; for this sale..... 8.95

DINNER SETS, English porcelain, decorated under the glaze, fine floral design; set comprises 112 pieces; sale price..... 6.98

AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, richly decorated in floral designs, 101 beautiful pieces; per set..... 12.95

CHOPPING KNIFE, best steel, large size, with hardwood handle 5c

GENUINE AGATE PUDDING PAN, very best quality, 6 qt., 30c.; 5 qt..... 27c

KITCHEN OUTFIT BOOKLET FREE.

Prior to

The AEOLIAN Company's Removal to their New 12-story Building, 5th Avenue and 34th Street (About October 1st)

Special Sale of Slightly Used

AEOLIANS

At Reduced Prices

THIS special sale of slightly used Aeolians at reduced prices should focus the attention of all intending purchasers—not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, *AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME GUARANTEE.*

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

There will also be included a few Pianolas which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. This special sale will last until Oct. 1, only. Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.		Regular Price.	Special Price.
ORCHESTRELLES	$1,500	$1,250	AEOLIAN STYLE 1050	$275	$125
GRANDS	750	500	AEOLIAN STYLE 750	230	115
AEOLIAN STYLE 1500	500	350	AEOLIAN STYLE 800	210	100
AEOLIAN STYLE 1450	350	200	PRINCESS (Single Reed)	75	35
AEOLIAN STYLE 1250	350	200	PRINCESS (Double Reed)	125	65

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
AERIOL PIANOS	$750	$500

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

The Aeolian Company, 18 West 23d Street

Amusements.

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Sole management David Belasco.
OPENING NIGHT. MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH
Evenings at 8 sharp. Only Matinées Saturdays.
DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY
Seats for Opening Night only by subscription, checks being made payable to David Belasco. Prices, (Opening Night only,) all orchestra and first balcony seats, $3.
BOX OFFICE OPENS AT 9 A. M. TO-DAY.

Metropolitan Opera House.
FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE, MASCAGNI
And his Italian Opera Co. of 100. Conducting his own Operas. Management, Mitten[thal] Bros. & Kronberg.
Single Sale—Opens Today (Mon.) 9 A. M.
Wed., Oct. 8—Cavalleria Rusticana & Zanetto.
Thur., Oct. 9—Iris.
Sat., Oct. 11 (Matinée)—Cavalleria & Zanetto.
Sat., Oct. 11 (Night)—Ratcliff.
PRICES—ORCHESTRA, $5; DRESS CIRCLE, $3; BALCONY, first rows $2.50, rear rows, $2; FAMILY CIRCLE, first 3 rows, $1.50; remainder, $1.
WEBER PIANO USED

DALY'S To-Night 8.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
New musical play by the authors of SAN TOY and THE GEISHA, entitled
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Mat. Saturday at 2:15 P. M. CASINO, B'dway & 39th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
By George Dance and Howard Talbot.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. ADM. 50c.
Thursday Night! One Great Night!
Genuine Japanese Wedding Ceremonial.
with Feast of Lanterns, Wedding Cake to each patron. Box office open To-m'r'w, 9 A. M. Seats, Boxes, at Hotels.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW Wed. Mats. begin this week. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Closed to-night for rehearsal.
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8 SHARP,
VIRGINIA HARNED
IN A. W. PINERO'S LATEST PLAY,
IRIS.
Mat. Sat. 2. Wed. Mats. begin Oct. 1.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av'
EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
IN HER NEW PLAY, AUNT JEANNIE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE NEW CLOWN.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way
150TH TIME OCT. 3RD. SOUVENIRS.
Last 12 nights at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
OCT. 6—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Manhattan Theatre. B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20 Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Last week of the American Comedy
CAPTAIN MOLLY
Next Monday, MINNIE DUPREE, in A Rose o' Plymouth-Town. Sale begins Thurs.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
2nd Month. Enthusiastically Endorsed by the People.
ALICE FISCHER In Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE TO-NIGHT
42d st., B'way & 7th av.
LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
City Sports Burlesquers.
2 Great Burlesques. Everett Trio.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of B'way Musical Novelty Joy, Geo. W. Lederer's SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15

BIJOU THEATRE. 30th, B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinée Wed. & Sat.
"SURE SUCCESS."—Sun.
HEARTS AFLAME

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S Latest Surprise and Stupendous SUCCESS
KING HIGH BALL.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Biggest production and in His New Romantic Play, Best Cast in New York.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. WARFIELD Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. In "THE AUCTIONEER."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Elita Proctor Otis in LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE, The Doings of Mrs. Dooley

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
Elita Proctor Otis in OLIVER TWIST.

DUSS 66th St. & Columbus Av. Goodby Duss.
Last 6 Nights. Sunday Night, Sept. 28.
Duss Farewell, Madison Square Garden.

NEW STAR THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c.
E. S. MILLER KENT, The Cowboy and The Lady. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

3 D. Ave. Then. Mat. To-day. A WOMAN'S HEART.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M.
BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

PACER QUADRIGA AHEAD

Millionaire Drivers in Warm Contest on the Speedway.

NATHAN STRAUS DROVE WINNER

Excellent Sport Furnished by the Local Harness Horses on the Harlem River Course.

Brushing such as is seldom witnessed outside of a race track took place on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning when the famous rival pacers, Rotha J., 2:12½, and Quadriga, 2:08¾, driven by their millionaire owners, James Murphy of Chicago and Nathan Straus, met in a contest for the honors of the road. The brush has been talked of for over a year, and several times dates have been fixed to settle the discussion, but on each occasion something interfered to prevent the pacers being started. Rotha J., who is the pet of Mr. Murphy's stable, has long been considered the fastest pacer on the Speedway when she was going steady. Mr. Straus, however, thought differently, and held the same opinion yesterday morning, when he met Mr. Murphy on the road and proposed that they settle the question of superiority at once. Mr. Murphy assented, and both jogged their pacers along the upper stretch to the starting point at Dyckman Street. Quadriga was turned to a good start, with the pacer Replica, 2:15¼, driven by Elmer Stevens by way of a warming-up brush, while Rotha J. came down the stretch alone, showing a pace that won enthusiastic applause for her. Quadriga was somewhat slow in getting away, and Replica gained several lengths before the first quarter post was reached. Urged by her driver, Quadriga warmed up to her work just as the head of the stretch was reached. Quickening her gait, she closed the gap that separated her from Replica and won out by a head with a desperate spurt made within a few feet of the finish post.

After a second jog both drivers declared they were ready, and after several false starts were sent away with Rotha J. a trifle in the lead. The Chicago mare only held the advantage for about a hundred yards, when Quadriga reached even terms and set a whirlwind pace. Rotha J. followed the gait with apparent effort, and the two entered the stretch nose and nose, and were given a clear road, all vehicles drawing to the curbs. Leaning far over the dashboards, both drivers urged their steeds to show their top speed, while the crowds of spectators crowded the curbs and applauded enthusiastically. Nearing the finish post, Rotha J. began to lag a trifle despite all efforts to rouse her. Mr. Straus, seeing his oportunity, coaxed Quadriga to make a final spurt, which she did within a hundred yards of the finish, passing her rival and showing a half length to the good as they flashed by the post.

The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that it was evident Rotha J. had been outstepped, as she entered the stretch a length behind Quadriga, who increased her lead to two open lengths before she passed the post, winning as she pleased. Glenmere Boy, the gray trotting gelding, with a mark of 2:14¼, won about every brush in which he was entered, driven by Charles Weiland. His best brush was with the trotter Wilkes, 2:20, driven by Hugh Riley, and the little mare Ethel B., 2:20¼, driven by Clyde McBride. For three-quarters of the way it was nip and tuck between the trio, and then Ethel B. went out in front. A bad break caused her to lose her advantage, while Glenmere Boy, who had simply been following pace, forged ahead and finished a length in front of Wilkes.

A new-comer on the road that attracted much attention by his fast work was the trotter Charley Stiles, 2:15½, driven by Jere Murphy. After scoring several victories in his own class he was started with the pacers Replica, 2:15¼, and Crescent, driven by Harry Epstein. The first quarter was slow, as each driver seemed to be waiting for the other to set the pace. A touch of the whip sent the trotter out in front trotting strong and fast, while the pacers closed in on either side of him. At the head of the stretch the trotter still held a slight lead, but the pace was beginning to tell on him, and in the final drive Replica showed a burst of speed that landed her an easy winner. The trotter and Crescent passed the post nose and nose, the spectators declaring it a dead heat. Crescent made a much better showing in a lively go with the trotter Don Cyrene, driven by J. Pickert, in which she romped home with a couple of lengths to spare. Christopher Hackett's handsome bay pacer Helen H. carried Replida to a break and defeated George Huber's pacer, Burgess Bell, in a fast half-mile brush.

David B., 2:09¼, the famous old campaigner, looking like a two-year-old, driven by his owner, John Cornish, trotted a pretty race with William Clark's new mare, Ilderim, 2:23½, and Wilkes, 2:20. In the final drive David B. showed that he still retained his remarkable finishing qualities that won for him many a race by nosing out a winner after following Ilderim over the entire course. Wilkes finished a length behind in a break. Alexander Newburger gave his pacer, Smilax, 2:22¼, plenty of fast work and placed several victories to her credit, the best-contested brush being with the pacer Trinidad, driven by A. Simon. Nathan Straus drove the Speedway favorite, Cobwebs, 2:12, several fast quarters, but did not start him in company, as he is fat and short of work. Among others who participated in the sport was J. L. Dodge, driving the pacing mare Redinda, 2:07½; Morris S. Hermann, driving the speedy little trotter, Tom Boy, 2:15½; Louis Kahn, behind the bay pacer, George Wallace; A. Frankenstein, driving Fred W.; Charles Newcomb, driving the trotter, Bonnie Boy, 2:19½; Patrick Ryan, behind a team of trotters; A. B. Gwathmey, driving a new bay trotter; M. Solomon, driving the mare, Hattie Gothard, and Charles Austin, driving the pacer, Hattie B., 2:11¼.

ON LOCAL HANDBALL COURTS.

There was a larger club-day attendance than usual at Casey's Brooklyn handball court yesterday in anticipation of seeing a four-handed game between Phil Casey and P. J. Corby, as partners, against Oliver Drew, the Irish champion, assisted by ex-Alderman Dunne and "Ed" Hopkins. Neither Dunne nor Hopkins was on hand, and an exhibition match was played by Casey and T. Dunne against Drew and L. Ford. The latter pair won the first game, 21—13, but the next three games were won by Casey and his partner after some excellent work on both sides, 21—13, 21—3, and 21—20. Several other matches were decided during the afternoon.

Following are the scores of the leading games played yesterday:

O. Drew and L. Ford	21	13	3	20
P. Casey and T. Dunne	13	21	21	21
Charles Raleigh	14	21	16	
W. L. Jones	21	20	21	
J. O'Donnell	21	14	16	21
J. Coggins	16	21	21	18
John Dunne	16	21	10	
H. Reagan	21	16	21	
Jim Donohue	20	15		
Dave Molloy	21	21		

Handball experts met in several match games of unusual interest in the Jersey City courts yesterday. Champion Michael Egan's contest with T. McCabe and Joe Hanlon, and the game between A. Runciman and W. Husbands, to decide a wager, standing out as the chief contests in an afternoon of brilliant play. In spite of the odds he conceded, Champion Egan was favorite over his two opponents, and, showing his best form, won in handsome style. The match was three in five, and Egan, after losing the first game, won the next three straight. The contest between Runciman and Husbands aroused great interest among the spectators, as the men's rivalry is of long standing. Runciman always had the better of the play and took the stakes in three straight. On the next club day J. Foley and J. Durkin will meet E. Ficke and T. McCabe in the first series of an inter-club match, five games to be played on the home court of each team. The scores of the important matches played yesterday follow:

Michael Egan	16	21	21	21
T. McCabe and J. Hanlon	21	17	16	11
W. O'Keeffe	21	21	17	
G. Nees	16	19	21	
J. S. Egan and J. Hobbins	21	21	15	
C. Golden and J. Hosey	12	18	21	
J. Lydon and J. Walsh	18	21	21	
J. Carter and J. Walsh	21	11	14	
P. Scott and C. Cannon	21	21	21	
A. Martin and H. Frickey	16	13	17	
A. Runciman	21	21	21	
W. Husbands	12	14	14	
P. Eckhoff	9	21	21	
G. Nees	21	16	16	

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POLO AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Squadron A's Tournament—Somerset Polo Club Will Continue the Bernardsville Horse Show.

Squadron A's polo tournament, which will begin one week from to-day at Van Cortlandt Park, will practically close the active polo season in this locality, as both the Somerset and Staten Island Club tournaments have been abandoned. The squadron's tournament will be a notable one because it will be the first time in the United States that a military organization has attempted to give a regular open event, and it also marks another step of progress in the squadron's polo venture. Unusual activity among the troopers this season in consistent practice and the possession of three excellent fields in Van Cortandt Park have made the open tournament possible. A number of local clubs have responded to the invitation to compete for the cups, and some interesting games may be looked for.

One advantage that the coming games will have over those given by the private clubs is that they will be open to the public, and there is plenty of room around the extensive field for a large number of persons to see the games comfortably.

Polo is now firmly established in the squadron. The fact that it is no longer an experiment is seen from Major Oliver C. Bridgman's remarks on the game in the latest headquarters circular mailed to all the Squadron A members last Saturday. He says, among other things:

"The results of the past season have been most gratifying and amply repaid our efforts in this new field. It is a source of gratification also to realise that the squadron was the pioneer in America for polo in the cavalry of the National Guard, and now, having plenty of company, it has passed the experimental stage and polo has taken its place as a permanent part of the organization. Through the careful and untiring work of the Polo Committee the one possible objection of expense to the individual or the squadron has been so successfully refuted by the season's work that no further comment is here needed."

So successful was the Bernardsville horse show last Saturday on the grounds of the Somerset Polo Club that the officers of that club were discussing very seriously yesterday the project of making the horse show one of the annual club features. Instead of organizing a separate horse show association, the club will take control of the affair, and as nearly all of the prominent horsemen are already members of the club the undertaking would not be a very heavy burden.

Charles M. Chapin, President of the Polo Club, said: "We are already talking of laying out a large and permanent horse show oval a little beyond the polo field. There is ample room for an excellent driving track. Part of the ground will need a little filling in, but the turf is excellent and the natural conditions are all that could be desired. The show will surely be repeated next year."

The Somerset Club members have been playing polo all Summer, but in view of the recent serious illness of Robert Stevens's daughter the officers postponed their annual event.

PRIZES FOR THE DOGS.

The entries for the dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, to be held next month at Madison Square Garden, have already surpassed in numbers all previous records. From all parts of this country and Europe the owners of high-class dogs are applying for space at the Garden to exhibit their pets, and there is every reason to believe that this year's bench show will eclipse all American shows yet held.

No expense is being spared by the members of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America to make the show a great success. Upward of $10,000 will be awarded in prizes, and every class of the thoroughbred dog has been provided for. The best judges of Europe will be present, among whom are Mr. George Raper of Gemersal, England, the noted authority on Newfoundlands; Great Danes, and Bassehounds; J. Otho Paget of Thorpe, Satchville, England, who is recognized by all devotees of the dog as being the world's leading expert in English beagles, and Mr. F. Gresham of Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, the famous judge of collies, poodles, Maltese terriers, Pomeranians, and toy spaniels.

Foxhall Keene, the well-known sportsman, who owns the best French bulldogs in the world, will judge the points of this class, while Mr. James Martimer will look after the St. Bernards, old English sheep dogs, Boston Terriers, bulldogs, and dachhunds.

The rules of the American Kennel Club will govern the show. Entries close at the office of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, 1,123 Broadway, New York. Premium lists can also be secured at the downtown office, Room 45, 32 Broadway.

Races by New Swimming Club.

Many entries have been received for the swimming races to be given in the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club tank, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, on Thursday evening. Some promising youngsters from the New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, and Columbia University are entered in the 200-foot novice race, which is the first on the programme.

The 100-yard handicap will bring out some of the best men in the city, including "Joe" Ruddy, L. De B. Handley, "Budd" Goodwin, "Joe" Spencer, G. W. Van Cleaf, F. Lawrence, Fred Wenk, Otto Wahle, F. Ruberl, and others.

The star event of the evening will be a relay race, in which teams from the New York Athletic Club, Columbia, and the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club will compete. Teams will consist of four men, competitors to swim 200 feet each.

As a preliminary to the races the champion Knickerbocker Aquatic Club water polo team will play a game of water polo with an all-star team of New York.

Although only little over a week in existence, the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club is the strongest aquatic club in the United States, over 200 swimmers having joined during the past week, and the membership list is still growing.

The races on Thursday will not be restricted to club members, as any one may see the races by paying an admission fee of 50 cents. This will be the first time in the history of the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club that the public has had a chance to witness a race in the big tank.

To Take Up the Disbrow Case.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 21.—As soon as the Suffolk County Grand Jury has been charged by Justice Maddox to-morrow it will probably take up the case of Louis Disbrow and the deaths of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence. District Attorney Smith is said to have the case ready for immediate presentation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:35 A. M.—886 Sixth Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $5,000.

8:20 A. M.—140 West Fourteenth Street; Dennett's restaurant; damage, $5.

12 M.—356 Cherry Street; Samuel Vell; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—5 Jones Lane; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—800 Second Avenue; Herman Newman; damage, $5.

BOWLERS BECOMING ACTIVE.

First Local Tournament of Season Begins To-night.

With the approach of cool weather the bowlers awaken to activity, and already the indications are that the coming season in Greater New York will be a record breaker in the history of the sport. The first of the local bowling tournaments to begin the season of 1902-3 is the Fifth Avenue Palace tournament of Brooklyn, whose first games will be rolled to-night on the Fifth Avenue Palace alleys. On next Monday the Grand Central tournament will begin in Brooklyn, and on the following Wednesday, Oct. 1, two of the leading tournaments, the American National and the Columbia league, will open, while the New York and Harlem tournament will follow on Oct. 6. From then until the end of the month every week will see the opening of a new series, and by Nov. 1 the sport will be in full swing.

The clubs represented in the Fifth Avenue Palace tournament, which begins to-night, are as follows: Invincible, Sylvan, Bachelor-Benedict, Palace, Vendome, Kensington, Grand Central, Fifth Avenue Palace, Arion, Central, Bryant, Varuna, Livingston, Amersfort, Howard, Mutual, 7-20-4, and Pocono. The officers are: President—Richard Evans; Secretary—J. J. Waldman; Treasurer—Herman Ehler; Board of Managers—T. T. Buckingham, E. J. Lyman, W. Fiess, and R. Evans. The games will be rolled every Monday and Wednesday evening, the schedule for the first round being as follows:

Sept. 22—Invincible, Sylvan, and Bachelors and Benedicts; 24, Palace, 7—20—4, and Vendome; 29, Kensington, Grand Central, and Fifth Avenue Palace.

Oct. 1—Bryant, Arion, and Central; 6, Varuna, Livingston, and Amersfort; 8, Howard, Mutual, and Pocono; 13, Sylvan, Vendome, and Fifth Avenue Palace.

The New York tournament, which is rolled on the New York alleys at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and is particularly representative of the middle east side of the city, was organized for the season yesterday afternoon with the following clubs: Fidelia, Orchard, Metropolitan, Algonquin, Spartan, National, Columbus, St. Marks, Linwood, Bryant, Hyperion, Arlington, Anonym, Empire City, and Morningside. Several others will be added before the tournament opens on Oct. 6. The officers elected were: President—S. French, St. Mark's Bowling Club; Secretary—F. Lankenau, Orchard Bowling Club; Treasurer—William Amann, Fidelia Bowling Club.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy; showers; northeast to east winds.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh east to northeast, except brisk on southern portion; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk and mostly northeast, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southeast, on the upper lakes variable, and on the lower lakes light south, becoming variable.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh, possibly brisk winds, mostly northeast, and unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Boston to New Haven, and from Fort Monroe to Wilmington. Advisory warnings have been issued from New York to Delaware Breakwater.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	54	65	62
6 A. M.	49	64	64
9 A. M.	57	64	70
12 M.	63	67	74
3 P. M.	66	67	71
6 P. M.	66	68	70
9 P. M.	64	68	68
12 P. M.	62	63	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68¾
Weather Bureau	65½
Corresponding date 1901	60½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	63

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 64 degrees and at 8 P. M. 67 degrees, the maximum register being 68 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 90 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 81 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Railway, Chicago; Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville; Louis G. Cohen, ex-Mayor of Liverpool.

HOLLAND—Mrs. Hope-Edwardes, London; Dr. J. M. Greenman, Cambridge.

GRAND—Gen. J. F. Weston, United States Army; Prof. C. P. Echols, West Point.

GILSEY—Capt. Bernou, Mexico.

SAVOY—Dr. N. J. Serrer, Providence.

GRAND UNION—Gen. G. A. Buckingham, Riverhead, L. I.

PARK AVENUE—The Rev. J. A. Delany, Albany.

VICTORIA—Henry Wolfer, Stillwater, Minn.; Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Swanson, books; H. Morose, silks and dress goods; E. Wurtsberg, linens; I. Oberdorfer, laces, ribbons, and gloves; F. W. Parke, hosiery and underwear; J. A. Moler, clothing; C. W. Toles, carpets and bedding; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Coons, J. H., Company, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. Schuderer, domestics and linens; Hotel Albert.

Knollenberg, George H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; H. W. Knollenberg, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; 85 Wooster Street; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, silks, wash goods, and linings; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; D. M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. B. Croll, furnishing goods; C. H. Cory, cloaks and suits; B. Ryan, dry goods; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. C. Greene, domestics; T. W. Gaynor, dress goods, linens, and woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, jewelry, notions, and trimmings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, carpets, dress goods, and silks; W. Tate, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces, veilings, and trimmings; 85 Wooster Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 53 Franklin Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Hoffman, domestics and linings; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. M. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

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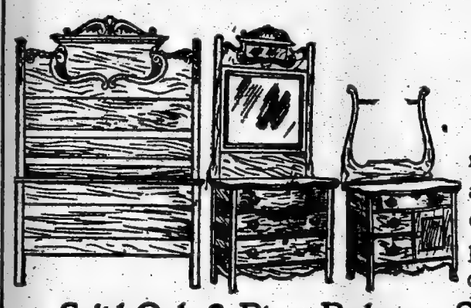

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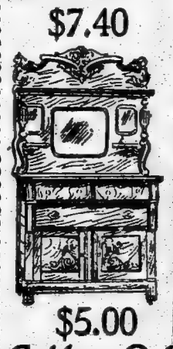

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT, THE TRUSTS, AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has at last spoken on the tariff in connection with the trusts. He has spoken very cautiously and with no great earnestness, as if he were treading on dangerous ground and were not at all sure of his footing. Indeed, with all respect, it must be said that he treads as if in a path selected for him by others, not chosen by himself, and pursued only because the situation seemed to require it. One can almost hear in his utterances the echo of the Senatorial conference, the soft voice of Senator ALDRICH, for instance, murmuring: "It is a bad scrape you have got yourself and us in. Mr. President, with your new policy as to the trusts. The tariff reformers have jumped on us. You really ought to see if you could not turn them away a little. Suppose you should show that the reduction of the tariff would help the foreign trusts and hurt only the independent competitors with the trusts in our country. That is not a very strong argument, but it would distract some of the attention you have so unfortunately drawn to the trusts and the Republican Party." At any rate, this is the rather absurd line that the President takes.

He begins by a clumsy misstatement: "A remedy much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by the trusts." We know of no serious proposition of such a vague and sweeping measure. Even the President's ardent friend, Congressman BABCOCK, in the fervor of his first excitement, before he had been called down by the politicians, did not go so far as that. The President proceeds:

> Some of those corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficent to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry. Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors which control the remaining part, and which being weaker would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy, for big and little producers alike.
>
> Moreover, such a corporation necessarily employs very many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen.

Now, what the President is fighting, if he is fighting anything, is the trusts that have substantially a monopoly. If a trust has that, the reduction of the tariff would not in any way injure its competitors at home, who are already at its mercy. It would tend to open up foreign competition with the offensive trust, and to curb its exactions from American consumers. Its power to crush home competition would not be affected, and that is what the President desires to restrain. But its power to bleed home consumers would be very directly affected. The latter class get small attention from the peddlers of Republican nostrums against the oppression of the trusts, yet they are a pretty numerous class and deserve consideration. Take, for instance, the Beef Trust. It has run up the prices of hides in this country to a very high level, so that that stanch Republican, ex-Mayor SCHIEREN, has just been abroad to seek supplies for his own trade. If the duty on skins and hides were removed, does Mr. ROOSEVELT think that the competitors with the Beef Trust would suffer, or the American industry would be hampered? The contrary would be the case.

We do not like to think that the hero of many a hard-fought political San Juan, such as Mr. ROOSEVELT is, is consciously combating a man of straw. But as a matter of cold fact, there is no such policy before the American public as the one against which he argues. There is a well-defined demand for the removal of such tariff duties as have bolstered efforts at monopoly and extortion. It would be met by putting on the free list articles that are made at less cost in this country than abroad. It would partly be met by the removal of the tariff on articles that are now exported by American manufacturers and sold lower than at home. If the President will address himself to propositions of this practical sort he might not make any better case than he can make now for the policy of his party—he would probably make a much worse one—but he would present a much more dignified and admirable appearance to his countrymen.

THE CANALS AND THE RAILROADS.

In the very sensible appeal for submission to the people of the plan to utilize the canals of the State, Mr. HEBERT, Chairman of the Canal Association of Greater New York, quotes some apposite remarks by Mr. DEPEW, made in 1891.

In these remarks the present Senator, then the President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, argued strongly for the real advantage of the canals to the railways. He said:

> I am in favor of canals. There is an impression that from official and business associations I ought to be opposed to the canal, but that is a very narrow view of the situation. The canals compete with the roads with which I am connected at every point, that is true, but the canals in their connection with the great lakes, those inland seas of our country, compel the commerce which floats upon those seas to find the Port of Buffalo in the hope of getting through the canal to the seaboard. The surplus which the canal cannot carry comes to the railroad, and the prosperity which the canal and the lakes give to the State of New York in the promotion of their business comes in turn to the railway.

We do not know whether the gentlemen now in control of the Central Railroad system entertain these views or not, but they are eminently sound and practical. And they are thoroughly in the spirit of the best business men of the time. The idea that any great enterprise can gain its greatest prosperity by the restriction of trade or even by attempts to get trade away from the channels in which it can flow to the best advantage is out of date. The broader and better view is that trade should be stimulated and developed as much as possible, and that the larger its total volume the better the chance of profit for each strong interest engaged in it. In the case of the canals, it is safe to say that for every dollar in freight they should earn the railroads would get another. The canals, moreover, would necessarily carry chiefly bulky and heavy freight, and the portion going to the roads would be of the kind more profitable to them to handle. If the railroad men of to-day follow the opinion of Mr. DEPEW a half-score years ago they will make no mistake.

THE COAL OPERATORS AND THE PUBLIC.

In asserting and endeavoring to maintain the contention that since they own the land yielding coal, such land is private property, with which the owner may do as he pleases, and, being private property, it is no concern of the public whether they mine coal or not, the anthracite operators appear to have spoken without taking advice, or else they have been badly advised. Coal is real estate, and no fact is better established than that the ownership of real estate is held and enjoyed subject to the public right and interest. It is not true in any civilized community that the ownership of real estate confers upon the owner the right to do what he will with his own. Such rights as he has are hedged round with all sorts of restrictions and limitations. He cannot be deprived of them without due process of law, nor can they be forfeited to the public interest without compensation. This, however, is elementary, and to discuss it would be a waste of space.

Whether it is true that the owners of the land yielding anthracite, being for the time in a position in which the public interest does not demand that such land be taken by due process of law for public uses, are also in a position to say that whether they mine coal or not is a question they are at liberty to decide wholly with reference to their own interests and preferences is quite another matter. In so maintaining, the anthracite operators appear to have the disadvantage of being at variance with the Supreme Court of the United States. The main principle involved in such a controversy was thrashed out to final judgment in the case of Munn versus Illinois, (94 U. S. 113,) which is critically reviewed in an interesting and instructive pamphlet on "The Coal Mines and the Public," just issued by HEMAN W. CHAPLIN of Boston. In the decision referred to the Supreme Court of the United States lays down the doctrine of public right in private property in the following striking language:

> When private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be juris privati (the subject of mere private rights) only. This was said by Lord Chief Justice HALE more than two hundred years ago, and has been accepted without objection as an essential element in the law of property ever since. Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence, and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the public good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created.

Of the defendants in the suit appealed the court says that all they had done in the establishment and prosecution of their business

> was from the beginning subject to the power of the body politic to require them to conform to such regulations as might be established by the proper authorities for the common good. They entered upon their business and provided themselves with the means to carry it on subject to this condition. If they did not wish to subject themselves to such interference they should not have clothed the public with an interest in their concerns.

If this line of judicial reasoning is applied to the case of the coal operators it will leave very little of the contention set up by them, and on their behalf, that they are in no wise accountable or responsible to the public for the manner in which their trust is administered. No private business would seem to be more indelibly impressed with the public interest than that which controls the production and distribution of fuel in a climate calling for artificial heat for at leste seven months in the twelve, and in sections where great and even vital productive and distributive industries are dependent upon the only fuel which they know how to use to advantage or have the appliances for burning without the creation of a public nuisance.

THE HANDICAP TO CANADIAN SHIPPING.

The ambition of the Dominion of Canada to become a great maritime power and to enter into serious rivalry with the Morgan syndicate for the control of the steam marine of the North Atlantic has perhaps had a larger amount of serious attention than that to which it is entitled. The risks of navigation in Canadian waters are so serious that the costs of insurance are bound to be a discouragement to enterprise in that direction, and will make the owners of lines to which Canadian port facilities are offered shy of availing themselves of such perilous hospitality. A table has been prepared by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association showing that from May, 1896, to March, 1902, twenty steamers of 57,206 aggregate gross tonnage were wrecked entering or leaving the harbors of St. John, (New Brunswick,) Halifax, St. John's, (Newfoundland,) and Cape Breton. Of these, thirteen were total losses, aggregating 38,734 tons, and one of 4,562 tons was still ashore when the table was compiled. One was hauled off Cape Spear badly damaged, and five were able to make port leaking badly and entailing heavy loss. The mortality of steamers engaged in the St. Lawrence trade not included in this summary is said to be on the average of one a month.

In the relatively high latitudes of the Dominion seaboard the safest place for a ship is as far off shore as she can keep. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that the talk of Canadian competition with the associated steamer lines has not created any profound uneasiness among interested persons. Canada's ambitions are magnificent, but her natural limitations are conditions to be reckoned with. The isothermal lines which aid her agriculture do not curve just right to serve her maritime purposes.

THE "ISSUE."

Mr. HANNA is persistent in his assertion that the tariff is not an issue in the Congressional canvass and that "prosperity" is.

With all due respect, this is the talk of a demagogue, which the junior Senator from Ohio has no need to resort to. He may honestly believe that to reduce the tariff on the products that can be made at less cost at home than abroad would be fatal to the prosperity of the country, but he knows well enough that the advocates of that policy desire prosperity as much as he does. They simply disagree with him as to the effect of the policy.

There are multitudes of business men who think that the tax on the importation of the material of manufactures is hurtful to the industry of the country. Mr. HANNA does not agree with them. Is he, therefore, opposed to the promotion of American industry? Certainly he does not consciously intend any such result. A little sense and fairness in political discussion does no harm, and Mr. HANNA is old enough to know it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It really looks, sometimes, as if there were people living in the United States—we describe them thus in order that they may not be confounded with Americans, properly so called—who would be delighted if it were demonstrated that the Maine went to the bottom of Havana Harbor through the carelessness or criminality of a member or members of her own crew, and that the officers who examined the wreck and reported that they found convincing proof of an outside explosion told, not the truth, but a long string of willful falsehoods. It looks so because there is a stream, thin but continuous, of references to "the mystery of the Maine," and of silly stories about this man or that who could, an he would—or if he were still alive—or if he had the courage—explain every detail of the disaster and show that the Spaniards had nothing to do with it. The latest of these yarns drags in poor Lieut. J. R. MORRIS, who killed himself on the Olympia the other day, and is to the effect that he had brooded over his knowledge that defective electric wiring blew up the Maine until he found life unendurable. He had hinted as much, it is gravely said, to divers clubmen in Kansas City and elsewhere, and they were not at all surprised to hear of his death. And with no better basis than this the talk of a "mystery" has revived, and the subject is discussed as if it were one wrapped in darkness! Why, in the name of common sense and common decency, don't the folks who are indulging in these shameful maunderings take a day off and read the report of the board by which the Maine was so carefully examined? By so doing they would learn that the only "mystery" is as to who fired the fatal mine—that everything else is perfectly clear—that the keel of the Maine was blown straight up through her decks, where it remained for all to see, and that the proof of an outside explosion was quite beyond intelligent question. But no, they prefer to expatiate on the fact that the ship has never been raised, and to see in that circumstance an excuse for suspicion that the Government is afraid of the revelations that might follow any disturbance of the wreck. They are far beyond understanding, these people, for some of them aren't even anti-imperialists.

—People who, on hearing of a new "merger" or "combination" of several small corporations into one big one, can refrain from being horrified until they find out whether the consequences of the change are likely to be harmful to them or not, will indulge in anticipations on the whole pleasurable after reflecting on the news from Boston that the gas companies of that city have united for the purpose of trying a novel scheme. This is, according to report, to turn one of the existing gas plants into a great producer of electricity for lighting purposes, while the others, or as many of them as may be necessary, will be devoted to the manufacture of fuel gas, to be distributed through the mains now used for illuminating gas. Whether or not this is the real purpose of the consolidation is known, of course, only to the capitalists directly concerned, and it is more than possible that they have not taken the public wholly into their confidence; but even capitalists sometimes tell the truth—when they get good and ready—and not only is the plan as outlined credible enough in itself, but it is of such a kind that belief in it is helped along by hope—which is always such an enormous assistance to any belief! We all want to light our houses, offices, and shops with electricity, and the only reason why all of us do not do it now is because electricity costs more than the older illuminants. So, too, we are all eager—and never so eager as this Winter—to use gas for heating purposes, thus escaping a vast amount of hard work and a vaster amount of assorted uncleanliness in all parts of every human habitation. Hitherto the yearning for cheap fuel gas has always been met, except in places where nature has been kind enough to supply it free, by the statement that the cost of an entire new pipe system would be prohibitive, but the Boston idea gets around that difficulty, and promises to make us all happy—in time and if it works. And it must be remembered that, with "mantle" burners, such as wise people all use already, fuel gas gives practically as much light as does the unnecessarily expensive illuminating gas we are now forced to burn in them and pay for. So, if we can only get the fuel gas in this way, we shall be all right any way, and can do as we please about the electricity.

—That Jersey murderer with the impossible name who rebelled against the guards that were leading him to the ignominious death he so thoroughly deserved behaved in a way which, while not quite without precedent, was very nearly so. Easily explicable as is such a display of desperate courage in such circumstances, yet it is extremely rare, the vast majority of condemned murderers going to the gallows or the electric chair nowadays, as to the block or the torture chamber in the "good old times," not only with complete submissiveness, but with what looks very much like indifference. Such terror as they may feel is almost always speechless, and the worst that experience has led executioners to apprehend is the necessity of carrying a half-unconscious and wholly helpless prisoner to the place chosen for the infliction of what used to be called "high justice." But this savage Jerseyman, who killed a butcher because the latter did not sell him five cents' worth of dog's meat—dog's meat, by the way, that the butcher did not have—proved an exception to the rule. He had evidently determined to cheat the gallows by getting himself shot, and probably enough he thought with a sort of pleasure of the chance that he might kill a man or two before the excitement of the last hopeless battle was over. He could not have expected to escape alive, so the fear of death, as such, may not have entered at all into the ruffian's calculations. It is not much use, however, to speculate as to the workings of a mind as darkly passionate as this one. He died, as he lived, an exception to all ordinary rules, looking at things in his own peculiar, sullen way, and it is not impossible that to his last moment he held himself justified in killing the butcher, and went out of life with the conviction that he was the victim of a misunderstanding of his motives. A profesional alienist would doubtless call him insane, but his madness was different from, not greater than, that of any other murderer, and until society decides to abolish capital punishment altogether it must continue to hold madmen like this one fit only for summary banishment from the world.

—Nobody could have made a better speech than Mr. JOHN MITCHELL did at Scranton, when he told the striking miners that they ought scrupulously to obey the law, and pointed out to them that the worst enemy of the miners' union is the miner who resorts to violence. It was all accurate, admirable alike in tone and logic, and with every outward evidence of sincerity, but—well, the same papers that reported the speech contained a long list of outrages committed, if not by the striking miners, at least in their imagined interests, and none of them, so far as known, raised a hand to protect the property that was assailed with fire and dynamite or the would-be workers who were attacked with clubs or pistols. The French have a proverb to the effect that he who wishes the end wishes the means, and, though most proverbs are false, there really is an element of truth in this one. Certainly there would be no resort to lawless violence in the coal region if the miners were resolved to prevent it—if every one of them, or even a considerable minority of them, sincerely echoed the words of Mr. MITCHELL when he declared, "If this strike cannot be won by honorable means, I say a thousand times it is better to lose it." Murder and arson are not honorable means, nor the lesser offenses of a like quality. The miners have been fortunate in the character of their antagonists, and would have had all or most of the sympathy of the public had it not been for the character of some of—well, of their friends.

THE ECONOMIC ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue of the day is the economic question. It is convulsing all nations. Military repression, dynastic traditions, and ecclesiastical authority fail to put down this world-wide economic agitation. It is, in fact, the latter-day gospel of humanity, the demand of the world's wage slaves, (men, women, girls, boys, and child wage-slaves alike;) the universal human proletariat for the right of existence. The United States could not escape this universal economic agitation, this new form of human slavery. It is upon us, and in a most dangerous and acute form. So far as America is concerned, here are the facts:

Forty years ago when Speaker Henderson imbibed his "protectionist" theories, the labor-displacing machine was comparatively unknown. It formed but a small factor in the industrial force of the world. Under these conditions, the bounty given by the United States in the days of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster through the American tariff for the development of the Nation's mechanical arts and the development of the mines passed mainly to the credit of "wages." The benefit of the Government bounty to capital was then purely incidental. At that time there were two bidders for each worker. The advent and rapid development of the labor-saving machine as a modern industrial productive force has changed all this.

There are now three toilers bidding for each "job," and yet Speaker Henderson does not see it. All he sees is the corporation millionaire. Under this development of the productive labor forces of the machine 90 per cent. of the entire industrial output of the United States is to-day the product of corporation-owned, labor-displacing machinery. On this tremendous 90 per cent. output the Government grants a bounty ranging from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. in the form of a tariff tax, levied on the whole body of the people, including the American farmer, who is the chief victim. Consequently, 90 per cent. of the tariff tax, levied ostensibly for the benefit of labor, goes of fact directly into the treasury of the labor-displacing, machine-owning tariff trust, the prolific mother of all the other iniquitous trusts, while 10 per cent. only of the tax passes to the credit side of labor in the form of "wages." To call this a swindle is to put it mildly.

Under these changed economic conditions the tariff tax is no longer protection to labor. It is bounty to monopoly—an absolute "gratuity" to the corporation-owned, labor-displacing machine.

There is now forming in this country, and forming very rapidly, the nucleus of a new political party. That nucleus is forming inside of the Republican Party itself. It may be called the independent young Republican Party. It will hold the same commanding relation to the economic question (the new slavery) which the old anti-slavery party of America, led by Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, and Phillips, held to the slave power in their day. It is evolution and the inevitable. Speaker Henderson's "heroic treatment" instead of checking the growth of this new liberty party inside of the Republican Party will only serve to stimulate it into greater activity. It will commence with the economic question, but it will not end with it.

As for Mr. Henderson, he is the representative of an obsolete economic past. And his Eastern ally, Senator Aldrich, would be amazed to know the numerical and intellectual strength of this new free-trade Republican sentiment in his own State of Rhode Island.

The question, however, of supreme and paramount interest at this time is, What will be President Roosevelt's attitude toward this young, progressive, independent free-trade liberty element inside of the Republican Party? Will he head and lead this young, progressive Republican element, or will he cling to men like Henderson and Aldrich, who are as obsolete as economist statesmen as Julius Caesar, and who are already doomed as were the old Whig leaders who sided with the American slave power—to political oblivion?

FREE-TRADE REPUBLICAN.

FULL VALUE FOR REAL ESTATE TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The valuations for taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1901 were as follows: Real estate, $2,428,907,016; personalty, $440,468,558. The rate was .0231733, which gave a total tax on real estate of $56,287,877, and on personalty of $10,167,109, amounting together to $66,456,986. If real estate had been assessed at its full value, (say one-third more,) its valuation would have been $3,238,662,688. The valuation of the personalty would have remained unchanged. This would have given a rate of .018, distributed as follows: Real estate, $58,205,284; personalty, $8,160,058. Thus, as will be seen, real estate would have an increased burden of $2,007,051, without any possible compensation for it. The theory that the decrease in the nominal rate of taxation, owing to an increase of one-third, say, in the valuation of real estate, will induce owners of personalty more readily to confess their sin in owning it is mere conjecture, having no basis in fact or experience. When to this positive and certain increase in the burden of taxation which real estate must bear we add the increase which will in all probability result from a return to taxation for State purposes, the injustice of Mr. Grout's proposition to tax real estate at its full value is made evident.

And how are we to determine the fair value when assessed real estate men differ to the extent of 25 per cent., or $100,000, in their valuation of the Sturgis property the city proposes to buy?

I have had some practical experience of full values. I had the misfortune to own land at Pocantico Hills when Mr. John D. Rockefeller moved into my neighborhood. The full-value experts, in the process of bleeding him, had, for the sake of consistency, to tax me pro rata, and the valuation of my property went up 876 per cent. in a single year, or more than double what it was worth as determined by my sale to a willing, not to say an anxious, buyer.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH.

ON TRUST CONSPIRACIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Taking the key from your editorial of this morning, "The Anthracite Conspiracy." A "trust," as known, and what the people in general mean when they speak of it, is always a conspiracy; it always was, and, for that matter, a labor union is also one, and in the coal business has resolved itself into conspiracy against conspiracy. It doesn't make any difference to the pirates of industry in Wall Street whether the stockholders or the people suffer. Their interest does not lie in that direction.

The union has the advantage in the minds of the people, because capital conspired first, and then it might be said that labor was obliged to conspire to maintain life and self-respect. All "trusts" exist because "the law allows it, and the court awards it." "It was ever thus." Never, so long as one man or set of men can make a deal with one man or set of men which the Government will stand for, will it be any different. If the people think that the politicians will right this matter for them—well, they had better sit down and make themselves as comfortable as possible.

FROM AN EAGLE EYE.

New York, Sept. 20, 1902.

AN ANTI-TRUST PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you want to ascertain what the great majority of people think of the trusts put your ear to the ground, and you will hear an approaching thunder that would make the quills of the fretful porcupine stand on end. The tremendous roar of 100,000 cannon would not make one-tenth of the noise that the bursting storm will, on election day.

A more determined lot of trust-smashing people could not have been more perfectly framed if the Maker personally supervised their construction. Just think of it! Articles manufactured in this country can be shipped to a foreign land and sold to the inhabitants thereof cheaper than to the American citizen within whose State or city they were manufactured.

If this isn't the most brazen highway robbery that could ever be perpetrated upon a people, then there isn't any devil in hell, and if the voters don't severely rebuke it they ought to have removed from the rear of their craniums whatever gray matter remains, and substitute sand or any old thing to fill up the cavity. P. J. KENNY.

Jersey City, Sept. 19, 1902.

WOULD COERCE THE COAL OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose the coal operators, for reasons sufficient unto themselves and God, decide to close the anthracite mines for four years, for forty years, or forever, instead of four months, have the people no alternative except to get off the face of the earth? The situation is simply ridiculous, and it would be "to laugh," were it not rapidly verging on the tragic. The earth is there, the coal is there, and the miners are there ready to mine the coal, and the people need it—need it badly. Day by day the lack growing from distress to suffering, and from suffering to calamity and death, and between the people and the coal nothing but a handful of recklessly insolent and defiant financiers, and their tools—the Government officials.

The operators cannot get labor on terms satisfactory to themselves, and so refuse to work their mines. That those terms are highly unpalatable to them does not concern the public.

Now, the people have certain definite and specific relations with these operators. In the first place, the people of Pennsylvania, through the Legislature, granted the operators a charter to do business. For over four months the operators have not done business. Why isn't that charter forfeited? Suppose for four years they don't do business, is that charter still good?

It seems to me not only good sense, but good law, for the people of Pennsylvania, through their officers—District Attorney, Governor, or whoever it may be—to execute the laws, which would mean proceedings in some form against the operators, which would result in their doing business or getting out and letting some one else do it.

It is plain these officers have no intention of enforcing the laws, when such enforcement is against the money interests, and the only thing that will bring them to action is unmistakable demonstration from the people that they mean business. Mass meetings, petitions, everything that will make the Government understand that we want coal, and want it quickly.

In the meantime let organized labor and the public furnish money sufficient to keep the miners out until cold weather brings suffering to every one's door, and keeps it there until we see what is up to us to do, and do it. How insufferably humiliating to appeal to Morgan, President Baer, or to anybody! We hold the whip in our own hands, and haven't nerve enough or head enough to use it, and run round asking this or that big man to please do something. For the good and welfare of the whole people, it is to be hoped the big man continues to refuse, and that no settlement is made, no matter how favorable to the miners, except by forcing the operators to a recognition of and submission to the sovereign power of the people of these United States.

ANNIE C. PATTERSON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1902.

ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you refer in your editorial of Sept. 2 to the operation of the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law, you will perhaps be interested in the following items of information which have not been published in this country:

The London News of June 21 says: "When Mr. Seddon visited Natal he presented a glowing picture of the proceedings of the New Zealand Boards of Labor Arbitration. At the present time," he says, "capital is satisfied and confident, and labor also is satisfied."

Mr. William Pember Reeves, Agent General for New Zealand in London in a letter to The London News of June 30 says: "At the beginning of the present year a Royal Commission from Victoria visited New Zealand to examine into the working of the act. Since its return to Australia the Chairman and members have spoken in the highest terms of it. In doing so they only confirm the estimate formed of it by the Royal Commissioner from New South Wales, who studied its operation in New Zealand in 1901."

The London Daily News has the following, dated Wellington, New Zealand, Sept. 5: "A deputation of trades unionists waited upon the Acting Premier in order to refute certain statements which had been made in London and elsewhere that the New Zealand workers viewed the arbitration act with disfavor. The deputation declared that they only asked for certain amendments. The Acting Premier promised to give the matter his consideration."

H. D. LLOYD.

Little Compton, R. I., Sept. 19, 1902.

HUMANE SOCIETY'S EFFICIENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to make a practical suggestion whereby the efficacy of our Humane Society can be greatly increased—a work which, as we understand it, is now seriously hampered for want of funds. Why cannot the ground floor of that spacious building (Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street) be turned into offices, and the large rental accruing be made over into the Treasury of the society? This change of structure would naturally involve some expenditure, but the changes once effected the deficit would soon be made good.

Greatly to be regretted is the waste of room and of money in the original planning, but to correct the mistake and secure an assured income by such correction would stop the constant inquiries, "Why such lavish expenditure for the building when a large increase of Humane Inspectors is so sorely needed for adequate protection for the many unfortunate animals seen in our streets?"

The need for extended work in the northern part of our State, as well as in other "unprotected" portions, is very urgent. The faithful animals which serve us should not be overlooked. Neglect and abuse are a disgrace to any community. Greater supervision is needed everywhere. I am rarely in the street that I do not see suffering animals that need protection. We need free distribution of instructive, interesting, humane literature; we need more officers; we need more drinking places for horses.

Is there in our great city a single basin where the hapless dog can quench his thirst? Nature abhors a vacuum and abhors a waste. Why cannot there "come in" a rental from that spacious ground floor?

Let the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty increase its usefulness by increasing its income in this reasonable way. COMMON SENSE.

New York, Sept. 20, 1902.

AN ADMIRER OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican I voted for Grover Cleveland; as a Cleveland Democrat and McKinley Democrat I have been and am for Theodore Roosevelt, who represents, to my mind, all that is highest in American citizenship, all that is truest in true Democracy. As an exponent of the strenuous life he stands before the world an exemplar not only of the typical modern man, but of the highest type of American, destined in time to bring about the Americanization of the modern world.

Old-fashioned, artificial dignity (at best only polite hypocrisy) he does not indulge in, and this may worry some of our excellent friends, who believe that a President must be above the familiarities of everyday life, and place between him and the people the barrier that conventionality prescribes for Kings and Princes. When Theodore Roosevelt's life is presented to the people, as it is bound to be, Republicans and Democrats alike will regard it an honor to vote for him at the next Presidential election. PAUL J. SCHLICHT.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Doctor's Complaint of the Health Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dead cat has lain before my door, putrefying in the sun since 8 A. M. Sept. 12, and has just now been removed, (2:30 P. M., Sept. 17,) because of a threat this morning to take the matter to the Mayor.

The Health Board was notified at 9 A. M., Sept. 12, by telephone; the policeman on the beat also. In reply to a second telephone this morning I was coolly informed by the Health Board that the notice of Sept. 12 had been neglected! Such is "reform"!

Instance further the Mayor's committee's report on the police in the Jewish riot. An outsider can't see any difference between such administration and the old Tammany methods. The Health Board may possibly be very scientific and zealous after microbes, but it evidently can't see dead cats defiling the streets.

W. T. DAWSON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 17, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Browning Clubs of Boston.

"Do you still read Browning in Boston?"

"Oh, dear, no. We all learned him by heart long ago. We merely discuss him now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Nothing Peculiar.

"I told the boss that I would like an increase in my salary," said the clerk at the neckwear counter to the floorwalker.

"What did he say?"

"He said that everybody would."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Her Limit.

"Mrs. Storm is a great advocate of woman's rights. Have you ever heard her discourse on the subject?"

"No. I've never heard her get any further than woman's wrongs."—Brooklyn Life.

No Teller.

Mrs. Hicks—What do they call that man in the bank a teller for?

Mrs. Wicks—I'm sure I don't know.

Mrs. Hicks—Well, I don't either. I went in there yesterday to ask him how large a balance Mr. Hicks has now, and he said right away that he couldn't tell me.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A TALE AND A MORAL.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

Two birds flew out of the south one day;
And over the joyous world
Each flung a melody loud and sweet,
And gladly its tired wings furled.

And one bird high on the tallest tree
A place for its nesting found,
While humbly the other built its home
Low down on the common ground.

A shrike flew by; and it saw the nest
That swayed in the branches high;
But the low-built nest of the humble bird—
He saw not and passed it by.

Which points the moral I wish to show;
Though fortune has cast your lot
Low down in the world with the humble ones,
The ills that strike at the mansion oft
Pass over the humble cot.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-REVISION SPEECH

It Proves that He Has Not Altered His Views.

Line of Cleavage in the Republican Ranks Becoming More Distinct—Party Leaders High Protectionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt's declaration against a revision of the tariff and his argument that tariff tinkering is not the way to cure the trust evil accords with what Washington people have expected of him. There is no doubt that Washington has been much mystified by the positive assertions made in New York that the President was going to talk in favor of tariff revision.

These New York statements have led to some harsh and, as it now appears, unjust criticism of Mr. Roosevelt here. Washington thought it knew Mr. Roosevelt's views, and that it knew him to be an opponent of tariff revision. When these authoritative statements were made to the contrary, the conclusion was that Mr. Roosevelt had been forced by political exigencies to foreswear his convictions. There were, consequently, many sneers at his lack of backbone. It now appears from his speech that he stands just where he did months ago, and that he never intended to desert the ranks of the high protectionists.

The line of cleavage in the Republican Party is every day becoming more distinct. Mr. Roosevelt, by his Cincinnati speech, is regarded here as having taken the lead of the high protection faction. With Mr. Roosevelt are Mr. Cannon, Mr. Littlefield, and practically all the leading Republican members of the House. Senator Hanna takes the same ground.

On the same day that Mr. Roosevelt was delivering his Cincinnati speech, Senator Fairbanks was opening the campaign in Indiana by a speech in which he took identically the same ground that the President did. Mr. Roosevelt called attention to the danger of injuring the smaller and weaker competitors of the trusts by striking at the tariff on trust-made goods, and Mr. Fairbanks put the same idea thus:

"Not only the trusts would suffer, but all of their smaller competitors would suffer as well."

On the same day, too, Secretary Shaw was making a speech in which he evoked applause by declaring that Mr. McKinley's Buffalo speech had been misrepresented, and that the late President never favored tariff revision. On the anti-revision side, therefore, are arrayed practically all the chiefs of the Republican Party, headed by the Administration.

On the other side are a certain proportion of the rank and file of the party headed by leaders of less fame. A dispatch to The Washington Post from Kansas City to-day quotes Cyrus Leland, the Republican "boss" of Kansas, as saying: "I believe that American labor ought to be protected, but I see no sense in keeping a tariff on a lot of truck which we do not produce simply to enrich the Eastern trusts. What does Kansas get out of the Tariff bill, anyway? Only two things produced here are protected—hides and gypsum. Where does Kansas reap any benefit from a tariff on sugar, lumber, and a lot of other stuff that is protected, and pours money into the pockets of the trusts? I tell you there's got to be a revision of the tariff. It had better be made by the friends of the tariff—the Republicans—before the people get tired, and turn the job over to the Democrats to do."

When the President was in Maine he is said to have congratulated Mr. Littlefield, in a private conversation, on his good work in showing that the trusts should be attacked otherwise than through the tariff. While Congress was in session there was a conference on tariff questions at the White House, at which the President was reported to have decided that there was no occasion to revise the tariff. It is the belief here that the late Oyster Bay conference related mainly to the Cuban reciprocity question.

It is the understanding here that the only concession which the party leaders will make to the revision faction will be to say on the stump that in case tariff revision becomes necessary, the Republican Party may be trusted to revise it. Mr. Fairbanks said this in his Indiana speech last night. Gen. Grosvenor said it long ago in Congress, pointing out that this is not the time for such revision. This was the concession which Speaker Henderson attempted to make to his tariff-revision constituency in Iowa and with which, according to his letter of declination, they were apparently not satisfied.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND TRUSTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Apropos of President Roosevelt's speeches on the trust question, Senator Hernando D. Money of Mississippi, at Democratic Congressional headquarters, said to-day:

"The President sent a message to Congress last December suggesting a remedy for the trusts, which was to give publicity to their doings and bring everything to the public view. His suggestion was embodied in an amendment to the Census bill offered by Senator Dubois, and every Republican voted against it, thus declaring that they were not in accord with the President on that subject. The President sent in no message recommending a constitutional amendment for the control of the trusts. If he had done so it is a question whether or not it would have met the fate of his suggesting 'more light.'

"He now proposes a constitutional amendment. Nobody knows better than the President the exceeding difficulty of passing an amendment to the Constitution. Even those amendments which settled the status of the freed negro were only secured by dragooning Southern States into their support by the threat of depriving them of their Federal relation, and in the State of Indiana by a certificate that two-thirds of the Senate had voted affirmatively, when, in fact, two-thirds were not present. That question was imminent and overwhelming, and some settlement was vitally necessary, and yet after the heat of the four years' conflict and the enormous sympathy developed for the negro in the North, and the necessity for fixing his status, which was obvious to everybody, there was really no fair adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

"As a student and writer of history, the President is acquainted with these facts, and it will be singular if he is not aware of the difficulty of constitutional amendment that he speaks of.

"One who fears the power of the trusts can take little comfort from any utterance of President Roosevelt on this subject, and, giving him credit for some knowledge, it is difficult to give him credit for sincerity."

MR. BABCOCK ON THE ISSUES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—"Trusts and the tariff are the principal issues of this campaign," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee before his return to New York. "Secretary Root, who is ready to go into the campaign filled full of facts about the Philippines, laughingly says his occupation is gone. The Philippine question seems to have been settled in the public mind. Speaker Henderson's action has, of course, accentuated the tariff question. I do not believe that his withdrawal has hurt us. The fact is, we cannot find that we are going to lose any of the votes which came to us in 1896 and 1900 from the Democrats.

"With the election now less than two months distant, the outlook is for a Republican majority in the next House. It is impossible to give figures, because many of the districts are yet in uncertain shape, but we are well satisfied with the prospect."

"Will apathy affect the campaign?"

"It is always difficult for the party in power," was the reply, "to get out its full vote at the polls. The percentage of non-voters will be larger on our side than on the Democratic. We have taken that fact into our calculations, but even with this drawback we believe that we will elect a Republican majority."

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS DEPOSITED IN BANKS

Total in United States Institutions in 1901, $8,535,053,136.

The Increase Very Rapid in Recent Years—A Decade Ago the Total Was $4,232,700,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The bank deposits of the people of the United States aggregate $8,500,000,000, an average of $108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated $4,232,700,000, or just half the amount of to-day, and twenty years ago they were $2,600,000,000, or a little more than one-quarter of those of to-day.

These figures are presented in a table just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

Total deposits in various classes of banks in 1901 were as follows:

National banks	$2,937,753,233
Savings banks	2,597,094,580
State banks	1,410,502,246
Loan and trust companies	1,271,081,174
Private banks	118,621,903
Total	$8,535,053,136

The figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show the total deposits in the various banking organizations of the country, so far as they can be obtained, from 1875 down to the present time, though it is proper to add that the figures for private banks include since 1887 only such banks as voluntarily report to the Controller of the Currency; in other words, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks in the United States, while during the period from 1875 to 1882 the figures cover the deposits in practically all private banks.

During recent years the growth has been very rapid. From 1878 to 1882 the increase was $877,503,783; from 1882 to 1887, $409,-834,061; from 1887 to 1892, $1,374,718,022; from 1892 to 1897, $566,357,374, and from 1897 to 1901, $3,338,205,606.

Analysis of the deposit figures of each class of banks is interesting and in some cases may be carried back over a much longer term of years. The published figures cover the deposits in certain classes of banks at a much earlier date than that covered by the reports upon loan and trust companies and private banks. The individual deposits in National banks, for example, grew from $500,000,000 in 1865 to $618,000,000 in 1875, $1,111,000,000 in 1886, $1,720,000,000 in 1895, $2,037,000,000 in 1901, and $3,111,-000,000 in 1902.

For savings banks the figures extend back to the year 1802 and show the total deposits in that year at $1,138,567; in 1830, $6,973,304; in 1840, $14,051,520; 1850, $43,431,-130; 1860, $149,277,504; 1880, $819,106,973; 1890, $1,524,844,506, and in 1901, $2,597,094,-580.

For Sttae banks, the figures extend back to 1840, and show for that year total deposits to the value of $75,603,857; 1850, $108,-586,595; 1860, $257,229,502; 1880, $208,731,611; 1890, $333,054,584, and 1901, $1,610,502,246.

For loan and trust companies the figures begin with the year 1875, and show deposits for that year at $85,025,371; in 1880, $90,008,-008; 1890, $336,456,492, and 1901 $1,271,081,174.

The figures of deposits in private banks are complete from 1875 to 1882 by reason of the fact that deposits in such banks were taxed during that period and therefore returns were complete; but on the repeal of the law placing a tax on such deposits, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks continued to make reports to the Controller of the Currency. The figures for private banks' deposits subsequent to 1887 are therefore materially less than those of the period 1875-82, when complete returns were available. In 1875 the figures were $321,100,000; 1882, $295,622,160; 1890, $99,521,687, and in 1901 $118,621,903.

MISS MOLINEAUX'S MARRIAGE.

School Teacher Who Became the Wife of a Rich and Eccentric Man of Bridgeport.

The school teacher who was married recently to Augustus A. McKelvey of Bridgeport, over whom James Staples, a Bridgeport banker, was appointed conservator on Saturday, was Miss Alice V. Molyneaux of 110 East Ninety-first Street. Charles W. McKelvey made the application to the Probate Court for the appointment of a conservator, alleging that his brother was incapable of managing his affairs. The finding of the court was that McKelvey was suffering from mental infirmities of a permanent and progressive nature.

Mrs. James Molyneaux, the mother of Mrs. Augustus McKelvey, said last evening that her daughter was married on the 5th inst. She knew of the engagement of her daughter three weeks before the marriage. Mr. McKelvey, she said, was sane, if any man was. There was nothing in his behavior to indicate that he was the least unbalanced. The stories that he was "speed mad" over automobiles, and had an idea that his family wanted to poison him, she said was ridiculously absurd. Her daughter is a Catholic and Mr. McKelvey is a Protestant.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey took apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria, where they lived until Tuesday last, when they left for the South. They are expected home this week. They will take apartments in the upper west side. Mrs. McKelvey resigned her position in the public schools last week.

Mr. McKelvey has an income of $6,000 a year. Next year he will receive $125,000 left him by his mother. It is said that as soon as he gets back he will take legal steps to have the action of the Probate Court, in appointing a conservator over him, reversed.

PRAISE FOR HAY AND LOW.

Rabbi Drachman Expresses Approval of Their Stand in Behalf of Jewish Rights.

In the synagogue of Congregation Zichron Ephraim, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman referred in the course of his sermon on Saturday morning to the action of Mayor Low in connection with the riot at the funeral of the late Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, and also to the State paper of Secretary Hay in regard to the persecution of the Roumanian Jews. He spoke in part as follows:

"We have read of two incidents this week which fill the heart, not only of every Jew, but of every friend of humanity and of every believer in the eternal principles of righteousness and justice, with great rejoicing. The vigorous action of Mayor Low, following upon the splendid report of the special committee he had appointed to ascertain the true facts of the lamentable disturbances at the funeral of that great man in Israel, Rabbi Jacob Joseph, by which our worthy Chief Magistrate shows his determination to suppress rowdyism whether displayed by private ruffians or uniformed bullies, and the noble plea of State Secretary Hay to the great powers of Europe to prevent the upstart monarchy which owes its existence to their decree from crushing into the dust its unfortunate Jewish subjects, are acts which bring consolation to those who had begun to doubt whether the American traditions of respect for the innate rights of humanity, without regard to the accidents of birth or creed, still prevailed in this mighty, imperial land.

"We see now that they do, and rejoice accordingly. Some think these manifestos, admirable as they are, can have no practical result, that it is not possible to punish the guilty in our own city nor to compel Roumania to abandon its policy of proscription and persecution. Be that as it may, the moral effect of these declarations is undeniable, and is very great. To our country, which thus nobly seeks to vindicate the right of all men to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' we pledge, alike as Jews and Americans, our enthusiastic loyalty."

NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.

Survivors of Israel, at Ceremonies, Hear of Rights of Citizenship.

A large gathering yesterday afternoon attended the dedicatory exercises of the new synagogue of the Survivors of Israel, at 22 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Miss May Klein turned over the keys of the temple to Daniel Cohen, the President of the congregation. Mr. Cohen responded briefly, congratulating the Building Committee, which Miss Klein represented, on the excellent work it had performed.

The Rev. Arthur Rosenthal, the rabbi of the new synagogue, delivered the dedication prayer. Morris B. Blumenthal, ex-Assistant District Attorney, delivered an address on "Jews in America." He said in part:

"Asking no preference nor discrimination at the hands of the Government, the Jew demands protection of his right and equal recognition with his fellow-citizens, and in this respect he should be sustained and supported by the law, the authorities, and good citizenship of the land. When this spirit of fairness has been departed from through the introduction of ancient prejudices or bigotry by either private citizens or public officials, it becomes proper for good citizens to combine, as they recently did, in order to have appropriate punishment meted out as a deterrent to future similar transgressions."

ATTACKS NEW TAMMANY LEADER

The Rev. Percy S. Grant Says Murphy's Ideas and Attainments Belong to the Stone Age.

In the course of the sermon preached by him yesterday morning in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, the rector of the church, paid his respects by innuendo to Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Grant suggested that the ideas and attainments of Mr. Murphy belonged to the Stone Age rather than the present one and were such that should not be looked to as examples worthy of the thoughts of other men.

After the service Mr. Grant was asked if he cared to say to whom he referred in his sermon, and he replied:

"Why, Murphy of course. The ideas represented in his attainments properly belong to the Stone Age and not the present one."

The theme of Mr. Grant's sermon was the manner in which Sunday should be observed. The original Hebrew idea of a Sunday, said the preacher, was that it is a day for physical rest. That idea, he believed really the right idea of a Sunday. It is a day for physical recuperation. It is not a day for dissipation, for the destroying of physical force instead of improving it. Sunday being a day for the release from physical labors, a chance is given to the mind and soul.

"You have before you to-day," he continued, "the spectacle of a man who has been elevated to a large political position. He began his life in a shipyard. There he became famous because he could whip all the other boys in the yard. After a while he opened a liquor saloon and in time was called a 'good fellow' by those unfortunates who frequent such places. They patted him on the back and soon he became their leader. Some political prominence soon came to him, and in a few years he was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Now he is in a large political position. Those attainments he has made are not of these days, but of the Stone Age. They are not attainments and ideas which we should take as examples to renew our own ideas and refresh our minds. We should think of higher and better things. We should not look backward on a Sunday, our day for meditation. We should look onward and upward."

METHODIST MISSIONARY FUND.

Effort Being Made to Increase Largely the Amount Available for Foreign Work.

A peculiar crisis is impending among Methodists of the United States, and the Bishops and other officials are making extraordinary plans to meet it. Missionary operations of this Church in China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Mexico, South America, and Porto Rico have expanded so suddenly and to such magnitude that the annual income of $1,250,000 of the Missionary Society is no longer adequate. During the past year a campaign has been in progress to increase the revenue to $1,500,000, and it may be necessary to ask for $2,000,000 soon. Additional field agents are at work in all parts of the United States trying to increase the missionary contributions. A huge mass convention will be held Oct. 21-24 in Gray's Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of giving added impetus to the movement. Arrangements have been made to accommodate 2,500 delegates from Sunday schools, Epworth leagues, Women's missionary societies, city evangelization unions, besides Bishops, church editors, educators, presiding elders, and pastors. Bishop Hartzell, who has returned from Africa, will make addresses at the convention and then in churches. Bishop Moore is homeward bound from China for the same purpose.

Dr. Charles W. Drees, Superintendent of the missions in Porto Rico, is also in the United States, making his headquarters at his old home in Xenia, Ohio. He is raising a fund of $60,000 for educational and mission work in Porto Rico. Everywhere he has gone he has been well received, and has received contributions.

TOUCHED ON DEVERY VICTORY.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock Felt Ashamed, but Is Not Disheartened.

The Rev. R. L. Paddock preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, but he did not, as some had expected he would, discuss the victory of William S. Devery at the primary election last week. At the close of the usual announcements for the week, however, he did refer indirectly to the matter, as follows:

"It may be that some of those here expected that I would discuss neighborhood matters to-day. You have been good enough to bear so much from me upon that topic in the last two or three weeks, however, that I have decided not to say anything more about it at present. You must not think that I refrain because I am disheartened, though. I did indeed feel ashamed, and for the moment almost crushed, as I hope you all did. But it does not follow that we should be so much discouraged as to lose our interest in these neighborhood matters. I hope that you will all continue to take such an interest to the end that we shall be represented by worthy men in every office of a public character."

MORAL OF FISH TRAGEDY.

The Rev. Dr. Banks Preaches on the Killing of the Banker in a Saloon Brawl.

The killing of Nicholas Fish in a Thirty-fourth Street saloon was referred to by the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks in a sermon delivered in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night. Dr. Banks said:

"The wine glass loves a shining mark. Only this week the city has been startled by the tragic death of one of its important citizens. A banker, who was the son of a Secretary of State, a college man, graduated from Harvard and Columbia, a man of great wealth and social position is killed in a brawl in a liquor saloon.

"Young men and older men, too, will do well to take this tragic occurrence to heart. I suppose he would have called himself a moderate, respectable drinker. But the man who begins to daily with the wine glass is never able to tell where he stands on the boundary line between stimulation and intoxication. The young man who presumes upon his strength of will and says, 'I can stop when I want to; I am in no danger,' is standing in the shoes of a fool. A man in a boat just above Niagara Falls might just as well say, 'I am not afraid, I am a strong rower.' But when the time comes to stop he cannot do so.

"Women, too, should find their message in this heart-breaking tragedy. There can be no doubt that, in the great cities at least, the drink habit is alarmingly on the increase among women, and that, too, among a class of women who have been comparatively free from it heretofore."

MISSION BOARD OUT OF DEBT.

Outstanding Obligations Liquidated and a Balance on Hand.

For the first time in several years the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has been able to close its fiscal year free from debt and with a balance to its credit in its treasury. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, Sept. 1, 1901, the board found itself with a debt of $102,341.38. That has been entirely liquidated and the board found, on Sept. 1, 1902, a balance of $1,461.12 to its credit.

The board is now preparing for its ninety-third annual convention, which will be held in Oberlin, Ohio, from Oct. 14 to 17, inclusive. The cornerstone of the Martyrs' Memorial, in honor of the missionaries of the board who lost their lives in the course of the Boxer uprising in China, will be laid during the convention.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

It has been decided to hold the annual diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church this year in Holy Trinity Chapel, in East Eighty-eighth Street. The convention will be held on Sept. 24 and 25. It was announced a few weeks ago that the convention would meet in the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and East Thirty-fifth Street, but it was found that that church would not be in proper condition for use at that time, on account of alterations which are going on there. Bishop Potter has issued invitations to the delegates to a reception at his house, 10 North Washington Square, on the evening of Sept. 24.

Retreat of Episcopal Clergy.

The sixth annual retreat for priests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the New York Catholic Club and the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, will begin on Monday evening next at the Church of the Holy Cross, Kingston, N. Y. It will be continued through the week. Father Hughson of the Order of the Holy Cross, Westminster, Md., will be the conductor.

Changes Among Catholic Educators.

The retirement from the directorship of St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, Yonkers, of the Rev. Dr. Edward R. Dyer was announced yesterday. He is to become the head of St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore. Dr. Dyer takes the place at St. Mary's of the Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, who retires on account of ill-health. Dr. Dyer will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. James Driscoll, Superior of St. Austin's House of Studies, at Washington, D. C.

Ocean Grove Camp Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 21.—The religious season at Ocean Grove closed to-day, when four meetings were held. In the evening a general love feast was held in the Auditorium, and thousands participated.

IN THE SHOPS.

Who would ever dream of the real reason why those handsome brass bedsteads draped with expensive laces, silks, beautiful spreads and down quilts, are distinctly a feature of the apartment house, and they are not sent to any extent outside of the big cities because rooms in an apartment house are always more or less on exhibition. One cannot go from drawing to dining room without getting a glimpse of a bedroom, even if a corner of it cannot be seen from all of these rooms. Hence, the bed must be dressed in its most beautiful attire, and all this magnificence is distinctly an apartment house condition

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Certainly some drapery for these beds is beautiful to behold and to examine, even though one may in one's inmost heart cling to old traditions and delight in the spotless snow-white bed which suggests pleasant dreams. The magnificent lace-draped affair is more reminiscent of the upholsterer's shop. Russian lace is the handsomest of the materials for covers for these beds. In deep ecru it blends with the yellow brass and the handwork on the heavy net is certainly effective. One of the covers will have a large centrepiece of the lace, a lace border, and the bolster roll will be covered to match. In one of the handsomest of the draperies the cover and bolster cover are both comparatively short, and from the one hangs a plain net with a narrow lace edging, and from the two ends of the bolster there are also long ends of the net with a like edging of the lace. The full soft folds of the net falling to the floor are effective.

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Russian lace is also the best liked for window draperies. Always in the deep ecru color, with the heavy linen lace set in, they are at once beautiful and serviceable. This lace is all hand-made, but it varies in quality. There is an outline of heavy cord in the lace, and the interstices are filled in, in the less expensive varieties, with a linen braid, while in the more expensive lace there are the regular lace stitches. The former even cost more than many people would care to pay, ranging from $12.50 up to $50 a pair, while for the others one may pay as much as $200.

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It is a matter of taste whether there is an edge of the lace with more or less elaborate corner pieces or the edge with a broad band of insertion set in some distance. Perhaps the former are a little more attractive, but the latter are sufficiently good, and it is certain that they will hang better. Those with the heavy edge and corners are apt to sag somewhat.

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There is a new feature in the pattern of the Russian lace this year. There is a flower with raised petals after the style of the roses in some of the fine point lace. There is the foundation flower in the body of the lace and then another scalloped circle or another flower set above this and in the centre a small button of the lace.

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In other draperies, with the bobbinet foundation, the Marie Antoinette and the Renaissance are curtains that are always satisfactory. The Marie Antoinette have the patterns in an application of braid, while the Renaissance are of the lace inset. In some of the draperies the two styles are combined, the sprays of the Marie Antoinette appliqued and the leaves of the Renaissance inset.

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There are simple and inexpensive varieties in these curtains, the Renaissance, for instance, costing $5 or $6 a pair.

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There are inexpensive varieties of the Irish point draperies, which come as low as $4. All the patterns in the Irish point, simple or elaborate, are cut out by hand, and in some curtains there is lace work set in in openwork parts of the design.

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The bonne femme curtains in the various laces are mounted upon either net or silk and show designs in small patterns this year; oblong, diamond, or empire wreaths.

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Here is a smoking table which should be everything that a smoker could desire. It is a medium-sized, square-cornered table, longer than it is broad, and of one of the simple designs in mission oak. There are three metal-lined receptacles made in the table, the covers forming a part of the table top. The one in the centre is round, a generous one, too, while the two on the two ends are each about the size of a cigar box, but deeper. On the covers of these two are appropriate sentences, "Gone up in smoke," on one. Along the two ends of the table just below the top are racks for holding pipes, and they would hold enough to fit out the guests of one of these entertainments known as a smoker. Attached to one corner of the table, also below the top, is a match holder, all these of the wood of the table.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Belasco Predicts Great Future for American Dramatists.

Alice Fischer Gets Instruction from Buffalo Bill as to How to Catch Bisons.

Apropos of the recent discussion in THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the American playwright and his art, David Belasco emphatically declares that the playwright of this country has a great future, a part of which is behind him.

"Perhaps the most difficult thing on earth for man to do is to write a good play. The last quarter of a century has shown that Americans can accomplish some of the other most difficult things, especially in commerce, but in art as well. With the full realization of the fact that an art cannot be built up in a moment, but requires the continued strivings of generations, I say that Americans are furnishing promising material as play writers when compared with other nations.

"A man may write the best novels or the best poems of his age, and yet lag far behind a man of seemingly ordinary talents when it is a question of constructing a mere play to amuse or entertain an audience. To do that one must strike beneath the waistcoat and find the heart, arouse the human emotions. That art cannot be learned from books; it is a knack, a talent, call it what you will, and to my mind the Americans possess it in an unusual degree. This dramatic instinct is his birthright, and he has begun to develop it only recently. His first efforts may seem crude, but in the end he will conquer.

"So far as concerns the talk of the production in America of foreign plays, I don't think we need fear anything. In England there is only one Pinero, and he has apparently already done his brightest work in such things as 'Sweet Lavender.' At present he seems to be going the way of all the rest of the English and is writing under the influence of Ibsen and Sudermann. The consequence is that the writing is heavy, abnormal, freakish. In Germany the same influences are at work with the same effect. In France there does not seem to be any one to continue the work of the schools now dead or dying. Sardou is not lasting, and at present he is too rich to work hard in his old way, and consequently produces little.

"It is an oft-repeated statement that the American theatre managers do not work in the interest of art, but look at the box office only. As for myself, as a manager I produce what I regard as the best art, and if I fail—why, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I at least did my best."

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In one of the scenes of "Mrs. Jack" Alice Fischer goes through the motion of lariating a bison. For some time she did not know just how the lariat should be thrown—whether she ought to catch the animal by the horns or the feet. So, in order to have it from an authoritative source, she wrote a letter of inquiry to Buffalo Bill. Last week she received the following reply:

Boise, Idaho.

My Dear Miss Fischer:

It is hard to lariat a buffalo by both horns, as the long hair bounces a rope off. Consequently the lariat is thrown so as to go over the head and under the throat and between both horns. Yours truly, W. F. CODY.

Miss Fischer says that she doesn't feel quite capable of following the instructions to the letter, and simply throws the rope at the head.

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Charles B. Dillingham, Julia Marlowe's manager, has purchased from Frances Aylmar Matthews a play with Peg Woffington as the chief figure. "The Queen Fiametta," which Miss Marlowe now is rehearsing, will be the principal medium of her appearance on the stage this season, but she liked the idea of Miss Matthews's play so well she bought it for future production.

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Charles Bailey, the ticket taker at the Empire Theatre, has been a ticket taker for some theatre or other during the last fifteen or twenty years, and he has never been known to see any entire performance at any one time. The reason for this is his intense interest in Boston and Lowell. He originally came from Lowell to New York, and uses his theatre hours to read the newspapers from Massachusetts. Rarely does one enter the theatre after the first rush is over and the curtain is up that he is not seen seated at the door, placidly reading his newspaper.

***

An incident occurred a few evenings ago at the Madison Square Theatre illustrative of the intense interest sometimes taken in a situation. Jameson Lee Finney, the new clown, throws a man from the inn window into the river, which it overlooks. He is fearful that the man is drowned. The innkeeper, who has just drowned a dog, comes in and remarks: "Yes, poor fellow, he's dead." Finney exclaims, "Why, he's done for, then!" referring to the man.

At that point a female voice came from the audience, crying, "No, no! The dog!"

***

De Kolta, the illusionist, has met with considerable success at the Eden Musée during the last week; and will be continued there another one. This Wednesday he will give a matinée to children when he will go through the audience with bare arms and produce thousands of flags from a mysterious source.

***

Not only will there be a real wedding at the Madison Square Garden Thursday night, in which two Japanese will be married after Oriental customs, but real Japanese wedding cake will be distributed in boxes to the audience. This, it is said, will be the first time that a Japanese wedding ceremony has been performed in public in New York.

Isabel Irving's Tour Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—Isabel Irving's starring tour in "The Crisis" ended last evening, and the company organized for her support has been transferred to James K. Hackett, and for his season in the same play, beginning tomorrow night in this city, Mr. Hackett announces, however, that he will send Miss Irving out again with a new company about Nov. 1, and that he has arranged with a well-known actor and actress to head the cast of "The Bishop's Move," which he hopes to produce early in December. The latter play he bought in London for Miss Irving's use.

Fight Over "The Shaughraun."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The presentation of the Irish play, "The Shaughran," by Dennis O'Sullivan, at the Grand Opera House, was hissed last night by Irishmen who declare the play is an unworthy representation of Irish character. The police ejected twenty or thirty men, who turned on them in the lobby, where a fierce battle raged for several minutes. Several arrests were made. After the excitement subsided the play went on.

Engagement Is Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 21.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Ethel Conderman, daughter of J. H. Conderman, interested in Philadelphia street railways, to Newell J. Ward, son of Edgar B. Ward, Second Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of this city.

Free Classes in French.

The free classes in French for beginners that were inaugurated by the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain last Spring, are to be resumed on Monday, Oct. 6, for the Winter. Full particulars may be had of the Secretary at 138 West Thirty-fourth Street. The Cercle will have its first reunion for members on Saturday evening, Oct. 4. Each week during the season there will be reunions, conferences on French history and literature, addresses, &c. Membership in the club is growing rapidly.

DEATH OF "ARCHIE" STALKER.

Friend of Actors, and Widely Known as the "Prince of Clambakers."

Archibald Stalker, whose identity is almost hidden by his full name, the man being much better known by the familiar abbreviation of "Archie," will be buried in Evergreens Cemetery at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The men who will attend the funeral will be in a great measure those in one way or another connected with the theatrical business, though the more successful actors were not Stalker's intimates. The other kind were. He sought them out when they did not look for him, first scolded them for one weakness or another, and then did what he could to help them. Although in later days not rich, he always had a little left for an actor out of work.

In late years a peculiar kind of reputation had come to Stalker. He was known as the "Prince of Clambakers." Quite unexpectedly he had become famous for baking clams better than almost any one else could. He at one time owned three theatres, successfully managed Harrigan and Hart for several years, was part owner of Stalker & Metcher's Circus, and was connected with many other theatrical enterprises, out of which he emerged, however, a poor man.

Discovering that his method of baking clams was getting into great repute, he pretended to have a recipe for making the sauce which had been given to him under the promise of absolute secrecy. When he was sure that somebody was looking during the preparation of the clams, he was observed to take a small piece of paper out of his pocket, and drop something in the kettle of sauce. His friends twitted him always that he had dropped nothing out of the paper, and that suspicion is still entertained. He was sought out, however, as the baker of clams for the Larchmont Club, the Elks, and many private individuals who gave clambakes for miles around, as far as Pittsburg.

Stalker was born Oct. 20, 1841, in Providence, R. I. He served in the Second Rhode Island Regiment during the entire war, coming out a Corporal. He embarked in the theatrical business immediately after the war. He was one of the charter members of the Elks in this city, meeting with Lodge No. 1 when it first met in a small room on the Bowery. He was also a Mason, being a member of Henry Clay Lodge, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Stalker refused during his entire life to join the Grand Army of the Republic, always contending that there were many men in it who had not seen actual service as soldiers. He steadfastly refused, also, to put in an application for a pension. He died at Wrentham, near Providence, on Friday, at the residence of a cousin. In this city he had lived for years at the Windermere, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He was a widower, and had one son, who died many years ago.

GAS KILLS AGED ARTIST.

J. Charles Collins, Painter of "Look Out!" Accidentally Suffocated—His Struggle Against Poverty.

J. Charles Collins, a painter who achieved distinction several years ago by a picture, entitled "Look Out!" showing a boy, laughing with an armful of snowballs ready to throw, died yesterday morning in the Home Hotel, at 146 St. Ann's Avenue, of accidental poisoning by gas. He was seventy years old.

Coroner O'Gorman found many interesting papers and letters among the dead man's effects, showing the pathetic side of the battle he had waged for existence. A box of old letters written to a son who had died from consumption in the Catskills, where the father had managed to save sufficient money to send him in the hope of recovery, was among them. They were written in 1888, and were filled with encouragement to the boy that he would recover. In one of them he wrote:

I'll soon be up to see you, Jack. But it's hard scratching. I even have to daub political banners, and don't dare to let a bit of such work go, as it brings in something. Jack, my clothes are getting so I look like a tramp, and I want to get a new suit before I see you. But I'll be there very shortly, Jack. Cheer up.

The letters were all ranged carefully in the order of their dates. Then suddenly they came to an end. The boy was dead.

Still another letter had been written to the editor of The Metropolis some years ago. It spoke of two triumphal arches which had been erected in Madison Square during the Columbus celebration, and for which he had painted eleven decorative panels. The committee for the city, the letter said, had cut down the appropriation for the work on the arches $2,000, and the contractor had in turn cut down the subcontractor $1,400. He complains:

In the deducting and squabbling I was not paid. Nor do I expect to be, (as the sub-contractor is dead,) unless some one of the committee possessed of some sense of honor will endeavor to prevent the disgrace of this great city inviting all creation to a grand jubilee in honor of Washington, to march under triumphal arches decorated with portraits which the artist was never paid for.

Nothing in the other papers indicated that the sum in question had been subsequently received.

Among the other scraps of paper found in the old painter's room were many pawn tickets. All were dated within the last year.

The dead artist is said to have a daughter living in Yonkers. He is not known to have any other living relatives.

British Admiral Watson Dead.

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 21.—The death of Rear Admiral Burges Watson, R. N., is announced. He died on board the battleship Ramillies.

Admiral Watson was Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean squadron, to which post he was appointed last year. He was born in 1846, and entered the navy when fourteen years old. In 1899 he became a Rear Admiral. For some years he was Superintendent of the dock yard at Malta.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Albert R. Stuart, D. D.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Rev Albert Rhett Stuart, D. D., rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Georgetown, D. C., died of acute nephritis to-night, aged fifty-six years. Dr. Stuart was born in Charleston, S. C., and came from distinguished ancestry. He had served Christ Church for more than a quarter of a century.

Sidney E. Russell.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 21.—Sidney E. Russell of Charlotte, who at the recent State election was elected Representative to the Vermont Legislature, died to-day at the Mary Fletcher Hospital. Mr. Russell was a successful merchant of his town, and was elected to the Legislature as a Republican. His death leaves Charlotte's seat in the House vacant and will lessen Gen. J. G. McCullough of one vote in the contest for Governor.

Prof. Henry A. P. Torrey.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 21.—Prof. Henry A. P. Torrey, for thirty-four years Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Vermont, died in Beverly, Mass., last evening at the home of his brother, Dr. Samuel W. Torrey, where he was visiting. The remains will arrive in Burlington Monday morning and the funeral be held Tuesday afternoon.

Henry Augustus Pierson Torrey was born in Beverly, Mass., Jan. 8, 1837, coming here when a boy to reside with his uncle, Prof. Joseph Torrey. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1858 and from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1864. He was ordained as a clergyman in 1865 and was called immediately to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Vergennes, Vt. In 1868 he was elected to the Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Vermont. He edited the "Theory of Fine Art," by Prof. Joseph Torrey, published in 1874, and in 1882 published "The Philosophy of Descartes," in extracts selected and translated from his writings. He leaves a widow, a daughter, Miss Lucy Torrey, and two sons, Prof. H. A. and John C. Torrey.

Obituary Note.

Mrs. MARY PARKER, sister-in-law of the late Joel Parker, at one time Governor of New Jersey, died last night at her home in Trenton after a long illness. She leaves a daughter and a son.

REV. DR. McCOOK RESIGNS.

Belonged to the "Fighting McCook" Family—Will Engage in Literary Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, one of the foremost clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, resigned as pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church to-day, after a service of thirty-three years. Dr. McCook, whose health has been impaired for the last three years, was too ill to announce personally his resignation to the congregation.

Dr. McCook will retire to private life after more than a generation given to literary and church work. He will live at Devon and devote his time to scientific and historical writing.

The annals of the "Fighting McCooks," of whom Dr. McCook was one, are part and parcel of the annals of the Nation. The Rev. Henry Christopher McCook is a grandson of that George McCook who fled from Ireland and settled on the frontier of the new Nation, in Washington County, Penn. Dr. McCook was born in Lisbon, Ohio, July 3, 1837. At the outbreak of the civil war he gave up theological studies for his country's defense. Commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, he was subsequently made Chaplain of the regiment.

Dr. McCook served as Chaplain of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, during the Spanish-American war. During service he twice visited Cuba, once to carry relief to the suffering in Santiago. Later he was sent by the Secretary of War on special duty to Santiago. His Cuban experiences are embodied in his most recently published book, "The Martial Graves of Our Fallen Heroes."

Appeals to the Charitable.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $55 with which to pay transportation charges for a Swedish family to Council Bluffs, Iowa. The woman's health is not good here. She has relatives there and the man can procure work. The bureau appeals also for $15 with which to start at housekeeping a widow who has been ill. She has two children, and she is willing to work for them. The belief is that help for a month will restore her to independence. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

FORTY UPRIGHT AND GRAND

Weber Pianos IN PERFECT ORDER, and many of them little used, at approximately

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No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano

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CHARITY SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to pay for the board and medical treatment of a consumptive girl and her mother in the country. The girl, who has been the sole support of the family since her father's death six years ago, has broken down from overwork. Destitution has come, and a prolonged stay in the country is imperative. Any money sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following-described contributions in response to recent appeals:

"G. W. C."	$50	"E. D."	5
"L. W. D."	30	"J. J. T."	5
"W. P. B."	25	O. Violett	5
Mrs. S. R. Callaway	25	"E. N."	5
F. J. Warburton	25	"Cash"	5
"C. M. H."	25	Mrs. H. K. Adams	5
"F. W. P."	25	"Alexander"	2
W. W. Shaw	15	"E. G. D."	2
Mary S. Dodge	10	"Anonymous"	1
"Anonymous"	10	J. Gould's Son &	
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	10	Co	1
"A Friend"	10	"Cash"	1
W. H. Langdon	10	"William M."	1
"No Name"	10		

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 21.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ARVEETE, Axal, 9 Weehawken St.	1	19
BOTTESTEIN, Bertha, 244 E. 78th St.	15	18
BISNER, Valentine, 323 E. 24th St.	52	20
BRUSH, John, 173 West End Av.	1	20
BOROVSKY, Mary, 306 Cherry St.	1	19
BROWN, Emma, 210 E. 107th St.	49	18
COBB, Edward T., Costa Rica	44	20
CONLON, Edward, 347 E. 33d St.	35	17
CALLAGHAN, Johanna, 4 Albany St.	51	20
CROOK, Eleanor, 220 W. 4th St.	70	20
DI LALLA, Edwardo, 351 E. 11th St.	1	20
DUGAN, Michael, 527 Canal St.	45	20
DROMMESHAUSEN, Maria, 742 11th Av.	8	20
DEVOE, Thomas, 305 E. 63d St.	1	20
DUNTON, William, 22 E. 119th St.	45	21
EICHENBAUM, Sophia, 252 E. 7th	1	17
FINKELDEY, W., 1,572 2d Av.	18	19
FRIEDMAN, Celia, 420 E. 5th St.	1	20
GUILVANO, Giuseppe, 313 E. 11th St.	1	20
GIPPETTO, Giuseppina, 268 Elizabeth	1	21
GRIFFIN, Patrick, 787 Washington	1	20
GREENBERG, Max, 69 Norfolk St.	1	20
GUTHMAN, Jacob, 168 E. 80th St.	40	21
GEELAN, Catherine, 320 E. 33d St.	60	20
HALLETT, Louis, 355 E. 88th St.	1	17
HUTCHINGS, Robert, 248 W. 41st St.	24	19
JOHNSON, Charles C., 370 8th Av.	34	19
JUST, Frank G., 505 E. 85th St.	1	20
JACOBSON, Louis, 6 Monroe St.	30	20
KATZEN, Celia, 2,243 2d Av.	1	19
KEHOE, Annie, 215 W. 66th St.	52	19
KRAMER, Katie, 2,303 2d Av.	53	19
KLEIN, Max, 46 Rutgers St.	20	18
LOUGHLIN, Mary,

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN

Nelson Makes New Intermediate Records on Vailsburg Track.

AMATEURS IN LONG ROAD RUN

Twenty Members of Century Road Club Association Take Part in Two-Hundred-Mile Ride.

Although the threatening weather resulted in a very small attendance at the Vailsburg cycle track, Newark, yesterday, all of the events except the motor cycle race were decided before the rain began to fall. In the five-mile motor-paced heat race Joseph Nelson made new records for the intermediate miles. M. L. Hurley, the amateur cycling champion, made a dead heat with E. F. Root of Boston in the one-mile amateur event, both starting from scratch and racing on even terms the entire distance. The summary follows:

Half Mile, Novice.—Won by Robert Myer, Newark, N. J.; J. Mehody, East Orange, N. J., second; Gus Heinz, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:10 1-5.

One Mile, Amateur, Handicap.—Dead heat between M. L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch,) and E. F. Root, Boston, Mass., (scratch;) W. A. Penn, New York City, (140 yards,) third; Edwin Bailey, New York City, (80 yards,) fourth. Time—2:03.

Five-mile Heat Race, Two in Three, Professional, paced by single motors.—Won by Joseph Nelson; H. B. Freeman, second; Nat Butler, third; Otto Maya, fourth. First heat won by Nelson, Butler second, Maya third; Freeman fourth. Time—7:01. Second heat won by Nelson, Freeman second, Butler third, Maya fourth. Time—6:56 2-5. Intermediate miles, 1:23, 2:46 1-5, 4:09, 5:30 3-5, 6:56 2-5.

Two-mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; George Glasson, Newark, N. J., third; E. F. Root, Boston, Mass., fourth. Time—3:37 3-5.

About twenty members of the Century Road Club Association took part in a "double century" cycling run of 200 miles over the Long Island roads, starting from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and finishing shortly before that hour last night. The run was supplementary to a similar event held on Aug. 16 and 17, and was held to give the unsuccessful competitors in that event a second chance, and incidentally, it was said, to dispose of the surplus medals left over from that occasion.

The route was from the Bedford Rest to Coney Island, Jamaica, Freeport, Amityville, and Hicksville, returning by way of Freeport and Valley Stream. The roads were excellent, except between Jamaica and Brooklyn on the return trip, where they were very heavy from a shower yesterday afternoon.

The Sutton Wheelmen of Brooklyn also held a century run yesterday over practically the same course, in which about fifty members of the club took part.

***

Having won the middle distance championship of America, "Bobbie" Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., will now attempt to put the world's record higher than it has ever been placed by a bicycle rider. Following the news from abroad that "Jimmy" Michael had negotiated more than 46 miles in the hour, Walthour announces that he will attack the record within another week.

With his speedy motor called "Candy," the Columbia rider is confident of his ability to travel forty-seven miles on the Pittsburg track within sixty minutes. The board oval in the "Smoky City" is one of the fastest in the country, and, barring accidents, the blonde Southerner may be expected to supply this railroad speed.

Apart from holding most of the world's records up to 25 miles, Walthour has done some remarkable riding in competition, defeating every rider of note. Last week he secured the Albert Champion for the second time in a race that settled any championship question beyond argument. During the season the Columbia rider has won about 25 races, some of them requiring two heats of five and ten miles each.

***

The grand circuit of the National Circuit Association ended on Sept. 13, and Frank Kramer is again the champion. "Major" Taylor was second and Iver Lawson, whose bad fall kept him off the track for three weeks, secured third place honors. The Cleveland rider expected to evolve a champion this year, and, although he offers no excuse for defeat, he hopes for a little better luck in 1903. Owen Kimble, although racing for the past seven years, made a better showing this season than ever before, and should be a formidable opponent for the sprinters in 1903.

***

One of the amusing incidents of the National Cycling Association grand circuit occurred at Hartford during the last circuit meeting when Kramer and McFarland, who started in the first heat, were shut out by Alexander, the local rider, and Jacobson. It seemed almost unnecessary to run the heat with these four men as starters. A lap from home, however, Alexander made a jump, followed by Jacobson, and the pair soon opened up a gap that neither the champion nor McFarland was able to close before the finish. It shut them both out of the money and points. Jacobson went through the sifting process and managed to score a point in the final.

***

Cycle racing will be transferred within a few weeks from the North to the South. The racers will go to Atlanta, where Jack Prince has erected a coliseum on which the fastest kind of racing can be conducted. "Bobbie" Walthour, the middle-distance champion of the year; George Leander, and James Hunter are among the riders who are scheduled for matches. It is not unlikely that some of the sprinters will also decide to take an inning in the South.

***

Eddie Bald of Buffalo has crossed the water to meet the fastest riders of France, England, and Italy. He followed the N. C. A. grand circuit as a member of the Columbia cycling team, and believes that he is going faster than ever before in his life, and feels confident of making a good showing against the foreigners. The long races that are a feature of most of the meets in this country were not to his liking. When champion of America Bald rarely rode in a race of more than two miles, and his terrific sprint at the finish was the important factor in his winning of gold and glory. On the other side the races are generally short, the effort being over the last eighth of a mile. This style of riding has always been in favor on the Parisian tracks and at this style Bald thinks he has a chance to win. Although not increasing his bank account to any appreciable extent during the season, Bald has gained experience by riding among the riders of to-day that will stand him in good stead next year. In Europe with Bald will be Harry Elkes and Arthur A. Zimmerman, a champion of old who is well liked by Parisian followers of cycle racing.

***

Most of the racing cyclists are arranging with partners for the six-day team race that will be held in Madison Square Garden early in November. This contest is one that requires speed as well as endurance, for the race is rarely won by more than a few feet. Last year five teams were tied until the last mile, and a sprint determined the distribution of the prize money. Walthour of the Columbia team finished first, and as his partner, Archie McEachern, is dead, he will have to secure another mate for the big event. Lester Wilson will again ride with Otto Maya as his partner, while Jed Newkirk and J. P. Jacobson are expected to combine their speed and experience in an effort to win the first prize. W. F. King, who was dubbed the "Hobo," will again be a competitor, and it is not unlikely that George C. Schreiber, the New York speed merchant, may elect to be among the starters.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, by its victory over the Kings County eleven on Saturday, set at rest the question of the cricket championship of New York for the season of 1902, for against the leaders' percentage of .900, the best that either Paterson or Brooklyn can now obtain is .800. Next Saturday will wind up the series, when it is probable that the last two mentioned clubs will be tied for second place. That the race has been closely contested throughout is made evident by the appended table, from which it may be seen that the result of a single game in the record of the three leading clubs would have made a material change in the records. The summary:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	12	9	1	2	.900
Paterson	12	8	2	2	.800
Brooklyn	11	7	2	2	.777
Livingston	12	6	5	1	.545
Manhattan	11	3	5	3	.375
Kings County	11	2	9	0	.181
Nelson Lodge	11	0	11	0	.000

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg's Champions Won Their Century—St. Louis and Cincinnati Teams Won and Lost.

One week from to-day the last National League championship baseball game of the season will be played on the Polo Grounds, and on Friday the season will end at Washington Park, Brooklyn. At each place the New York and Brooklyn teams are scheduled for two-game series, and then they will finish the schedule out of town, New York playing at Boston and Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

To-day the Boston players will begin their final series with New York on the Polo Grounds, finishing on Wednesday. At Washington Park a series of two games will be begun between the Philadelphias and Brooklyns this afternoon, and Manager Hanlon will give an opportunity to a couple of new players to show what they can do against National League talent.

PITTSBURG WON TWO GAMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Pittsburg baseball team won two games from the locals to-day, and both by the same score. Five bunched hits off Lundgren in the first game resulted in four runs. Hard hitting in three innings of the second counted for four more. Two hits, with a wild pitch in the first, two singles, and a sacrifice in the second alone saved the locals from a double shut-out. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Philippi and Phelps.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0
Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	4	10	2

Batteries—Morrissey and Kling; Leever and Smith.

TWO GAMES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The St. Louis and Cincinnati baseball teams played a double-header at the League Park to-day. Each team won a game. Cincinnati took the first in the eleventh, Bergen driving in the winning run. St. Louis landed the second on Kruger's hit and errors by Seymour and Steinfeldt. Play was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Scores by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	6	2

Batteries—O'Neil and Ryan; Thielman and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2

Game called at end of fifth inning.
Batteries—Yerkes and Weaver; Vicker and Maloney.

NEW YORK, 5; NEWARK, 1.

The New York National League baseball team had little difficulty in disposing of Newark at the latter place yesterday. Hesterfer was batted rather lively in the sixth inning, while Miller was an enigma to the local batsmen. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	9	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Miller and Robinson; Hesterfer and Jope.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	100	34	.746	Chicago	64	69	.481
Brooklyn	71	59	.546	St. Louis	58	72	.437
Boston	65	61	.516	Philadelphia	52	77	.403
Cincinnati	66	67	.495	New York	45	80	.360

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

American League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.	2	5	1
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Sudhoff and Kahoe; Moore and Bemis.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Reidy and Kahoe.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	9	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Griffith and Sullivan; McMackin and Buelow.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.	2	9	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Kissinger and Buelow.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	50	.612	Cleveland	68	64	.515
St. Louis	75	56	.573	Washington	57	73	.438
Chicago	72	58	.562	Baltimore	49	81	.377
Boston	72	58	.554	Detroit	48	82	.369

Eastern League Game.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	1
Montreal	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	.	5	12	7

Batteries—Gokey and Steelman; Souders and T. Raub.

New York University Football Schedule.

Preparation for the first football game of the season, which will be with Stevens Institute on Oct. 4, will be started at New York University to-day. Capt. Connelley will have fully twenty-five men on Ohio Field, including nine of last year's team and almost all of the substitutes. The line, consisting of Friedburg, 1904, centre; Coe, 1905, and C. H. Lane, 1904, guards; Reilly, 1905, and Connelley, 1903, tackles, and Salvin, 1905, and Lippincott, 1904, ends, will be just as it was last year, for the present. Fairchild, 1905; Clark, 1904; Collier, 1905, and Cabbaliero, 1904, who played substitute positions last year, are all expected to report to-day. In the back field only Frede, 1903, remains of last year's team, but there is plenty of material to choose from. Raidiris, 1904; Well, 1903; Wilcox, 1903; Draper, 1905, are all likely candidates. Reynolds, 1905, who showed great promise last year, is not expected for a week. Of the freshman class little is as yet known. Craigin, Connell, McDowell, and Bertini, who played on the De Witt Clinton High School team last year, will be out to-day. On Wednesday the squad will be increased to forty and divided into Varsity and scrub. Coaches Rorke and Keane feel satisfied with the material at hand and feel confident of turning out a good team.

The schedule complete is as follows:

Oct. 4—Stevens Institute, at Ohio Field; 8—Princeton, at Princeton; 11—Ursinus, at Ohio Field; 18—Trinity, at Hartford; 25—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.

Nov. 1—Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; 4—Brooklyn Polytechnic, at Washington Park; 8—Rutgers, at Ohio Field; 15—R. P. I., at Troy; 22—Union, at Ohio Field.

Games for Champion Bowling Team.

Secretary Sam Karpf of the American Bowling Congress has completed the schedule of the All-American Bowling Trio, which is to start on its trip to the Pacific Coast and return next month. The trio consists of Al Seibach, Columbus, Ohio; Ernest Peterson, Chicago; Phil Wolf, Brooklyn, and John J. Voorhels of this city. It is expected that they will establish some new records. The opening games of the tour will be played at Dayton Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the trio will reach Wheeling, West Va., for games on Jan. 10. It is probable that the trio will after that date visit Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia, Trenton, and close at New York City with a two days' series.

The trio will reach Chicago Dec. 31, and after the games there the schedule is: Michigan, Jan. 1, 2, and 3; Saginaw, 5; Detroit, 6; Toledo, 7; Sandusky, 8; Dayton, 9, and Wheeling, West Va., 10.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; weights seven pounds below the scale, with allowances; about six furlongs. Athelroy, Blue Ribbon, Blue Peter, Boutonniere, Red Knight, Mackay Dwyer, and Incubator, 115 pounds each; Cincinnatus and Gimcrack, 110 each; Mart Mullen, Durazzo, and Intervention, 107 each; Kim, Chicle, and Benefit, 100 each; Florite, 99, and Conspicuous and Kensington Girl, 97 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Jack o' Lantern and Sir Troubadour, 100 each, and Sinner Simon, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Bonibert, 123 pounds; Carbuncle, 112; Belle of Troy, 111; Zoroaster, 108; Merito, 104; Potente, 97, and Daly, 92.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Glenmore, 107 pounds; Bondage, 103; Jake Greenberg, 106; Latrobe, 104; Princelet, Ink, Hackensack, Gallant Smith, and Mayor Graham, 102 each; Unterock, 100; Meddling Mary, Isle of Wight, Witfull, and Sweet Alice, 99 each; The Guardsman and Duniuce, 94 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Knight of Gold, 102; Illyris, 108; Earl of Warwick, 102; Pearl Diver, 99; Bernard and Barkelmore, 102 each; Erda, 99; Sir Preston, 101; Burning Glass, 109; War Cry, 102; Sontag, 99; Bride Card, 102; Candareen, 99. Apprentice allowance claimed for Glennevis, The Guardsman, Duniuce, and Unterock.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Grand Opera, 115 pounds; Andy Williams, 114; Courtenay, Martin Burke, and South Trimble, 106 each; Rossignol, 104; Numeral and Pearl Finder, 103 each; Honoluiu, 98. Apprentice allowance claimed for Numeral and Honoluiu.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs. Sadducee, 115 pounds; Mabel Winn and Captain Gaston, 113 each; The Musketeer, 111; Clarita and Stevedore, 108 each; Neither One and Maiden, 107 each; Morokanta and Stuyve, 106 each; Conundrum, 105; Labor, Templeton, and Duckoy, 103 each; Carroll D. and Ascension, 102 each, and Femesole and Oclawaha, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Runnels, 117 pounds; Zoroaster, Carbuncle, Jim Clark, and Belle of Troy, 113 each; Sinthirit, 107, and Huntress and Grail, 104 each.

Burden Bearers

Studebaker sturdiness does not demand weight or bulk. The subtle craft of the designers and builders of Studebaker vehicles makes possible a charming combination of strength and grace. Notable examples in our warerooms—Two Wheelers, Station Wagons, Wagonettes, Coaches, 'Buses.

WAGONETTES.

Several sizes—for single horse or a pair—for four to sixteen passengers. The small ones serve well as pleasure vehicles; the large ones rival a 'bus in capacity and a carriage in comfort. Some have curtains only, others have glass division front and glass in the door, and others have glass at sides. Closely coupled to give lightest draft.

Studebaker Electric Automobiles—Runabout and Stanhope—are models of simple construction, safety, comfort.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

After 1902 at our new 10-story building, Broadway, 7th Avenue and 48th Street.

Colonist Excursions California $33 from Chicago, $30 from St. Louis, $25 from Kansas City, one way, second-class, any day in September and October.

Great Southwest One fare plus $2 round trip, first class, first and third Tuesday in September and October. For homeseekers, investors, tourists.

over the Santa Fe

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt. 377 Broadway, New York

ENORMOUSLY The Largest SALE Egyptian

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers

Genuine Fournier Automobile Goggles.

HENRY KAHN & CO., OPTICIANS,
189 BROADWAY,
NEAR DEY ST., N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

Autumn Resorts.

Mount Pocono.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.

Delightful Fall resort. Pocono Mountain House, Montenesca and Swiftwater Hotels. Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A SACRIFICE, HANDSOME STYLISH PAIR of family cobs; gentle and fearless of all objects; single cob, (prize winner,) been used by owner's daughter to ride and drive; horses fully guaranteed and trial allowed; Brewster brougham and victoria, (rubber-tired;) Stivers runabout coupé, Rockaway, Tuxedo trap, (seats 2 or 4;) spider phaeton, family surrey, speeding wagon, riding saddles, imported single and double harness, robes, fixtures, &c., at quarter value. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1880. 105 East 9th St.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE, $800. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 187 W. 83d St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Oppenheimer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Oppenheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 22, 1902.

NO. 4,706.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SACHS & CO., and FANNY SACHS and MAX PERLE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the firm of Sachs & Co. and Fanny Sachs and Max Perle, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said firm of Sachs & Co. and Fanny Sachs and Max Perle were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 20th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE BRODIE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, September 22, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' jackets, cloaks, fixtures, &c. Order of LEO OPPENHEIMER, Receiver. SIMPSON, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS V. BELL, individually, and as sole surviving trustee under trust instrument executed by Isaac Bell, now deceased, and also as executor of the last will and testament of the said Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee of certain trusts under such will, and as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Adelaide Mott Bell, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES L. BARCLAY, as executor of the will of Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee, under such will of the trust for the life use of the defendant Adelaide Mott Barclay, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Adalaide Mott Barclay, Edward Bell, Harold W. Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee for the defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, and Henrietta Bell, and Charles Edison and Charles Henry De Witt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Bell, Senior, deceased, defendants—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 21, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant Stephen S. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant James McV. Whitney:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated September 4th, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s8-law6wM&o20.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ISABELLA EDITH DAVIS, plaintiff, against EDWIN DAVIS, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 4th, 1902.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Edwin Davis, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, September 19th, 1902.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. s22-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

CLYMER, MEREDITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lily S. Clymer, Henry Clymer Overton, G. Bleasdale Overton, Louise Overton Ward, Edward Overton, Eliza Overton Hammond, Ella M. Little, Mary C. Angle, Graham Macfarlane, James R. Macfarlane, Eugenia H. Macfarlane, Mary G. Grant, Mary Wiling Bayard, James Macfarlane, Harriet B. Macfarlane, George Clymer Macfarlane, Edward Macfarlane, Malcolm Macfarlane, S. Bartlett Macfarlane, Rose N., Countess de Bryas, the widow, heirs and next of kin of MEREDITH CLYMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William B. Shubrick Clymer of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MEREDITH CLYMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au18-1aw7wM.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6mM

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor. LOUIS A. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my19-1aw6wm

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Muichahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARZY EREN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6mM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KEENEY and JOSEPH DAVIS, Administrators. FRANCIS E. LATIMBER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-1aw6mM

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,166.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO K. FRIEDRICH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Otto K. Friedrich, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Otto K. Friedrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 20th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GLICKMAN & MILLER, bankrupts. E. Shields, auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, Sept. 23d, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 311 Broome St., New York, Borough of Manhattan, the large stock of candies, store fixtures, counters, shelving, showcase, desk, also two delivery wagons, and one bay horse.

WILLIAM S. BALL, Receiver.
BAGGOTT & RYALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, as trustee, &c., plaint

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It was only to be expected that the extinction of the surplus reserve account of the Clearing House banks—as shown by Saturday's statement—should have been followed by a vigorous selling movement, partly for the long account, but more largely by the cynics and pessimists in the Street, who are ever ready to magnify into a mountain of calamity what actually is a superficial and transitory disturbance.

Of course, it is not a pleasant thing, this reserve deficit; and undoubtedly it will force the banks to curtail their credits to some extent for the time being. But that it is in any sense of the word serious is not for an instant to be supposed, because it is not the case. It must be remembered that the statement tells of a past condition—shows the position of the banks as they were last week. It does not, in the nature of things it can not, take into account the relief of which the money market is now assured—relief that will make itself felt not alone this week and next week, but for some weeks to come. New gold and gold from Europe now on the way here will add some $8,000,000 to the resources of the local banks, while the estimate of Secretary Shaw himself as to the relief to be afforded by new circulation, &c., puts those figures well above $15,000,000.

Hence it is that, though Saturday's bank statement showed surplus reserves beyond the vanishing point, there is in conservative banking circles no alarm—this because of a full recognition of the efficacy of the relief at hand.

Yet it must not be presumed that forthwith there is to be relative ease in rates or that the stock market can afford to ignore the diminished reserves of the banks. To the contrary, it will not surprise should rates rule decidedly firm for some time and that here and there in the stock market liquidation should be forced. What, however, is signified is that at the end of the present week the banks will be much better off than they were at the close of last; that is to say, that actual conditions will from this time forward, instead of becoming worse, grow steadily better.

In the meantime, it is to be noted that the unexampled prosperity of the country continues, with railroads and industries piling up increases upon increases in earnings. Under these circumstances, a temporary money flurry can be but a passing incident.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.

A Surplus, Not a Deficit, Shown In Its Clearing House Report.

It was incorrectly stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the National Citizens' Bank had a deficit of $33,150 in its reserve.

That institution's Clearing House report showed its reserve to be $93,150 in excess of the requirement of the law.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The Boerse here had a dull week. Quotations in nearly all departments declined until yesterday, when reports of Friday in New York caused a strong reaction. Earlier in the week there was considerable short selling, but yesterday the shorts were forced to cover. As the close of the quarter approaches it is seen that engagements are larger than for a long time past, but the settlement is expected to pass easily in spite of dearer money, which is regarded as only temporary.

German Government loans declined moderately, and there were rather heavy sales of imperial 3 per cents and Prussian consols for several days. Most of the foreign rentes were affected by the general weakness of the market, but Turks partly recovered their losses.

General industrials were mostly lower during the week, but sugar shares were higher upon a rise in the price of raw sugar through American purchases, and uncertain crop prospects. The weather is remaining cool and wet at the very time when warm sunshine is necessary to produce saccharine.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The high rates at New York and large purchases of gold for America have caused continued firmness in the money market, and apprehensions are acute of a scarcity of gold on account of the predicted abnormal shipments to New York.

These apprehensions, however, are thought to have little foundation. It is believed here that the good-will of the banks of England, France, and Germany will enable New York to obtain sufficient gold to carry over the present stringency without especially inconveniencing Europe. The Bank of France has an extraordinary accumulation of unemployed money to spare, and the fact that the Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 3 per cent. shows that money has not become particularly scarce. The recovery in New York exchange is regarded here as merely manipulation for the purpose of preventing advances in the London bank rate.

Some $1,750,000 which was available in the open market in the middle of the week has disappeared, and it is understood that it was bought for the New York market. There is plenty of evidence of a desire to obtain gold without disturbing the London market.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more stagnant than ever last week, and this condition is now partially attributed to the uneasiness respecting the outlook in the United States. The decline in British railroad shares has not been arrested. Consols recovered sharply after touching the lowest quotation of the year. Mines were uniformly at a standstill.

BANK OF SPAIN REPORT.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 288,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,360,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 3,504,000 pesetas.

Gold was quoted yesterday at 34.62.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	5:46	Sun sets	5:59
Moon rises	9:21		

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	10:46	Gov. Isl'd	11:09	H. Gate	1:05
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	11:14	Gov. Isl'd	11:28	H. Gate	1:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Liguria, Naples	3:30 A.M.	
Moltke, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Fontabelle, Martiniqu, Isabella, Gadoz	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gregory, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pathfinder, Mayagues	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fabine, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
St. George, Hull	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	11:30 A.M.	
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Tampico		3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande Mexile		3:00 P.M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $20 and up to Oct. $11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Oct. $11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 22; Shanghai, Aug. 26; Yokohama, Sept. 2, and Honolulu, Sept. 12, reached San Francisco and were dispatched east Sept. 19. Due here Tuesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 11.
Desterro, Para, Sept. 4.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Kensington, Southampton, Sept. 12.
Lahn, Genoa, Sept. 10.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Sept. 7.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 13.
Mongibello, Gibraltar, Sept. 10.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Sept. 20.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
San Juan, San Juan, Sept. 15.
Santiago, Nassau, Sept. 15.
Sicilia, Naples, Sept. 10.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 16.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Nvanza, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Tennyson, St. Lucia, Sept. 16.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Chaucer, St. Lucia, Sept. 16.
El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 19.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Pinners Point, Dundee, Sept. 7.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 13.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

Esperanza, Vera Cruz, Sept. 18.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Sept. 20.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp, Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Bremen, Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Gracchus, (Br., new, 2,359 tons,) Frith, Newcastle, Sept. 8, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Emma, (Br.,) Thoren, Norfolk, Sept. 20, with mdse. to H. Voegtmann & Co.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jupiter, (Span.,) Alacatana, Tocapilla, &c., July 31, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 20th.

SS Mokta, (Br.,) Cooper, Huelva, Sept. 5, with sulphur ore to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS St. Dunstan, (Br.,) Fortay, Pekalongan, &c., July 16, with sugar to C. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Carey, Demerara, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Winkfield, (Br.,) Bendall, Sourabaya, &c., July 10, with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Belgian King, (Br.,) Thompson, Baltimore, Sept. 10, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Sept. 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Newport News, Va., with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull, Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Scott, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Cortwright, Venice, &c., Aug. 2, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Apache, Kemble, Philadelphia, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Young, Cardenas, &c., Sept. 9, with sugar to Howell, Son & Co.; vessel to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville, Sept. 19, and Charleston, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east-northeast, strong breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Canova, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Flushing.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Bremerhaven.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 4:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard at 5:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday and passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Etchel, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg and Bologne-sur-Mer for New York, sld. from Southampton at 11 P. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 21.—The electric lighted buoys marking Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, were extinguished at 10:50 o'clock to-night.

Dividends.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, September 17th, 1902.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, out of and from the rent guaranteed and paid by the Interurban Street Railway Company, under lease dated February 14th, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 24th, 1902.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 24th, 1902, and will be reopened October 16th, 1902.

D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

American Locomotive Company.

25 Broad St., New York, September 17, 1902.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1902, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 14, 1902, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 22, 1902, and reopen October 21, 1902.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

George A. Fuller Company,
137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Directors of the Company, at a meeting held September 16th, 1902, declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1902, to stockholders of record October 1st, 1902. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from September 27th, 1902, to October 2d, 1902.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
September 18th, 1902.

A regular dividend of Twenty Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Five Per Cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1902. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 24th until October 1st, 1902.

FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
25 Broad Street, New York, Sept. 18, 1902.

The regularly quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 1st, 1902, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Sept. 20, Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20 to Oct. 2d.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

$10.00 Reward, No Questions Asked.—Lost, on Monday, Aug. 25, in or near the Central Dining Room Restaurant, 142 Fulton St., a black leather pocketbook with the letter "Z" in silver on the outside, containing stock of no value except to the owner, $50 in money, business cards, and other papers; finder can keep the money if will return balance of contents to Room No. 452, Produce Exchange, N. Y. City; if sent by mail reward will be returned as directed.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 18,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 20th day of September, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$360,774,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$360,774,089
Silver dollars	463,842,000	Silver certificates outstanding	463,842,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,549,301	Treasury notes outstanding	27,117,000
Silver bullion of 1890	25,567,699		
Total	$851,733,089	Total	$851,733,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,990,125.49	
Gold certificates	59,101,180.00	
Standard silver dollars	5,864,151.00	
Silver certificates	5,580,264.00	
Silver bullion	3,382,258.18	
United States notes	4,558,204.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	72,016.00	
National banknotes	15,843,210.70	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,807,652.22	
Fractional currency	149.71	
Minor coin	793,415.02	
		$175,992,716.32
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,770,038.35	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,697,923.17	
Total	$127,467,961.52	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	2,369,194.00	
		129,837,155.52
Total		$305,829,871.84
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,812,152.23	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,296,118.10	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,078,370.55	
Post Office Department account	6,980,457.59	
Miscellaneous items	2,464,025.76	
		87,640,124.23
Available cash balance		$218,189,747.61

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$848,836.80	$18,628,327.45	$69,641,301.79
Internal revenue	830,757.09	13,612,407.79	52,755,900.63
Miscellaneous	47,228.11	1,676,371.60	9,431,408.32
Total receipts	$1,726,322.00	$33,917,106.84	$131,828,610.74
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	455,000.00	6,645,000.00	29,156,233.46
War	260,000.00	4,645,000.00	33,739,893.05
Navy	25,000.00	4,880,000.00	18,471,363.73
Indians	60,000.00	420,000.00	2,484,326.24
Pensions	200,000.00	9,560,000.00	34,715,521.72
Interest	600,000.00	2,100,000.00	8,629,839.82
Total expenditures	$1,600,000.00	$28,250,000.00	$128,177,178.04
Excess of receipts over expenditures	126,322.00	5,667,106.84	3,651,432.70
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	2,953,176.95	12,577,942.98	55,304,077.38
Internal revenue	2,780,576.35	15,033,793.34	65,408,763.65
Receipts from all sources last year	6,210,980.26	28,785,336.70	126,499,802.13
Expenditures last year	2,865,000.00	21,190,000.00	112,849,088.53
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	200,000.00	1,214,492.50	3,848,010.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	64,600.00	943,870.00	4,002,552.50
Notes received for current redemption	422,145.00	7,738,367.00	36,642,030.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$59,794,063.00	$5,301,010.00	$65,095,073.00
This fiscal year	888,425.00	221,670.00	1,110,095.00
This month	167,455.00	43,420.00	210,875.00
This day	28,255.00	2,300.00	30,555.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,794,063.00	5,301,010.00	65,095,073.00
This fiscal year	888,425.00	221,670.00	1,110,095.00
This month	167,455.00	43,420.00	210,875.00
This day	28,255.00	2,300.00	30,555.00

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 2,500 CUBIC YARDS OF WASHED GRAVEL.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS TO SEWER IN GREENE STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND WASHINGTON PLACE.

Blank forms, the plans, and drawings, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, September 4, 1902. For full particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, No. 750. FOR REBUILDING THE PIER AT THE FOOT OF EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, TO BE KNOWN AS PIER No. 80, E. R.

CONTRACT No. 751. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SAND AND BROKEN STONE FOR CONCRETE.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.

McDOUGALL HAWKES, Commissioner of Docks.

Dated September 10, 1902. For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND STREET, AT HARLEM RIVER, WITH NEW CURVES IN MARGINAL STREET.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, September 9, 1902. For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to sewer in Forty-fourth Street at Hudson River; repairs to sewer in Sixty-fifth Street, between Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue; repairs to sewer in Sixth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street.

The plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Sept. 9, 1902. For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902, for regulating, grading, sodding, and restoring Riverside Park, from about One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, Nos. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Sept. 10, 1902. For full particulars see City Record.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Army Building, New York, Sept. 20, 1902.—Sealed proposals for rock removal at Larchmont, Echo Bay, and Saugerties Harbors, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 20, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. MANSFIELD, Col., Engrs.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of the said Company, on the seventh floor of the said building, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement, dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, and for the further purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York from two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) the present amount thereof, to three million five hundred thousand dollars, ($3,500,000,) by the issue of fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of new stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) per share.

Notice is further given that there will also be presented to the Stockholders at said meeting, for their action, a resolution directing that said additional capital (if the increase of capital shall be authorized) shall be disposed of as follows:

Eleven thousand (11,000) shares thereof shall be issued to the stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in exchange, share for share, for the shares of the said Company owned by said stockholders and subscribed for by them and fully paid in cash at the rate of $300 for each share; and the remaining four thousand (4,000) shares shall be offered for subscription to the stockholders of the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York at the price of three hundred dollars ($300) per share, in proportion to their holdings.

New York, September 17th, 1902.

E. W. COGGESHALL, President.

HERBERT B. TURNER, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tue day, the seventh day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since October 1, 1901.

For the purpose of such annual meeting the stock transfer books of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 25, 1902, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 8, 1902.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Dated September 22d, 1902.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 21, 1902. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

The books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 16, 1902.

J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.

Dated September 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn will be held at the Board Room of the Kings County Trust Company, No. 342 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

Brooklyn, September 17, 1902.

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President.

WALTER M. WECHSLER, Secretary.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, September 8th, and reopened on Friday, October 3d.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, October 6th, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.

Montreal, September 5, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,813,166.59
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 8 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.
DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:50, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‖MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H or Rutland.

6:35 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:13, Toronto 10:50 A.M.

8:00 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.

9:20 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

9:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

11:30 *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company

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BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.

†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 P M—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express for Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4.00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M. (at 1:00, Lakewood except'd), 1:30 (3:40, Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z8:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:20 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25, †7:00, 8:00, *9:30, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 6:00, *7:30, 9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z4:25, 8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, 8:00, ‖‖9:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only, ‖4:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector Street, Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 (8:00 East Long Branch only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. (1:00 P. M. to West End only), 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:30, *10:00, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg, *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus, *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve...., *2:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	*12:55pm *1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	‡8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*2:55pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sle pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 291 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

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Foot of West 23d A, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes 612.47, d12.45, e7.15, n5.25, s6.45, x5.45

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	‖11.55 AM	‖12.00 NM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*d12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‖3.55 PM	‖4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	*5.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. **20-hour train to Chicago.** Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 93 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. 9-9-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with train for Saratoga and the North.

ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

BY SEA TO MAINE

via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. The most direct route for sportsmen. Game brought back free. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 329 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.

Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA	Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA	Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM | Bluecher... Oct. 7, 9 AM
Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria... Oct. 11, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia... Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia... Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia... Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia... Dec. 3, 2 PM

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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Select Cruise to the Orient

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"Auguste Victoria,"

COVERING 77 DAYS,

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THIS CRUISE is unique in its character and of the very highest class. It has always been the policy of our Company to limit the number of passengers so as to attract the select class of tourists, who prefer to pay a little more, but want absolute comfort and no overcrowding. Cost

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35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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A 70 DAY CRUISE $300

and upwards, including Shore Excursions, Hotel Expenses, Guides, etc., and every feature of modern high-class pleasure travel.

The Route includes **Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada and the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, &c.), Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, (Rome, Pompeii,) Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo, &c.).**

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser.... Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser... Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin.. Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM

* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Hoh'zol'n, Sep. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen, Nov. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 10 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 10 AM | *Barmark, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 10 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg

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By Specially-Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"

North German Lloyd Express Steamer | White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention your wanted.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M.
*Kens'g'n, Sept. 30, 5 PM | *Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland, Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM
Finland... Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia, Oct. 16, Nov. 6 and every 21 days; to **HONOLULU** every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

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23 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria... Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania... Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES

Our first, second, and third Round the World parties being complete, membership can now be secured only in the fourth and last section, leaving Vancouver Nov. 3. Immediate application imperative.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M. | Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon
Majestic... Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic... Oct. 15, Noon
Celtic..... Oct. 3, Noon | Cymric... Oct. 17, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

We Continue That Wonderful Sale of 2,000 Celebrated Harmony Pianos.

This sale has been in progress two weeks, and is the most successful piano sale in our history. The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)	$135
Upright, 7½ octave	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (renowned maker)	175
Upright (taken in trade)	100
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	90
Square	20
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (celebrated)	110
Upright (slightly used)	125

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, great bargain; fine upright, $90; Weser Upright, $65; elegant Rosewood, $35; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.

Under personal escort.

CATSKILL MTS.

Sept. 27th, 3 days, all expenses, $8.50.

TOUR OF THE SOUTH.

Oct. 6th, 6 days, all expenses, $46.00.

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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

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CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

STENOGRAPHY, ‖ Dictation, Arithmetic, TYPEWRITING, ‖ Bookkeeping, Vertical and Spencerian Penmanship, Business Training.

TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK. Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music.

ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSES.

GERMAN, for beginners and advanced students.

ART SCHOOL

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William Sulzer, referee, 97 Clinton Street, west side, 225.4 feet south of Rivington Street, 25.4 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,437.

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs

SELECTED

TOWN HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Superbly Located and in Perfect Order.

On Riverside Drive, exceptional 5-story American basement; electric lighted and gracefully decorated, $65,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A choice 4½ sty. modern American basement, near 72d st. "L" station; a little gem; only $25,500; worth $30,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A new 5-story 25 ft. limestone front American basement. Electric lighted and newly decorated at an expense of $15,000. Located in the heart of the Seventies. A sacrifice at $78,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

312-332 West 101st st. New 5-sty. American basement dwellings; 17, 20 and 22 ft. wide. Open for inspection.
Full particulars. Best prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

We have an 18 ft. front 3-sty. house with bath extension in a faultless block in the Seventies for $26,500. Expensively decorated and electric lighted.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Within a block of 72d st. "L" station a 4-sty. 19 ft. high stoop. Best on market for $35,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A trust company authorizes us to sell at $50,000 a large 24 ft. dining extension house in the Seventies; decided sacrifice.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Ave.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av.,
CORNER 81ST ST.

OFFER FOR SALE:—

169 West 93d st.—An attractive 3 story and basement private House; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; ready for occupancy; caretaker on premises. Price $20,000.

160 West 88th.—A wonderfully well built 3 story and basement brownstone Dwelling; every modern improvement; this house is about to be entirely redecorated and purchaser can have his own choice of decorations; key at our office. Price $24,000.

A.—TWO INVESTMENTS.

MADISON AV., NEAR 112TH ST. Five-story double, with store, 25x60x70; always rented; asking $26,000; terms to suit.

ALSO

104TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV. Extra large Tenement, five story, four families on a floor, 25x125x130; rent $2,832; asking $25,000; offer; terms to suit.

PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.

BUY WHILE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING HOUSES IN FIRST HANDS, IN RAPIDLY IMPROVING SECTION; 94TH TO 120 STREETS, 5TH TO 6TH AVENUES; RIGHT IN THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.
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VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

I lease, collect, and rent, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of city; careful attention and personal management.
J. A. KAHN, 75 2d Av.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

Must be sold; paying over 20%; fine six-story-and-basement apartment house; all rented; perfect order; not much cash required. Guernieau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bona Fide!—Sure bargain for some one; 84th St., near Amsterdam Av.; double flat, not steam heated; price, $27,500; rent, $2,904. Barchfeld, 236 West 131st St.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A Rare Chance.—80th, bet. 3d and Lexington, three-story basement, in fine condition, for $13,500. John Volz, 133 East 84th St.

A 3-story single flat, West 114th, near Lenox Av., $26,000; rent $3,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8TH AV., NEAR 140TH ST.	25x75, 2-families on a floor; Pr. $20,000; mtg. 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
MORTON, NEAR BLEECKER.	5-story 20-family apartment house. Rent $3,000. Price low; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
160TH ST., NEAR COL. AV.	15-story & base, 20-fam. flat. Pr. $27,000; rent $2,940. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
FORSYTH, NEAR DELANCY.	Corner, 26x100; 16-fam.; 4-stores; bargain; asking $65,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS.	5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
44TH, NEAR 8TH AV.	2 5-story, 4-room, 20-fam. flats, 54x100. Pr. $75,000; rent $7,800. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bronx.

Buy direct from the Builder extra well-built TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
All improvements; hardwood trim; finely decorated; in best section of Tremont. (Mount Hope;) fine neighborhood; high ground; Morris Av., near 177th St., one block east of Jerome Av. Open afternoons and Sundays.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling, arranged for two families; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. L. H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

For Sale.—Private house, brick, lot 26x119, 1,214 Tinton Av., bet. 168th and 169th Sts., four blocks east of 169th St. E. R. R. station.

Sacrifice!—William's Bridge, 50x100, $3,600; frame house, 9 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Five lots, near 177th St. trolley, $350 up each; monthly payments. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Washington Heights.

St. Nicholas Av., No. 954, Corner 158th St.—Outlet drive of Central Park; 100 feet wide; an elegant Indiana bluestone house; swell front; fine view; hardwood; two baths, &c.; best value for price on Heights; if not sold, will rent $90 month; also for sale or rent, $80 month, No. 950, elegant decorations. E. B. TREAT, owner, one premises, or 241 West 22d.

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d Street,
OFFERS A FEW SELECT MODERN DWELLINGS

FOR SALE
On the West Side.

72d St.—Beautiful four-story, full size; superb location, commanding magnificent view of Hudson River and Riverside Drive, $65,000.

72d St., between Columbus and Amsterdam—Four-story, full size; built very deep. Electric lighted. Thoroughly modern, $110,000.

73d St.—Four-story 18 ft. box stoop dwelling, in elegant condition, $35,000.

74th St.—Beautiful four-story 18 ft., box stoop. Perfect rear. Possession. Only $33,000.

76th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam—Four-story, 21 ft., high stoop house, in good condition. Bargain, $33,000.

78th St.—Three-story 20 ft. house, in first-class order. Asking $27,500.

Others in every desirable location.

BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d Street,

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
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FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.
Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 16TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.
Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK, PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.
ONE SOLD

of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement brown and lime stone dwellings; two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen, laundry tiled; electric lights; beamed paneled dining room ceiling; selected hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious; corner house, planned for physician; open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, Builder, on premises; or Robert Ward Real Estate Co., 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—A TRUE BARGAIN. WEALTHY GENTLEMAN wishing to reduce his holdings offers at $1,000 BELOW COST HIS VERY HANDSOME NEW DETACHED DWELLING ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS. It contains 11 large rooms and bath. Is strictly modern. Considerable artistic taste was displayed in arranging the interior. TRIMMED IN CHOICE HARDWOODS, AND EXPENSIVELY DECORATED. It is well built, in the BEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION. Beautifully improved. Near "L" Station and two lines of trolleys. 28 minutes to Park Row. PRICE $7,000. IT COST $8,000. Terms to suit, or $750 cash and $47 monthly. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

$12,000 for $14,000.
Investigation will prove this.
Park Place, near New York Ave.
Three-story and basement, complete up-to-date house; decorated and toned up by present owner; no money to expend as in a new, undecorated house; a rare bargain; possession in ten days; owner has left city and must sell. Fred M. Smith, 189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

Rare Chance for Dentist or Doctor.—Beautiful 3-story, basement stone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, foyer hall; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; lot, 18x127; elegant private block; McDonough St; cost $13,500; will sell to-day for $10,000; might entertain exchange for small property. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av, B'klyn.

Non-resident owner will sacrifice Park Slope dwelling, near 8th Av. and Plaza, for $3,000 less than actual value for quick sale; house beautifully decorated; contains the finest plumbing. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

$5,000—BARGAIN—$5,000
3-story and basement dwelling in Stuyvesant section; every improvement; fine condition; $4,000 mortgage. John V. Ohuewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

For Exchange—700 acres on Long Island, 1¼ miles water front; will exchange for Brooklyn incumbered property; price, $50,000; free and clear. Rustin & Robbins, 24 Court St., opp. City Hall, Brooklyn.

150 FT. FROM **FIRST ST.** PROSPECT PARK.
Three and four story private dwellings.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, Premises.

Elegant corner property; office and residence of physician; a fine business goes with the property; ill-health cause of selling. Address for ten days Medicus, D Box 174 Times Office.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Pleasantville and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—For sale at a sacrifice, 12-room house; all modern improvements; parquet floor on the parlor floor; conservatory; carriage house and stable; corner lot, 83x173; fine river view; three minutes' walk to station. Call or write Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells. Tribune Building, N. Y.

Farm bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 550 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Gentleman's modern country residence, 45 minutes out, near station, for half actual value. For photographs and particulars address S. Wilson, 96 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Water powers, lakes, farms, furnished houses, for sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Skillful painter, successful house manager, who has some property in charge, wants a few more flats or tenement houses in charge or lease; can save owners considerable on repairs; A1 reference. Box A 1,122 Times Harlem.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having houses or apartments to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

E. J. KEHOE & CO., REAL ESTATE, MADISON AVE., 125TH STREET.

Property, bought, sold, exchanged, and managed to increase income. Albert Hughes, 2,367 Third Avenue, 194 Broadway.

Want tenements, flats, store property, and dwellings on lease; security if required. Stahl, 3,300 3d Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

75 ACRES $750.
75 ACRES $750.
Long Island, river front, fine place for poultry. Might divide into 2 or 3 farms. Owner, Box T 162 Times.

Large house, near beach; all improvements; properly for boarding. Address Wm. A. Zell, Bay 17th St., Bath Beach.

FARMS Many sizes and prices; 1-3 higher 1903. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

NEW YORK HARBOR.
WATER FRONTS.
Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Staten Island, Eltingville, close to station; 12 acres cheap; must be sold.
FOLSOM BROS., 835 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

WORTH SEEING
TWO FAMILY HOUSES

just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.

EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.

RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.

RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.

THINK THIS OVER.

SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.

A small cash payment only required.

We Have Other Varieties on Hand
$2,000 to $3,900.
Cash required, $200 to $390.
Monthly payments, $20 to $30.00.

New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Queen Anne Cottages.—Magnificent neighborhood; highly reputable; property restricted; all latest improvements; ample grounds; terms as desired; price, $6,000. John H. Burrell, Grant Av., near Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill Terrace.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A little cash, $200 or even less will do, then $23 to $25 monthly, pays everything—principal, interest, taxes, insurance—on tasteful six, seven, eight room detached cottages, with every improvement; high, healthy elevation; finest schools; booklet, photos sent. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S GOOD get a suburban home in the beautiful country along the Erie Railroad. Ample school facilities; clean, healthful surroundings. Convenient to city; rents reasonable. For details call or write Information Bureaus, 1,159 and 390 Broadway, New York.

Highwood Park, N. J., opposite 42d St.—New eight-room house to rent; all conveniences. Apply 20 Bonn Place, or J. Gregory, 140 West 23d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Will exchange Brooklyn (Park Slope) dwelling for Bronx or Westchester property. Address Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A Few Choice Offices Are TO LET

AEOLIAN BUILDING,
Fifth Avenue and 34th St.

Rates $360 Upward.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

ELEGANT
PHOTO STUDIO
IN THE NEW
UNITY BUILDING,
101 WEST 42D ST., NORTHWEST CORNER SIXTH AVE.
5 rooms; steam heat, Otis elevator, etc. North Light. Superintendent on premises, or J. H. SCHEIER, 571 5TH AV. Telephone 4719—38th St.

FINE OFFICES
IN THE NEW
UNITY BUILDING,
101 WEST 42D ST.,
northwest cor. Sixth Av.
All outside windows; electric lights, steam heat, Otis elevator, etc. Superintendant, on premises, or J. H. SCHEIER, 571 5th Av. Telephone 4719—38th St.

Large and small lofts to let, with power and steam heat; light on four sides; low rent and insurance; near entrance to new bridge and to freight depots; corner Roebling and Hope Sts., Brooklyn, E. D., six blocks from Grand St. ferries. Cavanagh.

SEVERAL FACTORIES TO LEASE AND FOR SALE; LARGE LIST. LOFTS FOR RENT. MANY NEAR HERALD SQUARE SECTION. AMES & CO., 122 W. 34TH ST.

S. W. Corner Madison Av. and 111th St.—Fine light stores, 20x70, and parlor floor stores; good for dry goods, hardware, housefurnishing goods, tailors, milliners, &c., &c. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

52 Elizabeth St., 6-story heavy building. 78 Bowery, 5 large lofts, connected. Will lease together or divide. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, and lectures; morning, afternoon, or evening; engagements season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Small hall, with piano, 131 East 34th St.; afternoons and evenings; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fourth floor, 29 Beekman St.; (elevator running.) Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Borough of Queens.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE
FACTORY
With Steam Power,
165 ft. valuable water front.
222 ft. depth of land.
152 ft. frontage on paved street.
East River, opposite 34th St.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Hundreds of other sites to suit any manufacturer.
Water front or rail, or both.
New York freight rates.
New York Land and Warehouse Co.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
88 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY. } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY, $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, OR on salaries; also on chattels and legacies. 21 PARK ROW, Office 457.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Wanted to Purchase.

Cash register wanted, first-class condition, $75 to $100, before September 20th. Mierow, 1,277 1st Av.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.
Why carry the risk yourself?
Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.
A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Furnishes money on bond and mortgage, where the security is approved, to enable purchasers of real estate to complete transactions.

10 DOLLARS
Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars buys seven-room house with all improvements; open plumbing.
DOWN
Lots purchased now at Whitlock will have the absolute safety of a GOOD INVESTMENT and the large profit of a FORTUNATE SPECULATION.
For out-of-town investors we use our best judgment and if not satisfactory MONEY BACK. A desirable location for down-town business men. Forty trains daily. Commutation $5.00 per month, including ferry.
WHITLOCK REALTY CO.,
Alvord & Quackenbush, Managers,
Room 32, 10 West 23d St., New York

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 632 W. 147TH ST.
10 rooms and bath; beautiful private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptionable neighborhood; $75 monthly.

CONVENT AV., NEAR 144TH ST., 25x61x100, 3½-story, 12 rooms and bath; thoroughly modern; rent, $1,200.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

Nice private house; 10 rooms; desirable, healthy location; near 2 parks; cheap rent; possession at once. Agent, on premises, 248 West 122d St., near 7th Av.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

95th Street, 135 West.—3-story, high stoop, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $1,100. Particulars of John B. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

An elegant house, exquisitely furnished, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., rear of Carnegie and Sloan's mansions; rent, $4,000 per annum; or will rent unfurnished. Address Owner, Post Office Box 1,825.

Auction Sales.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO."
—Wise.

65 Pianos at auction at the

Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST., near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell
TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 23,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.
65 HIGH GRADE Pianos,
slightly used and second hand
—50 UPRIGHTS— —5 BABY GRANDS— —10 SQUARES—
By the following well known makers:—
Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Bohmer, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Lindeman, Haines, Bradbury, Emerson, Hazelton, Spielman, Bacon, Mason & Hamlin and others.
Also
2 SLIGHTLY USED STEINWAY
BABY GRANDS IN SUPERB ORDER.
—EXHIBITION.—
Pianos on view to-day, (Monday,) 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The trade, experts, music teachers, &c., invited.

WOOLENS. WOOLENS. WOOLENS.
GREENWALD, KUPFERBERG, KARP & CO.
JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
SELL TO-DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 22,
AT 10:30 A. M. AT
26-28 LISPENARD STREET,
STOCK OF ABOVE FROM A
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, COMPRISING ORIGINAL PIECES OF KERSEYS, MELTONS, WORSTEDS, CHEVIOTS, CLAYS, DIAGONALS, &c.
DEALERS CORDIALLY INVITED.
IN LARGE LOTS WITHOUT RESERVE.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, at Number 46 Greenpoint Av., Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

James McCauley, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 9 A. M., at 1,925 West Farms Road, saloon fixtures and furniture, by order of D. W. Erskine, attorney for mortgagee.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Hotels and Restaurants.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL Men only. 183 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.
Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.
376 Buildings represented; 1,684 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.
Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.
Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.
Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone, 2,450 Madison Square.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
Suites, seven and eight Rooms and Bath.
MINERVA
$780.00 $900.00
365 West 118th St.
Apply on Premises or FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 58 West 125th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH
$660.00 $780.00
WESTMINSTER,
N. E. CORNER 145TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Apply on Premises or FIRM OF J.B.KETCHAM,58 W.125th St.

61-69 EAST 86TH STREET.
SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS.
ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.
Superintendent on premises.

THE MARGARET.
NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

PLYMOUTH,
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
Commands beautiful view of the American Rhine; greatest elevation on Washington Heights; magnificently appointed suites of six rooms and bath; thoroughly modern in every detail; elevator, electric light, telephone, steam heat, hot water; extra laundry and drying facilities; accessible all cars; containing every feature of an ideal home.
RENTS, $40 TO $46.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"
28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, 8 rooms and bath; elevator, uniform hall service, servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient, quiet location; rents, $45, $60. Apply premises, or THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

A.—Corner apartments and others equally light in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook in front, overlooking the well-kept grounds of the institution opposite, and in rear of the estate's private houses. The 3d Av. surface and elevated roads, now operated by electricity, make these apartments easy of access and add to their desirability; 6 and 7 rooms; all improvements; rent, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

ST. IVES--153 E. 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator and All Improvements. Decorated to suit. Ready for occupancy. Rents, $600-$900. Agent on premises.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

66 East 77th Street.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, with the latest modern appointments; every room light; rents, $60 to $65.
CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Beautiful parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen below; private yard; well kept; special, $32.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., cor. 2d Av.
Absolutely fire-proof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

93d St., 102 West.—6, 7, and 8 rooms, overlooking Park; marble halls and stairways; hall boys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $65. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

A.—Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, &c.; rents, $35 to $45. Special inducements to desirable tenant at No. 509 West 112th St.

600 Park Av., Corner 64th St.—Apartment: light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $300 per year.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 62d St.; modern improvements; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

14th St. private house; third floor; large rooms; rent reasonable; refined family. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

To Let—9 large room apartment; all improvements; 302 Columbus Av. Call; see it. Apply Horton's.

91st St., 150 West.—6 outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38; adults only.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

273 West 138th St.
267 & 272 W. 139th St.
LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY, CORNER APARTMENTS
containing 6 and 7 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; steam heat, hot water supply.
RENTS $40 to $50 PER MONTH.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT,
ST. NICHOLAS AV.—147TH ST.
Through to Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park.

ST. JAMES COURT,
S. W. COR. 143D ST. AND 7TH AV.
Attractive suites 4, 6, and 7 unusually light rooms, tiled bathrooms, and every device and convenience known to modern architecture; hardwood trim, liveried attendants, all-night service. RENTS, $28 TO $60.
Superintendent, on premises, or JANEWAY & SHAW, 1,083 Amsterdam Av.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Av., Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL
Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; the best table d'hote dinner, 75c.; meals a la carte; rates to permanent guests. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE ANTOINETTES,
PARK AV., 58TH ST. AND 59TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,
one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof apartments, from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

STRATHMORE.
52d St. and Broadway.
All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.

CANTOR INDORSED BY LABOR UNIONS

Central Body Commends His Tunnel Franchise Stand.

Resolution Carried Over the Protests of Socialists—Political Discussion, Which Is Contrary to the Rules, Averted.

The question of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was again brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, and came perilously near touching on the subject of party politics, which the central body is always supposed to avoid. Discussion on the question was shut off in time to prevent a political dispute.

The matter was introduced by Dennis Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union, who reported for a committee appointed to confer with the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Board of Aldermen, and the city officials on the question of inserting a clause in the contract providing for the eight-hour work day and a minimum rate of $2 a day for laborers.

"The labor laws have been completely ignored in the franchise," he said. "I went before Mayor Low and others, but could get no satisfaction. The only man who lived up to his promises was President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, who made a fight for the eight-hour work day and the $2 minimum."

Quinlan said he could not put Mayor Low on record as saying whether or not he would be willing to grant the franchise with the labor clauses left out. Quinlan had also a crow to pick, he said, with Edward M. Shepard, as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission.

"If Mr. Shepard ever runs for any office again," he continued, "the workingmen ought to be ready to fight against him. He should get on the ice wagon along with Mayor Van Wyck and get out of town."

Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, a Tammany man, made a speech, the gist of which was that labor was too apathetic generally. Other delegates asked why somebody didn't do something.

"Mr. Cantor should be sustained in his fight for us," said Delegate Daly of the Dock Builders' Union. "I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Cantor for all that he has done."

Some of the delegates, especially the Socialists, believe that Mr. Cantor two weeks ago was thanked by the central body by mistake. A vote of thanks had then been proposed and it was decided, according to them, to hold the matter over to see what Mr. Cantor would be able to accomplish. Through some confusion, however, Mr. Cantor had been notified that a vote of thanks had been passed to him. A delegate who said that Daly was touching on dangerous ground yesterday, said:

"We've thanked Mr. Cantor already. We can't keep on thanking him."

Delegate Quinlan got up again, just as the Chairman, to shut off discussion, declared that Quinlan's statement was accepted as a report of progress.

Quinlan was still on his feet when Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union took the floor on a question of personal privilege and was recognized by the Chairman.

"That's not fair," said Quinlan.

"Mr. Kelly has the floor," said the Chairman, rapping his gavel. "Your committee has reported through you, and if you wanted any action taken you should have made some kind of recommendation."

Quinlan said he was going to make a motion, but the Chairman said it was too late. Delegate Kelly moved that the privilege of the floor should be given to a delegation from the Amalgamated Association of Painters to explain their side of the question in a fight they have been conducting against the Brotherhood of Painters, representatives of which were also heard. It was decided that the central body should appoint a conciliation committee to confer with committees of the warring unions.

The question of passing a vote of thanks to Borough President Cantor for his efforts to get the labor clauses inserted in the Pennsylvania franchise tunnel contract was brought up again. The Socialist delegates fought hard against the passing of the resolution, but it was carried over their heads and was as follows:

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of this city indorses the position of President Cantor and that it honors him for so loyally standing by his ante-election pledges, and that it recognizes in him a true and sincere friend of labor.

The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to Mr. Cantor and a committee of three was appointed to see the Aldermen in the various districts and support Mr. Cantor in his efforts to have the labor clauses inserted in the contract.

SCORE OF CHILDREN FALL IN AREAWAY OF RECTORY.

Serious Accident Occurs After Cornerstone Laying of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City.

A score of children who had attended the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Second, Erie, and Third Streets, Jersey City, yesterday were precipitated into the areaway of the rectory by the breaking of the stone railing.

Nellie Zazzarino, twelve years old, of 212 Erie Street suffered a fracture of the right thigh, and Robert Woolsey, twelve years old, of 287 Seventh Street, was badly cut about the head. They were taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

The cornerstone was laid yesterday by Bishop O'Connor, assisted by Chancellor T. A. Wallace and the Rev. B. Henry Ter Woert, rector of St. Mary's Church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. James F. Mooney. The new edifice will partly occupy the site of the old building, which was so badly injured by the tornado of Aug. 25, 1901, that it was condemned.

The accident occurred after the ceremonies. Father Ter Woert, rector of the church, had arranged to entertain Bishop O'Connor at the rectory, 575 Jersey Street. The children had preceded the priests there and had gathered on the railing, which gave way under their weight.

THERMAL MUD IMPORTED.

Eighty Casks of It Brought Here by Steamship from Venice.

On the manifest of the Mediterranean steamship company's steamship Pawnee, which arrived yesterday, was a consignment of eighty casks of "thermal mud" to G. W. Sheldon & Co., forwarders of this city. It came from Venice, but whether it is destined to start a new mineral spring or to rejuvenate an old one could not be ascertained.

The Pawnee brought also the body of Christopher Ehlen, a resident of St. Louis, who died of apoplexy on board the Austrian steamship Cleopatra, while on the way from Alexandria, Egypt, to Trieste.

Witt Held for Examination.

Andrew Witt, who was arrested on Saturday night by Detective Walsh of the District Attorney's office, and charged with an attempt to bribe Detective Maher of Mr. Jerome's staff, was held in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination to-morrow. Witt and Minnie Kurtz are under indictments on charges of conspiracy in spiriting away witnesses in the case against Police Captain Herlihy. Assistant District Attorney Lord declared that he saw Witt pass $20 to Maher. Ex-District Attorney Gordon and Philip Waldmeier, who appeared for Witt, declared that the money was a loan which Maher asked for.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 106 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SPECIAL COFFEE SALE

Our coffees are famous for their absolute purity, rich aroma and delicious flavor. The best of every the world offers is at our command, and from the best we pick and choose the choicest lot imported, which means that no finer coffees can be had anywhere at any price. We mean to have your coffee trade, and will if price and quality can secure it. For this sale only we make this extremely low price:

BEST MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, PER POUND, 21c.

A Bottle Violet Ammonia, A Cake Fairy Oval Soap, A Cake Fels Naphtha Soap, } All Three 15c

2 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap, 3 Pounds Best Washing Soda, } Both 10c

BUTLER'S BRAND CONDENSED MILK. Guaranteed to be made from the richest and purest of unskimmed milk. Three cans for 20c

Finest Carolina Rice, Two-Pound Package, 15c

French Peas, Fancy Petit Pois, per can 12c
Soused Mackerel, Pickert's Best, 2-lb. oval can, 23c.; 1-lb. oval can 13c
Salmon, Fancy Columbia River, Pillar Rock Brand, 1-lb. tall can 16c
Sardines, Domestic, in oil, good quality, a can 4c
Mustard Sardines, best quality, Gold Label Brand, per can 12c
Alpha Pudding, all varieties, special, per package 5c
Washing Powder, Clenewell Brand, our best, 4-lb. box 14c
Laundry Soap, XXX Brand, fine large chunks, 2 for 5c
Olives, Fancy Manzanilla, fine fruit, 8-oz. bottle 9c
Egg Noodles, Peerless Brand, very best, a package 5c

CEREALS.
Force, per package 12c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, per package 10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, per package 10c

New Pack Tomatoes.
Large Standard Tomatoes, Choice Goods,
3 CANS 25c

Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, per package 5c
Corn Starch, Peerless Brand, our best, per package 8c
Gelatine, XLCR Brand, per package 5c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Our Own Brand, per bottle 10c
French Mustard, large bottle 5c
Cider Vinegar, Our Best, per quart bottle 7c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, a pint bottle, wrapped 13c
Olive Oil, Best Imported, ½-pint bottle, 20c.; pint bottle 35c
White Pepper, ¼-lb. can 10c
Molasses, quart bottle 10c

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, a Pound,
35c
GOLDEN TIPS, Ceylon Tea, a pound,
50c

Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported, ½-lb. package, 5c.; 1-lb. package 9c
Chloride of Lime, none better, per package 5c
Corn, Essie Brand, Fancy Maine, a can 9c
Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's best, per cake 4c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package 9c
Corned or Roast Beef, all brands, 1-lb. can, 13c.; 2-lb. can 23c
Potash or Lye, Butler's Best, per can 7c
Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, purest made, bottle in carton, each 8c
Starch, Very Best, 3-lb. box 15c

California Fruits
Peaches, Pears or Apricots
ALL HEAVY SYRUP.
Your Choice Per Can,
15c

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE

Announce that on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

they have arranged a special showing of the New Cloaks, Suits, Furs and Waists, representing, after a careful and critical selection of Master-thoughts of the Old World's noted artists, a complete and elegant display of outergarments that will rule during the Autumn and Winter Season.

BROADWAY & 21st ST.

LAUGHED AT POLICE BULLETS.

It Took a Fifth Shot to Scare Alleged Freight Car Thief Into Submission.

A case of shoes was thrown off a moving freight train on the New York Central at Inwood several days ago, and Detectives Johnston and Tierney of the King's Bridge Station waited and watched for further developments. Yesterday two men filled suit cases with shoes from the cars. The detectives held them up at the point of the pistol, but had to fire five times around the head of one man to subdue him. The prisoners are Bernard Brock, 794 Ninth Avenue and Ralph Brown, who says he has no home. He says he is a Cuban.

Brock and Brown entered the woods early in the morning. They went directly to the case of shoes and, according to the detectives, began to fill their cases. Tierney and Johnston covered them with revolvers and ordered them to throw up their hands. Brown did, but Brock did not. Tierney fired over his head, but Brock laughed and watched as if for a chance to use his own weapon, both the men having pistols. Tierney fired again, a little closer, but Brock would not give in and Tierney fired three times more. The last shot apparently was straight at Brock's head. The bullet whistled so close that he became frightened and surrendered.

WILD NEGRO SPREAD PANIC.

With Knife and Razor He Pursued White Men in Twenty-fifth Street.

With a large knife in his right hand and a razor in his left, a negro dashed wildly along Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon yelling and shouting that he would kill two young white men who were running in front of him. Pedestrians ran out of the negro's way, and some of them who ran up house stoops were lunged at by him.

Patrolman Cox of the West Thirtieth Street Station was at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. He drew his short club, and let the white men run by him. Then, just as the negro got alongside of him, Cox swung his club squarely on the negro's head, felling him to the pavement. Both the knife and razor were dropped. The blow did not appear to have stunned the man, for he jumped to his feet and as he did so he seized the razor and rushed at Cox, but the policeman met him with another blow on the head, and again the negro fell down. A second rush was similarly met, and then, with the aid of Policeman Aiken, the negro was taken to the station. He fought the policemen all the way. He said he was Fred Terrell of 349 Seventh Avenue. The prisoner appeared to be crazed from the use of liquor. He said he had intended to kill the white men if he had caught them, but he could give no reason for his desire. The intended victims could not be found to prefer a charge against Terrell, so he was held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BOY PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Says His Fellow-Prisoner Trained Him and Other Boys to Steal.

In the arrest of Louis Pastoria, a fifteen-year-old Italian newsboy, living at 7 Elizabeth Street, and Robert Steller, nineteen years old, who professes to be a bookbinder, living at 145 Baxter Street, the police of the City Hall Station believe that they have gotten at the bottom of a gang of newsboy pickpockets who have infested Park Row and City Hall Park for a long time.

Pastoria was arrested last evening by Patrolman Riley as he was running across the street in front of the Park Row Building to get away from Alfred Sellinger of 63 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who was trying to catch the boy, whom he suspected had picked his pocket of 50 cents. The newsboy threw his paper, as he ran, to Steller, who was afterward arrested and taken to the station on a charge of being a suspicious person.

Pastoria admitted to Acting Sergeant Conlin that he had taken the money from Sellinger after his pockets had been searched and the following articles brought to light: $6.76, three foreign coins, and seventeen railroad tickets, ranging in value from ferry coupons to through railroad tickets over various lines.

Steller was then searched, and four match safes, three Chinese laundry tickets, one remitter's receipt for a twenty-dollar money order, purchased by J. L. Carroll on Aug. 11, one pawn ticket on Sobel's pawn office, at 89 First Avenue, for a pair of trousers, one gold heart-shaped locket, a pair of eye glasses, and a key were found on his person. Pastoria and Steller stated that they did not know each other, but close questioning on the part of the Sergeant, the police allege, resulted in the admission by Pastoria that Steller had taught him the art of picking pockets, and that he had a number of other boys engaged in this line of work for him.

Turkish, Persian and India Rugs.

A special lot of *100 Carpets*, sizes from 8x10 to 12x15 ft., *$75 to $165.*

300 Karabagh Rugs, $6.50 & $9.50

300 Mousoul Rugs, average size 4x7 ft., *$13.50.*

Sale Commences *Tuesday, Sept. 23rd,* At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ITALIAN FESTIVAL CONTINUES.

Band, Shooting, and Fencing Contests for Prizes at Picnic.

The celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of the occupation of Rome and the unification of Italy, which began Saturday, was continued yesterday at Brommer's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, where a monster picnic was held. Italian societies from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond attended in large bodies, all wearing gaudy uniforms and carrying guns and swords. Manhattan and the Bronx were represented by more than twenty different societies.

Dancing, music, and games went on from early till late, one of the features being a contest among several Italian bands, who made things very lively for a couple of hours with their efforts to capture the medals offered as prizes. There were also shooting and fencing contests for prizes. Addresses were made in English and Italian by Nicola Gigliotti and Nicola Conforti. The proceeds of the festival, which will amount to about $3,000, will be devoted to the Italian Charity Society of this city.

PAID $5 FOR CAR FARE.

Conductor Obliged Immigrant Girl to Take Back Gold Piece.

Conductor 760, on Car 768 of the Lexington Avenue line yesterday afternoon, on a north-bound trip, had among his passengers a young foreign woman who could not speak English. She handed him a five-dollar gold piece for her fare and turned away, possibly thinking it was a nickel.

"You've made a mistake, lady," said the conductor, who quickly discovered he was talking to an immigrant who did not understand our language.

He returned the gold piece and by indulging in many pantomimic signs finally made her understand her mistake. She took out her pocketbook, handed it to the conductor, who picked out a nickel and returned it.

The girl looked pleased as she put the gold coin in the pocketbook, and the passengers smiled in commendation.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Velveteens & Corduroys

Velveteen will be foremost among the popular Dress Fabrics this season, both in this country and in Europe. They will be specially desirable for entire costumes and shirt waists.

In anticipation of the great demand we knew would be made for this fabric we secured from the best English makers the finest line of Velveteens ever shown in this country. They are here to-day ready for your inspection.

Velutina
(Resembling Silk Velvet.)

This is the best known English Velveteen, and is noted for its excellent wearing qualities and richness of finish. We have a most magnificent assortment.

One of the important qualities we recommend is the 24-inch High Grade Velutina. It comes in a very attractive variety of Street and Evening Shades and black, at the very attractive price of

1.00 Yard.

Black Velutina,
24 to 27 inches wide,
1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 Yd.

Special Value in Corduroys.
27-inch hollow cut Corduroys in a full line of the new fall colors, including creams and blacks, superior quality, at

69c. Yard.

An unexcelled stock of

Metal Printed Velveteens

in Dots and the newest designs at very attractive prices.

Our Window Display of

Velveteens and Corduroys

will give you a fair idea of the great variety of shades we are now showing—be sure and see it.

Furniture Dept.—4th Floor.

SPECIAL SALE OF ROCKERS.

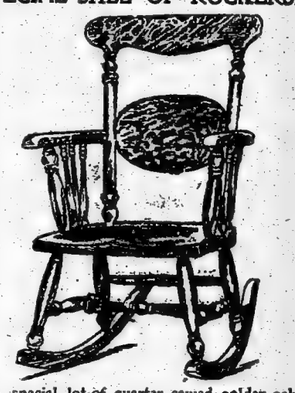

A special lot of quarter sawed golden oak and mahogany finish Rockers (like cut) strong, well made pieces of furniture, handsomely finished.

Regular Value, 4.50.
SPECIAL, **2.75** Each.

OTHER IMPORTANT VALUES.

Extension Tables.
Golden oak, 42-inch tops and 5-inch turned legs; will seat 8 persons.
Regular Value, 9.00.
SPECIAL, **6.75**

Dining Room Chairs.
100 high-back dining chairs, cane seats, heavy brace arm, carved back.
Regular Value, 2.00.
SPECIAL, **1.39**

Sale of Divans.
75 all-iron Divans, 30 inches wide, strong and serviceable, suitable for Bed or Couch.
Regular Value, 4.50.
SPECIAL, **2.75**

Exquisite Millinery.

(Showroom, 2d Floor.)

The first view of our entire collection of Fall Millinery may be had to-day. It surpasses in number and variety any exhibit we have hitherto made, and has, we believe, no equal in this city.

Scores upon scores of exquisite novelties in Paris Hats are shown as well as a great and magnificent gathering from our own workrooms, in which many new and decidedly artistic effects will be seen.

NEW COLORS, NEW EFFECTS, NEW SHAPES, NEW TRIMMINGS.

In the Ready-to-Wear Hat Department
(Main Floor.)

we are showing an exceedingly attractive stock of the newest shapes in stiff hats, artistically trimmed with the latest imported novelties in Silks, Velvets, Birds, Wings, Quills, etc. The prices range as follows:

3.48, 4.48 and 5.48 Each.

A Matchless Stock of Untrimmed Hats
For Ladies, Misses and Children,

including exclusive styles in Fur Felts, Beavers, Velvet and Silk, also an unequalled assortment of

Children's Trimmed Hats for Dress and School Wear,
AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Beautiful imported novelties in Birds, Wings, Fancy Feathers, Velvet Foliage, Flowers, Crowns, Braids, etc., etc.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

The newest of Walking and Dress Suits in Cheviots, Broadcloths, Mixtures, etc., at Special Prices.

Cheviot Blouse Suits.
Velvet trimmed, finished with Passementerie, side plaited Skirts,
23.50

Norfolk Suits
of mixtures or plain Cheviots; also mottled effects,
16.50

Brilliantine Waists,
Metallic dots or plain, new tucked effects, link fasteners,
Special, **2.50**

Box Plaited Blouse Suits,
Trimmed on collar, belt and cuffs, with varied stitched Taffeta,
22.50

Cheviot Suits
All-over Silk, fly fronts or blouse effects, as well as the tight-fitting shapes,
25.00

Velvet Waists
in solid colors or metallic figures, new shapes and colors,
Special, **3.50**

New Flannel Waists, New Lace Skirts, New Costumes, New Loose Coats etc., at exceptionally Low Prices.

An Important Sale of

Rogers Silver Plated Flat Ware

We place on sale, beginning this morning, a special purchase of these celebrated goods, the A1 quality, at much below regular prices. An unusual opportunity for proprietors of hotels and boarding houses.

Teaspoons, set of 6 ..... 19 and 45c
Coffee Spoons, set of 6 ..... 60c
Dessert Spoons, set of 6 ..... 90c
Table Spoons, set of 6 ..... 38 and 98c
Medium Forks, set of 6 ..... 38 and 98c
Dessert Forks, set of 6 ..... 90c
Oyster Forks, set of 6 ..... 89c
Dinner Knives, set of 6 ..... 1.25
Dessert Knives, set of 6 ..... 1.00
Fruit Knives, set of 6 ..... 98c
Individual Butter Knives, set of 6 ..... 1.15
Children's Sets, 3 pcs. 49c

TEA SETS,
Quadruple Plate, Four Pieces,
6.25 and 8.75 Set.

Cracker Jars, glass with silver plated tops 98c
Bon Bon Dishes, glass, with silver plated base 98c
Bread Trays, quadruple plate 98c
Crumb Sets 98c

COFFEE SETS,
Quadruple Plate, Four Pieces,
5.98 and 6.75 Set.

Cigar Jars, glass, with silver plated tops 98c
Jelly Jars, glass, with silver plated tops 98c
Sugars, quadruple plate 98c
Creamers, quadruple plate 98c

A Great Bargain in Mattresses!

As a special inducement in the Bedding Dept. we offer 100 black Curled Hair Mattresses, made in one or two parts, your choice of ticking. *Actual Value 16.50, for* **11.98** Each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

When thinking of top-coats don't leave your coachman out in the cold.

Top coats for wear with whip-cord livery, of heavy cover cloth double-breasted and worsted lined, tan or Oxford—the latter, by the way, is something new; $28.

Speaking of the whipcords, have you seen the new silver gray?

It's here, in livery sack, cutaway and frock suits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FASHIONABLE

CARPETS

We call attention to our extensive lines of
ROYAL WILTONS,
AXMINSTERS, WILTON VELVETS, and BODY BRUSSELS, in many new and exclusive designs.

SPECIAL SALE (This Week)
500 pieces AXMINSTERS, from 85c. yd.
" VELVETS, "
" BRUSSELS, "

ALSO LARGE CARPET SIZE RUGS, consisting of NEW HARTFORDS, MILTONS, AXMINSTERS, and BRUSSELS in TWO LOTS, to close out, at $18.50 and $24.50 each.

WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.

INLAID LINOLEUM AND OIL CLOTHS. Immense stock at greatly reduced prices. Also remnants of OIL CLOTHS and PRINTED LINOLEUMS at about ½ price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK OF HIGH GRADE PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE. ALSO LACE CURTAINS, HEAVY PORTIERES, &c.

Wallach's Hats

820, 822 Columbus Av.
236, 240, 242 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 22nd

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

YOU are accustomed to the Low Crowned and Broad Brimmed Straw Hat.

The latest Styles in Fall Soft Hats maintain these characteristics.

Our own Price **$1.90**

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE LOGIC OF THE CHAIR.

Did you ever stop to think just what it should be?

Since it is meant to support the body, it should be substantial, but if it looks strong enough to support an elephant, or spider-legged enough to strain beneath a child's weight, it is not beautiful.

Our "Arts and Crafts" designs in Weathered, Fumed and Austrian Oaks are always popular, and justly so, as comfort, grace and power of line, added to fine material, make a chair essentially artistic.

Chairs and Rockers, $4.50, rush or leather seats—Corner Chairs, $6.25—Arm Chairs, $9.50.

Whatever you fancy—not only chairs—you may have at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
ENTRANCE 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **Absolutely Free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.
Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years' experience.
1554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS
Telephone. Send for intetresting circular.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh northeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,447. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRITISH-VENEZUELAN RUPTURE IMMINENT

Diplomatic Relations on the Verge of Severance.

Various Differences Said to Have Caused the Present Situation—The Dispute Over the Ownership of Patos Island.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Associated Press is in a position to announce that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are on the verge of being severed.

Any day, almost any hour, may bring the announcement that the British Minister at Caracas has received his passport, with corresponding action toward the Venezuelan representative in London.

The cause of the crisis does not seem to be confined to any particular incident, but consists in various differences, which culminated in Venezuela assuming such an angry attitude as to leave Downing Street fully impressed with the belief that the Venezuelan Government intends to force matters to a crucial issue. That a diplomatic rupture may result in hostilities is a contingency thus far scarcely contemplated.

The present diplomatic relations are so strained that, to quote a responsible British official, "it would make really very little difference if the fact became public property by the absence of the diplomatic representatives from Caracas and London."

The view of the Foreign Office is that affairs have reached a stage at which it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with Venezuela in any matter which may come up. In proof of this contention, the Foreign Office instances the report of the United States Minister at Caracas, Herbert W. Bowen, announcing that the Venezuelan Government protested against the British flag being raised over Patos (or Goose) Island, over which the Venezuelan Government claimed sovereignty. According to the British Government's understanding, Patos Island belongs to Great Britain just as much as Trinidad, and, so far as is known, no question as to its ownership has ever arisen.

Inhabitants of the island have recently been shot and otherwise endangered through the action of Venezuelans, whether Government, or revolutionary partisans, is not known. For purposes of protection, the local West Indian authorities ordered that the British flag be prominently displayed on the island, hence the protest, which the Foreign Office says is only one of many.

An exceptionally prominent official said last evening:

"Affairs in Venezuela are so hopelessly muddled that we can get nothing done. There is no concealing the fact that the Venezuelan Government has made heated protests to our Minister. The chief grievance appears to be the allegation that the British Government is aiding the revolutionary army. It is needless to say that this is perfectly baseless. We only wish the United States would take over the whole country, and then, perhaps, we would get some peace.

"Of all the disturbances of the last decade the present seems to be the worst. This, combined with the attitude of the nominal Government, makes us somewhat indifferent to any action which may take place.

"The Venezuelans appear inclined to be rather reckless, thanks chiefly to what I presume is the mistaken notion that Washington will protect them from the results of their own folly, however inimical that might be to the lives and property of British subjects and those of other Europeans. As we understand Monroeism, Venezuela is quite mistaken in this matter, although, apparently, the impression has much to do with her present actions."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—No notice of strained diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela has reached the Department of State. If such is the case, however, the department officials would have no hesitation in ascribing the cause of the threatened rupture to the dispute which has been revived between the two countries over the ownership of Patos, or Goose Island, lying in the Dragon's Mouth between Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast.

Minister Bowen last week informed the department that the dispute had taken an acute phase through the assertion of British sovereignty over the little island, and as he at the same time said that Venezuela had protested against the hoisting of the British flag, it is not doubted that to this incident must be traced any more serious difficulty between the two countries.

MORE TROLLEY CARS RUNNING.

Motormen on Hudson Valley Railway, However, Still Maintain Defiant Front.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—Despite the fact that the striking motormen are still maintaining a bold and defiant front, and declare that they will ultimately gain the end sought, the Hudson Valley Railway to-day ran a number of trolley cars, and on one division schedule trips were made during daylight hours for the first time since the inauguration of the strike more than three weeks ago.

The riotous demonstrations that menaced the non-union motormen and National Guardsmen Saturday and Sunday were not so much in evidence. There were found obstacles placed on the track to derail cars at dangerous points. Capt. Mott with Company K and Capt. Demirs with Company I are still maintaining order at Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, and Glens Falls, where the trolley cars to-day made regular trips with a greatly increased patronage.

Barney Hart of Glens Falls, who assaulted a member of Company K, has been locked up in the Warren Count Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, under $2,000 bail.

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Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

SENATOR CLARK'S VICTORY.

He Wins Political Contest in Democratic Convention in Montana, Defeating Gov. Toole.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 22.—United States Senator W. A. Clark scored a signal victory over F. Augustus Heinze and Gov. J. K. Toole in the Democratic Convention here to-day. In addition to nominating legislators and county officials, the convention exercised its prerogative of choosing forty-three delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Bozeman to-morrow.

Gov. Toole, who had been elected to the County Convention in the primaries Saturday night by a scant majority of 1, made a speech before the convention to-day, declaring that if the Heinze measure, intended to be introduced in the Legislature this Winter, increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five, passed both Houses, he would veto it.

The main cause of contention between Messrs. Clark and Heinze, it may be stated, is that Mr. Clark charges the latter with essaying to control the court for ulterior purposes; that Mr. Heinze wants men on the bench who will decide the 100 or more suits, in which more than $50,000,000 worth of mines is the bone of contention, between Mr. Heinze and Mr. Clark and the Amalgamated Copper Company, in his favor, regardless of merit.

Mr. Heinze will have only two out of twenty-six county delegations at Bozeman, and Mr. Clark will retain his control of the party.

LEATHER STOCKS PLAN.

Proposition to Convert the Preferred Stock Into Bonds May Be Carried Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—People who are often well informed say there is good reason to believe that a plan for a readjustment of the leather stocks will be put into operation in the not distant future. These interests state that a committee was appointed many months ago to arrange this matter, and that this committee reported a plan to the Directors of its meeting last March. The whole arrangement, it is said, might have been carried out before the time but for the litigation over the United State Steel proposition to convert its preferred stock into bonds. The clear right to do this is essential to the leather plan.

The intention is said to be to issue a 5 per cent. bond for the preferred stock and the accumulated dividends thereon, leaving the common the only stock outstanding. At present the preferred receives 6 per cent., and an exchange of bonds at $110 per share would call for a distribution in interest of an annual sum equal to only 5½ per cent. on the preferred, leaving a small additional balance for the common, while at the same time the accumulated dividends would be wiped out.

There is an impression that, in anticipation of the success of this plan, the Standard Oil party has been for a considerable time quietly buying both stocks. It has for a long time been a large holder of the common.

UNEARTH A SMALL FORTUNE.

Two Young Men Consult a Chart and Dig Up $11,000 in Bills and Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The neighboring village of Alexis has a matter that is puzzling the authorities. Two young men, giving their names as George L. Miller of Philadelphia and Henry Anderson of New York, after consulting a chart, dug up a package covered with oilcloth in which was more than $11,000 in currency and bills. The money is supposed to be part of the spoils of several recent county bank and Post Office robberies.

On Saturday the two young men in question stopped off in Alexis and made inquiries about the time of trains leaving and arriving, and finally secured some implements for digging, and were soon on their way to the woods, where the money was unearthed. A couple of farmer lads followed them and were peremtorily ordered back. This whetted their curiosity, and they told two or three men in the community and a small party followed at a distance and kept watch on the young men.

A local constable appeared on the scene and made the men show what they had found. Before any action could be taken they boarded an east-bound train with their treasure and were gone.

PASSENGERS ROBBED IN PULLMAN SLEEPER.

Two Men Ransacked Their Pockets of Over $1,000 on Missouri Pacific Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 22.—Six passengers in a Pullman sleeper on the Missouri Pacific train from St. Louis which arrived in St. Joseph at 8:15 o'clock Sunday morning were robbed of all their money while they slept. The discovery of the daring robbery was made when the passengers awoke between Leavenworth and St. Joseph. The amount secured is said to have been more than $1,000.

The robbery was committed by two men who boarded the train at California, Mo., the first station this side of Jefferson City. Their actions were suspicious, and some of the passengers were uneasy, but when all settled down for the night nothing more was thought of their fears until the following morning when they realized that they had been robbed.

While Conductor Day went back through the last two sleeping cars the two men went through the pockets of the passengers in the forward car.

JAPANESE HIGHEST IN CLASS.

Takes First Honors in Law Department at Illinois Wesleyan University.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 22.—The adaptability of the Japanese to American customs has perhaps never been more strikingly illustrated than in the case of a young student from Japan at the Illinois Wesleyan University. His name is Takahashi Kisaya, and his home is in Tokio. His father is wealthy.

The young man who has been attending Wesleyan for several years achieved first honors in the law department of this year's class. The figures just compiled show that out of sixteen members he stood the highest, with markings of 98, 98 and 99 in three branches. He is known to have a great fondness for dress.

Luxurious Train to California
the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT IN COAL REGION

Many Acts of Lawlessness in Lackawanna County, Penn.

The Sheriff, Unable to Quell the Rioters, Calls on Gov. Stone—Two Men Shot.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 22.—The Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, has been ordered out. The headquarters of the regiment is Scranton.

Eleven strikers were arrested by Sheriff Reiff and Deputies at Williamstown to-day, charged with disorderly conduct, and brought to Harrisburg. The strikers are alleged to have stoned the homes and otherwise injured the property of the men who are working in the mines at Williamstown. They were committed to jail for a hearing.

Gov. Stone said to-night there was no truth in the report that he will shortly hold a conference in Philadelphia with representatives of the People's Alliance and Senators Quay and Penrose relative to an extra session for the enactment of legislation to end the anthracite strike, or that he has the promise of a majority of the members of the Legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration measure prepared by the Alliance. Continuing, the Governor said:

"As I understand the situation, neither the miners nor the operators believe a special session can pass a law that will settle the strike, and the expressions of Senators and members so far as I have heard show a wide and irreconcilable difference of opinion as to its provisions."

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 22.—Sheriff Schadt of Lackawanna County to-night at 7:30 o'clock telegraphed Gov. Stone to send troops to his assistance.

The Sheriff had just given to the newspaper men a proclamation announcing he would call troops if the lawlessness did not cease, when he received a series of telephone calls to quell disturbances up the valley. He found on investigation that the situation was such that he could not cope with it, and sent a call for troops. Adjt. Gen. Stewart called the Sheriff by telephone at 9 o'clock, and had a long conference with him. The Adjutant General suggested that a posse of members of the Citizens' Alliance be called upon for assistance.

While the Sheriff was preparing to act on this suggestion, he received more reports of violence up and down the valley, and at once sent another urgent telegram to the Governor calling for immediate assistance.

The worst of to-night's outbreaks occurred at Archbald. A crowd of 200 strikers, mostly foreigners, ransacked the quarters occupied by the forty men employed at the Raymond washery of the Ontario and Western Company, while the men were at work, and then, meeting the men as they were returning, drove them back to the washery. The mob then returned to the colliery proper, drove out the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, and guards, and took possession of the breaker.

The plant of the Crescent Electric Light Company, which is supplied with steam from the breaker, had to shut down, and the whole region around was left in darkness. In the attack on the breaker, two men were shot, one a striker and the other a workman. Their names or condition could not be learned.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Miles McAndrew was attacked and shot at by a mob at Olyphant. The steam pipes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's colliery, at Old Forge, were blown up with dynamite to-night. Two colored cooks at the William A. Colliery were rescued by Deputy Sheriffs from a crowd that was threatening to lynch them.

Another day of innumerable petty outbreaks in all parts of the county moved the Sheriff to issue his proclamation. Mine Foreman Burkhouse, at Priceburg, was attacked by a mob of 200 men this afternoon. He fired upon the crowd, started his horse on a run, and escaped. He was stoned until out of reach.

Board Member Fahey addressed a mass-meeting of 4,000 miners in West Scranton this afternoon. The miners decided to remain on strike all Winter if necessary.

The Ontario Mine, at Peckville, and the Raymond Mine, at Archbald, owned by the Ontario and Western Company, will start to-morrow. All mules have been brought from pasture, shod, and put in the mines.

The pupils of Miss Florence Freeman, at School No. 13, went on a strike to-day because her father is a watchman at the Hampton Mine. The children demand her discharge.

The People's Coal Company is receiving $10 a ton for chestnut coal at the chutes of the Oxford Mine. The company is getting $10 a ton for coal at tidewater, and proposes to make local consumers pay the same price. The company is turning out 450 tons of coal a day and is getting an average price of $8 a ton for all it can deliver.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 22.—This town was in a state of excitement this afternoon. Sheriff Beddal and half a dozen deputies arrived in town about 1 o'clock and attempted to arrest the strikers who have been taking coal from the mine breaches on the Girard estate. The men resisted arrest, and the Sheriff appealed to Gen. Gobin for assistance. The General ordered the Second City Troop to the scene. Meantime a mob of about 5,000 people had gathered. Under the protection of the troops the Sheriff's men arrested three coal pickers, but the rest succeeded in escaping. The prisoners were taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station surrounded by troops and followed by the mob, hissing and jeering. Subsequently the strike leaders procured bail for the prisoners and they were released.

WASHINGTON'S COAL FAMINE.

Anthracite Sells at $16 a Ton, and Dealers Are Looking to Wales for a Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Anthracite coal sold at $16 a ton here to-day, and wood was put up $1 a cord. It is said that hundreds of poor colored women who do washing for their livelihood have been forced to abandon that pursuit because they could not get coal at a price they could pay.

The officers of the charitable societies are much exercised at the prospect for the coming Winter. There are always many poor people who have to be provided with coal during the cold weather. Local dealers are planning to order coal from Wales for fear that the strike will not come to an end in time to get the Winter's supply on the ground.

It is estimated there are but 3,000 tons of anthracite coal in Washington to-day. Dealers who have striven to maintain the price that obtained before the strike shut off the delivery of anthracite coal are now seriously engaged in providing substitutes for their customers. Soft coal is being delivered to a considerable extent, and wood is also being used. It is not considered unlikely that Washington will soon have an opportunity of testing oil from the Beaumont field.

The question of coal from Wales has awakened much interest. The fact that the Welsh product has been brought to New York, and some Baltimore dealers have ordered a supply, has attracted attention. From Baltimore comes the information that Welsh coal can be sold in that city at $8.30 a ton. The cost of reloading to smaller craft and transportation to this city would be approximately $1 a ton more. This is due to the fact that oceangoing vessels such as would be used in transporting coal across the Atlantic cannot enter this port.

Several Washington dealers have wired their agents to look after a supply in Wales if the strike is not settled forthwith.

STRIKE LEADERS SURPRISED.

Sheriff Schadt of Lackawanna County and President Mitchell Are Old Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 22.—The report of Sheriff Schadt's action created more or less consternation at strike headquarters here. President Mitchell, who returned from New York to-day, and the Sheriff have been fast friends for a long time. Late last week it was announced that the Sheriff of Lackawanna had notified Mitchell that if the lawlessness committed by the strikers in his bailiwick did not cease he would be forced to call upon the Governor for troops. Mr. Mitchell denied having received any such warning from Schadt, and no stock was taken in the report at headquarters.

The operators say the placing of troops in the Lackawanna region is the beginning of the end and that it will be only a question of a short time until the militia are also stationed in Luzerne. Once the troops are located in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions, it is thought that large numbers of strikers will break away from their union and return to work.

President Mitchell and his advisers do not believe this will be the case. They say that the presence of the troops did not induce the striking miners to go to work in the Schuylkill region, and it will not cause them to break ranks in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions.

Union miners in parts of the Schuylkill region are complaining that the amount of money they receive for relief is not enough to provide for their wants, and it is said that secretly some of them are hiring out to the coal companies away from their homes. A number of miners living at Mahanoy City are now said to be at work in a washery in the Lehigh region.

A number of minor disturbances were reported to-day. Anthony Barkhafl, who went into a saloon at Plymouth, was assaulted by union miners. When the man showed fight he was arrested and sent to jail in default of bail. At Warrior Run a man named Rule wanted to move his family to West Nanticoke, where he is employed at one of the mines, but a mob would not allow him, and his life was threatened. Several members of the mob were arrested to-night.

MINERS MAY RESUME WORK.

Men in Philadelphia and Reading Collieries Propose Acceptance of President Baer's Suggestion.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 22.—The miners at a score of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies' collieries, it is said, may return to work on the basis of the plan suggested two weeks ago by President Baer, to adjust all local difficulties at the collieries. A delegation of United Mine Workers, headed by Peter Williams of Mahanoy City, called at the headquarters of the company this evening with a proposition to return to work if assurance is given that President Baer's proposition will be carried out.

They want a restoration of the price of 50 cents per prop for setting mine timber, also extra pay for the erection of sheet-iron chutes, and the repairing of tops and headings after a fall of coal. A conference will be held with General Manager R. C. Luther and General Mining Superintendent John Veith to-morrow.

COAL SELLS FOR $15.

An Increase of $2.50 a Ton Over Saturday's Price in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Anthracite coal was quoted at $15 a ton to-day, an increase of $2.50 over Saturday's price. Soft coal is now $7.50 and coke $8, and only the larger concerns are able to supply either. Among the suburban dealers 100 pounds of stove coal is about the limit of sales to other than book customers.

The entire hard coal supply here is estimated at 25,000 tons. The increase of $2 per ton for soft coal to-day is said to be due to manipulation. Wood is becoming scarce, $13.20 per cord being the selling price for unsawn hardwood and $8.80 for ordinary unsawn slab wood.

MASSEUSE AWARDED DAMAGES.

Employed to Reduce a Woman's Obesity, She Is Discharged and Counter-Claim Is Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—A masseuse is worthy of her hire, according to a decision made to-day in Common Pleas Court No. 1. A Mrs. Sherman sued G. Allen Heaney for money said to be owing to her by him by reason of a contract she alleged he made with her to give his wife, Edith Heaney, the massage treatment, in the hope of reducing Mrs. Heaney's stoutness. The contract was for three months at $75 a month.

Mrs. Sherman's services were dispensed with after about a month's manipulation of her patient, and, while she was paid some money, she claimed a balance on the contract. Mr. Heaney set up in his defense that instead of reducing his wife's obesity, the masseuse increased it, and besides caused the patient to become ill. As an offset he claimed $1,000 damages.

RIO GRANDE SHAKE-UP.

George Gould Will Dismiss General Manager Herbert of the System.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 22.—Some time ago A. E. Welby, General Superintendent of the Rio Grande Western, was removed from office, and Joe Young, a leading Mormon, and at that time a Division Superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, selected to fill the place, presumably because of his influence with the City Council in getting valuable franchises. At the same time new train dispatchers were selected and a general shaking-up occurred.

But since Young has taken charge things have been going wrong. Costly wrecks and general confusion have ensued. George Gould was here a few days ago, and as a result General Manager Herbert of the Rio Grande system will be dismissed, and if Welby can be induced to come back he will succeed him. George Gould is not in sympathy with Mormons generally since his sister, Helen Gould, made a fight on B. H. Roberts. The axe will be wielded all along the line.

The Train of Fast Travelers.
The Pennsylvania Special makes the run daily between New York and Chicago in 20 hours. Buffet car, dining car, sleeping car, and observation car.—Adv.

New York—Pennsylvania Special—Chicago.
Only 20 hours en route. Lunch in New York, breakfast in Chicago. Improved equipment.—Adv.

THE CZAR TO ABOLISH FINLAND'S LIBERTIES

Will Remove What Is Left of Its Independence.

It Is Said the Result of New Laws Will Be that Finland Will Cease to be a Nation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A number of new laws in regard to Finland, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, are about to be drawn up in the capital and sent to Helsingfors.

The correspondent declares that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that these laws involve the complete abolition of all the securities for public and individual liberties hitherto existing in Finland.

The effect of the laws is to place the Judges and the whole judicial system under the control of the executive and to put the administration of the country under the direct and practically the exclusive control of the Governor General. He and his subordinates, including the meanest policeman, are freed of all responsibility before the law.

A law enacting that no official can be brought to trial on any charge without the consent of his superiors will be made retrospective, in order to free the police of all responsibility for illegal acts already committed.

The Times's correspondent says that unless the Czar intervenes at the last moment to prevent this coup d'état Finland will be struck off the roll of European nations and be degraded to a mere province of a semi-Oriental empire.

The new laws in regard to Finland described in the foregoing are the culmination of a series of measures in recent years which have removed one right after another from the Finns. In enacting these measures the Czar Nicholas II. has broken the solemn pledges made by the Czar Alexander I. in 1809, which pledges were renewed by Alexander's successors.

According to these pledges the Czar undertook to preserve the religion, laws, and liberties of the country. He was to be the Grand Duke of Finland, and the country, so far as its internal affairs were concerned, was to be an independent State. The Czar was to decide in regard to war and peace and treaties, had the right of pardon, and appointed the officials of the country, who, however, were to be natives.

The government of the country and the administration of justice were to be carried on by a Senate, and the legislative function by the Czar and the Diet or Landtag, without the consent of which latter body no law could be ordained or repealed, no new taxes imposed, and no soldiers levied.

It is only recently that this Constitution has given place to the system pursued by Russia in other provinces. As late as 1889 Finland was described as "probably the freest and best-governed part of the Russian Empire."

YOUNG HUSBAND EXILED.

Edward Hammer, Who Married on a Dare, Sent to Notre Dame University.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 22.—Edward Hammer, the eighteen-year-old son of Ernest Hammer, a builder of New York, has entered Notre Dame University, having been hurried away from his home because of a marriage contracted on a dare. About three months ago young Hammer married Miss Constance Delmar, daughter of Eugene Delmar, famous as a chess player and connected with the Third National Bank of New York. She is a school teacher, three years his senior, and a beauty of the Spanish type.

She had many suitors, and Hammer was one. One of Hammer's rivals was talking to Miss Delmar about her youthful admirer. He dared her to marry Hammer, and she said if he could be drawn into the match she would consent. Hammer was informed of the plan and was willing. The rival took them to the house of a priest. He refused to marry them, and the three went to a minister. The knot was tied.

She and her boy husband agreed to make no announcement of the marriage for two years, but the affair was soon known to all their friends.

BIG LOSSES IN RACE SCHEME.

"Get-Rich-Quick" Concern of This City Catches Ohio Investors.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Local investors in the Stewart E. Jackson race-horse "get-rich-quick" concern of New York City were to-day apprised of the fact that the company had gone to the wall. Bellefontaine and Logan County folk lose nearly $25,000 of their money by the firm ceasing to do business.

During the past few months nearly three times this sum has been lost by local investors by the failures of concerns of the type of the Jackson Company. One of the companies was the Henshall Bronner Race Horse Company of New York and another a Chicago company.

PARIS STOCK BROKER MURDERED.

M. David Killed at Etretat by an Artist Named Syndon.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A sensation has been caused in financial circles here by the publication of a dispatch from Etretat announcing that a Parisian artist named Syndon fired several shots to-day with a revolver at M. David, the well-known stock broker, of Paris, who was walking along the sea front with his wife.

M. David died on the spot. The motive of the murder is not known.

Sixty-seven Brand New Styles.
Men's nobby Suits and Top Coats—the kind that fit and wear. $10 to $25. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau & Fulton Sts., N.Y.—Adv.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are born of a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music. Adv.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE CZAR.

Rails Removed on Both Lines Over Which He Could Travel from Kursk—One Train Was Wrecked.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent there of The Daily Express reports an attempt to derail the train upon which the Czar traveled from Kursk.

Rails were removed on the two routes over which the Czar might travel; in one instance the plot was discovered, and in the other the train was wrecked.

The Czar reached St. Petersburg safely.

CUP YACHT SYNDICATE.

Ex-Commodore Morgan Will Not Manage Defender for the America's Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—Ex-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, who managed the Columbia in the last cup races, and whose name already has been mentioned in connection with the next cup defender, to-day stated to The Associated Press that he could not assume the responsibility this time, owing to private affairs needing attention. He said he had not the slightest idea who would be selected to manage the new boat. Among the yachtsmen who know of Mr. Morgan's decision there were heard many expressions of regret. The name of Fleet Capt. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who had charge of the Constitution last year, is now mentioned.

It was learned to-day that the Constitution will be used for a trial horse for the new cup defender, and the Columbia will be shelved. The syndicate which will build the new boat will be named when the challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton is received, but until then the names are withheld.

SERENO E. PAYNE A CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

Representative Sherman Will Not Run Again for Congress, but Will Become Railroad Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, will be a candidate for Speaker. It was settled here to-night that Congressman James S. Sherman, who was Gen. Henderson's chief rival for the Speakership when Gen. Henderson was elected to succeed Mr. Reed, will not again be a candidate for Congress, but will succeed Col. George W. Dunn as Railroad Commissioner.

Col. Dunn will be nominated for Congress in George W. Ray's district, Mr. Ray having been appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Judge Coxe on the Federal bench.

Mr. Payne will receive the indorsement of the New York Congressional delegation for Speaker.

It is not believed that Mr. Payne will stand much of a chance of election, as it is not believed that the West will concede the Speakership to the East, especially in view of the fact that President Roosevelt is from this State.

MILLERS TO ORGANIZE.

Representatives Meet in Minneapolis to Form a National Union—What the Owners Say.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 22.—Representatives of various departments of flour milling work met here to-day to take steps to organize a National union of flour mill employes. The results are secret, pending other meetings.

A successful outcome is doubtful because of the threatened strike of Minneapolis operatives, which is likely to throw the whole plan into confusion and strike a serious blow to Minneapolis milling interests. A prominent mill official said today:

"The milling companies of Minneapolis have always paid and they are paying 30 per cent. higher scale of wages than any other milling centre in the country or the world. The milling companies of Minneapolis do not object to eight-hour shifts, provided the operative millers will accept the same rate of wages per hour as they now receive, or even a slight advance over this rate, but the millers of Minneapolis simply cannot pay the same wages per day of eight hours as we are now paying for twelve hours and live, unless mills in other cities pay on the same basis."

P. W. CLEMENT GIVES UP.

Says that Gen. McCullough Has a Majority in Vermont Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 22.—The Rutland Herald, which is owned by Percival W. Clement, Local Option candidate for Governor of Vermont, admitted editorially today that Gen. J. G. McCullough, the regular Republican candidate, has a clear majority in the Legislature, which body will elect a Governor, none of the candidates having received a majority of the votes at the recent State election.

This admission is generally regarded as meaning that Mr. Clement has given up the fight for the Governorship. Mr. Clement will, however, continue to work in the interest of local option.

Electric Power to Irrigate Rice Fields.
Special to The New York Times.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—The Southern Pacific Railroad is behind a scheme for the equipment of rice plantations in Louisiana and Texas with electric power for mill irrigation pumps and harvesting machinery. Experts say the scheme will revolutionize rice culture, as it solves the cheap irrigation question. The announcement that a 10,000-acre rice plantation on the Southern Pacific line in Harris County, Texas, will be so equipped has attracted widespread attention.

State Senator Brackett Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Republican Convention of the Twenty-eighth Senate District made short work this afternoon, renominating State Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, who has already served three terms in the Upper House of the State Legislature. No other name was presented, and the nomination was made unanimous. The nominee in some brief remarks accepted the honor.

Democratic Nominee for Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—It is reported here to-night on authority that if the Republicans nominate George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor, the Democratic nominee for second place on the ticket will be Elbert B. Morris, President of the State Grange.

The dealer who sells Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale and Stout is looking after the health as well as the happiness of his patrons. Acker, Merrall & Condit, Distributors. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

Put color in your cheeks and vivacity in your feeling by using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. NO substitute is "just as good."—Adv.

WILLIAM HOOPER YOUNG CAUGHT, CONFESSES

Derby Prisoner Will Be Brought Here To-Day.

MAY HAVE AN ACCOMPLICE

Contents of Trunk Identified by Mrs. Pulitzer's Husband—Capt. Schmittberger Finds Young's Cabman.

Disguised as a tramp and so besotted with whisky that he apparently could not tell where he had been since he left New York, William Hooper Young was captured night before last in Derby, Conn. He has admitted his identity, and will be brought to this city early to-day. When he had consented reluctantly to acknowledge that he was the man the police sought, he answered a question to his guilt with the words:

"Yes, and No."

Two of Capt. Titus's Detective Sergeants had gone to Derby after the information about the mysterious prisoner was received at the New York Detective Bureau. Sergt. Findley, accompanied by Gustav A. Ernest of Brooklyn, who knew Young slightly, had obtained through Ernest an uncertain identification, but it was not until Sergt. Hughes, with Mac Levy, Young's Brooklyn gymnasium instructor, reached the town that the prisoner admitted his identity.

It was learned in Derby last night that Young, besides saying "Yes, and No," had hinted at or acknowledged the existence of an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Anna Nilsen Pulitzer, who was killed last Tuesday night in the West Fifty-eighth Street apartment of Young's father, and whose mutilated body was carried in a trunk to New Jersey, there to be dumped into the Morris Canal some time in the course of Wednesday night. None of the New York detective officers nor any of the Derby police would say directly that there had been such a confession. When one of the Sergeants was asked explicitly if the prisoner had thrown suspicion on any one else, he replied evasively:

"If you say simply that a confession has been made you will tell the whole story."

Capt. Titus denied that there had been any mention of an accomplice.

While the Central Office detectives turned all their attention to bringing Young back from Connecticut, whence he has consented to come without extradition formalities, the police of the Twenty-second Precinct, led by Capt. Schmittberger, discovered yesterday the cabman who took the murdered woman and her companion to the Young flat on the night of the crime. The cabman identified Young's picture, and Schmittberger announced that he had discovered the missing link in the evidence.

Interest in the police's operations yesterday was supplemented by the news that Young's father, the well-known Wall Street promoter and Mormor leader, had cabled from Paris a message to the effect that he believed his son innocent. A lawyer, William F. S. Hart of this city, engaged by the elder Young to conduct the son's defense, made public the contents of the cablegram, expressed the opinion that the crime was that of a lunatic, and then started for Derby.

The trunk shipped by W. Hooper Young to Chicago was received here and opened. Many of the belongings of the dead woman were recognized by her husband, who was overcome with excitement, and it was found that the inside of the trunk was covered with blood. While the blood-stained clothing was being examined in Police Headquarters the body of Mrs. Pulitzer was taken to Perth Amboy, her old home. The burial will take place to-day.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, received a setback in discovering that the earrings said to have been pawned by Young last Wednesday, were never the property of Mrs. Pulitzer. The woman's husband had been wrong in his identification of the jewelry, for it was proved to be the property of a Mrs. Steiner. It has not been proved that Young got possession of the murdered woman's jewels.

Young would have been brought to New York last night, but there was a wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Before the wreck was announced Capt. Titus heard from Detective Sergt. Hughes over the telephone that it would be impossible to leave Derby early in the evening, as there was fear of interference from a great crowd that had gathered around the Derby jail.

WILL WAIVE EXTRADITION.

Young, on Verge of Collapse, Is Overcome by His Father's Message—Watched to Prevent Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 22.—William Hooper Young, who was arrested here last night, has admitted his identity, after having pretended all day that his name was Bert Edwards. Not only has he acknowledged that he is the son of John W. Young, Wall Street promoter, but it is stated on good authority that he has made a confession of the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer in his apartment, 103 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, last Tuesday night.

The prisoner did not know where he was, when two policemen took him in custody, while he was walking along the railroad track with a tramp named Cunningham. He did not know where he had been during the last few days. He was crazed with drink and stood the officers at bay like a hunted animal until they managed to frighten him into submission. As far as is known, he not only failed to account for his movements since he left his flat after the murder, but he would give the New York detectives, who came here to get him, no information as to his movements during the time the body of the woman remained in his room nor any description of how he disposed of the body in the Morris Canal, near Jersey City.

When the local Chief of Police notified Capt. Titus of New York that a man resembling Young had been caught, the New York official sent Detective Sergt. Findley here to see if the suspect was really the right man. With Findley came Gustav A. Ernest, a young man who is employed in the Brooklyn gymnasium of Mac Levy, the instructor, who gave Young work recently, having previously had him as a patron. Ernest was taken to the prisoner's cell by Chief Arnold. After looking Young over he retired, and said to the police officers:

"I'm sure it's Young, but I can't swear to it, because he has shaved off his mustache. He has the same hands and eyes and voice, though, and I don't think there's any doubt about it."

Until Ernest saw him, Young had not had any intimation of the particular suspicion under which he rested. He started visibly at the sight of the new-comer, who

had worked with him for a little while in Levy's establishment, but regained some measure of composure and looked away. The information that Ernest had partially identified him was telephoned to Capt. Titus, who sent another Detective Sergeant, Hughes, together with Mac Levy himself, to complete the identification.

"HELLO, HOOPER!"

Levy and Hughes arrived soon after 6 o'clock, having left New York on the 4:02 train. The athletic instructor was taken into the jail corridor, and Young was led out of his cell. When they met, Levy said:

"Hello, Hooper!"

There was no response. Young turned his eyes on the speaker deliberately and looked hard at him, with no sign of recognition. If there was any effort in his assumption of indifference it was not visible. There was a long pause. Finally, as if he thought he was expected to say something, he answered:

"I don't know you."

"Of course, you know me," said Levy, placing his hand on his former friend's shoulder.

Young, without a trace of emotion, responded:

"You should be sure of your identification. This is a terrible crime for which I am held."

After this, at the command of the officers, the prisoner divested himself of his clothing, so that Levy might make the identification more certain. He did not undress altogether, however, but was led back to the cell in a few minutes. Max Levy and Hughes went with him and told him formally the cause of his arrest, dwelling on the mention of the crime, for which he was committed to jail. It was then that the man admitted for the first time that his name was William Hooper Young.

While the three were talking, Dixie Anzer, the Hoboken newspaper man with whom Young used to be associated in the publication of The Crusader, walked through the corridor outside the cell. As he passed the door, the prisoner raised his head and exclaimed:

"Why, there's Anzy!"

Confinement told on Young early in the afternoon, and he showed signs of nervousness soon after Ernest had seen him. When first arrested, though the dark rings around his eyes and the wild expression on his face gave evidence of prolonged mental and physical strain, he was game to the core, and the police officers managed to get him only after he had tried to throw red pepper in their eyes. As he reached for the pepper they thought he was after a pistol, so they made him hold up his hands. After he had been handcuffed he told them that he would have blinded them if they had given him a minute longer.

One of the first good reasons Capt. Titus of New York and the local police had for believing they had the right man was the fact that red pepper was found in the trunk sent by Young to Chicago. Capt. Titus telephoned to Chief Arnold during the afternoon, before any identification had been made, that the trunk, when opened at New York, was found to contain a package of the pepper.

ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE.

By the time Hughes and Max Levy arrived here Young looked to be on the verge of collapse. He was so nervous that he jumped every time any one spoke to him, and his self-possession was not restored until several hours after he had acknowledged himself and agreed to go back to New York without requisition papers. It was understood that the officers prevailed on him to consent to return by telling him how his counsel, engaged by his father to defend him, had said he would advise such a course of action, and how the father had cabled from Paris to say he thought the son innocent.

It is said that Young made a confession during his talk with the officer and Mac Levy, but the exact nature of his statement was not made public. The officers would only say that he had been asked: "Are you guilty?" and that he had answered "Yes and no." When one of the detectives was questioned for further information, he replied:

"If you say simply that a confession was made, you will tell the whole story."

It was said on authority, however, that the confession had implicated some one else in the crime.

The officers said that Young, in explaining how he happened to have red pepper in his pockets and in his trunk, related how a dose of that article with milk was good for the stomach.

"I heard," he said, "that it was good to sober one up."

Shortly after 9 o'clock the officers left the man alone for the night. The announcement had been made that they would carry him to New York on the 10:35 train, but this plan was abandoned on account of the accident on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Late this evening, several hours after Young had admitted his identity, he was shown a copy of a cablegram sent by his father, John W. Young, from Paris, advising him to surrender, and declaring that his family would stand by him. Young read the message, and for the first time gave evidence of strong emotion. Tears rolled down his cheeks and he turned to the wall of his cell, while he made a strong effort to repress his sobs. He refused to speak of the message afterward.

Capt. Titus announced late last night that it was decided not to bring the prisoner to New York until this morning. This was agreed upon after a long conversation over the long-distance telephone between Capt. Titus and Detectives Hughes and Finley, who are in Derby. The prisoner's counsel did not arrive in Derby up to a late hour last night, and Capt. Titus commissioned both Hughes and Finley to take turns in watching Young till the time came for his departure for New York. Capt. Titus is inclined to believe that the man may commit suicide if he is given the chance.

In company with the two detectives Young will leave Derby at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and come to Bridgeport, where the party will board a train for New York after taking breakfast. It is expected that they will reach here sometime between 8 and 9 o'clock.

The prisoner will be taken directly to Police Headquarters and then to the Coroners' office in the Criminal Courts Building. He will be remanded then to the Tombs for examination.

His lawyer, W. F. S. Hart, who left in the late afternoon to look after his interests, was detained by a railroad wreck on the way. An axle on the engine of the Portchester local snapped, derailing the engine, hurling the engineer and fireman out, and shaking up the passengers. It was 9 o'clock last night before the wreck was cleared so that trains might proceed. All the incoming and outgoing trains were delayed.

YOUNG'S CABMAN FOUND.

Capt. Schmittberger Locates Man Who Drove Couple to the Clarence Apartment House.

Capt. Schmittberger and his detectives located yesterday the cabman who drove Young and Mrs. Pulitzer to the Clarence apartment house in West Fifty-eighth Street. He is Edward Crystal of 249 West Sixty-eighth Street. From the first Crystal has suspected that his two mysterious fares of early last Wednesday morning were Young and his victim.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night: "'Cherchez la femme' may be a good motto for the French detective, but I prefer 'search for the cabman,' and this I have done from the start, only to land him just as the murderer was apprehended."

Crystal was brought to the West Forty-seventh Street Station shortly after 9 o'clock last night and was closeted with the Captain and a notary, before whom he took an affidavit as to the statement he made public. Crystal said:

"I was standing—at least my rig was standing—at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street on Wednesday morning last. It was about 12:40 o'clock. I was in a hallway half asleep. I had been sitting there for a couple of hours and was very sleepy. A man, who wore a slouch hat and a gray suit of clothes, came up to me and said he wanted to be driven up town. I jumped up, took the blanket off the horse, and then I saw a woman I hadn't seen her before, as he came round the corner. She jumped in the cab first and I didn't see her face and I don't think I would know her if I saw her again, though I am certain I would know him, as I looked at him pretty closely, as I always do, just to satisfy myself that he is good for the fare, by the way he is dressed. The man says to me:

"'Drive up town.'

"I says 'Where?'

"'To Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street,' he said.

"I drove over to Sixth Avenue and then went right up town. When I got to Fifty-eighth Street the man told me to stop at the southwest corner near a saloon. It was the first words I had heard spoken between the two, and she said she wanted to get out on the other side of the street, where there is a drug store. I turned the cab around and drove them to the other side of the street. The man was very polite to the woman all night. He helped her into the cab and also helped her out of it and was very gentle. My rig was then facing east. The man gave me $1.25, the sum that I asked. The woman walked ahead toward the apartment house. I did not see her enter the Clarence, but I am certain they did not get any further.

"I heard nothing of any conversation held between the man and woman during the ride up town, but I cannot remember anything that I did hear, which would indicate that the pair were quarreling. The woman was not what might be called well-dressed when she entered the cab, and she carried two bundles. They looked as if they contained provisions of some kind."

Capt. Schmittberger announced that he had secured the only missing link in the evidence needed for the conviction of Young in the finding of the cabman.

"As far as the theory of an accomplice is concerned," said the Captain, "I place very little faith in it. The man accomplished the deed alone. When told that Young had exclaimed after his arrest:

"'I am guilty, and I am not guilty,' and that it was interpreted as meaning he had an accomplice, Capt. Schmittberger said:

"I think it means that he did admit to killing the woman, but that he did not premeditate the deed. There was no accomplice."

Capt. Schmittberger passed a few more backward compliments toward Capt. Titus.

"In my opinion," he said, "the newspapers were the real detectives in this case. They spread the news of the murder broadcast, or else Young would never have been caught. The widest publicity should always be given to any case wherein the culprit has escaped."

Schmittberger's detectives have discovered many haunts formerly frequented by Young. He went under several assumed names, the most usual of which was "Billy" Smith. The name, under which he passed in Derby, Conn., "Bert" Edwards, is that of a friend of his. They quarreled about a year ago and have not had much to do with each other since then. The police say, too, that the name Elling, to which the trunk was addressed when sent to Chicago, was that of another friend of the prisoner, this last friend being a woman of the Tenderloin.

CONTENTS OF TRUNK EXAMINED.

Pulitzer Identifies Garments as Those of His Wife—Earrings Found Not Hers.

Capt. Titus's theory that robbery was the sole motive for the murder of Mrs. Pulitzer was disturbed yesterday. The earrings found in Simpson's pawnshop were not those of the dead woman. The husband identified them so positively that fifty detectives who were looking for them were called back to headquarters. But it was discovered yesterday that the pawned jewels were the property of a Mrs. Steiner, who lives up in Harlem, and her husband had pawned them.

Mr. Steiner read in the newspapers that the police had identified as Mrs. Pulitzer's property some jewelry pledged in the name of "Stiner" at Simpson's pawnshop last Wednesday. Knowing that he had placed the earrings there on that day, he hastened to Police Headquarters and told the Chief Detective about it.

"We'll have to start all over again," Capt. Titus said later, "in our hunt for the jewelry the woman wore on the night of her death. On learning that the earrings were not hers, I sent out fifty men to renew the search in pawnshops of this city, Hoboken, and Jersey City. Besides the earrings, Mrs. Pulitzer wore a stick pin worth $12 and a wedding ring. We have no trace of any of the three articles."

The discovery about the jewelry was made before Young was identified in Derby. Capt. Titus had no substitute theories. "Wait till we hear from Derby," he said.

To add to the complexity of the situation, Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who has been trying to beat Titus in the hunt for Young, discovered evidence during the afternoon that he thought proved the earrings of Mrs. Pulitzer to have been stolen before they came into her possession. A Mrs. Mildred Brooks of 227 West Thirty-seventh Street paid a visit to Schmittberger. She told him she had once taken Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer, then known under another name, as boarders. While they were there, she said, a pair of diamond earrings had disappeared from her room. These earrings, she declared, were exactly like those which Mrs. Pulitzer was described as wearing on the night of the murder.

The trunk, with its load of evidence, arrived from Chicago early yesterday morning. It was identified as the trunk that was shipped through the Wells-Fargo Express Company by W. Hooper Young on Thursday night, about twenty-four hours after it had been carried to and from Jersey, presumably with Mrs. Pulitzer's body inside it. Dolbey, the hallboy of the apartment house in which the crime was committed, identified the trunk.

"It's the same one," he said. "I helped to carry it down stairs, when Young put it into the buggy last Wednesday afternoon, and I helped to carry it up again when he brought it back the next day. Soon after that he had it sent to Chicago."

After reaching Police Headquarters at 2 o'clock in the morning, the trunk was kept under close guard until Capt. Titus and Assistant District Attorney Garvan were ready to examine it later in the day. When they raised the lid, the first thing that came in sight was a sword-shaped stiletto, with a blade several inches long and an ivory handle. The blade was covered with bloodstains.

In a paper bag touching the knife were half a dozen mixed cakes, the same which the murdered woman had bought in the bakery at Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street ten minutes after she left her husband last Tuesday night, and a few minutes before she was lured or consented to go to the place where death awaited her. The next thing to come in sight was her set of false teeth, one of which was missing, and under them, covered with blood stains, were skirts and underwear. A switch of false hair and a pair of gloves were sandwiched in with the other articles. The sides of the trunk were streaked with blood. In one corner was a big splotch.

Besides the things already mentioned there were found in the trunk the missing bedclothes from the Young apartment, two men's opera hats, a pair of blue-and-white corsets, Mrs. Pulitzer's slippers, three pairs of men's old shoes, Young's trousers and coat, vest, and undershirt, a piece of paper with the name of a Hoboken outfitter written on it, some red pepper, a hairpin, a bent safety pin, and a newspaper clipping of Sept. 10. Each piece of clothing was closely examined by Capt. Titus and Mr. Garvan. Most of the woman's garments were stained, as were the bedclothes. Some of the clothing was torn. There were also stains on the man's clothing and on a broken comb and pocketbook found at the very bottom of the trunk.

Two pawn tickets were picked out of the mass of clothing. On one of them it was recorded that Young had pledged, under his own name, for $4.25, a hand satchel, shaped like a telescope, on Thursday afternoon. The other showed that he had pawned twenty-three plated spoons for 75 cents, again using his own name. In neither case were the initials given, but simply the surname. The first ticket came from L. Davidow, a Sixth Avenue pawnbroker, and the second from William Simpson, 91 Park Row, the same with whom Mrs. Steiner's earrings were located. "It seems," remarked Capt. Titus, "that the man was getting rid of the things in his father's flat. This find just adds to our conclusion that he was hard up for money."

It was deduced from the finding of these tickets for small amounts that Young might never have had the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Pulitzer, or else, if he had it, that he did not realize upon it. For if he had pledged the earrings and her other valuables, he would not have needed the money raised by these other articles. In case he did not get her valuables, the police do not pretend to know what became of them.

Capt. Titus said that every article known to have been missing from the Young apartment had been found in the trunk. The name of the Hoboken outfitter, whose name was on the scrap of paper found among the clothing was "I. Salomon, 305 First Street."

It was at 7:15 o'clock at night that Capt. Titus received from Derby the verification of Young's capture. Detective Sergt. Hughes having telephoned that the second and positive identification was made by Max Levy, the Brooklyn gymnasium instructor, with whom the fugitive was associated so closely last Summer and Spring. The Chief Detective had no sooner got the news than he hastened to call up the various near-by towns and tell their respective Chiefs of Police about it. In twenty minutes every precinct in all Greater New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and other places within a short radius were notified that they might forget all about Young. The great drag net woven of thousands of detectives and uniformed officers was drawn in; the fly had been inextricably entangled.

In the meantime Pulitzer, the murdered woman's husband, had come to Headquarters to look at the trunk and its contents. He became very much excited while identifying his wife's belongings. There was no doubt, he said, that all the feminine garments, except the corsets, were hers. It was some minutes before the Captain could calm him.

FATHER THINKS HIM INNOCENT.

What His Lawyer Has to Say Before Starting for Derby.

That John W. Young, father of the man captured in Derby yesterday, believes him to be innocent of the murder of Mrs. Pulitzer was shown by a cablegram received yesterday. It came to William F. S. Hart, the lawyer whom Mr. Young had previously engaged to look after his son's interests. Mr. Hart gave out the message at his office, 5 Beekman Street. It was as follows:

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Please give this to the press and request publication:

To William Hooper Young:

I hear you are suspected of a heinous crime, and being sought for. I advise you to surrender to the officers of the law, facing the charge like a man. I have engaged counsel for your defense. No one knowing you can believe you guilty. You owe it to yourself, your family, and the religion you forsook, to prove your innocence. If you take this course we will stand by you. JOHN W. YOUNG.

The lawyer said he had received from the father other messages that he could not make public. Mr. Young had said, among other things, that he would send funds for the case at once. When Mr. Hart was asked whether he had been engaged or retained by any members of the Mormon faith, he said:

"I have seen no one of the Mormon faith or any one connected with the crime. I have been known to Mr. Young, the senior, for a long time through business associations, and I suppose for this reason I was retained."

"Do you expect that the members of the Mormon faith in this country will come to his defense, inasmuch as he is a close descendant of Brigham Young?"

"I don't know nor have I talked with any of the Elders here. I have only communicated with his father. You will note his father mentions his desertion from the faith."

Mr. Hart called up Capt. Titus at Police Headquarters on the telephone and kept constantly posted on the latest reports from Derby. When the positive identification of Young was reported, the lawyer went to the Grand Central Station and left for the Connecticut town at 8 o'clock last night. He was due in Derby at 10:25 o'clock.

Before going he expressed the opinion that Young, if guilty, was certainly insane. He did not think him guilty, however, he said. He said he would waive extradition papers at once and allow the prisoner to be brought to this city. That was easy, he said, as the prisoner was in Connecticut, the only three States wherein one could not waive the ceremony being New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

YOUNG'S SEATTLE VENTURE.

His Newspaper There Suppressed After Raid and the Conviction of Its Publishers.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 22.—William Hooper Young is known in this city, where he lived once. For a time a newspaper man in San Francisco, and later in the employ of one of the leading business houses of this city, he went finally to Seattle and started a paper known as The Saturday Court News, which was suppressed by the authorities as objectionable.

While in Portland Young seemed to be a man who was easily influenced, and his friends say it was always possible for him to be led into anything, if inducements were offered. He was very studious and carried a Bible with him all the time. He was very fond of discussing religious topics and, when not at work, was to be found reading Biblical literature.

On one occasion his Seattle office was raided by private citizens who had been attacked. The publishers were convicted of publishing obscene literature, but their sentences were suspended.

YOUNG WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Seattle Sheriff and Chief of Police Telegraph to Capt. Titus.

Capt. Titus sent a telegram to the Chief of Police of Seattle several days ago asking for information of Young. He received the following telegraphed reply last night:

"William H. Young was here in 1901 under the aliases of Campbell and Moore. Wife divorced him that year. Wanted here on two charges of forgery. Left May 15, 1901. Mother separated from John W. Young and married Dr. Willard. Now lives in Loomis County, this State. County seat Concully.

"H. H. NICHOLS, Sheriff.
"JOHN SULLIVAN, Chief of Police."

SECRETARY SHAW SPEAKS.

His Reply to the Democratic Party's Demand for Free Raw Materials.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw delivered an address at North Side Turner Hall to-night in the interest of Congressman H. S. Boutell. The Secretary, who took for his subject "Commerce," said in part:

Conceding the Democratic contention that wool delivered at the factory, iron ore delivered at the furnace, hides delivered at the vat, cotton delivered at the spindle, is raw material, let us inquire whether it would be wise to place them on the free list.

"The United States is the home of the cotton plant. We produce three-fourths of the raw cotton of the world. And because we produce so much, and import the merest trifle, and that of a quality we do not produce, cotton is kept on the free list. We do protect it as soon as it leaves the spindle. Cotton, then, affords an illustration of what can be done when our manufacturers have free raw material. Now, note results.

"We actually convert into yarn and textiles one-fourth of the cotton fibre of the world. Of this we export thirty million dollars' worth. We import forty million dollars' worth of manufactured cotton. The American people, then, actually consume, this world produces. We do this in the wear out, one-fourth of the cotton fibre face of the fact that the people of the world, barring a little belt in the arctic regions, wear cotton if they wear anything. Thus, by means of protection, we afford and keep for ourselves one-fifth of the ultimate cotton consumption market of the world.

"Now, what success do we have when we go out and compete in the outside cotton trade of the world? The various commericial countries of the world, including the United States, export in the aggregate $625,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures, of which we export $32,000,000. In other words, by reason of free raw material, we are able to secure only 5 per cent. of the export trade in cotton manufactures. Mark you, we get 70 per cent. of the export trade in raw cotton, but only 5 per cent. of the export trade in manufactured cotton.

"We get the one because we grow the cotton and the world wants it. We lose the other because with cheap labor the outside world can manufacture it cheaper than we can. So they take the raw material off our hands, manufacture it, put it on the world's market, and get 95 per cent. of the export trade, while we, with cotton grown in our land, because of high-priced American labor, are able to get only 5 per cent. of the export trade."

TRAIN HIT WOMAN AND BABE.

CAMDEN, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Anna Sassa, sixty-five years old, of 627 Carpenter Street, was instantly killed this morning by a Reading Railroad express train from Atlantic City, at Winslow Junction. Her one-year-old grandchild, Mary Yardo, whom she was carrying in her arms, received a fractured skull and is dying in the Cooper Hospital.

Mrs. Sassa and her daughter, Mrs. Yardo, were waiting at Winslow Junction for a train to bring them to this city, when Mrs. Sassa attempted to cross the track. Others on the railroad platform saw her danger as the express was near her. They called, but she was too much confused to retreat and was hurled fifty feet by the engine. The aged woman died at once, but did not release her hold on the child until others withdrew it from her relaxing grasp and handed it over to its frantic mother.

More Water for Brooklyn.

Plans for three new pumping stations, which will increase the daily water supply of Brooklyn by from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons a day, are being prepared by the engineers of the Water Department in that borough. The construction of the new pumping stations recently was authorized by the Board of Aldermen. The stations, which are to cost together about $154,000, will be built at points between the Massapequa Pond and Milburn Reservoir, in Nassau County.

THE REGULAR TICKET WILL GO THROUGH

Report that Republican Slate Was Broken Caused Flurry.

Story Was that the Saratoga Convention Would Nominate Gen. McCook for Lieutenant Governor Instead of Geo. R. Sheldon.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.

For Governor—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange County.

For Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE R. SHELDON of New York County.

For Secretary of State——

For Controller—NATHAN B. MULLER of Cortland.

For Attorney General—HENRY B. COWAN of Madison.

For Treasurer—JOHN G. WICKSER of Erie.

For Justice of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe.

For Engineer—E. A. BOND of Jefferson.

This was the ticket decided upon by Senator Platt and announced to the Republican conference which met at his call at George R. Sheldon's residence, in New York, a fortnight ago. It will undoubtedly be ratified by the State Convention which will meet here to-morrow under Mr. Platt's auspices.

There was a flurry here to-night over the report that the slate had been broken. The report was that Mr. Sheldon had been forced out of the race and that Gen. Anson G. McCook was to be substituted in his place. At the same time there was a report that the nomination for Secretary of State would be given to Senator James B. McEwan of Albany County. These reports spread with amazing rapidity and awoke the convention crowd from the lethargy which had characterized it throughout the day.

At once there was a hurrying and a scurrying upon the part of those chiefly interested, to ascertain what foundation there was for the rumor. It took about two hours for the tempest in a teapot to subside, but the remainder of the night was devoted by those chiefly affected by the report to fixing responsibility for the convulsion.

ORIGIN OF THE REPORT.

The first information circulated was that the Twenty-ninth District of New York had set the boomerang in motion to vent its spleen against Chairman Robert C. Morris of the County Committee, who is in charge of the Sheldon campaign. Apparent corroboration of this theory was found in the fact that Gen. McCook lives in the Twenty-ninth District, and when it was reported by those who had seen Senator Elsberg enter Senator Platt's headquarters that he had had a conference with the Warwick of the situation, many considered the case as proved. But later the weight of evidence seemed to be that the report had been put in circulation by members of the Kings County delegation, in a vain effort to revive the Woodruff boom. The leaders were besieged for information.

"Nothing in it," said Senator Depew. "I'm preparing my speech to nominate Mr. Sheldon."

"Not a blame thing in it," said Chairman Dunn.

"See you later," said Capt. Joseph Dickey.

NEW YORK DELEGATION'S CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile the New York delegation was holding its caucus (or to use the word of the revised resolution, conference) in the ballroom of the United States Hotel indorsing Mr. Sheldon. The conference was called to order by Chairamn Robert C. Morris and was held with open doors.

Gherardi Davis offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The County of New York, by virtue of its importance as a constantly growing factor in State politics, is entitled to recognition upon the Republican State ticket; and

Whereas, For many years said county has not received such recognition;

Resolved, That the delegates from the County of New York to the Republican State Convention, in caucus assembled, declare themselves in favor of the nomination of George R. Sheldon for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and hereby unite in pledging him their unalterable support to secure his nomination.

Mr. Davis's motion for the adoption of the resolution was seconded by National Committeeman Gibbs and others. Then Mr. Lauterbach, who is to be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, arose and said he wished to offer a suggestion. His suggestion was that the word "conference" be substituted for "caucus."

"I see no harm in the word caucus," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but to some people it has an objectionable significance. I think it would be better if we substituted the word conference."

Mr. Davis said he had no objection to the amendment, and the substitution was made. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation, but without cheers.

At the close of the conference Mr. Morris was seen and asked what truth there was in the report that Mr. Sheldon was to be shoved aside by the organization for Gen. McCook.

"There is nothing in it. We have indorsed him and we will stand pat. Moreover, you can rely upon it that he will be nominated."

"Are you thinking of withdrawing?" Mr. Sheldon was asked.

"No; that is an absurd story. I am not that kind of a man. I am in the fight to stay and I will win."

"How did such a report get out?"

"It is another Kings County story, I suppose."

When Senator Elsberg and Edward Lauterbach heard that the Twenty-ninth District delegation was being charged with the authorship of the McCook rumor, they were indignant.

"I wish you would nail that lie hard," said Senator Elsberg. "I am a great friend of Gen. McCook's, and nothing is too good for him in my estimation, but I never thought of him in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor until the report was brought to me that his name was being urged for the place. I went at once to Senator Platt to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the rumor."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing doing."

Mr. Lauterbach indorsed all that Senator Elsberg had said and put in a demurrer on his own account.

SENATOR PLATT'S DENIAL.

Senator Platt was sought out in his headquarters and asked what he knew about the withdrawal of Mr. Sheldon and the substitution of Gen. McCook.

"That story is absolutely false," he said.

"How about the report that Gov. Odell has asked that a definite decision upon Mr. Sheldon's availability be postponed until he can investigate Mr. Sheldon's alleged connection with the Tobacco Trust?"

"Nonsense. I am sick and tired of these reports. If they keep up, I will have to hang out a placard to the effect: 'Mr. Sheldon has not withdrawn, and will be nominated.'"

"Will Senator McEwan be nominated for Secretary of State?"

"Nothing has been decided about the Secretary of State."

Secretary John T. McDonough arrived here this afternoon. He had been sent for in order that a final appeal might be made to him to accept a renomination. He positively and finally refused to entertain the proposal. It was reported that Senator Platt had offered the Secretaryship to Kings County to allay the feeling in that delegation over the cold reception given by the organization to the Woodruff boom. Senator Platt refused to confirm the report.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was seen late to-night and asked whether Kings County would bring out Norman S. Dike for Secretary.

"I have not considered that matter," he said.

Other members of the Kings County delegation were more frank in their expressions.

"We did not come here to nominate a Secretary of State," they said. "What we want, and what the people want, is Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor."

While it now seems as certain as anything in politics can be that Mr. Sheldon will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor, the fact remains that his candidacy not only fails to arouse an iota of enthusiasm, but, on the contrary, results in disappointment and discouragement. This feeling is not confined to the friends of Mr. Woodruff or to the delegates from any particular county or counties. From the leaders from all sections of the State such expressions are heard as:

"Sheldon is a mistake."

"Sheldon will not help the ticket, and it looks as though he would hurt it."

"Who is this man Sheldon, anyway?"

"If Platt took his hands off, Sheldon would not get twenty votes in the convention."

This sentiment is so generally and so freely expressed that it has naturally led to the question:

"Why does Senator Platt insist on the nomination of a Lieutenant Governor whom there is no party demand for?"

The answer that is given to that question here is that Mr. Platt is actuated by financial interests, not personal but party financial interests. It is stated flatly that Mr. Sheldon was selected as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor by Wall Street interests that are designated as the Morgan interests, Mr. Sheldon being a Director in several Morgan corporations.

Those who make this assertion, when asked for further explanation, say that the so-called Morgan interests have never been inclined to regard Gov. Odell as especially friendly because of his close personal friendship for Mr. Harriman, who, with his friends, have interests that are inimical to the Morgan interests. They recalled the old report that Gov. Odell had been offered the Presidency of a Harriman corporation at $50,000 a year as being one of the things that convinced the Morgan interests that they needed a friend in Albany. Not being able to interfere in the situation so far as the Governorship was concerned, the Morgan interests went out after the Lieutenant Governorship, carrying with it the Presidency of the Senate, which is of great power in the matter of lawmaking. And it is said by those who try to account for Mr. Sheldon's candidacy that the Morgan interests were able to convince Mr. Platt that Mr. Sheldon was the man to nominate.

The State Committee at its meeting to-night selected Lemuel Ely Quigg for temporary Chairman of the convention and made up the roll of delegates. There is only one contest in New York County. It is from the Second District. The followers of Dennis Shea, the ex-leader of the district, will fight the right of the Hines delegation to recognition.

Judge William E. Werner of Monroe County, who is to be nominated for Justice of the Court of Appeals, arrived here to-night. He went over to Senator Platt's headquarters, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, a member of his delegation, whom he introduced to Senator Platt. Senator Platt asked Dr. Hill when he had arrived.

"I got in this evening," said he, "and I will remain until the funeral is over."

"Funeral?" said Senator Platt, somewhat amazed.

"Well, you are going to bury some people, ain't you?" said Dr. Hill.

"Not now," retorted Senator Platt. "We will do the burying next November."

After midnight, when it seemed to be regarded as a fact that there was no use of opposing the nomination of Mr. Sheldon, some of the up-State delegation became a little bit indiscreet from a party standpoint in their criticism of his candidacy. One crowd of delegates expressed their sentiments in this paraphrase of a popular song:

Oh, Mr. Sheldon,
Oh, Mr. Sheldon,
He's the greatest man this country ever knew.
But he's got the boodle,
He's got the boodle,
And Platt says that'll doodle, doodle do.

ABSENCE OF ENTHUSIASM.

Delegates to the Convention Make No Demonstrations—The Sheldon-Woodruff Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Delegations from all sections of the State continued to arrive here to-day on every train, and Saratoga has now assumed something like its appearance during the Summer season. The United States Hotel is crowded. The Grand Union and the smaller hotels are comfortably filled. All the life centres at the United States, which is the headquarters of Senator Platt, the State Committee, and the leading delegations. The remark heard on every hand is:

"Did you ever see such a dead convention?"

The power of the organization seems to hang over the delegations like a pall. The various headquarters show nothing of the animation of former years. There is no enthusiasm anywhere.

The only semblance of enthusiasm which has been shown has been for the two men whom the organization has decided to relegate to private life—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Secretary of State John T. McDonough. The farmers have shown real interest in Woodruff, and the laboring men are sorely disappointed over the refusal of the organization to nominate Secretary McDonough for Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The power of Platt is evident on all sides. Everything that comes up is referred to him, and by his word hopes are made to bloom or are blasted. When he makes his appearance and ambles along the verandas with unsteady steps all eyes are on him, and when he speaks, those to whom he condescends to express his views hang on every word as though they came from the mouth of an oracle.

Not only are the rank and file denied a voice in the selection of men for the State ticket, but even freedom of expression as to the wisdom of the selections made by the powers that be is denied to them.

Senator Platt to-day read the riot act to the Brooklyn leaders for the stories which certain of them are alleged to have circulated regarding Mr. Sheldon's connection with the truets. And even as Richelieu awed the courts of the King when he drew upon the floor the sacred circle of Rome, so did the Brooklyn men stand cowed under the Senator's flow of wrath. The chief offender arraigned, in reply to the accusation of the Senator that he was a stirrer-up of trouble, said:

"What I said was wormed out of me by the newspaper men."

There is not a band in town. There has not been heard a single cheer for any one or for anything. One might mistake the gathering for an eminently respectable lot of men met to revise the creed of some particular religious faith. The only approach to any excitement the convention had up to the developments of to-night was over the Sheldon-Woodruff incident.

In recounting his interview with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff late last night, Mr. Sheldon said to-day:

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and I parted good friends. We are as good friends as we ever were, and if I can do anything to aid him politically in any aspirations he may have in the future he can count on me. Mr. Woodruff is a brainy young man, and he has political rights which I am sure will be recognized in the future.

"Mr. Woodruff and I have been close personal friends from boyhood, and when I learned last evening that political friends of his in Kings County—I refer particularly to William Berri—were going around circulating false stories about my trust connections with a view to prejudicing the up-State delegations against my candidacy, I was paralyzed. I could not believe that Mr. Woodruff, in view of our lifelong intimacy and the circumstances under which I was induced to become a candidate, would countenance such a thing, and so, instead of beating about the bush, I went to him to have it out with him man fashion.

"You know what occurred. I expressed my opinion about Mr. Berri in plain words, and told Mr. Woodruff that I looked to him to disclaim all responsibility for Berri's false and malicious representations. I think that Mr. Woodruff and I arrived at a perfect understanding, and I believe the situation has been clarified. I did not seek the honor of a nomination for Lieutenant Governor. In fact, when it was first suggested to me my answer was that my private interests would not permit me to seriously consider the proposition.

"But when my own county insisted upon my coming out, I confess I was flattered by their unanimous support, and decided that I would enter the race. When I gave my consent to the use of my name, I understood that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had absolutely withdrawn himself for consideration, believing that it would not inure to his political prestige to accept a renomination for the place which he has so ably filled for three terms."

"If you had any idea that Gov. Woodruff was desirous of running again, would you have been a candidate?"

"Most assuredly not. I have always helped him in his politics, and in no circumstances could I have been induced to seek an honor for which he was a competitor."

"How do you explain Gov. Woodruff's attitude?"

"It is not easy to explain, but as I understand it, he was put out because he was not consulted, as I am told, about who his successor should be. Then again, Mr. Woodruff has been in public life for a number of years and probably, as the time for his temporary retirement came nearer, the prospect grew less and less pleasant to him."

A close personal friend of Mr. Sheldon's bore him out in the statement that the honor of a nomination for Lieutenant Governor was not of his seeking.

"When Senator Platt first suggested to Mr. Sheldon to run," said this friend, "Mr. Sheldon replied: 'I could not think of it, Senator; I am a banker; I have large financial interests; I am also interested to a large extent in charitable work, and I could not spare the time necessary to discharge the duties of Lieutenant Governor. You had better get some one else.'

"'There is no one else,' replied Platt. 'Woodruff is out of it, and the only other man mentioned is Sheriff Dike of Kings.'

"'Well, give it to Dike,' said Mr. Sheldon. 'He is a clean, able man and a good fellow.' But the Senator did not take kindly to Mr. Dike for second place on the ticket, and when the New York County leaders got together and decided that they wanted Mr. Sheldon he gave his consent to the use of his name."

Mr. Sheldon is a man who makes a good impression. His frankness is a delightful novelty to the politicians, and has won their admiration. He has shown, too, that he has force, and that is a quality which also appeals strongly to men in political life. His boldness in seeking out Woodruff and expressing his mind to him has been rather generally commended here to-day in view of the intimate relations of long standing which have existed between the two.

To the leaders from all parts of the State who called at his headquarters to-day Mr. Sheldon showed an aggressiveness in his candidacy which was liked. After relating to those who were interested his version of his difficulty with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, he said to some of them:

"I have never lost a fight, and I do not intend to lose this one if there is to be a fight."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was sought by many to-day for his version of the interview which he had with Mr. Sheldon. He said:

"My position in this matter is perfectly plain. I have never been a candidate for renomination, and I am not now. Many of my friends from up the State, I am informed, and Mr. Berri of Kings County, have been endeavoring to bring about my renomination despite my statement that I did not believe I could afford to again be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor without hurting my political prestige.

"Their action has not been prompted by any word of mine. I have been told, though, that Mr. Berri has expressed the opinion that Mr. Sheldon's trust connections would not be conducive to Republican success if Mr. Sheldon were nominated for second place on the ticket.

"Well, if Mr. Berri has said the things which he is reported to have said, he has been expressing his personal opinion, and with that I have nothing to do. As to the feeling which exists among the up-State delegations for my re-nomination, all I have to say is that I have not encouraged it.

"But if any one thinks that I ought to go out, seize my friends by the scruff of the neck, and tell them that they must stop shouting for me, I will tell them plainly that I will not do it. I do not feel called upon to take such action, and I will not take it, not for anybody."

Senators Horace White of Syracuse and Frank Higgins of Chautauqua arrived here to-day. Senators White and Higgins were prominently mentioned for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor early in the scramble. Senator Platt and Gov. Odell did not encourage the candidacy of either. Senator Higgins, when asked what he thought about the possibility of a contest between Woodruff and Sheldon, said:

"My position, when the matter of nomination for Lieutenant Governor was first considered, was that it was safe to leave the selection to the leaders of the organization. I have not changed my opinion."

Senator White, who is said to have been pushed aside because he showed signs of rebellion when Gov. Odell's charities measures were before the Senate, said:

"The feeling for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in Onondaga County is strong. Our people are as much inclined to favor him as they would be if he were an Onondaga man."

"Will that feeling manifest itself in the convention to the extent of an Onondaga man putting him in nomination?"

"I cannot say as to that."

A 1,000-TON BARGE CANAL.

Advocates of Waterway Improvement Will Make This Recommendation to the Resolutions Committee.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—To-night the advocates of canal improvement met and discussed plans for the canal plank in the platform. They could not agree on what form the resolution should be put in, but it was the consensus of opinion that a one-thousand-ton barge canal is what is wanted. Among those present were T. Christy Mead of New York, George Clinton of Buffalo, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson of New York, G. N. Raymond, and John Laughlin of Buffalo.

The conference was a lengthy one, and it was finally decided that a committee, consisting of A. W. Hefford of New York, Mr. Edson, S. E. Filkins of Medina, W. E. Cleary of New York, N. B. Hebert of

THE PRESIDENT MEETS OLD COMRADES IN ARMS

He Attends Spanish War Veterans' Reunion in Detroit.

URGES CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Roosevelt Reviews a Regiment of British Troops and Congratulates the Commander--The Banquet Incidents.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt's two days' visit to Detroit came to an end this evening at the conclusion of a banquet tendered him in Light Guard Armory by the Spanish war veterans, the opening of whose third annual reunion he attended this morning. It was a brilliant event. Nearly 800 men sat at tables on the floor of the big armory, and the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity by brilliantly gowned women and their escorts. The armory was decorated in green and white maple branches and electric lights were everywhere.

When the President rose to begin his address, which was the first of the evening, he received an ovation. The men on the floor stood up and cheered again and again, while the clapping of hands from the gallery was like the crackle of musketry.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

He Declares It Is to This Country's Interest to Control the Market of the Island.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—At the banquet of the Spanish War Veterans to-night President Roosevelt, in opening his address, thanked the people of Detroit for the reception given him to-day and throughout his two days' visit. The President then said:

"Mr. Mayor and men and women of Michigan, and particularly you, my comrades, who volunteered in the war with Spain—I thank you for your greeting.

"The first engagement I made this year was when I accepted the invitation so kindly extended to me by the Mayor of this city to speak on this occasion, for I felt that coming from him as it did and extended in such a way I could not refuse.

"The war with Spain, though from it such great consequences have flowed, was itself but a small war, and in the presence of the veterans of the Grand Army all we can say is that we hope that we of the younger generation showed a desire to come up to the standard set by our fathers, the men of '61 and '65. Yet, though the actual deeds done were trivial when measured with the giant struggle in which Grant and Sherman and Thomas and Sheridan and Farragut and Porter won imperishable renown, it still remain true that the way in which these deeds were done was of good omen to the country.

"It emphasized in peculiar fashion the fundamental unity of our people. It brought home to us what should be the ever-present fact in our minds that a good deed done by any American is put down to the credit of all Americans; and that therefore conversely no act of wrongdoing can be performed by one of our number without the evil effects being felt to a greater or less degree by all of us.

"Here in Detroit, Mich., you had the good fortune most signally to illustrate this National unity. I myself served in the army, and therefore at Santiago I served beside two regiments of Michigan volunteers, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, so that with many of your sons I can claim that right of comradeship which comes to those who have known one another under the close intimacy of such conditions. But Michigan also performed the unique feat for an inland State of manning one of the war vessels of the Nation. A more striking tribute to the National militia of the State could not be paid than was paid when in their custody was placed the honor and interest of the United States, for there is no part of our honor and interest which we more jealously guard than that bound up in the fate of any one of the war vessels of the Nation.

"It had been my good fortune while Assistant Secretary of the Navy to come here and witness for myself the zeal and workmanlike efficiency of the officers and enlisted men of your naval militia. It did not need a long acquaintance with them to convince any one that they meant business; that they had in them the stuff that would make it safe to trust them in time of trial, and that they had diligently and assiduously improved their opportunities in learning all that they could of their profession. When the period arose to utilize as many as possible of our people who were trained to go down to sea in ships, it was natural and fitting that one of our war craft should be manned by your naval militia.

"It is, of course, a far more difficult and complicated thing to learn war duty afloat than war duty ashore, for the naval profession is a highly specialized one. A peculiar model of honor, therefore, rightly belongs to the naval militia, and especially to the naval militia of the inland waters who so quickly and well responded to the call made upon them.

ALL INTERESTS THE SAME.

"Michigan's action is but one illustration of how closely bound together all our interests are in this Nation. There are many such illustrations. Every State in this country had its sons represented on some of the war craft which won honor in that short struggle during the Summer of 1898. The names of the ships no less than the birthplaces of the officers and men aboard them bear witness to the fact that our navy, like our army, is indeed National in character.

"The war itself was an easy one. The tasks left behind us, though glorious, have been hard. You, the men of the Spanish war, you and your comrades in arms, who fought in Cuba and Porto Rico and in the Philippines, won renown for the country, added to its moral grandeur, and to its material prosperity, but you also left duties to be done by those who came after you.

"In Porto Rico the duty has been merely administrative, and it has been so well done that very little need be said about it. In the Philippines the problem was one of extreme difficulty. But after three years of bitter fighting peace has been won by the valor of our soldiers, and civil government has been introduced, so that the islanders have now greater opportunities for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness than ever they have enjoyed before during their recorded history.

"Last week I ordered a taking of the census of the islands, and two years hence, according to the law of Congress, the first steps will be taken in the direction of giving the Filipino people a Legislative Assembly. No other Oriental country in the possession of an alien power—indeed, no Oriental country at all save only Japan—has been given any such measure of self-government and personal freedom as we have already given to the Philippines.

"One of the most important recent measures has been the providing of a cable for the Philippines, this being necessary both from a commercial and from a military standpoint. It is only just to the Representative in Congress from Detroit to say that we owe to him more than to any one man the fact that this cable is to be laid down upon terms absolutely satisfactory to the Government, which guarantees to the people of this country that their every right to and interest in the cable shall be amply safeguarded.

"With Cuba the matter is different. We pledged ourselves solemnly at the outbreak of the war with Spain to give to Cuba independence. The world at large sneered at the pledge, and even some of our own people scoffed at the thought that we intended to keep it. But we have kept it in good faith and with a keen regard for the welfare of the Cubans. We did not turn Cuba loose to sink into a welter of anarchy. We first administered the affairs of the island until order had been brought out of chaos, until the cities had been cleaned, the courts purified, an educational system started, and a just and efficient Government introduced. Then we turned the new republic over to the hands of those whom its people had elected as its servants, and bade it godspeed on its journey of independence.

WELL-BEING OF CUBA.

"But neither our duty nor our interest in the island has come to an end with the establishment of its independence. Cuba's immediate proximity to the United States rendered its well-being of such interest to us that we were forced to interfere in its interest by force of arms. For the same reason its future welfare cannot but be a matter of grave concern to us. We do not desire Cuba to stand toward any other nation in the same relations of intimate friendship and alliance that we desire to see it adopt toward us. It must therefore be in a certain sense a part of our international political system, and it accepted this position when it accepted the Platt amendment.

"But it is out of the question for us to expect that it will assume such a position toward us with regard to international politics without at the same time sharing somewhat in the benefits of our economic system.

"It was for this reason that President McKinley urged and that I have urged and shall continue to urge the need of establishing closer relations with Cuba by reciprocity. We urge reciprocity because it is for our interests to control the Cuban market, because we are bound to place the Cubans on a peculiar standing economically when they consent in our interests, as well as their own, to assume a peculiar status internationally, and because it is fitting for a great and generous Republic to stretch out a helping hand toward her feebler sister just starting to tread the path of independence.

"The case stands by itself and there can be no other like it. Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines have relations of varying intimacy to us; and they have either been admitted within our economical system or have been given some of the benefits thereof. Cuba, though independent, also stands in a peculiar position toward us and should receive in similar fashion a measure of benefit from and partial inclusion within our system.

NO TARIFF MATTER.

"The questions that ordinarily concern us as of prime weight in a tariff matter do not come in here as of primary importance. We cannot choose what the articles are which Cuba shall export. Doubtless very many of us would prefer for reasons connected with our own tariff policy that her inhabitants were engaged in different industries from those which they as a matter of fact now follow; just as doubtless others of our people would prefer that the market offered by Cuba was one for other things than those which she actually demands.

"But we can neither determine the wants nor the productions of Cuba. We must accept them as they are, and we must remember that in dealing with this island, especially now that we are about to build the isthmian canal, and our interests in the West Indian waters have become so great, we must shape our policy with a far-sighted regard for the future and for the interest and honor of the nation as a whole.

"I do not believe a particle of harm will come to any American interest from the adoption of a reasonable measure of reciprocity with Cuba. I am certain that the adoption of such a measure will be in the interest of our people as a whole. Above all, while fully acknowledging the high-mindedness and moral sincerity of those of my associates with whom on this point I differ, I yet feel most strongly that by every consideration of a generous and far-sighted public policy we are bound to prove to Cuba that our friendship with her is of a continuing character, and that we intended to aid her in her struggle for the material well-being which must underlie healthy national development.

"I speak in the presence not only of the men who fought in the Spanish war and in the Philippine war, which was its aftermath, but in the presence of the veterans who fought in the great war; and more than that, I speak here in a typical city of the old Northwest, of what is now the Middle West, in a typical State of our Union. You men of Michigan have been mighty in war and mighty in peace. You belong to a country mighty in war and mighty in peace—a country of a great past, whose great present is but an earnest of an even greater future. The world has never seen more marvelous prosperity than that which we now enjoy, and this prosperity is not ephemeral.

"We shall have our ups and downs. The wave at times will recede, but the tide will go steadily higher. This country has never yet been called upon to meet a crisis in war or a crisis in peace to which it did not eventually prove equal, and decade by decade its power grows greater and the likelihood of its meeting successfully any crisis becomes even more assured.

THE GOSPEL OF HOPE.

"I preach the gospel of hope to you men of the West who in thought and life embody this gospel of hope, this gospel of resolute and confident belief in your own powers and in the destiny of this mighty Republic. I believe in the future—not in a spirit which will sit down and look for the future to work itself out—but with a determination each of us to do his part in making the future what it can and shall be made.

"We are optimists. We spurn the teachings of despair and distrust. We have an abiding faith in the growing strength, the growing future, of the mighty young nation still in the flush of its youth and yet already with the might of a giant which stands on a continent and grasps an ocean with either hand.

"Succeed? Of course we shall succeed. How can success fail to come to a race of masterful energy and resolute character, which has a continent for the base of its domain and which feels within its veins the thrill that comes to generous souls when their strength stirs in them, and they know that the future is theirs. No great destiny ever yet came to a nation whose people were laggards or faint-hearted. No great destiny ever yet came to a people walking with their eyes on the ground and their faces shrouded in gloom.

"No great destiny ever yet came to a people who feared the future, who feared failure more than they hoped for success. With such as these we have no part. We know there are dangers ahead, as we know there are evils to fight and overcome, but we feel to the full that pulse of the prosperity which we enjoy.

"Stout of heart we see across the dangers the great future that lies beyond, and we rejoice as a giant refreshed, as a strong man girt for the race, and we go down into the arena where the nations strive for mastery, our hearts lifted with the faith that to us and to our children and our children's children it shall be given to make this Republic the greatest of all the peoples of mankind."

Time and again the President was compelled to stop until the cheering and applause subsided. The name of Dewey was greeted with a storm of enthusiasm, and as it died away some one shouted, "And who sent him there?" meaning Manila. There was a great cry of "Roosevelt," and more cheers followed for the President. That portion of the address in regard to Cuban reciprocity was received with very marked enthusiasm and approval. When the President announced his determination to continue his efforts to secure reciprocity with Cuba, the armory rang with applause and shouts of approval, and the President stood with upraised hand, several minutes before he could proceed. The declaration that we intend to make our friendship toward Cuba of a continuing character and that we intend to stand by her was received with more cheers and fresh enthusiasm.

BUSY DAY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

During a Steamboat Ride in the Afternoon He Is in Domain of King Edward.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—The banquet this evening tendered the President at the Light Guard Armory by the Spanish war veterans was the culmination of an extremely busy day for the President. At 11 o'clock he drove to Light Guard Armory and attended the opening session of the third annual reunion of Spanish war veterans. He was given a tumultuous welcome by the soldiers, and his speech was enthusiastically received. He eulogized the veterans of the Spanish war for their deeds, and declared that we have no apologies to make for the war in Cuba or in the Philippines. As a result of the latter, he said, "we will give the Filipinos life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness such as they never knew under a cruel oligarchy operating through the Society of the Katipunan."

President Roosevelt drove from the armory to the steamboat Tashmoo, on board of which he spent three hours riding on the river. Every steam craft on the river saluted the Tashmoo with ear-splitting blasts of the whistle, and the steamship Yantic, United States Navy, fired a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns as the Tashmoo left her wharf. During the ride the steamboat went far enough into Canadian waters so that the President was for a short time in King Edward's domain.

The President returned at 3 o'clock and participated in the parade of the Spanish war veterans, which he later reviewed. He was given a great popular ovation, during the entire afternoon. The greatest crowds ever seen in the city lined the streets, through which the parade passed, and a great wave of thunderous cheers swept them from end to end as the President drove by.

REVIEWED BRITISH TROOPS.

Excursions brought thousands from nearby towns. For what is believed to have been the first time in the history of the country, a President of the United States this afternoon reviewed a regiment of British troops. The Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers participated in the parade by the special permission of this Government and the Canadian Militia Department. At the banquet this evening the President called Lieut. Col. Bartlet, their commander, to his table and congratulated him on the fine appearance of his command, which received great applause on the line of march.

It was past 9 o'clock when the President arrived at the Cadillac after reviewing the parade, and he immediately began preparing for the evening banquet. He drove to the armory over the less traversed streets and arrived there at 9 o'clock.

His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm. He was given three rousing cheers as, escorted by Mayor Maybury, he led the Presidential party to their table on the platform. Seated at the President's left were Mayor William C. Maybury, Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. Urell of Washington, and Col. F. J. Hecker of this city.

On his right were Gen. R. A. Alger, Miss Clara Barton, Gov. A. T. Bliss, and Gen. H. M. Duffield. Among others at the table were Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes and Congressman John B. Corliss.

Soon after the party were seated Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, United States Navy, arrived at the armory and took his seat at the President's table. He was given an enthusiastic reception as he ascended the platform and greeted the President. Capt. Hobson did not arrive in the city until this evening, and came direct to the armory.

The Presidential party were seated at a long table on a platform at the north end of the armory, at which covers were laid for twenty-two. The table was decorated with asters and red carnations, and a number of candelabra shed a soft light over it. The platform was canopied with maple trees.

A large picture of the President hung between two American flags, with a row of electric lights over it. On either side hung a picture of the emblem of the Spanish War veterans. Hung under the two emblems were the words "Freedom" and "Humanity," while the third word of the veterans' motto, "Patriotism," was at the bottom of President Roosevelt's picture.

The festoons of laurel that hung from each of the great trusses were dotted with electric lights. Over the centre of the armory and in direct line with President Roosevelt's eyes as he addressed the throng hung an American eagle, with outstretched wings, made of evergreen. A row of tiny red, white, and blue electric lights outlined the spreading wings. The whole scheme of decorations throughout the armory was green and white, and the large auditorium was never before so pleasing to the eye.

The 800 diners were gathered about twenty-eight tables. The monotony of the conventional black and white evening clothes was broken by the uniforms of army officers and Spanish war veterans. The brilliant scarlet tunic of Lieut. Col. Bartlet of the Essex Fusileers was the most pronounced touch of color in the armory.

The menus were bound in dull gray covers, embellished on the front with a small half-tone portrait of President Roosevelt over the words "Spanish War Veterans, 1902."

The galleries were filled with men in evening clothes and brilliantly gowned women when the President arrived.

After the President's address, Col. M. E. Urell of Washington responded to the toast, "The Spanish War Veterans," and Miss Clara Barton spoke on "The Majesty of Womanhood in War."

It was then 11:45 o'clock, and Mayor Maybury announced that President Roosevelt would have to leave. Three parting cheers were given for him as he left the platform. The President drove immediately to his special train. Several addresses were made after the President's departure, including one by Capt. Hobson on "Our Navy."

VETERANS IN A SQUABBLE.

Ex-Adjt. Gen. Liller of Spanish-American War Veterans Calls Col. Harrison a Liar.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The third encampment of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association convened in the Senate Chamber of the State House at 10:30 A. M. to-day, Gov. Durbin delivering a short speech of welcome.

The encampment will last for three days. President Roosevelt will be a guest of the association, of which he is a member, and will address it to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock immediately after his arrival in the city.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, United States Army, retired; Past Commander in Chief J. W. Hulings, and other leading figures in the military establishment of the United States in the last three campaigns of the army, will attend the encampment and remain until its close.

The removal of W. C. Liller as Adjutant General of the Spanish-American War Veterans is said to have removed the only obstacle in the way of a consolidation of the Spanish War Veterans, now meeting in Detroit, and the Spanish-American War Veterans, meeting in Indianapolis.

During the course of a discussion on the validity of certain records of the last encampment, Adjt. Gen. Liller, who was removed from office Sunday night, gave Col. Russell B. Harrison the lie direct. The latter made a dash for the deposed official, but was caught and held by Col. E. R. Hutchins of Iowa and Dan S. Sauer of Louisville.

Adjt. Gen. Liller read the minutes of the Buffalo meeting. All through the record Col. Harrison was referred to as "Mr." Harrison. This angered the majority of the delegates, as the by-laws of the order expressly state that all members of the body shall be referred to as "Comrades."

At the last encampment Col. Harrison was appointed Chairman of the Auditing Committe to go over the accounts of Adjt. Gen. Liller, and after the latter had finished reading them he arose and said that the minutes of the last meeting had been so changed that he was unable as Chairman of the committee to proceed under the resolution.

Adjt. Gen. Liller arose and exclaimed: "Do you mean to say that I falsified the record?"

Col. Harrison: "I mean just that and nothing more."

"You are a liar," exclaimed Liller.

A moment after Mr. Liller called Col. Harrison a liar Charles H. Madden of this city arose, and, addressing Col. Harrison's accuser, exclaimed: "I'll smash your head."

Col. Harrison said that as Chairman of the committee to audit the accounts of the Adjutant General he had found them in an equivocal condition.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General Frank S. Clark read an order directing Liller to appear before the Council of Administration, which in army parlance is known as a court-martial, to answer certain serious charges that have been preferred against him. Liller arose in his seat and briefly declined to appear before the council.

The military court or council of administration called to try ex-Adjutant Gen. Liller met to-night. The charges were read and it was found they had not been signed by the Commander-in-Chief. The council adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

Cabinet Members to Join the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Moody will join President Roosevelt's party at St. Louis on Oct. 1 and accompany it back to this city. He will deliver an address on "The Navy" before the Marquette Club of Chicago on the 9th prox., and has no other engagement to speak in the coming campaign. Secretary Wilson left here to-day for Chicago, where he will join President Roosevelt.

Minister Loomis Returns.

Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Portugal, was among the arrivals on the steamship Kensington, from Southampton, yesterday. Mr. Loomis, it is said, had been trying to procure passage for more than a month, but was unable to get accommodations until about ten days ago.

Flower and Fruit Show.

The American Institute's seventy-first annual exhibition of flowers and fruits will be opened this afternoon in the Berkeley Lyceum Building, West Forty-fourth Street. All available space has been taken up by exhibits, chiefly of dahlia flowers, to which the season has been most favorable. Grapes and other fruits also will be on view.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. at 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $3,800.

APARTMENTS

CORONER HOLDS SHARKEY FOR KILLING MR. FISH

Two Witnesses Testify to Seeing Fatal Blow Struck.

Women in the Banker's Company Say They Went Away When Fatal Quarrel Was Started.

Thomas J. Sharkey, the private detective accused of having caused the death of Nicholas Fish, the banker, during an altercation at the Heinebund Café, 285 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Sept. 15, was held yesterday for the Grand Jury by Coroner Jackson in $10,000 bail. He was taken back to the Tombs.

That action was taken by the Coroner after an inquest at which considerable testimony was heard regarding the circumstances leading up to the banker's death. And after a Coroner's jury, of which Lloyd Collis, a son of the late Gen. C. H. T. Collis, was foreman, had brought in a verdict holding Sharkey responsible. The jury spent only twenty minutes over their deliberations.

The principal witnesses at the inquest were Mrs. Libbie Phillips of 439 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Nellie Casey, and Mrs. Margaret Pickel, the three women who were with Mr. Fish in the saloon on the day of his death.

Mrs. Casey gave her address as 439 West Thirty-ninth Street, and said her husband was a musician and lived with her.

"I entered the saloon with Mrs. Phillips and my sister, Mrs. Pickel," she said. "Mr. Fish was sitting at one table, Mr. Sharkey at another. We joined Mr. Fish, to whom we were introduced by Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Phillips introduced Mr. Fish either as Mr. Jones or Mr. Brown. I don't remember which."

The witness said that after a while Mrs. Phillips, who knew Sharkey, turned around and asked him to join the company. Mr. Fish was introduced to Mr. Sharkey as "Mr. Brown" or "Mr. Jones."

"Mr. Fish produced his checkbook," continued Mrs. Casey, "and told the waiter he wanted a check cashed. When he was refused he grew very angry. Mr. Sharkey told him he ought to know better than try to cash a check in a place where he was not known. Mr. Fish then called Sharkey a vile name, and I got up and left."

The other women's testimony corroborated that of Mrs. Casey. No testimony was brought out to show that any blows had passed before the one struck by Sharkey, which felled the banker and caused his death.

Sharkey, who had been brought into court from the Tombs and sat with his counsel, John Hoyer, was identified by Archibald Anderson, eleven years old, of 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, as the man who struck the banker. The boy said Sharkey struck Mr. Fish either in the neck or chest as the latter came through the door. After standing over the prostrate form of his victim for a moment, he ran away. Another witness also testified to seeing Sharkey strike the blow. Policemen Trojan and Flannelly of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who arrested Sharkey, testified that he had admitted striking Fish, but only after the latter had struck him.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon said death was due to cerebral hemorrhage and laceration of the brain.

DANCE HALL OWNER KILLED.

Patrons of Harlem Lyceum Inflicted Fatal Injuries on Proprietor.

Edward Reuterman, proprietor of the Harlem Lyceum, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, died in the Harlem Hospital early yesterday morning from injuries received in a fight at the ball of the Kid Bang's Association at his resort Sunday night.

About 700 persons attended the ball, and Reuterman attempted to rescue his manager from two men who were maltreating him. They turned upon him then. One story is that one struck him on the head with a beer glass, fracturing his skull; another is that he was thrown down stairs. Frank Falino of 82 Fifth Street, Long Island City, and Joseph McGinty of 10 East Ninety-second Street, were arrested on suspicion of having committed the assault.

TO FIGHT CIGAR "TRUST."

Chicago Business Interests Affected Meet and Decide to Begin a Tobacco War in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Forced to fight by the methods of the "cigar trust," those business interests which it has affected met to-day and decided to begin a tobacco war in this city. A thorough combination was formed and the struggle will begin in every shop, factory, and store not in the control of the trust.

Several of the most prosperous retailers found there were plans to force them out of business May 1 of next year. The new combination consists of the following organizations:

The Retail Druggists' Association, with its paper, The Organizer.
The Retail Drug Clerks' Association, with its paper, The Drug Clerks' Journal.
The Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, with its paper, The Union Labor Advocate.
The Retail Tobacco Dealers' Association.

With these are to be interested all the independent manufacturers who are being crowded. The firms will be asked to employ none but union labor, and most of them have agreed to do so. The label will be put on every box, and the 250,000 trades unionists in the city will be asked to smoke no cigars not so marked. The burden of the fight is expected to fall on the retail druggists.

"We are going to fight and win," said George J. Thompson, one of the leaders in the new movement. "If the move succeeds it will spread to Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Cleveland."

For Sigel Monument Fund.

The Sigel Monument Committee asks the aid of the public to erect a statue to Gen. Franz Sigel, who died recently. The officers of the association are: President—Stewart L. Woodford; Vice President—Carl Schurz; Treasurer—Richard H. Adams, and Secretary—Francis Jost. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Adams at the Yorkville Bank, corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

The 1902 Fall Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, to appear Saturday, Oct. 4, in enlarged form, will be fully up to the high standard already set. It will contain complete and carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, from data supplied by the book publishers of the country. It will contain a great variety of matter of interest to book sellers, book buyers, and librarians.

THE NEW YORK TIMES prints more announcements from book publishers than any other newspaper in America.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Opening of Our Dressmaking Department.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 23d, 24th and 25th.

This opening display of Imported Costumes marks the advent of the Macy Dressmaking Department. It has been organized on the lines that are sure to bring success.
Paris Gowns will be copied accurately—or modified, by assembling and applying to *one* the features you like best in several. Our adaptations will shine with the same elegance that sheds such lustre over the exotics, for every order we execute will serve as another opening wedge to the reputation we've set ourselves to win.

Imported Costumes, Tea Gowns, Waists and Hats.

These are the goods our representatives collected in the European fashion centres for the opening of our new store. They were to have given interest and brilliancy to that occasion. However, the date of finishing the largest building in the world devoted to retailing could not be calculated with exactness.
The Costumes, Tea Gowns, Waists and Hats landed on time, and we've decided to let them make our closing career at Fourteenth Street memorable, instead of adding *eclat* to our initial days on Broadway—as they were originally meant to do.
We've improvised a crude display *salon* on the second floor, and invite the public to come and view the exhibition. The richness and beauty of the style treasures must compensate for the plain setting. There is a dearth of harmony between the goods and their environment—but it is unavoidable.
Everything shown is intended for business. That fact will be salient when you ask and are told the prices. Such popular prices were never before attached to the products of the world's most renowned dressmakers. It is the Macy principle applied to the highest-class and most exclusive merchandise.

Costumes from:—
Worth, Beer, Paquin, Maison Perdoux & Cie, Ernest Raudnitz, Callot Sœurs, Doucet and other world famous style creators.

Hats from:—
Mme. Tore, Camille Roger, Suzanne Blum, Louise Pujol, Mon. Lewis, Maison Carlier, Maison Virot and Esther Meyer.

The Waists and Tea Gowns.

This group of Waists and Tea Gowns is more than attractive—*it is fascinating*. Newness—newness striking and refreshing—and always artistic. They illustrate the latest ideas of men and women whose brains and genius are put into such things—men and women who have the cleverness, knack and wit to follow out every suggestion that wins their faith. The tangible results of their daring and taste are here. Come see them. The Waists are made of mousseline de soie, panne velvets, Liberty, Louisine and taffeta silks, trimmed with Point d'Alencon and Venise laces.
The Tea Gowns are charming designs in voiles, Henriettas and French flannels.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT SAYS MINERS WILL LOSE FIGHT.

Also Reported to Have Asserted the Strike Will Collapse in Three or Four Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 22.—For the first time Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, to-day admitted that there can be no mutual settlement of the coal strike.

Commissioner Wright made this admission to a few close personal friends at the Minneapolis Club.

"The anthracite strike," said he, "may last three or four weeks longer, and then it will collapse. The men will lose. There can be no other outcome. The railroads never will arbitrate or even consent to methods of conciliation."

"The stand has been taken," was the plain admission, "that if the roads give in now, it will mean another strike and another fight just before the Presidential election in 1904. They contend that the labor elements will rely on such conditions to demand and carry new points. They insist that, once for all, this shall be broken, for they see in it a cleverly laid plan on the part of the labor unions. Other big corporations are interested for the same reason."

The few delegates here who are in touch with the trouble in the anthracite fields admit the truth of this conclusion. They admit that public contributions for the support of the strikers are rapidly falling off, and they expect to see the end next month.

TO FIGHT INDEFINITELY.

President Gompers Says the Miners Are Not Going to Yield.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said to-day that the striking miners in the Pennsylvania coal fields were prepared to hold out for months. He said the miners were disposed to make concessions, but the operators had refused all overtures from them, and that the men now "are not going to yield."

"The strikers," he continued, "are receiving all the supplies they really need, and can continue their fight indefinitely. The Federation will do all it can to aid them. One thing is certain, that the strikers will never yield on the basis of the dismemberment of their union organization, which is all that has raised them even ever so little above their desperate condition."

OPERATORS CONTRADICT MITCHELL'S CLAIM.

Strike Leader Returns to Coal Regions After Saying Miners Can Hold Out Indefinitely.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, left this city at noon yesterday for his strike headquarters at Wilkesbarre, Penn., without trying to see any of the coal operators or their representatives. He intended at first to remain until to-day, he said, to attend to some private matters, but changed his mind. District President John Fahy, who accompanied him here, left the city earlier in the day for Scranton, Penn. He was absent for an hour in the forenoon from the Ashland House, but said it was on private business.

Mr. Mitchell during the forenoon talked over the long-distance telephone to several of his lieutenants in different parts of the anthracite coal regions. When he was seen he repeated his assertion that not a licensed miner had returned to work.

"The end lies with the operators," he continued, "for we can remain out indefinitely. There is no forecasting the outcome of the strike, but it must not be forgotten that we won out in 1900. It is needless to discuss the merits of the dispute. I can simply say we are as firm in our demands as ever."

The assertion of Mitchell that not a licensed miner had gone back to work was declared preposterous by representatives of the coal-carrying companies yesterday. A representative of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said: "Mitchell lies if he says that not a licensed miner has returned to work. Some of them are returning to work every day. He seems to be as reckless in his statements as the strikers are beginning to be in their conduct. I learned to-day that in the mining districts they are stopping the street cars and even the farm wagons to see if there are any miners in them who are going to work. When this sort of thing begins, it is time for the State of Pennsylvania to protect the people."

One of the most prominent coal dealers in the city, who visited the mining districts recently, said: "Mitchell knows it is not true when he says no licensed miners are returning to work. As a matter of fact more are returning to work every day. The Oxford colliery at Scranton is manned even now with a fairly respectable force of licensed miners. This will be a fight now to a finish. The operators have taken off their coats, so to speak, and you will find from now on that the strike will break up more rapidly."

C. I. Herbert, coal agent of the Manhattan Railway Company, said yesterday that he had tried the Welsh anthracite which has recently been brought over here in the engines of the elevated railroad trains and found it fairly satisfactory. More shipments will be ordered, and Welch coal will be burned along with Pennsylvania anthracite on the engines until the coal strike is over.

RATES FOR CARRYING COAL.

Inter-State Commerce Commission to Investigate Charges that They Are Too High.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The allegation that the railroads of the anthracite coal region charge an unduly high rate for carrying the fuel is to be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Martin B. Knapp, Chairman of the commission, who was in Chicago to-day, said:

"The subject of the Eastern coal roads and their coal tariffs has been brought to the attention of the commission, but not officially. The commission expects to take official cognisance of the subject at no distant date. Until then it would be improper for me to go into any extended discussion."

Mine Owner Dies in Hospital.

Edward T. Cobb, forty-nine years old, of Vancéborough, Me., said to be a millionaire mine owner recently returned from the gold region of Australia, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. Cobb and his wife arrived here a few days ago on a Clyde Line steamship.

Miss Gill Will Not Resign.

President Butler of Columbia University, when asked yesterday about the rumor that Miss Laura D. Gill is about to resign as Dean of Barnard College, said that there was absolutely no truth in it.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 22.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Delaware Investment Company of Wilmington, to deal in stocks, bonds, securities, debentures, and general investments of every kind and character; capital, $2,500,000. The incorporators are Clifford V. Mannering, Reuben Satterthwaite, Jr., and Reba J. Coyle.

The allied company is the Delaware Securities Company, whose capital stock is $4,000,000, and the purposes of which are practically the same as the foregoing.

The Capitol Oil Company of Wilmington, to establish and operate oil and gas wells; capital, $200,000.

The Baltimore Bridge Company of New York filed a certificate of the payment of $1,750,000, its full authorized capital stock.

New Publications. | New Publications.

HARPER'S

The Wooing of Wistaria

A Love Story of Japan.

By Onoto Watanna

Author of "A Japanese Nightingale."

Told with all the delicate charm, humor and pathos of the author's first great success, "A Japanese Nightingale."

Frontispiece, Portrait of Author. $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

For the Most Reliable

Furniture,

Carpets, Stoves, Bedding.

At the Lowest Prices.

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

T. KELLY

263 Sixth Ave. (Near 17th St.)

BRIARCLIFF -MILK-

EIGHT MILK DEALERS FINED FOR SELLING IMPURE MILK is the record of a single day recently in the Court of General Sessions.

BRIARCLIFF MILK IS OF KNOWN PURITY

and has been officially approved by the Health Department. Delivered direct to the consumer from the farms.

BRIARCLIFF MILK, BUTTER and CREAM were sent regularly to the Paris Exposition in competition with the products of famous dairies of the world, and took the Gold Medal.

Farms, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Store, 573 Madison Ave., N. Y. City
Telephone, 907 38th Street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—36 Warburton Ave.
LABORATORY:
2061 Seventh Ave., 123d St., N. Y. City.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY'S new novel. *Now Ready at all Bookstores*

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 6 P. M. — The Wanamaker Store

The Mason & Hamlin Achievement

A distinctive and original path has been followed in the perfecting of the marvelous tone of Mason & Hamlin Pianos. It is based on a logical musical theory, and the skill of musical genius has labored with infinite pains upon a distinct and definite ideal in the production of a tone that shall touch human sympathy from an original point.

Perhaps the one word that best expresses the thought is *Romantic*—strings that voice the heart-beats of sentiment, love, joy, hate, passion, mirth, sadness—a warmth and depth of feeling that echoes faithfully every mood of human emotion.

The world of musical art has long since given recognition to the Mason & Hamlin achievement in piano-making. The great public has not yet broadly learned the remarkably high character of these superb instruments.

It was for the purpose of more widely disseminating this knowledge that the selling of Mason & Hamlin instruments for New York and Philadelphia was taken over by Wanamaker's. When we have fully introduced our public to the merits and achievements of Mason & Hamlin Pianos—when the world knows what all musical critics now know—the splendid fame which now couples the name of Mason & Hamlin with the world's best organs will be far over-shadowed by the new fame, now deserved, and soon to be of country-wide household knowledge, for the production of pianos that will be loved and praised, alike by artist and amateur.

For the present the Mason & Hamlin Pianos and Organs still occupy their old store at 135 Fifth Avenue, where we hope to have you call and become familiar with these remarkable instruments.

TRIMMED MILLINERY

We've been getting weekly word and constant imports of model hats from Paris ever since early August. Our expert designers are familiar with every phase of the season's style-productions abroad as an inspiration to their own original handiwork.

The Trimmed Hats now ready form a collection that for breadth, character, and refinement, will be gratifying to every woman interested in securing an early Fall Hat.

No two hats are alike—except in cases of requests to copy styles for customers. Prices begin at $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Berlin's Ideas About WOMEN'S COATS

You'll find these ideas attractively expressed in the new coats that arrived Saturday from Germany.

Berlin Tailoring is noted for its thoroughness and excellence—it has a finish that is hard to better.

These Coats are of the plain tailored variety; and distinctly stylish. Choose any length you will, as long as it becomes you, and you'll be in fashion. While short jackets are always popular, you will probably see more of the hip and three-quarter length coats.

All are inexpensive for their quality. The higher-priced coats are elaborately decorated with appliqued designs in satin.

Prices are $16.50 to $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK PETTICOATS

In Luxurious Array

More elaborate this year than ever, generally speaking. And, in this present showing of new styles, a veritable delight to women of good taste. In the first place, in addition to the light and dark shades usually seen in Silk Petticoats, the rejuvenated Scotch plaids are being used.

Another distinctive feature is the prevalence of applications of lace, velvet, silk, satin ribbon, and so on—oftenest in black, but the lace, particularly, in white and ecru. Of course, the effective ruching and accordion plaits are still in evidence.

Prices are $5 to $31.50; in black, from $5 to $14.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

PAJAMAS for WOMEN

They're steadily growing in popularity, as women learn their comfort and advantage. They are certainly the ideal sleeping garments for Winter, as every pajama-wearing man can testify.

Here, for women, in a variety of attractive new patterns and materials:

Colored madras, $1.50 and $3.25 a suit.
White madras, $2.75. Nainsook, $2.50.
Mercerized chambray, $4.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

COAT NEWS for GIRLS

Might reverse it and say "New Coats." For pretty Coats and Reefers, for little girls of 6 to 12, have been crowding in merrily, day after day, so that now our stock is as complete as can be.

More reefers are being bought this year than ever before—mothers seem to fancy the jaunty nautical cut, with the chevrons and brass buttons. One style, lined with warm, red flannel, is peculiarly attractive.

Price-hints:

At $12—Regulation Reefers of heavy cheviot; box back, double-breasted front, with brass buttons; velvet collar, lined with red flannel; chevron on sleeve.
At $13.50—Regulation Coat of kersey, in navy blue and tan; cloth straps forming Norfolk effect; military buttons, chevron on sleeve.
At $17.50—Full-length box-plaited Coats of fine kersey; velvet collar, belt and buckles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Remarkable Collection Of Real Thread Laces

Old laces are like old paintings, in that age only adds to the value of real excellence. One of the legacies that came to us from the A. T. Stewart business was a collection of beautiful and costly real thread laces which that master lace connoisseur had gathered.

They were not merchandise for hurried distribution. They were art goods such as a man of such tastes liked to be able to show to the lovers of elegant things on the occasions when such rare specimens were required.

We, too, have brought them out only upon special occasions, as today.

Fashion, in her more exclusive circle of fine dressers, has smiled upon the use of fine old laces for the making of waists and entire dresses. Paquin, Doucet, Francis, and other such masters of dress have shown what marvelous gowns these laces will produce; and this old Stewart collection of real thread laces from Calais is like finding a gold mine at your door.

They are in the form of Real Thread Lace Shawls, and will be worn as shoulder shawls, head dress for evening wear, as well as for the making of waists and dresses.

Prices are only a fraction of what it would cost to go to first sources for such art goods again.

All are in black; priced from $55 to $375. Originally $225 to $1000.

Main aisle.

DRESS Your Boys Well

At least part of the time, that is. No boy can have fun if his clothes are always too good to play in. Neither is he happy if he can't occasionally dress up.

Here are suits to fit both requirements:

Sailor Suits of blue serge, and blue or fancy cheviots; sizes 3 to 12 years. A great assortment of handsome new styles, from $5 to $11.50.
Double-breasted Suits, in serge or cheviot, smart and manly; sizes 8 to 16, at $5 to $10.

And this specially interesting offering:

At $3.50, worth $5—Double-breasted Suits, in a new line of fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 7 to 16 years.
Flannel Blouses and Waists, with or without collars, in blue, brown, gray and red, sizes 6 to 15 years, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS

An Early Clean-Up

Seems unduly impatient for us to want to get rid of broken sizes in Fall Overcoats at this time.

But we found about one hundred smart coats, in Fall weight, held over from last Spring, of which there are only two or three of a kind.

What's the use of hanging on to them? We want to get rid of them—they're troublesome. And you get a handsome coat, almost before you'd thought you needed one, at a saving of $3 to $8. Worth while? Certainly.

Materials are principally Oxford mixtures and light covert cloths, in long and medium lengths. Sizes 36, 37 and 38 are scarce. Values are $15 to 20.

Take Them at $12 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

FALL DRESS-GOODS

Three Timely Bargains

Tailor-made Suits, Walking Suits, Separate Skirts—that woman is exceptional, who isn't projecting one or the other, or all three, for her Winter wardrobe.

And she will be still more exceptional, if she doesn't seize upon this chance to secure handsome, correct fabrics for the making thereof, at these pronounced reductions:

All-wool Mixed Cheviots, 50c a Yard

Worth 25c a yard more—a concession from the mill makes the lower price possible.
Two thousand yards, in darkest Oxford gray, navy blue, castor, brown and tan mixes. 50 inches wide.

$1.50 Cheviot Skirting at $1

Full-weight Cheviot Skirting, in the popular dark gray mixture. Splendid material for walking skirts. 56 inches wide, and worth just half as much again.

50c All-wool Albatross, 37½c

More of this splendid Albatross, at a clear saving to you of 25 per cent. The makers had to be teased to supply this last lot at the same close price; for they could easily sell it for more. But we have taken thousands of pieces from them this season, hence the concession.
38 inches wide, of soft all-wool. In these colorings: Cream, Old Rose, Tans, Royal Blue, Light Blue, Grays, Cardinals, Green, Garnets, Nile Green, Resedas, Heliotrope, Navy Blue.

Tenth street.

BRONZES and MARBLES in the China Sale

Of artistic Bronzes, Marble Busts and Pedestals, Vases—those things which are generally thought of last in furnishing a house—the September Sale has offered, right up to the present, a rich variety.

And while Bric-a-brac such as this, is, strictly speaking, a luxury, still its aid in beautifying the home is too important to be neglected.

These pieces, of which there is a splendid collection today, were bought directly from the work-shops for this September occasion, and are priced at quite the lowest figures we have ever seen. And immediate selection becomes necessary, as the sale rapidly nears its end, if you will profit by these exceptional offerings of real artistic merit:

Marble Busts and Figures—the best effects and the lowest prices we have ever known.
$8, regularly $12. $32.50, regularly $40. $50, regularly $60.
$10, regularly $15. $45, regularly $60. $90, regularly $135
Marble Pedestals—
$9, regularly $15. $12, regularly $18. $17.50, regularly $25.
$10.50, regularly $17.50. $14, regularly $20. $20, regularly $30.
$30, regularly $45. $32.50, regularly $47.50.
French Bronzes in Figures, Groups, Busts and Cabinet Pieces—
$2.25, regularly $3.50. $11, regularly $18. $22.50, regularly $30.
$4.50, regularly $7. $14, regularly $20. $32.50, regularly $45.
$7.50, regularly $10.50. $17.50, regularly $22.50. $55, regularly $75.
$85, regularly $100. Up to $170, regularly $250.
Richly decorated Mounted Vases, in Sevres effects—
$4, worth $6. $14, worth $20. $37.50, worth $50.
$7.50, worth $10. $17.50, worth $25. $50, worth $75.
$10, worth $15. $22.50, worth $30. Up to $300, worth $400.
Doulton Ware—Some very choice pieces—
$3.50, worth $5 $5, worth $8. $8, worth $12.
$10, worth $15. Up to $42.50, worth $60.

Basement.

BLANKET ECONOMY

Buying blankets by the carload—as we did these—makes sweeping economies possible. We secure them, you profit by them—practically wholesale prices.

Whether you're buying a pair of modest gray blankets or some of the luxurious "Mission Mills" make, your savings are just as concrete and tangible.

And every blanket in the sale is described accurately and honestly as to weight, size—in inches—and composition. If it contains cotton, you know it. Plain facts:

White Blankets

At $5 pair—*The Pembrook;* extra heavy; fine wool filling, cotton warp; 78x84 in., 6¼ lbs.
At $6 pair—*The Rosemont;* fine all-wool filling and warp; 78x84 in., 6¼ lbs.
At $8 pair—*The Huntington;* of superior wool filling, spool cotton warp; 80x84 in., 6½ lbs.
The Mansfield—fine, long staple wool filling and cotton warp:
At $6.50 pair; for single beds, 60x82 in., 4½ lbs.
At $7.50 pair; for three-quarter beds, 70x82 in., 6½ lbs.
At $9 pair; for full-size beds, 78x84 in., 6½ lbs.
The Mission Mills Blankets—The genuine California blankets, made of best grade California wool:
At $7.50 pair; for single beds, 60x84 in., 4½ lbs.
At $8.50 pair; for three-quarter beds, 72x84 in., 5½ lbs.
At $10 pair; for full-size beds 78x86 in., 6½ lbs.

Gray Blankets

At $2 pair—*The Silverton;* heavy; well-made; large size: 72x84 in., 5 lbs.
At $3.25 pair—*The Ironstone;* wool filling, cotton warp; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.
At $4.25 pair—*The Rough Rider;* all-wool warp and filling; 70x84 in., 5 lbs.
At $5 pair—*The Valley Forge;* sanitary gray wool filling, cotton warp; 74x84 in., 5½ lbs.

Red Blankets

At $4.25 pair—*The Belmar;* all-wool warp and filling; 70x80 in., 5 lbs.
At $5 pair—*The Highland Falls;* all-wool warp and filling; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

Comfortables

At $3.75 each—Down Comfortables; pure white down; best American figured sateen.
At $7.50 each—Down Comfortables; covering of figured Japanese silk both sides.

Third floor.

WOOLEN BATH ROBES

Whether it's due to an unusually clear prevision of a cold Winter, or a more occult reason, more men are buying Woolen Bath Robes, thus early in the season, than ever before.

Just happened to think—perhaps it's because the Bath Robes are so extremely attractive. They are in styles and qualities that men of taste appreciate, and made as our Bath Robes always are.

The finest, in distinctive patterns, specially woven, come from France—$10, $12, $22.50.

Others, made from blankets in our own factory, are $3.75, $6 and $10.

Boys' Bath Robes; sizes 8 to 14 years, $3.50, $5 and $7.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Dependable Housewares

The sorts that a careful housekeeper prefers to have around her kitchen, pantry or laundry; but the sorts she frequently passes by in favor of poorer utensils, on account of a fancied saving in cost.

If the stuff is poor, the economy is dear at any price. These offerings, on the other hand, are strictly reliable in quality, and at less than the prices you usually pay for trash.

A salient example—

Nickel-Plated Tea and Coffee Pots

Made of heavy copper, triple-plated with nickel inside, polished nickel-plated outside; white metal trimmings—ornamental, substantial and easy to keep clean.
Now at these sharp reductions from former very low prices:
3 pints, 70c, from $1. 5 pints, 90c, from $1.30.
4 pints, 80c, from $1.15. 6 pints, $1, from $1.45.

Then here are other excellent specimens of value:

Handy Vegetable Slicers, 20c. Whisk Brooms, good quality, 10c.
Chamois Skins, oil dressed, 35c and 45c. Japanned Coal Hods, 20c.
Steel Blade Mincing Knives, 10c. Gas Torch and box of tapers, 10c.
Loose-bottom Fruit-Cake Pans, 25c.
Steel Frying Baskets, with wire drainers, 60c.
Holdfast Rubber Bath Sprays, 70c each.
Corn Brooms, 3 rows of stitching, 15c.
Willow Clothes Baskets, 45c, 55c and 75c.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.20.

Gray Enameled Ware

Colanders, 25c, 30c and 35c. Stove Pots, 7 qts., 85c; 9 qts., $1.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 60c; 17 qts., 70c. Butter Kettles, 3 qts., 70c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.
Stewing Kettles, 3 qts., 35c; 4 qts., 40c; 6 qts., 50c.
Milk Boilers, 1½ qts., 55c; 2 qts., 70c; 4 qts., $1.15.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 33c; 2 qts., 40c; 3 qts., 45c.
Pitchers, 1 qt., 40c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 60c. Tea Kettles, 8 qts., $1.05.

Basement.

SUEDE GLOVES, $1

For Women

Another new arrival in glovedom—and one that will find instant favor. Stylish, practical, of good quality, and reasonably priced.

Women's One-clasp Walking Gloves of heavy suede, P. X. M. sewn, in gray or mode—the best value we have offered yet, at

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

Hebrew New-Year Cards

Rosh Hashonah falls on October 2d. We have an ample collection of the pretty cards that will be exchanged so generally on that day. Prices range from 2c for small, flat cards, up to $3.50 for handsome and elaborate novelties in celluloid.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

TWO GREAT RIVALS—or rather, complementary attractions fill the Basement Store with enthusiastic buyers. And there are other timely offerings that lose not a whit of their intrinsic value by being overshadowed by the greater movements. First, as to the showing of

Bric-a-Brac, China and Cut Glass

The collection of Bric-a-brac that crowds counters in the Under-Price Store offers a splendid chance to purchase, at decided savings, ornaments for your own home, or gifts that are in perfect taste. Other tables bear superb assortments of Fancy China and Cut Glass, at average savings of a third:

BRIC-A-BRAC Quite a variety of pretty things in Austrian Pottery, Majolica and Teplitz; marked one-half and two-thirds prices:
Pieces of Austrian Pottery in poppy and chrysanthemum decorations, 35c to $1.50, worth 50c to $2.75.
Majolica Vases, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.25, worth 35c, 85c, $2, $2.50.
Teplitz Figures, slightly imperfect, $4, $6, $8.75, $18.75, reduced from $8, $12, $17.50, $37.50.
Vases and Bonbon Boxes, with painted scenes, 15c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 75c, $1, from 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

Fancy CHINA Mostly French pieces with fine flower decorations and gold, at half prices.
Chop Trays, $2.50, from $5.
Salad Bowls, $1.25, from $2.50. Pudding Sets, $5, from $10.
Celery Trays, $1.25, from $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.10, from $2.25.
Cake Plates, $1.25, from $2.50.
Fern Dishes, 50c and $1, from $1 and $2.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1, worth $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2.50, $3.
Plates, $3.50, $9, $10 and $12 a dozen, from $7, $18, $20, $24.
A lot of odd Plates, two and three of a kind; French china, handsomely decorated; were 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75; now 50c each.

Thin Blown Tumblers, 55c Another thousand dozens received, and in face of the fact that glass has again advanced in price we will sell these for 55c a dozen; regularly $1 and $1.25. A number of good patterns.

CUT GLASS Nappies, 7 in., $3; reduced from $4, and worth $6.
Celery Trays, $2.75; regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $3 a dozen; regularly $5.
Fruit Dishes, $3; reduced from $4.25, and worth $6.
Water Caraffes, $3; reduced from $3.50, and worth $5.
Jelly Plates, $3; reduced from $3.50, and worth $5.
Pickle Dishes, $3; reduced from $4, and worth $6.
Bonbon Dishes, $1 and $2.25; worth $2 and $5.
Bonbon Dishes, $3; reduced from $4.
Spoon Trays, $2, regularly $3.50. Oil Bottles, $2, regularly $3.
Also Cut Glass Novelties—Knife Rests, Mustard Jars, Oil Bottles, Toothpick Holders, Salts and Peppers, Sugars and Creams, Syrup Jugs—all at very special prices.

JUGS Various shapes and sizes, all well decorated—
30c, from 40c. 40c, from 60c. 75c, from $1.
35c, from 50c. 50c, from 75c. $1, from $1.50.
A lot of Water Pitchers, with bands in green and gold, worth $1.25 each—Today at 50c.

Bohemian Glass Vases In Iris effects, reduced one-third.
40c, from 60c. 85c, from $1.25.
50c, from 75c. $1.40, from $2.
70c, from $1. $1.75, from $2.50.

FINE CHINA Prettily decorated in flowers and gold; violet decorations, border designs, and many with double gold lines.
Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Bowles, After-dinner Cups—10c, 12c and 15c each—not a piece but is well worth double.

Again, because of the splendid quantities in this Autumn Sale, you can buy today

Sturdy Shoes at September Savings

Naturally, when thoroughgoing and consistent reductions such as these, obtain in shoes of all degrees of goodness—but *no* degrees of unworthiness—your possibilities for satisfactory choosing are enormous. For here are presented Shoes for Men, Women and Children that fit every need for now and the coming Winter. And savings are extraordinary:

Men's Shoes at $2.85 Most of them made to sell at $4. Many for still more. Black enamelled kid, dull calf tops; straight last; very stylish. Others of calf, kid and patent leather.

Men's Shoes at $2.40 Patent leather button, in stylish toe shapes. Heavy calf storm shoes with double soles. Black kidskin medium-weight dress shoes. Enamel leather double sole business shoes.

Men's Shoes at $2.15 Black kid lace shoes on straight lasts; welted soles; fine dress shoes.

Men's Shoes at $1.50 Sturdy satin calf lace shoes, medium round toe. Black kid and enamel lace, Winter weights.

Women's Shoes at $2.40 High-grade shoes for dress, business or school wear; box calf, enamel and patent leather in the standard shapes for outdoor use. Black kid in half a dozen styles, for dress wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.80 Black kidskin, fine and firm, button and lace styles. Patent leather and enamel leather, with kid uppers, lace style. These are extremely well made shoes, from a factory making stylish specialties, and average a third under value.

Women's Oxfords at $2 Oxfords are the shoes that many wise women select for house wear; some heavy weights are included, too, for those who wear Oxfords all year round.

HALF PRICE

Rubber Overshoes High instep and low cut styles. Perfect, fresh styles that fit today's shoes correctly:
Women's sizes, 25c.
Girls', 20c. Children's, 17c.

Just a hint of other under-price happenings:

Women's Garments

DRESSING SACQUES, of Flannelette
At 50c—In solid colors, light blue, pink and red; fitted back; full front; ribbon at neck; trimmed with white.
At 75c—Of basket-weave flannelette in light blue, pink or red: fitted back; full front; front fastened with two frogs; bound with black; ribbon at neck.
At 85c—In light blue, pink or red; fitted back; full front; bell sleeves; collar and sleeves trimmed with fancy white braid; ribbon at neck.

PETTICOATS, of Flannelette
At 25c—In neat stripes; deep ruffle; skirt finished with yoke band.

CORSETS Corsets of the models women like to wear, at prices that they will gladly take advantage of:
$1, worth $2.50—R. G. Corsets; straight front, bias cut, medium low bust, long over hips and abdomen; white; sizes 18 to 30 in.
$1, worth $2—Lillian Corsets; low bust, short hips, in white and drab; sizes 21 to 25 in.
$1.25, worth $2.75 to $3.25—C. P. Corsets; medium high bust, medium short hips; in drab and black; sizes 18 to 23 in.

Dress Fabrics Under-Price

Plaited Crepe Albatross, 37½c Yard
Regular 75c quality Albatross, plaited singly or in clusters, and corded with black or white silk cord. In cream, light blue, pink, reseda, tan, gray, royal blue, cardinal, navy blue and black. Particularly adapted for shirt-waists. 37½c a yard.

$1 All-wool Black Cheviot, 75c
Here's a quarter a yard saved on the best dollar quality of black cheviot it's possible to get. But it is 47 in. instead of 50 in. wide. Rich, lustrous, all-wool cheviot, at 75c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WABASH ANNUAL REPORT

Management Would Prepare to Face Years of Depression.

Estimates of Earnings Exceeded by $1,000,000 — Further Improvements Needed to Meet Competitors and Show Satisfactory Returns.

The annual report of the Wabash Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. The report says that the expectations of a continuation of prosperity during 1901-02, set forth in the annual report of 1901, were more than realized, each month showing an unbroken record of increases. The estimate of earnings was exceeded by over $1,000,000.

The income account shows:

	1902.	1901.
The total revenue of the company, from all sources, was	$19,370,781.32	$17,816,646.09
Expenses of operation, including taxes, track rentals and miscellaneous	15,234,016.79	14,096,182.81
	$4,136,764.53	$3,720,463.28
Interest on bonds	2,964,756.87	2,760,571.24
Net revenue	$1,172,007.66	$959,892.04
Additions to property	583,499.60	544,126.29
	$588,508.06	$415,765.75
Sinking fund charges, account new equipment, steamers, &c.	177,048.02	112,629.77
	$411,460.04	$303,135.98
Dividend of 6% on debenture "A" bonds	210,000.00	210,000.00
Surplus to profit and loss account	$201,460.04	$93,135.98

The report says that there were some changes in the mileage of the system which give to the road its own lines through from St. Louis to Omaha and Toledo to Chicago, and will be of great value to the company by giving it direct through short lines and a control of traffic which could not be had when working through connections, whose own interests were, to a certain extent, adverse.

The general balance sheets shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.
Cost of road and equipment (1)	$144,009,500.00	$136,930,500.00
Supplies and materials on hand	1,250,860.13	816,930.67
Cash on hand	1,128,740.87	935,860.44
Investments in stocks and bonds	1,377,530.23	1,282,331.20
Construction ac'ts (2)	.....	607,120.29
Sundry accounts collectable—		
Due from agents	234,437.67	185,191.88
From U. S., carrying mails	170,296.45	165,378.25
Pac. Express Co.	62,884.15	70,705.57
Sundry railroads and individuals	749,052.04	441,592.64
Bills receivable	.....	14,466.39
Advances fast freight lines account working fund	42,961.20	46,060.00
Miscellaneous (3)	476,853.26	511,350.27
Total	$149,521,116.00	$142,057,488.50

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$28,000,000.00	$28,000,000.00
Preferred stock	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00
Bonds (4)	92,110,000.00	85,081,000.00
Interest due	190,169.00	193,636.00
Interest accrued, not due	703,883.74	622,883.74
Dividends debenture bonds, Series A, due	105,000.00	105,000.00
Sundry acc'ts payable—		
Vouchers and pay rolls	2,603,535.65	2,312,670.25
Sundry railroads and individuals	293,850.05	348,972.31
Taxes accrued, not due	387,108.79	340,605.61
Hospital account	4,601.15	3,848.95
Bills payable—		
Notes payable	75,000.00	180,009.50
Equipment notes of long date (5)	202,250.40	465,861.28
Miscellaneous (6)	113,256.43	.....
Balance to credit profit and loss	642,420.79	403,000.86
Total	$149,521,116.00	$142,057,488.50

Although $666,808 was spent for new tracks, shops, &c., and $550,000 for new equipment, the report says that there still is much to be done before the property will be in condition for such economical operation as will enable it to meet the competition of its strong competitors and still show satisfactory net earnings.

Operating expenses increased $1,095,380.77; (8.58 per cent.;) of this amount $405,530.07 was in maintenance of way, an increase of 17.32 per cent. over 1901. The total amount expended was $2,740,901.32, or $1,103 per mile of road operated.

The report sounds a note of possible adversity in stating that there had been a general increase in the rates of pay and wages of almost all branches of the service, particularly in shoppmen, trackmen, agents, &c., until the average rate of wages is higher now than ever. Should there be any check in the present tide of prosperity and earnings of railroads decrease, without any decrease from the present rates of wages and prices of materials, many a railroad company now showing a fair surplus would find it very difficult to make both ends meet. "It is wise, therefore," continues the report, "to prepare for this day of adversity by putting our property in such condition now that we may be prepared to face a few years of depression without danger."

The freight traffic statistics show a decrease, 31,548,311, (1.59 per cent.,) in "tons revenue freight carried one mile," at an average rate of 0.6041 cents per mile, an increase of 0.0402 cents, (7.13 per cent.) The "revenue" train load was 284.66 tons, against 283.47 tons last year, an increase of 1.19 tons, 0.42 per cent.

The actual train load, including company freight, was 316.38 tons, against 309 last year. The increase in train load over 1895 has been 108.37 tons, (61.47 per cent.,) and car load has increased 3.32 tons, (24.84 per cent.)

With a decrease of 1.59 per cent. in tons carried one mile, there was an increase in freight revenue of $304,375.17, (5.42 per cent.)

Passengers carried one mile increased 58,440,276, (22.11 per cent.,) and in revenue $797,546.37, (16.01 per cent.) The rate per passenger per mile was 1.791 cents, a decrease of .094 cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL REPORT.

General Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities and Statement of Operating Expenses and Earnings.

The Illinois Central Railroad yesterday made public its annual report for the year ended June 30 last. The report is in great detail, but of the mass of statistics and figures the most interest was found in a table showing the service rendered to the public by the railroad

The general balance sheet of the company shows:

ASSETS.

Railroads and equipment	$164,852,194.00
Real estate	313,520.08
Material and supplies	2,034,278.74
Stocks owned	6,096,615.45
Bonds owned	40,128,514.96
Advances on account of other railroads	6,814,088.75
Net assets	3,907,089.48
Assets in insurance fund	1,338,777.23
Assets in surplus dividend fund	1,132,446.92
Assets in pension fund	250,000.00
Total	$226,867,506.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$79,200,000.00
Leased line stock	10,000,000.00
Funded debt of Illinois Central Railroad Company	129,105,925.00
Betterment funds	363,396.94
Dividend payable Aug. 30, 1902	2,376,000.00
Profit and loss	3,010,960.12
Insurance fund	1,338,777.23
Surplus dividend fund	1,132,446.92
Pension fund	250,000.00
Total	$226,867,506.21

In the betterment of the property there has been spent during the year $8,097,646.59. Of this sum $268,412.19 was charged to betterment funds previously provided and $4,340,172.08 was defrayed from current income, the remaining $3,489,062.32 being charged to capital. The cost of 55 new locomotives and of 3,918 new freight cars added to the equipment was $3,682,146.30, which of itself largely exceeded the sum charged to capital.

The charter of the company reserved to the State of Illinois, in lieu of taxes, 7 per cent. of the gross receipts of the 706 miles of railroad originally built thereunder. The sum so paid has this year been $911,365.85, which, if capitalized at 3½ per cent., would give $26,039,024 as representing the proprietary interest of the State of Illinois in the Illinois Central Railroad. This is the largest payment ever made to the State in any one year. Other taxes paid bring the sum up to $1,766,217.22. This exceeds the amount paid last year by $176,102.35.

The following is a statement of operating expenses and earnings:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$40,821,030	$36,900,460
Op. expenses and taxes	28,014,340	25,841,792
Net earnings	$12,806,690	$11,058,668
Other income	3,551,806	2,505,182
Total income	$16,358,496	$13,563,850
Fixed charges	6,568,034	6,596,191
Balance	$9,790,462	$6,967,659
Dividends	4,752,000	3,730,000
Balance	$5,038,462	$3,187,659
Betterments and mis	4,994,502	3,145,400
Surplus	$43,960	$42,230
Previous surplus	1,088,487	1,046,227
Total surplus	$1,132,447	$1,088,486

The statistics of traffic and operation are considered among the most favorable ever shown by this company.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Annual Report of the System Shows a Deficit of $129,156.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the fiscal year just ended was issued yesterday. Concerning the report that President Greatsinger intends to resign, one of the Directors who brought Mr. Greatsinger here from the West said:

"I think it does Mr. Greatsinger a cruel injustice to put it that way. He may feel like quitting now, as many a man does when he has worked hard and feels run down, but when he gets quite well again he will see matters differently."

The report shows:

	1902.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$11,525,202	$222,371
Oper. expenses	7,717,129	*586,049
Net earnings	$3,808,073	$808,420
Other income	331,524	*20,136
Total income	$4,139,597	*$788,284
Charges	4,268,753	361,908
Deficit	$129,156	*$426,376

*Increase.

The issuing of the report was followed by a decline in the stock of the company, which on sales of 9,300 shares declined a point, closing at 67¼.

COURT ORDERS INQUIRY INTO PARK CONTRACT.

Justice Smith Abruptly Stops Suit Over Sodding Bill.

The testimony in the suit concerning city contracts on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court in Long Island City was such that Justice Smith stopped the case when it was half finished, and ordered that the city's representatives investigate the facts and come into court with them.

The action was brought by James Carroll, a contractor, against Patrick Meehan, another contractor, with whom George C. Clausen, as Commissioner of Parks, was coupled as co-defendant. The testimony showed that Meehan obtained a contract from the Park Department to do sodding in the parks in the upper part of Manhattan and in the Bronx. Meehan sublet the contract to Carroll, and another, and they did the work.

Meehan paid Carroll and his associate for 68,000 square feet of work done. Carroll testified he was content with this, as he considered it a fair measurement, until he learned that Meehan's bill to the department called for pay for 160,000 square feet of sodding done.

He then decided that if Meehan was to be paid for 92,000 square feet more than he had allowed to him he should be paid proportionately and, to secure himself in the matter, sued out a lien on the money due to Meehan. This restrained the payment of the bill, and as Park Commissioner Clausen was the custodian of the money on which the lien had been placed he was made a party to the suit brought against Meehan by Carroll.

Justice Smith personally asked several questions which tended to show by the answers that the 68,000 square feet actually represented the work done. One of the lawyers in the case said that the suit was brought because Meehan refused to stand for a "shake-down."

Justice Smith then adjourned the case until Sept. 29 and instructed Assistant Corporation Counsel Blackwell to cause an investigation to be made by either his office or the Controller's, or by some one competent to ascertain the facts.

Mr. Blackwell, who is Mr. Rives's representative in Queens, was asked last night if anything had been done about the case. He said:

"The apparent facts brought out at the trial to-day, and which caused Justice Smith to stop the case and order an investigation, were not a surprise to us. We knew of the situation, but took no action, as we wished the matter to become a matter of court record.

"We were a little surprised when the court stopped the case, and disappointed as well, for we had hoped the case would go on further and more things be sworn to that we wished placed on record."

BELIEVE GRIEF KILLED HER.

The dead body of Miss Mary Gruner was found in her room in the boarding house at 117 West Forty-eighth Street yesterday. Investigation showed that the woman had not been murdered, as was at first supposed by Coroner Jackson. Nor was there the slightest indication that she committed suicide.

The woman died, according to the police, in a paroxysm of grief on learning that a man who she said had promised to marry her had married another. So far did she allow her feelings to overcome her that it is assumed she burst a blood vessel. The police say that the report that the woman was strangled is unfounded.

Miss Gruner came here from Salt Lake City ten days ago. She went to live with Mrs. M. F. Snead, at the Forty-eighth Street address. She went to work at dressmaking for Mrs. Oatman at 16 West Thirty-ninth Street. On Saturday Miss Gruner received a letter from Salt Lake City in which was a clipping announcing the marriage of Frederick T. McGuerrin to Estelle Crystal at Colorado Springs. She no sooner read the announcement than she fell in a faint.

When she partly recovered she said she had known McGuirin since childhood. Six years ago they became engaged. It was agreed, the young woman said, that the marriage should take place soon after her coming to New York. The young woman was so overcome by the news of his wedding another that she had to be sent home

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 22.—Mary Gruner was formerly employed as a dressmaker in the tailoring department of Walker Brothers, and left their employ because her eccentricities are such as to offend customers. She was German, and came here from New York six years ago. She fell in love with F. T. McGuerrin, but he gave her no encouragement, treating the affair as a joke. She knew of his marriage before she left here.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light to fresh northeast winds.

Temperature changes will not be marked east of the Mississippi River, while to the Westward it will be warmer.

On the New England coast winds will be variable over the north portion, and fresh northeast over the south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh north; on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable; on the Gulf Coast fresh and mostly southeast; on the Great Lakes variable.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh winds, mostly northeast, and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	58	64	66
6 A. M.	58	63	64
9 A. M.	67	64	66
12 M.	69	66	72
3 P. M.	70	69	71
6 P. M.	68	68	70
9 P. M.	66	63	68
12 P. M.	62	67	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1901	64¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

The thermometer registered 63 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 70 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; John R. McLean, Cincinnati; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland; Gov. A. B. Cummins, Iowa; B. Varilla, one of the Panama Canal title investigators, Paris; John Skelton Williams, Richmond.

HOLLAND—James H. Eckels, Chicago; T. Hamilton Smith, Washington; H. S. Scott, San Francisco; C. T. Crocker, San Francisco; H. F. Lippitt, Providence; Parker Corning, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—James B. Thompson, Philadelphia; Townsend McCoun, Pittsfield, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—Ernest Hall Coolidge, Washington; Admiral John McGowan, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Homer S. King, San Francisco; Potter Palmer, Jr., Chicago; Howard Taft, Cincinnati; Thomas B. Reed.

SAVOY—Dion Boucicault, London; C. H. Colt, Hartford.

IMPERIAL—George N. Bliss, Boston; Nathaniel N. Spofford, Boston.

GRAND—Major F. O. Farrell, South Africa; Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Gen. Sir Bevan and Lady Edwards, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Col. T. H. Goode, Virginia; O. A. Heltzeman, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—Kyrle Bellew, London.

HOFFMAN—Prof. A. H. A. Mayer, M. D., Baltimore; R. C. Eastman, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. John Rodgers, United States Navy; R. G. Erwin, Hartford; Capt. J. B. Erwin, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:50 A. M.—Fifty-second Street and Second Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $10.

12:55 P. M.—151 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Mulvin Goodstein, damage, $100.

1:50 P. M.—2,180 Broadway; Henry McGarry; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—2,104 Third Avenue; Biscone Ice Cream Electrical Appliance Company; damage trifling.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks and suits, 458 Broadway.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods; W. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, clothing, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics, 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Aitken, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Berberich, woolens, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear, clothing; 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Sonenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hoffman House.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.

Goldberg, M., Baltimore, Md., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., woolens and linings; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Fleischer, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Wallace Sons, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery, 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Matter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Matter, domestics, 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Taylor, G. R., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. Johns, silks and dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Westminster Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions and leather goods, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. S. Miller, flannels, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Kudner, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; C. W. Maneer, muslin underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, notions, ribbons, and underwear; Belvedere House.

Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. R. Williams, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Weller, A., & Brother, Hartford City, Ind.; M. Weller, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss A. Reardon, infants' wear and elderdown goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; G. B. Smith, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss McGill, millinery; Miss A. Fisher, millinery; A. A. Horne, dress goods and silks; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies and infants' wear and waists; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stahlberg, laces and ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre; J. Clinton, hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, dry goods, 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. A. Sanford, silks; E. Dodge, dry goods; J. O'Connor, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Logan, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Halligan & Meagher, Oswego, N. Y.; J. J. Halligan, carpets; Hotel Albert.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Col. Argalus G. Henisee, to Fifth Cavalry; vice Rafferty, deceased:

Lieut. Col. William Stanton, to Eleventh Cavalry; vice Henisee, promoted.

Major Benjamin H. Cheever, to Eighth Cavalry; vice Stanton, promoted.

Capt. Abraham G. Lott, to Sixth Cavalry, Troop E; vice Cheever, promoted.

Major George B. Walker, Eighteenth Infantry, will proceed to Washington (D. C.) Barracks and report for treatment in the hospital.

Second Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report for duty with the Second Cavalry, pending the arrival of the Ninth Cavalry in the United States.

Major George L. Anderson, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Clenfuegos, Cuba, and assume command of the artillery companies at that post.

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Quartermaster, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., on official business connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieut. Samuel P. Herron, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred from Company M to Company K of that regiment.

Capt. John T. Knight, Quartermaster, will proceed to Boston on business of the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the manufacture of shoes for the army.

Second Lieut. Troup Miller, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding officer of the Seventh Cavalry for duty with that regiment, pending the arrival of the Ninth Cavalry in the United States.

Lieut. Col. John D. Greer, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to take effect Oct. 1, and will proceed to Benicia, Cal., and assume command of the Benicia Arsenal, to relieve Col. Alfred Mordecai.

Leave for one month is granted Second Lieut. Taldmidge Brereton, Second Infantry, and Major George L. Anderson, Artillery Corps.

Leave granted Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended two months.

Leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Francis McCallum, Assistant Surgeon, is extended one month.

Leave on Surgeon's certificate granted First Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, Fourteenth Cavalry, is extended one month.

Navy.

Lieut. D. W. Knox is ordered from the command of the Shubrick to command the Wilkes.

Medical Inspector G. H. Harmon is ordered from the naval hospital, Yokohama, to home and to wait orders.

Ensign W. G. Briggs is ordered from the Shubrick to the Wilkes.

Paymaster W. B. Izard is ordered from the yard at New York to Portsmouth, in connection with fitting out the Detroit, and on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker is ordered from the Solace to the Naval Academy.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert (retired) is ordered to the marine recruiting rendezvous, New York.

Medical Director N. M. Ferebee is ordered from the naval hospital at the navy yard, Norfolk, to the navy yard at Washington.

Medical Director R. C. Persons is ordered from the marine recruiting rendezvous, New York, to the navy yard at Norfolk, in charge of the naval hospital.

Medical Inspector C. G. Herndon is ordered from the navy yard, Washington, to Yokohama, in charge of the naval hospital.

Surgeon G. Pickrell is ordered from the naval dispensary, Washington, to the Naval Academy.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

Autumn Opening of Imported Gowns and Wraps.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23D & 24TH.

As in Millinery, so in Costumes and Wraps; we've brought Paris to New York, and Berlin, Vienna and London, too; that is, their style side—the one that means the richest and highest art in Dressmaking. Our previous Costume and Wrap Displays have been the wonder and admiration of New York—the delight of skilled modistes—and all fashionable and discriminating women.

But there never was so brilliant an opening as this one; it rises far above all others that have ever been attempted here or anywhere else. Represented are superb examples of the best new thoughts of all the world's foremost modistes, chief of whom are:

REVERDET, RAUDNITZ SISTERS, PAQUIN, FRANCIS, CALLOT, SAVOYE, CORNE, AGNES, DOUCET, GUSTAVE BEER, MAISON-TEMPLIER, JEANNE HALLEE,

and a number of others equally as prominent.

The chief portion of the display is in our Costume Salon, which is the most beautiful to be found in any store in America. This Salon adjoins our Women's Costume and Wrap Department, and embraces a suite of connecting rooms patterned after the Colonial style. These rooms are so arranged that the various costumes can be seen from all sides. The woodwork of this Salon is finished in a delicate tint of pea green, and is richly embellished with hand carving.

Each room is furnished in a different manner, and all are elaborately and most artistically arranged. The walls are covered with silk tapestry, in either red, gold, white or pink moire. The mirror room is different from any other in this respect—that there are only four reflections cast, thus there is no repetition of any one side.

The chandeliers are of old gold and are in Louis XVI. style. They are unique and very handsome, and the candle lights are fac-similes of the Rococo period.

The two largest rooms each contain two mirrors placed at such an angle that milady can readily see the back of her gown.

In three rooms, which will be brilliantly lighted from overhead in such a manner so as to cast no shadows, will be exhibited figures fully attired in our Paris gowns.

The Fitting Rooms are so arranged that they can be shut off from all the others, thus insuring perfect privacy when desired.

Every gown and wrap is shown here in its exact original design. Every thread and stitch, and every graceful curve breathes the true spirit of refined art.

How we long to describe these glorious creations, but as well try to brighten the sheen of gold or paint the lily. Each is a marvel of true and dignified style—each shows the beauty and brilliancy of harmonious line and color. The matchless handicraft of master-style wizards is reflected in every curve, sparkles in every line.

But why say more? Won't you come and see what we have here from the honor roll of the Old and New World's geniuses in dress?

Opening Display of the New Fall Silks.

Main Floor.

As you gaze upon the Lyons Silk weaves assembled here you can at once see that fancy plays a large part in France, the land in which they think new thoughts and express them in stuffs.

You are used to seeing beautiful patterns and rich colorings, but come to have every memory eclipsed by these latest lovelinesses. Such patterns, such effects—surely French art has cast its exquisite sunlight over all these silk weaves.

The thought has been to get an unmatchable gathering of Silks, and we believe it is here to-day. The hearty indorsement of the crowds that thronged our grand Rotunda all day yesterday not only stamped our opening as the leading event of the season in the Silk world, but well repaid the efforts made in bringing these goods together for your delectation and enjoyment.

Touching on the practical side brings us to the point of prices, which range as high as $9.50 a yard.

The Display of Velvets

in Panne Velours and other effects is also most elegant and comprehensive. Only by visiting our Rotunda can you gain an insight as to the thoroughness of our Fall showing of Silks and Velvets.

We Repeat the Three Extraordinary Silk Specials.

Peau de Cygne, in street and evening shades, of excellent quality. **58c. yard.**

Black imported Taffeta, 20 inches wide, bright and lustrous quality. **50c. yard.**

Black Peau de Soie, 27 inches wide, of very superior quality. **$1.25 yard.**

Dress Goods Opening.

If the expressions heard on all sides yesterday be regarded as a fair criterion, then we certainly did not overrate matters when announcing the Autumn opening of our Dress Goods Dept. Delight and satisfaction were portrayed on the features of every one of the thousands of women who took advantage of this opportunity to behold a unique and unsurpassed showing of Dress Goods.

All the Dress Goods producing countries of the globe contributed of their best in a grand endeavor to render this a display unequalled in the annals of Dry Goods selling. If you were here yesterday you realize how successful was the effort; if you were not present, we heartily invite you to come to-day, assuring you that the time spent will be well repaid.

There isn't a weave of the entire Dress Goods family that's not represented here. All the plain and mixed effects, besides Novelty Dotted Camel's Hair, Novelty Bourette, Zibeline Plaids, London tailor-made Fabrics, &c.

Particular attention is directed to the fancy imported Robes of broadcloth, braided, embroidered and appliqued, $37.00 to.....$75.00
Robes of Voiles $35.00 to.....$50.00
Robes of Eolienne, $37.00 to.....$60.00
Robes of Zibeline, plain and two-toned, $35.00 to.....$40.00
Exclusive Robes of Paris Novelties, $35.00, $39.00 and $45.00

Indeed there has been vast painstaking in the collecting of the Dress Goods stock now gathered here.

Fall Showing of Paris Waists.

Second Floor.

To tell of the Paris creations here in Women's Waists means to use very nearly the same language, with its euphonious adjectives of richness, beauties, &c., as used in speaking of our Women's Imported Gowns and Wraps.

The pen must indeed be inspired that can employ different words to tell of these artistic waist creations, which breathe the very tone of the Parisian Salons and surpass all previous efforts in gloriously rich and exquisite style treatment.

Just a few words of description:—

Dress Waists of white Crepe de Chine; trimmed with lace antique, finished with antique applique..... **$55.00**

Dress Waists of white chiffon, trimmed with medallions of Filet Lace and shirred chiffon, handmade yoke **$62.50**

Dress Waists of helio chiffon over blue taffeta; girdle yoke and finish of sleeve of Point d'Alencon lace; also Matinee Waists of white chiffon; entire waist, including sleeves, of ruffling; each ruffle is 7 inches wide; edged with Filet Lace with baby velvet silk girdle, under sleeve of dotted net, yoke of medallions of Filet Lace..... **$67.50**

Dress Waists; bodice made of Persian brocade, yoke of Point de Lyon, white chiffon sleeve, girdle of burnt orange velvet..... **$69.75**

Dinner Waists of black Crepe de Chine, yoke of black applique over white, bodice of waist of twisted silk, made by hand; white chiffon sleeves to elbow..... **$82.75**

Dress Waists, made of Point d'Alencon and white chiffon, trimmed with turquoise velvet and black French knots..... **$87.50**

Evening Waists of white chiffon, shirred by hand; Maltese Lace put together, forming squares. Lace Handkerchief Sleeves, Persian silk girdle..... **$95.00**

Women's Stylish, Trimmed Hats, $7.50

Second Floor.

We have devoted one of our millinery workrooms for the past few days to the production of really swell and stylish Women's Trimmed Hats to sell at $7.50.

We think that we can safely say that you will find more style and more good material in these Hats than can be seen anywhere else in the city. The sale will be held on the second floor in the new department adjoining our show rooms.

Every woman should see them, if only to get an idea of the desirable styles and shapes shown in the collection. Every hat has an individuality all its own. We have never before made quite so good an offer. We repeat the price, $7.50.

Infants' and Children's Wear.

Mothers have come to look upon the Simpson Crawford Co. store with more than ordinary interest, because of the beauty of the garments and the reasonableness of prices. We intend to strengthen this feeling, and the following offerings will certainly do so.

Infants' Silk Caps in beautiful shades of tan, red, brown, pink, blue and white, with lace and fur trimmings; value $1.50, at..... **98**

Children's Bonnets made of nice quality of silk, in very pretty shades of pink, blue, tan, red, brown and white, trimmed with corded ruffle and lace; regular $1.50 value at..... **98**

Misses' Skirts, of extra fine quality Cambric, with 10 inch flounce, trimmed with two clusters of tucks, two rows of Valenciennes insertion and edged with deep Valenciennes lace; very full around bottom; sizes 3 to 12 years; regular price $2.25..... **$1.85**

Misses' Kimonos, in pink-and-white and blue-and-white stripes, made of fleece lined cheviot, prettily trimmed; can be used as bathing or lounging robes; for 10 to 16 year sizes; generally sell for $2.50..... **$1.98**

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Personally-Conducted Tour TO

WASHINGTON

October 11 to 16, 1902.

RATE, $18 From NEW YORK, BROOKLYN and NEWARK.

Proportionate rates from other points.

Apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or address GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

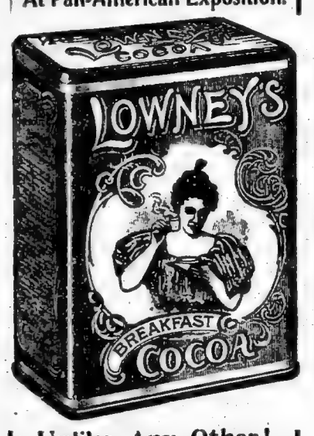

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

For day wear nothing is more stylish or suitable than a proper fitting tab collar—it's comfortable and it's fashionable. This one has rounded tabs. Ask for

Cluett "Roundtab" 25c;
Arrow "Roundtab" 15c.

Ready-to-wear shirts—either Cluett or Monarch—give you supreme comfort. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Welch's

Has well been called "Nature's Finest Food and Drink." Especially at this time of year it does go right to the spot. Try these recipes—

Welch's Grape Juice Lemonade.

To a quart of lemonade, rather sweet, add a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice. Serve ice cold.

Welch's Grape Punch (Unfermented.)

Take the juice of three lemons, the juice of one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one pint water, one small cup of sugar. Serve ice cold.

Order from your dealer. Be sure the label reads "Welch's."

The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

When the **BEST** is called for

OLD CROW RYE

is invariably handed out. It is a Straight Whiskey.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers. New York.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S (Mrs. Craigie's) new novel

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

Now Ready at all Bookstores

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800 HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

A. A. U. Rules to Govern Olympic Games

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Henry J. Furber, Jr., the Olympian games delegate to Germany, and Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Chairman of the International Olympic Games Committee, the permanent body that selects the country in which the successive contests take place, conferred at Munster, Alsace, Friday and Saturday. They decided, first, that the rules of the recognized athletic organizations of the United States, such as the Amateur Athletic Union, shall govern the Chicago games in the case of a conflict between the rules of different countries.

UNTEROCK 100 TO 1 WON

Selling Platers Bid Up and Change Owners at Gravesend.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Andy Williams Won the Stake Event—Slipthrift Was the Only Choice to Win.

The bidding up and claiming of selling-class horses made an enlivening side issue to the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday, and furnished a measure of solace to the general public for the failure of a most unusual proportion of the popular favorites.

The selling five and a half furlongs for maidens two years old produced one of the sensations of the season, for after the favorite, Sweet Alice, well away, seemed to have the race won close on the post, the 100 to 1 outsider, Unterock, owned by Miles Finlen and ridden by the stable boy Boisen, closed with a rush and just got up in time to win by a neck. The winner is the Hamburg-Petticoat filly bought at the Marcus Daly sale by Mr. Finlen. Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, who was beaten by State Senator P. H. McCarren's two-year-old Mackay Dwyer a few days before, again finished behind the McCarren colors in the second race, Potente this time beating him. Senator McCarren backed his horse chiefly for third place, but it was said after the race that the result made a considerable addition to the huge winnings this season of the Brooklyn politician.

The fast mare Mabel Winn, who has made many shifts in her stable quarters since she was brought to New York was bought by S. S. Brown for $3,000 out of the fifth event, which she won, while from the same race Stuyve, also from the West, wasa claimed by W. C. Daly for $2,580 from W. T. McGrath, who in his turn claimed the horse only a few days before from the stable that brought Mabel Winn to the East. This was the sequel to a selling race fight that had its start at St. Louis, but which now has half a dozen Eastern horsemen entangled.

For the single stake race on the card, the Seabreeze selling, at one mile and a sixteenth, there were only four runners, with Grand Opera, owned by the professional betting man, G. E. Smith, the favorite, and Andy Williams, who was sold privately before the race by J. W. Schorr to Alexander Shields for $2,500, the next choice. Grand Opera and Numeral went on together and raced in front to the middle of the backstretch, where Numeral dropped back beaten and Andy Williams went up to the favorite. In the run to the head of the straight Grand Opera tired and Andy Williams then drew away and won with ease by two lengths, while Grand Opera finished second. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, weight seven pounds below the scale, with allowances; about six furlongs. T. P. Hayes's Incubator, b. c., by Ingoldsby-My Chick, 115 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by five lengths; Green B. Morris's Durazzo, ch. g., 107, (H. Michaels,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a head from J. R. Haggin's Boutonniere, br. c., 115, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third by a neck. Time—1:11 1-5. Blue Peter, Red Knight, Mart Mullen, Conspicuous, Benefit, Kensington Girl, and Kim also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged by Racine-Bowwow, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won cleverly by three lengths; W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 4, by Owas-Utility, 92, (Redfern,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head from Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., 4, by Albert-Bonnie Dia, 123, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, third by a head. Time—1:53 3-5. Carbuncle and Belle of Troy also ran. Value to the winner, $1,000. Winner trained by Frank Brown.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,300 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Miles Finlen & Sons' Unterock, ch. f., by Hamburg-Petticoat, 100 pounds, (Boisen,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; M. T. Dana-her's Sweet Alice, ch. f., 99, (Redfern,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a head from A. L. Aste's Earl of Warwick, blk. c., 102, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third by a length. Time—1:08 1-5. Meddling Mary, Gallant Smith, Ink, Witful, Hackensack, Bondage, Latrobe, Isle of Wight, Jake Greenberg, Dunluce, The Guardsman, and Illyrus also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by W. Heuston.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Alexander Shields's Andy Williams, b. c., 3 years, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 114 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths; G. E. Smith's Grand Opera, blk. c., 3, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 115, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from O. L. Richards's Rossignol, ch. f., 3, by Rossington-Valuable, 104, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Numeral also ran. Value to winner, $1,615. Winner trained by A. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For threelyear-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs. P. J. Gorman's Mabel Winn, b. f., 3 years, by Conrad-Alvaretta, 109 pounds, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by three lengths; W. T. McGrath's Stuyve, b. g., 3, 106, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Carroll D., ch. c., 3, 105, (Miles,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Sadducee, Templeton, Oclawaha, Duckoy, Ascension, and Morokanta also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by W. Bellew.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3, by Spendthrift-Varina, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by five lengths; Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, ch. f., 3, 104, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and even, second by a neck from Alexander Shields's Zaroaster, b. g., 6, 113, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Jim Clark also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about three-quarters of a mile. River Pirate, 126 pounds; Joe Cobb, 119; Manru, 114; Lass o' Linden, 109; Erora, 108; Examiner, 106; Interval, 102, and Damon and Squid, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—The King's Highway Handicap, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Zinzibar, 166 pounds; Rising Sun and Miss Mitchell, 160 each; Inspector Stevens, 154; Glengar, 152; Woodpigeon, 150; Walter Cleary, 148; Judge Phillips, 146; Adjidaumo, 144; Scotch Bush and Hark Forward, 142 each; Draughtsman, 138, and Terrible Terry, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Ben Battle, 105 pounds; Satire and Ethics, 101 each; Ben Howard, 96; Fried Krupp, Trump, and Rockey, 92 each, and Brunswick, 88. Apprentice allowance claimed for Brunswick.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the meeting; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Nevermore, 107 pounds; Sheriff Bell and Osgood, 102 each; Queen of the Ocean, 99; Bobbinet, 94; Turnpike, 92, and Ella Snyder, 90. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ella Snyder, Bobbinet, and Turnpike.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Herbert, 125 pounds; Royal, 121; Ethics, 111; Oom Paul, 110; Musette, 109; Potente, 105; G. Whittier, 104; Mackey Dwyer, 100; Moor, 97; Himself, 93; St. Finnan, 92, and Ipsi Dixit, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; about three-quarters of a mile. Emshee and Taps, 116 pounds each; Avis, Andalusian, Fontenix, The Talisman, Whitecrest, Ferolander, Setlety, Colonel Rue, Ameer, The Beggar, Aminte, The Mower, Patronymic, Annie Darling, Attila, and Grandpa, 113 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Pillager and Labor, 113 each; Twilighter, 110; East Kelston and The Cuckoo, 113 each; Dinna Forget, 116; Annie Grace, 113; Ben Cotta, 116, and Tangible and Worry, 113 each.

ILLNESS IN DRAKE STABLE.

Race Horses of Chicago Plunger Stricken by a Mysterious Fever.

The successes of the Chicago turfman, J. A. Drake, with the race horses that he brought to New York under the care of Trainer Enoch Wishard, have met a sudden check, as an illness of a somewhat mysterious character has attacked the horses of the stable, and it was announced yesterday that in all probability the Drake establishment would have to take a rest.

At Saratoga Mr. Drake's horses played but an inconspicuous part, but, beginning with the victory of Savable in the Futurity, the stable has swept all before it in racing, while, according to reports and estimates of bookmakers, the winnings of Mr. Drake and his friends, among them John W. Gates, amount to something like a half million dollars. The Drake horses have won practically every time that the owner has bet on them, the only defeats experienced having been when Mr. Drake did not think well enough of his horses to risk betting, the most successful horses that raced in the Drake turquois blue with gold shoulder straps having been Conundrum, Vincennes, South Trimble, and Runnels. The sickness that has attacked the stable has extended to all these. At the Gravesend track yesterday they were all withdrawn on that occount, a fever having run through the entire establishment.

Large Shipment of Thoroughbreds.

One of the largest consignments of thoroughbred horses that ever came to New York on a steamship from foreign ports arrived on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, from London, yesterday morning. There were eighty-five animals in the consignment, which consisted of brood mares, foals, yearlings, and horses in training. All the animals are racers, and will be sold in New York. John Hanning is the owner of the horses. Mr. Hanning came over in the Minnehaha.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Errors Won for Boston—Brooklyn Defeated Philadelphia in a Close Contest—Other Scores.

Up to the end of the sixth inning yesterday's baseball game between the New York and Boston teams was close enough to satisfy the most exacting of the onlookers. The score was tied at that stage, each side having made one run. In the seventh inning, and again in the ninth, faulty fielding on the part of the local players lost the game, as the visitors tallied three runs in each inning. Willis and Taylor were the opposing pitchers, and there was little to choose between them. Had the local men given as good support to Taylor as that accorded Willis, there would have been an interesting finish. During the seventh inning Pittinger, who was coaching for Boston, was ordered off the field by Umpire Latham for protesting his decision on Dexter's out at the plate, and a few seconds later Tenney was put out of the game for protesting another decision. The teams will play again this afternoon. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Lush, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	4	2	0		
Moran, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Dexter, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0		
Cooley, lf.	0	2	1	1	0		
Carney, rf.	2	0	0	0	0		
Gr'inger, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Long, ss.	0	2	2	3	2		
Kittridge, c.	0	1	8	2	0		
Willis, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Total	4	5	27	16	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
McGin'y, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	0	2		
Brodie, cf.	0	0	4	1	0		
Bow'man, c.	0	0	1	5	4	1	
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	4	2		
Smith, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0		
Dunn, ss.	0	0	0	2	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	1	4	27	17	6		

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 5; off Willis, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Willis, 6. Two-base hit—McGann. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Cooley, Greninger, Kittridge. Stolen bases—Cooley, (2,) Carney, Long. Double plays—Smith and McGann; Greninger, Long and Tenney; Brodie and Bowerman. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Willis. Passed ball—Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes.

BROOKLYN, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

By the close score of 2 to 1 the Brooklyn baseball players defeated the Philadelphia team at Washington Park yesterday. The winning run was scored by Dahlen in the latter half of the ninth inning with one man out. Dahlen got a base on called balls and reached third on Farrell's hit to centre field. Flood placed another one in the same direction and Dahlen got home. The game only lasted seventy-five minutes and the fielding of the home players was without a flaw. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Barry, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	2	3	1		
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0		
King, lf.	0	0	3	5	0	0	
Douglass, c.	0	0	2	0	1		
Green, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	1	
Childs, 2b.	0	0	0	3	4	0	
Duggleby, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	1	0	*23	9	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	2	1	1	3	0		
Farrell, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0		
Flood, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0		
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Ritter, c.	0	0	5	1	0		
Evans, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	5	*27	10	0		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Three-base hits—King, Dahlen. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Double play—Hulswitt, Childs, and Jennings. First base on balls—By Evans, 2; by Duggleby, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Evans, 2; by Duggleby, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	100	34	.746	Chicago	64	69	.481
Brooklyn	72	59	.550	St. Louis	56	72	.437
Boston	66	61	.520	Philadelphia	52	78	.400
Cincinnati	66	67	.495	New York	45	81	.360

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

American League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5	11	1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	9	3	

Batteries—Dineen and Warner; McAllister and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0—5	9	0	
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3	8	1	

Batteries—Waddell and Schreckengost; Altrock, Hughes and Criger.

AT WASHINGTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—9	10	1	
Washington	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0—4	7	2	

Batteries—Wiltse and Smith; Lee and Clark.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	1	6	1	2	2	2	0	—14	15	3	
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3	9	2	

Batteries—Townsend and Drill; Ross and Robinson.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0—6	7	3	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—4	10	3	

Batteries—Mullen and McGuire; Callahan and Sullivan.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	80	51	.611	Cleveland	68	64	.515
St. Louis	75	56	.573	Washington	58	74	.439
Chicago	72	57	.558	Baltimore	50	82	.379
Boston	73	59	.553	Detroit	49	82	.374

FOR PUBLIC ATHLETIC PARK.

Commissioner Eustis Meets A. A. U. Officials and Assures the Latter of His Support in Project.

An athletic track for the use of the public is practically assured, as John E. Eustis, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, is favorably disposed toward the project of having one in Macomb's Dam Park.

The committee of six appointed by President James E. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, composed of F. W. Rubein, St. George Athletic Club, Chairman; Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; John T. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Club; John Steil, New York Turn Verein; John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association of Brooklyn, and E. J. Rohner, Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, waited upon the Commissioner at his law offices at 80 Broadway at 2 P. M. yesterday, and presented the following petition:

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held at the Astor House on Sept. 15, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the Greater New York athletic clubs representing an aggregate membership of over 12,000:

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union petition John E. Eustis, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of the Bronx, to include among the improvements of Macomb's Dam Park, a running track and field, to be maintained by the City of New York as a public track and field under the direction of the Commissioner of Parks.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the President to present this petition, and to co-operate with Park Commissioner Eustis and the municipal authorities.

The Commissioner had read the petition carefully. He told the committee that he would do all in his power to aid them in their efforts, speaking in glowing terms of the benefits to be derived from an active outdoor life, attributing his good health to the fact that in the seventies he did considerable rowing and athletic work, and he expressed the desire to give the general public all the breathing places he could where they could pursue the different branches of sport in which they were interested. Regarding the track and field, he thought the best plan would be to lay out a quarter-mile track, with separate stretches for the sprints; a turf field for the field events, and the rest laid out in lawns. He also told the committee that a clubhouse should be erected subject to the plans of the landscape architect, in which could be placed lockers, dressing-rooms, lounging-rooms, and several shower baths, and advised that the house should be erected north of the proposed track facing the new concourse, near the junction of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Cromwell Avenue.

The committeemen in reply assured the Commissioner of their earnestness in this matter, and expressed determination to raise the necessary funds to erect the house, as the track would be in great demand by the public schools, private schools, athletic clubs, rowing clubs, and unattached athletes.

SQUADRON A POLO.

Two Close Matches at Van Cortlandt Park—Five Entries for the Open Event.

Two interesting polo games were played yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by members of the Squadron A Club. Besides the actual competitors several other members were out practicing in preparation for the coming open tournament next week.

The final game in the third-class tournament for pairs was played, and the cup winners were W. Coleman and R. F. Goldsborough, representing the team known as the Whites. Their opponents, the Reds, were H. Cram and A. C. Smith. The Whites won by 3 goals to 2, after playing four periods of ten minutes each. J. O. Nichols was referee and F. Outerbridge timekeeper. Goldsborough made the three winning goals for his side, while Cram and Smith each scored one for the Reds.

A lively practice match was played between the Squadron A team and the Freebooters. The former won by the narrow margin of one-quarter of a goal, the score being 5 to 4¾. The Freebooters lost through the unfortunate penalty of one-quarter of a goal for a safety. Four periods were played, and the line-up was:

SQUADRON A.	FREEBOOTERS.
1, S. Bowne.	1, A. R. Whitney.
2, C. N. Talbot, Jr.	2, H. Kip.
3, R. G. D. Douglas.	3, L. I. Hunt.
ack, Herbert Barry.	Back, R. C. Lawrence.

The goal scores for the Squadron team were: Douglas, 3; Bowne, 1, and Barry, 1. For the Freebooters Hunt made 2 and Whitney, Kip, and Lawrence one each. The referee was R. Montagne, and the timekeeper was Freeman Smith.

Five entries have been received for the first open Squadron A tournament. The Squadron enters two teams and the visiting clubs will be Lakewood, Westchester, and Rockaway. The drawings will be made this week, and the first game may be played on Saturday. The other games will take place next week.

Serious Accident in Polo Game.

HAMILTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Dedham outplayed Myopia at nearly every point this afternoon in the final game of the polo cup series, winning by the score of 11¾ to 6 goals. Neither team was handicapped. The match was brought to an abrupt close in the third period, when R. M. Appleton of the Myopias was run into by Hamlin of Dedham and knocked from his pony. The pony rolled upon him and Mr. Appleton was picked up and carried into the clubhouse in an unconscious condition and physicians were summoned. It is feared that his injuries may be serious.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Nearly Thirty Candidates Report to Coach Morley for First Practice.

Under conditions that the football authorities pronounce the most favorable in the gridiron history of the college, Columbia's first football practice was held yesterday in South Field. Almost thirty candidates reported to the management, a much larger number than appeared last year for the first day's work. William R. Morley, the new graduate coach, was on hand, and expressed himself as much pleased with the prospects. The squad of twenty-five will, it is expected, be augmented to twice that number by next week.

After Harold Weekes, the Captain, had welcomed the candidates who reported for practice in the gymnasium yesterday morning, William R. Morley, the coach, addressed them.

Promptly at 2:30 the candidates filed over to the South Field, a change from the original plan, which provided that the men should practice at Manhattan Field until Oct. 6, in order to put the new field in condition. It was found, however, that the field opposite the university was in sufficiently good shape to warrant its being used.

The squad, while it was not large and did not look to contain any men of great promise, seemed as if it might have material capable of development. Chief of the candidates was Thomas Thorpe, guard and Captain of the De La Salle Institute eleven last year. He weighs 215 pounds and is an aggressive line player. Another good man is Currier, also from De La Salle, who was tried at full back; Steefel of Columbia Grammar School; Walz, formerly a Cornell student; Rollin, a law student, 6 feet 4 inches in height and 145 pounds in weight. Tintner and Albert were other good players. Other men who reported were Weekes, Smith, B. Boylsen, Goodman, Duden, J. R. Fisher, and Schramm of last year's squad. Smith, Boyesen, and Goodman were not in uniform. Goodman, who did very well as substitute quarter back last year, said he feared his law school work would prevent his playing this year.

Practice was very light and did not last but an hour, but Coach Morley put plenty of life into the work. The practice consisted of passing and falling on the ball, catching punts, kicking and short signal practice. Duden was put at centre and Steefel and Duden at guards. Thorpe and Dollin, tackles; Walz, Gough, and Fisher were all tried at quarter back, and Weekes, Currier, Schramm in the back field and Tintner and Gough at the ends.

Horace Mann Schoolboys Practice.

The Horace Mann School football candidates turned out for preliminary practice yesterday and put in about an hour at light work. Twenty aspirants for the team reported, including last year's team, and judging by the playing the prospects look bright for a winning team.

TIMES OF OCEAN RACERS.

Victory of the Iroquois Conceded by Yachtsmen to be Best According to Conditions.

Yachtsmen agree that the 210-mile ocean race between the yachts Coronet, Iroquois, Endymion, and Thistle, which was finished in that order on Sunday night, was the closest and best ever sailed for that distance. The first prize, which goes to the Iroquois, owned by J. G. N. Whitaker of Philadelphia, is the Northeast End Lightship Cup, presented by Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club. His yacht, the topsail schooner Thistle, sailed by her owner, although finishing fourth, made a very good showing, considering that she was handicapped in the windward work by her yards on the foremost and not being equipped for racing. That there were no accidents is regarded as proof of the stanch condition of the yachts and the skill of those who sailed them, for the wind and sea were heavy enough to compel coasting schooners to reef. The Iroquois was out in the blizzard of 1888 and weathered it without an accident. She was designed by Cary Smith, who designed Emperor William's yacht Meteor III.

George Hill of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club gave yesterday the official finish and elapsed time of the yachts as follows:

	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Iroquois	1:40:00	27:54:00
Coronet	1:35:30	27:39:30
Endymion	3:04:00	29:58:00
Thistle	9:30:00	35:55:00

This shows that the Coronet defeated the Iroquois on actual time by 14 minutes 30 seconds. As the Coronet has to allow the other yacht about 1 hour and 48 minutes, it will be seen that the Iroquois is easily the winner of the cup offered by Commodore Tod.

Selected Woolens

of every known kind, whether it be for civilian, uniform or clerical purposes, generously displayed and price marked on a fair basis for standard qualities.

Suitings at $25 to $35.
Trouserings, $6.50 to $10.00.
See our Custom Shirt Dept.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

Championship Races for Swimmers.

The ninth annual swimming championships of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at Lafayette, Penn., on the Schuylkill River, on Saturday at 3 P. M.

The championship for the 100 yards and half-mile will be decided, and in addition there will be a 100-yard novice, 100 yards for the Sackett Cup, and a 500-yard handicap. These three latter races will be open to all amateur swimmers in the United States, and it is expected that several of the New York swimmers will enter.

Frederick Wenck of the New York Athletic Club won the Sackett Cup last year, and will contest again for it on Saturday.

Lafayette is a small town about twelve miles outside of Philadelphia, beautifully situated on the banks of the Schuylkill River, and has been selected owing to the charming surroundings and the fine course for swimming that this part of the river affords.

INJURED BEARD CAUSED LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Cantor Kurtz Sues Railway Company for $10,000 Damages—Shaving Was Necessary.

Cantor Simon Kurtz has sued the Interurban Street Railway Company for $10,000 damages because, as he has alleged, his beard was injured. In Leviticus is the phrase, "Neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard," and in other parts of the Old Testament is mentioned the injunction that Jews must not shave off nor mar their beards. Although violated by many, it is obeyed generally by rabbis and cantors, and therefore Simon Kurtz has declared that he has valid reasons for his suit.

Cantor Kurtz is sixty years old, and he lives at 148 Suffolk Street. His latest leading of chanting was in the synagogue on Attorney Street. On Sept. 8 he was stepping on a car on Clinton Street when, as he alleged, "having only one foot on the steps of car No. 80, it started up, threw him down, and dragged him for some distance."

His body was bruised, but the injury of which he complains principally he described as follows:

"The plaintiff, by profession a cantor in a synagogue, avers that, by reason of the injuries aforesaid, deponent was compelled to have his beard shaved off, in consequence whereof he has been refused employment in the capacity as cantor, and sustained damage thereby."

It appears that to enable Dr. E. C. Eisenberg of 76 Rivingston Street to sew up the wound in Kurtz's chin it became necessary to shave off the beard in spots. That ruined it, and made it appear scraggy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...5:57	Moon rises.10:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:43	Gov. Isl'd..12:06	H. Gate....2:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Moltke, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martiniqu, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gregory, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pathfinder, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. George, Antwerp	.....	
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

New Grands at $750
New Uprights at $550

In answer to the many inquiries of their correspondents, and on account of certain misrepresentations, Steinway & Sons desire to announce that they manufacture new Steinway Grand and Upright Pianos at the respective cash prices of $750 and $550, and upward.

The Steinway Piano has been and is sold upon a strictly one price system, and catalogues with prices will be cheerfully forwarded on application.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Mat. Saturday at 2:15 P. M. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
CASINO, B'dway & 39th St. SamS.&LeeShubert, Props.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
By George Dance and Howard Talbot.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. & B'way.
Evenings 8 sharp. Only Matinées Satys.
OPEN MON. SEP. 29TH | DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS.
LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY
PRICES, $2, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. ADM. 50c.
Thursday Night!
Genuine Japanese Wedding Ceremonial.
With Feast of Lanterns, 500 Japanese and Geisha Girls will take part. Wedding Cake to each patron. Box office open To-day, 9 A. M. Seats, Boxes, at Hotels.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW
Wed. Mats. begin To-morrow
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
To-night at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS.
Wednesday Matinées Begin Oct. 1.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
A DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av
EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
IN HER NEW PLAY, AUNT JEANNIE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
THE GREAT LAUGHING NOVELTY.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE NEW CLOWN.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way
150TH TIME OCT. 3RD. SOUVENIRS.
Last 11 nights at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON in SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
OCT. 6—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK of the American Comedy
CAPTAIN MOLLY
Next Monday, MINNIE DUPREE, in A Rose o' Plymouth-Town. Sale begins Thurs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8
The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES THIS WEDNESDAY & SAT., 2.

BIJOU THEATRE, 30th, B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinée Wed. & Sat.
"SURE SUCCESS."—Sun.
HEARTS AFLAME

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
City Sports Burlesquers.
2 Great Burlesques. Everett Trio.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of B'way Musical Novelty Joy, Geo. W. Lederer's
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
2d month. Enthusiastically endorsed by the people.
ALICE FISCHER in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity,
TWIRLY-WHIRLY

VICTORIA Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LULU GLASER
IN DOLLY VARDEN.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S KING HIGH BALL.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. WARFIELD In "THE AUCTIONEER." Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
BRANDON TYNAN, in his new Romantic Play
ROBERT EMMET. THE DAYS OF 1803.

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE,
The Doings of Mrs. Dooley

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

DUSS 66th St. & Columbus Av. Goodby Duss.
Last 5 Nights. Sunday Night, Sept. 28.
Duss Farewell, Madison Square Garden.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c.
S. MILLER KENT, The Cowboy and The Lady. 50 & 75c
15.25.35.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
Elita Proctor Otis in Leah the Forsaken.

3 AVE. NEXT Mat. Thurs. A MOTHER'S HEART.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M.
BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

CANAL DELEGATION OFF FOR SARATOGA

Will Appeal to the Republican State Convention.

William F. King Urges Gov. Odell to Advocate Referendum on a 1,000-Ton Barge Canal.

A delegation from the Canal Association of Greater New York left for Saratoga yesterday for the purpose of using such influence as they may be able to command in securing the introduction of a strong canal plank in the Republican State platform. This delegation will have its headquarters at the United States Hotel, and it includes Chairman Henry B. Hebert, Frank Brainard, William McConnell, John J. D. Trenor, S. C. Mead, Mr. Dumont of the Merchants' Association, and John V. Barnes.

William F. King has written a letter to Gov. Odell, in which he says:

"I wish to call your attention to what, to my mind, is one of the most important public improvements that can be made for the benefit of the people of this State, namely, the improvement of the Erie Canal.

"The widening and deepening of the Erie Canal means continued prosperity to the manufacturing industries of this State. It means that the raw material will come to our different towns, villages, and cities at an extremely low cost, and that we will then be able to compete with the manufacturing industries of the great Middle West. Unless this is done, there is but one alternative, that this great State lose its commercial supremacy, which would also mean a great loss in population. People must be employed. If they cannot secure work they will go to that market where their services can be utilized at good wages.

"The farmers of this State must remember that conditions have changed in regard to the products of the farm. Eastern farmers cannot, because of natural conditions, produce grain and meat products as well as Western farmers can. Therefore, Eastern farmers cannot profitably compete in these products. They think that cheap grain and provision freights from the West to the seaboard give Western farm products a still greater advantage, and therefore are opposed to them. That may be true; but will choking the Erie Canal, so that the New York Central Railroad Company can maintain high local freight rates on manufactured products and high-class traffic, keep Western farm products from reaching the seaboard as cheaply as now? We can prevent Western grain and provisions from passing across the State of New York, and the present railroad policy is rapidly doing it; but the only effect will be to lend the traffic through Canada and by rail routes to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Charleston, and especially New Orleans and Galveston. That will greatly harm this city, but what good will it do to the New York State farmer?

"The true market for a large part of this State's farm products must be local and the demand must come from the creation, development, and prosperity of local industries throughout the State, and these in turn depend upon cheap freight rates, such as the Erie Canal will insure. Those cheap rates will enable the important cities of Central New York to obtain iron ore and coal as cheaply as the lake ports and the Pennsylvania towns now obtain those raw materials, and will give the manufacturers of those cities a considerable advantage in freight charges upon products intended for export. Factories in the midst of farms, with cheap freight outlets, is the ideal condition for industrial prosperity. This condition will reach its highest point by development of the Erie Canal.

"It is the duty of the people of the State to avail themselves of that which nature has provided, the greatest waterway in this country, if not in the world, the great lakes. The connection of the Erie Canal with the Hudson River also means a connection with the East River, and turns Long Island Sound into an outlet of the Erie Canal, by which freight from the great West can be transported to the Eastern States. With the Erie Canal improved, New York would become the greatest harbor in the world. It would bring about a continuance of the enjoyment by this city of the import trade of the Nation. It would also make New York the outlet for the export trade of the United States with other countries, making New York City not only the greatest financial centre, but also the greatest commercial city. We have about 110 miles of water front available for shipping. This water front should be made available for additional shipping, so that the export trade could be increased, making New York City the centre for export trade, the same as Liverpool is in England. This can only be done by the improvement of the Erie Canal.

"It is up to you, if you are re-elected Governor of the State, to advocate a referendum to allow the people to vote for the building of a one-thousand-ton-barge canal. The party ignoring this issue is, to my belief, doomed to defeat. The people throughout the State are aroused to the importance of the question. They are determined to be allowed to vote on this question."

UPTURN IN GRAIN PRICES.

September Wheat Closes 4⅞ Cents Higher—Corn, Oats, and Provisions Also Advance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Unfavorable weather was the principal cause of an upturn in prices to-day on the Board of Trade. September wheat closed 4⅞ cents higher and December ½@⅝ cent up. September corn at the close was 3 cents higher, September oats ¼ cent higher, and January provisions from 5 to 7½ cents higher.

Wheat was active after the first hour of trading and the undertone was exceedingly strong. Unfavorable weather combined with the great anxiety of shorts to cover contracts were the main strengthening features. Several millions of bushels were covered in the pit to-day. September option was the most active, although there was good buying of other months. September opened unchanged to ⅜ cent higher, at 75½ to 75½ cents, and prices rose at scarcely a check, the close being at the high point of the day, 80 cents, a gain of 4⅞ cents. December opened unchanged to ⅛ cent higher, at 69¾ to 69¾ cents, and after a slight decline there was a rally to 70⅜ to 70½ cents, and the close was ½ to ⅝ cent higher, at 70¼ to 70½ cents.

There was a decrease for the week in the amount on passage of 1,120,000 bushels. World's shipments were 10,899,000 bushels for last week against 9,345,000 bushels the same week last year. Primary receipts were 1,665,000 bushels against 1,814,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 1,024 cars, and with local receipts of 248 cars, six of contract grade, the total receipts for the three points were 1,272 cars, against 1,508 last week and 1,179 cars a year ago.

Strength in wheat and rains throughout the corn belt imparted strength to corn. Shorts in the September delivery became anxious, and in their endeavor to cover their contracts, prices were advanced with a rush. September corn opened ¼ cent lower, at 59 cents, but there was a steady advance to 62¼ cents, with the close 3 cents higher, at 62¼ cents. December opened ⅛ cent higher, at 44⅛ to 44¼ cents, and after touching 44 to 44¼ cents, the close was 1 to 1⅛ cents higher, at 45⅛ cents. Local receipts were 420 cars, with 60 cars contract.

Oats were dull and heavy, in spite of the marked advance in other grains.

Doctor's Automobile Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—While Dr. E. E. Rowell and a friend were speeding around a turn of the river yesterday afternoon, making a professional call, the doctor's automobile suddenly became unmanageable. The machine was going at a high rate of speed at the time, and in a twinkling it left the highway and dashed into a deep ditch. The machine was badly battered by the accident, which sent Dr. Rowell and his companion sailing through the air in a very undignified manner. The two men landed in the soft earth uninjured. The machine's frame was twisted out of shape, the steering apparatus smashed, and the wheels broken.

MEYER JONASSON CREDITORS.

They Appoint a Committee of Five to Examine the Books and Decide on a Basis of Settlement.

A meeting of the creditors of Meyer Jonasson & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at Broadway and Twelfth Street, was held yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel, which was attended by a majority of the 300 creditors of the firm.

The notice sent to the creditors stated that the chief cause of their financial difficulty was the burden of an onerous lease for a long term of years of their present establishment, and which they have done their best to utilize both for wholesale and retail business.

The greater part of the assets consists of merchandise in various stages of manufacture and completion. These goods, consisting chiefly of ladies' wearing apparel, will necessarily depreciate at once, unless prompt action is taken by the creditors so that they may be disposed of this season. They have deemed it best that, without waiting to prepare a statement of their affairs, which would involve delay, to call an immediate meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing a committee to look into their affairs and make such recommendations as to them shall seem proper.

Among the creditors are:

Hanover National Bank	$75,000
National Park Bank	50,000
Central National Bank	50,000
State National Bank of Boston	20,000
Oelberman, Dommerich & Co.	25,000
F. Vietor & Achelis	6,000
American Woolen Company	5,000
Greeley, Cushman & Record	6,200

Mr. Hays of Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for the firm, called the meeting to order and said they had no statement of assets and liabilities ready, as it would take too long to make up one, and as the receiver is empowered to carry on the business for only a short time, it was deemed best to call the creditors together to have the latter select a committee to go over the books, make up a statement, and decide upon a basis of settlement.

Mr. Franklin of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. was elected Chairman of the meeting. A committee of five was chosen, composed of Louis F. Doyle, attorney for the National Park Bank; James M. Donald, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank; Edmund Wright, representing F. Vietor & Achelis; Abraham Herrman of H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co., and William Dann of Max Heller & Co.

MEMBER OF HOSPITAL BOARD.

Gov. Odell Announces the Appointment of Miss Grace Gillette of This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Gov. Odell, who to-day returned home from his Gettysburg trip, announced the appointment of Miss Grace Gillette of New York City as a member of the Board of Visitation for the Manhattan State Hospital. This completes the board membership, as the others were appointed some ten days ago.

Miss Grace Gillette is the daughter of Dr. Walter R. Gillette, General Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who resides at 24 West Fortieth Street. She is prominent socially, and has been for some time an active worker in the charitable projects carried on by St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Gillette is a graduate of Farmington Seminary.

Utica (N. Y.) Dry Goods Firm Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John J. Nicholas, dry goods dealer in this city, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy this afternoon, with debts given at $21,175.12 and assets $16,633.40. Tefft, Weller & Co. of New York are creditors for $8,949.72. There are about a dozen other New York creditors for amounts ranging from $50 to $200. John C. Manlon, ex-Consul at Johannesburg, has indorsed Mr. Nicholas's paper for $5,000. Mr. Nicholas has been in business about two years and has been unable to compete successfully with big department stores, it is said.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is becoming more settled in the country. Few people will be left at Newport after this week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have left there and James J. Van Alen and Miss Van Alen are going this week. The Lenox season will end in a fortnight, and Tuxedo and the Hudson are now in the ascendant. Not many of the fashionable set were in town yesterday, and the week will be very dull, as many of those who were here last week have gone to the country for another fortnight or month.

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Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and who is to be married to Robert Livingston Beeckman on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Ardsley, will have her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, as her matron of honor. Her other attendants will be the Misses Margaret and Katherine Steward, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Steward and nieces of Mr. Beeckman. Mr. Beeckman's best man will be Edward Bulkley, and the ushers selected are Stuyvesant Leroy, Antonio de Navarro, Joseph Stevens, J. B. Harriman, Edward Potter, and Theodore Havemeyer. The wedding will be celebrated at 12:30 o'clock at Ardsley Towers. A special train will convey the guests to and from New York. After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman will live at 48 East Fifty-seventh Street, the residence of Henry C. Tinker, which Mr. Beeckman has leased.

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The wedding of Miss Maud Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. Daniel W. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass., and Brooklyn Heights, and W. Schuyler Smith, son of Dr. Alexander Smith of this city, will take place in the First Unitarian Church of West Upton. Miss Ada Knowlton will be maid of honor and Mrs. Alexander Smith matron of honor.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Kensington from Southampton were the Hon. Francis H. Loomis, Miss A. L. Pomeroy, Lieut. T. R. Cleland, R. F. A.; Lieut. J. C. de Balinghard, and William Henry Hayward. On the Minnehaha were Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cameron of Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walpole Craigie, Mrs. W. De Forest Day, Mrs. Eustace Ballard-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Townsend, George B. Ward, and John Warren Watson.

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The date of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden is Nov. 17. It will, as usual, last a week. The boxes will be sold at auction on the Friday previous to the show.

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The Kronprinz Wilhelm, sailing to-day, has booked Dr. Lewis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., E. H. Floyd-Jones, W. F. Hoyt, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, William Robison, Miss Robison, William Woodward, and Miss Laura C. Whitney.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens of Bernardsville, N. J., are receiving many messages of sympathy from a large circle of friends on the death of their little daughter, Martha Bayard Stevens. Mrs. Stevens was Miss Whitney of Morris Plains, N. J.

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The wedding of Arthur Flint Brown, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Brown of 36 East Sixty-ninth Street, to Miss Florence Washburne Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Carpenter of Portland, Me., will take place on Oct. 8 in the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Portland. The bridegroom is a graduate of Yale, 1896, a member of Squadron A, and served as Commissary Sergeant with the troop through the Spanish war. The best man will be Benjamin West Bonney Brown, and the ushers Robert F. Troscher, James P. Baxter, Jr., John Porter, William Huntley, Lawrence E. Brown, and Alfred J. Brown.

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Miss Catherine McSherry of Baltimore, despite many published reports to the contrary, is not to make her début this Winter. Miss McSherry has many friends in the younger set of New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton have arrived at Bar Harbor and are occupying their cottage Bagatelle. Gen. Thomas and his family, who leased it for the Summer, have returned to Ardsley.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Roger Morgan, who returned Saturday from an extended tour in Europe, have arrived here.

Miss Amy Townsend of New York is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mrs. John Inness Kane is the guest of Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wickes of New York, who have been occupying one of the Pinard cottages, ended their stay to-day.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. I. Burden, Miss Burden, Miss C. Roche, and Harry S. Lehr accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones to New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell gave a children's party this afternoon, and Mrs. J. F. Pierson gave a dinner this evening.

Gordon McKay, who is ill at his Summer residence on Marine Avenue, continues in a critical condition, and his physicians give little encouragement for his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., will close the Pendleton cottage on the Cliffs to-morrow.

Mrs. R. M. Smith of Baltimore is ill at the Summer residence of her father, John C. Whitridge, near Sandy Point, and her husband has been summoned here.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French closed their cottages to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. G. W. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower have closed their Newport season.

The Summer residence which Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark are having built at Gray Craig Park, which they purchased a year ago from Oliver H. P. Belmont, is nearing completion. It is of Italian Renaissance type, with a tendency toward the Gothic, the sky line showing castellated roofs and towers. A feature of the interior is an immense hall which is thirty feet in height, lighted from above by a colored glass skylight. At the further end from the entrance is to be placed a great pipe organ, raised on a platform, with high, stained glass windows on either side, beneath which, extending the length of the platform on each side, is a row of old choir seats brought from Spain. A massive mantelpiece which is being made in Rome from designs by Mrs. Clark will be a prominent object in the hall.

THE CLARK-STOKES WEDDING.

To Take Place This Afternoon at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22.—To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stokes at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, a pretty wedding is scheduled to take place, the bride being Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, the youngest daughter of the household, and the groom Frederick Ambrose Clark. Bishop Potter, who is the fiancé of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, will officiate, being assisted by the Rev. F. German, pastor of Christ Church of Mamaroneck, the family pastor.

The decorations of the house will be palms and white roses, and the bridal couple will stand under a rose canopy in the reception hall while the uniting words are spoken. The bride will be attired in an elegant costume of white, and carry bride roses. The guests will be limited to one hundred.

Walter Watson Stokes, brother of the bride, will be best man, and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick will attend her sister as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Three of the groom's brothers and Robert Maclay, R. F. Voebaun, Jr., and Waldo Johnson will be ushers. Sherry will serve the wedding supper, and at its conclusion Mr. and Mrs. Clark will depart for a wedding trip to parts unannounced. It is presumed that a yacht will be in readiness near the mansion to take them on the first stage of their trip.

The gifts received at the home of the bride-to-be are most elaborate, exceeding in value $100,000. Bishop Potter is expected to arrive to-night.

IN THE SHOPS.

She is the newest thing in automatons. She is a nice little maid in wax, and in one of the shop windows she is on a pedestal, sweeping a carpet and incidentally calling attention to the carpet sweeper she is using. It is sad to relate that the little maid in wax is horribly made up and her hands are wretchedly large. However, she has nice, trim little feet in black slippers and she pushes the carpet sweeper forward, holds it poised in the air, and then continues her work with much grace.

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One can buy tiny black frogs for shirt waists for 5 cents each.

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One white shirt waist which has a yoke of fine tucks and below that three wide tucks, set well apart, and running across the waist, has the opening finished with six little silk tassels, three on each side, falling from a sphere of silk like the side piece of a frog.

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Those big, square, flat hand bags will hold almost as much as a traveling satchel. One could travel with one of them fairly well. They come, some of them in alligator skin in fancy colors, shades of brown, lavender and other delicate tones.

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Of leather goods finished with golden copper, most attractive pieces are the suede card cases. These have a deep art nouveau edge of the golden copper headed by a line of dull silver.

***

All the colors of the rainbow are in the new belt buckles. Some of these buckles are in black metal and set with many colored stones, red, green, and blue, to give an Oriental effect. Pretty buckles are in designs of holly, the buckle formed of the holly foliage, leaves of gold set upon leaves of silver which form the edge and the berries in red. The same clusters of red berries are on buckles of the palest shades of silver, almost white.

***

The tendency to have dangling ornaments is shown in other buckles. Some of them are of a dark steel color, set with Rhine stones, and tiny tassels hanging from the lower edge. In the same design are buckles in gold set with the stones and with three similar little tassels pendant.

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Those familiar grapes are to be seen in the new buttons. They come in a dark oxidized silver color, round, with the design cut out.

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Among the handsomest buttons are some in silver and green, with a really artistic design in those little winged seeds that fall from the maple tree. The foundation of the button is of a dull opaque green and the design of these odd little seeds in silver nearly covers it. There is a heavy silver edge to match.

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Round and oval buttons are of a fine filigree gold with tiny portraits in the centre.

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Cleopatra's asp is "out" in buttons. There is a small round button of dull dead silver, a writing heap of serpents, and in the centre a round blue turquois.

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Big oval imitation turquois matrix buttons have merely an edge of gold and look like the belt buckles and brooches that have been worn.

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All sorts of brilliant, brocaded silk squares for shirt waists are shown. Some of these are to be seen in the rich yellow shades that are so popular.

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Stunning things are to be had in the handsome evening brocades in shades of yellow. All tones are shown from the palest to the deep orange. Some of the silks combine delicate shades of other colors with orange. The foundation of some of the silks is cloth of gold.

Brocades in all colors range from the most delicate tints with designs hardly visible to those with deep colored roses and other flowers upon them.

Panne velvets, in exquisite shades, come in all colors to make up with these handsome evening gowns.

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One of the yellow and white hats is big, and broad-brimmed, simply trimmed with folds of velvet carried around the crown. There are two shades of the velvet, a delicate yellow on the inside and a deep orange on the outside. Under the rim are ostrich feathers of yellow and white.

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SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

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The Library Club,
Book Store, Second Floor.

6th Anniversary Sale.

Every Day a Day of Features.

The New Big Store Is Brimful of All That's New in Worthy Merchandise.

TUESDAY—Always is an exceptionally busy day at the Siegel Cooper Store. This will be a day of many important events.

Among the many leading special sales scheduled are these:

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Shoes, Underwear, Millinery, Clothing, Homefurnishings.

What follows is merely indicative of what some of the other sections are doing by way of special inducements. There's too much to tell about in a few lines. Come to the Store to-day.

Silk Lambrequins.
JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS; fine quality silk, gold embroidered, and finished with 5-inch knotted silk fringe, in all colors; usually $3.00; at, each, 1.75
(Third Floor, Front.)

Screens.
THREE-FOLD SCREENS; 5-ft. high, silkoline filling; elsewhere $1.25; each, 49
(Third Floor, Front.)

Tapestries.
GOBELIN TAPESTRIES; beautiful designs in all the popular colorings, an exceptionally durable quality suitable for draperies and furniture covering, never priced less than $1.50; to-day, per yard, 89
(Third Floor, Front.)

Table Covers.
WOOL TABLE COVERS; from Germany; two-thirds wool, one-third cotton; dining table size; never sold for less than $6.50; each, 2.75
(Third Floor, Front.)

Housefurnishings.

TEA KETTLES, No. 7,	75
TEA OR COFFEE POTS, 2 qt. size,	35
MILK OR RICE BOILERS, 2 qt. size,	45
SAUCE PANS, with cover, 4 qt. size,	45
DISH PANS, 14 qt. size,	50

(Basement.)

Brass Beds.
BRASS BEDS—1½-inch straight pillars, high head, large mounts and vases, extension bow foot; can be had in all sizes; $24.25 kinds at 18.75
BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch straight pillars, large husks on uprights, heavy spindles and vases; can be had in all sizes; $30.00 kinds at 22.50
$36.00 BEDS AT $27.75.
BRASS BEDS, 2-inch post, heavy husks and spindles, large mounts and extension bow foot; can be had in all sizes; $36.00 kinds at 27.75
(Fifth Floor.)

Groceries.
COFFEE.
GUADARALI BLEND represents the finest Padang Java and Arabian Mocha blend, lb., 34
SAUCES.—Made in our own kitchen. Fancy selected PORK SAUSAGES, lb., 9c
PEAS. Honey Sweet, Fancy Sifted EARLY JUNE PEAS, Can, 9c
(Fourth Floor.)

Black Ostrich Plumes
BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES of the finest quality obtainable. These Plumes are of a rich, lustrous black, with heavy French curl. Also Amazon Plumes.
Prices Are Less Than Ever Before.

50c. Quality at	35
$1.00 Quality at	65
$1.50 Quality at	93
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$2.50 Quality at	1.75
$3.00 Quality at	1.95
$3.50 Quality at	2.45
$4.00 Quality at	2.95
$5.00 Quality at	3.75
$7.00 Quality at	4.95

(Main Floor, 6th Ave. and 18th St.)

Popular Music Folios 35c Each.
The world's most popular writers of Song, Dance and March Music are represented in this great offering, including 12 of
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA'S FAMOUS MARCHES,
all in one folio, at the rate of 3c. per march. Others range from 1c. to 3c. per copy.
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Nicely Bound, in One Volume.
El Capitan, King Cotton, The Man Behind the Gun, The Liberty Bell, Manhattan Beach, The Charlatan, Hail to the Spirit of Liberty, The Bride-Elect, The Directorate, Congress Hall, The White Plume, Yorktown's Centennial
THE STAR DANCE FOLIO
contains instrumental arrangements of popular songs by the following writers:
Harry Von Tilzer, Horwitz & Bowers, Arthur J. Lamb, Andrew B. Sterling, George Totten Smith, Edward P. Moran, Jean Schwartz & Wm. Jerome, Maud Nugent, George A. Nichols, and others.
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contains 30 selections arranged as Waltzes, Two Steps, Schottisches, Polkas, Lancers, Marches, etc., by the following popular composers:
Max S. Witt, George Rosey, Johnson, Cole & Johnson, Monroe H. Rosenfeld, Heelan and Helf, Ernest Hogan, Will H. Tyers, Dave Reed, Jr., Geo. Wiegand, J. A. Silberberg, and others.
THE FEIST DANCE FOLIO
contains 25 arrangements of prevailing popular song hits in dance form by such composers as
Abe Holzman, Robert A. Keiser, Irving Jones, Ben Jansen, Tony Stanford, Monroe Rosenfeld, Harry Von Tilzer, J. Fred Helf, Maurice Steinberg, Harry S. Marion, William Loraine, and others.
THE DRAWING ROOM VOCAL FOLIO, containing 30 late popular Ballad successes by America's foremost ballad writers.
MARK STERN RAGTIME SONG FOLIO NO. 2,
containing 22 popular coon songs in ragtime by such writers as
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Ripple eiderdown, large round collar, prettily appliqued in black, crocheted edge finish pocket and silk frogs; all sizes and colors, 98
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Bath Robes.
Plain eiderdown, crocheted edge trimming, silk frogs and heavy girdle; all finished seams, cut full and long; all sizes and colors, 2.50
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Good muslin, umbrella flounce of hemstitched tucked lawn, with wide embroidery edge, extra dust ruffle, 69
(Second Floor, East, 19th St. Side.)

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CHILDREN'S DAISY CLOTH SKIRTS, in dainty pink and blue, umbrella ruffle with hemstitched tucks, sizes 4 to 12 yrs.; special, 49
(Second Floor, East, 19th St. Side.)

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DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest quality of Austrian china from the celebrated Weimar factory, including soup tureen and large platters, handsomely decorated; value at $18.00, 11.00
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WOMEN'S $1.00 to $3.00 OXFORDS. A clean-up of odd lots; sizes are principally 2 to 4, in A, B, C and D widths, at 50
(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

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All sizes and widths for men and women; these usually sell at 75c. and 1.00, at 50
(Men's Dept., Main Floor, East of Fountain.
Women's Dept., Second Floor, take Escalator.)

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All sizes for men and women, per pair. For putting them on your shoes, 10c. extra. 25c
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S "CONSERVATISM."

It is pleasing to know that some at least of the Republican leaders who had come to look on Mr. ROOSEVELT as a "trouble hunter" are, since his speech at Cincinnati, praising him for his "conservatism." This is based chiefly on the very emphatic manner in which the President made it plain that he had no intention of advocating the only practical present curb on the evils attending the trusts, namely, the withdrawal from them of the favors of the tariff. But, without this most recent demonstration of his purpose not to interfere with the idol of his party, there does not seem to have been anything in the propositions of Mr. ROOSEVELT that need alarm the most timid of the politicians. After giving effect to all the qualifications on which he insists there is not much left to his speeches.

Take his latest and most carefully elaborated utterance at Cincinnati. Suppose that he had contented himself with a statement in substance as follows: "No one knows exactly what is meant by 'trusts.' There are good ones and there are bad ones. I do not know exactly how to tell them apart. I do not know precisely what the evils of the bad ones are. Whatever they may be, Congress has not now the power to remedy them. I do not know exactly what definite power it ought to have, but the only way to give it is by an amendment to the Constitution, the nature of which cannot be stated in advance. But it will take a great while to get the amendment, and we can have time to study it out. All I can say is that we must act with the greatest firmness and caution, courage and deliberation, do nothing until we are sure we are right, and do it without hesitation." Would not that be in reality all that he did say in his speech at Cincinnati or in the speeches that have preceded it?

As we have paraphrased his utterances they seem nonsensical. But is the paraphrase unfair or incomplete? Yet the effect of the speeches may in some directions be considerable. They are earnest in manner. They are long and apparently carefully prepared, the everlasting repetitions in them not striking the popular mind, and rather emphasizing the seriousness of the speaker. To the general hearer or reader, a proposition by the President of the United States to amend the Constitution in order to reform what he presents as grave evils is an impressive proposition. If the evils are not very grave indeed, why should he suggest such important and difficult action regarding them, action that has not been resorted to in nearly a hundred years, save once, and then to adjust the Government to the changes of the civil war? So, while the actual proposition of Mr. ROOSEVELT, with all his qualifications made, is almost puerile, the effect on the public mind may be greatly to confuse and exaggerate the notion of what the trusts are and the evils they bring.

There is, it is true, another aspect of the President's attitude which is not altogether pleasant to contemplate. If his opponents should accuse him of setting out to take the wind from the sails of the Democrats on the question of the trusts, without in reality suggesting anything that would really hurt the trusts, they could make a very plausible case against him. His friends might explain that he is entirely sincere, that he is only thinking aloud on a matter to which he has given little careful study, that his apparent extravagance on the one hand is but the outcome of his natural impulsiveness, and that his numerous qualifications, on the other hand, result from his feeling his way on an unfamiliar course. But the accusation that he is "playing politics" with a pretty big matter which deserves much more thorough treatment would hardly be met by this explanation. And if this accusation is seriously considered by a good many of his countrymen Mr. ROOSEVELT has, we fear, himself to blame for it.

THE DISSOLVING STRIKE.

If the only effective resistance which the United Mine Workers can offer to the resumption of mining in hitherto idle pits and the increase of shipments over roads which have carried no coal for months is expressed in violence and incendiarism, the continuance of the strike is a crime against every interest involved. That the policy of the operators has greatly encouraged the turbulent miners and made them believe that they could force concessions if they held out long enough is undoubtedly true. The basis of this hope is now dissolving. No one in the union, from MITCHELL down, expects to coerce the operators into granting any of the demands which stand as strike issues, or even into negotiating with the strike leaders relative to calling it off. No good result is accomplished by "slugging" a miner now and then, or kindling a fire under the corner of a breaker, or wrecking the dwelling of a non-union man. The more of this we have the deeper the disgrace which will attend the failure of the strike to bring any benefit to those who took part in it. When a cause is lost it is lost, and what is sacrificed for it thereafter is wasted. If MITCHELL is loyal to the interests of the men who have followed him so long, he will put them in a position to negotiate for resumption independently of himself or his organization; if not, he will probably attempt to hold his union together until what remains for its members will be what they can pick up after the men already at work have secured the desirable assignments.

The situation in the coal region is probably no more serious than it has been at any time for some two months past, but in the gradual disintegration of the strike crimes against persons and property are likely to become more numerous, necessitating better police protection, and perhaps an increased military guard. Measures which necessitate such steps are worse than futile from the point of view of the United Mine Workers. It should be remembered, however, that MITCHELL is not doing his whole duty in making speeches advising the strikers to keep within the law. They are not doing so, and there is very little reason to believe that MITCHELL expects them to do so. Possibly he cannot enforce his injunctions, but if he finds himself in this position he cannot afford to remain responsible for a degree of lawlessness which he cannot control. He entered the strike with a reputation as a broad-minded, far-sighted leader, which he is likely to leave behind him when he returns to the West with the "adverse prestige of defeat" in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Two essential elements of greatness in leadership are the power to recognize defeat and the courage to retreat when nothing is to be gained by further resistance. MITCHELL seems to lack both. Perhaps this is due to inexperience in adversity, and he will be much wiser after the anthracite strike is over than he was when he began it.

THE REAL USE OF THE CANALS.

In his letter to Gov. ODELL, which we publish this morning, Mr. WILLIAM F. KING calls emphatic attention to one point of advantage in the development of the canals that is of the utmost importance. This is the effect of that development on the prosperity of the entire State and especially on that of the interior counties.

Undoubtedly the full utilization of the canals would help greatly in restoring the City and Port of New York to the relative rank it so long held, but it would also do much to increase the trade and make a market for the products of the interior. The original benefit of the canal was felt here in a marvelous degree, but it was felt in a degree still more wonderful along the entire line of the canal. The splendid series of thriving towns and cities in the Mohawk Valley and reaching to the great lakes was practically the creation of the canal system, and what the canal system which was adequate at first was able to do a system equally adequate to present needs would do now. As Mr. KING says:

> The true market for a large part of this State's farm products must be local, and the demand must come from the creation, development, and prosperity of local industries throughout the State, and these in turn depend upon cheap freight rates such as the Erie Canal will insure. Those cheap rates will enable the important cities of Central New York to obtain iron ore and coal as cheaply as the lake ports and the Pennsylvania towns now obtain those raw materials, and will give the manufacturers of those cities a considerable advantage in freight charges upon products intended for export. Factories in the midst of farms, with cheap freight outlets, is the ideal condition for industrial prosperity. This condition will reach its highest point by development of the Erie Canal.

MR. HAY'S PROTEST IN EUROPE.

It was quite clear beforehand that Secretary HAY'S manly and generous protest against the behavior of Roumania would receive a sympathetic reception in England. We might have expected that Great Britain would follow it up with one of her own, as we are informed that she has done. For not only is Great Britain also an asylum for the political exiles of Continental Europe, but Great Britain has felt some of the evils of a forced immigration which give us our right to complain. Our right is complete, since our interests are involved, although we were not a signatory to the treaty of Berlin. It is precisely because Roumania is a creature of that treaty that we have the right to complain when consequences injurious to us flow from the violation by the creature of the Powers, of the law of its being. But Great Britain, as a signatory of that treaty, has the advantage over us of having a technical as well as a moral right to be heard.

It is, perhaps, particularly "up to" Germany to initiate action, since not only was the Berlin Conference the child of BISMARCK'S invention, and held at the instigation and under the auspices of Germany, but the incumbent of the Roumanian throne erected by that conference is a scion of the house of Hohenzollern, and may not improperly be looked upon as the protégé of Prussia. It is therefore interesting to note the signs of what, if anything, Germany is likely to propose to do about it.

The German press does not furnish much hope that anything to the purpose will be proposed by Germany. Of the singular collection of "groups" that supply the place of parties in the politics of Germany, the only group which really "rises to the height of this great argument" is the Liberal press, from which alone we have learned to look for a response to any manly or generous sentiment. The Clerical press, and the press which represents aggressive Agrarianism or mere stupid junkerism, takes refuge either in technical denials of our right to be heard in the matter or in dull insult of the United States. If the German Government looks to the German press for light and leading it will find little of either, and will probably content itself with inaction.

One could hardly have expected a more favorable response from Austria than from Germany in such a matter. But the leading journal of Vienna recognizes the international obligation incurred by the Berlin treaty, and called to mind by Mr. HAY'S note, much more fully and frankly than any German newspaper of equal standing. It even maps out a course of action to right what it admits to be a wrong. It does not, indeed, propose that the initiative shall be taken by Austria-Hungary. But that is of no great consequence, since it seems that the initiative has already been taken by England, and that the Powers must therefore "stand up and be counted" for or against national good faith, humanity, and civilization.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Inevitably the indiscretions of the French Minister of Marine remind British journalists of those committed in former days by the present British Minister for the Colonies. The centrifugal defiance hurled by M. PELLETAN at England, Germany, and Italy does, indeed, vividly recall Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S graceful remark in reference to Russia, that whoso sups with the devil needs a long spoon, or his advice to the Germans to "mend their manners," or his threats what Great Britain might do by way of revenge for the cartoons of the French comic papers. It was, however, long before he did any of these things that his chief, Lord SALISBURY, was moved to compare him, in a public speech, with the well-meaning friend who looks over your shoulder and tells your adversary what cards you hold.

Similarly has the French Premier been moved to apologize for the indiscretions of his Minister of Marine, and also of his Secretary of War. Gen. ANDRE'S "breaks" have not attracted so much attention on this side of the water as those of M. PELLETAN. They seem even less excusable, since the indiscretion of loquacity may be pardoned more to a journalist than to a soldier. Do not, says M. COMBES, in effect, take anybody in the Cabinet seriously when he is talking about foreign affairs excepting the Foreign Minister or the Premier.

This is not particularly edifying, nor of very good augury for the continuance of a Ministry thus publicly divided against itself. Apparently, moreover, M. COMBES had occasion to wrap himself also in a garment not readily distinguishable from the white sheet of penitence, in declaring that his Government had not violated the Concordat in its recent evictions of "the religious." A policy which needs so much explaining as that which the present French Government has pursued with respect to the schools may be a very sound policy. But evidently it does not command the unanimous and enthusiastic assent of the French people.

THE CANCER MYSTERY.

Those who are looking to the results of special investigations now in progress in Europe in the hope that they will solve the dread mystery of the cancer have not much to encourage them in what has already been accomplished. In England, the Middlesex Hospital has a fine record for practical charity in making as comfortable as possible the last days of those who have passed beyond hope of relief from surgery, but its clinical researches have unfortunately contributed very little to the sum of human knowledge concerning this malady. During the century of its existence there has been a considerable extension of knowledge respecting the nature and structure of the morbid conditions collectively termed cancer, but that is practically all. PAGET and VIRCHOW, by exact pathological work, laid the basis for a scientific study of the structures themselves, while the statistical work in various countries, notably in England, has rendered it possible to formulate some tentative conclusions with regard to the prevalence of the disease and its geographical distribution. The microscope has revealed the fact that cancerous tissues are composed of the same elements as normal tissues, but why these normal tissues grow in an abnormal way and in abnormal places is as much a mystery as ever. The work of the research laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital consists chiefly in the refutation of theories which have been advanced to explain the phenomena of cancer. This has its value, no doubt, but it is really very little in proportion to that which would attach to one affirmative demonstration. The net conclusion to be drawn from this mass of data is that everything pertaining to the cancer is abnormal and that "in no case can any single examination be found to show any special characteristic that can be regarded as specific or of the slightest diagnostic value."

On the Continent, Prof. VON LEYDEN of Berlin has just published an account of the first three experiments made by him on human beings with the new cancer serum. He has not succeeded any more than experimenters before him in transferring cancer from human beings to animals, but has effected such transmission from one dog to another, and claims to have used the serum obtained from rabbits with marked benefit upon a dog. Encouraged by this experience, Prof. VON LEYDEN determined to make experiments upon human beings. Of three cases thus treated two died and one "showed no ill-effects." In making a report of his work up to this point the professor says, with becoming modesty: "We do not conceal from ourselves that the results are incomplete; but think that their therapeutic nature is justifiable and rational." This is distinctly disappointing. Practically, it leaves the subject where it has been since the beginnings of medical and surgical science. The man who solves the cancer mystery will win for himself while living and for his memory when dead a measure of honor which few have attained and still fewer so well deserved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are grieved to find in that highly valued visitor of ours, The New York Medical Journal, the statement that "one might as well argue with the ostrich on the folly of burying his head in the sand to escape observation as with a Christian Scientist on the existence of those particulars whereby alone we become cognizant of the existence of universals at all." This is the concluding sentence of an otherwise entirely admirable little article on the case of that man out in Denver who, after proclaiming for years that he had been cured of consumption by "Christian Science," at last proved the thoroughness of his recovery by dying in—or on the steps of, some say—a "Christian Science church." The Medical Journal treats the episode with a good humor which we ourselves have not always been able to maintain in dealing with such delusions and frauds, but even in jesting it should not have repeated that ancient calumny against the ostrich. The rest of us have excuses more or less valid for occasional lapses into carelessness, but doctors are expected to be exact about ascertainable facts, and not less so when having fun with an Eddyite than on other occasions. Now the old tale that ostriches seek to elude observation by hiding their heads in the sand is corroborated by the latter day naturalists, but, unlike their predecessors, they see nothing absurd in the practice—for ostriches—and hold that it demonstrates, not the bird's folly or stupidity, but that effective adaptation to environment which is the wisdom of animals. The ostrich hides his head in the sand for the very good reason that, by so doing, he conceals the only part of his body the colors of which do not blend with and so disappear in those of the sandy regions where he lives. The ostrich sometimes trusts too much and too long to his one trick, but that is only because he has not yet had time to revise his rules and get them into perfect accord with new conditions. He will do so after a while—if he lives long enough—which is all that can be said, for instance, of the British Army. Meanwhile the head-hiding trick serves its designed end oftener than it fails, and it gives our learned contemporary no warrant at all for comparing the ostrich, who always utilizes the lessons of experience to the full extent of his by no means contemptible powers, with those particularly and willfully silly birds, the "Christian Scientists."

—Buffalo must be a city peculiarly fortunate in the management of its electric cars. In commenting, the other day, upon the Pittsfield accident, we said that "the President's carriage was run down because this trolley line, like practically every other trolley line, is doing a railroad business on horse-car principles." A demand to be numbered among the exceptions implied in our cautious "practically" has been made nowhere else than in Buffalo, so far as we have noticed; but The Commercial of that city, while admitting that our criticism "fits the Pittsfield case and no doubt applies to the electric service of some cities and of many suburban lines," declares that it does not apply to the company which serves Buffalo and its vicinity. "We only note the exception," says The Commercial, "to show that a trolley line may be managed safely and successfully on railroad, not horse-car, principles. With the appliances and safeguards used on the big electrics in Buffalo, supplemented by a system of bonuses to employés who are responsible for no accidents in a given time, and by good discipline, an electric railway can be run in a large city, on 'railroad principles,' with fewer accidents than the horse-car system. Local experience proves it." Of course we never thought of questioning the possibility of reducing the dangers incidental to fast electric service with large and heavy cars to, or even below, those that remain on the best-managed steam roads, and we are glad to hear that this has already been done in Buffalo. In time it will be—must be—done everywhere. The means for it are already all at hand in the shape of improved brakes, systems of signals, devices for the protection of crossings, and the like. It only remains for the managers of the trolley companies to make the necessary expenditures to insure safety, and to secure—by paying for them—employés intelligent and skillful enough to utilize the products of the American inventors. An enlightened and vigorously expressed public sentiment would go far toward helping the managers to realize the passing of the horse-car age.

—A curious no-thoroughfare is developing in the shipping business—one which is rather amusing in itself, though the victims of it sometimes find it sufficiently tragical. The various steamship lines, or at least those running into and out of this port, are making what seems to be a concerted effort to secure a better class of subordinate officers, and, with this end in view, they are establishing the policy, if not yet the out-and-out rule, that their second mates as well as their first mates must have masters' certificates. But, under the law as it is, a mate cannot get a master's certificate, no matter what his theoretical qualifications as shown in examination, until he has had a year of actual experience in the subordinate position. The result is that men who have been second mates less than a year are discharged as not meeting the new requirements, and they find themselves not only out of their old employment, but practically excluded from any chance of fitting themselves for securing it elsewhere. Their situation, in its logical analysis, comes to this, that they cannot be even a second mate without a Captain's papers, and the latter they cannot secure unless they have been a second mate for at least a year. At present, perhaps, this regulation is used chiefly to get rid of men who have proved themselves poor material for development into Captains, but it works real hardship, sometimes, and along the water front they are telling stories that hint at the utilization of opportunities for "getting even" with subordinates who have given offense without doing any real or serious wrong. As the new idea will tend in the end to increase the safety of ocean transportation, the traveling public will probably be content to let the shipowners and their employés work out their queer problem in their own time and way.

—That "Free-Trade Republican" whose somewhat passionate letter on "the economic question" we published yesterday, used what was perhaps justifiable severity in characterizing the tariff ideas of Speaker HENDERSON, but did not our correspondent prove himself to be decidedly behind the times by his repeated references to "labor-displacing machinery" as the most considerable, though least considered, feature of the existing situation? Talk about the displacement of men by machines is expected, even at this late day, from British labor agitators, for they have always shown the national inability to abandon a mistaken notion in less than a century, but for Americans, whether free-trading Republicans—queer name, that—or others to indulge in such nonsense is distinctly surprising. Here it is very commonly appreciated, not less in union circles than elsewhere, that machinery displaces labor only in the sense of transferring it to a new place, and that, although it is often cruel, and sometimes fatal, to the individual, it is kind to the class in the end, and to the race at once and always. Our correspondent has grievances quite big enough to get excited about, but machinery is not one of them. Machines will never make more of anything than people are able and more or less willing to buy, and the ability and willingness are incompatible with the substitution of idleness and poverty for labor and wages.

ON LIMITING APPRENTICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those twentieth century communities of interests called "trades unions" have for many years limited the number of apprentices, thereby denying to the rising generation their inalienable right to earn a living and learn a trade if they so desire. And yet there's not a daily paper in this whole city that dares to lift up its powerful voice in denunciation of this terrible injustice which should cry out to the very gods for vengeance.

Will not THE TIMES stand up nobly and bravely in defense of the little men and women who cannot speak for themselves, and who, if this condition of things continues, are surely doomed to become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water (common laborers or helpers) for the foreign mechanics (?), usually half skilled, who are shipped over here by the thousands in the busy seasons for the simple and sole reason that the bosses cannot get a sufficient supply of native artisans to finish their contracts on time.

Organized labor has many excellent features, no doubt, but there's a point beyond which even the "noble knights" should not be allowed to go. Not to speak of the sons and daughters of the union men themselves 'twould be infinitely better for the mechanical and commercial supremacy of this great Nation that every labor organization should be at once abolished and let each individual hustle for himself than that this cowardly and shamefully unjust system should continue for another day.

For the sake of clearness, it should be stated that many of these labor syndicates are dominated by proletarian tourists, who are directly responsible for these unjust restrictions and who have no sympathy or interest in America or Americans, and who during their brief sojourn tell the American boy, sneeringly but truthfully, that "if he would learn a trade properly he should emigrate to their country," where the unions are not so powerful or particular.

The boss, and the boss alone, Mr. Editor, should be the sole judge of the number of apprentices allowed in his shop. Let some patriotic politician who thinks more of his country than he does of himself—a rarity, indeed—introduce a bill in the Legislature making it a felony for any association to limit the number of apprentices, and that will end the matter. D. CAVANAGH.

New York, Sept. 21, 1902.

Objects to Platt's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I inquire through your valuable paper why the people of this State allow Senator T. C. Platt to dictate absolutely to them who shall and who shall not hold public office? It seems to me, as a Republican, that when he forbids the indorsement of our President for 1904 in the convention to be held this week, when all other conventions are doing so, is a violation of all decency.

Were Senator Platt a statesman and able to grasp the situation he would not attempt to usurp the rights of the New York Convention, at least in order to save his own reputation. The Republican Party will do well to buy him a "Wantage" near Mr. Croker's and let us have a statesman to represent us in the United States Senate. New York should have a live man. The whole party will honor the convention should it do as other States have done. It is to be hoped that Mr. Platt will be ignored and our honorable, intelligent, and broad-minded President unanimously indorsed for 1904. READER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1902.

Russell's Attack on Murphy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another instance wherein Mayor Low's administration has not lived up to our expectations is in the recent exhibition by his Commissioner of Accounts, William Hepburn Russell, using his office for political purposes. Regardless of the truth or falsity of his charges against William F. Murphy, it was a sorry spectacle he presented of a confidential city official using the information obtained by virtue of his office in the way he used it, and at the time he selected to use it.

Exposure, to be sure, is the cure for official corruption; but the publication of these charges should have been by the Mayor himself. The very point sought to have been made by the charges is turned by the fact that they are made and published by a political enemy of the accused. And so it goes. The public does not know how much is truth and how much is political venom.

STUDENT.

Flushing, L. I., Sept. 21, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Proved by Its Loss.

Church—How do you know your wife has got a temper?

Gotham—Because she lost it to-day.—Yonkers Statesman.

Entertained Her.

"Did Miss Gaddy entertain your proposal?" asked the close friend.

"No," was the sad answer; "it seemed to work just the other way."—Indianapolis News.

The Sultan's Burden.

"I often see the foreign papers alluding to 'floating debts,'" said the Grand Vizier. "What is a 'floating debt?'"

"My navy!" groaned the Sultan of Turkey.—Philadelphia Record.

His Art.

"Oh, Mr. Growelle," gushed Miss Nupson, "how did you ever learn to paint such beautiful pictures?"

"I asked a man once," replied the artist, "and he told me how."—Indianapolis News.

Fatal to His Candidacy.

"You have just as much right and, theoretically, just as good a chance as anybody else to be President," says the patriotic citizen to his neighbor.

"I cannot agree with you," sighs the neighbor. "We have no children, and that fact alone would lose me the photographers' vote."—Judge.

HUMAN PECULIARITIES.

From The Washington Star.

Forth fares a man on pleasure bent;
The air is crisp, the sky is blue;
Some creature comes with strength half spent,
And lingers feebly in his view.
He smiles and kills it with a gun,
For that's his way of having fun.

He has enough and some to spare.
To gain another's scanty store
He toils with unremitting care,
And when 'tis won, looks 'round for more.
He cannot say just why 'tis done,
But that's his way of having fun.

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS SENDS WORD TO MR. HENDERSON

Denies Personal Attack on the Speaker Was Contemplated.

Head of the Democratic Congressional Committee Asserts that Mr. Roosevelt's Ideas Are Those of the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Congressman Griggs, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, sees in President Roosevelt's speeches while on his Western tour precisely what agrees, according to the Chairman's ideas, with Democratic doctrine.

"President Roosevelt is our strongest speaker," said Judge Griggs to-night, with a broad and satisfied smile. "The President," continued Judge Griggs, "is crystallizing the popular belief which is just at this time electrifying the minds of the people of this country, that the trusts should be regulated. At the same time that the President is crystallizing this belief, he is telling the people in almost direct language that they can expect nothing from his party in the way of remedial legislation, at least not for years.

"With this in mind, the people will realize that the Democratic Party is the party and the only party ready for action now. There is absolutely no ground for the President's warning that the Democratic Party would destroy both the trusts that do ill and the trusts that do good, as he terms them, as well as the general prosperity of the country. The Democratic Party will be just as careful in administering its trust medicine as the Republican Party can be. We shall neither destroy the business interests of the country nor injure the wage earners. We are as patriotic as the Republican Party and we are not opposed to vested rights, or to property as such. We simply favor giving every man an equal chance in the race of life, and wherever the tariff 'shelters the trusts,' as we know it does, we propose to so modify it as to remedy the evil. The President admits that the removal of the tariff from some of the trust products that do ill might be a remedy. The people know that this would be a remedy, and the more the President talks along these lines, the better will the Democrats be satisfied."

In commenting on Chairman Babcock's confidence of Republican success in the Fall elections, Mr. Griggs said he could not exactly figure out Mr. Babcock's philosophy. Though he is confident that the Republicans will control the Fifty-eighth Congress, he at the same time predicts that they will lose some members.

"Mr. Babcock may know more about sliding down hill than I do, but I never yet have been able to understand how a man who begins to slide down can know exactly the point above the bottom at which he will or can stop."

Mr. Griggs ascribes no other reason for Speaker Henderson's withdrawal from the race in his home district than that assigned by the Speaker himself in his declination on the tariff.

"I regret very much that it should have been stated that the Democratic managers have been contemplating any personal attack on Gen. Henderson," continued Mr. Griggs. "Nothing has been further from our intentions. I believe Mr. Henderson retired from the race because of the reasons he gave. To believe anything else, it seems to me, would be a reflection upon his integrity as a man and his standing as a Republican. I believe what he says, whether his professed friends believe it or not.

"This only accentuates the fact that the tariff reform is coming in spite of anything the Republican leaders may do or say. The people are tired of fostering industries, which charge us higher prices for American-made goods than they charge aliens for the same class of goods. This is creating a strong sentiment in favor of a proper revision of the Dingley tariff law, as it ought to do."

The correspondence which passed between Chairman Griggs and the Speaker on the publication of the rumor that a personal attack was to be made on Mr. Henderson was conducted by telegraph, and was as follows:

Hon. David B. Henderson, Dubuque, Iowa:

"Statement in New York papers this morning that Democratic campaign managers intend or contemplate personal attack on you absolutely false so far as Congressional Committee is concerned. I am very sure you would not care about same, and merely send this message in the interests of truth. J. M. GRIGGS,
New York City.

Speaker Henderson's reply to this reads:

Your telegram is appreciated. Have not heard of the reported and intended attack, and as I am not a candidate for office, cannot understand why any one should have such a desire. Appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending wire.
D. B. HENDERSON.

Mr. Griggs left Washington for New York this afternoon. He will return to headquarters the last of the week.

RIGHTS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES.

The President of the New York State Republican Club in Washington Raises the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The New York State Republican Club, embracing a large number of New Yorkers who hold official positions in the Government service, has been discussing of late the question whether Federal employes have any political rights under the law.

Yesterday the President of the club, W. C. Connor, refused to take the chair when the time came to call a regular meeting to order. He said he had been told by Public Printer Palmer, his superior, that no employe of the Government Printing Office should hold any official position in a political organization. To do so would be to take the risk of instant dismissal. Mr. Connor said he preferred to retain his means of livelihood, and could not continue to act as President of the club.

There was a strong outcry of indignation. A circular was shown in which Mr. Palmer gave notice that employes of the Government Printing Office must not take part in political organizations. A committee was appointed to see Mr. Palmer and get at the facts in the matter, and also to ask the Civil Service Commission to give an opinion.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS SPLIT.

White and Colored Members of Washington Church Finally Separate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Seventh Day Adventists have for many years maintained a church here where both white and colored people have attended together. The practice has not worked well and led yesterday to a formal separation of the two races. Two clergymen representing the General Conference of the Church were sent here to adjust the business of separation.

It was agreed to leave the church property in possession of the colored members, and the white ones will buy and build for themselves. The conference has sent a white and a colored pastor for the divided congregations.

Reception to Veterans at Pension Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The clerks in the Pension Office have taken great interest in the reception which Commissioner Ware has announced he will give to the veterans who attend the Grand Army encampment. The New York firm that had charge of decorating the Pension Building for the last inaugural ball has received the contract. When, on the afternoon of Oct. 7, the veterans flock to the big red brick building they will find awaiting them a great reception, it is believed. This is the first time a Pension Commissioner has undertaken such a reception.

CHANGES IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The North Door Will Hereafter Be the Entrance Only for President and His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The north door of the White House, through which for a century visitors have passed, will hereafter be the entrance only for the President and his immediate family, domestic and official.

Visitors will henceforth enter through the new eastern basement door. Where formerly was the laundry will now be the entrance hall, and a wide staircase up which the visitor will ascend to the President's room. There will really be four White House entrances under the new order. The politicians and business callers will go to the temporary office building on the west of the grounds; the diplomats and the like will be received at the south front basement entrance; family and personal callers at the old front door, while the great crowds for the Winter receptions will enter near the Treasury through the new terrace.

The porte cochere there will accommodate four carriages at a time. There will be entrances also for persons on foot, but all leading to the same dressing and cloak rooms, which will be arranged so that the incoming tide will not interfere with the outgoing one.

The only essential partition change of the White House first floor is that by which the state dining room absorbs the west end of the main corridor, where the stairway used to be. The Red, Blue, and Green Rooms will remain. The East Room is much the same, except that it will be more beautiful.

SEVEN MORO FORTS CAPTURED.

Capt. Pershing's Force Killed Twenty-five Filipinos and Wounded Twenty, with No American Casualties.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Up to Sunday the force commanded by Capt. John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry, operating against the Moros in the Island of Mindanao, had met with slight resistance and had captured seven forts, killed twenty-five and wounded twenty Moros. There were no American casualties.

Capt. Pershing's courier reached Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner at Camp Vicars to-day. The Captain reported that he first moved on Goanan, where the troops took three forts. They then pushed on to Baynbao and captured two forts. From there the column proceeded to Sanir and captured two more forts. From Pantnan to Sanir, in the country dominated by the Sultans of Uali and Butig and the two Sultans of Macin, the column was frequently fired upon.

Capt. Pershing communicated with the Macin Sultans, but they refused to recognize the Americans.

When the courier departed Capt. Pershing had planned to attack Macin to-day. Macin is situated a short march from Sanir, where the troops rested.

Gen. Sumner has forwarded additional rations to Capt. Pershing, so as to permit him to keep in the field if Macin offers serious resistance.

As announced in a dispatch from Manila Sept. 19, Capt. John J. Pershing, at the head of a battalion of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two guns, left Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, to operate against the Sultan of Butig, whose fort is situated seven miles southeast of Camp Vicars.

CHARITIES AND POLITICS.

Separation Urged Upon the Republican and Democratic State Conventions.

A communication was sent yesterday to the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Committees asking that their respective parties recognize as sound the policy of the absolute separation of public charitable administration from partisan politics. The signers are Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association; C. T. Lewis, President of the Prison Association; Eugene A. Philbin, ex-District Attorney; Henry Rice and Nathan Bijur, President and Vice President United Hebrew Charities; Abram S. Hewitt, R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Thomas Mulry, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and Otto Bannard, Vice President Charity Organization Society.

The points of the communication are:

First—That the administration of the State hospitals for the insane, State charitable and reformatory institutions, and the State prisons be absolutely free from partisan influences of every description.

Second—That these institutions be conducted on progressive lines, with due regard to economy, particularly of that form which is to be secured by scientific improvement of administration and for the welfare of the inmates of the institutions and the protection of the State against the evils of disease, dependency, and crime.

Third—That citizens of the State, acquainted by service and experience with its philanthropic activities, should be invited to share in the management of the State institutions as a means of preserving these institutions from all danger of political influences which would be a great detriment to the unfortunates under their care and a lasting injury to the State.

We submit that the experience of years has shown the importance of the adoption of these principles and of their practical enforcement in the management of the State institutions, and we urge their unqualified adoption by both the great political parties of this State at their coming conventions.

CHARGES AGAINST ARMY MEN.

Allegations Regarding Actions in the Philippines Will Be Thoroughly Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Root has received a copy of the second letter prepared by Charles Francis Adams and others addressed to the President, dealing with affairs in the Philippines. The first communication addressed to the President and known as the Lake George letter, also has been received by the Secretary. The Secretary turned the letters over to Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate of the Army, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the allegations, and if any offenses can be placed upon officers or men of the army, to have them brought to trial. Gen. Davis already has addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, asking for evidence and specifications, which will enable him to institute proceedings by court martial against any officers or men who may be implicated. As soon as Gen. Davis obtains the evidence he has asked for, he will have the inquiry extended in the Philippines.

PINCHOT PROPERTY SOLD.

Orphans' Court Sale of Estate in Pennsylvania by James W. Pinchot.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—An Orphans' Court sale by James W. Pinchot of New York, executor, took place at Milford, Pike County, Penn., this afternoon. The property sold was that of C. C. D. Pinchot and John S. Pinchot, both deceased, and consisted of a large storehouse and a number of lots in Milford, several farms in the surrounding country, valuable woodland in Dingmans and Lackawaxen Townships, and twenty-one shares of Delaware Bridge stock. The total sum of the sales was $10,059.

Nearly all the property was sold to bidders in the interest of James W. Pinchot and his son, Gifford Pinchot, of New York. C. W. Bull of Milford, attorney for Mr. Pinchot, conducted the sale.

New Head for Washington Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The third change in the management of The Washington Daily Times in the past few years is announced to take place Oct. 1, when without change of ownership the editorial control of the paper will pass in charge of M. G. Seckendorff, who since 1883 has been chief of the Washington bureau of a New York paper. It is understood that Mr. Seckendorff will take into the service of The Times his assistants in the bureau here. Mr. Seckendorff is recognized as an able newspaper man.

ROUMANIA DETERMINED TO DEFY THE POWERS

It Is Said the Persecution of the Jews Will Continue.

A Reply Ready in Case of Protests—Coercion Is Declared to be Out of the Question.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is clear, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, that the intervention of the United States in regard to the Roumanian Jews has given diplomacy something to do.

The correspondent says that more than one of the powers which signed the Berlin treaty have addressed remonstrances to the Roumanian Government. Austria-Hungary long ago warned Roumania that the influx of destitute Roumanian Jews into the Dual Monarchy would not be tolerated, yet the ruthless persecution continues, with no prospect of abatement.

What Austria-Hungary has failed to achieve, says the correspondent, the United States is not likely to accomplish.

The correspondent hears from Bucharest that a captious interpretation of Article XLIV. of the Berlin treaty is ready as a reply to any further diplomatic representations. Coercion, he adds, is out of the question. The Roumanians seem carefully to have estimated the possible consequences of setting at defiance the signatory powers and public opinion throughout the civilized world, and to have resolved to accept the consequences, and, by continuing the persecution, to compel the Jews to seek an asylum abroad.

That, says the correspondent, is a melancholy fact to announce, but it is to be feared that there is little doubt about it.

The only support Roumania's policy receives in Vienna is that of the anti-Semites and the ultra-Clericals. The Vaterland (Clerical) describes the United States' intervention as the first glaring attempt at interference on the part of America in the internal affairs of an independent European State.

Article XLIV. of the Treaty of Berlin was as follows:

"In Roumania the distinction of religious beliefs to be as in Article V."

Article V. was:

"The following arrangements shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria:

"Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employment, functions, or honors, or the exercise of different professions or industries, in whatever locality it may be.

"The liberty of the public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers, and no trammels will be imposed on the hierarchic organization of the different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs."

PITY THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

Many British Public Men, Including Mr. Chamberlain, Denounce the Persecution Which They Suffer.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Roumanian Bulletin, published in London with the object, as it is announced, of "bringing to the knowledge of the civilized world authentic facts relating to Roumanian persecution of the Jews," contains a number of letters from eminent persons addressed to the editor.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, wrote:

"I am consistently opposed to all persecution on account of religious belief, and deeply regret the unreasoning prejudices of so many countries directed against the Jews. History shows that the Jews are among the most loyal subjects of the States in which they have found homes, and the impolicy of their persecution is almost greater than its cruelty."

The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed deep sympathy for the Jews of Roumania as a result of their "cruel treatment by the Roumanian Government."

The Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., regretting intolerance against any Jews, adds:

"I can hardly doubt that Roumania will reconsider its policy and so avoid wrongdoing."

The Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M. P., the historian, hopes that the labors of The Roumanian Bulletin will "make the Roumanian Government and people realize how profoundly their persecution of the Jews is discredited and that in the eyes of enlightened men it forms one of the most disgraceful pages of modern history."

Prof. Albert V. Dicey, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P.; Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, Lord Ripon, and others all join in the protestations against what Prof. Dicey describes, in a letter dated Aug. 20, as "the gross ill-treatment of the Jews by the Government of Roumania, which is not only gross injustice to the sufferers, but an injury to the whole of civilized Europe, and is doing direct injury to other countries by overcrowding them with a foreign and necessarily pauperized body of immigrants."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON THE AMERICAN NOTE.

The Times Says the Peasants of Eastern and Central Europe Suffer from the Jews' Activity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In an editorial article to-day in regard to the Roumanian Jewish question The Times says there can be no doubt that in Eastern and Central Europe antipathy to the Jews rests not so much on religious as on social and economic grounds. The peasants suffer keenly from the activity of the Jewish small traders, drink sellers, and extortionate money lenders. The misery caused by the steady progress of the Jew is the theme of many of those tales of squalid tragedy which seem to have a dreary fascination for the Slavonic mind.

It is tolerably clear, says The Times, that in Secretary Hay's circular the promptings of humanity were powerfully reinforced by the feeling that the influx of undesirable elements driven out by the intolerant policy of another State is unfair to a progressive community.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial article on Great Britain's "unhesitating" support of Secretary Hay's Roumanian note, says:

"However unwelcome may be the phenomenon to certain sections of Continental opinion, there can be but little doubt that the significant co-operation of the two Anglo-Saxon powers will go far to put an end to a condition of things which is a scandal to modern civilization and a reproach to every country responsible for the Berlin treaty."

The Daily Telegraph, noting that Count von Bülow has gained considerable diplomatic experience at Bucharest, doubts whether the German Chancellor will adopt crudely the anti-American attitude which is being pressed upon him from intemperate and injudicious quarters. The paper says that after the incident of the sinking of the Haitian revolutionary gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot by the German cruiser Panther it is absurd to say that the United States has no right to interfere in this matter.

"In any case," says The Daily Telegraph, "Lord Lansdowne's action has settled any difficulty which might be advanced on account of the United States not being a signatory of the Berlin treaty."

The Times says the British note is confined at the present stage to inquiry as to what view the other signatory powers take of Secretary Hay's note.

ROUMANIAN PAUPERS AT BASEL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says great indignation has been aroused at Basel by the arrival there of hundreds of Roumanian refugees, who have come in the hope of finding homes in England or the United States. Most of them are utterly destitute and have no means of proceeding further on their journey.

The Swiss authorities will not allow the refuges to settle in Switzerland, because they are destitute. They have been relegated to one common room in the railway station, and are receiving temporary aid from the local authorities. Their increasing numbers, however, are leading to embarrassment. Some of them are in a terrible condition, and a visiting doctor found a starving mother holding a naked baby in her arms.

Referring editorially to this dispatch, The Daily Chronicle mentions the contention of M. Sturdza, Premier of Roumania, that the rapid increase of the Jewish population is a danger to that country, and says:

"The answer is obvious: if this increase is due to immigration, Roumania should legislate against the Jews as the United States do against pauper aliens, but if the increase is in natural-born Roumanian subjects, Roumania has no right to drive the poor creatures, in a starving condition, into neighboring territory."

KING LEOPOLD'S TREATMENT OF THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

People of Belgium Sympathize with the Princess—She Starts for Calais Amid a Scene of Popular Enthusiasm.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—The scandal arising from the revival of the quarrel between King Leopold and his daughter, the Princess Stephanie (Countess Lonyay) is agitating all classes. Popular sympathy on all sides is expressed for the Princess, who, although deeply affected by the incident, makes no complaint. The Princess herself has given out a simple statement of the facts, as follows:

"The precise facts are these: I was praying at the bier of the Queen when some one came about 4 o'clock to tell me that the King would not receive me. I immediately left the death chamber. I had no interview with his Majesty.

"I was at Cromer, England, when I learned of the death of the Queen. Like a loving daughter and a patriot I hurried to Spa to render the last honors to my mother.

"As the King has caused an intimation to be conveyed to me that he does not desire my presence, I am going to Calais, where my husband will meet me. Thence I shall probably return to England. There was no scene between the King and myself at Spa."

Princess Stephanie started for Calais this afternoon. A most enthusiastic greeting was accorded to her by large crowds of people at the railroad station, while cries of "Vive la Comtesse!" were raised, to which she replied:

"I thank you with all my heart."

Then, apparently quite overcome by the popular demonstration, the Princess burst into tears.

It was hoped by the public, who applauded Princess Stephanie's love match with Count Lonyay, that the death of the Queen would lead to the healing of the rupture, but the incident at Spa is taken to demonstrate that the King is as irreconcilable as ever to what he has openly designated as a mesalliance, even after the approval of the Austrian Emperor.

During the whole railroad journey from Spa to this city the Princess was shaken with sobs, and arrived here greatly prostrated. This morning she attended a special requiem mass for the late Queen, ordered by herself.

THE QUEEN'S BODY REMOVED.

SPA, Belgium, Sept. 22.—A requiem mass, preparatory to the removal of the body of Queen Marie Henriette to Laeken, near Brussels, was held this morning in a church here.

The coffin was later placed on a car and taken to the railway station. King Leopold, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, the heir presumptive to the throne, followed on foot, the Ministers, Generals, and other distinguished persons bringing up the rear. The route of the funeral procession was lined with troops and crowded with people.

The King, Prince Albert, the Princess Clementine, and the Ministers accompanied the body on the train.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—The royal funeral train arrived at Laeken at 3:40 P. M. The engine was draped with a crape-covered flag.

The King and the other members of the royal family, the men in full uniform, with crape scarfs and sword hilts covered with crape, descended and gathered in the waiting room, to which the coffin was removed. The procession afterward started for a neighboring church, the Grenadiers' band playing a funeral march. The coffin was borne into the church, where the Archbishop of Malines pronounced the Absolution, after which the coffin, followed by the King and other notabilities, was taken to the crypt.

Very large crowds of people lined the route from the railroad station to the church, and all the streets in the vicinity were draped with black. The interior of the church was hung with black.

INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At Saturday's sitting of the Institute of International Law, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, Prof. Decamps stated that his duties as Secretary General made it impossible for him to continue to act as President after the close of the session.

Lord Reay was elected President for the period elapsing between this session and the next.

CAPE PREMIER'S DEFENSE.

Sir Gordon Sprigg Says that He Made No Bargain with the Afrikander Bond.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, speaking in the House of Assembly on Mr. Merriman's motion against the suspension of the Constitution, denied that he (Sir John) had capitulated to the Afrikander Bond, which, he said, had not approached him in any way.

The Premier said he had entered into no undertaking or bargain whatever, but individuals from the other side had told him they intended to support him on the questions of martial law and indemnity.

Sir John declared that if the Imperial Government had sanctioned the suspension of the Cape Colony Constitution it would have shaken the foundations of the empire.

CHOLERA DECREASING IN EGYPT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Alexandria to The Times says that on Sunday 812 fresh cholera cases and 703 deaths were reported. There has been a steady decrease in the epidemic since Sept. 8.

DE LA VAULX'S BALLOON FALLS?

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Count de la Vaulx has made a second attempt to cross the Mediterranean in his balloon "Mediterranean."

He made a favorable start from Palavas, on the coast of France, this morning. His destination was Algiers. Five aeronauts accompanied the Count. This afternoon the balloon was reported twenty-five miles to the southward.

A later unconfirmed report from Montpellier says the balloon got out of order and fell near Beziers.

NEW PLAYS LAST NIGHT

Daly's Theatre Opens Prosperously with "A Country Girl."

A Musical Comedy by the Authors of "San Toy" and "The Geisha," Introducing William Norris and Minnie Ashley—Other Openings.

"Memory," Lord Rosebery once remarked, "is that familiar and comfortable feeling that steals over one when one hears the good things of one's friends." It was with the kindliest of suggestions that the saying came to mind last night at Daly's Theatre in hearing the opening performance of the new musical comedy, "The Country Girl." The feeling of the piece was familiar in the very best sense, and it was exceedingly comfortable and refreshing.

The book is by James T. Tanner, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and the music is by Lionel Monckton, with additional lyrics and numbers by Paul Rubens—a coterie of gentlemen who were largely responsible for "San Toy" and "The Geisha." The lines and the music were in the spirit of their predecessors, and of course traced their lineage beyond them and back to Gilbert and Sullivan. Yet in one way the lineage was oblique, for instead of passing through China and Japan to "the Mikado," the new piece traced back to "Patience" and "Iolanthe," which is to say that it took place on English soil, and dealt almost entirely with English characters.

The first act disclosed a scene in Devonshire, in the open country, and the action, in so far as it had to do with anything in particular, had to do with a Parliamentary election. There was a chorus of the lasses of Devonshire, who, as every one knows, are famous for their beauty, and are thus particularly fitted to be represented by a chorus. There were also various gentlefolk of the neighborhood, who achieved the necessary change of costume by donning smock frocks, in order to ingratiate the rustic electors. The second act took place after the election in a supposititious Ministry of Fine Arts in Westminster, where the parties to the play appeared in gorgeous masquerade.

There was a pretense of political satire in the manner of "Patience," but it was a rare quantity, and its quality at best was somewhat less than Gilbertian—as what satire nowadays is not?

The costumes were rich without being ungodly. Skirts trailed on the floor, and there was scarcely a flash of the pink of impropriety. One could not help recalling how of yore Miss Nancy McIntosh got the name of a prude in certain circles of Broadway society by appearing at the old Daly's Theatre as the Circus Girl in extenuated bareback skirts. If she had appeared last night in her old costume among Mr. Daniel Frohman's retainers she would have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of modistery. Judged by the old standards in musical comedy the piece would have to be reckoned a failure. Except when Miss Mary Welch was performing spirited and catchy skirt dances, "The Country Girl" hadn't a leg to stand on.

The central figure among the people on the stage was Mr. William Norris, who has ceased to be one of our very best character actors—his creations of the secretary in "His Excellency the Governor," and of the Yiddish scamp poet in Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," were artistic triumphs of the highest order—to take leading parts in musical comedy. He created the part of King Dodo, played here by Raymond Hitchcock, but this is his first star appearance in New York. His part was not unlike those usually taken by James T. Powers, and his manner was alert and spirited; but as yet he lacks Mr. Powers's breadth and unction. He scored all the laughs there were, however, and was indubitably a success.

His vis-a-vis was Miss Minnie Ashley, whose birdlike alacrity was made familiar here in "San Toy." The hit of the first act was a cock-sparring song, "Chick, chick," sung to a very catchy bantam tune, that of the second act was a lovers' quarrel song, set to an equally fitting and inspiriting lilt. In both songs Miss Ashley and Mr. Norris sang and danced admirably together.

The Country Girl was adequately presented by Miss Grace Freeman. Miss Helen Marvin impersonated a hoyden village belle with a mingling of grotesqueria and sentiment that was charming. Mr. Melville Stewart, Mr. Hallyn Mostyn, Mr. Harold Vizard, and Mr. Clarence Harvey acted and sang acceptably.

GEORGE W. MONROE AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

"The Doings of Mrs. Dooley" at the Grand Opera House is a new vehicle for the exploitation of George W. Monroe's talent for impersonating Irish women. The authors, Messrs. Sidney Wilmer and Charles Vincent, have broken away violently from one of the hoary and most cherished traditions of the stage—whether from deliberation or oversight, they have built up a farce without even so much as a suspicion of an Irish policeman. All the other time-honored characters—the tramp, the dude, and the Hebrew—are on hand acting pretty much as of old, and merry with the throwing of crockery, the blackening of eyes, and the general breaking of furniture and heads at opportune times, but there is never the sight of "One av th' foinest" to sing a song or dance a jig. The passing of this old farce landmark was enough to make the gallery pensive.

The makers of the Monroe offering have done another rash thing. They have dared to introduce a plot into the farce. And yet withal, things went very well indeed last night, judging from the amount of noise off the stage as well as on. In fact the plot of the play was in evidence throughout the evening—just like the plot in the common or garden play of Broadway—and it was quite a plot at that, with a kidnapped child, a fortune, a will, a "cruel fate," several villains, and various other accessories to a bona fide melodrama.

George Monroe did almost exactly what he has been doing on the stage for the last decade or more in a very clever way. There were no new departures in his line. You can't teach an old dog new tricks, but the other players were made really to portray something, and had a good deal more to do than simply to come on, repeat a line or two, and then fall back on their song and dance, acrobatic, or other speciality work, as in the farce of the usual order, and really they did the work cut out for them very well.

There was a great deal of horse play throughout the evening, and there are some lines that disgust an Eighth Avenue audience just as they would a Broadway audience, but these are simply vulgar and can be eliminated without interfering with the piece.

There are some very pretty girls in the chorus, and they wear some really becoming dresses in a ballroom scene. There are two or three songs which, although reminiscent, are tuneful and easily whistled in the gallery and which last night went well. Altogether it is doubtful if the star ever had a better vehicle for the display of his talent or was ever surrounded by a gathering of players so nearly efficient as himself.

OTHER OPENINGS.

Dainty "Dolly Varden" was welcomed back to town at the Victoria Theatre last night by a crowded and appreciative house. The recent changes in the decorations placed the theatre and the little opera in color harmony, and a two weeks' engagement was never better started. When the curtain rose the audience applauded and called for "Dolly," refusing to let the performance continue until Miss Lulu Glaser came out and greeted her old friends again. Then the company resumed the play and repeated the creditable work of last year. The only important change from then is the substitution of George O'Donnell, the basso, for Tom Daniel in the part of Jack Fairfax, Dolly's guardian. In that part he proved himself perhaps a trifle more pleasing as an actor than his predecessor, because of a good speaking voice, but inferior as a singer.

"Held by the Enemy," William Gillette's drama of the civil war, has now been thrilling audiences for many a year, and it did not fail to do this at the American Theatre last night. The first night of its week's run there was attended by a good audience, which took kindly to the efforts of the stock company's actors and followed the doings of the Spy with breathless interest. Maurice Freeman played the Colonel, Robert Cummings the Spy, and Jessaline Rodgers the heroine.

The regular season of the Harlem Opera House was opened last night with Dave Warfield for a week's engagement. His vehicle to display his comedy talents is still "The Auctioneer," in which he made his début as a star last year. His company remains practically the same as then. The opening audience was large, almost filling the house, and was as much entertained as were the Broadway audiences of last season.

The theatre has been much changed since its closing in June. The old color effect of blue has been replaced by tan, the furnishings newly arranged, and the stage mechanism much improved. Bertha Galland in "Notre Dame" will appear there next week.

Elita Proctor Otis opened the week at the Murray Hill Theatre last night with "Leah, the Forsaken," an adaptation by the late Augustin Daly. She displayed her usual talent in emotional rôles, being ably seconded by the members of the Donnelly stock company.

J. K. Hackett in "The Crisis."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Winston Churchill's own dramatization of "The Crisis" was acted here to-night in the Chestnut Street Opera House by James K. Hackett and his company, and was received with great applause by a large audience. Since originally acted in Pittsburg last March, the play has been revised by Louis Evan Shipman, and to-night's was the first hearing of the new version. Mr. Hackett acted Stephen Brice in his customary manner, was bloodless and tame, and looked as though he might have stepped from Mr. Churchill's pages. George Le Soir, who served so long with Augustin Daly, played the renegade, Hopper, and Brigham Royce was Clarence Colfax. These two accomplished the best acting of the evening.

"The Vinegar Buyer" a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 22.—Ezra Kendall opened here to-night as a star in a new and original play, "The Vinegar Buyer," by Herbert Hall Winslow. As Joe Miller, an American type entirely new to the stage, Mr. Kendall stepped easily into success. Both he and the play earned hearty laughter.

At Other Playhouses.

GARDEN.—Mrs. Campbell as "Aunt Jeannie."

WALLACK'S.—Alice Fischer as "Mrs. Jack."

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

EMPIRE.—John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

MANHATTAN.—Elizabeth Tyree as "Captain Molly."

KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Roger Brothers in Harvard."

BROADWAY.—Marie Cahill as "Sally in Our Alley."

NEW YORK.—"King High Ball."

BIJOU.—"Hearts Aflame."

ACADEMY.—The Bostonians in "Robin Hood."

SAVOY.—Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—Brandon Tynan as "Robert Emmet."

GARRICK.—"There's Many a Slip."

MADISON SQUARE.—J. L. Finney as "The New Clown."

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Twirly-Whirly."

NEW STAR.—"The Cowboy and the Lady."

HERALD SQUARE.—Jefferson De Angelis in the "Emerald Isle."

THIRD AVENUE.—"A Mother's Heart."

Vaudeville and Concerts.

EDEN MUSEE.—De Kolta the magician.

KEITH'S.—Mme. Capell, sensation in equestrianism.

PROCTOR'S.—"The Banker's Daughter" at the Fifth Avenue; "Too Many Darlings" at Twenty-third Street; "The Great Ruby" at Fifty-eighth Street, and "The Thoroughbred" in Harlem.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—"Skinny's Finish" as feature.

THE DEWEY.—Phil Sheridan's "Big City Sports."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—Japanese wedding Thursday.

CIRCLE AUDITORIUM.—The Kaltenborn concerts.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Duss's Band.

News of the Players.

Sunburned by a Summer spent in boating on the Thames near Maidenhead, Kyrle Bellew arrived here yesterday on the Minnehaha, preparatory to the opening of his season Sept. 29 in Newark, with "A Gentleman of France."

Of things theatrical, he said, he knew little, with the exception of the possibility that Mrs. Potter may come to America soon. He said that in case she did so, he understood it would be with Grieg, the Norwegian composer, for a brief tour in readings from "Antigone," "Peer Gynt," &c., supported by Grieg's musical settings, rendered with a symphony orchestra under the composer's direction.

After his Newark engagement, Mr. Bellew, supported by Eleanor Robson, will be seen for a week at the Harlem Opera House.

James W. Morrisey of 229 West Eighty-third Street has received a letter from the secretary of Cardinal Gibbons saying that his Eminence has blessed the silver souvenir medals to be given to the women and children attending the sacred farewell concert of Miss Julia Allen at the Circle Auditorium Sunday afternoon. Miss Allen is the soprano of the Church of the Holy Name, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. She soon will go to Italy to sing in grand opera.

After having played for two years in the leading rôles of "Florodora," Edna Wallace Hopper and Cyril Scott have returned to New York to begin rehearsals in John C. Fisher's "Silver Slipper." The other members of the new cast are Sam Bernard, Mlle. Mai de Villiers, the French opera singer; Mackenzie Gordon, Pearl Landers, Daisy Greene, and Susan Drake.

Mrs. Leslie Carter returned from Shelter Island yesterday and began the rehearsals of "De Barry" in the new Belasco Theatre.

Henry Miller will sail on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm to-day for London, where he will arange for the production of "The Master of the King's Company," a new play recently written for him, which, he announces, will be played by him in Washington the middle of November.

AN AMERICAN GIVES $100,000 FOR BOERS?

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 22.—Gen Botha, the ex-Boer commander, in a speech here this afternoon said he had received $100,000 in aid of the destitute Boers from Arthur White, an American, and appealed to others to follow his example, as the Generals' purpose of obtaining further compensation for destroyed property had failed.

The Boer leaders had no intention of changing the peace conditions, said Gen. Botha, but they appealed for assistance for the 16,000 wounded, many of whom were incapable of working, and for those who had lost everything.

Dr. Charles D. Pierce of 335 West Forty-seventh Street, ex-Consul of the Orange Free State in New York, when the foregoing dispatch was shown to him last night, said that he did not know of any such sum being given, nor did he know anything of the donor. He was sure he would be the first to be informed of such a gift, and therefore was inclined to doubt the authenticity of the report.

Dr. Pierce said that so far as he knew there was at present no movement in this country for raising money for the Boers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. F. B. Daugherty.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 22.—Mrs. F. B. Daugherty, wife of Senator Daugherty of Duluth, died to-day after a lingering illness. She was born in New York in 1854, and was a daughter of the late George Auguste Matile, a French jurist of note, who came to this country in 1849 on account of political entanglements in his own country. He was for some time Professor of History at Princeton. Mrs. Daugherty was highly educated, and was governess in Jay Cooke's family, and subsequently in Edwin Hulburt's family, at Houghton, Mich., and was adopted by them. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty were married in Detroit in 1876.

The Rev. Thomas A. Sanson.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Thomas A. Sanson died here this morning from Bright's disease. He was born in 1835 in Albany, N. Y. He was a graduate of Princeton and the Union Theological Seminary, and retired from active work in the Presbyterian ministry years ago. For fourteen years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Blairstown, N. J.

Mr. Sanson is survived by his widow and four children.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS MADE TO DISARM

Not Allowed to Use the Isthmus Railway Otherwise.

ARMS GO ON SEPARATE TRAIN

Order by Commander McLean Will, It Is Expected, Create a Storm of Disapproval—The Panther at Colon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department is in receipt of the following cablegram from Commander McLean of the cruiser Cincinnati, dated Colon, Sept. 20:

"The United States guards and guarantees traffic and the line of transit. To-day I permitted the exchange of Colombian troops from Panama to Colon, about 1,000 men each way, the troops without arms, in train, guarded by American naval force in the same manner as other passengers. Arms and ammunition in separate train guarded also by naval force in the same manner as other freight."

Officials of the Colombian Legation here predict that a storm of disapproval will arise in Colombia as a result of Commander McLean's action in disarming the troops before their passage across the isthmus. It is stated that Colombia's agreement with the Panama Railroad Company specifically provides for the transportation of Colombian soldiers by the railroad when occasion arises, and the Commander's action is regarded at the legation as a direct infringement of Colombia's sovereignty over the isthmus.

Commander McLean, in having the troops transported in a separate train from their arms, is acting apparently in accordance with his construction of that part of Secretary Moody's instructions cabled on Saturday, which read:

"Any transportation of Government troops, not in violation of treaty, and which would not endanger transit or provoke hostilities, may not be objectionable. The department must rely upon your judgment to decide such questions as conditions may arise from day to day."

Naval officers say the Commander evidently believed that the transportation of troops, rifles in hand and cartridge belts full, might "provoke hostilities" while they were en route across the isthmus and create an interruption of traffic.

A belief, which has grown so strong that it no longer can be disregarded, is held in Central and South American diplomatic quarters here in regard to the latest and, in point of numbers, almost unprecedented dispatch of a United States naval force to the isthmus. This belief (and it should be stated that the impression prevails in spite of emphatic expressions made by high officials of the United States Government to the contrary) is that the large force which has been sent to keep traffic open across the isthmus will prevent, by its very presence, the continuation of hostilities along the railroad on any extensive scale, and soon bring them to a halt altogether; that the force has been sent there in anticipation of an early signature of the Panama Canal treaty, and that it will be kept there to maintain order and quiet along the strip of land from Panama to Colon, which, by the terms of the prospective treaty, the United States is to control.

COLON, Sept. 22.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Panther, from the League Island Navy Yard, with a battalion of marines on board, arrived here at 3 P. M.

Efforts are being made to secure suitable quarters for the American marines.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Coghlan of the Olympia, now in Boston Harbor, to-day received a telegram ordering him to report at the Navy Department in Washington to talk over the situation on the isthmus. He left Boston at once.

The Olympia, upon receiving orders, will proceed at once to the scene of trouble.

Col. Percival C. Pope of the Marine Corps announced to-day at the navy yard that a detachment of marines would soon leave for Colon.

COLOMBIAN REBELS RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following dispatch, dated to-day, was received at the Colombian Legation to-night from Gov. Salazar of the Department of Panama:

"Rebels have retreated to Agua Dulce. Railway traffic perfectly free. The interior of Colombia completely pacified. To-day additional reinforcements reached Colon from Barranquilla. Rebels admit hopelessness of their cause."

The legation officials assert that the retreat of the rebels to Agua Dulce marks practically the collapse of the rebellion. For a long time the only important revolutionary movement, they say, has been in the Department of Panama. Agua Dulce is eight days' hard march from Panama.

The large number of troops being concentrated in and around Panama and Colon, the legation representatives say, will forestall the probability of any attack by the rebels even should they rally their forces at Agua Dulce. The opinion is expressed at the legation that the rebels will either be forced across the boundary line into Costa Rica, where they will be disarmed, or attempt to reach Corinto, Nicaragua.

IRISH M. P.'S IN JAIL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Edmund Haviland Burke, M. P.; Michael Reddy, M. P., (Chairman of the Birr, King's County, Rural District Council;) William Lowry, (Chairman of the Birr Board of Guardians,) and Michael Hogan have been arraigned under the Crimes act at Birr, charged with intimidating shopkeepers into joining the United Irish League.

A summons was also issued for John O'Donnell, M. P., on the same charge, but he was prevented from Wales refusing to obey it. P. L. J. Lennon, a member of the league, was summoned, but failed to appear.

On the application of the Crown Counsel, the summons against Mr. O'Donnell was dismissed.

The hearing in the case of Burke, Reddy, Lowry, and Hogan was adjourned, and the four men were remanded in custody. Burke refused to accept bail, because the others were not permitted to do so.

J. P. Farrell, M. P., has been arraigned at Longford charged with publishing intimidating articles in his newspaper, The Longford Leader. The examinations have begun at Dublin of the editor, manager, and publisher of The Irish People, who are also charged with publishing intimidatory articles. The Magistrates refused an application made by the defendants to subpoena the Right Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other Government officials as witnesses.

A mass meeting of Nationalists was held yesterday at Wexford to protest against the Government's Crimes act prosecutions. William H. K. Redmond, M. P., in a speech, intimated that he had no intention of answering the summons of the King's Bench Division of the High Court to appear to-morrow.

IRISH LAND CONFERENCE PLAN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Barrymore having both declined to attend Capt. Shawe Taylor's proposed Irish land conference, it is probable that the conference will not now be held.

Capt. Taylor is a prominent landlord of Andrahan. At the beginning of this month he published a letter inviting the Duke of Abercorn, John E. Redmond, M. P., Lord Barrymore, Col. Sanderson, M. P., the Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., William O'Brien, M. P., and T. W. Russell, M. P., to a conference in Dublin.

At this conference, Capt. Taylor said, he would submit what he called "an honest, simple, and practical solution of the present troubles, which would lead to a settlement satisfactory to both landlords and tenants."

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

At an assemblage of charity workers, at a settlement house on the east side, preparing for the Fall campaign, Mr. Calvin Brewster narrated a story of a mendicant who very much needed a pair of trousers. Remembering that physicians were compelled to wear high-grade clothing, he wandered up above the Plaza on Fifth Avenue and, observing the name of a physician on a large silver plate on the door of a fine-looking residence, he ascended the steps and rang the doctor's bell. An elderly, sweet-faced lady came to the door, and the impoverished caller said:

"Madam, I am very hard up and have called to see if I could obtain a pair of the doctor's cast-off trousers."

The lady smiled at him and replied:

"I am the doctor!"

SECOND PRIZE.

An east side Teutonic saloon keeper having saved more money than he cared to allow in his till over night, decided to deposit it in a bank. Strolling down Broadway, he inquired for a "goot bank," and was directed to the Chemical National. He asked the bank usher:

"Is Mr. President at home?" The usher replied that the President was in his office.

"Very well, you yoost tole him that Mr. Yoccup Schmitt wants to put a hundred dollars every night in his bank and take it oudt in the morning."

After a long wait the attendant returned and informed Mr. Jacob Smith that the President could not take his money, as he was not rated by Dun or Bradstreet. The excited German replied:

"Dun or Bradstreet! Vhy, I was been raided twice by Parkhurst!"

THIRD PRIZE.

When Mayor Low was at Great Barrington last Autumn, resting from the fatigue of a strenuous political life, he enjoyed several drives about the Berkshire country. On one of these he observed a milestone indicating the distance to Stockbridge as four miles, when he knew they were within a much shorter radius of that town. Said Mr. Low to the driver:

"What's the matter with that milestone?"

"Oh!" was the keen response promptly given. "The milestone's all right, only it's in the wrong place!"

DEATH OF QUARTUS A. GRAVES.

Quartus A. Graves, a well-known hotel man, died last night in the Cadillac, of which he was formerly proprietor. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1842. His first hotel venture was in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, where he conducted the Crawford House. Disposing of that after a year, he assumed charge of the Peoria House, Peoria, Ill. A year there was followed by five years as the head of the Griswold House in Detroit.

Mrs. Van Nest, whom he afterward married, became his partner during that time, and the firm assumed the management of several well-known hostelries during the next few years. Just before coming to New York Mr. Graves and his partner were identified with the Hotel Cadillac in Detroit. Five years ago the Hotel Cadillac was established in this city by Mr. Graves. On June 15 of this year, he sold out his interest for some time his health had been failing. Recently in Detroit he was seriously ill. His condition improved sufficiently for him to be removed to his home in the Hotel Cadillac, this city. Since then his decline has been marked. He was twice married. A widow and a son, F. R. Graves, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE K. CARROLL, City Clerk of Woodbury, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday from heart disease. He was prominent in Republican politics.

The Rev. E. L. McCLURE, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Brockton, Mass., died yesterday, after a long illness. Father McClure was born in Maumee City, Ohio, in 1844.

CHARLES BENHAM, a watercolor artist and worker in burned wood, died from apoplexy last night at his home, 54 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was sixty-two years old. He leaves a widow and two stepchildren.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM J. REID, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Penn., and Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian General Assembly for twenty-five years, died at his home there yesterday, of pneumonia, aged sixty-eight years.

JOHN HENRY SCHROEDER, a well-known wholesale cigar manufacturer of this city and an old resident of Harlem, died last night from a complication of diseases, at his residence, 2,013 Fifth Avenue, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Bremen, Germany, and in 1848 came to this city.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BLAKER—HICKOK.—On Monday, Sept. 22, 1902, at Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, Evelyn Isabelle, daughter of George S. Hickok, to Walter Harrison Blaker.

HAYDOCK—HILLYER.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, 1902, by the Rev. W. Wigg Newark, N. J., James Meeks Haydock to Helen, daughter of A. C. Hillyer, all of Port Richmond, Staten Island.

DIED.

BISHOP.—Entered into rest, Sunday morning, Sept. 21, 1902, Adaline Bishop, widow of the late Conklin Bishop, aged 81 years 18 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, 2,358 Beaumont Av., New York City, (Bronx,) Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock. Interment at New Hamburgh, N. Y., at convenience of family.

COOPER.—On Satuday, Sept. 20, Walter Mason Cooper, in his 38th year.

Funeral services at his residence, 546 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Also services at Christ Church, Clinton St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

GILBERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1902, Elizabeth Gilberson, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Hanson Place, near Flatbush Av., on Tuesday, the 23d, at 3 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

HOOGLAND.—On Monday, Sept. 22, Kate W. Hoogland.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 60 West 76th St., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

HUNTER.—At her residence, 2,301 Cambreling Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, 22d inst., Mary Boyd Hunter, widow of the late Peter Carmichael Hunter, and mother of the Rsv. James Hunter.

Services at Anderson Memorial Church, East 183d St. and Cambreling Av., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

MEEK.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Sept. 22, after a short illness, Charlotte Meek, beloved sister of Walter, Emma, and Rachel Meek and of Mrs. George Albers. Interment at conv

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Stock Exchange Houses.

U. S. Realty & Construction Co.
(Deliverable when issued.)
Cent. Realty Bond & Trust Co.
New York Realty
Alliance Realty
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt. 57 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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BANKERS
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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
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Member N. Y. Stock Exg. A. HOWARD HINKLE,
GROVE E. WARNER, Special Partners.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Stock Trust Certificates
For Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Referring to our circular of August 27th, 1902, we have to announce that holders of a majority of Stock Trust Certificates for Southern Railway Company's Preferred and Common Stock have assented to the extension of the Voting Trust Agreement therein mentioned, either by having their Stock Trust Certificates stamped as assenting thereto or by signing the Extension Agreement, for Stock Trust Certificates registered in their names.

The time for presenting Stock Trust Certificates to be stamped as assenting to said extension is hereby extended until and including October 1, 1902.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Stock Trust Certificates so stamped.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER,
GEO. F. BAKER,
Voting Trustees.
New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

BANK & TRUST CO.
STOCKS
FOR SALE.
100 NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.
10 GUARDIAN TRUST CO.
40 TITLE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
50 MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST.
100 BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
50 COLONIAL TRUST.
25 EMPIRE STATE TR.
32 MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
25 BROADWAY TRUST.
60 VAN NORDEN TRUST.
50 EASTERN TRUST CO.
10 TRUST CO. OF THE REPUBLIC.
5 N. Y. LIFE INS. & TR.
HALLOWELL & HENRY,
41 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Note.—We are specialists in New York and New Jersey Bank and Trust Co. stocks.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1902.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
New First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company to the amount of $17,820 will be purchased October 1st, 1902, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, September 30th, 1902.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1902.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1902, at the agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, September 30th, 1902.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

New Orleans Railways & Lighting Cos.
Norfolk Street Railways & Lighting Cos.
Detroit Street Railways & Lighting Cos.
Oregon Short Line New 4s.
United States Steel 5s when issued
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

For Sale—20 shares Cook & Bernheimer Co's 8 per cent. preferred stock; par value $100.00; a gilt-edge, dividend-paying security; will sell at 80. Address Executor, T Box 194 Times.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., September 11, 1902.
To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted this day, the privilege is given to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Company, Common and Preferred, to subscribe at par, between October 17 and 24, 1902, inclusive, on which latter date this privilege will cease, for Common Capital Stock to the amount of 30 per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company at noon on September 27, 1902.

To avail themselves of this privilege, holders of voting trust certificates for Common and Preferred Stock must present the same, endorsed in blank, to the Standard Trust Company, New York City, for exchange for regular stock certificates of the Company, prior to September 26.

The terms of such subscription are as follows:

Subscriptions are to be made, allotted and paid for at par, $100 per share.

Subscriptions are to be made, and the first installment thereon of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, paid at the time of registering such subscriptions, between 10 o'clock A. M., October 17th, and 3 o'clock P. M., October 24th. **The right to subscribe** closes at 3 P. M., **October 24, 1902.**

Fifty per cent., or $50 per share, to be paid on or before November 24, 1902.

Warrants for the right to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders to the addresses at which they have directed their dividends to be paid; and where such dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers-of-attorney or otherwise, they will be sent to such bankers, brokers, or others receiving such dividends, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to October 1, 1902. Warrants to subscribe not provided for as above can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **not later than October 24, 1902.**

Warrants to subscribe may be transferred in whole or in part at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where transfer books for that purpose will be kept; but warrants for whole shares will not be divisible into those for fractions of a share. A holder of a warrant for a fraction of a share can either purchase from another stockholder or through a broker the necessary fractional warrants to make up a full share, and transfers of warrants for said fractions of a share will be made.

No subscription or assignment of the privilege to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.

Upon the payment of the last instalment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, provided for as above to be made on or before November 24, 1902, certificates of stock of the Company for its **Common Capital Stock** to the amount of one share of such stock for each one hundred dollars ($100) of full-paid warrants surrendered at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, will be issued. **Such certificates will carry the current dividend.** No certificate of stock for a fraction of a share will be issued, but for such fractions of a share non-dividend-participating stock scrip to bearer will be issued for the amount paid therefor, convertible into stock if presented at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, in amounts of one hundred dollars ($100) or multiples thereof, on or before December 31, 1902, after which date they will not be so converted, but will be redeemed at par.

Subscriptions may be made and the first instalment of $50 per share paid at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England.

In case the second instalment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, be not paid on or before November 24, 1902, at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or its agency, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, the warrants are to be of no value and void, and the original payment of 50 per cent., or $50 per share, paid thereon is to be forfeited.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., September 11, 1902.
To the holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's four per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures:

The privilege is given to holders of the above bonds to convert the same into **Common Stock** of the Company without further notice, upon surrender of such Debentures, with all unmatured interest coupons attached, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or at its Agency in London, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., on or before 12 o'clock noon, **September 27th, 1902,** at which hour the privilege for conversion without notice will cease.

Holders of **Common Stock** issued for such Debentures will participate in the privilege of subscribing to the issue of **Common Stock** covered by this Company's circular of this date.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds
NEW YORK, September 8, 1902.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 8th day of September, 1902, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and fifty-three (153) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

629	1091	1594	1971	2363	2677
636	1106	1624	1977	2373	2700
661	1111	1646	1988	2382	2703
681	1114	1653	1991	2389	2710
695	1118	1664	1992	2413	2717
717	1203	1672	2000	2418	2769
728	1214	1675	2019	2427	2774
733	1228	1690	2020	2449	2800
747	1269	1693	2051	2464	2841
760	1290	1700	2076	2488	2860
784	1310	1712	2078	2494	2873
806	1339	1710	2090	2495	2887
812	1359	1724	2112	2515	2924
817	1330	1729	2122	2533	2927
826	1390	1777	2125	2542	2931
855	1394	1810	2155	2552	2934
858	1433	1814	2214	2554	2956
863	1463	1828	2229	2580	2963
875	1491	1834	2268	2590	2965
883	1500	1843	2269	2598	2970
894	1507	1863	2273	2607	2979
911	1538	1903	2293	2628	2984
913	1551	1905	2318	2631	2998
916	1553	1909	2321	2657	
925	1566	1923	2323	2668	
974	1567	1962	2341	2670	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1902, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.
DUE OCTOBER FIRST, 1902.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that on delivery of same at the offices of the undersigned and payment of $25 per bond, they will have the privilege of exchanging them for an equal amount, par value, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway REFUNDING COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE MAY 1, 1911.

The bonds delivered must carry the coupon due October 1, 1902, and the Refunding Bonds delivered in exchange will bear the coupon due November 1, 1902.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE BONDS HAVING ALREADY BEEN EXCHANGED, THIS OFFER IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL AT ANY TIME, WITHOUT NOTICE.

VERMILYE & CO. HALLGARTEN & CO.
NEW YORK, 74 BROADWAY.
BOSTON, NEW YORK.
BALTIMORE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
CLAUDE ASHBROOK
STOCK BROKER,
(MEMBER CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE,)
410 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 20, 1902.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago preferred has advanced from 93 to par and will go to 120 and higher. It does not require any undue amount of astuteness to make such a prediction. The stock is a 6 per cent. dividend payer and is cumulative. If all of my readers could see the property for themselves, as I have seen it, there would be such a rush to buy the stock that it would go to 120 in a week. The property was fully discussed in my last week's letter, and as a result there was a large absorption of the stock from 93 to 95, and a long list of profits is now the work of a few days. The preferred stock will net 5 per cent. at 120 and later on will be looked upon as cheap at that figure. The first semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid in December and will continue to be paid every recurring June and December long after you and I are forgotten. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago extends due west from the city of Chicago, double track to Wheaton, where it branches in two directions; one line southwest to Aurora, and the other northwest to Elgin. A dozen or more lines, some of them now in operation and others being projected, will feed into the system. I now wish to call the attention of my readers to an exceedingly valuable property that has been in existence for a period of five or six years, has had a successful career, and possesses the positive assurance of a brilliant future. It is the sister property of the A., E. & C. and is commonly referred to as the "north and south line." I will give as many condensed facts bearing on the property as space will permit and will then tell you what it is proposed to do with both companies, and you will no doubt find that I am fully warranted in unhesitatingly advising my readers to buy the stock early and often.

ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN

Traction company stock now quoted from 62 to 63 is the security to which I refer, and in buying it unusual opportunities for making money are to be found. It must not be confused with Aurora, Elgin & Chicago, for it is a distinctly separate corporation, although both properties are controlled and managed by the famous Mandelbaum syndicate of Cleveland. Right here I wish to state that the syndicate will continue to own a majority of the capital stock and operate the road. The only way we have of getting together sufficient stock to interest our clients is to accumulate a block of it in the open market.

ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN

Is a consolidation effected in 1901 of the several electric lines operating in the Fox River valley, to wit: The Elgin City, Carpentersville & Aurora railway, the Aurora & Geneva railway, the Aurora Street railway, the Elgin City railway, the Aurora, Yorkville & Morris railway, and the Geneva, Batavia & Southern railway. The consolidated properties obtain an outlet to Chicago by means of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago. There is only one kind of stock, all common. Total issue $2,000,000, and it is a portion of this $2,000,000 stock that we have most to do with.

The total bond issue is $2,000,000 fives, calling for $100,000 per annum interest. Total miles, 69, connecting the cities and towns of Carpentersville, Dundee, Elgin, South Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Aurora, Montgomery, Oswego, Yorkville and Bristol.

EARNINGS

For the 12 months ending July 31:

	1902.	1901.
Total gross earnings	$384,491.41	$341,829.50
Operating expenses	223,486.90	205,757.48
Net earnings	161,004.51	136,072.02
Deductions from income	100,000.00	100,000.00
Net income (being amount available for dividends)	61,004.51	36,072.02

Operating expenses include an accident appropriation equal to 2½ per cent. of the gross receipts and all charges for taxes and insurance.

The operating expenses for 1902 are about 58 per cent, which is unusually high, but as a result of the sinking of earnings in betterments the property is in excellent physical condition, and there are certain improvements recently installed which will reduce the operating percentage appreciably. As it is, the earnings show over 3 per cent. for the stock, and it has been definitely decided to begin paying

DIVIDENDS

in April, 1903, which is just six months from October 1. I make this statement authoritatively. What the rate is to be has not been determined upon, but with the customary increase in earnings actually in evidence in all well-managed traction companies it must be remembered that the annually recurring increase in earnings will soon show 6 and even 8 per cent. earned on Elgin, Aurora & Southern stock. The company operates 90 cars, and owns an electric lighting plant in Elgin, Ill. Over 10 miles private right of way and most of the remainder of the interurban portion has franchises running perpetually. Those having time limit expire in the years from 1916 to 1920. The Elgin lighting franchise is for 20 years. Aside from the bond issue, the company has no floating indebtedness.

COMPOUNDING INCREASED EARNINGS.

The remarkable increase in street railway earnings all over the country is more remarkable in that each recurring annual increase is compounding over previous years. We all know, to what heights compound interest will climb at current interest rates; but when doubled and quadrupled, as in street railway earnings, the result in a decade is marvelous.

The possible earning capacity for the future is surprising, when figured out. Take, for instance, the earnings of Elgin, Aurora & Southern for the year ending July, 1902. Assume that the gross earnings will only show an average annual increase of 10 per cent. a minimum basis, allow at the outside 60 per cent. for operating expenses and note from the following table how the earnings multiply:

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses, 60 p. c.	Net Earnings.
1903	$422,940.51	$253,764.00	$169,176.51
1904	465,234.51	279,140.40	186,094.11
1905	511,757.91	307,054.20	204,703.71
1906	562,933.61	337,759.80	225,173.81
1907	619,226.91	371,535.00	247,691.31

Deducting from net earnings $100,000 per annum for bond interest, and in five years the earnings applicable to dividends are over 7 per cent. on the stock, and this estimate is on the most conservative basis.

CONSOLIDATING SUBJECT.

The syndicate in control of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago and the Elgin, Aurora & Southern railways have now under consideration the formation of a holding company to be organized for the purpose of taking over by an exchange of securities the stocks of both companies. This plan will undoubtedly be carried out, and present stockholders will find their holdings greatly enhanced in value. The future of Elgin, Aurora & Southern is firmly established, and if no such consolidation plan was under consideration the stock is good enough to buy now and put away, for dividends will commence in six months, and I am justified by statistics in assuming that the rate of dividend can and would be increased from year to year. On the other hand

ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN

stock purchased now carries with it the extreme probability of a merger, and it is in this feature that is to be a sure speculation with no risk of loss; and such a venture could hardly be classed as a speculation. We have all recently witnessed the undeniable proofs of the advantage to the shareholders in a merger proposition. We have had two instances of mergers which have both been followed by rising values. I may be pardoned for referring to the movement in Southern Ohio Traction started a few months since under the title of

FROM 65 TO PAR.

Southern Ohio stock quoted in May at 65 received 60 per cent. in bonds and 100 per cent. in C., D. & T. stock. The combined quotations of the latter are now equivalent to 93¾ for what was formerly Southern Ohio Traction stock. And the end is not in sight and the limit has been withdrawn as to where the C., D. & T. securities will rise. Again in Cincinnati, Newport & Covington merger the new issues represent a combined quotation of 134 for what was quoted in the spring at 95 to par. And now is offered another opportunity! Will the doubting Thomas class please step forward? Shall we give you an iron-clad guarantee that the A., E. & C. and E., A. & S. will be merged into one company? Where, oh where is the risk, and where can you put out your money where it is so sure to bring in a good account of itself later on, and not very much later at that?

ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN

has a good record. It is a growing property, and if you wish to verify it take a day off and buy a round-trip to Chicago and see for yourself. You will find almost a continuous town over the entire line, and if you should happen to go Sunday you will find every car crowded. Now that an inlet to Chicago is in operation the sightseers are taking advantage of the situation and the travel is testing the company's capacity, for the Fox River valley is the only natural and really picturesque feature connected with Chicago. That is why the several million people residing up there must look to the Elgin-Aurora roads for their recreation. A great many people will be disappointed in not getting Elgin, Aurora & Southern stock, for I regret to state that our efforts to accumulate a line of stock have been disappointing as far as amount is concerned. I trust, however, that as many of my readers as possible will succeed in buying, as all who do will make money.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK

FINANCIAL.

THE
BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.
Hon. T. V. POWDERLY, President.

The COAL VEIN was uncovered for the permanent opening last week. The building of the breaker, with a capacity of 1,500 TONS PER DAY, on the property of the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co., has been let to Messrs. Kingsley & Westcott, of Olyphant, Penna., the best known and the most successful builders of breakers in the ANTHRACITE COAL region.

As the company OWNS ITS PROPERTY, situated near Pottsville, Pa., and now has sufficient capital for immediate developments, this is the LAST SUBSCRIPTION OFFER that will appear. The company will publish announcements from time to time regarding its production and the condition of the property.

Prospective investors are invited to personally visit and inspect this property. The company will be pleased to submit a proposition to defray all expenses incident to same.

ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1902,
The Price of Stock
Will Be Advanced to
$1.00 PER SHARE.

IN ORDER TO SECURE ANY STOCK AT 75 CENTS PER SHARE, SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FORWARDED AT ONCE. CALL OR WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDNG THE COMPANY AND ITS PROPERTY.

Make checks payable to the order of EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Treasurer.

BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $3,034,050.46

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
To the Stockholders of the Otis Elevator Company:

The Stockholders of the Company, having authorized an increase in the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company to the amount of Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) said Preferred Capital Stock to be of the same character, to have the same privileges, and to be subject to the same terms and conditions as the present Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, it is proposed to immediately issue approximately One million dollars ($1,000,000) thereof. **Such parties as shall be stockholders,** Preferred or Common, of the Company at the closing of the registry and transfer books at the close of business **on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1902,** are hereby given the right to subscribe **at par for one share of said stock for each ten shares of stock. Preferred or Common or part Preferred and part Common, owned by them.** Subscriptions for stock must be received by the Otis Elevator Company before ten (3) o'clock P. M. of October 1, 1902, on the form of subscription blank to be obtained from the Company, accompanied by a certified check on a New York Bank or Trust Company or by a bank draft on New York to the order of the Otis Elevator Company. No subscriptions for fractional shares will be received. Subscription rights, including subscription rights appertaining to less than ten (10) shares of stock may be bought or sold and may be assigned or transferred. Subscriptions for shares of stock will be received by virtue of subscription rights appertaining in the aggregate to ten (10) shares of stock or multiples thereof from persons presenting assignments of subscription rights. **No subscription and no assignment of subscription rights, except on the blanks obtained from the Company, will be recognized; nor will such subscriptions be received before September 26, 1902, or after three (3) o'clock P. M. of October 1, 1902.** The attention of stockholders is particularly called to the conditions of this offer and that it is made to the stockholders, both Preferred and Common, who shall be registered as such at the closing of the registry and transfer books at the close of business of **September 25, 1902,** and that all subscriptions must be made before **three (3) o'clock P. M. of October 1, 1902.** Additional subscription blanks or assignment blanks may be obtained upon application at the office of the Otis Elevator Company. The registry and transfer books for the stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business on **September 25, 1902,** and will remain closed until the morning of **October 16, 1902.**

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY.
By W. D. BALDWIN, President.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.
J. L. McLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
Main Office,
25 Broad St., New York.
CITY BRANCHES:
640 MADISON AV., near East 59th St.
SPRING ST., corner Broadway.
Business solicited in stocks, bonds, and grain for investment or on margin. Market letter upon application. Private wires.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
24 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 6490 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

WANTED,
PITTSBURGH, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN
First Mortgage Bonds, Ctfs. & Stock.
H. A. CROSBY, 25 Broad St.

NOTICE.
We beg to announce to our friends in the Cotton Trade and to the public the retirement of our Mr. Carl Meissner, after many years of service as our attorney and representative in New York. KNOOP, FRERICHS & CO.
Dated New York, Sept. 1, 1902.

Albany Banks.

The National Commercial Bank,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Condition at the close of business Sept. 15, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,105,635.36
United States and other bonds	1,420,816.08
Real estate	194,096.36
Cash	923,879.51
Reserve and other banks	4,665,405.86
	$13,315,833.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	71,491.59
Circulation	185,250.00
Deposits, Individual $5,278,385.16	
Banks 6,280,706.42	11,559,091.58
	$13,315,833.17

OFFICERS.
ROBERT C. PRUYN, President.
GRANGE SARD, Vice President.
CHAS. H. SABIN, Vice President.
EDW. J. HUSSEY, Cashier.
LAURENCE H. HENDRICKS, Asst. Cashier.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Asst. Cashier.

Tennessee Banks.

American National Bank,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,318,155.14
Due from banks and bankers	203,724.26
Cash and reserve	561,664.06
Total	$3,083,543.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	38,685.20
Deposits	2,044,858.26
Total	$3,083,543.46

OFFICERS.
W. W. BERRY, President.
A. H. ROBINSON, Vice President.
N. P. LE SUEUR, Cashier.

Oklahoma Banks.

(Condensed)
REPORT TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE CONDITION OF
CAPITOL NATIONAL BANK
NO. 4,705.
GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA,
at the close of business Sept. 15, 1902.
RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$376,648.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	25,168.87
Premiums paid	1,125.00
Securities, warrants, etc.	101,120.27
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	3,800.00
U. S. bonds, par value $150,200.00	
Cash and exchange 160,053.40	
Demand loans 224,479.83	534,733.43
	$1,042,595.70

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	16,000.00
Undivided profits, net	4,674.36
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	871,921.34
	$1,042,595.70

The above statement is correct.
G. A. Nelson, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Southern Railway trust preferred stock certificate, D 13,757, twenty shares; name of Louise Davis Bond.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET.
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 2d 6s, Series C, 1906.
$2,500 Illinois Central Coll. Trust 4s, 1953.
$1,500 Central Pacific R. R. 3½ p. c., 1929.
$4,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st 4s, 1948.
$20,000 Central Pacific R. R. 1st Ref. 4s, 1949.
$10,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
$15,000 Southern Pacific R. R. Const. Stamped 5s, 1937, Series A & B.
$4,000 California Pacific R. R. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1912.
$12,000 Southern Railway (St. Louis Div.) 1st 4s, 1951.
2 shs. Automatic Fire Alarm Fire Extinguisher Co.
$12.50 Automatic Fire Alarm Fire Extinguisher Dividend Scrip Note.
125 shs. New Orleans, Jackson & Gt. Northern R. R.
$87.50 Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. pfd. stock scrip.
27 shs. Alabama Life Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Railway Advertising Co.
30 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
$4,400 Certf. of Indiana Canal stock.
$500 Montgomery & West Point R. R. 8 p. c. Bond.
$25 Mobile City Debt Bearer Coupon of July, 1886.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
41 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
33 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
23 shs. American Waltham Watch Co.
3 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Bklyn.
16 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
33 shs. Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R.
75 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
47 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. common.
10 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. pfd.
9 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.
66 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
10 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
75 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
3 shs. 1st Nati. Bank of Staten Island.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
100 shs. Kensico Cemetery.
$15,000 Dallas & Waco R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds.
$1,000 Dutchess County 4½ p. c. Guar. Bd., 1940.
$3,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Impt. Guar. Bd., 1934.
$1,000 Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1030.
Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Membership New York Coffee Exchange.
$6,486.06 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
$97,000 Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$25,000 Toledo Railways & Light Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1909.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
700,000 shs. Canterbury Mining Co., Leadville, Col.
200 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Del. Co. Pfd.
300 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
6 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
9 shs. Christopher & 10th Street R. R.
3 40-100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.

Iowa Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
At the close of business Sept. 15, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$843,262.55
United States bonds	400,000.00
Premium on United States bonds	14,125.00
Real estate	37,500.00
Due from banks and United States Treasurer	219,143.65
Cash on hand	67,705.70
	$1,581,737.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	45,569.56
National bank notes outstanding	200,000.00
Deposits	986,167.64
Bills payable	100,000.00
	$1,581,737.20

ANTHONY BURDICK, President.
JOE R. LANE, Vice President

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 22	645,445
To date this year	132,423,276
Corresponding date last year	213,092,589

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 22	$4,091,000
To date this year	$677,637,350
Corresponding date last year	$756,987,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 7@20 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Peoria & Eastern	1½
Am. Hide & Leather. pf	⅞	Rutland pf	1
Am. Woolen pf	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¼
Chi. & Alton. pf	½	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Int. Silver	4¾	U. S. Leather	½
Laclede Gas pf	7½	U. S. Leather pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	¼
Am. Sugar	2⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
Ann Arbor	2½	Missouri Pacific	1
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¼	Norf. & West	⅞
Chi. G. W. deb	1¼	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	People's Gas	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. Southern	⅜	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Corn Products	⅞	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½
Corn Prod. pf	⅞	Readings	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	⅜	Rep. Steel pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	¾
Det. Un. Ry.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Dist. of Am. pf. cfts.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	Texas & Pacific	¾
Erie	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Erie 1st pf	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
General Electric	2⅜	Union Pacific	⅞
Gt. North. pf	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Hocking Valley	2	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1⅜
Hocking Valley pf	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Iowa Central	¾	U. S. Steel	½
Iowa Central pf	⅜	U. S. Steel pf	½
Kan. City So	⅝	Wabash	⅝
Long Island	1	Wabash pf	⅞
Manhattan	⅞	West. Union	½
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1	Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1
Dist. of Am. 5s	1¼	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Adams Express 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1¼
Am. Bicycle 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The course of yesterday's stock market differed much from ordinary Wall Street forecasts. There had been apprehension of extreme weakness; but actual net results were in no sense serious. Again high rates for money ruled, the quotation for funds on call soaring to 20 per cent., with a closing figure of 12, most of the day's business being transacted, however, between 7 and 12 per cent. Call money was without sensational feature, there being offers of accommodation in volume at 6 per cent. for a six months' period. In banking circles the feeling very generally prevailed that sensational loan rates would now disappear.

At the market's opening all the professional talent of the Stock Exchange hammered quotations. Stocks were sold short in free and easy fashion. Many recessions were forced. But opening prices were the lowest prices. A rally came which lifted the entire list up to a parity with the closing figures of last week and in many instances even substantial advances were recorded. In the last hour of business raiding became renewed, gains were lost, and in the list of net changes for the day most conspicuous stocks showed declines—though in the list of railroad stocks traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more only about a half dozen showed losses of as much as a whole point, and not one as much as 2 points. Stocks traded in most largely (St. Paul, 55,000; Canadian Pacific, 25,000; Atchison, 27,000; Manhattan, 23,000; Erie, 12,000; Pennsylvania, 25,000; Union Pacific, 35,000, and Southern Pacific, 23,000,) changed for the day only fractionally. In no fair sense was the day's market movement to be regarded in any substantial sense a discouraging exhibit.

Those Wall Street interests that adhere to confidence in market values—and in that group are the foremost and strongest of all American financiers—find daily warrant for their faith in business records, changing only by expansion in proofs of National prosperity. Virtually every current business exhibit is an exhibit of encouragement.

ST. PAUL.

After a fractionally lower opening St. Paul—which on Saturday, previous to the publication of the bank statement, had sold up to 198¾, the highest price on record, only later to fall back to 196—became the market leader in point of strength, and from the low figure of 195¼ went almost steadily up to at one time as high as 198 on what was declared to be excellent buying. In the late afternoon, when call money ran up to 20 per cent., the price receded, but with the final figure nevertheless showing a net advance of a half point on dealings in 55,000 shares.

The stock was one of the few to show a net gain for the day, which led to the report that the buying represented accumulation by Rockefeller-Gould interests for the purpose of including the road in a transcontinental securities holding company, in which Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Texas Pacific, and other gold roads would be included.

Apropos of this a leading interest in St. Paul says:

"You can say emphatically that so far as St. Paul is concerned there is no truth in the report that it will enter into any such company or corporation. It will not.

"It will no doubt prove true, however, that the Gould roads will be consolidated in some such manner as that suggested."

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

On the floor of the Exchange the initial drop of over 3 points in Missouri Pacific was declared to have been a cleverly planned "scoop" with the object of reaching stop loss orders and shaking out weak holders.

Closing on Saturday at 122, the stock opened yesterday at 119½, immediately fell to 118¾, and almost as quickly rallied to 120. Thereafter it moved very erratically, at one time down to 119½ and at another up to 121½. The close was at 121, marking a net loss of a point on dealings in over 103,000 shares—almost one-sixth of the entire market transactions.

The heaviest buying on the decline was by Butler Brothers, who are credited with acting for the Goulds. There was no news on the stock, but from Chicago an official of the road was credited with saying—and this is in effect what President Gould himself says—that they do not see how they are going to be able to take care of the business they see in sight. Says this official:

"Talk about this being inflated prosperity! Why, we couldn't haul the business that is in our reach if we had a year to do it in, and that, too, under the most favorable circumstances. I am talking now about the business we can count on. We are positive, however, that there is a vast tonnage that is at the present time invisible, but it will come and contribute largely to our future earnings. I can see nothing but continued and increasing prosperity for this road for the next year or more."

LOW PRICES AT THE OPENING.

At the close of business yesterday bankers who were prominent as buyers of stock on the decline said that the action of the market was the best proof that could be offered of its substantial strength and its wonderful power of resistance and absorption. The lowest prices of the day, it was pointed out, were for the most part those recorded at the opening and resulted, not from local selling, but from sales by London and out-of-town holders who had apparently become nervous; and by shorts in an endeavor to break the market. Even this selling, it was commented upon, was much less than had been expected.

Hence it was, these interests say, that the market at no time during the day stood in need of any such supporting orders as are ordinarily put in in times of stress.

HIDE AND LEATHER.

In connection with the movement in Hide and Leather shares there was a report that interests identified with the packing combine were buying the stock.

A house with Chicago connections sent a query to that city asking as to the truth or untruth of the report. The reply was that the story was made out of whole cloth and was perfectly ridiculous.

NEW HAVEN'S NEW DIRECTORS.

An interesting story on the Street yesterday was that the newly elected Directors of New Haven, Messrs. Skinner and Barney, represent Pennsylvania and New York Central interests in the property, each road having been accorded the right to name one of the Directors.

Coincident with this story came a revival of the report of a 10 per cent. dividend guarantee on New Haven stock by Pennsylvania or Pennsylvania and New York Central jointly. This, however, is merely a revival of an old story and lacks confirmation.

New Haven stock declined 1½ points on the transfer of a single hundred shares.

OUT OF TOWN SELLING.

Much of the early selling of the market yesterday was the result of the accumulation over Sunday of selling orders from the country and neighboring cities. On the other hand the greater number of the buying orders on the decline came from local banking interests.

Brokers who received the selling orders said that some of their out-of-town holders of stocks seemed to imagine that the extinction of the surplus reserves was a greater calamity marketwise than the corn crop failure or the assassination of President McKinley.

LEATHER TRUST STOCK.

There was a further upward movement in Leather Trust stock yesterday to the highest price recorded in some time. Coincident with the advance the old reorganization rumors were heard; but at the offices of the company it was said that there was nothing new in the matter.

Among brokers the opinion was that the movement was a speculative one, intended to divert interest from some other shares where profit taking was going steadily on.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

A development of the day coming in for more or less comment was the comparative steadiness with which the industrials held—losing, in fact, less than the railroad issues. This steadiness was particularly noticeable in the Steel stocks and in the shares of the Smelting Company.

The Gates followers were credited with the manipulation of the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the St. Louis and San Francisco issues, all of which showed net advances at the close of the day.

It was said that Harriman and Keene interests were the largest buyers of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific on the decline.

Richmond (Va.) and Louisville (Ky.) interests were said to have taken 3,000 of the 3,500 shares of Louisville and Nashville stock dealt in yesterday.

LONDON A SELLER.

Contributing to the low prices made at the opening yesterday were selling orders to the total of some 30,000 shares put into the market by houses with foreign connections. The bulk of this selling was said to be for London, which earlier in the day had sent over prices here from ¼ to 1 point below Saturday's closing figures.

The selling was of the coal stocks, notably Erie, and of the Steel Trust and Pacific shares.

AN INCREASE, NOT A DECREASE.

In tabulation of the comparative official exhibits of the banks of New York City in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES occurred an annoying typographical error, wherein the Fourth National Bank was made to show a decrease in net profits of $499,306 for the two months elapsing since the August statements filed with the National Treasury Department. The Fourth National Bank's profits during that period showed no decrease at all—the actual record being an increase of $40,694, only eleven other National banks in the entire Clearing House list making an equally good exhibit.

Seaboard Air Line Bonds.

Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. offer to holders of the collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, that are payable on Oct. 1 next, the opportunity to exchange the maturing bonds for an equal amount, par value, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway refunding collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1911, on payment of $25 per bond. Bonds surrendered are to carry the coupons due on Oct. 1, the refunding bonds to carry coupons due Nov. 1 next.

Adventure Mining Assessment.

The low price of copper is mainly responsible for the action of the Directors of the Adventure Mining Company in calling a fourth assessment on the capital stock of the company. The assessment is $2, and makes the total so far called $11 on every share, the latter having a par value of $25. With the $5 original subscription the amount paid in is thus $16. The non-completion of a new mill is in part responsible for the calling of this assessment.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

J. Astley Griffin has been chosen Assistant Secretary of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. Mr. Griffin has been loan clerk of the City Trust Company since its incorporation. Prior to that he was paying teller of the Kings County Trust Company.

MONEY MARKET TIGHT.

Money was tight again yesterday in Wall Street. At one time it was up to 20 per cent. It opened fairly easy, but there was a rush to obtain loans and in a short time it reached 15 per cent. Then it dropped a few points, but it soon went up again, touching 20 per cent. in the afternoon and closing at 12 per cent.

The statement made in these columns on Sunday that the reserves of the banks in the Clearing House Association had fallen below the legal requirement was misleading. The legal requirement for National banks is 25 per cent., and for State banks 15 per cent. The Clearing House Association, however, requires by a tacit rule that the State banks shall keep their reserves up to those of the National banks. When it was stated, therefore, that the banks showed a deficit in reserves required, it was intended to mean reserves required by the Clearing House.

In speaking of the situation yesterday, Vice President Vanderlip of the National City Bank said:

"The deficit of Saturday means absolutely nothing in the face of ample deposits. The law requires National banks to have a reserve of 25 per cent. of net deposits. That is a safety reserve. With a deficit of a million and a half, it is only a fraction of a per cent. below this, and 25 per cent. is an ample fraction of safety. If it should come to a deficit amounting to a respectable percentage, it would be serious, even when the causes for low reserves in the banks here are legitimate and the low reserves mean healthy business conditions. But if means nothing now."

DISTILLERS' SECURITY COMPANY.

The Distillers' Security Corporation yesterday filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk Maurice Stack at Jersey City. The capital stock is $32,500,000, but the company may begin business with $3,000 paid in.

The company will do a general distilling and redistilling business for home consumption and export. The articles also provide for an additional $16,000,000 of stock to be issued to meet an issue of bonds of like amount to run twenty-five years and bear 5 per cent. interest.

The incorporators are Horace S. Gould, Raymond Newman, Frederick H. Seward, Robert W. Martin, Evan J. Dudley, John J. Billings, and Kenneth McLaren.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Louisville dispatches the Standard Oil Company has begun work on its $1,000,000 pipe line from the Kentucky to the West Virginia fields.

Reports from Ballston, N. Y., that the Union Bag and Paper Company has shut down its plant there indefinitely, alleging that it is heavily overstocked in Manila bags.

Assessment of $2 called on the stock of the Adventure Mining Company, payable Oct. 15.

Dispatches from Indianapolis stating that the Piel Starch Company, an independent concern, has begun the erection of a three-hundred-thousand-dollar plant in that city.

Time during which the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific have the privilege of depositing their stock under the plan of readjustment extended until and including Oct. 1.

Reserve of outside banks $3,610,175 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,340,950 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 7@20 per cent., closing at 12 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $126,638,056; balances, $6,891,318; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $702,642.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞; demand, $4.85@$4.85⅛; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—20@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In its City article to-day The Times says that in most quarters money was reported abundant yesterday. The discount market was firm.

Recent arrivals of bar gold have been bought on American account, the firmness of New York exchange being, as usual, disregarded.

The Stock Exchange was dull in most departments yesterday, consols and other investment securities being depressed by the firmness of the discount market and anticipations of a possible rise in the Bank rate.

American rails were inactive and dull in the morning, but in the afternoon prices were reported slightly higher from Wall Street owing to THE NEW YORK TIMES's statement in regard to the new financial policy when Congress meets.

The foreign market was very firm yesterday.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Money was wanted in the market to-day for the new Treasury bills. Discounts were strengthened by the position of the New York banks.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were engaged in arranging the preliminaries of the carry-over, to the neglect of other business, which was flat. Consols weakened on account of nervousness regarding the future of the money market. Home rails were irregular. Americans were dull as the result of the bad bank statement, and prices were mostly below parity. They improved later, but trading was inactive. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was the feature. Some irregularity followed the improvement, but the market closed steady. Grand Trunk was easier, except second preferreds. Rio Tintos were slightly easier, due to the weakness of copper, which closed at 52⅝. Spanish 4s were strong. Kafirs were weak at first, but closed steady.

De Beers were steadier. The recent continued fall in De Beers shares is attributed by a financial paper to a claim by the Inland Revenue Commissioners for income tax on the whole of the past profits, which, the paper estimates, will amount to $5,000,000 if the claim can be sustained in the law courts. It has been the custom to pay income tax only on the dividends of English shareholders. According, however, to The St. James's Gazette, the Commissioners only claim income tax on the company's dividends for the past two years, and the sum involved is only a few thousand pounds.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93¼; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 96; Atchison preferred, 106½; Baltimore and Ohio, 117¾; Canadian Pacific, 140⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50½; Chicago Great Western, 34⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 201; De Beers deferred, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 50; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 41⅞; Erie first preferred, 71¼; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 176¼; Louisville and Nashville, 156½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 36⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69½; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 77; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 30; Pennsylvania, 86⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 37⅝; Reading first preferred, 84½; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 40¼; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 80⅝; Union Pacific, 112¾; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 93¾; Wabash, 38; Wabash preferred, 54½; Spanish 4s, 86¼.

Bar silver quiet at 23¾d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 15-16 to 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.40; Madrid, 34.62; Lisbon, 27; Rome, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Parquet stocks opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Thomson-Houston and Russian industrials were offered. Later prices weakened. Savings bank withdrawals adversely influenced rentes. At the close there was a better tone. Spanish securities continued to attract attention. Spanish 4s rose sharply. Brazilians were in brisk demand, and rose substantially. Metropolitans were the subject of inquiry. Rio Tintos were weaker in sympathy with copper. Kafirs were extensively offered on the rumor that South African war expenses to the amount of £100,000,000 will be charged against the new South African colonies. They declined considerably, but closed steadier.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 87.65.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Business on the Boerse to-day was hesitating, owing to the uncertainty regarding the money market and unsatisfactory New York reports. Mines were firm, as a result of the satisfactory monthly returns.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Trading was active in the market to-day, especially in Philadelphia Electric, Electric Company of America, and Cambria Steel. The latter was bought and advanced to 29 by a house which represents Pennsylvania Railroad interests. Manipulation in Philadelphia Electric and Electric Company of America was apparent, two strong bull pools operating in both stocks. The deal in which the companies are alleged to be interested has been denied by officials of the two companies, but the most active buying to-day and for ten days past in Philadelphia Electric has been by houses closely identified with inside interests. With the exception of the three issues named, the market was rather heavy, prices shading off small fractions all around. Total sales, 64,993 shares; bonds, $56,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Railways Co	52½	52½	52½
200	Atchison	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
100	Baltimore & Ohio	113½	113½	113⅝
10	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
5,395	Cambria Steel	29	28¼	28⅞
108	Cons. Lake Superior	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
53	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	74	73½	73½
50	Cons. Traction of N. J.	69½	69½	69½
250	Diamond Steel	1½	1½	1½
200	Diamond Steel pf	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Erie	41	40⅞	40⅞
9,723	Electric Co. of Am	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜
66	Huntington & Broad T.	30	30	30
8	Hunt. & Bd. Top. pf.	58	58	58
100	Lehigh Valley	35½	35½	35½
25	Lehigh Navigation	78⅝	78	78⅝
800	Marsden Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	National Asphalt pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
413	Pennsylvania R. R	83⅞	83½	83⅝
50	Penn. Steel Co. pf	102½	102½	102½
27	Penn. Salt Co	115	115	115
140	Phila. Traction	98⅛	96	98⅛
24,886	Phila. Electric	9 7-16	9	9 1-16
1,518	Philadelphia Co	49¾	49½	49⅝
90	Philadelphia Co. pf	50	50	50
1,153	Phila. Rapid Transit	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
40	Railways Co. gen	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7,800	Reading	36⅞	36	36 1-16
1,100	Reading 2d pf	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
900	Southern Railroad	39⅝	38½	39⅛
1	United Co. of N. J	281¾	281¾	281¾
474	United Gas Imp. Co	114⅝	114⅜	114½
200	United Power Co	44¼	44¼	44¼
423	Union Traction	48	47⅞	47⅞
6,635	United States Steel	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝
110	United States Steel pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5	West. N. Y. & Penn.	6	6	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c premium to-day. Time and call loans, 6@5½ per cent. Local stocks were quiet, and reflected the Eastern weakness. Swift & Co. sold up to 165½, where it met selling pressure and was forced back to 162½. There was a scattered trade in American Can, Shipbuilding, and a few others. Box preferred sold off to 50, but rallied a point. South Side "L" sold down to 111. Sales on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	American Can pf	54	54	54
45	American Shipbuilding	58	58	58
14	Chicago Edison	176	176	176
50	Chicago Pneu. T	100	100	100
89	Diamond Match	130½	130½	130½
20	Lake Street L	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	Metropolitan L	41½	41½	41½
75	Metropolitan L pf	90½	90½	90½
1,485	National Biscuit	48	47½	47⅝
142	National Biscuit pf	104¼	104	104
100	National Carbon pf	100½	100½	100½
150	Quaker Oats pf	91½	91	91¼
657	South Side L	112	111	111
1,150	Swift & Co	165½	162	162
85	United Box Board	14	13¾	14
861	United Box Board pf	61	59	60
80	West Chicago	96½	96½	96½

BONDS.

$5,000 N. W. L 4s closed 97½.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23¾d per ounce and in New York at 51½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Golden Fleece sold at .20, 100 Hale and Norcross at .28, 1,100 Isabella at .33, 500 Mollie Gibson at .07, 100 Ophir at 1.05, 200 Portland at 1.85, 300 Petosi at .24, and 100 Standard at 3.45.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was quiet and prices were irregular. Very few stocks showed totals that approached those recorded on the most active days of last week, and there were no new accessories to the rank of the active stocks. Following the course of the Stock Exchange market, curb stocks showed generally a reactionary tendency, but in a very few cases only were the losses more than fractional. On the other hand some substantial advances were recorded, including a gain of about 1 point in Rock Island common, the only one of the very active stocks which showed any marked improvement. The money market situation was the greatest influence that affected the market, there being few changes that were attributable to any more specific cause.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES showed a declining tendency during the whole day. It opened at the best price of the day and closed at the lowest—113½, a drop of 1 point. Apart from the selling induced by general market conditions, the decline was attributed to the report that increased competition would result from the rumored consolidation of the Gould-Rockefeller railroad interests. More than 5,000 shares of Northern Securities were traded in, that being next to the largest total shown yesterday.

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ROCK ISLAND common furnished an exception to the general course of the market. It opened slightly below Saturday's closing price, but advanced sharply later in the day to 61½ and ended the day with a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock and the bonds were not so strong, and both sold off fractionally.

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UNION TYPEWRITER stocks continue to show decided strength. They sold ex-dividend yesterday at prices which nearly equaled those at which they sold just before the dividend came off. In fact, the common recovered its 3 per cent. dividend, selling yesterday at 130 and closing at 130 bid.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can	13¾	13½	13½
300	American Can pf	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper	5¼	5¼	5¼
130	Am. Writing Paper pf	22	21½	21½
3,300	Balt. & Ohio rights	3¼	3¼	3¼
610	Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	British-Columbia Cop.	6	5⅞	6
100	Camden & Trent. R.R.	3⅜	3⅜	5⅜
200	Casein of Am	16	16	16
100	Con. Storage Battery	19	19	19
20	Central Foundry	2¼	2¼	2¼
145	Dist. Securities w. i.	31	30¾	30¾
2,800	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
500	Green Cons. Copper	27	26¾	27
600	Manhattan Transit	7¼	7	7
6,000	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	3¼	3	3⅛
200	Nat. Enameling	37½	37½	37½
10	Nat. Enameling pf	90	90	90
500	N. S. Coal	6¼	6	6¼
200	N. E. Transportation	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	N. Y. Transportation	14¼	14¼	14¼
5,200	Northern Securities	114½	113¾	113½
15	New Orleans Ry	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	New Orl. Ry. pf	56¾	56⅞	56⅞
197	Otis Elevator	43	42½	43
1,450	Otis Elevator rights	1⅜	⅞	1
10,500	Rock Isl. new w. i.	61½	60	61
2,940	R. I. pf. new w. i.	87⅜	86½	87
37	San Francisco com. w. i.	20½	20¼	20¼
23	San Francisco pf. w. i.	60¼	60	60
100	Seaboard Air Line	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
81	Standard Oil	670	665	665
200	Tennessee Copper	17	17	17
100	Union Copper	3	3	3
20	Union Ferry ex div	44½	44¼	44½
5	Un. Typewriter ex div.	130	130	130
10	U. Typew. 2d pf. ex div.	131	131	131
50	United Copper	30	30	30
3,600	U. S. Realty w. i.	37	36¾	36⅞
1,100	U. S. Realty pf. w. i.	79⅝	79⅛	79½
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾
942	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	33	32	32

Bonds.

$2,000	†Cape Breton 5s	50	50	50
250,000	R. I. new 4s, w. i.	88⅝	88¼	88¼
1,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87	87	87
15,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	98	98	98
27,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	78	77	77

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Chicle	130	135	130	135
American Chicle pf	94	97	94	97
Am. Elevated	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛
American Malting 6s	98¼	99½	98¼	99½
Am. Maltose Mfg		55		55
American Tobacco	285	315	285	315
Am. Steel Foundries		84		84
American Typefounders	43	46	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	14¼	14¾	14¼	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77¾	78¾	77¾	79
Bamberger De Lamar	10¾	11¼	10¾	11½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121½	121	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	111	108	110
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Camden Land	¼	½	¼	½
Camden & Trenton R. R.	4	4¼	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	22	27	22	27
Central Fireworks pf	64	68	63	68
Central Foundry	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝
Central Foundry pf	12	13	11½	12½
Central Foundry 6s	67	72	67	70
Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s		95		95
Chic., Peoria & St. L. pf	13½	14½	13½	14½
Compressed Air	5½	6½	5½	6¾
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	8¼	6¾	8¼
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13	16	13	16
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Dist. Securities 5s, w. i.	80	81	80¾	81
Dominion Securities	26	30	26	30
Electric Boat	25	29	25	29
Electric Boat pf	40	45	40	45
Electric Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	1⅞	3	1¾	3
Electric Vehicle	5¾	6	5½	6¼
Electric Vehicle pf	15	16	15	16
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Empire Con. Quicksilver		3		3
Empire Steel	13	14	13½	14½
Empire Steel pf	48	51	48	50
Federal Sugar	26		26	
Federal Sugar pf. w. i.		94¾		95
Federal Sugar subs. w. i.	97		97	
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Guggenheim Exploration	145	160	145	160
Hackensack Meadows	6	10	6	10
Hall Signal	113	125	115	125
Havana Tobacco	49	51	49	51
Hav. Tobacco pf. w. i.	66	72	66	72
Houston Oil	16	20	16	20
Houston Oil pf	70	75	70	75
Illinois Trans		¾	1	¾
Interborough Rapid Tr., 40 per cent. paid	100	108	100	110
Interborough Rapid Tr., 1 paid	100	106	108	115
Interbor. Rap. Tr. rts		1	2¼	3
International Power pf		145		145
International Salt	9	10	9½	10
L

ment in Wall Street, which expectation put the whole buying contingent in a reluctant mood. The general tone held steady, with an encouraging upward trend observable at several points. Alabama Coal and Iron issues showed a firm disposition, while the bid price for several of the trust companies was advanced. The money market evinces signs of hardening a little, so that predictions are freely made that the rates will soon be put on a 6 per cent. basis. Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,798 shares of stock and $44,100 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Seaboard Ry. common	32¾	32¾	32¾
370	Atlantic C. L. com	171¾	171	171¾
62	Northern Central	125	125	125
67	Consolidated Gas	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1,000	United Rys. & El. com.	15½	15⅜	15½
10	Nashville Ry. common	6¼	6¼	6¼
130	Lt. S. Fidelity & Gty.	151½	151½	151½
12	International	152	152	152
10	Union	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	Central	60	60	60
500	Ala. C. & I. com	38	38	38
40	Ala. C. & I. pf.	90	90	90
37	Bank of Baltimore	125½	125½	125½

BONDS.

$12,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-year	104	104	104
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
4,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc.	70	69¾	69¾
14,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95¼	95	95
1,000	Charleston Con. Ry. 5s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Ana. & Pot. Ry. 5s	102	102	102
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,000	W. N. C. 6s	119	110	119

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
720	U. S. Steel	41	40⅝	40⅞
555	U. S. Steel pf.	91	90⅝	91
375	Crucible Steel	23¾	23½	23¾
180	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	86¼	86¾
310	Pittsburg Brew.	31	30⅞	31
505	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	47¾	47¼	47¾
250	Monongahela River Coal	12½	12½	12½
90	Mon. River Coal pf.	41½	40¾	41½
110	Philadelphia Company	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
110	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
480	Pittsburg Coal	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
20	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	92	92
20	American Window Glass	62¾	62¾	62¾
130	American Glass pf.	90½	90½	90½
83	National Fire Proof	31	30¾	30¾
120	National Fire Proof pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
200	Westinghouse Elec. 2s	112¼	112	112
60	Federal National Bank	144	144	144
85	Manufacturers' L. & H.	78½	78½	78½
10	American Trust	123	123	123
90	Commonwealth Trust	246	245	246
10	Allegheny Trust	160	160	160
235	Real Estate Trust	315	312	312
35	People's Nat. Bank	480	475	480
14	Pittsburg S. & Range	18	18	18
50	Colonial Trust	596	596	596
10	West. Air Brake	184	184	184
70	West Savings Dep.	113	113	113
87	Enterprise Nat. Bank	125	125	125
$6,000	Brewing bonds	112½	112½	112½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	.04
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.03	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.14
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.97	.90
Challenge Con.	.10	.10
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.07	.08
Hale & Norcross	.24	.22
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.04
Mexican	.27	.28
Occidental Con.	.10	.10
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.12	.13
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.07	.08
Sag Belcher	.04	.03
Standard		.07
Sierra Nevada	.08	.08
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.13	.12
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.06	.05
Silver bars	.51½	.53
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	10	9½	9¾
Alamo	4	5	3¾	5
American Con.	2¾	..	2¾	3½
Anaconda	20	21½	20	21½
Blue Bell	7	8½	8	8⅞
C., K. & N.	8½	10	9	10
C. C. Cons.	8	8½	8	8½
Coriolanus	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
C., C. & M.	3½	3¾	3	3⅝
Dante	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
Doctor Jackpot	12	12½	12	12½
Elkton	36⅝	37¾	47	47½
El Paso	69½	71	60¼	60⅝
Fanny Rawlings	5½	7	5½	7
Findlay	7½	10	8	10
Gold Dollar Con.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½
Golden Cycle	59	61	59	61
Golden Fleece	15	25	15	25
Gold Bond	4	4½	5½	5¾
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4¼
Gould	8	8½	7⅛	7¼
Gold Exploration	3¼	3½	2½	3⅛
Isabella	34½	35½	35½	36¼
Jackpot	12¼	14	12	14
Keystone	5¾	6	5½	5¾
Last Dollar	50	60	50	55
Lexington	5¾	6	5⅞	6
Little Puck	5	5¾	5¼	5½
Little Bessie	4	4½	4	4½
Mollie Gibson	4	5	4	6
Mary Cashen	9	9¼	8½	10
Moon Anchor	8	8½	8¼	10
New Haven	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅞
Pharmacist	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Pinnacle	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Pointer	2¼	2¾	2½	3¼
Portland	200	200	191	198
Rose Maud	2¾	4	3½	3⅝
Rose Nicol	3¾	5	3¾	4¾
Sunset Eclipse	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Vindicator	100	105	100	105
Work	8⅞	8⅝	8½	8½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$218,536,427
Gold	130,726,765
Silver	14,585,702
United States notes	4,297,545
Treasury notes of 1890	72,538
National banknotes	1,854,532
Total receipts this day	1,907,994
Total receipts this month	35,825,101
Total receipts this year	133,736,005
Total expenditures this day	1,195,000
Total expenditures this month	29,445,000
Total expenditures this year	129,372,178
Deposits in National banks	129,525,865

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,834,089
Silver dollars	463,842,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,619,301
Silver bullion of 1890	25,497,699
Total	$851,793,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,834,089
Silver certificates outstanding	463,842,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,783,089
Total	$851,793,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,343,575
Gold certificates	58,383,190
Silver coin and bullion	4,977,311
Silver certificates	5,708,421
United States notes	4,297,545
Other assets	25,387,732
Total in Treasury	$174,907,837
Deposits in National banks	129,527,865
Total	$304,525,703
Current liabilities	86,989,275
Available cash balance	$218,536,427

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Hubbell & Moulton have been appointed Cleveland agents of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Stone, Matthews & Co. have been appointed Philadelphia agents of the Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis.

F. H. Ellsworth has been appointed Boston general agent of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

The Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters is devoting itself to the determination and promulgation of new rates and schedules, and the 25 per cent. flat advance will be dropped in the various towns as fast as the new rates can be promulgated by the board's Secretary.

The Cleveland Board of Fire Underwriters has abandoned its plan for the establishment of a fire insurance patrol and salvage corps.

Howard Hudler has been appointed special agent of the North German Insurance Company of New York and the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati for the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
80,000 106¼
1,000 108
10,000 108¾

Va funded debt 2-3s
10,000 96⅜

Virginia 6s defd
Brown Bros & Co certfs
10,000 10⅜
40,000 11
10,000 11⅜
10,000 12
10,000 11⅜
20,000 12

Adams Exp 4s
2,000 104

Am Bicycle 5s
10,000 49
7,000 48
10,000 3 48

Atch, Top & S Fe
gen 4s
15,000 104
50,000 104½
10,000 104
15,000 104⅞

Balt & Ohio per
lien 3½s
9,000 94½
17,000 94⅝
8,000 94⅞
500 94⅝
P L E & W V
4s
10,000 97½
P J & M 3½s
3,000 90⅜
S Wn div 3½s
1,000 90½
43,000 90

Bklyn Un El 1st
3,000 102¼
10,000 102⅜

Bklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 118¼

B R & P gen 5s
4,000 117

Canada So 1st
1,000 106

Cent of Georgia
cons 5s
2,000 110

Cent of Georgia
1st inc 5s
5,000 83½
2d inc 5s
7,000 40
3d inc 5s
5,000 29
1,000 28½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
7,000 103⅜

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 88

C & O gen 4½s
25,000 106¼
10,000 106⅜

Chi & A 3½s
1,000 82

Chi, B & Quincy
4s joint bds
40,000 96⅛
100,000 96¾
50,000 96⅛
10,000 96¼
30,000 96⅛
19,000 96⅛
105,000 96⅛

C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 123½

C, Mil & St Paul
C & P W 5s
17,000 20f 118¼
10,000 118½

C, R I & Pac 6s
1,000 128¾

Col F & I conv 5s
55,000 98
5,000 98¼
30,000 98½

Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 84

Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 94¼

Consol Tob 4s
20,000 68
5,000 67¾
57,000 68
3,000 67⅞
5,000 68
15,000 67⅞
3,000 68
2,000 68¼
10,000 68¼
15,000 68
10,000 68¼
12,000 68
35,000 68¼
6,000 68
52,000 68½
20,000 68¼
10,000 68¼
10,000 68

Denv & Rio Gde
con 4s
24,000 101½
5,000 102

Det, Mac & Mar
land grt 3½s
3,000 88

Detroit Southern
Ohio So div 4s
15,000 94

Distilg Co of Am
col trust 5s
10,000 98

Erie Penn col trust
4s
2,000 93

Ft Wth & D C 1st
10,000 114½

Green Bay & Wn
deb ctfs B
5,000 23½
10,000 23¾
10,000 23¾
62,000 24
10,000 24½
10,000 24½
10,000 24½

Hock Val 4½s
6,000 100¼
5,000 109

K C, Ft S & M 4s
9,000 91½

Kan City So 3s
25,000 72

Louis & Nash
unified 4s
1,000 101¾
col trust 4s
2,000 100¾
col trust 5s
4,000 116
Pens & Atl 6s
1,000 114

Lo & N gen 6s
5,000 120

Met Elev 1st 6s
5,000 111½

Minn & St Louis
1st & ref 4s
5,000 104

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
15,000 s20f 99½
500 99½
500 100½

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 84½

Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 107½

Mo P 1st col 5s
1,000 106½

Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 106⅞
1,000 106½

Natl R R of Mex
1st con 4s
5,000 79½

N Y Cent & H R
M C col 3½s
registered
10,000 93½
L S col 3½s
registered
3,000 93½

N Y C & St L 4s
2,000 s15f 106
registered
1,000 106⅝

N Y C & St L 1st 4s
3,000 94¼

So P Cal con 5s,
stamped
4,000 110¼

Southern Railway
M & O col 4s
6,000 97½

Stand R & T inc
10,000 14⅜
5,000 14½

Third Av con 4s
3,000 38½
10,000 38¾

Tol, St L & W 4s
4,000 83½
5,000 83½
7,000 83½

Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000 104⅞
5,000 104½
4,000 104⅞

Un Pac conv 4s
15,000 111½
10,000 111½
105,000 111½
1,000 111½
40,000 111⅜
10,000 111½
50,000 111⅜
1,000 111⅜
35,000 111½
10,000 111⅜
80,000 111⅜
90,000 111½
100,000 111⅜
20,000 111½
10,000 111⅜
10,000 111⅜
10,000 111⅜

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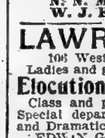

NIGHT SCHOOL.
We are educating young men and women in Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, Regents, Languages to fill **SPECIAL POSITIONS** "Under a written guarantee." **ALSO DAY SESSIONS.** MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' SCHOOL, 59th St. and Madison Av., (Tuxedo Building.) 'Phone 2803—79th. ESTEY, McNEECE & GARDNER.

$7.50 IN CASH will put you through the complete three months' course in shorthand and typewriting or bookkeeping and penmanship with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars.
GAFFEY'S BIG SCHOOL,
168 West 23d St., corner 7th Ave.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY OCT. 1ST.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 83d year opens Sept. 24.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

Association Business Institute,
4th Ave. and 23d St.
Young Men's Christian Association.
Day and Evening Sessions. Best business training school for boys. Individual instruction. Positions for graduates. Sessions, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Catalogue.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
2,042 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.
Boarding and day pupils. Finishing courses. College certificates. Special music, art, and languages; home care; social recreation. Reopens Oct. 1st.
MRS. HELEN M. SCOVILLE.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
6 & 8 East 46th St., N. Y.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Grades. Laboratories, Gymnasiums.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902.
10 EAST 46TH STREET.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

MORSE & ROGERS SCHOOL.
REMOVED TO ONE WEST 46TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 1st. Principal now at the school daily. One vacancy for boarding pupil.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.,
N. Y. City.

The Peebles & Thompson School
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 23 East 56th Street.

Dwight School for Boys
15 West 43d St., New York City.
Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 FIFTH AVE.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
509 FIFTH AVE. Reopens Oct. 1.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 39th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 85th St., c. West End Ave. and Annex.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
914 West End Ave.

Elocution, oratory, recitations, voice strengthening for reading, public speaking, conversation, entertaining, teaching. Kingsley's, 8 East 15th.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

NEW YORK.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Will reopen on Monday, September 8th. The curriculum embraces Primary, Grammar, and Preparatory Collegiate course. For further particulars apply at the Academy or send for prospectus.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant Military Academy,
OSSINING, (formerly Sing Sing,) **N. Y.**
88th year. Refers to Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Dr. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL, West New Brighton, N. Y. Half hour from city. Prepares for Groton, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, and Pomfret. $400. Address Secretary.

WESTCHESTER.

Academy Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, New York City. For young ladies and little girls, is directed by the Ursulines. It is delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, opposite Bronx Park. For circular address Mother Superior.

Instruction.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Evening sessions. Two and three year courses. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For catalogue address 242-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE, 143 to 149 South 8th St., Brooklyn. A high-grade commercial school. Henry C. Wright, Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term begins September 22nd.

NEW JERSEY.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Vacancies in a pleasant home of experienced high-class tutor, (English,) who receives a few young boys for thorough education and training. This is a good opportunity for boys requiring very special attention. Preparation for all the large first-class boarding schools. Apply H. P., Pennhurst, Morristown, N. J.
N. B.—Morristown, for its fine air and dry soil ranks as a sanitarium.

BERKELEY ACADEMY, TENAFLY, N. J., a home school for 20 boys; New York, 17 miles; Hudson River, one mile; 30 acres in grounds. preparation for college, technical school, or business; individual instruction; $500.

MARYLAND.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND,
Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame.
College for Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of national reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers, prudent, reliable young ladies ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

VERMONT.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.
Miss FARWELL. Wells River, Vt.
Ideal school and home for girls 8 to 13. Large grounds. Board, tuition, laundry, $225. No extras. Re-opens Oct. 1

VIRGINIA.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Unity—THERE; work, strong courses; Concentration—THEREBY, strong teaching; Method—THEREFROM strong students. Accredited by Regents. Catalogue.

CONNECTICUT.

MISS BUTTS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, "LOWTHORPE," NORWICH, CONN.
Reopens Thursday, September 25, 1902.

Musical.

MISS STELLA NEWMARK,
Late of the Berlin Sterns Conservatory, will accept a few more pupils advanced in the higher art of the piano. Studio, 240 West 121st St.

Mrs. Marie Harmon, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. COALE, individually and as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain pieces or parcels of land, together with all and singular the edifices and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid and known and distinguished on a map entitled map showing a partition into two equal shares of the estate of the late Caspar Samler, situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, devised by him to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 152, in Box No. [illegible] by the numbers forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) fifty, (50,) and fifty-one, (51,) on said map, and colored green, which said lots taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, aforesaid; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, aforesaid, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Thirtieth Street, the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Emilie L. Simmins and said Jane A. Tamajo by William R. Martin and wife, by deed bearing date the first day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1823 of Conveyances, Page 291, all the right, title, and interest of said Emilie L. Simmins in and to said premises having been conveyed to said Jane A. Tamajo by deed bearing date the fifth day of August, 1885, and recorded in said Register's Office on the sixth day of August, 1885, in Liber 1881 of Conveyances, Page 397.

Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained and expressed in a certain agreement bearing date the first day of May, 1868, made by and between George Greer and Ann Greer, and James W. Anderson, and recorded in the office of said Register on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, in Liber 1,050 of Conveyances, Page 556; and also to a party wall agreement recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1,074 of Conveyances, Page 198.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 10 West 30th Street.

Thirtieth Street.

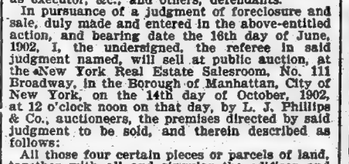

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $339,556.95, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $5,624.70 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.
s23-2aw3wTu&W&o14

Surrogate Notices.

McCABE, BRIDGET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ISABELLA PURCHES, formerly Isabella McMane; Catharine Donovan, Rose McMane, Peter McAdam, Margaret McNally, assignee of Sarah McNally; Rose Gallagher, formerly Rose McNally; Margaret Bodroux, Kate Walsh, Catharine Bull, Mary O'Brien, Margaret O'Brien, Susan Cuddy, Mary Ann Baxter, Annie Mulanphy, Rebecca Crear, Rebecca Crear, Joseph Schmidt, The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York City, Society St. Vincent De Paul of New York City, The Home for the Aged of New York City, (under charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor;) Reverend Patrick Smyth, James D. Carton and Rose L. Glennon, administrators with the will annexed of Michael L. Glennon, deceased; Edward Brennan, Comptroller of the State of New York; Sarah Purches, formerly Sarah McMane; Mary Drenner, formerly Mary Carroll, and Sarah Cote, and to all persons interested in the estate of BRIDGET McCABE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Hoyt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CHRISTIAN G. MORITZ, Attorney for Henry Hoyt, Executor, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au19-law6wTu&s30

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT

THOS. COOK & SON have chartered the new and luxurious Hamburg-American Line steamship **"MOLTKE"** (12,000 tons) to leave New York on Feb. 4th, 1903, for the most magnificent and complete **ORIENTAL CRUISE** ever planned.

A 70 DAY CRUISE $300

and upwards, including Shore Excursions, Hotel Expenses, Guides, etc., and every feature of modern high-class pleasure travel.

The Route includes **Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada and the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, &c.) Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, (Rome, Pompeii,) Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo, &c.).**

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser.. Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Hoh'zol'n. Sep. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Oct. 18, 10 AM
Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen. Nov. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich. Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke, Sept. 23, 9 AM | Blucher, Oct. 7, 9 AM
Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM

Select Cruises
To the Orient. To the West Indies.
SEND FOR PROGRAMS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Oelricks & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | **Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.**
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" North German Lloyd
"CELTIC" White Star Line
Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 49 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
*Kensington, Sept. 30, 5PM | *Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM
Finland....Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A.M. | Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon
Majestic....Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic...Oct. 15, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 8, Noon | Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS, (31st year,) strictly first class. Write for Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of India...Oct. 6 | R.M.S. Athenian, Nov. 17
R. M. S. Tartar, Oct. 20 | Empress of China, Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Oct. 17 | MIOWERA.....Nov. 14
For rates apply 333 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

PFLEGER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PFLEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hoffman & Wahle, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1902. ALBERT ARNS, Executor. HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attys. for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.
LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.
my12-law6wTu

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
my20-law6mTu

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Bronx Lots—Corner at Grand and Mott Streets Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a client the plot of nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 272 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, and the plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 300 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue. These lots are part of the tract purchased about five years ago by Henry Morgenthau from the late Collis P. Huntington. The present purchasers are a firm of operators.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for the heirs of Catherine L. Van Rensselaer, to B. Levy, the seven-story building at the southwest corner of Grand and Mott Streets, on plot 50 by 80. This property has been held in the Van Rensselaer family for nearly 100 years.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for a Mrs. Brooks to Goodhue Livingston the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to Marshall L. Emery the four-story dwelling 273 West Ninetieth Street.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from Mary Sullivan the three-story brick dwelling 2,308 Second Avenue, 21 by 80.

F. W. Bower has sold for Gerald C. Conner to Louis Swift the frame dwelling 2,396 Lorillard Place.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Mary E. Bowles the frame dwelling 1,686 Bathgate Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the five-story tenement 141 and 143 Ludlow Street, on plot 37.6 by 87.10.

The building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street was conveyed yesterday by the St. Lawrence Realty Company to the North American Trust Company for a nominal consideration over mortgages aggregating $1,650,000. The transfer is without special importance, the same interests controlling both of the corporations mentioned.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for George R. Cannon 62 West Eighty-third Street, a four-story brownstone and brick house, 19 by 55 by 102.2, to a Mrs. Saunders.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 97 Clinton Street, west side, 225.4 feet south of Rivington Street, 25.4 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; undivided one-half interest; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Moses Cohen.....$19,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 279 to 283 East Third Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 66 by 83; O. Wanderer, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 29 Montgomery Street, to a three-story brick kindergarten; H. Goldman, lessee; D. Lowenstein of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 729 and 731 Amsterdam Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; D. Chrystie of 777 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 285 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; W. F. Whitehouse of 29 Wall Street, owner; J. G. Glove of 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $500.

No. 231 East Fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; J. Nealis of Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 115 East Fourteenth, architect; cost, $600.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a three-story brick store and dwelling, 20.3 by 50; Henry C. Newwarth of 24 Avenue D, owner; Arthur Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Sept. 22.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 167.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, runs w 97.8x n 25x w 25x n 25x e 117.8 to avenue x s 50.3; José Zayas and another to Carrie Fisher..... $1,900

BROADWAY, n w corner of Cedar St, runs n 15 x w 100 x n 16.5 x w 54.6 to Temple St x s 33 x e 153; Broadway, 137, w s, 15 ft n of Cedar St, runs w 102.2 x n 16.7 x w 1 x n 8.8 x e 107.6 to Broadway x s 25.3 to beginning; St. Lawrence Realty Company to North American Trust Company of N. J., (mtgs $1,650,000) ..... Nom.

COLE'S LANE, or Place, n w corner of Poe Place, 31x70x31.8x70; John E. Fitzgerald to Mary E. Fitzgerald, all liens.. Nom.

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Marmion Av, 75x200; Fairmont Place, s s, 123.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 74x78.9x74.2x83.10; Crotona Park North, n s, 277 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x96.5x50x96.1; Sheridan Av, w s, 275 ft n of 153d St, 25x93x75x92; James O'Toole to William C. Bergen, (mtgs ..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of Marble St, 23x100; James O'Toole to William C. Bergen, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, s e corner of 205th St, 101.9x5.6x101.5x3.8; Alexander J. Pollock to Maude E. Stout. 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, 38, w s, 406 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Jacob Spiro to Lena Feuer, (mtg $13,000)..... 18,500

HAMILTON TERRACE, 32, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 18x100; Henry H. Bizallion to Isabel McRae Case..... Nom.

KATONAH AV, s w corner of Opdyke St, 100x100; Mary E. Smith to Martin Geiszler..... Nom.

LEROY ST, 22, s s, between Bleecker and Bedford Sts, 25x80; Jacob C. Varian, executor, and another, to James F. Thompson and another, (mtg $3,000).... 9,500

LOT 111, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau; James F. McGarry to Alfred F. Hooper..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 712, w s, 20 ft n of 63d St, 20x70; Maud M. Jones, widow, to Clifford C. Goodwin, (mtg $20,000)....Nominal

MANHATTAN AV, n w cor of 119th St, 17.7x82; Matthew F. Donohue to Jacob Greenberg, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

NATHALIE AV, w s, lots 47 and 48, map of part of Anthony estate on Heights of King's Bridge, 50x80.3x50.4x86.2; Leah Arnstein to Martha David. Nom.

NEW WHITE PLAINS ROAD, proposed, e s, 335.9 ft s of land conveyed by James T. Adee to William Duncan and another, dated May 16, 1889, 60x100; Mary F. Wallace to George Hill, (mtg $4,500)..... Nominal

NEW WHITE PLAINS AV, as widened, e s, lots 12 and 13, map of Adee Park, 50x100; Edward V. A. Kennedy to Catharine C. Hill, (mtg $2,000)....Nominal

OGDEN AV, e s, 25 ft s of 162d St, 25x95; Mary Fitzgibbon and another to John F. Kaiser..... Nominal

PLEASANT AV, 437, w s, 41.8 ft n of 122d St, 16.8x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to Alexander P. Hexamer..... 6,300

PRATT AV, e s, 265.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Gottlieb Weber..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 120.2 ft s of 181st St, runs w 155 to 181st St x s w 102x e 184.11 to avenue x n 100; Washington L. Folin and another, executors, to William Crawford 10,000

2D AV, 176, e s, 25.9 ft n of 11th St, 25.10x100; Henry Gentzlinger to Lena Borst, (mtgs $28,200) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 929, w s, 50.2 ft s of 53d St, 25.1x100; David Shuldiner to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $24,000,) other considerations and.. 100

14TH ST, 219, n s, s e of 1st Av, 25x106.3; Matilda Dimant to Augusta Unruh, quitclaim ..... Nom.

17TH ST, 11, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 85.1 x e 2.2 x n 20.10 x e 25.2 x s 20.5 x w 2.2 x s 86.4 to street x w 25 to beginning; William E. Ellis to Richard M. Farries, (mtg $52,000)..... Nom.

21ST ST, 37 and 39, n s, 250 w of 4th Av, 50x98.9; Borough Realty Company to John W. Stevens Building Company, other considerations and..... 100

40TH ST, 219, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 22x98.9; Elizabeth A. Kennedy et al., heirs, to William Lane..... Nom.

42D ST, 334, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; James J. Murphy to Julius Campbell ..... Nom.

54TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 100.5x e 50x n 25x e 59.4 to Broadway x n 75.10x w 101.3; Mary E. Coleman to Construction Realty Company, E. & S., other considerations and..... 100

54TH ST, 252, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; George R. Bourne to Margaret O'Connor, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Augustus W. Kelley to Caroline L. Foley and another, B. and S. Nom.

87TH ST, 36, s s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Mary Hagemeyer to Bernard Karsch, (mtg $22,500)..... Nom.

90TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Anna Wiederman and another to Frank M. Brennan, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

90TH ST, n s, 57.6 ft e of West End Av, 42.6x26; the Realty Improvement Company to Marshall L. Emery, (mtg $23,500,) other considerations and..... 100

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James N. Emlich to Veturia I. Wiley, (mtgs $17,500)..... Nom.

111TH ST, 20, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Boehm to Mary Newman and another, (mtg $36,000)..... Nom.

121ST ST, 289, n s, 117 ft e of 8th Av, old line, and 84.9 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Ida H. Hartley to Anna A. Walton, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; Joseph J. Meaney to Frederick Brandt, (mtg $9,000,) exchange and..... 500

132D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 27.6x110; Henry H. Meise and another to the Wagner Glass Works ..... Nom.

133D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Michael Milhauser to Ferdinand Kassler, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Elise Lotze to Adolph Hennings, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

145TH ST, 680, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, former line, 25x100; Henry Crawford to George D. Waring, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

146TH ST, 417, n s, 187.6 w of Av St. Nicholas, 12.6x99.11; Fannie E. C. Edelsten to Mary L. D. Burchard and another, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Freda Strauss to Barbara Strauss ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,042; Martha E. Leonhauser to Charles Roland, 5 years..$425 to 600

BROADWAY, 1,472 and 1,474; Henrietta Lurch, individually and as executrix, to William Wilson, 5 1-12 years..... 10,000

BROOME ST, 432; John H. Gerdes to Peter Schumacher, 2 1-3 years..... 4,800

HOUSTON ST, 315 East; Moritz Simon to Jennie Albert, 3 1-12 years..... 750

3D AV, n e corner of 103d St; Jacob Korn to United States of America for Post Office, 10 years..... 5,500

38TH ST, 310 East; Marie Carroll, executrix, to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company, 3 years..... 300

47TH ST, 409 and 411 East; Philip Goedlitz to Theodor Sauer, 5 years..... 4,000

51ST ST, 44, s s, 601 ft w of 5th Av; Trustees of Columbia College to Harriet S. Churchill, 21 years..... 738

125TH ST, 374 and 376 West; E. V. Loew, Jr., to Thomas Kane and another, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CASE, Isabel McR., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; Hamilton Terrace, 32, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... $10,000

CASE, Isabel McB., to Henry H. Bizallion; Hamilton Terrace, 32, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year..... 2,000

CAVANAGH, Mary, to Eleanor J. Porter; Bathgate Av, e s, being part of n ½ of Lot 140, map of Union Hill, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,350

CONSTRUCTION REALTY COMPANY to Mary E. Coleman; 54th St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 330,000

CONSTRUCTION REALTY COMPANY to Michael Coleman; 54th St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $330,000, Building Loan, due Dec. 11, 1903, 6 per cent.....350,000

CRAWFORD, William, to Simeon C. Bradley; Webster Av, w s, 120.2 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 2,300

CURTISS, Julia, to Mary G. Pinkney; Lenox Av, n e corner 142d St, runs n 74.11x e 85x n 124.11 to s s 143d St x e — to w s 5th Av x s — to n s 142d St x w to beginning, 1 year..... 23,000

FEUER, Lena, to Max Mandel; Hamilton Terrace, 38, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

FOLEY, Caroline L., to Robert D. Green; 64th St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park, West, prior mtg $9,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

FOLEY, Caroline L., to Augustus W. Kelley; 64th St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, due Oct. 1, 1903..... 19,500

FOLEY, Caroline L., to Meyer L. Sire; 63d St, 121 West, 1 year..... 12,000

GALLIGAN, Kathryn, to New York Mortgage Company; 57th St, 335 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 13,500

GOERLITZ, Philip, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 409 and 411 East, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

GOERLITZ, Philip, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 413 East, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

GOODWIN, Clifford C., to Maud M. Jones; Madison Av, 712, 3 years..... 20,000

GRUBER, Evangeline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 221 West, prior mtg $9,500, due Dec. 12, 1902, 4 per cent..... 1,500

JOHN W. STEVENS BUILDING COMPANY to the Borough Realty Company; 21st St, 37 and 39 East, Building Loan, prior mtg $85,000, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 127,500

JOHN W. STEVENS BUILDING COMPANY to Borough Realty Company; 21st St, 37 and 39 East, building loan, prior mtg $212,000, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 85,000

KAISER, John F., to John Fitzgibbon; Ogden Av, e s, 25 ft s of 162d St, 6 months..... 1,600

KEMPE, Richard L., to John Clark; 165th St, s s, 20.6 ft e of Intervale Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 900

KOENIG, Charles C., to Josephine G. Trow; 12th St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 5 years..... 400

LANE, William, to Louise W. Tiffany; 40th St, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, due Oct. 1, 1904 8,000

LIGHTHIPE, Charles A., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 119th St, 61 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 7,000

LOEW, Edward V., to Corn Exchange Bank; Madison Av, s w corner 80th St, 1 year..... 40,000

LOOS, Margaret J., and another to Johanna F. Petersen; Villa Av, w s, 230.7 ft n of Transverse Road at 204th St, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 5,500

MAHLER, Jacob, and others, executors, trustees, to Henry Neustadter; 6th Av, 517 and 519, s w corner of 31st St, 100 to 104, 5 years..... 200,000

MELA REALTY COMPANY to Bank for Savings; Lenox Av, s e corner of 119th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 200,000

MEENAN, Daniel, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 5th Av, 2,161, n e corner of 132d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

MOLLOY, Sarah J., to Broadway Savings Institution; 3d Av, 3,318, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

McGARRY, Frank, to Alfred Loweth; Elliott Av, w s, 52.9 ft s of Wilson Place, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,400

NEWMAN, Mary, and another to Solomon Boehm; 114th St, 20 East, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,000

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to George R. Bourne; 54th St, 252 West, 1 year..... 11,500

ZURFEINDT, Joachim, to Henry F. Othmer and another; New York and Albany Post Road, e s, 75 ft n of 231st St, 5 years..... $5,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Moses, to George W. Murray; 33d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 25,000

SILVERSTEIN, Sadie, to Matilda Silverstein; Canal St, 195 and 197, prior mtg $1,000, one-eighth part, 6 per cent..... 1,000

TALBERT, Grace E., to Mary A. Costello; Decatur Av, w s, 175 ft s of Ozark St, prior mtg $5,000, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

THOMPSON, James F., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Leroy St, 22, due Aug. 29, 1905..... 6,500

THORN, Wesley, to David Shuldiner; 6th Av, 929, prior mtg $24,000, due Aug. 29, 1903 6,000

WAGNER GLASS WORKS to Henry H. Meise; 132d St, n s, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years 2,500

WALTON, Anna A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St, 269 West, due Sept. 15, 1905, 4 per cent..... 6,000

WELLS, Elizabeth S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 69th St, 256 West, due Sept. 12, 1903, 6 per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company, three assignments $130,430

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John Cornell 17,148

BIGALLION, Henry H., to John J. Clancey 2,000

BOURNE, George R., to John J. Clancey. 11,500

CORNING, Ephraim L., trustee, to Ephraim L. Corning 5,032

CORNING, Ephraim L., to Ephraim L. Corning, trustee, assigns 4 mtgs..... $9,393

GRAY, Joseph H., to William R. Gray... 2,000

GRAY, William R., and another, executors, to William R. Gray, all title..... 1,443

GEIZLER, David, and another, to Max Frankenheim 1

KRONMEYER, Frederick C., to W. H. Taubert, two assignments..... 1

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Annie Kelley, assigns two mortgages 1,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Henry R. Wood 6,200

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Charles H. Babcock and another, executors 6,200

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Julia Schmidt 26,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Henry R. Wood, four assignments 153,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Charles H. Babcock and another, executors 44,000

MURRAY, Emilie J., to Max Frankenheimer 6,000

NICHOLS, George L., to Ephraim L. Corning 21,500

MONAHAN, Patrick, to Frederick A. Snow, trustee 1

PIERCE, Helen A., to Patrick Monahan.. 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE SECURITY Company to Guardian Trust Company, two assignments 3,500

ROSE, William R., to Joseph Wolf, two assignments 1

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Ephraim L. Corning, trustee.... 7,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ephraim L. Corning, administrator 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ephraim L. Corning, trustee... 2,500

WOOLLEY, Mary E., (formerly Henderson,) to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe 1,300

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 376; William Klein against estate of P. Lorillard, owner; Elmer Parlor Furniture Company, contractor. $781

STEBBINS AV, and 164TH ST, n w cor, 66.4x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against James E. Brown, owner and contractor. 781

VYSE AV, w s, 191 ft n of Home St, 75x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Morris Leonard, owner and contractor. 189

51ST ST, 25 West; Louis H. Wenzel Company against Mrs. W. H. Beadleston, owner; Stein, Colin & Roth, contractors 1,392

116TH ST, 543 to 553 East; Charles Martin & Co. against Delphaine estate, owners; William G. Tucker Company and Ida M. Tucker, contractors..... 600

159TH ST, 682 East; American Luxfer Prism Company against John Doe, owner; Herrmann Horenburger, contractor. 27

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

21ST ST, 37 and 39 East; Borough Realty Company with John W. Stevens Building Company $35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 18TH ST, s e cor; Barney Goldman against Mrs. Isabella B. Hawes, Aug. 13, 1902 ..... $22

BROADWAY, 872; Berry B. Simons against Mrs. Isabella B. Hawes, Aug. 21, 1902 484

LEXINGTON AV, 1,066; John A. Murray against John W. Love and another, Aug. 14, 1902 ..... $293

SPENCER PL, e s, 55x111; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Annie V. Taylor and another, Jan. 29, 1902 320

Lis Pendens.

Isaac Polstein, (partition;) attorney, H. Brill.

CHERRY ST, 276; Henry Weintaum against Hyman Eisenstadt and another, (action to set aside surrender of lease;) attorney, J. Levy.

ELTON AV, and 158th St, n w corner, 20x70; Anna B. Austin, guardian, against Emil or Emile Heyde and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kroyer & Austin.

HUDSON ST., 494; Miles Gearon against John T. Fox, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Gearon.

HUGHES AV, e s, 254.6 ft n of 181st St, 16.9x95; Anna C. Stephens against Louis Eickwort and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

LIVINGSTON PLACE and 17th St, s e corner, 53x120, and Washington Av, e s, 100 ft s of 164th St, 58.11x200; Louis Cohen against PITT ST, 36; Louis Isler against Jacob Mannes and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Rieger & Gans.

STANTON and Chrystie Sts, n e corner, 72.6x100; Antonio Licciardi against David Perlman and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. C. Astarita.

19TH ST, 432 West; Justus Hoerie and another against Wilhelmina Hoerie and another, (partition;) attorney, W. B. Ellison.

35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x100x irregular; John Reid against Margaret L. Ames and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

36TH ST, 341 West; City of New York against William R. Mason and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

39TH ST, n s, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 75x98.9; Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees, against Samuel W. Parker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan.

59TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Hans Becker against Harry L. Toplitz and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. W. Schmitz.

110TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; United States Life Insurance Company in City of New York against Samuel Schwab and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

125TH ST, 529 West; Katharine MacMahon against Sophia Hirschfeld and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble, Hasbrouck & Davis.

126TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Wilson M. Powell and another, trustees, against Elizabeth R. Taylor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr.

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; United States Life Insurance Company in City of New York against Washington A. Bunker and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

FLAT DEALER BANKRUPT.

Man Unable to Read or Write Subleased Fifty Apartments at a Time—His Liabilities $119,600.

Thomas Eagleton of 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, who was formerly in the real estate business at 345 West Fifty-ninth Street, and in the liquor business at 567 Hudson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $119,600 and assets $10,000, consisting of an equity on two apartment houses at 38 and 40 Morton Street, which are mortgaged to various persons for $63,700 and are now in possession of William A. Boeckel, one of the mortgagees.

He stated in his petition that, being unable to read or write, his children had the custody of his books in the real estate business to make entries, and they are now in his possession at his residence. He gave up the real estate business in May last. He made a specialty of renting flats and apartment houses and then subletting them to tenants, and had, it is said, as many as fifty flats under his control. D. M. Shaw was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for him on April 19 last. Of his liabilities $88,897 is secured by mortgages on real estate at 38 and 40 Morton Street, 422 Hudson Street, and 3 St. Luke's Place; $1,176 is due the city for taxes, and $419 to the Board of Health for violation of a city ordinance. Among the secured creditors are Jacob Rosenfeld, as committee of David Rosenfeld, $28,000; Thomas M. Turner, $25,000; Joseph L. R. Wood, $15,000, and A. T. Gillender, as committee for A. & M. Wood, $10,000.

The unsecured liabilities are for rent, notes, borrowed money, and merchandise. Among the creditors are John Wanamaker, $1,000; Lord & Taylor, $950; Sheppard Knapp, $600; W. & J. Sloane, $748, and the People's Bank, $2,545. Mr. Eagleton was originally in the grocery business, and went into real estate in January, 1896.

Attachment Against John Coleman.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment against John Coleman of Darlington, S. C., in favor of J. H. Parker & Co., brokers, of this city, for balance claimed to be due on cotton futures between July 1 and Sept. 1. It was served on bankers here.

Attachment Against S. V. Venning.

Deputy Sheriff Davis has received an attachment against Samuel V. Venning of East Orange, N. J., for $1,268 in favor of Henry Haworth on an assigned claim of Charles C. Jacobus, a stock broker, for balance claimed to be due on stock transactions prior to May 16, 1901. It was served on brokers here.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PAN-AMERICAN LIGHT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Doris has received an execution against the Pan-American Light Company of 82 Warren Street for $1,074 in favor of Walter P. Lindsley, and has placed a keeper in charge of the place of business at 82 Warren Street. Edward R. Deinham, the President, was served with the summons. The business was started a year ago.

DANZIGER BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Croning has received a writ of replevin against Danziger Brothers, manufacturers of skirts at 31 Bond Street, for $282 in favor of Siegel Brothers for cloth. The Sheriff said he could find no cloth to levy upon, all the stock had been cleaned out of the place, and only the sewing machines and fixtures remained. The business was started in January, 1901, with a claimed capital of $12,000, and on April last their statement showed liabilities $7,600 and assets $17,000.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' LEAGUE.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward J. Burke temporary receiver of the assets of the Photographers' League, dealer in photographic supplies at 6 Park Place, in a suit brought by Robert J. Perry for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, on the application of Directors R. W. Firth and F. H. Winthrop. Mr. Perry said that the trouble was due to lack of capital to continue the business. The liabilities are $3,400 and assets $772. Cornelius F. Collins was appointed referee. The company was incorporated on Oct. 24, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000, which was increased to $50,000 in June last, but it had no rating at Bradstreet's.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRISCHLING & LIPPNER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Frischling & Lippner, manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and skirts, at 74 University Place, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 15th inst.

HECKER LUNCHEON COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Hecker Luncheon Company of 172 Fifth Avenue by Lesser Brothers for the following creditors: H. M. Noe & Co., $161; Burchard & Co., $67; Hunter & Trimm Company, $200, and B. Solomon's Sons, $75. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and made an assignment on Aug. 28. Lesser Brothers said that the petition was filed for the purpose of examining into large claims against the estate for money loaned amounting to about $8,000 out of the total liabilities of $13,195, of which the claims of the President, Charles F. Shirk, is $5,161, while the total assets are only $2,649.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 22, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARKER, Joseph F.—M. Goldberg.....	$32
BURGE, Henry and Kate—C. P. Hallock.	494
BROOKS, Nicholaus—W. Eggert.....	122
BUCHNER, Max, and Jacques Frank—F. C. Baker.....	157
BLEISTIFT, Abraham and Jeanette—S. Zaretsky	358
BESANT, Joseph B.—Glen Falls Insurance Company.....	169
BESANT, Joseph B.—Orient Insurance Company	61
CLEMENT, Henry S.—W. S. Hollingsworth and another.....	1,254
CASELEY, Andrew—Acker, Merrall & Condit	82
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FEENEY, Richard—Lewis Weber Building Company, costs.....	24
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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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SELECTED

TOWN HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Superbly Located and in Perfect Order.

On Riverside Drive, exceptional 5-story American basement; electric lighted and gracefully decorated, $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A choice 4½ sty. modern American basement, near 72d st. "L" station; a little gem; only $25,500; worth $30,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A new 5-story 25 ft. limestone front American basement. Electric lighted and newly decorated at an expense of $15,000. Located in the heart of the Seventies. A sacrifice at $78,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

312-332 West 101st st. New 5-sty. American basement dwellings; 17, 20 and 22 ft. wide. Open for inspection.

Full particulars. Best prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

We have an 18 ft. front 3-sty. house with bath extension in a faultless block in the Seventies for $26,500. Expensively decorated and electric lighted.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Within a block of 72d st. "L" station a 4-sty. 19 ft. high stoop. Best on market for $35,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A trust company authorizes us to sell at $50,000 a large 24 ft. dining extension house in the Seventies; decided sacrifice.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Ave.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av.,
CORNER 81ST ST.

OFFER FOR SALE:—

169 West 93d st.—An attractive 3 story and basement private House; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; ready for occupancy; caretaker on premises. Price $20,000.

160 West 88th.—A wonderfully well built 3 story and basement brownstone Dwelling; every modern improvement; this house is about to be entirely redecorated and purchaser can have his own choice of decorations; key at our office. Price $24,000.

A.—TWO INVESTMENTS.

MADISON AV., NEAR 112TH ST.
Five-story double, with store, 25x60x70; always rented; asking $26,000; terms to suit.

ALSO

164TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Extra large Tenement, five story, four families on a floor, 25x125x139; rent $2,832; asking $25,000; offer; terms to suit.

PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

I lease, collect, and rent, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of city; careful attention and personal management.
J. A. KAHN, 75 2d Av.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

Must be sold; paying over 20%; fine six-story-and-basement apartment house; all rented; perfect order; not much cash required. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bona Fide!—Sure bargain for some one; 84th St., near Amsterdam Av.; double flat, not steam heated; price, $27,500; rent, $2,904. Barchfeld, 266 West 131st St.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8TH AV., NEAR 140TH ST. | 22x75, 2-families on a floor; Pr. $20,000; mtg. 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

MORTON, NEAR BLEECKER. | 5-story 20-family apartment house. Rent $3,000. Price low; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

100TH ST., NEAR COL. AV. | 5-story & base, 20-fam. flat. Pr. $27,000; rent $2,940. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

FORSYTH, NEAR DELANCY. | Corner, 26x100; 16-fam.; 4-stores; bargain; asking $65,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

44TH, NEAR 8TH AV. | 2 5-story, 4-room, 20-f

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

876 Buildings represented; 1,604 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, near-by clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines, with their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest. We do not charge the public for our services.

Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone, 2,450 Madison Square.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

Columbia Court,

Riverside Drive and 115th Street.

UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY DETAIL.
Rents $1,300 and upwards.
Apply on premises.

PORTER & CO., Agents,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Av., Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; the best table d'hote dinner, 75c.; meals a la carte; rates to permanent guests. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE ANTOINETTES,

PARK AV., 58TH ST. AND 59TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,

one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof apartments, from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
Suites, seven and eight Rooms and Bath,
MINERVA
$780.00 $900.00
365 West 118th St.
Apply on Premises or
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 West 125th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH
$660.00 $780.00
WESTMINSTER
N. E. CORNER 145TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Apply on Premises or
FIRM OF
J.B.KETCHAM,58 W.125th St.

THE HUDSONIA.

79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Suites of 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS, $660 TO $1,800
Ready for occupancy.
Open evenings.
Send for descriptive booklet.

WASHINGTON.

318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.

Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65. Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

463 Central Park West, $37.50, fine, 7 large rooms and bath, all improvements; fine view of Park. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

61-69 EAST 86TH STREET,

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS.

ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.

Superintendent on premises.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT,

ST. NICHOLAS AV.—147TH ST.
Through to Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park.

ST. JAMES COURT,

S. W. COR. 143D ST. AND 7TH AV.

Attractive suites 4, 6, and 7 unusually light rooms, tiled bathrooms, and every device and convenience known to modern architecture; hardwood trim, liveried attendants, all-night service. RENTS, $28 TO $60.
Superintendent, on premises, or
JANEWAY & SHAW, 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"

28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, 8 rooms and bath; elevator, uniform hall service, servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient, quiet location; rents, $45, $60. Apply premises, or THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

ST. IVES--153 E. 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Electric Elevator and All Improvements. Decorated to suit. Ready for occupancy. Rents, $600-$900. Agent on premises.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street, Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STUART,

A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 32 East 106th St.

112 WEST 44TH ST.,

2 rooms and bath, from Oct. 1, $360 and $600.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Beautiful parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen below; private yard; well kept, special, $32.

A.—Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, &c.; rents, $35 to $45. Special inducements to desirable tenant at No. 509 West 112th St.

600 Park Av., Corner 64th St.—Apartment; light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $600 per year.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 63d St.; modern improvements; $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

68th St., 256 East.—Marble halls, staircases; steam heat; private house block; rent, $37.50. Janitor.

14th St. private house; third floor; large rooms; rent reasonable; refined family. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

91st St., 150 West.—6 outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38; adults only.

Choice single apartment, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; $40. 133 West 84th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE HIGHLANDS.

Apartment Hotel and Apartment House.
91ST ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
100 BATHROOMS.
COMFORT. REPOSE, ELEGANCE.

Single room with breakfast and dinner, $11.00 weekly.

Parlor and bedroom with breakfast and dinner for two, $22 weekly.

Parlor and bedroom, including all meals for two, $25 weekly.

"Married life without household cares and servant problem."
$2.50 per day, room and meals.

ROOMS $1.00 DAILY AND UPWARD.
Parlor and bedroom with meals for one, $3.00.
Parlor and bedroom with meals for two, $4.50.
All above rates include privilege of adjoining baths.
Restaurant on both American and European plans.

ROOF GARDEN AND SUN PARLOR.

Suites furnished and unfurnished, 2-14 rooms. Housekeeping or with hotel service. Apartment long distance telephones. Booklet on request.

THE BINGHAM.

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, unfurnished, from October 1.
Superb dining room, restaurant, and café attached; meals a la carte.
J. FRED GRAVES, PROP.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE

BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction. Absolutely Fireproof.

Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for **TRANSIENT GUESTS.** Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103D ST.,
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.

Suites of two to five rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, $35 to $65 per month.

Dining Room on American Plan. $7 Per Week.

C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.

Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class Restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

ANTOINETTE.

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

A.— CORONADO. A.—

Highest class fire-proof corner building; rent, $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

116th St., 30 West.—6 rooms and bath, elegantly decorated; hot water supply, steam; $22 up.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN TRAIN GULAGER, plaintiff, against JAMES WEBB DAVIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-first Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, distant ninety-five (95) feet westerly from the corner formed by intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with the said northerly line of Thirty-second Street; thence running northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of Thirty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between DeForest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 351, March 6th, 1850; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to DeForest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 13th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party wall agreement made between DeForest Manice and David Robbins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 128, March 16th, 1859; and also subject to a covenant against erecting any stable nearer than five (5) feet from the street line, contained in a certain indenture of conveyance of the foregoing premises and others made by William D. F. Manice and Benjamin C. Wetmore, exers., &c., of DeForest Manice, to the said Edward Robinson, which is recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 864 of Conveyances, Page 158.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1902.
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 19 East 32d:

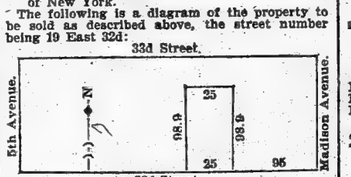

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,500 and interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a lease to one Lida Seely, dated March 1, 1900, expiring April 30, 1905, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York April 10, 1901, Section 3, Block 862, Liber 74, Page 232. Said lease provides for the payment of rent at the rate of $2,700 per year during the first three and $2,800 per year during the last two years, in monthly payments in advance.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1902.
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s16-2aw3wTu&F&o7

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Corner eight-room apartment; pictures, cut glass; every elegance; complete; private home for Winter; elevator; unusual opportunity. Particulars, 239 West 110th St. Baird.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

Apartment Hotels.

Apartments that are comfortable, are quiet, are homes, are in The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d St.

Two and three rooms with bath, electric light, steam heat, double elevator service, telephones, windows opening to the outer air, $700 to $1,800. Excellent table in dining room on 15th floor at a fixed weekly charge.

THE MARTINIQUE,

54-58 West 33d St.

W. C. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HIGHLANDS.

Apartment Hotel and Apartment House.
91ST ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
100 BATHROOMS.
COMFORT. REPOSE, ELEGANCE.

Single room with breakfast and dinner, $11.00 weekly.

Parlor and bedroom with breakfast and dinner for two, $22 weekly.

Parlor and bedroom, including all meals for two, $25 weekly.

"Married life without household cares and servant problem."
$2.50 per day, room and meals.

ROOMS $1.00 DAILY AND UPWARD.
Parlor and bedroom with meals for one, $3.00.
Parlor and bedroom with meals for two, $4.50.
All above rates include privilege of adjoining baths.
Restaurant on both American and European plans.

ROOF GARDEN AND SUN PARLOR.

Suites furnished and unfurnished, 2-14 rooms. Housekeeping or with hotel service. Apartment long distance telephones. Booklet on request.

Auction Sales.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

EXHIBITION AND SALE
AT
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
No. 366 5th Av.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALE TO-DAY,
(TUESDAY), SEPTEMBER 23,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

This collection comprises a great many really rare and valuable specimens of the very best that Oriental Looms have produced, and I especially solicit your inspection.

JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO." —Wise.

65 Pianos at auction at the

Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.,
near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
will sell
THIS TUESDAY EVE.,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
65 HIGH GRADE Pianos,
slightly used and second hand
—50 UPRIGHTS— —5 BABY GRANDS— —10 SQUARES—
By the following well known makers:—
Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Sohmer, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Lindeman, Haines, Bradbury, Emerson, Hazelton, Spielman, Bacon, Mason & Hamlin and others.
Also
2 SLIGHTLY USED STEINWAY
BABY GRANDS IN SUPERB ORDER.
—EXHIBITION.—
Pianos on view to-day,
9 A. M. until time of sale.
The trade, experts, music teachers, &c., invited.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the storage rooms in the rear of the private stables on the south side of 108th St., about half way between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon formerly at No. 934 Trinity Avenue, Borough of Bronx. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, I shall sell at public auction, at No. 311 Atlantic Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fixtures and lease of said premises to the highest bidder. HENRY A. UTERHART, Attorney for Mortgagee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells this day, September 23, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., at No. 42 Duane Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, chattels and fixtures of a saloon.
LOUIS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 9:15 o'clock, at No. 394 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon formerly at No. 323 East 101st Street, Borough of Manhattan. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10:30 o'clock at No. 31 Pearl St., and No. 20 Bridge St., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon and restaurant. By order of attorneys for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, at No. 314 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon formerly at No. 52 South St., Borough of Manhattan. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Auction sale of Paintings and Engravings at 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, commencing 7 P. M., Sept. 22d and continuing each evening during week. Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an execution, will sell to-day, 9 A. M., 209 Grand Street, 53 new and second-hand shirts. Charles Comisky, Marshal.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 160 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **J. M. MOSSMAN,** 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. **KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,** 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes, for cash and installments, for a short time only; don't miss this great opportunity to get a typewriter. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed standard typewriters, $15 up; free trial; renting, exchanging, repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriters' Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

DIRECTORIES Set of New York City directories, 1810 to 1901. C. K. Kellogg, 80 William St.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books bought, highest prices; calls free; open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Remington No. 6 typewriter, $60; Remington No. 2, remodeled, $25; Franklin, $15. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Restaurant, $6,000; fine location; profit month of August, $774; ill-health. A. Lamont, 5 Beekman St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Cash Registers, all kinds; half price; with guarantee. Schmitt Bros., 173 Prince St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A SACRIFICE, HANDSOME STYLISH PAIR of family cobs; gentle and fearless of all objects; single cob, (prize winner,) been used by owner's daughter to ride and drive; horses fully guaranteed and trial allowed; Brewster brougham and victoria, (rubber-tired;) Stivers runabout, coupé, Rockaway, Tuxedo trap, (seats 2 or 4;) spider phaeton, family surrey, speeding wagon, riding saddles, imported single and double harness, robes, fixtures, &c., at quarter value. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

We Continue That Wonderful Sale of 2,000 Celebrated Harmony Pianos.

This sale has been in progress two weeks, and is the most successful piano sale in our history.

The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfectfon as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POSTPAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)..... $135
Upright, 7⅓ octave..... 95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Upright (renowned maker)..... 175
Upright (taken in trade)..... 100
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
Upright 90
Square 20
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (celebrated)..... 110
Upright (slightly used)..... 125
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek&Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, great bargain; fine upright, $90; Weser Upright, $65; elegant Rosewood, $35; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 ly. new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,560 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wisener, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
26 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., **125TH ST. & PARK AV.,** **NEW YORK.**
44 COURT ST., **66 BROADWAY,** **BROOKLYN.**
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY, $25 TO $10,000

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, OR on salaries; also on chattels and legacies. 21 PARK ROW, Office 437.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 82 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL Men only. 182 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

European Hotels.

MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central, open position; medium prices.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; southern exposure; $5.

19th St., 122 East.—Delightful outlook, corner room, 3 windows; another large room, adjoining; parlor dining; small tables; few table guests accommodated.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—With board, desirable rooms; house, appointments first-class; references exchanged; telephone.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests; references.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; other rooms; exceptional location; board optional; references.

49th St., 61 West. High-class house; table and all appointments of service and furnishings; double rooms, en suite, and singly, with private baths.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms, single or en suite; private bath; everything first-class; table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with large dressing rooms and closets; adjoining bath; hot water always; refined surroundings and home comforts; exceptional table and service; large parlor dining room; reference.

70th St., 142 West.—Desirable single room; parlor, dining room; telephone; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Large rooms, with board; refined Jewish family; references exchanged; adults only.

95th St., 55 West.—Room, with excellent board; references exchanged.

97th St., 63 West.—Desirable large second floor front room; also large room for two; $12.

118th St., 368 West.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; exceptionally good board; private house; delightful location.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large handsome connecting rooms; superior table; fine location; American family; references.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

Irving Place, 69.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

Lexington Av., 465.—All light, large rooms, suites; separate tables; telephone; good studio, north light; reference.

Madison Av., 434.—Desirable third floor; will divide in suites; large closets; telephone; reference.

Manhattan Av., 507, corner 121st St.—Nicely furnished rooms; pleasant location; convenient to "L"; excellent board; moderate.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds, tennis, golf; references. Box 43, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Board Wanted.

Board wanted on west side Oct. 1st, by gentleman and daughter, in private American family preferred; moderate terms; permanent if suited. Address, with particulars, Williams, T Box 197 Times.

Wanted Nov. 1—In an apartment hotel or first-class boarding house on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife and child of two years, and nurse. Address with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., City.

Lady wants board in private Christian family; permanent home. Address Box 25, 1,515 3d Av.

Furnished Rooms.

9th St., 20 East.—Locality unsurpassed; house newly renovated; suites and single rooms; rents very reasonable.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large room, nicely furnished, in private family.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water and steam heat.

21st St., 46 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Ladies' Entrance Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable, large room, with private bath.

43d St., 13 East.—Very desirable large room with private bath; also pleasant, furnace-heated hall room.

44th St., 225 West, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

46th St., 213 West.—Handsome double rooms, newly furnished, freshly decorated, $4 upward; modern conveniences; inspection invited.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor, nicely furnished, running water, closets; private house; gentleman; reference.

55th St., 138 East, near Lexington Av.—Elegant parlor floor; running water; porcelain bath.

80th St., 160 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; also parlor; private house.

81st St., 157 East.—Nicely furnished connecting rooms, back parlor, front basement, $2.50 up; hallroom; housekeeping.

124th St., 321 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet; hall room, $1.50; L convenient.

2,441 7th Av., Cor. 142d St.—"Riviera," apartment 41; two rooms, fine window views; board optional.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Haake, 1,183 Broadway.

Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished suite or room, private bath; single room; breakfast; reference.

MT. MORRIS PARK, 2,010 5th Av., near 125th St.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished; closets and lavatories each room; references.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By young couple, three or four nicely furnished rooms, with heat, for light housekeeping; state rent. 39 Stevens House, city.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite, 2 or 3 rooms, unfurnished; suitable for society office; studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.—Notice of Second Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned permanent receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will make a second dividend on the 30th day of September, 1902, of all the moneys in its hands among the creditors entitled thereto.

This will be a final dividend.

Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Receiver of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

s9-1aw4wTu

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MENASHE HOCHMAN, plaintiff, against ITTA HOCHMAN, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 19th, 1902.
ALICE SERBER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Itta Hochman, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1902.

ALICE SERBER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, O. & P. O. address, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

au19-1aw6wTu

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

54 East 59th St.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED to buy first-class furnished-room house; good location; terms reasonable; rent low and long lease. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry; delivered on first payment; lowest prices. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—

DEVERY OUTWITTED HIS ADVERSARIES

His Delegation Elected at the Designated Place.

Convention Held in a Loft Opposite the Rooms of the Horatio Seymour Club—Goodwin's Contesting Delegation.

William S. Devery outgeneraled his Democratic opponents in the Ninth District last evening. The call issued by Tammany Hall for the convention to elect delegates from the district to the Saratoga Convention directed that it be held at 293-295 Eighth Avenue, the headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Club, the Frank J. Goodwin organization. Devery caused the belief that his delegates would meet at 264 Eighth Avenue, one of the ex-Chief's headquarters, or at his home, 310 West Twenty-eighth Street. His adversaries chuckled, thinking that a convention held at any other place than that designated by the Tammany Hall committee would be illegal and furnish an additional basis to refuse Devery and his colleagues admission to the State Convention.

Devery said nothing, but early yesterday morning he had hired for a week, paying the rent in advance and securing the keys, the loft occupied by Leo Stevens, an aeronaut, at 293 Eighth Avenue, immediately across the hall from the Horatio Seymour Club. It was only when Devery's friends began to move in chairs and tables that the Goodwinites realized what had been done. Then they sent for Mr. Stevens and sought to have him repudiate his agreement with Devery.

Mr. Stevens declined, remarking: "I would have let the loft to you, if you had applied for it. It has been engaged and paid for, and I cannot be so dishonorable as to repudiate an agreement made in good faith."

The Devery delegates assembled at 264 Eighth Avenue at 7:30 o'clock. Addressing them the ex-Chief said:

"Boys, the people of this district have selected you to name delegates to the State Convention. There is a lot of talk of refusing us admission. But it won't go. Let's see if we're all here."

The roll was called, showing twenty absentees. One of the delegates shouted: "There's a whole bunch of 'em down at the door." They were sent for, and when they arrived Mr. Devery continued:

"See here, boys, we must hold our convention at 293-295 Eighth Avenue. The Tammany Hall call says so. We must demand admittance to the Horatio Seymour Club; and, if it is refused, we have a hall in the same building where we can meet. But the police may hold us out of the building. If they do I want you all to stand as close together as possible. Be orderly, and, if we can't get in, we'll elect delegates on the sidewalk, and youse all want to stand close to the gutter so as not to obstruct the walk. Now we'll go. Remember what I've told you."

"I would suggest," interposed Francis Sullivan, "that the Chair appoint a committee of five to make a demand for admission to the Horatio Seymour Club, and report back to this meeting."

The motion was seconded and adopted, and Mr. Devery appointed as the committee Matthew O'Gorman, James Cummings, John Nash, Frederick Cruger, and Owen Kane. The committeemen went out and the others followed, with Devery in the lead, and a crowd at their heels.

Before the ex-Chief reached the head of the first flight of stairs at 293-295, the sound of the closing of a door quickly and forcibly indicated that his committee had been denied admission to the club's rooms, but Mr. Devery and his followers were not interfered with in entering the Stevens loft. Capt. Walsh, Sergeant Churchill, and several policemen were in the hallway, but there was no interference.

The Devery and Goodwin conventions were held at the same time behind closed doors. At the Goodwin convention William P. Gallagher presided and Patrick H. Bird was Secretary. This delegation was named:

Delegates—Frank J. Goodwin, John Noonan, Alfred J. Talley.

Alternates—James J. Dunphy, Albert E. Hull, John H. Bambury.

Mr. Goodwin said after the convention:

"It is our purpose to contest the admission of the Devery delegates to the State Convention. We know what we are doing. Our opposition will be based on the grounds stated in my protest to the Tammany Hall Executive Committee last Friday, when I charged that Devery had succeeded by gross fraud and bribery."

"Have you received any encouragement from the State Committee to make a contest?" he was asked.

"Well, no, not exactly," he replied, "but we will make a contest all the same. We would not elect delegates if we did not intend to make a fight, would we?"

At the Devery convention Dr. William J. Stewart presided, with John J. Daly as Secretary, and this delegation was chosen:

Delegates—William S. Devery, Peter J. Garvey, Francis Sullivan.

Alternates—Dr. William J. Stewart, Richard Butler, George W. Albright.

Although not instructed, the delegates, it was said, will favor the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor.

Ex-Chief Devery remarked as the convention adjourned:

"All we want is fair play. At the primaries Sheehan and Goodwin picked out five or six policemen for each polling place. I had none. Goodwin picked out the Inspectors, yet I won out because the people was with me. I asked for no police tonight, yet there are plenty of them here. We've met and elected delegates, and we'll sit in the State Convention. We'll leave on Monday morning on a special train of our own, and we'll take a respectable crowd with us."

While the ex-Chief was talking, a stranger edged near by so that he could hear what was said. Devery noticed him and exclaimed:

"Excuse us, please. This talk is not for you. You'll please step back."

As the man did so Devery remarked: "That's one of McCullagh's deputies." Then, glancing around, he continued:

"Balloons is made here, and there'll soon be a whole lot of fellows going up in the air after this is over. I'm going to get up a balloon that will lift the Horatio Seymour Club out of sight. And I want to say, too, that this is a home-rule delegation. No outsiders on it like there will be on many of the delegations to be chosen tonight. I may not get the glad hand at Saratoga, but I'll be there all right, and no see-high McGuire or any 'two spot' will keep me out of the convention hall. I'll carry everything before me."

Chairman George W. Plunkitt of the Tammany Hall Committee on Elections yesterday morning gave the credentials for the Ninth District to Peter J. Garvey, one of Mr. Devery's lieutenants.

TAMMANY'S STATE DELEGATES.

Conspicuous and Influential Men Chosen in Many of the Districts—Eleven Conventions Adjourned.

Tammany Hall adopted new tactics yesterday in the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga. Wherever possible, men of prominence and influence, who have not for a long time been active in local Democratic affairs were induced to go on delegations, some from districts in which they do not reside.

Among the delegates elected are August Belmont, John A. McCall, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Charles R. Miller, Col. Franklin Bartlett, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; James Stillman, President of the City Bank; ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, John B. McDonald, James W. Gerard, Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of the Building Department, and Nathan Straus. Borough President Jacob A. Cantor was invited to go as a delegate from the Tenth District, but he declined with thanks for "the compliment."

The injunction obtained by Percival E. Nagle prevented the holding of a convention in the Thirty-fourth District, but Leader-elect Eugene McGuire and his followers assembled at the Pattowatomie Club, 2,057 Lexington Avenue, and perfected a temporary organization. Mr. McGuire announced the necessity of a postponement, and then John F. Cowan, one of his opponents, said:

"When Percy Nagle resorts to the civil instead of the criminal law it is practically an acknowledgment of defeat on his part. Mr. Moebus does not join Mr. Nagle in this action, because he admits that he is hopelessly defeated. On behalf of myself and the friends who voted for me for the leadership at the primaries, I wish to say one and all are behind the leader elected, John Haveron. By combining our efforts we have gotten rid of one of the worst men and most corrupt politicians that ever disgraced the City of New York."

In the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth Districts the conventions were adjourned until to-night. The convention of the Annexed District is to be in Portchester on Thursday.

These delegates and alternates were chosen last evening in addition to those selected at the Devery and Goodwin gatherings:

FIRST DISTRICT.

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Andrew J. Doyle,	Victor Levy,
Terrence Duffy,	William Drescher,
T. B. Coughlin.	Wm. T. Kennedy.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Daniel J. Riordan,	Daniel Valenti,
Arthur Brisbane,	Jacob B. Halk,
Asa Bird Gardiner.	Maurice Simmons.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Thomas P. Dinnean,	Fred F. Fleck,
August Belmont,	Daniel C. Oliver,
Rocco Marasco.	Henry Haggerty.

SEVENH DISTRICT.

C. W. Culkin,	Thomas E. Gorman,
Edward W. Hart,	John H. Little,
John A. McCall.	John Bradley.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Florence J. Sullivan,	Charles S. Meyerson,
James T. Woodward,	Louis Maas
A. Joseph Forges,	Albert Loudon.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Julius Harburger,	Joseph Steiner,
William Sohmer,	Andrew Lang,
William P. Mitchell,	Henry W. Wolf.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Charles R. Miller,	James J. Devlin,
Patrick Farley,	Jacob E. Bausch.
Henry M. Goldfogle,	Nathan Newstead.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Patrick F. Trainor,	Frank G. Rinn,
Franklin Bartlett,	John J. Callahan.
John P. Schmeltz,	Richard S. Reilly.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Sulzer,	Charles J. Smith,
J. Edward Simmons,	John O'Connell,
Jacob Fritz,	Louis Meister.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

George W. Plunkitt,	Thomas E. Murray,
Robert Muh,	James E. Smith,
George G. Cravven,	Louis Wendel, Jr.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ashbel P. Fitch,	Charles J. Newman,
Samuel Prince,	John J. Stringer,
John H. Donohue,	William Kline.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel F. McMahon,	James P. McGovern.
John B. McDonald,	Francis P. Coughlin,
Thomas C. O'Sullivan,	Daniel Meenan.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Edward E. McCall,	William B. Donihee,
James J. Hagan,	Charles E. Lambert,
Robert E. Dowling,	Patrick F. Kenny.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

James W. Gerard,	John O'Neill,
Thomas F. Grady,	Stephen O'Brien,
Thomas Murphy,	John J. Fitzpatrick.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

James Stillman,	Matthew F. Donahue,
Clifford W. Hartridge,	James J. Stevens,
Edward Jacobs,	John W. Russell.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Francis J. Lantry,	Henry W. Unger,
John F. Carroll,	Thomas F. Baldwin,
Philip J. Britt,	William F. Meeks.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas F. McAvoy,	Frank Falk,
T. J. O'Connell,	Louis Whealton,
John B. Finn.	Dennis Murphy.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Charles A. Stadler,	David H. Hyman,
John V. Cogger,	John P. Boyle,
John M. Sheehan.	Frederick Fischer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Lewis Nixon,	John O'Connell,
William Sauer,	James I. Atchison,
Abram Bernard.	John D. Creamer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

John Donohue,	Edward F. McEneaney,
Perez M. Stewart,	James Kinney,
Fred Walter.	Albert Winternitz.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Nathan Straus,	William Connelly, Jr.,
John T. Dooling,	James A. Hyman,
George Schwegler,	George Axt.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Henry C. Hart,	Ira E. Rider,
John E. Borne,	Robert A. Wagner,
Gotthard Alitthauer,	John W. O'Reilly.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Abraham Scott,	John F. Walsh,
Henry Buckley,	Charles Abner,
I. N. Conforti,	Julius Berliner.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Louis F. Haffen,	John M. Tierney,
John C. Heintz,	Adolph G. Hupfel,
Joseph A. Goulden.	Arthur C. Butts.

NAGLE GETS INJUNCTION.

Board of Elections Restrained from Issuing Certificates to Apparently Elected Delegates in His District.

Percival E. Nagle, the apparently defeated leader of Tammany Hall in the southern half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, secured from Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, a temporary injunction that restrains the Board of Election Commissioners from issuing certificates of election to delegates declared elected in that district in the recent Democratic primaries.

The application seeks to bring about another election in the district on the ground that the recent election was not regular. A part of the Thirty-fourth District is in Manhattan Borough and the other part is in the Bronx, and that furnishes the basis for Nagle's fight.

Explaining the application, William P. Schoen, one of Mr. Nagle's attorneys, said:

"The tickets presented to the electors of the south side and north side contained the names of the full quota of candidates for the County General Committee and the various conventions to which the entire district was entitled, whereas separate ballots should have been provided for the electors of the south side and the north side. The ticket headed by Percival E. Nagle received a majority of the votes in the south side over the tickets headed by his opponents, John Haveron and John F. Cowan, and on the north side the ticket headed by Eugene J. McGuire received a plurality of the votes cast over that of his opponents, August Moebus and Anthony McOwen.

"Under a proper election the delegates elected to the County Committee from the south side would have chosen Percival E. Nagle as a member of the Tammany Executive Committee and the north side would have chosen Eugene McGuire. The tickets of Nagle and Moebus contained exactly the same names as those of the other contestants, and because the tickets headed with the names of their opponents received a larger vote the Board of Elections was going to issue certificates of election to the candidates on the opposing tickets. This would deprive Mr. Nagle of his right to representation in the Executive Committee to which the vote on the south side entitled him."

Mr. Nagle, when questioned as to his course, said he would make a fight to the last, as he believed the people wanted him for leader. He said:

"The people here didn't know of this combination between Haveron and Cowan. I am going to make a fight on the ground that the election was carried by fraud. On the tickets used by the Haveron-Cowan combine in the south district they had printed at the top, 'Borough of Manhattan' and in the north half of the McGuire-McOwen combination had the ticket headed 'Borough of the Bronx.' Now that was not right, and it should have been as it was on my ticket, 'Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.'"

The case is to be argued at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Blanchard.

Nagle polled 1,232 votes and his opponents, Haveron and Cowan, polled 578 and 463 respectively. Moebus polled 1,328 and McGuire 2,129. Nagle and Moebus polled together 2,560, while their opponents polled together 3,170.

Six Cars Crash on Bridge.

The passengers on five crowded trolley cars on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge were severely shaken up during the "rush" hour yesterday morning as a result of another car running into the rear of the line. Five stalled cars, which had been blocked by a heavy truck just west of the Manhattan tower, were standing only a few feet apart. As a sixth car, coming from Brooklyn, and traveling at a fast pace, was descending the grade the brake failed to work and the car crashed into the last of those ahead. Half a dozen passengers received slight cuts and bruises.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

OFFICIALS ANSWER REPORT ON RIOTS

Magistrate Resents Insinuations Against Minor Judiciary.

Deuel's Sharp Letter to Mayor—Partridge's and Jerome's Reply to Inquiry on Anti-Jewish Demonstration.

Mayor Low gave out for publication yesterday three letters received from District Attorney Jerome, Police Commissioner Partridge, and President Deuel of the Board of City Magistrates, regarding the recent report on the disturbances connected with the burial of Rabbi Joseph.

President Deuel in his reply writes:

I assume that so important a document is founded upon evidence taken and preserved, and that such record has been transmitted to you. Permit me, therefore, to request, on behalf of the Magistrates, that some one of us have access thereto in order to frame a proper reply to your letter. You will doubtless observe that the committee does not find that the conditions in the Magistrates' Courts specified actually prevail; the report says that complaints of that character have been made, but the average reader will assume that the committee, after an investigation, was unanimous in finding that such evils are prevalent in our courts.

It is a very old custom for unsuccessful litigants to find fault with the court, and I am inclined to believe that many such sought the ear of the committee. The consequence is that a stigma is placed upon the administration of justice in this city in a way to reach the entire world. The Magistrates, unheard, practically are condemned. "Some Magistrates" to all intents and purposes mean every one. I know I voice the sentiment of each member of the board in saying that, for our own reputation, and for the good name of the city, we cannot pass the matter by with a mere acknowledgment of your letter. We therefore ask an opportunity to inspect the record.

If the committee had stopped to consider for a moment, it would have realized that there can be no uniformity of decisions without uniformity of facts, circumstances, and surroundings, and no two cases in the Police Courts are alike. Upon that point, however, I am convinced that there is more uniformity in the actions of the Magistrates to-day comprising this board than ever before prevailed in this city. Some of us would resent any cast-iron rule of the board touching the disposition of cases. Each must be decided upon the developed facts. Whether the parties interested be Jews or Gentiles, police officers or civilians, the Magistrate's conscience and oath of office can permit of but one rule in whichsoever of the seven courts he may be sitting.

There are twelve of us, and we differ widely at times as to what measure of punishment is best for the culprit and for the people; some may impose the utmost severity of the law, where others might impose the minimum. But we differ conscientiously, and the dissimilarity is no greater than ordinarily would prevail between any other twelve men. The difference in magisterial methods may be more marked under the present than under the former Police Court system, for the reason that we are compelled to rotate more frequently. Under the old system, two Magistrates could remain in one court for six months, which is impracticable under the existing law.

The Magistrate said he would lay the matter before the board at its next meeting, in the meantime expecting access to the record of the committee.

Commissioner Partridge said:

A report showing the name of each officer tried on the charge of improperly clubbing, &c., is in course of preparation, but it will be some days before it is complete, inasmuch as the records of the force are not arranged just as you call for it. It requires considerable overhauling of records.

In order that there may be no error in the report of officers under indictment, I have asked the District Attorney to give me his list, for the purpose of verifying my own.

The regulations of the Police Department prohibiting the use of clubs and the rule as to civility in treating all persons are quoted in full. The rule is also quoted which gives the Commissioner the right to direct officers of the force to use locust batons as clubs in time of riots.

In his answer the District Attorney says:

In regard to the action taken by me, I have to say that the policemen who, upon investigation by this office, seem to be criminally liable were on Aug. 18 and 19, 1902, indicted, and that such of the Hoe employes as upon investigation by this office seem to be criminally liable are awaiting trial at the Court of Special Sessions, having been held therefor on Aug. 5.

These cases will be brought for trial, the District Attorney adds, in October, when the courts again are open for the trial of bail cases.

POESY FOR KILLED POSIES.

Appreciative Lawyer Strikes a Spring of Verse in Attempting to Collect Damages.

Simon O. Pollock, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, recently sent a letter to Gustav Koch of 1 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, asking settlement of a bill for $50 damages done to flowers, the property of Jacob Glassman, living in the same building with Koch.

Glassman lives on the first floor of the building, and Koch on the second floor. Mrs. Glassman has a little garden in front of her window that was a joy to behold. Recently, she contends, she saw some liquid thrown from a window above, and soon afterward her flowers drooped and died. The Glassmans told Mr. Pollock to collect the amount of damage from Koch, and this is the way he replied to the letter:

We really think it is a shame,
To make against us an unfounded claim;
To blame us for heaven-sent showers
Which fell on roses and on flowers.
You want fifty dollars or sue us you will;
We owe nothing but ask for your bill.
We know your claim will meet its doom,
On the violets, the lilies, and the roses that bloom.

"We are going to press the claim," said Mr. Pollock yesterday. "Not so much because we want the money, as to elicit more poetry. We seem to have struck a poetic spring that will be worth more to us than the payment of the bill."

GOLDEN WEDDING AND NEW ONE

Fifty years of wedded life having been allotted to Mr. and Mrs. George Starr Hickok of 752 St. Nicholas Avenue, this city, the golden anniversary was the occasion of the assembly of old friends and neighbors.

George S. Hickok and Angelene Clowes were married Sept. 22, 1852, in Epiphany Church, which stood in Stanton Street, on the site of the present Pro-Cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Lot Jones officiated.

The daughters of the marriage are now Mrs. J. Fred Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Charles Harold Williams, Mrs. Frank R. Burr, Mrs. Charles M. Ford, and Miss Evelyn Hickok, who, with the husbands and six grandchildren were present on the occasion last night.

The happy occasion was followed by the marriage of the youngest daughter, Miss Evelyn, to Walter H. Blaker of Brooklyn, which took place in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church at 5:30 o'clock. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Mabel Smith of Newburg, and four bridesmaids, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Rowena Southworth, Miss Nettie Blaker, and Miss Lena Middleton. George B. Bolton of Brooklyn was best man and the ushers were Theodore White Lull, James M. Woolworth, George Curtiss, and Fred Southworth.

Postal Inspector Transferred.

Theodore W. Swift, who for the last year has been the Chief Post Office Inspector for the New York Division, which comprises the entire State of New York, retired from that branch of the service yesterday and was succeeded by Ervine H. Thorp. Mr. Swift goes from this city to Boston.

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And call especial attention to the large and attractive displays of exclusive styles and fabrics in the prevailing *Autumn and Winter Fashions.*

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

FIRST ESTIMATES OF CITY OFFICIALS

President Cantor Wants Increase of $87,355.47.

District Attorney Jerome Cites Many Criminal Cases as Reason for Increasing His Contingent Fund.

The provisional estimates of the heads of the municipal departments are being filed in the Mayor's office ready for action by the Board of Estimate. Several of the departmental chiefs want large increases in appropriations for 1903, but Mayor Low and Controller Grout have announced that no large increases will be allowed. Sheriff O'Brien asks for $124,762 to run his office in 1903, which is a reduction of $4,700 from this year's amount.

President Cantor finds need of $87,355.47 more. This year he received $1,742,569.03, and he now wants $1,829,924.50. Among the increases are $15,000 for the Riverside Drive viaduct, for painting and maintaining, &c. This is a new item. Another increase is for $20,000 for repaving streets and avenues. Another new item is for the maintenance of permanent public baths, for which Mr. Cantor wants $31,494. In the Bureau of Buildings Superintendent Stewart adds to his estimate, which is included in President Cantor's, by asking $12,350 more for salaries. A large part of this is for more Inspectors. The only decrease noted in this estimate is for $1,470.25 in the salaries in the Bureau of Public Baths and Public Comfort Stations.

District Attorney Jerome makes a long explanatory statement regarding his estimate. He shows a decrease of $39,900, asking for $307,500, against 347,400 this year. The estimate for contingent expenses is increased $45,000. Reductions come in two items of $70,000 and $20,000 respectively for conducting criminal actions against several persons in 1902. Among those mentioned are Albert T. Patrick, Roland B. Molineux, David L. Short, and Morris Meyer. The actions against them cost the office $70,000. Among those in the smaller amount stated are mentioned John D. Herlihy, George Bissert, Albert Adams, Samuel J. Kennedy, Minna Kurtz, Florence Burns, and "in the matter of James McAuliffe." In speaking about the "contingent" account Mr. Jerome, in explaining the need for more money, says:

"During the current year the demands on the contingent account of this office have been unusually heavy, owing to the extraordinary expenses incurred in cases of great importance to the community. Many homicide and other criminal cases of great difficulty were tried, requiring the employment of experts in medicine and chemistry; also in cases of lunacy inquiries, &c. These cases also required the attendance of important witnesses from all parts of the country, and their maintenance while attending trials, at great expense, especially so in the cases relating to the police and other public departments, particularly the former, where it was found necessary to employ a number of special officers and to provide for the maintenance of important witnesses who are kept under constant surveillance, it being necessary to send these witnesses out of town in the custody of such special officers, all of whom had to be provided with transportation and hotel accommodation, and the witnesses furnished with clothing, &c., and medical attendance. A heavy outlay was also incurred in locating the whereabouts of witnesses who were induced to leave the jurisdiction of the State, and in bringing them back.

The estimate for Bellevue and allied hospitals shows an increase of only $10,035.46. For 1902 the sum of $622,976.32 was allowed. For 1903 $623,011.78 is desired. There is a slight increase for salaries, with enough reduction in supplies and contingencies to make the increase as stated.

In the Department of Taxes and Assessments $349,000 is wanted. This is an increase of $28,900 over the present allowance. The principal increase is one of $10,800 in the salaries in the Bureau of Real Estate.

HAWKES'S LUNCHEON BILLS.

Controller Grout Will Withhold Payment—The Dock Commissioner's Explanation.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that he would hold up the bills of Dock Commissioner Hawkes for luncheons served to officials on the boat Manhattan. The bills for August amounted to $288.43. Controller Grout said:

"The city does not pay my lunch bills at the Hardware Club, and I don't see why the Dock Department should ask the city to pay bills for extravagant dinners on the department boat."

Dock Commissioner Hawkes, in a statement issued in the afternoon, described his side of the story. He said that the increase of expense on board the tug in July was to a considerable extent the result of the expenses of an official meal furnished to the State Commissioners of the Land Office on an official tour which they made of the port accompanied by the Mayor and others. Luncheons on the Manhattan, he said, arose from a desire of the higher officials of the department to make daily inspections of the water front which would not interfere with the office work. If the higher officials of the department, he added, are engaged at luncheon for three-quarters or one hour each day on shore, it is impossible for them to make a tour of inspection of the water front without interfering with their office work, and during the time that they are absent from the office the Commissioner is deprived of the use of their services.

BOY'S PLEA SAVES MOTHER.

A little boy's plea saved his mother from being sent to prison yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg. Mrs. John Blasius was arraigned before Magistrate O'Reilly on a charge of habitual drunkenness, and was about to be committed, when her twelve-year-old son sprang forward, tears streaming down his face.

"Oh, hear me, Judge!" he cried. "Do give mother another chance. She is good to me. I'll work for her, and keep her from drinking. I'll do anything if you'll just let her be with me."

Magistrate O'Reilly was impressed with the boy's trust in his weak mother, and the faith he had in his own strength to save her.

"You are a good boy," remarked the Magistrate, "and if anybody can help your mother, you will."

Turning to the woman, Magistrate O'Reilly said:

"This boy of yours has saved you, Mrs. Blasius. Try to be a worthy mother to so fine a boy. Come back here two weeks from now and bring the boy with you. I shall want to know how you are doing."

James McCreery & Co.

Exhibition of Millinery.

Imported and Original Models.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 23d and 24th.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Exhibition of Shirtwaists, Commencing on Tuesday, September 23d.

The Imported and Original designs shown in these garments are creations for the Fall season, embodying all the fashionable ideas that distinguish the latest modes.

Tailor-made bodices, are finished with straps, stitching,—variously gauged tucks, and the distinctively novel epaulette and deep cuff.

Elaborate, theatre or dinner blouses are characterized by exquisitely fine needlework, inserted lace medallions, and embroidery. The sleeve draperies are extremely artistic.

Materials include, plain or painted chiffon, Louisine Crepe, Brilliantine, Pongee Cloth, Mummy Cloth, Crepe de Chine, Moire Velours, Liberty Satins, and many novelty fabrics.

Colors:—delicate shades of blue, pink, biscuit, etc.,—golf red, yale blue, browns,—deep Autumn tints, and a quantity of black and white.

Twenty-third Street.

Rain, rain go away, way back.

Cravenettes will put off the most persistent rain, for all they've the look of good-looking Fall overcoats.

Not expensive either—good ones for as little as $15.

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During the Summer months we have made up a most magnificent line of 3 and 5 piece overstuffed Parlor Suits, also Mahogany Frame Suits, covered in Silk Damask, Silk Tapestry and Velvet Velours. In addition Mahogany Davenports, Sofas and Couches in Velour, Tapestry and Leather.

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Our Fall exhibit in this line has never heretofore been surpassed. Here can be seen the most complete range in Dressers, Cheval Dressers, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables from the rich deep shades of Mahogany to the lighter and more delicate Bird's-eye Maple.

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Made up from remnants of SILK and SATIN DAMASK and VELOUR, LINED and INTERLINED, from $20 to $50 per pair WORTH DOUBLE.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; showers; south winds, becoming variable.

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GOV. ODELL FORCES MR. SHELDON OUT

Senator Frank Higgins Will Be Nominated for Second Place.

DEFEAT FOR SENATOR PLATT

The Governor, Summoned from Albany, Insisted on the Withdrawal of Mr. Sheldon—The Latter Yielded to Save Mr. Platt from Humiliation To-Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24, 2:10 A. M.—George R. Sheldon has withdrawn as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Senator Frank Higgins of Olean will undoubtedly be named. A conference held here to-night between Gov. Odell and his advisers and Senator Platt and his advisers has just broken up, and official announcement to this effect was made.

Since Gov. Odell earlier in the evening issued his ultimatum to Senator Platt there has been no doubt that Mr. Sheldon would have to be left off the ticket, but the question was how it could be done without humiliating Senator Platt.

It was finally decided, and Mr. Sheldon, who was present, was convinced that the only thing for them to do was to write a letter withdrawing his name. This he did, giving as his reason that the widespread criticism evoked by his business association had convinced him that he must retire in the interest of the party.

When Gov. Odell came from the conference he was surrounded by a hundred or more up State leaders, and when they ascertained the result they broke into cheers, and slapped him on the shoulder and shook his hands.

The statements and actions of the leaders who remained up to learn the result of the conference all indicated their conviction that the Governor had achieved a triumph and that Senator Platt's control of the party in this State is ended.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—Gov. Odell was summoned here from Albany by his friends to protest against the nomination of Mr. Sheldon. He had a conference with Senator Platt, in which he asked the Senator to withdraw Mr. Sheldon as a candidate. This Mr. Platt refused to do. Then Gov. Odell asked Mr. Sheldon to decline to accept the nomination. He was met with another refusal.

Gov. Odell, failing in his efforts to get Senator Platt or Mr. Sheldon to agree to the withdrawal of Mr. Sheldon as a candidate, left them to confer with his friends. At this conference between the Governor and his friends it was practically agreed that the fight must be made against Sheldon, and that Gov. Odell would lead it.

Before the news of this got out, however, Mr. Platt was talked with by some of his chosen advisers and made to realize the tremendous gravity of the situation. He then sent for Gov. Odell to come to him again, which the Governor did, to tell him that Mr. Sheldon had cleared the atmosphere by agreeing to step down and out.

It was in the air that trouble was coming, that a crisis in the history of the Republican Party was impending, and that today might witness a Republican split such as the party has not experienced in this State in many years. It was even whispered by the wise ones that Mr. Platt might meet his political death in his effort to make the party bow to his word. "Where will Odell stand in the end?" was the question heard everywhere.

SAYS PLATT BROKE HIS WORD.

Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that there was scarcely enough interest in the actual proceedings of the convention to keep the delegates there. Mr. Woodruff gave out an interview at the noon hour of the most startling character, and it started in earnest the storm of trouble which had been so long brewing.

In this interview, which was given to several newspaper men whose credibility among politicians is of the highest, and which Mr. Woodruff at the time gave them to understand was in the nature of an official declaration from him, he came out to fight Mr. Platt in the open. He stated that he was "a man with a grievance." He said that when he withdrew as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor Mr. Platt had given Kings County a pledge that it should be consulted in the selection of the nominee for that place. He said that Mr. Platt had absolutely failed to keep his pledge to Kings County in this respect, and so had been guilty of bad faith.

But Mr. Woodruff went even further than this. Seated at the luncheon table in the United States Hotel dining room, his wife alongside of him and nodding her approval of his words, he declared that Mr. Platt had insisted and got a conference of leaders to agree to the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Mr. Sheldon—"a man whose selection doomed the Republican State ticket to defeat."

Continuing, Mr. Woodruff said that in order to conciliate Kings County, Mr. Platt had offered it the nomination for Secretary of State, and when asked if the county would name a man for that place he replied with great emphasis that "We will not sacrifice a man on a ticket that is doomed to defeat."

Asked whether he would cast a vote of Kings County for Mr. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor when the roll was called in the convention, Mr. Woodruff replied:

"I will answer that question in this way: The roll will not be called in this convention for Mr. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor."

GOV. ODELL'S ALLEGED THREAT.

It had been rumored around all morning that the little group of Orange County men here who might be spoken of as Gov. Odell's personal representatives—they include his father, his two brothers, and his brother-in-law—were as bitterly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Sheldon as anybody else. It was stated as coming from them that, if Mr. Platt insisted on having his way, Gov. Odell would send word to him that he would not run on a ticket with Mr. Sheldon. This report threw the delegates into confusion. Such a smashing up of the slate as would result from the withdrawal of the head of the ticket during the very progress of the convention was something that the delegates could not contemplate.

During all of this excitement Mr. Platt persisted in his single statement that Mr. Sheldon would be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Sheldon, confident in Mr. Platt's power, repeatedly declared that he would be nominated.

Gov. Odell was in Albany, but was in frequent communication with his friends by telephone. He sent one of them to Mr. Sheldon to ask him if he would come down to Albany—only an hour away—and have a talk with him. This request from the Governor of the State Mr. Platt's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Sheldon, curtly refused to grant. He said he would not go to Albany to see the Governor.

When this news was sent to Gov. Odell he asked two of his friends to come down to Albany and confer with him, and they started immediately. At the time they started, they did not know of the remarkable interview which Mr. Woodruff had given out, designating a ticket with Mr. Sheldon on it as one which was "doomed to defeat."

It did not take Senator Platt long to learn of the interview which Mr. Woodruff had given out, and while he appeared to take the news calmly, he evidently considered it of great weight. He sent for two of the newspaper men to whom Mr. Woodruff had talked, and in whom Mr. Platt himself has confidence, and got them to relate the substance of the interview as they had sent it broadcast through the State. Mr. Platt's only comment on this was:

"I guess I'll have to teach Tim a lesson in the convention to-morrow. Mr. Sheldon will be nominated. Mr. Woodruff's interest in the Republican Party at this particular time is amazing."

MR. WOODRUFF'S REPUDIATION.

But Mr. Platt sent for Mr. Woodruff. When Mr. Woodruff came from Mr. Platt's presence he was as nervous as a wet hen. Mr. Platt was seen and he said with rather a cynical smile:

"Mr. Woodruff denies that he has given out any such interview as he is reported to have given out. I have no comment to make."

In amazement the newspaper men to whom Mr. Woodruff had given the interview went to him to ascertain what he meant by repudiating it. They could get no satisfaction. Mr. Woodruff backed, backed and filled. He made no positive denial that he had given an interview as reported, but said in some confusion that he "had been misrepresented to Mr. Platt."

Word was anxiously awaited from Albany as to Gov. Odell's intentions. If his friends here knew what the Governor intended to do, they would not tell. It was not hard to ascertain, however, that they hoped that he would take a direct stand against the nomination of Mr. Sheldon, and would come out of the convention to fight it out with Senator Platt.

The Governor had been advised against coming to the convention at all, and the suggestion met with his desire. He talked with his friends here over the telephone, and when they urged him to come up this evening he still held out against it. They used substantially this argument:

"It is necessary to come. The reasons against your coming, which held good a few days ago, do not hold good now. A crisis has arisen. It is necessary for you to come here to save the party."

GOVERNOR STARTS FOR SARATOGA.

The Governor yielded to this argument and left Albany about 8:30 o'clock this evening, arriving here at 9:25. When the word got about that the Governor was on his way here, the greatest excitement prevailed.

Mr. Platt called his close advisers, including Mr. Sheldon, Chairman Dunn, Mr. Quigg, Chairman Morris, Lou Payn, and Chairman Barnes, around him. After the conference, and just prior to the arrival of the Governor, Mr. Platt said:

"Mr. Sheldon will be nominated."

Mr. Sheldon, still confident in Mr. Platt's ability to carry him through, said:

"I will be nominated."

There was no doubt in the minds of those familiar with the Governor's position that he was coming up to have it out with Mr. Platt, to tell Mr. Platt that Mr. Sheldon must be taken off the ticket, not because of the opposition to him in Kings County, but because of the general disapproval which the plan to nominate him met with. In view of the attitude of Senator Platt and Mr. Sheldon, such a declaration of the Governor meant that either he must yield or they must yield. Would one of them give way, or would war be declared between the Governor and the Senator?

When the Governor's train pulled into the station, he was taken in hand by a few of his friends. He rushed quickly across the United States Hotel courtyard to Senator Platt's cottage. The crowd did not catch sight of him, and so there was no demonstration.

As soon as the news came that Gov. Odell had arrived and was with Senator Platt in the Senator's room delegates flocked to the scene of the conference, and soon the veranda in front of the Senator's cottage was jammed by a crowd which was wrought up with suppressed excitement. When the Governor entered the Senator's apartment the door was closed, the windows put down, and the shades drawn.

The Senator and the Governor had been together only a few minutes when they were joined by Senator Depew and State Chairman Dunn. Later Edward Lauterbach and Lemuel Ely Quigg were admitted to the room.

For more than an hour no one came out of the room. The first man to come out was State Chairman Dunn. He went straight to Mr. Sheldon's headquarters, refusing to say a word.

Five minutes after Chairman Dunn had left the room Gov. Odell came out. The crowd greeted him with cheers, which he acknowledged by doffing his hat. Without stopping to talk with any of those who were anxious for a march with him, he went straight to the headquarters of the Orange County delegation. He went upstairs, followed by a string of newspaper men and others. He entered a back room of the headquarters and the door was closed. In the room waiting for him were his father, Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., and his two brothers, George B. C. Odell and H. B. Odell. The Governor's military secretary, Major Harrison K. Bird, stood guard at the door and Senator Goodsell, who represents the Governor's district, was sent for. The Governor asked Senator Goodsell to summon his friends.

CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Those whom Senator Goodsell sought out and requested to come to a conference with the Governor soon began to make their appearance and were admitted to the room. Among those admitted were Congressman James Sherman, Congressman Lithauer, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Thomas Bradley, Capt. Joseph Dickey, Senator Elsberg, Congressman Ward, Congressman Hanbury, Senator Horace White, Senator Hobart Krum, George J. Smith of Kingston, Senator John Raines, Clarence W. Lexow, William Berri, Senator Brackett, Senator Ellsworth, State Chairman Dunn, William Barnes, ex-Gov. Black, and Edward Lauterbach.

The small back room was not large enough to accommodate those summoned comfortably, and the crowd which had taken possession of the front room was driven out, and the windows facing on the veranda shut down.

Meanwhile Senator Platt had sent for Mr. Sheldon, and they entered into earnest conference.

Anxious crowds waited outside the headquarters where the conferences were going on, and discussed the situation.

"It's a line up," was the remark heard on all sides. There was a general agreement that the result of the conflict between the rival forces of Platt and Odell would show who was really master of the Republican situation.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the rival conferences began. At midnight they were still in session. Shortly after midnight Senator Platt sent for Gov. Odell, and the cry went up: "Platt has weakened."

The report of the first session of the Republican Convention and the incidents at Saratoga are published on Page 3.

POCONO MOUNTAIN SPECIAL,
on the Lackawanna Railroad will make its last trip Sat., Sept. 27, returning Sunday night. Special trains Fridays and Mondays have been discontinued.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair. —Adv.

LETTER FROM MR. SHELDON.

He Issues a Statement Why He Withdrew as a Candidate

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24, 2:30 A. M.—George R. Sheldon has issued the following letter explaining his withdrawal from the candidacy for Lieutenant Governor:

"Hon. Thomas C. Platt:

"I became the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican State ticket at the request of the leaders of the party. It was with great reluctance that I consented to leave my private affairs for public office and the position which I have always enjoyed as a worker in the ranks, but since my candidacy was announced here there have been attacks made upon my business which, while admitting it to be honorable, claim that it can be misrepresented and be an injury to the ticket.

"I entered this canvass unselfishly, in the belief that I might be of benefit to a party of which I have been always an ardent supporter, and to lifelong friends; but I am unwilling to remain for an hour in the field if there is a doubt anywhere in our own household.

"Thanking you, my dear Senator, for your cordial support and other evidence of a friendship of many years, which I value more than any office, I beg that you will permit me to decline any further consideration of my name before this convention.

"Faithfully Yours,
"GEORGE R. SHELDON."

PLATT-ODELL CONFERENCE.

Conversation of the Governor and the Senator—They Met Pleasantly.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—One of those present at the conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell to-night says that Senator Platt and Gov. Odell met pleasantly and that after the greetings were over the following conversation took place:

Gov. Odell—"I have been deluged with telegrams from people all over the State, objecting to Mr. Sheldon. I think for the good of the party that he should be withdrawn."

Senator Platt—"Well, it's not my place to withdraw him. You put him on the ticket."

Gov. Odell.—"I did not. It is true he is a friend of mine, but you first suggested him. In fact you named him to a New York newspaper. I gladly accepted him because he was my friend, but you first named him."

Senator Platt—I did not. But anyway I will not withdraw him at this late time. If you can get him out all right.

The argument lasted for some time and during it Gov. Odell took occasion to say that the greatest objection to Mr. Sheldon came not from those opposed to trusts, but from country districts.

Then after there had been some discussion as to the objections to Mr. Sheldon, Gov. Odell said:

"Well, Senator, you don't intend to take Mr. Sheldon out?"

"Not I," responded the Senator.

"Well, you ought to know what is good for the party," said the Governor. "I'll talk to my friends."

The Governor then left.

WASHINGTON'S COAL SUPPLY.

Anthracite There Less Than 2,500 Tons —No Effort to Enforce Anti-Smoke Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Washington's anthracite coal supply is down to less than 2,500 tons, in spite of all the efforts of the coal dealers to preserve it by selling it in driblets and refusing to sell to people who have any coal.

The prevailing price to-day was $16 a ton, and it is expected to be higher to-morrow. There are only three dealers in the city who have any considerable quantity of coal. The rest have only about 500 tons altogether.

One dealer has 800 tons, which he has withdrawn from the general market. This dealer, William King, explains his course thus:

"I am holding this coal for the protection of my customers, who are welcome to it as long as it lasts, at the old price of $6.75 a ton."

The demand for oil stoves and stove wood is unprecedented, and that for gas ranges is tremendously increased. The farmers have come to town with wood, for which they are asking double the normal price. Some kinds of prepared wood sold at $11 a cord.

The anti-smoke law is being violated everywhere, and the authorities are making no effort to enforce it. Soft coal is being used in quantities.

OYSTERS SAID TO BE SCARCE.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—The oyster "set" this year is very light, and the fact is being bewailed by those who usually follow the trade during the Fall. Some workmen on the natural beds worked a week and found the earnings so small that they gave up in disgust.

The usual fleet has dwindled down to about fifteen boats, and oystermen are not taking the "sets," but "year olds" left over or neglected last season, and for these they are obtaining 50 cents a bushel. By some of the older oyster men the poor outlook is attributed to the cool Spring and Summer. Three years ago there was an unusually large "set," but each season since it has not been quite as prolific. There is practically none in the Stratford River, off Milford, New Haven, or Bridgeport. It is said oysters will be costly this year.

BIG COAL LAND DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANA, Penn., Sept. 23.—A big coal land deal was consummated here to-day and has caused a boom in local coal circles. P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and W. C. Wagoner, millionaires, has secured 20,000 acres in this county. John Dean of Hollidaysburg of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court represented the Philadelphia capitalists.

The land is situated along Black Lick and Yellow Creeks and adjoins land owned by the Lackawanna Coal and Coke Company. F. H. Wall, manager of the Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company, expects to begin mining operations in a few months, and the coal will be shipped to Eastern cities. The deal involves several hundred thousand dollars.

Natural Gas Co. Increases Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Union Natural Gas Company of West Virginia has absorbed several large concerns, and in order to carry out the scheme today increased its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. The Reserve Natural Gas Company of West Virginia and Connecting Gas Company of Sugar Grove, Ohio, with headquarters in Cleveland, and the holdings of T. N. Barnsdall, President of the Union Company, will be taken over by the latter corporation. The Union Company will have a total of 60,000,000 acres of leases in the West Virginia fields, making it an extremely strong company.

LUNCH IN NEW YORK; BREAKFAST IN CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special makes the transfer in 20 hours. Every comfort and facility en route. Equipment improved.—Adv.

Man. Typesetting Co., Lupton Bldg.—Linotype composition, specially low rate next three weeks. —Adv.

RIOTERS USE DYNAMITE

Blow Up a Railroad Bridge in the Coal Region.

Steam Pipe Supplying Mine Shafts Also Damaged—Two Men Shot from Ambush, One May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Sept. 23.—Numerous acts of violence growing out of the miners' strike are reported. A mob dynamited the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge near Lackawanna station, on the Bloomsburg Division, at 8 o'clock to-night. Serious trouble in repairing the tracks is expected. In consequence the entire police force has been armed with heavy riot guns.

A large steam pipe, supplying three shafts at Lackawanna, was blown up by lynamite at 9:30 o'clock to-night.

The Thirteenth Regiment has gone into camp at Olyphant, near the Delaware and Hudson shaft. A disturbance occurred an hour after the arrival of the soldiers. Two non-union foreigners, employed at the Grassy Island washery, near the Olyphant station, were on their way to work to-day and in passing the camp of the newly arrived regiment, got into an altercation with the soldiers and were seriously drubbed. The affair was reported to Col. Watres by Detective Crippen of the Delaware and Hudson Company and the offending soldiers will be courtmartialed.

About the same time, also not far from Olyphant, and only a short distance from the soldiers' camp, two brothers, Bert and Charles Lundon, of Jefferson Township, while on their way to work at the Temple Company's Lackawanna Colliery were ambushed and shot down in the road. Bert is probably fatally wounded. The other received only a flesh wound and will recover.

Stephen Reap, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 1, was arrested and held in bail to-night for interfering with Police Officer Cordell, who had arrested Michael Nealon, a riotous striker. Reap organized a mob, and the mob assaulted Cordell and took the prisoner from him.

Two Arabian peddlers were mistaken for non-union men at Olyphant. A mob attacked them and they were badly injured.

Brig. Gen. Gobin and several members of his staff came up from Shenandoah this afternoon and spent three hours in conference with Col. Watres and the other officers of the Thirteenth Regiment. It was decided at the conference to keep the companies of the regiment together in camp and send out detachments as occasion warranted, instead of stationing detachments permanently at different points. Before leaving for Shenandoah this evening Gen. Gobin said he might establish his headquarters here.

This afternoon Capt. Kambeck, with one company, was present at the hearing at Priceburg of District Superintendent Burkheiser of the Ontario and Western Company, who, with Deputy Sheriff McAndrew, was arrested for shooting Adam Taylor, one of a crowd of strikers with whom they exchanged shots at Priceburg last night. There was a big crowd at the hearing, but there was no disturbance. Burkheiser was held in $10,000 bail for court. McAndrew would not risk going to Priceburg for a hearing and gave bail before Judge Edwards.

The calling out of the troops had no apparent effect on the strike situation proper. No new collieries opened up, and the companies reported that there was practically no change. They expect, however, that with protection assured many men will return to work.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 23.—This evening five carpenters employed at the Conyham mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company, while on their way home were held up by a crowd of men and boys. The carpenters discharged their revolvers in the air, which brought a large number of coal and iron police to their rescue. The officers fired a volley into the air and the crowd fled.

A stray bullet from one of the Deputy's gun lodged in the shoulder of a boy named James Roland, who was at work in the yard of the Sheldon Axle Works, some distance away. A Deputy named Joseph Kessler was arrested charged with the shooting and was committed to jail for a hearing.

Unknown parties placed several sticks of dynamite under the house of Joseph Harrison at Plymouth, but a timely discovery prevented the explosion.

Two non-union workmen at Plymouth were held up and beaten.

Twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs went to Warrior Run to quell a disturbance there in which non-union men were attacked.

At Hughestown, near Pittston, a crowd of men derailed a train carrying a number of non-union workers to a washery. The engine and two cars left the track and two men sustained slight injuries. A number of coal and iron police dispersed the crowd.

An address was issued to the clergy of the United States by the People's Alliance, asking them to pray for a peaceful settlement of the strike.

President Mitchell, District President Fahy, and National Board Member Fallon discussed the latest phase of the strike situation to-day. Mr. Mitchell declined to make any comment on the placing of troops in the Lackawanna region. Mr. Fallon said the ranks of the strikers remained intact in the Schuylkill region in the presence of the troops, and they would remain firm in Lackawanna, too.

MR. GOMPERS'S OPINION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is reported to have said privately that the coal strikers are in a position to keep up the strike for six months or longer.

He says they are disposed to make concessions, but the operators have refused all overtures and the men have determined not to yield. The strikers, he says, are receiving all the supplies they really need and can continue the fight indefinitely.

Mr. Gompers made a speech last night at a mass meeting held at Typographical Temple, in this city, in the interests of the striking miners. After describing how, in 1873, the operators began the practice of bringing foreigners to this country, he continued:

"Once in the mining district hundreds of these creatures were herded together in great barn-like structures. They lost their identity completely. Their employers did not know their names and they were given numbers to distinguish them one from the other. They were compelled to live in these houses and were made to pay an exorbitant rate in rent."

Hard Coal Cheap for Schools.

Mr. Jagels of the Hall-Jagels-Bellis Coal Company of Hoboken appeared before the Board of Education of that city last night and informed the members that he was in a position to secure from the Erie Railroad, for the schools, 100 tons of anthracite coal at $5.50 a ton. Mr. Jagels said that he had succeeded in obtaining an option on the coal from the railroad company. He explained that the offer was special and only held good for the schools.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realized on a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music.—Adv.

BLACK & WHITE SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Is fit for the gods and is all right.—Adv.

PRESIDENT RESTS EASILY.

Reported to Be Suffering Less Pain Than for Several Days—To Reach Washington This Evening.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's train arrived here at 9:45 P. M. The President was resting easily and the wound on his leg shows no immediate effects of the short trip from the hospital to the train at Indianapolis.

On the contrary, the President suffered less pain than he has for several days. He spent the time during the run here in reading. He was cheerful and lying in bed with his leg propped up on a pillow.

The train will run on a slow schedule of about thirty miles an hour, and is due to arrive at Washington at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow evening. He will be taken to 222 Jackson Place, where the temporary executive offices are situated. It was learned to-night that the determination to abandon the trip was reached yesterday, and notices to this effect were sent out from Detroit and to-day from Indianapolis, to those interested in the places the President was to visit.

No inkling of this decision was made known to the members of the President's party on the train, excepting to his physicians and secretaries, until Secretary Cortelyou issued his announcement.

The President did not speak to Dr. Lung, his official physician, of the pain in his leg until a few days ago. The pain became so intense yesterday that it was decided to take no further risks by continuing the trip.

The President regrets exceedingly that he has been compelled to abandon his trip. He has received a large number of telegrams of condolence.

A CHAUFFEUR'S TEST CASE.

Newport Driver Fined for Speeding Fighting Through Higher Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—During the past Summer a considerable number of automobile owners or chauffeurs have been arrested and fined for driving automobiles in the public highways beyond the speed allowed by law, and have with one exception pleaded guilty and paid the fines. The one exception was Siegfried Bloom, chauffeur for W. W. Sherman, who pleaded not guilty in the police court, and carried the case to the District Court.

The case against Bloom was tried before Judge Baker to-day, and attracted considerable attention. The witnesses for the prosecution were Louis L. Lorillard, Daniel B. Fearing, Paul A. Andrews, and Col. Addison Thomas, who testified that from the Newport reading room piazza they saw the chauffeur drive his automobile at a speed considerably greater than the eight-miles an hour allowed by law. The chauffeur attempted to prove an alibi, but the Judge adjudged the man guilty, and allowed the case to go over until Friday with the understanding that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. It is proposed by the chauffeur's counsel to fight the case in every possible way to the highest courts.

It is generally believed that if any of the Summer residents had made a stand in the cases brought against them during the past Summer the city would have been unable to prove the charges made against them, and that none of them would have been obliged to pay the fine. The automobile owners did not, however, care for the notoriety which fighting the cases would bring, and let the cases drop.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ON LAND.

Words Successfully Transmitted Between Annapolis Naval Academy and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 23.—Letters and words were successfully transmitted by wireless telegraphy between the Naval Academy here and Washington to-day. This is the first time that this has been accomplished since the apparatus was installed here several months ago.

The system which was successfully used was the Slaby-Arco, that of a German firm, which was installed by representatives sent to this country for the purpose. The distinctive feature of the system is the large number of wires strung to the pole, offering, it is claimed, a greater likelihood of intercepting the electrical waves.

The experiments here are under the charge of Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, assisted by Chief Electricians J. H. Bell and N. C. Bean. The United States Ship Perry will be at Annapolis about Oct. 10, and experiments in signalling from the land to that vessel will then be conducted.

HEARING IN MERGER CASE.

United States to be Represented in Northern Securities Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—To-morrow Solicitor General Richards and Assistant Attorney General Beck will go to New York to represent the Government in the hearings before the examiner to take testimony in the Northern Securities merger case.

Government counsel will avail themselves of such testimony as has been presented before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and also in the Peter Power case, so that the task of making up the record in this important test case will be lessened. However, it is anticipated that the hearings in New York will take considerable time.

Gen. Sickles Sends Money to Confederates.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 23.—Camp Falkner, Confederate Veterans, is in receipt of a check for $50 from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, sent for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Mountain Creek, near here. It is one of the responses to the recent appeal of Gen. Torrance for aid for this home. Usal Dodd Post of Orange, N. J., has just contributed $100, the largest contribution yet made.

A Father of Twenty-one Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—James Deming of West Day, Saratoga County, is dead at the age of seventy-three. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-one children, fourteen of whom are living. The children and grandchildren who attended the funeral numbered sixty.

The dealer who sells Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale and Stout is looking after the health as well as the happiness of his patrons. Acker, Merrall & Condit, Distributors. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

PRESIDENT SUBMITS TO SLIGHT OPERATION

Necessitates the Abandonment of His Western Trip.

RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

Wound Received in the Accident to His Carriage in Massachusetts Makes Surgical Treatment Necessary —Wound Not Serious.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's Western trip came to an untimely end in this city to-day. He was found to be suffering from a swelling in the left leg, between the knee and the ankle, which required immediate surgical attention, and, instead of being taken to the train to continue his journey to Fort Wayne and Milwaukee, he was conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was operated on. The operation occurred at 3:45 o'clock, and lasted only a short time. Then he was taken to a private room in the hospital to rest.

After taking a light luncheon at 7:30 P. M., he was conveyed on a stretcher to his train, which had been backed up on a "Y" near the hospital, and at ten minutes before 8 o'clock the train left for Washington.

The first intimation that anything was wrong came in the form of rumors to the great crowd which was patiently waiting near the Columbia Club and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument for the President to appear. It was about 2:30, half an hour after the time set for the President to leave the city, that a few of the favored ones in the crowd received intimations that the President was sick and that the rest of the trip probably would be abandoned. These statements were as promptly denied as fast as they gained currency, but soon the rumors began to take on a more serious character.

"The President has burst a blood vessel," was a whisper that went around among the police officers and soldiers.

"This cannot be true," said others, "for the President is in the corridor, conversing with Senator Fairbanks."

RUMORS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

Then it was said that the President was sick; that he had fainted, and finally a rumor was started that he had been shot. These rumors, however, did not appear to reach the crowd, and the thousands stood patiently after the speech by the President from the balcony, to see him make his way out of the club.

The minutes began to slip away, and still he did not come. A half hour or more passed, and finally it was noticed that a movement of some kind was on. The President's carriage stood in front of the entrance of the club, with Col. Wilson, the Governor's private secretary, inside holding the large bunch of American Beauty roses that had been given the President in the hall.

The soldiers of the National Guard were drawn up along the street just in the rear. The Secret Service men and the local police and detectives crowded the sidewalk in front of the club, keeping back the people. The command was given to "make room," and a path was cleared from the club entrance to the carriage, and, as if in answer to the rumors of his illness, the President, accompanied by Senator Fairbanks, with a quick and sturdy gait, came down the steps of the club, and hastily entered the carriage.

Col. Wilson got out, and Senator Fairbanks, Secretary Cortelyou, and Governor Durbin took seats in the carriage with the President. The carriage started immediately, the horses being urged into a trot. A second carriage containing the Secret Service officers, followed closely in its wake, and a third one, containing Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes and Drs. George J. Cook and J. J. Richardson closed up the rear.

No sooner had the carriages started than Capt. Callon of Battery A, with twenty mounted artillerymen, and Capt. Hyland with as many mounted police, surrounded them, and in a few seconds the cavalcade swung at a rapid gait around the circle and down Meridian Street. The crowd in the circle had hardly got a glimpse of the carriages before they were gone. Much to their surprise the soldiers were left behind, and also a number of the carriages. Yet they sent up a cheer and apparently took it for granted that there was nothing unusual in this method of leave-taking.

START FOR THE HOSPITAL.

The cavalcade started south on Meridian Street between rows of banked-up humanity, held back from the street by ropes. A slight rain had begun to fall, and this appeared to furnish the reason why the carriage containing the President should be entirely closed. Amid the sound of many horses, trotting upon the asphalt, and the rattling of the carriages, could be heard the cheers of the people, who, though they could not see the Chief Executive of the Nation, thought they were bidding him a good-bye. For three squares along South Meridian Street the carriages and escort went at a good gait, distancing those who attempted to keep up with them by running. Finally the station was reached, and a slight delay arose in crossing the tracks because of a train that was about to leave.

The engine was stopped as it started on its way across the street, and the carriages went galloping over the tracks and on to South Street. The crowd that had gathered at the east end of the station looked upon this manoeuvre with wonder, but the carriages turned sharply to the east on South Street and in a few minutes the distance of several squares to the St. Vincent Hospital was covered.

As soon as Capt. Hyland of the police arrived, he alighted, and running to the door of the President's carriage, which had stopped, he assisted him to alight and walked with Senator Fairbanks and Gov. Durbin up the steps of the hospital.

The occupants of the third carriage quickly followed, and at the same time Capt. Callon had stationed his men about the entrance, and a squad of police, which had been sent to the hospital before the President left the club, appeared and formed a cordon about the building.

Everything was done with dispatch, and the gathering crowds were kept at a distance. No one was allowed to enter the hospital except those belonging to the President's party or those who had special business there. From the time the President left the Columbia Club until he found himself in a hospital surrounded by a cordon of police and soldiery not more than ten minutes had elapsed.

The whole movement had been carefully planned at the Columbia Club before it was carried out, and the utmost effort was made to keep any inkling of what was to occur from reaching the street. The necessary orders to the police and the soldiers were not given until the last moment, and in this way the knowledge that something was amiss was confined to those who had official interest in the President's movements.

The first public knowledge of the true state of affairs came in the form of a bulletin, which was issued by Secretary Cortelyou, and in a short time the newspaper offices were the centre of excited crowds.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

After the President entered the operating room he sat down and waited for instructions from the physicians and surgeons, watching their preparations with keen interest.

"I am awfully sorry I cannot continue my Western trip," said he. "Can't you let me go ahead with it after this thing is over?"

Several of the surgeons turned to him, and one said:

"It is my opinion that you would be very indiscreet to continue on your feet, as would be necessary in your speechmaking trip, after the operation. This is by no means a serious thing, and there is absolutely no danger of serious consequences from it. If you are careful and stay off your feet until the trouble is over. But you should by all means, Mr. President, discontinue your trip."

"Very well, then, it will have to be that way," said the President resignedly. "I will do as you gentlemen say. Now, what do you want me to do?"

The President was told to remove his shoes and stockings and nether garments. He also removed his coat and vest. A moment later, however, he was told simply to remove his shoe, as the physicians would be required to bare the leg only. This was done. The President walked to the operating table alone, and as he lay down he remarked, with a smile:

"Gentlemen, you are formal. I see you have your gloves on." This was a reference to the antiseptic gloves of the surgeons.

Mr. President," said a surgeon, with a smile, "it is always in order to wear gloves at a President's reception."

This caused the President to exclaim: "Good! Well said."

The operation was begun without delay. The pain caused the President to mutter several times in a low voice, but he said nothing that was distinct, except to ask for a glass of water before the needle had been removed.

After the operation was over he made several laughing remarks concerning trivial matters, and asked if he would be allowed to use his leg long enough to walk up stairs himself.

"You will be hauled up stairs in a wheeled ambulance," said the surgeon.

When they brought the vehicle in the President said: "Why, that's a wheelbarrow."

After being taken to an upper room from the operating room, the President was served with a light luncheon, and chatted pleasantly to those in the room. He made several kind remarks to the attending nurses about the trouble he was causing, and shifted his position several times nervously. The doctor finally declared that something should be done. After consulting with Dr. Richardson, another member of the party, it was decided that, in order to avoid the possibility of blood poisoning, it probably would be wise to have an operation performed. The President was very much averse to anything of the kind, but nevertheless when Logansport, Ind., had been reached, he had been prevailed on to deliver the tariff speech which had been prepared for delivery at Milwaukee, and which was regarded as one of the most important of his proposed speeches for the West.

At Logansport Senator Beveridge boarded the train, and after a consultation with him it was decided that he should summon several of the best physicians of Indianapolis to meet the President, and with this end in view the Senator telegraphed to Dr. George H. Oliver, Dr. George J. Cook, and Dr. Henry Jameson to be at the Massachusetts Avenue Station. When the train pulled into the station the doctors were there, and they were taken by the Senator immediately into the President's car.

At 7:40 P. M., a white blanket was thrown around him and he was placed on the hospital stretcher, and, escorted by a company of infantry, was carried to the car a block away by four negro porters from the train. He bade good-bye to the nurses as he was being carried out of the hall to the elevator, and thanked them for their kindness. He did not talk during his trip to the car. Senator Fairbanks, Gov. Durbin, and other prominent citizens were at the train to bid him good-bye.

The swelling of the President's leg, which made an operation necessary, was occasioned by a bruise he received at the time of the trolley car accident at Pittsfield, Mass.

Besides being injured in the face and across the eye the President at that time received a blow upon the inner part of the left leg, between the ankle and the knee, but characteristically he paid no attention to it, ignoring it as being a slight bruise, not worth talking about. For several weeks he took no heed of it, but finally it began to pain him so as to enforce his attention.

After starting on his Western trip he determined that perhaps Dr. Lung, who was aboard the train, should examine it. The Doctor did so, and pronounced it to be a serious matter. When in Detroit the physicians accompanied the party to Tomlinson Hall, and it was thought by those who noticed them that they were present as members of the Reception Committee.

When the President arose to acknowledge the reception given him at the hall, and also when he rose to make his address it was noticed by those near him in the front of the hall that he stood with all his weight on his right leg, and the posture seemed so awkward and so much like a pose that it caused more than one comment. Little did any one think that he stood in the way he did because of the pain in his left leg. During the delivery of his speech, when he had become aroused, he stood on both legs, and at one point in the speech he seemed to forget about his injury so completely that he took several steps, and in so doing hit his leg against a gun that was stacked with others on the stage.

An expression of pain passed quickly over his face, which was remarked upon by many listening to him, who could not understand why he should make such peculiar facial expressions.

The trip to the Columbia Club followed without any feature that would give even a hint that the great Western trip of the President was at an end. Every one, including even the President's party, outside of Secretary Cortelyou and the physicians, had no thought but that the programme was to be carried out to the end, and it was a gay throng that marched into the club to take luncheon and have a short

trifled with in its present condition, and that no one could afford under all the circumstances to take any chances in postponing the needed surgical attention. The verdict of the doctors being thus pronounced, there was nothing left to be done but to carry out their mandate.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

General Anxiety Felt in Absence of Details—Where the President Will Be Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The intelligence of the President's decision on account of the wound in his leg to abandon his Western tour and return here for treatment was made the basis of great speculation this evening among all classes of people.

Mr. Roosevelt's well-understood character, his personal courage and fortitude, suggested at once the gravity of the injury which he must have received, and it was the common interpretation of the affair that there were symptoms of blood poisoning to cause such a profound and disappointing reversal of plans.

The fact, also, that the President should direct that he be taken rather to the temporary White House, in this city, than to his own comfortable home at Oyster Bay, adds to the general anxiety felt by every one. No details could be learned at a late hour as to arrangements here for the President's care.

It was stated at the White House that Dr. Rixey had been sent for at his Summer home, in Virginia. Mrs. Roosevelt is expected to arrive here and make her home with the President at the temporary White House while he is convalescing from his injury.

The weather of Washington is just at this time of the year most delightful and invigorating. The spacious mansion where the President will lie is in a quiet part of the city, and has every convenience that might be desired for his care. There is little doubt at this season this is of all places the best for a sick and wounded President. The highest medical skill to be had is here, and every resource for the restoration of the President is available from the various departments of Government.

While there is frequent expression among politicians that the President's mishap is a fortunate one from a political standpoint, it is nowhere intimated that any other than the reasons assigned lie behind the change made in the plans of the Presidential party.

By some the apprehension is voiced that there is party misfortune in the absence of the President from some Congressional districts where he might have aroused an enthusiasm that would have a great advantage to weak and shaky candidates. On the other hand, congratulation is outspoken among some at the prospect that the President will not carry the discussion of tariff revision into the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

MRS. ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED.

Message Regarding the President Assured Her There Was Nothing Alarming About the Operation.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 23.—The first news of the indisposition of President Roosevelt bulletined here came as a rumor from New York. Shortly afterward the President's office in the bank building received the statement of Secretary Cortelyou by wire, and at the same time a telegram was received for Mrs. Roosevelt. She was absent from home at the time, and did not return until almost dark.

The message assured her there was nothing alarming about the operation. Mrs. Roosevelt was later kept informed as to her husband's condition. She will probably start for the capital to-morrow.

It is said here that on the day of the Nassau County reception the President, when asked by a friend if he felt any ill effects from the trolley mishap, replied that there was a slight soreness of the muscles of one leg, which he felt at times, but that it seemed to be passing away. He did not refer to any localization of the soreness. His friends here seem to think that his refusal to postpone his trip to the South just after the accident aggravated the trouble.

Mrs. Roosevelt will in all probability leave on the 10 o'clock train to-morrow morning for Washington. This was decided upon this evening when word came from Indianapolis that the President's physicians had decided that he was able to stand the trip to the capital.

That Mrs. Roosevelt will leave by this train is not certain. She may decide in the morning to start earlier or circumstances may delay her starting until after luncheon. She will take her daughter, Ethel, and Quentin, her youngest boy, with her. She will travel from here to New York, probably, in President Baldwin's private car, and a special car will be attached to one of the regular Pennsylvania trains for her use.

Late this evening a number of loud-shouting men came out here with extras of the New York evening papers. The papers themselves contained the facts of the President's illness, but their "hawkers" chose elaborate on them, and went shouting through the streets, "President dying!"

A Deputy Sheriff ran them out of town, and they chose taking passage back to New York to a night in the lockup.

REGRET IN NEBRASKA.

Republicans There Had Counted Greatly on the President's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—Nebraska Republicans express much regret at the inability of the President to complete his Western trip. It is regarded as a serious derangement to campaign plans in this State. Gov. Savage said concerning the President:

"We all sympathize with him in his affliction. We had counted on his visit to Nebraska very much, and his appearance here would have aided the Republican Party very much. While I do not doubt that the State will go right, yet campaign plans will be changed, and the influence of such a great leader as Roosevelt will be missed.

"What he has said in his speeches on this trip finds indorsement in this State, and, while he cannot be here in person, we can refer to his utterances with much effect."

SYMPATHY IN LONDON.

Papers Publish Long Reports of the Operation on the President.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The London newspapers this morning publish long and detailed reports of the operation on President Roosevelt. They express considerable surprise at the unexpectedness of the operation, as well as sympathy for the President, although it is believed to be a trifling matter, and Secretary Cortelyou's reassuring statement is readily accepted.

Incidents of the late President McKinley's death are recalled and some anxiety is expressed. The Daily News says it cannot be wondered at if some unnecessary alarm is felt by the public when it is remembered that the policy of "allaying anxiety" is universally adopted when the health of heads of State is in question.

DISCUSSES ARMY AND NAVY.

The President Talks on the Question of Preparedness—The Reception in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt was accorded a reception by the people of Indianapolis to-day that was sincere, enthusiastic, and entirely lacking in partisan bias. Men of all political faiths united with one accord in doing honor to the Nation's Chief Executive and in extending to him a welcome such as only the people of Indiana's capital city know how to offer.

For miles along the line of march thousands of people crowded the sidewalks and waited patiently for the passing of the Presidential party. In accordance with instructions from Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau, the entire line of the parade was roped off, and at intervals local bluecoats enforced the orders of Chief of Police Taffee to see that the streets were cleared of pedestrians and vhicles.

The President's train was half an hour late. It was scheduled to arrive at Noble and Washington Streets at 11:20 A. M., but it was nearly 12 o'clock before the train bearing the Nation's Chief arrived.

President Roosevelt was met at the station by Gov. Durbin, who was accompanied by Mayor Bookwalter. Senator Fairbanks and nearly thirty members of the Reception Committee, the personnel of which included many of the most prominent citizens of Indianapolis. The escort consisted of a squad of mounted police, a battalion of the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, and the members of the Indianapolis Light Artillery. In the carriage with the President were Secretary Cortelyou, Gov. Durbin, and Mayor Bookwalter.

THE PARADE.

The line of the parade was banked with people. Women predominated, and in response to continuous applause, the President lifted his silk hat time and again.

For at least an hour before the President arrived, Tomlinson Hall was filled. In the galleries were thousands of ladies, chiefly in white, who made a scene at once picturesque and panoramic.

The floor of the hall was evenly divided between the veterans of the last two wars of the Republic. On the right, facing the stand, sat the men who fought in '98, and on their left were the heroes of '61. This division presented an interesting study. The men of the great war, bent, crippled, gray, and grizzled, far advanced in the sear and yellow leaf, but still patriotic and full of fire, chatted across the narrow aisles with younger men, sturdy of frame and of manly mien, arrayed in khaki yellow, who had helped strike the shackles from suffering Cuba.

The crowd in the vast hall was fast growing impatient, when the thunderous, deafening boom of heavy artillery, fired in the Court House square, announced that the Presidential procession had started. Boom after boom reverberated through the hall and echoed in the distance announcing the nearer approach of the President. It was but a moment or two before this that Commander Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame was escorted to the stage and was recognized by the vast assemblage. At once there were cries of "Hobson, Hobson."

The naval officer arose and gracefully bowed. But the crowd was not satisfied. Again and again his name was shouted. Unable longer to ignore the repeated calls for a speech, he arose and thanked "those who had named him."

"When the eagle soars," he said, referring to the approach of the President, "owls and bats must seek their holes. When the Commander in Chief of the army and navy is on deck, Captains and Lieutenants must go below."

At last the distant sound of martial music was heard. Then the advance guard of those who had accompanied the President over the line of march began to appear on the stage. Gen. James B. Coryell, Commander in Chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans, was the first to advance to the reserved seats. He was followed closely by Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Admiral Brown, Judge John H. Baker, James Whitcomb Riley, and other distinguished men.

When the order had been secured Gen. Coryell advanced, and after introducing Gov. W. T. Durbin and Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter, who, in brief addresses welcomed the President to the State and city, presented Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who formally introduced the President.

The President was received with deafening cheers.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Women in the galleries stood up and waved their handkerchiefs. Veterans, young and old, yelled lustily. The President said:

"Mr. Chairman, and you, the representatives of Indiana, I thank you for your greeting, and oh, my comrades and friends, my fellow-Americans, I cannot tell you how glad I am to be with you. And I am sure that you, my own comrades, won't grudge my saying that there is just one body of men whose greeting I appreciate, if possible, even more than yours, and that is the greeting of the men of the great war. Ours wasn't a great war because it did not have to be. We were perfectly willing to make it just as big as it was necessary. As the thing turned out, we feel that our chief claim for comradeship with you, the veterans of the great war, is that, at least we hope, we showed the spirit that you would like to have us show.

"When a man takes his oath of muster, he does then all that the patriot can do; he has then done his duty. After that it is largely a matter of chance whether he gets the opportunity to win glory, and just exactly as much was done by the man who was mustered in who had never had a chance to go out of the country as was by the man who went to Cuba, to Porto Rico, or to the Philippines. The man who was mustered in deserves the credit, and if he was able to have opportunity to do a little more afterward, that was his good luck; but the credit attaches to the duty, and the duty was when he was mustered in and faithfully did whatever he was required to do. We suffered from what you did not. There was not enough war to go round with us. There were times when it looked as if you had a little too much, but you had the right stuff in you, so it was not too much.

"NEED OF PREPAREDNESS."

"Now, gentlemen, besides greeting you and congratulating you and thanking our friends, the men and women of Indiana, for having come here with us, I want to draw just one lesson from our experience. I think I want to draw two lessons, but one first. I wish to lay particular stress on the need of preparedness. Modern war of a serious kind is determined quite as much by what the antagonists have done in advance of the outbreak as by what they do afterward.

"Modern conditions have brought all parts of the world closer together, and while this nearness tells for good generally, it may at times tell for evil also. For all practical purposes our frontier is many times nearer Europe on one side that it was in the days of sailing ships. Moreover, a nation which begins to play a great part in the world must count the cost and be willing to pay it unless it is content to accept humiliation. As a result of the Spanish war we took a world position which had never hitherto been ours.

"We now have before us a destiny which must be one of great failure or great success. We cannot play a small part in the world. No matter how much we might wish otherwise, we shall be obliged willingly or unwillingly to play a large part. All that we can determine is whether we will play that large part well or ill.

"People cannot make the crisis. What they have to do is to face it when made. You cannot, by flinching from a great opportunity, destroy it; you won't make it non-existent. You merely answer it badly. In 1861 there were plenty of people who cried 'Peace, peace,' when there was no peace. In 1861 there were plenty of people who spent their time in bemoaning the fate the catastrophe had come. But thanks to the Governor of good, we had men who had iron in their blood; who, instead of mourning that the crisis had come, faced the crisis and wrested victory from it.

"You could not help it in 1861. The war had come. You could only decide whether it was to be a victory or defeat. I ask merely that you learn aright the lesson that you wrought with your blood, that you wrought with every exertion of valor and courage that there was in you to make.

"We are a great world power. We cannot, if we would, help ourselves from being a great world power. All we can decide is whether we will play our parts well or ill. Owing to our position we do not need a large regular army. You remember how it was prophesied by certain people, not altogether serious alarmists, that it was the intention of those in power continually to increase the size of our regular army until it should become a menace to our people at home.

"How comic the prophesy now seems. As a matter of fact, at the present time advantage has been taken of the Philippine peace to reduce the army to but little more than two-thirds of the number allowed by law. Our army is small, but the individual units composing it we believe to be not inferior to the best of those of any foreign nation. And it is our purpose, beginning with the present year, to institute a series of manoeuvres which shall offer some opportunity for training our officers to handle their men in masses.

"We were told that the large standing army, and especially you that had come back from the Philippines, would be janissaries and a menace to our liberties. But, my dear sirs, all I am afraid about the people is that they forget what you did, that is all.

"I don't have to say, when speaking to audiences like this, that I stand by the regular army, and am proud of them. Every good American is proud of them, and those that fought by their side are the proudest.

"Normally, however, in any contest we must expect that, in the future, as in the past, the bulk of the American Army will be composed of volunteers. It should be our object in every way to encourage the National Guards of the States and to build them up to the highest point of efficiency; to give them proper arms and teach them how to use these arms, and how to take care of themselves in field service.

"TRAINING THAT COUNTS."

"The kind of training in which I believe is the kind of training that counts, the kind of training that makes a man fit for work when he is called out to do the work, so that a man who has an uniform and a rifle will know how to march, will know how to take care of himself in the open, and know how to handle that rifle. We should give the man good weapons. Gentlemen, we are a great and a rich people, and I feel thoroughly ashamed every time I see a National Guardsman with a black-powder musket. It would be a cruel shame to send men armed with such inferior weapons against a foe of at all equal capacity armed with better weapons. We need the good weapons. After you have got it, remember it is the man that counts more than the weapon in the long run. A good man with a bad weapon will be beaten by another good man with a good weapon. But if you have the best rifle in existence and you have not the right stuff in you, you will be beaten by a good man with a club.

"Tactics change and weapons change, but fundamental qualities that make the soldier do not change. You of the Grand Army fought the war through to a triumphant finish, and saw Appomattox come to crown the four grim years of alternate victory and defeat, because you had in you the heart, the soul, the lofty things that the men had who followed Washington to Yorktown.

"And so, you and I, my comrades, we of the younger generation, if ever—which I earnestly hope and believe is impossible—if ever we shall have to face a serious foe, we shall fight with different weapons from those of the men who fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg, at Missionary Ridge, and at Five Forks; we shall fight with different tactics, of different commands, have different uniforms, but if we shall win it will be because the same spirit drives us that drove them on to victory in 1864.

PRESIDENT ON THE TARIFF.

Declares This Country's Laws Should In No Event Afford Advantage to Foreign Industries.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt and party reached Logansport at 7:15 this morning, with the screeching of factory whistles and shouts of a great crowd assembled at the Wabash station to greet him. His stop was unusually long, due to his train being transferred from the Wabash to the Pan Handle tracks here. The distance between the stations left him only five minutes for his speech, which was made from a platform built on the high school lawn. The party was driven to the high school at a brisk trot, the Spanish war veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic marchers hustling to keep up

When the stand was reached the rain was coming down hard. A great many umbrellas were raised and cries from those in the rear who could not see the President induced him to say: "I will make a bargain with you; I won't have an umbrella over my head if you won't have one over you." The crowd laughed and a great many of the umbrellas were lowered. Senator Beveridge and Congressman Landis joined the party at this place.

Mayor Vaughn introduced the President, and the speaker was interrupted frequently by cheers.

After thanking the people for turning out to greet him in such weather, the President said:

"It is the merest truism to say that in the modern world industrialism is the great factor in the growth of nations. Material prosperity is the foundation upon which a very mighty national structure must be built. Of course there must be more than this. There must be a high moral purpose; a life of the spirit which finds its expression in many different ways; but unless material prosperity exists also there is scant room in which to develop the higher life.

"The productive activity of our vast army of workers, of those who labor with heads or hands, is the prime cause of the giant growth of this nation. We have great natural resources, but such resources are never more than opportunities, and they count for nothing if the men in possession have not the power to take advantage of them.

"You have built up in the West these cities of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes as all the region round about them has been built up—that is you had the qualities of heart and brain; the moral and physical fibre which enabled you to use to the utmost possible advantage whatever you found ready to your hands. In such development laws play a certain part, but individual characteristics a still greater part.

DEMAND FOR GOOD LAWS.

"A great and successful Commonwealth like ours in the long run works under good laws because a people endowed with honest and practical common sense ultimately demands good laws. But no law can create industrial well-being, although it may foster and safeguard it, and although a bad law may destroy it. The prime factor in securing industrial well-being is the high average of citizenship among the individual members of the community.

The best laws that the wit of man can devise would not make a community of thriftless and idle men prosperous. No scheme of legislation or of social reform will ever work good to the community unless it recognizes as fundamental the fact that each man's own individual qualities must be the prime factors in his success. Work in combination may help and the State can do a good deal in its own sphere, but in the long run each man must rise or fall on his own merits; each man must owe his success in life to whatever of hardihood or resolution, of common sense, and of capacity for lofty endeavor he has within his own soul. It is a good thing to act in combination for the common good, but it is a very unhealthy thing to let ourselves think for one moment that anything can ever supply the want of our own individual watchfulness and exertion.

"Yet, given this high average of individual ability and invention, we must ever keep in mind that it may be nullified by bad legislation and that it can be given a chance to develop under the most favorable conditions by good legislation. Probably the most important aid which can be contributed by the National Government to the material wellbeing of the country is to insure its financial stability. An honest currency is the strongest symbol and expression of honest business life. The business world must exist largely on credit, and to credit confidence is essential.

"Any tampering with the currency, no matter with what purpose, if fraught with the suspicion of dishonesty in result is fatal in its effects on business prosperity. Very ignorant and primitive communities are continually obliged to learn the elementary truth that the repudiation of debts is in the end ruinous to the debtors as a class, and when communities have moved somewhat higher in the scale of civilization they also learn that anything in the nature of debased currency works similar damage. A financial system of assured honesty is the first essential. Another essential for any community is perseverance in the economic policy which for a course of years is found best fitted to its peculiar needs. The question of combining such fixedness of economic policy as regards the tariff, while at the same time allowing for a necessary and proper readjustment of duties in particular schedules as such readjustment becomes a matter of pressing importance, is not an easy one. It is perhaps too much to expect that from the discussion of such a question it would be possible wholly to eliminate political partisanship.

"Yet those who believe, as we all must when we think seriously of the subject, that the proper aim of the party system is after all simply to subserve the public good, cannot but hope that where such partisanship on a matter of this kind conflicts with a public good it shall at least be minimized. What we really need in this country is to treat the tariff as a business proposition and not from the standpoint of the temporary needs of any political party. It surely ought not to be necessary to dwell upon the extreme unwisdom from a business standpoint, from the standpoint of National prosperity, of violent and radical changes amounting to the direct upsetting of tariff policies at intervals of every few years. A Nation like ours can adjust its business after a fashion to any kind of a tariff. But neither our Nation nor any other can stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals. This is more true now than it ever was before, for, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules of to-day carry rates of duty on more than 4,000 articles.

"Continual sweeping changes in such a tariff, touching so intimately the commercial interests of the Nation, which stands as one of the two or three greatest in the whole industrial world, cannot but be disastrous. Yet, on the other hand, where the industrial needs of the Nation shift as rapidly as they do with us, it is a matter of prime importance that we should be able to readjust our economic policy as rapidly as possible and with as little friction as possible to these needs.

"We need a scheme which will enable us to provide a reapplication of the principle to the changed conditions. The problem therefore is to devise some plan by which these shifting needs can be recognized and the necessary readjustment of duties provided without forcing the entire business community, and therefore the entire nation, to submit to a violent surgical operation, the mere threat of which, and still more the accomplished fact of which, would probably paralyze for a considerable time all the industries of the country.

CONDITIONS IN 1893.

"Such radical action might very readily reproduce the conditions from which we suffered nine years ago, in 1893. It is on every account most earnestly to be hoped that this problem can be solved in some manner into which partisanship shall enter as a purely secondary consideration if at all; that is, in some manner which shall provide for an earnest effort by non-partisan inquiry and action to secure any changes, the need of which is indicated by the effect found to proceed from a given rate of duty on a given article; its effect, if any, as regards the creation of a substantial monopoly; its effect upon domestic prices, upon the revenue of the Government, upon importations from abroad, upon home production, and upon consumption.

"In other words, we need to devise some machinery by which, while persevering in the policy of a protective tariff in which I think the Nation as a whole has now generally acquiesced, we would be able to correct the irregularities and remove the incongruities produced by the changing conditions without destroying the whole structure. Such machinery would permit us to continue our definitely-settled tariff policy while providing for the changes in duties upon particular schedules which must inevitably and necessarily take place from time to time as matters of legislative and administrative detail.

"This would secure the needed stability of economic policy, which is a prime factor in our industrial success, while doing away with any tendency to fossilization. It would recognize the fact that as our needs shift it may be found advisable to alter rates and schedules, adapting them to the changed conditions and necessities of the whole people, and this would be in nowise incompatible with preserving the principle of protection, for belief in the wisdom of protective tariff is in no way inconsistent with frankly admitting the desirability of changing a set of schedules when from any cause such change is in the interests of the Nation as a whole—and our tariff policy is designed to favor the interests of the Nation as a whole and not those of any particular set of individuals, save as an incident to their building up of National well-being. There are two or three different methods by which it will be possible to provide such readjustment without any shock to the business world.

PREFERENCE FOR ACTION.

"My personal preference would be for action which should be taken only after preliminary inquiry by and upon the findings of a body of experts of such high character and ability that they could be trusted to deal with the subject purely from the standpoint of our business and industrial needs, but of course Congress would have to determine for itself the exact method to be followed. The Executive has at its command the means for gathering most of the necessary data and can act whenever it is the desire of Congress that it should act. That is the machinery for turning out the policy above outlined I am very certain, if only our people will make up their minds that the health of the community will be subserved by treating the whole question primarily from the standpoint of the business interests of the entire country, rather than from the standpoint of the fancied interests of any group of politicians.

"Of course, in making any changes we should have to proceed in accordance with certain fixed and definite principles, and the most important of these is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, be he business man, wage worker, or farmer.

"The one consideration which must never be omitted in a tariff change is the imperative need of preserving the American standard of living for the American workingman. The tariff rate must never fall below that which will protect the American workingman by allowing for the difference between the general labor cost here and abroad, to at least to equalize the conditions arising from the difference in the standards of labor here and abroad—a difference which it should be our aim to foster, in so far as it represents the needs of better educated, better paid, better fed, and better clothed workingmen of a higher class than any to be found in a foreign country. At all hazards, and no matter what else is sought for or accomplished by changes of the tariff, the American workingman must be protected in his standard of wages; that is, in his standard of living, and must be secured fullest opportunity of employment.

"Our laws, in no event, should afford advantage to foreign industries over American industries. They, in no event, should do less than equalize the difference between the conditions at home and abroad. The general tariff policy to which, without regard to changes in detail, I believe this country to be irrevocably committed, is based upon ample recognition of the difference of labor cost here and abroad; in other words, the recognition of the need for full development of the intelligence, the comfort, the high standard of civilized living, and of the inventive genius of the American workingman as compared to the workingman of any other country in the world.

"Let me, in closing, illustrate what I say by once again appealing to the experience of the men of the great war. Our object in this country must be to develop a high individual type of citizenship. The reason that our armies from '61 to '65 developed into armies such as I firmly believe could not have been reached in any other country, was because we had so high individual average of citizenship to work on. When you get down into the fight and things go a little crooked—not quite as you expected, then is when you find the stuff the man is made of, then you will find whether he will rise level to the needs of the occasion. It is pretty simple to go just one way and turn and go another way if somebody tells you how, but if you have got to think for yourself, then you appreciate the fact that the man on your right hand is thinking, too, and that he also will stay put. [Laughter and applause.]

"We are going to win as a nation in the great industrial contest of the present day, because the average American has in him the stuff out of which victors are made—victors in the industrial and victors in the military world; and we can preserve the marvelous prosperity which we now enjoy, not by shirking facts, not by being afraid—that was not how you won from '61 to '65. Now, gentlemen, we can win and we will win as citizens of this republic, by showing, in the complex, hard, pushing life of this country, the same qualities that were shown by the men of the civil war in that contest, and above all by keeping the high average of individual citizenship, which made the armies that saw Appomattox, the finest which the world has ever seen." [Applause.]

Upon the platform were seated 150 persons, and the President shook hands with a few of these before leaving. Others tried to reach his hand as he climbed into his carriage. He overlooked the outstretched hands and stood in the carriage raising his hat and bowing.

The crowd seemed to resent this, for when Mr. Roosevelt was here during the last campaign he shook hands with everyone who could get near enough. Four of the local police force, mounted on spirited horses, were detailed to guard the President's carriage, and they had about all they could do to keep within range.

Secret service men accompanying the President were in a low carriage next to the President's, and kept a watchful eye on the crowd. The line of march carried the President and party through the principal streets and residence portions. The party left on time at 8:15 for Kokomo.

ON GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

"We Cannot Afford to Have Party Differences," Declares the President in a Speech.

TIPTON, Ind., Sept. 23.—The stand from which the President spoke here was directly opposite his train. Immediately in front of the stand were grouped the school children, each one carrying a small American flag.

The President was introduced by Judge Beauchamp, Chairman of the Reception Committee. He devoted his short address to the subject of good citizenship. Judge Beauchamp introduced him as the President of all the people, and the President in beginning his remarks said that in no way could he have been more pleased than in being introduced thus, for there are things a thousandfold more important than any party division—the essential and underlying bond of unity among all decent Americans who try to act squarely and fairly as citizens of our common country. He was particularly pleased, he said, at seeing the school children.

"We cannot afford to have party differences," he said; "we need good laws, but we need still more to have back of the law the high character of individual citizenship. There is no royal road to being a good citizen. Hardness of heart is a terrible quality," said the President, "but in the long run I do not know that it does much more damage than softness of head."

SPEAKS ON PROSPERITY.

The President Says No American Has Any Business to be a Pessimist.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 23.—The President was greeted by 5,000 people and a detachment of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana State Guard, who formed his escort in the short drive to the stand where he made his address here.

The children of the public schools were drawn up along the line of march, and waved American flags as the President passed. The President, who was introduced by Mayor Brouse, thanked the people for their greeting and spoke of the great natural resources of Indiana.

"The resource is only the opportunity, and, in order to succeed," he said, "you need the men to take advantage of the opportunity. The reason we have won is because we have the men to take advantage of the great resources of the country. We are very prosperous and the prosperity will grow steadily on. We are going to work out our destines in this land, because we believe in the Republic, and because, if we were betting men, we would bet on the sentiment and not against it. [Applause.]

"No American," said the President, "and least of all, a Westerner, has any business to be a pessimist. We have a continent here that has developed greatly in the past, and if we cannot continue to go on and make it prosperous, we are made of poor stuff."

The President was enthusiastically cheered as he concluded his brief address. He was then escorted to the train, which had been pulled opposite the stand, and a few minutes later the start for Tipton was made.

THE INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATION.

What Is to Be Done, Says the President, Is to Make It Subserve Public Good.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt reached here at 11 A. M. and was greeted by 3,000 people. After a stop of fifteen minutes his train started for Indianapolis.

The reception tendered the President here was the most enthusiastic of the day. The military company and other local organizations formed a guard about the stand from which the President delivered his address, and the people frequently interrupted his remarks with cries of "Good," "That's right."

He spoke of the great resources of the State and of the high average of citizenship it takes to develop them. He spoke of the wonderful changes that have taken place in this country in the last half century, in consequence of which has been seen the growth of the great industrial organizations. The effort to destroy them, he said, would be futile, in the first place, and if it were not futile it would be mischievous, in the second place.

"We do not wish to try to destroy the great industrial aggregation," he said. "What we wish to do is to make it subserve the public good. At first there comes evil with the good. Those people are short-sighted and unwise who would seek to destroy the evil by a method which would at the same time do away with the good. We need to show, not moral resolution, but sanity, intelligence, shrewd common sense in dealing with the great problems caused by the presence of these huge industrial combinations. We do not war on them. We war on any evil in them, and you can reach that evil, I am certain, only through exercising National control over them."

The President was introduced by Mayor George W. Snyder, and at the conclusion of his remarks held a brief reception.

WABASH TO HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH WORLD'S FAIR.

Road Considers It Was Unfairly Treated by the St. Louis Exposition Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—After months of bickering the struggle of the Wabash Railroad for the privilege of entering the World's Fair grounds has been abandoned and that road has withdrawn from World's Fair competition. President Ramsay of the Wabash to-day wired President Francis of the Exhibition Committee of his determination.

He stated positively that the Wabash has no further interest in Exposition matters, and will give up its terminals on the side of the fair site; that it will not construct a station at the site, and will not deliver passengers to the World's Fair. This decision, following upon President Francis's offer, telegraphed this morning, to admit the Wabash to the World's Fair grounds on the west side is regarded by Mr. Ramsay's assistant in this city as being final and irrevocable.

The Wabash's fight for World's Fair business has been a long and bitter one, and personal feelings were engendered. While the Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, and San Francisco were already on the site, the Wabash, one of the greatest contributors to the World's Fair, was barred.

The Wabash had secured terminal facilities on the north side of the fair grounds, where the opening was supposed to be. When the deal for the Catlin tract fell through and it was decided to make the main entrance to the fair on the west side and close up the noth side completely, the Wabash was shut out. The offer to enter on the west side, the Wabash says, could not be accepted, for the very simple reason that the Wabash has no facilities there.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S REPORT.

Gross Earnings Largest in the History of the System, Due to Freight Income.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The annual report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1902, was made public to-night. It is the most satisfactory financial statement ever made by the company, the gross earnings being the largest made by the road in its history.

The total gross earnings amounted for the year to $43,521,087, which is an increase of $3,388,775 over last year's figures. The operating expenses were $31,273,873, an increase also of $3,225,304, leaving a total income from operation of $21,247,213, an increase of $163,381.

The unusual increase in earnings is due to the advance made in the freight department, where the total earnings were $21,871,642, an increase of $2,006,941. The passenger traffic amounted in receipts to $21,223,630, an increase also of $1,370,537. The advance in operating expenses, which is marked, was due to the extensive improvements carried out at Bridgeport and the large addition to the rolling stock of the road made during the year. It also included the cost of the twenty acres of business land bought by the road in South Boston for a terminal. A condensed balance sheet for the year follows:

Total gross earnings	$43,521,087
Less operating expenses	31,273,873
Income from operation	$12,427,213
Income from other sources	613,060
Total	$12,860,273
Deductions for taxes, &c.	8,181,414
Income applicable to dividends	4,678,858
Dividends paid	4,296,568
Surplus	382,290

ANN ARBOR SUIT DISMISSED.

Justice O'Gorman Rules Assets of New Company Cannot Be Attached by Old Creditor.

An action brought by John Ferguson, a creditor of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railroad Company, to recover from that concern and the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, which was formed upon the winding up of its affairs, the amount of a judgment for $23,000, with interest since 1893, was dismissed yesterday by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court. The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Company went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, after Ferguson secured his judgment. Ferguson asserted that the receiver had paid a number of claims and that his judgment should also have been paid. It was alleged by the defense that, instead of there being enough money in the receiver's hands to satisfy Ferguson's judgment, there was a deficit, and that any claims paid by the receiver were satisfied, in accordance with orders made by the court for their payment.

Justice O'Gorman rules that as all the disbursements credited to the receiver were made and approved by order of the court which appointed him, and that as he turned over to the new company all the assets in his hands under specific instructions of the court to do so, the right of the receiver to make the payments and the title of the new company to the assets received by it cannot be attached in such an action.

ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Surveyors Have Finished Locating the Line—A Territory Rich in Coal and Other Minerals.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 23.—Surveyors have finished locating the Alaska Central Railroad from Resurrection Bay to Yukon, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Surveyors found a feasible pass across the Alaskan mountain range between Catwell and Susitna Rivers. The Government has established a Post Office at Vistuska, which will be the terminus of the road on Resurrection Bay.

Engineer Atwood's party discovered coal fields nearly 200 miles square between Catwell and Tanana Rivers. The veins are exposed to a depth of 1,000 feet along the river banks. In Tanana Valley the party found gravel banks 300 to 3,000 feet high which are gold bearing. They must be worked by the hydraulic process. Mr. Atwood says the coal found is equal in quality to the best bituminous coal of Puget Sound. The entire Tanana Valley is capable of agricultural development. It has rich timber resources and now abounds with moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bear, and other game.

ERIE COMMUTERS' PARCELS.

Arrangement with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for Delivery.

Through an arrangement of the Erie Railroad with Wells, Fargo & Co., which goes into effect Oct. 1, the Erie commuter can buy at any station 5-cent stamps in lots of twenty for a dollar. After making a purchase in New York, instead of having to carry parcels through the street and across the ferry and into the car and filling up the seats with them, he leaves two or three or more of these stamps, according to weight of parcel, to be pasted on his basket of peaches, or watermelons, or hams, or turkey, or whatever it may be, and orders it sent to the Erie station at the foot of West Twenty-third Street or Chambers Street.

There it is taken in charge by the express company, and delivered to the agent at the home station, who takes charge of the parcel until the commuter arrives. This does not apply to articles of over 100 pounds in weight.

WILLARD HUMPHREYS VERY ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Prof. Willard Humphreys, head of the German Department of the university, is lying at his home on Bayard Lane this city critically ill from the effects of chloral poisoning.

On Sunday night Prof. Humphreys was suffering severely from toothache, and it was while endeavoring to allay this pain that he used the chloral. His condition was not noticed fintil Monday morning, when his continued absence from breakfast made the family anxious.

Since that time Dr. J. H. Wikoff has been in almost constant attendance, and it has been found necessary to sustain life by means of artificial respiration.

MILLIONAIRE GRAND JURYMEN.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Somerset Grand Jury, which began its session here to-day, contains the names of three men who are millionaires. They are C. Ledyard Blair, Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and Evander H. Schley. Dr. H. M. Weeks, the medical head of the State epileptic village, and Abraham A. Cortelyou, President of the American Stock Breeders' Association, are also members of the jury.

Judge Garretson, who is presiding, referred in his charge to the death of Mrs. W. V. Snyder of Newark, which was the result of an accident last week at Barnardsville. He told the jury it was their duty to investigate the matter thoroughly and to determine whether the automobile which frightened the Snyder team and caused the accident was being run at a reckless rate of speed. If they found there was recklessness, and that the automobile was being operated without regard to the rights of other users of the highway, he said the person operating it should be presented by indictment for manslaughter.

Peekskill Elks Lay Cornerstone.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Peekskill streets were alive with people to-day. The cornerstone of the new building, being erected on Brown street for Peekskill Lodge No. 744, B. P. O. E., was laid with the ceremony of the Elks' ritual. Visiting Elks from White Plains, Newburgh, New York, and Yonkers, with the two lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, marched to the building headed by Flackton's Sixth Heavy Artillery Band. Exalted Ruler Edward Wells, Jr., acted as master of ceremonies and Congressman Pugsley of this district delivered the oration.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Today's Store News.

The following is a curtailed list of the special values which abound in every section of the store today.

Neck Ruffs $3.98.
With the season barely started and everything in women's neckwear correspondingly high-priced, Bloomingdale's characteristically comes forward with an exceptional offering of an exquisitely dainty new neck ruff, which should sell for $5.98, at the above extraordinary price.

Women's Hosiery 29c.
About 200 dozen pairs of fine imported lisle thread stockings; lace openwork throughout; black only; regular 50c. hosiery; special for today only; we cannot fill mail orders.

Men's Shoes $2.90.
Enamel and box calf and wax calfskin; lace and congress; welted and stitched soles; shoes that sell regularly at from $4 to $5.

Boys' Shoes $1.20.
Dongola kid and calfskin; lace, mannish lasts; durable and well made; sizes 12 to 5½; values $2 and $2.25.

Cut Glass Bowl $3.69.
Of fine American cut glass; full and deep design; brilliant finish; the regular price is $5.

Boys' Pajamas 75c.
Of heavy flannel; made with military collar and trimmed with three pearl buttons down the front; good value at $1.25.

Women's and Children's Underwear 19c.
Cotton fleece lined vests, pants and drawers, made to fit perfectly, of exceptionally good quality material; would be good value at 29c.

Women's Waists $1.49.
Of fine quality twill flannel in all the new Fall shades. Front made with tailor stitched pleats and white vest, trimmed with velvet buttons; the back of slot seamed pleats; a smart separate stock collar and pointed cuffs add the finishing touches to this dainty waist.

Women's Gloves 69c.
New Fall importations; glace kid; made from the finest selected skins; some have one large white pearl clasp; others two metal clasps; all sizes; tan, mode, red, gray, white and black. Every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Women's Shoes $1.90.
Patent leather, enamel and kidskin; button and lace styles; every pair cut on the most fashionable lasts.

Children's Shoes

For Style, Comfort and Wear

The Strollers Shoes are superior to any other Shoes on the market. We give value that wins the approval of our customers. Result—increased business. If you want best, buy the

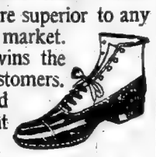

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The kind that stay on your head. When we say Fall we mean the up-to-date blocks. The kind you will take pleasure in wearing. See our newest styles. They are worth seeing. Two grades—**$1.80** and **$2.80.** Our latest novelty, the Golf Alpine, now on sale—both qualities.

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200 Persian Rugs at $4.00 & $5.00 each.

200 Karabagh Rugs at $6.00.

300 Shirvan Rugs at $9.00.

200 Mousoul Rugs (average size 4x7 feet) at $12.00.

200 Large Size Rugs, ranging from 8x10 up to 11x14 ft., at $45.00 to $110.00,

about one-third off former prices.

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Solid 14 or 18-kt. Gold.

L'Art Nouveau decorations on extra small Chatelaine Watches is a special feature of our fall display of Waltham and imported watches. They cost from 25.00 to 125.00.

Plain or engraved Watches, ladies' size, 18.50 to 50.00.

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Importers and Jewelers,

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CLOTHING

For Men and Women.

Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

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Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

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Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.

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Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

REPUBLICANS OPEN THEIR CONVENTION

Feature of the Proceedings Mr. Quigg's Speech.

It Pleases the Delegates—The Committee on Resolutions Postpones the Presentation of a Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The State Republican Convention met at noon to-day. The convention held two sessions, but all that was accomplished was the perfecting of the organization. The morning session lasted from 12:30 o'clock until 2 o'clock, the whole time being taken up with the calling of the roll and Temporary Chairman Quigg's speech. At the second session Permanent Chairman Ellsworth made a short address. The Committee on Resolutions, contrary to expectations, did not present the platform, Chairman Lauterbach asking for further time.

The feature of the proceedings was Mr. Quigg's speech. Even his enemies admitted that Mr. Quigg made an excellent address from a convention standpoint. His apostrophe to American opportunity was truly eloquent, and called forth such a burst of enthusiasm that it was several minutes before he was able to proceed. His epigrams had the literary flavor and were freely quoted to-night about the hotel corridors and verandas.

The convention was slow about getting together. It was 12:30 before all the delegates were in their seats. When Senator Platt came down the aisle to take his seat at the head of the Tioga County delegation he was greeted with applause, but the efforts of Col. Archie Baxter and others to work up a real demonstration failed.

The only approach to a demonstration as the big men of the party came in was when Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived. He was applauded from all over the hall, and there were numerous cries of "What's the matter with Woodruff?"

In striking contrast to the reception accorded Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was that given to George R. Sheldon, the organization's candidate to succeed Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. Sheldon entered late, accompanied by Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the county committee. As he was recognized by the New York delegation several delegates arose and shouted:

"Hurrah for Sheldon."

The New York delegation responded, but there was not even the faintest cheer from any other delegation in the hall.

Ex-Gov. Black, Senator Depew, ex-Senator Hiscock, and Speaker Nixon were all applauded as they took their seats.

The amount of vacant space in the hall when all the delegations and all who came to witness the proceedings were seated was striking. There were at least 1,000 vacant seats on the main floor and in the gallery, and probably 1,000 more persons could have been accommodated in the rear of the hall and in the aisles back of the delegations.

When State Chairman Dunn announced that the State Committee had selected Lemuel Ell Quigg for Temporary Chairman and called for the yeas and nays upon his nomination, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Col. Abe Gruber, and two or three other delegates in the New York delegation shouted "No." Mr. Quigg was not given much of a reception when he walked up to the platform, but before he finished the convention warmed to him, and at the conclusion of his address gave him an ovation. Senator Platt paid the closest attention throughout Mr. Quigg's address and seemed much pleased that Mr. Quigg had justified his selection from an oratorical standpoint.

Mr. Quigg's reference to President Roosevelt and the President's efforts to solve the trust problem awakened some enthusiasm, but not as much as when he extolled Gov. Odell's administration. At the first mention of Gov. Odell's name the convention burst into applause. The handclapping and cheers were continued for several minutes, the band helping out. Senator Platt appeared to be the only person in the hall who did not join in the demonstration.

MR. QUIGG'S SPEECH.

Mr. Quigg said in part:

"As representatives of the Republican party in the State of New York we are met under happy conditions. For eight years we have enjoyed public favor. We have successively elected four Republican Governors, each of whom at the end of his term of service has left his State more prosperous and his own name more respected. One of these, summoned to the highest destiny that it is within the life of any man to reach, by his progressive ideas, his ardent patriotism, his splendid courage, and his lofty integrity, has profoundly impressed the country. Nowhere is his leadership more cordially accepted than in his own State. We are with him and back of him, and no small part of the enthusiasm by which the majority for the Republican State ticket will be augmented here this Fall will testify our pride in the character and our hope in the career of Theodore Roosevelt."

Discussing the Philippine question, Mr. Quigg said:

"Criticism of the policy which has been pursued in the Philippine Islands falls flat on the public ear because when each practical American applied to himself the test question: 'What would I do if the responsibility were mine?' he can find no other conclusion than that he would aim to do precisely what he sees is being done. He might frankly admit the universal application of all the maxims quoted by the Anti-Imperialists about liberty and the right of self-government. He might even profess a prejudice against colonial enterprises by the United States. He might go so far as to wish that the Spanish war had not involved us in obligations respecting the Philippines, and yet, with all that, he would know that if the duty of present decision and action devolved upon him, he would seek first to establish order throughout the Philippine country, and, second, to erect a system of local self-government there by which the capacity of the Filipinos to manage their own affairs might be safely and thoroughly tested."

Mr. Quigg defended the policy the Government has pursued with respect to Cuba. Continuing, he said:

"What more we should do for Cuba than has been done is easy for a free trader to say; but to those who believe in the policy of a protective tariff, the answer comes with more difficulty. It is true that we expect the Cubans to subordinate their public relations to ours and in return we have engaged to defend their independence. We have given the exact equivalent of what we have required. On the other hand, we can well afford to recognize the obligations of good neighborliness, and extend to these people, so dependent upon our markets, exceptional advantages for the sale of their produce here, and if this is necessary to their welfare it may fairly be urged upon us a public duty."

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The prosperity of the Nation under the Republican Party's administration was reviewed by the speaker, who attributed this prosperity to the protective tariff. Continuing, he said:

"The policy of protection to American industries will not be abandoned by the Republican Party. So long as the wages paid in countries with which we must compete are less than enough to maintain a workingman's family in comfort, so long will our tariff system protect our home markets for our home producers. The question of trusts and unlawful combinations has no more connection with this subject than the penal code has with the general business of life. There is no business, not one, in which a trust is engaged in which hundreds of other producers, independent of the trust, are not also engaged.

"The Republican Party was quick to recognize, when the new industrial method of combination began to manifest itself, that the people needed to be defended against its usurpations and exactions. It quickly saw the peril in which the modern trust placed the principle of competition. It has made, is making, and will make, an honest effort to reach those features of business combination which are unlawful and injurious. The Sherman act was such an effort, and President Roosevelt is giving to the people the earnest of what they are frankly accepting as his sincere purpose to examine this question in all its phases and to reach such a remedy of actual evils as will not interfere at the same time with the business development and prosperity that we all wish to continue. * * * I am one of those who live to-day on the wages of yesterday except when I am anticipating those of to-morrow, but it is no offense to me that somebody else has done well. Instead of being an offense it is an inspiration, for it teaches me that what others have done I yet may do. Or, if not I, if I have grown too old and tired and weary worn in the struggle for life yet to achieve success, my boy, he can do it, and I want the chance for him. I want these equal laws, these fair opportunities, this splendid American heritage of a fair field and no favor to survive for the sake of the boy that comes after me. What is it that these American successes teach, whether fame or fortune? What else than this—that there is no star in the deep blue sky of infinite opportunity too high or too bright to come within the just aspiration of an American boy."

GOV. ODELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

The speaker next directed his attention to State politics and entered into a warm eulogy of Gov. Odell's administration. In part he said:

"Gov. Odell brought to the high office he holds that thorough knowledge of affairs which was to be acquired only by long years of political activity. Most men bring a good heart and an honest mind to the performance of a public trust, but to these, to that fine integrity, that reasonable judgment, that evenness of temper and fairness of mind which had made him so strong a leader in his party, to all of these, the prime essentials of a successful public servant, there was added in his case a profound and detailed knowledge of the business and of the personnel of every department of the State Government."

The enactment of taxation laws by Republican State administrations was reviewed, and the liquor, corporation, and inheritance tax laws were pointed to with pride. Continuing, Mr. Quigg said:

"It was necessary for the last Democratic State Government, notwithstanding some help from these Republican laws, and although our expenses then were far less than they have become since the State assumed the care of the charitable institutions, to raise more than $10,000,000 from taxes on real estate, and even then the Treasury was charged with a deficit. So provident has been the record of the Odell Administration in public expenditure and so thorough has been its enforcement of these three great taxing laws upon corporations, inheritances, and the sales of liquor, that when, a year from now, the $22,000,000 of appropriations by the last Legislature have been met, there will remain in the Treasury an unexpended balance in excess of $3,000,000.

"The signal service which Gov. Odell has rendered is to prove that every necessary and legitimate expense of State Government, with the exercise of only a fair and proper economy, can be met without imposing one dollar of taxation upon the farm-owners, the house-owners, and the rent-payers of any community, and without laying hard or unreasonable charges upon other forms of property."

Mr. Quigg finished his address at 1:29 o'clock, having consumed 60 minutes in delivering it.

Timothy L. Woodruff was named as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization. George R. Malby was named as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and for Chairman of the Platform Committee Edward Lauterbach was selected. The following Committee on Platform was appointed, the figures referring to the districts:

District.	District.
1—Joseph M. Bilford.	18—John S. Platt.
2—T. D. Mussecroff.	19—C. V. Collins.
3—Jacob Brenner.	20—Calvin W. Edwards.
4—Henry Wiseman.	21—Hobart Krum.
5—John K. Neal.	22—H. J. Donaldson.
6—Harry Jacquillard.	23—D. S. Potter.
7—Montague Lessler.	24—G. B. Sloan.
8—Lispenard Stewart.	25—W. E. Scripture.
9—Joseph Livingston.	26—G. W. Curtis.
10—William Halpin.	27—A. K. Hiscock.
11—Samuel S. Koenig.	28—Sereno E. Payne.
12—John A. Sleicher.	29—J. H. Cunningham.
13—Edward Lauterbach.	30—J. W. Wadsworth.
14—Abraham Gruber.	31—D. J. Hill.
15—Philip W. Reinhard.	32—John Gunner, Jr.
16—Edson Lewis.	33—W. C. Warren.
17—Arthur S. Tompkins.	34—F. W. Higgins.

At 1:42 the convention took a recess until 4 P. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization met immediately after the convention recess and selected Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth to be permanent Chairman of the convention. It also decided that the temporary Secretaries would be made the permanent Secretaries of the convention.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Timothy E. Ellsworth Made Chairman—Absence of Enthusiasm a Feature of the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—It was 4:25 P. M. when the convention resumed its session. It was announced by Senator Malby of the Committee on Credentials that the contest in the Second Assembly District of New York had been settled by giving each a half vote. The selection of Timothy E. Ellsworth as permanent Chairman was reported, and that gentleman was escorted to the chair.

Permanent Chairman Ellsworth's speech was extemporaneous and brief. It was the "we point with pride to ourselves and view with alarm our opponents" type of address, and the only thing in it which aroused the delegates was the prediction that President Roosevelt would be renominated in 1904.

When Senator Ellsworth said that the Republicans had reason to congratulate themselves, an indiscreet delegate in front dropped the remark to his neighbor: "Not on the size of this convention." It is said by those who have attended Republican conventions for years that the present convention is the smallest in point of attendance and the most remarkable for lack of enthusiasm of any within their recollection. The demonstrations, so called, were scarcely suggestive of the scenes which have been witnessed in former years. At no stage of the proceedings was there any evidence of real excitement. The delegates themselves are commenting upon the apathy shown, and expressing the fear that perhaps the future for the party is not as rosy as they had been led to believe.

The usual complimentary Vice Presidents and Secretaries were selected and the Committee on Platform, not being ready to report, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DELAY OVER THE PLATFORM.

Was Due to Col. Gruber's Insistence that a Declaration Be Made Against Monopolies.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The delay in the presentation of the platform to the convention was due to a fight which Col. Abraham Gruber made on the trust plank. As originally drafted the plank declared merely against "unlawful combinations in restraint of trade." Col. Gruber insisted upon a declaration against monopoly. He made a vigorous speech of twenty minutes. He said that he had come to Saratoga with the sole object of making a fight to have the convention go on record against monopoly, and if the committee did not accede to his request to put the word "monopoly" in the platform, he would carry the fight to the floor of the convention. He was supported by Congressman Lessler.

After over an hour's discussion the Committee on Resolutions agreed that the plank should be changed to conform to Col. Gruber's views.

A new plank was added to the platform, declaring in favor of the establishment of civil government in the Philippine Islands.

Good roads and canals will be referred to as important features of the State's welfare. The two cannot be separated. It will be the belief of the party that canal improvements should not be the cause of the imposition of a direct tax upon the people, now that it is practically abolished. The party will therefore favor an extension, under the Constitution, of the time when payments for improvements shall be made. The policies inaugurated by a Republican Legislature with regard to good roads are to be continued, and belief is expressed in the enlargement of the canals, to meet all the requirements of commerce, the expense of the improvements to be met by revenues in excess of the sum required to run the Government.

A plank also was inserted pledging the party's support to a proposed measure which will meet the decision of the courts declaring the present eight-hour law unconstitutional and providing for a measure which will meet the requirements of the law.

The following plank, prepared by the State Association of Civil Employes, has been presented to the Committee on Resolutions for incorporation in the platform:

"We commend the high standard set by the present administration in the steadfast enforcement of the civil service laws and pledge the adoption and enforcement of legislation tending to better the service in all its branches and looking to a proper tenure of office for all faithful civil employes.

"We favor continuing the vigorous enforcement of the veteran preference laws in the full spirit of the present statutes."

CAPT. GODDARD PUNISHED.

Because He Voted Against Mr. Quigg, Senator Platt Denies Him a State Committeemanship.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—Capt. F. Norton Goddard to-night paid the penalty of his vote against Quigg for Temporary Chairman in the convention to-day. Senator Platt interfered to prevent his selection as a member of the State Committee from the Twelfth District, at present represented by United States Marshal William Henkle. The delegation of the Twelfth stood seven for Goddard and seven for Smith Pine.

Last night National Committeeman Gibbs called on Capt. Goddard and told him that if he voted against Quigg for Temporary Chairman he could not go on the State Committee.

"I cannot see what connection there is between my vote on Mr. Quigg's nomination and the State Committeemanship," said Capt. Goddard, "and I intend to vote against him."

Capt. Goddard carried out his threat in the convention this afternoon by shouting "No," when the yeas and nays were called for on Mr. Quigg's selection.

After the adjournment of the convention Capt. Goddard called on Senator Platt and told him that he wanted his support to get the State Committeemanship from the Twelfth.

"I want to be frank with you, Senator," said Capt. Goddard. "Last night Mr. Gibbs called on me and told me that I could not get the committeemanship if I voted against Mr. Quigg. I told him that Quigg was too bitter a pill to swallow; it gagged me. I did vote against Mr. Quigg to-day and I have nothing to urge in mitigation of my action. But, as I told Mr. Gibbs, I see no connection between my attitude toward Quigg and my desire to go on the State Committee. I want your support."

"That's all right. I will be for you," said the Senator.

Later Mr. Gibbs met Captain Goddard and told him that Senator Platt had decided that he (Goddard) could not go on the State Committee because of his vote against Quigg. Captain Goddard informed him that he had had an interview and that the Senator had assured him that his action in voting against Quigg made no difference, and that he would be selected as Mr. Henkle's successor.

"Let us go to Senator Platt and have this out," said Gibbs. The two, accompanied by Chairman Robert C. Morris, went to Senator Platt's headquarters. Gibbs and Morris entered. Captain Goddard remained outside, where he could see and be seen. He soon became convinced that the case was going against him, and he walked up to the trio and said:

"Well, Senator, do I get the place?"

"No; you can't have it," said Senator Platt.

"Did not you tell me this morning that you would be for me?"

"Yes, I did tell you that," said Platt, "but since then I have seen Mr. Quigg and he tells me you were the only man in the convention who voted against him. It was a d— outrage, and you cannot go on the committee."

"In that case, Senator," said Captain Goddard, with an air of forced courtesy, "I bid you good evening."

KINGS COUNTY CAUCUS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Kings County delegation was called into a caucus at 11 o'clock this morning. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was unanimously elected Chairman of the delegation. The caucus adjourned after Mr. Woodruff had made a brief speech in which he said "it was by no means certain that the ticket as now arranged would be nominated."

Later, when asked if there was any significance in that remark he answered. "There is. I do not think George R. Sheldon will be nominated."

"On what do you base that belief?" he was asked.

"Simply because the sentiment is against him."

Mr. Woodruff hurried away, saying: "There are important matters to be considered now."

In his speech to the delegation Mr. Woodruff said:

"I thank you for this honor you have bestowed on me for the third time. This is the fourth State Convention that I have attended in which Kings County has been a unit. To-day we are a unit in contrast to the conditions that prevailed in some other years. The Republicans throughout the State appreciate this and point with pride to the fact that we are a solid body and a power in the State.

"Now to business. The convention will not make any nominations to-day. There is no reason to believe that certain men said to be selected will be nominated, therefore it is not necessary for Kings County to give serious consideration at this time as to its attitude in regard to the candidates. The proposed ticket is very likely to be changed at any minute before the two days are over."

The caucus then adjourned.

Subsequently Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said: "I have said all along that Sheldon would not be nominated. Senator Horace White of Onondaga or Senator Higgins will be the nominee. Personally, I am not a candidate, and will not allow my name to be used. I have had no personal feeling against Mr. Sheldon, but it was promised that Kings County should have some say in the convention. She is getting her say, and I reiterate that Mr. Sheldon will not be nominated, for the good interest of the party."

CANAL INTERESTS ACT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The combined canal interests of the State met at 11 o'clock this morning in joint session Henry B. Hebert of New York City presided and the following plank was unanimously adopted:

"The enlargement and improvement of the canals of the State to a capacity sufficient to meet the great and increasing demands of commerce and to insure the continued industrial supremacy of the State are vital to the best interests of the entire commonwealth.

"Therefore we favor a bill directing a referendum to be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1903, providing for the enlargement and improvement of the State canals in such a manner as to permit the passage through the Erie and Oswego Canals of barges of 1,000 tons capacity and the enlargement and improvement of the Champlain and other canals in accordance with the plans recommended by Governor Roosevelt.

"We also favor an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the utilization of the surplus revenues of the State for the payment of canal or other public improvements with the view of avoiding direct taxation for such purposes.

"We also favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for the refunding of any debts of the State and extending the period of time for which bonds may be issued for public purposes from eighteen to fifty years."

A new phase in the canal problem appears in the efforts of a delegation from Rochester, headed by J. Y. McClintock, Commissioner of Public Works, to prevent the indorsement of any plan for a large expenditure by the State of New York upon the canals, and to urge that the United States be asked to complete the surveys for a ship canal from the lakes to the ocean. It is alleged that a ship canal can be built, forming a great river flowing from Lake Erie to the Hudson, having a capacity for commerce equal to the Hudson or the St. Lawrence, and also having the capacity to create 300,000 horse power of water power, distributed at many points in the State between Lockport and Cohoes. The value of the water power thus created is estimated at $300,000,000.

The topography of New York is said to afford the unique possibility of making a great navigable river which for more than 100 miles will be only a few miles distant from Lake Ontario and more than 200 feet higher, making power development possible anywhere, while the large amount of water necessary to run the canal will finally discharge into the head of the Mohawk and have a fall of more than 400 feet before reaching the Hudson, in which river it will actually increase the navigable depth as far as West Point.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—There was more significance in the substitution of the word "conference" for the word "caucus" in the resolution adopted by the New York delegation indorsing George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor than appeared on the surface. Edward Lauterbach, who made the motion for the change, gave as a reason that the word caucus carried offense to sensitive persons, and this explanation was accepted as the real ground of Mr. Lauterbach's objection. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lauterbach had a positive political purpose in pressing the change. His purpose was to prevent the delegation from the Twenty-ninth District from having its hands tied. A caucus binds; a conference does not.

"We are for Sheldon, all right," said a member of the Twenty-ninth delegation in discussing Mr. Lauterbach's request for the substitution in words, "but we do not want to be delivered. The plan was, if the Davis resolution had gone through as offered, to pass another resolution instructing Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the County Committee, to cast the vote of the delegation. Well, we had enough of that sort of business when Lemuel E. Quigg delivered the vote of the City Republican Convention five years ago for Gen. Tracy. We were all called puppets then, and the roasting that Quigg got for his display of bossism has kept him in political obscurity until he was rescued by Platt for this convention. Our delegation objects to being delivered by Robert C. Morris for anything."

National Committeeman Gibbs is confident that Senator Slater will be defeated for renomination in the Nineteenth Senatorial District. He is also under the impression that Assemblyman Bennett will neither go to Congress nor be returned to the Assembly. Slater and Bennett say the fight is not over yet and intimate that they may have a few things to say about Mr. Gibbs later.

At midnight last night an admirer of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who had partaken largely of beverages which are calculated to engender enthusiasm, wandered into the bar of the United States Hotel and shouted: "What's the matter with Woodruff?"

An ex-Assemblyman with a languid air responded:

"My friend, it's a long story. Let's cut it out."

Temporary Chairman Quigg's defense of the trusts wilted his collar to such an extent that it hung limp around his neck.

The decorations of the convention hall were draped with American flags and festoons of ivy.

"Where do they get this ivy?" asked a delegate of a Democratic friend.

"It grows around here in the graveyards. It is generally used to cover graves," was the reply.

During his speech Temporary Chairman Quigg was annoyed by the click of the telegraph instruments and asked that they be stopped. Mr. Quigg's speech was punctuated by the flash lights of the photographers.

The Republican Club of New York County has decided to hold its first mass meeting of the campaign on Oct. 2. Senator Depew has consented to be the orator of the occasion. The meeting probably will be held in Carnegie Hall.

The Unconditional Republican Club of Albany, which brought up its own band, the only band in the town, marched around the United States Hotel grounds to-night. The procession, after touring the grounds several times, halted in front of George R. Sheldon's headquarters and the band played "What the Hell Do We Care," while the crowd cheered.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew was to-day made a life member of the Albany Unconditional Republican Club. The club marched in a body to Senator Depew's cottage this morning, and Senator Depew and his bride, in response to calls, appeared on the balcony. District Attorney Addington made a speech, proposing Mrs. Depew for membership, and she was elected by acclamation. Thereupon, amid the cheers of the Unconditionals, John W. Wheelock pinned on Mrs. Depew's waist the blue badge of membership. Senator Depew made acknowledgments for his wife in a way that evoked shrieks of laughter.

CONVENTION SPLIT OVER HILL.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Fulton and Hamilton County Democratic District and County Conventions, organized at Johnstown to-night, broke up in a fight, and two conventions were held at the same time in the Court House, while the rival delegates jeered each other and filled the hall with derisive shouts while the speeches were being made.

The anti-Hill forces, who controlled the County Committee, wanted the delegation uninstructed and refused to recognize the supporters of Mr. Hill. After failing to get notice from the Chair the Hill delegates bolted. As a result two delegations will go to the State, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions.

The anti-Hill convention nominated as its candidates: For Member of Assembly—William H. Brennan, Gloversville; County Treasurer—Elias H. Ellithorp, Northville; School Commissioner—Emmett Snell, Ephratah.

The Hill convention made these nominations: Member of Assembly—William H. Freeman, Gloversville; County Treasurer—Clarence D. Willard, Gloversville; School Commissioner—Daniel B. Duesler, Ephratah. It also indorsed Bird S. Coler for Governor.

CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

Democratic Congressmen in this city have received letters from Congressman John S. Williams of Mississippi asking their opinion on the advisability of his enterng the race as a candidate for Speaker of the next House.

Congressman Creamer said yesterday he considered Mr. Williams one of the ablest members of the Federal Legislature, and that his speech on the Philippine question was the best of the session.

John Sharp Williams was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1854. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892, and the following year was sent to Congress from the Fifth Mississippi District, serving continuously since that time.

CENTRAL TERMINAL QUESTION.

The plan of the New York Central Railroad to widen Park Avenue and increase the terminal facilities of the Grand Central in order to introduce electricity for traffic through the tunnel was considered yesterday at the first public hearing held on the matter. The hearing was scheduled to take place before the local Board of Improvements of the Murray Hill district. There was no quorum present, as the Republican members of the committee were in Saratoga.

Those who appeared to represent the railroad were W. C. Browne, Third Vice President; W. J. Wilgus, chief engineer; Ira A. McCormick, Manager Harlem Division, and Ira A. Place and C. C. Paulding, assistant general counsel.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., appeared as a property owner in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth Street. He wished to have it made a condition of the widening that the railroad company should arrange to make a thoroughfare over the tracks at Fifty-fifth Street, where there is now only a footbridge, reached by steps.

A communication was received from Ashbel P. Fitch, as counsel for the F. & M. Schaefter Brewing Company, which is the owner on the east side of Park Avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-second Streets. This company also wants some concessions to its needs before consenting to the proposed widening. It is expected that there will be a large gathering at the hearing on Saturday morning.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The First Arrivals of Imported Dresses, Waists, Tea Gowns and Hats Collected for Our New Store Are Now Being Shown on Second Floor. Come See the Rare-Rich Beauties.

Making Ready to Move.

Getting rid of all the goods we can. Reducing prices on hundreds of things that expediency brings beneath the ban—broken lots; merchandise whose season is waning; heavy, bulky articles that require time and are costly to handle; light, fragile things which can only be packed with risk and difficulty.

Among the latter are included:—China, Glassware, Bric-a-brac, Art Pottery, Bronzes, Clocks and Italian Marble. Prices are cut to meet the exigency—cut deep enough to accomplish the object involved.

Don't come expecting to find everything at a sacrifice. We're weeding out the stock intelligently and systematically. Many lines remain at regular rates—but they are incentives to buying just the same, being from 10 to 40 per cent. less than others ask. Makes no difference whether you want that which is or is not reduced, you may save money by coming here.

Skirts, Suits, Coats.

Interest in the display of imported Costumes is vital—but we have no notion of permitting it to overshadow or monopolize the attractive and popular Skirts and Suits for general wear.

Our Autumn styles are on view—garments tailored in New York—the kind needed by most women—all the latest newnesses made doubly desirable by Macy's well-known lowest prices.

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, made of black, blue and Oxford Melton cloth, gore flare-flounce style, heavily tailor-stitched..... $5.21

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, made of black, blue and gray Thibet, yoke formed of braid, gore flare style, open seams, heavily stitched, $6.49

Women's Pedestrian Skirts, made of good weight black and blue cheviot, yoke formed of tucks and folds of cloth, gore panel flare finished with inverted plaits,..... $9.11

Women's Dress Skirts, made of handsome peau de soie, finished with latest box-plaits and trimmed with braid ornaments, percaline drop with silk ruffle, $15.74.

Misses' Fancy Tailor-made Suits, black and blue Venetian cloth, blouse model trimmed with braid, velvet and side plaits, taffeta lined; skirt has front gore, trimmed with braid and set-in side plaits, for misses 14, 16 and 18 years of age and women of small stature..... $21.74

Fly-front Jackets, made of black Montagnac, 20 inches long, coat sleeves, velvet collar, French seams, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, $11.38.

Fly-front Jacket, made of black cheviot, 19 inches long, short at hips with deep front, coat sleeves, velvet collar, lined with black peau de soie..... $12.96

Monte Carlo Coats, made of fine kersey, 30 inches long, full back and loose box front, backed with inverted plaits, Bell sleeves, double cape collar, turned-back cuffs, lined throughout with black or tan satin..... $12.96

Semi-fitted Coats, made of black and Oxford boucle, 33 inches long, full double-breasted box front, semi-fitted back, Bell sleeves finished with narrow cuffs, lined with satin..... $14.96

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES

UNION MADE

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

OUR PHILADELPHIA

THE LATEST FASHION

PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

Boys All Wear W. L. Douglas Strong-Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed process) Shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

For More than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. A trial will convince you.

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,340,000

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo, Fast Color Eyelets used.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES	
229 Broadway.	43 Cortlandt Street.
433 Broadway.	201 West 125th Street.
753-755 Broadway.	95 Nassau Street.
1349 Broadway.	BROOKLYN.
345 8th Avenue.	708-710 Broadway.
974 3d Avenue.	1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av.
2202 3d Avenue.	419-421 Fulton Street.
356 Sixth Avenue.	494 Fifth Avenue.
	JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av.

AXSALA MAID FURS.

The guarantee of novelty.

There's a perfect craze in Paris for

Squirrel Scarfs

When you get yours, see that it bears the famous "Axsala Maid" trade-mark.

Made in 4, 6, and 8 inch widths; 1½ yds. to 3¼ yds. long.

Axsala Seal Jackets repaired free for one year.

For Clearing House President.

The annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Association will take place on Friday, when officers for the ensuing year will be chosen. It is understood that the new President of the association will be James Stillman, President of the National City Bank

Our shirts for full dress are ready-to-wear when you buy 'em; the only shirts that are; they fit.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES's (Mrs. Craigie's) new novel

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

Now Ready at all Bookstores

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's is the ocean to which all merchandise rivers flow

As in nature, so in trade, the vast majority of the streams flow in regular courses, bringing cargoes of new merchandise, fresh from the hands of the makers of two hemispheres, as fast as wind and steam can bring it.

Other streams come by devious waterways—some through Niagaras of business catastrophe; and some through short-cut canals of price-concession, where the regular river route was too tedious for waiting.

All rivers of regular merchandise come here, of course. All streams that seek quick absorption into the great ocean of public distribution, choose the way to Wanamaker's for the prompt attainment of that end.

Public interest centers here at all seasons to catch first sight of the incoming ships of trade.

New fashions in fabrics.
New models in dress.
Most recent evolutions in dress decoration.
New styles in furniture.
Latest decorative effects in china.
Late effects in carpets and upholstery.

People of thrift watch, too, for the irregular arrivals that bring unmatched economies in all sorts of broadly-needed commodities known only at Wanamaker's.

And the lookout is broad enough for all. All are welcome at all times—to look as freely as to buy; to buy only when you see that which you greatly desire.

Suits On, to the New Season

The Equinox is over. Fall is here—so are the Suits that help a man to hold his head up during the early Fall days.

We've never had a better nor completer stock. You've never been asked to view a finer collection of clothing for men.

Cheviot suits seem to be most wanted just now—black, blue, Oxford-mixed—the best and most serviceable of business Suits.

Single-breasted Sack Suits of black cheviot, at $8.50 to $20.
Of blue cheviot, single-breasted, at $12 and $15.
Of Oxford cheviot, single and double-breasted, at $15.
Double-breasted Suits of blue and black cheviot, at $15 and $18.
The new patterns in Men's Worsted Striped Trousers are in—stylish and serviceable—at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"THE LENOX" Soft Hats for Men

The Lenox Hats are made by Stetson, in one of the smartest shapes brought out this season. Men take to them at a glance, because they look well, and are becoming to most men.

Made with a 5-inch crown, and 3-inch brim slightly flanged. The bow is a novel feature—being tied like a necktie.

The Lenox can be worn creased like an alpine, or in Stetson style, with four dents in crown. It comes in blue-pearl black, white and nutria or fawn color.

Ask for the *Lenox*, $3.50.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

BROADEST READINESS In Garments for Women

Our roomy costume section is crowded to its utmost limits with the new Suits and Dresses for women. Stocks are at top fullness; and the array of practical garments was never more complete and satisfying than it is today.

American and foreign goods, side by side, give you the products of two continents to choose from.

Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, broadcloth, Venetian cloth and velvet; fly-front; double-breasted; tight-fitting and blouse jackets; made with gored, flounced and plaited skirts. All-silk lined, at $20 to $75; percaline-lined, at $10 to $23.50.

Pedestrian Suits of Venetian cloth, cheviot, tweed, melton, camel's-hair and broadcloth; made with blouse, Eton and Norfolk jackets; flounced, plaited, gored and slot-seam skirts. Prices, $11.50 to $40.

Imported Tailor-made suits of tweed, camel's-hair, broadcloth and striped zibeline; blouse and box jackets; flounced skirts with habit backs. Prices, $48 to $120.

Shirt-waist Suits of taffeta, serge, tweed, velvet and cloth. Prices, $15 to $58.

Costumes of canvas cloth, broadcloth, crepe-de-Chine and lace. Prices, $63 to $150.

Dress Skirts of cheviot; gored and plaited; some unlined, others lined with percaline. Prices, $4.50 to $10.

Dress Skirts of cheviot, camel's-hair and broadcloth; in gored, plaited and slot-seam; some handsomely trimmed with taffeta and braid; silk-lined. Prices, $15 to $45.

Dress Skirts in Grecian styles, in fancy weave and unfinished broadcloth; trimmed with braid and taffeta; unlined. Prices, $28 to $48.

Silk Skirts, in various styles, at $12.75 to $93.

Walking Skirts of tweed, cheviot, broadcloth and canvas weaves; made with gored, plaited and slot-seam. $4.25 to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

BOYS' SMART SUITS

Sailor Suits for boys of three to twelve.
Three-piece Suits for boys of eight to sixteen.
Best of workmanship, style, and all-wool materials in each.

The Sailor Suits are "regulation"—ship-shape and Bristol fashion, such as a real jack-tar wears. Of blue serge, of excellent quality. $5 to $7.50, with knee-trousers; $7.50 and $10, with long trousers.

The Three-piece Suits are made of serge or cheviot—the former blue, the latter in blue or mixtures. Knee-trousers, of course. $5 to $12.50.

So much for regular lines. Here's something that we can't always tell you about:

$6 Double-breasted Suits at $4.75

With extra trousers. Blue or fancy mixed cheviot, in sizes 8 to 16 years. Remarkably stylish and moderately-priced Suits.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We supply all Text Books published. No need to run from publisher to publisher when gathering the books your children need for the various private schools. You can get all the books you require—get them quickly, and at fairest prices, at Wanamaker's.

We'll be glad to send you full and definite information about any books you require.

Book Store, Ninth street.

TO BUY A FINE PIANO At the Price of An Ordinary One

There are thousands of music-lovers in need of a piano who have no money to waste, to whom purity of tone and responsive action are everything. Where a piano is for use—perhaps constant, hard use, rather than parlor ornamentation—great money advantage can be secured by buying a piano that has been used, and the price greatly reduced.

Such is the case with these offered today. Some have only been used a trifle—rented a few months, perhaps; some have been used much longer. But all have been thoroughly gone over, and put in thoroughly good condition; and for practical use most of these pianos are as good as new.

The list that follows tells how much you can actually save.

The Mason & Hamlin list is particularly fine.

Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $750, now $495.
Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $800, now $575.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $500, now $325.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $400, now $210.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $250.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $500, now $325.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $325.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $500, now $325.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $400, now $350.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $550, now $395.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $325.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $400, now $350.
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $400, now $350.
Vose Upright Piano, artistic mahogany case, reduced to $295.
Vose Upright Piano, artistic walnut case, reduced to $295.
Crown Upright Piano, was $425, now $350.
F. Doll Upright Piano, mahogany case, was $185, now $145.
F. Doll Upright Piano, mahogany case, was $185, now $145.
F. Doll Upright Piano, mahogany case, was $185, now $145.
F. Doll Upright Piano, mahogany case, was $185, now $145.
F. Doll Upright Piano, walnut case, was $185, now $145.
Scheidmayer Upright Piano, was $250, now $125.
Weber Upright Piano, was $400, now $245.
Mathushek Upright Piano, was $200, now $115.
One Symphony, walnut case, was $500, now $340.
One Symphony, oak case, was $500, now $350.
One Symphony, mahogany case, was $600, now $400.
One Angelus, fancy mahogany case, was $300, now $195.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Luxurious Lounging Robes For Men

Here's comfort, indeed, for the luxury-loving man.

Lounging Robes from France—marvels of comfort and soft warmness. They are silk-faced with a woolen backing, and are silk-lined. Some are in plain colors, with a rough crepe effect, others handsomely figured. A deep collar and a silk girdle complete them.

They were made according to our expert's ideas as to what a lounging robe should be, and are the handsomest of the sort we have ever had. $27.50 each.

In these plain colors—
Navy Blue, Yellow, Pink, Dark Green
Lavender, Red, Light Blue, Black
And these combinations—
Red and White, Light Blue and White
Pink and White, Dark Green and White

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

WAISTS of Velvet And Velveteen

The new Velvet and Velveteen Waists are here, in a great variety of rich styles. Some show Persian designs, others are in invisible stripes, and there is a large and attractive group of black or dark blue waists with metallic effects in pin-dots or small figures.

They are all waists that will appeal to women for their dressiness and serviceability—and this is to be a great year for velvets. Descriptions:

At $4.25—Of Velveteen; black ground with white metallic figures; front plaited to bust; with box plaits; metal buttons; plaited back; stock collar trimmed with taffeta silk.

At $5.50—Of Velveteen; blue or black ground with metallic dots or figures; front with slot seams and two broad box plaits; inlaid vest; French back; plaited stock.

At $6—Of Velveteen; green, tan or black; plaited front; waist buttoned at side with fancy metal buttons; box-plaited back; white pique stock with velvet tie.

At $8—Of Velveteen; in Persian patterns; box-plaited front with inlaid vest; straps over shoulders; French back; pointed stock with taffeta silk turnover.

At $10.50—Of Velvet; with invisible stripes; plaited and box-plaited front with inlaid vest; piped with plaid taffeta silk and covered buttons; plaited back; pointed stock.

Second floor, Tenth street.

GIRLS' TAILORED SUITS An Unusual Offering

This is an interesting story about a group of twenty of the smartest Tailor-made Suits you ever saw, for girls of 14 to 18. Our getting them was a lucky stroke, that is important only as it affects their price—

$30, Instead of $40

They are made in the best possible way, of handsome camel's-hair cheviot, in navy blue and black. Blouses are stylish, with broad-shouldered cape effect; velvet collars, with cloth strappings and steel buttons.

The skirts are beautifully cut, with habit backs, and trimmed with strappings of the cloth. They have full silk drop-linings.

Altogether, the offering is of great attractiveness, just at the beginning of the season for cloth suits.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Best Way to Learn to Speak

French, German or Spanish

The old way is unsatisfactory, because, after months or years of study, you cannot both speak and understand; you cannot converse. The best way, as about every one now admits, is by the

Language Phone Method

which teaches you quickly, easily and pleasantly to speak fluently and correctly either one or all of these great languages. The cost is little, too—not nearly as much as for a professor of languages.

By arrangement with the International College of Languages, of which the well known linguist, Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the head, we are forming a Language Study Club, whose members receive the complete LANGUAGE PHONE equipment at a greatly reduced price.

Prof. VICTOR E. FRANCOIS, instructor of French in the University of Michigan, writes:

"Enclosed please find money order in full payment for my Language Phone equipment. Everything reached me in good condition and I am very much pleased. I tested every record, and I must acknowledge that your system is far beyond my expectations. * * * The records are wonderfully clear and plain; no teacher could compete with them in power or regularity of pronunciation. It would kill him within a few weeks. I am confident that your Language Phone Method will prove of great value to every one interested in language study."

Investigate the Method and test the Phone for yourself at our Book Store, or we will send you a booklet with full particulars, on request.

Book Store, Ninth street.

FANS From FRANCE That Are Works of Art

Cases in the Main aisle are filled today with a noteworthy exhibition of beautiful Fans, that will excite the admiration of every lover of artistic things.

Many of the fans are antiques and of costly materials, and all show exquisite workmanship and decoration.

Descriptions follow of a few choice pieces:

Hand-painted Fan on kidskin, with shell sticks; hand-carved and decorated on gold, at $450.
Genuine Louis XVI. carved ivory Fan, hand-painted; subject—Rural Concert; at $95.
Ivory Regence Fan, hand-painted on kid; at $225.
Carved Ivory Fan, hand-painted on parchment, at $150.
Real lace hand-painted Fan, with shell sticks, gold inlaid, at $210.
Genuine Louis XVI. carved ivory Fan, hand-painted on parchment, at $85.
Real shell Fan, with old Brussels lace, at $75.
White Pearl Fan; old painting on kid; at $55.
Cabinet Fan; all shell; at $30.
Shell and gold-spangled Empire Fan, at $36.
Horn and gold-spangled Empire Fan, at $15.

Main aisle.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

This stock of Women's Hosiery and Underwear, in Fall and Winter weights, is far too vast even to attempt to summarize. Suffice it to say, that it includes every sort any woman can want.

That is, every *good* sort. For all Wanamaker Underwear and Hosiery is made in a careful and discerning manner. Quality *must* be there; details, such as accuracy of size and fit, and perfection of finish, are unvaryingly looked after. And the business is large enough to make the lowest sort of prices possible.

Here are some opportune hints, from the fullness of the collection:

Stockings

At 25c pair—Full fashioned cotton, all black, black with unbleached feet or unbleached soles; medium and heavy weights.

At 75c pair—English cotton; all black or black with unbleached feet; also black lisle thread. Medium-weight black cashmere, full width and elastic.

At $2 pair—English black lisle thread, with openwork ankles; embroidered in pretty designs with white, pink, sky blue or cardinal silk.

Underwear

At $1.50 a garment—Swiss ribbed white cotton Union Suits; low neck, sleeveless; or high neck, short or long sleeves; ankle length; medium weight.

At $1.75 a garment—Swiss ribbed white merino Union Suits; medium weight; low neck, sleeveless; knee or ankle length. Same with low neck, short or no sleeves, or high neck, short sleeves, ankle length, $2; high neck, long sleeves, $2.25.

At $3 a garment—White silk-and-wool Union Suits; medium weight, high neck, long or short sleeves; heavy weight, high neck, long sleeves.

At $6 a garment—Pure silk-mixed Vests; Swiss ribbed, four styles of handsome crocheting around neck and shoulder straps; same, in delicate pink, with crocheted necks.

Broadway.

Embroidered Cotton Squares and Scarfs

Pillow Shams, Bureau Scarfs, centerpieces and Doilies—the remainder of an importer's stock—have come to us in a most attractive variety, at little more than *half price*.

The cotton is of fine, sheer quality, beautifully embroidered and hemstitched. Here are sizes and prices:

Pillow Shams, 32x32 in., $1.25, worth $2.25.
Centerpieces, 24x24 in., 95c, worth $1.75; 18x18 in., 75c, worth $1.35.
Doilies, 9x9 in., 30c, worth 50c.
Bureau Scarfs, 20x45 in., $1.25, worth $2.25.

Broadway.

China—a Few Days More—

Blessings brighten as they take their flight. These offerings of China and Cut Glass belong in much the same category—as some people will discover when the Sale is over and the time for economy is past.

Don't be one of those that arrive the day after the fair. There's still splendid choosing today among the glittering pieces of Cut Glass, the superb fancy China and Dinner Sets, the Bric-a-Brac and Art Wares.

Of Glass and China, these hints:

Fancy China

A beautiful new line of German China, quite new in design and decoration—a flower border with green edge and gold.
Chop Trays, $1.75, worth $2.50. Cake Plates, $1, worth $1.50.
Salad Bowls, $1 and $1.25, worth $1.75 and $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50, worth $2.50. Cracker Jars, $1.25, worth $2.
Ice-Cream Trays, $1.50, worth $2.50. Celery Trays, $1.25, worth $2.
Oatmeal Saucers, $3.60 doz., worth $5.
Fruit Saucers, $3 doz., worth $4.
Sugars and Creams, $1 pair, worth $1.50.

Royal Vienna Ware

A large collection at September prices—
$7, worth $10.50. $17.50, worth $25. $35, worth $45.
$12, worth $18. $22.50, worth $32.50. $42.50, worth $55.
Up to $70, worth $100.
The Art Room stock also includes complete assortments of Royal Bonn and Teplitz Ware.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6; 9 in., $12, reduced from $20; 10 in., $15, reduced from $25.
Nappies, 9 in., $8, reduced from $13.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50, reduced from $6.
Water Jugs, $6.50, worth $10.50; and $7, reduced from $12.
Flower Vases, $6.50 and $8, reduced from $10 and $12.
Claret Jugs, $15, worth $22.50.
Fruit Bowls, fancy shape, $16 and $25, worth $25 and $35.
Ice-Cream Trays, $12.50 and $20, worth $18 and $30.
Punch Bowls, on foot, $40, reduced from $50.
Salad Dishes, $5, $6 and $7, worth $7.50, $9 and $10.50.

Basement.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

September's slipping rapidly by, and with it the opportunities afforded by this Sale of Housewares. Whether you're simply rounding out your household equipment here and there, or starting in entirely new, like so many others just at this time—you'll find Wanamaker's *the* place to come to, for your pots, pans and dishes.

Speaking of pots—here's a specially meritorious group of

Seamless Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots at Half Price

Excellently made, lined inside with quadruple coating of porcelain; mottled finish outside. Wooden handles, tin covers. Easy to keep sweet and clean, and priced at *less than half*, on account of immaterial imperfections in the *outside* finish only. Prices:
1-pint, 30c. 2-pint, 40c. 3-pint, 50c. 4-pint, 60c. 5-pint, 70c.

Other interesting offerings:

Venetian Ware

Straight Saucepans, 6 qts., 75c.
Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 32c.
Dish-pans, 14 qts., 75c.
Stewing Kettles, 3 qts., 42c.
Lipped Saucepans, 2 qts., 24c.
Milk Pans, 10 qts., 32c.
Rice Boilers, 1¼ qts., 75c.
Coffee Pots, 5 qts., 72c.
Tea Kettles, 5 qts., 94c.
Pudding Pans, 3 qts., 24c.
Tea-pots, 2 qts., 50c.

Miscellaneous

Hard-wood Salt Boxes, 20c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Pastry Boards, 15c.
Wash Boilers, copper bottom, 70c.
Japanned Canisters, 10-lb size, 18c.
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c.
Willow Clothes Baskets, oval 45c.
Coffee Mills, iron frame, side wheel, steel grinders, 85c.
Asbestos Sad Irons; 3 irons, stand and holder, $1.50.
Iron Umbrella Stands, 45c.
Wooden Pails, 2 hoops, 15c.
Folding Ironing Boards, 20c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 7c.
Dust Brushes, 25c.
Covered Bosom Boards, 35c.

Basement.

THE BEST TYPEWRITER

Simple in construction; direct in action; quick to respond to the touch; writing always in sight; alignment perfect, strong and durable—such is

The Wanamaker-Wellington

See it demonstrated before making your decision. Price, $60.

Annex Store.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

IT'S ONE THING to sell merchandise at low prices. It's quite another to have that merchandise worth buying, at any sort of prices.

Here are new offerings that would be good investments at their original prices. At these present Basement Store markings they are economy itself.

To begin with, here are splendid new lots among the

September Sale of Shoes

This Sale deals in shoe-quantities that are almost unbelievable. Regiments of people are fitted out, day after day, with footgear that is at once serviceable, stylish and inexpensive. And yet new Shoes, by the thousands of pairs pour in to fill up gaps. Such as these, today:

Men's Shoes at $1.90, from $3
In box calfskin, kidskin and enamel leather; full weights; good shapes in lace. Details are carefully attended to.

Men's Shoes at $2.40, from $3.50
In patent leather, box calf and close grained kid; in light or heavy soles, tipped; modern lasts, stoutly made, but stylish; Goodyear sewed.

Men's Oxfords at $1.50, from $3
Made of patent leather on real Oxford lasts to insure snug heel-fit. Stout soles, can be worn late into the Fall; all sizes; welted.

Women's Shoes at $1.80
Fine choice kidskin lace and button shoes, in neat round toes; patent leather and kid tips; heavy soles; close edges, narrow heels, smooth inside. The shoes for school or business use.

Women's Oxfords at $2, from $3 and $4
Mostly our own regular stock from discontinued lines. Some are common-sense lasts; others have narrow toes, tipped; turned and welted soles; heel-shapes to meet all fancies; all of selected kidskin.

Women's Boots at $2.40, from $3.50
Of box calf and enamel leather, on the most desired last; flat heels, close or flared edges; Goodyear sewed.

Children's School Shoes at $1, from $1.50
Kidskin, box calf and velour calf; broad lasts; solid soles; tipped; spring heels; lace and button; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, 85c.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30
Satin calfskin, with good weight soles; all lace; made to wear for every day; they fit well and are shapely. Youths' sizes are $1.10.

The following are newly presented today:

Women's GLOVES, 50c
Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, stylish and well-made, in tan, mode, red, browns and white. Exactly the gloves women need for street wear nowadays. Regularly worth 85c, these at Fifty Cents a Pair.

Women's Garments
Timely news of Women's Percale Wrappers and Flanselette Shirt-waists, at agreeably small prices:

PERCALE WRAPPERS, 75c
Blue ground with white stripes; yoke front and back; trimmed with two rows of fancy braid; fitted back to waist-line; deep ruffle on skirt.

FLANNELETTE SHIRT-WAISTS, $1
Two styles in neat stripes, or black-and-white checks; plaited front to bust; plaited back; stock collar to match.

Silver-Plated TABLEWARE Half-Price
"Rogers A1" on Silver-plated Tableware, is a sure and indubitable mark of quality.

Every piece described in our announcements as "genuine Rogers" bears this mark—as do today's *half-priced* offerings:

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Jelly Spoons, 25c each.
Fish Forks, 85c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Crumb Knives, 85c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Also: Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Boys' Waists, 35c
Blouse Waists, of madras, percale and dimity, in pretty patterns; well finished, for boys of 3 to 15 years, and worth 50c to $1, are now reduced to
35 cents each

Silks, Below Their Worth
The Silk Showing in the Basement teems with splendid offerings of handsome, reliable Silks much under their rightful values.

$1 COLORED MOIRE VELOURS at 55c
In light and dark shades; a splendid bright quality.

$1 BLACK MOIRE VELOURS at 58c
Imperial pattern, with bright water-marks; especially good for skirts and dresses.

SATIN MOIRE at 38c
Imported Satin Moire, in white, black, pink, and light blue; in ten pretty and effective patterns.

LINING TAFFETAS at 38c
All-silk, strong and durable, in white, black, and all colors.

FANCY LINING SILKS at 38c
In delicate colors, with brocaded figures in self-colors; neat designs.

Children's Garments
Girls' Shirt-waists and Babies' Dresses—interesting offerings of each:

At $1.50, worth $3 to $5
Girls' Shirt-waists, of brilliantine or silk, various styles of hemstitching; broken sizes up to 14 years.

At 50c to $1.50, worth $1 to $3
Babies' Short Dresses of lawn or nainsook; yoke and guimpe styles. Trimming of embroidery or insertion on collar and bretelles. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Under-Priced CORSETS
Models that will give the Autumn gown a stylish foundation, at very low prices:
At $1, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets; low bust, medium short hips; long over abdomen; bias cut, straight-front; sizes 18 to 30 in.
At 50c—Tape Girdles; straight-front; sizes 18 to 21 in.
At 38c, worth $1—Figured Corsets; low bust, short hips, straight-front; for slight figures, sizes 19 to 22 in.
At 10c, worth 25c—Black silk Corset Laces, 5 yards long.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

LEADER MURPHY AT CROKER'S OLD DESK

Carroll Men Absent from District Leaders' Conference.

Attempt to Enforce Unit Rule May Split Tammany Delegation at the Coming Saratoga Convention.

There was a big gathering of political leaders at Tammany Hall yesterday. For the first time since his selection as leader of the Wigwam, Charles F. Murphy occupied the desk made famous by John Kelly and Richard Croker. The district leaders, who appeared and consulted with Leader Murphy, represent all the districts the leaders of which voted for him at the Executive Committee. The followers of John F. Carroll did not appear. It was said last evening that John F. Carroll will not recognize Leader Murphy at the conferences to be held at Saratoga, and that, if there is any attempt to work the unit rule in the delegation, the followers of Mr. Carroll will split the Tammany delegation and vote individually on the roll call.

John F. Carroll has declared to several friends his belief that ex-Controller Bird S. Coler would not be nominated for Governor, and he also said that he would most willingly support Judge Alton D. Parker. Several of the leaders of the so-called Sullivan-Murphy-Croker combination have declared in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler.

When the leaders had congregated at Tammany Hall yesterday a clipping was shown to Senator Timothy D. Sullivan stating that Charles F. Murphy "was a chair-warmer" and was "only keeping the place open for Richard Croker's return." He said:

"That is a foolish lie. We have the highest respect for Mr. Croker, but we recognize that his day is done as the leader of the organization. Mr. Croker will not return to this country to be the leader of Tammany, and you can't make the words strong enough in making the statement. He said so himself. Croker is a man of his word, and we have to take him at his word. In no way did Croker have the slightest thing to do with the election of Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy was elected by the district leaders, who in turn were elected by the people. He is the sole leader of the organization, and Richard Croker has no more to do with Tammany Hall to-day than a man in China, and that's the truth."

"What if Croker should return to New York," was asked.

"Even if Mr. Croker should return, it will not be as the leader of Tammany Hall. You don't suppose that Mr. Murphy would get out of the leadership of Tammany Hall now for Richard Croker or any one else. That's all there is to the Tammany situation, and the sooner some people find it out the better for the party."

When Leader Murphy was told the substance of the statement of Senator Sullivan he said:

"I agree with that entirely. I will not be a dummy for any man. I signed a paper some weeks ago declaring that Richard Croker was no longer the leader of Tammany Hall. It is time to get the impression that Mr. Croker has now anything to do with politics out of the mind of the public. Mr. Croker has no intention of coming back to be the leader of Tammany Hall, and if he did have any such intention, I have no intention of getting out to make a place for him. As a matter of fact, I have received no communication from Mr. Croker directly or indirectly in a long time. I am the leader of Tammany Hall, and my office is at Tammany Hall and not at the Democratic Club."

Leader Murphy held long whispered talks with most of the leaders present. He spoke with ex-Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy and shook hands with Justice Finn, who defeated Michael C. Murphy for the district leadership. Regarding the probable nomination of ex-Controller Coler for Governor, Senator T. D. Sullivan said:

"Coler is the only candidate in sight. I don't know what will happen in the next few days, but just now it looks as if Coler would have a walkover for the nomination. He would make a great run and would be elected."

Ex-Alderman Robert Muh, a delegate to the State Convention, said:

"I am for Controler Coler first, last, and all the time. He is a sure winner."

Frank J. Goodwin, who was defeated by William S. Devery in the Ninth District primaries, consulted with Leader Murphy and said that he would surely send a contesting delegation to Saratoga.

TAMMANY'S STATE DELEGATES.

John G. Carlisle Placed on the List from Leader Murphy's District.

The Democratic Assembly District Conventions, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Saratoga Sept. 30, completed their work last evening. Many of the conventions were held on Monday evening. At those held last evening the policy, which is said to have originated with Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall, of placing the names of men who have not been active in local politics on the list of delegates was continued. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, was elected from the Fifth District, and William B. Hornblower from the Eighteenth District, of which the leader is Charles F. Murphy. William McAdoo was chosen in the Thirty-fourth District and Joseph Pulitzer in the Thirty-first District.

The following delegates were chosen:

THIRD DISTRICT.

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
John E. Walsh,	John F. Carragher,
Col. George R. Dyer,	Herman Steffens,
John Cavagnaro.	Charles A. Curtin.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Barnard Downing,	Henry Leibs,
Michael H. Whalen,	Patrick J. McGuire,
Moses Feltenstein.	Abraham Newmark.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

John G. Carlisle,	William F. Moore,
Thomas M. Mulry,	Leslie J. Tompkins,
Bernhard Meyborg.	Fred. L. Drescher.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas C. T. Crain,	Dr. Fred. Helbig,
Harkness B. Deupe,	John M. Quinn,
William C. Cowan.	Hugh Dolan.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles F. Murphy,	Edward B. Lestra,
George B. McClellan,	George P. Richter,
William B. Hornblower.	Peter Padain.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James J. Martin,	Harold E. Lippincott,
George M. Van Hoesen,	Daniel F. Murphy,
Champe S. Andrews.	Charles A. Skidmore.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Randolph Guggenheimer,	John J. Quinlan,
William McAdoo,	Alfred F. Seligsberg,
J. Edward Jetter.	Peter McGuinness.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Joseph Pulitzer,	Isaac A. Hopper,
L. Foreman Fechtman,	Samuel Marx,
Thomas F. Gilroy.	John T. Martin.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Daniel J. Colahan,	Thomas Brady,
Solomon Levi,	John Prince,
Jacob Ruppert.	Hugh Garrett.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Eugene J. McGuire,	John J. Barrett,
John Haveron,	Timothy McLaughlin,
John F. Cowan.	Anthony McOwen.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES NAMED BY TAMMANY.

J. Edward Simmons Silent—Ashbel P. Fitch Still Undecided—Nathan Straus Consented to Serve.

Much interest was taken yesterday in the list of names given out by Tammany Hall of the delegates selected to attend the Democratic State Convention which opens at Saratoga on Tuesday next. The prominence of the men named as delegates, and the fact that they have not recently taken an active part in Democratic State Conventions, led to considerable discussion of the possible significance of their selection.

So far as was learned yesterday, however, few, if any, of those named had been consulted in advance as to whether or not they would accept an election as delegates.

Nathan Straus said that a stranger who claimed to represent the Twenty-eighth District had approached him, and he had consented to serve, being desirous of helping the party. Mr. Straus said he had given the matter absolutely no thought, but that as a Democrat he was willing to do what he could to advance the party interests.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, when questioned concerning his selection as a delegate, said:

"I won't say anything about it."

Ashbel P. Fitch, when seen at the Metropolitan Club last night, said that he had not decided whether he would go to Saratoga or not.

"I know nothing formally about my being named as a delegate," said Mr. Fitch, "except what I have seen in the newspapers. I understood, however, that I would be named. I have had no communication from the committee yet."

Others named as Tammany Hall delegates could not be seen yesterday. August Belmont and John A. McCall have been out of the city for some days.

When asked why persons had been named without being consulted, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, said yesterday:

"I advised the selection of men of prominence and esteem. I believe an invitation was extended in every case. I know that one was sent in many instances."

GRIGGS AND COLER CALL ON McLAUGHLIN.

Shevlin Greets the ex-Controller as "Governor," and Says Hill Will Name the Candidate.

There was a gathering of Democratic leaders in the auction room in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at which there was much discussion affecting the State Convention of the party at Saratoga next week. A visitor of prominence was Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, who appeared at the auction room in company with ex-Controller Bird S. Coler and Congressman Fitzgerald of Brooklyn. He had a long talk with Hugh McLaughlin. From the fact that Mr. Griggs came to the auction room with Mr. Coler it was believed that the visit had something to do with the ex-Controller's boom for the Gubernatorial nomination.

James Shevlin came down from Saratoga yesterday afternoon. When asked as to the situation with regard to the first place on the State ticket, Mr. Shevlin said merely:

"Senator Hill will name the candidate."

James Kane, the Democratic leader of the Third District, who is opposing the Coler Gubernatorial boom in Kings County, called at the the auction room while the ex-Controller was there. He frankly declared, while talking to several of the leaders, that it was his purpose to oppose Coler in the convention.

When Mr. Coler, accompanied by Congressmen Griggs and Fitzgerald, came into the auction room, Mr. Shevlin, in greeting Mr. Coler, said:

"How are you, Governor."

Mr. Coler smiled broadly at the greeting, and the smile passed around the circle.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES CHOSEN

Democratic Conventions Held in the Twenty-one Assembly Districts.

Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention of the party, to be held at Saratoga next Tuesday, were held last night by the Democrats of Brooklyn in the twenty-one Assembly Districts of the borough. The following were the delegates chosen:

FIRST DISTRICT—Hugh McLaughlin, Martin W. Littleton, and Patrick H. Quinn.

SECOND DISTRICT—John M. Clancy, John J. Walsh, and William H. McLoughlin.

THIRD DISTRICT—James Kane, Moses Wafer, and Michael J. Cummings.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Thomas V. Patterson, Michael J. Reilly, and John Pyburn.

FIFTH DISTRICT—William E. Melody, William J. Moran, and John T. Kelly.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Charles C. Wise, Thomas J. Kenna, and William C. Carey.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—William A. Doyle, William Keegan, and John W. Murphy.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—John M. Gray, Joseph Michaels, and Francis P. Kenny.

NINTH DISTRICT—Convention adjourned until Sept. 25.

TENTH DISTRICT—Henry F. Haggerty, William Hughes, and Edward J. Dooley.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT — James Shevlin, Thomas R. Farrell, and Thomas E. Pearsall.

TWELFTH DISTRICT — Matthew E. Dooley, Frank Collyer, and George J. Cushing.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—William Brennan, Owen J. Murphy, and Thomas F. Matthews.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Patrick H. McCarren, Patrick S. Keely, and John B. Serre.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—George A. Lindsay, Arthur J. Higgins, and Joseph H. Gleisch.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT — James S. Regan, Jesse C. Moore, and George Bechtold.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—John L. Shea, Theodore Burgmeyer, and Lawrence J. Mannin.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Frank D. Creamer, Charles H. Hyde, and Henry Hesterberg.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Conrad Hasenflug, Edward Glennon, and Ferdinand Haenlein.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT — Dennis Winn, James F. Quigley, and William F. Delaney.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—James P. Sinnott, Louis L. Happ, and John Maguire.

DELEGATES FROM QUEENS.

The Democrats of the Borough of Queens last night chose their representatives to the State Convention. The Fifth Ward of the borough is coupled with the County of Nassau in an Assembly District and the delegates from the Third District represent that county as well. The delegates are:

FIRST DISTRICT.

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Joseph Cassidy,	Joseph Meyerrose,
Patrick Lahey,	George Wallace,
Charles D. Leverich.	Thomas W. McGraw.

SECOND DISTRICT.

George Creed,	John Eldred,
James McDonald,	Luke Totten,
I. H. Le Veen.	Thomas Foley.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Townsend Scudder,	James Martin,
Philip T. Cronin,	———
Eugene Parsons.	R. T. Brower.

SETBACK FOR NAGLE.

Justice O'Gorman Denies His Application for Order on Election Board—Appeal to be Made.

Justice O'Gorman denied yesterday the application of Percival E. Nagle for a permanent order to the Board of Elections directing that the certificates be given to him, instead of to his opponents in the primary fight in the north and south sections of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. In deciding the matter, Justice O'Gorman writes:

"The respondents insist that there is no provision in the law or the rules of Tammany Hall which permits each side to elect its own delegates or to choose its own member of the Executive Committee. On the contrary, it is claimed that the whole committee, north and south combined, elects its two members of the Executive Committee, and that the entire Assembly District constitutes the unit of representation in the election of delegates to the District Committee.

"This contention is manifestly correct and must prevail. Article 11 of the rules and regulations of the Democratic Party expressly provides, 'The unit of representation to be observed in the election of delegates to the County General Committee and to the several nominating conventions shall be the Assembly district and the annexed district.'

"Here there is no reference to either side of this district being a unit, and the contention of the petitioner cannot be sustained without doing violence to plain and unambiguous language. Motion denied."

Lawyer William P. Schoen and his associate, Herman M. Schaap, announced late yesterday afternoon that they had decided to carry the fight of Percy Nagle for the leadership of the southern half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District to the Appellate Division, and notice of appeal will be given to-day.

"We are more convinced than ever," said Mr. Schoen, "that Nagle was given a bad deal in the Thirty-fourth District contest, and we are going to make a fight to the last ditch. If we fail in the Appellate Division we will carry the case to the Court of Appeals."

GOV. CUMMINS FOR TARIFF REVISION

Says Democrats Will Do It, If Republicans Do Not.

IOWA WANTS ACTION AT ONCE

Speaker Henderson's Course, the Western Executive Declares, Is Mystifying—Trusts Which Are Monopolies Must Not Be Sheltered.

"The Republicans of my State believe the time has come for certain changes in the tariff," said Gov. Cummins of Iowa yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw him at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"That is practically the unanimous sentiment of the Republican voters of the State. We are protectionists—as good protectionists as there are in the country—but we insist on holding the protection policy to its legitimate work. There has been a great deal of misapprehension about our tariff views, chiefly because very few persons in the East have read our platform. In that declaration of our opinions we say:

We stand by the historic policy of the Republican Party in giving protection to home industries, and point for its ample vindication to the extraordinary rapidity with which our natural resources have been developed and our industrial and financial independence secured.

We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world.

We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection, and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities.

We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions, and prohibitions as will protect individuals and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. * * * We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

"To the declarations in our platform we heartily subscribe. We mean what we say. Nobody has any right to discount these declarations. They represent our earnest convictions, deliberately formed.

"We object to being spoken of as a 'faction.' We are not a faction. We are the whole thing. The Republicans of Iowa—not a faction of the Republicans of Iowa—demand of Congress that it make such changes in the tariff as are necessary to do away with the abuses that have been grafted upon the protection policy.

"Formerly protection was understood to be an equalizing of the cost of labor in this country with that abroad, and was designed to enable the American manufacturer to hold his own against foreign competition. There are schedules in the present tariff law which are not based on that beneficent principle, and through some of these clauses onerous and unnecessary taxes are collected from the people, and monopolies are fostered. Such clauses of the tariff law my people want changed, and we want the changes made immediately.

"Those Republicans in other States who criticise us for giving emphatic expression to our views say to us: 'Wait till we have to do it. The country is prosperous. Leave it alone. The time will come when we'll have to revise the tariff. For God's sake, wait till the avalanche comes. Don't go after it.'

"We Iowans don't want any avalanche at all. There's no need to have one. We agree with our critics that an avalanche is threatened, but our judgment is that, if the Republicans in Congress act sensibly with respect to tariff legislation, the avalanche will not come. That it will come, if there is no Republican revision of the tariff in this Congress or the next, we feel absolutely certain. If it does come our enemies will revise the tariff. Revised it must be; the question is which party shall do the revising.

"I we make the revision we can proceed in strict accordance with the principle of protection, in which we so thoroughly believe. If the revision is made by the Democrats, as it will be if the Republicans stick to their present attitude, over will go the protective principle and disaster will fall upon the country.

"We in Iowa demand no radical tariff revision. Our complaint runs against abuses of protection that are embodied in the tariff law. We know there are monopolies, which could not stand for a minute if there was nothing but legitimate protection in the Dingley law. We abhor the idea that the Republican Party should stand as a shield for monopolies.

"We do not object to trusts per se. We do not ask that the tariff be taken off all trust-made goods. Toward trusts which are not monopolies and which do not abuse their powers we have no enmity. We make no attack on legitimate business, legitimately conducted. It is when the trust is a monopoly, when it oppresses the people that we demand modification of any clause of the tariff law that shelters it.

"As I said before, there is almost a unanimity on the part of the Republicans of Iowa in support of the tariff views set forth in their platform. I know no reason why any Republican should object to them.

"Henderson's course is mystifying. I don't undertake to explain it. It was absolutely sure that he would be re-elected, and even now there is only one possible contingency in which the election of a Democratic Congressman in his district would be possible. Any good Republican standing on the State platform will carry the district handsomely; but if any Republican attempts to carry it on a platform that is a repudiation of our State platform he will be beaten as sure as fate.

"The Republicans of Iowa will repudiate any candidate who undertakes to repudiate their well-defined and carefully considered views on the tariff question. We are in dead earnest in our judgment that there ought to be some changes in the Dingley law."

BROADWAY PIPE GALLERIES.

President Cantor to Ask Board of Estimate for an Appropriation.

President Cantor on Friday will bring before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the motion to make the necessary appropriation to construct the pipe gallery in lower Broadway.

William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Committee of Pipe Galleries of the Merchants' Association, in speaking of the proposed improvement yesterday, quoted a report made by Wisner Martin, Engineer of Sub-Surface Structures, on the subject of street openings, showing that such openings for house services and for repairs for electricity, gas, steam, and water pipes, amount to about 44,589 square yards in a year and that the cost is $200,710. The same report also showed that in the opening of streets for the laying and overhauling of mains 125,882 square yards of surface were removed at a cost of $345,769 a year.

"We have, therefore," said Mr. Corwine, "a gross total of 170,471 square yards removed at a total yearly cost of $555,479. That is in the Borough of Manhattan alone.

"The use of pipe galleries for pipes now under ground will undoubtedly save the city a great deal of money. It would certainly save a great deal of the inconvenience now caused to people using the streets. If pipes were in galleries access could be had to them through manholes or openings in the Rapid Transit structure."

Primary Election Cases in Court.

Two Commissioners of Deeds were held in the Harlem Court yesterday in connection with alleged illegal transfers in connection with the recent primary elections. The first was Benedict S. Levy of 176 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Zeller on Aug. 23. He is charged by Max Kahn of 756 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, with having illegally certified to the transfer of the name of Joseph Parkinson, who, Kahn says, has been dead for nine months. The other man arraigned and held was Thomas Noonan of 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Reported Injury to S. Osgood Pell.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday from Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, says that S. Osgood Pell of New York sustained severe injuries to his left arm in a fight with a grizzly bear, which he finally killed. Edward McVickar, the real estate partner of Mr. Pell, said he knew nothing of the accident. He added: "Mr. Pell has been away in Wyoming for some weeks, taking a vacation. I suppose he has indulged in some shooting, as he is fond of it."

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

Second Day of the

Opening of Costumes and Wraps.

Probably never before was witnessed such a throng at a style opening as was here yesterday. All agreed that style fashioners and creators have certainly outdone themselves, and all spoke words of praise anent the elaborateness of our preparation and the perfection of this style exhibit.

It truly reflects our heartiness of purpose and our enthusiasm and earnestness in our efforts to make this store New York's foremost mercantile establishment in every branch.

It is a display that stands as an object lesson of our resources, our good taste—a style gathering which at once shows that art, skill and foresight have combined to charm and allure you.

The most beautiful and expensive Parisian creations are to be seen in our Costume Salon, which is the most artistic, dainty and complete in America.

There are ten rooms in all, each furnished in a different manner, and all elaborately arranged. Do not fail to visit it.

But let us try to describe some of the gowns.

Theatre or Reception Dress by Reverdot.

Made of white chiffon over pink taffeta—combined with Valenciennes and Irish lace, which is 20 inches deep from bottom of flounce; shaped ruffle of the Irish and Valenciennes lace, festooned with bands of white taffeta—coupled with medallions of Irish lace in grape designs.

The bodice of this gown is made of chiffon and lace, with deep girdle of Louis XV. silk, trimmed at back with six beautiful brilliant buttons; elbow sleeves; round cut neck.

A Princess Gown by Savoye.

This creation is made of delicate pink Liberty Satin. Liberty Satin is entirely new for evening gowns.

Made in tucked panels, with insertions of Cluny lace, also Venise Motifs. Round collar of real Renaissance lace.

The new feature of this gown is the cut of the neck, which is heart shaped and filled in with Maline.

The sleeves are Melone shape, which is entirely new.

Reception or Theatre Gown by Gustave Beer.

Made of Venise and Filet Lace, combined with Crepe de Chine and Panne Velvet; close fitting clinging skirt; bodice of same combination, round neck without collar, front embellished with fourageers of silk cord and chiffon; sleeves tight fitting above elbows, with large puff of tucked chiffon and lace; cuff of finest lace, girdle of cream panne velvet and blouse taffeta silk; finished with prominent buckle at back.

Theatre or Dinner Jacket by Gustave Beer.

This is one of the most unique and artistic creations that have ever been evolved by the French mind. It is made of Guipure Lace and Net, trimmed with illuminated spangles and rhinestones.

This Jacket shows the waistline in back, while the front falls almost to the bottom of skirt. The front is finished with bows and two long ends of pea green velvet; sleeves are tight fitting above elbow, with large puff with lace applique.

This Jacket is an entirely new Parisian feature, and it can be worn at a banquet or public restaurant coming direct from the opera.

It is most appropriate for wear over decollete gowns.

Three Piece Street Gown by Raudnitz Sisters.

Of gray Broadcloth, with ruffle effect of Zibeline, lace and velvet, trimmed with heavy Torchon hand-made lace, bands of corduroy velvet; close fitting skirt, with flaring flounce, tucked blouse of gray silk batiste; medallions of Cluny lace, forming a square yoke; trimmed with bands of Chinchilla.

The features of this blouse are the sleeves. The cuffs are of lace and fit closely; trimmed with bands of Chinchilla; large puff at elbows.

Eton coat of Zibeline, with round collar of Broadcloth and Stole effect of Chinchilla, trimmed with lace and fastened with Fourageers. Girdle of Liberty Satin fastened at side with large chou. Sash ends trimmed with all-linen fringe.

Evening Gown by Callot.

Made of Irish Lace, combined with Brussels net. This lace is heavily embroidered with tulip designs of silk, chenille and chiffon, which gives a beautiful rich effect; skirt close fitting over hips and full flaring.

The feature of this gown is a band of Irish Lace showing through the Brussels Net. It is a most exquisite creation. The bodice is decollete, composed entirely of tucked Brussels Net, with large round collar of Irish Lace, which gives a beautiful drooping effect to the shoulders. Girdle of white Liberty Satin, finished with handsome brilliant buckle, trimmed with Fourageers of silk cord, satin and chiffon.

Gown by Raudnitz Sisters.

This gown is an entirely new creation, absolutely different from anything that has ever been seen before. It is made of black and white chiffon, in chinchilla effect, trimmed with bands of Hudson Bay Sable, combined with the new Byzantine Lace.

The skirt is very close fitting over hips and very flaring from the knees down, and has incrustations of Byzantine Lace.

Bodice of same materials, also with incrustations of Byzantine Lace, trimmed with bands of Sable, forming bolero effect; collar of black jet; very large full sleeves.

Empire Gown by Callot.

Made of cream white brocade, uncut velvet crepe; this is strictly a clinging creation; the upper part is trimmed with Dresden and gold ribbon, forming a surplice effect; finished with a large bow of same material.

Fastened with a very brilliant ornament, in butterfly design; sleeves of chiffon and Dresden ribbon.

Come and Enjoy the Beauties of This Opening.

The Supremacy of Fur.

Among the smart accessories of dress, Furs are the unrivalled favorites for winter wear. This season they will be more than ever popular. Our new quarters on the third floor abound with Furs designed after the newest creations of the fashionable dictators of Europe—perfect as to fit, finish, style, and thorough as to workmanship.

The goods mentioned below are made from Furs that will be largely used this season, and are marked considerably lower than their true value.

Natural Gray Squirrel Scarf, made of squirrel back, can be worn on both sides, 5 inches wide, 31 inches long..... **$19.50**

Natural Stone Marten Scarf, very finely marked, 24 inches long, with four genuine tails and eight paws..... **$27.50**

Very handsome Chinchilla Cluster Scarf, with eight blue fox tails..... **$27.50**

Natural Gray Squirrel Flat Scarf, stole effect, 6 inches wide, 54 inches long; a very handsome new model..... **$85.00**

Opening of Our

Book Department.

And now we are pleased to extend an invitation to the book-loving public of Greater New York to visit our Book Department. In form with all the other stores of this great store, the Book Department is accordingly one of the most complete to be found in the country, and yet it is not as big as it will be.

We have not confined ourselves to the usual department store stock of books, but show complete lines of standard and classical literature. You will find represented all the different lines of all the different publishers, both foreign and domestic.

History and Biography, Art and Architecture, Books on Music and Musicians, Book of Reference, Illustrated Gift and Religious Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals, &c., will here be found.

One complete section will be devoted to Books for Boys and Girls. In our Periodical Department we will offer a full line of all the Popular Magazines, and show at all times Magazines of Fashion.

Subscriptions will be received for all periodicals, both foreign and domestic.

That the opening day of the Simpson Crawford Co. Book Store shall be a memorable one, we offer values of a most pronounced character, as follows:—

Thackeray's complete works, 10 volumes, handsomely bound in moire cloth, numerous full page illustrations; issued originally as a subscription book at $20.00 the set; here at **$6.95**

George Eliot's complete works, 12mo volumes, bound in cloth, the very best of paper and printing in this set, fully illustrated; these sets were bound up to sell by subscription at $15.00; here at **$4.95**

Scott's Waverley novels, household edition, complete in 24 volumes, well printed on good paper, beautifully bound; regular price $24.00; here at **$9.95**

One of the most successful books of the year was "Blennerhassett," by Chas. Felton Pidgin; we offer a limited number of this book; price $1.50; here at **49**

"The Military Career of Napoleon Bonaparte," well printed on good paper, half leather binding; regular price $1.25; here at **55**

As a cook book the "White House" has few equals. We offer the new and latest edition, bound in white oilcloth, at **55**

The best known books for boys are the Henty Books. We offer a limited number of the 50c. edition at **15**

They are well bound, fully illustrated and have olivine edges.

Stoddard's "Glimpses of the World," a portfolio of photographic views of places and scenes, prepared under the direction of the distinguished lecturer and traveller, John L. Stoddard; over 500 full page views, royal octavo; published at $6.00; here at **$1.95**

If you are a bookworm or desire to make a gift of books—you should, by all means, visit our Book Store. On its hundreds of shelves will be found an excellent representation of the best side of the World of Literature.

More Talk About Our

Art Goods and China Store.

An occasion of extraordinary interest to the women of New York, was what we termed the opening of our Art Goods Department. And such it has proven. Women—and men, too—have come and gazed in wonder and amaze at the glorious collection of Bric-a-Brac, Ceramics, China, Glassware and other art goods here assembled.

Such a collection as this—great in richness and vivid beauty—means much to art lovers, and this term includes a multitude of people, for who is not a lover of the beautiful?

While these goods are all rich, artistic and highly meritorious, prices are strictly on a commercial basis, the same as in all other departments of this great store.

Among the many things deserving of particular mention are:—

Iridescent Glassware, with its thousands of rich hues, in Egyptian and Corinthian designs and shapes, as well as the new creations of the artist's own mind, ideal for floral decoration for cabinets, buffet, the dining table and other schemes; prices range from **$45 to $60.00**

Art Pottery from the Dutch Standpoint.

The crude yet artistic shapes of this ware are just as noted to-day as for generations past. Its beauty lies in the soft, clear, rich glaze. These pieces are particularly adapted for mounting with silver and decorating Oriental as well as old Dutch rooms or dens, as they vary in hues, blending themselves particularly with the color schemes of this class of decoration.

Art Bronzes from the German Standpoint.

The advance in Art Bronze from Germany in the past ten years is simply wonderful; fast reaching up to the French standard, and, in fact, surpassing it in many instances. For illustration, we ask you to see the group "Attila," in full war costume, on horseback. The price of this piece is..... **$95.00**

Another piece of German Art Bronze is the bust of "Cleopatra," of Carrara marble, embedded in a body of bronze mounted on a red marble base; total height, 20 inches..... **$95.00**

And many other rich examples of German Art Bronze are here shown, while the best from France, Austria, Italy, Holland and the other art producing centres of the Old World are also here in endless profusion.

Fall Styles in

Misses' Coats and Suits.

Third Floor.

Girls' full length fancy Melton Coats, fine tucks front and back, velvet rolling collar and cuffs, in the new fall colors, sizes 6 to 14 years.. **$5.50**

Girls' Norfolk Coats of Zibeline, in brown, red, green and blue; self strapped and trimmed with fancy braid; large bishop sleeve, with fancy cuffs; sizes 6 to 14 years; also Girls' Russian Coats of light weight broadcloth, interlined; large velvet cape collar, prettily stitched and trimmed with lace, velvet belt, full bishop sleeve and fancy velvet cuffs, full skirt box plaited back, sizes 6 to 8 years..... **$7.50**

Girls' full length, fine grade Kersey Coats, inverted box plaited back, giving full sweep to skirt, tailor strapped, with turn-over collar and cuffs, sizes 6 to 14 years..... **$8.75**

Misses' Swagger Box Coats of Paca Cloth, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, velvet collar and turn-over cuffs, sizes 14 and 16 years.. **$8.85**

Junior Regulation Suits of Zibeline, large sailor collar, trimmed with bands of taffeta silk, embroidered emblem on shield and sleeves, gored skirt, lined; 10, 12 and 14 year sizes..... **$10.75**

Junior Suits of new mixed materials, open seams, box plaited blouse waist, large collar, trimmed flare skirt, fancy trimming; suitable for young girls, in lengths 33 to 37..... **$18.75**

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Furniture of Simple Character

where the entire thought is given to perfection in simple outline rather than useless ornament—is the prevailing idea in our Bedroom Furniture. The roomy Bureau with its square mirror, the low Twin Beds and Toilet Tables—all bearing the imprint of fine construction and simple design.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

More 5.00 Shoes at 2.65.

N. R. Packard's Samples, all styles and all sizes. Fall Styles, $4.98 and $5.98

Pointed sole, high heel, flat last, sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00. Button Shoes (new lasts), 4.98.

Men's Furnishings.

3.00 White Vests, 1.98
A manufacturer's stock, all sizes.
1.00 White Dress Shirts at 59c.
1.50 Gloves imported skins), at 93c.
1.50 White Shirts (plaited bosom), 69c.

Underwear.

White Merino, 49c., worth 75c.
American Silk, 98c., worth 2.00.
Our patrons get the benefit of all our bargains.

Men's Hats.

Wide brim Telescopes, 1.93.

It's the newest soft hat.
Black and Pearl; elsewhere 3.00.
You know us—no middlemen's profits.
Opera Hats, 6.80, worth 10.00.
Derbys—So many styles that's new, we can't attempt to describe them. 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

WHEN PEOPLE SAY

blood they should often say bowels. Impure blood means irregular bowels. Blood purifier means bowel regulator. Constipation means bad blood. Bad blood means bad health.

Iron-Ox Means the Cure

IRON-OX TABLETS

are a gentle laxative and a splendid tonic. They are not a cathartic. Cathartics do not cure.

Fifty Tablets 25 Cents

"THE ONLY WAY"
to the Pacific coast is the Alton way. Your journey to California will be much the pleasanter if made with one of the justly celebrated
JUDSON-ALTON $33.00 EXCURSIONS
Lower rates to intermediate points. Twice-a-week. Select passenger list. Clean, wholesome, luxurious beds. No cars of baggage. Everyone who makes a trip wants his relatives and friends to do likewise.
Geo. H. Lennartz, Agent, 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, will be glad to give you fuller information and advice, which is the result of many of his experiences in transcontinental trips.
Chicago and Alton Ry., "The only way" from Chicago and St. Louis
to **KANSAS CITY**

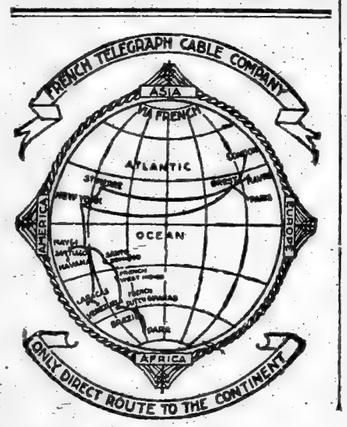

COLOMBIAN TOWN OF SANTA MARTA INVESTED

Story of Revolutionary Misery and Destitution Among Residents.

Fruit Vessels Unable to Land—American Gunboat May Be Sent—Rebels Massed Near Colon-Panama Railroad.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—The Atlas Line steamer Adirondack (which sailed from New York Sept. 6 for Cape Haitien, Gonaives, &c.,) has arrived here direct from Santa Marta, (a seaport town of Colombia,) and reports continued fighting between the Government forces and revolutionists in that neighborhood.

The latter occupy a strong position in the rear of the town, having completely destroyed the railroad line, burned the bridges, and sacked the banana districts. No trains are running, and every means of communication with the place have been cut off.

The officers of the Adirondack say there is terrible suffering at Santa Marta, as the insurgents are intercepting the supplies. The town is still at their mercy, and the Adirondack could not get her cargo of fruit and sailed hence for instructions from New York.

The British steamer Antillian, which has just reached here from Colon, Colombia, brings a report that the situation on the Isthmus was extremely critical when she left there last Sunday. The rebels were then reported to be massed near the railroad between Colon and Panama, and the Government was sending troops, according to these reports, from Panama to Agua Dulce to cut off the rebels' retreat should they be beaten on the Isthmus.

The main rebel army under Gen. Herrera was reported Sunday to be within seven miles of Colon.

Officers of the Antillian say business at Colon has been suspended and that the privations there are great. The Government soldiers at Colon are mainly youths and are apparently unable to stand the hardships of a campaign. The decree preventing Liberals from appearing on the streets is being strictly enforced at Colon. Enormous prices are being charged for foodstuffs. According to the reports brought by the Antillian a number of prominent people in Panama have been imprisoned because they sympathized with the rebel movement.

The German steamer Valencia, which arrived at Kingston Sept. 10, also reported that she was unable to load her cargo of fruit at Santa Marta because of the seriousness of the situation there, and her Captain decided to put into Kingston for instructions from her agents at New York. There officers of the Valencia reported that horrible atrocities were committed by the Colombian revolutionists, who chiefly used machetes. Almost all of the Government soldiers killed were found along the railroad track, their bodies being terribly mutilated and partly covered by branches of banana trees.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Three companies of United States Marines, who arrived here on the auxiliary cruiser Panther, reached Panama this morning. They will be quartered in the railroad station. Another company, consisting of eighty men, will be kept in Colon and quartered on the dock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The men of this latter company will be used to guard the daily trains across the isthmus.

The confidence of foreigners on the isthmus has been greatly restored by the arrival of American men-of-war and the landing of troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Colombian revolution has broken out in a new place according to information received at the Navy Department to-day. An American fruit company to-day transmitted to Secretary Moody a cablegram from its agent at Santa Marta, a place on the north coast of Colombia, near the mouth of the Magdalena River, saying that conditions there were very much disturbed, that the telegraph and railroad communication had been interrupted, and requesting the department's attention. The dispatch was sent at once to the State Department and the American Consul at Barranquilla, a place near Santa Marta, was called on for an immediate report concerning the situation. This report is expected to-morrow.

In case the condition of affairs at Santa Marta should demand the presence of a vessel, the Navy Department has decided to send the gunboat Marietta, now at La Guayra, but the condition of affairs at the latter point is such that if the Marietta is obliged to leave, the Montgomery, at Cape Haitien, will be ordered forthwith to La Guayra, and the latter's place on the Haitian coast will be temporarily taken by the San Francisco, which will sail from Norfolk to-morrow. Rear Admiral Coghlan, who will have all the warships in West Indian waters under his immediate control, is expected to sail on his flagship, the Olympia, from Boston, within two weeks. On his arrival at Cape Haitien the San Francisco will return to Norfolk for general repairs.

Six hundred marines have been mobilized at Norfolk to be sent to the Isthmus aboard the Prairie, now at Boston. The Prairie is ready to sail whenever she may receive notification. The mobilization of these marines is in the nature of a precaution, and unless they are needed it is not the intention of the Navy Department to embark them for the South.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE RECEIVER.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The American Electric Vehicle Company was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day by Vice Chancellor Emery. The company was incorporated in this State on Dec. 13, 1899, with a capital of $6,000,000. The application for the receivership was made by John R. Hardin, counsel for George F. King of East Orange, one of the stockholders. George P. Lister of Hoboken is the President and Treasurer of the concern.

Mr. Hardin in his prayer for the receiver set forth that two promissory notes, one dated Aug. 5, 1902, for $20,000, and the other dated Sept. 15, 1902, for $10,000, have both been dishonored by the company. The President, when pressed for the liquidation of the claims, stated, according to the prayer, that the company had no funds with which to meet debts. Mr. Hardin's plea says that the assets of the company are more than $57,000 and the liabilities specified are $42,000, and notes aggregating $37,500. The bill also avers that the company is being sued for $2,000 damages by John W. Newbury.

Charles J. Roe of Jersey City suggested as temporary receiver by Mr. Hardin, was appointed.

Girls Frighten Away Burglars.

A brace of dark lanterns flashed in their faces from inside their bedroom door gave Misses Katherine and Grace Reynolds of 810 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, a scare Monday night. They had just left their brother on the floor below, and he, hearing their screams, rushed up the stairs as two men shot past him and out of the front door. Reynolds was so surprised that he made no effort to stop them. The entire neighborhood was aroused. The burglars evidently had not had time to get to work, as nothing was disturbed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BIRMINGHAH, Ala., Sept. 23.—Fire today destroyed the clothing store of Louis Saks, at Nineteenth Street and First Avenue. The loss is put at $240,000, with insurance, $190,000. Defective insulation is said to have been the cause.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The hair and feather factory of Swift & Co., located in the centre of the business section of the Union Stock Yards, was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire broke out about 1:30 o'clock, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty that all the employes succeeded in making their escape in safety. As it was several were overcome by smoke. The total loss will aggregate $75,000; fully insured.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will make three visits a month during October, November, and December to Pinole, Cal., on duty pertaining to the inspection of nitro-cellulose under manufacture for the department.

Major Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture.

Lieut. Col. John R. Van R. Hoff, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved from duty as a member of the Faculty of the Army Medical School.

Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Faculty of the Army Medical School as Professor of Opthalmology and Sklascopy and lecturer on the duties of medical officers in war and peace.

Capt. Allen M. Smith and Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeons, will report to Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for temporary duty in connection with the hospital to be established during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Second Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Dubuque and take charge of the recruiting station to relieve Major Robert F. Ames, Sixteenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Capt. Willis P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Haines Mission, Alaska, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post, relieving Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Artillery Corps.

Capt. John W. Noyes, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe on official business pertaining to inspection of armament and work of mechanics thereon.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Bartlett is detached from the Abarenda and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Texas, and for duty on board that vessel in charge of machinery when she is placed in commission.

Lieut. G. W. Kline is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut. W. S. Smith is ordered to the navy yard, New York, for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Raleigh and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. J. Strauss is detached from duty in charge of the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, to Norfolk, for duty in connection with fitting out Kansas and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves is detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell is retired Sept. 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

The Alert arrived yesterday at San Francisco and the Panther at Colon.

The Buffalo arrived at Messina to-day.

The Isla de Luzon sailed to-day from Penang for Olehieh, Sumatra.

The Sylph arrived at the navy yard, New York, to-day.

The Albany sailed to-day from Villefranche for Messina, and the New Orleans from Yokohama to Woo-Sung.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

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Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. T. Rich, boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, hosiery, gloves, underwear and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome St.; Victoria Hotel.

Solomon Bros. & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; J. H. Lempert, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss E. Hunt, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Gamble, Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, boys' clothing; 486 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mitchell & Thomas, Utica, N. Y.; W. G. Mitchell, clothing; J. G. Thomas, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Groff, A. A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Groff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; F. L. Tripp, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Force, A. E., Cleveland, Ohio, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hothschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hothschild, laces, veilings, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; W. A. Hunter, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Frankel Clothing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Frankel, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, notions, toilet goods, and jewelry; Miss L. E. Roberts, art goods; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery and gloves, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Schuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Mohr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; G. L. Mohr, notions, millinery, and manufacturing department; 288 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Pitts, Kimball & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. W. Little, upholstery goods; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; M. Young, hosiery and cotton underwear; H. A. Goss, house furnishing goods; A. D. Woodward, furnishing goods and gloves; Hotel Navarre.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. J. Beaumont, silks and dress goods, 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. L. Lang, notions, hosiery, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Weil, notions, jewelry, and leather goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; R. B. Singleton, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitney, A. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks, & Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and linings, 57 White Street.

Hoyt-Kent-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, silks, dress goods, and millinery; R. J. Sefton, domestics, linens, notions, and leather goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Krausman, jewelry and leather goods, 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Norfolk, Va.; E. T. Faulkner, domestics and linens; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, John C., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; C. N. Tucker, black dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Stone, embroideries; Miss Henderson, notions and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods; G. F. Newhard, underwear; 258 Church Street.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Hawes, domestics; A. D. Putnam, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Winebriner, D. C., & Sbn, Frederick, Md.; J. T. Wood, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, and carpets; Miss A. Brown, fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, hosiery, underwear, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. B. Koehler, wash goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

The Sunday Edition.

In the homes of the intelligent citizens in the metropolitan district no newspaper occupies a stronger place than THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES has not only advanced strikingly in circulation, but the volume of its advertising has increased.

The Sunday edition contains many features which appeal particularly to those who wish a newspaper stripped of all catchpenny devices for obtaining circulation. The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES includes no chromos, "cut-out" pictures, or colored supplements. It appeals only to the intelligence of its readers.

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The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the news without sensationalism or lurid pictures or salacious stories or nightmare creations. Accompanying the Sunday edition are two supplements—the Magazine Supplement, (16 pages,) presenting a unique selection of the best stories about men of affairs, and the Financial Supplement, (8 pages,) giving a review of current prices on stocks and bonds; also the dealings in securities, including high and low prices—in short, the most compact and convenient reference publication issued to investors.

If you do not receive the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES at your home, we suggest an order to your newsdealer, so that you may be informed of the merits of the paper. —Adv.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING BLIND MAN.

Francis J. Schnugg Said to Have Taken $10,000 from Employer.

Charged with wrongfully converting to his own use money belonging to his blind employer, Francis J. Schnugg was arrested yesterday upon an order signed by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, being later released in $10,000 bail. The arrest was in the course of an action brought by George Victor Hartmann of Wuerzburg, Bavaria, who, through his attorneys, Dulon & Roe, says that Schnugg, between Oct. 23, 1898, and June 1, 1899, was his agent in certain real estate transactions and received for his account $10,000 from the sale of the premises 198 Allen Street.

He alleges that Schnugg reported that he had invested $9,900 of this in various city mortgages. Hartmann denies that Schnugg ever made these investments and sues to recover the money.

Automobile Company Sale Confirmed.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Application was made to Vice Chancellor Emery to-day to confirm the sale of the Automobile Company of America to Richard C. Currier. Objection was made by F. L. Widerwood, who claimed that a note for $2,500 among the assets belonged to him. It was agreed to exclude the note without detriment to the rights of the purchaser to bring suit. The sale was then confirmed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—G. W. Stevens, Richmond; T. M. Emerson, General Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway; D. B. Martin, Baltimore; Judge C. H. Aldrich, Chicago; J. R. Wood, Philadelphia; John Hays Hammond, New York.

HOLLAND HOUSE—William Belt, London; Baron and Baroness de Bart, London.

GILSEY—J. M. Egan, Savannah.

PARK AVENUE—The Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, Washington; W. L. Sewall, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—Col. G. B. Sanford, Litchfield, Conn.; Col. W. M. Davis, United States Army; Hugh McBirney, Chicago; John M. Hall, New Haven.

SAVOY—Bishop Mackay Smith, Pennsylvania.

MAJESTIC—Charles D. Collery, Pittsburg; W. C. Orr, Chicago; J. R. Berndes, Havana.

CADILLAC—John Gillet, Detroit; S. Mackey, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy; showers; southwest winds, becoming variable.

On the New England coast fresh south winds will shift to northwest and north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be variable; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southeast; on the Gulf coast fresh southwest, shifting to northwest; on the upper lakes brisk and mostly northeast, probably becoming high, and on the lower lakes fresh northeast becoming brisk on Erie.

Steamships departing for European ports today will have variable winds, mostly north to northeast and fresh, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	59	65	66
6 A. M.	58	65	66
9 A. M.	64	69	70
12 M.	70	74	77
4 P. M.	72	75	76
6 P. M.	68	74	73
9 P. M.	65	70	71
12 P. M.	63	67	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....70⅞
Weather Bureau.....70
Corresponding date 1901.....64⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.64

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 3 A. M. and 72 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:55 A. M.—334 East Houston Street; Soloman Fried; damage, $15.

1:05 A. M.—255 West Thirty-fourth Street; John Jeroloman; damage, $25.

2:10 A. M.—245 Eldridge Street; Anthony Genovsese; damage, $500.

8 A. M.—85 Attorney Street; Arthur Brity; damage trifling.

8:40 A. M.—53 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Rinquigh; damage, $250.

8:40 A. M.—200 Mott Street; Caroline Rossa; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—80 Division Street; Isaac Tolowsky; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—1,097 Third Avenue; Henry Sheer; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—23 Manhattan Avenue; J. B. Ford; damage, $100.

4:33 P. M.—1,498 Broadway; Hotel Vendome; damage, $15.

6:20 P. M.—78 Clinton Street; Louis Levy; damage, trifling.

7:45 P. M.—8 St. Mark's Place; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

8:53 Clinton Street; Samuel Witty; damage trifling.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:48	Sun sets...5:56	Moon rises..11:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:15	Gov. Isl'd..12:30	H. Gate....2:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:46	Gov. Isl'd...1:10	H. Gate...3:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, Martinique, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gregory, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pathfinder, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. George, Antwerp	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ancharia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgium King, Argentina, Uraguay, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Malle for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $20 and up to Oct. $11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Oct. $11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addreased only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $25, inclusive, for dispach per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 24.

Chaucer, St. Lucia, Sept. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 17.
El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 19.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Mongibello, Gibraltar, Sept. 10.
Nvanza, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
San Juan, San Juan, Sept. 15.
Santiago, Nassau, Sept. 15.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 13.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Sept. 20.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, Sept. 18.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Sept. 20.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Sept. 9.
Celtic, Liverpool, Sept. 19.
El Alba, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Sept. 10.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Sept. 21.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Sopergo, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 20.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28.

America, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Braemar, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 18.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

SS Hero, (Nor.,) Syvertson, Junin, &c., May 10, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Muirhead, Victoria, &c., Aug. 20, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Sept. 17 and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen Sept. 14 and Cherbourg 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hals, Georgetown Sept. 19 and Wilmington 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Rose, Manila, &c., July 6, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Ole Bull, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Tilt Cove Sept. 16, with copper ore to the American Metal Co. —vessel to L. M. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Ladsworth, Glasgow Sept. 11 and Moville 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Advance, Corning, Colon Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Ohls, Santos, &c., Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Sartorio, Genoa Sept. 8 and Naples 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Diana, (Nor.,) Stolts, Tampico Sept. 12, with copper and lead bars to the American Smelting and Refining Co. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Matanzas, Miller, Tampico Sept. 12 and Havana Sept. 18, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Beliaggio, (Ger.,) Buss, Santos Aug. —, Rio Janeiro 31st, and Barbados Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye &

REMOVAL

KNOX NEW YORK

Knox, Hatter, of 194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel, has the honor to announce that his Ladies' and Children's department will be removed to his new building, 452 Fifth Avenue, corner of 40th Street, to-morrow, Thursday, September 25th, where he will show the latest domestic and foreign creations in hats, furs, umbrellas, gloves, golf and military capes for Ladies.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | B'way & | 35th St. | Evgs. 8:15. Sam S. Shubert presents Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "THE EMERALD ISLE." Mat. Saturday at 2:15 P. M. CASINO, B'dway & 39th St. SamS.&LeeShubert, Props. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.

Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON." By George Dance and Howard Talbot.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20 Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK of the American Comedy CAPTAIN MOLLY BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY: MINNIE DUPREE in a romantic comedy, A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN. Sale opens To-morrow Morning.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. ADM. 50c. Thursday Night! Genuine Japanese Wedding Ceremonial. With Feast of Lanterns, 500 Japanese and Geisha Girls will take part. Wedding Cake to each patron. Box office now open. Seats and Boxes at Hotels.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN: COLUMBUS AVE & 66TH ST. BOSTOCK'S COMMENCING THURSDAY EVE OCT. 2ND ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS AND TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION RESERVED SEATS READY SEPT. 29TH

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. & B'way. OPEN MON. SEP. 29TH | DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY PRICES $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. BOX OFFICE OPEN

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8 The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL MATINEES THIS WEDNESDAY & SAT., 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION. BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS. Wednesday Matinées Begin Oct. 1.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. A DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS, THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN HER NEW PLAY, AUNT JEANNIE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 4 Evs. 8:30. THE NEW CLOWN. Mat. Sat. 2:15. NEXT TUESDAY—THE TWO SCHOOLS.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. 150TH TIME OCT. 3RD. SOUVENIRS. Last 10 nights at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. OCT. 6—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2d month. Enthusiastically endorsed by the people. ALICE FISCHER in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

VICTORIA THEATRE HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ex. 8:15. Sat. Mats. only. LULU GLASER IN DOLLY VARDEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2 MAT. TO-DAY. SALLY IN OUR ALLEY Musical Novelty Joy,

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. City Sports Burlesquers. 2 Great Burlesques. Everett Trio.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. —The New— Musical Absurdity. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. RICE'S KING HIGH BALL. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in His New Romantic Play, ROBERT EMMET, Biggest production and Best Cast in New York, The Days of 1803.

FIJOU THEATRE. B'way 30 St. Ev. 8:15. Matinée TO-DAY, 2. "Undoubted success."—Sun. HEARTS AFLAME "Climaxes which thrill."—Ev. News.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th Street. MAT. To-day Williams&Tucker, Elinore Sisters

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE Doings of Mrs. Dooley. Mat. To-day 25-50c.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. S. MILLER KENT, The Cowboy and The Lady. 25, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. WARFIELD In "THE AUCTIONEER." Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. Elita Proctor Otis in Leah the Forsaken.

DUSS 66th St. & Columbus Av. Goodby Duss. Last 4 Nights. Sunday Night, Sept. 28, Duss Farewell, Madison Square Garden.

CHIEF CROKER IS TO LEARN CHARGES TO-DAY

Commissioner Sturgis Says He Will Hold Trial Promptly.

Specifications Said to Include Accusations of Insubordination, Incompetency, and Favoritism in Awarding Contracts.

Chief of Department Edward F. Croker this morning, unless the programme for gettnig him out of the Fire Department is changed, will be served with Commissioner Sturgis's charges and specifications, on which, Mr. Sturgis says, he will be tried promptly. The trial will be continuous until ended.

Commissioner Sturgis last night would not make public the nature of the charges to which he, Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur F. Cosby, and Secretary Leary have given much attention. Mr. Sturgis would not say if part of the charges were based on evidence brought out in the recent trial of Chief Patrick J. Ryan of the repair shop. Nor was any information obtainable in regard to the procedure at the trial at which Commissioner Sturgis will be judge and witness.

It was persistently rumored, however, that the charges are to be omnibus in character and to include insubordination, growing out of Chief Croker's declination to ccntinue his vacation, out of which came the order "relieving" him from duty of Aug. 10; incompetency in handling the Park Avenue Hotel fire of Feb. 21 last, the Wicke cigar box factory fire in First Avenue, Jan. 31, 1901, and the Updegrove fire in East Tenth Street, Nov. 28, 1901; and favoritism in regard to electrical equipment, the latter charge being the result of hostility between Chief Croker and a member of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau.

The announcement of the immediate preferment of charges came after Chief Croker had reported for duty to Commissioner Sturgis, who said he had nothing for him except to direct him to report at 10 o'clock to-day. Chief Croker was accompanied by his counsel, John J. Delany, who commented on his client's case as follows:

"What a spectacle the Chief of the department presents before the public and his subordinates, and the officers and men of the department, reporting for duty until recently from week to week, and now from day to day, unlawfully suspended from office and no charges preferred against him.

"How can discipline be maintained under such circumstances or the morale of the force re-established? It will take years to undo this harmful work. No matter how this case ends, the public will be the sufferer. It is impossible to attribute to the Commissioner any honorable motive in withholding charges, if he has any, for he gave out the statement last week that he would not then serve charges against Chief Croker because he did not desire to humiliate the Chief before the Chiefs' convention then about to assemble. That statement was a pricky one. Its purpose was transparent. The Commissioner wished to make it apparent to the public that he was 'peculiarly sensitive' about the Chief's feelings. Now, the convention was over last Friday. The Chief reported according to orders on Monday, but there were no charges to confront him. A secretary, a lay member of the department, directs the head of the department of the uniformed force to report to-day. Accordingly, the Chief presents himself to the Commissioner to-day, but there are no charges preferred against him. He is ordered to report to-morrow. Will there be charges ready then, or shall the rank and file of the fire-fighting force sit in their company houses day after day, discussing the Chief's humiliation, gloating over it, or sympathizing with him, according as they view his cause with favor or otherwise?"

Mr. Sturgis, on hearing what Mr. Delany had said, declined to comment on it.

SISTERS WED AT SAME HOUR.

Double Ceremony at Home of John A. Nugent, at Clyde, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Nugent of Jersey City were given in marriage at 7 o'clock to-night at their country home at Clyde, Miss Christine Nugent becoming the wife of Jesse Hagaman Suydam and Miss Elizabeth Nugent being married to Daniel M. Vail Kinports. The Rev. E. B. Joyce, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, performed both ceremonies within a few minutes of each other.

Claude Fisher and Arthur H. Boyd acted as groomsmen for Mr. Kinports and Mr. Suydam respectively. Miss Christine Nugent's maid of honor was Miss Esther Suydam, and her sister was attended by Miss Weidmann of Brooklyn.

The grounds were illumined with lanterns of fantastic colors, and the dancing took place in the fruit house near by. There were many guests from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Philadelphia.

CLARK-STOKES WEDDING.

Ceremony Performed at Bride's Home by Bishop Potter, Who Is to Wed the Mother of the Bridegroom.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—The marriage of Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, the daughter of Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, to Frederick Ambrose Clark, the son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck. Bishop Potter, who will soon wed Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. F. F. German, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, the family pastor.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, was matron of honor. Walter Wilson Stokes, cousin of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, Ninth Infantry, United States Army; Edward S. Clark, and Stephen C. Clark, brothers of the bridegroom, and Robert Maclay, Waldo C. Johnson, and Rufus Zogbaum.

There were no bridesmaids. The house decorations were exceedingly beautiful, especially in the old English reception room, where, under a canopy composed of a thousand roses, the bridal party stood while Bishop Potter read the Episcopal service. The other decorations were palms, potted plants, asparagus vines, and roses.

The bride wore a very simple gown of chiffon and point lace. The wedding was a strictly family affair. There were in all about sixty invitations issued. After the ceremony refreshments were served.

The bride received many valuable gifts. The bridegroom's gift to her was a diamond and pearl pendant, which she wore. Mrs. Clark has given her son and daughter-in-law a Summer residence at Cooperstown and there were many beautiful presents of jewels and silver.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have gone on a short honeymoon trip. They will live in New York.

Taylor—Foote.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—Herbert Addison Taylor of the General Solicitor's office of the Erie Railroad, New York City, and Miss Harriet Ward Foote of Guilford, were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warner, 49 Forest Street, this city. The bride is a grand niece of Roxana Foote, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and is connected with the leading families of Connecticut. Senator Joseph R. Hawley is her uncle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Slicer of the First Congregational Church, New York, an uncle of the groom. Only relatives were present, including William Gillette, Kate Foote Coe of New Haven, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and the Misses Stone.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In town itself the passing crowd are mostly people from other cities, and just now all the hotels are filled to their capacity. The South is extremely well represented by well-known people from New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and other places. The arrival of the Narada brought Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Gwendolyn Burden and Mrs. Roche and her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche, from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who are to sail for Europe shortly, were also on the yacht.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Church Post and Goelet Gallatin, which is to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at Bayport, L. I., will be celebrated in St. Anne's Church instead of at Strandhome, where on Aug. 27 Miss Beatrice De Trobriand Post married Duncan W. Candler. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, this city, will officiate. St. Anne's is perhaps the only stone church and certainly the prettiest on the south side of Long Island, and, with its ivy-clad porch and tower, is an ideal church for a country wedding. An interesting feature of this wedding is that it occurs on the eleventh anniversary of the wedding of the bride's half sister, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and in every detail possible the arrangements, decorations, &c., for the wedding of 1891 will be reproduced on Wednesday next. A special train will take the guests down from New York.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Richardson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson, (Miss Ada Blake,) of 21 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Arthur King Wood, son of Stephen Wood of Washington. The wedding will take place in November. Miss Richardson's sister was married some months since to H. Winslow Thayer.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mill, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Gwendolyn Burden were in town yesterday, and lunched at Sherry's. On Monday Mrs. George Gould, her cousin, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal were among those lunching at Delmonico's. All of the fashionable restaurants are now crowded at the luncheon and dinner hours, and soon there will be the usual Sunday night crowds.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are booked to sail to-day for Europe. They will remain abroad for several months, and afterward go to California for the remainder of the Winter. On the same ship with them will sail Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, who have been visiting their relatives on this side of the water. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have taken up their residence abroad. Charles Carroll has been elected to several of the very smart Paris clubs. John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of Maryland and father of Charles Carroll, with Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, will accompany his son and daughter-in-law.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Carrington Bolton, Prof. and Mrs. Herbert E. Everett, and Count and Countess Naselli returned on the Sicilia yesterday. The Count and Countess Naselli will go to Philadelphia, where Count Naselli has been appointed Italian Consul.

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Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French will leave to-morrow for the Hot Springs of Virginia, to remain there for the Autumn season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have been in town for a few days en route to the Adirondacks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Burnett at their Summer home, near Goshen, N. Y. They will not open their residence on Washington Square until November.

***

Miss Potter has arrived at the residence of her father, Bishop Potter, in Washington Square. The Potter camp in the Adirondacks is closed for the season.

***

Mrs. Charles Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins, who have been spending the Summer at North Hatley, will shortly return and open their town house, on West Ninth Street, for the season.

***

Mrs. George Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, who have been in England this Summer, are expected to return by the first of the month.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have taken a town house on East Thirty-eighth Street for the Winter. They will remain at Islip until December.

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The engagement has been announced of Mrs. Julia Townsend Lawrence Burnett, a daughter of the late Edward A. Lawrence of Bayside, L. I., and Constantine Raili. Mr. Raili is a relative of Mrs. Pandelli y Facheri and Pandia and Theodore Raili.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Miss Annie Leary, who has been a Summer resident of Newport for many years, renting the Paul cottage, on Mill Street, where she has given many elaborate social entertainments, has at last become a cottage owner here. She has purchased of Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Stitt of Philadelphia their cottage, known as Park Gate, at Bellevue Avenue and Pelham Street, and will probably occupy it during the coming Summer. Miss Leary's new house is not far from the house she has occupied for so many years, being only across Touro Park, but it has the additional value of being on Bellevue Avenue. The house has been occupied the past Summer by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fowler of New York.

Miss Helen Weaver gave a reception this afternoon at the Casino Theatre for the dancing class, which has been under instruction during the past Summer, and which has been made up of children of the Summer residents.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave her farewell dinner at her new villa, on Bellevue Avenue, to-night, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a dinner at her Ochre Point villa.

Howard Jaffray of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell at the latter's cottage, on Bellevue Court.

Prince Del Drago and Baron Alliotti gave a luncheon at the Stevens villa to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn have returned from Holderness, where they spent the Summer.

J. Edward Addicks of Delaware is at his villa, on Beacon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow have closed their cottage here and gone to New York.

The steam yachts Watrous and Hiawatha and the schooner yacht Undercliffe have arrived here.

Among the recent contributors to the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Societies building fund are Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. William G. Weld, Edward S. Willing, and James A. Swan.

NEW LIFE FLOAT TESTED.

"Shipwrecked" Mariners Enjoy Their Experience in the Device.

A demonstration of the Carley Life Float was given yesterday afternoon off Romer Shoal Beacon. It was replete with interest and amusement for a crowd of men on the Valley Girl interested in devices intended to save lives at sea. Eighteen men had been engaged to act the part of shipwrecked mariners, and they enjoyed their experience in the water hugely. In fact, when requested to come back on board the vessel they declined to be rescued immediately.

The float consists of a copper cylinder covered by two inches of cork and overlaid with canvas. Attached to the cylinder is a rope netting three feet deep, from which is suspended a wood-slatted bottom. Persons standing on the slatted bottom are waist deep in water. No matter how the device is thrown into the water it will float right side up. It is easy to climb into it. There are several sizes of float, holding from eighteen to forty-five persons.

STOCK MARKET PRICES BREAK SHARPLY

Pool Operators Unload When Loans Are Called.

Call Money at One Time Reached 20 Per Cent.—Shares Closed Generally at Lowest Prices for the Day.

There was a bad break in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Many active stocks dropped from two to five points each, closing at practically the lowest prices of the day; while in one stock, American Express, there was an extreme break of 12 points.

The altogether unsatisfactory condition of the money market was the chief factor leading to the selling. Coincident with some rather extensive calling of loans by banks desirous of strengthening their reserve position there was a rise in call money rates to at one time as high as 20 per cent., and even at that figure there did not seem to be an over-abundant supply. As a result, pools and other interests who were carrying stocks, and who did not relish payment of the continued high rates, began to let go a part of their holdings.

Butler Brothers, said to be acting for the Gould interests, were the principal sellers in the early trading, being credited with disposing of fully 150,000 shares of the million and odd traded in throughout the day, probably one-third of these sales being in Missouri Pacific, which was the most active stock on the list, falling nearly 5 points. At the same time, Mr. Keene was credited on the floor with selling a line of his stocks, this being understood to account for the break of nearly 3 points each in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, New York Central, and Pennsylvania; while liquidation by the Gates contingent forced the break of nearly 5 points in Illinois Central and the 3-point drop each in Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio.

Not unnaturally, when evidence of this pool selling appeared, timid holders hastened to tumble their stocks overboard, while the professional bear element, rejoiced at the turn affairs had taken, joined in the selling, and thus accelerated the decline. Hence it was that the market went down and down and down, with little or no rally, and with the final prices generally the lowest for the day.

Banking interests were apparently disposed to let the market liquidation run its course, and offered no active support, being understood to hold to the opinion that the money market could best be relieved and the position of the banks best be strengthened by stock market liquidation and a consequent reduction in loans.

The extent of the day's declines will appear from the following list of net losses:

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Atchison	2¼	Evans. & Terre H.	5
Atchison pf.	1¾	Illinois Central	4⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	2 3/4	Iowa. Central	2
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	1⅞	Louis. & Nash.	2
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Missouri Pacific	4⅝
Canadian Pacific	2⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	2⅞
Jersey Central	7	Mexican National	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	3	New York Central	3
St. Paul	1⅞	Nickel Plate	3 1/4
Northwest	3¼	Pennsylvania	2½
Rock Island	3	Reading	2⅝
Colorado So. 1st pf.	2⅔	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	2½
Delaware & Hudson	2½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Lackawanna	5	St. L. S. W. pf.	3¼
Det. South. pf.	2½	Texas Pacific	3
Duluth So. Shore pf.	2	Union Pacific	2⅜
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Wabash pf.	1⅜

INDUSTRIALS.

Amalgamated Cop.	2⅜	Corn Products	1⅝
Am. Grass Twine	2½	National Lead	1⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1¾	New York Air Brake	2¼
American Sugar	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	2½
Anaconda	3	Sloss-Sheffield	2¾
B'klyn Union Gas	6	Tennessee Coal	2
Colorado Fuel	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	3	Westinghouse Elec.	1⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2		

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

B'klyn Rap. Transit	1⅜	Metropolitan	1¼
Manhattan	2½	Third Avenue	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Western Union	3	North American	5
Pullman Palace Car	2	American Express	12

IN THE SHOPS.

Among the pretty fans are small hand-painted ones of black gauze, with black sticks. None is prettier than one with long stalks of heliotrope and something yellow. The fans cost something less than $5.

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One beautiful ribbon with a tiny black satin edge has for a pattern one of those invisible designs of flowers in the most delicate of colors running up one side of the ribbon, covering rather more than half of it, the remainder showing the white foundation.

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Then there is a wide purple ribbon with a like color edge, the foundation and design in the same beautiful shade, the purple of the fleur de lis, which is the flower pattern.

***

Heavy linen lace is to be much in evidence this year. There are stunning pattern gowns in which it is used. They are of heavy white cloth and broad bands and patterns of the lace are set in. One of these gowns has broad insertions of the lace nearly five inches wide running down the skirt to about flounce deep. There the cloth is solid again, and the skirt is finished on the lower edge with more of the lace and a broader outlining it. And what is most effective is part of the design in leaves running up to the cloth and appliqued to it. The bodice and sleeves are made with the same broad, open bands of the lace, which are inset into the upper part of the skirt. Other gowns show different designs in the lace, some of them more broken, without the straight-edged bands of insertion, which give the long lines to the first frock described.

***

An attractive long coat for a child is of pale gray cloth, almost white, the collar and cuffs outlined with bands of cloth a shade darker running up into slight points. Above this on the collar there are embroidered flowers, simply done, little more than outlines, straight lines radiating from a single centre forming the flower, and into this is introduced gold thread. The buttons of the coat are large and round, bigger than marbles, and of imitation baroque pearls. The coat finishes in deep plaits below the waist in the back. Suits for women are seen with these same big baroque pearl buttons.

***

On some of the new shirt waists are big round flat metal buttons, which are particularly good when they tone in with the material, as, for instance, dark steel buttons on a deep gray waist, while others on a tan waist show a yellowish tone. On dark greens or blues they are not as good. On some of the flannel waists small round gilt ball buttons are used.

***

For $4.50 one can get a pretty all wool momie cloth waist made with a plaited yoke, some of the plaits carried the full length. These waists come in stripes of blue or pink in different shades with white. The smartest of the waists show a gray stripe with the white. They are light and comfortable to wear and are said to wash.

***

Everything in the way of a sleeve seems to blouse more or less at the lower part before it is gathered into the cuff. Some of these cuffs are shaped and are very smart. They are rather wide, taper in at the centre and out again at the wrist. They are stitched the full length, the rows of stitching running around and closely set.

***

A pretty waist of pale blue and white, in which the shoulder collar and belt of white are piped with blue, has the jacket front joined by three sets of silk diamonds of blue and white, each about two inches in diameter. These are set in pairs at intervals down the front, the two points meeting and fastened with a little turquois clasp. There are two more diamonds, held together in the same way, set across the top of each of the sleeves.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

DRESS FABRICS
The Newest and Most FASHIONABLE WEAVES Are Here in Abundance.

Homefurnishings
For Every Part of the House.

Chinaware, Oilcloths, Furniture, Linoleums, Rugs, Glassware, Pictures, Upholstery, Wall Papers, Carpets, Artware, Lamps, Kitchen and Dining-Room Needfuls.

IN fact, everything that you can possibly require to beautify and improve your homes.

The Big Store Is Headquarters for Home Supplies.

And that distinction has not been gained recklessly or carelessly, but by sound endeavor, worthy merchandise and reasonable prices.

The Homefurnishing Departments are better equipped than ever. The Furniture Store is in a palatial new home on the Fifth Floor. The Lamp Store has moved up to the Third Floor, where it may better display its fine attractions.

The Carpet and Rug Stocks are unexcelled. The Picture Store has expanded and is a scene of conspicuous art beauty. The Upholstery Store is double its former size, and is now one of the feature places of The New Big Store.

The Wall Paper Store has gone over to the centre of the Third Floor, 18th street side. The China and Glassware Stores in the Basement are in fine fettle. The Housefurnishing Section in the Basement is also notably well stocked.

Everything Is Here and Everything Is Priced in the Right Way.

Lace Curtain Sale.
Savings Are Most Uncommon.

GREAT indeed is the news from the Upholstery Store for to-day.

About 1,000 pairs of Lace Curtains go on sale at ¼ to ⅓ less than the regular prices.

And the only reason for these extraordinary prices is—that an importer discontinued selling certain lines.

Good news, too, about Portieres and Couch Covers.

Come with the crowds to-day.

LACE CURTAINS.

$5.50 RENAISSANCE CURTAINS for 3.95
$9.00 RENAISSANCE CURTAINS for 5.90
$12.00 RENAISSANCE CURTAINS for 7.50
$15.00 RENAISSANCE CURTAINS for 9.75
$22.50 RENAISSANCE CURTAINS for 15.00
$14.50 ARABIAN CURTAINS for 9.75
$16.50 ARABIAN CURTAINS for 11.00
$22.00 ARABIAN CURTAINS for 14.75
$35.00 ARABIAN CURTAINS for 22.50

PORTIERES AND COUCH COVERS.

BORDERED PORTIERES.

The latest novelties in TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS and VELOURS, with silk or lace applique borders, at

FULLY ONE-THIRD OFF.

4.85, 6.90, 9.50, 11.75

COUCH COVERS.

By far the largest and best stock of COUCH COVERS we have ever shown awaits your inspection. All the latest creations, in both domestic and foreign fabrics, are here at interesting prices. It will pay you to see the truly remarkable offerings at these prices.

95c., 1.85, 2.40, 4.50

(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Lamps.

Our new Lamp Store on the third floor is completely stocked with a fine collection of Japanese Bronze Vases mounted for Reading and Banquet Lamps. Prices ranging from $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $17.00, $22.00, $25.00, $45.00 and so on to $150.00.

Also a fine line of Austrian, French, Vienna, and Italian Wares. Very rich designs mounted in the Reading and Banquet Lamps. These are our own exclusive styles, and no duplicates to be found elsewhere in the city. A large variety of Globes, Imported and Domestic, very complete; and a large assortment of Fancy Drop Lights or Gas Portables and Electric Desk Lights.

ROOKWOOD FINISHED VASES, mounted into Banquet Lamps, ranging in prices from $13.50 to 25.00

FRENCH VASES, Hand-Painted Banquet Lamps, special, 18.00

TABLE OR READING LAMPS, very rich designs in the old green brass finish, very best burner; special, 3.45

TABLE OR READING LAMPS, wrought iron finish, deep ruby colored body, 5.25

(Third Floor.)

Fall Carpets
At Remarkably Low Prices.

IT is remarkable that these high-grade quality Carpets can be offered at such little prices. If you have the slightest carpet need in sight you'll be interested in The Big Store's assortments. Every kind, every make in every imaginable design and every conceivable coloring. All are here.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; very heavy quality, large assortment of new choice designs, appropriate for rooms, halls and stairs, per yard, 50

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; double extra quality; all standard makes; splendid range of new patterns; with and without borders; parlor, hall and stair effects, per yard, 65

ALL WOOL VELVET; heavy pile, new desirable designs and colorings, with and without borders; suitable for any room in the house; also hall and stair effects, per yd., 90

ROYAL AXMINSTER CARPETS. The newest and latest productions of the Alex. Smith & Son's and Bigelow Lowell Mills; handsomest parlor carpet on the market; exquisite in designs and colorings; with borders, per yard, 1.00

(Third Floor, Front.)

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THE APPEAL FOR CUBA.

Nothing could be more appropriate than that the President should address his appeal for intelligent treatment of Cuba to his comrades in the Spanish war. Their minds should be responsive to the demands of justice and to those of enlightened patriotism. And the appeal of the President was a manly, direct, and rational one. It was simply and clearly expressed. It was carefully thought out, and it was marked by that admirable force and dignity which Mr. ROOSEVELT rarely fails to show when he is in close contact with well-understood facts. Then he is at his best, and his best expresses itself in the easiest and most impressive form.

The President is right in putting reciprocity with Cuba on the ground of the highest and most lasting interests of both countries, and especially of our own. That was the ground on which we intervened to rid Cuba of Spanish rule and to establish her independence. We could not have done it on any other ground. We could not have done it solely on the score of humanity, for that would have implied a rule of conduct that it would be impossible to apply in a thousand other cases equally meritorious. We could not have done it solely on the basis of our own interests, for that would have set up a claim which the nations of the world would not have recognized. But since our controlling and permanent interests required the same policy as was required by those of the Cuban people, and injured the interests of no other country except Spain, which had forfeited its rights by its utter misuse of them, our intervention was both justified and necessary.

It was also because our very great and enduring interests were involved that we imposed on Cuba certain restraints which make her relations to us different from her relations with any other country. In substance, we restrict her treaty-making right, and we reserve to ourselves the right to intervene in her internal affairs in order to secure internal peace and order. Because of this we not only owe it to her to make her as prosperous as we can, but we owe it to ourselves to do so. Certainly we do not wish to send an army to Cuba to preserve order. Yet the only chance of serious disorder lies in the general poverty of the people. That we can avoid by opening our markets to her chief products. We can avoid it surely in that way, and there is no other way that is sure. In addition to this motive, we must remember, as the President very strongly urges, that Cuba is closely connected with our National system, and in a real sense is a part of it. The island lies at our doors; it is the key of the Caribbean Sea; it is the key to the isthmian canal we are about to build. It is impossible that we should allow it to pass to the possession of any European nation. We ought not in any way to permit it to fall under the influence of any other nation. We ought to bind its people to us by the closest ties that we can weave, and there are none so close as those of friendly and mutually profitable commerce.

To gain these absolutely needed results we are asked to make no sacrifice whatever. On the contrary, we need but adopt a policy that will bring us great gain. We can open the markets of Cuba to our products on terms more favorable than any other nation can secure simply by opening our own markets to products of Cuba which we require and which we must get abroad. Cuba has a population of some 1,500,000 people, who buy from us about $25,000,000 of goods of a limited variety. Open our markets, and there is no doubt that these same people would buy of us twice or thrice that amount, and with the advance in prosperity and the increase in population the trade would multiply indefinitely. The resources of the island are very great, and as yet have hardly even been explored, much less cultivated. Had we the courage and common sense to throw Cuba open to our coastwise trade and establish complete freedom of commerce on either part, or a purely revenue tariff for each, the net profits of the Cuban trade would in ten years exceed the entire present value of the beet-sugar industry in the United States. President ROOSEVELT is not prepared to go so far as this. But reciprocity will pay, and pay richly in proportion as it is complete.

THE POLITICAL CHESS BOARD.

In connection with the announcement that the Hon. SERENO PAYNE of this State will be a candidate for the Speakership in place of Mr. HENDERSON when he retires, it is also announced that Mr. J. S. SHERMAN, who was a prominent candidate last time, will withdraw from the House, and no longer stand in the way of the gratification of the ambition of Mr. PAYNE. Mr. SHERMAN, it is understood, will take the place of Col. G. W. DUNN, the Chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, who is to be chosen to Congress in the district now represented by Mr. GEORGE W. RAY. The initial move which made the subsequent series possible was the appointment of Mr. RAY to the United States Court Judgeship to succeed Judge COXE.

An incident to the story is the change of mind that came to Mr. PLATT after he had concluded that Mr. SHERMAN was to be the appointee to the Judgeship and that it was not necessary or proper for the Republican State Convention to indorse two years in advance the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT for President. Mr. PLATT is not fond of Mr. SHERMAN, and he is very fond indeed of Mr. RAY. He is not preposterously fond of Mr. ROOSEVELT, but there are circumstances that alter cases. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S nomination will be cordially approved by the State Convention, without objection from Mr. PLATT.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS.

Of course it is understood that the protest of Secretary HAY against the treatment by Roumania of its Jews would have been entirely "academic" if Roumania were not, and had not been, shifting a burden of her own creation upon the United States. Considerations of mere humanity and civilization are not, it seems to be agreed, proper subjects of diplomatic negotiation, nor even of diplomatic expostulation. The old Southern right of every gentleman to "wallop his own nigger" is still more sacred in the case of a nation than in the case of an individual. It is only because Roumania is casting the burden of her failures on us, at the rate of thousands per month, that we are justified in raising the voice of courteous remonstrance. It is only because Roumania owes her political being to the concert of Europe that we are justified in expecting any action. Russia has treated her Jews quite as badly as Roumania has hers. We have given over the notion of making any impression on Russia. But in the case of Roumania we do not put it to Roumania alone, we put it, and "put it up" to Europe, to what arrogates to itself the title of "Christendom," whether the choice of expulsion or extinction now alone offered to the wretched Jews of Roumania shall continue to be the only choice.

There is an old saying which may now with as much justice as ever be invoked: "Every nation has the kind of Jew which it deserves." We are making no complaint of our native Jews. Great Britain is making no complaint of hers. France, always leaving out the unfortunate and disgraceful "affaire," is making little of hers. Germany is making much of hers. Austria is making more of hers. Russia is not in a condition to make articulate complaints, but by unmistakable action she makes known her dissatisfaction with her Jews. Roumania is equally dissatisfied with hers. Does not this enumeration denote that the presence or absence of a "Jewish question" in different countries is directly proportioned to the degree of injustice or of justice with which Jews are treated in those countries respectively?

What is it that has made the Jews of Roumania so irksome and grievous to their fellow-citizens? There are, according to the latest statistics to which we have access, 300,000 of them in a total population of 5,800,000, of whom 4,500,000 are "pure" Roumanians, whatever that may mean, in blood and members of the Orthodox Greek Church in religion. It is the presence and pressure of one Jew in every nineteen of the population that the Roumanians cannot stand, and must rid themselves of by the most cruel and barbarous method of persecution. Well, here in the State of New York there are 400,000 Jews in a total population of 7,268,894, one in eighteen plus, almost the same proportion. We do not find our Jews intolerable. We even find it wrong to make the distinction between themselves and their fellow-citizens that is implied in the "we" and the "our." They are all, for all commercial, industrial, and civic purposes, merged in the general mass of the community of which they and the rest of us are alike constituent atoms. They are joined, not disjoined, from Christians or persons of no belief in all manner of industrial, political, and humanitarian associations.

Is not the moral clear? Is not the Roumanian Jew a burden because he has been inhumanly treated, and the New York Jew a valued member of society because he has been humanly treated, because, that is, he has been treated, like every other man, according to his individual deserts? Does not the absence of a Jewish question in New York and the pressure and urgency of a Jewish question in Roumania simply betoken that New York is a more civilized, more "Christian," more decent and enlightened community than Roumania?

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

In unhappy contrast to the abundance of the American harvests, which promise to tax every avenue of transportation to its capacity during the next few months, comes the news from England on conservative authority that the British harvest will be the worst since 1860, with the possible exception of 1879. Except in the extreme northern counties the crops are uniformly a failure. The Summer was one of almost continuous and exceptionally heavy rains. The seed rotted in the ground, and the damage from heavy dews on the eve of harvest cannot be repaired by anything which may chance in the way of favorable weather before cutting, which at latest mail advices had begun. For a large part of the acreage under cultivation in breadstuffs the yield will scarcely repay the harvesting costs. On the Corn Exchange the most pessimistic views prevail. In London the quantity of wheat in stock is not believed to be more than sufficient for a fortnight's consumption, and many of the granaries are said to be quite empty, or nearly so. Of the condition of the farmers, it is said that large numbers are menaced with bankruptcy, and in the case of those working leaseholds and who have nothing which can be hypothecated for advances the outlook is gloomy indeed. The agricultural laborers are also in woeful plight, there being no employment for them. Wheat and other grains are advancing, and the householders of the cities are already considering what economies are possible to offset the inevitable advance in the price of bread.

The hop crop has also suffered serious and irreparable damage from the bad weather of the last fortnight. On the London Hop Exchange it is estimated that the recent hailstorm destroyed some 5,000 to 6,000 acres, and that the total harvest will not exceed a third to a half that of last year. Some 2,000 hop-pickers are without employment.

The only bright feature of the harvest outlook is that the hay crop has been large and the root crop not severely injured. With these exceptions, the agricultural year has been a failure. That we have enough and to spare renders anything like a general British famine improbable, but increased dependence upon this country for the daily bread of the British nation will not tend to put John Bull in any better humor with himself or with us. Things have not come his way of late.

MONOPOLIES AND THE FREE LIST.

The words without wisdom uttered by President ROOSEVELT at Cincinnati in his effort to show that some of the greatest monopolies existing in the commercial system of this country have grown up under free trade in the articles they produce are the subject of an instructive letter by Mr. WILLIAM J. GIBSON, formerly a counsel of the Treasury Department, showing how anthracite coal and petroleum and its products are highly protected under the schedules of the Dingley tariff which are assumed to put them on the free list. Anthracite coal "not specially provided for in this act" is free; but "all coals containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon" are taxed 67 cents per ton. There is no commercial anthracite in Wales or elsewhere which does not contain on the average less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon, consequently all such coal is dutiable with bituminous coal and shale, and Welsh anthracite is included among the kinds specially provided for. The average of fixed carbon in American anthracite is probably not over 87 to 88 per cent., only reaching 92 to 94 per cent. in picked samples. This is a serious matter in view of the fact that probably 100,000 tons of Welsh anthracite are on the way to or under contract for this country. No doubt those who ordered it supposed it was duty free. The Treasury rulings and court decisions under which it will be appraised are cited in Mr. GIBSON'S letter.

The same writer disposes of the contention that the Standard Oil Company is an example of a great monopoly which has grown up absolutely without protection, and incidentally corrects the President's misstatements on this point. In point of fact, the refining of oil and the manufacture of all kinds of petroleum products are among the most highly protected of American industries, as the letter referred to very clearly shows, the protective duties averaging something over 40 per cent. ad valorem. It is unfortunate that the President laid himself open to contradiction in matters so easily investigated had he chosen to look below the superficies of the Dingley tariff schedules. To reflect and echo a popular error as to the fiscal policy of the United States Government is something the President should be at pains to avoid.

IS SANITATION USEFUL?

The recent Sanitary Congress at Manchester, England, the twentieth gathering of its kind since problems of the public health began to attract some measure of popular attention in Great Britain, suggests the inquiry as to where this persistent crusade for sanitary reform is leading and what good results, if any, are directly traceable to it.

Every movement, whether for good or evil, excites more or less opposition, and that for the creation of more healthful conditions is no exception to this rule. The effort for the betterment of the conditions of life in civilized communities in matters affecting health and longevity has given birth to a cult of fatalists who believe that nature understands perfectly what is good for the human race, and that any artificial interference with her normal and beneficent processes for restricting longevity and "weeding out" those least fitted to survive, is certain to react in evil for the fit, without benefit to the unfit. They maintain that if diseases like smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, yellow fever, and the like were left practically to themselves, they would occasionally assume the form of epidemics and perhaps account for a large mortality during such seasons of prevalence, but such epidemics would become less and less frequent, and in time would cease altogether, owing to the fact that communities had become immune to them, and that the total mortality under these conditions in a period of, say, a century, would be less than that attending the constant presence of these diseases in a semi-epidemic form. These same persons sniff at hospitals and sanitariums as institutions for defeating, so far as it is possible to defeat them, the efforts of nature to raise the standards of the human race by keeping alive those who should die and wasting the lives and energies of those who devote themselves to their care. They insist with more or less vehemence that every insane person kept alive by nursing and watchfulness, every cripple stimultaed to a brief and painful postponement of release from suffering, every idiot fed and coddled in an asylum, and every physical wreck saved from merciful death by reparative surgery is a monument to human folly, as exemplifying a futile and injurious effort to defeat the orderly and beneficent processes of nature for the welfare and happiness of humanity. With such thinkers the "vagaries of sanitarians" are a perpetual source of amusement; but how sincere they are is a matter of conjecture. It has not been observed that as a class they are conspicuously indifferent to their environment, or that they refuse the services of physician, surgeon, and nurse when in imminent danger.

It is undoubtedly true that the standards aimed at by the advanced exponents of the propaganda of sanitary reform are, under present conditions, unattainable. In the language of a German philosopher, "There is opened to mankind a road to improvement, but it is endless. It describes the curve known to mathematicians as the asymptote, which is ever getting nearer to a straight line but never attains it, though projected to infinity." No doubt the net results of a quarter of a century of missionary work in the cause of sanitary reform are disappointing, but none the less they are measurable and tangible. The perfection and unification of British vital statistics enable us to note these results more clearly in Great Britain than elsewhere. Since the first Sanitary Congress was held in 1877, the death rate for the whole country has been lowered, the prevalence of consumption has been reduced about 50 per cent., typhus fever is rarely heard of, and cholera no longer gains a foothold on British soil. If this progress continues uninterrupted, it is conceivable that the time will come when the iridescent dream of the prophet of the future will be realized, though clothed in such extravagant language as the following:

> Humanity has existed probably fifty to eighty thousand years, so that a generation's span is brief. If something has been accomplished in twenty years, how much more will be done in a thousand? There will be actual sunshine, unfiltered by a canopy of smoke. The present slums will be playing fields for rosy-cheeked children. People will wonder what consumption was; it will be a legend. Typhoid and diphtheria, scarlet fever, and smallpox will have no more terrors for them than the plague, the sweating sickness, or black death has for us. If they still burn gas it will be as a ventilator, and will not poison the air with carburetted hydrogen. Their electric cars will glide over noiseless pavements; deadly trades will themselves be dead; the culture of human nature will have begun. Even now the peasant often lives in a home more convenient and better sheltered than did King ALFRED a thousand years ago. What forbids us to hope that the artisan in 2902 will dwell amid surroundings more salubrious than those of the palace to-day? To that result these congresses point the road.

There are those who believe that something more than all this is needed to make the human race happy. Perhaps they are right. Very likely the truth lies somewhere midway between the belief of those who expect too much from sanitation, and that of those who decry it as harmful and mischievous.

Among the documents submitted yesterday by the delegates of the Canal Association of Greater New York to the Republican Convention in support of the development of the canal system was the following pertinent extract from a letter of Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, written in 1888 to the Merchants' Exchange at Buffalo:

> I believe in the maintenance and enlargement of the Erie Canal, not for Buffalo alone, nor for Buffalo and New York together, deep as is the interest of both, but for the State of New York, the whole State and all its sections, it is largely important, not only to take care of the canal, but to keep it up to the times in the fullness of its usefulness. Not only as a feeder, but as a regulator and safeguard, the canal is so needful that the day will be ill-starred when the people or Legislature shall turn deaf ears or blind eyes to whatever honest demands it makes on the State or its revenues. Had I vote or voice in the matter that vote or voice would always be for locks long enough and prism capacious enough for the boats and the traffic willing to float.

MISTAKES OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of Sunday, Sept. 21, what purports to be, and I assume is, a verbatim report of a speech delivered by President Roosevelt, at Cincinnati, on the night of Sept. 20, as his first set speech on his tour through the West, in which, in speaking of the proposal to take the duty off articles which are made by trusts, he said:

> Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so. The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point, and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal.

The inference to be drawn from this statement plainly is that there is no customs or protective duty on petroleum or the products manufactured by the Standard Oil Company. It is amazing that such a statement should be made by the President of the United States to the people in regard to the statutory laws that he is charged with executing. He has selected these two articles, which he would have the people believe are "unprotected and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so." On anthracite coal he says there is no duty whatever.

Anthracite coal was placed on the free list July 14, 1870. This is the first mention of anthracite coal in the tariff laws, and it remained on the free list under the various tariff acts down to the Dingley act of July 24, 1897.

Paragraph 523 of the free list of that act provides: "Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act," (free,) &c.

Paragraph 415 of the dutiable list is as follows: "Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to the bushel."

This is as much of these two paragraphs as is pertinent.

These two paragraphs were construed by the Board of General Appraisers (G. A. 4,066) Jan. 17, 1898, in the following language:

> Properly construed, the provision last quoted (Paragraph 415) exempts from duty only such anthracite coal as contains 92 per cent. or more of fixed carbon, as the provision cited in Paragraph 415 clearly applies to all anthracite coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon. In other words, the two provisions may be so phraphrase as to read: "Paragraph 415. Coal, bituminous, and shale, and all anthracite and other coals containing 92 per cent. of fixed carbon, 67 cents per ton," &c. "Paragraph 523. Coal, anthracite, containing 92 per cent. or more of fixed carbon." This interpretation of the language of the provision manifestly expresses the intention of the framers of the act, and renders it unnecessary to look elsewhere for the legislative intent. However, a comparison of the corresponding provision of the previous tariff acts emphasizes this view of the provision of the Congress in the premises.
>
> Paragraphs 818½ and 441 of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, (Wilson act,) contained this provision respecting coal:
>
> "Coal, bituminous, and shale, 40 cents per ton.
> "Coal, anthracite, (free.)"

The opinion quoted by the General Appraisers contains the further statement:

> By reference to The Congressional Record, under date of June 30, 1897, (Pages 2,496-2,502,) it will be seen that the proposition to impose the duty of 67 cents per ton on all coals containing 92 per cent. of fixed carbon was expressly intended to cover anthracite coal.

The discussion (in which Senators Allison, Allen, Vest, White, Perkins, and others participated) was with that distinct understanding, as clearly appears from the following excerpts:

> Mr. Vest—Mr. President, as I understand this proposed amendment it makes an entire revolution in the taxation upon coal. It puts anthracite coal upon the dutiable list, although a cursory examination of the paragraph would not leave that impression. I have not the amendment before me, but my recollection of it is that there is a duty of 67 cents upon all bituminous coal, and all coal having less than 92 per cent. of carbon, which would include anthracite coal.
>
> Mr. Allison—On coal containing less than 92 per cent. of carbon the duty proposed is 67 cents per ton.
>
> Mr. Vest—That puts a duty upon anthracite coal. Mr. President, I wish to inquire, if I may respectfully, why this duty is imposed. According to the statistics of exports and imports we exported from this country in 1896 $5,717,246 worth of anthracite coal, and we imported in all $345,963 worth. I should like to inquire, if we exported from the country nearly $6,000,000 worth of anthracite and brought in about $350,000 worth, why we should put this duty upon anthracite coal?

This shipment of anthracite coal, the subject of G. A. 4,066, was from Wales, and contained less than 92 per cent. of pure carbon, and was held by the Board of General Appraisers to be dutiable at 67 cents per ton.

An appeal was taken from this decision of the Board of Appraisers, to the Circuit Court of the United States, and the board's decision was affirmed. The case is reported under the title of "In re Coles, 93 Fed., Rep. 954."

One of the contentions of the importer in that case was that no cargo of anthracite coal contains more than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon. Although anthracite coal is on the free list, yet the paragraph imposing a duty on all coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon, puts it upon the dutiable list, and it is stated that no cargo of anthracite coal is commercially imported that contains more than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon, so that this cry of there being no duty on anthracite coal is a sham and a delusion.

Now, with respect to petroleum and the products manufactured by the Standard Oil Company, it is true that petroleum is in the free list, and the pertinent provision about petroleum is as follows in paragraph 626 of the Dingley Tariff act, July 24, 1897:

> Petroleum, crude or refined (free;) provided that if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall, in such cases, be levied, paid, and collected, a duty upon such crude petroleum or its products so imported, equal to the duty imposed by such country.

This provision, to the casual reader, seems very simple and equitable, yet there is nothing more sweeping and extensive in its protective qualities in the whole Dingley tariff act than this provision in regard to petroleum and the productions of the Standard Oil Company. With respect to the anthracite coal, the duty is limited and fixed, but with respect to petroleum and its products, which are almost numberless, there is no limitation in the tariff law.

Presumably the few countries that produce petroleum impose a duty on petroleum, and if any other country which may not have any duty on petroleum manufactures any article of which petroleum is a component material, if the country producing crude petroleum imposes a duty on petroleum, our customs authorities hold that that product of petroleum, under the provisions of the law above quoted, is dutiable.

The Board of General Appraisers decided (G. A., 48-4,852) Jan. 28, 1901, that crude petroleum that had been produced in Russia and imported into England, and there refined and afterward imported into the United States from England, although England did not impose any duty on petroleum or its productions, yet that it was dutiable at a rate equal to the rate imposed by Russia on petroleum imported into that country.

It would extend this letter beyond reasonable limits to show how extensive and far-reaching are the protective features of this provso, as applied to the products of the Standard Oil Company. It is fair to presume that the duty on petroleum and its products exceeds 40 per cent. ad valorem, as the duty was limited in a former act to that amount, and that limit was left off in the Dingley act and it was not an act to lower duties.

The statements have been so often made that there is no duty on anthracite coal nor on petroleum and the products manufactured by the Standard Oil Company that many persons believe it, but now that the same statement has been made by the President it is time to show what the facts really are. I do not charge the President with intentionally making these misstatements, but he certainly ought to have acquainted himself with the law and the decisions under it, which he evidently has not done.

WILLIAM J. GIBSON.
New York, Sept. 22, 1902.

Pulpit Propriety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was a weariness to the flesh indeed, and was very fatiguing to one's sense of propriety, to have read the reported remarks of a certain clergyman, printed in your issue of Sept. 22. These remarks were part of a sermon preached the day previously—Sunday—and seemed to be something in the direction of a temperance or total abstinence address. One of the lines I recall: "The wineglass loves a shining mark."

Common sense or the tact of a schoolboy should have impelled this cleric to resist the temptation to make capital for himself by reference to a late painful happening in which the life of a distinguished citizen was sacrificed. The press amply reported this incident, and whatever lesson it suggested was understood in a sphere greater than combined churchdom. The lesson needed no commentary by this preacher, and his quoting the incident as an example was gratuitous, and without doubt was used not to adorn, but to sensationalize a tale, which rather weakened the point of the moral. Bill poster oratory should have no place in the pulpit.

J. R. D.
New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Protracted.

Bill—Did the giraffe have a long illness?
Jill—Yes; he had a sore throat.—Yonkers Statesman.

Repudiates It.

"Where did that child get her manners?"
"Not from my side of the house."
"Why not?"
"Because she hasn't any."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Alone Did It.

The Sister—I have become engaged to Fred.
The Brother—Whatever induced you to do that?
The Sister—Why, Fred, of course!—Washington Times.

Brinkner's Boast.

"Silas Brinkner says he staid under water fer nigh a minit-'n-a-half one day las' Summer."
"Indeed! He must be amphibious."
"Eh! Wall, if that's the Greek for liar you've hit it right fust time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE DECADENCE OF PIRACY.

From The Newark News.

Yo-ho-ho for the long ago,
When pirates were men of soul!
When muscle and might
Were the things for a fight
And death was the blackleg's goal.
Sing me lays of the good old days
When a thief was proud of his calling,
Then pause to reflect
What a state of neglect
O'er the piracy trade is falling.

Gone are the dash and the broadsword slash
Of jolly bold robbers of yore.
Our thief of to-day
Has a sanctified way
And faints at the sight of gore.
Weep for the times when good old crimes
Are hedged about with propriety,
When pirates elect
A mask of respect
And move in the best society!

WATER CURE FOR PRIEST

Anti-Imperialists' Charges Against Soldiers in the Philippines.

Specific Case of "Inhuman Treatment" Referred to in Letter to the President—Investigation Follows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate of the Army, is engaged in investigating the charges made against army officers and men in the Philippines.

The investigation is the result of a communication relative to alleged military atrocities in the Philippines sent President Roosevelt in July by Carl Schurz, Charles Francis Adams, Edwin Burritt Smith, and Herbert Welsh, anti-imperialists. Therein general charges were made.

The four not having received an answer, they sent another letter, pointing out that in its predecessor they stood ready to "direct attention to concrete cases, the investigation of which would demonstrate the following criminal acts, contrary to all recognized rules and usages of war, on the part of soldiers and officers of the United States": 'Kidnapping and murder, under circumstances of aggravated brutality; robbery, torture, both of men and women. * * * The infliction of death on other parties, on the strength of evidence elicited through torture.'"

The committee of four called the President's attention to a speech delivered by him at Weirs, N. H., Aug. 28, and aver that he said that instances of cruelty by the American soldiers in the Philippines to the natives were very rare, and that in those few punishment had been meted out with unflinching justice to the offenders.

A wish was expressed to take issue with the President on this point. Incidentally, the committee says it has no desire to malign the army. It further says that such instances have not been "few," but many, and in several instances the cases of inhuman treatment have not been with a desire for retaliation, but for "military purposes." The letter further says:

"A preliminary statement in support of the above contention is now in course of preparation, and will be forthwith submitted for your information, should you call on us for it. A more detailed statement, accompanied by a body of evidence, will be made public by us later. We wish to again call attention to a single instance of unpunished outrage as a specific and a test case. If conditions are such that unprejudiced inquiry cannot be made in this case, and justice meted out accordingly, it is useless for us to call attention to other cases."

Following is the gist of the "specific case," as detailed by Chairman Adams, and upon which attorneys of Boston were asked for advice:

"During the latter part of the year 1900 a certain company of volunteers was stationed at Banate, a coast town near Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. The company had been stationed at the place a little over six months when a gunboat arrived from Iloilo, having on board a prisoner, who was delivered, presumably for safe keeping, to the officer commanding the post. The man was a Filipino, about forty years of age, and familiar with the Spanish tongue. It was afterward understood among the soldiers that he was a priest of the Roman Catholic faith, called Father Augustine. He was confined, not with the other prisoners, but alone, in a small room under the officers' quarters. He was not supplied with a sufficient quantity of food until a guard secretly furnished it.

"On the 8th of December, 1900, the prisoner was subjected to the 'water cure.' Most of the soldiers believed it for the purpose of forcing him to tell the whereabouts of a sum of money, either in the possession of the prisoner or secreted in some place known to him. On the afternoon of the following day he was treated in the same manner. A Sergeant and private applied the torture under direction and in the presence of the commanding officer. The surgeon of the post was also present. The next night he was removed to a house and again tortured. The night following the third application the prisoner died. He was at once buried by a party of native prisoners detailed for the work."

Chairman Adams asserts that the names of the persons concerned in the proceedings are known. The Boston law firm advises: "Proper proceedings can without doubt be instituted, * * * but in order to insure energetic prosecution, the cordial co-operation of the proper Federal authorities is essential."

CAPT. PERSHING HALTS.

Finds Moro Position at Macin Unexpectedly Strong, and May Need Reinforcements.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—Capt. John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry, operating against the Moros in the Island of Mindanao, has found the Moro position at Macin, Island of Mindanao, to be strong, and has delayed his attack on it. He must throw a pontoon bridge across a swamp and possibly receive reinforcements before engaging the enemy.

The Captain made a reconnaissance close to the Moro position, and found a fort on an elevation, close to the lake shore, flanked by swamps, virtually making the promontory an island. The Americans built rafts preparatory to attacking the Moros from the lake, and then decided to bridge the swamp and make an attack from all sides.

The Sultans of Macin regard the position as impregnable, and have refused to treat with Capt. Pershing.

Brigadier Gen. Samuel S. Sumner will send the Moros an ultimatum, demanding peace and the return of stolen property. If his demands are rejected, the place will be assaulted. Capt. Pershing has carefully examined the position and its surroundings and is confident of his ability to capture it without serious losses.

Capt. Pershing has returned to Camp Vicars, from where he reports that the Sultans of Macin alone are hostile in that section of the Lanao country.

FILIPINO "SAINTS" ARRESTED.

Two Women of Sarsogon Have Been Furthering the Belief in Charms.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—The constabulary of Sorsogon, Island of Luzon, have captured two women who have been posing as saints for a year past and who have been working among the ignorant and credulous natives to further their superstitious belief in the power of charms to make them invulnerable to bullets, known in the islands as "anting-anting."

The constabulary have also captured 150 followers of Rios, the fanatical leader of Tayabas. Rios is hiding in the mountains with a couple of followers.

ABSOLVE MR. HOPKINS.

Washington Typographers Withdraw Charges Made Against the Illinois Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, one of the largest and strongest in the country, has come to the rescue of Representative Hopkins of Illinois, whose Senatorial prospects were considered likely to be somewhat impaired by the report that he had taken action against organized labor by urging in the House last session that census bulletins should be printed by private firms and not by the Government Printing Office.

The Chicago Typographical Union, misled by the report that the union here had passed resolutions denouncing Mr. Hopkins for this, adopted resolutions censuring the Illinois Congressman severely. It was found that he had taken action regarding the bulletins at the request of the Director of the Census, and that he had never urged the passage of the measure, and it had died in committee.

A committee of the union here reported that Mr. Hopkins was innocent. The union then, by a strong vote, passed resolutions to this effect.

GUARANTEE TO IMMIGRANTS.

Steamship Lines Said to Contract to Land All Passengers on Soil of This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration, Frank P. Sargent, his first since he assumed the duties of the place, will, it is said, point out that he has proof that a number of steamship lines have deliberately entered on a policy of guaranteeing to intending immigrants that they shall be landed on the soil of the United States, and that this attempt to evade the law is overt and advertised.

The companies declare, it is stated, that if the immigrant is turned back at any of this country's ports the company will take him to Canada and then put him through from that country, feeding and housing him until opportunity offers to complete the contract.

The report will show that immigration is not only not decreasing, but is steadily increasing. Figures are given to support the position taken by Secretary Hay in his recent note in regard to immigration from Roumania. The Commissioner urges that the law be made more stringent in order to stop the incoming of undesirable classes.

WAR OF TWO DEPARTMENTS.

The Post Office and Bureau of Printing and Engraving Said to be Arrayed Against One Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There seems to be a state of open war between the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving over the execution of the contract to print the postage stamps required by the department.

The officials having charge of the supplies and sales complain bitterly of the lax way the bureau handles the departmental work and declare that it seems to be the rule of the bureau to slight Post Office Department work for the benefit of the work for the Treasury Department.

An official of the Post Office Department to-day said:

"The suggestion that Martha Washington have her picture on one of the stamps was enthusiastically received in many parts of the country. Nearly eight months have passed and we have had but four designs made for these stamps. The whole scheme is allowed to get cold before it can be realized. When the postage stamp books were suggested the bureau promptly said it was an impracticable scheme. These stamp books have been such a success that 14,000,000 of them have been sold. Canada has adopted the idea, and the Netherlands has followed. Yet our stamp books are so poorly made we may be forced to abandon them."

TALKS OF IMMIGRATION.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department Who Administers Rules Discusses Matter of Pauperism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department, who has in his charge the administration of the immigration rules, has made a careful study of the practical working of the present law.

He says the law is not clear enough on the matter of pauperism. If the immigrant comes with a little money and no definite chance to make his living, he is liable to be objected to as likely to become a public charge. If he escape this fate, and says he has the prospect of employment, he then becomes liable to the charge of being under contract.

"The middle course," said Mr. Taylor today, "which he must sustain—prospects good, but indefinite—is often rather embarrassing. The money the immigrant has with him we do not regard of much consequence, whether it is $2 or $10 or $100. Unless he gets work or has some prospect of work he would soon become a public charge on any of the small amounts of capital that he is likely to bring in. It used to be a sort of rule that each one must have $30, but we do not insist on that now. We should regard a young robust man having only $5 as a good deal less likely to become a public charge than an elderly man or one in poor health with twenty times that amount.

"Probably more Chinese now try to get in over the Canadian line than over the Mexican. The immigration service is now in excellent condition. The new Commissioner is a hard worker and is enforcing the laws; the same is true of the man at New York."

DECORATIONS AT THE CAPITOL.

Those In Statuary Hall Expected to Transform the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The fact that the Capitol has been in the hands of the architects all Summer has been almost overlooked. Thousands of electric lights have been put in place in the corridors and in Statuary Hall, and the new decorations have been completed on a gorgeous scale.

Fifty artists have been at work for three months gilding and frescoing the endless number of panels and cornices in Statuary Hall. The brownstone walls that were are now huge blocks of marble, rich in color and veined in varying hues of dark red. The recess panels in the ceiling are done in pure gold, which is lighted in the most effective way through the new and handsome "lantern" skylight. The hall has been transformed from a place of dingy reflections to one of cheerful brightness.

The Capitol will be open evenings during the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment week here. Each evening all of the thousands of electric lights in the building will be lighted.

White House Plasterers Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Another strike at the White House took place to-day. Five plasterers threw down their tools and walked out because four additional workmen had been secured to hasten the work of improving the building. The contractors say that the men went simply because they resented the incoming of additional help, without regard to the question whether they were members of the union or not. The strikers will not be taken back.

TO CONSECRATE A NEW BISHOP.

Ceremony for Coadjutor-Elect Olmsted Will Take Place on Oct. 2.

On Thursday, Oct 2, the Rev. Dr. Charles Tyler Olmsted, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, will be consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Central New York, of which the Right Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Huntington is Bishop. The consecration will take place in Grace Church, Utica, where for fifteen years previous to his coming to St. Agnes's, three years ago, Dr. Olmsted was rector.

The Presiding Bishop has appointed as consecrators the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York; the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Bishop of New York, and the Right Rev. W. D. Walker, Bishop of Western New York. The Bishop of New York will be the preacher. The Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., of the Berkeley Divinity School and the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, will be the attending Presbyters. Admission to the church will be by card only.

The people of St. Agnes's Chapel will assemble in St. Agnes's Hall, 121 West Ninety-first Street, to-morrow at 8 P. M., to bid Dr. Olmsted farewell and to present to him a pectoral cross, Bishop's robes, and ring to be used in his future work.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE JEWS OF ROUMANIA

British Officials Expect No Permanent Good from the Hay Note.

Inside Information Shows the London Foreign Office Utterly Pessimistic —European Press Speaks of "Foreign Interference."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"Nothing that will be of any permanent good can result from Secretary Hay's note to the Powers on Roumania's treatment of Jews unless somebody is willing to crush Roumania, and no Power seems anxious to take on that task."

The foregoing quotation from the utterances of an experienced British official represents the real opinion of the British Foreign Office on the subject of the negotiations between America and Europe, and represents it with a terse straightforwardness which is not likely to figure in the guarded, diplomatic replies which Mr. Hay's note will eventually produce.

The Associated Press is able to say that Great Britain's backing up of the United States in the Roumanian matter has only produced evidence that the signatories of the Berlin Treaty absolutely refuse to take other than merely sentimental action toward alleviating the persecution of the Jews.

The exchange of views regarding the American note solicited by Great Britain has progressed sufficiently to convince the Foreign Office here that nothing material is likely to result. To achieve more than promises from Roumania it is believed at Downing Street and apparently in the Foreign Offices of the other capitals interested that nothing short of a combined display of force would be necessary. Insurmountable obstacles appear to render such a step impossible. Intra-European jealousies and the normally explosive condition of the Balkans in themselves are sufficiently powerful factors to induce a policy of united inaction when a question of armed intervention is involved.

According to official statements the British Foreign Office has also received every indication of willingness on the part of several Continental Governments to seize the opportunity of conveying to the United States Government the intimation that it is interfering in "matters which do not concern it," as various semi-official newspapers of the European capitals have put it.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has broken up his holiday in Scotland and returned to London to-day. He is likely to spend the next few days in dealing with the Roumanian matter. The information gleaned from British diplomats or part of it will be unofficially communicated to Mr. Choate for transmission to Washington.

The hopelessness privately entertained by the British Foreign Office of effecting a change of heart on the part of the Roumanian Government will not be allowed to interfere with the external course of the negotiations, and there is still reason to believe that Mr. Hay's protest may result in a formal, joint note of the Berlin signatories demanding better treatment of the Jews. Regarding that point, however, nothing is definitely settled, but if it is done it will be more in a spirit of acquiescence with the humane sentiments expressed in Mr. Hay's appeal than to any belief that good will be accomplished.

A Foreign Office official said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"Roumania will have no difficulty in ascertaining that such a joint note is not supported by the only thing she is afraid of, namely, superior armies. Her reply might be either evasive or semi-defiant, according to the degree of secret support she received from the other European powers. Academically or as an international precedent such a joint note might be of some use, but beyond focusing public attention on Roumania's treatment of Jews, and thereby creating certain temporary alleviation, I fear that its practical effect may be nil. However, we can only try."

In the event of the other European powers refusing to take joint action Great Britain is quite unlikely to take any independent course. The British note commits her to nothing except friendly interest in Mr. Hay's suggestion and a desire to elicit the opinions of the other signatories.

A curious feature of the negotiations is that the United States Embassy officials were quite ignorant of Great Britain's action in connection with Mr. Hay's note. The latter was communicated to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, through Mr. Choate, but the Ambassador was not notified that Great Britain had dispatched a note to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty, and only learned privately from Berlin that such was the case.

At the United States Embassy a hopeful feeling prevails that something more than mere exchanges of condolences over inhumanity may result from the United States' plea for the Roumanian Jews.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Vossische Zeitung to-day prints the following special dispatch from Bucharest:

"The official Indépandance Roumaine, after asserting that the new law contains no provision not already in the existing trade laws, calls on the Roumanian press to make an energetic protest against foreign interference in a Roumanian trade law controversy."

Referring to the above dispatch the Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"The matter cannot be disposed of so simply. Every other State can justly object to a foreign State mixing in its affairs, but Roumania cannot, since its independence was made by the Berlin Treaty dependent on a series of conditions, like no discrimination between religions in determining the political, social, and trade rights of citizens. Can the Roumanian officials seriously assert in view of this provision that no foreign State has the right to trouble itself about Roumanian internal affairs? The only question that could be raised is whether the United States, being a non-signatory, has the formal right to mix in the affairs of the Roumanian Jews?

"But Secretary Hay's note was not addressed to Roumania, but to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty, in order to call the latter's attention to the evils which arise for the United States from conditions incompatible with the Berlin Treaty. Let the Roumanian statesmen leave the powers to protest against Mr. Hay's note, provided these want to deny the United States' right to call attention to Paragraph XLIV. of the treaty. We regard it as highly probable that the signatories will exchange views in order to reach common action. That this action will not consist in simple rejection of the American note cannot be doubted, in view of the obligations which the powers undertook in the treaty."

"The most recently published regulations for the administration of the trade law show that Roumania still persists in treating the Jews as foreigners and not as full citizens. For this reason Roumanian officials will not succeed in making an impression with the assertion that the law only contains provisions existing in other laws."

The Berliner Tageblatt rejects the assumption that nothing will come of Secretary Hay's protest. This paper believes that the United States will continue to push the matter energetically.

Among the hostile criticism of the American note is a communication to the Neueste Nachrichten, which says: "Roumania should either remain silent or send a protest to the United States against lynch law and the treatment of the Filipinos, lest the negroes and Filipinos all emigrate to Roumania."

COLOGNE, Sept. 23.—The Koelnische Zeitung, which is frequently inspired from Berlin, refers to-day to Secretary Hay's Roumanian note, and says:

"However pitiable the position of the Jews in Roumania may be, individual States must ask themselves whether an affair which concerns foreign subjects justifies them in imposing their jurisdiction upon these subjects. Great Britain and the United States must make it clear how they conceive the whole business is to be managed. Germany, by itself, is in no way concerned in the question. We by no means feel called upon to play the leading role, the more so as we are under no illusion as to the difficulty of the enterprise."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—The first comment here on Secretary Hay's note to the powers on the subject of Roumania's treatment of Jews appeared to-day. The St. Petersburg Zeitung says:

"One may well rejoice if American intervention betters the sad lot of the Roumanian Jews. However, one doubts the unselfishness of the American step, since the Roumanian Jews are probably much better off than the Filipinos."

The St. Petersburg Zeitung approvingly quotes German newspaper criticism of Secretary Hay's action.

FRANCE URGED TO ACT.

Socialist Organ Says She Should Have Been First to Speak for Roumanian Jews.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times's Paris correspondent says the action of the powers in regard to the Roumanian Jews is attracting a great deal of attention in the French capital. The Socialist organ, La Petite Republique, calls upon Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé to follow England's action in support of the views of the United States Government as expressed in Secretary Hay's note. The paper adds that it is a disgrace to France to be third in acting in the matter where she should have been first.

ENGLAND BLAMED FOR DELAY.

Failure to Declare Amount of War Indemnity Preventing Progress in Transvaal.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times's Johannesburg correspondent says that events in the Transvaal every day testify to the unwisdom of the delay on the part of the home Government in declaring its intentions regarding the amount of the war indemnity to be imposed upon the conquered Boers. The industrial development of the Transvaal, the correspondent declares, is at a standstill.

A large amount of capital waiting for the official establishment of peace to be devoted to the development of the country is still locked up in the banks until the intentions of the Government are known.

One company has work waiting which will necessitate an outlay of £10,000 a month, but the management hesitates to inaugurate its operations at present, owing to the general feeling of mistrust prevailing. This is but one of many instances that could be mentioned, says the correspondent, showing to what extent the Boer country suffers from the enforced inactivity.

ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA.

The Peaceful Portion of the Population Becoming Terrorized—The Outlook Gloomy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times correspondent in Vienna quotes a dispatch to the Neues Wiener Tageblatt from its correspondent at Salonika in which it is said that anarchy is rapidly spreading in Macedonia and that the uneasiness of the peaceful portion of the population is general.

The Bulgarian bands are directing their attention chiefly toward the Turkish gendarmes, whereof a number have been killed.

The correspondent goes on to say that the state of the Balkan Peninsula will continue to grow worse, as never since the Berlin Congress has there been less prospect of an understanding between the powers with a view to collective diplomatic military intervention in any part of the Sultan's dominions.

AUSTRIANS BLAME LEOPOLD.

Belgian King's Action Against His Daughter Stephanie Produces a Powerful Impression.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The deplorable domestic incident in the death chamber of the Queen of the Belgians, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, in which King Leopold refused to enter the chamber until his daughter, Princess Stephanie, the Countess Lonyay, widow of the Crown Prince of Austria, had left it, has produced a painful impression in that city. King Leopold's attitude toward Stephanie is naturally contrasted with that of the Austrian Emperor.

The opinion prevails that if either of the two sovereigns was entitled to take exception to the Crown Princess's second marriage, for more reasons than one it was not Leopold.

A WARNING TO NATIVES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that the Archbishop of Cape Town, speaking in the native college for sons of chiefs, emphasized the distinction which he said existed between the loyal body called the Ethiopian Order of the Anglican Church and the so-called Ethiopian movement engineered from America by educated negroes, which is regarded here with grave anxiety by all persons who are acquainted with native affairs.

The American Methodist Episcopal Church authorities deny that their mission has any political significance, but there is strong evidence to the contrary.

LONDON MARKET DEFIED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times's correspondent in Wellington, New Zealand, says the acting Treasurer of New Zealand refuses to inform Parliament how his Government is raising its new loan.

The Treasurer has simply said that New Zealand could obtain the money and could afford to snap its fingers at the London money market.

THE CHOLERA IN ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times correspondent at Alexandria gives alarming statistics of the cholera epidemic raging there.

On Monday there were 726 fresh cases reported to the municipality, while the death list reached 610.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMBINE

LONDON, Sept. 23.—William Marconi will be present at a meeting of the Marconi Company here called to consider Germany's proposed conference on the subject of wireless telegraphy, the main purpose of which is to establish the general principles of an international agreement regarding wireless telegraphy on the lines laid down by the International Telegraph Convention. The manager of the concern regards the proposal in the nature of an indirect attack on his company, and says Germany has taken exception to the company's refusal to permit other wireless systems to utilize the Marconi stations.

The Secretary of Lloyd's denies that anything like a monopoly of Lloyd's signal stations has been secured by the Marconi Company as announced in Germany.

No other disease is so fatal as worms. Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE eradicates these pests, and is at the same time a health-builder. —Adv.

BOERS APPEAL TO THE WORLD FOR SUCCOR

Gens. Botha, De la Rey, and De Wet Issue a Manifesto.

"Our Country Is Completely Laid Waste," They Say, "and Is Bathed in Tears"—Contributions Asked to Allay Terrible Distress.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De Larey have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document recalls how, after the terrible struggle in South Africa, and the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace, the Generals were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the new Government to allay the distress which is devastating the colonies, and, in the event of the failure of the mission, to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions.

Continuing, the Generals say that having failed to induce Great Britain to grant further assistance, it only remains for them to address themselves to the people of Europe and America.

After setting forth how sweet it had been, during the critical days they had passed through, to receive constant marks of sympathy, the Generals take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the people of the late republics, fervent thanks to all those who had assisted charitably the women and children in the concentration camps, prisoners, &c.

"The small Boer nation," goes on the manifesto, "can never forget the help it received in its dark hours of suffering. Our people are completely ruined. It has been impossible to make a complete inventory, but we are convinced that at least 30,000 houses on Boer farms and many villages were burned or destroyed by the British during the war. Everything was destroyed and the country was completely laid waste. The war demanded many victims, the land was bathed in tears, and our orphans and widows were abandoned. We are appealing to the world for contributions to assist the destitute and help in the education of children."

The Generals repudiate all desire to inflame the minds of the people, and declare: "The sword is now sheathed and all differences are silent in the presence of such great misery."

They say the small amount given by Great Britain, even if multiplied tenfold, would not suffice to cover the war losses alone.

"We solicit the hearty co-operation," concludes the manifesto, "of all existing committees in the various countries which we are on the point of visiting with the object of establishing a satisfactory organization."

NOTED ETHNOLOGIST DIES.

Major J. W. Powell, Connected with Smithsonian Institution, Passes Away in Maine—Explored Grand Canon.

HAVEN, Me., Sept. 23.—Major J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, died at 6 o'clock to-night at his Summer home here. He had been critically ill here for some days.

Prof. Powell was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1834. He studied in the Illinois College at Jacksonville and at Wheaton College, teaching in the common schools during the intervals of studying. He served in the civil war, enlisting as a private, but was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Second Ohio Artillery. At Shiloh he lost an arm. At the close of the war he became Professor of Geology in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He was afterward appointed Director of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Scientists in Washington placed Major Powell in the foremost rank of the geologists and anthropologists of the world. He had been identified with the scientific work of the Government since the early sixties.

Major Powell's most notable scientific work, from the viewpoint of scientists here, was his exploration of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado in the sixties. His fellow-workers say that he was not only the first man who ever went through the Colorado Cañon, but the only one who so far ever has traveled its entire length from Green River Station to the mouth of the cañon.

The trip was partly undertaken in connection with the Smithsonian Institution and partly by means of his own private resources. His work as Director of the Government Geographical and Geological Surveys in the Rocky Mountain region in the early seventies was largely responsible for his selection for executive responsibilities later in this city.

This Rocky Mountain district was one of four surveys of the territories which, in 1879, were combined into the present Geological Survey. He had been Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology since he founded it in 1879, and also was Director of the Geological Survey for more than a decade.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR COMING.

Sir Michael Herbert Sails for This Country on Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The new British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Michael Herbert, sails for New York Saturday from Liverpool on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania.

LARGE DISPLAY OF DAHLIAS.

Ten Thousand Blooms on Exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute.

The revival of the dahlia as a favorite flower for decorations, which began a year or two ago, has had a great effect on the seventy-first fair of the American Institute, which was opened yesterday in the Berkeley Lyceum Building, West Forty-fourth Street. At least 10,000 of the finest blooms in the world were on exhibition, and a great many more were in cases, lack of room preventing their being displayed.

The gathering in the Lyceum was large, society being well represented, all interested in seeing what a year's work by the best growers in the country had produced. As in former years, the specimens which Theodore A. Havemeyer exhibits are well worthy of inspection, and he won several of yesterday's prizes.

The entire display is remarkable for color, but that the growers of the dahlia put secondary, dwelling rather on the precise folding of the petals, whether loose or tight, folding in or out, and so on. The mere general lover of flowers is apt to pick out here or there a bloom that he thinks very pretty, only to be told that that is nothing very remarkable. So it occurred yesterday on several occasions in the case of the "Twentieth Century" dahlia, exhibited by C. W. Bolton.

Beautiful to the very highest degree are two specimens that he exhibits, very large and very remarkable for color, but single—that is to say, there is only one layer of petals. Growers explained that is going back to first principles, to where the dahlia started from before the ingenuity of man began to improve it. Those who ask each year for something new are shown several blooms.

The judges this year are David Wilson and James W. Withers, an extensive grower of the dahlia and a writer on the subject of horticultural novelties. They awarded several prizes yesterday, the first, being in the competition of twenty-five varieties, going to E. D. Adams and the second to W. H. S. Wood.

The display of fruit this year is also above that of other years in fine specimens, the exhibit of the Manhattan State Hospital, at Central Islip, L. I., deserving especial mention.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Indications Point to Its Utter Defeat by the Agrarians in the Reichstag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—There is a general belief in Berlin, according to The Times correspondent in that city, that unless the Government can break down the Agrarian opposition or come to terms with it before the Reichstag resumes its sessions on Oct. 14, the tariff bill will have to be thrown overboard.

It is pointed out that if the Government yields on this question now, after all the protestations of Von Bülow and Posadowsky, or if it is obliged to go so far as to abandon its bill, its position is deplorable in view of the certain consequences at next Summer's general elections.

The proceedings of the Social Democratic Congress at Munich, and particularly the speech of Herr Bebel, show how eagerly the Socialists of the empire would welcome an electoral campaign on the question of taxing "the food of the people" The Government, on the other hand, would be unable to give a benediction to the Agrarian Conservative candidates whose exorbitant demands have wrecked the tariff scheme.

FINANCES OF JAPAN.

Receipts Exceed Expenditures for the Year Ended March 31 by 300,000 Yen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The official accounts of the Japanese Government for the last fiscal year ended March 31, as reported by The Times correspondent at Tokio, show a revenue of 267,100,000 yen, and an expenditure of 266,800,000 yen. The latter sum includes 10,200,000 yen applied toward the amortization of the public debt.

The extraordinary wet weather of the past Summer has injured the rice crop, which will in consequence probably be considerably below the average yield. On the other hand the silk trade of the empire is reported as being in a highly prosperous state.

FATAL AUTOMOBILE RIDE.

TOURS, France, Sept. 23.—The Count and Countess de Castries, a young lady friend, and an engineer were thrown from the Count's motor car near Limerey yesterday.

The engineer was killed and the other members of the party were seriously injured.

The family of the Comte de Castries is among the best known of Paris. Comte Henry de Castries is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Comte Gabriel de Castries, who is probably the one in the foregoing dispatch, has a city residence in the Rue de la Grenelle and a château in Longueville. The Comtesse de Castries was Mlle. de Domegy. There are four other Comtes de Castries, members of the same family, two of whom are Lieutenants in the French Army.

SAYS METHODISTS SAVED NORTHWEST TO THE U. S.

Rev. Albert Atwood Advances the Claim in Paper Before Puget Sound Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 23.—Something of a sensation has been created by the claims of the Rev. Albert Atwood in a lengthy paper read before the Puget Sound Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session. The Rev. Mr. Atwood is writing a book on the history of early Methodism in the Northwest, and has been studying the subject for years.

His claim, in brief, is that it was Methodist missionaries and not Marcus Whitman who saved Washington and Oregon to the United States. Mr. Atwood states that the pioneers of the heroic band of missionaries who accomplished this great result were sent out in 1838 and reached their destination on Puget Sound, near the present site of Tacoma, in 1834, under the leadership of Jason Lee. This was nearly a quarter of a century before Whitman entered Walla Walla Valley and later hurried across the plains to Washington for his conference with Daniel Webster.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood shows that these missionaries found the Hudson's Bay Company strongly intrenched with its British employes. The missionaries saw the need of preserving the Northwest to the United States and appealed to the Washington Government, for which purpose Lee returned East in 1838.

WHEAT MARKET EXCITED.

September Option Jumps from 79¾ Cents to 85, and Reacts to 80—Scare Among Shorts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—September wheat was again the leading feature on the Board of Trade to-day and under the influence of heavy buying by shorts the price advanced by jumps from 79¾ cents, the bottom price at the opening, to 85 cents, a gain of nearly 10 cents over yesterday's bottom price. Fears of manipulation in September wheat gave shorts a bad scare, and the advance was the result of their frantic struggles to get to cover. Taking advantage of the big rise in prices, some of the local longs disposed of much of their holdings, it being reported that in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 bushels changed hands. With the demand from shorts satisfied, prices declined as rapidly as they had previously advanced, and September, after touching 79¾, closed unchanged at 80 cents. December opened unchanged at 70⅝@70¼, declined to 69⅝, and closed ½ cent lower at 69⅜@69¾.

The running of corners on the Board of Trade has been enjoined by the courts, but it is stated that the available supply of contract wheat is nearly all in the hands of a prominent elevator company. Representatives of this company did not sell openly to-day, but were credited with letting out some September through other houses. This relief became effective at the top price. The short interest is believed to represent between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels.

Corn was firm on wet weather, with predictions of a continuance of the same. There was considerable profit taking, but the main feature to trade was the active buying of December by commission houses. September opened ¼ to ⅜ higher at 62½ to 63, but declined to 61, closing 1 cent lower at 61¼. December opened ⅛ to ⅜ higher at 45¼ to 52½ and, after advancing to 45⅝, dropped back to 44¾. The close was unchanged at 45⅛.

There was little interest in the oats pit to-day, the chief feature being covering by September shorts. December opened unchanged to ⅛ higher at 30⅝@30¾, rose to 30⅞, only to drop back to 30½@30⅝. The close was ⅛ higher at 30⅜.

Provisions exhibited the same tendencies as yesterday, which was that of shorts seeking to cover contracts. January pork closed 10 cents higher at $15.20; lard 5 cents higher at $8.62½, and ribs 2½ cents higher at $8.02½.

Funeral of Ex-Fire Chief Dale.

The funeral of ex-Fire Chief James Dale of Brooklyn, which was held yesterday afternoon, was attended by firemen from all parts of the city. A simple service, conducted by the Rev. Father Lund, was held in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will contribute an interesting article on "The Flood of Books" for the Fall Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, to be issued October 4th.—Adv.

A NEW PINERO PLAY

"Iris" a Painful but Powerful Study of the Fall of a Good Woman.

Virginia Harned as Iris—Oscar Asche, Lately from London, Scores the Hit of the Evening.

Pinero's latest drama, "Iris," was produced last night at the Criterion Theatre, and was received in a manner that, in spite of the tragic and distressing nature of the story, promised success. It is a worthy member of the painful but interesting and masterful series of plays that includes "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith."

Instead of being a woman of immoral life, or yet a Trafalgar Square advocate of the sanctity of love as against the sanctity of marriage, Iris is a woman of the fashionable world, who is not only irreproachable in her life, but who exerts a positive charm and a force of beneficence among her friends. Her fall is the result of a nature that loves luxury, and that, when the necessity comes for facing poverty and discomfort, brings her lower and lower in the scale of life.

She is in love with a young and impoverished gentleman, but is prevented from marrying him by a clause in her late husband's will providing that if she marries the property shall cease to be hers. Instead of deciding for or against the young man and poverty, she drifts into relations with him that are clearly more than platonic.

The catastrophe of the story is the result of the loss of her estate. A trustee absconds, leaving her only a matter of $700 or so a year to live on. Even now, however, she is not past redemption. She has only to marry the young man and go with him to face life anew in America. She decides instead to wait, living on the remnant of her husband's fortune.

She has a fabulously wealthy admirer, Maldonado, a Spanish-American Jew, who seizes upon the opportunity to win her love. The means by which Iris is led step by step to accept money from him, and finally to become his mistress, are too intricate and subtle to be described here. But her fall is complete.

When the young man returns from America he finds her living with Maldonado. After a painful scene, in which her emotions rise to extreme heights, he leaves her crushed. His only words are, "I am sorry, I am sorry." Maldonado, when he in turn discovers that Iris has never loved him, casts her angrily forth in to the streets.

This is the bare outline of what on the stage is a keenly observed study of life, reproducing character with vivid feeling for the essentials, and with the most subtle comprehension of shades and refinements of mood, and a dramatic narrative is besides of marvelous adroitness, simplicity, and masterhood, every note in which rings true and strong.

Of all of Mr. Pinero's plays this most nearly deserves to stand beside "Mrs. Tanqueray." In all technical respects it is as able, and it succeeds even more painfully, perhaps, in arousing the sympathy and in holding the interest. The characters on the stage are as varied, and are drawn with as deep a truth and with as great wit and vivacity. Iris makes an even deeper appeal to the generous sympathies than Paula Tanqueray, because she is by nature generous, lovable, and fine.

Yet the play as a whole is not only more painful, but is of a lower order of interest. The reason is probably that Iris, though natively not bad, is hopelessly weak. Paula has a natural bent toward an abandoned life; but in the spirit of her kind she is positive and vigorous. To follow Iris through five acts, during which her luxury-loving indolence brings her lower and lower, until she is turned out, like a superfluous cur, friendless and forlorn, into the streets, is an unrelieved tax upon the power of emotional sympathy. Paula, though her malady is more malignant in itself, has the dignity of an innate force and fire; she has a full measure of the genius of her kind, and at last meets her end with courage.

To those who fell under the spell of the playwright, "Iris" is a drama of very deep and intense emotion, painful, foreboding, with the blight of disaster weighing upon the spirits. It is a play to be seen once by every one who is interested either in life as portrayed by the stage or in the technique of playmaking. Yet it is a very robust or a very callous person who would care to see it often.

The title rôle was taken by Miss Virginia Harned in a manner showing a certain growth in the technique of acting that is altogether to be commended. She showed, also, and especially at the moments of greatest emotional stress, a tendency toward exaggerated expression—the turnid, hysterical emotion made popular by Mrs. Leslie Carter. Such acting is in place in plays by Mr. Belasco, but quite out of the key of a Pinero piece, and very different from the style of Miss Fay Davis, who created Iris in London under Mr. Pinero's direction.

The great hit of the evening was made by Mr. Oscar Asche, who created Maldonado in the London production. The part requires to be played with extraordinary vigor and passion and at the same time with a deep and subtle feeling for diabolical cunning. Mr. Asche looked the part to perfection, with his massive form, his features at once refined and commanding, and he infused it with both passion and intellectual cunning.

Mr. Herbert Ross gave an admirable interpretation of Croker Harrington, a man who follows Iris with his friendship in a spirit of dog-like fidelity. The part has considerable range in vernacular wit, pathos, dumb affection, and finally an outburst of rage at himself for his blind devotion in such a cause, all of which Mr. Ross adequately denoted.

Miss Hilda Spong, as a friend of Iris's, was, as was to be expected, even, refined, and convincing. The young lover was well played by Mr. William Courtney, and an ingenue part was agreeably taken by Miss Louise Drew.

When so complex and interesting a play does not end until in the neighborhood of midnight, there is scant opportunity to give a full impression of the performance, but the fact makes more attractive the prospect of returning to the subject with the greater leisure of the Sunday issue.

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

The Theatrical Business Men's Club has grown so since its organization that at a recent meeting of its members it was determined to take steps to add to its funds and acquire a new building. One means to that end will be the first of a series of annual cakewalks to be held within a month at the Metropolitan Opera House, or at the Madison Square Garden. It is intended to make this cakewalk and vaudeville entertainment the most splendid affair of its kind ever given. Some of the best of the vaudeville and comedy performers will take part and walk for an enormous cake. The committee on arrangements is composed of George W. Lederer, Frank L. Perley, Joseph Brooks, Marc Klaw, A. L. Erlanger, William Harris, Franklin Sanger, and Alf Hayman.

Irene Bishop of the chorus at Weber & Fields fainted as a result of the heat and overwork on the stage about 10 o'clock last night, just as the chorus was singing the last notes of a song. She was carried off the stage by two actors almost before the audience realized the trouble. A physician was called to attend her.

Martin Harvey, the English actor who is to appear at the Herald Square Theatre Oct. 20, will make his first appearance as Sidney Carton in "The Only Way."

Klaw & Erlanger have definitely arranged to present "Mr. Bluebeard" at the Knickerbocker on Jan. 26. Dan McAvoy, who will play the title role, has been engaged for several years.

Frank C. Bostock, the "Animal King," arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Gardens, where he will open Oct. 2 with 22 carloads of animals. The list runs from rabbits to elephants.

The Bostonians, whose season will close soon at the Academy, have arranged to go en tour by special train. Commencing in New York, they touch nearly all important points East, South, West, and North in the United States.

It was announced yesterday that Kathryn Kidder has signed to play under the management of Jules Murry, her tour opening in November.

John Duss, the bandmaster, has been chosen to dedicate the mammoth Pan-American Exposition organ at Convention Hall, Buffalo, on Oct 6. This organ is said to be the largest in the world, and its dedication will be made an elaborate affair by the citizens of Buffalo.

W. & J. Sloane

We have just received and are now showing a splendid assortment of

English Wilton Carpets

in superb designs and colorings, suitable for the highest class of furnishing. The patterns have been made exclusively for us and are not obtainable elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

HAMMERSTEIN IN WRATH

"You Are a Joke," He Writes to Superintendent of Buildings.

Theatrical Manager Angered by Threat to Revoke Victoria's License for Unapproved Changes.

Once more Oscar Hammerstein and the Building Department are at odds, and it is probable that a suit will be brought to-day against the manager to oblige him to show why he did not obtain the permission of the Department to make certain recent changes in the Victoria Theatre.

Mr. Hammerstein yesterday sent the following characteristic letter to Perez M. Stewart:

Sir—See here, you!

Commissioner of Police Col. Partridge informs me that he is in receipt of a letter from you in which you request him to at once revoke my license "for having violated the building laws." You fail to state what particular form of violation I am guilty of, and neither did you see fit to inform me of my possible disobedience of the law. You simply want the Commissioner of Police to get busy and close me up.

You are a joke, Mr. Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Manhattan. Your offhand request for an action on the part of the police, which may cause ruin to a great public institution, illustrates not alone your unfitness for the office you occupy, but also stamps you as a person of unusual impertinence and audacity. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

Preparatory to opening the Victoria on Monday night for its regular season, Mr. Hammerstein caused several rows of seats and new boxes to be added. He did this to fill the space formerly used as standing room. Then he received a notice from Police Commissioner Partridge that he had been requested by the Building Department to revoke the Victoria's license. Mr. Hammerstein replied that he had received no notice from the Building Department, and would like to know why his license should be revoked. Yesterday Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was sent by Commissioner Partridge to see if any law had been violated. It is understood that the Captain will report that he found no violations.

Immediately after the visit of the Captain Mr. Hammerstein wrote the above letter and sent it by messenger to Mr. Stewart. The messenger boy returned almost out of breath, with a frightened look on his face, and said that at the office of Mr. Stewart some man had read the letter and replied: "Tell Mr. Hammerstein that he must bring his own messages, if he's man enough. Now, get out."

Mr. Hammerstein himself made this statement to a reporter: "Between Sturgis of the Fire and Stewart of the Building Department a man isn't allowed to breathe. Sturgis don't want you to stand up and Stewart won't let you sit down. The space that I filled was simply to get rid of Sturgis and his order about standing up."

At the Bureau of Buildings Mr. Stewart said he knew little of the case further than that a report had been made by Charles Blackledge, saying that Mr. Hammerstein had made some changes without notifying the department.

AMERICAN ACTRESS FAILS.

Shortage of Cash Forced Nance O'Neil to Terminate London Engagement.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In an interview to-day with a representative of The Associated Press, McKee Rankin, the manager of Nance O'Neil, the American actress whose illness, as announced last night, caused the closing of the Adelphi Theatre here, where she had been appearing since Sept. 17 as Elizabeth in Giacometti's tragedy, "Elizabeth, Queen of England," explains that the real reason for stopping the performance was shortage of cash.

The losses incurred by Miss O'Neil's season have been heavy. McKee Rankin estimates that $20,000 is not sufficient for the house to pay all claims. Since Saturday the theatre has been besieged by supernumeraries clamoring for their wages, which McKee Rankin is now engaged in settling. He attributes the financial failure to the work of a theatrical clique which is trying to get the Adelphi out of the hands of the Gatti syndicate.

Miss O'Neil to-day was offered a month's engagement at the Palace Music Hall, and is considering the proposition.

Obituary Notes.

PETER VANNESS BOLINE, about seventy years of age, and widely known in Seneca County, this State, died yesterday at his home in Lodi Village of heart disease. He was a cousin of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

SAMUEL TASNEY died in Paterson, N. J., on Monday night of dropsy of the heart. Mr. Tasney was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1823, and came to this country in 1862. His first occupation was as proofreader on a New York evening paper. He had a fine bass voice, and at different times was a member of the Trinity Church choir in New York and the Plymouth Church choir in Brooklyn. He was assistant superintendent in the Dolphin mill at Paterson for several years and retired five years ago. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Business Notices.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff, and thin locks, by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

ICARIA.
A New Collar.
E. & W. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DUYCKINCK—TUCKER.—At the Elms, Paradox Lake, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 22, 1902, by the Rev. Henry Kingham, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Schroon Lake, Louie, daughter of the late Robert Schuyler Tucker of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Richard Bancker Duyckinck, second, of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

HUNTER.—At her residence, 2,301 Cambreling Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, 22d inst., Mary Boyd Hunter, widow of the late Peter Carmichael Hunter, and mother of the Rev. James Hunter. Services at Anderson Memorial Church, East 188d St. and Cambreling Av., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, at her home, 7 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 22, 1902, Henrietta Elizabeth Newman, wife of James Madison Newman, in her 64th year. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 7 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WENNER.—Entered into life on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Rebecca Pullman, beloved wife of Pastor George U. Wenner. Funeral services at her late residence, 123 East 24th St., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

THE GIRL FROM "COLUMBIA"
A Story of An American Invasion of Oxford.
Written by
FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS
Author of "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town"
for the MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S (Mrs. Craigie's) new novel
LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS
Now Ready at all Bookstores

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 23.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ANDRES, Barbara, 201 East 4th St.	75	22
BROWN, Rose, 29 Market St.	52	23
BERNSTEIN, Samuel, 145 Madison	1	21
BRICE, James, 19 Dry Dock St.	37	21
BERGWITZ, Clara, 107 Orchard St.	1	21
BEYER, Edward, Metropolitan Hosp.	55	21
BROWN, Jane, 359 W. 26th St.	62	20
BARNARD, M. C., 114 Madison Av.	34	20
BEER, Lena, 216 W. 29th St.	64	21
CULKIN, Agnes, 1,395 2d Av.	1	21
CALLAHAN, William, 93 10th Av.	1	22
CALLANO, Irene, 401 E. 91st St.	21	21
DALTON, Annie, 443 E. 18th St.	1	22
DAVIN, Kate, 2,037 3d Av.	45	23
DEMARTIN, Louis, 525 W. 131st St.	1	22
DEBEVOISE, Emily, 149 W. 21st St.	47	20
FROST, Sarah L., 21 Perry St.	57	22
FOLCKE, James W., 474 10th Av.	19	22
FLOOD, Annie M., 286 W. 127th St.	1	22
GERSON, Lina, 121 E. 92d St.	74

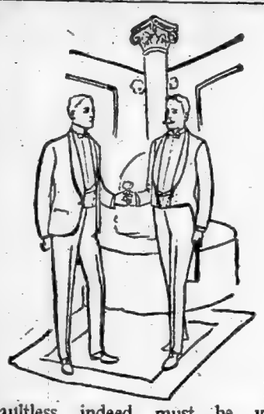

Faultless, indeed, must be your evening clothes—they never leave the Arnheim tailoring house unless perfect in every detail. Special sale of imported German and English Drape, lined with silk throughout, with extra quality of gros-grain facing. Tuxedo suits, $35.00; Full Dress, $40.00. Better style cannot be had at any price. Imported Pique for dress vest to order, $6.00. Samples of materials and linings will be submitted on application.

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Broadway & 9th Street.

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and "renovation" is the word.
How about your CARPETS?
If moths have been in your house lately, your floor coverings are in danger. Let us eliminate the pests and make your CARPETS and RUGS—CLEAN and SWEET.
We REFIT and RELAY them in the BEST manner and at PROPER PRICES. Delicate goods require the "Compressed Air Process," which we have.
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238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 32nd
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.
ARISTOCRATIC Hats at Our Own Prices.
A combination of $5 Styles and $3 Qualities with this advantage,—
The very Latest for **$1.90**

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try these famous Pills. They remove the cause and act quickly. You will feel like a new person after taking
Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

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Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

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NEW RULES
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Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUES. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St. **$800**

U. OF P., 16; BLOOMSBURG, 0.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven played the first game of the season here to-day with the Bloomsburg Normal School team, the score standing at the finish, University of Pennsylvania, 16; Bloomsburg Normal School, 0. The low score can be accounted for by the fact that the coaches tried out several of the candidates in various positions in the line and back field.

TROOPS GUARD LEBANON

Soldiers Sent to Preserve Order Where Rioting Occurred.

One Death from Shooting at Midnight on Monday—Feeling Against Negro Laborers.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—Gen. Gobin, who is in command of the troops in the hard coal strike region, was ordered by Gov. Stone to-night to send the First Battalion of the Twenfth Regiment to Lebanon to assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace where the iron and steel workers of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company have been on strike for nearly five months.

The battalion, which has been on duty at Shenandoah ever since the troops were sent there, left that town to-night for Lebanon, in command of Col. Clement, reaching Lebanon shortly before 8 o'clock. The troops were sent in response to a request from a delegation from Lebanon, which called on Gov. Stone to-day and asked that soldiers be sent to that city.

The Lebanon strikers went out on May 5. The puddlers asked for an advance in wages from $4 to $4.50 a ton, but the company was willing to grant only $4.25. This compromise was refused by the workers. The strikers at that time numbered about 1,000 men, and 2,000 other employes were affected by the idleness of the mills.

A few weeks ago the company started up several of its rolling mills with non-union men, all of whom were negroes taken there principally from the South. The presence of the latter greatly excited the strikers, and there has been more or less disorder ever since.

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 23.—This city was in a state of excitement all last night. There was firing of pistols for hours in the vicinity of the American Iron and Steel Works, where a strike is in progress. The negroes who had just arrived at the works were terrified, as were the citizens in the vicinity.

About midnight William Hoffman, aged seventeen, was shot and he died in the hospital this morning. He was a messenger in the office of the American Iron and Steel Company, and had attended an entertainment in the opera house. On his way home he was struck by a bullet. To-day the plant has been surrounded by a threatening crowd, and the streets were filled with excited people this afternoon, the plant of the American Iron and Steel Company having to be put under guard.

More Pianomakers Walk Out.

More pianomakers were ordered on strike yesterday to enforce the demands for the nine-hour workday and 10 per cent. advance in wages. Some of the employers were willing to grant the nine-hour workday, but refused to grant the advance in wages, and their employes were ordered on strike again. In all about 1,500 pianomakers were on strike yesterday, and a little over 1,500 had gained all the demands.

Strike of Painters Settled.

The strike at the new building of the Union Club, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, which was the result of a fight between two unions of painters, and has been in progress for three months, was settled yesterday. The strikers will return to work to-day. The basis of settlement could not be learned.

Mill Workers Present Their Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23.—The flour mill operatives presented their demand for an eight-hour day at present wages to-day. The mill officials gave no answer, but probably will on Thursday, when some compromise may be proposed. The officials say that a strike is not likely.

THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN ROW.

Latter Nation Used to Severing Diplomatic Relations and No Serious Trouble Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In the absence of definite information about the proposed severance of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela the authorities here are not particularly alarmed. When one nation severs diplomatic relations with another it usually means serious trouble if not war, but Venezuela is an exception to the rule. That country is continually having some power sever diplomatic relations with her, usually on the ground that her manners are so bad and her idea of international relations so primitive that a self-respecting power cannot continue to do business with her.

Then Venezuela usually labors hard to get the relations restored. Sometimes she succeeds and sometimes she has to wait for years before the offended power can be induced to establish a legation at Caracas again.

Of course, the State Department authorities here are unable to say that this has happened in this case. It may be that this time there is to be a really serious affair, and that Great Britain will follow up her severance of relations by further action. But until information to that effect is received, opinion here will regard Great Britain's action, if taken, as simply another of the frequent rebuffs administered to the thick-skinned republic south of us.

France broke off all relations with Venezuela some years ago. At first Venezuela took it comfortably, but after a while she began to appeal for a renewal of relations. For a long time France would not even answer the appeals, which were completely ignored. Germany and Holland also severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, and it is only within the last couple of years that either country has re-established a legation at Caracas.

From all this it will be seen that in the case of Venezuela the severance of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean war or serious trouble of any kind.

NATURALIZING AMERICANS.

Miners in the Klondike Region Becoming British Subjects.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 23.—Dawson advices state that an attempt is being made to naturalize a majority of the twelve hundred Americans who have resided in the Klondike district for three years or more, making them eligible for naturalization. The prime movers in the plan are friends of Joseph Clarke, who is opposing Gov. Ross as candidate for the honor of being the first representative of the Yukon territory in the Canadian Parliament.

As the American miners in Klondike have been among the strongest opponents of the Ottawa Government's policy in Yukon, it is believed they will generally favor Clarke's candidacy as against Ross. If elected to Parliament, Ross will resign as Governor, and it is thought his successor will not act as liberally in that capacity as he. Many American miners have already been naturalized.

CLOTHING HOUSE EMBARRASSED

Six Replevin Writs Served Against Glueckman & Gross—Bankruptcy Action Begun.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin yesterday received six writs of replevin against Glueckman & Gross, wholesale dealers in children's clothing at 729 and 731 Broadway from Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, which aggregated $7,269. They were for the following creditors: Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,352; Kunhardt & Stockton, $1,160; Stursberg & Co., $1,080; H. A. Caesar & Co., $1,134; H. W. T. Mall & Co., $1,028, and Schnabel Brothers, $615. The Sheriff obtained about two-thirds of the goods called for in the writs.

The firm have been in business since 1890, and Mr. Glueckman was in business several years previously. The partners are Adolph Glueckman and Charles H. Gross. On Jan. 1 last their inventory showed assets, $115,900, and liabilities, $27,500.

Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the firm, said that the firm had lived down a rumor which started eight months ago. Since that time creditors had been pressing them for payment of unmatured obligations, so much so that within the last month they were compelled to return goods to creditors upon a threat of replevin proceedings. There appears, it is said, to have been a concerted move on behalf of large commission houses to replevin their property long prior to the maturity of the debt. Creditors having replevined, cleaned out almost the entire stock, leaving the firm remediless and without any weapons to fight by legal proceedings. The liabilities are about $60,000.

At 4 P. M. yesterday a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the firm by Charles L. Greenhall for the following creditors: Sullivan, Vail & Co., $692; Parker, Wilder & Co., $594, and Stevens, Sanford & Handy, $535. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $5,000 to various creditors to prefer them, and made payments to certain creditors of $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Boston Won on the Polo Grounds—Philadelphia Beat Brooklyn—Both Contests Were Close.

"Christy" Mathewson pitched a losing game against the Boston team on the Polo Grounds yesterday. Wild pitches let in the only two runs made by the visitors, who scored one in each of the first and second innings. These proved to be sufficient to win the contest, as the local players only scored once. In the eighth inning McGann hit to centre for a base, and Dunn also hit safely. Dexter's poor fielding let Smith in with the run. The fielding of the home team was errorless, and that of the visitors in the seventh inning was particularly sharp. The game was uneventful except that Mathewson struck out nine men and Pittinger only one. The teams will play again this afternoon, and there will be no more championship games on the Polo Grounds this season except a double header with the Brooklyns next Monday. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Dexter, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1
Cooley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Carney, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
Gr'inger, 3b.	1	1	3	1	1
Long, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
Moran, c.	0	0	2	4	0
Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	6	27	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Bres'han, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Robinson, c.	0	0	5	2	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
McGin'y, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0
Dunn, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Mat'wson, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	1	8	27	12	0

Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Pittinger, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Pittinger, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Double play—Carney and Moran. Wild pitcher—Mathewson, 3. Passed ball—Moran. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Irwin. Time of game—1 hour 30 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; BROOKLYN, 1.

Pitcher Garvin, formerly of the Chicago American League team, played his first game for the Brooklyn Club yesterday against the Philadelphias at Washington Park. His first effort was not a success, as Frazer, who was in the box for the visitors, pitched a winning game, the score being 3 to 1 against the home team. Three hits, a sacrifice, and Dahlen's wild throw to Flood brought in two runs for Philadelphia in the first inning. They scored another in the seventh, and the only tally on the Brooklyn side was scored in the sixth inning. The Brooklyns will only play once more this season on their own grounds, and that will be next Saturday, when they will meet the New Yorks in a double header. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Barry, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Hulsw't, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Jenni'gs, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
King, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Green, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1
Frazer, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	8	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	1	4	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	5	2
Farrell, 1b.	0	3	13	1	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Ritter, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Garvin, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	6	27	17	2

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Green, Keeler. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Stolen bases—Thomas, Dolan (2,) Farrell. Double play—Dahlen and Irwin. Sacrifice hits—King, Doolin. First base on balls—By Garvin, 4; by Frazer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Frazer, 1. Struck out—By Garvin, 2; by Frazer, 3. Time—1:25. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	100	34	.746	Chicago	84	69	.481
Brooklyn	72	60	.545	St. Louis	56	72	.437
Boston	67	61	.523	Philadelphia	53	78	.405
Cincinnati	66	67	.496	New York	45	82	.354

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3	6	2	

Batteries—Plank and Powers; Katoll and Smith.

AT WASHINGTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	4	0	4	2	2	1	0—14	14	2	
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	6	

Batteries—Young and Criger; Carrick and Clark.

AT CLEVELAND.

									R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—5	11	2	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	3	

Batteries—Mercer and Buelow; Dorner and Wood.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	51	.614	Cleveland	68	65	.511
St. Louis	75	56	.573	Washington	58	75	.436
Chicago	72	57	.558	Detroit	50	82	.379
Boston	74	59	.557	Baltimore	50	83	.376

More Classes for Dog Show.

The bench show committee of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America has opened three classes for rough Basset hounds: Class 229A Novice, dogs and bitches; Class 229B Limit, dogs and bitches; Class 229C Open, dogs and bitches.

The conditions for the two selling classes, Nos. 365 and 366, which have already been advertised, are as follows:

Dogs entered in selling classes must be sold, if claimed for $50, unless a lower price is stated.

All claims can be made with the Secretary, and if there are two or more claimants for one dog, before 10 P. M. Oct. 23, the dog shall be sold to the highest bidder at noon Oct. 24. Whatever advance on the stated selling price may be forthcoming shall be divided between the association and the owner. Should the entries for these two classes warrant it, the committee will divide them into—

Class for sporting dogs and bitches, (excepting terriers.)
Class for non-sporting dogs and bitches, (excepting terriers,) under twenty pounds.
Class for non-sporting dogs and bitches, (excepting terriers,) over twenty pounds.
Class for terriers, excepting toys.
Class for toys, twelve pounds and under.

MOTOR TEST FAILED.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—William N. Beach of New York tried to establish an automobile record between Stamford and New York to-day, but failed, owing to the breaking down of his machine near Greenwich. His big Mercedes racer was covering ground at a rate of speed estimated at forty-five miles per hour when a connecting rod worked loose and he had to abandon the attempt.

FAVORITE BROKE HIS NECK

Glengar, at Odds On, Killed by a Fall in Steeplechase.

OOM PAUL WON THE HANDICAP

Brunswick, a Winner at Gravesend for G. E. Smith, Was Bought Out of a Selling Race.

Sydney Paget's high-priced steeplechaser, Glengar, on his first appearance in the Paget colors, fell and broke his neck at the Gravesend track yesterday in the Kings County Steeplechase Handicap, over the two miles and a half course. Of the thirteen horses that accepted the weights for this event, the one stake on the programme, only five answered the call to the post; two of these, Scotch Bush and Zinzibar, running in the interest of Mr. Chamblett, and being coupled in the betting. Glengar, on the strength of his impressive victory last week, when he won in such style as to impel Mr. Paget to buy him, was made a hot favorite and started at odds on, while the Chamblett entries held the post of second choice at all times.

At the fall of the flag Glengar, ridden by Mara, went on in the front with Scotch Bush, ridden by Barry, the two setting a fast pace and racing as if they were in a sprint on the flat instead of on a long trip across country. Rushing the early jumps, they hung together for a trifle more than a half mile. Then they came to the first jump on the side of the quarter stretch, where Glengar, hurried at the obstacle by Mara, took off a trifle too soon and fell head down as Scotch Bush cleared the jump. Glengar rolled over and kicked, but then dropped back on Mara, horse and rider thereafter remaining motionless on the ground, while Scotch Bush went on, and, untroubled for the remainder of the race, won rather easily by three lengths from Hark Forward, who was second. When help reached Glengar and Mara the horse was found to be dead, with a broken neck, while Mara was unconscious, with his head and face badly cut. The jockey was taken to the paddock, where he soon revived, though he was badly shaken up by his fall. There was no help for Glengar, who found an end in keeping with his entire history as a "bad luck" horse, Glengar being the same animal that W. Jennings refused to take $10,000 for as a three-year-old, whereupon the horse promptly broke down.

The son of the once famous jockey William Hayward rode in the fourth race, which was for two-year-olds, ridden by apprentices, young Hayward, who weighs about forty pounds, having the mount on Queen of the Ocean. In spite of a fast trial, Queen of the Ocean was not a contender, Osgood, from the Barrick stable, making most of the running and winning handily with a boy named Brown up. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. The Oakwood Stable's Interval, b. f., by Fonso-Intermission, 102 pounds, (Boisen,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; Richard Kane's Examiner, ch. c., by Inspector B.-Great Lawn, 106, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length from A. J. Joyner's Erora, ch. f., by Locohatchee-Equality, 108, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Joe Cobb, Manru, Damon, Squid, and Lass o' Linden also ran. Value to the winner, $865. Winner trained by Henry Harris.

SECOND RACE.—The Kings County Steeplechase, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Mr. Chamblett's Scotch Bush, ch. f., 4 years, by Potomac-Caledonia, 142 pounds, (Henry,) 2 to 1 and out, (coupled in betting with Zinzibar as the Chamblett entry,) won handily by three lengths; Peil & Hayes's Hark Forward, b. g., 4, by Leonatus-Mary C., 142, (Soffel,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by twenty lengths from Thomas W. Lawson's Draughtsman, br. g., 6 by Owas-Sneeze, 138, (Carson,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:35. Zinzibar and Glengar also ran. Glengar fell and was killed. Value to the winner, $1,870. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Walter Keys's Brunswick, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 88 pounds, (McGovern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by three lengths; H. R. Schaffer's Satire, b. c., 101, (Redfern,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths from Alexander Shields's Ben Howard, ch. g., 3, 96, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Fried Krupp, Trump, Rockey, and Ben Battle also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $1,000, all to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; five and a half furlongs. W. M. Barrick's Osgood, blk. c., by Favordale-Sly Nun, 102 pounds, (Brown,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; Isaac Franks's Ella Snyder, ch. f., 95, (Danzig,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Turnpike, b. c., 97, (Scott,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Queen of the Ocean, Sheriff Bell, and Bobbinet also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 3 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, by Himyar-Felicitie, 93, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 121, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Musette, Ethics, Mackay Twyner, and Ione Dixit also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; about six furlongs. A. Featherstone's Emshee, b. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Amelia P., 116 pounds, (Shaw,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Dunbar & Co.'s Labor, ch. g., 4, 113, (Landry,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from the Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. g., 5, 118, (H. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11 4-5. Andalusian, Whitecrest, Amur, Patronymic, Anna Darling, Freelander, Grandpa, Attila, Aminte, Satiety, Col. Rue, The Beggar, Pillager, Avis, and Taps also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about three-quarters of a mile. Young Henry, 119 pounds; The Musketeer, 117; Demurrer, 116; Dr. Riddle, 111; Daly, 108; Operator, 106; Chorita, 102; Mark Lane and Belle of Lexington, 100 each; Schoharie, 99; Star of the West, 98; Femesole, 97; Choate, 96; Valley Forge, 95; Astarita, 92, and Double Six, 88.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Hunter Raine, 111 pounds; Boaster, 110; The Referee, 108; Bar Le Duc, Old Hutch, Rockey, and Hot, 106 each, and Mr. Essenc, Essenc, and Chiron, 98 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for May J., Essenc, and Chiron.

THIRD RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000 at the time of entry, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Glorioso and Wild Thyme, 104 pounds each; Lady Albercraft, 100; Fading Light, Lady Josephine, Unterock, Courtmaid, Stamping Ground, and Kentucky Rose, 99 each, and Sparkle Esher, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Unterock and Sparkle Esher.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Hermis, 126 pounds; Francesco, 115; Homestead, 111; Andy Williams, 104, and Hunter Raine, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; sale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about three-quarters of a mile. Eva Russell, 112 pounds; Burning Glass, 108; Dark Planet and Attorney, 107 each; Semper Vivax, 105; Harrison and War Cry, 102 each; Lorina, 100; Morca, Tioga, Christine A., Monida, and Dunluce, 99 each; Ringdove and Chicle, 97 each, and Witful and Julia Arthur, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ringdove, Morca, Tioga, Julia Arthur, War Cry, Chicle, and Witful.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. Merito, 113 pounds; Animosity, 103; Mary Worth and Lady Sterling, 98 each; Grail and Past, 96 each; White Owl, Pretoria, Destitute, May J., Inernia, and Biserta, 94 each, and Ascension, 92. Apprentice allowance claimed for Grail and Ascension.

Horses to Race for Charity.

After all, there will not be an off day between the end of racing at Gravesend and the beginning at Morris Park. As originally planned, there would not have been any racing on Monday, Oct. 6. The day was left blank by The Jockey Club, but because of the kindness of Mr. Sandford of the Racing Commission and James R. Keene, Vice President of The Jockey Club, the extra day will be a curtain raiser at Morris Park, and all the proceeds will go to the hospital and cemetery fund of the New York Press Club.

Quakers to War on Intemperance.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 23.—The Western yearly meeting of Friends in session at Plainfield to-day adopted an amendment to the Church discipline in which it recommends to the subordinate meetings that they do not appoint to any official position in the Church any member who is a member of any secret organization, or who habitually uses or sells tobacco or intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

DAN PATCH EQUALS RECORD

Paces a Mile on the Readville Track in 1:59 1-4.

ALL CONDITIONS WERE PERFECT

Star Pointer Made the World's Record on the Same Track Five Years Ago—Cheers for Driver.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Dan Patch, the famous pacer, this afternoon went against the world's record of 1:59¼, made by Star Pointer on the Readville track five years ago, and in a truly magnificent performance equalled the record.

Depending upon memory, it seemed to horsemen who saw Star Pointer's performance that the conditions to-day were identical, and that meant as nearly perfect as a day could be.

Dan Patch was brought out for a warming-up mile with a runner as pacemaker. Without an effort he went the distance in 2:13. Half an hour later the handsome black pacer came out for his trial against time.

As in the other mile, a runner was sent ahead. No time was lost in scoring, and Miron McHenry nodded the first time down for the wire, and a hundred watches caught the start. The pacer had his stride from the word, and there was not a skip for the whole mile, his legs moving with perfect regularity. It was not until the third quarter that every one felt convinced that the record was in danger. Up the stretch came the pacer, beating out the runner, and flashing under the wire a worthy mate for Star Pointer, his time being 1:59¼. Driver McHenry was wildly cheered.

Dan Patch's trial was made at the New England Breeders' Association Fall meeting, the programme of which has been curtailed through wholesale withdrawal of horses from Fall campaigning on tracks in this State. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Gold Brick, ch. g., by Hal Parker, (Spear)	1	1	1
Legal Wood, blk. g., (Gosnell)	4	2	3
Olive Wood, br. g., (Hayden)	5	6	2
Deacon, ro. g., (Riley)	2	5	5
Kavalle, b. h., (Young)	3	4	4

Time—2:10½; 2:06¾; 2:10.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000.

Major Delmar, b. g., by Del Mar, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote)	1	5	2
Wentworth, blk. g., (McHenry)	2	2	3
Anzella, b. m., (Saunders)	8	7	3
Idolita, b. h., (Tozier)	3	4	6
Poindexter, b. h., (Paige)	4	3	5
Kwanon, ch. h., (Knapp)	6	8	8
Antezella, b. h., (Spear)	9	6	7
Miss Whitney, m., (McDonald)	7	Dr.	
Border, br. h., (Lydiard)	Dis.		

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¼; 2:08¼; 2:08.

New England Futurity, Foals of 1899.—Purse, $1,000.

Ecstatic, b. f., by Oratoro, (F. Lang)	1	1
May H., ch. f., (Lyons)	2	2
Tobin, b. g., (Wall)	3	3

Time—2:17; 2:15¾.

Against time to beat 1:50¼, pacing: Dan Patch b. h., by Joe Patchen, Sam Zelica, (McHenry,) equalled the record. Time by quarters—0:30½; 0:59½; 1:29½; 1:59¼. The quarters—0:30¼; 0:29½; 0:29½; 0:30.

Exhibition trot to beat 2:30½, won by Kate, b. m., by Kremlin, (Young,) owned by Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. Time—2:23¼.

Exhibition by Miona, br. m., by St. Croix, owned by F. C. Church, Calais, Me. Time—2:18¼.

Exhibition mile trot by Mayzetta, ro. m., (4,) by May King. Time—2:26¾.

Exhibition trot by Moreaway, b. m., (3,) by Lookaway. Time—2:21½.

Exhibition trot by Alvola, b. m., by May King. Time—2:27¼.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@75c; No. 3, 72@73c; No. 2 red, 78@85c; No. 2 corn, 61c; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.33; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.33; prime timothy seed, $3@$3.12½; mess pork, per bbl, $16.80@$16.85; lard, per 100 lb, $11.52½@$11.55; short-rib sides, (loose,) $11.35@$11.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.2@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.12½@$11.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9.15.

COTTON.—There was a sharp reaction from Monday's bulge. Yet the main phases of the market remained without notable change. The opening was firm at 5@7 points higher, following the lead of Liverpool, which market was up some 3½@4½ points, as compared with an expected rise of 2 points. Again Southern spot markets were reported as firm, with export demand very large at full prices. The receipts were offset by this urgent inquiry from the foreign spinners, and as the crop in the central belt was suffering from wind and rain the bulls did not hesitate to add to the existing large long accounts. The first flurry of covering and bull support carried January to 8.92, this being 6 points above the previous top figure and but 8 points from the coveted "9 cents." Trade was very active all the early session, with commission houses free sellers to secure profits. Later prices slowly settled back in the absence of public support and under room pressure of long cotton. There was a break to 8.75 for January soon after midday, the room finding the summary of the weekly Government crop-weather report less unfavorable than anticipated. This slump was followed by a quick rise to 8.85 on general buying, based on a very unfavorable showing by the detailed bureau statement. For the rest of the session the market was very irregular, with the clique apparently selling in order to shake out the smaller longs, who of late have tied on the bull movement. Late in the day the bull leaders "pegged" the market at 8.80 for January, allowing it to neither rise above nor sell below that figure. The close was steady, with prices net to 10 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 550,000 to 600,000 bales, the bulk of which was January and March contracts.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 150 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 8½c; Mobile, unchanged at 8⅝c; Savannah, unchanged at 8¾c; Wilmington, ⅛c higher, at 8½c; Norfolk, 1-16c higher, at 8⅝c; Baltimore, unchanged; Augusta, partial 1-16c higher, at 8½@8 9-16c; St. Louis, 1-16c higher, at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 10,000 to 11,000 bales, as compared with 6,332 bales actual last week and 6,440 actual last year. At Houston, 15,000 to 16,000 bales, against 14,712 actual last week and 7,230 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.84	8.84	8.73	8.72@8.74
October	8.83	8.86	8.67	8.66@8.67
November	8.83	8.84	8.69	8.64@8.71
December	8.85	8.86	8.74	8.76@8.77
January	8.90	8.92	8.78	8.80@8.81
February	8.67	8.67	8.58	8.56@8.57
March	8.68	8.68	8.55	8.55@8.56
April	8.64	8.64	8.63	8.56@8.58
May	8.65	8.66	8.57

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NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Algiers, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'mark, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broad way, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd Express Steamer. White Star Line. Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis .....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul. Sept. 24, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
*Kens'gt'n, Sept. 30, 5PM | *Friesland. Oct. 7, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland. Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland. Oct. 11, 10 AM
Finland....Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland. Oct. 18, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.
STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square, New York.
'Phone 3138—18 St.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic, Sept. 24, 11 A. M. | Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon
Majestic....Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic...Oct. 15, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 3, Noon | Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa, EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St. Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.
Sails from San Francisco for Australia Oct. 16, Nov. 6 and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES

Our first, second, and third Round the World parties being complete, membership can now be secured only in the fourth and last section, leaving Vancouver Nov. 3. Immediate application imperative.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of PETER PAGE, assigned to Frank W. Goreth for the benefit of creditors, greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in and before the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank W. Goreth, as assignee of the estate of said Peter Page, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.
Witness, Honorable Alfred Steckler, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court, [Seal.] the 18th day of August, 1902.
THOS H. HAMILTON, Clerk.
A. L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Assignee, 37 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 23	1,078,613
To date this year	133,501,889
Corresponding date last year	213,832,006

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 23	$5,542,000
To date this year	$383,179,350
Corresponding date last year	$750,235,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Nat. Lead pf..... ½ | Va.-Car. Chem. pf.. ½
St. L. & San F..... ½ |

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper..... 2⅜
Am. Car & Fdy..... ⅞
Am. C. & F. pf..... ¾
Am. Cotton Oil..... 1
Am. Express..... 12
Am. Grass Twine..... 2½
Am. Hide & L. pf..... 1⅜
Am. Ice pf..... 1½
Am. Linseed..... 1½
Am. Locomotive..... ½
Am. Locom. pf..... 2⅜
Am. Malting..... ¾
Am. Smelting..... 1¼
Am. Sugar..... 2½
Am. Tel. & Tel..... 1
Anaconda Copper..... 3
Ann Arbor..... 1⅜
Ann Arbor pf..... 3
At., T. & S. F..... 2½
At., T. & S. F. pf..... 1⅞
Balt. & Ohio..... 3¼
Balt. & Ohio pf..... 1⅝
B'klyn R. T..... 1¾
B'klyn Union Gas..6
Buff., R. & P..... 1
Canada South..... 1
Canadian Pacific..... 2⅝
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.. 2½
Cent. of N. J..... 2
Ches. & Ohio..... 3
Chi. & Alton..... 1¼
Chi. & Alton pf..... 1
Chi. Gt. West..... 1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P..... 1½
Chi. & N. W..... 3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac..... 1½
Chi. Term. Trans..... 1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf..... 1½
Chi. Un. Tract..... 1
C., C., C. & St. L..... 1⅜
Col. Fuel & I..... 1⅜
Col. Southern..... 1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf..... 2⅜
Col. So. 2d pf..... 1⅝
Col. & H. C. & I..... ⅞
Consol. Gas..... 3
Con. Tobacco pf..... 2
Corn Products..... 1⅝
Corn. Prod. pf..... 1½
Del. & Hudson..... 2½
Del., L. & W..... 5
Den. & Rio Grande.. 1⅜
Den. R. G. W. pf..... 1
Detroit Southern..... 1½
Detroit South. pf..... 2½
Dist. of Am. pf..... 1
Dul., S. S. & A..... ⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.. 2
Erie..... 2½
Erie 1st pf..... 1½
Erie 2d pf..... 2½
Evans. & T. H..... 5
Evans. & T. H. pf.. 2½
General Electric..... ⅜
Gt. North. pf..... 1
Hocking Valley..... 1
Hock. Valley pf..... 1¼
Illinois Central..... 4⅜
Int. Paper..... ⅝
Int. Pump..... 2
Iowa Central..... 2
Iowa Central pf..... 1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. ⅝
Kan. City South..... 1
Kan. City South. pf.2
Lake Erie & W..... ⅝
Louis. & Nash..... 2
Manhattan 2½
Met. Sec. Co..... 3¾
Met. Street Ry..... 1¼
Mexican Central..... 1⅛
Minn. & St. L..... 2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. ½
Mo., K. & T. pf..... 1
Nat. Biscuit..... ½
Nat. Biscuit pf..... ½
Nat. Lead..... 1½
Nat. R. R. of M..... ½
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.4
N. Y. Air Brake..... 2½
N. Y. Central..... 3
N. Y., C. & St. L..3¼
N. Y., Ont. & W..... ¾
Norf. & West..... ⅝
North American..... 5
North. Central..... 2
Pacific Coast..... 1⅝
Pac. Coast 2d pf..... 1
Pacific Mail..... ¾
Penn. R. R..... 2½
People's Gas..... 1⅝
Peoria & East..... 1½
Pere Marquette..... 1½
P., C. C. & St. L..1
Pullman 2
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs..... ⅜
Reading 2⅝
Reading 1st pf..... 1
Reading 2d pf..... 1½
Ry. Steel Sp. pf..... ½
Rep. Steel..... 1
Rep. Steel pf..... 2½
Rubber Goods..... 1⅝
Rubber Goods pf..... ⅝
St. J. & G. I..... ⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.2½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.. ⅜
St. L. S. W..... 1¼
St. L. S. W. pf..... 3½
Sloss-Sheffield..... 2⅜
Southern Pacific..... 2½
Southern Railway..... 1
Southern Ry. pf..... ½
Tenn. Coal & I..... 2
Texas & Pacific..... 3
Third Avenue..... 1
Tol. Rys. & Light.. ⅝
Tol., St. L. & W..... 1½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.1⅝
Twin City..... 1½
Un. Bag. & P. pf..... ⅝
Union Pacific..... 2⅜
Union Pacific pf..... ⅝
U. S. Cast I. Pipe.. ⅞
U. S. Leather..... ⅝
U. S. Leather pf..1¼
U. S. Steel..... ⅝
U. S. Steel pf..... 1⅝
Va.-Car. Chem..... 2
Wabash 1¼
Wabash pf..... 2⅜
West. Union..... 3
Westinghouse 1
Wheel. & L. E..... 1
W. & L. E. 1st pf..1¼
W. & L. E. 2d pf..1¼
Wis. Central..... ⅜
Wis. Central pf..... 1⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Iowa Central 1st 5s..... 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s..... 1
At., T. & S. F. adj.1
B. & O. conv. 4s.... 2⅜
Carolina Cent. 4s... 1
Green Bay deb. B.... 1⅜
Penn. warrants for 3⅛s 1
Peo. & East. inc.... 1½
Union Pac. conv. 4s. 2½
Wabash deb. B..... 2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Liquidation by pools and weakly margined holders of stocks and concerted selling by a bear clique resulted in forcing substantial declines in yesterday's stock market, with final prices generally at the low for the day. The declines, some running in active stocks as high as 5 points, extended to every part of the list, with the standard railway shares suffering even more than the lower-priced stocks, whether railroad or industrial. The factor influencing—it may be said compelling—the selling was the unsatisfactory and uncertain condition of the money market. Call rates rose as high as 20 per cent., time money even was perceptibly firmer, while not a few loans were called by banks wishing to strengthen their reserve position. Under the circumstances, the wonder is not that the market declined, but that it did not decline more.

An interesting development of the day was the comparative indifference with which the fall in prices was viewed by the banking interests in control of the market. They apparently were content that prices should decline as they did, for they made no especial effort to support the market. Rather, it was declared, they had resolved to let the market take care of itself for a day or two—that is to say, to let selling by pools and weak holders run its course, for only in such way, to wit, liquidation and a consequent reduction in loans, could the condition of the banks be immediately and measurably improved. Incidentally, the decline in prices will enable these banking interests to pick up a cheap line of stock—a thing more to be welcomed than to be objected to.

In every influential and representative quarter it is recognized that the present flurry is only a passing one, and is due to nothing constitutionally or inherently wrong in general conditions. Dear money in Wall Street does not stop the growth of crops, nor yet does it affect business prosperity.

GOULD STOCKS HEAVY.

The feature of the market was the very heavy open selling of the Gould stocks, notably Missouri Pacific, by Butler Brothers, who have heretofore been credited with acting for the Gould interests. Of the 100,000 shares of Missouri Pacific traded in during the day—the stock broke 4⅜ points—this firm is understood to have disposed of fully 30,000 shares, while its brokers were also active on the selling side in Texas Pacific and Western Union, which fell each 3 points; in the Wabash shares, which lost over a point each; in Manhattan, whose decline was 2½, and in other of the Gould shares.

A report on the Street had it that the selling was due to a hitch in the Gould plan for a greater Missouri Pacific system, but this was declared to be absurd. The selling apparently was due simply to the money market conditions.

ST. PAUL'S LATE DECLINE.

In explanation of the early strength and the late weakness of St. Paul—that stock opening up nearly two points, only later to fall four—it was said on the floor that the movement looked like a cleverly planned "coup." Traders said that the stock was supported in the early trading in order to encourage sentiment and permit selling elsewhere, and that so soon as that selling was accomplished St. Paul, having served its purpose, was allowed to drop.

Standard Oil interests are understood to have disposed of their speculative holdings in the stock on the rise to above 198, and to have taken the short side.

THE SELLING OF ERIE.

One of the reasons offered for the weakness of the Erie shares, especially the second preferred, was that James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan could not agree on certain proposed financial plans in respect to the property, these including a proposition to retire the second preferred stock. Hence, it was said, Mr. Hill was disposing of his Erie stock.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. nothing could be learned of the matter. Generally, the report was discredited.

Buyers on the decline were banking houses who believe in the property and its future—and this, whether Mr. Hill is or is not selling his stock.

LEATHER TRUST STOCK.

The manipulative character of the recent rise in Leather Trust stocks was made apparent yesterday when the pool in the shares undertook to sell. The preferred stock sold down over a point on dealings in only 1,800 shares, while the common dropped a point from its high figure.

A well-known Boston operator, more or less prominent in times past in Sugar and Copper, is understood to be conducting the campaign in the Leather shares.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Morgan interests gave some slight support to Steel Trust common stock, but left the preferred issue to take care of itself. Hence the comparative steadiness of the common, which lost only ⅝, while the preferred fell nearly 2 points.

Members of the Berwind pool in Atchison parted with some of their stock yesterday at the top figures, appearing as buyers on the decline.

Gates selling forced Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, and Northwest lower; while Mr. Keene was a seller of Reading, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, New York Central, and Pennsylvania.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday totaled some 25,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

London cable advices reported operators on that side as bearish on the market and the general situation here, and added that such buying as there was in this market yesterday for London account represented nothing more than short covering against sales made last week.

EXCHANGE SEAT HIGH PRICE.

It was reported yesterday that a membership of the New York Stock Exchange had been sold at $83,000. This is the highest price on record and represents an advance of $2,000 over the last previous sale, which was $81,000.

Rumor has it that several other seats are wanted by prospective purchasers, and it is expected that the demand will put up the price still more.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Following is the Agricultural Department's weekly summary of crop conditions:

The temperature conditions were generally favorable in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, although the week was decidedly cool in the South Atlantic States and Missouri Valley. Heavy rains retarded work in Florida, portions of the Central and West Gulf States, and portions of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, while a large part of the Middle and South Atlantic States needs rain for Fall plowing and pasturage. The Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain districts have received abundant and much-needed rains. The week has been generally cool on the Pacific Coast, with rainfall slightly in excess of the average in portions of Oregon and Washington. Frosts occurred in the Rocky Mountain districts, Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and lake region, but were less damaging than those of the previous week.

No further material damage by frosts has been sustained by the corn crop during the week. The reports indicate, however, that previous estimates of injury by the frosts of the 12th and 13th have been conservatively stated, and that a large part of the late crop over the northern districts has been very seriously injured. Over the southern portion of the corn belt an exceptionally fine crop is now assured.

Cotton is very nearly all open and picking has been actively carried on, being practically completed in sections. In Florida, Texas, and portions of Louisiana and Mississippi rains have caused considerable damage to open cotton, but were of considerable benefit to the late planted in Texas and Oklahoma. In Mississippi a light crop may mature under favorable conditions, and while new blooms are reported from other portions of the central and eastern districts, they will scarcely mature.

It will require about ten days to mature late tobacco in Kentucky. Elsewhere cutting has been finished and the crop is curing satisfactorily.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and portions of Illinois the reports indicate a good yield of apples of fine quality, but in the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, and New England a generally light yield is indicated.

Plowing and Fall seeding have progressed favorably, except in portions of the Middle Atlantic States, where the soil was too dry.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase in the capital stock of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

According to Westfield, Mass., dispatches, the Lozier division of the American Bicycle Company has suspended operations indefinitely.

Statement from Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Railroad is building two large power plants in connection with its shops at Altoona.

Stock company being formed at Syracuse to open a new bank to take the place of the New York State Banking Company, which recently closed.

Boston dispatches stating that the Directors of Mass Consolidated Mining Company have levied an assessment of $2 per share, one-half payable Dec. 1 and one half payable April 1 next.

Reported formation of a new combination of paper manufacturers in the Northwest, which is to be known as the North American Paper Company, and to be capitalized at $30,000,000.

Decrease of $325,729 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,676,387 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Operations said to have been commenced on the factory of the Diamond Rubber Company, to be built at Glasgow, Scotland, and in which American machinery is to be installed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@18 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $357,101,405; balances, $0,160,071; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $753,070.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅛ less 1-16@5.20⅛, and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅜; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 40 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—16 2-3 @5 discount. New Orleans—Commercial $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the discount rates have again advanced. The demand for gold yesterday for the American account was still keen, but was confined to the open market, where the New York buyers would naturally be unwilling to hasten a rise in the bank rate.

In the Stock Exchange the markets were stagnant and the monetary outlook was weak. Consols were again depressed, but the foreign market showed exceptional firmness.

American Steel Rails were weak and unsettled, mainly on account of an influx of selling orders from Wall Street. There were also rumors of impending Western troubles and prices, therefore, after a few unimportant rallies, closed at the lowest points.

South African shares were weak and the general tendency of the market was that of a decline.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Money was steady and fairly abundant in the market to-day. The continued weakening of New York exchange, with the conviction that there will be an early rise in the bank rate strengthened discounts. Business on the Stock Exchange, being overshadowed by the monetary position, was stagnant. Consols were depressed, but partially recovered. Home rails sympathized with consols. Americans opened steady, were not supported, and reacted, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul excepted. The trading was mostly professional. Prices closed weak. Foreigners were fairly strong, especially Spanish 4s. Kafirs were flat.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 95⅝; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 116½; Canadian Pacific, 146½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55⅞; Chicago Great Western, 34; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 203½; De Beers deferred, 21⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 49⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 41⅜; Erie first preferred, 71; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 175½; Louisville and Nashville, 156½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 36½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 167½; Norfolk and Western, 76¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 85¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 36⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 39⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 80; Union Pacific, 111⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 37¾; Wabash preferred, 54; Spanish 4s, 86.

Bar silver steady at 23⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 to 3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.40; Madrid, 34.62; Lisbon, 28; Rome, ⅜.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened calm, but the tone was unsatisfactory and prices at the close were heavy, owing to an uneasy feeling that the tightness of money in America might lead to a stringency at the settlement. Spanish 4s and Spanish rails were easier on profit taking. Rentes were offered. Foreigners were generally weaker. Argentinss were strong. Thomson-Houston reacted. Russian Industrials were weak. Rio Tintos were offered, but improved. They closed easier. De Beers rallied. Kafirs were weak during the early part of the day, but improved at the end owing to purchases for London account.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 86.70.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, but prices were rather firm. Internationals were maintained. Mines were harder on bear covering. Canadian Pacific was steady. Transvaal rails were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—There was some liquidation in the local market today, but the support accorded the various issues was such that declines were, as a rule, limited to small fractions. There were a few exceptions to this very general rule. Pennsylvania declined 1⅛, and Reading 15-16, both in sympathy with New York, as selling orders in the two stocks were quite persistent from that city. United Gas was off 1⅜ points, the stock lacking support, and Philadelphia and Erie was down 3½ points, from its last previous sale. The tractions and light stocks, which were fairly active, held fairly firm. Philadelphia was a large buyer of United States Steel, Atchison, and Erie, one house taking fully 20,000 shares of Atchison. Money was firm at 6 per cent on call and time. A million dollars was shipped from here to New York last week, and it was placed yesterday at 15@18 per cent. Transactions today were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,945	Atchison	93⅝	91	91
295	Atchison pf	102⅝	101	101¼
34	Boston Elevated	158	158	158
4	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
3	Boston & Providence	305	305	305
20	C., R. & P. Ry.	156	156	156
6	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	126½	126½	126½
68	Fitchburg pf	142¼	142	142
375	Massachusetts Electric	39	38	38
5	N. Y., N. H. & H	233	233	233
140	Pere Marquette	84	82	82
10	St. L. & San Fran. pf	81⅞	81⅛	81 2-5
8,000	Union Pacific	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝
8	West End	93¼	93	93¼
31	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

775	Am. Tel. & Tel	170	169½	170
215	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub	115½	115	115
100	Central District	118	118	118
10	New England	140½	140½	140½
10	Western	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

652	Am. Ag. Chem	24¼	24	24
105	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88	87	88
110	Am. Hide & Leather	12	11¾	11¾
90	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
50	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
3,180	Am. Sugar	129¾	127¼	127¼
100	Am. Woolen	15¼	15¼	15¼
319	Am. Woolen pf	80¼	80	80
2,590	Dom. Iron & Steel	73½	71⅝	72⅜
962	Edison Lights	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
19	General Electric	192¾	192	192
290	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4¾	4¾
1	Planters' Compress	80	80	80
144	Pullman	240½	240	240
560	Swift Pack. & Prov	162	156	156⅜
957	United Fruit	115¼	114	114½
630	United Coffee Machine	55½	54½	54½
5	United Shoe Mach. pf	31½	31½	31½
550	U. S. Leather	15	14	14
3,080	U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
689	U. S. Steel pf	90½	89	89¼

MINING.

105	Adventure	20½	20	20
2,105	Amalgamated	67⅜	65⅛	65⅛
10	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
100	Atlantic	27	27	27
292	Bingham	30½	29½	30
6	Calumet & Hecla	552	550	550
470	Centennial	17⅛	17	17
50	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,611	Copper Range Con	58	56⅞	57
150	Daly-West	50⅝	50	50
100	Dominion Coal	137	137	137
50	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10¼
210	Isle Royale	13½	13½	13½
1,125	Mass	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
1,420	Montreal & Boston	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜
90	Mohawk	47	46½	46½
50	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5½	5½
100	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
110	Old Dominion	17	16½	16½
135	Osceola	59	58	58
5	Parrot	28½	26½	26½
50	Rhode Island	2½	2⅛	2½
50	Quincy	128	126	126
210	Shannon	10	10	10
6	Tamarack	175	175	175
5	Trinity	11	11	11
1,316	United States	21⅞	21	21½
580	U. S. Coal & Oil	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
270	Utah	21⅝	21	21
8	Victoria	5½	5¼	5½
50	Wolverine	60	60	60
490	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—The local market to-day reflected the liquidation in New York by easing off in several spots. The most notable feature of the trading was the pronounced strength of Atlantic Coast Line common and Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut in the face of general weakness. The buying was reported to be largely for out-of-town accounts. United Railways incomes eased off by reason of the contemplated issuance of 600,000 5 per cent. car trust bonds. Cotton Duck incomes yielded under the slack demand which has been occasioned by the unnecessary secretiveness of the present management. The general tone was easier. Money on call was 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,424 shares of stock and $115,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	Seaboard Railway	32½	32	32
200	Seaboard Railway pf	51	51	51
295	Atlantic Coast Line	175	172	173
130	Atlantic C. L. of Conn	357½	355	357½
300	Northern Central	125	125	125
1,100	United Rys. & Elec	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞
40	Maryland Casualty	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
20	Union	74½	74½	74½
6	Bank of Baltimore	125½	125½	125½
20	Alt. C., C. & I. com	38	38	38
41	Mer. & Min. T. Co	180	180	180
37	Mechanics' Nat. Bank	31	21	31
30	Consolidated Coal	86	86	86

BONDS.

$300	At. C. L. 4 p. c. n. cfts.	94	94	94
700	City 3½s, 1930	110⅜	110½	110½
3,000	City 3½s, 1940	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
27,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	88½	88	88
30,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. inc.	69⅞	68¾	68¾
41,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. 4s	95⅞	95	95
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾
6,000	Cotton Duck inc	42	41½	41½
500	G. B. S. Brewing inc	50½	50½	50½
7,000	G. B. S. Brew. 3s-4s	50½	50	50
1,000	Lake Roland 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—Complete trasactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
675	Crucible Steel	23¾	22¾	22¾
172	Crucible Steel pf	88¾	85½	85½
125	Monongahela Riv. Coal	12½	12½	12½
10	Monong. River Coal pf	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	National Fireproof	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
199	National Fireproof pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
100	Pittsburg Brewing	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf	47½	47½	47½
1,800	Pittsburg Coal	30⅝	30	30
424	Pittsburg Coal pf	92	91¾	91¾
425	United States Steel	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
507	United States Steel pf	90⅛	89¼	89¼
30	Republic I. & S. Co	21½	21½	21½
110	Rep. I. & S. Co. pf	78	78	78
407	West. Elec. 2d	112	111	111
184	Lake Street Elevated	10½	10½	10½
100	Metropol. Elevated com	41	41	41
65	Metropolitan Elevated pf	90¼	90	90
615	National Biscuit com	47⅞	47	47
205	National Biscuit pf	104	103½	104
145	National Carbon com	33	33	33
60	South Side Elevated	111	111	111
10	North Chi. St. R. R. Co	184½	184½	184½
572	Swift & Co.	163	155	157
477	United Box Board com	13¾	13	13
345	United Box Board pf	69½	56½	56½
100	Street's W. S. C. Line	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
50	West Chicago Street Ry	96½	96½	96½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$216,943,047
Gold	130,149,804
Silver	14,598,605
United States notes	4,324,810
Treasury notes of 1890	14,904
National banknotes	15,773,824
Total receipts this day	1,678,514
Total receipts this month	37,303,616
Total receipts this year	135,415,120
Total expenditures this day	1,365,000
Total expenditures this month	30,810,000
Total expenditures this year	130,737,178
Deposits in National banks	130,032,676

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,986,089
Silver dollars	464,009,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,854,301
Silver bullion of 1890	25,231,699
Total	$852,081,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$360,986,089
Silver certificates outstanding	464,009,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,066,000
Total	$852,081,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,392,424
Gold certificates	57,757,380
Silver coin and bullion	8,610,674
Silver certificates	5,987,331
United States notes	4,324,810
Other assets	25,208,090
Total in Treasury	$174,280,629
Deposits in National banks	130,032,676
Total	$304,313,305
Current liabilities	87,370,258
Available cash balance	$216,943,047

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅞d per ounce and in New York at 51½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¾@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Acacia sold at .10½, 50 Alice at .25, 200 Best and Belcher at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 600 Crescent at .10, 100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .00½, 200 Hale & Norcross at .20, 800 Isabella at .32@.31, 100 Ontario at 9.00, and 100 Portland at 1.90.

Rock Island Deposit Time Extended.

The time during which the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company have the privilege of depositing their stock with the Central Trust Company under the plan of readjustment has been extended until and including Oct. 1.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The local money conditions are still firm, and with the banks as much inclined as ever to move cautiously in making new loans. Sterling exchange remains steady, and with no change in posted rates. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3@5c discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $21,398,542; balances, $1,609,763. It was a very bad day in the stock market, with liquidation in progress and prices off. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,945	Atchison	93⅝	91	91
295	Atchison pf	102⅝	101	101¼
34	Boston Elevated	158	158	158
4	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
3	Boston & Providence	305	305	305
20	C., R. & P. Ry.	156	156	156
6	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	126½	126½	126½
68	Fitchburg pf	142¼	142	142
375	Massachusetts Electric	39	38	38
5	N. Y., N. H. & H	233	233	233
140	Pere Marquette	84	82	82
10	St. L. & San Fran. pf	81⅞	81⅛	81 2-5
8,000	Union Pacific	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝
8	West End	93¼	93	93¼
31	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

775	Am. Tel. & Tel	170	169½	170
215	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub	115½	115	115
100	Central District	118	118	118
10	New England	140½	140½	140½
10	Western	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

652	Am. Ag. Chem	24¼	24	24
105	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88	87	88
110	Am. Hide & Leather	12	11¾	11¾
90	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
50	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
3,180	Am. Sugar	129¾	127¼	127¼
100	Am. Woolen	15¼	15¼	15¼
319	Am. Woolen pf	80¼	80	80
2,590	Dom. Iron & Steel	73½	71⅝	72⅜
962	Edison Lights	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
19	General Electric	192¾	192	192
290	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4¾	4¾
1	Planters' Compress	80	80	80
144	Pullman	240½	240	240
560	Swift Pack. & Prov	162	156	156⅜
957	United Fruit	115¼	114	114½
630	United Coffee Machine	55½	54½	54½
5	United Shoe Mach. pf	31½	31½	31½
550	U. S. Leather	15	14	14
3,080	U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
689	U. S. Steel pf	90½	89	89¼

MINING.

105	Adventure	20½	20	20
2,105	Amalgamated	67⅜	65⅛	65⅛
10	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
100	Atlantic	27	27	27
292	Bingham	30½	29½	30
6	Calumet & Hecla	552	550	550
470	Centennial	17⅛	17	17
50	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,611	Copper Range Con	58

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Sales.
65	65¼	20,170	*Amal. Copper Co.	67½	67½	65	65	—2⅝
1½	1⅝	1,700	Am. Bicycle Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
34⅜	34¾	2,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅝	35½	34¾	34⅞	— ⅞
90⅝	91	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91	91	— ¾
50⅜	51	600	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	50½	51	—1
56½	57½	1,000	*Am. Grass Twine	58	58	56⅜	57	—2½
11⅜	11½	4,200	Am. Hide & Leather	12	12	11¾	11½	— ⅜
41⅜	41½	1,500	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	42⅝	42⅝	41¼	41½	—1⅝
11	11½	50	*Am. Ice Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
38	39	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39	39	38½	38½	—1⅜
22½	24	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	—1⅞
240	260	150	American Express	250	250	250	250	—12
31⅜	32	3,500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32¼	32½	31½	31⅜	— ⅛
94	94⅝	800	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95⅜	95⅞	94⅜	94⅝	—2⅞
6	6½	1,050	*Am. Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
23	25	400	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ½
46	46⅛	2,800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47⅜	47⅛	46	46	—1⅞
126⅞	127	12,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	130	130	127	127	—2½
169½	170	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	171	171	171	171	—1
15	15¼	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	15	15	15	15	— ¼
78	80	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	— ¼
104	107	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	107	107	107	107	—3
40	42	100	Ann Arbor	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅞
68	70	300	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	—3
91⅛	91¼	62,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93¼	93⅝	91⅛	91⅛	—2¼
101⅛	101¼	15,800	*Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅝	102⅞	101	101⅛	—1⅞
110¼	110½	29,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	113½	113½	110¼	110½	—3⅛
98½	97	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98¼	98¼	96¾	97	—1⅝
65⅜	65⅝	12,350	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅛	67¼	65½	65½	—1⅝
235	245	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	241	241	241	241	—6
124	126	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	124	124	124	124	—1
51½	52⅝	100	*Butterick Co	51½	51¼	51½	51½	— ¼
87	88	200	Canada Southern	88	88	87	87	—1
140	140¼	24,875	Canadian Pacific	142¼	142½	140	140⅛	—2⅝
....	....	200	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd.	142	142	139¾	139¾	—2½
174	175	155	Central R. R. of N. J.	175	175	175	175	—7
52⅜	52⅝	9,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55⅛	55⅛	52	52⅛	—3
40½	40½	1,550	Chicago & Alton.	41½	41½	40½	40½	—1¼
74⅜	75	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75	—1
31½	32	8,600	Chicago Great West.	33⅝	33⅝	31¼	31½	—1⅝
91	92	50	Chi. Great West., deb.	91½	91½	91½	91½	....
194⅛	194¾	71,520	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	198¼	196½	194½	194⅝	—1⅞
197	199	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	200	200	199	199	—1⅞
235	240	300	Chi. & Northw.	236	237	235½	236	—3½
201	202	445	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	202	202	201	201½	—4½
21⅞	22	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	—1½
40	41	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	41½	40	40	—1½
18¾	19½	1,100	Chicago Union Trac.	20⅛	20⅛	18½	19	—1
103	103½	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	105	105	103½	103½	—1⅜
79½	80	5,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	81	81¾	79½	79¾	—1⅝
31½	32	2,400	Colorado & Southern.	33½	33½	31½	31⅝	—1⅝
72	72½	1,900	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	74½	74½	72¼	72½	—2⅝
50	50⅜	2,100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51½	51½	49½	50⅛	—1⅝
19½	20½	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅞
220¾	221½	2,630	Consolidated Gas	223	223	220¾	220⅝	—3
121	122½	515	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121¾	121¾	121	121	—2
32	32½	2,635	Corn Products	34	34	32	32	—1⅝
84½	85	500	Corn Products pf.	85½	85½	83	84½	—1½
175	175⅜	1,700	Delaware & Hudson.	177½	177½	175	175	—2½
....	275	200	Del., Lack. & West.	275	275	275	275	—5
47	47⅜	2,100	Denver & R. G.	48⅝	48⅝	47¼	47¼	—1⅜
93	93½	2,900	Denver & R. G. pf.	94	94	93	93⅛	—1⅞
22	....	1,400	Detroit Southern	23	23	21⅞	21⅞	—1¼
41¼	41½	4,900	Detroit Southern pf.	43⅜	43⅝	40½	41¼	—2⅝
....	5¼	500	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
35¾	36¼	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36⅜	36¾	36	36	—1
20	20⅜	700	*Dul., S. S. & At.	21	21	20½	20½	— ⅞
31⅜	32	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33	33	32	32	—2
39⅜	39½	32,800	Erie	40⅝	40⅝	39½	39½	—1½
68	68⅜	3,100	Erie 1st pf	69	69½	68	68	—1½
54	54½	1,650	Erie 2d pf.	55½	55¼	54	54	—2½
60½	61	1,300	Evans. & T. H.	62½	62½	60¼	61	—5
91	92½	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92½	92	92½	—2¼
191	192	500	General Electric	192	192	191½	191½	—4
196	200	1,000	Great Northern pf.	197	197	197	197	—1
98	99	400	Hocking Valley	98	98	98	98	—1½
90	91	100	Hocking Valley pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1½
153	153½	10,350	Illinois Central	159¼	159¼	153½	153½	—4⅝
11¼	11⅜	8,250	Illinois Central rights.	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
20¾	20⅞	1,400	Internat. Paper	21	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
73½	74	200	Internat. Paper pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74	+ ¼
18	24½	440	*Internat. Silver	22	23	22	23	....
50½	52	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	50	50	50	50	—2
46	47	100	Iowa Central	46	46	46	46	—2
82	83	200	Iowa Central pf.	83¼	83¼	83	83	—1
81½	81¾	950	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82⅜	82⅜	81½	81⅝	— ⅝
36¾	36⅞	3,700	Kansas City South.	37	37	36½	36½	—1
57	58	1,200	Kansas City South. pf.	58½	58½	57½	57½	—2
64	67	200	Lake Erie & West.	65	65	65	65	— ⅝
80	90	200	Long Island	84	84	84	84	....
150¼	151	10,700	Louisville & Nashville.	152⅞	153	150	151	—2
134⅞	135	29,650	Manhattan Elevated.	137	137	134⅝	134⅝	—2½
95	110	100	Maryland Coal pf.	100	100	100	100	....
122¼	124	200	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	124	124	123¼	123¼	—3⅝
145	146	2,215	*Met. Street Railway.	146½	146½	145	145	—1½
27⅞	27⅝	1,800	Mexican Central	28	28	27	27	—1⅛
111	112	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	—2
78	78¼	1,120	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	78	78	78¼	78½	— ½
32	32¼	5,950	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33	33½	32	32¼	—1
63⅜	63½	4,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66½	66½	63¼	63⅜	—2⅝
116⅜	116⅝	101,300	Missouri Pacific	121	121	116¼	116⅜	—4⅝
46¾	47⅜	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47	47	— ½
104	104½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ½
26½	27	4,850	*Nat. Lead Co.	28⅜	28⅞	26½	26½	—1½
91	92	800	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+ ½
19⅝	19⅞	1,900	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	20	20¼	19½	19⅞	— ½
37	37½	2,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40¼	40¼	37½	37½	—4
182½	183⅛	1,100	*New York Air Brake.	183	183	180½	182¾	—2¼
160	161	10,000	New York Central	163⅛	163⅝	160	160	—3
53	54	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	54⅛	54⅛	53	53	—3¼
231	233	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233	233	....
34½	34¼	8,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35	35	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
73⅞	73¼	16,900	Norfolk & Western.	74½	74½	73	73	—1⅝
93	94	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	94	94	94	94	....
125	125½	1,700	North American	129	129	125	125	—5
248	....	100	Northern Central	248	248	248	248	—2
79	80¼	1,500	Pacific Coast	80	80	79½	79½	—1⅞
82	83½	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	84½	84½	83	83	—1
43	43½	900	Pacific Mail	44	44	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
164⅜	165	40,320	Pennsylvania R. R.	166⅝	167½	164½	164½	—2½
104⅜	104½	4,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	106¼	106¼	104⅝	104⅝	—1⅞
40	44	100	Peoria & Eastern.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1¼
80	84	200	Père Marquette	84	84	83¾	83¾	—1⅝
98½	100	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	101	101	100¼	100¼	—1
53	53¾	1,200	Pressed Steel Car.	54	54	53¼	54	— ⅛
89½	89⅞	322	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ¼
235	238	300	Pullman Company	238½	239	238	238	—2
13	15	100	†R. R. Securities.	94	94	94	94	— ⅝
69	69¼	49,200	Reading	71¾	72	69	69½	—2⅝
86	86¼	2,200	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	86¼	86¼	—1
76¾	76½	3,800	Reading 2d pf.	77¼	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	—1⅛
214	215	5,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	223¼	223¼	221	221⅞	—1
78	79	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80½	80½	78	78	—2½
....	....	1,200	*Ry. Steel Spring	37	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ¼
....	....	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	88	88	— ½
208¾	213½	1,700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	22¼	22½	21	21	—1¼
70	72	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ⅝
22½	22¾	500	St. Jo. & G. I.	23	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
78	78¼	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	79	79	78	78	—2½
81⅜	82	7,100	St. L. & San Fran.	81½	82	81	81¾	+ ¼
75¾	76½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	—¾
35¼	35½	800	St. Louis Southw.	36⅝	36⅝	35½	35½	—1¼
....	72½	3,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	72½	72½	—1¼
74½	75	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	75¾	75¾	74	74½	—2¾
77⅜	75¾	74,750	Southern Pacific	77⅝	77⅝	75¾	75¾	—2½
38¼	38⅝	17,900	Southern Railway	39½	39½	38¼	38½	—1
95¾	96¼	2,800	Southern Railway pf.	96⅞	96⅞	95¾	95¾	— ½
66⅜	67½	5,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68½	68½	66¾	67	—2
47⅜	47¾	21,330	Texas & Pacific.	50⅜	50⅜	47⅝	47¾	—3
38½	42	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40	40	40	40	— ¼
129	130	100	Third Avenue	129	129	129	129	—1
....	....	100	Tol. Rys. & Light.	37	37	37	37	— ⅝
28½	29¼	600	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	30	29½	29½	—1¼
42½	43	1,650	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	44½	44½	42¾	43	—1¾
124½	126	400	Twin City R. T.	125¼	125¼	125	125	—1½
....	....	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ⅝
106⅝	106⅞	93,400	Union Pacific	109¼	109¼	106¼	106⅝	—2¾
91½	91¾	1,200	Union Pacific pf.	92¾	92½	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅝
15	15½	700	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	16	16	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
14⅛	14¼	19,870	*U. S. Leather.	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
89	90	1,320	*U. S. Leather pf.	91	91	90	90	—1¼
34	36	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	34	34	34	34	....
17¾	18¼	175	U. S. Rubber	18	18	18	18	— ½
40½	44	24,620	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40¾	40¼	40⅛	— ⅝
89¼	89⅝	23,220	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90⅝	88⅞	89	—1⅝
67¼	68	2,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	69¼	69¼	67¾	67¾	—2
130	131	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
35⅝	35¾	13,400	Wabash.	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	—1¼
50⅜	51	22,400	Wabash pf.	52⅝	52⅝	50⅞	50⅞	—2⅜
92	92¼	6,640	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	94⅜	92	92	—3
220	223	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	223½	223½	223¼	223¼	—1⅝
28	28¼	2,300	Wheel. & L. E.	28⅝	28⅜	28	28	—1
61¼	62½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62⅜	62⅜	62¼	62¼	—1¼
40¼	41	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	—1
28¾	28⅞	2,500	Wisconsin Central	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
53½	54	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	54½	54½	53½	53½	—1⅝

Sales.....1,078,613 *Unlisted. †Illinois Central stock trust certificates.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
2d week Sept.	$9,323	$8,700	.....
From July 1	87,034	101,696	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
3d week Sept.	144,000	118,476	115,833
From July 1	1,511,373	1,390,714	1,254,743
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for August—			
Gross	227,421	200,720	172,484
Exp. and taxes.	186,398	141,116	122,837
Net	41,052	59,604	49,647
Gross, 2 months.	429,861	382,595	322,169
Exp. and taxes.	318,760	276,370	237,001
Net, 2 months.	111,101	106,225	85,168
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for August—			
Gross	503,477	466,287	415,767
Exp. and taxes.	376,214	345,009	305,292
Net	127,263	121,278	110,475
Gross, 2 months.	976,558	919,233	837,553
Exp. and taxes.	725,618	678,474	619,578
Net, 2 months.	250,938	240,759	217,975
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for August—			
Gross	126,583	111,240	95,047
Exp. and taxes.	91,172	75,803	69,525
Net	35,411	35,437	25,522
Gross, 2 months.	241,968	215,401	194,049
Exp. and taxes.	173,321	149,852	139,818
Net, 2 months.	68,047	65,549	54,231

The following are abstracts of annual reports of railroad companies made to the State Railroad Commission for the year ended June 30:

CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY of New York—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$495,169	$476,698	$18,471
Oper expenses	340,998	336,372	4,594
Net earnings	154,203	140,326	13,877
Other income	4,093	5,773	*680
Total income	159,296	146,099	13,197
Fixed charges	106,530	105,895	635
Surplus	52,765	40,203	12,562
Dividends, (10%)	60,000	60,000	.....
Deficit	7,235	19,797	*12,562

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET CROSSTOWN Railroad of New York—

Gross earnings	455,608	396,948	58,720
Oper. expenses	278,321	240,044	38,277
Net earnings	177,347	156,904	20,443
Other income	1,172	1,000	172
Total income	178,519	157,904	20,615
Fixed charges	65,003	58,910	6,093
Surplus	113,516	98,993	14,523

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD of New York—

Gross earnings	60,504	52,303	8,201
Oper. expenses	43,205	37,029	6,176
Net earnings	17,299	15,274	2,025
Fixed charges	18,313	17,630	683
Deficit	1,014	2,356	*1,342

FULTON STREET RAILROAD of New York—

Gross earnings	48,497	45,671	*2,174
Oper expenses	31,747	30,438	1,309
Net earnings	11,750	15,233	*3,483
Other income	196	250	*54
Total income	11,946	15,483	*3,537
Fixed charges	21,607	21,380	*183
Deficit	9,751	6,397	3,354

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH Street Railroad of New York—

Gross earnings	180,510	177,119	3,301
Oper. expenses	106,806	116,762	*9,866
Net earnings	73,614	60,357	13,257
Other income	417	250	167
Total income	74,031	60,607	13,424
Fixed charges	85,477	85,283	194
Deficit	11,447	24,675	*13,228

WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC COMPANY—

Gross earnings	222,596	185,285	37,311
Oper. expenses	251,137	202,653	48,484
Deficit	28,541	17,383	11,173
Fixed charges	35,268	34,723	545
Deficit	63,809	52,091	11,718
*Decrease.			

TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS & MAMARONECK RAILWAY—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	65,514	62,033	3,481
Op. expenses	63,230	56,284	6,946
Net earnings	2,284	5,749	*3,465
Other income	221	227	*6
Total income	2,505	5,976	*3,471
Fixed charges	16,947	16,949	*2
Deficit	14,441	10,972	3,469
Yonkers Railroad:			
Gross earnings	220,387	188,511	32,176
Op. expenses	187,494	149,693	37,801
Net earnings	33,193	38,818	*4,625
Other income	1,093	991	102
Total income	34,286	39,809	*5,523
Fixed charges	61,745	60,447	1,298
Deficit	27,459	20,637	6,822
*Decrease.			

NEW YORK & NORTH SHORE RAILWAY CO.—

Gross earnings	124,506	117,005	7,501
Op. expenses	86,899	81,906	4,993
Net earnings	37,607	35,099	2,508
Other income	570	477	93
Total income	38,177	35,576	2,601
Fixed charges	39,573	34,291	5,082
Deficit	1,196	†1,284	2,480
†Surplus.			

The New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company reports for the year ending June 30 a deficit after fixed charges of $2,588, against a surplus last year of $759.

The Catskill and Tannersville Railroad reports for the year ended June 30 a deficit after fixed charges and dividends of 6 per cent. of $3,989, against a deficit last year of $3,271.

The Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $273,131; operating expenses, $197,076; net earnings, $76,055; other income, $1,733; total income, $77,788; fixed charges, $80,905; deficit, $3,017. The general balance sheet as of June 30, 1902, shows a profit and loss surplus of $336,065.

Exports of Merchandise.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,475,701, against $9,801,430 in the preceding week and $7,708,314 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1 $350,361,960, against $371,633,265 in the corresponding period of last year.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Banking Commissioner Charges Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company with Fraudulent Methods.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Under an order issued by Vice Chancellor Grey this afternoon, the Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company of Jersey City will have to show cause next Tuesday why a receiver should not be appointed to wind up its affairs. Attorney General McCarter asked for the order at the instance of Banking Commissioner Bettle, who charges that the insurance company has exceeded its powers and failed to comply with certain provisions of the law; that it is conducting its business fraudulently, and that its condition and method of business is such as to render the continuance of its operations hasardous to the public.

The assets of the company are said to be but $5,127, and the liabilities $11,859. Among the liabilities are unpaid death claims amounting to $3,800; accumulations on limited policies amounting to $4,748, and accumulations on whole life policies of $1,092.50.

Judgments have been secured against the company for various amounts, aggregating several thousand dollars.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Ilion Realty Company, Ilion, Herkimer County; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. T. Russell, A. W. McGowan, and J. A. Gibiln, Ilion.

The Robrer Drug Company, Brooklyn; capital, $12,000. Directors—J. E. Rohrer, H. W. Ihmels, and H. J. Ihmels, Brooklyn.

Fox & Drake Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mayer Doxe, R. R. Fox, and Harris Hyman, New York.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Sept. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re W. 135th St.
2—Pettus vs. Pettus.
3—Levenson vs. Wells.
4—Herman vs. Cong. Shaari Zedek.
5—Flanagan vs. Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
6—Eleventh Ward B'k vs. Lorillard.
7—Flynn vs. Hynes.
8—Manahan vs. same.
9—McDowell vs. McDowell.
10—Burton vs. City of New York.
11—Jordan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Strack vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
13—Oppenheim vs. Lewis.
14—Garbarino vs. Kennedy, same.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Tuthill vs. Hart.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Whitten.
19—Weld vs. Capel.
20—Ford vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
21—Levy vs. U. S. Gr. Lodge, &c.
22—Swain vs. Heyman.
23—Knight vs. Levy.
24—German Sav. Bank vs. Robertson.
25—Von Broekhuisen vs. New York Times Co.
26—In re Wright.
27—Am. Ice Co. vs. City of New York.
28—Foster vs. Foster.
29—In re E. 170th St.
30—In re E. 158th St.
31—Lynch vs. Dorsey.
32—Donohue vs. Ogden.
33—Forster vs. Stein.
34—Auersperg vs. Star Co.
35—In re Sheridan.
36—Young vs. Valentine
37—Fairchild Brothers & Foster vs. Eberhardt
38—Johnson vs. Atlas Imp. Co.
39—Steinhard vs. Sire.
40—Perry vs. Perry.
41—Bruckner vs. Schmidt.
42—Shurman vs. Barry.
43—Lewis vs. Boardman
44—Parsons vs. Walsman.
45—Swain vs. Heymann.
45½—In re Washington Av.
46—Lewis vs. Boardman
47—McEvoy vs. Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John W. O'Connell, Sigmund Leerburger, Charles J. Coulter, Fanny Jacobs, Winifred Monroe, Jetta Heller.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room 23, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J., presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Mary Celesteins.
2—Frank E. Campbell.
3—Henry Deveto.
4—Marion Caswell.
5—Frank Morris.
6—Harry Cohen.
7—Emanuel Gomez.
8—Elizabeth Ryan.
9—Gennaro Papa.
10—Ada Johnson.
11—Albert Lindner.
12—Jacob Rosen.
13—Thomas Mullin.
14—Michael Carroll, John Foley.
15—Joseph Krauss. Pleadings.
1—Rachel Katz.
2—Feodor Basch, Alexander Lenord, Frederick Blumenthal, Kenney Levine.
3—Louis Schwartz.
4—Abraham Schonfeld.
5—John Dacey.
6—Charles M. Stephens.
7—James Phillips, Mary Phillips.
8—Mary Wynn.
9—Carl Zimmer.
10—Peter Clancey.
11—Michele Damato.
12—James Sargent.
13—Frederick Ryan.
14—Russo Gaetano.
15—John T. McCarthy.
16—James Johnson, alias James Brown.
17—John Hastings.
18—Charles Hassenn.
19—William L. Russell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Smythe for the People.

1—Frederick Littlefield.
2—Peter Klotz.
3—Frank M. Dolan.
4—James Zitto.
5—Antonio Mazzo.
6—Cornelius Sullivan.
7—Mamie Stevenson.
8—Louis Eidman, Abraham Flax.
9—Harry M. Sugarman
10—Oscar Allen.
11—Charles Grey, Charles Cory.
12—Bernard Sperling.
13—Porfrio Virgina.
14—Michael Pyers.
15—Bernard Himelstein.
16—Julia Johnston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Mercantile Loan Association—Theophile J. Burnier, Mayer Fink vs. Morits Bilowitz et al.—George H. Engel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Grauer

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Wooster Street Plot Changes Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers—List of To-day's Auction Offerings.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Cora C. Dwight, to the Hudson Realty Company, 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster Street, old buildings, on plot 45.6 by 100.

It is reported that Anton L. Olsen has sold the six-story loft building, 135 to 141 West Twentieth Street, on plot 90 by 92.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Eleanor Brown, to Issac Dreyfus, the four-story dwelling 36 East Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Dr. Charles R. L. Putnam has sold the four-story dwelling, 115 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Josephine G. Erskine has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, 326 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 100.5.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Heyn & Covington the four-story brick tenement, 625 East Fifth Street, 216 by 97; also for a Miss Bisch the similar adjoining parcel, No. 627.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Anna M. Segrist the two five-story tenements, 548 and 550 First Avenue, 50 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Fremel & Fuchs the six-story tenement at the southwest corner of Houston and Manhattan Streets, on plot 31.6 by 67.6.

P. Imperato has sold for Leo Tukmann to Ruggiero & Trapani the six-story tenement, 2,173 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

R. W. Pitcher has sold the five-story flat, 265 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

Maria Reufer has sold the four-story tenement, 451 West Fortieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

E. Klein has sold the five-story brick dwelling, 27 Lewis Street, 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of Broome Street.

Max Marx has sold, through William J. Huston & Co., to R. Coniglio, a plot, 50 by 125, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 160 feet east of Jerome Avenue. The purchaser will erect on the lots three two-family brick dwellings.

Jacob A. King has leased the store and basement of 678 Broadway for Matthew Clarkson to the Brooklyn Knitting Company for a term of years.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday at 111 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 366.3 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 33 West Tenth Street, north side, 427.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of James C. Duff on March 10, 1893.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 2,250 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $23,158.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 633 Prospect Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Beck, or One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee, 116 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 127.7 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,392.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Merrill Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 41; Anna T. Kraft of 248 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wilbur of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Jefferson Street, west side, 150 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; E. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tenth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 10; J. L. Doherty, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Hoffman Street, northeast corner of Pelham Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 50 by 73; Charles W. Wetzel, Bedford Park, owner; R. H. Peppermuller of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery, to a four-story brick music hall and dwelling; J. R. Husson of 300 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Morenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $600.

Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway, to brick lofts building; Aldrich estate of 45 Broadway, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost $2,000.

Nos. 802 and 804 Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick shop; J. Theurer, premises, owner; E. Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 109 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. Hirschberg of Second Avenue and Seventh Street, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 150 feet east of Elton Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, 22 by 39.3; William Sherwood & Co. of 683 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick factory, 35 by 95; C. E. Hertlein, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, 784, w s, 50.9 ft n of 98th St, 25x84.2x—x William Niederreuther to Thomas J. Riley, (mtg $20,000).. Nom.

CHARLES ST, 165, n s, 114 ft e of West St, 22x101.11 to alley, e s, x22x101.8, w s; Michael Murtha to Ernst Reinhardt.... 13,000

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 90.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 21.8x96.9x21.2x86.9; Adolphus T. Sieker to Charlotte M. Barselo, (mtgs $5,800).... $4,000

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x90; Ferdinand Schaad to John H. Oeters..... Nom.

FRONT ST, 24, Broad St, 109 and 111, n e corner of Broad St, 23.5x59.6x23.6x60; Joseph Nussbaum to Adolph M. Bendheim, (mtg $45,000.) other consideration and..... 100

HENRY ST, 293, n s, 24x77.11 on e s x24 x78.3 on w s; Abraham J. Dworsky to Minnie Levinsky, ½ part and all title, (mtg ½ $25,000,) other considerations and..... 100

HULL AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 21.1x113.6x49.1x123.5; Bertha Krefft to Mary A. Costello, all liens, other considerations and..... 100

JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av, 76.8x— to proposed Davidson Av, x3.6x227.11; Julia Ruvane to Martin Geiszler, (mtg $10,000, other considerations and..... 100

LOT 49, map of Neill estate; Anna P. Kline to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $2,500).. Nom.

PARK AV, n e corner of 32d St, runs n 197.6 to 33d St x e 425 to Lexington Av x s 147.8 x w 49x s 49.10 to 32d St x w 376.5 to beginning; Madison Av, n w corner of 85th St, runs w 220x n 204.4 to 86th St x e 220 to Madison Av x s 204.4 to beginning; Oren Root, Jr., to Metropolitan Street Railway Company, (mtg $950,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n w s, being Lot 71, map of East Tremont, 76x150x92x150; Lamar S. Lowry and another to First National Bank, quitclaim..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n w s, being Lot 71, map of East Tremont, 76x150x92x150; Francis A. Van Dyke to First National Bank, quitclaim..... Nom.

RECTOR ST, 17, s s, 30.5x47.4, w s, x 29.7 x45.10, e s; Katharine Jackson to Lena Teller and another, (mtgs $35,000)..... Nom.

SHEIL ST, s s, being Lots 782 and 783, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; C. De Witt Clocke to Jennie B. Calderwood, B. & S..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 502 ft s of 156th St, 26x90; Edward W. Fox to Walter W. Mayer, all liens..... Nom.

1ST AV, 548 and 550, e s, 19.9 ft s of 32d St x 53.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Anna M. Sigrist, (mtg $34,000). Nom.

1ST AV, 548 to 552, s e corner of 32d St, 73.5x100; Isaac Heifer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $52,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 548 to 552, s e corner of 32d St, 73.5x100; William Wicke to Isaac Heifer, B. & S..... Nom.

1ST AV, 548 to 552, s e corner of 32d St, 73.5x100; August Roesler and another, executors, and another to Isaac Heifer, (mtgs $52,000)..... 65,000

2D AV, 1,285, w s, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; John Bogner to Jacob Harris, (mtg $16,000,) other considerations and.. 100

8TH ST, 649, n s, 134.9 ft w of Avenue C, 19.9x97; 5th St, 647, n s, 134.6 ft w of Avenue C, 19.9x97; Abraham Nevins and another to Simon Steiner, (mtg $16,300.) other considerations and..... 100

12TH ST, 61, n s, 90.10 ft e of Broadway, 25x28.5x27.3x10.3; Locust Av, s w s, at n w s of Prospect St, 150x100; Prospect Av, n w s, being Lot 71, map of East Tremont, 76x150x92x150; Robert L. Thomas to First National Bank, quitclaim..... Nom.

18TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 50x 108, Unionport; Foster L. Haviland to Joseph Gamache and another..... Nom.

14TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 108, Unionport; Francisco Sabella to Joseph Cassillo..... 450

14TH ST, 538, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Henry S. Herrman to Julius Bachrach, quitclaim..... Nom.

21ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 98.8; Mayer S. Auerbach to Simon Haberman, (mtg $36,000,) other considerations and..... 100

38TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to E. Mann Vynne, other considerations and.. 100

51ST ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Augusta Von Fell and another to Frederick Braun, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

53D ST, 144, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 93.6x20.1x90.9; William A. Heyliger to Meyer D. Rothschild, (mtg $8,000,) other considerations and..... 100

62D ST, 248, s s, 89 ft w of 2d Av, 17x 100.5; Joseph M. Alexander to John Stich, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 109, n s, 160 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Alonzo F. Richardson to Mary Richardson..... Nom.

93D ST, 5, n s, 146.8 ft e of 5th Av, 21.6x 100.8; Benjamin Lowenstein to Tillie Lowenstein, B. & S., (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

102D ST, 215, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Kate Cunningham to Harry Lahn and another, B. & S., (mtg $17,850).... Nom.

112TH ST, 238 and 240, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Florence R. Docter to Bernice D. Emerson, B. & S., (mtg $62,000,) other considerations and..... 100

112TH ST, 238 and 240, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Bernice D. Emerson to Michael P. McGrath, (mtg $62,000,) other considerations and..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Benjamin Berger to Jacob Fliegman, (mtg $36,250,) other considerations and..... 100

121ST ST, 256, s s, 158.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Estelle L. F. Wendell to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $12,500).. Nom.

122D ST, 431 and 433, n s, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100.11; Jacob Levy to Becky Levy, ½ part, (mtg $32,000)..... 20,000

129TH ST, 247, n s, 293.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x99.11; Lena Feuer to Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., all liens..... Exchange

132D ST, s s, 485 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Laura Wehman to Melrose Realty Company of New York, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

137TH ST, 698, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; William H. Lamphear to Sarah E. Ball, quitclaim..... Nom.

137TH ST, 698, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Sarah E. Ball to Henry J. Buck, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

140TH ST, 624 and 626, s s, 72 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x e 50x n 26x e 0.9x n 74 to street x w 50.9 to beginning; William J. Williamson and another to Minnie H. Rode, (mtgs $15,000)..... Nom.

146TH ST, 624 and 626, s s, 72 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x e 50x n 26x e 0.9x n 74 to street x w 50.9 to beginning; Minnie H. Rode to Melrose Realty Company, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

146TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Laura Wehman to Minnie H. Rode, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

147TH ST, n e s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Frederick W. Pitcher to Louis K. Ungrich, (mtg $11,000,) other considerations and..... 100

177TH ST, s s, 160.9 ft s e of Central Av, 50x125; Max Marx to Rosalia Coniglio, (mtg $2,800,) other considerations and... 100

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 156; Samuel Birnbaum to Joseph Lippman and another, 3 years.. $2,010

BLEECKER ST, 103; George H. Pigneron to Gustave Schuman, Jr., and another, 10½ years..... 3,000

WILLIS AV, 236; Rosine Dietzel to Charles J. Cohen, 5 years..... 1,800

3D AV, 1,861; Louis Kahn and others, executors, to Menno Brown and another, 2 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AMMANN, Louisa, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 147th St, s s, 157.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, due March 23, 1903, 6 per cent..... $1,600

BIONDO, Frank, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 85, map of St. Raymond Park, due Oct. 1, 1907..... 400

BLOCH, Henry M., and another to Marks Bloch and another; 6th St, 613, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BRAUN, Frederick, to Augusta Von Fell; 51st St, s s, 183.4 ft e of 3d Ave, 3 years..... 1,400

BUTLER, George P., to Henry Maddock; 20th St, n s, 191.7 ft w of 7th Ave, 5 years..... 24,000

CALLAHAN, John, to Simon Epstein; Park Row, w s, 185.1 ft s of Pearl St, notes..... 2,400

CONEGLEO, Rosalia, to Max Marx; 177th St, s s, 160.9 ft s e of Central Park West, prior mtg $6,500, due June 22, 1903, 6 per cent..... 7,800

CONEGLEO, Rosalia, to Max Marx; 177th St, s s, 160.9 ft s e of Central Park West, prior mtg $2,835, due June 22, 1903, 6 per cent..... 6,500

ELY, Christiana A., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 71st St, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 10,000

FAULHABER, Jacob, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 9th Av, 767, w s, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

FLIEGMAN, Jacob, to Benjamin Berger; 117th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Ave, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,750

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to G. De Witt Cloacke and another, executors; 13th St, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years, 6½ per cent., gold..... 2,500

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another, to Mary J. Haviland; 13th St, s s, 130 ft. e of Avenue C; also 13th St, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years, 5½ per cent, gold..... 3,000

GLEASON, Mary E., to James T. Gleason; Belmont Av, w s, 100 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 500

HABERMAN, Simon, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 21st St, 27 East, building loan, due June 15, 1903..... 43,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 21st St, 27 East, prior mtg due June 15, 1903..... 23,000

HARRIS, Jacob, to John Bogner; 2d Ave, 1,285, due Sept. 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HEIDEMARK, John R., to Serial Building and Loan and Savings Institution; Tinton Av, w s, 101.11 ft. n of 158th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 300

HELFER, Isaac, to August Roesler and others, executors; 1st Av, 548, e s, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

HELFER, Isaac, to William Wecke; 1st Av, 550, e s, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

HELFER, Isaac, to William Wecke; 1st Av, 552, s e corner of 32d St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

HUNT, John T., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 455 and 456, Block P, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, due Oct. 1, 1910, 6 per cent..... 873

KAHN, Jette, to the Mutual Benefit and Burial Society of the Congregation Gates of Prager; 62d St, 343 East, due July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

MAYER, Theobald, to Harlem Savings Bank; Valentine Av, w s, part of Lot 12, on part of farm of Peter Valentine, at Fordham, prior mtg $3,500, 1 year.. 2,500

NEWMAN, Adolph, to the State Bank; 8th St, 358 to 362 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

OETERS, John H., to Frederick Schlueter; Edgecombe Ave, 125 and 127; also 141st St, 330 Ave, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold..... 5,000

RIEDINGER, Elizabeth A., and another to Mary A. Farquhar; Elliott Av, e s, 345 ft s of Juliana St, Olinville, 3 years.. 1,500

RILEY, Thomas J., to William Niederreuther; Amsterdam Av, 784, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years..... 2,000

SCHWIEBERT, Johann H., and wife to the Title Insurance Company; 136th St, n s, 420 ft w of Brown Place, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

SCHWANEMANN, Adolph, to Harlem Savings Bank; Freeman St, s e corner of Lyman Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SIGRIST, Anna M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, e s, 46.3 ft s of 32d St, 1 year..... 4,000

SIGRIST, Anna M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, e s, 46.2 ft s of 32d St, 1 year..... 4,000

STEINER, Simon, to Abraham Nevins and another; 5th St, 647 and 649, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,488

TULLY, Michael, to Continental Trust Company; 26th St, n s, 260 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 13,000

WAHLIG, Eugene G., to Adam Happel; 135th St, n s, 181.4 ft e of Brook Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year..... 1,500

WASMANTEL, Daniel, to the Manhattan Sav. Institution; 4th Ave, w s, 64 ft n of East 19th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 3,500

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Niagara Fire Insurance Company; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, due Oct. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 55,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to the State Bank; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, prior mtg $55,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EPSTEIN, Simon, to the State Bank..... $1

FUTTERKNECHT, Caroline, administratrix, to Rachel H. Knox..... 2,000

MEHAN, William A., to Jesse S. L'Amoreaux..... 10,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Catharine J. Ball..... 13,000

SCHLUETER, Frederick, to Jonas V. Speyro..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees..... 75,000

Mechanics' Liens.

POND PL, w s, 93 ft s of 198th St, 60x125; Keyron Holland against Marie J. Doering, owner; William Margery, contractor..... 164

BROADWAY AND 97TH ST, n e cor, 100.11x149.7 x irregular; Adelbert S. Nichols against Catherine W. Hoelzle, owner and contractor..... 1,168

BROADWAY AND 97TH ST, n e cor, 100.11x149.7; Edward Freeman against Catherine Hoelzle, owner and contractor 855

COLUMBUS AV, 440 to 456; M. Strachan against New Endicott Company, owner; Rubenstein & Schulman, contractor... 240

RYER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 178th St, 210x150; Louis Vera against Lochinvar Realty Company, owner and contractor. 245

VYSE AV, w s, 101 ft n of Home St, 75x100; John Beel Company against Morris Leonard, owner and contractor. 532

WEBSTER AV, 1,374 to 1,378; Solomon Sobol against City Trust Company, owner; James Stracie, contractor..... 100

8TH AV, 2,099; William H. Dank against Hannah L. Crossley, owner and contractor..... 18

152D ST AND BEACH AV, n e cor, 25x100; Henry Hammel against Joseph Bellah and another, owners and contractors; William L. Salas, contractor. 128

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

DECATUR AV, w s, 175 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Grace E. Talbert..... $5,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 73d and 74th Sts; Standard Marble Works against W. E. D. Stokes and another, Aug. 20, 1902, by bond..... 553

BROADWAY, 872; Frederick Jacobsen against Oswald Cammann and another, trustees, Aug. 27, 1902..... 475

5TH ST, 632 East; Penrhyn Slate Company against New York City Mission and Tract Society and another, April 22, 1902..... 141

Lis Pendens.

GRACE AV, e s, Lyon Av, s s, Parker Av, w s, and Westchester Av, n s, whole block; Thomas Brady and another against Anna E. Lyon and another, (specific performance;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

HUGHES AV, e s, 400 ft n of 180th St, 50x152x 50.2x156; Anna Schwietering against Joseph Tesoro and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Larned & Marks.

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25 ft w of Garrison Av, runs w 73.7x n 63.5x e 96.7 to w s of Garrison Av x s 25x w 25x s 43.10 to beginning; Antonio Cerrussi against Emily Rifenburg and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich.

11TH ST, 610 East; Simon Adler and another against Harris Goldberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

38TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mary B. Dorr against Liesette Newman and another, (reformation and foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Burr.

40TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 39.6x98.9; Milton A. Straw against Joshua S. Eden, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.

40TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 39.6x98.9; Martin R. C. Briggs against Joshua S. Eden, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.

45TH ST, 311 East; Rex Realty Company against Max Levenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

111TH ST, n s, 156.8 ft e of 2d Av, 27.1x100.11; Carmela Boye against Mary Anzalone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ullo & Ruebsamen.

112TH ST, s s, 342 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Amos E. Brush, guardian, against Flora I. Neumann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

123D ST, 525 to 529 West; James Murray, trustee, against David Bussell and another, (action to declare mortgage void;) attorney, A. Dryer.

156TH ST, s s, 292 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Frank E. Sicher against George D. Brouwer-Ancher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hahn.

170TH ST, n s, 92.4 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167; Margaret A. Briggs against Hester Hartwell and another, (partition;) attorneys, Darlington, Krane & Jenkins.

SPORTING PAPER'S CREDITORS.

The Spirit of The Times Corporation Alleged to Be Insolvent—Ex-Judge Russell Its President.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against The Spirit of the Times Corporation, publisher of The Spirit of the Times and American Sportsman, at 62 Trinity Place, by the following creditors: Horace Russell of 47 Park Avenue, $10,000, for money lent to the corporation during the past five years; Alexander F. W. Leslie, $1,699, for salary as general manager and money loaned, and Edward Abercrombie, $302, for salary as editorial writer.

It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, has refused to pay its notes for more than a year past, has refused to pay other obligations, has suffered suits at law to be brought by creditors, which are now pending; that its property, at a fair valuation, will not be sufficient to pay its debts, and has admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be declared bankrupt.

The Spirit of the Times was started in 1829, subsequently passed into the hands of E. A. Buck, who was succeeded by the present corporation in June, 1889, when it was incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000. Mr. Buck, who had been the President since the start, died in August, 1893, and ex-Judge Horace Russell became President, who has since continued in that office. Among the Directors was Elihu Root.

For over twenty years the late William B. Curtis, widely known as the "Father of Athletics," was connected with The Spirit of the Times in an editorial capacity. His writings on athletics were read with interest all over the United States and in many parts of the universe. He compiled comprehensive data of athletic events and records, and the pages of the paper were anxiously scanned when he was appealed to for his opinion. Shortly before his death, in July, 1900, Mr. Curtis resigned the position of managing editor, which he had filled for several years.

LIPPOFF JUDGMENT VACATED.

Attorneys Alleged that Partner's Blank Check Was Filled In During His Illness.

A judgment for $1,975 obtained against Lippoff Brothers, jobbers in underwear, hosiery, &c., at 94 Canal Street, on Sept. 13 by default by Moses Bernstein, was canceled and set aside yesterday in the records of the County Clerk's office. Kantrowitz & Esberg, attorneys for the firm, said that a blank check was obtained from one of the partners while he was suffering with appendicitis and about to have an operation performed, that the check was filled in many months after by a certain party and negotiated.

Application was made to vacate the judgment in the City Court upon the ground that the summons had never been served on Lippoff Brothers, which was granted last Friday by Judge Fitzsimons, who vacated the judgment and directed the plaintiff to pay the costs and Sheriff's fees. Lippoff Brothers claimed to be perfectly solvent, and stated they were ready to submit to the court a sworn statement that their assets were fully three times the amount of their liabilities.

A Loan Concern Dissolved.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the New York Mercantile Loan Association, of 621 Broadway, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation begun in May last, and appointed Theophile J. Burmer receiver of the assets, which amount to $3,532. There are no liabilities.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS BERMAN.—Scheduled of Louis Berman, a dealer in jewelry on the installment plan, of 1,703 Madison Avenue, show liabilities $7,775, and no assets.

LOUIS F. WALDMAN.—Louis F. Waldman, a painter at 307 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,279, and assets $140, consisting of cash, $40, and stock, $100.

ISAAC MILLER.—Isaac Miller of 23 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,241 and no assets. He was a partner in the firm of Miller & Levy, clothing manufacturers, at 127 Bleecker Street, who dissolved in October, 1901.

HENRY WITT.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed yesterday by Henry Witt, as one of the four partners in the Elite Manufacturing Company, children's cloaks, formerly at 30 Lispenard Street, which show liabilities $7,314, and nominal assets, $1,000 stock, in the receiver's hands.

NICHOLAS BROOKS.—Nicholas Brooks of 27 Pearl Street, who kept an eating house at 311 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,691 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $2,725 is to Ballantine & Co., brewers, who held a chattel mortgage on the fixtures of the place.

HECKER LUNCHEON COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of the Hecker Luncheon Company of 172 Fifth Avenue, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday.

AUGUSTE NIEMAN.—Auguste Nieman of 201 East Eighty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,500 and no assets. There are only two creditors, Mary Burke, $5,000, suit for damages for negligence, and Sophie Goodwin of Long Island City, $500 for rent.

EMMA KLATZCO.—Emma Klatzco, formerly Emma Stamm, of 348 East Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,245, and no assets. The debts were contracted six years ago, and among the creditors are the Columbia Shade Cloth Company, $660; Charles Simon's Sons, $612, and the Albany Shirt Company, $132.

JOHN W. SEEGAR.—John W. Seegar, a barber, of 4 East Ninty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,031 and no assets. There are only three creditors, John A. Hassler, $1,206, money loaned; Henry A. Mathson, $325, money loaned, and the People of the State of New York, $1,000, judgment as surety in a bail bond.

FASHION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Addison S. Pratt temporary receiver of the assets of Fromberg & Goldstein, doing business as the Fashion Cloak and Suit Company at 37 East Twelfth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 18th inst. It was alleged that their place of business has been cleaned out, and between Sept. 6 and 8 they removed sixty pieces of cloth valued at $3,000, and concealed the goods.

HARRY L. GOLDBAUM.—Harry L. Goldbaum, a bookkeeper, residing at 66 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $20,021 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Goldbaum Brothers, dealers in artificial flowers and feathers, formerly at 58 Bleecker Street, who dissolved in March, 1900. Max I. Goldbaum, the other partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Sept. 7, 1900, and has not yet been discharged. Among the creditors are R. Goldbaum, $7,265; German Exchange Bank, $4,200; J. Andrade & Co., $644, and the New York Flower and Feather Company, $357.

DANZIGER BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob and Solomon Danziger, doing business as Danziger Brothers, manufacturers of skirts at 31 Bond Street, by B. Bernhard & Son, creditors for $1,016 for goods sold to the firm between May 7 and Sept. 5. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred a portion of their property to certain creditors, to prefer these creditors, and removed a part of their property. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $1,500. It was alleged that on the 20th inst. certain creditors issued writs of replevin and removed $3,000 worth of stock, and their place of business has been closed since Saturday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEL, Sarah—H. Maltz	$121
ARNEMANN, Martin—Sharpe & Dohme	287
BROWNE, Harrie W.—L. Silvermann	1,507
BUCHOLZ, William—National Tobacco Company	63
BEUTEL, Adam—D. M. Koehler & Son	176
BRANDY, Nathan—A. Pariser	365
BLUMENTHAL, Morris—L. Lewin	59
CRESCENT BREWING COMPANY and Conrad J. Fisher—W. J. Limerick	190
CORWIN, Barney R.—O. B. Ackerly	889
CRAGIN, Calhoun—M. Hyman and another	222
CRAIGE, Toby—T. C. Marceau	72
CALIFANO, Ernest E.—W. H. Schmohl	484
COHEN, John—K. Salzman	65
DAVIDOWITZ, Hermas—J. Hone, Jr., and another	95
DAVIDOWITZ, Herman—J. Finch	95
DENTON, Henry M.—T. J. Sullivan	171
DOWLING, Anna C.—W. W. Tinsley and another	62
DASSEL, Howard—W. M. Ritchie	89
DURSIE, Frank P.—W. M. Fleischman	75
DIETRICH, Philip—F. C. Neale	133
EHRLICH, David—S. Schlochb	26
EUCKER, Louis H.—V. Liebig	325
GONDIOSI, Leopold—C. V. Fornes	125
GINSBERG, Samuel—W. H. Meserole	537
HOBERG, Bertha—M. N. Myerhoff and another	14
HURTIG, Harry A.—C. Clark	44
HOLLAND, Daniel—S. Colonial Bank	2,737
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Rock	276
JACKSON, Samuel P.—E. Moore, administratrix	22
JABLINSKY, Abraham—K. Salzman	90
JONES, Benjamin F.—W. O. Campbell	96
JAIMES, Charles—J. E. Nichols and another	312
KNOPP, Samuel—G. Minton and another, costs	24
MAPES-REEVE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore—F. B. Hawkins and another	3,943
MATHER, John C., and Donald H. Matheson—H. B. Claflin Company	135
McGOWN, Mary A.—H. Caplan	417
NAGELSCHMIDT, Benjamin—H. Royal	375
ODELL, Stephen C. and Frank S.—C. W. Bretney and another	222
PRIES, John J.—W. H. Gebhard	224
RABINOWITZ, Benjamin—S. D. Wohlfell	110
REDDY, Farl and John—F. F. Harris and another, administrators	902
REDDY, Farl and John—F. F. Harris and another, administrators	166
ROSENTHAL, Isidor—S. S. Glauber	52
ROSEN, Bernard—L. Wolistein and another	62
RUBENSTEIN, John—K. Salzman	78
SKOIEN, Edward A.—S. Haas	166
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—A. Glachette	539
SCOTT, Marie G.—D. Scott	2,131
SORKIN, Aaron J.—J. Loewenger	212
SAYLES, John E.—G. F. Porter	125
STEIDLER, Caroline—Simpson-Crawford Company	272
WITT, Oscar—C. Miller and another	240
WALTON, Alfred—W. E. Busby and another	850

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New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

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PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

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Real Estate Renting Company,
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61-69 EAST 86TH STREET.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS.
ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
RENTS, $50 TO $80.
Superintendent on premises.

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NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
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The Milward, 44 West 131st St.—7 light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; in first-class condition; large dining room, overlooking private house rear; adults only; owner resides on premises.

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Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

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Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
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Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Apartment, unfurnished; modern house; 12 rooms, 2 baths; first class in every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

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A.—Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, &c.; rents, $35 to $45. Special inducements to desirable tenant at No. 509 West 112th St.

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205 West 70th Street, Broadway, at Sherman Square.—Elegant light suites; quiet and refined.

THE WICKLIFFE,
226-228 West 78th Street, just east of Broadway; homelike and elegant suites.

Fifth Av., 2,169.—Five large, light rooms and bath; excellent neighborhood; halls heated; $16. Dick, janitor.

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14th St. private house; third floor; large rooms; rent reasonable; refined family. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Small, well-furnished flat wanted by family of three adults; must be light, clean, and in good neighborhood. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

RAYNOR, JENNIE M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Emma Walker, Mabel Williams, Mary Rocephia Andrews, Eugenia Adeline Smith, Eleazer T. Williams, George B. Williams, James B. Williams, Hiram Williams, Clarissa Walker, (now Clarissa McIlhiney,) Alfred Howell Clark, Donald W. Clark, Edna Clark, Denys Allen Clark, Doris Clark, and Annie Vandewater, and to all persons interested in the estate of JENNIE M. RAYNOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of October, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hiram R. Smith and George R. Barns, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au20-law6wW

Apartment Hotels.

THE HANOVER

2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.

Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

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GAS HEATER.
DON'T U KNOW

That no Owner of Flat or Apartment Houses guarantees steam heat this Fall and Winter? BURN GAS; its CHEAPER. SUVIO HEATER consumes ¾ cent of Gas per hour and increases heat 500 per cent. by burning gas and air, and no odor. Will warm the largest room in a few minutes. Also used for cooking; ATTACHED INSTANTLY.
Medium size, $1.25; large size, $1.50.
Liberal discount to the trade. Your dealer will explain merits of SUVIO HEATER.
SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.,
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Sent Anywhere. Tel. 935 B 79th. Open Ev'gs.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 464 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Southeast corner 97th St. West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes, for cash and installments, for a short time only; don't miss this great opportunity to get a typewriter. 381 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed standard typewriters, $15 up; free trial; renting, exchanging, repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriters' Exchange, 241 Broadway.

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Remington No. 6 typewriter, $60; Remington No. 2, remodeled, $25; Franklin, $15. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Surrogate Notices.

TAYLOR, JOHN HENRY, OR HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE TAYLOR, Kendrick Taylor, Richard Taylor, Charles Taylor, and to the issue, if any, of Harriet G. Smith, Mary Ann Mumford, Jacob Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Charles Taylor, (who were the sisters and brothers of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, deceased,) the widow and heirs and next of kin of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, known also as HENRY TAYLOR, deceased; send greeting:

Whereas Jacob Taylor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Henry Taylor, known also as Henry Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
au27-law6wW&oc8

LA BAU, ALICIA V. or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s24-law6mW

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The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

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135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

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Board wanted on west side Oct. 1st, by gentleman and daughter, in private American family preferred; moderate terms; permanent if suited. Address, with particulars, Williams, T Box 197 Times.

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Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished suite or room, private bath; single room; breakfast; reference.

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Surrogate Notices.

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902.
ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-law6mW

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YOUNG SAYS ANOTHER DID ACTUAL MURDER

Protests He Tried to Revive Mrs. Pulitzer After Crime.

Police Searching for Possible Accomplice—Jewels Sold, Not Pawned—Prisoner Now in the Tombs.

William Hooper Young, alleged murderer of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, is now in that part of the Tombs known as "Murderers' Row," there spending his waking hours in reading newspaper accounts of the crime charged to him and begging for cigarettes. After he was arrested in Derby, Conn., and before he was brought to this city yesterday morning, he made some sort of a statement to two of Capt. Titus's detectives, and the Captain announced yesterday that the confession was as follows:

"About three weeks ago I met a man named Charles Elling in Central Park. He accosted me. We talked and got acquainted, though he was a degenerate. After that he called on me several times in my flat.

"On the night Mrs. Pulitzer died, Elling and I met her at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street by an appointment I had made. We went to the flat together. I went out for some whisky after we got there, leaving Elling and the woman alone. When I got back I found Mrs. Pulitzer lying across the bed with a gag in her mouth. Elling had gone.

"I ripped open her clothing and moved her hands back and forth over her head to induce respiration. When she didn't breathe I put my hand under her waist and felt her heart. It was not beating. Then I decided to notify the police, but thought I would go to Police Headquarters instead of calling a policeman. I thought Police Headquarters was in the City Hall. I got on a train and started down town, and on the way I got to thinking what a lot of disgrace the affair would bring on me and my father. That made me decide to get rid of the body.

"I took a long knife and cut into the body, intending to cut it up so that I could get it into a trunk, but after I had made the first cut my courage failed and I could go no further."

Capt. Titus gave out that version of the prisoner's confession soon after the latter had left Police Headquarters, whither he was taken immediately after arriving at the Grand Central Station from Derby. Before quoting the confession the Chief Detective had said:

"Young's counsel, Mr. Hart, is here, and the prisoner made the statement to my officers in Connecticut. I understand that he made practically the same statement to Mr. Hart."

CONTRADICTED THE CAPTAIN.

After the Captain had finished giving out the confession, Mr. Garvan, Assistant District Attorney, who was there, said:

"Captain Titus has said that this prisoner made practically the same statement to his counsel. The Captain is mistaken. We don't know what he told his counsel."

"I have told no one that he made any statement to me," interposed Mr. Hart.

"No," added Mr. Garvan. "The counsel has made no statement on the subject at all, except to say that his client is not guilty."

"He made a statement to his counsel," said Captain Titus, "but we have no means of knowing what it is. I want to be understood as saying that I supposed it was the same he made to my officers."

"That is all the statement Young made," the Captain added. "He volunteered all that. Knowing that his rights are being protected, we cannot question him now."

During the time the prisoner was at headquarters he was not separated from his counsel, except while his picture and measurements were being taken upstairs. Captain Titus personally had no conversation with him. After the man was securely lodged in the Tombs, Mr. Hart had a brief talk with him.

"I don't admit that Young ever made the statement attributed to him," said the lawyer later in the afternoon. "Or, if he made any statement to the detectives, I do not admit that he made one in such a form that it will have legal value. All I can say is that I think Young is innocent, and I shall be able to prove it when the time comes.

"If there was a confession made, as the police say, and if a man named Elling committed the murder, then Young was guilty only of concealing the dead body, which is not a crime under the laws of this State. If Young is the murderer, then it is up to Captain Titus to prove either that Elling is a myth or where Elling is.

"No, I don't say I know that Young is insane. I wish somebody would tell me whether he is or not."

Mr. Hart said that John W. Young, the prisoner's father, had been notified of his son's arrest.

In talking Mr. Hart spoke of the person who had interested him in the case as "a friend of John W. Young," the prisoner's father. He would not disclose the identity of the friend, but it was learned that he is Gen. Avery D. Andrews, ex-Police Commissioner, now living at Ardsley, N. Y. Gen. Andrews is in constant cable communication with Mr. Young in Paris, where an expression of the ex-Commissioner's belief in the prisoner's story that the actual killing was done by another man has been sent.

It is known, too, that several of the most noted insanity experts in the United States have been communicated with, indicating that the principal defense will be insanity.

Gen. Andrews, when asked last night concerning his interest in the case, declined to say anything.

DISCREDITS ACCOMPLICE STORY.

In speaking of the confession that the officers said Young had made to them in Derby, Conn., Capt. Titus said last night that he placed no credence at all in the accomplice story. He did not believe any such man as Elling ever existed. Young, according to the police, had said that Elling lived in Bridgeport for a while and also in Portland, Oregon. To both these cities Capt. Titus sent messages inquiring after the supposed accomplice, but he received word from the respective Chiefs of Police that they were unable to find a trace of such a person. Both the Chiefs were positive that no Elling had ever been in their territories.

"And yet," added Capt. Titus, "as the prisoner has told this story, I shall not stop investigating it. I shall do all I can to trace it down. If there is any Elling, I'll do my best to get him."

Mrs. Pulitzer's murder has not lost all its mystery, as the police had expected it would as soon as Young was caught. The prisoner told them that he could not remember where he had been since he left New York. Nor did he explain the injuries to the head and face of the dead woman. Even his lawyer was unable to get much information from him yesterday, for after they had talked together in the Tombs the lawyer said he had no idea about his client's recent movements.

"But," he added, "there is one point I expect to clear up soon. What it is I can't tell you now, but I'll make it public as soon as I straighten it out."

When Young reached the Grand Central Station at 9:21 o'clock, he was still handcuffed to Detective Sergeant Findlay. Accompanying them were Sergeant Hughes and Mr. Hart, the prisoner's lawyer. They came on the New Haven express, and had occupied seats in the smoker during the entire trip. Young and Mr. Hart talked much of the time on the way to New York. Young asked several times for a cigarette, but as none of the party was addicted to their use, cigars were given to him, and he smoked these incessantly.

From as early as 7 o'clock, a crowd began to collect about the Grand Central Station to see Young. The news that he had been captured and that he would be brought to New York attracted a thousand or more persons. The police had much to do in keeping them out of the station, in order to permit of the regular traffic. Nearly every one that came in on the trains from the suburbs wanted to know what the crowd had assembled for, and when they were told that Young was expected, many of them waited.

RUSH OF THE CROWD.

It was about five minutes after the last person had left the train before Young was brought out. The smoker was in the front of the train, just behind the baggage car, and the walk to the cab was a short one. The detectives took their prisoner across several tracks and out from a gate to one side of where the crowd had collected. They evidently had not attempted to avoid the crowd, but, nevertheless, they nearly succeeded. Suddenly a cry went up of "Here he comes; here's Young."

The crowd made a rush for the gate. The policemen drew their clubs and threatened to use them. Down the walk to the gate at a hurried step went the detectives dragging their prisoner, for he was hardly able to walk. He seemed to fear the crowd, for he shouted "Hart! Hart!" as though he wished his counsel to protect him.

The prisoner's face is thin, but not long. His brow is high, but exceedingly narrow. His hair was short, his eyes are rather large and hazel, and they move furtively from side to side, his glance never lingering in any spot longer than the fraction of a second. His dark complexion is not that of one naturally a brunette, but looks as if he might have spent years in the tropics. His nose is long, thin, and the bone shows prominently, while his mouth is small. His neck is long and the Adam's apple is prominent.

Young was almost barefooted, his shoes being torn and worn out on the soles. He wore a cheap brown checked suit of clothes and a golf cap of mixed material. His linen was dirty, and he wore no necktie.

The police made an opening through the crowd from the gate to the carriage. Young before he entered turned to Mr. Hart again, but Detective Findlay jerked him unceremoniously toward the door. Again he shouted:

"Mr. Hart! Mr. Hart!"

RAN AFTER THE CARRIAGE.

"Get in here!" exclaimed the detective, and the prisoner was pulled and shoved into the cab, and the driver gave the horse a sharp lash of the whip. The crowd scattered in front of the carriage, and hundreds of persons ran after it for blocks. At Forty-second Street and Park Avenue the cab got blocked by a car, and another endeavor was made to get a look at the prisoner. Hundreds fought their way to the windows. The carriage proceeded on its way to East Forty-first Street, followed by the crowd. It went through Fifth Avenue and thence to Police Headquarters.

The crowd about Headquarters was almost as large as at the station, for the word had been sent there that Young was on the way. Even the old Italian women of the neighborhood gathered, and heads were out of all the buildings near. The prisoner was taken in by the Mott Street entrance of the building. The prisoner was held at Headquarters for nearly two hours and then was taken in a carriage to the Criminal Court Building where he spent half an hour in the office of District Attorney Jerome. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre Street Police Court and held, without bail, for examination next Tuesday.

While he was arraigned before the Magistrate, Young's demeanor was that of a frightened and hunted man. Once he tried to force a smile, after his lawyer had whispered in his ear something which could not be heard, but his attempt was pathetic.

The Tombs Warden, when asked about his new prisoner last night, said:

"We put him in the hospital cell just for the sake of precaution. The nurses never take their eyes off of him. He has been examined by the prison physician, who found that there was nothing the matter with him, except that he was run down from dissipation. He has asked that no one but his lawyer be allowed to see him. No Mormons nor any friends have called for him."

Several hours after Captain Titus had told of Young's statement, which he called "a statement and not a confession," the Captain was asked if the prisoner had given any intimation of what he had done with Mrs. Pulitzer's jewelry that she wore on the night of the murder.

"Yes," was the reply, "he told my men he had sold it for $8.25. He had not pawned it. He gave the name of the place where he got rid of the valuables, and we are now looking them up.

Mac Levy, the Brooklyn gymnasium instructor, who knew Young, and who went to Derby on Monday to make the identification, said yesterday that he believed the story of the accomplice. He said Young told him the same things that he was said to have told the detectives. He also told Levy that he thought Elling had given Mrs. Pulitzer "knockout drops" while he (Young) was away from the flat.

YOUNG'S PROBABLE MOVEMENTS

Belief that Alleged Slayer Had Appearance Altered and Bought Clothing in Danbury.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 23.—Frederick Klingenschmidt, a barber here, is certain William Hooper Young, the alleged slayer of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, was in Danbury last Friday, and it was here that he changed his appearance.

A strange man entered the barber's shop a few minutes after 7 o'clock Friday morning and stepped into the first empty chair, which was Klingenschmidt's. The stranger asked to have his mustache removed and his hair cut in different style from the way he wore it at the time. That was a rather unusual request, particularly the changing of the style of wearing the hair. Klingenschmidt did as he was instructed.

From the barber's shop Young went immediately to S. B. Leland's clothing store on the same street. There he purchased a pair of overalls and a pair of socks. That was the last seen of him in Danbury. The clerk in the clothing store is positive the man was Young from his exact likeness to pictures taken after the fugitive's capture. The barber, who saw him both before and after the removal of the mustache, is equally sure. Danbury is ten miles distant from both Ridgefield and Brookfield Junction, in which places Young is known to have been, and is on the direct road from either place to Derby.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—It is believed that William Hooper Young was in this city Friday evening. William H. Bruce is positive that Young is the man he fed that night. A man answering in every particular Young's description entered Price's grocery, where Bruce is employed, and asked for food. Bruce gave him a loaf of bread and some boiled ham. The stranger was well dressed for a beggar. He said he had not been in this country long, and had been robbed of $170, all the money he had, in a New York flat.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—There is no doubt that William Hooper Young was in Greenwich last Thursday on his way from Brewster to Derby, where he was captured. John E. Ray, manager of the Opera House, was riding past William Rockefeller's farm at 5 o'clock that morning when he met the man, who acted in a manner that aroused suspicion. Mr. Ray has since seen Young's picture, and recognized it as the man he had noticed.

MRS. PULITZER IS BURIED.

Funeral Service Over Body of Murdered Woman Held in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, Sept. 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer was held from the residence of her parents in this place today.

The Rev. J. F. Christensen conducted the services, and he was assisted by the Rev. Andrew Hanson, pastor of the Danish Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment was in the family plot in Alpine Cemetery. The house was filled with relatives and friends of the dead woman. The basket was covered with floral offerings. The pallbearers were all young men, friends of Mrs. Pulitzer.

When the body was carried from the house there was an immense crowd on the street.

ANOTHER MURDER RECALLED.

Capt. Schmittberger Suggests that Young May Have Been Concerned in the Kate Feeley Mystery.

Capt. Schmittberger, who was in command of the West Twentieth Street Station when Mrs. Kate Feeley disappeared in October, 1899, last night said that there were many surprisingly similar features in the general description of William Hooper Young, suspected of murdering Mrs. Anna Pulitzer and the missing man who had gone to Mrs. Feeley's rooms, in West Eighteenth Street and induced her to go away with him.

Mrs. Feeley made her home with a Mrs. Serah Carroll at 154 West Eighteenth Street. She advertised for employment from the home of a friend, Mrs. Mary Lucie, on the fifth floor of the same house. A day or two later a stranger engaged Mrs. Feeley, it was said, to look after his invalid wife. The woman was not seen afterward by her friends. A day or two later portions of a woman's body were found in Seventeenth Street, in Eighteenth Street, at Staten Island, in the waters of the bay, and other places. The head of the body never was found.

"I am confident," said Capt. Schmittberger last night, "that the dismembered body was that of Mrs. Feeley, although it never has been positively proven.

Capt. Schmittberger said that the man in the Feeley case was about five feet six inches tall, rather heavily built, and wore a suit of dark clothing. He looked like an Italian, but talked English fluently and persuasively.

Young is about 5 feet 7, and, according to Max Levy, who identified him at Derby, Conn., was rather heavy three years ago and something of an athlete. Young talks well and fluently, and is said by Levy to be "very persuasive." He is of dark complexion.

The Captain called attention to the message that was sent from Chicago, purporting to come from the Feeley woman, and the message sent to Capt. Titus, signed "Hooper Young." They resemble each other in many respects, he said.

When Young took his trunk to ship it by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express to Chicago, and was asked where he lived, he replied:

"Just around the corner."

When the man in the Feeley case was asked by Mrs. Feeley where he lived before she went with him, he replied:

"Just around the corner," meaning in Eighteenth Street.

Capt. Schmittberger also called attention to the intent to dismember Mrs. Pulitzer's body and the brutal cutting up of Mrs. Feeley.

OIL PROMOTER TO PLEAD.

Complainant Says, Contrary to Representation, Wells Produced Water and Were Abandoned.

William L. Russell, a promoter of oil enterprises of Lima, Ohio, and said to be a man of considerable wealth, will appear today before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions and plead to an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree. Russell was indicted by the June Grand Jury, acting on a complaint sworn out by Malcolm C. Anderson, a broker of 66 Broadway.

Negotiations had been in progress to have Russell, who makes his home in Ohio, extradited and brought within the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. The final steps looking to such action were forestalled yesterday, when Russell surrendered, and was released in $1,000 cash bail.

The complainant, who is a Director of the Knickerbocker Crude Oil Company, of which Russell is President and the moving spirit, charges that on Oct. 2, 1901, Russell came to him at his office with a request for a loan of $2,330. Anderson knew Russell to hold a majority of the stock of the Knickerbocker Crude Oil Company, and he readily assented to his demand on his representation as to the state of the company's affairs. Russell, according to the complaint, told Anderson that two oil wells which had been sunk by the company in Shawnee township, Allen County, Ohio, were gushing forth great quantities of oil, and that, indeed, the daily output of each was not less than 100 barrels. Russell, the complaint avers, said he needed the money to cover some part of the expenses incurred in developing the property.

On investigation Anderson avers he learned that about the only thing the "gushers" produced was water, and that, in effect, they had been abandoned within a fortnight after Russell had obtained the money. The complaint is supplemented and corroborated in an affidavit by one C. F. Blair of Limo, Ohio. The complainant also swears that to his knowledge "Russell has defrauded many other persons" in a similar manner.

Russell, who is a native of Wheeling, West Va., is said to have been very active in organizing and promoting oil enterprises of late.

FLIES DESCEND ON BROOKLYN.

Enormous Swarm of Black Insects Plagues the Borough Across the River.

A phenomenon which excited much wonder and interest among the residents and wayfarers of the Stuyvesant Heights and upper Bedford districts of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon was the sudden appearance of an enormous swarm of black flies which settled over everything exposed. The insects were small in everything, but their reach of wing was about that of any ordinary house fly.

They generally died as soon as they reached the sidewalks, which in places were covered. While the visitation was in the air storekeepers were compelled to close their doors, and at every corner respectable citizens were dancing up and down and struggling to remove the creatures from their eyes, ears, and nostrils, for it was not known up to this time whether or not they would bite.

Street car passengers struck to the right and left with their newspapers, until a casual observer, who was not busy removing them from his own person, might have thought the people were trying to convert the cars into flying machines and cause them to rise in the air with the fluttering of paper wings.

An entomologist who seemed to know what he was talking about advanced the only theory for the visitation, but was so uncertain about it that he refused to let it be published over his own name. He said that the warm day had hatched out a lot of larvae, which had been put away weeks ago in the egg form, and, coming so suddenly into the world, had only developed strength enough to swarm together, when they fell and died.

No Death in Family's Three Generations

The children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Muir celebrated the golden anniversary of their parents' wedding at the home of D. D. Muir in this city on Monday. Robert V. Muir and Ester Donidson, both of Luzerne County, Penn., were married at Scranton in 1852, and soon after removed to Brownville, Neb. There has been no death in their family or in the families of their three sons, who live in or near this city.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

FIRE IN CLOTHING FACTORIES.

Flames in Fairbanks Company's Broome Street Building Do Damage Amounting to $60,000.

A fire which caused $60,000 damage and for a time gave the firemen considerable hard work, was discovered shortly after 11 o'clock last night in the building at the northwest corner of Elm and Broome Streets. It is seven stories in height, built of brick and of modern construction, and is owned by the Fairbanks Company, manufacturers of scales and gas engines. That company occupies the four lower floors.

The three upper floors are occupied by three clothing manufacturing concerns, Levy & Schilt, the top floor, Max Brothers, the sixth, and the Manhattan Clothing Company, the fifth floor.

The flames apparently started in the part of the building occupied by Max Brothers. By the time Deputy Chief Ahearn, whose headquarters are only a block away, had reached the scene the fire had gained considerable headway, and he at once sent in a second alarm. A third alarm was sent five minutes later, which brought Acting Chief Purroy and more engines.

The flames rapidly ate their way to the floor above, and finally reached the metal roof, which was burned through in several places. The fire was confined to the two upper floors.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Several hundred persons employed by the three clothing firms, which at this time of the year are very busy, had been at work on the premises as late as 9 o'clock.

SEE HOME OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

Advertising Men from the West Inspect New Printing House.

"Open house" was held at P. F. Collier & Son's new publishing house, on West Thirteenth Street, yesterday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the prominent advertising agents of the Middle West and New England. It was in the nature of a formal opening of the new plant, which was erected at a cost of $800,000 for the Collier's Weekly Company practically since the first of the year.

The visitors were conducted through the many departments, and everything pertaining to the making of both Collier's Weekly and the books published by the firm was explained by the heads of departments. The tour was completed in something less than two hours, and after that an elaborate luncheon was served in the editorial rooms.

The advertising men were brought on from Chicago on a train specially chartered by P. F. Collier & Son for the occasion, and during their stay in this city one entire floor at the Waldorf-Astoria has been given over to their use.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISOBEYING INJUNCTIONS.—Pincus Ronginsky and Isidore Pomeranz are to be punished for contempt for acting on the assumption that a judgment of the Municipal Court gave them the right to disobey an injunction of the Supreme Court. Ronginsky is the owner of premises at 16 Avenue C. Annie Granz and Frank Granz were the tenants of the place. To prevent Ronginsky from tearing down the building, the Granzes obtained a temporary injunction from the Supreme Court. Ronginsky then brought dispossess proceedings in the Municipal Court, and a warrant was issued ejecting the Granzes and placing him in possession of the building. On a motion before Justice Gildersleeve to punish Ronginsky and Pomeranz, his contractor, for contempt in proceeding to demolish the building in disregard of the Supreme Court injunction, their counsel contended that there had been no violation of the injunction for the reason that it protected the property only while the Granzes' leasehold was in force, and that when the Municipal Court declared the leasehold terminated the injunction ceased to be operative. Justice Gildersleeve said in part: "Clearly, no judgment of the Municipal Court could in any way impair the force of an injunction issued by the Supreme Court. Unless otherwise indicated by its terms, the injunction continues good until it is modified or vacated by the Supreme Court, or until the action is tried or discontinued. As we have seen, however, counsel for Ronginsky maintains that, by its terms, the injunction was operative merely during the existence of the leasehold of the Granzes, and that said leasehold was terminated by the judgment of the Municipal Court, when Ronginsky became free to disregard the injunction and tear down the building. I cannot agree with this contention. The injunction prohibits the tearing down of the building on premises 16 Avenue C or of the portion of 262 East Second Street covered by the leasehold of the Granzes, and also prohibits the undermining of the stairway, foundation walls, or support of said building during the pendency of this action. At the time the injunction issued, the property in question was covered by the leasehold of the Granzes, and the injunction, by its terms, gave no intimation that its prohibitions were to cease when a judgment of the Municipal Court should declare the leasehold of the Granzes terminated, but particularly states that such prohibitions shall continue during the pendency of the Supreme Court action in which it was granted. After obtaining his judgment in the Municipal Court, Ronginsky could have applied, if he saw fit, for a modification of the injunction. He did not do so, but proceeded to disregard it and treat it as a nullity."

* * *

REMOVALS FOR ECONOMY.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the reinstatement of Louis Seide as a messenger in the Park Department. John E. Eustis, the Commissioner of Parks, stated in an affidavit that he had removed the relator for purposes of economy. Justice Gildersleeve, in deciding against Seide's contention that he was entitled to notice of his intended removal, and to a hearing, quotes the following language of the late Justice Beekman in the case of Patten vs. Waring, (New York Law Journal, Nov. 7, 1895:) "The statute must receive a reasonable construction, and plainly refers to that class of removals which are predicated upon the personal conduct of the employe. In such cases it is obviously reasonable that the person proceeded against should be offered an opportunity of vindicating himself against charges imputing misconduct or delinquency in the performance of his duties. But where the discharge is contemplated without any imputation upon the employe, and solely upon the ground of economy in the public service, it would be highly absurd to gravely notify him that he is to be removed because of some rearrangement of the force of the department, which renders the employment of so many men unnecessary, and to invite a discussion of this matter between the head of the department and his subordinate."

Keep it dark—but the trend among men careful of clothes is to keep to dark colors this Fall.

Many of our higher priced suits are quiet grays and brownish effects, relieved by overplaids of brighter hues.

Fall suits ready for livelier tastes too.

$16 to $38.

Fall overcoats for all tastes.

$15 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Upholstery.

On Wed., Sept. 24th, we shall display in this department a most extensive line of *Upholstery Fabrics,* comprising everything desirable to be found in the home or foreign markets, suitable for *Draperies, Hangings and Coverings.*

(Estimates and designs submitted for draperies).

Portieres.

We will also show a most extensive assortment of the latest conceptions in made-up Portieres, at prices ranging from

$4 to $40 per pair.

Couch Covers.

In Couch Covers we will offer many unique designs, absolutely controlled by us:

In Imported Goods, from $7.00 to $30.00 each.

In Domestic Goods, from $3.00 to $10.00 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A "Harvest" of the best Fall Wear—Men's and Boys'.

Suits to suit weather of now and later on—$12 to $28.

Complete "round-up" of all the correct new Overcoats, $12 to $30.

Derby or Alpine, $2 & $3, good value.
Newest fashions in "Furnishings."

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FASHIONS FROM FLANDERS.

For genuine picturesqueness, no furniture has ever surpassed the delightful designs of the rich old burghers of the Netherlands.

Sideboards, with the exquisitely decorative little cupboards and crannies, having saucer rails and cup hooks for "old blue." Curious tapestry and old leather are very effective with the dull tones of the wood, appearing to have just stepped from the canvases of the old Flemish painters.

Chairs and Rockers, $4.50, Settles, $11.00—Swings, Plant and Smoker's stands, Magazine racks, etc.

For the most artistic designs of every nationality, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 TO 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
ANNEX: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY'S new novel. *Now Ready at all Bookstores*

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Special Sale of Waist Flannels and Novelty Goods

Styles and qualities that until now were 49 to 69 cents..... .39

In the lot are Striped Albatrosses and Batistes, Fancy Heavy Woven Stripes and Silk Flecked Novelties; also plain French Flannels of fine quality—very desirable for Ladies' Waists, Kimonos and Teagowns and Children's Wear.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS for to-day, September 24th:—

ALL WOOL TWILL FLANNELS
Navy, Scarlet and Army Blue Mixed—strictly all wool and splendid quality—elsewhere 45 cents—Wednesday..... .29
Specially designed for Men's Shirts and Underwear, Boys' Shirts and Waists and Ladies' Underskirts.

THREE GRADES OF WHITE EMBROIDERED FLANNELS
To go at one price..... .48
69, 79 and 89 cent qualities, in new Fall designs—cut out scallop and Hemstitch—all wool shrunk, or wool with a light carding of cotton such as is used in high-priced Flannels—suitable for Ladies' and Babies' Wear.

MERCERIZED NOVELTY CLOTHS
Basket and other Fancy Weaves—solid colors or with contrasting stripes or cords—at least 50 styles and colorings—Special for Wednesday only... .21

WHITE SAXONY FLANNELS
Extra fine—guaranteed all wool—soft, nice finish for Infants' Skirts, Sacques, Bands, etc.
True 50 cent quality..... .29

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS
Heavy quality for Ladies' and Children's wear and nursery purposes—easily washed and always keeps soft; value 7 cents 4⅞
Limit 20 yards.

NO CITY MAIL ORDERS FILLED—
Out-of-town orders received up to 8:30 A. M. Thursday will be attended to.

The New Millinery

Who can describe the elusive charm of a stylish Hat?.... But if there are ten to describe there are many to appreciate millinery beauty, and who value it the more when their purses are not too heavily taxed.

Our early season exhibits are always remarkable for the great values we give.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
Large assortment of handsome styles in Velvet, Panne, Moire, Felt and Camel's Hair—Black, Colored and light fancy effects—each hat designed and made by an expert milliner, insuring a variety that means no two alike—qualities wonderful at the price we name..... 5.00

ELEGANT BLACK VELVET HATS
with rich, long ostrich plumes, or full drapings of handsome lace, or stylish effects in wings—carefully made, with every attention to smallest detail—as fine in quality, as elegant in style, as rich in effect as those you will elsewhere see at $15 and $20.00.
Our price..... 10.00

IN UNTRIMMED AND PARTLY TRIMMED HATS
nothing desirable that Fashion dictates is missing from our collection—not forgetting the very latest White Nap Beaver Hats—that you will see at all sorts of fancy prices at exclusive Milliners—
Our price for the very best is but $3.98. Those for Misses are large flats in white, black and fancy shades—perfect specimens of their kind—our price $4.98 each—elsewhere marked $7.00 to $12.00.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Countless Novelties in Ready-to-Wear and Tailored Hats—smooth and rough fabrics—so many shapes, so many styles that you can pick up one after another and not find two in fifty alike..... .69 to 4.98

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS
Ostrich Feathers and Plumes, Fancy Wings, Breasts, Birds, Quills, Pompons, Aigrettes and Paradise feathers; ornaments, braids and all kinds of Novelties—
10 cents to 15.00

BABIES' CAPS and CLOAKS
Could you but form a mental picture of beauty and quality of the following, you would lose no time in coming here.... Cold print fails when such dainty little apparel is to be described.
Little Children's Bengaline Silk Bonnets—light and dark—box pleated or double ruffle shirred Pokes—Chiffon ruche—full rosette and bow—fur and silk braid trim—sizes to 3 yrs....1.98
China Silk Caps—emb'd, tucked hemstitched or with briar stitching—newest and daintest styles..... .79
Babies' Short Coats—All Wool Bedford Cord—circular capes, tastefully trim'd with satin folds, fig'd satin ribbon and silk braid—Sizes to 3 yrs.....4.49

Embroidered Flannels
Some fine values this week.
Elaborate Silk Emb'd White Flannels—scallop and hemstitch—30 designs—value 1.50..... .98
Silk Emb'd Flannels—White and Colored—large assortment of patterns—value 1.19..... .79
Fine White Silk Emb'd—strictly all wool and shrunken—emb'y in widths from dainty baby edges to the wide emb'y suitable for petticoats (30 designs,) Hemstitch and Scallop (cut out)—value 1.75.....1.29
All embroidered on Hand looms and with finest pure Silk, not spun Silk—we do not offer the latter, as their wear is inferior—but sell the best at lowst prices than the inferior are elsewhere sold.
Heavy White Domet Flannels—value .16..... .12½
White Shaker Flannels—half wool..... .19

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Suits Our "Special," $4.00
Better than others offer at Five Dollars!
Made of strictly all wool Serges, narrow and wide Wale—fast color Indigo dye—PANTS have lined fronts and double seat and knees—COATS double breast—new lapels—wool serge lined—all pockets stayed—entire Suit sewn with silk—sizes 7 to 16 years.
Sold by the manufacturer to us at close profit because of the quantity we order; sold as a leader by us at close profit to give customers a money's worth in a Navy Blue Serge Suit that will give pleasure every time the suit is worn.

Playing Cards and Whist Sets At Reduced Prices
With Winter all before you, when evenings at home are devoted to fascinating card games, such offers as these have added weight.
DUPLICATE WHIST SETS—
8 Boards—were 3.98..... 2.98
12 Boards—were 4.79..... 3.75
In Leather Cases—with Nickel Handles.
8 Boards—were 5.49..... 3.98
12 Boards—were 7.98..... 5.98
CRIBBAGE BOARDS—
Nickel or Polished Wood—Flat or Box Boards—were .29 to .49.. .19
PLAYING CARDS—
Highly Enameled—were .15..... .9
Gilt Edge—fancy back—worth .50.... .36
TALLY CARDS—
Value .19 to .24 dozen..... .15

Good Blankets At Small Profit Prices
Do you make it a point to compare values?.... Whether you do or not, you are secure in buying of us; you can depend on a saving here always, for our policy of quick sales prohibits large profits.
10-4 White.....Half Wool
11-4 White.....Half Wool } 1.98
12-4 White.....Half Wool
10-4 White California Wool
11-4 White—extra quality } 2.98
10-4 White California Wool
All Wool—great leaders here } 3.98
11-4 and 12-4 White Blankets—all wool and extra fine California wool; also strictly all-wool Fancy Plaid Blankets—worth $7.00..... 4.98
Fleeced Blankets—full size—fancy combinations and plain colors—regular value 1.50.... .98
regular value 1.25.... .79
regular value .98.... .59
White Fleeced Blankets—regular 1.39 quality..... .98

We Make a Specialty of Ready-made Ticks for Pillows, Mattresses, etc.
Well put together and sewn, and ready for the filling of Down, Feathers or Hair..... Housekeepers will appreciate the convenience and economy of buying made-up goods at such prices—actually less than cost of material by yard.
READY-MADE PILLOW TICKS
Made of that famous A. C. A. Ticking that wears so well.
PILLOW TICKS. FEATHER BED TICKS.
20x29 ..... .14
22x29 ..... .15 44x80 ..... .76
24x29 ..... .16 54x80 ..... .98
26x29 ..... .17 63x80 .....
MATTRESS TICKS
Width, Length.
3 ft. 2 in.....6 ft. 6 in. } 1.48
3 ft. 8 in.....6 ft. 6 in.
4 ft. 2 in.....6 ft. 6. in. } 1.75
4 ft. 8 in.....6 ft. 6 in.
White Live Geese Feathers—lb..... .75
Half Down—lb..... .95

White Bedspreads
May seem prosaic to mention such low prices for such dainty snowy Bed Coverings, but such practical information teaches housekeepers many a money saving lesson.
Full size crochet—Marseilles designs—hand knot fringe..... .98
Full size Crochet—hem'd..... .89
Extra Fine Crochet..... 1.49
Extra heavy—knotted fringe..... 1.79
Imported Figured Dimity—new and very dainty..... 2.69
Fine Satin finish Imported Spreads—Rosebud design..... 3.98
Imported Satin finish Spreads of still finer qualities..... 4.49 4.98 5.98

Ladies' Heavy White Waists
for wear the Winter through are the smart fashion now!
We have them in White Corduroy, Heavy Rib Pique, Mercerized Cheviot and Silk figured Madras—newest tailored effects—partly or entirely lined—with and without sleeve linings—
98, $1.23, $1.49, $1.98, $2.69, $2.98.
Same fine Qualities
Same smart styles that others sell at much higher prices.

Uncommon Styles and Effects in Wash Dress Fabrics.
Goods of cotton so deftly woven and beautifully colored (through printing or weaving) and so wonderfully treated in the manufacture that Wool and Silk are perfectly reproduced in effect, it requiring close inspection to show that they are not pure wool or pure silk, while prices are just a fraction of what either would cost.
VELOUR MOIRETTES.
Look for all the world like all silk moire Velours—plain colors, Persian and Dresden stripes, and variegated dots—make silk-like dresses and teagowns..... 7¼
OUTING FLANNELS.
Extra fleecy and soft—embroidered stripe effect in pink and blue on white or white stripes on pink and blue—for Kimonos, Pajamas, Dressing Sacques, Night Dresses, Wrappers and Children's Wear..... 9¼
ESMERALDA TWILLS.
Plain colors in all fancy tints—beautiful cloth—a perfect marvel of cotton weaving and coloring—as brilliant shades as you see in the most expensive French Broadcloths. 9¼
FLEECE BACK BRILLIANTINES.
A small satin figure gives a very dressy finish—pink, light blue, and cardinal—also Heavy Doeskin finish Flannelettes—fancy shades—look exactly like tailor cloths..... 12½
NEW PRINCESS TWILLS.
34 inch—have the twill and soft wool finish of cashmere in the most beautiful color combinations—bouquets, figures and stripes—exact copies of fine French Flannels that sell at a dollar the yard..... 12½
SHEPHERD CHECK SATINES.
Same novelty styles as the foregoing—with high silk lustre—Shirtwaist Suits of these cannot be told from silk—will wash perfectly..... 7

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh to brisk northeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,449. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SECRETARY SHAW MAY RESIGN HIS OFFICE

Reported on Point of Rupture with the President.

Suspected Differences with Mr. Roosevelt as to the Revision of the Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The rumor has reached here that the President is at the point of an open rupture with Secretary Shaw and that the latter may resign from the Cabinet. This contingency is regarded here with a disposition to await further events. The cordial relations existing between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury have had no break so far as may be known in Washington.

The fact that the Secretary had been requested to wait the arrival of the President at Chicago, and there join himself to the Presidential party and the arrangement that was made that he should divide appointments throughout Iowa, where it was intended that the President's view on the pending issues with reference to the tariff must be made clear to the people, should be taken, it is thought, to mean that no interruption of the President's confidence in his Secretary of the Treasury had occurred, up to very recently.

That there were differences between the President and Mr. Shaw as to the tariff revision has been suspected. It is hinted perhaps the President did not himself so clearly realize them until he approached the time and place where the fact would become unalterably apparent.

It is said there has also been much to disturb the President's complaisance with regard to his choice of a Secretary of the Treasury in the frequent contradictory utterances, so considered, of Mr. Shaw as to the remedies for the present financial stringency. It is declared that the Secretary discusses, perhaps with too much freedom, the various phases of the financial situation and the possible means of affording the desired cure.

A friendly view of this habit is that the Secretary often throws out his passing opinion of the matter or his idea of what the action of the Treasury should be, with the expectation that it may be discussed and its merits or defects pointed out, before it has been put into execution and a mistake made, if it is wrong.

It is not denied that those who have talked with the Secretary of late in regard to financial matters have been perplexed and confused not a little by his disposition to abandon one day the position he had taken the day before. By some it is regarded that the Secretary is making an experimental study of the financial conditions, which seems to the President to be a hazardous thing to do.

On the other hand, there are those who say without hesitation that Mr. Shaw is a novice in finance and that the variety of his ideas in the present juncture is due to a vacillation which already has incurred the President's criticism.

So far as can be learned no denial of the rumor that the Secretary is likely to resign has come from the White House. It is said the possibility of Mr. Shaw's resignation is regarded as simply a possibility.

His resignation at this time could only have the character of disaster politically, it is said, as, following the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson, it would instantly be construed as evidence of a divided Republican house.

If there is basis for the reported intention to resign it is regarded as reasonable to believe Mr. Shaw will not precipitate matters, and the President will have the sagacity to postpone parting with his Secretary of finance until the cooler days of mid-November.

Mr. Shaw is expected here to-morrow morning.

WANT PULP DUTY LOWERED.

Canadian Exporters Think United States Tariff Treats Them Unfairly.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 24.—Canadian exporters of pulp are discussing the possibility of securing removal of the duty on Canadian pulp, which was imposed by the United States Government in virtue of a clause in the Dingley bill providing that whenever any country imposes an export duty on pulpwood the United States shall add that amount to the ordinary duty on wood pulp and pulp hide.

Canadian manufacturers claim that there is no export duty on pulpwood, but they are now calling on the Canadian Government to impose one in retaliation for the action of the United States Government in increasing the dues on Canadian ground wood pulp by 25 cents a ton and on unbleached sulphite and soda pulp by 35 cents.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Ontario Government impose an embargo on nickel, which would close some of the New Jersey refineries. This, however, is not likely to be done.

JOHN D. LONG ELECTED.

Made President of Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was to-day chosen President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. Deans were elected as follows: Harvard College, Byron Satterlee; Graduate School, John Henry Wright; Lawrence Scientific School, Nathaniel S. Shaler; Dental School, Eugene H. Smith. John Goddard Hart was chosen Instructor in English. Edward Hale, A. B., was reappointed Assistant Professor of Homiletics.

John Templeman Coolidge, Jr., was appointed Trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts for the remainder of the year 1902, in place of Arthur A. Carey, who recently resigned.

Maurice Howe Richardson, M. D., was elected Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery.

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Exposition Flyer
Leaves New York 3:15 A. M. by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

The care-worn housewife receives strength by using Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED on. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON TRUSTS.

Senator Morgan Replies to a Suggestion that Such a Tax Might Not Be Legal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Senator John T. Morgan recently outlined a plan by which he thinks a law passed by Congress imposing practically prohibitive taxes on the stock of what are commonly known as "trusts" would be the most effective remedy for controlling them. A Chattanooga friend of Senator Morgan wrote him suggesting that such a law might conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the income tax cases. To this the Senator has sent the following reply from Warm Sulphur Springs, Va.:

"Dear Sir: I do not see how a tax on the capital stock or the business of a corporation is any more a direct tax than a tax on oleomargarine by the pound or on the circulation of a State bank or private bank, by the dollar, and taxes on these are held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court without any provision for their apportionment among the States. The Supreme Court has not yet given a full and complete definition of the meaning of the words 'direct taxes,' in the second section of the first article of the constitution, but they have decided that certain taxes were not 'direct' in the sense that they must be apportioned among the States in proportion to population.

"Among the subjects of taxation that are not 'direct' within the meaning of the clause I have above cited are oleomargarine, the issues of banks not chartered by the United States, liquors, including beer and alcoholic distilleries, carriages, and many other articles produced and owned in the United States. These precedents apply to the business of corporations, their capital stock, and their charters where they are not instrumentalities of State or Federal Government.

"The apportionment of a tax on corporations according to the population of the State in which they are located is an impossibility, and they are either beyond the power of Congress to tax them or they are not included in the category which requires apportionment. It is certainly not the intention of the Constitution to exempt the capital stock or the money of corporations on their business from taxation, because these cannot be apportioned between the States according to population.

"There are two things that all the States must have within their borders, namely, lands and people, and a poll tax or a land tax can be apportioned among the States according to numbers. These are the 'direct' taxes that are mentioned in Section 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution. This has been the opinion of lawyers and courts since the decision in the case of Hytton vs. the United States, in Third Dallas reports, which has never been overruled. In the Senate I have taken the ground, to which I firmly adhere, that the Fourteenth Amendment repeals so much of Section 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution as relates to the apportionment of taxes among the States.

"But I do not advance that construction as a reason why the capital stock of corporations may be taxed without reference to apportionment among the States, and that it is not a 'direct tax.' Real estate owned by a corporation as part of its capital stock is personal property and is so regarded in the laws of descents and distribution, and in all other laws regarding the disposal of property as between the stockholders.

"An unimproved gold mine may constitute the entire property of a corporation, and the shares of stock that represent the property are personal property. They cease to be real estate when shares of stock are issued to represent the interests of the stockholders and the shares are taxable as personal property.

"As I understand the rulings of the Supreme Court the question you ask me as to the apportionment of taxes on corporations among the States is settled beyond dispute. Of course, I cannot discuss this question upon the decided cases in the limits of a letter, but it seems unnecessary to do so when the precedents leave no room for doubt as to the Constitutional rights of Congress to tax what are called private corporations or such as are not used as the instrumentalities of government.

"There can be no real difficulty in framing such a law or in its execution. As a cure for the monopolies that are called trusts, it will prove to be 'a dead shot,' and that may be the reason why it may be without favor in the views of some strong and influential people. Sincerely yours,

"JOHN T. MORGAN."

INDORSED SENATOR CLARK.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 24.—Jere B. Leslie of Great Falls, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and John M. Evans of Missoula for Congressman is the ticket put forth by the Democratic State Convention at Boceman this afternoon.

Efforts of the most strenuous nature were made by the Heinze faction until a late hour this morning to effect a compromise whereby some one other than Mr. Leslie would be named for Associate Justice, but Senator Clark's faction refused to yield. As a result Mr. Heinze will form an alliance with the labor, and possibly the Populist, party, which meets in convention here early next month, and place an independent ticket in the field.

When the convention met to-day, and the permanent Chairman called for nominations for Associate Justice, Mr. Leslie being selected on the third ballot, there were loud cries for Mr. Heinze from the gallery, but the young mining millionaire refused to speak further than to say: "You will have plenty of opportunity to hear me speak before election day."

Mr. Evans was nominated for Congressman on the first ballot. The platform adopted indorsed Senator Clark's record in the Senate, denounced the Republicans for not suppressing trusts, and decried their Philippine policy. On State issues it denounces domination of politics by corporations, and at the same time approves the administration of Gov. Toole, Mr. Heinze's leader in this county.

STORM ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—The fiercest storm of the season raged on Lake Michigan to-day, and prevented all but a few boats from entering or leaving the harbor. Only the strongest steamers ventured out into the lake. A double watch is on duty at the life-saving station at Evanston, and at the stations in Chicago, at Jackson Park, and at the mouth of the river, but thus far no damage to shipping has been reported.

The storm was so great on the lake that it attracted thousands to watch it, in spite of the driving rain. The breakers smashed two piers on the south side, one of them perfectly new, and one on the north side was also entirely destroyed. The spray was tossed twenty and thirty feet above the top of the breakwaters and came further inland than at any time since 1894. It is feared that disasters on the lake will be reported to-morrow.

Observation Car on Pennsylvania Special
The Pennsylvania Special is now equipped with a perfectly new, improved Pullman Observation Car. 20 hours New York to Chicago.—Adv.

No visitor to N. Y. can afford to miss a Hudson River Day Line one day excursion. Music.—Adv.

CHOSE ESKIMO LIFE FROM SENSE OF DUTY

Why Dr. Dedrick Remained in Frozen North After Leaving Peary.

Offended at Being Relieved of Command of Natives, He Wished, as Physician, to be Within Reach.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of 670 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, in behalf of Dr. Thomas L. Dedrick of Washington, N. J., told the details of Dr. Dedrick's various misunderstandings with Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer. Dr. Cook said that he was on friendly terms with Lieut. Peary, and added that he did not relish to any great extent the position he was called upon to occupy in the controversy.

"The Peary Arctic expedition," said Dr. Cook, "consisted of three men—Lieut. Peary, Dr. Dedrick, and Matt Henson, the colored man, who has been with the Lieutenant for a long time. Of course, as matters were, there could be no such thing as a Lieutenant Commander, although it was Peary's original intention to place Dr. Dedrick in charge of the natives. Later Lieut. Peary found that he could assume charge of the natives himself, and after that, at different times, he transferred that duty to Henson. Out of that grew the various differences between the explorer and Dr. Dedrick, which finally led to the resignation of the latter.

"What may be termed the real trouble developed after the acceptance of Dedrick's resignation by Lieut. Peary. Several days after that event, Dr. Dedrick, through a sense of duty, came to the conclusion that it was his duty to remain in the Arctic with the expedition. He reasoned also that to return to civilization and leave Peary alone in the north without medical aid would place him in an unenviable position before the public.

"Just prior to the departure of the Eric for home Dr. Dedrick refused to go on board the vessel, and Lieut. Peary asked Mr. Wyckoff and myself to go ashore to persuade the doctor to accompany us home. We agreed, and for four long hours, with a cold Arctic wind playing up and down our backs, we tried to get the doctor to return. We told Dedrick that we did not see any special reason for him to stay up there, since the acceptance of his resignation made it perfectly honorable for him to return home. In addition, we did not see why he should remain in that desolate country, among the natives, living on raw meat, and wearing such garb as is worn by the Eskimos. We advanced all kinds of arguments, but it was no use, and he could not be shaken in his determination to remain behind. Dedrick thought it would not be right to leave Peary.

"We at length gave up the attempt to persuade him to come home, and concluded that there was something wrong with his judgment. Of course, Dr. Detrick is sane, and the course he pursued was simply his idea of justice and good faith.

"When we offered Dedrick food and clothes from the Eric, of which we had an ample supply, he refused to take a thing, as he explained he did not think it would be right to live otherwise than did the natives with whom he was going to spend his time.

"Finally Dr. Dedrick consented to come on board the Eric and talk the matter over again, provided we would give him his liberty if he should stick to his determination to stay behind. After our return to the Eric Lieut. Peary said to let Dedrick talk the matter over with Mr. Bridgman. Finally, Lieut. Peary said to let him stay and told us to give him anything that he needed, which we offered to do, but which he again refused to accept.

"After leaving the expedition Dedrick lived with the natives, about forty miles distant from Peary's camp, which was just across Smith Sound, at Cape Sabine. That Winter he made his way over the ice to Peary's headquarters and offered his services, which Lieut. Peary declined, and he returned to the native settlement."

Dr. Cook was asked to explain Dr. Dedrick's statement about Lieut. Peary's refusal to give him food.

"I differ with Dr. Dedrick on that question," replied Dr. Cook, "and I think that he should have taken the provisions we offered him during the Summer when we were there with the Eric. Dedrick that Winter did go to Lieut. Peary and offered to buy some provisions, and Peary refused to accommodate him. I can easily understand that action by Lieut. Peary, for he had his plans made for the dash for the Pole, and I can see how it was that he did not have an ounce of food to spare."

"You must remember," said Dr. Cook, "that these three men had been in the Arctic three long years and passed through three Arctic nights, and an Arctic night is 110 days. I have never known men to live together one Arctic night and not feel like kicking each other. The fact is this affair is simply the ordinary friction of an Arctic expedition. There are a lot of little details about the whole thing that I have forgotten."

Dr. Cook said that he had expected Dr. Dedrick to call on him during the evening but that he failed to appear.

FOREIGN PIG IRON TOO COSTLY.

Pittsburg Broker Has an Order for 100,000 Tons Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—One of the largest iron brokers of the country has been compelled to cancel an order for 100,000 tons of foreign pig iron which he ordered to fill contracts here. The first consignment, after being tried in the Bessemer converter, proved that the iron was so high in phosphorous and silica that it required more fuel to smelt these impurities out than it did to pay a dollar a ton more for domestic Bessemer.

The whole lot was turned back on the broker. This is the first experiment with foreign iron in local furnaces in more than twenty years.

State Bank to be a National One.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The stockholders of the Albany County State Bank to-day voted unanimously to convert the institution into a National bank under the Federal banking laws. John R. Carnell is President and William N. S. Sanders cashier. On Sept. 6, the time of the last quarterly statement, the bank had resources of $1,542,380, surplus fund $100,000, capital $250,000, due depositors $743,374, and undivided profits $659. The loans and discounts amount to $992,542.

Constables Armed for Automobilists.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Villages along country roads have constables with shotguns on guard to prevent threatened infraction of the automobile speed ordinance by automobilists from New York. Close watch is being kept for the coming of the racers. Alfred Vanderbilt is expected to be one of them.

Steel Trust to Spend $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The United States Steel Corporation is to spend $1,000,000 in enlarging the local plant commonly known as the American Bridge Company. The output of the concern will be doubled by the erection of new shops and many more men will be employed.

Through Night train service to Portland, Me., via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will continue through Oct. Bar Harbor through cars until Oct. 11.—Adv.

CURSED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Indianapolis Policeman Said He Hoped the Chief Executive Would Die, and Is Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—Jesse Streit, a member of the bicycle patrol force, was suspended by Superintendent Taffe this noon on the charge of cursing President Roosevelt. Streit was left with the emergency force at Police Headquarters yesterday and he was not relieved during the day. Other officers being assigned to escort the President caused Streit to become angry.

In the presence of several bicycle patrolmen and others in the stable in the rear of the police station, Streit, it is alleged, said that he was glad the President was in the hospital, and that he hoped he would die there.

The Board of Public Safety heard part of the evidence this afternoon, and continued the case until to-morrow to hear now absent witnesses.

Streit admitted using the language, but said he did not refer to the President. Witnesses testified, however, that he used the President's name. Streit has been on the force ten years and has been regarded as a capable officer.

BIG OIL LAND PURCHASE.

Rumor that E. H. Harriman's Syndicate Has Acquired $1,000,000 Tract in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 24.—It was stated here to-day on apparently trustworthy authority that E. H. Harriman is at the head of a syndicate of New York City and British capitalists who have just closed a deal for the purchase of several hundred acres of proved oil lands in the Sour Lake field of Texas. It is stated that the consideration exceeds $1,000,000.

It has been rumored for some time that Mr. Harriman was extensively interested in the Beaumont oilfields and that he and his associates have the contract for furnishing fuel oil to the Southern Pacific for use in the locomotives on that system.

LOST IN MOUNTAIN BLIZZARD.

Terrible Two Days' Experience of a Camping Party in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

MORAINE, Col., Sept. 24.—A. W. Locke, F. P. Wolaver, James Cairns, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sprague, members of a camping party, reached this place last evening after having been lost for two days in a blizzard which raged Saturday and Sunday between Middle Park and Estes Park.

The party were crossing from Grand Lake to Estes Park with a heavy pack outfit when they lost the trail and were compelled to spend Saturday afternoon and night above the timber line, without a fire, in a cleft in the rocks. They were on the brink of a high precipice on the western slope of Flagtop. Sunday morning they abandoned their pack animals and made their way to Moraine Post Office.

They slipped, slid, and crawled, for an exciting and exhausting time, when the timber line, wood, and shelter were gained.

COL. WARING'S REAL ESTATE.

His Property in Stamford, Conn., Sold to Walton Ferguson.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—One of the biggest deals in the Stamford realty market in a long time was closed this forenoon. By this deal Walton Ferguson, capitalist and heavy holder of Stamford real estate, gets possession of the property on Main Street of the late Col. George E. Waring, once Street Cleaning Commissioner in New York, and under whose direction Stamford's sewerage system was laid out.

The deal had been under way for over a year, the delay in closing it being due to the fact that heirs of the estate are in places widely remote from Stamford, some living in Italy. The purchase price is not given, but it is said to be about $25,000. The property has a frontage of 100 feet.

DRUGGED PROFESSOR WILL LIVE.

Willard Humphreys of Princeton Took Overdose of Chloral in Error.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 24.—Prof. Willard Humphreys, head of the German department of the university, who took an almost fatal dose of chloral last night while trying to allay the pangs of toothache, now is recovering.

The patient this morning recovered consciousness for the first time, and immediately was obliged to walk in order to work off the effects of the drug. After four hours of that treatment the heart action grew so weak that the doctors feared a relapse, and the patient was put to bed. Oxygen was administered and artificial respiration was kept up until this afternoon.

New England Jewelry Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—Plans are being perfected for a combination of a number of the largest jewelry manufacturing firms in New England. The promoters are reticent concerning the details of the combination, but it is known that options have been received on several of the largest plants. It is reported on reliable authority that New York capitalists are interested in the deal. The plans of the combination include merging large plants in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Oil Exchange to List Many Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The Producers' Oil Exchange will soon reorganize under a new name and will list, besides oil stocks, many local and State stocks and bonds which are now not listed by stock and bond Exchanges. This plan is adopted at the suggestion of leading banks, which wish quotations on stocks and bonds on which they are asked for loans.

President Greatsinger's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 24.—President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said this evening that the report from Dawson, N. D., misquoted him in saying he was contemplating his resignation. He says he has no intention of resigning. There is no occasion for it, and it has never had his consideration.

The Doctors Are Ordering
patients to drink Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale or Stout. Acker, Merrall & Condit, Distributors. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

Between Luncheon and Breakfast
The business man travels from New York to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M.—Adv.

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR TROOPS IN COALFIELDS

Sheriff of Susquehanna County Unable to Cope with Mob.

A Regiment Ordered Out at Wilkesbarre—A Striker Killed Near Scranton—Riot Spreading in Other Places.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Of the ten anthracite coal-producing counties of Pennsylvania, State troops are to-night encamped in five. Despite the presence of the troops in these districts, rioting and general lawlessness continue in the entire hard-coal territory, from Forest City, Susquehanna County, on the north, to Williamstown, Dauphin County, on the south, a distance of more than 100 miles. The section of the strike region in the vicinity of Forest City, which has been comparatively quiet ever since the strike began, was greatly wrought up to-day by crowds of strikers interfering with and beating men who had returned to work, and as a result Sheriff Maxey of Susquehanna County to-night asked Gov. Stone for troops to assist him and other civil authorities to preserve the peace.

At present there are four full regiments, two companies of another regiment, and two troops of cavalry in the field. The Thirteenth Regiment is camped at Olyphant, six miles north of Scranton; the Ninth is quartered at its armory in Wilkesbarre; the Eighth Regiment and the Second Philadelphia City Troop are under canvass on the top of a hill overlooking Shenandoah; one battalion of the Twelfth and the Governor's Troop are in the Panther Creek Valley, and one battalion of the Twelfth is preserving order in the city of Lebanon, where the iron and steel workers are on strike. If the disorder continues Governor Stone will be compelled to call out additional soldiers.

While there has been no big general riot, the disturbances have been of such a serious nature as to cause the authorities much apprehension. Every effort is being made by the Sheriffs of the several counties affected and the troops to prevent disturbances from growing to such an extent as to cause bloodshed. Reports are coming in from every section of non-union men and others being either shot or clubbed. Houses of workmen have been burned or dynamited, and attempts have been made to hold up coal trains or derail them.

Coal is being shipped from many parts of the coal field to market, but, compared with the normal output, the quantity is insignificant. The output for this week will be considerably less than the average normal production of one day, which is about 300,000 tons. The strikers claim that very little of the coal is freshly mined, and that it is mostly coal "washed" from the culm banks or has been stored at various points since before the strike began. President Mitchell of the miners' union had no comment to make to-day on the movement of the troops into Luzerne County. He said the general strike situation was unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—Joe Silinski, a striker who was shot below the heart by a guard at Raymond Colliery, died at the hospital here to-day. All men employed at Raymond Colliery joined the strikers' ranks to-day.

A mob put boulders on 100 yards of track at Johnson Colliery at Priceburg to-day. Companies D and K were sent to clear the tracks.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—Three calls were made on the Thirteenth Regiment to-day to quell disturbances. The first came at 9 o'clock in the morning from Johnson No. 2 Colliery, at Priceburg, where the strikers were holding up a coal train with obstructions to the track and threats against the train hands. Major B. Rushfield, with two companies, hurried thither on a special train and dispersed the crowd. This evening the same soldiers were called to the same place to disperse a crowd that was chasing non-union men returning from work. Two strikers, one with an axe and the other with a knife, were arrested by the soldiers and taken to the camp.

About 5:30 P. M. two Hungarians were returning from work at the Temple Company's Sterrick Creek Colliery, in Jessup, and were chased by a crowd of strikers, mostly foreigners. The fugitives fired several shots, and this brought the whole neighborhood to the scene. Immediately a general hunt was organized by the strikers and their sympathizers with non-union men coming from all the adjacent collieries as their quarry.

Half a dozen different groups of non-union men were chased by as many different crowds in as many different directions. Shots were freely exchanged. While the neighborhood was still in an uproar a couple of companies from the camp at Olyphant, four miles away, arrived, and the huntsmen proceeded to seek cover.

Charles Webster of Priceville had three ribs broken and his head battered, Charles Foley of Peckville had his head badly gashed with a stone, and Fred Mason of Olyphant was badly used up by blows from clubs and stones. All three work at the Sterrick Creek. It was reported to Col. Watres that four of the strikers had been shot by the fleeing workmen, but this could not be verified.

The disturbance all took place within five miles of camp. Col. Watres had patrols out in all directions at night, looking for disturbers, and keeps two trains on two different railroads constantly under steam to answer calls for protection. The valley is sixteen miles long, and all of its towns except the Ridge are along the line of one or the other of the roads. There are 160 men still absent from camp, including the band, which has refused to turn out. All will be arrested as fast as guards can find them.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 24.—Asked to-night about the request made by Sheriff Beddal to place Schuylkill County under martial law, Gen. Gobin answered: "I did not consider the proposition, am not considering now, and do not intend to consider it. I have nothing to do with it. It is entirely a question for the Governor to decide. To place this county under martial law would be a mighty big undertaking. It would mean the usurpation of all civil authority in every municipality. It is one of the most serious undertakings under a republican form of government, and I doubt very much its constitutionality. The Sheriff wants to relieve himself of all responsibility, but the fact that the troops are here is no reason why he or any other civil officer should be relieved of their duty."

It is likely there will be an important movement of the troops already in the field late to-night and that additional troops will be ordered out, but Gen. Gobin says as a precautionary measure future movements will not be made public. He says there has been so much dynamiting of bridges throughout the region that he considers it a part of wisdom to keep the knowledge of the movements of the troop trains from the public.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 24.—In compliance with the request of Sheriff Jacobs and numerous citizens of Luzerne County, Gov. Stone issued an order at noon to-day, ordering the Ninth Regiment, N. G. Penn., to mobolize at Wilkesbarre. The regiment has its headquarters here and three hours after the order had been received Col. C. B. Dougherty, the commanding officer, had the regiment, with the exception of the Hazleton Company, ready for the field. The regiment consists of twelve companies and has a membership of about 750. There are quite a number of mine workers in the regiment, but all responded readily to the call. Col. Dougherty says he doesn't apprehend any serious trouble. He thinks a few hotheads in the strikers' ranks are responsible for the many outbreaks in the region last night and this morning.

It was the original intention to camp out to-night at Westside Park on the opposite side of the river from this city, but owing to a heavy rain which fell all day the grounds are not in a fit condition, and the soldiers will remain in the armory to-night ready to respond to any call. President Mitchell refused to make any comment on Sheriff Jacobs's action in asking the Governor for troops from the Wyoming region. He said the presence of the militia would not interfere with any of his plans which were to push the strike to a successful issue. Some of the Mitchell lieutenants think the Sheriff acted rather hastily, and that the bringing of the troops here was for the purpose of enabling the mine owners to operate their collieries, but they would be disappointed, as the strikers were as determined as ever.

Wood in Boston $16 a Cord.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The retail price of wood in Boston has been raised by dealers to $16 per cord, not because there has as yet developed any extraordinary demand, but because of the prospects. Dealers admit that they can always get all the wood they want, so that there is no danger of a shortage.

FOR BENEFIT OF IMMIGRANTS.

Mission Institutes for Swedish and Finnish Newcomers to be Established Here and in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Mission institutes for the benefit of Swedish and Finnish immigrants will soon be established in New York and Chicago, according to the plans of the Swedish Baptists in America, brought out in their meeting to-day. The missions will be for the protection of friendless foreigners who come to this country and who, according to the report of two Swedish missionaries stationed at Ellis Island and in Boston, often fall a prey to "sharpers."

The action of the Swedish Baptist conference was the direct result of the report of the missionaries in New York and Boston, and the urgent suggestions of the Rev. J. A. Borgstrom, an editor and journalist in Stockholm, and the Rev. A. Edstal, a Finnish journalist.

THREE PASSENGERS ON LINER.

Prof. Arnold, L. Little, and Yvon Strauch Have the Big Hohenzollern to Themselves.

While every westward-bound ocean liner is carrying more passengers than can comfortably be accommodated, and while 15,000 Americans now in Europe are unable to secure any accommodations whatever, the number leaving this port is surprisingly small.

A fortnight ago, the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived here with the distinction of having brought over the biggest crowd of passengers, and to-day the Hohenzollern, of the same line, will sail with the smallest number ever taken out.

Three passengers, L. Little of Jacksonville, Prof. Arnold of Berlin, and Yvon Strauch of Peking, will have the drawing room, smoking room, dining room, promenade, deck, and servants of the big liner all to themselves.

EMPEROR OF KOREA DEAD?

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In a dispatch from Seoul, Korea, the correspondent of the Figaro there says it is reported that the Emperor of Korea is dead. A previous dispatch, dated last Monday, said the celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor had been postponed in consequence of the spread of cholera there, but the real reason of the postponement was then alleged to be a lack of funds.

Yi Heiu, who assumed the title of Emperor of Korea in 1897, was born Sept. 8, 1852, and succeeded his predecessor as ruler in 1864, being reckoned the thirtieth sovereign of the dynasty of Hau. The monarchy is hereditary in this dynasty, and up to 1894, although acknowledging the suzerainty of China, Korea was practically an absolute monarchy. The denial of the suzerainty of China over Korea by Japan was one of the causes of the war between Japan and China. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, in 1895, China renounced her claim, and under the influence of Japan many reforms were introduced.

At the present time the Emperor of Korea is absolute, but his power is modified by his Cabinet, which passes resolutions subject to ratification by the Emperor. It was reported in 1898 that the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea had been poisoned. They both recovered. It was then believed that the poisoner was a lady of the Emperor's household, and she was supposed to have been actuated by jealousy or political motives.

ARMOUR'S WHEAT HOLDINGS.

Speculator Again the Dominant Factor in the Chicago Wheat Pit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—P. D. Armour opened up his speculative wallet again to-day on the Chicago Board of Trade and let a few needy shorts have about 2,000,000 bushels of his big roll of September wheat. Armour was again the single market factor. Not the weather, the cables, the receipts, or the foreign crop news molded the pit sentiment, but the attitude of the big bull.

September wheat did not simulate the quick-change artist so much to-day, but its price was up and down nearly as erratically. Probably over 6,000,000 bushels have been covered in the pit so far this week. Armour is said by those who should know to hold a big line, but with the Northwest markets weak and wheat likely to be turned this way by the big cash premiums it is thought that he will not be likely to force matters.

FOR GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

Percival W. Clement, Local Option Candidate, Counts on Election by Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Percival W. Clement, the local option candidate for Governor of Vermont, was in Boston to-day. He pronounces baseless the report to the effect that he had abandoned hope of being elected by the Legislature to the office. To a reporter he said:

"Gen. McCullough has but 90 or 100 votes on which he can count. I have 112. The 60 or 70 doubtful ones hold the power. I am not prepared to believe that Gen. McCullough will win. He is no doubt making great efforts to secure those doubtful votes. Of one thing we are assured is the passage of a local option high license law.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

PRESIDENT RESTING WELL IN WASHINGTON

Expected to be Fully Recovered in Ten Days.

RETURN TRIP UNEVENTFUL.

Mr. Roosevelt Expressed Determination to Visit the Northwest Next Spring—The Arrival at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington at 6:30 o'clock to-night via the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Indianapolis, where he was compelled to abandon his Western trip because of an abscess on his leg which developed as a result of the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass. He stood the journey from Indianapolis remarkably well, and when he was carried in a wheel chair from the railroad car to his carriage he was in excellent spirits and appeared to be free from any pain.

With Mrs. Roosevelt the President was driven directly to the temporary White House, on Jackson Place, where, according to the present arrangements, he will remain until the wound is healed and he is able again to be on his feet. The President was taken to his room, on the second floor of the house, and made comfortable and his wound dressed. Later he was reported to be resting easily, and the expectation is that within ten days the President will be himself again.

The trip home from Indianapolis was an uneventful one. The President remained in bed all day, and executive business on the train practically was discontinued. Few letters or telegrams were written or received. A telegram was put on the train at Pittsburg from Mrs. Roosevelt, stating that she had left Oyster Bay for Washington.

The President slept soundly all through the night until 8 o'clock this morning. Even the noise in the station at Pittsburg, where the train remained in the early morning for about twenty minutes, failed to awaken him.

PRESIDENT IN GOOD HUMOR.

When Dr. Lung went to the President's stateroom shortly before 9 o'clock he found his patient in rare good humor and excellent physical condition, barring the wound on his leg. The slight fever which the President had yesterday afternoon had disappeared and his temperature was normal. In fact, he felt so well that he told the doctor he would like to get up and go into the parlor of his car. Dr. Lung strongly protested against this, telling the President that it was absolutely necessary for him to remain quiet, and President Roosevelt good-naturedly gave in.

The pain in his leg had practically disappeared and the conditions there were so favorable that the doctor did not think it necessary to redress the limb. The President's leg is tightly bandaged, and Dr. Lung does not look for a recurrence of the swelling, although this would be nothing unusual and would cause no alarm.

During the forenoon's run, in describing his condition to a caller, the President said he could feel that something had happened when he thought about it and that was all. After eating a hearty breakfast the President called for a book, remarking that, as he was an invalid, he proposed to enjoy himself. He was propped up in bed with his left leg on a pillow and spent most of the day in reading.

The running time of the train was slow in order to reduce the jar, and as few stops as possible were made. Wherever the train stopped crowds gathered about the President's car, but there was no cheering. All the people seemed anxious to secure the latest information regarding the President's condition, and the members of his party who stepped from the train were plied with questions.

After dinner the President expressed a desire to see the members of his party, and they went into his stateroom a few at a time. He chatted pleasantly with all of them and expressed his great disappointment at not being able to continue the trip. He said he had strongly opposed the decision of the doctors to have the operation performed at Indianapolis. He wanted to continue his journey and make the speeches he had planned, but finally yielded to the strong pleading of the doctors, who represented that there was danger, if not promptly attended to, that the bone might become affected and an affliction result that it would take months to cure.

The President yielded, but remarked that in his younger days he had broken a rib and his collarbone at sheep herding, but had not allowed it to interfere with his work. In his talk with his callers the President made known his determination to visit the Northwest next Spring, when he will extend his trip as far as the coast, during which time he will visit all the States in which he intended to stop on the trip just ended.

The President feels very close to the people of the Northwest, as many years of his life were spent in that section, and it was here that he raised his regiment of Rough Riders at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He will allow nothing to stand in the way of his going there in the Spring.

He had nothing but kind words to say of the treatment he received from the Sisters who have charge of St. Vincent's Hospital at Indianapolis, where he was operated upon. One of them was a nurse at Montauk when the great hospital was established on Long Island after the Spanish war, and she reminded the President of the fact that she had often seen him there and had admired him for the way in which he looked after the comforts of his men. The President was delighted at meeting her and conversed with her for some time.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

When the train bearing the President rolled into the station at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon on schedule time there was a large number of people around the railroad station awaiting its arrival, but a special detail of police and detectives kept them in the rear, so that few were able to see him.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who had reached the city during

to welcome the President home. They remained aboard for fifteen minutes, chatting with the President before he was removed from the car. An invalid wheel chair was backed up against the platform, and into this the President, borne in the arms of Drs. Lung, Richardson, and Rixey and another, was lifted and wheeled across the narrow platform out through the baggage entrance on to the pavement, next which the White House carriage was standing.

The President took his infirmity good-naturedly and extended a happy greeting to several persons whom he recognized as he was being wheeled to the carriage. He was attired as usual, except that the shoe on the left foot was off. He jokingly remarked to a crowd of officers and trainmen who were standing around looking on sympathetically that he felt better than he looked. He was in excellent spirits and apparently suffered no pain from the wound in his leg. As he was lifted into the White House carriage he was given several hearty rounds of applause by the bystanders.

Mrs. Roosevelt already had taken her place in the vehicle and they were driven to the temporary White House on Jackson Place, facing Lafayette Park. Here the President was assisted by the attendants to an ordinary cane seat chair placed on the pavement, and when he had got comfortably seated a half dozen ushers and policemen carried him to his room, on the second floor of his temporary home.

This floor contains three large rooms and a hall room with a bath at the extreme rear. The room fronting on Lafayette Square had been made into a sitting room, and the other two into bedrooms. The President was taken to the second room from the front and made comfortable. Steward Pinckney, under the direction of Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's private secretary, was engaged all day in putting the second floor into condition for the Chief Executive and his wife. Flowers were arranged on the mantels and tables.

Arrangements were made at once for dressing the President's wound and for other attention necessary after his long railroad journey. Drs. Lung, Rixey, and Urie remained with him some time after he was taken to his room and gave their personal attention to every detail. Dr. Lung, the regular White House physician, will have immediate charge of the President's case, and should it be deemed necessary will consult Drs. Rixey and Urie in the further treatment of the wound.

CONDITION OF THE WOUND.

The present expectation, as stated by a gentleman fully acquainted with the President's condition, is that after ten days or more of rest the Chief Executive will be himself again. During that time it will be necessary for him to keep in bed or on a couch in a reclining position so as to give the injured leg complete rest. The wound is in splendid condition now, and should heal rapidly.

There is an accumulation of business demanding the President's attention, and he will be able to dispose of much of it without serious personal inconvenience.

According to present plans during his period of recovery the President will spend his time at the temporary White House, Secretary Cortelyou saying to-night that no other arrangements for him had been made. Mr. Roosevelt expects to view the parade of the Grand Army two weeks from to-day, but it is not yet known whether he will remain here during the entire interval between now and then.

By half-past 9 o'clock all the physicians had left the house, although about 10 o'clock Dr. Lung returned to make his final visit for the night. They reported the President to be resting comfortably.

Secretary Cortelyou, at 9:30 o'clock, made the following statement concerning President Roosevelt's condition:

"The President's physicians report that he stood the trip home very well, and it is believed that the local inflammatory symptoms will subside in a week or ten days if the leg is kept absolutely at rest."

It was stated that no further operation on the wound had been performed. So satisfactory is the President's condition that it was not deemed necessary to have even the services of a trained nurse during the night.

Attorney General Knox called during the evening and remained for some time. When he came down stairs he reported the President to be in splendid spirits. When not chatting with Mrs. Roosevelt the President was reading a book.

"He's the most cheerful invalid I ever saw," said the Attorney General.

CHANGES IN OFFICIALS' PLANS.

The President's Abandonment of His Western Trip the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. — President Roosevelt's abandonment of his Western tour has caused changes in the plans of several Government officials here.

Secretary Moody has canceled his plan to visit St. Louis on Oct. 1. He will, however go to Chicago to address the Marquette Club of Chicago on "The Navy," on Oct. 9. Secretary Shaw returned to Washington to-day. Assistant Postmaster General Bristow was to have gone West to-day for the arrangements for the President's reception at Topeka, Kansas City, and other points. He has given up the trip. No change, it is believed, will be made in Secretary Root's campaign dates.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

She Arrived in Washington from Oyster Bay Yesterday Afternoon—Her Transit Through This City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Washington from Oyster Bay at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. She was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, who drove with her directly to the temporary White House on Lafayette Square.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, passed through this city yesterday morning en route to Washington to meet the President.

Mrs. Roosevelt's transit through the city from the East Thirty-fourth Street to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry was of the most democratic description. She arrived at Long Island City from Oyster Bay at 9:05 o'clock and boarded a ferry-boat and entered the ladies' cabin, making one of several hundred passengers. She was recognized by very few. She was accompanied by a maid only.

Arriving in New York, Mrs. Roosevelt stepped into an automobile that had been summoned from a public cab concern by the Superintendent of the ferry. The automobile emerged from the Thirty-third Street outlet of the ferryhouse and was rapidly propelled across town to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry to enable Mrs. Roosevelt to catch the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

OHIO RAILWAY SOLD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway was sold here to-day by Master Commissioner J. Robinson to Paul B. Cravath of New York, who bid the upset price of $2,750,000. There were no other bidders.

Mr. Cravath gave a fifty-thousand-dollar bond on the purchase. It is stated that he represents the Henry W. Putnam syndicate of New York, which is said to own a majority of the bonds. Mr. Cravath declined to make a statement, but it is understood that the road will be reorganized and that Receiver Robinson will become President and general manager of the new company. There is to be no change in road, and it will continue to be operated as an independent company.

Oil Fuel Station for Steamship Line.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has secured an option to establish a fuel station on the Island of St. Thomas. The steamships of this line which burn oil on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu will experiment with the same fuel on the long trip around to the West Indies. At present the coal burning steamers are obliged to stop at Corondel, in Chile, and sometimes at St. Lucia for coal. The proximity of St. Thomas to the Texas oil fields is a factor in its choice as a station.

Mrs. Perry Gets $4,000 Alimony.

An application for alimony pending an action for separation brought by Mrs. William Talbot Perry on the ground of cruelty was adjourned by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday until Sept. 29, on the statement of counsel that an arrangement had been reached by which Mrs. Perry receives alimony of $4,000 a year until the suit is determined, and counsel fees of $1,000. Perry inherited $80,000 from his father's estate and lives at the Hotel Majestic.

Rubber Works in Trenton Burned.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The plant of the Modern Rubber Company at this place burned down late to-night. The loss is about $20,000. The works are owned by Allan Magowan, father of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan. It is not known how the fire started.

DEMOCRATS TALKING ABOUT CANDIDATES

Ex-Gov. Hill to Determine the Head of the Ticket.

Mr. Shevlin Says Albany Leader Will be Followed—Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Straus Will Attend the Convention.

The Willoughby Street auction rooms in Brooklyn were the centre of political activity yesterday on account of the return of James Shevlin, first lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, from Saratoga. The brief statement made by Mr. Shevlin was to the effect that David B. Hill's advice would be taken as to who would head the Democratic State ticket.

Mr. Shevlin has not been favorable to the nomination of ex-Controller Coler for offices in previous years, but he is now, it is said, in a quiescent mood, at least, in reference to the Gubernatorial aspirations of Mr. Coler. Hugh McLaughlin declared some time ago that he was favorable to Mr. Coler's nomination, and afterward he held a conference with David B. Hill, at which the Coler matter was discussed. Mr. McLaughlin subsequently voiced his high opinion of Mr. Coler.

In the Hoffman House last evening a friend of Mr. Hill said that it had been settled by the Democratic leaders to nominate George M. Palmer of Schoharie for Secretary of State, and Charles N. Bulger of Oswego for Attorney General. It was said also that J. Clinton Gray would be named as a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday. When asked about the naming of delegates to the State Convention, he said:

"Every name placed on the roll of delegates by the Assembly District Conventions was put there because we received assurances that the person named would accept the honor and if possible attend the Democratic State Convention from New York City. I do not want to go into any further details, but that is the situation."

John G. Carlisle, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, in a signed statement yesterday, said:

"In answer to many inquiries that have been made at my office to-day by reporters and others, you are authorized to say that it is my purpose to attend the Democratic State Convention on Tuesday next as one of the delegates from the City of New York."

William B. Hornblower will go as a delegate to the convention from Charles F. Murphy's district.

The Tammany delegations will start in special trains on Monday next at 9:30 o'clock. Each district leader has charge of the arrangements. William S. Devery would not say last evening how large a delegation he would carry to Saratoga. Nathan Straus announced yesterday that he would accept his nomination as a delegate to the State Convention and would take part in the proceedings.

PROMOTER RUSSELL'S PLEA.

Civil Suit, Besides the Criminal Charge, to be Brought Against Him by Stockholders.

William L. Russell, organizer and promoter of oil companies, appeared before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the first degree that was defined in an indictment that was returned against him by the June Grand Jury on a complaint of Malcolm C. Anderson, a broker of 66 Broadway. Anderson charged Russell with obtaining from him $2,339 on false representation as to the financial condition of the Knickerbocker Crude Oil Company, of which Russell is President and Anderson a Director.

Papers are being prepared in this city in a suit which will be begun against Russell this week in the United States District Court on behalf of stockholders of the Sand Fork Petroleum Company and the Sand Fork Extension Oil Company, two of the oil companies organized by Russell, who allege losses through his business methods. They want a merger set aside.

It is said that Russell began to promote oil corporations a couple of years ago by organizing the Sand Fork Petroleum Company, the Sand Fork Extension Oil Company, and other companies, and that he leased small areas in West Virginia and Ohio, drove one or two wells, at a cost not exceeding $5,600 to $6,000 in each case, and sent out circulars from Wheeling. The ventures were capitalized in amounts that ranged from $500,000 to $1,500,000. It is alleged that Russell disposed of large blocks of stock in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, and other cities, and realized at least $400,000 on the sales of the stock.

Russell was President of most of the companies, and his brother, Anson H. Russell, was Treasurer. The allegation is that President Russell brought about a consolidation of the newer companies with the two Sand Fork companies about eighteen months ago. The new concern, the National Consolidated Oil Company, was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, and was capitalized at $10,000,000.

To induce the stockholders to send in their shares for the merging, Russell, it is said, declared that the new company produced 1,100 barrels of oil a day. When the first official report of the consolidated company was sent out, the stockholders ascertained that the daily output had been only 225 barrels, and that the debts of the constituent companies, instead of being $85,000, as represented before the merger, amounted to $225,000. Then the stockholders of the larger companies determined upon the proposed action in the United States court.

COAL MINE REFUSE IN RIVERS.

An Investigation Will Be Made to Determine Its Effect Regarding Possible Pollution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—An investigation is to be begun by the Division of Hydrography of the United States Geological Survey into the effects of coal mine refuse on the rivers of the coal region. It has been observed that the streams running near the anthracite mines of Eastern Pennsylvania and other mining localities are heavily charged with sulphur, and that their waters often have a slightly acid reaction; the beds of the streams are often overlaid by heavy deposits of sulphur precipitated from the water.

It is the purpose of the investigations to discover the effects, deleterious or otherwise, upon the rivers which received the polluted streams. The pollution of the water is driving away varieties of fish which were abundant in the streams. Another consideration is the influence of sulphur-charged streams on the processes of decomposition of organic matter going on in rivers into which they flow.

For some distance below the outlets of the washeries the streams have the appearance of liquid stove polish, and the coal dust, extending for many miles down stream, is gradually deposited, in places even filling the channels of the streams.

New Slip for Hoboken Ferry Wanted.

The Hoboken Ferry Company wants to establish a new terminal at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and to give up its present slip at the foot of West Fourteenth Street. Formal application for permission to make the change has been made to the Dock Department, and Commissioner Hawkes will send in a few days a request to the Sinking Fund Commission that the permission be given.

Man's Body in North River.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the North River off Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon by Capt. Louis Biermann of the tug Weehawken. On the body was found a piece of paper on which had been written, "Augustive Briede, September 19, 1902. Harry N. Barrick, Overseer of the Poor, Hoboken, N. J."

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CASE.

Judge Caldwell of Denver Postpones the Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 24.—Judge Caldwell postponed the trying of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's case this morning until to-morrow. A protest and affidavits were filed by the Fuel and Iron Company, announcing on the part of Chairman Osgood that he intended to have the delayed annual meeting held just as soon as the books were in shape and on the part of Judge Beaman that he would have the books ready in thirty days.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's protest against hearing the motion filed by Gates that the court order the annual meeting held under the supervision of a Master in Chancery, includes the following: "Because said motion is premature and unauthorized, in that it seeks to obtain affirmative relief having the force effect of a mandatory injunction changing the legal status and rights and interests of the respondents without part of the evidence or testimony other than affidavits; because said motion is to all intents an effort to obtain a final hearing on the merits of the cause before making up the issues; because the granting of the motion would operate as a final decree without a trial."

Hearing of the arguments on the protest will be commenced to-morrow. In one of the affidavits, filed by J. C. Osgood, he declares that Gates never held 157,000 shares of stock and could not have elected his board had the meeting been held in August.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATS ENDS IN FREE FIGHT.

Connecticut County Members Start Scuffle Over Merits of Two Candidates for Governor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention assembled here to-night to transact business preliminary to the convention proper to-morrow. The proceedings of the night wound up with a fracas, which developed in the New London County caucus during a debate involving the indorsement of one or the other of two candidates for Governor.

Loud talk gave way to bellowings, hot words were followed by scuffles, and then came fisticuffs.

The business of the night called for the perfection of temporary organization for the convention of to-morrow. Nearly all of the 600 delegates were on hand, and they besieged the Tontine Hotel, where the two candidates for Governor, Meibert B. Cary of Ridgefield and Charles F. Thayer of Norwich, and the State Central Committee had their headquarters. At 9 o'clock the Senatorial districts held caucuses, and these affairs were followed by the county caucuses.

All of these except those of Middlesex and New Haven Counties were held in Music Hall. The stage there is elevated five feet from the main floor, and there the New London caucus was held. Some one started a speech in favor of Candidate Cary. This did not suit well with the men of the county claiming Candidate Thayer as its favorite son, and in a trice a dozen men were on their feet. Then all the caucus members left their seats and the delegates were shouting at the tops of their voices. Some one speaking for Cary bellowed: "He's a world-beater."

In an instant an elderly delegate from the other camp grabbed the speaker by the throat. The latter's cravat came off. Others interfered, and the two combatants seemed to think they were being attacked, and the fight waxed hotter every instant. The fight continued until the delegation became pretty well scattered. Then came a lull, but it was only temporary. One delegate forgot that he was on the stage and fell sprawling to the floor. Four others seeking to get out of the rough-and-tumble rushed to the other side of the stage and landed against six rows of chairs at the side of the platform. The chairs slid away and the quartet went into a heap with fifty or more chairs.

Some one claimed that the county was for Thayer, with the exception of six delegates. When it was all over no one seemed able to tell who started the fight, and delegate after delegate of the county when questioned refused to admit that he had been involved in the physical encounters.

In addition to this element and the heat of the Gubernatorial canvass there were thrust in the situation to-night two other disturbing elements.

A large party of "Kansas City Platform Democrats" had announced the purpose to demand of the convention the indorsement of the Kansas City platform, practically insuring a repetition of the recent Massachusetts contest. The Economic League also appeared on the scene with demands for recognition not only of their policies, but of their recently-named candidates.

FENTON REPUBLICANS ANNOYED.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan Referred to in Rumors of Charges.

It was rumored yesterday that charges against Edward M. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster of New York City, are to be sent to President Roosevelt by a committee of the Fenton Republican Club in the Twentieth Assembly District. It is said that the members of the committee have described Mr. Morgan as the leader of a "band of Federal office holders" that has prevented the voters from having a voice in the selection of candidates in the primary elections. Mr. Morgan is President of the Civil Service Board of the Post Office. Included in the charges, it is said also, are the names of Colin H. Woodward, Deputy Surveyor, and Edwin S. Post, Secretary of the Civil Service Board.

Morgan and Woodward were delegates to the Twenty-third Assembly District Convention on Friday last and Mr. Morgan was Chairman. The names of a large number of Federal employes appeared on the list of delegates, it is alleged, and also that the Assistant Postmaster and the others influenced the employes in voting.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he had not heard officially of any charges against him.

Republican Nominations in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 24.—State Senator Joseph Cross was renominated by the Republicans of this county this afternoon. Judge William N. Runyon of Plainfield received 58½ votes against 160½ for Senator Cross. Edward S. Coyne, William Newcorn, and William F. Hall were nominated for the Assembly.

Hill Delegates in Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the Forty-fourth Senatorial District, including the Third and Fourth Assembly Districts of Monroe County, were chosen yesterday and to-day as follows:

Third District Delegates—Walter B. Duffy, Stephen Rauber, Albert Hollister.
Alternates—James H. Casey, Patrick C. Gulnan, William Ward.
Fourth District Delegates—Charles David, John Lemmon, John F. Dailey.
Alternates—Jacob L. Guerinot, Thomas J. Leddy, Frank C. Blackford.

The Hill men were in undisputed control of both district conventions, and the delegates will be in harmony with the Hill programme, it is said. They are understood to favor the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor, although they are uninstructed. The election of Jacob Gerling as State Committeeman from the Forty-fourth District is assured without opposition.

Nominated for Congress.

CALIFORNIA—Third District, Calvin B. White, Democrat.
NEW YORK—Twentieth District, Theodore N. Babcock, Democrat.
NEW JERSEY—Third District, J. A. Geissenhaimer, Democrat.

A Preventive of Insomnia.

Malt-Nutrine brings the balm of slumber to those tortured with insomnia. It soothes the irritated nerves, makes the blood rich and lively and greatly aids digestion. Prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

SHELDON MAKES LIGHT OF POLITICAL FAILURE

Rejected Convention Candidate Says He Has No Regrets.

"I'm Going Home to Play Golf," He Says, "That's a Game I Know Something About."—Mr. Woodruff Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Sheldon incident is regarded by all as unfortunate, and sympathy is expressed on all sides for Mr. Sheldon, although the opinion is practically unanimous that the convention did a wise thing in rejecting him as unavailable for second place on the ticket in view of the criticism which his trust connections provoked.

Perhaps it would afford Mr. Sheldon very little consolation in his bitter disappointment over the outcome of his political aspirations to know that he has made many admirers among the very men who felt themselves obliged to uphold the decision of the leaders who treated him so shabbily, but it is a fact that he has. Mr. Sheldon is a man of attractive manners—is, in the language of a delegate who was discussing the deplorable position in which Sheldon was placed, "a man with sand." "He took his medicine like a little man," was an expression heard to-day, which summed up the general verdict. Except to his close personal friends his real feeling over the outcome of his candidacy was admirably masked

Mr. Sheldon, after leaving the long consultation which resulted in his withdrawal, was quite used up and made some remarks which his friends regretted and which he, judging from what he said to-day, evidently thought better of after he had had rest and time to think the situation over.

"It's all right," he said to his friends. "If the Republican Party wants to advertise the fact that a man in my business can never expect to have preferment from it, it's all right. I did not want the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. But it was assigned to me, and when I began to be attacked I decided to stand and clear away imputations that my business was not an honorable and respectable one. They tried to get me to withdraw when these attacks were first made, but I told them that I had as much backbone at least as that old man Platt, who was resisting demands that I be put off, and I would stick until the leaders who gave me the nomination took it away. This they have done, after thorough discussion. They know what is best, and I acquiesce."

Mr. Sheldon's friends were moved by the extraordinary trial he had been subjected to during the night. "Well," one said, "there are always recompenses. You have won friends, and the future—" "The future," broke in Mr. Sheldon, "holds nothing for me in politics, nor for any business man, apparently. Notice to that effect has been served."

This afternoon before he left Saratoga Mr. Sheldon was in a more philosophical frame of mind. He called on State Chairman Dunn and assured him that he could count on him to do as much for the election of the ticket as if he had received the nomination.

"Mr. Higgins will have my earnest support," he said. "I will do everything in my power to elect him. I am too good a Republican to stand in the way of the party's success."

To those who extended their sympathy to him, he said reassuringly:

"Don't worry about me at all. I have no regrets. I am now myself again, I am nobody's slave, and I am quite satisfied."

To his near friends, however, he expressed the feelings which all knew he must really have away down deep in his heart. "It was a cold-blooded assassination," he said to one of them.

He was on hand at the convention to-day, sat through the greater part of the proceedings, applauded Higgins's nomination, and appeared in excellent humor. When asked if he had any further ambition for political preferment, he smiled and said:

"None. I am going home to play golf now. That is a game I know something about."

There is a conflict of statement as to who was really responsible for Mr. Sheldon's candidacy. Senator Platt says that Gov. Odell first mentioned Mr. Sheldon as an available man, but the Governor insists that the suggestion came from the Senator. The Governor feels that he acquiesced in the suggestion, and says frankly that he changed his mind as to Mr. Sheldon's availability when he saw what an issue was being made of Mr. Sheldon's trust record. He felt himself obliged to urge Mr. Sheldon's withdrawal as necessary to insure the success of the State ticket. In the light of these confessions Mr. Sheldon's tactics here are explained.

He had the consent of the two leaders of the Republican Party in the State to his candidacy, if not the actual pledge of support of both. Senator Platt undoubtedly gave such a pledge, but Gov. Odell is said by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to have stated that he did not commit himself finally on the subject, merely telling Mr. Sheldon that he might be "in a receptive mood." With such assurance as this Mr. Sheldon, who had been sufficiently active in politics to appreciate the full value of the support of the organization, naturally concluded that he could not lose, and conducted an aggressive campaign. When he heard that Mr. Woodruff's friends were endeavoring to stir up trouble for him he went straight to Mr. Woodruff and delivered to him his defiance.

To have to get out after all this must have been extremely humiliating to a man of Mr. Sheldon's sensibilities and pride, and few men could have conducted themselves as well through such a trying ordeal as he has done.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, at the close of the convention to-day, endeavored to make his attitude clear. It has been shrouded in mystery up to this time, his previous statements having served only to thicken the fog. Mr. Woodruff objected to the statement that he had charged Senator Platt and Gov. Odell with breaking faith with him. He disclaimed the use of that phrase, and then he made this statement:

"Having announced to Senator Platt and Gov. Odell that I could not be a candidate for renomination, I received their assurances that, when it came to the selection of my successor, I would be consulted. I was not consulted about Mr. Sheldon's candidacy; that is, I was never asked if his nomination would be satisfactory to Kings County. When I met Gov. Odell at Syracuse he told me he had informed Mr. Sheldon that he might be 'in a receptive mood,' so far as the nomination was concerned. Senator Platt had merely informed me that Sheldon was willing to accept. When I came here I supposed that I would find Mr. Sheldon being brought forward merely as an available man, and that I would have something to say before the matter was closed. On the contrary, I found that Mr. Sheldon and his friends, including Senator Platt, took the attitude that the whole thing was settled, and even the right of expression on the part of me or my friends was rescinded. That was a situation which I could not submit to without loss of prestige, and I did not submit to it. That is the whole story."

"Are you and Mr. Sheldon still friends?"

"I haven't seen him since the convention."

It is an open question whether Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's prestige has not been hurt more than it was helped by his effort to sustain it.

Many who were shouting for him when they came to Saratoga were criticising him when they went away. Some of the criticisms were caustic in character. "He played the dog in the manger," was an expression heard in many groups where his conduct was discussed. That was the idea which all of Mr. Sheldon's friends in the New York delegation had of Mr. Woodruff's action.

A man who is an intimate friend of the Lieutenant Governor, and who was a member of the Kings County delegation, when asked for an explanation of the Brooklyn leader's attitude in the Sheldon fight, said:

"The case in a nutshell is this: Tim said he didn't want an office that he did want. There were many who refused to accept Mr. Woodruff's explanation of his motive as justifying him in the course he pursued. They cited the fact that Woodruff and Sheldon had been life-long friends, and took the view that there should have been no misunderstanding between them. More than that, they insisted that there was no misunderstanding on Mr. Woodruff's part as to Mr. Sheldon's candidacy, and the fact that the support of the organization had been promised to him. Did not Mr. Woodruff attend the conference at Mr. Sheldon's house, called for the very purpose of introducing to the State leaders as the organization's choice for Lieutenant Governor, it was said.

What idea could he possibly have after that gathering, was asked, "except that Senator Platt and Governor Odell considered Mr. Sheldon as the man for the place. If he had any objection to Mr. Sheldon, then was the time to have urged it." So argued the Lieutenant Governor's critics. The excuse that he thwarted the success of his friend's candidacy merely because of a fancied slight to his own political importance was not thought by many who asserted their friendship for him to do him any particular credit.

While the delegates seemed satisfied with the make-up of the ticket, it was generally considered a political mistake to have left Greater New York without representation. Fear was expressed on all sides that this omission would start the cry in the city papers of hayseed domination. The belief was expressed by some that if the Democrats nominated Coler or any other Greater New York man for Governor the fact that the Republicans had ignored Greater New York would cost their ticket many thousand votes.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt's friendship is still intact. The difficulty last night did not go so far as a line-up, Mr. Sheldon's consenting to withdraw preventing a positive and definite show of strength between the two Republican leaders.

Conviction was general among the delegates that Mr. Sheldon's candidacy was a mistake.

Chairman Dunn brought Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Senator Platt's headquarters this afternoon, and the Lieutenant Governor and the Senator had a long interview. When Mr. Woodruff came out he was asked if everything was all right between him and the Senator.

"Of course it is," he replied. "I have just had a most pleasant interview with him and we parted the best of friends."

Senator Platt, when asked what he had to say about the ticket, said it was an excellent ticket and would win.

The story is told here that Higgins was Senator Platt's original candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was put out of consideration, it is said, because of Speaker Nixon's opposition to him. Nixon expects to be the Republican candidate for Governor two years from now, and it was feared that the nomination of Higgins for Lieutenant Governor this year, Higgins being from the same part of the State, would be prejudicial to his (Nixon's) candidacy two years from now. Yesterday he declared himself for Higgins, however, and to-day in discussing Higgins's nomination said:

"Frank Higgins and I are friends and I am for him for anything he wants. If some day we should both want the same thing we will fight it out." Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the State Committee, will not run for Congress, but will remain at the head of the State Committee; he will do this at the request of Senator Platt. It had been agreed that Col. Dunn would run for Congress to succeed George W. Ray and that Congressman Sherman would be appointed to Dunn's place on the State Railroad Commission. It has been agreed that John W. Dwight of Steuben will be given the nomination in Judge Ray's district, and it is understood that Congressman Sherman will get Ashley Cole's place on the Railroad Commission instead of Col. Dunn's.

G. W. DUNN WITHDRAWS.

Republican State Committee Chairman Will Not Run for Congress.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—One of the surprises of the convention to-day was the announcement that George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, would not be a candidate for Congress in the Thirtieth Congressional District to succeed Congressman Ray, who resigned to accept an appointment as United States District Judge. The candidate for Congress in that district will be John Dwight of Tompkins County. Chairman Dunn was induced to retire from the Congressional race because it was believed that his services will be needed to conduct the campaign.

He is a member of the State Railroad Commission, and it had been planned that if he was elected to Congress he would resign the commissionership, and that Congressman Sherman of Utica would succeed him. Now that Mr. Dunn is out of the race for Congress, Mr. Sherman will be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

New Odell Club Planning Campaign.

The Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Campaign Club No. 1, which was organized on Sept. 6, will hold a mass meeting Saturday night at its rooms, 170 East Eighteth Street, and thereafter will push an active campaign for the Governor's re-election. Henry R. Cooper is the President.

Second Lockjaw Case Cured.

House Surgeon Bivings of Harlem Hospital yesterday announced the cure from lockjaw of Werner L. Bartrow, seven years old, of 703 Westchester Avenue, who cut his hand on a broken bottle about four weeks ago and was removed to the hospital after a week of agony at his home. Dr. Bivings used the method of injecting antitoxin into the spinal column. Of this method Dr. Bivings is the inventor, and by it he cured young Joseph Tiernan, who was similarly affected about two months ago.

Ontario and Western Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company yesterday the retiring Board of Directors and officers were re-elected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1 A. M.—103 Second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
1:45 A. M.—126 Second Street; Louis Haimes; damage, $500.
1:16 P. M.—361 East Seventy-sixth Street; Allis Madh; damage, $5.
1:35 P. M.—300 East Forty-ninth Street; James Callahan; damage, $500.
2:30 P. M.—216 Second Street; Rosie Cohen; damage trifling.
5:25 P. M.—1 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
7 P. M.—1,220 Third Avenue; J. C. Reney; damage, $50.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Steinway & Sons
Piano-makers by Appointment
To their Majesties of England, Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary, Saxony, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Italy, Persia and Turkey—
Respectfully advise their patrons who propose to order
PIANOS IN ART-CASES AFTER SPECIAL DESIGNS
of the importance of placing their orders at once if these instruments are to be completed for the Holidays.
In consequence of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their up-town store,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

W. & J. Sloane

PLAIN CARPETINGS

English Mosaic Velvet Carpet,
English Angora and Saxonia.

These three superb qualities of floor coverings are made exclusively for us and cannot be found elsewhere. They are high pile carpets of fine texture, rich coloring and splendid wearing quality. We can supply them in all widths up to twelve feet and in a wide range of coloring.

Broadway & 19th Street

Prior to
The AEOLIAN Company's Removal to their New 12-story Building, 5th Avenue and 34th Street (About October 1st)
Special Sale of Slightly Used
AEOLIANS
At Reduced Prices

THIS special sale of slightly used Aeolians at reduced prices should focus the attention of all intending purchasers—not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME GUARANTEE.

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

THERE WILL ALSO BE INCLUDED A FEW PIANOLAS which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. This special sale will last until October 1st only.

AMONG THE INSTRUMENTS OFFERED:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.		Regular Price.	Special Price.
ORCHESTRELLES	$1,500	$1,250	AEOLIAN STYLE 1050	$275	$125
GRANDS	750	500	AEOLIAN STYLE 750	230	115
AEOLIAN STYLE 1500	500	230	AEOLIAN STYLE 600	210	100
AEOLIAN STYLE 1450	350	200	PRINCESS (Single Reed)	75	55
AEOLIAN STYLE 1250	350	200	PRINCESS (Double Reed)	125	85

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
AERIOL PIANOS	$750	$500

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

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TRY A LOAF TO-DAY.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us your name and address, also your grocer's name, and we will see that you are supplied.

TRADE U.S.B. MARK THE UNITED STATES BREAD COMPANY,
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The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

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GOV. ODELL RENOMINATED IN STATE CONVENTION

Senator F. W. Higgins Second on Republican Ticket.

Proceedings at Saratoga Devoid of Special Incident—Ovation for Senator Platt — How Chauncey M. Depew Altered the Tenor of His Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—The State Republican Convention to-day named the following ticket:

For Governor—B. B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange.
For Lieutenant Governor—F. W. HIGGINS of Cattaraugus.
For Secretary of State—JOHN F. O'BRIEN of Clinton.
For Treasurer—JOHN G. WICKSER of Erie.
For Attorney General—HENRY B. COMAN of Madison.
For Controller—N. B. MILLER of Cortland.
For Engineer—E. A. BOND of Jefferson.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals—W. E. WERNER of Monroe.

The convention was about as tame a proceeding as could be imagined. It was unmarked by a single exciting incident and the only interest to those not immediately concerned with the nominations was in the humor of the situation. There were a number of ludicrous features. Notable among them was the apology of Congressman Vreeland in nominating Frank Wayland Higgins, he explaining that he did not learn of the "general demand for Senator Higgins for Lieutenant Governor until 6 A. M." No less humorous was the position of Chauncey M. Depew, who, having prepared an elaborate speech in which to nominate George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor, was notified upon arising this morning that the exigencies of the occasion demanded that he use his speech to put in nomination John F. O'Brien of Clinton for Secretary of State.

It is said that for once in his life Senator Depew did not immediately grasp the point of the joke. It was only after the convention was all over that the humor of it burst upon his mind, and he now treasures it among the most amusing experiences of his life.

It was a very tired lot of delegates which assembled in the convention hall at 10 A. M., the time set for the calling to order of the convention. A large number of them had remained up until the conferences over the Lieutenant Governorship ended at 2 A. M. in order that they might learn the result. The attendance in the convention hall was even smaller than on the opening day.

There were at least 1,500 vacant seats on the floor and in the galleries.

Clarence Lexow, he of the famous investigating committee, was given a rousing reception when he took the platform to nominate Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for Governor. Mr. Lexow did his best to stir up the feelings of the delegates. When he concluded there was cheering for Odell, and the delegates stood up to emphasize their enthusiasm.

When Job E. Hedges of New York took the platform to second the nomination he was given a popular ovation. It was evident that the delegates expected to be delighted by Mr. Hedges, and they were not disappointed. Next to the speech made by Lemuel Ely Quigg, Mr. Hedges's speech took better with the delegates than any delivered. His hits at the Democracy produced roars of laughter.

The picture which he drew of the Platform Committee of the State Democratic Convention at work, with Hill telling what might have been if he had been listened to in the past, and Devery advancing new ideas on finance, tickled the delegates, and when the speaker announced "the Democrats are opposed to trusts; of course they are—they want cash down," there was an explosion of laughter.

There being no other nominations for Governor, Senator John Raines was recognized, and he made a motion that the Secretary of the convention be instructed to cast the vote of the convention for Gov. Odell. When Chairman Ellsworth realized the character of the motion which Senator Raines wished to make he did his best to frown him down, making all sorts of motions with his face. But Raines got it all out. Then Chairman Ellsworth, in loud tones which betrayed annoyance at Senator Raines's break, exclaimed:

"The Senator from Ontario is out of order. It has always been the custom of the Republican Conventions that every delegate should have the right to express his individual preference. The Secretary will call the roll."

The Chairman of each delegation in turn announced the vote of his delegation for Odell. When Senator Platt stood up to cast the vote of Tioga County he was vociferously cheered.

Congressman Vreeland nominated Senator Frank Wayland Higgins for Lieutenant Governor in a brief speech. Ex-Senator Raines in seconding the nomination told of the credit due Senator Higgins for his service to the State at the head of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Vreeland in his speech referred to the fact that there had been other candidates for Lieutenant Governor, and mentioned Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in that connection, referring to Woodruff as "the farmer's friend" and a "horny-handed son of toil."

The farmers, he said, would see to it that some day Lieut. Gov. Woodruff went up higher. No reference was made by name to Mr. Sheldon.

Mr. Sheldon attended the convention, having a seat in the New York delegation next to Gherardi Davis. He joined in the applause for Higgins.

Chairman Ellsworth had evidently been posted during the progress of the speeches for Higgins that the delegates were anxious to get away, and that he must expedite matters, so that they could catch the afternoon train, for when he called for other nominations and none was forthcoming, he announced that what he said about each delegate voting did not apply to any nomination except that of Governor, and that in all cases where there was no contest a motion to have the Secretary cast the ballot would be entertained.

As there was no contest over any of the nominations, the motion to have the Secretary cast the ballot was made in each case, and Col. Reuben Fox with his accustomed suavity, delivered the vote of the convention.

When Senator Depew took the platform to place John F. O'Brien of Clinton in nomination for Secretary of State, he was greeted with mingled laughter and applause, the laughter coming from those who knew how Mr. Depew had been obliged to switch his train of thought from Sheldon to O'Brien at a few hours' notice. Although an expert in railroading, Mr. Depew bumped over the ties in performing this feat. But after traveling over and all around the trusts and other National issues he finally brought up at O'Brien, a little short of steam, but otherwise all right and was heartily cheered by the crowd at his trying journey's end.

Having seen Senator Depew safely through his ordeal, the spectators and many of the delegates lost all interest in the proceedings, and there was an exodus from the hall. Over half the New York County delegation went out.

The nominations for Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, and State Engineer were without special interest. The speeches were perfunctory in character and their reception more so.

Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill made a scholarly address in nominating Judge William E. Werner for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, but many of the delegations were much thinned out when he took the platform. After all the nominations had been made the usual formal resolutions and the announcement of the selections for State Committeemen were made.

Senator Platt offered the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Thirty-five to notify the candidates. He himself will be at the head of it, and the notification will take place in Albany on Oct. 7.

THE CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

Nominating Speeches Received with Enthusiasm—Odell Administration Praised.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Delegates were slow in assembling this morning and the early hour, 10 o'clock, set for the calling to order of the convention saw but few in their seats. The intense excitement that kept people up until 3 o'clock this morning was the subject of gossip throughout the morning. Before Gov. Odell left for Albany he said: "Whatever I may have done here was done for the party and not for myself. If I had consulted personal wishes alone I would have been for Mr. Sheldon. Senator Platt's attitude for Mr. Sheldon was that of faithfulness to his promises, and if Mr. Sheldon had not voluntarily retired I believe that Senator Platt would have been justified in supporting him. As it is, a very happy solution of the question was made by Mr. Sheldon's self-abnegation, and Senator Platt is perfectly satisfied."

Before the assembling of the delegates there was much talk about the hotel corridors regarding a candidate for Secretary of State. It was felt by some that it would be unwise to give the nomination to Kings County because of the part that county had taken in the withdrawal of Mr. Sheldon. After the leaders had conferred and discussed available candidates, it was finally decided to give the nomination to Assemblyman John F. O'Brien of Clinton County. When the matter had been settled the delegates began to slowly wend their way toward the convention hall. Senator Platt entered at 10:16, and he was given an unusual ovation. The applause lasted for more than two minutes.

Senator Ellsworth's gavel dropped at 10:21 and the convention's session began. The Chairman recognized Edward Lauterbach of New York City, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who read the platform, which was adopted promptly. At this moment Lieut. Gov. Woodruff entered and was given a warm reception, the Kings County delegation rising from their seats and cheering him lustily. At 10:38 Senator Lexow was recognized and began his speech renominating Gov. Odell. Mr. Lexow said in part:

"The signs of the times are pregnant with promise. There is not a Republican among us whose step falters, not one whose heart does not beat high with the hope and assurance of victory. This is a Republican year; it is the year of the people.

"The enormous business activities of the Empire State of the Union demand that the machinery of State Government shall adjust itself to the requirements of this progressive age, and that public affairs shall be administered on principles of enlightened business management.

"To meet these conditions and meet them with a candidate who, by education and experience, is equipped to do them justice, is our patriotic duty—one which wears the added dignity and impressiveness that go with the assurance that the nominee of this convention will be inaugurated as the next Governor of the Empire State. The inexorable logic of events, the invincible force of public and party sentiment, the remarkable unanimity pervading this Commonwealth from east to west and from the St. Lawrence to the sea, brush aside the commonplace of instructions and stand as the imperious message of a popular demand.

JOB HEDGES ARRAIGNMENT.

"Mine is the distinguished honor to present to you the name of such a candidate, proudly conscious that his record is his best eulogy."

The nomination was seconded by Job Hedges, who said in part:

"The work of this convention is being keenly watched by the Democratic Party. Our own party and the observing public are satisfied that the results will subserve the best interests of the State, and continue in power a Republican Executive, which is synonymous with wise legislation, reduced taxation, and increased efficiency in administration.

"The Democratic Party, being ill unto death with a complication of diseases, differently diagnosed as overvituperation, reduced vitality from broken promises, and jaundiced ideas of its own potency, still hopes the final dissolution will be postponed because the death certificate has not been finally delivered.

"Within the space of a week there will convene in this village delegates of the Democratic Party to discuss questions of public and private interest, and to discuss in solemn conclave how to break in without physical violence. It takes no stretch of the imagination to picture a Committee on Platform, embracing in its membership the present leader of the State, who will explain what might have been had things been different; embracing Devery, fresh from his conquest and victories, with original thoughts upon finance, and a leader of Tammany Hall with individual notions upon reform without a change of principle. It is to anticipate that aggregation that we are here to-day to make nominations which are genuine, which stand for recognized principles of public probity, and which will keep the Empire State where she should belong—in the vanguard of the States."

The roll-call of delegates was then declared in order. Senator Raines was recognized and moved that the Secretary be directed to cast one vote, but Chairman Ellsworth declared the motion out of order, and William Barnes, Jr., started the voting, announcing that Albany County had cast its vote for Gov. Odell. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and former Gov. Frank S. Black were warmly applauded as they cast the votes of their respective counties. When Senator Platt rose to cast Tioga's vote the delegates arose to their feet and cheered him loudly. The roll-call was completed at 11:2[illegible], and Chairman Ellsworth announced that Gov. Odell was the unanimous choice of the convention, he having received the entire 974 votes.

Nominations for Lieutenant Governor followed. Congressman E. B. Vreeland ascended the rostrum to nominate Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus.

The nomination was seconded by Senator John Raines of Ontario County. Chairman Ellsworth then announced that the precedent of delegates voting by counties was established only on the head of the ticket, and on motion of Senator Raines the Secretary cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Higgins's nomination.

Nominations for Secretary of State being declared in order, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was recognized to name John F. O'Brien of Clinton County.

Senator Depew said in part:

"The policies and principles upon which the campaign this year is to be conducted, both in the Nation and in the State, are those of business. The Republican Party in its past has gone into history as preeminently the party of liberty, the party which would stake everything upon vital moral questions, the party of honesty in the payment of the National debt and in the reform of the National currency and the placing upon the statute books the law which made gold the standard of value. Our task in the State is to uphold the hands of Gov. Odell in the successful business policy which has characterized his administration and to give him such associates from a business standpoint as will prove of special help for the great work still before our State administration.

"The administration of the affairs of Government, both in the Nation and in our State, must be judged by the usual and ordinary tests upon which administrations succeeded each other or are hurled from power.

"It is because of these tests that we are confident. Our country was never so prosperous, our State never in such commanding financial position. Our commercial, financial, and industrial position in the country, when stated in cold figures, is the romance of mathematics. Our position in the State is the solution, for the first time in its history, of the problem of State taxes so as to relieve those least able to bear them or their burdens. We inherited from the last Democratic Administration an increase of the National debt of $290,000,000. But such has been the prosperity of the country under the impulse of the restoration by the Dingley bill of the principles of the protection of American industries and of the establishment of the gold standard of value that in four years we have paid the Democratic deficiency of $290,000,000, we have paid the war debt and expenses of $500,000,000, and we enter upon the second year of Roosevelt's administration with the lowest interest charge on our National debt since the civil war.

"The fundamental differences between the Democratic and the Republican Parties is that the Republicans perform, the Democrats promise. The Republicans furnish facts, the Democrats theories."

After talking on these general topics, Mr. Depew named as his candidate John F. O'Brien.

On motion the Secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Mr. O'Brien, and he was declared the nominee.

The Hon. Henry A. Dickinson was then recognized to nominate the present incumbent, Nathan B. Miller, for Controller.

Mr. Miller's nomination was unanimous after a speech seconding it had been made by James T. Rogers of Broome.

Assemblyman O'Malley of Erie nominated John G. Wickser of that county in a short speech.

The nomination was seconded by James Sherman of Oneida, and the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Wickser.

The present First Deputy Attorney General, Judge Henry B. Coman, was nominated for Attorney General by J. J. Kiley.

The nomination was seconded by W. J. Kelly of Steuben, and the Secretary cast the ballot and Mr. Coman was declared the nominee.

For State Engineer and Surveyor the name of the present incumbent, Edward A. Bond, was presented by former Congressman Charles L. Knapp of Lewis, in a short speech, in which he called attention to the excellent work which has been done by the State Engineer's office since Mr. Bond has directed its affairs. The nomination was unanimous.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, William E. Werner of Monroe County was nominated by Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, Dr. David J. Hill. The nomination, like all that preceded it, was unanimous.

With the completion of the ticket came a flood of resolutions authorizing the appointment of committees, thanking the Citizens' Committee of Saratoga, the officers of the convention, &c. A committee headed by Senator Thomas C. Platt was named to notify the candidates, and it was announced that it would meet in Albany on Oct. 7 for that purpose. The names of the members of the new State Committee were announced, and at 1 o'clock P. M. the convention adjourned sine die.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Condemnation of Monopolies—State Purchase of Adirondack and Catskill Lands Advocated—Improvement in Canals.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—The following is the platform presented to the Republican Convention to-day:

The Republican party of the State of New York, assembled in convention for the first time since the death of President McKinley, owes as its first duty an expression of profound sorrow at his untimely end. His devotion to and his love of country as shown upon the field of battle, his lofty purposes and commanding statesmanship as seen in the halls of legislation and as Chief Magistrate, his exalted character revealed both in his public and private life, are proud heritages of the American people.

The tragedy of 1901 which deprived our country of the services of this eminent statesman gave evidence to the world of the stability of our Government. The policies inaugurated by him, which have done so much for the advancement and upbuilding of our Republic, and the prosperity and happiness of our people, were taken up by one of New York's sons, whose courageous and honest efforts to bring to a successful consummation the great problems left unsolved, entitle him to the respect of all the people. We give to President Roosevelt and his Administration our heartiest approval and most cordial support. We recognize the fidelity with which he has carried out the policies of his lamented predecessor and the rare capacity he has shown in meeting the new responsibilities of his great office. We look forward with confidence to his election to the Presidency in 1904, and so far as this convention has the power we pledge thereto the earnest efforts of the Republican Party of this State.

We glory in the magnificent achievements of our army and navy in restoring order in the Philippines, where they have shown the same splendid loyalty and devotion as were shown in the great battle for humanity in the islands to the south of us.

The responsibilities which have come to us as a Nation have been courageously met and the promise made for the establishment of an independent republic upon the Island of Cuba has been redeemed. We congratulate the people of Cuba upon this consummation. We favor the reciprocity with that new republic proposed by the Republicans in Congress, giving effective relief to Cuba and substantial benefits to our own people without harm to any American industry.

We believe that our new possessions should be accorded such measure of self-government as their development, in the course of time, may require.

The prevalence of peace and order in Porto Rico and its advanced civilization warranting it, that island has been granted home rule, free schools, and good government, and the people of that island are enjoying prosperity, liberty, and contentment without parallel in all their history.

We commend the Executive for laying the foundation of social order, education, and local government in the Philippine Islands. We commend the action of Congress in securing to the peoples of those islands their fundamental, civil, and personal rights, in terms borrowed from the Constitution of the United States, for the election of a legislative assembly, elected by the Filipinos.

On this record of peace, orderly government, liberty, and home rule, in ever-increasing measure, for the Filipinos, the Republican Party takes its stand and confidently appeals for indorsement to all American citizens irrespective of party.

We congratulate the people of New York upon the signally successful administration of the affairs of this State by Gov. Odell. Wise policies of taxation and economical administration of the State's affairs have given to the people, through indirect sources of revenue, almost entire relief from the burdens incident to the maintenance of the State, and have made possible the lowest tax rate in our history, the reduction in such direct taxes being $9,921,237.09, as compared with the tax levied by the last Democratic administration. The Republican Party pledges itself to the continuance of these policies and to the enactment of laws which will forever insure freedom from direct State taxes. As these laws have in no sense placed the cost of maintenance of the State unfairly or inequitably upon any interests, it should be and is the policy of the party through whose wisdom these laws have been enacted to exact a just recompense for privileges enjoyed.

We cordially approve such legislation as has given to the people greater educational facilities through the public schools. We indorse the policy which has increased the allowance of the State's money to such districts as were heretofore unable to meet and bear the full burdens of an educational system commensurate with the necessities of the times.

The prosperity of our cities adds to the wealth of the State. Convenient markets for our farmers insure success and profit to them. Whatever adds to either it should be the policy of the State to afford. The Republican Party through wise enactments has sought to continue the methods which have built up and insured the commercial supremacy of our State.

GOOD ROADS AND CANALS.

Good roads and canals are the two important features which make for the material welfare and progress of the Commonwealth. The canals provide a channel for commerce and enable New York City to hold the first rank both as the exporting and importing centre of our country; while better highways bring the markets closer to the doors of the farmer. The two are equally important. They cannot be separated. The one obstacle to the successful consummation of necessary improvements is the Constitutional prohibition against long extensions of the bonded debt of the State. The alternative is direct yearly taxation upon the people.

The Republican Party, having already through economies and legislation rendered a direct tax almost unnecessary, believes that these improvements should not be the cause of again imposing such a tax upon the people, and that without imposing unnecessary burdens upon individuals or other interests there should be an extension of time in which payment of the principal and the money for the payment of the yearly interest should be provided.

We favor, as the first step toward these improvements, an extension, under the Constitution, of the time when such payments shall be made. To secure these preliminaries the consent of the people must be first obtained, and we favor such legislation as will afford them an opportunity to pass upon these important questions.

We believe that the policies inaugurated by a Republican Legislature and by a Republican Governor, which are giving to the State a better system of highways, should be continued, and we believe in the enlargement and improvement of the canals, to such an extent as will fully and adequately meet all requirements of commerce, the expense of such improvement, however, to be met through sources of revenue other than by direct taxation. To such legislation the Republican Party pledges itself and its candidates.

The rights of labor have been extended and protected under Republican legislation to a degree unequaled by any other State of the Union. Since the control of the executive and legislative branches of the State Government was secured in 1894 by the Republican Party many laws have been enacted, among which are the eight-hour law, the provisions for the inspection of shops, the prohibition against the employment of minors and women in the operation of dangerous machinery, free employment agencies, and the protection of union labels.

Under Gov. Odell the employers' liability law was enacted to meet the demands of labor for better protection as well as compensation for injuries resulting through the negligence of the employer or his Superintendent.

To meet the adverse decision of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality of the prevailing rate of wages law the Republican Legislature of 1902 passed a concurrent resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit the Legislature to prescribe the conditions to be enforced so far as they relate to labor, and to this amendment and to such additional legislation as may be necessary to meet the just requirements of labor we pledge our support.

The greatest National issue is the maintenance of prosperity. The pledge given by William McKinley of abundant work and good wages, based on the passage of a protective tariff bill, has been fulfilled.

The integrity of the protective principle must be preserved. That principle is required to maintain the highest scale of American wages and the supremacy of the American workshop.

WOULD SUPPRESS TRUSTS.

While we would encourage business enterprises which have for their object the extension of trade and the upbuilding of our State, we condemn all combinations and monopolies in whatever form having for their purpose the destruction of competition in legitimate enterprise, the limitation of production in any field of labor, or the increase of cost to the consumer of the necessaries of life, and we pledge the party to the support of such legislation as will suppress and prevent the organization of such illegal combinations.

We favor such legislation as will enable a more speedy determination of actions in the Supreme Court of our State and the adjustment of conditions which have rendered the trial of cases in our large centres of population within a reasonable time almost an impossibility.

In the treatment of those unfortunates in asylums and hospitals with whose care the State is charged, we believe in maintaining the highest standard of perfection attainable without extravagance, and cordially approve of the laws which have given immediate benefits to the inmates and at the same time have made possible the reduction and elimination of such expenses as add nothing to the true improvement of their condition or to the betterment of the institutions themselves.

We regard the Adirondack and Catskill parks, with their forests, waters, and fauna, as of nature's priceless legacies to our imperial State, which the dictates of prudence, wise public policy and foresight require should be carefully safeguarded and protected, not only as health resorts and pleasure grounds for the people, but as a conservator of the water supply for our rivers and canals so necessary for the continuous supremacy of the State. We, therefore, favor the resumption by the State of the purchase of lands within the limits of these parks.

We believe that the devotion of those who took part in the great struggles of our country should be fully recognized, and we promise our support to such amendment to existing laws, according them recognition, as may be deemed necessary in the furtherance of this declaration.

The Republican Party, with evidence of prosperity and thrift everywhere, confidently appeals to the voters for a continuance of these policies which have made these things possible, and asks for the suffrages of the citizens of the State in support of its platform and its candidates.

SENATOR HIGGINS REASSURED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Frank W. Higgins, nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the State Republican ticket, arrived here to-night, and together with Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon called on Gov. Odell. Senator Higgins told the Governor that he was afraid that his sudden nomination at Saratoga put him in a bad light with his constituents. He had gone to Saratoga fully intending not to be a candidate and assuring his people that he would not accept the position. He was fearful that his good faith in the matter would be questioned.

Gov. Odell said: "I don't think anybody need be assured, especially those that know you, that the action taken to-day was for the good of the party, and that the delegates acted without consulting you because they believed you the proper man."

Gov. Odell to-night received this telegram from President Roosevelt:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations for yourself and your associates on the ticket just nominated.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SKETCHES OF CANDIDATES.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

Gov. Odell was born in Newburg, Orange County, Jan. 14, 1854. He was educated in Bethany, West Va., and Columbia College, New York, after receiving a preparation in the public schools. He engaged in commercial pursuits in 1875. He has always taken an active part in Republican politics and was made a member of the State Committee in 1887, serving continuously as a member until the close of the campaign in 1900. He was elected to Congress in 1895 and was twice re-elected and was Chairman of the Committee on Accounts in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

He was elected Governor two years ago by a plurality of more than 110,000 over John B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

Frank W. Higgins.

Senator Higgins, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was born at Rushford, Allegany County, Aug. 13, 1856. He was educated at Pike Seminary and at Riverview Military Academy on the Hudson. Before he was out of his teens he was engaged in the lumber business in Michigan and gradually extended his operations to Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he also took an interest in mining. These he still retains.

He has always been a Republican. He established his home at Olean, Cattaraugus County, and was sent from the Congressional District embracing that county as a delegate to the National Convention in 1888. He was elected to the State Senate in 1893 and has served continuously ever since, once being elected without opposition. Mr. Higgins has been Chairman of the Finance Committee since 1896 and also served for years on the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. He is accounted one of the best informed men in the State on its finances and taxation. He is very wealthy.

John F. O'Brien.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 24.—John F. O'Brien, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, has represented Clinton County in the Assembly for two years, and had been renominated for a third term when he was given the nomination for Secretary of State. He was born at Fort Edward, Washington County, and is about forty-five years of age. He is one of five brothers, who early in life took an active part in politics, always being a Republican. Mr. O'Brien was educated at the public schools in his native town and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He taught district school for one year at Fort Edward, since which time he has been engaged in business enterprises.

In 1888 he succeeded his brother, Edward C. O'Brien, in the wholesale commission flour business in Plattsburg, which he conducted until 1897, when he formed a partnership with George G. Kellogg, and they acquired control of docks and water front at Plattsburg. This firm, which is known as the Dock and Coal Company, conducts the largest and most extensive wholesale coal, flour, feed, and grain business in Northern New York. They are also among the largest shippers of country produce in that section.

While Mr. O'Brien had never been an office holder, he is known as one of the most active and aggressive young Republicans in Clinton County.

John G. Wickser.

John G. Wickser of Erie, the nominee for State Treasurer, is a nephew of Philip Becker, who served several terms as Mayor of Buffalo. He is connected with the Becker wholesale grocery house, which is said to do the largest business of its kind in Western New York. Mr. Wickser is an officer in two fire insurance companies of Buffalo, and has large financial interests.

Henry B. Coman.

The nominee for Attorney General is forty-one years old, and for four years has been first deputy under John C. Davies. His home is at Cazenovia, and he served one term as Deputy Surrogate of Madison County.

Nathan L. Miller.

Nathan L. Miller, the nominee for Controller, was born at Solon, Cortland County, Oct. 10, 1868, and is the son of a farmer. For some years he lived in Tompkins County, and was graduated from the Cortland Normal School in 1877. Then he taught school. In 1890 he began to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Then he entered political life, was elected a School Commissioner, and re-elected in 1896. He is a member of the law firm of Dougherty & Miller. Always a Republican, Mr. Miller was chosen Chairman of the party committee in his county in 1899, and did much to unite the quarreling factions. For some time he served as Corporation Counsel of the City of Cortland, and while seeking a position as a Judge of the Court of Claims Gov. Odell offered him the State Controllership made vacant by the resignation of Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. Mr. Miller accepted and was appointed Dec. 30, 1901.

Edward A. Bond.

Edward A. Bond, the nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, was born April 22, 1849, and began the practice of engineering in 1867, when he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, resigning in 1870 to become Assistant Chief Engineer of the Utica and Black River Railroad, succeeding to the head of the department in 1875. In 1886 he was appointed Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Carthage and Adirondack Railway. He took up a residence in Watertown in 1889. He was first nominated for his present office in 1898 and beat Martin P. Schenck of Rensselaer by a plurality of about 10,000. He was re-elected in 1900 by a very largely increased majority. Mr. Bond is a thirty-second degree Mason.

William E. Werner.

Supreme Court Judge William E. Werner was born in Buffalo, Dec. 19, 1855, and received his education in the common schools of that city. He removed to Rochester in 1877, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

He was elected Special County Judge of Monroe in 1884 by the largest majority ever given a candidate up to that time. Three years later he was re-elected without opposition, and was appointed County Judge on the death of John S. Morgan.

He was elected to the Supreme Court without opposition in 1894, and has often held court in this city by designation of Govs. Roosevelt and Odell. About a year ago Gov. Odell assigned him to duty on the bench of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals. In his early youth Judge Werner started to learn the trade of an iron molder, but his delicate health forced him to retire, and after engaging in other commercial pursuits he decided to take up the practice of the law.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Immediately after the adjournment of the convention to-day the State Committee met and organized. On the motion of Senator Ellsworth, George W. Dunn was re-elected Chairman. S. T. Fox and Edward A. McAlpin were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Mr. Dunn announced that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany would continue as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the other members to be announced later. Charles W. Anderson of New York was elected Committeeman at Large.

The new State Committee, under the new apportionment, with the counties composing the various districts, is as follows:

First—Suffolk, Nassau, and part of Queens, William M. McKinney.
Second—Part of Kings, Harry Jacquillard.
Third—Part of Kings, L. A. Swasey.
Fourth—Part of Kings, William Watson.
Fifth—Part of Kings, unsettled.
Sixth—Part of Kings, Charles S. Devoy.
Seventh—Part of Kings, M. J. Dady.
Eighth—Richmond and part of New York, Cornelius Van Cott.
Ninth—Part of New York, C. H. Murray.
Tenth—Part of New York, Ferdinand Eidmann.
Eleventh—Part of New York, Clarence W. Mead.
Twelfth—
Thirteenth—Part of New York, R. C. Morris.
Fourteenth—Part of New York and part of Queens, John Gunner.
Fifteenth—Part of New York, L. E. Quigg.
Sixteenth—Part of New York, Frank Raymond.
Seventeenth—Part of New York, Samuel Strassberger.
Eighteenth—Part of New York, W. H. Ten Eyck.
Nineteenth—Westchester, W. L. Ward.
Twentieth—Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland, L. F. Goodsell.
Twenty-first—Greene, Columbia, Putnam, and Dutchess, L. F. Payn.
Twenty-second—Rensselaer and Washington, Isaac V. Baker, Jr.
Twenty-third—Albany and Schenectady, William Barnes, Jr.
Twenty-fourth—Delaware, Otsego, Ulster, and Schoharie, Col. Reuben L. Fox.
Twenty-fifth—Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren, and Saratoga, W. W. Worden.
Twenty-sixth—Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence—K. S. Witherbee.
Twenty-seventh—Herkimer and Oneida, Thomas Wheeler.
Twenty-eighth—Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego, John T. Mott.
Twenty-ninth—Onondaga and Madison, Francis Hendricks.
Thirtieth—Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, and Cortland, Col. G. W. Dunn.
Thirty-first—Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates, Anson S. Wood.
Thirty-second—Monroe, G. W. Aldridge.
Thirty-third—Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben, J. Sloat Fassett.
Thirty-fourth—Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming, T. E. Ellsworth.
Thirty-fifth—Part of Erie, John Grimm, Jr.
Thirty-sixth—Part of Erie, W. C. Warren.
Thirty-seventh—Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, George H. Witter.
Additional member—Charles W. Anderson, New York.

APPROVE THE CANAL PLANK.

The plank in the Republican State platform adopted yesterday at Saratoga, in which are recommended canal enlargement and public road improvements, is approved by many New York business men who were interviewed, but some of them thought a mistake was made in not declaring specifically for a one-thousand-ton barge canal. Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James of the Board of Trade and Transportation said:

"I think that this plank is a very fair way of presenting the question of canal enlargement to the public. The plank is very well expressed. We canal men want the question to go to the people, and we are willing to abide by their decision. Of course we want a 1,000-ton barge canal, such as the Greene committee reported in favor of. We believe that such a canal will be adequate for traffic purposes for a long time to come. This Republican Party plank will serve as a text for desired discussion of the subject."

Henry Hentz of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange said:

"This canal plank does not go far enough. It should be more specific. We want a 1,000-ton barge canal, and the sooner we can get to work on such an improvement the better it will be. The question of deepening the canal is of widespread importance."

David Bingham, Chairman of the Produce Exchange Committee on Freight Discrimination, said:

"This plank is satisfactory to the merchants on the Produce Exchange. We feel that business is passing away from New York. We are shipping grain to-day to Liverpool via Boston cheaper than we can ship it via New York, although the ocean freights are the same. Railroad rates are nominally the same, but the elevators of Boston, which are practically owned by the railroads, reduce their charges sufficiently to give Boston an advantage of a rate of $8.40, as against $9.15 from Buffalo. The only way that we can contend with such a state of affairs is to be able to ship by canal. Therefore we want the canal enlarged."

William R. Corwine, Trust Officer of the Eastern Trust Company and one of the Executive Committee of the Canal Association, said:

"I am disappointed that the plank does not specifically declare in favor of a 1,000-ton barge canal. The report of the Greene Committee, which was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, declares in favor of such a canal, and its attitude has the unqualified indorsement of the commercial bodies here and in Buffalo; yet there is hope in this expression found in the platform: 'We believe in the enlargement and improvement of the canals to such an extent as will fully and adequately meet all requirements of commerce.' Now, if we can convince the people than a 1,000-ton barge canal alone will meet these requirements, then the Republican Party is pledged to carry out the idea. I am glad that the Republican Convention did not narrow the subject to strict limitations."

We are showing

all the new fabrics and qualities in Top Coatings for early Autumn wear; the richest and newest shadings conceivable, and all at a moderate selling mark.

English Suitings $25 to $35.
English Trouserings $6.50 to $10.
Custom-made Shirts also.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The First Arrivals of Imported Dresses, Waists, Tea Gowns and Hats Collected for Our New Store Are Now Being Shown on Second Floor. Come See the Rare-Rich Beauties.

Reducing Before Moving.

Don't misunderstand us. The whole stock is not being sacrificed. The price-cuts are in spots—exhausted varieties, broken lines, goods that will soon be out of season, bulky things hard to pack, delicate things easy to break or injure. They bear the brunt of the losses. All other merchandise at regular rates—which means much less than others ask. Get the facts fixed in your minds, then the advertising will not be misinterpreted; and you'll not be disappointed.

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Clocks—on second floor—come nearer meeting the expectations of a general and sweeping closing-out sale than any other department, with the single possible exception of Furniture.

Women's Shoes.

The Columbia Boot—forty styles—made on the newest improved last of well-selected mellow kidskins—lace or button—kid or cloth tops—light or heavy sewed soles—medium heel—common-sense and opera toes with patent leather tips.

The quality that will cost you $2.50 anywhere else; our price..... $1.87

Another of our own brands—"Empress"—has been on the market a long time—long enough for thousands of women to know them well and wear them exclusively. Thirty styles to choose from, warranted hand-sewed welt, and the price is..... $2.89

Our Seamless Comfort Shoes are made of fine, soft kidskin especially selected to justify the brand "Comfort." Full toes, broad, low heels, hand-turned soles. They are constructed on lines calculated to assist—never to resist—the walker's free, swinging stride. Lace style, $1.69 and $1.87; button..... $2.19

Dress Boots, button and lace styles, made of flexible vici kidskin, Cuban heels, light welted soles, equal—in appearance and service—to any other store's $5.00 Boot; our price..... $3.49

Hygienic Walking Boots, button and lace style, made of strong, mellow vici kidskin, ample round toes, patent leather tips, military heels, medium weight welted soles, would be cheap at $5.00; our price..... $3.99

Custom-made Shirts.

We are thoroughly organized to supply you with made-to-measure Shirts promptly and economically. The skill at our command, our materials and styles are equal to any firm's in the city—and the prices we ask are much less than anywhere else.

White Dress Shirts, made to measure by others at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00; ours are warranted to be as good and we only ask $1.99, $2.49 and..... $2.99

Striped Raye Shirts, made to measure by others at $3.00 and $3.50; ours are as perfect in every respect and we only ask..... $2.34

David and John Anderson's Madras Shirts, the newest stripes in the choicest colorings; made to measure by others at $4.50; our price only..... $2.99

The New Autumn Hats.—ANNEX.

Men's Derbies, in the latest blocks, made of fine fur felt, trimmed with fine silk band and binding; sold elsewhere at $3.00. Our price $1.88

Men's New Style Derbies, made of very fine fur felt, trimmed as well as any $4.00 hat offered anywhere. Our price..... $2.49

Men's Extra Fine Derbies, made of very fine fur felt and trimmed with pure silk band and binding; genuine Russia Leather sweat band; as good as you'd pay $5.00 for elsewhere. Our price..... $3.49

Men's new fall Alpines in the popular blocks, in black, pearl and nutria, trimmed with fine silk bands; sold elsewhere at $3.00; our price $1.88

Men's stylish Alpines, in all shades—a hat that commands $4.00 at any exclusive hat store in the land; our price..... $2.49

Men's extra fine Alpines, in the most popular blocks, models of the very best workmanship and materials procurable; under another name you'll pay $5.00 for this same hat; our price..... $3.49

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' & Youths' Hats & Caps.

Largest Variety — Latest Styles — Lowest Prices consistent with quality.

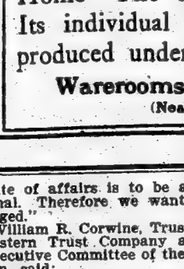

Rough Beaver, Sailor and English Middy Felt Hats, including many imported novelties.

Also Beaver Brims with plain felt crowns.

Tam o'Shanters, embroidered silk designs. $1.00 to $3.50.

Yacht Caps, $1.00 to $2.50.

Eton Caps, 69c. and 98c.

Golf Caps, 50c. to $1.25.

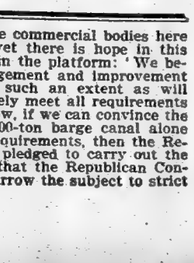

Alpine Hats, $2.00 & $2.75.

Derby Hats, $1.90 & $2.75.

Sailor Hats, camel's hair effect for children, trimmed with wide silk band, in cardinal, tan, brown and blue, 75c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

The One Piano

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Days of Store Fullness Are the Days of Delightful Shopping -:-

The great Fall stocks fill this old Stewart Store from top to bottom. New, fresh, beautiful things from all quarters of the wide world.

Six previous seasons of service for our New York public, upon the top of thirty-five earlier years in the service of Philadelphia, laid the foundations of knowledge and experience upon which the stocks for this seventh season in New York were gathered.

Knowledge of the world of merchandise coupled with experience of your desires, as learned in these busy years in which we have studied your better service, have given strength and assurance to the eyes that have sought, and the hands that have gathered the marvelous arrays of merchandise assembled today in this old Stewart block, and the supplementary store that has grown up, from the elbowing stocks, in the ever-enlarging Annex south of Ninth street.

The days of fullness are here. Never were store stocks better, in the face of advancing season, than these stocks that await you here today. Never was better nor broader choice, no matter what the need, in—

Everything that man, or boy, woman, girl, or child wears; and—

Everything for the furnishing and decorating of the home.

This page today tells not a tithe of the store's story; for it is continuous and ever-changing every business morning of the year.

The store itself can alone tell all that you wish to know.

The days of fullness—the delightful shopping days invite you to Wanamaker's now.

Women's Walking Hats

Hats to match the new walking suits—equally smart and stylish. For shopping and street-wear in general.

The showing consists of a number of attractive designs from our own workrooms, together with some choice specimens from Vienna and Paris.

Shapes are sailor or turban, chiefly in rough felts, and hairy cloth effects, draped with silk, or trimmed with velvet bands, pompons, breasts or quills. Prices are $1.75 to $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

OVERCOAT Possibilities

Light-weight overcoats may serve a double purpose this season—Fall wear outdoors, and parlor wear all Winter.

The refined effects, in black and Oxford mixtures, are in broadest demand; and our stock is full of them.

The styles are smart; the shaping is handsome; the tailoring is of the highest character. All are silk-lined and long enough to wear over either cutaway or Prince Albert coats.

At $15—Overcoats of black and Oxford unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge. A good $20 value.

At $20—Overcoats of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge; also of Oxford melton, silk-lined—very dressy and serviceable.

At $25—Overcoats of Oxford and black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Raincoat Overcoats

The weather man says "rain and cooler" for Thursday, and slight changes for Friday. He may be wrong, but that won't spoil this story.

It will be cooler, and it will be wet—if not today or tomorrow, many other days, and many other tomorrows.

While you're thinking of a Fall overcoat, take a look at the smart new raincoats we have just received. Handsome, stylish, and light in weight as a top coat; but a safe protection when you get caught in the rain.

The raincoat fits perfectly, looks smart and clean-cut; and is not overheating after the rain is over. Prices, $15, $18, $20, $25 and $27.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

SUITS for BOYS

No excuse for not having your boy "dressed up to the nines," with such a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Suits to choose from as this. And not expensively, either—when you see the stock, and note how reasonably it's priced all the way through.

Take the popular Norfolk Suits, for example, of which we're selling lots. Handsome serges and cheviots, made up in splendid fashion, for boys of 7 to 16 years, at $5 to $10 a suit.

Of special interest today is this:

At $3.50, worth $5—

Double-breasted Suits with knee-trousers, in stylish fancy cheviots, well made and durable; 8 to 16-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Completeness in Clothes for Girls

From one end to the other of our stock of Girls' Fall and Winter Dresses and Wraps there is an atmosphere of complete readiness. Here are the simplest garments and the most elaborate—all the best of their kind, and in the latest and smartest girlish fashions—whatever their price.

Included in the gathering are

Separate Skirts, from $4, for a well-cut skirt of cheviot serge, to $16.50 for the stylish skirts of camel's-hair.

Tailored Suits, from $10 to elaborate Suits of velvet at $75.

Coats, from jackets to full-length garments, at $5 to $50.

Dresses, for ages 6 to 12, at $4 to $35.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Gymnasium Suits For Women

Ready-made, sensibly-made Gymnasium Suits have heretofore been unknown; and such suits had to be made to order by tailors or dressmakers. We realized the need; and our costume chief made a special investigation this Summer among the great athletic conservatories of Germany. He found these suits, made upon scientific principles, to give the utmost freedom of movement, while being refined and attractive in appearance.

Then he got a German manufacturer to make a special lot for us; and today the suits are here—the best and best-looking gymnasium suits ever presented to the athletic women of America.

They are made of fine blue serge and white flannel; with square sailor collar; suits are prettily trimmed with braid or strappings of white duck. There are several styles to choose from. Prices, $12, $14 and $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Eiderdown Robes For Women

The new styles for the coming cold weather are here. The Robes are as comfortable as ever, and, if possible, more attractive. Colors are red, pink, gray and light blue; backs are fitted, fronts are made full, with various effects of plaiting. Prices:

At $5.50—Full front; fastened with straps; collar, sleeves and pocket with silk applique; bound with satin; girdle at waist.

At $6.50—Full front; fastened with silk frogs; sailor collar and front satin bound; braid-trimmed; girdle at waist.

At $7.50—Sailor collar and turnover cuffs appliqued with black and bound with two rows of satin; girdle at waist.

At $9—Full front; fastened with silk frogs; pointed collar and cuffs trimmed with satin ruffles and embroidery; silk scalloped edge; girdle at waist.

At $10—Rolling collar, cuffs and front trimmed with embroidery applique and ruffle of satin ribbon; girdle at waist.

Knitted Short Petticoats

These warm, convenient garments, to wear under the walking skirt on sharp days, are here in good assortment. They are well knit, of pure wool, in solid colors, stripes or plain colors, with borders. They are trimmed with crochet lace, some with scalloped edges. Prices are 85c to $2.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidery Strips A Third Under-Price

We are the "favored nation" with one of the chief embroidery makers of St. Gall; and they send us every season their sample strips, as soon as they are through with them.

These strips are 4½ yards long—absolutely perfect condition. They are on nainsook and cambric and range from the narrowest edging to wide flouncings, and include many insertions. Some of the designs are most exquisite—all are dainty and refined.

Prices for the 4½-yard pieces range from 25c to $8.75 a strip—all worth about a half more.

Broadway.

Stockings for Women

Somebody said the other day—"I always go to so-and-so's for stockings. They have such good ones there at three pairs for a dollar." Naturally curious, we made comparisons with our *own* three-for-a-dollar sort, and the result was all in our favor.

This is just by way of example. Whatever you pay for Stockings here, whether it be 12½c or $25 a pair, you may be sure of getting the best value you can obtain anywhere for the outlay.

37½c a pair; 3 pairs for $1—Of imported fast black cotton, medium or heavy weight, or fast black lisle thread, with double soles or high spliced heels.

$1 a pair—Black spun silk Stockings; Fall weight. Unusual value.

$1.50 a pair—Pure silk Stockings; black, in plain or Richelieu ribbed effect.

$2.75 a pair—English pure silk Stockings; black, with open-work ankles; in pretty patterns. Also Yale blue and tan shades.

$3.75 a pair—English pure silk Stockings; black, with embroidered openwork side clocks.

Broadway.

Chatelaine Bags And Purses -:-

We have some new and pretty styles to tell you about, among these Chatelaine Bags and Purses for women. And there are many more than we have room to describe:

White metal Chatelaine Purses and Bags, with fancy oxidized and French gray mountings, at $1.50, $1.75 and $3.

German silver Chatelaine Bags, with artistic mountings in French gray finish; assorted sizes; some with patent safety hooks; at $3 to $10.50.

Sterling silver Purses, in plain link and armor mesh, at $3.50 to $9.75.

An assortment of sterling silver Chatelaine Bags in effective mountings, bright and French gray finish; at $5.75 to $20.

Genuine gun-metal Purses and Wrist-bags; purses ranging in price from $4 to $9; Wrist-bags, $7 to $25.

A complete line of hand-made steel-beaded Chatelaine Bags, with French gray and oxidized mountings, at $5.75.

Patent Safety Hooks in white metal, French and gun-metal finish; can be used for leather or metal chatelaine bags. 25c each.

White metal fish-scale Girdles, with serpent heads and fancy clasps; worth $2, now 50c.

Miniature Belt-pins; Colonial finish; gilt rims, at 50c.

Main aisle.

Climax of the CHINA SALE

Time grows short, and stocks grow shorter, in this September Sale. The special selling will last until next Tuesday night; but some of these lots of Dinner Sets—some of the most splendid offerings of the Sale—will be gone before the store closes today.

These values in Dinner Sets have never been matched in New York; and their like will be unknown after these special lots are ended. Exact quantities now in stock are named, and when they are sold no more orders can be taken.

At $150, reduced from $210—A Cauldon china Dinner Set of 120 pieces, richly decorated. One set only.

At $150, reduced from $280—A Cauldon china Dinner set of 126 pieces, rich rose decoration. One set only.

At $50, reduced from $75—Pouyat china Sets of 114 pieces; pink border decoration; soup tureen and four large platters; all pieces richly gilt. Two sets only.

At $45, reduced from $65—French china Dinner Set of 113 pieces; fine border decoration; soup tureen and four large meat platters. One set only.

At $30, for regular $50 Sets—Theodore Haviland 113-piece Sets, with soup tureen and four large platters; several flower decorations, and every piece with clouded gold edges and handles. Just sixteen sets of these.

At $25, for regular $45 Sets—Theodore Haviland 113-piece Sets, with soup tureen and four large platters; several flower decorations, and all pieces gold stippled. Just twenty-five sets remain.

At $18, reduced from $22.50 and $25—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. 100-piece Sets, with soup tureen and three large platters; two fine flower decorations, and all handles gold-stippled. Just twenty-one sets.

At $12.50, reduced from $16—Austrian china 100-piece Sets, in a fine flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. Ten sets at this price.

At $6, for regular $8 Sets—American porcelain 100-piece Sets, complete for 12 persons; underglaze decorations. Thirty-two sets at this price.

Still broad varieties of Fancy China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac at September Sale prices.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

ALL FURNISHINGS, Fall apparel—two subjects that are uppermost in the minds of many people just now. And with each recognized need is coupled the desire to fill it with as little outlay as possible.

The Basement Store, by its wonderfully well-timed and low-priced merchandise offerings, bridges the gap across which economy might otherwise scold at expenditure. Here, for example, is a splendid lot of

All-Wool Crepe Albatross

37½c Quality at 28c a Yard

Albatross is always in prime favor among women for Winter waists, house gowns, dressing sacques, and the like. In addition, soft, clinging weaves will be particularly popular this Winter—taking the place of last season's voiles.

So this offering, of handsome Crepe Albatross—the wind-up of the maker's stock—at a quarter below its usual selling price, is timely to a degree.

Here are the colorings—precisely those one wants most: Light Blue, Cream, Reseda, Light Pink, Old Rose, Royal Blue, Gray, Cadet Blue, Cardinal and Black.

28 Cents a Yard

More news of the kind you'll like:

Further Reports of China and Glass

Too crowded to tell you anything yesterday about the selling of China and Glass in the Under-Price Store. Part of the September Sale, you know, and an important part at that.

You'll be interested today in the advent of some snapping bargains in Dinnerware—all of them at half prices, or less. And there's other news of note:

DINNERWARE.

Various pieces from some of our open-stock patterns that we are closing out at half prices and less. Handsome shapes and decorations in fine porcelain:

Covered Dishes, $1 each, reduced from $2.75.
Oyster Tureens, $2.50 each, reduced from $6.
Handled Custard Cups, $2 dozen, reduced from $4.
Sauce Boats, 65c each, reduced from $1.25.
Soup Plates, $1.15 dozen, reduced from $2.30.
Meat Platters, 12c, 20c and 40c each, reduced from 25c, 45c and 80c.
Bread and Butter Plates, 65c dozen, reduced from $1.35.
Individual Butter Plates, 30c dozen, reduced from 60c.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $1.20 dozen, reduced from $2.40.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, $1.40 dozen, reduced from $2.80.
After-dinner Cups and Saucers, $1 dozen, reduced from $2.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $1.40, reduced from $2.80.

FANCY CHINA at Half Prices

All French china and handsomely decorated.
Plates, $9, $10 and $12 dozen, reduced from $18, $20 and $24.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $1.65 each, reduced from $2.50 and $3.25.
Chop Dishes, $2.15 each, reduced from $4.25.
Celery Trays, $1.10 and $1.25 each, reduced from $2.25 and $2.50.
Pudding Sets, $5 set, reduced from $10.

BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES—Iris effects.

40c each, from 60c. 85c each, from $1.25.
50c each, from 75c. $1.40 each, from $2.
75c each, from $1. $1.75 each, from $2.50.

A collection of China Plates in several sizes; Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers and Oatmeal Saucers in good decorations; and well worth double today's prices,

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each

Handsome CUT GLASS

A few items from quite a collection of useful pieces, and showing a clear saving of from one-third to one-half:

Spoon Trays, $2 each; regularly $3.50.
Olive Dishes, $1 and $1.75 each; regularly $2 and $2.50.
Water Carafes, $1.50 and $3 each; regularly $2.50 and $5.
Celery Trays, $2.75 each; regularly $4.

The Shoe Sale

People who are used to paying for their shoes the higher of the two prices mentioned below in every case, will find it worth their while to look at these Shoes. If they're wise, they will benefit by the savings noted:

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.50

Black Casco calf; solid leather sewed soles, made on lasts comfortable and stylish; lace, with tips; some of kid and enamel leather, too.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40

Patent leather, button or lace; box calf, lace; heavy and light weights; shoes for dress or business wear.

Women's $3 Shoes at $2

Box calf and enamel leather, lace; heavy welted oak leather soles; fine black kidskin, with flexible welted soles; shoes here for in or outdoor wear that will satisfy those who buy the best.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1

For indoor wear—some very desirable shoes at a small percentage of their value.

These also in full supply:

Men's Shoes at $2.85, worth $4.
Men's Shoes at $2.15, worth $3.
Men's Shoes at $1.90, worth $3.
Boys' Shoes at $1.90, worth $2.50.
Boys' Shoes at $1.70, worth $2.25.
Boys' Shoes at $1.50, worth $2.
Boys' Shoes at $1.30, worth $1.75.
Women's Shoes at $2.40, worth $3.50.
Women's Shoes at $1.60, worth $2.50.
Women's Shoes at $1.50, worth $2.50.
Girls' Shoes at $1.20, worth $1.50.
Girls' Shoes at $1, worth $1.25.

Petticoats and Waists

Flannel Waists at $1—In plain gray, green, rose and light blue; plaited front, cluster-plaited back, bishop sleeves, and plain stock collar.

Gingham Petticoats at 35c—In neat stripes, with umbrella ruffle; finished with small ruffle. Worth 50c.

NOVELS, 5c

All of our 10c paper novels, together with some higher-priced editions, bear a new price today—

5 cents each

Among the novels are works by M. E. Braddon, Stephens, Sienkiewicz, Sarah Grand, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Charlotte Braeme and Cooper. About 5,000 volumes in all.

TOWELS at Low Prices

Towels for kitchen, bedroom and bath-room, at the littlest prices possible for such reliable qualities: 10c—Crash Towels, 36 in. long, hemmed, ready for use; with Turkey red side border.

12½c, reduced from 15c—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, hemmed and washed, ready for use; red or plain white borders; 18x33 in. Same quality, 19x38 in., 15c, reduced from 18c.

12½c, worth 15c—Bleached Turkish cotton Bath Towels; fringed ends; 21x45 in.

Pictures. 25c

A variety of pretty Prints, in blue or brown, of figure subjects, framed in 2-inch black or brown frames. Size, inside, 7 x 9 inches.

Also a group of Etchings, in landscape and figure subjects, in 1-inch gilt frames; size, inside, 10 x 12 in., oblong or upright.

All worth 50c each, at

25 cents each

Dressing Combs

Here's a particularly low-priced offering of Women's Dressing Combs:

Of celluloid, with ornamental sterling silver backs, and excellent value at **25c each.**

Other Dressing Combs:
Of hard rubber, 10c to 85c.
Of horn, 15c to 95c.
Of celluloid, 15c to 75c.

Tenth street.

Hebrew New-Year Cards

Rosh Hoshonah falls on October 2d. We have an ample collection of the pretty cards that will be exchanged so generally on that day. Prices range from 2c for small, flat cards, up to $3.50 for handsome and elaborate novelties in celluloid.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

The Latest Kipling Story---

"PRIVATE COPPER"

Complete in the October Number of : : : : :

Everybody's Magazine

On All News-Stands Today -:- -:- -:- TEN CENTS

SECRETARY ROOT DEFENDS ARMY IN PHILIPPINES

Address Before Illinois League of Republican Clubs.

Speech Confined to the Trouble in the Pacific Islands and in Cuba—Eulogizes Mr. McKinley.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 24.—Elihu Root, Secretary of War, was the speaker at to-night's great meeting of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs. The Secretary was vociferously applauded. His address was confined entirely to the recent troubles in the Philippines and Cuba, and not once during the evening did he mention the tariff or the trusts.

In opening his address the Secretary paid a high compliment to the late William McKinley. He said:

"Once before, and only once, I have visited the City of Peoria. It was on that day, in the Autumn of 1899, when the stately and beautiful monument to the soldiers of the civil war, which adorns your public square, was unveiled. The people had gathered to look upon the face and listen to the voice of their beloved President, William McKinley. As his sweet and vibrant tones carried his words to the very limits of the great throng, every sentence was an impulse of patriotism. Every wave of responsive sympathy lifted the people up to high planes of citizenship and of manhood. Men may find, or think they find, error in his judgments. Men may differ as to the wisdom of his policies, but that his judgments were formed in sincerity as he saw the right no one who knew him as we knew him will ever doubt. His memory lives.

"The first spoken words by his successor, when taking the oath of office at Buffalo, were: 'It is my purpose to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley, for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country.' I challenge judgment upon the truth and loyalty with which Theodore Roosevelt has redeemed his promise.

"Of all the executive problems following in the train of the Spanish war, the problem of the Philippines along remained.

"Success there had not then been demonstrated, and it was still possible that the failure there might lead the American people to withdraw power from Republican hands. Accordingly, the Filipino policy of the Administration was attacked. The policy was simple. Spain, which for more than three centuries before Dewey's victory had exercised undisputed sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, ceded the islands with all her title and sovereignty there to the United States, by the treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, and was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 6, 1899. Upon the ratification of the treaty and the payment of that money, sovereignty over the Philippines was vested in the United States."

The Secretary stated that in the early months of 1899, when the course of the United States toward the insurrection in the Philippines had to be determined, there was no difference of opinion between the two parties as to the duty of the Administration. He read a number of the editorials from the press throughout the country to this effect.

Secretary Root said that, notwithstanding the insurrection, the business of the islands has flourished and has become nearly double what it was in the most peaceful years under Spanish rule. Then he spent some time in a denial of the reports circulated by the Democratic Party during the insurrection. He read a letter written by José Rizal, the most revered patriot of the Philippines, in which he pleaded with his people to submit to American sovereignty as the only way in which to gain their freedom.

The Secretary devoted some time to a recital of the attacks made upon the Administration by members of the Senate and House, and said:

"The whole army and its Generals were involved in common denunciation. The gallant and fearless Funston was stigmatized by the Senator from Tennessee as a 'blatherskite Brigadier.'

"'I do not know who Gen. Wheaton is particularly,' said the Senator from Idaho, 'but I imagine he was a charity boy, who was appointed to West Point by some Representative or Senator and educated by the Government.'

"Said the Senator from Utah: 'Did Chaffee alone, unaided, in coldness and in brutality and in savage and unrelenting disregard of every human sentiment or possibility of human suffering, conceive this iniquitous scheme? Whence, from what diabolical source was it derived? The American people ought to know. Is there any penalty beneath the sun adequate to be meted out to the merciless wretch who has thus brought such dishonor upon the American name and the American people?'

"'Against these contemptuous and injurious aspersions upon the soldiers of the United States, I will call four witnesses. The first is William McKinley: 'If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking, but every step in the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents.'

"The second is President Schurman, and joining with him Admiral Dewey and the other members of the first Philippine Commission: 'To those who derive satisfaction from seeing an isolated occurrence, regrettable, indeed, but incident to every war—and making it the basis of sweeping accusations, this commission has nothing to say. Such wrongs as were actually committed against the natives were likely to be brought to our attention, and in every case that we investigated we found a willingness on the part of those in authority to administer prompt justice.'

"The third is Gov. William H. Taft of Ohio, who said: 'I desire to say that it is my deliberate judgment that there never was a war conducted, either against an inferior race or others, in which there was more compassion and more restraint and more generosity, assuming there was war at all, than there has been in the Philippines.'

"The fourth is Vice Gov. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, who said: 'Gen. Chaffee has no patience with any acts of oppression or cruelty, and whenever his attention has been called to them he has at once taken proper steps. The howl against the army has been made mainly for political purposes, and the cruelties practiced have been largely exaggerated.'

"Throughout all this storm of detraction and abuse the Republican majorities of the Senate and House labored unceasingly to frame and perfect legislation, under which the people of the Philippines have peace and order and individual freedom and prosperity. They passed against Democratic opposition a Philippine Government bill, which exhibits a high degree of wise statesmanship, and opens to the Philippine people the path to that enlightenment and capacity for self-government, for which Rizal longed and to the blessings which the noble and gentle McKinley believed would descend upon them under the benediction of our flag. I think they and not the others were the true friends of the Philippine people."

At the afternoon meeting of the league addresses were delivered by Senator Cullom, Gov. Yates, and Congressman A. J. Hopkins.

Legacy to Post Office Money Order Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Dr. Charles F. MacDonald, the first Superintendent of the money order office of the Post Office Department, by his will, offered for probate here to-day, left $2,000 for the improvement of this branch of the Postal Service. Dr. MacDonald early in the McKinley Administration, on account of his health, asked to be relieved from his place in the money order office, and was appointed Consul at Ontario, Canada, where he died last year. He left his estate to his wife, with the exception of the legacy mentioned. The approval of Congress will have to be secured to make the legacy available.

SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

He Is Expected to Arrive in New York Oct. 10th.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mr. Loftus, the Chancellor of the Siamese Legation here, received word to-day from the Crown Prince of Siam, which he carried to the State Department, that the Prince will not be able to make his departure from Europe so as to reach New York Oct. 3, as planned, but would arrive Oct. 10. This is due to delays in his visit in Holland, where the Prince has been making a study of the dikes and drainage systems, with reference to introducing similar works in his own country.

The Crown Prince, who is coming here in a semi-official capacity, was educated in England, at Sandhurst and Christ's Church, Oxford, and speaks English perfectly. His brother likewise went to Harrow, and is now a student at the Pages School, St. Petersburg.

David B. Sickles, ex-Minister to Siam, will assist Secretary Pierce in the entertainment of the Prince.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TEST.

New System Between Washington and Annapolis Transmits Intelligible Message.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The wireless system of telegraphy set up several months ago for experiment between this city and Annapolis was to-day for the first time successful in transmitting intelligible messages.

The system is the one brought from Germany and submitted for adoption by the Navy Department. The inventors have installed it in Germany, Austria, and France under different names and want it to be known here as the Moody system.

The experiments are made under the supervision of a board of navy officers. The Prairie is to be anchored in the Chesapeake Bay to form a third receiving and transmitting station.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BANKERS

Their Eighth Annual Convention Held in Philadelphia—C. Stuart Patterson's Address.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association met to-day at Horticultural Hall in its eighth annual convention, which closes to-morrow. Several addresses were made. The principal one, measured by the interest it excited, was an assault upon trusts by R. E. James of Easton.

An address of welcome on behalf of the Philadelphia bankers was delivered by C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia.

Mr. Patterson said, in part, to the bankers:

"You meet under conditions of general prosperity. The credit of the Government is at the highest point. It has a larger stock of gold than any Treasury of any other country ever before possessed. Its securities command so high a price that even its 2 per cents are selling at a premium of almost 10 per cent. The general trade of the country is more than satisfactory. Our railways are moving a largely increased volume of traffic. Several causes have contributed to this condition. The great cause is the definite establishment of the gold standard.

"The condition of a complete success is the attainment of the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of cost. Every competent observer must admit that the currency system of the United States falls short of that ideal result. We all know that our note currency is wanting in elasticity, in that it does not expand with an increased demand for currency, nor contract when that demand has ceased. It therefore lacks that automatic adaptability to the needs of business which an efficient note currency should possess. This is not accidental. It is the inevitable result of an unwise financial system, which can, and ought, to be reformed.

"There are, first, the demand obligations of the Government, fixed in amount by law, and requiring the locking up of a gold reserve in the Treasury. There are, next, the National banknotes, as a basis for which there must be a continuing and never-ending issue of Government bonds, the banks by their investments in bonds diminishing the funds available for loans to their customers, and the notes expanding and contracting in volume, without reference to the demands of business, and solely with reference to the fall, or rise, in the price of Government bonds, or with reference to the contingent advantages resulting to the bank from deposits of Government funds as a reward for the issue of additional notes.

"There is, next, the antiquated independent Treasury system, taking day by day from the people the taxes which constitute the Government's income, making its disbursements at stated periods; locking up in the Treasury in the meantime, away from the channels of commerce, all the customs receipts and so much of all the other receipts of the Government as the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, decline to deposit in the National banks; limiting the deposits further by requiring United States bonds as security therefor; subjecting the Secretary to constant pressure, political and personal, to secure for different banks Government deposits, and subjecting him also, in periods of stringency, to a largely increased pressure to induce him to come to the relief of the market by increasing the amount of the Government deposits in the banks, by anticipating payments of the principal of, or the interest upon, Government obligations, or by buying unmatured bonds at a premium. There is, lastly, the unwise prohibition of the establishment by National banks of branch offices.

"The Government receipts, over and above a working balance in the Treasury, should be deposited in the National banks. The silver dollars should be utilized in representative certificates of not larger denomination than $5. The legal tender notes should be retired as rapidly as their place can be taken by National banknotes. Every National bank should have the privilege of establishing branches and of issuing notes not less than $5 in denomination up to the amount of its paid-in capital, deducting its investments in real estate, the notes to be secured by a lien on the assets, and to be further secured by a 5 per cent. guarantee fund, and the return of the notes for redemption to be effected by the prohibition of their payment over the counter by any bank other than the issuing bank."

The annual address of the President, Grier Hersh of York, was largely a discussion of proposed reform of the Government financial system. Mr. Hersh condemned the Fowler bill as unfair to bankers. He presented a plan for the reform of Government finance. The essential point was the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of National bank notes. He would add what he termed asset notes, bank notes secured by a lien to the Government upon all the assets of the bank, except bonds held to secure circulation.

The Secretary reported 1,044 banking institutions in the State, of which 556 are National banks, 109 State banks, 216 trust companies, 15 savings banks, and 148 private banks. In the last year 53 National banks were chartered. Incorporated under the laws of the State were nine banks of discount, one savings bank, and 71 trust companies. During the same time nine National banks had gone into voluntary liquidation, as had six banks of discount and deposit, and one savings bank. There were no failures.

Gen. Louis Wagner, President of the Third National Bank, this city, said that one outcome of the association's assembling in this city should be the making of Philadelphia a central reserve city. There were three such cities now, he said—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

CONGRESSMAN CLAYTON TALKS OF MR. HENDERSON

Alabama Democratic Representative Thinks the Speaker Sincere.

Discusses Attitude of the President in Regard to Trusts—Believes Democrats Will Win in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, who has just returned from a week's campaigning in Delaware, where he and Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee made speeches on the occasion of the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, was at Democratic Headquarters yesterday. He said:

"In Delaware the breach between the Addicks Republicans and the regular Republicans is wider than ever. It does not seem possible for them to unite on one candidate for Congress, and the regulars are determined never to support Addicks or any of his faction for the United States Senate. I confidently expect a Democratic Representative and two Democratic Senators from Delaware as a result of the November election.

"As to the declination of Speaker Henderson, I have to say that I believe his public utterances are true, in so far as he states his and other old-time Republican opposition to the present pretended Republican co-operation with the real purpose of the Democrats to revise the Dingley tariff. I do not believe that the reasons which have been assigned by some Republican enemies of the Speaker, for campaign purposes, to detract from the effect of his declination, can be true.

"I have heretofore voted for thanks to him as a presiding officer. I now feel like adding a vote of thanks for his honesty and manhood in declaring that he is not in accord with the false pretenses being urged by some of his party associates. If they are merely pretending to be in favor of tariff revision, then the Speaker is too honest a man to lend his influence and high character to such a pretense. He is not in favor of playing the Republican game of how to fool the people.

"That the Republicans are not sincere in their pretended opposition to the trusts has been demonstrated all along, and particularly so for the last four years, when they have been in absolute control of the President's office and both branches of Congress. They made two efforts or pretenses against the trusts within the last six days of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and these two efforts were confined to the House of Representatives. Nothing was ever even attempted to be done in the Senate, where they were and are in control by a large majority.

"Their efforts to pass a Constitutional amendment were fully exposed at the time. That amendment served for one campaign and was wrapped in cerements of the grave until recently, when the President brought it out in New England and West Virginia. He might have urged the Republicans to get up for consideration H. R. No. 10,539, first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and pass that bill through Congress. It passed the House by a vote of 274 in June, 1900, but was allowed to die in a Republican Senate. Quite a number of able lawyers introduced bills in the present Congress dealing with the trust question, among them Mr. Littlefield's publicity bill and a dozen or more anti-trust bills introduced by Democrats, but all these are in the pigeon holes in Republican committee rooms.

"The President has wound up all his speeches by saying that he has no remedy to propose, except some sort of publicity which at most could benefit only investors and gamblers in industrial stocks, and except that through some sort of Constitutional amendment the trusts must be controlled in some way or other.

"In the recent speech of Senator Lodge at Portland, Me., he said in defense of the Steel Trust that it was organized to compete in every market of the world and it would not be harmed by revision or an abolition of the protective tariff—it would simply become an international trust. He also said in the same speech by way of a threat that the Woolen Trust would probably close every one of its mills in the country. Senator Lodge also said in the same speech that he thought the method of regulating trusts by putting them into the control of the public through the Government is the silliest remedy suggested.

"Then we have the solemn utterances of Senator Beveridge made out in Utah. He dilated extensively on the trust evils, but wound up by merely suggesting that nothing be done except to create a department of commerce; and he likewise told the country that if you drove the trusts out of business you would force them to become international institutions.

"The President and the other leaders of the Republican Party might study the power conferred upon Congress by the commerce clause of the Constitution and they might likewise study with equal profit the power conferred upon Congress by the taxing clause of the Constitution.

"There is but restriction upon the taxing power of Congress, and that is, all direct taxes must be apportioned among the States according to population, but there is no limitation imposed upon any form of indirect taxation.

"The whole business of distilling liquor is now under Government control and inspection. When the President was talking about different States having different laws governing the organization and control of corporations, it might have occurred to him that the States under their different corporation laws once chartered State banks and authorized them to issue paper money, but the taxing power of the Federal Government was brought into effect and these State corporations were driven out of the money-issuing business and the State law which authorized them to carry on their business was nullified by the 10 per cent. tax imposed by the National bank act on all banknotes issued by State banks.

"The President might also have called attention to the fact that a few months ago the Republicans in the House and Senate did not hesitate to pass a law taxing the oleomargarine industry out of existence. He then had no tender regard for the reserved powers of States, but affixed his signature to the bill which destroyed this industry notwithstanding it was authorized by the laws of some of the States of the Union. The President might also have considered the income tax case where the Supreme Court was careful not to declare a graduated occupation tax obnoxious to the Federal Constitution."

CANADIAN COTTON LOSSES.

Companies Doing Business in the Dominion Suffering from United States Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 24.—The cotton situation in Canada is said to be critical, and the companies engaged in that trade are clamoring for increased protection.

R. R. Stevenson, sales agent for the Dominion, the Merchants', and the Montreal Cotton Company, said to-day that the Dominion Company had lost $312,000 and the Merchants' $100,000 last year. The preference of 33 1-3 per cent. given to English goods is held accountable for these losses.

D. Morrice, President of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, said that the goods of his company had to suffer from the competition of American slaughter sales of prints. His company is about to make another trial of the South African market. The Montreal Cotton Company is able to pay dividends because it turns out colored goods not affected by the prevailing styles.

The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, has been visiting the cotton and other factories during the last few days, and favors protection for all Canadian industries, and especially for cotton.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

Gigantic Sale of Silverware and Jewelry.

Main Floor.

A few days since we told in the columns of our daily store news that we meant to have our Silverware and Jewelry Store rank with the biggest and best in the greater city. In order that it may obtain this position of pre-eminence as quickly as possible we to-day begin a gigantic sale of Sterling Silverware, Quadruple Plated Hollow Ware and Jewelry that should fairly crowd our Silverware and Jewelry Department from store opening until store closing time.

Goods of the highest standard only are embraced—and every piece is new and meritorious to the fullest degree.

Patterns in the Silverware are the latest and choicest, while the Jewelry Novelties are rich and pretty.

This sale affords a rare opportunity to buy wedding and holiday gifts, or to add to one's own collection of these goods, at unmatchably low prices—which in some instances figure

About One-Half Regular Value.

Sterling Silver Tea Sets, newest designs, heavily chased $139.00
Sterling Silver Nut Bowls, choice of two styles..... $15.00
Sterling Silver Bread Trays, choice of two patterns..... $12.75
Sterling Silver Almond Set, one large dish and six small dishes, in case; pierced design, heavily chased border, complete set $17.25
Sterling Silver Bon Bon Trays, French gray and finish, heavy quality, sell regularly at $2.25; special at..... $1.95
Sterling Silver Puff Jars, large size, cut glass Art Nouveau tops, in French gray and bright finish..... $1.95
Sterling Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles, regular value $1.95; during this sale..... $1.25
Sterling Silver Pin Trays, finest chased designs; sell regularly at $1.25; now..... 95
Cut glass Salve Jars, heavy sterling covers..... 40, 50 and 75
Sterling Silver Tomato Service; value $3.50, at..... $2.75
Sterling Silver Cold Meat Forks; regular price $3.25, at..... $2.50
Sterling Silver Berry Spoons and Gravy Ladles; $3.00 kind, now... $2.25
Sterling Silver Butter Knives, such as sell regularly for $1.95; now..... $1.50
Sterling Silver Sugar Shells, Sugar Tongs, Bon Bon Spoons and Pickle Forks; $1.25 kind, now..... 85

Quadruple Plated Ware,

A Quarter to a Half Under Price.

Tea Sets, five pieces, satin engraved and burnished; actual value $18.00, special at..... $14.00
Coffee Urns, satin engraved and burnished; value $23.00, now..... $15.00
Hot Water Kettles, butler finish and bright; fully worth $12.00, at..... $8.75
Crumb Sets and Chocolate Pots, satin engraved and burnished; value $3.25, now..... $2.75
Bread Trays, Fern Dishes, Berry Dishes and Candlesticks; regular $2.75 kind, at..... $1.95

Articles in Jewelry.

Ladies' transparent, enamel Watches in beautiful colors, inlaid with rose gold, figure of Art Nouveau designs; the swellest novelty watch of the year; special..... $8.75
Ladies' enamel Watch and Pin, complete, in case; for this sale only, at..... $3.95
Ladies' and Misses' solid gold five stone Princess Rings; genuine duplicates, in sapphire, emerald, ruby, topaz and turquoise..... $1.50
Black Teakwood Bead Chains, handsomely carved; 2¼ yards long; sell regularly for $2.25, at..... $1.50
Black Teakwood Bead Chains, plain beads, nicely finished; 1½ yards in length; $1.50 kind for..... $1.00
Sterling Silver Chain Bracelet for ladies and misses; heavy quality; plain and chased..... 98
Choice selection of handsome imported Hat Pins; regular $1.00 value; special at..... 50

Parlor Furniture: Excellent Opportunities.

The logical sequence of the splendid offerings and wide publicity of our New Furniture Store has been crowded aisles and delighted purchasers every business day since its opening.

Where every article is so worthy and so price-tempting, it is almost unjustly discriminating to specialize any particular number. Yet individual mention, after all, is the advertising process that attracts. To-day the opportunity is yours to share in offerings of Parlor Furniture that are nothing short of remarkable.

Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; handsome design, Mahogany finish frames, crotch Mahogany top rail, plain seats, tufted backs; our guaranteed upholstering. Covered in high grade satin damask, Verona Tapestry or silk embossed Velour; actual value $70.00; special price, $55.00

Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; very massive frames, handsomely carved, beautiful design, our guaranteed upholstering, Spring edge. Your choice of covering in all the popular styles and colorings; actual value $105.00; special $85.00

Other styles of 5 piece Suits at $27.50, $42.75, $60.00, $72.00, $80.00, $88.00, $96.00, $108.00, $120.00, $136.00, $168.00 and up to $400.00.

Parlor Suit, 3 pieces; handsome design crotch Mahogany backs; finely polished French legs; seats covered in fine quality tapestry; best upholstering; actual value $50.00; special at $38.00

Parlor Suit, 3 pieces; handsome frames, prettily carved; best upholstering; your choice of coverings; actual value $65.00; special $50.00

Other styles of 3 piece Suits at $21.00, $26.50, $29.50, $35.00, $45.00, $60.00, $75.00, $85.00, $105.00, $120.00, $144.00 and up to $240.00.

Large Arm Chairs and Rockers, suitable for parlor use. Some covered entirely, others showing finely polished Mahogany frame; priced as follows:—$12.00, $16.00, $17.00, $20.50, $21.00, $24.00, $29.00, $33.75, $36.00, $38.50, $44.00 and up to $85.00 each.

Mahogany Inlaid and Fancy Chairs for parlors; some with polished wood seats, others upholstered in fine quality Velours, satin damask, &c., &c.; prices range as follows:—$6.50, $7.75, $9.75, $10.50, $11.25, $12.00, $14.50, $16.00, $18.50 and up to $45.00 each.

Parlor Suits, three pieces; frames nicely carved and finished with best gold leaf. Your choice of coverings, our guaranteed upholstering. Priced from.. $136.00 to $640.00

Gilt Reception Chairs, with cane or upholstered seats; some with loose cushions. Prices range from ..... $2.85 to $75.00

Parlor Cabinets, in solid Mahogany; some with lattice doors, others with plain glass doors; also a large variety of Gold, Vernis-Martin and Rookwood Cabinets. Prices as low as $23.25 and up to $600.00.

Music Cabinets, finished in gold leaf, with onyx tops. Vernis-Martin, Rookwood and solid Mahogany. Prices range from ..... $8.50 to $350.00

Ladies' Desks, finished in Golden Oak, Imitation Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Curly Birch, White Enamel, Solid Mahogany, plain and inlaid; also Gold Leaf Vernis-Martin and Rookwood. Priced as low as $9.00 and up to $375.00.

Parlor Tables in Gold Leaf, with Onyx top. Vernis-Martin, with decorated tops, solid Mahogany, inlaid and plain. Prices range from ..... $5.25 to $275.00

Activity in the Rug Store.

Third Floor.

Lucky is the man or woman who can find excuse for indulging in one of the Oriental Rugs embraced in the following special offerings. But excuse is needless when prices and quality join hands to form a coalition that results so greatly to your advantage.

Experience in Rug buying is not needed at a store such as this, where you know that each article is priced on a strictly commercial basis, and in this instance lower than the real value.

Small square Carabagh and Kasakji Rugs; regularly $8.00, at..... $4.50
Five bales extra quality Small Persian Rugs; regular price $9.50, at..... $5.50
250 mixed lot of Carabagh, Kasakji and small Persian Rugs; average size 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft.; regularly sold at $8.75 to $12.50..... $6.50
150 fine grade Persian Mats, including Kirmanshahs, Senneh and Tebriz; regular price $18.50, at..... $12.50
Three bales Antique Moussul and Ghendji Rugs, regularly $24.50, at..... $16.50
200 pieces heavy Antique Persian and Kurd Rugs; some very fine pieces in this lot; regular value $35.00, now..... $24.50
75 pieces extra quality Anatolian Kirman Prayer Rugs; sell regularly from $40.00 to $60.00, special..... $32.50
Mixed lot Antique Shirvans, Beloochistans, Bokharas, Cabistans, Kasaks and Kurds, from..... $9.00 to $32.50

Also big reductions in large and medium size Turkish and Persian Carpets.

Specials in Domestic Rugs.

All-wool Smyrna Rugs, exact copies of Persian and Turkish Rugs and Carpets.

18x36	.85	4x7	$5.25
21x45	$1.25	6x9	$8.75
26x54	$1.75	7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$14.25
30x60	$2.25	9x12	$17.75
36x72	$3.25		

Extra quality Brussels Rugs in domestic and Oriental designs and colorings.

7x9 ft. . $9.75 9x12 ft. . $14.75

Busy Days in

Our Upholstery Store

Fourth Floor.

Occasioned by the most remarkable offerings of high grade Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers and Upholstery Fabrics we've ever made. Economical and effective home ornament is possible by sharing in these very remarkable values, a few of which are told of below.

Real Point Arabe Lace Curtains, genuine cushion work, superb quality of lace:—
Actual value $20.00 the pair, at..... $16.00
Actual value $47.50 the pair, at..... $35.00
Actual value $70.00 the pair, at..... $58.00

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, in exquisite designs and workmanship, among the finest grades brought to this market:—
Usual value $12.50 the pair, at..... $10.00
Usual value $17.00 the pair, at..... $13.50
Usual value $21.00 the pair, at..... $16.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in rich all-over effects; worth $5.00 and $6.50 the pair, at..... $3.95 and $5.45

Irish Point Lace Curtains, elaborately worked borders, detached and figured allover centres; worth $9.00 and $11.00 the pair, at..... $6.75 and $8.50

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, exceptional values, pair..... $8.75
60 inch Couch Covers, in four rich color combinations; trimmed all around; actual worth $3.75, at..... $2.45
High Grade Furniture and Drapery Fabrics, in rich Oriental designs; yard..... $1.45
Verdure Tapestry, in rich green, olive and wood colorings; yard..... $1.25
Silk Armure in Empire and Colonial designs; formerly $2.00 the yard, now..... $1.35
Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of highest grade curtain laces, correct copies of Louis XIV., Arabe and Renaissance.

At $1.95 and $2.45 pair.

Mercerized Armure Portieres in the new color combinations; some trimmed with heavy cords, some with fringe; excellent value at $10.00, for this occasion, the pair..... $7.50
Satin Velvet Portieres, richly embroidered, exceedingly dainty effects; pair..... $24.50

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Prevents Heat Prostration

Horsford's Acid Phosphate cools the blood, strengthens the nerves, induces restful sleep, and prevents overheating. The unequalled Summer Tonic! Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

Welch's

When you order Grape Juice of your dealer, do you order "Grape Juice" or "Welch's Grape Juice"? Do you know the difference?

There is a difference. Welch's, the one that is pressed from choicest Concord grapes on the spot where grown; Welch's, the Grape Juice prescribed by physicians, is the one you can afford to use, in sickness, or as a health drink; the best is none too good.

Welch's is free from alcohol, anti-septic or any adulteration.

At Druggists and Grocers.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,

WESTFIELD, N. Y.

DANGER!!!

An ADULTERATED Food or Beverage, when taken into the stomach, will retard digestion. On the contrary—

OLD CROW RYE

aids digestion, being absolutely pure and wholesome.

Only Straight Whiskies Are Safe.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

If you've had trouble with bulging-front shirts, here's an end to it—the patent tab bosom shirt we make. Dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S (Mrs. Craigie's) new novel

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

Now Ready at all Bookstores

TWICE EACH YEAR

comes the house cleaning time and with it the annoyance of cleaning carpets. Those that are to be cleaned should be well cleaned. They wear longer and look brighter. The Thomas J. Stewart Co. is the largest carpet cleaning house in the world because it does its work the best. Rates low. Address The Thos. J. Stewart Co., 1,554 Broadway, New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J. Telephone.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor failing; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800 HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

GIRL FOUND DEAD IN POND.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Roxanna Seitz, nineteen years of age, met death last night in Coffey's Pond, near the Phelps estate. The authorities say she committed suicide. Her parents, however, refuse to believe this, and her father, John Seitz, insists his daughter must have been accompanied to the lonely locality where her body was found and murdered. There are some peculiar features about the affair, but there is nothing to indicate a struggle and no marks of violence on the body, according to Coroner Curry. The body was barely covered with water, which there is only about two feet deep.

Miss Seitz was a rather good-looking girl of fine figure. She was employed in Howard's notion store in the village. Her work was finished last night at 7 o'clock, and ten minutes later she left the store with the intention of joining other girls at the band concert on the green. She does not appear to have met them. Mr. Seitz claims to have heard that two or three men have said that they saw his daughter walking along Main Street with a man whom they did not know. He does not know who his informants were.

The girl was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church and in the Christian Endeavor Society connected with it. There is no known motive for suicide.

Archibald Cole says that as he passed near the pond about 8:30 o'clock last night he heard splashing in the pond, but, thinking it a dog or a stray cow, went on, making no investigation. This morning the girl's hat, purse, and memorandum book were found beside the lane, and led to the search which revealed the body.

In the memorandum book was found written these words: "Dear mother—I did it myself." Coroner Curry says that this note and footprints near the pond, which plainly were those of the girl, indicate it is a case of self-destruction. He may hold an inquest, however.

JOHN A. M'CALL ON INSURANCE SUPERVISION

Says State Inspection, with All Its Evils, Is Necessary.

Address of the President of the New York Life Before Ohio State Insurance Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The second day's session of the State Insurance Commissioners' Convention was called to order in the Supreme Court room at the State House to-day. President W. H. Hart called for the report of the Committee on Laws and Legislation, and it was presented by H. D. Appleton of New York.

The report as adopted embodied the resolution recommending legislation to the effect that all general deposits of insurance corporations held by fiscal officers of any State should be for the protection of all policy holders, excepting those held on account of foreign corporations of other countries, when they should be held for the protection of policy holders in the United States only.

The report of the Committee on Unauthorized Insurance Companies was read by J. V. Barry of Michigan.

This afternoon John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, delivered an address, in part, as follows:

"State supervision of life insurance in this country is usually considered as having begun with the Massachusetts statute of 1855, establishing an Insurance Department. It provided specifically for examinations of companies by the Commissioners, to ascertain if they were solvent and were conducting their business according to law. It was also made the duty of the Commissioners to initiate legal proceedings against companies whose operations were deemed hazardous to the public, and to report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth the general conduct and condition of the companies and any violations of law discovered.

"In the State of New York the Insurance Department was established by the act of April 15, 1859, but this was not the beginning of State supervision in that State. Prior to 1846 charters of insurance companies were obtained direct from the Legislature, but the Constitution adopted in that year provided that such companies should thereafter be organized as far as possible under general laws. A general insurance law was passed in 1849. An act of 1851 required all life companies, whether domestic or other, to deposit $100,000 in securities with the Controller.

"The General Life and Health Insurance Law of 1853 so modified the requirements with respect to a deposit with the Controller by other State companies as to permit it to be made with the chief financial officer of the State where such companies were organized. Prior to the law of 1853, reports were to be entered in a book which was open to public inspection and investigation, but thereafter the Controller was required to arrange the statements in tabular form in a single document for printing and send it to the Legislature.

"The act of 1850, creating an Insurance Department, made no additional requirements of the companies, but conferred upon the Superintendent the authority over them formerly exercised by the Controller. In New York, therefore, as in Massachusetts, supervision was practically complete before the organization of the department; the department merely provided more efficient machinery for enforcing the laws already on the statute book. In other States similar tendencies are observable. Comparatively few features have since been added to the supervision of life insurance.

"Specific legal grounds for justification of this far-reaching system of supervision may be found:

"1. In the fact that the life insurance company is a corporation. The corporation has no natural and inalienable rights, as the individual man has. The individual ranks the State and makes the State. He has rights which the State does not create or give, and which the State may not take away except as a punishment for crime. The corporation has no rights which the State does not create and give, and, having given it authority to enter into certain contracts with citizens, the State may properly require not only that the corporation show its ability to fulfill its engagements, but that it conduct its affairs according to acknowledged principles of equity.

"It would appear that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to secure National supervision and control of insurance companies. Pending such an amendment, it is most respectfully suggested that the members of this association should co-operate with the Commissioners of the several States appointed to secure uniform laws for taxation and other purposes, in order that policyholders may be protected against the crude and oftentimes destructive legislation proposed in some of the States. Such co-operation would supplement your most commendable efforts and recent success in securing the adoption by all the States of uniform statement blanks.

"2. Grounds for State supervision are also to be found in the fact that a life insurance company is a moneyed corporation, with liabilities extending into the distant future. Moneyed corporations are justly held accountable to the State because they hold in trust other people's money. A moneyed corporation needs State supervision for the reason chiefly that it deals in credits, while the fact that it is a corporation gives it a certain standing which invites confidence. Such corporations are necessary to the business operations of the present day, and business can be no more safe or stable than the financial methods and instruments upon which it rests. Private judgment is incompetent in most cases to determine questions of this kind, and the law should be, and to a large extent is, the embodiment of the experience of the past applied to present conditions and circumstances.

"Those whose ability to judge of the safety of moneyed corporations is least are the very ones who most need protection against weak and ill-managed institutions. Private judgment, even of the wisest, has no authority and no means of testing or verifying its conclusions in such cases.

"Credit must rest on confidence, and confidence must be founded upon fact authoritatively ascertained and officially made known. The public of itself, and without supervision, is helpless with respect to its equities in life insurance contracts, and worse than helpless in respect to any quick test of solvency. If the solvency of a bank is questioned, a showing of assets and liabilities can be made which is easily verified and understood.

"If a depositor is not satisfied and wishes to withdraw his balance he may do so by a stroke of his pen; but the liabilities of a life insurance company are of such a character that none but an expert mathematician can calculate them, and the interest, or equity, which the policy holder has in the life company cannot as a rule be withdrawn at will, and in order to secure the full value of that equity he must increase it from year to year during a specified period or for life. The liabilities of the company are chiefly deferred liabilities, and so long deferred that a company without supervision might be hopelessly insolvent for years and still continue to pay all its demand liabilities.

"That State supervision is a perfect remedy for all the evils of life insurance mismanagement, no one will for a moment claim; that it has in itself the seeds of many evils, which ultimately injure the very interest which it is ostensibly created to protect, is only too apparent; but I believe that the unprejudiced student of its history will concede that from the date of its origin and during its growth State supervision has grappled successfully with serious evils and has succeeded in a great measure in protecting the best interests of the policy holders and the companies.

A resolution embodying the report of the Committee on Laws and Legislation, presented by H. D. Appleton of New York, was adopted. A. I. Voorys of Ohio presented the report of the Committee on Fraternal Insurance. In this report Mr. Vorys said:

"The commission which has the interest of the insuring public at heart is to-day more concerned over the present status and future prospects of the fraternal societies than over any other class of institutions he has under his supervision. We are told by the actuaries that the old-time companies, promising ten billions of dollars, must have two billions to make them sound. We find, however, that fraternal societies promising one-half as much insurance have but one one-hundredth. We also know that fraternities are managed at one-twentieth the cost of other companies."

The convention will close to-morrow.

REFORMS IN TENEMENTS.

Commissioner de Forest, at Church of the Ascension, Tells of the Work Accomplished.

At the Church of the Ascension last night a discussion on "The City, the Home, and the Church" was held. The full surpliced choir furnished music. The Rev. Pascal Harrower of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, Staten Island, introduced the speakers of the evening. Robert W. de Forest, Commissioner of the Department of Tenement Houses, said in part:

"At the opening of the new century a boy is arraigned in the new Children's Court, where he says that he has no mother and on being questioned adds that he had 'no mother that cared for him.' That boy had no home. Two-thirds of the population of New York live in tenements, counting the apartment houses. In the real tenements one-half of our people live. The idea of the individual home is far away. The workingman cannot live at a distance from the place of his work, as the cost of transportation is to be counted. Then there are the environments and the sociability—the being with friends, even if one must be crowded in a tenement.

"In the regulation of tenement conditions I must confess that there are serious difficulties, as every man considers his flat or his room or two his castle. But how about the stairs? They are a part of the tenement, like the city streets, and the municipal idea of cleanliness and propriety should be upheld. We want to preserve the sanctity of the individual home, and we must have somebody to enforce the laws.

"Under the new law have been constructed from 300 to 400 tenements, with ample space for light and air. These have been built since Jan. 1. Out of the 333 constructed before the new year, 31 per cent. covered a greater area than the law allowed. They are there, and there is no remedy except to tear them down. The greatest evil in the tenements, the disorderly places, is being wiped out.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong said that the cityward movement was at such a rate that if there should be no change by 1920 more people would be in the cities than on the farms. He said that this vast multitude in the cities meant that municipal government was far more important in its problems than was the National Government.

The Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, referring to his congregation, called attention to the fact that there were some who came to the old church from the large-numbered streets of the Bronx. They had the idea of neighborhood. He added that it was a pleasure to see the interchange of population in the church attendance.

The meeting ended with prayer, and then those present went to the reception given by Bishop Potter at his home, in Washington Square.

DISBROW'S CASE IN DOUBT.

Grand Jury Believed to Have Voted on Question of Indictment, but No Result Is Announced.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 24.—The Grand Jury at noon to-day, it is believed, voted on the indictment of Louis Disbrow for the alleged murder of Clarence Foster and Miss Sarah Lawrence. The jury acted after a debate lasting almost three hours, but no word of the result has been given out officially, nor will there be, according to the District Attorney's plans, until the Grand Jury has finished its work and comes into court with all the indictments.

Rowland Miles, Disbrow's counsel, is here and wants to get away as quickly as possible, but he does not wish to leave Riverhead until the case has been reported. He and others, therefore, will request Justice Maddox to ask the District Attorney to have the Grand Jury return its finding at once.

After the jury had taken the vote on the case Mr. Miles was about the Court House for a time and made a quiet investigation of the conflicting rumors relative to the result of the ballot. Afterward he went to the jail and saw Disbrow. He did not seem any too well pleased.

During the long debate this morning in the Grand Jury room there were times when the argument must have been heated, as the sound of the men's voices could be heard in the corridor on which the Grand Jury room opens. It is believed that the vote to indict or to dismiss was very close and the majority was small.

FOUGHT MANIAC IN AMBULANCE

Bellevue Surgeon Nearly Strangled on Way to Hospital—Says Police Assistance Had Been Denied.

Ambulance Surgeon Link, of Bellevue Hospital, last night responded to a call for an ambulance from the East Fifth Street Station, where he found Louis Eberland, forty-five years old, address unknown, suffering from dementia. Dr. Link asked that a policeman be sent to the hospital with him, but says that the sergeant on desk duty refused, saying that it was probably only a case of alcoholism.

Eberland was placed in the ambulance, and the driver, Coughlin, turned his horse over Fifth Street to Second Avenue. At the corner of Sixth Street and Second Avenue Eberland, who had been sitting in the centre of the ambulance, walked toward Dr. Link, saying that he wanted to tell him something confidentially. Dr. Link inclined his head forward, and as he did so Eberland grasped the doctor around the throat and drew him back into the ambulance. Dr. Link struggled to free himself from the man's grip, and succeeded in knocking the maniac's stomach with his knee. Eberland relaxed his hold for a second, but quickly seized Dr. Link around the waist and threw him heavily to the floor, stunning him.

Eberland placed one foot on Dr. Link's breast and then shouted:

"I have conquered the foe! I have conquered the foe! I am a free man, and death to all who oppose me!"

Then he started to choke the doctor. A Second Avenue car had been following the ambulance, and seeing the struggle one of the passengers, Henry B. Reilly of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, went to Dr. Link's assistance. He got there just as Dr. Link's face was beginning to turn black. The maniac's hold was broken, and, help arriving, he was overcome. It required six attendants to take Eberland from the ambulance to the insane pavilion. Dr. Link was severely injured.

Fair for Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

A charity fair in aid of the building fund of the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, is to be conducted in the Academy of Music, Montague Street, Oct. 13 to 18 inclusive. A meeting of those interested in the fair is to be held in the Academy of Music at 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, Sept. 30. Merchandise, including dolls, can be sent there, directed to the Jewish Fair.

Officials Oppose Chickasaw Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Hitchcock was to-day notified by special agents of the Interior Department that several Government officials in the Chickasaw Nation were openly opposing the Chickasaw treaty, and that they would endeavor to prevent its ratification when the vote is taken to-morrow. The Secretary was informed that the officials were acting as the paid agents of the cattle men and land syndicates, who have opposed the ratification of all the Indian Territory treaties. Secretary Hitchcock consulted Attorney General Knox and as a result sent telegrams to the Chickasaw Nation notifying the officials that if they interfered with the vote they would be removed and prosecuted. Attorney General Knox will start an investigation at once.

BOARD OF EDUCATION CONFIRMS MR. BARDWELL

Binghamton Man Gets Richmond District Superintendency.

Opposition to "Foreign Talent" Fails—Andrew W. Edson the Successor of John Jasper.

The Board of Education held its first meeting of the present school year yesterday, sitting from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 in the evening, then adjourning for supper. It met again at 9 o'clock, and sat until after 10. A large part of the time was used in discussing Dawson L. Bardwell of Binghamton.

Mr. Bardwell had been chosen by the Board of School Superintendents to succeed Mrs. Anna M. Gordon as District Superintendent for the Borough of Richmond. That action did not meet the unanimous approval of yesterday's meeting. Abraham Stern, one of the members of the Board of Education from Manhattan, was the orator of the opponents of the man from Binghamton.

"Who is Bardwell?" asked Mr. Stern. "What is Bardwell? All that we know of Bardwell is that he is from Binghamton. Why should we take him from Binghamton, from his fireside to a strange and untried city? Why send him to Staten Island, where malaria-breeding mosquitoes make life miserable? There are no insects in Binghamton.

"Who has proposed Bardwell?" the speaker continued. "The City Superintendent. I protest against this board being ruled by the City Superintendent. Too often, when the City Superintendent sings, the Board of Education joins in the chorus. When the City Superintendent says 'Amen' the board echoes 'A-a-men.' But when the City Superintendent says, 'We want Bardwell' I will not say 'A-a-men,' I'll say, 'be d—'"

"The gentleman will have to express his opinions in more parliamentary language," interrupted the Chairman.

"It's English, anyway," retorted Mr. Stern.

Mr. Guy approved of Mr. Stern's remarks. He also thought that the move to appoint Mr. Bardwell was of political origin.

"This is an effort," he said, "on the part of the Republican State machine at Albany to get control of the school system here. Year after year bills have been introduced at Albany to place the schools under the control of the State Superintendent. These bills have generally failed, and now a new scheme has been adopted."

Mr. Guy thought that the importation of outside pedagogues—"foreign talent," he expressed it—ought to be discouraged. It was tantamount to serving notice, he said, on the teachers of this city that service in the schools here was a disqualification for higher office.

Jacob Mack spoke in favor of Mr. Bardwell's appointment. He believed that the school system of New York City would be benefited by the infusion of a little material which had not been brought up in the rut into which school affairs here had fallen.

A vote was then taken, and Mr. Bardwell's selection was confirmed by a vote of 28 to 12, four more than was necessary to a choice.

Just before the discussion over Mr. Bardwell a protracted debate had taken place over the selection of an associate Superintendent to fill a vacancy resulting from the retirement of John Jasper. The Chairman, Charles C. Burlingham, President of the board, was kept busy deciding points or order and passing on questions of privilege.

There were five nominees for the position—Miss Grace C. Strachan, Matthew J. Elgas, Andrew W. Edson, Clarence E. Melaney, and Henry W. Jameson. Each candidate had a strong support on the first ballot, and no fewer than eight ballots were required before the necessary votes were polled by Mr. Edson.

Some discussion took place over an item for the appropriation of $15,000 to buy coal for the schools. Samuel Donnelly, a member of the board, who is also a labor leader, moved a resolution that only coal from Wales should be purchased by the board. The motion received no support, and Mr. Donnelly withdrew it, saying that he had been given to understand that the coal wanted would not be bought from those responsible for present conditions in the coal field.

Superintendent Maxwell advised that the night schools be opened for the conduct of the regular classes for only four nights a week instead of five, as at present. The fifth night, he suggested, should be given up to a lecture. Many of the pupils, he explained, found the continuous strain of five nights' attendance at classes too great. The matter was referred to the Special Schools Committee for final action.

The salaries of all Associate Superintendents were made $5,000, instead of at different figures, as heretofore. Women teachers of boys' classes and mixed classes were awarded a bonus of $60 a year above the salaries of teachers who taught only girls. Boys are considered $60 a year harder to manage than their sisters. About 300 new elementary teachers were appointed from the eligible list.

The board at the night session took up the budget for 1903. That for 1902 was $15,151,883, and that for 1903 will be $15,428,190, an increase of about $277,000. The requirements for salaries and instruction, which are mandatory, are increased by $595,000 for 1903.

Owing to some consolidation of schools, the evening school estimate of $504,720 for 1902 was decreased to $411,328 for 1903.

The lecture fund asked for is $81,000, an increase of $21,000 over that for 1902, owing to the extension and improvement of the course.

When the board got through with the special fund the estimate it named to be submitted was $5,548,617.50. That for 1902 was $4,096,134.28, an increase for 1903 of $1,452,483.22. The increase for both the general and the special fund is $2,200,818.28. The grand total to be asked for for education for the city of New York for 1903 is $21,448,235.98.

More Sittings for School Children.

William Lummis, Chairman of the Committee of Buildings of the Board of Education, announced yesterday that on Sept. 8 there had been 9,280 new sittings for school children provided in this city besides those available at the first of the month, and that by Dec. 31 there would be 8,420 more. Plans have been made to provide extra accommodation for 32,500 children in 1903. New sittings have been leased for 3,150 pupils.

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WE OPEN ON THE 29TH FOR CERTAIN.

HERALD **Saks & Company** SQUARE.

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DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TARIFF REVISION

McClellan's Comments on the President's Speeches.

Bi-Partisan Commission for Investigation of the Subject Not Favored—Democrats Can Do the Right Thing, He Says.

"I regard it as a great misfortune to the country that the President has been forced to abandon his Western speaking tour," said Congressman George B. McClellan of this city. "He was impressing some important truths on the minds of the people of the United States. In the two speeches he made at Cincinnati and Logansport he rendered an inestimable service to his country. As the President of the United States and the recognized leader of the Republican Party, he solemnly and most emphatically proclaimed that the tariff ought to be revised so as to get out of it the provisions which foster monopoly and those which in other ways work injustice to the American people. He set at naught the plea Mr. Hanna and the other Republican leaders make, that the tariff should be left alone, as long as the country continues prosperous. He came out flat-footed for tariff revision, and, when one reads the two speeches together, it appears that he frankly subscribed to the Democratic contention that the tariff is a breeder and fosterer of trusts.

"If he could have kept on with his tour and delivered the other important speeches, as we are advised he had in readiness, undoubtedly he would have reinforced the Cincinnati and Logansport speeches and have elaborated one or two things simply outlined in those addresses.

"What the President has said is in substance that the tariff must be revised as quickly as possible, and that the Republican Party cannot make the revision. There is a distinct confession to this effect in that proposition for a bi-partisan tariff commission. There's the Ways and Means Committee, composed of gentlemen who know a thing or two about tariff. Why not let that committee tackle the job? Why plead that the tariff question should be removed from the field of party politics? The answer is obvious. The President knows his party will not revise the tariff schedules. He ought to know that it cannot revise them and get the injustice he complains of out of them.

"The suggestion that the tariff is not a party question is ridiculous. It's the issue between the parties to-day; it will be the issue in 1904. It is a great moral issue, on which the Democrats, with good reason, may hope to elect the next President. It is clear Mr. Roosevelt does not want the campaign of 1904 fought out on that issue. He wants to shelve the tariff question by referring it to a bi-partisan commission to sleep over, fight about, and dawdle with.

"His Logansport speech is a sort of cry from Macedonia. 'Come and help us Republicans,' he says to the Democrats. 'This tariff question is devilish embarrassing to us, and is getting more and more so every day. We are all torn to pieces over it. Be good to us and help us put the blame thing to sleep until after the election is over.'

"My answer would be a good strong no. A bi-partisan commission! That means, say, two Republicans and two Democrats. Now, how long would it take such an outfit to agree on a tariff bill? And if they ever should come to an agreement, what would it be worth? Absolutely nothing. The whole thing would have to begin anew. The Ways and Means Committee would have to make a bill of its own, and probably would find nothing of value in the material turned over to it by the commission.

"Assuming that the Ways and Means Committee be a Republican body, just as it is now, its business would be to satisfy the various protected industries for the exclusive benefit of which, according to the Republican idea, all tariffs should be drawn. The manufacturers, the trusts, and the monopolies would make the bill just as they made the last one. It would result inevitably that a bill would go to the House that would be a twin sister to the Dingley law. After the House had had its turn, the Senate would do a little revising on its own hook under the direction of that eminent protectionist, Mr. Aldrich. On completion there wouldn't be an iota of relief in it from the onerous and unjust taxation now in force, not a line to which any monopoly now fostered by the tariff could take exception.

"No, Sir; the President's talk of a bi-partisan commission to revise the tariff is nothing less than a confession that his party is incompetent to do the work he says ought to be done in the name of justice and decency. The confession is all right. The Republican Party cannot revise the tariff along the lines the President marks out.

"If he really wants the injustice taken out of the Dingley schedules, he must look to the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party is willing to undertake the revision of the tariff, and is quite competent to make new schedules which will respond to the suggestions of the President and those of the Republicans of Iowa and the other States of the Northwest. The Republicans say that if we should get at the tariff we would overthrow protection, establish free trade, and demoralize business. They are wrong about that.

"If the Democrats should be commissioned by the country to revise the tariff, there would be no wild, reckless attacks upon the interests now fostered by the protective policy. Although the Democratic doctrine is tariff for revenue, the practical working out of a revision of the tariff by a Democratic Congress would leave the protective principle in force. I don't think any industry entitled to protection would be treated unjustly. But we should attack those monopolies of which the President complains so bitterly, and with just cause. We shouldn't invite the trust magnates and the great monopolists to come to Washington and make our schedules for us. I have not the slightest doubt we would make the tariff just what it ought to be according to the judgment of the conservative people of the country."

Fast Run on the New York Central.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Hudson, the combination engine and observation car of the New York Central, made a record-breaking run from the Grand Central to the depot here early this morning. She was handled by Division Superintendent Miles Bronson. He had as passengers William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. The distance is twenty-three miles by rail. No attempt was made to speed the engine until after the Mott Haven yards were passed. The engine stopped here just twenty-three minutes after leaving Forty-second Street, having made an average of a mile each minute, although a part of the distance was not done in better than thirty miles an hour.

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LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

Now Ready at all Bookstores

Cabmen Lose Fight Against Car Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The cab drivers of Washington have been trying to break up the business of a concern that is running what is termed "Seeing Washington" cars in a continuous trip over all the lines of one of the street-car companies in order to take in all the sights of the capital. The cabman allege that the cars are run in violation of the charters of the street-car companies and of the general law regulating such traffic. To-day the District Attorney rendered a decision sustaining the concern running the cars in dispute.

REMOVAL

MOVED U.P. TOWN KNOX NEW YORK

Knox, Hatter, of 194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel, has the honor to announce that his Ladies' and Children's department has removed to his new building, 452 Fifth Avenue, corner of 40th Street, where he is showing the latest domestic and foreign creations in hats, furs, umbrellas, gloves, golf and military capes for Ladies.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sam S. Shubert presents Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "THE EMERALD ISLE." Mat. Saturday at 2:15 P. M. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.

CASINO, B'dway & 39th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON." By George Dance and Howard Talbot.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TO-NIGHT! Genuine Japanese Wedding Ceremonial with FEAST OF LANTERNS. 500 JAPANESE and GEISHA GIRLS take part. Wedding cake to each patron. Box office open. Seats and boxes at hotels. Adm. 50c

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20 Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK of the American Comedy CAPTAIN MOLLY —BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY— MINNIE DUPREE in a romantic comedy. A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN. Sale opens THIS Morning.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. & B'way. OPEN MON. SEP. 29TH. DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY. PRICES $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. BOX OFFICE OPEN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. JOHN DREW. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS. Wednesday Matinées Begin Oct. 1.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN HER NEW PLAY, AUNT JEANNIE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 3 Evs. 8:30. THE NEW CLOWN. Mat. Sat. 2:15. NEXT TUESDAY—THE TWO SCHOOLS.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. 150TH TIME OCT. 3RD. SOUVENIRS. Last 9 Nights at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ROBERT EDESON in SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. OCT. 6—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE. 42d st., B'way & 7th av. Eve. 8:15. Sat'y Matinées only. LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN. Next Sunday—Popular Vaudeville Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION. BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD. Prices 25,50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3d month. Enthusiastically endorsed by the people. ALICE FISCHER in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.—An Opening Night, Thursday, October 2d, Friday & Saturday, Matinée & Evening, first time, O. ERNST'S comedy, "Jugend von Heute." Box office now open. Telephone call 703—18.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. City Sports Burlesquers. Sunday Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. The Pet of Broadway Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

NEW YORK B'y. 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. RICE'S KING HIGH BALL

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy. Ted Marks' Big Concert Sunday Night.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way 30 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. "Undoubted success."—Sun. HEARTS AFLAME "Climaxes which thrill."—Ev. News.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 40th. Mat. Tues. Sat. —The New— Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN, (50TH TIME Monday, Sept. 29,) in ROBERT EMMET. THE DAYS OF 1803.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. Elita Proctor Otis in Leah the Forsaken.

DUSS 66th St. & Columbus Av. Last 4 Nights Sat. Night — Fine Souvenirs to Ladies Sun. Night—Farewell, Mad. Sq. Garden

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE Doings of Mrs. Dooley. N'xt W'k The 4 Cohans

Harlem Opera House WARFIELD Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "THE AUCTIONEER." Next Week—Bertha Galland in NOTRE DAME.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Sat. The Cowboy and The Lady. 50 & 75c Nxt wk, Nellie McHenry, M'liss 15, 25, 35.

3 AVE. Mat. To-day—A Mother's Heart. Next Week—TREASURE ISLAND.

BISHOP POTTER SEES VIRTUES IN SALOONS

Tells Diocesan Convention Workmen Have Excuse for Drinking.

PLANS TO REMOVE EVILS

Modern Industrial Conditions Make Life Too Narrow—State Domination of City Denounced.

What was intended by Bishop Henry C. Potter to be a comprehensive statement on the liquor question constituted the charge delivered by the Bishop at the opening of the convention of the New York Diocese at the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in East Eighty-eighth Street, yesterday morning. The Bishop frankly admitted that there were virtues in the saloon, and declared that a vast amount of temperance agitation now carried on was tainted with falsehood and necessarily futile.

The system of excise in effect in this city was vigorously scored. A general scheme for the solution of the problem was outlined, and it was suggested that the only safe method of procedure was to recognize the good of the saloon and attempt to remove the evils. Bishop Potter did not hesitate to say that there was some excuse for the drinking of the workingman under the conditions of monotonous labor imposed by the modern industrial system.

About 700 delegates were in attendance at the convention. They included the rectors of all the 170-odd churches of the Diocese of New York, as well as many prominent laymen. Among the laymen present were J. Pierpont Morgan, Francis Lynde Stetson, Francis C. Moore, Everett P. Wheeler, and George Zabriskie. The opening services were entirely devotional, consisting of the celebration of communion and the Bishop's charge. Parts of the charge were as follows:

"The Christian Church has undoubtedly wasted much energy, and well-intentioned Christian people are still wasting much activity, in the pursuit of methods and maxims concerning the drink habit, which have earned for them the ridicule, if not the resentment, of reasoning and reflecting people; but those of us who judge such persons harshly are often willingly ignorant of situations and incidents which are peculiar to our modern civilization, and which have, and had, no parallel in Oriental times or customs.

BREADWINNING NOT EASY.

"Modern life in New York is not ancient life, whether in Jerusalem or Antioch. The modern strain of breadwinning is not, at any rate with us, the easy task of earlier or later tropical existence. With our conditions, in other words, have arisen a whole family of perils, of which the men and women of St. Paul's time could have little or no knowledge.

"What are modern cheapness and invention and machinery, and all the multitude of inexpensive conveniences which make my life so different from the life of my forefathers—what are these things costing—not the employer who produces them, nor the tradesman who sells them, but the mechanic who makes them? And how can I blame him whose task is so narrow, so confining, and so monotonous, if, now and then, he 'evens up,' as he says, and introduces a little variety into life by getting drunk?

"You do not need, men and brethren, to have me tell you that it is a widespread discontent which threatens our whole social structure. Wealth is unequally distributed, we are told, and the sophistries that are born of envy and hatred are hawked about the streets to influence, in a land which refuses to enthrone any class above another, the passions of the less clever or thrifty or industrious against those who are more so.

"At such a moment and under such conditions our prohibitory laws, whether we put them in operation on one day only or on all days, are as stupid as they are ineffectual. Under a system of government which boasts that it knows no privileged classes we cater to them at every corner, and the club, the hotel, the fashionable restaurant furnishes for a dollar what the wearer of a fustian jacket with his 5 or 10 cents cannot even venture to ask for.

"To sum up the whole situation in a statement which can hardly be disputed, the individual seems to me increasingly to count for less. And if seeking in vain for a task and a wage, men and women strive, for a little, to dull the keen edge of their despair, and to drown by narcotics or intoxicants the horror of their helplessness, is our only resource such legal enactments as shall make their mischievous self-indulgence more furtive and more adroit?

WORKMAN'S LIFE NARROW.

"As the cleverness and adroitness of machinery rises, the demands upon the cleverness and adroitness of the workman diminish. And yet they cannot diminish without leaving his task more circumscribed, more mechanical, and more monotonous. Do we know how mechanical and monotonous at last it may become, and do we know what a mechanical monotony at length takes out of a man? For, until we do, we are in no position to judge our brother who, at the end of his day's task, turns to stimulants or narcotics which to us may be abhorrent. His home and yours, have you ever compared them? His leisure and yours, his environment and yours, his food and the conditions of its preparation, his recreations, companionships, resources, in one word, and yours—do you know, not how like, but how utterly unlike they are? And yet when you talk to this brother man you are surprised, it may be, to find in him tastes and sympathies and aspirations not unlike your own.

"You will gather from all this how superficial, how utterly inhuman, inconsiderate, and unreasonable I regard a great deal of that doubtless often well-intentioned zeal which seeks to make men and women virtuous and temperate by a law of indiscriminate repression. I do! I do! And if I am sent here of God for nothing else I am sent here, men and brethren, to tell you that; and to entreat you to discern that most of our methods for dealing with the drink evil in our day and generation are tainted with falsehood, dishonored by essential unreality.

"Here in this city we are ruled, as to some of the gravest interests that affect our well-being, by a law-making body that the largest charity cannot erect into a competent or sufficiently informed judge of our moral or social conditions; and, if we venture to say so, ignorance and insolence revenge themselves upon our criticism by giving the screw of the law another turn, 'that we may know our place and keep it.' Our republican or democratic system of government has never been put to a severer test than that to which it has been subjected in this Commonwealth, where a Legislature enriched by neither our best brains nor our widest experience has, with an audacity as smug as it was vociferous, made laws for the second city of the world, and insisted that it knew better what that city needed than the city could know itself!

"I protest, we are not a community of thugs or bummers! For myself, I should be perfectly willing to submit every Sunday law that we have—whatever traffic it regulates or represses, on whatever sacred day of the week—to a vote of the people of this town who have a right to vote, confident that every hallowed interest would be protected, and that the day of unbridled license which so many confidently predict would never dawn.

"The saloon or gin palace has for its most determined enemies those who never use it, and, as a rule, know nothing about it. I doubt whether their assaults upon it, and their pictures of what its influence has been and is, have ever had the slightest effect upon those whom they desired to reach. It is in vain that you tell the workingman that the saloon is evil, until at least you are honest enough to recognize that there are features of it that are not evil, and that as often as otherwise those are they which he most of all prizes, and oftenest turns to. Again, it is in vain that philanthropy or at any rate philanthropy as feeble, as intermittent, and as unintelligent as is much of that which has thus far grappled with the drink problem—attempts such measures of reform as simply emphasize the evils which they seek to fight. For example, one kind of man goes to a saloon to get an intoxicant, and for no other reason. Another goes there for any one of half a dozen purposes, refreshment, amusement, companionship, information, business appointment, or mere change, for which last, you, my brother, go next door, or to the club, and which all sensible people regard as wholly innocent. Now, then, the strength of the saloon keeper has been in keeping these different wants together. The wisdom of those who antagonize him will be in separating them!

PROFITS TO THE COMMUNITY.

"This the great Public-House Movement in England has done. If you want gin, or rum, or whisky, or any intoxicant, you must go to a place where these are sold by corporate authority, and utterly without profit to the individual who sells them. If this individual can sell you instead, tea, milk, coffee, or some other harmless beverage, (if there is any harmless beverage!) he will share the profits of the sale, and at the end of the year, the village, or town, or city, will share it still more largely; so that, already, there are towns in England that have been lighted with electricity, provided with a park, a music hall, or some other substantial form of recreation, out of the traffic which steadily diminishes the sale of intoxicants, and increasingly promotes the health and recreation of the people."

The convention assembled for routine business in the afternoon, and devoted itself largely to hearing reports on the work of the different ancillary organizations of the Church. The standing committees of the convention were appointed, and some miscellaneous business was taken up.

Francis C. Moore introduced a resolution to the effect that a commission be appointed to draw up a memorial for presentation to the General Convention of the Church to the effect that Vestrymen and Wardens, as well as delegates to diocesan and general conventions, should hereafter be in all cases communicants in good standing of the churches they represent. This resolution received only a few votes, and was lost.

BISHOP WILL ASK COADJUTOR.

Request to be Made To-day in the Episcopal Diocesan Convention—Several Names Suggested.

It became known at the Diocesan Convention yesterday that Bishop Potter, in his convention address this morning, will make formal request for a coadjutor, an assistant with the right of succession. Little else was talked of during recess and at the reception last evening. Gratification was expressed almost everywhere. It was said that the diocese has too long demanded more of its Bishop than one man possibly can perform. The one discordant note heard yesterday came from the rectors of parishes in the river cities of the diocese. They have no objection to a coadjutor, but say that he will afford them no relief.

Discussion of churchmanship, of men, of the needs of the country sections, and whether this convention is competent under the law to proceed with the election today, formed the burden of the unofficial proceedings yesterday almost to the exclusion of interest in routine proceedings.

Names mentioned with reference to the coadjutorship were seven in number. Four of them hardly were mentioned seriously, and there seemed to be an opinion prevailing first, that selection will be made, if at all, from within the diocese, and that the choice would fall upon one of three men. The names of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Niles of Ossining, the Rev. J. E. Freeman of Yonkers, and the Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension were heard, but only as suggestions. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was, of course, mentioned, but only to be dismissed for reasons other than personal.

Year's Leave for the Rev. Dr. Warren.

It was announced by Bishop Potter at the Episcopal Diocesan Convention yesterday that the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, had been granted a leave of absence for a year. Dr. Warren expects to make a tour in Europe. He will not leave New York, however, until some time in January.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were many departures yesterday for Europe and for the country. People continue to arrive from the watering places en route to their suburban homes. These fill the restaurants and stop over to see a play and do some shopping. There were no fashionable events of importance.

***

The wedding of Miss Anna Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel B. Riker of 308 Madison Avenue, and Dr. William Bullard of 302 Madison Avenue, will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 29.

***

Among those who were booked to sail on the various outgoing ocean steamers were Mrs. Peter Martin, Sr., of San Francisco, Sir Bevan and Lady Edwards, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kelley, on the Oceanic's list; Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, the daughter of the Duchess of Dino; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, and Mr. and Mrs. Meredyth Whitehouse, on the St. Paul.

***

A notable wedding of the week in Paris, and one which is of much interest here, will take place to-day in that city. It is to be that of Miss Rita Bell, the second daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell and the Count Paul d'Aramon. Mrs. Bell is the widow of the late Minister to Holland, and a daughter of the late James Gordon Bennett. She was Miss Jeannette Bennett, after whom the arctic exploring ship was named. She and the present James Gordon Bennett are the only two children of the veteran editor. The Count Paul d'Aramon's mother was an American, a Miss Fisher. He has relatives in this city, notably, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and Count Gheradesca. The Misses Bell were out here two years ago with their mother, and passed the Summer at Newport.

***

Mrs. H. F. Hadden, Miss May Hadden, and George H. McFadden were passengers on the Oceanic yesterday. They will be abroad a greater part of the Winter.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Winifred Dinning, daughter of Mrs. Henry Dinning of Baltimore, and Sydney Leighton Smith of New York. Miss Dinning is a relative of the Dinnings of Quebec. Mr. Smith is a son of the late J. Connor Smith and a descendant of Richard Smith, the founder of Smithtown, L. I. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club. The wedding will take place in the early Winter.

***

The wedding of Miss Alice Kidd, daughter of Mrs. Howard Kidd of Tivoli-on-Hudson and Dr. Churchill Carmalt, is to be celebrated on Dec. 4.— The engagement was announced very recently.

***

The marriage of Miss Isabelle Lord Huntington, daughter of Mrs. Randolph Huntington of Oyster Bay, and the Rev. G. Winthrop Hegeman of Christ Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, is to take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on Wednesday, Oct. 15.

***

Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, who was Miss Rosalie de Goicouria, Miss Alice de Goicouria, and Mrs. de Goicouria were in town yesterday and had luncheon at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have just arrived on the Minnehaha from their bridal tour abroad, and will go at once to Hempstead. Others in the city yesterday were Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. D. B. Riker, and Miss Riker.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Ward have been at Lenox, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven.

***

Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, has fully recovered from her attack of appendicitis and is visiting friends at Beverly, Mass.

Gov. Murphy's New Home.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Gov. Murphy has rented the handsome house of Mrs. William S. Stryker, 321 West State Street, and it will be the executive mansion this Winter. Mrs. Stryker, who is the widow of the late Adjutant General, is to spend the Winter in Europe, and tendered the Governor a lease of her home. It is but a block away from the State House, and is particularly well suited for the Governor's purposes, being large and roomy and well adapted for receptions and social purposes.

IN THE SHOPS.

A smart driving coat is of dark-gray cloth, buttoned well up to the throat with big, flat, smoked pearl buttons. The opening is worth noticing, for the centre box plait is broad, with many close rows of stitching. But the chief feature of the coat is the line of gray squirrel fur around the throat, while a hood in the back is also edged with the fur. The lining is of dark-red silk, a glimpse of it being obtained at the edge of the cuffs.

***

Huge things are those gray turbans of squirrel skin. One can buy them untrimmed, as all other sorts and kinds of hats. The style of trimming this year is much of it so simple that with the hat ready made one can have a dozen hats, changing the trimming for different occasions. The greater number of hats this year are so broad that they are the despair of the short woman, and the fur turbans are so big that it would seem that no one but a man in a cold country could carry them.

***

One can use up old fur boas on hats this year. A charming hat is of white cloth outlined with a single-skin sable boa, with head and tail. That is carried around the outside of the turban, the head being turned up over the hat at the back, while the tail falls over the hair with a little of the white cloth. Several white ostrich feathers underneath give the long effect which the imported hats show this Fall despite all auguries to the contrary.

***

All velvet hats can be found ready made and untrimmed. Moire or plain silk hats and, of course, the beaver, are combined with velvet or with other materials. One striking hat has the crown of white beaver, with a nap so long that it looks like fur, the broad rim of black velvet and the under side again of the white furlike beaver.

***

Broad binding is to be seen on many of the hats, and that on a white hat is unusual. The hat is of moire, with a half wreath of the palest yellow and white dahlias, rather small. The binding is of plain white silk, tucked in clusters of four or five tucks set an inch or so apart. The binding is put on with the lengthway of the tucks carried over the edge. One great advantage of the silk hats is that they are light in weight.

***

One big silk hat is finished in layers on the edge, and not much more of the hat itself shows, for the whole top is covered with a "smashing" big bow of red velvet ribbon. This is not more than two inches wide, a flat rosettelike bow, the big loops radiating from the centre on the top of the crown. The rosette slants up at the back, and from underneath more loops of the velvet fall down over the hair.

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One simple dark hat of heavy cloth with crown and rim drooping at the edge, has this rim slashed into a fringe. The only trimming to the hat is a tie of the material around the crown.

***

Many trimmings are to be seen showing the several shades or colors in silk. One hat of brown, for instance, is trimmed with a very dark-brown silk, a golden-brown shading into the orange and a genuine orange silk.

***

There are pompons and pompons. They come in all shapes and of all materials. They are short as a rule, the feathers carried up and falling again from the centre like a waterfall. Possibly the centre of this top is finished with a button of some kind, very likely of feathers. There are the straight pompons as well, but the others are more frequently seen.

***

A small, straight pompon of cream white in military shape is to be used on a pretty child's hat. This is white, the crown of a smooth felt, and the broad brim of white beaver. The trimming is narrow white velvet ribbon, three bands of it carried around the crown finishing in a soft knot or rosette at the left side of the front, with the pompon rising from it.

***

Here is such a pretty hat that it must be mentioned. It is very low crowned, with a wide rim curling slightly at the edge. It is made of chiffon, with a crinkled crêpelike effect on the inside of the rim. The top of the low crown is covered with wild violet leaves, and clusters of the single violets, purple and white alternating, encircle the crown. From them, radiating toward the edge, are stems of the violets with a leaf at the end of each stem. On the edge of the hat are narrow plaits of white chiffon, and one can just see inside the real edge of the rim bound with purple velvet. The under side of the rim is formed of plaits of purple chiffon and clusters of the purple and white violets fall over the hair at the back.

***

How are those Turkish slippers, which no one could ever wear because they were shapeless and without heels, made up in the orthodox fashion? They are to be found now with beautiful heels of gold, and cost $1 a pair.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Maria W. Wales, widow of George W. Wales, who died suddenly in Boston Tuesday night, was one of the oldest Summer residents of Newport. Her husband, in 1872, purchased an estate on the Cliffs near the Hunnewell and John Jacob Astor estates, and Mr. and Mrs. Wales were regular Summer visitors until, six years ago, when Mr. Wales died. Mrs. Wales has continued to come to Newport every year, and had spent the past Summer here, leaving on Monday of this week for her home in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Wales were prominent members of the town and country club of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, the late Col. Waring, the late Henry G. Marquand, the late Fairman Rogers, and Prof. C. W. Shields were congenial spirits and formed a literary and art loving circle which was for many years a pronounced feature of Newport Summer life. Mrs. Wales and her husband were much interested in the Redwood Library and the Channing Memorial Church. Mrs. Wales was in her eighty-sixth year.

The steam yacht Josephine arrived here this morning to take to Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who have been spending the Summer at the Pinard cottages, and who closed their Newport season to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones returned from New York to-day in the steam yacht Narada.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. George B. De Forest, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Francis J. Otis.

Mrs. J. G. St. Lawrence and family, W. S. Derens, and W. W. Derena of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Munroe of Buffalo are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Seth Barton French and her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, started for Hot Springs, Va., to-day.

Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., has closed the Pendleton cottage at Ochre Point, which she has been occupying the past Summer, and left to-day for Tuxedo.

Amos T. French joined his family to-day. There has been a marked improvement to-day in the condition of Gordon McKay, and Dr. T. A. Kenefick, the attending physician, and Dr. William T. Bull of New York, who was called in for consultation, are so much encouraged by the change that they feel confident the patient will recover.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Corona has gone to Bristol, to be laid up for the Winter.

The steam yachts Mindora, Florence, and Mirage; sloop Virginia, and yawl Katherine are in the harbor. The Virginia came back from New York to take the half rater Duggan, which was left here when the Vanderbilt yacht last sailed from here.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

INTEREST IN THE BIG STORE'S SIXTH ANNIVERSARY SALE IS MARKED DAILY BY INCREASED ENTHUSIASM.

Beautiful Skirts for Women

A Superb Showing of the Newest Modes.

SPLENDID assortments of the most fashionable Skirts for all purposes. Such representative assemblies as can be found nowhere else, and that explains the supremacy of this magnificent Skirt Department.

No store is as attractive in point of price. From hundreds of notable styles we describe specifically for to-day's sales the following distinguished offerings:

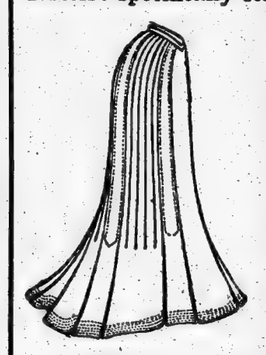

Costume Skirts
Silk Chantilly Net with lace applique, four-inch wide graduated pleating of net, edged with silk Juby trimming, over very fine taffeta drop, 39.50

Velvet Skirts,
Elaborately trimmed or strictly tailored, prices ranging from $12.75 to 35.00

Canvas Etamine Skirts,
Kilted bottom, perpendicularly trimmed with fourteen ½-inch taffeta straps, over very fine taffeta drop, 31.50

Crepe de Chine Skirts,
Entire top finely tucked vertically, full graduated flounce, trimmed with fine silk lace insertion, over taffeta drop, 28.50

Crepe de Chine Skirts,
With Chantilly lace insertion and five clusters of eight ¼-inch vertical tucks, good full sweep, over taffeta drop, 28.50

French Voile Skirts,
Extremely fine quality, graduated flounce, headed with stitched taffeta trimming, Crescent designs, finished at bottom with three-inch solidly stitched taffeta fold, over very fine silk drop, 27.50

Crepe de Chine Skirts,
Strictly tailor made, solidly tucked top, graduated flounce with three rows of fagoting, finished at bottom with three ½-inch tucks, over taffeta drop, 25.00

"Mannish" Skirts,
Of regular man's suitings, in various styles and colorings at from 5.00 to 16.75

Newest Grecian Skirts,
Of momie cloths, trimmed with heavy silk corded braid and panier back, 16.50

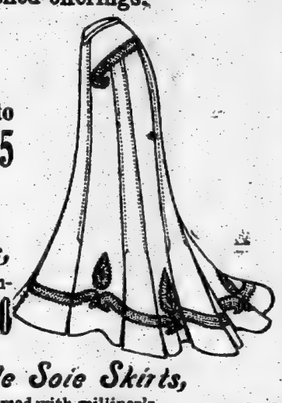

Peau de Soie Skirts,
Flounce and seams trimmed with milliner's folds and fagoting, over mercerized drop, 15.00

Shirt-Waist Skirts,
Of Peau de Soie, taffeta, cheviot; seven gore panel front, back trimmed with three 2-inch folds of self-material, with or without drop, at 9.00, 11.75 and 12.50

Peau de Soie Skirts,
Graduated flounce, trimmed with folds and pointed straps of self-material, all seams trimmed with fancy stitching over mercerized drop, 11.75

Fine Mesh Veiling Skirts,
Seven gore flounce effect, headed with five ½-inch taffeta straps crossed over, cluster on seams with double straps of silk and six small buttons, over mercerized drop, 11.75

Broadcloth Skirts,
In black or blue, panel front, habit back, sides and back trimmed with clusters of stitched taffeta folds, over mercerized drop, 8.75

Walking Skirts,
Of all wool Melton Cloth, in black, blue, oxford, gray, five gore flare and stitched facing, 5.00

(Second Floor, 6th Ave.)

Siegel Cooper Library Club

By the way, are you a member? Applications for membership are coming in from all parts of the land.

Ellis' History of Our Country. Booklovers' Edition of Shakespeare.

The first work is in 8 handsome volumes and is as entertaining and instructive as anything ever printed. $1.00 down and $2.00 a month brings you this superb production.

The Booklovers' Shakespeare is in 40 elegant volumes, printed in the highest art and beautifully illustrated. In leather, $27.00; in cloth, $21.00. A dollar down and two dollars a month puts you in complete touch with the works of the world's greatest philosopher.

Correct Fall Gloves.

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP GLACE GLOVES, all the desirable shades of tan, mode, beaver, slate, brown, ox-blood; also black and white; self or black embroidery; all sizes, from 5½ to 7½, per pair, 65

MEN'S 1-CLASP ½ P. K. GLACE GLOVES, tan, red and brown, neat embroidered backs, all sizes, per pair, 75

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP P. K. or FULL OUTSEAM GLACE GLOVES, black, white and colors; also mocha, in black and grays, per pair, 98

(Main Floor, Centre.)

STRAIGHT SHOE TALK.

Some Emphatic Truths That Will Prove of Much Interest to You.

WHEN we say that we sell you good seasonable Shoes at decided price savings we mean precisely that, and nothing else.

All sorts of glaring shoe advertisements have been put forth of late by various concerns, each claiming to give the best bargains.

We Always Investigate These Sales.

We do it in the interest of our friends; we do it so that we may give you better value for your money than any one else.

We sent to one of these alleged "big" sales the other day and found

1—That the shoes were being sold at regular prices.

2—That in some cases very poor shoes were offered at higher than usual prices.

3—That in many instances we charge less regularly than what these Shoes were offered at "special prices."

4—That quantities were not as large as represented; that values were inflated; that many lots contained only a few pairs.

Investigation Also Proved

(A) That the Siegel Cooper Store is the only concern that has sold Women's $3.00 Shoes at $1.00. Lots were never limited.

(B) That the Siegel Cooper Store is the only house that ever sold the Douglas $3.50 shoe for men at $1.90. All of which information is impressive, because plain facts are plainly given.

HERE ARE SHOE BARGAINS THAT ARE BARGAINS.

WOMEN'S SHOES AT 1.95

SAMPLE SHOES, this season's make; $3.00 to $5.00 grades. Dozens of pretty styles, in kid, calf and patent leather, button and lace. In this lot are several hundred pairs of Julia Marlowe shoes that have been selling at $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

WOMEN'S $5.00 DRESS SHOES AT 1.95

Several styles of high French heels, Colonials with good buckles, and several styles of Patent Leather Oxford Ties.

WOMEN'S SHOES AT 98c.

Several styles in button and lace, principally in sizes 2 to 4½. Most of these have sold for $2.00.

GIRLS' SHOES AT 98c.

Vici kid, patent tip, spring heel, button and lace shoes, in all sizes up to women's sizes; $1.50 grades.

MEN'S $3.50 SHOES AT 1.90

A well-known brand of $3.50 patent leathers, all sizes, in button and lace, and some calf and kid shoes in lace only.

BOYS' SHOES AT 98c.

Satin calf, all solid, in sizes from 8½ to 2, and Vici Kid, with patent leather trimming, in sizes 8½ to 13½; all good $1.50 values.

And then most of you know by this time that the

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN AT 3.00

are better than any in the market at $3.50. All the Fall styles are now on sale.

(Men's Shoes, Main Floor, East.)
(Women's Shoes, 2d Floor; take Escalator.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

The proceedings and the outcome of the Saratoga Convention constitute a remarkable and really very interesting attempt by the Republicans to fool the people of New York. The platform is as delusive as any utterance of like nature which we now recall. It declares that good roads and canals are important to the welfare and progress of the Commonwealth, that they "cannot be separated, and that the Republican Party favors legislative first steps toward the improvement." What are these first steps? A Constitutional amendment permitting the issue of long-time State bonds in order that the cost of improved canals and good roads may be defrayed from surplus revenues, thus avoiding a resort to direct taxation. It is to be said of this policy in the first place that it indicates an intention on the part of the Republicans to assess the cost of canal and road improvement upon the corporations of the State, upon the liquor saloons of its cities and towns, and upon estates in transmission to heirs. These are the chief sources of the State's indirect revenues. It is from these revenues that the annual expenses of the Government must be paid and the surplus provided out of which funds for road and canal improvement can be taken. Whatever opinions may be held as to the distribution of the burden of taxation, however imposed, among all members of the community, it is certainly a pretty robust application of that doctrine to call upon the corporations, the saloons, and the inheritors of estates to pay the whole cost of the Government and provide some $75,000,000 besides for roads and canals.

But the main point is that by attaching the road improvement scheme to the plan of canal enlargement, and by bringing forward a Constitutional amendment as a condition precedent to both, the Republican Party dodges the canal issue. It has no intention of supporting in good faith any policy of canal improvement. Its platform puts the canals into the distant background, and there they will stay until a Democratic administration and a Democratic Legislature are elected.

In its utterance concerning the trusts the platform again exhibits a purpose to fool the people. The party pledges itself "to the support of such legislation as will suppress and prevent the organization of such illegal combinations." This goes not one inch beyond the present law. We already have legislation to suppress and prevent, but monopolists' combinations exist and will exist for all that the party of Mr. ODELL and Mr. PLATT intend to do against them.

The platform seeks to fool the people as to the tariff by repeating the old, old arguments about high wages and the supremacy of the American workshop. "The integrity of the protective principle must be preserved." That is, the tariff shall not be touched. The Republicans at Saratoga pay not the slightest heed to the rising demand for the removal of oppressive and monopoly-creating duties, they turn a deaf ear to the call of the Republicans of Iowa, which Speaker HENDERSON heard and so promptly heeded.

It cannot be said that the nomination of Gov. ODELL, however, is an attempt to fool the people. The people know him and are well-disposed to him personally and officially. No one will deny that he deserved his renomination. But the curious Sheldon incident, in which Gov. ODELL played a conspicuous part, has very much the look of a cunning scheme to throw dust in the eyes of the voters. It may be doubted whether Mr. ODELL and Mr. PLATT had any quarrel about Mr. SHELDON. It is quite unlike both of them. Is it not possible that the pressing of Mr. SHELDON by Mr. PLATT for nomination as Lieutenant Governor and his withdrawal on the insistence of Gov. ODELL had been carefully prearranged as a demonstration to the people that the Governor wanted no representative of the trusts on his ticket? If such a plan was formed and executed, of course Mr. SHELDON was not permitted to knew of it. Very likely Mr. WOODRUFF was also kept in ignorance. But if the affair was a piece of theatrical deception, it must be admitted that the performance was finished and skillful. Mr. PLATT's power as boss was apparently checked, the party is exhibited in a noble and vote-catching pose, turning an austere front to trusts and illegal combinations, and Mr. WOODRUFF is placated by a delusive belief that he has won a victory. Politically these were all good things to do. Moreover, they were in fine harmony with the spirit of the convention and the platform, which in so many other respects gratifies any yearning that may exist among the people of this Commonwealth to have wool pulled over their eyes.

COMMISSIONER VS. CHIEF.

It is a very unfortunate situation which arises from the presentation of charges against the Chief of the Fire Department by the Commissioner thereof, a situation that one might call even indecent, excepting that nobody is individually responsible for it. It is that the same official acts as accuser and judge in respect of charges which he has already prejudged, and inflicted what is practically the penalty of guilt upon the official thus prejudged to be an offender. Quite evidently, the result of these charges must be that either the Commissioner or the Chief must get out of the department, and it is the Commissioner upon whom, in the first instance, it devolves to decide this question, which he has already in effect decided. Of course Chief CROKER will have, and doubtless he will use, his right of an appeal to the courts. But nevertheless the existing situation is unfortunate.

It is not to be denied that the charges, now that they have been produced, a month after the Commissioner has in effect ruled that they are well founded, have a certain gravity. It is in effect charged that the Chief, by want of judgment, has incurred very expensive losses, losses of money, and, in one instance, that of the burning of the Park Avenue Hotel, loss of life. He is charged with having favored personal friends and persecuted personal enemies. He is charged with having made false reports. He is charged with gross insubordination. It is a pity that these serious charges should be accompanied with trifling charges, such as the charge of having his horses looked after, and his wagons and harness repaired, at the public expense. A Fire Chief is entitled to horses and wagons and harness as a means of performing his official duties. That he did not, on all occasions, discriminate between the repairs, and so forth, properly chargeable to the city, and those of his own personal "rosettes and monograms"—this seems a very picayune business to make charges about and tends to discredit the more serious charges. We by no means include in the frivolous charges that of applying for passes, for himself or for his friends. Whether or not such application be a "violation of the Constitution of the State of New York," it is certainly a violation of official propriety and dignity, and, on the part of a Fire Chief, it is with difficulty to be distinguished from blackmail.

But upon the whole, the charges are, without doubt, serious. The more the pity that they cannot be heard, in the first instance, before a tribunal of which the impartiality is not entirely above suspicion.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

The indisposition which has caused President ROOSEVELT to abandon for the present his Western tour has the incidental advantage of compelling him to postpone the delivery of a number of speeches to the subject matter of which he will have opportunity to give more thought than he would have had if his itinerary had not been interrupted. Perhaps this is not without advantages. However well considered and illuminating he may deem his utterances on the subjects he had chosen for popular elucidation, they are calculated to impress the thoughtful reader as inexpedient, especially in one as loyal as Mr. ROOSEVELT is known to be to whatever his party may adopt as its "principles." It may very well be that he will suddenly find himself eight years or so ahead of his party, or possibly four years behind it, and that to remain in harmony with it he will have to disavow, or at least forget, a good deal that he has said. Either position would be awkward, and there is no good reason why he should not recognize this fact in time to save himself from certain embarrassment and possible grave political danger.

It will also impress the thoughtful reader that in the rush and hurry of such a trip the President cannot possibly have time for the thoughtful and studious preparation of speeches discussing the gravest problems now awaiting the consideration of Congress. The only man who could safely trust himself to discuss such subjects without special preparation is a statesman imbued with knowledge of them to the point of saturation. President ROOSEVELT is not in that position. He is not a profound student of political economy, nor of the conditions favoring the trend of industrial development as exemplified in mergers and consolidations. That he has a talent for rapid assimilation and orderly if not inerrant generalization is undoubtedly true. This talent is extremely useful in a President, but it cannot be depended upon in the production of State papers by the ream. One who combines this mental endowment with a large and well-assorted vocabulary and sufficient voice for use in almost continuous speaking is very apt to give unmistakable evidence of the fact that he is a superficial student of the subjects he discusses, and to say a great many things which sound very well when uttered, but may prove inconvenient if remembered and subsequently quoted.

As it is probable that when he is quite well again he will resume his trip and his speeches, it may not be out of place to remind him that it is doubtful whether his speeches are of the kind best adapted to the end in view. The example of President CLEVELAND in like circumstances is one which his successors, as long as the Republic shall endure, might follow with advantage. When "swinging around the circle" he made uncounted speeches, but it is not recalled that he committed one indiscretion or said anything which subsequently embarrassed him. The correspondents had a good deal of fun at the time over his diligent search of the encyclopedia between stations, but if he so occupied his time he employed it to good advantage. He somehow knew just what to say which would be of special interest to the people addressed. He spoke of the growth of cities, of their industrial and commercial development, of their promise for the future. He knew what was the basis of local prosperity in every instance, and in his graceful references to what the people believed in and were proud of he touched a chord which never failed to answer in responsive vibrations. If his facts were familiar, so much the better. To show that he knew them and appreciated their significance was the best compliment possible to the communities which welcomed him and in whom the thrill of wholesome civic pride was quickened by his words. There are many reasons why President ROOSEVELT would find it advantageous to do this in his own characteristic way, and leave the discussion of more serious problems for his message to Congress in December. To learn rather than to instruct; to imbibe impressions rather than to impart them; to feel the popular pulse rather than seek to mold public opinion on questions concerning which his present views and those to be expressed in the platform on which he may be asked to stand in 1904 may be more or less widely at variance, would be the wisest employment of his oratorical opportunities. Meanwhile, the encyclopedia and the gazetteer are very useful books of reference.

THE CASE OF "FATHER AUGUSTINE."

While we by no means agree with the estimate of their own public services put on them by the excellent gentlemen who are trying, in the face of every discouragement, to save the American people from themselves, we hope not to do any injustice to the anti-imperialists. And it is mere justice to say that any statement as of fact to which Mr. CARL SCHURZ and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS put their names is entitled to consideration. There is at least no doubt that they thoroughly believe it themselves. And, although they require less proof against the United States Army in the Philippines than they would require against a body of persons quite indifferent to them, and less than an entirely impartial investigator, or a common jury, would require, yet their belief in a story, even to the discredit of the American Army in the Philippines, does raise, in candid minds, a presumption that that story is true.

The story is horrible enough. It is that an officer of the United States Army tortured a Filipino priest in order to find out the whereabouts of some hidden hoard, which was apparently intended to be confiscated for the personal behoof of the officer in question. The priest was tortured three times, and after the third application of the torture he died.

We are not only sure that Messrs. SCHURZ and ADAMS believe this story. We are afraid there is nothing about it intrinsically incredible. It is expressly stated that the officer inculpated was an officer of a volunteer regiment. It is added that he is not now in the service. The presumption is that he was appointed from civil life in the emergency created by the enlargement of the army. The appointments then made did President MCKINLEY, upon the whole, the greatest credit. He gave commissions in the enlarged army only upon some proof or fair presumption of merit. If he had laid it down as an inflexible rule that a beginner in soldiering should begin at the beginning, we do not see how the business of officering the new regiments could have been much better done. The appointments, as a whole, have vindicated themselves. But, among such a number, it was certain beforehand that there would be some black sheep. And it is not unlikely that one of these was guilty of the atrocity described by Messrs. SCHURZ and ADAMS.

If that be the case, nothing more is needed to insure justice than the course the Secretary of War has taken in referring the report to the Judge Advocate General. If the offender be not now in service his case must be handed over to the civil courts. If he be in service there is no body of men in the world from which such an offender, not a soldier but a brigand, could expect less mercy than from a court-martial composed of the officers and gentlemen of the United States Army. If the facts be as Messrs. SCHURZ and ADAMS report, they do well to be angry. They only do not do well, and, in fact, do outrageously ill, when they impute, as they can scarcely deny that they do impute, the action of a blackmailing brigand as characteristic and typical of the United States Army in the Philippines.

"CERTIFICATION" IN THE COAL MINES.

It has been claimed that the principal difficulty in the way of a general resumption of mining in the anthracite trade has been the obstacle offered by the law forbidding and penalizing the employment in the cutting of coal of any but certified—or, as they say in the district, "certificated"—miners. Over the men provided with certificates issued by the district examining boards the union is said to exercise a control so nearly absolute that comparatively few have thus far been induced to return to work. This is understood to explain why the operators have not offered the vacant chambers to competent laborers who are fully qualified to take them and who would probably like nothing better than an opportunity to take the places of the arrogant and often tyrannical contract miners for whom they have worked, and by whom every avenue of promotion has been effectually closed through their control of the examining boards. That the operators have remained content with the conditions described and have made no concerted effort to break the bonds which hampered them is one of the mysteries of the situation.

What the certification law is and what are its provisions and penalties have been discussed in these columns in sufficient detail. For information as to how it operates in practice we naturally look to local authorities familiar with the facts. The Pittston Gazette tells the story as follows:

Men coming here from other sections of the Old World—fellows who had never seen a vein of coal before their arrival—did not hesitate to take oath within a few months after their arrival that they had served two years' apprenticeship. Certificates were granted to hundreds of these dishonest foreign-speaking men and they received the positions of miners, it being impossible to secure certificated English-speaking miners in sufficient numbers. Further proof of the worthlessness of the certificate law, as at present administered, is revealed by the arrest of the members of the Plains miners' examining board. At the hearing of these men it was shown that the examiners, instead of holding regular sessions together for the careful and systematic examination of applicants for miners' certificates, made a practice of signing certificates in blank and distributing them among the individual members, who would issue certificates to applicants without the assistance of the other members. There is reason to believe that this practice has become very common in the coal region, and it is scarcely necessary to dwell on the evils resulting from such a plan. It is a violation of both the letter and the spirit of the law, which requires that examining boards shall issue certificates after they have become satisfied that the applicants are entitled to such. Doubtless closer attention will hereafter be given to the proper enforcement of the miners' examining law.

Assuming that this statement of the case is even approximately true, it is difficult to understand why the operators do not select hundreds of applicants for certification from among the laborers of two years' underground experience who are qualified and able to pass an examination, and if the examining boards neglect or refuse to perform their duty apply to the court for a mandamus to compel them to do so. Proceedings in this matter could be made very peremptory. It is not likely the examiners would care to take the risks of such evidence of dereliction and malfeasance as they know could be produced against them. If they did so much the better. To make a bad law odious is to make its repeal inevitable. The certification law was never honest of purpose, and its enforcement has been a scandal. The patience of the operators in allowing it to remain unchallenged on the statute books passes comprehension.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is, perhaps, only as a grandson of BRIGHAM YOUNG that the murderer now attracting so much attention is of interest to those for whom the details of his crime and capture have no morbid allurement. The man's origin is certainly peculiar enough to start talk about the effects of heredity, but any attempt to explain his behavior on such grounds will encounter the difficulty presented by the fact that he is exceptional among the very numerous descendants of the greatest of the Mormon leaders and prophets. Those of them who have risen above mediocrity have shown rather more than ordinary ability. Their doctrinal absurdities aside—and many of them have put those absurdities aside of their own accord—they have compared fairly well, or better, with ordinary American citizens. And anyway, a man might easily have a worse progenitor than BRIGHAM YOUNG. Whatever must be thought of the latter's theological and domestic theories, his intellectual powers must be recognized as far out of the common when he applied them to the practical affairs of life. In business as in the kind and amount of statesmanship which he had an opportunity to exercise he has had few equals, and his work has survived him, even now showing few signs of weakness and demonstrating a surprising adaptability to new conditions. WILLIAM HOOPER YOUNG, with only a fourth of his blood derived from BRIGHAM YOUNG, cannot safely be charged up against his grandfather or his grandfather's religion. Of course, heredity, with some help from environment, does explain him, but the problem is an enormously complex one, and it would be easy to ascribe undue importance to the most notable factor in it.

—While there may be some popular disappointment at the present answer of the Police Magistrates to the criticism and accusations of the Mayor's riot committee, it is only fair to remember that not only have the Magistrates a perfect right to withhold their detailed defense until they know exactly the nature of the evidence to which their accusers trusted, but it is proper as well as wise for them to do so. Meanwhile they show a highly commendable and most reassuring appreciation of the seriousness of the situation created by the committee's report, and a determination, equally commendable and reassuring, not to rest until that situation has been thoroughly cleared up. This is all that can reasonably be expected of them, and unless the members of the committee are very sure of their facts their position as regards this particular matter is one to warrant no little anxiety. In the nature of things their charges will be extremely hard to prove, for the acts of men to whom of necessity an unusual amount of discretion has been intrusted cannot be as easily or as safely judged as the acts of men whose duty lies along a clearly marked and thoroughly understood line. About the only obligation that rests upon the Police Magistrates is honestly to exercise their best judgment upon the cases brought before them, and, though one apparently careless or unjust decision may firmly establish an adverse opinion in an observer's mind, that observer will do well to be cautious about expressing his opinion in a formal and official manner. All the public wants is that the truth about the administration of these enormously important offices may come out, and most fortunately that seems likely to be the result of the committee's action.

—That seven Moro forts should have been captured by Capt. PERSHING'S little army in Mindanao without a single casualty on the American side throws further light on the military prowess of the one tribe in the Philippines which was expected to make real trouble for our forces in case peace with it could not be preserved. The peace has been broken for some time now, and yet the dreaded Mohammedan fanatics have been not more, but less, successful than the supposedly mildest Tagalos in holding their own against the civilized soldiers. Like the rest of the Filipinos, they reserve all their valor for ambuscades, and run away from anything approaching an ordered battle. It will be interesting to learn the exact nature of the "forts" about which we have heard so much in the past. Apparently they are somewhat less formidable than Gibraltar, and the chances are that they will turn out to have been much such "forts" as our Iroquois built up in the Mohawk Valley—proof against arrows, but no better than a billboard fence as protection from modern arms. The fact that Capt. PERSHING has been forced to think twice before attacking the eighth Moro fortification he came across does not indicate that it was intrinsically stronger than the others, or that its defenders were more formidable, but simply that its position in the midst of impassable swamps necessitated rather elaborate preparations in the shape of bridge building before the one sufficient charge could be made. Even an American soldier, when up to his neck in mud, is an easy victim for a man on dry land who has a spear and the disposition to use it, and, naturally, the Captain does not expose his troops to any unnecessary amount of fighting on those terms.

—Mr. EUSEBIO PASCUAL writes to us from Brooklyn with more acerbity than we would expect from a man whose name promises elaborate courtesy, particularly when the man is living in a place where excitement is almost unknown. The letter, however, is entirely parliamentary, and the receipt of heated letters is no novelty to us. It was our recent remarks about the "mystery of the Maine" that raised Mr. PASCUAL'S temperature. He admits, perhaps sarcastically, that he found the remarks interesting, but he feels that we should advise people to read, not only the report of the American officers who examined the wreck, but also the report of the Spanish officers—who, by the way, reported without any examination worthy of the name. He also says:

You should tell people, too, that the American investigation was an ex-parte investigation in which Spain was not allowed to be represented, much less to defend herself—a privilege afforded the lowest criminal—nor should you fail to mention the fact that the Spanish Commission at Paris offered to pay the expense of an international board appointed by both the United States and Spain to examine the hull of the Maine and decide the cause of her destruction; that Spain promised to make ample apology should it be proved that the Maine had been blown up from outside, but that the American Government did not see its way clear to accept the offer. These things may not be "news that's fit to print," but nevertheless they are actual facts.

If Mr. PASCUAL will read again the paragraph that offended him he will notice that it was addressed, not to persons with as good a right to Spanish sympathies as he presumably has, but to Americans. As for his "actual facts," we might question some of them and give to the rest an interpretation different from his, but it is a late day for that sort of controversy, and it is enough to say that we printed the report to which he refers at the time it was issued and concealed none of the news to which he ascribes so much importance. If our readers do not know as much about the sinking of the Maine as he does, it certainly is from no efforts on our part to conceal the available information. We are perfectly willing to admit that the responsibility for the disaster was not definitely fixed, and that its details were not proved in the way it would have been necessary to prove them to secure the conviction of a defendant in court, but that admission has not the remotest bearing on the position we assumed.

TARIFF AND STANDARD OIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Theodore Roosevelt, in his speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 20, had this to say in regard to the petroleum products of the Standard Oil Trust not being protected by the tariff, to which I emphatically dissent and offer the following figures and facts: He says: "Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or, at most, very slightly so. The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point." This is a very misleading and false statement of existing facts, as the following data conclusively show: On April 21, 1898, O. L. Spalding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmits: "To officers of the customs and others concerned," the following instructions: "The proviso to Paragraph 626, Act of July 24, 1897, provides that 'If there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum, produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum, or its products so imported, equal to the duties imposed by such country.'"

This special proviso in the act applies to 122 foreign countries. Under this covert protection in the McKinley-Dingley tariff bill the Standard Oil Trust for several years past received, and now receives, the following protection and prohibitive duties on petroleum and its products, as fixed by foreign countries, which the United States adopts as its own and readily follows suit without specifying in detail the particular countries on which to levy the same amount of duties by which petroleum and its products from all foreign countries are absolutely prohibited from entering our ports unless they pass the following most extraordinary of duties, which the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury instructs his Custom House agents to collect, as follows: From Russia we exact 91 cents a barrel, which country produces about 15 per cent. more petroleum than the United States; from Germany, $2.07 per barrel; France, $2.80 per barrel on refined and $2.52 per barrel on crude; East Indies, 58 cents per barrel; Roumania, $4.96 per barrel on crude and $3.72 per barrel on refined; Peru, $4.22 per barrel; Canada, $2.50 per barrel on refined and $2.10 per barrel on crude; Mexico, $12.85 per barrel on refined and $3.85 per barrel on crude.

It is a most significant fact that all the general tariff schedules have marked thereon petroleum free. In comparison with above duties, the present market price of the well of our best grade of crude petroleum is $1.22 per barrel of 42 gallons in bulk, and of the inferior grade of crude, of which 35 per cent. of total is produced, is 84 cents per barrel, or 2 cents a gallon. John D. Archbold, a Trustee of the Standard Oil Company, testified before the Industrial Commission in September, 1899, that the "percentage of all business in petroleum and its products done by the Standard Oil Company in the year 1898 was 82.7 per cent.," to which should be added the business of the Tidewater Oil Company's 11¼ per cent., which percentage it gave to them, with a guarantee of $500,000 per annum against losses. This makes a total of over 95 per cent. of this great industry unlawfully monopolized by the Standard Oil Trust, which absolutely dictates to the producer of petroleum what he shall receive for his product, and to the consumer what he shall pay, as evidenced by special reports sent out by the Industrial Commission to 45 States, on the price of illuminating oils, to which 1,533 replies were received, of which 1,475, or 95 per cent., bought their oil direct from the Standard Oil Trust, in the name of the Standard Oil Company.

The highest wholesale price reported is 27½ cents per gallon in Nevada, and the lowest 5 cents per gallon in Virginia, where competition had its effect. The highest retail price is 40 cents per gallon at Idaho City, and the lowest 6 cents per gallon in Pittsburg, where competition existed. It only costs three-eighths of a cent a gallon to refine all grades of illuminating oils, to which add the cost of crude, will convey an idea of the enormous profit therein, and which can be turned over every thirty days. Mr. Archbold before the Industrial Commission, Page 571, testifies that the price of crude and refined is fixed by them. At the present time the Standard Oil Trust receives 900 per cent. transportation profits in its illegal combination with the trunk lines of railroad, through its trunk lines of pipe laid from the oil regions to the seaboard, which unlawful combination is in gross violation of the Federal Anti-Trust act, on which the Attorney General refuses to take action. GEORGE RICE.

Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1902.

FAVORS ENGLISH COALITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letter of Dr. Charles James Fox on the "Balance of Naval Power," and the reply of Mortimer Thompson, suggest questions both important and interesting. Although I think that Dr. Fox's ingenious theory has been effectively demolished by Mr. Thompson, still the questions raised by the former remain unanswered. Especially interesting do these questions of naval policy become at this time, when the course of events in Europe appears to tend toward somewhat of a rearrangement of the present "rapprochements."

That nation whose maritime interests are the greatest clearly needs the most highly developed sea power. Great Britain is the country referred to, and her proper naval policy would seem to be an extension of that which she is at present pursuing. As long as she has to be prepared for a possible European coalition directed against her so long must she maintain and extend her present naval predominance.

Americans should never forget that the British empire is, at present, our largest customer, and that condition is likely to be maintained. If her naval supremacy is threatened then our best foreign market is threatened also. Senator Foraker remarked some time ago that our enormous material advances might finally exhaust the trading capacity of our foreign customers. Is it sensible, is it right, that we should permit any chance of such a calamity occurring through an anti-British war? It nevertheless hardly is reasonable to expect that Great Britain can forever maintain the enormous burden of her necessarily and continually augmented fleets. Therefore I assert that it is our right and duty to do our share toward maintaining the present modus vivendi, and to so shape our naval policy that the American fleet may form a worthy second to, and finally a worthy peer of, that great host which flies the white ensign.

The great war must and will come. Our world-wide interests make it certain that we shall be drawn into it. I state openly and emphatically that every material and moral reason exists why we should place ourselves overtly on the side of the only friend we have. Such an understanding in the minds of European statesmen would act as the most effective check on warlike aspirations. May Heaven speed the day of its proclamation to all the world.

WILLIAM B. WHITE.

209 East Twenty-first Street, New York, Sept. 21, 1902.

NEED FOR STRIKE ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leader in THE TIMES of Sept. 20, "The Anthracite Conspiracy," is the strongest presentation of the present position of the coal corporations that I have seen. "The anthracite monopoly is odious and dangerous. It is, in fact, a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and the powers it confers are abused to the public detriment."

Most true; but when you say, "The State of Pennsylvania will do nothing in the matter. It is a Federal problem," permit me to ask, Did not the State grant these railroad companies their charters, and should it not act in the premises?

The charters of these roads, which, it is well known, forbid them from engaging in mining operations, grant no absolute right, but only a right protected and sustained by the Government so long as the property is used consistently with the rights of others and the welfare of the community. All unnecessary disturbance of industrial conditions or suspension of public service by closing of mines the State has a right to prevent.

Surely these companies stand condemned on several counts, and therefore, I hold, should have been willing to at least grant the conference asked for by the mine workers, if nothing more, and why these corporations can consistently hold they have the right—a Divine right, I believe President Baer calls it—to decide upon and dictate all the conditions of employment for both the side of capital and that of labor I cannot understand.

I hold with THE TIMES that in this case the end does not justify the means, and that these companies do not come before the bar of public opinion with clean hands. And as for the State of Pennsylvania, she has much to answer for also. The trades unions have made their serious mistakes as well. Why, in the name of all that is decent and just, could not some plan of arbitration have been agreed on, and thus millions have been saved?

The State, seven years ago, passed a law requiring a Common Pleas Judge to appoint arbitrators on the application of either party to a labor controversy, but unfortunately it gave no power to such arbitrators to compel attendance of witnesses or the production of books and papers. Such a travesty of statute making is ridiculous to contemplate.

If there ever was a case in which compulsory arbitration was needed it is in this case of the coal strike. If Pennsylvania had such a system as have New Zealand and New South Wales there could have been no strike and no cessation of the coal-mining industry, for none would have been permitted. Millions of money would have been saved and our poor to-day would not be paying for coal at rates so exorbitant as to be prohibitory. Mr. Straus says J. Pierpont Morgan has given $20,000 to supply the poor with coal at a fair rate. Why could he not have used, not cash, but his powers as an industrial dictator to have brought about some just plan of conciliation between these coal barons and the sorely pressed, half-starving miners.

Surely work should not be war, but peace, and "public opinion plus a law" would accomplish all those things which now have to be decided by force and grievous social disorder.

Yes, it is this kind of compulsory arbitration the mine workers have now, and how futile and terrible it all is compared to that other plan of arbitration that has been so successful in other lands. We neither want nor need despotisms of either capitalists or trade unions in this country, and, in the words of our Secretary of War, "the immutable laws of justice and humanity require that the weak shall be protected, that cruelty and lust shall be restrained whether there be consent or not."

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Sept. 22, 1902.

FOR SELLING CHEAPER ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who reads the letter of P. J. Kenny, which you print this morning, and who has a memory of the "Cleveland times," when the man who held the mortgage had the value of his loan doubled and the man who had the real estate on which the mortgage stood found his assets reduced to one-half value, will wonder how any one can want those times back again.

May I suggest an answer to his "brazen highway robbery," as well as to many of the editorials I have read in your paper? "A," be he individual or trust, hires a body of men to manufacture. In every business there are the seasons of rapid and slow sales. The body of men have families to support and must be employed through busy and dull season, and a force large enough to keep up with the busy season demand produces a surplus for the dull season.

The goods sold at lower price than European production, his "brazen highway robbery," must be this surplus, for if it were not a surplus of production it would be sold here at the better prices of home market, and the "brazen highway robbery" has given work to thousands in our beloved land, and contributed to the prosperity to which THE TIMES and Mr. Kenny would make an end if people who vote are persuaded to follow their leading.

But I believe the lesson of the Wilson bill is deep in the hearts of people and fully abroad in the land, and will not be forgotten at the election two years hence. If I did not believe this, I would turn into cash all the real estate I hold before the crash comes of another attack of free traders upon home industries.

A. B. JENNINGS.

New York, Sept. 22, 1902.

MR. HANFORD NOW A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the Madison Square mass meeting of Saturday night these words appear: "Benjamin Hanford, once Socialist candidate for Governor of this State." The Socialist press charges that their party is constantly misrepresented, and instead of being met by argument, they have to contend against distortion and suppression of the truth. The sentence above quoted, whether intentional or not, certainly adds color to this charge. The only reasonable explanation that occurs for the use of the word "once" is that it was meant to convey to the reader the idea that Ben Hanford was not a candidate this year. No reporter could have attended that meeting without having the fact of Hanford's candidacy called to his attention by the thousands of leaflets which were there distributed with that fact conspicuously stated. It seems proper to call your attention to this and to ask if fairness does not demand accuracy and truth just as much in dealing with a Socialist as with a Democrat or Republican. The readers of a newspaper, if they are to depend upon it for the news, must have confidence that its news columns are in no way colored by its editorial policy. It is such statements as the above quoted that tend to confirm the opinion in the popular mind that the press has become subservient to the capitalist class.

J. P. BOYLE.

Brooklyn, Sept. 22, 1902.

PROBLEMS IN HONESTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers having settled your problem in chemistry, I beg leave to submit for their consideration a few exercises in Christian geometry. I shall not be inclined to disagree with those who may regard them as trivial and unworthy of attention, but I am persuaded that there might be honest differences of opinion concerning conduct in any one of the following incidents:

1. A package came to me through the mails having on it several uncanceled stamps. What should I have done with them?

2. A train stood at the station. I rushed to the office for a ticket and the agent hurried to accommodate me. On the train I found that he had overpaid me nearly one dollar in change. How many readers of this would, in such a case, have handed the overpayment to the conductor on his round to inspect tickets? My destination over hundreds of miles away.

3. In a horse-car, whence all but him had fled, I found a dollar. The him who had not fled away was the conductor. What should I have done with my find?

4. On the floor of a country store I found a gold dollar, when only a clerk and myself were in. Whose claim to it was the better, the storekeeper's or mine?

5. A neighbor's tree so leaned my way that nearly all its fruit grew in my air and sunshine, and most of it fell on my ground. Whose claim to the fruit was superior, and which was the trespasser who should try to take it in?

6. Mistaking 50 for 5, the paymaster of a railroad company overpaid a farmer $45 for a lot of ties. Next day the farmer reappeared and said, "You made a mistake yesterday when you paid me." The reply was, "No mistakes corrected here. Once settled always settled." What further attempt at restitution, if any, should the farmer have made?

7. On a Brooklyn rapid transit car the conductor missed me. At the end of the route he had disappeared and I offered my nickel to a brakeman, but he declined it. What further effort should I have made to pay my fare?

8. From a passing elevated train a valuable brand-new hat fell almost at my feet. A ticket inside bore the dealer's name and the price of the hat. What should I have done about it?

C. HUNT.

Brooklyn, Sept. 22, 1902.

President and the Trusts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose the President, instead of making speeches on his view of the trust evils, which few understand or believe can be enacted into effective law, had addressed himself to his fellow-countrymen somewhat as follows: "I know that a very large percentage of you are suffering from the very high price of meat. On the assembling of Congress I shall recommend that all duties on meat be abolished."

Can any one doubt that he would have won the hearts and votes of an immense majority of his constituents? Both parties would have followed him on such a platform.

J. S.

New York, Sept. 22, 1902.

A Chunk of Political Wisdom.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Both Gov. Odell and Mr. Higgins will gain votes by the impression that they successfully confronted the purpose of Mr. Platt, with those whom that idea pleases.

One need not think they will lose votes with "the organization." It has to be straight or must cease to be an "organization" at all.

NUGGETS.

Fame.

"When I grow up," remarked Bobby Toughmuscles, "I am going to be the people's choice."

"Pugilist or President?" asked Tommy Sharpboy.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Mother's Ruse.

"Here," said Mr. Snaggs, as he laid a volume on the table, "here is a book that I am very desirous Lucy shall read."

"Very well," replied Mrs. Snaggs; "I'll forbid her to touch it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cheering Incidents.

"Don't you think the Fall is an awfully sad season?" asked the sentimental young woman of the long-haired collegian who was walking at her side.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the latter, doubtfully. "Of course it depends a good deal. Now last year we won every game we played."—Syracuse Herald.

A Serious Matter.

"So he's trying to live on other people's brains," said the publisher indignantly.

"What's the trouble? Has some one been stealing the ideas from your books?"

"I suppose so. But that's a minor matter. They're trying to coax away the man who writes my advertisements."—Washington Star.

IT'S HARD TO THINK.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

It's hard to think that nice old maid—your very earliest love—
Is now right close to fifty, if not just a bit above;
It's hard to think the next one that you loved with all your might
Is now the sloven mother of nine kids not extra bright;
It's hard to think the others that in youth you doted on
Are ugly, old and crabbed—every trace of beauty gone;
It's hard to think—but 'tisn't hard to guess the reason why:
It's just a grim reminder that you'll grow old by and by.

It's hard to think the farmhouse that you lived in when 'twas new
Is looking quite decrepit—and it's not so old as you!
It's hard to think the saplings you had clambered, when a boy,
Are now gigantic oak trees; and there isn't any joy
In finding that the orchard trees your boy hands helped set out
Are now "past bearing" and must be replaced, beyond a doubt.
It's hard to think—but not so hard to guess the reason why:
It's just because it tells you you'll be aging by and by.

It's hard to think the bearded man you meet and marvel o'er
Was once your junior playmate in those days that come no more;
It's hard to think the boys and girls who went to school with you
Are now the "bone and sinew" of the county where you grew.
It's hard to know if you went back and rambled down the pike
The children wouldn't know you, though you knew each little tike
From having known his parents. But the hardest, as I've said,
Is fully realizing that your own young days have fled.

HENRY PHIPPS DONOR OF $100,000 FOR BOERS

Money to be Devoted to the Relief of War Sufferers.

Gen. Botha and Two Others to be the Trustees of the Fund—Mr. Chamberlain Offers Aid in Administering It.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from The Hague states that the donor of the $100,000 sent to Gen. Botha for the relief of destitute Boers was Henry Phipps, an American, and not "Arthur White," as previously announced. The money was sent through Arnold White.

In notifying Gen. Botha of the gift Mr. Phipps wrote from Beaufort Castle, Scotland, on Sept. 20 that he and his family had followed the course of the war with anxious hearts and were eager, for the sake of both sides, that a just ending might be made. "Now that the war is over," continued Mr. Phipps, "it is a privilege, and I believe a duty, to do something to relieve the sufferings caused by the war. I feel that the best service I could render would be to provide $100,000 for the Relief of the Boer Widows' and Young Orphans' Fund, to be disbursed by you and two others. My desire is that the temporary misery of the women and children should be relieved, and at the same time I trust nothing will be done which could be justly described as unfriendly to Great Britain."

Gen. Botha, in his reply, dated from Brussels, acknowledges this "most generous and unexpected gift," and adds:

"I have not the slightest hesitation in giving you assurance that the money will be used solely and entirely philanthropically, and that it will in no way be applied to do anything which could be justly described as unfriendly to Great Britain. Having laid down our arms and carried out loyally, as our late enemies admit, the terms to which we subscribed at Pretoria, we made peace in the fullest sense of the word, and my only object now is to try to alleviate as much as in my power lies the misery in which my countrymen find themselves, after a war that has entirely ruined them and made thousands of widows and orphans who have no means of livelihood, so that my people may be restored to happiness and contentment in the countries which are their and my only home.

"I am the more thankful and more grateful to you for your generous gift, as it immediately contributes so largely to make thousands of unhappy people happier, and will gladden so many hearts. Your generosity will always be most thankfully remembered by me and all those who are to benefit thereby. In behalf of them, as well as Gen. De la Rey and myself, I tender you our deepest thanks, and may the Lord reward you."

Gen. Botha suggested that besides himself and Gen. De la Rey a third trustee to disburse the fund should be chosen from J. Rose-Innes, Chief Justice of the Transvaal Colony; Sir Richard Solomon, legal adviser of the Transvaal Administration, and Major Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, Lieutenant Governor of the Orange River Colony.

Attached to the correspondence is a letter from Secretary Chamberlain to Arnold White, saying that as he understands Mr. Phipps's gift is purely philanthropic he will be willing to render any assistance in his power to secure its proper administration, even though the fund is confined to assisting the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain points out that the fund would naturally appeal more strongly to British sympathy if its object were to assist all the widows and orphans who have suffered through the war, without distinction of race or politics.

Mr. Phipps sailed for New York yesterday from Southampton on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Referring this morning to Mr. Phipps's gift, The Morning Post expresses the wish that some representative of America might be appointed to the committee to administer the gift, because it would be a good thing for some responsible American to see for himself the conditions of the new colonies and the great efforts being made by official and unofficial representatives of Great Britain to alleviate the hardships of the Boer women and children.

Henry Phipps is best known as having been closest to Andrew Carnegie in the building up of the vast business of the Carnegie Company. He was born in Allegheny, and very early in life began to earn his own living. He became acquainted with Andrew Carnegie when both were messenger boys. They became close friends, and in after years when the Scotch lad made his first venture in the manufacture of steel Phipps went into it with him. Both retired about two and a half years ago.

Mr. Phipps, like Mr. Carnegie, came to this city to live. He is building a residence on Fifth Avenue which will, it is said, cost $1,000,000. He is also building homes for his children.

Mr. Phipps has given evidence of his philanthropic disposition by presenting to Allegheny a number of park conservatories. He also presented $10,000 worth of books to the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg. He lives on an estate in Scotland during part of the year.

WHITE LABOR IN THE RAND.

Much More Largely Employed, in Proportion to Number of Stamps Working, Than Before the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The latest mining statistics, says The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg, include an interesting return showing a steady increase in the number of white men employed in the mines.

In 1898, the last completed year in which the mines were worked, the annual report stated that 9,476 white men were employed and that 5,765 stamps were working. In August this year 9,122 white men were at work and only 2,455 stamps were in operation.

In July and August the increase in the number of white workers in the mines was 1,988. The increase in native workers during the same period was 1,330.

One mine was sunk in August, to a record distance for the Rand, entirely by white labor, and the cost was very little above the average. The correspondent says the experiment was regarded as so satisfactory that it is understood it will be repeated in other mines.

BOER GENERALS' MANIFESTO.

Resentment Aroused in England by Its Terms—German Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The tone and contents of the manifesto of the Boer Generals, published yesterday, which was issued in the form of an appeal to the civilized world for contributions to assist destitute Boers and help in the education of Boer children, will excite the utmost resentment of the whole British press, and the document tends to alienate the sympathy which has hitherto been felt for the Boer people in many quarters.

It is regarded as a manifesto of hostility to Great Britain and the work not of Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, but of Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Boers, and Mr. Reitz, ex-State Secretary of the Transvaal, and a blunder which the Boers will live to regret.

The statement in the manifesto that 30,000 houses have been burned is declared to be a gross exaggeration, and complaint is made that, while the document presents the case against Great Britain in the worst possible light, it dishonestly ignores the fact that the British Government has promised to advance loans free of interest for two years to enable the Boers to resettle on their farms.

It is pointed out that even if the Boers' estimate of 30,000 farms destroyed is correct, the $15,000,000 granted under the peace terms will give each family $500. The idea that the appeal is likely to result in getting anything like $150,000,000 is ridiculed as preposterous.

The Standard contends that a friendly appeal to the generosity of the British people would have been more productive than such an angry appeal to foreigners.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The reception accorded to the Boer Generals' manifesto, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is on the whole characterized by coolness and caution.

Those journals which during the war profited most by sensational misrepresentations and appeals to misguided popular sentiment are foremost in the attempt to depict the present condition of the Boer population as utterly forlorn and the attitude of the British Government as merciless and inhuman.

Return of the Boer Prisoners.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Times dispatch from Johannesburg says it is expected that the remaining 15,000 Boer prisoners will return to South Africa before the end of the present year. The total number of persons who have so far returned to their farms is 23,944, and about 29,000 remain in camp.

Mr. Kruger's Help to Boer Fund.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Neues Wiener Tageblatt says that ex-President Kruger has been paid 600,000 marks ($120,000) for his memoirs, which sum he will contribute to the Boer relief fund.

BULGARIA'S IQLE HOPES.

Vienna Paper Declares that Russia Will Not Assist Them in the Balkans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that the Novosti, discussing Bulgarian schemes with regard to the Balkan Peninsula, says that the hopes of Bulgaria are out of proportion to the available means for carrying them out.

The Bulgarians, the paper says, expect Russia to sacrifice a quarter of a million soldiers and her Macedonian plans in order to realize the treaty of San Stefano and to present Macedonia to the Bulgarians. Those, says the Novosti, are vain dreams. It would be unprofitable to Russia and detrimental to the entire Balkan Peninsula, where Russia must maintain an equilibrium.

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt publishes a letter from a correspondent wherein the writer observes that no Bulgarian Government will proceed directly or seriously against the Macedonian committees; they will only check the activity of certain members. If Russia does not intervene now, the correspondent adds, it proves that she has special views and plans of her own on the Macedonian question.

PROTEST AGAINST SCHOOLS LAW.

Paris Shopmen and Others Hurt by Closing of Religious Institutions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Paris dispatch to The Times says that a petition to the Government is being circulated for signature by shopmen, seamstresses, commercial travelers, and others suffering from the closing of the religious institutions, which closing, it is declared, has resulted in a considerable falling off in their business and caused many to lose their employment.

The petition urges that all authorizations applied for under the Associations Law be granted so as to save the petitioners from poverty.

SAYS QUEENSLAND WILL SECEDE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Melbourne says that the Hon. Robert Philip, the Premier of Queensland, declares that Queensland is profoundly dissatisfied with the results of the federation of the Australian provinces. Mr. Philip is confident that at the next election candidates will be returned pledged to support a resolution in the Commonwealth Parliament giving Queensland an opportunity of seceding.

Alleged Irish Agitators Sentenced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Dublin says that at Birr on Tuesday Haviland Burke, M. P., and Michael Reddy, M. P., who were found guilty of intimidation, of holding an unlawful assembly, and of attempting to compel people to join the United Irish League, have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor. The defendants appealed and were released on bail.

GERMAN PAPER RESENTS AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

Kreuz Zeitung Says the United States Must Be Given to Understand Its Place.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—"The American Government must very soon be given plainly to understand that Europe, politely but decidedly, forbids foreign intervention in its affairs," says The Kreuz Zeitung, which plays upon the point that if the United States is permitted to have its way in regard to Roumania America may acquire the habit of meddling in European affairs, "notwithstanding that its own position on the Monroe doctrine is against every such attempt, whatever the motive may be, and an energetic front must forthwith be interposed."

The anti-Semite papers give their readers "information" regarding the position of Hebrews in the United States, such as "none is allowed to hold office," and "they are not admitted into the best hotels nor in the best society, no matter how rich or even if reformed."

TO CONSULT ABOUT ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says in a dispatch that the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Brotiano, is coming to Vienna to consult Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the note addressed by United States Secretary of State Hay to the signatories of the Berlin treaty with regard to the Jews in Roumania.

King Charles of Roumania, continues the correspondent, will also reach Vienna shortly on his way to Bucharest, but he is not expected to have an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph.

VENEZUELAN WARSHIP FLEW AMERICAN FLAG

Adopted Ruse in Order to Bombard Ciudad Bolivar.

Action Raises a Question of Right, Which Apology by Venezuela Does Not Altogether Settle.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Sept. 24.—A leading German merchant who recently escaped from Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco River, Venezuela, arrived here yesterday and made a statement under oath before the officials here, setting forth that on Aug. 20 the Venezuelan warship Restaurador, (formerly George J. Gould's yacht Atalanta,) when steaming up the Orinoco River for the second time in order to again bombard Ciudad Bolivar, hoisted the American flag in order to be able to reach that city without arousing the suspicions of the inhabitants as to her identity.

By this strategy the Restaurador was said to have reached the Custom House at Ciudad Bolivar and immediately to have opened fire on the centre of the city, causing loss of life and damage to property in the quarters inhabited by foreigners. The merchant also stated that the foreign Consuls and all the population of Ciudad Bolivar protested against the actions of the Restaurador.

Two bridges on the La Guaira-Caracas Railroad, owned by an English corporation, were blown up with dynamite on Sept. 18 by the revolutionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary of the Navy Moody and Acting Secretary Adee held a conference to-day concerning the alleged misuse of the American flag by the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador. The conclusion has not been made public. The apology made by the Venezuelan Government has not altogether settled the matter.

An intricate question is involved in the alleged act. It is allowable under the rules of war for a warship to use the flag of a neutral nation for purposes of deception, provided the flag is hauled down before the firing begins. The Navy Department is informed that the Restaurador did so haul down the American flag.

But the question now before the Navy Department officials is whether this deception is permissible in interior waters or only on the high seas. This question, they say, is a new one and requires consideration. The Restaurador certainly flew the American flag in order to open a bombardment within the three-mile limit, close to the port of Ciudad Bolivar.

Another question equally delicate which is being considered by Mr. Moody and Mr. Adee is whether, in view of the exceptional circumstances, the Castro gunboat had any right to use the American flag at all. The question is whether the United States can be strictly considered a neutral Government. The peculiar relations of this country with the South American republics may, it is said, put the United States in a different light from other countries, and may make the use of the United States flag a very different matter from the use of any other nation's.

A cablegram from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas says that when the incident was reported to him he demanded a complete apology from the Venezuelan Government and also that the flag of the United States be saluted by the offending ship. He reports that the Venezuelan Government promptly acceded to these terms, made a suitable apology, and the commander of the Restaurador hoist d the American flag and fired a national salute.

THE HAITIAN "BLOCKADES."

Cruiser Montgomery Goes to Investigate Their Effectiveness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The cruiser Montgomery sailed yesterday from Cape Haitien for Gonaives, St. Mary's, and Port de Paix, in order to investigate the situation at those ports in connection with the blockades declared by the provisional Government of Haiti.

These three places are in the possession of the revolutionists. Some time ago the provisional Government declared them closed to commerce, but no attention was paid to the declaration. Now that a blockade has been declared formally, the Montgomery will investigate to determine whether it is effective or simply a paper declaration. So far as is known here the provisional Government has no ships with which to enforce a blockade.

The San Francisco has started from Norfolk for Cape Haitien, where she will relieve the Montgomery if the situation at Santa Marta, Colombia, should necessitate the sending of the latter ship to that point.

PRAISES SVERDRUP'S WORK.

Sir Clements Markham Says His Expedition Was the Most Successful to Date in Exploring Greenland.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 24.—A letter from Sir Clements R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, (of England,) is published here.

Sir Clements says that Capt. Sverdrup's expedition was the most successful yet undertaken for the exploration of Greenland, surpassing all that was accomplished by Kane, Hayes, Hall, Greely, and Baldwin combined. He believes it will be productive of the most valuable results since the time of Sir John Franklin, as the expedition covered 3,000 miles of land, half of which was newly discovered.

E. B. BALDWIN SAILS FOR HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Evelyn B. Baldwin of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition is a passenger on the White Star liner Germanic, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York.

MR. CARNEGIE AT BALMORAL.

Is Visiting King Edward—Shown Around the Estate by His Majesty.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Andrew Carnegie today went to Balmoral to visit King Edward.

A royal carriage met Mr. Carnegie at Ballater railroad station and conveyed him to Balmoral, where the King welcomed him personally and conducted him about the deer park and other portions of the estate.

Lord Rosebery and Winston Spencer Churchill are at Balmoral.

BRITISH DIRECTORS SUMMONED.

Prosecutions in Connection with the Formation of the Thread Trust.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—According to The Westminster Gazette, writs have been issued against all the vendor Directors of the English Sewing Cotton Company (British Thread Trust) on behalf of Charles Diamond and other shareholders.

At a recent meeting of the company, when the report disclosed a loss for the year ending March 31 of $635,000, Mr. Diamond declared he was determined to have "full light on the circumstances connected with the promotion and formation of the concern."

A meeting of the English Sewing Cotton Company, Limited, was held last April 28 at Manchester as the result of complaints on the part of shareholders regarding the management of its finances, and with a view to taking steps to protect the company's interests in connection with the holdings which it has in the American Thread Company and other concerns.

After caustic criticism of the inefficiency and extravagance of the administration, a resolution was carried providing for the appointment of new Directors, and a committee, with a representative of J. P. Coates & Co. as Chairman, was appointed to carry out the resolution.

Libertador Flies Colombian Flag.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Willemstad, Island of Curacao, reports the appearance there of the steamer Libertador, formerly the Ban Righ, flying the Colombian flag. Until a few months ago the Libertador was active in the service of Gen. Matos, leader of the Colombian revolution. The vessel has also been called the Bolivar.

CARNEGIE COMPANY MAY LOSE $75,000 BY FRAUDS.

Accused London Bookkeeper Is Believed to Have Had Accomplices—Forgeries for Big Sums Alleged.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—L. H. Greig, a bookkeeper in the London offices of the Carnegie Steel Company, who was remanded at the Mansion House Police Court last Friday on the charge of forging checks amounting to $9,500, purporting to have been signed by Col. Hunsicker, Chairman of the Nickel Corporation, was again remanded to-day after a brief hearing.

Counsel for the prosecution said that probably others were implicated in the case, which promised to develop largely. Their information disclosed the fact that not only had forgery been committed, but embezzlement and theft of correspondence from Pittsburg to the London offices of the Carnegie Company.

Counsel handed in forged checks for $90,000 and $50,000 respectively. He said the forgeries were all of great magnitude. The prisoner, he declared, kept up a lavish establishment at Kingston-upon-Thames, and steps were being taken to prevent the removal of his handsome furniture.

Counsel also handed to the Magistrate a letter from a prisoner in Exeter Jail, which, the Magistrate said, threw quite a new light on the case.

It was added by counsel that an examination of the books showed, not only that Greig's forgeries were for a very large amount, but that there had been extensive falsification of the books. The prisoner had apparently been carrying on large businesses. At various addresses in the city the police had seized masses of documents and correspondence. They had also discovered that chloride of lime had been used in erasing names from checks.

Col. Hunsicker stated in conversation subsequently that some of the money had been recovered, but that the loss would probably amount to $75,000.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Lerchenfeld—Wyman.

Count Hugo Lerchenfeld auf Kalfering zu Schoenberg of Munich, and Miss Eleth L. Wyman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Eugene Wyman, were married yesterday at noon in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Farley.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was in white satin crêpe de chine, with a paneling of satin and velvet and lace appliques. The bridal veil was old-rose point and was caught by orange blossoms. She carried yellowish white roses. Miss Florence Wyman was the bride's only attendant. Her frock was white crêpe de chine and her white hat was trimmed with white chrysanthemums. She carried a large round bouquet of the same flowers. Count Otto Lerchenfeld was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Hartley Davis, Cornelius Sullivan, Ralph Cooper, and Samuel Grunsom of London. A wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's parents, but there was no reception. The bridal music was by Hermann Hans Wetzel, the organist, and Miss Geraldine Morgan, the violinist. The Count and Countess will sail on Sept. 30 on the Patricia, and after spending several weeks in Berlin will go to their home, near Heidelberg. The Countess is to enter the University of Heidelberg, and also will pursue her musical studies at Manheim.

Lake—Thayer.

The wedding of Miss Mary Ellison Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Winslow Thayer of New York, to James H. Lake of Boston, was celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 327 West Seventy-fifth Street. Only relatives and immediate friends witnessed the ceremony.

Smith—Knowlton.

The marriage of Miss Maud Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. Daniel W. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass., to W. Schuyler Smith, son of Dr. A. Alexander Smith of 8 West Forty-seventh Street, this city, took place in the Unitarian Church of West Upton yesterday. The Rev. Horatio Oliver Ladd, rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., and the Rev. Mr. Hirst of West Upton officiated.

Williams—Lockwood.

Special to The New York Times.

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Justice and Mrs. Chester gave a dinner to the entire bridal party at their home, on Lake Avenue, last evening.

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Special to The New York Times.

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ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The marriage of Miss Blanche McIntyre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McIntyre, and Arthur Van Arnum, both of this city, was solemnized to-day. Miss Anna Louise Cook of New York City, niece of Miss McIntyre, was maid of honor and Charles Drake of Troy was the best man. The Rev. J. Walter Sylvester of the Second Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony.

SHIPPING COMBINATION NEARING COMPLETION

Only Details to be Fixed, Says Sir Clinton E. Dawkins.

He Came on the Majestic to Attend Final Meeting of Interests, and Explains Plans—Other Arrivals.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, a partner in the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. He was met at the pier by J. Pierpont Morgan and George W. Perkins of the firm of which Mr. Morgan is the head. Mr. Morgan wore a silk hat and frock coat and was the observed of all observers as he stood on the pier chatting with various friends who came up and shook hands with him.

Sir Clinton said in reply to questions that he had come here mainly on business connected with the shipping combination. "Yes," he said, "I presume there will be a meeting soon of the various interests concerned in the combine, but just when I cannot say. I imagine that has all been arranged for during my trip across."

When told that Henry Wilding, the British representative of the International Navigation Company, would arrive Saturday, Sir Clinton said that the conference would most probably await his arrival.

"All the preliminaries of the merger have been settled," continued Sir Clinton, "and this meeting probably will be in the nature of a final adjustment. As far as I know," he said, in reply to a question, "the Cunard Line will not be in the combination—at least not just now. Neither do I think that there is anything in the report that the Canadian Government will build a fast competing line. The fact that the St. Lawrence is frozen during the Winter renders it improbable."

Regarding the rivalry in London between the Yerkes and Morgan street railway enterprises, Sir Clinton said that in his opinion there was room for them both. "Mr. Yerkes," he said, "has the old 'District' Railway, which runs underground along near the Thames Embankment. Mr. Morgan has the Metropolitan, which runs under the Strand, taps the busiest parts of London, and branches out in various directions into the suburbs."

"The statement of Mr. Yerkes that he had influenced Parliament to postpone the consideration of the Morgan concession until October, was most humorous. Why, Parliament has put us both off until November."

Sir Clinton will remain in the city about a month.

Robert McCormick, United States Minister to Austria, also arrived on the Majestic. He is on a two months' leave of absence, and will go at once to Chicago. Asked about the conflict in connection with the Austro-Hungarian articles of union, Mr. McCormick said he thought they soon would be amicably settled. "The agreement which came to an end in 1898," he said, "has been renewed yearly since then, but each year there have been many disputes between the contending parties, particularly in regard to the adjustment of tariff rates. Hungary is the agricultural portion of the country, and corresponds to our West here, while Austria more nearly resembles our East; hence the differences. I think, however, that a satisfactory and final agreement will soon be made."

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, ex-President of Johns Hopkins, and now the head of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, returned after a five months' trip abroad, during which he made observations of educational methods in England, Scotland, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

Lady Playfair, formerly Miss Edith Russell of Boston, arrived with her husband, Fleming Crooks. They will make a six weeks' visit. Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki of Japan, who has been touring the Continent since March, arrived on his way to Vancouver, where he will embark for home. The Baron expects to see many changes in New York, as he has not been here for thirty-five years.

Carl L. Sandis of the Baldwin-Ziegler Polar Expedition, James A. Burden, Senator W. A. Harris, and Henry J. Duveen, the London art collector, were also passengers.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DEAL.

Report that Competition in the Services to North Brazil Is to End.

HAMBURG, Sept. 24.—The Boersenhalle to-day says an understanding has been reached by the Hamburg-American, Hamburg South American, and Booth Steamship Companies which puts an end to competition in the services to North Brazil.

GEN. BOOTH'S AMERICAN TOUR.

Salvation Army Leader Says He Will Visit Twenty-five Cities in This Country.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, who sails for New York on Saturday, gave a farewell address tonight in Exeter Hall. The building was crowded.

Gen. Booth said he would visit twenty-five cities in the United States and eleven in Canada, and conduct 150 meetings, besides public receptions. The Chairmen of the proposed meetings would include Gov. Nash of Ohio, Gov. Yates of Illinois, and Senator Hanna.

The General characterized the United States as a nation of mighty ambitions. He said he trusted he would be able to do something to help forward sentiments which would stimulate the people of the United States along the paths of righteousness and truth, so that they, as a nation, would become truly great, glorious, and free. The speaker declared that nothing was dearer to him than to be instrumental in knitting closer the bonds between Great Britain and America, so that these countries would stand together and fight for all that was good and true. The more direct object of his trip was to stir the Salvationists to more thoroughness and heartiness.

Referring to the defections of some members of his own family, the General said the Salvation Army did not belong to the Booth family; it belonged to the Salvation Army.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The American School of Opera, which recently moved from the Berkeley Lyceum to 215 West Forty-second Street for temporary quarters, will, it is promised, by next September have a home of its own in connection with a theatre for the production of light opera. This theatre will be built by Reginald De Koven and a number of other persons interested in opera. For some years Mr. De Koven has felt that a light opera theatre would succeed in New York, and when he became President of the School of Opera he determined to execute his idea. The theatre will be conducted, he says, by a well-known theatrical firm. It is understood that the plot of ground on Forty-third Street, immediately in the rear of the present school, will be used as a site for the new building. The portion unoccupied by the theatre will be used by the school.

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President Lederle of the Board of Health yesterday issued orders to managers of thirty theatres to the effect that certain changes must be made to bring them within the regulations provided by the Department of Health. Out of fifty-three playhouses examined only twenty-three are in good condition, he says. Twenty-one are not properly ventilated, the plumbing in twenty is defective, and eleven are reported for uncleanliness.

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Frits Williams, who has been engaged by Weber & Fields for some time, was yesterday released by the managers. He has not been playing this season.

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Liebler & Co. announce that next Spring Kyrle Bellew will be seen in Shakespeare.

Wagner Night at the Auditorium.

It is Wagner night at the Circle Auditorium to-night, and Mr. Kaltenborn has arranged a special programme, the second half of which consists of selections from "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," and other Wagnerian music. Miss Jennie Dutton and Miss Lydia Gross will be the soprano soloists on this occasion. Miss Lydia Gross will sing "Elsa's Dream." In the first half of the programme selections by Tschaikowsky, Liszt, and Strauss will be played.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE P

LYNE RODE FOUR WINNERS.

Victory of Farrell's Musketeer Furnished a Sensation.

BIG DAY FOR DRAKE'S JOCKEY

Wild Thyme Forced Cleverly to the Front in the Selling Stakes—Andy Williams Wins Easily.

The patrons of racing who make betting a business had things their own way at the Gravesend track yesterday, when an entire programme was run off without incident other than the making and paying of wagers. The weather was gloomy, but the attendance, composed of "regulars," was about the average. The only thing that caused more than passing comment was the riding of the Western jockey, Lucien Lyne, the rider for the Drake stable. He now has a steady following, just as in recent years Sloan, Henry, Maher, and Spencer, and, in later years, Shaw and Burns, each in his turn, was backed regardless of what horses he rode.

Yesterday was Lyne's day, and the friends of that rider left the track in a state of jubilation, for Lyne's mounts won just two-thirds of the programme, four of the six winners having the Drake jockey up, these winners including horses that were first in the two chief events, Wild Thyme in the single-stake race and Andy Williams in the mile-and-a-quarter handicap. The rider really had much to do with making the results in at least two of the races that he won, Lyne having made the discovery, as one trainer remarked, that races are not won at the head of the stretch, but at the finishing post, a quarter of a mile further on. On both Wild Thyme and Merito, Lyne waited intelligently, and by timing his run for the finish landed Wild Thyme winner in clever style by two lengths, after Lady Albercraft had made the early pace, while on Merito he closed with a smart rush just at the finish, and actually snatched a victory from what looked like certain defeat. Merito won in the last strides from Lady Sterling, who could not have lost had Rice gone on with her in the stretch.

On Andy Williams, Lyne had a much easier task, the horse showing every disposition to run, and, contrary to his usual style of racing, being well up with the two that opposed him all the way. Francesco, who, after opening favorite in this race at odds on, went back in the betting to 7 to 5, alternated in the lead with the heavily backed Hunter Raine for a mile of the mile-and-a-quarter journey, Andy Williams in the meantime galloping close behind to the head of the stretch. There Andy Williams went to the front without appearing to make an effort, and galloped home an easy winner by three lengths. Hunter Raine beat Francesco for the place. All the three runners in this race were three-year-olds, and the time, 2:06 4-5, marked a good performance considering the conditions. Old Hutch, also ridden by Lyne, was a top-heavy favorite, and much the best horse in his race, he going to the front on the stretch and winning cleverly from Essene.

The opening event gave observing racegoers one more cause to doubt that Frank Farrell really means to quit racing, for by some means Farrell has changed the luck that his stable experienced earlier in the season and started off for the day with a great coup made over the horse The Musketeer, running in the name of Mrs. F. Farrell. The Musketeer ran some exceedingly poor races at Sheepshead Bay and was supposed to have lost his speed. It was restored to him in miraculous fashion, and evidently with the knowledge of his stable, for The Musketeer was backed from 8 to 1 down to 5 to 1 about post time, and, leading nearly all the way, won easily from Clorita, the favorite, Astarita, a two-year-old, being outrun all the distance. Eva Russell was always the favorite for the selling five-and-a-half furlongs for two-year-olds, and, rushing to the front in the first few strides, made all the running, and, after a little shaking up at the bend into the straight, won by three lengths. Five favorites and one second choice proved successful in the day's events. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4 years, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 117 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; L. Waterbury's Clorita, b. m., 4, by Loyalist-Lythe, 102, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, b. f., 2, by Bathampton-Lola A., 92, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 5 to 10, third. Time—1:19. Young Henry, Demurrer, Belle of Lexington, Operator, Star of the West, Daly, Dr. Riddle, and Mark Lane also ran. Value to the winner, $960. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles H. Smith's Old Hutch, b. c., by Wawekus-Bird, 106 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, won easily by a length; the Milltown Stable's Essene, ch. g., 98, (Shea,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by five lengths from Andrew Miller's Bas Le Duc, b. c., 106, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Idol, The Referee, Rockey, Boaster, May J., and Chiron also ran. Value to the winner, $900.

THIRD RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., by Ben Brush-Rose, 104 pounds, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; L. V. Bell's Lady Albercraft, b. f., by Albert-Lady Craft, 100, (Rice,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a half length from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkie Esher, b. f., by Esher-Sparkle, 94, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Fading Light, Lady Josephine, Gloriosa, Courtmaid, Stamping Ground, Kentucky Rose, and Unterock also ran. Value to the winner, $1,980. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Alex Shield's Andy Williams, br. c., 3 years, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 104 pounds, (Lyne,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Henry Wehmhoff's Hunter Raine, b. c., 3, by Longstreet-Chartreuse, 102, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a neck from E. L. Bell's Francesco, b. c., 3, by St. Maxim-Frances S., 115, (Rice,) 7 to 5 and out, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $990. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., by Russell-Eva Rogers, 112 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Perry Belmont's Tioga, br. f., 99, (H. Callahan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a neck from J. T. Smith & Co.'s Christine A., ch. f., 99, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Dark Planet, Lorina, Attorney, Julia Arthur, Wilful, Chicle, War Cry, Semper Vivax, Dunluce, Ringdove, Burning Glass, Harrison, and Manida also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by C. Walker.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about three-quarters of a mile. Arden, 114 pounds; Carroll D., 112; Stevedore, 109; Templeton, 107; Gen. Mart Gary, 106; Mixer and Glen Nellie, 103 each; Prince Richard, 101; Singing Nymph and The Dancer, 99 each; Knight of Snowdoin, 97, and May J., 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Prince Richard, May J., and Knight of Snowdoin.

GOOD TROTTING AT MINEOLA.

Brownie Wins the Pacing Event Easily —Phillips Thrown from His Sulky.

The trotting races yesterday in the second day's events of the Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau Counties at Mineola, L. I., were run under unfavorable weather conditions, it being cloudy all forenoon, with occasional showers during the afternoon. A large crowd, however, was in attendance.

The best race of the day was in the 2:20 trot with Miss Fearing and John D. The latter was very unsteady in the first part of the race, continually breaking, so much so that in the third heat, although he finished second, he was placed fourth. Miss Fearing trotted throughout steadily, and was looked upon as a sure winner in the fifth heat, as she led from start to the last eighth, when John D. overtook her and beat her out under a hard drive by half a length, making the best time of the race, 2:19½. In the sixth heat John D. had the pole, and never relinquished the lead.

In the 2:30 trotting race J. H. Phillips, driving the horse Fred C., was upset by State S. Post, whose horse swerved on the first turn, sending his sulky into Phillips's rig. Phillips was thrown between the shafts. The horse began to run, dragging him about a hundred yards, when Phillips was able to free himself, escaping with only a few bruises. From the stand it looked as if Phillips would be seriously injured, as one of the wheels was broken. The horse continued running for three laps before he could be stopped.

Pacers had their inning in the third race of the day, in the 2:30 class. Climax and Brownie had the tussle between them. Climax paced the first heat in 2:18¼, with Brownie second by a half length. In the second heat Brownie reversed this order by winning in 2:18¼, with Climax a half length behind. This was the same order of the third heat, but in the fourth and last Climax tired and Brownie won easily.

The summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

John D., b. g., W. H. Nelson	2	1	4	2	1 1
Miss Fearing, br. m., R. L. Davis	3	2	1	1	2 3
Hinderina, b. m., E. M. Underhill	1	4	2	3	3 2
Edgar B., b. g., C. A. Thompson	4	3	3	4	4 4
Belle Arlington, b. m., Henry Maher	5	dis.			

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:22½; 2:21¼; 2:19½; 2:22¼.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Prince, b. g., E. Hallenback	1	5	1	1	
Hampton, b. g., S. S. Post	2	1	5	2	
Jay B., b. g., R. L. Davis	3	3	2	3	
Lakeville Maid, ch. m., C. S. Hendrickson	5	2	4	4	
Monarch, b. g., C. A. Thompson	4	6	6	dr	
Charlie H., br. g., H. T. Smith	7	8	7	dr	
Alota, b. m., J. F. Remsen	8	7	8	dr	
Fred C., ch. s., J. H. Phillips	6	4	3	5	

Time—2:24¼; 2:25½; 2:23¼; 2:23¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Brownie, b. m., R. J. Henderson	2	1	1	1
Climax, ch. m., A. B. Van Houten	1	2	2	4
Wiltona, b. m., P. Fergus	4	4	3	2
Annie Gothard, b. m., J. Schenck	3	3	4	3
Harmless, b. m., O. Hendrickson	5	5	4	5
Tommy Benton, ch. g., D. H. Nichols	Dis.			

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:22½; 2:23¼.

Big Trotting Purses at Readville.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 24.—Twenty-one thousand dollars in purses was offered for the events of the New England Breeders' meet at the Readville track to-day. Lord Derby captured the $10,000 purse in the 2:07 trot, while the other big purse, $7,000, for the New England Futurity for foals of 1899, was won by The Rajah, sired by the Prince of India.

Another feature was the trial by B. F. Dutton's pacing team Dariel, 2:03¼, and Connor, 2:03¼, against their own team record of 2:10. They made two trials, and in each succeeded in lowering their former record a second and a quarter. The four-year-old trotter King David was also sent away against 2:30¼, and did the mile in 2:21¾.

Empire Track Races To-morrow.

Seven races have been arranged for the matinée of the New York Driving Club to be held at the Empire track, Yonkers, to-morrow afternoon. Secretary Wilson announced yesterday that the club would hold a matinée once a week until the close of the season. Many of the horses on the Grand Circuit will be brought to New York by their owners for the affairs.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting at the Windsor Arcade last night, with August Belmont, James R. Keene, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis present. The application of Henry S. Kearney for the registration of the yearling chestnut colt, by Kingston-Wantage, under the penalty prescribed by the rules, was granted.

August Belmont, James R. Keene, and F. R. Hitchcock were appointed Stewards for the Westchester Racing Association Autumn meeting at Morris Park. On the recommendation of the License Committee, the following licenses were granted: Trainers—James Butler, P. M. Cirill, E. J. Ramsey, W. H. Stow, Harry L. Tieman, and Frank Karrick. Jockeys—Simon Fercht, Luther Gaines, Joseph Piggott, and George Byer.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

No National League Contests Decided on Account of Wet Grounds—American League Scores.

Neither of the two National League baseball games scheduled was played yesterday. At the Polo Grounds the Boston and New York teams were to have finished their series, but rain prevented. McGraw's men might have played the game to-day, but the Bostons had made arrangements for an exhibition game at Wilmington, Del. The New York-Philadelphia game scheduled for to-day in the latter city will not take place until to-morrow, when the teams will play a double-header. The St. Louis-Cincinnati game was also postponed on account of rain.

PITTSBURG, 8; MONTREAL, 3.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—Pittsburg defeated Montreal to-day in an exhibition game by a score of 8 to 3. Stafford's errors were responsible for five of Pittsburg's runs. Dunleavy struck out seven men. Score:

Pittsburg	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2—8
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Batteries—McLaughlin and Smith; Dunleavy and Fuller.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	100	34	.746	Chicago	64	69	.481
Brooklyn	72	60	.545	St. Louis	56	72	.437
Boston	67	71	.523	Philadelphia	53	78	.403
Cincinnati	66	67	.495	New York	45	82	.354

Game Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	—7	10	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3	10	0

Batteries—McAllister and Schreckengost; Butler and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1—5	9	1
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—4	7	2

Batteries—Wilson and Schreckengost; Wiltse and Smith.

AT WASHINGTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	—8	11	1	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	5	5	

Batteries—Orth and Clark; Sparks and Warner.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	88	51	.619	Cleveland	68	65	.511
St. Louis	75	56	.573	Washington	59	76	.440
Chicago	72	57	.558	Detroit	50	82	.379
Boston	74	60	.552	Baltimore	50	85	.370

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Charles L. Gove of Albany has been appointed New York State special agent of the Spring Garden Insurance Company, to succeed Clarence W. Reed.

The entire business of the Reading Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, which was incorporated in 1867 and was purchased four years ago by the Scottish Alliance Insurance Company of Glasgow, has been reinsured in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company through a contract between President Chase of the Hartford and Manager Tipping of the Scottish Alliance. The affairs of the Reading will be placed in voluntary liquidation.

WORLD'S MOTOR RECORDS

New Figures for the Mile and Five Miles in Steam Automobiles.

HARVARD STUDENT'S TRIUMPH

Excellent Racing at Providence Despite Wet Weather—Winton Fails in Ten-Mile Attempt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—World's records were smashed at Narragansett Park during the second annual race meeting of the Rhode Island Automobile Club. It was a great success despite execrable weather.

George C. Cannon was the sensation of the day. He clinched his title to the steam championship of the world by driving the famous car of his own construction in 1:05¼, the fastest mile ever made over the Narragansett Park track. The previous world's record was 1:07 2-5, held by Mr. Cannon himself. Then, to complete his fame, the young Harvard student set a new world's record for steam cars for five miles at 6.05 flat, reducing the previous mark from 6:43, made last week at Cleveland by Rollin White. Cannon's time by quarters for his world's record was 0:16½, 0:33, 0:49½, 1:05¼. His five-mile record was 1:12½, 2:26¾, 3:41½, 4:54, 6:05.

Alexander Winton and his Bullet were held back by the strong wind, but they covered six miles in 6:39 3-5. Five miles were covered in 5:30 3-5, and the fastest single mile was 1:05 3-5. The slowest of Winton's first five miles was faster than any time of Fournier last year.

Percy Owen won the thirty-horse power and the free-for-all gasolene classes and the sweepstakes. He won the sweepstakes a year ago.

Gov. Kimball and his staff went to the races in an automobile, and occupied boxes in the grand stand.

The first race for motor bicycles—five miles—was won by George M. Hendee's Indian in 6:34 2-5. The open class for electric carriages, two miles, was won by Knight Neftel in a car of his own make. His time was 4:23.

Then Alexander Winton and his Bullet in the five-mile race broke the track record the first time around in 1:06½. The second mile was in 1:05¾, the third in 1:06½, the fourth in 1:06¼, and the fifth, the fastest, in 1:05 3-5. The heavy wind prevented his completing ten miles. Later he made another attempt, but was even less successful.

A gasolene machine under 1,300 pounds went five miles in 7:42½.

The special race for touring cars was won by F. Tudor, Jr., of Boston. Percy Owen, with Winton's Pup, made the five miles in 6:23¾ to win the gasolene class limited to thirty-horse power. He won the free-for-all five miles in 6:33½, and the sweepstakes same distance, in 6:14¾. A special race for motor bicycles was won by John Ruel, five miles, in 6:50½. There were several noteworthy exhibitions, and the meeting was decidedly congratulatory to the club.

WOMEN WANT GOLF HONORS.

Ninety-three Fair Players Enter for the National Championship at Brookline Next Week.

Ninety-three fair golfers have entered for the annual women's National golf championship, which will be played next week on the links of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston. The event will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 30, and will continue through Saturday, Oct. 4. The club where the event is to be held, Brookline, has the largest number of entries, twelve.

In all, forty-six clubs are represented. For the first time in the history of the American National championship, the Pacific Coast sends a competitor. She is Mrs. R. Gilman Brown of the San Francisco Club. Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western champion, and Miss J. Anna Carpenter are the strongest Chicagoans in the list.

The present National champion, Miss Genevieve Hecker, enters from the Apawamis Club of Rye, and two of the former champions, Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia and Miss Ruth Underhill of Nassau, will try for high honors again. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former three-year champion, will not be seen.

The most prominent and only absentee of the qualifying sixteen last year is Miss Lucy Herron, the Cincinnati girl, who was runner-up to Miss Hecker. This year the conditions have been slightly changed, so that thirty-two will qualify and two match play rounds will be played on Wednesday, Oct. 1, but after that only one.

All of the strong Boston players are entered, and an effort is to be made to secure the cup for New England.

The entries by clubs are:

Apawamis—Miss Genevieve Hecker, Mrs. H. B. Clark, Miss Louise E. Hecker.

Ardsley—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Miss Grace Fargo, Miss F. Louise Vanderhoef.

Baltusrol—Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. Henry B. Ashmore, Miss Grace Ellis, Mrs. J. B. Kenney, Miss Helen B. Curtis.

Brooklawn—Miss Georgianna M. Bishop.

Englewood—Mrs. M. D. Patterson.

Essex County Country—Miss E. W. Goffe, Mrs. Edward Sanford.

Harbor Hill—Mrs. J. F. Hubbard.

Morris County—Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Elsa Hurlbut.

Nassau—Miss Ruth Underhill.

Brookline Country—Miss Margery W. Phelps, Mrs. Andrew B. Crabb, Mrs. T. C. Thacher, Miss Alice Draper Colburn, Miss Louisa A. Wells, Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Miss Marie F. Phelps, Miss Rosamond Saltonstall, Mrs. George H. Francis, Miss Hilda W. Williams, Miss Margaret H. Cobb, Miss Alice Sargent.

Newton Centre—Mrs. John A. Daniels.

Salem—Miss Elizabeth C. Ponsland.

Hawthorn—Miss Bertha G. Wood.

Merrimac Valley—Mrs. H. Bradford Lewis.

Newtown Golf—Mrs. D. C. Cahalane, Mrs. A. T. Clark.

Lexington—Miss Emily N. Lockwood, Mrs. Edwin Read.

Beaver Meadow—Mrs. F. B. Lund.

Concord—Miss Gertrude Fiske, Miss Grace B. Keyes.

Kenilworth—Mrs. Tully.

Oakley—Mrs. Clara D. McGregor, Miss Pauline Mackay, Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Miss Marion C. Ball.

Wellaston—Miss Mary B. Adams.

Essex County—Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Harriet S. Curtis.

Vesper—Miss Elizabeth Farrington.

Philadelphia Cricket—Mrs. Herman A. Lewis, Miss Margaret C. Ball.

Huntington Valley—Miss Gertrude Gilbert, Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. S. C. Price.

Merion Cricket—Miss Florence McNealy, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Almira McNealy.

Philadelphia Country—Miss Edith B. Burt, Miss Margaret M. Miley.

Baltimore—Miss Fanny King Lane.

Weston—Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Mrs. G. F. Blake.

Fall River—Miss Katherine C. Harley, Miss Florence Borden.

Edgeworth, Penn.—Mrs. Elliot Rogers, Mrs. Robert P. Nevin.

Edgewater, Chicago—Miss Amy Jones, Mrs. F. E. Donohue.

Glenview, Chicago—Miss Bessie Anthony.

Cheffy Chase—Miss Cobb.

Palmetto—Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle.

Albany Country—Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Ruth Milne.

Westward Ho, Chicago—Miss J. Anna Carpenter.

Calumet, Chicago—Miss Elizabeth H. Young.

Onwentsia—Miss Madeline Noyes.

Misquamicut—Miss Ethel Burnet.

Country Club of Springfield—Mrs. G. Wood Taylor, Miss Anita Philips, Mrs. Robert K. Clark.

Lenox—Miss Cornelia R. Barnes, Mrs. E. A. Manice.

Pittsburg—Miss Elizabeth Howe.

Newport—Miss Maude Wetmore.

Agawam Hunt—Mrs. Duncan Hunter, Miss Mollie Brownell.

Dutchess Country—Mrs. George Collingwood, Mrs. H. N. Bain.

San Francisco—Mrs. R. Gilman Brown.

AGAINST MOTOR RECORD RACES.

No Speed Test Will Be Made Between New York and Atlantic City.

There is to be no race against time to establish a new record between New York and Atlantic City. From authoritative sources it is learned that nothing in the nature of a race for that purpose was contemplated by any automobilists in this city. The story that an attempt was to be made in the near future to make a new record between St. George Ferry, Staten Island, and Atlantic City, grew out of a report that an automobilist of this city had made the distance between the two places in four hours in a heavy touring car of a foreign type. Considerable doubt existed as to the possibility of the trip having been made in that time, as the distance over the route that an automobilist would have to follow is approximately 160 miles.

Offers of wagers were made that such a record was impossible with any motor vehicle in America unless the motorist wished to tempt arrest for excessive speeding. The action of the officers of the Automobile Club of America in their efforts to prevent the alleged race from being held is considered commendable in its intention by automobilists who are endeavoring to conserve the best interests of the automobile, but it is thought the club's act in drawing official attention to the alleged race should have been deferred until it was definitely learned whether such a race was seriously proposed.

A. D. Proctor Smith, a prominent automobilist, said yesterday: "In regard to the proposed race against time to Atlantic City or any other objective point, I think it is idle talk that originated among people who perhaps do not own automobiles, and have only heard questions of speed discussed among those who do. There is nothing to be gained by a test of that kind not sanctioned and unauthorized by the Automobile Club of America, and it will very materially increase the unjust discrimination against automobiles. I do not believe that any one owning a machine capable of making the run to Atlantic City in four or five hours would jeopardize the welfare of all others for the personal gratification of establishing a record which could not be recognized."

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Prominent Exhibitors to be Represented in White Plains Ring.

With a list of more than 400 nominations, a number largely in excess of any previous record, the entries have closed for the Westchester County Horse Show Association's tenth annual exhibition, to be held at White Plains, beginning Oct. 1, and continuing to Oct. 4. Among the prominent exhibitors of roadsters and trotters will be F. S. Fisher, Edgar Clausen, Moses Taylor, H. L. Toplitz, Shultzhurst Farm, Dr. Charles H. Martin, Charles F. Wood, Emery & Carpenter, H. W. Losee, and Gedney Farm. In the classes for harness horses, the exhibitors include Roxton Farm, Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, Miss Catlin, Herbert Coppell, F. W. Hores, Franklin Haines, D. G. Reid, E. H. Weatherbee, Miss Marion Clausen, Gedney Farm, Strauss & Hexter, William Muldoon, G. W. Stetson, Stuart Duncan, Ira A. Kip, Jr., J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. J. G. Richardson, G. L. Boissevain, F. C. Bishop, Jay F. Carlisle, Lehman Strauss, V. E. Macy, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Miss Whitcomb, Miss Eleanor Jay, D. Milbank, Miss Anna R. Bush, and Shultzhurst Farm.

Tandems and four-in-hands will be exhibited by Jay F. Carlisle, Roxton Farm, Herbert Coppell, Gedney Farm, Stuart Duncan, E. L. Martin, E. H. Weatherbee, J. F. A. Clark, L. Strauss, D. G. Reid, and Franklin Haines. In the classes for saddle horses the competing owners are Miss G. B. Whitcomb, Mrs. Emil Antony, Mrs. E. C. Kirkland, Miss May Deering, Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, R. B. Van Cortland, Harry T. Peters, Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr., Mrs. H. H. Good, George C. Clausen, Gen. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Marian Holloway, Miss K. C. Sears and A. S. Vatable.

Entries of hunters and jumpers are made from the stables of E. Robbins Walker, Henry W. Bull, and S. J. Holloway.

RIVAL CYCLING NOMINATIONS.

Two Tickets for Election in the New York State Division, L. A. W.

Both the warring factions in the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen have filed their nominations for officers and representatives and the fight will be fierce from this time until the election next month, the rules requiring that the ballots be mailed between Oct. 15 and Oct. 20.

The regular nominations are:

Chief Consul—C. J. Obermayer, Brooklyn; Vice Consul—W. M. Thomas, Albany; Secretary-Treasurer—John F. Clark, Princess Bay; Representatives—First District, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Rudolph Hepp, Dr. F. L. Munsell, Fred S. Wells, George C. Fennell, W. H. Hale; Second District: G. T. Stebbins, N. S. Cobleigh, H. M. Valentine; Third District, C. F. Smith; Fourth District, S. Allen Mead; Fifth District, F. V. Sidell; Sixth District, C. F. Hermance; Seventh District, Sanford V. Cole; Eighth District, J. D. Chism, Jr.; Ninth District, De Lancy Watkins; Tenth District, C. A. Ormsby; Eleventh District, C. E. Thompson; Twelfth District, Dr. Ira M. Comstock; Thirteenth District, Theodore Coles; Fourteenth District, B. W. Burleigh; Fifteenth District, Ralph D. Webster; Sixteenth District, E. P. Gardner; Seventeenth District, F. J. Amsden; Eighteenth District, Max M. Oppenheim; Nineteenth District, C. Lee Abell; Twentieth District, C. Mortimer Brown.

The independent or opposition nominations are:

Chief Consul—Joseph Oatman of New York; Vice Consul—R. G. Betts, Brooklyn; Representatives—First District, George C. Wheeler, Will R. Pitman, E. Lee Ferguson, M. L. Bridgman, Charles E. Miller, F. B. Bradley, New York; Second District—R. J. Wulff and H. P. Macreary, Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of officers for promotion.

Detail:

Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry.

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. John H. Beacom, Sixth Infantry.

First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon.

Contract Surgeon James B. Hallwood.

First Lieut. Lanling Parsons, Fourth Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. Albert Todd, Artillery Corps, will report, to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. John V. Hoff, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Fort Bayard for the purpose of inspecting the United States General Hospital at that post.

Capt. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Wingate on duty connected with the application of the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company for permission to use the surplus water from the overflow of certain springs on the Fort Wingate military reservation.

Capt. Ell D. Hoyle, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifty-third Company Coast Artillery, to the Third Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred from Company M to Company K.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Artillery Corps:

Col. David H. Kinze will proceed to Fort McHenry and assume command of the artillery district of Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright and assume command of the artillery district of New London.

Lieut. Col. James O'Hara will proceed to Fort Dupont and assume command of the artillery district of Delaware.

Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor will proceed to Fort Screven and assume command of the artillery district of Savannah.

Major Frank Thorp will proceed to Fort Howard and enter upon duty at that post.

Major Henry A. Reed will proceed to San Juan and assume command of the artillery district of Porto Rico. Capt. Colden Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Chief of Ordnance in connection with the manufacture of steel gun forgings. Second Lieut. William Rittler, Fifteenth Infantry, will join his company.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander M. L. Wood is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to command the Eagle.

Lieut. H. Eyranell is detached from the Biddle and ordered to command the Stockton.

Lieut. W. T. Cluverius is detached from the command of the Stockton and ordered to the Minneapolis; thence to the Maine, when commissioned.

Lieut. W. S. Smith is ordered to the Raleigh.

Lieut. C. B. McVay's orders to the Hartford are suspended; he is ordered to Washington to appear before the Board of Medical Survey, then to await orders.

Lieut. J. F. Hines is detached from the Hartford to home and to await orders.

Lieut. B. B. Bierer is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to Norfolk in connection with the fitting out of the Wasp, and to command that vessel, when commissioned.

Lieut. M. S. Ellis is detached from the navy yard at League Island and ordered to the Bancroft.

Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to command the Bancroft, when commissioned.

Lieut. A. A. McKethan was retired Sept. 23.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Detroit.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William Garton will report to Lieut. Commander J. C. Quinby for recruiting duty; also duty on the Columbia.

Surgeon C. Biddle is detached from duty in connection with recruiting under Lieut. Commander Quinby and ordered to duty at the naval recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray is ordered to the Boston in connection with the fitting out of the Bancroft, and to duty on board, when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Montgomery sailed yesterday from Cape Haitien for Gonaives and St. Marc.

The Lancaster sailed from New London for Hampton Roads.

The Gwin sailed to-day from Annapolis for Norfolk, and the San Francisco from Norfolk for San Juan.

The Caesar arrived to-day at Lambert's Point, the Hannibal at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Albany at Messina.

The Detroit was placed in commission at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

The French cruiser d'Estrees arrived yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard.

AMERICAN LEAGUE INVASION.

If the American League is going to place a baseball club in this city some definite information regarding it will be made public within the next few days. Last night it was stated semi-officially that the proposed invasion of New York was well under way, and that all the preliminary arrangements were nearly perfected.

That the men who hold franchises in the National League are aware of the fact was emphasized last night. Seven of the eight clubs which comprise the National organization were represented at a conference which lasted several hours at the offices of the National League in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

John T. Brush presided, and the others in attendance were Max Fleischman and August Hermann, Cincinnati; Andrew Freedman and Fred Knowles, New York; James Hart, Chicago; A. H. Soden, Boston; C. H. Ebbets, H. R. Von der Horst, and Edward Hanlon, Brooklyn; Col. J. I. Rogers and Al Reach, Philadelphia, and B. Dreyfus, Pittsburg. After the adjournment Mr. Brush said:

"We met to-night, and each representative talked about the affairs of the League in general. We discussed several matters of internal import, but we did not pass upon anything definitely. We will meet again to-morrow."

When asked if any proposals had been made by the National League to the American League, Mr. Brush said: "There has not been any official proposal. The American League has not come to us, and the National League, I can assure you, is not going after the American people."

"Have any unofficial proposals toward a peaceful settlement of the rivalry been made?"

"Oh, yes," he replied; "outside parties have seen other parties at different times during the playing season, but nothing official has been done."

No further information could be had from the Chairman, nor would any of the other men speak in reference to what had been or would be done.

President Ban Johnson of the American League has been in this city during the last three days and his presence was known to the National Club owners. From an authentic source it was learned that James C. Kennedy would be the manager of the rival club here and that the site for playing grounds had been secured.

One man closely identified with American League interests said last night: "Kennedy's name should be a sufficient guarantee to the baseball public that the American League means business. He has been a successful promoter, and is possessed of a large amount of experience. He is the right man in the right place, and if he is intrusted with the management of the new club he will prove to be a formidable rival of the managers of the local organization."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Iwaska and party, Japan; Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Sir C. E. Dawkins, London; Robert McCormick, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Neil B. Field, Albuquerque, N. M.

GRAND—M. E. Thormyon, Congo Free State, South Africa; Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse.

VICTORIA—P. K. Gordon, San Francisco; B. F. Larabee, Jr., Boston.

HOFFMAN—Judge Walter Evary, Louisville.

ALBEMARLE—Harry Wyndham Walker, Newport; W. F. Suydam, Honesdale, Penn.

NAVARRE—H. R. Young, San Francisco.

EMPIRE—N. L. Aldrich, Jr., Providence.

MAJESTIC—C. E. Harrison, Detroit; Charles Duell, St. Louis; A. H. Fiset, Chicago.

CADILLAC—G. L. Hendershot, Parkersburg, W. Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Levi Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Levi, clothing; Hotel Im

Excursions.

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LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE SEASON—SEPT. 28.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP.
BEAUTIFUL
GREENWOOD LAKE.
PICTURESQUE
SHOHOLA GLEN.
ROUND TRIP, **$1.00**
This is the most delightful month during the year in which to visit these attractive resorts.

MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, SEPT. 28th
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
$1.50 Round Trip. Children 75 Cents. Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a.m. Returning, Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p.m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket office at Ferry Stations and 335 and 1234 Broadway.
From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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"THE BERKSHIRE INN."
For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
Caleb Tickfor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW YORK.
Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. C. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
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Delaware Water Gap.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
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Highest elevation; capacity 250; 2¾ hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W.; beautiful scenery, pure air and water; rowing, fishing, golf, tennis. New hydraulic passenger elevator.
Open until early in October.
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Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

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Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

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Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Grades.
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Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
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Kindergarten, through college preparation. Music, Art, Manual training. Endorsed by Presidents and Professors of leading universities.

Surrogate Notices.

OPPENHEIMER, MRS. PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MRS. PAULINE OPPENHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1902.
NATHAN MORGENSTERN and OSCAR WHITEHEAD, Executors. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Atty. for Exrs., 271 B'dway, N. Y.
mh27-law6mTh

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1ST. The circulars for the 23d year present A LIST OF HONORS WON BY BERKELEY graduates in college, and LISTS OF PARENTS WHO HAVE HAD FROM ONE TO FIVE SONS IN THE SCHOOL DURING AN AGGREGATE OF FROM FIVE TO THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS—also information as to a new course in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.
Speedy preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton.
The Head Master will be at the School Building from 9 to 1 daily after September 20.
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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

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Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised. Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.
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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 29.
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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

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40 West 72d St., (boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

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CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY OCT. 1ST.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

LITTLE and BEEMAN'S FOR BOYS
NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL
542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 8.
Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel, 1620 Riverside.)
W. F. LITTLE. L. M. BEEMAN.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

THE MISSES McFEE
Boarding and Day School for Girls. New location.
72 WEST 55TH ST.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902.
10 EAST 47TH STREET.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

MORSE & ROGERS SCHOOL.
REMOVED TO ONE WEST 46TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 1st. Principal now at the school daily. One vacancy for boarding pupil.

REGENTS' and **COLLEGE** Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St., N. Y. City.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Dwight School for Boys
15 West 43d St., New York City.
Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special Classes. Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 78d St.

60 WEST 12TH STREET.
MISS LANE'S SCHOOL
will open on Wednesday, October 8th.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 FIFTH AVE.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
509 FIFTH AVE. Reopens Oct. 1.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 85th St., c. West End Ave. and Annex.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
914 West End Ave.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,
LENOX AV., COR. 115TH ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 24TH.
Afternoon Classes in Physical Culture for boys and girls attending Public Schools from 4 to 6 P. M., reopen Oct. 1st.

Miss Conklin's School.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
542 FIFTH AVE., COR. 45TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships; evening classes October 7. Phone 587—38th.

The Miller School of Business
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. No vacations. Circulars. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING.
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

THE MADISON SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
778-780 Madison Av., New York. Kindergarten, College Preparatory, and General Courses.
ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

SYMS SCHOOL.
Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. Dwight method of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years.
Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

KOHUT PREPARATORY SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Sept. 24th. 44 West 58th St.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Principal.

REGENTS
And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,
LENOX AV., COR. 115TH ST.,
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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MRS. DORR'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Advanced courses, Kindergarten, Small Classes. Individual attention. Reopens Oct. 1st. 303 WEST 106TH ST., and Annex.

THE Le BARON DRUMM SCHOOL.
40 West 72d St., (boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
October 1st.....53 West 45th Street.

Mrs. William Eustiss Munroe's
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
150 West 57th St. Reopens Sept. 25th.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Instruction.

NEW JERSEY.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Vacancies in a pleasant home of experienced high-class tutor, (English,) who receives a few young boys for thorough education and training. This is a good opportunity for boys requiring very special attention. Preparation for all the large first-class boarding schools. Apply H. P., Penshurst, Morristown, N. J.
N. B.—Morristown, for its fine air and dry soil ranks as a sanitarium.

VIRGINIA.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Unity—THEREFORE, strong courses; Concentration—THEREBY, strong teaching; Method—THEREFROM strong students. Accredited by Regents. Catalogue.

Musical.

MISS STELLA NEWMARK,
Late, of the Berlin Sterns Conservatory, will accept a few more pupils advanced in the higher art of the piano. Studio, 240 West 121st St.

Mrs. Marie Harmon, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE
TO
EGYPT AND HOLY LAND.
FEBRUARY 4, 1903.
Owing to the big demand for this unique Cruise, from all parts of the country, we have made some modifications in our original plans, and are now ready to accommodate a larger number of passengers at
$300 EACH.
That amount includes All Shore Excursions, Hotel and other expenses for a first-class
CRUISE OF 70 DAYS
on the newest and finest 12,000-ton steamship afloat. The deposit is only $10 per berth, and the allotments are made strictly in the order they reach us.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Canalport St.
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser.. Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 2, 10 AM
* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southpton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Hoh'sol'n.Sep. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon
Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM | Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM

Select Cruises
To the **Orient.** To the **West Indies.**
SEND FOR PROGRAMS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'mark, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Bremen, Agents, Oelrichs & Co., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd Express Steamer | White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Kens'gt'n. Sept. 30, 5PM | *Friesland. Oct. 7, 10 AM
St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M. | Philadelph. Oct. 8, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland. Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland. Oct. 11, 10 AM
Finland.. Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland. Oct. 18, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square, New York.
'Phone 2138—18 St.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic...Oct. 15, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 8, Noon | Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon | Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 A.M
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. R. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:56 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
9-5-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers
JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and TREMONT
Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 24	1,357,336
To date this year	134,859,225
Corresponding date last year	214,612,116

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 24	$6,249,000
To date this year	$689,428,350
Corresponding date last year	$761,259,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 9@25 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Dist. of Am. pf	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Erie 2d pf	½
Am. Cot. Oil pf	½	Int. Silver pf	1½
Am. Hide & L.	1	Manhattan	2⅜
Am. Snuff	3	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Nat. Lead	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	North American	2⅜
Col. Southern	¼	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 1st pf	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1
Con. Tobacco pf	⅝	Western Union	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Ice	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Am. Ice pf	½	Met. Sec. Co.	1¼
Am. Linseed	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Locomotive	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Locom. pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2¼
Am. Smelting pf	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Am. Sugar pf	2⅜	Missouri Pacific	⅛
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Nat. Lead pf	1
Anaconda Copper	3	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Buff., R. & P.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Con. Pac. sub. ctfs.	1¼	N. Y. Dock pf	3¼
Chi. & Alton	1⅜	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Pullman	3
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Reading 1st pf	⅛
Chi. Union Tract.	1	Reading 2d pf	⅛
Col. South 2d pf	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & San F.	1⅜
Corn Prod. pf	¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	5	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	⅞
Detroit South	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	3¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1	Twin City	2
Ev. & T. H. pf.	1¼	Un. B. & P. pf.	1¼
Gen. Chemical pf	3	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1⅜
Gt. North. pf.	1½	U. S. Express	5⅜
Hocking Valley	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Hock. Valley pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	¾
Illinois Central	1⅝	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Int. Paper pf	1	Wabash	1¼
Int. Power	5	Wabash pf	¾
Int. Pump	2	Westinghouse	4½
Iowa Central	½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Iowa Cent. pf	2¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	5
B. & O. prior 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
B. & O. conv. 4s	2⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W.	5
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Coal & R. R. 6s.	4½
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1⅜	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼	Third Avenue 4s	1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1		

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Professional Wall Street has tried hard to proclaim a financial crisis. All that manipulative talent could do has been done to cause alarm, force liquidation, demoralize quotations. Passing stringency in the money market has been magnified into a factor of apparent consequence far beyond its actual importance. And rumormongering of despicable character has fringed the scarecrow campaign.

At one time yesterday call loan rates were worked up to 25 per cent., coincident with which the security market was subjected to forceful attack throughout the whole list—and on every hand substantial declines were recorded. At one juncture some conspicuous stocks declined full points at a time. Missouri Pacific, for example, from around 117 was knocked down to 111 and a fraction, 135,000 shares of that stock alone being quoted. Transactions of such magnitude and declines of such size were not to be regarded lightly in any quarter; and it would be idle to represent that conservative circles did not begin at one time to feel genuinely alarmed over some features. That fact induced liquidation in considerable volume for the account of interests not hitherto inclined to regard the money market influence as of excessively serious import.

But at no time did there appear evidence of anxiety upon the part of those who are of most importance in the financial world. Such interests did not sell stocks; they bought—and some of them bought largely—to which influence was due a sudden revolution in Stock Exchange sentiment. All suggestion of demoralization disappeared. A rally swept over the entire market and the ticker's final figures made inspiriting contrast with preceding quotations—the list being long of stocks recovering during the last hour of business practically all the losses that had been imposed upon them throughout the entire day's demoralization.

Much sensational rumormongering was indulged in by raiders who made use of President Roosevelt's illness to help along their campaigning. They affected to have "inside information" that he was in far graver condition than has been announced.

What was not attempted—what has not been attempted at any time during the entire recent period of savage market assaults—was the representation that there is anything anywhere the matter with the business interests of the country. There was not yesterday, and there has not been at any recent time, any "argument" against the intrinsic value of American securities. The bear plea, urged over and over again, is—fairly rendered—that the country is unfortunate because it is too prosperous, because active business men compete with one another for funds wherewith to reap ready profits, because crops are so big and crop movement so urgent that harvesting and transportation consume far more than an ordinary season's money requirements. Curious "arguments," these, against values that this hustling business and bumper crop yield naturally and necessarily augment.

But, of course, when money market squeezes are precipitated—however inspiriting the basic conditions may be—the Wall Street trader must have ample margins. Logic won't safeguard him, his "accounts" must be sacrificed. And just so the current record runs. The lesser men of the Stock Exchange district—customer and broker alike—are obliged to suffer punishment that they who are stronger escape wholly, or feel at most only indirectly and temporarily. Wall Street as a whole will emerge from the present situation hardly perceptibly the worse for wear—so far as the market's dominating leaders are concerned. They who are "in" to stay, who can stay, have yet to reap the sure rewards of harvests and business unprecedented—unapproached.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Gates interests were conspicuous as sellers all day, and it was said that Mr. Gates himself had been a large seller in London. The Street story was to the effect that the firm with which Mr. Gates is connected had had some large loans called and had for that reason been forced to sell. Hence, it was said, the sharp declines in such shares as Illinois Central, Alton, Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk, with all of which Mr. Gates is known to have been identified.

The advance in the Gould stocks, notably Manhattan and Western Union, was brought about by extensive purchases by Butler Brothers, who on Tuesday had been very heavy sellers—may be said, in fact, to have started the market's general decline. There was no news on the stocks one way or the other.

The strength of the Standard Oil shares was in the Street regarded as of more than passing significance. St. Paul, though heavy early, showed good resistance considering its high price, while Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Sugar Trust were all well supported, Copper and Sugar showing net gains at the close of the day.

Mr. Keene received the credit for the late purchases advancing Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and New York Central.

STEEL STOCKS SOLD WELL.

One of the features of the market yesterday was the resistance offered to the decline by the steel stocks— the shares of the independent companies no less than the Steel Trust shares.

Republic Steel, traded in to the extent of nearly 7,000 shares, showed at the close a net loss of only ½; Pressed Steel Car common was off only ⅝ though the preferred lost 1⅞; American Car and Foundry shares were up each fractionally at the close of the day, while United States Steel preferred rose ¼, and the common declined only fractionally.

Morgan interests were credited with the buying of the Trust stocks, and also of Republic Steel, important developments in respect of which are foreshadowed at the coming annual meeting next month.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

The advance in Louisville and Nashville from the low figure of the day was coincident with strength in Southern Railway, which was steadily absorbed by one banking house.

The option of Mr. Morgan on the Louisville stock is understood to expire Oct. 1, which fact leads many people in the Street to look for some interesting developments, stockmarketwise, before that time.

HILL INTERESTS IN ERIE.

A gentleman close to James J. Hill declared yesterday that there was not a word of truth in the report that Mr. Hill had sold or was selling his Erie holdings.

To the contrary, it was said that on yesterday's decline the Hill interests were buying—this explaining the comparative steadiness of the Erie shares, the second preferred being one of the few stocks on the list to advance.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will say to-day:

Reports have been circulated in iron trade circles to the effect that the management of the United States Steel Corporation had decided upon a very important change in policy, that in the future the corporation will not sell its raw materials, iron ore and coke, to outside interests. We have been unable to secure any official confirmation or denial of these reports, which, however, are brought forward with much show of authority. It is needless to say how far reaching the effects of such an attitude would be, particularly as to ore. During the current season the corporation will ship about 2,000,000 tons of Mesaba and Old Range non-Bessemer ores to outside parties. So far as coke is concerned the majority of the blast furnaces in the Central West and in the East have been more or less dependent upon the Frick Coke Company for at least a share of their fuel supply.

If these reports should prove to be correct we might witness an unsettled condition bordering on chaos.

From a number of large consuming districts comes evidence of an extraordinary condition of the coke supply. Founders have been forced to pay $10 and $12 per ton to keep their plants going.

The buying of foreign pig iron continues on a liberal scale. A leading cast-iron pipe interest has purchased a total of about 40,000 tons for delivery at Ohio and Kentucky points at prices varying from $19 to $20, duty paid. A considerable business has also been done in smaller lots. There is some business pending also in low phosphorus pig.

In the aggregate pretty large quantities of foreign steel have been placed and some round lots are being negotiated for. Among these is one lot of about 10,000 tons for a large concern which only recently purchased a like amount, of which some is to be shipped to Birmingham, Ala., and the balance in the Chicago and Indiana districts. The majority of the German makers now ask higher prices, encouraged by the business taken, not only in billets but also for rails.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has allotted about 55,000 tons of steel rails, all of which, so far as can be learned, went to English and German makers, no part of the work coming to this country. On the other hand an American mill captured the 20,000-ton order of the Grand Trunk Railway.

From Cleveland comes the announcement that some very large orders for plates and structural material have been placed, one of them for 15,000 tons. In the East, too, some round lots of plates have been booked.

The lighter branches of the trade are still suffering because there has been increasing competition from new producers, while buyers maintain a cautious attitude, expecting further concessions. There has been some irregularity in the Far West and Southwest in the wire trade. Some sharp cuts in delivered prices have been made, which are, however, attributed to the rate war now in progress in that territory.

Bridge contracts, which are now being placed by railroad companies, are in some cases covering deliveries which will extend up to the middle of 1904. This is believed to be the first occasion in the history of this country when contracts for structural material have extended so far ahead. It would not be possible for contracts for structural material for any other purpose than for the use of a railroad company to be projected so far into the future.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following described securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

Chicago Great Western Railway Company—$1,500,000 additional 4 per cent. debenture stock, making the total to date $27,576,500.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—$10,882,000 additional Illinois Division mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds of 1949, making the total to date $37,096,000.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—$19,500,000 additional ordinary capital stock, making the total $84,500,000; listing to take effect Oct. 2, 1902.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company—$31,000,000 4 per cent. and participating 25-year coupon bonds of 1927.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$2,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1906, Series C, coupons May and November, 106¼.

$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, due November, 1953, coupons May and November, 104¾.

$1,500 Central Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. bonds, due August, 1929, coupons June and December, 87½.

$4,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July, 1948, coupons April and October, 104½.

$20,000 Central Pacific Railway first mortgage refunding 4 per cent. bonds, due August, 1949, coupons February and August, 100¾.

$10,000 Houston and Texas Central Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1937, coupons January and July, 110½.

$15,000 Southern Pacific Railroad consolidated stamped 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1937, $10,000 Series A, $5,000 Series B, coupons May and November, 109⅝.

$4,000 California Pacific Railroad first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due January, 1912, coupons January and July, 103⅝.

$12,000 Southern Railway (St. Louis Division) first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due January, 1951, coupons January and July, 99½.

2 shares Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, 123.

$12,500 Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, dividend scrip note, 70.

125 shares New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company; $87.50 Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company preferred stock scrip; 27 shares Alabama Fire Insurance and Trust Company; 10 shares Railway Advertising Company, $25 each; 30 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York; 20 shares Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company common; $4,400 Indiana Canal Stock certificate; $500 Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company 8 per cent. bond; $25 Beaver coupon of Mobile city debt of July, 1866, $28 lot.

1 Membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $375.

1 Membership New York Coffee Exchange, (all dues paid,) $1,400.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 400.

$97,000 Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company 7 per cent. bonds, due 1918, 133.

$25,000 Toledo Railways and Light Company consolidated first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, dated Aug. 10, 1901, due July 1, 1909, coupons January and July, 90.

100 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 182.

700,000 shares Canterbury Mining Company of Leadville, Col., 10 cents per share, $10 lot.

200 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company preferred, $10 each, $1.05 per share.

300 shares Dominion Securities Company, $100 each, 25.

100 shares Eastern Trust Company, (original subscription receipt,) 200.

6 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad, $100 each, 215½.

9 shares Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company, $100 each, 189.

3 40-100 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 435.

15 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 417.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase in the capital stock of the Union Natural Gas Company of West Virginia from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the Philadelphia Electric Company proposes to consolidate some, if not all, of its subsidiary concerns.

Current reports that the New York Central will buy the entire control of the New York and Ottawa Railway in Canada, when the latter property is offered at public sale in November.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company called for Oct. 6 to vote on a proposition to issue $10,000,000 bonds for improving and enlarging the Pittsburg plant.

Dispatches from Boston stating that the stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad have approved of an issue of 3½ per cent. bonds not to exceed $2,660,000.

New independent biscuit company said to be about to start in Minneapolis, with a capital of $200,000, at the head of which will be a former employe of the National Biscuit Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 9@25 per cent., closing at 18 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 16 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $270,486,432; balances, $7,745,835; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $430,231.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-10@5.20⅝ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94 9-16 and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 12½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says a large business in discounts was done at the Bank of England at the official rate yesterday. The possibility of an early rise in the Bank rate affected the market decidedly, though the balance of well-informed opinion inclines to the view that there will be no advance to-day.

The Stock Exchange was depressed by the heavy fall in American rails in Wall Street and by the continued weakness of South Africans. The latter were again freely offered, owing to uncertainties connected with Transvaal taxation and by the hardening money rates. Prices declined in all departments, but the fall was inconsiderable except in Americans and South Africans.

The Times says the outside public has taken practically no part in the recent speculation in American rails, but the amount of these securities carried and financed on this side of the Atlantic makes the Wall Street position a factor of serious importance.

Yesterday American rails opened materially lower on rather heavy New York selling orders. At the same time prices were adversely affected by sales against abandoned options maturing on Tuesday. In the afternoon there was a partial recovery.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Money was in fair demand and good supply in the market to-day. Discounts were firm. There was considerable uncertainty regarding a possible rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange the general carry-over had a restrictive influence on business. The feature was the unsettled state of Americans, and there was no disposition to trade in them. The reaction was not, however, regarded as serious, considering the previous rise in prices. The weakness was more pronounced later, especially in Illinois Central. Baltimore and Ohio recovered somewhat at the last hour and closed firm. Grand Trunk was fractionally easier in spite of the fact that the traffic return exceeded expectations. Consols were dull. Rio Tintos, Kafirs, and Chartereds were depressed.

On the Street Americans were lower on New York selling.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 93; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 113½; Canadian Pacific, 143½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53¼; Chicago Great Western, 33½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 199; De Beers deferred, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 47¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 172; Louisville and Nashville, 153½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 164; Norfolk and Western, 74½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 84½; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 38⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 77½; Union Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 36; Wabash preferred, 51½; Spanish 4s, 86⅜.

Bar silver dull at 23¾d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 33.85; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Prices opened weak on the Bourse to-day, but improved later. Rentes fluctuated. Spanish 4s declined at first, but became strong. Industrials were supported, and finished with an improvement. Italians were offered. Brazilians were heavy. Thomson-Houston and Russian industrials declined. Rio Tintos were animated. De Beers were firmer. Kafirs sagged on numerous offers, and closed weak. They had a further setback on the Street after the close of the Bourse.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 86.92½.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—On the Boerse to-day business opened depressed on New York advices, but later became more satisfactory on encouraging news from Paris and the fact that the Laurahütte mine balance sheet proposed a 10 per cent. dividend.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Money conditions remain unchanged, with rates still firm and with the banks disinclined to let out their money, excepting on the best of collateral at going rates. Sterling exchange affected the higher money rates by declining ¼ cent all round. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $24,505,911; balances, $2,335,804.

Uncertainty and uneasiness dominated the stock market to-day. The Coppers showed decided weakness. In the general market a free selling of Dominion Steel off to 68½, a drop in American Telephone to 167½, a softening for United Fruit to 113, a break in Swift Packing to 150, and reactions at a few other points were the only noteworthy features. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	Atchison	91½	89½	91¼
241	Atchison pf	101½	100⅜	101½
16	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
41	Boston Elevated	158	157	157
41	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
1,050	Mass. Elec.	37½	37	37¼
25	Mass. Elec. pf	96¾	96½	96½
39	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232
5	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
4,081	Union Pacific	107½	105½	106⅜
1	Union Pacific pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
50	Vermont & Mass.	174½	174½	174½
1	West End	93⅝	93¾	93¾

TELEPHONES.

1,302	Am. Tel. & Tel.	170	167½	170
135	Am. T. & T. Sub.	114½	114	114½
100	Mexican	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
80	Western	23¾	23½	23½
208	Western pf	100¾	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

82	Am. Ag. Ch.	23¾	23½	23½
137	Am. Ag. Ch. pf., ex div.	84½	84	84½
150	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
3,119	American Sugar	127¼	125⅞	127
12	American Sugar pf	121	120	120
75	American Woolen	15½	15½	15½
180	American Woolen pf	80½	80	80½
4,715	Dom. Iron & Steel	71¾	68¼	70⅝
26	Edison	278	275	275
654	Edison rights	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
18	General Electric	190	188	190
75	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Pullman	239	236	236
53	Swift Pack. & Prov	152¼	150	152½
627	United Fruit	114	113	113⅝
350	U. S. Leather	14	13⅝	14
250	U. S. Shoe Machine	55	54	55
1,370	U. S. Steel	40¼	39¼	40
728	U. S. Steel pf	89¼	88	89½

MINING.

62	Adventure	20	19½	20
2,154	Amalgamated	65¾	65⅜	65¼
100	Arcadian	5	5	5
100	Bonanza	75	75	75
3	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550
120	Centennial	17	16¾	17
100	Cons. Mercur	2 1-32	2 1-32	2 1-32
2,452	Copper Range Consol	57	55¾	57
205	Daly-West	50	50	50
10	Dom. Coal	137	137	137
50	Elm River	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6	Franklin	10½	10	10½
800	Guanajuato	3¾	3½	3¾
150	Isle Royale	13	13	13
140	Mass.	16½	16	16½
35	Michigan	11¼	11¼	11¼
990	Mohawk	46½	45½	46
510	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2½	2⅝
200	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5½	5½
30	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
200	Old Dominion	19⅜	19½	19⅜
195	Osceola	58	58	58
95	Parrot	26½	26	26
50	Rhode Island	2½	2¼	2¼
170	Shannon	10	9¾	9¾
22	Tamarack	175	172	172
1,370	Trinity	11⅜	11	11
100	United Copper	27	27	27
1,833	United States	21¼	20⅞	21
898	U. S. Coal & Oil	15¾	14¾	14¾
100	Utah	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
125	Winona	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16
100	Wolverine	59½	59	59

British columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The market opened weak and fractionally lower, in sympathy with New York, but in most cases the lowest prices of the day were recorded in the early trading. Some nervousness was created at the start by the failure of Robert Koons & Co., an active, but not large, brokerage house. The decline in Reading common (of which stock they were long of 9,000 shares at much higher prices) induced them to announce their suspension, which, it is believed, will only be temporary, as they have had offered them ample funds with which to keep the business going. The pools in the active issues, finding that few stocks were pressing for sale, supported their specialties, and with such good effect that net losses were trivial, with the exception of Electric Storage Battery, which was down 3 points. United Companies of New Jersey stock was off 2½, Pennsylvania Steel common 1, and the preferred 1¼. Electric Company of America, International Power, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Company preferred, and United Gas made net gains of from ⅛ to ¾. Total sales of stocks, 63,000 shares; bonds, $113,362. Money, 6 per cent. for call and time. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Sugar Ref	127	126	126
100	Am. Railways Co.	54	54	54
100	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Atchison	90½	90½	90½
100	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
4,007	Cambria Steel	28⅜	27⅞	28¼
930	Con. Lake Superior	24	23¾	24
5	Con. Lake Superior pf	73	73	73
100	Denver & Rio Grande	46½	46⅜	46⅜
200	Diamond Steel pf	3½	3½	3½
10,630	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅛	10	11⅛
100	Electric Storage Battery	85	85	85
10	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254½	254½
50	Hestonville Pass. pf	33	33	33
21	Hunt. & Broad Top	30	30	30
283	Int. Smokeless Powder	10¾	10¼	10¾
50	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
1,885	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34⅞	34¼	34⅞
120	Marsden	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	34	33⅜	33⅜
5	Norristown R. R.	174½	174½	174½
713	Pennsylvania R. R.	82¾	81½	82¼
416	Penn. Steel Co.	47	47	47
304	Penn. Steel pf	101	100	101
22	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98	98½
9,940	Philadelphia Electric	9⅛	8¾	9
1,105	Philadelphia Company	40½	40¼	40
230	Philadelphia Co. pf	50	49⅝	50
2,930	Phila. Rapid Trans.	16½	15¾	16⅜
15,160	Reading	34 5-16	33¾	34 3-16
800	Reading 2d pf	37 11-16	36½	37⅝
200	Southern Pacific	75⅜	73½	75⅞
1,300	Southern Railroad	38⅜	37⅝	38¼
9	United Cos. of N. J.	281	281	281
1,564	United Gas Imp. Co.	113	112	112⅝
2,244	Un. Traction	47½	47	47⅜
7,045	United States Steel	40½	39¾	40
102	United States Steel pf	89½	88½	89¼
20	U. S. Leather	14	14	14

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The local market was irregular to-day, but exhibited enough weakness in spots to show that New York's weakness has created some disturbance. There was some calling of loans by institutions which had in view the replacement of the funds in New York at high rates. The selling under these calls was the chief factor in causing reaction, the effect being all the more palpable by reason of the absence of ready buying. There were some better prices in various spots which gave hopes of a local recovering tendency, but general conditions prevented anything effective. Money on call was 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 6,261 shares of stock and $35,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,550	Seaboard Railway com.	31	30½	30⅝
400	Seaboard Railway pf.	50¼	50	50½
200	Atlantic C. Line com.	175	174	174
1,078	Cot. Duck (trust rcpts)	8¾	8¼	8½
25	Canton Company	100¾	100¾	100¾
145	Consolidation Coal	86	86	86
249	G. B. & S. Brew. com.	14	14	14
690	United Rys. & E. com.	14⅝	14½	14⅝
435	Nashville Ry. com.	6½	6	6⅛
25	U. S. Fidelity & Gty.	150¾	150	150
6	Mercantile	164	164	164
269	Union	73½	73	73½
40	Central	90	90	90
20	Ala. C. S. pf.	89½	89½	89½
10	Cit. Bank	32½	32½	32½
10	Third National Bank	134	134	134
2,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	87½	87½	87½
1,000	South Bound 5s	113	113	113
2,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	112	112	112
6,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc.	68¾	68½	68¾
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 4s	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
1,000	Chas. Cons. Ry. 5s	90½	90½	90½
2,000	A. & P. Ry. 5s	102	102	102
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78½	78½	78½
12,000	Cotton Duck inc.	43	42	42
2,000	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s	112½	112½	112½
3,000	Traction com. 5s	102	102	102

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The selling movement in outside securities, which assumed more or less serious proportions on Tuesday, made itself felt more distinctly yesterday. At the opening the market in nearly all directions was under pressure, and in some issues extreme weakness was shown. Prices ran off very easily, following the course of the general market, and such effort as was made to change the drift of the market proved rather ineffectual. Besides the liquidation that was in progress, traders took the opportunity to force prices still lower, and in some stocks there appeared to be considerable short selling. In one or two prominent issues that selling was responsible for a change in the situation, which occurred late in the afternoon. During the last hour there was a sharp recovery in most of the active issues, the upward movement being in some cases strong enough to carry the stocks above the opening prices. In net results the day was not very unfavorable, for, after the recovery in the active issues, the ones that showed any substantial net loss were very few in number. The largest losses appeared in some of the stocks which are not distributed widely, and which have a narrow market. In some parts of the market actual strength was shown for which it was hard to find any satisfactory explanation, in view of the general conditions which governed the market.

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ROCK ISLAND sold off sharply at the opening, one or two large blocks of stock being thrown on the market, and at one time the declines amounted to 2 points in both the common and preferred stocks. Later support was given, and the price became firmer. When the market turned in the afternoon all of the Rock Island issues were carried above the opening prices. The common, after going as low as 57½, rallied to 59¼, and the preferred from 83¼ adv

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Sales.
65¼	65⅜	23,510	*Amal. Copper Co	64¼	65½	64¼	65¼	+ ¼
14½	15	600	Am. Bicycle Co	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ 1/16
5	5½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	5	5	5	5	−2
35¼	35½	5,300	Am. Car & F. Co	34⅞	35¼	34	35½	+ ⅝
91¼	92	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	90½	91½	90¼	91½	+ 1⅛
56¼	57	1,950	*Am. Grass Twine	55⅜	57½	54	57	...
50	51	500	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	50¼	50	50	−1
95	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
12⅜	12¼	6,620	Am. Hide & Leather	11¼	12½	10⅞	12½	+1
41½	41⅝	800	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41¼	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	11½	500	*Am. Ice Co	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	− ⅛
37¾	38¼	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37⅜	38½	37⅜	38	− ½
22¾	23½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	−1⅛
30⅜	31⅛	3,500	*Am. Locomo. Co	31½	31½	29⅞	30⅝	− ⅛
93½	94¼	1,150	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94	94	93	93⅝	−1
6	6⅝	100	*Am. Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
46	46¾	2,400	*Am. S. & R. Co	46	46	45	46	...
94⅜	95	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95¼	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	− ⅜
130	133	300	*Am. Snuff Co	130	130	130	130	+3
127	127½	12,650	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	125⅝	127⅜	125½	127⅜	+ ⅜
118¼	120	115	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	−2⅜
168	170	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	168½	169½	168½	169½	−1½
145	149	150	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	145	145	145	145	+1
...	...	100	*Am. Woolen Co	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
...	...	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	80	80	80	80	...
104	106	500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	104	104	104	104	−3
91	91⅛	89,520	Atch., Top. & S. F	89	91⅜	89	91	− ½
101¾	101⅞	14,120	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101	102	100	101⅞	+ ⅞
108⅜	109⅜	29,800	Baltimore & Ohio	109⅜	110⅜	108½	109⅜	− ⅝
96¼	97	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	96¾	96½	96½	96⅜	− ¾
65½	65⅝	14,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65¼	65½	63½	65½	...
121½	126	300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	122½	122½	122½	122½	−1½
50½	51½	100	*Butterick Co	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
87	90	100	Canada Southern	87	87	87	87	...
130	139¼	31,300	Canadian Pacific	139⅜	140	136½	139¼	− ⅞
139	139¾	200	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd	139¼	139½	138½	138½	−1¼
176	180	100	Central R. R. of N. J	175	175	175	175	...
51¾	51⅞	17,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	51½	52	50½	51⅞	− ⅛
38⅞	39	3,700	Chicago & Alton	39½	39½	38¼	38¾	−1⅛
210	216	200	Chi. & East. Ill	214	214	214	214	+7
31	31¼	9,300	Chicago Great West	31	31¼	30⅜	31	− ½
87¼	88	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	88	88	88	88	− ½
46¾	47½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	47	47	46½	46½	−1½
192⅝	193	68,351	Chi., Mil. & St. P	193½	194¼	190	192⅝	−2
196	198	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195⅞	197	193⅞	196	−3
234	237	800	Chicago & Northw	235	235	230	234	−2
198	200	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	198¼	198¼	198	198	−3½
21⅝	22	2,700	Chi. Term. Trans	21⅝	22	21	21⅝	− ⅝
38⅝	40	2,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40	40	39	39¾	− ¼
17⅞	17⅞	2,200	Chicago Union Trac	18½	19	17½	18	−1
103⅝	104	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L	103	104	102½	103⅝	+ ⅝
79⅜	80	20,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	79	80¼	78½	80	+ ½
31⅞	32	4,200	Colorado & Southern	31	32¼	31	32¼	+ ½
73	73½	1,020	Col. & Southern 1st pf	72½	73¼	72½	73	+ ½
48½	49	1,750	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49	49¼	48	48¾	−1⅝
19¾	20	300	Col. H. C. & I	19	19	19	20	...
220¼	221	2,800	Consolidated Gas	220	220⅝	218	220¼	− ½
121⅛	122½	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121⅜	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ⅜
32	33	1,800	Corn Products	32	32½	31	32⅜	+ ⅛
84½	87	300	Corn Products pf	84	84¼	84	84	− ½
175½	177	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	175	176	174	176	+1
270	275	200	Del., Lack. & West	270	270	270	270	−5
46	46¾	2,500	Denver & R. G	45¼	46½	45⅛	46⅜	− ⅛
92¼	92⅜	3,300	Denver & R. G. pf	92½	92⅜	91½	92⅜	− ⅜
21½	21¾	1,900	Detroit Southern	21⅜	21¾	20¼	21¼	− ⅛
40¾	41	6,200	Detroit Southern pf	40½	40⅞	38	40⅝	− ⅜
48¾	49½	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	47½	49	47½	49	−1½
89	89½	575	Detroit United Ry	89¾	90	89	89	−3¾
...	...	40	Diamond Match	140	140	140	140	...
4⅜	5	500	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	...
37⅛	38	700	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	35	37½	35	37½	+1½
19½	20	1,500	*Dul., S. S. & At	20	20	19	19⅞	− ¼
30¾	31¼	1,600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	31	31	30	31	−1
39	39⅛	40,100	Erie	38⅝	39¼	37¾	39⅛	− ⅜
67⅜	68⅛	6,200	Erie 1st pf	67½	68	67½	68	...
54½	55	1,400	Erie 2d pf	53¾	54¾	53¼	54¾	+ ⅝
60	61	1,050	Evans. & T. H	60	61	58	60	−1
90	93	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	91	91	91	91	−1½
100	103	100	Gen. Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	−3
191	192	2,167	General Electric	191	191¾	188	191¾	+ ¼
195	200	1,200	Great Northern pf	195	195½	194	195½	−1½
96	98	2,350	Hocking Valley	97	97	95	96	−2
90	100	100	Hocking Valley pf	90	90	90	90	−1½
153¼	153⅝	12,300	Illinois Central	154⅜	155⅝	151	153¼	−1½
11⅜	11⅝	6,600	Ill. Central rights	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅜	− ⅜
20¼	20½	1,000	Internat. Paper	20	20⅝	20	20	− ⅜
73½	74	400	Internat. Paper pf	73	73⅞	73	73	−1
72	75	400	*Internat. Power Co	70	70	70	70	−5
16	23	120	*Internat. Silver	23	23	23	23	...
...	61	300	*Internat. Silver pf	60	60	60	60	+1½
50	52	200	Internat. Steam Pump	49	49	48	48	−2
45¼	46	700	Iowa Central	46	46	45½	45½	− ½
80½	81	800	Iowa Central pf	81	81	80⅜	80⅝	−2¼
80⅝	81½	2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81¼	81¼	80	80⅜	− ⅞
36⅛	36¾	3,000	Kansas City Southern	36	36⅜	35	36⅛	− ⅞
57	57½	500	Kansas City South. pf	57	57½	56⅝	57½	...
63	64	100	Lake Erie & West	64	64	64	64	...
148¾	149	11,150	Louisville & Nashville	148	149½	147	149⅛	−1⅞
136½	137	35,400	Manhattan Elevated	134	137	133¾	137	+2⅝
118	122	700	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	122½	122½	122	122	−1¼
142¼	142½	5,000	*Met. Street Ry., ex d	142¾	143	140¼	142¼	−1
26⅞	27	3,925	Mexican Central	27	27	26⅞	27	...
76¾	77	3,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	78	78	74	76½	−2
130½	132¼	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	133½	133½	130	132	−2¼
31⅝	31⅝	12,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30½	31⅝	30¼	31¼	− ⅜
63¾	64¼	5,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	63⅛	64	62⅜	63⅞	+ ⅛
115⅜	115½	131,550	Missouri Pacific	115	116⅞	111⅞	115½	− ⅞
46¾	47⅛	10	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
27	27¼	4,700	*National Lead Co	26	27½	26	27	+ ¼
91½	92½	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	91	91	91	91	−1
19¾	19⅞	1,900	Nat. R. R. of Mex	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝	− ¼
38⅜	38¾	700	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	38½	39	38¼	39	+1½
178½	180	600	*New York Air Brake	180	180	178½	179½	−2½
150	159⅝	16,400	New York Central	159½	160	157⅜	159¼	− ½
51½	52⅜	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	53	53	50½	52½	− ¾
90	92	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	91	91	90½	90¾	−2½
60	65	218	New York Dock pf	63	63	61¼	61¼	−3¼
34½	34¾	10,250	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅞	34½	33¼	34½	...
72¾	73	28,250	Norfolk & Western	72¼	73⅜	70½	72⅞	− ⅛
127	128	500	North American	125	128	124	127⅛	+2⅞
...	...	1,200	Pacific Coast	79	79½	77½	79½	+ ⅝
...	...	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
42	43	1,600	Pacific Mail	41⅞	43¼	41⅞	42⅞	− ⅝
164	164½	53,700	Pennsylvania R. R	163¼	164½	162½	164	− ⅝
104⅜	104½	3,100	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅜	104⅝	102⅜	104½	+ ⅛
99	100	300	P., C., C. & St. L	96	100	96	100	+ ⅛
53	53½	3,800	Pressed Steel Car	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅜	− ⅛
89	89½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	88	88	88	88	−1⅞
253	258	100	Pullman Company	235	235	235	235	−8
33¾	36	3,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	35¼	36	34	35⅜	−1½
87½	88½	700	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88	88¼	87½	88	...
68⅜	68½	56,500	Reading	68	68⅞	66½	68¼	− ⅞
86	87	1,250	Reading 1st pf	86	86¼	85½	86½	...
75¾	76¼	3,650	Reading 2d pf	76	76⅝	74⅞	76⅞	...
20⅞	21	6,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21	21	19¾	21	− ⅛
77⅜	78	2,710	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77⅞	78	77¼	78	...
21¼	21¾	600	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	21	21¼	21	21½	+ ⅜
75	80	400	Rutland pf	74	76	74	76	...
22½	23	400	St. Jo. & G. I	22	23	23	23	+ ⅜
78¼	80	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	78	79	77	79	+1
39¾	41	1,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	39	40	37⅝	40	− ½
80	80½	5,900	St. L. & San Fran	81	81	78¼	80	−1¾
74⅞	75¼	1,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73	74⅜	72½	74⅜	−1¼
34½	35½	1,000	St. L. & South'w	35¼	35½	33¾	35½	...
71	72	9,700	St. Louis Southw. pf	70¾	72½	68½	72	−1¾
71	73	1,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	74	74	70½	72¾	−1⅜
91¼	95	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	−3½
73⅝	73⅞	77,550	Southern Pacific	75	75¾	73½	75¾	− ⅛
38	38¼	57,700	Southern Railway	37⅜	38⅜	37	38	− ⅛
95¼	96	2,300	Southern Railway pf	95¼	95⅜	95	95⅜	− ⅛
6½	7	200	Standard R. & T	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
65½	66	6,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66	66⅝	64⅜	66⅜	− ⅛
47¾	48	24,525	Texas & Pacific	47	48¼	46¾	48	+ ¼
28¼	28⅝	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West	28⅜	28½	28	28¼	−1
42¾	43¼	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	42½	43	41½	43	−2
123¾	124½	130	Twin City R. T	123	123	123	123	−2
14½	15½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	15	15	15	15	...
77⅜	80	500	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	78¾	78¾	78	78	−1½
106⅜	106¾	92,800	Union Pacific	106¼	107⅛	105½	106¼	− ⅛
91	91¼	2,850	Union Pacific pf	91	91½	91	91¼	− ⅛
14¾	15¼	2,500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15	15½	14	15	− ⅛
55	58	150	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	−1⅞
145	155	100	U. S. Express	151	151	151	151	−5½
13¾	14	13,200	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	14½	13½	14	−1⅛
89	89⅜	1,800	*U. S. Leather pf	89	89½	88	89⅛	− ⅞
17⅛	17⅜	1,000	U. S. Rubber	17⅜	17⅜	16½	17¼	− ¾
56½	58¼	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	34	34	34	34	...
39⅝	39⅞	45,200	U. S. Steel	39⅝	40¼	39½	39⅞	− ⅛
89	89⅛	26,530	U. S. Steel pf	89	89½	87¾	89⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	68¼	2,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67½	68¼	67	68	+ ½
129	130	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	130	130	130	130	+ ½
34½	34¾	16,000	Wabash	35¼	35¼	32⅝	34½	−1½
50⅛	50¾	23,000	Wabash pf	50	50½	48⅜	50⅞	− ⅛
93¾	94	9,850	Western Union Tel	92½	93⅞	91⅝	93⅞	+1⅝
219	222	1,300	Westinghouse E. & M	218½	219	217	219	−4½
27¾	28	2,200	Wheel. & L. E	28	28	28	27¾	− ¼
60½	60¾	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	61¼	61½	60	60	−2¼
39½	40	1,450	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	40	40	38	39¾	− ¼
28	28¾	3,850	Wisconsin Central	28	28¼	27¼	28¼	− ¼
53¼	53½	3,000	Wisconsin Central pf	52¾	53⅜	52	53⅜	− ⅛

Sales....1,357,336 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,830—Amal. Copper	64⅞	65⅝	63¾	65
350—Am. Car & F	34	35⅞	33⅝	35⅞
20—American Ice	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝
40—Amer. Ice pf	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
460—Am. Locomotive	31¼	31¾	30¼	31
120—Am. Smelting	45½	45⅝	45¼	45½
5,810—Am. Sugar	125⅞	127½	125½	126⅞
21,820—Am. T. & S. F	90	91⅞	90	91
550—A., T. & S.F.pf	101	101½	100	101½
6,070—Balt. & Ohio	109¾	110½	108¼	110
5,780—Bklyn. R. T	65	65½	63½	65½
1,375—Canadian Pac	139¾	140	136¾	139¾
1,190—Ches. & Ohio	51¼	52	50	51¾
280—Chi. & Alton	38¼	39½	38¼	39
2,120—Chi. Gt. West	31	31⅝	30¼	31⅜
10,910—C., M. & St. P	193½	194¼	190¾	192¾
40—Chi. Term. Tr	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
30—Chi. Ter. T. pf	40	40	40	40
50—Chi. Union Trac	18½	18½	18½	18½
350—Col. Fuel & I	79	80⅜	78¾	79¾
5,810—Am. Sugar	125⅞	127½	125½	126⅞
21,820—Am. T. & S. F	90	91⅞	90	91
550—A., T. & S.F.pf	101	101½	100	101½
6,070—Balt. & Ohio	109¾	110½	108¼	110
5,780—Bklyn. R. T	65	65½	63½	65½
1,375—Canadian Pac	139¾	140	136¾	139¾
1,190—Ches. & Ohio	51¼	52	50	51¾
280—Chi. & Alton	38¼	39½	38¼	39
2,120—Chi. Gt. West	31	31⅝	30¼	31⅜
10,910—C., M. & St. P	193½	194¼	190¾	192¾
40—Chi. Term. Tr	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
30—Chi. Ter. T. pf	40	40	40	40
50—Chi. Union Trac	18½	18½	18½	18½
350—Col. Fuel & I	79	80⅜	78¾	79¾
460—Am. Locomotive	31¼	31¾	30¼	31
120—Am. Smelting	45½	45⅝	45¼	45½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High Price for Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street Corner.

Henry Corn Sells Greene Street Building—Purchases on Thirty-eighth Street Near Broadway—Other Dealings.

The four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, on a lot 28 by 36.7, has been sold by John J. Roberts, through Andrews, Bell & Co., to Drs. Andrew H. and Davison H. Smith. According to the brokers, the price paid for the parcel, which contains 1,025 square feet, was $250,000, or at the rate of about $244 per square foot. The purchasers have been acquiring properties in that block from time to time through the same brokers, and now control 18 to 24 East Forty-second Street, 19 and 21 East Forty-first Street, and 310 and 314 Madison Avenue. A few parcels more are needed to "straighten out" the plot, when, it is understood, the whole will be improved with a hotel. In the meantime the corner dwelling, just acquired, will be altered and leased for business purposes. This corner last figured in the official records in December, 1898, when it was conveyed by Daniel S. McElroy to Mr. Roberts, apparently as part of a trade which also involved properties on West Broadway and Leroy Street. Mr. McElroy bought it in September, 1895, for $100,000.

Henry Corn has sold the five-story iron-front building 19 and 21 Greene Street, 45 by 100. The buyers are the present tenants of the property, J. R. Simon & Co., importers of Japanese silks. Mr. Corn took the building only recently in part payment for 373 and 375 Broadway.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from Archibald Rogers the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 108 and 110 West Thirty-eighth Street, on plot 40 by 98.9. J. Romaine Brown and E. B. Taylor were the brokers in the deal. It is also reported that 106 and 112 West Thirty-eighth Street, owned, respectively, by the Denike estate and by Dr. Samuel Hassell, have been sold.

John Donnelly has sold for Mary L. Robinson the plot 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 130 feet east of Manhattan Avenue.

E. Francis Hilfenbrand has sold for Frederick Schuck the two five-story flats 113 and 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 51.9 by 100.8.

Jennie M. Kerr has sold the three-story dwelling 316 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

Percy Griffin is the buyer of the dwelling 626 West Seventy-first Street, recently reported sold.

Porter & Co. have sold for a Mr. Ganz to Henry J. Markey the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 149 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 20 by 100.

W. P. Mangam has sold for the Juengst estate, to Schmeidler & Bachrach, the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 31.3 by 100.11, the longer dimension on the avenue. The estate has owned the property for more than forty years.

Joseph A. Kehoe of Vincent A. Ryan's office has sold for Mrs. Bridget Hare, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story tenement, with stores, at the northwest corner of Avenue B and Tenth Street, 25 by 70, facing Tompkins Square.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for the estate of Alexander Elliott the four-story brick tenement 218 East One Hundred and Third Street, 25 by 100.11.

David B. Cohen has bought from Joseph Heilbrun the four-story dwelling 73 Avenue D, on lot 23 by 89.

Among leases recently closed by them, Montgomery & Seitz report the following: For Joseph Hamershlag, 9 East Eighty-fifth Street; for S. A. Rotholz, 233 East Seventy-second Street; for John Yard, 829 Lexington Avenue; for W. M. Marks, 1,017 Lexington Avenue, and for the estate of S. R. Jacobs, 120 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

533 Prospect Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Beck, or One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, A. H. Reitman..... $6,080

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

116 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 127.7 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Morris Manowitch..... 7,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Robert C. Morris, referee, 1,062 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 65, four-story stone-front flat; 1,060 Second Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20 by 63, four-story stone-front flat; 802 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 63 feet east of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 18.6 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David L. Weinberg, referee, 199 Lewis Street, southwest corner of Sixth Street, 20.4 by 65 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,653.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Randolph Harry, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 2,246 Fifth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $17,549.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 255.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 13.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,811.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick stable, 50 by 95; M. A. Hoffman of 429 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 East Broadway, for a three-story brick library, 50 by 67.6; New York Public Library of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $65,000.

Washington Street, south side, 25 feet north of Carroll Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Louis Hammer of 702 Morris Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 132 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a one-story brick stable and storage building, 50 by 50; Frank McCullough of 165 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,650.

Alterations.

Nos. 417 and 419 Bleecker Street, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; K. Lanx, premises, owner; G. H. Wilson of 314 West Fourth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 38 Washington Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; estate of E. Le Roy Stuart of 77 William Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 126 West Thirty-fourth Street, to four-story brick offices with stores; C. L. Tappin of 32 Wall Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 32 Wall Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 2,119 and 2,121 Eighth Avenue, to a sign; B. Adler & Co., owners; F. I. Smith, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, to a three-story brick station; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 102 East Seventh Street, to a five-story tenement; M. Bissert of 1,186 Jackson Avenue, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,124 Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 35; Robert Roberts, premises, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 1,775 Weeks Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 164th St, 27.11x100; Frederick H. Peper to Emilia A. Peper, (mtg $30,000)..... Gift

BAYARD ST, 77 and 79, Mott St, 53, s w corner of Mott St, 50x50; Jacob Jacobs to Lewis Jacobs, one-half part..... Nom.

BEAVER ST, 37, n e s, 72.11 ft e of Broad St, 21x104.5, n w s x 17.7x103.3, s e s; Frederic B. Jennings to John G. McCullough, ½ part, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 148, e s, 107.4 ft s of Broome St, 25.2x100x25.5x100; Lewis Jacobs to Jacob Jacobs, ½ part, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, w s, 225.4 ft s of Rivington St, 25.4x100; William Sulzer to Moses Cohen, ½ part..... $19,000

HARRISON AV, e s, 350 ft s of McGraw Av, 50x100; Stephen Butler to John Auer..... 1,300

HESTER ST, 44, s s, 62.5 ft w of Essex St, 25x75; Jacob Jacobs to Lewis Jacobs, ¼ part..... Nom.

HESTER ST, 17; Suffolk St, 7 and 9, 25.1x75x25x75.1; Lewis Jacobs to Jacob Jacobs, ½ part, (mtg $19,500)..... Nom.

IRVING PLACE, 36, n e corner of 16th St, 20.1x86.4; Mary P. H. Allen to Hannah Allen, quitclaim..... 250

IRVING PLACE, 36, n e corner of 16th St, 20.1x86.4; Hannah Allen to Julia Wilson..... Nom.

IRVING PLACE, 36, n e corner of 16th St, 20.1x86.4; Esther Fuller to Julia Wilson, quitclaim..... 1,250

LOTS 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, on map of 160 lots in 23d Ward, property of M. Morgenthau; Bertha Oppenheimer to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $8,500,) other considerations and... 100

LOTS 100, 101, and 102, and 134, same map; Max G. Heidelberg to Hudson Realty Company, other considerations and 100

LOTS 455 and 456, Block P, amended map of H. P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose to John T. Hunt, (mtg $1,800)..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 175; Jacob Jacobs to Lewis Jacobs, ½ part, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 471, w s, 67.7 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x82; Mary E. Clare to James Clare, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, 98, e s, 138.6 ft n of Broome St, 25.5x88.6x24.2x88.6; Lewis Jacobs to Jacab Jacobs, one-half part. Nom

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 75th St, 27.8x89.4x27.2x88.11; Hannah E. Nelson, widow, and others, to Joseph Harvey and another..... Nom

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 75th St, 27.8x89.4x27.2x88.11; William B. Smith to Joseph Harvey and another... Nom

SPRING ST, 330, s s, 100 ft w of Greenwich St, 20x55.6; Julius J. Frank to Francis H. Leggett..... 8,000

STANTON ST, 186, n s, 25.6 ft e of Attorney St, 24.6x70; Bertha Wolkenberg to Mark Hamerschlag, (mtg $15,300,) other considerations and..... 100

WASHINGTON ST, 491, e s, 55.6 ft s of Spring St, 21x80; Julius J. Frank, referee, to Francis H. Leggett & Co..... 8,000

3D AV, e s, 380.10 ft n of 174th St, 100.1x100x99.11x100; Alice M. Strauss to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $53,000)..... 100

3D AV, 645, e s, 58.9 ft n of 41st St, 20x65; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Francis Mulvey..... 13,000

57TH ST, n s, 373.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Thekla Gloeckner to Anna G. E. Yutte..... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 373.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Julia Diefenbacher to Thekla Gloeckner, (mtg $4,975)..... Nom.

10TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 44th St, 25x100; William H. Gentzlinger to Louis Werner, ½ part, (mtgs $23,000)..... Nom.

11TH ST, 34, s s, 528.10 ft e of 6th Av, 22x94.10; Virginia E. Ver Planck to Ellen T. Lamarche, (mtg $12,000)..... 28,000

12TH ST, s s, at n w corner, lot 276, map Unionport, 25x105, being part lot 277; Bradley L. Eaton to Hugo Seizer..... Nom.

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108, Unionport; Louis J. Smith to Frank Gass, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

13TH ST, s s, 134.1 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, to Eugenia Rieffel..... 11,600

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Caroline L. Foley to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $23,500)..... 37,750

71ST ST., 248, s s, 260 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5; Rebecca Cohn to Edward J. Loughman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

72D ST, 216, s s, 550 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Jennie Reid to John E. McDonald, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Cyrus Clark to George Moore, (mtg $50,0000,) other consideration and.. 100

80TH ST, 232, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Anna G. E. Yutte to Thekla Gloeckner, (mtg $17,500)..... Exch.

100TH ST, 62, s s, 198 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Elizabeth C. S. Vatable..... 20,000

100TH ST, 64, s s, 173 ft w of Park Av, 24.11x100.11x25x100.11; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Elizabeth C. S. Vatable 20,000

100TH ST, 68, s s, 123.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Michael C. Cross, referee, to William E. Wyatt, trustee 20,000

102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of West End Av, 20x98.2x20x97.6; Belle G. Beveridge to Jacob Alexrod, (mtg $26,00)..... Nom.

103D ST, 218, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; George L. Elliott, executor, to Leo Katz 9,500

110TH ST, 243, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Auguste Goodman and another to John D. Watson..... Nom.

122D St, 162, s s, 110 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Elida Clark to Anna C. Siang, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Sophia Hirschfeld to Samuel V. Abel, (mtgs $17,000)..... Exchange

133D ST, n s, 450 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Katharine A. — and another, executors and trustees, and another to Joseph J. Broughton 5,150

170TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25.4x80.2x25x76.4; Isabella Hubner to J. Henry Block, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 803, n w corner of 118th St, runs n 49.8x s w 58x e 52x n 15.5x w 10.3x n 18x w 7x irregular; the James McCreery Realty Corporation to A. J. Kelly Company, a corporation and another, 4 7-12 years..... $10,000

MONROE ST, 255; Henry Friedland to Morris Rosenowitz, 1 2-3 years..... 600

PARK ROW, 144 and 138; John Callahan to William F. Miller, 5 years $720 and 780

6TH ST, 317; Ludwig Klees to Hans Rebenstein, 2 2-3 years..... $576 and 600

7TH AV, 141 and 143; 19th St, 154 and 156 West; George C. Flint to Max Englander, 5 1-12 years..... 9,600

10TH AV, e s, extends from 15th to 16th St; the estate of Bradish Johnson to the National Biscuit Company, 30 years. 54,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BEVERIDGE, Belle G., to Eliphalet W. Tyler; 80th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $115,000, demand, 6 per cent..... $2,000

BROUGHTON, Joseph J., to Title Insurance Company; 133d St, n s, 450 ft e of 12th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BUTLER, Adelaide L., widow, to Hiram V. V. Braman; 125th St, 10 to 14 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 31,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Mary A. Mullins; Eagle Av, e s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 3 years..... 8,500

CAMPBELL, Elizabeth, to the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of the Twenty-third Ward; Willard Av, s s, 325 ft e of 2d St, due Nov. 20, 1903..... 500

CLANCY, Mary, and another, to Ellen M. Ritchie, guardian; South St, 195, n e corner of Oliver St, due Nov. 1, 1905... 12,500

COIT, Robert J., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 31st St, 7 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 50,000

DENTON, Frederick M., to Thomas E. Thorn; Church St, e s, at n s land of B. F. Sealey, runs e 130xn 62.6xe 20xn 62xw 140 to St x s 124, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,700

DOYLE, Patrick, to Henry Wallach; 218 East 47th St, rerecorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

DOYLE, Patrick, to Henry Wallach; 216 East 47th St, rerecorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

GASS, Frank, to Isaac Butler; Avenue C, s e corner 2d St, Unionport, 3 years. 3,000

GLOECKNER, Thekla, to Anna G. E. Yutte; 80th St, 232 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,750

GRINSTEIN, Israel, to Jacob Chaimowitz; 114 Chrystie St, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAMMOND, Belle L., to Stephen H. Burgoyne, Garden St, n e s, s corner Lot 133, part Lot 132, map of Mott Haven, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 800

JUNG, Annie, widow, to Abbie H. Wightman; Courtlandt Av, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 5 years..... 6,000

KATZ, Leo, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 103d St, 218 East, 5 years..... 7,000

KUHN, William H., to Julius A. Bauer; Amsterdam Av, e s, 40.11 ft s of 154th St, due April 7, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LUDLOW, Banyer, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; road to Clason's Point from main road from Harlem Bridge to Westchester, near Academy of the Sacred Heart; contains 18 46-100 acres, 1 year. 1,500

MULVEY, Francis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 59.9 ft n of 41st St, 3 years..... 8,000

RENN, William, to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, 1,352, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

RIEFFEL, Eugenia G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 113th St, s s, 134.4 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year..... 10,000

SCHMIDT, Charles J., to Robert D. Green; 64th St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SCHWEICKERT, Maria, and another to Friedrich Froh; 8th St, n s, being west ½ of Lot 553, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

STROH, Catherine, to Chelsea Realty Company; 17th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $4,000, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

VAN DOAN, Irving S., to Lillie B. Phipps; Anthony Av, w s, 63.11 ft n of Bush St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,900

WILSON, Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 36 Irving Place, n e corner of 16th St, due Sept. 15, 1903, 4 per cent..... 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, William W., to Jacob Schmitt, executor..... $1

COHN, Hugo, to Barbara Schmidt..... 3,500

DAVID, Adolph, to Jacob Bernstein..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 8,000

RIES, Jennie, to Adolph David..... 1

THORN, Thomas E., to Frederick M. Denton, assigns 2 mtgs..... 2,430

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to German Savings Bank..... 10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 3 assignments..... 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; C. A. Sabin Company against William L. Salas & Joseph Bellah, owners and contractors..... 1,501

1ST AV, 1,076 to 1,086, and 400 to 406 East 59th St; B. Stern & Co. against George Abenschein, owner; George Abenchein, contractor..... 800

15TH ST, 42 West; John Keating against George Fuchs, owner; William H. Journey, contractor 202

70TH ST, 315 West; Sues & Tracey against Max Vogel, owner and contractor 250

86TH ST, 165 East; Maurice Rosenwalks against Charlotte von Mandrich, owner and contractor 176

123D ST, 23 West; B. A. Bohme against William M. Walter, owner and contractor 11

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

17TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Chelsea Realty Company with Catherine Stroh 10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 2,301 and 2,303; Conrad Schuh against Maria L. Connelly and another; Aug. 19, 1902..... $32

WEBSTER AV, 1,374 to 1,378; Solomon Sobol against City Trust Company and another; Sept. 23, 1902..... 100

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; John Kelly against Peter J. Clarke and another; June 25, 1902..... 43

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100.11x149.7x irregular; Allerton Clarke Company against Catherine Hoelzle and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Luce, Davis & Griffin.

WALTON AV, w s, 308.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Thomas O'C. Sloane against Catherine F. Furlong and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mullin, Cobb & Mitchell.

WALTON AV, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Alice E. Sloane against Catherine F. Furlong and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mullin, Cobb & Mitchell.

5TH AV and 114th St, n e corner, store, vault, &c., — H. Koebler & Co. against James Canavan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Browner.

49TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 24.6x100; Edward B. Corey against George H. Pennman, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Arenstein & Levy.

76TH ST, 103 West; Thomas H. Harbison against Frank C. Meehan, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Jerolomah & Arrowsmith.

86TH ST, 428 East; Henry G. Leist against Elizabeth McPhillips, (breach of contract;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

158TH ST, n s, 123 ft w of Gerard Av, 27x180x irregular; Edward Richards and another against Cortlandt B. Little and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Helderman & Helderman.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES RECEIVER.

General Manager Leslie Authorized to Continue Publication.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alexander F. W. Leslie temporary receiver of The Spirit of the Times corporation of 62 Trinity Place, against which a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday on the application of James S. Darey, attorney for the petitioning creditors, and his bond was fixed at $6,000. Mr. Leslie is the general manager of the concern. He has been authorized by the court to continue the publication of The Spirit of the Times and American Sportsman.

It was said that since the petition was filed a proposition had been outlined for the purchase of the publication, but only on condition that the issuing of it be not stopped. Outside of the goodwill and franchise, the assets are estimated at $6,000, consisting of office furniture, supplies, library, equipment, and outstanding accounts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FINK & BILOWITZ.—Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed George H. Engel receiver for the partnership property of Fink & Bilowitz, butchers at 1,365 Fifth Avenue, 62 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and 1,485 Fifth Avenue, pending a suit brought by Mayer-Fink against Morris Bilowitz, Michael Bilowitz, and Annie Bilowitz, his partners, for a dissolution of the partnership. The firm began business on June 30.

Out of Town.

SCOTT ARNOLD.—Scott Arnold filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. He is the proprietor of the Newark Hotel. His liabilities are given at $12,430.82 and the assets mentioned in the petition are $7,500, consisting of Park Hotel property. The heaviest creditor is M. G. Kerfoot of Brazil, Ind., who holds a note for $3,625, and John C. Moore of this city has a note for $2,100.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX PHILLIPS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Max Phillips, manufacture of clothing, at 235 Mercer Street, show liabilities of $19,752 and nominal assets of $6,760. The assets consist of stock replevined by creditors, $3,000; cloth in Philadelphia, $1,200; cloth in Scranton, Penn., $1,250, and fixtures, $1,250.

ALFRED W. SEXSMITH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Alfred W. Sexsmith, cabinetmaker, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Rider Avenue, show liabilities of $21,213 and nominal assets of $4,635, consisting of accounts $4,239, and proceeds of the sale of his plant and office furniture $456. He also has a claim of $6,000 against Jacob Brodie for alleged usurious interest on money loaned.

MICHAEL FORTUNATO.—Michael Fortunato, a contractor, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,005 and no assets. Most of the liabilities were contracted from 1886 to 1889, and numerous judgments were obtained against him. On Sept. 11 the Sheriff received an attachment against him for $1,734 on the ground that he resided at Madison, N. J. He has been in business more than twenty-five years.

GOLDBERG & BLOCH.—Abram Goldberg and Barnet Bloch, who compose the firm of Goldberg & Bloch, manufacturers of cloaks at 5 Wooster Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,149 and assets of $1,272, consisting of stock, $522; accounts, $350, of which $315 are assigned to the State Bank, and equity in real estate, $400. The real estate consists of a house and lot at 448 Spring Street, Hoboken, valued at $5,500, and mortgaged for $5,100. They have been in business three years.

GLUECKMAN & GROSS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy B. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of Glueckman & Gross, wholesale dealers in children's clothing, at 729 and 731 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday, and his bond was fixed at $5,000. It was said that a large quantity of clothing is out among tailors in process of manufacture, and that as soon as the tailors learn of the bankruptcy proceedings it was feared they will sell the goods at once to satisfy any lien they may have for work on the goods. The value of the stock in the store is estimated at $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Henry S.—Flint, Eddy & Co.... $116

ALBERS, Kalman—D. Korones and another 40

BRONENKEL, Beckie—Morning Journal Association, costs..... 23

BROWNELL, Henry G.—F. MacNie and another, executors 127

COCKBURN, James S. and John W.—D. E. Donovan 139

CONRAD, Louis—Standard Gas Light Company 32

DE VENNY, Sarah A.—G. G. De Witt and another 5,448

DINARDI, Felice—S. Maresco..... 142

EDELSTEIN, Nathan—T. Goldner..... 26

GENOW, Edward K.—F. V. Strauss & Co. 108

HAWKINS, George E.—B. F. Jayne..... 300

HOLMAN, John—G. Danker and another. 64

HINZ, Alfred J. F.—J. C. Wickes..... 93

HAMBURG, Joseph—F. V. Strauss & Co. 30

HENSCHEL, Harris—American Agricultural Chemical Company..... 195

IGEL, Herman—Z. S. Taylor and another. 49

IRVING, George W.—L. H. A. Schneider. 123

KATHAN, John A.—American Agricultural Chemical Company..... 266

L. DE MAESSENER COMPANY.—A. Hirsch and another..... 135

LIPPMAN, Louis and Jennie—E. C. S. Vatable 1,923

LIPPMAN, Louis and Jennie—E. C. S. Vatable 1,930

LYMAN, Leslie—M. McCarthy..... 46

MEYER, Theodore S., and S. Meyer, and John Wobker—A. Lewis..... 381

MULRY, Lawrence V.—B. Rogers..... 197

MUSLINER, Louis I.—E. Hecht and another 63

MANHATTAN Railway Co.—J. E. Macpherson by guardian..... 55

NEWCOMB, Nathaniel L.—A. Humniford and another 415

OLIVER, Albert—J. Assenheim..... 198

OLWELL, Philip F.—L. H. A. Schneider. 91

POLLOCK, David—Robert Graves Co..... 75

SCHROEDER, Catharine E.—L. Henningsen 107

SMITH, Henry P.—Sig. Strauss & Bro.... 27

SHEFFER, Allen R.—Union Trust Co.... 527

SULLIVAN, Patrick C.—Marshall Field & Co 50

SHIRMER, George P., administrator—O. C. Kanze, guardian..... 188

SUTHERLAND, Peter H.—F. V. Strauss & Co 33

STONE, Martha—H. Rixman..... 16

WAGNER, Ernst—J. P. Sjoberg..... 187

WHRITNER, Fred. L.—H. W. Vernon and another 239

WHRITNER, Fred. L.—I. Lenbrie and another 215

YOUNG, Ellen L.—M. L. Jansen..... 23

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Sept. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kaiser vs. Adami.
2—Heindel vs. Schuh.
3—In re Robinson.
4—N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge Bank vs. Trimm.
5—Becar vs. Denison.
6—In re St. Nicholas Park.
7—Blake vs. Darcy.
8—Jones vs. Willcox.
9—Conried vs. Witmark.
10—Dorst vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Mills vs. same.
12—Bortz vs. same.
13—In re Schaefer.
14—Ahrens vs. Salzman.
15—Mahony vs. Hunt.
16—Schmidt vs. Menzenhaur.
17—Crawford vs. B'way Pub. Co.
18—Vermeren vs. Brown.
19—Wilentshik vs. Rothbart.
20—Partridge vs. Butler
21—In re Hickey.
22—Montgomery Door & Box Co. vs. Brown.
22½—Same vs. same.
23—Johnsmayer vs. Kearney.
24—Kraeger vs. Warnock.
25—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
26—Uhr vs. Weinstein.
27—In re Bostworth.
28—Schmidt vs. Menzenhauer.
29—Kelley vs. Adams.
30—In re Chisolm.
31—Libbey vs. Libbey.
32—Conger vs. Conger.
33—Young vs. Young.
34—Brombley vs. Levine
35—Ochsenhirt vs. Goebel.
36—Flanagan vs. Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
37—Wm. Keogh Amusement Co. vs. Rogers.
38—In re Cullinan.
39—Rajola vs. L'Araldo Pub. Co.
40—Unger vs. Unger.
41—In re Lahey.
42—In re Fay.
43—In re Colby.
44—In re Bathgate Av.
45—Clarke vs. Cantor.
46—Pettit vs. Stewart.
47—Tanenbaum vs. Federal Match Co.
48—In re Newman.
49—Same.
50—In re Little W. 12th and 13th Sts.
51—Keller-Pietrowski Co. vs. Keller.
52—In re Udell.
53—McNally vs. Fitzsimons.
54—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Pagelow.
55—Burns vs. Mullins.
56—Ottenheimer vs. Am. Pub. Association.
57—In re Barnecott.
58—In re B'klyn, N. Y. & J. C. Ry. Co.
59—In re Flushing & S. S. Ry. Co.
60—Ehrich vs. Rosenblatt.
61—Zierferbladt vs. Sachs.
62—Wilson vs. Vogel.
63—In re Walton Av.
64—Freiberg vs. Brotman.
65—Schurman vs. Barry.
66—Bruckner vs. Schmidt.
67—Harding vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Stephen P. Cooney, Thomas Carson, Balthaser Hofmann, Anna E. St. John, Johanna Vetter, Adeline Jacob, David Weisshelmer, Sigmund Leerburger.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

120 PAYMENTS THAT ENDS IT.

NO MORTGAGE, NO INTEREST, NO TAXES, NO TROUBLE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR. WHAT YOU PAY ALWAYS PLAINLY SHOWN FROM START TO FINISH. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS.

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LOTS highly restricted, 'midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list.

$10 DOWN

Balance on easy payments.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av.,
CORNER 81ST ST.

OFFER FOR SALE:—

169 West 93d st.—An attractive 3 story and basement private House; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; ready for occupancy; caretaker on premises. Price $20,000.

160 West 88th.—A wonderfully well built 3 story and basement brownstone Dwelling; every modern improvement; this house is about to be entirely redecorated and purchaser can have his own choice of decorations; key at our office. Price $24,000.

Must be sold to close an estate; $1,200 cash will buy 5-story single flat on West 133rd St.; all rented and in perfect order; would take a small home in exchange. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

Must be sold; paying over 20%; fine six-story-and-basement apartment house; all rented; perfect order; not much cash required. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Murray Hill; exceptional opportunity; $30,000 will purchase twenty-foot, four-story private house, if closed before October. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

For Sale.—5-story and basement factory, 50x95; suitable for piano manufacturer or furniture business; terms to suit. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bona Fide!—Sure bargain for some one; 84th St., near Amsterdam Av.; double flat, not steam heated; price, $27,500; rent, $2,904. Barchfeld, 266 West 131st St.

Rare chance; attractive residence, 9th St., near 5th; 22.6x92.3; asking $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8TH AV., NEAR 140TH ST. | 25x75, 2-families on a floor; Pr. $20,000; mtg. 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

MORTON, NEAR BLEECKER. | 5-story 20-family apartment house. Rent $3,000.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN,

2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location and plans; liveried attendance; cars at doors; individual management.

Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.

CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;

southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.

RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment; all-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

A. A.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement: Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators. The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

5, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

THE AWOSTING,

LEXINGTON AVE., COR. 94TH ST.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $60 per month.

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

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MADISON AVENUE AND 86TH STREET.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT,

ST. NICHOLAS AV.—147TH ST.

Through to Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park.

ST. JAMES COURT,

S. W. COR. 113D ST. AND 7TH AV.

Attractive suites 4, 6, and 7 unusually light rooms, tiled bathrooms, and every device and convenience known to modern architecture; hardwood trim, liveried attendants, all-night service. RENTS, $28 TO $60.

Superintendent, on premises, or JANEWAY & SHAW, 1,665 Amsterdam Av.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.

SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.

All light; furnished or unfurnished. Connected to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.

Rents $60 and $75. Apply on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 115TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"

28 and 30 West 125th St.—Elegant suite, 8 rooms and bath; elevator, uniform hall service, servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient, quiet location; rents, $45, $50. Apply premises, or THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,

Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STUART,

A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.

APPLY TO

CHRIS. HEISER,

60 Liberty St.

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.—Six and seven rooms and bath, all improvements. Rents $60 to $75. Janitor on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.

PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

112 WEST 44TH ST.,

2 rooms and bath, from Oct. 1, $360 and $600.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D.

$25.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

Six and seven rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing, porcelain baths, handsomely decorated; rents, $25 to $29; one month free. 52 East 106th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

A FIVE-ROOM FLAT, $17.

Handsomely decorated; hot water supply; halls newly carpeted; one month free. Mrs. Shay, 305 West 127th St.

Southeast corner 97th St. West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $27.50. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE ATLANTA,

205 West 70th Street, Broadway, at Sherman Square.—Elegant light suites; quiet and refined.

THE WICKLIFFE,

226-228 West 78th Street, just east of Broadway; homelike and elegant suites.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

600 Park Av., Corner 64th St.—Apartment: light and airy; 2 bay windows; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; for small family; $900 per year.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 62d St.; modern improvements; $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

91st St., 159 West.—6 outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $35; adults only.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

374 buildings represented; 1,074 Apartments to let; all sizes; any part of city; $420 to $7,200. Call, write, or 'phone for our directory slips and a selected list of Apartments sent free. Give size, price, location desired; we do the rest. REAL ESTATE RENTING CO., PROPRIETOR, 31 West 31st St.

61-69 EAST 86TH STREET.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,

LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS.

ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.

Superintendent on premises.

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NEW BUILDING,

120 to 126 West 116th St.,

BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

THE DeLEON,

50 WEST 112TH ST.

THE FRONTENAC,

76-80 WEST 113TH ST.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.

Just completed; select neighborhood. Suites of 5 and 6 large, sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric light; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c. Only 5 Apartments left. Rents, $450-$700.

L. A. LIEBESKIND, Owner and Builder, Telephone 491 Harlem.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

Columbia Court,

Riverside Drive and 115th Street.

UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY DETAIL.

Rents $1,300 and upwards.

Apply on premises.

PORTER & CO., Agents,

2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 150 West 125th St.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Av., Cor. 89th St.

MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; the best table d'hote dinner, 75c.; meals a la carte; rates to permanent guests. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE ANTOINETTES,

PARK AV., 58TH ST. AND 59TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,

one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof apartments, from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850. SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS ALSO 1ST FLOOR 7-ROOM SUITE FOR DOCTOR, $600. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

WASHINGTON.

318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.

Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65. Premises or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

159 WEST 45TH ST., adjoining Longacre Square.

Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Magnificent Location.—Modern five-room apartments; property of highest repute; restricted to refined adults; conducted by owner on premises; facing picturesque Morningside Park; $33, $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all-light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., Near Park.—Elegant parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bath; kitchen below; private yard; choice block; special $32.

143-145 West 4th St., near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms; also basement; references required.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Small, well-furnished flat wanted by family of three adults; must be light, clean, and in good neighborhood. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—CORONADO.—A.

Highest class fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

116th St., 30 West.—6 rooms and bath, elegantly decorated; hot water supply, steam; $22 up.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CONVENT AV., NEAR 144TH ST., 25x61x100, 3½-story, 12 rooms and bath; thoroughly modern; rent, $1,200. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Morristown, N. J.—Possession October 1st. Excellent brick house, fifteen rooms and two modern bathrooms; two acres shaded grounds; four minutes' walk from station; stable if required; low rent. Apply Morristown brokers, or John Jardine, 1,262 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

To rent, at a bargain, 17-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of station and only 5 minutes of church or school; would lease for one or more years at $40 per month. Inquire of Owner, J. W. Chandler, 100 Broadway, New York, or agents at Montclair.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, as widened, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,157 Bathgate Avenue:

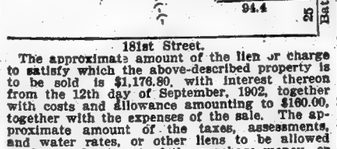

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345.00 and interest. —Dated New York, September 15th, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

s15-2aw3wM&Th&o6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT: NEW YORK County.—LAURA OPPENHEIMER et al., as executors, etc., plaintiffs, against SOPHIE HOEBERMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land; with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lewis Street with the southerly side of Sixth Street; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixth Street sixty-five (65) feet; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nineteen (19) feet; and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and again parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-five (35) feet and seven (7) inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with Lewis Street, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixth Street, thirty-two (32) feet to the westerly side of Lewis Street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lewis Street, twenty (20) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 328, and in Liber 949 of Conveyances, Page 533.

Dated New York, September 2d, 1902.

DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

BANDLER & BIER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 70 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 199 Lewis Street:

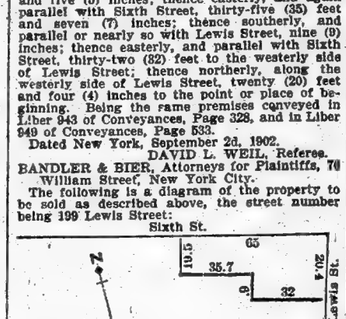

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,153.90, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $440.10, with interest from September 2d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $623.20.

Dated New York, September 2d, 1902.

DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

s3-2aw3wW&S&a25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue as widened, distant forty-three feet nine inches northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referees.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,159 Bathgate Avenue:

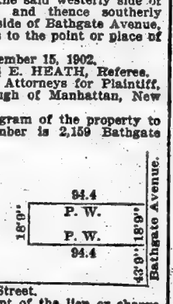

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $330.00 and interest.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

s15-2aw3wM&Th&o6

Surrogate Notices.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902. GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-1aw6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902. ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1aw6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$3,500 cash, balance easy, will secure the best bargain in a 5-story triple flat that can be produced for the money; convenient to car lines; neighborhood improving; owner leaving New York permanently; will sacrifice.

LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO., 1,224 Amsterdam Av, near 120th St.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

DESKS

new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS

Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES,

fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes, for cash and installments, for a short time only; don't miss this great opportunity to get a typewriter. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed standard typewriters, $15 up; free trial; renting, exchanging, repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriters' Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

DIRECTORIES

Set of New York City directories, 1810 to 1901. C. K. Kellogg, 80 William St.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books bought, highest cash prices; calls free; open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Remington No. 6 typewriter, $60; Remington No. 3, remodeled, $25; Franklin, $15. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Restaurant, $6,000; fine location; profit month of August, $774; ill-health. A. Lamont, 5 Beekman St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, Bankrupt.—No. 5,178.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Gottschalk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 25th, 1902.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. CRISFIELD and ALBERT HART, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of butchers' tables, counters, blocks, racks, icehouse, and sundry butcher utensils, tools, two horses, harness, wagon, and fixtures, &c., now in the premises of said bankrupts on Mamaroneck Avenue, in the village and town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester, State of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on September 24th and 25th, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by Walter P. Long, receiver, at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, his attorneys, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, on or before September 27th, 1902, at 10 A. M., and that the same will be opened at the office of his said attorneys on September 27th, 1902, at 10:30. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. Bids should be (1) for fixtures, (2) for horses and wagons. The receiver reserves all bids said property will then be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said George C. Crisfield and Albert Hart, on September 29th, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 22nd, 1902.

WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY S. MEYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry S. Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. 120 Broadway, New York City.

New York, September 24th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER MULLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Muller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 24th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SICKE and ARTHUR S. MILLER, doing business as WILLIAM SICKE & CO., Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 550 West 33d St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of machinery subject to chattel mortgage, unincumbered machinery, lumber, mantels, finished and unfinished; fixtures, &c. Order of

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver. LESSER BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

We Continue That Wonderful Sale of 2,000 Celebrated Harmony Pianos.

This sale has been in progress two weeks, and is the most successful piano sale in our history.

The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee Inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

3d AVE., 59th ST. TO 60th ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO PLAYER.

Plays any piano; any one can play it; operates by foot treadle or electricity; recitals daily from 10 to 4; cash or installments; call and see it. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$335 Rosewood piano. $55 Chickering. Fine Upright great bargain, installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Ave.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 58 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

MONEY

We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

In the matter of the general assignment of Crook & Perham.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order dated and signed the 28th day of August, 1902, of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, I will sell in separate parcels at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Wednesday, September 10th, 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at my office, Room 8, on the 15th floor of No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the following described property belonging to said assigned estate:

99 shares of stock of Bull's Ferry (N. J.) Land Co., par value, $100 each.

$37,000 third mortgage on Bull's Ferry (N. J.) Land Co.'s property.

$4,505 paid up life insurance policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of C. B. Knevels; 38 shares of Electric Boat Co., par value, $100 each; 1 Herring's Iron safe; 1 Hall's Iron safe; 1 check punch.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1902. By order Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1902, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1902. Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th day of September, 1902, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1902. Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale of the above-described property (except the two iron safes and check punch) is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st day of October, 1902, at the same place, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1902. Elihu B. Frost, Assignee. Norman G. Johnson, Attorney for Assignee, 100

BANKING INTERESTS PROPPED UP STOCKS

Decline Continued in the Early Hours of Trading.

Rates for Call Loans Advanced to 25 Per Cent., and Other Influencing Factors Were Developed—Market Stimulated by Large Purchases.

Semi-demoralized conditions ruled for a time on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with prices breaking badly from 2 to 5 points in active stocks, and an extreme break of 6¼ points in Westinghouse Electric. Following the sharp declines in the market on the day previous, the drop was suggestive at one time of an out-and-out panic; but, at the moment when the situation looked darkest, local banking interests rallied to the support of the market, and advanced prices sharply from the low figures. Under the stimulus of their buying, quotations closed in some cases above the final figures of Tuesday. Generally, however, losses were recorded at the close of the day. The influencing factors leading to, in some cases compelling, the early selling were the unexpected announcement of the President's illness; a rise in call money to 25 per cent., the highest rate commanded in some months; further extensive calling of loans; the impairment of margined accounts, and the reaching of innumerable stop-loss orders.

In connection with this it is believed generally in Wall Street now that certain influential banking interests had early information on Tuesday of the intended operation upon President Roosevelt, and that, fearful of the apprehension that might follow, they took advantage of the information then to dispose of a large line of stocks. At the time it was thought by the rank and file in the Street that the unfavorable condition of the money market was the chief cause of the selling, though a few persons wondered why the market should have dropped so violently on Tuesday when in the preceding week it had held so well, even when call rates had ruled decidedly firm. However, at the close of business on Tuesday, when the first announcement in respect to the President came from Indianapolis, the wonder was dissipated, that is, as far as the skeptics are concerned. Whatever there may be in this theory, it is a fact that the heaviest sellers of stocks on Tuesday—such as Keene, Gould, and Standard Oil interests—were the largest buyers on the decline yesterday, although money rates ruled at the highest point.

Previous to the appearance of big buying, the entire list presented a semi-demoralized appearance, with the following declines showing at one time:

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Alton	2¼	Reading	2⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	2	Rock Island	3½
Canadian Pacific	3⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Chesapeake	2½	Wabash	3
Erie	1¾	Wabash pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	3	St. Paul	4½
Illinois Central	4¾	St. Louis & S. F.	3⅝
Missouri, Kan. & T.	2½	Southern Pacific	2¼
Louisville & Nashv.	4	Texas & Pacific	1½
Missouri Pacific	4½	St. Paul pf.	3⅛
Norfolk	2¼	Lackawanna	5
Northwest	6	Detroit Union	3¾
New York Central	2½	Hocking Valley pf.	3
Pennsylvania	2½	Great Northern pf.	2½

INDUSTRIALS.

United States Steel	1	International Power	5
U. S. Steel pf.	1¼	New York Air Brake	2⅝
American Sugar	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1¾
Anaconda	3		

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. Express	5½	American Telegraph	2½
Westinghouse	6½	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	2

When it is recalled that on the day previous not a few of these stocks had dropped fully as much as they did yesterday, the extent of the decline as shown at yesterday's weakest point will be realized better and will serve to explain the semi-panicky feeling which seized upon some holders of securities. At that time the banking and syndicate buying appeared, first steadying the market, and finally rallying it substantially with such gains, from the low of the day, recorded as nearly 4 points in Missouri Pacific, up from 111⅞ to 115½; 3 in St. Paul, which was up from 190 to 193; 3 in Canadian Pacific, which advanced from 136½ to 139½; 4 in Northwest, the rise of which was from 230 to 234, and so on all through the list.

The feature of the day was the buying of Butler Brothers, who on Tuesday sold the Gould stocks so heavily. Yesterday the firm bought fully 200,000 shares, principally Gould stocks, out of the market total of more than 1,350,000 shares. To that buying can be credited the fact that at the close of the day nearly all of the Gould stocks were up. Manhattan showed a net gain of 2⅜ points, Western Union 1⅞, and Texas ¼. The much-sold Missouri Pacific closed only fractionally below the price at Tuesday's close.

Another feature of the heavy buying by Standard Oil interests, and another was the uncovering of many stop-loss orders in some of the high-priced shares, such as New York Central, Illinois Central, and Pennsylvania. On the execution of one of the orders Illinois Central broke nearly 2 points between sales.

Brokers and bankers generally did not consider the decline as serious. Discussing the matter, Anson R. Flower remarked:

"I see no occasion for alarm. The country is in excellent shape. Every factory is busy and all manufacturers are using money. A great deal, too, is needed to move the crops, and the only place to get it is from Wall Street. But it will all come back again before December."

Frederick S. Flower of the same firm, said:

"Existing conditions do not surprise me. They are to be expected with a tight money market. When interest rates rush from 6 to 25 per cent. money must be released or there must be liquidation. The illness of President Roosevelt is not a serious factor, although it may disturb some people. The Government has been hiving money, and there is the seat of the trouble. I think you will find the sentiment in general that the policy of the Government in locking up money is responsible for the trouble. The market is in good shape. I think money will ease up and that there will be a good, active money market. The market is receiving good support. The Treasury Department could relieve the situation by letting out some of the hoarded money."

A. A. Housman said:

"There is no occasion for alarm. All the trouble originated with, and the entire responsibility rests with, the officers of the Federal Government. They have been afraid to establish a precedent and let the money out of the Treasury. No one at Washington seems to be able to rise above party feelings. Everybody knew that money was tight and that the United States Treasury was doing nothing to relieve the situation. The banks had to have money. There was only one place to get it—Wall Street. They had to get it from those who had call loans. The United States Treasury has been locking money up when there was an extraordinary demand for it. There is no Bryan scare. The demand for money is legitimate."

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. declined to discuss the situation for publication, but other members of the firm said they saw no cause for apprehension. Members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. expressed themselves in like manner.

CONFERENCE OF BANK OFFICIALS ON CALL LOANS.

Decision in Favor of Withholding Money from Some Speculative Houses—The Agreement in Effect.

A conference of representatives of the leading banks in the financial district was held late on Saturday afternoon last, after the publication of the bank statement, and the decision was that the screws should be put on the speculative contingent of the Street, as one of those present described it yesterday. It is understood that the Hanover, the First National, the Chase, the Bank of Commerce, and four or five other banks were represented.

According to information received yesterday, the representatives agreed to not make any loans to the purely speculative houses, especially the so-called Western contingent, one clique of which, it is estimated, carries $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 in call loans, and to call as many of the loans to the houses referred to as would force them to liquidate some of their long stocks. The agreement went into effect on Monday. It was continued yesterday, and it will remain in effect until the situation is cleared.

In connection with this it was noticed yesterday that the banks put out hardly any money on call loans, most of the loans being made by trust companies and individuals, among whom Russell Sage cut no small figure.

The result of the agreement was to force selling, and it was declared that the Gates crowd sold heavily in the London market early yesterday.

Money on call was not easy to get. It opened with a brisk demand at 18 per cent. and was soon bid up to 20. From there it rose rapidly until 25 per cent. was asked and paid, that being the highest figure touched yet by the interest rate in the present flurry. Soon afterward, or about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, it reacted to 14 per cent., and half an hour before the closing loans were being made at 9 per cent. Shortly before the close of the market, however, a single transaction at 25 per cent. was reported.

Coincident with the high money rate, sterling exchange declined sharply, a few transactions being made at 4.8535, although 4.8550 was the average price. The decline awakened new hopes of gold imports, but they were not announced. The only incident was the arrival of $1,000,000 in gold on board the Majestic, announcement of the shipment of which had been made last week.

Currency transfers to the interior at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $450,000 to Chicago and $100,000 to New Orleans. The banks lost to the Sub-Treasury about that much more for customs payments.

Speaking of the money situation the president of a large down-town bank said yesterday:

"Relief, as far as I can see, can come only by large gold imports. The help which the Treasury can give by additional deposits is insignificant. The only way the Government could aid materially would be by bond purchases. Of course, if the large pools would consent to get out of the market entirely there would be enough money for all, but the pools have no intention of doing this, although I know considerable pool selling has been forced."

LONDON HAS PLENTY OF MONEY.

English Bankers Say New York Can Borrow Some If It Wishes.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The money situation in New York is much commented on in London, but there is no apprehension outside of the bull contingent on the Stock Exchange, who failed to cover before yesterday evening's break. Partners in some of the largest American and British banks in London in conversation with a press representative agreed in saying there was no cause for anxiety. A member of one of the most important international banking firms said:

"There is a good supply of gold here whenever New York wants to pay for it. We shall be glad enough to employ money in New York at 6 per cent. New York can get $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 in London whenever it wants to borrow it at what we consider a remunerative figure. The simple fact is that exchange rates are still too high for it to pay to send gold there.

"Regarding the general trade balance, America already owes England more than enough to absorb all the grain bills which are coming over this Fall. If America wants more gold she must borrow here and pay for it."

SUSPENSION OF A. R. SPECHT & CO.

Consolidated Exchange Firm Unable to Meet Its Contracts.

The suspension of A. R. Specht & Co., a Consolidated Stock Exchange firm of 42 Wall Street, was announced yesterday. The firm's inability to meet its contracts was declared to be due to the failure of customers to come up to the demands of more margin for stocks carried for them by the firm.

The amount involved in the suspension was said to be considerably less than $50,000.

ACCUSED NURSES DISCHARGED.

Indictments for Murder Against Two Attendants at Manhattan Asylum for the Insane Dismissed.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday appeared before Judge Newburger, in Part I., Court of General Sessions, and moved for the dismissal of the indictment against Michael Carroll and John Foley, the former a keeper and the second a nurse in the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane, charged with the death of Herbert C. Wadman, a patient.

Wadman, who was a waiter, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, insane, on Feb. 22, 1901. Subsequently he was removed to the Manhattan State Asylum, where he died on March 5, 1901. After his death bruises were discovered on his body, and an autopsy was performed, which showed that some ribs had been broken.

The autopsy was performed after Wadman's wife and his sister had demanded an investigation by the authorities. The body had already been embalmed, which made it difficult to discover the cause of death. The Coroner, however, held Carroll and Foley responsible, and the Grand Jury later found an indictment for manslaughter against them.

District Attorney Jerome told the court that the cause of death had never been ascertained; that it had never been clearly established whether Wadman had come to his injuries at the asylum, at Bellevue, or before he entered either of those institutions, and that, besides, the medical testimony on which the issue would depend was so conflicting that a conviction was not to be hoped for. Judge Newburger accordingly dismissed the complaint.

POLICEMAN McMANUS'S CASE.

Transfer from Special Sessions to General Sessions Asked For—Children Society's Complaint.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order that requires District Attorney Jerome and Justices Holbrook, McKeon, and Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions to show cause on Monday next why the case of Policeman Michael McManus, for non-support of his children, should not be transferred to the Court of General Sessions.

Just before the city election last year McManus was sent to the penitentiary for three months by Justice Jerome for non-support of his wife and children. Later he was before Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery, and the charges were dismissed for the alleged reason that McManus had been convicted in court.

After his release from the Penitentiary McManus, who is on the force, sued his wife for divorce. Justice O'Gorman granted the divorce and awarded to McManus the custody of his four children, who were under the care of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is alleged that when McManus applied to the society for his children Mr. Jenkins, the agent for the society, refused to give them up until McManus had paid $126 due for maintenance. McManus then threatened to institute proceedings for the possession of the children and the society afterward had him arrested for neglecting to provide for them.

The case came up before Magistrate Deuel last week and was transferred to the Special Sessions. The Magistrate paroled McManus in the custody of his counsel until the next morning when he was recommitted to jail, ex-Chief Devery, it is said, furnishing his bond.

The case came up on Friday in the Special Sessions before Justices Holbrook, Wyatt, and McKeon. McManus pleaded not guilty. His lawyer asked for ten days' adjournment in order to prepare his case, and said that McManus's defense was that he had been granted a divorce and the custody of the children by the Supreme Court.

Moffat Held for Examination.

Charles Moffat of 209 West Thirty-eighth Street, proprietor of several west side flat houses, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with maintaining one of them, at 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, as a disorderly house, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination. He was arrested on Tuesday afternoon on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mott.

CHARGES SERVED ON FIRE CHIEF CROKER

Fifteen Specifications That He Must Answer at the Trial.

Incompetence, False Reporting, Taking Railroad Passes, Discrimination, and Unbecoming Conduct in the List—Seventy Witnesses.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department, will go on trial before Commissioner Sturgis at Fire Headquarters on Monday next on charges that were served on him yesterday. Deputy Chief Purroy will perform the duties of the office under this order, which was issued yesterday by the Commissioner:

Special Order No. 121, issued Aug. 19, 1902, relieving Chief of Department Edward F. Croker from command of the uniformed force, is hereby rescinded, to take effect at 10:30 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 29, 1902, when the Chief of Department will appear at headquarters for the purpose of answering the charges that have been preferred against him. During the hearing of the charges and pending the Commissioner's decision thereon the present Acting Chief of Department will continue to act as Chief of Department.

The charges are seven in number, and they embrace fifteen specifications. The first charge refers to the alleged failing to enforce the law to properly safeguard the Park Avenue Hotel. The specification alleges that in October, 1899, Chief Croker directed Chiefs of Battalion to instruct company commanders to discontinue all inspections in their districts until otherwise ordered, so that no reports were sent in of violations of law at the Park Avenue Hotel, and the provisions of law were not enforced on the hotel.

The second charge is that of incompetence as Chief of Department in the management of great fires. The specifications relate to the Wicke, Updegrove, and Park Avenue Hotel fires.

The third charge alleges the sending in of false reports in regard to the presence of water at the Wicke fire.

The fourth charge is that the Chief violated the Constitution of the State of New York, and the specification reads:

That Chief of Department Edward F. Croker did violate the Constitution of the State of New York in that he requested or accepted free passes or free transportation for his own use or benefit, or for the use of others, from the Cunard Steamship Company, on or about April, 1900; the Panama Railroad Company, on or about April, 1900; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on or about April, 1900; the West Shore Railroad Company, on or about May, 1900; the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City, on or about January, 1902, and some railroad or railroads, running from New York City to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, on or about August, 1899. This in violation of Section 5, Article XIII., Constitution of the State of New York, and of Section 220, Rules and Regulations, 1898.

The witnesses named in connection with the fourth charge are V. M. Brown, E. A. Drake, C. E. Lambert, E. V. Skinner, Oren Root, Jr., and John F. Ahearn.

The fifth charge is that the accused converted public property to private use, and the specifications cite part of the testimony brought out on the recent trial of Chief Patrick J. Ryan of the repair shops to the effect that Chief Croker had private work done at the shops and that he allowed hose to be delivered at the Polo Grounds and at a lumber yard on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn.

The sixth charge embraces "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in persecutions of and discriminating against members of the force." The specifications are in connection with the complaints of "oppression" by ex-Foreman Clifford, whose dismissal from the department has been sustained by the Appellate Division; charges by Battalion Chiefs Goodersoh and Burns that Chief Croker "blocked" their chances of promotion to Deputy Chief, and the complaint of several members of the Clifford faction that Chief Croker tried to force them into the association created as a rival to the Clifford association, and, failing in that, refused to recommend them for promotion. The fourth specification of the charge relates to the grievance of Lindsay Williamson, who alleges that Chief Croker tried to force him out of the department and off the eligible list in favor of a man lower on the list.

The seventh charge is that Chief Croker was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to good order and discipline in that he told a newspaper reporter that Commissioner Sturgis and a friend used their badges of office as passes into theatres or to get boxes "and privileges" until there was a turn-down at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that he returned from an unexpired vacation on Aug. 18, 1902, and resumed command without prior notice or consultation with the Commissioner and in violation of the rules.

The charges do not include insubordination, and Commissioner Sturgis does not appear as one of the seventy witnesses against Chief Croker. Therefore, at the trial Mr. Sturgis will sit as Judge and not take the stand as an accusing witness.

The serving of the charges yesterday had some features that were peculiar. Chief Croker, while waiting in front of Fire Headquarters for his lawyer, John J. Delany, was passed by Deputy Chief Purroy without a sign of recognition. Going up stairs with Mr. Delany, Chief Croker was invited to enter the Commissioner's office alone. There he found Mr. Sturgis, Secretary Leary, Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur F. Cosby, and Acting Chief Purroy.

"I report," Chief Croker said, "for instructions."

"Take a chair, Chief," Mr. Sturgis said.

Then the Commissioner handed the charges against the Chief to his subordinate, Deputy Chief Purroy, who was deliberate in reading them and handing them back. Mr. Sturgis put them in an envelope, which he gave to Chief Croker, saying:

"Here, Chief, are your instructions."

"Good day, Sir," Chief Croker said, walking out.

Commissioner Sturgis, as soon as Chief Croker left, said that, as he would be the presiding officer at the trial of the Chief, it would be manifestly improper for him to make any comment on the charges. He said that the charges had to be prepared very carefully.

"I will," he continued, "conduct this trial fairly and will allow every opportunity for bringing out a full and clear solution of the difficulties. And I may add that, so far as I am concerned, there has been no political or personal feeling between me and Chief Croker, and no such feeling will be entertained in the conduct of this case."

Mr. Cosby is at the head of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties of the Law Department. He explained that he will aid in the prosecution of Chief Croker, because his duties in the bureau have made him familiar with the affairs of the Fire Department.

Mr. Delany will defend the Chief, with, possibly, the aid of his associate, Frederick S. John. Of the charges against his client Mr. Delany said:

"I am not surprised to find that in them there is not a scintilla of evidence against the financial honesty of Chief Croker. Such a feature in the accusation could not exist, and, in spite of the dragnet methods employed to get a case up against him, nothing was unearthed to affect his probity. Competent persons will pass on Chief Croker's qualifications as a fire fighter, and he, being honest and competent, cannot be driven out of office by any combination."

"I have nothing to say," Chief Croker said. "My lawyer must do the talking. No, I will not take up a single charge or specification and discuss it. Time enough when the trial's on."

Douglas Shoe Company Reincorporation

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, Mass., has been reincorporated with a capital stock of $2,000,000, divided into $1,000,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common stock. The preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent. annual dividends, is to be offered for sale to the public at par, $100 per share. The common stock is retained by W. L. Douglas. The preferred stock is preferred as to dividends and assets. Mr. Douglas will remain the active head of the business.

Do you read the letters from the people which appear in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES? (A whole page of them.) If you do, you can hardly escape getting quickly a good notion of what New Yorkers and intelligent people generally are talking and thinking about. If you do not, you may be overlooking something it is essential that you should know and understand. These letters are the unbiased, undirected opinions of THE NEW YORK TIMES's large army of readers freely expressed.—Adv.

FOUND PLACE WHERE YOUNG BOUGHT TRUNK.

Dealer and His Son Say Purchaser Was Clean Shaven.

SEARCH FOR EILING STILL ON

Man Who Attempted Suicide at First Thought to be the Possible Confederate Named by Prisoner.

Although the police were unanimous yesterday in saying that William Hooper Young's story of a man named Eiling was a falsehood, nevertheless they kept up their investigations on that line. During the day there were several reports that men of Eiling's description had been located, but in no case were facts forthcoming to prove the existence of the person whom Young named as the real murderer of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer.

Young had no trouble in sleeping through his first night in the Tombs. "This is the first night's comfort I have had in a week," he exclaimed on waking at 6:45 o'clock. Having been supplied with money by W. F. S. Hart, his counsel, the prisoner sent out for rolls and coffee, which he evidently enjoyed. As on the day of his arrival, he continued to take an unflagging interest in newspaper reports of the murder.

From early in the morning until late at night Capt. Titus was receiving dispatches concerning out-of-town arrests of men who might be Eiling. Young had said that Eiling lived in Bridgeport, Conn., and in each one of the messages the prisoner was some one who admitted having come from that city. By afternoon it began to appear that any person belonging to Bridgeport wasn't safe within the New England or Middle Atlantic States.

Some excitement was caused in Headquarters by the announcement that the mysterious Eiling was a patient in the Harlem Hospital. There was a mysterious man in the hospital, but nobody was able to connect him with the name given by Young. The patient was recorded as Charles Garnett, twenty-five years old. He was taken to the hospital from the Mt. Morris Hotel, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue, early in the morning. To the hotel clerk he had said:

"Any old name will do. Make it Charles Garnett of Bridgeport, Conn."

Seven hours after he registered he was found ill in his room, but when he first reached the hospital, although he was suffering from a dose of muriatic acid, the doctors told him he was in no danger of death.

"I want to die," he replied.

"What have you done?" asked a surgeon.

"I know what I've done," he said, "and I want to die."

He declined to say where he came from or to tell anything about himself. Later, when told that he would die, he answered: "All right." Then he was asked if he came from Bridgeport.

"If I tell you where I came from," he said, "you'll hang me."

Several policemen made inquiries and decided that Garnett was not Eiling, even if there was any Eiling.

The most important discovery made by the police yesterday was the place where Young or some one else bought the trunk in which Mrs. Pulitzer's body was taken to New Jersey, and in which her bloodstained clothing was sent to Chicago. The fact that the son of the trunk dealer described the purchaser as a man without a mustache led some to believe that Young, after all, did have an accomplice. For numerous witnesses had declared that Young still had his mustache after the trunk reached the Clarence apartment house, on West Fifty-eighth Street.

The trunk dealer is William Canning, who has his store at 110 West Forty-second Street. He told his story yesterday to Capt. Titus's detectives.

"At 11 o'clock last Wednesday morning," he said, "a man came here, got a trunk for $4, and said his name was Young. My son, William, took the trunk to 103 West Fifty-eighth Street in a wheelbarrow."

Canning looked at the trunk that came from Chicago and identified it as the one bought in his shop by the man called Young. In the meanwhile the storekeeper's son told his experiences with the buyer of the trunk. He said:

"I wheeled the trunk to Fifty-eighth Street for him. He didn't have a mustache, but he looked like the pictures of Young. When we reached the Clarence I helped him carry the trunk up stairs to the first floor, but he wouldn't let me go into the apartment. As I stood in the hall he handed me a nickel.

"'You're a cheap skate,' I said to him. 'Take back your nickel, and keep it.'

"Then I left the place. He told me his name was Young. If I saw him again I'd know him in a minute."

Canning was taken to the Clarence apartment house, where the hall boy said he remembered him as the person who had helped Young carry a trunk up stairs at the time of the murder.

The boy will be taken down to the Tombs this morning to identify Young.

The police account for the boy's description of the man simply as a case of defective memory. It was Young, they say, who got the trunk, and the boy is merely mistaken when he asserts positively the buyer had no mustache.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan began his preliminary investigation yesterday by examining several witnesses privately. Dolbey, the Clarence bellboy, and Max Levy, the Brooklyn gymnasium man, were called, as were two of the four Mormon Elders who occupied part of the apartment where the crime was committed.

Ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews denied yesterday that he knew anything about Young or the murder case.

"I don't know Young nor any of his family," said Mr. Andrews.

It had been stated that the ex-Commissioner was a personal friend of John W. Young, the prisoner's father, and that the latter had cabled to Mr. Andrews all his instructions in regard to the legal defense of the son. W. F. S. Hart, the prisoner's counsel, also denied that Mr. Andrews knew anything about the case.

PULITZER INQUEST BEGUN.

Hudson County Coroner Hears Testimony, and Adjourns the Proceedings.

Coroner William N. Parslow, at the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City, last night began an inquest in the case of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, who was found dead in the Morris Canal on Sept. 18. Joseph H. Johnston, a bridge tender, testified that he had seen a wagon with a trunk in front cross the bridge and return on the night of Sept. 17. He could give no description of the horse, wagon, or driver.

David Powell, a motorman, told how he discovered the body, and notified Bridge Superintendent Walter Blair. The latter testified that he had notified the police.

Charles K. Evans, the Hoboken liveryman, from whom the horse and wagon was hired, said he had identified the weight found tied to Mrs. Pulitzer's body, and later had identified the photograph of William H. Young as a picture of the man who hired the rig. The inquest was then adjourned to Oct. 8. The District Attorney's office of this city was represented by C. H. Studin. William F. S. Hart was present on behalf of Young.

No Reconciliation of the Shepards.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard in her suit for divorce, yesterday said there was no truth in a report that a reconciliation was to end the proceedings.

W. E. D. Stokes Disputes Shoe Bill.

W. E. D. Stokes walked into the Tenth District Municipal Court yesterday carrying a big bundle of boots and shoes under his arm, on account of which he was being sued for $75.45 by James Slater, a shoemaker of 1,121 Broadway. Mr. Stokes refused to pay for the footwear, some of which had been delivered four years ago, because he said they hurt his feet. Two items in the bill, shoelaces at 5 cents a pair and shoe polish amounting to 65 cents, Mr. Stokes made no objection to. In accordance with agreement by counsel the hearing was set for Oct. 2.

PABST HOTEL LITIGATION.

Lessee Asks $300,000 Damages for Invasion of Rapid Transit Tunnel.

The Pabst Hotel, the portico of which was so long a subject of contention, is the basis of an action to recover $300,000 damages instituted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by the Pabst Brewing Company against Charles Thorley, from whom the company leased the hotel property. Damages are claimed because on April 15 last the rapid transit contractors took possession of the entire cellar room beneath the Broadway side of the building and about half of that beneath the sidewalk in Forty-second Street for tunnel purposes, taking a large part of the rathskellar and storage room.

According to the complaint, Thorley as lessee constructed the hotel and sublet the property to the brewing company for nineteen years and nine months from May 1, 1899, covenanting undisturbed possession, which it is claimed he has failed to secure in view of the invasion of the cellar space. In being ejected from part the company considers itself as ejected from the entire premises. Of the damages asked $50,000 is for expenditures in fitting up and decorating the hotel.

PASTOR FAVORS SUNDAY GAMES.

No Objection to Innocent Recreation, Such as Baseball.

The Rev. John H. A. Hagan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul of the Cross, Jersey City, yesterday announced himself as an advocate of Sunday ball playing. He believed, however, that every one should attend divine service in the morning and evening and if they did so their spiritual advisers should not object to their indulging in any innocent recreation during the afternoon.

Ball playing he considered the best recreation because it gave them abundant exercise in the open air. All Sunday games should be conducted in orderly fashion and upon grounds where they could not possibly prove an annoyance to any one who might be inclined to object.

FIRES OF PECULIAR ORIGIN.

Three Nearby Blazes on East Side Caused Fear of Pyromaniac.

Three apparently incendiary fires occurred early yesterday morning in near-by tenements on the lower east side, spreading alarm through the district. At 95 First Street an empty barrel and a pile of newspapers were found blazing in the rear of the cellar. Forty minutes later a heap of rubbish was found burning fiercely beneath the lower stairs of 103 Second Street, and within an hour the entire cellar of No. 126 in the same street was found to be filled with flames.

This was the only one of the fires that was at all serious, for there was a severe panic as the tenants fled and the fire, working through to the first floor, did about $800 damage. The police and Fire Marshal are investigating.

Twelfth Regiment Officers Dined.

The non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State National Guard, were dined at the Manhattan Hotel last night by Col. George R. Dyer and the commissioned officers of the company, in appreciation of the good showing of the regiment at State Camp, where they beat any previous record for attendance, and of the work of their representatives on the State Rifle Team which competed at the Sea Girt range. About 130 commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth sat down to the banquet. Lieut. Vanderbilt was not present. Informal speechmaking followed the dinner.

New York University Opens.

The college and School of Applied Science of New York University were formally opened yesterday by Chancellor MacCracken. Together with the Faculty at the opening were three members of the university council, Dr. John P. Mum, Commodore David Banks, and Israel C. Pierson, and Miss Helen Miller Gould, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee. Recitations commence to-day for all classes. The freshman class now numbers 90 students and 30 more are to matriculate. The medical and law schools open Monday.

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For our Thursday, Friday and Saturday sale,

Finest Long Island Potatoes, A LARGE BASKET, 9c.

7 Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour, A Can Davis Baking Powder, } Both 19c

2 Pounds Best Maracaibo Coffee, 3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, } Both 50c

Potted Ham or Tongue, special, ¼-pound can 5c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, per package 10c
Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's Best, per cake 4c
Parlor Matches, Triumph brand, box of 800 3c
Sardines in oil, good quality, ¼ can 4c
Evaporated Peaches, best quality, 1 pound 11c
Mustard Sardines, best quality, Gold Label brand, per can 12c
Potash or Lye, Butler's best, per can 7c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar 10c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph brand, plain or sauce, 3-pound can 10c
Liberty Jam, none better, special, 3 jars 25c

SPECIAL
1 Can Essie Fancy Maine Corn,
1 Can Queen Early June Peas,
1 Can Essie Maine Succotash,
ALL THREE FOR 29c

Black Pepper, ¼-pound can 8c
French Mustard, Butler's best, extra large bottle 8c
English Mustard, our best, per can 9c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle brand, per bottle 5c
Golden Drip Syrup, our best, quart bottle 10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Pepriess brand, pint bottle, wrapped 13c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's best, large bottle 10c
Domestic Oil, pint bottle 10c
Superlative Prepared Flour, 3-pound package 13c
Corn Starch, X L C B brand, per package 5c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, per package 10c

TEA, Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, A POUND, 35c.
COFFEE, Best Mocha and Java, A POUND, 25c.

Imported Kippered Herring. Marshall's Famous Brand, None Better, Per Can, 17c.

SALMON, Hatchery Brand, Fancy Red Alaska, 1-Pound Tall Can, 2 Cans for 25c.

Started out to make our $3.50 shoe a bit better than others.

Did the trick, because we have "Trumps."

It is a good $3.50 worth of leather and work, with the style of a much higher priced shoe thrown in.

Several leathers.

Our $5 shoe, "Pedestrian," has style to throw away; and for walking it's the easiest thing we know.

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Fifth New York Artillery Reunion.

On the occasion of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, D. C., next month the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Veteran Association of this city will hold its annual reunion and campfire. The headquarters will be at the St. James Hotel, at Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street, and the dates agreed upon are Oct. 6, 7, 8, and 9. There will be a reception each day, commencing on the second day of the meeting.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR DEFECTS IN VESTIBULE TRAINS.—In the case of the Northern Pacific Railway Company against Adams, decided by the United States Circuit Court, it appeared that a passenger boarded a railroad train which was vestibuled with the exception of a tourist sleeper placed between the day coach and the dining car. This sleeper had no device for inclosing its platforms or guarding persons who might be thereon. The passenger entered the day coach, and went back to the dining car to purchase cigars, and started to return to the day coach. He was not seen, after passing out of the dining car, until his body was found near the track opposite a sharp curve. The train was three hours late. The track contained many sharp curves between the station where the deceased boarded the train and the next station. The schedule running time between these stations was thirty-five minutes, and on this occasion the run was made in twenty-four minutes. There was testimony that there was unusual lurching of the cars, to such an extent that the mail clerk could do no work, and the news agent could not make his usual trip through the cars. It was held that the question of the company's negligence in so running the train with such unprotected platforms thereon was for the jury. It was further held that the fact that deceased was in the habit of traveling on such trains and knew that they contained an unvestibuled sleeper did not deprive him of the right to visit the dining car, or make it negligence on his part to do so, and the question whether he was exercising ordinary care was for the jury.

***

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.—Before the public can be said to have acquired an implied license to cross the right of way and tracks of a railroad company at a place other than a public crossing, so that the company, in the operation of its tracks, is bound to anticipate foot passengers at such place, it is held, in Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company vs. Potter (56 Lawyers' Reports, annotated 375) that the path must be so well defined as to attract public attention, and the use must be continuous and for such a length of time that the company knows, or, in the exercise of ordinary care, should know, that the public is thus using its right of way.

***

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY CONDITIONS.—A condition in a life insurance policy that if within three years from the date of the policy the insured should die by suicide, sane or insane, the liability of the company should be limited to the amount of the premiums paid, is held, in the case of Sherar vs. Prudential Insurance Company, (56 Lawyers' Reports, annotated 611,) to be valid

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3.45, value 5.25.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh east winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,450. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

JEROME WARNS LABOR AGAINST AGGRESSION

Says Capital, Once Aroused, Would Crush Workingmen.

THE TRUSTS WILL CONTINUE

He Also Declares that at a Fair Election and Without Fraud Devery Would Not Be Elected.

District Attorney Jerome, at the opening of the new hall of the East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, last night, delivered an address, in which he paid tribute to the personality of the President, and before an audience largely made up of workingmen he emphasized what he called the good that there is in the combinations of capital, and took occasion to roundly scold labor unions in so far as they attempted to keep men who were not of the labor organizations from working. He also called attention to the working of the franchise under changed conditions.

At the conclusion of his address, when, according to the custom of the settlement, it is granted to those who have listened to ask questions or make impromptu speeches, a man took exception to the District Attorney's remarks in regard to the combinations of workingmen. In reply Mr. Jerome warned labor against arousing capital, saying, very earnestly and with manifest excitement and sincerity:

"What have you organized labor men done? You have made no impression on public life. The men of you who make up the bone and sinew of our commonwealth have not had time for the selection and checking of the walking delegate.

"When I was in the Court of Special Sessions there was a man brought before me who had brutally assaulted a poor fellow who did not have the $25 necessary to join the Brass Workers' Union. He appeared in great boastfulness, and told of the rights of labor. He was guilty of a cowardly, vicious assault, and we could have given him three months. I wanted to, but my associates were content with thirty days, and when this boastful, brutal man was in jail, he wrote a letter of deep regret for his action, though he had pleaded not guilty, and perjured himself. One of those people who love to tell of going down, and they always say 'down,' to elevate the workingman, urged his repentance as an excuse, and, against my will, sentence was suspended. Then he went about boasting what organized labor could do for its leaders who were abused by the courts.

"This thing has got to stop, unless labor means to arouse capital. Capital is cowardly. It has great interests at stake, and doesn't want to fight, but no one fights like a coward when he has to fight. When the coward fights he is ruthless and cruel.

"If you arouse capital, make no mistake, it will crush you into the dust as you have never been before, and the political liberties of your country will be of the past. I have told you a truth that is not, in my judgment, to be disputed, and one that is not preached from the public platforms.

LABOR SELDOM ATTACKED.

"From the public platform labor is seldom attacked, the speakers being willing to say anything that will make it appear that they are the friends of the people. Men don't talk sense, as a rule, when they talk about labor. They are prefectly willing to talk about the trusts—that is popular. I mean to emphasize the fact that there are many elements in the trusts which are practically vital to the welfare of this country. The thing to do is to deal with the wrongs of the trusts.

"In regard to labor, I have sought to point out the offensive and weak elements. I am not hunting votes. There are no more shrewd and hard headed, long seeing men than the laborers of New York, and if it were put to their vote they would overwhelmingly condemn the cowardly, un-American proposition that a man may not work unless he has joined a labor organization. I tell you if you arouse capital it will crush you. You can't trust your leaders. No one else can trust them. They will sell you for the price, and you know it. When labor is honestly and decently led, we will see an era of clean politics such as we have never seen before."

Much to the surprise of a number of persons present interested in the settlement and themselves not identified with labor, men and women of means, the remarks in reply to the man who had drawn them forth by Mr. Jerome met first with a second of silence and then vigorous applause. Clarence Gordon, resident manager of the East Side House Settlement, introduced the speaker, and in his remarks explained that the institution was not one of charity or almsgiving, but rather to bring men of every line of life together to develop the spirit of the Bible and love your neighbor as yourself. After a few introductory remarks Mr. Jerome swung into the spirit of what he had to say and did not mince matters. He said in part:

"As things are now going on, we are trying to do things radically dissimilar to the system under which our institutions were developed. We still have the right of the franchise, but your vote, however wise, just, and good you may be, counts no more than the one that is bought by Tim Sullivan or Bill Devery for $2. They are Democrats, and it is but fair to say that the gentlemen in the other party pay the same. There is trying work under the universal franchise. This, which has resulted in our institutions, was largely brought about by the objection to taxation without representation, and which brought about our War for Independence.

"What would one of the people of old who fought and died for liberty say if he should come back to the shock and horror of finding that those who spend the money of the taxpayers recklessly are largely those who do not pay the taxes? There is no good of dreaming of going back to the property qualification of the voter. But there is something to think about, and that is how easy it is for our representatives to be free and open-handed with the money paid by others. This 10 per cent. of those who pay are not as frugal and careful of the public funds as the 90 per cent. would be.

"The men in the old days, who won the right to the franchise, had a pride in their vote. They were in small communities or scattered through the rural districts. They attended the town meeting, and they knew who they were voting for. They could keep a check on them.

"To-day nearly 25 per cent. of our people live in the big cities. Look at the mixture we have with the thousands of Italians forming almost a separate city among themselves; more Jews gathered together than there were in the old Jerusalem; more Irish than there are in Dublin; more Germans than there are in any German city with the exception of two, and these separate cities within a city vote together for candidates then cannot know. It does not seem reasonable that, under the new conditions, the old system will work well or can work well. It is hard to heat a four-story building with a furnace meant for a house of two stories.

"Go through our city departments and see how the work is done: Seventy-five hundred policemen could not close the pool-rooms, although they had $12,000 to do it. The Police Department could do great things, and I kind of hope that they will have to before long.

BESET BY DEMAGOGUES.

"We have been beset by demagogues. On the one side we have the trusts, and on the other the labor organizations.

"The trusts are not an unmitigated evil, but no man, even if he wants to tell the truth, will talk that way to you. He will give you a lot of buncombe from the political platform. You can't have economic changes without evils. A great many have had to suffer with every change, and, in the main, it must be said that the trusts have not touched any art which they have not improved. We talk about the beef trust. The truth is that is is better to have stable prices than beef high at one time and very low at another.

"Economic forces have a momentum that cannot be resisted. No talk of politicians is going to change the fact that the trusts are going to continue. Let us recognize the good and check the evil in these combinations. The most serious evil of the trusts is that they debauch the public life and even the judiciary. This is a very grave and serious evil.

"As to the labor organizations, the real men don't talk the buncombe their leaders do. They will tell you as I do that it is raically wrong and un-American that a man cannot work because he has not joined a union. Talk about trusts. Could there be a more cruel trust than this?

"In looking for future betterment we must regard the past and remember that it would be well if as in the old days there were a greater feeling of individual responsibility, and that men then had the real patriotism that prizes the right to vote and not to sell it. The only way we are going to work out our salvation to-day is by bringing it home that casting our ballots is our business, and not the business of anybody else.

"You can't catch a man by the collar and make him good, but you can and you are bringing men together to compare their several ideas and introducing them one to the other, so that in a sense you come back to the old days, when the man had an idea for whom he was voting. You can assure, at least, that there shall be fair elections at the primaries and fair elections later.

DEVERY AND A FAIR ELECTION.

"I believe that the scenes in the Second District are an absolute disgrace. I don't think that Devery is the proper man for a leader, and I don't think that the majority of Democrats in his district do. At a fair election, and without all manner of fraud, he would not be elected. But what could be done? Neither side would give information about the frauds of the other for fear of being detected themselves.

"You must take an interest in your candidate. The man who has made even a small contribution to a political campaign goes out and works for his candidate. Then if lucky he can say: 'He was my horse and he won.' There must be the idea of manhood in the candidate and the knowledge that he is a good man.

"When President Roosevelt made his tour of this State, while running for the Governorship, the Republican politicians had sold him out. He made up his mind that, even if defeated, he would say what he had in his mind to say, and that, if elected, he would be himself armed against them. That was the manly way. He went out and talked, and he had his Rough Rider trumpeter with him. He certainly did talk more buncombe than any other man ever did, but the fellows at the tail end of his car saw him talk, and they said:

"'He's all right. He's a man. He has his faults and will make many mistakes, but if he makes but eleven out of every twenty, he will at least have nine things well done.'

"They saw that he was a big-hearted, brave, well-meaning man, and they voted for him. See where he is to-day. I believe he will be the next President. We Democrats do such asinine things."

Among those present were W. A. Reed and Douglas Robinson, who is a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt. Mr. Robinson seemed highly pleased at the reference to the President, though he looked uneasy when Mr. Jerome referred to "buncombe."

VIRTUOUS WASHINGTON POLICE.

They Refuse to Enter a Barroom Even to Make an Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A question which has been referred by the District Commissioners to the Corporation Counsel for decision invests the police of Washington with virtues not commonly supposed to mark policemen. The question, which has been raised by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, is as to the right of a policeman to enter a barroom when on duty. It appears that the police of Washington so shrink from entering barrooms that, in order to avoid the appearance of evil, they will not go into a saloon even to make an arrest.

A letter from the Secretary of the Liquor Association to the Commissioners says: "It appears that when an officer is called by a saloonkeeper to remove a disorderly person from his place of business, the officer generally expresses an unwillingness to enter and suggests that the offending party be conducted to the door."

The question submitted to the Corporation Counsel is whether the police are justified in this total abstinence from barrooms, or whether they have a legal right to go in when a riot is in progress.

CHEAPER TELEPHONE SERVICE.

New Company Files $100,000,000 Deed of Trust—Will Send Messages at Two Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—For the International Telephone Company, the proposed rival of the Bell system, Josiah Marvel to-day filed a deed of trust for $100,000,000 with the Recorder of Deeds.

The deed covers plants already secured, patents covering the manufacture of switch boards and general telephone apparatus and the franchises the concern expects to secure.

It is proposed to issue bonds amounting to $100,000,000, underwritten by New York and Baltimore capitalists. It is proposed also to furnish telephone service at 2 cents the message.

The International Company was incorporated at Dover on May 15, with the nominal capital of $1,000,000. Soon another certificate will be filed calling for a capital of $200,000,000, and the fee the State will receive for this will be about $30,000. The company already has a plant in operation in Louisiana and it says plans can be installed under its patents at about one-fifth the present cost. The officers are: President—S. B. Rhinehart, Waynesborough, Penn.; Treasurer—Rhien B. Harrison, Baltimore; Secretary—Henry F. Fahey, New York; Assistant Secretary—J. Miller Kenyon, Washington.

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Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

MURDER IN COAL FIELDS

Miner Beaten to Death by Strikers at Olyphant, Penn.

Deed Perpetrated Within Half a Mile of Soldiers' Camp—Coal and Iron Policeman Almost Killed at Wilkesbarre.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 25.—James Winston, forty-eight years old, was killed and his son-in-law, S. J. Lewis, was severely injured by a gang of Hungarian strikers, who waylaid them on their way to work at Grassy Island Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company to-day. The affair took place half a mile from and almost within sight of the camp of the Thirteenth Regiment at Olyphant. Lewis got away, but Winston had his skull crushed with a club and fell unconscious.

While he lay prostrate and dying the crowd jumped on him, kicked him in the face, and beat him with clubs. After dancing about their victim, clapping their hands, and singing, the crowd left him. Winston was carried home by William Doyle, a non-union man, and Mrs. Doyle, who witnessed the murder. Harry Simrock, Tom Priston, and Harry Shubah, the three men who are alleged to have committed the actual crime, have fled. Six men and a woman who were in the crowd from which the assailants emerged were arrested and held in $1,000 bail each as witnesses.

Mrs. George Marshall, colored, wife of the proprietor of a hotel at Jessup, armed with a shotgun, safely escorted a hunted non-union man through a crowd of 100 strikers from the hotel to the Sterrick Creek Colliery stockade late last night. When the crowd began to avenge itself by bombarding the hotel, Mrs. Marshall fired on the nearest group, and peppered a dozen men with bird shot. This scattered the mob.

A company from the Thirteenth Regiment was called this morning to disperse a crowd which was tearing up tracks at the Pancoast Colliery in Throop.

This evening a crowd of strikers threw stones at non-union men who were being escorted home from work in Forest City. The soldiers loaded their guns, and the commander said he would give the word to fire if another stone was thrown. The crowd melted away. One man who held back was arrested.

Cold, heavy rains all day and late into the night made camp life miserable, but eased the soldiers' work by discouraging the congregation of mobs.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 25.—Gen. Gobin and a part of the Eighth Regiment arrived at the mining town of Duryea late this afternoon. Duryea is almost on the dividing line between Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, and ever since the strike began has been the scene of many acts of violence. The military authorities thought it would be advantageous to have a large contingent of soldiers at this point, as they can be moved into Lackawanna or Luzerne County at short notice.

The Ninth Regiment, with headquarters in this city, did its first guard duty to-day. One battalion went to Nanticoke, Plymouth, and Wanamie, where they dispersed large crowds that had assembled in the vicinity of the mines.

Burgess Williams has asked Sheriff Jacobs for special officers to patrol the streets of the town of Nanticoke. He says he can no longer control the strikers and the sympathizers who stone the houses of non-union men.

David Aknew, a coal and iron policeman, was assaulted by strikers at Brookside, in the northern part of the city, this afternoon, and left on the road for dead. He was removed to the hospital in a critical condition.

President Mitchell and his advisers at strike headquarters say the presence of the troops in Luzerne County and Lackawanna County has had the effect of strengthening the ranks of the strikers. The local coal operators claim the usual amount of coal was mined to-day.

One hundred and fifty miners left here for Ohio to-day, where they have secured work in the soft coal mines.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Gov. Stone was asked to-day if he would declare martial law in the coal regions. He said: "Without discussing the power of the Government to declare martial law, it will be wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The fifty-first section of the Act of Assembly, approved April 28, 1899, provides that 'when a tumult, riot, or mob shall exist the Commander in Chief shall call upon the National Guard, and he may at his discretion order any number of men of the enrolled militia to be drafted, and may detail or commission officers to organize the forces.' The National Guard has been sent into the coal regions to suppress tumults, riots, and mobs where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. It will not interfere with the civil authorities, but is there to aid and assist them in preserving order. There is now a surplus in the Treasury, and the State is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time. I have no hesitation in expressing my disapproval of tumults, riots, and mobs and all acts of violence, and my determination to suppress them and preserve order, regardless of consequences and regardless of cost."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. G. W. Baird of the navy, who is Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Departments Building, has been obliged to purchase soft coal for use in the building. Capt. Baird has caused an investigation to be made of the situation in the anthracite region, and says that the largest mines are from one-half to seven-eighths full of water, and that it will take three months to pump them out and have them in full operation so that the demand for coal can be met.

On account of this information he consulted the Controller as to whether he could be allowed to purchase soft coal for the State, War, and Navy Building, and such permission was granted. It is the intention of Capt. Baird to have the grates where soft coal is burned arranged so that there will be a minimum of smoke.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—President John Mitchell, in a long-distance telephone message to The News to-day from Wilkesbarre, said:

"The press reports of lawlessness in the strike region are greatly exaggerated. There has been no serious outbreak.

"There have been individual acts of lawlessness, but nothing that has approached concerted move on the part of the strikers.

"There is no reign of terror, and the miners are conducting themselves as peaceably as when the strike started.

"It is not for me to criticise the State authorities in sending troops to the strike region, but I do not see any more need for troops now than there was the day the strike began.

"The miners are standing firm, and I can see no evidence of weakening on their part. Every day non-union miners are quitting the mines and joining forces with us."

The through Day and Night White Mtn. trains via the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will be continued until Oct. 4th, inclusive. Reduced exc. rates.—Adv.

New York—Pennsylvania Special—Chicago.
Only 20 hours en route. Lunch in New York, breakfast in Chicago. Improved equipment.—Adv.

"Black and White," the Popular Scotch Whiskey. Smooth as silk—it never fails to please all tastes.—Adv.

RIOT IN SARATOGA.

Striking Trolley Men Stone Street Cars, but Retreat in the Face of Revolvers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Hudson Valley Railway Company to-day again managed to operate its full schedule of trolley cars, and only those running between Stillwater and Waterford were protected by military escorts. The only riotous demonstration reported occurred in this town early this evening, when the cars were stoned and glass broken, but no one was hurt. The railway employes drew their revolvers, when the rioters hastily beat a retreat. Military protection will undoubtedly be restored on the Saratoga division to-morrow.

The strikers held meetings last night and to-day and have resolved to continue the strike to an indefinite period. This action was taken after receiving assurances from Chairman Dilworth of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America that the strikers would receive moral support from the international body. The managers of the Hudson Valley Railway state that the company is determined not to yield to the demands of the strikers who have assumed a more aggressive attitude than at any time during the four weeks of the strike.

It is rumored that the company will tomorrow attempt to resume its traffic between Waterford and Troy, which may result in the motormen of the United Traction Company going out on a strike.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Sheriff Carpenter to-day took cognizance of the motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley Railway by issuing a proclamation addressed to the Presidents of the various villages in Saratoga County. The proclamation calls attention to acts of violence, malicious mischief, and unlawful assemblages, which, it is asserted, have been allowed in some villages. It further calls on the Presidents to make proclamation to the citizens that these offenses cease, at the same time warning the citizens to refrain from disorderly acts and language or interfering with any passengers on railway cars or of congregating on streets.

President Medberry of Ballston Spa at once answered the Sheriff, declining to issue such proclamation on the ground that it would be premature and not required by the actual facts. Mr. Medberry declared that there has been no unlawful assemblages in the village nor any resistance to any legal process.

STRUCK UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT.

Surgeon in Washington Hospital Dismissed for Resorting to Blow to Release a Bitten Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Dr. D. T. Stuart, a young physician who has for a year or more been on the staff of the Emergency Hospital of this city, has met with a peculiar professional experience in being dismissed because he struck a patient with his fist.

He has for a year had charge of patients who have taken poison, and has saved all but one of 154 cases. Day before yesterday a tall, handsome and well-dressed young man was carried to the hospital, unconscious from taking arsenic. The doctor pumped him out as quickly as he could, and was trying to insert the pump again to complete the work when the patient, still unconscious, shut down on his finger and bit it fiercely. Dr. Stuart, in great pain, but, as he says, not at all in anger, struck the man a hard blow with his left hand, which was free, his object being to cause the patient to open his mouth and release the finger. The man recovered and left the hospital without giving his name.

When the fact that a patient had been struck by a doctor became known to the chief of the staff, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, he sent for Dr. Stuart and at once told him he had violated the rules of the hospital and must go. Dr. Stuart said this was true, and he could only abide the decision of his chief. He said he had felt no anger in doing what he did, but had only the idea of releasing his finger. The patient was absolutely unconscious of what he was doing. Dr. Stuart left for New York to-day to enter a hospital there.

LIVE WIRE HITS A HORSE.

Animal Runs Away, Throwing Two Persons from a Buggy—Horse Blinded in One Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—A disabled trolley car passing to the car barns here at noon to-day pulled down a section of trolley wire and the live wire fell on the spirited mare used by Dr. Stella Q. Root in making professional calls. The wire glanced over the animal's eye, burning the forehead, and landed on her shoulder. It burned into the mare's back, causing the animal to snort and rear in pain and thus to throw off the wire.

Maddened by the pain, the mare dashed over Broad Street, which was deserted at the time. In his efforts to control the mare Edward McCarthy, the driver, broke a rein. Seeing the animal get beyond his control McCarthy tugged with all his might on the other rein and ran the maddened steed into a wooden fence. The collision with the fence demolished the buggy and threw out its occupants and the mare ran into a yard near by, where she was caught and led to a veterinary's headquarters.

A rubber blanket which was wrapped about Dr. Root and the driver saved them from any serious injury. The mare, a valuable animal, is blinded in one eye and is so that she will probably have to be killed.

VILLAGE WRECKED BY FIRE.

Nearly Every House in Hammond, N. Y., Destroyed by the Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At about 8 o'clock last night, Hammond, a small village twenty miles from this city, was almost wiped out by fire. The fire originated in the barns adjoining the American Hotel, and spread with great rapidity from the hotel to a number of stores, dwellings, and barns in the vicinity, which were soon reduced to ashes.

The Methodist Church was soon ignited and was almost totally destroyed. Many other buildings were considerably damaged, and, taken altogether, there is not much left of the little village of Hammond. The loss will run up well into the thousands.

The Train of Fast Travelers.
The Pennsylvania Special makes the run daily between New York and Chicago in 20 hours. Buffet car, dining car, sleeping car, and observation car.—Adv.

MR. HILL CONFIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS

Belief that Tactical Error Was Made in Republican Convention.

Failure to Give a Greater New York Man Representation on the Ticket Regarded as a Fatal Blunder—Coler's Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill spent a large part of the day reading the newspaper accounts of the Saratoga Convention and the editorial comments upon the Republican ticket and platform. When asked what he thought of the ticket and platform he replied that he had nothing to say upon the subject except that he was now more confident than ever of Democratic success.

A number of Mr. Hill's Democratic friends in Albany dropped in to see him during the day to talk over the situation and they all professed encouragement at the outlook. It was generally agreed that the failure of the Republicans to give a Greater New York man representation on the ticket was a tactical mistake and gave the Democrats an opportunity which they must surely realize upon.

The impression here is that the action of the Republican Convention has strengthened the chances of Mr. Coler for the Gubernatorial nomination.

It is learned that there is a threat of formidable opposition against Mr. Coler in Brooklyn if he should be nominated, but the threat is not disturbing those who regard him as the logical candidate.

Senator Hill absolutely refuses to express any preference for any candidate for any office, and there is no information of any value to be had as to who the probable nominees will be.

The safest prediction which can be made seems to be Coler for Governor, but even that is vigorously disputed in some quarters. There are some who still cling to the notion that Judge Alton B. Parker will be nominated for Governor, but if the best information which could possibly be had as to a man's intentions can be relied on in this case, Judge Parker is not to be figured on, having removed himself from consideration by most positive written declaration.

While Coler's name is heard more often than that of any other in connection with the nomination for Governor, his is by no means the only name discussed. Controller Grout, Edward M. Shepard, and Justice Cullen, all Kings County men, are also mentioned. The up-State possibilities are said to be Elliot Danforth of Chenango and Charles N. Bulger of Oswego. For Lieutenant Governor the names oftenest mentioned are George M. Palmer of Schoharie, who was the Democratic leader in the Assembly last year, and Elbert B. Norris, the President of the State Grange.

Daniel A. Coney, who is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, is being boomed by members of that order for the nomination for Secretary of State.

For Controller, George R. Finck of Warren County seems to be the leading candidate, with Calvin Huson of Steuben as second choice.

For Attorney General the names mentioned are John Caneen of Erie, ex-Attorney General Simon Rosendale of Albany, and James W. Osborne of New York.

For State Engineer, the only man thus far talked if is George Sherman of Oneida.

Mr. Hill said months ago that there would be no slate made up for the Democratic Convention, and if he has his preferences he has not disclosed them to his closest friends. Both Mr. Hill and State Chairman Frank Campbell have repeatedly given out that they would like to see some old-time Democratic contests over the nominations, believing that in this way enthusiasm could be created which would be productive of votes on election day. What they hope to accomplish, it is said, is to make the Democratic Convention as much of a contrast to the Republican Convention as possible.

"What we want," said Chirman Campbell, in discussing the subject, "is to have the delegates go home feeling that they had everything to do with the nominations."

Reports of the organization work being done by Mr. Hill in the State come from all sections. As a sample of what he has accomplished in the harmonizing line may be mentioned the fact that he has brought about a pact between the Democratic warring factions in Monroe, a feat that a few months ago would have been considered impossible. There will be Democrats in the Monroe delegation who have not spoken to each other in nine years.

The uncertainty, real or supposed, as to the make-up of the ticket and the possibility of lightning striking in any direction, it is believed, will bring a great crowd to Saratoga next week. This is what Mr. Hill wants. He has encouraged candidates to come out for all the various offices, but despite his assurances of a fair field and no favor there has not been the crop of candidates which might naturally be expected under such conditions. The reason of this, undoubtedly, is the realization that Mr. Hill is absolute master of the situation, and the prevalent belief that while he may encourage a show of contest over the various places on the ticket, he has no idea of allowing the convention to run away from him.

HILL TO KEEP DEVERY OUT?

Reported to be Coming Here with that Purpose in View.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Senator Platt and ex-Senator D. B. Hill both started for New York this afternoon. Senator Platt did not stop here.

It is reported here that the purpose of Mr. Hill's trip to New York was to gather evidence which would justify the Democratic Convention in keeping Devery out.

SENATOR MURPHY VICTORIOUS.

His Forces Easily Overcome the Conway Faction for Control of Rensselaer County.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—For several weeks there has been in progress an unusually exciting contest between the regular and progressive Democrats, as the forces of former Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and Mayor Conway of Troy are termed, to gain control of the Rensselaer County delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The convention in the First District of the county was held Wednesday at Schaghticoke, and that of the Third District at Nassau to-day.

At both the Conway men were badly beaten, the vote being about 2 to 1 in favor of the candidates of the regular Democrats. The results in these two districts assure the latter of the nine votes that the county has in the State Convention and give them the naming of the State Committeemen. The convention in the Second District, which elects the remaining three delegates, will not be held until Monday afternoon.

It Shows How the Wind Blows.
The sales of Frank Jones Portsmouth Ales and nourishing Stout have increased of 80% during their second year in the New York market. Rock & Harris, Agts., 32 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

KING EDWARD WANTS TO HONOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

May Ask Him to be Honorary Colonel of a British Regiment—Officials Looking for a Precedent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—It is said that King Edward desires to show his esteem for President Roosevelt by asking him to become the Colonel in Chief of a British regiment.

Emperor William has already been honored in a similar manner, but it is doubtful whether a precedent exists for paying a compliment of this kind to a President of a republic.

It is stated that researches are progressing officially, and that if no precedent exists his Majesty will probably make one.

Such a compliment paid to America would be highly popular here.

Subdivision 7 of Section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit and trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State."

SECRETARY SHAW DENIES RESIGNATION REPORT.

Says President and He Agree on Tariff and Finance—Reported that Mr. Roosevelt Told Him to Refrain from Experimental Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Shaw was the only member of the Cabinet to meet the President to-day, and the interview occupied not more than a quarter of an hour. No account of what was said or took place has been made public from an official source except the statement made by the Secretary to a group of twenty or more newspaper men, whom he met by appointment in his office this afternoon.

The conversation between the President and his Secretary of Finance went over the current questions affecting the administration of Treasury affairs. According to Mr. Shaw, the talk about the financial situation took a playful turn. The Secretary had risen to take his departure from the President's room, when he turned and brought up the subject by taking the President's muscular wrist in his hand and feeling his pulse. The Secretary remarked to Mr. Roosevelt that his pulse was excellent, and, in fact, that it was "like the pulse of the financial world, which was also excellent."

With this, so far as the Secretary could recollect for the purpose of his narrative to his newspaper callers, the call came to an end.

The consideration of financial matters, as the Secretary remembers what occurred, occupied hardly more than two minutes. There is, however, reason to suspect that the President's share in the conversation was pregnant with tense meaning, and that the Secretary understood him fully and clearly.

The President is believed from all that can be learned from another and an undoubted source of information to have told the Secretary that from this time forward the administration of the Treasury must be marked by an absence of experimental methods, and that there must be no more interviews in the way of "feelers."

In his statement to newspaper men the Secretary denied that he intended to resign. Mr. Shaw said he had gone to Oyster Bay to confer with the President on the matter of tariff changes, and he had in more than one speech suggested, as had the President in his Logansport speech, that the expedient of a tariff commission might well be tried.

He affirmed that there was complete agreement between himself and the President on the tariff, as there was also on financial matters.

TO BOOM MARRIAGE MARKET.

Mayor of Hammond, Ind., Offers to Unite Couples Free of Charge and Merchants Offer Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 25.—Seeking to thin out the ranks of bachelordom in Hammond, Mayor A. F. Knotts has adopted a unique and novel plan. For the next thirty days he will use his municipal prerogative as Mayor of Hammond and marry free of charge all resident couples who call at his office. This is only one of the plans of the Mayor to improve the economic conditions of the city.

Since the announcement was made, some of the city's business men have determined to aid the couples wedded by the Mayor to start housekeeping. Mayor Knotts makes but one condition, that the young men shall reside in Hammond. The brides may come from any part of the United States. He will not draw any color line and rich and poor alike are welcome to avail themselves of his offer.

Many Hammond young women are hoping that the Mayor's proclamation will hasten their marriage day, and many simple trousseaus are being planned.

FARMER SUES A BANKER.

Plainfield Resident Says E. J. Hooley Locked Him in a Barn.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—Suit for $5,000 damages has been brought against Edwin J. Hooley of Edwin J. Hooley & Co., New York bankers, by George Becker, a farmer, living near here, who alleges that the financier unlawfully locked him in a barn several months ago. The case will be called in the Middlesex County Court on Monday.

A calf belonging to the farmer was bitten by a valuable dog owned by Mr. Hooley, which was following the latter's children. Becker is alleged to have threatened the children. The irate farmer afterward appeared at the Hooley homestead, in North Plainfield, and the banker, it is said, held him in his barn while the police were summoned. The authorities were unwilling to arrest him.

Judge Moore's Daughter Gets Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Kochesel, daughter of ex-Judge J. Owen Moore of New York, has been granted a divorce from Count Conrad Kochesel of Germany. She will now be married to a prominent New Yorker, who owns an extensive sugar plantation in the West Indies.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

The world's greatest pleasure route is via HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. GOOD MUSIC.

CURRENCY QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY EXPERTS

A. B. Hepburn and James H. Eckels Address Bankers.

Speeches of the Two ex-Controllers of the Currency Touch Upon the Stringency in the Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—At the meeting to-day of the State Bankers' Association of Pennsylvania A. B. Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency and Vice President of the Chase National Bank, New York, made an address devoted to a comparison of the currency systems of Germany and the United States.

James H. Eckels, also ex-Controller of the Currency, addressed the convention on "The Government's Relation to the Citizens' Business Affairs."

Mr. Hepburn spoke in part as follows:

"Germany is one of the great commercial nations of the world. The progress she has made and is making in securing the carrying trade of the world is truly wonderful. The rapid development of her manufacturing industries that supply cargo to her outgoing ships is no less remarkable. Her industrial activities culminated in 1900 and a period of reaction set in, attended as usual by serious business and banking failures. The liquidation attendant upon the hardening process, while securities and commodities were finding their proper level, necessarily subjected her banking facilities to the severest strain. The ease and success with which her currency laws enabled her banks to meet business wants, allay distrust, and avoid a serious panic are, I think, worthy of your contemplation.

THE "REICHSBANK."

"The Reichsbank, the imperial Bank of Germany, was grafted upon the stem of the Bank of Prussia in the year 1875. Its establishment was one of the financial measures made necessary by the modification of the German monetary system after the war with France. The Bank of Prussia was originally owned by the Government, which had contributed its capital of 2,000,000 thalers, but it had grown to 20,000,000 thalers by the admission of private stockholders. The Government, however, continued to control it. The German Empire bought the Prussian Government's interest, raised the capital to M. 120,000,000, and disposed of the whole by private subscription, retaining, however, absolute control over it, which was exercised by an imperial Board of Directors, subject to the Chancellor of the empire. By the bank act of 1875 the President and members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the Kaiser for life upon recommendation of the Federal Council. The officers of the bank, although paid by it, are considered Government officials, and they are not allowed to hold shares in the bank. At the time the bank act of 1875 was passed there were thirty-two banks in the empire which had the right of note issue. The general provisions of the act aplied to them as well as to the Reichsbank.

"They were allowed to issue in the aggregate M. 135,000,000 and the Reichsbank M. 250,000,000 of 'uncovered notes' or 'fiduciary circulation,' or what we term 'asset currency.' These notes are not issued against coin or bullion, nor is any particular asset or security pledged for their redemption. It was provided also that if any of the independent banks should for any reason cease to issue notes, their right to issue passed to the Reichsbank. All but five of the independent banks have ceased to issue circulation and the uncovered issue of the Reichsbank has thereby been increased M. 63,400,000.

"This currency law worked so well and so satisfactorily during the recent financial troubles of Germany that the imperial Parliament increased by law the amount of uncovered notes the Reichsband might issue, the maximum at the present time being 470,000,000 marks. The German law is modeled upon the English law commonly known as Peel's act of 1844. The German law, like the English, requires that for all note issues above the foregoing limits the bank must have an equal amount of cash in its reserve, but it does not require them to hold this cash as a separate redemption fund for the notes. Nor is the regulation an inflexible one, like the English act. Any bank may exceed the limitation of the cash reserve in the amount of bank notes issued by paying into the imperial Treasury a tax of 5 per cent. on the surplus issue, provided, however, that they shall at all times maintain a reserve, exclusive of notes of other banks, equal to one-third of its notes in circulation.

"Each note-issuing bank is required to publish four times each month a report of its assets and liabilities, showing particularly the state of its note circulation and of the reserve fund. If the note issues are in excess of the limitations above described the tax is imposed immediately, but collected at the close of the year. In the year 1900 the Reichsbank paid to the imperial Treasury 2,517,853 marks on account of this tax.

TAX ON CIRCULATION.

"For the purpose of fixing a tax on circulation the bullion reserve against which notes may issue was made to include German coin, imperial notes, notes of other German banks, (please note this,) gold in bars, and foreign coin, the pound fine being reckoned as 1,392 marks. Very many of the provisions of their law as to currency are similar to our own. In the year 1900 the note circulation of the Imperial Bank was in:

	Marks.
January	1,090,677,000
March	1,309,970,000
May	1,090,761,000
June	1,308,865,000
August	1,096,006,000
September	1,343,963,000
November	1,166,141,000
December	1,409,943,000

"The above figures reflect the elasticity and flexibility which a proper currency system should possess. During the year 1900, in March, the excess circulation was M. 238,258,000; April, M. 33,196,000; June, M. 158,045,000. Upon these amounts a 5 per cent. tax was paid, the bank rate of interest being 5½ per cent. In September the excess circulation was M. 292,527,000; October, M. 138,674,000; November, M. 28,668,000, and December, M. 355,917,000 (M. 708,246.) Upon these amounts a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. was paid. The bank's interest rate was also 5 per cent.

"The money was loaned at a rate of interest equal to the tax which the bank had to pay. In 1901 the bank paid a 5 per cent. tax upon excessive circulation during several months, while the bank's rate of interest was 4½ per cent. and 4 per cent. I mention this to show that the bank derived no profit from surplus circulation, rather a loss.

"Our currency is sound beyond question, good beyond peradventure. The only flexibility it possesses is supplied by the product of our mines and the ebb and flow of gold as it goes and comes in settlement of international balances. The law forbids the retirement of more than $3,000,000 per month of circulation, ostensibly to prevent a too sudden contraction of the currency. The real motive of the law at the

the same for a period of six months; a penalty this to prevent United States bonds from coming upon the market by deterring banks from retiring circulation.

"These laws may have been justified when the Nation was struggling for its life and compelled to strain every resource to market its securities and raise necessary funds. Now, with its bonds eagerly sought, commanding the highest premiums and netting the lowest rate of interest of any Government bonds ever issued by any Nation, there is certainly no reason for the retention of these two provisions of law, which serve only to add rigidity to our currency system. I cannot persuade myself that a banknote, as that term is generally understood, ought ever to be counted as reserve.

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

"Unable to find a wholesome relief and safe conduct for business under the terms of the law, the banking and business public have sought and found relief in outside instrumentalities. This relief has usually taken the form of clearing house certificates, although in the panic of 1893 manufacturing and other commercial enterprises issued orders and due bills to circulate as money, and banks throughout the country issued cashier's checks and certificates of deposit in small amounts for similar purposes. The Clearing House Association of New York, in 1893, issued their first certificates June 21, their last Sept. 6. All certificates were finally retired Nov. 1. The total amount issued was $41,490,000. The maximum outstanding at any one time was $38,280,000. The rate of interest paid thereon by the banks to the Clearing House Association was 6 per cent.

"My suggestion is that we profit by the experience and copy the example of Germany, and authorize the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue to banks with, say, not less than $50,000 capital and 20 per cent. surplus, emergency circulation in an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the capital stock—the same to be subject to a tax of 5 per cent., ½ per cent. monthly to be paid January and July as the present tax on circulation is now paid.

"Let the weekly wage of our shops and factories be withheld, instead of going into the savings banks and channels of trade, and a currency stringency is quickly created. The only way possible for relieving such a condition of affairs is to move the products of the country, the wheat, cotton, iron, steel—in fact, all merchandise—to the markets of the world, in order to realize their values, thereby relieving the stringency and restoring a normal condition of affairs."

MR. ECKELS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Eckels said in part:

"The relation which the General Government bears toward the private business affairs of the country may well challenge the thoughtful attention of every citizen of the Republic at a time when it is sought to make these relations still more close and the control thereof a still more potent factor in their conduct. The plea which I make is for far less Governmental intimacy and influence in the business world, and the protest which I enter is against the ever-recurring invoking of the sovereign power of legislation in matters of banking, trade, and commerce. I take the ground that Governmental interference in the business world has in the past caused confusion and embarrassment, and will in the future continue to work a still greater loss to all classes and conditions of our people. It has swung the Government away from that foundation principle upon which it was believed to have been founded, that it became beneficent in its administration when it governed the least and brought it to a position where on every hand Governmental power impinges and Governmental control seeks to intervene.

"The Treasury Department in any Government should find the exercise of its legitimate functions within the confines of collecting, under the law, the needed revenues for the conduct and maintenance of the Government in all of its departments, and the disbursement of the same. When it goes beyond, and enters, under the hard and fast rules which here at least govern it, the domain of a wider finance, it does so without the ordinary and natural means of maintaining its position and of necessity brings upon itself confusion and to the country's trade and commerce uncertainty and loss.

"The Government, in its Treasury Department, by force of law undertakes to be a bank, but the futility of the undertaking becomes manifest when it is known that it is founded upon no banking principles and conducted in accordance with no recognized banking rules. In its Sub-Treasury system it is the bank of the mere safety deposit vault or the stocking of the ignorant and suspicious citizen.

"There is but one thing certain, and that is the inevitable result that the more revenue raised by the Government beyond its needs the worse becomes the condition of the citizen. The impoverishment is of a double character. It needlessly takes from him property that had better be left in his own possession, and to this wrong unites the additional one of hoarding it in the Sub-Treasury to the detriment of his business undertakings, which require a sufficient supply of currency to make possible the transacting of them.

"The glaring inadequacy of the Treasury Department, as at present working under the operation of law, for accomplishing results other than embarrassment, and the complete weakness of the situation which it occupies were never more strongly evidenced than they are to-day. The amount of the circulating medium, gold, silver, Treasury and banknote issues, was never so vast in amount or the per capita circulation so great. And yet, despite all this mighty show of an ever-increasing wealth and widespread prosperity, in more than one commercial and banking centre business men are talking of a money stringency, taking note of the needless absorption of currency by the Governmental Treasury, and fearing the effects thereof upon the country's trade and commerce.

FORCED CONTRACTION OF LOANS.

"In a forced contraction of loans, made necessary by the withdrawal of needed currency by the Government, all classes and conditions suffer. The evil of the present condition is in the largest measure chargeable to the Government itself. It is not the fault of the man of affairs, whether he be a merchant or a manufacturer, nor that of the banker, nor even the speculator in stock upon the Exchange.

"All men of business are the sufferers, and must continue to be as long as the Government of the United States insists on maintaining a fiscal system which, in the manner of raising revenues and the keeping and distributing of the same, takes into account hardly a single correct rule of finance. The Government, the statutory forced partner of all, must bear the moral responsibility at the present time of a condition of its own creation, though free of any legal liability.

"There can be no Secretary of the Treasury, no matter how wide his experience or acute his financial perception, who can accomplish more than a temporary makeshift for relief with the half-created banking system which makes up the Sub-Treasury—an institution based upon false theories and economies, and which in every part violates correct banking methods and principles.

"With each recurring Fall we see exactly that which we are now witnessing, whenever, as now, there are both Government receipts in excess of Government expenditures and business activity. Through the operation of the law the Sub-Treasury is piling up needless amounts of money, and drawing the banks of currency to the embarrassment of business everywhere.

"And yet the system, notwithstanding repeated demonstrations of the utter folly of it, remains as it was when, through the exigency of violent partisan politics, it, unfortunately, was brought into being. And in the exuberance of our National pride we point to the great mass of money in the National Treasury as illustrative of our tremendous wealth and extraordinary financial acumen.

"The remedy for such an evil is not hard to find, nor should it be difficult of operation. It lies in the first instance in the Government placing its raising of revenues upon some certain and scientific basis, whereby estimation of results thereunder become reasonably accurate and the amount taken from the people for Governmental needs is no greater in amount than Governmental necessities require. In the second instance, all of the Government's financial operations, whether they be receipts or expenditures, should be carried on through the banks on the same basis as the vast operations of the world of ordinary business. The Government needs neither a strong box nor a working balance wholly disproportionate to its daily operations. When it keeps the one and maintains the other it makes of itself a disturbing factor wherever the lines of commerce and banking are undertaken.

NOTES FOR MOVING OF GRAIN.

"No demand for money can be more legitimate, no requirements more urgent nor more certain than the annual call for large amounts of currency notes to be used in payment for the harvesting and moving of grain and cotton. The bankers of the country have each year before them the task of procuring and distributing the needed supply of such notes. With each recurring year the problem is made more difficult and the burden greater by the laws governing the Treasury Department in the matter of small currency issues. It is true at times small notes may be procured at the Sub-Treasuries in exchange for notes of like kind in large denominations, upon application in advance to the Treasury Department and upon payment by the banks of all transportation charges at regular express rates on currency from Washington. But this small concession may not always be had at interior Sub-Treasuries where the stock of small notes held by them is limited and soon exhausted. Again, banks situated in Sub-Treasury cities are obliged to pay transportation charges at regular rates on large notes sent to Washington as well as similar charges on small notes received in return.

"I don't criticise the administration of laws governing in this or any other respect as they affect the Treasury Department, but I do criticise the laws themselves and the fiscal system which they have builded up. As long as the Government is in the business of issuing notes and denies to the banks that function upon a rational and true economic basis, it is not unreasonable in the business men of the country to demand that there be kept on hand always at Sub-Treasuries however remote from Washington a sufficient supply of currency, of notes in current denominations, to be freely and instantly exchangeable for notes of like kind of other denominations whenever the legitimate interests of the country require it.

"I wish to add but another word upon the Treasury Department. It cannot be otherwise than seriously imperfect until it abolishes or emasculates the Sub-Treasury, grants to the accredited agencies of commerce, the banks, larger and more reasonable methods of bank issues, ceases to be the depot of supply for the gold shipments from the country, and recognizes the fact that all its operations are but commercial banking ones and should be transacted through the country's banking institutions. Such a revolution in the conduct of it would call forth protest from the men of politics, but in the end the country would be the gainer.

COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL.

"In the midst of a period fraught with many changes in the country's business undertakings have come, as a natural sequence to all that has gone before in the development of the country's trade and manufactures, great combinations of capital, world-wide markets, and far-reaching efforts to make the American business man the master of the world's commercial situation. With all these changes, without analysis upon the one hand or proof of harm and injury upon the other, those who believe in the wisdom of a regulating force of legislation are quick to suggest that the law-making process should act and again notify the man of business and the investor of property in an enterprise of large instead of small proportions that the Government will have to become his uninvited partner and the law-maker without business experience or knowledge, by statute, take part in the conduct of the business in which he has no investment.

"The basis of all these regulating statutes is that men who are in business will not conduct it except as compelled by law with any other purpose than injury to the general public.

"It is further assumed that when the individual merges his property right with others into a corporation, his whole relation to his fellows and the law changes and his rights are lessened. I do not believe any good ever comes from any suggested regulating statutes, but on the other hand they prove the fruitful source of harm. The men of accumulative wealth are not going to destroy the interests of the individual of smaller means and less success. They know most of all that the general prosperity must be maintained if they are to continue the success of their world-wide undertakings. The regulating statute, making Government in business affairs a needless inquisition and partner, is the source in more than one instance of blackmail and degrader of Socialistic doctrines. If the Government can regulate, why not own and control to the full manufacturing plants, commercial houses, railway and steamship lines. The step from regulation of the character proposed by all these suggestive statutes to Governmental ownership and Socialistic conditions is but a short one, and the former, seriously undertaken, will inevitably find lodgment in the latter.

"I recognize that social, commercial, educational, and ethical conditions have changed within the past three decades. There has been an evolution, or revolution, if you please, in all that goes to make up the complex life and business of the citizen of this great Republic. But with it all, the basic principles of American life remain unchanged and must continue to. The principles of right, of honesty, of fair dealing, of integrity, of character, of personal ambition as a necessary element to success, all these are as they were yesterday, as they are to-day and will be forever.

"These cannot change, and as long as they are inculcated in the minds of the people and followed out in practice success will come, and none will suffer because of the magnitude of the business in hand or the capital involved.

"We need less legislative acts in business, not more. We must have fewer Government commissions, not a greater number.

"In fine, the country's great prosperity has been gained by business men in the face of more than one Governmental obstacle and hampering Governmental partnership. Those who now deplore to-day's conditions and see in them one evidence of needed restriction upon the men who have wrought them may rest assured that after years of patient toil, great property risks, and skillful work, these captains of industry need no legislative acts to restrain them from destroying the temple which they have builded at such cost. Their success makes them none the less Americans, their wonderful achievements none the less patriots."

COMMEND SECRETARY SHAW.

Chicago Financial Interests Approve His Plan to Relieve the Money Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Chicago financial interests were almost a unit to-day in commending Secretary Shaw's plan for affording relief to the money situation by the anticipation of interest on Government bonds maturing between now and the end of the fiscal year.

It is freely conceded that this action is only a palliative, and probably would afford only temporary relief from the financial strain, but at the same time the Secretary is given full credit for a desire to do all in his power to help the banks tide over their present difficulties. The Secretary already has taken steps to increase the deposits of public money in the Government depositories, and the anticipation of interest in bonds is about the only remaining course left open to him.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the amount of money that will be released as a consequence of this offer. Bankers in close touch with the situation express the belief that enough will do so to release a considerable sum.

The Chicago money market remains firm at 6 per cent. for both call and time loans. Not only is there a continued good demand for money, but most of the banks are loaned up about as far as they care to go at present. They are all taking care of their customers up to the full extent of their legitimate needs, but there is little in the way of speculative accommodation.

NURSE'S BAD INVESTMENT.

Marion L. La Toushe was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, having been accused by Jennie McKenzie, a nurse, of 432 West Twenty-eighth Street, of receiving $2,100 from her for investment in the stock market and making no return for it. Mrs. McKenzie said that she had given the money in installments, and had met her in a department store.

"I have given that woman every cent I had in the world," she said.

"It seems a shame," Magistrate Flammer said, "that this defendant should trap this woman into investing money in the stock market. I believe she went into that store to find out people who possessed money."

Mrs. La Toushe, who gave her address as 476 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, was held in $2,000 bail for a hearing this morning.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A head-on collision between a freight car and a passenger car occurred to-night on the Newburg and Orange Lake trolley Road at Orange Lake, and six persons were hurt, including the counsel of the road.

John Walsh, motorman of the freight car, received a fracture of the skull and will die. The collision occurred on a curve.

Adolph Seidt Arrested at Bayonne.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Adolph Seidt, who formerly kept a grocery at Far Rockaway, but who failed recently, was arrested this afternoon at Bayonne and was brought to this city by United States Marshal Garside. He is now locked up at Police Headquarters. He will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Whitehead to-morrow on a writ of ne exeat issued by Judge Adams of Brooklyn, in an action brought by Austin, Nichols & Co., who wish to examine Seidt in bankruptcy proceedings. The proceeding is said to be novel. Seidt is very ill with consumption.

COAL DEALERS PANICKY

News of Increased Rioting, They Fear, Means Delay.

Prices Higher and Difficult to Fix Because There Is So Little Anthracite to be Had—Second Consignment of Welsh Coal.

The news of increased rioting in the mining districts coupled with reports that it would delay the end of the coal strike caused a panicky feeling in this city yesterday. The telephone wires leading to the offices of all the dealers were kept busy with anxious inquiries from customers who wanted to know where their Winter coal was going to come from, and the dealers tried, with little success in most cases, to reassure them.

General Manager Childs of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said that the rioting had not decreased the net output in the collieries of the company.

"In the places where the rioting was worst," he said, "the output was diminished. In other places it was slightly increased, so that there might be said to be no change."

A representative of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said that he would make no more predictions as to when the strike would end.

"It is easier to say what is going on to-day than to say what may happen to-morrow," he said. "I do not care to undertake any more predictions."

While dealers professed to believe that the end of the strike is near, they were all very anxious, however, yesterday. They said that the fixing of a market price for anthracite had become a make-believe effort, as there was so little of it to be had that it was impossible to fix a price. Prices altogether took a jump yesterday, and if the weather gets a little colder domestic anthracite will go to unheard-of prices, as all their customers, the dealers say, are beginning to get scared about the chances for Winter fuel.

The yards of the dealers, which normally contain thousands of tons of coal, were said to be nearly empty. The following, some of the dealers said, might be regarded as the market prices yesterday, and meant a general increase of $1 a ton:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Broken anthracite	$13.50	$15.00
Egg	13.50	15.00
Stove	13.50	15.00
Nut	12.50	15.00
Pea	7.00	6.50
Buckwheat	5.00	6.00
Rice	4.50	5.25
Barley	4.00	4.50
Soft coal	6.00	7.00

In the case of the pea coal, it was said the retail price was based on coal bought some time ago. One dealer said he knew of small lots of domestic anthracite being sold for $14 a ton. A member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association said:

"Though no more coal is being used now than was used two months ago, the anticipatory demand is so great that the coal coming here is taken up so quickly that it does not affect the market. Little of the mined coal reaches this city, but what little comes here would have been more apparent two months ago."

With regard to substitutes for coal, he said:

"Some dealers are advising their customers to burn wood, and that will increase the price of wood. In fact, I am surprised that it is not much higher now. With regard to families burning soft coal, it would be impracticable in tenements. In fact, I do not know what the tenement dwellers will do. In sigle houses where there are not too many flues people can burn soft coal mixed with small sizes of steam coal."

Some of the east side grocers who sell coal by the pail have stopped selling it this year. Those who do sell it have to charge double the price paid for it last year. At a coal store on Sixth Avenue yesterday anthracite was being sold, it was stated in a placard, at $2.25 a barrel, the barrel being about one-eighth of a ton.

Samuel Smoot, Secretary of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said: "Domestic anthracite is practically unattainable. In a few days I shall advise my customers to burn wood, if the present state of affairs lasts, but I have not done so yet."

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is in a quandary this year, it was said, about supplying coal to the poor. Frank Tucker, one of its officers, said:

"The providing of fuel for poor families this year will be a serious problem. Last year we supplied coal to over 1,000 poor families. This year the cost will be more, but the cost is not so much the question as the getting of the coal at all."

The second consignment of Welsh hard coal to be brought to this port arrived yesterday from Swansea on the steamship Glencoe. It consisted of 3,530 tons and was consigned to Furness, Withy & Co. Last week the steamship Devonshire brought 4,000 tons.

READING TO RESUME MINING.

Determined Effort to be Directed Toward a General Opening of Western Schuylkill Collieries.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Reading Coal and Iron Company has, according to trustworthy advices, to-day decided to concentrate its effort at resumption of mining at the western end of the Schuylkill regions. They have taken out considerable anthracite in that section, and expect to increase the output from now on. They have been quietly taking miners to that vicinity from all over the Schuylkill district, and they believe they have made the first real break in the strike. The shipments during the past few days have been light, but the company is concentrating coal at Cressona and Palo Alto, and the officials say that by to-morrow evening they will have at those points at least 10,000 tons and perhaps 15,000, nearly all mined anthracite.

Outside of the washery coal, all the newly-mined anthracite which the company will send to market will come from Western Schuylkill-Wadsville, and Silver Creek. Good Spring colliery, it is claimed, is working almost full-handed, and the officials expect to turn out 200 cars of coal a week. The force at Brookdale has also been increased, it is said, and will produce 250 carloads weekly, including the output from the Kalmia washery. The normal output of this colliery is 85 cars a day. Coal is also being taken out at Silver Creek.

It is said that it is because of this condition of affairs in Western Schuylkill that the Reading Company's offer to allot coal to the public schools in Philadelphia, Reading, and other places was made. From Tamaqua, Kalmia, Girardville, and half a dozen other places the company is bringing down washery coal. Yesterday the shipments through this city amounted to sixty car loads of coal, and last night 100 cars more went through, representing in all 4,800 tons. In addition, the Pennsylvania Railroad is taking through this city 450 tons of washery coal daily, all from points not of Reading, including Schuylkill Haven, Auburn, and Adamsdale.

President Baer believes that Western Schuylkill will be the entering wedge for the breaking of the strike. Few foreigners have ever worked in the mines there, and the miners in that region were the last to strike. There have been no disorders there. An effort is to be made next week to start the Lincoln Colliery.

E. E. HALE'S PROPHECY.

Tells Miners that Strike Is Bringing Nearer State Ownership of Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—At the meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee, organized by the labor unions and others to raise funds for the striking miners, this letter was read from the Rev. E. E. Hale:

"I have your courteous invitation to serve on a Committee of Seventy-five for the purpose of settling the coal question.

"I am greatly obliged for the confidence thus shown in me. But it is impossible for me to render any service, and you must appoint some younger man.

"The strike is bringing nearer the inevitable solution. This is the control or practical ownership of the mines by the State of Pennsylvania or ultimately by the Nation. In a Republican Government it is not possible, as it is not right that 20 men or 50,000 men shall control a supply which the good God has given for mankind.

"Take care that your committee does not ally itself with the 20 or with the 50,000."

In a message received to-night John Mitchell, leader of the striking coal miners, accepts an invitation to come to this city on Sunday, Oct. 12.

The tentative programme is for Mr. Mitchell to speak at a citizens' mass meeting on the American League baseball grounds.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO HIGHWAY.

Road Association Party Inspecting the Route in an Automobile Reach South Bend, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 25.—Representatives of the New York and Chicago Road Asociation passed through the city this afternoon en route from New York to Chicago. They rode in a steam automobile.

The party is made up of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Boardman of New York City, William L. Dickinson of Springfield, Mass., and George Soules of Toledo, Ohio.

They are not after a record, but started with the intention of visiting each town along the route and ascertaining exactly the condition of the roads and the sentiment of the people concerning the building of a highway from New York to Chicago. They left Goshen this morning, and the twenty-six miles to this city were covered slowly. They expect to reach Chicago Saturday night.

GIFT TO EARLHAM COLLEGE.

Indiana Institution Given $25,000 by Francis T. White of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 25.—Francis T. White, the New York millionaire, who was formerly a resident of Indiana, who was dent at Earlham College, this city, has added another $25,000 to his gifts to that institution. It was announced to-day that he has given $25,000 on the condition that $20,000 additional be raised to free the college wholly of debt. The offer has been accepted, and already the work has begun.

Mr. White's gift goes to the endowment fund, and no particular purpose is assigned to the income. Earlham College is a Friends institution, supported by members of the denomination in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Mr. White and his brother, M. M. White, of Cincinnati, have together given Earlham more than $100,000. Part of the sum is a memorial to their father, John T. White.

FIR AND CEDAR PRICE HIGHER.

The Puget Sound Loggers Raise Rates—Available Supply of Timber Becoming Scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 25.—Puget Sound loggers this week raised the prices of fir and cedar logs until they now cost more than finished lumber sold for a few years ago. This situation brings out the fact that the available supply of timber is getting scarce. By available supply is meant timber that can be cut for current market purposes.

Big syndicates and milling companies have been purchasing timber lands in such quantities durnig the last three years that nearly all the stumpage tributary to water courses or existing railroads is now in their hands.

Revised prices for logs are $9 for flooring, $7.50 for merchantable, $5.50 for grade No. 2, and $9 to $13 for cedar.

Until recently mills would not accept No. 2 grade. Shingle mills can no longer operate profitably on tidewater, and are fast moving into the timber belt, where freight on cedar logs can be saved. It has also become necessary for mills to purchase their own timber supply for self-protection.

Many small mills have not sufficient capital for this purpose, and are thus being forced out. Big mill companies owning thousands of acres of timber lands have been letting their timber stand and purchasing logs in open market while timber was cheap. This has hastened consumption of timber not owned by syndicates.

BOY STRIKERS TIE WORKERS.

Action Taken by Glass Factory "Helpers" at Hartford City, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 25.—The boy "helpers," who are on a strike at the factory of the Diamond Glass Company met in front of the place to-day and threatened to attack the boys who had taken their places.

The police were called, and a short distance from the factory found a large number of strikers encamped around a bonfire, with three working boys bound hand and foot. Another was tied to a tree and had been there all the afternoon.

ENGLISH COMMISSION COMING.

Parliament Will Send Men to Investigate American Technical Training.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The British Parliament is to send a commission to Chicago to visit Armour Institute for the purpose of investigating methods of technical training. The announcement was made to-day by President F. W. Gunsaulus, who, with Dean Alderson, visited England recently.

While abroad they met Dr. William Garnet, Secretary of the Technical Board of the London County Council; J. H. Reynolds, Director of the Manchester Municipal Technical School, and Prof. John Peery of the Royal School of Science, and these men prevailed on Parliament to look to the Western Hemisphere for new ideas.

NEW LINE FROM ST. JOHN.

Allan Steamship Company to be Connected with Canadian Pacific Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 25.—C. M. Bosworth, traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to-day announced passenger and fast line service of the Allan Line from St. John, N. B., in connection with the road. The first ship sailing will be the Parisian from Liverpool, Nov. 6, and the St. John Nov. 22. At intervals of a week the Bavarian, Tunissia, Corinthian, and Pretorian will sail.

All will be fitted with cold storage. The splendid harvest in the Northwest is depended on for outward cargoes, while steel and metal freights are expected the other way, as these products are in great demand in the States and Canada.

John Moran's Will Contested.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An effort to break the will of John Moran, ex-Postmaster of White Plains, is being made by his sister, Mary Moran. Mr. Moran married a year ago. It is said that his wife is employed as cashier in a New York hotel. Before his marriage his sister had been his housekeeper. Mr. Moran died a few weeks ago, and in his will he left everything to his wife. The value of his estate is estimated at $100,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

He Must Remain in Bed at Least a Week Longer.

His Physicians Report His Wound in Satisfactory Condition, but Enjoin Absolute Rest and Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. — President Roosevelt passed a comfortable night and ate his breakfast with great relish this morning. After breakfast Dr. Rixey, Surgeon General of the navy; Dr. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the army, and Dr. Lung made an examination of the wound, and reported that it was in a satisfactory condition. They expect the inflammation to be allayed without complications. Absolute quiet has been enjoined upon the patient.

There was a slight rise in the President's temperature last night after he reached the temporary White House. This was attributable to the excitement incident to his removal from the train, and was regarded as entirely natural in the circumstances. The President is in excellent spirits, but has acquiesced in the decision of his physicians for absolute repose. The announcement is made that he will see no visitors, save the members of his Cabinet, and then only upon the most important business.

It is the desire of the President that the public should be informed fully concerning his condition, but there is a natural antipathy against the issuing of bulletins lest the importance and gravity of the wound might be magnified. It is not unlikely, however, that Secretary Cortelyou occasionally may issue an official statement if for no other reason than to silence disquieting rumors. Possible complications can arise only if it should later develop that the bone of the leg is injured, a contingency not now anticipated.

The President did not leave his bed this morning, but sat up and read a book. Secretaries Shaw, Wilson, and Hitchcock found him reading when they called. They said that he looked as hale and hearty as he ever did. Secretaries Shaw and Wilson returned only this morning from Chicago, where they were to have met the President.

Throughout the day the President remained sitting in bed, interesting himself with a book or chatting with Mrs. Roosevelt, except when directing the disposition of some matter regarded as pressing enough to bring to his attention. Little business will be laid before him, but there are several matters, including some pending diplomatic appointments, which probably will be attended to shortly.

Only a few of the foreign diplomats are in the city, but those who are here called personally to inquire after the President's condition. Among the first to arrive was the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira. There were also a number of other distinguished callers, including Gen. James Longstreet.

Secretary Moody was admitted to the President's bedroom about noon and remained with him for some time. The Secretary made a passing reference to the situation in South American waters. "I did not desire to trouble the President with official business," said he, "although he is as fit now to consider such matters as he ever was. He is like a man suffering from a sprained ankle, well and hearty except for local trouble with his leg."

Dr. Lung remained at the White House throughout the day. At 4 o'clock Surgeon General Rixey came over from the Navy Department, and after he had seen the President it was announced that President Roosevelt had passed a comfortable day, with no appreciable change in his condition. The slight rise in temperature noted during the night had disappeared. The doctors say that the President will be confined to his room a week or ten days, with two weeks as the outside limit.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS RUINED.

Prize-Winning Canvases at Indiana State Fair Mutilated by a Vandal.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The handsome oil paintings owned by Miss Minnie Akass of Chicago, which were exhibited at the State Fair here last week, were so mutilated by a vandal that they were ruined.

Miss Akass formerly lived in this city and brought a number of her paintings here for exhibition as was her wont. Three of them were awarded prizes. Saturday morning it was found that the three prize winning pictures had been smudged with gray pastel, utterly ruining them.

The matter was kept quiet until to-day, when Miss Akass offered a reward of $50 for information concerning the identity of the miscreant.

NEW WHEAT IN NORTHWEST.

Inspector at Winnipeg from Sept. 1 to 22 Passes 1,868 Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 25.—The inspector of wheat at Winnipeg reports that from Sept. 1 to Sept. 22 he has passed 1,868 cars of new wheat. The receipts are increasing daily, the largest day being Tuesday, when 279 cars were loaded. Total receipts so far have been 2,700,000 bushels as compared with 3,000,000 last year.

The farmers were engaged harvesting ten days later this year than last, and consequently began marketing later. From Fort William comes a report that 410,000 bushels have been shipped by the lakes, and 800,000 are still in the elevators there.

Indiana Corn Crop 172,000,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The latest figures compiled by the State Statistician's Department show that the Indiana corn crop this year will be close to 172,000,000 bushels. There is an acreage of 4,300,000, and it is believed the yield will average 40 bushels.

TAKE FUEL TO SCHOOL.

Milwaukee Children Carry Two Sticks of Wood Each.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—In the schools of the Ninth Ward the coal famine is being felt to such an extent that the children have been compelled to furnish their own fuel. Wood boxes have been placed in the barracks, and the teachers have asked each pupil to bring two sticks of wood each day so that the barracks may be heated.

This is the first time in the history of the city that the children have been compelled to furnish their own fuel in schools.

MET AND WED IN ONE DAY.

Johnson Loses No Time In Wooing Wealthy Jersey City Woman.

Charles Johnson, thirty-nine years old, of Phillipsburg, N. J., visited Jersey City yesterday. He was introduced to Louisa Harbuck, fifty years old, who lived by herself at 64 Harrison Avenue, and is believed to be wealthy.

He proposed marriage and she accepted him. They were married last night by Justice Charles Roe and at once set out on their wedding trip. They refused to say where they were going.

Opposed to Ferry Removal.

There is much popular opposition in Hoboken and the North Hudson Township to the plan of the Hoboken Ferry Company to remove its Manhattan terminal, at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, New York, to the foot of West Twenty-third Street. The up-town ferry is used mostly by persons in Hoboken and the other towns who work near Fourteenth Street. If it be moved to Twenty-third Street they will have to travel via the Christopher Street line, which will involve a trip of fifteen blocks on the Hoboken side.

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BIRD S. COLER PRAISED BY HUGH M'LAUGHLIN

Talked as an Individual, Not as the Brooklyn Leader.

The ex-Controller Says He Will Accept, If Nominated for Governor—Mr. Hill Coming—J. Edward Simmons as a Delegate.

Hugh McLaughlin declared yesterday that, as "an individual," he was in favor of the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor, but, as a "political leader," the Sage of Willoughby Street declined to say whether Mr. Coler would have the unanimous support of the Kings County delegation in the convention.

David B. Hill was expected in New York last evening to hold conference with the leaders in reference to the State Convention. He started from Albany, and it was reported late last evening by one of his personal friends that he had stopped off at Kingston. It was said that Mr. Hill intended to make a last appeal to Judge Alton D. Parker of the Court of Appeals to accept the nomination. On Mr. Hill's arrival in New York it is expected that he will consult Hugh McLaughlin about nominations.

"I am not particularly interested in politics," Mr. McLaughlin said yesterday, with just the shadow of a smile, "and I am talking now merely as an individual, as a voter. I am not talking as a political leader; as a political leader I don't talk. There isn't any one who can say a single thing against Mr. Coler. If there was anything to be said against him the newspapers would have dug it up long ago, and we'd all know all about it.

"He was square and able and energetic as the Controller of this big town, and no one who has been, or is, in office has a better, fairer record than his is. He made a good Controller, and he would make a good Governor. I'm sure he would make a good Governor. Now, when I say I, I'm speaking as Hugh McLaughlin, the individual who isn't interested in politics. For the excellent service he rendered them while in office I think the people owe Mr. Coler some recognition."

"Are your sentiments those of the other Kings County leaders? Will Kings County support Mr. Coler in the convention?" was asked.

"Now you're talking to Hugh McLaughlin, the leader, it seems," looking solemnly at those about him, "and that reminds me of a story. But I guess I won't tell it to you now; we'll wait until next Tuesday."

Asked what he thought of the result of the Republican Convention at Saratoga, Mr. McLaughlin replied by telling a story about a poker game.

"A friend of mine was playing poker once," he said, "and he was losing the shirt off his back. I told him so, but it didn't seem to worry him any. 'I didn't have a shirt when I came into the world,' he said, 'so if I go out of this game without a shirt I'll merely be as I was originally.' Well, as I expected, he lost his shirt, and that reminds me of Tim Woodruff's victory up there in Saratoga. He went into that game with a shirt, and came out like my friend came out of the poker game—shirtless."

Bird S. Coler was interviewed last evening. He said:

"If I am nominated I shall accept, and do my best to win. The only opposition to my nomination, as far as I can discover, is being made by people who were interested in the Ramapo contract. The question at issue is whether a young man can go into public office and act honestly and then to have an organized gang, like the Ramapo grabbers, seek to keep him from ever accepting another public office."

James Shevlin said yesterday that nothing definite had been settled as to the nomination for Governor and that the matter would have to be discussed fully by the leaders of the various sections of the State before a decision would be reached. Mr. Shevlin declared that ex-Gov. Hill could name a candidate.

It was said also yesterday that, if Mr. Hill said he was favorable to Controller Coler's candidacy, Kings County would give him a solid delegation, with the exception of three delegates from the district of James Kane, whose bills for cleaning sewers were held up by Controller Coler and were contested on the ground that fraudulent charges had been made. Mr. Kane has been active in his opposition to Mr. Coler ever since.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall gave out an interview yesterday, declaring that Senator Thomas C. Platt evidently intended to insure protection to the "trusts" and from laws that might be contrary to the wishes of the great corporations.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, who was elected a delegate to the State Democratic Convention, announced yesterday that it was his intention to attend the convention. He said:

"My affiliations have always been with the Democratic Party, but I am in no sense a local partisan. I have been in favor of a rigid maintenance of the gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, and, therefore, have not been in accord with the doctrine of the so-called Chicago Platform. I have never held, nor have I ever been a candidate for, any public office of emolument, and I have no ambition for political preferment.

"If public-spirited Democrats would take more interest than they do in their party, we would probably have better men in office and a more intelligent administration of civil affairs. From the standpoint of good citizenship it is my duty to attend the State Convention, to which I have been elected a delegate, and I shall try to arrange my affairs so that I can be present."

MORE COLER ADHERENTS.

First District Monroe County Democratic Delegates Instructed for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Monroe County, composed of a part of the City of Rochester, to-night elected the following representatives to the State Convention:

Delegates—William F. Balkam, George Raines, Eugene M. Strouss; Alternates—George J. Welder, John J. Weis, Isaac M. Brickner.

The Hill men were in control of the convention, all of the delegates being veteran members of that wing of the party except ex-Senator Raines, who has until lately opposed the leadership of Mr. Hill, but has lately made peace with Hill men, and for the first time in ten years will represent his own district in the State Convention.

The delegates were instructed to support Bird S. Coler for the Gubernatorial nomination, the resolution of instruction being carried unanimously with much enthusiasm. The delegation was also instructed to support William F. Balkam for State Committeeman from the Forty-third District.

The convention for the First Assembly District of Monroe County was held at Brighton this afternoon and elected delegates to the State Convention as follows:

James H. Buckley, Charles J. Chism, Edward J. Cary.

These delegates were also instructed for Balkam for State Committeeman, and, while not instructed for State nominations, are believed to favor the selection of Coler for Governor, should his name be presented to the convention.

All the conventions in Monroe County have been unusually harmonious, with no opposition to the Hill programme.

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SENATOR BEVERIDGE SPEAKS.

In Opening Michigan Republican Campaign He Says Trusts Are Outgrowth of Commercial System.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 25.—The Michigan Fall campaign was opened here to-night by United States Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana. After an introduction by Congressman William Alden Smith, Senator Beveridge said, in part:

"If we put the issue of this campaign into two words they must be either 'progress' or 'reaction.' A nation can never stand still, and the two great questions which face the voter for his decision are the trust question and the expansion question.

"Trusts are the outgrowth of our commercial system. They are necessities of modern life. The industrial combination is a necessity. We admit that these trusts have evils, and these evils must and shall be remedied. The light of publicity must be cast upon them, and the evils of raised prices and watered stock must be done away with forever. Our opponents say that free trade will remedy this evil. In answer I point to

GREATER NEW YORK DEMOCRACY'S ATTITUDE

Support of the Democratic State Ticket Promised.

Meeting of the Leaders for Decision on Action in the Future—Denunciations of Tammany Democrats Repeated.

The leaders of the Greater New York Democracy decided yesterday that the organization should support the candidates nominated at Saratoga next week. The action was taken at an informal luncheon in the Mills Building that was given by John P. Kelly, Chairman of the General Committee, to about fifty of his colleagues. Among the leaders present were Deputy Commissioner of Corrections A. C. MacNulty, Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell, Wheeler H. Peckham, Walter S. Logan, John De Witt Warner, and Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips. Nearly all of the district leaders were there.

John C. Sheehan sent from West End, N. J., a letter of regret, in which he said:

There is a better opening for our independent organization now than at any time prior to the late primary elections. If there is time enough left to circulate petitions and make nominations for State officers under the name of the Greater New York Democracy it would put us in a great position for the Mayoralty election. If we can secure 10,000 votes under our emblem we would then be a party, and could nominate by convention. Of course we should nominate the Democratic candidates.

I am not in the least downcast by defeat in the Ninth District. If I had not met with my unfortunate accident it would not have happened. Victory, however, would have been of no service, having failed in carrying other districts. I would therefore be alone if selected for membership in the Executive Committee. Under such circumstances I would not have accepted an election and would have remained, as in the past, working for the building up of the Greater New York Democracy.

After Chairman Kelly had referred to the work of the organization, Wheeler H. Peckham said that the first duty of the Democrats is to batter down the tariff wall that fostered monopolies and trusts.

"Tammany Hall," he continued, "has one sole purpose, that of public plunder, and to wipe it out of existence forever should be the purpose of the Greater New York Democracy. Tammany Hall never inaugurated or carried forward an honest or economical measure. If it were wise to organize the Greater New York Democracy last year there was greater need now for its existence. We cannot afford to abandon it; we must keep it alive. All that is for good in human effort in political matters lies with you. We must crush the Croker combination or we will not have done our duty."

William Hepburn Russell said in part:

"Our vote at the primaries demonstrated beyond a doubt that we hold the balance of power in local elections in this county. We have a voting strength in this county of not less than 30,000. The Tammany leaders have become so alarmed that they have begged and implored great and influential Democrats who did not affiliate with them to go to Saratoga as their representatives, so that Tammany Hall shall no longer be a stench in the nostrils of honest people.

"There are no bosses or dictators in the Greater New York Democracy, nor will there be. While we repudiate Crokerism, Murphyism, Deveryism, and Tammanyism, we owe allegiance to the Democratic party. We will support the nominees of the State Convention because we know that Tammany will not be able to nominate a single candidate on the ticket. The unit rule has been abandoned, thanks to the Greater New York Democracy, and the men who won in the Twenty-ninth District."

Mr. Russell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the nominees for the various State offices to be nominated by the Democratic State Convention on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1902, be indorsed by this organization, under the emblem adopted by the Greater New York Democracy; and it is further

Resolved, That the indorsement of this organization, so far as it affects the county and local officials, be withheld until after nominations have been made and the character and qualifications of the nominees can be determoned.

Resolved further, That a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, and to arrange for a delegation from this organization to the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga.

Commissioner MacNulty was on his feet before Mr. Russell had a chance to move the adoption of the resolution, and his remarks created considerable excitement.

"I don't know," he said, "that those resolutions are all right. I think we are bound by the results at the primaries. We made a mistake to pit outselves against Tammany Hall at this time. I feel I am in honor bound to support the Democratic nominees in any district. I swore that I would when I enrolled. We made a mistake going into the primaries. We should have kept out until we were in a position to fight with some hopes of success. We have been delivered into the hands of Tammany."

Mr. Russell said:

"I think the gentleman will have great trouble in proving that he ever took such an oath. I do not think we are bound to stand by any candidate who may be nominated."

Mr. MacNulty replied that he felt that he was bound by his oath as he went into the primaries with his eyes open.

A lively discussion seemed imminent when ex-Senator Louis Munzinger moved the previous question. It was ordered and Mr. Russell's resolutions were adopted by a standing vote, Mr. MacNulty alone being recorded in the negative.

Remarks, commending the policy of the Greater New York Democracy and denouncing Tammany Hall were then made by Walter S. Logan, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips, and Chairman Kelly.

The committeemen appointed under the terms of the Russell resolution are: William Hepburn Russell, N. Taylor Phillips, Marcus R. Mayer, John De Witt Warner, and Louis Munzinger. On the motion of Mr. Russell, Chairman John P. Kelly and Bryan L. Kennelly were added to the committee.

Before the party dispersed forty-five gentlemen announced intentions of going with the delegation to Saratoga on Monday. It is expected that the number will be increased to more than 100.

CURBING THE TRUSTS.

State Senator Donnelly's Suggestions for a Solution of the Problem—No Constitutional Amendment.

Referring to the utterances of the President recently and the solutions of the trust problem that have been suggested, State Senator Thomas F. Donnelly of this city issued a statement yesterday, in which he suggested a direct way of curbing the trusts. His contentions are that the true solution lies in State and Federal legislation, and that Constitutional amendments are neither desirable nor necessary. He said:

"My solution of the trust problem requires, first, that the several States should pass a law identical with Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York, but concerted action by the several States is only half of the remedy. We must have an effective National law.

"We know that Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899 is an effective instrument with which to combat trusts, because the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court have told us so, and the experience of the Ice Trust proves it. The immunity clause makes the New York State law effective, but it is not original with that law. That clause is copied from an act of Congress, supplemental to the Inter-State Commerce act approved March 2, 1893. The immunity clause contained in the National act was construed by the United States Supreme Court, and held to be constitutional and valid, and to give complete immunity.

"This being so, all that is necessary to combat trusts which carry on an inter-State business is to pass a Federal law supplemental to the Sherman anti-trust law, which will enable the District Attorneys of the United States to obtain from a Circuit Court an order to compel witnesses to testify before trial relative to their knowledge of violations of the Sherman act and to compel the production of all books and papers. In other words, what I propose is to add to the Sherman anti-trust law provisions similar to those of the New York State law, which provide means for enforcing the law."

TO SUCCEED MR. HENDERSON.

Judge B. P. Birdsall Nominated for Congress by Iowa Third District Republicans—Indorse Des Moines Platform.

HAMPTON, Iowa, Sept. 25.—Judge B. P. Birdsall of Clarion, Iowa, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Third District Republican Convention. The nomination was made on the second ballot, by a vote of 88, to 26 for C. E. Ransier of Buchanan. The Third District at present is represented by the Speaker of the National House, David B. Henderson, who recently declined a renomination. The report of the Committee on Resolutions to-day was adopted by the convention, as follows:

"We, the representatives of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Iowa, heartily indorse the platform of principles adopted by the late Republican State Convention at Des Moines. We deny that the Dingley tariff breeds and shelters trusts. We interpret the tariff plank in the Des Moines platform of 1902 to be nearly a reiteration of and to mean no more than the St. Louis plank of 1896, which recited:

"'We are not pledged to any particular schedules; the question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the times and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry.'

"We cordially recognize and earnestly commend the patriotic fervor of President Roosevelt, and the wisdom of both the foreign and domestic policies of his administration, which are adding constantly to the high reputation of the Nation abroad and the prosperity of the people at home.

"We most earnestly regret the declination of the renomination which the Republicans of this district for the eleventh time unanimously tendered the Hon. D. B. Henderson. No official has been more anxious to keep in touch with and faithfully represent the well-considered judgment of his constituents than has Col. Henderson during all the long years of his Congressional career. We have faith in his patriotism, and in his personal and political integrity. We are conscious of his great mental power and ability. We realize his superb leadership and commanding influence in governmental affairs, and believe that his withdrawal means a great loss to the people."

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 25.—News of the nomination of Judge Birdsall of Clarion to succeed Henderson as Congressman from the Third District brought joy to Republican circles in this city. At Republican headquarters Chairman Spence and Committeemen Whiseand, Way, and Phillips kept open house for the benefit of the many Republicans who called to get news from the convention at Hampton.

Chairman Spence declared the action of the convention left no room to doubt that Mr. Henderson's district would retain a Republican in Congress. The committee would, he said, begin at once a campaign such as had never before been witnessed, and every township in the district would be so thoroughly gone over as to insure the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Boies.

The nomination of Judge Birdsall has little factional significance, it is said. It is known that he is a warm personal friend of Gov. Cummins, and that the latter derives as much pleasure from his selection as though he had been privileged to name the candidate.

Asked what he thought of the work of the convention, Gov. Cummins said:

"I can conceive of no reason why any Republican of the district should not give the nominee his full and hearty support. The high character and splendid ability of Judge Birdsall and his popularity with all the Republicans simply wipe out factional feeling and make victory certain."

INDORSE EX-SECRETARY ALGER.

Michigan Republicans Declare for Him for Senator—Defeat for Dexter M. Ferry's Supporters.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 25.—After a long and laborious session, in which more enthusiastic partisan strife was in evidence than has been seen in the councils of the Republican Party in this State for many years, the Republican State Convention to-day indorsed the Senatorial candidacy of Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, and nominated Judge William L. Carpenter of Detroit for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Charles D. Long.

Gen. Alger's friends won a great victory over the supporters of Dexter M. Perry of Detroit, the test of strength having been made on a motion to adopt the minority recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, to the effect that no expression of sentiment of the convention on the Senatorial candidacy of any one be taken.

The test vote, by a roll call of counties, rejected the minority report by a vote of 427 yeas and 588 nays. The majority report, which indorsed Gen. Alger, was then adopted without an opposing vote.

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES.

Hill and Anti-Hill Factions in Clinton County Come to An Open Rupture.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Clinton County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, resulted in an open rupture between the Hill and anti-Hill factions, and the election of two sets of delegates to the State Convention. The Weed faction had control of the temporary organization and unseated the Hill delegates from six towns. The delegates unseated, together with the representatives of four other towns, then bolted and held a convention of their own, electing Mayor Sharron, City Judge Tierney, and J. H. Pettinger delegates to the State Convention.

A resolution indorsing the candidacy of George R. Finch of Glens Falls, for State Controller was passed by this convention before the rupture, and, while City Judge Tierney was protesting against the unseating of the Hill delegates, the name of David B. Hill was cheered to the echo by delegates and spectators. The anti-Hill delegates elected Thomas F. Conway, J. B. Trombly, and R. P. Heston delegates.

Cayuga County Democrats Disagree.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—After the Democratic convention in the Second Cayuga County district had been called to order here to-day, such disorder arose that the police and Sheriff's officers were summoned to restore quiet. The fight was over State committeeman. The so-called Conway faction obtained control of the convention, whereupon their opponents left the hall and organized a separate convention. Each faction elected delegates to State, Congressional, Senatorial, and judicial conventions, but agreed upon John G. Langham for Assemblyman. The contest will be taken to the State Convention.

Suffolk's Democratic Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 25.—At a Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Suffolk County, held here to-night, these delegates were elected to the Democratic State Convention. Perry Belmont, Julius Burr, and E. B. Dusenbury. The delegation is friendly to Mr. Hill. Frank Parker, Supervisor from Islip, was nominated for the Assembly.

Atty. Gen. Davies Named for Justice.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Attorney General John C. Davies was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District, this afternoon on the first ballot, all votes being cast for Mr. Davies except 12 for Watson M. Rogers.

North Plainfield Resignations.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—Following the proposition of North Plainfielders to secede from Somerset County and become a part of Union, the resignations of State Senator Charles A. Reed and Mayor Newton B. Smalley, both of North Plainfield, have been tendered to the Somerset County Republican Executive Committee. That body yesterday refused to sanction such action, but the Senator, who is Chairman of the committee, declares that the bitter reproach brought upon him for fostering the defeated propositions in the Legislature have been caused by misrepresentation, and is anxious to sever his connections politically.

MR. PLATT IS SATISFIED

Admires Mr. Sheldon for the Way He Retired.

Believes that the Brooklyn Delegation's Action Is Open to Criticism—Comments on the Greater New York Democracy.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was in excellent humor last evening in his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said that George R. Sheldon took his retirement as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in an admirable manner.

"He took the matter and considered it as any honest man would," he said. "When he had talked with all the leaders he could reach, he came to the conclusion it would be for the good of the party to retire. And he did it like a man. I did not expect Gov. Odell at Saratoga, but he came, and he was right in doing so. He was acting in the interest of the party. Mr. Sheldon felt open to attack, and thought that his name on the ticket would weaken it. But Mr. Sheldon will remain as Treasurer of the County Committee, and do all he can for the ticket.

"Mr. Sheldon was suggested as an acceptable candidate for Lieutenant Governor by many gentlemen, and after favorable action had been taken I felt it my duty to stand by him. If I had insisted and persisted he would have been nominated, for I had many friends in the convention. But when he withdrew so gracefully, I was as pleased as anybody could be."

Referring to the State ticket, the Senator said:

"It is excellent from top to bottom. Senator Higgins for Lieutenant Governor was my first choice, you know." The Senator chuckled and then continued: "The boys seemed to think my first selection a good one. But we had to use a good deal of persuasion to get Higgins to accept. He is such a busy man, you know."

"What do you think of the action of Mr. Berri and the Kings County delegation?"

"I think that their action is open to criticism," was the reply. "Mr. Sheldon was attacked by his opponents, who wanted their man nominated, but he didn't get there."

"Do you think the coal strike will affect the ticket injuriously?"

"I don't see why it should. But there are people who always blame the party in power for every prevailing ill."

When told of the meeting of the Greater New York Democracy in the afternoon the Senator said:

"The Greater New York Democracy got a majority of the places on the fusion ticket, and since their election they have been practically supporting Tammany Hall. I don't wonder that with the success they had last year they want fusion next year."

"Will they get it?" he was asked.

He remarked that time would tell the story.

Being informed that ex-Controller Coler was stopping at the Hoffman House, the Senator smiled and remarked:

"I guess Coler has been dropped out of the race."

A report that J. Pierpont Morgan had called to see the Senator about Mr. Sheldon was mentioned, and on that subject he said:

"Mr. Morgan did not call on me, and as a matter of fact I have not seen him to speak to in three months at least. I understand he is stopping here in the house."

Continuing, Mr. Platt said:

"I am going to Albany on Oct. 7, at the head of the committee to officially notify Gov. Odell of his renomination. I shall make no set speech, but will make a few remarks. I am satisfied with the ticket, and the handsome majority it will get on election day will prove that the public is satisfied with it."

SHELDON SEES GOV. ODELL.

Visit at Latter's Invitation—Rejected Candidate for Lieutenant Governorship Cherishes No Ill Will.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—George R. Sheldon, the rejected candidate for Lieutenant Governor, came down to Albany from Saratoga this afternoon and called upon Gov. Odell at the Governor's invitation. Major Bird, the Governor's Military Secretary, was at the station to meet Mr. Sheldon, who was driven to the executive mansion in the Governor's carriage.

"I am here at Gov. Odell's invitation," said Mr. Sheldon, at the station, on his arrival, "to take luncheon with him, but I shall merely call to pay my respects, as I wish to catch the train for New York in half an hour."

The meeting between the Governor and Mr. Sheldon was pleasant, if not cordial. They have been friends for many years. Mr. Sheldon assured the Governor that he had no hard feelings about the Governor's action in declining to accept him as a running mate, realizing fully that the Governor's decision was founded solely upon party expediency. The Governor assured Mr. Sheldon that he stood higher in his personal regard than ever through the fine manliness which marked his conduct at Saratoga. Mr. Sheldon gave the Governor his assurances that he could be relied upon to aid in the election of the ticket nominated in every possible way.

The interview between the Governor and Mr. Sheldon lasted about twenty minutes. Mr. Sheldon was then driven to the station and took the afternoon train for New York.

Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the State Committee, was in conference with Gov. Odell for over an hour this morning. Controller Miller and Assemblyman Degraw and Quarantine Commissioner Schroeder of Brooklyn were also callers at the executive mansion.

While the story of the conferences in Saratoga over Mr. Sheldon's candidacy has been rather fully told, there are still stray bits of information leaking out. It was learned to-day that it was Frank Platt's interference and insistence which provoked Gov. Odell to the declaration that he would not run if Mr. Sheldon were nominated.

It is denied by parties of both sides of the controversy at Saratoga that Senator Platt asked Mr. Sheldon to get out. It is said that when provoked by Frank Platt to take a final stand, Gov. Odell said he would not run if Sheldon did, that then Mr. Sheldon, without asking Senator Platt what he wished him to do, said that he would not embarrass the Senator further.

President Roosevelt is also said to have been a party to Mr. Sheldon's candidacy, having urged Mr. Sheldon, so it is reported, to accept the nomination. At the time the President and Gov. Odell approved of Mr. Sheldon's candidacy they were unaware, it is said, of the extent of his connection with the J. Pierpont Morgan enterprises. When the Governor became fully informed on this point he said that Mr. Morgan was likely to be dragged into the campaign and became alarmed over the prospect.

MR. WOODRUFF'S SATISFACTION

The Brooklyn Leader Announces that His Delegation Succeeded in Changing Conditions.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff returned to Brooklyn yesterday and hurried to the Republican Headquarters on Court Street, where he held conferences with several of the Kings County leaders. Afterward he went to his home on Eighth Avenue. When asked whether he expected to be disciplined by Senator Platt for his work at Saratoga, he said that he would issue a statement to-day.

Later, however, he said:

"Mr. Platt did see me before he left Saratoga, and I spent half an hour with him very pleasantly. The people who went from Kings County have much to congratulate themselves for. Although we did not get the recognition we were after, we succeeded in changing conditions and had the satisfaction of seeing Sheldon scratched.

"I was opposed to Mr. Sheldon because he was named as my successor without consulting me, and because I did not regard him as a strong candidate. You may say that Senator Frank Higgins was my choice. I have known him for a long time as a Senator, and he is a very able man."

NEBRASKA'S LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

Brewers and Distillers Arrayed with Democrats in Gubernatorial Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 25.—The Gubernatorial campaign in this State has taken a strange turn. While the question of prohibition does not enter into the State platforms, the Democrats are making much of the fact that J. H. Mickey, the Republican nominee for Governor, is a Prohibitionist.

In the fight against Mr. Mickey they are now endeavoring to enlist the aid of the big brewing concerns of the State and of the retail liquor dealers.

The liquor dealers have a State organization and this body has taken steps to encompass the defeat of the Republican nominee. Republican campaign managers are quoted as saying that this will make it necessary for them to enlist in their cause the service of every church member in the State who opposes the liquor question.

Should the liquor interest continue in their efforts to defeat Mr. Mickey and fail it is not doubted that more stringent liquor laws will be proposed to the next Legislature. The Democrats are bending every energy to the election of W. H. Thompson, their candidate for Governor, to the neglect of the balance of the ticket. It is said that this action has resulted from the solicitation of the liquor interests, who fear the election of Mickey.

Democratic campaign managers were today copying records at the State House showing Mr. Mickey's attitude on liquor bills while he was a member of the Legislature and his record there will be made known to every liquor dealer in confidential circulars to be sent out.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Democratic State Convention to be Asked to Declare in Favor of the Desired Enlargement.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canal Association in conference with the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the canal delegation which went to Saratoga, described the efforts made to induce the Republican State Convention to insert a strong canal plank in its platform, and said that the committee had received help from the canal men in other parts of the State.

The committee was instructed to attend the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Hebert and his associates expect to leave here on Monday and establish headquarters where all advocates of the enlargement of the canal may combine. The Democratic Convention is to be asked, as the Republican Convention was asked, to declare in favor of such an enlargement of the canals as will permit the passage of 1,000-ton barges; also to declare in favor of submitting the question to a vote of the people.

Eighth Judicial District Primary.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall, at a meeting yesterday, named Oct. 6 as the date of a special primary for the election of delegates to a convention on Oct. 8 that will nominate a candidate to succeed the late Justice Joseph H. Stiner of the Eighth Judicial District. The convention is to be at 271 West Thirty-third Street. After a rising vote of sympathy for the family of the late Justice, the committee adopted a set of resolutions to that effect, offered by William Dalton.

Congressman Pugsley's Ambition.

Congressman C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill will be a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and the nine delegates from Westchester County to the Democratic State Convention are arranging to have a force of boomers on hand. The Congressman was announced as a candidate yesterday. The Third Assembly District Convention in Yonkers adopted resolutions that instructed the delegation to use all their utmost endeavors to have him nominated for Governor.

For Republican State Senator.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Gov. Odell received word to-night that Jotham P. Allds, ex-leader of the majority in the Assembly, had been unanimously nominated for Senator at the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-sixth District, held at Walton to-day. The district is at present represented by Senator William L. Thornton.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon Declines Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who was tendered the Congressional nomination at large of the allied parties, wrote a letter to-day to the committee declining the honor. He said he was not fitted for politics, and that he felt he could be of more service in his present capacity, where he could instruct the young voter how best to cast his ballot.

Newark Democrats Will Run.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—County Chairman Nugent of the Democratic Party announced to-night that the situation had cleared and that the ticket would stand as nominated. Dr. Wrightson has consented to run for Mayor and Thomas Smith for County Supervisor, and there was but little doubt that Samuel Kalisch would consent to run for Senator.

Newark Republicans Nominate.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Republican City Convention of this city was held this evening in the headquarters of the organization, and the nominations of the various candidates for the city ticket were harmonious. They were: For Mayor, Henry M. Doremus; for Board of Works, George M. Ballard and G. Valentine Baumann, and for Trustees of the City Home, Joseph M. Goets and Dr. Joseph Fewsmith.

Senator Lodge's Son-in-Law Wins.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 25.—Full returns from the Republican caucus in the Sixth Congressional District last night assure the nomination of Col. Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton as Congressman to fill the unexpired term of William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. The total number of delegates is 130, with 66 necessary to a choice. Col. Gardner gets 76. He is a son-in-law of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Congressman Sherman a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It was given out authoritatively to-day that Congressman James S. Sherman will not be appointed Railroad Commissioner, but will be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Nominated for Congress.

VIRGINIA—Eighth District, W. K. Skinker, Democrat.

NEW YORK—Thirtieth District, James W. Wadsworth, Republican, renominated.

TEXAS—Fourth District, C. A. Gray, Republican.

OHIO—First District, Nicholas Longworth, Republican; Second District, Judge V. H. P. Goebel, Republican.

OFFER TO COL. BREINTNALL.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey Would Make Him Adjutant General.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Col. R. Heber Breintnall of the First Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, to-day was offered, by Gov. Murphy, the position of Adjutant General of the State Troops, to succeed the late Alexander A. Oliphant of Trenton.

The Colonel has not yet determined whether he will accept the position. His long association with the First Regiment, since 1867, has caused him to give the offer careful consideration before arriving at a conclusion.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE

New Lamp Store

On the Third Floor?

It is the completest and best in New York.

Fall Stocks in Their Zenith.

YOU NEVER GROW WEARY of news that is pleasant, and you never tire of The Big Store because it serves you well.

This Sixth Anniversary Sale is a keen object lesson in good retailing. Each day supplies its own quota of interest; each brings additional thousands in closer touch with the enduring qualities of the Siegel Cooper store.

In multitudes of ways are the advantages of purchasing here emphasized. The list of special attractions for to-day are incomplete, for they represent but a portion of the many things that are being offered. Space is too brief in the confines of newspaper limitations to tell all the news of the seventy-five stores that are eager to meet your wants.

Beautiful Millinery.

Exquisite Trimmed Hats for 5.00

THESE handsome creations have achieved national celebrity, not only because of the modesty of the price, but because of their loveliness, being as choice in conception and workmanship as Hats priced at twice as much elsewhere.

Exact copies of reigning French models in velvet, moire antique and novelty materials. A wealth of styles for every kind of face.

You will enjoy your visit to the magnificent new Millinery Salon on the Second Floor, Front, 19th St. Side.

Ready-to-Wear Millinery.

To-Day's Attractive Specials.

OF course, you know what a famously popular section of The Big Store this is.

$2.00 Ready-to-Wear Hats at 1.25.

$2.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats at 1.45.

These Hats are made of camel's hair felt, and are smartly trimmed with handsome wings, velvets and novelty materials. Just right for immediate wear.

$2.50 Beaver Hats for 1.75.

Long nap Beaver Hats; newest shapes; black and all colors.

(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Corsets.

C. B. A LA SPIRITE CORSETS, fine English sateen, medium length; pink, blue, white, drab and black; $1.25 kind, 75

NEMO STRAIGHT FRONT GORED CORSETS, strong white coutil, bones and steel cannot cut through top or bottom; $1.50 kind, 1.00

SONNET AUGUSTINE CORSETS, odd sizes, straight front, low full bust, white and black, $2.75 kind, 1.50

SHORT CORSETS, special lot, 75c. kind, 45

When in our Corset Department ask to see the

NEW IDEAL BUSTLE.

Weight one ounce. The latest novelty for the habit back dress.

PRICES,

25c 39c 49c & 59c

Demonstrator in attendance.

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Household Linens.

CRASHES.

BROWN all linen CRASHES and CHECKED GLASS TOWELLING, 7½c. grades, yd., 5

DOYLIES.

MOMIE LINEN, with tied fringes, round and oblong, different sizes, 10c. to 15c. grades, each, 5

SAMPLE LOT OF TOWELS

in ½ dozen lots at ⅓ off:

6 Towels, 45c. grade, 30
6 Towels, 60c. grade, 49
6 Towels, 90c. grade, 69
6 Towels, $1.25 grade, 89
6 Towels, $2.00 grade, 1.38

ODD NAPKINS IN 1-2 DOZEN LOTS.

6 Napkins, 30c. grade, 21
6 Napkins, 50c. grade, 35
6 Napkins, 70c. grade, 49
6 Napkins, 95c. grade, 62

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Lamps and Globes.

THE display of fine Vase Lamps, Japanese Bronzes, French and Italian Vases, Royal Vienna and Japanese Piano Reading Lamps and Banquet Lamps on the Third Floor is the finest in New York.

A very large assortment of Bacarets and Austrian Globes is shown in all the newest effects. Also, domestic hand-painted and ruby Globes.

LARGE HANDSOME LAMPS, richly mounted with 12-inch globes, hand-painted decorations, the $7.50, $8.50 and $9.50 quality, choice, 6.75

TALL AND SQUAT LAMPS, 6 different shapes, with 10 and 11 inch globes, very handsomely decorated, $4.50 to $5.00 grades, 3.00

LOW TABLE LAMPS, with 10-inch globes, hand-painted decorations, best gilt mountings, 2.25

(Third Floor.)

Hebrew New Year Cards 2c. to $3.00

IN less than a week Rosh Hoshona (Hebrew New Year's) will be here. The thousands that are thinking of sending Cards to their relatives, friends, etc., will find the best varieties at The Siegel Cooper Store. Prices range from 2c. to 3.00

(Book Store, 2nd Floor, take Escalator.)

Women's Lawn Wrappers.

NOT shopworn or laggard styles, but new Wrappers that were made up too late to get in with the summer groups. These details:

WRAPPERS, lawn and percale, in light and dark effects, excellent styles and patterns, skirts extra full, with flounce; waists have border trimming and some embroidery; made to sell for $1.00, 39

WRAPPERS, flannelette, in the new pretty Fall colorings, very full skirt with flounce; waists trimmed with fancy washable braid, 75

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Cut Crystal and Table Glassware.

CUT GLASS.

8-INCH BERRY BOWLS; Chrysanthemum design; $5.00 grade, 3.25

BON-BON OR OLIVE DISHES; rich designs, 1.00

SUGARS AND CREAMS, large size, Chrysanthemum pattern; special, 3.50

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS; crystal glass; fluted bottoms; per dozen, 23

PEPPERS AND SALTS; finest quality of crystal glass; imitation cut-glass; with heavy sterling screwed tops, 18

(Basement.)

A Great Sale of Knit Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

REAL cold days are just around the corner. If you haven't prepared yourself with heavy winter underwear yet, purchase it now. Procrastination is often the cause of many ills that could easily be avoided if you dress warmly at the right time.

Men's Underwear.

Men's fine natural wool underwear, made of the best Australian wool; well finished; all sizes; made to sell at $1.25 to $1.50, 79.

MEN'S HEAVY FLEECED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warm and well wearing garments; made to sell at 65c.; all sizes, 39.

Women's Underwear.

WOMEN'S PURE NATURAL WOOL VESTS and DRAWERS; all sizes; $1.45 grade, 79

WOMEN'S FINE FLEECED COTTON VESTS and DRAWERS; hand embroidered with silk; long or short sleeves; regular and extra sizes; 75c. value, 49

WOMEN'S RIBBED COTTON VESTS and DRAWERS; fleeced; French band and pearl buttons; all sizes; 35c. grade, 19

WOMEN'S WOOL and LISLE THREAD, full weight combination suits; either long or short sleeves; made to sell at $1.45, 75

Children's Underwear.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED, FLEECED VESTS AND PANTS; natural color; well made and finished; all sizes; made to sell up to 65c., 19

CHILDREN'S NATURAL WOOL VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS; fine quality; sizes up to 32; made to sell from 65c. to $1; choice, 35

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Clothing.

A Sartorial Talk to Men

The philosophy of clothes — "man's outmost wrappage and overall"—is of greater importance to man than all the other philosophies combined. Clothes are man's distinction in the animal world. All other creatures are provided for by nature at birth. Man alone must go clothes-hunting from the day he is born; and most men and women keep busily hunting for clothes at periods more or less frequent all the rest of their lives.

The smallest duty of clothes is perhaps to keep man warm—for half the year they keep him too warm; and any kind of clothes would fill the demand of necessity. But "the apparel oft proclaims the man"; and, therefore, mankind seeks clothes that will tell a desirable story.

For forty-one years the name of *Wanamaker* has been the distinguishing mark of good clothing for men. Through all these years the Wanamaker aim and effort has been constant for clothing betterment. Not all the victories won, not all the splendid accomplishments of those four decades of endeavor have ever caused a pause, a standing still, to rest on success attained.

We know today that better clothing can be made, will probably be made next year; *shall* be made next year, or sooner, if Wanamaker brains can devise the way and means.

But, for today, we know that better clothing for men does not exist anywhere than that shown in our newly enlarged Clothing Store.

Yes; our Clothing Store has grown in size. *You* demanded that. The aisles have been broadened for your comfort. Walls have been newly painted to please your eyes. But the larger stocks and the better clothing will please you more than all else.

Fundamental things are right in Wanamaker Clothing—every yard of the fabrics used in clothing at any price is absolutely—100 per cent.—pure wool. Every garment is stitched—top and bottom threads—with pure silk. All cloths are most carefully shrunken before cutting. Every coat is stayed well and carefully to hold its shape through long wear.

The other essentials of style, finish and fit are easily judged because clearly before the eye of the purchaser. Nowhere are handsomer clothes nor better fitting. Nowhere are prices so fair.

Stocks are now at top fullness. These are the days for choicest buying.

We give a few price-hints:

Business Suits of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, $8.50 to $30.
Black and blue cheviot Sack Suits, $8.50 to $20.
Cutaway Frock Suits for dress, $15 to $30.
Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $35.
Youths' Sack Suits of plain and fancy cheviots, $8.50 to $20.
Men's Fall weight Overcoats, $10 to $35.
Men's Raincoats, made same as our fine overcoats, $22, $25 and $30.
Some very swell Vests, single and double breasted, at $2.50 to $6.50.
Men's Striped Worsted Trousers; the best $5 trousers; the kind for which other good clothiers ask a third more. Other grades, $6 and $7.

Of course we have Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits and Full Dress Vests. Everything that is good in Men's and Boys' Clothing is found in this Wanamaker Clothing Store.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Featherweight" Derbies

The New Stetson Hats

The "Featherweight" Flexible Derbies blend the good points of the stiff hat with those of the soft. They are self-conforming—flexible enough to adapt themselves to the shape of a man's head without preliminary blocking. Light as their name implies, so elastic that crushing doesn't injure them, and in the best of Fall styles, as interpreted by that master of hat-making, Stetson.

Many a man, who has hitherto avoided a stiff hat on account of its weight and inflexibility, will welcome the new kind.

In black, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Soft Hats, too—the "Lenox," at $3.50.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

Mackintosh Weather

Woe to the man who tackled yesterday's storm with the mere protection of an umbrella! A good many hundreds of men who were sheltered inside of Wanamaker Mackintoshes didn't need to be commiserated.

Wanamaker Mackintoshes are sewed and cemented, whatever their price. They are light, well ventilated, and every man who wears one knows that it is thoroughly waterproof. We guarantee it to be. In addition, these coats are stylishly made, and cut a little more generously, in every dimension, than you usually find to be the case.

The selection is remarkably complete:

At $5—Plain black or navy blue serge.
At $7.50—Plain black or navy blue cheviot.
At $10—Plain black or navy blue serge or tan mixed cloth.
At $12.50—Plain black, navy blue or tan cheviot.
At $22.50—Plain navy blue unfinished worsted, or tan melton.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Standard Reference Books

And at a third of their original prices, or very near it.

These Reference Works—each practically a library in itself—were originaliy sold by subscription.

We have but a limited quantity of them to offer, so that the opportunity should be grasped immediately, whether you wish the works for your own book-shelves, or for an invaluable gift. Titles:

Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern. Special edition. 46 vols. Illustrated. Octavo, buckram, $157.50. Our price, $52,50.
Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern. De Luxe Connoisseur edition. 46 vols. Illustrated. Octavo, buckram, $157.50. Our price, $52.50.
Warner's Library of the World's best Literature, Ancient and Modern. Edition de Grande Luxe. 46 vols. Octavo, half seal, $225. Our price, $85.
Masterpieces of the World's Literature, Ancient and Modern. Edited by Harry Thurston Peck, Frank Stockton and Julian Hawthorne. 20 vols. Illustrated. Octavo, $30. Our price, $12.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothes —Bargains

Here are two handsome groups of Clothing for Boys, that offer especial economies. There's a clear dollar-and-a-half to be saved on each in the lot, as you will discover, when you try to buy equally good clothes somewhere else for the same prices:

At $5—Double-breasted Sailor Suits, of blue serge; brass buttons, silk tie; collar and shield edged with white pique. Sizes 3 to 12 years.
At $5—Fall Top-coats, in attractive shades of covert cloths; sizes 5 to 16 years.

Some other bargain-news:

At 65c—Knee-trousers, for school wear; strong and durable; sizes 3 to 16 years.
At 50c and 75c—Flannel Waists, in all new shades; sizes 6 to 15 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Foxy Grandpa"

Little folks and grown-ups alike have followed with delight the marvelously varied antics of "Foxy Grandpa," the two boys, and "Bunny."

We have secured the entire supply of his collected antics, as set forth in the adventures of "Foxy Grandpa" and "The Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa," and now control all sales of these books.

Retailers will also be interested in this announcement.

50c a volume.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Gloves—$1

Here's glove-news of importance to women. For these new gloves, in the best of Fall styles, at a dollar a pair, are exceptionally good opportunities:—

At $1 pair—*Women's One-clasp Cape Gloves*, in tan, oak, russet, rouge and Manila. The only dollar gloves sold in New York, with the Russian tannage, which gives the pleasant odor of Russia leather to the gloves, and adds smoothness to the finish.
At $1 pair—*Women's One-clasp Suede Gloves*, with large, handsome pearl clasps, and full pique sewing; this insures perfect fit and good wear.

Tenth street.

Home Entertainers

The days and evenings for indoor enjoyment are here; and there are wonderful instruments for entertaining people these days.

The Edison Phonograph is only limited by the number of records you care to buy. It will talk, sing, play music in a most delightful variety of ways; and keep a parlorful of people jolly all evening.

There are various styles:

The Gem, $10 — The Standard, $20
The Home, $30 — The Triumph, $50
New moulded Records, 50c each; $5 a dozen.
Then we have, too, The ZON-O-PHONE. The latest disc-talking machine:
The Home, $15 — The Parlor, $20
The Concert, $25
Zon-o-Phone Indestructible Disc Records—7 in., 50c each; $5 a dozen. 9 in., 75c each; $8 a dozen.

Annex—770 Broadway.

The Under-Price Store

In spite of opened flood-gates and bleak weather, there's lots of warm, vital interest in the Basement Store—today, as well as every other business day. These bargains are above and independent of climatic influences:

Good Shoes?—Here!

Almost any kind of shoes will do, on a pinch, for Summer wear. That is, if they look measurably well.

The true test of shoe goodness comes with weather like yesterday's. The shoes you want are storm-repellers, that will bring you home dry-footed. For there's nothing like stormy weather to ferret out shortcomings in poor shoes.

The shoes you want for the coming season, with its rains and snows, are here. Good in every particular—materials, wear, looks, comfort.

We have achieved such wonderful results with our shoe-buying in quantity, that we do not have to stoop to trash to give you low—lowest—prices. Witness:

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Patent Leather, button and lace; Box Calf, lace; both heavy and light weights; shoes for business or dress wear that are readily sold in hundreds of good stores at regular prices; here a third off.

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.50
Black Casco Calf, lace, with stout soles sewed on; some kid and enamel leather shoes also.

Men's $3 Shoes at $2.15
Particularly good three-dollar shoes, too—Black Kidskin, made on straight form, round-toe last with tips; medium-weight welted soles; for dress or business.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Sorts that are satisfactory to both maker and wearer; durable and handsome leathers; made on easy-fitting and stylish lasts. Patent Leather, Box Calf and Kidskin, in half a dozen good sorts.

Women's Rubbers at 25c
High instep and low-cut sorts—half price.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.80
Many of these are the regular $3 quality of the specialty stores; others are our own regular goods marked down. In the lot many convincing examples of Wanamaker shoe-economy.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1 50
Selling today for less than the wholesale dealer can buy them. Black Kidskin Lace and Button Shoes, on stylish lasts. Just right for present or future wearing.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20
Girls' sizes, 11 to 2. Black Kid and Calf-skin, with solid leather sewed soles. Worth $1.50 or more. Sizes 6 to 8 are 85c; 8½ to 10½, $1.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30
Black Satin Calf, lace; solid sole leather; stoutly and handsomely made; sizes up to 5½.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1
For the little fellows that wear spring heels, but need the strongest kind of shoes; broad round toes with tips; all laced.

China Chances — Selection is still good among this gathering of English Dinnerware, at half prices and less. They're patterns that are being discontinued:
Tea Cups and Saucers, $1.20 doz., reduced from $2.40.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, $1.40 doz., reduced from $2.80.
After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, $1 doz., reduced from $2.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $1.40 doz., reduced from $2.80.
Sauce Boats, 65c each, from $1.25.
Covered Dishes, $1 each, from $2.75.
Meat Platters, 12c, 20c and 40c each, from 25c, 45c and 80c each.
Bread-and-butter Plates, 65c doz., from $1.35.

Crepe Albatross 28c a Yard — Albatross is always in prime favor among women for Winter waists, house gowns, dressing sacques, and the like. In addition, soft, clinging weaves will be particularly popular this Winter—taking the place of last season's voiles.

So this offering of handsome Crepe Albatross—the wind-up of the maker's stock—at a quarter below its usual selling price, is timely to a degree.

Here are the colorings—precisely those one wants most: Light Blue, Cream, Reseda, Light Pink, Old Rose, Royal Blue, Gray, Cadet Blue, Cardinal and Black. Regular 37½c goods at

28 Cents a Yard

Corset Bargains — The Under-Price Corset section has become a valuable permanent feature of the Basement Store. Here are newly interesting items today:
At $1, worth $1.75 to $2.75—Medium low bust, extra long over hips and abdomen; others with medium low bust, medium long hips, long over abdomen; odd sizes 26 to 36 in.; white, drab and black.
At 65c, worth $1—Tape Girdles, straight-front; in pink and blue; sizes 18 to 22 in.; excellent quality.
At $1.25, worth $2.50—Dresden silk ribbon Girdles; straight-front, in lavender, pink and blue; sizes 18 to 22 in.

Boys' Suits $3.50 — Sailor Suits, the best and most practical for boys of 4 to 12 years to wear. These are of handsome all-wool serge, in red or blue; trimmed with narrow white or black braid. Regular $5 values, at

$3.50 a Suit

Under-Price Hosiery — Stockings in seasonable sorts for Women and Children, interestingly marked:

Women's Stockings
As 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Fast black fine gage cotton; fashioned and regular made; double soles, toes and high-spliced heels. Worth 25c a pair.

Children's Stockings
At 12½c pair—Fast black broad ribbed cotton, for children from 4 to 16 years; extra strong, elastic; heels and toes spliced. Worth 18c a pair.

Neckwear for Men, 25c — Four-in-hands that usually sell for just double—the popular narrow shapes. They are made from manufacturer's sample pieces—just enough for one or two scarfs, in most cases. Splendid variety of patterns and colors. Regular 50c scarfs for

25 Cents Each

Shopping and Chatelaine Bags — Convenient Boston Shopping Bags for women, also Chatelaine and Wrist Bags in a variety of styles, all remarkable values at their prices:
Boston Shopping Bags in tan, black and brown cloth; some in pretty checks and stripes. All-cloth, with leather corners, 50c; cloth-and-leather with strap fastening, 75c.
Chatelaine Bags, in seal and walrus grain, with outside handkerchief pockets, 50c.
Wrist Bags, in tan, gray and black seal and walrus grain leather; long chains in nickel or gilt; some with jeweled serpent clasps; at 25 and 50c.

Shirt-Waists 50 Cents — A round-up of the last of the Black Lawn Shirt-waists at a trifling price. They are in several good styles, with lace stripes or white dots; plaited front and back or box-plaited; stitched with white or piped. Broken sizes. Regular $1 to $2.75 values at

50 Cents Each

Also *Stockinette Petticoats*, in tan or gray; deep hem with yoke band. 50c each.

Gloves, 50c — Gloves for men and women—excellent, stylish, new sorts for such a little price:
For Men—Outseam Glace Gloves, in tan and red; and Half Pique Suede Gloves, in gray and reindeer. All sizes. 50c a pair.
For Women—Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, with gussetted fingers; handsome street shades; full assortment of sizes. 50c a pair.

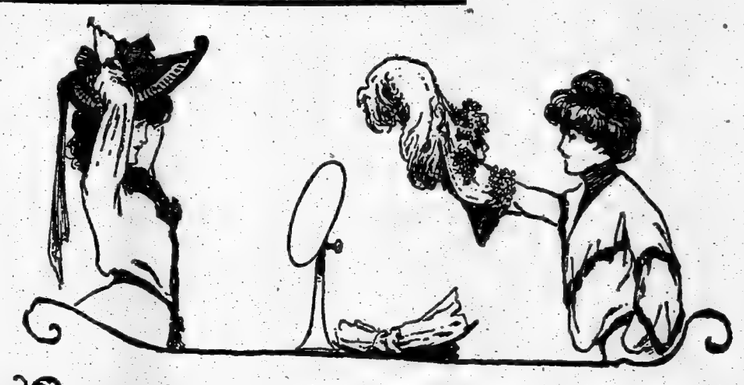

New and Stylish Hats Are Not Necessarily Expensive

True, you expect fine Millinery at Wanamaker's—the finest made in New York. And you are never disappointed. It is one of the prides of our business, and one of the great successes.

But we meet your wishes in moderate prices quite as broadly. Our impartial critic has just told us that there are no hats in New York city between five and ten dollars that compare with the Wanamaker Hats at these prices.

But, no matter how little you pay, you get refined, correct, stylish, well-made hats at Wanamaker's always.

See those at $5, $6, $7.50, $8 and $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Remarkable Ubiquity of the Tailor-made Suit for Women

In the recent past it was counted quite extraordinary that all well-dressed women wore tailor-made suits for street wear. Today practically all women are well-dressed because of the universal use of the tailor-made suit.

The smart and graceful lines of the tailor-made suit now present a cityful of stylishly dressed women, eliminating the multitude of indifferently made dresses that once served "for every day wear."

The little prices for which stylish suits can be purchased have encouraged women to wear them universally. And the broader use has made prices still lower.

Some of our values this season are quite remarkable. These among them:

At $15—Suits of pebble cheviot; made with fly-front jacket, faced with peau de soie and lined with taffeta; seven-gored flare skirt, with drop lining of percaline.
At $18—Suits of cheviot; blouse jacket with velvet collar, lined with silk; seven-gored skirt, percaline lined.
At $20—Suits of cheviot; double-breasted tight-fitting jacket; revers faced with peau de soie; seven-gored skirt, with flounce; silk-lined throughout.
At $30—Suits of broadcloth, with fly-front jacket faced with silk; nine-gored skirt; silk-lined throughout.

Many styles in between, and at prices up to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Smart Coats for Women

Ask for any priced garment you wish, from the lowest to the highest, in this stock of Women's Wraps—then see what you can duplicate the garment for elsewhere. That's the fairest, and most conclusive way to estimate the exceptional attractiveness of our stock.

We'll help you. Here are four Coats, in the handsomest and newest of the season's styles—which will stand all comparisons, and, furthermore, but fairly represent the rest of the gathering:

At $5.50—Short, jaunty Jackets of black boucle cloth; well shaped, double-breasted, hip pockets; seams outlined with stitching; lining of satin. These coats were made for us during dull times last Summer; in Fall styles, and, as the manufacturing cost was small, they cannot be equaled at their present price. Real value is $8.
At $10.50—Coats of black kersey, 27 inches long; double-breasted, half-fitted back, turnover cuffs; wide band of stitching around bottom; lining of satin.
At $11—Short, fly-front Jacket of black kersey; velvet collar, seams strapped and stitched, hip pockets and turnover cuffs; lining of satin.
At $13.50—Blouse Jackets of black pebble cheviot; double-breasted; velvet collar, with peau de soie revers; double slot seams front and back; seams and peplum piped with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Flannel Waists

Style and comfort are cunningly blended in the new Flannel Waists. Many of them display more or less ornamentation in the way of embroidery and lace applique. The plain effects, again in favor, are also attractive.

Prices begin at $1 and run up to $6.50.

Some details:

At $2.75—Plain colors—brown, rose, gray or black; slot seam front; inlaid vest; trimmed with metal buttons; plaited back; stock with embroidered turnover and silk tie.
At $3.75—Plain colors—light blue, pink or green; plaited front and vest stitched with black silk; cluster-plaited back; stock collar with turnover.
At $4.50—In solid colors—royal blue, light blue or white; plaited front, with strap over shoulder and down front with fancy feather-stitching; French back, stock collar and cuffs with fancy stitching.
At $5.50—Scotch plaids; box-plaited front with pointed stitched straps; trimmed with buttons to match; French back; stock collar with embroidered turnover.
At $6.50—Of white Bedford cord; plaited front with two box plaits, with inlaid vest; French back; stock collar with tie to match.
Other Waists of cheviot, $1 to $8.
of pique, $1.75 to $3.75.
of madras, $2.25 to $7.50.
of albatross, $2.75 to $5.50.
of vesting, $3 to $6.50.
of velveteen, $4.25 to $10.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Favored Crepe de Chine

Probably no other silk fabric enjoys the favor of well-dressed women so broadly as does Crepe de Chene. Its soft, clinging nature makes it lend itself to the most graceful drapery; and, with fashion as it is today, women universally desire that one dress of their wardrobe shall be crepe de chine.

Naturally our stocks are most complete in all grades and colorings. The principal grades are respectively $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard, with fifteen newest colorings at each price.

Then here is a bargain:

$1 Crepe de Chine at 75c

In white and a full line of evening and street shades; also in black; twenty-three inches wide.

Of the finer qualities and newer weaves, these have but recently arrived from Europe:

Crepe Eclipse at $2.75; 46 in. wide.
Crepe Mirette at $5; 46 in. wide; printed.
Crepe Leda Uni at $6; 46 in. wide. A new plain crepe in seven newest colors.
Crepe Leda Boules at $6.50; 46 in. wide. With large coin dots in self colors.
Crepe Leda Pekin at $6.50; 46 in. wide. With Pekin stripes in self colors.
Rotunda.
Pekin Mousseline at $9; 46 in. wide. White with colored Pekin stripes and elaborately printed bow-knots.
And these in all-black Crepes—
Crepe de Chine, 24 in. wide, 75c to $1.50.
Crepe Meteor, 24 in. wide, $1.50 to $3.
Crepe de Chine, 44 in. wide, $1.50 to $8. Including newest French weaves.
Crepe Meteor, 44 in. wide, $3 to $5.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SELECTION OF BISHOP COADJUTOR POSTPONED

Diocesan Convention Hears Bishop Potter Tell of Need.

DIFFICULTY IN THE CHOICE

New Episcopal Residence Near Cathedral to be Started—Celebration of Dr. Dix's Fifty Years of Priesthood.

Many important subjects were considered yesterday at the meeting of the Diocesan Convention of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Holy Trinity Chapel, in East Eighty-eighth Street. Most important among these, in the estimation of the deputies, was the suggestion of Bishop Potter in his annual address that some steps be taken looking toward theelection of a Bishop-Coadjutor for this diocese.

It had been rumored that a Bishop-Coadjutor would be chosen at once, but it was evident that vigorous opposition would have been forthcoming in the event of any such motion being made. In fact, the best informed were not of the opinion that Bishop Potter desired that this convention should do more than take the preliminary steps.

Bishop Potter said that at the last General Convention the House of Bishops had considered the matter of relieving Bishops after the manner of the army and navy, but no definite action was taken. Bishop Potter said he regretted that no adequate provision now existed for the relief of a diocese in the case of the superannuation of a Bishop.

"The Bishop of a diocese," continued Bishop Potter, "may ask for a Coadjutor, but the diocese may not take the initiative in such a matter, however great may be the sense of its need, without the previous action of the Bishop; and the Bishop may prefer for reasons which I need not rehearse to meet a situation whose exigencies are obvious to all men by expedients which may indeed seem to meet them, but which have neither diocesan sanction nor express the diocesan mind.

"A few years ago, in the Feredate Council, a body composed of deputies from the five dioceses included within the bounds of this State, I proposed a plan which I think met our requirements in this Commonwealth, and which would, if it had been adopted, have brought relief to each of the Bishops and increased Episcopal service to the whole State. This plan, to summarize it in a very few words, involved the creation of two new dioceses and the redistribution among the seven of the whole territory of the State.

PLAN NOT APPROVED.

"But this plan was not approved in the Federate Council, and, since then, the death of Bishops Coxe and Littlejohn and the election of a Coadjutor to Bishop Huntington have changed the whole situation. In our own case division seems to be rendered impossible by the fact that we have no see city strong enough to carry a new diocese, and a painful and rather humiliating experience has taught us that were it created its perhaps not unnatural expectations that the mother diocese would assume any considerable part of its missionary burdens would be liable to disappointment.

"Under these circumstances it seems proper that I should remind myself and you that, at the expiration of another year, I shall have been practically the Bishop of this diocese for twenty years. I desire now to bring this matter to your attention, to express my cordial readiness to co-operate with you in any action that you may desire or decide to take, and at once upon his election to surrender one-fourth or one-third or one-half (I should prefer the latter) of the compensation which I now receive as Bishop of this diocese to its Co-adjutor. I shall then hope to arrange with my Coadjutor such a division of our common tasks as should best provide for their efficient discharge."

After the Bishop's address had been delivered George Macculloch Miller, lay deputy from St. Thomas's Church, introduced a resolution to the effect that so much of the Bishop's address as referred to the matter of a Coadjutor be referred to a committee of five, "who with the advice and consent of the Bishop of the diocese, and of the Standing Committee of the diocese, shall have power to call a special convention of the diocese for the election of a Bishop-Coadjutor."

Immediately upon the reading of the resolution the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, wanted to know if this resolution committed such a special convention to the provision of "that form of relief." Mr. Miller said he would amend the resolution so that the convention could consider any other matters that might be brought up. One clerical deputy said he wanted such a special convention to be able to take up the matter of a division of the diocese.

In discussing the Bishop's address, during the noon recess, several of the deputies made it plain why they did not wish to commit a special convention to the election of a Coadjutor. They said that no man of the ability desired in a Bishop of the New York Diocese would consent to accept a subordinate position, and yet under the law of the Church the Coadjutor must succeed the Bishop in the event of the latter's incapacity. Inquiry of Bishop Potter's more intimate friends revealed the fact that the Bishop did not have in mind any special time when he desired a Coadjutor appointed.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

The question of dividing the diocese was brought up again at the afternoon session by Dr. Huntington. He moved that the special committee on the readjustment of diocesan lines be continued and its membership increased to seventeen, with instructions to report at the next convention on the question of the expediency of dividing the diocese, and, if such should be done, how. This motion was agreed to. Power is given to correspond with other dioceses of this State concerning the desirability of concerted action in the matter.

The committee which is to consider the question of a Coadjutor, and, when the Bishop so desires, call a special convention for the election of one, was constituted as follows: The Rev. Dr. John Lewis Parks, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the Venerable W. R. Thomas, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Lewis Morris, Theodore K. Gibbs, and John D. Wing.

When the Coadjutor problem had been disposed of George Macculloch Miller proposed a resolution on behalf of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund to the effect that the Bishop's salary should be increased to $15,000, and that an assessment of 2 per cent. of the salaries of the clergy in the parishes of the diocese should be made to this end. At the present time the Bishop's salary is $12,500, and out of that sum he has been compelled to employ his own Episcopal assistance, when such was needed, and such clerk hire, charges for stenography, &c., as might arise.

Bishop Potter at this point relinquished the chair to the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, vicar of St. John's Chapel. The resolution of Mr. Miller was then unanimously adopted.

Still another resolution was introduced by George M. Miller on behalf of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, authorizing those Trustees to build an Episcopal residence at Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Parkway, on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Attention was called to the fact that the residence fund now amounts to about $65,000. The lot for the residence has been donated by the Trustees of the cathedral. It is proposed to erect an Episcopal residence on this lot to cost about $100,000. The resolution of Mr. Miller was adopted. Mr. Miller said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that plans had already been drawn for the Bishop's house, and that work upon it would be commenced at once. The building will conform to the general architectural plan of the cathedral. It will be three stories high, with a mansard, and the space occupied will be about that of one city lot.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington proposed a resolution, which was carried, recommending to the Trustees of the Cathedral the expediency of their erecting on their grounds a building in which auxiliary bodies of the diocese and the diocese itself might meet for business sessions. As Dr. Huntington himself is one of the Cathedral Trustees, it was understood that his resolution was sanctioned by that board. In speaking to his resolution, Dr Huntington stated that the building he proposed would cost about $150,000. It would often be used by church societies, and he believed that if such a building was available, the General Convention of the church would hold its sessions there four times out of five. The holding of conventions on the grounds of the Cathedral, Dr. Huntington thought, would also excite greater interest in the erection of the Cathedral on the part of the church at large, and as a result of such a building he thought the completion of the Cathedral would be hastened. To Dr. Huntington's suggestion, that business sessions in a church auditorium were painful to the devout mind, there were cries of "Hear! Hear!" from all parts of the hall.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DIX.

Archdeacon Van Kleeck of Westchester said to the convention that one of the aged clergymen of the diocese would soon celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a priest, and it was moved that a committee of five, of which the Rev. Dr. Huntington should be Chairman, should be appointed to arrange for the participation of the diocese in that celebration.

Bishop Potter remarked that as the "aged priest" was not present, it would not be indelicate for him to remark that the priest so "cloudily referred to was the rector of Trinity Church." "I will say," continued the Bishop, "that Dr. Dix does not belong to Trinity Church alone. He belongs to the whole diocese. I have learned recently that it is proposed in Trinity Church to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, the fortieth of his rectorate, and his seventy-fifth birthday all on one occasion. We cannot allow you down in Trinity Church to keep such a celebration to yourselves. I take pleasure in asking everyone favoring these resolutions to rise."

Everybody stood up. The committee to arrange for the celebration is composed of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Pascal Harrower, the Rev. Mr. J. M. Chew, George A. Crocker, and John P. Faure.

There was some discussion of the proposition of the last General Convention to apportion missionary collections among the dioceses, instead of leaving the matter, as heretofore, to the voluntary action of the different branches of the church at large. It was decided by the convention to approve the principle of apportionment, and a committee, of which the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford shall be Chairman, was named to make the apportionments in this diocese subject to the approval of the clergy and Bishops.

Some of the deputies professed to see a veiled disagreement with the views on temperance of Bishop Potter, as expressed in his "Charge," delivered on Wednesday, in a resolution introduced by the Rev. J. K. Freeman of Yonkers and passed. The resolution recognized the wisdom of the Bishop in bringing the matter up for consideration and recommended that all churches take positive and immediate action looking to the removal of the very great evils of the liquor trade. The Rev. Mr. Freeman is the backer of an institution at Yonkers known as the Workingmen's Inn. He is also President of the Anti-Saloon League, and last year openly expressed a difference of opinion with the very liberal views of Bishop Potter in regard to the saloon problem in cities.

Two elections by ballot were held at the morning session. As new members of the Standing Committee there were chosen: The Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, S. Nicholson Kane, George MacCulloch Miller, Herman C. Van Post, and George Zabriskie.

Elections to the Federate Council were as follows: The Rev. Drs. Charles S. Canedy, L. T. Cole, W. M. Grosvenor, Henry Mottet, John P. Peters, William J. Seabury, G. R. Van De Water, and F. B. Van Kleeck; Messrs. D. C. Calvin, Elihu Chauncey, Irving Grinnell, Douglas Merritt, George Macculloch Miller, Henry Lewis Morris, Winthrop Sergeant, and Andrew C. Zabriskie.

In the afternoon of yesterday the convention met for an hour as a Board of Missions. Several matters of routine interest were taken up and disposed of, and late in the afternoon the convention adjourned.

CENSURE FOR BISHOP POTTER.

Brooklyn Women's Temperance Union Condemns His Finding of Virtues in Saloons.

Because they have permitted without protest the publication of their pictures on a whisky advertisement, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kings County yesterday condemned Mayor Low, Senator Depew, David B. Hill, and other prominent men. In addition, Bishop Potter came in for his measure of censure in the address of the Rev. John Mason, pastor of the Orchard Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. Mason took exception to the Bishop's advocacy of the establishment of public drinking places. He said:

"When I read the remarks made by Bishop Potter in defense of the saloon, I am almost driven to blasphemy. Can it be possible that a man standing at the head of an American church would commend what the people at large are trying to overthrow?

"I am glad, however, to say that he does not represent the sentiment of his own church nor of any body of sensible and intelligent men. It is a pity that a man occupying his position should deride the temperance workers as inconsiderate, inhuman, and unreasonable. He is unfit for the leadership of the church."

Mrs. Mary J. Annable, who for several years has been the President of the Kings County W. C. T. U., was re-elected unanimously yesterday morning.

Archdeacon's Vestments Stolen.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, where the Diocesan Convention met, notified the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday of the disappearance from the vestry room of the church of a hand satchel and overcoat belonging to the Venerable Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester. The satchel contained the Archdeacon's vestments.

It is possible, it was admitted, that the satchel and overcoat had been taken by mistake by one of the clergymen and that it will be returned as soon as the error is discovered. Detectives Sheehan and Smith of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station visited the church, but would not say what their conclusions were.

VETERAN McLAUGHLIN'S SUIT.

Would Recover from Col. Appleton and Lieut. Col. Kip for Loss of His Eye.

The suit entered in the Queens County Supreme Court against Col. Appleton and Lieut. Col. Kip, commanding the Seventh Regiment, for $25,000 damages, by John E. McLaughlin; lately in the employ of the regiment at its Park Avenue Armory, is for the loss of an eye, caused by an explosion while loading cartridges in the basement of the armory last Spring.

McLaughlin is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having been in the battles of Santiago and San Juan as a member of the Ninth Regiment, United States regulars. He obtained employment last year as general helper at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and after serving as such for some months, was put to loading cartridges. He claims that the machine by which the cartridges were loaded was old and defective, and that it frequently had to be repaired. He also says he asked to be assigned to other work, as he was not a mechanic. Last April the powder in one of the cartridges which he was engaged in loading exploded, and the lead shot out his left eye.

After undergoing treatment for a few weeks in Mount Sinai Hospital he returned to his work at the armory. A subscription of $2,000 had, in the meantime, been started among the men of the regiment for his assistance, but was discontinued, it was said, owing to orders from headquarters. The officers, however, he declares, promised to do something for him by giving an entertainment for his benefit, or otherwise. After waiting for six months, McLaughlin brought the present suit through the law firm of Semple, Lieberkind & Fischer of 346 Broadway.

The reply of the defense is taken under Section 14 of the militia law, which provides that members of the militia who are ordered into active service of the State shall not be liable civilly or criminally for any act performed when on duty, and that whenever a suit shall be commenced by any person against any officer of the militia in his official capacity in the discharge of any duty the defendant in such suit may require the person prosecuting to file security for the payment of costs. The question of security for the costs was argued before Judge Marean in Brooklyn on Tuesday, and decision reserved.

BOARD FIGHTS FOR EXISTENCE.

Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners Appeal to Courts.

Allan L. McDermott, as counsel for the Jersey City Street and Water Board, yesterday made application to Justice Gilbert Collins for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Finance in ordering submitted to a vote of the people at the general election on Nov. 4 the act of the Legislature providing for the substitution of a commission consisting of one member to be appointed by the Mayor in place of the present Street and Water Board, which consists of five members elected by the people.

Walter McDermott made the argument, in which he asserted that the law was unconstitutional, because the object of the law was not set forth in the title; because no particular board was authorized to order the election, and because the ballots having a clause "for" or "against" the voter must mark one or the other clause, That would make the ticket a marked ballot, and the election officers would be justified in throwing it out, thus nullifying the entire vote of Jersey City. Corporation Counsel George L. Record denied all these allegations.

Justice Collins said that in his opinion the most important point to be considered was whether the writ, if granted, would act as a stay.

"In order that it may not interfere with the election," he added, "I will grant a rule to show cause and make it returnable at Trenton to-morrow. I have no doubt that Justice Dixon will name an early day for the argument."

MAJOR ULRICH FOUND DEAD.

Prominent Insurance and Clubman Is Stricken with Apoplexy in His Apartment.

Major Charles F. Ulrich, manager in Yonkers for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, a veteran of the civil war and a member of several clubs, was found dead in his room at the Sevilla apartment house, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday morning. Dr. Summers of 122 West Fifty-eighth Street said he believed death to have been due to apoplexy.

Major Ulrich was born in this city sixty-seven years ago. When the civil war broke out he joined the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers, with which he served throughout the war. He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in connection with the explosion of the mines at Petersburg, Va. At the close of the war he returned to New York, and soon after entered the insurance business. He had been connected with the Mutual Company for more than twenty-five years.

He was appointed Commissioner of Immigration by Gov. Cornell in 1880 and served one term. He was nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican Convention in 1885. Major Ulrich was wealthy and unmarried. He was a member of the Union League, the Army and Navy, and Larchmont Yacht, and the New York Yacht Clubs, of the Dunlap Society, and of George Washington Post, No. 130, G. A. R.

FREED ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

Magistrate Flammer Would Not Hold Man Wanted in San Francisco, as Complainant Was Not Here.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday astonished policemen and lawyers in the Jefferson Market Court by releasing Albert Pyrot, alias Alfred Pier, who had been arrested at the request of the San Francisco police, charged with obtaining $800 under false pretenses from Annie Mantke of that city. A formal complaint had been made against the prisoner, appended to which was a copy of an indictment warrant telegraphed from San Francisco, but this was the Magistrate's decision:

"We like to be courteous and favor the officials of other States, but it is proper that the complainant be brought here to make out a case. We cannot afford to hold defendants on telegrams, as we are likely to be held personally responsible. This prisoner is discharged."

Pyrot walked out, followed by his captors, who did not again molest him.

NO TRACE OF DR. W. H. BATES.

Regular Police, Private Detectives, and Freemasons Find No Clue to His Whereabouts.

Despite a search made by the New York police, private detective agencies, and Freemasons all over the country, not a trace so far has been found of the whereabouts of Dr. William H. Bates of 567 Park Avenue, who on Aug. 30 left his home ostensibly to perform an operation. It is feared the doctor has become temporarily insane, or else may have been killed.

Dr. Bates is a member of Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., and always wore the emblem of the fraternity. The local Detective Bureau has been unable to find any clue as to what has become of the doctor, and although his description has been scattered broadcast, not a word has been received from any source that would tend to clear up the mystery.

Dr. Bates is described as forty-two years old, dark complexioned, blue eyes, and with a dark brown stubby mustache. On the day of his disappearance he wore a black sack suit and a straw hat.

Dr. Bates's father, Charles A. Bates, of Washington, was in New York on Wednesday, and is said to have had a talk with Mayor Low in regard to his missing son. The Mayor gave him a note to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau asking Capt. Titus to redouble his efforts to solve the mystery.

The members of Dr. Bates's family were in the Adirondacks at the time of his disappearance. At present they are at Newport.

SHIPPING COMBINE'S STATUS.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins in Conference at Mr. Morgan's Office.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, head of the London branch of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s banking house, was at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. About the same time a number of the other persons who have been visiting the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. daily for some time were called in. It was said in Mr. Morgan's office that the meeting was not a formal conference. Reports of the impending completion of the shipping combine are current daily in Wall Street since these daily meetings began.

The completion of the combine has been held back by the money stringency and the unfavorable market, according to a general belief in Wall Street. It is pointed out that the issue of $180,000,000 of securities would hardly be profitable at the present time.

Parishioners Honor Dr. Olmsted.

The people of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, met in St. Agnes's Hall, 121 West Ninety-first Street, last night to bid farewell to their Vicar, Dr. Charles Tyler Olmsted, who will be consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor of the Diocese of Central New York on Oct. 2. They presented him with two sets of Bishop's robes, a traveling case in which to carry them, a silk cassock, a pectoral cross of gold set with amethysts, a gold chain for cross, and an episcopal ring containing an amethyst with the arms of the diocese cut on it.

Reception to the Rev. Dr. Marsten.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Marsten was tendered a reception last night by the young people of Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue. Dr. Marsten succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Birch as pastor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

Custom-Made Man Tailored Women's Suits and Wraps.

THIRD FLOOR.

In women's tailored Gowns that elusive something imparted by the touches of the man tailor is what fascinates and appeals to the smartly attired woman.

There's a knack possessed by the man tailor that the woman does not seem to be able to acquire. Exclusiveness and perfection is the strong combination that obtains at all times here.

Accordingly, those seeking these merits and virtues, as expressed in the matter of garb, may always find the greatest satisfaction at this store. Never overlook the fact that there are rich findings here for the modest purse as well as for the well filled one; thus the student of economy need not be crowded out by the searcher after the most aristocratic garb. For proof read the following offerings:

Women's Suits of fine fancy mixed Zibeline; blouse coat, with military velvet collar and black velvet vest; trimmed down front and back with stitched straps of self-material; seven gored wide flaring skirt, inverted plait back, trimmed down front with stitched straps of self-material over drop of heavy taffeta..... $35.00

Women's Suits of black and blue cheviot; blouse coat, trimmed down front with Van Dyke points of self-material, piped with taffeta, turnover cuffs; wide flaring skirt, trimmed down front with Van Dyke points over drop of excellent quality taffeta..... $29.75

Women's Suits of very fine Venetian cloth, blouse coat, with high turned over collar, velvet vest, trimmed over shoulders and down the back with stitched straps of taffeta; nine gored flare skirt, trimmed over hips and flounce with perpendicular straps of taffeta over drop of satin faced mercerized lining..... $27.50

Women's Top Coat of fine covert cloth, 32 inches long, half fitted back, turnover cuff, high storm collar, double shoulder cape, strapped seams; a fine made and smart coat..... $27.50

Women's English Top Coat, Norfolk style; made of best quality Covert Cloth, velvet collar, turnover cuffs; four outside pockets of self-material, inverted seams; a chic, up to date coat..... $23.75

Shirt Waist Opportunities Extraordinary.

Second Floor.

There's a remarkable collection of Waists of all materials for women and misses at this store—one, we believe, that stands without an equal. Superiority and betterness are matters we strongly consider when making purchases, and the feature of right price is second in importance here only to style and correctness. Corroboration of this statement will be seen in the following offerings, the values of which would be tempting even at the wane of the season.

Women's White Cotton Waists, of figured damask, fleece lined, double breasted, two rows of pearl buttons..... $1.95

Women's Flannel Waists, made with four side plaits in front, piped with white, finished with fancy crocheted buttons, Duchess front, tailor stitched, two side plaits in back, piped; epaulets, collar and cuffs also piped; in all colorings, for..... $1.95

Women's Flannel Waists, in royal, cardinal, light blue, white, green and black, double box plaited shoulder effect, making a very full blouse; Duchess front, piped with plaid silk and plaid silk covered buttons, epaulets on shoulder, piped with plaid silk, collar and cuffs also piped with the same material..... $1.95

Women's Black Waists of imported Brilliantine, 8 side plaits, tailor stitched, fastened at side, new sleeve with double plaits, making a very full flare cuff; cuffs solidly tailor stitched; good value at $3.50..... $1.95

Of all-wool Flannel, tailor stitched plaits, velvet buttons, elegantly tailored; ages, 12 to 18 years; red, royal, light blue, green and black..... $1.95

Women's Velveteen Waists, in cardinal, green, tan, royal and black; made with the circular yoke; bias fold two inches wide around yoke and down front; piped with black and white plaid; bodice of waist with white stitching, fancy crocheted buttons, stitched belt; a waist that cannot be duplicated, for..... $2.95

Another Offering of Women's Ready-to-Wear Tailored Hats

Second Floor.

These are very stylish Toques, in a combination of velvet and scratch felt, in prevailing colors and contrasts. Real value $4.50, for Friday only..... $2.95

Imported Feather Hats

At Sacrifce Prices.

The entire stock of one of our prominent importers, whose shipments of the above goods were delayed in transit. We will not try to describe these Feather Hats, but will simply say they are 50% under regular prices.

$2.50 and $4.50.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs.

Main Floor.

Delicacy and simplicity are always the prevailing fashion in Women's Handkerchiefs. Some women like the plain linen kinds, while others prefer the artistic embroidered and lace trimmed creations. For to-day we offer two splendid lots, which will appeal to all tastes—

500 dozen plain, pure linen Women's Handkerchiefs, at each..... 10 and 25

300 dozen Women's embroidered, lace trimmed, woven and printed Handkerchiefs, at, each..... 12½ and 25

We also offer for men:—

500 dozen pure linen Handkerchiefs, at, each..... 12½ and 25

200 dozen French and English Novelty Handkerchiefs, at, each..... 35 and 70

Splendid News from The Neckwear Store.

Main Floor.

News from our Women's Neckwear Store is always appreciated, because the dainty things shown here give the final touch that makes or mars a toilet.

No words of ours can describe the beauty or richness of the articles in this department, so we'll not make the effort, but simply touch the practical side by quoting items:—

Beautiful China Silk Ties, with embroidered protection collars and ends to match, in plaid, figured and polka dot, some with fancy borders, in a large variety of patterns; regular 60c. value, at..... 48

Lace Scarfs, twice around, with beautiful ends, point d'esprit or thread spots, at..... 48, 85 @ $1.25

Large variety of shapes in Silk Bishop Stocks, in all colors and combinations, at..... 48, 85 @ 95

Persian Scarfs, 2 yards long, of fine Crepe de Chene, with Persian effect ends, in all the latest colorings; never before sold for less than $2.48, now..... $1.25

Lace Collars in all different styles and shapes, from..... 68 to $8.00

Ruffs, Capes, Stoles and Rigolettes, a special number at..... $4.50 @ $5.95

Others at $6.50 and as high as..... $45.00

The Simpson Crawford Co. Shoe Store

Second Floor.

It is the undeviating policy of this establishment to handle only the most worthful merchandise, and each department of course lives up to this strict rule.

Under no conditions will we sell trashy; job lot or misfit Shoes, such as are so generously advertised in basement shoe stores as bargains—at $1.00 or thereabouts.

Our beautiful department on the second floor of our new building is handsome, clean and accessible. Only thoroughly reliable Shoes will be sold there.

Our Shoe Store is accordingly stocked with the most meritorious Footwear for man, woman and child—shoes made especially for us under expert supervision.

Such excellence in the matter of quality (as well as the best possible store service), associated with the fairest of prices, must merit the approval of men and women who are seeking the best results in Shoes and the greatest possible values.

We direct special attention to our line of men's and women's $3.50 and $5.00 shoes.

Men's Shoes---A New Dep't.

In this Department we show the very newest models of selected materials, including Vici Kid, Black Russian Calf, Patent and Enamel Leather, Patent Kid and Chrome and French Calfskin; all soles are of genuine oak sole leather.

MEN'S CUSTOM FINISHED SHOES, which closely resemble the $10.00 and $12.00 Shoes of the leading custom shoemakers, are priced here at..... $5.00

MEN'S ESS SEE ESS SHOES. Represent a line possessing all the merits usually found in Shoes selling elsewhere at $5.00, though our price is..... $3.50

Women's Shoes.

WOMEN'S CUSTOM FINISHED SHOES, made only of the choicest popular materials; of genuine oak sole leather and flexible insoles. The same smart appearance and service to be had of regular $7.00 and $8.00 Shoes will be found in ours at..... $5.00

WOMEN'S ESS SEE ESS SHOES. It's hardly necessary at this time to dwell in detail upon the virtues and merits of our Women's Ess See Ess Shoes; suffice it to say that they are thoroughly serviceable, stylish and absolutely perfect fitting and as comfortable as any shoes can be made. These features stamp our Ess See Ess Shoes as the leading Footwear sold to-day at the price of..... $3.50

Widths AAA to E, Sizes 2½ to 8; 40 styles of boots, 20 styles of ties, 20 styles of slippers.

Sale of Sample Hosiery.

One Third to One Half Regular Prices.

Main Floor.

An importer's lot of new sample Hosiery, designed for the coming winter and next spring's selling, has just come to hand. There are in this consignment 1,465 pairs of Men's Half Hose and 980 pairs of Women's Hosiery, about three pairs in each style. We have divided them into four lots and priced them at one-third to one-half below the regular cost.

Such an opportunity does not happen every day. The old saw:—"A word to the wise is sufficient," takes on new life when associated with so important a business movement.

Men's 75c. Half Hose, 25c.

850 pairs men's high grade, lisle thread fancies, silk embroidered, striped and plain colors; also about 300 pairs fine imported, heavy and medium weight cashmeres, in natural, black and fancies; the best lot of new goods offered by us at such a low figure; actual values are from 45c. to 75c. pair, all at, pair 25

Men's 75c. and $1.50 Half Hose, 50c.

315 pairs of the finest grades of handmade French and German fancy Half Hose, in mixed silk and lisles; one pair of a style; the highest cost and best grades made are represented in this lot; worth 75c. to $1.50 each, at, pair 50

Women's 35c. to 75c. Hose at 25c.

Samples of women's fine qualities of cashmere Hose, medium and heavy weights; also plain openwork and embroidered lisle threads, with a small portion of open laces; this lot is very desirable and the quantities are not large; the values run from 35c. to 75c. pair, all at..... 25

Women's 75c. to $1.75 Hose, 55c.

Just 300 pairs very high cost novelties in women's fine lisle thread and silk mixed Hose; in this lot are some allover and ankle laces, with neat, hand embroidered figures and allover solid black laces; worth from 75c. to $1.75 pair, at..... 55

Women's Fall Gloves.

Main Floor.

Each day brings additional deliveries of Gloves, until now our stock for Fall and Winter comprises every possible style for every possible use or occasion.

We have set up a high standard in this store, and the Glove Section is well in keeping with it.

As a leader for Friday we offer:—

2-clasp German Lamb Glace, perfect fitting embroidered Gloves, in black, white and the season's shades, at, pair..... 98

We Continue the Gigantic Sale of Silverware and Jewelry.

Main Floor.

Jewelry.

Men's Gold filled 16 size Hunting Case Watch, 20 year guarantee, thin model, plain, polished and engraved cases fitted with a fine seven jewelled movement, value $12.75 for..... $10.25

Men's Gold filled 16 size open face Watch, thin model, 20 year guarantee, fitted with fine seven jewelled movement, value $8.50 for $6.75

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch, with gold crown pendant set, engraved or engine turned style, fitted with a fine Swiss movement; value $5.00, at..... $3.95

Boys' open face Nickel Watch, fitted with a good Swiss movement; guaranteed value $3.75, at..... $2.75

Ladies' Solid Gold Knot Brooches, Roman finish with doublet stone in centre; value $3.00, at..... $1.50

Silverware.

Sterling Silver Coffee Set, three pieces butler finish and ebony handle pot..... $40.00

Sterling Silver Comport, high stand, butler finish, with heavy gray border..... $35.00

Sterling Silver Vases pierced with colored glass lining; $6.50, $13.00, $18.00..... $25.00

Quadruple plated Tea Set, finest quality plate, 5-pieces satin engraved or bright finish, newest designs..... $25.00

Quadruple plated Ice Pitchers, satin engraved, butler finish and highly polished..... $7.75

Quadruple plated Fruit Bowl, butler and bright finish, gold lined; value, $3.50..... $2.95

Rogers A1 Tableware.

Teaspoons, fancy patterns, doz..... 95

Dessert Spoons, fancy patterns, doz..... $1.75

Dessert Forks, fancy patterns, doz..... $1.75

Table Spoons, fancy patterns, doz..... $1.90

Table Forks, Fancy patterns, doz..... $1.90

Triple plated Knives, doz..... $2.25

Pearl Handle Fruit Knives, sterling ferrules, set of six..... $2.75

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Our livery department has excelled each year. We make a specialty of high-class liveries. Overcoats to order, $35.00; dress coat, $30.00; trousers to match, $8.00 and $10.00. Stockinets, $15.00; stable suits, $25.00.

All appointments and details absolutely the best. Samples submitted on application.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Special Sale Grocers' Java.

Regular Price, 20c. For 3 Days Only, Friday, Saturday & Monday, We Offer It at This SPECIAL Price, **18c**

A good, pure, honest Coffee. We know it to be unequalled in this market to-day for anything like the regular price.

5-LB. LOTS DELIVERED.

That ALL may easily try it, we will make FREE DELIVERY of 5-lb. lots in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx, up to 180th St.

SIMPLY SEND POSTAL

or telephone 3471 Cortlandt, and the Coffee will be sent to any address.

NEW ELECTRIC CARS

of the Ninth Avenue line pass the doors.

Write for price list—10 lbs. or more of any tea or coffee delivered free within 25 miles of New York.

Money Back if You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company,
233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.,
Bet. Park Pl. & Barclay St. Established 1840.

B&K WORSTED CHEVIOTS

We have made for this season some Sack Suits in Worsted Cheviots that have many attractive qualities. The price is one of them.

$10 to $30.

They have the wearing qualities of hard Worsteds and the agreeable texture of the soft Cheviots.

Browning King & Co
Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturday till 9 P. M.

ASTHMA

Climates wear out. Smokes and sprays do not cure. They relieve symptoms instead of removing causes; whereas, we take Asthma so thoroughly out of the system that nothing remains which can produce an attack; sufferers are soon able to work, eat, sleep and stand exposure without the slightest return of Asthma. Being right in principle our treatment does what "reliefs" cannot do. We cure to stay cured severe, long-standing and pronounced "incurable" cases. If you are skeptical, it is because you are ignorant of our great work. Since 1883 we have treated 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers. If you desire complete relief, health restored, and no return of Asthma, write for our Book 53 Free.
DR. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

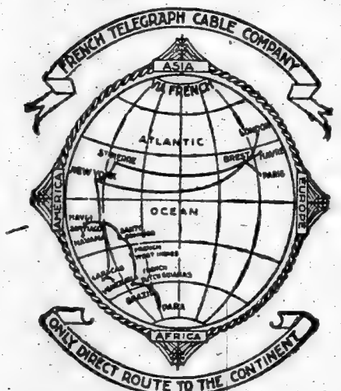

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS
Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Cabinet
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE ST.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE
FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY'S new novel. *Now Ready at all Bookstores*

The New York Times is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, the publishers, the bankers, and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

M. B. CARY TO LEAD CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS

Chosen for Governor at Their State Convention.

Platform Demands Repeal of All Tariffs on Trust-Produced Articles—Kansas City Declaration Ignored.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at 5:15 o'clock to-night after a session lasting all day. A full State ticket was nominated and a platform was adopted, and the convention, which had promised to be one of the most bitter in the history of the party in this State, closed in great harmony.

The ticket nominated follows:

Governor—MELBERT B. CARY of Ridgefield.

Lieutenant Governor—E. KENT HUBBARD, Jr., of Middletown.

Secretary of State—ARTHUR B. CALKINS of Old Lyme.

Treasurer—PHILIP HUGO of New Haven.

Controller—EDWARD G. KILDUFF of Waterbury.

Attorney General—NOBLE E. PIERCE of Bristol.

Congressman at Large—HOMER S. CUMMINGS of Stamford.

John J. Walsh, temporary Chairman of the Convention, spoke in part as follows:

"The people of this State have been told by their Republican Senator, Mr. Platt, that there should be no change made by the voters of this State on election day, because under the Republican administration the country has been prosperous for the past six years, and that prosperity has been co-incident with Republican rule, thereby implying that which has been reiterated again and again by Republican orators and press writers—that the Republican party is responsible for and should be credited with the prosperity the country has enjoyed.

"And if it were so, that Providence in its wisdom had selected that party as its instrument to confer blessings or punishments upon the people of this country, then indeed would it be idle for us to assemble here to-night. If it were so, that Providence had selected the Republican party, through its orators and press writers, to confer those blessings, while it had selected men of the stripe of President Baer of the coal operators of Pennsylvania, and the industrial captains of the monopolistic trusts, to inflict its punishment upon the people, then it would be idle for us to assemble. But we deny this, and we appeal to the reason of the people of this State to justify that denial, and we believe that we shall not appeal in vain.

PROBLEM OF TRUSTS.

"In this United States to-day there is an unrest, a dissatisfaction with the political conditions of affairs, which unrest and dissatisfaction has rapidly become crystallized upon one dominant problem, and that is the problem of the trusts, and the party that can solve that problem is the party which is going to control the administration of this country for years to come. It is true that the rapid increase of wealth in this country—the rapid increase of wealth by natural production—has caused a natural combination of capital for the purpose of expediting the transaction of large enterprises, and that fact has been equally true, since the first private corporation in the United States was formed right here in the State of Connecticut, many, many years before the war of the rebellion. Those combinations of capital, when conducted legitimately and in accordance with the laws of the land, no reasonable thinking man can find fault with or attempt to disturb in their natural growth, and the Democratic Party never has, and never will, attack that which gives to every man in this country an equal chance to better his condition in this life.

"But there are other combinations that are not natural combinations, and they are apparently in the majority, if we figure that majority by the amount of capital stock upon the market which represents them.

"Those are combinations which are not natural combinations but are unnatural and artificial combinations, brought into being by the pursuance of the Republican Party of a policy which might have been originally beneficial, but which, like all other policies inaugurated by man, when pursued to an intemperate and extreme length, results in injury to almost every one who comes into contact with it; and those are the combinations known as the monopolistic trusts, which the Democratic Party has pledged itself, whenever it has had an opportunity to place itself upon record, to use all legitimate means to cripple and destroy.

"The President of these United States has lately honored the New England States by stumping them in the interest of the Republican Party, and he has told you cardinal truths as to the duty of man to his fellow men, to his family, to his country, and to his God, and he dwelt with great earnestness upon the duty which every man owed to the community by performing well the work, however small, which was allotted to him in his daily life.

"He was and is the leading representative of a party which is built upon and lives by virtue of a system whereby the large masses of the people to whom he was talking were being mulcted and robbed by this Beef Trust at the very moment he was uttering his words of wisdom, and yet no words of protest did he utter against this beef combine; no remedy did he propose that was to alleviate that hunger, unless the stomachs of his listeners held out for a few years or until the lawsuits which he had started had been decided. He eulogized personal courage and physical bravery; but I ask, fellow Democrats and citizens of the State of Connecticut, whether it requires more courage for a man with a wife and little ones dependent upon him to face this Winter with the prohibitory price of coal, and the prohibitory price of meat, with a brave and cheerful front, as the weeks and months roll on into the bitter weather, than it does to shoulder a gun in a war which was not big enough to go around, although, as the President said, he personally got his share?"

THE PLATFORM IN PART.

The platform as reported and adopted was in part as follows:

"We have no sympathy with the Republican policy of fostering and protecting monopolies by legislation and at the expense of the people. We believe that the prices of beef, coal, and other necessities of life have been raised through illegal combinations and by means of special privileges conceded to monopoly by the party in power, and we therefore demand the immediate repeal of all tariffs on trust-produced articles so as to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

"We also demand the most stringent enforcement of all legislative laws against trusts and the passage of such new laws as are required to supplement and give potency to existing statutes. We demand publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, and the enactment of laws requiring all such corporations, before doing business outside the State of their origin, to show that they have no water in their stock, and that they are not designed to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise."

Reciprocity with Cuba is favored, and an immediate reduction of the tariff on Cuban imports is urged. Other planks protest against the granting of ship subsidies, favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and demand legislation to prevent "government by injunction."

The platform further declares faith in the system of town government, and gives pledges for its preservation.

A later effort of the Kansas City platform supporters to get the matter before the convention was cleverly smothered, and it was never heard from again.

The feature of the convention proved to be the contest between Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield and Charles F. Thayer of Norwich for the nomination for Governor. This nomination was the only one requiring a ballot, all others going through by acclamation in record time. The Gubernatorial ballot occupied ninety minutes of time, and Mr. Cary, the successful candidate, received 320 votes of the 556 cast.

Lottie Collins Not to Contest Will.

Lottie Collins of "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-de-Ay" fame, through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, has withdrawn the objections she filed to the probate of the will of her husband, Stephen P. Cooney, who died at Saratoga last July, leaving an estate of about $50,000. All was left to Helena C. Cooney, sister of the testator, in trust for the only child resulting from his marriage to Miss Collins, who lives in England. Mr. Hummel said yesterday that Miss Collins's objection to the will was based upon the misapprehension that the estate had been left absolutely to Miss Cooney.

A CLASH ON THE ISTHMUS.

Insurgents Try to Board a Train, but Are Frightened Away—Protest Against American Marines' Presence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati, dated Colon to-day:

"Wednesday afternoon 300 insurgents attempted to board train about leaving Empire Station and capture Colombian officer passenger Colon to Panama. Marine knocked insurgent officer with butt of musket. Guards trained Colt gun on them, but did not fire as they fled."

No response has been received by the State Department from the Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, in answer to its inquiry for a statement as to the conditions at Santa Marta, which was reported to be the scene of another revolutionary outbreak. It is believed that the cables have been cut or interrupted in some manner, and unless something is heard from the Consul within a short time one of the United States warships in the vicinity will be dispatched to make an investigation.

PANAMA, Sept. 25.—Traffic across the isthmus is free, and part of the revolutionary army, having retreated to Agua Dulce, the danger of a battle on the isthmus is believed to be removed.

In a communication sent to Commander McLean of the Cincinnati through the United States Consul, Gov. Salazar has endeavored to demonstrate that the Colombian Government has here all the forces necessary to protect the lives and property of foreigners and to guarantee their rights under the laws and international treaties.

The Governor adds that he is desirous of having pointed out to him a single case where the lives or property of foreigners have been menaced. He holds that the landing of United States marines was not justified, says he considers it an attempt to assume the sovereignty of Colombia, protests against it, and states that he will hold Commander McLean responsible for whatever may happen as the result of the marines' landing.

In the meantime 250 American marines remain here to protect American interests.

The Government entertains great hopes of the new cruiser Bogota, recently acquired by it in the United States and expected here shortly. It is believed that when the Bogota begins operations the revolutionists will lose their prestige at sea, which Government officials declare to have been their greatest strength.

The American gunners sent here for service on Government gunboats by the Colombian Minister in Washington made an examination this morning of the gunboats Chucuito and Clapet, each of which is armed with two six-pounders. These boats are thought to be faster than those in the possession of the revolutionists, and the hope is entertained that the Government fleet will defeat the insurgents at sea.

COLON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Hitchcock, who arrived here from New York on the steamship Finance on Tuesday, is now in command of the Government gunboat General Pinzon. He succeeds Capt. Merritt, an American, who resigned the post of commander and has sailed for New York.

The British cruiser Retribution will probably leave here to-morrow for Santa Marta to protect British interests in that quarter.

VENEZUELA'S APOLOGY.

This Country Not Likely to Take Further Action in Regard to the Restaurador Incident.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It has practically been decided to regard the misuse of the American flag by the Venezuelan Government warship Restaurador as a closed incident. The ample apology made by the Venezuelan Foreign Office and the hoisting and saluting of the American flag by the Restaurador are taken as sufficient explation.

As there is every reason to believe that there will be no repetition of the offense, the matter will be allowed to drop.

Minister Bowen's energetic action in the matter is approved.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Sept. 25.—Details have been received here of the closing of the incident arising from the action of the Venezuelan warship Restaurador in hoisting the American flag, approaching Ciudad Bolivar under those colors, and then opening fire on the town.

Minister Bowen, after obtaining confirmation of the report, called on the Foreign Minister and obtained his promise that satisfaction would be accorded by Venezuela after the matter had been investigated.

About sixteen hours later the Government, through the Foreign Minister, expressed its regret at the occurrence, and orders were forwarded to the commander of the Restaurador to hoist the American flag and salute it. The following day the foreign warships at anchor off La Guayra were surprised to see the Restaurador hoist the Stars and Stripes and then fire a salute of twenty-one guns.

Never before has the Venezuelan Government acted so promptly as the result of diplomatic representations, and this emphasizes Venezuela's desire to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States.

BIG FLEET IN THE CARIBBEAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A squadron of the North Atlantic fleet is to rendezvous in the Caribbean Sea a good while before the appointed time for the assembly of the vessels from the North and South Atlantic and European stations.

It is said at the Navy Department that the Olympia, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan, will be at that officer's disposal by Oct. 20. In that case it will not be necessary for the Admiral to make use of the Vixen. The latter vessel will not be ready until about Nov. 1. She then will join the squadron under Admiral Coghlan's command and be used by him as a tender.

The San Francisco is now on her way to the West Indies, and there are already in those waters the Cincinnati, the Montgomery, the Marietta, and the Panther. The Navy Department intends to attach to Admiral Coghlan's squadron the protected cruiser Raleigh, the unprotected cruiser Detroit, and the gunboat Machias.

Admiral Coghlan will act independently of Rear Admiral Casey.

The Navy Department has two objects in view in this early dispatch of war vessels to the Caribbean, namely, preliminary work in regard to the manoeuvres and the disturbed situation.

GENEVA SOCIETY'S BANQUET.

About 200 of the men who cater to the appetites and comfort of New Yorkers in hotels, clubs, and restaurants in the city enjoyed a generous spread last evening in the Hotel Marlborough. The occasion was the twenty-fifth annual banquet of the International Society of Hotel Employes, known generally as the Geneva Society, because it had its beginning in the Swiss city of that name. B. Bretschneider, President of the New York Branch, was toastmaster. Beside him was Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria, who is an honorary member.

The list of invited guests was large. Among those who attended were James H. Breslin, formerly of the Gilsey House; Charles L. Hoffman, and George W. Arnold.

A NEW SUBWAY STATION.

It became known yesterday that there will be a station of the underground railroad at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street. A real estate owner, having large interests in that neighborhood, wrote to William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, inquiring whether such a station would be established and received an affirmative reply. The proposition has already been placed before the Rapid Transit Commissioners and has been approved.

This station will be the only one between Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street and Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street. The roadbed at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street is about fifty feet below the street level, and access to the new station will be had by means of elevators.

JAPANESE CUPID'S TRIUMPH

Over Cups of Tea, Pretty Ohana Miyako Becomes a Bride.

Came to America to Study to be a Teacher, and Met Kingaro Shirai, an Engineer from the Orient.

In an atmosphere heavy with incense and amid gorgeous and fantistic decorations, which included thousands of Japanese lanterns of all sizes, colors, and designs, hundreds of Japanese flags, with their glaring blood-red bull's-eyes, and a maze of peculiarly Japanese scenery, in which storks were larger than men, and men were as large as the trees and houses, Miss Ohana Miyako, a winsome and ambitious Japanese girl, became the wife of Kingaro Shirai in the Madison Square Garden last night.

The bride is twenty-two years old and a daughter of one of the most prominent families in Japan, the Japanese say. She came to America three years ago and entered a seminary in Massachusetts, her aim being to master the English language and become familiar with American ways, so that she might return to teach the children in her native land. Seen through Japanese eyes, she is handsome. She has a graceful figure, is dark complexioned, and, of course, has slightly slanted eyes and jet black hair. She walks with the short, quick step of the Japanese, her shoulders bent far forward, but not drooping, and her glances upward and quick.

Kingaro Shirai is ten years older than his bride, a mechanical engineer, and lives at 151 East Twenty-seventh Street. Early last Summer he met Miss Ohana Miyako, who, during the seminary vacation, had signed with the "Japan by Night" Company to earn money to help pay the expenses of the school year. After a brief courtship everything was arranged for the wedding by the nakaudos, who are the personal representatives of the families of the prospective bride and bridegroom. The nakaudos hit upon the plan of having the ceremony a part of a public entertainment, since no other wedding ceremony had ever been conducted in New York in strict compliance with the Japanese custom.

The nakaudos were the most conspicuous during the ceremony, appearing first and retiring last. In their vari-colored costumes, with full, flaring skirts and wide, loose sleeves, they walked with ostentation to a position near the centre of the stage, and then, dropping with a thud to their knees, they made obeisance to one another, striking their foreheads against the floor time and time again.

Then each retired to a corner and stood stolidly erect, until, as the music began, there approached from the rear of the hall a long procession. It was that of the bridegroom. With him were several attendants, some of whom were attired in costumes of many colors and carried big, snow-white chests, which looked like beehives, and which were said to contain his wedding presents to the bride. The nakaudos met the attendant half way down the hall and escorted them to the stage, where they, too, curtsied, and then, dropping to their knees, placed their foreheads against the floor many times. The bride and her party, bearing similar boxes of white, marched down the other side a few moments later, and also were greeted by the nakaudos.

On the stage the bride and bridegroom knelt at the rear, with the attendants at either side. A man of middle age, who kneeled at the left of the bridegroom, unfurled something that looked like a scroll, and read for a long time in a sing-song tone, which ended in an exultant shout. It was explained that he was reading the congratulations. Then the bride and bridegroom drank from three cups of varying sizes and designs, the sip from the last finally sealing the compact.

The bride found among her presents a sword, the gift of her father. The significance was that should she ever do anything that would darken her husband's name she should kill herself with it. That is an old Japanese custom. Another present in her lot was a mirror, the gift of her mother. In that she was supposed to see to it that her conscience is clear always, and that she remain ever attractive to her husband. Nothing was said concerning faithfulness of the husband or his conscience or appearance.

The couple will live in New York, but Mrs. Kingaro Shirai will take another year at the seminary.

HOTEL WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

Supposed Destroyer of the Golden Eagle at Washington Commits Suicide—Revenge His Motive.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Golden Eagle Hotel, at New Jersey Avenue and D Street, was dynamited this morning at 4:30 o'clock by Frank McKie, one of the guests, who subsequently committed suicide. Between twenty and thirty guests were thrown from their beds by the explosion, but only the proprietor, Louis Brandt, and his wife were injured, the latter seriously.

The roof of the building was blown off, and the falling wreckage crashed through to the basement, leaving the structure as if wrecked by a tornado. Every pane of glass in the building and the adjoining structures was broken. The explosion called out the Fire Department.

The affair is involved in some mystery. The proprietor gave a banquet last night in honor of his wife, who had just returned from Germany, and McKie was a guest. During the evening McKie and Brandt quarreled over the former's attentions to Mrs. Brandt, and McKie left the hotel with threats of revenge. He returned about 4 o'clock, and is said to have exploded the dynamite in the room above that occupied by Brandt and his wife, subsequently shooting himself in the head.

McKie had boarded at the hotel four years, and had been treated as a member of the Brandt family, which included a daughter, Sophie, with whom McKie is said to have been in love. Brandt denies that there was an understanding between the two. McKie remarked last night that he was going to wait until Sophie returned from Germany with her mother, and then was going to his old home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Brandt and her daughter returned about 8 o'clock last night. The attempt at wholesale murder followed this morning. McKie, with a pistol in his hand, was seen by an employe of a luncheon room opposite the hotel just before the shots were fired. When the explosion occurred a slight blaze sprang from the debris, but it was quickly extinguished by the firemen. Brandt and his wife were rescued before many of the thirty guests of the establishment had reached the part of the building in which McKie's room was located. McKie, with revolver clutched in his hand, was found lying on the floor with his head on a pool of blood. A bullet hole near the right ear had caused instant death. Brandt was bruised about the body and shaken up badly, and received a severe cut on the left leg. Mrs. Brandt sustained bruises about the body and a cut hand. When the wrecked building was searched to-day enough dynamite was found in McKie's trunk to wreck a block of buildings. There were six whole sticks and parts of two or three broken sticks, together with a box of caps and a quantity of wire for long-distance explosion. He had had at least nine sticks of dynamite in his possession.

McKie was about twenty-eight years old. He was formerly of Philadelphia, and had relatives in Chicago. His brother, Harry McKie, was killed in Chicago last year, according to a telegram found in the dead man's room to-day. McKie was a machinist in the navy yard here, but resigned on inheriting upward of $20,000 about four years ago. This amount he is said to have lost on the races, and his act is accredited by some to this loss. Detectives are investigating the case to-day.

Erroneous Dispatch Excites London.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Great excitement was created in London this evening by a story, sent out by the Daisiel News Agency under a New York date, saying it was supposed that an Anarchist attempt on the life of President Roosevelt was involved in the wrecking of the Golden Eagle Hotel, at Washington, D. C., with dynamite, and the subsequent suicide of the perpetrator of the outrage. The newspapers here got out "specials" and flaming placards, and boys were bawling the startling news through the streets, with the result that half of the population of London went home believing that the assassination of the President had been attempted.

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WE OPEN ON THE 29TH FOR CERTAIN.

HERALD Saks & Company SQUARE.

PROPER APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Statements of Earnings and Expenses, Income Account and Traffic Statistics of the System.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company was made public yesterday. A statement of expenses and earnings shows:

Earnings—	1902.	1901.
Passenger	$13,439,384.57	$11,678,017.25
Freight	41,815,607.05	39,052,557.43
Mail and express	3,089,122.85	3,009,074.89
Miscellaneous	790,971.06	735,173.04
Total earnings	$59,135,085.53	$54,474,822.61
Operating Expenses—		
Maintenance of way and structures	$6,141,466.39	$6,352,244.26
Maintenance of equipment	7,864,951.25	6,403,546.54
Conducting transportation	18,442,437.66	17,243,303.47
General expenses	1,460,413.33	1,363,850.96
Special betterment fund	.....	900,000.00
Total operating expenses	$33,909,268.63	$32,262,945.23
Net earnings from operations	$25,225,816.90	$22,211,877.38
Percentage of operating expenses to earnings	57.34	59.23

The income account shows:

Gross earnings from operation	$59,135,085.53
Receipts from other sources	1,140,858.80
Income from all sources	$60,275,944.33
Operating expenses, including taxes, rentals, and other charges	36,272,432.45
	$24,003,511.88
Fixed charges, including accrued interest on adjustment and debenture bonds	8,438,985.00
Net income (This is equivalent to 5 per cent. on the preferred stock and 9.66 per cent. on the common stock outstanding.)	$15,564,526.88
Surplus from preceding year after making deductions shown in profit and loss account	462,888.35
Total surplus on June 30, 1902	$16,027,415.23

Traffic statistics show that the average freight revenue per freight train mile increased from $2.44 to $2.53, or 3.69 per cent. The average passenger revenue per passenger train mile increased from $1.00 to $1.04, or 4 per cent. Tons of revenue freight carried one mile increased 354,955,176, or 9.16 per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile increased 93,633,335, or 18.22 per cent.

The report contains an explanation as to why it was necessary to issue debenture bonds in January last. The report also says that during the closing months of the year some further adjustments of wages were made, so that the expenses of the current year are likely to be considerably enhanced from this cause.

Rumor of Higher Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—Reports in local railroad circles are to the effect that a movement is on foot for a general advance in the freight and passenger rates of all railroads in the country, to take effect on Jan. 1. A person prominent in traffic affairs in this city made the following statement: "It is true that the matter of advancing the freight rates has been taken up. I know nothing of the passenger rates. It is a matter necessary that the railroads take some action to overcome the increased expenses of operation."

M. P. Blauvelt Erie's Auditor.

M. P. Blauvelt has been elected Auditor of the Erie Railroad to take effect Oct. 1, 1902, in place of J. T. Wann, assigned to other duties.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Wounded Man Refuses to Tell Hospital Physician Who Shot Him.

Shortly before midnight last night four men entered the waiting room of the Harlem Hospital, supporting a fifth man, who was in such a condition that he could scarcely stand. To Night Clerk Owen Connerton one of the men said that their companion was very ill.

It was found that the man had been shot in the left breast just over the heart. The wound had evidently been made from a revolver. The bullet had taken a side course, and some of the muscles of the left arm had been cut. The man became unconscious, but before he did so managed to say that his name was Michael Reilly, twenty-seven years old, an iron worker, living at 456 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

"Who shot you?" asked the physician.

"None of your business," was the reply. "You fix me up, Doc, and when I get out of here I will show you who shot me."

The four men refused to give their names or to say anything of the shooting. Two of the men said that they were brothers of the wounded man. They left the hospital saying that they would return this morning to find out how their companion was getting along.

LUNACY IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Adams Decides that a Lunatic Cannot, by Voluntary Petition, Receive the Law's Benefits.

The application made by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel to set aside a petition in voluntary bankruptcy that was filed on behalf of Joseph Eisenberg, formerly a fur dealer at Baltimore, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction for such a petition, and that a lunatic cannot be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, was decided yesterday by Judge Adams in favor of the application. He held that a person non compos mentis, or a committee of his person, cannot by voluntary petition receive the benefits of the bankruptcy law.

In his opinion the Judge said: "It must be assumed that Congress was familiar with the difficulties that would be encountered by the courts in attempting to administer in bankruptcy the affairs of lunatics and did not intend to include cases other than those mentioned in Paragraph 8, where provision is made for the continuance and settlement of estates of which the courts had acquired jurisdiction before the insanity occurred."

The court has denied the application to enjoin the creditors from proceeding with their State court remedies, and also set aside the adjudication.

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REMOVAL

KNOX
NEW YORK

Knox, Hatter, of 194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel, has the honor to announce that his Ladies' and Children's department has removed to his new building, 452 Fifth Avenue, corner of 40th Street, where he is showing the latest domestic and foreign creations in hats, furs, umbrellas, gloves, golf and military capes for Ladies.

SWANSTROM FAVORS RICHMOND TUNNEL

He Submits Four Propositions to Rapid Transit Board.

Resolution, Looking Toward Solution of Difficulties Along Park Avenue Route of Manhattan Tunnel, Adopted.

Alexander E. Orr presided yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners, at which were present Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith, John Claflin, and Woodbury Langdon, Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Counsel Shepard and Boardman, and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons.

During the reading of the minutes Mayor Low asked in reference to the sum of $241,000 asked for right of way by John Wanamaker and Sailors' Snug Harbor for a portion of Fourth Avenue at Ninth Street, if it was too late to stop proceedings, and was informed that it was not by Mr. Shepard.

The board briefly considered the suggestions of President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn, which were made public last week, and consulted a map which illustrated them. Mr. Swanstrom urged the consideration of four propositions:

To build Tunnel No. 2 from the Battery to and along Hamilton Avenue.

To connect the terminus of East River Bridge No. 3 with the Atlantic Avenue Tunnel by a spur from Flatbush Avenue.

That this tunnel be extended to connect with the Brighton Beach Railroad at Prospect Park.

That an extension of this tunnel be carried by way of Fourth Avenue to Fort Hamilton, and under the Narrows, making a junction with the Hamilton Avenue tunnel.

In advocating the Richmond Borough connection President Swanstrom said:

The other branch, the importance and feasibility of which will, I believe, be patent to your honorable board, should be constructed from the proposed terminal at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, under the whole length of Fourth Avenue, to a point on the Shore Road north of the United States Government Reservation, and thence pass under the Narrows to the County of Richmond. The selection of this route is demanded both by the needs of Brooklyn and Staten Island, and is recommended by its adaptability to the purpose I have mentioned. In the first place, the construction of a tunnel under Fourth Avenue is practically free from engineering difficulties, because the roadway is unusually wide, and in addition to that, it is without railroad tracks. Furthermore, it terminates at the narrowest point of the Narrows, so that a subway connecting the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond, and thus uniting the five boroughs with lines of steel, could be constructed at a minimum of expense.

On motion of Mayor Low the subject was referred to the Chief Engineer for a report on the practicability of the schemes and their cost, as a whole and by sections. In regard to the Park Avenue tunnel, the following resolution, offered by Mr, Shepard, to settle all difficulties in regard thereto, was carried:

Resolved by this board, in view of the expressions of Judges Giegerich and Lacombe in the Barney and Huntington suits with respect to the easterly tunnel section under Park Avenue, that the Chief Engineer and counsel prepare and submit to the board a form of modification of the routes and general plans of the Manhattan-Bronx Railroad so as more plainly to include the easterly tunnel under Park Avenue as now under construction.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is desirous of amending its plans so as to have a curve west instead of east of First Avenue, to enable the engineers to make the curve necessary to straighten the Pennsylvania-Long Island tunnel under the East River on land instead of under water, and to this end requested the board to rescind its resolution which approved of the original route. The resolution was rescinded on motion of Mayor Low, who suggested that it would be proper to have a public hearing of the board.

"To consider the change of plan?" asked the Controller.

"No, not altogether," replied Mr. Low. "I didn't exactly mean that. But I think that before any decided action is taken in the matter of the Pennsylvania franchise there should be a public hearing so that those who favor and those who oppose the franchise may present their views."

"That," said Mr. Grout, "is a good idea, and I make the suggestion that the Aldermanic Conference Committee be invited to attend as well as the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

A resolution to the effect that a public hearing be had next Thursday and adopting these suggestions was carried and the board adjourned.

TUNNEL PLAN APPROVED.

Borough Authorities Acted on Traction Company's South Brooklyn Proposition.

The Brooklyn Borough authorities have approved plans submitted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for a tunnel from Fourth Avenue to Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, South Brooklyn, to replace the old railroad cut there.

The tunnel is to be built as a result of complaints that have been made by Thirty-eighth Street property owners about the cut. The property owners claimed that portions of the street had caved in and fallen into the cut, because the retaining wall there was not nigh enough.

The company plans to remove the retaining walls and build an arch over the cut, making a tunnel of it. The work is to be done entirely at the expense of the railroad company.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Report that Crimps Have Been Driven from the Port.

Substantial results were reported at the first Fall meeting of the Directors of the Legal Aid Society, held yesterday at the office of Arthur Von Briesen, the President, at 49 Wall Street. H. H. Rogers and Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court were admitted to life membership, and it was announced that one of the last acts of the late William Allen Butler was to become a life member. Large donations for the general work of the society were announced from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Thalman of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., Julien T. Davies, William G. Low, and the American Seamen's Friend Society.

The practices of crimps in boarding incoming vessels have all been stopped, according to a report by Mr. Von Briesen, who said he had solicited the personal intervention of President Roosevelt in the matter. He had complied by instructing Collector Stranahan to co-operate with the head of the Legal Aid Society. Prof. Brander Matthews, now abroad, reported excellent progress in his undertaking to obtain the co-operation of the Board of Trade in England in the work of the society.

Miss Rosalie Loew, reporting for the months of May, June, July, and August, showed about 5,500 applications from clients, and $12,000 collected for clients. Miss Loew said that, despite legislative action last Winter to check the powers of fraudulent loan companies, these concerns have already found new means to circumvent the law. They are being held, she said, under close investigation by the society.

HOBOKEN PIER IMPROVEMENT.

North German Lloyd Plan for an Elevated Promenade.

Capt. W. F. Whittemore, who designed and is superintending the work on the new North German Lloyd piers in Hoboken, yesterday said that a 900-foot promenade is to be extended along the entire length of the frontage of the piers on River Street, on a level with the roofs of the second stories. At the entrance will be the staircases, and elevators may be run to the promenade.

For the protection of the elevators and stairways the second story is built at the shore end. It is roofed over and enclosed on three sides, the side facing the river being open, so that any one can by ascending by means of the elevator or staircase at any of the entrances reach any of the other piers by means of the promenade.

CAMILLE D'ELMAR DEAD.

Well Known Actress Succumbs in Philadelphia After an Operation for Cancer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Richard Baker, known on the stage here and in England as Camille d'Elmar, died in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital last night after an operation for cancer. She was the daughter of Dr. Long of Rochester, N. Y., where she was born forty-one years ago. At the age of six she played with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle" in the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans. She was taken to England as a child, and while still in her teens became popular in London as an actress of "singing chambermaids," as soubrette rôles then were called.

Mrs. Baker returned here with Emily Soldene, and played Offenbach's "Genevieve de Brabant" and other opera bouffes. Later, she toured here in "Frivolity." She was with Frank Daniels Company for a time, and later with Gillette's "A Legal Wreck." Her husband is the stage manager of the Grand Opera House, this city, and had cast her for a rôle in this week's revival of "The Great Ruby." She will be buried Sunday afternoon.

MODERN NOAH'S ARK IN PORT.

Theatrical Monkeys in the Patricia's Cargo Are Said to Have Rehearsed a Problem Play.

"Noah's Ark" steamed up the bay yesterday. Ordinarily the vesel is known as the Patricia, and comes from Hamburg, but as it has aboard one of the largest consignments of trained animals ever brought here in one ship, those aboard rechristened the liner. The beasts will be added to the Hagenbeck Trained Animal Exhibition, which will be the attraction at the New York Theatre on and after Oct. 6.

The new arrivals embrace an assortment ranging from a white mouse to an elephant. There were ten white poodles from Russia, who denied any relationship to P. P. Poo, Mrs. Patrick Campbell's pet from the land of the Czar. There were a dozen goats from the pasture lands of Asia Minor, who may or may not have heard of their illustrious Harlem relative. They include a trained elephant that performs feats with two tigers, fifteen sea lions and Eskimo dogs, seven monkeys, two small Thibet bears, one Russian brown bear, seven full-grown polar bears, six German boarhounds, three lions, three tigers, one hybrid, (half lion and half tiger,) two leopards, two pumas, two jaguars, and two small polar bears.

The trainer in charge said the passage across was agreeable, considering that the sea lions were too sick to cause trouble, and that the ossowary was discovered before it succeeded in swallowing the anchor. "The monkeys," he said, "were kept out of mischief with the rehearsal of a problem play by Ibsen."

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

There is a dispute now as to the custody of the person of Mascagni when he lands in New York. He is to sail from Cherbourg Saturday on the Philadelphia, and is due here the Saturday following. Liebler & Co. have a contract with him to rehearse, in Washington, "The Eternal City," for which he composed some music, previous to its opening there Oct. 6. But he opens at the Metropolitan Opera House here about the same date, and naturally must rehearse his own operas before they are presented. Mittenthal Brothers, his American managers, declare that consequently it will not be possible for him to go to Washington, every minute of his time being needed here. George Tyler of Liebler & Co. says he will have Mascagni, and, if necessary, will get possession of him by law.

***

Augustus Pitou, the playwright and theatrical manager, is reported ill at his home in New York.

***

Oscar Hammerstein and the Building Department continue at odds. Wednesday he received a notice to put up more fire escapes, despite the fact, he says, that the Victoria is already covered with them. Yesterday he received notice that he had violated the building laws by adding two extra rows of seats. He has turned the notices over to his lawyer and says he will fight the matter in the courts.

***

It was arranged yesterday that "Mrs. Jack," now playing at Wallack's, would be transferred to the Victoria Theatre Oct. 6 for a four weeks' run in connection with Creatore's Band. The comedy will be presented every evening at 8:10 as usual, and the band will play at 10:15. At matinées the band will play at 4:15, "Mrs. Jack" beginning at 2:10 P. M.

***

The Irving Place Theatre will be opened by Mr. Conried on Thursday, Oct. 2, with the first American production of "Jugend von Heute," ("Youth of To-day.)

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell at first intended to use "Beata" as the title for the Sudermann play, "Es Lebe Das Leben," but she has discarded that and her latest selection is "The Joy of Living." The play has been translated into English by Edith Wharton.

***

Mary Munchoff, the American soprano, arrived yesterday on the Patricia. During the seven years she has been in Europe she has been soloist at the Nikisch Orchestra concerts in Berlin, with Weingartner in Munich, and has also been heard in many other places. She will appear here in the middle of next month.

***

It has been said lately that "The Honor of the Humble," the play by Miss Harriet Ford, in which James O'Neill is to star this Fall, had been plagiarized. Liebler & Co. explained that yesterday in this manner. About twenty years ago James O'Neill played in the Union Square Theatre in "Les Danischeffs," and has ever since wished to appear in the part somewhat altered. Miss Ford took the French plot and wrote a new play around it.

MYSTERY OF GIRL'S DEATH.

Autopsy Shows that Roxana E. Seitz Was Drowned—Relatives Believe She Was Murdered.

HACKENSACK, Sept. 25.—Roxana E. Seitz, the young girl found dead yesterday morning in Coffey's Pond, near the Phelps estate, was drowned. That was established this afternoon at the autopsy. A careful examination by the doctors failed to show any signs of violence.

Mr. Seitz and his two daughters continue to declare that the note in the memorandum book reading, "Mother, I did it myself," was not Roxana's writing. They say the hand is different and scrawling. This might be accounted for by its being written in the dark and while the girl was laboring under mental distress. They also point to the fact that the first letter of the word "mother" is a small one. The dead girl was a graduate of the High School, and they say would never have begun a sentence in that fashion.

The police are working on the case, although they believe it to be one of suicide.

One of the men who first say the body in the pond declares there were two tracks in the mud, and he thinks one led from the water.

EEL SHUTS DOWN FACTORY.

Got Into Supply Pipe of Brooklyn Concern, and the Engine Stopped.

A five-pound eel, which started from somewhere out on Long Island through the Brooklyn water supply system, was responsible for a four-hour suspension of work in the factory of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, employing 130 men, at the foot of Smith Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The water flowing into the boilers in the engine room suddenly and mysteriously ceased to flow yesterday morning, and an investigation by the factory employes developed the presence of the eel in a two-inch pipe.

The eel was alive when removed and it was thirty-eight inches long and eight and three-fourths inches in circumference. Engineer Stewart sent it home to be made into a stew.

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TO CONTEST STRATTON WILL.

Son of Millionaire Miner Takes First Legal Steps in Fight for His Father's Wealth.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 25.—The first legal step in the effort of I. Harry Stratton to break the will of his father, the late W. S. Stratton, was taken here today when the son, through his attorneys, filed a suit in the County Court, setting forth that he intends to contest the instrument filed as the will of his father, and further denying that W. S. Stratton died possessed of a will. The son asks the court to appoint an administrator or referee to handle the estate and preserve it intact pending the litigation.

The purport of the suit is that the will bearing the date of Aug. 5, 1901, was not the father's rightful will, and that a second instrument is in existence, but has not made its appearance as yet. It is stated by the lawyers who performed Mr. Stratton's business during the multi-millionaire's last illness that he attempted to change the will of 1901, but was unable to do so through extreme weakness.

By the terms of his will W. S Stratton left $1,000,000 to build the Myron Stratton Home for Sick Persons in Colorado Springs, and most of the rest of his estate to its maintenance. The family homestead, excepting personal property, was bequeathed to Carl S. Chamberlain of Brooklyn, and there were eight personal bequests of $50,000 each. To his son, Harry Stratton, was left $50,000, "in case he does not contest or cause to be contested this will." The late Mr. Stratton procured a divorce from his wife soon after the birth of his son, and the latter had not lived with his father since his birth.

FIRE INSURANCE REFORM.

New England Exchange Adopts a Plan to Prevent Rate Cutting.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—The New England Fire Insurance Exchange, which covers the territory between New York and Boston, the object of which is to maintain a uniform rate of fire insurance in that territory, held an important session here today to consider the matter of rate cutting, which has been indulged in rather extensively of late in this section. There were present about thirty men prominent in insurance circles in New York, Boston, Hartford, and New Haven.

The session was executive, but at its close it was learned that a system of inspecting all policies written up in the territory was adopted. Hereafter local agents must submit their underwritings to a Commissioner appointed by the Exchange. If the latter finds that the rate is in accordance with that fixed by the Exchange then he will affix his approval. Any evidence of rate cutting will be reported to the the Exchange and the latter organization will deal with the rate cutter.

CONSTABLE KILLED BY NEGRO.

Bridgeton Prisoner Then Wounded Wife, Who Had Caused His Arrest, and Escaped.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Samuel Greenage, colored, shot and instantly killed Constable Harry Buck this afternoon while the latter was attempting to take him to the office of Justice John T. Hall, at Greenwich Piers. Buck allowed Greenage to take an unloaded gun along. When they had traveled a short distance Greenage jumped from the buggy, slipped a shell into the gun, and fired. Buck fell dead in the buggy.

Greenage then ran, and, meeting his wife, who had caused his arrest, fired at her, slightly wounding her. Then he escaped.

ADVANCE IN SEPTEMBER WHEAT

Increase of 4½ Cents in Chicago Pit—Corn Also Goes Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Shorts in September wheat were given another scare to-day on the Board of Trade, and as a result the price of that commodity advanced 4½ cents, closing at the high point. December wheat closed ⅛ higher. December corn and oats were each ⅜ higher.

Higher cables lent strength to wheat at the opening, but with the exception of September the market exhibited little rallying power throughout the day. Active covering by September shorts during the early part of the session was a feature and caused a sharp advance. One important feature to trade was the active buying of December for foreign account. The close was strong, with a sharp demand for September. September opened unchanged at 80 cents, advanced to 84¼, reacted slightly with a rally at the close which was 4½ cents higher at 84½. December opened unchanged to ⅛@¼ cent higher at 69¼@69¾ to 69⅜. The close was ⅛ higher, at 69¼@69⅜. Primary receipts were 1,374,000 bushels, against 1,053,000 last year.

Corn was active and strong, with good buying by outsiders, as well as by scalpers and commission houses. Wet weather was the principal bull factor, although higher cables also helped to hold prices firm. December opened ⅛@¼ to ⅜@½ higher at 45¾@46, sold up to 46⅜@46½, closing ⅜ cent higher at 45⅞. Local receipts were 259 cars, with 68 cars of contract grade.

Jewelry Seized on Steamship Pier.

When the Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia docked in Hoboken yesterday morning, Special Custom Inspector Timothy Donohue seized a quantity of jewelry from an incoming passenger who had failed to declare it. Under the new orders of the department the Customs officers making pier inspections are not allowed to give out any information of seizures, but it was said that the passenger whose property was seized is a prominent business man of Bridgeport, Conn. The valuables held up consisted of three men's gold watches, one ladies' watch, three gold chains and charms, one necklace and charm, one pair of diamond earrings, eleven gold watch cases without works, and several diamond ornaments, the total value being estimated at $2,000.

Murder Trial Witness a Suicide.

Carrying out oft-repeated threats, John E. Condon, fifty-two years old, an embalmer, who figured as an expert witness in the Patrick and other murder trials, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in his home, 808 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He had long been employed by J. H. Dougherty, an undertaker, of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and practically had managed his business for the last two years. Mr. Dougherty discharged him a fortnight ago, when Condon began to drink heavily and talk of suicide. He made two previous attempts.

LOUIS DISBROW INDICTED

Formally Charged with Killing Clarence Foster.

His Trial Set for Jan. 12—No Mention Made in the Presentment of the Death of Sarah Lawrence.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—The Suffolk County Grand Jury indicted Louis A. Disbrow to-day for murder in the first degree for the killing of Clarence Foster near Good Ground on June 10 last, at which time Sarah Lawrence also came to her death. No mention of the girl's fate is made in the presentment, she being only referred to as having been with Disbrow and Foster at the time of the tragedy. At the preliminary hearing the prosecution tried to show that Miss Lawrence had been strangled with the stock which was found tightly bound about her neck.

Disbrow was arraigned before Judge Maddox this afternoon, when the courtroom was packed with eager spectators. The prisoner had evidently dressed with the greatest care, but, as he stood beside his counsel, Rowland Miles, he was seen to be very pale, while his features were drawn and haggard.

District Attorney Livingston Smith read a portion of the indictment, and then, stating the charge, asked Disbrow how he would plead.

"I plead not guilty," said the prisoner, loud and clearly. Mr. Smith then asked that the trial be set for Jan. 12 next, and the Judge complied, after strenuous objections by Mr. Miles, who said he was ready to proceed with the case, and called attention to the fact that his client has been in jail already a considerable time. Judge Maddox, upon the motion of the District Attorney, then consented to order a panel of 150 jurors for the trial. The usual panel is 48.

There are six counts to the indictment, each charging Disbrow with the murder in a different way, as follows:

"With beating Foster about the head with a blunt instrument in the rowboat and throwing his dead body into Tiana Bay; with having stunned him with blows in the boat so that he fell overboard and was drowned; with killing him with an oar after he had fallen overboard; with knocking him overboard with his fists and then killing him with an oar; with having followed Foster and Miss Lawrence out on the bay in another rowboat and then knocking him overboard with an oar, and with having killed him ashore with a blunt instrument, and with then having rowed the body out on the bay and thrown it overboard."

EAST SIDE BOYS TATTOOED.

Artist Who Decorated Urchins in Elaborate Designs on Installment Payments Summoned to Court.

Tattooing has become a fad with east side schoolboys, and the urchin who could not show some kind of a device was apt to lose caste. Pennies that might have gone in cigarettes found their way to the tattooer, who made liberal arrangements with his juvenile clients, pricking in a $3 dragon or a $5 Goddess of Liberty on the installment plan at 5 or 10 cents a payment.

The matter came up before Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, when Charles Wagner of 223½ Bowery appeared in answer to a summons obtained by Agent King of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was confronted by two walking specimens of his handiwork, on whom he gazed with professional pride. James Slav, twelve years old, of 151 Attorney Street, displayed a life-size head of Christ on his chest. On his right arm was an eagle, a star and wreath, his own initials, and an anchor. His left arm bore an eagle carrying off a baby, a horseshoe, a star, and a crucifix.

Michael Desago, fourteen years old, of 151 Attorney Street, bore a rattlesnake coiled about his left leg. He had a crucifix on his left arm, and on his right arm a ship, a wreath, and a gorgeous coat of arms. Upon Wagner's promise to abandon the business the Magistrate let him go.

Mr. King said that the society had taken action upon the request of the teachers in the public schools of the district, who had found the practice spreading at an astonishing rate among their pupils.

TRAMPS ATTEMPT MURDER.

Attempting to Ride on a Train They Shoot and Dangerously Wound a Deputy Sheriff.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Conductor Curtis of an Erie freight train on the Buffalo division, put two tramps off his train to-day. They fired two shots at him but missed him. Curtis stopped his train at Canaseraga to inform the authorities. Deputy Sheriff Phelps followed the tramps and caught up to them near Arkport. They shot him in the mouth and assaulted him with the butts of their pistols.

Phelps is dangerously wounded. The bullet was found near his jugular vein by the surgeons and safely removed. A posse was at once organized at Arkport. A handcar was secured and the tramps were overtaken and captured at Alfred. They were handed over to the Sheriff.

Street Cleaners' Festival Held.

Members of the Department of Street Cleaning of Greater New York held their seventh annual festival last night at Cosmopolitan Park, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. There was a large crowd present, notwithstanding the weather. Letters of regret were received from Mayor Low, District Attorney Jerome, Dock Commissioner Hawkes, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury. A vaudeville entertainment was provided, and there was a concert by the Letter Carriers' Band, followed by dancing.

Fire Destroys Lock Washer Plant.

NEWARK, Sept. 25.—The plant of the American Lock Washer Company, at the foot of Brill Street, on the Meadows, was destroyed by fire this evening, entailing a loss of about $75,000. The insurance on the property is not known. It was three stories high and 100 feet square. The workmen in the plant at the time escaped. The fire started by hot ashes falling into a pot of oil.

Prominent Chicago Surgeon Dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Alphonso L. Cory, resident surgeon for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and for more than thirty years a practitioner in Chicago, died of pneumonia to-day. Dr. Cory was fifty-one years old and was born at Adrian, Mich. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College and for years was chief of the staff of attending physicians at the Englewood Union Hospital.

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Notable Specials To-day

We know this list of special items gleaned from a host of rare ones for to-day is impressive enough to convince you that missing shopping here will be missing chances for really wonderful economy—and missing the shopping crowd!

Women's Fur Coats $39.
Of rich, handsome Altas seal fur, trimmed with fine chinchilla, mink, Persian or Alaska sable on collar, cuffs and revers. In a couple of months from now these same coats will cost from $75 to $85.

Umbrellas 88c.
Made of union silk taffeta; close roll; with tape border; paragon frame; steel rod; case and tassel to match; strong and stylish looking; 26 and 28 inch sizes for men and women. Usually sold for from $2.50 to $2.75. Only two to a customer as the quantity is limited.

Men's Shoes $2.20.
Patent leather; boxcalf and vici kid; lace shoes; welted and stitched oak soles; values $3.50 and $4.

School Hats $1.29.
Of stitched rough felt; very prettily trimmed with velvet ribbon and ornament; all desirable colors here for choice.

Petticoats 69c.
A lot of black mercerized sateen skirts made with knee flounce, trimmed with three hemstitched ruffles; regularly sold for 98c.

Comfortables 79c.
Full size; made of good grade silkoline; with sanitary cotton filling; well made and first class in every respect; good value at $1.25.

Groceries.

Pearl Tapioca or *Fine Sago*, 1 lb. packages,	3c
Carolina Rice, whole head, in 5 lb. packages, per lb.,	5c
Zu Zu Gingersnaps, only two packages to a customer; none sent C. O. D.; per pkg.,	2c
Java and Mocha Coffee, the finest, bean, ground or pulverized, per lb.,	25c
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast; our 62c. kind, per lb.,	49c
Lima Beans, very fine, per can,	9c
Baby Olives (Manzilla), full qts.,	25c
Tar Soap, best 5c. cakes,	3c

Handkerchiefs 12½c.
Pure linen, but called "seconds" by the manufacturer simply because there was a heavy thread or a knot here and there in some, or perhaps a pinhole in others. These little faults may be there, but 'twill be hard to find them. The values range from 25c. to $1. Men's and women's in the lot.

Woman's Waist $1.98.
Of white brilliantine, made in the newest style with slot seam pleats, finished with crochet buttons on front and topped off with a smart, separate stock collar and tie.

$1 Wrappers 57c.
New Fall print indigo blue, mourning and silver gray calico wrappers; well made; neatly trimmed; ten styles for choice, all made with wide flounce skirts; sizes 34 to 46. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled.

Women's Shoes $2.10.
Fine vici kid and patent leather; welt soles; all sizes and widths; value $4.

Children's Hose 25c.
Made of the best imported Cashmere yarns; the 8 inch size regularly sells for 40c.—all sizes here to-day for choice at 25c.

Corsets $1.00.
The Royal Worcester correct straight front shape; made of fine coutil; with gored bust; Princess hips; white and drab; sizes 18 to 30.

Dinner Sets $10.50.
Made by one of the best potteries in England. Have underglazed flow blue decorations; new shapes; 100 pieces; worth $15.

Books 12½c. each.
Neat little volumes printed on fine paper; from good type; prettily bound in attractive cloth covers. Many others besides these:

Alice in Wonderland, Carroll.
All Aboard, Oliver Optic.
Autocrat at the Breakfast Table, O. W. Holmes.
Bacon's Essays.
Beyond the City, Doyle.
Bible Lands, Goodrich.
Black Beauty, Sewall.
Black Rock, Connor.
Blue Fairy Book, Lang.
Book of Golden Deeds, Young.
Carey's Poems.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Byron.
Conspiracy of the Carbonari, Muhlbach.
Cyrano de Bergerac, Rostand.
Fairy Book, Muloch.
Golden Legend, Longfellow.
Greek Heroes, Kingsley.
Green Fairy Book, Lang.
Life of Sam Houston.
Idylls of the King, Tennyson.

Ansonia Clocks $3.95.
The renowned Ansonia 8 day clocks—strike hour and half hour on cathedral gong; 9¾ inches high; 13 inches wide; have handsome French bronze ornament and French bronze feet; warranted perfect time-keepers; clock alone listed at $8.75; ornament sells for 50c.

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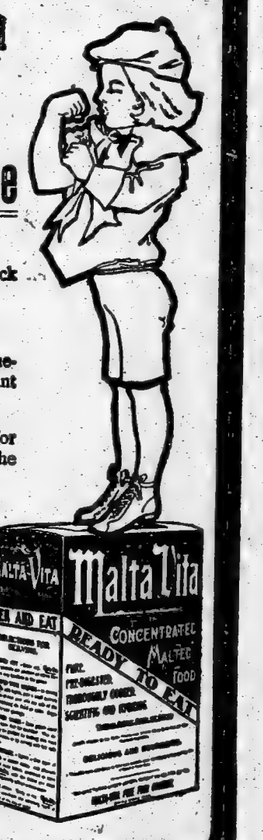

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GREAT CAST INCLUDES: AUBREY BOUCICAULT, ARNOLD DALY, DOROTHY DORR, Bijou Fernandez.

Direction W. N. Lawrence.
Seats 2 weeks in advance.

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Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Mat. Saturday at 2:15 P. M. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
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Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
By George Dance and Howard Talbot.

Manhattan Theatre. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK of the American Comedy
CAPTAIN MOLLY
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY
MINNIE DUPREE
in a romantic comedy,
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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OPEN MON. SEP. 29TH. DAVID BELASCO will present for a limited season MRS.
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PRICES $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. BOX OFFICE OPEN

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Eve. 8:15. Sat'y Matinées only.
LULU GLASER in **DOLLY VARDEN.**
Next Sunday—Popular Vaudeville Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

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The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINÉES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS.
Wednesday Matinées Begin Oct. 1.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
IN HER NEW PLAY, AUNT JEANNIE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way
Last 2 Evs. 8:30. **THE NEW CLOWN.**
Mat. Sat. 2:15.
NEXT TUESDAY—THE TWO SCHOOLS.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way
150TH TIME OCT. 3RD. SOUVENIRS.
Last 8 Nights at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON in SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
OCT. 6—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

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Evs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of Broadway Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy,
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Sunday Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

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The New Musical Absurdity,
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NEW YORK B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE. **RICE'S KING HIGH BALL**

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in His New Romantic Play, ROBERT EMMET, Best Cast in New York. 50TH TIME, Sep. 29. The Days of 1803.

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BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

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The Cowboy and The Lady. 50 & 75c
Nxt wk, Nellie McHenry, M'lss 15, 25, 35.

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE Doings of Mrs. Dooley. N'xt W'k The 4 Cohans

Harlem Opera House WARFIELD Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
"THE AUCTIONEER."
Next Week—Bertha Galland in NOTRE DAME.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
Elita Proctor Otis in **Leah the Forsaken.**

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Sat. Night—Fine Souvenirs to Ladies
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NEW YORK'S LAST CHANCE.

The action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day on the motion of Borough President CANTOR to make provision for the construction of a chamber for street mains in connection with the extension of the rapid transit subway down Lower Broadway from Ann to Morris Street is of momentous interest to citizens and taxpayers. Not to have made such provision in connection with every foot of the subway already in hand was a crime against the public interest which will at some future time involve the city in an expense greater than can now be calculated. Like negligence in the present instance will have like consequences, and will tend to show that the present administration is scarcely wiser in such matters than that which preceded it.

The definite decision of the question of the Broadway pipe gallery has been postponed to the very last minute. The structural steel for this part of the subway has been ordered, and while the changes necessary if the pipe gallery is to be built may still be made, they must be made at once if ever. The Chief Engineer of the subway, while earnestly recommending that the gallery be constructed, properly recognizes that his first duty is to the work for which he is directly and immediately responsible, and will not let that be delayed or interfered with because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot make up its collective mind to do what the situation calls for. At the meeting to-day the gallery will be strongly advocated by representatives of the Merchants' Association and others having a public-spirited interest in the plan, and what opposition is offered will probably be what is known as "play to the galleries"—though in this instance against them.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF PLAN.

It was characteristic of Mr. ROOSEVELT, when he found that he would probably be unable to continue his journey into the Northwest, to seize the earliest opportunity to make the most important speech of the series he had intended. Standing in the rain at the little town of Logansport, Ind., he delivered to a relatively small audience the utterance he had planned to deliver in the region aroused by the unexpected and significant platform of the Iowa Republicans. Incidentally it may be noted that the putative parent of that platform is reported to be the Gen. CLARKSON whom the President so suddenly injected into the New York Custom House because of his personal liking for the man. Possibly the platform was not so unexpected to the President as it seems to have been to Speaker HENDERSON and a number of the Senators.

However that may be, and though the President disclaims all connection of the trusts with the tariff, his plan for treating the tariff itself goes on all fours with the Iowa declaration on that subject. The platform says: "We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." Mr. ROOSEVELT says:

> We need to devise some machinery by which, while persevering in the policy of a protective tariff in which I think the Nation as a whole has now generally acquiesced, we would be able to correct the irregularities and remove the incongruities produced by the changing conditions without destroying the whole structure. Such machinery would permit us to continue our definitely settled tariff policy while providing for the changes in duties upon particular schedules which must inevitably and necessarily take place from time to time as matters of legislative and administrative detail.

It will be seen that the two utterances are in substance and in purpose the same. The "machinery" which the President himself prefers consists of "a body of experts, of such high character and ability that they could be trusted to deal with the subject purely from the standpoint of our business and industrial needs." Elsewhere he expresses the belief that the treatment of the tariff should be "non-partisan." We do not doubt the sincerity of the President in these utterances. They are unquestionably opposed to the sentiment and to the judgment of the managers of his party. They demonstrate the earnestness of his conviction and no small degree of courage and independence. The mere challenge of the immutable and inerrant character of the tariff is like laying hands upon the ark of the covenant of his party. It cannot but disturb, shock, and anger nearly all the old leaders of the party. It contrasts strangely and strikingly with the narrow notion of Senator HANNA and his fellows that the party should confine itself to the "issue of prosperity." It is the act of a man who feels the current of change in the popular mind and who is not willing supinely to await its culmination, but desires at once to respect and try to guide it.

But how futile it all is. If the tariff were, as Mr. ROOSEVELT assumes that it is, a measure to adjust duties to the difference in the "labor cost" of manufactures at home and abroad and to accord to the home producer protection against the advantage enjoyed by the foreign producer through this difference, it might be from time to time modified by a body of experts, if Congress would follow their advice. But the tariff is nothing of the sort, for various reasons. One is that there is no such difference in labor cost. On the contrary, in most protected articles, the cost of labor in a given unit of production is less here than abroad. Another reason is that in fixing the schedules Congress is guided by the influence of special interests and by the strength of party support these interests can command, and the demands of these interests have no relation to the principle laid down by the President. The significance, therefore, of the President's remarkable speech is not that he proposes a workable method of changing the tariff, but that he admits the need of a change which his party leaders for the most part stoutly deny. And a large and increasing proportion of the people are with him and against the leaders.

THE DEBT LIMIT.

Every citizen of New York with the least particle of civic pride will read with sympathetic interest Mayor Low's argument in support of the policy of assessing real estate at full value. It is manifestly a condition, not a theory, that confronts the City Government. There is an urgent public necessity that the Constitutional debt limit or borrowing power of the city be enlarged. As the Mayor puts the matter, we must make our choice of one of these three courses:

(1.) All public improvements, except school buildings, and all local improvements, must shortly stop; or,

(2.) The State Constitution must be amended so as to enlarge the city's credit; or,

(3.) The city's real estate must be assessed at full value, as the law directs.

There is by no means a general assent to the Mayor's conclusion that the full-valuation plan is the only one which promises relief. Diligent study ought to disclose some other way out of the difficulty, for this way is open to most serious objection.

The Mayor says that the law commands assessment at full value, and that the instructions given by the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments to the Deputies merely comply with the law. What is full value? At best it is an approximation; it is never a fixed, ascertainable amount for any given parcel of real estate. It varies by a ratio that is notoriously not uniform, even within a limited city neighborhood. No prudent person called upon to estimate the full value of a piece of real estate would venture to adopt such figures, as it is evidently the intention of the Tax Department to adopt, unless he felt that he would be exempt from all penalty from his mistakes. The financial companies which make loans upon bond and mortgage have by immemorial custom fixed what may be called the line of absolute safety. They are punished for their mistakes—they cannot afford to make them. For that reason they advance upon real estate security only such a sum as under any and all conditions of the market could be recovered in case of default by foreclosure and sale of the property. It may be said that their custom is to loan up to 60 per cent. of the full value. That is a most misleading way to describe the transaction. If there were any such known thing as full value they could with perfect safety loan up to 80 or 90 per cent. Their intention is to loan an amount which in the most adverse conditions shall never be in excess of full value.

That is the safe rule in assessment for taxation. It is something more than a manifest absurdity in this year of remarkable prosperity, with a buoyant real estate market, to issue instructions for the assessment of all New York realty at "full value." There will come a period of depression, of diminished earning power, and reduced "full value." It will be difficult, it may be impossible, to reduce the assessments in proportion. We enlarge the debt limit, but we shall speedily overtake it by large issues of new bonds. Would any administration then venture to reduce assessments by an amount which might leave the outstanding debt greater than the Constitutional 10 per cent.? Diligent and painful as the Assessors' investigations may be, the policy of full valuation will in thousands of cases lead to assessments in excess of the value of property, whether measured by its earning power or by its selling price. That is an injustice for which Mr. Low's administration should not make itself responsible.

THE DIFFICULTY OF LETTING GO.

That ripe philosopher Josh Billings merited immortality by his advice to whom it might concern: "When impelled to take the bull by the horns, stop and reflect whether you had not better take him by the tail instead, since you can hold on just as well and let go a great deal easier." Disregard of this sage precept has brought many men into serious trouble.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL is a case in point. In his anxiety to repeat in the East his relatively easy triumphs in the West, and lay the foundations of a National United Mine Workers' Union, he made the grave mistake of taking the bull by the horns. He has not made a monumental success in holding on; but the difficulty he has experienced in doing so is as nothing compared with that which confronts him in letting go. To declare the strike "off" will wreck his union. Never again will the anthracite miners put their faith in the bituminous miners who at the Indianapolis convention wisely refused to give up lucrative and abundant employment and join them in idleness, and whose promises of financial assistance have not materialized in currency. To continue the strike with a fading and dissolving constituency, until it makes practically very little difference whether it last forever or stops as "short" as grandfather's clock in the ballad, will discredit his leadership and make him in the highest degree persona non grata to those who have believed in and trusted him to their undoing. There would seem to be very little choice between the alternatives presented. He took the bull by the horns, and whether he holds on or lets go makes less difference to the bull than it does to him.

At the moment MITCHELL'S position is one of great embarrassment. He is exigently in need of assistance. The high-water mark of strike relief has been reached in about $4,000 a week for distribution in the Wyoming district. Divided into the number of men needing relief, this amounts to about 10 cents a week apiece. A strike cannot be sustained long on that basis. Now, what shall he tell the public? If he says that the men on strike are desperately poor, needing food and clothing and fuel for the Winter now close at hand, and on this showing appeals to the charitable for help, he gives his case away and confesses to the operators that the strikers cannot hold out much longer. If, on the other hand, he denies the current reports of suffering and destitution, and asserts that the strikers, after more than four months' idleness, are in a position to hold out all Winter if necessary, his statement that the miners cannot live at the rates of wages against which they struck appears to be "conspicuously inexact," and those appealed to are likely to harden their hearts and button up their pockets, reasoning that men who can do so well without work are not properly objects of charity. So much for the general public.

As for the miners, what shall they be told? He knows perfectly well that he represents a lost cause and that there is absolutely nothing on which to hang a hope of yielding on the part of the operators or of effective outside interference. If he tells this to the strikers he would do well to embody it in a letter from Chicago or some other point far enough away to soften in transmission the asperities of the response they will be likely to make. If, on the other hand, he continues to tell them they are going to win the strike and compel the operators to accede to their terms and conditions, he will only make it the harder to admit defeat when the fact no longer admits of concealment. By many persons in a position to judge, MITCHELL is credited with being the greatest and most generally capable of labor leaders now prominent before the public. There seemed to be better warrant for this estimate of his character and qualifications four months ago than there is now. A great leader would not have permitted a strike for which he is responsible to get so completely beyond his control as this has done. It is doing the cause of organized labor immeasurable harm. There are thousands of miners in the membership of the union who are not willing to be identified with rioting, bloodshed, dynamiting, and incendiarism, which are what the United Mine Workers' Union is now coming to stand for in the popular estimation. Under the adequate military protection which it appears to be the purpose of Gov. STONE to furnish, the self-respecting men, with homes at stake and families to provide for and protect, will abandon it in daily increasing numbers. MITCHELL may identify himself with them or remain the nominal head of the dangerous element which has rendered it necessary to put the district under martial law. His position is one of great embarrassment, but instructive withal, and ambitious labor leaders would do well to consider it thoughtfully. Whatever may now happen that is within the range of possibility, MITCHELL'S career is wrecked, his strike is a failure, and the cause of labor is hurt past surgery. The tail hold would have been much better.

EXTINGUISHING FINLAND.

The eclipse of Finland as a partially independent duchy and its incorporation with Russia are modern instances of the truth that the ruler who does not insist on ruling is the first victim of whatever force may come to the top, be it palace cabal, or religious tyranny, or military clique. Finland has been peculiarly the pet duchy of the Russian Crown. Russians were proud of Finland's record, and her regiments were accounted the best and faithfulest, ever ready to fight for the Czar with a feeling of personal ownership in him and his family. The bad examples offered by Germany and England have reinforced the natural Chauvinism in an empire ruled by bureaucrats, civil, military, and religious; and so the identity of Finland, the soft and picturesque language of the Suomi, the energetic individuality of the people of Suomilainen, the useful differences in their character, between the Swedes on the one hand and the Russians on the other, are to be wiped out and relegated into books and museums, in order that the huge empire shall present everywhere just the same language, dress, manners, and customs!

The Czar may or may not know what is going on. Whether he does or not, he cannot interfere, although the result is to turn the former belief and pride of Finland in him to scorn for him and to plant the seeds of lifelong hatred of everything Russian in the breast of every Finlander. The state coach is too unwieldy to respond to a driver who has never learned the trick of subduing the horses he is supposed to guide. They are taking him where they will, and just now it has entered into their benighted brains that little Finland is the place to devastate. So the big wheels are in motion, and, while the Czar is perched on the box and seems to handle the reins, they are stamping everything into powder and leveling all Finland to one pale-gray expanse, like the long gray steppes from which they come.

Finland, with her thousand lakes and ten thousand islands, her sober, reticent, little population, her reminiscences of the heathen past, her ballads of Kaleva Land and Sariola the gloomy, her curious epics in which gods have become heroes, like Vaino and Ilmarinen; her singular position as a wedge of Turanian between layers of Aryan peoples, has something in her of China. She suffers in silence, like the Chinese, but also she is possessed of a mighty Chinese patience. She has great admiration for learning and is capable of exceeding loyalty to those who treat her fairly. Whether this stupid move of Russian bureaucrats will start a longing among Finlanders to belong to Sweden, the nation to which they have the most affinity through old connections, and the country to which geographically they belong, remains to be seen. If it should be so, the Russians have only themselves to blame. And whether or not they ever free themselves from the people who have violated the oaths with which they bound themselves when they took Finland into the Russian Empire, they are certain to have long memories. The Suomilaiset who are leaving Finland for North America will not forget the broken faith, and some day will cause the Czar bitter regret that he did not try at least to save his favorite duchy from obliteration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Family quarrels, owing to the difficulty, which approaches absolute impossibility, of learning all the facts and circumstances of them, are the hardest of things to judge from the outside, but there are some acts for which there is no justification, and when such an act is forced upon the public attention in the course of a family quarrel, judgment of it by outsiders is inevitable, whether it be safe and just or not. A case in point is that presented by King LEOPOLD'S expulsion of Princess STEPHANIE from the room in which his wife, her mother, lay dead. So far as known the King's only excuse for doing this was the fact that the Princess, after the death of a particularly bad husband of whom the King had approved, married a man of her own choice, who seems to have made a good husband, as husbands go, but of whom the King vehemently disapproved for no other revealed reason than that he was not of royal rank. Now, it is beyond question that young women born in the purple are under a certain real obligation to consider dynastic and political interests as much as, or more than, their own personal inclinations in choosing—or accepting—their mates, and some anger on King LEOPOLD'S part at his daughter's refusal to play the monarchical game according to the monarchical rules was excusable, but it is obvious that he carried his resentment too far for any King, and that it was carried outrageously far for a King with a record so peculiarly diversified as his. Even the Continental papers, with all their inclination to hold royalty above the application of ordinary rules, are shocked by the treatment of the Countess LONYAY, and venture vague hints that King LEOPOLD is hardly the person to pose as the implacable enemy of mésalliances. The Belgians, with their larger knowledge of the circumstances, show no hesitation in condemning the King's behavior, so it is not particularly dangerous for remote observers to free their minds by calling it shameless and brutal.

—That speechmaking has had its day nobody seriously doubts, and innumerable essays on the passing of oratory have been written and printed in books and newspapers, and yet speechmaking still goes on and the orator marches up and down in the land much the same as ever. The truth of the matter seems to be that, though folks with something, or what they think is something, to say, know perfectly well that the auditors whom they can reach with the voice compare neither in number nor quality with the readers who are willing to give them a much better sort of attention, yet the instinct implanted by centuries and centuries of enforced resort to direct, personal appeal survives in us all, and, although we recognize theoretically that it is only the printed page that really counts, we do not quite trust it except as an auxiliary method of attaining our ends. Thus the President, being moved to let his countrymen know what he thinks about tariffs, trusts, and the musical glasses, does not at once send his more or less carefully prepared opinions and exhortations to the newspapers or the magazines, and thereby gain the wide hearing he certainly wants, and the intelligent criticism he presumably desires, but he puts his manuscript in his pocket and goes touring around the country, submitting himself for weeks to the dangers and discomforts of close association with crowds even more curious than sympathetic, and recites his views to a few hundred people at a time! Of course, after the "speech" has been "delivered," it is turned over to the reporters, and by the next morning it has gone all over the world, but why all the delay, all the trouble? Why must the thing be ill done before it is well done? Why, with the printing press for a willing and enormously efficient servant, is its help invoked only after trying—without any hope or expectation whatever of accomplishing anything of importance—the device that long since ceased to harmonize with existing conditions? We mention the President only because he provides us with a striking example of this queer persistence in antiquated and outgrown customs. He is only one of many who do not fully realize the changes of the times, and persist in doing, for no reason, things which their ancestors did for the very good reason that there was nothing else for them to do.

—"Secession" is a word with a terrible sound for American ears, and the news from Queensland that not only are the people of that part of Australia dissatisfied with the results of their union with its other colonies, but are seriously considering separation from the Commonwealth, is calculated to inspire in us a deep wonder whether the Queenslanders may not have to pay as much as we did to learn that though political unions are not easy to form they are vastly harder to dissolve. Queensland had only to consult its own inclinations and interests when it went into partnership with its neighbors, but those neighbors will have a lot to say about a proposal to restore the former conditions. Of course, the situation of Australia is not very much like that of the United States when the fifties turned into the sixties, for the former has what the latter lacked, a natural and powerful arbiter of any differences that may arise—a Court of Appeals that may also serve as a receiver while the corporation property is divided. Still there are not a few points of likeness in the two cases, the most important—and ominous—being a similarity of population and resulting distaste for outside interference, however well-intentioned. And a separation of the Australian Commonwealth into what were its component parts would be out of harmony with the tendency of the times toward consolidations of all kinds. The fatal weakness with secession is that it assumes the possibility of putting things back where they were. That cannot often be done, and even less often, perhaps, when divorce is sought by States than when it is the aspiration of individuals. Whatever the Australians may have thought at the time of their marriage, the chances are that they took each other for better or worse and must make the best of their bargain.

—First-class passengers in the steerage coming this way, and only three passengers in all for the Hohenzollern when she sailed from here yesterday! That is certainly a curious state of affairs, and impressive evidence as to who it is upon whom the steamship companies depend for business. Incidentally it would be interesting to know whether the first-class passengers in the steerage have been more uncomfortable than the lonely three will be with the run of the whole ship. The former had at least the consolation of repeating under compulsion an experience which STEVENSON underwent voluntarily for the sake of what it might teach him about human nature, while the others are likely to have it brought constantly to their attention that they are carried at a terrible loss. The officers, out of love for the owners, will view them reproachfully, if it isn't scornfully, and as for the stewards, waiters, and other licensed brigands among whom the blackmail, sometimes called tips, of the trio must be divided, their state of mind can be imagined with much more ease than propriety. Better by far, all things considered, boiled meat in tin dishes, than dismal banquets in desolate saloons.

THE OWNER, NOT THE MACHINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism in "Topics of the Times" in THE TIMES of Sept. 23 upon my letter in THE TIMES of the 22d does me an injustice, and which, I presume, is unintentional. I did not attack or protest against "labor-displacing machinery." Every reader of my letter will remember that it was the "corporation-owned labor-displacing machine" which I criticised. It is not the "labor-displacing" machine which is the evil. It is the private or corporation ownership of the machine which constitutes the evil. This evil is augmented in its virulence in our country by the Government bounty granted upon the products of this "corporation-owned" labor-displacing machine. I demonstrated what this enormous machine "product" is, i. e., 90 per cent. of the total mechanical industrial output of the Nation.

The President's Logansport (Ind.) speech, in which he admits that "modern industrialism" (of which the private and "corporation-owned" labor-displacing machine is the foundation) is the dominant question of the age, adds high authority to my contention anent the "new slavery" as set forth in the letter signed "Free Trade Republican," published in THE TIMES of Sept. 22. To emphasize the vital nature of the part which "corporation-owned" labor-displacing machinery plays in this "new slavery" in what the President calls "modern industrialism," I desire to place side by side with the figures of 90 per cent. total industrial production of the United States of these machines the following: The corporations of Massachusetts alone own labor-displacing machinery which represents the industrial labor capacity of 60,000,000 skilled adult human artisans; in Pennsylvania 55,000,000. Will it be contended with seriousness by any one that the consuming capacity of these machines (productive iron and steel slaves) with the comparatively small human labor employed in operating them (forty human labor productive force of the machine to one human operator—that is the average) consume in any form whatever, of agricultural product or otherwise, an equal equivalent in value of the 90 per cent. product of the machine as stated above? Such a proposition would be a simple absurdity.

Under these circumstances am I not entitled as a matter of justice as well as of courtesy, under the ethics of impartial journalism, to a correction in this important matter of the evident misapprehension of my critic?

FREE TRADE REPUBLICAN.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 24, 1902.

Deterioration in Tinware.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Housekeepers are all complaining of the miserable quality of kitchen utensils, especially of tinware. A farmer recently informed the writer that formerly a tin milk pail would last, with care, ten or twelve years. The life of a similar article now is about three years.

We hear much of Standard Oil and Sugar Trust offenses, but the many minor trusts which abstract the earnings of the people by raising prices and selling inferior goods in the aggregate do more damage to the citizens' interests than some of the more conspicuous of the trusts.

The women and children are especially the victims of the trust system.

HERKIMER.
Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Passed It Up.

Jimson—What do you think of the Philippine question?

Cumsoe—My dear boy, I'm completely unthunk on the subject.—Chicago News.

Thinks It Doesn't Matter.

"And now the Government isn't sure it can get a clear title to the Panama Canal."

"Oh, well, perhaps it is just as well. They're clear out of style, anyway."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

What a Man Thinks.

"When a man of twenty considers a woman, he thinks of her beauty, but at thirty he thinks of her loquacity."

"What does he think at forty?"

"Oh, he thinks only of himself by that time."—Indianapolis News.

Painful Case.

Mrs. Rubba—How's Mrs. Chatter this morning, doctor?

Doctor—Suffering terribly.

Mrs. Rubba—What, with only a slight throat affection?

Doctor—Yes; but she can't speak.—Chicago News.

THE BOY THAT YOU USED TO BE.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

Would you know him again to-day,
If he somehow should come to you,
If he halted you on the way,
Would your memory serve you true?
With the air of the old boy-days,
With the smile that was glad and free,
Would you know, if he met your gaze—
Just the boy that you used to be?

Ho! The boy that you used to be,
Ere you wrinkled with care and fret!
What a wonder if you could see
That boy! Isn't he living yet?
Does he never come back in dreams,
Made of memory's witchery!
Straight and fair in its rosy gleams—
Just the boy that you used to be!

Do you never hold speech with him
In that past with its afterglow?
See his figure, though blurred and dim?
Ask him why did he ever go?
Do you never go hand-in-hand—
Wander back, till again you see
All the charm of the old boy-land,
With the boy that you used to be?

Does he know you, when oft he comes
Where you're dreaming your dreams alone?
Is the melody that he hums
But the one that to song has grown?
Honest-hearted, and white of soul—
Do you know such a one as he?
Then you're reaching the greatest goal—
Just the boy that you used to be!

GERMANY'S TRADE SITUATION.

Waning Summer Said to Have So Far Failed to Bring Hoped-For Revival.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Consul General Frank H. Mason, in a report sent from Berlin to the State Department, says:

"The waning Summer has failed thus far to bring the hoped-for revival in most branches of German industry. The revelations of enormous losses through depreciation of material, bad investments, and stagnant demand on the part of several prominent electrical manufacturing companies has created a gloomy and uneasy impression.

"The cold, wet, late season has compromised to a greater or lesser degree the expected profits from the grain harvests of the year. Farmers are still obliged to economize, even in fertilizers, and this and certain other other influences have reacted upon the market for potash salts and minerals.

"Several of the more important mining companies have reduced the wages of their working people from 10 to 30 per cent. The Prussian Fiskus, which controls an important group of mines in Prussian Saxony, has discharged from 350 to 400 workmen, and the Solway Works at Bernburg have done the same, until a mass meeting of working people was called to solicit the intervention of the local Government against further dismissals.

"When it is remembered that down to the end of April last all the producing potash mines were runing up to their full capacity, many even employing Sunday and night shifts in order to keep pace with the demand, this sudden and ominous depression would seem to be due to some special cause outside of the conditions which underlie the ordinary fluctuations of trade."

SECRETARY ROOT ATTACKED.

Anti-Imperialists Issue Circular Blaming Him Alone for Alleged Philippine Atrocities.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The New England Anti-Imperialist Committee makes public to-day an elaborate review of the Philippine situation, which has been prepared by Moorfield Storey, counsel for the committee. The point of Mr. Storey's argument is that the responsibility for the conditions in the Philippines does not rest primarily with our soldiers and officers in the islands, but with Secretary Root. The document is a review of the history of army management in the Philippines from the time we occupied the islands to the present.

At the outset Mr. Storey calls attention to the promises repeatedly made by President Roosevelt that all cases of barbarity or of violation of the laws of war occurring in the Philippines should be visited with severe punishment, and it is charged that there is direct conflict between Mr. Root's contentons and the facts given in the reports of the commanding officers in the Philippines, which must have been known to him. It is sought to show that the Secretary has made no effort whatever to carry out the promises of rigid investigation and condign punishment made by the President, but has concealed information known to him from the public.

In the course of the argument it is maintained, from an elaborate comparison of statistics of the killed and wounded in our own and foreign wars, that the killing of the wounded Filipinos was not sporadic, but was a general custom in our army.

At the close of the pamphlet the case against Secretary Root is summed up in the following language:

"From this review of the record certain things clearly appear:

"That the destruction of Filipino life during the war has been so frightful that it cannot be explained as the result of ordinary civilized warfare.

"Gen. Bell's statement that one-sixth of the natives of Luzon—that is, some 500,000 persons—had been killed or died of dengue fever in the first three years of the war is evidence enough on this point, especially when coupled with his further statement:

"'The loss of life by killing alone has been very great, but I think not one man has been slain except where his death served the legitimate purpose of war. It has been thought necessary to adopt what in other countries would be thought harsh measures,' but which Secretary Root calls measures of 'marked humanity and magnanimity.'

"That at the very outset of the war there was strong reason to believe that our troops were ordered by some officers to give no quarter, and that no investigation was had because it was reported by Col. Crowder that the evidence 'would implicate many others.'

"That the Secretary of War never made any attempt to check or punish this method of war.

"That from a very early day torture has been employed systematically to obtain information.

"That the Secretary of War has never made any attempt to stop this barbarous practice.

"That the statements of Mr. Root, whether as to the origin of the war, the progress, or the methods by which it has been prosecuted, have been unreliable and misleading.

"That Mr. Root, then, is the real defendant in this case. The responsibility for what has disgraced the American name lies at his door. He is conspicuously the person to be investigated. The records of the War Department should be laid bare, that we may see what orders, what cablegrams, what reports are there. His standard of humanity, his attitude toward witnesses, the position which he has taken, the statements which he has made, all prove that he is the last person to be charged with the duty of investigating charges which, if proved, recoil on him."

Finally, Mr. Storey asks:

"What do the American people propose to do about this terrible record? Shall Mr. Root continue to disguise the truth? Shall we hide our heads in the sand, refuse to read or to believe the facts, devote our attention to gains and business, and hope that all this will be forgotten?"

Mr. Storey concludes as follows:

"Our soldiers are not to blame for all this. They are like the rest of their fellow-citizens. Not a whit more cruel. It is the American people under false leaders which has set them to subjugate and has been content not to ask how the work was done. We at home may imitate the ostrich, but, hide our heads as we may, we cannot escape our National guilt."

IRON MARKET IN GREECE.

Consul at Patras Calls Attention to a Chance for American Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Consul Jackson at Patras, Greece, reports to the State Department that there is a market in Greece for American iron and steel to a limited extent. Iron girders and beams for building purposes and bridges to the extent of 6,000 tons or more are used there annually. This trade is controlled by Belgium, which also has been supplying large quantities of steel rails and construction iron for the Peloponesus Railroad to Calamanta.

No favored nation clause covers the importation of these materials—both steel wire and iron being on the free list—and there is nothing to keep our manufacturers from competing for trade in Greece. European manufacturers give four months' time, or a discount of 3 per cent., terms that American firms do not like to consider.

POLICE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Force Expected to be Largely Reinforced When Improvements Are Finished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The police at the White House expect to have their force largely reinforced when the improvements in the building are made. The Lieutenant in charge said to-day that it would require at least 150 men to keep order at the White House at public receptions in future, while now only sixty are required. This will be due to the number of additional doors and entrances which are being provided.

It is believed by some that the work on the White House is not advancing as rapidly as had been claimed, and that it may not be ready for occupancy within the stipulated time.

TARIFF CHANGES REMOTE

Appointment of a Commission a Time-Consuming Affair.

Belief that the President's Proposition Would Prevent Tariff Action of Any Kind by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The comparative scarcity of comment upon the President's recent utterances in favor of a commission to suggest modification of the tariff is probably due to the lack of a definite promise by Mr. Roosevelt. He did not announce his intention to recommend or urge the appointment of such a commission, as he has announced, for instance, his determination to fight for Cuban reciprocity. He merely said in an incidental way during his speeches that his "personal preference" was for a commission.

While this accounts for the lack of excitement on the subject, and the rather languid way in which the discussion of it has been conducted, the mere suggestion has aroused considerable interest in Washington. It is interesting chiefly because if an effort should be made by the President to press the proposition, it will mean to a certainty no tariff action whatever during the coming session of Congress.

This conclusion is reached not less from the necessities of the case than from a reference to past history. There has been only one tariff commission since the foundation of this Government. That was the famous commission appointed during the Administration of President Arthur. A slight reference to the history of the efforts to get that commission started and get action on its recommendations is convincing to Washington observers that a similar proposition would mean no action certainly until the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, if it is not delayed longer.

The scheme for a tariff commission antedated the Administration of President Arthur, and had been unavailingly pushed for some time before the bill passed. In 1880 when many tariff bills relating to various schedules had been brought into the House, Senator William E. Eaton of Connecticut introduced a bill "to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the tariff," a final report to be made in January, 1881.

It was nearly three years from the introduction of Senator Eaton's bill before tariff revision was secured. This, however, is not a fair criterion of the length of time that it would take a Republican Congress, united and enthusiastic for tariff revision and spurred on by the President, to bring about revision through a commission now. Granted that the Republican leaders like Senator Hanna and Mr. Cannon were brought to see their mistake in thinking that the tariff should not be revised; granted that the President could secure absolute control of the Republicans in the Fifty-seventh Congress who defied him at the first session of that Congress, then the President could send in his recommendation next December, a bill creating a tariff commission could be passed during the coming session, and the commission could be instructed to have its report ready by the first Monday in December, 1903.

That is about as quickly as the preliminary work could be done under the most favorable auspices. The previous tariff commission bill gave the commission eight months to do its work and report, and this was generally considered none too much. The bill creating that commission, however, was passed at a long session of Congress. The President had recommended it on Dec. 6, and the bill did not become a law until May 15. The next session of Congress will be a short one, ending in March, 1903, and obviously a commission could not be ready with its report by the adjournment of Congress, even if the bill were passed on the first day of the session—which is impossible.

After the commission has reported, which, taking the earliest date possible, could not be before December, 1903, Congress would have to deal with it on the eve of a Presidential campaign. At the average rate of speed of the Ways and Means Committee in reporting tariff bills, it could not get before the House until 1904 was well on its way. An iron-clad rule might cut off debate on the measure in the House, as has been done with important bills during the session recently ended, but the Senate would certainly debate it long and fully. Assuming, therefore, that the whole scheme, commission, tariff bill and all, went through under the most favorable stars, with the Republicans united and their President reinstated in control, a political tariff bill, passed on the eve of a National convention two years hence, is the most that can be hoped for.

HARVARD'S NEW HOSPITAL.

Stillman Hall, the Gift of New York Banker, Opened for Patients—Endowment Fund Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Harvard's new hospital, the Stillman Infirmary, will open its doors to-day for the first time. The building is the gift of James Stillman of New York, and is not only better than any college infirmary, but is as nearly complete and modern as any hospital in the United States. Harvard has long felt the need of such a place, and a great step in the equipment of the university has been made by its addition.

The infirmary will be run on the same lines as other private hospitals, each patient being entitled to choose his own physician. In the building and furnishing all the recent sanitary inventions of value have been used, and no expense has been spared to make it as valuable as possible. During the Summer a new operating table and new surgical instruments were added to the operating room.

The question now to be solved, however, is most serious of all. The endowment fund is not large enough to make the hospital free, or even to allow every man to pay as much as he can afford. Several ways of solving the problem have been suggested, and it is not known as yet which one will be accepted. One idea is that students may by paying a certain sum insure themselves against sickness during the year. By doing this a student would, whenever taken ill, have the use of the infirmary, medicines and nursing included, free of charge. This would not keep out men who were not insured, but it would be more expensive for the latter than for those who were insured. It is probable that the two schemes will be combined, that of voluntary assurance and an assurance fee. In this way men would have a choice. At present the infirmary is being run at the expense of the college.

Secretary Root to Visit Senator Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—Secretary of War Elihu Root will arrive at Cleveland early to-morrow morning to be for a brief time the guest of Senator Hanna. At noon Secretary Root, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Hanna, will leave in a private car over the Baltimore and Ohio road for Canton to visit Mrs. McKinley. The party will return to Cleveland to-morrow evening. On Saturday Secretary Root and Senator Hanna will go to Akron, where both are to make speeches at the opening of the Republican State campaign in that city Saturday afternoon.

Schwab's House to Cost $900,000.

According to the estimate filed yesterday with the plans at the Building Department, Charles M. Schwab's new residence will cost $900,000. Its exterior will be of granite, and it will cover a plot 90 by 107 feet in the centre of the block bounded by Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets. Maurice Hebert is the architect.

GERMANY WILL NOT AID IN COERCING ROUMANIA

Decides Against Formal Action on the Jewish Question.

Germans Are Large Holders of Roumanian Securities—Hint that France Will Not Support Mr. Hay's Proposal.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Germany has decided not to associate herself in a formal manner with the American and British protests against Roumania's treatment of the Jews.

The German Government adopts this attitude, it is understood, independently of other Continental powers, no agreement having yet been reached in regard to the matter by the Cabinets of the Continent. Germany considers that, as other paragraphs besides Article XLIV. of the very precise Berlin treaty of 1878 have not been insisted upon—for instance, Roumanian forts have not been razed to the ground, and Russia is allowing Batum to remain as it was before the treaty—this is not the time to oblige Roumania to observe any particular provision of the treaty. Besides, Germany, although sympathizing sincerely with the deplorable situation of the Jews in Roumania, feels unable to interfere in an internal question.

Germans are large holders of Roumanian securities, and an international storm over the policy to which Premier Sturdza of Roumania is fully committed might cause his fall, and as a result Roumanian finances would be withdrawn from his capable control. A heavy drop in Roumanian funds would cause corresponding losses here.

It is learned that Germany believes that the moral strength of the American and British positions, in connection with the very practical measures taken by great financial houses, will induce Roumania substantially to modify the rigors of the trade law. Germany may possibly supplement these influences by private representations, without taking part in collective action should the other powers find a common basis upon which to act. In German official quarters, however, there is not believed to be the slightest possibility of such collective action, Russia and Austria especially being determined not to move in the matter.

The Tageblatt to-day prints the following letter from Bucharest, dated Sept. 22:

"The Washington note came like a ray of sunshine from a storm cloud for the Jewish population, especially the laboring classes, who conceived the hope that a favorable turn must result from the interference of mighty America. How naïve these unhappy people are, eagerly reaching for any straw promising them rescue! But their jubilation has been of short duration. The only effect the American note has had so far is an order, according to the Roumanian newspapers, that no more emigration passports be issued without the usual tax of $4. It is even reported that no emigration passports will be granted.

"The spirit of the Government is: 'We are masters here.' Nevertheless it is disposed to be polite and considerate toward the United States. It intends to show this by preventing emigration to the United States.

"There is much talk here about 'Yankee arrogance,' and they laughed in their sleeves so long as the American note was without European support. But the news that England had followed with a similar step caused vexation. If the Continental powers act jointly it is possible that the Roumanian Jewish question may become acute. But the Government has had much experience in meeting protests on behalf of Jews."

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A semi-official agency to-day circulated the following announcement:

"The French Government has not yet replied to Secretary Hay's note. While it is impossible to forecast M. Delcassé's decision, the impression in diplomatic circles is that, while recognizing the high motive which actuated Mr. Hay, M. Delcassé will not entirely agree with the views advanced in the American note."

Mr. Hay's note, of which slight notice was at first taken, is now attracting more attention in the French press and in official circles here. However, not much hope is expressed of a practical and permanent effect resulting in Roumania from any action on the part of the powers.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a dispatch from Bucharest saying that Roumania has found means of giving a mild answer to the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Odessa correspondent of The Standard says he considers Secretary Hay's Roumanian note to be very disconcerting to the Russian authorities, whose resourceful diplomacy has not for many years been so disagreeably taxed.

Obviously, continues the correspondent, the framing of a reply will be a task of extreme delicacy and difficulty for Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, who will probably send a polite but brief negative, ungarnished with any explanation or qualification.

The correspondent adds that a majority of the Russian newspapers criticise Mr. Hay's note very unfavorably.

ROUMANIAN PAPER'S PROTEST.

It Says Neither This Country Nor Any Other Has the Right to Remonstrate with Roumania.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a Roumanian Conservative organ, La Roumanie, publishes an editorial article protesting against "the unusual and unjust proceeding" of the American Government. It is of opinion that neither the United States nor any other power has the right to address a remonstrance to Roumania or demand explanations in regard to the Jews. It says foreign powers are no more entitled to do this than is Roumania to ask explanations touching the Philippines, the Boers, the Poles, or the Finns.

The paper declares that it has long been evident that the United States has been seeking to meddle in European politics, and adds that it is hard to be ill-treated by a State which, at present one of the largest in existence, will in half a century be a predominant factor in the world's politics.

The same paper, says The Times's correspondent, publishes new and irrefutable evidence in regard to the shocking treatment of the Jews in Roumania. It says the Roumanian Government has assumed an attitude proving that the intervention of the United States has influenced the Cabinet at Bucharest. The Ministry of the Interior gave orders to the District Prefects to refuse emigration passes to Jews, and as this did not produce immediate results, the authorities have received orders forcibly to prevent the departure of all emigrants.

One hundred Jews, provided with passports and tickets, who proceeded to the Northern Railway station bound for America, were sent back by the police. Having previously sold everything they possessed and wound up their businesses, they are reduced to a condition of the most profound distress.

The Roumanian journal adds:

"Such a proceeding appears unworthy of a civilized country. The Roumanian Government might have informed the Jewish communities that in future emigration would be prohibited."

MARITIME CONFERENCE OPENS.

International Committee Meets at Hamburg—Treaty as to Collisions and Salvage Adopted.

HAMBURG, Sept. 25.—The fifth conference of the International Maritime Committee opened here to-day and will last until Saturday. E. P. Wheeler, J. B. Jackson, Gordon Murray, and G. Betts represent the United States.

The Burgomaster, Herr Moenckeberg, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Hamburg Senate, saying that the conference assembled in the united desire to obtain uniform legislation on maritime matters. In such an assemblage all national differences vanished. He hoped that an international code of law applying to ships and shipping would be agreed upon before long.

Among others, Mr. Wheeler responded. He said he felt that nothing could induce more to international fellowship than a meeting like the present one, and he hoped that an understanding in the field of maritime law would eventually be reached. It would not come immediately, but, little by little, they could remove the existing divergencies. An American coming to the Old World was struck by the fact that in Europe people built for the future, with a view to permanence. That was what the conference was going to do in the end.

After other delegates had spoken the proceedings were inaugurated under the Presidency of Dr. Sieveking, President of the Upper Hanseatic Court.

The first business was the discussion of the draft of a treaty relative to a uniform law for collisions and maritime salvage, framed by a special committee as the result of the resolutions of previous conferences. After a long debate the conference adopted the draft of the treaty, the contracting parties agreeing to take steps to secure the modification of the laws of their respective countries in accordance therewith.

The treaty acknowledges the principle that there can be no claim to compensation where the collision is due to inevitable accident, and extends it to cases in which one vessel is at anchor—a principle not admitted in the Dutch and Russian codes. If the fault is common, the responsibility of each vessel is made proportionate to the gravity of the fault. In England at present the damages are equally divided with the blame. Moreover, losses are to be recompensed in full—a concession novel to the laws of some countries, which have hitherto not taken into account any indemnity in the nature of demurrage.

Under the proposed treaty, compulsory pilotage may no longer be pleaded in defense, and a seagoing ship in tow is made liable for damage resulting from a collision caused by the fault of the tug. This liability does not, however, prevent the ship from having a claim against the tug in virtue of the towage contract.

Another important section bars the right of action only after two years, thereby removing the danger—common in some countries—that a delay of a few hours may deprive the Captain of a ship and those interested in his vessel of a legitimate claim to redress.

It is also enacted that ships which have been in collision are bound to afford mutual assistance as far as circumstances permit, though the special laws of each country are left to determine the penalties to which those who break the regulation are liable.

After adopting the treaty the members adjourned to dine on a Hamburg-American ship in the harbor, as guests of the company.

FAMOUS CHATEAU TO BE SOLD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Château Grignan, closely associated with Mme. de Sevigné, or, rather, what the revolution left of it, is about to be sold by auction.

Mme. de Sevigné's only daughter married in 1669 François Adhémar, Comte de Grignan, a Provençal and head of one of the noblest families of France. Soon after his marriage he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Provence, and for more than forty years was practically the Viceroy of that province.

It was at Grignan that Mme. de Sevigné died in 1697.

CHINA'S NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Published reports, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, show that the new Chinese educational system is modeled closely on Japanese lines, but a leading Japanese journal strongly condemns the Chinese Government's failure to secularize education, thereby perpetuating old prejudices.

IN MEMORY OF BELGIAN QUEEN.

Imposing Service in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—A memorial service for Queen Marie Henriette was held this morning in the Cathedral of St. Gudule. Very large crowds thronged the approaches to the sacred edifice, and the windows and balconies of the houses. The street lamps were covered with crape and were lighted.

The whole interior of the Cathedral was draped with black. An immense canopy, suspended from the roof, hung over the chancel, high altar, and royal throne. The velvet and gold decorations of the throne were covered with crape. A catafalque erected under the transept was surmounted with the royal mantle and crown, and was surrounded by four rows of wax tapers bearing the royal arms of Belgium and Hungary.

The procession of the clergy entered the cathedral at 10:30 o'clock, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines bringing up the rear. Next followed King Leopold, the Count of Flanders, and Court officials, and then came a long stream of members of the household, civil and military officials, Senators and Deputies, diplomats and Cabinet Ministers.

The King and the members of the royal family were received at the entrance by the Cardinal, Archbishop, who conducted the service. On leaving the Cathedral King Leopold walked at the head of the procession with the Princess Clémentine, his youngest daughter.

Queen Marie Henriette's Memoirs.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The memoirs of the late Queen of the Belgians will be published in Leipzig next December in both French and German.

FATAL DUEL NEAR PARIS.

A Young Pole Named Belkiewicz Killed by a Fellow-Student.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A fatal duel with pistols was fought this morning at Viroflay, near Versailles, between two Poles named Niecengiewicz and Belkiewicz, both twenty years of age.

At the first fire Belkiewicz was shot through the head. He was removed to a hospital, where he died. Both duellists were sons of wealthy merchants in Warsaw, and came to Paris to study French.

The cause of the duel was trivial, one of the young men having refused to shake hands with the other after a quarrel.

MR. REITZ SAILS FOR AMERICA.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 25.—Mr. Reitz, ex-State Secretary of the Transvaal, and his daughter sailed to-day for New York on board the Holland-America liner Statendam.

Italian Freemasons to Aid Boers.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The newspapers here announce that the Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons has instructed all the Italian lodges to open subscriptions on behalf of the destitute Boers.

1,000 KILLED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Many Villages in Turkestan Wrecked and a Town Destroyed—Intense Heat Followed the Shock.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Allahabad to The Times quotes a report from the Kashgar correspondent of The Pioneer, who describes a severe earthquake on Aug. 22. Many villages were wrecked in the northern part of the province and about a thousand people lost their lives.

The most striking feature of the earthquake was a pronounced rise in the temperature after the shock. The intense heat continued for a week.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—A dispatch received here from Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan, reports a terrible earthquake on Aug. 22, the shocks continuing until Sept. 3.

One hundred persons were killed at Kashgar, in Eastern Turkestan, 400 in the village of Astyn, and 20 at Jané. The town of Aksuksitche was completely destroyed.

Kashgar, capital of the Province of Sinkiang, is situated at the confluence of roads leading to Peking, India, and Russia, and is of considerable importance. It has a population of 50,000.

The Gazetteers mention the town of Ak-Su, in Eastern Turkestan, and say it is an important centre of trade, the traders, about 100 in number, being mostly Russian subjects. The population of the circle about Ak-Su is given at 180,000. There were 4,000 houses in the town itself.

STROMBOLI VOLCANO ACTIVE.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Figaro from Rome says the volcano on Stromboli Island, off the north coast of Sicily, has been active for several years past.

A large conical mass has appeared on the edge of one of the craters, and a fissure at the base of this crater is pouring out lava and jets of flame, the latter to a height of 300 yards.

A dispatch sent from Rome on Sept. 9 said the Stromboli volcano was then in full eruption, and throwing out great columns of fire and torrents of stones.

MANCHURIA RAILWAY PLAN.

Direct Communication with Principal Russian Cities—Minister de Witte Starts for Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Manchurian Railway Company, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, has arranged to secure the co-operation of Russian railroad and steamship companies in the establishment of direct communication between Manchuria and the principal Russian cities.

Representatives of the various companies appointed to consider the question have decided to co-operate with the Manchurian company under the same conditions as those regulating the direct Anglo-Russian passenger traffic. Through communication will be established uniting the principal stations in Manchuria with the chief places on the Siberian Railway and a number of cities of Russia. Through tickets will be issued between St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw and Shanghai and Nagasaki.

Provision will be made for the through transportation of goods from Odessa to places on the Manchurian line by sea to Port Arthur and thence by rail.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, started for Manchuria yesterday.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 25.—Russia will to-day officially hand over the Shan-ha-Kwan—Niu-Chwang Railroad to China.

ANOTHER IRISH M. P. IN JAIL.

Arrest of Mr. O'Donnell Causes the Greatest Excitement at Claremorris.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—John O'Donnell, Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament for South Sligo, was arrested on a warrant to-day at Claremorris, County Mayo, for refusing to obey a summons, issued under the Crimes Act, charging him with intimidating shopkeepers into joining the United Irish League.

The convention of the league is in session at Claremorris, and the arrest of Mr. O'Donnell caused the greatest excitement. An attempt at rescue was threatened, but the police shut Mr. O'Donnell in the waiting room of the railroad station.

Mr. O'Donnell was accompanied to Birr, Kings County, by six officers. A crowd cheered the prisoner as the train drew away from the station.

LORD DUDLEY RECEIVED COLDLY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—The Earl of Dudley, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his State entry into Dublin to-day. He was on horseback, and was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland; Lady Dudley, and a sufficiently imposing procession, which traversed the troop-lined streets to the castle.

There were few decorations, the sightseers were not numerous, and there was very little cheering.

As the procession neared the castle, the gatherings of people were somewhat larger than elsewhere, and there was a little cheering, but no real enthusiasm was shown.

Responding to an address of welcome read by the Earl of Meath (Lord Lieutenant of the County and City of Dublin) on behalf of the Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and Magistrates of the city and county, Lord Dudley said he hoped that in discharging his duties as Lord Lieutenant he would earn the approval of King Edward and of the Irish people. He added:

"To the latter I am a stranger, but my earnest endeavor will be not to remain so for long. I hope, by traveling through the districts, and by other means, to become acquainted as far as possible with all classes and to gain a personal insight into their conditions. Lady Dudley joins me in the hope that our relations with the Irish people will daily increase in sympathy and friendliness."

CRUISER MAKES RECORD TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new armored cruiser Drake entered Portsmouth harbor this evening and reported that she had steamed twenty-four knots an hour.

This is the fastest record ever made by a British cruiser.

The Drake has been fitted, for purposes of experiment, with a propeller, the blades of which are almost circular and which give the screw a powerful grip on the water.

The Drake was launched at Pembroke in March, 1901. She is of 14,000 tons. Her estimated speed was 23 knots an hour.

PRAISES NEW YORK DETECTIVES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Neueste Nachrichten to-day publishes a long editorial article on the New York police force, explaining principally its organization. The paper considers the strongest feature of the New York force to be its detective bureau, and says:

"The impression which the criminal police make in external appearance and behavior is exceedingly favorable. Their work deserves the highest recognition when one considers that there are only 150 men (in the Detective Bureau) to contend with New York's criminal classes, besides the great difficulties which grow out of the non-existence of the Continental registration system, which enables the police of Continental cities to keep track of everybody's movements.

"Special difficulties arise in New York from the presence of extensive and distinct Chinese, Italian, and Jewish quarters, the inmates of which belong to secret societies which interpose all possible obstacles to the police when they seek information. It is a strong proof of the efficiency of the New York police force that public safety there is relatively good, notwithstanding the fact that the scum of five continents flows together in Manhattan."

TO BE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN

Charlemagne Tower Will Succeed Andrew D. White.

It Is Understood that Bellamy Storer Will Succeed Mr. Tower as Ambassador to Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt has chosen Charlemagne Tower, at present United States Ambassador to Russia, to succeed Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany. Notification of this decision and that Mr. White's letters of recall have been issued by the United States State Department has reached the Foreign Office here.

The appointment of Mr. Tower had been expected here for several weeks. As he was passing through Berlin six weeks ago he gave a hint to one or two of his friends that he might be transferred to this Court. Mr. Tower's sister, Mrs. George L. Woods, of Philadelphia, is well remembered in Berlin as an American who was presented at Court, and whose diamonds and pearls were more splendid than those worn by the Empress.

Mr. White will probably not have his farewell audience of the Emperor on Nov. 7, as had been provisionally arranged, because his Majesty leaves here on Nov. 5 for England. The retiring Ambassador, therefore, is not likely to present his letters of recall until about the middle of November.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President has decided to send Charlemagne Tower, the present Ambassador to St. Petersburg, to Berlin to succeed Andrew D. White, who resigned. It was the President's wish, it has frequently been said, to send the present Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, to Berlin, and, as a step toward this disposition of the matter, not long ago the names of Mr. Tower, Mr. Storer, and Dr. Hill (the Assistant Secretary of State) were submitted to the Berlin Foreign Office with the inquiry whether any one of them would be acceptable to the German Government as Ambassador. The reply came that there was no objection to any of them.

It has been supposed that the object of this course, which was unusual, was to ascertain whether or not Mr. Storer was acceptable on account of the fact that he is a Catholic. At the same time there was objection to the advancement of Mr. Storer, and no inconsiderable part of it came from prominent men in Ohio, his State.

Mr. Tower, who has represented the United States ably at St. Petersburg, had a desire to go to Berlin for personal reasons. He had been indorsed by the Pennsylvania Senators, and it was believed that the situation would ultimately solve itself into one which would advance Mr. Tower to Berlin, as has been the case. It is now accepted that Mr. Storer is to go to St. Petersburg, which is a promotion, as he will be an Ambassador. Dr. Hill has no ambition to go to Madrid, which post Mr. Storer will leave. He desired to go to Berlin, having been a student for several years in Germany, and having special ideas in regard to America's diplomatic policy toward the German Government.

The belief is current here that the President has decided to make Henry White, the Secretary of Embassy at London, Minister at Madrid.

Ambassador White will not leave Berlin until some time in November, and the changes consequent on his retirement will therefore take place after that time. It is likely that official announcement of the changes will be made soon, either by President Roosevelt or by the State Department.

Charlemagne Tower was born in Philadelphia in 1848 of wealthy parents, his father having accumulated a large fortune in railway and mining enterprises. He was educated at a military academy in New Haven, at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Harvard. After graduation from the university he spent four years abroad in travel and in the study of history, modern languages, and literature. After his return from Europe he studied law in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and received the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College the same year.

Four years later Mr. Tower went to Duluth, where he became President of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad and Managing Director of the Minnesota Iron Company. He returned to Philadelphia in 1897, and the same year was appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary. Two years later he was promoted to the Ambassadorship to Russia.

Mr. Tower married in 1888 Miss Helen Smith, at Oakland, Cal. They have five children, three sons and two daughters.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is much apprehension as to the success of the suburban horse shows, owing to the very inclement weather. Many house parties have been arranged for the one at Tuxedo. Besides the various week end parties, there will be nothing of consequence in society. Every train and every ship bring more of the fashionable set who have been away during the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French and Mrs. Walker Fearn were among those in town yesterday. They had just closed their Newport house.

***

The birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Jr., has been announced. The event took place in London. Mrs. William Bayard Cutting was Lady Sibyl Cuffe. Since her wedding, two years ago, she has by her own wish been called Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., instead of Lady Sibyl Cutting, acording to the English rule. Her husband, who was quite ill this Summer in London, is much improved in health.

***

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox are due here to-morrow on the Celtic. They are to pay a visit to Mr. Langhorn, in Virginia. They will also be at Aiken later in the season, and will stop a while in town during the opera season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden arrived on Wednesday from Europe. They were in Scotland during the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will not open their town residence for the season until November.

***

On the Celtic, which is due to-morrow, are booked Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Charles M. Robinson, H. O. Barclay and the Misses Barclay, the Misses Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, J. Cooper Lord, Mrs. James Brown Lord, J. A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Ward, Miss H. Wadsworth, and C. H. Hewitt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have closed their camp in the Adirondacks, and have gone to Ophir Hall, where they will remain until November.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are at their house at White Plains. They have given several house parties, and will have a large party for the Westchester Horse Show next week.

***

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will give a dinner dance to-morrow evening at Tuxedo. There will also be a dance at the Morristown Golf Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart will take up their residence this Winter in the J. Low Harriman house on East Fifty-seventh Street. They have leased it for a term of years.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel chaperoned a theatre party at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, early in the week, and afterward entertained the guests at supper at the Bellevue. Francis Wilson was one of the supper guests. On the same evening James W. Paul, Jr., gave a theatre party for his daughter, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul. Mr. Paul also selected the Chestnut Street house.

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One of the Philadelphia débutantes of the coming Winter will be Miss Frances Roberts, a daughter of Mrs. Caroline H. Roberts. Miss Roberts is a niece of Mrs. Frederic N. Watriss of this city, and a granddaughter of Dr. William Thomson, with whom she lives. Several entertainments will be given for her this Autumn at Corkerhill, near Merion, the noted country place of the late Frank Thomson.

***

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Richardson and Arthur King Wood of this city, whose engagement has already been announced in this column, will be solemnized in November, but the exact date has not yet been determined. Mr. Wood is the son of Stephen Wood of Washington Square, not Washington, as previously reported.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, who returned on the Minnehaha from a five months' tour abroad, have gone to Hempstead. Mrs. A. Scott Cameron is still in Europe.

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Among those arriving on the Majestic, which arrived late Wednesday, were James A. Burden, Mrs. William L. Chase, the Misses Chase, the Hon. James Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia; Mrs. Dunsmuir, and the Misses Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Forbes, Mrs. Lane, Miss Alice L. Lane, and E. V. Z. Lane, Robert McCormick, United States Ambassador to Austria; Lady Edith Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, the Very Rev. Canon White, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Tremenheere.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—Luncheons were given to-day by Miss Susan Travers and Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Georgianna G. King, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and Mrs. George P. Williams, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. J. R. Busk and Mrs. George A. Huhn.

The condition of Gordon McKay continues to improve, and the chances are now considered very good for his recovery.

The Pinard cottages will close for the season on Saturday, all those who have occupied the cottages last season having already left for the Autumn resorts. Mrs. William B. Ogden, William M. Kingsland, and Edward A. Wickes have rented for next year the cottages that this colony has occupied this year.

Mrs. Theodore Lyman of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her brother-in-law, Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Commander and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

James B. Haggin, who spent his first season at Newport this year, occupying the Lispenard Stewart cottage, has rented the Hodgson cottage (Lyndenhurst) for next Summer.

Col. Edward De V. Morrell of Philadelphia is here, inspecting his property on Ochre Point.

Isaac Townsend of New York is visiting friends here.

The rummage sale, for the benefit of the Boys' Club of Trinity Church, and in which a large number of the Summer residents are interested, has netted between $700 and $800 as the result of a two days' sale.

A local amateur minstrel company gave a performance at the Casino Theatre, which the Summer residents, for lack of other entertainment, attended in large numbers.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 25.—For the horse show of Friday and Saturday at Tuxedo there are many social functions scheduled. The largest event is the dinner and dance to be given Friday evening by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., at Kewaydin. She will have as guests many of the judges of the horse show and a number of the Tuxedo cottagers, including Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and others.

Other events for Friday will be a luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who have invited many guests of the show to be present. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will also entertain at luncheon, and on Saturday they will give a dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will give a dinner on Saturday for the younger set, at which will be present many of the young society buds, including Miss Marie Gibson, Miss Burden, the Misses Kane, the Misses Borland, Miss Page, and others.

Others who will entertain on Saturday are Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Main Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradly, and others.

Among the arrivals at the cottages Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., from Newport, at the Chester Davis cottage on Tower Hill; Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hennig, from abroad, at their cottage on East Lake Road; George R. Preston, from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, at the clubhouse; Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, also from Newport.

Among those who will be at Tuxedo Friday and Saturday will be Col. and Mrs. Treat of West Point, Major Grebel, Charles Williams, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Green, E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, Miss E. L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. John M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, G. F. Baker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., and others.

Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Corwin Brush of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Arthur Harold Serrell, who is prominent here. The wedding will take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther H. Brush.

D'Aramon—Bell.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—There was a fashionable Franco-American gathering at the church marriage to-day of Count Paul d'Aramon and Miss Rita Bell, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell. The latter is a sister of James Gordon Bennett and widow of Isaac Bell, Jr., who was United States Minister at The Hague.

Wife of Rome (N. Y.) Official Drops Dead.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Mrs. K. S. Putnam, wife of the City Chamberlain of Rome, died instantly of heart disease in Fort Stanwix Park this evening. She had been calling on friends and after leaving had stopped to rest on one of the benches.

Appeal for Colored Orphans.

The Rev. J. T. Jones, one of the Trustees of the Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphan's Home, near Macon, is in New York in the interests of the institution. This school was founded for the friendless children of the colored race. There is a farm which is cultivated by the pupils, and that aids to some extent in defraying the expenses of maintaining the industrial school. The poverty of the children who attend makes gifts of clothing and provisions acceptable, as well as cash gifts. While in the city the Rev. Mr. Jones will stay at 31 Jones Street.

THE TEUTONIC IN COLLISION.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—The White Star liner Teutonic (from New York, Sept. 17,) collided to-day with the Dublin steamer Mayo in a fog on the Mersey.

The Mayo was considerably damaged, but the Teutonic was not injured.

To Succeed Prof. Virchow.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Johannes Orth, Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the University of Göttingen, succeeds the late Prof. Virchow in the chair of Pathological Anatomy at the University of Berlin. Prof. Orth was for many years Prof. Virchow's assistant.

The Girl from Columbia.

A Story of an American Invasion of Oxford. Written by Frances Aymar Mathews, author of "The Lady Peggy Goes to Town," for the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Lamont G. Burnham.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Capt. Lamont G. Burnham, one of the best-known Boston merchants, died suddenly this morning at his Summer residence in Essex. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Mr. Burnham yielded up participation in active business some few months more than a year ago. Being an enthusiastic yachtsman, he cruised the last two Summers on his steam yacht Pilgrim. He also owned the fleet schooner yacht Elismere, and was deeply interested in cruising and racing.

He had been deeply interested in land in Cuba, a large tract of which he with others had been improving for a sugar plantation. Aside from these enterprises Mr. Burnham had been an active force in the general business of the city. He was Vice President and later President of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Commercial Club, and a Director in the Boston Fruit Company. He was a Trustee of the City Hospital, and was somewhat actively interested in public affairs in general. He served during the civil war in both infantry and cavalry regiments. For many years he was in the coal business.

Isaac A. Singer.

Isaac A. Singer of the Singer Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Singer sewing machine, died suddenly in Atlantic City yesterday, aged sixty-five years. He was a stockholder in the company, though had not been in any way connected with its active management in many years. It had been his custom for years past to spend the Autumn at Atlantic City.

A considerable portion of his time was given over to traveling. When in this city, Mr. Singer generally lived at the Hotel Majestic. He is survived by two sons and two daughters, Charles A. of Larchmont, N. Y.; Mortimer M. of this city, who is now in Europe; Mrs. Daniel Brady, and Mrs. Robert Chambers, both of this city.

Duncan Hunter.

YORK HARBOR, Me., Sept. 25.—Duncan Hunter, a New York banker and broker, although a resident of Providence, R. I., died to-day of heart failure, following illness from diphtheria. Mr. Hunter was born in Scotland forty years ago, and received his education there, later traveling through Europe and studying at different universities. He came to this country and first engaged in business in Helena, Mon., later moving to New York and becoming a banker. Ten years ago he married the youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island.

The Rev. Dr. George A. Archibald.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Rev. Dr. George A. Archibald died to-day at his home in Covington, Ky. He was for many years prominent in United Presbyterian Church work, having held charges in this city, New York City, Madison, Ind., and Allegheny, Penn. Later he served as President of Hanover (Ind.) College, and of Wilson College, Chamberlain, Penn. He went to Covington twenty years ago, and since that time lived a retired life.

Obituary Notes.

Col. HENRY A. PIERCE, Treasurer and general manager of the Pawtucket Electric Company, a prominent figure in the political and military life of Rhode Island, and from 1884 to 1894 an Assistant Secretary of the United States Senate, died yesterday at Pawtucket of appendicitis. He was sixty-six years of age.

ROBERT EDGAR died yesterday at his home, 257 Hutton Street, Jersey City, from a complication of diseases. He was born in New York in 1846, and, although he was only fifteen years old when the civil war broke out, he at once enlisted and served through the war with credit. He was commander of George H. Thomas Post, No. 29, G. A. R.

HENRY WARTH, a prominent resident of Stapleton, S. I., and son of Albin Warth, inventor of a cloth-cutting machine which is used all over the world, died suddenly at his home in that place last evening from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Warth was born in Stapleton forty-nine years ago. He was active in the Democratic politics of Richmond County, though he never held a public office.

IN THE SHOPS.

Thanksgiving Day is a long way off yet, but still it is well to be prepared, and the turkey sets are in the market. There is one that is most attractive of blue Cauldon ware, a beautiful rich blue, the big platter—it will hold a turkey big enough for an orphan asylum, almost—and the plates gilt edged. There are a dozen of these plates, and the whole set will cost $20.

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But $20 is a good deal of money when one thinks of the big turkey which must be bought to fill that platter and the twelve plates, and there is another set of as good a blue, but minus the gilt edge, and not quite as good in general effect, that will cost $12.

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China sales are on just now, and the daintiest of little sugar bowls and creamers can be bought for 25 cents for the two pieces. That is, if they are not already sold out, and, probably, owing to the bad weather lately, they are not.

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Then if one wishes creamers—and one can never have too many—there are pretty little things for 12 cents, a design of pale pink roses on them, and altogether everything that one could wish, unless one happens to see the 15-cent creamers, and they are really more than three cents prettier. They have bigger deep pink roses upon them.

***

If there is a present to be made to the little school girl, there is something in porcelain that will just suit her. This is a pen handle of china, pretty, delicate designs, and each one with a little pink cupid upon it. These, too, cost 25 cents each.

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Whenever one comes across a pattern of nasturtiums in china it is a real pleasure. Of course there is nothing that is specially unusual about them. Every pottery artist has discovered that they are delightfully decorative, but they are not always to be found. One ice cream set has a pattern of nasturtiums done on it—those big, orange-colored nasturtiums—and they are a delight. There is so much character to the color that it is effective on the table.

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How many horrors there are in the way of fern dishes! Many of the flowered dishes in delicate designs of pink and white, like table china, are entirely inappropriate. One pretty, not very large, fern dish, seen the other day, was dark green. All these dishes have inner dishes of porous flower-pot material, in which to put the earth and ferns, and are properly drained. The green fern dish costs $2.75.

***

All sorts and kinds of leathers are in use now, and there is not an animal in Noah's ark whose skin is safe. Camel skin is one of those which is made into bags. It has a traveled sound, and the bag does not need a foreign tag to improve its condition.

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In the linings of some of the bags they have a canvas of a peculiar weave which has the appearance of snake skin.

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Here is a nice little sealing-wax box, which perhaps even the business man would not disdain. It is intended for him, and the box is a light-colored leather, having the effect of pigskin. Inside there are three compartments, one containing a tiny candlestick, another filled with tiny tapers to fit into it, and the third holding a fat stick of business-red sealing wax.

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But one need not have candlesticks or tapers. There is wax to be found now, taper wax, it is called, which has the taper inside the stick of wax. The taper is lighted, the wax melts, falls upon the paper, and there, without difficulty, the letter is ready to be sealed. This wax costs 8 cents a stick.

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Those plaster affairs in colors, tall and slender Yvette Guilbert maidens, and slender, grotesque, auburn-haired men, are the work of a French artist, and cost $2 each.

Business Notices.

ICARIA. E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

TATTERS, the CONSPIRATOR

The story of a dog with a mission, and how he fulfilled it. One of the fiction features in the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times. Sunday.

DRAKE PLUNGE SUCCEEDED

Chicago Turfman Scored a Win with Trinity Bell at Odds On.

OLD ENGLAND WON THE STAKE

Light Fields Raced on a Track Deep in Thin Mud at Gravesend—Three Favorites First.

John A. Drake, one of the most conspicuous horse owners in the racing world this season, again was the central figure at the Gravesend track yesterday, when one more plunge by the Chicago turfman went through safely, in spite of conditions that seemed most favorable for a break in the Drake "luck." Simply because of the Drake entry, Trinity Bell, the fifth race on the programme, and one of the cheapest events of the day, took first place in interest, the betting crowd paying vastly more attention to the selling purse.

There were very few present save the betting men, for the weather was dismally wet and the track deep in thin mud and slush, the fields in consequence being greatly reduced.

The public generally hurried to take the first price offered against Trinity Bell, and the rush forced the price from even money at the opening down to 3 to 5, but as the rush then ceased the betting gradually rose to 4 to 5 against Trinity Bell and remained at that figure to post time, aided by the heavy backing received by Malden.

The race was run in a drenching rain after a long delay at the post, which was supposed to work against the chances of Trinity Bell, but the result was the same as in most of the races that the Drake horses have run, for after galloping well up to the head of the stretch, Trinity Bell went to the front and won with a lot in hand by three lengths, while Malden, whose inclination to run oozed out in the delay at the post, stepped badly after three furlongs, and finished away back. After the race the fact became known that a great amount of money had been bet on the winner through commissioners other than those who have acted for the Drake stable on former occasions. The only penalty for the triumph was that Trinity Bell, entered to sell for $600, was bid up $1,400 by Albert Simons, the owner retaining her for the usual advance of $5. The horse was the first of the Drake stable that has been bid up in the East, and a Western man then did the bidding, though New York turfmen have been grumbling ever since the advent of the Drake stable over the alleged practice of the Chicago horseman in racing stake horses for selling purses.

For the Parkville Stakes, over the short six-furlong course for three-year-olds, four horses ran, with Whiskey King the post favorite and Old England the next best backed. Old England broke first after a tiresome delay at the post, and, going straight on, won all the way, finishing first by a length and a half, while Whiskey King, who was slightly interfered with at the start by Clonmell, sulked early in the contest and was second only because the other runners were all at sea in the going. G. B. Morris, owner of Old England, also won the fourth race with Sombrero, who was opposed only by the two-year-old Examiner, Sombrero starting at 1 to 10 and winning in a canter.

With only four to run for the mile-and-a-furlong selling, Huntressa was the favorite at odds on, and after making all the pace, won about as she pleased. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. S. Sanford & Son's Molly Brant, ch. f., by Clifford-Ballyroe, 114 pounds, (Odom.) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; J. E. Madden's River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 116, (Shaw,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by six lengths from Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter-The Lowe, 107, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Fire Water, Tuscan, Mart Mullen, Sentinel, and Illyria also ran. Value to the winner, $950. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile and a furlong. Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, ch. f., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 94 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; Alex. Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 6, 110, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and out, second by six lengths from L. V. Bell's Black Dick, blk. c., 4, 101, (Gannon,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:35 2-5. Chiron also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by owners.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. Green B. Morris's Old England, b. g., by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length and a half; the Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 112, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second, by a length and a half, from A. Featherstone's Arsenal, ch. c., by Lamplighter-Hannarinda, 109, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Clonmell also ran. Value to the winner, $2,065. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-La Toquera, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 10 and out, won in a canter by five lengths. Richard Kane's Great Lever, 85, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and out, second. Only two horses ran. Time—1:47 1-5. Value to the winner, $815. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. John A. Drake's Trinity Bell, b. f., 4 years, by Rossington-Famine, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by three lengths; Mrs. R. S. Turner's Black Scot, blk. h., 5, 108, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from Dryer & McGuire's Miss Buttermilk, b. f., 3, 105, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Malster, Oclawaha, Neither One, Duckoy, and Malden also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. George Chandler's Arden, b. c., 4 years, by Fabulous or Charade-Faith, 114 pounds, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by a length; L. V. Bell's Mixer, b. g., 4, 103, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from David Gideon's Glennellie, ch. f., 4, 103, (L. Smith,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:13 1-5. The Dancer, Singing Nymph, Carroll D., Prince Richard, and Knight of Snowdoin also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by N. Chandler.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about three-quarters of a mile. Dublin, 139 pounds; Belvino, 130; G. Whittier, 129; Captain Gaston and Setauket, 127 each; Saint Finnan, 124; Schoharie, 122; Star of the West, 120; Silver Fur, Dinna Forget, and The Cuckoo, 114 each, and Lady Russell, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Francesco, 118 pounds; Clicus, 111; G. Whittier and Hunter Raine, 108 each; Brunswick, 103; Himself and Saint Finnan, 98 each, and Franklyn C., 84.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; about three-quarters of a mile. Meddling Mary, Miladi Love, Marion Etta, Witful, Albany Girl, Pride of Galore, Nine Spot, Shippingport, Sweet Alice, Dunluce, Sweet Marjorie, Kensington Girl, Jola, Julia Arthur, and Glorious, 112 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and a furlong. Sombrero and Hermis, 126 pounds each; Cunard, Andy Williams, and Col. Bill, 121 each; Huntressa and Old England, 118 each; Heno and Igniter, 116 each; Oom Paul, 113; Extinguisher, 111; Rockwater, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Kilogram and Dr. Barlow, 110 pounds each; Satire, 108; Handicapper, Alsike, Martin Burk, and Duckoy, 103 each; Moor, 100; Fried Krupp and Hot, 97 each; May J., 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile. Eva Russell, 111 pounds, Tom Lawson, Dark Planet, Bernard, Hackensack, and Claude, 102 each; Lass o' Linden and War Cry, 101 each; Ella Snyder, 99; Bobbinet and Tioga, 96 each.

Morris Park's Stake Schedule.

The book programme for the Westchester Racing Association's Fall meeting at Morris Park was issued yesterday. The arrangement of stakes to be run at the meeting is as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 7—The Manhattan Handicap, for all ages; the Matron, for two-year-old colts; the Matron, for two-year-old fillies, and the Jerome Handicap.

Wednesday, Oct. 8—The Autumn Hurdle, and the Hurricane, for two-year-olds.

Thursday, Oct. 9—The Belle Meade, for two-year-olds, and the Bronx Handicap, for all ages.

Friday, Oct. 10—The Protectory, for three-year-olds.

Saturday, Oct. 11—The Champion Steeplechase, the Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds, and the Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old.

Monday, Oct. 13—The Mamaroneck Handicap, for all ages.

Tuesday, Oct. 14—The Rancho del Paso, for two-year-olds, and the Fairview, for three-year-olds.

Wednesday, Oct. 15—The McGrathiana, for three-year-olds.

Thursday, Oct. 16—The New Rochelle, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Westchester Handicap, for all ages.

Friday, Oct. 17—The William's Bridge, for three-year-olds and upward.

Saturday, Oct. 18—The October Steeplechase; the Champagne, for two-year-olds, and the Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward.

Monday, Oct. 20—The Cassanova, for fillies three years old and upward.

Tuesday, Oct. 21—The Corinthian Steeplechase; the Silverbrook, for two-year-olds, and the Diziana, for three-year-olds.

Wednesday, Oct. 22—The Castleton, for fillies two years old.

Thursday, Oct. 23—The Autumn Meadow Brook Hunters Steeplechase; the Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds, and the Fordham Handicap, for all ages.

Friday, Oct. 24—The Fort Schuyler Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward.

Saturday, Oct. 25—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, and the Morris Park Weight-For-Age Race, for three-year-olds and upward.

Results of Harness Races.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Ruby May, with breeding unknown, winner of the 2:25 pace at the Taunton Park this afternoon, was protested by A. E. Richardson of Saginaw, Mich., who claimed that Ruby May is ineligible, in that she has a previous record of 2:22½. The appeal is pending.

The 2:35 race was easy for Rubita, who took straight heats. The 2:18 trot went to Byron Wilkes. The summaries:

2:25 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Ruby May, b. m., (Provost)	1	1	1
The Goat, b. g.	2	2	2
Nannie T., b. m.	4	3	3
Hazel D., b. m.	3	4	4
Margaret S., br. m.	5	5	5

Time—2:20½; 2:22; 2:21.

2:35 Trot or Pace.—Purse, $400.

Rubita, ch. m., (Johnson)	1	1	1
Odora S., br. m.	2	2	3
Wallace H.	3	3	2
Paddy the Irish Boy	5	4	4
Lady Thayer, blk. m.	4	5	dr
Fairy Wilkes, b. m.	dis		

Time—2:21¼; 2:20½; 2:19¾.

2:18 Trotting; purse, $600.

Byron Wilkes, blk. g., (Paige)	3	1	1
My Chance, ch. g.	1	2	2
Notion, br. g.	2	4	4
Cesures, b. m.	4	3	3
Casque, br. s.	5	6	5
Miss Mcdonald	7	5	6
Minnie G., b. m.	6	7	7

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:16½; 2:17.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Two races were decided at the Franklin County Fair to-day, and 22,000 persons witnessed the sport. Results:

2:20 Trot, Purse $500.—Elbert S., b. g., won first, third, and fourth heats and race; Media, b. m., won second heat and second money; Prince Ansonia, b. g., was third. Polori also ran. Best time, 2:17½.

2:24 Pace, Purse $500.—David R., b. g., took fourth, fifth, and sixth heats and race; Grexford Girl, b. m., took first heat and second money; Angus Pointer was third. Old Point and May Patchen also started. May Patchen took second and third heats, but was distanced in fifth. Best time—2:19½.

2:15 Pace, Purse $1,000, (unfinished).—Bivouac, gr. g., and Bert Booth, br. g., each took a heat. Best time—2:15¼.

Entries for Harness Races at Yonkers.

Seven races have been arranged by the committee in charge of the next matinée of the New York Driving Club, to be held at the Empire track, Yonkers, this afternoon. The quality of the entries insures some excellent competition, and Secretary Wilson has announced that the club would hold a matinée once a week from now until the close of the season. Many of the horses on the Grand Circuit will be brought to New York by their owners for the weekly affairs.

The club now numbers 250 members, which, it is expected, will be increased to 400 before the season ends. All the matinées are free to the public, without even a charge for programmes. Following are the events and entries for to-day's meet, which starts at 2 P. M.:

First Race.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.
L. Kahn's b. g. George Wallace.
L. H. Perlman's gr. m. Maggie Alencon.
C. Hackett's br. m. Helen H.
P. Kennedy's br. g. N. T. B.
J. L. Dodge's ch. m. Precious.

Second Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
M. Bruckheimer's b. g. Bow Rene.
Stewart Barr's br. g. Bright Light.
D. C. Flanagan's b. m. Little Helen.

Third Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
A. C. Schuyler's blk g. Directly.
Charles C. Loyd's ch. g. Richard B.
Thomas F. Russell's br. m. Princess Sprague.
David Goodman's b. g. Freeland.
George W. Grote's b. g. Ed Gay.
Stewart Barr's b. g. T. D.
W. J. Clark's br. g. Iliderim.
Nathan Straus's blk. g. Malacca.

Fourth Race.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.
F. G. Schmidt's ch. g. Mercury Wilkes.
J. P. Baiter's b. m. Helen D.
A. E. Perrin's b. g. Bud Stout.
Nathan Straus's ch. g. Quadriga.
Edgar Bronk's ch. g. Star Pugh.

Fifth Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
H. C. Mapes's b. g. Jolly Bachelor.
Charles C. Lloyd's b. g. Allabrieve.
Fred Gerkert's br. g. Indian Jim.
D. C. Flanagan's b. g. Ivandorf.
A. E. Perrin's blk. g. Equity.
Brayton Ives's b. m. Nora McKinney.

Sixth Race.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.
W. B. E. Lockwood's Crafty.
M. C. Boynton's blk. g. Tony M.
Isaac Hopper's Lucre.
A. E. Perrin's b. g. Rosalet.

Seventh Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
M. C. Harrison's b. g. Axtello.
Charles C. Loyd's blk. g. Malzour.
Edgar Bronk's ch. m. Bonnie Duchess.

Pimlico Race Track May Be Sold.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Attorney General Isidor Rayner to-day instituted suit in Towson for the sale of "Old Dixie," the famous Pimlico race track and grounds, near this city. Defendants to the suit are the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the Pimlico Driving Club.

COLUMBIA TO MEET PRINCETON.

Track Athletic Relations Between the Two Universities Resumed After Long Lapse.

E. Stauffen, Jr., manager of the Columbia track team, is already arranging his schedule of meets and games for the coming season. The most important plan so far consummated is a resumption of track relations with Princeton, after a lapse of three years. It has already been arranged that Columbia will meet Princeton in a dual track meet in the Spring, probably in New York. The usual meet with Pennsylvania will be held, and practice games will probably be arranged with New York University. These will constitute the chief outdoor engagements. A big indoor open meet, similar to the one last year in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, will be held about March 1 in Madison Square Garden.

The annual closed Fall handicap games will be held at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, on Nov. 26. The previous Wednesday, Nov. 19, a new series of freshman-sophomore track games will take place, also at Columbia Oval.

Trainer Ernest W. Hjertberg will again have charge of the team.

Stuyvesant Yacht Club's Regatta.

The Stuyvesant Yacht Club will hold its annual Fall regatta over the club course on Sunday. The entries will remain open until 10 o'clock on the morning of the races. This will be the last open regatta of the season for the club, and will afford the crack yachts of the vicinity a last chance to compete before hauling out for the Winter. Entries can be sent to J. Kraus, care of the club, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the East River.

Kaiser Wants Another American Yacht.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Yachtsman hears that Emperor William contemplates commissioning the Herreshoffs to build him a fast schooner, as he is dissatisfied with the performances of the Meteor III., and that Herr Watjens is likely to take a similar step when he disposes of the yawl Navahoe.

Greater New York's Athletic Games.

The closing meeting of the outdoor athletic season will take place at Celtic Park on Oct. 19, the occasion being the games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, entry blanks for which can be obtained from P. J. Conway, 207 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York. The following events will be given:

One-hundred-yard run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; running high jump, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; five-mile, scratch; throwing the 16-pound hammer, limited handicap; throwing 56-pound weight, limited handicap.

It is expected that Desmurteau, the champion of America and Canada, will come on to contest with John Flanagan. In the special five-mile race A. G. Bowen, who is a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, expects to meet Alexander Grant, Jerry Pierce, and all the other distance runners.

BASEBALL WAR DECLARED

American League Team Assured for This City Next Season.

LOCATION OF GROUNDS SECRET

National League Owners Discuss Plans to Block the Invasion of the Successful Rival League.

Baseball matters of importance were discussed at length by the National League franchise owners at a conference, which was begun on Wednesday and continued for several hours yesterday. The situation in general was talked over, and the placing of an American League club in New York was a matter which received the greatest amount of attention. While Chairman John T. Brush and all the others who took part in the conference would not say so, there is no doubt that an aggressive policy has been decided upon in order to frustrate as far as possible the inroads which the rival organization will attempt to make on National League territory.

While this conference was going on, the agents of the American League were not idle. James C. Kennedy, who has been very successful as a promoter of sporting events, has been spoken of as the man in whom the American League would intrust its affairs, so far as placing a club in this city. Mr. Kennedy, when seen yesterday, said: "I am sorry that this matter has been exploited, as I thought my name would not have been mentioned until I had everything arranged for publicity. Ban Johnson has been here within the past three days, but is out of the city at present. The American League will place a club here and will play on its own grounds in New York next season. I am not at liberty to say where they will locate. In a few days I may be able to say everything. For the present, let me tell you that we have options on three sites, one of which is admirably situated, and when its location is made known will cause no little surprise. First-class players will make up the club. What the baseball public want is first-rate ball, and that is what will be provided. New York is not a sentimental city, it is a business centre, and its people will demand the best article and support those who give it."

Several sites were mentioned, but Mr. Kennedy would not say if any one of them was included in the three on which option had been secured by the American League.

Late last evening Mr. Brush was seen in reference to the matters discussed during the conference of the National League Club representatives. He was conservative to a degree of secrecy when asked if war had been declared against the American League, but admitted that peace proposals had not been made on either side.

"We considered many matters of internal interest," he said, "during the conference, none of which, however, would be of public interest. The reports of the season, which is now nearing its conclusion, given by the representatives of the different clubs, were very gratifying. As to our formulating plans for offsetting or frustrating the American League, I can tell you that we will continue to travel along the same lines as we have done during the past season. This is a free country, and no person can be prevented from going into any legitimate business in which another is already engaged. The National League will continue to give exhibitions of clean baseball. It has always been honest in everything, and has fulfilled its promises. Everything it promised has been given. A strict regard has been maintained for all rights and privileges. Others cannot say so much. To some people territorial rights and reservations, club assets, which means players, are in no way sacred. We intend to protect ourselves and our property as we have done all along, and the outlook for next season is even more promising than at the beginning of this year.

"The clubs in the National League reported to the meeting as to what players they had signed, and these reports were very satisfactory indeed. I cannot say who has or has not been signed. To do so at the present time would, to my mind, be extremely injudicious, as it might interfere with prospective deals or some that have been consummated. Manager-Captain McGraw told us of his successful hunt for good players, and I am more than certain New York supporters of the game will have good reason to applaud the local club next season."

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati Beat St. Louis in Only Contest of National League—Standing of the Clubs.

The solitary scheduled game in the National League yesterday was played in Cincinnati between the home team and St. Louis, the former winning rather handily. Pittsburg played in Worcester and just managed to beat the Eastern League players by one run, the score being 3 to 2.

In the American League the final game of the present season was played in Chicago, the home team winning easily from St. Louis. Considering the condition of the field, both teams gave a creditable exhibition. This was the only game played yesterday in the American League.

CINCINNATI, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Cincinnati baseball team beat St. Louis easily to-day by a score of 6 to 1. Both pitchers were in good trim, but Poole's work was easily superior to Currie's. The St. Louis players went to pieces in the third inning, and the errors made by them allowed the home team to score four unearned runs. With the exception of this inning St. Louis played well, the Cincinnati's scoring but two runs, one each in the second and fifth innings. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 .—6	9	2	
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	4	5	

Batteries—Poole and Bergen; Currie and Ryan.

PITTSBURG, 3; WORCESTER, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Pittsburg defeated the Worcester baseball team to-day by a score of 3 to 2. All the scoring was done in the first inning on errors, after which both teams played superb ball. Pittsburg to-day signed Pitcher Falkenberg of Worcester for next season. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	2	
Worcester ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	2	

Batteries—Lever and Phelps; Falkenberg and Steelman.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	100	34	.746	Chicago	64	69	.481
Brooklyn	72	60	.545	St. Louis	57	72	.442
Boston	67	71	.523	Philadelphia	53	78	.405
Cincinnati	67	67	.500	New York	45	82	.354

Game Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	4	:—11	16	1	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0—	5	10	3

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Sudhoff and Sugden.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	83	51	.619	Cleveland	68	65	.511
St. Louis	75	57	.568	Washington	59	75	.440
Chicago	73	57	.561	Detroit	60	82	.379
Boston	74	60	.552	Baltimore	50	85	.370

Manhattan and Rutgers Football.

To-morrow afternoon Manhattan College will meet the football eleven from Rutgers College at Jasper Field in the first game of the season. Coach Smith and Capt. Farley have been busy for the last three weeks in developing a heavy line for Manhattan. Among the candidates are Mullins, Murphy, McCarthy, Krebs, Delaney, P. Cotter, Thatcher, McMorrow, McShane, Bolan, Beckingham, Moore, Sheridan, Ryan, McPhillips, and Flynn.

AMERICAN TENNIS PRAISED.

President of English Association Officially Reports Superiority of Yankees in the Singles.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The official report of W. H. Collins, President of the Lawn Tennis Association, of the tour of the British lawn tennis players in the United States frankly admits that the "recent contests demonstrated that America possesses two singles players as good at least as our best, but in doubles we have a pair better than anything they can for the moment produce."

Mr. Collins refers to the differences in the games as played in America and England and suggests that the United States and Great Britain adopt a uniform pattern of nets, centre straps, cords, and post supports. He considers the American courts to be "above the average tournament courts in the United Kingdom," and acknowledges the excellence of American balls, but says they are deader than the English, and thinks the elasticity of balls should be standardized as well as their size and weight. Mr. Collins also criticises mildly the laxity of American officials in penalizing "foot faults" and recommends that future international tournaments should include one day's rest, "so that this country might play the same men in singles and doubles."

INDOOR SWIMMING RACES.

Newly Formed Knickerbocker Aquatic Club Opens Its Season.

The newly formed Knickerbocker Aquatic Club opened the indoor swimming season with some very successful races in the tank of the former Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue last night, in which all the best of the local swimmers were represented. The events were exceptionally well contested, the 100-yard handicap having twenty-eight starters, requiring nine trial heats, three semi-finals, and a final heat to decide the event. It was won by L. de B. Handley of the home club, with B. Lawrence of the same club second.

A team relay race was won by the New York Athletic Club team principally by the excellent work of C. Ruberl. Beecroft of the New Yorks gained five feet for his side in the first relay, but Handley of the Knickerbockers won it all back and two feet more in the second relay. Wenck failed to reduce this lead in the third relay, but in the final stage Ruberl took it from Ruddy with ease, winning by six feet. A team from the Pawnee Athletic Club of Brooklyn also competed, and was in third position throughout the race.

A 200-foot novice race was won by Emanuel Felix of the Knickerbockers, and the home swimmers defeated a mixed team in a lively but very one-sided game of water polo by a score of 4 to 0. The summary follows:

200 Feet Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by J. B. Schoenfeld, Columbia University Swimming Club; Allerton Geery, Pelham Manor Club, second. Time—0:53 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Craig, unattached; Thomas E. Fisher, unattached, second. Time—0:55 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Emanuel Felix, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club; Arthur C. Foster, unattached, second. Time—0:49 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Felix, Schoenfeld second, Craig third. Time—0:53 2-5.

Relay Race, 800 feet, teams of four, each to swim 200 feet.—Won by New York Athletic Club team; composed of R. Beecroft, T. E. Kitching, F. Wenck, and C. Ruberl; Knickerbocker Aquatic Club team, composed of George W. Van Cleaf, L. de B. Handley, L. J. Goodwin, and J. Ruddy, second; Pawnee Athletic Club team, composed of H. E. Ryan, H. K. Terhune, F. Western, and H. C. de Loiselle, third. Time—2:59.

100-Yard Handicap—First heat won by B. Lawrence, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (11 seconds;) F. W. Vulcan, New Rochelle High School, (8 seconds,) second. Time—0:18 2-5. Second heat won by F. D. Bannan, De Witt Clinton High School, (5 seconds;) Philip Kearney, Pawnee Athletic Club, (11 seconds,) second. Time—0:20 3-5. Third heat won by D. S. Carter, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (9 seconds;) H. C. de Loiselle, Pawnee Athletic Club, (10 seconds,) second. Time—1:20. Fourth heat won by Harry Bracker, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (12 seconds;) Otto Wahle, New York Athletic Club, (5 seconds,) second. Time—1:20 2-5. Fifth heat won by G. W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (8 seconds;) Fred Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (2 seconds,) second. Time—1:21 2-5. Sixth heat won by V. de P. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (11 seconds;) J. Lawrence, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (10 seconds,) second. Time—1:21 1-5. Seventh heat won by T. E. Kitching, New York Athletic Club, (5 seconds;) Van Wheeler, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (10 seconds,) second. Time—1:20 1-5. Eighth heat won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (9 seconds;) D. H. Brattan, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (8 seconds,) second. Time—1:21 2-5. Ninth heat won by L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (3 seconds;) F. O'Callaghan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (11 seconds,) second. Time—1:20 3-5. First semi-final heat won by B. Lawrence; D. S. Carter, second. Time—1:17 2-5. Second semi-final heat won by H. Brocken; V. de P. Goodwin, second. Time—1:19 4-5. Third semi-final heat won by Handley; Kitching, second. Time—1:17 4-5. Final heat won by Handley; Lawrence, second; Broker, third. Time—1:20 2-5.

Knickerbocker A.C.	Positions.	All Stars, 0
W. Reuss	Left forward	F. Western
L. B. Goodwin	Right forward	Abbott
V. de P. Goodwin	Centre forward	Spencer
J. Ruddy	Half back	F. Vulte
G. W. Van Cleaf	Right guard	H. Duden
L. de B. Handley	Left guard	Kearney

Goals for Knickerbocker A. C.—Reuss, (2,) Handley, (2.) Referee—Dr. J. M. Davis.

Cups for Lakewood Polo Tourney.

The prize list for the Lakewood Polo Club's annual Fall tournament from Oct. 13 to 25, to be played on George J. Gould's Georgian Court grounds, was announced yesterday by Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association. The chief trophy will be the Ladies' Cup, a new prize which must be won four times by the same club before becoming its permanent property. The donors of the cup are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Mrs. H. L. Herbert. The second event will be for the Carasaljo Cups, given by Kingdon and Jay Gould. These latter trophies are open to teams not exceeding an aggregate handicap of 16 goals.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:40 A. M.—White Plains Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Avenues; J. Haggerty; damage, $100.

6:30 A. M.—194 Monroe Street; Israel Rosky; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—327 East Sixteenth Street; Louis Ettinger; damage, $200.

12 M.—1,615 Second Avenue; Max Rosh; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—636 Fifth Street; Samuel Friedman; damage, $10.

3:15 P. M.—230 Monroe Street; Jacob Friesner; damage trifling.

6:05 P. M.—2,119 Second Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—131 Avenue B; William Besh; damage, $200.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh east winds.

There will be showers to-day in Southern New England, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Eastern Lower Lake Region, along the South Atlantic Coast, the Upper Lake Region, and the Northwest, except Montana. Showers are also probable in the Central Rocky Mountain Region. On Saturday there will be showers in the Middle Slope Region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Upper Lake Region.

Steamers which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh east winds and cloudy weather and some rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	50	54	54
6 A. M.	54	52	52
9 A. M.	59	52	53
12 M.	62	55	58
4 P. M.	65	56	58
6 P. M.	63	55	58
9 P. M.	59	55	58
12 P. M.	56	56	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56½
Weather Bureau	54½
Corresponding date 1901	59½

The thermometer registered 53 degrees at 8 A. M. and 55 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 58 degrees at 12:01 A. M., and the minimum 51 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

With Strenuous People.

Awakened athletic activity reflected in stories, comment, and pictures, by Paul J. Goold, in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Katz & Sackerman, Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sunshine, Kohn & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; C. L. Kaufman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bronner, H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Black & Anthony, Springfield, Ohio; J. H. Black, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Hoffman, embroideries; 43 Leonard Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Eckert, silks; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. J. Bryce, hats; Hoffman House.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. Kaufman, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Glasgow Brothers & Dock, Jackson, Mich.; H. S. Glasgow, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Robertson, D. L., & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; D. L. Robertson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, silk and dress goods; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Shade, J. S., & Sons, Reading, Penn.; J. S. Shade, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Millar & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Scott, dress trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; G. Louis, toys and baby carriages; 436 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Joliet Dry Goods Co., Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Southerland, cloaks, waists, millinery, furnishing goods ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; Everett House.

Keely Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Croft, carpets; 486 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. George S. Fields, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Capt. Gage, England; Dr. H. F. McDowell, Franklin, Penn.

IMPERIAL—Judge L. Salzenbacher, Porto Rico; Col. A. S. Gage, Texas.

GRAND—Commander John A. H. Nickelson, United States Navy; Col. J. J. O'Connell, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Ex-Mayor C. T. Chapin, Rochester.

MANHATTAN—Lady Playfair, London; Judge H. M. Sanford, Connecticut; Mrs. Dean Sage, Albany; Capt. H. G. Gilmore, United States Navy.

GOLFERS PLAY IN RAIN

C. B. Cory Wins the Gold Medal at Nassau Country.

LOW SCORES ON WET GREENS

Travis, Seeley, and Croker Tie for Second Place—Four Silver Cups Offered for Competition.

Rubber coats, rubber shoes, and rubber duck shooting boots would have been more in keeping with sport yesterday than golf clubs and balls, but one would have seen these requirements reversed on the links of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove. The annual open tournament, with a glittering array of silver cups and medals, had been announced to begin in the morning, and out of 142 entries exactly one-half came bravely forward. Puddles of water stood inches deep on many greens, and the balls were often partially buried in the soft turf; but still the game went on.

Under the conditions, an unusually strong field turned out, and the scores were surprisingly good. President Harvey Murdoch said early in the day that 90 would be good enough golf for any one, yet at that figure two men tied for the last place in the first cup set. The gold medallist proved to be Charles B. Cory, one of the Boston entries and the present Florida champion. He turned in a miraculous card of 80. The former champion, Walter J. Travis, did 81; but he had to share that honor with Charles H. Seeley, the Connecticut champion, and Frank Croker. A. G. Lockwood, another of Boston's star golfers, followed after with 85.

The original conditions calling for a thirty-six-hole qualifying round were changed to eighteen holes. Four sets of sixteen qualified for as many cups, and the match play rounds will begin to-day. Of the seventy-one players who started, sixty-nine turned in complete cards. Those who qualified for the first or Nassau Country Cup are:

Charles B. Cory, Oakley, Mass.—
Out ..6 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 5—41
In ...4 4 6 5 4 4 4 4 3—39—80

Walter J. Travis, Garden City	40	41	81
Charles H. Seeley, Wee Burn	41	40	81
Frank Croker, Deal	41	40	81
A. G. Lockwood, Allston	43	42	85
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	41	44	85
Gilman R. Tiffany, Powelton	46	40	86
W. L. Hicks, Nassau	47	40	87
J. D. Travers, Nassau	46	41	87
L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills	42	46	88
J. J. Phillips, Hollywood	44	44	88
J. H. Maxwell, Nassau	46	43	89
F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah	45	44	89
W. R. Hill, New Brunswick	46	43	89
Devereaux Emmet, Garden City	46	43	89
Hazen Moore, Apawamis	46	44	90
J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau	46	44	90

The results for the other three cups were:

NORTH COUNTRY CUP.

G. B. Adams, Crescent A. C.	48	43	91
Stephen P. Nash, Columbia	47	44	91
W. T. Stern, St. Andrew's	50	42	92
C. G. Rowe, Saegkill	49	43	92
John M. Ward, Fox Hills	49	43	92
Lawrence Gauntlett, Westbrook	47	45	92
R. T. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill	46	46	92
W. W. Burton, Pasadena, Cal	46	47	93
E. W. Jewett, Garden City	49	44	93
Samuel Frothingham, Lenox	48	46	94
Harvey Murdock, Nassau	52	42	94
C. A. Nesmith, Plushing	50	45	95
J. Taylor, Crescent A. C.	49	46	95
W. J. Evans, Powelton	53	42	95

GLEN COVE CUP.

D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau, 96; Frederick B. Pratt, Nassau, 96; Howard Townsend, Jr., Nassau, 96; C. Jennings, Garden City, 97; J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau, 97; C. H. Hamilton, Nassau, 98; W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. C., 98; J. F. Tobin, Harbor Hill, 98; S. R. Kennedy, Nassau, 99; H. V. Keep, Englewood, 99; C. Lawrence Perkins, Rockaway, 99; T. D. Hooper, Nassau, 99; Percy Chubb, Nassau, 100; L. C. Rider, Nassau, 100; W. C. F. Watson, Jr., Morris County, 100; J. G. Batterson, North Jersey, 101; H. W. Beebe, Garden City, 101; H. S. Hadden, Nassau, 101; F. B. Barrett, Fox Hill, 101.

OYSTER BAY CUP.

O. E. Stevens, Columbia, 102; C. O. Gates, Nassau, 102; F. R. Fell, Englewood, 102; George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 102; F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 104; F. M. Freeman, Lakewood, 105; C. H. Hyde, Nassau, 105; J. S. Todd, Knollwood, 105; F. C. Travers, Nassau, 105; R. S. Sinclair, Baltusrol, 107; C. V. Meserole, Crescent A. C., 109; W. Gardner, Nassau, 111; L. M. Picabia, Knollwood, 111; J. H. Walker, Nassau, 111.

Ties will have to be played off in every set to determine the draws this morning. In the first cup set the pairings are Travers and Kellogg, Marcellus and Emmet, Lockwood and Travis, Croker and Seeley, Tiffany and winner of tie, Hill and Phillips, Hicks and J. H. Maxwell, Cory and Knapp.

WOMEN GOLFERS PRACTICE.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 25.—To-day was the busiest of the week at the Country Club, and about fifty entrants for the women's championships went over the course before sunset. In addition to those who have been at Clyde Park since Monday, there were many new arrivals. Miss Genevieve Hecker, present champion, and Miss Ruth Underhill will not arrive before Saturday or Sunday, while Mrs. E. A. Manice will play her first practice game to-morrow. Miss Bessie Anthony did much putting and approaching to-day. Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the Huntington Valley Country Club, who was runner-up in the National event three years ago, came to-day and played the course in close to bogey figures. Miss Elizabeth Howe of the Pittsburg Golf Club showed her best golf since Monday. Among the entrants who registered to-day were Miss Katherine C. Harley, Fall River; Mrs. Hermann B. Lewis, Philadelphia Cricket Club; Mrs. Charles M. Hinckle, Palmetto Golf Club; Mrs. S. C. Price, Huntingdon Valley; Miss Anita Phipps, Springfield Country Club; Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County; Mrs. F. B. Lund, Beaver Meadow; Miss Ruth Milne, Albany Country Club, and Miss Amy K. Jones, Edgewater.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS W. STRONG, as executor of the last will and testament of Lena B. Strong, deceased, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. SCHAWE and Catharine Schawe, his wife; Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Emma J. Dresser, his wife; Robert M. Nugent and "Mary" Nugent, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, and whose first name is unknown to plaintiff; Frederick S. Gillis, Steven J. Geoghegan and Charles A. Geoghegan, doing business under the firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and Samuel Naitove, Daniel Spiegel, and William S. Rosenberg, doing business under the firm name of Spiegel & Rosenberg; —— Adler and —— Piebes, doing business under the firm name of Adler & Piebes; Benjamin Oestreicher and Bernard Oestreicher, doing business under the firm name of B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn; the said Samuel Naitove, Spiegel & Rosenberg, Adler & Piebes, B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn being tenants in premises sought to be foreclosed herein, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1902.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

To Emma B. Dresser, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Alfred Steckler, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of August, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1902. The original complaint was filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1902.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au15-1aw6wF&s26.

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors.
jy18-1aw6mF.

WEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 31, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARGARETHA WEBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the second day of April, 1902. ERHARDT WEBER, WILLIAM JOHN WEBER, Executors. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executors, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. ap4-1aw6mF

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.

RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1ST. The circulars for the 23d year present A LIST OF HONORS WON BY BERKELEY graduates in college, and LISTS OF PARENTS WHO HAVE HAD FROM ONE TO FIVE SONS IN THE SCHOOL DURING AN AGGREGATE OF FROM FIVE TO THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS—also information as to a new course in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

Speedy preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton.

The Head Master will be at the School Building from 9 to 1 daily after September 20.
JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1902.
Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
AT NEW LOCATION 122 W. 72ND ST.
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.

Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments; OPTIONAL MILITARY DRILL. Hot Luncheon; Playground. Optional study hour under instructors. Catalogues. The Principal is daily at his office from 9 to 6.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE 45 WEST 81ST ST. (Manhattan Square N.)
Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised.
Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., (Principal,)
will be in his office every morning from 9 to 12. A personal interview desired. Illustrated Catalogue. 11th year begins Oct. 1

MISS C. E. MASON'S
Suburban School
For Girls and Young Ladies
"THE CASTLE"
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A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia. Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Nov. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon
Bluecher, Oct. 2, 3 PM | Waldersee, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM

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†Lahn, Sept. 27, 1 PM | †Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
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Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Kens'g't'n, Sept. 30, 5PM | *Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM
St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M. | Philadelph. Oct. 8, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Sept. 27, 10 AM | Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM
Finland, Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
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CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania..Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic..Oct. 15, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 8, Noon | Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon
Germanic..Oct. 8, Noon | Oceanic..Oct. 22 9:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILW

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 25	857,296
To date this year	135,666,521
Corresponding date last year	215,241,075

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 25	$3,921,500
To date this year	$693,349,850
Corresponding date last year	$763,384,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@20 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	National Biscuit	⅞
Chi. & Alton	⅝	National Lead	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf	1⅛	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	2½	North American	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Union Tract	½	Pressed S. C. pf	1⅛
Col. H. C. & I.	3	Pullman	½
Com. Tobacco pf	1	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Corn Products	½	Rep. Steel	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Det. Un. Ry.	1	Third Avenue	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	⅜	Twin City	1
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Pacific	1½
Gen. Chem. pf	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf	⅜
Iowa Central pf	1½	U. S. Steel	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Kan. City So. pf	⅝	Rutland pf	2
Lake Erie & W. pf	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem	1	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Malting pf	⅝	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	New Cent. Coal	1½
Am. Woolen pf	½	Northern Central	2
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf	¼
Canada Southern	⅝	Reading	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Rutland pf	2
Den. & R. G. pf	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Dist. of Am. pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
General Electric	2¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Gt. North. pf	½	U. S. Express	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Det., M. & M. l. g.	
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1	3½s	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	1⅛	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	
Balt. & O. gen. 4s	1	con. 4s	1
Cal., H. & E. 5s	2½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Wall Street's hysteria came to a very sudden end yesterday, when announcement was made from Washington of the relief measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and, as well, when it became more generally known that local banks had been quietly but none the less surely availing themselves of the recent offer of the Secretary to take out new circulation against the deposit of Government bonds.

In the first hour of trading nervous holders of stocks, unaware of developments and of the Secretary's contemplated action, appeared as sellers, with the result—thanks to the further efforts of the professional bears—that prices yielded throughout the list on comparatively light transactions. Where on the day previous, in other words, stocks had been tumbled out by the thousand share lots, in yesterday's early dealings the shares came out only in hundred and two hundred share lots, clearly indicating that liquidation had run its course. Thereafter, this selling at an end, the market first steadied and then rose sharply from the low level. The close was at practically the best prices for the day, with many substantial net gains appearing and not an important net decline. On the advance the standard railway shares assumed leadership.

As a not unexpected sequel to the new relief measures taken the rates for call money dropped sharply yesterday afternoon, at one time falling as low as 1 per cent., as compared with the high figure of 20 per cent. It is, however, only fair to say that this low rate was made after all demands had been satisfied and cannot, therefore, be regarded as in any sense a natural figure—no more so, in fact, than the extreme rate of 25 per cent. made on Wednesday by some belated and much excited borrowers on the floor of the Exchange.

Nor is it to be supposed that forthwith there will be money ease. There will not be. Rates, however, should and will tend lower; though if short-sighted pools should endeavor to wage another active speculative campaign the money market will promptly check it.

Just as Wall Street's money flurry has in no sense checked the country's business or prevented the further growth of the now assured bountiful crops, so it has not caused any change in plans developing in respect to some important railroad and industrial corporations.

Standard Oil buying in the market in the last few days has not been for pleasure.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Singularly enough one of the heaviest stocks on the list yesterday was Manhattan, which on the day previous had been the market leader in point of strength. This heaviness was the more noticeable for the reason that early in the day the stock was "tipped" for a big rise. The Street was uncertain whether the Gould-Rockefeller pool in the stock was keeping it down in order to accumulate more stock or was "feeding it out" to those who followed the tip. The weight of opinion inclined to the former view.

In comparatively inactive stocks any demand resulted in sharp advances, showing that in spite of the "shake out" there was little stock for sale. Pullman Palace Car rose 3 points, Pacific Coast second preferred 2, and Third Avenue 1 on the transfer in, each case of 100 shares; the purchase of 200 shares of Lake Erie and Western preferred advanced that stock 7 points; Westinghouse Electric rose 2 points on 600 shares, while Rock Island was up equally as much on the transfer of 900 shares.

Keene and Harriman brokers continued their buying of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. Standard Oil brokers also took Union Pacific, and were active, as well, in Atchison, Amalgamated Copper, and Sugar.

Notwithstanding the statement that the Directors of Southern Railway at their meeting held during the day had transacted only routine business, several banking houses were in receipt of news that the Louisville and Nashville option, which is understood to expire in a few days, was discussed, and that the Directors had been informed that Mr. Morgan would exercise his option. There was good buying of both stocks yesterday.

Hill interests were again credited with purchases of Erie.

Pool support appeared in Missouri Pacific.

A GOULD-ROCKEFELLER FABLE.

One of the ridiculous stories heard in the Street yesterday was that the younger members of the Gould and Rockefeller families had been badly "hit" by the market break on Monday and Tuesday—indeed, that the break was primarily due to the fact that they had had their credits curtailed. Hence, it was said, the especial weakness of Missouri Pacific which, through the firm of Butler Brothers, the Gould-Rockefeller pool has been most conspicuous.

Among serious interests in the Street—people, that is, who refuse to believe every strange piece of gossip that floats—the story is regarded as ridiculous, for it is known that at any time the Gould-Rockefeller alliance could have got much greater credit than they had asked.

Apart from this, the facts show that in Tuesday's break the Missouri Pacific pool was able not only to support and bid up that stock, but was able, further, to buy practically nine-tenths of all the Manhattan Railway stock offered, (some 35,000 shares in all,) making it easily the strongest stock on the list, with an advance of 2⅝ points.

Such aggressive buying certainly does not indicate any lack of resources or credit in that quarter.

Probably when the clouds have cleared away it will be found that the most extensive liquidation, because of overextended credits, has been by the Gates interests.

THE POSITION OF ST. PAUL.

The source of the continued and persistent buying of St. Paul in the face of the high money rates remains as much a mystery as ever in the Street, though there is some ground for the belief that a large part of the purchases has been for the personal accounts of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers.

In explanation of the buying the Street hears many reasons, from one suggesting, not Rockefeller buying, but purchases by other interests for control, to another telling of a probable stock dividend. So far as can be learned, there is nothing in either of these reports.

St. Paul common stock yesterday rallied 2⅝ from its low figure, closing for a net gain of ⅞, while the preferred scored a net advance of 2½ points on dealings in 1,000 shares—a large total for this usually inactive stock.

STEEL STOCKS STRONG.

As on the day previous, so yesterday, the stocks of the various steel companies were in good demand, with not a little of the buying declared to be for investment purposes. The Steel Trust shares advanced each fractionally. Republic Steel preferred was up 1¼ and the common ⅝. Pressed Steel Car preferred rose 1⅞ and the common ½, while American Locomotive shares advanced each fractionally.

In reference to the report that the United States Steel Corporation has made a change in its policy and has decided not to sell its raw material, such as iron ore and coke, to outside interests, it was stated in Wall Street yesterday that there is no truth in the report.

One of the news bulletins published this statement—understood to be authorized—in respect to the matter:

It has been the policy of the corporation since its formation to deal very liberally with the independent companies. It has sold freely of its raw material to these companies whenever it could be spared. Every one familiar with the iron and steel trade knows that for some time there has been a great scarcity of pig iron, and that owing to the strike of both the anthracite and bituminous miners there has been a considerable scarcity of coke for some months. In view of these facts it is evident that the United States Steel Corporation would not sell these products to outside companies when it was likely to be short itself.

All along the management of the United States Steel Corporation has welcomed the competition of the independent companies, and at no time has posed as a trust. While the corporation has a strong hold on the iron and steel trade, recent figures compiled and published by Mr. Swank of the American Iron and Steel Association, on what he claims were official data, indicate that the total output of the independent companies is considerable.

A prominent manufacturer of pig iron said only a day or two ago that all the pig iron manufacturers of the country were favorably disposed toward the United States Steel Corporation, and that they had always received fair treatment from the latter. It is known that during the last year the corporation has bought considerable pig iron from outside manufacturers.

One in a position to speak with authority says that he has no idea that the corporation will change its policy with respect to the independent companies in the future.

In this connection it is pointed out that among the heaviest producers of pig iron, and at the same time one of the largest owner of ore properties, in the independent companies, is the Republic Iron and Steel Company, whose shares have lately been in demand. In the Street there is a disposition to attach importance to this, and not a little "absorption" talk has lately been heard, in which not alone Republic Steel, but also Tennessee Coal has figured. So far as can be learned, however, the matter has thus far not progressed beyond talk.

THE MARKET'S ACTION.

Leading banking interests, discussing the position of the stock market and its action yesterday, said that the market had behaved splendidly, and just as they hope it will continue to act for some time.

"If," said one leading banker, "the pools and others will rest content for a short time and make no effort to bid up prices or conduct any active campaign all will be well, for in a very short time the entire money situation ought to be measurably better. But if an endeavor be made to run another speculative campaign, all the good that has already been done will be undone, and there would of necessity be another decline through the forced calling of loans."

"If the market is let alone for a few days everything will be all right."

In this connection it may be said that there were evidences yesterday that the banks were disposed to check any speculative ardor. Certain it is that whensoever it looked as if the pools were renewing operations at that moment money rates were marked up.

"ODD LOTS" INVESTMENT.

One of the interesting developments in the present situation—this, of course, because of the break in prices—has been the appearance in the market of many investment orders for "odd lots"; that is to say, of lots of less than one hundred shares.

Strikingly enough, this buying has been principally in the industrial list, one broker declaring that in United States Steel preferred stock alone the buying of this character has totalled fully 15,000 shares. Other stocks so bought have been the preferred shares of American Smelters, American Locomotive, and Republic Steel, while there has been not a little demand for the Consolidated Tobacco 4 per cent. bonds.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday totalled probably 50,000 shares, fully four-fifths of which were purchases. The principal buying was in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Erie, and the Steel Trust stocks.

Private cable advices were to the effect that there is a rather expended short interest in American shares in the London market.

THIS YEAR'S CORN CROP.

Special reports from correspondents of R. G. Dunn & Co., throughout the corn belt, show that while there has been some damage by early frosts, except in isolated districts, the damage has not exceeded normal years, and has been confined almost wholly to the crop on low lands. Much of the up-land corn is safe, and owing to the very large acreage this year, in nearly every corn-producing State, larger than in any preceding year, the yield will be considerably above normal. In the big corn States of the Middle West the crop has made satisfactory progress, and much of it is now in shock. In Northwestern Iowa damage by severe frosts is estimated at one-third, but increased acreage will yield an increased crop. In Central Iowa little damage is reported. The same is true in Illinois, and the only injury by frost reported is to some late-planted corn, which is usual every year.

In Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio reports indicate a larger yield than ever before, and in the six States above enumerated more than one-half of the corn crop of the country is raised. In Kentucky and Tennessee conditions have been exceptionally favorable, and with a very large increase in acreage the yield will be exceptionally heavy, but in some parts of the Southwest, especially in Texas, the yield will be light owing to failure of the early crop.

Much of the corn in the Middle West is fed to cattle, and the quantity reserved for this purpose will probably be larger this year than usual owing to the shortage last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to Berlin cables, Germany's August production of pig iron was 736,886 tons, an increase of 30,915 tons over July.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to issue 40,000 shares of new stock at par, present holders having the right to subscribe at the rate of one share for every five now held.

Dispatches from Albany stating that the Title Guarantee and Trust Company has filed its certificate of increase of capital stock from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000.

Fowler Canadian Company, packers of pork, to pass into the hands of Swift & Co. of Chicago, on Monday next.

Lake Shore Electric Company of Cleveland, one of the Everett-Moore properties, to issue $4,000,000 bonds to take up its entire existing debt.

Reports from Boston that the Dominion Coal Company has contracted to deliver 100,000 tons of coal from Canada to the Boston and Maine Railroad, and 25,000 tons to the Maine Central Road, after it has made the Fall deliveries in the St. Lawrence region.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@20 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $329,525,227; balances, $7,890,705; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $629,365.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅛; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.86; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 94⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money increased yesterday and the market rates for loans advanced slightly.

The Stock Exchange was rather more cheerful, chiefly owing to the natural reaction after Wednesday's depression. The position of the American market is now the most important influence in other departments, and, since Americans closed firm, the rest of the house did likewise.

American rails were comparatively quiet. Prices were rather below parity for the greater part of the day, but after the Stock Exchange closed the tone was strengthened by numerous New York buying orders, and there was a substantial and almost general recovery.

South Africans were rather firmer, but business was still very quiet.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Money was easy and fairly abundant in the market to-day. Discounts were unsettled, being dominated by the stringency in New York and the prospect of the withdrawal of gold hence.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet, owing to uncertainty as to the bank rate, and the announcement that there was no change caused relief, although operators are preparing for a rise as soon as consols are steady. Home rails hardened slightly. Americans opened irregular, though the depression was less acute than during the flurry. Yesterday's late Street selling was mostly for New York and Continental account, the English public being little concerned. Prices closed irregular. Spanish 4s were in renewed demand. Rio Tintos, De Beers, Kafirs, and Chartereds hardened.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 93¼; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 113¾; Canadian Pacific, 143¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅛; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 198½; De Beers deferred, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 47¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 170½; Louisville and Nashville, 153; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 163½; Norfolk and Western, 74¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 84½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 39⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 77⅞; Union Pacific, 109¼; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 50½; Spanish 4s, 86⅞.

Bar silver steady, 23 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3@3¼ per cent.

Americans advanced on the Street, and were firm, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul being quoted at 199, Erie at 40, and Union Pacific at 110.

Bullion amounting to £420,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 33.85; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, .25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Business was more favorable on the Bourse to-day, confidence being somewhat restored by the fact that the Bank of England's rate of discount was not changed. Spanish 4s were in good demand, and influenced the whole list. Rentes were firmer. Turks were easier on realizations. Metropolitans were strong. Thomson-Houston advanced. Russians were easier. Rio Tintos were strong. De Beers were maintained. Kafirs opened weak, recovered sharply, and finished firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-32 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 87.12.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Business was quiet and prices were steady on the Boerse to-day, owing to the comparatively satisfactory state of affairs in New York. Mines were rather firm. Spanish 4s were buoyant on Paris advices. Canadian Pacific was firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £130,000, circulation decreased £141,000, bullion decreased £271,044, other securities increased £395,000, other deposits increased £689,000, public deposits decreased £458,000, notes reserve decreased £82,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is, 53.87 per cent. Last week it was 54.40 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 7,200,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 21,750,000f, gold in hand decreased 7,175,000f, bills discounted decreased 6,950,000f, silver in hand decreased 375,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Money to-day continued firm, with the banks still pursuing a very conservative policy in the matter of making new loans. For the best borrowers, however, there was plenty of accommodation at going rates, and the opinion generally was that the situation is not at all alarming. Sterling exchange is still quiet and inclined to soften. Clearing House rates, 6 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $21,627,806; balances, $1,586,436. The stock market vibrated from strong to weak and back again like Wall Street, closing fairly active and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,689	Atchison	91⅝	90¼	91¼
24	Atchison pf	102	101½	101¾
60	Boston & Albany	280	280	280
472	Boston Elevated	158½	157	157
7	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
11	Boston & Maine	198	198	198
1,041	Massachusetts Electric	37	36½	36¾
6	Mass. Electric pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
50	Mexican Central	26½	26½	26½
16	N. Y., N. H. & H	232	232	232
6	Rutland pf	75	75	75
1,331	Union Pacific	108	106½	107½
20	Union Pacific pf	92	90	92
21	Vermont & Mass	174½	174½	174½
36	West End	93¾	93¼	93¼

TELEPHONES.

464	Am. T. & T.	160½	158½	160½
25	Am. T. & T. sub	114½	114½	114½
70	Western	28¼	28¼	28½
1	Western pf	100½	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

653	Am. Ag. Chem	24½	23½	23¾
171	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	85	84	85
100	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8½	8½
804	Am. Sugar	128	126½	127¾
5	Am. Sugar pf	120½	120½	120½
150	Am. Woolen	15½	15	15¼
210	Am. Woolen pf	80¼	79¾	80
4,175	Dom. I. & S	71½	68¼	71
1	Edison	275	275	275
192	Edison rts	7⅞	7¼	7¼
1,197	Swift P. & P.	152	146	150
5	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
780	United Fruit	114½	113	114¼
150	U. S. Leather	14⅝	14½	14⅝
70	United Shoe Machine	55	54½	54⅞
704	U. S. Steel	40¼	39⅝	40⅛
242	U. S. Steel pf	89½	89	89½

MINING.

140	Adventure	20	20	20
1,013	Amalgamated	65⅝	64⅛	65⅝
200	Arcadian	5	5	5
10	Atlantic	27	27	27
50	Bingham	30	30	30
50	Bonanza	80c	80c	80c
7	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550
10	Centennial	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Con. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-32	2 1-16
850	Copper Range	58	56⅞	58
50	Dom. Coal	132½	132½	132½
300	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Mass	16	15½	16
250	Michigan	11¼	11	11
260	Mohawk	46	45½	46
600	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5¼	5¼
50	National Lead	27	27	27
120	Old Dominion	17	16½	17
50	Osceola	58	58	58
50	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
75	Trinity	11½	11	11
575	United States	21¼	21	21¼
425	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14¾	14⅞
300	Utah	20½	20⅛	20⅛
80	Victoria	6	5½	5⅝
250	Winona	4	4	4
41	Wolverine	50½	59	59
150	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The local market displayed more weakness to-day than at any time since the decline in New York started. This is the usual custom, the market here making little immediate response to New York, but later on, and especially in case of a decline in New York, it develops weakness. Some long stock came out, the selling being principally by holders who desired to save their New York stocks, and who had been called upon to provide additional margin. Electric Company of America and American Railways each declined a point on the statement that the proposed deal between the two companies had been postponed. Fairmount Park, on a single transaction, lost 3¼ points. Declines elsewhere, while pretty general, were fractional. Cambria Steel was advanced slightly by houses having Pennsylvania Railroad connections, and Marsden preferred was up 7½ points from its last previous sale. International Smokeless Powder jumped 5¾ points to 39¾, its highest price for several years. There is talk of an early dividend on it. Money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for call and time. Sales were 45,294 shares and $60,000 worth of bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Alkali	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
487	Am. Railways Co	54	53	53
401	Am. Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Atchison	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,270	Cambria Steel	28⅝	28¼	28½
845	Cons. Lake Superior	23¼	22⅜	23⅛
141	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	73	73	73
200	Col. Southern Inc. pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
312	Diamond Steel	1½	1½	1½
100	Diamond Steel pf	3½	3½	3½
9,708	Elec. Co. of Am	10½	9 15-16	10¼
100	Elec. Storage Bat	85	85	85
100	Fair. Park pf	29	29	29
5	Hunt. & Broad Top	30	30	30
2	H. & B. T. pf	58	58	58
200	Int. Sm'kl's Powder	11	10¾	10¾
200	Int. S. Powder pf	39¾	39	39¾
1,475	Lehigh Valley	34⅞	34¼	34½
1,222	Marsden	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Marsden pf	35	35	35
100	Norfolk & Western	72¾	72¾	72¾
30	Nat. Asphalt Co	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Nat. Asphalt Co. pf	½	½	½
9	Nesqueh'g V. R. R.	50½	50½	50½
713	Pennsylvania R. R.	82¼	81½	82¼
315	Penn. Steel pf	101	100½	101
840	Phila. Traction	98¼	98	98⅛
4,849	Phila. Electric	1-16	1-16	1-16
2,087	Phila. Company	49	48⅝	48⅝
10	Phila. Company pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5,315	Phila. Rap. Transit	16⅜	15¾	16
7,792	Reading	34 3-16	33⅜	33⅞
265	Reading 1st pf	43	42⅞	
213	Reading 2d pf	37½	37 7-16	37 7-16
600	Southern Ry	38	38	38¼
3	Un. Gas Co. of N. J.	282	282	282
188	United Gas Imp. Co.	113	112½	112¾
3,605	Union Traction	47	46⅞	47
1,411	U. S. Steel	40⅝	39¾	40½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—The local market showed a better turn because of the more confident feeling engendered by the steadier tone displayed by New York. The general list evinced a slight rallying tendency. United Railways eased off a little for a while, due to the selling by weak holders who do not take kindly to the proposed issue of equipment bonds. Cotton Duck incomes were better and showed signs of scoring a recovery from its recent reaction. A portion of the buying was by shorts, who had sold the incomes around 45. Atlantic Coast Line continues to show strength. Money on call was at 5 and 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 6,616 shares of stocks and $114,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,335	Seaboard Ry. com	31⅝	30½	31⅝
100	Seaboard Railway pf	50½	50½	50½
365	Atlantic Coast L. com	174½	174	174½
210	Consolidated Gas	74	73½	73½
320	Cotton Duck trust rects.	8⅜	8½	8⅜
3,102	Un. Rys. & Elect. com.	14¾	14¼	14½
50	U. S. Fidelity & Guar	150	150	150
130	Union	73	73	73
50	Central	60	60	60
2	Merchants' Bank	195	195	195
2	Western Bank	38	38	38
4,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	112	112	112
5,000	Potomac Valley 5s	117½	117½	117½
58,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68½	67¾	68⅛
1,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95	94½	94⅞
3,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s	102	101⅝	102
1,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	102½	102½	102½
15,000	Cotton Duck incomes	42¾	42	42¾
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
11,500	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	38	38	38
1,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s, S. C.	103¼	103¼	103¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
875	Am. Window Glass	90¼	89¼	90¼
75	Am. Window Glass pf	91	90½	91
140	Crucible Steel	22½	22¼	22¼
716	Crucible Steel pf	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
220	National Fire Proof	30	29½	29½
180	Nat. Fire Proof pf	39⅝	39¾	39⅞
1,050	Pittsburg Coal	29¾	29¼	29¼
117	Pittsburg Coal pf	92	91¾	91¾
60	Pittsburg Brew	31	30¾	31
311	Pittsburg Brew. pf	47½	47½	47½
940	West. Elec. 2nds	110¼	109	110¼
120	Mon. River Coal	12½	12¼	12½
330	U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40¼
380	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	89¼	89¾
55	West. Air Brake	184	181	184
10	Consolidated Ice pf	38¾	38¼	38¾
27	Pittsburg Plate Glass	143	143	143
137	Mfrs. Light & Heat	80½	80	80¼
11	Commonwealth Trust	245	245	245
10	American Trust	121	121	121
40	Exchange Nat. Bank	96	96	96
30	Real Estate Trust	307	306	307
20	Western Savings Bank	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	Colonial Trust	585	585	585
4	People's National Bank	475	475	475
20	Pennsylvania Trust	285	285	285
96	Philadelphia Company	50	48¾	48¾
58	Fidelity Title & Trust	560	560	560
10	Pittsburg Trust	715	715	715
$2,000	Brewing bonds	112¼	112¾	112¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The volume of business in the outside market yesterday was very small, and conditions were so much quieter than on the day previous that relatively little interest was manifested. Except in one or two stocks, the market at the opening showed few signs of the liquidation that had been in progress for two days, and, although there was no important upward movement in quotations, prices showed much more firmness than on Wednesday. In Northern Securities and the Rock Island issues the transactions were on a much reduced scale, and, although these stocks were irregular, the fluctuations in them were much less violent than they had been. The unsettled condition of the market during the past few days was reflected yesterday in declines in a certain number of stocks which had not suffered losses on Wednesday, but, on the other hand, some substantial advances were recorded.

***

ROCK ISLAND stocks were less active than on any day recently, there being apparently little or no pool activity in them. After the opening sale of the common, which was slightly above the previous day's close, the price dropped 1¼ points on two sales, but recovered quickly most of the loss. In the preferred stock the opening decline was followed by an advance of 1⅝ points and this issue ended the day at 84⅞, after having sold as low as 83¼.

***

HALL SIGNAL was in demand and it sold a point above the price recorded on Tuesday. Recently the offerings of the stock have been very light.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	12¾	12¼	12¼
400	American Can pf	52½	52	52½
100	Am. Light & Traction	40½	40½	40½
200	American Tobacco	310	310	310
200	Am. Writing Paper	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	21½	21½
2,500	Balt. & Ohio rights	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	Bamberger De Tamar	11	10¾	10¾
1,500	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	British Columbia Cop.	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	Buffalo Gas	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
250	Camden & Trenton	4½	*4¼	*4¼
100	Colt's Arm	43½	43½	43½
10	Consolidated Refrig	6	6	6
167	Central Foundry	2½	*2	2½
36	Central Foundry pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
300	Greene Cons. Copper	25⅞	25¾	25¾
47	Hall Signal	125	124	125
10	Havana Com. undep	20	20	20
200	International Salt	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅝	65¾	11,425	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	65¼	66	64⅞	65½	+ ¼
...	...	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	24	24	24	24	–1
1½	1¾	500	American Bicycle Co.	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	– ⅛
35¼	35⅝	1,700	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	35½	35¼	34⅝	35½	– ¼
91	92	200	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅝	+ ¼
56⅞	57	1,288	*Am. Grass Twine.	56¾	57	56¼	56⅜	– ¼
50	51	500	Am. Cotton Oil.	50¼	50¼	50	50	...
12⅝	12¾	8,680	Am. Hide & Leather.	12½	13	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
42	42¼	1,100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41⅝	42½	41¾	42	+ ⅛
11	11½	225	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	– ⅛
37⅜	38½	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37⅜	38	37	37¾	– ⅛
31¼	31½	1,300	*Am. Locomotive Co.	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
94⅜	94½	700	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	94	94½	93¾	94½	+ ⅜
23¼	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	– ⅛
45¾	46½	1,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46	46	45¾	46	...
99	99½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99¼	– ⅜
127⅜	127⅞	7,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127	128	126⅝	127¾	+ ⅜
169	170	149	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	169	169	169	169	– ½
79½	80	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	79⅜	79⅝	79½	79½	– ½
104	104½	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	104⅛	104½	104	104	– ⅛
39	41	200	Ann Arbor.	40	40	40	40	– ⅛
69	71	100	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	...
91⅝	91¾	70,150	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90⅞	91⅝	90	91⅝	+ ⅜
102	102¼	8,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅜	102¼	100⅝	102⅛	+ ⅜
110⅞	111	33,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	110¼	111	109½	111	+1⅛
64⅞	65	10,800	Brooklyn Rap. Transit.	64¾	65	64	64⅝	– ⅛
50½	51¼	100	*Butterick Co.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	– ¼
85	86¼	200	Canada Southern.	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ⅛
138¾	139⅞	17,800	Canadian Pacific.	139	140	138⅝	139⅞	+ ⅛
139⅝	140	100	*C. P. s. ctfs., 8d in. pd.	138½	138½	138½	138½	...
52⅜	52½	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51⅞	52⅜	51	52¼	+ ⅜
39¼	39⅝	2,700	Chicago & Alton.	39½	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
74	74½	252	Chicago & Alton pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	2,025	Chicago Great Western.	31¼	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ⅛
47½	48	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf., B.	46⅝	48	46⅝	48	+1½
193½	193⅝	38,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	192⅝	193⅝	191	193¼	+ ⅛
197½	198½	1,040	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	196½	198½	196½	198½	+2½
237	237	200	Chicago & N'western.	234	234	234	234	...
199½	200	900	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	199	200	199	200	+2
22⅜	22½	1,900	Chi. Term. Transfer.	22	22½	21½	22	+ ⅜
40⅜	40⅝	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39½	40⅝	39½	40⅜	+1
18¼	18⅜	200	Chi. Union Traction.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅜	200	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	103⅛	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜	+ ⅛
80	80½	5,710	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	79	80⅝	78½	80¼	+ ¼
32⅜	32½	800	Colorado Southern.	31½	32½	31½	32½	+ ¼
73¼	74	25	Colorado South. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	...
49	49½	900	Colorado South. 2d pf.	48	49	48	49	+ ¼
20	21	500	Columbus & H. C. & I.	20	21.	20	20½	+ ⅛
220⅜	221½	3,000	Consolidated Gas.	220⅜	221	219	220½	+ ¼
122¾	123	450	*Continental T. Co. pf.	121⅝	122¾	121⅝	122¾	+1
32	33½	600	Corn Products.	32	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ½
176	177	700	Delaware & Hudson.	175¼	176	175¼	176	...
...	60	50	Denver & S'west. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
46¾	47½	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	46½	47	46½	47	+ ⅝
92¼	92½	2,040	Denver & Rio G. pf.	92½	92½	91½	92¼	– ⅛
21½	21¾	500	Detroit Southern.	21½	21½	21	21	– ¼
40⅝	41	4,400	Detroit Southern pf.	40¾	40⅞	39⅝	40⅞	...
49	50	200	Des Moines & Ft. D.	50	50¼	50	50¼	+1¼
90	91	335	Detroit United Ry.	89¼	90	89¼	90	+1
4¾	5	100	*Distilling of Am. ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
36	37	1,000	*Dis. of Am. pf. ctfs.	37	37	37	37	– ½
19¾	20	1,000	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	20	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
31⅜	32	200	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	39½	16,850	Erie	39	39½	38¼	39½	+ ⅜
68½	68½	1,850	Erie 1st pf.	68⅛	68⅞	67	68⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,400	Erie 2d pf.	54½	55	54	55	+ ¼
61	62	800	Evansville & T. H.	60¼	61	60	61	+1
101	103	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	101	101	101	101	+1
180½	190	516	General Elec. ex div.	187	189	187	189	–2¼
196	198	400	Great Northern pf.	195	195	195	195	– ½
93⅞	96	850	Hocking Valley.	95	96	94	96	...
153½	153¾	10,600	Illinois Central.	152⅜	153⅞	151	153⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	11⅜	3,100	Illinois Central rights.	11⅛	11½	11	11¼	– ⅛
20¼	20½	500	International Paper.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
69	75	400	*International Pow. Co.	70	70	70	70	...
19½	23½	200	*International Silver.	23	23	23	23	...
...	60	500	*Internat. Silver pf.	60	60	60	60	...
49¾	52	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	48½	48½	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	200	Iowa Central.	45¾	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
82	82½	500	Iowa Central pf.	81	82	80¾	82	+1⅛
81⅛	82	1,000	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81½	82	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
36	36⅞	2,200	Kansas City Southern.	35¼	36½	35¼	36⅜	...
57¾	58¼	900	Kansas City South. pf.	57	58½	57	58¼	+ ⅜
125	130	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	128	130	128	130	+5
140	140½	4,050	Louisville & Nashville.	148½	149¾	147¾	149¼	+ ⅛
136¾	136⅝	28,300	Manhattan Elevated.	137	137¼	135½	136⅜	– ⅝
122¾	126	400	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	122	122	122	122	...
141⅝	142⅜	3,500	*Met. St. Railway.	142⅜	143⅜	141¼	142	– ¼
27	27¼	1,000	Mexican Central.	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26¾	– ⅛
77	77¾	2,654	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	76¾	77½	76	77½	+1
132	133	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	131	132	131	132	...
32	32½	4,400	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	31½	32	30⅝	32	+ ⅛
64	64½	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62¾	64¼	62½	64	+ ⅛
115⅜	115⅝	64,700	Missouri Pacific.	115	116⅛	113⅞	115¾	+ ⅛
47	48	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
103⅝	104¼	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103¾	– ⅜
28	28½	6,150	*Nat. Lead Co.	27	28¾	26¾	28⅝	+1⅝
91	92	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	– ¼
19	20	3,600	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	19⅜	19¾	19¼	19½	– ⅛
40¼	40⅝	700	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¼	40⅜	39¼	40⅛	+1⅛
43	48	700	New Central Coal.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
176	181	600	*New York Air Brake.	176	179⅞	176	179⅞	...
160	160¼	8,500	New York Central.	159⅞	160⅝	159⅛	160	+ ⅛
52	53	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	51	52½	51	52¼	+ ⅛
228	235	10	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	232	232	232	232	...
34	34⅛	1,200	N. Y., Ontario & W.	34	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	– ⅛
73⅛	73⅜	13,575	Norfolk & Western.	72¾	73⅜	71⅞	73⅛	+ ⅛
129	129½	1,700	North American.	127	130	127	129	+1½
245	...	100	Northern Central.	246	246	246	246	–2
78⅝	80⅛	1,200	Pacific Coast.	79	79½	78	79½	...
82	83	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	– ½
43	44	700	Pacific Mail.	41½	43	41½	43	+ ⅛
164⅜	164½	31,700	Pennsylvania Railroad.	163⅝	164½	162½	164½	+ ⅛
103	103⅛	1,240	People's Gas (Chicago).	104⅝	105	104½	104⅜	+ ⅛
54	54	2,700	Pressed Steel Car.	53⅝	53	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
88⅞	90	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89⅜	90⅝	89⅜	89⅞	+1⅛
236	240	100	Pullman Company.	238	238	238	238	+3
35	36⅝	1,200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	35¾	36½	35	36½	+ ¾
87½	88¼	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87¾	88	87¾	88	...
67⅜	68	63,050	Reading.	68¼	68¼	66½	67¾	– ½
76⅝	77	1,530	Reading 2d pf.	75	76½	75	76½	+ ⅝
22⅜	22⅝	3,900	*Republic Iron & Steel.	21¼	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅜
78	79	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78	79¼	77¾	79	+1
21	22	200	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	– ¼
74	78	100	Rutland pf.	74	74	74	74	–2
23	25	100	St. J. & Grand Island.	23	23	23	23	...
78	79	1,100	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	78	79	77¼	79	...
39⅜	40½	600	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	39	41	39	40	...
79⅞	80	1,800	St. Louis & San Fran.	79½	80	79	80	...
74⅜	74⅝	712	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	74¼	75	74¼	75	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	500	St. Louis S'western.	34⅛	35	34⅛	35	– ⅛
71½	72	2,230	St. Louis S'western. pf.	71	72	71	71½	– ½
71	72	800	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	73	74	70	71½	–1
91	95	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	– ¼
76⅛	76⅞	61,250	Southern Pacific.	75¾	76⅞	74½	76½	+ ⅜
38⅛	38⅝	13,700	Southern Railway.	38½	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
95	95	100	Southern Railway pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	Standard Rope & T.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	...
63½	64	5,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	63¾	66⅝	65	66	– ⅜
47⅞	48¼	7,700	Texas Pacific.	47½	48½	46⅝	47¾	– ¼
129	131	100	Third Avenue.	130	130	130	130	+1
43	43¼	1,700	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	42½	43⅜	42½	43	...
123⅜	124⅝	200	Twin City Rap. Transit.	124	124	124	124	+1
145	153	100	U. S. Express.	150	150	150	150	–1
107⅜	107⅝	68,600	Union Pacific.	107	107⅞	106	107⅝	+1½
91½	92	2,125	Union Pacific pf.	91	92½	91	91¼	+ ¼
14⅝	15	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅛
55	57	300	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	55	55	55	55	– ⅛
14¼	14⅝	7,750	*U. S. Leather.	14	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
89	89½	330	*U. S. Leather pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	+ ⅜
17¾	18	600	*U. S. Rubber.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅞
57	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	56⅝	58½	56⅞	58½	+ ⅜
40⅝	40¾	26,610	U. S. Steel.	40	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅝
88⅜	89⅝	14,220	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89½	88⅝	89½	+ ⅝
67⅞	68¼	900	Va. Carolina Chemical.	67	68	67	68	...
34⅜	34⅝	9,000	Wabash.	34¾	34¾	33	34¼	...
50⅝	50⅞	11,000	Wabash pf.	50	50⅞	49¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	900	Western Union Tel.	93¾	93¾	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
221	222	1,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	218	221	218	221	+ 2
27½	28	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	28	28	27½	27½	– ¼
60½	61	100	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	60¼	60¾	60½	60½	+ ½
39¼	39¾	200	W. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39½	39¼	– ¼
28¼	28⅝	1,400	Wisconsin Central.	28	28⅝	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	54	1,700	Wisconsin Central pf.	53½	54	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅝
Total...		807,296	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
3d week Sept.	$822,000	$762,000	$606,000
From July 1	9,137,629	8,193,006	6,920,153
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—			
Mileage	1,638	1,561	1,476
3d week Sept	274,787	336,473	324,864
From July 1	3,020,087	3,855,404	3,537,405
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
3d week Sept.	135,146	121,437	125,701
From July 1	1,480,378	1,359,793	1,220,658
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Sept	148,421	142,335	...
From July 1	1,626,388	1,792,786	...
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
3d week Sept	35,941	31,687	29,368
From July 1	389,042	365,751	329,100
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,368	2,358	2,311
3d week Sept	363,000	370,200	335,300
From July 1	4,096,500	4,051,800	3,753,900
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Sept	7,364	7,165	7,221
From July 1	91,489	83,721	82,248
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	163
3d week Sept	36,705	26,579	29,536
From July 1	390,961	360,785	334,582
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
3d week Sept	51,275	47,679	46,488
From July 1	544,922	530,589	493,215
KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
3d week Sept	13,822	19,844	15,627
From July 1	160,125	221,578	168,178
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
3d week Sept	374,129	288,574	324,105
From July 1	4,320,505	3,602,791	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
3d week Sept	76,233	67,046	66,801
From July 1	863,154	828,166	698,702
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
3d week Sept	394,146	334,171	323,469
From July 1	3,795,003	3,603,690	2,976,408
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
3d week Sept	709,000	627,000	618,000
From Jan. 1	24,869,271	24,468,174	21,282,971
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Sept	24,000	19,000	27,000
From Jan. 1	732,255	961,203	976,281
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
3d week Sept	151,147	132,574	133,352
From July 1	1,981,152	1,615,303	.....
OMAHA—			
Month Aug	1,019,626	1,119,320	974,306
From Jan. 1	7,320,076	6,791,055	6,209,453
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Sept	10,597	10,896	10,766
From July 1	185,669	128,829	124,671
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
2d week Sept	155,069	137,078	132,509
From July 1	1,497,735	1,472,138	1,303,646
TEXAS AND PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,638	1,615	1,514
3d week Sept	203,871	209,512	195,291
From Jan. 1	7,290,030	7,706,152	5,834,162
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Sept	57,303	46,615	40,728
From Jan. 1	1,929,302	1,930,499	1,346,196
NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN for August—			
Gross	408,215	571,513	526,589
Exp. and taxes	319,355	354,046	321,757
Net	88,860	217,467	204,832
Gross, 2 months	746,060	1,115,041	979,244
Exp. and taxes	619,234	714,887	617,858
Net, 2 months	126,826	400,154	390,206

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON for July—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
*Earnings	19,740	8,021	11,719
Expenses	2,563	3,728	**1,165
Balance	17,177	4,293	12,884
Charges	4,704	5,343	**639
Surplus	12,473	†1,050	13,523.

*Coal sales, &c. †Deficit. **Decrease.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$219,259,158
Gold	132,707,151
Silver	13,179,011
United States notes	4,509,228
Treasury notes of 1890	39,292
National banknotes	15,481,795
Total receipts this day	1,908,595
Total receipts this month	41,777,337
Total receipts this year	139,689,331
Total expenditures this day	1,470,000
Total expenditures this month	38,950,000
Total expenditures this year	133,877,178
Deposits in National banks	131,567,875

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$361,760,089
Silver dollars	494,477,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,888,301
Silver bullion of 1890	25,099,699
Total	$853,223,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$361,760,089
Silver certificates outstanding	464,477,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,986,000
Total	$853,223,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,967,751
Gold certificates	58,798,400
Silver coin and bullion	7,320,385
Silver certificates	5,258,626
United States notes	4,500,228
Other assets	24,689,894
Total in Treasury	$175,085,286
Deposits in National banks	131,567,875
Total	$306,653,161
Current liabilities	87,394,003
Available cash balance	$219,259,158

NEW YORK STATE BANKS.

About $1,500,000 Decrease in Resources During Last Quarter.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Superintendent of Banks Kilburn to-day made public the following statement regarding the resources and liabilities of the banks of the State at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 6:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$217,779,773
Liability of Directors as makers	7,308,078
Overdrafts	172,637
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	28,723,381
Real estate	10,624,986
Mortgages owned	4,137,257
Stocks and bonds	25,472,772
Specie	25,625,191
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	14,463,319
Cash items	15,619,187
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,794,623
Total	$351,716,184

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$26,715,700
Surplus fund	19,629,616
Undivided profits	10,181,402
Due depositors on demand	244,345,629
Due to trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	35,535,925
Due savings banks	12,573,330
Due the Treasurer of the State of New York	1,732,105
Amount due not included under any of the above heads	1,003,377
Total	$351,716,184

This statement shows a decrease of about $1,500,000 in resources as compared with the quarterly report of June 10 last, and a decrease of about $50,000,000 in comparison with the report of the corresponding date of 1901.

This falling off in the year is principally accounted for by the conversion of the two largest banks in Buffalo from the State to the National system, by the absorption by these two banks of two other State banks in Buffalo, and by the absorption of State banks at New York, Albany, New Rochelle, and Schenectady by trust companies.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. E. Hawkins of Atlanta has been chosen Georgia manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

It is expected that the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association will recommend a reduction in rates as a consequence of the recent tests of the pipe line service.

N. J. Bennett has been appointed Chicago agent of the Sea and Lake Insurance Company.

George F. Grant of San Francisco has been appointed Pacific Coast manager of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

"The number of agents' licenses issued in a State," says The Insurance Press, "does not indicate the actual number of agents, since frequently each agent must take out a license for each company he represents. The Indiana department has issued 23,000 licenses this year, but the number of agents is estimated not to exceed 5,000. About forty of them are women. The total number of licenses issued in Indiana is largely in excess of the numbers issued by most of the other States. For the first half year the income of the Indiana Insurance Department from taxes, fees, and licenses was $140,000. This has been exceeded only once in the history of the department."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.04	.02
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.03	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.13
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.96	.96
Challenge Consolidated	.10	.10
Chollar	.07	.05
Confidence	.67	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.10
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.10	.07
Hale & Norcross	.23	.23
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.27
Occidental Consolidated	.13	.13
Ophir	1.05	1.00
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.18	.16
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.09	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.15	.12
Utah Consolidated	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.06	.05
Silver bars	51¼	51¼
Mexican dollars	43½@44¼	43½@44¾
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9	8¼	9½
Alamo	4	4¼	3¾	5
American Con	2	3	2	3
Anaconda	18½	19¾	18	20
Blue Bell	7½	8¾	7¾	8¾
C., K. & N.	8¾	9	8¾	9¼
C. C. Consolidated	7	7½	7½	7¾
Coriolanus	3	3½	3¼	3½
C. C. & M.	3	3¼	3	3¾
Dante	2¾	3½	3¼	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Elkton	47¼	48	37¾	38¼
El Paso	68½	70	69½	70
Fanny Rawlings	5½	6	5½	6½
Findlay	8	8½	8	9
Gold Dollar Con.	4	4½	4	4½
Golden Cycle	59	61	59	61
Golden Fleece	15	25	15	25
Gold Bond	4	4½	4	4½
Gold Sovereign	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Gould	7¾	8	7¾	8¼
Gold Exploration	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Isabella	34¾	35	34½	35¾
Jackpot	11	13	12¾	16
Keystone	5	6	5½	6
Last Dollar	50	55	50	55
Lexington	5	5¾	5	5¾
Little Puck	4¾	5½	4¾	5
Little Bessie	4	4½	4½	4½
Mollie Gibson	4	5½	4	5½
Mary Cashen	5½	6¼	6¼	8
Moon Anchor	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
New Haven	3	3½	3¼	3¾
Pharmacist	4	4½	4¾	4¾
Pinnacle	6	6¾	6	7
Pointer	2	2¾	2½	2¾
Portland	190	199	197½	205
Rose Maud	3	3¼	3	3¼
Rose Nicol	3½	4¼	3½	4
Sunset Eclipse	3½	3¾	3¾	3½
Vindicator	101	105	101	105
Work	7⅝	7¾	8	8¼

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The following companies were incorporated

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Volume of Dealing in Small Properties—Day's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Janpole & Werner have bought and resold to Charles Adams the plot, 46.3 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 173 feet west of Fifth Avenue. A six-story apartment house will be erected on the lots.

Joseph Hamershlag has advanced $300,000 to Daily & Carlson in the shape of a building loan on the property at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, a plot 100.5 by 125.

Alvan W. Perry has sold for Elias Kempner to a client the four-story double tenement, 120 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Edmund L. Mooney has sold to John H. Deane the plot, 35.5 by 220, extending along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Fort Washington and Haven Avenues.

M. Sturtz, Jr., has sold for Wilson's Sons to a client, for improvement, the northeast corner of Charles Street and Waverley Place, together with 24 Charles Street, adjoining.

W. J. Goulding has sold the five-story American basement dwelling, 16 West Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5.

It is reported that Mrs. M. McCullagh has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, 317 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

D. S. Ritterbrand has resold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 120 West Seventy-first Street, 21 by 100.5.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for James G. Zachry the three-story dwelling, 118 East Eigntieth Street, 18.4 by 102.2.

H. Schmidt has sold for John Ruch to J. A. Rauth the six-story tenement at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Florence R. Doctor has sold the two five-story flats, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on plot 66.8 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager has sold to Adelstein & Avrutine the northeast corner of Broome and Norfolk Streets, 50 by 50; also, to Isidor Wishkind, 137 Clinton Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, 25 by 49.5. The same operators have bought 135 Clinton Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Golding & Hillman have sold to Dr. M. J. Burstein the seven-story brick tenement with stores, at the southwest corner of Brome and Orchard Streets, on plot 50 by 87.6.

M. L. & C. Ernst have resold two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75 feet west of Audubon Avenue, purchased by them recently from John Stewart.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Mary E. Woodrow to Christian Procop the cottage on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, 25 feet north of Clinton Place, opposite the New York University grounds.

Edward Polak has sold for Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to a client for occupancy the frame dwelling 2,200 Valentine Avenue.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mrs. Elida Clark the four-story brownstone dwelling 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 19x100.11.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John T. Boyd.

3,062 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 63, four-story stone-front flat; together with 1,060 Second Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20 by 63, four-story stone-front flat; also, 302 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 63 feet east of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 18.6 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Josephine Bliss and others $37,826

By James L. Wells.

199 Lewis Street, southwest corner of Sixth Street, 20.4 by 65 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Laura Oppenheimer and others, executors 14,000

Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, T. F. Healy 2,400

2,248 Fifth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee 18,750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

240 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 355.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 13.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. E. Evans 8,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 17 to 23 Hancock Street, for two six-story brick flats, 40 by 87; M. Low estate of 298 Bleecker Street, owners; McIlvaine & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

Riverside Drive, Seventy-third to Seventy-fourth Street, and West End Avenue, for a six-story brick dwelling, 90 by 107; Charles M. Schwab of 71 Broadway, owner; Maurice Hebert of 323 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $900,000.

Alterations.

No. 123 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick storage building; W. R. Hearst of 130 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick theatre; Richardson estate, Victoria Theatre, owners; W. E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

No. 383 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; W. Minrath of 23 Park Row, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $300.

No. 23 West Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Stuart estate of 77 William Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 110 Mott Street, to a three-story brick hotel; J. Feleno of 115 Mulberry Street, owner; F. Musty of 912 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 2,866 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 50; J. Clarence Davies of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

Washington Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 31; Henry Jung of 684 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Washington Avenue, to three two-story and basement frame dwellings, 15.8 by 50; Anna Ganacek, owner; Louis C. Ganacek, architect; cost, $6,000.

BUSINESS STRUCTURE PLANS.

Sailors' Snug Harbor Trustees Considering Old Hotel Martin Site.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor are said to be considering the erection of a new business building on the site of the Hotel Martin, more recently the Hotel Lafayette, at the southeast corner of University Place and Ninth Street. One of the present proprietors of the place said last evening that the existing lease does not expire until Jan. 1, and that efforts were being made to secure a renewal. Whether these efforts will be successful is not yet known.

First used as a boarding house patronized largely by French people, and later conducted on a larger scale as a hotel and restaurant by J. M. Martin, this corner has been well known to New Yorkers for nearly a quarter of a century, and has also enjoyed considerable renown as the stopping place of foreign celebrities.

The Snug Harbor authorities have shown only slight disposition to improve their large holdings, although such a course has been followed in one or two instances, when it has been found that the property could not be made to yield a satisfactory income in any other way. It is only about three years ago that a new building was put up on another Snug Harbor plot—a corner opposite the Hotel Martin.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 3d St, 108x 205, Unionport; Katharina Gass to Patrick J. Frawley, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.

AVENUE B, w s, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 20x 90.6; Benjamin T. Graham to Isidor Dammrauer, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 85 ft s of 183d St, 25.5x133x24x138; John Lalor to Charles Lembach ..... Nom.

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 25 ft from s w corner of Thwaites Place, 25x100.6x25x 107.9; Matthias T. Tipper, or Tepper, to Sarah M. Bernstein ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 208, 208½, and 210, and 70 Norfolk St, n e corner of Norfolk St, 50x50x50x50.1; Isaac Goodstein to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 208, 208½, and 210, n e corner of Norfolk St, 50x50; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtgs $37,500) ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 208, 208½, and 210, n e corner of Norfolk St, 50x50; Hyman Adelstein and another to Samuel Barkin, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

COOPER ST, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 200x100; Louise S. Birkholz to John R. Salmon, other considerations and $100

FULTON ST, 64, 24x75.1; Charles Buek to the Fairfield Realty Company, (mtg $75,000) ..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 505, w s, 51 ft n of Christopher St, 22.8x84.6x24x85.2; William G. McAdoo to Hudson Improvement Co., (mtg. $9,000,) other consideration and... 100

LOTS 129 to 133, 163 to 170, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Georgiana G. Quinn to James F. Haugh, (mtg $6,000) Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 51 and 53, n w cor of 102d St, 100.11x50; Abbie B. Buek to Fairfield Realty Company, (mtg $75,000) Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, s w cor of 103d St, 100.11x50; Abbie B. Buek to Fairfield Realty Company, (mtg $75,000) ..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 91, w s, 20.3 ft n of Water St, 20x51x19.10x51.2; Magdalena Lieb to William Hunter, (mtg $4,000)... Nom.

NORTH ST, n w corner of Morris Av, (Madison St,) 50x100; Frances Kaesemeyer and another to Rosalie Dohm, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

SETON AV, w s, 350 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Elizabeth A. Angevine to Matilda Svenson, (mtg $400) ..... Nom.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at s e cor of land of Owen Regard, Jr., runs n 100 ft to land of O'Maly x e 25 x s 100 to road x w 25 to beginning, part of lot 15, map of Daniel Banks, Jr.; Jennie V. Kennedy to John Kennedy... Nom.

STANTON ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 34x65.6; Abraham Levenstein and another to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $50,000) 62,000

1ST AV, 1,142, e s, 25.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x 81.5; Moses K. Wallach to Edgar Levy and another, (mtg $75,000) ..... Nom

3D AV, 3,070, e s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 25x99.6; Moses Bachman to Nathan Stimmel, (mtg $25,200) ..... Nom.

3D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 6th Av, 25x109.4; Lacelia Park; Georgiana G. Quinn to John A. Quinn, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 323.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 25x103; Jacob Perlman to Israel M. Lerner, ½ part ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,524, w s, 26 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100; the Provident Realty Company to Frances V. Dixon, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x89.11; also all title to strip 8 ft deep from s s of lot 175 to n s of 8th St, on map of N. A. Stuyvesant, being St. Mark's Pl, 49; Regina Seligman to Annie Schwartz, (mtg $22,500) 27,000

33D ST, 368, s s, 38.9 ft e of 9th Av, 19x67.6; Anna C. Stang to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, other considerations and 100

33D ST, 322, s s, 270 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; John V. Coffey to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $8,000) 100

44TH ST, e s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Nathan Baumann to John H. Taylor, (mtg $16,750) ..... Nom.

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Marie M. Coudert to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (mtg $40,000) 55,000

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100; interior plot, begins 100 ft s of 54th St and 175 ft e of 11th Av, runs s 35.2 x e 25 x n 38.8 x w 25; Isaac Haft to Solomon Klein, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

54TH ST, 265, n s, 25 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 62.11; Mary Olmsted to George W. Case, Jr. 100

55TH ST, 234, s s, 310 ft e of 8th Av, 20 x100.5; Daniel Villanova to William F. Connor, other considerations and 100

69TH ST, n s, 404.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x100.5; Ella M. McCabe and another to Augusta Keller ..... Nom.

74TH ST, n s, 27 ft w of Park Av, 17x 102.2; Laurent Oppenheim to Henry Block, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

74TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Nathaniel A. Elsberg to David Lippmann 12,000

74TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Jane A. Durland and another to Theresa D. Browning and another, (mtg $15,000) 31,000

74TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Dora Deesle to David Lippmann, quitclaim ..... Nom.

79TH ST, s s, 251.5 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x 102.2; Henry Bresslauer to Malvina Newmann, (mtg $6,000) 10,300

86TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft w of Park Av, 31.11x102.2; Leopold Freudenthal to Amelia Schiff, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

96TH ST, 20, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Peter Wagner to John Clark, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 222, s s, 218.9 ft w of 10th Av, 18.9x100.11; Jonas C. H. Tupper, executor, to Michael Malone 15,500

113TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 30x 100.11; Margaret A. Andrews to the Fairfield Realty Company, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, runs n 73.11 x w 55.6 x s — x n e 5.5 x s 4.10 x w 0.6 x s 26.9 to the street, x e 50.6; Theresa Avitabili to Henry H. Jackson, (mtgs $32,500) ..... Exch.

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, runs n 73.11 x w 55.6 x s — x e 5 x s 31.1 to street x e 50.6 to beginning; August Jacob to Theresa Avitabili ..... Nom.

116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; John E. Ward to Henry H. Jackson, (mtg $31,000, R S $8) 7,900

116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Henry H. Jackson to Theresa Avitabile, (mtg $31,000) ..... Exch.

116TH ST, n s, 519 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Sarah Forman to Edwin H. Griffin, other considerations and 100

116TH ST, n s, 519 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Frank A. Rauch, executor, to Sarah Forman 2,100

117TH ST, n s, 173.1 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3x 100.11; William Rankin to Aaron M. Janpole and another, other considerations and 100

121ST ST, n s, 321 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x81; William S. Bennet, Referee, to George F. Nichols 9,700

122TH ST, n s, 175.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16x 99.11; Peter Wagner to Warren M. Lincoln, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 10, s s, 146.5 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11; Daniel Currie to Stephen McCormick, (mtg $7,000) 10,750

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; William H. Sherman to Joseph Clemens and another. ..... Omitted

137TH ST, 217, n s, 231 ft w of 7th Av, 18.6x99.11; William H. Picken to Mary Hagemeyer, other considerations and... 100

140TH ST, 209, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Ernest A. Heins to William Ferrell, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100 x e 50 x n 26 x e 0.9 x n 74 to street x w 50.9 to beginning; William J. Williamson and another to Minnie H. Rode, quitclaim ..... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x e 50.9 x 26x e 0.9x n 74 to street x w 50.9; Minnie H. Rode to Melrose Realty Co., quitclaim ..... Nom.

150TH ST, 532 s s, 310 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Margaret M. Robinson and another to J. N. Reynolds, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 25x118.6; Laura Webman to Minnie H. Rode, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 65; Catharine H. Ropke to Sam Deutsch and another, from Oct. 1, 1902, to April 30, 1904 ..... $660

ELDRIDGE ST, 70; William Saberski to Morris Dorff, 2 years 840

2D AV, 2,195; William Abeles to Isidor Heineman and another, 5 years 720

WASHINGTON AVENUE, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 31; Henry Jung of 684 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Washington Avenue, to three two-story and basement frame dwellings, 15.8 by 50; Anna Ganacek, owner; Louis C. Ganacek, architect; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Broome St, 208, 208½, and 210, n e cor of Norfolk St, 1 year, 6 per cent $7,500

ALBANO, Lusia, to William G. Wood and another, as executors; 76th St, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue C; also 76th St, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 3,000

AVITABILI, Theresa, to Carl Fischer; 113th St, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 16,500

AVITABILI, Theresa, to Carl Fischer; 113th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 16,000

AVITABILI, Theresa, to Sarah Forman; 116th St, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, due Oct. 1, 1905 27,000

AVITABILI, Theresa, to Isaac Heifer; 116th St, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $54,000, 9 months 700

BARKIN, Samuel, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Broome St, 208, 208½, and 210, n e corner of Norfolk St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

BYMER, Bertha, to the Park Mortgage Company; Avenue C, e s, 61.5 ft n 88th St, 3 years 9,000

CALLARD, Elizabeth, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Westchester Av, n s, 287 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 10,000

CALLARD, John B., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Prospect Av, w s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 7,500

CASE, George W., Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 265 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

CLEMENS, Joseph, and another to William F. H. Herman; 135th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 3,500

COLBY, Mary T., to Bowery Savings Bank; Roe St, w s, 122.3 ft s of Home St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,000

CONNOR, William F., to William F. Clare and others, executors and trustees; 55th St, 234 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

DIXON, Frances V., to Provident Realty Company; 7th Av, 2,524, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

DOMM, Rosalie, to Frances Kaesemeyer and another; North St, n w corner of Morris Av, due Dec. 25, 1902, 6 per cent. 350

DOHM, Rosalie, to Herman Mundheim; North St, n w corner of Morris Av, due Jan. 2, 1903, 6 per cent 400

EGAN, John J., and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 205 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 35,000

EGAN, John J., and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 4 mtgs, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., each.... 32,000

FINSLEY, Ada V., to Duncan Smith; Cauldwell Av, e s, 153.10 ft n of 165th St, due Nov. 8, 1903 550

GRIFFIN, Edwin H., to Sarah Forman; 116th St, n s, 579 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,000

HAGEMEYER, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 137th St, 217 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000

HUNTER, William, to Magdalena Lieb; Market St, 91, 1 year 2,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to William Rankin; 117th St, n s, 173.1 ft w of 5th Av, due March 26, 1904 16,500

JETTER, Ida, to German Savings Bank; Barrow St, 6 to 10, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 45,000

KLEIN, Solomon, to Isaac Haft; 54th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, with all title to interior, lot begins 100 ft s of 54th St and 11th Av, installments, 6 per cent... 3,000

LIPPMANN, David, to Reserve Fund District Grand Lodge No. 1, Order Kesher Shel Barzel; 74th St, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, due July 1, 1907, 4 per cent. 8,000

LOCHEMAN, Julius, to Louis Goldberg; 110th St, 62 East, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Isaac Goodstein; Broome St, 208, 208½, and 210, n e cor of Norfolk St, (prior mtg $27,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent 10,500

MATTHEWS, William, to Katherine B. Peck; Catharine St, 54, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

MAYER, Charles A., to Richard Wallace; Forest Av, w s, 337.11 ft n of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

McGARRY, Frank, to Alfred A. Keller; Elliott Av, w s, 26.9 ft s of Wilson Pl, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 1,400

MILLER, Nellie B., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Briggs Av, s s, 145.4 ft e of 200th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 5,000

MOLONE, Michael, to Jonas C. H. Tupper and another, executors; 105th St, 222 West, 1 year 9,500

MULLER, Annie, M. J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Decatur (Norwood) Av, s s, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 1 year 4,500

NEUMAN, Moritz, to German Savings Bank; 7th St, n s, 272.3 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years, 4½ per cent 24,000

NICHOLS, George F., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 121st St, n s, 321 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 15, 1906, gold 8,500

PURCELL, Cornelius J., to the Irving National Bank; 83d St, 23 West, with all title, to 94th St, 70 West, demand, 6 per cent 11,000

SCHWARTZ, Annie, to Regina Seligman; 8th St, or St. Marks Pl, 49, due Oct. 1, 1912, 5½ per cent 5,500

SCINTO, Francesco, to Francesco Orsillo and another; Mott St, 211, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

SPENCER, William G., to Atticus H. Mitchell; Broadway, 2,550, w s, all title to one-story frame stable on said lot, 5 years 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

FREEDMAN, Samuel L., to Isaac Haft.. $1

KLEIN, Solomon, to Samuel N. Freedman 1

LYONS, George J., and others, executors, to George J. Lyons and another, trustees, assigns 30 mtgs 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to F. Milton Weich 4,000

MACY, V. Everit, and another, trustees, to Jonas Weil and another, 2 assignments 36,430

NELSON, George P., to Edward F. Brown 1

PROVIDENT REALTY COMPANY to Israel Moskowitz 3,000

STEEVES, John F., to William H. Randel 1

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emilie J. Murray 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x 100; C. A. Sabin & Co. against William L. Salas, owner and contractor; Joseph Bellah, contractor 1,501

FORDHAM LANDING ROAD, from Cedar to Davidson Av, Bronx, franchise, &c., of Interurban Street Railway Company; Michele Di Menna against Union Railway Company and another, owners; T. E. Thomas Crimmins, contractors; Peter G. or J. Hannan, sub-contractor.. 112

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 66th St, s w corner, 100.5x125; Joseph Hammershlag with George Daily and John Carlson....300,000

Lien Against Vogel Property.

Max Vogel, the builder, stated yesterday that the $250 lien filed against his property by Leus & Tracey is consequent upon a dispute on the latter's refusal to clean down the front of Mr. Vogel's building upon completion of the stone work. He also said the lien would be bonded and brought to court for final issue.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

RYER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 178th St, 210x 150; Louis Vers against Lochinvar Company, Sept. 23, 1902 245

17TH ST, 5 East; Sprague Electric Company against George A. Heisler, Aug. 8, 1902 114

103D ST, 205 West; Sprague Electric Company against John Paterno, Aug. 9, 1902 258

113TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Ernesta Di Giovanni against Theresa Avitabili, June 6, 1902, canceled 316

113TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Gust. Seaberg against C. Avitabili and another, July 16, 1902 60

113TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Union Stove Works against Theresa Avitabili and another, July 25, 1902 290

113TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Samuel Williams against F. C. Lomonte, May 5, 1902 110

117TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av; Standard Frame and Sash Company against Aaron M. Janpole and another, Sept. 20, 1902 325

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV AND 134TH ST, n e corner, 99.11x35; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Charles Adams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

MADISON AV, 144; Gustavus A. Kaven against City Real Property Investing Company, (specific performance;) attorney, J. McCormick.

PLEASANT AV, 335; Noel B. Sanborn against Barbara Fritz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sanborn & Sanborn.

VANDAM ST, n s, 282.11 ft e of Varick St, 23x 100.7 x irregular, and Vandam St, 18 and 24; William M. Reid and another against Evalyn E. Crowell and another, (partition;) attorneys, Williams & Caldwell.

7TH AV, 421 and 423; 159 West 33d St, and 400 East 78th St; William E. Degnan and another against Mary A. Hagerty, individually and as executrix, and another, (partition;) attorney, J. Vincent.

10TH AV and 4th St, s e corner, —x—, Bronx; Herbert Reeves against Eugene F. Smith and another, (partition;) attorney, H. R. Ham.

97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Elias Kempner against Edwin Wilson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

105TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x100.11; Georgiana Lyon against Hattie Hirschbach and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Willcox.

106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Bohner, jr., executor, &c., against Annie V. Schindler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Haas.

119TH ST, 309 East; Francis Fairbrother against Elizabeth Bird and another, (action to declare will void;) attorney, H. B. Davis.

128TH ST, 261 West; New York Life Insurance Trust Company against George Clarke and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHNSON & ANDERSON.—Schedules in the assignment of Johnson & Anderson, dealers in wall paper, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, show liabilities $23,194, nominal assets $20,883, and actual assets $11,822.

Out of Town.

DANIEL O'REARDON.—Sheriff O'Brien has received an attachment against Daniel O'Reardon of East Orange, N. J., for $2,623 in favor of A. Crawford Kendall, on assigned claims from five manufacturers for money advanced to him as selling agent in South Africa in 1896, and merchandise sent to him. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE BROIDO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of George Broido, jobber in cloaks and suits at 744 Broadway, show liabilities $2,551 and assets $354, consisting of stock $100, fixtures $253, and cash in bank $1.

BENJAMIN LEVY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Benjamin Levy, wholesale dealer in shoes, formerly at 58 Reade Street, whose liabilities were $8,786 and assets $2,478.

GOLDBERG & BLOCK.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Goldberg & Block, cloak manufacturers, at 5 Wooster Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

EMMA G. LEITH.—Emma G. Leith of 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,000 and no assets. She is the wife of John H. Leith of Leith & Glenn, builders, and the liabilities are all on an accommodation note made by her on Oct. 3, 1899, to the firm of Leith & Glenn, which was discounted by the West Side Bank, and for which she says she received no consideration. On Nov. 23, 1899, she transferred to John J. Bell, as trustee of the creditors of the above firm, 135 and 149 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, which have since been sold, and also some lots at Bayonne, N. J.

Optical Goods Dealers Disagree.

Justice Gorman of the Supreme Court has decided in a suit brought by Hyman Zlotnik against Joseph Ariessohn, his partner, who did business under the style of Joseph Ariessohn, dealers in optical goods at 94 Columbus Avenue, for a dissolution of the partnership and appointment of a receiver, that Mr. Ariessohn may continue the business upon giving a bond for $500. Mr. Ariessohn has been in business at 94 Columbus Avenue thirteen years, and Mr. Zlotnik became a partner on June 9 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BALBACH, Leopold—J. Bohm $289
BALBACH, Leopold—J. Bohm 446
BONN, Francis C.—S. S. Brown 75
BROMUND, Ernest—New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited 46
BROMUND, Ernest—Patterson Brothers. 50
BIRKE, Wolff—West Side Steam Dyeing and Scouring Company 251
BOGARD, Hannah and Annie—H. R. Elias 29
BRODIE, William—T. R. McMann 574
CRAM, Jacob—C. Hinman 1,900
CHAPMAN, Lucian T.—H. C. Irons and another 685
CLIFTON, Edward G.—G. B. Leonard.... 202
DUBINSKY, Morris and Dora—M. Freedheim 406
CALDWELL, Walter B.—W. K. Peters... 84
ELMER, Henry—V. H. Z. Mallen & Co.. 366
ELMER, Henry & F. Schneider & Sons.. 537
ELMER, Henry—George Brooks & Son Company 501
ELMER, Henry—O. Smith and another.. 99
ELMER, Henry—A. Bassett and another. 325
ELMER, Henry—A. T. Baker 141
ELMER, Henry—August Hausseke & Co.. 83
GODFREY, William P.—F. McMee and another 70
GROSSMAN, Alexander R., and Martin D. Fewell—O. Faline 10,095
GRIFFIN, Charles—John Murray 873
HOAG, Russell—L. Baumann 116
HARRIS, Annie—S. Mechamkus 167
HUNT, Mary C.—W. S. Easter 105
GOLOB, Rosa—H. Pasinsky 181
HYMAN, Solomon A.—H. W. Solfleisch. 19
HEHER, Rosamond—A. M. Lasser..... 1,241
HILTON, Henry G.—E. Charles and another 144
HARDINGHAM, Edward C.—C. Devine.. 29
HEALY, John J.—Le R. D. Bail..... 66
JEANAL, Frances—H. Herrmann..... 65
KECKEISSEN, Arthur F.—H. Heins.... 270
KAHRS, John H.—A. Greenwaldt..... 63
KENNEDY, Timothy—Metropolitan Tobacco Company 82
LEDGER PUBLISHING COMPANY—C. E. Wright 264
LOUIS, Lavinia—J. W. Condit..... 173
LUF, Charles B.—C. D. Smith and another 517
LEVINE, Jane—Sheffield Farms, Slawson, Decker Company 38
MEYER, David S.—I. H. Ford..... 1,588
MUSANTI, Mary—P. E. Bush..... 50
NOYES, Milton—E. T. Gerry..... 483
O'REILLY, William B.—C. L. Gibson.... 52
RIESENGER, George—M. Schiff..... 47
SAGE, Virginia S.—J. Condit..... 270
STANMORE, Florence, and Henry C. Wilson—S. H. Carstairs and another..... 327
SULLIVAN, Ellen J. and Daniel J.—C. Rieger, Jr., and another 1,043
SULLIVAN, Ellen J. and Daniel J.—C. Rieger, Jr., and another 2,039
SMITH, George P.—P. Clemens 284
VEIMEISTER, Harry—J. Behlert and another 254
VASTOLO, Salvatore—M. Santangelo 49
VAN LOAN, Irving S.—J. Wendell and another 484
WALDRON, Robert H.—H. M. Black..... 218
WAGNER, Peter—R. Darrow 522
WYMAN, Mary—F. S. Rock and another.. 23
YERKES, Mary S.—B. Greenstein..... 52
THE CARRIAGE AND WHEELMEN'S Repair Association—J. C. Farr, Jr. 90
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Donovan and another 3,504
MODEL MACHINE COMPANY—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company. 132

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Court Calendar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Appellate Court calendar for Friday, Sept. 26: Nos. 42, 52, 64, 69, 86, 95.

New York Calendars—Friday, Sept. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schwarz vs. Soulard.
2—Adler vs. Adler.
3—Singer vs. Wolfram.
4—Reynolds vs. Beveridge.
5—Caeser vs. Gluckman.
5½—Bowers vs. Connery.
6—Greeley vs. Gluckman.
7—Mali vs. same.
8—Sturzberg vs. same.
9—Schnabel vs. same.
10—Kunardt vs. same.
11—In re King.
12—Satter vs. Satter.
13—Payne vs. Hohl.
14—Corsa vs. Hanson.
15—Armbruster vs. Cycle, &c., Lock Co.
16—Flynn vs. Hynes.
17—Wittman vs. City of New York.
18—Oppenheim vs. Lewis.
19—In re Reid.
20—Poole vs. 42d St. Ry. Co.
21—Shapiro vs. Isaac Brothers.
22—McBride vs. Bundy Lamp & Light Co.
23—In re Behr.
24—Conreid vs. Witmark
25—Herman vs. Cong. Shaarn Zedek.
26—McAlpin vs. German-Am. R. E. T. Co.
27—In re Steeves.
28—In re E. G. Milbury Co.
29—In re E. G. Milbury Co.
30—Shipsey vs. Man. Ry. Co.
31—Warner vs. same.
32—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Libbey.
33—Foley vs. Mulry.
34—Kelly vs. Root.
35—Harrington vs. Sternschuss.
36—Ricer vs. Stawkins.
37—Eustace vs. same.
38—Freitag vs. same.
39—Cobb vs. Mex. Securities Co.
40—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Graeff.
41

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Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Magnificent Location.—Modern five-room apartments; property of highest repute; restricted to refined adults; conducted by owner on premises; facing picturesque Morningside Park; $33, $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., Near Park.—Elegant parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bath; kitchen below; private yard; choice block; special $32.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Small, well-furnished flat wanted by family of three adults; must be light, clean, and in good neighborhood. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID STREICHER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,228.

To the creditors of David Streicher of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said David Streicher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 26th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED W. SEXSMITH, bankrupt.—No. 4,903.

To the creditors of Alfred W. Sexsmith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Alfred W. Sexsmith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 25th, 1902.

Excursions.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO THE SWITCHBACK AND RETURN

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28th VIA THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

$1.50 Round Trip

Children 75 Cents

Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 9.25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a. m. Returning, lv. Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket offices: Ferry Stations and 355 and 1234 Broadway.

From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 90 AND 92 ROOSEVELT STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against BERNARD GOLDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point distant one hundred and twenty feet, (120,) more or less, from the northwesterly corner of Roosevelt Street and Cherry Street; thence running northeasterly parallel with Cherry Street or nearly so sixty-one feet five inches, (61.5,) more or less; thence northwesterly parallel with Roosevelt Street forty feet, (40,) more or less; thence southwesterly parallel with Cherry Street sixty-two feet six inches, (62.6,) more or less, to the easterly side of Roosevelt Street aforesaid, and thence southeasterly along said Roosevelt Street forty feet, (40,) more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Numbers ninety (90) and ninety-two (92) Roosevelt Street.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street numbers being 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street:

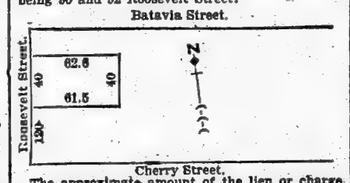

Cherry Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,878.60, with interest thereon from the 3d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $203.75, with interest from September 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $713.85 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of $23,200, with interest thereon amounting on October 15th, 1902, the date of sale, to about the sum of $1,158.75.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s24-2aw3wW&F&o15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against PATRICK O'NEILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the block bounded and between First and Second Avenues and 40th and 41st Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the south side of 41st Street, distant ninety-two (92) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Forty-first Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-first street sixteen (16) feet and three (3) inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue sixty-seven (67) feet more or less to land formerly of Kipps; thence northwest along said mentioned land seventeen (17) feet and ten (10) inches more or less; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet and nine (9) inches more or less to the southerly side of 41st Street at the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said house being party walls, and the said premises being known and distinguished as No. 306 East 41st Street.

Dated New York, Sept. 4th, 1902.

JOHN HUNTER, Jr., Referee.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 306 East 41st Street:

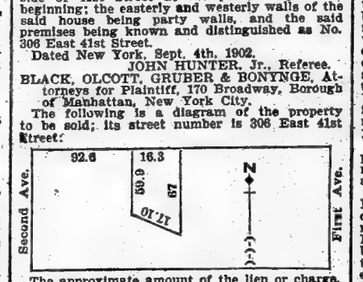

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,225, with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $261.93, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $182.59 and interest, and also taxes for 1902, whatever they may be, provided they are a lien on said premises at the time of sale.

Dated New York, Sept. 4th, 1902.

JOHN HUNTER, Jr., Referee.

s8-2aw3wM&F&o2

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, in bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that all the property of the AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, including leases of their stores, is offered for sale as and by lots mentioned below, by Robert C. Morris, receiver of said AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY. Said property may be inspected at the respective locations in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, given below, on the 29th and 30th days of September, 1902, and the 1st day of October, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and said leases or copies thereof may be inspected at the office of Robert C. Morris, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, during the same time on said dates. Bids in writing may be submitted for any or all of said lots to the receiver at his said office on or before October 2d, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per centum of the amount of the bid. If the receiver shall reject said bids, then the property covered thereby will be sold at public auction in the lots below mentioned or otherwise, on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at said place or places as will be duly designated by advertisement in The New York Times on October 3d, 1902.

Lot 1—One single wagon. Lot 2—One single wagon. Lot 3—One single wagon. Lot 4—One double wagon. Lot 5—One double wagon. Lot 6—One automobile. Lot 7—One automobile. Lots 1 to 7, inclusive, may be inspected at No. 529 West 37th Street.

Lot 8—Miscellaneous office fixtures, safe, cash registers, etc.

Lot 9—Book accounts.

Lot 10—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease of premises lately occupied by it at the northwest corner of 36th Street and Sixth Avenue, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a bakery and restaurant.

Lot 11—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease to premises lately occupied by it at the corner of 94th Street and Lexington Avenue, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a confectionery and restaurant.

Lot 12—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease to premises lately occupied by it at No. 822 Columbus Avenue, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a confectionery and restaurant.

Lot 13—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease to premises lately occupied by it at No. 67 West 125th Street, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a bakery and restaurant.

Lot 14—A lot of flour and other raw material for baking now contained in premises No. 629 Third Avenue.

No. 5,170.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of EMANUEL C. COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel C. Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Emanuel C. Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the officie of Peter B. Olney Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 25, 1902.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes, for cash and installments, for a short time only; don't miss this great opportunity to get a typewriter. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed standard typewriters, $15 up; free trial; renting, exchanging, repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriters' Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

DIRECTORIES Set of New York City directories, 1810 to 1901. C. K. Kellogg, 80 William St.

Remington No. 6 typewriter, $60; Remington No. 2, remodeled, $25; Franklin, $15. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Restaurant, $6,000; fine location; profit month of August, $774; ill-health. A. Lamont, 5 Beekman St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway between 103rd and 104th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901, and which said maps were filed, one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York, one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901.

It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way under the following-described premises:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 49 feet 9½ inches north of the northerly line of West 103rd Street, running thence northerly along the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 52 feet to the boundary between lots Nos. 20 and 46½, as shown upon the maps above referred to; thence running easterly along the boundary line between said lots No. 20 and No. 46½ and along the boundary line between lots No. 22 and No. 46½, as above upon said maps, a distance of 44 feet, and thence running in a southwesterly direction along a railroad curve of radius 325 feet, as shown upon said maps, a distance of about 64 feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York for and on behalf of the said City, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 10th day of July, 1902, and which said maps were filed one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 23d day of July, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 1st day of August, 1902, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 23d day of July, 1902. It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement, and right of way under the following described premises:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of 8th Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence running westerly along said northerly line of 8th Street a distance of ninety-one feet six inches; thence running northerly along a curve with its convexity to the east of about 860 feet radius to the southerly line of 9th Street, a distance of about 189 feet; thence running easterly along said southerly line of 9th Street to its intersection with the above-mentioned westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 14 feet 6 inches; thence running southerly along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 199 feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.

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THE FIRM OF MARKS & KALISKI, heretofore doing business at Nos. 137 and 139 Main Street, in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, formerly Long Island City, has this day been dissolved by the retirement of Henry Kaliski and Mary J. Kaliski. Annie Marks will sign in liquidation for the old firm.

Dated September 22, 1902.

HENRY KALISKI, MARY J. KALISKI, ANNIE MARKS.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING FOR THE past year under the firm name of MAX OBERFELDER & CO. has this day been dissolved, Mr. SIMON OBERFELDER retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. MAX OBERFELDER at No. 84 Broad St.

MAX OBERFELDER. SIMON OBERFELDER.

The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

We Continue That Wonderful Sale of 2,000 Celebrated Harmony Pianos.

This sale has been in progress two weeks, and is the most successful piano sale in our history.

The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 59TH AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO PLAYER.

Plays any piano; any one can play it; operates by foot treadle or electricity; recitals daily from 10 to 4; cash or installments; call and see it. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$335 Rosewood piano. $55 Chickering. Fine Upright great bargain, installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Ave.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. CRISFIELD and ALBERT HART, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of butchers' tables, counters, blocks, racks, icehouse, and sundry butcher utensils, tools, two horses, harness, wagon, and fixtures, &c., now in the premises of said bankrupts on Mamaroneck Avenue, in the village and town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester, State of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on September 24th and 25th, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by Walter P. Long, receiver, at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, his attorneys, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, on or before September 27th, 1902, at 10 A. M., and that the same will be opened at the office of his said attorneys on September 27th, 1902, at 10:30. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. Bids should be (1) for fixtures, (2) for horses and wagons. If the receiver rejects all bids said property will then be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said George C. Crisfield and Albert Hart, on September 29th, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 22nd, 1902.

WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

Surrogate Notices.

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is h

TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR MONEY MARKET

Rates Ease Off After Secretary Shaw's Announcement.

Russell Sage Says the Flurry Resulted from Lack of Foresight—Collector Stranahan Waives Lack of Gold Invoice.

Temporary relief, at least, came to the Wall Street money market yesterday afternoon, when a message from Washington announced that Secretary Shaw had decided to anticipate the interest on Government bonds for the balance of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1903, amounting in round figures to $20,650,000. Of this amount about $11,000,000 would come to New York City and the balance would go to the interior.

This balance, however, would indirectly relieve the New York money market, because it would by just that amount reduce the demand of the interior on this market.

Banking interests in this city raised the question whether this offer would be availed of by the holders of bonds. In this connection attention was called to the similar action of Secretary Gage in 1899 at the outbreak of the Boer war, when a similar offer was made because there was a money stringency. At that time only a small number of bond owners availed themselves of the offer. While the big banks stated that they would accept the offer, it was said by some private bankers that the private estates who were large holders of these bonds would probably be unwilling to accept the offer "on account of the string attached to it in the shape of a rebate."

In the early morning hours the payment of the $11,000,000 of the subscriptions to the United States Realty syndicate added to the causes affecting a high money rate. Later in the day, however, this entire amount was loaned out again and helped to ease off the rates. Another favorable factor was the announcement that the National Bank of Commerce had increased its circulation.

These various influences resulted in pulling down the rate for call loans until at one time a low level of 2 per cent. was reached. The money market opened at 15 per cent., but a brisk demand soon carried the price up to 22. At this figure it remained only a short time, reacting to 15 per cent. just before the announcement of Secretary Shaw's offer. It then went off to 8 and 9 per cent., and closed at 4 per cent. The average loans were made at 12 per cent., against 16 per cent. the previous day.

There was received at the Assay Office $1,030,000 in gold, which arrived on the Majestic, and which was part of the imports of the National City Bank. The shipment was consigned to the Deutsche Bank, of which the National City Bank is the New York correspondent. The gold came in two lots, one in seven boxes consigned by Iemay, Imrie & Co., the White Star Line owners, to the Deutsche Bank, and the other in two seven-box groups to the same bank with no consigner given.

The gold had been bought in London in the name of the Imperial German Bank in order to disguise the transaction, and shipped to New York consigned to the same bank for the same purpose.

The gold arrived in the form of bars, and the customs officials, therefore, demanded the delivery of invoices under a Treasury decision of June, 1901.

This ruling says:

The department has held that bullion exceeding $100 in value should not be admitted to entry without a consular invoice, or a bond for the production of such invoice, unless it be shown by the shipper's declaration, before a consular officer at the place of shipment, that the bullion is intended to be forwarded as money, or medium of exchange at a fixed value per ounce and not as merchandise.

Under this ruling gold imported into the United States as a product of mines or sales in the manner described by the Consul must be regarded as merchandise subject to the requirements of consular invoices.

As the City Bank had engaged the gold in a hurry, no consular invoices had been sent, and the detention of the gold would have meant a loss of some $5,000. Therefore, Collector Stranahan strained a point and admitted the gold as money, especially as the City Bank stated the bars were intended for money. Collector Stranahan said afterward that in the case of a money stringency, the department was willing to give all the aid it could. The City Bank, he said, had not been aware of the rule, as since its promulgation no gold imports of importance had been made through this port. The Sub-Treasury paid out on account of this gold $800,000.

Sterling exchange was heavy all day, the ruling quotation being 4.85.30 to 4.85.40.

Russell Sage took a very hopeful view of the situation. Mr. Sage has done a large business in the present high money loaning pinch, as he admitted.

"The scarcity of money is due," said he, "to people's lack of foresight. They were so eager to carry stocks that they failed to see what was sure to come, when the Western crops began to move—a lack of ready money here in New York. They held on so long that they got pinched. They should have got rid of some of the heavy holdings when they had the chance. There is nothing alarming in this money situation, excepting to persons who are carrying stocks on borrowed money. The general industrial situation is the finest in years. I think the money market will remain firm until this country gets money from Europe in payment for cotton and grain bills."

It was pointed out that the loss of the banks to the Sub-Treasury would probably decrease, as by Oct. 1 most of the Fall imports would be in.

When the announcement came from Washington of the relief measures taken by Secretary Shaw there were recoveries in the stock market of two points or more from the low figures of the day in such stocks as St. Paul, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, while elsewhere the gains averaged perhaps a point in each active stock.

Closing prices were generally the best for the day, and in the Street the opinion seemed to be that the worst was over.

Standard Oil brokers were credited with being the largest buyers throughout the day.

SECRETARY SHAW'S STATEMENT

Head of the Treasury Says National Bank Circulation Has Been Increased $7,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Shaw to-day gave out the following statement:

"Money once covered into the Treasury (and this of course includes the Sub-Treasuries) cannot thereafter be deposited in banks. All customs receipts are by law payable to the Treasury and the Sub-Treasuries. The only fund, therefore, available for deposit in banks is internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts before they have been actually covered into the Treasury.

"These amount to about $500,000 per day, and since the stringency arose to their fullest extent have been steadfastly returned to circulation. This policy will be continued for thirty or sixty days if needed, and longer if necessary.

"In the meantime, National bank circulation has been increased about $7,000,000, largely induced by the distribution of deposits, and the further increase to the amount of $8,000,000 is assured.

"All rumors of experiments have been unauthorized by the Treasury Department. It is to be hoped that the public will place no credence in vagaries started by irresponsible and untrusted men of the Street. It is also hoped that the country will understand that the Treasury Department, to the extent of its ability, will sand by the banks, East and West, North and South, and it is hoped, also, that the banks will stand by every business and every interest that is worth protecting.

"The only way to get money out of the Treasury into circulation after it has been actually covered in is by the payment of legal obligations of the Government. These may be anticipated. The department did anticipate the October interest. It now offers to anticipate all interest maturing between Oct. 1 and the end of the fiscal year, if presented within sixty days, at a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. per month, which is at the rate of 2.4 per cent. per annum. In other words, these obligations will be prepaid at such a rate as to allow the Government to profit thereby at 2.4 per cent. per annum. The amount maturing before June 30, 1903, is, in round figures, $20,650,000. The profit to the Government if this offer shall be accepted will be, in round figures, $220,000.

"There will be no experiments tried, and no policy adopted until after mature deliberation, and no feelers will be sent out. Anything to the contrary should be discredited."

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Expressions of Desire for Amalgamation of the Three Associations—Committees Appointed.

Two New Yorkers were elected officers of the Spanish War Veterans' Association at its convention and reunion in Detroit this week, Champe S. Andrews having been chosen as Junior Vice Commander and L. L. Seaman as Surgeon at the election on Tuesday.

The contest for Commander in Chief was spirited. Charles M. Chopp, Past Commander of the Ohio corps, made a sharp fight, but Col. M. Emmet Urell was selected. Mr. Chopp withdrew his name just before the vote was taken. The other officers elected are as follows:

Senior Vice Commander—Harold C. Megrew of Indianapolis.
Judge Advocate—Hamilton Ward, Jr., of Buffalo.
Inspector General—I. N. Kinney of Bay City, Mich.
Chaplain—W. H. I. Reaney, United States Navy.
Sponsor—Miss Clara Barton of Glen Echo, Md.

One of the important matters considered was a proposition for the amalgamation of the three associations of veterans that have been organized since the Spanish-American war. Another organization held a meeting in Indianapolis this week, and an effort was made for action on the question of consolidation. All have expressed a desire for amalgamation if it can be done on a basis of equality.

Commander in Chief Urell appointed the following committee on amalgamation, which will shortly meet in this city with a similar committee of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association in session at Indianapolis, the committee having power to act:

Col. Francis G. Ward of Buffalo.
Judge Advocate Hamilton Ward, Jr., of Buffalo.
Junior Vice Commander Champ S. Andrews of New York.
L. M. Liscomb of Washington.
Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, United States Navy.
Charles R. Miller of Cleveland.

Commander Urell and Adjt. Gen. L. C. Dyer will also act on the committee.

CONTROL OF GREAT NORTHERN.

Northern Securities Company Has Obtained Majority of Its Stock Since Peter Power Hearing.

At the short hearing before Special Commissioner Frederick G. Ingersoll, appointed to take evidence in the case of the United States against the Northern Securities Company, two important and hitherto undisclosed facts were brought out. One of them was an answer to a question which in the Peter Power hearing Col. W. P. Clough, Fourth Vice President of the company, refused to answer.

In the Peter Power hearing, Col. Clough stated that, while the Northern Securities Company owned absolutely nearly all the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, it owned absolutely less than a majority of the Great Northern stock. The company did, however, hold a large amount of Great Northern stock which had not been transferred to the Northern Securities Company on the books of the Great Northern.

The lawyers representing Peter Power wanted to know of Col. Clough who received the Great Northern dividends on the untransferred stock. They sought in this way to prove that even if the stock was not transferred, the Northern Securities Company did in fact own a majority of the stock of both railroads, and that it was in effect a combination of them. Col. Clough, however, steadfastly refused to give the information wanted.

Solicitor General John T. Richards yesterday asked what the Northern Securities Company meant by saying in its answer to the Government's bill that five-sixths of the Great Northern stock had been negotiated for. Col. Clough answered that of the 1,250,000 shares of Great Northern outstanding the Northern Securities Company practically owns 1,238,804, of which 458,617 are held nominally in other hands as trustees for the Northern Securities Company. It thus develops that since the Peter Power hearing Northern Securities Company has become the absolute owner of a majority of the Great Northern stock.

It was then decided to postpone further hearings until Oct. 20, at St. Paul, Minn. A large part of the Peter Power evidence was placed in the record yesterday as evidence in this case.

THE IMMIGRATION SCANDAL.

Charges Against Lederhilger Upheld by Commissioner Williams.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams announced yesterday the dismissal from the service of Inspector John Lederhilger, chief clerk of the Registry Devision, who was suspended on Aug. 9 pending an investigation of charges against his official conduct. There were eighteen charges in all, one of the principal of which was to the effect that official files had been mutilated and many documents abstracted.

The Commissioner in his recommendation for Lederhilger's dismissal remarks:

"File No. 13,545 of this office is set apart for complaints against officials. Like many other files, its contents were found to have been abstracted. The other charges include favoritism in regard to detailing Inspectors, permitting immigrants to be impressed into the service of the late holder of the restaurant privilege; accepting wines and other gifts from incoming steamships, and interference in almost every branch of the department."

Lederhilger answered the charges in detail, and claimed that he was not responsible for some of the alleged violations, while he denied the others.

SWINDLED BY MOCK MARRIAGE.

Byers Is Convicted of Defrauding Servant Girl of Her Savings—Other Offenses Alleged.

A swindler, who went through a mock marriage in order to obtain a servant girl's savings of $150, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday. He was Michael Byers, who has a wife and children at 260 East Houston Street.

Mary Feloshnisky of 504 East Thirteenth Street testified that she met Byers last March. He proposed marriage, and, with a "best man," they went to the house of a Catholic priest, who, however, declined to perform the ceremony until the banns had been published regularly. Then Byers took her to 324 Delancy Street, where a man in a white robe performed the mock ceremony. Then Byers obtained the girl's savings and disappeared.

Mary in court identified the man who performed the ceremony as Benjamin Wysoki, now serving a sentence in the penitentiary for robbery. He had to be assisted into court, as he is dying from consumption. Michael Gellich, who was the best man, is in prison for a similar offense. Wysoki admitted his share in the fraud. He and Byers are said to have committed several swindles by means of the fraudulent marriage scheme.

Rain Causes Loss of Church by Fire.

The First Congregational Church at Dunton, Queens Borough, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building was frame, and without a foundation. Work of improvement was in progress and the congregation, which is neither numerous nor wealthy, now is at the end of its resources. Rain is supposed to have fired lime barrels near the church wall.

MAYOR LOW'S ARGUMENT FOR FULL ASSESSMENT

Three Alternatives Named in the City's Present Crisis.

Stoppage of Improvements, Enlargement of Credit, or Assessment of Real Estate at Full Value, Are the Points Raised.

Mayor Low's weekly talk on city problems had for its subject yesterday the full assessment of real estate. He explained the danger in the growth of the Sinking Fund and the enormous sums which the city must raise by direct taxation each year to pay interest on city bonds. He said that $8,000,000 is being raised each year in excess of what is actually necessary to redeem the debt as it falls due, and that the burden will grow larger and larger every year unless the law is changed.

In describing the crisis which the City Government is facing at the present time, the Mayor said:

"The Controller's estimate is that if no change is made in the percentage of the assessed valuation of real estate the city's debt-incurring capacity next year will be about $15,000,000 only. If this margin were to be reduced by relieving the taxpayer of the present excessive contribution to the sinking funds of $8,000,000, the city's debt-incurring capacity next year would be reduced to $7,000,000; barely enough to provide for the necessary new schools. In a word, the systematic development of the city would come to a standstill. Whoever else might benefit from such a stoppage of development, it certainly would not be the real estate owners of the city. If, on the other hand, the Sinking Fund arrangements as well as the basis of assessment were to remain unchanged, the city would retain next year its debt-incurring capacity of $15,000,000 instead of $7,000,000."

The need of a large debt-incurring capacity was referred to as necessary in order that contracts can be made for the construction of the east side tunnel at an approximate cost of $15,000,000. He explained that unless the city is ready to lock up the $15,000,000 at once the contract cannot be signed, although it will be several years before the money can be drawn from the Treasury. He said the city might be able to spend $5,000,000 for such a work and keep up with all other improvements, but the Constitution of the State prohibits the making of the contract unless the city has the $15,000,000 available.

The Mayor said that the only possible way to increase the debt-incurring capacity of the city, other than by increasing real estate valuations, would be by an amendment to the Constitution, and that it would take three years to get relief in that way.

Referring to the assessment of street railroad franchises under the law as real estate, he argued that if real estate were equitably assessed at full value throughout the city, railroad corporations could not object to the full assessment of the value of their franchises, which would result in a larger revenue to the city.

Continuing, the Mayor said:

"The three alternatives before the city may now be clearly understood. All public improvements except school buildings, and all local improvements, must shortly stop; or, the State Constitution must be amended so as to enlarge the city's credit; or, the city's real estate must be assessed at full value, as the law directs.

"The first alternative is not thinkable; nor is the statement exaggerated, unless the city is prepared to place more than $8,500,000 in the tax levy in order to be able to borrow $8,000,000, and to go on doing that year after year. The second alternative is only less objectionable. It would stop all improvements for three years, and probably for a longer period. But a halt of three years in the city's development, while the city is installing the first plant of its interborough transportation system would injure the city's real estate interest beyond calculation. The pathway to safety is to keep right on with the work to which the city has set its hand.

"By the policy adopted, of assessing the city's real estate at full value, as the law directs, the city's interborough transportation system, both tunnels and bridges, can be practically completed before in any other way it could be further progressed at all. While we are about it, let us finish our subway system and get the benefit of it. The first subway is likely to be in use by the end of next year. The large decrease in the State tax, and the possibility of great relief from the burden of the sinking funds, makes it possible at this time to resort, without hardship, to the plan adopted. Under these circumstances, the increased credit that the city needs can be had, concurrently with a smaller tax levy, if that were not the case, the problem would be a very different one."

The Mayor argued that under the full assessment plan taxes will be lower next year than under the percentage assessment plan of this year. He said:

"The truth is that the principal hardship connected with taxation in any form comes from inequality of taxation. If it were practicable actually to assess every piece of property on the same basis, there would be very little complaint. It may fairly be urged, I think, that if a series of years assessments will be fairer on full value than on any other basis; for full value is a standard which the law recognizes. Excess may be cut down, and undervaluation may be put up when your standard is that which the law prescribes. An incompetent or dishonest deputy may then be found out and dismissed; but, when nobody is assessed according to law, there is practically no remedy. A citizen who has the most to complain of on the ground of inequality has no redress; for even he is not assessed as the law says he shall be."

The closing part of the talk dealt with the schools and the bearing of the Davis law on the increase of assessed values. The Mayor said that the law, as it stands, could not embarrass the situation for more than one year. He expects to speak next week upon the schools.

FEWER IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

Effect of Movement by Bishops, Members of Parliament, and Press.

The Director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, the Rev. M. J. Henry, in an address issued yesterday explained the big decrease in the number of immigrants arriving in the United States from Ireland during the fiscal year ending June 30 last as due to the anti-immigration movement started by the Irish Bishops, Irish Members of Parliament, and the press.

From the records of the landings at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, through which the Irish immigrants enter the United States, it was learned that during that year there came to this country from Ireland 28,846 persons of both sexes, as compared with 99,257 for the previous year, showing a falling off to the extent of 1,411. In the same year, Mr. Henry points out, the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States from all foreign countries was about 100,000 in excess of the number for the year preceding.

The address explains the work of the mission, and says that during the past year 10,650 Irish girls were met and assisted at the landing depot.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES.

Service to be Resumed, and a West Side Tube Constructed.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that the pneumatic tube mail service would be resumed on Oct. 1. This service was discontinued on Jan. 1 last because of a lack of appropriations.

The service to be resumed has tubes running to Brooklyn, to the Produce Exchange, and to Station H, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. This latter tube has branches to Station D, at Third Avenue and Ninth Street; the Madison Square station, and Station F, at Third Avenue and East Twenty-eighth Street.

As soon as the service is resumed the company owning the tubes, the New York Mail and Newspaper Circulating Company, will commence operations looking to the construction of tubes connecting the Post Office with the sub-stations on the west side.

SPEEDY TRIAL FOR YOUNG.

District Attorney's Office Begins the Examination of Witnesses for October Grand Jury.

The work of preparation for bringing William Hooper Young to speedy trial for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer was begun yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who examined several of the witnesses for the Commonwealth. Who they were he would not say, but admitted that subpoenas had been issued for Edward Crystal, the cab driver, who took Mrs. Pulitzer and Young to the Clarence flathouse, at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street; Max Levy, the Brooklyn physical culture man, and William Canning and his son, from whom Young bought the trunk in which the women's clothing and the knife were shipped to Chicago. The case will be presented to the October Grand Jury.

Young spent a quiet day in the Tombs, though he was "lined up" once to permit of his possible identification as a swindler by an up-State publisher. The identification was not made. The prisoner was visited by his counsel, W. F. S. Hart, in the morning, and during the remainder of the day smoked cigarettes and read newspaper reports of his case. Several Mormon elders called on Mr. Hart, but the purpose of their visit was not disclosed.

The mysterious man taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from muriati acid poisoning, who it was thought might be the mysterious "Elling," of whom Young talked, turns out, according to the police, to have had no possible connection with the case. He died last night without making a statement.

PROF. HIRTH ARRIVES.

He Will Conduct the New Course of Chinese at Columbia University—His Career.

Prof. Friedrich Hirth, who has been appointed to the recently established Dean Lung Chair of Chinese at Columbia, arrived yesterday on board the Hamburg-American steamship Patricia. He was met at the pier by Secretary Keppel of the Columbia Faculty. Prof. Hirth said that he would not discuss his plans until he had seen President Butler.

A description of the new course is to be issued by the university within a few days. In general the course is to be divided into three parts—artistic, practical, and scientific. Beginners will study the Chinese characters, advanced students will study Chinese texts on art, and general students are to be taught the history of the Chinese Empire. The professor commended Gen. Carpentier, who provided the money for the establishment of the chair, and said that he thought the course would be successful and popular.

Prof. Hirth acquired his knowledge of the Chinese language and dialects during a residence of twenty-seven years in China and while he was connected with the Chinese customs service under Sir Robert Hart. His written works include "China and the Roman Orient," "Ancient Porcelain," and "A Study in Chinese Mediaeval Industry and Trade."

In recognition of his work he was appointed President of the branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in China. Under the auspices of the Russian Academy he has investigated the Turkish inscriptions on the banks of the Orchow and Tola Rivers, in Mongolia, and he demonstrated also the Chinese origin of the Huns.

He is forty-eight years of age, and he possesses a Chinese library of 7,000 volumes.

STEEL SPRING TRUST SUED.

Action, Charging Attempt at Monopoly and Violation of Contract, Begun by Ex-Postmaster Dayton.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton began suit yesterday in the New York Supreme Court for a temporary injunction restraining the Railway Steel Spring Company, with a combined capital of $20,000,000, which was recently organized, from selling its products in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States. He also instituted a $50,000 damage suit against the Detroit Steel Spring Company, now a part of the new steel spring combination, alleging violation of a contract made previous to that company's absorption by the trust.

Mr. Dayton, when asked to further explain the suit, said:

"The facts in this case afford a striking illustration of modern trust manipulation and oppression. The suit is instituted in behalf of the Thornton N. Motley Company of this city, one of the largest railway supply concerns in this country. On Nov. 18, 1901, my clients made a contract with the Detroit Steel and Spring Company for the exclusive agency for the sale of steel springs in this territory. Through this arrangement the Motleys made long-term contracts with the New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and other large railroads for supplying them with steel springs.

"Some few months ago the Detroit company and several other large concerns formed what is known as the Railway Steel and Spring Company, and capitalized it at $20,000,000. It then started to monopolize the steel spring business of the country. The Detroit company countermanded all the quotations and prices it had given to the Motley Company, and the railway company covered the territory with its own sales agents.

"The suit is brought to determine whether these trusts can arbitrarily ignore contracts and thus wipe out thousands of small dealers. We sue to restrain the trusts from acting as agents of the Detroit company in this territory, and also sue the latter company for damages sustained in not adhering to the contract."

The papers were served yesterday. They are returnable on Oct. 3. Argument will be heard by Justice Blanchard.

FORGED TO PROVE HONESTY.

Messenger's Unusual Method of Showing Integrity Caused His Arrest.

Louis Melamedoff, a messenger boy employed by M. Cherry, a dealer in leather goods at 1,274 Broadway and 21 West Twenty-third Street, was arrested by Policeman Walter Clark of the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday afternoon for attempting to have cashed a fraudulently indorsed check at the Fifth Avenue Bank, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The check was a good one, drawn by Mrs. Emma V. V. Rapello, a daughter of the late Justice Rapello. It was for $48.50. Melamedoff said he opened a letter inclosing the check by mistake, and thought that the best way to "square" himself with his employer was to get the check cashed and then give him the money as proof of his honesty. He intrusted the check to a telegraph messenger boy, Thomas Lynch, to have it cashed, himself waiting on Forty-fourth Street for the money. Lynch in trying to explain how he came in possession of the check to the bank teller caused the suspicion that led to Melamedoff's arrest. Melamedoff was held in $1,000 bail.

LEFT BOOKS TO LENOX LIBRARY.

Isaac Myer Disposed of His Collection on Egyptology by Will.

By the will, which was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, Isaac Myer of this city, left 300 volumes to the Lenox Library, most of them on his favorite study, Egyptology, and three books on the same subject written by himself. Mr. Myer's home was at 21 East Sixtieth Street. He died at Naragansett Pier on Aug. 2, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Myer left a widow, Mary H. Myer, who resides in Boston. She was not mentioned in the will. The estate of the testator is said to be $5,000. All the property, with the exception of the books and manuscripts, he leaves to his niece, Sarah Myer Hortsman of Philadelphia.

Old Guard Visits Providence.

The Old Guard, 130 strong, resplendent in new Winter uniforms, in command of Major Ellis Briggs, left the city late yesterday afternoon to visit the Providence Light Infantry. They will return late to-night. The parade planned for yesterday was abandoned because of the muddy streets.

A Little Tumble in Overcoats.

The long light weight overcoat is being superseded by the cravenette rain-coat, so we rid our stock to-day of 499 cheviot and covert long top coats; formerly $18 to $25.

$12.50 now.

Also 172 coats of the same quality—youth's sizes, 32 to 34 in. chest.

$10.

Cravenette in both hard and soft finished cloths; Oxford, grays, tans and black.

$15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHINA CABINETS.

First, charming, old-fashioned little cupboards, mounted on tall curved legs, and faced with quaint leaded glass doors; as matchless settings for dainty china, as gold is for gems.

Old French styles, with beautifully shaped fronts, mirror backed and glass shelves. Some with a roomy cove between the upper and lower part, which answers every side-table purpose.

Corner closets, whose space saving properties every housewife appreciates—in Golden Oak, $13.00. Hanging cabinets, $9.00; Plate racks, $3.00.

Perfect receptacles in all the fashionable woods for dainty china, so

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

ALSO 154 AND 156 WEST 125TH STREET

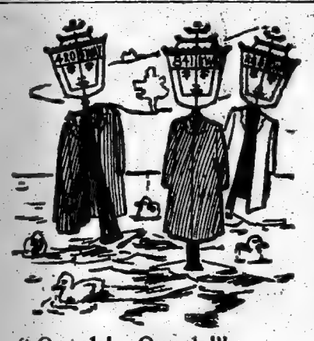

"Quack!—Quack!"

Our Cravenette and Rain Coats shed water like ducks, $15 to $25.

Not a commonplace Fall Suit in the big gathering, $12 to $28.

Every Overcoat here combines style and comfort, $12 to $30.

Recognized best $2.00 and $3.00 Derby and Alpine here.

Too much Furnishing news to talk.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

TO-MORROW

N. Y. TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Some of the features:

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Prof. Woodberry's New Life in the American Men of Letters Series reviewed by Alfred Mathews.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

Reviews of new stories and novels by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Henry Seton Merriman, Arthur Morrison, Julian Ralph, and others.

MODERN ASTRONOMY.

A critical summary of Agnes M. Clerke's remarkably interesting new book.

THE SPECIAL AUTUMN NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, published Oct. 4, will contain carefully compiled descriptive lists of all the new books of the Autumn, and much other important matter, including a review by Cyrus Townsend Brady of Prof. John Fiske's posthumous work, "New France and New England," a sympathetic study by Montgomery Schuyler of Henry James's newest and subtlest novel, "The Wings of a Dove," and a sympathetic and appropriate article by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Van Dyke on "The Flood of Books."

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S (Mrs. Craigie's) new novel

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

Now Ready at all Bookstores

Miss Delano Bellevue's Matron.

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, announced yesterday that Miss Delano, who has been in charge of the women nurses at the hospital for some time, has been placed in charge of all the nurses in the hospital, both men and women—in fact, has been made the matron of the hospital. Mrs. A. J. Willard, who for a long time has had charge of the men nurses at the hospital, was also a candidate for the position to which Miss Delano has been appointed. It is probable that Mrs. Willard will now sever her connection with the hospital.

Secretary Shaw Will Be Bankers' Guest.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw yesterday telephoned to the committee of the New York State Bankers' Association that he would like to reconsider his declination of their invitation to be present at their meeting in this city on Oct. 9 and 10.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

"Truth Does Not Need A Blare of Trumpets."

Good news travels fast and sure.

OUR FRIDAY OFFERINGS

tersely told of in modest print are wonderfully convincing to those who know by experience

WHAT VALUES THEY REPRESENT.

SPECIAL FRIDAY VALUES IN UPHOLSTERY

1,000 yards silk and linen Damasks—Rococo, Louis IV. and Empire designs—choice colorings—value 2.25. 1.49

Figured Furniture Velvets—Floral, Oriental and detached figure designs—on red, blue, myrtle, tobacco and olive grounds—value .69 .39

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers—Fringed—6-4—value .49 .29

8-4—value .98 .49

Brocade Tapestry Covers—knot fringe—2 yds. square—value 1.79 1.29

Heavy Tapestry Table Covers—Oriental designs—2½ yards long—value 4.50 2.98

Bagdad and Persian stripe Portieres—full width—deep tassel fringe top and bottom—15 styles—value 4.49 2.98

Reversible Ottoman Portieres—high art designs and colorings—value 5.98 3.98

French Tapestry Portieres—Oriental Rug designs—value 8.90 5.98

WOOL FILLED ART SQUARES

In the most desirable colorings.

3x2 1.48 | 3x3½ 2.98
3x2½ 2.19 | 3x4 3.49
3x3 2.69 | 3x5 4.49

Also in Rugs.

Best Brussels Carpet Rug—9x12 ft.—Oriental, Panel, Medallion and Floral—rich harmonizing borders—value 18.50 13.75

Persian Tapestry Rugs—27x54—fringed—doz. styles—value 1.29 .85

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS

BLEACHED.		UNBLEACHED.	
42 inch	8½	5-4	9½
50 inch	.11½	7-4	.13
6-4	.12½	8-4	.14
8-4	.16½	10-4	.18½
10-4	.19½		

Other Friday Specials in Same Dept.

Feather Proof Tickings—value .14 9½

Red German Linen Tickings—value .29—special .19

Red German Linen Tickings—63 inches wide—value .98 .69

Tarlatan—all colors—50 inch 9½

BLANKETS FOR TO-DAY

Fine White California Wool—full size—regularly 3.98—To-day 2.98

Extra fine White Californias—full size—value 6.49 4.98

BABY CARRIAGE ROBES

White Fur—lined and finished with Domet Flannel 1.49

DECORATIVE ARTICLES

Japanese Silk Lambrequins, gold emb'd, silk knot fringe; also figured Sateen Lambrequins—extra quality—yard wide—full length—heavy tassel fringe—regularly 1.79 1.49

Fig'd Satin Damask Lambrequins, bordered patterns—silk knot fringe—regularly 4.98 3.98

Hand Painted Satin Head Rests, light and dark—heavy tassel trim—value .60 .49

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS

Plain and mixed Cheviots—kilt panel or slot seam Skirts—Norfolk, Blouse of fly front Jackets—taffeta or satin lined 9.98

English Tweeds and Cheviots—Black and leading shades—new flare skirts—Norfolk and double breast coats—with and without velvet collar 13.98

LADIES' FALL WAISTS

Silk and Wool Roman stripes—dainty colorings—fancy stock—large pearl buttons 5.00

Brilliantine, French Flannel, Granite and fancy stripes—pleated yokes—tucked taffeta vest and silk pipings 3.98

Peau de Soie, plain and Changeable taffeta—stitched tucks—with and without epaulets—steel buttons 5.00

NEW FALL JACKETS AND CAPES

Black Cheviot—fly front—notch collar—taffeta lined—sizes 32 to 44 6.98

Peau de Soie Monte Carlo Coats—full box pleated—stitched shoulder cape and collar—flare sleeve 9.98

Black Kersey Capes—medium lengths—fancy stitched or strapped 7.98

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES, ROBES AND WRAPPERS

Elderdown Sacques—all sizes and colors—crochet edge .69

German Flannel Robes—dainty cel'd stripes—circular collars—ribbon trim 1.98

Flannelette wrappers—medium and dark—ruffled yoke—braid trim—full width flounced skirt—34 to 46 bust .98

LADIES' WHITE FALL WAISTS

White Pique—full fronts—tucked back—value 1.49 1.25

Fancy Fig'd Madras—allover box pleats—new cuff and stock 2.98

Basket Weave Cheviots—graduated slot seams, button finish—value 1.25 .98

NEW FALL MILLINERY

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—Camel's Hair, with velvet crown in the new Shepherdess, Turban and Walking shapes—value 1.50 .98

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats—Camel's Hair Felt—bl'k and colors—Flat, Turban, Shepherdess and Rolling Sailors—value .98 .69

Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—plain and Camel's Hair Felts, Rolling Rims and other styles .69

FANCY STOCKS AND NECK RUFFS

Extra Full Liberty Silk Ruffs—long fancy pleated ends 1.79

Tucked Crepe de Chine Stock and Tie—with Silk Emb'd Top Collar—colors and black 1.69

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Muslin Gowns—yoke of tucks and 4 insertings—ruffle trim—value .49 .39

Cambric Umbrella Drawers—hemstitch ruffle and tucks—to-day .27

Cambric Skirts—deep lawn ruffle—with or without tucks and lace insertings—value 1.25 .98

Fine Cambric Corset Covers—V shape—hemstitch tucks or lace insertings—value .39 24

Supply Your Wants To-day.

We Close All Day Saturday during September.

NEW FALL SILKS

Fancy Satin Brocades—allover dots and scrolls—light and dark—value .39 .29

Soft Finish Wash Taffetas—light and medium shades—also white and black .59

Fancy Taffetas—black-and-white and fancy col'd plaids; also emb'd and satin stripes—value 65—all at .49

Black Hemstitch and Grenadine Stripe Taffetas, all silk Peau de Soies; also Moire Velours .59

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

36 inch Granites—value .39 .29

38 inch All-Wool Zibelines .39

38 inch All-Wool Canvas Suitings .39

44 inch All-Wool Granites .59

54 inch Homespun and Coverts .75

54 inch Imported Zibeline Plaids .98

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Percales—variety of styles for dresses, shirts, &c., colors fast—regularly .10. 4¾

Fancy Outing Flannels—neat stripes and checks—non-shrinkable, fast colors—value 8 5¾

Fast black Henrietta Sateens—best aniline dye—12½ cent quality 6¾

Heavy Seersuckers and corded Ginghams—best styles and colors—elsewhere 12½ 8¾

Mill lengths of fancy Wrapper Flannelettes—12½ cent quality 6¾

NEW LININGS

Fine Percalines—Fall shades .10

Black, silk finish Percalines—moired both sides—full 36 inch—value .20 .15

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS

Yard wide Cambric—10 cent quality 6¾

40-inch India Linons slightly imperfect—perfect price .15 9¾

Fine Nainsooks—12 yd. pcs—special .79

Long Cloth—for Infants' and Ladies' Underwear—regularly 1.19 .98

TABLE LINENS

70 inch all Linen Cream Damasks—extra heavy—regularly .59 .44

All Linen Satin Double Damasks—full Bleached—58 to 72 inch—regularly 1.19 .89

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES

Fine Cut Glass Salts and Peppers—heavy Sterling Tops—value .74 .49

Whiskbrooms, Sterling Top—value .98 .49

Men's Match Safes—Japan or German Silver—value .74 .49

LACE TRIM'D SHADES

Opaque—3x6 feet—rich lace border—value 49 cents .29

TOILET ARTICLES

Rubber Dressing Combs—value .24 .15

Imported all bristle Hair Brushes, Solid back—value .98 to 1.19—To-day .79

All Bristle Tooth Brushes—value .15. 9

Elizabeth Goodrich Castile Soap .25

GREAT STATIONERY SPECIAL

Typewriters' Paper—linen Laid finish—500 sheets—To-day .25

300 GIRLS' CASHMERE DRESSES

Red, Royal, Navy and Brown—lined throughout—plaid silk trim—tucked yoke—value speaks for itself 1.98

GIRLS' NEW COATS

Box, Norfolk and Monte Carlo styles—plain and fancy cloth—with and without velvet collars 3.98

LITTLE CHILDREN'S SAMPLE COATS

Soft cloth—lined and interlined—leading shades—velvet or lace trim'gs—value 4.98 to 5.98 3.98

BOYS' CLOTHING

Buy To-day.

We are Closed all day To-morrow.

All-wool Pants—3 to 15 years .39

Double Breasted Suits—all wool—8 to 16 years—special 1.69

All wool Norfolk Suits—3 to 10 2.98

All wool Sailor Suits—3 to 8 1.98

The "Famous" Double Breasted Suits—Navy and mixtures—7 to 16 years 2.98

Our "Hearn Special"—Blue serge Double Breast Suits 4.00

Short Pant Vest Suits—9 to 16 3.98

Youths' Long Trouser Suits—Navy and mixtures—14 to 19 years 5.98

Youths' Long Trousers—navy and mixtures—14 to 20 years 1.98

Cloth Tams, Golfs, Yachts, Cadets. .49

Derbies—Black and brown 1.00

Alpines and Panamas—all colors 1.00

Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses—4 to 13 years—To-day .19

Percale Waists—unlaundered—value .49—special for To-day .29

Percale and Madras Shirts—two separate collars or cuffs—value .69. .49

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL APRONS

White Lawn—Hubbard or long waist—hemstitch or emb'd ruffles—deep hem—value .59 .49

CORSETS FOR TO-DAY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh east winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,451. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY A CYCLONE IN SICILY

Great Destruction Wrought at Modica and Catania.

Former City and the Country in Its Vicinity Inundated—Sea Sweeps Inland Several Miles.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A ditspatch sent from Rome yesterday announced that a severe cyclone had swept over Catania, Sicily. It added that the town was flooded and that many houses, including the Villa Bellini, had been damaged. The railroads suffered seriously.

Mount Etna, (a short distance from Catania,) it was stated, showed further signs of activity, and the Volcano of Stromboli (off the north coast of Sicily) was still active.

Subsequently dispatches were received direct from Catania confirming the reports of the damage done.

A dispatch from Syracuse says that the stream flowing through Modica, swollen by the recent terrific storm, suddenly overflowed, inundating the town, and that several houses collapsed and a number of families perished. The country in the vicinity of Modica is flooded, and the Prefect, with a force of troops, has started for that place in order to render assistance to the sufferers.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26:—For twenty-four hours before the cyclone burst over this island a violent storm raged on the eastern coast.

The path of the cyclone was 124 miles long, and everything in the line of the storm was destroyed.

The sea swept inland for several miles, doing enormous damage, while there were violent submarine agitations between Sicily and the mainland. Along the railroad from Catania to Palermo the force of the cyclone was such that rails were torn up and hurled to a great distance.

It is reported from Modica that a hundred bodies have already been found, but that the total number of dead swept away by the torrent is unknown.

The newspaper, Fracassa, expresses the belief that some 400 people have been killed.

The torrent destroyed everything on the ground floors of houses in the lower portions of Modica. Bridges and roads have disappeared, and damage amounting to many millions of lire has been done. The survivors of the catastrophe have taken refuge in the hills. A relief committee and search parties have been organized at Modica.

Two torrents, the St. Francis and the Ste. Marie, which descend through the town, rose suddenly, and brought with them masses of mud and heavy stones, and invaded the buildings of Modica.

They carried away everything in their course. Many houses were utterly wrecked and others were seriously damaged. Numerous animals perished.

At Scicli (near Syracuse) twelve persons were killed. Tasraro was destroyed. Enormous damage was done at Palazzolo Acreide, Firla, and Geratana.

The disaster is supposed to have been due to a marine waterspout.

The German steamer Caprera was wrecked at Catania after a terrible struggle with the waves.

TURNED RUNAWAYS FROM CAR.

Team's Wild Dash Gallantly Stopped in Time to Save Lives—A Wedding Trip Disaster.

A carriage had left a young couple at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning, and the driver, Joseph Dias of 608 Third Avenue, who had driven them from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, turned to the baggage entrance and leaped down. As he did so a big Saratoga trunk fell squarely on the haunches of the spirited animals. The next second the most exciting runaway the Tenderloin has seen for a long time was in progress. It went through Thirty-fourth Street to Seventh Avenue, where it was bravely stopped by Anton Hirsch of 311 West Forty-fourth Stret, who was then removed to the New York Hospital suffering from many painful injuries. The trunk smashed and scattered clothing and rice.

The street when the runaway started was clear to Greeley Square. There Policeman Bossard of the Broadway Squad jumped for the animals, only to be tumbled over and over in the mud. About the middle of the next block was a crowded east-bound car. The passengers crowded in terror to the doors, jumping as they could, but the carriage only grazed the side. About fifty feet further on the runaway upset a fruit pushcart, causing boys in the rushing crowd behind to drop the pursuit long enough to pick up the scattered stock. Another east-bound car stopped at the next crossing. The runaway seemed to be bearing directly down toward it, and the women and children who formed the greater part of its passengers screamed.

Hirsch, who was a passenger, took a flying leap over the front dashboard and ran to meet the galloping team. He caught the near horse's head and threw it against its mate. The beasts swerved and the car was saved. Hirsch was half carried, half dragged for a hundred feet, and then the horses stopped. He fell almost unconscious, while the street rang with cheers and shouts of approval of his act. His right shoulder was dislocated, and his left ankle sprained. The horses were badly cut and bruised.

TO SETTLE STRATTON ESTATE.

Attorneys for Executors Named in the Will Protested Against Appointment of Administrators at Present.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 26.—Surprise was caused to-day by the announcement that C. C. Hamlin, Henry M. Blackmer, and C. P. Grimes had been appointed by Judge Orr of the County Court as administrators of the estate of W. S. Stratton, and that their bonds in the sum of $8,000,000 had been filed by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore.

Attorneys for the executors named in the will protested against the naming of administrators at this time, and it is said against the men named especially. Judge Orr stated that, although the appointments had been made, their bonds had not been approved, and would not be until after due consideration.

It is stated that Mr. Hamlin is a son-in-law of Judge A. T. Gunnell, leading attorney for the contestor, I. H. Stratton, and Mr. Grimes is a brother-in-law of Judge Orr, who made the appointments.

Tyson S. Dines of Denver, chief executor of the will, was in the city to-day. Relative to the appointment of the administrators by Judge Orr he said last night:

"I think the whole matter is absolutely illegal. The executors will fight the case to the end and will not compromise a particle."

TODAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

The most perfect facilities attainable in travelling may be enjoyed on the Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

BONDS WILL BE PURCHASED.

Mr. Shaw Will Buy 5s of 1904 at 105 flat —The Amount Now Outstanding Is $10,410,350.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

By virtue of the authority contained in Section 3,684 of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that this department will purchase any of the United States 5 per cent. bonds of the loan of 1904, if presented for that purpose on or before Oct. 15 next, and will pay for them at the rate of 105 flat. Bonds may be presented at this department, Division of Loans and Currency, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York.

(Signed.) L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

Secretary Shaw believes that 105, the price he offers to pay for Government 5s of 1904, is reasonable and just, and that although the current quotations are slightly in excess of that figure he said to-day that he regarded such excess to be the result of inflation. At the price he offers, a private investor would realize about 1.75 per cent. for the time the bonds have yet to run.

The amount of 5s of 1904 now outstanding is $19,410,350.

Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following circular carrying out his announcement of yesterday regarding the prepayment of the interest on bonds of the United States:

"In pursuance of authority contained in Section 3,699 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, public notice is hereby given that the interest maturing on the several interest dates between and including Nov. 1, 1902, and July 1, 1903, on the registered and coupon bonds of the United States will be prepaid with a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. per month on the amount prepaid under the following conditions:

"Owners of registered bonds desiring prepayment must present their bonds to the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who will stamp upon the face of the bonds the fact of such prepayment, and return them to the owners with the interest for the periods above mentioned, less the rebate. National banks owning bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation or deposits may obtain prepayment upon application to the Treasurer of the United States. The bonds so held, upon which interest is prepaid, will be stamped as above indicated.

"Coupons maturing upon the dates included in this circular may be presented for prepayment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States or any Assistant Treasurer.

"In calculating the amount of rebate to be allowed any fractional part of a month will be reckoned as a full month, and rebate for such fractional part of a month calculated as a full month will be retained by the United States.

"Prepayment under this circular will begin Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902, and continue until Nov. 30, 1902, but prepayment of interest on registered bonds of the loans of 1904, 1908, and 1925 will not be made while the books of those loans are closed."

The offer of Secretary Shaw yesterday aided in bringing about a better sentiment regarding the money situation, although some bankers declared that the offer was rather low compared with the Stock Exchange quotations for those bonds of 105¼ bid and 106½ asked.

Call money went up to fifteen before the day was over, closing at that figure, with most of the day's transactions at 12 per cent. The rise caused a slight drop in stocks, but the market closed firm, and with the day's advances very well maintained.

J. P. Morgan yesterday announced that they would anticipate the October interest, payable through their firm, and pay these amounts, totalling about $15,000,000, on Monday. This does not, however, add any new source of money to that on hand, as it means only the transferring of funds from one bank to another.

The United States Steel Corporation also announced that it would mail checks to-day for the quarterly dividend on its common stock, due Sept. 30, and that the checks would be payable Sept. 29. The sum of the quarterly dividend is $5,083,025.

Sterling exchange hardened a little yesterday, the average being about $4.85.50. There were no other developments of much importance in the money market.

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN ARMENIA THREATENED.

Kurds Said to be Only Waiting for the Sultan's Signal—Turkish Troops Treating Men and Women Ruthlessly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Information's Constantinople correspondent, in a dispatch quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says the state of siege continues in Mush and Sassun, Armenia. The town of Sassun is surrounded by Turkish regular troops.

The Kurds, it is declared, are only waiting a signal from the Yildiz Kiosk to begin plundering and massacre.

The Information's correspondent says that in all the Armenian villages in the Mush Valley the Turkish troops are treating men and women in a ruthless fashion. The Armenians are unable to get from one village to another.

The more intelligent young men are villgantly watched or are thrown into prison as suspects.

VICTORY OF GEN. ALGER.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—The victory of Gen. R. A. Alger over the so-called machine manipulators, which resulted in his indorsement by the Judicial Convention for United States Senator, will probably result in the withdrawal of D. M. Ferry from the race.

Mr Ferry this afternoon refused to discuss the matter. The machine so carefully constructed by Senator James McMillan was partially wrecked, and many of the machine adherents are going over to the Alger side, including "Tip" Atwood of Cairo, Samuel Lemon of Grand Rapids, Lincoln Avery of Port Huron, and William E. Judson of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Ferry spent thousands of dollars two years ago to get the Gubernatorial nomination, and his business friends declare he will not do so again. Gen. Alger claims two-thirds of the legislative nominees so far selected.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Help digestion by using Johann Hoff's Extract, nature will do the rest. BEWARE of cheap imitations. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

PARKER WOULD NOT ACCEPT

He Will Not Be Democratic Nominee for Governor.

His Decision Is Regarded Final and the Action of the Saratoga Convention Is Declared Uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 26.—John F. Carroll, John J. Scannell, George W. Farbach, Herman Ridder, and E. B. Ammend have arrived here and constitute the advance guard of the Democratic Convention.

A definite statement from Judge Alton B. Parker as to his position as regards the Democratic nomination for Governor was telegraphed here to-night and was read with much interest by Mr. Carroll and the other Democrats here. Judge Parker, when asked whether he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, is quoted as saying:

"I have not changed my mind in the least on the Gubernatorial question. That is enough to say and that is all I will say."

A friend of Judge Parker, who has been with him for the last twenty-four hours, says that neither Mr. Hill nor anybody else will be able to induce Judge Parker to accept the nomination.

There is no doubt that the leaders of the Democratic Party prefer Judge Parker to any other candidate who has been mentioned, and that if he would consent to run he could have the nomination by acclamation. His declaration is thought to remove him finally from the list of probabilities.

With Judge Parker out, the contest is considered an open one, with the chances in favor of Mr. Coler. It is stated on good authority that with Judge Parker out of it, Mr. Hill's mind is open to conviction, as far as the other candidates for Governor are concerned. Mr. Hill undoubtedly was anxious to have Judge Parker run. At the same time, he has expressed the opinion that there was plenty of good available material and that he will not be at all discouraged because Judge Parker refuses to head the ticket.

As between Messrs. Coler, Grout, Shepard, Hornblower, August Belmont, and the rest of the candidates mentioned, it is believed to be the intention of Mr. Hill to abide by the sentiment of the convention as to who would be the best man to lead the party. What seems to give Mr. Coler the advantage is that he has the support of the dominant faction in Tammany, and, moreover, is the only candidate for whom, up to the present, there appears to be any up-State sentiment.

John F. Carroll said he thought it would be one of the largest gatherings held by the Democracy of the State in many years.

"Tammany has engaged forty cars to bring up its delegation," said Mr. Carroll. "Each car will accommodate about twenty-seven men, so you can see that the Tammany delegation will alone be more than 1,000 strong. I am told that Devery will be here with 500 men, and there will be a big delegation from Brooklyn. The prospects are, too, that the up-State representation will be very large."

"What will be the attitude of Tammany in the convention?"

"None of the troubles of the organization will be aired here. Tammany will present a united front for the candidate whom the convention selects as the best man to lead the Democratic hosts. In my judgment, the Democratic candidate will have not less than 80,000 majority in Greater New York."

Herman Ridder also expressed himself as sanguine of Democratic success in the coming campaign. He said he thought that the Democratic majority in Greater New York would reach 100,000. Mr. Ridder was asked whether the element which he represents had the same feeling toward the candidacy of Mr. Coler for Governor that they had toward his candidacy for Mayor. It will be recalled that the German-American organization of which Mr. Ridder is at the head declared that it would support Mr. Coler in preference to Mr. Low if he were nominated by Tammany Hall.

"We are still favorable to Mr. Coler," said Mr. Ridder, "but we will support any good man who is nominated by the Democrats, provided the platform adopted is such as we can indorse. I cannot say that I have any especial preference. Like most Democrats I think that Judge Parker would be the strongest candidate we could put forward if he would accept, but if his refusal is positive and final there is no lack of other good material from which to choose."

It is the consensus of opinion among Democrats that the Republicans have decided to make their fight up-State, realizing that the odds will be heavily against them in New York City. In discussing this point to-night, both Mr. Carroll and Mr. Ridder pointed out the fact that while everything pointed to a harmonious alignment of Democrats in Greater New York, the Republicans were not in good shape in both New York and Brooklyn. It is said there is factional dissention among the Republicans, and the Guden scandal in Brooklyn is believed to have disgusted many Brooklyn Republicans with the organization. The opinion seems to prevail that with Judge Parker removed from the available list of candidates, it would be political wisdom for the Democrats to take their leading candidate from the great city.

With Democrats of all shades of opinion supporting his leadership, it is agreed that Mr. Hill will never have a better chance to show what he can do than he will have this year. If he loses, the general opinion seems to be that he will have to step aside for a new leader. Mr. Hill evidently realizes what the coming contest means to him, and is making the effort of his life to redeem the State to the Democracy. The State headquarters which he established in Albany is a beehive of activity. His play is to reduce the up-State majorities of the Republicans as much as possible, and make herculean efforts to bring about a great Democratic majority in Greater New York.

The action of the convention which will meet here Tuesday is still shrouded in uncertainty as regards nearly every place on the ticket. It is the prevailing opinion that contests are likely to develop which will keep the convention here several days. This is what Mr. Hill and State Chairman Campbell would like to see. Mr. Campbell says that his experience is that the Democrats always poll their largest vote after they have had a big fight in the convention.

JUSTICE BREWER BURNED.

Face and Hands Scorched by a Blazing Pile of Brush at Thompson's Point, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 26.—Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court was quite badly burned about the face and hands at his Summer home at Thompson's Point, seventeen miles from this city on the shore of Lake Champlain, last evening. Judge Brewer was cleaning up some brush about his cottage, Liberty Hall. He used a small amount of gasoline to make the brush burn, and was in the act of lighting the pile with a match when the accident occurred.

His burns were promptly attended to, and with good nursing he hopes to be out in a few days without scars.

Potter-Clark Wedding Oct. 14.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark has returned to her country house, Fernleigh, after attending the wedding of her son, F. Ambrose Clark, and Miss Stokes at Mamaroneck. It is said to-day by friends of the family that the marriage of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Clark will take place in Christ Church, Cooperstown, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Why She Wanted It.

Because Frank Jones Nourishing Stout is brewed from hops and malt. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT IMPROVING.

His Physicians Report His Condition Satisfactory—Inflammation About His Wound Subsiding.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the navy, and Dr. Lung called upon the President this morning. After their examination, Dr. Rixey announced that the condition of the President was satisfactory.

The inflammation around the wound is slowly subsiding. This morning the President sat up on a lounge in his bedroom, read the papers, and attended to some executive business.

None of the members of the Cabinet called before noon, and no visitors were admitted to his room. The President is obeying strictly the injunctions of the physicians for absolute rest and quiet, although the inactivity is exceedingly irksome to him.

The dreary, rainy weather outside yesterday and to-day has in no wise affected the President's spirits, and he is as cheerful as possible in his enforced confinement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—A microscopic examination of the excretion of President Roosevelt's wound has been completed by Drs. F. B. Wynne, Charles E. Ferguson, and W. T. S. Dodds of this city. The physicians agree that no trace of dangerous matter was found in the serum.

The five doctors who performed the operation to relieve the abscess on the President's leg expressed the conviction at the time that there was no danger of blood-poisoning, but as a matter of precaution the serum was submitted for examination to the three miscroscopic experts.

FLOODS DELAY TRAINS.

Lines of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Suffer in Maryland—Other Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Floods caused washouts on the railroads between Baltimore and Philadelphia and delayed all travel to-day.

Within the last forty hours five inches of rain have fallen in Maryland. Streets in the lower part of this city were flooded, sewers burst cellars, and the first floors of some houses were filled with water, portions of streets caved in, and other damage was done.

A washout caused a wreck on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington line of the Pennsylvania Railroad early this morning, delaying trains between Baltimore and Philadelphia. A culvert caved in and an extra train was derailed there.

The east-bound track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Aberdeen, Md., also sank this afternoon and was rendered unsafe. All trains between Baltimore and Philadelphia are more or less delayed.

The Pennsylvania Road's Philadelphia and New York trains were sent over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wilmington, Del. Washouts also occurred on the Port Deposit Line of the Pennsylvania and on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad and other lines.

The golf courses of the Baltimore County Club and the grounds of the Cricket Club are nearly ruined. At Lock Raven Reservoirs there is such an enormous volume of water that the residents in the vicinity fear an overflow.

BEQUEST EXCEEDS A MILLION.

Gift of Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop to Princeton University Larger Than Was Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 26.—The bequest left by Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop of New York to the Princeton Theological Seminary will amount to a sum greatly in excess of the $500,000 which was at first reported. According to an official of the seminary, the present unsettled condition of the estate prevents any accurate statement being made; but it is definitely known that it will exceed $1,000,000, and may reach $1,500,000. This sum is left unconditionally and consists of Mrs. Winthrop's entire estate.

The sum of $100,000 has also been raised by personal subscriptions and will be applied to a Chair of Semitic Languages, which will be named in honor of the late William Henry Green of the seminary Faculty. It is said that the fund will be used for enlarging the library facilities, increasing the dormitory accommodations, in adding several new advanced courses, and strengthening the corps of instructors.

TO LEASE MEXICAN RAILWAY.

English Firm May Secure the Interoceanic Line for Fifty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Sept. 26.—It is stated here on reliable authority that the Mexican Inter-Oceanic Railroad, which has just been purchased by the Mexican Government, is to be leased for a period of fifty years to Sir Weetman Pearson & Sons, an English firm.

This firm recently entered into a contract with the Mexican Government for the lease of the National Telmantepic Railroad for a period of fifty-one years. Sir Weetman Pearson & Sons own the extensive street railway system here and are in control of the harbor works. It is proposed to build a railroad from Vera Cruz to Coatzaevalcos, connecting the Mexican Inter-Oceanic and the National Telmantepic Roads. The Inter-Oceanic has a total of 667 miles.

Speyer & Co. of New York are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad, which runs between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. If the deal is consummated the road will be consolidated with the Mexican National system.

CAPE MAY HAS A SCANDAL.

Prominent Politicians Indicted for Being Interested in Almshouse Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Alfred Cresse, late Republican candidate for Sheriff, and John P. Fox, both prominent Republican leaders and members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, for being connected with and interested in the furnishing of supplies to the County Almshouse.

Fox was also indicted for falsifying the records of the board and conspiracy in the case.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS SOLD.

Membership Increase in Pittsburg Necessitates Thirty Additional Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—Yesteray afternoon the Pittsburg Stock Exchange agreed to increase the membership from 100 to 130 members, and to sell the 30 new seats for $10,000 each, the proceeds to go toward the purchase of the Mechanics' National Bank of Fourth Avenue.

To-day the thirty seats were subscribed for, and two seats were sold for $10,000 each, making thirty-two seats sold in one day.

A charming complexion had only with pure blood. The natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT gives both. BEWARE of imitations.—Adv.

YOUNG BROKER BEATEN IN HIS APARTMENTS

H. A. Playle Possibly Fatally Hurt in Wife's Presence.

Mysterious Visitor to the Meissonier, Arrested After the Assault, Gave Name of Jackson.

Harry Atkins Playle, a young stock-broker, said to be manager of an up-town office of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., bankers and brokers, at 15 Broad Street, was so badly beaten in the presence of his wife in his home in the Meissonier apartments, 204 West Fifty-fifth Street, last night by a man who had made a social call, that he is lying at the point of death. His alleged assailant was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, bail being refused him in view of Playle's condition.

Two well dressed men went to the station in separate carriages immediately after the prisoner had sent a message from his cell and pleaded in every way for his freedom.

The prisoner said he was S. B. Jackson, thirty-five years old, of the Hotel Grenoble, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. At that place all information was at first refused, and it was said later that no such man was living there, and if Mr. Playle's alleged assailant was a patron of the house he must have given an assumed name when arrested.

Mr. Playle is a member of the Hanover Club in Brooklyn of several years' standing. He formerly lived there and is extremely popular. The news created a great sensation at the clubhouse last night, but none of his friends could surmise who "Jackson" might be. They said he must have taken Mr. Playle at a disadvantage, as their fellow-member was an expert boxer. Mr. Playle, they said, is now rated as a non-resident member, and has not visited the club for about two months. Mrs. Playle, too, they said, often accompanied her husband there.

According to the meagre particulars of the affray that became known last night, Policeman McEntee, who arrested Jackson, was called into the Meissonier by G. E. Cable, the janitor, who told him that a brutal fight was going on in one of the apartments.

McEntee followed the janitor to Playle's apartments, and when he arrived he found Mr. Playle lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a deep gash on the forehead. Jackson was standing over Playle, McEntee says, with his fists clinched. McEntee started to place Jackson under arrest, and Jackson accused Playle of having struck him, whereupon the policeman placed both under arrest.

While he guarded the flat and the two prisoners McEntee says that a woman who said she was Mrs. Playle was wringing her hands and crying bitterly. She begged to be allowed to send for a doctor in the neighborhood and two were summoned—Drs. Maurie and Christie. McEntee also telephoned for an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Whitbeck responded to the call.

The three doctors held a consultation and decided that it would be dangerous to move Mr. Playle from the flat. So McEntee sent out for assistance, and let Policeman Murphy watch Mr. Playle while he took Jackson to the station house and locked him up.

McEntee says that Cable told him on the way to the house that Mrs. Playle had called him and told him a man was beating her husband. Cable says he went up to the apartment and found the two men fighting. Mrs. Playle told him to take Jackson away, and he did so, having a hard tussle to get the man from the apartment. When he got him outside the door was closed and locked. Jackson refused to leave the building, and Cable went for the policeman. McEntee says that Mrs. Playle told him that when Cable had gone Jackson kicked in the door and started at her husband again, knocking him to the floor.

This was all the information the police could get or that they would give out, except that Mrs. Playle had told McEntee that the men had been friends for years and that Jackson and her husband had a misunerstanding while Jackson was making a social call.

One of the men who wished to bail Jackson left the station house immediately, and the other, after communicating with Jackson, sent to a nearby restaurant and ordered an expensive dinner for him, which was taken to his cell.

Jackson later admitted that he did not live in the Grenoble Hotel, but in the Glenmore apartment house, which is at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. At the Glenmore, as at the Grenoble, all information concerning the prisoner was refused.

At 2 o'clock this morning it was said that Playle was still in a serious condition, doctors being in attendance.

TO IMPROVE STEEL PLANTS.

Trust to Expend Several Millions on Those at Milwaukee, Chicago, and Joliet.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—The Milwaukee plant of the Illinois Steel Company, which is a part of the United States Steel Corporation, is, together with the plant at Chicago and Joliet, to be improved to the amount of several million dollars.

It is stated by a Director of the United States Steel Corporation that the $50,000,000 cash to be raised when the $200,000,000 of preferred stock is converted into bonds will be used in the construction and equipment of new mills.

Of the amount several millions, it was also stated, would be used on the Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee properties in making extensive improvements.

RICH STRIKE OF GOLD.

Assays of Rock in Michigan Show $8,150 to the Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 26.—Interest in F. H. Clergue's Michipicoten gold district, about which little had been heard in the last three years, was revived to-day when it was made public that one of the properties upon which exploration had been in progress several months had developed a marvelous showing.

This strike was made on the Mariposa location on South Wawa Lake, in which gold was found in several places. The company controls 400 acres of land, on which are located seven claims, the richest being known as the Mariposa. It has been found that the value of this property had been greatly underestimated even by the experts. Assays of rock taken at random from the stock pile went as high as $8,150 in gold and $152.85 in silver to the ton.

New Railroad Through Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26.—The survey has been made by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and it is given out that work will be started in a few days on the construction of a twenty-seven-mile new branch, to reach coal fields in Jefferson and Walker Counties, in this State. The new branch will spread out from a point about seven miles north of Birmingham, and will include mines at Mary[illegible] Coalburg, Brookside, and other points.

LUNCH IN NEW YORK; BREAKFAST IN CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special makes the transfer in 20 hours. Every comfort and facility en route. Equipment improved.—Adv.

STRIKING COAL MINERS DRILLING WITH RIFLES.

Arms Stolen from Colliery Near Olyphant, Penn.—Troops to be Sent Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—A large body of strikers recruited principally from the foreign element have stolen guns from the Raymond Colliery, where the weapons had been stored against possible riot, and, repairing to the mountains near Olyphant, are drilling in companies. Mounted troops are to be sent against them.

F. D. Nichols, President of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers, claims that the coal companies are offering $2,500 each to the local unions to go back to work.

A party of engineers on their way to work at Starr's shaft to-day were held up by a mob. Troops were subsequently sent to guard the workers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 26.—A peaceful condition of affairs prevailed in the Wyoming region to-day. Battalions of soldiers made a tour of the districts where disturbances have heretofore been frequent, but found everything quiet.

At the offices of the coal companies it was stated that since the soldiers are in control a large number of their old men, and those who were prevented from working, have returned, and that the collieries now being operated have more men at work than at any time since the strike began.

At strike headquarters those in charge during the absence of President Mitchell, who went to Philadelphia this afternoon, say that the ranks of the strikers are as firm as ever, and that no desertions are reported anywhere in the region.

About forty men and boys, residents of Nanticoke, charged with breaking windows in the houses of non-union men at that place were arraigned before a Magistrate in this city this afternoon and held in bail for trial.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Soft coal is following closely upon the heels of anthracite in the matter of price. The Coal Club of Boston has fixed the price of bituminous at $9 a ton, a rise of $2.50 for the week. Hard coal remains at $15, with very little to be had anywhere in this section.

MOVEMENT TO FORCE COAL MINE OPENING.

Boston Parties to Bring Equity Suits to Place Coal Companies in Hands of Receivers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Acting on the advice of Heman W. Chaplin, a leading equity lawyer, a movement is under way to force the opening of the Pennsylvania coal mines by placing the companies who control them in the hands of receivers.

The movement has the backing of ex-Congressman William E. Barrett, who says there is no doubt in the minds of lawyers of the highest rank in the city that a suit in equity can be brought on the basis of the necessities of the hard coal consumers in New England.

All that is needed is the signatures of citizens which will show the necessity and the extent of it. The names once secured, a bill of equity can be brought in the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chaplin says in support of his position:

"Since the public have a right in the mines, a right to have coal forthwith mined for immediate consumption, and have a right to have that coal immediately transported out of the mine regions by the coal-carrying roads, a court of equity, if no other solution of the difficulty is open, has authority to, and, upon the application of a representative proportion of the public, undoubtedly would, appoint a receiver or receivers to take into his or their hands the whole business now in the hands of the anthracite coal combine, and to run it in their place.

"This would be neither nationalism nor socialism, and would introduce no unfamiliar principle of law or of practice, and would not extend one whit the magnitude of the powers heretofore lately exercised by the courts of justice in great enterprises. In fact, receivership procedure has repeatedly been applied in the past to one of the principal members of the present coal combination, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, instituted on different grounds, but still receivership proceedure.

"A suit in equity may be brought in any jurisdiction where the necessary defendants can be found. All the parties defendant in the present instance—that is to say, all the mine owners and the coal-carrying roads in question—can be found for purposes of judicial service in the State of Pennsylvania. Suit could therefore be brought there.

"But that is not the only jurisdiction in which suit could be brought. A suit in equity, even a suit to enforce a trust in real estate, can be brought, not merely within the limits of the State where the land lies, but in any State where the owner can be found or subjected to processes; for a court of equity, thus getting jurisdiction of the owner, can compel him to act in the State where the land lies, and can also make an adjudication, as between the complainant and him, of the complainant's rights in the land."

MR. MITCHELL SPEAKS.

He Says Criminals Are Employed by Coal Operators as Police—Question of Miners' Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America took up at length the charges of lawlessness on the part of the miners in a speech at the Third Regiment Armory to-night under the auspices of the South Philadelphia Business Men's League.

Mr. Mitchell came here at the invitation of the League to address its meeting. He received about $700 which had been contributed by various organizations for the benefit of the miners. Mr. Mitchell in his address said in part:

"I have some doubts in my mind whether the residents of Philadelphia have cause to feel aggrieved at Mr. Baer or to feel grateful to him. It is true that the trust he represents is extorting from you fabulous prices for coal, but as a compensating feature he has taken from Philadelphia the largest portion of the criminal class that formerly resided here, and now has them commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania as coal and iron police. Philadelphia criminals are now preserving the law in the coal fields.

"Recently the papers, or that small number of them friendly to the coal trust, have been printing stories of lawlessness, and they say the miners want to go back to work. Let me say to you that for more than eight weeks the militia of Pennsylvania have surrounded the mines and not one single striker has returned to work. Yet it is true that my people are suffering for the necessities of life. It is true that their children are going about barefooted. But the Pennsylvania coal miners have for years lived on little, and a little less is no unendurable hardship.

"Let me call your attention to one authority upon the earnings of miners, and no one will complain that that authority is either friendly or fair to the miners, I am sure—Mr. Baer himself. In a public statement recently issued he says that the average earnings of men under his company was $1.80 a day. The largest number of days the anthracite miners have worked was 194½, which means that under his company and according to his figures the miners earned the grand total in a year of $368. It is $7.05 a week, or $1.01 a day."

OBSERVATION CAR ON PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The Pennsylvania Special is now equipped with a perfectly new, improved Pullman Observation car. 20 hours New York to Chicago.—Adv.

SAY ACTRESS CONSPIRED FOR BENNETT MILLIONS

Laura Biggar's Suit for Vast Wealth Dramatically Halted.

TWO ARRESTED IN COURT

Forged Marriage Certificate and False Story of Posthumous Child Figure in Charges—Ex-Justice Stanton in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 26.—Laura Biggar's attempt to get all the late Henry M. Bennett's money, instead of the part of it he left to her in his will, came to a sudden end in the Orphans' Court here to-day, and her action to set aside the will was transformed without warning into a criminal proceeding against both herself and those associated with her. It is charged that the ex-actress, who nursed the Pittsburg millionaire during the last five years of his life, was assisted by the two witnesses, possibly by others besides, in organizing the most gigantic fraud exposed in the New Jersey courts for many years. In addition to the accusation that the three plotted and committed forgery to prove a mythical marriage between Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar, there is the charge that they conspired in asserting that she bore a posthumous son of the millionaire last July, whereas no such child ever was born.

Dr. C. C. Hendrick, proprietor of the Bergen Point Sanitarium, in which Miss Biggar has lived recently, and Samuel Stanton, the ex-Justice of the Peace who said he married the couple in Hoboken in 1898, were the witnesses arrested and held in $5,000 bail, after a dramatic scene among the many lawyers who were fighting the case. A warrant for the arrest of Miss Biggar was sworn out at the same time with the others, but was not served up to a late hour last night. Unless she has fled the jurisdiction of the court, she will be taken into custody to-morrow.

When Judge Wilbur A. Heisley opened the Orphans' Court this morning, the lawyers who were there to take charge of the Biggar interests evidently had no suspicion of what was going to take place. Dr. Hendrick, who is a practicing lawyer as well as a physician, was present as chief counsel for the woman. With him were Charles C. Black of Jersey City and a Mr. Frankenstein, the latter being attached to the New York law office of Representative Sulzer. The session was the second one in the action brought on a rule to show cause why the will should not be set aside, Miss Biggar having raised the point that, being legally the widow of Mr. Bennett and the mother of his dead child, she was entitled to the whole estate, rather than to about $300,000, or about one-tenth of it.

Mr. Black unexpectedly withdrew his client's case, saying she had instructed him to do so. Then the opposition produced the warrants, and Hendrick and Stanton were arrested as they sat before the Judge. Prolonged wrangling followed, with the result that witnesses were called in the new case—the criminal proceeding that had supplanted the one for which the court originally convened.

The Judge held the prisoners in $5,000 bail. The lawyers retained to help Dr. Hendrick withdrew from the case, and announced after the adjournment that they would have nothing more to do with the affair. They did consent, however, to appear for the two prisoners for the rest of the day. As Mr. Black said last night:

"We didn't want to get up and run out of the courtroom, so we presented their side of the case."

PERJURY AS TO THE BIRTH.

In addition to forcing ex-Justice of the Peace Stanton to admit that he had tried to tamper with the marriage records of Hoboken four years after the Bennett-Biggar ceremony was alleged to have taken place, the lawyers brought out much testimony to show that Miss Biggar could not have been Bennett's wife, and that Hendrick knew there was no legal tie between the two. Incidentally, the prosecutors charged that Hendrick and another physician, Dr. John T. Connolly of Hoboken, had committed perjury in certifying to the birth and death of a child of Miss

As the Judge called the court to order P. J. McNulty, one of the Bennett estate's executors, fingered excitedly a paper he held in his hand. It was the copy of a complaint he had just sworn out before Justice of the Peace Henry Schoenlein, who had issued the warrants for Hendrick, Stanton, and Miss Biggar.

SATISFIED WITH THE WILL.

Mr. Black of the Biggar counsel rose to address the court. He said he had been instructed by his client to withdraw her petition. He had notified the opposition of this intention, he added. As the withdrawal of the petition to set aside the will did not end the contest, he wanted to move that Messrs. G. Frankenstein and Richard Burke be enrolled as his associates in protecting the Biggar interests. That request was granted without dispute. In withdrawing the petition, Mr. Black said his client had informed him that she was willing to take what was left to her in the will.

The elder Mr. Arrowsmith of counsel for the anti-Biggar side, then told the court that he did not object to the withdrawal of the petition, but he regretted that the case was not allowed to go on. He would be glad, as would his associates, to bring out all the evidence and prove "the facts in this deep and damnable conspiracy."

The last words of the old lawyer were accompanied by a resounding whack on the table with his clenched first. Messrs. Black, Frankenstein, and Burke turned suddenly. It was the first intimation they had had of the impending trouble. Hendrick and Stanton jumped half out of their chairs.

"I desire here and now," continued Mr. Arrowsmith, "and in the light of what may happen within the next few days or even in the next few hours, to say that we wholly exonerate from any guilty knowledge Messrs. Black, Frankenstein, and Burke. And I want to be fully understood when I say that this is not the end of the case. I consent to the withdrawal of the suit, but I have a further motion to make for the purpose of punishing the guilty."

Mr. Patterson of Asbury Park then said: "I have here warrants for Laura Biggar, Dr. C. C. Hendrick, and Samuel Stanton. I am prepared to serve them in court."

Hendrick and Stanton seemed dumfounded, and it required them a full minute to recover the smiles they had been wearing all the morning. Two local officials, Clay Woolley and Theodore Hulick, stepped up and placed them formally under arrest. Then Mr. Patterson explained that the warrants had been issued on the complaint of the estate's executor. The text of the complaint was as follows:

"On or about the first day of July, 1902, the three defendants—Laura M. Biggar, C. C. Hendrick, and Samuel Stanton—conspired together for the purpose of setting aside the moneys bequeathed the estate of the late Henry M. Bennett and diverting them to the said Laura M. Biggar and from the purposes for which they were intended."

In the course of an argument between the opposing counsel, Mr. Patterson recalled the fact that it was not until last Friday that the Biggar lawyers produced evidence of a real marriage between their client and the late millionaire. That was the reason he had not brought the charges of conspiracy earlier. The result of the argument of the next few minutes was that he first ordered the examination of witnesses in the conspiracy charge, this examination to be a part of the hearing on the application for a reduction of bail.

Mr. McNulty, an executor of the estate of Mr. Bennett, was the first witness. He said he saw Stanton for the first time last Friday; and then again the next morning. In addition to himself there were present at the interviews, which were in the Hoboken offices of Young & Arrowsmith, Messrs. Young and Weinthal, both of Hoboken, and Chief Detective O'Meara of Pittsburg.

Saturday they had showed to Stanton a piece of blue paper, and he admitted that it had been filled out by him that same day.

That piece of paper, which was introduced as evidence, was an official blank such as Justices of the Peace are required to fill out when they perform a marriage ceremony, the blank to be filed with the Board of Health. It developed during Mr. McNulty's testimony that Mr. Young, having posed as Stanton's friend, had induced him to file the blank certifying to the wedding of Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar four years ago. When Mr. McNulty was asked to tell what Stanton had said, he replied:

"He said he had been tricked—trapped. He admitted taking the paper to the Health Department in such a way that it would appear he had taken it there at the proper time, instead of four years too late."

Questioned as to whether he had ever talked with Laura Biggar, Mr. McNulty said he had had a conversation with her in the Hotel Victoria, Pittsburg, in 1901. She had reached the city on hearing that Mr. Bennett was very ill at the hotel. Mr. McNulty heard her say after she arrived that she was worried for fear the millionaire might die without providing for her, as she then would not be able to claim a share in the estate, as she had no legitimate standing toward him.

"I told her of Mr. Bennett's intention to care for her," continued the witness. "I told her it was not because she had a legitimate claim on him, but because she had been good to him."

Mr. Arrowsmith showed the witness the marriage certificate that had been presented by the Biggar lawyers as the one made out in 1898 by Stanton, then Justice of the Peace. With it he exhibited a blank certificate of the same kind. Mr. McNulty identified the latter as one purchased by him in Reade Street, New York. They were marked as exhibits. The Judge examined them, and what he saw was this:

On the blank form of each, in the line prepared for the date, were the engraved figures "19—." The one supposed to have been issued in 1898 was identical with the other one, but instead of "19—" on the alleged certificate of the Bennett-Biggar marriage there were the figures "1898." The "9" had been clumsily erased from the "19" and the "8" had been substituted by a pen in its place. It was the assertion of the anti-Biggar lawyers that the 1898 certificate was made out on a 1900 or 1901 or 1902 blank.

To prove that Miss Biggar and Hendrick had not conceived the wedding plot previous to June last, the lawyers opposing Messrs. Black and Hendricks questioned Mr. McNulty about an occurrence of the early Summer.

He told them that on June 21 he and others connected with his side of the controversy went to the Hendrick sanitarium at the invitation of the physician-lawyer. The purpose was to confer with Miss Biggar with a view of settling all the disputes. When they reached the sanitarium, Hendrick met them with a brusque question as to why they had presumed to bring any lawyers with them.

"I replied," said the witness, "that we thought it proper to bring our counsel, inasmuch as he was known to be both counsel and physician for Miss Biggar.

"Then he told us abruptly that we couldn't see his client and patient. He said he had invited me and the heirs to come to the place, but that he hadn't invited us to bring a whole 'mob.' Then I asked him what action he intended to take on the probating of the will, and he answered that Miss Bigger might do either of three things: She might file a claim as a common law wife, or a bill for services during the last five years of Mr. Bennett's life, or she might agree to take just what was left to her under the will."

In cross-examining the witness, Mr. Frankenstein tried to show that Stanton had been intoxicated when he acknowledged having filed the marriage certificate four years after the supposed date. Mr. McNulty, however, was positive that the ex-Justice of the Peace was perfectly sober. He repeated the assertion that Stanton had said he had been tricked into filing the paper.

BASIS OF CLAIM FOR NURSING.

John F. Hawkins, who drew the disputed will, and was a co-executor with Mr. McNulty, testified that he knew Miss Biggar before the millionaire's death, having met her at the latter's private race track. He had talked with her at Farmingdale, N. J., where Mr. Bennett had his stock farm. He had seen her there after Mr. Bennett's death, and she told him she had earned more than $2,000 when she was an actress. If she were not provided for properly, she said to him, she would put in a bill for nursing the old man on the basis of $250 or $300 a week, and by that means she would get most of the estate.

"And she said, too," the witness stated, "that she might put in a claim as common-law wife. Later, when Mrs. Shattuck asked her in my presence why Mr. Bennett had not married her she replied: 'Oh, Mr. Bennett is not a man that would marry any one. He's got a monument in the cemetery for himself, but there's no place under it for me.'"

"We have inside the sanitarium," said Mr. Ferguson, "several witnesses who heard Dr. Hendrick say he never delivered a child, as last Friday he swore he did. When Dr. Hendrick and Dr. Connolly swore that they presided at the birth of a child of Miss Bigger, they swore to a falsehood."

The speaker added that he had indubitable proof from the sanitarium that Miss Bigger could not have given birth to a child at any time during the Summer.

The last witness against the prisoners was Joseph Tucker, for whom the prosecution had been waiting three hours. He was their mainstay, they announced, and while the other witnesses were talking messengers were running all over Hoboken to find him. He arrived just in time to prevent an adjournment and the fixing of a date for a continuation of the hearing.

Tucker swore that he was Secretary of the Hoboken Board of Health. He had known Stanton five years, but never prior to last Friday had he known Stanton to inquire about the death of one Anna Weber. This name of Anna Weber was the one that appeared on the certificate purporting to be that of the Bennett-Biggar wedding. When Stanton did inquire he found that Anna Weber was not dead, as he supposed, but that the woman in whose house the wedding ceremony was said to have taken place was named Elizabeth, not Anna. She had a daughter named Anna, and, according to the prosecution, Stanton took for granted that the daughter was named after her dead mother, and had therefore affixed the name Anna to the fraudulent certificate.

After inquiring about the death of the marriage witness Stanton, said Tucker, had remarked that he was in great trouble, and Tucker was the one man who could help him out of it. Tucker asked what was the trouble, and Stanton told about the marriage, saying that he had solemnized it, but had forgotten to file the certificate required by law. He asked Tucker to let him do the filing then and to swear, if called on to do so, that Anna Weber was dead.

Tucker declined that proposition, he said. Stanton went away, and returned again the next morning, which was Saturday. That time he was accompanied by Mr. Young, who was giving him friendly advice. Young suggested to Tucker that it would be charitable to "help Sam out of this trouble." Stanton asked if Tucker had any 1898 marriage blanks left over about the office, and Tucker said he would look and see.

"It was then," said Tucker, "that Sam and Mr. Young went up stairs for a few minutes. I followed them and told them to be careful, as I didn't want to get into trouble myself. They filled out the blank. It certified that Miss Biggar and Mr. Bennet were married by Stanton on Jan. 2, 1898. Sam asked me if I would promise to testify that I had found this certificate on record when I came into the office last June. He wanted me to enter it up on a far-back page of the record book, too, but I wouldn't do that. I let him go away thinking I might do what he wanted, but instead I was going to report the matter to the President of the Board of Health."

Meanwhile, Tucker testified, Young returned and told him that he had better get from Stanton a signed paper for his own protection. Tucker, frightened now, accepted the advice and made Stanton sign a document that read like this:

"I hereby affirm that I delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Health a certificate of the marriage of Henry M. Bennett and Laura Biggar, and personally saw it entered on the record in January, 1898.

"SAMUEL STANTON."

This admission of Stanton was presented as evidence as soon as Tucker had ended his testimony. The statement was dated last week, and Stanton admitted that he gave it to Tucker. According to the latter, Stanton, after discovering the trick Young had played on him, went to Tucker the next day and asked him to swear that he (Stanton) had been drunk when he filed the belated certificate. When Tucker was asked by the Judge if Stanton had been drunk he answered positively in the negative.

"Not a bit drunk," he said. "But he was very much scared."

The Judge said he could not grant the application for reduced bail, but maintained that $5,000 was not exorbitant. The two prisoners were not able to get bondsmen, so they were sent to the Monmouth County Jail for the night.

In the meantime, the warrant for Miss Biggar remained in the hands of the lawyers. They carried it from here to Hoboken to-night, their intention being to have it countersigned by the necessary Hudson County officials, so that they might serve it on Miss Biggar in the sanitarium to-morrow. They did not seem to believe Dr. Hendrick's assertion that she was not in the place at Bayonne.

"I don't think she'll try to dodge us, though," said Mr. Young, "for that would prejudice her case in the courts. She probably will give herself up to-morrow."

Dr. John T. Connolly of Hoboken, who was accused of being implicated in a conspiracy to prove that Laura Biggar had a child to which she never gave birth, was asked last night if he had anything to say about the case. He declined to discuss the charges.

MISS BIGGAR MAY LOSE ALL.

Bennett Will Provided That Contestants Should Forfeit Any Share in His Estate.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—The sensational turn of affairs to-day in the contest at Long Branch, N. J., of the will of Henry M. Bennett by Laura Biggar did not surprise those in Pittsburg who, with Miss Bigger, were beneficiaries under the will.

In behalf of Miss Biggar, it is said that since the death of Mr. Bennett her condition has not been such as to allow of her being held responsible for her own actions. Notwithstanding that, however, it is believed here that Miss Biggar's action in contesting the will, in which it was stipulated that all contestants would lose their share of the estate, will deprive her of what Mr. Bennett really meant she should have.

Mr. Bennett, as the former owner of the Bijou Theatre, and Miss Biggar, as an actress familiar on the local boards, and the constant companion of Bennett, were well known to many persons in this city. Miss Biggar and Mr. Bennett first met in this city in May, 1892, when she appeared at the Bijou as Iza in the "Clemenceau Case."

BRIBERY CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

Broker and His Cashier Commanded to Appear in Court with Checks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Developments in the "boodle" investigation were sensational to-day, subpoenas duces tecum having been issued at the instance of Circuit Attorney Folk, commanding Broker James C. Campbell and William Reed, his cashier, to appear in court with two checks aggregating $47,500, dated Nov. 28, 1899, and payable to "Ed" Butler, a prominent local politician, and to explain the purpose for which the checks were drawn.

It was found on investigation by the Grand Jury that both checks had been cashed and returned to Broker Campbell. The date of these checks was the same as the day on which the ten-year lighting bill passed the House of Delegates, for which nineteen members are said to have received $2,500 each for their votes.

Up to a late hour Deputy Sheriffs were unable to serve the subpoenas. At Broker Campbell's office it was stated that Reed had not been there since yesterday and that his employer was in the East.

MILL OWNERS ARRESTED.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 26.—Before Judge Harris, in the Superior Criminal Court here to-day, were S. Robinson, President; H. A. Robinson, Treasurer, and B. F. Robinson, Director of the Globe Worsted Mills of Lawrence, charged with making false statements to the Commissioner of Corporations in regard to the standing of the company. The men were held in $1,000 each for a further hearing upon entering a plea of not guilty.

The case grew out of returns made to the Commissioner in 1898, 1899, and 1900. District Attorney Peters to-day stated that the actual value of the concern's property at the time was misrepresented to the amount of $35,000. He stated further that the company was insolvent.

The Robinsons were the managers of the Globe Mills and Prospect Mills of Lawrence, which failed two years ago. Their affairs have figured prominently in the courts.

RELEASE NEW YORK MAN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Louis Cohen of New York, who was arrested in August last in this city on the accusation of stealing $30,000 worth of jewelry from Harry Lewkowitz in New York, was liberated by Judge Langelier to-day on the ground that his arrest was illegal.

Cohen is accused of having stolen in August last from Mr. Lewkowitz and a dozen other jewelers in the neighborhood goods to the value of $7,000 or $8,000. Mr. Lewkowitz, whose place of business is at 106 Eldridge Street, said last night that Cohen was discharged in his case because the arrest had been made on a police court warrant. Mr. Lewkowitz thinks Cohen will be held on one of the other charges for which he had been arrested on a United States warrant until Oct. 14, when extradition papers shall have been completed.

Divorce for Mrs. Amy A. Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A decree has been entered in court here dissolving the marriage of Mrs. Amy A. Grant, a student at the University of Chicago, and her husband, Arthur H. Grant of New York. According to Mrs. Grant, who was the complainant, the couple were married at Sioux Falls, S. D., March 25, 1900, and lived together until June 1, 1902. Mrs. Grant charged her husband with desertion.

HAUGHEY'S WARDMAN HELD

David Beadle Arrested on a Charge of Blackmail.

Woman Complainant Swears That She Gave Him $20 for Not Causing Her Arrest.

District Attorney Jerome last night caused the arrest of David Beadle, the wardman of Capt. Haughey, who is in command at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. The arrest was made in the corridor of the Criminal Courts Building, by Policeman Welsh, who is attached to the District Attorney's office.

Welsh took his prisoner at once before Justice Mayer, who was waiting in Chambers. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Sandford, Justice Mayer fixed bail in the case of the accused wardman at $5,000, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs. Later, about 10 o'clock, he was released by an order of Justice Mayer, which stated that sufficient bonds had been put up, but did not mention by whom. An examination will be held in the case before Justice Mayer on Monday.

The complaining witness in the case is Mrs. Tessie Cloud, who occupies a flat at 228 West Thirty-seventh Street. She swears that on Sept. 17, when Beadle had entered her flat and threatened to arrest her on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, he accepted a bribe of $20 from her and allowed her to go free.

The woman told her story to Assistant District Attorney Sandford shortly afterward. She said that on Sept. 17 her flat was entered by Policeman Rosenfeld of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, accompanied by another policeman, who threatened to arrest her. When she protested, Rosenfeld finally left, saying he would send another man to see her. The "other man" was Beadle. Beadle, she says, finally told her he thought he could "square" the matter with Rosenfeld for $100.

According to the woman's story, she told Beadle that she could not raise that much money, and the latter then asked her how much money she had. When she told him that all she could give him was $20 Beadle said he would see Rosenfeld and that if the latter was willing to call things "square" it would be all right.

After the woman had told her story, a trap was set for Beadle, in which, according to Assistant District Attorney Sandford, the accused wardman was readily caught. On Thursday night Beadle again called at the woman's flat. He was asked into the parlor.

Detective Maher said that when Beadle called he (Maher) was secreted under the bed, and that Assistant District Attorney Miner and Policeman Welsh were out on the fire escape at the dining room window. Beadle, he said, went to the flat to make arrangements with the Clark woman for a weekly sum to be paid. He said that Beadle asked her if she could afford to pay $10 a week. She replied that she could, and handed Beadle a marked ten-dollar bill.

After the wardman had been committed, Assistant District Attorney Gans notified Police Headquarters over the telephone. Capt. Herlihy, formerly of the "Red Light District," who himself probably will be placed on trial for neglect of duty next month, was on desk duty and received the message.

"You are working hard down there," Capt. Herlihy remarked as he heard the news.

"Oh, yes, we manage to keep pretty busy," replied Mr. Gans cheerfully.

Beadle, who lives at 500 West Forty-seventh Street, has been doing plain-clothes duty in the precinct for about six months.

SAID DETECTIVE TOOK BRIBE.

Detective Lockwood of the Mulberry Street Station, while appearing in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as a witness against Frank Ross of 34 Roosevelt Street, the proprietor of an alleged gambling resort at 167 Hester Street, was accused by the latter in open court of having accepted a bribe of $10 a week to allow him to do business.

Ross and six other men were arrested in a raid on the resort early yesterday morning. When the prisoners were brought before Magistrate Mayo, Lockwood asked Ross several times if he was not the proprietor of the place.

"Yes. I pay $35 a month in rent, and I pay you $10 a week," the latter finally blurted out.

"That seems to establish the proprietorship of the place pretty well," remarked the Magistrate dryly as he held Ross in $1,000 bail for trial.

The detective, when seen later, denied the statement made by Ross.

Police Commissioner Partridge said there was little chance of the incident being brought officially to his attention, but that if any citizen who had heard Ross's statement would come before him and say so he would follow up the charge with an investigation.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The New York money market is watched here with the closest attention.

Dr. Koch, President of the Reichsbank, at the monthly sitting to-day of the Central Committee of the bank, said the situation in New York was not exactly clear, but that up to the present time it had not affected the German or other European markets. The fact that the Bank of England had not raised its rate this week showed that London was not afraid of the American stringency, and even if the Bank of England did raise its rates, similar action in Berlin need not immediately be expected. Although the demands for the closing quarter were heavier than usual, the Reichsbank's status was so strong that it would be able to meet the requirements at the existing rates. The bank's recent slight loss of gold had been occasioned by the domestic demand, and gold exports in the immediate future were not apprehended.

The President of the Reichsbank also said that the situation showed the usual movements caused by the impending autumn demands, and that during the last week of September strong tension was inevitable. In the meanwhile, he continued, notwithstanding the rise in the rate of discount in the open market, it was not yet possible to foresee how far a rise in the bank rate would be necessary, more especially as more gold was coming in than was going out, and foreign rates of exchange were favorable.

It is understood that German banks are still placing funds at the disposal of their New York agents. The aggregate of these loans a week ago was estimated by a representative of the Deutsche Bank at $50,000,000, and the total of European money in Wall Street at about $200,000,000.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, after reviewing the American money situation at length, says:

"The Stock Exchange of course cannot wholly escape the influence of the money market. Nevertheless, it is significant that the volume of transactions in New York continues to be enormous in spite of the stringency, and that there is such active business notwithstanding dear money. This reverses the German experience and confirms anew the old observation that American manipulators care little or nothing for money rates. They speculate at any cost. There exists no doubt that sound business in the United States does not need to pay the high rates now prevailing; only for unsound and frothy business does the money calamity exist. The most recent boom quotations are undoubtedly due partly to powerful economic developments, but they are mainly the work of desperate speculators, who, reinforced by the younger generation of old financial families, are the chief supporters of the movement, and with them lies the danger.

"It is not the large demands for moving harvests or the needs of regular business that give a characteristic mark to the present stringency, but dangerous overspeculation and overcapitalization. We do not forget for one moment that America has grown very strong in the past few years and is still developing; nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that alongside the sound growth serious excrescences appear which contain the germ of a dangerous revulsion."

LONDON STATIST'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Statist to-day discusses at length the much-mooted subject of the monetary conditions in the United States, and suggests, as a remedy for the money stringency, that the American law requiring banks in certain cities to keep a reserve equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits be amended so as to permit the use of that reserve on condition that the banks pay a tax to the Government of 5 per cent.

The Statist argues that such a provision would reasure the public and probably put a stop to extreme pressure. The paper refers to Germany as an example of the success of a similar provision. In that country the Imperial Bank is permitted to issue notes beyond the amount otherwise authorized as long as it pays a duty of 5 per cent. on the excess.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

Steinway Pianos are art creations in the highest sense of the term.

The materials and the processes of manufacture of the Steinway Piano are far more costly than those of any other made; but it is

The Steinway Ideal and the Steinway Art that endow them with artistic value.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their up-town store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

THE TAXING OF INSURANCE

President Alexander of the Equitable Life Declares Against It.

In Paper Read Before the National Insurance Commissioners' Convention He Gives His Ideas of the Ideal Company.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—At yesterday's session here of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, the paper read by James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, on "The Ideal Company," attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Alexander declared the ideal insurance company to be, first of all, one whose officers and Directors are high-minded, honorable, experienced, and skillful men, who have no aims in the business other than to subserve the interests of the policy holders. Nothing, in his opinion, was so important as character in the management. By that was not meant mere honesty in the handling of money.

"The next element in the ideal company," said the speaker, "is that it should be conducted on the cash plan. The old note system, which was found to be so objectionable, has practically disappeared. * * * The ideal company should conduct the business for the exclusive benefit of the policy holders; in other words, on the mutual plan."

The proverb that "corporations have no souls" needs to be modified, thought the speaker, so as to admit that they have character. This character, whether good, bad, or indifferent, is the aggregate, composite character of the individuals composing the Board of Directors and responsible executive officers, together with the traditions and usages of the company. The chief reason the speaker gave for his preference to the mutual over the stock-rate plan was that in the latter it is obviously necessary to make the rates of premium lower. The difference in the amount of payment was as nothing compared with the superior guarantee of safety and permanence furnished on the mutual basis. It was admitted that there were well-managed companies on the cheap premium plan, and their managers were entitled to great credit for escaping the dangers that beset that plan; but in the ideal assurance company there should exist no such peril.

"In the ideal company," Mr. Alexander continued, "the premiums and the reinsurance reserve should be computed on the most conservative tables of mortality and rate of interest. As to the rate of interest to be assumed in calculating reserves on current business and computing premium rates, 3 per cent. should be the maximum. The change from 4 to 3 per cent. will be gradually accomplished if all new business is done on the 3 per cent. standard, and the termination of old 4 per cent. business by deaths, lapses, and surrenders, coupled with the infusion of all new business on a 3 per cent. basis, will effect by natural means, without violence, what, if attempted by any abrupt measures, would entail inconvenience and damage altogether injurious and unwise. The maintenance of a large surplus over and above the legal reserves will, in the meanwhile, and until all the policies are brought under the 3 per cent. rule, prove an adequate protection.

"The ideal company should have as low an expense rate as is compatible with a broad and liberal conduct of the business. But this expenditure, prudently restricted, is amply offset by the advantages obtained for the policy holders. In the ideal company, however, every effort would have to be made to confine the expenses to a minimum rate. How to do this is taxing the skill, experience, and wisdom of managers to the utmost."

The speaker held that one of the most important ingredients of the expenses was the compensation paid to agents for obtaining the business. He had found that the payment of what is known as a flat brokerage on the first premium, with no commission whatever on the renewals, had a tendency to attract business which does not persist, and companies pursuing the plan had been driven to invent other devices to compensate for the weakness of the plan, which services in general entail fresh expense. The plan that appealed to him most forcibly was that whereby a commission much smaller than the ordinary flat brokerage is paid on the first premium, and instead of a uniform small renewal commission, a graded renewal commission is granted which makes it for the interest of the agent to work not only to secure the business in the first instance, but to keep it on the books of the company. Coupled with this change, it was believed highly expedient to put the stamp of disapproval upon the system of bonuses offered to agents for the transaction of given amounts of insurance during stated periods. The ideal company would not tolerate the bonus system.

Regarding character of agents, the speaker said it was hardly second to any as an element of integral perfection. No influence was more potent for the up-building of the business.

Said the speaker: "The ideal company must be exceedingly careful in regard to the physical soundness of the risks taken. A half million dollars in the death claims for one year may be saved by the application of wisely directed attention, with far greater ease than one hundred thousand dollars can be saved in expense. This side of the management of a life assurance company is of the first importance.

"The utility of a large surplus seems to me so unquestionable that I cannot imagine the ideal company without one. The introduction of the deferred dividend method has made such an accumulation of surplus absolutely consistent with the pecuniary interests of policy holders, for while operating to roll up a large surplus, which constitutes a bulwark of defense, ultimately each policy holder receives his appropriate share of the same to the last cent. The ideal company will give the same conscientious care to that surplus fund that is given to the legal reinsurance reserve, and will be able at all times to demonstrate that such is the fact. Building up of surplus is one of the cardinal points in management."

Mr. Alexander said he believed the ideal company should have a large and widely extended business. He also believed it the duty of the large companies to be friendly and helpful to the small companies that are carefully and soundly managed. The larger the business, transacted under proper conditions, the greater opportunity there would be to secure the best talent. The more widely the business became extended, the greater opportunity would be secured for the offset of advantages against disadvantages. Wider reputation also would be secured by the establishment of a company's credit all over the world.

In closing, the speaker contended for the least possible legislation, "compatible with protection." Bulk of business should be secondary to that of strength and security for all time, he said. It was thought that the ideal company should be exempt from taxation. The speaker declared the taxing of life insurance companies a growing evil, and one that worked great hardship to the companies the business of which was conducted on the mutual plan.

TRANSFER DEAL FOR LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

Atlantic Coast Line's Proposition for the Purchase.

Announcement That Officials Are Nearly Ready to Take the Stock from Morgan & Co.—Plan for Use of $40,000,000.

The intimation several weeks ago that the Atlantic Coast Line would probably take over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is about to be substantiated. It can be announced on the highest authority that the details of the deal have been completed practically, and that an official announcement may be made in the near future. President Henry Walters of the Atlantic Coast Line Company, which controls the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and President Warren G. Elliott of the latter company have been in this city for the last week attending to the negotiations, in which it is understood Vice President Hine of the First National Bank has been interested actively.

At one time yesterday it was expected that a circular would be issued at once, but there was some delay, and, although proofs it was said were in the hands of officials interested, nothing was announced officially. From other sources it was learned that the terms of the deal are these: The Louisville and Nashville stock held by J. P. Morgan & Co., outright and under options, which expire on Oct. 15, will be turned into the Atlantic Coast Line at about 170, and in return the Atlantic Coast Line will issue 4 per cent. bonds at about 90. The price to be paid for the stock may be considered high, but it is said that the earnings of the Louisville and Nashville are showing large increases. Since June 30, or in not quite three months, an increase of $1,000,000 over last year has been shown in earnings.

Edwin Hawley, who, with John W. Gates, was interested in the purchase of the stock, said yesterday that he had not yet received any notice of the taking up of the options. He said the Seaboard Air Line would not be interested, as it had declined to take the property. Charles Gates said that he had heard nothing of the closing of the deal beyond what he had read in the newspapers.

The transfer of the property will probably require an underwriting syndicate. It is said that the amount this syndicate will be asked to subscribe is $40,000,000. It was said yesterday that it was doubtful whether 170 would be paid for more than the control of the stock of the property.

ERIE'S RECENT EARNINGS.

To the reports of coal railroads, showing losses in earnings because of the coal strike, was added yesterday the following statements of the Erie Railroad:

ALL LINES, AUGUST.

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$3,660,865	$3,830,653	$169,787
Working expenses	2,434,117	2,424,845	*9,271
Net earnings	$1,226,748	$1,405,807	$179,059

*Increase.

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

TWO MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31.

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$6,849,693	$7,353,345	$503,652
Working expenses	4,732,368	4,795,370	63,001
Net earnings	$2,117,324	$2,557,975	$440,650

It was considered encouraging that the decrease shown for August is less than the proportion of 50 per cent. of the decrease shown for two months.

New York Central's Application.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan made public yesterday a letter, addressed to Mayor Low, which announced that the New York Central Railroad Company had applied for authority to discontinue the station at One Hundred and Tenth Street, under Section 34 of the Railroad law. The State Railroad Commission will have a hearing on the matter in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Oct. 7 at 10 A. M.

Massachusetts Street Railway Leased.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners has authorized the lease of the Webster and Dudley Street Railway Company to the Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Railway Company for a term of twenty-five years, dating from July 1, 1902. The terms of the transfer fix the rate of lease at 5 per cent.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Southern Railway is canvassing the Northwest in an endeavor to induce farmers in that region to go southward and settle on the cheap but fertile lands along the many branches of the Southern system.

The latest number of the New York Central's Four Track Series, is devoted to "Historical Pilgrimages about New York." It has a colored map of New York from the Batter to Newburg, and brief descriptions of many historic points and buildings, and it explains how teachers, with their classes, can make pilgrimages of from three to twelve hours.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company, in conjunction with the Rock Island, has adopted the consolidated "Axle Light" system of electric lights and fans for the new cars of the Golden State Limited, which goes into service between Chicago and California on Nov. 1. The system is used on the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central and Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania Limited, and on many other leading railway lines, besides all private Pullman cars.

Denver Times Changes Hands.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—The Denver Evening Times has been sold to United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson and R. C. Campbell for $100,000, the change of management to occur Oct. 1. Senator Patterson is the principal owner of The Rocky Mountain News and Mr. Campbell, who is Senator Patterson's son-in-law, is business manager of The News. It is said The Times will be issued from The News office, but will be an entirely separate publication. It will be changed from a Republican to a Democratic paper.

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of delivery has been reduced to a science. We have the fastest and "slickest" autos, and a novel spiral chute which places your purchase on the delivery table a second after you've bought it.

This gives it a good start--we'll do the rest.

How often have you anxiously scanned the street or listened for the door bell to announce the coming of something you wished to use the same day you bought it?

How often were you disappointed?

We'll save you all this worry and disappointment.

If our man says to-day, depend upon it.

WE OPEN ON MONDAY.

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SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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TRIPLE STRIP
SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

4 DISTINCT NEW SHAPES

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION.

"STRAIGHT FRONT" for the too fully developed normal figure—Reduces, restrains, gives grace of line.

"TALL FIGURE" for the tall woman with too prominent abdomen—Gives extra length above and below the waist line and reduces the abdomen so that this defect of figure is entirely disguised.

"LOW CUT" for the short-waisted stout woman. It has a low bust, is extremely short under the arms and long below the waist line. Gives length and slenderness to the waist and hygienically reduces the abdomen.

"LONG HIP" for the stout woman with too generous hips—Successfully reduces, cleverly draws the fullness toward the back.

Every **Corset** in this system is built on the famous **Self-Reducing** principle. The new **"Tape Strap"** is light but strong, and avoids every indication of bulkiness.

It is to the advantage of every stout woman to buy her corsets where the **Self-Reducing System** is sold, as it insures a perfect fitting corset without alteration.

All shapes and sizes in this system are.....$2.50
The Self-Reducing in finer materials.....$5.00

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BRIARCLIFF -MILK-

Why Briarcliff Milk is Superior to Ordinary Milk.

BECAUSE it contains nearly twice as much cream;
BECAUSE it is remarkably pure;
BECAUSE there is more solid nutritious matter in it;
BECAUSE it is unusually free from pernicious germs;
BECAUSE it is certified by the Milk Commission of the Medical Society;
BECAUSE it is delivered fresh from the farms at Briarcliff Manor, only 27 miles from the city;
BECAUSE a man can live on it and thrive, without any other food.

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Store, 573 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

Telephone, 907 38th Street.
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WELCH'S

Those who drink Welch's Grape Juice regularly have no need of medicine or false stimulants. Welch's Grape Juice satisfies the thirst and invigorates the body. It is not a false stimulant, but a natural tonic. It is a gentle laxative. It causes the system to throw off accumulated impurities. It makes rich, red blood.

During the heated term there is nothing so delicious and refreshing as Welch's Grape Juice. Welch's may be diluted one-third to one-half with water and still be stronger and better than other brands.

Order of your druggist or grocer. Keep a supply in the house.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.,
Westfield, N. Y.

To Oppose Davies for Supreme Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Attorney General John C. Davies, who was yesterday nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, will have lively opposition at the polls. Watson M. Rogers of this city will without doubt go on the ticket as an independent Republican candidate. Petitions asking that his name be placed on the ticket received several hundred signatures here this afternoon.

To-day's Shoe Talk.

Ours is a Shoe Shop with intelligent salesmen who know how to please you.

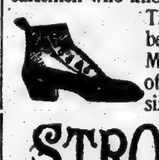

The Strollers are the best kind of Shoes for Men. We have all sorts of leathers and every size and width.

STROLLERS

The Best All Around Shoe for Men.

$3.50

Sold exclusively at our stores.

Newest Fall Hats.

Exceptional variety in Fall Hats for Men.

Economical hat buying for you here—attentive salesmen, seasonable styles—all new,

$1.80 and $2.80.

Hats for all sorts of people.

Silk Hats $5 and $6.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

When the BEST is called for

OLD CROW RYE

is invariably handed out. It is a Straight Whiskey.

H B KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST DEAF-MUTES' INSTITUTION

The Controller's Investigation of Its Accounts and Management.

Misappropriation of Funds Alleged in a Report — Trustees Summoned for Explanations—Officials' Denials.

On the report and recommendation of Controller Grout, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday passed a resolution that requires the Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes to show cause why the city should continue to support it or contribute to its maintenance. The report of the Controller caused considerable consternation in the institution, which occupies nearly the whole of a block at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. Looseness in management and misappropriation of funds are charged by the Controller. He said that the institution has been closed during the Summer months, although money was appropriated all that time for the education of its pupils.

The Controller began the examination of the books of the institution in March last. It is understood that many parents had complained to him. He said that the examiners encountered obstacles in their efforts to get at the records of the institution. The first examination was so startling that he ordered it to be continued and more searching. No individual has been named as responsible for the mismanagement of the institution's affairs. Mr. Grout has requested the Trustees to show why the institution should not be closed. After the report of the examiners from the Controller's office another examination was begun, with the result that the findings of the Audit Company substantiated the discoveries made by the Controller.

In his report the Controller said that the buildings of the institution have been practically paid for out of the public funds, that no Trustee or member of the board has paid one dollar of annual dues since the year 1886 until within a few months, and that during many years of the institution's history there were absolutely no contributions, no money raised of any kind except public funds. During the existence of the institution, he said, the current expenses have been almost entirely met by the city and State, and that the city contributed $35,000 toward the construction of the buildings.

The charges of the Controller have been met by denials, and the members of the Board of Trustees have said that they will welcome an investigation and public hearing in order to show the public the exact conditions which exist. That there has been mismanagement is not denied, but the Trustees have declared that it was some time ago and that the offending official was dismissed.

The entire receipts of the institution for the past thirty-two years have been $1,687,-885.14. Outside of public funds, the amount received during that period was $171,046.13. Deducting the amount of the building certificates, the receipts from sources other than public have been less than $840 a year.

The most serious charge against the management of the institution in the report reads:

During its entire history, the practice of the institution has been, and now is, to close its doors early in the month of June and dismiss practically all of its pupils to their homes or among their friends, leaving them without care, maintenance, or education for about ten weeks. In addition, there have been enforced vacations at Easter and in the holidays. During all these periods when the school was absolutely closed, bills have been rendered and collected as though the pupils were in the institution receiving instruction, maintenance, and clothing.

In all the years of its history, it has expended during the Summer vacations an average of $34.07 for the care of its 200 and upward of pupils for a period of ten weeks in the Summer time; yet during these years it has received from the public treasury more than $204,338.84 for the Summer months, without rendering any service whatever for the money.

During the entire history of the institution, large numbers of children have been compelled to sleep at their homes. The complaint against this practice was almost universal.

Concerning the clothing of the pupils, the report says:

On or about the 21st day of June of this year a "prize" pupil from this institution, two days after school was dismissed, was brought to this office and practically undressed in my presence. The boy had upon his back the best and only clothes with which he had been sent from the institution. The clothes were intended for a much smaller boy, were second-hand, not clean, the sleeve linings were torn loose, and the clothes were heavy and fit only for Winter wear. The shoes were second-hand and patched; the stockings were too short to reach his knickerbocker trousers. The outfit was utterly inadequate and inappropriate to the season, and the boy's appearance was distressing. This was shown to be a sample of similar cases.

The Controller quoted the report of the House Committee that was presented to the Board of Managers by George Rosenfeld on Sept. 4, 1898. In it was the following paragraph:

About six months ago I stated in this board that if we were subjected to an investigation by the authorities our names would be coupled with a condition of affairs in the institution that, becoming public, would be a source of regret to us for the rest of our lives. I have only too good reason for believing that we have had a very narrow escape from having such an investigation.

The Controller has estimated the amount of money "improperly collected" for the maintenance of the institution during the Summer months, when it was closed, to be more than $90,000 in the last ten years.

"Upon my written demand," he said, "the institution furnished me with a list of pupils for whom, since Jan. 1, 1902, it has collected from the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond $30 each for clothing, but to whom it has issued no clothing at all. The institution has admitted that it has collected for clothing where no clothing was furnished."

In concluding the report, the Controller said:

It is evident that an institution so managed is not a charitable institution in any true sense of the word. The public almost entirely maintains it, and has substantially done so from the beginning, including payment for its buildings. Indeed, the full cost of these buildings does not nearly equal the amounts which it has collected without earning.

The institution cannot justly be permitted to continue its present faults of management. There are, therefore, two courses presented; either to withdraw all the pupils and terminate the supply of public money, reclaiming for the city the lands and buildings; or to insist upon a change of conduct in the future.

The latter course might well be adopted out of consideration for some of the Trustees who have not long been in office and are not personally blamable, except for a failure to discover obvious abuses, were it not for the fact that the institution is not needed. The percentage of deaf mutes to the population, because of the improvement of sanitary conditions, is less than formerly, and the remaining institutions are sufficient to meet the need. I therefore recommend the adoption of the first course suggested.

I am informed that the State Superintendent of Education has notified the managers of the Lexington Avenue institution that he will cause the State pupils to be transferred to the other two institutions for the deaf and dumb in this city; that the State Board of Charities has practically completed its report, maintaining all the findings of the Bureau of Examiners of Accounts of Institutions, and that the Commissioner of Charities of this city is ready to act synchronously with the State Department, or independently, in the transfer of pupils under his charge. Pupils under twelve years of age are county charges; over that age, State charges.

The latest annual report of the President to the Board of Trustees announced that "there has been a healthy growth and a substantial development in all departments of the institution." The number of pupils at the time of the report was 210—108 boys and 102 girls. Of the number 204 were State pupils, 4 pay pupils, and 2 institution pupils. It announced that the association had received from the dues of members, life patrons, and regular, the sum of $3,485 for the year, and from donations $1,400.

The Trustees of the institution are:

Morris B. Baer,	Marcus Goldman,
Julius Hammerslough,	Nathan Herrmann,
Paul M. Herzog,	Baruch Kaufmann,
Arthur Lehman,	Herrmann Mosenthal,
Alfred L. Peck,	George Rosenfeld,
William I. Rosenfeld,	Samuel Sachs,
Albert Blum,	Phineas Sondheim.

Julius Hammerslough, Acting President of the institution, said yesterday that he had nothing to hide, and that the public would have a chance to know the truth. Samuel Sachs, the Treasurer, refused to discuss the Controller's statements. Emil Calman, who was President of the institution, died last Summer.

Paul M. Herzog, Secretary, said:

"No charges of any kind have ever been brought against the institution. If they shall be brought we shall be prepared to meet them. A statement that any of the books of record of the institution have been withheld or that there has been any difficulty in obtaining free access thereto is absolutely false. It might be stated that the financial policy of the institution is the same as has been followed for over twenty years, and that the annual report made by the institution to the Legislature has been full and complete.

"The Controller seems to make much of two points—that there is no need of the institution and that little or nothing is given by private subscription for its maintenance. As to the first proposition, I desire to say that we thrashed out in the Legislature the need of such an institution as ours, obtaining permission to establish it. Another thing, our roll of inmates has steadily increased, year by year. As regards private subscription, I might say that if a man employed by a firm lives solely from the salary he gets from it he is not therefore a criminal. That is very much our position. We admit that there is not a large private subscription, and we are sorry for it, but we have given the public value for what it has expended upon us.

"Concerning the pay of officials, I can say that not a single one of the officers receives a cent of money for services. The Superintendent, Elbert A. Gruver, receives a salary of $2,500 a year. All vouchers are passed upon by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"In the Summer vacations, whe, as it is alleged, we send the pupils home and charge the city, we take pupils and we charge for them by the year. We expressly state that. That includes a vacation for the pupils, and includes also a vacation for the teachers. The teachers are paid all the way from $25 to $100 per month. They are paid for ten months' work, but their two months' vacation is figured in. They are hired by the year and the pupils are taken by the year, not by the month. We have had trouble with Mr. Grout since March last. We are not only prepared to meet these charges, but we will beat them in court."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. George G. Rockwell, Ninth Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the Tenth Infantry, and will join that regiment in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Burt, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Slocum and report for light duty at that post. The Post Surgeon will examine and report his physical condition.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Griffin is transferred from the Ninth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Sixteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Second Lieut. Earl Biscoe is assigned to the Ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

First Lieut. Daniel W. Hand is transferred from the One Hundred and Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to Manila, and upon arrival will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that division.

The transfer of Second Lieut. James P. Castleman, at his own request, from the Eighteenth Infantry to the cavalry arm of the service, with rank from Aug. 15, is announced, and he is assigned to the Second Cavalry, Troop L, and will join that regiment at Fort Sheridan.

Transfers in the Seventeenth Infantry:

First Lieut. Winfield Harper from Company E to Company F.

First Lieut. Robert C. Davis from Company F to Company E.

Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for orders.

Navy.

Lieut. L. M. Overstreet is ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. E. F. Leiper is ordered to the Detroit as executive officer.

Lieut. F. R. Payne and Ensign J. T. Bowers are ordered to the Detroit.

Midshipman R. S. Manley is ordered to the Minneapolis for duty in connection with the crew of the Maine and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman J. M. Caffery is ordered to the Detroit.

Medical Inspector L. G. Heneberger is ordered to the Olympia.

Surgeon T. A. Berryhill is ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola.

Surgeon H. E. Ames is ordered to home and to await orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt was retired Sept. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Essex arrived yesterday at Yorktown, and the Lancaster at Fort Monroe.

The Prairie sailed yesterday from Boston for League Island.

The Iowa sailed to-day from Montevideo for Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

The Yorktown arrived at Woo-sung to-day.

The Albany sailed to-day from Messina for Genoa, the New York from Chemulpo for Nagasaki, and the Leonidas from San Juan for Cape Haitien.

HEAVY RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER

If the fair weather promised for to-day by the Government forecaster makes its appearance it will mark the end of the biggest September rainstorm in this locality since 1899. The first rain was noticed at 2:05 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. There were several brief intermissions then until 10:20 o'clock Thursday morning, but from then it rained continuously for thirty-six hours. The total for the storm was a fall of 2.100 inches.

A stiff east wind has marked the progress of the storm, averaging twenty-three miles an hour for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The disturbance in the Middle Mississippi Valley has disappeared, and in the Northwest the one noted yesterday has moved to Iowa, while still a third one is moving in from the extreme north and is central to-night over Alberta. Heavy rain has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, and light rain in New England. In the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South rain has been followed by clearing weather. There were also showers in the West Gulf States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, the North Slope, and the North Pacific Coast States.

Temperatures are generally higher from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and decidedly lower in the Slope and Central Rocky Mountain region, where they are 4 to 24 degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains they have risen considerably, except in Washington and the Southern plateau.

There will be showers to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the north and west upper lake region, the West Gulf States, and Western Montana, and showers Sunday in the Northwest and in the East Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. It will be much cooler to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and somewhat cooler in the west upper lake regions. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Northwest and the middle plateau, and warmer Sunday in the slope region and Upper Mississippi Valley. It will be cooler Sunday in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region.

On the New England Coast winds, with light to fresh east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh east, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh and mostly south; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk south, shifting to west and northwest on Michigan and Superior, and on the lower lakes fresh south.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh east winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks, except rain off the New England Coast.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Michigan and on the Pacific Coast at Aberdeen, Seattle, Tacoma, the mouth of the Columbia River, and on the Strait of Juan De Fuca, and Bellingham Bay. Advisory wind warnings have been issued for the remainder of the North Pacific district and also for Superior and Huron.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, partly cloudy to-day, showers in extreme south portion; fresh east winds; to-morrow fair.

North Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh south winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; light east to south winds.

Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light south winds.

Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh east winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow, fresh east winds becoming variable.

Eastern New York, fair to-day, warmer in interior; to-morrow fair; fresh east winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair in west; clearing and cooler in east portion to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer; fresh to brisk north winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow probably showers and cooler.

South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

West Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow fair, cooler in west portion.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; to-morrow fair, cooler; variable winds.

Western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh east to south winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair to-day and to-morrow, fresh east winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	54	61	62
6 A. M.	51	63	64
9 A. M.	58	66	65
12 M.	60	67	67
3 P. M.	65	67	67
6 P. M.	63	67	67
9 P. M.	61	68	67
12 P. M.	58	69	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¾
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1901	58¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	64

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 12 midnight and the minimum 57 degrees at 12:01 A. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YOUNG'S FATHER HAS FAITH

Believes Son Innocent of Mrs. Pulitzer's Actual Murder.

Acquired Guilty Knowledge of the Crime After Its Commission—Does Not Think Him Insane.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—John W. Young, father of William Hooper Young, who is charged with the murder in New York of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, talked to-day on the developments in the case against his son. Mr. Young said:

"I am now convinced, from what has been published and from my own cable advices, that my son is innocent, and I shall do the utmost in my power to help him, while, if I thought him guilty of such a horrible crime, I would not move my hand to save him from justice.

"He is wayward, but he never had a criminal tendency. The only explanation, to my mind, which can connect him with this crime is that he fell under the influence of some designing person who perpetrated the murder and through whom my son acquired a guilty knowledge of the crime, or, possibly, became an accessory after the act. The boy is not insane, but his mental strength has been undermined by vicious habits into which he fell while young.

"The dispatches say that a suit of my son's clothes was found in the trunk with the murdered woman's clothing. That itself is in his favor, for the perpetrator of a crime would never convict himself in such an obvious way. That was done by the real murderer, who is using my son as a screen.

"I wish to say that my son is not a member of the Mormon Church, nor has he been connected with it for many years. We have been estranged for fifteen years. I helped him frequently through my other son, but have not seen him because of his waywardness and his vicious habits, to which his unfortunate failings are due. It was without my knowledge and consent that my son was living in my apartments during my absence."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. Sanford, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Philipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, linens and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss O'Brien, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Manhattan.

Webber, W. W., Company, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. N. L. Treadway, ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Foster, corsets and underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. H. Fitch, notions and furnishing goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barsekies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. F. O'Brien, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. M. Jensen, linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Moque, carpets; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; V. A. Adams, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friend Brothers' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Friend, clothing; 52 Franklin Street.

Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; Miss K. Benson, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery; Hoffman House.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Louis Dayn, Chatham.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; Col. W. A. Dick, Pennsylvania.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. G. S. Goodale, United States Army; Capt. F. E. Kipwith, Bermuda.

GRAND—Major W. V. Judson, United States Army; Major E. B. Robinson, United States Army.

MAJESTIC—Dr. W. W. Baldwin, Rome, Italy; M. J. Neuman, Chicago; George S. Hendrickson, Detroit; B. Whitlock, Asheville, N. C.

MANHATTAN—O. E. Ballin, Paris; Prof. B. Reese, Chicago; U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.

GRAND UNION—J. C. Freeman, United States Consul General at The Hague; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

EARLINGTON—Col. J. R. Shaler, Panama; Hoke Smith, Georgia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. John E. Greeves, Amsterdam; L. A. Coolidge, Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:35 A. M.—170 Delancey Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—1,715 Lexington Avenue; Annie Kolz; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—1,362 Stebbins Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $150.

6:05 P. M.—64 Grand Street; S. Silverman; damage, $300.

6:20 P. M.—58 Gouverneur Street; B. Klein; $200.

7:40 P. M.—222 Chrystie Street; Joseph Faumstane; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 26.—Fire this afternoon damaged the East End Hotel to the extent of $5,000. The greatest confusion reigned among the 200 guests, but all escaped. Lizzie Fultz, an employe, in whose room the fire started, was badly burned. It is thought the fire was caused by an explosion of gas.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:51	Sun sets...5:51	Moon rises...1:27	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:42	Gov. Isl'd...4:10	H. Gate...6:06	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:04	Gov. Isl'd...4:33	H. Gate...6:20	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgium King, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil via Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Caracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anglo-Canadian, Australia	.....	.....
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gracchus, New Zealand	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	.....	5:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples	.....	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Corby Castle, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMETARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 20 and up to Oct. 11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Oct. 11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Celtic, Liverpool, Sept. 19.
El Alba, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, Sept. 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Sept. 20.
Mongibello, Gibraltar, Sept. 10.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Sept. 18.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Sept. 21.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Santiago, Havana, Sept. 23.
Sopergo, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 20.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28.

America, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Braemar, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 18.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 26.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
Nord America, Naples, Sept. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Sept. 18.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Croatia, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Sept. 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 24.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 20.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 19.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

El Monte, Galveston, Sept. 25.
Dunstan, Para, Sept. 19.
Pallanza, Hamburg, Sept. 17.

Arrived.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Mann, West Indies via St. Kitts, Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Arrived at the Bar at about 9:20 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Sigio, Galveston, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Eagleton, Genoa, Sept. 5, Naples, 9th, and Palermo, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS El Paso, Withey, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Richmond, Catherins, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Gill, Port Natal, &c., Aug. 12, in ballast with passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Kyttestuck, Copenhagen, Sept. 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Searle, Hull, Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Filkins, Venice, &c., Aug. 18, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Auxiliary steam yacht Genesee, Sheldrake, Oban, Sept. 9, to James S. Watson.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, &c.

SS Saturnina, (Span.,) for Santiago, Cienfuegos, &c.

SS Rio Negro, (Fr.,) for Havre.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Demerara.

SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Ja.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for St. Marc, Port au Prince, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 8:15 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Merionethshire, (Br.,) Capt. Burch, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hellenes, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Sept. 23.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Capt. Vinckers, from New York via West Indies and Venezuela, arr. at Ymuiden yesterday.

SS Queen Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolle, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Hugo, (Br.,) Capt. Stabo, from Fayal for New York, sld. from Algiers yesterday.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, for New York, sld. from Genoa Sept. 22.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Sept. 24.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. (Gundell, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Sept. 24.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, for New York, sld. from Antwerp yesterday.

SS Clan Ferguson, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne at 6:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Southampton and passed Hurst Castle at 9:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Ornidale, (Br.,) Capt. Butler, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, from Yokohama, Shanghai, &c., and Singapore for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Sept. 26.—The German steamer Louisiana, which sailed from Antwerp Sept. 16 for New Orleans, has been towed to this port by the British steamer Lugano, bound from Liverpool and Santander for Cienfuegos. The Louisiana's shaft is broken.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 26.—The British bark Mayfield, Capt. Roberts, from Hamburg June 11 for San Francisco, has arrived here with decks swept and otherwise damaged.

Notice to Mariners.

VIRGINIA.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, CARTERS CREEK.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Oct. 15, 1902, lights as follows will be established on the structures recently erected at the entrance to Carters Creek, northerly side of the Rappahannock River:

Spinhouse Point Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 16 feet above the water, on a black, four-pile, horizontally slatted structure, in 7 feet of water, off Spinhouse Point, on the westerly side of the entrance to Carters Creek, northerly side of the Rappahannock River. The approximate geographical position of this light, as taken from Chart No. 392 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 37 degrees 38 minutes 35 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 26 minutes 46 seconds. Cherry Point, SE. ¾ E.; Greys Point, S. by E. ¼ E.; Orchard Point, W. ½ N.

Crab Point Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed red post-lantern light, 16 feet above the water, on a red, three-pile, horizontally slatted structure, in 4 feet of water, off Crab Point, on the easterly side of the entrance to Carters Creek, northerly side of the Rappahannock River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 37 degrees 39 minutes 10 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 26 minutes 25 seconds. Greys Point, S. ¾ E.; Spinhouse Point, SW. by W. ¾ W.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 130, Nos. 620 and 621; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 95.)

THE BIG STORE

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

RAIN or SHINE

Thousands Come to Wanamaker's

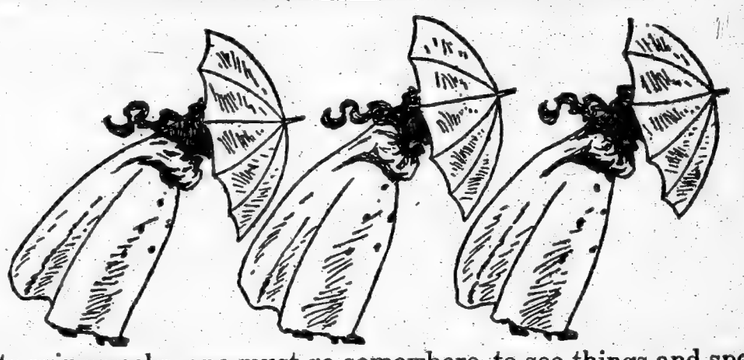

When rainy days run into rainy weeks, one must go somewhere to see things and spend the time. Wise ones come to Wanamaker's for the welcome they receive; for the freedom of the store, and its comforts. More than all, they choose it for the multitude of things to be seen. First, the new things for men and women—exclusive things, that are not to be seen elsewhere, for weeks, if it all. And then for the æsthetic delight of studying the art wares in the Basement Salon, and the long enjoying of the Paintings in the Art Gallery.

Housekeepers enjoy wandering through the Upholstery sections and around the Furniture Store, spending much time in viewing the appointments of the Furnished Apartments on the Fourth Floor.

There are comfortable Waiting Rooms when you wish to rest; and a Restaurant where the very best service is to be had when ready for luncheon or tea.

This week has not been a dull one for those who came to WANAMAKER'S.

Black CHEVIOT SUITS

For Men

We have two special groups of these good-looking and serviceable suits, that cost very little money.

They are made of good black cheviot, that is absolutely all-wool; seams are silk-sewed throughout; styles are correct in every detail.

Then we have sizes to fit all men—tall, stout, or regular in size.

Two grades—$8.50 and $10 a suit.

We also offer a group of excellent Fall Overcoats, of the $15 to $20 grades, today at $12 each.

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits

For Boys of 15 to 19 years. Stylish fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, made in single-breasted sack style, at $8.50 and $10. Small men can also be fitted in these suits. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

And Wanamaker Excellence

Stricter censors than we never existed, when it comes to quality in Boys' Clothing. Every garment that comes into our stock is subjected to rigid scrutiny based on a standard so high that other dealers might call it finicky.

And in our "Wanamaker Special" Clothing for Boys, this habit of being particular reaches its highest development. Clothing made to conform precisely to our requirements, bearing our name as a warrant of quality, *must* be good.

And so this "Wanamaker Special" clothing is. All-wool materials, silk sewing in all seams, and the best of style and cut throughout, characterize it. And the price is just as "special" as the materials and making.

Here's some of this "specialized" clothing:

At $3.75—"Wanamaker Special" Russian Blouse Suits, in blue and red serge, for boys of 2½ to 5 years.

At $5—"Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits, of blue serge or fancy cheviots. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5—"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits; with re-inforced seat and knees in trousers. Made of blue or mixed cheviot. 8 to 16-year sizes.

At $5—"Wanamaker Special" Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and knee-trousers; in blue and fancy cheviots. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Then here's a Saturday offering:

$5 Double-breasted Suits at $3.50

That is—other people's $5 suits. Of fancy mixed cheviots; knee-trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Percale SHIRTS

A Group at $1.50

The latest manifestation of the skill of our Shirt factory in making stylish Shirts for men. And better yet, there's a saving of $2 tucked away in each shirt in the lot.

We made them up from the same handsome patterns of imported percales that have gone into our $3.50 custom shirts; and they are every whit as well-made, according to our own ideas of what stylish, comfortable shirts should be—your ideas too.

Excellent variety of patterns, all sizes, detached cuffs.

$1.50 each

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Books at 5c, 20c and 25c

Good reading, at the rate of half a dozen books for the usual price of one, and in the same editions.

It's simply an example of the attractiveness of our tables of under-priced books. A Winter's reading lies within your reach, at only a trifling expenditure:

Books at 5 Cents

All our 10c paper-covered Novels, together with some higher-priced paper-covered Fiction; about 200 titles in all, now marked, regardless of former prices, at 5 cents each.

Books at 20 Cents

Brotherhood. Mary Cruger.
Brave Girls. Nora Perry and Others.
Last Evening With Washington Allston. Elizabeth Peabody.
Boys of Cary Farm. Minna C. Smith.
Alan Thorn. M. L. Moodey.
Stories of New France. A. M. Machar.
Transgression. S. S. Thorburn.
The Wonderful Wheel. Mary Tracy Earle.
Self-Giving. William F. Bainbridge.
Orloff and His Wife. Maxim Gorky.
The Laurel Walk. Mrs. Molesworth.
Port Royal Education. Felix Cadet.
Luther Strong. F. J. Vivian.
The Marble Faun. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
The Metropolitans. J. Drake.
Paving the Way. S. Newland.
Old Ways and New. Viola Roseboro.
Black Beauty. Anna Sewell.
Royal Lowrie's Last Year at St. Olaves. Charles R. Talbot.

Books at 25 Cents

Mixed Essays. Matthew Arnold.
Japan: Its Leading Men. Lanman.
The Standby. Edmund P. Dole.
A Woman of Yesterday. C. A. Mason
Herbert Gardenell's Children. S. R. G. Clark.
Black Rock. Ralph Connor.
Five Little Peppers and How They Grew. M. Sidney.
The Triple E. S. R. G. Clark.
Seba's Discipline. Marie Oliver.

Book Store, Ninth street.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

From Abroad

One hesitates, this season, to use the word "tailor-made" in connection with the beautiful foreign suits that we are showing. Not because the suits are less smartly tailored than those that you have known in the past; but because of the new dressiness that they possess.

The old-time severity of the tailor-made suit has disappeared. The new Tailor-made Suits are in the fancy styles of costumes, as to sleeves, collars, waist trimmings. Many of the skirts are plaited.

In fact, the makers have caught their ideas from model dresses of Francis, Armand and other Paris masters of dress, and made them conform to the heavier materials, and the stronger lines of the tailor-made suit. The result is most charming in all its scores of variations. We invite you to look over the splendid collection. Here are brief hints of a few:

At $48—Suits of striped camel's-hair and mixed tweed; made with very stylish box coats and beautifully cut skirts.

At $60—An assortment of Suits in box coat, blouse and other styles; with and without hip skirts, all prettily trimmed; handsomely tailored skirts, all silk-lined.

At $67.50—Suits of handsome homespuns, made with box coats and stylish skirts; braid-trimmed and all silk-lined.

At $70—Suits of striped camel's-hair cloth, zibeline and tweed, made in blouse styles, with and without hip skirts; Eton jackets; all artistically trimmed and silk-lined.

At $80 to $120—Handsome Dresses of broadcloth, basket cloth and striped zibelines; also plain and fancy velvets, in a great variety of styles; all beautifully trimmed. Second floor, Broadway.

Charming Silk Waists

New ideas in the Silk Waists that have been designed for this season's wearing, are constantly cropping out. Fagoting, for example—a new criss-cross stitch—appears on many of the newest waists. There's an unending variety of beautiful effects in lace insertion; and hemstitching and various styles of plaits, including the popular box-plaits, contribute their aid toward making a superb showing.

Many of the handsomer Dress Waists will be seen in a Broadway window. On the second floor is, of course, the greater part of the showing, including these two large and excellent groups at popular prices:

At $5.50—Waists of Louisine or Faille silk in solid colors, or taffeta in stripes and changeable colors. Six styles, such as full front, with stitched straps and stitched plaits to yoke; others with fine plaits and inlaid vest of silk or lace; plaited or French backs.

At $6.50—Waists of Louisine or Peau de Soie in plain colors, or Taffeta in changeable effects. Six styles, including stitched plaited fronts, trimmed with crocheted buttons; plaited front with inlaid vest, piped with Persian satin; and others with fine plaits between plaits; fagot stitching; plaited backs.

Second floor, Tenth street.

GIRLS' RAINCOATS

A Well-Timed Bargain

Probably the recent series of rainy days has borne in upon every mother whose daughter happens to be raincoatless, the importance of fitting her out with one. And, just when the determination to do so is freshly formed, comes this timely offering of

$18 Raincoats at $14.50

They are made of fine "Cravenette," in Oxford gray, tan and green mixtures; fitted back, velvet collar, yoke and sleeves satin-lined.

Just as stylish for a Fall Coat as for a Raincoat. 14 and 16-year sizes. Better make hay while the sun shines—for there are not a great many at this price.

Second floor, Ninth street.

HOSIERY—

A Good Many Kinds

Every kind, in fact, that's apt to be asked for. A few, perhaps, that aren't—but that concerns us, not you. We simply try to anticipate and provide for every possible taste in hosiery, for men, women and children.

Here are a few instances, where we've acted on the principle of the "greatest good for the greatest number"—Hosiery, in plentiful supply, that most people want just at this time. And priced in an exceedingly attractive manner:

For Men

At 25c pair—Medium and heavy-weight fast black Cotton Socks; also heavy-weight, in tan, slate or navy blue Cotton; medium or heavy-weight natural colored or black Cashmere.

At 37½c pair—Black or natural colored Wool Socks, in medium or heavy weight; seamless and elastic.

For Women

At 25c pair—Cotton Stockings, fast black, in two weights; all-black, black with split soles or unbleached feet. Black Richelieu ribbed lisle thread or black merino, with ribbed tops.

At 37½c pair; 3 pairs for $1—Medium or heavy-weight fast black Cotton Stockings; also plain Lisle Thread with double soles and high-spliced heels.

For Children

At 20c and 25c—Narrow or broad ribbed fast black Cotton Stockings, with regular made feet; strong and serviceable; heels, soles and toes spliced; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c pair. Broadway.

THREE DOLLARS In Shoe Buying

Three dollars is a potential sum when either men or women are buying shoes at Wanamaker's.

The usual shoe manufacturer thinks $3.50 is as little as he can ask for shoes of broadly exploited sorts.

But shoe prices at Wanamaker's are always lower than elsewhere—not only in our famous Under-Price Shoe Store, but also in our Main Shoe Store.

And so we have produced two lines of Shoes with which we challenge the world—

The Wanamaker-Reliable
For Women
The Wanamaker-Wearwell
For Men

Each at $3 a pair; and each *better* than any shoes on the market regularly sold at $3.50 a pair.

A broad, strong claim, but a safe one.

All sole leathers are made from domestic hides, tanned with oak—making the most flexible and durable of soles. Uppers are made of genuine brands of leathers of tested merits. Linings and trimmings are selected for strength and good looks.

The **Reliable** Shoes, for women, are made in forty-six different styles for all in or outdoor requirements—Patent and Enameled Leather, Box Calf, Kidskin, in various weights; Ideal and Oxide Kid and Willow Calf.

The **Wearwell** Shoes for Men are in twelve styles in Kid, Calf and Patent Leather, made on lasts that are duplicates of this season's best styles. Size-range so complete that any normal foot can be fitted. Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Beautiful Handkerchiefs

Not Quite Perfect

These beautifully embroidered and lace-trimmed handkerchiefs for women, are lots culled out of a manufacturer's fine goods because of trifling flaws that he would not allow to be found in handkerchiefs that were to sell for 75c to $1.25 each.

The defects are extremely hard to find; but the beauty of the handkerchiefs will delight every woman that sees them; and we offer them today at

25c each!

A third—even a fifth of their regular value.

The cloth used in all is a sheer Irish linen of beautiful quality. The embroidering and other trimming was done in St. Gall. It is a splendid opportunity to pick out really exquisite handkerchiefs at the insignificant price of a quarter a piece. Broadway.

CANDIES at 25 Cents

Two sorts of our delicious Candies, today at special prices:

Fruit Paste, lemon, orange, fig and vanilla flavors.

Parisian Mints, in tin boxes.

Regularly priced at 30c—today

25 Cents a Pound

Basement.

Sale of PICTURES At One Dollar

This morning we place on sale three groups of the handsomest framed pictures we have ever offered at One Dollar each.

It affords an opportunity to decorate the home with pictures that are artistic both in subjects and execution, and attractively framed, at a surprisingly moderate cost. These groups:

At $1, Worth $2

Heads of lions, tigers and dogs, in handsome oak frames, with name-plates. Size 22x28 in.

At $1, Worth $2.25

Etchings, in charming landscape subjects, matted and framed in ornamental gilt frames. Size 20x30 in.

At $1, Worth $2.50

Carbon Gravures, in attractive subjects; framed in the Florentine oak, without mats. Size 15x28 in. Fifth floor.

Demonstration of the New Photographic Wonder - -

The Kodak Developing Machine that does away with the dark room.

The great bugbear of amateur photographers has always been the cooping-up in a dark room, without light or ventilation, during the developing process.

Now you can develop the films in daylight, as easily as you can load your Kodak.

Come and see it demonstrated in our Annex Store today, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Also during the same hours another expert will demonstrate the Aristo Self-toning Paper, that is another marvel in its way.

Our Camera Store has some interesting merchandise news to tell, as well, about—

CAMERAS and SUPPLIES

First is a group of the excellent *Bullard Cameras* at half former prices—the concern having gone out of business.

We give list prices of Cameras for sake of identification—all were formerly sold at 20 per cent. below list prices. Now they are about half former prices.

One No. 22 Bullard Folding Cycle Camera, fitted with the patent Bullard magazine attachment and folding ground glass rapid rectilinear lens and R. & W. shutter; 4x5 in.; regularly listed at $20, now $8.

One Bullard Magazine Camera, 4x5 in., double lens and R. & W. shutter; regularly listed at $22, now $8.80.

One Bullard Magazine Camera, 4x5 in., single achromatic lens; regularly listed at $12, now $5.

One No. 16 Bullard Cycle Camera, 5x7 in.; symmetrical lens; double valve shutter; rack and pinion; sole-leather carrying case; regularly listed at $23, now $9.20.

One No. 18 Bullard Long Focus Cycle Camera, 5x7 in.; symmetrical lens; double valve shutter; double extension bed; finely finished with carrying case and one double holder; regularly listed at $45, now $20.

All the above cameras are in perfect condition and fully guaranteed.

Squeegee Albums for 4x5, 3¼x4¼ and 3½x3½ in. pictures; two on page; $2.50 kind at $1. Same with one on page, 50c.

Solid zinc Wash Boxes, with detachable dry rack; will take any size from 5x7 in. down; at 75c.

Selfo, the ready-to-use developer for Velox, 25c.

Light Printing Frames, 3½x3½, 3¼x4¼, 4x5 and 5x7 in., 10c.

Three-fold Tripods, 75c. 8-oz. bottle Developer, all kinds, 15c.

Wanamaker large Candle Ruby Lamps, 15c.

Wanamaker large Oil Ruby Lamps, 50c.

Extra large Three-sided Oil Lamps, $1.

Fresh Films, Plates and Paper—all standard makes and sizes.

We call for and deliver all amateur printing and developing work.

Annex Store.

Lace SASH-CURTAINS

And Bed Sets—Reduced

Pretty coverings for the bed, charming draperies for the window—fresh, crisp and in attractive patterns, suffer emphatic and interesting reductions in price today:

Lace Bed Sets

Ruffled Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, with bolster-piece to match; in full bed size—

At $5.85, $6, $7, $8, $12, and $14.85 each
From $7.25, $7.50, $8.75, $10.50, $16.50, and $18.50.

Lace Sash Curtains

Brussels and Irish Point, white and ivory, at reductions of one-third to one-half—

Brussels, at $2.25, $3.25, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5 and $9 pair.
From $4.50, $6.50, $7, $8, $9, $9.50, $10 and $18.

White Irish Point, at $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, to $7.50
From $4.50, $5.25, $6, $6.75, $7.50, $8.25, to $11.25

Ivory Irish Point, at $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $5.50, $6.75
From $3, $3.75, $4.25, $5, $5.50, $6, $8,25, $10.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

THE BASEMENT STORE trumpets "Economy" abroad today, in no hushed, uncertain tones.

It's a grist of Saturday bargain news that will prove vastly interesting to thousands of men and women. A few clear notes:

Saturday News of SHOES

Shoes for Men's and Women's Fall and Winter wearing—for business, out-of-door, or dress use; all up-to-date models of sturdy, worthy quality, at an average saving of a dollar a pair.

Here's a shoe-buying lesson for a good many people:

MEN'S SHOES at $2.85
Worth $4. Box calf, patent kid, Winter-weight enamel, laced, in various good toe-shapes.

MEN'S SHOES at $2.40
Worth $3.50. Patent leather lace and button; box calf and kid lace; dress and business shoes of most desirable styles.

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90
Worth $3. Black kidskin and box calf lace; oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; good lasts.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $2.40
Kid, enamel and patent leather; welted soles; new styles; worth $3.50 and more.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.80
Kid, enamel and patent leather; a dozen sorts in styles suited for dress or business.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.50
Black kidskin lace and button; made with medium-weight soles on lasts that are just right. Regularly $2 and $2.50.

Women's Garments

Wrappers, Dressing Sacques and Petticoats, all of flannelette, all low-priced:

WRAPPERS, $1
In neat stripes and figures; yoke front, trimmed with fancy braid; deep flounce on skirt.

DRESSING SACQUES
50c—In light blue, pink or red; fitted back, full front; entire sack lined with white pinking.
75c—Of basket-weave flannelette in light blue, pink or red; fitted back, full front; bound with black and fastened with two frogs.
85c—In light blue, red or pink, fitted back, full front; bell sleeves; collar and sleeves trimmed with two rows of fancy braid.

PETTICOATS, 25c
In neat stripes; finished with ruffle; yoke band.

GARMENTS for Children

Economy hints for mothers. Children's School Aprons and Guimpes, and Babies' Short Dresses, much below real values:

At 35c to $1—Children's School Aprons, worth 50c to $2.25. Yoke, waist and princess styles; trimmings of embroidery, hemstitching, beading and ribbon; broken sizes up to 10 years. Slightly mussed.

At 50c to $1.50—Babies' Short Dresses, worth 75c to $3. Of lawn and nainsook; various styles, including yoke and guimpe; sizes 6 months to 4 years. Slightly mussed.

At 45c—Children's Guimpes, worth 85c. Of lawn; yoke of plaits and insertion; others with hemstitched plaits; broken sizes.

Boys' SUITS $3.50

Sailor Suits—the best and most practical for boys of 4 to 12 years to wear. These are of handsome all-wool serge, in red or blue; trimmed with narrow white or black braid. Regular $5 values, at $3.50 a Suit.

NECKWEAR for Men, 25c

Four-in-hands that usually sell for just double—the popular narrow shapes. They are made from manufacturer's sample pieces—just enough for one or two scarfs, in most cases. Splendid variety of patterns and colors. Regular 50c scarfs for 25 Cents Each.

12½c for Women's Handkerchiefs

All-linen Handkerchiefs for women; hemstitched and embroidered; in attractive designs; or lace-trimmed. Remarkably pretty Handkerchiefs for such an insignificant price— 12½c Each

News of CORSETS

The Under-Price Corset section has become a valuable permanent feature of the Basement Store. Three interesting items:

At $1, worth $1.75 to $2.75—Medium low bust, extra long over hips and abdomen; others with medium low bust, medium long hips, long over abdomen; odd sizes 26 to 36 in., white, drab and black.

At 65c, worth $1—Tape Girdles, straight-front; in pink and blue; sizes 18 to 22 in.; excellent quality.

At $1.25, worth $2.50—Dresden silk ribbon Girdles; straight-front, in lavender, pink and blue; sizes 18 to 22 in.

GLOVES for Men and Women

Gloves for Men and Women—excellent, stylish, new sorts at a popular price:

For Men—Outseam Glace Gloves, in tan and red; and half Pique Suede Gloves, in gray and reindeer. All sizes, 50c a pair.

For Women—Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, with gusseted fingers; handsome street shades; full assortment of sizes. 50c a pair.

CANDY—20c a Pound

Delicious, fresh Candies at a price that encourages having a sweet-tooth.

"Boston Chips," in lemon, lime, vanilla and molasses flavors, with caramel centers, specially priced today at Twenty Cents a Pound

Children's Umbrellas, 25c

Here's an unusual amount of protection from the weather at such a trifling price: Children's 22 and 24-inch School Umbrellas, of fast black cotton. Regular 50c value at 25c each. The quantity is not large, so be prompt if you wish to share in the offering.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Nervous?

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

quiets and strengthens the nerves, allaying their weakened and irritated condition, which causes wakefulness, nervousness and exhaustion. It improves the appetite, cures stomach ailments and induces refreshing sleep. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

New Publications.

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UNION SQ. N.Y. Telephone 4316-18th St

PROOFREADING.
If you contemplate sending your manuscript to a publisher, with a desire for its ultimate acceptance, our expert editing will considerably increase your chances. We put your copy in presentable shape. Franklin Proofreading Bureau, 155 E. 22d St., New York.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sam S. Shubert presents Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "THE EMERALD ISLE." Mat. T'd'y. at 2:15. By George Dance and Howard Talbot.

CASINO, B'way & 30th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props. Mat. To-day at 2:15 P. M. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

Manhattan Theatre. B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST WEEK of the American Comedy CAPTAIN MOLLY BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY MINNIE DUPREE in a romantic comedy, A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. & B'way. OPEN MON. DAVID BELASCO will present SEP. 29TH for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY. PRICES $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. BOX OFFICE OPEN

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A STUPENDOUS NEW PRODUCTION. BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE. 42d st., B'way & 7th av. Evs. 8:15. Matinée To-day. LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN. Next Sunday—Popular Vaudeville Concert.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. JOHN DREW THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15. THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN HER NEW PLAY, AUNT JEANNIE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last Mat., 2:15. Last Night, 8:30. THE NEW CLOWN. NEXT TUESDAY—THE TWO SCHOOLS.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. 150TH TIME OCT. 3RD. SOUVENIRS. Last 7 Nights at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. OCT. 6—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. To-day, 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2d month. Enthusiastically endorsed by the people. ALICE FISCHER in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Mat. To-day. Evs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. City Sports Burlesquers. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

NEW YORK B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. LAST WEEK BUT ONE, RICE'S KING HIGH BALL

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way, 30 St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. "Undoubted success."—Sun HEARTS AFLAME. "Climaxes which thrill."—Ev. News.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c. Held by the Enemy. TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN. 150TH TIME Monday, Sept. 29, in ROBERT EMMET. THE DAYS OF 1803

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. Elita Proctor Otis in Leah the Forsaken.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. Nxt wk. Nellie McHenry, M'liss; 15, 25, 35. The Cowboy and The Lady. 50 & 75c

GRAND LAST MAT. TO-DAY. GEO. W. MONROE N'xt W'k The 4 Cohans

DUSS 66th St. & Columbus Av. Last 2 Nights To-night—Fine Souvenirs to Ladies Tom'w Night—Farewell, Mad. Sq. Garden

Harlem Opera House WARFIELD Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. "THE AUCTIONEER." Next Week—Bertha Galland in NOTRE DAME.

3D AVE. Mat. To-day—A Mother's Heart. Next Week—TREASURE ISLAND.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

IGNITER WON IN DEEP MUD

Last Outsider in the Betting Was First at the Finish.

TWO CHOICES SUCCESSFUL

Races at the Gravesend Track Run in Steady Rain and Results Furnished Numerous Surprises.

The racing at the Gravesend track yesterday was conducted under conditions that tried to the limit the constancy of the "regulars," but a roll call would have found few absent. The betting ring presented all its usual features, though it was damp and in spots dripping from the rain that fell steadily throughout the afternoon. The course was deep in thin slush and mud and the natural result was that the fields were somewhat reduced by scratches.

The stake feature was the Monarch, at one mile and a furlong, for three year olds, the fourth event on the card, for which twelve horses originally were named to start, the number including some of the season's stars. With the track in a condition to suggest the possibility of swimming rather than galloping as a means of progression, the runners were reduced to four, with the New York bred filly Rockwater, carrying the colors of S. Sanford & Sons, the favorite at odds on, and Heno and Andy Williams the two next best backed, while the Featherstone colt Igniter was the extreme outsider. As Rockwater easily beat Heno on their last meeting, and had a greater advantage in the weights yesterday, the followers of form concluded that the filly could not lose. It illustrated the uncertainty of horse racing that Rockwater was last at the finish after showing in the front for a few strides on the paddock turn, while Igniter, who at this point raced to the front, went on in the lead and, making the running for the remainder of the distance, won in a big gallop, the positions at the finish being in just the reversed order of the betting. Heno was supported by his stable, and after H. Michaels, who rode him, roused him with the whip in the first quarter of a mile, went on and seemed able to run over Igniter at the far turn. There, however, he began to hang again, and when Michaels went at him with the whip a second time Heno sulked and refused to try any further, barely getting second place from Andy Williams, who was all at sea in the going.

It was some slight recompense for the backers of Rockwater and three other beaten post choices that two favorites got home first, the two being so distributed as to cause the greatest possible amount of benefit to the form followers. "Father Bill" Daly furnished one of the successful choices with the fast Himyar colt Himself, who early went to the front in the second race, and with his field fighting in the mud behind for the entire distance, won about as he pleased by four lengths. St. Finnan just managed to get in second, a head before Brunswick, third, the last named being ridden in the most slovenly style by Michaels, and racing just far enough behind Himself to catch the greater part of the mud that flew from the pacemaker's heels. The combination of Lyne and Eva Russell in the last race helped out both the form followers and the "jockey backers," for Eva Russell, well handled by the Western rider, was in front throughout her race and won, hustled out at the end to stall off the effort of Ella Snyder and Claude.

The Drake Stable, which has had so conspicuous a part in racing since the Sheepshead Bay meeting opened, sent but one representative to the post in the course of the day, this being the very ordinary horse, on Western form, Martin Burke. For fear that the Drake following would back him, Martin Burke was held at a short price, however, while Kilogram, the favorite, went back in the betting until as good as even money was laid against him. Neither Martin Burke nor Kilogram ever was dangerous in the contest, Fried Krupp going out with the track, and, after making all the running, winning cleverly by four lengths.

The filly Pride of Galore, in R. W. Walden's stable, early in the Spring, made a record as a "quitter" that gave her first place for that peculiarity among the horses of the East, but in the third race, for which she was well backed, she surpassed all her previous performances in that line. Ridden by Doggett, Pride of Galore went away with a flying start, and led eight lengths clear of her field into the stretch, where it seemed impossible for her to lose unless she fell. True to her character, however, she began to stop on the straight, and, though ridden out under the whip, came to a canter close on the post, letting up Sweet Alice, who won, straightened out, by a neck, with Pride of Galore second, and the post favorite, Miladi Love, unplaced. In the opening event the Hurricana colt Schoharie, ridden by Odom, broke back in the crowd, but, outrunning his field in the first half furlong, took the lead and lasted in first place to the end, winning by three lengths from Star of the West, who beat G. Whittier a head for the place money. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about three-quarters of a mile. S. Sanford & Son's Schoharie, br. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Unrest II., 122 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by three lengths; J. E. Madden's Star of the West, b. c., 3, by Montana-Isis, 120, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a neck from L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. c., 3, by Kismet-Prose, 129, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:12. Belvino, Captain Gaston, Silver Fir, Dinna Forget, and Lady Russell also ran. Value to the winner, $1,080. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Felicitie, 98 pounds, (Creamer,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Michael Clancy's Saint Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany- Ayreshire Rose, 98, (Redfern.) 17 to 10 and 1 to 2, second by a head from H. R. Schaffer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by Saint Carlo-Sloe, 109, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—0:49 2-5. Circus also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Winner trained by John Daly.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; about three-quarters of a mile. M. T. Danoher's Sweet Alice, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Hermitage, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won ridden out by a head; W. R. Walden & Son's Pride of Galore, br. f., 112, (Doggett,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by six lengths from J. E. Madden's Wetful, ch. f., 112, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Meddling Mary, Jola, Miladi Love, Kensington Girl, Julia Arthur, Sweet Marjorie, Dunluce, and Glorious also ran. Value to the winner $850. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 116 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by five lengths; W. S. Fanshaw's Heno, b. c., by Falsetto or Henry Young-Quiver, 116, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10, second by a half length from Alexander Shield's Andy Williams, b. c., by Kingstock-Carmencita, 121, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:57. Rockwater also ran. Value to the winner, $1,865.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. J. P. Martin's Fried Krupp, b. c., 3 years, by Exile-Octa Reed, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by four lengths; L. Thompson's Hot, b. c., 3, 97, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a neck from L. Waterbury's Kilogram, b. h., 5, 110, (Odom,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:51 1-5. Alsike, Martin Burke, Dr. Barlow, and Satire also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile. John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., by Russell-Eva Rogers, 111 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Isaac Frank's Ella Snyder, ch. f., 89, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length and a half from L. Thompson's Claude, b. c., 2, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Ike Hackensack, Tioga, Dark Planet, Bernard, Tom Lawson, and Lass o'Linden also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by C. Walker.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about three-quarters of a mile. Carroll D., 111 pounds; Alabarch, 105; Lady Radnor, Oclawaha, Ivernia, Lieschen, Gold Braid, and The Dancer, 103 each; Musidora, 101; May J., Biserta, and Fontenix, 98 each, and Worry, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for May J., Lieschen, Musidora, Worry, and Biserta.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards; two and one-half miles. Inspector Stevens, 162 pounds; Rowdy, 156; Draughtsman, 145; Perion and Silent Friend, 135 each, and Silver Twist, Hopbrook, and Glenvarloch, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and one-half furlongs. Red Knight, 112 pounds; W. R. Condon and Mackey Dwyer, 107 each; Wild Thyme and Forward, 106 each; Cinquevalli, 105; Plater, 104; John A. Scott, 102; Examiner, 100; Durazzo, 99; Lady Albercraft, 98; Dark Planet, 97; Sparkle Esher and Glorioso, 94 each, and Lady Josephine, 89. Apprentice allowance claimed for Lady Josephine and Sparkle Esher.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Blues, 126 pounds; Articulate, 120; Herbert, 118; Cunard and Royal, 113 each; Andy Williams, 105; Carbuncle and Arsenal, 102 each; Ethics and Dixieline, 100 each, and Par Excellence, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; about three-quarters of a mile. Guy Park, Jack o' Lantern, B. Doyle, Damon, Knight of Gold, Attorney, Counterpoise, Earl of Warwick, Sir Troubadour, Bondage, Lord Turco, Princelet, Michaelmas, and Harrison, 110 pounds each, and Lady in Waiting, Sweet Jane, Burning Glass, Merry Royal, Medal, Rudyard, and Franklyn C., 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Kilogram, 108 pounds; Ben Howard, 105; The Black Scot, 101; Trump, 100; Templeton, 107; Prince Richard, 99; Essene, The Referee, and Shandonfield, 95 each, and May J. and Destitute, 87 each.

Dan Patch Will Try for Record.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—The Grand Circuit trotting races have been postponed until to-morrow on account of the condition of the track. The Directors have made a contract with M. E. McHenry to start Dan Patch against the world's pacing record (1:59¼) Oct. 8.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

No Games at Philadelphia—Cincinnati Beat St. Louis—Brooklyn Season Will End To-day.

Manager "Ed" Hanlon's Brooklyn baseball players will be seen on their home grounds, Washington Park, for the last time this season, in a double-header, with the New York team this afternoon. They have played 132 of the 140 games scheduled, and of these they have won 72. This gives them second place in the pennant race, which was won several days ago by the Pittsburgs. On Monday the Brooklyn team will play another double-header with McGraw's men, which will wind up the local season on the Polo Grounds.

Rain prevented the New Yorks playing twice at Philadelphia yesterday, and these contests will probably be left unplayed. Only one National League game was decided yesterday. It was played at Cincinnati, and the home team won, beating the St. Louis men by the score of 7 to 3.

CINCINNATI, 7; ST. LOUIS, 3.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—But for two very bad errors in the seventh inning of to-day's baseball game between the Cincinnati and St. Louis teams, the latter organization would have been shut out completely. Phillips had the St. Louis batsmen at his mercy all through the game. Hackett was hit hard in the seventh inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	—	7	12	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Phillips and Pletz; Hackett and Weaver.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	100	34	.746	Chicago	64	69	.481
Brooklyn	72	60	.545	St. Louis	57	73	.438
Boston	67	61	.523	Philadelphia	53	78	.405
Cincinnati	68	67	.504	New York	45	82	.354

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	3
Chicago	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	11	4

Batteries—Donahue and Kahoe; Callahan and Sullivan.

AT DETROIT.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	11	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Kissinger and Buelow; Walker and Bemis.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	83	51	.619	Cleveland	68	66	.507
St. Louis	76	57	.571	Washington	59	75	.440
Chicago	73	58	.557	Detroit	51	82	.383
Boston	74	60	.552	Baltimore	50	85	.370

Eastern League Players.

In accordance with Article 21 of the National Agreement of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, the following list of players regularly reserved by the clubs in the Eastern League was issued by President P. T. Powers yesterday. Some of these players have signed with clubs in the major leagues, their release having been purchased in regular form, but as the President has not been officially notified of the changes, he has included their names in the lists as handed in by the several managers:

TORONTO.—F. J. Bonner, N. Altrock, Robert Schaub, H. P. Bemis, P. J. Flaherty, James A. Gardner, H. T. Briggs, W. H. Massey, James Miller, John White, John Toft, Louis Bruce, Louis S. Carr, James Downey, and William Hargrove.

BUFFALO.—Charles Luskey, E. J. Hooker, William Magee, A. Ferry, William Milligan, M. Amole, M. Grimshaw, C. Atherton, I. Francis, W. W. Nattress, J. Gettman, M. McIntyre, H. Lynch, George Carey.

JERSEY CITY.—Charles C. Carr, George Pfanmiller, Edward Fertsch, Frank McManus, Michael J. Mack (Doolin,) George Shock, W. E. Halligan, H. E. McCann, John F. Barnett, Walter S. Woods, John A. Butler, William Shindle, Stephen Griffin, Wallace Oakes (Clements,) Patrick H. Duff, and William H. Dyer.

WORCESTER.—Joseph Rickert, William Clancey, Joseph Delahanty, P. J. Crisham, Charles Frisbie, Arthur Madison, Charles Hastings, George Wrigley, F. P. Falkenberg, Maurice Steelman, Frank Doran, Thomas F. O'Reilley, F. W. McCauley, and Fred McFall.

PROVIDENCE.—A. J. Farmer, Frank Corridon, George Sullivan, Bert Conn, Peter Cassidy, James Connor, Sutor Sullivan, Harry Armbruster, Eugene Tansey, Albert Wagner, Fred Brown, and A. H. Stackpole.

ROCHESTER.—A. D. McFarlin, J. J. McAleese, R. C. Becker, E. E. Horton, Frank McPartlin, A. E. Mattem, J. F. Hayden, H. C. Blake, Ed. Householder, R. C. Grey, Gus Zeimer, Harry O'Hagan, and W. C. Hazelton.

MONTREAL.—Charles Fuller, Thomas Raub, James Raub, John Dunleavey, H. Souders, Al. Johnson, L. Quinlan, J. Stafford, J. Kelley, J. Shearon, H. Felix, F. Scheibeck, W. Mills, F. W. Odwell, and Thomas Hill.

NEWARK.—William Hayward, H. H. Schultz, Larry Hosterfer, George F. Hemming, Edward Moriarity, Joseph E. Schrall, Elmer Stricklett, J. P. Benner, Arthur Devlin, John Weaver, Ed. McGamwell, Charles Wagner, Harry Jope, Alexander Sweeney, Otis E. Clymer, and Harry Battam.

Quail Plenty in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—When the game season opens here, which will be on Wednesday next, local sportsmen will find an unusual quantity of young quail. It is a long time since the quail have been so numerous, but many of the birds are almost too young to kill. Woodcock, grouse, and partridge are not so numerous. A suggestion has been made here that a closed season be established to protect the latter birds, thus following the example set by Westchester County.

Match Race for Small Yachts.

The American Yacht Club has challenged the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to sail a race between raceabouts. It has been accepted, and the date set for Oct. 4. The conditions of the race will be that each club can enter three boats, the names of which must be selected at least forty-eight hours before the start of the race, which is set for 11 A. M. Yachts will sail over the American Yacht Club's course, off Milton Point.

Three judges will act, H. de B. Parsons representing the American Yacht Club, Walter C. Kerr representing the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and a third to be chosen by the other two.

Eastern Yacht Wins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Little Haste, the champion twenty-one-footer of the East, owned by T. K. Lothrop of Boston, scored an easy victory over George R. Peare's La Rita to-day in the first trial of a series of three races for the world's championship for this class of yachts. Little Haste won by 12 minutes and 10 seconds. The race was sailed over a fourteen-mile triangular course. About an hour after the boats started the wind began to die down, and before they had turned for home on the last leg the race had developed into a drifting match. Little Haste so far excelled the Chicago yacht in this kind of weather that La Rita was soon hopelessly beaten. The second race of the series will be sailed to-morrow.

Speedway Championship Plans.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Road Drivers' Association, held last night at the Rossmore Hotel, it was decided to open the season on the Speedway for the championship of 1903, on Oct. 18. After the brushes, which will be held during the afternoon, the feature of the day will be a beefsteak dinner at the association's clubhouse on the Speedway.

By vote of the committee, President J. F. Cockerill was authorized to sign the lease for the clubhouse, which is leased to the association by the Park Department at an annual rental of $100 for five years, the association agreeing to make improvements to the amount of $5,000 during the term of the lease.

GOLFING ON WET GREENS

Travis and Cory Win Both Their Games at the Nassau Club.

MUSHROOM TAKEN FOR BALL

Armstrong Gives the Players Something to Smile About—Tournament Finishes To-day.

Rain, slush, and mud were the chief features yesterday on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove, where the open golf tournament is in progress. The greens were as heavy as lead and those in low land were nearly covered with water. Putting, therefore, had to be done with force in order to get the ball through the deep puddles of water.

Attired in sweaters, some in rubber coats, and with umbrellas to use in the long tramp after the ball, nearly all of the sixty-four eligible golfers for the four cups were on hand in the morning, seemingly cheerful. The matches in the first cup set attracted chief attention, but there was scarcely any gallery to follow the stars. Travis disposed of the Bostonian, A. G. Lockwood, in a surprisingly easy manner, winning by 6 up and 5 to play. In the afternoon he encountered a stronger opponent, Charles H. Seeley, and won by 2 holes. Travis led by 1 at the turn. At the fifteenth hole he was 1 up and Seeley had an eight-foot put to win in 4. The latter barely tapped his ball in addressing it and the former champion claimed a stroke, and the hole was halved. The cards:

Travis, out	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	—41	
Seeley, out	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	6	—42	
Travis, in	6	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	—38	—79
Seeley, in	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	—40	—82

Charles B. Cory, another Boston player, was more fortunate than Lockwood, for he won both his matches, having a hot one in the afternoon with J. Howard Maxwell, but eventually winning on the nineteenth hole. The cards:

Cory, out	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	—41	
Maxwell, out	4	6	4	5	4	4	2	6	5	—40	
Cory, in	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	—41	—82
Maxwell, in	5	6	5	4	6	5	4	3	4	—42	—82

Odd hole—Cory, 4; Maxwell, 5.

One of the humorous incidents of the day was furnished by George E. Armstrong, one of Staten Island's veterans in the game. After driving a long ball he walked up to where he thought it lay near the edge of the wood, and seeing a white object standing out temptingly to be hit, took it for his ball, addressed it with great care, and gave a resounding whack. The object flew into a hundred pieces. "That was a mushroom, George. Your ball is behind you," came from his partner, and there was a big laugh later when the tale was rehearsed in the clubhouse.

Two matchplay rounds for the four cups were played. The finals will come to-day. The summaries are:

Nassau Country Cup.—First Round—L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills, beat T. D. Travers, Nassau, 5 up and 3 to play; F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat Devereaux Emmet, Garden City, 2 up; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat A. G. Lockwood, Allston, 6 up and 5 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat Frank H. Croker, Deal, 4 up and 3 to play; T. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, beat Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 1 up; W. A. Hill, New Brunswick, beat T. C. Phillips, Hollywood, 5 up and 3 to play; Howard Maxwell, Nassau, beat W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play; C. B. Cory, Oakley, beat E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Round—Marcellus beat Kellogg, 2 up; Travis beat Seeley, 2 up; Maxwell beat Hill, 1 up; Cory beat H. Maxwell, 1 up, (19 holes.)

North Country Cup.—First Round—Hagan Morse, Apawamis, beat W. W. Barton, Pasadena, Cal., 5 up and 3 to play; S. P. Nash, Columbia, beat G. B. Adams, Crescent, 3 up and 2 to play; J. M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat W. L. Gunther, Westbrook, 6 up and 5 to play; H. F. Whitney, Nassau, beat E. W. Jewett, Garden City, 3 up and 2 to play; R. F. B. Fiske, Harbor Hill, beat C. A. Nesmith, Flushing, 7 up and 6 to play; S. Frothingham, Lenox, beat J. C. Taylor, Crescent, 7 up and 5 to play; C. G. Rowe, Saegkill, beat W. T. Stern, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 4 to play; H. Murdock, Nassau, beat W. T. Evans, Powelton, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Nash beat Morse, 3 up and 6 to play; Ward beat Whitney, 4 up and 3 to play; Frothingham beat Fiske, 3 up and 2 to play; Rowe beat Murdock, 3 up and 2 to play.

Glen Cove Cup.—First Round—J. F. Tobin, Harbor Hill, beat F. B. Pratt, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. B. Coles Toppan, Nassau, beat S. R. Kennedy, Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play; James C. Powers, Dyker Meadow, beat C. H. Hamilton, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) H. R. Townsend, Jr., Nassau, beat F. C. Jennings, Garden City, 5 up and 4 to play; L. E. Rider, Nassau, beat H. V. Keep, Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play; D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau, beat T. G. Batterson, North Jersey, 1 up, (20 holes;) C. L. Perkins, Rockaway, beat T. D. Hooper, Nassau, by default; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat Percy Chubb, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Toppan beat Tobin, 8 up and 6 to play; Townsend beat Powers, 6 up and 5 to play; Rider beat Loring, 4 up and 3 to play; Watson beat Perkins, 3 up and 2 to play.

Oyster Bay Cup.—First Round—C. V. Meserole, Crescent, beat G. E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 4 up and 2 to play; T. S. Todd, Knollwood, beat F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; C. H. Hyde, Nassau, beat H. V. Beebe, Garden City, 1 up; W. Gardner, Nassau, beat F. F. Fell, Englewood, 2 up; W. P. Rickett, Nassau, beat Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; H. S. Haddon, Nassau, beat F. O. Stevens, Columbia, by default; S. R. Sinclair, Baltusrol, beat F. B. Barrett, Fox Hills, by default; C. O. Gates, Nassau, beat F. O. Travers, Nassau, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Meserole beat Todd, 2 up and 1 to play; Gardner beat Hyde by default; Rickett beat Haddon, 5 up and 3 to play; Gates beat Sinclair, 3 up and 2 to play.

SHATTUCK NOT A CANDIDATE.

Automobile President Says He Will Not Serve Another Year.

President Albert R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America announced yesterday that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the coming annual meeting in November.

"I have been at the head of the club for two years," said President Shattuck, "and I think it is time to give some one else a show. The club is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, with over 300 members, and is firmly established, and I am quite satisfied to retire."

President Shattuck's retirement will add unusual interest to the coming election of the club, which will be held on Nov. 17, and several possible candidates for the office are mentioned, among them being W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and A. C. Bostwick.

FLAMES FROM TROLLEY SLOT.

Eighth Avenue at Thirty-first Street Has a Pyrotechnic Display 500 Feet Long and 25 Feet High.

With a tremendous roar 500 feet of the electric subway under the south-bound track on Eighth Avenue, south of Thirty-first Street, shot forth flames shortly before 8, o'clock last night. They rose to a height of twenty-five feet, a blue and white sheet of electrical fire. The most wonderful display attracted thousands of spectators for fully fifteen minutes.

At that time of night the cars run on a three-minute headway on the Eighth Avenue line, and a south-bound car had just stopped at Thirty-second Street when the huge pyrotechnic display began. The next car south was at Twenty-third Street, but two north-bound cars were within the area of track included in the fire sheet, one just north and one just south. The passengers in these two cars were thrown into a panic, and fled from the cars. The heat was terrific, and the motormen ran out of danger as rapidly as possible.

The roar could be heard for many blocks and crowds flocked to the scene. An Inspector of the railway company telephoned for the repair crew, which opened the slot below the southern end of the sheet of flame. The men found that dirt collecting in the slot had formed a dam in the subway and had backed up the water until it "short-circuited" the feed wires, water being a good conductor of electricity. As soon as the water was released, the flames receded into the slot and soon were out. The subway where the fire had been was like a furnace for fifteen minutes after the display was over. The tar between the granite blocks between the tracks was melted and for a while the slot itself was red hot. No car was run south for half an hour later.

Lockjaw Kills an Editor.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Max Mueller, who for several years past had been an editor of the Volksfreund, died at his residence here yesterday from lockjaw. About a week ago he stepped upon a rusty nail, which entered his great toe. Tetanus set in and finally caused his death. Mr. Mueller was forty-seven years old. He was a member of Klebius, a well-known German society, and of various other organizations. He leaves a wife and two children.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

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W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. A trial will convince you.

1899, Total Sales, First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales, First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

The best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

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433 Broadway.	974 Third Avenue.	BROOKLYN	JERSEY CITY
753-755 Broadway.	356 Sixth Avenue.	708-710 Broadway.	18 Newark Avenue.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "American Religious Liberty and Persecution of Roumanian Jews." Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Perfect Trust." 8 P. M., "Blessings Turned to Curses." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M and 8 P. M. Preaching by pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Friday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "The Soul's Transcendent Aspirations." Evening topic: "Man's Supreme Achievement." All welcome. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by Pastor W. C. Bitting; 11 A. M., "A Profitable Literature"; 8 P. M., "God's Impotence."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M., rector officiating. Evening service, 8 P. M. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH ST. and 9th Av., the Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.

Sunday Services:	
Holy communion	8 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon	11
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.	
Sunday school	3:00 P. M.
Evening prayer	4:15
Evening prayer and sermon	8:00
Preacher, Rev. F. N. Cockroft.	

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45, 27e Rue Est.—Service divin Dimanche prochoin a 10h. ½ du matin. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Cor. 44th Street and Madison Av., The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the morning.

TO SAVE CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, BROOKlyn.—Send gifts immediately to church, care of Rev. Dean Babbitt, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av. Services 8, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Morning service, 11. Sunday school, 9:45.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer, Litany, and sermon at 11. Evening prayer at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The High Place of Earth." 7:45 P. M.—Pastor will preach. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8; evening prelude, on a theme of striking current interest.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11. Rev. J. Z. Moore, 11.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 60th Street. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D.D., PASTOR. Preaching by the Pastor, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject, "Some Characteristics of Genuine Sainthood." Afternoon subject, "What Makes a Christian?" Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door," Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Vested choir, morning. Orchestra, evening. Special features at Concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. David Russell, pastor.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"INSPIRED MEN." 8 P. M.—"DECLINED WITH THANKS." Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"Universal Brotherhood." 7:45—"True Neighborliness." Children's Hour, Oct. 3, 3:30. Public invited.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Ministers in charge: HENRY VAN DYKE, SHEPHERD KNAPP. Services Sunday, September 28th, at 11 A. M. REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., LL.D., at 4:30 P. M. REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP will preach. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Holder, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Great Crises in Moses' Life." The first in a course upon "Great Crises in the Lives of Great Men." Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic, "The Knowledge of Christ." Afternoon Topic, "Doing the Will of God." Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. The Pastor, REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Divine Perspective"; 8 P. M., "Belshazzar."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., is expected to preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., "The Test of Life." 4:30 P. M., "A Good Investment." Welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45 by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Evening, 7:45. Rev. H. C. Scheler of Persia.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Services preparatory to the communion will be held in the church next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Great Commandment." Evening—"Seek the Lord thy God." Dr. Burrell is expected to preach Oct. 5th.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. EDWARD B. COE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Mackay is expected to preach October 5th.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; Christian Endeavor consecration meeting, 7 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach on "The Education of a Saviour of Men." All cordially invited. Services 11 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

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White and gray merino, 75c. and 98c.

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More 5.00 Shoes at 2.65.

Packard's Samples, *All Styles and All Sizes.* Fall Styles: High Heels, 4.98 and 5.98

Pointed sole, flat last; sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00.

Button Shoes (new lasts).....4.98

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Busy days in the Hat Store.

So many styles that's new we can't attempt to describe them.

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Opera Hats, 6.80; worth 10.00.

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The Best Kinds

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Religious Notices.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th Street, Corner Park Avenue.—Service 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited. Dr. Savage will begin preaching Oct. 5th.

ANNUAL CONVENTION C. & M. ALLIANCE at GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 44th St. and 8th Av. Opens Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M. Services daily 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 8 P. M. Addresses by J. Wilbur Chapman, Friday, 4 P. M. Henry Varley, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and later by Rev. Geo. Lorimer, D. D., Rev. J. Balcom Shaw, D. D., Rev. R. F. Morse, D. D., Rev. I. L. Campbell, D. D., Rev. F. W. Farr, Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D., Rev. Principal Stevens, Rev. A. E. Funk, Rev. M. M. Bales, Rev. A. B. Simpson, and many others, and by 20 returned missionaries from China, Africa, India, South America, and the Islands. Send for program, free. 692 Eighth Av., New York.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. The Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON will preach. Subject: "The Aim of Life."

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH, (Disciples,) W. 119th St. Between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, Rev. JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, Pastor. Mixed quartette—Regular Sunday services. 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. You are cordially invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "Which Has Done More for the World, Fear or Love?"

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. S. S. Seward.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, theFounder of the Salvation Army, will preach in ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street and Irving Place, Sunday, Oct. 5, at 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Musical service. Dedication of new organ. Addresses by Rev. Leibert and pastor, 11 A. M.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the reopening of these non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.

1. The North Side Primary Union has united with the N. Y. Primary Union and will hold a Rally on Saturday, Oct. 4, 2:30 P. M., in the Madison Ave. Ref. Church, cor. of 57th St. Mrs. H. Elizabeth Foster, President.

2. In Madison Ave. Ref. Church, cor. of 57th St., on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 3:30 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Leader.

3. In Collegiate Ref. Church, Lenox Ave. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 8 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Leader.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

TENT EVANGEL STILL OPEN. Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Robert MacKenzie, D. D., 4 P. M. Tent Sermons published this week.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING OF Harlem re-opens Thursday, Oct. 2d, 10:30 A. M. Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Miss S. R. Kendall of National Sabbath Alliance, leader.

ELEVATED TRAINS CRASH

Engine of Ninth Avenue Line Runs Into Sixth Avenue Coach.

Latter Train Was "Stalled" at One Hundred and First Street—Passengers Mostly Uninjured.

A rear-end collision occurred at 10:30 A. M. yesterday through Engine 138 of a Ninth Avenue elevated train, south bound, dashing into the rear car of a Sixth Avenue train, "stalled" at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. The engineer of the Ninth Avenue train, William A. Springsteen of 435 Park Avenue, Yonkers, who is blamed for the accident, was slightly burned with live coals knocked out of the firebox, and a passenger, who refused his name, complained of a sprained arm received by being thrown down by the shock of the impact.

The results of the collision to the Manhattan Company were a wrecked engine and car and the blocking of the southbound track for an hour and a quarter, so that the west side stations at One Hundred and Fourth, Ninety-third, Eighty-first, Seventy-second, and Sixty-seventh Streets were "cut out" during the blockade.

The primary cause of the collision was unhandiness on the part of a gang of workmen engaged in putting in the third rail elevated equipment at One Hundredth Street and Columbus Avenue. They were less smart than usual to get away and leave the west track clear. When the Sixth Avenue train left the One Hundred and Fourth Street station, conditions where they were were such that they flagged it so that it came to a full stop, with the rear car just north of One Hundred and First Street, in front of the Colonial Café.

The Ninth Avenue train was just putting out of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station as Conductor John H. Drosnan of 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue reached the rear platform of the Sixth Avenue train. His report to the officials of the company was that he saw Springsteen in his cab with his head turned north, and that he shouted at him when he was almost a block away, and that then he attempted to check his train, which was going at full speed. Springsteen's report was that in the drizzling rain he did not discover that the Sixth Avenue train was "stalled," and it was not flagged.

There was a momentary panic among the passengers, but although many were thrown to the floor, none was much hurt.

PASTOR'S CLAIM FOR $700.

The Rev. Joseph A. Fisher of Riverhead, L. I., Says He Will Leave When Debt Is Paid.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 26.—The Rev. Joseph A. Fisher, pastor of the Congregational Church here, recently called a meeting of his parishioners, to be held last evening, to "discuss the pastoral relations of the church." At the meeting last night Mr. Fisher delivered an address, in which he alleged that his congregation intended to force him out of the church at a time when he was without funds and could make no proper provision for his family. He said that the church owed him $700, and yet he was to be driven out without a settlement being made. Mr. Fisher continued:

"I ask no favors. I don't fear your frowns nor solicit your smiles. I didn't seek you; you sought me. At first I refused to become your pastor; the idea was ridiculous. You wouldn't take 'No' for an answer; so I came, largely on account of my wife's health and my family. Much has been pleasant, and the stay has been a valuable experience, so all has not been lost. But there seems to have been a misfit between pastor and people. You cannot be as anxious for me to vacate that pulpit as this humble dust is to get out."

Mr. Fisher claimed that the action taken at a meeting which rescinded the action of a previous meeting, at which he was called to the pastorate for one year, was illegal. He also referred to a debt of $1,000 that he said was owed him by the defunct Brooklyn East Congregational Church, and also spoke of expenses incurred by a prolonged illness of his wife. He said in conclusion:

"I have not a dollar. I have nowhere to go. If I am to be kicked out of this church with you owing me $700, why, all right. I leave it with you."

His address ended, Mr. Fisher left the church, and the congregation filed slowly out after him. Under the call issued to him in April last Mr. Fisher's pastorate will end on Sunday next."

St. Vincent de Paul Society's Work.

The Finance Committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has made public its report for the past six months, showing that the collections for the special works of the society amounted to $5,919. In the Children's Fresh Air Mission in Baychester six Catholic boys' clubs have been organized. In the Free Employment Bureau 441 men and boys found work.

Y. M. C. A. Rally for Bible Study.

About three hundred Young Men's Christian Associations will observe Bible Study Rally Day on Sunday next, beginning at 10 A. M. Addresses are to be delivered on the need of Bible study. The associations began the observance eight years ago. The classes in the Bible study had more than 25,000 men on its roll last year. This year it is expected that the number will be increased to 30,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Oct. 5.

Copyright, 1902, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Joshua encouraged.—Joshua, i., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be strong and of good courage.—Joshua, i., 9.

With this lesson we begin the study of some of the important incidents in the history of the children of Israel, from the time that they reached the land of Canaan until about the time when they became consolidated into a kingdom. The three months' lessons now before us will thus cover a period of something more than 300 years.

"The Book of Joshua," with which this course of lessons begins, gives us a history of this period for about the first twenty-five years. As a mere matter of history it occupies a very unique place among historical narratives. For in it we have the first full and detailed record extant of the first steps in the formation of a nation. It is not, however, the story of how a great world power was formed, to be distinguished by its wealth, or dominion, or learning—as Assyria, or Greece, or Rome, or Egypt—but it is the compacting of a people with whom the eternal destinies of men of all nations are most intimately linked. Its importance arose from its relation to God.

Up to this time these people have never had a settled home or government which they could call their own. During the longest interval in their previous history they were held together only by the chains of slavery. But now they have been delivered from this condition. For forty years they have wandered among the mountains, never tarrying long in any one place. Now, however, they are about to enter into a land which is henceforth to be their own.

During these forty years of wandering this great company of more than 3,000,000 slaves became twelve consolidated tribes according to their families, and were organized into separate "camps." Now they are about to become a confederacy—each tribe occupying a distinct and well defined territory which it can use for its own purposes, and in its own way—but all working in harmony for their mutual benefit. It was a confederacy of tribes, as, in the early history of our Nation, we were first a confederacy of colonies.

GREAT HEIRLOOM OF EVERY FAMILY

But, as in our recent lessons, there is a higher plane upon which to study the incidents connected with the organization of this confederacy than as simply matters of secular history. For we must still bear in mind that these are God's peculiar and chosen people, and that He is now about to give them the possession and enjoyment of all that He had promised to give them when as yet they were no people. This promise had been the great heirloom of every family from the time of Abraham—a precious legacy for more than five hundred years. Now it is to be fulfilled. The history of how it was fulfilled thus becomes, under different circumstances, a continuation of the same spiritual history of every child of God which has recently engaged our attention—a setting forth of the way by which God's children must enter into the possession of His promises and of the difficulties to be met and overcome.

Very significantly and appropriately, therefore, in this exhortation to Joshua we have brought before us the promises of God, as they stand by themselves—their characteristics and their demands. It was particularly to them that his attention was so impressively called as he began his career as the leader of Israel. For God now said to him personally, as He had before said to Moses and as He had also directed Moses to say to him "in the sight of all Israel," (Deut., xxxi., 7:) "Be strong and of a good courage, for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land which I sware unto their fathers to give them." (Verse 6.) He was to "be strong and of good courage," not so much that he might conquer the land—for he was assured "there shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life," (verse 5)—but that he might go up without hesitation to receive and divide the land which had been promised and given. As he died at the age of "an hundred and ten years" (xxiv., 29,) he must have been between eighty and eighty-five when he received this charge. If so, when he entered upon his duties as the leader of Israel into Canaan, he was about the same age as Moses when he led them out of Egypt.

To understand the essential characteristics of God's promises in regard to this land of Canaan, we must consider how they originated—what they included—and in whom they were to be fulfilled.

1. Their Origin—Our first inquiry, therefore, must be, How did God come to make these promises? Was it because of anything that any one had done? Were they given as a reward? Or were they given out of His own overflowing graciousness? When we turn to the history we find that they were first given to Abraham, (Genesis, xii., 1, 3.) At the time he was an idolator (xxiv., 2, 14) in "Ur of the Chaldees," (Genesis, xi., 31,) the great city where the moon god was worshipped, and where he was surrounded with all of the attractions and comforts of worldly prosperity. As he lived there without any clear knowledge of God or His laws, in some way, unknown to us God called him and promised to give him the land which He would shew him. It was to be God's gift. But there is no record that either the call or the promise were based on anything that Abraham had been or would be. The call did not say. Because I have seen thee faithful in all thine house, therefore I will give thee something far better; neither did the promise say. When thou hast served me sufficiently long and faithfully I will give thee the land which I will shew thee. But the command was simply, "Get thee out," and the promise was simply, "I will shew, I will bless, I will give." Abraham could have frustrated God's grace by not going, but the promise was not made because he went. It antedated every movement on his part.

Such are all of God's promises to His children. They spring entirely from His free grace. They are made to those who have no merit. When Adam stood before his Maker a dependent creature, yet walking with Him in his integrity, there was no promise of anything better for him, and could not be. But when he sinned, and stood before his Maker trembling with fear, then the promise of God was given to him, the great promise of redemption. Man had no merit, and the promise no conditions. God would work out the redemption, and man could only accept it as a free gift.

EXTENT OF GOD'S PROMISES.

2.—Their Extent.—As we follow up the history of Abraham we see how large, as well as gracious, these promises were. For we are told, in Gen. xiii., that there came a time when Abraham, and his nephew Lot, could no longer live together. Then Abraham allowed Lot to first choose whatever portion of this land he preferred, and as much of it as he desired, and he would take the rest. So Lot beheld the valley of the River Jordan. Its fertility delighted his eye. It was well watered by an ever-flowing stream, and no famine could ever overtake him there. Its cities were busy and prosperous, and much wealth and social enjoyment would grow out of commerce with them. So to his carnal eye it possessed all that he desired, and without hesitation he chose it.

But when he had made his choice, God took Abraham aside and said to him, "Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward: for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever," (Gen., xiii., 14.) The vision took in "from the wilderness, and this Lebanon, even unto the great river—the river Euphrates—all the land of the Hittites and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun," (v. 4.) It gave to Abraham as his final possession all that Lot had chosen, and all that Lot had despised. It is described as "a land flowing with milk and honey," (iii., 17,) "a good land—a land of brooks of water—of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills—a land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig trees, and pomegranates—a land of oil olive and honey—a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it—a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass," (Deut., viii., 7-10.) Could language describe any earthly possession of greater richness?

And this is the highest and best description that man can give of the spiritual promises of God to His people. But after all how beggarly! Such things as these the human eye can see—the human mind can comprehend—and any human being can enjoy. But of the other it is written, "Since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God beside Thee—what He hath prepared for him that waiteth for Him," (Isa.,lxiv., 4.) And no wonder, for they "are Christ's and Christ is God's." (I. Cor., iii., 23.) "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God's, and joint heirs with Christ," (Rom., viii., 17.) And all experience proves that "godliness," or Godlikeness, "is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." (I. Tim. iv., 8.)

3.—Their Fulfillment. Heretofore the promises now pressed upon Joshua's attention were always spoken of to Abraham, to Isaac, to Jacob, and to Moses, as something in the future—as referring to something which God would give. Now, however, the language changes. It is not "the land which I sware unto their fathers to give," (Verse 6,) but it is the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel." (Verse 2.) Why this change? They were not in possession of it, yet it is spoken of as if they were, and faith could lay hold of it as the very "substance of things hoped for." (Hebrews, xi., 1.)

When these promises were made, the purposes of God in the redemption of these people had not been accomplished. Now they had been. They were a redeemed people—brought out of the bondage of slavery. The blood of the Lamb—and the baptism of the Red Sea—had separated them from all other people for the express purpose of bringing them into this land as the children of God. This was the marked change in their condition.

When this redeemed people first approached this land they could have entered into it at once. But they did not "because of unbelief." (Hebrews, iii., 10.) All who did not believe perished in the wilderness. Now, however, they had all passed away, and it was another generation which stood upon its borders with Joshua and Caleb, the only two who had believed. They could enter it.

Thus the promises were fulfilled in those who had been redeemed—and in those who believed and so could rest with confidence on these two facts. However large and rich these promises had been, therefore, the very fact that they had been freely given by God was the strongest assurance that Joshua and his companions could have that they would certainly be fulfilled by God. For if their giving was not dependent upon human merit, their fulfillment would not depend upon human strength.

FULFILLMENT OF PROMISES.

So it is with the promises of God to His children now. They will all be fulfilled in them who are redeemed, and in those that believe. All have been redeemed, but all do not believe, and the two conditions must go together as surely now as in the time of Joshua. To all who believe, however, "all the promises of God are yea, and amen," (Second Corinthians, i., 20,) in Christ. For if God "spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" (Romans, viii., 32.) The question, therefore, is never, Can God fulfill? but, Can we receive?

Now, however, it must be noted that this impressive reminder of God's promises was accompanied by a stirring demand upon Joshua. He was to "be strong and of a good courage." This was the only demand made upon him. It was repeated three times. But at neither time was it demanded in order that he might secure victory over all opposing foes. When it was first made, it was "for"—or because—he was to "divide for an inheritance the land," (V. 6.) When it was last made it "for"—or because—"the Lord thy God is with thee." (V. 9.) If he was thus assured that he would certainly have the land to divide, and that God would be with him, we would naturally expect that the exhortation would be, therefore believe, obey, and rejoice, rather than "Be strong and of a good courage."

The exhortation—"Be strong and very courageous"—however, was very significantly based on these very assurances. It was not, however, that he might be bold to fight, but that he might be humble to learn. For the reason why it was demanded was clearly given when it was repeated the second time. It was—"that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law," (v. 7.) In this connection, Joshua well knew its significance and its necessity. His experience when he went up forty years before to examine this land, had shown him that he, and those whom he was now to lead, did not need physical courage, but the courage of faith. The giants of Canaan, defending their homes, would be—as men—far bolder and more determined than ever he and his followers could be. What he and they needed, therefore, was strength and courage to lay hold with a firm confidence, upon the arm of the Lord, rather than to trust in any measure to their own strength or skill.

And this is just what God's believing children need to-day. For it requires great courage on the part of sinful man in the experiences of life to rest simply upon God and His promises. Hence the Apostle's earnest exhortation—based on the fact that we have an High Priest who has wrought for us a finished salvation, and who can "be touched with the feeling of our infirmities," is—"Let us, therefore, come boldly unto the throne of grace." (Heb. iv., 15-16.)

To secure this courage of faith, Joshua was directed to take "this Book of the Law" as his counselor. He was to "meditate there in day and night." By doing this he was assured that "then" he would make his way prosperous; and "then" he would have good success, and only "then." (Verse 8.) "This Book of the Law" was probably the "book" which Moses wrote before his death, and a copy of which was kept in the Most Holy Place of the Tabernacle "by the side of the Ark." (Deut., xxxi., 26, R. V.) It would tell him of all that God had done in the past, and of all that He promised to do in the future. It would thus bring him into close fellowship with God, and he was not to turn "from it to the right hand, or to the left."

This direction is as much needed to-day—as if obeyed will be as effectual—as in the days of Joshua. And it is to be observed that it is not presented so much as a privilege to be enjoyed, as it is a command to be obeyed.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What important incidents do we now begin to study, and what is said of "The Book of Joshua"?

What has been the condition of Israel up to this time, into what new condition do they now enter, and what is its spiritual significance?

What was now particularly impressed upon Joshua's attention, and what must we consider regarding God's promises?

What is said of their origin, of their extent, and of their fulfillment?

What demand was made upon Joshua, how often, and why?

How was Joshua to secure the courage of faith which he needed, and what is said of it?

Exchange Bank's New Director.

James C. De Lacy was elected a Director of the National Exchange Bank yesterday. Mr. De Lacy is a member of the New York Athletic Club, Hardware Club, Harlem Democratic Club, and Tammany Hall.

Purchase of Gold Properties.

Announcement was made yesterday of the purchase of the Congress gold properties of Congress, Ariz., by the Development Company of America. The consideration was not made known.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

American Electro-Therapy Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. A. Calahan, J. H. Wickert, and E. H. Bartley, Brooklyn.

H. V. Williams & Co., incorporated, New York, (printing and publishing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—T. G. Dorey and S. C. Worthen, New York, and H. T. Randall, East Orange, N. J.

Manhattan Tin Roofing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Adolph Tischler, Joseph Jacobson, and Max Tischler, New York.

Yorkville German Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. J. Fuchs, Charles Schlote, and Bernhard Eugessel, New York.

Pianolist Company, New York, (musical instruments;) capital, $30,000. Directors—A. D. Klaber, London, England, and E. D. Ackerman and Jacob Greenberg, New York.

Commercial Engraving Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. C. Morrill, J. A. Hurdle, and J. M. Boland, New York.

Tarrant & King, New York, (stocks, grain, and cotton;) capital, $50,000. Directors—William Bachelier, P. T. King, and A. C. Goodman, New York.

Harlem Auditorium and Theatre Company, New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—David Levy, Nelson Roberts, and A. A. Silberberg, New York.

The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate for the reduction of its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000. The certificate is signed by George Eastman, as President, and Henry A. Strong, as Secretary of the corporation.

Manning Yacht Agency, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Alfred J. Manning, Irvington-on-Hudson, and Annie B. Manning and Christine Ross, New York.

Northwestern Telegraph and Stock Company, Troy, (to operate lines of telegraph and telephone between New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, and other cities;) capital, $40,000. Directors—Michael J. Duffy, Peter Curley, and Thomas Hendrickson, Troy.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Columbia Realty Company, Plainfield, N. J.; capital, $500,000. The improvement concerns that have been absorbed by the company are: Middlesex Land Company of Dewey Park, N. J.; Watchung Realty Company of Trenton, N. J.; S. D. Drake Company of Woodland Park, and Union Realty Company of Lincoln Park. Trenton and Plainfield capitalists are interested in the concern.

Cleveland Automatic Machine Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George H. Kelly, George G. Whitcomb, James G. Russell, and Arthur L. Garford.

Connecticut Valley Tobacco Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Benjamin M. Warner, Warren M. King, and Duane H. Nash.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 26.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Consumers' Oil Burner Company of Wilmington, to engage in the manufacture and sale by wholesale or retail, of oil-burning apparatus for furnishing heat, light, and power; capital, $100,000.

The Tonapah Traction Extension Company of Philadelphia, to purchase or otherwise acquire mining rights and mines and develop the same; capital, $1,000,000. The incorporators are Alfred S. Elliit, Wilmington, Del.; E. L. Brundette and A. W. Bacon, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Union National Gas Corporation of Pittsburg filed certificates petitioning for authority to increase its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The Lowe Coal, Coke, and Gas Securities Company of New York City, recently incorporated here to engage in furnishing fuel on a mammoth scale throughout the United States and the Republic of Mexico, filed a certificate showing that its capital stock of $20,145,000 had been paid in.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM COHEN.—William Cohen, dealer in painters' supplies and wall paper at 4 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Arnstein. Mr. Cohen began business three years ago.

DANIEL J. SULLIVAN.—Deput

Autumn Resorts.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

Will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

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EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
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For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
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NEW YORK.

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Only Hotel on Military Reservation | Open Throughout the Year.
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THE AUTUMN is the most delightful period of the year at WEST POINT.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.

Delightful Fall resort. Pocono Mountain House, Montenesca and Swiftwater Hotels. Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Surrogate Notices.

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Laura A. Darragh, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert L. Darragh, deceased; Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitten, Mary E. Darragh, Lucinda Darragh, Carrie J. Paulsen, Luanna A. Davison, Elizabeth Darragh, Thomas A. Darragh, the New Amsterdam National Bank of the City of New York, John Darragh, the New York National Exchange Bank, Luanna Bolfe, Clinton D. Osborne, William H. Tillyer, Edward P. Hatch, Benjamin Altman, George B. Scott, as surviving partner of J. B. Scott & Son; Minor S. Hall, Amanda C. Blygam, The Chelsea, Charles H. Chumar, William B. Larkin, Frederick P. Wood, Consolidated Gas Company, Abram B. Atkins, Miriam Nicholson and Charles T. Galloway, composing firm of Nicholson & Galloway; Caroline O'Neill, Letitia Craig O'Neill, and Mary Creighton Hencken, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased; James Morrison, Herbert Griggs, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edgar Whitlock, as an executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
se20-law6wS

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY OCT. 1ST.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

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542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 8.
Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel, 1629 Riverside.)
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Kindergarten, through college preparation. Music, Art, Manual training. Endorsed by Presidents and Professors of leading universities.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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607 FIFTH AVE.

MRS. WILLIAM EUSTISS MUNROE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

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THE RANDOLPH & POND SCHOOL, 253 West 98d. College preparation. Kindergarten Department. Gymnastic and Dancing Classes. Reopens Oct. 8, 1902.

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Elocution, oratory, recitations, voice strengthening for reading, public speaking, conversation, entertaining, teaching. Kingsley's, 3 East 16th.

English grammar, composition, literature, conversation; by English lady; experienced teacher; references. Miss Kay, 249 West 23d St.

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Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1ST. The circulars for the 23d year present A LIST OF HONORS WON BY BERKELEY graduates in college, and LISTS OF PARENTS WHO HAVE HAD FROM ONE TO FIVE SONS IN THE SCHOOL DURING AN AGGREGATE OF FROM FIVE TO THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS—also information as to a new course in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.
Speedy preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton.
The Head Master will be at the School Building from 9 to 1 daily after September 20.
JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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116 West 59th St.,
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Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

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REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST,
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Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised.
Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., (Principal,) will be in his office every morning from 9 to 12. A personal interview desired. Illustrated Catalogue. 11th year begins Oct. 1

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Elementary and Advanced Work.
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25 Expert Instructors. 47 Classes and Clubs. Scholarships. Catalog free.
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Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy schoolrooms and ample play-grounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
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Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 29.
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Each class limited to ten pupils.
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W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice-Principal.

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Barnard School For Boys.
117-119 W. 125TH ST. AND 260 LENOX AV.
College Preparatory. All grades. Small classes. Individual attention. 17th year begins September 22d. Apply for year-book 260 Lenox Av.
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General and College preparatory courses, from Kindergarten through High School. Class for small boys. 7th y ar begins Sept. 22d. Catalogue.
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THEODORE E. LYON, Asso. Headmaster.

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Kindergarten, Elementary, and College Preparatory Departments. Small classes. Seventh year. Will reopen on October 1st.
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Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

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Bluecher..Oct. 7, 9 AM | Wald'see. Oct. 18, 5:30AM
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Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon | Oceanic. Oct. 22, 9:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1902.

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THE MAYOR AND THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

The action of Mayor Low in inducing the Rapid Transit Commission to rescind its approval of the franchise for the tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad under the city will be regarded with concern by those who have put faith in his judgment in matters touching the material interests of New York. Advantage was taken of the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for approval of a relatively unimportant modification of details in part of the work, to overcome an engineering difficulty in tunneling under the East River, to cancel the approval already given its general plan and reopen the whole subject. "There ought to be," said the Mayor, "a public hearing upon this franchise. From what has transpired so far it seems to me that the public would be justified in saying that this board has given no opportunity whatever to the public to express its opinion upon the terms of this franchise." Having secured the action he desired the Mayor said: "This whole matter must now be treated in the light of a new franchise, and everything concerning it be openly discussed."

Without disrespect for the Mayor we deem it proper to say that this sounds very much like nonsense. The franchise in all its aspects has been under the fullest and most public discussion for more than three months. Nobody who wished to express opinions concerning it has been denied opportunity of doing so. The fullest publicity has been given to every act of the Rapid Transit Commission, the plans of the company, and the terms of the franchise which the Aldermen have "hung up" have been printed in all the newspapers, and the public hearing has been going on all Summer. Controller GROUT put his finger on the cause of the Mayor's vacillation when he shrewdly remarked that the people who did not think they had been sufficiently heard from were probably the labor unions, which were agitating the eight-hour and prevailing-rate-of-wages clause. Mr. CANTOR confirms this by admitting that he had impressed the Mayor with the idea that it was political wisdom to sacrifice the interests of New York City unless the views of the labor leaders were considered and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made to accept two impossible conditions, one of which the Court of Appeals of New York has declared unconstitutional as a legal requirement, and the other one which so far restricts the freedom of contract that the company under no conditions would accept it, and which could not be enforced against it if it did.

The Mayor's action is ill-advised. It has put in peril the most important local improvement contemplated by private enterprise, and may delay for years, if it does not finally defeat, the plans from which so much of benefit to the city was expected. The hope he has expressed that "the propriety of this action will be apparent to every one" is destined to disappointment.

The Mayor owes it to his reputation and his position to make the good reasons for his action, if he has them, much clearer than they now are. Those he has thus far given are futile and unworthy of his intelligence. He has enormously magnified the mischievous function of the Board of Aldermen, and if the plans of the railroad company are abandoned in disgust, the responsibility will rest squarely upon Mayor Low, whose co-operation with Mr. CANTOR and his colleagues of the Board of Aldermen in the one important opportunity they have had to make a big "strike" will give him something to explain which he would have done well to avoid. His motives will not be impeached, but his intelligence will; and for a man in his position it is much easier to defend one's motives than one's intelligence.

THE TREASURY, THE BANKS, AND THE PEOPLE.

We published yesterday morning reports of two addresses from bankers who had at different times been Controllers of the Currency, Mr. HEPBURN of this city and Mr. ECKELS of Chicago. One is a Republican, the other a Democrat. Each is an able and experienced banker at a centre of trade and finance, one in the East, the other in the West. Each is thoroughly familiar with the needs, the ways, the views, of very large bodies of business men engaged in a great variety of occupations and interests. They delivered their addresses before the bankers of Pennsylvania, a State of wealth, enterprise, and progress. Each took as his subject a phase of the relations of the Government and especially of the Treasury to the banks and to the business interests of the people. Though treating different branches of the subject they were agreed as to their general views.

At the present moment the country is deeply interested in the steps taken by the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve so much of the stringency in the money market as is due to the accumulation of useless money in the Treasury. Mr. SHAW has undoubtedly gone to the limit of his authority as interpreted by him and fixed by the precedents of the department. Whether he might properly go beyond the precedents is not a question of so much importance as is the question of how the accumulation might be prevented and how the banks might meet the annual increased demand for money which is aggravated by the policy of the Treasury. As to the former point Mr. ECKELS is clearly right in the contention that the best mode of preventing accumulation is to reduce the taxes to the real needs of the Government, and the test taxes to reduce are the tariff taxes. These taxes sap the resources and hinder the prosperity of the people in many ways. They take money from the pockets of the people, which must be paid into the Treasury and cannot go into the banks. They add to the prices of needed commodities and are made the excuse for additions greater than the taxes themselves. And they stifle industry and check the employment of labor by adding to the cost of materials of manufacture. There is no room for doubt that the reduction of these taxes would be the greatest possible advantage to the entire community. It is the only adequate remedy for the actual difficulty.

Even with taxes adjusted to the real requirements of the Treasury there would still be an inconvenient accumulation of money in the Treasury, which could be avoided only by the reform of the antiquated Sub-Treasury system and the transaction of the financial business of the Government through properly organized banking agencies. For this there is a strong demand among business men, but it will probably be a long while before any change of this sort can be secured. If it were accomplished we should still have the difficulty to which Mr. HEPBURN's address was specially directed, the rigidity of our currency system which prevents the banks from expanding their issues in a manner at once safe and adequate to meet the annual increase in the demand for currency. Mr. HEPBURN's suggestions of a remedy for this difficulty have the great merit that they are based on the actual experience of a great and active commercial people who have tested them in periods of prosperity and of reverse. They do not amount to a comprehensive reform of our banking currency, and are not presented as such. But they do provide for a method that is fairly sufficient for their purpose and which cannot be criticised as radical. They are, we should say, likely to secure the general commendation of the business world more readily than a plan more wide-reaching. Meanwhile it is well to remember that the stringency in the money market is not all due either to the accumulation of money in the Treasury or to the access of demand for currency to "move the crops." It is in part, and in considerable part, due to the incautious expansion of loans, chiefly for speculative purposes, in the season when money is the easiest. Against difficulties from this source no safeguard can be provided by legislation. What legislation can and ought to do is to release the business world from arbitrary restrictions and interference, and leave to it the greatest practicable freedom. The use of that freedom must be determined by the parties in interest, who will have to take the consequences of their own action.

THE "ANTIS" AND MR. ROOT.

The latest deliverance of the anti-imperialists of Boston, as most sympathetically reported for our neighbor The Evening Post, deepens the wonder which the psychologist must undergo at every new manifestation of those singular persons, who are so proud of their singularity. Because, for one thing, they are always free to mention that they are not only good Americans, but the only good Americans, the only living custodians of "the American idea." But is not the American idea, among other things, that which was long ago formulated by a convinced believer in it: "There is Somebody wiser than Anybody, and that is Everybody"? Is not that precisely the basis of our institutions? But these curious defenders of the American people against themselves will not subscribe to that. The more the people decide against them, the more they refuse to be convinced. They have no notion whatever of bowing, or pretending to bow, to the will of the people, of the majority. They remain and dwindle, a lonely and defiant remnant, and let the world roll on, since they cannot help it, without their concurrence. Is this to be "American"?

We were admitting, the other day, that they seemed to have arrived at a plausible "outrage" in the case of the Filipino priest, "Father AUGUSTINE." But really, when we come to read Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY'S "terrific arraignment" of the Secretary of War, it seems that any statement whatever which proceeds from so perverted a source must be quite negligible, unless it be fortified by specific and circumstantial evidence of its truth. The highly sympathetic correspondent of The Evening Post sets forth that this pronunciamiento of Mr. STOREY is "a blistering review of the history of army management in the Philippines." Could anything possibly be more remote from the thought and feeling of the people of the United States than that? They are told by Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY that what they regard as a National pride, in their besotted ignorance, is really a National disgrace. "A blistering review of the history of army management in the Philippines"? Why not a blistering review of the behavior of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, or of the conduct of PICKETT'S division on the same occasion? Why not a blistering review of the charge up San Juan Hill, a blistering review of the Irish brigade at Fontenoy, a blistering review of the disgraceful conduct of the command of LEONIDAS at Thermopylae? What can these people possibly be thinking of when what makes all the rest of us so proud makes them so ashamed?

The animus is, in such affairs, the whole matter, and it is the animus thus shown. We took occasion to observe when these anti-imperialists and anti-everything that their fellow-citizens believe in, issued their vague denunciation of the way the world was going, that what they were evidently "after" was the official scalp of the Secretary of War. But Mr. ROOT need not worry about his defense when he has only such assailants. He can leave them and their charges to be dealt with by his and their countrymen. He can amply afford to leave them to "silence and slow time." The latest manifesto of anti-imperialism exhibits the anti-imperialists as strangers and pilgrims from some other planet, only not, by any means, from the planet Mars, as having simply nothing to do with the current life of the people of the United States of America. Truly the anti-imperialists have made themselves as unimportant as the anti-vaccinationists or the anti-vivisectionists, and they are immeasurably less potent for mischief than the followers of "Mother EDDY."

HACK FARES, HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Last evening a gentleman stepped to the curb and said to the driver of an empty and idle hansom who was looking for a passenger: "How much to the ——?" naming a prominent hotel less than a mile distant.

"A dollar and a half, Sir."

"Oh, no, I guess not. Seventy-five cents."

"Make it a dollar, Sir."

"All right."

Such conversations may be heard daily or nightly, wherever passengers and hack drivers come together. Why is it that the increase of facilities for rapid, cheap, and convenient transportation in New York has not had the effect of reducing cab fares to the point at which people of moderate means can afford to ride in them? Will that result follow the completion of the subway? Judging from experience in other cities, it certainly should; judging from experience in New York, it probably will not. Lest some correspondent may be tempted to quote the local ordinances for our information, we deem it proper to say that we know all about them. It is within the power of the citizen who is charged more than the legal rate of fare to order himself driven to the police station in City Hall Park, make complaint of such overcharge, have the proper fare assessed, and perhaps put the driver to some inconvenience. For this he needs much leisure and a disposition somewhat different from that of the average New Yorker. Local ordinances do not reach the matter and probably never will.

In London the competition of the "tuppenny tubes" has brought the hackman to a point not far from desperation. Six-penny fares are now his ambition, and the number of these to be had is not enough to make his avocation satisfactorily profitable. A few days ago a mass meeting was held on Peckham Rye under the auspices of the London Cab Trade Reform League, at which it was pointed out that the competition of tubes, superior omnibuses, tram cars, &c., had reduced the cab business to the desperate necessity of asking for the enactment of a law fixing a minimum fare, and the following resolution was adopted:

That this meeting of London cabdrivers views with alarm the increasing competition of "tube" railways, superior omnibuses, and the advent of the electric tramcars, and calls upon the Home Secretary to receive a deputation of drivers and proprietors in order to consider the question of making a sixpenny cab fare compulsory; and, further, this meeting is of the opinion that such a fare will work out in the interests of both drivers and employers, besides proving a boon to the traveling public.

In Vienna the "cabbies" are hard hit, and since the installation of electric traction on the surface roads are almost without custom. At a recent meeting of the guild in that city it was decided to petition the Government to make an appropriation from which each hackman desiring to retire shall receive an amount about equivalent to $600, which is assumed to represent the value of his license, so that those who want to may go into some other business. For the protection of those who do not want to give up no new licenses are to be issued, thus cutting the number down to the minimum demanded for the public convenience.

In many other cities the competition of improved facilities for rapid transit has put the cabman in a position in which he is very glad to take a reasonable fare and extremely careful not to overcharge a passenger when fortunate enough to secure him. New York has made great progress in transportation facilities, but the hackman is still able to demand, without winking, a dollar and a half for carrying a single person less than a mile, and the passenger who wants to ride thinks he has made a good bargain when he compromises for a dollar. Will it always be so?

UNION ABUSES IN LONDON.

The administration of certain of the city departments under Tammany control, while pretty bad, does not seem to have reached the standards of extravagance in the disbursement of public money, primarily for the advantage of the recipients, which has been reached in England through the co-operation of trades union leaders and official executives. In the course of its study of Municipal Socialism the London Times gives some facts of more than local interest. The Works Department, a division of the London Municipal Government created largely by trades union influence to further the direct employment of labor in certain ways, shows in its reports that the undertakings for which it was responsible had cost up to February of the present year, £79,000 in excess of very liberal final estimates.

How, in the matter of jobbing work, apart from important undertakings, the public money is wasted is illustrated by two incidents which lately occurred in the office of the London County Council. A large map on the wall of one of the rooms did not hang straight by reason of the fact that the ring by which it was suspended had not been screwed into the centre of the wooden roller. An official who was annoyed by its lack of perpendicularity suggested to one of the porters that he take the map down and move the ring half an inch to correct the defect. The porter replied that he would not be permitted to do work of this kind, which belonged to a mechanic, but that he would attend to it. He reported the matter in writing to the Works Department. Then some one from the Works Department came to inspect the ring and see what was wanted. He, too, made a report, and in course of time a carpenter and helper were sent to do the work. In another instance a painter was employed to paint a door. In the course of this operation it became necessary to take off a lock plate by removing the screws which held it in place. This he refused to do because it was a carpenter's job, and to do it would invite dire penalties for violation of union rules. A requisition was accordingly made upon the Works Department for a carpenter, who in due course came and removed the plate, returning subsequently to screw it on again when the paint was dry.

If the work required by the London County Council is generally done on the lines suggested by these two instructive incidents, it is not at all surprising that its enormous cost seems so disproportionate to the results attained. As long as there are thirty thousand municipal employés in London thoroughly organized and voting solidly together at municipal elections, there would not seem to be much chance of improving this system. What it may lead to is seen in the unfortunate position of Australia, which has 200,000 men in the Government employ, and remunerative work for only about half of them. To discharge 100,000 of these men would produce frightful misery, if not revolution, and to keep them at work money must be borrowed in London to pay their wages. The London County Council is proceeding by a like path to similar results. It is making large loans, not to carry out necessary public improvements but to pay wages to a crowd of workmen who could not find work elsewhere on terms of equal advantage. This is very dangerous municipal finance, as are most of the schemes of Municipal Socialism.

The search for Republican judiciary candidates in this district is much simplified by the fact that that party has three Justices upon the Supreme Bench appointed by Gov. ODELL to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Judges McADAM, ANDREWS, and BEACH. Although these Judges have no long record of service, their duties have been performed in a manner to commend themselves to the general approbation of the bar. Justice STECKLER in particular has given evidence of the possession of qualities that constitute a sound equipment for the bench. The Democratic Judiciary Convention might with propriety, in Judge STECKLER'S case, pay respect to the principle of disregarding partisanship, as both parties have often done in uniting to continue upon the bench a sitting Judge of acceptable record.

Safes in Pullman Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Pullman car robbers are once more in evidence, would it not be wise and prudent for managers to provide safes in each car for the reception of money or other valuables, the key to be in porter's or conductor's keeping? Then the sleep of the passenger would be sweet and his jewels safe.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

Verona, N. J., Sept. 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Seems More Likely.

"She is plain enough to stop a clock."

"If she's as plain as that I should think she would be more apt to make it run."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Supply at Hand.

Employment Agent—I have a cook that will just suit you. She is a young widow and is very fond of children.

Mrs. Richleigh—But we have no children.

Employment Agent—Oh, that'll be all right, Ma'am. She has six of her own.—Chicago News.

Parting Words.

Mrs. Barnes—I hope you will have a pleasant Winter, Mrs. Howes.

Mrs. Howes—Oh, I am sure to have that. Just think of the amount of enjoyment there will be in telling people what a dreadful time I had at the beach the past Summer on account of the terrible weather!—Boston Transcript.

Might Certify to His Honesty.

"Is that really the spirit of Diogenes?" inquired the man who had paid his fee in advance.

"Yes," replied the spiritualistic medium, "what do you wish to say to him?"

"Ask him if you're the man he was looking for with his lantern."—Philadelphia Press.

THE FOOLISH ONES ABOVE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"They do not know what pleasure is," he often said of those
Who, being rich, still worked away and still had worldly woes;
"If I could have their wealth I'd leave all common cares behind,
And ever linger happily where there was joy to find."

By working long and striving hard wealth came to him at last,
And then he feared it might be lost unless he held it fast.
And those below looked up at him and oft were heard to say:
"Why should a fool who still slaves on have riches, anyway?

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Charlemagne Tower Transferred from Russia to Germany.

Robert S. McCormick from Vienna to St. Petersburg, Succeeded by Bellamy Storer—David E. Thompson of Nebraska to Brazil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following important diplomatic appointments have been announced from the State Department:

Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany.

Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Bellamy Storer of Ohio, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary.

Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

David E. Thompson of Nebraska, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

These appointments are to take effect when Ambassador White leaves Berlin in November.

The disposition made by the President of the general shift along the board in European diplomatic billets evokes some expressions of surprise, but is for the most part well received. There is general gratification at the advancement for Charlemagne Tower. The step up to Berlin rounds out a diplomatic service which has stamped him as an able and worthy representative of his country. It is to be remembered that Mr. Tower now receives the post he wanted in the beginning, when he was sent by President McKinley to Vienna. Mr. McKinley selected Mr. Tower for the Austro-Hungarian Legation as the result of a desire to confer on the Union League Club of Philadelphia an exceptional honor. There were two names before him—that of Mr. Tower and of William Potter. Listening to the ardent recommendations of his friend, the late John Russell Young, who had been a life-long friend of Mr. Tower, and recognizing his ability, President McKinley finally decided to appoint Tower. The latter expressed a wish to go to Berlin, but the President advanced the objection that to send to such an important place one who was without diplomatic training or experience would be unusual and unwise. Now Mr. Tower has moved on through the service at Vienna and St. Petersburg to the original goal of his hopes, having distinguished himself as an exceptionally safe and successful diplomat.

Mr. Bellamy Storer will be well received at Vienna. He was the first Minister sent to Spain after the late war, and he had before him the difficult task of restoring friendly relations between the two governments and making a new treaty on the foundations of the new order of things following the Paris treaty. Both he accomplished well. The family relations between Madrid and Vienna should count for much in Mr. Storer's career in his new post.

Prof. Hardy, at Madrid, will restore the old traditions of scholarship in association with diplomacy. He has had a varied service as Minister, first to Persia and then to Greece and later to Switzerland. He is well known as the author of several good novels, of various essays and reviews, and half a dozen textbooks on mathematics, the branch which he taught when a member of the Faculty of Dartmouth.

He is to be succeeded at Berne by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, now Minister to Brazil. President McKinley appointed Bryan first to be Minister to China; but Mr. Bryan asked on account of his health, having for years been threatened with lung trouble, not to be sent there, and so Mr. Conger, then Minister to Brazil, was sent to China, and Mr. Bryan followed him in Brazil.

The new appointment, that of David E. Thompson, who now goes to Brazil, is interesting because it adds one more rung in the ladder of a man who began at the bottom as a brakeman on a railroad. Thompson was one corner of the triangular Senatorial fight two years ago in Nebraska, and but for having the backing of the Burlington Road, probably would have won out, as he was probably the best politician in the contest. It is said that the selection of Thompson for distinction just now is the work of Senator Dietrich, who profited by his defeat before the Nebraska Legislature. Owing to the pending dispute between Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru over the territory of Acre, and the necessity in the near future of a rearrangement of the tariff arrangements between Brazil and the United States, Mr. Thompson's post will offer considerable opportunity for personal distinction.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—"Will D. E. Thompson accept the place of Minister to Brazil, offered him by the President?" is the query on the lips of every politician in the State capital to-night. His decision means much in this State, and by accepting or refusing he will further the political ends of some and blast the hopes of others.

"The appointment came unexpectedly," he said to THE TIMES correspondent to-night. "I did not ask for it. I cannot say whether I will accept. I refuse to discuss that phase of the matter."

His friends heard of the appointment with regret. They fear to lose his generalship. His enemies who will oppose his elevation to any position in the gift of the State would be glad to see him go. Both Senators Deitrich and Millard would prefer to see him accept. Senator Deitrich is laying his wires for re-election. The ambitions of Mr. Thompson run counter to his own.

Boston Elms Cut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Three of the giant elms on Boston Common were cut down to-day. They stood directly south of the entrance to the Park Street Subway station. The work was done by the Department of Public Works. The trees were probably more than 150 years old and had a diameter of nearly 4 feet. They were in a condition of decay, however, which had led to a fear that they might fall and do serious damage.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulties encountered in our Custom House by the City Bank yesterday to get possession of their gold bullion exemplifies how foolish and embarrassing the regulation is to require Consular certificates, especially when the goods are free or subject to specific duties.

My firm lately received a shipment of mohair from Turkey. The shippers, unfamiliar with the rules of our Custom House, had neglected to send a Custom House invoice and shipping receipt. According to present rules, we were obliged to deposit with Mr. Stranahan a certified check for several thousand dollars, full value of the goods as we had sold and had to deliver them; besides the duties of 12 cents per pound, equal to 50 per cent. of the value. This money was tied up for more than thirty days, until we could get the Consular invoice from Asia Minor.

The regulation was initiated by the wish to learn and to control values of the goods sent here; it would be justifiable in the case of goods that are subject to ad valorem duties if our Appraisers were guided by those certificates, but they are supposed to estimate the values according to their own judgment. Consular invoices are no longer required except in the Custom Houses of semi-barbarous countries. They should have been abolished here long ago.

LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

INDEMNITY AGAINST JAPAN FOR MARCUS ISLAND AFFAIR.

The Honolulu Guano Company Will Ask $4,000,000 for Americans Being Forced to Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Marcus Island incident is to result in a claim for indemnity of $4,000,000 against Japan. News has come here that the Rosehill expedition has returned to Honolulu to report that the island was reached the day after a Japanese man-of-war left, and a detachment of marines was found there as a garrison. The war vessel was unable to remain longer because of a lack of coal. The commander left a note which informed the American commander in most courteous language that his country claimed the island. The ground of the claim was prior discovery, and notice was given that the Japanese Government was prepared to insist on its rights.

After negotiation, Capt. Rosehill secured permission to allow five of his men to land, among them being T. F. Sedgwick of the United States Agricultural Bureau of Hawaii, who accompanied the expedition as an expert to secure samples of the guano deposits. The men were ashore several days making examinations, and found guano of a high grade, indicating that the island is a valuable one. Then they were told by the Japanese commander that they must leave.

Capt. Rosehill at once withdrew the men on shore, and the schooner Whalen set out for Honolulu without having accomplished either of the purposes for which she left Honolulu—to obtain possession of the island and to secure a report of the value of the guano deposits if possession could not be obtained.

The island is also said to be of much value for a cable landing and a possible coaling station. The Honolulu Marcus Island Guano Company will at once send a report to Washington to press its claims against the Japanese Government with the Department of State. The attorney for the company is preparing briefs, and will present a demand for the $4,000,000 indemnity from Japan. The company spent about $10,000 in sending the schooner Whalen to Marcus. This will be included in the claim.

It is claimed that the Japanese commander committed an overt act in forcing the Americans to leave the island. As citizens of a friendly power they were, it is argued, entitled to land on the island for investigation, whether it belonged to Japan or not.

The company will also ask that a warship be sent to Marcus Island to oust the Japanese and put Capt. Rosehill in possession.

REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS.

Commission from the British Iron Trade Association Discusses Industrial Affairs in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Labor conditions in the United States is a subject of a report of the commission from the British Iron Trade Association, which visited the United States and reported upon industrial conditions, and especially those relating to iron and steel. The report says:

"The condition of labor in the United States is a matter that has received a good deal of attention as being fundamental in the progress of American industries, if not also in the relative progress of some of our own. The influence of trades unionism is not nearly so strong nor so aggressive in the United States as in Great Britain. A recent report by the New York Department of Labor shows that, while in Great Britain at a recent date there were 1,950,000 trades unionists, there were only 1,600,000 in the United States and Canada for about twice the population, while Germany is credited with 995,000, or about one-half the British figure.

"The almost absolute freedom of labor has been the chief instrument whereby it has won such conquests in the field of industrial economy during the last quarter of a century.

"The average output per worker has in all cases increased enormously. The minimum wage paid at the blast furnaces is $1.30 per day of twelve hours. I did not get the average wage paid at these works, but A. C. Dinkey, the manager of the Homestead works, recently testified that the average earnings of the workmen there, excluding officials, is $2.73 per day, while the earnings of rollers and heaters rise to $15 per day.

"Workmen appear to enjoy a larger measure of independence, based on the knowledge of the fact that work is more easy to obtain than in older countries; that they are able, as a rule, to save money, and are, therefore, less dependent than when living, as is not unusual in Europe, from hand to mouth, and that they are living under a political régime which is founded on democratic principles.

"Two features of the relations of employers and employed may be named as exercising a powerful influence on the amity of their connection—the first, the encouragement and reward of workmen's inventions, and the second, the readiness with which workmen of exceptional capacity can themselves become employers and capitalists."

DEPARTMENT CLERK'S CASE.

Miss Taylor Fighting Against Dismissal for Criticising the President Regarding Philippines Expressions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Miss Rebecca Taylor, the sister-in-law of Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who was dismissed from the Adjutant General's office for writing an article criticising President Roosevelt on his expressions in regard to the Philippines, is prosecuting her suit against Secretary Root to establish her rights under the civil service law. The Secretary in his answer filed by District Attorney Gould, denies that she was dismissed without being given an opportunity to explain her actions.

In her demurrer filed to-day Miss Taylor says the civil service rules have the force of law and are binding upon the Secretary of War; that she was removed from the competitive service without warrant or authority of law; that the Secretary of War attempted to remove her from her position without just cause; that he attempted to remove her from her position without a hearing; that the power of appointment and removal by the head of the Executive department is regulated by Congress and the rules promulgated by the President, and that neither the Secretary of War nor the person at the head of any other executive department has any constitutional right to remove an employe from office in violation of the rules of the Civil Service Commission as defined by law.

Nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK—Twenty-eighth District, C. Frank Smith, Democrat; Twenty-ninth District, Martin F. Dillon, Democrat.

IOWA—Eleventh District, J. M. Parsons, Democrat.

Partner to Leave Chicago Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A. M. Day, of Counselman & Day, will retire from the firm Nov. 1. The house is one of the oldest in Lasalle Street. It was organized eighteen years ago with Charles Counselman and Mr. Day as sole partners. At present it consists of Charles G. Smith and Harry Sturtivant besides the two original members. Mr. Day's departure will make no change in the affairs of the house, which will continue in business with the remaining members. Mr. Day was at one time a partner of Cyrus W. Field.

Lawyer Lamb Quits Peter Power Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Notice has been received at the Federal Court offices in this city that George A. Lamb has withdrawn form Peter Power's famous anti-merger suit. Lamb is popularly credited with having originated the Power suit, and his retirement marks the virtual end of the case. A hearing that was to have been held in Minneapolis yesterday was adjourned until 10 A. M. next Monday.

WHY MEDICAL REFEREE OF PENSION OFFICE WENT

Regarded as an Attempt to Appease the G. A. R.

The Displaced Official Has Been an Object of Attack in Fight Against Mr. Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Explanations were to be had to-day for the removal of Dr. Raub of Philadelphia from the position of Chief Medical Referee of the Pension Office. The general drift of them is that Dr. Raub has been a scapegoat to appease those who have been conducting a fight on Pension Commissioner Evans and officials of the bureau who refused to let down the bars to indiscriminate demands for pensions.

The place recently held by Dr. Raub commands $3,000 salary, and is one of the best in the office. Dr. Raub has been the object of attack from the Grand Army ever since that organization began to show its offended attitude toward Commissioner Evans.

It is claimed Dr. Raub represented a policy of keeping the number of pensions allowed equal to the reductions in the pension rolls from death. This reduction is now about $35,000 annually, and it is declared by Grand Army men who sought to have Dr. Raub deposed that he pursued a well-defined policy to see that the pensions allowed did not exceed that number, without regard to the merits of the cases, while they claim the merits would have resulted in a greater number of allowances had they been considered without reference to securing certain desired results.

As soon as Mr. Evans retired from the position of Commissioner a special board of medical review was appointed to take up the 15,000 cases that were at that time pending on appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, in order to determine whether any of them under more recent rulings or the law could be allowed.

This work is still in progress, but it is said that its results have been sufficient to give Commissioner Ware reason for making a change in the position of medical referee.

Dr. Samuel Houston, who has been promoted to take the place vacated by Dr. Raub, has been a member of the Medical Board of the Pension Office for twelve years, and great confidence is expressed in his ability and judgment. He is from Lancaster, Penn., and came to this city when a young man and practiced medicine here. Eighteen years ago he entered the Pension Office, and after six years was assigned to the work on which he has been engaged for twelve years.

He has not been in the army, but he is regarded as thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the veterans. When a young man his health was so poor as to lead to his rejection for army service during the civil war.

Neither Commissioner Ware nor ex-Medical Referee Raub would discuss the action of the Commissioner to-day. Mr. Ware said it was a matter he had not discussed for publication, and he did not wish to do so. Dr. Raub said he was a subordinate and did not wish to say anything about the bureau's action.

John McElroy, Senior Vice Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, said to-day that Dr. Raub had been regarded as merely an instrument in the hands of Commissioner Evans for securing certain results in the aggregate of pensions allowed.

"There has been no objection to Dr. Raub," he said, "except that he has pursued a policy that has been extremely unjust to veterans. There has been no desire to see him dismissed from the Pension Office, but only to secure his removal to another position."

"Will this action make the Pension Office organization acceptable to the Grand Army?" Mr. McElroy was asked.

He hesitated a moment, and then indicated that he believed that it would do so, and that the fight of the Grand Army was not directed to any one else.

VIEWS OF AN OUTSIDER ON CONDITIONS HERE.

Writer Says No Occasional Visitor Would Know that New York Is Under Reform Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Charles M. Pepper, one of the best-known writers in Washington, one of the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress, and who declined an appointment as Secretary of the Philippine Commission, is in New York studying conditions. In a letter from New York published in The Evening Star of this city to-night he says, in part:

"No one who is in the habit of visiting New York at intervals would know that to-day the city is under a reform municipal administration which was chosen on a non-partisan platform. In the neighborhood of the Broadway hotels, and also of the more pretentious and select ones on Fifth Avenue, the signs of the old times are manifest. If New York is not wide open now as to public license for most kinds of vice, it never has been wide open. If anything, the limits of the Tenderloin district seem to have spread.

"One explanation of this condition is that it is not entirely due to the police or political demoralization, but rather is the outcome of the present period of prosperity. Extravagance is riotous. It hardly can be said that the metropolis is running mad in the pursuit of wealth. The wealth seems to have been gained, and the race is to spend it as riotously as possible.

"Nor is all the demoralization to be charged to the New Yorkers themselves. The house detective in one of the ultra-fashionable hotels told me with pride that New York was becoming another Paris. 'Everybody who makes money comes to New York for a good time,' he said. The appearances support his assertion.

"I have found a pretty general opinion that, while the existing conditions are deplorable, they are not entirely due to a police system honeycombed with hostility to reform, or even to politics. I even have heard questioned the wisdom of fusion movements in municipal affairs and a preference for party government as a means of securing responsibility. This has come from men who took part in the movement of last year and who were hopeful of non-partisan municipal government. Their discouragement is due to the failure of individuals rather than to the weakness of a non-partisan municipality.

"Some of the men elected on the ticket with Mayor Low have not come up to their promises. Others who were appointed to important positions also have been failures. Whatever else he does, the ward politician who gets into office is careful not to snub the public. The reformer, on the contrary, seems to think that official responsibility puts him above the public, and he resents either suggestion or criticism. That is one very serious weakness of Mayor Low's administration.

"It is an old story in New York of ambitious Democrats, who are too independent to bow their neck to Tammany, or who cannot get recognition from the organization, joining reform movements, and thus establishing their own political importance. Tammany always keeps watch on these men. It bears no resentment and follows strictly the maxim not to keep books in politics.

"Tammany itself, I am assured, is on its good behavior. Mr. Sport Murphy, the new head, has lofty ideals, and actually a much worse choice might have been made by the organization in choosing a boss. Bankers and other eminent citizens who do not identify themselves with soiled politics are being tempted to take place as delegates to political conventions. Some of them spurn the proffer. Others don't. They may think they can make Tammany better than it is. To encourage their belief the organization may turn down the Hon. Mr. Devery in spite of his having vindicated his claim to the leadership in his district. But he will come up again, and it will really be worth while to watch and see whether he has a hand in nominating a Presidential candidate in 1904."

A BATTLE IN MACEDONIA

Three Hundred Bulgarians and Turkish Troops Engaged.

The Former Force the Soldiers' Cordon —Heavy Losses on Both Sides— Turkish Militia Called Out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—Three hundred Bulgarian revolutionists who were surrounded by Turkish troops in the Vilayet of Salonika succeeded in forcing the cordon after a sanguinary fight, in which both sides suffered severe losses.

Reinforcements of troops have been sent in pursuit of the Bulgarians.

The Turkish Government, it is said, has decided to call out fifteen battalions of redifs (militia) to deal with the revolutionary bands which are roaming in Macedonia.

SALONIKA, Sept. 26.—The militia reserves have been called out, and troops are being dispatched into the interior of Macedonia.

ROUMANIAN JEWISH QUESTION.

Great Britain Has as Yet Received No Replies to Her Note—Russia's Attitude Unfavorable.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Thus far the British Government has received no replies from the signatories of the Berlin treaty to its note, supporting Secretary Hay's initiative, on the question of the treatment of the Roumanian Jews.

The Government of Roumania, however, through its Minister in London, has submitted a long exposition of the situation from the Roumanian standpoint, explaining that the Government is not in a position to prevent the emigration of Jews, and asking whether the views of the British Government coincide with those of the United States Secretary of State.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The Russian Foreign Office has not yet acted on Secretary Hay's note on the subject of the Roumanian Jews. It does not anticipate practical results therefrom.

Apparently Russia intends to leave the initiative to the other signatories, as the question is regarded as an internal affair of Roumania. The Government of Russia is not inclined to insist on the performance of the Berlin treaty.

It is pointed out that, even if the powers acquiesced in Secretary Hay's proposal, Roumania could always claim that her anti-Semitic legislation was non-religious and purely economic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The report that the Government of Roumania has discontinued the issuance of passports to Jews intending to emigrate to America, though not officially confirmed, is regarded by the Washington authorities as an immediate and direct recognition by Roumania of the accuracy of the statements made by Secretary Hay.

The suspension of this emigration would be regarded as removing the only direct issue between the United States and Roumania, and while America may continue to have deep concern in the betterment of the condition of the Roumanian Jews, the United States Government must, for the time being, rest content with what it has done by issuing the note to the powers.

As to the effect upon the Jews themselves of the suspension of the right to emigrate to America, the opinion here is that the order will accenuate the evils from which the Jews are suffering, and in the end, by attracting the attention of the powers and exciting the humane sentiments of civilization, force the amelioration of the condition of the Jews.

APPROVES MR. HAY'S ACTION.

Article on the Roumanian Jewish Question by Anatole Leroy Beaulieu.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Writing in to-day's L'European on the Roumanian Jewish question, Anatole Leroy Beaulieu, the well-known authority on political economy, in an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, says Secretary Hay's action is perhaps unprecedented in diplomatic history, but after all the United States has a direct interest in the question, and it has become for London and New York a distinctly domestic affair, with sociological and economic bearings.

Neither in spirit nor in letter, says M. Beaulieu, has the Berlin Treaty been respected. The Jews have almost been deprived of both spiritual and material sustenance, and the schools are practically closed against them.

Many Greek Emigrants to America.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard draws attention to the exodus of emigrants to the United States, which, he says, is probably due to the failure of the currant crop in Greece. Official reports say that 8,000 persons have emigrated in the past year, and that this exodus continues.

LANDING OF MARINES IN COLOMBIA JUSTIFIED.

Made Necessary by the Treaty of 1846— No Further United States Force Now Needed on the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—In regard to the protest against the landing of American marines on the Isthmus made to Commander McLean of the Cincinnati by Gov. Salazar of Panama, on the ground that the Colombian Government has ample force to protect the lives and property of foreigners, it is pointed out here that the Governor's argument takes into consideration only half of the main treaty obligation with regard to the isthmus, assumed in the convention of New Granada, signed in 1846 by the United States and Colombia. The dominant factor which influenced the landing of the marines was the obligation which the United States took upon itself by the treaty of 1846 in these words:

"The United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

Furthermore, in respect to the Governor's reported declaration that he considers the landing of the United States naval force an attempt to assume the sovereignty of Colombia, attention is directed to this declaration in the same paragraph of the treaty:

"The United States also guarantee * * * the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister, received a cablegram to-day from Gov. Salazar reciting the fact that he had lodged a protest with Commander McLean. The legation officials are inclined to think that it was not altogether the act of landing the marines that led to the protest and criticism, but rather the manner in which the United States authority has been exercised, particularly in the disarmament of veteran soldiers of Colombia before their transit over the railroad. The legation officials do not expect Gov. Salazar's protest to the State Department unless instructions directing such a step be received from the Colombian Government. Their opinion is that matters will be smoothed out without further friction.

So far neither the State Department nor the Navy Department has been informed officially of the protest of the Governor.

The Navy Department to-day gave out the following statement:

"Commander McLean cables that for the present situation the United States forces now on the isthmus will be sufficient. Accordingly no more need be sent, unless some unforeseen contingency should arise. It is thought that the marine battalion being assembled at Norfolk probably will not have to be sent to the isthmus."

When children are fretful without apparent cause—always ailing, puny, delicate, and you "cannot make out what is the matter," Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will generally bring them round aright.—Adv.

MOORISH PRISON REFORM.

Sultan Carrying Out His Promise to Improve the Prisoners' Condition— Many Persons Released.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says the Sultan of Morocco is carrying out his promise to improve the prisons and the condition of the prisoners.

At Fez the prisons have been cleaned and drainage systems and a perpetual supply of fresh running water have been introduced. Food is being supplied to the prisoners by the Moroccan Government.

Inquiries are being made in regard to the charges under which the prisoners are being incarcerated, and a large number of persons have been released.

The officials have been instructed to institute similar reforms everywhere else in the country. Regular lists of prisoners and charge sheets are to be kept.

The correspondent says the reforms are due in considerable degree to the Howard Association.

TRANSVAAL TAX QUESTION.

The People of the Colony Partially Reassured in Regard to the British Government's Intentions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lord Milner's letter to the Political Association and the utterances of responsible English papers have, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, removed some of the bad impressions evoked by ill-advised rumors of impending excessive taxation.

The correspondent says, however, that in the present state of the public mind most things would be believed of the home Government. Regarding the expenditure of the taxation ultimately to be decided upon, the Transvaal will not object if some of the money be spent on the other South African colonies.

The correspondent declares that the hard fact must be faced that there is going to be a long struggle to make South Africa British in heart as well as in name. Prosperity in the country would prove a powerful lever in Great Britain's hands, and must form the keynote of the policy if future generations are to be able to say, "Until the British régime we did not know what prosperity meant."

A dispatch from Pretoria to The Times says the work of the Royal Commission on Martial Law is practically finished, as there are very few cases for inquiry in Natal owing to the absence of disloyalty there on any large scale.

MASCAGNI'S AMERICAN VISIT.

An Interview with the Composer, Who Sails for New York on the Philadelphia To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Pietro Mascagni and his wife have arrived here on their way to America, where Mascagni will fulfill an engagement to conduct a hundred performances of his own operas by a company formed under his supervision. He embarks on the American liner Philadelphia at Cherbourg to-morrow. He is very enthusiastic over his trip to the United States, which he will now visit for the first time.

In an interview, Signor Mascagni pointed out that the administration of the Liceo Musicale Rossini, at Pesaro, of which he is Director, voted his dismissal on account of his acceptance of the American engagement, which involved such a prolonged absence from Italy, on the ground that he was sacrificing art to dollars. However, the public feeling in his favor was so strong that the Minister of Fine Arts intervened and revoked the decision.

Mascagni goes from New York direct to Washington, in order to be present at the first performance of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," for which he composed the incidental music. In this connection, Mascagni remarked:

"I was so inspired by the dramatic situations that I did not need to consult Mr. Caine, whom I have not yet met."

The composer went on to say:

"I consider that America possesses great musical artists. I met a number of Americans who were studying in Italy, and found them quite on a par with native artists.

"The collective orchestras of New York, Boston, and Washington have a world-wide reputation, and I am very anxious to hear them. I have followed the development of institutes of music in the United States, and hope to find enough leisure during my stay there to make a close study of them.

"I am convinced that I shall get fair treatment from the American critics, judging by the reception they have given to 'Cavalleria Rusticana' throughout America. Their criticisms show thorough musical knowledge."

Signor Mascagni does not think he has been fairly treated by the Italian critics, who, he says, disapprove of his independent, revolutionary ideas.

WAITING ON MASCAGNI.

Production of "The Eternal City" May Be Delayed by Non-Arrival of Piano Score.

George Tyler of Liebler & Co., who is to produce Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" in the United States this season, has not yet received the piano score written for it by Mascagni, and is afraid that he will have to postpone, or cancel, the proposed performance at Washington on Oct. 6, and some of the other near engagements.

When Mr. Tyler was in Italy last Summer making arrangements for the production it was agreed that the music would be delivered by Mascagni in August. August passed without a word from the composer. Mr. Tyler cabled Aug. 30 to know if the music had been sent and received a reply that it was on the way here. When two more weeks had elapsed Mascagni was cabled again, and replied that the music had been sent on the St. Paul. That ship came to port safely, but without a line from Mascagni, and the cablegram and several more were sent to the composer without reply.

In desperation Mr. Tyler thought of the London production, and cabled to Beerbohm Tree to know if he had gotten his music, and if he had to send a copy here. Yesterday Mr. Tree cabled that a copy was on the Campania, which is due here a week from to-day.

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Fiske's production of Paul Heyse's play "Mary of Magdala," will be seen at the Pabst Theatre in Milwaukee on Oct. 23. The company then goes to Chicago, where it opens on Oct. 27 at the Grand Opera House for an engagement of several weeks. Then the play comes to New York.

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Kirke La Shelle, the theatrical manager, was taken ill two days ago with stomach trouble. It was stated at his home yesterday that his condition was slightly improved.

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Charles Frohman went to Buffalo yesterday to arrange for the production there on Monday by Ethel Barrymore, at the Star Theatre, of "A Country Mouse" and "Carrots," which come to the Savoy on Oct. 6.

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The mammoth cakewalk to be given by the Theatrical Business Men's Club of this city will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 25.

Passengers for America.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Gen. Booth will be a passenger on the American liner Philadelphia, which is to sail from Southampton to-morrow for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 26.—The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, has among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Berlah Wilkins, and Mrs. J. Wanamaker.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continued depressing weather had its effect on the horse shows at Tuxedo and Mineola. At the first-named place, however, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., gave a dinner-dance, and for this evening there are several entertainments arranged, and at the club there will be a number of dinners. There will also be a dance at the Morristown Club this evening, and this afternoon, weather permitting, there will be a drag hunt at Meadow Brook.

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Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan will occupy the residence of Gen. Horace Porter, on Madison Avenue, this Winter. This is the first season in years that Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have had a town house. They have usually passed a great part of the season at their home in the Wheatley Hills.

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The arrival of Lord and Lady Gordon Lennox on the Celtic yesterday was one of the incidents of the day which interested society. Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Kathleen Neilson were also expected in the afternoon, despite the very bad weather which made their trip from Albany most disagreeable and slow. They are traveling in an automobile with Mrs. J. D. Kenny as chaperone.

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The flags at the Calumet and Union Clubs were at half-mast yesterday for Alexander Harvey, who died on Thursday at Albany. Mr. Harvey was one of the best-known clubmen and one of the most popular. He was a bachelor and had a host of friends. He was born in Buffalo, and came of an old family well known in Central and Northern New York. During the past year Mr. Harvey had been secretary to Charles Boyd, State Commissioner of Public Works. He was taken ill a week ago.

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The Calumet Club was in mourning also for Duncan Hunter, who joined the club in 1900. Duncan Hunter was the son-in-law of ex-Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island, and was of an old and well-known Scottish family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are expected in New York to-day. They closed their Newport house yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French have left for the Hot Springs of Virginia.

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Mrs. William A. Lottimer, who died this week and who will be buried this morning from the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was the daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll of this city. Her husband was one of the Lottimer heirs, who owned the property on which the Hotel Brunswick still stands. Mrs. John Bloodgood and Mrs. William L. Pomeroy were among the other heirs.

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Count Prat, who for some years has been connected with the Italian Consulate in this city, will leave shortly to take charge of a diplomatic mission in the North of China.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. William E. Carter are to spend a month at the Hot Springs of Virginia. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and many others of the Newport colony will also be there.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker are booked to sail on the Teutonic from Liverpool on Wednesday next. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford, who have been in Europe since the Spring, are expected to return to New York in about three weeks.

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There arrived yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam, among others, Prof. F. H. Giddings, Mrs. Giddings, E. Starr Giddings, and the Misses C. L. and E. R. Giddings, L. R. Snowden, Mrs. S. Snowden, and the Misses M. F. and L. H. Snowden, Mrs. George H. Danforth, Miss Isabelle Danforth, and Francis J. and Nicholas Danforth, Prof. A. M. Elliot, the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, Mrs. Burrell, and the Misses Katherine and M. Burrell.

TUXEDO'S HORSE SHOW.

Good Entries and a Large Attendance Despite Inclement Weather— Some Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The horse reigned at Tuxedo to-day, and perhaps never before has there been shown so much interest in a horse show by the Tuxedo cottagers and their guests as to-day, when the third annual horse show given by the Tuxedo Park Horse Show Association was begun. Despite the downpour of rain and the muddy, wet track, there was a good crowd present. Prominent among the guests was Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, visiting Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., who viewed the horses with great interest, and the Misses Harriman, who had many blue ribbon horses in to-day's show.

Mrs. Jules Vatable won in the ladies' harness horses, driving singly and in pairs; also P. Lorillard had the largest number of prize winners in to-day's show.

Fourteen classes were judged, and it required all day to finish the work. The rain came down in torrents at times and the track in front of the grand stand was like a mortar bed, but a large tent was erected in an adjoining field, which served as a shelter for the judges at times. The Horse Show Committee consisted of Richard Mortimer, George Griswold, George E. Dodge, Theodore Frelinghuysen, W. M. V. Hoffman, Charles B. Alexander, Pierre Lorillard, and W. P. Hamilton. The judges were Frank K. Sturgis, Charles P. Williams, William Pollock, Col. Treat, and Capt. St. John Crebet.

Others present were Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Stoddard, and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman.

A dinner was given by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard in the evening, followed by a dance at her cottage; also a luncheon was given by T. Frelinghuysen at the clubhouse, at which were present the Horse Show Committee, including the judges.

Some of the awards were:

Saddle horses, 14.2 hands and under 15.2; prize given by W. M. V. Hoffman.—J. Henry Smith's Kentucky first, Miss Price Collier's Betsy second, and W. P. Hamilton's Lucy Webb third. Ten entries.

Single horses in harness, 15.1 hands and under 15.3; prize given by Henry W. Poor.—Richard Mortimer's Game Cock first, Westmoreland Davis's Motion second, and W. M. V. Hoffman's Champagne third. Ten entries.

Pairs, to be shown to omnibus or wagonette; prize given by Price Collier.—E. M. Post's Billy Boy and Maria first, P. Lorillard's Cyclone and St. Pat second, W. P. Hamilton's Borrow and Bed third.

Work teams employed in the park; prize given by George F. Baker.—George Hudson's pairs, first and second.

Lady's saddle horse, under 15.1 hands; prize given by F. B. Keech.—Pierre Lorillard's Beau, ridden by Miss Kane, first; W. P. Hamilton's Lucky Webb second, and R. Fulton Cutting's Alphonse third. Five entries.

Saddle ponies, under 14.2; prize given by Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.—Miss Carol Harriman's Gypsy first, Warren D. Robbins's Duchess second, and William Rodwald's Beauty third. Seven entries.

Lady's appointment pairs, driven by lady to victoria or cabriolet; horses to count 50 per cent., carriage and appointment 50 per cent.; prize given by Mrs. Jules J. Vatable.—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander's Peacock and Chester first, Mrs. E. R. Adee's Friar Tuck and Little John second, and Pierre Lorillard's Cyclone and St. Pat third. Four entries.

Single road-horse trotters, to be shown to wagon; prize given by Charles B. Alexander.—W. M. V. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes first, Theodore Frelinghuysen's Ashland Maid second, Arden Farm's Siere King Renne third. Ten entries.

Ladies' Hunters, to be driven by ladies; prize given by A. D. Juilliard.—Miss Mary Harriman's Sun Maid first, Miss Carol Harriman's Columbine second.

Single horses in harness, under 15.1 hands; prize given by Richard Delafield.—A. H. Rutherford's Maybe first, Pierre Lorillard's Beau second, and Miss Harriet Alexander's Magic third. Ten entries.

Single horses, not under 14.2 hands, to be shown first in harness, then under saddle; prize given by William N. Rodewald.—J. O. Green's Doll Tearsheet, Sire Lexington Chief, Jr., first, Miss Mary Harriman's Maud B., second; Miss Isabella Tilford's Baby third. Fourteen entries.

Children's saddle ponies, under 14, to be ridden by children; prize given by Herbert C. Pell.—Averill Harriman's Gypsy, ridden by himself, first; E. M. Post's Zaza second, and W. P. Hamilton's Major third. Seven entries.

Pairs of horses in harness, under 15.1; prize given by Mrs. J. V. Olcott.—Pierre Lorillard's Beau and Airs and Grace first, J. Henry Smith's Violet and Elsie second, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable's Folette and Watchim third. Five entries.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Anna M. Taft, widow of George Collins, who had a wide circle of friends among the Summer residents, died quite suddenly at her residence on Cottage Street. She had been in poor health for several months, and recently returned from Canada, where she had spent the Summer in the hope of recovering from her illness. Mrs. Collins had made her home in Newport for a score of years. She leaves two sons, Dr. George L. Collins and Dr. Charles F. Collins, and two daughters, Miss Collins and Mrs. Bradford Norman.

Siegfried Bloom, chauffeur for W. W. Sherman, has decided not to go to the Supreme Court with the case against him for violating the law against overspeeding of automobiles in the public highways. When the case was tried last Tuesday and Bloom was found guilty, it was understood that he would take an appeal to the higher court, but this morning in the District Court he was fined $15 and costs, and paid. This is the largest fine that has been imposed this year for fast automobile driving.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will close their Newport cottage to-morrow and go to New York.

Miss May Goelet has gone to Staatsburg, on the Hudson, where she is the guest of the Misses Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earl Sheffield are visiting Mrs. Sheffield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

The New Cliffs Hotel will remain open for some time yet. Two of the cottages connected with the hotel are still occupied, and there are a score or more guests at the hotel, the latter including Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and children.

Mrs. John J. Mason and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave luncheons to-day.

James J. Van Alen will give dinners to-morrow and Sunday evening, and Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke will entertain at dinner Saturday night.

HAPPENINGS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Friday was an exceptionally lively day among the Tuxedo cottagers in spite of the downpour of rain. Outside there were many social functions scheduled for the day.

A luncheon was given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer at their cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde entertained at dinner during the evening, as also did Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

The principal functions of the evening were the dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, one at their cottage and one at the club, for the younger set, at which Miss Alice Roosevelt was present. After dinner all assembled at the Lorillard cottage, where a dance was given. Among the guests were:

Miss Alice Roosevelt,	H. I. Barley,
Mrs. Hugo Baring,	Eugene Hale,
Miss Eleanor Jay,	Miss Mary Harriman,
Mr. Winthrop,	Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman,
Miss C. Bryce,	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill Prentice,	Mr. Newbold,
	Miss Reed,
Baron Ritter,	Mr. Johnson,
Miss May Talafee,	Miss Helen Cutting,
Mr. Taylor,	Miss Wilmerding,
Mr. H. Patter,	J. M. Gerard,
Lucus Wilmerding, Jr.,	Miss Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,	Miss C. Harriman,
	Miss Kennicut.

Has Leased Gen. Porter's Residence.

Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, has leased his residence in this city, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, to E. D. Morgan, the financier and yachtsman. The lease, which covers only a short term, was negotiated through Herbert A. Sherman.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most satisfactory of the small traveling writing cases is in the form of a tiny dress suit case. There is a writing tablet over a compartment for paper with ink bottle and place for pens at the end, all on one side, and on the other compartments for envelopes, letters, &c. One advantage of this case is that, having a stiff cover, the paper does not have a mashed appearance after it has been on a short tour, as paper carried in some of the softer writing cases is apt to have.

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Who would believe that one could get candy into a small riding whip about large enough for a good-sized doll? Or into a riding crop, either? But both of these are used for bonbon boxes, and very attractive little boxes they are, too. They cost 15 and 20 cents apiece.

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There is a nice little slate with a sponge attached which serves for the same purpose, and what looks to be a child's wooden whistle, but is pasteboard, like the rest. There is nothing in designs which come amiss to the bonbon box man.

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Smart wash waists come in a basket weave material of cotton and silk, the meshes of different sizes and rather coarse. The waists are made in a simple tailor style, and have large pearl buttons.

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Pongee silk is such a useful material. It is delightful for gowns, for shirt waists, for all kinds of underwear, and there is nothing better for pajamas. A pretty pair of these can be bought for $6.75; a good deal, it seems, for a garment for the night, but pongee will wear, and it is always comfortable and looks well. This particular set of pajamas is prettily made. The little jacket has a simple turn-down collar around the neck, is made with a few side plaits on either side of the front, and has the appearance of fastening with little frog-like affairs of silk the color of the pongee. These instead of buttoning have a silk cord on each side, and tie.

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Other pajamas which are attractive and serviceable are of white madras, and cost $2.75. They have a military style, a little standing band around the neck, open at one side, and have flat frog-like pieces of white braid set on diagonally, and in the centre of each a big white pearl button, for the garment buttons.

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One can have hemstitched turn-over collars of white wash silk, the collars and cuffs for 40 cents a set.

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A stunning pattern in one of those broad sash ribbons is in pink roses and lilacs, white and purple.

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An effective fur cape combines ermine with gray squirrel. There is a deep cape which will reach nearly to the waist of the ermine, outlined with the gray squirrel, and broad tippet-like ends of the squirrel in the front. The under side of the garment is of gray and white fur.

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Another gray squirrel neck piece is simply a broad band of the fur which goes around the neck and falls in two long ends in the front nearly to the feet. This has two steel colored metal clasps which encircle the two bands of fur on either side at the neck, and are joined by a chain.

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Another short cape with long ends of Alaska sable has similar clasps, but of gilt.

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White caracal forms the body of another cape which has gray fur ends and gray fur outlining the cape and forming the collar. There are metal clasps also to this collar, these set upon strips of white fur.

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In bearskin there is a regular round boa with long ends and a muff as large as a small bear itself.

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In the tippet ends to the squirrelskin collars the skins have the appearance of being put on in layers, which gives a little ridge to the fur every five or six inches. There are sable tails to the squirrel and caracal collar, and some of the Alaska sable collars have three large tails on each of the ends.

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An ermine jacket which is finished with gray squirrel has a belt of gold embroidery.

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Narrow bands of beaver are seen on many of the children's bonnets.

DEATH OF JOHN LATEY.

Was Editor of The Sketch and The Penny Illustrated Paper—Born in 1842.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—John Latey, editor of The Sketch and of The Penny Illustrated Paper, died in this city this morning after a long illness. He was born in 1842.

John Latey was the eldest son of the late John L. Latey, for many years the editor of The Illustrated London News. He was educated at Barnstaple. In 1861 he commenced his journalistic career on The Penny Illustrated Paper, which he founded. For The Illustrated London News he reported Parliamentary proceedings under the caption of "The Silent Member." He was also for a time assistant editor and dramatic critic of the same paper. With the late Capt. Mayne Reid he was joint editor of The Boys' Illustrated News.

As an author he was known through the novelettes "Love Clouds," "The River of Life," "A Daughter of the People," "A London Prima Donna," "Hearts Are Trumps," &c.; the comedietta "The Rose of Hastings," a life of Gen. Gordon, and translations from the French.

He was a founder of the London Press Club and a Fellow of the Journalists' Institute.

GREAT ELECTRICAL ADVANCE.

United States' Supremacy Pointed Out Before American Institute of Engineers.

At the first of the monthly Winter meetings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held last night at 12 West Thirty-first Street, the President, Charles F. Scott, said that since the organization of the institute, in 1884, the value of electrical installations in the United States outside of telegraph and telephone plants had increased from $1,000,000 to over $4,000,000,000.

"The United States," he added, "with only one-fifth of the population of Europe and Great Britain, has two and one-third times the kilowatt capacity in power stations, and three and one-half the mileage of electric railways. The power houses in operation and under contract in New York City would replace all the central stations for lighting and power in Great Britain or Germany; they would operate all the electric railways of Great Britain and Europe combined; one alone would be sufficient for the railways of Germany, and the output of a single generator would run all the railways of Switzerland."

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Tariff Committee is now working, as one member says, with "automobile speed." In order to conclude the second reading and have the scheme ready for renewed discussion should the Reichstag reassemble next month, all attempts at elaborate debate on the part of the opposition are crushed by the Agrarian majority by means of the closure.

Another French Officer Dismissed.

NANTES, Sept. 26.—Commandant Leroy Laduric of the Nineteenth Infantry, who was placed under arrest in August for refusing to obey an order to aid in closing unauthorized schools, has been tried by court-martial and dismissed from the service. Laduric admitted the charge of disobedience, but declared that his conscience forbade him to participate in anti-religious measures and evicting women, which he did not consider to be the duties of the army.

Mills—Goodale.

The marriage of Irving Parker Mills and Miss Sophia Goodale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Goodale of this city, took place last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw. A reception followed. Miss Mary E. Cook of Brooklyn was maid of honor and the best man was George C. Mills. The couple will leave to-day on an extended bridal tour.

To Take Cablegrams to Martinique.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday made the following announcement: "We are advised that a daily service has been established by the Government of Martinique to convey telegrams between St. Lucia and Martinique."

Business Notices.

Neglect your hair and lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color. HINDERCORN'S, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MARRIED.

MILLS—GOODALE.—On Friday evening, Sept. 26, 1902, by Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Sophia Bushnell Goodale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Goodale, to Mr. Irving Parker Mills.

TAYLOR—TUCKER.—On the 24th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., by Rev. J. A. Register, Mary McEvers, daughter of the late William W. Taylor, to Robert Tucker, both of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, July 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, Monday, September 29, 11 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

COLLINS.—At Newport, R. I., on Sept. 25, Anna M. Taft, widow of George Collins, aged 75 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLETTE.—At her residence, 240 West 72d St., Hannah J. Gillette, widow of the late Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral service at her residence, Monday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M.

HARVEY.—At Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26, Alexander, son of the late Alexander W. Harvey, in his 44th year.
Funeral notice later.
Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HUMPHREYS.—At Princeton, N. J., Sept. 26, Willard Humphreys, aged 35 years, son of the late Mary Cunningham and A. Willard Humphreys.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, Elizabeth, wife of the late Thomas Lawton of New Haven, Conn., and daughter of the late William and Janette Goodwin of London, England. A short service will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Theodore Harris, 135 East 54th St., on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 10:30 o'clock.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas J. Lawton, 493 Winthrop Av., New Haven, Conn., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

LOTTIMER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902, at Woodmere, L. I., Grace Carroll, wife of William A. Lottimer, and daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll of New York.
Funeral will be held on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.

McKEE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 25, Martha, daughter of the late Joseph and Jane McKee.
Service at the chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

POST.—Thursday night, Sept. 25, 1902, at her residence, No. 37 Central Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, Caroline Tibbitts, widow of the late Col. James Byers Post and daughter of the late Calvin W. How.
Funeral private.

SINGER.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, Isaac A. Singer, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral private at the residence of his son, Charles A. Singer, Larchmont. Please omit flowers.

STORY.—Harry S., Suddenly, on Sept. 26, 39 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TODD.—On Friday, Sept. 26, 1902, at Dunellen, N. J., Meribah Toms, wife of Reverend Augustus F. Todd, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence on Monday, Sept. 29, at 1 P. M. Interment at Somerville, N. J.

WALES.—Suddenly, in Boston, Sept. 23, Maria W. Wales, widow of George W. Wales, in her 86th year.

WARTH.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, Henry Warth, beloved husband of Mary Louisa and son of Apollonia Warth and the late Albin Warth, in his 50th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Smith's Terrace, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 28, at 8 P. M. Private interment on Monday at convenience of family.

WILEY.—At Brielle, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 25, William H. Wiley, in his 72d year.
Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Prior to

The AEOLIAN Company's Removal to their New 12-story Building, 5th Avenue and 34th Street (About October 1st)

Special Sale of Slightly Used

AEOLIANS

At Reduced Prices

THIS special sale of slightly used Aeolians at reduced prices should focus the attention of all intending purchasers—not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME GUARANTEE.

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

THERE WILL ALSO BE INCLUDED A FEW PIANOLAS which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. This special sale will last until October 1st only.

AMONG THE INSTRUMENTS OFFERED:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.		Regular Price.	Special Price.
ORCHESTRELLES	$1,500	$1,250	AEOLIAN STYLE 1050	$275	$125
GRANDS	750	500	AEOLIAN STYLE 750	230	115
AEOLIAN STYLE 1500	500	250	AEOLIAN STYLE 800	210	100
AEOLIAN STYLE 1450	350	200	PRINCESS (Single Reed)	75	55
AEOLIAN STYLE 1250	350	200	PRINCESS (Double Reed)	125	85

Regular Price. Special Price.
AERIOL PIANOS $750 $500

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St.

DEATH OF PROF. HUMPHREYS.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Prof. Willard Humphreys, the head of the Department of German at Princeton University, died at his home on Bayard Lane this afternoon. His death was the result of an overdose of choral, taken last Sunday to allay a toothache. Oxygen had been administered and artificial respiration kept up until Wednesday morning, when the patient recovered sufficiently to be walked around. The heart action then began to fail under the influence of the drug, and though the strongest stimulants were used, it finally gave out to-day.

Prof. Humphreys was born thirty-five years ago in Brooklyn, where he spent the early years of his life, and received his early education at the Polytechnic School. After graduation here, he studied three years in the German Gymnasium at Hanover. He also graduated from Columbia College, in the class of '88, receiving degrees in medicine and law. In 1893 he came to Princeton, spending two years in the Latin Department, changing then to the German Department, of which he was the head. He was a fluent speaker of the French, Italian, and German languages. His death is a great loss to the college. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, from the Episcopal Church here.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. C. A. PILLSBURY, widow of the well-known flour miller, died yesterday in Minneapolis, of pneumonia, aged sixty-seven years.

ALEXANDER RAE of Greenlawn, L. I., died on Thursday, aged seventy-nine years. He was the father-in-law of Charles Guden, ex-Sheriff of Kings County.

JOHN HAND, for many years the head of the silk firm of John Hand & Sons of Paterson, N.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks stronger.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 26	696,228
To date this year	136,362,747
Corresponding date last year	215,761,955

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 26	$3,606,000
To date this year	$896,955,850
Corresponding date last year	$765,625,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 10@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1	Mexican Central	1
Am. Hide & L. pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Bicycle pf	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Linseed	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Locomotive	1	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. Lead pf	3¼
Am. Smelting pf	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	4¼
Am. Woolen	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Ann Arbor	1½	N. Y. Dock pf	¾
A., T. & S. F.	⅞	People's Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio	2	Pressed S. Car	2½
Canada Southern	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	1⅝
Can. Pac. sub. ctfs.	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Reading	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	3¼	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. L. & San F.	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Con. Tobacco pf	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Corn Products	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Corn Prod. pf	3⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Del. & R. G. pf	¼	Twin City R. T.	1½
Detroit South	1½	U. S. Cast Iron P.	⅜
Det. So. pf	1¼	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1⅜
Det. Un. Ry	1½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
General Electric	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Hocking Valley	½	Wabash pf	⅛
Illinois Central	1½	Western Union	1½
Int. Paper	⅝	Westinghouse	2
Int. Paper pf	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅞
Int. Pump	2⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1¼
Iowa Central	⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
Louis. & Nash.	3⅞		
Manhattan	2½		
Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1⅞	Int. Silver	3
Am. Linseed pf	2	Int. Silver pf	10
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie 2d pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s	1
Manhattan 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2½

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was dull, but exceedingly strong, with some very substantial advances recorded under the leadership of St. Paul, which scored an extreme advance of nearly four points and closed at near to the top price of the day. As on Thursday so yesterday the buying advancing prices was by the strongest interests in the Street, with Standard Oil interests again conspicuous. Perhaps the most noticeable development of the day was the easy manner in which prices advanced, any active demand disclosing a very limited supply of stocks. The close was near to the best for the day, in spite of profit-taking sales throughout the list.

The chief helpful factor of the day was the somewhat easier tone in the money market, call rates at no time rising above 15 per cent., and at one time falling to 10, with the bulk of the day's loans at 12; and the announcement from Washington that Secretary Shaw purposed further to relieve the situation by the purchase of Government bonds. It certainly is a fact that the money market has greatly been relieved by the action already taken, and that this relief promises to extend until such time as money, now needed for crop-moving purposes, shall return to this centre.

Now that the financial skies are clearer the Street is giving more attention to pending developments in the railroad and industrial world. There is more than passing significance in the recent purchases of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Reading, and some of the industrial shares, notably in the independent steel group.

ST. PAUL'S SHARP RISE.

The feature of the market yesterday was the very sharp advance in St. Paul stock to within less than two points of the high price—198¾—recorded for it before the recent general market decline. The buying was by Standard Oil brokers, and the impression grows in the Street that the purchases are, as declared yesterday, largely for the personal accounts of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers.

The report persists that valuable rights are shortly to be forthcoming on the stock. Chairman Roswell Miller is out of the city, and no information could be gotten at the offices of the company yesterday.

In well informed quarters, however, the report that such rights, if there be any, will include the offering of new stock at as low a figure as par is regarded as ridiculous.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville shared with St. Paul the honors of the day in point of what might be called sensational strength. Closing on Thursday at 140½, the stock opened up yesterday at 151, rose shortly to 155, and thereafter fluctuated between that figure and 153, closing for a net gain of 3⅞ points on dealings in 34,000 shares.

The buying came principally from Morgan interests and from the same houses with Southern connections, who have been conspicuous as purchasers for some time.

It seems to be definitely assured that Mr. Morgan will exercise his option on the stock now held by him. In this connection there is talk of a six-and-a-half or seven-per-cent. dividend guarantee on the stock.

During the day the earnings of the road for the third week of September were reported. These showed an increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of over $130,000.

READING ISSUES.

An interesting story in the Street yesterday, explanatory of the buying of the Reading issues, was that the company has decided to retire its first preferred stock at par, as permitted by law, and that previous to this there will be some adjustment of the dividend on the stock.

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. no information was forthcoming on the subject.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The coincident advances in the Pressed Steel Car and American Car and Foundry shares led to a revival of the reports that these companies are to be consolidated. Interests connected with the concerns admit that such consolidation has been proposed, but say that the matter has not proceeded beyond the stage of negotiation.

The Whitney-Ryan-Guggenheim interests were said to be the largest buyers of the stocks of the National Lead Company, which were conspicuously strong. The gossip was of a "deal," in which the American Linseed and American Smelter Companies are to figure.

The new pool in Manhattan—made up of the same interests who were conspicuous in the rise in Missouri Pacific to 125—were the active forces in the Manhattan stock yesterday, advancing that issue sharply. Sentiment on the stock is bullish because of the official declaration that with the entire system electrically operated the reduction in operating expenses will be equivalent to over 2 per cent. per year on the stock.

Philadelphia houses were the largest buyers of Pensylvania, though there was no news on the stock.

The annual report of Atchison—in the Street regarded as most favorable—led to not a little buying of the stocks of the company yesterday. The Street had it that the Berwind interests were planning another upward movement in the securities.

Syndicate buying appeared in the shares of the Steel Trust, but no effort was made to bid up prices.

Gates interests were said to be the active factors in advancing Northwest and Louisville and Nashville.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the currency movement during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $4,419,800.

The banks received from the interior $5,075,800 and sent to the interior $7,194,600, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,020,000 to New Orleans and $750,000 to Chicago. The loss to the interior was $4,118,800.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $2,821,500, of which $1,605,000 was on the New York Assay Office checks, $475,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, $296,452 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $445,000 was paid on telegraphic order against the deposit of Klondike gold at the San Francisco Mint. Among the New York Assay Office checks paid was one for $900,000, being 90 per cent. of the value of the gold bars imported by the National City Bank and deposited at the Assay Office on Thursday. The balance will be paid after assay of the bars.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $15,762,500, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,855,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,122,500.

The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $7,241,300; deducting the gain by new gold of $2,821,500, the net loss was $4,419,800.

The loss to the Sub-Treasury is only about a million dollars less than the loss to the interior, and in effect all the new gold received by the banks was absorbed by the Treasury.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue very favorable.

Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Large yields of nearly all crops have been secured, jobbing trade activity is unabated, manufacturing industry nearly all lines is running at full speed, retail demand is improving, railway and water transportation interests are pushed to handle business offered, and the only unfavorable feature in the situation is the growing tension exerted by the anthracite coal strike, which now finds cold weather almost here and industries in many lines threatened with interference caused by the enhanced price of the bituminous product. The money situation, while destructive of plans of speculative interests, contains no apparent menace to business in ordinary lines. Collections in a majority of instances remain good, most of the exceptions being noted at the South, where the feeling, owing to reported shortages in yield of cotton, is a trifle less optimistic.

Western jobbing trade reports are almost surprisingly good despite the advanced stage of the season and the activity previously noted. Chicago reports that no particular falling off has as yet occurred in demand and no bargain sales are to be had. St. Louis reports the first of the buying rush over, but that sales of dry goods, boots, hats, and millinery have been the best in years. Louisville reports that wholesale dry goods sales are one-third better than a yar ago, whisky is advancing, and tobacco is higher. At Kansas City dealers in dry goods, shoes, and hardware are behind on their deliveries, and retail trade is very active. Cincinnati reports that banks are exercising more care in granting accommodations, Indianapolis that a large Fall business is doing and that the crops are in excellent condition, and Cleveland that the outlook for business is very favorable and that lake ore shipments are enormous. Grand Rapids reports the peach crop of Michigan as being really too large to handle to the best advantage. In the Northwest Duluth reports the largest Fall trade in years.

Wet weather has affected some grain, but business at Sioux Falls, Sioux City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis is of a large and satisfactory volume. On the Pacific Coast reports are nearly as good. A very heavy movement of grain for export is now noted. The activity in moving grain, however, renders cars for lumber and other industries scarce. Fruit crops in California have been very large, and some has gone to waste because of the inability of canners to handle it.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Notwithstanding the disarranged money market, almost a fuel famine, and some damage to crops, industrial and commercial activity continues unabated, and the magnitude of plans for the future indicates that confidence has not been shaken. Scarcity of funds has thus far caused no hardship except to speculators, and the stringency will remedy itself by contracting loans on Stock Exchange collateral, together with such aid as may be offered by the Treasury, which is partly responsible through absorption of funds. Injury to crops by frost has no more than offset the increased acreage, while high prices fully compensate producers. It is not a time for pessimism, although securities have declined sharply. Railway earnings for September thus far exceed last year's by 6.8 per cent., and those of 1900 by 16.5 per cent. A larger volume of speculation is partially accountable for the gain of 14.8 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York over the same week last year, and the rise of 30.6 per cent. compared with 1899. At other leading cities there was a decline of 3.1 per cent. from last year's clearings and a gain of 20.2 per cent. over 1899.

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Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

Among the industries the feature of transcendent interest is still the enormous demand, greatly in excess of the supply, for iron and steel in its cruder forms. The scarcity of coke is as marked as ever, and a number of furnaces are now shut down, with ensuing great loss to operators, who are unable to take advantage of the present enormous demand. Buying of foreign iron and steel is liberal despite advices from the central West that consumers find difficulty in utilizing some of that already imported. Bessemer pig and steel billet sales are rather larger at Pittsburg than for some time past. Sales for future delivery are readily made at from $21.50 to $22, and for steel billets at $31 to $32. There is still a marked scarcity of steel plates, and a premium of $5 per ton is noted for quick delivery. Structural steel producers are crowded with orders, and the unprecedented announcement is made that some orders for bridge material have been secured for delivery in 1904. Some finished products are weaker, tinplates being cut and wire and nails shaded. Some large orders for rails in this country and Canada have been placed with German and English manufacturers because of the inability of American mills to accept the business. Foreign coal, iron, and steel have advanced as the result of American demand and inquiry, but the feeling grows that with better coke supplies the foreign products will find it less easier to enter into competition with American iron and steel.

Dun's, on the same subject, says:

Pressure in the iron and steel industry has been somewhat alleviated by larger receipts of coke and liberal imports of pig iron, yet the outlook is by no means devoid of unfavorable features. No fuel famine exists, although the furnaces are consuming receipts of coke as they arrive and it is impossible to provide for more than immediate needs. Some idle plants have resumed and now operate from day to day with the constant menace of an interrupted movement of fuel, which would suspend operations. At the West this factor is more serious, coke commanding $10 a ton or more, while in exceptional cases $13 has been paid. Owing to the numerous influences now in evidence there is less disposition to place large contracts for distant delivery of pig iron, and sales are chiefly of small lots. Foreign iron is freely received and other consignments are under consideration. More steel rail orders have been placed abroad. Needs for structural shapes are increasing, much work being held back by slow shipments, and orders are reported for delivery nearly two years hence. In an effort to provide adequate transporting facilities the railways are purchasing liberally of rolling stock and other equipment, and great improvements in terminal methods are planned.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, cooler weather has stimulated trade in heavy dry goods and clothing at Halifax, and the demand for coal far exceeds the supply. Collections are fairly good, with a bright outlook for Fall trade. St. John reports that business is helped by county exhibitions, a good hay crop is secured, and grain promises well. Conditions remain satisfactory at Quebec, jobbing trade is brisk, and shoe manufacturers are especially busy.

Payments are satisfactory at Toronto and building materials are in active demand. Manufacturing lines are busy at Hamilton and trade shows steady improvement. Labor is well employed, collections are good, and inquiries are large for the better classes of goods. Favorable weather improves retail trade at Winnipeg, especially in seasonable lines; wholesale dealings are above the average and prospects encouraging. Money moves slowly, as farmers are busy. There is activity in lumber, hardware, and building supplies, and labor is well employed. There is particular activity in lumber at Vancouver, and trade in all lines is steady, with collections satisfactory.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Pennsylvania Railroad said to have decided to spend $500,000 on the proposed new shop facilities at Altoona in addition to the $2,000,000 previously appropriated for that purpose.

According to New Haven dispatches, the reorganization plan of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company has fallen through, but the question of foreclosure sale will be held open for two weeks, as a bid of $500,000 is expected from the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Union Steel Company of South Donora has ordered $3,000,000 worth of steel and other supplies for two blast furnaces.

New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad sold at public auction for $1,750,000.

New incorporation papers taken out in Wisconsin by the International Harvester Company of America, nominal capital $1,000,000.

Wheeling (West Va.) dispatches stating that the Wheeling Pottery, the Riverside Pottery, and the Nance Faience Company of Tiltonville, Ohio, will consolidate with $1,000,000 capital.

Advices from Joplin, Mo., that zinc ore advanced 50 cents a ton during the past week and producers generally expect a further advance this week.

Widener-Elkins syndicate said to have bought 15,000 acres of coal lands on Black Lick and Yellow Creek, Penn.

Reports from Duluth that the Great Northern Railway will increase its dock facilities at Allouez, to handle 4,000,000 tons of iron ore a year.

According to Chattanooga dispatches, the Valley Iron Company will build at Nixon Station, on the Alabama Great Southern, thirty-four miles from there, and will spend over $1,000,000 in plants for the production of pig iron and coke.

Capital stock of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company increased from $9,375,000 to $12,500,000, and the new stock offered to shareholders at par in proportion to their existing holdings.

Decrease of $229,994 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $289,702 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Reduction in the capital of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 10@15 per cent., closing at 12 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $347,257,949; balances, $11,622,454; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $634,665.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easy. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@4.82½; demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; cables, $4.86⅛@4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.82@4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16@5.21¼, and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 7-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was abundant yesterday, but the Bank of England did a very large business in loans and renewals. The discount market was firm, and there was no change in quotations.

On the Stock Exchange the more cheerful tendency was well maintained. The rapid recovery in American rails on United States Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's relief measures gave a firm tone to all departments, but business was necessarily quiet in view of the settlement.

The Times says opinion is divided in regard to the ultimate adequacy of Secretary Shaw's measures, but operators seem to regard them as comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of the situation.

Louisville and Nashville showed the most rapid recovery on the completion of the arrangements to transfer the controlling interest.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day for the payment of £2,000,000 of Treasury bills and for the Stock Exchange settlement. Discounts were very firm in anticipation of an early advance in the Bank rate.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. Consols were steady. Home rails were irregular. Americans had a general rally to above parity, the action of the United States Treasury making a favorable impression, but trading was inactive. Prices closed firm. Canadians sympathized with Americans. Foreigns were firm. Spanish 4s were higher. Kafirs were well supported. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 94¾; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112½ ex rights; Canadian Pacific, 145⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54; Chicago Great Western, 32½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 199½; De Beers-deferred, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 48⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¼; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 158 ex rights; Louisville and Nashville, 154½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 165; Norfolk and Western, 75½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 84¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39¼; Southern Railway, 39⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅛; Southern Pacific, 78⅝; Union Pacific, 111⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅜; United States Steel preferred, 92¼; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 52½; Spanish 4s, 86¾.

Bar silver uncertain at 23¾d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.30; Madrid, 33.70; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 22.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, especially Kafirs, on denials from London regarding the apportionment of the war indemnity, but the list soon reacted, on realizations connected with the month-end settlement. The fall in Russian industrials was notable. The official list was undecided at the last hour. Kafirs closed firm. Foreigns were irregular. Rentes were weaker. Tractions were heavy. Rio Tintos fluctuated and closed steadier.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-32 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 87.27.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day, owing to the uncertainty as to the money situation in New York. Better London reports had little effect on the market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 34,560,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 340,000 marks, other securities increased 17,040,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 17,960,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The monetary situation remains unchanged, with the banks still holding rates at previously quoted figures and with the inclination still very strong to hold their reserve funds intact until after the first of the month. Sterling exchange remains quiet and posted rates are unchanged.

Clearing House rate, 6 per cent. New York funds par and 5 per cent. premium.

Call loans, 6@7 per cent. Time money, 5@6. Clearing House exchanges, $22,303,612. Balances, $2,083,537. The stock market was featureless, but firm in tone.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Atchison	93	91½	92⅝
250	Atchison pf.	102⅞	102½	102⅞
36	Boston & Albany	260½	260	260
130	Boston Elevated	157⅞	157	157⅞
100	Boston Elevated Sub.	77	76½	77
6	Boston & Maine	198	197	197
1	Boston & Providence	202½	202½	202½
50	B'klyn R. T.	66¼	66¼	66¼
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	153	155
385	Mass. Elec.	37½	36⅞	37
35	Mass. Elec. pf.	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝
100	Mexican Central	26⅝	26½	26⅝
12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	231½	231½
32	Old Colony	210	210	210
100	Pere Marquette	82½	82½	82½
6	Pere Marquette pf.	87	84	87
3	Rutland pf.	75	75	75
100	St. Paul	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝
490	Union Pacific	108¼	107½	107½
1	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91
7	West End	93¾	93¾	93¾

TELEPHONES.

240	Am. Tel.	170	170	170
25	Am. Tel. Sub.	116	116	116
82	New England	140	140	140
170	West. Tel. pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	Am. Ag. Chem.	25	24	24½
773	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85	83	84½
150	Am. Pneu. Serv.	8½	8½	8½
1,285	American Sugar	128¾	127½	128½
1,061	American Woolen	16	15	16
200	American Woolen pf.	90	90	90
1,345	Dom. Iron & Steel	71¼	69¾	71
489	Edison Elec. rights	7⅛	7¼	7¼
50	Pullman Car Co.	240	240	240
1	Savannah Elec. pf.	90	90	90
184	Swift Pack. & Prov.	153½	151	151
578	United Fruit	114½	114	114½
70	United Shoe Machine	54½	54	54½
43	United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31½	31½
100	U. S. Leather	14½	14½	14½
50	U. S. Leather pf.	90	90	90
10	U. S. Rubber	59	59	59
373	U. S. Steel	40½	40¼	40½
100	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89⅝	89⅝

MINING.

110	Adventure	20⅛	20	20
620	Amalgamated	66	65⅝	66
100	American Zinc	12	12	12
210	Arcadian	5	4⅜	4⅜
50	Bingham	30½	30½	30½
3	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550
100	Centennial	17	17	17
100	Cochita	50c.	50c.	50c.
25	Cons. Mercur	1 31-32	1 31-32	1 31-32
630	Coper Range consol.	58	57½	57½
150	Dominion Coal	134	133	133
375	Franklin	10½	10	10
550	Mass.	16½	15½	16
150	Mohawk	46½	46	46½
224	Old Dominion	17	16	16
100	Osceola	58	57	58
8	Parrot	26	26	26
1	Quincy	126	126	126
105	Shannon	10	9¾	9¾
110	Trinity	11	11	11
2	Tamarack	172	172	172
795	United States	21¾	21¼	21¾
600	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	15	15
10	Utah	21	21	21
120	Victoria	5¾	5½	5½
50	Winona	4	4	4

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Dullness was more pronounced on the local Stock Exchange to-day than for several weeks past, the sales aggregating only 33,118 shares and $51,100 bonds. The bulk of the business was in Reading, Philadelphia, Rapid Transit, Union Traction, United States Steel, Philadelphia Electric, Lehigh Valley, Cambria Steel, and Consolidated Lake Superior. The latter was, in fact, about the only feature, pool buying sending the price up from 24¼ to 25¾. The preferred was also strong. Houses representing inside interests bought Philadelphia Rapid Transit up to 16⅜, and the same parties were buyers of Union Traction up to 47¼. Liquidation continued in Electric Company of America, but the stock was well taken. New York was a buyer of Reading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	American Railways Co.	53	53	53
5	Bell Telephone	77	77	77
217	Cambrian Steel	28¾	28½	28½
2,155	Con. Lake Superior	25⅞	24¼	25½
185	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73	73	74
270	Diamond Steel pf.	3½	3⅜	3⅜
925	Electric Co. of Am.	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	Fairmount Park Trans.	20	20	20
100	Hunt. & Broad Top	30	30	30
15	Int. Smokeless Powder	10½	10½	10½
2,070	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35	34¾	34¾
50	Manufactured Rubber	¼	¼	¼
265	Marsden	4¾	4½	4¾
635	Pennsylvania R. R.	82½	82	82⅝
5	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	101	101	101
15	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
2,604	Philadelphia Elec.	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
1,988	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48½	48¾
5	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
3,468	Phila. Rapid Transit	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
12,235	Reading	34 13-16	34	34½
165	Reading 1st pf.	43 9-16	43½	43½
1,700	Southern R. R.	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
380	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
33	Tidewater Steel Co.	6½	6½	6½
368	Unit. Gas Imp. Co.	113⅝	113	113⅛
1,506	Union Traction	47¼	46⅞	47¼
1,510	United States Steel	40½	40⅜	40½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The market was unable to work up any activity to-day, for which reason general interest concentrated itself exclusively in the advance of Atlantic Coast Line. The common on its initial sale shot up 6 points. The simultaneous strength in Wall Street of Louisville and Nashville excited considerable conjecturing as to what is in prospect. There is a variance of opinion as to what plan will be worked out, but the idea that Atlantic Coast Line will participate prominently is being worked by dealers in the latter stock. The temper of the Street seems to be better disposed toward the new issue of United Railways bonds, for which reason the tone of the older bonds is growing in firmness. The general tone shows a revival of confidence which is counted on to make recovery likely. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,712 shares of stock and $65,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
645	Seaboard Ry	32¼	31½	32
111	Seaboard Ry. pf.	51	50½	50⅝
95	Atlantic Coast Line	182	180	181
75	Consolidated Gas	73¾	73¼	73¾
14	U. Electric L. & P. pf.	35	35	35
1,101	United Rys. & Electric	14½	14¼	14½
$40.46	United Rys. & E. scrip.	26	26	26
4	International	148	148	148
25	Mercantile	170	170	170
131	Union	73	72	72
12	G. S. F. 1st pf.	101	101	101
10	Third Nat. Bank	134	134	134

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
29,000	United Rys. & E. Inc.	38	38	38
3,000	United Rys. & E. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s.	115	115	115
2,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	43⅞	42½	43⅞
1,000	City Pass. 5s.	109	109	109
558.30	United Rys. Inc. scrip.	65	65	65
25,000	Va. Def. Brown rcts.	12	12	12

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—New York exchange was quoted at 20 cents discount to-day. Time call loans, 5½@6 per cent. Locally stocks in a measure reflected the Eastern strength. Swift & Co.'s issues were almost as bullishly erratic as they were bearish yesterday, advancing on the absorption of a few small lots to 154. As might be expected, the influence was laid simply to a change of sentiment over the ultimate consumption of the packers' combine. United Box Board preferred gained nearly 2 points, and National Biscuit sold ex dividend at 46⅝. The rest of the list about held its own.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	American Can com.	13	12⅞	12⅞
50	American Radiator com.	51½	51½	51½
25	Chi. Pneu. Tool	100	100	100
50	Chi. Tel., ex div.	168	168	168
50	Chi. Title & Trust	128	128½	128
140	Diamond Match	139	138½	139
171	Lake St. L.	10¼	10¼	10¼
110	Met. L. com.	42	42	42
100	Northwestern L. com.	36½	36½	36½
285	Nat. Bis. com., ex div.	47	46⅛	47
70	Nat. Bis. com., cash	48	47¾	47¾
167	Nat. Bis. pf.	104	103½	104
100	Nat. Carbon com.	33	32¾	33
60	Nat. Carbon pf.	101	100¾	101
335	Quaker Oats pf.	91	90	91
616	Swift & Co.	154	151	152
30	United Box Board com.	13⅞	13½	13⅞
711	United Box Board pf.	58¾	57¼	58¼
50	South Side L.	111	111	111

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A much better tone prevailed in the outside market yesterday, and in many parts of the list substantial advances were recorded. Trading was carried on with considerable show of confidence in the future of the market, the feeling seeming to be that the unpleasant conditions existing in the money market for several days past were not likely to continue, and that the relief that has come and which will come in the near future will clear the situation sufficiently to make further forced liquidation improbable. The movement of prices yesterday was much less irregular than during the past two or three days, and where the market was not actually strong it was at least fairly steady. In Rock Island and some other stocks which have been very prominent of late there was shown a good deal of strength, the buying in some instances resulting in substantial net gains. In volume the business transacted compared favorably with that of recent days, although the totals were by no means so large as they were a week ago.

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SAN FRANCISCO STREET RAILWAY stocks showed considerable activity, and there was sufficient demand for the subscriptions to advance the price 2 points. Application has been made to the Stock

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 26, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅞	66	4,350	*Amal. Copper Co	66	66⅞	65⅝	66	+ ½
...	...	100	Am. Agric. Chem. Co	25	25	25	25	+1
83¾	84	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	−1⅞
12⅜	12⅞	6,200	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅞	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	+ ¼
43¼	43½	4,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	42⅝	43½	42¼	43½	+1½
1½	1⅝	700	Am. Bicycle Co	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	...
5	9	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+2¾
38⅝	38½	7,900	Am. Car & F. Co	35½	37	35½	36½	+1
91½	91⅝	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	− ¼
56½	57½	850	*Am. Grass Twine	57½	57½	57	57	+ ¼
51	51⅜	700	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	51⅛	50½	51	+1
96	98	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	...
38½	40	300	Am. District Tel	37	38	37	37	+ ½
11⅛	11⅜	300	*Am. Ice Co	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
38	39	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37	38	37	38	+ ¼
23¼	24½	2,925	*Am. Linseed Co	23	24½	23	24½	+1⅜
53	55	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	53	53	53	53	−2
31⅞	32	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32	+1
94	94½	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94	94½	94	94⅜	− ⅛
46¼	46⅝	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co	46½	46¾	46½	46½	+ ⅛
94⅞	95¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	+ ½
128¼	128⅝	8,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	128	128⅞	127½	128¼	+1½
...	...	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	120	120	119¾	119⅝	+1⅝
92	95	152	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	...
15¼	15⅝	625	*Am. Woolen Co	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
104	104½	250	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	104	104	104	104	...
41	42	200	Ann Arbor	41	41½	41	41½	+1½
92½	92¾	37,050	Atch., Top. & S. F	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	92¼	+ ⅛
102⅝	102⅞	5,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ¼
...	...	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	111⅜	111⅝	111	111	...
108½	108¾	10,900	Balt. & Ohio, ex rts	108⅞	109⅛	108¾	108⅝	+2
2⅞	3	16,200	Balt. & Ohio rts	2¾	3	2⅝	3	...
92½	93½	400	Balt. & Ohio pf., ex rts	93	93	92½	92½	− ¾
65¾	66	5,032	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	66⅛	64¾	66	+1¼
141	143	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	142	142	142	142	−3
50½	51¼	300	*Butterick Co	50½	51	50½	51	− ¼
87⅜	88¼	300	Canada Southern	86½	88	86½	88	+1⅝
140⅜	140½	16,550	Canadian Pacific	140½	141⅜	140½	140½	+ ⅜
140	140⅜	400	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd	141	141	140⅞	140⅞	+2⅜
52⅜	52⅞	2,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
39	39⅜	1,000	Chicago & Alton	39⅜	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
74½	75	600	Chicago & Alton pf	74½	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	2,400	Chi. Great West	31½	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
47½	48¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48	48½	48	48¼	+ ⅛
91	92	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb	90½	90½	90½	90½	−1
196⅝	196⅞	55,480	Chi., Mil. & St. P	194⅝	197¼	194	196⅞	+3½
199	199½	910	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	199	199½	199	199	+ ½
238	240	1,200	Chi. & Northw	234⅜	238	234⅜	238	+4
200	202	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	200	200	200	200	...
22½	22¾	900	Chi. Term. Trans	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
40¾	41	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
18⅞	19	300	Chicago Union Trac	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
103⅞	104½	100	C., C., C. & St. L	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
81	81¼	4,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	80½	82½	80½	81¼	+1
32¼	32⅜	800	Colorado & Southern	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf	73¼	73⅝	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49¼	49⅞	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
21½	22	4,025	Col. & H. C. & I	20½	22½	20½	21⅞	+1⅜
220½	222	1,125	Consolidated Gas	220⅜	220⅞	220⅛	220⅞	+ ⅜
123⅞	124	3,300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	122	124¼	123	124	+1⅞
33	33½	1,160	Corn Products	33¼	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
84	85½	100	Corn Products pf., x d	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+3⅜
47	47⅜	1,500	Denver & R. G	47½	47⅝	46⅞	47	...
92⅜	92⅞	440	Denver & R. G. pf	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	500	Detroit Southern	22	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	9,200	Detroit Southern pf	41	42⅝	40½	42⅜	+1¼
90½	92	935	Detroit United Ry	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+1⅛
4⅞	4⅞	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
36½	37¼	600	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	36¼	37	36¼	37	+ ⅝
20	20½	735	*Dul., S. S. & At	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
32¼	33	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
30⅜	30½	9,950	Erie	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	...
68⅝	68½	500	Erie 1st pf	68⅜	68⅝	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	200	Erie 2d pf	54⅜	54⅝	54	54½	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	600	Evans. & T. H	61½	61⅝	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
189	190	100	General Electric	190	190	190	190	+1
96	96½	800	Hocking Valley	95⅜	96⅛	95½	96½	+ ½
155	155½	5,900	Illinois Central	154½	156¼	154	155	+1¼
11⅝	11¾	6,600	Illinois Central rts	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	500	Internat. Paper	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
73⅜	74	100	Internat. Paper pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅛
16½	23	517	*Internat. Silver	20	20	20	20	−3
50	55	800	*Internat. Silver pf	55	55	50	50	−10
50½	52	100	Internat. Steam Pump	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+2⅝
46¼	46¾	400	Iowa Central	46½	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅛
36	36¼	400	Kansas City South	36	36¼	36	36	− ⅛
58¼	58⅞	100	Kansas City South. pf	58¼	58½	58¼	58⅝	+ ¼
38	38	200	Keokuk & D. M	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
153	153⅝	34,290	Louisville & Nashville	151	155	151	153⅝	+3⅝
138⅜	138⅞	76,710	Manhattan Elevated	136⅜	138⅝	136⅛	138⅝	+2¼
123	124	100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	123	125	123	123	+1
142⅜	143¼	1,000	*Met. Street Railway	142¼	143¼	142¼	143	+1
27¼	27½	1,600	Mexican Central	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+1
77⅜	78¼	950	M., St. P. & S. S. M	77⅛	78⅝	77⅛	78	+ ½
132½	133	850	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	133	133⅝	132	133⅝	+1⅝
32	32¼	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32⅛	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	64⅜	65⅛	64⅜	64½	+ ⅛
116⅜	116½	33,200	Missouri Pacific	116	117	115¾	116½	+ ¾
112	113	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L	113	113½	113	113½	−2
46¾	47¼	720	*Nat. Biscuit Co., ex d	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
104¾	104¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	31½	20,500	*Nat. Lead Co	28¾	32	28¾	31½	+2½
93	94	825	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	92	94	92	94	+3½
20	20¼	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	40½	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	40⅜	41	40¼	41	+ ½
183	184	800	*New York Air Brake	179⅞	184	179⅞	184	+4½
160¼	160⅜	5,600	New York Central	160	161	159⅝	160¼	+ ¼
91	92	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	91½	91⅞	91½	91⅞	+1½
62	65	150	New York Dock. pf	62	62	62	62	+ ⅜
34⅜	34⅝	3,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	34	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅜
73¼	73½	6,600	Norfolk & Western	73⅝	73⅞	73⅛	73½	+ ⅜
128	129	100	North American	129	129	129	129	...
79	79¾	100	Pacific Coast	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
83	84	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf	83	83½	83	83	+ ½
42	43	900	Pacific Mail	44	44	43	43	+ ⅛
164⅜	164⅝	36,220	Pennsylvania R. R	164½	165¼	164	164⅜	+ ¼
105¼	105½	2,300	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅜	105⅜	104⅜	105¼	+ ⅛
44	45	900	Peoria & Eastern	43	45	43	45	+1⅜
99½	100	500	P., C., C. & St. L	100	100	100	100	...
56	56¼	7,150	Pressed Steel Car	54	56¾	54	56	+2⅛
91	91½	2,200	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	91⅝	90	91½	+1⅝
36¾	37½	1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring	36½	37½	36½	37½	+1
68¾	68⅞	48,200	Reading	68½	69⅞	67¾	68⅝	+1
87	87½	1,900	Reading 1st pf	85½	87½	85½	87¼	+ ¾
77	77½	2,000	Reading 2d pf	77¼	77⅞	77¼	77¼	+1½
22	22¼	3,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
79	79½	130	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78	79½	79	79¼	+ ½
21½	22	500	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
75⅞	76¼	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	76	76⅞	75½	76⅝	+ ⅛
80½	80¾	2,700	St. L. & San Fran., purchase	79½	80⅜	79½	80½	+ ⅜
88	88	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
74½	75	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	75	75¼	75	75	...
35	35½	510	St. Louis Southw	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
72⅜	73	2,400	St. Louis Southw. pf	72	73⅛	72	72⅜	+1⅛
70	71	1,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	72	72	69¼	70	−1½
76⅝	76¾	25,850	Southern Pacific	76⅜	77	76¼	76¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	38¾	11,700	Southern Railway	38⅛	38⅞	38	38¼	+ ⅛
96	96½	200	Southern Railway pf	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼	+ ¼
67	67½	2,340	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66¾	67⅜	66⅞	67	+1
48¼	48½	4,900	Texas & Pacific	48⅜	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
36½	36¾	300	Tol. Rys. & Light	36½	36⅜	36½	36¾	− ⅛
...	...	500	Tol., St. L. & West	30⅛	30⅜	30	30	+1½
...	...	1,600	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	44	45⅝	43⅞	45	+2
124	125¼	100	Twin City R. T	123½	125½	123½	125¼	+1¼
14⅜	15¼	200	*Union Bag & P. Co	15	15	14¼	14⅞	− ⅛
107⅜	107⅝	25,400	Union Pacific	107⅜	108½	107⅛	107⅝	...
91⅜	91⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
15⅞	15¾	910	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
55	56	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	+1⅛
14¼	14½	5,300	*U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	...
89⅝	90	640	*U. S. Leather pf	90	90¼	90	90	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	1,500	U. S. Rubber	18¼	19¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
58	59	300	U. S. Rubber pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
40⅜	40⅝	10,400	U. S. Steel	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼	− ¼
89½	89⅝	5,550	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	...
34	36	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	34	34	34	34	...
68¼	69	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63¼	69¼	63¼	68	+1
34½	34⅝	3,700	Wabash	34⅜	35¼	34½	34½	+ ⅛
51⅛	51¾	4,350	Wabash pf	50⅜	51⅝	50⅜	51¼	+ ⅛
93⅜	95	13,920	Western Union Tel	93⅜	94⅞	93⅜	94⅞	+1⅛
229½	230	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M	220	223	220	223	+2
225	230	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	225	225	225	225	...
28	28⅜	100	Wheeling & L. E	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
61	62	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1¼
40	40½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	40	40½	40	40½	+1
28¼	28⅞	1,700	Wisconsin Central	28¼	29	28	28⅝	+ ¼
53⅜	54	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf	53⅜	54¼	53½	53⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		686,226	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	545	546	546
3d week Sept.	$101,787	$92,358	$84,259
From July 1	1,185,141	1,079,427	920,838
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,685	4,682	4,042
3d week Sept.	672,473	604,280	563,383
From Jan. 1	21,161,319	20,550,921	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
3d week Sept.	137,536	127,048	109,495
From July 1	1,418,675	1,292,788	1,071,505
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
3d week Sept.	127,565	107,539	98,979
From July 1	1,006,224	969,008	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,382	3,269	3,183
3d week Sept.	678,685	538,985	527,700
From July 1	7,390,509	6,452,980	5,731,026
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,659
3d week Sept.	397,521	318,043	316,682
From July 1	4,402,684	3,628,416	3,650,191
NORTHWEST—			
Month August	4,214,840	4,298,425	3,928,359
From June 1	12,197,250	12,096,179	11,198,096
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,728
3d week Sept.	835,532	708,027	714,297
From July 1	9,006,274	8,124,849	7,541,407
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Sept.	66,808	58,045	51,956
From Jan. 1	2,562,086	2,242,054	2,009,181
CENTRAL NEW JERSEY for August—			
Gross earnings	1,190,548	1,574,596	1,572,490
Op. ex. and taxes	853,159	809,035	896,963
Net earnings	337,389	714,431	675,527
Gross, 2 months	2,229,465	2,979,333	.....
Exp. and taxes	1,705,882	1,613,064	.....
Net, 2 months	523,583	1,366,269	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for August—			
Gross earnings	556,000	525,317	459,970
Net earnings	241,010	235,173	178,570
Total income	271,395	241,087	185,463
Int., rent, taxes	136,523	132,822	131,410
Surplus	134,782	108,965	54,053
DRY D., E. B. & BAT. for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	579,540	582,124	682,906
Op. expenses	466,992	400,071	459,809
Net	112,568	182,053	173,097
Total income	118,982	188,408	179,133
Fixed charges	133,635	130,139	131,740
Deficit	14,653	*58,329	*47,393
*Surplus.			
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTAN & ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earning	815,172	697,748	340,513
Op. expenses	466,525	472,535	414,081
Net	348,647	225,213	*73,568
Total income	372,619	228,841	*67,892
Fixed charges	376,316	127,914	68,792
Deficit	3,697	†100,727	*156,009
*Deficit. †Surplus.			
HOCKING VALLEY for August—			
Gross earnings	552,073	458,007	393,400
Exp. and taxes	326,401	275,869	236,218
Net	225,672	182,338	157,182
Total income	233,003	192,443	157,987
Fixed charges	76,376	71,433	73,754
Surplus	156,627	121,010	84,233
Gross, 2 months	1,077,241	887,943	774,322
Exp. and taxes	643,806	535,819	468,247
Net	433,435	352,124	306,075
Total income	458,424	389,560	312,827
Fixed charges	147,291	143,889	148,036
Surplus	311,133	226,661	166,791

MOBILE & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

Mileage	874.1	874.1	.....
Gross earnings	6,506,488	6,139,912	5,996,730
Exp. and taxes	4,489,186	4,332,851	4,333,625
Net	2,020,302	1,807,061	1,663,105
Other income	110,366	114,951	93,188
Total income	2,130,667	1,922,012	1,756,273
Int. and rent	1,589,107	1,555,330	1,418,644
Balance	541,560	366,702	337,628
Other charges	417,510	388,416	314,990
Surplus	124,050	*22,714	22,638
*Deficit.			

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for August—

Gross earnings	529,502	561,061	481,367
Op. expenses	428,308	496,848	322,957
Net	101,194	64,213	158,410
Gross, 2 months	1,056,370	1,068,916	949,202
Op. expenses	834,454	918,737	660,354
Net, 2 months	221,916	150,179	288,848

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,250,176	2,206,489	52,687
Op. expenses	1,416,429	1,095,538	320,891
Net earnings	842,747	1,110,951	*288,204
Total income	1,534,773	1,560,186	*25,413
Fixed charges	1,758,809	1,763,296	*4,987
Deficit	223,536	203,109	20,427
T't'l def. June 30	874,390	650,854	223,536
Bet. during year	4,408,490	.....	.....
*Decrease.			

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for August—

Gross earnings	363,017	314,496	48,521
Op. expenses	280,447	217,388	63,059
Net earnings	82,570	97,108	*14,538
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	696,939	598,710	98,229
Op. expenses	535,858	421,206	114,652
Net earnings	161,081	177,504	*16,423
*Decrease.			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of September showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$9,420
Grand Trunk	68,193
Hocking Valley	10,488
International and Great Northern	20,026
Louisville and Nashville	139,700
Norfolk and Western	79,478
Southern Railway	127,505
Total increase, 7 roads	$454,819
Increase previously reported	494,289
Total increase, 27 roads	$949,108
Decrease 5 roads, previously reported	81,148
Net increase, 32 roads	$867,960

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅝d per ounce and in New York at 51¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Argentun Juanita sold at .01½, 2,000 Comstock bond at .05¼, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 300 Confidence at .03, 500 Elkton at .36, 1,600 Gold Dollar at .05, 20 Ontario at 9.00, 100 Ophir at 1.10, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04¾, 100 Quicksilver at 3.25, and 1,000 Virginia at .03½.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
780	Amal. Copper	66	66¼	65¾	66
510	Am. Car & F.	35½	37¼	35½	36½
20	Am. Ice	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
30	Am. Locomotive	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝
1,900	Am. Sugar	128	128⅞	127½	128½
12,330	A., T. & S. F.	92	92⅞	91¾	92½
90	A., T. & S.F. pf.	102¼	102½	102½	102½
3,810	Balt. & Ohio	106⅞	109½	108¾	108¾
610	Balt. & O. rights	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
1,980	Brook. Rap. Tr.	65	66	64¾	65½
1,110	Can. Pacific	140¾	141⅞	140	140½
300	Ches. & Ohio	52	52⅜	51⅞	52½
30	Chic. & Alton	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
240	Chic. Gt. West.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31½
19,430	C., M. & St. P.	194	197½	194	196⅝
60	Chi. Term. Tr.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
360	Col. Fuel & I.	81	82	81	81¼
90	Col. Southern.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
10	Col. So. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50
190	Col.& Hock.Coal	21¼	22	21¼	22
10	Den. & Rio G.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
3,420	Erie.	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
320	Ill. Central	154½	156⅛	153¾	153½
200	Ill. Cent. rights	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
1,170	Louis. & Nash.	154½	151	153¼	
13,490	Manhattan	136⅝	138⅝	136½	138⅝
50	Met. Street.	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
70	Mex. Central	27¼	27¼	27	27
380	Mo., K. & T.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64⅝
17,780	Mo. Pacific	116¼	117	115¾	116⅝
140	Nat. Lead	29¼	30⅝	29¼	30¼
230	N. Y. Central	159⅞	161	159⅞	160¼
70	N. Y., O. & W.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
220	Norf. & West	73⅜	73⅞	73¼	73⅝
10	Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,490	Pennsylvania	164½	165¾	164½	165
210	People's Gas	104⅞	106	104⅞	105⅝
60	Pressed Steel C.	56	56½	55¼	55⅞
14,980	Reading	68¼	69⅝	67¾	68
470	Rep. Steel	21⅞	22½	21⅝	22⅜
40	St.L. & S.F.2d pf.	75	75	75	75
10,230	Southern Pac.	76⅜	76⅞	76¼	76⅝
1,280	Southern Ry.	38¾	39	38¾	38⅝
1,280	Tenn. Coal & I.	66½	67¼	66½	67¼
1,200	Texas Pac.	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼
10	T., St.L. & W. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
11,870	Union Pac.	108	108¾	107¾	107½
4,040	U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
35	U. S. Rubber	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
3,710	U. S. Steel	40½	40¾	40⅜	40½
680	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾
1,190	Wabash	35	35¼	34½	34½
1,520	Wabash pf.	50⅞	51⅜	50⅞	51¼
170	West. Union	92⅝	94⅞	93¾	94⅝
138,495					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Union Pac. conv.	110	110	110	110

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bishop Estate Buys 2 Liberty Street—East 82d Street Dwellings Change Hands—Other Dealings.

The six-story structure at 2 Liberty Street, on plot 30 by 75, has been purchased from Mrs. Sallie K. Simpson of Hudson, N. Y., by the David W. Bishop estate, owners of the Bishop Building, on the adjoining southeast corner of Liberty and William Streets. The purchase has been made primarily as a matter of protection, although it is said that an addition to the Bishop Building may eventually be erected on the lot. Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold 63 to 69 East Eighty-second Street, four four-story brownstone-front dwellings, each 20 by 102.2. The buyer will hold the houses as an investment, at least for the present.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. C. S. Pinkney to a client the four-story dwelling 105 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Janpole & Wernes are the buyers of the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, recently sold by Mrs. Cornelia Storrs. B. Nauheim was the broker in the transaction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Edward Kelley the three-story dwelling 47 West Eighty-third Street, 18.9 by 50 by 100. The company has sold also the five-story double flat 208 West Eightieth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Silas H. Furman has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 28 West Thirty-second Street, 22.6 by 98.9.

It is reported that William H. Woodin has sold the two four-story dwellings 55 and 57 East Sixty-fourth Street, each 12.6 by 100.5.

The Brown estate has sold the two four-story dwellings 151 and 153 West Sixty-fourth Street, each 18 by 100.5.

Egan & Hallecy have sold to a Mrs. McLoughlin the new five-story American basement dwelling 310 West Ninety-second Street, 25 by 110.

W. C. Moore of Stockdale & Julian's office has sold for S. C. Baum the five-story triple flat at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The buyer, a Mrs. Collins, gives in part payment the three-story dwelling 136 West Eighty-third Street.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the property at the northeast corner of Stanton and Goerck Streets. They were also the purchasers of the southwest corner of Grand and Mott Streets, sold recently through the McVickar Realty Trust Company. Extensive alterations to both buildings will be made.

D. W. Rohde has sold the two five-story double flats 258 and 260 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

G. Freedman and B. Chenken have sold for Rinaldo Brothers, to A. Prentiss, for about $135,000, the three six-story brick tenements 84, 86, and 88 Elizabeth Street, on plot 75.9 by 90. In part payment, at about $70,000, the buyer gives the old three-story front and rear buildings at 198, 200, and 202 Elizabeth Street, on plot 74.10 by 97.8.

E. Kline has sold for a client, to Nevins & Perelman, 350 East Fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold, through Jacob Leitner, the vacant plot on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 142.

James Byrnes has sold the two five-story flats 1,016 and 1,018 Washington Avenue, at the northeast corner of Weiher Court, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets.

Thomas Farley has sold to Robert Edwards the two detached frame cottages 972 and 974 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, on plot 44 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for T. P. Concannon, for $10,000, 1,049 Hall Place, a plot 29 by 100, with two frame buildings; also, for Laura Wehman, for $6,000, the plot at the northeast corner of Bronx Terrace and Fifth Street, William's Bridge.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for William S. Patten, 26-28 Leroy Street, to Irving Judis. It also reports the following leases: Store, basement, and sub-cellar, 176 Fulton Street, for Timothy G. Sellew to Pratt & Lambert; store and basement 175 Broadway, for the Wendell estate to Mogi, Emanary & Co.; entire building 158 William Street, for the Thompson estate to the National Sponge and Chamois Company; three lofts, 75 by 85, in building 8-12 Jones Street, for James Stanton to Voightman & Co. of Chicago and T. C. Lenz.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the following houses for a term of years: 253 West Seventy-second Street, for E. D. Stokes, to a Mr. Morrill; 151 West Seventy-first Street, for Benjamin Drake, to Mrs. B. Bradbury; 326 West Eightieth Street, for a Mrs. Russell, to a Mr. Starrett; 136 West Eighty-eighth Street, for B. Turner to a Mr. Newburg; 163 West Eighty-fifth Street, for D. Willis James, to a Mr. Van Cott; 341 West Seventy-first Street, for Francis Pope, to a Mr. Tannenbaum; 59 West Ninety-seventh Street, for a Mr. Talbot, to M. B. Roberts; 522 West End Avenue, for Mrs. H. Richards, to a Mr. Potter; 251 West End Avenue, for Nathaniel Hutman, to a Mr. Gwathmey, and 327 West Eighty-eighth Street, for M. E. McCarty, to W. Weingarten.

Charles E. Duross has leased the following described business properties: 451 West Thirteenth Street for Conron Brothers to William B. Alford for a term of years; 207 West Nineteenth Street for M. L. Bough to the Rapid Transit Delivery Company; 291 Eighth Avenue for D. McLean Shaw to James Gracie & Son for three years, and 40 Eighth Avenue for Ottinger & Brother to a wholesale wine dealer.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at 111 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Harrison Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Tremont Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame stable, 16 by 14 by 21; F. G. Fowler, premises, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Harrison Avenue, east side, 321 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 51; John Auer of 804 Forest Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 49 East Ninety-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Guilden of 46 Elizabeth Street, owner; Turner & Killian of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 371 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts, with store; H. J. Robert of 132 Nassau Street, owner; M. Mulder of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 106 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. S. Thompson, Albany, N. Y., owner; M. J. Priore of 1,135 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

White Plains Road, east side, 100 feet south of Kossuth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 42.6; James Lee of 115 Broadway, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Duncomb Avenue, west side, 367 feet south of Elliott Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19 by 37; Francis Lungen, premises, owner; Emil Leske of 30 Tenth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $400.

Bar Harbor Property Sold.

The property known as Hillcrest, at Bar Harbor, has been sold by the estate of Reuben Hoyt to Thomas H. Hubbard of this city, who has been the tenant of the place for the last three seasons. The transaction was arranged through the United States Trust Company, acting as trustee for the Hoyt estate.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 26.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 8th St, 216 to 7th St x 255, Unionport; Joseph Lieberty to the Dane Piano Company, (mtg $2,000) $4,000

AVENUE D, 66 and 68, s e s, 60 ft s w of 6th St, 37x72; Daniel Miller and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $10,000) Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 68th St, runs n w 103.7x s w 100.5x s e 25x n e 25x s e 117.4x n 84.9; Robert Goodbody to Realty Finance Company, (mtg $160,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, e s, 233.6 ft s of 3d St, 26.6x 120.4x25x129.3; Leon St. Clair Dick to Henry D. Von Seggern and another Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 125, w s, 76 ft s of Houston St, 24x100; Kalman Goldman and Louis Lewinthan, (mtg $17,150) Nom.

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; John A. Carroll to Cornelia F. Dellett Nom.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line of centre line of 184th St, runs n 130x w 130x s 130x e 130; Anne E. Levy and others, executors and trustees, to Henry U. Singhi 12,000

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, n w s, 45.3 ft s of centre line of 182d St, on Randell's map, 253.3 to n s of present 181st St x105.10x269.1x106; 182d St, centre line, at n w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road, runs s w along road 45.3x n w 108x n 45.2 to centre line of 182d St x e 104.10 to beginning, all title; 181st St, s s, at n w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road or Av, runs s w 335.6x s w along n s of old lane 109.10x n e 357x e 106.4 to beginning; Benjamin Jenkins to Benjamin Altman, other consideration and 100

FULTON ST, 110, and 16 and 18 Dutch St, beginning Fulton St, s e corner of Dutch St, 25x80.10; Jere C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtg $58,000) Nom.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 70.9 ft n of 165th St, runs e 66.2x n 0.8x e 24.7x n 25.9x w 12x n 0.3x w 79.8 to Boulevard x s 26; Nellie F. Cantwell to Abram Rapp, (mtg $3,000) Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line of block between 37th and 38th Sts and 325 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 18.9x e 46.6x s 18.9x46.6; Joseph Stern to Theresa Metzler and others, ½ part Nom.

INTERIOR LOT at centre line of block between 37th and 38th Sts, 372.2 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 18.9x w 0.8x s 18.9x e 0.8; Joseph Stern to Michael Leonard Nom.

LOT 101 and 102, map of William's Bridge; Dave G. Imhof to Alexander Margulies, (mtg $1,800) Nom.

LOTS 110 and 111, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Adeline Grossman 1,200

MADISON AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.5x95; Jeremiah C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtg $15,000) Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 30 ft n of 75th St, runs w 100 x n 72.2 x e 10 x n 102.2 to 76th St x e 90 to avenue x s 174.4 to beginning; Jere. C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, (mtgs $585,000) Nom.

NELSON AV, n w corner of Amundson Av, 50x100; Pauline Fosheim to John A. Olsen, (mtg $450) Nom.

OLD BROADWAY, 2,380, e s, 24.8 ft s of 132d St, 26.7x111.9x25.4x119.9; James T. Horn to Marie Schmidt, B. & S., (mtg $20,000) Nom.

PARK AV, s e corner of 128th St, 24.11 x70; Adeline Ketcham and another, executors, to Henry Fahrenkrug, (mtg $11,500) 18,500

PART OF LOT 15, map of land at Mosholu, begins at s w corner of said lot, where same joins land of John Coles, runs n 100 ft to land of Malay x w 25x s 100 to land of Thorn x e 25; William Nelson to Robert Oppenheim 1,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 26.11x65.4x28.5x56.3; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Alexander C. Campbell 2,450

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Sarah Lewinthan to Louis Lewinthan Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 30x102.6x30x101.8; Albertine E. Drevet to Annie J. Walkley Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 30x102.6x30x101.8; John Bussing, Jr., to Annie J. Walkley Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 30x102.6x30x101.8; Annie J. Walkley to Claiborne H. Mannan, (mtg $3,000) Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 364, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x83.7x20x86.6; Abram Rapp to Nellie F. Cantwell, (mtg $14,500) Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 575, e s, 20.4 ft s of 154th St, 20.5x100.5x20x96.1; Samuel L. Montague to Hattie Clark, (mtgs $26,000) Nom.

STONE ST, 31, and 37 South William St, 18.1x78.1 on w s x 17.6x77.3 on e s; South William St, 35; Stone St, 33, s s, 88.3 ft e of Broad St, 18x78.1 on n s of Stone St, 18.1x77.1; South William St, 33; Stone St, 35, beginning n s of Stone St 17.7x— to South William St x 18.2x—; Jere C. Lyons to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S. Nom.

WEST END AV, e s, 88.8 ft s of 88th St, 20x100; George Matthews and another to Bellevue Realty Corporation, (mtg $18,000) Nom.

3D AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x90; John P. O'Brien, referee, to Robert Boyd 19,250

5TH AV, 1,081, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, 25x102.2; George Edgar to the Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $40,000) Nom.

5TH AV, w s, 25.3 ft s of 54th St, 30x125; Jeremiah C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtg $185,000) Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 32.2 ft s of 79th St, 25x100; Jere. C Lyons to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, (mtg $179,000) Nom.

11TH ST, 57, n s, 320.9 ft n w of Broadway, 27x103.3; 11th St, 59, n e s, 302.9 ft n w of Broadway, 27x103.3; Jeremiah C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtgs $180,000) Nom.

17TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x184; Jeremiah C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtgs $92,000) Nom.

32D ST, s w s, 60 ft s e of Lexington Av, 20x58.6; Edward C. Kennedy to Harvey L. Kennedy, 1-5 part Nom.

33D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Moses Rosenkrantz to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $25,000) Nom.

35TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x100; William A. C. Dougherty to Catherine Dougherty, (mtg $10,000) Nom.

36TH ST, 434, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 23.8x80; interior lot at centre line of block between 37th and 38th Sts, and 325 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 18.9x e 46.6x s 18.9x w 46.6; Caroline Seligman and others to Michael Leonard, other considerations and 100

36TH ST, 434, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 23.8x80; interior lot at centre line of block between 37th and 38th Sts, and 325 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 18.9x e 46.6x s 18.9x w 46.6; Theresa Metzger and others to Michael Leonard, other considerations and 100

44TH ST, 321, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25 x100.4; Jacob Beck to Morris Weinstein, other consideration and 100

44TH ST, 321, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25 x100.4; Morris Weinstein and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and 100

44TH ST, 323, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10x100.4x24.11x100.4; Emil Rudolph to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and 100

47TH ST, 22, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Edward M. Cameron to Sidney C. Moos Nom.

53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Sarah R. Manice to Charles Remsen and another, trustees, (mtg $85,000) 55,000

61ST ST, n s, 98 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Ernest G. Stedman to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtgs $99,000) Nom.

72D ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; William E. Diller to Sophie H. Mann, (mtgs $70,000) Nom.

79TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 16x 102.2; Jesse J. Culling to Rosetta Cohn, quitclaim Nom.

79TH ST, s s, 259 ft e of Park Av, 16x 102.2; Rosetta Cohn to David Berg, (mtg $15,000) Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Park Av, 70x 100.5; Jere C. Lyons to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtg $50,000) Nom.

102D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Samuel A. Isaacs, executor and trustee, to Louis B. Hasbrouck 19,250

105TH ST, n s, 448.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.5x134.10; William Haffner and another to William Colman, (mtg $16,000) Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 127.1 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3 x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Charles Adams, (mtg $16,500) Nom.

121ST ST, 445, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.11; Henry W. Gilbert to Joseph T. Watson, (mtg $12,000) other considerations and 100

128TH ST, n s, 380 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 99.11; Alfred E. Fountain and another, executors and trustees, to Richard Boupany 8,600

125TH ST, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Hattie Clark to Samuel L. Montague, (mtg $14,000,) other considerations and 100

128TH ST, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 75x100; Claiborne H. Mannar, devisee, to Annie J. Walkley Exch.

140TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 154.11x—x154.10x95; 139th St, s s, 252.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225x100; Henry Morgenthau to George Edgar and another Nom.

148TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x105.1; Laura Wehman to Minnie H. Rode, (mtg $6,000) Nom.

155TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 25x120; James T. Barry to Adam Schultheiss, (mtg $15,000) 27,000

166TH ST, centre line, at centre line of Findlay Av, runs w 260 ft to centre line of College Av, x n 380x e 130.2x s 50x e 130.2 to centre line of Findlay Av, x s 330; Jere C. Lyons and another to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, B. & S., (mtg $25,000) Nom.

Recorded Leases.

MADISON ST, 321 and 323; Julius Schweitzer to Louis Singer, from Aug. 15, 1902, to May 1, 1903 $840

9TH ST, 30 West; Ascher Osterman to Sarah C. Paine, 3 years 2,200

157TH ST, 517 East; Elisa Carnso to Rocco Rente, 3 10-12 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 137th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent $22,000

ADAMS, Charles, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 117th St, n s, 173.1 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

BALLARD, George T., to Mary A. White; 22 Av, n s, being e ½ of Lot 733, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1,300

BENTON, Ida F., to Frederic E. Camp and another, executors and trustees; Terrace View Av, n s, 200 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 5 years 4,000

BOUNAMY, Richard, to Alfred E. Fountain and another, executors and trustees; 128th St, n s, 360 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

EDGAR, George, and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 140th St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

GRAND STREET REALTY COMPANY to Sarah K. Cowdin, executrix and trustee; 96 to 102 Grand St, due June 8, 1903 125,000

GROSSMAN, Adeline, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lot 110, map of Neill estate, due May 8, 1903, — per cent 400

HASBROUCK, Louis B., to Samuel A. Isaacs, executor and trustee; 102d St, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

HAVELL, Marian E., to Harlem Savings Bank; 175th St, (Fairmount Av,) s s, 25 ft e from division line between Lots 17 and 18, map of Fairmount, being part of Lot 18 on same map, 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

HAVELL, Marian E., to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 89th St, prior mortgage $172,500, 1 year 30,000

KELLY, Michael J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, e s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 1 year 3,000

KOLB, Rolandt S., (formerly Gorham,) to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 23 East, due Sept. 17, 1905, 4 per cent 15,000

LEONARD, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 36th St, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av; also 37th St, 435 West; also interior lot at centre line of block between 37th and 38th Sts and 345.8 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 13,750

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 and 323 West 44th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

MARGOVITZ, Jacob, to Israel Horwitz and another; 6th St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

MONTAGUE, Samuel L., to Hattie Clark; 135th St, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgages $44,000, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 4,500

MONTAGUE, Samuel L., to Alleta R. Bailey; St. Nicholas Av, 875, prior mtg $23,000, due April 30, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

MOORE, Katharine E., widow, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 8th Av, s w corner of 20th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

MOOS, Sindney C., to Edward M. Cameron; 47th St, 22 West, due Oct. 1, 1905. 50,000

MURPHY, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 504 Pearl St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

NEW YORK RETAIL GROCERS' UNION to Henry L. Dreyer and others, trustees; 57th St, 138 and 140 East, 10 years, 6 per cent 20,000

SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Fielding R. Gwynn and another, trustees; 100th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

SCHRAMME, Frances I., and another to George G. De Witt and another, trustees; 148th St, n s, 139.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, due Dec. 14, 1902, 4½ per cent 5,000

SINGING, Henry W., to City Mortgage Company Davidson Av, n w corner of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 33,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Albert H. Atterbury, trustee; 6th St, n s, 150.4 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 49,000

WALKLEY, Annie J., to Claiborne H. Mannar; 138th St, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 3 years 10,900

WATSON, Joseph T., to Helen W. De Ronde; 121st St, 425 East, 3 years 2,750

WESSEL, NICKEL & GROSS, (a corporation) to Bowery Savings Bank; 10th Av, n e corner of 45th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 65,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIGGS, Sarah A., to F. Estelle Briggs Nom.

CHAMBERLAIN, Frank G., administrator, to Twelfth Ward Bank 1,307

CLOCKE, G. De Witt, and another, executors, to John M. Phillips, executor. 700

DENNERLEIN, Mary, executrix, to Stephen Kraser 1

REILLY, John, to Rose Bachman 3,000

REXER, Helena, to Eugenia Wolf 1

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Max D. Josephson 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, two assignments of three mortgages 37,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Sender Jarmulowsky 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 165; Christ Holst against M. & L. Jarmulowsky, owners and contractors 2,287

MANHATTAN ST, 46; Mike Rubin against — Nichols, owner; Hugo Nachtman, lessee and contractor Nom.

SOUTH ST, w s, 50 ft s of Burling Slip, 35x164x irregular; Pneumatic Whitewash Company against Hudson Realty Company, owner; Louis Weber Building Company, contractor 280

VYSE AV, w s, 191 ft n of Home St, 75x 100; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Morris Leonard, owner and contractor; John D. Milletto, contractor 189

3D AV, 3,491 to 3,495, and 840 East 163th St; Frank Ernst against Jacob Stahl, owner and contractor 200

89TH ST, 526 and 528 East; Abraham Herschberg against John Seligowitch, owner; Abraham Crugman, contractor 30

115TH ST, 2 West; Mike Rubin against Bernheimer & Schmid, owners; Hugo Nachtman, lessee and contractor 18

115TH ST, 2 West; David Allen against Bernheimer & Schmid, owners; Hugo Nachtman, lessee and contractor 53

115TH ST, 2 East; Mike Rubin against Bernheimer & Schmid, owners; Hugo Nachtman, lessee and contractor 37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

137TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 90.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another, with Charles Adams $22,000

184TH ST and Davidson Av, n w corner, 100x100; City Mortgage Company, with Henry U. Singhi 33,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

33D ST, 331 East; Harry W. Bell against Zak K. Berlin, Dec. 16, 1902 25

72D ST, 124 West; John A. Murray against C. T. Raynolds and another, Sept. 16, 1902 600

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBIA ST, 82; Louis Merzbach against Margaret E. Murray, individually and administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schalleck.

MADISON ST, e s, lots 362 and 363, map of certain portion of Hunt estate, Bronx, 50x100; Catharina Schnabel against Paul H. Schnabel and another, (dower;) attorney, J. Davis.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 25x 180; Elizabeth Wright against Edward McDonnell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

19TH ST, 333 West; Raisler Heating Company against Mathias Schwendemann and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Weschle & Bursteln.

27TH ST, 163 West; Stephen Duncan against Benjamin Sire and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

51ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; James Parker against Mary Parker No. 1 and another, (amended partition;) attorney, J. E. Smith.

84TH ST and Riverside Drive, s e corner, 126.8x 112x irregular; Henry W. McMann and another against Dudley S. Harde and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; two actions; Jacob Schlosser against Robert D. Green and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. H. Hyde.

97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Lottie Kurzyucki against Ottilie Sonnenschein and another, (of amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Newhaus & Butler.

107TH ST, s s, 51.10 ft w of Bristow St, 23.3x 130.3x irregular, and right title, &c., to parcel on s s of above, 25.8x67.1x irregular; Bristow St, w s, 272.6 ft n of Jennings St, 45x54.6x irregular; Stebbins Av, e s, 911.4 ft n of Freeman St, 39.9x116.10x irregular; William A. Martin, Jr., against Charles H. Sproessing and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¼
Lard, prime	11.50
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@75c; No. 3, 66@73c; No. 2 red, 84@87c; No. 2 corn, 60¼c; No. 2 yellow, 60¼c; No. 2 oats, 27¼c; No. 3 white, 28¼@34c; No. 2 rye, 50c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.28; mess pork, per bbl, $16.60@$16.65; lard, per 100 lb, $11.32½@$11.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.80@$10.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50.

COTTON.—There was a substantial rally in cotton prices. The market opened barely steady, with prices 1@4 points lower under fairly active selling for both accounts, brought on by disappointing English market advices, and reports of a small failure in the Liverpool market. Commission houses were again well supplied with selling orders, and Wall Street appeared to be slipping from under a portion, at least, of its load. The private cables told of liquidation by English and Continental speculators, and of vigorous selling abroad. During the rest of the forenoon the local market was irregular, and rather inclined to set still lower, pressure of long cotton continued and bear selling was popular in professional circles. Before midday January dropped to 8.65, this being some 27 points off from top of the week. Then came reports of a cold wave in the Middle West. The shorts were compelled to retreat before the selling which followed, and gave little attention to bearish weekend statistics. Heavy receipts were fully offset by claims that prevailing heavy rains east of the Mississippi were damaging open cotton, retarding the movement, and putting off the time of maturement of late cotton, thus increasing the danger of failure through frost. The rally sent January up to 8.77 and March stiffened to 8.54. From this there was little departure during the rest of the session, with the market finally quiet and steady, with prices net 1@9 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales. Late reports from the South stated that spot markets were firmer, with offerings very light. Exporters were bidding for prompt shipment staple.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9c for middling uplands and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 266 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; Mobile quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c lower, at 8½c; Augusta quiet and steady, partly ⅛c lower, at 8 5-16@8¾c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 9,000 to 10,000 bales, compared with 6,145 bales actual last week and 6,560 bales actual last year; at Houston, 15,000 to 16,000 bales, compared with 7,422 bales actual last week and 15,017 bales actual for the corresponding day a year ago; at Galveston, 17,000 to 18,000 bales, against 11,354 bales last week and 9,410 bales last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.36	8.69	8.60	8.68@8.70
October	8.57	8.64	8.50	8.62@8.63
November	8.57	8.64	8.57	8.66@8.67
December	8.62	8.74	8.61	8.72@8.73
January	8.67	8.77	8.65	8.70@
February	8.42	8.47	8.41	8.52@8.53
March	8.42	8.54	8.40	8.52@8.53
April	8.40	8.40	8.39	8.52@8.54
May	8.41	8.53	8.41	8.51@8.52
July	8.45	8.45	8.43	@

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Weekly movement.

	1902-1903.	1901-1902.
Port receipts	272,943	144,765
Overland to mills and Canada	8,737	10,648
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	40,000	39,245
Gain of stock at interior towns	48,549	35,600
Brought into sight for the week	370,229	230,258
Total crop movement	725,067	365,204
Port receipts	353,818	187,946
Overland to mills and Canada	16,934	17,958
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	154,000	145,980
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	116,287	72,940
Brought into sight thus far for season	1,012,288	602,082

The total crop movement is for twenty-six days this year, against twenty-seven days in 1901.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 3-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 7-32d; good middling, 5d; middling, 4 29-32d; low middling, 4 15-16d; good ordinary, 4 11-16d; ordinary, 4 9-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,720 bales of American. Receipts none. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 51-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 43-64@4 44-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 39-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 36-64@4 37-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 36-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 35-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 35-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bull developments in the wheat market were confined to afternoon trading, but the market advanced enough in the last hour to more than recover its early losses and closed very firm in tone at ⅞c advance on December in New York. The feature in Chicago was a further demand for September, sending the price up to 87c during the afternoon. General conditions in that option remained pretty much as they have been all the week, and its actions, therefore, had comparatively little effect on the rest of the market, which, instead, was influenced by a strong advance in corn and covering by room traders, who had gone short early in the day, when conditions seemed favorable for their market. Export demand, which had shown some improvement on the early break, was checked by subsequent weakness, so that only 6 loads here and 20 loads at outports were worked. At the same time seaboard clearances were so heavy both for the day and week that the market suffered little inconvenience from disappointing export operations, and was fully able to reflect all the bull news at hand. The depression of the morning was associated with easier cables, bearish Argentine news, and fairly liberal Northwest receipts, with weather conditions promising, and the interior movement a shade larger than last year. Cables were 1¼@¾d lower from Liverpool, but partly 5@85 points higher at Paris, the extreme advance being on September flour, due to manipulation. Reports from the Argentine noted further improvement in wheat and gave weekly exports as 24,000 bushels, against nothing last year. A Broomhall cable said the potato crop of Europe was poor, but that weather in both India and the Argentine was favorable for grain crops. Seaboard clearances of flour were 97,700 bbls and wheat 467,700 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c Oct. 15-20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, Oct. 20-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, Oct. 20-25.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $24.50@$25.50, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Spot and early delivery, $2.40@$2.50, and late delivery $2@$2.35. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.75; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$21.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $23@$24; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

12 WEST 44th ST.

The MANSFIELD

New 12-story fire-proof model apartments, exclusively for

BACHELORS

Every latest improvement, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone, in each apartment. Squash Court. Café, with first-class cuisine. Two Studio Apartments. Tenancy given at once.

E. S. WILLARD,
44 Pine St. 489 Fifth Ave.
Telephone connection.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 90TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

A. A.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators. The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

THE AWOSTING,

LEXINGTON AVE., COR. 94TH ST.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.** For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AVENUE AND 86TH STREET.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT,

ST. NICHOLAS AV.—147TH ST.
Through to Edgecombo Av., facing Colonial Park.

ST. JAMES COURT,

S. W. COR. 143D ST. AND 7TH AV.

Attractive suites 4, 6, and 7 unusually light rooms, tiled bathrooms, and every device and convenience known to modern architecture; hardwood trim, liveried attendants, all-night service. RENTS, $28 TO $60.

Superintendent, on premises, or JANEWAY & SHAW, 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.

SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.

All light; furnished or unfurnished.

Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.

Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

STRATHMORE.

52d St. and Broadway.

All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.

APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

"THE COLE,"

28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, 8 rooms and bath; elevator, uniform hall service, servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient, quiet location; rents, $45, $60. Apply premises, or THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STUART,

A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,200.

APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

75TH ST. & RIVERSIDE.
SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.
THE HUDSONIA.
RENTS $660 TO 1,800
Open Evenings.
Send for Descriptive Booklet

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

SAN MARINO

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 500 West 112th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

A FIVE-ROOM FLAT, $17.

Handsomely decorated; hot water supply; halls newly carpeted; one month free. Mrs. Shay, 305 West 127th St.

Southeast corner 97th St.; West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $27.50. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE ATLANTA,

205 West 70th Street, Broadway, at Sherman Square.—Elegant light suites; quiet and refined.

THE WICKLIFFE,

226-228 West 78th Street, just east of Broadway; homelike and elegant suites.

Bachelor apartment, 17 West 26th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, 115 West 62d St.; modern improvements; $16 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $60.

Apartment unfurnished, modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 2 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

61-69 EAST 86TH STREET.

SUITES, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
LARGE CLOSETS, LIGHT KITCHENS.
ALL-NIGHT HALL AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH BACHELOR SUITE, STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. RENTS, $50 TO $80.

Superintendent on premises.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

THE DeLEON,

50 WEST 112TH ST.

THE FRONTENAC,

76-80 WEST 113TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.

Just completed; select neighborhood. Suites of 5 and 6 large, sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric light; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.

Only 5 apartments left. Rents, $450-$700.
L. A. LIEBESKIND, Owner and Builder,
Telephone 491 Harlem.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Av., Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; the best table d'hote dinner, 75c.; meals a la carte; rates to permanent guests. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE ANTOINETTES,

PARK AV., 58TH ST. AND 59TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,

one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof apartments, from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850. SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS ALSO 1ST FLOOR 7-ROOM SUITE FOR DOCTOR, $600. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

WASHINGTON.

318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.

Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65. Premises or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

Lexington Av., & 34th St., N. E. Cor

Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house; $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.

Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Magnificent Location.—Modern five-room apartments; property of highest repute; restricted to refined adults; conducted by owner on premises; facing picturesque Morningside Park; $33, $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

The "Windlesham," 116 East 92d St., Near Park.—Elegant parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bath; kitchen below; private yard; choice block; special $32.

91st St., 150 West.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38.00; adults only.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY
AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.

Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 10th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will on the

8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, AT 12 M.

offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,000 ACRES, and known as the NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY, with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., and also the personalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibitied on the day of sale.

There will be excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate the Wingfield, Wheeler & Parsons tracts, and any residence, lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of June, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Co., to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.

There will also be sold all the personal property on the premises which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, etc.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments payable in one, two, and three years respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE,
GREENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.

Legal Notices.

THE FIRM OF MARKS & KALISKI, HERETOFORE doing business at Nos. 137 and 139 Main Street, in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, formerly Long Island City, has this day been dissolved by the retirement of Henry Kaliski and Mary J. Kaliski. Annie Marks will sign in liquidation for the old firm.

Dated September 22, 1902.

HENRY KALISKI,
MARY J. KALISKI.
ANNIE MARKS.

Surrogate Notices.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1902.

JAMES W. HYDE,
Executor.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy26-law6m8

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, in bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that all the property of the AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, including leases of their stores, is offered for sale as and by lots mentioned below, by Robert C. Morris, receiver of said AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY. Said property may be inspected at the respective locations in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, given below, on the 29th and 30th days of September, 1902, and the 1st day of October, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and said leases or copies thereof may be inspected at the office of Robert C. Morris, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, during the same time on said dates. Bids in writing may be submitted for any or all of said lots to the receiver at his said office on or before October 2d, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per centum of the amount of the bid. If the receiver shall reject said bids, then the property covered thereby will be sold at public auction in the lots below mentioned or otherwise, on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at such place or places as will be duly designated by advertisement in The New York Times on October 3d, 1902.

Lot 1—One single wagon. Lot 2—One single wagon. Lot 3—One single wagon. Lot 4—One double wagon. Lot 5—One double wagon. Lot 6—One automobile. Lot 7—One automobile. Lots 1 to 7, inclusive, may be inspected at No. 529 West 37th Street.

Lot 8—Miscellaneous office fixtures, safe, cash registers, etc., now at No. 629 Third Avenue.

Lot 9—Book accounts.

Lot 10—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease of premises lately occupied by it at the northwest corner of 36th Street and Sixth Avenue, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a bakery and restaurant.

Lot 11—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease to premises lately occupied by it at the corner of 94th Street and Lexington Avenue, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a confectionery and restaurant.

Lot 12—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease to premises lately occupied by it at No. 322 Columbus Avenue, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a confectionery and restaurant.

Lot 13—All the right, title, and interest of the American Bread Company in and to a certain lease to premises lately occupied by it at No. 67 West 125th Street, including the fixtures and personal property contained therein, adapted to the business of a bakery and restaurant.

Lot 14—A lot of flour and other raw material for baking now contained in premises No. 629 Third Avenue.

A list of the property composing the above lots may be inspected at the office of the receiver.

Dated City of New York, September 26th, 1902.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver.
JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRIS J. BRAMSON, bankrupt. No. 5,177.

Notice is hereby given that Harris J. Bramson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
New York, September 26th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRISCHLING and JACOB LIPPNER, doing business as FRISCHLING AND LIPPNER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Frischling and Jacob Lippner, doing business as Frischling and Lippner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Frischling and Jacob Lippner, doing business as Frischling and Lippner, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, Room 1,544, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 27th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL FORSCHIRM, bankrupt. No. 5,197.

To the creditors of Samuel Forschirm of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Forschirm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 11 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 27th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN A. LANGE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on Friday, October 10th, 1902, at 4 P. M., at the office of Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large number of outstanding accounts, due said estate for groceries sold by said bankrupt at his former place of business, 2,169 8th Avenue, New York City.

Said property is sold by order of the trustee, who reserves the right to withdraw same from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

GEORGE W. GLAZE, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RUBIN NIKLAD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rubin Niklad, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

NO. 5,240.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTE NIEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Auguste Nieman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Auguste Nieman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEONORA M. O'ROURKE, bankrupt. No. 5,035.

Notice is hereby given that Leonora M. O'Rourke, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 23d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

NO. 4,896.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL PHILARSKY, otherwise SAMUEL FILARSKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Philarsky, otherwise Samuel Filarsky, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Philarsky, otherwise Samuel Filarsky, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of XAVIER GRISEZ, bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell, Monday, Sept. 29, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 240 West 27th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of complete plant for manufacturing artistic furniture, mahogany, cherry, and oak lumber; moulding machine with 100 cutters, machines, shafts, circular saws, pulleys, &c. Order of PRATT A. BROWN, Trustee.

SAMUEL I. FERGUSON, Attorney for Trustee, 132 Nassau Street.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE SEASON—SEPT. 28.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP.

BEAUTIFUL
GREENWOOD LAKE.

PICTURESQUE
SHOHOLA GLEN.

ROUND TRIP, **$1.00**

This is the most delightful month during the year in which to visit these attractive resorts.

MAUCH CHUNK

GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, SEPT. 28th
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

$1.50 Round Trip

Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a.m. Returning, lv. Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Children 75 Cents. Ticket offices at Ferry Stations and 355 and 1294 Broadway.

From Brooklyn 15c additional.

DAILY EXCURSION TO

West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'Y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLEMENT C. MOORE, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PLACE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, distinguished by the street number 118 East 119th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence easterly along One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
C. E. SOUTHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 119th Street.

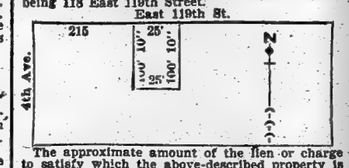

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is sixteen thousand one hundred and six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and sixty-five 63-100 dollars, with interest from August 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten hundred and ninety 75-100 dollars and interest, exclusive of taxes of 1902.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
s10-2aw3wW&o1

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. McNIECE and Mary C. McNiece, his wife; Jane M. Hamilton, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, deceased; William L. Hamilton, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George J. Hamilton, deceased; Petrona R. Hamilton, his wife; William F. Scott, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George J. Hamilton, deceased; Fanny H. Hamilton, Harry (S.) Hamilton, and Lillian E. Hamilton, his wife; Evelyn Hamilton Bailey, Eliza Jane Lavery; George W. Hamilton and Mary Hamilton, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Henry V. Hamilton and Lotta B. Hamilton, his wife; Mary Ann McCurdy, George J. Hamilton, Maggie Frost, as executrix of the last will and testament of Ann Eaton, deceased; the Dobbs Ferry Bank, Gladys Hamilton, Ethel M. Hamilton, John T. Lavery, Richard Lavery, Mary R. Lavery, Maximilian Morgenthau and Fannie Morgenthau, his wife; Nella Sondheim, the Riverside Building Company, Richard S. Chisholm, Benjamin Barker, Jr., as assignee in bankruptcy of George J. Hamilton, a bankrupt; Morris Hahn, Frank W. Struvp, the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Maria E. Angell, Charles Burkelman, Moritz Ettinger, Albany Venetian Blind Company, the Hamilton Republican Club, Michael Sess, Michael Roumao, Angelo Castello, James Catino, Petro Quarino, Michael Pitrizo, Aniello Conforto, Gennaro Corrado, and Lorenzo Anzalone, composing the firm of Michael Sess and Company; Margaret B. Harvey, Charles E. Harvey, and William Hodgson; Stephen P. Sturges as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Stephen B. Sturges, deceased; Jacob Sommer, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Thomas R. McMann, Hart & Crouse Company, John Walker, James Rogers, Henry H. Wotherspoon, James Wotherspoon, Herbert H. Gibbs, Charles F. Mattlage, Ferdinand Forsch, James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, William E. Conover, and Hugh Young, Herman G. Loew, Julia Simpson, Mary Saunders, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Shaw, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Marie Casimer Verger, the name "Marie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Victor Feuerherd; John Ludeman, the name "John" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, and John McKinley, the name "John" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1902.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Eliza Jane Lavery, Richard Lavery, Mary R. Lavery, Maggie Frost, as executrix of the last will and testament of Ann Eaton, deceased; Moritz Ettinger, and Aniello Conforto:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of September, 1902, and filed on the 12th day of September, 1902, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated September 12th, 1902.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s13-1aw6w8&o25.

Surrogate Notices.

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1902. HUGO B. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-law6m8a

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of, Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y. s6-1aw6m8a

Pianos and Organs.

$1

A Week For the

Harmony Piano.

We Continue That Wonderful Sale of

2,000 Celebrated

Harmony Pianos.

This sale has been in progress two weeks, and is the most successful piano sale in our history. The response to our announcements has been enormous, and at the rate we are delivering the pianos, the lot will not last very much longer. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's
3d AVE., 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

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138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO PLAYER.

Plays any piano; any one can play it; operates by foot treadle or electricity; recitals daily from 10 to 4; cash or installments; call and see it. Warerooms, 123-5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$35 Rosewood piano, $55 Chickering. Fine Upright great bargain, installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Ave.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, a la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 90 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.) Specialties Ala. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Table d'hote & a la carte. MUSIC.

Scherz Harlem Casino. 7th Av., 124 St. Alc., Tdh., 75c. Straus Vienna Orch.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Madison Av. & 92d St. Finely appointed Tdh. & Alc.

Sherman Square Hotel,

EX-GOV. HILL CONFERS WITH MANY LEADERS

Inclinations Toward Bird S. Coler for Governor.

Senator McCarren Requested to Talk for the Albany Leader, but Little Was Said—Devery as a Delegate.

After many conferences between ex-Gov. Hill and other Democrats of prominence in this city yesterday, the indications were that Bird S. Coler will be nominated for Governor at Saratoga next week. The ex-Governor came to the city early in the day and he was in conference nearly all day and evening, either in the Hoffman House or in the offices of friends, with politicians from all parts of the State relative to the composition of the State ticket. There was considerable talk about Edward M. Shepard, Controller Grout, Borough President Cantor, Elliot Danforth, John B. Stanchfield, Frederick Cook, and Chief Justice Alton B. Parker for Governor, but there was more for Mr. Coler.

Among the ex-Governor's callers were James J. Martin, Otto Kempner, Elliot Danforth, Col. James E. Jones, James K. McGuire, Senator McCarren, Andrew H. Green, Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Coler, Borough President Cassidy, Senator Sullivan, and William F. Sheehan.

The ex-Governor was as secretive as usual. He requested Senator McCarren to talk for him.

"I can only say," the Senator said, "that I understand that Judge Parker is averse to taking the nomination. Mr. Hill did not see Judge Parker at Kingston on his way here."

"Is it the intention that Mr. Hill or a committee will wait on Judge Parker at Kingston before the opening of the convention at Saratoga?"

"There is certainly no prearranged plan for any such call. While no regularly appointed committee will go to Kingston it is possible some of the leaders may visit the Judge."

"How does the Kings County delegation stand with regard to Mr. Coler's candidacy? Is it committed to him?"

Senator McCarren smiled, then took on a very serious countenance and said:

"Our delegation is not committed to anybody as yet. We never decide on a candidate until we get into the convention. Democratic conventions, you know, don't fix matters in advance."

"Is Controller Grout's name being considered?"

"Quite a few names are under consideration, but Kings County is not committed to any one."

"Will any effort be made to keep William S. Devery out of the convention?"

"I believe that Mr. Devery and his associates will be seated. I don't see how they can be kept out. The delegates who chose them to represent the district in the State Convention were regularly elected. It would establish a very bad precedent for the convention to arbitrarily exclude any one that has the proper credentials."

"What about the organization of the convention?"

"Kings County will urge the State Committee to honor Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn with the temporary Chairmanship. John G. Milburn of Buffalo and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira are being considered also for either temporary or permanent Chairman."

Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, Elliot Danforth and ex-Bank Superintendent Preston were convinced that under no circumstances would Judge Parker accept a nomination. Mr. McGuire said that Mr. Coler would be acceptable to the people of Onondaga.

Mr. Hill left the hotel at about noon and went down town. He called on ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan in his office. He returned to the Hoffman House soon after 4 o'clock, and from that hour on there was a steady stream of visitors to his apartments.

Mayor Walsh of Yonkers and Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon urged the nomination of Congressman C. A. Pugsley of Westchester for Governor. Others spoke in the interest of Mr. Preston of Ulster, who wants the nomination for Controller, and others urged the selection of John Cuneen of Buffalo for Attorney General. Leader Murphy had a conference with Mr. Hill, but he would not discuss what was considered.

Mr. Hill said that he would not be able to return to Albany last night, as he had intended doing. He will leave this afternoon. He dined with Mr. Coler. To all requests for information about the ticket Mr. Hill's invariable reply was: "I have nothing to say for publication."

It was rumored that Mr. Hill had said to some of his callers that, with Judge Parker refusing to run, Mr. Coler was the strongest and most available man for Governor.

Chairman Dyruff of the Executive Committee of the Young Democracy of Kings County, at the head of a large delegation from the county and accompanied by a delegation from Queens, called on Mr. Hill in the evening to urge the nomination of Mr. Coler.

Mr. Dyruff said afterward: "We were so favorably received that I believe that Bird S. Coler will be nominated. I am not able to state precisely what Senator Hill said to us, for much of his conversation was confidential, but everything that he said was favorable to Mr. Coler's nomination."

Mr. Coler was about the rotunda of the Hoffman House in the early part of the evening. He seemed to be laboring under suppressed excitement. He refused to talk about his chances.

It was said that he had received a letter from Judge Parker, in which the latter expressed regret that he had been mentioned as a rival of the ex-Controller, assuring him that he had no intention of accepting a nomination, should it be offered, and promising him his fullest support.

F. H. Brooks started the odds on the coming election by offering to bet at the rate of 10 to 7 on Gov. Odell.

DEVERY HEARD THE NEWS.

The ex-Chief Willing to be Good at the Convention.

William S. Devery may be admitted to the Democratic State Convention if he goes as a peaceable delegate from the Ninth Assembly District. He heard the news yesterday. The messenger declared that he called at the request of David B. Hill.

"All right," said Devery. "Just tell Hill I'm quits and the fight is off. I'll be good and trot kind in any harness. If Hill is good to me and let's me in the convention, why, I won't do much talking."

Arrangements were completed last evening for the Devery train to Saratoga. The train will consist of seven cars. Prior to the departure there will be a parade through the Ninth District.

The delegates and Devery's followers to the number of 500 will line up at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and will march to Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, where the special train will be in waiting on the freight tracks of the New York Central. In the United States Hotel, Saratoga, 250 rooms have been engaged.

Three Tammany trains will leave the Grand Central Station at intervals of ten minutes on Monday, beginning at 10:05 A. M. Each district will have its car.

MR. SHELDON AT WORK.

Out of Politics for Awhile, He Says—His Relations with Gov. Odell Not Broken.

George R. Sheldon, whose nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket seemed to be a certainty at one time, returned to this city on Thursday night. He went to business in Wall Street as usual yesterday.

"I don't care much to discuss the question of my withdrawal," he said. "I would rather drop out, but I want to do so gracefully. I have been a great deal in the public eye of late."

"What do you think of the policy of the Brooklyn men?" he was asked.

"I think," he replied "that I was the subject of unfair attack by the Kings County men. But I hit out straight from the shoulder, and I feel they did not get any the best of it. The story of bad feeling between Gov. Odell and myself is absolutely without foundation. Ben Odell is one of the best friends I have in the world. I stopped over at Albany to see him and we had a heart to heart talk. I can say to you frankly that it hurt Ben Odell a good deal more to ask me to get off the ticket than it did me to get off. I do not intend to have anything more to do with politics, in an office-seeking sense, for some time. I shall support the ticket heartily from top to bottom."

COL. KLINE FOR SHERIFF.

Nomination by the Republicans of Kings County—Guden's Name Caused Trouble.

Brooklyn Republicans last night nominated a candidate for Sheriff of Kings County to serve for the ensuing year in the person of Ardolph Loges Kline, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G., N. Y. The nomination was made unanimous.

Col. Norman S. Dike, the present incumbent, who was appointed to succeed Charles A. Guden when the latter was removed early this year by the Governor, is prevented by law from running to succeed himself.

During the session of the convention, which was held in the Criterion Theatre, the Guden incident was recalled by an incautious Republican, who, while Hugo Hirsch was eulogizing Col. Kline and declaring that he would be "the best Sheriff Kings County ever had," inquired:

"Any better than Guden?"

That caused much disorder, many of the delegates voicing a desire to throw the incautious one out of the hall.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff entered the hall after the nomination and addressed the delegates. He refrained carefully from referring to Sheldon's candidacy.

"We did not go to Saratoga with any expectation of receiving representation on the ticket," the Lieutenant Governor said, "but we did urge for a solid Kings County delegation the consideration to which we believed we were entitled. Now, in the words of Senator Platt, the great leader of our party, spoken upon his return to the city yesterday: 'All of us Republicans are going to pitch in and elect the ticket headed by Gov. Odell.'"

Col. Kline, the nominee, is forty-five years of age, and is engaged in the manufacture of men's neckwear in Manhattan. He enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment in 1876, and he was advanced through various grades until he became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment in 1895. When the regiment entered the service of the United States for the Spanish war in 1898 he went with it, being second in command to Col. Frederick D. Grant, who afterward became Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was elected Colonel on May 6, 1901.

SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIPS.

Several Candidates for the Tammany Nominations Mentioned by the Leaders.

The making of the slate for the County Convention, at which three candidates for Supreme Court Judgeships are to be named, is now keeping the Tammany leaders busy. It was declared last evening that Edward E. McCall, who has been active in organization matters for years, will be nominated. Leader Charles F. Murphy, it was said, had settled on the nomination after talks with the Tammany leaders.

It was said also that Judge Joseph Newburger of the Court of General Sessions is to be named. Judge Newburger is the choice of many Tammany district leaders who are pushing his candidacy because they believe that he is popular in the Democratic strongholds and would help the ticket.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of Bronx hopes that the third nomination for Supreme Court Justice will be given to his district. He has three candidates for the nomination. John J. Brady and Judge Tierney are being talked of. If the nomination goes to the Bronx, it was said last evening that Mr. Brady would probably be selected. Joseph I. Green is being talked of also for a place on the judicial ticket. He has the support of many leaders in the Tammany organization.

GOV. CUMMINS MAKES REPLY.

Says ex-Speaker Henderson's Atlantic City Interview Is Full of Contradictions.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 26.—Replying to Speaker Henderson's Atlantic City interview, Gov. Cummins said:

"I have read what purports to be a statement issued by Speaker Henderson from Atlantic City. It is difficult for me to believe that it is authentic, and I sincerely hope that it is not authorized. It is so full of contradictions, petulance, and misrepresentations that it is hard to attribute it to a sane man.

"If it is genuine he is permitting his personal feeling toward me to blind him to the truth respecting the Iowa situation. He seems to think that I am alone responsible for the Iowa platform. I would gladly assume credit for it if I could, for I believe in it and in every part of it; but I was not even a member of the two conventions which have without a dissenting voice adopted that paragraph over which the controversy has arisen.

"A score or more persons heard Mr. Henderson declare at the recent conference that he could and would give it his hearty and undivided allegiance. He earnestly asked me to open the campaign in this district, and I promptly agreed to do so, and when the invitation was given he knew my views just as well as he does now. I have a letter from him, written the very day he published his withdrawal, thanking me for what I was doing to remove all discontent among his constituents.

"What I have tried at various time to say is this: That a monopoly, whether established by a trust partnership or individual, is not entitled to the benefit of tariff duties, and that, if this were the law, it would have some effect in preventing the creation of monopolies.

"It is not necessary to the business of the country that monopolies shall exist, and ambitious men should be informed that they cannot have both monopolies and the tariff. You can be sure they will choose the course most profitable to them. If my friend Henderson cannot understand the difference between the proposition I have just stated and the proposition that free trade is the remedy for trusts, he has not greatly profited by his twenty years in Congress."

REPUBLICANS AT ODDS.

Postmaster General Payne Says Wisconsin May Not Be Held Long for the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne has been busy the past few days trying to harmonize the different elements of the Republican Party. He made a statement to-night to the effect that unless the personal animosity is removed and there is more harmony, he did not believe that Wisconsin would be held long as a safely Republican State. He said he believed that Senator Spooner would be re-elected.

The Journal to-night published a story to the effect that Senator Quarles and Postmaster General Payne had a disagreement as to a statement which Mr. Payne was to give out in regard to the attitude of Senators Spooner and Quarles. The story was to the effect that Senator Quarles said that if any interviews were given out he would cancel every engagement he has to speak in the State. To-night both Mr. Payne and Senator Quarles denied that any disagreement existed between them.

FIGHT AGAINST SENATOR CLARK

Montana Populists Name Congressman, but Leave Associate Justice to be Nominated by Heinze Faction.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 26.—Martin Dee of Butte was nominated for Congress by the State Labor Party to-day. The convention made no effort to select a candidate for Associate Justice, but left that nomination to an Executive Committee, which will act with a conference committee of Populists now in the city.

It is well known that the Populists and the new party organized by F. Augustus Heinze are to name the candidate for Associate Justice, and it is certain that there will be a fusion of the several parties. The person named will, it is believed, be acceptable to F. Augustus Heinze, whose lieutenants have been in the city during the labor convention. The Conference Committee of the Labor and Populist Parties met this afternoon, and, after discussing the situation for a time, agreed to adjourn until next week without taking further action.

It is understood that Judge Harney will be named for Associate Justice. Mr. Heinze, having captured the Populists and laborites, says he will give Senator Clark the race of his life.

OUTLINE OF OPINION IN STEEL TRUST SUIT

Memorandum of the New Jersey Court in Berger Case.

Conversion Plan Described as Lawful Under an Act That Is Constitutional—Bearing on the Hodge Case.

The United States Steel Corporation's lawyers received yesterday from the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey a memorandum that was attached to the decision that denied several days ago the injunction of Mrs. Miriam Berger against the conversion of $200,000,000 of preferred stock into 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds. The full opinion is to be rendered at a later date. Justice Van Sickel, who wrote the memorandum, said:

The decree of the Court of Chancery is reversed and the injunction is dissolved. The Court of Errors holds that the method adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders for retaining the preferred stock is authorized by the Corporation Act of 1896 and is a lawful exercise of granted power. The court further holds that the act of 1902 is constitutional and that the scheme for the retirement of the stock adopted by the defendant company is also a lawful exercise of authority granted under the act. I am instructed by the court to make the above announcement because other cases are pending in chancery in which the same questions are litigated.

In Wall Street the decision was regarded as having a direct bearing on the case of J. Aspinwall Hodge against the corporation's conversion plan.

Francis Lynde Stetson of the corporation's counsel said yesterday that the decision disposed of several points raised in the Hodge case, and that they were the most important points he would insist.

Edward B. Whitney and Abraham I. Elkus of counsel for Hodge, anticipating the decision handed down, prepared a brief, in which they urged only the points peculiar to the Hodge litigation. The brief declares that the decision of the court validates the act of the Legislature under the authority of which the conversion plan was voted by the Directors, but the contention in the Hodge case "questions the acts of the Directors." The brief then continues:

Assuming for the sake of this argument that the decision on appeal in the Berger case has established the mere power of the corporation to convert part of its preferred stock into bonds, we urge that in the attempt to execute the project now sought to be restrained these Directors failed in essential respects to fulfill their duty to their stockholders and to comply with the positive requirements of the law.

The brief charges the Directors with "legal fraud" in the matter of the arrangements with J. P. Morgan & Co. for providing an underwriting syndicate, which was to receive $10,000,000 compensation. The second charge is that the action of the Directors in voting the conversion was illegal because eleven of the Directors were interested in the underwriting syndicate.

PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED.

Hard Coal Sold at $16 a Ton—Soft Coal at $7—The Supplies for the Schools.

The supply of coal in the Park Department is very short, it was learned yesterday, and Charles H. Woodman, Superintendent of Supplies for the department, said the situation was embarrassing. Ten days ago he said bids were advertised for egg, furnace, and pea coal. Only one bid was offered, and that was for 200 tons of pea coal at $8.75 per ton, which was accepted. It was impossible, he said, to get furnace coal, which was the size needed for the heating of the menagerie in the parks, conservatory, and the Aquarium. If cold weather should set in he said he would be alarmed for the fish in the latter and for the animals in the menagerie, especially the monkeys, which could not stand extremes of temperature.

An advance of $1 a ton took place in the wholesale price of soft coal yesterday, bringing it up to $7 a ton. It was said that some lots of hard coal were sold at $16 a ton, and a few half-ton lots were sold by some dealers to old customers at $12 a ton. A member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association said:

"There is no good substitute for anthracite that I know of, except fire wood, which ordinarily is too expensive. People who have tried soft coal in kitchen stoves here have told me that the experiment was an absolute failure. In Western cities, where soft coal is used in the houses, the stoves are specially made large and wide for it, with a good draught and a large ashpan. Here the stoves are too small, and when the soft coal swells and cakes, as it does in burning, the stove gets clogged and the fire goes out."

A representative of the firm of contractors which is supplying the coal this year for the public schools in the Borough of Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, said yesterday that there was no need to worry about coal for the schools.

"None of them will suffer," he said. "Some have coal enough to last until March, and there is not one of them which has not enough to last until the middle of next month. We have determined that, come what will, the schools will not want for coal."

Superintendent of School Supplies Simmons said that most of the schools in Brooklyn had a month's supply of coal. Those which had less would be furnished from schools which had a larger supply, and no coal would be used until the weather became really cold.

Soft Coal Prices Go Up in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Coal Exchange held yesterday afternoon it was voted to raise the price of soft coal for family use from $6.50 a ton, at which price it was selling yesterday, to $8 a ton. No action was taken with regard to the price of hard coal, it being explained that only a few of the dealers in the borough had any of the anthracite variety and that these are fixing their own prices.

COAL PRICE IN WASHINGTON.

Higher Than Ever Before with One Exception, and That During Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—According to a coal dealer of long experience here, the price of coal in Washington to-day was higher than it has been before in the history of the city, with one exception. That exception was during the civil war, when, in 1864, the Confederates blocked the lower Potomac. Coal then went up to $20 a ton, but as soon as the blockade was released it went back to normal figures.

The Post Office Department coal supply will last only a week longer and there is no coal in sight to furnish light, heat, or power for the department. Superintendent Baird of the State, War and Navy Building, has been obliged to purchase soft coal. Wood has doubled in price and the dealers in oil and gas stoves have trebled and sometimes quadrupled their orders. Washwomen are the heaviest sufferers by the coal famine. Some of them are begging money from their customers to buy coal.

Foundry Coke at $10 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Foundry coke was selling at $10 per ton to-day. A local company filled one order of two carloads at that price. Foundry coke sold for $3 a ton two months ago. It is said that the price will go still higher. Gas coke is selling at from $5.50 to $6 per ton. Some companies are charging $12 a ton for foundry coke.

Jurors Honor Judge Newburger.

Judge Newburger, who in the absence of Recorder Goff has been sitting in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, just before court adjourned, was presented with a testimonial by the panel of trial jurors who have done service there during the term. The testimonial, which had been handsomely engrossed and illuminated on vellum, was signed by J. Cheever Goodwin, the librettist, who is foreman of the panel, and by the other members.

Morgan & Co.'s Interest Payments.

J. P. Morgan & Co., in a notification yesterday to the shareholders of the companies and corporations for which they act as fiscal agents, said that they would anticipate October interest and coupon payments on Monday next. The payments, it is estimated, will approximate $14,000,000.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

MAYOR'S ACTION NOT AGAINST THE TUNNEL

Reason for Another Hearing on Pennsylvania Franchise.

Will Make Effort to Have the Grant Made in a Form Acceptable to All Concerned.

Mayor Low announced yesterday that he would work earnestly to have granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to run a tunnel under the Borough of Manhattan to the new terminal property purchased by the company at Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets.

The only opposition to the tunnel among the city officials comes from Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan and his adherents in the Board of Aldermen. Sullivan has taken the place of Borough President Cantor in the Tammany faction lined up against the public improvement. Vice President James McInnes, who has been active in upholding Mayor Low's policy favorable to the tunnel, said yesterday:

"The Board of Aldermen will not meet until Oct. 7. Mayor Low has asked the Rapid Transit Commissioners to hold a public hearing, as there was some question whether the so-called hearing before the joint committee of the Board of Aldermen and the Rapid Transit Commission was a public one. If the hearing is held within a few days, and the Rapid Transit Commission takes prompt action, the Board of Aldermen then will have a chance to act at once. I will work for the tunnel grant because the city needs this improvement in traffic facilities. The objections to the tunnel franchise are not well taken. Every objection made by President Cantor has been met, and that is shown by the fact that he now has announced himself favorable to the franchise if a few minor changes are inserted."

Alderman Sullivan said a short time ago that he would continue his opposition to the franchise unless the eight-hour clause for all men working on the tunnel, and also the prevailing-rate-of-wages clause, were inserted. Those two arguments were met by Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who said that it would be impossible for men to work more than eight hours on tunnel jobs, and that all the workingmen, on account of the nature of the work, would receive more than the prevailing rate of wages.

The members of the Board of Aldermen who voted against the franchise have not changed their minds about the question. The Mayor gave out the following statement yesterday:

"This is a new franchise, and I felt that we should take all care to make it as complete and satisfactory as possible to all parties. The place where suggestions from the public as to its form should be made is before the Rapid Transit Commission, which is charged with the duty of drawing it up, and my resolution was proposed and adopted with a view to giving the public an opportunity to appear and be heard. I think the propriety of this action will be apparent to every one when it is understood that all changes in the form of the franchise must be made by the Rapid Transit Commission, and not by the Aldermen, who have power only to accept or disapprove it. My action evidences no unfriendliness whatever to the enterprise. On the contrary, I am earnestly desirous of seeing a franchise perfected that will be accepted."

Subway Wire Lathers on Strike.

The wire lathers employed in the station of the rapid transit tunnel at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue went on strike yesterday morning against the employment of non-union men. The Wire Lathers' Union is affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, which has decided to stand by the wire lathers and if necessary to order a sympathetic strike of the other trades at the station. An attempt will be made to settle the trouble in the meantime.

LEGAL NOTES.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—The Fourth Appellate Division has given a decision holding that lodges of Greek letter college societies are not exempt from taxation. The case before the court was an appeal by the Assessors of the town of Kirkland, Oneida County, from a judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court exempting the chapter house of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Hamilton College from taxation, under that section of the tax law which exempts the real property of a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women, or for educational, scientific, literary, and library purposes. The Appellate Court finds that while the society is organized for literary purposes, its house, with the exception of the society room, is primarily used as a boarding place for active members. Presiding Justice Adams, for the court, said in part: "And while it may be said that the relator is connected with Hamilton College, and that its chapter house is in a certain sense an adjunct thereto, yet so far as ownership, occupation, and control are concerned it is entirely independent of the college. Its primary purpose is to afford the members of the fraternity owning it an abiding place while attending college. It is there that they eat and sleep; it is there that they mingle with each other in social intercourse; it is there that they entertain their friends, and to that end indulge in dancing and other similar amusements. In short, it is to all intents and purposes a clubhouse, a place for rest, recreation, and fraternal intercourse, rather than for the purposes for which it is claimed to have been organized, which purposes are plainly secondary and incidental, and such being the case, we do not see how, within the well-settled policy of the law * * * it is entitled to exemption from taxation."

***

CONTRACT AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.—An agreement between an editor and a candidate for office by which the former uses the influence of his newspaper to bring about the latter's nomination is held by the Supreme Court of Vermont, in the case of Livingston vs. Page, (52 Atlantic Reporter, 965,) to be void, as against public policy. Livingston, the plaintiff, was a Democrat, publishing a Democratic newspaper of independent proclivities. Page was a Republican, seeking a nomination for Congress from a Republican convention. Livingston's idea was that the agreement was in the nature of a retainer, and that his services were to be settled for at the close of the campaign. He was to do all he could to influence the selection of delegates, and said that he expected to receive a larger compensation if Page was nominated than he would otherwise. He was also to conceal their relations, and so was Page. Livingston took this course because it would make his efforts in influencing voters in the candidate's behalf more successful. The court said, in part: "When the voters are unevenly divided into two parties, the nomination of the stronger organization is usually equivalent to an election. And when party action is less decisive the subsequent efforts of the voters are ordinarily confined to a selection from the candidates regularly presented. The individual voter of a large electorate can seldom give an effective expression to a choice that is not in line with the action of some party convention. To secure a free and exact expression of the sovereign will there must be a proper selection of candidates as well as an honest election. If the choice of delegates and the action of the nominating convention are improperly determined, the election ballots will fail to express the real judgment of the voters."

Fifty-four Years a School Teacher.

Mrs. Eliza J. Eveland, Principal of the primary department of Public School No. 2, Jersey City, has notified the Board of Education that at the October meeting of the board she will ask to be retired on a pension because of long service and advanced age. She has been a school teacher for almost fifty-four years.

REMOVAL

Knox, Hatter, of 194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel, has the honor to announce that his Ladies' and Children's department has removed to his new building, 452 Fifth Avenue, corner of 40th Street, where he is showing the latest domestic and foreign creations in hats, furs, umbrellas, gloves, golf and military capes for Ladies.

PIPE GALLERIES IN SUBWAY

Board of Estimate Favors Experiment in Lower Broadway.

Hears Commissioner Partridge's Plea for New Police Headquarters—Question of Widening Delancey Street.

The Board of Estimate yesterday considered 150 different propositions. One of the first was an application of Borough President Cantor for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of pipe galleries in the subway of the Rapid Transit Railroad in Broadway between Ann and Morris Streets. A letter was read from the Merchants' Association recommending the plan. President Cantor said that the proposed system would do away to a great extent with the leakage of gas from mains, which was detrimental to the health of the city.

President Cantor had Dr. James C. Bayles make an expert examination of the plan, and he said that the Board of Estimate should adopt it at once. The question was as to whether the appropriation should be placed in the annual budget of this year or raised by an issue of corporate stock. Because of this financial question, President Cantor moved that the matter be referred to Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate, who was ordered to consult with Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, Corporation Counsel Rives, and Dr. Bayles. President Cantor announced after the meeting that all the members of the board were favorable to the plan and the appropriation would be made as soon as the correct method to raise the money had been decided on.

Police Commissioner Partridge sent a letter to the Board, saying that the present building at 300 Mulberry Street is totally inadequate for the proper transaction of the business of the department, and requesting authority to acquire a site for a Central Office on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. Mr. Partridge wrote that the present building could be turned over to the city and sold for business purposes, and the revenue derived from this source could be applied toward the purchase price of the proposed site and the erection of a new Police Headquarters.

The board also took up the question of the proposed widening of Delancey Street as an approach to the Williamsburg Bridge. A communication urging that 125, or at most 150, feet would be amply wide for the proposed street, and a mass of figures of estimated cost of property, was submitted by Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal. The figures were obtained by doubling the values given in the latest assessment map of the vicinity. For property to widen Delancey Street to 200 feet the cost, on that basis, would be $4,520,000; to 150 feet, $3,103,498, both including a plaza at Norfolk Street, for which $1,196,000 is allowed. To cut a new street 100 feet wide from the Bowery to Elm Street the cost of property is estimated at $1,459,350, with a public place at Marion Street, or without the public place at $1,276,500.

Controller Grout thought that public opinion would not indorse the expenditure of the amount necessary to widen to 200 feet. He moved that the engineer be instructed to submit plans for widening Delancey Street to not more than 125 feet, except at the end nearest the bridge, where it might flare. The motion was lost. The matter was then laid over, as were also the propositions concerning the new street west of the Bowery.

President Cantor called up the matter of repaving Seventh Avenue north of Central Park. He wanted to try a new pavement of the bituminous macadam variety. He said it would cost $200,000 to do so, as against $75,000 for resurfacing with plain macadam, but that the new pavement, which was indorsed by many experts, was guaranteed for five years, while plain macadam would cost $30,000 a year to maintain. On motion of the Mayor, it was decided to try the patent pavement for half a mile of the avenue, and resurface the remainder with plain macadam.

WATER DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Chief Engineer Birdsall Is Made Consulting Hydraulic Engineer.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to-day will appoint George W. Birdsall as Consulting Hydraulic Engineer, at a salary of $7,000 per annum. Mr. Birdsall has been connected with the Water Department for the past thirty-two years, and has held the position of Chief Engineer for upward of twenty years.

Mr. Birdsall will be succeded as Chief Engineer by Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology. He has practiced as civil engineer in different parts of the country, and has particularly given his attention to hydraulic engineering.

FRENCH-COLUMBIA FELLOWS.

Scheme for Exchange Does Not Restrict Choice of Studies—French Fellowship Awarded.

It was announced yesterday by the Secretary of Columbia University that, according to the scheme for an exchange of Fellows betwen the Universities of France and Columbia there will be no restrictions whatever in the choice of studies. To the French Fellows all the Faculties of Columbia University will open, and the Columbia Fellows will be able to choose not only the subjects which they wish to study in France, but even the universities in which they will register.

The American Fellows will receive their stipends from Columbia University, the French Fellows from the University of Public Instruction of France. It is expected that four Fellows will be appointed every year—two from America and two from France. In the first year of the operation of the scheme, however, that is 1902-3, there will be only one Fellow from each country.

The French Fellowship has been awarded to A. Francois Monod, who has just completed his three years of residence in the Ecole Normale Superieure of Paris. His specialty is history, and he intends to matriculate primarily under the Faculty of Political Science. He is a nephew of Prof. Gabriel Monod, the present head of the Historical and Philological Section of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes.

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IT WILL BE AN EVENT!!!

We put work into our boys' clothes that will stand the pounding of boy wear.

Whether a $3.50 suit or a $25 overcoat, it stays put together.

Boys' suits, $3.50 to $16.

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For man too.

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EVERY Man has Some choice about Styles in Hats.
He chooses the Style that Looks Best on him.
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For day wear nothing is more stylish or suitable than a proper fitting tab collar—it's comfortable and it's fashionable. This one has rounded tabs. Ask for

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Cluett, Peabody & Co.

TO-MORROW'S ISSUE

The New York Times.

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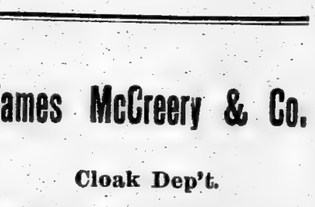

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

OUR "advanced" and aspiring quarterly contemporary, Poet-Lore, comes from the presses late with an apology to subscribers and a frank admission that its editors and publishers have had a struggle for years to keep the magazine alive. Everybody who is interested in the development of literary culture will be sorry to hear this, for, though the drift and scope of Poet-Lore have not always quite satisfied the soberest and soundest judgment in literary matters, yet the earnestness of its purpose has not been doubted, and it has frequently published articles in prose and verse of exceptional merit. The present number, for instance, contains a new poem, "In a Grand Pré Garden," by that melodious and finely imaginative poet, Bliss Carman, a translation of one of the gloomy Italian d'Annunzio's creepiest plays, "The Dream of a Spring Morning," and a disquisition on the character of Touchstone by that capable Shakespearean Dr. Rolfe, not to mention a long list of essays on recent literature of the better kind. But we fancy the editors of Poet-Lore are out of their reckoning in ascribing their avowed lack of pecuniary success to the abundance of "cheap and light literature." That there is an abundance of cheap literature ought to be considered a blessing, while it does not follow that the suppression of light literature by statute law or Constitutional amendment would make more readers for the kind of literature Poet-Lore prints and which it seems to think heavy.

The announcements of the publishers for the Autumn indicate clearly that our supply of fresh reading is not to be diminished. Fiction and verse, history, biography and travel, science and art, pastime, physical exercise, and window gardening will all be represented, explained, expounded, and advocated with new vigor, energy, and hope. A week from to-day (Oct. 4) the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, comprising many more pages than the regular issue, will contain classified lists of the Autumn publications, as complete as care can make them. The contents of this number will also include much other matter of special interest relating to current literature.

Clement K. Shorter, one of the biographers and editors of Charlotte Brontë, seems inclined to take Mr. Malham-Dembleby's "Key to Jane Eyre" rather gravely. Nobody knows better than Mr. Shorter how such literary fantasies may impress the public mind in England. Here we have so much of that kind of stuff that no single freakish "revelation" can make much difference. Mr. Shorter sees fit directly to contradict Mr. Malham-Dembleby's assertion that Miss Brontë's genius was "constructive and not creative." Of course Mr. Shorter is right, and, of course, no book by Frederic Montagu or any other writer can be pointed out as the "key" to "Jane Eyre."

Prof. George E. Woodberry, one of our wisest critics of literature, takes a decidedly cheerful view of the present literary output in the United States. Our literature in the past was sentimental and romantic, but that has vanished now, and he consoles us and himself by the reflection that while we are a romantic and sentimental Nation we are also a Nation of efficiency. Our immense "literary energies" have gone almost wholly into popular education in its varied forms. While thought, meditation, reflection, except on political and social topics, does not flourish, he finds facile and varied talent in contemporary American literary craft. The "printed word" is "impressive and of vast utility." The matter of prime interest is "the news of the various world." These sentences, which we have taken almost bodily from Prof. Woodberry's admirable article on "The Knickerbocker Era of American Letters" in the October Harper's Magazine, are decidedly worth the earnest attention of certain faultfinders. They are much more sensible and to the point than continual grumbling about the low order of public taste. It is noble to do exalted things and to make sacrifices in doing so, but it is folly to pause in the midst of the work and berate the public taste.

We have a respectful but complaining note from an author who sent us a book, which, doubtless, was a good one, early last Summer. His complaint is that his book has not yet been reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. He urges that it has been highly praised in many other publications and has received no fewer than 150 reviews in various journals. One might fancy that an author whose book had been noticed so many times in so short a period would have his appetite for reviews somewhat appeased, and would regard the failure of any one publication to review it quite dispassionately, even with indifference. Since last Spring we have received many hundreds of new books. The receipt of each has been duly acknowledged. Descriptive paragraphs announcing their advent and their character have generally been printed, too. But it is not possible to submit every volume received to formal and extended review, and the fact that a book has missed such treatment here by no means indicates that it lacks merit. We cannot hope to dam the flood of printed books, and can only do our best to keep abreast of the current.

John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," as the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES announced by cable some months ago, will not be sufficiently advanced for publication this Autumn, but the lists of London publishers are sufficiently rich in biographical works. Prof. Bryce puts forth a new volume of biographical sketches, which, by the way, includes a chapter on Gladstone as well as one on Beaconsfield, and lives of the late Bishop of Durham, Miss Yonge, the religious novelist, and Sir George Grove, the maker of the monumental dictionary of music, will also be forthcoming.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

The New "Life" in the "American Men of Letters" Series, by Prof. Woodberry.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ALFRED MATHEWS.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the Puritanized prose Dante of the modern world, who, tremendously advanced beyond his prototype, pondering upon the problem of sin, revealed in his romances the subjective Inferno in the human heart, while in his personal life he realized all that was humanly possible of an almost ideally perfect, exquisitely tender, poetic, domestic Paradiso—Nathaniel Hawthorne the elusive, the baffling, the well-nigh inscrutable—is again the subject of an attempted elucidation in biography.

One may say "attempted" elucidation advisedly and deliberately and yet without any intention of disparagement to the author, Prof. George E. Woodberry, who, in the limits of the 300 pages, nominally fixed for the "American Men of Letters" Series of biographies, has come as closely, perhaps, as anybody is likely to to giving us a fairly satisfactory combination of portrayal and criticism of the Puritan romancer.

Compared with its predecessors Prof. Woodberry's book, on the whole, will probably stand favorably and, in some respects, particularly in its dual character as biography and study, will doubtless be found to surpass them. We have had of works upon Hawthorne, not by any means a surfeit, considering his unique quality and commanding position, but a considerable number—books of varying kinds and worth, biographies and sketches and studies, by Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, by her husband the late George Parsons Lathrop, Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, Horatio Bridges, the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, and Henry James—none of them complete, or even claiming completeness, inasmuch as some are narrowed to a consideration of the works while others are devoted to the man Hawthorne and ignore his books, either wholly or to a large degree.

Of the latter class, avowedly avoiding criticism of the author, though indirectly, in a considerable degree, expository of the formation of his genius, is the well-known "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife," which, as an intimate study, under advantages, of one of the strangest and subtlest characters in American, or any, literature fills nearly every reasonable desideratum, yet falls short, in one respect only, for the very reason that it succeeds so splendidly in all others.

Julian Hawthorne's presentation of his father's life, by all odds his best work, is one of the two or three American biographies which are alike admirable in interest and dignity of subject, on the one side, and in literary art upon the other; but while it attains its authority and excellence its keen insight and intimate quality because the author was the subject's son, it suffers, too, very naturally, because of that relationship, for there are obviously many things that demand saying of the elder Hawthorne that the younger could not say. What he could not say, because he was his father's son, consisted in part of that high direct encomium which was eminently Nathaniel Hawthorne's due, but more important than that, we may imagine, would be the full elucidation of the strange, original genius in the light of minute and most intimate knowledge of personality which came to the son by association, and still more through what we may call an inherited intuition. It is this complete sympathetic comprehension that might even compel expression, which is wanting, so far, to others, who, in their attitude to Hawthorne are like the poet in the presence of the mysteries of nature in that though they may vaguely * * * "feel, they cannot all express, yet cannot all conceal."

If we have dwelt at considerable length upon Mr. Julian Hawthorne's life of his father, which omits all critical consideration of his literary genius, it is to show that Prof. Woodberry's work, which enlarges upon the masterpieces of the author, is the natural complement of the former, and to call to mind that not one among preceding writers, not even the great romancer's son, seriously set forth to present for our entertainment and instruction a view of Hawthorne both as man and master of letters.

If there seems anything lacking in the new presentation it will probably, on due reflection, be found owing to the peculiarly baffling character—to the inherent and sustained secretiveness—of the subject, and to the width of the always existing gulf between conception and expression, rather than to any deficiency

*NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By George E. Woodberry. American Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. iv.-344. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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in the author's general capability for his task or to lack of fairly sympathetic appreciation.

Prof. Woodberry is naturally, by birth, training, and tradition far more perfectly in accord with the temper and tendency of Hawthorne than with those of Poe, and the result is, at least, a more sympathetic biography than he gave us, in the same series, some years ago of that other American man of letters who was like Hawthorne only in being a man of genius peculiarly perplexing to analyze, characterize, or classify either as man or artist. The Hawthorne biography develops much more of warmth—with a far more successful analysis—and, in many of its pages, appears to have been the product of something as nearly approaching lovingness in his labor as this author has ever given any indication of in any of his writings. He has, indeed, while falling something short of an ideal characterization, evinced so much of this spirit in his scattered passages of criticism, interpretation, and analytical examination of both author and man, that we could wish they had been compacted, or given a connected résumé in an essay-like chapter at the close of the work, for it would seem as if such might have added an effectiveness to the author's conclusions which in their fragmentary presentation they fail short of.

In speaking of the early tales, of which Hawthorne wrote about one hundred between his thirtieth and fortieth years, the "mere practice work of his learning hand" that "disclosed successively the varieties and modes of his growth which was one of slow and almost imperceptible gradations, until his method was fully formed," we find our author denying quite emphatically any evidences of the influence of Charles Brockden Brown and other so-called "American predecessors" which has been asserted by various critics, and claiming that Scott was absolutely the only author who affected the manner of his work "either in the preparatory time or later in life." But Scott, he thinks, did permanently influence his creative work—"in the figure grouping, the high speeches, the oddities of character humorously treated, and especially in the use of set scenes individually elaborated to give the high lights and to advance the story." One quality was evidenced in these early sketches and essays which "became so characteristic of Hawthorne's work that he has no rival in it except Poe"—that pervasive "unity of design and development" or "harmony of tone which is known as keeping."

From the period when he was writing these tales, which, as a rule, contain nothing that is subjective but are, in their essence, historical and descriptive—"of a past that was countrified and old fashioned," and which "are its best record"—the author follows the life and literary development of the prose poet through the days of more advanced tales and of "the Old Manse" to the sombre study that makes up "The Scarlet Letter" in which the greater genius of Hawthorne finally blazed forth, after a long period of smouldering under discouraging circumstances, and brought him fame.

Prof. Woodberry's criticism upon "The Scarlet Letter" is drastic and denunciatory. "Is it too much," he queries, "to suggest that in ignoring prayer, the atonement of Christ, and the work of the Spirit in men's hearts, the better part of Puritanism has been left out?"

There are certain "traits of the book," he admits, "which have kinship with the repelling aspects of Puritanism, both as it was and as Hawthorne inherited it in his blood and breeding; so in its transcendent spirituality and in that democracy which is the twin brother of spirituality in all lands and cultures, by virtue of which Hawthorne here humiliates and strips the minister who is the type of the spiritual aristocrat in the community, there is the essence of New England, but for all that, the romance is a partial story, an imperfect fragment of the old life, distorting not so much the Puritan ideal—which were a little matter," (why little? the reader may ask, in a work that is regarded as a historical picture of the Puritan life as well as a romance,) "but the spiritual life itself."

Of "The Marble Faun," Prof. Woodberry's critical summing up is doubtless more nearly in conformance with the consensus of judgment among the admirers of Hawthorne.

It contains a curious contradiction in these paragraphs, but is, in the main, cogent and edifying. First we are told

The story is in one sense a culmination, and it is, perhaps, his most complete expression of life; but it is less characteristic of him, less peculiarly his own, than the American tales, notwithstanding its greater breadth, its finer beauty, and its more profound mystery. (Page 271.)

But we are also informed in the same chapter that:

Hawthorne's personality pervades it like life in a sensitive hand. It is the best and fullest and most intimate expression of his temperament, of the man he had come to be, and takes the imprint of his soul with minute delicacy and truth. (Page 278.)

The general judgment of the author upon this work concludes with this really gem-like characterization:

It is a meditation on sin, but so made gracious with beauty as to lose the deformity of its theme; and it suffers a metamorphosis into a thing of loveliness. To us it is in boyhood our dream of Italy, and in after years the best companion of memory; it is also a romance of nature and art, and of the mystery of evil, so shot through with sunshine gleams, with the presence of pure color and divine forms, as to seem like the creations of that old mythic Mediterranean world which, though it held shapes of terror, was the most beautiful land that the imagination has ever known.

One of the most agreeable qualities of the new biography is the constant keeping to the fore of the gracious and kindly personality of Hawthorne and the wealth and warmth and tenderness of domestic love of which he was the recipient and the dispenser in a life that was otherwise one of poverty and of chill environment.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

T. B. Aldrich's New Book—Novels by Ralph, Merriman, and Arthur Morrison.

"A SEA TURN AND OTHER MATTERS," by Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, is a collection of six first-rate short stories, which have already enlivened the pages of the recent magazines, and so will not be total strangers to those hard-driven persons who endeavor to keep pace with current literature. But the present commentator read them with the same relish the second time as the first, and would by no means consider it time wasted to give them a third trial on some wild night in the coming coalless Winter, when the way is long even to the nearest Tabard Inn.

Mr. Aldrich has given at least one classic to posterity, but he is by no means a man of one book, and his name upon a title page is a perfectly trustworthy guarantee that what follows is well worth reading.

It requires, as has perhaps been noted before, a special kind of talent to tell short stories well, even when the material is of the proper incidental character. What the exact kind of talent is may be indefinable in words, but it is perfectly easy to detect its lack in any particular short story. It is needless to say that it is not lacking in these six stories of Mr. Aldrich's, or in any others that from time to time he has been kind enough to write. Three of the six are humorous, with the satisfying kind of humor that makes the reader chuckle softly to himself; two are a bit serious, and one is distinctly tragic. That is certainly variety enough, in a little volume that can be easily read in an hour. Each is a model in construction, moreover, and told in that clear, smoothly flowing, delightful style that is so uncommon and so altogether desirable in a story teller.

"A Sea Turn" occupies the place of honor as title-giver to the book, and ought to have been an impressive warning to married couples of the dangers attendant upon having secrets from each other, beginning the day with a quarrel, and parting without making up. That is, the author might have made the warning impressive had he not allowed his courage to fail him when it came to letting the Brandons reap the fruits of their folly and brought his tale of two fog-bound yachts to a close with a most untragic and therefore most unimpressive reconciliation.

"Shaw's Folly" is the story of a retired American millionaire who became so thoroughly bored with the leisure to which it had been the aim of his laborious life to attain that he was driven, in order to amuse himself, to the secret building of a model tenement house for the deserving poor. This also contains all the elements of a family wreck—inexplicable absences at night of the husband and father, discovery that he rarely goes to the club which he always makes the excuse for his after-dinner departures, a pursuit one night by the wife and daughter, and their glimpse of him as he enters a strange house in a squalid neighborhood in the immediate vicinity of Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street! Events seem tending toward a tragedy when suddenly Mr. Aldrich again refuses to warn, and turns it all into a comedy in which a wise old gentleman who doesn't believe in American men of leisure keeps saying "Augustus, I told you so."

In "His Grace the Duke" Mr. Aldrich tells a quaint little story of a half hour in an old London church when he soliloquized, Hamlet-like, with the mummied head of a Duke of Suffolk in his hand—the Duke, who died on Tower Hill 350 years ago, "as a slight testimonial of Queen Mary's appreciation of the part he had played in Northumberland's conspiracy and some collateral enterprises."

"The Case of Thomas Phipps," for wit and ingenuity, is surely the gem of the collection, and the hero's name fits him to a nicety. One simply cannot imagine a man with any other designation going to his Uncle Daniel's funeral when the last will and testament of that uncle expressly stated that he should inherit $1,000 if he staid away. Happily uncle and nephew were alike in their peculiarities, and, the funeral over, it was found that the strange behavior of Thomas had been anticipated and a reward provided in the shape of a legacy of $13,000.

"An Untold Story" suggests another possible tragedy that never happened, but must be told by its creator to be properly appreciated. In "The White Feather," however, the long expected comes to pass, and just when we have become quite convinced that Mr. Aldrich is going to make us laugh to the very end of these clever sketches, the note of pathos is sounded and the book is closed with pensive slowness. It is so easy for a story about the Blue and the Gray to bring about a sad mood that even the gayety of Thomas Phipps is lost to mind.

Merriman's New Book.*

Whether or not "The Vultures" is Mr. Merriman's best novel, it is vastly better than the mass of modern fiction both in the interest of its plot and the manner of its telling. The story concerns Poland, and is full of intrigue and of exciting adventure. The romance which centres in the love of an English diplomatist for the fair Princess Wanda of Warsaw is unique among romances in its subordination of the imperious demands of love to the call of the "stern daughter of the Voice of God." The story of Alexander II. is superbly told in succinct, flashing phrase—his aims, his achievements, the hard spot in his soul, and then "the end—the payment." "He had done the right, against the counsel of the wise, against his crown and his own greatness, against his purse, and his father's teaching. He had followed the dictates of his own conscience. He had done more than any other Czar, before or since, for the good of Russia. And this was the payment!" If a scene was ever visualized by means of words, it is this drama of the assassination of the Czar.

All the characters, down to the slightest sketch, are wonderfully vital. The American diplomatist narrowly escapes becoming a caricature, but he does escape, and is, upon the whole, an admirable portrayal of shrewdness, of discretion, of patient kindliness, and of homely dignity. His sister, "Jooly," is less fortunate. She is a caricature, without even the merit of being amusing, as she was intended to be. Netty Cabere illustrates the mischief that may be wrought by a pretty fool of boundless egotism spiced with envious malice.

The hero, Carloser, fails to impress the reader as he has impressed the author. He is too heavy; he has none of that magnetism with which the French diplomat Denlin is charged. Denlin is the real hero. He radiates that rare and subtle charm of which only a charming Frenchman knows the secret. Beneath it are courage, strength, a tenderness veiling itself in badinage, the fascination of a mysterious past. Drawn with light but virile touch, this portrait is exceedingly graphic. Here are a few passages from "The Vultures":

"As wise persons know, to fulfill desires and answer questions is the best happiness."

"Girls generally are infinitely wiser than young men. But the wisdom ceases to grow later in life, and old men are wiser than old women."

"It must be terrible to know that people are saying behind one's back that one means well! I hope no one will ever say that of me."

"Half the trouble of this troubled world comes from the fact that, for one reason or another, women are not always able to look up to the men with whom they have dealings."

"The chief interest in the study of a human life lies around the inexplicable. If we were quite consistent we should be entirely dull."

"I have never known a great happiness yet that was not built upon the wreckage of other happinesses. That is why happy people are never gay."

Through Love.*

You might call Mr. Crapsey's "The Greater Love" crude, somewhat wanting in the elegances of polish, but then we defy any one reading it without emotion. Nice subtleties, pretty phrasings would be out of place in such a realistic study as the author has devised. Are our ears such sensitive organisms, are our eyes so delicately constructed that we cannot hear the wail or see the piteous bearing of Mary Magdalen? Mr. Crapsey might be taxed with drawing overcharged pictures of the very rich and the very poor. He does indulge in startling contrasts. But does he describe Mulberry Bend of thirty years ago with too dismal a coloring? Are there "palatial mansions" on the avenues where vice and selfishness flourish? Have social conditions changed in the last third of a century? Perhaps Mr. Crapsey is more at home in describing the miseries of the slums than in describing the vulgarities of the well-to-do.

There is a true heroine in "The Greater Love," and Keturah Bain possesses many fine qualities. She almost sacrifices her life in acts of devotion. Her father is a drunkard, her mother an opium eater. The girl alone cares for the household. To add to her many troubles her brother is a cripple, and her only sister, Abigail, is wild and heedless. Terrible is Keturah's fight for life. Had she so wished it, she might have married an honest mechanic, Sherwood, whom she loved, but what would have become of her own family?

Early in life Keturah had cared for an unfortunate waif, an infant, in charge of a woman who kept a baby farm. Keturah was barely thirteen then, when she became the slave, the nurse, of Shinar. If not for her the infant would have died. The miserable house in which the Bains live is in the rear of a huge tenement, the property of the enormously wealthy Bullet family. Bullet is dead, and his widow, a coarse, vulgar woman, marries the Rev. Dr. Suydam, the refined rector of St. Nicholas. It was in a minute of expansion, when the Widow Bullet gave the rector $10,000 for his Chinese mission, that Dr. Suydam engaged himself to the coarse creature. The result was unhappiness. We care less for the marriage schemes of Miss Bullet, who has in her right $20,000,000. The Marquis of Dipford, the impecunious son of a dissolute Duke, wants some of the Bullet money, and the young woman knows well enough what the Englishman is after. Miss Katherine is perfectly conscious of the situation, and is a fairly sharp woman of business. At least she has one good quality—she adores her stepfather, the Rev. Dr. Suydam.

Keturah's tribulations are endless. Abigail has been educated beyond her station. She is over fond of fine clothes. Finally she runs away, and Keturah's mission is to find her erring sister. She discovers that Abigail's betrayer is one of Mrs. Bullet's sons.

Dr. Suydam has become deeply interested in the Bain family. His admiration for Keturah is intense. Though the woman has no religious belief she is a true Christian. The rector thinks that there is work to be done outside of the pulpit. Then malice plays its part. The clergyman's mission in the slums breeds scandal. The flight of Abigail, which is traced, makes Keturah think that she is in England with her paramour. The New York clergyman hurries to London. There is a soul to be saved. There is no place of bad repute in London that Suydam does not visit.

Social circles in New York are horrified. Mrs. Suydam seeks a divorce. Finally Abigail, who has been abandoned, is found. The clergyman brings her and her infant home to the sister. The conclusion is distressing. Keturah marries the man who had loved her and waited so long, but she soon dies, and Dr. Suydam does not live long.

Mr. Crapsey dwells on the corruption in New York, political and social. Certainly the former was at its worst some thirty-five years ago, and the question is whether certain portions of New York are not as bad to-day as during the Tweed régime. Anyhow it seems probable that political turpitude is still rampant.

Take it all together, "The Greater Love" is likely to leave its impress on the reader's mind. Books written for a purpose are not to be treated lightly, particularly when such familiarity is shown with those who people the slums and their vicissitudes so powerfully described.

Julian Ralph's Novel.

The central personage in Julian Ralph's new novel called "The Millionairess" is Laura Lamont, a young woman of good breeding and, as it seems, somewhat morbid sensibility, who has inherited a vast fortune, and the aim of the story is to show that the possession of riches by a human being so constituted entails a great deal of misery of the soul. In telling his story Mr. Ralph presents a picture of contemporary life in and near New York, which is at once fanciful and superficial, yet is deep enough and true enough for the author's purpose.

"The Millionairess" will never rank high as a study of contemporary New York life, but it is an agreeable tale and easily read. A smart club of men and women called the Beaux Arts, (facetiously the Boozers,) admission to which is even more difficult to secure than entrance to the exclusive circle of fashionable society, is one of Mr. Ralph's ideas, which he develops amusingly. His description of the preposterous initiation of a member in this club makes pleasant reading. What is more, there may be just such a club here, but it plays no conspicuous part in the life of the metropolis.

Miss Lamont belongs to the Beaux Arts Club, and finds in its freakish proceedings, which she and her author consider edifying, relief from the monotony of her existence; and she is also in a sense the lady of the manor in a Hudson River town, which her money and her philanthropy, wisely expended and guided, transform from a veritable "yellow dog" settlement into a model of decency and beauty.

The love romance of Miss Lamont's life is not particularly interesting, though it turns out well enough after she has endured all sorts of distressing psychological and sentimental experiences. Much of its setting, however, is very good stuff.

The book abounds in incidents of the sort newspaper reporters esteem as subjects for "good stories." The suicide of a girl and a dramatic scene at the ensuing Coroner's inquest, the sensational breakdown of an emotional young preacher in his pulpit, the curious criminal proceedings of a certain "flashlight fiend," who robs young women of their trinkets at night and takes flashlight photographs of his victims in their nightgowns for future reference, give opportunity for graphic writing.

In the characterization there are plenty of good points, too, and the mad enthusiast, Bryan Cross, particularly is a personage strongly individualized. The Western girl, Tonette, and the young women of the "fast set" are living creatures, too. So are some of the purely episodic characters, such as the rustic Coroner and the philosophic mother of the suicide, whose whole sordid life is summed up in her single speech.

Wherefore, the new novel takes its place easily among those other new novels of the season which will be read. It is not likely to excite controversy or to rival "Ben Hur" and "David Harum" in circulation. But it has humor and smartness to commend it. Its author knows a large part of the habitable globe rather intimately. He is a keen observer, and his views of life are broad and charitable.

Some London Low Life.*

One must know London reasonably well and love it enough to want to know it better if one is to get the good out of Arthur Morrison's close, intimate studies of London low life. Both intimate and veracious these studies assuredly are, made at first hand zealously and sympathetically. A man must love his race to seek for good so diligently in its worst representatives, which, we take it, are to be found in Lambeth and Stepney and the other un-

*A SEA TURN AND OTHER MATTERS. By thomas Bailey Aldrich. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 1-300. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*THE VULTURES. A Novel. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*THE GREATER LOVE. By Algernon Sidney Crapsey. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 453. New York: The Abbey Press.

*THE MILLIONAIRESS. A novel. By Julian Ralph. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.

*THE HOLE IN THE WALL. By Arthur Morrison. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

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savory neighborhoods of that vast metropolis.

Morrison lacks, of course, the "universality" of the great novelist, the lift of the poet. His stories do not appeal to all, and doubtless there are many readers of good taste who find them highly objectionable, and cry out that they are "vulgar"; many who enjoy the studies and caricatures of cockney types of others, from Dickens down to Pett Ridge, who nevertheless find Morrison's veracious work depressing. He is clearly not for all markets.

But the better one knows London, and the better one loves it, in spite of all its social injustice and cruel inequality, the better one is able to measure the insight, the close observation, and honesty of purpose in Morrison's books. Ratcliff highway, Wapping, the blackest reach of the lower Thames, the dirtiest stretch of the River Lea, are in the scenic environment of the new story, "The Hole in the Wall," which takes its title from a ricketty public house on the water's edge, wherein is occasionally contrived a bit of thievery of one sort or another. Most of the tale is told by a youngster who has the character of a genuine boy, for Morrison understands boys, though he cannot poetize the human cub in the manner of Hardie or that of Kenneth Grahame.

This is essentially a story and has less ethical purpose, perhaps, than "The Child of the Jago," but the aim to improve the black neighborhoods of London must ever be in Morrison's mind. We have found "The Hole in the Wall" good reading, and confidently recommend it to those persons who liked "Tales of Mean Streets" and "The Child of the Jago." It is distinguished by straightforward, graphic description, unaffected humor, and some of the kind of pathos which invariably belongs to true and simple descriptions of human life. It pictures vividly neighborhoods that have been happily "reformed" out of existence, and others that are still deadly blights on English civilization. Its "types" of humanity live and breathe. Some of them, to be sure, will inevitably suggest characters already known in fiction, such as the wicked blind fiddler, Old George, who is a striking reminder of Dickens's Stagg in "Barnaby Rudge."

A Tale of the Welsh Rebeccas.*

Troubles in Wales many a long year ago are described in "The Sheep Stealers." This was the time when the toll gates were destroyed by mobs. Because the leader of the rioters put on a woman's garb he assumed the name of "Rebecca," and "Rebecca and her children" armed with pitchforks, pistols, and hay knives, destroyed the gates.

The action of the story centres around Crishowell village. The principal personage is Rhys Walters, who is unfortunate, inasmuch as he had a good-for-nothing father and a hard and unsympathetic mother. The young man keeps bad company. He has had an intrigue with Mary Vaughan, a barmaid, and Mary is the daughter of a turnpike gate keeper. Rhys, for no possible reason, joins the Rebeccas, and, disguised as a woman, he leads an attack on Vaughan's particular gate, and the guardian of the pike is killed. Rhys's many escapes form no small portion of the story. Finally the man kills himself. The title of the romance arises from the fact that Rhys seeks a hiding place with a rascal, Bumpett by name, whose business it is to steal sheep. The whole story is a singularly lugubrious one.

The Girl of the Cowboy.*

Her hat blew off, and the wind on the Packsaddle Divide carried it away at a speed of fifty miles an hour. Then the skylarking boys rushed their broncos, intent on restoring the hat to Miss Carrington West's head. The hat was roped and ruined. Then the whole bunch of ranchers rode at top speed to Emerald, the nearest railroad station, where there was a milliner. Indifferent to fashion, the cowboys bought an assortment of hats and decked their horses with artificial flowers and ribbons, and a special head adornment having been procured it was presented to the heroine.

Having accepted their homage, Miss West takes the train direct to New York. In the cars she comes across a man described as "almost pungently masculine and almost saturninely reticent." Love at first sight follows. So that the young woman may have a book to read, he puts a well-worn volume in her hand. It is Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, and the margins, she finds, are full of pencil notes. Miss Carrington West of Western Texas has her Rubaiyat by heart. She, too, has scribbled on the pages of her own special volume. Certainly here is a bond of union. The man, whose name is Francis Garnet Randolph, quite enchants her. When they part he promises to write to her, but does not.

Then there is a transformation scene. A great publishing house in New York is described. The Salem Publishing Company is famous for its books on art. Miss West finds a place there. She discovers that Randolph is the President and manager of the concern she works for. The author devotes many pages to a description of this establishment, with minute details as to the characteristics of the writers and artists, and among the former the heroine plays a distinguished part.

There is much billing and cooing between Miss West and Mr. Randolph. Sometimes they clash. Two strong wills are in opposition. Finally there is an understanding. Randolph, through the peculations of a relative, is now a poor man, but enriched because Miss West has become his wife. He adopts the profession of a cowboy, and his wife loves him all the more for his ability in stopping an infuriated two-year-old by a slash of his whip. Even the accomplished "bronco busters" admire his pluck and nice horsemanship. And, think of it, a book the two had written promised "a modest fortune."

To adopt a West Texas idea, Alice MacGowan has her lariat always ready; her quirt is in hand, and her gun hangs loose from her belt, so she can rope, whip, and shoot in a dexterous manner. There is at least the quality of freshness, understood in its better sense, which gives peculiar interest to this romance.

*THE SHEEP-STEALERS. By Violet Jacob. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 402. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

*THE LAST WORD. By Alice MacGowan. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 430. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Natural Man.*

Mr. Lloyd's natural man reveals his kinship to nature in the fact that in addition to a smile and a full beard he wears only a pair of abbreviated trunks. In this costume, as he lay asleep on a bank, he was discovered by a young woman from Boston. Most young women, whether from Boston or elsewhere, would have shrieked and fled, but Miss Theodora Earle was an artist, and, moreover, had lost her way; so she stopped to admire and to find out how to get home. The natural man was awakened by the impatience of Miss Earle's horse, who, not being an artist, nor yet from Boston, was scarcely to be expected to stand imperturbably in full view of nakedness and a beard.

As a result of this meeting, Miss Earle and two friends accept an invitation to breakfast with the natural man. This is what they had to eat:

Fresh butter on great, cool cabbage leaves, strawberries on vine leaves, bread on a tray of birch bark, cream in a calabash, honeycomb in a hollow stone, a bouquet of wild dog roses, and ferns wrapped in moss and set in a turtle shell.

During the breakfast the natural man, just to prove how natural a man he is, talks steadily all the time about himself and his opinions, with occasional reference to his way of life, his animals, and other belongings. In some ways his feminine hearers are also natural, for they listen to him with open eyes, in the full conviction that he is a genius, and end by resolving to plant a colony of nature's naturals next to his. At this point the story begins to develop an interesting situation, and especially as the natural man has apparently fallen in love; but it is just here that Mr. Lloyd has elected to end it.

This saying is prefixed to the volume:

It is not meant, reader, that you should live life as this man lived it, but only that you should fearlessly and gladly live your own life.

It is to be presumed that most readers will continue fearlessly and gladly to wear trousers or skirts.

The Russet Heroine.*

We do not share with certain English critics their dislike for the historical novel. Some of these carry their antipathies so far as to insist that as Americans we have so short a history that there really is nothing for us to write about in that direction. The Germans are not of this opinion, for they dote on the historical romance, and to-day they laud the work of Prof. Dahn, and designate him as Ebers's successor. Perhaps it may be a trifle difficult to carry ourselves back to Rome, or to Switzerland in the fourth century, or to appreciate the beauties of the "Venetus Lacus" (Lake Constance) in that distant period.

The heroine in "A Captive of the Roman Eagles" is a barbarian girl, Bissula. She has the advantage of being red-headed, and is so physically perfect that she can climb a tree like a squirrel. The author, in fact, introduces Bisulla in the act of sliding down the trunk of a tree. She is not precisely sweet-tempered, for in her childhood she bit those she had a dislike for.

Adalo the author describes as a German (early German) Apollo. He is as magnificent as he is brave and honest. He adores the peculiar Bissula. Because Adalo had laughed at her whimsicalities she apparently hates him, and tells him so, and Adalo's heart is broken. The fight is on between the Romans and the Alemanni. In the Latin camp there are many noble personages. Ausonius, the Prefect of Gaul, who is a warlike poet, is accompanied through the war by his good-for-nothing nephew. The Prefect had become acquainted with Bissula when she was a child, and he loves her as would a father.

After many adventures of a thrilling character, interspersed with battles, when "sounds the tuba"—that is, the Roman bugle—the red-headed girl is captured, and Ausonius takes charge of her. The author is absolutely familiar with the manners and customs, the ways of the Romans and the Alemanni of A. D. 378. The banquets of the Prefect are described, and the precise cups into which the wine was poured are given with minute detail.

If the reader is interested in the heroic struggles of the early Germans put in romantic form here is the precise book he wants. Then, too, there is plenty of love in the story, for Bissula has many suitors. It is satisfactory to know that at last the girl is restored to her own wild country, and becomes the wife of the heroic Adalo. Here is the conclusion:

Her little head sank on his breast. The wounded man raised himself; kissed her flowing red hair, the red lips, now smiling again, and the eyes still wet with tears, exclaiming rapturously:

"O Bissula—you dear one—you wicked elf—my beloved bride!"

Mary J. Safford, the translator of Ebers's novels, has shown great skill in the Englishing of the romance under notice.

*THE NATURAL MAN. A Romance of the Golden Age. By J. Williams Lloyd. Newark, N. J.: Benedict Prieth. Pp. 140. 1902.

*A CAPTIVE OF THE ROMAN EAGLES. By Felix Dahn. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. 12mo. Decorated cover. Pp. 434. Chicago: A. C. McClur & Co. $1.50.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, - - - - NEW YORK

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Years ago, when I was a student in a college of the sort that was known as "orthodox," the fact that a man—or rather I should say boy—read "Festus" gave him a certain position. The reader and admirer of "Festus" was held to be a bold man, who dared to read unorthodox books, and a man of culture who could admire books that the rest of us found unreadable. One can always obtain the name of being cultured by professing an admiration for books that the great majority of people find tedious.

The man who calls himself a "Barrevian" and speaks with the deepest awe and admiration of "Lavengro" is always secretly respected by his fellows as one who has a far deeper insight into books than other people have. For if he did not have that deeper insight, would he not find nine-tenths of "Lavengro" eminently tedious? So it was with "Festus" long ago. We all said that "Festus" was powerful and beautiful, but we found the actual reading of thousands of lines of unorthodox religious theories, expressed in terms that were not infrequently turgid, a task which we were quite willing to leave to others. But certainly there was true poetry in "Festus," though it belonged properly to the "spasmodic school." It was far more popular in America than it ever was in England, and although it has lost its popularity there are many who still remember it as a remarkable book.

Philip James Bailey, the author, has just died at the age of eighty-six. He lived to see his religious views held by the vast majority of Protestants, and by the majority of the members of the Anglican Church. But he had practically outlived his reputation as a poet. Few knew that he was still alive until attention was called to the fact about a year ago by the issue of a sort of jubilee edition of "Festus." It was not of course his only book, but, with the exception of "Festus," the books that Mr. Bailey wrote are forgotten. If it were possible to abridge "Festus" and issue it in a form that would not discourage readers at the outset by its formidable length, it might be worth while for some publisher to take the risk of the venture. Yet it is probable that the world has outgrown speculations such as those of "Festus." There was a time when they had something of the air of novelty, and the promulgation of them required a certain degree of courage. But we are long past that time.

***

Now that Mr. George Douglas Brown is dead, the critics are saying all manner of nice things about him and his best-known book. The praise that is given to the book may be fully deserved, but in that case why was it not given while the man was alive, and the praise would have done him some good? But that is the way we always do. We praise a writer faintly while he is alive, and no sooner is he dead than we discover that he was really a man of genius, and that his writings were truly remarkable.

I received this morning a prospectus of a work by the late Sidney Lanier, in which he was spoken of in the highest terms as a poet and a critic. I remember the storm of ridicule which greeted his first appearance as a poet when he read a long poem at the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition. He died not very long afterward, and then we found that he was a poet of singular originality and merit. It is well to speak kindly of the dead, but it is certainly better to give them the praise they deserve while they are living.

***

A small publication—I suppose it thinks itself entitled to be called a magazine—has just been issued here with the title of The Protest. It is avowedly an imitation of another little publication issued in America and called The Philistine. It endeavors to be humorous by the simple and easy process of misplacing capital letters, and its chief stock in trade is impudence of the childish sort which is to be found in The Philistine. Nothing is easier than to obtain a reputation for brilliancy and originality by professing opinions which are the opposite of those held by other sane people. I know a man who speaks of Shakespeare as a "tedious old ass," and he is regarded with considerable respect by many of those who know him, on the ground that there must be something wonderfully clever in the man who finds nothing but tediousness in Shakespeare.

The Protest is, of course, quite unworthy of attention, but it will probably attract attention for a little while by its calculated irreverence. It would be reasonably safe to predict that it will call Mr. Kipling a literary quack, and Mr. Meredith an impostor, and will exalt some comparatively unknown poet or novelist to the skies. Such is the established method of making a reputation for fearlessness and originality, and it will probably be followed by many future imitators of The Philistine and The Protest, unless the long-suffering public loses its self-control and avenges its wrongs by lynch law.

By the bye, who ever invented the plan of being humorous merely by spelling every fifth word with a capital? It is a plan which is uniformly followed by the men who write modern fables. Probably it was originally nothing more than an attempt to imitate the old practice of spelling all nouns with an initial capital, but it has long since degenerated into an utterly lawless and preposterous lavishing of capitals, at the rate of seven to a line. There are people who feel certain that every story written in this style is humorous. It would be interesting to follow the example of Lamb, by investigating their bumps.

***

Miss Corelli's new novel is piled high on every bookstand, and the piles daily melt away. I do not propose to speak of its merits, for Miss Corelli has often enough expressed the wish that critics would let her books alone. It might, however, be mentioned that the heroine of the new novel is called "Gloria." This is evidently an effort to show that Miss Corelli can draw a better "Gloria" than her great rival Mr. Hall Caine. Miss Corelli has latterly manifested a firm determination to "see" whatever Mr. Caine writes, and to "go one better." Thus when Mr. Caine wrote "The Christian," Miss Corelli immediately followed with "The Master Christian," and when Mr. Caine wrote a novel concerning priests and Kings and Socialists, and called it "The Eternal City," Miss Corelli "raised" him by writing "The Temporal Power."

Her idea of giving her heroine the same name as the heroine of one of her rival's most successful books is certainly an original one. Why should she not develop this idea still further, and give us a novel in which all the characters should be those concerning whom Mr. Caine has written? This would give her a capital opportunity to show that she could do far better with Mr. Caine's characters than he can do himself, and it would certainly add to her already amazing popularity.

***

Mr. Robert Barr has bought The Idler, and will take charge of it as editor with the issue of the next number. In the days when Mr. Barr and Mr. Jerome were the joint editors of the magazine it had an enormous circulation. First Mr. Barr left it, and then Mr. Jerome left it, and then the public left it to a considerable extent. But there is no reason why, if it is made as bright as it originally was, it should not repeat its early success. Mr. Barr ought to be able to make it a success if any one can. It still has a respectable circulation, which will probably be doubled with the issue of the first number under Mr. Barr's editorship. Every one except its rivals will wish it good luck.

***

Two new books by Max Gorky were published here last week—"The Outcasts" and "Three Men." They are most unpleasant reading, but it is idle to deny that they are powerful. I am very sorry for it, for literature of the kind with which Gorky inundates us is utterly detestable and indefensible. Reading his books gives one an impulse to sympathize with the Tsars who send intelligent Russians to Siberia. That inhospitable region simply yawns for Gorky. Nature made him for the express purpose of ultimately sending him to Siberia, and the sooner he goes the fewer detestable books he will give us. Except that the books are powerful, I cannot see a thing to be said in their behalf. To read them is like associating with a gang of drunken and ruffianly tramps. Doubtless the Russian Government is a bad one, but I never knew how bad it was until I found that under it a man like Gorky could live and write while there is still room and to spare in Siberia.

***

An edition of the novel recently disinterred from an old weekly and supposed to be written by Swinburne, is to be published. Meanwhile it is not absolutely certain that Swinburne is the author of it, and it would be well to have the question of its authorship settled definitely. Of course, no one need suspect that an enterprising publisher who discovers a novel by a great writer and finds that it is not copyrighted will refrain from publishing it merely because the author does not wish it to be published. If that sort of courtesy were in vogue among publishers, how would the hard-working pirate earn a living?

***

Some one has thought it worth while to ridicule the late Mr. Tupper through half a dozen or more pages of The Cornhill Magazine. This seems to be an unnecessary labor. Mr. Tupper's verses are known to every one, and they have been ridiculed until the subject ought to be thoroughly exhausted. Why, then, pain his surviving relatives and friends by pouring more ridicule on the once famous "Proverbial Philosophy." Mr. Tupper was a singularly amiable man, and a most excellent one in all the relations of life. That he made the mistake of thinking himself a poet was, perhaps, not a misfortune for him, for it brought him much money and gave him intense satisfaction. What possible purpose is now to be served by digging up his dead verses and dancing on the grave, I, for one, fail to see.

***

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poems is to be published in a few days. How many of us realize the fact that Mr. Swinburne is no longer a young man? It is difficult to think of him as other than the young man who startled us with "Atalanta," and that wonderful first volume of "Poems and Ballads"! Yet time has not spared him any more than it has spared lesser men, and he is now fairly entitled to be spoken of as the venerable poet.

***

Mr. Anstey's "Bayard of Bengal" is selling rapidly. Mr. Anstey is certainly the first of living English humorists, by which no disparagement of Mr. Jerome or of Mr. Jacobs is intended. For Mr. Anstey is an original humorist, and is unlike any one else. He might be defined as a humorous Mr. Wells. His stories are as impossible and plausible as Mr. Wells's scientific miracles, but how infinitely amusing they are! I was reading again the other day his "Brass Bottle." The method is the same as that of Mr. Wells. Granted his premises, the story is perfectly consistent and probable. But how delightfully humorous it is!

W. L. ALDEN.

An Automobile Book.*

One would be pleasantly deceived who, simply glancing at the title of the volume, "Two Thousand Miles on an Automobile," fancied the book was entirely devoted to motors. Chauffeur has a double merit. He gives all possible information as to the machine, and puts this in a most understandable way, but at the same time, the author is something of a philosopher, even an essayist, and discusses such topics as arise, not relative to places entirely, but to the distinguished men who have lived along the many roads he travels over. There are reminiscences of Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne, which are delightfully told.

As the machine drives ahead, historic New England homesteads are passed, and in the best way incidents of the Revolution are recalled. As a story teller simply, Chauffeur just foots the measure. There are rencontres on the roadside, little happenings, which are as minor comedies, and lightly treated. At the same time the good manner, the quiet stoicism of the man in the machine under difficulties are happy traits.

Utilitarian, practical, is the handsome volume, and precisely adapted to the amateur chauffeur—or may we call him stoker? Might we say put no trust in the machine? "It is not a cool, calm, logical, or coherent beast; the exact reverse being true." It is because the gasoline motor is so tricky that it has its peculiar charm. Just think that it is conquered, "well broken to harness, * * * and behold it becomes as obstinate as a mule—balks, kicks, snorts, puffs, blows, or, what is worse, refuses to kick, snort, puff, and blow, and stands in stubborn silence, an obdurate beast which no amount of coaxing, cajoling, cranking will start."

The sham chauffeur is always the same. "When things go well, he does it; when they go wrong, it is the fault of some one else." The man in trouble always blames the mechanic. No one can presume to the noble title of chauffeur who has not run his course of a thousand miles, and "without expert assistance." The long-distance excursion made by the author was over 2,600 miles, and the machine used, an ordinary single-cylinder American machine, gasoline being the source of power. The author gives the rating of his automobile as eight-and-one-half horse-power, but he thinks that American makers overrate this power, while European machines are underrated. He believes, too, that at first American constructors became blinded through stubbornness, unwilling to concede any merit to foreign machines; but that to-day there has come about a change, and that the danger lies in this—of going to the other extreme and copying too servilely.

Fine clothes are out of place in an automobile.

The man who is going to master his own machine must expect to get dirty; dust, oil, and grime plentifully distributed—but dirt is picturesque, even if objectionable. * * * The spick and span may go well with a coach and four, but not with an automobile. Imagine an engineer driving his locomotive in blue coat, yellow waistcoat, and ruffles—quite as appropriate as a fastidious dress on the automobile.

The quantity of gasoline consumed is a fair indication of the character of the road. Twenty miles the hour to the gallon on a good road was a good showing, but over heavy ground and hill climbing "four times the gasoline is used per mile." But the test of work is not to be computed for one day. The steady pull of a week or more has to be considered. For every mile the motor runs there is decrease in the life and efficiency of the machine. Do not fancy that there is no wear and tear of the man who guides the motor. Only go fast enough, and you call into use nearly every muscle of your body.

Chauffeur may or may not be an enthusiast, but he writes:

The sport may not be pretty and graceful; it lacks the sanction of convention, the halo of tradition. It does not admit of smart gowns and gay trappings; it is the last product of a mechanical age, the triumph of mechanical ingenuity, the harnessing of mechanical forces for pleasure instead of profit. The automobile is the mechanical horse, and while not graceful, is infinitely more powerful, capricious, and dangerous than the ancient beast.

The three constant factors which bring about trouble to the machine are, according to an authority, "defects of the road, defects of the machine, defects of the driver." The first and the last of these, we should think, were the oftenest present. The chauffeur must have a mechanical eye and a mechanical hand. Even his ear must be attuned. There is an extraordinary "click." He must appreciate it at once and find out the cause, or he comes to a stand.

Are chauffeurs truthful? The author inclines to the belief that they are far more inventive, say clever, than the Ancient Order of Fishermen. Trade papers giving accounts of automobile races may or may not be truthful. If Smith broke down it was no fault of his machine, simply his stupidity—so they say. On the other hand the author makes this sweeping assertion: "There is not an automobile made which does not develop certain crudities and imperfections in construction which could be avoided by care and conscientious work in the factory, crudities and imperfections which customers and users have complained of time and time again, but without avail."

The author thinks that 90 per cent. of the stops and difficulties are due to poor construction. Very properly, Chauffeur anathematizes the careless and reckless drivers, and there are too many of them. It may be that the automobile is as yet in its earliest stage, and that notable improvements are yet to come.

A History of a Bank.*

Banks in this country with more than $100,000,000 deposits are so unusual that the career of one having such resources is of great public interest. In New York, the National City Bank has deposits to more than this amount, and the only other banking house in the country whose deposits go into nine figures is the First National Bank of Chicago—an institution most closely allied to the commercial development of the West, and within whose walls was trained one of the most astute Secretaries of the Treasury of modern years, Lyman J. Gage.

To celebrate the completion of its first forty years of life, Henry C. Morris has written a history of the First National Bank. As a framework in which to set the bank there are some preliminary chapters on the early history of banking in the United States, especially in Chicago. The writer relates the story of the State Bank bubble in Chicago, which caused such excitement there in the forties. It seems difficult to realize that so late as 1851 Chicago was without any stable banking system, all banking facilities up to that time being furnished by private concerns. But with the passage of the Free Banking Act of 1851 a new era opened.

Chicago progressed rapidly, and in 1863, when the National Banking law was passed, had a population of about 150,000. The need of better banking facilities was recognized, and on May 1, 1863, a meeting of representative Chicagoans met and organized the First National Bank. Its capital was to be $100,000. Of the ten men who signed the original articles of incorporation, Samuel M. Nickerson is still a member of the Board of Directors.

The first published statement of the bank appeared on Oct. 1, 1863. It reported loans and discounts of $149,650 and deposits of $273,089. From then on the story was one of continual progress. Financial storms were all weathered safely. The name of Lyman J. Gage first became associated with the bank in 1868. He became the cashier of the institution. In 1870 Mr. Gage was elected a Director. In 1882 he was made Vice President, and in 1891 he succeeded Samuel M. Nickerson as President. Mr. Gage then remained President until he resigned, in 1897, to enter President McKinley's Cabinet.

In 1900 the First National Bank absorbed the Union National of Chicago, with deposits of $14,007,755. On May 31, 1901, the Metropolitan National Bank was absorbed, with $22,273,265 deposits. At this time the First National's own deposits amounted to about $77,000,000. After these two consolidations the statement of the First National Bank as regards principal items was approximately as follows: Capital, $8,000,000; surplus, $6,000,000; loans, $60,000,000; deposits, $100,000,000.

Mr. Morris, the author of this sketch, has recounted all of the dramatic incidents of the life of the bank. The story is told of how the bank did not lose a dollar in its vaults from the disastrous fire of 1871. There is a biographical sketch of every man who has been connected officially with the institution. As an appendix there is a most interesting chart showing the division of labor among the various officers and employes of the bank. The place of every man, from the President to the office boys, is shown in this diagram.

The Story of John Brown.*

The author of the new life of old John Brown excuses its avowed partiality on the ground that it tells the truth "lovingly." He is a frank admirer of the man of Harper's Ferry, and has devoted the leisure of five years to getting together these materials and studying the brave, resourceful, willful old man's career from the various records. On the whole, in spite of his confessed partiality, he seems to have succeeded in describing again that significant incident which preceded the outbreak of the civil war, and in telling briefly the story of the anti-slavery movement, so far as it relates directly to the subject in hand, with rather less bias than is shown in many of the previous books on Brown.

The narrative is straightforward and commendably free from inflammatory passages. The heart of the author may be filled with love for the memory of John Brown, but assuredly it is not filled with futile, lingering hatred of Brown's opponents. Mr. Newton has not produced a notable historical work, to be sure, or aimed nearly so high as that, but he has told the story of Harper's Ferry lucidly, consistently and fairly, and in such a manner as to interest and instruct a multitude of readers.

*HISTORY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Preceded by Some Account of Early Banking in the United States, Especially in the West and at Chicago. By Henry C. Morris. Portraits, diagrams, and illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 210. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons' Company.

*TWO THOUSAND MILES ON AN AUTOMOBILE. Being a Desultory Narrative of a Trip Through New England, New York, Canada, and the West. By Chauffeur. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 329. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

*CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN OF HARPER'S FERRY. A Preliminary Incident of the Great Civil War. By John Newton. Pp. xii.-290. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

SEPT

NEEDED ART REFORM.

Sir Martin Conway's Valuable Hints in His New Book.*

TO talk art is about as difficult a task as a man may undertake. The better talker he is in the ordinary sense the less likely he is to tell one anything worth hearing about art. Talking art as artists understand it is not talking sentiment or sensibility. Rather than that it is talking mathematics, science, physics, anything exact and definite that turns the key in the locked mind and sets the imagination free. If, however, the object is merely to awaken interest in beauty of various forms it is possible to do a good deal with words.

Sir Martin Conway pays to Ruskin—the most magnificent sentimentalist ever known in sentimental England—a tribute that shows much discernment. Ruskin's "transcendent merit" stands firmly rooted, he says, "not in his art theories but in the unrivaled awakening power of his literary art. It was not merely the keenness with which he saw beauty in many forms, though like all men he was blind to it in some; it was not merely the clearness with which he realized beauty when he did see it, nor the power, vividness, and splendor with which he expressed it, but it was that his expression took such forms as were easily perceived and absorbed by multitudes of men, so that he availed to give, as it were, sight to the blind and to quicken the stony hearted into sympathy."

Sir Martin Conway's own endeavors as Slade professor are not so ambitious as Ruskin's, but neither are they likely to be responsible for so much worthless effort along the lines followed by art students. He contents himself with some rather inexpensive moralizing on different forms of art, and with the expression of a number of excellent practical suggestions concerning the collection of photographs, the arrangement of museums, and the conduct of exhibitions. These last he would transform from annual shows, in which work of various artists and various schools is jumbled together in a heterogeneous mass, into continuous exhibitions in which the exhibits are changed quarterly, fewer art shows at a time, and a system of intelligent grouping is followed.

His idea of a museum of photographs is carefully elaborated and has fine possibilities. In America, particularly, where there is so little chance to get at any of the great masters except through photographs of their work, it would have a peculiar value. If it were formed, as Sir Martin Conway suggests, under the guidance of a number of experts who—provided they could come to amicable agreement—would attribute pictures to the right artists, make distinctions between school pictures and those painted wholly by a master, and follow a chronological sequence in arrangement, it would be an admirable storehouse of information.

"A student would be able, [says the author,] by turning over the contents of a few boxes, not merely to acquaint himself with the aspect of the pictures of, say, Botticelli, (in so far as photography is able to reproduce painting,) but he would have them presented to him in order of production. He would see the growth of the artist's style. He would find the genuine picture separated from others merely produced in the workshop under the master's eye. He would find a note on the margin of a doubtful picture. If it is attributed by critics of weight to some other artist, he would find that fact stated, and he would likewise find a duplicate photograph included in that master's work. He would be able to compare the work of master and pupil, or the works of a group of men affected by a common influence."

Add to this collection of photographs of pictures photographs similarly arranged of sculpture, architecture, embroideries, metal work, furniture, and so forth, and a museum might very well result that would have an educational value beyond that of much more costly institutions. The originality of the idea lies, of course, solely in its application on so large a scale.

Verona.*

Mme. Wiel's little book on Verona well deserves a place in the excellent Mediaeval Town series. It is the result of diligent and careful investigation, accompanied by good taste in the choice and treatment of topics. It is certain to become a popular handbook for the tourist, while at the same time it is not to be neglected by the historical student.

So little is known of the early history of Verona that the story of the city during the Roman period and at the time of the barbarian invasions occupies little space. The record of the confused fighting of the Middle Ages necessarily requires fuller notice. Nothing could more remarkably illustrate the vicissitudes through which every important Italian city has passed than Mme. Wiel's chapter on the Arena. We are first taken back to the gladiatorial combats of the reign of Trajan. An account is next given of the martyrdom of Christians within this inclosure during the persecutions of Diocletian and Maximianus. The building suffered greatly by the inroad of the Goths and Huns, which brought with it a spirit of destruction. Theodoric and Berengarius allowed it to be plundered wholesale that its stones might be utilized in the erection of new buildings. In those days it served for judicial trials, for duels and tournaments, and for public executions. In the time of the Scaligers it was a favorite place for jousts and other festivities.

An account is given at some length of the joust held in 1382 to celebrate the marriage of Antonio della Scala to Samaritana da Polenta. The revels lasted for twenty-seven days, and among the jousts in the arena was one entitled "The Castle of Love." A building was set up representing a rock, and was defended by the loveliest maidens of Verona, armed with flowers, sweetmeats, and jets of perfumed waters, against the attacks of bands of youths from various cities. The castle was at last stormed by a group of young men from Vicenza, who discovered an undefended path.

The lady in whose honor this fête was arranged indulged in an extravagance which contributed in no small degree to the decline of her husband's house. She would not put on her stockings unless they were decorated with precious stones, and had the special unguents which she used for her hair procured at great expense from distant towns. The last joust that is recorded to have taken place in the arena occurred in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Bullfighting now came in as the fashionable amusement.

Napoleon visited Verona in 1805 on purpose to see one of these exhibitions. Bullfighting went out—as did Napoleon himself—in 1815. The arena then came into use as a theatre, in which Adelaide Ristori made her début. In 1866 it served the base purpose of a prison house in which the Austrians confined Italian soldiers who had fought for their country's freedom. In later days the arena has been the scene of fancy fairs for charities, of illuminations, of balloon ascents, of bicycle races, and of the shows of Buffalo Bill! Thus strangely has the circle been completed, in the course of many centuries, from one kind of athletic agility to another and very different one.

Rather more than half the volume is appropriately occupied with a sketch of the literary and artistic history of Verona, beginning with Catullus and Giotto, respectively, and with a valuable account of the works of the painter's and sculptor's art still to be seen in the city. Mme. Wiel expresses her regret that the Town Council of Verona is not as ready to lay out money in guarding and preserving its old treasures as in erecting modern houses and "embellishments" for the attraction of visitors.

She protests especially against the inadequacy of some of the buildings which are used to house priceless art treasures. Her descriptions and criticisms are an admirable piece of work, and are likely to be the more appreciated owing to the charming drawings with which they are accompanied.

English Utilitarianism.*

Dr. Albee's volume on English utilitarianism undertakes to trace the development of this theory of ethics from the seventeenth century to the present time by a rather careful examination of the systems of those English moralists whose speculations have tended to lead them to the adoption of the moral principle, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." The author expressly announces in his introduction that he is going to consider utilitarianism merely as an ethical theory without regard to the practical, social, and political questions which have frequently arisen in connection with it, and which for many utilitarians have constituted its greatest importance.

Dr. Albee devotes the first nine chapters to an exposition of the views of the earlier utilitarian philosophers, and the latter half of the volume to a critical examination of the theories of J. S. Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Prof. Sidgwick, whom he regards as the exponents of the doctrine in its later developments. Among the earlier utilitarians no one, perhaps, did more to establish firmly the principle that happiness is the criterion of virtue than John Gay, whose dissertation on the "Principle of Virtue or Morality" was published anonymously in 1731. Gay's theory was followed by Tucker, Paley, and Bentham, but Bentham, unlike the "Theological Utilitarians," held that a direct computation in hedonistic terms, or a "hedonistic calculus," is the rule of morality rather than the observance of any Divine law. The present author says that Bentham, in spite of the veneration in which he was held by later utilitarians, was of comparatively no importance for the development of abstract utilitarianism. It was John Stuart Mill who did the most to raise utilitarianism as an ethical theory, and divest it of the theological and political questions so long associated with it. Speaking of Mill, Dr. Albee says: "It would hardly be possible to estimate the extent of his influence in the direction of humanizing the utilitarian doctrine, and making it square with the highest concrete moral ideas."

The most striking in Mr. Spencer's ethical system is his assertion that ethics, as a science, is concerned only with the hypothetically perfect man, whose existence Mr. Spencer professes to regard as a future possibility.

Prof. Sidgwick is considered as the last exponent of what the author calls "traditional utilitarianism," and his "Methods of Ethics" marks the abandonment of the position taken by the older utilitarians; his endeavor to reconcile utilitarianism and intuitionism, however, was of supreme importance, as the result was the beginning of a broader ethical speculation.

As the historian of a great philosophical movement, Dr. Albee shows a spirit of candor and non-partisanship, and we find much less moralising on the author's part than might be expected from a philosophical historian.

*THE DOMAIN OF ART. By Sir W. Martin Conway, Slade Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: John Murray. 1902. $2.50 net.

*THE STORY OF VERONA. By Althea Wiel. Illustrated by Nelly Erichsen and Helen M. James. Pp. xvi.-314. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

*A HISTORY OF ENGLISH UTILITARIANISM. By Ernest Albee, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. $2.75.

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FROM READERS.

A Chair of Celtic Languages and Literatures.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some weeks ago an editorial appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS with the caption "A Chance for a Chair." It aroused no discussion, however, at least in the form of letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. It may not be out of place, therefore, to suggest—one would like to say "in this connection," if that phrase were not under the ban—that the best of all chances for chairs has been strangely overlooked for years—a chance for a Chair of Celtic Languages and Literatures. In the British Isles the fact that these languages are unrecognized in the chairs of the great universities, while strange enough, is perhaps explicable upon political grounds. But in our own country, which grants the broadest toleration to all kindreds and tribes and tongues, such an omission is an anomaly. It surely cannot be held by any unprejudiced person that the Celtic languages are not worthy of study. Even had Matthew Arnold not shown in his essay on the "Study of Celtic Literatures" their immense importance, it would be patent to any one who investigated the subject. And when we go so far afield as to establish in New York's great university a Chair of the Chinese Language and Literature, it is surely true that the needs of Celtic tongues should have equal recognition.

Aside from its intrinsic value, the influence of Celtic upon English makes it of still greater importance. And upon this subject we are so largely in the dark that Prof. Lounsbury of Yale is compelled to say that "the influence of Celtic upon English has never been made until lately the subject of scientific investigation; and even now the work of determining the degree to which it has affected the vocabulary is far from having been completed."

When we add to the facts of the importance of the Celtic tongues in themselves, of their influence upon our own language, and of our very great ignorance of them in both relations, the further fact that these tongues are, in the main, dying out, the necessity for an immediate attempt to study these tongues thoroughly and scientifically should be apparent. It is high time that this subject should receive the attention which it merits.

HERBERT W. ROSS.

Columbia University, New York City, Sept. 24, 1902.

The Atheism of Thomas Paine.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The gentle castigation administered to me by the Rev. John White Chadwick in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Sept. 6, apropos of my article on William Blake, (Aug. 23,) is accepted with thanks. It was, as my critic suggests, a "slip," and the word with reference to Paine should have been deism, or infidelity, instead of atheism. I must say, however, that exactly opposite as the terms truly are in meaning, the eighteenth century deism of Voltaire and Paine, associated as it was with coarse ridicule of revealed religion, in fact, of all religion as it was conceived of generally in men's minds, was looked upon as closely allied with atheism, and of course with everything irreligious and wrong. It was this idea as affecting the sentiments of people then that was in my mind when I inadvertently used the term "atheism." Even now, however, rehabilitated as his reputation to some degree has been by time and more just and liberal sentiments, it requires considerable salt to render that reputation savory; and to associate the name of Tom Paine with those of Phillips Brooks and Dr. Channing seems incongruous—almost revolting.

As regards any part which Mrs. Gilchrist took in finishing the work left undone by her husband, she may have rendered such assistance, though I have not seen any authority for affirming it. Mr. Chadwick's personal knowledge of Mrs. Gilchrist's fitness for such work might well suggest it, and so would her excellent preface to the book; but in that preface she gives the entire credit to the Rossetti brothers and others who had assisted in the work.

R. OSGOOD MASON.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

The Value of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am painfully sorry to be unable to share in Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's enthusiasm over the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Except as an exploitation of anything British, or in which British interests centre, or in which British capital is invested, public or private, that work seems to me perfunctory space work. If one consults it for primary facts, perhaps it will answer as well as another; but for complete information about anything I never have been able in any of its many "revisions" to see any trace of extraordinary value. Either the "specialists" writing the articles have a standpoint of their own, or very strong opinions, or axes to grind, or else they paraphrase some other encyclopaedia as lazily as they can. I should be interested, for example, to see an essay written on, say, "Apostolical Succession," solely from the pages of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

JAMES FALKNER, Jr.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 23, 1902.

Some Particulars About Bunyan.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Thinking it might interest your able reviewer (J. H. Davis) on Dr. Brown's work on John Bunyan, I would say to him and your readers that I have a copy of "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners, a faithful account of the life, notes of his death, corrected and much enlarged by the author; John Bunyan; Fifty-first edition, Printed for Byrnes, Paternoster Row, London, England, 1804," nearly one hundred years old. The fly leaf has the name (maiden) of my mother, Jemima Hopwood, 1811, later Rolph, wife of my father, John A. Rolph, who made her acquaintance about 1824.

This is the description of John Bunyan: "He was tall of stature, strong boned, though not corpulent, quick of wit and good judgment, somewhat of a ruddy face, sparkling eyes—wearing his hair on his upper lip, a mustache, after the old British fashion; his hair reddish—but in his latter days time had sprinkled it with gray; his nose well set, but not declining or bending; and his mouth moderately large; his forehead somewhat high, and his habit always plain and modest. He appeared to be of stern temper, but was mild." There is also the continuation of John Bunyan's life where he left off, and concluding with the time and manner of his death and burial, together with his true character as the unnamed friend knew him.

Mr. John Bunyan died at the house of Mr. Stradock, a grocer, at the Star on Snow-Hill in the Paris, St. Sepulchre, London, on the 12th of August, 1688, in the sixtieth year of his age, from a heavy cold, accompanied by fever, after ten days' sickness, and was buried in the new burying place near the artillery ground. These particulars I have copied from the fifty-first edition (1804) of "Grace Abounding."

CLARA ROLPH BRINKERHOFF.

New York, Sept. 20, 1902.

The Two Julies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Have the readers of THE TIMES REVIEW noted how closely the life of Mlle. Julie Le Breton, the heroine of "Lady Rose's Daughter," resembles that of her eighteenth century prototype, Mlle. de Lespinasse, protégée of the famous Madame du Deffand? Both Julies were poor; nobly, but not honorably born; both had as patronesses blind old women, whose salons were frequented by authors and statesmen of the highest eminence; both became the centres of attraction to the circles of brilliant visitors, and, in consequence, both Madame du Deffand and Lady Henry turn their young companions out of doors. The defection of Mlle. de Lespinasse split the Paris salon in twain, as many deserters followed her to a modest home, where she set up a rival salon.

Will the friends of the rich and noble Lady Henry find a meeting-place in that "small house" which the Duke has so generously offered to Julie Le Breton? Only Mrs. Ward can tell.

S. A. WETMORE.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Sept. 25.

"The Two Villages."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It was several years ago that Rose Terry Cooke joined the silent population on the hill, but if she were numbered among the quick to-day it is doubtful whether she would recognize her poem of "The Two Villages" as it was quoted last week in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Your Brooklyn correspondent must have relied, I think, on a very bad memory, for his version of the lines differs altogether from the poem as I find it printed in Walter Learned's "Treasury." The twentieth line of Mrs. Cooke's poem,

> Never a clock to toll the hours

is quoted by Mr. Mercien as

> Bloom and fade with changing hours,

while an even more striking instance of misquotation is found in the correspondent's rendering of the last four lines. Mrs. Cooke's poem, as I have it, reads:

> Longs to sleep in the forest wild,
> Whither have vanished wife and child,
> And heareth, praying, this answer fall:
> "Patience! that village shall hold you all!"

The Brooklyn version of these lines is scarcely an improvement:

> Longs to rest from this world of strife,
> Through the Redeemer to be with wife,
> May to that prayer this answer fall:
> "Patience, that village shall hold you all."

I hope that Mr. Cuyler Reynolds, who made the original inquiry for this poem, hasn't pasted Mr. Mercien's version in his scrapbook.

H. T. MILLS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

Location of Goldsmith's Auburn.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Singular ignorance was displayed in your last supplement by a correspondent, who asks should not the Irish village be Lissay and not Lessoy, referring to the "Deserted Village." Now, it should be neither one nor the other, but "Auburn," as Goldsmith called it. It is visited by thousands of tourists every year, and it is surprising so little should be known about it. Even the late William Black, the well-known author, has a footnote in his life of Goldsmith, "Auburn must be a myth, or, if not, it must be located in England."

Now, I was born and raised to early manhood within a few miles of Auburn, and know whereof I speak. I was in the place many times as a boy, and a few years ago, having revisited my native home, spent some time in Auburn, which is kept as near as possible as in the days of Goldsmith. The tavern ("The Three Jolly Pigeons") is still run as in days of yore, Thomas Murray, landlord. I asked about the hawthorn bush,

> —with seats beneath the shade
> For talking age and whispering lovers made.

He told me he was compelled to remove it from its original place to his garden back of his house to save it from vandal tourists, who had almost cut it down to the roots for souvenirs.

An amusing incident happened while I was there. My driver, a broth of a boy—a regular Handy Andy—when we arrived at Goldsmith's house pointed with his whip and said: "There's where they made gold formerly." Alas for fame! I am told there are many living near Stratford who are just as ignorant of the Bard of Avon.

CHARLES J. FALLON.

317 Jay Street, Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1902.

Split Infinitives and Other Things.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is certainly unfeeling to continue the trite subject of split infinitives, but may I say a word?

We all know how inflexible at times is the English language; how impossible it seems to express the fine shades of meaning, so easily signified in French, for instance. For this reason the bouquet of our language is often lost. A subtle variety of thought has eluded us, for there was no way of expressing it.

To me an infinitive split and an infinitive unsplit have a shade of difference in meaning. "To quickly run," for example, is to run with less force and speed than "to run quickly," and I should so employ it.

May I mention another grammatical subject? It is our use of "gotten" for "got." Recently in England a Cambridge College (Trinity) M. A. took me up severely for using this Biblical and obsolescent "gotten." Alas! this is an unreasonable Americanism, and it is creeping into our literature and is imbedded in the United States tongue.

"Probably," argued my Cambridge critic, "the National modesty of the States is so strong that you cannot bear the ungainly but honest Anglo-Saxon sound of 'got.' You tack on 'ten' after the style of forgotten, and there you are. Don't do it, I pray."

Since this advice I have come to believe that a reform in "gotten" is very desirable for lovers of pure English.

MARY CAROLINE HYDE.

Pottsville, Penn., Sept. 20, 1902.

Literary Courtesy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is a mistake to suppose that literary folk are an envious class, each embittered with the feeling that every word of praise bestowed upon a fellow-writer is so much distinction subtracted from himself. As an example worth copying everywhere, I would cite the pleasant relations subsisting between Washington Irving and William H. Prescott.

In at least two instances both of them undertook the same literary theme. Here would have been a chance for the display of jealousy and selfishness had either or both of these authors been possessed of such unworthy sentiments. How gracious they were, how unselfish the one and how self-abasing the other, will be seen in the following quotation from Prescott, taken from the introduction to his "History of the Conquest of Mexico":

> In the Preface to the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella" I lamented that, while occupied with that subject, two of its most attractive parts had engaged the attention of the most popular of American authors, Washington Irving. By a singular chance, something like the reverse of this has taken place in the composition of the present history, and I have found myself unconsciously taking up ground which he was preparing to occupy. It was not till I had become master of my rich collection of materials that I was made acquainted with this circumstance; and, had he persevered in his design, I should unhesitatingly have abandoned my own, if not from courtesy, at least from policy; for, though armed with the weapons of Achilles, this could give me no hope of success in a competition with Achilles himself. But no sooner was that distinguished writer informed of the preparation I had made, when, with the gentlemanly spirit which will surprise no one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance, he instantly announced to me his intention of leaving the subject open to me. While I do but justice to Mr. Irving by making this statement, I feel the prejudice it does myself in the unavailing regret I am exciting in the bosom of the reader.

In all the realms of human relations it would be difficult to find a more gracious spirit than this quotation evinces—a spirit that is only equaled by the delicacy with which admiration for another is expressed.

LEANDER S. KEYSER.

Atchison, Kan., Sept. 23, 1902.

Verses by Richard Watson Gilder.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I observed recently in the Literary Supplement of The London Times the following verses, signed by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and addressed "To William Watson on His Coronation Ode":

> In this high ode, with its great shadow-kings,
> More real than real things,
> In this proud pageant of imperial verse
> That nobly doth rehearse
> England's true glories for the world to read—
> Crowned is the King indeed.

Whether the author so designed it or not, in the nature of its theme and from the very time and manner of its publication, this poem appeared, in a certain sense, as the representative of American literature at the coronation of King Edward VII. This being the case, a word of comment and of protest may not be out of place.

It will be observed that the poem is composed of three pentameter verses alternating with three short lines. Omitting, for the sake of brevity, any reference whatever to the minor defects, I would, with your permission, invite attention to the second line:

> More real than real things,

a line ungrateful to the ear and manifestly deficient in quantity. In the repetition of the word "real" at so short a distance the object, of course, was to intensify the thought, to lay additional stress on the reality of the "shadow-kings." But the effect was obtained at far too great a sacrifice.

To substitute a different reading, as, for instance:

> More real than actual things,

might not, perhaps, obviate every difficulty, but the technical defect, at least, would be overcome, and the line would be rendered less inharmonious.

S. W. H.

Sonnenberg, (Bellsberg,) Switzerland, August, 1902.

A Manual of the Bible.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of Mr. Hoare's "Evolution of the English Bible" you somewhat questioningly record Mr. Hoare's statement that "we have had no book hitherto which has brought together within modest limits some general account of the successive versions of the English Bible." Mr. J. Paterson Smyth's "How We Got Our Bible" (New York, James Potts & Co.,) is a convenient manual of 127 pages, 86 pages of which (Pages 41 to 127) are confined to a historical account of the English Bible. This book has passed through thirteen editions.

ERNEST SCOTT QUIMBY.

New York, Sept. 11, 1902.

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1902

MODERN ASTRONOMY.

A Review of Its Recent Achievements and Disillusions.*

Whether that expression, "Three doctors, one atheist," (agnostics we call them to-day,) is as common now as in the past we do not know, but we believe the man is exceptional who in studying the heavens is not struck with awe, acknowledging his own insignificance and the grandeur of the Creator. No one can approach such a work as a history of astronomy, written by a competent authority, without giving man full credit for his endeavor not to probe the secrets of nature, for that is surely beyond his powers, but at least to describe what he sees.

The astronomer attempts to give some ideas of the bulk, relative distances, and compostion of the spheres which move through measureless space. He is even bold enough to formulate certain rules, and he calls these "the laws of nature."

Prof. Langley, in a recent paper, comments on this too common phrase, "The laws of nature." We use the term too glibly. The fact is that we know too little. We are too young. It may be that we never can lay down the exact order of things. We should be conscious of our own limitations. All that we can do in astronomy is to follow out what we can see. Then we may theorize. Possibly many of our theories are correct, but many of them are wrong. The old structure we know today has a shaky foundation. As the author of the history of astronomy puts it:

> Already many of the scientific doctrines implicitly accepted fifteen years ago begin to wear a superannuated aspect. Dalton's atoms are in process of disintegration; Kirchhoff's theories visibly need to be modified; Clark Maxwell's medium no longer figures as an indispensable absolute factotum; zero is known to be situated on an asymptote to the curve of cold. Ideas, in short, have all at once become plastic, and none more completely so than those relating to astronomy. The physics of the heavenly bodies, indeed, finds its best opportunities in unlooked for disclosures.

In a work so comprehensive as the one under notice, to treat the entire matter would be impossible. All that can be done is to select certain portions of the work, such as may interest general readers, and to discuss briefly the purpose and the methods of modern celestial science.

The history of astronomy may be shown to have taken three distinctive directions. First, the art of observing the coming and going of the stars was closely followed by the Chinese and the Chaldaeans. Then came the second stage of astronomy, due to Newton, best indicated by the term "gravitational." The third and the last, direction, the study of the heavens, follows in our own time, is physical and descriptive astronomy. We have devised and perfected the instruments of research. We have applied methods for scrutiny of the heavens utterly unknown in the past.

Laplace's theory of the moon's accelerated motion may be correct, only wanting some slight corrections, but theory, if carried too far, may induce errors. Observations are not always to be relied upon, but, nevertheless, as far as the mechanical adjuncts go, their steady improvement tends toward greater accuracy. In one direction, that is the telescope, theory seems to insist that we are close to its limitations. Of late years we have enormously enlarged our scope of observation. Our field is not confined, as it once was, to Greenwich or Paris. We send expeditions to the furthermost ends of the earth, and under the most advantageous local position we follow out a particular eclipse. Then, too, the subjects we try to study are often those having to do with man's work, apparently outside of precising the place of a planet. Terrestial magnetism never is to be completely investigated, "only by the aid of a concurrent study of the face of the sun." It might be (though there are many skeptical ones) that the solar spectrum will perhaps one day tell us something about impending droughts, famines, and cyclones.

The topic of sun spots is particularly well treated. It is one which has attracted the attention of all astronomers, particularly American, and the question is still asked, "Are there solar tornadoes?" One leading observation having to do with these sun spots was noted by Carrington on the 1st of September, 1859. He was studying a particular group of sun spots, when he was startled "by the sudden appearance of two patches of peculiarly intense light within the area of the largest group visible." The observer thought at first that the flash was due to a ray of light which had made its way through a screen in the observatory. But looking again through his glass all traces of extreme light had vanished. He noted, however, the interval of time between the flash and its going out, and it was five minutes. During that short interval the flash had travelled over a distance of 35,000 miles. Then came confirmation. Some one else had seen and described the identical occurrence. Others followed. Then the unique phenomenon of some sympathetic relation between the earth and the sun was thought to be possible, because from the 25th of August to the 4th of September of 1859 there had happened an electrical storm of unparalleled intensity, extent, and duration, which had spread over the whole world. It was found even practicable to work, in some places, the electric telegraph without batteries. Then, too, when Carrington and Hodgson saw the flash the photographic apparatus at Kew made the picture of it.

About July 15, 1892, Prof. George E. Hale of Chicago observed photographically an active spot in the southern hemisphere. There were no immediate phenomena, though there was a magnetic storm the next day. Can there be electrical sympathy not alone between the sun and the earth, but also between the many planets and the world we live in?

As to the sun and its composition, we have not yet come to the understanding of them. Despite the wonders worked out by the spectroscope there is much which is but theory. The sun projects a mass of "detached, vertical, fusiform filaments." Are we to call them "débris?" Lockyer estimated that they leave the sun at a speed of 166 miles per second and reach to a height of 200,000 miles. Proctor calculated that these filaments flew at the rate of 500 miles a second. What may be become of the substances thrown off? The theory seems to be good, which asserts that they do not return to the sun.

The suggestion then is made that this eruptive matter, by contact through space, may in some way be considered as one of the greater sources of electricity. It must always be borne in mind that in nature there is no wastage of power, only transformation. What is thought to be the temperature of the sun? Herschel computed that the amount of solar heat during the year would suffice to melt a layer of ice covering the entire earth to a depth of 100 feet, and that then much of its heat would be stopped before it reached us. According to Pouillet, the solar temperature might be between 1,461 degrees and 1,761 degrees C.; but many think this indication of temperature too low. The study of this subject is a most difficult one, for the sources of uncertainty are always present. The author gives the highest praise to Prof. Langley for his work in this particular direction and to the invention of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for the wonderful instrument, the most accurate and sensitive measurer of heat, known as the bolometer.

The distance the sun is from us is another topic of vast significance. As Airy called it, it is "the noblest problem of astronomy." It is at the same time one of the most difficult. The quantities to be dealt with "are so minute that their sure grasp tasks all the resources of modern science." Suppose that there was some slight blunder made, of only 100 miles, when summing up the distance of the moon. An error of this kind would vitiate the estimate of the sun's distance fully 16,000,000 miles. Perhaps Sir David Gill has solved the problem, giving the sun's distance as 93,080,000 miles. These figures resulted from his wonderful study of Mars, made in 1877. Anyhow, if there is an error, scientists believe that it can be only something approaching to a million of miles. The correction made gives the sun's distance as 92,870,000 miles. Ordinary man can hardly appreciate such enormous distances.

After chapters on the planets, satellites, recent comets, (two chapters,) stars, and nebulae, that on Methods of Research forms the conclusion of the volume. Agnes M. Clerke tells you that "the means at the disposal of astronomers have not multiplied faster than the tasks imposed on them." The subject has widened until its horizon surpasses human vision. Think of 500 circulating planetary bodies moving between Jupiter and Mars, when a lifetime may be devoted to the study of any single one of them. Then the moon, she threatens to break loose from the trammels of former calculations. Terrible is it to be told that there are lunar errors, vital ones likely to sap the very props on which that dead planet was supposed to be shored. Astronomy and doubt go hand in hand, and because we are ever questioning, we are striving to get nearer to the truth.

The pessimist declares man is stultification personified. Wondrous are his acquirements, but he has yet much to learn, not astronomically alone, but socially. Unfathomable may be many of nature's secrets; nevertheless, it is not forbidden us to search and to keep searching. It may be that in the thousands of years yet to come our present meagre quantity of receptivity may be increased.

The work under notice is complete of its kind. It is the summary of modern astronomical discovery, and the writer of it is most complimentary to those American scientists who have labored so long and so earnestly in their observatories. A chronological table shows the dates of all modern discoveries from 1774 to 1893.

*A POPULAR HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Agnes M. Clerke. Cloth, 8x6 inches. Illustrated. Pp. 466. London: Adam and Charles Black.

Novels of the Civil War.

Various correspondents have sent in these titles to add to the list published lately of novels relating to the American civil war:

"The Last Three Soldiers"..W. H. Shelton
"Figs and Thistles".....A. W. Tourgee
"Macaria".....Augusta J. Evans
"Dr. Sevier".....G. W. Cable
"In War Time".....S. Weir Mitchell
"Two Little Confederates"..
Thomas Nelson Page.
"Meh Lady".....Thomas Nelson Page
"The Crisis".....Winston Churchill
"Arrows of the Almighty"..
Owen Johnson.
"An American Cardinal"..
The Rev. John M. Leavitt.
"The Three Scouts"....J. T. Trowbridge
"Bessie and Raymond; Or, Incidents Connected with the Civil War in the United States".....Mrs. Maria Weston
"Die Kluger und die Schlauen"
Arthur Zapp.
(Germans in the civil war.)
"Oliver Horn".....F. H. Smith
(Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore.)

BOOKS PUBLISHED TO-DAY

JOHN FISKE'S

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THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S

A Sea Turn

AND OTHER MATTERS

"Never has Mr. Aldrich done better work than in this volume. It is interesting from beginning to end."—*N. Y. Tribune.* 12mo, $1.25. . . . . .

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By ZEPHINE HUMPHREY

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STREET & SMITH, New York and London.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27, 1902.—16 PAGES.

IS THIS A TRAP?

There are some very enticing paragraphs in the suggestive department called The Editor's Easy Chair in Harper's Magazine for October. Mr. W. D. Howells is discussing with admirably assumed gravity the present friendly attitude of English critics toward American books, which he seems to think is partly due to the recent lack of English "literary triumphs." We are not prepared to follow him quite so far, but that does not matter. He instances a recent American novel, withholding the title and the author's name, which he says was badly treated by reviewers in this country and cordially received in England. He lucidly outlines the story as follows:

It was a simple story of the fortunes of a country minister and his family; kindly, human folks, with the foibles as well as the virtues of their sort. The father was proud of his children and of his wife's housekeeping and thrift, and the mother was of a satisfaction in their sense and beauty, and his learning and righteousness, which extended to her own gifts of repartee and fatuous inconsequence of mind. A series of dramatic accidents deprived them of the little competence which they had enjoyed; the engagement of the eldest son was broken off by the parents of his betrothed; the youngest was bunkoed out of part of the little money that remained. The father lost the parish where he had long been loved and honored, and was glad to find one among farmers and laborers, with whom his wife and daughters were obliged to associate. The elder daughter was deceived by a mock marriage, and the false lover had the effrontery to pursue the younger after the ruin of her sister. This scoundrel found means to persecute the father and to secure his imprisonment, while the family sank lower and lower into misery. Then, by the magic which novelists possess, the uncle of the wicked lover offers himself to the younger daughter, the father is freed from jail and restored to the enjoyment of his property and his old parish; the daughter's marriage turns out to have been performed by a real clergyman; the eldest son's engagement is renewed; the sharper who plundered the boy is arrested, and all ends happily.

It is worth while to publish this long extract, for it is one of the best summaries of the plot and incidents of a masterwork ever written. But has any American novelist lately had the audacity to steal "The Vicar of Wakefield" or is Mr. Howells merely fishing to discover how many, or how few, of the readers of his piquant monthly chapters of literary comment ever made the acquaintance of Dr. Primrose, Olivia, Sophia, Moses, and the other delightful creations of Goldsmith's fancy? It must be a trap. There is no other reasonable explanation.

Mr. Howells admits that the plot he so skillfully condenses has "its imperfections and improbabilities," like the plots of "Hamlet" and "The Odyssey," presumably, and all other human achievements. But that does not deceive us.

As for English praise of American books condemned in America it is certainly not commoner than American praise of English books condemned or neglected in England, and the reason is not far to seek. The English are too fond of hailing with acclaim as essentially American anything crudely flamboyant or audacious. Similarly, alleged pictures of English life which are like no life on this planet are frequently accepted cheerfully by ill-informed people here. But in the circumstances this argument counts for nothing, because Mr. Howells is only joking.

BROOK FARM AGAIN.

There seems a spring of perennial interest in the mere name of Brook Farm. Although its story has been quite adequately written, and it has been discussed incidentally in the writings of many who were resident there, references are constantly making to it in current publications which show a curious misunderstanding of its original purpose and of the relations to it of some persons prominent in our literature. The latest of these is in an article by Dr. Richard T. Ely in Harper's for October. Introducing a study, "religious communism," Dr. Ely refers to "Charles Fourier, who captivated the hearts and the imaginations of a considerable number of the noblest Americans—Americans whose names adorn our history," and adds: "We naturally think in this connection of Brook Farm, and of men like Horace Greeley, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Ripley, and William Henry Channing."

Of this list of adorning names only one, Horace Greeley, is that of a disciple of Fourier, and he had nothing to do with Brook Farm. Mr. Curtis was a "boarder" there for a couple of years, going at the age of eighteen, but during the period of his stay there was absolutely nothing at the farm that could be called Fourierite. There was no trace of Fourierism in Hawthorne, and, though Ripley and Channing went further in that direction theoretically than some of their associates, it was in their ideals rather than in their methods. The name of Curtis was probably thought of and spoken of more often "in this connection" than any other, and yet, even as a lad residing at the farm, he took a larger part in its pleasures and gayeties than in its theorizing, and his correspondence showed a curious detachment from the enthusiasm that pervaded most of the leaders in the experiment. The experiment was, while he was there, cooperative, not communistic, and he was not one of the co-operators. These facts did not prevent his being often attacked in later life on the score of his youthful association with a little band of men and women who stood in the public mind for much that was visionary and untrustworthy. In reality no man of his time had a more sane outlook on life.

WHAT SCHOOLS ARE EXPEDIENT.

In the admirable address of President Butler before the convocation of the University of the State, published in full in The Educational Review, there occurs this statement: "There is a widespread belief that elementary education under Government control is a matter of right, but that secondary and higher education under Government control are improper invasions of the domain of liberty. There is no ground in our public policy for this belief. The Government has the same right to do for secondary and for higher education that it has to do for elementary education. What and how much it shall do, if anything, in a particular case is a question of expediency. The right to do as much as it chooses is unquestionable."

As a matter of what may be called legal construction there is, of course, no question whatever as to this proposition. It is a well-understood postulate of Constitutional construction that each one of our States can do anything not forbidden by the Federal Constitution or its own. Schools for elementary or higher education may as properly be sustained by taxation and regulated by law as any others. But if it is a question of expediency, it is one of very high expediency, and not without its ethical element. We should say, for instance, that there is a clear right on the part of the people that that education should first be provided which all need, which all can take, and which is for the general good of all, and that this education should be of the very best. On the other hand, it is a corollary of this proposition that the higher education which only a part of the people can take, and the utility of which, though very great, is more indirect, should not be provided at the cost of neglecting and restricting the elementary schooling.

In this great city this is a most practical and pressing question. The reports of the school officers at the opening of the school year showed that about one in eight of the school population could not receive full accommodation in the schools now available. Of this army of some threescore thousands of children nearly all were little ones below the age of thirteen. For the older children there was in almost all cases fair accommodation, and in many schools from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. more pupils in the upper classes could have received as good accommodation as the younger receive. Now, as a very large part of the population cannot under any conditions afford to send their children to school after the age of thirteen, and as this class actually pay a larger part of the taxes for schools in proportion to their incomes than those who can take advantage of the higher schools, it is a clear demand of equity that their needs shall be supplied, and supplied in the very best possible manner, and that this shall not be prevented by the large expenditure on the higher schools. If the city does not and will not provide the money for both, then the schools for the younger children should be taken care of first. There is no higher expediency in the whole domain of public action than that which sustains the proposition we have stated, and underlying the expediency is a principle of justice of the most obvious character.

The New Temple Bible.

The latest four volumes in Dent's Temple Edition of the Bible, published in America by the Lippincott's, are First and Second Chronicles, edited by Archdeacon A. Hughes-Eames; the Psalms, edited by the Rev. Dr. A. W. Streane; First and Second Kings, edited by the Rev. Dr. J. Robertson, and the Acts of the Apostles, with Paul's Epistles to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, edited by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Warfield. Each successive little volume, as it comes from the press, justifies the publishers' idea of bringing out the book of books in this form, primarily as literature and as a textbook for the student of literature as well as the student of theology. Every mechanical detail of paper, print, binding, and ornament is appropriate and satisfying, while the notes of introduction, never too voluminous, the textual notes, historical tables, and references are arranged in the most convenient way and embody the results of the latest and the soundest study and criticism.

R. H. Stoddard's Library.

Bangs & Co.'s announcement that they will soon sell the literary treasures of Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet-critic, should interest collectors and book lovers throughout the country. Many notable first editions are contained in this choice library, from Milton's "Poems," 1645, to Mr. Stoddard's grandly phrased ode on Lincoln, and there are numerous curiosities of literature, too, chief among them, perhaps, being the poet's own copy of his first book, "Footprints," 1849, the whole edition of which was almost suppressed. The manuscripts and autographs are probably the most interesting portion of the collection, and it is safe to say that items of similar importance have not been offered here since the Fredericksson sale in 1897.

Women as Bookbuyers.

Harper & Brothers say that women are their best customers. They buy books that are not necessarily new, but that are standard in their class, such as Mrs. Sherwood's "Manners and Social Usages," Anna C. Brackett's "Technique of Rest," and "The Baby," by Marianna Wheeler. These books are chiefly for the special use of women. The publishers also state that they have very seldom lost a bill through a woman buyer; the financial manager says that it is not found necessary to look up the financial rating of one woman in a hundred who buys books, for they are sure to pay, while in the same number of orders from unknown men they would look up the credit of at least 30 per cent. of the hundred.

Books in Demand.

Following are the five books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, and San Francisco between Aug. 28 and Sept. 25 of this year. The regular statement is based on reports received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us:

31	stores	report	"The Virginian."
14	"	"	"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
14	"	"	"Castle Craneycrow."
9	"	"	"Temporal Power."
8	"	"	"Hearts Courageous."

Dr. Cuyler's Book.

Dr. Cuyler devotes an interesting part of his book on "Recollections of a Long Life" to Great Britain sixty years ago. He was but twenty and just graduated from Princeton, when he went to England, where he became, as he said, a "lion hunter." He visited Wordsworth at Rydal Mount Cottage, the land of Burns, Mrs. Baillie, the then "female Shakespeare," Dickens, Carlyle in his garret at Chelsea, and many others. Dr. Cuyler knew Irving and Whittier and Greeley and other famous editors, and had close friends and sympathetic workers in many of the great preachers, hymn writers, statesmen, and temperance workers.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

How a 100,000 Word Autobiography Was Dictated in 35 Hours.

AS HE sits in his quiet little room in the Mills Hotel, George Francis Train, now in his seventy-fifth year, is more or less reproachful of fate for not allowing him to be understood. He hopes, however, that his forthcoming book, "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," may prove, in a way, a vehicle through which his message may be comprehended. He has great faith in this message, but he says that he has learned to modify his expressions through experience. He has discarded psychic telepathy and other extraordinary ideas, but he believes that whether or not his message will be evident to all, he will at least have produced an entertaining book dealing with a really remarkable career.

Mr. Train has been dictating his autobiography to a stenographer sent by his publisher. The author has rarely been obliged to turn to a book of reference. The confirmation of his dates and historical facts by the stenographer has revealed a most wonderful memory on the part of Train. Once he quoted half a page from Emerson, read in a volume that he had not seen for forty years. A comparison with the original revealed one mistake—the substitution of "and" for "but."

A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS accompanied the stenographer the other morning on his visit to Train. He found him in a corner room near the top of the Bleecker Street building, busily engaged in his correspondence. The walls of the room are covered with clippings from newspapers. Train at once began his dictation where he had left off on the preceding day. This is what the reporter heard:

When I was ready to start for Japan I had made up my mind to visit Shanghai on the way, and was about to start, when Canton merchants, native and foreign, tried to dissuade me. They told me that it would be terribly disappointing, and that I would regret wasting any time there. They did not know my nature, and that this sort of thing merely stimulated my curiosity and hardened my determination.

I took passage in the P. and O. boat the Erin, Capt. Jameson, and supposed, of course, that I should have a stateroom. But I was to meet with another Chinese surprise. A great Chinese mandarin, going from Hongkong to Shanghai, had engaged the whole cabin. I was very anxious to see this great personage, and soon had the opportunity. It is my practice when at sea to take exercise by walking rapidly up and down the deck, thus covering many miles a day. I was taking my daily exercise the day when the mandarin boarded the ship, and every time I passed the cabin noticed that he followed me with his eyes. And so we kept up for some time, I walking as unconcernedly as I could, and the great mandarin watching my movements as curiously as if I were some strange animal.

After a while he called the first officer and asked what I was doing. "Walking up and down the deck," he was told. "But why does he do it? Is he paid for it?" The officer told him it was for exercise. "What is that?" asked the Chinese great man. This was explained to him, but he could not understand why any one wanted to walk up and down and do so much unnecessary work. The Chinese are not averse to work; indeed, they are about the most industrious people on the face of the earth, but they do not do unnecessary work, having, I infer, to do about as much necessary work as is good for them. And this great dignitary pointed to me with scorn and said: "Number one fools." I hardly need explain that "number one" throughout the East means the superlative degree.

This mandarin was the great Li-Hung-Chang, who had been summoned by his Emperor to save the country from the terrible Tai-ping rebellion. He was on his way from Canton to Shanghai. He had called in the splendid services of three great foreigners—the Frenchman, Bougevine; the American, Ward, and the Englishman, "Chinese" Gordon. But it was largely and chiefly due to the stubbornness and genius of Li that the empire was saved to the Manchus, at a cost, it is estimated, of millions of lives.

Carleton the Poet.

Will Carleton, the author of the book of verse, "Farm Ballads," which includes the famous poems "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," "Betsey and I Are Out," and "How Betsey and I Made Up," is best known by this volume, which was first issued in 1873 by Harper & Brothers. Among the volumes Mr. Carleton has published since then there are "Farm Festivals" and "City Ballads," and his popularity has not ceased. He is now in the prime of life. In addition to his duties as editor of a magazine, the poet has for several years past given numerous original readings and delivered a series of lectures in many parts of the country.

Life and Letters of Taine.

The new volume of "Life and Letters of Taine," which was reviewed in these columns when it was published in France, well justifies the handsome setting the publishers of the English edition (Constable in London and E. P. Dutton & Co. in New York) have given to it. The translation by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire is fluent and satisfactory. The book does not aim to include a complete and detailed biography of the famous French critic, but the sketch of his life and labors is coherent, while the letters are all interesting and illuminative.

A Popular Serial.

Evidences of the popularity of "Confessions of a Wife" reach the editor of The Century from many sources. In the October number the interest, which so far has centred in the relations of the husband and wife, will be transferred to her relations with her old and faithful friend, the doctor. The story will be completed in the November number, and it will be issued in book form by The Century Company in October. It is said that the advance sale of the work is already very large.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest News of the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Messrs. Hutchinson have secured from the Duke of Abruzzi the right to publish in English, all over the world, including the United States, his widely proclaimed book entitled "On the Polar Star in the Arctic Sea—1899-1900." This will describe the first Italian north pole expedition, and one of the most memorable of all arctic expeditions. It will contain about two hundred illustrations, including twenty-five full-paged protogravures, maps, and panoramas.

William Le Queux, the well-known novelist, will make the translation.

***

John Lane has published two books here this week which have attracted special attention, namely, Lord Iddesleigh's "Luck o' Lassendale" and "Love and the Soul Hunters," by Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) which was belated here until after the American edition had reached the reviewers. Nathaniel Stephenson's "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton" comes out next week and also a volume of sonnets by Edmund Holmes entitled "The Triumphs of Love," resembling and equaling in merit, it is said, "The Silence of Love."

***

William Watson is at Falmouth preparing a selection of his more important poems for early publication by Mr. Lane.

***

Gorge Lynch, traveler, newspaper correspondent, lecturer, and novelist, whose latest story, "The City of Unrest," depicts existing New York life, and has a heroine said to be modeled after Lady de Grey, is soon to be married to Miss Carmela Lexher. They will take a honeymoon trip around the world. Mr. Lynch's novel is being dramatized.

***

Mme. Tosti, wife of the composer of many songs, has written a novel called "The Heart of Ruby." It will appear simultaneously in English, French, and Italian, Messrs. Chapman & Hall publishing the English translation, by Violet Hunt.

***

The stock of rare books belonging to the late Gilbert I. Ellis of New Bond Street will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, beginning Oct. 28. Mr. Ellis dealt only in choice books, his collection including early English printed books, illuminated manuscripts, and autograph letters. One noteworthy lot is a unique collection of nearly two thousand French illustrated almanacs, comprising more than 300 different publications of dates between 1880 and 1898 bound in 441 volumes. The Americana comprise nearly 100 lots.

E. B.

The Book Auction Season.

The American book auction season of 1902-3 began Monday afternoon, Sept. 22, with a sale of fair interest held by Bangs & Co. in their Fifth Avenue rooms. Early Autumn sales include those of the libraries of Richard Henry Stoddard, Prof. Samuel Lockwood, and the collection of autographs and manuscripts of the late William Carey of the Century Company.

John Anderson, Jr., in West Thirtieth Street, holds his first sale of the season Tuesday evening, Sept. 30. He has in preparation three additional sales of the McKee collection, an important portion of the library of Frank Maier of New York City, the collection of the late Peter Gilsey, and other interesting collections.

In Boston, C. F. Libbie & Co. hold their first auction Oct. 7, when they will sell the private library of the late Judge Thomas W. Cooley of Ann Arbor, Mich. Early in November the Messrs. Libbie will sell the highly important American library of the late William H. Whitmore, genealogist and historian, and for many years Registrar of the City of Boston. Toward the end of October they will disperse another Western collection containing such rarities as Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," one of the rarest of books; Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," exceedingly uncommon, in first class condition; Lowell's scarce "Class Poem," his first book, and Lescarbot's "Nouvelle France," the latter described as a most beautiful copy.

The Philadelphia season begins Tuesday, Oct. 7, when Stan. V. Henkels will sell the valuable library of John A. Scott, including a large collection of American history, Shakespeareana, Kelmscott Press books, publications of the Roycrofters, besides many fine and limited editions and numerous works on the sports and pastimes of England and America. Early in November Mr. Henkels will hold a sale of American documents of high historic interest.

The Late George Douglas Brown.

A correspondent writes: "I knew George Douglas Brown for some years, and can safely say he was the most remarkable man I ever met. He was of an extraordinary intellectuality and possessed a mind almost Shakespearean in its many-sidedness. Had he lived I am confident he would have become the greatest literary force of the age. Among his many talents he possessed a great faculty for verse, and I am in possession of one poem which he scribbled off one evening which I think equal to Scott at his best. However, I could never obtain Mr. Brown's sanction to have it published, as he greatly depreciated his abilities. I subjoin, however, a poem which he wrote for a London paper on the death of a college friend, killed at Khartoum in 1898, which has a certain mournful appropriateness:

Rowing bow in the Balliol Eight,
Hubert Howard!
Breasting a river in foaming spate,
With a laugh on your lips, and a heart elate,
Oh, you had a heart to grapple with fate,
Hubert Howard!
Death to a man is a thing of naught,
Hubert Howard!
And yet to-day, when the news was brought,
I dully stared at the blinding thought,
And my heart i' the nick of my throat was caught,
Hubert Howard!
I can see the look on your face as you died,
Hubert Howard!
When your life gushed out in a crimson tide
You stared at death with a frowning pride,
Steadfast-mouthed and resolute-eyed,
Hubert Howard!
Sound be your sleep in the waste alone,
Hubert Howard!
Where the arch of night is a burning zone,
And the winds of the desert faintly moan,
And ghostly glimmers your gray death stone,
Hubert Howard!

PETER GILSEY'S COLLECTION.

The collection of the late Peter Gilsey which John Anderson, Jr., will sell in the early Fall, will attract collectors in many fields. Departments possessing special attractiveness are those devoted to Lincoln, the civil war, old New York, American autographs, and the stage. A member of the family, who owns the Fifth Avenue Theatre and other prominent portions of theatrical Broadway, said that Mr. Gilsey's interest in the drama was ever strong, and throughout his life he enjoyed fine opportunities for collecting in this direction.

The Lincoln material is rich in pamphlets and in portraits, many of the latter being of an engraved nature and of extreme rarity. An attractive item is a letter written by Mary Lincoln from Chicago Nov. 6, 1865, to Frank B. Carpenter. "I thank you for your prompt assurance," she writes, "that I shall have a portrait executed by yourself of my deeply lamented husband. I have seen a number of portraits of him, yet none has ever approached the truthfulness of yours. I am brokenhearted over this overwhelming affliction; of course, realize it more than when the terrible tragedy first occurred. Until God's love shall place me by his side again, I shall know no peace or alleviation from my griefs."

There are letters from various American men of letters. In one of them, written by Whittier in June, 1876, the poet says: "I wish I could write a good hymn, but I am sure I could not. There is no music in my head, if there is in my soul." Hawthorne is represented by a remarkable letter of three octavo pages, written from Liverpool, April 20, 1855, to Elizabeth Peabody, his sister-in-law, to whom he was once engaged: "I shall not let Sophia have your letter to her," he says. "I sometimes feel as if I ought to enlighten you as to the relation between husband and wife. But, then, conjugal relation is one which God never meant you to have and which, therefore, He apparently did not give you the intellect to understand." As the world knows, Hawthorne was first engaged to Elizabeth Peabody, but meeting her younger sister, Sophia, fell in love with her, and Elizabeth, realizing the true state of affairs, gave the novelist his freedom. Elizabeth Peabody died at a very advanced age eight years ago.

Nearly a dozen letters of Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi are in the Gilsey collection. Two of the letters refer to William Augustus Conway, the actor, for whom she had such a strong attachment. Writing from Bath, April 4, 1820, she refers to a fête and benefit she had given the handsome but hopelessly incompetent actor, who is said to have been crazed by the ridicule of the press. In another letter, dated Bath, June 28, 1819, she criticises Scott's recently published "Bride of Lammermoor" and "Legend of Montrose." "The last series of those half novels half romances called 'Tales of My Landlord' are dying off apace; but if their author gets money he will not care about the rest; having never owned his work, no celebrity can be lost, nor no censure can injure him."

A fine Thackeray item is a letter written from the Clarendon Hotel, Dec. 3, no year, to F. S. Cozzens, the wine merchant-humorist, whose pleasant "Sparrowgrass Papers" are now so neglected. Halleck is represented by the original manuscript of the address delivered at the opening of the Richmond Hill Theatre, at the corner of Varick and Charlton Streets, Nov. 14, 1831. This interesting poetical address covers three folio pages. The manuscript of Christina Rossetti's "Husband and Wife" is here, together with an autograph poem of thirty-six lines addressed by Edmund Clarence Stedman to the "Lady Who Sent Me a Jar of Hymettian Honey."

Notable in every respect is the original portrait of Edwin Booth, drawn in charcoal and chalk by William Wallace Scott, January, 1870. This portrait, representing Booth as Hamlet, is remarkable for its individuality. It was sketched from life by Scott in the private reception room at Booth's Theatre, and is accompanied by a letter from the artist, giving an account of the sittings. The special collection of old play bills is an extraordinary one; the gathering of theatrical medals took up much of Mr. Gilsey's time, and here are finer items than those of which the British Museum boasts; there are daguerreotypes and photographs without number, including a long series of portraits of Adah Isaacs Menken. The Menken collection of letters and portraits is, of course, one of the great features of the coming sale.

The civil war items are unusually fine. The original written order for the bombardment of Fort Sumter is here, accompanied by autograph letters of Grant, Sherman, and others. There are splendid original portraits of many of the most prominent characters in the war, several of the most striking being by Col. D. H. Strother, the "Porte Crayon" of Harper's Magazine years ago. One of the best portraits is one by Strother, a pencil drawing of Grant, showing him seated in the lobby of the Astor House smoking. This was executed June 7, 1865.

A Bad Life.*

We shall not say, for the want of a better topic, but because man's fall from grace always is a subject replete with human interest, that something like the Picaresco School of the Spaniards has had a revival. The American "Bad Man"—with his portrait and full description of his wickedest acts—has figured frequently in recent home literature.

"The Story of a Strange Career," Mr. Stanley Waterloo assures us, is authentic, and so we are to believe that it is true. The man himself, the editor tells us, died lately in a Western State prison, "serving out a sentence for burglary." He was an habitual criminal, always in prison "save for short periods of freedom between the end of one term and the beginning of another."

Perhaps the story might be called a study of criminology, an object lesson, fitted for Lombroso's further scrutiny. Here is a man, utterly irresponsible, who no sooner commits one offense than he begins over again in the same criminal direction. He has no regard "for the truth or rights of property." He is an outrageous liar. As a sailor, he never stays at his post—but must desert. The story of a rascal, as he may tell it, cannot, we are afraid, be relied upon. There are possibly some dark secrets, which he does not care to reveal, or it might be that, caliused as he must be, a murder has left a slighter impression on his mind than a cleverly executed burglary.

As the story goes on you come across occasional sentences when the culprit acknowledges that he has been a fool and has wasted his life, but as Stanley Waterloo puts it, "there is no ring of crucial repentance nor of sorrow."

The unknown personage—for his true name is withheld—wanders over the seas as a sailor and visits many countries. He served in the American and English naval services, and ran away from both of them. He became, finally, a naval ensign during the Rebellion and behaved fairly well. Possibly with his experience he was a competent officer. The whole story is an interesting one, and Mr. Stanley Waterloo has shown good judgment in the editing of it.

A New Edition of Reprints.*

Swift's "A Tale of a Tub; Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind," has been put forth in a dainty volume with a new preface and Wotton's famous notes in combination with others of a later date, as the beginning of a new series of literary classics well worth the attention of book buyers who also read the books they buy. Probably there is no new thing to say now of Dean Swift, who certainly has not been slighted by the critics and historians of English literature. We may follow the literary guides of our forefathers and still proclaim the author of "Gulliver's Travels" in the first rank of English writers without danger of serious contradiction.

But we fancy that very few persons nowadays read Swift's "Tale of a Tub," which Johnson considered his best work, and our own Prof. Woodberry, as the present publisher hastens to remind us, calls one of the greatest books in the world, "one of those in which a great drift of universal thought receives consummate literary form."

In its present admirable and handy shape, "A Tale of a Tub" may well attract new readers. Its wit will be found as telling as ever, its allusions, in many cases, as appropriate to life and thought and folly in the present hour as they were to the time of Swift. The humorous complaint of a multitude of scribblers has even more force now than it had then; the irony of the Digression on Critics is as potent and amusing as ever.

In the same promising new series the publisher includes "Virginibus Puerisque, and Other Papers," by Robert Louis Stevenson, whose works have lately taken their place among the classics of English literature with surprisingly little hostile criticism by way of objection. It is worth noting that the essay which gives this volume its title is dedicated to W. E. Hardey, but it is not worth while to draw conclusions on that head now.

Stevenson is always at his best, or nearly so, in the short essay, whether on life in general, its cares and deficiencies, or on art and letters, and the selection of papers here is worth preserving and frequent reading, from the gently satirical, kindly, piquant discussion of love and marriage to the informal but charming criticism of Raeburn's portraits and their subjects, which is particularly interesting to any one who has seen Raeburn paintings in a Scotch gallery through a Scotch atmosphere, near the scenes which the people he painted measurably enlivened in the long ago.

*"THE STORY OF A STRANGE CAREER. Being the Autobiography of a Convict." An authentic document. Edited by Stanley Waterloo. Cloth. 12mo. Decorated cover. Pp. 288. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

*A TALE OF A TUB. By Jonathan Swift, D. D. With explanatory notes by W. Wotton, D. D., and others. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

*VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE AND OTHER PAPERS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

A NEW BOOK BY "J. P. M.":
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The thousands of enthusiastic readers of "A Journey to Nature" will meet some old friends here: Charlie, and the Doctor, and the narrator of that charming story. But in addition they will meet "Polly"—a most fascinating damsel, who makes her appearance upon the scene, at sunrise, "in a tucked-up petticoat and tilted chip hat, showing Arcadian ankles in red stockings, dew-stained, I swear, and carrying a little basket on her arm, as jauntily as if she had been picking airy pippins in the Garden of the Hesperides." (Decorated, net, $1.50.)

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BOSTON

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for October.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for October. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

OCTOBER, 1902.

A STUDY OF LOCAL OPTION.....F. Foxcroft
WIDE MARGINS.....Meredith Nicholson
MONTAIGNE.....H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
PIPES OF PASSAGE.....Joseph R. Taylor
THE SOUND OF THE AXE.....S. Carleton
RUSSIA.....Herbert H. D. Pierce
MEMORIES OF A HOSPITAL MATRON.. Emily V. Mason
LIMITATIONS TO THE PRODUCTION OF SKYSCRAPERS.....Burton J. Hendrick
A RENUNCIATION.....Ethel A. Ireland
OUR LADY OF THE BREECHES. IV.. Baroness von Hutten
A KNIGHTLY PEN.....Harriet W. Preston
DOMREMY AND ROUEN..Henry W. Boynton
COMMERCIALISM.....Edward Atkinson
DEMOCRACY AND THE CHURCH..... Vida D. Scudder
TWO JAPANESE PAINTERS..... Adachi Kinnosuke
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS..... Ira N. Hollis
MORAL HESITATIONS OF THE NOVELIST.....Edith Baker Brown
ELAINE.....Emerson G. Taylor
BOOKS NEW AND OLD: POETRY AND COMMONPLACE.....H. W. Boynton
GARDENS AND GARDEN-CRAFT..... Frances Duncan
WOODBERRY'S HAWTHORNE.....F. G.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1902.

AMANA: A STUDY OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNISM.....Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D.
THE HEALER FROM FAR-AWAY COVE. A Story.....Norman Duncan
KNICKERBOCKER ERA OF AMERICAN LETTERS.....George Edward Woodberry
INTO ACTION.....Beulah Marie Dix
AT MONTE CARLO.....André Castaigne
IN AUTUMN.....Mary Applewhite Bacon
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER..... Mrs. Humphry Ward
SHUT IN.....Jessica H. Lowell
MOTHER.....Roy Rolfe Gilson
PLANT BATTLES.....John J. Ward
THE PRICE OF THE LAST PARTICIPLE.....Margaret Cameron
PERDITA'S SIMPLE-CUPBOARD..... Richard Le Gallienne
THE LITTLE GHOST.....Harriet P. Spofford
A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE..L. H. Hammond
LOVE TRIUMPHANT.....Frederic L. Knowles
THE ORDINATION OF ASOKA..... Mrs. Everard Cotes
THE MADNESS OF NICOLETTA..... Margaret H. Potter
NEWEST DEFINITIONS OF ELECTRICITY.....Carl Snyder
A SONG FOR THE LIVING. A Poem..... Mildred I. McNeal
THE QUEEN'S DEATH. A Poem..Bret Harte
SOME LETTERS OF BRET HARTE..... Mary S. Boyd
ANGELS UNAWARES.....Grace L. Collin
WITHOUT THE GATE. A Poem.Arthur Colton
ART EFFORT IN BRITISH CITIES..... Charles M. Robinson
THE SEA-DOG.....T. Jenkins Hains

THE CENTURY.

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY:
I. "The Artist and the Camera: a Debate on Photography as an Art"..... Alexander Black
II. "Modern Pictorial Photography"..... Alfred Stieglitz
ON THE LINKS.....George Hibbard
ARTIST LIFE IN VENICE...Harper Pennington
AUTUMN MATINS.....Curtis H. Page
RECOLLECTIONS OF AMERICAN POETS.....Wyatt Eaton, Charlotte Eaton
A VOICE IN THE SCENTED NIGHT..... Austin Dobson
THE QUEST FOR CAGES.....Roger Riordan
JOHN HENRY'S LOBSTER TRUST..... Walter L. Sawyer
A DREAM, OR WHAT?.....Jacob A. Riis
THE NATION BUILDERS..Clinton Dangerfield
ROLLING STONES..... Eliot Gregory. ("The Idler")
THE MAPLE TREE.....William H. Hayne
"WHEN MOTHER WAS A GIRL".....Catharine T. Glen
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE.....Mary Adams
AFTER A YEAR.....Susie M. Best
BUILDING NEW YORK'S SUBWAY..... Arthur Ruhl
DIFFICULT ENGINEERING IN THE SUBWAY.....Frank W. Skinner
ART IN PUBLIC WORKS.....Sylvester Baxter
CHAPTERS FROM THE BIOGRAPHY OF A PRAIRIE GIRL.....Eleanor Gates
DOWIE, ANALYZED AND CLASSIFIED..... James M. Buckley
JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE: THE PROPHET AND HIS PROFITS..John Swain
THE UNLEAFED BEECH....Edith M. Thomas
A SPANISH OPPONENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.....Charles H. Hart
THE CARDIFF GIANT.....Andrew D. White
ANDREW CARNEGIE.....Hamilton W. Mable
THE SENSE OF HUMOR IN CHILDREN..... Katherine A. Chandler

THE BOOKMAN.

OCTOBER, 1902.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.
MATTHEW ARNOLD.....G. K. Chesterton
AMERICAN CARICATURE AND COMIC ART. In Two Parts. Illustrated. Part I. Bush, Davenport, Opper, Nelan, McDougall, Powers, Outcault, Swinnerton, Martinez, Barritt.....La Touche Hancock
THOMAS HARDY'S WOMEN..... Benjamin De Casseres
MAURICE HEWLETT'S ITALY..... Louise Closser Hale
W. S. GILBERT.....Lewis M. Isaacs
THE LAND OF "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS".....J. W. Davies
THE FIRST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE POEMS OF LEO XIII..Lida Rose McCabe
EARLY AMERICAN BOOKBINDING..... William J. Andrews
FOUR NOVELS OF THE MOMENT—
I. Richard Harding Davis's "Captain Macklin".....Arthur Bartlett Maurice
II. Mrs. Wilson's "A Speckled Bird"..... Helen Clarkson
III. Eden Phillpotts's "The River".Carl Hovey
IV. Louise Forsslund's "The Ship of Dreams".....F. M. Holly
FUEL OF FIRE.....Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler

THE WORLD'S WORK.

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS, AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION.
HOW LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES USE THEIR ENORMOUS SURPLUS.
FROM THE HORRORS OF CITY LIFE..... Thomas Dixon, Jr.
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.....Lawrence Perry
"THE ORGANIZED CONSCIENCE OF THE RICH".....Franklin Matthews
IS A FIXED WAGE JUST?...George Maxwell
A DAY'S WORK IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL.....William McAndrew
AMERICANS IN THE RAW....Edward Lowry
MODERN LIFE AND DISEASE..... Dr. Floyd M. Crandall
THE LIFE OF A COAL MINER..... The Rev. John McDowell
LABOR UNION RESTRICTION OF INDUSTRY.....M. G. Cunniff
THE FOREIGN FLATTERY OF AMERICANS.....Chalmers Roberts
THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.....Booker T. Washington
ANDREW D. WHITE.....Charles H. Hull
THE LA FOLLETTE-SPOONER CAMPAIGN.....E. Ray Stevens
WHAT NEW YORK PAYS TO GET TO ITS OFFICES..... Elizabeth A. Withey
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS, A RECORD OF INDUSTRY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1902.

MR. BALFOUR AND HIS OPPORTUNITIES.....Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.
THE WORK OF THE FRIARS..Stephen Bonsal
AN IDEAL OF SCHOOL POLITICS AND JURISPRUDENCE.....Hannis Taylor
THE LATER WORK OF MR. W. B. YEATS.....Flora MacLeod
EXPERT EVIDENCE.....John Woodward
DENMARK AND THE TREATY..... Gertrude Atherton
THE MECHANICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SEX.....The late Prof. S. L. Shumck
SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND BUSINESS SUCCESS.....R. B. Van Cortlandt
THE ASSOCIATIONS LAW IN FRANCE..... Walter Littlefield
SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION IN THE SOUTH.....Clarence H. Poe
AMERICA MUST BE MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.....Capt. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N.
A GENERAL STAFF FOR THE ARMY..... Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter
NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.—XIV. Public Debt of the United States. I..... O. F. Austin

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1902.

FRUIT OUT OF SEASON.....Mary Moss
THE SCORN OF THE MAPLES..Thomas Walsh
AMERICAN HISTORY FROM GERMAN SOURCES.....J. G. Rosengarten
THE LAND SAILOR.....Frank Farrington
THE PRIMROSE WAY.....Marie Van Vorst
ENCHANTMENT.....Madison Cawein
THE HOME GREENHOUSE..Eben E. Rexford
FEYRE DE RUER TO HIS RIVALS..... Mildred I. McNeal
DR. MARSH'S FORTUNATE CALL..... Josiah Allen's Wife
THE TAVERN.....Ethel W. Mumford
BY COACH THROUGH SOUTH AFRICA..... J. W. Davies
THE DANDELION.....Lillian H. Cort
THE PERSECUTION OF A PUP..Cy Warman
THE SOUND OF THE AXE..Francis S. Palmer
THE WITCH OF THE HUNT..Alfred Stoddart
THE MASTER OF FATE..Clinton Dangerfield
TO THE BODY.....Edward W. Mason
PASSING THE LOVE OF WOMAN..... Cyrus T. Brady
A FORGOTTEN POET.....Arthur W. Atkinson
GRATSY.....George H. Preston

LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

OCTOBER, 1902.

BEEF.....Earl Mayo
THE ROMANCE OF A RAZORBACK..... Broughton Brandenburg
THE KINGDOM OF THE SUN.....Leo Crane
PRACTICAL RADIOGRAPHY..... E. Fleischman-Aschelm
CONFESSIONS OF A BOOK AGENT..... Albert G. Page
A DAUGHTER OF RAASAY.....
SAINT ROSAMOND.....Anne S. Allen
AN ANTIPHONY IN ORANGE AND RED..... Elisabeth MacCracken
THE STORY OF HARRY TRACY..... James R. Justice
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF.....
WILLIAM S. DEVERY.....Harold MacDonald
A PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION IN THE SOUTH.....H. D. Money

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

OCTOBER, 1902.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.....John Fiske
THE PROBLEM.....Elbert Hubbard
THE WINTER'S DRAMA...Wingrove Bathon
CLIMBING THE SCOTCH ALPS..... Arthur C. Gordon
CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY—
Henry Clay Frick.....James H. Bridge
Cyrus Herman K. Curtis.....Edward Bok
David H. Moffat.....Frank L. Webster
Woodrow Wilson.....Sandford Andrews
Herbert H. Vreeland.....Charles W. Price
THE CORONATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.....W. T. Stead
HEPNER'S UNDISPUTED WILL.Elliott Flower
MANKIND IN THE MAKING.Herbert G. Wells
HOW NUMBER FOUR WAS SAVED..... Ara L. Shane
WHEN WOMAN'S IDEALS FALL..... Lavinia Hart
ONE OF THE ARISTOCRACY..... E. Crayton McCants
WHAT A FATHER CAN DO FOR HIS SON.....Harry Thurston Peck
THE MAGIC KISS.....Hartley Alexander

THE ERA.

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY...William Armstrong
VIOLA AS A JUGGLER FAIR....Sam Stinson
MARIE ANTOINETTE.....Henry Francis
THE EIGHTH PAGE.....William A. Thomson
THE RENAISSANCE AT CHARLEROI..... O. Henry
THE NEWSPAPER WOMAN OF TO-DAY.. Kate Masterson
GABRIEL TOLLIVER.....Joel C. Harris
PRACTICAL JOKES AND JOKERS..... Penn Steele
A TRIAL OF RATS.....Dorothy E. Leonard
HERALDINGS. Poem.....Thomas Walsh
OUT OF THIS NETTLE DANGER..... Joseph M. Rogers
AT NIGHT.....M. L. A. H.
EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO..... Helen M. Wixson
OF RHYME.....Clinton Scollard
WINTER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.. Katharine Sumner
LESLIE STEPHEN'S "GEORGE ELIOT"..... John F. Kirk
TALES OF THE TRADE.....Frederic M. Bird
WHY WE HAVE NO MARIE CORELLIS..... William S. Walsh
OLD WORLD THEMES.....Henry F. Keenan

ST. NICHOLAS.

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AND THE WHISTLING BUOY.....Mary Austin
THE APPLE TREE.....Harriet L. Bradley
LITTLE MATILDA.....Mary Sigsbee Ker
THE TIMID KITTEN.....Carolyn Wells
"SLUSHY," THE ROUSTABOUT..... Howard E. Ames
ATTICUS AND THE ALPHABET..... Margaret Johnson
A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.....Charlotte Sedgwick
UNCLE SAM'S BEAR.....Edith V. Corse
DR. WISEMAN.....L. Strothman
HOW CATS CAME TO PURR.....John Bennett
PERHAPS YOU'VE MET HIM..E. L. Sylvester
A RUNAWAY.....H. M. Kingery
A BOY AND AN OLD UMBRELLA..... Meredith Nugent
BUT—".....Emelia Elliott
MOTHER NATURE AND THE JOINTED STICK.....Dan Beard
DUMPLING'S WONDERFUL VOYAGE..... E. Boyd Smith

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE BUTTERFLY THAT STAMPED..... Rudyard Kipling
WHEN WE REMEMBER AND UNDERSTAND.....A. B. Curtis
THE CHILD OF THE OPERA HOUSE. Conclusion.....Gustav Kobbé
HOW CHARLES DANA GIBSON STARTED.....Robert H. Russell
"LITTLE MUD PIE".....Elliott Flower
THE PHILADELPHIANS. Part IV..... Katharine Bingham
HELEN KELLER AS SHE REALLY IS. Part I.....John A. Macy
THE MOTHERS OF THE BIBLE. II. Hagar.....H. O. Tanner
THE GOOD-TIME GARDEN..... Florence M. Kingsley
"A MAN BY THE GRACE OF WOMAN"..... Edward Bok
MR. MABIE'S LITERARY TALKS..... Hamilton W. Mabie
THE MORAL TRAINING OF A CHILD. I..... Edward Howard Griggs
HOW FIVE OF US GIRLS LIVED IN A FLAT.....Elisabeth B. Graham
HALLOWE'EN WALTZ.....Robert H. Prutting
CORRECT SPEAKING AND WRITING..... Elisabeth A. Withey
THE LITERARY BEGINNER..... Franklin B. Wiley
A JOLLY HALLOWE'EN PARTY..... Mrs. S. Kingsland
GIVING IN SEASON.....Alice G. McCollin

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

OCTOBER, 1902.

WHERE MRS. ROOSEVELT KEEPS HOUSE.....Abbey G. Baker
A GARDEN PLOT.....Julia T. Bishop
THE OLD FIDDLERS' CONTEST..... Edward B. Clark
THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR IN GREAT CITIES.....Charles L. Brace
THE FATE OF "CUPE AND DINAH"..... John Uri Lloyd
A WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN THE WEST.. Frederick M. Smith
WOVEN WITH THE SHIP....Cyrus T. Brady
LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE WOODS AND FIELDS.....Ernest Harold Baynes
THE WOMAN'S EXHIBITION..Mary A. Fanton
HOSPITALITY IN OUR OWN TOWN. Illustrated.....Christine T. Herrick
PERFUME—ITS HISTORY AND ITS USE.....Beatrice Grey
NURSE NORAH'S UP-TO-DATE FAIRY TALES. IV.—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.....Elliot Flower
THE HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS..... Kate G. Locke
BULBS FOR THE INDOOR GARDEN..... Benjamin B. Keech
MATTERS OF MOMENT.....Mary Andrews
FALL GARDENING.....Cecil Ware
AMERICA'S NEED OF A MUSICAL INSTITUTE.....Emma Thursby

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE CITY OF A GREAT TRADITION..... Douglas Story
IN THE PUBLIC EYE.
THE MOTH AND THE STAR.....Marvin Dana
ART IN DRESS.....Lady Randolph Churchill
THE HOHENZOLLERNS...R. H. Titherington
COALING SHIPS AT SEA.....Frank C. Perkins
THE FALL OF THE FLAG.....Leigh G. Giltner
THE GOLD WOLF.....Max Pemberton
THE FORTUNES OF FOOTBALL..... Eustace Clavering
THE BARREN LANDS OF AMERICA..... Crittenden Marriott
NO. 802—A PORTRAIT.....Eleanor E. Hitch
JOHN BURT.....Frederick U. Adams
THE DOORWAYS OF NEW YORK..... Frank S. Arnett
THE BATTLE OF THE COURTS..... Harold Brewster
THE ONLY SON OF HIS MOTHER..... Guy W. Carryl
AT SAINTE ANNE DE BEAUPRE..... Charles G. D. Roberts
THE TRUE HISTORY OF LAFITTE..... John R. Spears
STORIETTES—
"The Flight of Padre Moris"..... Thomas Wood Stevens
"The Gentleman of the Curb"..... Alma M. Estabrook
"The Hero's Part".....Kathryn Jarboe
"Lilacs".....Grace M. Cooke
"The Heroism of the Lieutenant"..... Lionel James
A PLEA FOR THE FREE THEATRE..... James L. Ford
IMPRESSIONS BY THE WAY..Frank A. Munsey

HOUSE AND GARDEN.

OCTOBER, 1902.

WASHINGTON'S MANSION AND GROUNDS AT MOUNT VERNON..... A. Burnley Bibb
THE PROPER FUNCTIONS OF OPEN-AIR STATUARY.....F. W. Ruckstuhl
AN ANCIENT HOME OF ENGLAND..... Helen Milman
DUTCH HOUSES AND GARDENS..... J. G. Veldheer
SUN DIALS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1902.

A MARITAL VACATION...Edward S. Van Zile
SERAPHINA.....Elizabeth Duer
A DEPARTMENTAL CASE.....Olivier Henry
BEFORE REMBRANDT'S UNKNOWN MAN.....Arthur Stringer
THE AMERICAN WIFE...Harry Thurston Peck
IT'S AN ILL WIND.....Marie Manning
THE FISHES ARE SAILING.....Silas Carman
LINES.....Robert Loveman
BLIGHT.....John D. Barry
FOR TWO OR FOR FOUR.....James Forbes
THE BANKER'S LOVE STORY..Lincoln Steffens
THE TROLLEY AND THE MERMAID..... Felicia Goddard
PHANTOM MILLIONS.....Edgar Saltus
MRS. WINSHIP'S DOLOR.....Richard Duffy
FORTUNIO'S SONG.....Henri Lavedan
DE WAY TINGS COME.....Paul L. Dunbar
ONLY A CLOWN.....H. C. Chatfield-Taylor
LORD BELLAMY AND HIS VALET..... Roy Horniman
DOWN SCONONDO RIVER.....Clinton Scollard
A WOMAN'S COST OF LIVING..Frank S. Arnett
SURF MUSIC.....Frank D. Sherman
A GHOST.....Theodosia Garrison
UN MAUVAIS QUART D'HEURE..... Masson-Forestier
CONFESSIONS.....Josephine Dixon

OUTING.

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THE PASSING OF THE NORTH CANOE. Tappan Adney
JIUJUTSU—JAPANESE SELF-DEFENSE WITHOUT WEAPONS.....T. Philip Terry
WHERE PLEASURE AND TRAFFIC MEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR.
HUNTING THE VIRGINIA DEER..... T. S. Van Dyke
ON THE GREAT LAKES.....H. T. Sudduth
SCIENTIFIC HORSE RACING—WEIGHTS, DISTANCE, AND HANDICAPS..W. S. Vosburg
JOSHUA SLOCUM.....Clifton Johnson
THE BACK TRACK—A Story of the Primal Instinct.....Marstyn Pollough-Pogue
HOW TO BUILD AND USE A DUCK-FLOAT.....J. B. Harper
TRAINING SETTERS AND POINTERS FOR QUAIL SHOOTING.....W. B. Meares
THREE AGES OF FOOTBALL..Clarence Deming
THE RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND CARIBOU..F. T. McGrath
YACHTING IN THE CLOUDS..Lindsay Denison
CAMPS AND CHAMPS ON THE LITTLE SOU'WEST.....William J. Long
THE WIZARD OF THE WET LANDS..... Edwyn Sandys
SEAL HUNTING FROM THE OUTPORTS.....Norman Duncan
THE STORY OF THE TRAPPER—VI. The Mountaineers.....A. C. Laut
WHERE WILD FOWL BREED..... A. Henry Higginson
ANOTHER CRICKET INVASION OF ENGLAND.....J. A. Lester
CANADIAN GAME PROTECTION..... C. A. Bramble

SUCCESS.

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FARMING THE OCEAN.....John R. Spears
THE MAGIC FOREST.....Stewart E. White
HOW AMERICAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY ARE MADE....Robert H. Thurston
WHEN BETTY ENTERTAINED..... Christine T. Herrick
THE FIRST CENTURY OF OHIO'S STATEHOOD.....David T. St. Clair
LOOK FOR THE BEAUTIFUL..... Stephen Phillips
TO MILTON.—BLIND. (A Poem).....
STEPHEN PHILLIPS AND HIS POETRY..... Richard Le Gallienne
THE STORY OF MY BOYHOOD DAYS... Edward T. Jeffery
THE MAKING OF AN ORATOR..... Henry M. Dowling
THE TURN OF THE TIDE...Grant Richardson
THE WONDERS OF CHINESE TANGRAMS.....Sam Loyd
THE HEROISM OF COAL MINERS.F. A. Smink
THE WEALTH OF ECONOMY..... William Mathews
AN INTERVIEW WITH PAUL KRUGER..... Harry S. Morrison
PSYCHURGY. (INTERVIEW WITH ELMER GATES).....Emily L. Sherwood
WHY WOMEN STUDY LAW..... Mrs. Theodore Sutro
HOW TO BECOME AN HONEST MILLIONAIRE.....Robert Waters
A DEVOTED SLAVE.....Rufus R. Wilson
THE EVOLUTION OF THE SLEEPING CAR.....Cy Warman
THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE..Hudson Maxim

HARPER'S BAZAR.

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THE BENISON OF PAIN.....John J. a'Becket
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UNEXPECTED GUESTS...Margaret Cameron
AT DUSK....Catharine Van Cortlandt Mathews
THE RED HOUSE.....E. Nesbit
DIET FOR YOUNG MOTHERS..... Josephine Grenier
THE TREATMENT OF WOOD INTERIORS.....Ada Sterling
NOVELTIES IN LACE WORK..Elizabeth Harris
HOUSEHOLD TOPICS..... Margaret Hamilton Welch

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HOMES FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER.. Caroline L. Hunt
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A Washington Story.

"Poco A Poco," by William Franklin Johnson, is said to be interesting not only on account of its dealings with the City of Washington, but also because of the author's connection with the National capital. He lived in Washington for several years, and is best known as the founder of the Washington National Building and Loan Association and of the International Building and Loan Association of Washington City. Mr. Johnson is also well known in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, through his connection with these associations. Before moving to Washington he spent a year in Baltimore, and later he lived in Philadelphia. He is at present residing in New York City.

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Poe and Byron as Comparative Poets.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS appeared a half-column article by J. E. Wray of Columbus, Ga., in which he states his surprise that so conservative a paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS should have given place to the recent contention of Mr. Alfred Mathews "that Poe's place in literature rests on his prose rather than his verse."

Whether Mr. Mathews or Mr. Wray is correct I would not attempt to say; personally, (and excepting, of course, "The Raven," which every one must admire,) I don't care particularly for any of Poe's creations, prose or verse. But as an admirer of Byron I am curious to know if Mr. Wray ever read that "noble poet's" works before he took Myers's opinion for his own.

Of the first four lines of the second verse of Poe's "Haunted Palace," he says with Myers: "Can you quote, say, from Byron, one single stanza of like haunting quality? * * * Can you quote many such stanzas from whomsoever you will?" The verse he refers to follows:

Banners yellow, glorious, golden,
On its roof did float and flow,
(This, all this was in the olden
Time long ago,)
And every gentle air that dallied,
In that sweet day,
Along the ramparts plumed and pallid,
A winged odor went away.

As for their "haunting quality," I have not been able to find it as yet—perhaps it may strike me later. And the rhyme of the fifth and seventh lines is worse than a schoolboy's, in fact, is no rhyme at all.

If Mr. Wray will read the closing verses of "The Bride of Abydos" and "The Corsair," (they are not of "waving banners,") and if he will read also "The Prisoner of Chillon" and "Parisina," he will find in them enough of the "haunting quality" to "haunt" him to his grave. Where in Poe will he find such haunting lines as these from the twenty-seventh stanza, Canto II., of "The Bride of Abydos"?

Hark! to the hurried question of Despair:
"Where is my child?"—an Echo answers—"Where!"

Or, to go back to the time of "ramparts plumed and pallid" "long ago," let him read "Manfred," which Goethe admits to be an improvement of his own "Faust." I quote the familiar lines from Scene 4, Act III.:

And thou didst shine, thou rolling moon, upon
All this, and cast a wide and tender light,
Which softened down the hoar austerity
Of rugged desolation, and filled up,
As 'twere anew, the gaps of centuries;
Leaving the beautiful which still was so,
And making that which was not, till the place
Became Religion, and the heart ran o'er
With silent worship of the great of old!

I am almost tempted to quote further from Lord Byron's poems, but it is not necessary. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Jr.

New York, Sept. 18, 1902.

Joel Chandler Harris's Novels.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I do not understand the constant reiteration in the last few weeks of the statement that Joel Chandler Harris has never yet published a novel in book form, and that "Gabriel Tolliver," now running in The Era of this city, is his first. Is it possible that "Sister Jane" is so soon forgotten? I own an autograph copy of this novel, which to me is very interesting. It is not a great story, has little plot, but as a study of Southern life is charming and true—I speak as a Southerner.

"Gabriel Tolliver" is in many respects a decided advance on the story mentioned, but it is unfair to the author to say that it is his first novel. Inasmuch as publishers are usually responsible for the circulation of news about authors and their works, I am interested to know who is responsible for the statement so industriously circulated. I am sorry that "Sister Jane" is forgotten. It deserves a much better fate.

JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 24, 1902.

"Than Whom" Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I note in your issue of Sept. 13 the following statement by Charles Kinney of New Albany, Ind.:

I have never seen a sentence containing "than whom" which I could not remodel, and, to my mind at least lose nothing in force and smoothness of diction.

Indiana being the storm centre of all literary movement at this time, the world will doubtless welcome its remodeling of the following sentences, which have been tolerated for the past two or three hundred years, but which ought, of course, to be got into line with New Albany improved English:

And I, forsooth, in love! I, that have been
love's whip;
A very beadle to a humorous sigh;
A critic; nay, a night-watch constable;
A domineering pedant o'er the boy,
Than whom no mortal so magnificent.
"Love's Labour's Lost," III., 1., 176.

Which, when Beelzebub perceived, than whom
Satan except, none higher sat, with grave
Aspect he rose. "Paradise Lost," 2, 299.

It seems to me that no time ought to be lost in the work of remodeling the sentences of Shakespeare and Milton. The other classics may conveniently wait.

T. W. HAIGHT.

Waukesha, Wis., Sept. 23, 1902.

A Bibliography of Coleridge.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am preparing for immediate private publication an exhaustive bibliography of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and intend to include a list of the volumes enriched by his marginalia. Some of these books are now accessible to the scholars in the British Museum, but a large number were in the now scattered libraries of Southey, Lamb, Wordsworth, and others, particularly Prof. Joseph H. Green, Coleridge's literary executor. I desire to indicate the present whereabouts of all volumes annotated by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and shall be grateful for any information concerning these marginalia or other interesting Coleridgeana. JOHN LOUIS HANEY.

Central High School, Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1902.

Biographical Sketches of American Tories.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was surprised to read in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, under the head of "Biographical Sketches of American Tories," that no adequate history of them had ever been written. Is not Lorenzo Sabine's "Loyalists of the Revolution" both adequate and comprehensive, containing as it does an alphabetical biography of the American Tories of the Revolutionary period and covering, to the best of my recollection, the same ground as the forthcoming publication mentioned in your article?

Fort Slocum, Sept. 6, 1902. E. H. H.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

The Unknown Mexico. An elaborate work in two volumes on the unknown parts of Mexico will be published this Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title, "Unknown Mexico: A Record of Five Years' Exploration Among the Tribes of the Western Sierra Madre, in the Tierra Caliente of Tepic and Jalisco, and Among the Tarrascos of Michoacan." The author is Carl Lumholtz, M. A., Member of the Royal Society of Science of Norway, and author of "Among Cannibals" and several other works. This story of the discovery of the cave dwellers of Tarahumare and the author's life among them is said to be a very important record of successful scientific explorations, and possesses considerable narrative value. The two volumes contain about 250 photographs, 16 colored plates, and 3 maps.

The Expansion of the Republic. D. Appleton & Co. have begun the publication of a series on the expansion of the Republic, the first volume having already appeared under the title of "History of the Louisiana Purchase," by Dr. Hosmer, which will be followed shortly by "Ohio and Her Western Reserve," by Alfred Mathews. The second volume will present the history of the settlements begun in the Western Reserve of Ohio after the massacre of Wyoming, and involves the story of the Connecticut emigrants in three States. All the books in the series will be fully illustrated with portraits and views. It is said that Mr. Mathews's work is the result of long and well-considered investigations, analytical in character and philosophical in scope. He has attempted to find understandable sources for the splendid record which Ohio men have made for themselves. The series is intended to deal not alone with political subjects, but with other forces that have made for the development and greatness of this country. Other volumes in preparation deal with "John Brown and Bleeding Kansas," "The English Conquest of New York," "The Discovery of Gold in California," "America's Last War with France," "Steamboat Traffic on the Mississippi," "The Oregon Boundary Dispute," ("Fifty-four Forty, or Fight,") "The War with Spain" and "Reconstruction in the South."

Kipling in French Eyes. Since MM. Fabulet and d'Humières produced an excellent French translation of Kipling's "Jungle Book," which they called "Le Livre de la Jungle," there has been a warm place for Kipling in French hearts. And now the translation of "Kim" into French has inspired M. Edmond Haraucourt, in Le Gaulois, to an appreciation of him. Most of all he praises Kipling's originality. He finds he is a new order of beings—an Anglo-Saxon whose Northern blood has been warmed by the Orient.

Mainly Personal. Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan, the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," has written her second book, to be called "Lovey Mary"; it will appear serially in The Century. Mrs. Wiggs appears in the new story.

***Charles Marriott, the author of "The Column" and of the new novel "Love with Honor," to be published soon by John Lane, is an Englishman born at Bristol in 1869. His family was originally Flemish. Having left school, he received a two years' training in a London art school, after which he became a photographer in various parts of England. The hero of his new novel is also a photographer. Mr. Marriott is living with his wife and two daughters in a cottage by the sea in Cornwall, England.

***James L. Ford, the author of "The Literary Shop," has written the life of Mme. du Barry, the last of the French "Queens of the left hand," from the time of her birth until her death. He illustrates his subject by reproductions of scenes from Belasco's play. There are nearly sixty photographs, photogravures, and drawings, representing scenes, characters, and properties in the play, to beautify the book. It will come from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company.

***A. G. Doughty, LL. D., has in hand at the present time a short history of the city of Quebec, which will be published in a few months.

***E. V. Lucas, as had been announced some time ago, is engaged on an edition of Lamb's works. The collection will be complete in eight volumes. The "Works" will take five volumes, the "Letters" two, and a "Life" by Mr. Lucas, to be called "Charles Lamb and His Friends," will complete the series. Mr. Lucas has been commissioned by the Macmillan Company to write the volume on Sussex in their Highways and Byways Series. Sussex is one of the counties of England that one associates with historical reminiscences rather than with literary. The battle of Hastings and the battle of Lewes are two of the many memorable conflicts that occurred there, but Shelley was born there, as well as other well-known men of letters.

***There is a general impression that a popular author should bring out at least one book a year in order to retain his hold upon the public. But Booth Tarkington, whose "Monsieur Beaucaire" was published about three years ago, is still popular, for McClure, Phillips & Co. report that they have sold over 50,000 copies of his new novel, "The Two Vanrevels," two weeks before the day of publication.

***Eden Phillpotts, the author of "The River," attaches much importance to proof-reading. He has his works read aloud just before they go to press for the last time, so that "the prose may be as musical and perfect" as he can make it. In a letter to a friend he wrote of his latest novel, "The River," some months before its publication by Frederick A. Stokes Company: "In the opinion of those who have read my new MS.—two persons only—whose judgment I rate very high, it is my best book, and I think so, too."

***President Roosevelt recently referred to Charles Wagner's "The Simple Life" in a public speech as "such wholesome, sound doctrine that I wish it could be used as a tract throughout our country." The speech was published all over the country by the newspapers, and as a result of the President's reference to the book, McClure, Phillips & Co. have received very large orders for it, so that it is now about going into a fourth edition, although it had had a quiet but steady sale before.

***The Rt. Hon., the Earl of Iddesleigh, author of a new novel, "Luck o' Lassendale," to be published soon by John Lane, is the son of the eminent English statesman, Sir Stafford Northcote, who became a viscount through his prominent and successful part in the Abyssinian troubles. Lord Iddesleigh was born in Devonshire and has always been an ardent sportsman. His first novel was published a few years ago and is called "Belinda Fitzwarren."

***Baroness von Hutten's portrait is the frontispiece of the Autumn bulletin just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Her romance, "Our Lady of the Beeches," is said by the publishers to be one of the most brilliant pieces of writing to be brought out this Fall.

***McClure, Phillips & Co. recently received an order from a large Western firm for a consignment of "The Hound of Basker Bill." Of course, the book meant was Conan Doyle's "Hound of the Baskervilles." The same house also report that they received from a magazine devoted to poultry a request for a review copy of Denslow's "Mother Goose," the editor writing that he thought the book would be "especially interesting to our constituency."

***Charles Knowles Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athanaeum, has prepared a study entitled "The Private Soldier Under Washington" for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Bolton collected the diaries and journals of the men and looked through other contemporary documents, both public and private, and so constructed a narrative of the daily life of the private soldier who served in the Revolutionary War.

***It is said that Marie Corelli comes in for some amusing parodying in "Zut-Ski," one of the "condensed novels" by Bret Harte in his last volume of travesties, to be brought out Oct. 4 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. T. Edgar Pemberton is writing the official biography of Mr. Harte.

***Richard Whiteing, the author of "No. 5 John Street," has written a new novel, "The Yellow Van," a story of rural England, which is to appear in The Century. The central figure is said to be an American woman, who marries an English landlord. The plot tells of the woman's experiences in a strange land, the scenes belonging mostly to country life. Mr. Whiteing sought, in his former novel, to show the great contrast between the life of the rich and that of the poor in London, and in his new book he contrasts the wonderful life in the country houses and the feudal system in its richness and pride with the dullness and squalor of village life.

***Godfrey A. S. Wieners, the New York publisher, is now the owner of the Sign of the Lark Classics. The publisher intends to add to this series besides starting others of a like nature. The same standard will be maintained. Mr. Wieners also announces a limited edition of the Rubaiyat, on hand-made paper and on vellum, and for which Louis B. Coley has made the decorative borders.

***Doubleday, Page & Co. have decided to close office and shop for half a day on Saturdays throughout the year.

***Edmund Clarence Stedman is one of the several authors who will write the series of articles on the great exchanges of the world, which will soon appear in The Century. Mr. Stedman describes the New York Stock Exchange.

American Literature.

"American Literature in Its Colonial and National Periods," is a new work on American literature by Prof. Lorenzo Sears of Brown University, author of "A History of Oratory from the Age of Pericles to the Present Time," &c., published by Little, Brown & Co. The volume traces the growth of our literature from the first letters and diaries at Jamestown and Plymouth, through the periods of annals, early histories, controversial, polemic, and political writings, to the beginnings of hospitality toward transatlantic authors by the new Nation, followed by eventual compromise. There are examples of writings which indicate the personality of the writers and the tendencies of their times. Prof. Sears says that "our literature is the product of our race and soil, and is something of which in any age we need not be ashamed."

"THE NEW POE."

A Final Contribution to the Discussion.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Kindly permit me to add a few supplementary details to the very appreciative review of "The Virginia Poe" by Mr. Mathews in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, details calling attention more explicitly to the special claims of the Virginia edition. Probably no one but the editor himself can grasp the numerous items of change and novelty included in a work of 5,000 or 6,000 pages based upon entirely original research.

1. An entirely authentic text. The editor's method was to dismiss Griswold from consideration and go back to Poe himself. The foundation of the edition is (a) Poe's own copy of The Broadway Journal, in which he reprinted all of his work up to December, 1845, that he considered worth preserving. This republication included nearly all the Tales and Poems, many of the criticisms, and a great mass of unsigned comment, personality, and review appearing for the first time in Volumes XII. and XIII. of the present edition, absolutely authenticated by Poe's "P." or other form of autograph in pencil placed by him opposite the article in question. (b) Poe's own copy of "The Raven, and Other Poems," published in 1845 and now in possession of the Century Association of New York City. This is the famous J. Lorimer Graham copy and contains on one of its blank pages the inscription, "R. W. Griswold: Poe's Own Copy." This copy Poe abundantly corrected and annotated, making on the margin of "The Raven" thirty-seven changes! These changes were intended by the poet for a future edition, and are all embodied in the Virginia edition along with numerous others made by Poe on the margins of the same volume. (c) Poe's own copy of the Tales, (twelve in number,) collected by Duyckinck, and published in 1845. Poe corrected these Tales in numerous places in his own handwriting, and the Virginia edition embodies all his corrections. (d) Poe's own copy of "Eureka," containing his own very numerous autograph corrections. Some of these corrections were used by Prof. Woodberry in his edition of 1894, but by no means all. The Virginia edition contains them all. (e) The original files of The Southern Literary Messenger for 1835, 1836, and January, 1837, for Volumes VIII. and IX. The original files of Burton's Gentleman's Magazine, and Graham's Magazine for Volumes X., XI., and XIV. The original files of Godey for "The Literati of New York City," (Volume XV.) The fifteen sets of "Marginalia" are derived directly from the original sources in The Democratic Review, Graham, Godey, and The Southern Literary Messenger. So likewise with the long articles on autography, cryptography, the Pinakidia, &c.—all come directly from the original sources. So much for the text.

2. Having established the authenticity of the text on a firm foundation, the next question was how best to arrange the large amount of material. Immediately the chronological order suggested itself as the only true and logical order in which to study the evolution of Poe's art from its crude, imitative beginnings to its powerful, original development in the middle and terminal periods. This order had never been adopted before. Poe's writings had been left by Griswold in a jumble, without intelligent editing, an indiscriminate mass of fiction, poetry, criticism, and miscellany, and in this condition they remained up to the present day. Prof. Woodberry arranged the tales delightfully for the purposes of the purely aesthetic student, but there was no attempt at the order of evolution, the chronological order, and the student of Poe was as much as ever at a loss where to place a given tale, poem, or essay.

This difficulty is now removed, and the exact source as well as date of every production, if known, is indicated in brackets at the beginning of each article.

3. Poe was a profound student of his art; he continually varied the text of his works, printing and reprinting them in differing forms in the contemporary journals, yet never resting till they had reached that perfection of verbal felicity of which he was a past master. This is especially true of his tales and poems. The Virginia edition diligently follows up this habit of Poe's and sets down in abundant notes, in the proper places, all the different changes, whether of amplification or condensation, made by Poe in his own text. These notes involve a most minute and laborious comparison of the original text with the texts printed by Griswold, Ingram, Stoddard, and Woodberry and Stedman. Every deviation from Poe's original is set down. Volume II. of the Virginia edition, (Volume I. of the Tales) contains nearly 100 pages of these comparative and other explanatory notes gathered by the editor and Prof. Stewart for the use of the Poe student.

4. Mr. Mathews has called attention to the interesting and surprising discovery made by the editor of Griswold's peculiar manipulation of "The Literati" papers, substituting five of his papers for five of Poe's.

This is but one of many instances of "snarls straightened out" to which I call attention in my various introductions. One of the most singular and detestable is the case of Hawthorne, against whom Poe is supposed to have cherished animosity. On examining into the matter I found that Poe had written, at three different times, three widely different reviews of Hawthorne, and that Griswold had taken the last of these reviews, written for Godey's in 1847, split it open, inserted another review from Graham's for May, 1842, mutilated the latter, and then continued with the tail fragment of the 1847 review as colophon and conclusion, without a word to explain the procedure! Now all three reviews appear in their chronological places.

Griswold proceeded in the same manner with the two reviews of the famous Davidson sisters, blending two widely distant reviews in one. The snarl of the "Outis-Longfellow-Poe" controversy has been completely disentangled and placed in a clear light, every item set in its chronological place, and the original paragraphing restored as Poe left it. Griswold's "Marginalia" differed widely from Poe's. The reverend gentleman inserted short reviews of Bayard Taylor, William Wallace, &c., among the "Marginalia," and omitted a large number of interesting entries made by the poet. The insertions have been withdrawn and transferred to their proper places as reviews, while the omissions have been restored.

5. Griswold's treatment of the "Marginalia" brings out the startling discovery that fully forty pages of these interesting jottings as contained in the Virginia edition are new, the omitted portions either having been overlooked or ignored by succeeding editors. The same is true of the long papers on autography and secret writing. The former now appears in two extended parts, the first originally published in the Messenger, and never before reproduced in any of the editions of Poe's works; the second republished from Graham's in its entirety, with the full 128 descriptions and signatures and the supplement as given by Poe. Among the interesting signatures and descriptions restored by the Virginia edition, are those of the modest (!) Griswold himself.

The papers on cryptography (secret writing) as exhumed by the present editor from the columns of Graham's are much more extended and elaborate than they appear in existing editions. Difficult cryptograms illustrative of the theorems accompany the papers, which are further amplified by several supplements. All these amplifications and addenda have been restored, together with the authentic text, and now appear as Poe left them.

Numerous appendices and bibliographical aids are included in the edition, which really aims to be a Poe encyclopedia.

Among these are the famous "Ludwig" poem, published by Griswold in The Tribune a day or two after Poe's death, and afterward amplified into the notorious "Memoir"; the striking contemporary reviews of Poe by Philip Pendleton Cooke and John R. Thompson; the defence of Poe, by George R. Graham; Poe's reply to his critics (during the Messenger period;) "Poe and John Neal," containing the earliest printed letter and poetical contributions of the poet to The Yankee of 1827; "Poe and Chivers," an elaborate examination by Prof. Harrison of the Poe-Chivers controversy, with the result established on indubitable evidence that Chivers, not Poe, was the plagiarist; a number of new poems attributed to Poe, among them "The Fire Friend," extracts from the "Lavante" poem, the Ide poems, (proved by the Virginia editor to be by A. M. Ide of Massachusetts, not by Poe, as Ingram suggests,) and others; Poe's own copy of "Annabel Lee"; Poe's autobiography in his own handwriting furnished by him to Griswold for the notice in "Poets and Poetry of America" and found among the Griswold manuscripts; Poe's long lost "Intrpduction to the Tales of the Folio Club," a most interesting fragment, also found among the Griswold manuscripts, printed with the kind permission of Mrs. William M. Griswold, the owner; the first complete bibliography to all Poe's known writings grouped under chronological heads; Poe's autograph notes possibly to "Hans Pfaall," (Vol. XVI.,) &c.

7. All Poe's corrospondence, including authentic texts of letters from and to him, and comprising such rare items as the complete Poe English correspondence, the Duyckinck, Hutchinson, and Snodgrass collections, unpublished letters from Poe and Mrs. Clemm, giving the family genealogy, numerous letters from Mrs. Whitman, "Annie" Neilson, and William Poe, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Clemm, Gabriel Harrison, and others, furnished the writer by Miss Amelia F. Poe of Baltimore. The Boston Public Library generously permitted the free use of its invaluable Griswold collection for this volume, with the result that about two-thirds of its contents are new even to Poe specialists.

The layman would never dream of the inaccuracies that swarm in the published versions of Poe's letters, unless he had had access to many of the originals in the Griswold collection. Griswold himself changed his Poe letters to suit his convenience, as revealed by the two versions of the same letter printed side by side in Vol. XVII. of the new edition.

Finally, the de luxe form of the new edition contains much very valuable illustrative matter, such as the unpublished portraits of John Allan, Mrs. Shelton, Mr. Clemm, (father of Virginia Poe), two or three new portraits of Poe, Poe's surroundings at the University of Virginia, facsimiles of rare title pages and MSS. and the like.

JAMES A. HARRISON.
University of Virginia, Sept. 20, 1902.

A New "Egmont."

A new edition of Goethe's "Egmont," one of the nine volumes relating to the great German poet published by Henry Holt & Co., is about to be brought out by that house. It will be edited, with introduction, notes, and bibliography, by Prof. Robert Waller Deering of the Western Reserve University, the editor of "Wilhelm Tell." Henry Holt & Co. will also issue selected narratives from Wiedermann's "Biblische Geschichten," which will be edited by Prof. Lewis A. Rhoades of the University of Illinois.

1902

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S new book "DONOVAN PASHA and Some People of Egypt" will be published next week. The first edition of 25,000 copies is already exhausted, but the second edition of 10,000 will be ready on time.

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MONKS AND MONASTERIES—Alfred Wesley Wishart, 454 pp. $3.50 net. Scholarly, fair, comprehensive. The gist of the subject.
At Booksellers', or write for circulars.
ALBERT BRANDT, Publisher, Trenton, N. J.

The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide
By Augusta Foote Arnold. The sub-title might well be "How to Know the Seashore." A book for the amateur collector.
500 pages, richly illustrated, $2.40 net, ($2.60 by mail.)

Scribner & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. 8vo. Pp. xxiii. —. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

MEMOIRS OF A CONTEMPORARY. Being Reminiscences by Ida Saint Elme, Adventuress, of Her Acquaintance with Certain Makers of French History and of Her Opinion Concerning Them. From 1790 to 1815. Translated by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-237. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.75 net.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. In the Revolution, 1780-83. By Edward McCrady. 8vo. Pp. xxvii.-786. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50 net.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN OF HARPER'S FERRY. A Preliminary Incident in the Great Civil War of America. By John Newton. 12mo. Pp. xi.-238. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25 net.

MEDIAEVAL EUROPE. From 395 to 1270. By Charles Bémont and G. Monod. Translated by Mary Sloan. Notes and Revisions by George Burton Adams. 8vo. Pp. vii.-556. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

COLONEL JOHN GUNBY OF THE MARYLAND LINE. Being Some Account of His Contribution to American Liberty. By A. A. Gunby. 12mo. Pp. 136. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1 net.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF H. TAINE. 1828-93. Translated from the French by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. 12mo. Pp. xii.-313. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

LETTERS OF HUGH, EARL PERCY. From Boston and New York, 1774-6. Edited by Charles Knowles Bolton. 8vo. Pp. 88. Boston; Charles E. Goodspeed. $4 net.

JOHN RUSKIN. By Frederic Harrison. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. vi.-209. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple. Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. vi.-576. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEPENDENCIES. A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire, with Special Reference to American Colonial Problems. By Alpheus H. Snow. 8vo. Pp. vi.-619. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ROLL CALL OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By Mrs. A. Murray Smith, (E. T. Bradley.) With illustrations and plans. 8vo. Pp. viii.-418. New York: The Macmillan Company.

DANTE AND HIS TIMES. By Karl Tedern. With an introduction by A. J. Butler. Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-306. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Religion and Science.

THEOLOGY AND THE SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS. A Study of the Relations of the Social Consciousness to Theology. By Henry Churchill King. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-252. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

RICH AND POOR IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. A Study of the Primitive-Christian Doctrine of Earthly Possessions. By Orello Cone. 8vo. Pp. viii.-245. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE ILLUSTRATIVE LESSON NOTES. A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday School Lessons. For 1903. By the Rev. Thomas Benjamin Neely and Robert R. Doherty. 8vo. Pp. 400. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

VITAL RELIGION; OR, THE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST. By G. H. S. Walpole. 12mo. Pp. xii.-178. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH. Lectures by Charles Carroll Everett. Edited by Edward Hale. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-215. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

THE BIBLE IN BRAZIL. Colporteur Experiences by Hugh C. Tucker. 12mo. Pp. 293. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE KING'S COUNTENANCE. By A. M. C. Dupree. 12mo. Pp. 359. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.25 net.

FAITH AND CHARACTER. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo. Pp. 134. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents net.

EVOLUTION AND MAN. Here and Hereafter. By John Wesley Conley. 12mo. Pp. 172. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents net.

PERENNIAL DAY BOOK OF PROMISE AND COMFORT. Containing a Personal Promise for Every Day in the Year from Holy Scriptures. Compiled by Marie Louise Burge. 12mo. Pp. 64. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. 50 cents net.

Poetry.

THE AIR VOYAGER. By William E. Ingersoll. 18mo. Pp. 43. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

EDGEWOOD ECHOES. By Jacob Chamberlain Foote. 16mo. Pp. 84. Boston: The Eastern Publishing Company.

SEEDS OF APRIL: SOWING. By Adah Louise Sutton. 12mo. Pp. 96. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE SONG AND THE SINGER. By Frederick R. Burton. 12mo. Pp. 883. Illustrations. New York: Street & Smith. $1.50.

THE GREAT PROCESSION AND OTHER VERSES FOR AND ABOUT CHILDREN. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. The Arcadian Library. 18mo. Pp. 106. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

ENGLISH LYRICS OF A FINNISH HARP. By Herman Montague Donner. 12mo. Pp. 70. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

MOSES.—A Drama. By Charles Hovey Brown. 12mo. Pp. 66. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

POEM. By Mary Olcott. New York: John Lane.

ATALA. American Idyl. Dramatised from the Work of Chateaubriand. With Original Poems by Anna Olcott Commetin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Fiction.

THE NOVELS, STORIES, AND SKETCH OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH. Vols. IV.-V. "Tom Grogan," "Gondola Days," 12mo, Pp. about 365 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. MOULTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. 12mo. Pp. 327. New York: John Lane.

THE IRON BRIGADE. A Story of the Army of the Potomac. By Gen. Charles King. Illustrations. Pp. 378. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

JANET WARD. A Daughter of the Manse. By Margaret E. Sangster. 12mo. Pp. 301. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

SOO THAH. A Tale of the Making of the Korean Nation. By Alonzo Bunker. 12mo. Pp. 290. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1 net.

A CHINESE QUAKER. An Unfictitious Novel. By Nellis Blessing-Eyster. 12mo. Pp. 371. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

THE MAID AT ARMS. A Novel. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-362. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE SHIP OF DREAMS. A Novel. By Louise Forstlund. 12mo. Pp. v.-407. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE WOOING OF JUDITH. By Sara Beaumont Kennedy. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

FOOL'S GOLD. A Study in Values. A Novel. By Annie R. Stillman. Pp. 284. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND. By J. P. Mowbray. 8vo. Pp. vi.-228. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

TWO WILDERNESS VOYAGERS. A True Tale of Indian Life. By Franklin Welles Calkins. 12mo. Pp. 359. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

BORROWED PLUMES. By Owen Seaman. 12mo. Pp. vi.-202. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

LAVENDER AND OLD LACE. By Myrtle Reed. 12mo. Pp. 267. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE CULT OF THE PURPLE ROSE. A Phase of Harvard Life. By Shirley Everton Johnson. 12mo. Pp. 168. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE INVISIBLES. A Novel. By Edgar Earl Christopher. 12mo. Pp. 329. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

HOPE LORING. By Lilian Bell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. (Advance sheets.)

A FORTUNE FROM THE SKY. By Skelton Kuppord. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

SOMETHING IN THE CITY. By Florence Warden. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

RACER OF ILLINOIS. By Henry Sommerville, author of "Jack Racer." New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Nature Books.

THE STORY OF FISH LIFE. By W. P. Pycraft. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 210. New York: A. Wessels Company. 75 cents.

A POPPY GARDEN. By Emily Malbone Morgan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 80. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. 50 cents net.

Miscellaneous.

THE FASCINATION OF LONDON. 3 vols. By Sir Walter Besant; G. E. Milton, "The Strand District," "Westminster," "Chelsea." 16mo. Pp. about 100 per vol. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents per vol.

AN ENGLISH-GERMAN CONVERSATION BOOK. By Gustav Krueger and C. Alphonso Smith. 12mo. Pp. v.-37. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A COLLEGE MANUAL OF RHETORIC. By Charles Sears Baldwin. 12mo. Pp. xv.-450. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35.

IN CITY TENTS. How to Find, Furnish, and Keep a Small Home on Slender Means. By Christine Terhune Herrick. 12mo. Pp. 229. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER FOR 1902. 8vo. Pp. 538. Published by order of the Secretary of War in Compliance with Law. (Paper.)

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS. A Practical Guide for Sanitarians, Health and Quarantine Officers. By M. J. Rosenau, II. lustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-353. Philadelphia, Penn.: P. Blakeston's Son & Co. $2.50 net.

THE STORY OF EUCLID. By W. B. Frankland. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: A. Wessels Company. 75 cents.

MY DOGS IN THE NORTHLAND. By Egerton R. Young. 8vo. Pp. 285. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

IN A SCOTT'S COUNTRY. By W. S. Crocket. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-510. London: Adam and Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Juvenile.

TOPSY TURVY LAND. Arabia Pictured for Children. By Samuel M. Zwemer and Amy E. Zwemer. 8vo. Pp. 125. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents net.

POBE LIL MOSE. His Letters to His Mammy. &c. etc. New York: New York Herald.

The Inequality of Poets.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The last number of your successful paper is interesting, especially the article concerning the sad life of William Blake. In that article there are a few words that prompt me to say a thing or two. "• • • as Swinburne truly declares, 'To Spring' is worthy even of Tennyson." This is a fine text for a literary sermon.

Poets are alike. Each person who has the poetic genius produces poems. Their manner of expression is different—but the poetic quality is the same. If Tennyson's golden, embroidered poems are taken as a standard, then Shelley's more impassioned, inspired poems should also be a standard. Yet no one writes: "Tennyson's "Oenone" is worthy even of Shelley. Why did Swinburne seek comparison with Tennyson, when he knew that Blake was of an entirely different temperament than Tennyson—and that the latter failed to have the prophetic animus? Tennyson is no standard, nor is Keats; both wrote poetry. The difference lies merely in the subject—and the diction used to dress the thoughts. Why could not Blake's poetry be greater than Tennyson's?

Why did Swinburne take Tennyson's poems as a standard of poetic productions? Tennyson has not given us every phase of poetic feeling, nor has he shown to his admirers his ability to treat the superlatively wonderful, the sense bordering on horror; nor the portrayal of visions of dramatic intensity. There is no standard for poetry. Who knows if our age might see a poet appear whose language, images, and passionate emotion will eclipse every poet of the past? No one can tell. Therefore we must take of each poet what we individually prefer. Sometimes we care more for a natural style of verse, and do not find pleasure in the ornate, academical (so to speak) school. At any rate, it is a blessing that Shelley did not imitate Pope and that Tennyson forbore to take Butler as example. Each poet has his beauties. This topic can be expanded; but not in a letter.

On your editorial page you treat the subject of poets receiving degrees in a humorous way. What in the world has made the unpoetical persons so idiotic as to always look at a poet and his tribe with a smile on their faces? Do you not know that you include Shakespeare, Tennyson, and all the poets of the past? It is strange that the average men do not poke fun at musicians and painters as well. All are artists, and each must work hard to be able to create a work. Surely a poet is not to be despised. At all events, every man is not able to write a poem. It is pitiable to consider those commonplace fellows who ridicule the poets; at the end their titter dies away and they awake to find out how like a mere Simple Simon their attitude before a poet was. May those earthy persons bear in mind that the lowliest poet is always one or two steps nearer to the higher life than they, and that a great poet is at the portals of the spirit world. It is not necessary that poets should have a chair at a university. The word "poet" embraces all. It would be well, however, that the taste for poetry should be kept alive at schools and universities—for as Socrates has said: The study of poetry and philosophy makes men be virtuous. L. M. BLUMENTHAL.

New York, Sept. 20, 1902.

NEW BOOK NEWS

If your newsdealer has any copies of Harpers' Magazine for Ocotober left, it may interest you to secure a copy. It is a good number and most newsmen are already sold out.

ISTAR OF BABYLON.

Istar, the Egyptian Aphrodite, as portrayed by Margaret Horton Potter in her new novel *Istar of Babylon,* is the type of one who comes to know the full meaning of life through love, suffering, emotional ecstacy, even degradation. She is the type of divinity—a goddess of love—made human through love. The scene of the novel is laid in Babylon at the time of the great feast of Belshazzar. It is a novel of pulsing life and feeling—one of the most remarkable portrayals of the dominance of love in all fiction. THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

With *Istar of Babylon* is published to-day the *First Christmas,* by Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur." This handsome new edition of the *First Christmas* is intended especially for a Christmas gift—pictures from the great paintings of Raphael, Murillo, &c., the text and illustrations printed in two colors with marginal drawings in tint by the well known artist, William Martin Johnson. It is a handsome book and should be in every library.

THE FLIGHT OF PONY BAKER.

In the *Flight of Pony Baker* Mr. Howells has written another of his inimitable boy stories—the story of a *real* boy, his life in a little town, temptations to be an Indian, to run away with the circus, and his experiences in all the other familiar escapades of boyland. Of course he comes out all right. It is boy life over again—a story that all of all ages who are interested in boys will read with greatest pleasure.

And a word again of the *Maid-at-Arms,* Robert W. Chambers' new novel. It is a novel brimming with excitement and adventure, dealing with the period during the Revolution when the old "patroon" families were the great landowners and virtually controlled what was then known as New York Province. He tells of its subjugation to the British and weaves into it a most fascinating love interest. Sales of the *Maid-at-Arms* show that it is already one of the season's most popular novels.

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, *The Vultures,* has also had an unusual reception. Mr. Merriman is a master of the novel that deals with plot and intrigue rather than romance and adventure. He has laid the scene of the "Vultures" in Europe—especially in Russia—among the foreign diplomatic offices. The "Vultures" are the members of the diplomatic corps, who are placed by the author in the midst of most exciting intrigues. The chapter on the assassination of the Czar is in itself a masterpiece of this style of writing.

THE WOOING OF WISTARIA.

The *Wooing of Wistaria* by Onoto Watanna, is a Japanese love story, of which you will hear much this Winter.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS will publish soon "Henry VIII.," by A. F. Pollard, M. A., in two illustrated editions; edition de luxe on Japanese paper, with facsimile frontispiece in colors, forty-two illustrations, &c., limited to 250 copies; fine paper edition, limited to 1,150 copies. They also have in active preparation "Bookbinders and Their Craft," by Miss S. T. Prideaux, in an edition limited to 500 numbered copies, each fully illustrated from the author's and others' designs, and with a cover design by Miss Prideaux. This is a discussion of various phases of the art of bookbinding and design by a practical worker who has wrought in her field with originality and power. The subjects include English, Scottish, French, and Italian bindings, early stamped bindings, pattern making, Roger Payne, and a review of Thoinan's "Les Relieurs Francaise." Prof. Pollard's book will be uniform in style with "Prince Charles Edward," by Andrew Lang, and "Charles II.," by Osmund Airy. These editions of the book will not be reprinted.

⁂

Harper & Brothers publish this week a new novel by Margaret Horton Potter, author of "The House of de Mailly." She has taken her plot from ancient history, and places the scenes in Babylon long before the advent of Christianity. "The First Christians," by Gen. Lew Wallace, will be published also this week in a new edition, with illustrations from paintings by Raphael, Murillo, and Knaus, and "The Flight of Pony Baker," a new story for young people by W. D. Howells. Pony Baker is a boy of the Middle West who runs away. There are Indians and a circus in the story.

⁂

Funk & Wagnalls Company are publishing this week "The Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer," by Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D.; "The Lost Wedding Ring," a series of essays upon marriage by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn; "Sons of Glory," a book of "studies in genius," by Adolfo Padovan, translated by the Duchess Litta Visconti Arese.

⁂

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation "Shell-Heaps of the Lower Fraser, British Columbia," by Harlan I. Smith. This is the fourth archaeological memoir of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, and is to appear in volume four of the Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History. This quarto deals with the vast deposits of the northwest coast of America that are known as shell-heaps, and endeavors to reconstruct from the remains found in these accumulations of the refuse of extinct villages the story of the prehistoric peoples, their culture, and conditions as they must have existed in some ancient time. The contribution will be illustrated by 129 figures of these antiquities and views of the excavations made in the shell-heaps.

⁂

McClure, Phillips & Co. will exhibit in a fortnight "The Two Vanrevels," a novel of Indiana life in the forties, by Booth Tarkington; "Racer of Illinois," a sequel to "Jack Racer," by Henry Somerville; "Gabriel Tolliver," the first complete novel by Joel Chandler Harris, the creator of "Uncle Remus"; "Border Fights and Fighters," by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady; "Letters from Egypt," by Lady Duff Gordon, with introduction by George Meredith; "Dante and His Times," by Dr. Karl Federn, a student of Italian literature.

⁂

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week the following books: Vol. II. of the Variorum and Definitive Edition of the works of Edward FitzGerald; "The Wooing of Judith," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy, the scenes of which are laid in Colonial Virginia; "Memoirs of a Contemporary," a volume of French memoirs, full of pictures of the famous personages of the early eighteenth century, the author being a woman, and translated and edited by Lionel Strachey; "Tangled Up in Beulah Land," a sequel to "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray, ("J. P. M.").

⁂

Lady Duff Gordon's "Letters from Egypt," to be published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is the outcome of a very pathetic career. The author was a famous beauty of European society in the middle of this century. She was stricken with a slow but fatal disease, and she was sent to South Africa and then to Egypt as the only way of prolonging her life. From the wildest regions of the Dark Continent she wrote these letters to her family. Her last days were spent among the Arabs, who were very fond of her, and of whom she has left in her book a remarkable record. George Meredith writes the introduction to the volume.

⁂

"The Life and Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan" is being published by James Pott & Co. In this volume there are vignettes of Bath and of Mrs. Sheridan, who at that time was Miss Linley. Also anecdotes of Hannah More, Mrs. Thrale, Fanny and Harriet Bowdler Anstey, Mrs. Dobson, Walpole, and Madame D'Arblay. Versions are given in the volume of Sheridan's farces, comedies, dramas, and poems.

⁂

"Cross Country with Horse and Hound," by Frank Sherman Peer, is announced for publication next month by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is the first book on the subject to be published in this country. Its special object is to give the novice an insight into the game from the point of view both of hunting and riding, with the hope that many who "hunt to ride" may be inspired to "ride to hunt." The author is a cross country rider of considerable experience, a member of a prominent New York State Hunt, and has ridden to hounds in England, France, and Canada. The illustrator of the volume, J. Crawford Wood, is one of England's keenest hunting men.

⁂

"Fairy Tales from the Swedish," edited by Baron Gabriel Djurklou, is to be published shortly by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Baron Djurklou has devoted much time and study to the life, &c., of the peasants of Sweden. There will be illustrations by Th. Kittelsen and E. Werenskiold, two prominent Norwegian artists, while the frontispiece is to be by Carl Larsson, who has been called "the prince of Swedish illustrators."

⁂

"Rollicking Rhymes for Youngsters," by L. J. Bridgman, the illustrator of "Guess," and Amos R. Wells, is to be published at once by Fleming H. Revell Company.

⁂

A new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage," illustrated with photographs, taken for the purpose by James B. Carrington, of scenes along the way and mentioned in the text, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book will be printed from a new setting by De Vinne.

⁂

"The Bible in Brazil," by the Rev. H. C. Tucker, is to be brought out soon by the Fleming H. Revell Company. The book is a collection of colporteurs' stories. Brazilian, Indian, colonist; steamer life, boat, tent, and hut life; priest, merchant, laborer, all sorts and conditions of experience are said to be told in the volume.

⁂

"Through Hidden Shensi," by Francis H. Nichols, is announced for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is an account of a journey in the Autumn of 1901 from Peking to Sian in the Province of Shensi, China, then southward down the Han River to Hankow. The route lay through the Boxer country and across the oldest two provinces of China. This section has been traversed by but few white men. Sian is one of the oldest cities in the world, and was the capital of China 2,000 years before Christ. Two chapters in the book are devoted to an account of the recent exile of the Empress Dowager and Emperor in Sian while Peking was in possession of the allied armies.

⁂

"Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut," by Jessie Peabody Frothingham, and illustrated by Reuterdahl, is announced as a "book for young readers," by Charles Scribner's Sons. The author writes about Drake, Tromp, de Reuter, Tourville, Suffren, Paul Jones, Nelson, and Farragut. She gives from three to five chapters to each of the men, each chapter picturing some great episode which called for the heroic qualities of a born leader of men on the sea.

⁂

"Vital Religion; or, the Personal Knowledge of Christ," by G. H. Walpole, D. D., Principal of Bede College, Durham, England, is the third volume in the Church's Outlook series, a series of handbooks on current ecclesiastical problems, issued by E. P. Dutton & Co.

⁂

"Indian Boyhood," by Dr. Charles A. Eastman, will be published this month by McClure, Phillips & Co. Dr. Eastman is a full-blooded Sioux of the Wahpeton tribe, and his real name is Ohiyesa. While a boy he came under missionary influence through his father, went to a white school, and then to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in the class of 1887. Then he entered the Boston University Medical School, graduating with honor in 1890. A short time after he graduated he entered the Government service, and took part in the Indian war of 1890, being present at the battle of Wounded Knee. He is at present Government physician at Crow Creek, South Dakota. The forthcoming volume is his first book, and tells of the work and play, the education, the superstitions, the traits, and training of the Indian boy such as he himself was, and includes much lore and legend of the Sioux. There are many illustrations by E. L. Blumenschein.

⁂

"New Amsterdam and Its People; Studies Social and Topographical of the Town Under Dutch Rule," by J. H. Innes, is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The work constitutes an exhaustive picture, it is said, based upon the original records, public and private, of the actual conditions which prevailed in New Amsterdam a decade or so before the surrender to the English. There are maps, plans, views, and portraits.

⁂

"The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton," by Nathaniel Stephenson, with a portrait of the heroine as frontispiece, is announced for early publication by John Lane. Mr. Stephenson is a native of Cincinnati, where he has lived since childhood. His first novel, "They That Took the Sword," was a story of incidents of the civil war as witnessed in Cincinnati. His new novel depicts the type of successful American business men, and the social evolution of his beautiful and ambitious wife, the heroine of the story.

⁂

"The Blue Flower," a new book of stories by Henry van Dyke, said to be suggestive of "The Ruling Passion," will be published in October by Charles Scribner's Sons. There will be nine stories illustrated in colors. The titles are as follows: I. "The Blue Flower"; II. "The Source"; III. "The Mill"; IV. "Spy Rock"; V. "Wood-Magic"; VI. "The Other Wise Man"; VII. "A Handful of Clay"; VIII. "The Lost Word"; IX. "The First Christmas Tree." Dr. van Dyke said that he wanted to bring these stories together because it seemed to him that they were fragments of "the long story which will never be perfectly told until men learn a new language, the story of the search for happiness, which is life."

⁂

A seventh revised edition of John W. Foster's "A Century of American Diplomacy" has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Foster's diplomatic career is rivaled as to the length of service only by that of John Quincy Adams and by none, it is said, in variety. He has been engaged continuously in the diplomatic service of his country since his appointment as Minister to Mexico in 1873.

⁂

"The Conquest; the True Story of Lewis and Clarke," by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, is a volume shortly to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., in which an attempt has been made to throw the experiences of the famous expeditions to the Northwest into the form of a romance. In justification of her scheme, the author says in her preface: "Clear and clearer as the years go on, catch we under the dim forest shadows glimpses of a primitive people, mighty in stature, courage, and resources, battling like gods and demons for the future United States. Other lands record the drama of Kings; ours is the drama of a people. A Homeric song, the epic of the Nation, clusters around the names of Lewis and Clarke, and the border heroes of their time, and their story is the Iliad of the West."

⁂

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ended Sept. 19: Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles"; Johnston's "Audrey"; Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall"; Lang's "Violet Fairy Book"; Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"; Alger's "Ragged Dick"; Howell's "Heroines of Fiction"; Eaton's "How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination"; Spencer's "Facts and Comments."

⁂

"Soo Thah," by Alonzo Bunker, D. D., with an introduction by Henry C. Mabie, D. D., is announced for immediate publication by the Fleming R. Revell Company. This is a tale of the making of the Karen nation. The same house will also bring out an illustrated edition of "Under Calvin's Spell; a Tale of Heroic Old Times in Old Geneva," by Deborah Alcock, author of "The Spanish Brothers." The scenes of the novel centre in Geneva, but shift at times into Savoy.

⁂

The Century has recently come into possession of an interesting collection of unpublished letters of Sir Walter Scott, written to a very interesting character in the early part of the last century, Mrs. Hughes, the grandmother of the author of "Tom Brown."

⁂

Walter Littlefield has contributed a paper, "Lowell in 1842," by way of an introduction to "The Early Prose Writings of James Russell Lowell," soon to be published by John Lane.

⁂

"The Romance of an Old Fool," a new story by Roswell Field, is announced in a limited edition by William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill. The edition will consist of twenty-two copies on handmade paper, and will be printed by the University Press, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Field is the author of "The Passing of Mother's Portraits."

⁂

The Macmillan Company announces that Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks's novel, "Oldfield; A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century," is now in its third edition, and that Owen Wister's novel, "The Virginian; A Horseman of the Plains," has run into its seventy-fifth thousand.

⁂

The Uniform Pocket Edition of George Meredith's works will be completed with the publication of the following three books: "The Shaving of Shagpat," "The Tragic Comedians," and "Short Stories." There are now fifteen handy volumes of Meredith's works, and they are published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

⁂

Brentano's have received from abroad the following books: From Paris—"Les Amours d'un Interne," a novel by Jules Claretie; "L'Adolescent," by T. Dostojewski; "Opinions Sociales," Vols. I. and II., by Anatole France; "Les Amoureux," by Gyp; "Alexandre Dumas, Père," by Hippolyte Parigot. From Berlin—"Kain und Artem, and Andere Geschichten," by Maxim Gorky; "Das Schlanke Blasse Mädchen," a novel by E. Graeser; the works of Dr. Karl Schüddekopf, edited by W. Heinses, being the fourth volume in the edition of ten volumes of his writings; the illustrated catalogue of the Berlin Art Exhibition of 1902; "Versuchung," a novel by F. von Stenglin.

⁂

"Camping on the Trail," by Edward S. Farrow, was published recently by the American Arms Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The author of the work, by reason of his knowledge of the subject, which he obtained by actual experience while in pursuit of hostile Indians, is well fitted to write upon it. He was assistant instructor of tactics at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and at one time commanded Indian scouts in the Department of the Columbia. There are chapters on "The Horse," "The Rifle," "Medical and Surgical Hints," "Crossing Rivers," "Indian Character," "The Trail, Signs, and Signals," and "Chenook Jargon."

⁂

"The Wooing of Wistaria," a new novel by Onoto Watanna, the author of "A Japanese Nightingale," has just been published by Harper & Brothers. The scene of the new novel is laid in Japan at the time of Commodore Perry's mission to the country, but the story is a romance and follows the wooing of a Japanese girl by a Japanese Prince. There is a frontispiece of the author.

⁂

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing their Portrait Catalogue. Great care has been taken in revising it, in giving a new style to type and page, and in reproducing the portraits and autographs of the authors. Besides being an accurate list of the firm's publications, it contains classified lists of books, grouped under various subjects, handy for reference. There are over 1,000 titles, and they include the works of many of the most noted writers in the English language.

⁂

Fannie Merrit Farmer's "Boston Cooking School Cook Book" has just been published in a new edition by Little, Brown & Co. An appendix containing 300 recipes has been added.

⁂

In a recent review of Mr. Harris Weinstock's book "Jesus the Jew," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, a typographical error was made in giving the price of the book as $1.50. The price should have been $1 net.

⁂

Louisa M. Alcott's two stories, which were written for her niece, and were never published, will appear in the St. Nicholas during the coming year.

⁂

"Law of Copyright," by E. J. MacGillivray, LL. B., is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. This work is upon the law of copyright in Great Britain and her possessions and in the United States. It contains an appendix of all acts of Parliament, international conventions, orders in council, Treasury minutes, and acts of Congress in full. The same house will bring out at the same time "The Roadmender," by Michael Fairless, author of "The Gathering of Brother Hilarious."

⁂

A volume of verse entitled "Poems of Mother and Daughter," just from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., is said to be full of delicate charm and graceful appreciation of domestic life. It is heard on pretty good authority that the authors are Rudyard Kipling's mother and his sister Alice.

⁂

"Westwind Songs" and "Octaves in an Oxford Garden," by Arthur Upson, will be published in October by Edmund D. Brooks of Minneapolis. "Westwind Songs," a new collection of poems by the author of the book of verse, "At the Sign of the Harp," was suggested by the Queen of Roumania, and it is divided into four sections. "The Octaves in an Oxford Garden" number thirty, and were composed in Wadham College Garden, Oxford, in the Autumn of 1900. They present the September phase of life in Oxford and are decorated by Miss M. E. Heisser.

⁂

Mary Devereaux's romance, "Lafitte of Louisiana," has gone into a third edition, as has Frances Charles's "In the Country God Forgot," while "A Girl of Virginia," by Lucy Meacham Thruston, is now in its fourth edition. Little, Brown & Co. are the publishers.

⁂

"Doctor Bryson," the first long story by Frank H. Spearman, will be brought out soon by Charles Scribner's Sons. The scene of the novel is Chicago, and it tells of the career of an eminent surgeon, the hero of the modern drama that the warfare of science with death and disease constitutes.

⁂

"Luncheons; a Cook's Picture Book," by Mary Ronald, the author of "The Century Cook Book," is to be published shortly by The Century Company. This is a guide to the preparation of pleasing dishes for luncheons, and will be illustrated.

⁂

The Macmillan Company has in preparation for the so-called "American Extension" of the English Men of Letters Series, edited by John Morley, the following volumes: "James Russell Lowell," by Dr. Henry van Dyke; "Benjamin Franklin," by Owen Wister; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by Prof. George Edward Woodberry.

⁂

Bulwer Lytton's historical novels, in six volumes, will be published this Fall in a cheap edition by Charles Scribner's Sons. The edition includes "Rienzi," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "The Last of the Barons," in two volumes, and "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," in two volumes.

⁂

Edward Burne-Jones's new portfolio of pen-and-ink drawings, entitled "The Beginning of the World," will be published Oct. 25 by Doubleday, Page & Co. The designs, which will be accompanied with the text of Genesis, were made for Mr. Mackail's "Biblia Innocentium," which was to have been produced by the Kelmscott Press. A preface to the work has been written by the artist's mother, Lady Burne-Jones.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have issued Whitman's "Complete Prose Works" in a single volume edition, uniform with the "Popular" edition of "Leaves of Grass." Both this issue and the more costly edition contain those curious revisions of which Mr. Trowbridge has written so entertainingly in The Atlantic. They may not be improvements; in truth, they seldom are, but they indicate Walt, and comparison of them with the first edition may amuse posterity.

Playing Indian, the perennial amusement of the American child, may now be carried on decently and in order, for Miss Florence Holbrook's dramatization of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha" is published in the Riverside Literature Series at a price within the capacity of a child's purse. The small pamphlet has a full length portrait of Hiawatha and pictures of Nokomis with her baby grandson, and of Hiawatha and his bride, and five pages of small pictures of household and hunting implements, many of them easily imitated or closely resembling articles with which an ambitious young actor can equip himself in a well furnished modern house. Miss Holbrook has changed the text as little as possible, and gives directions for the production of the warwhoop.

The Rev. Myron Oakman Patton, whose novel, "The Lighted Taper," is to be issued by the Botolph Book Company in October, is a native of Maine, of mingled Scottish and French descent. He prepared for college, but being prevented by ill-health from matriculating he studied for a time with private tutors, and then began reading law, but in the end abandoned it for the ministry, to which he was ordained ten years ago. While studying he essayed the trades of the blacksmith, carpenter, and plumber, and for some years served as reporter and assistant editor for a daily paper. He dryly says that he has not been in jail, but has published a volume of poems and written a book, so that there may be some who will wish him this distinction. He is a lover of sylvan scenery, of birds and of animals, but he makes the almost unprecedented admission that he cannot ride, thereby showing uncommon self-knowledge.

Mr. Herman Montague Donner, whose English "Lyrics of a Finnish Harp" has just been published by Messrs. Richard G. Badger & Co., is the grandson of Anders Donner, who won military distinction during the Crimean war, receiving honors both from Nicholas I. and Alexander II. Of his sons one is a professor at Helsingfors, and another, Mr. Donner's father, was for nearly twenty years consul for the United States.

Mr. Roy Farrell Greene, whose "Cupid Is King" is to be issued by Messrs. Badger & Co., is a Kansas man, and lays claim to the atrocious title of "poet lariat," on the ground that the idea of becoming a poet came to him while he was breaking horses in the Cherokee Strip. His book is illustrated by Mr. Albert T. Reid, another Kansas man, and its title page has been designed by Mr. Warren Rockwell, a Yale graduate, and a farmer when not pursuing the craft which he prefers.

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QUERIES.

"A. R. M.," New York City: "Kindly give me the address of Dr. Conan Doyle."

Hindhead, Surrey, England.

"MARY F. S.," Brattleborough, Vt.: "Kindly suggest a standard work on Norse mythology; also, tell me where I can procure the 'Nibelungenlied.'"

R. B. Anderson's "Norse Mythology," (Scott, Foresman & Co., 378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, $2.50;) "The Fall of the Nibelungs," translated by W. N. Lettsom, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.)

"A." Bronxville, New York City: "Several weeks ago 'W. H.,' New York City, asked for information about an Australian poet, who wrote these lines:

'Other flowers may be given, but this rose
beyond recall,
But this garland of your girlhood, will be dearer
than them all.'

"The name of the author of these lines is, as the writer of the query thought, Henry Clarence Kendall, who died Aug. 1, 1882, in Sydney. The quotation is from 'Araluen,' a poem written to the poet's little daughter, who died. 'Araluen' will be found in the collection of Kendall's works, edited by Alexander Sunderland and published in 1890 by George Robertson & Co., Melbourne."

HENRY J. BROAD, New York City: "Who are the publishers of a book entitled 'Good English,' by I. Bugg?"

Perhaps the book referred to is "Correct English," by Lelia Hardin Bugg, (B. Herder, 17 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., $1.25.)

"S. A. W.," Seneca Falls, N. Y.: "W. Hogan, 3,100 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La., will find numerous parodies on 'The Raven' in Walter Hamilton's 'Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors.' Volume II. (Reeves & Turner, London.)

"ALICE W.," Springfield, Mass.: "Where was 'Sally in Our Alley' first printed?"

Henry Carey's ballad was first published, we believe, in the third edition of his poems, London, 1720.

JOHN K. HOPKINS, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City: "Kindly name a book that will give me the best information on electricity."

An excellent work is John T. Sprague's "Electricity: Its Theory, Sources, and Applications," (Spon & Chamberlain, 123 Liberty Street, New York City, third edition, revised, $6.)

"MRS. G. H. C.," 122 West Seventy-first Street, New York City: "Kindly tell me where I can learn something of the life of Rhoda Broughton; also where I can find a complete list of her novels."

Miss Rhoda Broughton was born at Segrwyd Hall, Derbyshire, Nov. 29, 1840, and her early life was passed there. Her first novel appeared in The Dublin University Magazine, 1865. Twelve of the most recent years of her life were spent in Oxford. She lives at Richmond, Surrey. Her books are as follows: "Not Wisely, but Too Well," 1867, (anonymous;) "Cometh Up as a Flower," 1867, (anonymous;) "Red as a Rose Is She," 1870, (anonymous;) "Good-bye, Sweetheart," 1872; "Tales for Christmas Eve," 1872, reprinted in 1876 as "Twilight Stories"; "Nancy," 1873; "Joan," 1876; "Second Thoughts," 1880; "Belinda," 1883; "Betty's Visions," 1886; "Doctor Cupid," 1886; "Alas!" 1890; "A Widower Indeed," 1891, (written with Elizabeth Bisland;) "Mrs. Bligh," 1892; "A Beginner," 1894; "Scylla or Charybdis," 1895; "Dear Faustina," 1897; "The Game and the Candle," 1899, and "Foes in Law," her latest novel, published toward the end of 1900. For an interesting appreciation of Miss Broughton's novels see The London Academy, Jan. 26, 1901.

Miss A. MICHEL, 445 West Fiftieth Street, New York City: "I am desirous to ascertain through your SATURDAY REVIEW queries column where I can obtain a book or directory stating how one can travel by trolley through the surrounding cities and towns."

Write to E. W. Bullinger, 53 Park Place, or ask at any large news stand for Bullinger's Guides.

CHARLES H. MEAD, Chaplain St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, N. Y.: "Under 'Appeals to Readers' of Sept. 13 John K. Gross inquires for the translation of Monod's 'Sermon on the Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness,' Monod preached three sermons on this topic, particularly to the theological students at Montauban. The translation is published in a book, of which I transcribe the title page below: 'Select Discourses by Adolphe Monod, Krummacher, Tholuck, and Julius Muller. Translated from the French and German, with biographical notices, and Dr. Monod's celebrated lecture on "The Delivery of Sermons." By Rev. H. C. Fish and D. W. Poor, D. D. With a fine steel portrait of Dr. Monod. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. London: Truebner & Co. 1858.' Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. were in 1858 at 115 Nassau Street, and the book is listed by them in a brief catalogue at its end as 'one volume, duodecimo, Pages VI. and 408, price one dollar.' I have for many years greatly prized this book, and especially these sermons by Monod."

"C. E.," New York City: "From what publishers can I obtain Lord Herbert of Cherbury's 'Memoirs,' Rousseau's 'Confessions,' and "The Confessions of St. Augustine'?"

The first work is included in W. D. Howells's "Choice Autobiographies," No. 3, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.) The "Confessions" of Rousseau appear in an excellent translation published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, (four volumes, each $1.) There are several translations of the "Confessions of St. Augustine." Longmans, Green & Co. publish a version, translated and edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutchinson, at $1.

"S. J." 788 Broadway, New York City: "If T. N. Glover, Rutherford, N. J., wishes to know anything about Indian relics of New Jersey (or the rest of the world) he should address Dr. C. C. Abbott, Trenton, N. J."

"INQUIRER," New York City: "Is the quotation, 'Comparisons are odorous,' really a quotation or a paraphrase? If I am not much mistaken the real quotation is from one of Shakespeare's contemporaries, and Dogberry is made to attempt its quotation, like another Mrs. Malaprop. If I am correct, then it must be incorrect to say that 'Comparisons are odorous' is a classical quotation. The original, 'Comparisons are odious,' may be called a classical quotation, but is it allowable to cite Dogberry's garbled version of it as such? I do not ask merely as a matter of curiosity, as valuable considerations hinge on a decision of this question."

"Comparisons are odious" is a proverb found in the folk-literature of most European nations. Dogberry's phrase ("Much Ado About Nothing," Act III., Scene V.) is an evident malapropism.

GEORGE W. ATWELL, Jr., Lima, N. Y.: "The Rev. John R. Tabb, Mattox, Va., asked on Aug. 16 concerning the authorship of a couplet. I find in Duyckinck's 'Cyclopedia of American Literature,' (Page 508,) a notice of William Martin Johnson, the author of these lines, which are given on Page 586, as

'Here sleep in dust and await the Almighty's
will,
Then rise unchanged and be an angel still.'

"Johnson, who died on Long Island in 1796, wrote a number of poetical pieces, but is only remembered by the above couplet, which is an epitaph on a young lady."

"READER," Hackensack, N. J.: "Can you tell me where I can find the following poems. I think they are by a Mr. Brooks: 'Dot Good for Noddings Dog' and 'The Boy Who Whistles; or, the Whistling Boy'?"

Possibly these verses may be found in Fred Emerson Brooks's "Old Ace and Other Poems," (Forbes & Co., $1.25. The address of this firm is given as P. O. Box 1,478, Boston.)

FRANK W. HUTCHINS, Ogdensburg Public Library, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me through your 'Queries' column the value of the following: Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' Boston, 1850; Aldrich's 'Poems,' Boston, 1865."

The first issue of the first edition of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Boston, 1850 with the word "re-duplicate" on Page 21, like 20, is worth from $15 to $25, according to condition. Aldrich's "Poems," New York, 1863, is scarce and valuable. The Boston edition of 1865 is worth but little.

WILLIAM SIDNEY HILLYER, 322 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I note the 'appeal' by Thomas Godfrey, Lancaster, Penn., concerning the authorship of the novel in two volumes entitled 'Stanley; or, The Recollections of a Man of the World,' published by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1838. This work was written by Horace Binney Wallace, (a nephew of Horace Binney,) born in Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1817, died a suicide in Paris, Dec. 16, 1852, while suffering from a temporary derangement of mind, caused by intense application to study. A series of papers found after his death was published by Parry & McMillan in 1858, under the title of 'Art, Scenery, and Philosophy of Europe.' In 1856 was published his 'Literary Criticisms,' composed of papers, sketches, &c., written anonymously for various periodicals. George William Curtis pronounced Wallace to be Washington Irving's greatest critic. When only nineteen Wallace wrote his celebrated paper, proving from internal evidence that no one but Robert Southey could have written 'The Doctor.'"

ROBERT H. LOWIE, 138 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City: "In reply to H. W. Lanier's inquiry and in addition to Mr. Fleischer's answer, I wish to state that the poem 'Est! Est!' is by Wilhelm Mueller, contains fourteen stanzas, and may be found in "Deutscher Humor in Wort und Bild,' a collection of humorous poems."

"D. H. McB.," Flatlands: "In a book on South Africa called 'Doctor Carrington' the author speaks of Bishop Colenso as a friend of the Zulus. Was he a Protestant or a Romanist Bishop? Please tell me something about him?"

John William Colenso, (1814-83,) Bishop of Natal, was a clergyman of the Church of England. The best account of his career is probably the sketch by the Right Rev. Sir G. W. Cox in the twelfth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography."

DR. P. C. COLE, 247 West Forty-third Street, New York City: "'The Iron Shroud,' by William Mudford, concerning which Jonathan Faust recently asked, was first published in Blackwood's Magazine, August, 1830."

"R. A. J.," New York City: "Can you tell me the name of a book by the Rev. J. H. Hanson on the life of Eleazer Williams, published about thirty years ago?"

Hanson's article in Putnam's Magazine, February, 1853, entitled "Have We a Dauphin Among Us?" was elaborated by him into the book published in 1854 over the title of "The Lost Prince: Facts Tending to Prove the Identity of Louis XVII. of France and the Rev. Eleazer Williams, Missionary to the Indians."

ERNEST G. WELLES, 14 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.: "THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS referred a few months ago to the Shakespearean authorities Sarrazin and Boas. Kindly tell me the full names of these authorities and advise me where their works can be secured."

"Shakespeare and His Predecessors in the English Drama," 1893, by Frederick L. Boas, can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $1.50. "William Shakespeare's Lehrjahre," by Gregor Sarrazin, was published in Weimar in 1897. We do not know of any English translation.

EDITH M., Newark, N. J.: "In what year was 'Tarry Thou Till I Come' first published? What was its original title?"

This novel was first published in 1829 over the name of "Salathiel." It was the chief work of its author, the Rev. George Croly, (1780-1860.)

"H. C. R.," Baltimore, Md.: "In the interesting book by Marion Harland, published by Putnam's in the 'Literary Hearthstone Series' of 'Hannah More,' occurs on Page 67 the first line of a hymn; 'While Thee I Seek, Protecting Power.' It is attributed to Mrs. Anna Letitia Barbauld, but I have always believed Helen M. Williams to be the writer."

It is ascribed to Helen M. Williams in Schaff and Gilman's "Library of Religious Poetry" and in several other collections of sacred verse.

HENRY A. METCALF, 128 Anawan Avenue, West Roxbury, Mass.: "I would like to communicate with 'J. T.' in reference to a copy of 'Sketches of the Rites and Customs of the Greco-Russian Church.'"

MISS ATTERBY, Trenton, N. J.: "Inclosed find the four last stanzas of 'He Leadeth Me,' the first five of which were published on Aug. 30. I thought Mrs. Witherspoon might like to have them.

"'Above the tempest wild I hear Him say,
Beyond this darkness lies the perfect day,
In every path of thine I lead the way.

"'So, whether on the hilltops bright and fair
I dwell, or in the sunless valleys where
The shadows lie, what matter? He is there.

"'And more than this—where'er the pathway
lead
He gives to me no helpless, broken reed,
But his own hand, sufficient for my need.

"'So where He leads me I can safely go,
And in the blest hereafter I shall know
Why in His wisdom He hath led me so.'"

We thank our other friends who also supplied the lacking portion.

Appeals to Readers.

GASTON DEVEREAUX, Stamford, Conn.: "I am anxious to secure a copy of Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1876."

JOHN D. WALKER, 31 De Graaf Building, Albany, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me the names of the authors of the following books: 'The Bridegroom of the Fay,' by a descendant of Count de Gabalis, London, 1827; 'Seaweeds from the Shores of Nantucket,' Boston, 1853; 'The American Revolution, Written in the Style of Ancient History, in Two Volumes,' Philadelphia, 1797?"

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FANTASTIC REASONING.

G. K. Chesterton's Smart but Rather Nonsensical Essays.*

A LOOK at the contents of this volume and at the things of which Mr. Chesterton undertakes the defense, from "Penny Dreadfuls" to "Patriotism," gives the idea that we are in for farce. For we have "A Defence of Nonsense," of "Skeletons," of "Rash Vows," of "Slang," of "Ugly Things," and of other things which mankind habitually regards as defenseless and discreditable. The writing and publication of such a book is therefore a hazardous proceeding.

To be amusing over things that are in themselves not so is like extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. It is not every one's gift, and Dean Swift is dead long ago. And when the quality of humor is strained it is as the salt that has lost its savor. But it is generally interesting to be left in doubt whether a man is in jest or in earnest, and here the reader may be pardoned if he puts the author down as an artist in words, and as using them to startle and amaze. A writer—instructive or not—can gain our ear who keeps our curiosity continually awake as to what next, and if this was a part of the author's purpose he has succeeded very well in what he resolved upon. When, for instance, in his introduction he tells us that "the great sin of mankind, the sin typified by the fall of Adam, is the tendency, not toward pride, but toward humility," we at once wait in expectation; in which we are not disappointed, for shocks, varying in character, come with satisfying frequency.

"If the chaff-cutter had the making of us we should all be straw," says George Eliot, for we are all apt to see things in the light of our own temperament, or of our own intellectual interests. Thus Mr. Chesterton in his pursuit of paradox sees that the terms "good" and "bad" "never have been used properly," and that the world is in permanent danger of being misjudged in consequence. While lingering as he does in the Garden of Eden, brooding over the fall of Adam, dreaming that we are in Eden still, and that "only our eyes have changed," it is astonishing that he does not see it is precisely because our eyes have changed that we know the "good" and the "bad," and that with such knowledge it was not possible we could remain there except at the risk of living forever. We had taken one step toward immediate immortality, and needed only another to gain it, which there was imminent danger of our taking had we not been "driven out" of the place, "with," as Milton says, "Wand'ring steps and slow." But that idea, though prevalent then, may have been a false alarm, if, as Mr. Chesterton tells us: "It is man's eccentric glory that he has not, generally speaking, any objection to being dead." Be that as it may, the fact remains that it was by our eyes "having changed" that we gained the knowledge of good and evil. The knowledge of these two conditions is therefore a very old human accomplishment. In a defense of Moses Mr. Chesterton has a sympathetic subject ready to his hand.

But our author thinks that while bad things are not called good by anybody, good things are called bad by everybody, and that, though "certain things are bad as far as they go, such as toothache," nothing is intrinsically bad, and things are, on the whole, only relatively so. By way of explanation he says:

> A knife which cuts clumsily and with difficulty is called a bad knife, which it certainly is not. It is only not as good as other knives to which men have grown accustomed. The coarsest and bluntest knife which ever broke a pencil instead of sharpening it is a good thing in so far as it is a knife. What we call a bad knife is a good knife not good enough for us; what we call a bad hat is a good hat not good enough for us; what we call bad cookery is good cookery not good enough for us; what we call bad civilization is good civilization not good enough for us. We choose to call the history of the great mass of mankind bad, not because it is bad, but because we are better.

It is easy enough to understand the doctrine here attempted to be formulated, which might have been done with much greater simplicity and force. But as the key to the book, the statement is so blustery that we have tried and tried in vain to rank it even among those things that are good though not good enough for us.

To be satisfactory and pleasing a book dealing with this subject should be evidently serious—even if humorous and grotesque—lucid and easily understood. It cannot be said that this volume on the whole possesses those qualities. The thought, for the most part, instead of being mature is half-fledged, instead of being sober is fantastic, instead of being simple is complicated. If things are not as bad as they are thought, nor man as bad as he thinks himself, it is a real gospel, and its proclamation is a worthy rôle for the latter day prophet. But the attempt at its promulgation by a preponderance of the humorous and grotesque, the extravagant and affected, is unworthy of it, and defeats what might otherwise issue in usefulness.

We also are strong for the defense of nonsense, and hold it in such high esteem that we think the genuine article comes only by inspiration, and that no deliberate attempt at it can succeed. Notwithstanding this, we think that it is strictly limited in its scope. But so far is Mr. Chesterton from thinking so that in his "Defence" he sets up for nonsense the almost boundless claim that it, and not "the ordered beneficence of the creation, convinces the infidel." This being the case, there is no need for the partially apologetic tone in which he tells us that, "after all, mankind in the main has always regarded reason as a bit of a joke." If, therefore, we should write "nonsense" pretty large across the book, we should only be attributing to it a character the author approves and upholds.

Over all there is a distinctly local color, and even a Cockney air, and, though the essays as essays are no worse for that, they are in consequence less than entirely interesting to general readers. Wilfrid Lawson, Forbes Robertson, Chaplin, Harmsworth, and Whitely are not universal celebrities, and Bradshaw, Clapham Builders, Surbiton, and Pearson's Weekly are not sufficiently familiar for printed reference. For this reason the book comes abroad and appeals to us in a very "questionable shape." Lack of correctness in quotations also points a moral. Out of four we have noted from Scripture, not one is accurate, and one allusion is referred to as a "fine Biblical phrase," which we fail to recognise or discover. There is a verse from the "Song of Solomon," (p. 25,) not one division of which is right, and its exquisite beauty is thereby defaced.

But "there is some soul of goodness in things evil would men observingly distill it out," and notwithstanding what we discern as faults, we are fully aware of the novelty, freshness, and force of many of Mr. Chesterton's arguments. His sympathy with things that are despised of men and his courage in becoming their champion command our admiration. Doubtless our dislikes are often whimsical and not according to reason; and if our sympathies may be so far enlarged that we may derive hope from the contemplation of our own skeleton and be fascinated by its beauty, that we may see "the highest and most valuable quality in nature herself to be not her beauty, but her generous and defiant ugliness"; that we may see in "penny dreadfuls" our own luxuries; in a "rash vow" the highest moment of our life; a "nonsense" the supreme assertion of the truth; in "ugly things" a new possibility in external attractiveness; in "farce" that form of literature most worthy of moral reverence; in "humility" the assurance of palaces of pearl and an irrevocable benediction which sets us above the stars; in "slang" a continual stream of poetry that points toward liberty and light; in "patriotism" not founding colonies and kicking niggers, and in every "detective story" a new Iliad—then with the assurance of such visions and such convictions the book is the time necessary to the reading of it.

*THE DEFENDANT. By G. K. Chesterton, author of "The Wild Knight" and "Graybeards at Play." Pp. 131. 12mo, cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $1.25 net.

Portfolio of Book Plates.

There was issued on the 15th of September a second collection of signed and numbered proofs of twelve of the book plates designed by William Edgar Fisher of Fargo, N. D. These proofs are printed on Japan paper, size 7 by 10 inches, and are uniform with the first portfolio. Six or seven of them are hand colored by the artist.

The edition is limited to forty-seven copies, which contains none of the plates published in the first collection.

The work of Mr. Fisher is easily among the best of modern book-plate designers. Those who have not seen examples of Mr. Fisher's work will be astonished at the excellence that he has attained in spite of his residence in the great Northwest.

The Church's New Work.

"The Church and Its Social Mission," by the Rev. Dr. John Marshall Lang of Aberdeen, just brought out by Thomas Whittaker, sets forth the position that social and economic questions are rapidly assuming ground where the church must and should admit them into the front rank of moral and religious discussion.

Two Philip Nolans.

In "The Memories of a Hundred Years," now in press by the Macmillan Company, Dr. Hale will include a paper on the history of Philip Nolan. Philip Nolan was the adventurer who first introduced to the American people the knowledge that there was such a region as Texas.

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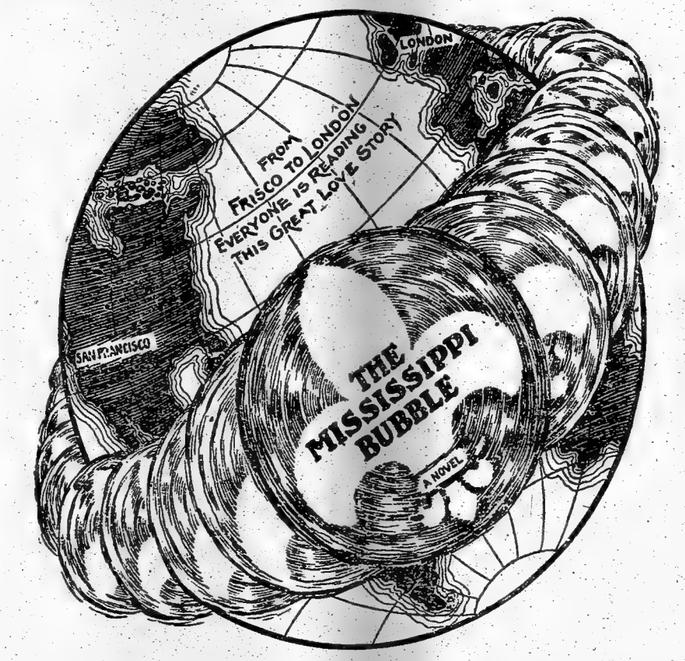

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,451. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEMOCRATS MAY NAME EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Rumors at Saratoga of His Selection to Head Ticket.

George R. Finch in Lead for Nomination for Controller — Leaders Favor a Strong Canal Plank—Villagers Want to Gaze Upon Devery.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Elliot Danforth and John B. McDonald were among the notable arrivals here to-night. Edward M. Shepard passed through on his way to Lake George, where he has a Summer home. Mr. Shepard's resignation from the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden has again started rumors of his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination.

James R. Shevlin came in late last night. He had little to say about the Democratic situation. "Hill holds the bottle" he said, "and so far as I know he has not yet uncorked."

The villagers here are manifesting much interest in the coming of Devery. The indications are that "Big Bill" will attract more attention than any of the notable men who will attend the convention. Inquiry at the various hotels discloses the fact that Devery has not yet engaged quarters for the crowd which it is reported he will bring with him and the surmise is that he intends to make his followers sleep in the cars of the special train he has chartered.

George R. Finch of Glens Falls seems to be very much in the lead for the Democratic nomination for State Controller. A number of counties have already indorsed him, and, aside from his admitted fitness for the position, it is said his nomination would be good politics. Glens Falls is in this Congressional district.

The fight for the Congressional nomination in this district, which is one of the new districts created under the recent reapportionment, was between three members of the present Congress, Littauer, Emerson, and Stewart, all of whom were crowded into one district under the rearrangement. Littauer finally won the fight, which was carried on with great bitterness. The friends of the other two contestants have openly declared that they will support Littauer, but at the same time they are saying quietly that if Finch should receive the nomination for Controller he would add 3,000 votes to the Democratic ticket in this Congressional district.

It is generally believed that this is not idle prediction. Littauer, the successful candidate for Congress, owes his success to Gov. Odell and President Roosevelt, who interfered in his behalf against Emerson, who had the support of Platt. Both the Emerson and Stewart men are very resentful against Odell for the part he took in the fight, and, unless they change their minds between now and election day, will try to even up with him.

Michael Donegan, who was the collector of Tammany Hall in years gone by, but who came into disfavor with the ruling faction in the organization during the Croker-Sheehan feud, has been brought back into the fold. He is here looking after the Tammany headquarters.

Many of the Democratic leaders are of the opinion that the action of the Republican Convention on the canal question has left open to the Democrats an opportunity which they ought to seize without hesitation. The Republican platform specifies as a condition precedent to any canal improvement at all the adoption of a Constitutional amendment. While the canal interests were thankful for small favors from the Republican Convention, the plank adopted was by no means satisfactory to them. It means delay which would be most injurious to the commerce of the State's waterways and of New York City.

If the Republicans should win this Fall a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution in pursuance of the suggestions of the Republican platform might be adopted by the Legislature in 1903. But it requires the consent of two Legislatures to propose a Constitutional amendment to the people, and it must be two Legislatures in which the Senate is the same. The concurrent resolution could not be adopted, therefore, by the second Legislature until 1905, and if approved at that time the Legislature of 1906 could pass a canal improvement appropriation referendum bill, to be submitted to the people in the Fall of 1906. The Legislature of 1907 could then pass the necessary acts, in accordance with the referendum bill, if approved by the people, and the work of canal improvement might be begun, possibly by midsummer of 1907, five years hence.

Such a programme of delay as this, it is thought, is sure to call forth unfavorable criticisms, if not condemnation from the canal interests, once it is thoroughly understood. A straight out declaration in the Democratic platform for the immediate construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal, some of the Democratic leaders here say, would be a great vote getter for the Democratic ticket. Such a plank, it is said, would be most attractive to the commercial interests of New York City and would help to swell the Democratic majority in the metropolis. It would also help the Democrats to carry Erie County, the second most populous county in the State, and it is asserted would materially cut down the Republican majority in the other canal counties of the State, if indeed it did not bring them into the Democratic column.

Jacob A. Cantor arrived late to-night with his Gubernatorial boom. He was accompanied by Edward Jacobs. Mr. Cantor expects his name to be presented to the convention.

Mayor Walsh of Yonkers arrived on the same train as Mr. Cantor, and brought up two booms with him. He wants Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley named for Governor, and, failing to land Pugsley, he will urge the nomination of Mayor Edward W. Fiske of Mount Vernon for State Controller. Mayor Fiske came up with Mayor Walsh.

NO SLATE, SAYS CAMPBELL.

Chairman of State Committee Says No One Knows as Yet What Outcome of Convention Will Be.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee is in town to-night, and will proceed to Saratoga to-morrow to prepare for the convention. He said when asked as to the probable outcome:

"We have no slate and no favorite candidate. No one knows and hence no one can tell what will be the outcome of our deliberations at Saratoga in the next four days. We are not confined to the arbitrary selection of any individual or coterie of individuals. There are many candidates, and all have their excellent points. I can frankly say that I have not the remotest idea who will be our candidate for Governor. Whoever is nominated will be nominated because he is in the opinion of the delegates the best man and strongest candidate. The situation has been rendered easier for us since the Republican Convention and the revelation of the dissensions existing in the ranks of our opponents.

"It is not necessary now to ask Chief Judge Parker to make the sacrifice of his position so congenial to him and which he so admirably fills to become the party's candidate for Governor. His wishes will be respected and he will not be considered among the available candidates."

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, who is also here to-night on his way to Saratoga, and who stopped over to talk with Senator Hill, corroborated Mr. Campbell's statement that Judge Parker's name was not to be considered. Then he said:

"I am free to confess that, though I have talked with many delegates and Democrats all over the State, I do not know who will be nominated, and will wager that no one else in the party knows.

"My personal preference is for an up-the-State candidate. Whether such a candidate will be nominated I cannot say. One thing is certain—we will have in the Democratic platform no such wishy-washy ambiguous canal improvement plank as the Republicans have adopted. We have no 'yellow dogs' to nominate, and would not name them if we had."

Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived in the city this morning in company with his personal friend, J. W. Hinckley of Poughkeepsie. He said: "Nothing has been decided as to nominees on the State Democratic ticket. I will not go to Saratoga until Monday morning. There is no reason why I should go to-morrow. I am not over-particular, but I think Sunday should be a day of rest even in politics."

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION SAID TO BE SATISFACTORY.

He Is Reported as Being in Good Spirits —Mrs. Roosevelt Again Appears in Public.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President's physician dressed the wound in his leg this morning and subsequently announced that the condition of the injury was satisfactory. The inflammation is receding slowly, but it may be a day or two yet before the physicians can state definitely that granulation has set in without involving the bone.

The President continues in good spirits, and is taking his enforced confinement philosophically. He spends the major portion of his time reading on a lounge, but is ready to give his attention to business when it is brought before him for action. Yesterday he disposed of several pardon cases.

The members of the Cabinet are co-operating with the physicians to secure absolute rest and quiet for the President by refraining from bringing to his attention any except urgent business. None of the Cabinet officials called during the morning, and no one was admitted to the President's room. As on previous days, however, many persons stopped to-day at the door of the temporary White House on Jackson Place to inquire about the condition of the President and to express their hopes for his speedy recovery.

Dr. Lung called at the White House at 8 o'clock to-night. Upon his departure Secretary Cortelyou announced that the President was resting comfortably and that his wound was progressing satisfactorily.

Several members of the Army Hospital Corps are acting as nurses, and are in constant attendance upon the President.

Mrs. Roosevelt to-night made her first appearance in public since the return of the President to Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Attorney General and Mrs. Knox and Commissioner Proctor, occupied a box at the New National Theatre, witnessing the performance of "The Defender."

A FREIGHT CAR FAMINE.

Western Lumber Mills Unable to Get Their Shipments Started Eastward.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 27.—Reports have been received by officers of the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Association showing that a total of 1,900 cars will be needed by the mills to fill its Eastern orders that will be ready for shipment within two weeks. At present there are about 1,000 cars in sight, and this large shortage will be felt very keenly by the large shippers. There are more than 530 mills with Eastern orders on hand, but the majority of the small mills need few cars. The small mills manifest an attitude of indifference, while the larger mills promptly make known their wants.

Prominent shingle men insist that more than 5,000 cars will be required before the close of the season, and that the number may reach twice that figure. The Eastern buying season will close about the middle of October, and the mills are anxious to get their shipments East before that time.

The movement of wheat is progressing rapidly, and these cars are turned over immediately to shingle mills. The Burlington Railway has furnished many cars. Unless the shortage is relieved soon many orders from Eastern buyers may be canceled.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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TO OPEN MORE COLLIERIES

Important Conference of Coal Operators and Peace Authorities.

Plan Is to Open Mines in Luzerne County, Penn., One at a Time—The Sheriff Guarantees Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 27.—An important conference of the coal operators and their lawyers and the military and civil authorities of this region was held to-day in the offices of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in this city. At its conclusion no statement was made as to what was done, but it was learned after the meeting that there was under discussion the projected starting of several more collieries and the arangements which could be made for having the workers and the property protected.

What plans were formed will not be made public, but it is understood that the Sheriff, who, with the soldiers under his command, has a force of 1,000 men upon whom he can call, assured the operators that they would be used to preserve peace and prevent lawlessness.

It was the consensus of opinion that when the weather is such that the soldiers can take long practice marches through the mining villages the moral effect will be of great aid in maintaining order. Arrangements were discussed for guarding the Hazleton region, where it is the intention of the Coxe Company to open the Drifton colliery, and of the Pittston district, where the Erie is to resume work at some of its collieries.

Much secrecy was observed regarding what was done during the three hours the session lasted, but it is known that a determined effort is to be made to furnish such protection to the workers that they will not be frightened into remaining home, as many of them have this week. When the attempt will be made is not stated, but the plan as understood is not to make a concerted move, but to open colliery after colliery as the men are gathered. The operators say that with their men protected they can get enough to resume work at several places.

The Eighth and Ninth Regiments of the State Guard had easy times in the Wyoming region to-day. The strike district was quiet.

Some unknown persons placed a stick of dynamite on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Yatesville last night. When a big freight engine passed over the dynamite there was an explosion, and the pilot of the engine and the windows of the cab were broken, but none of the crew was hurt.

TWO KILLED, SIX MAY DIE FROM FURNACE EXPLOSION.

The Result of an Accident at the Carnegie Plant in Duquesne, Penn.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Sept. 27.—Eight men, each with charred faces, burned bodies, and terribly scorched heads, were taken to the McKeesport Hospital as the result of an explosion at Furnace B of the Carnegie Blast Furnace plant, Duquesne, this evening. Two of the victims have since died, and there is but little hopes that any of the others will recover.

All of those injured were caught in the fierce blast of flames and ashes which followed the blowing out of a bell while the men were at work. They were sent up to the dangerous place about an hour before. Something had gone wrong with the working of the furnace, and these ten were ordered to make the necessary repairs.

The men must have received some warning of what was about to take place, and knowing full well the terrible consequences of an explosion at that time, took refuge on the walk surrounding the bell. What is known among the workmen as the "bell" is in fact the blast furnace top, and the workmen are well acquainted with the dire results which follows the uplifting of this portion of the furnace.

Workmen in the yard of the Carnegie works at Duquesne noticed the men on the furnace top. They were rushing around the edge and would look over the sides excitedly gesticulating to those below. Then gauging the distance from the top to the yard below they gave up all idea of making that desperate leap, as it was sure death.

Suddenly the lid of the furnace was rent from its attachments and swung down to the side of the furnace. A deafening explosion followed, and the furnace flames shot skyward. Flames roared out of the newly made opening as if caused by a giant bellows. Clouds of glistening red cinders, lumps of slag, molten metal, and dust mounted out of the opening.

The eight workmen made vain efforts to conceal their bodies under the furnace walk and shriek after shriek came from the top of the furnace. Those in the yard were helpless to aid the men. When the flames had subsided, rescuers made their way in the top of the furnace where the unfortunates were found lying around in all positions and all unconscious.

MEXICAN RAILROAD MERGER.

Amalgamated Corporation of Yucatan Roads Has a Capital of $30,000,0000.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 27.—Further details of the merger of all the railroads on the Peninsula of Yucatan have been received by the Mexican Government. The amalgamated corporation is called the Consolidated Railroad Company of Yucatan. It has a capital stock of $30,000,000, and its general offices are located at Merida. The railroads comprising this merger are the Merida, Progreso and Izmal, the Merida and Valladolid, the Ramal and Progreso, the Peninsula Railroad, the Muelle and Almacenes, and the Muelle, Fiscal and Progreso. The following officers of the new company have been elected:

President—Carlos Peon; Director General—Nicolas Escalante Peon; Vice President—Eusebio Escalante Bates; Directors—José Palomeque, Avelino Mantes, Augustin Vales Castillo, Pedro P. Contreras, Ernesto Deregil, and Nicolas Escalante Peon.

FIFTH AVENUE BURGLARIES.

An Apartment House Entered Twice and a Curio Shop Robbed.

Four burglaries have been committed in the vicinity of Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue within the past two days. Two of them were in one house. One man was captured, but he was set free because of his pleading.

Mrs. H. G. Darling, who keeps an apartment house at 329 Fifth Avenue, was awakened at 2 A. M. yesterday morning by a noise, and it was evident that the burglars had been frightened away. Last night the house was entered again while Mrs. Darling, who is a music teacher, was entertaining about forty of her pupils.

Mr. Steis and Mr. Brown, two of the tenants, caught a negro coming out of D. Howland's apartments. He protested his innocence and they let him go, although he had Mr. Howland's watch, which they forgot to take from him. The other man escaped through the bathroom to the fire-escape and a shed.

The Japanese curio shop at 323 Fifth Avenue was entered last night, also the house 347 Fifth Avenue.

Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale and Stout
Once used always used. Acker, Merrall & Condit, Distributors. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

CAPT. AHEARN AND FIVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Cut Off from Escape from the Smoke of a Fire in the Cellar of a Harlem House.

Capt. Ahearn of Engine Company No. 59 and five men were overcome by smoke shortly after midnight last night in the cellar at 2,517 Eighth Avenue, a five-story tenement house, while fighting a stubborn fire, which had started in a coal bin. The men were cut off in some manner, and had it not been for the arrival of Battalion Chief Short there would probably have been serious results.

Policeman Hector of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station discovered smoke coming from the cellar and turned in an alarm. The ground story is occupied by Henry Koch as a bakery, and he also has the use of the front cellar. The fire was located in the rear cellar, where the coal bins for the use of the tenants of the upper stories are located. Engine Company No. 59 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 23 arrived at almost the same time.

Capt. Ahearn led five men into the cellar with the first line of hose. They were Thomas Sullivan, Hook 23; Frank Gulick, Hook 23; Patrick Clarke, Edward Page, and Herman Boese of Engine 59. To reach the fire it was necessary to go through a small door leading from the front celler to the rear. Capt. Ahearn and his men were locating the fire when they found that they had been cut off by the smoke which was coming in dense clouds from the bins.

The smoke was so thick that the door could not be located, and the men were nearly unconscious when Battalion Chief Short of the Twelfth Battalion appeared on the scene. Seeing the dense smoke and not hearing the shouts of Capt. Ahern giving orders, he suspected trouble and ordered six men to the cellar.

Capt. Ahearn and his men were found and taken out to the street, and hurry calls were sent to the J. Hood Wright and Harlem Hospitals for ambulances, one "bus" responding from each. Clarke went to the hospital.

The others resumed duty. In a few moments after Clarke had been taken away Fireman Sullivan fainted and fell to the sidewalk. He was put into Battalion Chief Turpenny's wagon and driven rapidly to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he was revived.

The dense smoke filled the hallways, and the tenants were driven out. The fire was confined to the cellar.

NOMINATED IN MONTANA.

Republicans Put Up Joseph M. Dixon for Congress—Ex-Senator Carter Speaks.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Sept. 27.—Joseph M. Dixon of Missoula for Congressman.

W. L. Holloway of Bozeman for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The foregoing were nominated by acclamation in the Republican State Convention in this city this afternoon amid great cheering by the delegates and the immense audience. The convention was one of the most largely attended and enthusiastic in the history of the party in Montana.

Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter was permanent Chairman. Upon taking the chair, Senator Carter made a speech, in which he touched upon all the current issues. He predicted a Republican landslide in Montana this Fall; eulogized President Roosevelt, and scored Mr. Heinze's methods.

The platform adopted at this evening's session declares for Roosevelt for President in 1904. It favors a duty on woolen products, demands protection for American industries with limited revision of the tariff as proposed by Mr. Roosevelt, indorses the Administration's trust policy, favors a reasonable civil government for the island possessions, indorses the Philadelphia platform of 1900, and commends the action of Mr. Roosevelt in enforcing the law against fencing public domain.

TO START NEW DORMITORY.

Work Will Be Begun on One Given Yale by Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—The new Sheffield Scientific School dormitory building, given Yale by Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York City, will be commenced late this Fall. Director Chittenden of the school stated this morning that ground would be broken as soon as the buildings on the west side of Wall Street, between Temple and College, could be torn down. The entire block will in time be filled with the school's buildings. The new dormitory will extend the length of the Wall Street block.

AVERT FLOUR MILL STRIKE.

Minneapolis Millers Likely to Accept the Proposition of the Owners To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 27.—The flour-mill operatives who have unanimously demanded an eight instead of a twelve hour day, with twelve hours' pay, will probably decide at their meeting to-morrow to accept the mill owners' proposition. Some of the radicals still talk strike, but the offer of the mill owners to grant the eight-hour day with only a small reduction in wages is so liberal that a strike would be folly, so the conservatives say.

Millers now receive $3 per day of twelve hours less an hour and a half at noon or midnight. Under the proposed schedule they will receive $2.80 for eight hours' work. This is a large advance in the rate per hour, and means a heavy additional expense to the mills in the employment of an extra shift, as a corresponding scale is offered for all classes of workmen. President Finley of the new International Millers' Union says he thinks there will be no strike.

Shuberts to Leave the Herald Square.

It became generally known yesterday that the theatrical firm composed of Sam & Lee Shubert will leave the Herald Square Theatre on May 1. This is due to the fact that Hyde & Behman get possession of the lease which they formerly held, and sold to Charles E. Evans for a limited time, who in turn sold it to the Shuberts. Hyde & Behman will remodel the theatre in some respects, and continue producing plays there for the next three years.

Street Car Strike in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—The Union Street Railway employes to-night ordered a strike, after a lengthy meeting, effective to-morrow morning. Every car in the city will be tied up. Labor troubles of a general character are feared.

980 Miles in 20 Hours
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED IN THE BIGGAR CASE

Well-Known Man Said to Have Financed Alleged Conspiracy.

EX-ACTRESS STILL AT LARGE

How Detectives Obtained Evidence Against Persons Concerned in Effort to Get Bennett Millions.

No attempt was made yesterday to arrest Laura Biggar, the actress, charged with conspiracy to obtain the whole fortune of the late Henry M. Bennett, and whose two chief witnesses, Dr. C. C. Hendrick and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton of Hoboken, were locked in the Freehold (N. J.) jail on the ground that they had aided her in trying to prove a mythical marriage with the dead millionaire and the birth of a posthumous son. The warrant for Miss Biggar is in the hands of the opposing lawyers, who said last night that they knew exactly where she was, but that they would not try to cause her arrest for a few more days.

Alexander C. Young, the Hoboken attorney who was engaged by the anti-Biggar forces to expose the alleged conspiracy, yesterday told of the methods employed to gain evidence. He said that the ramifications of the alleged plot had not been fully exposed, and that more arrests might be expected in a few days. He asserted that the conspiracy had been regularly "financed," a proceeding made necessary by the fact that neither Dr. Hendrick nor Miss Biggar had any considerable sum of money. The ex-actress has received no funds from the Bennett estate.

"I cannot make public the name of the backer," said Mr. Young, "for we have not the necessary proof. I will say, however, that he is well known."

Not only is it the intention of the lawyers to attempt a conviction of the actress and her associates for conspiracy and perjury, but every effort will be made to keep back from the woman who nursed Mr. Bennett through the last five years of his life all the $250,000 that she inherited under his will.

Mr. Young gave the following account of the detective work that led up to the arrest of Stanton and Hendrick:

EMPLOYED FIFTY DETECTIVES.

"As soon as Hendrick announced the birth of a child to Miss Biggar at his Bergen Point Sanitarium, and said that the child was Mr. Bennett's posthumous son, we employed a force of about fifty men and women detectives. They were to cover all the persons interested in the Biggar side of the controversy, especially all the places where the Hoboken marriage ceremony of 1898 could have been performed, if it ever took place. Two of the detectives were entered in the sanitarium as patients.

"It was not long before we learned that Hendrick and the rest of them were having regular conferences, principally in Hoboken. We found that three Justices of the Peace had been approached with a proposition to make out a fraudulent marriage certificate. Two of those officials declined to accept the offer, to which was attached a considerable sum of money. The third, Stanton, did the work. We were led on his trail by the information that he had a $100 bill changed in Hoboken on the day after he had been so strapped that he couldn't buy a dinner, and that he also deposited $200 in a local bank.

"On Friday of last week, when the trial of Miss Biggar's claim to the entire estate was opened in Long Branch, the lawyers for the woman made the public statement that the marriage had been solemnized in Hoboken by Stanton. Up to that time we had had no definite information that he was the man who issued the certificate, for our evidence hitherto had been purely circumstantial. He went on the stand and testified to the ceremony, identifying a certificate as one he had given to the couple.

"Of course we knew the law required that a record of every marriage by a Justice of the Peace be filed with the Board of Health of Hoboken. On inquiring at the board's offices we discovered that no such record had been made in this case. Then, in order to trap Stanton into a practical admission that he had done fraudulent work, we arranged a trap by which he was to acknowledge the error of his ways.

"On the afternoon following his testimony he was seen talking to the Secretary of the board. The negotiations between them were exposed in the Long Branch Court, when Tucker, the Secretary, testified about Stanton's asking him to fill out the record and swear it had been filled in years ago. In order to protect Tucker, who was acting unconsciously for us, we caused him to get from Stanton a paper in which the latter practically admitted that the wedding ceremony of 1898 had never been heard of until 1902."

The paragraph of Mr. Bennett's will in reference to a possible contest was called to Mr. Young's attention. It was stipulated therein that any legatee who should raise a contest should not get anything. While the lawyer said he and his associates would try to prevent the actress from getting her share, he added that he did not think they could accomplish their end by reason of this provision, inasmuch as Miss Biggar had agreed to the probating of the will.

"She did not contest it then," he explained, "and her later action was a collateral one. The ground on which we shall try to take away from her all interest in the property is the ground of public policy."

That legal action along this line would follow or accompany the criminal proceedings against the three accused of conspiracy was admitted by Mr. Young and his associates.

TRIP TO MICHIGAN.

During the investigations of the detectives, Mr. Young said, it was learned that Miss Biggar staid in the Hendrick sanitarium nearly all the time. She was known to have left there only for four days, when, about two weeks ago, she took a trip with Hendrick to St. Clemens, Mich., a town where she and Mr. Bennett once lived for a while, the millionaire being a patient in a sanitarium there.

Although the lawyers would not say exactly where Miss Biggar was yesterday, they admitted that they knew her location, intimating that she was with theatrical friends in this city. They would not say when they intended to have her arrested or whether they were taking steps to get the necessary papers to have her captured in a State other than New Jersey. In the meantime, Dr. Hendrick and ex-Justice of the Peace Stanton, unable to get any one to bail them out, remained in their cells in the Freehold (N. J.) jail.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Biggar's sixteen-year-old son, James William McConnell, was a student at St. John's College, Fordham. He used to be called James Willis Biggar, but changed his name by his mother's order because she did not wish him to be connected with the notoriety incident to the will contest.

Both Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Young said they not only had proof of the fact that Miss Biggar never gave birth to a child in Dr. Hendrick's sanitarium, but that they also knew the name and address of a poor woman who had been paid to let her dead child be known as the child of the actress. That woman, whose identity they refused to disclose, was a patient in the sanitarium.

There was an inclination on the part of the actress's accusers to exonerate Dr. Connolly, who testified to having attended at the birth of "Mrs. Laura Biggar Bennett's" child. The doctor, they said, might have been called in by Dr. Hendrick and presented to the poor woman as though the latter were Mrs. Bennett, whereupon he naturally would have given evidence that he knew of the birth and death of a Bennett child.

One of the strongest legal points raised against Miss Biggar, so the lawyers asserted yesterday, was what Judge Helsley said in holding the prisoners for trial. The Judge called attention to the fact that the woman, knowing that a child was to be born and that the birth of such a child would nullify the will, would hardly have consented to the probating of the will. There would be no use, he showed, for her to let the will be acknowledged when she was certain it would be overthrown and she would ascend to the entire estate.

STRIKE'S COST, $123,220,000.

Twentieth Week of the Struggle Ended Yesterday — Miners' Loss in Wages, $26,300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 27.—The twentieth week of the strike ended to-day, and in that time the estimated losses have amounted to the great sum of $123,220,000. The weekly loss and expense were increased this week by the placing in the field of 1,200 more troops. The losses are:

To operators in price of coal	$47,500,000
To strikers in wages	26,300,000
To employes other than miners	5,870,000
To railroads in earnings	11,000,000
To business men in region	14,800,000
To business men outside region	8,900,000
Cost of maintaining Coal and Iron Police	1,400,000
Cost of maintaining non-union workers	550,000
Cost of maintaining troops in field	400,000
Loss to mines and machinery	6,500,000
Total	$123,220,000

WILTON LACKAYE A PRISONER.

Actor Kept All Night in a St. Louis Lock-Up in an Assault Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Wilton Lackaye, the actor, who added to his already enviable fame as a portrayer of characters other than his own in the part of Svengali, and who is now a prominent member of Amelia Bingham's cast in "A Modern Magdalen," was arrested Friday night after successfully resisting an assault, and was confined in the Central District "Hold-over" until court convened this morning.

His friend, Fritz Thayer, business manager of "The Burgomaster" company, was his companion at the time of the assault, and suffered a severely cut lip and several body bruises. He insisted upon riding in the patrol wagon with Mr. Lackaye, but the police in charge forced him from the vehicle on request of Mike Finan, who was also arrested as one of the principals in the early morning affair.

Both are very indignant at the treatment accorded them by the police, and insist that they only defended themselves from an attack, and that Lackaye was arrested at the instance of a man well known to the police and whose character is not above reproach. He was charged with disturbing the peace.

Both Finan and Lackaye were sent to the First District Police Court this morning, and the trial resulted in Judge Sidener discharging the actor and assessing Finan $5 and costs. Finan admitted that Lackaye had done nothing that the police should have interfered with, and that he had knocked off the actor's hat simply because the latter was "mixed up in a little political argument."

REMEDY FOR SANDSTORMS.

Recommendation That Trees Be Planted in the Desert Districts of Washington and Oregon.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 27.—High P. Baker of the United States Forestry Department will recommend to the Government that willow and certain species of white pine be planted throughout the districts of Washington and Oregon where sandstorms are prevalent. Mr. Baker has spent the Summer investigating the causes of shifting sand and endeavoring to find a practical remedy. The Northern Pacific and Oregon River and Navigation Railways have suffered great inconvenience on account of the storms which sweep sand across the tracks and hinder traffic. The two roads have spent thousands attempting temporary expedients, with little success.

The Oregon River and Navigation Company built board fences along the tracks, but these had to be renewed often, and proved too expensive.

Those interested in the Columbia River and its navigation have encountered a similar proposition, inasmuch as the sand forms a bar that endangers navigation. Mr. Baker says the planting of grasses would prove a temporary benefit to the railroads that pass through the desert mountains, but grass could not prevent the sand from traveling very long. Millions of trees will be required in the huge undertaking, and the expense will be so great that no one but the Government is able to do this. Mr. Baker is now on his way to Washington.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman Spent Five Months Abroad Studying European Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President Emeritus of the Johns Hopkins University and the executive head of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, who returned to Baltimore Thursday night from Europe, went to Washington yesterday to visit the institution.

Dr. Gilman said to-day that he spent five months abroad studying educational methods employed in the various countries in Europe, with a view of introducing the most approved features at the Carnegie Institution.

"So far," he said, "there is not much I can talk about except to say that we will endeavor to make the Carnegie Institution the greatest educational centre in the world and my observations abroad were made with this end in view. The Trustees will meet in November and after they get together we will have something of interest to impart to the public."

PRINCETON INAUGURAL PLANS.

President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland to be Present.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 27.—The inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, which will take place on Oct. 25 in Alexander Hall, will be a memorable affair. Delegates from all the colleges and universities will be present, together with ex-President Patton, President Wilson, ex-President Grover Cleveland, and President Roosevelt.

The Class of 1879 has decided to present formally a new dormitory to the University on inauguration day. The ground will be broken by President Wilson. The building is to be erected on Washington Street, at the end of Prospect Place.

Orders for Naval Yacht Mayflower.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Secretary Moody has directed that the naval yacht Mayflower, now undergoing repairs at the New York Navy Yard, shall be at Washington Oct. 7 for the use of the President, should he desire to make a trip down the Potomac. The Mayflower will be the flagship of Admiral Dewey during the naval manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea in the Winter, having been placed at the Admiral's disposal by the President.

The pleasantest pathway leading out of or into N. Y. is via Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER FOR COAL COMPANIES

Bill in Equity Filed Against Them in Massachusetts Court.

Aim Is to Bring About Resumption of Mining—Subpœna to be Taken Out To-morrow.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A committee of citizens, headed by the publishers of a Boston newspaper, to-day sought relief in the courts from the present coal shortage and high prices by asking for a receiver for the coal companies and coal carrying roads. A bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court against the following named corporations:

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal Company.

The petitioners ask that a receiver be appointed for the benefit of all concerned upon such terms and in such manner, and with such agents and servants, and with such rates of wages and other conditions of employment, and at such prices for goods produced and sold as the court shall from time to time adjudge proper.

The bill is based upon the legal theory of the coal situation given by H. W. Chaplin, a lawyer.

A subpœna to serve on the defendants, giving notice of the bringing of the suit, is to be taken out on Monday by the plaintiff's lawyer, and it will probably be returnable in November.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 27.—About midnight last night it was reported to Gen. Gobin that the strikers help up a coal train that was being taken away from Potts Colliery, at Locustdale, and drove off the engineering crew. To-day the General sent a company of infantry to the colliery under command of Provost Marshal Farquhar, and with the soldiers to protect it the train was taken away without interference.

A mob of several hundred people at Centralia this morning intercepted the men who have been going to work at Mount Carmel by trolley. The men all returned to their homes. A little while later a Lehigh Valley passener train pulled into the station and the mob crowded into the cars looking for non-union men. A few men who were waiting at the station for the train to take them to work at Packer No. 2 colliery were chased home.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—President John Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America arrived in this city shortly before 9 o'clock to-day and went at once into conference at the Hotel Henry.

President Mitchell said that nothing of importance would be transacted at the meeting. In concluding, he said: "The cause of the strike in the anthracite mines will be sustained until the end."

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson said: "The strike has been on for twenty weeks, and will be continued until the miners win."

It is reported here that the meeting will be more important than the officials will admit, and further that a number of labor leaders will be in the conference before it is over.

COAL FOR THE WARSHIPS.

Admiral Bradford, Chief of Navy Equipment Division, Has 100,000 Tons at Different Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—There is no danger of the failure of the projected great naval manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea next Winter for lack of coal, thanks to the foresight of Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Division.

That officer long ago foresaw the possibilities of a strike and he has at command about 100,000 tons of coal distributed throughout the coaling stations and navy yards, with fronclad contracts behind him which insure the naval vessels in this country an adequate supply at all times as long as there is any to be had.

Moreover, not only was the coal purchased at a low figure, ranging from $2.50 to $3.25 per ton, but

fluence goes, go any higher than the present price of $15 a ton.

"We will supply hard coal in Boston at present prices as long as it lasts and then pull out of the market. What little coal we have and what little more there is in transit, we will distribute to the Boston trade exclusively. Within the past few days we have received orders from Worcester for delivery of hard coal at $20 a ton, but we flatly refused the offer because we felt responsibility to Boston consumers."

SHORTAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Coal-Carrying Vessels Accumulate at Baltimore to Meet the Demand for Soft Coal Transportation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—More than fifty coal-carrying vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 100,000 tons, have accumulated at this port awaiting cargoes of bituminous coal for New England and other ports. The railroads have not the motive power and rolling stock to meet the enormous demand. During the Summer the mining districts were visited by a drought, which is still prevalent. Fresh water can not be obtained for the engines, and the crews of the freight trains were compelled to pump into the boilers water from the mines. This is filled with sulphur and other impurities, which have been injurious to the valves of the engines. As a result, many of them have been laid up.

Various remedies have been suggested to relieve this condition. Since the strike in the anthracite fields began the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have been compelled to transport all fuel to the coast. As a result, the other roads have a number of idle engines. An effort has been made to secure them to relieve the conditions in the bituminous fields, but as yet the roads having the motive power have not responded to the appeal.

No objection, it is thought, would be made by the miners if the engines were used in the western sections of two coal-carrying roads. The failure to get coal to Baltimore has caused the price of George's Creek fuel, which seems to be the standard, to advance from $2.75 a ton to $6.25 a ton.

TO WITHDRAW STATE TROOPS.

They Are No Longer Regarded as Necessary in Strike on Hudson Valley Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Sheriffs Carpenter, Gill, and Austin of Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties, who recently called out Companies L, K, and I of the Second Regiment, National Guard, to suppress the riotous demonstrations that followed the motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley Railroad, to-day decided to gradually dispense with the troops.

The company at Glens Falls under Capt. Mott will to-morrow return to its armory, where it will be quartered for a few days. The Saratoga Spring Company, Capt. Walbridge, will break camp at Stillwater on Monday and return home and await further orders. The Whitehall Company, Capt. Dennis, will leave for home Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

After the troops are withdrawn the railway company will have to look to law officers of the towns traversed by the trolley road for protection. It is feared that a renewal of lawless acts will immediately follow the withdrawal of the soldiers, as the strikers and their numerous sympathizers seem both sullen and determined.

This is the beginning of the fifth week of the strike, and the end does not appear to be anywhere in sight. The trolley company again to-day operated its full service, but there was comparatively little travel. It is stated that 150 warrants have been issued against persons in different towns on the line of the road for riotous acts during the strike, and that wholesale arrests will be made early next week.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—When Sheriff Carpenter to-day notified President A. B. Colvin of the Hudson Valley Railway that on Monday the militia which has been guarding the company's property during the strike would be withdrawn from Saratoga County, Mr. Colvin protested unavailingly. Trouble is feared in Troy if the Hudson Valley attempts to run over the tracks of the United Traction Company.

YALE CANNOT GET COAL.

Various Means Suggested for Heating the University Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The problem of securing coal for the Yale buildings is pressing. Manager Disson of the dining hall to-day offered $15 a ton for fifty tons and was refused. Treasurer Tyler is trying to secure coal for heating the university buildings without success. Various ways of meeting the emergency are proposed. It is proposed to use either soft coal, gas, or oil.

There is only a small supply of coal at hand at the university. In the city boarding house keepers who rent rooms to students have jumped the price up to double its value last year.

CONNECTICUT COAL FAMINE.

Commodity Selling at from $15 to $18 a Ton in Several Cities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Coal took another jump in price to-day in various Connecticut cities. In Hartford coal advanced from $15 to $18 a ton, sales being limited to quarter-ton lots even at that figure, while soft coal went up to $8.50 a ton.

In Waterbury to-day's quotation for anthracite coal was $20 a ton. The price of $15 for hard coal has been quoted in this city since yesterday.

In New London the authorities are seriously considering closing the schools when cold weather begins, on account of the scarcity of coal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MAY CLOSE.

Coal Famine Threatens 11,000 Children of Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—The most serious result of the coal famine yet anticipated in this city is the possibility that the public schools may be closed within a week, depriving between 10,000 and 11,000 children of schooling for the Winter. This step is being seriously considered by the City Property Committee which has charge of the school buildings, but it will only be taken after thorough discussion with the Mayor and members of the school department and representative citizens.

The members of the City Property Committee believe that it would be wiser to close the schools and save what little coal they have for distribution among the poor.

MINERS ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Captured by Detectives on Arrival of Train in Jersey City.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City received a telegram yesterday from the police of Scranton, Penn., asking him to arrest Henry Schubach, Henry Simrault, and Thomas Triston, three miners charged with the murder of James Winston, a non-union man, who was beaten to death as he was going to work in the Grassy Island colliery, near Scranton, on Thursday morning. The accused men had been seen to board a train at Moscow, and it was thought they would reach Jersey City at noon.

Capt. John F. Kelly and five detectives were sent to meet the train and boarded it as it slowed up to enter the tunnel. They soon found the men by the aid of the conductor and placed them under arrest. Capt. Kelly also arrested Peter Gyskins and Michael Shristand, who were with them and who he thought might possibly be accomplices. They were taken to Hoboken and turned over to the police of that city. They denied all knowledge of Winston's murder, but were committed to await extradition.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—Sheriff Schadt received a telegram to-night saying that the three men arrested at Hoboken on suspicion of being the Hungarians who murdered James Winston at Grassy Island Wednesday morning have been identified as the right parties.

Chicago May Use Peat as Fuel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Peat cut from the swamps near South Chicago and dried until fit for fuel may be placed on the market as a rival of high-priced coal, if experiments now being made are successful. For years residents of that district have noticed that the beds of burning peat which were ignited in the Summer often burned long after Winter began, and have been known to continue throughout the year.

French Miners Decide to Strike.

COMMENTRY, France, Sept. 27.—The National Congress of French Miners, in session here, to-night adopted the principle of a general strike for an eight-hour day, including the time occupied in descending to and ascending from the mines and at meals, but did not fix a date for its declaration.

BROOKLYN SWIMMER WON.

Champion E. H. Adams Captured Long-distance Event in Races of Philadelphia Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—In the contests at the ninth annual swimming championship races of the Atlantic Association Amateur Athletic Union, held under the auspices of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia, at Lafayette, this afternoon, allowance had to be made for the high water and swift current, flowing at about three miles an hour. The difficulty was overcome by having the different races swam down stream instead of across the river, and adding from twenty-five to thirty yards, according to the length of the event, for the swift current. In the race for the Sackett Cup the distance covered was 130, instead of 100, yards. Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club won in 1:10, with D. H. Bratton, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, reaching the goal in 1:21 1-5; W. H. Fenton and William Titus, National Swimming Association, third and fourth respectively.

There were three heats in the 100-yard novice race, over a distance of 125 yards, owing to the current. E. Calishaw, Houston Club, won in the first and final heats, his time being 1:16 in the first and 1:12 in the final. Charles McCarey, Houston Club, won in the second in 1:12 4-5.

The feature of the day was the 500-yard handicap, which on account of the conditions was extended to 880 yards. The contest was spirited, and for a time looked as though Pegley would be the winner. He was, however, overtaken by Shuster, who in turn was passed near the finish by E. H. Adams, who finished in 9:09 1-5. The performance of Adams, who won the championship of Brooklyn, his home city, was particularly commendable, as he had swimmers of considerable ability to overtake, they having the advantage of the handicaps, and it was only in the few last strokes that he gained any advantage.

Instead of swimming half a mile in the Atlantic championship event of that distance the swimmers had to go 1,320 yards, or three-fourths of a mile. Layer led for two-thirds of the distance before Meyers caught him, and for 200 yards an interesting struggle followed, Meyers gradually gaining, and won in 13:01 4-5.

Layer led from start to finish in the 100-yard championship race, 25 yards being added to the distance. E. Carroll Schaeffer, who for several years held the championship at several distances, sent word to the National Swimming Association that he had decided to retire from swimming competitions, owing to business. The non-appearance of Schaeffer, who was expected to contest with Ruberl, the Austrian champion, for short distances, caused considerable disappointment. Summary:

100 Yards, for Atlantic Championship.—Won by Robert Layer, N. S. A.; Warden H. Fenton, N. S. A., second; William D. Rinedollar, N. S. A., third. Time—1:07.

One-Half Mile, Atlantic Championship.—Won by J. C. Meyers, Houston Club; Warden H. Fenton, N. S. A., second; Ralph Remoul, N. S. A., third; Victor Binder, N. S. A., fourth; F. O. Kelly, N. S. A., fifth. Time—13:01 4-5.

100-Yard Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by E. Calishaw, Houston Club; F. C. Kelly, N. S. A., second; James Shuster, N. S. A., third. Time—1:16.

Second Heat—Won by Charles McCarey, Houston Club; Leo Haggerty, Alpha A. A., second; F. B. Johnston, Crescent B. C., third. Time—1:12 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by E. Calishaw; F. O. Kelly, second; F. B. Johnston, third. Time—1:15 3-5.

100-Yard Race for Sackett Cup.—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York A. C.; D. H. Bratton, K. A. C., New York, second; Warden H. Fenton, N. S. A., third; William Titus, N. S. A., fourth. Time—1:10.

500 YARDS HANDICAP.

	Hdcp.	Actual Time.	Elapsed Time.
E. H. Adams, New York	0:45	9:09 1-5	10:24 1-5
J. Shuster, N. S. A.	1:35	10:03	10:28
W. W. Pegley, N. S. A.	2:00	10:38	10:38
H. Rosenthal, N. S. A.	1:25	10:15	10:45
L. Haggerty, Alpha A. A.	1:20	10:18	10:58

PASSES ON THE TRUNK LINES.

Reports from the East Indicate That the Anti-Agreement Will Not Be Renewed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—As the time approaches for the new annual pass agreement of the railroads, the executive officers of the Western roads are beginning to ask what the trunk lines will do next year. This year they have refused to issue exchange transportation, and the wrath of Western railroad officials, forced to pay fare in trunk line territory, has been quietly vented on certain lines.

It is claimed that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has lost more than $1,000,000 in revenue as a result of the opposition incurred by its stand on the anti-pass proposition. The Pennsylvania is also said to have suffered. The Southern Railway, which did not join the anti-pass agreement, has been favored. The principal grievance is that shippers have been given passes, while railroad men had to pay fare in trunk line territory.

Reports from the East indicate that the anti-pass agreement will not be renewed for next year. For some time it has been evident that the end now in view was inevitable, and its prospective dissolution is looked upon with great satisfaction by every railroad official deprived of free transportation in trunk line territory.

GOES TO WED IN FAR EAST.

Columbus (Ohio) Society Woman Leaves There to Be Married in China.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Emma C. Green, a society woman of this city, is en route to Yokohama to wed John Holley Roys, an ex-New Yorker, who is now engaged in railroad building in the Far East. Mrs. Green is to meet her future husband at Canton, and the wedding will occur in October.

Mrs. Green is the widow of David Green, whose father was for many years President of the Hocking Valley Railroad; a sister-in-law of Vice President Green of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the daughter of Col. A. D. Rogers, ex-President of the Columbus Railway Company.

She met Mr. Roys on board a Pacific liner bound for Manila, whither she was journeying with her two children on a pleasure trip. Mr. Roys, a representative of the American-China Development Company, was on his way to China to build a road out of Canton.

ST. PAUL ELECTS DIRECTORS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, in this city, this afternoon, the following Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year:

J. Ogden Armour,	Joseph Milbank,
August Belmont,	Roswell Miller,
Frank S. Bond,	William Rockefeller,
A. J. Earling,	Henry H. Rogers,
Peter Geddes,	James H. Smith,
Charles W. Harkness,	Samuel Spencer.
Frederick Layton,	

All except Messrs. Earling, Armour, and Layton are residents of New York.

Chairman Roswell Miller said:

"The business of the road has been very good, and we look forward to a successful year. The work of improvement, commenced this year, will be pushed ahead next year, but as to what additional work will be done, I cannot say. No; the road is not contemplating any stock or bond issue at present. We may find it wise to increase the stock in the future, but we are not planning it now."

In speaking of the arrangement with the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Miller said it was simply a traffic arrangement that would give both advantages. It gave both roads the right to enter into similar contracts with other roads, if they wished to do so. He denied the reports of the purchase of Senator Clark's road to Los Angeles.

The Board of Directors will start on a northern trip of inspection to-morrow.

SOFT COAL PRICE RISING

Anthracite Dealers, Having City Contracts, Worried.

Bishop Fallows Says Proportionate Lack of Violence Among the Miners Is Remarkable—He Wants Anti-Strike Legislation.

The demand for soft coal, owing to the scarcity of anthracite, has led to the importation of some French coal of a bituminous grade. It is not considered of as good a quality as the Pennsylvania soft coal and was offered yesterday by the agent of a company at $4.45 a ton, while the Pennsylvania soft coal was sold at $7.50 a ton on board, an increase on Friday's prices.

The growing demand for anthracite, owing to the fear of a cold spell, raised anthracite again in price yesterday, a few lots being sold for $16 a ton. Some of the dealers said it might reach $20 a ton, as it is now in every sense of the term a luxury.

Several of the dealers said that $8 a ton would be looked on as the regular retail market price for soft coal to-morrow, though it might go higher. Some up-town dealers were selling soft coal in small quantities at $10, and asking $11 a ton, but these figures are considered no indication of the current price.

It was learned that more Welsh anthracite is coming here, and may be sold to families. On the question of the supply of mined anthracite an official of the Erie Railroad said:

"For the first time since the strike began mined anthracite is coming here in appreciable quantities. The quantity will now increase every day. The worst stage is past, and, in spite of the increased rioting, more anthracite was mined to-day than yesterday."

An operator said yesterday:

"In case there is not anthracite enough to go round when the mines are working with any considerable number of men, families will be cared for in preference to factories. The latter will have to burn soft coal then if anthracite cannot be procured."

"What about the soft coal ordinance?" was asked.

"There's no need to worry about that," he replied. "All laws are based on common sense. If the alternative lies between burning soft coal and closing down the factories, the factories will not be closed down. The soft coal ordinance could be suspended."

Some of the dealers who hold city contracts for coal, it was learned, are becoming anxious. They are under a bond, when they furnish coal or any other supplies to the city departments, and, though the city will be slow to take advantage of this, the heads of departments can, if the contractors fail to deliver, go into the open market for coal, charging the sum above contract price to the contractors.

Among these contracts is one for 10,000 tons of anthracite at $30,000 for the Department of Correction. There are also on the books of the Controller contracts for 10,000 tons of coal at $53,000 and 52,000 tons at $208,000 for the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, and a number of other large contracts.

Curtis & Blaisdell, who were under contract to supply the Board of Education of Manhattan and the Bronx with a year's supply of coal, announced that the Philadelphia and Reading has just released one carload and that more is expected shortly. The firm plans to begin delivery to-morrow morning.

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, said regarding the effect of the high price of coal on families in struggling circumstances: "In families where the mother takes in washing to add to the family earnings the high price of coal would make it impossible for her to earn any money this way. In such cases we do not encourage the taking in of washing. We prefer to help them along in other ways."

An agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor said that the necessity for coal was not acute yet. If it were, the society would try to provide substitutes for coal for the poor. Oil stoves, he said, might even be used, but this would be the last resort.

"At the present time," he continued, "we could not get the coal. The subway has proved a blessing in many cases to families in struggling circumstances. Along it for miles there are disused shoring timbers, for which the contractors have no further need. These are broken up and carried home daily in big bundles by people in the tenements to burn."

It is expected that Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, who has come East after making an investigation of the conditions at the anthracite mines, will see Bishop Potter and others and try to bring about legislation which will avert similar strikes to the present one. Bishop Fallows was seen yesterday in this city, and said regarding the strike:

Some legislative action will be necessary before such strikes can be averted. Never in all my life have I seen a strike which has been entered upon with such determination as this one. During my entire trip, with but one exception, I did not see any evidence of violence and never at such a time have I seen so little drunkenness. To a man, the miners seem to regard this contest as crucial for unionism, and that labor throughout the country shares the same view is evidenced by the contributions from trades' unions.

"On the other hand the operators, many of whom personally are, I should judge, conscientious Christian men, declare they cannot arbitrate. I said recently that seventeen lives have been lost through the strike. When one considers that 150,000 men are idle, and that, during such a time, it is easy to inflame the passions, that is remarkable.

"At present our courts and laws seem unable to meet such conditions as now exist. It, therefore, stands to reason that provision should be taken to avert a repetition of the present situation. To that end a form of compulsory arbitration through legislative enactment seems necessary. As in neither civil nor criminal procedure can such cases be dealt with, why should not separate courts for the consideration of labor troubles be created?"

Bishop Fallows went to New Haven early yesterday, and is to go to Washington, but may call here first early this week.

H. S. PARMELEE STRICKEN.

New Haven Manufacturer Dies Suddenly on Yacht When About to Start for the Bermudas.

Harry S. Parmelee, a wealthy manufacturer of New Haven, Conn., was stricken with paralysis of the heart yesterday afternoon on board the sloop yacht Alert, at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Parmelee, with several friends, started from New York several days ago on the yacht for a cruise to the Bermudas. He had been ill, and planned the trip, one of his friends said, for the improvement of his health.

Coroner's Physician Emil F. Hartung viewed the body at Bay Ridge early last evening, and Coroner Flaherty issued a permit for its removal to New Haven. The Alert started to return to that city with the body at 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Parmelee was fifty-eight years old, and married.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—H. S. Parmalee was President of the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Company, of the Mathushek Piano Company, a Director of the Treat & Shepherd Company, piano dealers, and of the Second National Bank. Mr. Parmalee was enrolled as a member in the New Haven, the New York, the Larchmont, and the Corinthian Yacht Clubs. He invented the automatic sprinkler now extensively used in factories. He is survived by a widow two daughters, and a son, Henry F. Parmalee, a New Haven attorney. He served through the civil war in the First Connecticut Cavalry, and lost an arm before Richmond.

Mrs. Amy A. Grant's Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Amy A. Grant, the University of Chicago student, who has obtained a divorce from Arthur H. Grant, was thought in Montclair to be studying in order to be of greater assistance to her husband, who was for four years pastor of the Montclair Unity Church. He is a relative of Ulysses S. Grant and the historian of the Grant family. He was a graduate of Cornell. His wife was an active worker in the Montclair Town Improvement Association.

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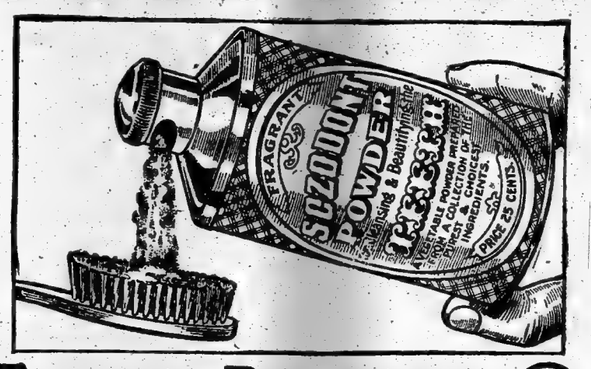

TOOTH POWDER 25c

"GOOD FOR BAD TEETH—NOT BAD FOR GOOD TEETH."

In a New Patent Can, which keeps the dirt out and the flavor in, while economizing the Powder as used.

No Waste — No Spilling
Absolutely Pure — No Acid, no Grit
Antiseptic — Saponaceous

At the stores or by mail free for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

REFUSE COLLECTORS ACCUSED OF EXTORTION

East Side Janitors Say Ash and Garbage Men Levy Tribute.

Also Want to Know Where Bags Are for Which Commissioner Woodbury Got an Appropriation.

Within a few days it is probable that Commissioner Woodbury will be told of "tribute" that his ash cart drivers are said to be levying on the poor of the east side. A committee of the Janitors' Society of New York will call on the Commissioner and ask him to give his aid in making radical changes in the system of his department in collecting garbage on the lower east side of the city. Incidentally the Commissioner will be told of alleged extortion.

Several hundred persons, men and women, mostly janitors of tenement houses in the lower part of the city, attended a mass meeting held at the University Settlement Building, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, last night. It was presided over by Dr. David Ballustein, the Superintendent of the Educational Alliance. Speeches were made by Dr. Ballustein, the Rev. Mr. Masliansky, Jacob Bashein, the organizer of the society, and M. Jaffe.

The janitors are protesting against the present ordinance that makes it compulsory for janitors of buildings to separate the paper, garbage, and ashes into separate receptacles before they can be collected by the ashmen. The janitors assert that it is impossible to comply with the law. They urge that it is impossible to get the tenants to come down into the cellar from the fifth or sixth floor to separate the garbage from the paper and ashes sent downstairs. If it is not separated the garbage men refuse to take it, and then the janitor is arrested, haled to police court, and fined for disobeying the city ordinance.

It is also urged that several months ago Commissioner Woodbury promised the members of the society that he would provide the janitors with separate bags into which the refuse might be separated. The Commissioner obtained an appropriation of $6,000 with which to purchase these bags, but he has not given them to the janitors.

"This has become a matter of vital importance to the people of the lower east side," said Mr. Bashein. "As matters stand at present it is simply impossible for janitors to comply with the ordinance. If an ashman comes along and finds a needle in the ashes he will not take them. The garbage is never collected in this section until late in the afternoon, and sometimes it stands for two or three days. In this way germs are spread and no end of sickness is caused. We want the garbage removed by 10 o'clock every morning, the same as it is in the upper sections of the city. The Commissioner says that he can't do it because he has not the horses.

"It is a common thing for the garbage collectors to levy tribute upon the janitors on the lower east side. The garbage, ashes, paper, and whatnot may be mixed and carried away if the janitor will give up from 10 to 25 cents. But if the janitor refuses to give up the garbage is not only left where it is, but the chances are that a complaint will be made against the janitor and he will be arrested and fined from $2 to $5.

"Janitors have been blamed for much of the existence of vice in tenements of the Red-Light District. They are not to blame. The agents for these houses are mostly politicians. They allow the people to come into the houses. The janitor does not dare protest. If he does, he loses his job. There is just about as much vice in the tenements to-day as there ever was, only it is not so open."

Mr. Bashien said that the committee of the society would wait upon Commissioner Woodbury within a few days, and lay before him the grievances.

WAR ON WOODEN INDIANS.

With Barber Poles and Trucks They Must Go, Says Commissioner Woodbury.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury began a war on wooden cigar sign Indians and barber poles yesterday, and before there arose a question as to authority, had spread terror. The Commissioner says that under the city ordinances he has the right to remove all obstructions on streets which interfere with their being kept clean. He gave orders to have all push carts, trucks, cigar signs, and barber poles in every borough removed when they obstructed the street cleaners.

The most work was done in Manhattan. President Cantor heard of the matter, and he informed Commissioner Woodbury that the Bureau of Incumbrances, under the control of the President of the Borough, had the power in such matters. An amicable arrangement was made to refer the matter to Corporation Counsel Rives. In the meantime Commissioner Woodbury's subordinates collected $695 in fines from the owners of vehicles and articles seized.

Commissioner Woodbury said if he was given power he would settle that long standing question of street obstructions by having them all removed. He said also that the packing cases kept over night in the downtown districts would have to go.

TOOL TRUST INCORPORATED.

It Bears the Name of the American Tool Company — Nine Companies Merged in One.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The American Fork and Hoe Company, a concern whose headquarters will be in Cleveland, has been incorporated in New Jersey and admitted to the State of Ohio by the Secretary of State. The new concern is a merger of nine companies engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

These companies are the most important of the kind in the country, and the American is in effect a tool trust. Among the larger plants is that of the Brown-Hinman-Huntington Company of this city, a part of which is within the walls of the State prison and operated by convict labor.

This plant, with the interest of its old owners in six other manufactories, is estimated to be worth $1,250,000. It is the present purpose of the combination to dismantle four of its purchases, among them the Columbus concern, and operate those in Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa.

PLANS OFFERED FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Architects Submit Scheme Which Would Clear City Hall Park.

Only the Old Central Structure Would Be Left Standing, That to be Used as a Museum.

President Cantor has received drawings made by Charles F. McKim of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, and submitted by Montgomery Schuyler for a new Municipal Building on the lines laid down by Controller Grout. These plans are elaborate and go into the matter much more in detail than any heretofore advanced.

The first step is the completion of the new Hall of Records. It is proposed by Mr. McKim that in Chambers Street, alongside of that building, shall be erected a new City Hall to take the centre of the block, and be connected with the Hall of Records.

On the corner where the Stewart Building is now, and which is occupied by the Controller, the City Chamberlain, and several other departments, it is proposed that a County Court House be erected. That also will be connected with the City Hall, in the centre of the block.

Connecting by a bridge with the City Hall, across Reade Street, it is proposed that the large Municipal Building be erected, running through the block from Reade to Duane Street, and having as its eastern boundary Elm Street.

By the erection of the new buildings, four in number, of which the Hall of Records is now being built, it would make it feasible to do away with all the buildings in City Hall Park, except the City Hall.

That building would be turned into a museum, all the rooms being filled with relics and paintings, as the Governors' Room is at present. The County Court House and the old Hall of Records, the City Court, and the old engine house would be removed.

President Cantor, in speaking of the plans, said he thought they were excellent. He said that the city would eventually save a great deal of money by the change. Whereas it now pays about $500,000 in rentals, which is 3 per cent. of $17,000,000, the cost of all three of these proposed buildings would come to about $12,000,000.

TROOPS IN MANOEUVRES.

"Browns" and "Blues" Oppose Each Other Up to Point of Fighting at Fort Riley.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Sept. 27.—To-day's warfare between the armies of the Blues and the Browns consisted of preparing to fight without fighting.

Early in the morning the army of the Browns, few in number, marched out to the north line of the reservation, and then, wheeling about, went back over their tracks until they came in sight of the advancing army of the Blues.

The Browns, supposed to be only an advance guard, supported by an imaginary body of reserve troops, prepared for action as soon as they sighted the Blues, and the latter prepared for action as rapidly as possible, after the Browns came over the horizon line. Everything is done with the object of conveying a lesson, and when the problem has been explained the manoeuvre is over.

The advance guard of the main body, under the command of Gen. Bates, comprised Company B of the First Battalion of Engineers, the First Squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, less one platoon, which remained with the main body; the Seventh Battery of Field Artillery, and two guns of the Sixth Battery of Field Artillery, the Eighteenth Infantry, two battalions of the Twenty-second Infantry, and a squad of ten men of the Hospital Corps.

It was accompanied by a number of wagons carrying ammunition and intrenching tools and six ambulances. There were in the advance guard about 2,500 men. The main body comprised all the remaining troops in camp, about 4,500 in number. This formed the army of the Blues.

The Browns, who by power of the imagination were equal to the Blues in number, were commanded by Col. C. C. Carr, and consisted only of the second squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, first squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, and the Sixth Battery of Field Artillery, less the two guns which were with the Blues.

The Browns moved out early in the morning, and at 9 o'clock were in position near the north line of the reservation, where Col. Carr formed his men for battle, extending his lines as much as possible to give the impression that his force was larger than it was. The Twenty-second Infantry was on the left and left centre, the Eighteenth the right and rest centre.

Meanwhile, along what is known as the "Old Governor Harvey" Road, Gen. Bates was advancing with his army. Out on either flank his scouts were thrown, and the light cavalry riding in advance of the column eagerly watched for Col. Carr and his Browns. When they were finally sighted, the troops were ready to open upon the enemy. When the preparations for battle were completed the umpires declared the end of the day's work and the march back to camp was taken up. On Monday the object lesson will be "the contact of opposing forces of all arms."

FERRY ENGINEERS' DEMANDS.

Plan to Make Them Effective on East and North River Boats.

The Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association has indorsed the demands of the ferry engineers of this city for a fifty-six-hour working week, $120 a month, and $1 an hour overtime, which are to go into effect on Wednesday on the ferryboats of the North and East Rivers. The demands were made on behalf of Local No. 33 of the association, which has its headquarters at 283 Hudson Street.

George Uhler, National President of the association, who is in this city, has sent an appeal to all engineers to support the demands. The appeal says in part:

"We trust that, whether or not you are a member, we may have your full support for a movement that is at once fair, honest, and consistent, and by your free and regularly qualified approval sustain the association in its efforts to benefit the engineer at large without reference to his membership or affiliations."

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Pompadours or Wavy Knots
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For elderly ladies, made up in wigs, half wigs, waves and bangs of finest material and highest type of workmanship. Any shade readily matched, from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.
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You get something more than merely good material strongly put together when you buy our Boys' Clothing. These qualities are, of course, essential.

Here, besides all this, you get style, originality, appropriateness—suitability—the fitting of the individual boy with an individual effect—and above all, the satisfaction of knowing positively, that you have the correct thing at the right price—something that will stand criticism, and stand wear; and be liked as well in the end for its durability, as it was at first for its good appearance.

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The remodeling and redecorating of my establishment has been completed and my patrons will find that their comfort has been considered in every particular.

Human Hair Goods

I am pleased to state that my stock of human hair goods for the coming season contains an unusually choice variety of new coiffures, made of the finest quality of human hair and by the most skilled workmen. It is a well known fact throughout the country that my coiffures set the standard for style, quality and excellence.

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The richest assortment of hair ornaments ever produced by any concern. The constant growth in this branch of my business has warranted me in engaging designers of the greatest artistic ability to make ornaments in various materials and of choice designs.

For the Toilet Table

Ladies will find here only genuine Tortoise and Amber shell, plain as well as exquisitely carved Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, round and oval Mirrors, Powder Boxes, Hair and Pin Trays, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Glove Stretchers and Shoe Horns, Paper Cutters, Card Cases, Lorgnettes, Fans, and also a beautiful collection of goods suitable for gentlemen's use.

This offers an excellent opportunity for personal gifts.

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TO APPEAR

NEXT SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,

IN ENLARGED FORM

will be fully up to the high standard already set. It will contain complete and carefully classified lists of Autumn and Holiday Books, from data supplied by the book publishers of the country.

It will contain a great variety of matter of interest to book sellers, book buyers and librarians.

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LOSSES BY FIRE.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Sept. 27.—H. P. Kirk's wholesale store and apartment house was burned to-night. Loss, $100,000; small insurance.

QUARRELS OF REPUBLICANS

Two Senate Districts in New York County in Dispute.

Senator Platt Asked to Intervene and Assist in Saving Them for His Party—Col. Gruber's Explanation.

In New York County are only two Senate Districts—the Fifteenth and the Nineteenth—each with a Republican majority under normal conditions that warrant the predictions of the leaders for a break in a solid Democratic delegation. In each of the two districts internal strife exists, with a possibility that, unless the present programme is halted, a Senator may be lost in the Nineteenth and a Representative in Congress from the district of which the Senate territory forms the major part. Feeling is running so high that Senator Platt has been called upon to intervene, and a similar request is to be made to Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee on his arrival here to-morrow.

The Fifteenth Senate District is made up of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg is seeking a renomination. Assemblyman John A. Weeks, Jr., of the Twenty-fifth, wants to be promoted to the upper house, and he will carry on a fight. James W. Perry, leader in the Twenty-seventh District desires to go to Congress. Assemblyman Gherardi Davis of the last-named district is willing to serve in the Senate.

President Robert C. Morris of the County Committee undertook to participate in the fight against Mr. Elsberg and, as a result, he was denied a place on any of the ballots voted on primary day in the Twenty-ninth District. The understanding is that a combination has been made between the friends of Senator Elsberg and Leader Perry that assures the renomination of the Senator, but Mr. Perry will need three votes outside of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Districts to capture the Congressional prize. He is confident of securing it. Mr. Weekes and Mr. Davis can secure renominations to the Assembly.

In the Fifteenth Senate District trouble is looked for. Tammany Hall is watching the fight there, and it expects to win a Senator and a Congressman, unless there is a change in the slate. Samuel S. Slater is the present Senator, and he demands a renomination. Senator Platt says Mr. Slater is entitled to the renomination, and that he ought to have it. The Senate District is comprised of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, of which the respective leaders are Abraham Gruber, Court Clerk Moses McKee, and Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger.

It is asserted that an arrangement was made some months ago between Col. Gruber, Mr. Strasbourger, Senator Slater, Assemblyman W. S. Bennet, and others, whereby Mr. Slater was to be returned to the Senate and Mr. Bennet was to receive the nomination for Congress. Mr. Strasbourger admits that there was such an understanding, but says that the sentiment in his district is against it now, and that he is, therefore, supporting Harvey T. Andrews, an Assistant United States Appraiser, for Congress, and that for the support he is to receive from Leader McKee in this direction he has agreed to aid ex-Assemblyman W. H. Smith of the Twenty-third to succeed Mr. Slater in the Senate. Mr. Strasbourger says he will not take orders from any one as to what his delegates shall do. Mr. McKee declared yesterday that Andrews and Smith would certainly be named. The district has no Republican votes to spare. In 1898 John B. Ford had a plurality of about 1,000.

Col. Abraham Gruber has been worked up by the situation, and he said yesterday:

"Shortly before Silas C. Croft died he sent for me and asked if I thought Mr. Slater was entitled to a nomination. I said Slater had undoubtedly acted rightly toward the people; had been on the right side of every big question in the Legislature, especially the Ramapo and Employers' Liability measures, and that I would be for him, as the Twenty-third District had its fair share of officeholders, including Court Clerk McKee, Court Clerk Herman Wilson, Judge Francis J. Worcester, Pension Agent Michael Kerwin, Custom House Deputy Collin Woodward, and others, giving that district more places of honor and emolument than in the Twenty-first and Thirty-first combined.

"I said that, as the Twenty-first would have to furnish the majority to elect the nominees, as it did in 1898, when, notwithstanding the fact that Col. Roosevelt was running for Governor, Ford was beaten in the Twenty-third and Thirty-first and saved by the Twenty-first, that the Congressional nomination ought to go to Assemblyman Bennet of my district. Mr. Croft assented.

"After Mr. Croft died, Samuel Strasbourger was made leader, and he, Slater, Bennet, and myself discussed the situation and agreed to carry out the Croft programme. Mr. Strasbourger, in my presence, told Mr. Slater he could go to Europe and be assured of his support for renomination. About that time the Twenty-third District was honored by the appointment of Julius M. Mayer to the Court of Special Sessions. While Mr. Slater was abroad, Mr. Strasbourger frequently assured me he would carry out his part of the agreement, and so informed Senator Slater on his return from Europe.

"A few days before the primaries, too short a time for Mr. Slater to protect himself, Mr. Strasbourger made up a Senatorial ticket, from which he kept off Slater's friends. Senator Slater needs only 76 votes added to those from the Twenty-first to nominate him.

"Mr. Strasbourger's present plan, if carried out, and as an honorable man I do not expect him to break his agreement with me, will not only defeat Mr. Slater, but will prevent the Twenty-first District from having a Congressman, which it deserves, because of its big Republican majority.

"It is said, in explanation of Mr. Strasbourger's course, that he is being coerced against Slater and in favor of Harvey T. Andrews, who seeks the Congress nomination, by an Assembly district leader outside the Senate district. Mr. Andrews is an Assistant Appraiser of the United States.

"I suppose that the Twenty-first District at any time could have broken its pledge to Slater, and secured Bennet's nomination, but the Twenty-first District would rather be true to its obligations and lose a Congressman through deception than gain any political preferment.

"This is the first time in the history of politics on the west side that the methods which are in vogue in boss-ridden districts have been put in practice, and all of the gentlemen in interest have their attention invited to the propostion that, although you may plant the seed on the sands of Coney Island, you can't successfully raise American Beauty roses."

A circular letter embodying the above statement is being prepared, and it is to be sent to each enrolled Republican in the Thirty-first Assembly District.

MR. PLATT AND MR. COLER.

The Senator Intimates That Objections Made to Mr. Sheldon Can Be Urged Against the ex-Controller.

When informed last evening that it had been reported that Bird S. Coler would in all probability be nominated for Governor by the Democrats, Senator Platt remarked:

"I trust the information proves correct. I wish it would be so, because the very objections raised against Mr. George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor can be urged against Mr. Coler. I cannot understand why Mr. Hill, knowing Coler as well as he does, can seriously think of naming him. Except for the episode of the last campaign, Edward M. Shepard would probably have been considered. He was generally regarded as an independent Democrat, but his course as the nominee for Mayor proved him a subservient creature of Tammany."

The Senator said that Col. Dunn will come to New York this week and remain here in charge of the campaign until election day. William Barnes, Jr., State Executive Chairman, will probably have charge of branch headquarters in Albany.

"Do you expect Gov. Odell here next week?" Mr. Platt was asked.

"I have not been notified of his coming," he replied. "I have been informed that the Governor is going 'on the rampage.' He is to take the stump. Mr. Odell is becoming quite an orator."

When told that James K. McGuire of Syracuse desires to have the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor Senator Platt smiled and remarked: "I didn't know but what he wanted to be Attorney General."

NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY.

Fifteen Selected by the Republicans of Kings County—Six Conventions Adjourned.

The Republicans of Brooklyn met in conventions in the twenty-one Assembly districts last evening and selected candidates for the lower house of the State Legislature. The nominations were as follows:

First District—John Hill Morgan.
Second District—William J. Dilthey.
Fourth District—Charles H. Cotton.
Fifth District—George Langhorst.
Tenth District—James Rainey.
Eleventh District—John Cooper.
Twelfth District—Howard L. Woody.
Thirteenth District—James Manee.
Fifteenth District—A. Lincoln Bernstein.
Sixteenth District—Gustave Weber.
Seventeenth District—Edward Dowling.
Eighteenth District—Jacob A. Remsen.
Nineteenth District—William Behrens.
Twentieth District—W. H. Pendy.
Twenty-first District—Joseph H. Adams.

In the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Districts the conventions were adjourned without making nominations.

Republican County Conventions.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The convention of the Republicans of Schenectady County was held in this city this afternoon, and Major A. A. Yates presided. Resolutions indorsing the platform adopted by the State Convention at Saratoga this week were adopted, and the following ticket was placed in nomination:

For Member of Assembly—William Wallace Wemple of Schenectady; for County Judge—A. M. Vedder; for Surrogate—E. C. Whitmeyer; for Sheriff—Merritt Hammond; for Superintendent of the Poor—Orra R. Webster; for School Commissioner—James Wingate.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Rensselaer Republican County Convention to-day nominated the following State ticket: Senator, William D. Barnes of Nassau; County Judge, Henry T. Nason of Troy; District Attorney, Jarvis P. O'Brien of Troy; County Treasurer, Acting Superintendent of the Poor Levi E. Worden of Hoosick Falls; Coroner, Second District, Dr. G. L. Meredith of Troy.

DEPLORES HENDERSON'S ACTION.

Congressman Grosvenor Says Speaker Is a Strong Man and Needed in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Athens, Ohio, who was in the city to-day, said, when asked if he had anything to say about Speaker Henderson's withdrawal:

"I am sorry that he has reasons, or thinks he has, for this action. I am sorry because he is a strong man and is needed in public life. I am sorry because I like him.

"No. I have nothing to say as to President Roosevelt's recent utterances. He and I are working in different branches of the Government service, he in the executive department and myself in the legislative. Everything is going along nicely in this country, I believe. The Republicans will carry the next House, and good times will continue."

MORO FORTS DESTROYED.

Fanatical Native, Armed with a Bolo, Charges the American Column Alone.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Three companies of infantry, commanded by Capt. Eli A. Helmnick of the Tenth Infantry, left Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, Thursday, to reconnoitre the Moro forts and recover stolen arms. They encountered only slight opposition. The column captured and destroyed the Butig forts. A few Moros were killed. The American troops had no casualties. A fanatical Moro, armed with a bolo, charged the column alone.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner is preparing to send a second expedition against the Maciu Sultans, who still reject the overtures for peace negotiations. The Sultans have a strong force in position, and stout opposition is expected.

Many friendly Moros arrived at Camp Vicars yesterday, to visit Gen. Sumner. They promised to continue peaceful.

WASHINGTON BUILDING FALLS.

Workmen Employed in Its Construction Have Narrow Escapes—One Jumps Four Stories Into Mortar Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A large eight-story building in the course of construction on Fourteenth Street, old "Newspaper Row," collapsed to-day and fell.

There were about forty men employed on the building at the time, while in the covered walk, erected for the protection of pedestrians, were probably a dozen persons, when the first warning came. Some of the escapes from serious injury, if not instant death, were remarkable. Huge stones weighing half a ton and several long steel beams fell to the street.

The cause of the accident is attributed to the overloading of the temporary supports to the metal work with stones that were carried up for use on the building. One workman was hurt in jumping down four stories, into a mortar bed.

REPORT ON IRRIGATION.

Department of Agriculture Expert Gives Result of Investigations in the West—Montana Arid Land.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The third annual report of the irrigation investigations of the office of experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture, made under the direction of Elwood Mead, says that averages of measurements embracing nearly all of the arid States show that during the past three years enough water was turned into the heads of ditches during the irrigation season to cover the land irrigated to a depth of 4 45-100 feet, or, stated in another way, of 4 45-100 acre feet of water were taken from streams for every acre of land irrigated.

A large part of this water supply was lost in transit through seepage, the leakage being especially great where canals run through sandy or gravelly soil. Measurements at the heads of laterals showed an average loss in the main canal of 11 per cent. Measurements made at the margin of fields on six large canal systems showed that only 42 per cent. of the water turned in at the headgates was delivered to farmers. This large loss through seepage is one of the significant features of these measurements, and shows that better construction of distributing works is one of the directions in which great improvement is possible.

Another table in the report shows the value of the crops grown for each acre foot of water used. These varied from $1.32 an acre foot to $122 an acre foot, water bringing the least return when used on alfalfa and the largest return when used in irrigating nursery stock.

It also was shown that crops which require irrigation in the last half of the irrigation season have a far greater value than those which require irrigation during the first half, the average value per acre of crops which have to be irrigated in the last half of the season being $49.39 an acre, while crops which require irrigation only in the first half of the season have an average value of only $17.83 an acre, a difference of $31.56 an acre in favor of late crops.

These, however, have to be watered when streams are low and water scarce. As a rule, this water supply can be had only through storage, and the cost of reservoirs has to be charged against the extra value of the crops. Experience shows, however, the report says, that the storage of water pays farmers.

Arid land crop conditions in Central Montana heretofore unknown to the Department of Agriculture were discovered by Mr. Mead. Mr. Mead says that he found much larger areas of arid land there with crops in successful growth on them than he had ever supposed was possible. In a majority of these tracts without any irrigation, and with very little water, much less than is usually required for growing crops, these can be grown successfully every year. The area involved is along the mountain slopes south and east of Great Falls, Mon.

It is purposed to study the means of saving and making available the water supply from the mountain slopes. Similar non-irrigated arid land crops are grown in the Milk River Valley, in Montana, and in many parts of the Dakotas.

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BACHELORS' APARTMENTS

TRAINS FOR DELEGATES.

Conspicuous Democrats to be Carried by a Special—Greater New York Democracy's Plans.

An announcement last evening was that about a dozen of the delegates who had been invited by the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, to go to the State Convention, will go in a special train. Arrangements have been made to have John G. Carlisle, William B. Hornblower, Ashbel P. Fitch, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Col. George R. Dyer, John B. McDonald, and several other delegates in the first car of the first section of Tammany trains.

A meeting of the Greater New York Democracy delegation that will go to Saratoga to attend the State Convention was held last night in the rooms of the Broadway Democratic Club, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, and formulated plans for the trip. Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell, who will be Sheehan's chief aid in the contests for the seats of several Tammany delegates, presided. The delegation will be 120 strong, and will leave in two special cars attached to the 9:55 A. M. train from the Grand Central Station.

Concerning contests, John P. Kelly, Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy General Committee, said after the meeting:

"A committee has been appointed to wait on the officers of the convention in regard to the matter."

Will Mr. Sheehan contest the seat of Devery in the Ninth District?" he was asked.

"I would rather not discuss that feature of our plans now," was the reply.

SENATOR SULLIVAN TO RETIRE.

John Fitzgerald Selected as His Successor in the Bowery District.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan does not desire to go back to the Senate from the Bowery district, and he has picked as his successor one of his lieutenants, John Fitzgerald. The Senator said yesterday that he was tired of the detail of legislative work and that he wanted matters fixed so that he could rest.

The statement that Senator Sullivan would not stand for re-election does not come as a surprise to the Tammany leaders. It has been known for some time that the Senator has desired to give his attention to the affairs of Tammany Hall and to act with Leader Charles F. Murphy in the work of keeping the machinery of the organization going and preventing inroads being made into the strength of the Sullivan-Murphy combination by the friends of John F. Carroll.

SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIPS.

Edward E. McCall and Joseph I. Green Mentioned by Tammany Leaders—Fight Against C. W. Dayton.

The Tammany leaders were busy yesterday considering the three men to be named for Supreme Court Judgeships this week. Leader Charles F. Murphy has picked Edward E. McCall for one of the places, and most of the Tammany leaders agreed last evening that ex-Assemblyman Joseph I. Green would be named. There is a lively contest for the third place on the ticket.

The followers of John F. Carroll are working to keep the names of Charles W. Dayton and Charles H. Knox off the ticket, because, they declare, it would be an unnecessary slap at ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, who was on the ticket with Messrs. Dayton and Knox, which went down to defeat last year. The friends of Charles W. Dayton were very hopeful last evening that he would be nominated. He has the support of Leader Isaac A. Hopper and many of the prominent members of the Tilden Club.

DELEGATE DEVERY'S PLANS.

Five Hundred Men and a Band Expected to Follow the ex-Chief.

Ex-Chief William S. Devery was busy at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue last night distributing tickets to the followers who will accompany him to Saratoga on a special train to-morrow. His lieutenants were dealing out white hats and canes. Devery expects to take along about 500 men, and a band of sixty pieces.

The Deveryites will assemble at 264 Eighth Avenue at 9:30 o'clock, and, after a parade through the district, board a special train at Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue at 11 o'clock.

Democratic County Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Orange County this afternoon the following were selected as delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga; George R. Brewster, Newburg City; Henry P. Clausen, Newburg Town; Gilbert Carpenter, Monroe. Lael Paddelford of Monroe was nominated for member of Assembly.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Cortland County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, Henry C. Higgins of Cincinnatus was nominated for member of the Assembly and James A. Wood of Cortland for County Treasurer. The delegates elected to the State Convention were O. U. Kellogg, J. M. Milne, and H. E. Wilson.

WATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Schuyler County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, the following ticket was nominated: Member of Assembly, J. E. Melford, Montour Falls; County Clerk, F. E. Wixon, Watkins; District Attorney, N. F. Bishop, Watkins; Superintendent of Poor, C. E. Shafer, Tyrone; School Commissioner, George M. Ely, Lonan; Coroner, Dr. D. W. Scutt, Watkins; State delegates, John W. Gurnett, J. M. Manker, and R. B. Everts.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Chemung County Democrats to-day nominated S. S. Taylor for County Judge, Charles Chamberlain for County Clerk, and Walter E. C. Colgrove for member of Assembly. John B. Stanchfield, Mayor Daniel Sheehan, and Charles Lowe were elected delegates to the State convention. They go uninstructed.

CONNECTICUT BRYAN FACTION.

Democrats Meet in New Haven Tuesday to Nominate Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—The Bryan Democrats of the State will meet in this city on Tuesday to nominate four free silver Congressmen and a Congressman-at-Large in opposition to the regular Democratic nominees recently chosen by the party.

This action is the result of the "turn down" administered to the Bryan faction in the Democratic Party by the reorganized Democratic Party at the State Convention held in this city on Thursday.

Regular Democrats, however, see nothing alarming in the movement, as it is believed that the Bryan wing of the party is pretty well shattered in this State.

WEBER PIANOS

Owing to the inclement weather of the past week, a good many people were prevented from availing themselves of the extraordinary opportunity we offered a week ago to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we placed on sale

FORTY UPRIGHT AND GRAND

Weber Pianos IN PERFECT ORDER, and many of them little used, at approximately

One-Half Real Valve

Notwithstanding the rain most of these pianos have been sold, but a few are left, and we have decided to continue the sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday *only* of this week. Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY

Fifth Avenue, Cor. Sixteenth St., - - - New York City

SEABOARD'S HEAD ON LOUISVILLE DEAL

Mr. Williams Discusses Atlantic Coast Line's Acquisition.

He Says Its Value Will Depend Upon Its Future Policy—Disclaimer of Hostility by a Member of J. P. Morgan & Co.

President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in response to inquiries yesterday as to the effect which the proposed purchase of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by the Atlantic Coast Line would have on the Southern railway situation, and especially on the Seaboard Air Line, said:

"Whether the purchase of a controlling interest in the Louisville and Nashville by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway will prove a profitable and valuable acquisition, or whether it will prove unfortunate for both, will depend entirely upon the policy which shall be pursued by the new owners. If the lines of the Louisville and Nashville system are held open for the interchange of business on a fair and reciprocal basis with all connections, without unfriendly discriminations, the union of these two important systems may be made advantageous to both, but if an attempt is made to interfere with the free interchange of business between the Louisville and its present connections such a policy will be followed in due course by the construction of new railroads into the Louisville and Nashville's territory, and the building of such additional mileage throughout the South. Such additional mileage can undoubtedly be built for less than one-half the cost per mile of Louisville and Nashville, figured on the basis which it is stated has been paid for its stock. I assume, however, that the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its several connections will not be interrupted. It is certainly the desire of the Seaboard Air Line to maintain cordial relations with both allies and competitors.

"I do not know what arrangements were made on behalf of the Southern Railway with the owners of the Atlantic Coast Line in connection with the sale of the Louisville and Nashville to the Coast Line interests, nor do I know whether there is any truth in the report which has reached me to the effect that a secret offensive and defensive alliance has been entered into between the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line covering a period of years.

"It is certain, however, that nothing has been done and nothing will be done which will affect adversely the earnings and business of the Seaboard Air Line system. The lines of this system now ramify seven Southern States, extending from Baltimore in the North to the southern limits of Florida in the South and to Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., in the Southwest. The business of the system at the present time is limited only by its capacity to move the freight which is offered to it, and these conditions will not be interfered with by any action of connecting lines."

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. expressed surprise at the tone of Mr. Williams's statement with regard to the attitude of the Seaboard Air Line in the matter of Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line negotiations. No action or course hostile to the Seaboard Air Line was contemplated, he said, though the Seaboard was not considered a factor in the present negotiations. Further than this, however, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was not prepared now to make any statement in the matter. The member of the firm interviewed said he was unable to find an explanation at the time for Mr. Williams's attitude.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT HOME.

Arrives Unexpectedly on La Savoie to Look After Northwestern Interests.

W. K. Vanderbilt, who, it was rumored some time ago, would sail for this country to take part personally in the Vanderbilt-Moore contest for the control of the Northwestern system, arrived unexpectedly yesterday on the French liner La Savoie.

He was taken off at Quarantine on the New York Central tug S. R. Callaway.

REQUISITION FOR SOLDIER.

Washington Judge Honors It for Man Wanted in This State on a Bigamy Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A requisition from Gov. Odell for the arrest and return to the jurisdiction of the New York courts of a soldier named Luke D. Reesor was honored to-day by Judge Job Barnard. The charge against the man was bigamy. He was married to Marion Adele Wood at West Point, N. Y., April 9 last. It is charged, notwithstanding he had a lawful wife then living whom he had married June 20, 1900, at College Point, N. Y.

Wife No. 1 declares that Reesor lived with her for about two months after the wedding, when he deserted her, taking with him considerable of her personal property. Wife No. 2 is at present in Washington. Reesor is said to be a Corporal in the Engineer Corps of the army, and stationed at the Washington Barracks. He did not oppose the requisition, but willingly accompanied William H. Moore, agent of the State of New York, to Orange County.

NAVAL CADETS TO PARADE.

They Will Appear in Washington During the G. A. R. Encampment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Superintendent Wainwright of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has given his permission for the naval cadets to appear in the Grand Army parade during encampment week. This is an unusual thing, as the Superintendents of the academies at West Point and Annapolis are usually averse to allowing the regular routine of the cadets' studies to be interrupted.

They will come to Washington on the 7th of October to participate in the naval Grand Army of the Republic parade that day. The cadets will leave Annapolis in the morning and return in the evening.

New Jersey Advertisements.

Area Greater Than Any New York Store.

HAHNE & CO.'S
NEW STORE, NEWARK.

NEW FALL SILKS

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN ANY NEW YORK STORE.

27 inch Moire in seeded grounds, with all the latest markings; in all the new and staple colorings for Suits or Coats. Per yard..... $1.25

Moire Velours in all the latest colorings, also black and white, over-shot with white dots. The latest fancies for street and evening wear. Per yard..... $1.00

Plaids, Roman and Scotch effects. A complete line of all the new combinations and popular clans. Very desirable for waists. Per yard..... $1.50 & $1.25

DR. T. W. TOPHAM,
Electrical Specialist.

whose home and office was recently destroyed by fire, announces that he is now established at 352 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, with three of the

Electrical Vitazone Machines

in complete operation. Branch office at 19 Union Square West, N. Y.

Stock Exchange Workman Killed.

John Doyle, thirty-four years old, of 436 East Sixty-sixth Street, who was employed as scaffold builder in the Stock Exchange Building, fell from near the dome in the interior of the building yesterday, and was instantly killed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, fresh to brisk southeast winds to-day. To-morrow, fair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The low pressure areas have developed a more rapid eastward movement with increased intensity, the Middle West storm having reached Southern Michigan, while the Northwest one is central over Assiniboia. The former has caused general rains in the Mississippi, Ohio, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the greater portion of the lake region, while the precipitation accompanying the latter has been limited to showers on its western edge. There were also showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the North Pacific Coast region.

It is somewhat cooler in the central valleys. It is slightly warmer in the Atlantic States, and decidedly warmer throughout the West, except in the northern plateau and the Pacific Coast.

There will be showers to-morrow in the lower lake region, the Atlantic States, in Montana and Northern Dakota, and probably showers Monday in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Central Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Monday.

It will be cooler to-morrow over the Districts where the rain is indicated except in New England and warmer in the Mississippi Valley and slope region.

It will be cooler Monday in the middle slope, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and warmer in the extreme Northwest, the lake region, Ohio Valley, and Middle Atlantic States.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh east to south, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southeast to southwest, on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts light to fresh south, on the upper lakes variable, although brisk westerly on Lake Huron, and on the lower lakes brisk to high southwest.

Steamships leaving for European ports to-morrow will have fresh to brisk easterly winds, with showers.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and warnings for high northwest winds have been issued for Nevada.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, showers to-day; fresh to brisk east to south winds on the coast; to-morrow fair, with warmer in west portion.

Eastern New York, showers to-day, cooler in west portion; fresh to brisk southeast to southwest winds; to-morrow fair, warmer in interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania, showers and cooler; fresh to brisk south winds; to-morrow fair, warmer.

Delaware and New Jersey, showers to-day, cooler in interior; fresh to brisk south winds; to-morrow fair.

Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, showers and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer; fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers and cooler to-day; brisk to high southwest winds; to-morrow fair, warmer.

Minnesota, fair, warmer to-day; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast on Lake Superior. To-morrow, showers in east, fair in west portion, with cooler in south and west portions.

West Virginia, showers and cooler to-day. To-morrow, fair, warmer.

North Carolina, fair in west, showers, followed by fair in east portion to-day; cooler. To-morrow, fair, warmer in interior; fresh winds, mostly southeast.

North Dakota, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers; cooler in west portion. To-morrow, fair and warmer.

South Dakota, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers and cooler by night in west portion. To-morrow, fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	55	66	68
6 A. M.	55	65	66
9 A. M.	61	63	66
12 M.	68	67	72
4 P. M.	69	72	72
6 P. M.	65	72	72
9 P. M.	63	68	71
12 P. M.	62	67	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¾
Weather Bureau	67½
Corresponding date 1901	62½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 9:30 A. M. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's Coats.

Monday's Great News.

300 OPEN SEAM COVERT AND CHEVIOT JACKETS, lined with heavy satin, suitable for present wear, 6.75

Also a complete assortment of the newest MONTE CARLO COATS in cloth, silk and velour.

LONG COATS, cleverly reproduced from European models of Himalaya cloth, velour, peau de soie, taffeta and melton.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Separate Skirts.

WALKING SKIRTS of melton cloth in solid black, blue, Oxford, 9 gore flare with open seams, hip trimming of pointed cloth straps joining seams, and finished with silk rings and buttons, 6.75

WALKING SKIRTS of fall weight cheviot, nine gore flare kilt and triple yoke effect, all seams finely stitched, 8.75

SHIRT WAIST SKIRTS of fine cheviot, five gore flare and tucked, finished with three folds over hips, 7.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Ostrich Plumes.

OUR SECOND GREAT SALE IS SCHEDULED FOR TO-MORROW.

THESE Feathers are made of the best Ostrich stock obtainable; are a rich, lustrous black; heavy French as well as Amazon curl.

Prices average ⅓ less than you pay elsewhere.

35c., 65c., 95c., $1.25 and up to $4.95.

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Women's and Misses' Stylish Petticoats.

Fall and Winter Weights.

BLACK Mercerized Sateen and Moreen Petticoats are destined to be more in popular favor this year than ever before.

MISSES' PETTICOATS, sateen, umbrella flounce, with ruffle; colors red, blue and black; lengths 30 to 36 inch, 75

MISSES' PETTICOATS, fine quality sateen, umbrella flounce, with wide ruffle; colors are royal blue, red and black, 98

MISSES' PETTICOATS, fine quality mercerized sateen, accordion plaited flounce, ruffle finish, length 30 to 36 inch, 1.39

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, mercerized black sateen, deep accordion plaited flounce, finished with two ruffles, 98

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, fine quality black sateen, umbrella flounce, with two accordion plaited ruffles, extra dust ruffle 1.69

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, fine quality moreen; in colors only, umbrella flounce, with tuck and ruffle, velvet binding, made to sell at 1-3 more, 2.95

(Second Floor, Centre. Take Escalator.)

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

By Order of the Receiver.

Will offer on Monday and Tuesday exceptional values in

Dress Suits,
Walking Suits,
Walking Skirts.

Fancy Tailor-made Suits, consisting of all the latest styles and materials. A number taken from the regular stock and worth from $34.00 to $40.00, At 28.50

Walking Suits, of Camel's Hair, Cheviots, and Mannish materials, in a variety of styles and prices.

Walking Skirts, side and box plaited effect, black, Oxford and gray Melton, At 7.75

Walking Skirt, with habit-back and yoke effect, At 9.75

New Plaited Walking Skirt, mannish plaids, Black and Blue Cheviot Walking Skirt, habit-back, yoke effect; yoke and bottom tailor-stitched, At 11.75

BROADWAY & 12TH STREET.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Outfitting Of Children

Is our sole and only business. We carry the largest and most complete stock of Children's Clothing ever brought together under one roof. This is so widely known, and generally admitted, that no one now even pretends to compete with us in variety of styles and sizes.

We are Specialists in Everything worn by boys and girls of all ages. You always find attractive novelties here that no one else has, simply because they originate with our experts who are continually evolving new and practical ideas.

From Hats to Shoes there is nothing a child can wear that cannot be bought to best advantage here, with the least inconvenience to the buyer, and at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT UNCERTAIN

Opposition to Its Education Bill May Cause its Defeat—Chamberlain's Chances of Becoming Premier—His Son a Favorite With Royalty—Unfavorable Impression Made by the Boers' Manifesto—The Irish Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 27.—As the meeting of Parliament approaches there is increased activity among the opponents of the Education bill, who are holding meetings throughout the country and organizing a league pledged to passive resistance by the refusal to pay rates if the bill is passed.

What course the Government will adopt toward the bill is unknown, but the Government's supporters in Parliament are quaking lest they should be defeated at the next general election because they voted for the bill.

A certain number of the Irish members, who support the Government solidly on this question, are being imprisoned for political offenses, so that it is not impossible that the Government may be defeated if no compromise is reached. Influential Conservative members urgently advise a compromise, while some Conservative Party leaders are secretly striving to get the bill withdrawn.

Malicious cynics say that Mr. Chamberlain would welcome a Government defeat, because Premier Balfour would thereby be discredited, while a way would be open for Mr. Chamberlain to exercise his unrivaled electioneering talents in his own interest. Every year that passes evidently lessens Mr. Chamberlain's chances of obtaining the Premiership, and, if he still cherishes this ambition, the sooner a general election comes the better for him, considering the present state of the Liberal Party.

LIBERALS STILL DISORGANIZED.

People talk of a dissolution next year, which would surprise nobody. In spite of the Liberals' unanimity in opposing the Education bill, no real solidarity exists in the Liberal Party, and, assuming that the Liberals secured a majority, it is doubtful if they could construct a Government capable of lasting any considerable time. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith are still alienated from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and Mr. Morley, so that the Liberal Party, like a house divided against itself, cannot stand.

Taking all things into consideration, an early dissolution might result in a triumph for Mr. Chamberlain, ultimately if not immediately.

Mr. Chamberlain's son Austen, who was recently made Postmaster General, has ingratiated himself with the royal family as a Minister-in-Waiting on the King. He is a young man of ability, though much inferior as a speaker to his father, without whose influence he would not have achieved his present position. It is certain that Princess Victoria found his society agreeable in Scotland, where they cycled together and found that they had many common interests, such as cats, pictures, postal cards, and scenery.

The Princess is very shy and reserved, and her health is far from robust. She is seldom mentioned in the newspapers, having a dislike of publicity. When King Edward was recovering in London this Summer she one day took a morning ride in the park, and on returning, noticing a number of journalists waiting in the palace for the latest bulletin, she inquired who they were. On being informed the Princess laughingly expressed the hope that they would not publish anything about her. Her delicate health, due to nervousness, has necessitated frequent changes of society, scene, and air, which she has found in the homes of friends of good position, but of less exalted rank than royalties usually visit.

Austen Chamberlain's success as a courtier, added to his father's good relations with the King, may have an influence on the destinies of both when the political cards are again shuffled.

THE BOER LEADERS' APPEAL.

Meanwhile the Colonial Secretary's influence has been strengthened, if anything, by the Boer Generals' appeal to the civilized world. The impression made by the appeal here is very unfavorable, and the Continent, judging from the newspapers, is by no means enthusiastic about it. A distinguished and learned German, residing in Holland, has written me in a private letter that he regards the appeal, however hard the word may sound, as begging.

There is only one feeling here, however, as to Henry Phipps's generous contribution to the Boer widows and orphans, which every one applauds.

It is difficult for other nations to understand British feeling on the South African question. The Boers' attitude is here regarded as defiant and menacing, which, after all that Great Britain has lost and suffered in the war, is not the best way of gaining concessions from her. The Boers seem not to show their customary "slimness" in this matter. It is doubtful if their appeal will gain much response, while its tone alienates the sympathy which a large section of the British public would gladly feel now that the war is over.

A well-known journalist who returned here this week after three years in South Africa called on me to-day and said things were settling down very slowly in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The country, he said, was entirely devastated, and many Boers who endeavored to begin work had been obliged to return to the concentration camps to avoid starvation. Replying to my inquiry, he said the peaceful development of events entirely depended on the British administrators sent out, and some of those at present in South Africa did not commend themselves to his judgment.

Although South Africa occupies men's thoughts less than during the war, undoubtedly England will hear more than enough about that country for years to come. The acute stage of the disease is over, but the period of convalescence will be terribly wearisome and anxious.

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

It has often been said that South Africa will be a new Ireland, and, just as if to remind England what that means, old Ireland is giving a performance of her time-honored political drama.

Lord Dudley, the new Lord Lieutenant, has entered Dublin in state, and has been coldly received. The conference between landlords and tenants recently proposed, with a view to the amicable settlement of the land problem, has come to nothing. Coercion and imprisonment for intimidation are the order of the day.

The Nationalists evidently hope to revive the position of affairs which induced Mr. Gladstone to introduce the Home Rule bill. If the parties were more evenly balanced in the House of Commons, as they may be soon, the Irish Party would be able to make and unmake Governments automatically by transferring their votes bodily to whichever side was in opposition. They hope by this means to secure the introduction of a new Home Rule bill.

Their rôle is that of the importunate widow, but whether John Bull will consent to play the part of the unjust Judge remains to be seen.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The campaigns for and against the Education bill continue to be pushed. The country is split into bitterly opposing camps, which flood the papers with speeches and letters as virulent and verbose as ever delivered or written in connection with the South African war. American educational methods are now beginning to figure largely in the controversy. The London Times to-day prints a lengthy letter in which the writer endeavors to prove that the opponents of the bill, who had quoted American common schools as successful examples of non-religious or non-sectarian education, were incorrect. The writer declares that much trouble exists in America over these points, and says:

"The Non-conformists here are doing their best to prepare similar trouble for us, and it is most important that we should all know what hindrances are created to the study of the Bible by the prevalence in the United States of that un-Christian belief, which the Non-conformists are trying to induce this country to adopt, that it is right to compel parents to send their children to school, but wrong to let any child receive there any religious instruction which his parents like him to receive, but which other parents would not like their child to receive."

The writer quotes approvingly the action of the Chicago Woman's Educational Union in this respect, and concludes:

"The fact that in the United States, which has intrusted elementary education mainly to undenominational schools, it has been found necessary to obtain the approval of Jews and even agnostics for subjects of religious lessons to Christian children, and the approval of Christians for subjects of lessons to Jewish children, should lead all English lovers of religious freedom to resolve that our denominational schools shall be maintained."

Affairs in Ireland are attracting serious English attention, which is not characterized by the political rancor which usually accompanies all Irish questions. The refusal of the leading landlords to attend Capt. Shawe-Taylor's projected land conference has caused keen regret on the part of many Government supporters, though others believe nothing would have eventuated. The olive leaf having been rejected, affairs are now perhaps more hopeless than ever. The Nationalists continue their anti-Government campaign, while the Government retaliates by enforcing the Crimes act, until it seems almost probable that half of John Redmond's party will be in jail before Christmas.

In a pessimistic editorial dealing with the Earl of Dudley's entrance into Dublin as Lord Lieutenant, Thursday, The London Times somewhat sadly admits that perhaps it would be better for the country if the Lord Lieutenancy were abolished and that Ireland were governed on the same lines as Scotland. This change of heart is not more remarkable than the bitterness toward the Cabinet's policy evinced by many of the leading Irish landlords, who, for opposite reasons, are now often as unpleasant thorns in the Government's side as the Nationalists themselves.

Some improvement in business and social conditions is expected to ensue from the fact that the Earl of Dudley is not in the Cabinet, and that hence he cannot be held responsible for the political actions of the English authorities. Many of those financially interested in the country, and yet not particularly allied to either party, are still endeavoring to promote a land conference, but with slim prospects of success.

OXFORD'S SQUALID ROOMS.

American Mother's Protest in The London Times Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—An American woman who has a son at Oxford University has stirred up a hornet's nest by writing to The London Times complaining of the filth and discomfort of his college rooms.

"Ought I," she writes, "subject the lad, after four years' student life at Harvard, in rooms hung with fresh, yet inexpensive, paper, carpeted with soft-toned rugs and furnished with perfect simplicity, but with a regard for comfort and cleanliness, to the squalor of such rooms as I was shown? Is it necessary in order to turn out the polished, well-groomed, refined Englishman, whom we admire so much in America, to subject a youth to half-painted floors, ragged carpets, shabby furniture, shockingly greasy cushions, untidy wall paper, dirty mattresses and blankets, and to extraordinary discomfort? Is it not in spite of these that they have become the finest gentlemen in the world? I do not believe in the discipline of dirt. Discomfort and rigid simplicity are no doubt salutary. Of these I do not complain. But I do hesitate in my admiration of the great university that countenances unnecessary disregard of cleanliness.

"American Mother."

This protest, according to The Daily Mail, has aroused the indignation of Oxford men past and present. Franklin Richards, until lately Senior Tutor at Trinity College, said American Mother's letter was a "gross misstatement." He added that the condition of a man's rooms depended on himself. Such rooms as she described, he asserted, did not exist.

Mostyn Piggott, another well-known Oxford authority, said the letter was "utter nonsense," and that judging from "American Mother's" description of the Harvard rooms he thought those of Oxford were infinitely more comfortable.

Other comments of a similar nature are published.

THE TOBACCO WAR ENDED

Amalgamation of American and British Interests Effected.

British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, the Title of the New Corporation—How the Trade is Divided.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The tobacco war has been ended by the amalgamation of the American and British interests. An official statement covering the details and subscribed by the officers of both concerns was given out this afternoon.

The text of the official statement is as follows:

"The business of Ogden's, Limited, has been transferred to the Imperial Tobacco Company, and the export business of the Imperial, Ogden's, and the American Tobacco Company and its allies have been amalgamated, and a joint company is in course of formation under the name of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited. The result is that the Imperial Company will, as agreed between the hitherto competing parties, be left in possession of the trade of the United Kingdom, while the American Company is not to be disturbed in the United States or Cuba, and the British-American Company will compete for the trade of the other parts of the world. The Imperial Company will pay for the good will of Ogden's business in ordinary shares ranking with the similar shares of the original vendors behind the 5½ per cent. preference shares of that company, and will pay for the tangible assets of Ogden's in cash.

"J. B. Duke, R. H. Walters, and Thomas Ogden will be elected to seats in the Imperial Board, and the first Directors of the British-American Company will consist of Sir William Henry Wills, J. B. Duke, J. B. Cobb, H. H. Wills, W. R. Harris, C. E. Lambert, W. W. Fuller, W. G. Player, C. C. Dula, Hugo von R. Cunliffe Owen, Percival S. Hill, Thomas Gracey, W. B. Ogden, Thomas Ogden, R. H. Walters, P. R. Walters, Percy Ogden, and Harold Roberts.

"The transfer of Ogden's English business will take effect Sept. 30, and from that day it will be in the hands of the Imperial Company.

"It is believed this combination is the first attempt to unite any great international industry, and its progress will be watched with interest everywhere. It may mark a new development in the direction of British and American interests joining hands, instead of competing against each other in the sphere of commerce."

Referring to the termination of the conflict an official of the American Company said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"It is the first combination, to my mind, on right lines, and one that assures real unity of interests, where powerful American and English concerns go out hand in hand to seek the trade of the rest of the world. It has been a difficult matter, requiring the most careful consideration. The negotiations have been proceeding since Aug. 19. It was a subject which could not be discussed in the press while they were in progress, but, now that they are concluded, we decided to issue an authoritative statement to head off garbled accounts. Personally, I think the lines on which this combination is formed are destined to affect the larger field of general Anglo-American commercial relations.

"We are decidedly pleased at the outcome of the negotiations. Not only are we pleased at the good business deal, out of which we made several millions, but we are pleased because the combination means a real amalgamation of interests, instead of buying off an opposition at a price which appears to the opponent to be a profitable figure. Such a real working combination of American and English interests as has just been effected will in any line of business unquestionably dominate the trade of the world.

"Regarding the details, you can say that the capital of the British-American Company will be $30,000,000. Mr. Duke will be President. While it is convenient to register it as an English company and have its headquarters in London, we have named twelve Directors and the Imperial Company's interests have named six. Their respective financial interests are two-thirds American and one-third English. There is nothing to prevent transferring the headquarters to America if it ever proves more convenient to operate there. But at present the business can be best carried on in London.

"We have named three Directors for the board of the Imperial Company, which will hereafter confine itself to the United Kingdom, while the British-American Company goes in for the world trade, outside of the United States, Cuba, and the United Kingdom. The Cuban provision insures for Americans the cigar business of the island, of which we now control 80 per cent. The Imperial Company throws into the new company its colonial business. So, with our trade outside the United States, the British-American Company starts with a ready-made annual business of 4,000,000,000 cigarettes alone.

"Regarding the Imperial Company's factories in the United States, concerning which considerable matter has been printed in England, they are merely leaf factories and will be operated for that purpose."

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS.

"Secret and Confidential" Not Likely to Have a Long Run—J. M. Barrie's New Play—Nance O'Neil's Failure—Beerbohm Tree's New Play Awaited—Great Success of the "Toreador"—Americans Monopolize the Music Halls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 27.—"Secret and Confidential," though an interesting play, is not likely to have a long run, and steps have already been taken to supply its successor at the Comedy Theatre. It is to be a light, amusing piece by Cosmo Hamilton.

J. M. Barrie's forthcoming piece is entirely modern, the action taking place between 1898 and 1902. The story is largely concerned with Mayfair life.

Next Christmas a new play for children by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will be produced in London. There are only four parts for adults, the remainder being designed for young folks.

Nance O'Neil's failure to capture London is regretted. Her performance of Queen Elizabeth was by far the best thing she did. She was too ambitious in attempting to compete with the foremost actresses of the day, and her company was inferior to the requirements of fastidious playgoers.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The theatrical season here is in full swing. Beerbohm Tree's production of "The Eternal City," Oct. 2, is eagerly expected. The only other first performance announced is that of "Sporting Simpson," at the Royalty, Oct. 4.

In consequence of the disastrous finale of Nance O'Neil's season at the Adelphi, William Greet will produce "Captain Kettle" there at an earlier date.

Bert Coote's "The Fatal Wedding" is running strongly at the Princess's and an extension of the lease of that house has been obtained.

Olga Nethersole, with "Sapho," is touring the provinces.

"Ben" Greet and company will sail with his "Every Man" production next week.

The music halls seem to be monopolized by American artists. Elfie Fay, Fanny Fields, and R. G. Knowles are proving popular.

"The Toreador" has been so well received at the Gaiety Theatre that a dividend of 20 per cent. has been declared.

The English opera season conducted by the Moody-Manners Opera Company at Covent Garden, which closes to-night unexpectedly, proved a complete success. The originators of the experiment quite looked forward to a financial failure, but the public attended in much larger numbers than antipicated. Manager Manners has engaged the principals for another season in 1903.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT SAILS.

Lord Pauncefote's Successor Pleased at Returning to the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—"It is just like going home," said Sir Michael Herbert prior to sailing for New York to-day on the Cunard Line steamer Campania. The new Ambassador to the United States, who is accompanied by Lady Herbert, is eagerly anticipating his return to America. He expects to stay a couple of days in New York and then go to Washington.

"It always seems to me," continued the Ambassador, "that Washington is the only post in the British diplomatic service where one feels thoroughly at home. Of course our common language has a great deal to do with this, but there is something even more than that. Then, of course, I have always been very fond of America and Americans. In fact, if I were not it would be rather surprising. I am looking forward hopefully to maintaining those friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain which have now come to be regarded as normal. Sometimes, of course, the interests of the two countries differ. But, on the whole, there really seems to be a genuine understanding. Of course I am first of all an Englishman, or I should not be an Ambassador. But if I am not living in my own country I would rather live in America."

The Ambassador evinced keen interest in the progress of the Roumanian negotiations.

"It is rather a new departure for the United States, is it not?" he asked. "We are backing it up. Yes, I have heard that Germany has disassociated itself from Secretary Hay's suggestion, but I understand Great Britain is going to keep on backing it up."

The Campania, in addition to Ambassador Herbert and Lady Herbert, has among her passengers Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General at New York; Major Flood Page, Managing Director of the Marconi Company, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell Morgan.

Lady Henry Somerset is a passenger on board the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minneapolis, which sailed from London to-day for New York.

SIAMESE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Busy Making Preparations to Leave Europe for America.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Crown Prince of Siam, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, is making preparations to leave Europe Oct. 3 on his return home after a long absence. He is spending his last few days in London with his brothers, and a series of farewell receptions and dinners keep him busy. Regarding his American trip the Crown Prince said:

"Oh, I could not go home without visiting your great country. An educational tour such as mine has been would certainly be incomplete unless I saw America. I am looking forward to it immensely. I expect to spend about a month in the United States, sailing for home by way of San Francisco. I have not the slightest idea of my itinerary. That is all in the hands of the Siamese Minister at Washington, whom I expect to see on my arrival at New York. It is so much more fun not knowing exactly where you are going."

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 27.—Arrivals at Claridge's Hotel this week include:

Mrs. E. L. Bayles.
W. C. Whitney.
Mrs. T. Hastings.
H. R. Bishop.
Dr. J. P. Oliver.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Whittlesey.
James Henry Smith.
T. Suffern Taller.

At the Savoy are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldmann.
Emil L. Boas.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Herzog.
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Fish.
B. F. Evans.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Macy.
George Wilder.
U. M. Smith.
Dr. E. M. Moore.

FRENCH PRINCE UNWELCOME.

Probable Reason Why Duke of Orleans Sells His English Mansion.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Duke of Orleans's splendid river mansion, York House, Twickenham, is advertised for sale. His nominal reason for disposing of the property is that the encroachments of new buildings have destroyed its privacy as a dwelling place. It is rumored, however, that while King Edward "reopened the doors of England" to the Duke of Orleans, the latter does not find his welcome particularly cordial and will only visit England occasionally.

In the days of the Count of Paris, father of the Duke, York House was kept up in regal style. Among its many associations is that of being the birthplace of the present Queen of Portugal and of the Duke of Orleans himself.

THE ERUPTION OF STROMBOLI.

Huge Boulders Hurled Several Miles Into the Sea—Many Corpses Recovered.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Rome, after confirming the reports that Stromboli has been in full eruption for some time past, says:

"The night scene was grand, but terrifying. Lava streamed down the mountain sides seaward, while huge boulders were hurled from the crater to a great height, falling into the sea fully two and a half miles from the shore.

"The Director of the observatory at Mount Etna says there has been no earthquake in Sicily, but that probably there has been a submarine eruption between Stromboli and Sicily.

"One hundred and fifty corpses have been recovered at Modica. Hundreds of victims were drowned in the open country."

PARIS, Sept. 27.—M. Lemaire, Governor of the Island of Martinique, cabled to-day to the French Colonial Office that the Mont Pelée volcano is now quiet and that the inhabitants are recovering from their panic.

It was decided to clear the northern portion of the island of all the inhabitants, and the residents of the villages thus abandoned are now crowded into Fort de France. They will be settled at points in the centre and south of the island, in such a manner that the vanished communes will reappear in their integrity and with the same inhabitants, who will have the same municipal rights as they enjoyed in their former homes.

The Minister of the Colonies, M. Doumergue, is also arranging for the transportation of those without homes to French Guiana and the Island of Guadeloupe.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Salina Cruz states that Tuesday no less than seventy-five shocks of earthquake were felt.

CATHOLIC PRELATE'S PLAN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Congresses continue to be held on various subjects, the two most interesting such meetings this week being that of the Congregationalists at Glasgow and that of the Roman Catholics at Newport, Monmouthshire.

At the latter the Right Rev. J. C. Hedley, Bishop of the diocese, devoted his Presidential address to a discussion of the immense influence of the modern press and the best way of counteracting its hostile tendencies. He said it was acknowledged from the Pope downward that the only way to neutralize these influences was to work a rival press, since it was quite impossible to capture the existing press. The difficulty was as to the means of giving a rival press, moral and religious, anything like the ubiquity of the general press.

Undoubtedly, said the Bishop, Oxford and Cambridge converts had done the most effective work in Catholic literature in the last fifty years. This he attributed to the fact that the converts had learned the language of the great world, had mixed with men who knew what excellence was, and had been taught to use their English tongue.

In order that the full power of the Catholic body might be exerted on the secular press by means of a rival press, the Bishop said he would like to see "a great company with a large capital guided by men of determined, business-like views and with fastidious ideals, and the zealous co-operation of Catholics of position and possessed of literary attainments throughout the country."

Roman Catholicism is not making much progress in England, in spite of the great efforts of the Church.

AMERICANS IN FRENCH SOCIETY

Charles M. Schwab Better—Dinner-Dance Given at the Hotel Ritz by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver—Mrs. Potter Palmer Living in Retirement—Automobile Trips.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Charles M. Schwab is reported as better from Aix, where he has been stopping. His brother-in-law, Dr. Ward, has left on a ten days' tour through Italy, to visit the principal industrial centres of that country.

A smart dinner was given this week at the Hotel Ritz by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver. Among their guests were the Duc de Richelieu, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenfeld, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bischoff, Mrs. Pearse, H. K. Thaw, Mrs. Leroy, Mr. Zadocks, Dr. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minzesheimer, E. C. Jones, Mr. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown. The table was decorated with white chrysanthemums and smilax. The dinner was followed by a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dudley and Mr. and Mrs. E. Elliott have left the Hotel Ritz for Cherbourg and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache have gone to London.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is still at the Hotel Ritz, but, being in deep mourning, she goes nowhere and sees no one. She proposes to remain very quietly in Paris for a few days before going home, after two months at Carlsbad.

Gen. and Mrs. James Martin Ashton are sailing on the Philadelphia from Cherbourg.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wanamaker have gone to London and are at the Carlton.

G. Morris Torrance has left for the United States. He has been traveling with Dr., Mrs., and Miss Gatchell, who have passed the Summer at Aix, and who will sail on the St. Louis on Oct. 11.

Mrs. Bradley Campbell has returned from Wiesbaden.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell have returned from Switzerland to their apartment on the Avenue Marceau.

Mrs. Florence Fox has returned from Aix and resumed her Friday afternoon receptions.

Judge Leventritt and family of New York have gone to London.

James F. McKinley, Major Gen. Young, United States Army, and Major D. C. Phillips of Washington are here.

Miss Truffert of San Francisco has returned here.

Gen. and Mrs. Lucius Warren have arrived from St. Moritz.

Mrs. S. S. McClure and her daughter are about to sail for New York. They were present on Thursday at a reception to Louis Acton Knight, the artist.

Miss Mary Daly of Butte, Mon., is at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

The Marchioness of Dufferin (née Davis) has been dining at the Hotel Ritz.

Charles T. Barney of New York has left with his family on an automobile trip through Touraine.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley of New York have left for England, taking with them a new sixteen horse-power Panhard automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rode, from New York, left here yesterday for London, and will sail on Oct. 4 for New York on the St. Paul.

Charles J. Glidden of Lowell, Mass., has arrived here, after a trip of 5,000 miles on a sixteen horse-power Napier automobile through Europe.

COMTE DE CASTELLANE BUYS THE CHATEAU DE GRIGNAN.

Historic Home of Mme. de Sevigne Sold, with Its Famous Paintings and Interesting Relics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Comte Boni de Castellane, who, with the Comtesse Boni de Castellane, is still at Biarritz, has just purchased the historic Château de Grignan from the family of Adhémar de Monteil.

The château was formerly the home of Mme. de Sevigné, and contains her portrait, as well as numerous valuable pictures attributed to Argillière, Boucher, and others, and priceless curtains of Venetian point place.

It was announced in a dispatch from London, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES two days ago, that the Château de Grignan was to be sold by auction. Apparently Comte Boni de Castellane has since then made an offer for the property which has been accepted by the owners, and which will prevent the proposed sale from being held.

The château is situated seventeen miles southeast of Montélimar. That town takes its name, which was originally Monteil d'Adhémar, from the powerful family of Provençal nobles with which Mme. de Sevigné became connected, her only daughter having married the head of the house, François d'Adhémar, Comte de Grignan, in 1669. The family had held possession at Montélimar since the days of Charlemagne, and from it many of the old noblesse now residing in the province trace their lineage.

The castle was originally a most stately pile, "un château vraiment royal," as Mme. de Sévigné called it. It is situated on a commanding height, and is fronted with a terrace raised partly on a rock and party on masonary 100 feet high. The view from the castle is a magnificent one.

The building, like so many others in France, was burned in 1792 by a band of revolutionists composed of peasants from Orange and other neighboring towns, but was not entirely destroyed, and recently it was restored. The bedchamber and boudoir of Mme. de Sévigné are still pointed out.

What was originally the Salle du Roi has been transformed into a picture gallery, which contains an interesting series of memorials of Mme. de Sevigné and her family, though the collection is not so extensive as the Sevigné relics in the Musée Carnavalet, Paris.

It was at Grignan in 1697 that Mme. de Sevigné died at the age of seventy, and she is buried in the church there. A black stone in the pavement marks the entrance to the vault, which was saved from desecration at the hands of the revolutionary pillagers by a servant of the d'Adhémar family, who removed the stone, so as to conceal the position of the vault.

A bronze statue of Mme. de Sevigné has been erected in the Place of the village of Grignan.

NEWS NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—About Nov. 1 the longest submarine telephone line in the world will be opened between England and Belgium. The principal part of the cable has already been laid, terminating on the English side in St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, and on the Belgian side in the little harbor of La Panne. It now only remains to make shore connections. The length of the cable is sixty-three miles; it is on the double circuit plan, and cost about $5,000,000, while its complete installation will take nearly twice as much.

The entire enterprise was conceived and has been carried through by the General Post Office of London. Its distinct advantage over other lines between the Continent and England is that, through the Anglo-Belgian communication, telephone subscribers all over Belgium will be able to speak from their homes with subscribers in any part of England. The expense of maintaining the new line will be equally borne by the Governments of England and Belgium.

Although on the surface this Anglo-Belgian enterprise appears to have no political significance, still, it should not be forgotten that the status quo of Belgium is guaranteed by Great Britain, who regards the "low country" in question as a sort of buffer state separating her from Germany and Russia. At any rate, the line will be in perfect accord with the present attempt of the British Government, working in sympathy with certain East England industrial interests, to have Dover regain something of her old-time importance as a commercial centre.

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TRIBULATIONS OF DR. COMBES'S MINISTRY.

The uproar which has been produced among Continental newspapers by the remarks of M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, is causing "the Cabinet of Country Doctors" considerable uneasiness. Foreign comment has been taken up by the Opposition press here and turned into a weapon of considerable keenness. Both Dr. Combes and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, have been obliged to announce publicly that no one besides themselves had any authority to speak in regard to the foreign policy of the Government.

By a singular coincidence, on the very day on which M. Pelletan spoke of the necessity of fortifying Corsica against possible aggression from Italy, the Count of Turin was sending a telegram of sympathy to the French Government on account of the new victims of Mont Pelée. This was unfortunate, but when a few days later M. Pelletan declared, in speaking of the necessity of fortifying Bizerta, that England and not Italy was to be feared, the situation became so complicated that had the Chambers been in session the alternative would have been the fall of the Ministry or the instant withdrawal of M. Pelletan followed by the imprecations of his colleagues.

And now the man who has gained the ephitet of the "enfant terrible" of the Combes administration has acted in superb disregard of his recent bellicose utterances. He had outlined an extraordinary scheme to turn the Mediterranean into a French lake. Now, by a few pen strokes, he stops the building of three battleships, half a dozen cruisers, and a flotilla of submarines, besides cutting in half the yearly stipend for the work on the Biserta fortifications. What is the explanation?

Camille Pelletan is a humorist of the type rarely found in European Chancelleries. His chief weapon of wit is irony, and like many experts in the use of that weapon, he often overshoots his mark. When he accepted the naval portfolio he said to a friend, "I have one regret in placing my invaluable ability at the service of the State. I shall no longer be in the Opposition." Nevertheless, he determined to have some fun. He has had it. But the experience has nearly brought about a Cabinet crisis.

About a year ago, while unveiling a statue erected to the fame of a French celebrity, he deplored the fact that money should be spent in such a way, for two reasons: First, that the art thus made possible of expression was very poor, and, second, that the statues, for this very reason, would prove too attractive to the Germans when they visited France again. "If Frenchmen," he concluded solemnly, "must buy these things, let them be less extravagant; let them save something to buy shot and shell with, so at least we may not give our superb modern sculptures to the Germans for nothing."

It is needless to say that this kind of humor is not appreciated in France.

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AMERICANS SHOULD HAVE PASSPORTS.

American tourists who are contemplating visiting any Continental country, with the exception of France, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, and Italy, should take pains to secure passports before coming, or they may be subjected to endless annoyances and, in certain circumstances, absolute peril. In the case of naturalized citizens of the United States, passports may now be regarded as absolutely necessary, particularly if the German-American or Russian-American wishes to visit his native country. All Americans should secure passports before venturing into the Balkans or the Levant.

Representatives of the powers in Southeastern Europe have recently sent warnings to their Governments concerning the constantly increasing unsettled state of affairs in those regions and the necessity for foreigners to carry with them the most formal and official means of identification. A note issued by the British Foreign Office concerning British subjects en voyage says that their passports, "if intended to be used for the purpose of a journey through Servia into Turkey or Roumania, should bear the visé of a Turkish or Roumanian Consular Officer, as the case may be. His Majesty's Secretary of State desires also to call attention to the advisability of British subjects traveling abroad providing themselves with passports to facilitate their identification, even in countries where the production of a passport is not actually necessary."

This advice given to Englishmen, who are curiously finical in regard to passports, is needed much more by Americans, who are notoriously careless or daring in such matters.

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M. PAUL DEROULEDE.

M. Déroulède, the Nationalist proscript, who, it will be recalled, is obliged to regard France from afar, has lately been acting in a manner calculated to cause grave concern among his friends.

M. Déroulède owes his exile to the fact that on the day of President Faure's funeral, three years ago last Spring, he attempted to cause the army to revolt. What is one's surprise, therefore, in hearing him denounce in another the very rule of action which he himself has advocated!

The ex-President of the League of Patriots has taken the Echo de Paris into his confidence, and declares that the action of Lieut. Col. de St. Rémy in refusing to obey his superior officer and close a convent school is most questionable. Moreover, this refusal, taken in connection with the light sentence given the deliquent, has, he thinks, dealt a severe blow to the spirit of military discipline.

This statement is paradoxical, but true. M. Déroulède proceeds to explain it all. He never preached disregard of discipline to the French Army. What he proposed, on the day of the Faure funeral, was a general revolt, and he could only repeat that "the future is for the first resolute Republican who will put his hand into the hand of the first patriotic General."

In the meantime, Lieut. Col. St. Rémy has decided to protest to the Council of State against his sentence. If he succeeds there is a possibility that Gen. André may have the verdict annulled on the ground that it was entirely inadequate to the offense committed. In which case, de St. Rémy, who is not yet tired of repeating that that he is "a Christian first and a soldier afterward," may find himself more of a martyr to his peculiar code of military discipline than he ever dreamed of becoming.

THE OBSERVER.

THE D'ARAMON-BELL WEDDING.

Brilliant Social Function at the Church of St. Honore d'Eylau, Paris, Attended by Paris-American Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The marriage of Miss Rita Bell to Comte Paul d'Aramon, at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, on Thursday, was a notable social function, which would have been an even more brilliant event if the season had been more advanced. At the reception given by Mrs. Bell after the ceremony at her apartment, on the Avenue Henri Martin, many of the most distinguished families in France were represented. The d'Aramons belong to the best French aristocracy.

The presents were very much admired, particularly a magnificent pearl necklace with a big black pearl pendant, given by Mrs. Bell, who also gave her daughter a diamond ring, a diamond corsage ornament, a diamond and ruby brooch, a fur mantle, and a Louis XVI. drawing room suite. The bride's brother gave a magnificent sapphire brooch.

No gift from James Gordon Bennett to his niece was included among the presents exhibited, and Mr. Bennett himself was absent from the wedding ceremony. There is reported to be a coolness between him and his sister.

Among the Americans present at the reception were Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France; Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Frank Koster, Kendal Shaw, and Mrs. Austin Lee.

MUSICAL NEWS FROM BERLIN

Maurice Grau Engages the Tenor Gerhauser—Max Schilling's "Der Pfeiffertag" Favorably Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Maurice Grau is here, and informs me that he has engaged the noted tenor Gerhauser. He also has several other tenors in view.

Mr. Grau will give few new operas next season in New York, where works by Verdi and Mozart will be heard often. He has arranged, however, for the presentation of d'Albert's little opera "Die Abreise," which Mr. Grau heard last night.

Max Schilling's "Der Pfeiffertag," produced at the Royal Opera, has won favorable criticism, but Mr. Grau is unwilling to produce the opera in New York, as he says the music is too heavy for a comedy.

Geraldine Harrar of the Royal Opera will sing at a concert for the benefit of the American Church here in November.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Max Schilling's new burlesque opera, "Der Pfeiffertag," is much talked of, as it has singular merits in parts. But the most general opinion is that it is not a permanent creation, though it will continue to hold a place in the repertory of the Berlin Royal Opera. Schilling's first opera, "Ingwelde," was not liked by Emperor William when first presented here several years ago. It disappeared, and the opera management is praised for disregarding the royal taste and giving Schilling another hearing.

Mrs. Webster Powell of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Eugenia Pirani sail on Tuesday for a tour of the United States with Pirani's compositions, after having toured Europe for a twelvemonth.

Van Weyk, the Milwaukee baritone, sails to-day to fill concert engagements in the United States.

LEOPOLD'S INSANE DAUGHTER.

Physicians Say Princess Louise Is Incurable—She Knows Nothing of Former Events.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Princess Louise of Coburg, the insane daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, who is now in a sanitarium near Dresden, when informed of the death of her mother merely nodded her head. According to the statements of her physicians, the Princess knows nothing of former events and is in an altogether apathetic condition.

Formerly the Princess displayed extravagance in dress. Now the only things that interest her are flowers, of which she has a great quantity in her rooms.

The doctors say the Princess is incurable. Her sister, the Countess Lonyay, expects to visit her soon.

MEISSNER, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

Many of His Paintings of Sheep Are in This Country, but His Popularity Here Has Waned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Ernst Adolf Meissner, the animal painter, died this week at Munich.

Most of his paintings of sheep are in America.

When German paintings found a better market in the United States than they do at present the landscapes with cattle by Meissner of Munich had no little vogue. He is almost a stranger, now that the Düsseldorf painters and the Munich painters in turn have been put in the shade by French, Scandinavian, and American works. Meissner was a conscientious painter, who gave great attention to details, but never rose to more than academical eminence either as landscapist or animal painter.

Born at Dresden in 1837, he studied at the Royal Academy of his native city under the landscapist Karl Robert Kummer, or "Sorrow," a name which was the cause of perpetual puns at the expense of his pupils. He passed some years in Switzerland, and later went to Rome, whence he returned to Germany, but instead of repairing to Dresden he settled in Munich, that city being then, as it is today, the most favored art centre in the empire.

Meissner's "Cattle Returning from Pasture in Winter," at the Dresden Museum and his "Transportation of Cattle" in the gallery of the late King Albert of Saxony are reckoned among his show pieces. Among the more popular things are "The Schiffmühle on the Elbe Near Dresden" and "Tour on the Kochelsee." The Vienna Academy has his "Panic-stricken Herd of Sheep." In his pictures of sheep he has often been compared to Verboeckhoven (1790-1881,) but his method of painting was less enamel-like than that of the Belgian. Of Meissner it may be said that he never rose above the point of being the pupil of his master, Kummer.

PRINCE HENRY'S DESIRE.

Anxious to Visit the United States Quietly and Have Some Hunting.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Commander William H. Beehler, the retiring United States Naval Attaché, visited Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia on board the battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. at Kiel yesterday. The Prince is anxious to see the United States quietly, especially the Far Western States, where he could have some hunting. Besides, he regrets that he really did not have the opportunity to study the conditions in the United States and meet men in a quiet, personal way and thereby obtain an insight into the habits and thoughts of the people, which was quite impossible in the rush of enjoyment during his short trip to America.

Commander Beehler leaves Berlin Monday and sails for the United States on the North German Lloyd steamer Frankfurt Thursday. Prince Henry wanted Commander Beehler and his wife and Commander Beehler's successor, Lieut. Commander Templin N. Potts, and Mrs. Potts to visit the Princess and himself, but the royal children's measles precluded it.

MR. WHITE'S RETIREMENT.

Regret in All Circles in Berlin—He Will Urge Government Ownership of Legations.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The officials of the Foreign Office say that Charlemagne Tower's appointment as Ambassador to Germany is regarded with special satisfaction, since an excellent reputation precedes him. Very great regret is expressed at the Foreign Office and in all circles over Mr. White's retirement. The anteroom of the Embassy was filled this morning with callers expressing regret at his departure.

Mr. White intended to accept Yale's request to represent it at the Bodleian Library Centennial, early in October, but he cabled a declination to-day, on account of the pressure of settling up business here.

Berlin will be a welcome change for Mr. Tower, who, it is understood, is tired of the dreary splendor of the St. Petersburg Court, at whose enormous functions sometimes 3,000 persons sit down to supper, and only military men, civil officials, and diplomats appear. In Berlin, artists, literary men and university profesors share the life of the Court and give it the variety and interest that are lacking at St. Petersburg and Vienna. The American colony at St. Petersburg consists of forty persons, including women and children, while several hundred Americans are permanent residents in Berlin.

When Mr. White returns to the United States he designs to bring to the attention of the Government the old question of its owning houses for Ambasadors and Ministers. Suitable legations cannot be obtained offhand by a newcomer, and the rent is usually quite as much as the Ambassador's salary. Bayard Taylor, who died here, was ruined financially by the expenses necessary to maintain his position as Minister. Gen. Noyes, formerly United States Minister at Paris, left his family scarcely anything, because of the strain of keeping up appearances. Mr. White's view is that the present salaries need not be increased if the Government provides permanent embassies and a carriage allowance. Such arrangements, of course, would not permit of the splendid style of living maintained at European capitals by Ambassadors of the first-class powers. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, besides a beautiful house and stable allowances, spends considerable more than his salary, which is $45,000.

WARNS PRUSSIAN POLES.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Author, Advises Them Against Permitting German Hatred to Influence Them.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, advises the Prussian Poles not to allow themselves to be driven into extreme acts or words through the anti-Polish agitation. He has addressed the following appeal to the Polish people:

"At present, glowing hatred of the Poles, their traditions, language, and ideals, is spreading in Germany. The movement has one good effect, namely, it renders our Germanization impossible. The Germanism which is thrust upon us through force and hatred will nevermore pass into Polish blood. It is at best but varnish, which can be immediately removed.

"The real danger for the Polish people is hatred against Germanism. Hatred begets hatred, and here begins the task of every decent, intelligent newspaper. Protect the Polish popular mind from hatred, in order not to be poisoned like the Prussians. Protect them morally and politically. Remember that only God knows what evolutions are impending for the Prussian kingdom, which with all its power may only be a transient, political phenomenon. Whatever great changes may come, you must always live with the Germans in the eastern provinces. Remember that hatred is a fever. Whoever does not want to die of fever must overcome it.

"One must be bereft of all political or historical perception not to see that the treatment you are receiving from your enemies not only lacks dignity, but the equipoise and intelligence which characterize actions as reasonable. Intelligent Germans see this. You, too, must feel that logic is lacking in the measures applied against you, and that the authorities themselves are not clear regarding the success of those measures, and are tormenting you even against your own advantage. Hold fast to your Polonism. Let no power on earth tear it from you. But avoid hatred of the present Government's policy. It is merely a congestion of the Prussian head, causing temporary dizziness."

RESENTS GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—An iron foundry at Hagen, Westphalia, recently received a request from a Birmingham firm for cast iron samples. The prices quoted by the German firm were found acceptable, but the English concern wrote stating that the order would not be given owing to the unfriendly tone of the German press to Great Britain, even after the conclusion of peace in South Africa.

MEETING OF THE PHILATELISTS IN VIENNA.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The second annual Philatelist Congress is being held here. Some of the prices offered for rarities are enormous, as, for instance, 15,000 to 20,000 kronen for an 1847 Mauritius stamp; 20,000 to 25,000 for an 1852 Hawaii. For the former Moldau principality, the so-called ox-head stamps, 1858, are valued from 350 to 6,000 kronen, 15,000 being offered for the four unused ox-head stamps.

The Austrian cinnamon newspaper stamp of 1856 rates at 700 to 800 kronen, and the franco envelopes for Lombard-Venetia at 1,000. The imitations of the ox-head stamps are excellent, and these forgeries could easily be mistagen for originals.

The delegates to the Congress were received by the Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, who has ordered the fine Post Office collection in the rotunda to be opened to visitors, free of expense, during the sitting of the congress.

JUDICIAL ERRORS IN ITALY.

Scheme of a Bill to Indemnify Victims of False Testimony and Unjust Sentences.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 18.—A new criminal bill is about to be discussed in Italy, and it is thought in Rome that it will be passed. It proposes to concede to those found to have been unjustly condemned to prison an indemnity, to be decided upon by the courts.

If the person has been imprisoned through a real judicial error the indemnity will in some way correspond to the financial loss which he and his family have sustained; while, if he has been condemned through the bad faith of a third person, through false testimony, (for which, of course, the court which condemned him is not responsible,) the indemnity will be less, but at least he will have the wherewithal to begin life anew.

It has been proposed to indemnify those living when the law passes who have already been released from unmerited condemnations, or the families of those who have died while undergoing unjust sentences.

THE CYCLONE IN SICILY IS STILL RAGING

Hundreds of Bodies of the Dead Have Been Recovered.

Churches at Modica Are Filled with Dead and the Cemeteries Are Wastes of Mud—Rains Have Aggravated the Disaster.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Advices received this evening from Sicily show that the tempest that worked such damage in that island is still raging. Details of the storm multiply the number of deaths. On the east coast 370 bodies have been recovered and the sea continues to give up corpses which were swept down by the torrents from the interior. It is estimated that 500 bodies have already been recovered.

Three hundred lives were lost at Modica. The churches there are filled with dead and the cemeteries are wastes of mud, rendering the interment of the bodies of the victims impossible. Salvage operations continue, troops and peasants working without intermission.

At Sortino (sixteen miles from Syracuse) the cyclone continued fifteen hours. The rains which have followed the cyclone have aggravated the disaster in the country, sweeping down bridges and interrupting railway traffic.

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 27.—The whole country about Mount Etna has suffered greatly. Mount Etna is sending up a thick column of steam from the vicinity of the scene of the eruption of 1892.

Two fresh craters have opened on Stromboli since Sept. 14.

TWENTY KILLED IN WRECK.

An Express Train Leaves the Rails in France—Fifty Persons Injured.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Twenty persons have been killed and fifty have been injured as the result of an accident to an express train running from Lille to Paris. The train left the rails while crossing the switch at Arleux, where it did not stop, and while going at great speed.

The locomotive and tender were upset and the carriages were piled up and smashed to pieces. The work of extricating the victims was difficult, but the uninjured passengers seconded the efforts of the railroad officials. The bodies of sixteen men, two women, and two girls, all French, were taken out of the wreck. Many of the injured are suffering from broken limbs and fractured skulls, and are not likely to survive.

MAXIM GORKY MAY COME HERE.

Russian Novelist Wants His Works Dramatized for the American Stage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Paul Potter, the dramatist, has just come back from St. Moritz to see John Hare, the English actor-manager, about a play which he is writing for Mr. Hare.

Mr. Potter has been approached by Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, who wants the adapter of "Trilby" to dramatize his novels for the American stage.

Gorky thinks of going shortly to the United States. "The Outcast" and "The Three Men" are the novels which he thinks the best adapted to stage production.

THE UPRISING IN TURKEY.

Collisions Between Troops and Villagers Reported—The Situation Grave.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day publishes a dispatch from Salonica, European Turkey, announcing that the inhabitants of all the villages in the Vilayet of Monastir have risen since Tuesday, and that the revolutionists are marching against the Turkish villages. More troops are being sent to suppress the rising, but the situation is regarded as grave.

Later it was announced that sanguinary encounters had already occurred in the Vilayet of Monastir.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS MEET.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Political groups in Rome, whether Conservative, Liberal, Clerical, or those between these extremes, have been turning with great interest to the Socialist Congress now being held at Imola, as though this was, at least, to settle the destinies of Italy. Instead, it has been nothing but a personal conflict between the Deputies Ferri and Turati for leadership and pre-eminence.

Of the Social problem, which is of such interest to the working classes, there has not been one discussion held. Socialism in Italy has never been a great danger, and it will be less so now. After this fiasco the congress cannot be called a great event in any sense; but it will not have been held in vain if it serves to open the eyes of the masses who have seen their interests sacrificed to the ambition of their leaders.

The result of the congress, however, is of considerable interest to the present Ministry, as Deputy Turati advocates working with the Cabinet, while Signor Ferri repudiates all alliance. Both wish for a revolution, but their methods are different. Meanwhile, the support of the Socialists is very useful to the Government.

SIR CAVENDISH BOYLE'S TRIP.

He Will Confer with Premier Bond in New York.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 27.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor of Newfoundland, will leave here to-morrow for England. He will go by way of New York, sailing from that city next Saturday on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria.

While in New York Gov. Boyle will confer with Premier Bond with regard to the negotiations for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland and other on colonial questions, in order that he may discuss them with the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

ROUMANIAN SOCIETY'S ACTION.

The Roumanian Hebrew Aid Society of this city sent to Secretary Hay at Washington yesterday the following resolution, which had been adopted by the society:

Resolved, That we, the Roumanian Hebrew Aid Association, in special meeting assembled, exuberantly joyful at the step taken by our great and humane Government in behalf of our oppressed brethren in faith in Roumania, congratulate the American Nation upon its achievement in behalf of civilization and humanity, and prouder than ever of being blessed with American citizenship, we herewith transmit our especial thanks to the President, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, and to you, Mr. Secretary. May both your personal happiness never be less than is the amount of our joy over this matter.

The Return of Gen. Chaffee.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Gen. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee will sail for San Francisco on the United States transport Sumner within a fortnight. The health of Mrs. Chaffee is improving.

ADMIRAL EVANS WILL JOURNEY UP THE YANGTSE

Gunboat Helena His Flagship for the Trip to Ichang to Investigate the Outlook for Further Boxer Uprisings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, second in command on the Asiatic Station, and shortly to assume supreme command of the United States naval forces in the East, has been sent up the Great Yangtse River to investigate and report upon the situation in the provinces of China which, according to recent advices from United States Minister Conger, may become the scene of another Boxer uprising.

A Navy Department cablegram from Admiral Evans to-day stated that he had transferred his flag from the battleship Kentucky to the gunboat Helena, and sailed from Woosung aboard the latter vessel for Ichang, the highest point on the river to which a vessel of the Helena's draught can go.

Ichang lies about 800 miles from the mouth of the Yangtse, and is in the Province of Hu-Peh. About 100 miles to the west is the eastern border of Sze-Chuan Province, in which the massacre of native Christians and the destruction of the chapels erected by missionaries occurred.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

Minister Conger Will Ask Native Authorities to Send Warships to the Shan-Tung Coast.

PEKING, Sept. 27.—Complaints are made by American shippers that piracy is increasing on the Shan-Tung coast, and, it is said, there is a prospect of great losses in junk cargoes being sustained. United States Minister Conger will ask the authorities to use the Chinese warships now idle at Che-Foo, in the Shan-Tung Province, to clear the coast of pirates. If this is not done, Minister Conger says, the loss of $280,000 worth of oil is imminent.

Simultaneously with the Russian transfer to China of the Shan-hai-Kwan-Niu-Chwang Railroad, Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, yesterday handed over to China the British portion of the Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad station, and the British are now transferring their shops and other works with the intention of making a complete restoration of the road at the earliest possible date.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The Russian press has been forbidden to mention where M. Witte, the Finance Minister, has gone, and the officials are trying to create the impression that he started Wednesday for the Caucasus baths, instead of for Manchuria, as cabled at the time. But it is privately stated that he has actually gone to Manchuria, presumably on account of the railroad irregularities. M. Witte intended going to Manchuria in 1901, but sickness prevented him from so doing, and he sent his assistant, M. Romanor, instead. The results were disappointing. M. Witte apparently hopes to arrive in the Far East before his real destination is known. Besides the irregularities which the officials have sought to conceal by reporting that the railroad accounts were destroyed by the Chinese, M. Witte will probably find out why the railroad is still unable to begin regular service, and he will most likely take energetic measures to fit the road for the international postal service.

FIRED ON THE WHITE FLAG.

Colombian Rebels Disregard the Token of Truce—Good Work of American Gunners.

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 27.—The Government gunboat Chucuito left here this morning escorting a gasoline launch with a commission on board, bearing to the insurgent Gen. Herrera the answer of Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, to the former's peace proposals. George B. Parker and H. L. Gooding of Washington and George Cross of Newport News, Va., the American gunners who recently arrived here for service on Government gunboats, were on board the Chucuito.

The Government Commissioner had been instructed to deliver Gen. Salazar's communication to Gen. Herrera in person, off Yegualita, where the insurgent leader's forces were reported to be. When the launch was a little more than a hundred yards from shore—though both boats were flying white flags—the revolutionists opened fire from their entrenchments, and the escape of any of those on board was little short of a miracle.

Fortunately, the gunners were prepared for any emergency, and they immediately answered the rebels' shots with two six-pounders, silencing the shore fire. They then trained their guns on the house in which the rebels had established their headquarters, completely demolishing it and causing the revolutionists to take to flight.

Gen. Salazar is highly indignant at the manner in which his commissioner was received, which is in striking contrast with his reception of Herrera's messenger, who, upon his arrival here, was entertained at the Governor's palace, and was supplied upon leaving with provisions for himself and his crew.

The first service of the American gunners has produced an excellent impression in Government circles, where the men are being lionized.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CUBA.

Request That They Be Withdrawn Will Probably Not Be Complied With Under Present Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Though recognizing in the request of the Cuban Government for the withdrawal of the remaining American troops a very natural desire to remove all traces of foreign occupation, the indications are that the authorities here will order the withdrawal only upon the completion of the permanent treaty contemplated in the Platt amendment.

Both that amendment and the Cuban Constitution provide that a permanent treaty shall be signed between the United States and Cuba whereby each Government shall assume certain distinct obligations. Cuba, for its part, is not to make any foreign treaties impairing her independence; is not to assume excessive indebtedness; is to recognize the right of intervention of the United States to protect lives and property and independence; is to validate all the acts of the military occupation; is to continue the sanitary measures inaugurated; is to sell or lease to the United States lands for coaling or naval stations, and is to adjust the title to the Isle of Pines in a subsequent treaty. For its part the United States is to maintain the independence of Cuba and protect individual life, property, and liberty.

Now there is no assurance, at the present moment, that the Cuban Government has a sufficient distinctively Cuban army at hand to undertake to care for these things itself. Moreover, it is regarded as essential that such provisions in the projected treaty as those touching coaling stations and the ownership of the isle of Pines be expressly arranged for in a treaty that shall be absolutely binding upon both parties, and only when these things are done will the small remaining forces of the United States be withdrawn.

DIED TOGETHER IN MANILA.

Newark Youths, Inseparable from Childhood, Enlisted at Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 27.—Advices from Manila announce the deaths, at the same time and from the effects of Asiatic cholera, of William L. Taylor of 51 North Ninth Avenue and Robert M. Toppin of 20 Bathgate Place, this city.

Taylor and Toppin were inseparable from childhood, and when Taylor announced to his friend that he had enlisted in the United States Army, Toppin at once did the same. Both were assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry and were constantly together during their service. Both contracted the disease together and died at the same hour, on Aug. 4 last.

French Ships in Collision.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 27.—Advices received here from St. Lucia under yesterday's date say that the Royal Mail steamer Solent came into collision with the French cruiser Tage off Fort de France at midnight Sept. 25, and lost her bowsprit and sustained other slight damage. The steamer smashed some of the Tage's boats.

Albanians Murder Soldiers.

BELGRADE, Servia, Sept. 27.—A band of Arnauts, while in Servian territory, attacked the village of Mirkovitsch, but retired after a two hours' fusillade. Within a few months Arnauts have killed twelve Servian soldiers and sixteen peasants, and have wounded nine soldiers and eleven peasants.

Philippine Schools Superintendent Out.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Frederick Atkinson, Superintendent of the Philippine schools, has resigned. The resignation takes effect Jan. 1, 1903.

MORE FIGHTING IN HAITI.

Rebel Troops Defeated—Jean Jumeau Reported Dead.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—The German gunboat Panther arrived here to-day from Haiti. She reports that the Government troops, under Gen. Alexis Nord, have defeated the rebels, and are occupying the village of Limbe.

Gen. Jean Jumeau, Gen. Firmin's right-hand man, is reported to be dead.

After taking on coal and provisions the Panther will go to Venezuela, by way of Trinidad.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

International Meeting Believed to Have Been Successful.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—The delegates to the International Maritime Conference spent the day in discussing jurisdiction in collision cases. The debate was highly technical. Prior to disbanding at the close of the day's work congratulatory speeches were exchanged.

It was the general impression that the conference had been successful. Thirteen nations were represented and the opinion was confidently expressed that the various Governments will agree to convene a diplomatic conference to discuss the points agreed upon. Probably the International Maritime Committee will ask Belgium to take the initiative in inviting the other powers to consider the establishment of uniformity in laws.

STRANGE PARRICIDE IN ALGERIA.

A Son in His Seventy-sixth Year Kills His Father Aged 112.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—News of a remarkable parricide comes from Algiers, in the neighborhood of which an old man upward of 112 years of age was recently shot by his eldest son, aged seventy-five.

In Seuto, a suburb of the Algerian capital, dwelt the old man with three sons, the youngest of whom is sixty-five years old. The three sons felt aggrieved because their father had not gone over to the majority and left his property to them. He was, however, still hale and hearty, so they frequently exhorted him to divide his estate among them, a cool proposal, which he, naturally enough, stoutly declined to entertain.

Several evenings ago, as the venerable patriarch was returning homeward with a mule laden with dates, his eldest son went out to meet him, and, after confronting him with an ultimatum, which he rejected with contempt, pulled out a pistol and shot him through the heart. The murderer and his brothers then took to flight, but they were captured after a hot chase. They would inevitably have been lynched had not the gendarmes strained every nerve to protect them.

Wireless Telegraph Conference.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Germany's proposition to call an International Wireless Telegraph Conference having met with the general support of the powers, it is understood that the meeting will be called at an early date. The Imperial Post Office Department is now working out a programme for discussion, which will be submitted for the approval of the Cabinets before the conference meets. The United States, in accepting an invitation, reserved taking further action until the programme is submitted.

Anglo-American Religious Ceremony.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—An interesting Anglo-American religious ceremony will take place Dec. 14, when Ambassador Choate will unveil the memorial window to Bishop Simpson in Wesley's Chapel, London. The window is the gift of the American Methodists to the mother chapel, and is a fine specimen. It was made in Munich, Bavaria. A large gathering of Methodists of both countries is expected to be present.

American-Jamaican Fruit Company.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—It is announced here that an American-Jamaican fruit company is being formed, with a capital of $5,000,000; that the company will include many prominent people connected with the United Fruit Company here, and that it will absorb several small independent companies and compete with the United Company. Several ships are said to be in course of construction in the United States for the new concern.

Adrian Iselin, Jr.'s, Yachting Trip.

COWLES, Isle of Wight, Sept. 27.—The British steam yacht Christable, chartered by Adrian Iselin, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here yesterday.

Austrian Wire Nail Merger.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the wire-nail manufacturers here yesterday it developed that 80 per cent. of the members favored the formation of an amalgamation. It is anticipated, therefore, that a consolidation will be formed shortly in spite of the opposition of the minority.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Royal Guests.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton to-day entertained Princess Henry of Battenberg, her daughter, Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Eva, the Duke of Alba, and other guests at luncheon on board his steam yacht, the Erin, off Southampton. Sir Thomas conveyed his guests in motor cars from Farnborough, Hampshire, where they had been visiting ex-Empress Eugénie, to Southampton.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

According to advices from Paris, the gold trireig which will be given to the Pope by the Bolognese will be a very beautiful work of art. The three crowns, one above the other, are of pure gold and in relief, the design being flowers and foliage. Between the three crowns there are medals representing St. Peter, Pius IX., and Leo XIII., the only three Popes who have completed twenty-five years of Pontificate, (Leo XIII., however, will not complete his twenty-five years' Pontificate until next March.) The Pope has put several books on the Index lately, among them being one by a priest, and called "About the Election of Sacred Pastors"; another, by Zine Zini, is "Repentance and Moral Asceticism."

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It is no secret, say Paris advices, that this year's military manoeuvres in the environs of Toulouse and Castelnaudry are partly intended to bring about a scheme of reform in the French Army founded upon lessons conveyed to other powers by the South African war.

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Parisians are commenting on the change of residence of the Papal Nunciature from the Rue Legendre to the Rue de l'Elysée. In the case of a hostile demonstration this would involve the immediate intervention of troops on guard at the adjoining palace. The contingency is improbable, but it might be promoted by a stormy debate in the Chamber on the abolition of the French Embassy to the Holy See, which will undoubtedly be raised by the Radicals and Socialists.

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Sarah Bernhardt has received another proof of the popularity she enjoys in France. A newspaper devoted to the feminine interest has been organizing a competition relative to the nomination of celebrated Frenchwomen to an "Academy of Lady Immortals." Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was the prime favorite, receiving about 9,000 votes.

After her came Mme. Lemaire and Louise Abbema, artists; Daniel Leseur, novelist; Augusta Holmes, composer of music; the Duchesse d'Uzès, patroness of art; Séverine, the lady journalist; Mme. Réjane, the actress; Mme. Adam, the lady politician; Mme. Rostand, poetess and wife of the dramatist; Mme. Alphonse Daudet, Gyp, or the Comtesse de Martel, writer of amusing fiction, and several others. There were also nominated two vocalists, Mlle. Marie Delna of the Opéra Comique and Emma Calvé. Mme. Dieulafoy, the lady explorer, was not forgotten.

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An article recently published in the Journal des Débats of Paris, devoted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, concludes as follows: "As regards Franco-Canadian relations, it has often been remarked that between our country and her former colony much closer commercial relations might exist with equal benefit to both parties than is at present the case. On the French side as well as on the Canadian a start has now been made toward remedying this economic indolence. We know that Sir Wilfrid has in no way forgotten what he owes to the Anglo-French community he represents, and that the Dominion of Canada is favorable to the enterprise. This is one of the numerous reasons which make us hail his presence in France with pleasure."

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The Austro-Hungarian naval manoeuvres, according to advices from Vienna, which lasted from Sept. 1 to Sept. 3, and were held in the Adriatic in the vicinity of Pola, the principal Austrian naval harbor, in the presence of the Emperor-King, Francis Joseph, were of quite exceptional importance. They comprised an attempted landing against an opposing military force, which was on a larger scale than any that has hitherto taken place. The troops intrusted with defense of the Istrian coast were under the supreme command of the Chief of the General Staff. The fleet engaged in the manoeuvres consisted of two rivisions and a torpedo flotilla. In an article on the subject, the Fredmenblatt concluded by declaring that Austria-Hungary must, in the words of the late Archduke Albrecht, endeavor to make herself strong and invincible in her own seas. The Emperor, although now seventy-two years of age, besides giving receptions on land, followed with extreme interest the entire course of the manoeuvres for fully thirty-seven hours, partly from his yacht and partly from horseback on the shore, which proves his remarkable vigor.

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Little confidence is expressed in Paris in the success of M. Rouvier's reported intention of meeting the deficit by reducing from twenty liters to ten the privilege of the winegrowers of distilling spirits for domestic consumption. In 1872 the quantity was reduced from forty liters to twenty, but then, as now, the duty on spirits was raised, so that the temptation toward fraud was increased. The estimates of the consequent loss to the revenue vary from 20,000,000f. to 250,000,000f.

According to advices from St. Petersburg, the Novoe Vremya remarks, after announcing that the construction of the British railway from Quetta to Nushki has been definitely decided upon and that work will be begun upon it immediately, that this railway constitutes the first section of the great iron road which is eventually to connect Quetta with Seistan, and thus to bring the British on to the flank of the probable route of Russia's march upon India. The journal continues:

"This fresh enterprise of Great Britain must not remain unanswered on our part, as otherwise the equilibrium at present existing will be in danger of being disturbed. When Great Britain, through her railway, takes the direction of Seistan, that province, the political and economic importance of which is enormous, will be included in the British sphere of influence, a thing which we must not and cannot allow."

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Le Matin of Paris understands that the religious congregations, except those which became prominent by their resistance in Finistère, have applied for authorization for nearly all the establishments closed in virtue of the ministerial circular of July 9 and the decree of Aug. 1.

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A report from the Catholic Schools Defence Society of Paris states that upward of fifty local committees have already been formed, and that active steps are being taken to reopen the schools with lay teachers in October. But the laicisation of communal or secular schools is still being vigorously carried on. In the Puy de Dôme forty-two schools have been thus dealt with since May Day, and only ten have still to be laicised.

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Athens advices state that a committee of overseers of the antiquities has been appointed to examine the bronze statues of the National Museum in the Greek capital, with a view of ascertaining at what date and by which overseer each separate statue was put in its present place. In this way, it is thought, the responsibility for the destruction of the statues may be fixed. M. André, the Parisian artist, who has been engaged by the Government to put together the pieces of the bronze Hermes of Kythera at a cost of about $4,000, has just begun the work, which will take two months. The statue was fished up from the sea near the island of Kythera, or Cerigo, about a year ago, and is of great value and artistic merit.

SENATOR LODGE ON THE TARIFF

Tells Massachusetts Editors That an Attempt to Revise It Would Injure Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The keynote of the coming Republican campaign in Massachusetts was sounded to-day by Senator Lodge at a dinner of the Republican Editorial Association. Senator Lodge took occasion to answer in spirited language the cry which has been raised for tariff revision and for reciprocity with Canada.

The Senator was caustic in censuring those who in the Republican Party are raising the cry of a wholesale tariff revision and left small comfort for those who seek for reciprocity with Canada. He declared that the cry came from those in ignorance of Canada's position. He traced the history of the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty commenced under President McKinley, and declared that the negotiations were broken off by Canada because of the Alaska boundary question.

"There never was a more manufactured claim put forward by any nation," declared the Senator, "than that which England put forward to the strip of land in the Klondike region. It is a claim no self-respecting nation would make."

The speaker declared that reciprocity with Canada was almost impossible, since Canada would always bring up that manufactured claim for boundary. Going even further, Senator Lodge declared that reciprocity would benefit Canada much more than the United States. Senator Lodge did not say definitely that he was opposed to tariff revision, but his hearers took from his remarks the text, "Let the tariff alone."

"If any revision of the tariff is to be made," said Mr. Lodge, "it must be by the Republican Party on protective lines, and in approaching it we should have in mind the condition of affairs in 1893. I do not mean to say that any piece of legislation would make the country prosperous, but it is possible that a single piece of legislation can destroy the prosperity of the country. Go to the manufacturers and ask them if they would want to go back to 1893. It was the worst time for business the country ever saw. The Republicans came in and settled on a tariff and every one knows what the prosperity of the country has been since then—since 1897. This is due in a large part to the administration of the protective tariff, and a sudden overthrow of that system would bring us again to a condition of affairs similar to that of 1893.

"It may be necessary to have a revision, but it is a thing to which the best brains of the country must be brought. If the country wants to enter on a system of free trade, that is another question, and they must get another party to do it.

"The Republican Party stands on this question by the industries and the labor of the United States, and what is best for them with protection. The party stands plainly on protection. It has no secrets or pledges in that direction. It stands as firmly by that as it stands by the McKinley and Roosevelt foreign policy abroad. We have stood by the Administration and by the flag and by the soldier of the United States, and mean to keep that flag above the grave where he died and stand by the industries of the United States. If they propose to pull them down in 1903 let them. If they succeed it will mean the return to power of the Republican Party later with greater force, as it did in 1896.

"I have no thought of a Democratic tariff. It would be too costly even with all the honors to follow. I would rather that the country should go on in its prosperity than that we should get an overwelming power in that way. If revision is needed we will make it, not on free trade lines, but on successful lines."

OFF ON JOURNEY TO BURMAH.

Mrs. Cochrane, Wife of Missionary, Goes with Children to Join Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Cochrane left her home in Fishkill to-day with her three young children. She began a long journey to rejoin her husband, the Rev. W. W. Cochrane, at Mone, South Shan States, Burmah. She is to sail from Boston with her children on Monday. On the same vessel will be a party of twenty missionaries sent out by the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. They will arrive in Liverpool in a week, and there the party will divide, taking different steamers to Asia and Africa. Mrs. Cochrane will leave Liverpool on Oct. 16, and hopes to reach Rangoon and meet Mr. Cochrane at the end of forty days' voyage.

Mone is 1,000 miles inland, and the travelers with their baggage must be carried there by ox teams. This part of the journey will be the most trying of the entire trip, and will mean several days of gypsy life. Mr. Cochrane goes that long distance to meet his returning family and assist them in the trip overland. Mrs. Cochrane has been over the route before, and does not dread the experience.

RAILWAY GOLD BONDS SALE.

The $4,000,000 of Fifty-Year Consolidateds of Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Disposed Of.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The $4,000,000 of 4 per cent. consolidated fifty-year gold bonds issued by the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad have been purchased by the First National Bank of this city, acting for itself, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and Blair & Co.

The mortgage underlying these bonds runs to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as trustee, and it authorizes a total issue of $50,000,000 of bonds. Of this, $10,014,000 will be reserved to retire the outstanding first and general mortgage bonds which now constitute the only lien on the company's property.

An additional $4,355,000 is appropriated to repay the proprietary tenant companies their contributions to the sinking funds under the two old mortgages, and the proceeds of the $4,000,000 sold to the First National will be used for track elevation and other permanent improvements. This leaves $31,631,000 of authorized bonds, which may be issued only under conditions which will result in the acquisition of additional property.

ZULU FRESHMAN AT COLUMBIA.

Pexley Ka Isaka Sene Practically Working His Way Through University.

The freshman class of Columbia is to enjoy the unique distinction of having among its members a full-blooded Zulu, Pixley Ka Isaka Sene by name. His home is in Natal, South Africa, and he has been in this country more than four years, having just been graduated from the Moody School, at Mount Hermon. He hopes after being graduated at Columbia to take a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then to obtain a Cecil Rhodes scholarship. His ultimate purpose is to return to South Africa, and to do missionary work there in connection with the Zulu Industrial Institute.

The young man is without money, but he has been granted a scholarship of $150 a year, and expects to meet his other expenses by work. He also expects to engage to some extent in athletics. He is to enter Columbia this week.

MAIL AND EXPRESS CHANGE.

Henry L. Stoddard and Edward Payson Call Have Acquired the Controlling Interest.

Henry L. Stoddard, editor of The Mail and Express, and Edward Payson Call, publisher, announced yesterday they had acquired a controlling interest in The

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A "PRACTICAL" MERIT SYSTEM.

The effort to secure from the present administration in this city a just and faithful application of the merit system as required by the Constitution and provided for by the civil service law has been frequently foiled by the insistence of the Mayor that competition is not "practicable" in a large number of cases. This has resulted in nearly 700 places being exempted from competitive examination for appointment and in these places to a considerable extent political favoritism has been allowed to determine appointments. We do not think that the Mayor has always been aware how far this sort of favoritism, under the guise of desire for special excellence, has prevailed among his appointing officers. But he himself does not appreciate the utility of competition when fairly and intelligently applied, and he has a good deal more confidence in his own and his friends' acuteness in picking out men than experience justifies. A case is cited in Good Government for September in which he would not take an appointee, by competitive examination, in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, because "the success of the administration" was too directly involved, and actually got a man who had been indicted for fraud on the City Treasury, and got him, as was pleaded in excuse, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Republican organization and of Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF. And this after the Mayor had announced that no appointment to the position would be made that was not "satisfactory to the Mayor." The case is an extreme one, perhaps, but in character it is by no means singular. It is a convincing proof of the fallacy of the notion by which the Mayor is largely guided, namely, that his individual judgment or that of his friends in office is more to be relied on than the result of an open and impartial competition.

The Mayor in this is really failing in that respect for the Constitution which he of all others ought to pay since the Constitution embodies the very principle he has always professed. It declares that all appointments shall be made for merit and fitness and that these shall be tested when practicable by competitive examinations. This clause plainly throws the proof that competition is not practicable on the officer who seeks exemption from the requirement. It has been shown in the Federal service for many years that a large number of subordinate places of the same sort that exist in the city service have successfully been filled by competition. This convincing fact has been met by the plea that the conditions of the United States service are different. We think that the plea is mistaken. Certainly no similar one can be made in the case of the City of Chicago, where exemptions from examination are not left to the commission and the Mayor, but are determined in the statuts and are very few in number. They are, indeed, confined substantially to the members of the Law Department and one private secretary to the Mayor. On this point Good Government says with great pertinence:

> The Chicago Commission has no discretion in the matter of exempting places from examination. Until the city officials came to recognize this fact, by the rigid enforcement of the law, they brought up all sorts of cases, where, they claimed, it was impracticable to attempt to choose the right men by a competitive examination, just as they now do in New York. There, as well as here, the number of positions considered "confidential" was enormous. But when it was discovered that there was no escape for any of them from taking the examination, and that the commission had no power to create exempt positions, these reasons faded away, and there is now almost no complaint and few discharges occur during the probationary period.

We have not the slightest doubt that a like policy in New York would be as successful as it clearly would be in accordance with the Constitution.

THE DISSOLVING COAL STRIKE.

When the anthracite strike began public opinion was largely with the miners. As it progressed, and the operators maintained an attitude of dogged silence, apparently well content with the prospect of long-continued idleness, the sympathy with the miners strengthened. Within the past few weeks the sentiment has changed radically. The outrages which have been perpetrated, and the danger to life and property which necessitates the maintenance of a strong and steadily increasing military guard to avert a general outbreak of murder and incendiarism, have convinced thinking people that a union which avails itself of such assistance and neither denounces nor repudiates it, and which fails to cooperate with the authorities in discovering and punishing those guilty of crimes committed in its name, is not an organization which can be more safely negotiated with than could the Molly Maguires of the period brought to an end by the brilliant campaign of FRANKLIN B. GOWEN. In the attitude which Mr. MITCHELL has taken toward lawlessness and crime he is compromised beyond rehabilitation in the confidence of right-minded men. In his address in Philadelphia on Friday evening he said:

> Had the mines been in operation for the last four and a half months there would have been 150 dead miners now. Six men have lost their lives since the strike, but had there been no strike there would have been two and a half men killed every day in the mines. There are more men killed annually in the anthracite coal mines than lost their lives on the American side in the Spanish-American war. There are eight times as many. For every American who lost his life in Cuba there are eight men killed yearly in the Pennsylvania coal mines.

A man who can address an intelligent audience in this flippant way concerning the results of a reign of terror in the coal region, knowing that the men for whom he is responsible and for whom he will continue responsible as long as he consents to remain the organizer and executive head of a movement which is apparently preparing to resist the military arm of the Government, as it has defied the civil arm, are creating a condition of anarchy throughout three counties of Pennsylvania, has very little claim to the respect and confidence of any one. The bludgeon and the pistol are all that now hold the United Mine Workers together, and these will not long be potent to restrain men who cannot fail to recognize that they are the victims of a cruel and bloody tyranny.

Meanwhile the strike is dissolving. A fair estimate of the current output of freshly mined coal is 200,000 tons per week. Probably within another week this will be doubled. Not much is known of the operations of the Reading Company in its western area, but there the increase of output is expected to be most rapid. The impending stampede of the miners could, and probably will, jump the production as soon as it occurs to 750,000 to 800,000 tons per week. This is about as much as the mines could at once produce. By the end of a fortnight of running, however, the output could be increased to about 1,000,000 tons per week, and within a month of general resumption an average of 5,000,000 tons a month could be maintained. No mines are flooded which the operators thought it worth their while to keep dry, and the machinery has not been allowed to deteriorate. It will require a month to reorganize the working force and get everything running smoothly, but beyond this the operators are not crippled.

It rests with the mine owners to decide whether the conditions now existing in the anthracite region shall ever again arise. They now have opportunity to reorganize the trade on a sound basis. They are under no obligation to employ any of the turbulent desperadoes of the trade, and will make a fatal mistake if they incur such obligation. They should engage no more men than can be fully employed, and the excess of labor not needed to maintain a maximum production should be left to scatter to other fields or into other employments. Contract miners should be required to remain in their chambers to superintend selection and loading, and arrangements should be made to settle disputes as far as possible in the collieries where they arise. One experience of the kind they have been through during the past four and a half months should be sufficiently instructive not to need the emphasis of repetition.

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Clearly Commissioner PARTRIDGE's proposal for new Police Headquarters does not err on the side of modesty. He is not content with insisting that the Central Office of the police shall be truly central. He designates the actual block which it ought to occupy, and this is one of the most valuable pieces of real estate on Manhattan Island. It is the block at the top of Long Acre Square, of which the sides are about to be bounded by very tall and costly buildings. To house the Central Office of the police there, in a building which, to fulfill its purpose, need not fully occupy the block, would seem to most persons a wicked waste of the public money.

We do not share the Commissioner's extreme dissatisfaction with the present site of Police Headquarters. Actual and exact centrality is no very urgent requirement of such a place. We should even doubt whether the average length of travel between the various station houses and Headquarters would be appreciably shortened by the change the Commissioner proposes. And, even if it were, the consideration of locality with reference to Headquarters is diminishing in importance with the advance in telephonic communication. Headquarters are now nearer, for most practical purposes, to the furthest station house in Manhattan than they were to the nearest when the present building was erected.

Doubtless the police ought to be better and more modernly housed. Nobody will grudge the money necessary to build and equip their principal building. But to pick out precisely the most desirable and expensive site, for other and general purposes, in the part of Manhattan which the Commissioner finds desirable, and a site which seems to be plainly destined for a tall building, combining, as it does, the requisites of magnitude, detachment, and ample illumination, of which the building to be erected upon it cannot be deprived—this seems to us a most extravagant, and even ridiculous, proposition.

The site in question happens to be the only one left of the very eligible building lots which the stupid Street Commissioners of 1807 were forced to leave, on account of the already established importance of Broadway, and not subject them to the rectangular system spread everywhere else. At least, it is the only one left below Central Park and in the part of the city now undergoing most rapid and costly development. Such a site ought to be occupied by a very extensive as well as a noble building. Such a building the requirements of Police Headquarters do not call for. Even if the resulting building were as successful, architecturally, as the new Scotland Yard, which is one of the most interesting and picturesque of recent London buildings, it ought not to be built upon a site which it cannot fully occupy, and it should not be allowed to spoil a site which ought to be occupied by one great erection by taking a part of it.

Commissioner PARTRIDGE has, after all, only been making the same mistake that our municipal officials in general make, by pitching upon the most valuable piece of property he can find, instead of looking for a site which his proposed building will improve and make valuable by converting it into a new centre. When the site for the new Post Office was under consideration, we suggested to the Commissioners appointed to find a place for it that there was no need for them to look for a frontage on one of the avenues, but that their purpose could be served quite as well and far more cheaply by taking a site in the centre of one of the long blocks and, if necessary, acquiring enough land on each side to detach the building and secure its perfect lighting. The same suggestion applies equally to the present case. It is "good business" for the city to make new quarters and centres when it has any building to do rather than to look for centres which are already made and in which land is costly in proportion. That is a branch of municipal economy which, like all the other branches of that science, is perfectly understood in Paris, but which is not yet understood at all in New York. The problem of new Police Headquarters presents an opportunity for an application of it. Meanwhile Commissioner PARTRIDGE's proposition is only a shade less extravagant and absurd than if he had demanded a site at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Gov. CUMMINS of Iowa is naturally annoyed at the manner in which Mr. HENDERSON is talking as to the Iowa platform. The public has little interest in the question of who is most to blame in the difference that has arisen between them or in whether Mr. HENDERSON has "stultified himself." But it is well for the public that the difference has drawn from the Governor so plain and definite a statement of what the platform means and what he means in his support of it as the following:

> What I have tried at various times to say is this: That a monopoly, whether established by a trust partnership or individual, is not entitled to the benefit of tariff duties, and that, if this were the law, it would have some effect in preventing the creation of monopolies.
>
> It is not necessary to the business of the country that monopolies shall exist, and ambitious men should be informed that they cannot have both monopolies and the tariff. You can be sure they will choose the course most profitable to them.

That is the whole question in a nutshell, and the people of the Northwest are understanding it more and more clearly.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Census Bulletin No. 242, on "Patents in Relation to Manufactures," is a document which has more of interest for the superficial reader than value for the critical one. By the grouping of comparative statistics it is made to appear quite plausibly that there is "an approximate parallelism between inventive activity and manufacturing growth." No doubt such a parallel exists, but it does not require very close reasoning to reach the conclusion that manufacturing growth is the cause of and incentive to inventive activity rather than the reverse. Manufacturing usually begins where the facilities, natural or artificial, are better than at some other place where it does not begin so soon, if at all. Industry attracts workmen, chiefly those with mechanical bent, who prefer the employment it offers to farming or trading. Hence it is perfectly natural that the States which manufacture on the largest scale have the largest population of the kind which makes useful and patentable inventions and discoveries. If this view of the case is correct, the bulletin under consideration has very little statistical value. That which the compiler thought he was giving it in tracing the relation between inventive ingenuity and manufacturing development it does not possess. He has made the mistake, not uncommon on the part of those who have theses to establish by statistics, of mistaking cause for effect.

The document is useful, however, in suggesting two thoughts which are of such general interest as to warrant discussion. Every one who has had much to do with our Patent Office practice has found it difficult to reconcile the fact that the Government exercises the right to say what is patentable and what is not with the fact that having granted a patent which it has sifted, scrutinized, and trimmed to its own satisfaction, it confers therewith only such rights as the inventor may be able to establish by litigation, which are practically the same as those open to him had he taken no patent. The system works in this way: A man makes what he believes to be a useful invention, and files an application for a patent on it, describing it in full and appending such claims as he believes himself entitled to. His specification, if in the proper form, passes with very little scrutiny. Not much importance attaches to its wording, one way or the other, provided it discloses the invention for the information of whom it may concern. The real patent is crystallized in the claims, and these are read with hypercritical scrutiny by the examiners. They cut them down, narrow them, strike out whatever they think may possibly be included in "the state of the art," and finally allow the inventor the least he will accept, which is usually less than he asks for or believes himself entitled to on the showing of the references and the correspondence of the examiners. There would be some satisfaction in this if the patent when issued was a guarantee of Governmental protection for what it claimed; but it is not. No one assumes that the judgment of the examiners is inerrant, and the courts do not so regard it. The inventor, to defend himself if attacked or to pursue infringers, must go into litigation on his mutilated claims, from which quite possibly that has been stricken which in the judgment of the courts would have been more important than what remains. His pleading is restricted by his patent as issued. It is prima facie evidence of nothing but a record of date and limitations; whether he is entitled to what it shows is decided upon evidence wholly external to the document itself. There would seem to be something defective in a system which works in this way. A member of Congress with the taste and qualifications for a critical study of our patent system could doubtless find opportunity for great usefulness in connection with it. Good as it admittedly is, it is far from perfect.

Another matter which merits consideration is the excessive liberality of our patent laws as regards the rights of foreign inventors to claim American protection with no obligation to give their inventions an American development. During the decade ended with the census year 23,083 United States patents were issued to citizens of foreign countries, rendering it possible in that number of instances for patent-controlled industries to be established abroad and the market here held during the lifetime of the American protection without the expenditure of a dollar to establish like industries in this country. No country gives our citizens such advantages, and strict reciprocity in favors would be all that could properly be claimed. Concerning American patents to foreigners the bulletin under consideration says:

> Foreigners stand here on an equal footing with citizens of this country, and they are neither subjected to restrictions in the matter of annuities or taxes payable after the grant of a patent, nor required to work an invention in this country to maintain it in force, as is the case in most foreign countries. Moreover, the thorough examination made by our Patent Office as to the novelty of an invention prior to the allowance of an application for a patent—an examination that includes not only the patents and literature of our own country bearing on the art or industry to which the invention relates, but the patents of all patent-granting countries and the technical literature of the world—and the care exercised in criticising the framing of the claims has come to be recognized as of great value in the case of inventions of merit, and hence the majority of foreign inventors patenting in this country take advantage of this feature of our patent system, and secure the action of the Patent Office on an application for a patent before perfecting their patents in their own and other foreign countries, taking due precaution to have their patents in the different countries so issued as to secure the maximum term in each, so far as possible. This practice holds now in the case of probably nine-tenths of the alien inventions patented in this country.

Obviously, there is a good deal in this feature of our patent laws which would repay investigation.

A NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The memorial of a special committee of the Municipal Art Society, handed on Friday to the Board of Estimate, with regard to City Hall Park and the housing of the various departments of the City Government is emphatic concerning the wastefulness of the present state of things. A map marking the distribution of city offices among private buildings shows at a glance how the municipality has outgrown its old quarters. The list of these outside offices, with the rents paid for them every year by the taxpayers, foots up the sum of $294,707. This is what we are paying for the overflow from the municipal buildings, instead of preparing new and enlarged structures with money the interest on which would be less than the rent.

In the Stewart Building alone the city pays $142,380 annually for 81,338 square feet of floor space. How much better to acquire this whole block and erect a building there beside the Hall of Records which would house a large part of the offices for which we now pay rent to private owners! This idea, urged again and again by THE NEW YORK TIMES, is so natural, and one might almost say so inevitable, that it could hardly fail to have the support of a special committee composed of Mr. CALVIN TOMKINS, Chairman of the Committee on Parks; Mr. CHARLES C. HAIGHT, architect, Chairman of the Model City Committee, and Mr. CHARLES R. LAMB, Chairman of the Committee on Thoroughfares. For the present they do not urge the removal of the County Court House, ugly and inconvenient as it is, but they set their faces against any additions to it and advocate the removal of everything in the park except the old City Hall and the County Court House.

Further relief is suggested in buildings to be erected over and forming part of the bridge approaches to be built. The committee reports that the city could gradually expend $11,600,000 to its advantage in land and new structures. Within three years the city might have a park clear of obstructions from the Post Office to Chambers Street, a fine bridge approach, and its various municipal bureaus housed in municipal buildings, while the present congestion before the bridge would be relieved. Haste is urged because of the rise of property values.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no mandate to receive this memorial from the Municipal Art Society any more than from a single citizen, for the society is merely an association of citizens without official status. But for that very reason the society has complete freedom to suggest, criticise, and memorialize when and where it sees fit. There can be no doubt that its memorial will receive respectful consideration, supported, as it is, by figures which show the economy of following some such plan. New York has suffered and is suffering, she has poured out countless millions to no purpose, just because men will not prepare for the needs of a growing city ten or twenty years in advance. An organization that studies the requirements of the city and indicates the way to meet them so plainly that no one can mistake is worthy of the metropolis. It should be supported by every citizen who cares for the place in which he lives and where his children are growing up; it would have a membership of thousands if people in general only fully realized what it is doing for New York and what it might do if made more popular and powerful.

RATIONAL TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Bishop POTTER's charge delivered last week was marked by the frankness and good sense so characteristic of its author. That he recognizes the social uses of the liquor saloon, and does not insist that an institution so clearly founded in human needs "shall go," may again make him a subject for public prayer on the part of the W. C. T. U. But the Bishop need not mind what the advocates of irrational and impossible temperance reform may have to say about his rational and cautious methods. And, indeed, one would think that the case just now reported of the soldier who broke out of garrison and committed suicide on a debauch of bay rum and witch hazel, cursing with his latest breath the people who had deprived the army of its canteen, might have something to say even to such members of the W. C. T. U. as retain the use of their reasoning faculties on this subject.

Among the various devices for minimizing the evils of the saloon while retaining its benefits, the English experiment described by the Bishop is especially interesting. This is the scheme by which the publican makes no profit on his liquors, but does make profit on eatables and "soft drinks." It seems that this method might be tried here with fair prospects of success. But undoubtedly the Bishop is right in saying that the craving for drink upon the part of workingmen is in great part the craving for artificial and unwholesome excitement by men who do not get any wholesome interest and excitement out of monotonous and mechanical work that "ought" to be interesting. This is a consideration that temperance reformers must reckon with. As WILLIAM MORRIS has it: "If I had to work ten hours a day at something I hated I should spend my evenings, I hope, in political agitation, but I fear in drinking." And it is this consideration which is serious, not only in temperance reform, but in all social reforms.

The change in the organization of the engineering force in the office of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is one that promises well for Col. MONROE's administration. In retaining the services of Mr. BIRDSALL as consulting engineer the city will have the advantage of his long experience and his unequaled knowledge of the water system. On the other hand, in Mr. HILL the Commissioner has found an engineer who has already proved his capacity in serious work in Baltimore and who enjoys a very high reputation in his profession. There is no doubt that Col. MONROE took every practicable step to secure the best man available, and it is the opinion of well-informed engineers, some of them in the front rank in this city and elsewhere, that he has succeeded. It is confidently expected that he will now be able to take up efficiently the very important task that is imposed upon him by the present conditions, especially in the Water Bureau.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Weather could not be much more trying than that which our British cousins have experienced during the past few months, and all of them, the learned not less than the unlearned, have assumed that terrible consequences to health have resulted from the almost complete deprivation of sunshine, the superabundance of rains and fogs, and the untimely cold. The recently issued report of the Registrar General shows, however, that though the wretched weather may have made people unhappy and uncomfortable, it has not carried them into their graves faster than usual. On the contrary, it seems to have decreased the speed of the procession moving in that direction, for the number of deaths during the period covered by the report was some 23,000 less than the average. Even the infant mortality has been only 120 per 1,000, instead of the normal 125. The apparent implication that cold, wet weather is healthy is scorned by the experts, however, and one of them advances the ingenious suggestion that the lessened death rate during seemingly unfavorable climatic conditions has, perhaps, been due to the greater care taken to preserve health. "Nature," he says, "has made us take care of ourselves, and it seems as if we had not only reaped the reward, but as if we might derive therefrom a wholesome lesson for future guidance. It has been uncomfortable to do foolish things in the way of overfatigue or exposure, and so people have abstained from doing them. Another reason which probably has tended toward the preservation of health is that in large cities of Great Britain, in which the atmosphere is notoriously laden with smoke and other impurities, the copious rainfall has cleansed the air and rendered it more pure and invigorating." The New York Medical Record, commenting upon this, says that if a similar inquisition here should have similar results, current views as to the maleficent effect of rainy, changeable weather upon the health might undergo a change, and inclement weather, in place of being regarded as an unmitigated evil, might be looked upon rather as a blessing in disguise. We doubt it. People do not want to be coerced into careful living in any such way, and are quite prepared to accept the consequences of the fun they can have in fine weather.

—Conceding, for the sake of peace, justice, and several other delightful things, that, in commenting upon the first letter of "Free Trade Republican," we did not adequately recognize the distinction he made between "labor-displacing machinery" and "corporation-owned labor-displacing machinery," we still maintain that there is something wrong with his argument, and that, however qualified, the term "labor-displacing machinery" conveys an impression in conflict with the facts. As for the statistics presented in our correspondent's second letter, they are distinctly dazing. "The corporations of Massachusetts alone," he says, "own labor-displacing machinery which represents the industrial labor capacity of 60,000,000 skilled adult human artisans; in Pennsylvania, 55,000,000." That, so far as we can understand it, means that the machines in those two States are doing the work which, but for them, would go to 115,000,000 adult skilled artisans, incidentally supplying employment, still to use our friend's computations, to one-fortieth of that number, or 2,875,000 laborers. But, believing this, we are at once forced to wonder how the remaining 112,125,000 laborers are living in the state of complete idleness to which they have been reduced. There are, of course, a good many people in this country, and no small number of men out of work could escape general notice, but 112,125,000 idlers in an entire population of less than 80,000,000! Yes, there is something wrong with the argument, and it looks the worse the longer one inspects it. Can it be that "labor-displacing machinery," whether owned by corporations or otherwise, increases instead of decreasing the total amount of profitable work to be done by the laboring class? It really looks so, the moment one turns his eyes from our correspondent's figures and fixes them upon the industrial condition of the country. No matter how fast the corporation machines may run, they do not produce in excess of demand—except now and then through carelessness that is always severely punished—and the existence of an ever-increasing demand for the products of the machines certainly indicates that such displacement of labor as there has been did good instead of harm to the human race as a whole.

—It was inevitable that Bishop POTTER's remarks on the saloon would give fierce pain to the more intemperate advocates of temperance, or, rather, of total abstinence, and already they are expressing their feelings with characteristic vehemence. They hear in the Bishop's words nothing except a "defense of the saloon," and in his recognition of universally known facts only a desire to "compromise with evil." One Brooklyn clergyman proclaims that he is "almost driven to blasphemy," and holds it a pity that a man in the Bishop's position should "deride the temperance workers as inconsiderate, inhuman, and unreasonable." All this is very sad, but the included element of the amusing renders it endurable. Meanwhile, the cause of temperance, as distinguished from that of prohibition, makes steady progress, despite the obstacles it encounters from the mistakes of the well-intentioned, and only the willful pessimists can fail to see that the toleration of drunkenness, once so common in all social and business circles, has almost disappeared. That the would-be enforcers of total abstinence have had their part in bringing about this improvement is beyond question, but when they attempt to claim credit for all of it and rage against the influences and arguments now certainly most effective, they simply make the judicious grieve. The railroads constitute to-day the most effective teachers of temperance in the country, because they use arguments based entirely on facts and common sense. They do not tell their employes that it is a sin to drink, but that it is incompatible with the successful conduct of the railroad business, and that therefore they won't have it. Many other employers say the same thing, with greater or less emphasis, and those who will not admit the truth of the new doctrine are rapidly disappearing from sight.

—Criticism something like that which fell upon King EDWARD's doctors for their delay in operating upon him is now the portion of those who permitted, or did not prevent, the immediate resumption after the Pittsfield accident of President ROOSEVELT's oratorical tours. The Philadelphia Medical Journal complains that, instead of waiting for several weeks to elapse after the collision, "the President has been kept constantly on the move," that "he was not even allowed time to heal up his broken head before he was started on a Western trip," and that "the first trip was hardly completed before a second was begun." This statement of the case makes so little account of the President's own part in deciding upon his own course of action that it will probably seem highly unjust to his physicians, but no doubt they will submit to having him scolded over their shoulders, which is, we suspect, exactly what the Philadelphia writer is doing—with an incidental desire to impress upon the public mind the danger of ignoring the effects of what seem to be slight injuries. "The most robust constitution," says the critic of the President's doctors, "may not be built to pass with impunity through a disaster such as that which occurred at Pittsfield. A man so near death as the President was on that occasion receives a shock the consequences of which are not always measurable except at a long distance of time. A trolley smash-up which kills one man and almost kills another out of a small party of six in a carriage, is not to be lightly ignored. If physicians have learned anything about such accidents, it is to guard against their remote effects. They often leave a trail of disasters behind them that is not anticipated at the time. The President of the United States was entitled to a little rest treatment. He should have been respectfully advised to submit to it whether he wanted to or not." It is safe to assume that he did receive such advice in large quantities—and that he laughed it to scorn. Ex-soldier and ex-ranchman, he was not likely to give much heed to warnings about the remote consequences of little bruises, or to worry over the possible effects of "shock." The President of the United States is also a man with a mind of his own, unfond of coddling, and a firm believer in "grin and bear it."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who has returned to Chicago after a Summer's absence in Europe, is reported as saying that it is not true that he was offered the pastorate of the London City Temple, now held by Dr. Parker. "My work and life are here in Chicago," he said; "I have no intention of deserting my field here."

* * *

The Baptists of Virginia are endeavoring to raise $100,000 in this General Association year for missions and benevolence, and have good prospects of success, though the period has nearly expired.

* * *

Ex-United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Arkansas has bought a handsome residence in Los Angeles, Cal., and will make that city his home. His art collection is expected to be the most noteworthy in Southern California.

* * *

The only strictly white Republican convention ever held in Decatur, Ala., nominated James Jackson of Tuscumbia for Representative in Congress. Fully 200 delegates took part in the convention, and the meeting is reported to have been harmonious.

* * *

The Lewis Elkin Teachers' Annuity Fund in Philadelphia, which is said to be considerably over $1,000,000, will shortly be available for distribution. Several city teachers have already applied to become annuitants under the will of the late Lewis Elkin.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Indiana are trying to pledge 50,000 men in the State to vote their ticket at the November election, and it is said have already secured the names of half that number, divided about equally between former supporters of the Republican and Democratic tickets and policies.

* * *

Corporation Counsel Walker of Chicago has given an opinion to the City Council to the effect that the elevated railway companies have no right to use the structures for advertising purposes. Mr. Walker held that the only rights in the streets given to the companies are to carry passengers and to erect a structure to carry elevated trains.

* * *

Five generations of one family are living in the town of Pillow, Dauphin County, Penn. They are Mrs. Henry Feagley, aged ninety-one; her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Leuker, aged sixty-nine; Mrs. Leuker's daughter, Mrs. Frank Snyder, aged forty-four; the latter's daughter, Mrs. A. R. Deibler, and her son, Russel, aged three months.

* * *

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, opens the collegiate year with a freshman class of 230 members—said to be the largest class ever matriculated at Daniel Webster's Alma Mater. One-fourth of the class hail from New Hampshire and one-third from Massachusetts. Twenty men go from Illinois, and more from beyond the Mississippi than ever before.

* * *

The late John D. Lyman of Exeter, N. H., bequeathed to one of his daughters some old volumes of The North American Review which, as he stated in his will, were once borrowed by Young Colbath, then a bound apprentice to a farmer, and in later years had his name changed to Henry Wilson, and subsequently became a United States Senator from Massachusetts and Vice President of the United States.

* * *

Edward P. Call, who has been publisher of The Evening Post for the past four years, has resigned his position to become publisher of The Mail and Express. He will assume the duties of his new position to-morrow. Mr. Call is the Chairman of the local Publishers' Association and the Treasurer of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In his new venture Mr. Call will have the best wishes of his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere.

* * *

Col. Evan P. Howell has been announced as a candidate for Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and is hailed by a local contemporary as "one of the old guard," because of his "long fealty and valiant service for many decades in the interest of the city and the welfare of its people." The same writer says: "No man—or a dozen men, for that matter—has fought harder or done more telling work to make Atlanta what she is to-day than he."

* * *

Methodists of Philadelphia have already contributed $838,327 in cash toward the proposed twenty-million twentieth-century fund to be raised for educational purposes and the payment of church debts. The Rev. J. S. J. McConnell, Chairman of the committee, confidently predicts that the amount given by the city will exceed $1,000,000 before the time for contributions expires. The city apportionment was but $692,000, and the Methodist churches were allowed two years in which to raise it.

NUGGETS.

Street Scenes in Boston.

About this time of year it is possible to see strange inconsistencies in the apparel of persons on the street, such as straw hats and overcoats, for instance—Boston Journal.

The Worried Housewife.

Husband—What have you been looking so blue about all day, my dear?

Wife—I'm afraid our hired girl won't approve of our new washerwoman.—Boston Post.

Publication Deferred.

It is rumored that Senator Hanna is so busy he has not been able to find time to begin work on his new historical novel to be entitled, "How I Settled the Coal Strike, or, Why Vote for Anybody Else?"—Chicago Journal.

One of the Queries.

"I suspect you of writing this," said the Query Editor, as he looked over his mail.

"What?" inquired the Snake Editor.

"This communication: 'Dear Editor of Answers to Correspondents' Column—What time is it, please? Yours, hastily, Traincatcher.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Ready Inference.

"Yes, John married one of the best girls I ever saw. She'll make him an excellent wife."

"It's a pity she's so homely, isn't it?"

"Oh, I didn't know you knew her."

"I don't, but you say she's so good."—Chicago Record-Herald.

STRAW.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

I passed one day by a field of grain;
It rustled and waved on high,
For Nature had lavished the sun and rain,
The dew and the Summer sky;
I seemed to hear in the living green,
As it bent to the breeze in a billowing sheen,
A whisper of promise that grew between,
Of harvesting by and by.

I came that way in the harvest-tide,
And marked where the reaper passed
With a rhythmic sweep of the sickle wide,
And followed the binders fast;
The long sheaves crowded the yellow field,
All promising still of the coming yield,
While over the farmstead joyous pealed
The bells of the harvest home.

I watched again when the harvest came
At last to the thrashing floor;
And the whispered promise was yet the same
Of wealth and a golden store;
I watched the flail as the strong arms beat,
And it sang a song that was old and sweet;
I searched the chaff for the promised wheat;—
Straw! Nothing but straw!

I looked and sighed. "Ah, what," said I,
"The use of the wasted rain,
The warm sunshine from the Summer sky
And the breeze in the waving grain?
What use to watch all the Summer through,
To bless with the sun and the falling dew—
To gather at last where the promise grew,
Straw! Nothing but straw!"

Then I went my way; and there came to me
The thought of a human life
Watched over and nurtured so tenderly,
And ever with blessings rife,
All the season through, in the living green
The whispering promise lay between;
But after the harvesting naught is seen—
Straw! Nothing but straw!

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Autumn is accepted as the suburban season. There is usually a little spurt in the early part of September, when people are leaving Newport and Bar Harbor to come to town just for a few days to look in at the shops and go to the play. By Oct. 1 they are settled in their suburban and country homes and the season, so called, does not begin before the Horse Show at the Madison Square Garden. It is true that in this very progressive and strenuous age, with motors and special trains at command, the fashionable world can do a great deal. It is merely nothing to come in to the play or even to dinner and to get home by midnight even if the play, for instance, ends at 11, and home is thirty or more miles away.

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The changes have been numerous. The Adirondacks have proved very cold, and the rainy weather, which has extended all over the Northeast, has been too much even for the most enthusiastic camper. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt came home a week ago. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are to be in Newport to-morrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes arrived on Friday. The Stokeses are so enthusiastic about the section of the Upper St. Regis in which they have their camp that they are the very last to leave, so that the season may be said to have closed in that region.

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Southampton cottages are closing one by one. Those who live on the South Shore of Long Island will remain until November. Babylon, Islip, and other places in that vicinity are still crowded. Lawrence is always gay in Autumn, and on the North Shore, Oyster Bay and its neighborhood will be in the midst of the season until after Thanksgiving. It is unnecessary to speak of Meadow Brook and the interior of the Island. The drag hunts have taken place regularly three times a week, notwithstanding the very heavy weather, and nearly all the cottagers and villa owners are at home.

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White Plains this week will be the centre of activity in the Westchester region. The horse show and fair will be the great events. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, besides the Reynals, the Maitlands, the Iselins, and others, have house parties for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid arrived at Ophir Hall yesterday for the season

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Morristown has its horse show next week. In the meantime it is very gay and busy at the Morris County Golf Club. Saturday evenings there are dances, and very attractive programmes have been arranged for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, and others have been entertaining a great deal. Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud had a large dance last week. Eugene Higgins is expected at Morristown before he goes abroad.

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The dispatches from Lenox speak in enthusiastic terms of the gayety in the Berkshires. It has not been of the same grade, however, as that at Newport. Miss Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt have been visitors to town this week. A few are left at Newport, but there is absolutely nothing being done. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Cgden Goelet are expected in town this week. Sir Michael and Lady Herbert will arrive on Saturday next. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson closed their Newport cottage on Friday and came to town yesterday.

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The arrival of Lord and Lady Lennox is a forerunner of the Winter's gayeties. This season will be famous for its entertainment of foreigners. So many have expressed their desire of coming to New York that the fashionable set will be kept busy. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West are to be among the number of visitors. Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt and Sir and Lady Bache Cunard are also to be here. The Prince of Siam will arrive in the middle of October, and he is to be followed, if rumor is to be believed, by the German Crown Prince and the Prince of Wales, with a possibility of the young King of Spain.

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The appointment of Charlemagne Tower to be Ambassador to Berlin has found great favor with New York's California colony. Mrs. Tower was Miss Nellie Smith of Oakland, a suburb of San Francisco. She is well known in San Francisco society and is an intimate friend of several of the women who have married in New York.

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William K. Vanderbilt's arrival home yesterday on La Savoie settled the many reports to the effect that he has been in this country for the last fortnight. Mr. Vanderbilt has been attending his racing interests abroad.

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Great plans are being made at the Virginia Hot Springs for October. Nearly all the prominent Newport cottagers will be assembled there for the cure. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are among some of those who have engaged rooms at the hotel. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has already arrived. Mrs. Seth Barton French will open her cottage there this week.

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J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan are at Garrison's this Autumn, although Mr. Morgan has been cruising here and there in the Corsair. Nearly every day at an early hour the vessel, like a miniature ocean liner, can be seen spinning down the river.

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The wedding of Miss Anna Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel H. Riker, and Dr. William Duff Bullard of Madison Avenue, will be celebrated, as already announced, at 3:30 o'clock on Oct. 29 in St. Bartholomew's Church. Mrs. Riker and her daughter are at their Summer home on Long Island. The attendants have not yet been selected.

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A wedding this week of interest to New Yorkers will be that on Wednesday at Bayport, L. I., of Miss Edith Church Post, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Goelet Gallatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and nephew of Elbridge T. Gerry. It will be celebrated at noon in St. Anne's Church. A special train for the guests will leave New York a little before 10 o'clock, and returning in the afternoon from Bayport will reach Long Island City about 6:15 o'clock. The Posts and Gallatins are among the oldest New York families, the Gallatins being of Swiss and the Posts of Dutch extraction. Goelet Gallatin is a great-grandson of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison. The founder of the Post family came from Holland with a party of Pilgrims and settled in Massachusetts. The wedding will be a duplication in detail as far as possible as that of the bride's half-sister, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, whose wedding took place on Oct. 1, 1891. The young couple's future home will be at 444 Madison Avenue, a house which has been presented, fully furnished, to Mr. Gallatin by his father as a wedding present. Miss Evelyn Blight will be Miss Post's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman; Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Hester Hone, daughter of John Hone, and Miss Nathalie Henderson, daughter of Charles R. Henderson. Mr. Gallatin's best man will be his brother, Albert Gallatin, and the ushers selected are Philip G. Birkhead, Arthur A. Fowler, Duncan G. Harris, and Francis K. Stevens. Theodore Bjorksten, the tenor, is to sing, and Walter Hall will be the organist. After the ceremony the guests will drive to Strandhome, where a breakfast will be served in a large tent on the lawn facing the bay, on the waters of which the Post yachts, dressed in colors, will be anchored.

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As announced in this column on Tuesday, Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and who is to marry Robert Livingston Beeckman on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at the Towers, the Thomas country place at Ardsley, will have her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, as her matron of honor, and the two young nieces of Mr. Beeckman, the Misses Margaret and Katherine Stewart, will be the other attendants. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Stewart, (Miss Margaret A. Beeckman,) Edward Bulkley is to be Mr. Beeckman's best man, and the ushers selected are Stuyvesant Le Roy, J. Borden Harriman, Theodore Havemeyer, Joseph Stevens, Edward Potter, and Antonio de Navarro. The hour of the ceremony is 3:30 o'clock, and a special train will take the guests to and from Ardsley. The Rev. Mr. Ingham of Ardsley is to officiate. Mr. Beeckman has leased the house 48 East Fifty-seventh Street.

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On the same day a wedding of interest to many New Yorkers will be celebrated in the Cathedral Church of St. Luke at Portland, Me. It will be that of Miss Florence Washburne Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Carpenter of Portland, Me., and Arthur Flint Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Brown of 36 East Sixty-ninth Street. The bridegroom is a Yale graduate, class of '96, and a member of Squadron A. Benjamin W. R. Brown is to be the best man, and the ushers will be John Porter, Lawrence E. Brown, and Alfred J. Brown, James P. Baxter, Jr., and Robert F. Troscher.

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The wedding of Miss Marion Clausen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, and Witherbee Black, will be celebrated in St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, at noon on Thursday. The Rev. Ernest Stires of St. Thomas's Church, this city, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brugler of St. Peter's, will perform the ceremony. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock. Miss Clausen's maid of honor will be Miss Lillian Fraser, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss A. Kate Fox, Miss Ruth Eden, Miss Fanny C. Cox, Miss Esther D. Waterman, Miss M. Robinson, Miss Margaret G. Noyes, Miss Alice Le Count Adams, and Miss Emily B. Pickard. Little Miss Caramai Carroll, daughter of Gen. Howard Carroll, will be the flower girl. Mr. Black's best man will be his brother, R. G. Black, Jr., and the ushers chosen are Edgar Y. Clausen, Edwin C. Luther, Charles T. Ellis, Walter G. Gamble, John J. Van Nostrand, Raymond D. Little, Charles H. Blair, Jr., and Clifford D. Mallory.

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Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark has returned to Cooperstown. The wedding of Mrs. Clark and Bishop Potter will take place very soon. Miss Potter and Mrs. Davidge are at present at the Washington Square house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, who have returned from the Adirondacks, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, gave a dinner last Tuesday at their home in Morristown to Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Freylinghuysen.

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A wedding of interest on Staten Island will be that on Saturday of Miss Lucie Moore Norton to Thomas Dimock Leonard, which will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton. There will be six bridesmaids and six ushers.

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The tableaux for the Virginia Day Nursery, which were to have taken place yesterday at Bernardsville, were postponed on account of the death of the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Stevens.

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Hamilton Fish and the Misses Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, and Miss Marion Fish are at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson for the present. They are in deep mourning, and there will be no house parties, as originally planned, this Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will remain at Ridgeley Manor, near Kingston, for the Autumn months.

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The wedding of the week which will excite the widest interest will be that of Miss Alice Hay, the daughter of Secretary Hay, to James Wadsworth. It will take place on Tuesday at the Fells, Sunapee Lake, N. H. It will be a quiet affair, and the invitations are limited to the family and intimate friends.

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The annual concert for the benefit of the Robins' Nest will be given at the residence of Mrs. John D. Archbold, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 3:30 o'clock. The folowing artists will appear: Miss Edith R. Chapman, soprano; Miss Louise Truax, whistler; Miss Magdeline Worden, accompanist; Herbert Witherspoon, bass; Desider Vecsey, pianist, and Raymond T. Smith, J. W. Catchpole, J. George Lydecker, and Frederick K. Seward from the Mendelssohn Glee Club. A good programme is promised and a large attendance is expected. Among the many patronesses interested in this concert are Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. George F. Shrady, and Mrs. Trenor Park.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali have left Southampton, and are at Plainfield, N. J., for a few weeks. They will come to New York about the middle of November and open their Fifth Avenue house.

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La Savoie brought over many well-known persons, among them Chester Alan Arthur and Miss Arthur, son and daughter of the late President Chester A. Arthur; Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, the father and mother of Mrs. Phillip Lydig; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, Robert Baron, Raoul Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glaenzer, Charles W. Gould, Count de Genes, Winfield Scott Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, the Countess de Fenelon, Gen. A. L. Lee, R. L. Crawford, Jr., and Mrs. Robert Burnside Potter.

HAPPENINGS IN LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 27.—The past week has been one of much enjoyment, especially among the younger set. So many people who came on for the Horse Show have remained to enjoy the beautiful Autumn weather that the town presents the liveliest appearance of any time this season.

Mrs. Richard C. Dixey gave a large dance at Tanglewood Monday evening for her daughter, Miss Rosamond Dixey, and son, Arthur Dixey, which brought together all the young set. The house was attractively decorated for the occasion, and it was one of the most delightful social functions of the season. Among those present were Miss Marion Haveh, Miss Natalie Schenck, Miss Aleid Schenck, the Misses Bacon, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Marshall Kernochan, Walter L. Cutting, Reginald Vanderbilt, Jules Neilson, and John Sloane, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton are now occupying their new country house, and gave a luncheon on Monday, among their guests being Col. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Eleanor Jay, and Mr. Egerton Winthrop.

Miss Leight of New York has been the guest of Miss Kate Cary at her country house, The Willows, coming on for the Horse Show, and remaining for some time afterward. Miss Cary has had her guest out driving with her every day.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., are spending a short time in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven have as their guests at Sunnycroft Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Ward of New York; also their son, George G. Haven, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed gave a charming musicale at their country house, Lakeside, on Monday, when Mr. Sidney Beiden of New York sang, and piano solos were given by Prof. Ulysse Bunler. A large audience of cottagers was in attendance. Count Gheradesca, an attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, has been a guest at Lakeside, but went to Manchester-by-the-Sea the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse spent part of this week in New York. Mrs. Westinghouse is much improved in health since returning to Lenox from her trip abroad.

Mrs. William B. Bacon has had as her guests this week Justice and Mrs. Ingraham of New York. She gave a large dinner for them at the Curtis Hotel on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gambrill, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane over the Horse Show, returned to New York on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have been the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr. They will spend some time at the lodge on October Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig have been the guests of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange. Mrs. Sturgis gave a large dinner for them on Sunday.

Henry W. Taylor of New York and Miss Trowbridge of Bar Harbor are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop at Interlaken.

Baron and Baroness Hugh Muller will spend October in Lenox.

Miss Leary of Newport is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane at Wyndhurst. Mrs. Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane visited Miss Leary at her Newport villa early in the Summer.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron Moncheur, and his wife, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, have returned to Washington, the Baron having official business there on account of the recent death of the Queen of the Belgians.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, and James J. Van Alen.

Count De Laborde and Baron Saint Marc completed their Newport visit to-day and left for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived this morning from a cruise along the coast to the eastward in the steam yacht Cherokee.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will close the Havemeyer villa and leave to-morrow for New York, going on the steam yacht Narada.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George B. De Forest at the Train villa, is now occupying her own cottage on Bellevue Avenue. The latter has been occupied during the past Summer by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

R. S. Fowler has returned from New York.

W. S. Wells has decided on account of the scarcity of coal to close up his greenhouses, which have hitherto been kept running all Winter.

HAPPENINGS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Tuxedo has passed a very successful week. The horse show at the week's end proved very successful, especially on Saturday. During the week there were many social functions, dinners, luncheons, and teas.

The most important dinner of Saturday was that given by Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hoffman at the clubhouse, where chairs were set for twenty. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer also gave a dinner on Saturday to meet Miss Roosevelt, their invited guest. Prominent among the guest were Baron M. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde also entertained at dinner on Saturday, as also did Dr. and Mrs. John M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds, and others.

Among the arrivals at cottages this week were Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglass from Europe, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Porter, in the James Kent cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., from Newport.

Among those who are at the club, which has been filled throughout the week, are:

James Brown Potter,
Walker Breeze Smith,
The Misses Knowlton,
Mrs. D. H. Knowlton,
The Misses McCook,
E. Henry G. Gray,
E. N. Potter,
C. W. Weston, Jr.,
J. A. Gade,
O. S. Campbell,
Sumner Gerard,
Hjalmer H. Boyesen,
William Post,
Earl Dodd,
E. Coster Wilmerding,
David S. Hawkins,
A. D. Weekes, Jr.,
F. D. Roosevelt,
Howard Cary,
John R. Townsend,
Baron M. Oppenheim,
H. C. De Rham,
Charles Treat,
E. St. John Grebel,
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Huntington,
George H. Hull,
T. M. De Frees,
The Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Douglass,
De Lancey Nicoll,
Edward N. Tailer,
Edward Willard Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Porter,
Guy Fairfax Cary,
Richard Peters,
Howard Cary,
A. H. Rutherford,
Miss E. L. Breeze,
James M. Gerard,
Frederick A. Guillard,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy,
Miss Jean Hancy,
George H. Gray.

Engagements and Weddings.

Miss Edith Lauterbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, and Clarence Godfrey McDavid will be married at Sherry's on Oct. 15.

The wedding of Miss Liefje de Ringh van Herwerden of Plainfield and Balle Peyton Legare of New York will be celebrated in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, at 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The marriage of Miss Lydie McCullum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nell McCullum, and William Henry Johnston, Jr., took place on Wednesday evening at 296 Mott Avenue, the home of the bride's parents.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie V. Fleischhaur, daughter of J. Fleischhaur, and Munroe Koch, son of S. Koch.

Dr. D. D. Froelich announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gertrude Froelich, to Sigmund Seiferheld. Mrs. Froelich will give a reception for her daughter and Mr. Seiferheld on Sunday next at her home, 117 East Eightieth Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Calhoun, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Mr. Alexander Bogart Lyon of that place.

Mason—Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The first large church wedding of the Fall season took place at noon to-day in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, where Miss Helen Tremain Martin, daughter of Mrs. E. Throop Martin, and Francis Mason of New York City were married. The Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Hannah Harris and the bridesmaids were Miss Lilian B. Towner and Miss Elizabeth C. Pruyn. The ushers were George Reed Wadsworth, John Mazury, Vietor Frothingham, James Morse, and Vernon Monroe of New York City, and Albert Van der Veer, Jr., of Albany. The bride was given away by her mother. A reception and wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride, 194 State Street.

PRIZE LIST FOR HORSE SHOW.

Premiums Amounting to $30,000 Announced for Annual Exhibition in Madison Square Garden.

The premium list for the annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America in Madison Square Garden has been issued, with a total of $30,000 in prizes offered by the association for distribution to exhibitors in the week beginning Nov. 17. One hundred and nineteen classes are announced, for which entries will close on Saturday, Oct. 25, with the Secretary of the association at the rooms of the National Horse Show Association of America, 16 East Twenty-third Street.

All the classes that have attracted attention at the past seventeen shows in Madison Square Garden are renewed, the most liberal provision being made for harness horses, singles, pairs, and tandems, trotters, and pacers of racing, road, and breeding classes, hackneys and saddle horses, and hunters and jumpers. A number of specials also are opened by the association, and these will be augmented later by the addition of prizes offered by individual patrons of the show for specific breeds and types of horses. The judges selected by the association for the week of the show are as follows:

Thoroughbred Class—J. E. Madden.
Hackney Classes—A. B. McLaren.
Trotters and Roadsters—Albert C. Hall, Carl S. Burr, Jr., and Shelby T. Harbison.
French Coach Horses, Half Breeds, and Street-Cleaning Horses—R. F. Carmen.
Four-in-Hands, Tandems, Carriage, and Harness Horses, and Carriages and Appointments—R. F. Carmen, Thomas A. Maitland, and Orson Moulton.
Pony Stallions and Brood Mares and Ponies in Harness—Marion Story.
Saddle Horses and Ponies Under the Saddle—F. Vivian Gooch.
Hunters and Jumpers—John E. Cowdin, A. B. Duncan, and James K. Maddux.
Cavalry Horses and Chargers—Col. Charles G. Treat, United States Army.
Veterinary Inspectors—Dr. William Sheppard, M. R. C. V. S.; Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, M. R. C. V. S., and Dr. J. Elmer Ryder, M. R. C. V. S.

NEW YORK LAWYERS IN NEW JERSEY COURTS

Vice Chancellor Intimates Bar Has Been Removed.

Outcome of the Retaliatory New Jersey Ruling Attributed to Decision of New York Court of Appeals.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—While no record of the court has been made here to the reported rescinding of the order of the Court of Errors and Appeals made some time ago, prohibiting the appearance of New York lawyers in cases brought before the high courts in this State, it is believed that the court has the matter under consideration and has only been awaiting action by the New York courts removing their bar against Jersey counselors.

No formal rule was ever made in this regard. The prohibition was merely announced by the Chief Judge that the regular order, which stated that the New Jersey courts would treat counsel of other States as Jersey counsel are treated in other courts, would be enforced.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 27.—Vice Chancellor Pitney, when seen at his home here to-day, said that at a conference of Judges yesterday, at which he was not present, he understood that it was agreed to remove the ban from New York lawyers. He had, however, received no official communication to that effect.

In connection with the statement that the New Jersey bench is considering the rescinding of the rule which removed the privilege previously accorded to New York lawyers to appear as counsel in cases tried in that State, it was stated in this city yesterday that this change of attitude is the result of a decision by the Court of Appeals of New York allowing lawyers from New Jersey, or any other State, to appear in single cases here.

The refusal of the New Jersey courts to allow lawyers from this State to appear in them in their professional capacity followed a decision by one of the Justices in the Second Department of the Supreme Court in Kings County last Spring, denying to a lawyer from New Jersey the right to appear as counsel in a case up for trial. The latter happened to be one of the Judges of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and shortly afterward the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals promulgated a ruling forbidding lawyers from this State to act in New Jersey.

This action was of serious importance not only to New York attorneys, but also to many large corporations, which, while having their head offices in this city, are incorporated in New Jersey. As, therefore, the number of New York lawyers appearing in the New Jersey courts was as twenty to one compared with the number of New Jersey lawyers appearing here, pressure was brought to bear by the local Bar Association to have the matter reopened.

The Justice of the Brooklyn Supreme Court who was responsible for the ruling submitted the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court of New York, and was sustained. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed this decision, and held that there was no reason why a lawyer from one State should not be accorded the courtesy of appearing in a case in another State. This decision referred to appearance in single cases, and not to general practice. Following the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, the Brooklyn Justice who had refused the New Jersey attorney the right to appear before him communicated the fact of the latest decision in the matter to the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Members of the New York bar who were seen declared that the custom of allowing the lawyers of one State to appear in cases in another State was one of long standing, the privilege being accorded as a matter of courtesy. At the same time, it was pointed out, the statutes of most of the States forbid the appearance in their courts in a professional capacity of lawyers not holding a license in the particular State in question. The New Jersey law bearing on this point was quoted by Henry Hardwicke, for some time Assistant District Attorney of New York, as follows:

No person except in his own case or the case of an infant shall be permitted to appear in any court of New Jersey unless he is a licensed attorney of the Supreme Court of the State, provided that nothing in this shall apply to actions before Justices of the Peace.

The New York statute bearing on the same point reads as follows:

A person shall not ask or receive, directly or indirectly, compensation for appearing in court or before a Magistrate unless he has been regularly admitted to practice in the courts of record of the State, &c., and a Judge, Justice, or Magistrate who knowingly admits to practice any person who has not been regularly admitted is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Hardwicke explained that the law, as thus enunciated, was intended to apply to general practice in the State, and that the occasional appearance of an attorney in single cases was by courtesy not regarded as coming under the scope of the restriction.

SECULARISM AND SCHOOLS.

Chancellor MacCracken's Address in School of Pedagogy.

The formal opening of the School of Pedagogy took place yesterday morning in the building of the New York University in Washington Square. An address was delivered by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the university on "The Sharp Political Issue on Education To-day in France and England."

The Chancellor spoke upon the situation as he had found it during his trip abroad last Summer. He described the situation in France under the association law, where about 2,500 schools, which accommodate 200,000 pupils, had been closed, and said he was led to believe that, in spite of the disorders which have occurred, so long as the law did not affect parish churches of the hierarchy, the generality of Frenchmen would be content. He drew from the situation in France a lesson against extreme secularism in education. He also said that the American Government ought to be supported in its attitude toward religious orders in the Philippines.

In England the Chancellor drew an opposite lesson, there being, he said, too much support given by the Government to the church schools. The Educational bill now pending in Parliament, he said, puts practically the entire cost of the church schools throughout England upon the public funds. He said that to see Balfour and Chamberlain, who are both non-conformists, championing the bill, reminded him of the Philistine steers in the Bible story, that were obliged to haul the ark, although in the end they themselves were to be sacrificed to it.

He said some leading non-conformists, in speaking to him, had bitterly criticised the attitude of rich Americans, especially the women, who live or spend much of their time in England, and who almost entirely give their sympathy and support to the Tories and the privileged classes who are now, he asserted, as in the time of the American Revolutionary War, bitterly opposed to Democracy.

The registration last year at the school was 289, but as 150 have registered to date it is expected that the total registration will exceed by far that of all previous years.

FUNERAL OF ROXANA SEITZ.

Preacher Makes Reference to Mysterious Manner of Girl's Death.

HACKENSACK, Sept. 27.—The funeral of Miss Roxana Seits, whose body was found in a pond last Wednesday, took place today from the First Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. Rudolph Kuebler. A large number of the girl's relatives and friends were present, and followed the body to the cemetery.

"There is grief in her home and in our church," said Mr. Kuebler. "If she committed this deed herself, I will always believe it was during a fit of temporary insanity. If, on the other hand, she met death by foul play, may God aid in bringing the guilty culprit to speedy justice."

Prosecutor Koester, Coroner Curry, and Chief of Police Waltermire held a long conference to-day and afterward announced that they had not been able to find, up to the present time, and evidence of Miss Seitz's death having been due to foul play.

COL. T. A. KERRIGAN DEAD.

Noted Figure in Brooklyn Politics and Proprietor of Famous Willoughby Street Auction Rooms.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 27.—Col. Thomas A. Kerrigan died at his home here at midnight from cancer of the bladder. He was seventy-one years old. The body will be taken to the Kerrigan residence in Brooklyn to-day.

Col. Thomas A. Kerrigan, the life-long friend of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, was for years one of the unique figures in Brooklyn politics. For thirty years he owned the famous auction room in which have been the headquarters of Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants. There all political conferences were held, and Col. Kerrigan, although apparently busy with his work as an auctioneer, spared time enough to be consulted by Mr. McLaughlin on all local political matters of importance.

Col. Kerrigan was born in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and for more than twenty-five years was Sheriff's auctioneer of Kings County. He never would accept any other political position. Col. Kerrigan was appointed by all the Sheriffs, Republicans and Democrats, elected to the office until removed by Sheriff Charles Guden, who was in turn removed by Gov. Odell.

He was the founder of the Andrew Jackson Club, which is one of the most flourishing political clubs in Brooklyn.

DEATH OF ASSEMBLYMAN ASH.

Succumbs to Pneumonia the Day He Was to Have Been Renominated in Brooklyn.

On the day that he was to have been renominated to represent the Sixth District in the lower house of the Legislature at Albany, Assemblyman Simon Ash of Brooklyn died at his home, 362 Vernon Avenue, that borough. Several weeks ago Mr. Ash was painfully injured by being struck on the chest by a baseball. On Sunday last he became ill with pneumonia, which was the cause of his death yesterday.

Assemblyman Simon Ash was born in Brooklyn about forty-five years ago. He was for a time employed in the navy yard as a carpenter, and afterward became a mason and builder. Several years ago he entered the real estate business in Brooklyn, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He had long been an active Republican, but had not held public office until he was elected last year to the Assembly. The Republicans of the district were to have renominated him last night. Out of respect to his memory the District Convention was adjourned. Mr. Ash was unmarried. He is survived by his mother, three brothers, and two sisters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Francis J. Lippitt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Francis J. Lippitt, a lawyer and a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, is dead here, aged ninety years. He was born in Providence, R. I., was Captain of the First New York Volunteers in the Mexican war, and, in the civil war, served as Colonel of the Second California Infantry. He was brevetted a Brigadier General. Gen. Lippitt was a well-known writer on military topics.

William F. Mulkey.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—William F. Mulkey, Vice President of the Detroit Salt Company, owner with his sons of the Kingman Salt Mining Company of Kingman, Kan., and a large stockholder in the Toledo and Monroe Electric Railroad, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Mulkey came here in 1893 from Hutchinson, Kan.

Levy Strauss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Levy Strauss, one of the old-time merchants of San Francisco, and one of the best-known men on the Pacific coast, is dead at his home here of heart disease. Mr. Strauss was born in Bavaria in 1829, and settled in the early fifties in this State. He founded the dry goods firm of Levy Strauss & Co., one of the largest enterprises on the Pacific coast, with a branch in New York.

Donald Mackintosh.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 27.—Donald Mackintosh, aged eighty-three years, President of the D. Mackintosh & Sons Company, of this city, died at his home here this afternoon from a complication of diseases incident to old age. He leaves three children, Col. John Mackintosh of this city and Springfield, Charles E. Mackintosh, Chairman of the Holyoke Park Commission, and Miss Etta Mackintosh of this city. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. ASHWELL, a well-known business man of New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. For twenty-five years he represented the New Brunswick Hosiery Company in New York.

WILLIAM J. LENNON, one of the oldest and most active school teachers in the State, died at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. He began teaching at an early age, continuing it uninterruptedly until two weeks ago.

JOHN M. PRUDEN, formerly Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, died yesterday at his home, 613 Pearl Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in that city, and his father, Keen Pruden, was the pioneer of the pottery industry in Elizabeth. He was succeeded in it by his son John.

STEPHEN PURDY of 223 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, died last Wednesday at Redlands, Cal., after a sojourn of eighteen months in that State for his health. He was connected with the National Meter Company in this city and was a member of the De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum, and other fraternal societies in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one son.

LIEUT. PEARY IN NEW YORK.

Arctic Explorer Arrives with His Wife and Daughter.

Lieut. Peary, accompanied by Mrs. Peary and their little daughter Marie, slipped into this city quietly last night at 11 o'clock on the regular express from Boston.

The explorer and his family occupied seats in one of the parlor cars attached to the train. Much of the time occupied by the journey to this city Mr. Peary devoted to his daughter, with whom he chatted continuously, at times amusing her by card tricks.

Lieut. Peary's stay in this city will be brief. When leaving here he will go to Washington.

HANSOMS IN COLLISION.

Runaway Wrecks Two Vehicles and Tumbles Drivers and Fares in Street.

One runaway hansom plunged into another at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street at 6 o'clock last evening, and both vehicles and horses were overthrown. The three women and one man who occupied them, with the drivers, were hurled headlong amid the wreckage. Strange to say, no one was seriously hurt, and the horses, too, came out unharmed.

The runaway started from Greeley Square. The hansom contained Mrs. Simon A. Crulkshank and her grown daughter, Lelia Crulkshank, of Plainfield, N. J., bound for the ferry. Henry Hirsch of 241 East Forty-second Street, the driver, was powerless to go much more than hold his seat, and the women screamed continuously. One horse ran down Sixth Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, and thence to Eighth Avenue, when it crashed into the hansom driven by George Clancey of 4 Amsterdam Avenue, and having as passengers Charles Schapter and Minnie Schapter of 204 Park Avenue.

FOREIGN ACTORS ARRIVE.

Mlle. May de Villiers and Miss Vere Gerald of the Silver Slipper Company arrived last night on the Etruria and were met at the pier by John C. Fisher, under whose management the opera will be produced at the Broadway Theatre on Oct. 27. Mlle. de Villiers will be the prima donna of the company and will take the role of Venus, a part which was originally written for her. She was unable to appear in the London production of last January and the part was cut out, so that the opera will be seen here for the first time as originally written.

Charles Hawtrey, who was seen here last year in "A Message from Mars," was also on the Etruria. In two weeks he will begin his American season in Boston with the same play as last season.

TO FIGHT RAILROAD'S PARK AVENUE PLAN

Brewing Company Objects to New York Central's Proposal.

Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral Also Fears Entrance to Parochial Schools Would Be Interfered With.

The proposition of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to widen Park Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-sixth Streets, necessitating the closing of small portions of all of these streets, was up for discussion yesterday before the local board of the Murray Hill district. At the meeting recently Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., as a property owner, and the counsel of most of the property owners in the neighborhood, offered a proposition to make the foot bridge across Park Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street, a highway bridge, of an equal width with the street. That also was advocated by Ashbel P. Fitch, as counsel for the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, which owns considerable property thereabout.

Before the time for the hearing to-day Ira A. Place, counsel for the railroad; Chief Engineer Wilgus, and Messrs. Coudert and Fitch, were in consultation on the proposed plan. It was practically agreed to the satisfaction of all, the only question being one of grading.

Mr. Place said the idea of the railroad company, as explained last week, and brought out particularly, was that the city would be kept from any expense. All abutting property owners, he said, would be paid in cash for all injury.

Mr. Place gave a long list of figures of the number of trains and cars which go through the tunnel daily as an explanation of the need for the increased yard. He said in the exceedingly heavy traffic during the Labor Day holiday 600 trains passed through in one day, with 3,090 cars attached. He said the capacity would be nearly doubled by the increased trainyard.

M

Furniture of the Sturdy Puritan

finds faithful expression in what we offer in reproductions of this early simple period. The useful Highboy, the dignified Four post Bed, the roomy Bureau and the Cheft of Drawers, all expressing the quiet spirit of early Colonial days.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

Uncle Sam will bring your order if you cannot come. Our Mail Order Department is the most extensive in the United States. We send samples, measuring guide, tape measure and booklet of information with full instructions about measuring. We take all risks—the garments will fit perfectly.

For business wear we are offering a very select assortment of imported cheviots, suit to order $20.00. For dress our three-button cutaway frock coat and vest with striped trousering $23. Top coats of Venetians and Coverts, silk-lined, $22.00. Heavy overcoats of Meltons, Velours and Vicuna in many mixtures and colors, silk-lined, $25.00. Our Tuxedo Suit, $35.00, and Full Dress, $40.00, are exceptional value. Better style cannot be had at any price. Our uniform and livery department is very attractive.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Sale Terminates October 1st. Prior to the AEOLIAN Company's Removal to their New 12-story Building, 5th Avenue and 34th Street.

Special Sale of Slightly Used

AEOLIANS

At Reduced Prices

THIS special sale of slightly used Aeolians at reduced prices should focus the attention of all intending purchasers—not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments have been put in thorough order and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, **and are subject to the same guarantee.**

There will also be included a few Pianolas which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. This special sale will last until October 1st only.

AMONG THE INSTRUMENTS OFFERED:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
ORCHESTRELLES	$1,500	$1,250
GRANDS	750	500
AEOLIAN STYLE 1500	500	250
AEOLIAN STYLE 1450	350	200
AEOLIAN STYLE 1250	350	200
AEOLIAN STYLE 1050	275	125
AEOLIAN STYLE 750	230	115
AEOLIAN STYLE 800	210	100
PRINCESS (Single Reed)	75	55
PRINCESS (Double Reed)	125	85
AERIOL PIANOS	750	500

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training.

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Advice to Housekeepers.

Get thoroughly familiar with the uses of . . .

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It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea instantly made, and as a Condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowls, Game, Ragouts, Stews, etc., it is incomparable. Comes in liquid and solid form. Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. It is a dainty article for dainty people. Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists. Liquid in bottles; Solid in single portion tubes.

G MALITO, LADIES' TAILOR,

171 SIXTH AVE., COR. 12TH ST.

YOU FURNISH THE MATERIAL, SUITS TO ORDER, $12 UP.

We furnish the material, tailor-made suits to order, $35 UP. We assure our patrons that our garments are finely cut and perfectly fitted.

South African Manager Here.

Luscombe Searellee, a composer and producer of light opera and the pioneer in the theatrical business in South Africa, arrived here from London Thursday and is now at the Bartholdi. The object of his business here is for the production in November of the opera "Boabdil," which will be seen in London at the same time. He will also put on a melodrama in Philadelphia. Mr. Searellee was known in New York some sixteen years ago, when he produced his opera "Egrella" at the old Standard. Later he went to South Africa.

STAGE MANAGER ROSE SHOOTS HIS WIFE

Surrenders Himself and Tells Police His Story.

Overcome When He Hears That She Is Dead—Samuel F. Adams Intent on Protecting His Name.

Isabella Rose, born Bergen and known on the stage as Belle Rose, was killed yesterday with a pistol at the Royatt apartment house, 330 West Thirty-third Street, by her husband, Henry C. Rose, well known in the theatrical world, who has been stage manager at the Garrick for Charles Frohman's presentation of "There's Many a Slip." An excuse for the crime is outraged domestic honor.

Rose surrendered himself to the police, and he is now in a cell in the new section of the Tombs. His counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger, says that his client has a story to tell which will make it impossible for any jury of ordinary compassion to convict him on any count in the criminal category. This view is not wholly shared by Messrs. Garvan and Studin of District Attorney Jerome's staff, who last evening, at their chief's direction, made a careful investigation of the case, and claimed to have discovered in the Rose apartment evidence that a jury will have to weigh. A prominent real estate operator named by Rose as the offender against his domestic peace challenges proof of his offending, and says that he will protect his reputation through legal means.

The Roses went to the Royatt in the Autumn of 1900 and at once attracted attention and were classed as "high rollers." The husband was always dressed as a prosperous business man, and was noticeable because of his athletic build. Mrs. Rose had the choicest of toilets, and her chief recreation was driving a handsome black or gray horse to a high-wheeled dog cart. Their flat on the sixth floor, rear, was luxuriously furnished. It comprised a dining room, parlor, three bedrooms, one for a guest, and the others for Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a bathroom and a kitchen, all arranged in "bandbox" style. They entertained little, but their chief guest up to the middle of last July was Frederick Wilbert of Jersey City. Since then Mrs. Rose has entertained Samuel F. Adams, a real estate broker of 1,123 Broadway, who is a member of several clubs, including the New York Athletic, Lotos, Columbia Athletic of Washington, D. C., Psi Upsilon, and the Coney Island Jockey. Mr. Wilbert had a room in the flat, and Mr. Adams is said to have passed the night there Sept. 25.

Residents of the Royatt say that since July 15 last, if there were not quarrels in the Rose flat there was loud talking, and that Henry C. Rose ceased to come home regularly Sept. 10. Last Thursday night he appeared to be perturbed when he left the Royatt in a cab, with two trunks, and went to the Hotel Marlborough, going the next day to the Vendome. He was at the Garrick Friday night, attending to his duties as stage manager. During the day his wife told her colored cook, Carrie Peterson, that she had a vague sensation of fear when she went out in the morning. When she returned she said that she had been to her safe deposit compartment at the Garfield National Bank and had put in it nine diamond rings, two pairs of diamond earrings, and other jewelry, worth $15,000.

"I don't know what may happen," she explained.

The inmates of the Rose flat Friday night were Mrs. Rose, her pet fox terrier Snider, and the girl Peterson. The cook says that Mr. Rose called at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and when he was told that Mrs. Rose, who slept in her room off the parlor, was not up, he went away, to return at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Rose had breakfast, and had told Carrie that, as she did not feel well, she would go to a Russian bath, and was dressed in all but her headgear, wearing a white silk waist, a "rainy day" skirt, and patent leather low shoes. She had given directions to her cook to admit her husband, and he went to her in the parlor, which faces south, and is east of the handsome little dining room.

"He did not," said Carrie, after the tragedy, "appear to be angry. In fact, he was 'nice,' and by the way he talked I thought he was 'making it up.' I was in the kitchen, and so could not hear what was said, but they talked and talked until I heard my mistress say:

"'Oh, Harry, you would not harm me, would you?'

"'Not for the world,' Mr. Rose said.

"Just about half a minute after I heard a pistol shot, and I shut the kitchen door and locked it. Three more shots were fired. I did not venture out for ten minutes, when I opened the kitchen door and saw my mistress lying on her face in the corridor with her head between the dining room and parlor doors, and I ran to the landing, got on the elevator, told the boy that Mrs. Rose was shot, and tried to get a doctor."

While Carrie stood trembling in the kitchen of the flat Rose was hurrying to the West Thirtieth Street Station, which was in a turmoil because of the murder in the Empire, at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street. Entering, Rose brushed several persons aside and, addressing Sergt. Mott, while presenting a revolver in which were four exploded cartridges, said in an agitated way:

"Here I am, officer. Look out for this; it's loaded. I've just shot a woman, my wife, at 330 West Thirty-third Street. She's not been doing right with me after fourteen years of married life. I've just killed her. Oh, how I loved her!"

Sergt. Mott took the revolver, and, going to the front of the desk to prevent escape by Rose, satisfied himself that he was not romancing, and placing him under restraint, called up the West Thirty-seventh Street command, telling them to send a patrol wagon for a prisoner forthwith. It came with Policemen Kelly and Michaels, and Rose was at once put in it and whirled off to the precinct which had official jurisdiction in the case. On the way Kelly sympathized with Rose, who retold the story of justification for his act, almost collapsing in the recital.

"But," suggested the policeman, "are you sure you had her right? Maybe you were mistaken."

"Oh," replied Rose, gasping with excitement, "I had her 'right,' as you say. She told me she loved that man, and that's enough."

Rose rallied his wits as he walked into the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House, where the shooting was yet unknown, and waited to be "pedigreed." When his turn came he said he was born in Chicago, was forty years old, and told of his position at the Garrick.

"I am," he added, "with the 'There's Many a Slip' company; and there's many a smile as well as a slip. What's the time?"

When told it was 10:45 o'clock he became confused and said that he must be off, as he was due at the theatre. Then, realizing his position, he said that it was the first time he had been in a police station as a prisoner. He was apparently dazed for a few moments, and then appeared to be anxious to talk, and asked about his wife. A message had just come that the shooting had occurred and that Mrs. Rose was dead.

When he was told that his wife was dead he threw up his hands, struck the Sergeant's desk, and bowed his head, saying:

"Oh, my poor Kit! I've lost you forever."

He became talkative about the tragedy, and, repeating what he had already said, added that he would have celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of his marriage Oct. 3.

"Three days ago," he continued, "was the first time I suspected my wife. I have traveled with her all over the world, and this is a hard proposition. I have not been drinking, Sergeant. I took only three drinks of whiskey this morning to steady my nerves, which, as you see," holding out his hand, "are steady. Not a tremble there. The man I hold responsible is rich. You know what women will do for jewels and fine clothes. She told me that she loved this man. Now accounts are squared."

Coroner Scholer took official cognizance of the case, and after Rose had repeated his statements to him sent him to the Tombs and Carrie Peterson to the House of Detention. Rose afterward made a longer statement to Assistant District Attorney A. Henry Garvan.

The first stranger in the flat after Rose shot his wife was Dr. Z. Feldstein of 318 West Thirty-third Street, who was called by the elevator boy at the Royatt when Carrie Peterson told him that her mistress had been shot. No one in the Royatt had heard the shots. The girl did not know whether Rose was in the flat or not and Dr. Feldstein entered it cautiously. He found Mrs. Rose prone on her face in the corridor and quite dead. She had been shot in the face to the left of her nose, twice in the breast, and in the left arm. This shot had set fire to the sleeve of her waist. Her body was taken to an undertaker's establishment in Seventh Avenue and embalmed. Burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

In accordance with her husband's wishes, which he said were caused by the fact that he had no near relatives, the flat was sealed against all intrusion by the police in the interest of Mrs. Rose's mother. Mrs. J. C. Proctor, a widow of 360 West Forty-first Street, until her son-in-law, Charles Zimmerman of the Powhatan, 217 West Thirty-fourth Street, came with Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Studin, took possession, and assumed all responsibility. They remained two hours and took away the dog, various effects, several letters, and some portraits, leaving in the flat a portrait of Mr. Adams.

Mrs. Rose, who was thirty-eight years old, was noted as a beauty when she was in her teens, and was Miss Isabella Berger. Her mother remarried, and her second husband, J. C. Proctor, died several years ago. She has been supported by Mrs. Rose, who had three sisters, one of whom is in Chicago; another, known on the stage as Marie Rose, married Charles Zimmerman of the Prince's Theatre and of Nixon & Zimmerman, Philadelphia. The other sister is Mrs. John McDonald, wife of a gasfitter employed on Macy's new building.

Rose is a native of Illinois and well and favorably known in the theatrical world. He opened up with "There's Many a Slip" at the Garrick, Sept. 15, and was a popular stage manager, well known to Joseph Humphrey, general stage manager for Charles Frohman. Mr. Humphrey said that he never knew that the Roses had domestic trouble. Rose had, off and on, been connected with Mr. Frohman's theatrical presentations since 1887, and his services were much esteemed. Last season Rose had the rôle of the Scotchman in "Sweet and Twenty," and was stage manager for Annie Russell.

All that Charles Zimmerman would say of the tragedy was that he was not surprised, and that, so far as he had been able to form an opinion, there was justification for his brother-in-law's act. He expected to find his sister-in-law's diamonds at the Garfield Safe Deposit Vaults on Monday, as a search of her flat had found little of value outside of apparel, furniture, and silverware. Some letters that might be considered as incriminating Mrs. Rose were found, and there was reason to believe that Rose was unbalanced in mind through his obtaining evidence that he had been grievously wronged in return for marital conduct that was exemplary. Mrs. Rose possessed a small bank account which may figure in her husband's defense, and real estate, including a house in West Forty-third Street. Mr. Zimmerman said that he believed that Mrs. Rose made Mr. Adams's acquaintance at Saratoga this year.

Mr. Adams was almost prostrated when at the New York Athletic Club he learned of Mrs. Rose's fate, but he hastened to denounce her husband for naming him in the case and to deny that his relations with Mrs. Rose had been other than proper.

"I want you to say," he said, "that I am innocent of any wrongdoing. I am ready to prove it at any time and clear my name, which he is trying to besmirch."

Mr. Adams, whose family residence is at 549 Madison Avenue, said that he would consult his lawyer to decide on measures to protect himself against calumny. He will be a witness at the inquest to be held on Tuesday. Mr. Adams is well known as a "first nighter" at the theatres.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

It is good news for all lovers of music that the duration of the Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium has been extended until Oct. 19, by which time the regular musical season should be under way, and the regular dramatic season in full swing. As has been the case all Summer, the most interesting nights continue to be Tuesday, which is symphony night, and Thursday, which is Wagner night. For the former, Mr. Kaltenborn has introduced the highly questionable innovation of doing movements from different symphonies instead of a complete work for each occasion. The only conceivable advantage of this is that it enables a conductor much beset with "requests" to kill three birds, so to speak, with one stone, as was done last Tuesday evening with the scherzo of Beethoven's "Eroica," the slow movement of Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic," and the finale of Dvorak's "New World." But it is by no means either so artistic or so educational as the presentation of one masterpiece in its entirety, and it is to be hoped the conductor will abandon it as soon as he is convinced, as he ought to be, that there is nothing in it. Thursday's concert was rendered noteworthy by the presentation of a form of composition which is not so much heard as it might well be, the form of the duet for two pianos. The Auditorium is not too large to enable it to be heard well, and, this time, it was very particularly well worth hearing. The work was St. Saens's duet on a theme from Beethoven's pianoforte sonata, Op. 35, and the artists were Mr. Leopold Winkler and Miss Grace Rollins. The performance was really a triumph in a very difficult genre. Especially considering that the artists could not see each other, the absolute uniformity with which all the nuances of tempo and expression were sympathetically and precisely rendered made the occasion really memorable. For a well-deserved encore, the duettists gave Joseffy's "Spring," to which Mr. Winkler had added a part for the second piano.

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Mrs. Norma Knupfel has just received a cable dispatch from Mme. Alma Webster Powell, the American prima donna soprano, who is now in Vienna, that she will sail on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia from Bremen on Sept. 30, arriving here about the 10th of October. Mme. Powell, as already announced, will be accompanied by the Italian composer and pianist Signor Eugenio di Pirani, with whom she has been associated in an extensive European concert tournee of several months' duration. Mme. Powell and Signor di Pirani will be heard here in a similar series of song recitals, their first appearance being scheduled for Nov. 2 in New York City, after which they will be heard in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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Mascagni now is on the Atlantic Ocean bound for America. He took the American Line steamer Philadelphia at Cherbourg yesterday morning, and will arrive here next Saturday. With the approach of the time for the beginning of the great Italian composer's season there comes increased activity around the Metropolitan Opera House. Chorus rehearsals have reached an advanced stage, and the Italian scenery, recently arrived in this country, is being fitted to the region behind the Metropolitan footlights.

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Sam Franko and his American Symphony Orchestra will begin a season of popular concerts at the Harlem Opera House on Sunday evening, Oct. 5. Mr. Franko's programme will include several interesting novelties that he picked up in Europe this Summer. Mr. Franko has engaged several popular soloists, and the management is deeply interested in promoting and creating a demand for more music of a high order in upper New York.

***

Mary Munchhoff, the American soprano, who returned to this country on Wednesday last from a three years' concert tour abroad, will make her first appearance in a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 10, under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. Mr. Isidore Lackstone will preside at the piano.

***

Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, will make his first appearance in an orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.

***

Angelo Fronani has been secured by Loudon G. Charlton to act as solo accompanist for Mlle. Zelie de Lussan on her transcontinental recital tour, which begins Nov. 7. From a German mother and an Italian father, young Fronani inherits unusual musicianly qualities, and he is credited with both technique and temperament of a high order. Since returning from his finishing musical course in Leipsic and Berlin to Washington, D. C., where his father is Acting Consul for Italy, Mr. Fronani has attained some reputation as a solo pianist of rank, as well as an artistic and sympathetic accompanist.

***

Daniel Frohman's new musical star, Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, sailed from Antwerp on the steamer Friesland last week, and is due in New York to-day. He leaves immediately for Worcester, Mass., where he appears at the festival Oct. 2, playing the Rubinstein D minor concerto with the Boston Symphony players, Franz Kneisel conductor, and will be heard in New York with the orchestra and in recital the last week in October and the first week in November.

***

Walter Damrosch will deliver a new course of musical lectures, with illustrations, upon the subject of the Wagner operas, and the American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko, will give three concerts at Daly's, commencing in January, of old music, continuing the interesting series that have been in vogue the past three years at the late Lyceum Theatre.

***

A letter to Manager Rudolph Aronson from Prague announces that Kocian, the young Bohemian violin virtuoso, will perform for the last time this season with the Richter Orchestra at Manchester on Nov. 8, and on Nov. 12 he sails on the steamer Majestic from Liverpool with his accompanist and secretary. A delegation of representative members of Bohemian societies will welcome Kocian on his arrival in New York.

***

Daniel Frohman announces that during Lent Burton Holmes, who has spent the Summer securing subjects for his lectures in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal, will appear for his usual season of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre, with new illustrated subjects drawn from these sources.

MURDER COMMITTED IN THE EMPIRE

Body of a Long Island Man Beheaded in the Cellar.

Effort of the Murderer to Destroy the Head and Clothing by Fire—Three Men and Two Women Arrested —Robbery Suggested.

In the "Empire," a resort of questionable character on West Twenty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, murder was committed yesterday morning. The alleged murderer is Thomas Tobin, alias Tierney, whose right name is said to be Kelly, an employe of the place. The victim was James B. Craft, a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., where he had a wife and a nineteen-year-old son. His head had been severed from his body by a butcher's cleaver, and afterward partly incinerated in an old furnace.

Three men are held in the Tombs without bail, charged with having been concerned in the murder. They are Tobin, Alexander McEnerney, the bartender of the resort, and Robert Kelly, the porter, who, the police believe, is a brother of Tobin. Grace Gurnett and Mamie Moore, the latter of whom is supposed to know a great deal about the affair, are detained as witnesses. Two young men, who describe themselves as Thomas Purcell of Charlestown, Mass., and William Hopkins of Brooklyn, were in the house on Friday night, and they were arrested also, but were released after making affidavits that they knew nothing of the murder.

McEnerney went to Police Headquarters at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and reported to the Detective Bureau that a murder had been committed at the Empire. The Sergeant on duty at the desk in the West Thirtieth Street Station was notified by the Detective Bureau, and two Central Office men were sent to the scene of the murder. Capt. Sheehan's men, having only a block and a half to go, were the first on the scene. Capt. Sheehan, who happened to be in the station when news of the deed was received, accompanied his men to the house. The basement of the building is used as a Chinese restaurant, the alleged proprietor of which gave his name as G. L. Chin. The police, led by Capt. Sheehan, began an investigation as to the cause of an odor that was offensive. The entire building, from the restaurant to the apartments above, was searched, but there was nothing wrong in any of the places, and only the cellar was left to be searched.

Going down the stairway to the cellar the officers found many evidences of foul play. A trail of blood spots led to the centre of the cellar, where the headless body of Craft was found under a pile of boards and rags. The offensive odor came from an old furnace near by. On the embers in the furnace Capt. Sheehan noticed the charred head of the mutilated body. The fire was quenched and the head was pulled out. Roundsman Sennett and Detectives Buckridge and Black pulled parts of the man's clothing from the furnace. They consisted of a white outing shirt with an unburned sleeve, a portion of a coat, a small piece of a black mackintosh, a part of a shoe, and a pair of partly burned trousers.

THE IDENTIFICATION.

In the right hip pocket of the trousers was discovered the evidence that led to the identification of the body. It was a receipt for $5.40, dated Sept. 3, 1902, which showed that on that date Craft had paid that amount to Frank L. Humbert of Glen Cove for some grain. In the pocket was also a railroad ticket for one passage from Glen Cove to Mineola, L. I. A little later Detective Buckridge found on the floor of the room in which the man had been assaulted a large envelope on which had been written: "James B. Craft, Cornelia Street, Glen Cove, L. I." In the envelope were two typewritten papers, both of which were notices of assessments. One of the notices was for the estate of Cornelia F. Craft, the valuation of which was $5,037. When Tobin and McEnerney were searched papers bearing the address of Craft, were found by the police, it was said.

As soon as Capt. Sheehan found out that murder had been committeed, he had everybody in the house arrested. Those arrested were the three men who have been held for the murder, the Burnett woman, and the two young men, who, it was said, are students in a Southern college. The prisoners were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where they were questioned by Capt. Sheehan.

McEnerney's story was the most important, as in it he described Tobin as the murderer. According to McEnerney, Craft and the Mooore woman, who was spoken of as Mamie Turner, were drinking in the place between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Craft was in high spirits, and was spending his money freely. Tobin has been a "bouncer" for the place in the early hours of the night, but after the legal hours for closing he has acted as a waiter. Craft ordered drinks for himself and the woman, and called Tobin and insisted on his taking a drink also. Tobin consented, and McEnerney brought the drinks to the table. Craft then asked McEnerney to take a drink too. After the drinks had been disposed of the bortender went back to the bar, which is in another room. He remained away a short time, and then went back into the public room. When he reached the room the Moore woman had gone and Tobin was bending over the prostrate body of Craft, who appeared to be dead. There was considerable doubt expressed yesterday among those familiar with the details of the murder as to whether Craft was dead before his body was mutilated.

Tobin took hold of Craft's body by the feet, McEnerney said, and, dragging it along, started in the direction of the door of the cellar stairway. At the foot of the stairway he got the cleaver.

McEnerney said he was at the top of the stairway while Tobin was mutilating the body. Gathering what courage he had left, he threatened to throw a beer bottle at Tobin if he did not stop. He had followed Tobin, he said, intending to strike him over the head with the bottle. Tobin threatened to hit McEnerney and the latter retreated. Then the bartender went to the street, hailed a cab, and was driven to Police Headquarters. Later McEnerney told Coroner Jackson of the murder. It was said that he told the Coroner that he saw Tobin strike Craft on the chest with the cleaver.

TOBIN'S ANGER.

While McEnerney was talking to the Coroner, Tobin, at the climax of the tale, jumped to his feet and, glaring with anger and hate, said that McEnerney was lying and that McEnerney, and not himself, had killed Craft. McEnerney told Tobin that he need not try to fix blame on him, as he was the man who had perpetrated the murder.

Just before 11 o'clock Tobin and McEnerney were taken to the Empire. When the policemen who had the prisoners under their charge reached the house there was a crowd of at least a thousand persons in front. Tobin held his head down and puffed at a short pipe. What occurred in the cellar when Tobin was taken there, neither Capt. Sheehan nor the Coroner would divulge, but it is understood that Tobin took an oath that he was innocent of the crime.

When he was brought out of the cellar, Tobin exclaimed: "If I chopped that man's head off may I be struck dead."

The prisoners were taken to the Criminal Court Building, where Coroner Jackson committed Tobin, McEnerney, and Kelly to the Tombs and the Burnett woman to the House of Detention.

McEnerney's clothing had spots of blood. The garments were taken from him and a new suit was furnished. On the way to the Coroner's office McEnerney and Tobin had another argument, each accusing the other.

Grace Burnett said that she had left Craft before any trouble occurred. Mamie Moore, who is known in the Tenderloin as Turner, was arrested in her home, at 116 West Twenty-ninth Street, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Roundsman Sennett. She said then that she had been with Craft at the Empire on Friday night. In the resort at the time, she said, were Craft, who was called "Uncle Jim"; Tobin, and McEnerney. She remained in the place until 12:30 o'clock, she said, and then went home. She is about twenty-four years old. She said that she worked as a dressmaker. She was held by Capt. Sheehan as a witness. One of the detectives attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station said last night that she had confessed to Capt. Sheehan, and implicated McEnerney as an accomplice. She said, according to the detective, that "dope" was used in a drink given to "Uncle Jim" in a scheme to rob him. Capt. Sheehan would not deny that the confession had been made.

Chin, the Chinaman, said he left his restaurant at about 4:30 o'clock, and that up to that time there had been no trouble in the house. Capt. Sheehan refused to allow him to open his place last night and held him as a witness.

CRAFT'S MONEY EXHIBITED.

Charles M. Cox, who says he lives at 1,835 Seventh Avenue, and William Tiefenthal, who gave his address as 262 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, said yesterday afternoon that they had visited several Tenderloin resorts with Craft on Friday night. Cox told Capt. Sheehan that Craft had a big wad of banknotes that he exhibited. He tried to get Craft out of one place and in doing so, he said, he came very near getting into a fight with a man in uniform at the door. "Quite a crowd collected," he said, "and fearing that we might be arrested Tiefenthal and I went home. That was about midnight and we did not see Craft again." Tiefenthal corroborated Cox's story and Capt. Sheehan allowed them to go.

Another caller on Capt. Sheehan who knew Craft was John Powers, the proprietor of a café at 63 Dey Street. Mr. Powers said that Craft called on him on Friday and asked him to cash a certified check for $1,200. Powers told him that he did not have that amount of money at the time, and Craft, at his suggestion, left the check, promising to call for it yesterday morning.

In the afternoon the body, which had been taken to the Morgue, was identified as that of Craft by his son, Walter, and Dr. H. M. Spaulding, a dentist at Cortlandt and Washington Street. Young Craft was affected deeply by the sights that he was obliged to witness. He said his mother's name was Mary, and that he is the only child. James B. Craft was about forty-five years of age.

The records at Police Headquarters show that Tobin has a long criminal record. He is described as Thomas Tobin, alias Tierney. The records show that he has served the following terms in prison: 1890, to Blackwell's Island for eleven months; Feb. 17, 1892, to Sing Sing for two years and six months for burglary; June, 1895, to the Kings County Penitentiary for five years for burglary; September, 1890, to Sing Sing for seven years and six months for burglary. In June, 1892, Tobin escaped, and a year later he was arrested in Iowa for burglary. He served a term in the Iowa State Prison. When he came East Detective Charles McManus apprehended him, and he was sent back to Sing Sing to serve his unexpired term. He was released from Sing Sing in May, 1901.

Capt. Sheehan was inclined to think that robbery was the object of the murder of Craft, and that opinion prevailed in police circles generally. When Tobin was searched, $40 was found on his person. One result of the murder will be, it is said, the closing or strict supervision of the various resorts on Twenty-ninth Street. The Empire was raided recently by Capt. Sheehan, and once before by his predecessor in the Tenderloin Precinct.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 27—James B. Craft was a lifelong resident of this place. His father, Stephen Craft, left some money, and with it the young man started in business. Craft was about forty-five years of age. He was six feet in height and thin. He married when quite young. Ten years ago he spent a year abroad. Soon after his return he went to South America for nearly three years. He was interested in artificial ice machinery, and while away he superintended the construction of many ice plants.

Craft made considerable money, but he spent it freely. He lived in a large house on property left to him by his father. Two weeks ago he left home, it is said, and did not return. He was in Mineola yesterday attending to some law business. He went on to New York after seeing his lawyer. Mrs. Craft and her sister went to New York to-night to identify the body.

PLAYLE TELLS OF ASSAULT.

Police Court Hearing of Himself and Jackson Is Continued.

Harry Atkins Playle, up-town manager for Charles Minzesheimer & Co., bankers and brokers, of 15 Broad Street, and S. B. Jackson of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street appeared yesterday before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Police Court in consequence of their encounter in Mr. Playle's home in the Meissonier apartments, 204 West Fifty-fifth Street, the previous night. Both men were marked, but Playle was much the more battered. In view of his condition and the absence of his counsel, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until Friday at 2 P. M.

Playle said that he had an altercation with Jackson, who he says is in the whisky business, while they were dining with others at the Waldorf-Astoria, and that the quarrel was resumed in a cab as they drove uptown, finally culminating in the conflict in the presence of Mrs. Playle. Jackson's station house bond, furnished by George Considine, was renewed, and Playle was paroled.

NEW ORDER FOR CHIEF CROKER.

Restored to Duty Two Hours Earlier Than He Had Expected.

Chief Croker, on reaching Fire Headquarters yesterday morning, was served with an order restoring him to duty at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow, which is two hours earlier than the time set in the order of similar purport issued by Commissioner Sturgis on Wednesday. This, as was explained by J. J. Delany, the Chief's counsel, was probably a step taken on legal advice, the department rules requiring that an official against whom charges are to be made must be restored to duty by 8:30 o'clock on the day on which the charges are to be made, and Chief Croker is cited to appear before Commissioner Sturgis at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow to answer charges.

The Chief spent the entire day at Headquarters examining the records, among them being his letter books, which he had not seen since his desk was opened and those books taken from it while he was supposed to be away on his vacation at Good Ground, L. I. Mr. Delany said that he had written to the Fire Commissioner and obtained permission to inspect the records.

MRS. BERCKMANS ILL.

Stricken with Typhoid While Bringing Husband's Body Home.

Mrs. Gustav B. Berckmans, widow of Gustav B. Berckmans of Tiffany Company, is ill at her residence, 43 West Seventy-second Street, and her physicians think it is a mild case of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Berckmans arrived in New York on the steamship Majestic on Wednesday, bringing with her the body of her husband, who died from typhoid fever in London on July 8. She was taken ill upon the voyage. The funeral of Mr. Berckmans will take place to-morrow at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Assemblyman J. A. Weeks Ill.

Assemblyman John A. Weeks of 102 East Twenty-ninth Street is ill at the New York Hospital with typhoid fever. He was taken to the hospital from his Summer home in Oyster Bay.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Duss appears at the Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre, where he is to bid goodbye to his New York friends to-night in a popular musical jubilee that will celebrate his one hundred and twenty-eighth consecutive concert in this city. An attractive programme will be given. The soloists for the evening will be: Charlotte G. George, contralto; Percy Hemus, baritone; Earl J. Pfouts, violin; Bohumir Kryl, cornet. As for Duss and the band, their part of the jubilee is to call for more effort, perhaps, than they have exercised in any one evening during the all-Summer season at the St. Nicholas, for the great number of request pieces unavoidably held over from time to time will be finally considered, and as many of them as possible will be crowded into this evening's programme as encores. The regular numbers to-night are as follows: Tschaikowski's wonderful descriptive overture, "1812"; Rossini's ever-popular "William Tell," Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2, Duss's "Battle of Manila in a Nutshell," and a special list of request pieces that are to be rendered as encores.

After to-night's New York farewell, Duss and his seventy companion musicians will rest for three days, and then tour the country for four weeks, visiting the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

***

Edward E. Rice will present his second Sunday concert at the New York Theatre with Dudie Kolier, Russell and Locke, Louise Moore, Nat Wills, Tascot, and the Althea Twin Sisters. Mr. Rice will conduct the orchestra during the rendering of his new galop, "The Empire State Express."

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Starting with to-night, the Metropolis Theatre will give a series of Sunday night entertainments.

***

Manager William T. Keogh of the New Star Theatre announces another big bill for this Sunday night concert.

***

The usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts at Hurtig & Seamon's include "Skinny's Finish."

***

Mr. Hammerstein announces a remarkably strong bill for his Sunday vaudeville concerts at the Victoria Theatre. Among those to appear are Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller, Yorke and Adams, Musical Johnsons, Fields and Ward, Snyder and Buckley, Johnson and Dean, Bertie Fowler, James Richmond Glenroy, Hill and Sylvanie, the two Pucks, Rantzer Trio, Falardo, Hahn and Morelle, and Altina.

***

McIntyre and Heath head the bill at the Grand Opera House concert for to-night, which includes Josephine Sabel, Cook and Sylvia, Jules and Ella Garrison, the Great Vernon, Sallro and Barbetta, Tascott, Leonard and Leonard, and Poole and Burt.

***

The usual concert is given at the Circle Auditorium by Kaltenborn.

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Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits of Velvet Corduroy and White Silk.
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Reefers, Hats and Caps.

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Instead of	$35.00	$25.00
Instead of	25.00	19.50
Instead of	20.00	12.50
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Instead of	10.00	our very popular Hat at 4.75

Largest and most complete stock of untrimmed and ready to wear Hats from 47c. to $5.00 each.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

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JEROME DENOUNCED AT LABOR MEETING

Called a "Monstrous Mountebank" and "Tool of Capitalism."

Abram S. Hewitt Also Criticised—Expression of Belief That Coal Operators Would Fail Heartily Cheered.

Workingmen who crowded Cooper Union to the doors last night cheered loudly and long when a speaker denounced William Travers Jerome, who had counseled the trades and labor unions on Thursday night to go slowly and carefully in their fight against organized capital. The District Attorney was declared to be a "monstrous mountebank," and, notwithstanding what veneer he may have appeared under, "still a tool of capitalism," who had "stabbed the workingman in the back." When these words were uttered those present clapped their hands and stamped their feet, and many of them standing waved their hands and hats and papers and shouted as loudly as they were able.

F. O. McCartney, one of the two Social-Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature, had denounced William S. Devery's method of getting votes to place him in a position of power, and this reference was cheered enthusiastically, after the first mention of Devery's name had been greeted with hoots and groans and hisses. Then John Spargo, editor of The Comrade, got up to present the resolutions of sympathy for the strikers in the coal fields. Mr. Spargo said:

"A previous speaker has referred to the evil of Deveryism. There is something worse even than that. It is that monstrous mountebank, William Travers Jerome."

He was interrupted by loud cheering and shouting and whistling. It was some time before he could proceed.

"William S. Devery," he continued, "may murder the King's English,' as they express it; he may violate all the rules of grammar, but William Travers Jerome has stabbed the workingman in the back."

Again the cheers broke out, and then the audience grew more demonstrative, some of them shouting and stamping, and the noise was deafening. Restoring silence by raising his hand and shouting for order, Mr. Spargo then resumed:

"Read what William Travers Jerome has said to the workingmen. Read what he said, and read it well, and then tell me what you think of the William Travers Jerome you heralded as your savior. And remember, with this case as an example, that when you vote for a Republican, or a Democrat, he is still a tool of capitalism, no matter what veneer he appears under." The cheers continued for some minutes after this speech.

Earlier in the evening there occurred an incident which indicated hostile feeling harbored by the audience against the District Attorney. It was during the speech of Benjamin Hanford, candidate of the Social-Democratic Party for Governor of New York. Mr. Hanford was citing statistics of the various professions and trades to illustrate the power which the laboring men could wield at the polls, and had said that there were some 6,000 bad men in the State, "not counting Thomas C. Platt and William S. Devery." There was cheering, but above that was heard a husky voice of a man in the rear of the hall as he shouted:

"Don't forget the District Attorney."

Instantly the audience was in an uproar. It was the first mention of Mr. Jerome's name.

"I am coming to him later," said the candidate.

"Later" was when he was citing statistics concerning the number of inmates in insane asylums, and he referred to the District Attorney in this wise:

"There are in the institutions maintained by the State of New York 15,000 insane persons, not counting Mugwumps, reformers, and William Travers Jerome." The cheering broke forth again, and continued noisily for some time.

Slight mention was also made during the evening to the attitude Abram S. Hewitt had taken in the strike controversy. "Mr. Hewitt," said Mr. Spargo, "with less wisdom than one might expect from him, has said that the ultimate object of the movement of the laboring men now on a strike in the mining region is to place John Mitchell on the pedestal. This is all tommyrot, and every man who belongs to a trades union knows it." Mr. Spargo declared that the strike was on because the operators hoped to break the back of the trades unions, the only hope that survives for the workingman, and his expression of the belief that the operators would fail was heartily cheered.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Social-Democratic Party, and was to take the form of a ratification of the selection of the State ticket, on which Benjamin Hanford is named for Governor, and William T. Brown for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Hanford was the principal speaker. He said that he had returned yesterday after five days in various portions of the coal regions, and that the conditions there were much more favorable to the strikers than had been represented. He said that notwithstanding the newspaper dispatches, there were fewer men working the mines to-day than at any time since the strike was inaugurated.

The operators he accused of resorting to every ruse and subterfuge to get the men back to work, and said that they had deceived the ignorant workers and had lied to them at every turn; but that the strikers were not being fooled. He said that violence in the mining regions, what little there is, is caused entirely by the National Guardsmen, who, he said, drink and carouse and precipitate riots when the miners would remain peaceful. He said the strikers would never give up until their end had been gained. He said that the fight was not for higher wages, nor for shorter hours, but for payment for the work they did do.

"It is as though you went into a store," he said, in explaining his point, "and asked to buy a yard of cloth, and the salesman would not let you see it, because he did not want you to see that he is giving you twelve or eighteen inches instead of thirty-six. The miners dig a car of coal, three tons, and are paid for a ton and a half. That is the essence of the fight."

At the conclusion of the meeting these resolutions were adopted:

We, the Socialists of New York, in mass meeting in Cooper Union assembled, send our fraternal cheer to the miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia in their indomitable struggle for a freer life and a living wage.

We declare that the only final and lasting solution of the war waged between the rapacious corporations on one side and the millions of producers on the other is for the people to take possession and operate all the natural resources and all other means of production for the equal benefit of every man, woman, and child.

We call upon the workingmen of New York and other honest citizens to rescue this Empire State from the clutches of the Republican and Democratic parties, which are both faithful servants of the organized exploiters of labor and both alike reek with rottenness and corruption.

Voters of New York, the workingmen murdered for daring to protest against exploitation, the starving miners in the coal fields, your own helpless condition in the hands of the coal and beef trusts, call upon you to rally under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, which alone of all parties stands for the rights of the working class and offers a definite remedy for existing evils.

BEARS BATTLE FOR SUPREMACY OF PIT

Crowd at Menagerie Sees Grizzly Beaten in Savage Fight.

Garibaldi, a Trained New-Comer, Wears Out His Ponderous Antagonist—Both Badly Hurt.

Bear fighting as a popular amusement was revived at the Central Park menagerie yesterday, when nearly a thousand men, women, and children saw Garibaldi, a cinnamon bear, weighing 450 pounds, driven into the cage of Rocky, a grizzly of double his weight, by keepers who knew that the meeting would apt to result in a terrific fight. Word to that effect was passed about the Park and accounted for the crowd which alternately cheered and groaned at the battle, which continued with absolutely no interference for fully twenty minutes.

Disappointment awaited those who expected to see the smaller brute's life crushed out by his gigantic adversary, for Garibaldi, who had been carefully trained for exhibition purposes, always managed to evade the deadly hug and return a shower of stunning blows. The conflict, which was waged up and down the face of the cliff in the big bear cage, ended only when both animals were exhausted. Keeper Tyson believed they would renew it soon.

"I shouldn't be surprised to find a dead bear in the cage in the morning," said one keeper.

Garibaldi was presented to the city a week ago by Joseph Sareix, an itinerant Italian showman, who explained to Director Smith that the animal was becoming too dangerous for his purposes. Sareix said that Garibaldi was as agile as a prize fighter, knew all the tricks of wrestling, and was exceptionally strong, all of which he abundantly demonstrated in the conflict.

Mr. Smith first put the new animal in a wooden cage until he was accustomed to his new food and surroundings. Garibaldi at once tried to force the sides, and yesterday morning Keeper William Snyder, on going to give him his breakfast, found that he had gnawed through the planks at one corner and would in a few hours have made the hole big enough to crawl through.

Director Smith thought a fight would ensue if the new bear was put in the big cage, but he called a council of keepers, at which it was decided that it was the only thing to do. The conclusion was reached that the little bear could not kill the big one, while, if Garibaldi was killed the city would lose nothing, as he was a gift.

Police reserves were called from the Arsenal, a rope was stretched to keep the crowd at a moderate distance, and then Garibaldi, who had been in the meantime placed in a small iron traveling cage, was dragged up the hill, roaring with rage. After much resistance he was driven into the grizzly's den.

Rocky had been roused by the crowd and by the noisy protests of the new-comer. He has long been the master of the bear cage, and his looks do not belie his dangerous character. The little bear was no sooner behind the bars than the big one started to climb the face of the cliff toward him, snarling and growling, as his claws slipped gratingly over the rock. Garibaldi did not flinch. He stepped forward to the very edge of the cliff and watched the big fellow approach. No sooner was Rocky within reach than Garibaldi leaned forward and gave him a swift blow on the head. Rocky uttered a roar of pain and anger, and tried to retaliate, but the smaller bear had the advantage of position and landed three blows on the big fellow for every one he got in return. The spectators were in an uproar in a minute, but all their shouts and cries could not drown the savage noises of the struggling brutes.

With a mighty effort the grizzly pulled himself up on the narrow level space above the rocks, despite the efforts of the other to batter him down. From then on it was like a fight between a light, scientific boxer and a big untrained man who relied upon his strength to win. Several times the little bear fell as if stunned, but when the grizzly hurled himself upon him to finish the battle he would throw himself spryly out of danger and before the other could recover deal him a staggering blow. Both animals were badly torn.

The fighters were becoming exhausted, but the cinnamon still dealt powerful blows, while the grizzly's efforts to clinch with him became more and more hopeless. Finally, growling, the big bear started to climb down the rocks. Garibaldi followed him closely, but striking no longer. They reached the cemented floor and stood glaring. It seemed that the fight might be resumed, but suddenly Rocky backed into a corner and lay down. The cinnamon watched him for a few minutes and then fell over where he stood. The crowd cheered the victor and the police took the rope away and let all who wished crowd up to the bars.

Late last night the animals were as far apart as they could get in the cage, licking their wounds.

FATALLY SHOT HIS BROTHER.

Longshoreman Also Wounded His Sister-in-Law and Escaped Over House Roofs.

James Sorahan, a longshoreman, shot and fatally wounded his brother, Henry, at midnight last night, and also shot, but did not seriously wound, the latter's wife, Bridget.

The brother and his wife were taken to the New York Hospital. James Sorahan is a fugitive from the police. The shooting took place in the rooms of Henry Sorahan, in the tenement 450 West Nineteenth Street.

The police were not able to learn much of the circumstance leading up to the shooting. James was visiting his brother last night. At a late hour there was a dispute in the rooms, and other tenants heard loud talking. It ended by James pulling a revolver and shooting his brother in the abdomen. The latter's wife, Bridget, forty-five years old, attempted to interfere, and the longshoreman turned his revolver on her. He shot her in the foot and in the left thigh.

In another room, just off the one in which the shooting took place, were sleeping the two daughters of Mrs. Sorahan by a former husband. They were Mary and Maggie Lynch. The latter is fifteen and the former nine years of age. The children were awakened by the shots and began to scream.

After firing the third shot James ran from the room. In the hall he was met by Mrs. Julia Corrigan, who lives on the same floor, and had been aroused by the shots. She attempted to stop Sorahan, but he struck her down and ran up the stairs to the roof. At the top of the stairs he took the heavy piece of timber which was used to keep the door closed and threw it down at Mrs. Corrigan, but missed her.

Down in the street the shots had been heard. Policeman Kelly and another policeman ran to the scene. They were in time to see the longshoremen running over the roofs. They gave chase. The men ran down the stairs of another tenement and gained the back yard. The policemen followed, but were not in time to prevent Sorahan from escaping.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Coroners' office undertook to get an ante-mortem statement from Henry Sorahan should he recover consciousness.

Child Scratched by 60-Foot Fall.

Three-year-old Annie Hambacher fell sixty feet from a window of her parents' apartments on the fourth floor of 141 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday, and the only injuries received were a scratch on her left arm and another on her face. Her body struck several clothesilnes in her descent, breaking the fall.

Republican Committee Meeting.

A special meeting of the Republican County Committee is to be held to-morrow night at the Public Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, to order an unofficial primary to elect delegates to a convention to choose a successor to the late Joseph Stiner, Judge of the Eighth Municipal District Court.

$150,000 Fire in Virginia.

BIG STONE GAP, Va., Sept. 27.—The extract plant of the United States Leather Company, at this place, was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing an estimated loss of $150,000. The fire originated from the friction of a wooden pulley.

Saks & Company

Specialists in
Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

ADVENT

THE doors of our new store "In The Heart of New York" will swing open Monday, September 29th. We request the discriminating public to be our guests for that day--after that to be our patrons.

It is a unique establishment--nothing like it anywhere.

Like Athena, the store has sprung to life full grown. There was no uncertainty as to what we meant to do. We planned the best and finest business in our particular line that could be devised, and our location and building must fit our business.

But there was no suitable building in the heart of New York. So we chose our location calmly, took the class of people we expected to deal with into account, and settled on the most central spot in the most wonderful city of the world.

We have aimed to overtop every other store in New York in convenience of service, generosity of store methods, and absolute correctness of fashions. We have chosen only the best of everything, including the men and women who are to man our ship; and, if we have not created the ideal apparel shop, we certainly have evolved a higher standard for future efforts toward that end.

Our buyers, each a master of his or her department, were sent throughout the marts and fashion centres of this country and Europe in search of the useful and the beautiful. They are all back safe---their selections are now at your service.

Men's, Women's and Children's apparel of every description, either to protect or adorn the person of man and his family---no matter how important or how trifling---including Jewelry, Tourists' Goods, Athletic Paraphernalia and Sportsmen's Requisites, will be here for your consideration---but in a new way.

We have devoted the same thought and study and allotted the same generous space to each individual apparel shop. None has been neglected. You may safely select whatever you require, confident in the knowledge that our stock exhausts the subject, whether it be for man, woman or child.

We do not believe there is an imperfect piece of merchandise under our roof. Not an article is here that was not made for this Fall---in this Fall's fashion. It is a full-grown store---full of fresh new things to wear---many of them things that have never been shown before, even in New York.

Our standard of merchandise begins where merit does, and ends with the best. The prices will always be fair---as low as can be named for equal excellence anywhere. We shall aim to provide the unusual or difficult to find articles as thoroughly as we will those usually found in first-class shops.

Gradually, we expect this reputation to bring us the most desirable patronage in the various lines, not only of New York, but of the entire country which drifts to and through New York---for we are in the very heart of the city, and visitors from everywhere will find it the easiest store in the Metropolis to reach.

Our system of delivery embraces the entire United States---from Alaska to Florida---and its dependencies. For this service we make no charge.

We enter the list of merchants of the great City, recognizing the abilities of many whose standards if we equal we will not have labored in vain, and which, if we excel, we shall have just cause to be proud.

Like some great battleship, the store stands awaiting trial. We shall weigh anchor at nine o'clock Monday morning, and the test cruise will begin.

Broadway 33rd to 34th Sts. Saks & Company In the Heart of New York

GLASS WORKERS VICTORIOUS.

Window Pane Makers Force an Advance of 12 Per Cent. from Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—The Window Glass Workers' Association, L. A., 300 K. of L., has won a victory for its members by securing a sharp wage advance from the manufacturers. The advance granted by the manufacturers to-day, after a conference of two hours, is 12 per cent. over the wages recently secured by the rival organization headed by John L. Denny.

While this advance of 12 per cent. simply re-establisnes the wage scale at the close of last fire, it is regarded by the Wage Committee as one of the greatest settlements ever made, inasmuch as the rate it re-establishes was granted voluntarily late last fire by the American and Federation Window Glass Companies as a war measure directed against the opposition workmen of the Independent glass company.

STRATTON ESTATE PETITION.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 27.—Ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas, acting for the administrators in the Stratton estate controversy, filed a petition this afternoon with Judge Orr of the County Court, asking that Tyson S. Dines, Carl S. Chamberlain, and D. H. Rice, executors of the estate, be cited to appear in court to show cause why they should not be required to turn over the property of the late millionaire, as demanded yesterday.

Attorneys for the executors state this afternoon that they will appear in all probability on Monday before Judge Orr.

C. C. Hamlin, one of the administrators, appeared at the Court House this morning with a similar petition, but did not file it as previously reported, it being the intention of the administrators at that hour to follow different proceedings. However, later in the day, their programme was changed and it was decided to follow the original plan, namely, to call the executors into court.

Passing of an Old Court.

The last session of the General Term of the City Court will begin to-morrow and appropriate ceremonies for its passing have been arranged. Judges J. Henry McCarthy, Lewis J. Conlan, and Samuel Seabury will preside over the last session. Judge Delehanty was to have been one of those presiding, but in his illness Judge Conlan will replace him.

PARTS OF DINOSAUR FOUND.

Result of Princeton Summer Geological Expedition to Montana.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Prof. Marcus F. Farr of the department of geology announced to-day that the Princeton geological expedition to Montana during the Summer had been a great success, many valuable specimens of the cretaceous period being found. The remains of several mammals were discovered in the Fort Union beds, near big timber. A number of teeth and limb bones were found, which will be added to the collection made a year ago.

The most important discovery was made in the Fort Pierre shales, where the hind legs and feet of a dinosaur were found. The tail of this animal, fourteen feet in length, was also found. The head and anterior portions of the dinosaur were discovered last year, so that a complete restoration is now possible. Dr. Farr is preparing the fossils for the museum.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Robert A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry, will join his troop.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoades, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General for assignment to duty at the Army General Hospital.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Turrill, Deputy Surgeon, will proceed to New York City and assume charge of the medical supply depot during the absence of Col. Justus M. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, on leave.

First Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to Major Gen. Bates for temporary duty in connection with the military manoeuvres.

Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to the commanding officer at that post for duty in connection with the army manoeuvres.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to the officer in command of the Signal Corps at that post for duty in connection with the army manoeuvres.

Navy.

Midshipman A. Andrews is ordered to the Minneapolis for duty in connection with the crew of the Maine and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. E. McCullough is ordered to the Alert.

Ensign V. F. Houston is ordered to the Columbia Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. C. E. Gilpin is ordered to the Hartford.

Lieut. J. F. Hines is ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Pryor is ordered to the Bancroft.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory is ordered to the Detroit.

Commander R. F. Nicholson and Commander E. F. Underwood are commissioned from Sept. 17.

Commander V. L. Cottman is commissioned from June 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Gwin sailed yesterday from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Iris sailed to-day from Hongkong for Cavite, the Isla de Luzon from Olehleh, Sumatra, for Colombo, and the Helena from Woosung for Ichang.

The New Orleans arrived at Woosung to-day.

The order to place the Newport out of commission has been rescinded.

Admiral Evans, Senior Squadron Commander of the naval force on the Asiatic Station, has temporarily transferred his flag to the Helena, to visit Ichang.

Two Methods of Breadmaking.

THE OLD WAY.

OUR WAY.

The one, by hand—the ordinary baker's way—in close quarters, where fresh air never circulates and the high temperature incites perspiration.

The other, The United States Bread Company's way—by hygienic and scientific methods—the dough entirely kneaded by our "Kneading Machine," which does the work with all the delicacy and dexterity of the human hand and does not perspire, in a building filled with light, air and cleanliness—a veritable home of purity—a place where contamination cannot occur. The workmen are required to bathe every morning and don white uniforms provided by the Company.

Old Homestead Bread 5¢ LOAF

is made of the best blended wheats, mixed with sterilized water of even temperature, the dough thoroughly kneaded and then perfectly baked, with the crust deliciously crisp. This is the most perfect bread in the world—wholesome and appetizing—the old-fashioned kind you used to eat at the old homestead. Every loaf is carefully wrapped in moisture-proof and air-tight paper, so that future handling cannot contaminate.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT! If he doesn't keep it, send us your name and address, also your grocer's name, and we will see that you are supplied.

TRADE MARK.

The United States Bread Company,
362-364 West Broadway, near Grand St.,
Telephone, 4183 Spring. NEW YORK, N. Y

EX-SOLDIER A SUICIDE.

Demented French Canadian, Who Served in the Philippines, First Fired on Two Officers.

CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Arthur Newell, a demented French Canadian, committed suicide in the woods at Boylston to-day by shooting. Newell formerly served in the Philippines as a private in the Sixth Regiment, United States Army.

Newell, while on board a car running from Worcester to Clinton yesterday, told the conductor that he intended to take the lives of two persons. The conductor notified the police, and an officer boarded the car and watched Newell, but he escaped to the woods, with the officer in pursuit. Newell fired a shot and then disappeared.

Newell next was seen in a field trying to shoot a calf grazing there. He returned to the woods, and later seized a monkey-wrench and brained the animal. The next time he ventured out of the woods he fired two shots at the policemen. He escaped again and was seen no more alive.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

Mr. Pinero and His Women Characters—The Normal Woman and the Woman of Nerves—The Problem Plays—Mrs. Tanqueray and Iris—Mr. Oscar Asche as Maldonado.

WHEN Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who had long been known in London as a competent but nowise extraordinary actress, became suddenly distinguished as Sophie Fullgarney in "The Gay Lord Quex," Mr. William Archer, in the happiest of phrases, described her as having "walked into fame on the arm of Mr. Pinero." The truth of the observation was amply shown when another and almost unknown actress took the play into the provinces; the dramatic force and the human appeal of the famous fourth act proved so great that when Sophie at last rushed to the bell rope and pulled it, the house swayed and rocked with excitement, and burst into a roar of applause. Granted simplicity and vigor—no small thing, to be sure—an actress could not fail to seem great in that scene.

Arm-in-Arm with Mr. Pinero.

Sophie is only the strongest of several strong parts, of which Iris is the latest, in which Mr. Pinero offers his hospitable arm to the actresses of his generation. He has not, however, been equally hospitable to the men. His men characters are well drawn, to be sure, and all of them have need of skill to make the most of their lines; but with the one exception of Maldonado in "Iris," those that make the strongest appeal to the imagination are, so to speak, the sympathetic confidants of the women. Cayley Dummel in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Croker Harrington in "Iris," even the Duke of St. Olpherts in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and the gay Lord Quex himself are chiefly remarkable as sympathetic foils to the woman characters of the plays. It is a quite justifiable inversion of Mr. Archer's phrase to say that Mr. Pinero has walked into fame arm in arm with the young women of his creation. Who are these young women, and what are they? The inquiry is not without point, for as Pinero is the best of the English playwrights of our generation, so these young women are the most notable of the products of the modern English drama.

Mr. Pinero's Right Arm.

It cannot be said that they present any extraordinary variety of character. At the most there is one kind for each of Mr. Pinero's hospitable arms. On the right side we have simple true hearts, like Wilhelmina in "The Amazons," and Avonia Bunn in "Trelawny of the Wells," whose amiable natures are sufficiently indicated in the fact that both parts were taken here by Miss Elizabeth Tyree. Infuse a drop of aggressive loyalty into Avonia and Wilhelmina and you have Sophie Fullgarney. These young women, and there are many of their sort in the plays, are of the simple, honest, normal kind that go straight to the heart. Sometimes, as in the case of Wilhelmina in "The Amazons," they have even a touch of romantic, pastoral charm that saves Mr. Pinero's editor, Mr. M. C. Salaman, from the charge of absurdity if not from that of exaggeration, when he calls her a descendant of Rosalind. It does not appear that Mr. Pinero has taken any deep personal interest in these characters. Even Sophie Fullgarney, incomparably vivid as he has made her, seems to have less of his sympathy than of the sympathy of the audience. Her generous undertaking fails, whereas it would have required only a slight rearrangement of the machinery to crown it with success.

On the Left of Mr. Pinero.

Mr. Pinero's deepest interest is in the women on his left. They have extreme sensibility—nerves, if you wish to call it so—and their life is usually cast in unhappy ways. Instead of refreshing the spirits of the sympathetic spectator they have a way at times of giving him a heartache. Some of them even commit that offense—unforgivable to most theatregoers—of making one think, or at least of presenting well digested material for deep and soul-stirring thought.

They have not always been equally interesting. In the plays of the eighties—as, for example, in "The Hobby Horse," which satirizes the philanthropic woman—they are oftener treated callously, as the Anglo-American public is apt conventionally to treat those who suffer from unusual disorders, and are made the butt of a farcical situation. Neither has it always been apparent that Mr. Pinero is intellectually equal to the discussion of the problem they present.

Problem Plays.

In "The Weaker Sex," for example, he grapples on very unequal terms with the advocates of woman's rights. Quite ignoring the vast stream of thought that for years had been at work in enlarging the lives of women, he represents his feministes as being merely soured by unhappiness in their private relations. The main agitator of the play is so silly and vapid as to take to herself an offer made for the hand of her daughter, and thereupon, in an inanity of feminine gratification, to lose in an instant her interest in the rights of women. It is hard to believe that any considerable proportion of cultivated people could ever have found such a misunderstanding amusing, even in the facile way of farce, and even those who are most strenuously opposed to woman's suffrage will recognize at once that the play leaves virtually untouched one of the most important social developments of the last century.

In the nineties attention was turned to contemporary foreign playwrights. From Alexandre Dumas, fils, Pinero learned a far deeper and more intimate conception of feminine character, and a far higher skill in constructing the skeleton of his dramatic action. From Ibsen also he learned in both of these respects, and, furthermore, caught the habit of austere simplicity and lifelikeness in dialogue.

"The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith."

In "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," he grappled with the advanced idea that the freedom of love is not less sacred than the formality of the marriage bond. As regards the externals of feminine character, Mrs. Ebbsmith has a truly wonderful spirit and lifelikeness; but the play, as a whole, must be reckoned disappointing. As in "The Weaker Sex" Mr. Pinero solved the problem by a trick of conventional farce, so now he solved it by a trick of conventional melodrama. When Mrs. Ebbsmith reaches the height of her rage against society she chucks her Bible into the stove, and then, in a sudden spasm of remorse, she picks it out again—and thus is she reclaimed, after a lifetime of revolt, to the teaching of the Church of England with regard to marriage. "Mrs. Ebbsmith" was a far better play than "The Weaker Sex"; but its failure to throw any real light on the problem with which it grappled was as complete. One reason for this is the fact—we have it on the authority of Mr. G. B. Shaw, himself an old associate of Trafalgar Squarers—that Mrs. Ebbsmith's character is not, as regards its essentials, observed, being created, as it were, out of the back of Mr. Pinero's head. But the main reason was, of course, a lack of intellectual breadth and scope, such as Sudermann has shown, for example, in "Es lebe das Leben," a play that treats a similar subject.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

If Mr. Pinero's study of Dumas and Ibsen had not taught him always to observe his people from life, and had not fully furnished the top story of his intellectual mansion, it had still rendered him an inestimable service as a playwright; it had taught him how, when he had observed a character, to render upon the stage the abiding truth of its moods and motives. Even before "Mrs. Ebbsmith," he had shown the world, in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," that in the way of a dramatic character play he was capable of rivaling the very best the century had produced; and as character, when soundly observed, is the crux of all the larger problems of society, so "Mrs. Tanqueray" impinges upon one of the eternal questions as to the social order.

Paula has been the mistress of several men. Like so many women of her kind, when they feel the physical charm which is the foundation of their fortune begin to slip from them, she desires the assured and dignified position of a married woman. Aubrey Tanqueray is sincerely sorry for her, and marries her. The element of passion is left out of the reckoning; the only question is a social one. Will Aubrey succeed in habilitating her in the life of established moral order?

The answer lies in the nature of the woman. Paula is endowed with traits that at first sight augur well for the success of the undertaking. She is still young and still beautiful. She is a gentlewoman in all outward and in most inward connotations of the word. She is sincerely fond of Aubrey and sincerely grateful for the great sacrifice he has made for her. Best and rarest of all in a woman of her life, she is frank and honorable in all her dealings with him. It would be a hard-hearted auditor who would wish the experiment to fail. But it does fail. To understand why it fails, it is necessary to watch again and again upon the stage the development of her character.

M. Augustin Filon, in his admirably sympathetic volume, "Le Théâtre Anglais," describes Paula as follows:

"Certain women walk through the mud with a step so light that they don't sink into it. One divines the way they have gone only by a few stray spatters on the tips of their shoes. * * * [Paula] has taken on an air that is sometimes brusque, sometimes caressing, an artistic way of thought, a whole collection of opinions that will never comport with a married woman, and that have none the less become her inmost nature. To the looseness of her acts and words corresponds a similar incoherence in her opinions. The blackest moods follow the height of gayety and vanish as quickly. She is possessed with the thought of suicide, and then breaks into laughter at the lugubrious look it calls up on Aubrey's face."

All this one may divine in the first act. As the play goes on the uncontrollable looseness of Paula's disposition becomes evident at every turn. Aubrey has a daughter by his first marriage who comes to live with them. Paula tries sincerely to make friends with her, but the girl, without knowing how, is repelled by the recklessness of her habits of thought and feeling, and Paula's tenderness flies to the other extreme of impotent rage at the girl's coldness.

Paula becomes lonesome in their villa in Surrey, and takes no pleasure in the beautiful landscape, because beyond it she can see the smoke of London, which calls up the free and abandoned pleasures of her old life. So, to divert her mind, Aubrey's old neighbors are induced to ignore the kind of woman she has been, and to make social overtures. In dealing with her the neighbors not unnaturally have an air of treading on eggshells, and again the abandonment of her old way of life surges to the surface. Her pride mounts, and she jeers at them with subtle innuendo and stabs them with pointed sarcasm. That is the end of her hope of belonging to her husband's world.

The daughter, nevertheless, has to be launched into society, so the kindly disposed neighbor takes her to Paris in order to remove her from the bane of Paula's shadow. In despair, Paula invites some of her old London associates to visit her, and is more deeply bored by the vulgarity of the life she has left than by the restraint of the new one. Then it transpires that the daughter has fallen in love in Paris, and that the young man is one of Paula's former lovers. The impulse toward suicide, which had so long been a part of her mental make-up, now gets the mastery, and she shoots herself.

In these few words it has been possible to give only a faint outline sketch of Paula's nature. Nor can its full form and texture be divined in many repetitions of the play. Enough has been said, however, to indicate the splendid symmetry and life likeness of the whole. In the range of the modern English drama no character is so striking, so complex, and so complete. It is by virtue of the perfection in the character drawing that the play does that which "The Weaker Sex" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" failed to do. It touches upon, almost solves, one of the great problems of society. As far as a highly individualized individual can do so, Paula stands for her class, and her fate is the fate of her class. Whether she was born a moral derelict or whether circumstances developed an evil tendency the play does not tell us, nor does it need to. The important point is that her nature had become permanently steeped with the spirit of abandonment, and that accordingly the attempt at moral and social rehabilitation was foredoomed. Mr. William Winter has lately called Paula Tanqueray "one of those odoriferous flowers of disease and blight that fringe the charnel house of the serious drama." As regards Paula, there is no doubt—Mr. Pinero has left us none—that she is "a flower of disease and blight," but as regards the play, the sentence seems strangely misconceived. The whole weight of the play falls on the side of truth as unmistakably as life itself does so. No passage of actual life ever indicated more clearly that the wages of sin is death. Even those guileless souls who maintain that it is the dramatist's first duty "to be on the side of the angels" can find nothing to object to in the lessons that may be derived from it. If this play is to be likened to a charnel house, so are "Measure for Measure" and "Antony and Cleopatra," which, superior as they are in point of intellect and imagination, do not differ one iota in kind. The liberty in choosing his subjects which Shakespeare claimed belongs by right to every age and every country.

The Story of Iris.

If Mrs. Tanqueray is to be taken as standing for those who are born to dissolution, "Iris" is to be taken as standing for those who by their own weakness achieve it. She realizes what her weakness is—indolence and luxury. "The poet Thomson," she says, "adored peaches. But he was too indolent to pluck them, too greedy to wait for dinner. So he stood propped up against the wall where they grew and bit into them." This, she says, is her own nature. She loves to lie in the sun in Summer and before the fire in Winter. She craves always the choicest laces and the richest furs. She is extravagant, but not reckless—it implies a certain courage to be reckless, a certain energy and determination. One of her many admirers describes her as his ideal of a woman. "You are pleasing to the eye, and grateful to the ear. You are a good comrade in prosperity and tender to those in adversity. You are kind to strange children and to dumb animals. In the presence of a beautiful picture or a poem you are deeply moved to tears." Mr. Pinero's play tells how the indolent greed of luxury blighted both her character and her happiness.

Of all her lovers she most deeply loves the poorest, Trenwith, and it so happens that by the terms of her late husband's will she loses her own fortune if she marries. In sheer fear of poverty she turns to the richest of her suitors, a Spanish-American Jew, Maldonado. Wavering between an indolent love and an indolent desire for luxury, she first engages herself to Maldonado, and as soon, recoiling from his ardor, she slips into clandestine relations with Trenwith. Then, through the defaulting of a trustee, she loses all of her money but an impossible pittance. Confronted with the alternative of going to British America with Trenwith to seek his fortune or of remaining in Europe on her pittance to face poverty until he has made a competence, she chooses to remain, deluding herself with the idea that she is pursuing the nobler course. This is Maldonado's opportunity. Though he still loves her, he is base enough to desire revenge for her preference of Trenwith—revenge in kind. He knows her weakness even better than she does. All conditions in life are relative, and to Iris poverty is martyrdom, as much because it takes away the ability to do kind things as because it forces her to personal discomfort. With incomparable cunning he makes a deposit to her account and leaves a check book on her writing table. It is characteristic that she uses the check book first to help a friend in need, and then for her own comfort. Realizing what she has done, she refuses further aid, and is eventually reduced to the depths of want. He follows her, and, finding her in her hour of utmost misery, gives her the key to an apartment he has held in preparation. She accepts it, to gain food and a roof.

In two years Trenwith comes back successful, to find her living with Maldonado. Revolted by her weakness and disloyalty, he can only say: "I am sorry. I am very sorry," and go. Maldonado, meantime, has cunningly discovered that Trenwith has returned, and contrives to overhear their words as they meet. Only a few hours before he has urged her to marry him, for when his revenge is achieved he finds that he still loves her. But the knowledge that she still loves Trenwith is too much. His racial prudence conquers his racial passion, and he drives her destitute into the street.

Iris and Mrs. Tanqueray.

As Mrs. Tanqueray is the most favorable possible example of the woman who is a demi-mondaine by nature, so Iris is the most favorable possible example of the good woman who falls through mere weakness. In happy circumstances no one could be more sincerely charming or more truly virtuous, but she has neither the courage of pride nor the courage of affection. It only needs the necessary test to make her doom as inevitable as that of the Tanqueray. Here again, by faithfully studying a character in relation to its type, Mr. Pinero has achieved a high artistic triumph. Wherever women are found in the downward paths of life—in Fifth Avenue or in the lowest quarters of the Tenderloin—they will mainly be found to fall into two types. Of one type Paula is the truest and most moving portrait in modern English literature; of the other Iris.

Against the play of "Mrs. Tanqueray" it has been urged that to make the inopportune return of a former lover the occasion of the heroine's death is to buttress the climax on accident rather than on logic. Perhaps. Yet the criticism seems to verge upon the pedantic, for wholly aside from the accident, has not the logic of Paula's fate been adequately indicated? Against "Iris" it has been said—by Mr. Archer, one of its warmest admirers—that the course of the heroine's descent has not been sufficiently indicated. To disagree with Mr. Archer is an idiosyncrasy one should seldom indulge in, yet, after seeing the play for the third time I feel only gratitude that so much of a harrowing story is withheld. It is hard to see how any one of ordinary intelligence and of unbiased judgment could fail to understand Iris's fall, or to give it the necessary sympathy. As far as the technique of stage literature is concerned, the two plays are on a level, and that is the highest.

Yet, of the two plays, "Iris" seems to be of a lower order of interest. On the stage, as in life, mere goodness is a negative value. Paula is steeped in polite corruption, but she is independent, spirited, and positive—in her way a creature of genius. The sympathy she commands is not without respect; and when she stands in the way of better lives, she takes fate into her own hands with a courage that in some aspects is admirable. Iris, on the other hand, is from beginning to end as helpless as a superfluous puppy when he is cast into the water, and she arouses the same miserable, heartbreaking sort of pity. To see the play once is a highly interesting and profitable experience, however painful; but it is difficult to imagine that any wholesome impulse, except technical or professional interest, could induce one to see it often.

Mr. Barrie and "The Wedding Guest."

There is only one other type of prostitute, and that is the woman who has fallen through a deep and sincere passion for one man—such a woman is the subject of Mr. Barrie's play, "The Wedding Guest," which was played two years ago in London, but has never been produced here. This is a pity, for of all three of the types this is the most humanly interesting—the only one that represents life untinged by decadence or degeneration. Mr. Barrie's play was crude in stagecraft, being a performance of several years previous; but it revealed depths of human interest and touched heights of spirituality that as yet are beyond Mr. Pinero.

If anything in "Iris" deserves and repays repeated attention it is the character of the villain, Maldonado. The outline of Maldonado's character is merely the old familiar villain of melodrama, who still pursues the heroine. But the deepest chambers of his soul are realized in the action, even psychologized. In portraying the seamy side of the character of his race Mr. Pinero has been unsparing. Superficially, Maldonado is a gentleman, and passes for such among gentle folk, in spite of a characteristic efflorescence in his manner. But at the least touch of passion or of interest the crude forces of the Ghetto mantle the surface. His love is of volcanic force, and of the kind that, instead of inspiring noble sentiments, incites him to the most malignant revenge on the body of the woman he loves. In his jealousy his soul writhes, and his face shows every emotion. He gloats over the misfortunes of others in the manner of Shylock. His cunning is of the lowest type, yet in giving it effect he shows a high order of intelligence. In a word, he is to the modern stage what Shylock is to the Elisabethan.

Mr. Oscar Asche.

Mr. Asche's presentation of the character is finely worked out in detail, as, for example, when, on discovering Trenwith's return, a mood of sullen rage lights up with a quick joy at the mere prospect, it would seem, of a chance for scheming and intrigue. It is also a happy invention to make the habitual unction and efflorescence of his manner heighten in proportion as he is possessed by diabolical cunning. But the signal virtue of the performance is its massive strength. From the moment Mr. Asche steps upon the stage it is evident that Maldonado is the master spirit of the situation, and he is, in fact, the only really vigorous character in the piece. At the end of the play his selfish prudence so far gets the better of his passion that he is able to turn Iris into the street; but after she is gone, passion towers higher than ever, and in a burst of brute rage Maldonado sweeps the mantelpiece ornaments crashing upon the floor, and splinters a chair and a table against each other. In London this scene was described as "Maldonado breaking up housekeeping," and no doubt Mr. Pinero intended a touch of the grotesque to lighten up the last curtain. But it is not Mr. Asche one laughs at. As far as is desirable and possible he carries the scene off with dignity and power.

JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Listed among the preferred stockholders of the Steel Trust is Helena Frederick, prima donna of the De Angelis Opera Company. It would not be fair to tell just how many shares the lady owns, but they would be sufficient to keep her from going into vaudeville or the poorhouse in case she should lose her voice and have to leave opera. However, this is a very remote contingency, and having a genuine love for the stage as well as a voice which she spent three years training in Germany, Miss Frederick will hardly abandon opera even if her investment turns out as luckily as she anticipates. Her first stock was presented to her by her husband shortly after their return from Europe, and recently she bought some more at 93, making altogether what the wise men on Wall Street would call "a bunch of preferred."

Recently Miss Frederick was quite perturbed at receiving from the trust magnates a communication requesting her either to send her proxy or come to a meeting of the stockholders and vote on the question of the proposed bond issue. Her husband being away, and having no one at hand whom she could consult, she called up her brokers of Philadelphia by long distance 'phone and demanded to know the meaning of what seemed to her a sinister movement on the part of some wily financiers to divorce her from her investment. The brokers "explanationed" to the best of their ability via long 'phone, seldom a satisfactory process, and Miss Frederick was more puzzled than ever. Musical notes she understood, but stocks and bonds were out of her range.

"What do they mean by asking me to come to a meeting on matinée day?" asked Miss Frederick. "Don't they know that our stage manager is a Socialist, and would be sure to fine me if I attended a trust meeting?" The brokers laboriously explained that this was a mere formality; that she need not be present in person, but could send a proxy.

"Well, what is a proxy, and where can I get one," asked the lady.

Again the brokers explained to the effect that a proxy was a substitute duly authorized to vote Miss Frederick's stock.

"I don't know whom I could send—my husband's away," mused the puzzled prima donna; then seized by an inspiration: "Oh, I have an understudy. Would she do?"

It was gently explained to her that, while she would doubtless be welcomed if she were pretty, the presence of the understudy might be disturbing to a meeting of staid and business-like stockholders.

"Well, what do they want to issue bonds for? Haven't they got enough? A relay of brokers at the Philadelphia end of the wire patiently explained the purpose of the plan, but it was too deep for the lady.

"Well, I don't like bonds, anyway," said she; "I had to give some before I could get some stage costumes I brought from Germany through the Custom House, and it was an awful nuisance."

More explanations, and finally the brokers said in desperation: "If you are not satisfied with your investment we can sell at a fair figure, but would advise you to hold on until it reaches par."

"What figure would you be willing to sell at, Madame?"

"One fifty four," replied Miss Frederick without hesitation. There was the sound of a muffled explosion, probably of laughing gas, at the Philadelphia end of the wire, and communication was interrupted.

Her husband now handles all Miss Frederick's investments for her.

***

Mr. Kyrle Bellew makes his appearance this season at the Harlem Opera House, commencing a week from to-morrow night, in "A Gentleman of France," which ran for 150 nights at Wallack's last season. Mr. Bellew will be supported by Miss Eleanor Robson and almost all of the original Broadway cast.

***

Next Monday night, Sept. 29, Mr. Brandon Tynan will give the fiftieth performance of his play, "Robert Emmet; or, The Days of 1803," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Three theatre parties, which will include several well-known members of society, will attend the performance. Mr. Tynan's engagement has several more weeks to run.

***

Margaret Drew, now playing La Caprice in "Hearts Aflame" at the Bijou Theatre, has lately become the target for some well-meaning persons who seem desirous of converting her from the evil ways indicated by the actions of the stormy Caprice. That some guileless individuals have seen the play and associated in their minds the assumed character with that which is the private possession of the actress is evident from the fact that during the past week the daily mail brought Miss Drew a quantity of religious tracts, Gospel hymns, and "sermons to the young," accompanied at times by admonishing letters. The engaging titles of a few of the pamphlets are "A Wandering Lamb," "The Erring One," "Sinner, Wait!" "The Scarlet Woman," and many others of like import.

"I am sorry that they have such a bad opinion of me," said Miss Drew; "yet I cannot but feel pleased that my acting is convincing to some people, at all events."

***

A new march song entitled "When a Lady Leads the Band," by Lee Orean Smith, has been introduced in the third act of "King Highball," by Myra Delamotta.

***

Henrietta Crosman will come into Wallack's Theatre with her new play, "The Sword of the King," one week earlier than was originally intended, opening Oct. 6 instead of the 13th. This will make Miss Crosman's engagement of six weeks' duration. Aubrey Boucicault, who is now with "Hearts Aflame," will appear with her. Joseph Kilgour succeeds Mr. Boucicault Oct. 1 at the Bijou.

***

Ethel Barrymore begins her season at the Savoy Theatre Oct. 6, when she will be presented by Charles Frohman in Arthur Law's comedy, "A Country Mouse." Preceding this Miss Barrymore will be seen in "Carrots," a fifty-minute play by Jules Renard. The cast for "A Country Mouse," which is in three acts, includes Harry Davenport, George H. Howard, Bruce McRae, Arthur Elliott, James Kearney, Frederick Morris, Adelaide Prince, Lucille Flavin, Mrs. Fannie Addison Pitt, and others.

***

The costumes to be used in "Mary of Magdala," in which Mrs. Fiske is to appear at the Manhattan Theatre this season, are said to constitute some of the most elaborate and varied schemes of Oriental dress yet seen on the stage. These costumes are being made of veritable Oriental stuffs and fabrics, in the gathering of which abroad months were consumed. Many of the fabrics not to be found in the markets of London and Paris were secured in Tangier and other cities of the Mediterranean, and several rare pieces were picked up in the bazaars of Jerusalem. The costume plates for "Mary of Magdala" were made by Percy Anderson of London, who designed the costumes for Stephen Phillips's "Herod," produced by Beerbohm Tree.

***

At the conclusion of Bertha Galland's matinée of "Notre Dame" at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday, Daniel Frohman invited Frank C. Bangs, the veteran actor, who appears in Miss Galland's support, to dine with him at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Bangs acquiesced. When the gentlemen reached the hotel the actor found, to his surprise, that the principal members of Miss Galland's company were assembled there. It was the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage, and his fellow-players had prepared a banquet in honor of the occasion. Mr. Bangs made his début at the old National Theatre, Washington, with the Ravels, then celebrated pantomimists, on Sept. 27, 1852, and has been before the public ever since, appearing with many great stars who have shone since then. He was for years an associate of Booth and Barrett.

While the players feasted the guest of the occasion expressed his gratitude and regaled them with anecdotes of his long career in the theatre, and Mr. Frohman in a few words referred to Mr. Bangs's honorable achievement as an actor. There were souvenirs of the event, too. Miss Galland presented him with a scarfpin, the ornament of which was a head of Victor Hugo's heroine, Esmeralda, set in diamonds, and Mr. Frohman a gold cigar case suitably engraved. Other mementos of the date bore the names of Frank Losee, George W. Barbier, W. F. Owen, Wallace Worsley, and J. J. Donnelly, the company's business manager, as the donors.

***

Margaret May will be one of the first stars to appear at the new West End Theatre, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. She will then be seen in a new production of "Winchester," Edward McWade's war drama. The Edison Company is preparing a novel electrical effect for use in this play.

***

Harrison J. Wolfe has resigned as leading man of Proctor's Stock Company, at the Fifty-eighth Street. He has been succeeded by Ralph Cumings.

***

The date of the opening performance of "The Ninety and Nine" at the Academy of Music has been shifted from Monday, Oct. 6 to the following day. This is done because after the departure of "Robin Hood" not enough time would be left to arrange the scenery for the new production.

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Nottingham Curtains of every conceivable style and period are here. You will find copies of Brussels, Irish Point, Marie Antoinette, Arabe and novelty effects, as well as the bold, heavy patterns. You can count the patterns by the hundreds. The styles, qualities and prices are just what you would expect to find in our energetic Upholstery Department. Four magnificent Monday values:

$1.50 CURTAINS, at, per pair, **98c** | $2.25 CURTAINS, at, per pair, **1.45** | $3.00 CURTAINS, at, per pair, **1.95** | $4.00 CURTAINS, at, per pair, **2.75**

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Bagdad Stripe Curtains. Usually $4.50 per pair; our opening week's price, per pair..... **2.98**

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Real Renaissance Panels—100 pieces for selection—each mounted on a fine quality net—worth $1.75 to $3.00—our opening week's price on each..... **1.35**

The Greatest Values Ever Offered in Real Renaissance Lace Bed Sets!

No contemporary values in New York can compare with these—our opening week values. They are astonishing—simply astonishing! The goods are fresh, fashionable, beautiful, and from every viewpoint excellent. The details follow:

Lot 1, Made of a fine quality English Bobbinet, with real renaissance lace and inserting, real lace centre piece, 20 inches square, and 4 corner pieces; bolster roll with real lace centre piece, 8x15 inches, finished with bonne femme valance, worth $10.00; our opening week's price, per set..... **6.75**

Lot 2, Each of these sets has a spread with real renaissance centre piece, 24 inches square; bolster roll lace centre, 6x30 inches, with bonne femme valance, each set would be a bargain at $12.00, but we set the price during this opening week at only..... **8.00**

Lot 3, Each of these sets has a spread with real renaissance centre piece, 18x36 inches, and 4 extra corner pieces; bolster roll lace centre, 6x30 inches, with bonne femme lace centre. Each set would be an excellent value at $15.00, but for our opening week we quote the price, per set of..... **9.45**

Lot 4, These sets are superb. Each has a spread with a real renaissance lace centre piece, 27x54 inches, and a bolster roll, lace centre, 15x28 inches, and 4 extra corner pieces, with bonne femme valance. The regular price is $25.00, but for this—our opening week—the cut price per set will be..... **15.00**

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Ladies' Suits and Skirts — Third Floor.

COSTUMES, of all wool blue or black Etamine, fancy waist, full plaited skirt over silk drop, value 35.00 **27.75**

WALKING SUITS, of all wool Imported Scotch Tweeds, blouse, Norfolk or Eton jacket, box or side plaited skirt, blue, black or brown, value 20.00 **12.75**

DRESS SKIRTS, of black all wool Camel's Hair or Broadcloth, trimmed, with taffeta bands, value 9.00 **6.75**

WALKING SKIRTS, of all-wool Melton or fancy mixtures; slot seams, flare or plaited effects, all colors and black, value 6.50..... **4.90**

Deep Price Cuts in Ladies' Fine Shoes. — Second Floor.

WOMEN'S BOOTS, of Superior Kidskin or Black Russian Calf, lace or button, hand welt soles, latest shapes..... **3.49**

WOMEN'S BOOTS, lace or button, of fine Vici Kidskin, hand welt soles, newest shapes..... **2.98**

WOMEN'S PRINCESS JULIETS, of fine Kidskin, hand sewed turn soles..... **2.74**

Unusual Offerings. Reliable Silks. — Main Floor.

BLACK SILK CORDED TAFFETA, in a variety of styles, 20 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd..... **69c**

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, pure dye, "Pride of the Loom," 22 in. wide; reg. 95c. per yd..... **73c**

TAFFETA SILK, plain colors and changeable effects, all the latest shades, 20 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd..... **69c**

PEAU DE CREPE, pure silk all the new fall colorings, also black and white; 27 in. wide; reg. 1.25 per yd..... **85c**

Underprice Fall Dress Goods. — Second Floor.

EGYPTIAN CREPE, pure wool, all the latest colors for street and evening wear, 46 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd..... **59c**

ALL-WOOL MELTONS, extra heavy, for rainy day skirts and Eton suits, 50 in. wide; reg. 1.39 per yd..... **98c**

BLACK CANVAS, CHEVIOT AND BASKET WEAVES, in a large variety of styles, 48 in. wide; reg. 98c. per yd. **79c**

BLACK ENGLISH VENETIANS AND BROADCLOTHS, extra good quality and finish, 50 in. wide; reg. 1.25 per yd. **98c**

Fall Millinery. — Second Floor.

The Trimmed. In the great number of imported models, in the wide variety of styles, in the exquisite elegance of the effects, our present Millinery display is unequalled—while our prices are fully as interesting as the exhibit.

Tailor Made Hats, black, with tucked taffeta silk brim, chenille crown, silk corded chenille rosette facing; Turban, Walking Hat and the popular Shepherdess shapes, reg. $2.98; for Monday and Tuesday..... **1.98**

LADIES' BLACK SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE TAFFETA HATS, in all the leading shapes; reg. $6.50; here, on Monday..... **4.98**

Ladies Untrimmed Hats, extra fine napped beaver, black, brown, navy cardinal, castor and natural; reg. $2.98; here, on Monday..... **1.98**

Plumes.—Fine glossy black Ostrich Amazon plumes, 16 inches long; reg. $1.98; here, on Monday..... **98c**

Tempting Prices in Carpets and Rugs. — Fourth Floor.

HEAVY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, value 70c. per yd..... **45c**

BEST TEN WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; value 85c. per yd..... **59c**

ALL WOOL VELVET CARPETS, value 1.00 per yd..... **65c**

HIGH GRADE AXMINSTER CARPETS borders to match; value 1.35 per yd..... **95c**

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, Oriental designs and colorings:—

Size 6x9 ft., value 12.50..... **9.75**

Size 7.6x10.6 ft., value 18.75..... **14.75**

Size 9x12 ft., value 25.00..... **19.75**

AXMINSTER RUGS, rich color effects:—

Size 8.3x10.6 ft., value 20.00..... **16.75**

Size 9x12 ft., value 22.50..... **19.75**

Great Values in Blankets and Quilts. — Fourth Floor.

10-4 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS; reg. $3.75 per pair..... **2.95**

11-4 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS; reg. $5.00 per pair..... **3.75**

11-4 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS; reg. $6.00 per pair..... **4.75**

12-4 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS; reg. $7.00 per pair..... **5.75**

SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, white cotton filling, full size; reg. $1.25. **85c**

FIGURED SATEEN COMFORTABLES white cotton filling, full size; reg. $2.50..... **1.89**

CROCHET BED SPREADS, full size; reg. $1.30..... **89c**

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PROMISING NEW PLAYS AND REVIVALS THIS WEEK

"Du Barry" Comes Again to Broadway—"A Rose o'Plymouth Town" at the Manhattan—Irving Place Opens—Critical Guide to Plays Now Running—Stage Gossip and Other Things Theatrical.

This week the very last of the important theatres open, the new Belasco again presenting Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry" Monday night, and the Irving Place with a new play, "Youth of To-day." A number of other theatres put on new plays and revivals of a promising kind.

The first of these is "A Rose o' Plymouth-Town," which replaces "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan Theatre Monday night. It has been playing on the road nearly three weeks, where it has received a number of favorable notices as a clever, interesting play, telling of the joys and sorrows of the early settlers in New England. It is claimed that the authors, Beulah Marie Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, present the Pilgrims for the first time in a new light, and do not make of them a convential, gloomy, narrow-minded, bigoted people.

Rose de la Noye, the heroine, is the part that will be portrayed by Miss Minnie Dupree, who is making her début as a star in this rôle. It is that of a bright young French girl who is a member of Capt. Standish's household. Men fight duels for her favor, and each and every member of the settlement takes his or her life in his hands to repel an Indian invasion. The struggle against the redskins gives the members of the settlement an opportunity to show their real merits as men and women. Rose does her part nobly, and makes herself loved by Garrett Foster. There is also a bit of sentiment afforded by the love Rose's brother Philip bears for Miriam, a kinswoman of Miles Standish.

The cast is as follows:

Miriam Chillingsley, cousin to Miles.....Miss Edith Wright
Barbara Standish, wife to Miles.....Miss Cornelia Bedford
Resolute Story, aunt to Miles....Mrs. Sol Smith
Rose de la Noye.....Miss Minnie Dupree
John Margeson of the Plymouth colonists....Bennett Sturgis
Philippe de la Noye of the Plymouth Colonists.....Douglas Fairbanks
Garrett Foster of Weston's men..Guy Bates Post
Miles Standish, Captain of Plymouth.....Augustus Cook

Place: Plymouth in New England.
Time: 1622-1623.
Act I.—An early morning in August.
Act II.—An afternoon in October.
Act III.—A night in March.
Act IV.—The next afternoon.

***

The Madison Square Theatre will be closed Monday night and on Tuesday night "The Two Schools" will follow "The New Clown" there. The author of this French comedy is Alfred Capus, reputed as a writer of smart dialogue. The play was originally produced at the Vaudeville, Paris, and is again to be seen there this October. It was also put on by Charles Frohman and Maurice Grau in French at the Garrick Theatre in London during the coronation week.

The story is the conventional Parisian one of the truant husband who scatters his affections too freely. His wife demands a divorce, but her mother tells her there are two schools—one of open and the other of closed eyes. Pretending not to see, she finds the best one. The wife thinks differently and takes steps to win her husband's love and finally does so.

Some of the members of "The New Clown" company will be in the cast of the new play, principal among whom is Jameson Lee Finney.

Edouard Mauburn.....Jameson Lee Finney
Joulin.....M. A. Kennedy
Le Hautois.....Winchel Smith
Molitor.....Harrison Armstrong
Brevannes.....Stanley Dark
Serquigny.....George Irving
A Manager.....Frederick E. Bean
A Steward.....Frederick Spencer
Second Steward.....Walter Scott
Walter.....Frederick Mann
Henriette Wauburn.....Ida Conquest
Madame Joulin.....Ida Waterman
Estelle.....Jessie Busley
Madame Brenault.....Beatrice Morgan
Clemence.....Leonie Harris
Laure.....Edna Luby
Louise.....May Galyer
Felice.....Elsie Ferguson
Fanchette.....Caroline Starbuck
Eugenie.....Maude Landers
Lisette.....Inez Marcel
Jeanne.....May Seeley
Blanche.....Carrie Landers

One of the notable openings of the week is Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry," with which she appears in the Belasco Theatre. The doors will open at 7 o'clock in order that the audience may inspect the new playhouse. The curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Belasco requests that every one be seated at that hour. During Mrs. Carter's engagement, which is a limited one, matinée performances will be held on Saturdays only. The cast will be the same as last season.

***

The season of the Irving Place Theatre will be opened by Manager Heinrich Conried Thursday night, with "Jugend Von Heute," which is presented here for the first time. The play is a five-act comedy by Otto Ernst, which already has been played extensively in Germany and Austria. Herr Ernst is remembered as the author of "Flachsmann als Erzicher," (Flachsmann as Educator,) which was produced last Winter at the Irving Place.

In the principal parts Manager Conried's new leading lady, Camilla Dalberg, late of the Court Theatre at Hanover; John Faistel, the new leading man from the Stadt Theatre at Leipzig; Richard Schlaghammer, from the Stadt Theatre at Breslau, and Frau Georgine Neuendorff, from the Court Theatre at Vienna, will have an opportunity to make their American début. The new leading lady, Camilla Dalberg, will appear in the part of Clara Henrichs; Herr Faistel as a young physician, Herr Schlaghammer in the part of Erich Gessler, and Frau Neuendorff as Mother Kröger. Of the well-known members of Manager Conried's stock company, Miss Agnes Bunger and Messrs. Gustav von Seiffertitz, Franz Kirschner, Matthias Claudius, Jacques Korwitz, and Heinrich Habrich have been intrusted with important rôles.

This season Manager Conried's company is stronger than ever, numbering more than fifty members. Among the other new leading members whom Manager Conried engaged during his stay abroad are Fräulein Bertha Rocco, the new sentimentale, and Herr Julius Haller, the new stage manager and character player. Other favorites of the patrons of the Irving Place Theatre are Julius Ascher, Willy Frey, Max Hänseler, Otto Ottbert, Otto Reimann, Alexander Rottmann, Grete Kupfer, Fräulein Hedwig von Ostermann, Marie Reichardt, and Hermine Warna, all of whom will appear in the near future.

On Oct. 6 the first performance of the cycle of plays of all nations, which Manager Conried intends to bring before the public this season, will be given. Björnstjerne Björnson's famous work, "Ueber Unsere Kraft," ("Above Our Power,") is billed for that evening.

These special performances will take place on Monday and Friday of each week, and will be given at reduced prices. On Oct. 7 the new sentimentale, Bertha Rocco, will make her first American appearance at the Irving Place Theatre as Countess Guckl.

***

"Sapho" is to be presented at the American Theatre this week. Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's novel, in which Olga Nethersole appeared at Wallack's, will be employed in this production. The cast is as follows:

Jean Gaussin.....Maurice Freeman
Dechelette.....Robert Cummings
Uncle Cesaire.....Thomas Reynolds
Flamant.....Charles Hallock
Hettema.....Paul Scott
Caoudal.....Frank E. Jemison
Mme. Hettema.....Helen Beaumont
Aunt Divonne.....Lillian Bayer
Alice Dore.....Miss Innes
Francine.....Laura Almosnino
Sapho. (Fanny Legrand).....Jessaline Rodgers

***

Bertha Galland will be seen at the Harlem Opera House this week in Paul M. Potter's version of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame," under Daniel Frohman's management, playing the part of Esmeralda. The play was originally written for her, but, as Mr. Frohman was in need of material for his stock company last season, it was given at Daly's. Since then "Notre Dame" has been altered to suit the requirements of a star. Miss Galland will have the advantage of the splendid production as seen on Broadway, and will be supported by a company which includes Frank Losee, Frank C. Banks, W. F. Owen, Wallace Worsley, George W. Barbier, Foster Lardner, Edgar MacGregor, and others. There will be a matinée on Saturday.

***

Hoyt's "A Rag Baby" will be the week's revival of the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre. Henry V. Donnelly as Old Sport will make his first appearance of the present season.

***

The Four Cohans will appear in "The Governor's Son" at the Grand Opera House. The comedy, it is said, has been greatly brightened for this season's tour and the company strengthened by the addition of several capable people since last season. A special stage production is utilized and an augmented chorus of thirty adds to the performance a dash and swing in keeping with the several new, bright, and catchy musical numbers which have been introduced.

***

"In Mizzoura," by Augustus Thomas, will be seen at the Columbia Theatre this week. Carl Smith Seerle and Grace Reals will appear in this well-known play.

***

"M'liss" is to be presented at the New Star this week, the cast being headed by Nellie McHenry.

***

"Treasure Island," a melodrama, is to be seen at the Third Avenue this week.

***

Bartley Campbell's "My Partner" is the attraction at the Metropolis.

***

The Stanhope-Wheatcroft matinée announced for Sept. 30 at the Madison Square Theatre is postponed until Friday, Oct. 3, at 2:30 P. M., as Charles Frohman requires the stage for the rehearsals of "The Two Schools."

THE PLAYGOER'S GUIDE.

At the Criterion Theatre, Pinero's latest drama, "Iris," goes into its second week. It is a sympathetically observed and skillfully represented study of the character of a woman who is morally ruined by an incapacity to face hardship and poverty. Painful as the play is in its subject, it will probably prove to be here what it was last year in London, the most interesting serious drama of the season. The title part is acted by Miss Virginia Harned. The strongest man's character is acted by Mr. Oscar Asche, who made a strong impression in it in the original production.

***

At the Garden Theatre Mrs. Patrick Campbell enters the third week of her season. Her play, "Aunt Jeannie," which is by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," presents her in a character in which she is new to New York audiences, that of a virtuous woman, and, unlike most of her previous pieces, it has a happy ending. It gives her an opportunity to show a new side of her temperament, but beyond this has very little dramatic or even theatric value. It has, however, one or two interesting moments and many witty lines.

***

"There's Many a Slip" at the Garrick is a slightly altered version, by Capt. Robert Marshall, of Scribe and Legouve's "Batarth de Dames." Artificial in some of its details, it is still crisp and entertaining, with well conceived theatric parts and theatric situations. Jessie Millward has the leading rôle, and Leo Ditrichstein is admirable in a character part. The part of the Ingenue is very agreeably taken by Beatrice Irwin, late of Wyndham's Theatre, London. The Earl of Roslyn, whose stage name is James Erskine, plays one of the chief parts poorly.

***

At the Empire Theatre John Drew begins the fifth week of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," by Isaac Henderson, which was produced with success last year in London by Charles Wyndham. Mr. Drew's part has distinct theatric possibilities, which he makes the most of in his highly refined and vigorous manner. The play is a clever but artificial stage piece that makes a distinct popular appeal, without the least claim to be regarded as real drama.

***

At the Bijou "Hearts Aflame," by Genevieve G. Haines, goes into its fourth week. It is a drama of New York society in the manner of Clyde Fitch; but whereas Mr. Fitch, at his best, presents a serious study of modern society, Mrs. Haines has contented herself with the false and conventional view of the sensational, social press. It has, however, no little theatric value, and the sensationalism of some of its scenes has attracted attention.

***

At Wallack's, "Mrs. Jack," by Grace Livingston Furniss, is a theatrical piece, but it is strong in the virtues of its defects. Much of the credit of the success is due to Alice Fischer, who takes the part of an extravagantly Western woman with a wholeness of soul and a fund of animal spirits that work powerfully upon the audience. The company is strong throughout, and Thomas Evans gives a striking and amusing interpretation of the traditional Bowery boy, cast into new and amusing mold.

***

At the Savoy, "Soldiers of Fortune" has been revived for a season of five weeks, of which one remains. It is a dramatization from the novel of the same name, made by the author, R. H. Davis, with the aid of Augustus Thomas, and was very popular last Spring. It is a brisk and wholesome melodrama of American life, retaining most of the narrative vigor and not a few of the absurdities of manner that marked the novel. Robert Edeson, who is starred as Clay, takes the part very capably, on the whole.

***

"Robert Emmet," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a rattling Irish melodrama, in which the youthful author, Brandon Tynan, takes the leading rôle. The supporting cast is remarkably strong, including such well-known veterans as W. H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett.

***

"The Emerald Isle," at the Herald Square Theatre, is the comic opera upon which Sir Arthur Sullivan was engaged when he died. The score was acceptably completed by Edward German, author of the well-known "Henry VIII." music. Compared to what one is accustomed to in the Broadway musical comedy, the music here is a rare treat. The book, by Capt. Basil Hood, offers few opportunities to the comedians, but Jefferson De Angelis and a capable company work hard and extract what entertainment is possible.

***

"The Country Girl" at Daly's is a musical comedy by the authors of "San Toy" and "The Geisha," and, like these pieces, it continues, though in a somewhat dilute form, the traditions of Gilbert and Sullivan. The leading man's part is taken successfully by that admirable character actor, William Norris. His running mate is Miss Minnie Ashley, who became prominently known in "San Toy."

***

"Twirly-Whirly" at Weber & Fields' was a disappointment to the first-night audience, but it is being continually subjected to a process of abbreviation and reinforcement, and no doubt as the season advances will come more nearly into line with what we have come to expect from the home of low comedy. As yet it contains no dramatic parody of the kind to which patrons of the house have become accustomed. The cast of stars is as brilliant as ever, including, in addition to the much imitated but inimitable proprietors, Willie Collier and Louise Allen, Fay Templeton, Lillian Russell, Peter F. Dailey, James T. Kelley, Charles Bigelow, and Bessie Clayton.

***

At the Knickerbocker "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" has scored a striking popular hit by virtue of the richness of the scenery and costumes and the unusual beauty and spirit of the chorus. The Rogers Brothers themselves are a not very artistic variation of Weber and Fields, but their nonsense and horseplay are pleasing facile audiences to such an extent that many are turned away nightly.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino enters its twenty-first week. It is an English musical comedy, brisk in action and brilliant in color, and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Aimée Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production, together with such old stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

***

At the Broadway "Sally in Our Alley" has met popular favor largely by virtue of the personal spirit and grace of Marie Cahill. Dan McAvoy has a part conceived along the lines of David Warfield's well-known Yiddish character, which is amusing enough, though far below the original in artistic spirit.

***

At the Academy of Music De Koven and Smith's delightful "Robin Hood" passes into its fourth and last week. It is an experiment of providing the patrons of this theatre with good musical comedy, and it is proving very successful. H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, and Grace Van Studdiford are the particular stars.

***

At the New York Theatre Rice's "King High Ball" is more remarkable for the beauty of the ballet and the vigorous spirits of Marie Dressler than for the music or the lines. It enters upon its closing week.

***

"Dolly Varden," with its daintiness, its picturesqueness, its consistent music, and its marked freedom from vulgarity, seems to have caught the town again at Hammerstein's Victoria, and Miss Glaser, by her artistic portrayal of the winsome country girl, has succeeded in re-establishing herself in the good graces of New Yorkers.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Commencing Monday afternoon Robie's "Knickerbocker Burlesquers" will hold forth for the ensuing week at the Dewey Theatre. The opening burlesque is called "Daisy Dugan's Deboo," and is said to be a satire on the "coming out" of a young lady in society. The vaudeville portion comprises several headliners, including Sansone and Delilia, Waller and Magill, Kipp, the juggler; Knickerbocker Quartet, McDonald and Cody, and Frank Finney.

***

A number of prominent features will be given at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall during the coming week. The Rossow Midgets, who have just returned from Europe, will make their first reappearance on the American vaudeville stage. Lillian Burkhart will be seen in the amusing and neat little playlet "The Salt Cellar." This is considered the daintiest of all skits presented by this gifted comedienne. The four Mortons have added a ping-pong feature.

***

The Proctor attractions include "The Crust of Society," with Minnie Seligman at the Fifth Avenue. Ralph Cumings will lead at the Fifty-eighth Street house in "Jim, the Penman." There will be twenty-five clever numbers in the bill at the Twenty-third Street house. "The Great Ruby" will be seen in Harlem.

***

The bill at Keith's for the week will be, it is stated, the best offered at this playhouse for many months. Milly Capell, whose sensational equestrian feats have attracted attention, will hold over as the headliner, and second place will be occupied by another imported act—the Miles Stavordale Quintet, which will be seen in New York for the first time. Charles E. Grapewin and company present their farce, "Above the Limit," which has not been seen here for a couple of years.

***

The Cycle Whirl will be the principal attraction at Huber's Museum this week. Prof. Gerstel, champion pool player; Billy Wells, the iron skull wonder, direct from the Barnum & Bailey Circus, London; Sam Furst, Yankee whittler; Carl Michels Trio, teeth lifters; Otto Schmidt, the tattooed wonder; Wu Ching Ma, the Boxer dwarf, and Fingers, the big-fingered boy, constitute the bill in the curio hall.

***

The engagement of de Kolta the wizard, at the Eden Musée, has been extended. He presents new illusions at nearly every performance. The Winter Garden has been crowded every evening. The most wonderful part of de Kolta's work is his "appearing act" in the first part and the "disappearing act" in the second part. Any magician can send the subject down through the conventional trap door in the stage, but de Kolta does his "appearing act" on a table. The woman appears from nowhere and vanishes into space. M. de Kolta's illusions and tricks are based on scientific lines.

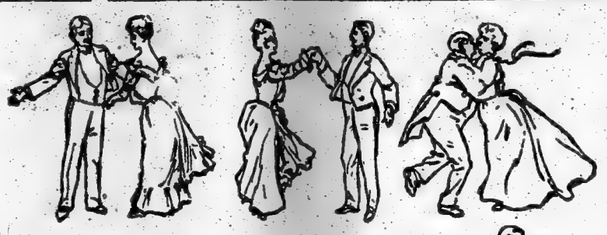

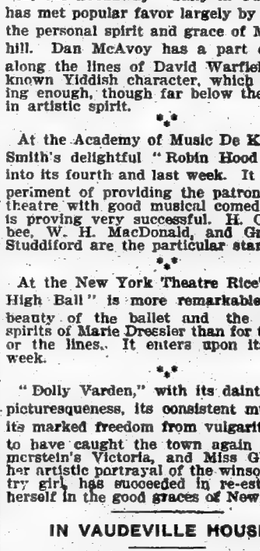

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THE NEW PRINCESS
A COZY PLAYHOUSE

The Shubert Trinity Now Complete—A Theatre of Light Comedy for Polite People.

It Will Be Opened by Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party" Oct. 6.

New York theatregoers will find a handsome and very cozy little playhouse in the Princess, the new theatre of the Messrs. Shubert, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway—the third of their string in this city, the Herald Square and Casino being the others—when it is opened to the public for the first time Monday night, Oct. 6, with Wheedon Grossmith and an English comedy company in "The Night of the Party."

Retaining only the original walls of the structure on the site at 1,195 Broadway, which belongs to the old Gilsey estate, the Shuberts have there built a theatre that should offer harmonious tone and atmosphere for the light comedies they propose to present there.

In form the entrance and auditorium is much as the Lyceum was. Architecturally, the entrance is quite like the very popular theatre that Manager Daniel Frohman conducted so long and so sucessfully on Fourth Avenue. The orchestra section of the auditorium, too, has about the same gradual grade from its rear to the inclosure for the musicians, though, perhaps, lacking some of the depth of the Lyceum's main floor. Like the Lyceum, too, the Princess has but one balcony.

Unobtrusive elegance is the general effect of the decorations. This refinement of the interior is indexed by the quiet but rich effect of the frontage on Broadway, painted, as the building is, over the theatre's broad entrance in a bronze that is gay without being garish.

Like the several short stairways that lead from the ground floor to the auditorium, the walls of the lobby are of white marble. The same effect is observable in the ceiling of the entrance and about the box office.

Emblazoned quietly, but richly, on the Broadway front of the theatre is its titular insignia, the coronet of a princess. This same symbol of the theatre's royal name shows impressively from the walls of the lobby, again in the centre of the face of the balcony's front, almost over the centre of the main floor of the auditorium, and again high up on the rich velvet stage curtain of subdued scarlet.

The walls are burlapped in this same rich tone of red—almost turkey red it is. The carpeting, of somewhat deeper shade, preserves the general quietly bright air of the wall hangings and curtain. The centre and two side aisles are roomy, as are the spaces between the rows of chairs, which are cushioned, and gray green in color. There are eight boxes, four being on each floor.

Simplicity, comfort, and compactness seem to have been the first aims of the management in their plans for the interior.

This designedly polite air of the surroundings is to be observed, it is announced, in the general conduct of the house. An orchestra has been engaged that will be remarkable for the absence of brass instruments. Each player is a soloist, moreover, who will, as occasion may offer, distinguish the entr'acte musical programme with carefully selected numbers. Mr. Nahan Franko, favorably known as a conductor of musical forces, has been secured as leader.

Another feature that promises to distinguish the Princess will be, it is announced, the decorum of employes. A sincere effort will be made to prevent all possible annoyances to patrons.

Particular little niceties have been designed in the service and government of ushers, programme boys, ticket takers, and ticket salesmen. With all these innovations realised as the Messrs. Shubert have designed them, and with the theatre itself an assuredly handsome and politely atmosphered resort, it would seem that only the right attractions are needed to make the new house a sturdy little rival of its sister houses of the Shubert trinity.

A Pedigree to Be Proud Of.

With great pride they showed him the family tree, and he studied it with interest.

"Say!" he exclaimed, "you must be all right."

"Do you think so?" they asked.

"Sure," he replied. "Why, your pedigree is almost as long as my dog's."—Chicago Post.

Amusements.

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E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. | 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. THE END OF A MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.
THE ORIGINAL
Bostonians
H. C. Barnabee & Wm. H. MacDonald, Props.
IN THE NEW
Robin Hood
GREATER THAN EVER.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00
LAST MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8:15.
EXTRA—
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17TH, THE FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE, FRANK M'KEE'S PRODUCTION OF
The Ninety and Nine.
NOTICE.—Owing to the magnitude of the production, the opening has been postponed from MONDAY, OCT. 6TH, to TUESDAY, OCT. 7TH. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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B'way & 42d St. Sole Management, David Belasco
OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Only Matinées Saturdays.
For the opening night, to-morrow, Mr. Belasco has arranged, in response to the requests of many friends desiring to view the new theatre before the performance, to open the doors at seven o'clock. The curtain will rise promptly at eight o'clock.
DAVID BELASCO Will Present for a Limited Season
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
In His New Play,
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OPENS THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2d.
Performances Afternoon and Evening 2:30 and 8:30. Doors open 1 and 7.
Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.
General Admission 50c. Balcony 75c. Reserved Chairs 1.00.
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CHARLIE GRAPEWIN AND COMPANY.
THE MILES STAVORDALE QUINTETTE.
JOE MAXWELL & CO., in "The Fire Chief."
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Edmund Hayes & Co., Maggie Cline, Fields & Ward, 3 Keatings and others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.—On Opening Night, Thursday, October 2d, Friday & Saturday, Matinée and Evening, first time, O. ERNST'S comedy, "Jugend von Heute." Box office now open. Telephone call 703—18.

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The Wizard.

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SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Dan McAvoy, Jos. Herbert, Rich. Carroll, Louis Wesley, Harry Fairleigh, Marie Cahill, Georgia Caine, Georgia Lawrence, Catharine Lewis, Margaret Marston.
SHE'S MUSICAL AND ALL JOLLY. SHE'S FUNNY ALL HAPPY.
125—Gay Players—125.

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HENRY V. DONNELLY as OLD SPORT.
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Elita Proctor Otis as Lady Macbeth.

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2 Great Burlesques and Vaudeville.

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HEARTS— —AFLAME
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MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN.
LAST 8 NIGHTS—LAST SAT. MAT.
AUNT JEANNIE.
BY E. F. BENSON.
The entire production under the management and direction of MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
BEG. WEDNESDAY EV'G, OCT. 8,
For Four Nights and Saturday Matinée,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
By A. W. Pinero.
MRS. CAMPBELL as PAULA TANQUERAY. Tuesday, Oct. 14. "THE JOY OF LIVING." Mrs. Wharton's translation of Herman Sudermann's play, "Es Lebe das Leben."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. Evgs., 8 sharp. Mats., 2.
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SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
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In A. W. Pinero's latest play,
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CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
**Closed Monday night for rehearsal.
TUESDAY EVG.—FIRST TIME
Charles Frohman will present
THE PARIS LAUGHING SENSATION,
THE TWO SCHOOLS,
a comedy by Alfred Capus.
Cast Includes—Jameson Lee Finney, Ida Conquest, M. A. Kennedy, Jessie Busley, Winchell Smith, Beatrice Morgan, Stanley Dark, Ida Waterman, Frederick Spencer, Leonore Harris, Harrison Armstrong, Elsie Ferguson, George Irving, May Galyer, Fred Beane, Edna Luby, Caroline Starbuck, Walter Scott, Maude Landers, Inez Marcel, May Seeley, Carrie Landers, and others.
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NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
150th Time Friday—Souvenirs.
ROBERT EDESON
in the Greatest of Successes,
SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE
MONDAY, OCT. 6. Seats Ready Thurs., 9 A. M.
Charles Frohman will present
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
PRECEDED BY "CARROTS."

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. SAM S. SHUBERT, MANAGER.
Opens Monday Evening, Oct. 6th, with
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and his ENTIRE ENGLISH COMPANY in his GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY
Seat sale Thurs. 9:30 A. M. Tele. 2482 Madison.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props. Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Beautiful Production of
THE 21ST BIG WEEK.
A By George Dance and Howard Talbot,
CHINESE HONEYMOON
Best with Biggest Business on Broadway Every Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
I Want to Be a Lidy.

HERALD Square Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Sam S. Shubert, Proprietor.
Sam S. Shubert offers the
JEFFERSON de ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY IN
THE EMERALD ISLE
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Latest Opera.
Book by Capt. Basil Hood.
ONLY THREE MORE WEEKS.
Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
LAST WEEK.
ALICE FISCHER,
THE FAVORITE FUNMAKER.
In Grace

HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION

Two Plumbers Wounded in Extension of Dwelling House.

Window Panes of Houses at Park Avenue and Seventieth Street Shattered —Hospital Patients Frightened.

The neighborhood of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street was startled shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning by an explosion, which shattered the windows of several houses and frightened the patients in the Presbyterian Hospital, which is not far away. In the Normal College a class of students had been rehearsing for an entertainment. The young women ran to doors and windows. When several policemen from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station approached Seventieth Street, after hearing the noise of the explosion, they saw two men coming rapidly from the building at 106 East Seventieth Street. Their clothing had been torn and they were bleeding from wounds on the face and hands. Later they described themselves as John O'Tool of 606 East Eighty-third Street and Charles Lewis of 308 East Thirtieth Street, plumbers.

The building in which the explosion occurred is being remodeled for the occupancy of Walter W. Adams, who lives at 2.. West Fifty-seventh Street. It is located so that the houses on Sixty-ninth Street, on the easterly side of Park Avenue, and those on the westerly side of Third Avenue, are close to it in the rear. When the explosion occurred the tenants of the near-by houses ran to their windows. They observed that a brick extension to the building at 106 East Seventieth Street had been torn to pieces.

In the building besides the plumbers were several carpenters. They were thrown to the floors. They had to dig the two plumbers out from under a lot of debris in the first story. Although the plumbers were stunned they revived soon, and were able to walk to the Presbyterian Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

The plumbers explained that there had been during the early hours of the morning a very perceptible odor of gas that leaked from some part of the building. They tried to trace the leak and decided that it came from the one-story extension that had been used as a pantry by the family that had occupied the house. After opening the door of the extension, they said, they were no longer in doubt as to where the odor came from. Almost as soon as they had entered the place the door was blown shut with a loud "bang," and a louder noise followed. At that moment they were thrown upon the floor.

Dr. A. E. Kittridge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church lives at 711 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. F. C. Campbell and her son, Frederick Campbell, a lawyer, live at 715, and in the house at 107 East Sixty-ninth Street, John Dutton and his family had lived until yesterday. The Huttons were moving from the house yesterday, and the workmen who were carting out the furniture were almost thrown from their feet by the explosion. Many of the panes in the windows of the houses were shattered. The damage done to the Adams building is estimated at about $1,500.

FATAL LOCOMOTIVE RUNAWAY.

Wild Train Dashed Down Northern Pacific Grade, Killing an Engineer and Wounding a Fireman.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Sept. 27.—With the engineer gone and the fireman sleeping in the cab, a wild Northern Pacific engine tore down the mountain side a mile west of here yesterday, and at the foot of the hill struck another engine with terrific force.

Engineer Owen, in charge of the latter, was killed, and his fireman, James Hose, lies at the point of death. The sleeping fireman of the runaway was not awakened until thrown from the cab by the collision.

SHOT HIS TWO ASSAILANTS.

Man, Rescued by His Woman Employer, Wreaked Vengeance and Has Not Been Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 27.—As a result of a feud between three farmers in Madison Township, "Tom" Elliott was fatally wounded and his brother, "Joe," slightly hurt by a shotgun in the hands of Louis Picklou yesterday. The shooting occurred on the farm of Mrs. C. H. Warne, a widow, who lives between Browntown and Matawan. She beat the Elliott brothers off Picklou with a broomstick. Then Picklou got his shotgun and laid low his two antagonists.

On Tuesday last the Elliotts, who lease a small part of Mrs. Warne's farm and live on it, went to Cheesequakes to load vegetables on the boat to New York. Picklou, who is Mrs. Warne's man-of-all-work, was there and spoke to them. The Elliotts wanted Picklou to drink with them. He refused, and the brothers thrashed him.

They went to Mrs. Warne's yesterday to renew the trouble. They found Picklou at the barn, and started in to thrash him again. He is a small man, and was being badly battered when Mrs. Warne rushed out with her broomstick and beat the Elliotts off. This gave Picklou a chance to run in the barn for his gun. The Elliotts ran after him, and he faced them at the doorway and fired one barrel. "Tom" Elliott got most of the shot in his stomach, and "Joe" got a few grains in his leg. The second barrel did not explode. Drs. Jackson and Irving of Matawan attended the Elliotts.

Picklou went to Justice Lambertson at Browntown after the shooting and lodged complaints of assault against the Elliotts. He has not been arrested. He is a French Canadian, and is about fifty years old.

GIRL OUTWITTED PARENTS.

Baltimore Girl Climbed Out of the Window to Meet New York Sweetheart and Wedding Follows.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Miss Marian M. Zell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Zell, 1,202 North Charles Street, was married Tuesday evening to Mr. Edward Stanley Bowman, Jr., of New York, at the clergy house of St. Ignatius' Catholic Church. Miss Zell and Mr. Bowman had known each other for several years, and recently became engaged. The bride is a Catholic and the bridegroom is a Protestant, and the match was opposed by the former's parents.

Mr. Bowman arrived in Baltimore from New York Monday, and communicated with Miss Zell, who was spending the Summer with her parents at their country home near Stevenson, Baltimore County, with the result that arrangements were made for the wedding to be celebrated the next day. Miss Zell's parents learned of the contemplated move of their daughter, and endeavored to prevent it. The prospective bride, so the story goes, was not to be deterred, and made her escape from the house by a window.

She came to Baltimore by train, and met Mr. Bowman. They went to the archiepiscopal residence, and obtained a dispensation from Cardinal Gibbons. The wedding ceremony quickly followed. The bride is a sister of Miss Catherine Zell, whose engagement to Mr. Harry Baker, a nephew of Mr. B. N. Baker, was recently announced.

Mr. Bowman is the son of Mr. E. Stanley Bowman of New York, and a member of a prominent Kentucky family. He is a brother of Mrs. John Ralph Emery of Lystra, Baltimore County.

New Fort Completed at Esquimault.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 27.—The new fort which has been added to the defense of Esquimault, has been opened and tested, a number of shots being fired at a moving target with success. The new fort is in the navy yard at the point of Esquimault Harbor, and situated midway between the Macaulay Point and Rotherote Hill forts, which are the chief defenses of Esquimault. Another battery will be placed on Signal Hill at the rear of the navy yard.

J. P. MORGAN IN OIL SYNDICATE.

It Is Said He Will Identify Himself with the Business in California—Surveys for Lines.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Sept. 27.—It is reported to-day that J. Pierpont Morgan is about to identify himself with the oil business in California. On Oct. 12, or a few days later, surveyors will be put into the field, and will run lines to the ocean to determine by which route it is most feasible to transport oil to tide-water. The surveys will run over the coast range at a number of points, and also will go down the San Joaquin Valley parallel with the line of the Standard Company.

A company having a capitalization of $5,000,000 has been organized for the purpose, and this money will be devoted to the construction of lines, pumping stations, storage tanks, and the like. Mr. Morgan and his assistants have also formed a separate company, capitalized at $20,000,000, half of which will be invested in proven ground, and the other half turned into a reserve fund.

It is stated that the Morgan syndicate will be prepared to handle two million barrels the first year, and will increase that amount at the rate of a million a year until the whole demand of the market is met.

JAMES J. HILL TALKS ON INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

He Says Some of Them Are Absolutely Sound and Right—Discusses Congressional Action.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27.—In an address at the Grant County Fair, at Elbow Lake, late yesterday, President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway and Northern Securities Company said:

"Your Chairman said there are a great many people apprehensive of the great industrial enterprises which are being carried on, and well they may be. There are so-called industrial enterprises whose only industry is in running printing presses to print shares of stock. I tell you, there is no harm in enterprises. If there are five or ten of them that are good there is no bad in them, and when you put them together there is no bad in the entire mass. But if the object is to get something for nothing, to get something that does not belong to them, to get money out of another man's pocket, the money he has worked for, and put it into their own—if that is the object is all wrong; but some of these great enterprises are absolutely sound and right.

"Some people advocate, our President advocates, turning everything over to Congress. What sort of a Congress would we have after a while if all the business of the country were turned over to it? I think they would be doing business in the hall of Congress, but the business they would do would not bring business to you that you want. I think I should hold every man responsible for himself and his own acts. If he does wrong, punish him; if he does right, protect him. When that is done, those questions will take care of themselves."

Mr. Hill told how his efforts toward reducing rates on grain had been thwarted by the consolidation of the lake boats in making a corresponding raise.

"What did we do then?" said Mr. Hill. "We built six schooners to carry grain from Superior to Buffalo, and the other boats have not declared a dividend since. We did not want to go into the elevator business at Buffalo, but we had to in order to keep the other elevators from overcharging and working other extortions. As a result, the elevator charge of Buffalo is now ½ cent a bushel where it was 1½ cents."

DECEMBER CORN LOWER.

It Closes One Cent Below Previous Quotation—September Wheat Again a Feature.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Except in corn, trade on the Board of Trade to-day was light and the tendency was lower. The demand from shorts in September wheat was again a feature, and that option closed ¾c higher, while December was ¼@⅜c lower. December corn closed 1 cent lower.

The September delivery was the leader in wheat, and shorts were again good buyers. While the demand was well supplied, the close was strong on that month. The dealing in the deferred months was a feature, and fluctuations were confined within a narrow range. Liberal receipts in the Northwest together with wet weather were bear features. September opened unchanged to 1 cent higher, at 86 to 87, and sales throughout the entire session were confined within the opening range.

The close was ¾ higher at 86¾. December opened unchanged at 69⅝@69¾. Sales were made between 69⅛ and 69¾, with the close ⅛@⅜ lower at 69⅜. Primary receipts were 1,324,139 bushels, compared with 1,156,410 bushels last year.

Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 920 cars, which with local receipts of 163 cars, 13 of contract grade, made total receipts for the three points of 1,083 cars against 1,125 cars a week ago, and 1,044 cars last year.

The feature to the corn trade was the unloading by bulls, who have been active recently. The wet weather made a good market on which to sell the stuff, but in spite of the heavy realizing in December that month only declined 1½ cents from the high point. The opening was a shade to ⅛@⅜ cents higher at 46¾ to 47, which was the high point of the day. The close was 1 cent lower, at 45⅝@45¾. Local receipts were 201 cars, with 82 of contract grade.

Oats were dull and lacking in any strong features, and fluctuations were within a narrow limit. There was a weaker tone to the market, influenced by predictions of more favorable weather. December opened ⅛ higher, at 31½, sold within a half-cent range, closing ⅛@¼ lower, at 31⅛@31¼. Local receipts were 128 cars.

HUNTER LOST IN A FOREST.

Mayor Humes of Seattle, Wash., Found by Search Party After Two Days' Wandering.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 27.—Mayor Thomas B. Humes was found to-day by a searching party in the woods north of Lake Washington, where he had wandered, injured, and practically without food since Thursday.

Mayor Humes slipped and sprained his ankle last Thursday afternoon while chasing a bear. A storm came up and he lost his bearings. He slept in a hollow log Thursday night and last night. He was unable to travel much owing to the condition of his ankle. His only food was huckleberries.

He has been brought to his home, where he is suffering from exhaustion. It is believed no serious effects will result.

TO FIGHT CIGAR TRUST.

Big Meeting of Retail Dealers in Chicago to Plan Campaign.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Five hundred cigar dealers and tobacconists, among whom are many manufacturers, showed their interest in the fight against the alleged Tobacco Trust by attending the first meeting of the Cigar Dealers' Association of America last night. Some of the speakers counseled legislation, some advised an appeal to organized labor, some declared for recourse to the courts, and others, less radical, made fervid arguments in behalf of thorough organization.

The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: President—Thaddeus K. Howe; Secretary—William F. Crowley; Treasurer—Hiram L. Wiltse.

Lengthy resolutions were adopted deprecating the offering of prizes by dealers, the use of billboard advertisements, and the use of inferior material by manufacturers, who found their profits cut down by the so-called trust.

Jersey City's Water Board.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Supreme Court to-day refused a stay in the certiorari proceedings instituted by the Democrats in Jersey City to prevent the submission to the people of that city this Fall the question of adopting the act of last Winter authorizing the appointment by the Mayor of a single-headed Street and Water Board. The certiorari proceedings were continued, and on a final hearing the court will decide the point raised as to the constitutionality of last Winter's act. Meanwhile the matter will have been submitted to the people.

Oestreicher Bros.

LADIES' TAILORS,

6TH AV. 451-453 6TH AV.

(One door from 27th St.)

Tempting Fall Display OF Models and Materials For Tailored Costumes.

A complete showing of the newest styles, with an extremely varied line of every available material.

The latest novelties in black and white mixtures, as well as Boucles, Woven Dots, Hairy Zibelines, Camel Hairs, Cheviots, Friezes embraced in our comprehensive assortment. These costumes are made up in very pretty novel effects, handsomely trimmed with fine silk braid of Taffeta or Peau de Soie.

COSTUME TO ORDER, $30

Here Is a Walking Skirt at a price that makes it an exceptional offering. Copied from the latest models, in plain and fancy materials; special to order, $8

Entire Costumes of plain and fancy velvets and velveteen at extremely low prices.

DOGS SMOTHERED ON LINER

French Bulls Imported by Mr. Leclerc Lost Lives on La Savoie.

Ship Likewise Carried Fowls for a Long Island Farm—Bumped Into Lighter Trying for Dock.

While the French liner La Savoie was trying to make her dock yesterday she bumped into a New York Central lighter lying near by and damaged it considerably. Then the liner ran into her pier and tore away much woodwork from its end, but from neither collision did La Savoie suffer any damage herself.

Another accident was the death on board early yesterday morning of four fine French bulldogs, the property of Charles Leclerc of this city, and valued by him at $1,200. He brought over eight dogs in all, and they were housed on the boat deck, between the two funnels. Early yesterday morning it began to rain heavily and Mr. Leclerc asked that some of the crew be sent to cover the kennels with tarpaulins. When Mr. Leclerc went to look at his dogs several hours later he found that the weight of the coverings had overturned the kennels and had covered up the doors in such a way as to prevent the access of air. When the tarpaulins were dragged off four of the dogs were dead. They evidently had given up the struggle only after violent efforts to get air. Mr. Leclerc blames the carelessness of the crew, and said that he would look to the steamship company for compensation.

Besides the bulldogs, the boat deck was occupied on the trip over by a mixed company of hens, rabbits, geese, and pigeons. They are the property of Mme. Givernaud, and in her stock of sixty fowls she says that every French species is represented. She has bought a farm at Smithtown, L. I., and intends to settle there.

It was reported soon after the sailing of La Savoie from Havre that two of the bags which she carried in her mail had been rifled, and valuable letters stolen. When asked about that Purser Dubois said: "We were given a certain number of bags at Havre, and we delivered to the Post Office authorities here the same number." The Superintendent in charge of the Registry Division in the Post Office confirmed the purser's statement. Purser Dubois said that he had heard something about a robbery having taken place while the mails were being carried from Paris to Havre. The Post Office authorities here were notified and the matter will be investigated.

THE ETRURIA REACHES PORT.

Passed the Celtic and the St. Louis on Westward Voyage.

The Cunarder Etruria reached her dock shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having passed in midocean the White Star liner Celtic and the American liner St. Louis, both bound for this port. All the westward bound trans-Atlantic steamships have encountered heavy seas and head winds, and of the large number due to arrive yesterday the Etruria and the French liner La Savoie were the only ones to make port.

Among the passengers on the Etruria were Bishop Richard Scannel of Omaha and Jose de Perignat, Spanish Consul General here.

ANIMALS DOUBTED MAMIE.

But When the Elephant Showed a Scar in Proof of Story of Remembering Old Friend, They Wept.

The Hagenbeck animals all have been landed from the Patricia and placed in the old Twelfth Street Skating Rink in Hoboken, preparatory to being sent to the New York Theatre next week. The press agent yesterday took down his "Jungle Book" and spun his first yarn, illustrating the wonderful memory of the elephant, Mamie.

A man called at the rink yesterday afternoon and asked to be allowed to see the animals. He was admitted and wandered idly about. He appeared especially interested in the elephants. While he was looking at them Mamie began to trumpet violently, and with her trunk drew the man to her. The other elephants took up the trumpeting, and soon the place was in an uproar.

The keepers jabbed their hooks in Mamie's hide, but soon they saw that she meant the man no harm. Instead, she seemed to be fondling him, and finally carefully released him. Then the press agent quieted all the other animals so that he could hear the man's story. It seems that the stranger, George Reeves of Willow Avenue, Hoboken, and said to be employed as a salesman by the Tower Manufacturing Company in New York, twenty years ago was a Sergeant in the English Army at Singapore. It was there that he met Mamie. In an elephant hunt she was wounded in the left foreleg. He cared for her, and they became fast friends. Finally they drifted apart, and yesterday met for the first time in twenty years. Mamie recognized him first, which accounted for the hearty, though surprising, reception.

When the story was passed along the line even the animals refused to believe it until Mamie showed her scar. Then all declared that it was truly a touching story, fit for the newspapers. Among those who tried in vain to conceal the warm tears as they coursed down their cheeks was the tiger-lion hybrid.

Stern Brothers

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, TO-MORROW

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

Lace Curtains { Irish Point, Pr. $4.50, 7.50, 9.00; Marie Antoinette, Pr. $5.75, 8.50, 10.75; Renaissance, Pr. $6.75, 8.25, 12.75

Bed Sets, Irish Point, $7.25, 9.50, 11.50

Upholstery Department

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Oriental designs,		$4.50
IMPORTED DERBY CURTAINS, fringed,	Pr.	$7.50
REPP CURTAINS, tapestry borders,	"	$9.75
VELOUR PORTIERES, tapestry borders,	"	$14.25
TAPESTRIES 50 in. wide — Cotton, figured,	Yd.	$1.25
Silk and Cotton, striped,	"	$2.50
Silk, figured,	"	$4.95

Special Designs and Estimates for Draperies Submitted, Furniture Re-upholstered.

Women's Shoes Main Floor

WALKING, STREET AND DRESS BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, in all the leading styles and materials.

Special Offering To-morrow

WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS, welted soles, military heels, newest toe, Value $5.00 Pr. $3.95

Girls' and Misses' Fall Apparel

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS of Zibelines, Cloth and English Kerseys, velvet and braid trimmed, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $9.75 to 11.50 $7.50 $8.95

BOX COATS, best quality corduroy or velveteen, lined with white satin, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $16.50 $12.90

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS, blue or black mohair, silver dots or stripes, drop skirt, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $13.50 $9.75

MISSES' PLAITED WALKING SKIRTS, snowflake mixtures or navy blue and black cheviots, 14 to 18 yrs., $5.75

MISSES' SHIRT WAISTS of imported mohair, silver dots or stripes, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $4.50 $2.95

West Twenty-third Street

THE FINLAND READY TO SAIL.

New Red Star Liner One of the Two Biggest Ships Ever Built in This Country.

The Finland, one of the two largest ships ever built in the United States, arrived in New York yesterday from the yards of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, and will be put into the New York Antwerp service of the Red Star Steamship Line. Her first trip will be made next month, sailing from this port on Oct. 4.

The Finland is the last of four new twin-screw steamships which the International Navigation Company has built for the Red Star Line. She and the Kroonland, recently added to the service, are the largest ships built in this country. The Finland is 580 feet long, which is 26 feet longer than the St. Paul or the St. Louis, and has a register of 12,760 tons, or 1,150 tons more than either of the two vessels named. She possesses every device for the safety and comfort of passengers, and carries improved appliances for the protection of life. Passengers will be carried on the promenade, the upper, and the saloon decks. A distinct advantage pointed out by the builders is the location amidships of all the first and second cabin saloons and staterooms, where motion is at a minimum. The decorations and furnishings are elaborate, particularly in the music room and library. There are berths for 343 first-class passengers, 194 second-class, and about 1,000 third-class.

The engines are of the quadruple expansion, direct-acting, and surface-condensing type, and are so arranged as to produce a minimum of vibration. There are eight single-ended boilers in the ship. If the vessel should be needed for service in time of war, it is explained, the disposition of the bunkers would give coal protection for the boilers, while safety from break-downs is assured by the adoption of twin screws. Capt. F. Albrecht will command the Finland.

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Opening of the Structure to be Occupied by the East Side Branch.

The new hundred-thousand-dollar building of the East Side Young Men's Christian Association will be opened to-morrow night. The new structure occupies nearly seventy-five feet front at 158 to 162 East Eighty-sixth Street, while it extends clear through to Eighty-seventh Street. The building fronting on the latter street was opened in 1897. It is somewhat smaller than the new portion, and will hereafter be used entirely for the boys' work. President Cleveland H. Dodge of the New York Association and the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarlane of the District of Columbia will deliver addresses. All of the rooms will be thrown open for inspection.

In the new East Side Branch there are a large gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths, parlors and reception rooms, a large lecture hall, besides numerous classrooms for the educational work that has grown to be one of the most successful features. The library includes nearly 900 volumes left to the association by the late Robert R. McBurney, General Secretary of the New York Association.

The new building occupies the site of the old wooden houses in which the association first had its home, and which were destroyed by fire in 1895. Soon after that the present property was purchased and the smaller section of the enlarged home was erected. Active work in securing money with which to finish the structure began two years ago, chiefly through the energy of the Chairman, Dr. Arthur T. Muzzy. The new building is five stories in height, and, with the interior decorations, cost in the neighborhood of $125,000.

In its early days the association was known as the Yorkville Branch. In 1889 the name was changed to the East Eighty-sixth Street Branch. The membership is nearly 500. Dr. Robert McCastline is the physical director and Ben M. Lewis is the Secretary. Edwin J. Gillies has been Acting Chairman of the Committee of Management since the recent death of Dr. Muzzy, and the other members are I. Atwood Davis, Recording Secretary; J. Midaugh Main, Treasurer; C. Alfred Capen, Frank W. Crane, Frank R. Crumble, Charles D. Haines, William B. Isham, Jr., C. Alfred Littlefield, Charles H. Schnelle, Franklin B. Ware, and John C. West.

Synagogue Dedication Postponed.

The dedication of the new synagogue of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun has been indefinitely postponed, owing to a strike on the part of some of the mechanics.

Columbia Bicycle Works Closed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Columbia factory, the local branch of the American Bicycle Company, was closed this noon for an indefinite period, by order of the receivers. The reason given for the shut-down is that the price of coal is too high. It was said at the factory that work would not be resumed until the reorganization of the company was completed. About 125 hands are thrown out of employment.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL GUARD.

Resignations of Several Officers Who Saw Active Service Accepted—Private Powers Gets a Commission.

Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has received the resignation of Lieut. Charles H. Briner of Company K, because of the latter's intention to hake his home in Philadelphia. He joined the regiment as a private in Company K in February, 1897, and during the war with Spain served with the volunteer regiment as a Corporal and Sergeant. He was in the battalion commanded by Major Keck, which made the advance up San Juan Hill.

Dr. John B. L'Hommedieu, Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, has resigned on account of business. Dr. L'Hommedieu is an assistant to Health Officer Doty at Quarantine. He served through the Spanish war.

Capt. Bernard M. Wagner of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment, has sent in his resignation on account of business. He first joined the guard as a private in Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, in January, 1895, and was elected a Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment in March, 1896. He was elected a First Lieutenant in April, 1897, and Captain a year later. During the war with Spain he served with the volunteer regiment as a Captain. In the same regiment Second Lieut. Gabriel Aarvig of Company G has been elected First Lieutenant.

Private John H. Power of Company I, Seventh Regiment, has been unanimously elected a Second Lieutenant in Company F of the Twelfth Regiment.

NEW ARMORY IN BRONX.

Opening to be Marked by Parade of Regulars and National Guard.

Residents in the Bronx on Saturday afternoon next will witness for the first time in their locality a parade of regular army and National Guard troops comprising all branches of the service. The parade will be reviewed by Mayor Low from a stand at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and will celebrate the entrance of the Second Battery into its temporary quarters, on Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets. Later, near the same place, the battery hopes to have a very fine permanent armory built. The troops to parade next Saturday will be in command of Col. N. B. Thurston, Deputy Police Commissioner. He will be escorted by the First Battery, in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, which on that occasion will parade as cavalry for the first time, it is said, in the history of an artillery organization of the Guard.

Twelfth Regiment Notes.

Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has divided the command into battalions as follows: First Battalian, Major Buek and Adjutant Knapp, Companies B, C, D, E, and K; Second Battalion, Major Huston and Adjutant Bogert, Companies A, F, G, H, and I.

Drills by company will begin on Oct. 1.

Company B has presented First Sergeant C. M. Smith with a handsome gold medal for winning the Governor's Cup in competition at Creedmoor.

Col. Dyer, in a communication to the members of the regiment, thanks them for the hard work of the last season, and expresses the hope that it will be continued in the future. The Colonel, however, makes plain to men of the regiment who have been delinquent in drill attendance that they will have to attend properly the present season or they will be as severely dealt with as the law allows. It is urged also that all members pay dues, as by so doing a man becomes a more interested member of the organization. Care in personal appearance is also advocated to such members as have been careless in this respect. "Tan shoes, dirty boots, dirty belt plates, &c.," says the Colonel, "should be a thing of the past in the Twelfth Regiment."

National Guard Inspection Dates.

Dates for the annual inspection and muster of organizations of the National Guard have been decided on as follows:

Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton, Dec. 16; Eighth Regiment, Col. Jarvis, Dec. 15; Ninth Regiment, Col. Morris, Dec. 11; Twelfth Regiment, Col. Dyer, Dec. 10; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen, Nov. 21; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Kline, Dec. 3; Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, Dec. 9; Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Barnes, Dec. 2; Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy, Dec. 1; Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. Welch, Nov. 25; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Duffy, Dec. 8; Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Bates, Dec. 4, and Seventy-fourth Regiment, Col. Fox, Nov. 24.

First Battery, Capt. Wendel, Oct. 21; Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, Oct. 23; Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin, Oct. 28, and Sixth Battery, Oct. 31.

First Signal Corps, Capt. Eriandson, Oct. 20, and Second Signal Corps, Capt. Baldwin, Oct. 27.

The separate companies below-mentioned will be inspected on the dates given: Fourth, Oct. 9; Fifth, Oct. 23; Tenth, Oct. 20; Eleventh, Nov. 17; Thirteenth, Oct. 20; Fifteenth, Nov. 5; Seventeenth, Oct. 14; Twenty-fourth, Oct. 28; Twenty-fifth, Oct. 31; Twenty-seventh, Oct. 1; Twenty-eighth, Oct. 2; Twenty-ninth, Nov. 21; Thirty-first, Oct. 16; Thirty-ninth, Sept. 29; Fortieth, Sept. 30; Forty-second, Nov. 8; Forty-third, Oct. 29, and Forty-fourth, Oct. 4.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in the following departments this week:—

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

Snowflake English Suitings, the choicest of imported fabrics, in navy and white, brown and white, Oxford gray, tan, garnet, coronation red, automobile red, &c. Special price $1.95 yard

Fall weight Mistrals, 44 inches wide, all shades; a fabric that will not slip, pronounced to be the perfection of mistral cloth. Special price . . . . . $1.00 yard

Melrose Cloth, all shades, 46 inches wide . . . $1.00 yard

Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades of colored grounds, with white flake . . . . . $1.00 and $1.15 yard

2,000 yards assorted novelties, all widths and colors, at 68c. yard

SILKS AND VELVETS.

19-inch Changeable Taffetas, in all the new color combinations, warranted not to pull or slip . . . . . 75c. yard

21-inch Moire Velour, new Fall colorings, for street and evening wear, including Black and White . . . . 95c. yard

19-inch Colored Taffetaline, suitable for dress linings, strong and reliable . . . . . 35c. yard

23-inch Printed Velutina Novelties, for waists and dresses, a variety of styles and colorings; prices from 68c. to $1.25 yard

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Walking Suits, Oxford Cheviot, Thibet, Scotch Tweed, black and white and blue and white fleck $15.50, $17.50 and up

Suits, Black, Blue and Brown, handsomely tailored; Jacket blouse effect, faced with peau de soie, trimmed with braid and white stitching; Skirt kilt effect, with silk drop $25.00

SILK AND FLANNEL WAISTS

Louisine and Peau de Soie, Colored and Black . . $5 98

Peau de Cygne and Peau de Soie, Colored and Black . $4.95

In fine French Flannel, tucked and hemstitched yoke, new flare cuff, in all shades; special $2.98

FALL NECK DRESSING FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

300 Neck Ruffs and Capes, in Black, White, Black and White and White and Black, at $2.25, $3.35, $4.75 to $18.50 each

Persian Scarfs, new fall colorings $1.48, $1.98 to $5.48 each

Washable White Goods for Fall Shirt Waists.

White Cotton Madras and Cheviots, at 24c., 28c. to 88c. yard

500 yards fleece lined Piques, at . 25c., 35c. and 40c. yard

2 cases English Long Cloth, piece of 12 yards . . $1.50

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

2,500 yards Assorted Patterns, Edges and Insertions, at 12½c. yard

Hemstitched Edgings, for Collars 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 24c. yard

Special attention paid to customers who shop through the mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

KRAKAUER PIANOS

Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.

RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

MR. SHEPARD'S LAW FIRM TO DISSOLVE.

J. E. Parsons and D. B. Ogden to Practice Separately—Political Considerations Said Not to be Concerned.

There was considerable surprise yesterday when it was announced and confirmed at the office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden that the partnership was to be dissolved, the three members to establish offices of their own.

Edward M. Shepard will have offices at 26 Liberty Street. These he will open Wednesday. John E. Parsons will retain his old offices in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway. Associated with him will be his son, Herbert, Thompson McIlvaine, and the junior members of the firm of Messrs. Clawson & Caddagan. David B. Ogden will have separate offices, probably in the Trinity Building, where he will devote himself largely to real estate litigation. Mr. Shepard gave out the following statement yesterday:

"It is true that on Oct. 1 the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden will come to an end. The dissolution does not arise out of any business or personal difference or difference of feeling whatsoever. Our relations were never more agreeable, and I have very many regrets at the separation of our offices. My personal regard and professional admiration for my partners were never greater than they are to-day. Before my senior partner, Mr. Parsons, honored me with an invitation to association with him he was for me the first lawyer of New York, or, indeed, of the country. During my dozen years with him that opinion has changed only to greatly strengthened. Professional primacy in my opinion belongs to him to-day, and will continue to be his as long as he shall care to exercise in practical work his professional wisdom and genius and his extraordinarily rapid energy.

"The reason for the dissolution is that the volume of my present partners' work is and will continue to be so great, and is so entirely separate from my own, and the volume of my work is so much larger than it once was and is so entirely separate from theirs that it has become impracticable for us to be mutually helpful in our professional labors. We have all concluded that future efficiency and the best service of our quite distinct clienteles will be promoted by a separation of office forces.

"Mr. Parsons will, I assume, continue to actively practice law. Certainly it was never easier for him to do so. In the volume and success of his work younger men can hardly keep pace with him. I shall continue the active practice of the profession, and without any present diminution of my dedication to its labors.

"The suggestion that political differences have had to do with the dissolution is without the slightest foundation. The members of our firm not always differed in politics. When some of them and I have so differed, they have treated my opinions with perfect respect, and I have likewise treated theirs. Very certainly neither they nor I would permit our political opinions or conduct to be determined by those of any clients. Clients have never troubled themselves about my political opinions, nor have I troubled myself about theirs except in private to regret their occasional or even frequent errors. They are entitled to the honest skill and learning of their counsel, but not to the slightest subordination of their opinions, political, religious, literary, or social."

Atma Association Entertains Children.

Under the auspices of the Atma Neighborhood Association of Flatbush fifty children from the tenement houses of the thickly populated districts of Brooklyn were entertained yesterday afternoon on the lawns of the residences of Mrs. D. C. Ralston, Mrs. Robert Gibson, Mrs. Wilbur Palmer, and others on Linden Avenue. Luncheon was served on Mrs. Ralston's piazza, and games and story telling were indulged in. Miss Chapin, the President of the association, is planning later in the year to entertain the children indoors and to give the girls simple lessons in sewing and cooking. The association makes no distinction of sect or nationality among the children.

Dr. Bahlsen's Lectures Open.

Dr. Leopold Bahlsen of Berlin, lecturer on methods of teching French and German in the Teachers' College, for 1902-3, has arranged his courses so that the lectures on German will come on Saturdays, from 10:30 to 12:30, and those on French on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3:30. Persons who are not pursuing courses at the college may be admitted to these lectures as auditors.

A great many coughs originate in the throat. Before they go down on the Lungs, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will often effect a cure.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE LIBRARY.

"Soul of the House."
—Cicero.

Somebody has said that when a reader travels he finds whole shelves of his library walking about in coats and gowns. So, when he comes here, he finds his library wishes standing about; from Parquet Flooring 23 cts. sq. ft. and exquisite colorings in Oriental Rugs, special Library Carpets, Draperies, etc., to furniture, the perfections of form and finish, made comfortable with leather and tapestry, as our designs do not sacrifice grace to comfort.

Really convenient tables for filing books and papers—large-topped with drawers. Solid writing tables, roomy enough for a whole regiment of papers and elbows besides. Bookcases, worthy to be thrown into marked relief against the wall.

Endless variety and all at factory prices, as you

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BRIDGE PASSENGERS COMPLAIN

Schedule for Early Morning Through Trains Changed Without Notice—Two Trains an Hour Now.

Brooklynites who travel daily to and from their work in Manhattan by the so-called "midnight trains" of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad on the Bridge are indignant over a sudden change in the schedule of the trains that has been made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and which went into effect early Thursday morning. Passengers had no intimation that the change was to be made.

Owl passengers, as the early morning travelers are called, say that the failure of the company to give notice of the contemplated change caused them great inconvenience and discomfort. Chief among the causes of their indignation is the fact that the early morning service on the elevated lines has been cut down from three to two trains an hour. Early in the Summer the company began to run trains every twenty minutes after 1 o'clock in the morning on the Fulton Street, Lexington Avenue, and Fifth Avenue lines. The trains made close connections with the trolley cars at Bay Ridge and East New York for the suburbs.

Under the new schedule the trains run half hourly. It is declared that the schedules of the trolley cars at Bay Ridge and East New York have not been changed to meet the new schedule on the elevated lines, and that as a result the passengers are compelled to wait for the trolley cars at the ends of the elevated lines. The first of the "midnight trains" on the Fulton Street line leaves Park Row at 1:10 A. M., on the Lexington Avenue line at 1:15, and on the Fifth Avenue line at 12:55 A. M.

Between the half-hourly trips the trains of the Fifth Avenue line are used as "local" trains on the Bridge, carrying passengers across the Bridge for trolley car connections at Sands Street, and then held in the car yard of the Bridge in Brooklyn for twelve minutes each before being sent to Manhattan for through passengers.

Greater Advertising Growth Than Any Other New York Morning Newspaper—Eight Months' Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 3,470,479 agate lines of advertising from January 1st, 1902, to September 1st, 1902, (eight months,) as compared with 3,135,420 agate lines in the same period last year—a gain of

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
September 28, 1902

OHIO REPUBLICANS OPEN STATE CAMPAIGN

Hanna, Foraker and Root the Speakers at Akron.

National Policies of the Party Regarding Trusts and the Tariff Defined by Foraker—Says Cuba Will Get Help—Mr. Root's Appeal.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The Republican State campaign was opened in this city to-day. An industrial parade of a large number of uniformed marching clubs was one of the features of the afternoon's programme. Ten thousand people assembled at Grace Park to listen to the speeches. A large platform had been erected, which was filled with distinguished Republicans from all parts of the State.

The first speaker of the day was Secretary of War Elihu Root. He was greeted with great applause, at the conclusion of which he spoke, in part, as follows:

"You Republicans of Ohio have important duties to perform in this election. You have the duty to perform of having your State represented in the Senate of the United States with a wisdom, force, and integrity worthy of the best days of the Republic, and keeping the great State of Ohio ever to the fore in the work of National usefulness and of National progress.

"I wish to say a few words upon the National issues. The question which the people of Ohio are about to consider is as to whether you shall elect a House of Representatives which shall continue to support and carry forward the policy of the Republican Party or whether you shall elect a House of Representatives which, by a hostile majority, shall put an end to the execution of these policies and to all further progress.

"A peculiar condition of Government arises from the fact that the Republican Party has been for a number of years carrying into execution a new policy.

"Passing out of the boundaries of the United States, passing beyond the consideration of domestic questions, passing from the government of ourselves to the government of others, we have been trying to work out an answer to the question whether the American Republic is able to maintain, not only liberty and justice within our own borders, but also to carry the torch of liberty abroad, to carry the principles of liberty and justice and freedom among peoples of the earth who dwell in other lands and know not liberty and law.

"In the solution of that question the Government of the United States, under the control of the Republican Party, has been engaged for the past four years, and the question for you in this campaign is whether that duty has been so well or so ill performed that you shall withdraw or continue your confidence in the Republican Administration.

"The question has a deep significance for the people of Ohio, for the policy which we have been endeavoring to execute in Administration and in Congress was the policy of the late lamented William McKinley.

"I speak to his friends and neighbors. All the world had become his friend, but not as you were, for all the world knew of him only as his character was reflected from your kindly and loving faces, and as the word of truth, and deep personal knowledge of those who lived with him, revealed him to mankind. No one can doubt the love of the people of Ohio for their great son—no one can doubt that the sad faces are still to be seen passing in review before his tomb at Canton."

Secretary Root continued his reference to the dead President by saying it was the great hope of his life that the policies he had inaugurated should be carried to a successful close. He also quoted the statement of President Roosevelt that he would continue unbroken the policy of McKinley.

Referring to the war with Spain, Secretary Root said that it brought up new difficulties, a war that the United States was ill-prepared to enter upon. Within a few weeks, he said, the power of Spain had been broken and the last holding of Spain on the American Continent had been surrendered to the power of the United States.

The expense incurred in this work was mentioned; the total abolition of war taxes and the reduction of the war debt was shown. The great part that Ohio has taken in the administration of the Government's policy was also pointed out by Secretary Root, who called attention to the work of Ohio men, McKinley, Gen. Chaffee, and Gov. Taft.

Concluding his address, the speaker said: "You are asked to show by your votes your confidence in the party, in the work of McKinley and his successor; you are asked to put in power in the House of Representatives the party which is opposed to the party that has attempted to vilify and defeat the Administration that has been accomplishing all these things."

At the conclusion of Secretary Root's speech Senator Foraker was introduced. He received an ovation from the assemblage that was long continued. He spoke in part as follows:

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

"Broadly stated, the issue this year is the Republican Party against the Democratic Party. Shall the one that is in be kept in or shall the situation be reversed? Shall we continue existing policies or shall we repudiate them? That is the question and it should turn upon what these parties are respectively doing and proposing to do. It is not hard to answer for the Republican Party, but who can speak for Democracy? W. C. Whitney was recently quoted as saying that they have neither a man to lead nor principles to espouse. The record lends confirmation to the statement.

"Democracy is one thing here; another thing yonder. One thing this year—a different thing last year—something else next year. It lacks stability; it lacks sincerity; it lacks principles. Such a party is well fitted to stay out of power and criticise, but not at all fitted for the administration of public affairs.

"The very opposite of this is true of the Republican Party. It has been in power. It has been put to the test. We stand upon the living present. Do we come up to its requirements? Are we now keeping the faith?

"It is not necessary to repeat the promises of our platform of 1896. Everybody knows what they were and that we have redeemed them. We promised to maintain the gold standard, and we have done so. We promised to restore the protective tariff policy, and we did so. We promised by these methods to restore prosperity, and we have done so. Where all was paralysis we have the keenest business activity. Where there was only idleness and want, there is employment and plenty for all who are willing to labor.

"It is true that along with all this prosperity we do have some strikes, but it is also true that we have never yet had a strike in this country on account of the enforcement of any policy of the Republican Party. All our strikes have been due to the fact that the employes have felt that they were not getting a fair division of a common prosperity, or that their condition in some other respects should be improved.

"Every wageworker in the land knows that his services will be in demand so long as the Republican Party remains in power, and that if he knocks off from his work for a while it will still be there waiting for him when he returns to it. Every capitalist knows that the advent of the Democratic Party to power is a signal to the business public to take in sail.

"But no matter what may be the cause of a strike, all just men will deplore it, and no man or party of men should ever seek to make out of it any kind of political capital.

"The same may be said of the trusts. They are not in any proper sense of the word a party question, and they never can be made so. For this reason I would ordinarily devote but little time to them. But the refusal of Speaker Henderson to be a candidate for re-election because of the attitude toward them of some Republicans in his district has brought the whole subject to the attention of the American people in such a way as to make apology for a few plain words unnecessary.

"In the first place, trusts did not originate here, as a result of the tariff, but in England and European countries where they have free trade, and where they had trusts of every character long before they became common in America. In the next place, what are to-day called trusts are generally nothing more than large corporations engaged as a rule in perfectly legitimate business, and as such they are but a natural evolution of modern industrial conditions. Democrats and Republicans alike promote them, organize them, hold stock in them, conduct them, and share in their benefits and advantages. They exist because there is a demand for them; not a political, but a business demand.

"We have reached the point in our industrial and commercial development where we are able to supply all our home markets and have a large surplus besides. This surplus must be sold—if not at home, then abroad.

"To find additional markets means that we must successfully compete with foreign countries. To do that we must manufacture at less cost, not only that we may undersell, but that we may have a margin for the transportation and exploitation of our goods and wares.

"To do this we must economize. There are many ways to do that. One is to reduce wages, and thus lessen the cost of manufacture. The Republican Party is unalterably opposed to that.

"Another way to economize is by consolidation. This has objectionable features, but they are far less objectionable than the reduction of wages. By consolidating many establishments into one you make a large capital and create a concentrated power of money, which, in the hands of unscrupulous men, may be used to the injury of the public welfare. Because there may be this improper use it is appropriate to so legislate as to prevent it.

"They have become a feature of modern business conditions the world over, and, in consequence, they are a special necessity here, in the United States, where we are compelled to invade and capture foreign markets or slacken the pace at which we are going in the employment of labor and the development of our resources.

"The Republican Party recognizing this fact, will correct evils and prevent and punish abuses, but it will not hamstring the business of the country to please Mr. Bryan or anybody else. While it remains in power it will continue, on the contrary, to inaugurate and uphold policies that will give employment to both labor and capital alike, remembering that both must flourish or neither can.

"It would be strange, indeed, if with such advantages there did not at the same time come some disadvantages. All great evolutions and changes are likely to work some injury as well as good. So it is with the changes now being wrought. Consolidation involves more or less of displacement and rearrangement. There must be more or less change of occupation for those who are employed, and more or less abandonment of what has been in use because of the substitution of something better; but this is only history repeating itself. The cotton gin, the sewing machine, the typewriter, the use of steam and the electric current, all alike worked similar results; but who would retrace these steps of progress on that account?

"These great industrial combinations are born of our conditions. They have come to meet imperative requirements. They have been attended by many abuses. There will doubtless be many more; but time, experience, sound business judgment, and healthy public sentiment will correct most of them. There will be but little left for the law to do, and that little will not be difficult.

"In the Kansas City platform the Democrats told us how they would deal with them. They mentioned two remedies, and only two. One was publicity, and the other was the free list for trust-made articles. There is publicity now, and was before the Kansas City platform, under the laws of almost every State in the Union, as to organization, as to stockholders, as to capital subscribed and capital paid, as to corporate purpose, as to corporate officers, and as to every other corporate fact that concerns the public, and a great many that do not.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF CHANGES.

"To admit duty free all products and articles the like of which are manufactured or produced in this country by trusts, is only another name for free trade. It would probably stop the trusts, but only because it would at the same time stop everything else. It would not only be free trade, but it would be free trade in a most aggravated form.

"This does not mean that we are opposed to any kind of change at any time in the tariff schedules and rates. On the contrary, we believe in tariff revision from time to time, as occasion may require, but it must always be on protection lines.

"This is true as to Cuba, as well as to other countries. While that case is exceptional, yet no one has proposed a reduction of duty on imports from that island that would leave unprotected any industry of this country, and for the reductions we propose to make we are to receive an equivalent in the corresponding reductions that are to be made on our goods imported into Cuba. So that while we are proposing to give the Cubans a chance to get into our markets for the sale of their products, they are at the same time to give us a chance to enlarge our sales to them. It is a bargain, and a fair bargain, in which we are to get value received for all we are asked to give. But independently of that fact we should do, and I believe will do, for Cuba whatever may be necessary to give her prosperity. We are under a moral obligation to do so, and it would be a shameful disgrace to the American people if we do not. When Cuba was separated from Spain she lost all her Spanish markets. She could turn from them only to us, but when she did so she found here such tariff rates of duty on her principal products of sugar and tobacco, as well as on other articles, as to make it impossible to pay them and sell in our country except at a loss. She has, therefore, been without markets. There is great loss and business depression in consequence. We cannot afford to allow such a condition to continue, and we will not. One of the first acts in my opinion at the next session of Congress will be to establish reciprocal arrangements between the United States and Cuba either by ratification of a commercial treaty or by the enactment of suitable legislation. But there is still another consideration. We now have the friendship of the Cubans. We should strive to keep it. It will be of special value. We have just determined to construct an isthmian canal. In that great enterprise we expect to invest something like $200,000,000. The cost may be much greater than this amount before we are done with it. It is to be an American canal, constructed with American money and under American control. It will be one of the charges of the Nation to at all times not only care for it, but protect it against all the world. By the acquisition of Hawaii we have already protected it on the Pacific side. With Porto Rico and the Danish Islands, which we are about to annex under our flag, and with Cuba friendly and with our military reservations and naval stations on that island, provided for by the Platt amendment, we will fully control the Caribbean Sea and thus protect all its approaches from the Atlantic side.

DEMOCRATIC OBSTRUCTION.

"The course of the Democratic Party with respect to the Philippines has been the very worst. There was room for honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom of annexing them, but after annexation was an accomplished fact and we had in connection therewith, as conditions of the treaty of peace with Spain, assumed obligations that compelled us to establish government and discharge other important duties that required us to remain there and enforce our authority, there was but one course to pursue, and that was to stay there and keep our promises.

"It was a heavy task at best. Democrats have vastly increased its burden. Instead of treating it as a great American work in which were involved the honor of our Government and the good name of the American people, and standing loyally by the Administration, they made of it a political party question and descredited and sought to disgrace all our efforts and all our representatives and agencies, both civil and military.

"Practically the whole archipelago is now under civil government, and for the first time in 400 years the Filipinos have a chance to participate in the administration of their public affairs. For the first time in all this long period have they had a Government under which their personal liberties and property rights have been respected and protected. For the first time have they been given the benefits of public schools and an opportunity to enjoy any of the blessings of our free institutions.

"What we are to do with them ultimately is a question that need not now be answered. Nobody can answer it now. Only time can tell what is to occur in that respect, but I predict the time is not far distant when there will be in the Philippines the same love for our flag and the same loyalty to our authority that are found to-day in Hawaii and Porto Rico, and that the practically unanimous sentiment of that people will favor continuing under the American flag where the fortunes of war have placed them.

"In the prosecution of the great work we have done there, no doubt some mistakes have been made and some wrongs have been committed; such experiences are inseparable from all wars and all great human enterprises. But, taken as a whole, the Philippine chapter is one of the brightest in American annals. President McKinley commenced it, and President Roosevelt has continued it. Their names alone are a sufficient answer to all calumnies. No eulogy can add to the fame of McKinley. One short year has demonstrated that his unfinished task has fallen into strong and capable hands.

"Theodore Roosevelt is not only the political head of the Nation, but he is everywhere recognized as the highest type of American statesmanship and American citizenship. He came to his office under the most embarrassing circumstances, but he has shown the qualities of a great leader and a great Executive. He has won the confidence and the affectionate regard of his countrymen. He is President now and in all probability will be President again. So far as his part is concerned, the expectations of the American people will be met, but he cannot successfully execute the great policies he is pursuing unless he is supported by appropriate legislation. It is the duty of the Republicans of Ohio to see to it that there is no Democratic gain in this State."

SENATOR HANNA'S ADDRESS.

The last speaker of the day was Senator Hanna. When he arose the cheering and applause were deafening. Senator Hanna said in part:

"A year ago it was my privilege to attend the opening of the Republican campaign and, after looking over the situation, I came to the conclusion that I should give you a piece of advice: 'Let well enough alone.' That was the whole chapter, that was all there was in the campaign. To-day I say: 'Stand pat.' You are not on the defensive in Ohio or anywhere else in the United States, or in the Philippines. One word in reference to the United States. Secretary Root and Senator Foraker have made reference to the importance of retaining a Republican majority in the House of Representatives. That matter cannot be over-estimated, all the success of the Administration in continuing the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt is dependent upon the question of keeping in power a Republican majority in Congress.

"If you would paralyze the onward and upward march of progress in this country, give the Democrats a majority in Congress, whence all legislation pertaining to the great economic principles must emanate. Take away the power from that body to-day to continue Republican principles and you begin the work of harm by creating within our people the suspicion of doubt as to the future. Let one act like that give notice to the American people that the party which is responsible for our prosperity is to be displaced, and you will lay the foundation for a condition of danger which, in a very short time, will undermine the people, who are moving the great machinery of our industry and commercial interests. From that moment capital will begin to hesitate; from that moment the wheels of commerce will slow down, for there is nothing so timid as capital. When you have given notice that there is the slightest doubt in your mind about the soundness of Republican principles, you sound a warning, and that warning will be heeded and will be acted upon by the commercial and industrial world to the detriment of our conditions.

"The Republican Party has no apologies to make. It stands upon the platform that was made on its birthday, and which, I believe, will remain for all time. Think of these principles in connection with the principles of the National Administration to-day.

"I want to say a word for Cuba. You all know that almost the last words President McKinley spoke on earth were in that famous speech at Buffalo. The principle that he hoped for—reciprocity—was no hasty thought; it had come to him after years of experience and devotion to that great economic question, the tariff. He had seen the bloom and the fruit ripen on the tree and plucked by those who had earned it.

"Now we have come to the proposition that there is a need for a revision of the tariff. I believe the tariff is good enough as it is. [Cries of 'Good!' 'Good!']

"If the time shall come when the tariff needs revision it will be done by the men who made the tariff, and if the men whose wisdom contributed to its construction see that conditions require a change they will make it. If I am asked by a man to change the tariff I always inquire of him if it is necessary to change it, and if he thinks it is I ask him why it is necessary, and if we start out to change it, where shall we begin? There are too many interests involved to change the tariff.

"In regard to reciprocity with Cuba I want to say, my fellow-citizens of Ohio, and of the United States, that I was from the beginning with President McKinley, and am now with President Roosevelt in strong support of that policy, which I consider a moral question, and I believe that the sentiment of the people of the United States will demand that we shall carry out. [Applause.]

"I would not interfere with any infant industry nor would I advocate a policy that would produce any serious results to our business men, but I believe in the conscientious work of McKinley, the man who did more to build up and guard the American system of protection than any one else. And do you think he would willingly attempt to put into execution a policy that would work injury to an infant industry? No, my friends, and notwithstanding those who look upon reciprocity as an undesirable step, there rests upon the American people a moral responsibility. Cuba has the right to look to us to redeem the pledge of McKinley.

"Although this is a State campaign the result is of great importance to the National Administration. Every Republican, no matter whether political conditions may obtain to his personal satisfaction or not in county politics, owes it to his party to forget his personality and consider only the general good of the party which must come from this campaign."

After the speeches Senators Hanna, Foraker, and Secretary Root returned to Cleveland on a special train. The Secretary of War will be the guest of Senator Hanna over Sunday.

GEN. ALGER'S CLEAR FIELD.

D. M. Ferry Withdraws from the Race for United States Senator—President Roosevelt Believed to Favor ex-Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—D. M. Ferry retired from the race for the United States Senate this morning. In his announcement he favors the election of Gen. Alger. The leaders among the local politicians, who were supporting Mr. Ferry, have declared for Gen. Alger's election. Mr. Ferry's announcement follows:

"Under existing conditions I have decided to withdraw my candidacy for the vacancy in the United States Senate from this State. I believe that this course will tend to promote harmony, and thus be for the best interests of the Republican Party.

"Gen. Alger is a Republican; he is also my friend and fellow-townsman, and from this time forward I shall support his candidacy for the position named."

By the withdrawal of Mr. Ferry all friction in the Republican organization is removed and the utmost harmony will prevail in the party. Gen. Alger and W. C. McMillan are socially intimate friends. Now their political relations are identical.

It is understood that although Gen. Alger has a clear field, Gov. Bliss will not appoint him to the vacant Senatorship, because it is believed that the General does not wish the appointment.

Mr. Ferry's announcement came at the close of a busy day and a half for local politicians. Yesterday there were more conferences than local Republicans have seen for many days. Last night Mr. Ferry's manager and his strongest supporters talked the situation over again. Yesterday Mr. Ferry was given to understand that if he desired to stay in the race he would have all the support which had been promised him and more, and that his election would be accomplished. He was warned, however, that the fight would be long and hot. Finally he decided to quit.

It is generally admitted that the indorsement of Alger by the Judicial Convention Thursday was the direct cause of Ferry's withdrawal. That action left no doubt that the people of the State want the ex-Secretary of War for Senator. It also is being recalled that President Roosevelt, when here, was Alger's guest at luncheon, and occupied his pew at church, and it was remarked that such courtesies would not have been accepted from a man whose candidacy the President did not favor.

In relation to the withdrawal of Mr. Ferry and the swinging of the McMillan strength to Gen. Alger, a story is related to the effect that if W. C. McMillan had insisted on having his own way, instead of listening to local politicians, the McMillan suport would never have gone to Mr. Ferry. When Mr. McMillan came back from the East and announced his own determination to keep out of the Senatorial fight, he was of the opinion that it would be better for the party in the State if there were no Senatorial contest, and that the best thing to do would be for the organization to support Gen. Alger. Local politicians would not have it that way, however, and Mr. McMillan, it is said, allowed his own judgment to be over-ruled.

NORTH CAROLINA MAY CAST REPUBLICAN VOTE

Reasons Why the State Is This Year in Doubt Politically.

White Men Freed of "White Supremacy" Issue by Negro Disfranchisement May Break from Democratic Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

HICKORY, N. C., Sept. 27.—There is a strong possibility that "the Old North State" may this Fall be the pivotal area of the Congressional election. Despite the disfranchisement of a large number of negro voters by the insertion of the "grandfather clause" in the State Constitution, this State, always stalwartly Democratic, is this year manifestly in doubt.

For this state of affairs there are two broad reasons. The first is the great popularity of United States Senator Jeter C. Pritchard; the second reason is a peculiar one. Tens of thousands of white men have since the war voted regularly the Democratic ticket because it was the white man's ticket, and not because of any disagreement with Republican theories. Voters of this class now find themselves free to vote as they please; the stigma of "nigger party voter" will no longer be feared by them, and, after voting for a quarter of a century practically solely upon the "white supremacy" issue, the people of this State will now vote with National issues in view.

There is a very strong probability that the Democratic State ticket will be elected, since the Republican-Populist machine which was built up by Senators Marion Butler and Pritchard has fallen to pieces. This ticket is headed by Judge Walter Clarke for Chief Justice. Against him the conservative element of the Democracy—the old Vance and Ransom party—has made a bitter fight, charging him with undignified, to say the least, collusion and correspondence with ex-Gov. Daniel Russell, Republican, when the latter was the Executive. This correspondence was in regard to the reorganization of the State Railroad Commission, Judge Clarke being a most bitter and implacable foe of what he has pleased to imagine is railroad domination. This fight against Judge Clarke has to a certain extent divided the Democratic Party. The anti-Clarke element is not organized, the following being principally that of Joseph P. Caldwell, editor of The Charlotte Observer, a Democratic newspaper which in 1900 refused to support Bryan.

The absence of a strong opponent to Judge Clarke makes it probable that he will be elected, along with the rest of the State ticket. The legislative tickets it is different. The issue—and about the only issue in sight—is Pritchard. Senator Pritchard, a sturdy and popular mountaineer, known to be very powerful with the President, never a violent partisan and therefore never offensive to the Democrats, has risen from what was political obscurity a month before he was first elected to the United States Senate by a fusion Legislature to such a position that he is one of the most popular and respected men in the South. He is the acknowledged leader of the Republican Party of the South, and his name has, especially of late, been frequently coupled with the Vice Presidency.

The Populist Party now holds together only the political dregs of the State. Formerly, holding the balance of power between the two greater organizations, it once, during the same campaign, effected fusion with the Republicans on legislative and State tickets and with the Democrats on Bryan, with the result that the Populists and Republicans carried the State and elected Marion Butler and Jeter C. Pritchard United States Senators, and the Populists and Democrats carried the State for Bryan by 20,000. Two years later the Populists and Republicans again carried the State, electing a Republican Governor, and, despite Butler's attempt to turn him down, Pritchard, who had been short-term Senator, was re-elected to the Senate. Since that time Butler has sunk back to the level from which he was swept up by Bryanism, and Pritchard, his helper in overturning the traditional control of the State, has grown in power, in prominence and in the affections of the people.

The liking the people have for this simple, honest, rugged, and straightforward son of the mystic Blue Ridge has become so strong that partisan feelings, much subdued since the disappearance of the negro supremacy bugbear, are in many cases overcome in his favor, and there is a strong possibility that he may be returned to the Senate.

Pritchard's recognized chief opponent is Locke Craige of Asheville. This man is of a type not now uncommon. He looks like, acts like, and apparently thinks like Bailey of Texas, Bryan of Nebraska, and, to a lesser degree, Tillman of South Carolina. He is one of the class of younger, fervidly partisan Democrats, who, in assuming to displace the old leaders, have alienated the conservative element of the party. Craige is a clean man, but in his feverish partisanship has not compared well with Pritchard's coolness and businesslike attitude.

A recent gerrymander of Congressional districts leaves the result of the elections for the lower house of Congress impossible to forecast. The picturesque Romulus Z. Linney, "Bull of the Brushes," was expected to make a fight for another term in Congress after two years' retirement, but he failed to secure the nomination. In the eastern districts of the State Democratic majorities are almost certain, owing to the elimination of the tremendous negro vote in the coast counties. In the western part of the State three or perhaps four Representatives may be taken by the Republicans, though their claim upon three districts even is not a sanguine one. In view of the fact that the House is expected to be very close, an influx of campaign orators and campaign funds from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is expected.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SERVICE

Contracts Awarded for This City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis—Successful Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The contracts for carrying the mails by pneumatic tube service in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis were awarded to-day by Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger. The service in each of the cities will begin as soon as the system is constructed. In some instances the pneumatic tubes already have been constructed to some extent in several cities. The contracts are awarded with the understanding that the total amount of all the service in all the cities shall not exceed $800,000 per annum.

Following are the contracts as awarded:

At Boston, the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company, W. E. L. Dillaway, President, contract to approximate $65,000 annually.

At New York—The New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, L. W. Baldwin, President, contract price approximately $414,000 per annum. The routes are the General Post Office and Station P; the General Post Office, Station S, Station D, Madison Square Station, Station F, and Station H; between the General Post Office and Brooklyn General Post Office, all these routes being built, except the connection to Station S; between the General Post Office and Stations V, A, C, E, and F, between Stations P, Y, K, U, L, and J, and none of which routes have been constructed.

At Philadelphia—The Pneumatic Transit Company, George J. Murray, Secretary-Treasurer, contract price approximately $129,000 per annum.

At Chicago—The Illinois Pneumatic Service Company, W. E. Dillaway, President; contract price approximately $141,000; none of the routes yet built.

At St. Louis—The St. Louis Pneumatic Tube Company, W. E. Clark, President; $48,000; no routes yet built. Owing to the limitations of the appropriation no service was contracted for at Brooklyn or Washington, for which bids had been called.

Horner's Furniture

A Veritable Exposition

of everything that is new, meritorious and artistic in the Furniture and Upholstery arts, fittingly describes our stock. Eight spacious floors are devoted to it. Includes everything of merit and fashion in the Furniture world. Exclusiveness is also a characteristic of it.

The best value at every price—from the plainest article to the richest, from the unpretentious parlor, dining-room or bedroom suite to the finest made, and so on throughout entire stock.

In addition to many NOVELTIES from Paris and Vienna, we are displaying several 5 and 7 piece Gilt-Frame SUITES of LOUIS XIV., XV. and XVI. periods, covered in genuine Aubusson Tapestries, ranging from $750 to $3,000 a suite.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS NOW SAID TO BE UNITED

Differences Reported Settled and Success of Ticket Assured.

Prospect Thought to be Good for Mr. Spooner's Return to the Senate—Tariff Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The chasm which is recognized by Wisconsin Republicans as existing in the party in that State has been bridged over so far as the present campaign is concerned. From advices received here the prospects are good for the success of the State ticket and reelection of Senator Spooner.

The La Follette faction will conduct its own campaign independently of the Spooner men, and the latter have made out a schedule for their speakers, who will be controlled by the Congressional Campaign Committee. Senator Spooner and Senator Quarles will make two speeches in each Congressional district—twenty-two in all. They begin Oct. 13, Senator Spooner at Milwaukee and Senator Quarles at Superior, in the extreme northern portion of the State. Senator Quarles will wind up the campaign at Racine, his old home, and in Milwaukee the night before election. Senator Spooner will make his final speech at Madison, his home.

It is understood that Senator Spooner will devote his speeches mainly to the tariff and a declaration of faith in the President's Philippine policy. On tariff issues he will fall in line with the President's recent utterances and declare himself for revision.

It is said by his friends that at the recent Oyster Bay conference the Wisconsin Senator inspired the position taken by Senator Allison in favor of a tariff commission as a means of meeting the present demand in Iowa and other Western States for a reduction on an equitable plan of many of the schedules. Senator Spooner, it may be remembered, desired the creation of a permanent tariff commission when the Dingley bill was before the Senate and he offered an amendment for that purpose.

He believes that his amendment would have been received favorably and adopted if it had not been for the position taken by the Populist Senator Allen of Nebraska, who demanded that there should be an agreement that a Populist be on the commission.

Senator Spooner adhered to his idea of a commission and impressed his views on members of the Industrial Commission in whose final report the recommendation was made that "Congress should provide for a commission to investigate and study the subject, and to report as soon as possible what concession in duties may be made without endangering wages or employment at home, what advantages abroad may be obtained therefor, and also to suggest the best measures to gain the ends desired."

This in brief is the idea that the Wisconsin Senator is credited with desiring to have accepted as party policy. He would have brought it before the country last session if there had been opportunity. His view of the subject is that all tariff legislation is necessarily imperfect because of the log-rolling between the two Houses, and he urges that there should be more deliberation and more time taken in framing such an important measure.

The recommendations of an expert commission, Senator Spooner argues, would save Congress from the opinions of a few men who set up a claim of being authorities on the tariff, and the rank and file who now vote blindly at the command of the leaders would be spared such slavish misrepresentation of their constituents.

Senator Spooner in this matter, as in nearly every other where he has taken the lead, asks that the idea be treated fairly and that the commission be created in good faith, not to delay or avoid action, but to reach a just recommendation on every tariff rate. He wants representative men from both parties and having acquaintance with every interest involved to be appointed to the commission.

The reports of such a commission he believes would have weight with Congress and would not be ignored or thrown aside in the "juggling" of the conference room.

Senator Spooner will endeavor to put the President's idea of a commission before the country before he is done speaking in Wisconsin, and he will follow it up in the Senate next session. His friends assert that this course on the stump will unavoidably insure his return to the Senate, and make him the central figure in the prolonged struggle which is seen to be approaching on the tariff issue.

SENATOR HARRIS'S VIEW.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Senator Harris of Kansas, the last of the Populists to hold a seat in the United States Senate, has returned from a journey to Europe, where he went in the interests of the St. Louis Exposition. He goes next week to his home, and in a few days will begin to stump the State for the Democratic ticket. He will make two speeches a day until election.

Senator Harris makes the prediction that the Republicans in reality do not want to elect majority members of the Fifty-eighth Congress. It is his belief the Republicans want to be relieved from enacting the demanded legislation regarding trusts and the tariff. He also says he would not be one of the mourners if the Democrats do not elect a majority of the next Congress.

In his travels, Senator Harris took it upon himself to procure evidence of the charge of the Democrats that American manufacturers were selling their goods abroad cheaper than they are at home. As a result, he is now wearing a pair of American-made shoes, purchased in London, at 20 per cent. less than he can buy the same shoes in this country, he claims. The pair of shoes will be one of his chief campaign arguments as he makes the rounds of the State of Kansas.

For "An Independent Judiciary" Ticket.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A petition has been placed in circulation throughout the Fifth Judicial District by Republicans of this city calling for signers, to support "an independent judiciary" ticket. More than 1,000 signatures have been secured. Attorney General John C. Davies is the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in this district.

Nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK—Thirtieth District—John W. Dwight, Republican.

ALABAMA—Third District, F. F. Koerber, Republican.

INDIANA—Sixth District, James E. Arbuckle, Democrat.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Our Great Fall Sale

begins to-morrow.

IT WILL BE AN EVENT.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—

FIRST—No Mail orders filled.

SECOND—To prevent buying by dealers and to ensure widest possible distribution, purchases limited to quantities quoted.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS
Rich, showy novel designs—new—perfect—value $9 to $11..... 4.95
Limit—2 pair to a buyer.

HEAVY CURTAINS
Real French Tapestry—high class Oriental effects—reversible—value $9 to $10..... 3.98
Limit—2 pair to a buyer.

HEAVY SILK BROCATELS
Rich Quality—good colors—value $3.00 and $3.50..... 1.39
Limit—6 yards to a buyer.

AXMINSTER RUGS
Choicest styles and colors—including light fancies—27x63—real value 2.69..... 1.39
Limit—2 to a buyer.

FINE SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES
Full size—fancy stitched—fine sellers at 1.25—special..... .89
Limit—3 to a buyer.

MARSEILLES BED SPREADS
Extra heavy, assorted patterns—$3.25 quality—special..... 1.98
Limit—3 to a buyer.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
Heavy quality, that will wash up even and closer—torn, not cut—will iron straight—(all our goods are made that way):

PILLOW CASES.			SHEETS.		
	Value.	Spec.		Value.	Spec.
42x36	.11....	.7¾	54x90	.35....	.25
45x36	.12½..	.8¾	63x90	.39....	.29
50x36	.14....	.9¾	72x90	.42....	.33
54x36	.15....	.10¾	80x90	.49....	.35
			90x90	.55....	.39

Limit—1 dozen. Limit—1 dozen.

LONSDALE MUSLINS
Yard wide—good as gold—no one sells them under .9..... .5¾
Limit—10 yards to a buyer.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS
High Satin Finish—5 rich patterns—68 to 72 inches wide—value 1.20..... .69
Limit—10 yards.

LARGE DAMASK TOWELS
Knotted fringe—with and without lace border—regularly .25..... .15
Limit—one half dozen.

WHITE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS
Made of fine California long staple wool—82x90—our regular price, 6.08..... 3.98
Limit—2 pairs.

SILK EMB'D FLANNELS
White only—cut out scallop and hemstitching—fine wool—with just enough cotton to prevent shrinking—usually .49 and .59..... .33
Limit—2 skirt patterns.

LONSDALE CAMBRICS
Genuine "Lonsdale"—look for the label—others ask .12½..... .6⅞
Limit—10 yards.
In white goods department—main floor.

FINE WINDOW SHADES
Opaque—3x6 ft.—finished with fringe or lace and inserting—regular price .49..... .24
Limit—6 to a buyer.

STRIKING VALUE IN NOTIONS
Sewing Silk—50-yd. spools—usually 20 cents a dozen..... .19
Limit—6 dozen to a buyer.

H. & B.'s Black Silk—oz. spools—usually 49 cents..... .29
Limit—3 spools to a buyer.

Extra Heavy Horn Bone—size 6 to 10—regularly 10 cts. doz... .4
Limit—12 dozen to a buyer.

Fancy Steel Buttons—6 styles in trimming sizes—round and square—were 15 cents a dozen—this sale 2 dozen for..... .12½
Limit—6 cards to a buyer.

LIBERTY SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS
Soft and lustrous—4-inch—also handsome novelty fig'd ribbons—5 inch—imported to sell at .35..... .9
Limit—10 yards to a buyer.

LACE TRIM'D HANDK'FS
Sheer, pure linen or lawn—fine Val. or Mechlin lace edges or ruffles—imported to sell at 50 cts. to $1.00..... .24
Limit—4 to a buyer.

POINT VENICE GALLOONS
Irregular and Medallion designs—White, Butter and Arabe—were 49 to 98 cents..... .21
Limit—6 yards to a buyer.

FINE SILK APPLIQUES
All White and All Black—leaf, rosebud and medallion patterns—nothing more desirable in this season's trimmings—average width 3 inch—imported to sell at .98 to $2.00 yd..... .48
Limit—10 yards to a buyer.

WHITE EMB'Y FLOUNCINGS
Best patterns—strong edges—regularly sold at 15 to 25..... .7
Limit—2 strips to a buyer.

TAFFETA UMBRELLAS
Piece dyed—26 inch—close roll—paragon frames—fancy mounted natural wood handles—value 1.50..... .69
Limit—1 to a buyer.

CHATELAINES AND WRIST BAGS
Suede, Walrus, Grain and Real Seal and Alligator—with metal or leather covered frames—sell regularly at 1.69, 1.98 and 2.25.. .79
Limit—2 to a buyer.

IMPORTED HAIR BRUSHES
Solid backs of Olive, Box or Satin wood—best grade bristles—9 to 16 rows—worth .89 to 1.69..... .59
Limit—2 to a buyer.

ROGERS NICKEL SILVER
Teaspoons—regularly .39—½ dozen... .19
Tablespoons—regularly .69—½ dozen .39
Table Forks—regularly .69—½ dozen .39
Limit—one dozen each to a buyer.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS
Fine strong finish—excellent for wear—27 inches wide—our regular 79 cent quality—for this sale..... .44
Limit 15 yards.

CHECK AND PLAID TAFFETA SILKS
Red and Black and two toned and fancy barred—splendid quality—would be snapped up for waists, skirts and jacket linings at 59 cents—special... .38
Limit 15 yards.

ALL WOOL STORM SERGES
and Rough and Smooth Cheviots—Black, Navy and Colors—42 and 50 inch—good the year round—quality that sells rapidly at 59 cents..... .29
Limit, 10 yards.

SILK DRESS MULLS
Plain and dotted—day and evening shades, others have sold them at 39 to 50 cents..... .11
Limit—15 yards to a buyer.

2000 PCS. FANCY CORD PERCALES
Soft madras finish—dots, neat figures and fancy stripes in beautiful clear color effects—very choice patterns—36 inch..... .5
Advance styles for 1903, and the way cotton is going up will be worth four times this price next Spring.
Limit—15 yards to a buyer.

MOIRE VELOUR LININGS
Eight good shades—regular price .49..... .24
Limit—10 yards to a buyer.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS
Oxford and Black Cloth—newest Fall model—flare headed with 12 fine tucks—wide strapped seams—value $3.98..... 3.98
Limit—one to a buyer.

LADIES' MONTE CARLO COATS
Montagnac and Kersey—black and castor—carved pearl buttons—satin lined—all sizes; value $15.... 7.98
Limit—one to a buyer.

FLANNEL "ROOM" GOWNS
French Flannel—Stripes, figures and dots—Pink, Blue, Lilac and dark shades—finished with silk emb'd scallop—value $6.98..... 2.98
Limit—one to a buyer.

LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS
Stylish Camel's Hair—Black and the fashionable colors—four leading shapes—elsewhere .98..... .39
Limit—two to a buyer.

FINE OSTRICH PLUMES
White and

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Seventy-two Entries Received for the Endurance Run from This City to Boston Next Week—Gasoline Motors Exceed All Others—Limit of Speed to be Fourteen Miles an Hour—Description of the Route.

Entries for the 500-mile reliability contest of the Automobile Club of America from this city to Boston and return, which will take place Oct. 9 to 15, have closed with a total of seventy-two vehicles, which insures an interesting and probably a record-breaking contest. Of the 72 entrants 54, or 75 per cent., are gasoline, 17 are steam motors, and only 1 has electricity as a motive power. All but 7 were built in this country.

The weights vary from 800 to 3,500 pounds, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds being the average, while the horse power ranges from 4 to 24, though few are in excess of 12 horse power and 8 or 10 is the average. The complete list is as follows:

GASOLINE.

Made By and Entered By.	Weight.	H. P.
Ohio Automobile Co., Harlan W. Whipple	2,600	24
Ohio Automobile Co., Henry B. Joy	2,100	12
Ohio Automobile Co., Adams & McMurtry Co.	2,100	12
Ohio Automobile Co., Adams & McMurtry Co.	2,100	12
Pope-Robinson Co., Pobe-Robinson Co.	3,000	24
Haynes-Apperson Co., Haynes-Apperson Co.	1,975	9
Haynes-Apperson Co., Haynes-Apperson Co.	1,900	9
Haynes-Apperson Co., Haynes-Apperson Co.	1,300	6
Autocar Co., Autocar Co.	1,350	10
Autocar Co., Autocar Co.	1,450	10
Ward Leonard Electric Co., Ward Leonard Electric Co.	1,550	10
Ward Leonard Electric Co., Ward Leonard Electric Co.	1,800	15
Apperson Brothers, Apperson Bros.	2,500	16
E. Bartol Brazier, H. Bartol Brazier	2,700	15
Torbensen Gear, Inc., Torbensen Gear, Inc.	875	5
G. N. Pierce Co., G. N. Pierce Co.	800	4½
A. Darracq et Cie., H. H. Brown	1,600	12
Foster Automobile Mfg. Co., Foster Automobile Mfg. Co.	850	8
Apperson Brothers, H. K. Browning	2,600	16
De Dion-Bouton Co., Kenneth A. Skinner	1,200	8
Autocar Company, H. B. Shattuck & Son	1,350	10
Olds Motor Works, H. B. Shattuck & Son	800	4
Fournier Searchmont Co., H. B. Shattuck & Son	2,200	8
Ohio Automobile Co., H. B. Shattuck & Son	2,000	12
A. Darracq et Cie., F. A. La Roche	1,700	16
H. H. Franklin Co., S. G. Averill	1,125	8
Knox Automobile Co., Knox Auto. Co.	1,400	8
Knox Automobile Co., Knox Auto. Co	1,400	8
Knox Automobile Co., Knox Auto. Co	1,400	8
"Fiat"-Torino, Italy, C. H. Tangeman	1,950	12½
Wintor Motor Car Co., Percy Owen	2,150	15
Electric Vehicle Co., Electric Vehicle Co	2,500	10
De Dion-Bouton Motorette Co., Dr. Julius F. Hovestadt	950	6
U. S. Long Distance Auto. Co., U. S. Long Distance Co.	1,600	7
U. S. Long Distance Co., U. S. Long Distance Co	1,600	7
Geo. N. Pierce Co., Geo. N. Pierce Co.	800	5
Thos. B. Jeffery Co., Henry C. Squires & Son	900	4
Winton Motor Car Co., C. E. Proctor	2,300	16
International Motor Car Co., International Motor Car Co.	2,600	16
Olds Motor Works, Oldsmobile Co.	800	4
Olds Motor Works, Oldsmobile Co.	800	4
Automotor Co., Automotor Co.	1,680	12
Panhard & Levassor, Leonard D. Fisk	2,600	12
Fournier-Searchmont Co., John Wanamaker	2,100	8
Fredonia Mfg. Co., Fredonia Mfg. Co	1,300	9
Fredonia Mfg. Co., Fredonia Mfg. Co	1,300	9
De Dion-Bouton Co., Kenneth A. Skinner	900	6
Georges Richard, Manhattan Transit Co.	1,400	..
Locomobile Co. of America, A. L. Riker	2,200	12
J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co., Stevens Arms and Tool Co.	1,050	6
J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co., J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.	1,050	6
Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., Thomas B. Jeffery & Co.	1,200	6
Elmore Mfg. Co., Elmore Mfg. Co.	1,060	5
Elmore Mfg. Co., Elmore Mfg. Co.	1,060	5

STEAM.

White Sewing Machine Co., Paul H. Deming	1,450	6
White Sewing Machine Co., Windsor T. White	1,450	6
White Sewing Machine Co., White Sewing Machine Co.	1,450	6
White Sewing Machine Co., White Sewing Machine Co.	1,600	6
White Sewing Machine Co., White Sewing Machine Co.	1,600	6
Grout Brothers, Grout Brothers	1,300	6½
Locomobile Co. of America, S. T. Davis, Jr.	2,400	10
Locomobile Co. of America, Locomobile Co. of America	985	4
Locomobile Co. of America, Locomobile Co. of America	985	4
Prescott Automobile Mfg. Co., Prescott Automobile Mfg. Co.	1,350	4½
Foster Automobile Mfg. Co., Foster Automobile Mfg. Co.	1,200	4
Lane Motor Vehicle Co., Lane Motor Vehicle Co.	1,800	9
Lane Motor Vehicle Co., Lane Motor Vehicle Co.	1,650	9
Stearns Steam Carriage Co., Stearns Steam Carriage Co.	1,500	8
Grout Brothers, Grout Brothers	1,300	6½
Grout Brothers, Grout Brothers	1,300	6½
Foster Automobile Mfg. Co., Foster Automobile Mfg. Co.	1,300	4

ELECTRIC.

Nefte1 Automobile Co., Knight Neftel	3,500	..

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Several changes in the conditions of the contest were announced by Secretary Butler of the Automobile Club yesterday, the most important of which is the reduction of the average speed of the run from fifteen to fourteen miles an hour. As the maximum legal speed in the towns and cities is eight miles an hour in New York, twelve in Connecticut, and ten in Massachusetts, and upon the country roads the limit is fifteen miles, the latter speed could not be maintained as an average rate without exceeding it on the roads to make up for speed lost in the towns. Accordingly an average of twelve to fourteen miles an hour has been made the requisite for a first-class certificate, and the vehicle nearest approaching the latter speed will receive the cup offered by President Shattuck.

In addition to this cup, prizes have been given by the other members of the committee—W. E. Scarrett, George F. Chamberlain, and George A Hill—for second, third, and fourth prizes, respectively. All will be awarded on the fourteen miles per hous basis.

The change in the average speed will increase the time of the run and will make the average time per mile 4.285 minutes instead of 4 minutes. Another change in the conditions allows a stop without penalty for the purpose of putting on raincoats.

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The complete programme of the run, containing the entry list, conditions, maps, and detailed route of the run, was put to press immediately after the closing of the entries, and will be issued to-morrow or Tuesday. The detailed route of the run, which has been carefully surveyed by the club committee, will be found interesting to automobilists, cyclists, and tourists generally, as it is the best and easiest road between this city and Boston.

***

The Long Island Highway Protective Society, which was recently incorporated at Albany, has elected the following officers: President—Charles W. Wetmore; Vice President—Robert W. De Forest; Treasurer—W. E. Roosevelt; Secretary—Townsend Scudder. It has been decided to extend the work of the society throughout the entire island and divisions will be established in every town and village in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties. The main office of the society has been established at 7 Pine Street, in this city.

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The racing car which Alfred G. Vanderbilt bought from Louis Renault, one of the competitors in the recent race from Paris to Vienna, is now stored in an automobile station on East Fifty-eighth Street, near Madison Avenue. It is a handsome vehicle of the French racing pattern with a red body containing two seats upholstered in black leather. The engine has four vertical cylinders, and is rated at thirty-two horse power. Mr. Vanderbilt has driven the machine 625 miles in 12 hours 15 minutes over French roads.

A forty horse power French machine was received at the same place last week for George Whittell of San Francisco. It has a red body with seats upholstered in red morocco. There are two seats in front and two in the tonneau. Wicker touring baskets are attached to the sides of the body.

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The Newark (N. J.) City Council passed last week an ordinance requiring owners of automobiles operated in that city to register them with the County Clerk. The speed limit in the city is eight miles an hour.

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A service of automobile omnibuses has been established in Birmingham, England.

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An exposition of alcohol motors will be held at Madrid next month.

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The annual hill-climbing contest of the Automobile Club of France will be divided this year, one trial being at Chateau Thierry to-day and another at Gaillon on Oct. 5. The times of the two trials will be added, and the totals will be taken to decide the championship.

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There are over 8,000 motor vehicles in Paris, of which 3,888 are registered as capable of a speed of over twenty miles an hour.

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The Automobile Club of America has notified its members that through the efforts of the officers of the club and of the American Automobile Association the United States Treasury Department has made rulings regarding the importation and exportation of automobiles into and out of this country.

An American-built automobile may be taken abroad and, provided it has not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any foreign-made attachments, may be brought back again free of duty.

An owner desiring to take an American-built automobile abroad should obtain at the Custom House at the point of departure an outward-bound clearance. Before returning to this country he should obtain from the United States Consul at the point of departure an inward-bound clearance and a declaration made before the Consul that the automobile was exported from the United States and that it has not been advanced in value.

An automobile of foreign manufacture having been brought into this country and duty paid at the time of importation may be taken out of the United States for use abroad and is exempt from duty on reimportation, provided it has not been advanced in value.

The regulation permitting the free entry of bicycles of tourists brought into this country for temporary use, not exceeding three months, has been extended so as to include automobiles brought by tourists from abroad for a stay not exceeding three months. In such cases formal entry is required, a careful examination and appraisement is made at the point of importation, and a bond with penalty in double the estimated duty must be given by the importer, providing for the exportation of the automobile within three months from the date of importation.

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A steam truck used by a flour milling firm in Indianapolis is 25 feet 6 inches long and 8 feet wide, and carried a load of six or seven tons at a speed of five miles an hour. The fuel is coke and the steam pressure is 225 pounds. The engine is compound and of 35 horse power. A shifting valve changes it to a double single engine for exceptionally heavy loads. There is a two-speed gear and a very powerful emergency brake acts upon a flange on the inside of the driving wheels. The tires are steel, 12 inches wide on the driving wheels and 8 inches wide on the front wheels. Water sufficient for fifteen or eighteen miles is carried.

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There seems to be an excellent prospect that a team of American automobilists will take part in the annual contest for the Bennett Automobile Cup next season. This cup, given by James Gordon Bennett for international competition, is now held by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. The competition is held annually between May 15 and Aug. 15, either in the country of the holding club or in France, and is open to the automobile clubs of America, France, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Italy. Entries must be made before Jan. 1, 1903. The distance of the race is between 500 and 650 kilometers.

Alexander Winton of Cleveland and H. S. Harkness of New York, two of the most expert automobile racers in this country, have expressed a desire to represent America in next year's contest, and it is believed that a team will be organized and an entry filed before the first of the coming year.

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An automobilist who was stalled by a bursted tire on a country road, and had previously used his only spare one, managed to reach home without damaging the rim by improvising a tire of rope. Two pieces of rope an inch in diameter were fastened to the rim side by side, with a third piece on top of them, all three being firmly secured in place with wire. A speed of eight to ten miles an hour was made quite comfortably with this device.

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E. E. Britton of this city, a member of the Automobile Club of America, has arranged to receive one of the first automobiles to be fitted with the new Edison batteries, which he expects to use for racing purposes.

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All the main floor space for the coming automobile show at the Madison Square Garden in January has been taken, and exhibitors are now being assigned space in the restaurant and gallery. If applications continue to come in at the present rate it is said that an annex will have to be arranged for.

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Of the three classes of automobiles—gasoline, steam, and electric—which started in the race for public favor a few years ago, only two have maintained their standing as all-around vehicles. The electric-propelled motors, being compelled to keep within reach of an electric light or power station, are available only for use in the cities, and the contest now is between gasoline and steam.

At present the gasoline vehicle is the most popular on account of its greater cheapness in fuel consumption, which is but a quarter or a third of that of the steam car.

Aside from the matter of economy of operating, the gasoline car is much easier and simpler to run than the steam carriage. The former is also ready for use at any time, while it takes a few minutes to raise steam in the steam car when the boiler is cold. Against this, however, the ignition devices of the gasoline car call for more attention from time to time, while in the steam vehicle the batteries and coils are replaced by a small supply of alcohol and some matches.

In starting, the adjustment of the reversing lever in the steam vehicle is equivalent to moving the change speed lever into the required position with the gasoline motor; but the hand pump also requires operation in the case of the steam vehicle unless a self-starter can be brought into play.

While running, the regulation of the levers which vary the cut-off and the stroke of the feed pumps in the steam vehicle correspond with the operation of the change speed gear, the accelerator, and the ignition in the gasoline car, but the necessity for anticipating the adjustments instead of making them at the moment when the effect is desired is a drawback to the ease of manipulation of the steamer.

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"Good roads are just as important as good canals," said the Vice President of the New York and Chicago Road Association. "We spend money for canals, why not for good roads? Our 2,500 miles of canals are estimated to have cost $172,000,000. A bill is now pending for the appropriation of $20,000,000 more for the Erie Canal. In 1894 the total canal tonnage was 8,882,500, but it has been decreasing yearly since then. This tonnage, compared with the annual railroad tonnage, is insignificant. Every pound of this railroad tonnage has been hauled over a wagon road. What better argument do you want for good roads?

"The argument proves anything but convincing when analyzed by figures. Suppose a railroad, 1,000 miles in length carries 10,000,000 tons per year, and has freight stations every six miles. Suppose, even, that it has no terminal business, but receives its whole tonnage from its 167 stations, evenly distributed. This would make an average haul of 5,000,000 tons for the whole mileage and any part of it. From each station it receives 60,000 tons, which have been carted over wagon roads from all parts of a territory of about 120 square miles. Figure the mileage of wagon roads required in each of these territories at 40 miles, which is very low, and it is seen that 40 miles of wagon roads must be supported from 60,000 tons of goods, while 6 miles of railroad, running through the same district is supported from 5,000,000 tons.

"With canals the case is very similar. They, like railroads, are arteries of commerce. To make an argument in favor of wagon roads out of this material would require that forty miles of wagon roads could be built at one eighty-third of the cost of six miles of railroad, or one mile of wagon road 553 times cheaper than one mile of railroad. If wagon roads could be made available for long-distance hauling—as in those old days when most road systems in Europe were inaugurated—the case would be somewhat different. But this is an impossibility.

"Road building, viewed financially, is a purely local matter, and automobilism is not strong enough to make it otherwise. To connect the local roads and thereby create first a State road system, and eventually a National wagon road system, is a matter of luxury and convenience, highly commendable, no doubt, but in no wise an economical necessity. So long as bad roads constitute the only efficacious protection against high-speed automobiles, and also a pretty fair guarantee of well-built automobiles, there is not likely to be any widespread enthusiasm for a cross-continental system of billiard-table roads.

"In the United States, as in South Africa and Australia, the automobile must earn its spurs on such roads as exist, before any further awards will be decreed for it out of public funds. The worst roads must necessarily produce the best automobiles in the long run."

GAMES OF NEW YORK A. C.

More than 3,000 persons has sufficient confidence in the long-standing tradition that it never rains at the games of the New York Athletic Club to brave the threatening clouds and make the long journey to the club's Summer home at Travers Island yesterday afternoon, while probably as many more remained away on account of the gloomy outlook of the weather. As a result of the unusually light attendance for these games the transportation facilities for the first time in many years were equal to the demands upon them, and there was none of the overcrowding and discomfort which usually make a trip to these games so disagreeable.

On account of the three days' soaking which they had received, both track and field were so soft that record-breaking was impossible. Mud flew in all directions when the hammer landed, and it was necessary to use sawdust to give the high jumpers a firm take-off. There were some excellent performances, however, particularly in the four-mile relay race, which, by good work on the part of Alexander Grant of the winning New York team, was run in 18:38 4-5, this, although 4 4-5 seconds slower than the record, was considered fast time on account of the slowness of the track. James Mitchell, a former member of the club, who, though not in training, threw the hammer 143 feet 6 inches, was also thought to have done well.

For the four-mile inter-club relay race, which was the principal event of the day, four teams were entered, representing the home club, the Pastime Athletic Club, the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, and the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, and they ran in the following order in the relays: First relay—C. C. Wood, New York Athletic Club; J. Lockwood, Mohawk Athletic Club; J. H. Kelly, Pastime Athletic Club, and J. H. Donohue, Star Athletic Club. Second relay—H. P. Smith, New York Athletic Club; John J. Joyce, Pastime Athletic Club; Frank Hanlon, Mohawk Athletic Club, and D. C. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club. Third relay—A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; Frank Pierce, Pastime Athletic Club; John Donovan, Mohawk Athletic Club, and H. W. Schell, Star Athletic Club. Fourth relay—Alexander Grant, New York Athletic Club; A. McKenzie, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club; A. McKechnie, Mohawk Athletic Club, and F. X. Hussey, Star Athletic Club.

Wood took the lead at the start with Donohue, Lockwood and Kelly following in the order named. In the second lap Kelly passed Lockwood and took third place, holding it for two laps. Lockwood moved up to second place in the fourth lap, and in the fifth lap, which ended the first relay, Kelly passed Donohue. Wood came up rapidly in the sprint and led by 25 yards at the end of the relay, with Lockwood second, 10 yards ahead of Kelly, who in turn led Donohue by 15 yards.

In the second relay Joyce of the Pastimes, who started in third place, caught up with Hanlon of the Mohawks in the second lap, and soon had second place safe. From this point there was no further change in the order, and the home team won by three-quarters of a lap, with the Pastimes second, the Mohawks third, and the Stars fourth, all half a lap apart.

The two-mile steeplechase for the Amateur Athletic Union championship was deprived of much of its interest by the failure of Alexander Grant to sart, he evidently desiring to give the race to Newton, his club mate. This left but three starters—Newton. George Orton, the former University of Pennsylvania champion, and J. J. Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club. Newton won from Orton by about 250 yards, while Joyce was so discouraged at his repeated failure to clear the water jump that he retired at the end of the first mile. Joyce's periodic tumbles into the two-foot deep tank on each round were greatly enjoyed by the spectators, and the orchestra, which was located conveniently near the jump, added to the gayety of the occasion by appropriate selections, such as "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "Strike up the Band," "Here Comes a Sailor," and "Ain't it a Shame." Under the circumstances Joyce's withdrawal was thought by many of the spectators to indicate a reprehensible lack of public spirit.

The 1,000-yard run proved a good, spirited race. Ryan of the Xaverians led through the first lap, and then Jackson of the New Yorks came to the front and won by two yards from Arnold of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Smith of the New Yorks was third. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by S. S. Jone from scratch in good style. The summary follows:

120-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by Walter S. Squire, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., (10½ yards;) R. H. Lummis, Knickerbocker A. C., New York City, (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:12. Second heat won by Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., New York City, (9 yards;) H. C. Feldman, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:12. Third heat won by Edward S. Blackledge, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 yards;) P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:11 4-5. Fourth heat won by Frank Rickert, New York A. C., (7½ yards;) Lawson Robertson, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards,) second. Time—0:12. Fifth heat won by Robert Ward, Jr., Seminole A. C., (11 yards;) P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (1 yard,) second. Time—0:12. First semi-final heat won by Squire, Spitzer second. Time—0:12. Second semi-final heat won by Callahan, Ward second. Time—0:12. Final heat won by Callahan, Spitzer second, Ward third. Time—0:11 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Daniel Sullivan, National A. C., Brooklyn, (25 yards;) Lawson Robertson, Knickerbocker A. C., (24 yards,) second. Time—0:31 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (22 yards;) W. E. Finley, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., (26 yards,) second. Time—0:31 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Walter S. Squire, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., (30 yards; P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (30 yards,) second. Time—0:30 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Sullivan; Robertson second, Finley third. Time—0:31 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race on Grass, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. J. McLoughlin, New West Side A. C., (10 yards;) R. H. Hatfield, New York A. C., (7 yards,) second. Time—0:17 2-5. Second Heat—Won by L. Hillman, Jr., unattached, (6 yards;) S. S. Jones, New York A. C., (scratch,) second. Time—0:17 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Jones; Hatfield second, Hillman third. Time—0:16 3-5.

Four-Mile Relay Race, teams of four men, each running one mile.—Won by New York Athletic Club team, composed of C. C. Wood, H. P. Smith, A. L. Newton, and Alexander Grant; Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of J. H. Kelly, John J. Joyce, Frank Pierce, and A. McKenzie, Jr., second; Mohawk Athletic Club team, composed of J. Lockwood, Frank Hanlon, John Donovan, and A. McKechnie, third; Star Athletic Club team, composed of J. H. Donohue, D. C. Kennedy, H. W. Schell, and F. X. Hussey, fourth. Time—18:38 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Howard Valentine, Flushing, L. I., (24 yards;) R. H. Lummis, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (35 yards,) second; Meyer Marks, New West Side Athletic Club, (44 yards,) third. Time—1:13 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. A. Jackson, New York Athletic Club, (55 yards;) G. P. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (44 yards,) second; H. P. Smith, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—2:15.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap.—Won by A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., (2 inches,) with 10 feet 9 inches; J. E. Peters, New York A. C., (4 inches,) second, with 10 feet 6 inches; F. W. Allis, West Side Y. M. C. A., (4 inches,) third, with 10 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by William Mayne, New York A. C., (6 inches,) with 22 feet 4 inches; H. C. Feldman, Knickerbocker A. C., (24 inches,) second, with 20 feet 5½ inches; A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., (16 inches,) third, with 20 feet 10¾ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by John W. Price, St. George's A. C., (4 inches,) with 5 feet 9 inches; S. S. Jones, New York A. C., scratch,) second, with 5 feet 11 inches; Harry Tafel, unattached, (7 inches,) third, with 5 feet 7 inches.

Throwing the Sixteen-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (20 feet,) with 148 feet 2 inches; J. A. Mitchell, (15 feet,) second, with 143 feet 6 inches; H. Connolly, New York A. C., (40 feet,) third, with 112 feet 5½ inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club, (7 feet,) with 38 feet 1 inch; L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York Athletic Club, (1 foot,) second, with 41 feet ½ inch; H. Connolly, New York Athletic Club, (6 feet,) third, with 36 feet 8 inches.

Two-Mile Steeplechase for the Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; George W. Orton, Atlantic Club, Philadelphia, Penn., second. Time—12:28 4-5.

HERBERT WON FROM BLUES

Tammany Men Lost Heavily Over Occidental Handicap Result.

LADY ALBERCRAFT WAS FIRST

L. V. Bell's Filly Cleverly Took the Selling Stakes—A Large Crowd Saw Gravesend Races.

An attendance that surprised racing officials welcomed the return of fair weather at the Gravesend race track yesterday. In spite of the certainty of a heavy course as the natural result of the recent rain, and the fact that the fields in all the races were somewhat lighter than ordinary, a holiday crowd was present, and the grand and field stands overflowed in a style suggestive of early Spring, the general public seeming to want to make up for the opportunities lost during the dismal weather of the past three days. The track was deep in holding mud, and scratches were as numerous as might have been expected, but for all that the racing was thoroughly interesting, and, with three favorites first, the results were moderately satisfactory, the best backed horses winning just often enough to make an even division between the choices and non-choices.

Though this adjustment was correct mathematically, it had its shortcomings, which were felt chiefly by the Tammany men who were the partisans of the Farrell stable, and who to a unit backed the pride of the Farrell barn, Blues, in the race, for the Occidental Handicap, the chief stake fixture of the afternoon. Blues disappointed, as he has many other times this season. The tip went out for yesterday's race that Blues again was himself, and that even with the top weight he could hardly find a way to lose. The muddy track was supposed to be in his favor, as Blues has run well in heavy going, while it was agreed that the distance, a mile and a furlong, suited him to perfection. Five of the ten horses named to run for the Occidental were withdrawn, leaving Articulate, Herbert, Carbuncle, and Arsenal to oppose the Tammany favorite. Herbert, known to be at home in the deep going, was always the second choice, while of the others Articulate had a consistent support, Arsenal being the outsider, and even he having a strong backing.

O'Connor, the jockey for the Featherstone stable, had made an extraordinary effort in reducing to ride at 104 pounds, the weight at which Arsenal was handicapped, and though even then the stable was not markedly confident of the result, the horsemen agreed after the race that the presence of Arsenal was the chief cauce of the defeat of Blues, the three-year-old who won the Metropolitan Handicap last Spring, beating himself, however, in the same effort that beat Blues. When the start was made, Blues, who was a trifle more than usually ill-tempered at the post, had a shade the worst of the send-off, Arsenal going to the front from an outside position. Though Blues was hustled hard in an effort to take the track, Arsenal outran him in the first furlong and passed the stand far enough in front to swing over and take the rail, Blues then going up to him on the outside, while Herbert, who generally lags in the early stages of a race, by hard riding was kept close up on the two in front. Arsenal held the place around the paddock turn, carrying a pace that had Blues, fast as he is, doing about his best to keep up, while Herbert, with L. Smith at work on him, hung on with the tenacity of a bulldog, the three horses entering the back stretch lapped, with Arsenal still in front.

Through the back stretch the pace was terrific in such going. Arsenal was the first to show the effects of this and fall back, Blues, with Martin hustling him along, then showing in the lead for a few strides on the far turn, with Herbert at his shoulders. The effort made by Blues to keep pace with Arsenal began to tell then, and finding that he could no shake off Herbert, Blues, in his own old style, quit trying and dropped back, leaving Herbert alone in the lead. The shout that Herbert was winning hardly had been uttered by the partisans of that horse, however, when a new doubt was raised by Carbuncle closing from fourth place, Carbuncle gaining steadily on Herbert after they were in the stretch for the run home, and at the last furlong pole forcing Smith, on Herbert, to call on his mount for a last effort.

Hard ridden as he had been through the earlier part of the race, Herbert still responded with splendid courage, and though he hung with Carbuncle at his side for a few jumps within the last eighth of a mile, Carbuncle simply could not live with him, and Herbert, drawing away at the end, won by a length, with Carbuncle second, six lengths in front of Arsenal, third. Articulate was outrun all the way. The time of the race (1:55 1-5) marked an uncommon performance, as the winner ran a mile and a furlong in only two and a fifth seconds slower time than the selling mile and a sixteenth was run.

Ten of the two-year-olds named to race for the Flatlands Stakes, five and a half furlongs, sellings, went to the post, with L. V. Bell's fast filly Lady Albercraft the favorite and Wild Thyme, W. R. Condou, and Plater about the next best backed. There was a long delay at the post, and when the field finally was sent off Lady Albercraft went on to the front and, making all the running, won rather handily by three lengths, W. R. Condon, who was second about all the distance, just managed to get in second a neck before Wild Thyme, the latter closing from far back in the crowd.

For the two miles and a half steeplechase F. Ambrose Clark's horse Rowdy was about the strongest favorite that has run in a race through the field this year, and what is more, Rowdy made a record by winning in spite of the short price of 2 to 5. Silent Friend made the pace for two miles of the journey, Rowdy and Draughtsman then closing on him and Draughtsman leading over the last jump. Rowdy went after him on the flat and, getting up at the last furlong pole, won ridden out by a length and a half, after swerving across Draughtsman near the finish. The rider of Draughtsman made a claim that he had been fouled by the cross, but the stewards dismissed the claim and placed the horses as they finished. The two other starters in this event, Perion and Glenvarloch did not finish.

Perry Belmont claimed J. A. Drake's Alabarch, and Mr. Drake, in turn, claimed Mr. Belmont's Musidera in the first race, but it was supposed that the Belmont and Drake claims were made for mutual protection.

The announcement was made by friends of Jockey T. Burns that though that rider is retired for the present by the ruling of the Stewards of the Jockey Club who revoked his license, the contract under which Burns rode for William C. Whitney had been renewed for next season, conditional upon Burns being granted a license to ride in 1903. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about three-quarters of a mile. James Galway's Biserta, b. f., by Ben Strome-Lindele, 98 pounds, (Sheedy,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; Perry Belmont's Musidora, ch. f., 101, (Bilsen,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from John A. Drake's Alabarch, br. g., 105, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Lady Radnor, Oclawaha, May J., Ivernia, Carroll D., Gold Braid, The Dancer, Lieschen, Worry, and Fontenix also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by E. Feakes.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. F. Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., 4 years, by Lissok-Lady Royster, 156 pounds, (Barry,) 9 to 20 and out, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Thomas W. Lawson's Draughtsman, br. g., 6, by Owas-Sneeze, 145, (Carson,) 5 to 1 and even, second by six lengths from Harry W. Smith's Silent Friend, blk. g., 5, by Bassetlaw-Inquisitive II., 135, (Pines,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—5:07 2-5. Glenvarloch and Perion also ran. Perion fell and Glenvarloch refused. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by John Allen.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. L. V. Bell's Lady Albercraft b. f., by Albert-Lady Craft, 98 pounds, (Rice,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., by Troubadour-Felipa, 107, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., by Ben Brush-Rose 106, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Gloriosa, Forward, Plater, Durazzo, John A. Scott, Sparkle Esher, and Lady Josephine also ran. Value to the winner, $2,205. Winner trained by J. McCormick.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. W. C. Rollin's Herbert, br. h., 5 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 118 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 5, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 104, (Redfern,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths from A. Featherstone's Arsenal, ch. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Hanarinda, 104, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:55 1-5. Blues and Articulate also ran. Value to the winner, $2,005. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; about three-quarters of a mile. Miles Finlen & Son's Counterpoise, ch. c., by Bathampton-Balance II., 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a length and a half; A. L. Aste's Earl of Warwick, blk. c., 110, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by eight lengths from Henry J. Morris's Damon, blk. c., 110, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Guy Park, B. Doyle, Attorney, Lady in Waiting, Sweet Jane, Burning Glass, Merry Royal, Medal, Michaelmas, Rudyard, and Franklyn C. also ran. Value to the winner, $910. Winner trained by W. Hesdon.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. W. C. Daly's Trump, b. c., 3 years, by Phoenix-Thora, 100 pounds, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; Charles White's The Referee, b. c., 3, 95, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from Alex Shield's Ben Howard, b. c., 105, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Kilogram, Shandonfield, Destitute, and Prince Richard also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by J. Daly.

KEENES ENGAGE M. M. ALLEN.

Noted American Trainer to Go to England to Manage Millionaires' Racing Stable.

The terms of an agreement whereby Mathew M. Allen, at present trainer of the horses of F. C. McLewee & Co., will go to England to train the American stable of J. R. & F. P. Keene, racing there, were arranged yesterday, and though a contract as yet has not been signed, it was announced at the Gravesend race track that all details had been settled, and that Allen will go to England later in the Fall.

The Keene establishment in England now consists of about fifteen horses, the most prominent of which are the new four-year-olds Conroy, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap last season, and Cap and Bells, winner of the Epsom Oaks in England in 1901. The stable, however, will be strengthened by the addition of a number of the coming two-year-olds from Castleton Stud, the Kentucky breeding farm maintained by the Keenes.

Trainer Allen is one of the most successful horsemen on the American turf, and within the past ten years has been identified with several of the most prominent racing stables of the Metropolitan turf, his conspicuous successes having been achieved with the horses raced by F. C. McLewee and F. A. Ehret ten years ago, the stable of the late W. H. Clark, and this season with the largest winning establishment of the Eastern turf, that of F. C. McLewee and James Brady. Allen, who is about fifty years old, and a native of Tennessee, has spent the greater part of his life with horses, having served an apprenticeship with Major Bacon, a South Carolina turfman, who was prominent in the seventies as the owner of thoroughbred race horses.

Later Allen was connected with the trotting turf in the West. He came into great prominence on the New York race tracks in 1891 and 1892 as the trainer and manager of the Hell Gate Stable, established by F. A. Ehret and F. C. McLewee, and composed of horses selected by Allen, chief among them being the great filly Yorkville Belle and the best of the horses sent from California by Theodore Winters, among them Rey Del Rey and San Juan. Under Allen's management and training the stable was one of the largest winners on the turf in 1891, and in 1892 led the list of winning owners in the East with a total of $157,000.

In the Fall of 1892 the stable was sold out. Allen then trained for different owners, among them Charles Reed and John Hunter, until 1898, when he was engaged as trainer by the late W. H. Clark, the horses again being selected by the trainer. Allen's chief success for Mr. Clark was the winning of the Brooklyn Handicap with Banastar, though he won many other important races with other animals. The death of Mr. Clark terminated the engagement, and Trainer Allen next handled the horses of the stable started a little more than a year ago by Gen. F. C. McLewee and James Brady. In this stable is Major Daingerfield, who under Allen's care developed into the best three-year-old of the present season, and who won all the great races for horses of his age.

The stable also bought the colt Gold Heels for $7,500 from

FOOTBALL SEASON IN FULL SWING

New Eligibility Rule at Columbia May Affect Some Members of the Eleven—First Big Games of the Year—Big Money for Football in England.

Columbia's football players have got down to real work, and with yesterday's hard scrimmage on South Field begin to show good playing form. It is unquestionable that Columbia's showing in men, and in their ability, is better for this time of year than it has ever been. Whether the team will improve as much after college opens, both in material and in ability, as it has always done, is still a very uncertain problem. In past years at this stage of the game Columbia has barely had enough material to make one eleven. Now she has both 'Varsity and scrub teams, with several substitutes left over.

One of the most encouraging things about the practice, is that the men are pretty nearly all novices, only a few of the veterans having been heard from. There are yet to report, Townsend, Ache, Holman, Hillhouse, Stowell, Erb, Ashley, Tomlinson, and Wolff, among others, who are all very experienced players, have yet to don their football togs. Of the new men, Thorpe and Currier, both from De La Salle Institute, have made the best impression. Thorpe is playing at tackle and Currier at full back. The three veterans on the team now are Smith and Capt. Weekes at half back, and Shaw, who reported for the first time yesterday, at centre. Post of Browning School, and Miller, a science junior, are the ends at present. Greene, assistant manager of the eleven, and Thorpe are playing the tackle positions. Blumenthal, Duden of last year's squad, and Lundgren of Dwight School, are the guards. Walz, formerly of Cornell, is quarter back. Other good men are Smith, formerly of the Harvard freshman eleven, Huntington of Berkeley School and the St. Nicholas hockey team, O'Brien of De Witt Clinton High School, and Dullin, a law student. The line-up as outlined above will probably be more or less the team that will meet Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at the Polo Grounds in Columbia's opening game on Wednesday.

The 'Varsity and scrub elevens had their first game yesterday afternoon on the South Field gridiron. The first team had little difficulty in winning by the score of 15 to 0. The 'Varsity team was considerably strengthened by the presence of Bayard Boyesen at quarter back and Whitwell at guard, both last year's substitutes, and R. Smythe, brother of D. Smythe of the 1900 team. I. D. Shaw, centre of last year's team, was on the side lines, but did not take part in the play, although he did so in the morning. Duncan Brown of last year's squad was also on the field. Morley was assisted in coaching by E. H. Sykes of the '99 team, A. W. Futnam, also of the '99 team, and J. Wolff of the '01 eleven. Capt. Weekes confined his attention solely to coaching.

A rule that will probably seriously affect the eligibility of several candidates for the Columbia football team will be put in operation a week from to-morrow by the university Faculty Committee on Athletics. The rule reads: "On and after Oct. 6, 1902, no student whose aggregate conditions at any time amount to more than 20 per cent. of a full year's work in the courses in which he is registered shall be eligible for any athletic team."

Last season the rules on this point read that no man was eligible for an athletic team who had over 20 per cent. of conditions from his previous year's work in college; now it is 20 per cent. of all his previous work in as many years as he has been at the university. For example, a junior pursuing five courses a year, the average number, having one condition in his sophomore year and two in his freshman year, would be eligible, his freshman conditions not being taken into account. This year his freshman "flunks" will be considered, and he would be ineligible. This is a more stringent rule than is in operation at any other college.

Other rules which the committee has under consideration for enforcement at some future time are outlined by Prof. James F. Kemp, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics at Columbia, in this statement:

"Of the present year it is as yet too early to speak, the general statement being merely made that there is no reason to think that evolutionary processes have ceased. It will be evident, however, to any one who follows the development of the rules that each represents the solution of some problem and the removal of some difficulty. There is no doubt that the events of the current collegiate year will furnish material for an interesting chapter, when it shall have drawn to a close. The chief points to be decided in the future are: (1) the best form of scholarship qualification; (2) whether residence and satisfactory work for a term shall not be required as a necessary preliminary for eligibility to 'Varsity teams; (3) whether, while a member of Columbia and one of her athletic representatives, a student shall be allowed to compete under the colors of any other organization, as, for instance, an outside athletic club.

"The second rule in the foregoing would debar all freshmen and new students from taking part in athletic competitions. While it is an unusually strict law, it would do away with all possibility of a man's coming to the university solely to engage in athletics."

Speaking of Faculty rules for student athletes in general, Prof. Kemp went on to say:

"Superabundant experience has shown the transient and irresponsible nature of undergraduate management in those branches in which expenses are considerable. The general situation, outside of a few large and prominent institutions in which athletics more than pay for themselves, involves the conduct of an enterprise which is a foreordained financial failure.

"The magnitude of the transactions in some of our large institutions is so great, surpassing as it does a hundred thousand dollars per annum, that no undergraduate or body of undergraduates can in the nature of things look after the bookkeeping involved. Unless, therefore, older men of tried business experience control the funds, supervise budgets, and keep the books abuses are inevitable.

"Questions of another standing likewise present serious difficulties. The ideal for a college team is that it should be made up of bona fide students, who are primarily in attendance on account of the educational advantages offered. But in prominent lines of sport the desire to win has become so great that promising players or candidates are hunted up in every likely quarter and are induced to enter where their services will be especially appreciated. It is conceivable that, unless careful precautions are taken, the inducements may be of such a character as to vitiate amateur standing, and therefore the authorities are expected to guard against this contingency. No prominent fitting school to-day which has promising 'material' escapes the visitations of one or more representatives of athletics in our universities. Scholarship tests are matters which no Faculty can afford to overlook."

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The first week of football practice at New York University, which ended yesterday, has shown up some very promising material. The five central positions on the line will be hotly contested for by twelve likely candidates, the lightest of whom weighs 175 pounds. Only light signal work, running, and preliminary practice has been indulged in thus far, so it is impossible to get an accurate line on the work of the various men. To-morrow the first line-up will be held, and from now on every effort will be made to get the team in shape for the game with Princeton a week from Wednesday. Some of the freshmen have shown up in excellent shape. About seventeen are out every day, and probably a freshman team will be organized if enough interest is manifested by the class.

On the 'varsity there is no definite line up as yet. Capt. Connelly, at left tackle and Reilly at right tackle are the only ones who are sure of their positions. For the three centre positions there are eight big candidates, and as many for the ends. In the backfield, Trede at right and Tuthill at left in half, have done the best work. They have the experience and ability. Full and quarter back are as yet open positions. The first game is with Stevens at Ohio Field next Saturday.

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Princeton's football squad has been put through some good practice during the past week. Princeton will not be weak behind the line from present appearances, with such men as S. McClave, Byles, Dana, Kafer, King, and Stevens to be relied upon. The ends have been given much attention in getting down on punts. They should be fast and sure from appearances at present.

The manager of the freshman football team has secured the following schedule of games: Oct. 4, Peddie Institute, at Hightstown; Oct. 8, Pennington Seminary, at Pennington; Oct. 11, Lawrenceville, at Princeton; Oct. 20, Hill School, at Pottstown; Nov. 1, Lawrenceville, at Lawrenceville; Nov. 8, Yale Freshman, at Princeton.

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Judging the men from last week's practice and the game with Williams yesterday, Harvard's football coaches will make their first cut in the squad to-morrow. The cut is a necessary one, for up to the present time more candidates have been working on Soldiers Field than the coaches have been able to handle. The average number of men has been something like ninety-five —an unusual collection of aspirants for a Crimson team.

With the reduction of the squad Harvard will begin her season in real earnest. Her policy of early selection this year will see other cuts following in quick succession until within a few weeks the make-up of the final eleven which will meet Yale will be apparent to every one. Even at the present time indications point to certain players for certain positions with remarkable distinctness. The make-up of the back field, for instance, is practically settled even at this early period of the year, while many of the line positions seem to have narrowed down to a choice between two men.

The nucleus behind the line consists of Capt. Kernan, at right half; Graydon, full back, and Marshall, the stocky little quarter back. Ristine is the only loss, and his place can be easily filled from the large bunch of back field candidates. Leatherbee seems the most promising of these, although Sard, Tenney, Foster, Hurley, Lindsay, and Jones are all good men. There is, too, a possibility of Graydon playing at his old position at tackle. This depends upon the reported reappearance of Stillman on Soldiers Field to-morrow. Stillman did not play last year on account of parental objection, but this year that has been removed. He is a splendid bucking and running full back, and if he comes out he may go in behind the line. Graydon has been working with the line candidates the past few days, and it looks as if the change would be made. In case it is made, Jones, sub-tackle on last year's team, will probably go in at end, where he played during his preparatory school days at Exeter. His weight and speed in this position will make him an exceptionally strong man.

Six-foot Force of the Law School seems to be the leading candidate for guard, although Hovey, Marshall, and Wilder are showing up well. Force, however, was taken to the training table in preference to all the others after he had been out only a day—a fact which indicates that he is in high favor with the authorities.

Centre seems likely to fall to King, the 248-pound giant from Indiana State College, who is taking his second year's work in the Harvard Law School. King looks too fat for football, but he is surprisingly aggressive and fast. No other strong candidate has appeared against him for the place up to the present time.

Besides the possible Graydon, Harvard will have a strong field of candidates from which to choose two successors to Cutts and Blagden, the star tackles on last year's team. The list includes Shea, Jones, Orson, O'Connell, Knowleton, and Frantz. Shea and Knowleton are the two most likely men.

The only remaining position to be filled is left end, an office which seems likely to fall to Jimmie Burgess, who won his "H" in the Pennsylvania game last year. Clark, another "H" man, is out of the game for good on account of an abscess in his knee, and Mottley, sub-end for the past three years, is too light. This practically gives Burgess the place unless by any manner Jones, the old Exeter end, should show up in an unexpected light. Bowditch will undoubtedly fill his old position at right end, an office which he filled so admirably last year as to earn a place on Casper Whitney's All American team.

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The second week's practice of the Yale football team is now over with and the sixty-odd candidates will settle down to hard work under the personal supervision of Walter Camp.

The progress made by the Yale eleven is regarded by the football managers as most satisfactory. Starting in with a nucleus of six of the veterans who played last year and of a large list of substitutes on last season's eleven, besides an unusual line of star men from the incoming class, Capt. Chadwick has been able to put his team through a style of game that is rarely seen at Yale Field until at least two weeks later in the season. The usual rudimentary work that was such a necessary feature two years ago and again last year has been for the most part done away with this year.

It looks now as if the Yale style of play would be materially different this year from what it was last season. If a heavy backfield can be developed, it is certain that a close formation and line-smashing programme will be adopted, which was a style of play that made the championship 1900 eleven famous. With Glass, Shevlin, and Hogan from the line to alternate in guards and tackles back with the back field, this style of play ought to prove telling. If the best men for the backs prove to be light and fleet instead of heavy men, a "pony field" may have to be decided upon, as last year, and more "open" play adopted.

It is certain, however, that a stronger defense will be worked up this year than last. Capt. Chadwick, assisted by Butterworth, '05, is already pounding defense tactics into the back-field candidates, and the second team is being sent regularly into the 'Varsity line for the purpose of strengthening the 'Varsity defense. Another item in Yale's policy will be to develop a kicking back field. Yale has had no first-class punter since Butterworth's day, except Sharpe, who punted fairly well two years ago. Vanderpoel, Strong, and Bowman, all candidates for full back, are good kickers, but no remarkable candidate has come out thus far for half back.

The line promises to excel last year's from end to end. Holt will again play at centre, and he has good substitutes in Lewis, a substitute last season, and Cooley, centre on the Boardman School eleven in 1901. At guard Glass, who was among the leading University guards last year, though eligibility reasons kept him from playing in the big games, will play this year, taking left guard instead of right. The other guard position may be regarded as open, though Hamlin, last year's left guard, will be again a candidate. Opposing him for the position will be Morton, a newcomer of weight and experience; Kinney, who was Andover's star guard last year, and Wilbur, a 212-pound athlete, who was ineligible to play last season. All of these three men are very fast.

At tackle Hogan of last year will almost certainly play on the right of the line this season, as he is a remarkable man on the defense, and the ablest tackle since Bloomer. Goss, last year's left tackle, will again be a candidate, but he will have to play better than last year to hold the place against Daly of the crew, Shevlin, the noted Hill School tackle; Stubbs, and Drummond. Shevlin is all around the most promising of the new candidates. He is built on similar lines to Hogan, and has already given that veteran all he could do to handle him. At end Coffin, who was ineligible last year, is a leading candidate. He rowed on last year's crew and was formerly an end at Columbia. At left end there will be a number of good men. Neal, captain of last year's freshman eleven, is a candidate, as are Moorhead, substitute last year; Bronson, Hare, Kelsey, and Stillman. Out of this list a good end is probable.

Behind the line will come the main problem, as Capt. Chadwick is the only veteran who returns to college. At quarterback Metcalf is the leading candidate. He lost the place to DeSaulles last season, but captured second base on the baseball team from him in the Spring. Capt. Chadwick has changed from right to left halfback. For the other position Owsley, who was put in at the end of the Harvard game last year, will be a leading candidate, as will Wilhelmi, first substitute last year. Among the other men of experience and promise are Hinkle, one of the substitutes on the 1901 team; Preston, Soper, Abbott, Shaw, Ward, and Capt. Farmer of the 1901 freshman eleven.

The fullback position bids fair to give some trouble, though the list of candidates is excellent. Among them are Vanderpoel, last year's substitute, who is a good punter; Strong, also a punter; Bowman of Hill School, who was a leading prep' school kicker last year; Daly of the crew, who was a candidate for the Columbia fullback position two years ago, and White, fullback and punter on last year's freshman eleven.

To most people in this country the statement will probably be a surprise that notwithstanding the great attendance of spectators at the big football games between American colleges and the large sums paid for admission, they are very small items as compared with the number of persons who go to see football played in Great Britain and the sums spent on the game in that country.

According to conservative estimates there were spent on English football last season over $5,700,000.

It is probably not generally known in this country that in Great Britain football is on somewhat the same basis as baseball here. That is, though cricket is the so-called national game of England, football is the game in which the greatest competition for players exists, and regular salaries are paid to good players on the various teams. Twenty dollars a week, with a signing fee of $50 is the highest salary which can legally be paid, but this is got around by "presents," "friendly contributions," &c., while the salary itself is made permanent for the entire year and not simply for the football season.

What are called the first-class clubs, those connected with the Football League, the Southern League, and the Scottish League, account for an expenditure last season of $2,275,000; the second-rate clubs, which include those of Ireland and Wales as well as their confrères of England and Scotland, spent $1,750,000, and those in the third class, whose number is legion, spent something like $1,175,000.

As showing what the salary list of the first-class clubs means, it may be mentioned that the Newcastle United Club last year paid $37,500 for wages and expenses pertaining to players. This sum was $10,000 more than the previous year, which indicates that the wages bills of the English clubs are on the increase. The Manchester City Club, another of the first-class, had a bill for players' salaries of $20,000, an increase of over $5,000.

The league clubs in England and Scotland are federated for transfer purposes, and so keen was their quest for players been that there is scarcely a player of promise who is not "held" by one club or another, which fact means that big transfer fees, rising up to $1,500 and $2,000 have to be paid.

As with baseball in America, the preparations for the football season in Great Britain are begun months before the season opens. As early as April the clubs begin to re-sign their own men and to look about for fresh material. Agents are sent out, provided with funds and with authority to sign as many good players as they can find, whether they have belonged to other clubs or not.

Some of these agents act as a sort of "secret service" men. Desirable players receive invitations to meet a "particular admirer" who wishes to "show appreciation" of So-and-So's skill. They are well entertained and then quite disinterestedly asked if they do not wish to improve their positions. If they do the opportunity is offered them.

One of the Secretaries of a prominent English football club admitted a short time ago that he had traveled during the last Summer over 3,000 miles in his search for players, while another said he had traveled more than 2,000. A third, who had acted as the agent for two clubs, declared that he had covered 3,250 miles.

After the club teams have been collected they are taken in hand by a trainer and put through a regular course of discipline. This is maintained for several weeks before the Fall season opens, and continues till the close of the season in December.

Incidentally, the association style of football is the great English game, instead of American Rugby, as in this country.

SCORES OF FOOTBALL GAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Heavy line smashing by the tackles and back field were the features of Yale's play this afternoon in defeating Trinity in the first game of the season by a score of 40 to 0. From start to finish the visitors did not gain over five yards, while Yale's fierce game netted from five to twenty-five yards on every play. For an opening game Yale's veteran eleven put up the fastest football seen at Yale Field in recent years. Seven touchdowns were made, Ward kicking two of the goals and Bowman two.

The individual features of Yale's game were the remarkable playing of Glass, Holt, and Hogan, the veterans in the line; Shevlin, the freshman tackle, and Kinney, the new guard; Metcalf, quarter back, and Capt. Chadwick, Ward, and Bowman in the backfield. Glass again demonstrated his ability to drag his man ten yards after he was tackled. Hogan put up a terrific game at tackle and made several fine line plunges. Shevlin showed that he is a coming tackle by his fast work in the line, and his forty-yard end run without interference. Metcalf proved himself an alert and clear-headed handler of kickoffs, making two 35-yard runs that were sensational. Ward, a new candidate for halfback, put up an excellent game. His goal kicking was accurate. Capt. Chadwick was as usual the life of the backfield, and his end runs showed that he is in better form than ever. In Bowman, the Hill School fullback, Yale has evidently got a find. He plowed through the Trinity line on every play for ten yards, and punted finely. His goal kicking was the best seen here since Brown's work in 1900.

The game opened with a fumble by Trinity, after which Chadwick and Hogan made a touch-down over thirty yards in two rushes. Ward's fifteen-yard run, followed by line plays by Hamlin, Chadwick, and Ward, again netted the second touch-down. Hamlin made a fine thirty-yard end run, Metcalf making the third score. Glass's interference helped Bowman make the next touch-down in three plays, and Hinkle and Shevlin completed the score. The line-up:

Yale, 40.	Position.	Trinity, 0.
Moorhead, Hare	Left end	Clement
Hamlin, Shevelin	Left tackle	Fackler
Glass	Left guard	Johnson
Holt	Centre	Trumbull
Goss, Kinney	Right guard	Meyer
Hogan	Right tackle	Syphax
Coffin, Neal	Right end	Garvin
Metcalf, Rockwell	Quarter back	Maddox
Chadwick, Hinkle	Left half back	Short
Ward, Farmer, Shaw	Right half back	Reed
Vanderpoel, Bowman	Full back	Vanweelden

Touch-downs—Hogan, Ward, Metcalf, Bowman, (2.) Hinkle, Shevelin. Goals from touch-downs—Ward, 2; Bowman, 3. Referee—Dr. Hammond. Timer—"Doc" Hull. Time of halves—Fifteen and twelve minutes.

U. OF P., 12; LEHIGH, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven opened the season on Franklin Field today by defeating Lehigh University by the score of 12 to 0.

Pennsylvania scored six points in each half. The playing of the red and blue was a sore disappointment. Pennsylvania last year was but mediocre, yet the team scored 28 points on Lehigh, which was equally as strong as it was to-day. The visitors outweighed the Quakers almost ten pounds to a man, and early in the first Lehigh's heavy backs carried the ball from mid-field to Pennsylvania's eighteen-yard line, only to lose it on a fumble.

The fumbling of Hare was execrable. He dropped the ball every time he was tackled. Richardson, Torrey, and Capt. Gardiner played brilliantly at times, and were the chief ground gainers, while Butler and A. Farabaugh excelled for Lehigh. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 12.	Position.	Lehigh, 0.
Richardson	Left end	Herman
Torrey, Donaldson	Left tackle	Geare
Pickarski	Left guard	Johnson
McCabe	Centre	Barnard
Stockwell	Right guard	Chapman
Dick, Mitchell	Right tackle	Landfield
Metzger	Right end	Pyne, Buck
Howard, Dale	Quarter back	L. Farabaugh
Weissenfluh, Fortner	Left half back	A. Farabaugh
Gardiner	Right half back	Dornin
Hare, Sloan	Full back	Butler

Touchdowns—Torrey, Gardiner. Goals—Gardiner, 2. Referee—J. H. Minds. Umpire—M. Bergen. Linesman—Mr. Wharton. Halves—Twenty minutes each.

MANHATTAN, 6; RUTGERS, 0.

Despite the gloomy weather and muddy field a large crowd visited Jasper Oval yesterday to witness the opening football match of the year for Manhattan. Rutgers was the opponent. Last year Manhattan defeated Rutgers by a score of 10—0. The first half, which lasted fifteen minutes, and was characterized by the endplays of J. Cotter and the tackling of Krebs, was the scene of some off-side plays by the home team, and as a consequence some kicking followed. Referee Smith was compelled to give the visiting team sixty yards in penalties, which Manhattan could not overcome, and when the whistle sounded, ending first half, the score stood 0—0.

The second half lasted ten minutes, just giving Manhattan time to make one touch-down and kick a goal. The touchdown resulted from a forty-yard run by Capt. Farley. The line-up:

Manhattan, 6.	Position.	Rutgers, 0.
Delaney	Left end	R. Morris
Lewis	Left guard	Morris
Mullin	Left tackle	Hitcher
Murphy	Centre	Greene
McCarthy	Right guard	Broger
Krebs	Right tackle	Murphy
Sullivan	Right end	Holstein
McMorrow	Quarter back	Voelker
Cotter	Left half back	Schoonmaker
G. Cotter	Right half back	Brinkerhoff
Farley, (Capt.)	Full back	Moore

Touch-down—Farley. Goal—Mullin. Referee—Mr. Van Horenberg, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Smith, Union. Timers—Messrs. Schley of Rutgers and Mooney of Manhattan. Linesmen—Messrs. Jones of Rutgers and Sullivan of Manhattan. Halves—15 and 10.

HARVARD, 11; WILLIAMS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27.—Williams gave Harvard the biggest kind of a scare this afternoon, when she held the Crimson football team down to two touch-downs in the first half of the game, and kept it from scoring in the second half. At one time the Williams boys were very close to scoring, and there was consternation in the Harvard camp. This was when they ran the ball down to the Crimson five-yard line, and lost it on a try for a goal from the field. Harvard's play throughout was a disappointment, Tenney's twenty-five-yard run, after breaking through right tackle, being the only feature. The line was very unsteady, and several times Williams made good gains. The ends, too, were weak.

In the first half Harvard scored twice, the first time by straight rushing through both tackles, which they found easy, until the ball was five yards from the goal, when Leatherbee took it through centre for the touch-down. Marshall failed to kick the goal. For the second touch-down Knowlton ran the ball back forty yards on the kick-off. Neither Leatherbee nor Lindsay could gain around the ends, and Meir kicked to Williams, who fumbled. Knowlton fell on the ball at Williams' ten-yard line, and on the next play Meir carried it over. Marshall kicked the goal, making the score Harvard, 11; Williams, 0.

In the second half there was no scoring. Harvard was held for downs on Williams's forty-yard line, and Knowles kicked on the next play. Watson circled left end for forty yards in one of the prettiest runs of the day, and immediately after Gutterson duplicated the performance around the opposite end. Watson dropped back for a try at a goal from the field, but the kick was blocked. The line-up:

HARVARD, 11.	Position.	WILLIAMS, 0.
Burgess, Percival	Left end	Newell
Wright	Left tackle	Jones
Hovey	Left guard	Hoffman
King	Centre	Murray, Copper
Force, Bleakie	Right guard	Dennett
Knowlton, Mills	Right tackle	Hatch, Capt.
Bowditch, Motley, Jones	Right end	Voes
Marshall, Daly	Quarter back	Williams
Lindsay, Knowles, McGlenzy	Left half	Gutterson
Leatherbee, Tenney, Sard	Right half	Watson
Meir, Piper	Full back	Peabody, Durfee

Touch-downs—Leatherbee and Meir. Goal from touch-down—Marshall. Umpire—"Jim" Lawrence. Linesmen—Graydon and Kennedy. Referee—"Reggie" Brown. Timekeeper—John Graham. Time—Ten minute halves.

CARLISLE, 25; GETTYSBURG, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Carlisle Indian football team met the Pennsylvania College eleven of Gettysburg here to-day and won by a score of 25 to 0 in two twenty-minute halves. Last year Gettysburg defeated the weak Indians' eleven.

For the redskins the Eskimo, Nikifer Schouchuk, played a fierce game. Wilson Charles was the hero of the day. He played right half back, and during the second half crashed through the collegians with a vigor that amazed the spectators. Hurdling was a feature of the Indians' play. Sheldon's spurts with the ball were remarkable, as was the strong line bucking of the tall Phillips.

The first half ended with a score of 13 to 0. Pennsylvania College outweighed the redmen, but played slowly. At the game's opening the play was kept in the centre of the field, and was without much advantage to either side. The line-up:

Carlisle, 25.	Positions.	Gettysburg, 0.
Beaver	Left end	Lenker
Phillips	Left tackle	Hollinger
Bowen	Left guard	Roth
Shouchuck	Centre	Plank
White	Right guard	Hill
Exendine	Right tackle	Rice
Bradley, Fisher	Right end	McLaughlin
Johnson, Cornelius	Quarter back	Young
Parker, Shelton	Left half back	Rinard, Bingaman
Yarlott, W. Charles	Right half back	White
Williams	Full back	James, Sieber

Umpire and Referee—Dr. Nathan P. Stauffer, University of Pennsylvania. Touch-downs—W. Charles, 2; Parker, 1; Williams, 1. Goals from touch-downs—W. Charles, 2; Johnson, 1. Safety—Beaver, 1.

CORNELL, 5; COLGATE, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cornell's football eleven could only roll up 5 points against Colgate to-day on Percy Field, the visitors surprising the Ithacans with their strength and well-executed formations.

Colgate did not score. The game was in doubt, and it was Castleman's carelessness in handling Brewster's punts, together with a streak of luck, which won the day for Capt. Warner's men. The play which determined the contest in Cornell's favor was a goal from a place kick made by Coffin early in the second half.

The Colgate line was as heavy as Cornell's, and was able to stand firmly against the Cornell attack. In the first half Cornell's right was outplayed, and Brigham was able to go through Smith and Webb, when good playing on Cornell's part might have thrown the visiting team back for safety. But in the second half the Ithaca line braced up, both teams playing well on defense. Cornell handled kicks better than Colgate, and this was really the determining factor in the contest. The line-up:

Cornell, 5.	Positions.	Colgate, 0.
Waud, Lawrence	Left end	R. Stringer W. Stringer
Leuder	Left tackle	Porter
Warner, (Capt.)	Left guard	Aude
Davitt	Centre	Tibbals Carter, Thurber,
Webb	Right guard	Whitman
Smith	Right tackle	Eggerton
Tydeman	Right end	Leary
Brewster	Quarter back	Smith, (Capt.)
Purcell, Shepperd	Left half back	Castleman
Coffin	Right half back	Brigham
Burns	Full back	Runge

Goal from free catch—Coffin. Umpire—Mr. Case, Hobart. Referee—Mr. Evans, Williams. Timekeepers—Mr. Sears, Cornell. Linesmen—Mr. Tracy, Cornell, and Mr. Groves, Colgate. Time of halves—Fifteen and ten minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Easton—Lafayette, 23; Gallaudet, 0.

At Middletown—Wesleyan, 16; Boston College, 6.

At Worcester—Amherst, 0; Holy Cross, 0.

At Watertown, N. Y.—Watertown, 79; Potsdam, 0.

At Bellefonte, Penn.—State College, 27; Western Pennsylvania University, 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Columbian, 5; Western Maryland, 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 27; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 17; Williston, 0.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 24; Fort Preble, 0.

At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 54; Montpelier Seminary, 0.

At Lewiston—Bates College, 6; Bar Harbor Athletic Association, 0.

At Medford, Mass.—Tufts College, 0; Phillips Exeter, 0.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips Andover, 5; Needham Athletic Association, 0.

At Carlisle, Penn.—Dickinson, 17; Lebanon Valley, 0.

At Chicago—University of Chicago, 24; Monmouth College, 0.

At Chicago—Northwestern University, 10; Naperville College, 5.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan, 88; Albion College, 0.

RIVAL CYCLE CENTURY RUNS.

Prizes Offered for Time and Places by the Century Road Club of America.

The two organizations which conduct Century Cycle runs have issued announcements of their annual one-hundred-mile record runs to be held to-day. These races have one feature which distinguishes them from the ordinary century run, as the actual time of each rider is engraved upon his medals, thus making it a record event.

The New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, which is the older organization offers fifteen place prizes, five time prizes, and a silver loving cup to the club with the highest number of points among the winners. Two prizes are gold watches. The handicap will be two and a half hours for the limit men, running down to scratch, and on the mark will be seen many of the best road riders, including Mock, Ferguson, Perdon, Gillott, Forrest, Van Velsor, and Schlee.

In the run of the Century Road Club Association, the first ten to finish will receive special prizes ranging from a bicycle to gold watches. In this competition also the riders receive handicaps with two and a half hours the extreme limit. Both runs will be over the usual Long Island courses, starting and finishing at the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn.

Those who use a little distilled spirits for the stomach's sake will find the

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

the purest and most wholesome spirits distilled.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

NEW BASEBALL GROUNDS

American League May Secure Lenox Avenue Site.

SOUTH FIELD SUGGESTED

J. C. Kennedy Insists on Manhattan Island Location—Options on Other Places in This City.

That New York City will have two rival baseball clubs at the beginning of next year's playing season is now believed to be not only possible but more than probable. During the last three days whatever doubts those who follow the National game very closely may have had as to the thoroughness of the much-heralded invasion of this city by the American League have been almost entirely dispelled. During the conference of the National League club owners, which occupied the greater part of Wednesday and Thursday last, the threatened incoming of the rival organization was the chief topic discussed by those most interested. John T. Brush, who presided at that conference, did not try to deny this, but he as well as other representatives of the National League said that the rival body would experience considerable difficulty in procuring a suitable site for playing grounds.

If James C. Kennedy, who has been mentioned as the man who will manage the new venture, cannot get grounds on Manhattan Island, he will not have anything to do with a club and playing grounds situated elsewhere. He has said so, and those who know him well say that his taking the responsibility of bringing a team of the leading players of the American League here is contingent solely on the new grounds being located below the Harlem River.

No later than yesterday Mr. Kennedy said: "I cannot tell you the location of any of the sites on which options have been secured, but there is one which, to my mind, is admirably situated, and if I were to name the location it would cause considerable surprise."

For obvious reasons he would not say whether any of the many sites talked of was among those on which an option had been secured. One of his closest friends said that he had a site under consideration which was situated below One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. South Field, on which Columbia University holds a conditional option, is below One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and while Ban Johnson, the President of the American League, was in this city three days ago he was seen in the vicinity of the University. This gave rise to a rumor that he was looking over the ground with the purpose of making some arrangement with the University authorities whereby the grounds could be used jointly by the University athletes and the professional baseball club.

This was not taken seriously, as it is said there is a clause in the option which the University holds to the effect that if an admission fee were charged on any part of this property it would become taxable for a large amount.

Several other sites have been spoken of in Manhattan, two of which would be suitable. One of these is on the east side, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, but in order to make it large enough a street would have to be closed. The other and the better one is bounded by One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Lenox Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and the Harlem River. This particular spot would be within easy reach of the elevated railroad, which has a station within two blocks of the grounds, which are ample in size for a baseball park. That this site has been favorably considered by the invaders was made known yesterday, when a man well known in the athletic world said that he knew a contractor who was awaiting orders to put a number of men to work on it immediately. This man said that an estimate had been made for leveling the ground, fencing it in, and erecting suitable stands upon it. No streets have been cut through it, as yet, and the fact that State Senator Sullivan has been mentioned as the financial backer of the proposed club tends to strengthen the belief that it is place, if secured, would be protected by him from molestation by the city authorities for some years at least.

That Senator Sullivan is interested financially or otherwise in the scheme has not been denied, and as it is now almost certain that he will not seek re-election this year on account of his having so many business enterprises on hand, he will be an indispensable factor in making the club a success.

The American League has a ten-year option on Berkeley Oval, but that is too far away from the business centre to be practicable. Ambrose Park, in South Brooklyn, has also been spoken of, but this, too, has its drawbacks. Neither of these places would suit Mr. Kennedy, so they can be dismissed without further mention.

Before the end of this week Mr. Kennedy will be in a position to say just what will be done. All efforts to induce him to give the slightest inkling of the most desirable site are unavailing, and he simply answers all inquiries by saying: "Wait a few days, some little details have to be fixed up, and when they are completed the public will not have to wait long. I will gladly tell everything when the time arrives, and when the club is formed New York will feel proud of it."

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Each Won a Game—Pittsburg Outplayed Cincinnati—Boston Beat Philadelphia.

At Washington Park yesterday the Brooklyn and New York baseball teams played a double-header, and each side won and lost a game. Four thousand people watched the players floundering in the wet field, which resembled a swamp, owing to the recent heavy rains. Sawdust was liberally thrown around the diamond, but this did not help the players very much, as they slipped frequently. The outfielders splashed around in several inches of water, and their task was anything but agreeable. The Brooklyn local season was to have ended yesterday, but as there will be another postponed game to be played off after they get through with the two games scheduled for the Polo Grounds to-morrow, the teams will close the season for Greater New York on the Brooklyn diamond next Tuesday.

Manager-Captain McGraw watched the players from the grand stand and did not take part in either contest. McGinnity pitched splendidly for New York in the opening game. Only three scattered hits were made off him, and he shut out the local team. While the New York players did not hit Donovan very often, they batted scientifically, and three of their four runs were earned.

In the second game Hughes and Cronin were the opposing pitchers, and after the fifth inning the visitors were nowhere. The home players got on a streak of heavy batting in the sixth inning, during which twelve of them were at bat. When they had made four runs and two men were disposed of, Smith fumbled Farrell's grounder, which was a very costly error, as the local men made five more runs before the side was disposed of. The individual batting feature of the afternoon was Sheckard's hit over the right field fence for a home run at the beginning of the second game. Brodie took the fielding honors with a wonderful back-handed catch of Flood's long fly close to the centre field fence, in the same inning. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Br's'h'n, rf	0	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	15	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Bowerm'n, c	0	1	4	2	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
Dunn, ss	1	0	2	1	1
M'G'nity, p	0	0	0	6	0
Total	4	7	27	15	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sh'ckard, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	4	0	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	8	0
Farrell, 1b	0	0	17	0	1
Flood, 2b	0	0	0	5	1
Irwin, 3b	0	1	2	0	0
Ritter, c	0	0	4	1	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	0	3	27	18	3

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—McGann. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Stolen base—Smith. Double play—McGinnity, Bowerman, and McGann. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Dunn, Dolan, Ritter. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 2; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Ginnity, 4. Passed ball—Ritter, 1. Time—1 hour 21 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Br'han, rf	1	1	3	1	1
McGann, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Brodie, cf	1	3	3	0	0
Bowman, c

Death List of the Week.

ANDERSON
Archibald
Arick
Arnold
Ash
Atkinson

BADEAU
Bainbridge
Baker
Bannon
Barmore
Barnard
Barringer
Barter
Bawmert
Baxter
Benham
Bennett
Benson
Bishop
Black
Blake
Blodgett
Bodine
Bogert
Bohlmann
Boline
Bonsall
Boyle
Brady
Brennan
Bretz
Brooks
Brouner
Brown
Burnham
Bushnell
Byatt

CALLAGHAN
Campbell
Canning
Carroll
Cassidy
Chase
Cleary
Cobb
Coffey
Cogan
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Colwell
Condon
Cooper
Cornish
Cory
Craft
Craige
Crane
Crook
Cunningham

DALE
Dalton
Daugherty
Davenport
Davin
Davis
Davison
De Bevoise
Delack
Deming
Diiger
Dohrmann
Donlon
Donnelly
Donohue
Doyle
Drennan
Dringer
Dugan
Dumont
Dupont

EDGAR
Evers

FINCKE-NAUER
Fisher
Flannagan
Fletcher
Flood
Flory
Flynn
Folcke
Frankenstein
Frost
Fullan

GALLAGHER
Gallery
Gedney
Gilberson
Giles
Gilhooly
Gillette
Gilligan
Gorrie
Gough
Gracey
Graves
Green
Gruner

Grupe
Gumbrecht
Gutermann

HAAS
Hair
Hammond
Hand
Hanigan
Hartigan
Hartman
Hartye
Harvey
Hatch
Healy
Heatherton
Heller
Hemingway
Hesburgh
Hesse
Hewett
Hill
Hoffman
Hogan
Hoibert
Holden
Hoogland
Hopkins
Hoyt
Humphreys
Hunter
Huse
Hyman

ISHAM
Ives

JEFFERY
Jobbitt
Jones
Jordan
Jumckerf

KAMISHE
Kaufman
Kearney
Keenan
Kelley
Kelly
Kennedy
Kenny
Kerrigan
King
Kirch
Kirkpatrick
Klees
Kleinschmidt
Klugh
Knapp
Knieriem
Kunz

LACY
La Forge
Lahy
Lamb
Landers
Lang
Larsen
Lattimer
Lawton
Lay
Lebenheim
Lemmerman
Lesser
Levy
Loos
Lyon
Lyons

McCLURE
McCormack
McDonald
McDonough
McGrath
McKinnon
McMahon
McManus
McNally
Manning
Martin
Mason
Matthews
Meek
Merritt
Mew
Miller
Moore
Moorehouse
Morgan
Mueller
Mulford
Mullen
Murray

NESSLER
Newark
Newman
Nicholson

O'HARA
Ostrom
O'Sullivan

PARKER
Parks
Pease
Peirson
Penders
Pierce
Pillsbury
Podmore
Post
Powell
Priesmeyer
Prescott
Purdy

QUIGLEY
Quinby

RABBITT
Rader
Rae
Rand
Raphael
Reid
Reilly
Reutemann
Reynolds
Rice
Ring
Rose
Ross
Russell

SADDINGTON
Sanson
Sassa
Schaaf
Schloss
Schneider
Schoemmell
Schroeder
Scheutz
Seaman
Seitz
Semler
Sevess
Shannon
Shaugnessy
Shell
Singer
Sinnott
Smadbeck
Smith
Smithson
Sniffin
Snow
Snyder
Son
Sprague
Sprinz
Stack
Stalker
Stebbins
Steffens
Stein
Steizner
Stevens
Stillman
Stone
Story
Stouffer
Strassburg
Strong
Stuart
Sullivan
Sutton
Sweeney
Sweet

TANGEMANN
Tasney
Taylor
Todd
Tompkins
Topplin
Torrey
Towne
Treuhold
Tryon
Tucker

ULRICH

VICK
Virtue

WAHL
Wales
Walsh
Wantling
Ward
Warth
Weiss
Welles
Wenner
Whitcomb
Wiley
Williamson
Wilson
Winne
Wragge
Wynn

YOERG

BROWN.—Sept. 20, at 359 West Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Jane Brown, daughter of the late George Harrison of Churchill, Ireland.

C

CARROLL.—Sept. 22, George K. Carroll, City Clerk of Woodbury, N. J.

CASSIDY.—At 69 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Margaret McManus, wife of Patrick Cassidy.

COBB.—Sept. 22, Edward T. Cobb, forty-nine years old, of Vanceborough, Me.

COLWELL.—Sept. 20, at 534 Kearny Avenue, Arlington, N. J.

CONDON.—Sept. 25, John E. Condon, 52 years old, of 808 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

CORY.—Sept. 25, Alphonso L. Cory, 51 years old, of Chicago, Ill.

CALLAGHAN.—Sept. 20, at 4 Albany Street, Mrs. Johanna Callaghan, (née Sullivan,) aged 51 years, native of Glandore, County Cork, Ireland.

CHASE.—At New London, Conn., Sept. 20, Lieut. Col. Constantine Chase, Fourth Artillery, United States Army.

COFFEY.—Sept. 21, at 163 Warren Street, Brooklyn, Cornelius Coffey.

COLWELL.—Sept. 20, William Colwell, at 534 Kearny Avenue, New Jersey.

COOPER.—Sept. 20, Walter Mason Cooper, in his 38th year, at 546 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

CRAIGE.—Sept. 21, at 43 Astor Place, Jersey City, M. Virginia, widow of Albert B. Craige.

CROOK.—Sept. 20, Eleanora Rogers, widow of William Crook, in the 71st year of her age.

CUNNINGHAM.—Sept. 20, Mrs. Bridget Cunningham, 128 East Ninety-sixth Street.

CASSIDY.—Sept. 24, John T. Cassidy, at 118 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

COHEN.—Sept. 25, Simon Cohen of 109 Ludlow Street.

COLLINS.—Wife of Samuel Collins, at 150 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—Sept. 23, Martin Campbell, husband of Margaret Sheehy, native of County Galway, Ireland, at 95 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

CANNING.—Sept. 23, at 325 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Edward D., son of Daniel and Margaret Canning, aged 25.

CARROLL.—Sept. 23, Thomas, son of the late William Carroll, native of the parish of Moyne, County Tipperary, Ireland, at 300 East Ninety-eighth Street.

COLE.—Sept. 22, at Hunter's Point, John Cole.

CRANE.—At Arlington Heights, Sept. 21, Sarah C., widow of Royal S. Crane, late of New York, aged 59 years.

CLEARY.—Sept. 26, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Cleary, 83 Amity Street, Brooklyn, aged 14 months, native of the town of Tipperary, Ireland.

COFFEY.—Sept. 26, Honora Coffey, at 330 East Twenty-second Street.

COGAN.—Sept. 26, at Mount Ephraim, N. J., Louisa, widow of Edward Cogan, in her 86th year.

COLLINS.—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 23, Anna M. Taft, widow of George Collins, aged 75 years.

CORNISH.—Sept. 25, Adda M., wife of Samuel J. Cornish, in the 36th year of her age, at Carmel, N. Y.

CRAFT.—Sept. 27, Capt. James B. Craft of Cornelia Street, Glen Cove, L. I.

D

DALE.—Sept. 20, James, husband of Ellen I. Grimes, member of the Greater New York Fire Department.

DONOHUE.—Sept. 21, at 741 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Ellen McCarthy, widow of Daniel Donohue.

DAVENPORT.—Sept. 26, Martha A. Davenport, in her 88th year, at 752 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—Sept. 24, Chester Hasbrouck Davis of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., at 35 Beacon Street, Boston.

DONNELLY.—Sept. 23, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., Alice, wife of Joseph T. Donnelly of College Point, L. I.

EDGAR.—Sept. 25, at 257 Hutton Street, Jersey City, Robert Edgar, aged 56 years.

DRENNAN.—Sept. 21, Charles S., son of the late Martin B. Drennan, in the 16th year of his age, at 431 Berry Street, Brooklyn.

DRINGER.—Sept. 20, at 118 East Ninetieth Street, Sarah, wife of Sigmund Dringer.

DUGAN.—Sept. 20, 1902, at 216 East Fifty-third Street, Francis Dugan.

DONOHUE.—Sept. 25, John Donohue, husband of Amy Reilly, native of County Cavan, Ireland, at 145 President Street, Brooklyn.

DOYLE.—Sept. 27, John Doyle, 34 years old, of 430 East Sixty-sixth Street.

DOYLE.—Sept. 26, John F. Doyle of 79 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

DUMONT.—Sept. 26, Peter Dumont, in Plainfield, N. J., aged 87 years.

DUPONT.—At Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 20, Mary Pauline, wife of Henry Dupont and daughter of the late Herman Ten Eyck Foster.

DELACK.—Sept. 23, Howard Berton, son of John H. and Nettie Louise Delack, aged 5 months 1 day, at 482 Tenth Street.

DONLON.—Sept. 24, Andrew Donlon, at 146 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

DAVIN.—Sept. 22, Kate McDonough, wife of the late William Davin, native of Tenay, County Galway, Ireland, at 2,037 Third Avenue.

DAVISON.—Sept. 22, E. Louise, widow of E. A. Davison, daughter of the late Alice and Elisha Davis, at Greenwich, Conn.

DEMING.—Sept. 23, James Deming of West Day, Saratoga County, at the age of seventy-three.

DOHRMANN.—Sept. 23, William, husband of Mary Dohrmann, 513 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

DALTON.—Sept. 22, Annie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Dalton, (née Brennan,) aged 1 year, at 443 East Eighteenth Street.

DAUGHERTY.—Sept. 22, Lucile Matile, aged 43 years, wife of State Senator F. B. Daugherty of Duluth, Minn.

DE BEVOISE.—Sept. 20, Emily, wife of John De Bevoise, 47 years of age, at 51 Columbus Avenue.

E

EVERS.—Sept. 22, Frederick D. C. Evars, aged 80 years, of 224 East Eighty-third Street.

F

FINCKENAUER.—Sept. 21, Sarah V., wife of George B. Finckenauer, 155 Bridge Street.

FISHER.—Sept. 21, Nellie, aged 2 months 7 days, daughter of Harry J. and Nellie H. Fisher, 53 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

FLETCHER.—Sept. 21, Hugh J. Fletcher, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Edgecombe Road.

FOLCKE.—James, son of Henry Folcke and Lizzie Dunn, Sept. 22, at 474 Tenth Avenue.

FRANKENSTEIN.—Sept. 24, Emma, daughter of Jacob and Katherine Frankenstein, at 674 East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

FULLAN.—Sept. 23, John J. Fullan, at 331 West Forty-sixth Street.

FLORY.—Sept. 23, John Flory, in his 66th year, at 599 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

FLOOD.—Sept. 22, Annie, youngest daughter of William and Annie Flood, aged 1 year, at 286 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

FLYNN.—Sept. 21, Mary Flynn, native of County of Roscommon, Ireland, wife of Timothy Flynn, formerly of 13 Oak Street, New York, at 27 Willow Place, Brooklyn.

FROST.—Sept. 22, at 21 Perry Street, Sarah Louise, daughter of the late Jane L. and Horton Frost.

FLANNAGAN.—Sept. 27, John Flannagan, at 631 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

G

GALLAGHER.—Sept. 23, Felix Gallagher, son of Mrs. George O'Gorman and brother of Mrs. Ellen O'Brien of Irwinstown, County Fermanagh, Ireland, at 161 East Forty-ninth Street.

GALLERY.—Sept. 24, Ellen Cadigan, wife of Patrick Gallery, deceased, native of County Cork, Ireland, at 422 East Eighteenth Street.

GILLIGAN.—Sept. 24, Patrick, husband of Ellen Gilligan, at 523 East Sixteenth Street.

GORRIE.—Sept. 24, Annie, daughter of Jane Gorrie, native of Creiff, Perthshire, Scotland, at 654 Myrtle Avenue.

GREEN.—Sept. 20, William F., son of William and Mary Green, at 136 Eighth Avenue.

GUMBRECHT.—Sept. 20, Herman Gumbrecht, in his 27th year, at 76 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

GUTERMANN.—Sept. 20, Minnie, wife of H. W. Gutermann of Springfield, Mass., at 350 Seventeenth Street.

GILES.—Sept. 24, J. H. Giles of 224 West End Avenue.

GALLAGHER.—Sept. 21, John J., formerly of 863 Sixth Avenue, son of the late John and Ann Gallagher, at 212 West Fiftieth Street.

GEDNEY.—At Millwood, Westchester County, N. Y., Sept. 21, Eugene Keteltas Gedney, in the 61st year of his age.

GIBERSON.—Sept. 20, Elizabeth Giberson, in the 99th year of her age, 211 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

GILHOOLY.—Sept. 21, William Gilhooly, 110 Christopher Street.

GRACEY.—Sept. 23, George Dearbey, son of George and Kittie Gracey, (née Sullivan,) at 713 Washington Street.

GRAVES.—Sept. 22, at the Hotel Cadillac, Quartus A. Graves, in his 65th year.

GRUNER.—Sept. 21, Miss Mary Gruner, at 117 West Forty-eighth Street.

GILLETTE.—Sept. 26, at 240 West Seventy-second Street, Hannah J., widow of the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., in the 85th year of her age.

GOUGH.—Sept. 24, Caroline L., wife of the Rev. E. Spencer Gough, at Barningham Rectory, Barnard Castle, England.

GRUPE.—At Cherry Hill, N. J., Sept. 21, William C. Grupe, in the 52d year of his age.

H

HANNIGAN.—Sept. 20, at Chester, N. Y., the Rev. Francis E. Hannigan, brother of Stephen J. Hannigan, 14 Second Street, New York.

HARTIGAN.—Sept. 21, at 80 West Ninety-fourth Street, Josephine Marie Gilmartin, wife of James I. Hartigan, in the 25th year of her age.

HARTMAN.—Sept. 20, Mrs. John Hartman, aged 35, at 828 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

HEALY.—Sept. 20, Mary Nolen Healy, at 53 East Eighty-seventh Street.

HEATHERTON.—Sept. 20, Thomas Heatherton, husband of Elizabeth Moore, native of County Cavan, Ireland, at 553 Broome Street.

HESBURGH.—Sept. 21, John Hesburgh, at residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Brown, 15 Mersereau Av., Port Richmond.

HOYT.—Sept. 21, at Rochester, N. Y., Catherine Eliza Russell, wife of William Barker Hoyt and mother of William E. Hoyt of New York City.

HANNIGAN.—Patrick Hannigan, Sept. 23, native of Velana, County Mayo, Ireland, at 221 West Sixty-second Street.

HELLER.—Sept. 24, John A., husband of Elizabeth Heller, in the 67th year of his age, at 68 North Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HEMINGWAY.—Sept. 23, Georgine M., daughter of the late Charles and Hannah Hemingway, at 402 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

HOFFMAN.—Sept. 24, A. M. Hoffman, 52 years old, of Chicago.

HOPKINS.—Sept. 24, William Hopkins, of The Boston Globe, at Newton, Upper Falls, Mass.

HAAS.—Sept. 22, Joseph Haas, aged 36 years, at 2,186 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx.

HAND.—Sept. 25, John Hand, aged 69 years, of Paterson, N. J.

HEWETT.—At Ashmont, Mass., Sept. 24, William Wirt Hewett, 34 years, son of the late William Wirt Hewett.

HILL.—Sept. 25, John Hill, 779 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

HUNTER.—Sept. 25, at York Harbor, Me., Duncan Hunter of New York, aged 40 years.

HAMMOND.—Sept. 23, Mrs. Angeline Hammond, aged 82, on East Broadway, Port Jefferson.

HARTYE.—Sept. 23, Henry J. Hartye, at 230 Carroll Street.

HESSE.—Sept. 23, at 28 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, May, daughter of Henry and Margaret Hesse, aged 21 years 8 months and 23 days.

HOGAN.—Sept. 23, Bridget Hogan, native of New Castle West, County Limerick, Ireland, at 10 Jackson Street.

HOLBERT.—Sept. 23, Clara W., widow of Albert D. Holbert, at King's Bridge.

HUSE.—Sept. 23, Hiram A. Huse of Montpelier, State Librarian for Vermont, aged 60 years.

HYMAN.—Sept. 23, Victor, husband of Hannah Hyman, at 610 St. Nicholas Avenue.

HAIR.—Sept. 21, at 2 Third Street, John, husband of Elizabeth Hair, aged 72.

HATCH.—Sept. 21, at Rutherford, N. J., George W. Hatch, aged 68 years.

HEALEY.—At 26 Madison Street, Johanna Casey, wife of Timothy Healey, native of Slevdueve, Temple Now, County Kerry, Ireland.

HOOGLAND.—Sept. 22, at 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, Kate W. Hoogland.

HUNTER.—At 2,301 Cambreling Avenue, Bronx, Sept. 22, Mary Boyd, widow of Peter Carmichael Hunter and mother of Rev. James Hunter.

HARVEY.—Sept. 26, at Albany, Alexander, son of the late Alexander Harvey, formerly of Buffalo.

HOLDEN.—Sept. 26, Edward, son of Thomas and the late Margaret Holden, in his 17th year, at 102 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

HUMPHREYS.—At Princeton, N. J., Sept. 26, Willard Humphreys, aged 35, son of the late Mary Cunningham and A. Willard Humphreys.

I

ISHAM.—Sept. 24, John W. Isham, aged 37 years, of Utica, N. Y.

IVES.—Sept. 23, Alice M., daughter of the late Edwin R. and Minerva B. Ives.

J

JEFFERY.—At Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 22, David Richardson, infant son of Charles T. and Kate T. Jeffery.

JONES.—Sept. 20, Matilda M. Jones, in her 72d year, at the residence of her brother, William Z. Bentley, 746 Cleveland Street, East New York.

JOBBITT.—Sept. 24, at 214 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, W. L. Jobbitt, aged 75.

JONES.—Sept. 24, Valentine Jones, at 1,663 Avenue A.

JORDAN.—Sept. 25, at 222 Schermerhorn Street, Anna A., daughter of the late Lawrence and Mary Jordan.

JUMCKERF.—Sept. 23, Christopher, husband of Katie Jumckerf, (née Hyge,) of 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

K

KAUFMAN.—Sept. 23, Israel Kaufman, aged 65 years, of 116 West Eightieth Street.

KEENAN.—Sept. 20, in his 35th year, John Joseph Keenan, at 329 East Twentieth Street.

KELLEY.—Sept. 21, Eleanor, daughter of John J. Kelley and Katie Fogarty, at 211 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

KELLY.—Sept. 20, at 10 Hope Street, Brooklyn, William T. Kelly, husband of Margaret O'Rourke.

KELLY.—Sept. 20, Edward L., youngest son of Matthew and Catherine Kelly, at 1,005 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

KIRKPATRICK.—Sept. 25, at 312 Manhattan Avenue, Eliza Tannehill Kirkpatrick, in the 69th year of her age.

KLEINSCHMIDT.—Sept. 25, Frederick Kleinschmidt of 763 First Avenue.

KLEES.—Sept. 21, Katherine Therese, child of Albert H. and Jeannette Grose Klees, in her 6th year.

KLUGH.—Sept. 20, in his 68th year, at Fairmount, New York City, Henry E. Klugh of 1,066 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

KEARNEY.—Sept. 24, at Hotel Balmoral, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Dr. Thomas J. Kearney, brother of Mrs. William H. Thornton, aged 51 years.

KELLY.—Sept. 25, at 505 Columbus Avenue, Michael J. Kelly.

KENNY.—Sept. 25, Joseph W. Kenny, late officer of the Twenty-second Precinct, at 204 West Ninety-eighth Street.

KING.—At Vevey, Switzerland, Sept. 23, John B., son of Maria T. and the late John B. King of Brooklyn, N. Y.

KUNZ.—Sept. 23, 390 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City Heights, Louis Frederick Kunz, in his thirty-sixth year.

KAMISHE.—Sept. 22, at Mt. Vernon, Valentine Kamishe of William's Bridge, aged 50 years.

KELLY.—Sept. 22, at 1,144 Franklin Avenue, Mary A., daughter of the late Malachy and Margaret Kelly.

KELLY.—Sept. 22, at 585 Tenth Avenue, May, wife of William Kelly, native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

KING.—Sept. 22, at 39 Leavitt Avenue, Flushing, Gustave J. King, aged 39 years.

KIRCH.—Sept. 21, at Intervale Avenue, and Wilkins Place, Bronx, Jacob Kirch.

KNAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 21, Martha J. Gillespy, wife of Nelson Knapp.

KNIERIEM.—At Baysville, L. I., Sept. 21, Wilhelmina, wife of Edward Knieriem and daughter of George and Wilhelmina Raab, aged 47 years.

KENNEDY.—Sept. 26, Joseph E. Kennedy, husband of Mamie Sinn, at Newport, R. I.

KENNEDY.—Sept. 26, Mary Kennedy of 37 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

KELLY.—Sept. 25, George A. Kelly of Pittsburg, born June 8, 1832.

KERRIGAN.—At Northport, L. I., Sept. 26, Thomas A. Kerrigan, in his 70th year.

L

LA FORGE.—Sept. 26, Mary, wife of the late Samuel La Forge, in her 81st year, at 651 Monroe Street.

LARSEN.—Sept. 25, Margaret Larsen, aged 77 years, at 58 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

LAWTON.—Sept. 25, at 126 East Fifty-fourth Street, Elizabeth Goodwin, wife of the late Thomas Lawton of New Haven, Conn.

LEVY.—Sept. 25, Leon Levy, at 24 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

LYONS.—Sept. 26, William Lyons, 65 years of age, at 108 Beard Street, Long Island City.

LACY.—Sept. 20, Mrs. Charles Lacy, 300 East Forty-second Street.

LAMB.—Sept. 21, Albion W. Lamb, at 308 West Forty-second Street.

LAHY.—At Mattituck, L. I., Sept. 25, Eliza, wife of Thomas Lahy.

LANDERS.—Sept. 25, at Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., John C. Landers, in his 54th year.

LAMB.—Sept. 21, Mary, at 753 East Thirty-second Street, Vanderveer Park, youngest daughter of William Lamb and Lilla Fitzpatrick, aged 3½ years.

LANG.—Sept. 20, John Alexander Lang, at 140 East Thirty-first Street.

LESSER.—Sept. 20, Marie, Wittkowski, wife of Nathan Lesser, at 66 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

LATTIMER.—Sept. 24, at Woodmere, L. I., Grace Carroll, wife of William A. Lattimer and daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll of New York.

LAY.—Sept. 24, at 143 St. Nicholas Avenue, John Calvin Lay, in the 83d year of his age.

LEBENHEIM.—Sept. 24, Martha Lebenheim, 74 years old, at 64 West One Hundred ard Eighteenth Street.

LEMMERMAN.—Sept. 23, Henry J., husband of Lizzie M. Lemmerman, 414 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.

LOOS.—Sept. 24, Toretha Loos, 122 Linden Street, Brooklyn.

LEVY.—Sept. 22, Aimee Prager, wife of Benjamin D. Levy, in her 28th year, at 22 Morningside Avenue.

LYON.—Sept. 21, at Naples, N. Y., Julia Holcomb, widow of Simeon C. Lyon, at the age of 93 years.

M

MACDONALD.—Sept. 20, Charles J., son of the late Owen and Anastasia MacDonald of Philadelphia.

McNALLY.—Sept. 21, Gertrude V., daughter of William F. and the late Ella F. (Bernard) McNally of 1,018 Avenue A.

MATTHEWS.—Sept. 20, Francis, son of the late Bernard Matthews and Marie Lynch, in the 25th year of his age, at 428 West Thirty-sixth Street.

MERRITT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 21, Dr. Charles Merritt, in his 89th year.

MEW.—At Washington, Sept. 21, Dr. William M. Mew.

MOORHOUSE.—Sept. 20, at Glenbrook, Conn., Mary Jane, wife of Stephen Moorhouse and daughter of James and Hannah White.

MULFORD.—Sept. 20, Caroline R. Mulford, aged 90, at Northport.

McKINNON.—Sept. 24, in Manila, Father McKinnon, former Chaplain of the First California Regiment in the Philippines.

McCORMACK.—Sept. 24, William J., son of William J. and Elizabeth M. McCormack, at 539½ Lorimer Street, Brooklyn.

MILLER.—Sept. 21, at the age of 35 years, George A. Miller of Sag Harbor.

McDONALD.—Sept. 22, Capt. Peter McDonald, Prince's Bay, S. I.

McGRATH.—William McGrath, Sept. 23, native of Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland, at 136 Cherry Street.

McMAHON.—Sept. 23, in her 49th year, Johanna, wife of Roundsman William McMahon, at 2,260 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

MANNING.—Sept. 23, William Manning, husband of Fannie Stafford.

MARTIN.—Sept. 23, at 250 East Seventy-eighth Street, Catharine Martin, sister of Eliza Newell.

McCLURE.—Sept. 22, the Rev. E. L. McClure, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Brockton, Mass.; born in Maumee City, Ohio, in 1844.

MEEK.—At Norfolk, Conn., Sept. 22, Charlotte Meek.

MURRAY.—Sept. 21, Thomas, son of Mary and the late Patrick Murray, at 317 East Seventy-eighth Street.

McDONOUGH.—Sept. 25, at 1,827 Crotona Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bronx, William H. McDonough, engineer in Department of Sewers, Bronx, formerly of Brooklyn.

MOORE.—Sept. 25, Minnie D., (née Calver,) wife of W. S. Moore, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MOREHOUSE.—Sept. 25, Edna Rose, daughter of Edward A., Jr., and Bertha M. Morehouse, aged 5 months, at 1,377 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

MORGAN.—Sept. 25, at 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Joseph J. Morgan.

McDONOUGH.—Sept. 25, Judge Mark McDonough, at Lockport, N. Y., aged 62 years.

McMANUS.—Sept. 25, Patrick J., son of Patrick and Anna McManus, née Corrigan, native of Alteen, County Leitrim, Ireland, at 1,494 Lexington Avenue.

MAHER.—Sept. 26, Jerry, husband of Mary Maher, native of Tipperary, Ireland, at 542 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

MASON.—Sept. 26, Eliza, widow of Peter Mason, aged 76 years, at 153 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

MUELLER.—Sept. 26, Max Mueller, the editor of The Paterson (N. J.) Volksfreund, aged 47 years.

MULLEN.—Sept. 26, Thomas Mullen, husband of Mary Malone, at 23 Jones Street.

MURRAY.—Sept. 25, John Murray, aged 28, at 201 East One Hundred and First Street.

N

NESSLER.—Sept. 22, David, husband of Anna Nessler, aged 76, at 163 East Sixty-third Street.

NEWMAN.—At 7 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 22, Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of James Madison Newman, in her 64th year.

NICHOLSON.—Sept. 26, Catherine M. Nicholson, at 610 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

O

O'HARA.—Sept. 21, at 305 East Twenty-third Street, Patrick, son of Joseph and the late Mary Ann O'Hara.

OSTROM.—Sept. 24, Dr. Joshua Ward Ostrom of Goshen, N. Y., aged 87.

O'SULLIVAN.—Sept. 23, John F. O'Sullivan of The Boston Globe.

P

PARKER.—Sept. 21, in Trenton, Mary, sister-in-law of the late Joel Parker, ex-Governor of New Jersey.

PEIRSON.—At Water Witch, N. J., Sept. 20, Elizabeth T., widow of A. Lawrence Peirson of Peabody, Mass, age 80 years.

PRESCOTT.—Sept. 20, at 75 High Street, Orange, Charles J. Prescott, in the 71st year of his age.

PURDIN.—Sept. 24, William A., husband of Helen E. Purdin, in his 80th year, at 504 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

PARKS.—Sept. 23, Miss Ida Parks, 35 years old, at Flushing, L. I.

PEASE.—Sept. 20, Harry M. Pease, 36 years old, in Chicago.

PODMORE.—Sept. 22, John Podmore, at 513 East Seventy-fifth Street.

POWELL.—Sept. 23, at Haven, Me., aged sixty-eight years, Major J. W. Powell of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

PRIESMEYER.—Sept. 22, John Henry, husband of Anna Priesmeyer, aged 72 years 2 months 11 days, at 607 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

PIERCE.—Sept. 25, Col. Henry A. Pierce, 66 years of age.

POST.—Sept. 25, at 37 Central Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., Caroline Tibbetts, widow of the late Col. James Byers Post and daughter of the late Calvin W. How.

PROSSER.—Sept. 26, Edward Prosser of 80 Fifth Avenue, 48 years of age.

PURCELL.—Sept. 24, father of Officer John Purcell, Sixty-eighth Precinct, at Bay and Ocean Avenues, Greenfield, Brooklyn.

PENDERS.—Sept. 23, Mrs. Kate Penders, (nee Sheehan,) native of Macroome, County Cork, Ireland, at 217 East Eighty-fourth Street.

PILLSBURY.—Sept. 26, at Minneapolis, Mrs. C. A. Pillsbury, widow of Gov. Pillsbury, aged 67 years.

PURDY.—Sept. 24, at Redlands, Cal., Stephen Lounsbery, son of Joseph B. Purdy.

Q

QUIGLEY.—Sept. 25, Charles Quigley, at 417 West Thirty-third Street.

QUINBY.—Sept. 22, Marie R., wife of Egbert Quinby, aged 62 years, at 13 Davis Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

R

RAND.—At 108 Henry Street, Orange, N. J., Sept. 23, Miss Nellie G. Rand.

RABBITT.—Sept. 24, Mary Rabbitt, sister of Catherine Featherston, at 1,875 Second Avenue.

RADER.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 24, Fredericka C., wife of Gustavus W. Rader.

RAE.—Sept. 25, at Greenlawn, L. I., Alexander Rae, aged 79 years.

REYNOLDS.—Sept. 21, Thomas Reynolds of 228 East Twenty-seventh Street.

RICE.—Sept. 21, in Cortland, N. Y., Ann Louise Wells, aged 72 years, wife of the Rev. C. L. Rice of Brooklyn.

REILLY.—Sept. 20, Patrick Reilly, at 414 West Fortieth Street, in his 36th year.

REILLY.—Sept. 21, at Haskins Street, Throgg's Neck, N. Y., Daniel F. Reilly.

REUTERMANN.—Sept. 22, Edward Reutermann, 40 years old, of 183 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

ROSE.—Sept. 27, Belle Berger, wife of Harry Rose, at 330 West Thirty-third Street, aged 35 years.

RING.—Sept. 21, at 1,025 Madison Street, Catherine, widow of William Ring, in her 62d year.

RAPHAEL.—Sept. 22, Hannah, widow of Isador Raphael, at 4 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

REID.—Sept. 22, in Pittsburg, Penn., the Rev. Dr. William J. Reid, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, 68 years old.

ROSS.—Sept. 22, Rieka Ross, at the home of the late Prof. T. S. Doolittle, Seminary Place, New Brunswick, N. J.

RUSSELL.—Sept. 22, Andrew Russell, 75 years old, at 38 Logan Street, Brooklyn.

S

SADDINGTON.—Sept. 18, George Saddington of Central Islip, L. I., in the 80th year of his age.

SMITH.—Sept. 23, Dr. C. Carleton Smith of Philadelphia.

SMITH.—Sept. 23, William, husband of Elizabeth B. Smith, of 199 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

SWEET.—Sept. 23, Joseph Sweet, at 250 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 52 years.

SANSON.—Sept. 22, at Muskogee, I. T., the Rev. Thomas A. Sanson, born in Albany, N. Y., in 1835.

SASSA.—Sept. 22, Mrs. Anna Sassa, 65 years old, of 627 Carpenter Street, Camden.

SCHROEDER.—Sept. 21, Henry, husband of Agnes Schroeder, in the 77th year of his age, at 2,013 Fifth Avenue.

SEAMAN.—At Woodbury, Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 21, Sarah B., daughter of the late Jacob and Hannah Seaman, aged 75 years.

SEVESS.—Sept. 21, Catherine Ann, wife of George N. Sevess, in the 68th year of her age, at 55 West Ninety-eighth Street.

SNIFFIN.—At Providence, R. I., Sept. 22, in the 74th year of her age, Mary Frances, wife of the late Elisha Sniffin.

SPRAGUE.—Sept. 21, Almira W., wife of Edward A. Sprague, at 332 Washington Street, Peekskill-on-the-Hudson.

STEIN.—Sept. 22, Christopher Stein, 70 years old, at 151 East Ninetieth Street.

SUTTON.—Sept. 22, Margaret, wife of John Sutton, aged 83 years, at East Islip, L. I.

SWEENEY.—Sept. 21, at 319 East Thirty-second Street, Patrick Sweeney, native of County Donegal, Ireland.

SWEENEY.—Julia, wife of Stephen F. Sweeney, Sept. 22, at 66 Devoe Street.

SEITZ.—Sept. 23, Roxanna Seitz, aged 19 years, at Hackensack, N. J.

SHEIL.—Sept. 24, Mary, mother of Thomas J. Shiel and Mrs. James J. Martin, 590 Broome Street.

STEFFENS.—Sept. 23, Herman Steffens, in the 63d year of his age, at 982 Columbus Ave.

STONE.—At Dansville, N. Y., Sept. 21, Alice Evans, wife of Clarence S. Stone, of 273 Rich Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SCHUETZ.—Sept. 21, at 121 Primrose Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Elisabeth S., wife of H. C. Schuetz.

SHANNON.—Sept. 21, at Richmond, Va., James F. Shannon, aged 32 years, 402 First Avenue.

SNOW.—At Chadwick, N. J., Sept. 20, Olive A. Estes, wife of William W. Snow.

SPRINZ.—Sept. 21, at 169 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Ethel Sprinz, 3 years old.

STALKER.—Sept. 20, at the Windermere, Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, Archibald Stalker, aged 61 years.

STELZNER.—Sept. 20, Wilhelmina Stelzner, at Richmond Turnpike, (next to convent,) Tompkinsville, S. I.

STEVENS.—At Bernardsville, N. J., Sept. 21, Martha Bayard, daughter of Robert L. and Mary S. Stevens, in the 7th year of her age.

STILLMAN.—Sept. 20, at New Brunswick, N. J., Granville S. P. Stillman, aged 68 years.

STRONG.—At Salt Lake City, Sept. 21, Harry Strong, adopted son of Dr. Treat Payne of New York.

STUART.—Sept. 21, the Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, D. D., rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Georgetown, D. C., aged 56 years.

SULLIVAN.—Sept. 21, James J., only son of John B. Sullivan and Katie G. Dalton, aged 1 year 7 months, at 200 Elm Street.

SULLIVAN.—Sept. 21, Francis, son of Daniel and Bridget Sullivan, at 133 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN.—Sept. 22, Thomas Sullivan, of 309 East Sixty-fifth Street.

SCHAAFF.—Sept. 24, at 164 Schafer Street, Brooklyn, Adam Schaaff, agel 51 years.

SCHNEIDER.—Sept. 25, William J. Schneider, aged 59 years, of 273 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

SCHOEMMELL.—Sept. 25, Madelene, wife of Martin Schoemmell, Unionport, New York City.

SEMLER.—Sept. 24, Frederick G. Semler, grandson of the late Marie T. Fischer, at 270 Fifteenth Street.

SINGER.—At Atlantic City, Sept. 23, Isaac A. Singer, in the 65th year of his age, father of Charles A. Singer, Larchmont.

SINNOTT.—Sept. 25, Frances E., wife of James P. Sinnott and daughter of John D. Carroll, at 118 Arlington Avenue.

SMADBECK.—Sept. 25, Henrietta Smadbeck

RECORD GOLF BY TRAVIS

Former Champion Plays Nassau Links in Seventy-three Strokes.

WINS THE LEADING TROPHY

John M. Ward Gets the Second Cup and Ties for the Handicap—Many Players Out.

Walter J. Travis did the usual thing yesterday for him in an open golf tournament, and won the chief cup at Nassau County. He also did more than that, in establishing a new amateur record of 73 strokes for the course. This remarkable score was made in the morning round, while playing the semi-final round for the Nassau Country Cup with F. A. Marcellus of the Yountakah Country Club, N. J. Before such exceptional golf, from even a former National champion, Marcellus could make little headway, and he soon acknowledged defeat by 7 up and 6 to play. He did not win a hole, and the entire round was played out. The cards:

Travis—Out	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	—38
Marcellus—Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	—42
Travis—In	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	—37—73
Marcellus—In	6	4	7	6	6	5	5	3	4	—46—88

In the other half of the same round the Oakley Club representative from Boston, C. B. Cory, defeated J. R. Maxwell, Jr., of the home club by 2 up and 1 to play. This paved the way for the final between Travis and Cory in the afternoon, and the former had little difficulty in winning by 6 up and 4 to play. He stood 8 up on the ninth green. Two holes were then halved, and as Travis captured the next three in a batch of 4s, the game ended on the fourteenth green. The cards are:

Travis—Out	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	—38	
Cory—Out	4	5	5	6	4	5	3	5	4	—41
Travis—In	5	3	4	4	4	—20	—58			
Cory—In	5	3	5	5	5	—23	—64			

John M. Ward, the new Staten Island champion, added the North Country Cup, the second in honor, to his list of trophies, by defeating Samuel Frothingham of Lenox by hole. Howard Townsend won the Glen Cove Cup, and C. V. Meserole won the Oyster Bay Cup. The Red Spring Cup, at bogey competition, was taken by L. L. Kellogg, and the open handicap resulted in a tie at 74 net, between John M. Ward and W. J. Evans. They will play off this week.

The summaries in the match play cup events are:

Nassau Country Cup, Semi-final Round.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, 7 up, and 6 to play; C. B. Cory, Oakley, beat J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Travis beat Cory, 6 up and 4 to play.

North Country Cup, Semi-final Round.—John M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat S. P. Nash, Columbia, 5 up and 3 to play; S. Frothingham, Lenox, beat C. G. Rowe, Saigkill, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Ward beat Frothingham, 1 up.

Glen Cove Cup, Semi-final Round.—Howard Townsend, Nassau, beat J. B. Coles Tappan, Nassau, 3 up and 2 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat L. P. Rider, Nassau, 1 up.

Final round—Townsend beat Watson, 8 up and 6 to play.

Oyster Bay Cup.—C. V. Meserole, Crescent, beat W. Gardner, Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play; C. O. Gates, Nassau, beat W. P. Pickett, Crescent, 6 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—Meserole beat Gates 1 up.

The players and scores in the handicap are:

	Gr.	H.Nt.		
John M. Ward, Fox Hills.				
Out	5	6	7	5	5	4	3	4	4—43	
In	5	3	5	4	4	6	3	3	5—38—	81	7	74
W. J. Evans, Powelton.										
Out	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	6	5—47—	
In	5	3	5	6	5	5	4	4	5—42—	89	15	74
J. Howard Maxwell, Nassau										83	8	75
W. L. Hicks, Nassau										83	8	75
J. D. Travers, Nassau										84	9	75
Frank H. Croker, Deal										83	6	77
F. D. Hooper, Nassau										86	9	77
S. T. Kennedy, Nassau										91	14	77
A. G. Lockwood, Allston										82	5	77
Gilman F. Tiffany, Powelton										85	8	77
H. R. Townsend, Nassau										84	7	77
L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Fox Hills										84	6	78
H. M. Brittin, Crescent										89	10	79
Devereaux Emmet, Garden City										85	6	79
C. O. Gates, Nassau										89	10	79
O. E. Stevens, Columbia										89	10	79
C. V. Meserole, Crescent										91	11	80
S. P. Nash, Columbia										87	7	80
G. C. Smith, Nassau										96	15	80
H. P. Taller, Nassau										88	8	80
H. C. Folger, Jr., Nassau										97	16	81
Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood										93	12	81
F. C. Jennings, Garden City										92	11	81
Herbert L. Pratt, Nassau										92	11	81
L. P. Rider, Nassau										92	11	81
H. F. Whitney, Nassau										89	8	81
Hazen Morse, Apawamis										91	10	81
Percy Chubb, Nassau										92	10	82
W. F. Richards, Crescent										93	11	82
C. F. Watson, Essex County										92	10	82
E. W. Jewett, Garden City										95	12	83
A. H. Lamson, Nassau										98	15	83
Harvey Murdock, Nassau										95	12	83
W. R. Pickett, Crescent										99	15	84
G. Batterson, North Jersey										98	10	85
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway										95	10	85
George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills										97	12	85
G. H. Moore, Nassau										99	13	86
W. Gardner, Nassau										102	13	89
T. C. Ennener, Montclair										101	12	89
D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau										101	11	90
W. C. Beecher, Crescent										102	12	90

Wharton Wins Reinhart Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 27.—J. H. P. Wharton of New York won the J. W. Reinhart Cup on the Hillside Tennis and Golf course this afternoon for the third consecutive season, and the trophy won now becomes his permanent property. His score was 80, 8, 72. The best scores in the putting and approaching contest were by Mr. and Mrs. Evarts Tracy, 9; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ackerman, 12; Miss Katharine Stewart, and W. T. Glenney, 14. In the boy's cup contest B. O. Rogers received first honors, and N. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., second. Charles A. Reed won first honors in the President's Cup contest at the Park Club.

Westchester Golf Championship.

The golfers of the Westchester Golf Club near West Farms began their championship tournament yesterday. Eighteen holes, medal play, were played, and the first sixteen qualified to continue at match play. The eligibles are: Dr. M. R. Palmer, 95; Alexander Moffat, 98; A. D. Compton, 99; C. R. Guerin, 99; W. W. Van Loan, 99; W. M. Lanson, 99; H. Headley, 100; G. Fox Tiffany, 100; S. Cufey, 100; T. A. Trask, 101; D. Walker, 103; B. A. Keeler, 108; F. F. Coffin, 103; F. S. Lefferts, 104; A. T. Fairchild, 105; W. E. Stofford and H. M. Boyde, tied at 111 for the last place.

The draw for the first round is: Moffat and Trask, Guerin and Keeler, Lefferts and winner of the tie; Coffin and Coufey, Tiffany and Van Loan, Lanson and Headley, Palmer and Walker, Compton and Fairchild.

Fox Hills Golfers Win.

The Fox Hills golf team entertained the Essex County Club golfers yesterday at Staten Island, and in the team match the home players won by 16 holes to 0. The players and scores by holes are:

FOX HILLS.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
R. C. Watson, Jr.	7	C. F. Watson	0
L. Livingston	0	C. W. O'Connor	0
L. Tappin	0	J. A. Brower	0
J. A. Janin, Jr.	5	C. A. Gould	0
W. W. Lowery	4	Hugh Miller	0
W. L. Gunther	0	S. C. Reynolds	0
Total	16	Total	0

Election Day Sports at Westbury.

There will be steeplechase and flat racing for handsome cups and plates on election day, Nov. 4, at Westbury, L. I., under the auspices of the Meadow Brook Club. The events will be pony races, hunters' races on the flat and over jumps, and a steeplechase for gentlemen riders. The course has been carefully laid out by Foxhall P. Keene and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and a great day's sport is promised. All the owners of property over whose land the members of the Meadow Brook Club ride, together with their friends, are cordially invited to attend. The first race will be called promptly at 2 o'clock P. M. A list of events and entry blanks will be mailed on application to H. Bull, 38 Broad Street, New York. A special train direct to the track will leave Long Island City in time for the first race and return after the last event. The following is the committee in charge: F. P. Keene, T. Hitchcock, Jr., Henry Bull, and Sydney Dillon Ripley.

Cricket at Prospect Park.

The Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs played their last game in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League yesterday at Prospect Park, where, by gaining a victory by the narrow margin of 3 runs, the former tied Paterson for second place in the race for the pennant. The score was 42 to 45.

More Cycle Tracks Being Built.

Encouraged by the success of other promoters, business men in various cities throughout the country are preparing to invest in cycle coliseums. Particularly is this so in the South, since "Bobbie" Walthour of Atlanta won the middle distance championship of America. Messrs. Pickens and Bell are constructing an eight lap track at East Lake, near Birmingham, Ala., and will open in a few days. James Burbridge of Jacksonville is negotiating with E. M. Sperry for the construction of a board track at Jacksonville, which it is expected to open about the middle of October. Savannah and Atlanta are excellent cycling towns, and the four cities are expected to furnish enough racing during the Winter to keep the riders busy.

PASTIME WINS BANNER.

Its Athletic Team Wins by Points in the Games at Vailsburg Track.

Good running, splendid field contests, and fast bicycle riding were the features yesterday at the athletic games on the Vailsburg track, just outside of Newark, N. J., given under the auspices of the West End Athletic Club.

Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club won both the bicycle races with a wonderful sprint in the last fifty yards in each race.

The Pastime Athletic Club team had an easy time in winning the relay race, as each one of its men led the runners of the Bayley Lyceum by ten yards at each quarter, and winning by twenty yards with Arthur Kent as the last runner.

Jerry Pierce, the Seneca Indian, starting from the 30-yard mark, virtually scratch man, ran a very pretty race in the mile run. He held himself in reserve until within fifty yards of the finish, and came through, beating Henry Hopper by three yards in creditable time.

New York athletes captured every event but two, and the Pastime Athletic Club won the point banner for the club winning the greatest number of points.

The summary:

75-yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (4 feet;) George Farrell, Pastime A. C., (18 feet,) second; George A. McDermott, Dominion A. C., (15 feet,) third. Time—0:8 1-5.

880-yard Run, Handicap.—Won by James Bromelow, Entre Nous A. C., (50 yards;) Owen F. Riley, Star C., Brooklyn, (52 yards,) second; J. M. Meadham, New West Side A. C., (52 yards,) third. Time—2:00.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Open.—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; George Glasson, Bay View Wheelmen, second; A. C. Spade, third. Time—1:14.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. N. Holde, Pastime A. C., (19 yards;) A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (8 yards,) second; M. J. Creegan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (21 yards,) third. Time—0:21 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C., (30 yards;) Henry Hopper, New West Side A. C., (75 yards,) second; John Reagan, Institute A. C., (85 yards,) third. Time—4:27 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. N. Holde, Pastime A. C., (20 yards;) M. J. Creegan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (32 yards,) second; F. J. Sweek, Pastime A. C., (37 yards,) third. Time—0:49.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime A. C., Harry Daniels, H. N. Holde, Louis Markheim, and Arthur Kent; Bagley Lyceum, Charles Conrad, A. Barton, E. Laying, and William O'Brien, second. Time—3:29 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York Athletic Club, scratch; Charles Schlee, National Turn Verein, (40 yards,) second; U. H. Root, Clover Lyceum, (scratch,) third. Time—4:54 1-5.

Three-Mile Match Race.—Won by H. Vorhees, First Regiment A. A.; William Reilly, Belleville C. C., second. Time—16:10.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, (Handicap.)—Won by John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (30 feet,) with a throw of 131 feet 6 inches; John Flanigan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) with a throw of 160 feet 6 inches, second; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., (40 feet,) with a throw of 102 feet 2 inches, third.

Throwing the Discus, (Handicap.)—J. McDonough, National Turn Verein, (8 feet,) with an actual throw of 114 feet 3 inches, won; J. H. Biller, unattached, (18 feet,) with a throw of 106 feet 7 inches, second; Franz Goerwer, Anchor A. C., (20 feet,) with a throw of 97 feet 6 inches, third.

MINEOLA FAIR CLOSES.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—The annual fair of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society closed to-day. The racing was postponed from day to day, and to-day Thursday's programme was run. The other races were declared off. Early in the morning there was a horse show in the field. The track was very heavy. In order to save time the events were cut down to two heats out of three. The summaries:

Foals of 1899.

Louana, b. h., (Tuthill)	1	1
Nettie Direct, blk. m., (Phillips)	2	2
Evening Chimes, b. g., (Ticehurst)	3	3

Time—2:51; 2:52.

2:25 Class.—Pacing.

Sid March, b. g., (Van Houten)	5	1
Judge Joseph, ch. g., (R. L. Davis)	1	2
Vancy, blk. s., (Cornwell)	3	4
Tom Archer, —, (Johnson)	2	3
Butterfly, ch. m., (Leroy)	4	6
Easter, ch. g., (Williamson)	6	5

Time—2:32; 2:33; 2:36.

2:15 Class, Trotting.

Swift, b. g., (Cockerill)	1	1
Walter H., b. g., (Leroy)	3	2
Camilla, b. m., (Davis)	2	3
Lady Travis, blk. m., (Hudson)	4	4

Time—2:21; 2:26.

2:08 Class, Pacing.

Tom Nolan, br. g., (Murphy)	1	1
Leo S., ch. g., (Van Tassell)	2	
Birdina, b. m., (Davis)	3	3
Seldmont, (Bannan)	4	4

Trotting to Wagon—Amateur Driver.

Miss Searing, b. m., (Floyd Jones)	1
Hinderina, blk. m., (Underhill)	2

Time—2:30.

This event was declared off after the first heat on account of darkness.

Brooklyn Golfers in Handicap.

A handicap was played for the Governor's Cup yesterday on the Eastern Parkway golf links, Brooklyn. The silver loving cup was won by Charles Cooper, and D. A. Fuller and Harold K. Robbins won the other trophies. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Charles Cooper	106	30	76
D. A. Fuller	93	14	79
Harold K. Robbins	99	18	81
C. C. Mason	89	7	82
H. M. Halsted	91	7	84
A. F. Sherman	98	13	85
J. L. Bennett	119	30	89
W. R. Simons	103	14	89
I. M. Byers	103	13	90
J. L. White	120	30	90
J. U. White	115	24	91
I. R. Ross	107	14	93
A. P. Palmer	100	7	93
S. D. Boles	126	30	96
H. P. Matthews	103	7	96
Harold Dwight	118	22	96
E. E. Rowe	127	30	97
Loring Lane	118	18	100
George Momeyer	132	30	102
H. Crossley	120	18	102
W. A. Barnum	134	24	110
R. D. Robbins	142	30	112
A. E. Blackmore	140	28	112
I. M. Bacon	158	30	128

Cyclist Munroe Is Recovering.

In the recent twenty-mile single-paced race at Philadelphia Ben Munroe averaged 1:29 to the mile and scored a number of individual trials in 1:24 2-5. Followers of racing will be glad to learn that Munroe will recover from the deplorable accident at Baltimore, when an accident to one of the pacing machines caused Munroe to be thrown against a wooden pillar. The Memphis lad sustained a fractured skull and little hope was entertained for his recovery during the first two days he was in the hospital. Reports from Baltimore state that he is improving, but he will probably be unable to race for a year. His partner, Jimmy Hunter, will lose the sight of one eye as a result of the accident, while George Leander, who was another contestant in the race, will be in the hospital for a few weeks with a broken ankle.

Irish A. A. Athletic Games.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will wind up the season with a carnival of sports, which will be held at Celtic Park Oct. 19. Two attractive features are the five-mile run, scratch, in which all the runners of America will be invited to compete, and the weight-throwing contest. Invitations have been sent to Champion Desmarteau of Canada to meet Flanagan, and close and exciting competitions are expected. The following are the open fixtures: One-hundred-yard run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; running high jump, handicap; 440-yard novice; one-mile, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap, and 220-yard run, handicap. Entries close with P. J. Conway, 207 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, Oct. 12.

SERIOUS FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—Charles R. Gager, seventeen years old, had his spine dislocated in a football game in East Hartford this afternoon. He was playing on the Glastonbury High School team, and after a mass play he was found unconscious on the ground. The players worked over him for about an hour. Doctors were called, and an examination disclosed a dislocated spine and the body paralyzed below the neck. Gager's injuries may prove fatal. His home is in Glastonbury.

Montclair High School Football.

The schedule of games for the Montclair High School football team have been arranged as follows: Oct. 4, open; 11, open; 15, Erasmus Hall at Montclair; 18, Morristown at Morristown; 25, Newark Academy at Montclair; 29, Horace Mann at New York; Nov. 1, Stevens Preparatory at Montclair; 8, East Orange at Montclair; 15, Newark High at Newark; 22, Montclair Military Academy at Montclair; Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, Alumni Montclair High School at Montclair.

RECORD SALES OF HORSES

Four Great Turf Establishments to be Dispersed in October.

OFFERINGS UNPRECEDENTED

Morris and McLewee Horses and Three Big Breeding Studs Will Pass Under the Hammer.

The dispersal sales of three great thoroughbred breeding establishments, the breaking up of two big racing stables, and a large importation of English horses to be offered by speculators next month promise to make October a remarkable period for the turf. Any one of the coming sales would be an event in the racing world under ordinary conditions, but with all coming close together, horsemen are beginning to wonder where, in spite of the present remarkable prosperity of racing, the buyers are to come from. It is an axiom of the turf that there is always a market for the best, which means horses that can win races or produce winners, and, as the great private breeders, such as August Belmont, James R. Keene, and William C. Whitney, always are ready and eager to improve on their several breeding establishments, there is no question that the choicest of the horses to be sold will bring all that they are worth, in spite of the unprecedented total of the offerings.

With that idea in view, horsemen unhesitatingly predict that the gigantic October sales will eclipse all records in the gross amount of money that will be realized, even though the individual establishments may fall below the figures of former auctions. Of the great breaking-up sales thus scheduled, those which will most interest the general public and average racegoers, are the famous racing stables of A. H. & D. H. Morris and F. C. FcLewee & Co., set respectively for Wednesday, Oct. 1, and Saturday, Oct. 4, both sales thus falling within this week. With the horses of the Morris racing stable will be sold the brood mares and stallions of the Morris stud farm. On Oct. 6 the stock of Charles Reed's famous Tennessee farm, Fairview Stud, will be sold preparatory to the retirement of the veteran breeder from business on account of advancing age, while on Oct. 30 all the stallions and mares with the younger stock of the Belle Meade Stud, owned by Gen. W. H. Jackson, will be sold for the same reason as that stated by Mr. Reed for his quitting the ranks of the breeders.

BARBARITY JACKET TO GO.

The Morris sale, which will mean the loss to the turf of one of the celebrated scarlet colors, which long ago earned a place in turf history as the "Barbarity Jacket," is due simply to the fact that the present owners of the establishment, the sons of John A. Morris, have not the same interest in racing matters that their father had. The scarlet jacket has figured on the turf of America since the earliest revival of racing after the civil war, the colors originally having been adopted by Francis Morris, then a prominent resident of Westchester County, who, in 1859, imported the great English stallion Eclipse and the mare Barbarity, whose produce, Ruthless, Relentless, Remorseless, and others with similar names, gave occasion for the title, which clung to the colors for years after. After Francis Morris, John A. Morris went into racing, and, after collecting one of the strongest stables in America, also constructed the great Morris Park race track. The firm of J. A., A. H. & D. H. Morris, composed of the father and his two sons, played a most important part in racing from 1889 to 1895, the stable leading the winning list several years during that time, but after the death of John A. Morris the establishment was permitted to run down, as neither of the sons ever took genuine interest in racing. The stable now is small, compared to what it was half a dozen years ago, and has no horses of great note, though among the stallions and mares of the breeding farm are many animals that have carried the scarlet jacket in the great races of the metropolitan turf. Chief among these are Bowling Brook, The Friar, Filigrane, and Compute of the stallions, while Correction and Reckon are about the most prominent of the performing mares of the old Morris stable.

The McLewee & Co. sale means the breaking up of the stable that is first among the turf establishments of this country in the matter of successes, that stable at the present time leading the list of winning owners. The most noted horses of the collection are the hero of the Double Event, Suburban an Brighton Handicaps, Gold Heels, and the greatest three-year-old of the season, Major Daingerfield, winner of every great race of the year for horses of his age and also the victor in the Annual Champion Stakes. The McLewee stable this year has earned a total of $84,015, and even though the stable will not race any further, the firm bids fair to hold first place among the great winners to the end of the season. The reason assigned for the dissolution of the partnership of Gen. F. C. McLewee and James Brady, well known as "Diamond Jim," who compose the firm, is that the partners have concluded to quit racing because of a press of business affairs. Turfmen who have observed the methods of Gen. McLewee, however, have agreed that the man who directed the affairs of the stable has a very keen appreciation of the proper time to stop, he having been on the turf before and after achieving success of a truly meteoric character.

In this respect Gen. McLewee is unique. No other man interested in racing ever led the list of winning owners in just such style, for with nearly ten years between the periods of his two ventures Gen. McLewee on both occasions attained the same remarkable result, and both times with the same trainer, Matthew Allen. Gen. McLewee made turf history back in 1891, when, with a stable the nucleus of which was the great filly Yorkville Belle, bought as a yearling, he purchased other horses, and gradually collected other high class performers until he closed the year with one of the strongest bands of race horses in the East and a total of $104,305 in purses and stakes won that season. The same stable of horses the next year led the winning list with a total of $157,789, and when sold at the instance of F. A. Ehret, with whom Gen. McLewee was associated in the conduct of the establishment, the sale took rank with the greatest horse auctions ever held in this country, a total of $228,250 being realized for twenty-six head, nineteen of these being horses in training, and seven yearlings.

The big Tennessee breeding farms that are to be sold are among the most famous in this country, Belle Meade being about the oldest nursery of thoroughbred horses in the United States, while Fairview for about fifteen years has had a conspicuous place among the public studs of the country. The two places, Fairview and Belle Meade, combined will put on the market about 500 horses, counting stallions, mares, and the foals of last Spring. Just how well the stock of these farms will sell is problematic, though a trifle less than ten years ago Richard Croker paid $250,000 for a half interest in the thoroughbred stock at Belle Meade in an agreement that also required him to pay the owner of the farm for the keep of the horses, while at Fairview and among the horses to be sold is the stallion St. Blaise, for whom Charles Reed paid $100,000 at public auction at the dispersal of the Belmont breeding stock.

New Plan of Columbia Crew Coaching.

When Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, returns to New York next week to prepare for the campaign of Fall practice at the university it is probable that an entirely new scheme for the coaching of the crew will be adopted. At a conference of the graduate advisers of Columbia aquatics it has practically been decided to confine Hanlan's attention to the 'Varsity crew, leaving the care of the freshmen to graduate coaches.

Hanlan, while he has revolutionized Columbia rowing, has had too much to do. The freshmen have been an undeniable burden on him, and while he has of course given most of his attention to the 'Varsity, the first-year boat has taken too much time away from his 'Varsity work.

The graduate advisers at Columbia think that if Hanlan simply gave himself entirely to the senior crew he would be able to turn out an eight faster than any former combination. It is planned to have such experienced Columbia oarsmen as Allan Bradley, Morton Bogue, Roland Jackson, and Stephen Nash take charge of the freshmen. This plan will be outlined during the Fall campaign. Hanlan is much pleased with the idea and says that with this assistance he believes he can turn out a crew at Poughkeepsie next June second to none.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

10:02 A. M.—42 Hester Street; Moses Herowitz; damage, $25.

10:15 A. M.—38 Bowery; Jacob Finkle; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—710 East Fifth Street; P. Margoilles, damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—146 Orchard Street; Samuel Dirken; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—133 West Sixteenth Street; Miss Perry; damage trifling.

8:55 P. M.—32 West Ninety-sixth Street; Lazarus Friedberger; damage, $10.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Judge Miller Outcalt, Cincinnati; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts; Lieut. Commander de Faramond, French Embassy, Washington; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL.—Judge C. S. Brewer, Herkimer; Commander C. F. Snow, United States Navy; George A. Cramp, Philadelphia; Col. Harold Westcott, Texas; H. Lee Anstey, Oyster Bay.

MANHATTAN.—State Senator H. J. Coggeshall, Waterville; J. B. Morgan, Albany.

PLAZA.—Capt. G. P. Cotton, United States Army.

VICTORIA.—Col. H. W. Topping, St. Paul; Col. Theodore Sproull, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. A. Parker, Buenos Ayres; William E. Hatch, New Bedford, Mass.

HOFFMAN.—S. Croyden Marks, London; Dr. J. G. Martin, Lake Charles, La.; R. Wallat, Paris.

MAJESTIC.—Baron Rodolfo Branco, Florence, Italy; Miss May Devilliers, Paris, France.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Aaron M. Weil has resigned as President of the Indiana Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, whose annual meeting will be held on Oct. 15.

The West Virginia Fire Underwriters' Association announces that the West Virginia Inspection Bureau will be established at Wheeling, Oct. 1, under the management of T. B. Sellers.

G. P. Kessberger has resigned as Illinois special agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

The Fireman's Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to California, and C. J. Stovel appointed Pacific Coast special agent.

The Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company has been incorporated. Its charter provides that when a beneficiary dies before the assured, the policy is forfeited to the company.

Charles H. Fancher, President of the Irving National Bank, has been elected President of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, to succeed Richard Morgan, who resigned recently because of ill-health. Mr. Fancher's place as First Vice President was filled by the advancement of the Second Vice President, William Sherer. William B. Reed, President of the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company, was elected Second Vice President.

"The Illinois State Board and the Illinois Field Club," says the Chicago correspondent of The Chronicle, "are ready to take up the work of schedule rating in Illinois in good earnest as soon as the union meeting is over. The specials say that the schedules are now in satisfactory shape, and that the new plan of having the surveys made by the field men and their figures extended in the State Board office will make rapid progress possible. The dozen or fifteen larger towns in the State are being looked after by the experts from the Insurance Survey Bureau. There are seven hundred towns under the supervision of the State Board, and it is estimated that the entire field can be rerated in three months."

The Scandia Mutual Life of Chicago is now issuing its policies to the five hundred subscribers to whom the charter was issued, and sending out the notice of the first assessment. New policies will not be issued to the 8,000 members of the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association, reinsured by it, but riders will be issued, to be attached to the present policies, giving the amount of the lien that has been imposed. All the assets and funds of the Scandinavian Mutual have been transferred to the Scandia.

The Essex County Board of Fire Insurance Brokers was organized in Newark yesterday. The following officers were elected: James G. Alden, President; Oscar Wiener, Vice President; I. B. Faltant, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...5:49	Moon rises..2:34	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:41	Gov. Isl'd...5:10	H. Gate...7:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:31	H. Gate...7:27

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anglo-Canadian, Australia	.....	.....
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gracchus, New Zealand	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	.....	5:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples	.....	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Corby Castle, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sparta, Northern Brasil	2:30 P. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMETARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 20 and up to Oct. 11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Oct. 11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 86@87c; No. 2 corn, 56@56c; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 oats, 27½c; No. 3 white, 30@33c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed, $1.30; prime timothy seed, $3@$3.15; mess pork, per barrel, $16.45@$16.50; lard, per 100 lb, $10.87½@$10.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.85@$10.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.12½@$11.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9.25@$9.40.

COTTON.—The net ruling of the cotton market was not particularly gratifying to bulls or bears, some months showing declines and others slight advances. However, to close students of the market it was apparent that the Wall Street syndicate was reducing its commitments by selling January long cotton and covering March shorts. This resulted in the breach between these two popular months shrinking to 35 points, as compared with an average of 25 points during the fore part of the week. The market opened steady and 2 to 4 points higher on fairly active general buying led by nervous shorts and the bull leaders. The Liverpool cables were summed up as favorable to a higher market here. The receipts were very large, but seemed to have been discounted. The commission houses were fairly well supplied, with buying orders during the first hour, and the friends of the market continued to offer support. On this backing the whole list further improved, January working up to 8.81c., or within 11 points of the top for the season. March sold repeatedly at 8.59c. Near the close the whole list suffered from a realizing movement, in which the room holders took a prominent part. The market was finally 2 points lower to 4 points higher, and quiet in tone. Total sales were estimated at 100,000 bales. The market for spot cotton ruled quiet and unchanged at 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 87 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.72	8.73	8.68	8.66@8.68
October	8.64	8.67	8.62	8.62@8.63
November	8.68	8.69	8.68	8.65@8.67
December	8.70	8.77	8.72	8.72@8.73
January	8.79	8.81	8.76	8.76@8.77
February	..	..	..	8.56@8.57
March	8.54	8.59	8.54	8.59@
April	8.54	8.55	8.54	8.55@8.57
May	8.55	8.59	8.54	8.55@ ..

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton—Spot in limited demand; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5¼d; good middling, 5 1-32d; middling, 4 15-16d; low middling, 4 27-32d; good ordinary, 4 23-32d; ordinary, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,300 bales American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,300 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 53-64@4 54-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 46-64@4 47-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 42-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 40-64@4 41-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 40-64d, sellers; January, and February, 4 39-64@4 40-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 39-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Notwithstanding an effort was made early in the day to sustain wheat prices, news at hand was unfavorable for an advance, particularly the weather situation in Spring wheat States, and the market accordingly developed more weakness than strength, closing ⅝c net lower at 12 o'clock. On the later curb the market failed to rally, and at 1 o'clock was dull at 73⅝c for December. The feature in Chicago was early strength of September, which again reached 87c, and closed within ¾c of the best point of the day. Considerable unloading took place at the decline, being prompted by a sharp break in corn as well as the clearing weather in Spring wheat States, and possibility of increased arrivals. Foreign markets, too, were somewhat disappointing, with little response to Friday's strength on this side, except on near months in Paris, which closed 15 to 45 points net higher on manipulation. Spring wheat arrivals were 918 cars, against 916 cars last year, but found an offset in big seaboard clearances again, aggregating 50,800 barrels of flour and 534,900 bushels of wheat, latter mostly from Galveston and New Orleans. A Broomhall cable estimated world shipments for the week at about 10,400,000 bushels, with very little change likely to occur in the amount on passage. The export business included 8 loads of No. 2 red by sample, 5 loads Spring wheat, and 1 load No. 2 red, in New York, with 3 loads at outports. No. 2 red closed at 73¾c, elevator; 74¼c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, 80¼c, free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red do, $24.50@$25.50, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Spot and nearby, $2.40@$2.50, and later delivery, $2.25@$2.50. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.75; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$21.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $23@$24; oil meal, $27.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65¼c; September, 65½c; December, 66⅝@66½c; May, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, 67@69c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56c; September, 56½c; December, 38¾@38¾c; May, 38½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29¼@; September, 29c; December, 28½c; May, 29½c; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Sept. 27.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼c; September, 70¼c; December, 65¾c; May, 68¼c; Macaroni, No. 1, 67⅞c; No. 2, 62⅞c. Oats—December, 28½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71¼c; December, 69c. Rye—No. 1, 51c. Barley—No. 2, 71c; sample, 40@61c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 27.—Wheat—September, 60¼c; December, 65¾@65¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
September	..	..	..	75
December	74 1-16	74 1-16	73¾	73¾
May	74 15-16	74 15-16	74½	74½
Corn—				
September	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
October	..	..	..	64¾
December	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
January	..	..	..	49¼
May	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$11.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
September	86	87	86	86¾
December	69¾	69¾	69½	69¾
May	70¼	70¼	69¾	70
Corn—				
September	60¾	61	58	58¾
December	46¾	47	45½	45¾
May	41⅞	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜
Oats—				
September	33	33	32⅜	32⅝
December	31½	31½	31	31⅛
May	32 7-16	32½	32	32½
Lard—				
October	$10.00	$10.02½	$9.90	$9.90
January	8.72½	8.72½	8.67½	8.67½
Ribs—				
October	10.70	11.00	10.70	11.00
January	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½
Pork—				
October	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.50
January	15.30	15.32½	15.27½	15.30

COFFEE.—The coffee market after opening steady and unchanged ruled fairly active and steady to the close, which was at prices net unchanged from the finals of Friday. The steadiness was largely the result of a somewhat better average of foreign market news than had been expected in view of our decline of the preceding day. There was some buying by certain of the coffee package people, and, taken altogether, the market looked firmer than for some days. Importers were selling, however, and this, together with Wall Street offerings, checked an advancing tendency. The total sales were 20,750 bags. The spot market was quiet and more or less nominal, with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
December	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
January	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
April	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4¼25; exchange, 11 29-32d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 710,000 bags. SANTOS—Quiet; good average Santos, 4¾00; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 1,595,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 9,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady and unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; sales, 25,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38; July and August, 38.25; September and October, 38; November, 36.25; December, 36.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine, bbls, 49½@50c. Tar—Pine, bbls, $2.35; oil, bbls, $4.50. Resin—Common to good, $2.35; strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.20@$2.25; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10, and W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Turpentine, 47c; receipts, 864 casks; sales, 296 casks; exports, 608 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 3,100 bbls; sales, 1,638 bbls; exports, 899 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.27½; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.40; WG, $3.65; WW, $4.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed, native sides, extreme range, 7½@8½c per lb; Texas beef, 5½@6½c. No trading in calves; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep steady; lambs slow; good grades at desirable weight firm in prices; sheep sold at $3.25@$3.50 per 100 lb; lambs at $4.80@$5.60; a car of Canadas at $5.12½; dressed mutton, 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c. No trading in hogs; no change reported in country-dressed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACKSONVILLE KNITTING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received two attachments against the Jacksonville Knitting Company of Jacksonville, Fla., aggregating $7,268, and served them on a commission merchant here. One of the attachments is for $736, in favor of George W. Kavanaugh for merchandise, and the other is for $6,532, in favor of Frederick Rosendale on an assigned claim from the New England Cotton Yarn Company for cotton yarn sold to it between June 1 and Sept. 1.

ANTON EHRMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Govan received an execution yesterday against Anton Ehrman, exporter of oak staves at 17 State Street, whose disappearance was recently reported, for $71, in favor of Levi P. Morton. The Sheriff went to Mr. Ehrman's office at 17 State Street, but it was locked. On Sept. 10 the Sheriff received an execution against Mr. Ehrman for $5,079, in favor of Herbert C. Kleimer, and went to make a levy on the office furniture, but it was claimed by R. Gutmann, a clerk, under a bill of sale.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas W. Burke receiver for the assets of the partnership between Oscar Schmidt and Frederick Menzenhauer, who did business under the style of O. Schmidt, publishers of books at 87 and 89 East Houston Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Schmidt against Mr. Menzenhauer for a dissolution of partnership. The partnership was formed on April 22, 1899, Mr. Schmidt contributing $10,000 in stock and contracts, and Mr. Menzenhauer $5,000 cash. The partnership has contracts on hand for the sale of subscription books to the number of over 2,000, which will cost, with the premiums, about $9,000, and the amount to be received from the subscribers is about $11,000. The business is said to be perfectly solvent, and the receiver was applied for simply to wind up the partnership.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DORA H. NELLIS.—Dora H. Nellis, a real estate broker, doing business as D. H. Blakely, at 1,568 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $31,854 and nominal assets $750, consisting of office furniture $50, covered by a chattel mortgage of $75 to the Harlem Loan Company, and a judgment for $700 obtained against J. W. Keoques of Barnard College. The debts were contracted principally in the past six years, and are for borrowed money, notes, merchandise, rent, services, &c. There are about 130 creditors, among them being the estate of Frederick Hormly, $4,000, notes; estate of Thomas J. McKee, $1,500, notes, of which she alleges payment; David Barnes, $490, cash notes; John C. Shaw, $2,300; Mary H. Nolan, $1,000; Mary Looney, $500, all money loaned; William E. D. Stokes, $1,513; Dora Osborne, $600; Susan Traver, $723; Washington Life Insurance Company, $431, all for rent; Echo Farm Company, $360, for merchandise, and James McCreery, $460, for dry goods. She has carried on the real estate business for over ten years.

JOHN I. JONES.—John I. Jones of 307 East Fifty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,472 and no assets. There are three judgments against him for $5,780.

THEODORE RIDDER.—Theodore Ridder, a saloonkeeper of 1,738 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,737 and nominal assets $250 in a worthless judgment.

MULLER & ABEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Muller & Abel, manufacturers of organs at 362 Second Avenue, show liabilities $24,116, of which $619 are for wages, and nominal assets $6,074. The assets consist of stock, $3,460; cash in bank, $8; machinery, $1,200, and accounts, $1,406. Among the creditors are M. Reischmann & Sons, $4,500, and the S. Pierce Organ Pipe Company of Reading, Mass., $4,000.

WATSTEIN, SEIF & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Watstein, Seif & Co., cloak manufacturers at 29 East Nineteenth Street, show liabilities $4,997 and nominal assets $5,162, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $400; accounts, $2,569, and cash in bank, $193. Joshua H. Dyer, one of the partners, has individual debts, $5,060, of which $4,720 is to Mrs. A. E. P. Allin, and nominal assets $2,500, consisting of a farm at South Braintree, Mass., mortgaged for $2,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Jonathan—City of New York	$168
ARONOVITZ, Morris—M. M. Stern and another	189
BARNUM, Amelia A.—J. Travers	434
BECK, Robert W.—Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company	402
BUTT, Henry C.—City of New York	75
DOSE, Remigius—City of New York	75
DE BRAEKELEER, Edmund—City of New York	1,214
DE BRAEKELEER, Henry—City of New York	1,244
DOWD, Peter J.—City of New York	78
ESTEY, Alfred R.—T. B. Fitzpatrick and another	561
ENGELMANN, Herman, and Rudolph Voigt—H. Simms	235
GERKE, Henry—City of New York	108
HAAS, John—S. D. Rosenthal	87
HANLAN, Edward—M. F. Coleman	107
HARFORD, Harry C.—M. M. Jones, executor	211
HOWARD, Theodore, receiver—A. Roelker and another	5,503
JACKSON, Gladys A.—W. Wirth	18
KAPHAN, Mortimer—F. V. Strauss & Co.	47
LEARNARD, Charles F.—P. M. Goodrich	29
LESTER, John J.—W. E. Lawton	67
MULLER, John A.—L. Z. Knistler	86
McGINLEY, Charles A.—E. L. Ryder	147
NOLAN, John P.—C. H. Mallory and another, costs	24
ORTH, Mary—W. Grubner, costs	24
PRATHER, William C.—J. R. Campbell	151
PRATHER, William C.—J. R. Campbell	75
RODERMOND, Richard B. and Henry J.—Dodge & Bliss Company	371
SCHUSTER, William J.—L. Burger	240
SHROPSHIRE, Ralph F.—Bank of America	566
SCHERER, Frank, Jr., and Frank—A. Berliner and another	137
SHAPIRO, John—B. R. Ferkin	91
TANGNEY, Patrick J.—City of New York	168
WALLACE, Thomas P.—J. C. Siegling	111
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—I. Guske	164
THE STANDARD GRANITE COMPANY—J. G. Riley and another	790

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Olcott vs. Olcott.
2—De Sanctis vs. De Sanctis.
3—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
4—Schindler vs. Schindler.
5—Kohan vs. Kohan.
6—Steele vs. Stern.
7—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
8—Home Ins. Co. vs. Cont. Ins. Co.
9—Tuthill vs. Hart.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Anderson vs. Kinghorn.
12—Same vs. same.
13—In re Standard Lithargе Mfg. Co.
14—Thornbury vs. Dunham.
15—Dubois vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Higbee vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
17—Kirby vs. same.
18—Knapp vs. same.
19—Bolte vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
20—Thames, &c., Ins. Co. vs. Lindo.
21—Fish vs. Man. Ry. Co.
22—Zuckerman vs. Wiederhold.
23—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Coles.
24—Erskine vs. Erskine.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Messing vs. Cuba.
27—In re Foley.
28—Lott vs. Mut. Res. Fund Life Assn.
29—Debevoise vs. same.
30—People, &c., vs. McManus.
31—Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Archer-Pancoast Co.
32—Frost vs. Reinach.
33—Hunter vs. Hunter.
34—Adler vs. Pollack.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Dennison vs. Lawrence.
39—Standard Frame, &c., Co. vs. Dutton.
40—Perry vs. Perry.
41—Hess vs. Hess.
42—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
43—Fry vs. Fry.
44—Lefevre vs. Stio.
45—Sotter vs. Sotter.
46—Bermir Pub. Co. vs. Spinner.
47—West End Co-op., &c., Assn. vs. Sotel.
48—Loos vs. Snyder.
49—Burdewick vs. Burdewick.
50—Monahan vs. Monahan.
51—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Lawrence.
52—Norton vs. Norton.
53—Hellman vs. Mendelsohn.
54—Wilentshik vs. Rothbart.
55—Lynch vs. Dorsey.
56—McMahon vs. Riemer.
57—Atlas vs. Zeichner.
58—Meyers vs. Meyers.
59—Vietor vs. Dorman.
60—Gurnee vs. Garnsey.
61—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
62—Jung vs. McFadden.
63—McLoughlin vs. Nangle.
64—Ford vs. Degnon-McLean Const. Co.
65—Kingsland vs. Howes.
66—Adler vs. Pollack.
67—N. J. Const. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
68—Skelly vs. Jones.
69—Schmitt vs. Sullivan.
70—In re Ginsberg.
71—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
72—In re Gundersheimer.
73—Schroh vs. Halstead.
74—Earle vs. Halstead.
75—Lyons vs. Barber.
76—Lyon vs. Bache.
77—Hammel vs. Fadonio.
78—Same vs. same.
79—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Minor.
80—Roberts vs. People's Mut. Mining Co.
81—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.
82—Hirsch vs. Dorr.
83—Derheimer vs. Dorticus.
84—Langley vs. McKernon.
85—Goodman vs. Langley.
86—In re Dongan St.
87—In re Kelly St.
88—In re bridge at Broadway.
89—Wittmeyer vs. Wittmeyer.
90—In re Ammon.
91—John Kress Brew. Co. vs. Clark.
92—Oppenheim vs. Lewis.
93—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.
94—In re Rourke.
95—In re Robinson.
96—Luttich vs. Luttich.
97—Gibson vs. Gibson.
98—Schaeffer vs. Newmark.
99—Loring vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Charles F. Greiner, Elde H. Eberhardt, Joseph Mellen, Adam Machemer, Catherine Kalm, Wilhelmine Knierlem, Adeline Jacob.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Delehanty and Seabury, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Appeals from orders.

1—McBurney vs. Whitney.
2—Weil vs. Unique Elec. Device Co.
3—Cranwell vs. Stewart
4—Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
5—Coyne vs. Canada Atlantic & Pac. S. S. Co.
6—Bloch vs. Linsley.
7—Veriscope Co. vs. Brady.
8—Kreizer vs. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
9—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Shaplowitz vs. Greil.
11—Newton vs. Stachelberg.
12—Williams vs. N. Y. Blower Co.
13—Am. Newspaper Pub. Co. vs. Bates. (Action No. 1.)
14—Same vs. same. (Action No. 2.)
15—Same vs. same. (Action No. 3.)
16—Same vs. same. (Action No. 4.)
17—Same vs. same. (Action No. 5.)
18—Tannenbaum vs. Younker.
19—Sloane vs. Farber.
20—Rowe vs. Pollak.
21—Scott vs. Bremer.
22—Sloane vs. Farber.
23—Rickerson vs. Robinson.
24—Wallach vs. Mittleman.
25—Powell vs. Bursky.
26—Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Realty & Reporting Co.
27—Thompson vs. same.
28—Reed vs. Shaver.
29—Feedman vs. Oppenheim.
30—Ranny vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.

Appeals from judgments.

1—Broaker vs. Columbia Typewriter Co.
2—Birnstein vs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
3—Kirk vs. McLaughlin.
4—Hamilton Bank Note, &c., Co. vs. Twin City Power Co.
5—Krakower vs. Haft.
6—Pakas vs. Steel Ball Co.
7—Fuum vs. Ottenberg.
8—Cahnman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Henriques vs. same.
10—Rosenkrans vs. Sabersky.
11—Witter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Greff vs. Levison.
13—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Levy vs. same.
15—Moore vs. same.
16—Block vs. Kirk.
17—Bloom vs. Park.
18—Monrique vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Kantrowitz vs. Levy
20—Young vs. Consol. Ry., &c., Co.
21—Frisch vs. Dowd.
22—Belsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Glassman vs. Sobel.
24—Thorn vs. Co-operative Bldg. Bank.
25—Santaniello vs. O'Brien.
26—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
27—Phillips vs. same.
28—Souls vs. Lowenthal.
29—Press Pub. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
30—Stern vs. Theobald & Oppenheimer Co.
31—Cahn vs. Bonwit.
32—Walden vs. Leber.
33—Mann vs. Man. Ry. Co.
34—Weyers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Goldstein vs. same.
36—Dicktenberg vs. same.
37—Engelhardt vs. same.
38—Storm vs. same.
39—Segal vs. same.
40—Ottilye vs. same.
41—Fidelity Mut. Life Assn. vs. Morrison.
42—Innis vs. Frank.
43—Bailey vs. Kraus.
44—Kuhnle vs. Buchtas.
45—Zion vs. De Jonge.
46—Schenk vs. Engels.
47—Keuhner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
48—Roberts vs. same.
49—Roth vs. Roth.
50—Cohen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
51—Benlin vs. Adams, &c., Pressmen's Association.
52—Muehlfeld vs. Am. Surety Co.
53—Nadel vs. Union Ry. Co.
54—Foster vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
55—Phillips vs. Janes.
56—Hymes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
57—Rodde vs. Union Ry. Co.
58—Wolff vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
59—Rashkes vs. Lewis.
60—Hamilton Bank vs. Lawson.
61—Somber vs. Am. Ice Co.
62—McGonigle vs. Keating.
63—Korff Bros. Co. vs. Van Loan.
64—Orsechowitz vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
65—Palladino vs. Gallagher.
66—Ewell vs. Kennedy.
67—Minners vs. Smith.
68—Scarry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
69—Marks vs. Goldberg.
70—Lee, Tweedy & Co. vs. Schiller.
71—Forbes vs. Wheeler.
72—Foxe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
73—Sheils vs. same.
74—Smith vs. Dreyfuss.
75—Campbell vs. McLaughlin.
76—Leonard vs. Price.
77—Powell vs. Bursky.
78—Ellner vs. Priestley.
79—Van Every vs. Stoppani.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Andrew McManus.
2—Harry Cohen.
3—Elizabeth Ryan.
4—Jacob Brumer.
5—William Wainwright, alias Jerome Victor; Thomas Wallace, Joseph Clark, Daniel McCarthy, Daniel J. O'Connell.
6—John Sullivan.
7—Marion Caswell.
8—Thomas McManus.
9—Ada Johnson.
10—Lawrence Andrew.
11—George Hittmeier.
12—Theodore Johnson.
13—James W. Bird.

Pleadings.

1—Richard Johnson.
2—Max Deichman, Samuel Lowenthal.
3—David Sloane, James Donlon, John Howard.
4—Herman Berlin, John Flannigan, John Smith.
5—Sarah Tucker.
6—Mabel White, Grace Howard.
7—George Borrho.
8—Louis Wallenstein.
9—Eugene Duffield.
10—Andrew Riggi.
11—Frank Frolina.
12—Peter Clark.
13—Charles Gershung.
14—William J. Redmond
15—Joseph D. Hackett.
16—Augusta Sommer.
17—Andrew Witt.
18—Charles Kanter, Louis S. Cohen.
19—Charles Kanter, Louis S. Cohen.
20—Charles Kanter, Louis S. Cohen.
21—Charles Kanter, Louis S. Cohen.
22—Charles Kanter, Louis S. Cohen.

Motions.

1—Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
2—Stelnam vs. Ball.
3—Billington vs. McClellan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Smythe for the People.

1—Carmine Villano.
2—Anthony Hall.
3—Dominick Barrutta.
4—Mamie Stevenson.
5—Oscar Allen.
6—John D. Smith.
7—Andrew Sanders.
8—Patrick Ready.
9—James E. Hart.
10—Philip Cassesse.
11—Robert Reese, Willard Hudson.
12—Rachel Katz.
13—John Kenna.
14—John Sweeney, George Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Oscar Schmidt vs. Frederick Menzenhauer—Thomas W. Burke.

SUPREME COURT—Glidersleeve, J.—Henry J. Moris et al. vs. Robert F. Thompson—Max L. Schallek.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Henry Weinberg vs. William C. Prather—H. Snowden Marshall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Udell—M. Warley Platzek.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Monday, Sept. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Non-enumerated day calendar.

168—Sweaney vs. Sturgis.
169—Callahan vs. Board of Education.
170—McGrath vs. Cooper.
171—Richmond Hook & Ladder No. 4 vs. Grout.
172—Hamilton vs. Stratton.
173—Seelye vs. Seelye.
176—Matter of Gilchrist.
177—Wood vs. Anthony.
179—Peck vs. Barney.
180—Peck vs. Barney.
181—Matter of Colis.
182—Wood vs. Anthony.
185—Eggleston vs. Davies.
184—Ingalls vs. Merchants' Nat. Bank of Phila.
185—Zeltner vs. Zeltner Brewing Co.
186—Meeks vs. Meeks.
187—Miller vs. Carpenter.
188—Smith vs. Converse.
189—Atkinson vs. Abraham.
190—Cronin vs. Gibson.
191—Whittaker vs. S. L. M. R. R.
192—Sondheim vs. B. H. R. R.
193—Duran vs. Duran.
194—Matter of Larner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—All parts adjourned. Term begins Monday, Oct. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Oct. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Keogh, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.—The wills of Thomas Deverick, Lucinda Mott, Elizabeth B. House, John Casserly, and Mary Edwards.

The accounting of Eleanor Payes, Frank X. Becker, Sarah C. Brown, Daniel W. Northrup, and Henry C. Fischer.

The administration of Kate Feely and Patrick Fox.

The estates of Margaret Nolan and Francis Donegan.

Contested Calendar at 10:20 A. M.—69—The will of Julius May.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II.—No day calendar.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A Whole List of Reaons

Why You Should Buy a WISSNER Piano.

BECAUSE they are used and endorsed by so many of the world's great musicians.

BECAUSE in buying at one of the Wissner Warerooms you get all the advantages accruing from a direct negotiation with the manufacturer.

BECAUSE the Wissner Pianos so seldom require tuning.

BECAUSE they are renowned for their high artistic development—the result of years of indefatigable labor, scientific research and costly experiments.

BECAUSE the faults so common in other pianos, obstacles to the professional pianist and pupil, have in the Wissner Piano been materially reduced or entirely obliterated.

BECAUSE they possess such a responsive exquisite action.

BECAUSE the cases are chaste, original and neat.

BECAUSE their wonderfully pure, sweet and limpid tone is an inspiration to all who use them.

BECAUSE they have never been known to change their beautiful tone under years of use.

BECAUSE the name "WISSNER" is a household word in the homes of the most refined and intelligent classes.

BECAUSE of the unquestioned reliability of the house.

BECAUSE our payment plan makes it easy to possess a high grade piano.

BECAUSE the prices of the

WISSNER PIANOS

are so moderate—but little more than is paid every day for the cheap commercial kind.

Wissner Uprights and Grands, slightly used, at fully one-third reduction from regular prices.

A large number of Uprights by other makers, many of them prominent, at fabulously low prices.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. JERSEY CITY, 138 Newark Avenue.

NEW YORK, 25 East 14th Street. NEWARK, 603 Broad Street.

OPEN EVENINGS.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Public School Fraternity Pins for Brooklyn Are All In.

Beginning on Monday they will be given to adults only, for children, at Book Dept., main floor. Post office forbids sending any kind of Pin by mail.

"A Hint's as Good as a Kick."

The Matchless Bargains which await you would occupy two pages of this paper. Here are a few hints:

Women's $3.50 and $4.50 Shoes for $1.98.
Of finest new kid and enamel patent leather—because sizes are broken.

66 Inch Wide Satin Damask for 38c.
Special Sale of Price Cut Blankets.

9 Great Black Silk Values.
Great Special Sale of Dress Goods.

$1.25 Yd. Bigelow and Lowell Axminster Carpets for 89c. Yd.
8 Wire Brussels, 43c. Yd.

Wonder Millinery Specials for 25c

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Quiet Week Shows Some Increase in Speculative Buying.

Big Realty Corporation's First Deal—Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

Some slight increase in the number of small transactions and scattered purchases of speculative character in the middle sections of the city have added somewhat to the volume of current dealing. The stringency of the money market may be regarded as having a deterrent effect upon realty operations, although to what extent would be difficult to show, because there are at present in the field comparatively few new undertakings of the size and sort which usually seek financial support from insurance companies and from such institutions as might see fit to avail themselves of the present high rates in Wall Street, to the exclusion of real estate. At any rate, whatever this effect may be, it promises to be of but short duration.

What will prove to be a disturbing factor, in the opinion of many brokers, and one which cannot be disposed of at least for several months, is the full valuation assessment scheme. There is a tendency to view the change more complacently than at first, but, disregarding entirely the advantages or disadvantages of the plan, these brokers object to it solely on account of the feeling of uncertainty which it creates—the same sort of a feeling as that which pervades the mortgage loan market with each annual revivification of some mortgage tax measure at Albany. The full valuation assessment may prove to be admirable in practice as well as in theory, but, these brokers say, it is going to be a difficult matter to get investors to look at property with the full understanding that six months hence it will stand on the tax books—at who knows what figure.

Not the least important of the week's developments was the announcement that there will be a station of the underground road at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street. From Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street to Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street is a long stretch, and a large district that would have found either of these points too remote to be of much practical value will be greatly benefited by the new station.

The sale of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, at what is said to be a record price, caused a revival of the reports of a gigantic hotel project at that point. The plot necessary for such a structure, however, is not yet complete, and if some of the adjoining owners make their selling prices with the figure paid for the corner as a basis, the entire site will probably enjoy the distinction of being the most costly one used for hotel purposes in the entire city.

A section that has already attracted considerable speculative attention—that north of Thirty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue—witnessed last week the sale of 108 and 110 West Thirty-eighth Street to the Sterling Realty Company, and of two other houses in the same block to purchasers whose names have not yet been made public. In this connection it will be recalled that Lee Shubert recently took title to a large plot on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, as the site for a new theatre, and there is prospect of a lively demand in that somewhat limited territory for parcels available for high-class improvement.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The first transaction in which the new United States Realty and Construction Company has figured came to light yesterday. The company has sold through Brokers Buek & Crawford a lot 22 by 100.5 on the south side of Fifty-first Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, adjoining the Columbia Grammar School. The price in the present transaction is $47,500. The buyer, Dr. John L. Adams, will erect on the site a six-story limestone front American basement dwelling. The lot, with several adjoining, came into the possession of the big corporation among the holdings of one of the constituent companies.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from Joseph B. Bloomingdale the four-story dwelling 18 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, and from Judson G. Wells the similar adjoining house, No. 20.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to W. E. Finn the three four-story dwellings 153, 155, and 157 West Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Finn has resold Nos. 153 and 155 to a client of H. C. Senior & Co.

Greene & Taylor have sold for a client the four-story brownstone front dwelling 45 West Ninetieth Street, on lot 18.9 by 100.

De Selding Brothers have sold for Mrs. N. J. Faulkner to Mrs. Emily H. Townsend the three-story dwelling 1,018 Lexington Avenue, 43.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, on lot 17 by 80.

R. P. Bliss, of Charles H. Easton & Co., has sold for John A. Johnson the three four-story tenements 111, 113, and 115 West Forty-sixth Street, on plot 75 by 100-and irregular.

Samuel Green has purchased for $37,500 the five-story building 223 West Forty-third Street, 20 by 101.4.

George W. Dougherty has sold for a client to Louis Lesse the five-story flat with store at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.2 by 100.

Jacob Margovitz has sold to Israel and Jacob Horowitz for $71,000 the six-story tenement with store, 745 and 747 Sixth Street, 50 by 90.10.

George Nicholas has sold for a Mr. Myers the plot 50 by 100.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, about 211 feet east of Broadway; also for a Mrs. Loven the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Mrs. Margaret McGarr has sold a plot fronting 25 feet on Eleventh Avenue and extending through to Broadway, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Joseph H. Franklin to Charles Adler, for about $12,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 55 by 99.11.

It is reported that Mary L. Mott has sold the two five-story brick flats 13 and 15 West Sixty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.5.

Phinney & Corse have leased for the Robert J. Blake Building and Realty Company for a term of ten years, at $7,000 per year, the nine-story apartment hotel now nearing completion at 26 Gramercy Park, to a company controlled by James Knott, who is now operating the Judson and the Holley, on Washington Square. The new house will be called the Tilden.

Hulbert Peck & Sons report that they were the brokers in the recent sale of 434 West Thirty-eighth Street, together with an adjoining interior lot.

Folsom Brothers have sold to Louis Cohn for improvement, 317 and 319 East Eighteenth Street.

The Auction Room.

There is as yet no sign of a resumption of activity in the auction branch—either for the present or the immediate future. The continuing small number of offerings contained in the weekly lists, however, may be regarded as indicating a very desirable state of affairs. With the possibility of private sale at a good figure, it is not surprising that owners show slight disposition to try the auction room, while not in several years has the small amount of forced selling been more noticeable than at present.

There were recorded last week 104 mortgages for $4,548,475; of which 64, for $702,325, were at 5 per cent.; 35, for $2,832,636, were at more and 45, for $1,358,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 194 mortgages for $2,463,798; of which 55, for $697,316, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $812,277, were at more, and 52, for $954,205, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, runs west 25 by south 169.7 to the north side of Lawrence Street, by east 56.4 by north 95.8 by west 25 by north 99.11, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $10,932.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 334 and 336 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,898; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Botty, referee, 333 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 140 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,630.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James W. McElhinney, referee, 334 Walton Avenue, northeast corner of Cheever Place, 83 by 120.6 by 83 by 119, two and four-story frame building. Due on judgment, $8,114.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, Andrews Avenue, west side, about 175 feet south of Fordham Road, 50 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,683.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, Fort Independence Street, north side, 143.4 feet west of Giles Place, 25.4 by 57.10 by 25 by 55, vacant; Fort Independence Street, north side, 193.8 feet west of Giles Place, 25.5 by 51 by 25 by 56.6, three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $2,566.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 696 West End Avenue, east side, 18.5 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 22 by 43 and irregular, four-story American basement stone-front dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Volkel, referee, 1,690 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 20.11 by 50, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,391.

By Vincent A Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 118 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 215 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,571.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. D. Arnold, referee, 623 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,985.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 86.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 77 feet east of Avenue A, 21 by 102.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,628.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reno R. Billington, referee, 4 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,009.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, 306 East Forty-first Street, south side, 92.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.3 by 67 by 17.10 by 59.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,486.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 503 to 509 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, two six-story elevator apartment houses. Due on judgment, $36,659; subject to other mortgages for $130,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 25 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,759; subject to another mortgage for $14,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 816.4 feet east of Marion Avenue, 50 by 38.9 by 50 by 38.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,721.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 450 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story brick stable and offices, 25 by 100, and four one-story frame sheds, 135.4 by 16 and 105.4 by 19; Kane & Wright of 412 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owners; J. H. Amsler of 895 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 124 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. W. Evarts of 52 Wall Street, owner; W. W. Ward of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 36 Washington Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Stuart estate of 77 William Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 219 East Fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; M. Newman of 264 East Seventh Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 12 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Reilly, premises, owner; S. A. Goldstone of 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 144 Rivington Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. Blauner, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 1 and 1½ Sixth Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; A. Ortalano, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $800.

Nos. 177 and 179 Park Row, to a five-story brick tenement; W. D. Foulke, owner; H. D. Dickinson of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 152 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a one-story store and bakery, 19 by 60; Benjamin T. Gilbert of 42 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; F. E. Brooker of 778 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, northeast corner of Bridge Street, to a two-story and attic store and dwelling, 20 by 40; Mary Stastuy, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,309 Bassford Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 47; Ann Parson, premises, owner; L. A. Soule of 593 Ford Street, architect; cost, $200.

Honeywell Avenue, east side, 170 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 18.22 by 28.3; James Livingston of 2,013 Vyse Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Apartment House Men to Dine.

What is probably the first instance of a jollification resulting, even indirectly, from the coal strike, is announced in the shape of a dinner of fifty covers to be given on Saturday, Oct. 18, at Delmonico's by William H. Peckham, President of the Frank L. Fisher Company. This concern does not, as might be supposed, handle hard coal at retail, but is in the real estate business, and the dinner is given by way of celebrating the ending of what has been a phenomenally successful season in the renting of apartments on the west side. The demand has been 33 1-3 per cent. in advance of last year's. Besides the staff of the Fisher Company, the guests at the dinner will include a number of the well known in real estate and allied circles. Novelties in menu cards and decorations are in preparation, and the favors will be miniature apartment houses.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 27.

BEAUMONT (JACKSON) AV, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.6x88x20.11x92.11; Margaret S. Adams to Sarah J. Schaefer..... 900

BOONE ST, w s, 162.4 ft n of Jennings St, runs n 97.1 x w 8.8 to a lane, x s 46.7 x s e 53.3; Mary E. Ford to Mary A. Ford..... Nom.

CORDOVA PLACE, w s, 123.4 ft n of St. George's Crescent, 50x10; Louisa Wagner to Jacob Mattern, other considerations and..... 100

CRESCENT AV, n w s, 11.9 ft w of Hughes Av, runs w 80 x s 25 x e 59.7 to the avenue, x n 32.4; Mary E. Ford to Mary A. Ford..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, w s, 275 ft s of William St, 25x87.6; Mary E. F. Ford to Mary A. Ford..... Nom.

JEROME AV, n w s, 548.11 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 27 x s e 90 x n e 27 x n e 90; Percy B. Young to the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, (mtg $13,000) Nom.

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, runs w 65 x s 19.5 x e 35.2 x s 0.9 x e 32 x n 20.4; David L. Weil, referee, to Laura Oppenheimer and another, executors... 14,000

OLD FORDHAM AV, w s, 212.9 ft n of 175th St, 27x102.6x27x103.7; Theobold Mayer to Albertine A. Mayer..... Gift.

VALENTINE AV, w s, at s e corner of Lot 11, runs s along avenue 81.6 x w 250 to land of Fischer x n 81.6 to Lot 11 x e 250; Theobold Mayer to Albertine A. Mayer..... Gift

83D ST, 328, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Myer Himmelwelt to Julia Gold, (mtg $8,000,) other considerations and.. 100

83D ST, 328, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Julia Gold to Sara Himmelwelt... Nom.

110TH ST, 243, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; John D. Watson to Edward S. Harper..... Nom.

123D ST, 214, s s, 319 ft w of 7th Av, 21x99.11; the German Savings Bank to William Nelson, E. & S..... 25,000

Recorded Leases.

WILLIS AV, 480; William Rubsam and another, administrators and guardians, to Sigmund Bernhardt, 5 7-12 years..... $1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

VAN BEUREN, Aymar, to Caroline A. Livingston; 9th Av, 252, also known as 248, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

O'NEILL, Arthur, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 10th St, 271, formerly 171, West, rerecorded, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 1,500

HANLON, Charles W., to Eva H. Berry; Arthur (Central) Av, e s of old line at line between Lots 16 and 17, being part of Lot 16, map of Oak Tree Plot at Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Daniel Miller and another; Avenue D, 66 and 68, subject to all liens, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KEANE, Anna C., widow, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Clinton St, s e corner of Stanton St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

NELSON, William, to the German Savings Bank; 133d St, 214 West, due Oct. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

TEESE, Mary M., to Catharine M. Teese, all title..... 1

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Simon T. Stern..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution, two assignments..... 41,000

EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

GREATEST SEASON

The hotel proprietors, cottage owners, and business men of Easthampton, Long Island, agree that the Season of 1902 has been the greatest in the history of this beautiful resort by the sea.

The following advertisement of Easthampton, Long Island, appeared in The New York Times during April, and to that advertisement may be attributed a considerable measure of gains in business which the hotel proprietors, cottage owners, and business men report.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
Our rental of cottages this year has far exceeded that of any preceding year. The appointments made through you through the agency of the combination advertisement has materially helped toward this result. The rise in valuation of real estate has been simply remarkable; in fact we can say that business throughout Easthampton this year has been phenomenal. Thanking you for past favors, we are,
Very truly yours,
B. M. OSBORNE,
Real Estate Broker.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
Easthampton has during the past year enjoyed the most successful business season in the history of this favorite seaside resort.
A very large measure of this increased business is, we believe, traceable directly to the refining influence of the New York Times as the medium through which this famous old hamlet was introduced to the wealthy business men of New York City and vicinity.
Respectfully,
T. A. GILMARTIN,
Provision Market.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
The business in Easthampton has been better this year than in any fomer year. My sales of the New York Times increased more proportionately than any other paper. I attribute this result to the work and advertising done in The New York Times.
Very truly yours,
FELIX DOMINY,
General Merchant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
It gives me pleasure to state that the Summer of 1902 has undoubtedly been the most successful season Easthampton has known, and it is my opinion that The Times has materially assisted in bringing many fine families to visit for the first time "the loveliest spot on Long Island."
Yours respectfully,
E. J. EDWARDS,
Proprietor Easthampton Pharmacy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
My cottages rented early and at higher prices than last year. My business as a builder has been greater this year than in any former year. Building prospects for the coming Winter are better than they have ever been before at this time of the year. The Easthampton combination advertisement has been an important factor in bringing about this result.
Yours truly,
GEO. A. SLOBODOR,
Architect and Builder.

EASTHAMPTON
LONG ISLAND.

There is no more beautiful nor historic spot on the south side of Long Island than the lovely and picturesque village of Easthampton. It was here that John Howard Payne was born, and the house, still standing was "Home, Sweet Home." The main street is over 130 feet wide, and is lined with splendid old trees. Three quaint old Dutch mills add to the beauty of the scene. The permanent population is over 3,000. The streets are pavefied, beautiful drives. The finest and most modern bathing pavilion on the Atlantic Coast. The surf is not filled with refuse, as on beaches near cities. One of the finest clubhouses and extensive golf links on L. I. VILLAGE WATER HAS BEEN ANALYZED BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AS ABSOLUTELY PURE. Among the fine bearing places worthy of mention are the Hunting, Maidstone Inn, Osborn, and The Apaquogue. POSITIVELY NO MOSQUITOS. Churches of every denomination. Four trains daily each way. 15 degrees cooler in the Summer than N. Y. The following cottages can be rented very advantageously for the Summer season. They have modern conveniences, such as baths, hot and cold water, and perfect sanitary arrangements.
"EASTHAMPTON CONTAINS THE HOMES OF MORE REFINED AND WEALTHY PEOPLE THAN ANY OTHER VILLAGE OF ITS SIZE ON LONG ISLAND."
Bureau of information and distribution open daily at Room 59 Times Building, and 139 West 125th St., P. A. M. to 10 P. M., where photographs of cottages, appointments may be made with owners, and all other information can be secured.

EDWARDS COTTAGE, Main St. E. J. Edwards.
BEECHER COTTAGE, Main St. Geo. H. Hand.
STRATTON COTTAGE, Hunting Lane. F. Stratton.
PAXTON COTTAGE, Cottage Ave. Rev. Jno. R. Paxton.
RACKETT COTTAGE, Main St. W. O. Rackett.
GAY COTTAGE, Hunting Lane. Edw. E. Gay.
MULFORD COTTAGE, Main St. Jeremiah Mulford.
HEDGES COTTAGE, Main St. Mrs. James Hedges.
EDWARDS COTTAGE, Main St. C. W. Edwards.
HUNTTING LANE COTTAGE, Huntting Lane. Geo. A. Eldredge.
OSBORN COTTAGE, Main St. Jos. E. Osborn.
DAYTON COTTAGE, On Dunes. E. H. Dayton.
VAN HOUTON COTTAGE, Main St. C. E. C. Homan.
MARSHAL SMITH COTTAGE, On Dunes. Marshal Smith.
BAKER COTTAGE, Pantigo Lane. J. Baker.
IRELAND COTTAGE, Lillypond Lane C. E. C. Homan.
HAND COTTAGE, Huntting Lane. John W. Hand.
OSBORN COTTAGE, Main St. D. E. Osborn.
THE APAQUOGUE, Apaquogue. Van Scoy & Dayton.
STOKES COTTAGE, Cottage Ave. C. E. Eldredge.
SHERRILL COTTAGE, Main St. Hiram Sherrill.
OSBORN COTTAGE, Main St. Dr. E. H. Osborn.
ADAMS COTTAGE, Lee Ave. C. E. C. Homan.
Dr. JEWETT COTTAGE, Cottage Ave. Dr. Jewett.
LYNCH COTTAGE, Main St. Mrs. Lynch.
STRATTON COTTAGE, Amagansett Road. Theo. Stratton.
TILLINGHAST COTTAGE Bridge Hampton Road. Hartford Tillinghast.
MACKAY COTTAGE, Cottage Ave. Mrs. W. Mackay.
THE TERRACE, Woods Lane. Mrs. A. I. Huntting.
DOMINY COTTAGE, Near Bathing Houses. T. Dominy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
There has been a more moneyed class of people here this year than before. This really has been the banner year in the history of Easthampton as a cottage colony and Summer resort.
Yours truly,
J. H. MULFORD,
Cottage Owner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
The past season has been the most successful generally of any previous one in my memory.
Yours truly,
J. S. OSBORNE,
Banker.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
Our business has been greatly in excess of any previous year, due entirely to the growth in popularity of this place as a Summer resort.
Yours truly,
S. A. GREGORY & Co.,
General Merchants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
The past season has been one of unprecedented success in Easthampton, both as to the number of visitors entertained and the volume of business transacted.
Yours truly,
G. H. HAND,
Merchant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
Cottage renting at Easthampton is on the increase from year to year. The present has been the most successful season we have ever had, and from present outlook there will not be a cottage to let for 1903 on the first day of April next, and all other business is on the same line.
Yours truly,
C. E. C. HOMAN,
Real Estate Agent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
I think the Easthampton combination advertisement in your paper greatly helped business this year. This has assuredly been the most prosperous year that Easthampton ever has had.
Yours truly,
FRANK STRATTON,
With Easthampton Lumber Com.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
I should say that there were about 25 per cent. more cottages rented this year than ever before, and generally at better prices than formerly. At this date a number of cottages have already been rented for next year. The outlook for building this year was never better. There will undoubtedly be more building here this Winter than ever before.
Yours truly,
A. O. JONES,
Builder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
The season of 1902 has been without parallel. Further improvements for the coming year, such as good roads and the opening of Three Mile Harbor into the Sound, will make Easthampton the finest Summer resort on Long Island.
Yours truly,
D. E. OSBORN,
Merchant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
The cottages this year rented more readily and profitably than formerly. We had many people here this year who had never been in Easthampton before, a number of whom were well known New York business men. Business everywhere in Easthampton was very good. A great measure of this prosperity may be ascribed to your combination ad.
Very truly yours,
A. H. CULVER,
Maidstone Bath House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
Gentlemen:—
Our New York patronage has been very good this Summer.
Yours truly,
LE ROY O. EDWARDS,
Bicycles and Automobiles.

During the months ended July 31st, 1902, The New York Times printed 182,336 agate lines of Hotel and Resort advertising, 8,089 more agate lines than the next highest morning newspaper.

1st	The New York Times printed	182,336	lines Hotel and Resort advertisements
2d	Newspaper	174,247	" " " "
3d	"	164,669	" " " "
4th	"	118,346	" " " "
5th	"	99,358	" " " "
6th	"	51,045	" " " "
7th	"	47,434	" " " "

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Francis Hendricks, as Superintendent of Insurance of State of New York..... 1

RABE, Rudolph F., as administrator, to Anna C. Otto..... 1

SCHAEFER, Charles, Jr., and another to Sarah Browning..... 250

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 152,500

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 10

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 291; Edward Wilckens against John Timany, owner; John C. Gabler, contractor..... 111

BROADWAY, 198; William E. Mowbray against James A. Campbell, owner; Walter H. Wickes and Isaac A. Hoffer & Son Company, contractors..... 195

BURNSIDE and Ryer Avs, s w corner, 105x120x irregular; Owen Toher against Lochinvar Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 29

HANOVER ST, 5; Morrison & Phenister against John Woe, owner; J. W. Mitchell and George Vassars Son & Co., contractors..... 397

MURRAY ST, 89; William G. Pond against John G. H. Ahrens, owner and contractor..... 67

44TH ST, 210 East; Grattan G. Lyman against Nathan Bauman and John H. Taylor, owners and contractors; Theodore Prince, contractor..... 500

139TH ST, 602 and 604, and 608 and 610 East; Jacob Saron against Augustus P. Green, owner; Josiah P. Van Riper, contractor..... 82

149TH ST, 531 East; Frank Padula against Maria Padula, owner and contractor..... 1,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SOUTH ST, 84 and 85; Pneumatic Whitewash Company against Hudson Realty Company and another, Sept. 26, 1902.... 280

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; George Fenn against Peter J. Clarke and another, June 24, 1902..... 69

Lis Pendens.

LEWIS ST, w s, Lots 7 and 8, map annexed to deed in liber 213, conveyances 277; Lewis and 3d Sts, n w corner, 18.6x82.6x irregular; Max Greenberg against Abraham Kassel and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, C. Dushkind.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150.11 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.4x90.4x irregular; Southern Boulevard, n s, 170.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.5x87.11x irregular; Southern Boulevard, n s, 201.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 21.6x39.11x irregular, and Southern Boulevard, n s, 227.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.7x86.2; four actions; Louisa F. Walton against John E. Doyle and another, (dower, &c.;) attorney, H. B. Wesselmann.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.4x90.9x irregular; Louisa F. Walton against Robert C. Watson and another, (dower, &c.;) attorney, H. B. Wesselmann.

27TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Herman Kountze and another, trustees, against Agostino Cavinato and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11; Architects' Realty Company against City Real Estate Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ludwig & Griffin.

117TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x99.11, two actions; Mathilde Eidlitz and another, executrix and executor, against John Heist and another, (amended foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Eidlitz.

137TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Josephine MacLean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

173D ST and Fulton Av, s w corner, 28.5x85.1x irregular; Eliza S. Tailer against Henry Fox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

The Chronicle Fire Tables.

The Chronicle Fire Tables for 1902, which have just been issued, contain a record of the fire losses in the United States by States and Territories during 1901, with exhibits of the monthly, annual, and aggregate fire losses in the United States during twenty-seven years, and also the number and valuation of each of the principal classes of manufacturing establishments in each State and in the United States, according to the latest census reports. The total fire loss for 1901 was $174,000,000, as against $161,000,000 in 1900, and $153,000,000 in 1899. Of the total number of risks burned last year 48.28 per cent. consisted of dwellings boarding houses, &c., 18.96 per cent. of retail and wholesale stores, offices, &c., and 13.64 per cent. of livery stables, barns, tobacco barns, &c.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Phoenix Fuel and Light Company, Phoenix, Oswego County; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. J. Hamlin, Southport, Penn.; H. E. Merriall, Geneva, and O. M. Donnelly, Phoenix.

Electric Arts Company, New York City, (electrical contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. G. Carleton and C. E. Danforth, Jr., New York City, and H. H. Pratt, Westfield, N. J.

Cameron-Hawn Realty Company, Albany, (real estate and building material, and to do general contracting;) capital, $45,000. Directors—Edward M. Cameron, Orra G. Hawn, and Franklin D. Tower, Albany.

White Horse Tavern Company, New York City, (hotel business;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. V. Warmuth, C. P. Rogers, and J. M. Nolan, New York City.

Camp Electric Construction, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Camp and F. E. Southard, New York City, and Alexander Gregory, Brooklyn.

The Antwerp and New York Diamond Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julius Mautner, Joseph Vorhaus, and Max Stempel, New York City.

Suburban Railway Company, New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Simon, William Ballin, and Max Cohen, New York City.

De Kalb Mining Company, De Kalb Junction, St. Lawrence County; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. J. Tyner, G. F. Walker, and E. E. Risley, De Kalb.

International Audit Bureau, (incorporated,) New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edouard Glardon, Leonie Glardon, New Rochelle; E. C. Brailly, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Standard Plunger Elevator Company, increase of capital stock from $3,000 to $6,000,000.

American Gaslight Improvement Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—W. C. Coleman of Wichita, Kan.; Samuel M. Riberts and Henry Hollinshead of Camden.

Whitney Construction Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Frank R. Hansell, Millard W. Baldwin, and C. Frederick Smith.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Aside from Swift & Co. the local stock market to-day was quiet and devoid of interesting features. In the case of Swift & Co. there was again considerable activity in the trading, but the action of the market was irregular. After selling off to 146¼ the stock recovered at the close to 150, which was only a small fraction from the best quotation for the day. The tone of the general list was firm, with the exception of Title and Trust, which under a moderate pressure sold off from 126¼ to 125. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 20 cents discount. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	13½	12⅞	13½
425	American Can pf	53¼	52¾	53¼
50	American Shipbuilding	58½	58½	58½
70	Chicago Pneum. Tool	100	100	100
4	Chicago Telephone	170	170	170
550	Chicago Title & Trust	126¼	125	125
190	Diamond Match	140	139¼	139¼
100	Lake Street Elevated	10¾	10¾	10¾
25	Metro. Elevated pf	90½	90½	90½
30	National Biscuit	46¾	46¾	46¾
110	National Biscuit pf	104	104	104
500	National Carbon	33	32½	33
400	National Carbon pf	100½	100½	100½
10	North Chicago	186	186	186
100	Northwestern Elevated	36	36	36
50	Quaker Oats pf	90½	90½	90½
110	Street's Stable Car	33	32	33
1,396	Swift & Co	150¼	146¼	150
15	United Box Board	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
27	United Box Board pf	58	57½	58
$19,000	Met. Elevated 4s	101¼	...	...

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.03	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.14
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.93	.92
Challenge Con.	.11	.11
Chollar	.05	.04
Confidence	.67	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.22	.20
Julia	.01	.03
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.02
Mexican	.32	.32
Occidental Con.	.10	.12
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.12	.11
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.04	.04
Syndicate	.00	.09
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.06	.06
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.05	.06
Silver bars	51½	51½
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02⅞	.02½
Telegraph	.07⅛	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	8½	8	9

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BARGAINS

PRICES TALK

$20,000—3-sty. bay front, 17 ft., strictly private block, near Columbus.

$23,000—3-sty. High stoop, 20 ft., near the Drive. Open plumbing.

$25,000—4½-sty. American basement, in the Eighties. Modern and in perfect condition.

$26,500—3-sty., 18 ft., with extension. In the Seventies. Electric light. Superb condition.

$28,000—NEW 5-sty. American basement, near the Drive. Choice.

$30,000—4-sty., 20 ft., with bath extension. Center of choice block in the Eighties. No detriment in neighborhood.

$33,000—West 75th Street, 4-sty., 20 ft., with bath extension. Unprecedented bargain.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Ave.

125TH STREET,
50 x 99.11, only $35,000.
JUST OPPOSITE NEW THEATRE.
SEE OWNER, ROOM 48,
15 CORTLANDT STREET.

BARGAINS IN PRIVATE HOUSES.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Cor. 60th St.

64th St., near 5th Av., 25-foot dining-room extension $125,000
76th St., near 5th Av., 19 feet; possession. 65,000
78th St., near Madison Av.; 22 feet..... 80,000
In the 80s, near 5th Av., 40 feet..... 140,000
82d St., near Madison Av.; possession.... 45,000
81st St., near Madison Av.; has just been put in beautiful order..... 35,000
82d St., near 5th Av.; possession..... 65,000
Largest list of Houses for sale in 5th Av. section north of 59th St.; inside prices on new American basement houses.

NEW FIVE-STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS,
17, 20 AND 22 FT. WIDE.
Nos. 312-322 W. 101st St.,
Open for Inspection.
Full particulars. Best prices.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

Corner Residence,
Riverside Drive.—New 5-story attractive dwelling; all modern improvements; caretaker will show mornings.
Price $55,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

8½ Per Cent. Net Investment.
as shown by ledger account for the past two years of actual rents and expenses; corner, with half block frontage on Columbus Av.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 81ST ST.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

N. E. cor. 3d Av. & 163d St., 3 lots.
635 East 157th St., 2 lots, small house.
2d Av. above 110th St., full lot, 4 story.
Grand & Lewis Sts., 1 rented small houses.
450 Washington St., 18.6ft.; 3 story, (store.)
Elizabeth St., near Grand; full lot, old house.
Columbus Ave. corner; 5-story double flat.
Exchanges considered; submit wants and offers.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St. & Bowery.

$3,500 cash, balance easy, will secure the best bargain in a 5-story triple flat that can be produced for the money; convenient to car lines; neighborhood improving; owner leaving New York permanently; will sacrifice.
LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO.,
1,224 Amsterdam Av, near 120th St.

$28,000.—60th St., near Central Park West, handsome four-story Dwelling in an absolutely private block, front and rear; size 19x55x100; with 2 baths and 3 story extension; a bargain.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

$21,500.—No. 145 West 118th St., 4 story high-stoop 18-foot Dwelling; modern plumbing; newly decorated; caretaker on premises; restricted block.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

$40,000.—Handsome 4-story 20-foot Dwelling, West 86th St., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; modern throughout; open plumbing; immediate possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

$27,500.—Handsome double Flat, on West 106th St., near Central Park West; six rooms and bath each apartment; rents $2,712.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$65,000.—Extra fine and well located Amsterdam Av. corner, 25x96x100; rents $6,100; all rented; splendid and substantial investment.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

WEST 75th St., near Central Park.—Four-story 20-foot Dwelling, $42,500.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$40,000.—West 89th St., near Riverside Drive.—Handsome 22-foot American basement Dwelling.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

41x100, between 5th and 6th Avs., near 50th St.; price $100,000; no restriction.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$60,000.—Fine Amsterdam Av. Corner, 25x96x100, in the 80's.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

Bargain.—$25,000 cash will buy choice up-to-date business corner, 45x100; 4 families on a floor; 6 stores; on leading avenue; mortgage at 4 per cent.; rents $5,600. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Residence, three-story and basement brownstone, on 95th St. and Lexington Av., 10x50x100; elegant decorations; exposed plumbing; quick purchaser will buy a bargain. Estate, 1,360 3d Av.

Attention!—Bargains if you want a cheap house.
136 WEST 83D ST.,
SOUTHEAST COR. WEST END AV. & 88TH ST.
Price and particulars of
STOCKDALE & JULIAN, 492 Columbus Av.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

A factory, four stories, 50x90; boiler, engine, shafting, complete; lot 75x99; near Broadway and Manhattan St. subway station.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Quick purchaser modern double tenement, West 51st St., $21,000; rent, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several plots suitable for builders in good localities, at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Brownstone dwelling, lot 18x100, near Fifth Av. Price $8,650; must sell; investigate this. Kehoe & Co., Madison Av., 125th St.

Tenement, good location; small mortgage; pays 30 per cent. on investment; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

To Buyers.—We have a fine lot of flats, tenements, &c., at very reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

83d St., Near Avenue A.—Triple flat, 25x86x102, rent, $2,286; excellent condition; not much cash required. W. F. Timme, 280 Broadway.

Big bargain, 458 West 22d St., 4-story dwelling and lot 21.6x98; price, $16,500. Apply premises.

Fine Willis Av. investment property. For particulars apply F. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

14th St., 7th and 8th Avs.—Large private house; price, $27,500; mortgage, $25,500; also established realty company's shares for sale. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

100TH ST., NEAR COL. AV. | 5-story & base, 20-fam. flat. Pr. $27,000; rent $2,940. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

44TH, NEAR 8TH AV. | 2 5-story, 4-room, 20-fam. flats, 54x100. Pr. $75,000; rent $7,800. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

34TH ST., NEAR FERRY. | 2 5-story flats, with stores; exceptional future. Pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Washington Heights.

A1 BARGAINS FOR HOMESEEKERS.
187th St., near 11th Av., frame, 10 rooms..$6,500
Audubon Av., eight rooms, brick, little cash. 6,500
185th St., near Amsterdam Av., frame.... 6,500
169th St., near Audubon Av., brick, 2-fam. 7,500
FERDINAND NAGLE, Amsterdam Av., nr. 168th.

408 AND 410 WEST 154TH ST.—CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT HOUSES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; OPEN FOR INSPECTION SUNDAY, 2 TO 5; DAILY, 9 TO 5. HUGHES & SCANLON, SANFORD ST., L. I. CITY.

Two handsome three-story brown and lime stone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; up to date; one, 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms; other, 17x52x100. For further particulars address Owner, Wm. Watkins, 437 West 162d St.

Bronx.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Harlem River, Overlooking Speedway,
NORTH OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE.
HANDSOME STONE RESIDENCE
Eighteen rooms; STONE STABLE, single and box stalls; STONE COTTAGE for gardener; greenhouse, cow stable; fine garden,
IN PLOT OF TEN ACRES.
THIS PROPERTY MAY BE LEASED.
ALSO
PLOT OF 11½ ACRES
Suitable for Public Institution. Opposite first plot, 2,200 feet. Frontage on Aqueduct Avenue, Macomb's Road, &c.
ALSO
Plot 1 1-2 Acres Harlem River Front,
500 feet Bulkhead frontage. Between High Bridge and Morris Heights.
LEES ESTATE,
Room 1,507, 35-37 Nassau St., N. Y. City

WASHINGTON AVENUE, TREMONT.
Four Lots; superbly situated; free and clear; extra depth; choicest residential neighborhood; ripe for immediate improvement; frame cottage of 12 rooms now on property; fine order and under lease.
Also
Three Lots, same block; free and clear; very desirable for apartment site; on grade; no rock.
Also
Large brick Residence on plot 75 by 140, same block; free and clear; excellent repair; 12 large rooms; also laundry, storerooms, dressing rooms, &c.; fine family home, or easily altered into two-family house; ideal location for physician, dentist, small institution, &c.
The above property offered on most favorable terms; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, five years, at 5 per cent.
Washington Avenue has now been widened and made one of the finest up-town streets; asphalting now in progress; all assessments paid. For further information apply direct or through your own broker. Positively no exchange.
F. E. SAWARD,
41 Park Row, New York.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Direct from the builder, the most elegant Two-Family Dwellings in beautiful Mount Hope (Tremont) finished in hardwood, decorated, all improvements, high grounds, select neighborhood. Morris Av., near 177th St., one block east of Jerome Av. Open Sundays.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, $425 up; 10 per cent. cash; balance $5 monthly; trolley, train, "L" extension; Fort Chester Road convenient; houses to order, $1,900; maps, plans, &c. Call or write, EDWARD POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Semi-detached brick and stone houses, arranged for one or two families; all improvements; $10,000 each; easy terms; estate of William M. Ryan. Vincent A. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

Beautiful detached 2-family parlor and basement house; full lot; choice neighborhood; near Boston Road, 169th St. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Sale or Exchange.—4-story corner flat, Bronx, good income; would exchange for shore-front property. Clark, Box 69, Freneau, N. J.

Sacrifice!—William's Bridge, 50x100, $3,600; frame house, 9 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
For Sale—At Pleasantville; plot, 100x200; fine view. Corsa, 172 West 130th St.

4 lots in Tremont with an equity of $9,000 for a flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HUNTINGTON.

Fine, modern cottage, with 3 acres and bay water front, in most exclusive section of East Colony. Running water, bath, etc. Can be had at a bargain.

100 ACRES.
A quarter mile of the best water front on Long Island, on Lloyd's Harbor. Fine beach, magnificent views. Woodland, hill, and field. Very attractive and very cheap.

Headquarters for Long Island Shore Fronts and Acreage.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.
140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE.
5 acres, 30 miles out; modern 11-room house, bath, hot and cold water; every conceivable outbuilding; 150 fruit trees; old trees; lawn; rose beds, &c.; a "crackerjack"; only $6,500.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Gentleman's residence; two acres, fronting on three avenues; 15 rooms; garden, fruit trees, &c.; Oakland water, electric light and modern improvements. Estate will sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Price, $20,000, free and clear. Rent, furnished, $1,200; unfurnished, $1,000.
GLEN COVE, L. I.—Large, modern residence on Long Island Sound; five acres; all modern improvements; stable, carriage house, garden, &c. Price, $85,000, free and clear. Address R., Box 103 Times Office.

Bargain.—Fine dwelling, 11 rooms and bath; large stables and complete poultry houses; over 6 acres of young orchard; $5,500; easy terms. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Freeport.—10 rooms; modern residence; choicest location; fine stable; $5,300. Owner, Box 103, Freeport, L. I.

Cottage, 8 rooms and bath, 4 lots, and barn, $1,400; easy terms. F. Wallenquest, Lynbrook, L. I.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargain.—Two-story brick factory, 297-299 Bainbridge St., 30x50, lot 38.6x100; 40-horse-power engine; property, &c., cost $12,000; suitable for sash, door, trim, and stairbuilder's material; sacrifice at $7,000. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Bargain.—Easy terms, two-story and basement brick bay window two-family house; two sets improvements; price $4,500; good location, near L station and trolley; cannot be duplicated for the money. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

3 BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK. **88 Garfield Place**
New 2-story private houses, 11 rooms, 18x65x100; open. Cooper.

Have free and clear and lightly mortgaged lots to exchange for property not mortgaged for more than 60 per cent. of value. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

NEW YORK HARBOR.
WATER FRONTS.
Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Staten Island, Ellingville, close to station; 12 acres, cheap; must be sold.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Borough Park South.

The most artistic one and two family houses, built on plots 40x100 and 60x100; for sale on terms within the reach of all.

Previous Records Smashed!
9 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
Will prove to you on inspection that you get the biggest values in home buying here. Built under personal supervision of practical builder. 28 minutes from Manhattan, via 5th Ave. "L."
Model House Open Daily. Sunday and Evenings Until 9 o'Clock.
58th St. Station on Property.
Edward Johnson, Builder,
53th St. & 14th Ave., Brooklyn.
Booklet Mailed on Request.

DODD & BANTA

$12,000 RESIDENCE
In the most refined section of Flatbush, containing 11 rooms, two baths, tiled. This house in every feature is first-class. Built for the owner at great expense, and designed by one of New York's best architects, whose specialty is in artistic interior decorations and arrangements for conveniences. Hardwood trim throughout; large, open fireplace in hall; parquet floors; detached brick, 1st story; large lawn, trees, &c. Convenient to "L"; only 26 minutes to Manhattan.

A $10,250 OPPORTUNITY.
To duplicate this house at present prices of building material it would cost $12,500 to build. This is your gain. Inspect and convince yourself that it is an exceptional chance. On plot 55x100, circular front, 11 large rooms and tiled bath; large open fireplace, with brick mantel in hall; combination chandeliers; parquet floors; hardwood trim throughout; steam heat; every modern convenience and improvement. First offer of $1,000 cash and balance easy takes it.

$9,500 PROPOSITION
Gentleman's residence will be sold to a quick buyer at above price; cost him $11,000 within the past year. Decorated parquet floors throughout the house; all modern improvements and conveniences. Large piazza. Mott's plumbing; large lawn, ornamental feature; shade trees, &c. 24 minutes to Manhattan. A decided bargain.

Information on matters pertaining to Real Estate cheerfully given at the office of Dodd & Banta, authorities on real estate in the Flatbush section. We make a specialty of high-grade houses. It would be to your advantage to see what we have to offer before closing any deal you may be considering; prices from $4,750 to $23,500; terms arranged; also money to loan on bond and mortgage.

766 FLATBUSH AVE., NEAR CLARKSON STREET
Telephone 723 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.
Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 16TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.
Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

284 HANCOCK ST.,
near Tompkins Av., in the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; 3-story and basement brownstone; 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout; hardwood floors in parlor and dining room; open plumbing; porcelain bathtub and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20 per cent. cheaper than present prices; exceptional opportunity to obtain magnificent home at an unusual price; open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.
Inspect the row of three modern 3-story and basement fancy stone dwellings, 437 to 441 Fourth St., near Seventh Av.; bay windows to third floor; box stoops; cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated; best house ever offered at $13,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

$100.00 and $200.00 Cash.
Queen Anne Houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses.
WM. E. KAY, Builder.
46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

203 PULASKI ST.
Second flat; 6 rooms and bath; just renovated; all light; rent, $19.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 Tompkins Av. Tel. 46 Bedford.

FLATBUSH.—$8,000. WORTH $10,000.
Terms to suit; choicest section, west side, one block from Ocean Av.; fine grounds; very pretty, new, detached house, 10 rooms and bath; toilet separate; hardwood cabinet trim and floors; steam heat; will be decorated to suit. Keys with C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

Selling to close an estate, 40 acre farm; 25 miles from New York, on main line Long Island R. R.; 800 feet from depot and Post Office; fronting on two main roads; large old-fashioned buildings in good order; land all clear; only $5,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

$5,800 buys three-story and basement bay-window brick dwelling; full width; Quincy St., one block from elevated station; little cash required.
RAY L. GODFREY,
22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

AM GOING
to sell a 3 story and basement stone, 18.9x43x100, 11 rooms and bath, furnace, good location, for $6,700; inspection will convince you it is a bargain. 20-7. Robert A. Wright, 254 Tompkins Av.

Look!—Fine home; an investment; 2-family house, 20x54x100; double improvements; hot water heat; 12 rooms; select neighborhood; cheap; terms reasonable. Owner, 1,060 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—288 Baltic St., near Court; street fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

$1,000 cash, balance as rent; decidedly the finest appointed, constructed, and located 2-family house in Brooklyn; 100 feet from Prospect Park; upper floor rents $35; electric lights; hardwood throughout. Thomas Rosencrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES. 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

BOROUGH PARK fits particularly well the case of the young man who aims to own his home before old age impairs his earning capacity.
Every dollar invested in a home or lots here is like money in the bank. Don't postpone visiting the best developed section adjacent to Greater New York. Easiest of terms. Booklet mailed.
Borough Park Co.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Ave. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

BARGAIN.—FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER who was unfortunate. BUILDER must sell it $1,150 BELOW COST to quick buyer. PRICE $10,850. TERMS $500 cash and $85 monthly; PAYS ALL. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST NEW DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH. Trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, and OAK. 12 VERY LARGE ROOMS, 2 TILED BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS. LAVISHLY DECORATED. ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM. Oak beam ceilings. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Most beautiful location. WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Near "L" Road and Trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK,
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.
ONE SOLD
of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement, brown and limestone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen laundry tiled, electric lights; beamed pannelled dining room ceiling; select hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious. Corner house planned for physician. Open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, builder, on premises, or Robert Ward Real Estate Company, 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ONLY FEW LEFT.
3-Story Stone Residences.
Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. An elegant home—with all that that implies. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park. 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second and third mortgages.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $3,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FULLER BUILDING

BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVE.
22D AND 23D STREETS

Ready for Occupancy October 1, 1902

A Modern Building unequaled in Location, Comfort, Appointments, and Convenience.

Large and small offices. Entire floors will be arranged to meet the requirements of tenants.

Floor plans can be had upon application to

GEO. R. READ, Agent
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A Few Choice Offices Are TO LET
AEOLIAN HALL
Fifth Avenue and 34th St.
Rates $360 Upward
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

BIG CHANCE—ONLY $600
Ground floor office, 203 Broadway.
MAIL AND EXPRESS BUILDING.
Excellent light. David Stewart on premises.

75 Lexington Av.—Large, light, new store; steamheated; decorated to suit; price, $40. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William Street.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WORTH SEEING
TWO FAMILY HOUSES
just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.
EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.
RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.
RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.
THINK THIS OVER.
SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.
A small cash payment only required.
We Have Other Varieties on Hand
$2,000 to $3,000.
Cash required, $200 to $300.
Monthly payments, $20 to $30.00.
New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

N. E. Cor. 3rd Ave. & 16th St.
One large, light loft or office to rent. Fine building, with elevator and steam heat. Inquire at the building, or office of CLARK ESTATE, 2,381 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITE WANTED
within 20 miles of 42d St., on Harlem, New Haven, Putnam, or Hudson R. R., by manufacturer of FINE ARTS, employing 250 skilled mechanics. Address, with full particulars, to receive attention, Propositions, Box 202 Times Office.

Want Lots and Old Bldgs. For immediate use, located below 59th St., for cash buyers, Avenue and Broadway property particularly desired.
H. J. SACHS,
119 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Skillful painter, successful house manager, who has some property in charge, wants a few more flats or tenement houses in charge or lease; can save owners considerable on repairs; all reference. Box A, 1,122 Times Harlem.

Owners, send particulars of property for sale or to let.
Quick deals effected.
KEHOE & CO.,
Madison Av., 125th St.

On Sound, this side of Stamford, three to five acres, with house, not to exceed $18,000, or vacant, not to exceed $9,000; nicely located, with water front. George Palen, 111 Broadway.

Painter.—Are you seeking a reliable and cheap painter? Permit me to estimate and I will convince you. Write or call, H. Miller, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having apartments or houses to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

CASH PAID FOR DEEDS.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR PROPERTIES.
HOERLEIN, 220 BROADWAY.

A private house, between 30th and 40th Sts., Madison and Sixth Avs., at reasonable price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Private house, between 110th and 125th Sts., Madison and Lenox Avs.; must be 18 feet or over. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Tenements and flats leased; property kept in best order; cash or bond security. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A Few Choice Offices Are TO LET
AEOLIAN HALL
Fifth Avenue and 34th St.
Rates $360 Upward
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

BIG CHANCE—ONLY $600
Ground floor office, 203 Broadway.
MAIL AND EXPRESS BUILDING.
Excellent light. David Stewart on premises.

75 Lexington Av.—Large, light, new store; steamheated; decorated to suit; price, $40. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William Street.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WORTH SEEING
TWO FAMILY HOUSES
just completed by New York Land and Warehouse Company, Borough of Queens, eight minutes walk from Ferries. No Car fares.
EACH FAMILY enjoying separate improvements as if in single house.
RENT from 1st family pays five per cent. interest on the price we ask for the house.
RENT from second family pays five per cent. interest on $4,000.
THINK THIS OVER.
SEE how easy it is to buy a home assisted by rents received and the easy monthly payment plan offered by the company.
A small cash payment only required.
We Have Other Varieties on Hand
$2,000 to $3,000.
Cash required, $200 to $300.
Monthly payments, $20 to $30.00.
New York Land & Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

A.—A.—A.— OFFICES. A.—A.—A.—
23 Duane St., small and large offices, $10 up.
BUILDINGS.
Large stores, extra light, fine show windows, &c. S. W. cor. Madison Av. & 111th St.
For hardware, furniture, clothing, house furnishing, and dry goods or business requiring light, space and good display; good location for a large business, 3 houses alike.
52 Elizabeth St.; 6 story; or through to Bowery.
118 West Broadway; 3 story, (store,) near Duane.
270 West Broadway; 2 story (store) below Canal.
Cor. Broadway & 23d St.; 21 years' lease for alteration.
STORES.
858 1st Av.; store and rooms, corner.
104 East 110th St.; stores and rooms.
LOFTS.
78 Bowery; 5 lofts, or through to Elizabeth St.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery. Under Oriental Bank.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A store to let; also large, dry cellar; 15 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building; fire-proof. Inquire Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

A large furnished-room house in good location; always full; monthly profit, $170; price, $1,000; terms easy; low rent. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

Large corner store, with baker's oven, $50. St. Ann's Av., corner 147th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fine manufacturing and building site of 12½ acres, adjoining P. W. & B. R. R., in Chester, Penn., 14 miles from Philadelphia; one of the finest locations in the city; excellent shipping facilities; well improved surroundings; absolutely sure to increase in value. Write for terms and full particulars, W. M. Ostrander, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
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You can solve the school problem by taking the children to live in the suburbs adjacent to the Erie Railroad, where educational facilities are ample. Reasonable rents, beautiful surroundings. Details furnished on application. Information Bureaus, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, N. Y.

Exceptional opportunity to secure grand elevated domain, forest, stream, lake, 2,000 acres, breeding place of deer and other game, 15 miles from any railway, 100 miles out. Preserve, Box 130 Times.

Unprecedented.—Beautiful Wallkill Valley, 160 acres, $5,500; cheapest stock and dairy farm in the world; photographs and particulars. Address Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$1,000—WEST 84TH ST.
A nine-room Queen Anne dwelling, in excellent neighborhood; extra bath, &c.; 84th St., between Broadway and West End Av.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

$65 MONTHLY—MONTH FREE.
New house in select private neighborhood; 10 rooms and tiled bath. Every modern improvement; convenient to all cars. 632 West 147th St.

House to Rent.—At King's Bridge Heights, fourteen light, airy rooms, perfect order; fine elevation, beautiful view; Croton water and gas; five minutes from three lines of cars; rent, $650. Apply to Ahneman & Younkeere, King's Bridge, City.

$60 a Month.—No chance ever like it; Spuyten Duyvil; magnificent view Hudson River and Palisades; large stone house, frame cottage, stone barn, gardens; late residence Dr. Hunter. Apply Henry Schmitt, executor, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

95th St., 178 East.—Elegant three-story and basement brownstone residence, newly decorated, exposed plumbing; open for inspection daily, 9 to 11.

21st St., 36 West.—Four-story and basement house; immediate possession; rental, $1,800. Apply on premises. Joseph M. Adrian, 472 Grand St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

EXTRA WIDE AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING, 81ST STREET,
near Riverside Drive, artistically decorated and furnished.
ARTHUR S. COX & CO.,
31 PINE STREET, CITY.

72D ST., NEAR PARK AVE.,
Four-story dwelling, completely and elegantly furnished, $4,000 for season.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

An elegant house, exquisitely furnished, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., rear of Carnegie and Sloan's mansions; rent, $4,000 per annum; or will rent unfurnished. Address Owner, Post Office Box 1,825.

To Rent—

Apartment Hotels.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hotel Marie Antoinette

Broadway, 66th to 67th Street.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

600 Rooms. Singly and en Suite. 300 Rooms overlooking the beautiful Hudson River and the Majestic Palisades.

Long Distance Telephone in Every Room.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS BY THE MONTH, SEASON OR YEAR.

Attractive Rooms and Suites With Bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS.

It is generally conceded that the HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE is one of the most popular and attractive family hotels in the city. It is most accessibly and conveniently located, being within five minutes' walk of Central Park, The Riverside Drive and Durland's Riding Academy, and within fifteen minutes' ride of any theatre in the city.

The underground R. R., Elevated R. R., and five lines of surface cars pass within 100 feet of the Hotel, reaching any part of the city without change of cars.

We invite a personal inspection of the Hotel and its apartments.

Information regarding rates, terms, &c., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.

HENRY F. ROESSER.

THE LEONORI

MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.

New Modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel Just Completed.

In the most aristocratic residential section of the city; magnificent appointments and decorations; most desirable suites of 1 to 6 large, light, and airy rooms and bath; cuisine and service of the highest order. The dining-room, on the twelfth floor, commands a magnificent view of Central Park and the entire city. The severest critic finds nothing wanting in these apartments.

Descriptive Booklet Sent on Application.
Telephone, 1,842—79th St.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL
MADISON AV. AND 92D ST., overlooking Central Park and Reservoir.
NEW; STEEL CONSTRUCTED; AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
Music at Evenings.
Write for pamphlets and rates.

"THE RAMON,"

340 WEST 57TH ST.

Widest and most exclusive street in city. Near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all car lines.

New Residential Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Dining Service a Special Feature.
References Essential.
PHYSICIAN'S APARTMENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

MARBURY HALL

164-166 West 74th St.

A Family & Bachelor Residence Hotel.
1, 2, & 3 chambers, with baths.
Japanese attendants.
Valet Service.
Cuisine a la carte and American plan.

Press Comments:—
N. Y. Tribune:—Marbury Hall is the most sumptuously appointed establishment in this city. The decorative effects and furnishings are in exquisite taste. * * *
N. Y. Herald:—A house with the atmosphere of a rich man's country home.

The Van Rensselaer

APARTMENT HOTEL,
17 EAST 11TH ST.,
Three Doors from 5th Ave.
OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBERHOOD.
New, Modern, and Exclusive.

Suites or one, two, three, and four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; meals a la carte or Table d'Hote. Telephone in each apartment, and every other convenience conducive to comfort. A number of single apartments arranged for bachelors. The cuisine is of the highest order and a distinguishing feature of the house. White service. References essential.

THE CARLTON,

54th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.

SOMETHING NEW

in apartment hotel life, filling a long-felt want. Every suite of rooms contains a pantry, with refrigerator, pantry basin, and china closets complete, doing away with the unpleasant makeshift of keeping bottled and canned goods in bathrooms; also private halls, giving unusual privacy.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
ANDREW KERWIN, 1,730 B'way, cor. 55th St.

72nd Street, West

is considered the most charming residential street on the West Side.

THE HARGRAVE

(Opening this Week.)
Is located between The PARK and the HUDSON RIVER.
In perfection of equipment, superior service, and location it is unequaled. Booklet mailed.
GEORGE S. HARRAL.

HOTEL ENDICOTT,

81st St. and Columbus Av.

REMODELLED AND IMPROVED.
TWO 7 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TWO 8 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

Also furnished and unfurnished, large and small Suites; rents reasonable; electric lights; steam heat; hall service; no extra charge; public telephone in each suite; restaurant, American and European plan.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.

Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fireproof. First-class restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

Like the postscript to a woman's letter, the building of a 16-story addition to The Martinique means a deal.

Suites of two or three rooms with bath, steam heat, electric light, elevators, telephones, hardwood floors.

$700 to $1800.

THE MARTINIQUE,

54-58 West 33d St.

W. C. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HIGHLANDS

New Apartment Hotel and Apartment House.

91st St. & Lexington Ave.

100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
For Permanent and Transient Guests.
More modern conveniences and attractions than any apartment house in New York.
Single rooms with breakfast and dinner, $11.00 weekly.
Parlor and bedroom, including all meals for two, $25.00 weekly.
Rooms $3.50, $5.25, and $7.00 per week, furnished.

"Life Without Servant Problem."

Meals, American Plan, $7.50 and $8.75.
$2.50 PER DAY, ROOM AND MEALS.
Parlor and bedroom, with meals for one, $3.00.
Parlor and bedroom, with meals for two, $4.50.
All above rates include privilege of baths.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
ROOF GARDEN AND SUN PARLOR.
Suites, furnished and unfurnished, 2-10 rooms. Housekeeping and Hotel Service.
Apartment long-distance telephones.
(Booklet on request.)

THE GANOGA,

33-35 East 27th St.

NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.
Apartments of one room and bath; two rooms and bath; three rooms and two baths; unfurnished; private telephone, electric light, gas logs, all-night elevators; full hotel service; excellent restaurant, exclusively for guests, both table d'hote and a la carte. Descriptive booklets on request.

THE BINGHAM,

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, unfurnished, from October 1.
Superb dining room, restaurant, and café attached; meals a la carte.
J. FRED GRAVES, PROP.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ILLUSTRATED APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.
374 buildings represented; 1,074 Apartments to let; all sizes; any part of city; $420 to $7,200.
Call, write, or 'phone for our directory slips and a selected list of Apartments sent free.
Give size, price, location desired; we do the rest.
REAL ESTATE RENTING CO., PROPRIETOR,
31 West 31st St.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street,
opposite Manhattan Square.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.
Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor.
Also non-housekeeping Apartments, three and four rooms and bath; room attendance.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.

Facing Madison Square.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. For plans and particulars apply to (9197)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

HOTEL ENDICOTT,

81st St. and Columbus Ave.

REMODELED AND IMPROVED.
TWO 7-ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
TWO 8-ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

Also furnished and unfurnished, large and small Suites; rents reasonable; electric lights; steam heat; hall service; no extra charge; public telephone in each suite; restaurant, American and European plans.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN.

Offices—1,273 Madison Av., 1,855 7th Av. Open Sundays.
Telephone connections.

SELECT APARTMENTS, East and West Sides.

$780 TO $1,500 — 1,845-1,855 7th Av., entire blocks from 112th to 114th St.; corner Apartments; near Central Park, on the Drive; 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, &c.; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; cheerful, sunny rooms; service and appointments up to date.

$1,200 TO $1,400 — 1,322 to 1,326 Madison Av., known as the "Fairfax"; seven rooms; elevator; long-distance 'phones in every apartment; shower baths; service and appointments unexcelled.

$780 TO $1,000 — 312 to 320 Manhattan Av., opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front between 112th and 113th Sts, 6 and 7 rooms; perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$720 TO $1,000 — "Elise," S. W. cor. 111th St. and 7th Av., overlooking Central Park and the Drive; exceptionally large rooms; more floor space than any apartment of this price in the city; 7 and 8 rooms; elevator, &c.

$660 — Near 5th Av., 12 and 14 East 87th St., seven rooms and bath; hall service.

$480 — 163 and 165 Lenox Av., near 118th St.; hall service, &c.; seven rooms and bath.

A few handsomely furnished or unfurnished suites for rent in the Carnegie Hill Hotel, 92d St. and Madison Av., overlooking Central Park and the Reservoir; new fire-proof building; unequaled by any apartment hotel in the city; unobstructed view of the Park; the building must be seen to be appreciated; American or European plan.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN.

For cranky bachelors: Apartments whose Superintendent is a crank on bachelors—he learned his business at the University Club.

Two rooms and bath; telephone, steam heat, elevator.

$500 and $750.

THE OAKDALE,

36 West 35th St.

A seven room housekeeping Apartment, steam heat, electric light, elevator and hall boys—that's the shell.

Directly controlled by the owner.

People who lease flats know that's the kernel.

$1,000.

THE AYLESMERE,

58 West 76th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

Cor. 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

IN SUITES OF TWO LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, EQUIPPED WITH EVERY APPOINTMENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, HOT AND COLD WATER, AND FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE.
RENTS, $30 TO $40 PER MONTH.

CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

THE AWOSTING,

LEXINGTON AVE., COR. 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AVENUE AND 86TH STREET.

AMSTERDAM, ST. NICHOLAS,

northwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 159th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Desirable corner Apartments, all outside rooms, five and six, with bath; steam heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; highest elevation in city; overlooking Hudson and East Rivers; rents $35 to $45 per month. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"

28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, eight rooms and bath; elevator; uniformed hall service; servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient; quiet location; rents, $45-$60. Apply premises or THOMAS P. BAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $940 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STUART,

A very desirable nine room apartment for rent in The STUART, Broadway and 94th Street. First-class in every particular. Rent $1,250.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St.

A parlor floor of six rooms and bath, with all improvements, $35; 428 West 57th St.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 West 42d St.

93d St., 102 West.—Very desirable 6 and 8 room apartments; marble halls, staircases; hall boys; rents, $38 and $60; possession. Superintendent or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH STREET.

NEW HOUSE——DIRECTLY OFF BROADWAY.

These apartments consist of 7 all light rooms and bath (meals obtainable). Every modern improvement has been installed, including parquet floors, tiled bathrooms, wainscoted dining rooms, telephone, electric fixtures, bird's-eye maple trim in all bedrooms, etc., making these the finest apartments on the West Side.

Liveried elevator and hall service.

Fastidious tenants desiring to locate in a select neighborhood, yet at an extremely moderate rental, will do well to inspect these palatial buildings.

Rents, $60 to $75 Per Month.

Superintendent always on premises. Booklet free on application.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT

St. Nicholas Avenue At 147th Street.

Through to Edgecombe Avenue and facing Colonial Park. Superb view of the upper part of the city.

ST. JAMES COURT,

N. W. cor. 143d St. and 7th Ave.

The attractive suites are arranged in four, six and seven unusually light rooms and tiled bath, with every device and convenience known to modern architecture.

The trim is all of hard wood and the entrances are extremely beautiful. All-night elevator service and uniformed attendants.

Rents Range from $28 to $60.

Booklet and further information of superintendent on premises, or

JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1663 AMSTERDAM AVE., (Telephone 168 Highbridge.)

THE ANTOINETTES,

58th Street, Between Madison and Park Avenues.
ALSO FACING Park Avenue, Between 58th and 59th Streets.

Five New Fireproof Apartment Buildings, finished and equipped with the very latest modern devices. The suites are laid out in two styles:

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS OF 7 and 8 LARGE, BRIGHT ROOMS AND BATHS,
and
HOTEL APARTMENTS OF 1 to 7 ROOMS AND BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH FULL HOTEL SERVICE, RESTAURANT FACILITIES, ETC.

All the suites are finished in hardwood, with parquet floor and mantels of special designs. The bathroom equipment is most luxurious, having tiled walls and floors and nickel-plate fixtures. The kitchen and pantry are also most complete, being fitted with the latest style porcelain tubs, sinks, gas ranges, etc. Day and night elevator service in each house, and every effort will be made by the management to give perfect service and attendance.

RENTS RANGE FROM $300 to $2,000.

Superintendent always on premises. Booklet sent on application.

HERTER REALTY CO., ARCHITECTS, OWNERS AND BUILDERS.

"LOWELL"—"EMERSON."

ADJOINING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
Amsterdam Ave., 120th and 121st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200—7 Rooms and Bath, $800 to $950
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $400 to $500.

Absolutely fireproof. All improvements. Electric light. Elevators. Cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.

LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO.,

AGENTS,
1224 Amsterdam Ave., Bet. 120th St. and 121st St.

WATT COURT,

153 to 169 West 140th St.

Near 7th Ave. Drive and New Park Site.

One block from 140th St. "L" station. Express to Rector St. twenty-five minutes. Thirty-foot flower garden between the two houses. Electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone in every apartment.

5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
TILED BATHS.
RENTS $35 TO $52.
Superintendent on premises.

PINKNEY COURT.

THE ARBUTUS.

Handsome Apartment House.

West End Avenue and West 91st St.,

AN APARTMENT FOR RENT.

This house is situated in one of the most select residential sections of the West Side, and desirable from every point of view. Has all modern conveniences, all rooms large, light, and airy, its woodwork and decorations handsome, and is conveniently located. An inspection will be convincing.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Charles F. Shain, Superintendent, on premises.

79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE.
SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.
THE HUDSONIA.
Rents, $660 to $1,800.
Open Evenings.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.

66 East 77th Street.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, with the latest modern appointments; every room light; rents, $50 to $65.

CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue.

AT THE URANIA.

240 West 129th St., apartments of five rooms; all light; electric elevator; every modern improvement. William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

68th St., 256 East.—One very desirable apartment; rent, $37.50; marble halls and staircases; private house block. Janitor.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

143-145 West 4th St., near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms, also basement; references required.

39½ Washington Square, overlooking square, 7 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $75.

58th St., 363 West.—Second flat, 6 rooms, bath; private hall; newly decorated; $37.50.

THE ORMONDE,

The Ideal Apartment House,

Delightfully located at

BROADWAY & WEST 70TH ST.,

An Apartment for Rent.

This building is modern in every respect, absolutely fireproof, steam heated, electric lighted, and equipped with artificial refrigeration.

Its construction, room arrangement, decorations, management, &c., are above criticism.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Lennon, Manager, on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens, Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath — $50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths — $70 to $75.
8 rooms and bath — $75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent.
Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN,

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 106th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 8 East 84th St.; eight large, all-light rooms and bath; unexceptional neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

91st St., 150 West.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38.00; adults only.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,

19 West 42d Street, Near Fifth Avenue,
Offer the following desirable apartments for rent:

"Rockingham,"
—S. E. cor. Broadway and 56th St. Large, sunny corner Apartment, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator and hall service; steam heat and telephone; $1,300; also Apartment, eight rooms, adjoining.....$900

155 W. 46th St., Near Broadway.
7 and 8 large rooms and bathroom; all improvements; very convenient location; extensive improvements in progress $1,000

117 West 84th St.
Near Columbus Ave.
Large single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom; steam heat, etc....$540

26 West 97th St.
Sunny apartments of 8 large rooms and bathroom; steam heat; excellent street.....$600

The Regent 438-440 West 47th St.
Convenient to "L" stations and all surface lines; 8 large rooms; all improvements; hall service, etc. $480

The Alston Cor. Madison Ave. & 38th St.
Location unsurpassed; caterer on premises; suite of 4 rooms and bathroom; elevator, telephone, and hall service; rent includes care of rooms $1,200

The Stuyvesant 238-244 East 13th St.
A short distance from Broadway. Desirable apartment of 5 large rooms; steam heat and hall service $480

Opposite Central Park,
218 & 220 West 59th Street.
Choice location; elegant view; 8 large rooms and bathroom; elevator, telephone, etc.....$1,000

Corner Apartments
917 7th Ave. S. E. Cor. 58th St. and 911 7th Ave.
8 large sunny rooms; all improvements; steam heat, etc. $840 to $1,000
Also apartments of 6 rooms adjoining at 174 West 58th St. $480 to $660

THE EL DORADO

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL STRUCTURE.

Occupying Entire Block Front, 90th to 91st St.

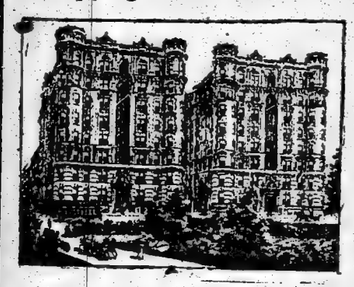

THIS magnificent new fireproof apartment building, commanding as it does an unobstructed view of the Park and city, and with its accessible location, is unequalled by any on the west side.

The suites contain four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen rooms, unusually light.

The trim throughout is of hard wood and the equipment includes every known device.

The large suites have three bathrooms, and special accommodations are provided for all servants, with separate entrances and elevators for their use.

This building must be seen to be appreciated. Superintendent on premises. Leases now being made for October occupancy. Rents $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

THE KENMARE,

Cor. 93d St. and Central Park West,
One Block from 93d St. Station.

SUPERB MODERN APARTMENTS.
15, 7 AND 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
TELEPHONES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELEVATORS.

The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

Rentals for Remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. **Rents, $30 to $50.**

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

THE PIERREPONT

43, 45, 47 WEST 32D STREET.
TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

Apartments consisting of suites of one, two, three, and four rooms, each with bath; the rentals include light, heat, and excellent attendance. No "extras." There is a long-distance telephone and refrigeration in each apartment, and also an excellent restaurant on the first floor for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year, and rentals are reasonable. Apply to ALBERT E. GLENNIE, Manager.

Overlooking Central Park,
26 WEST 97TH ST.

Splendid apartment of eight large rooms, on first floor, $53 and $60, and on fifth floor, $50 and $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.

Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house; $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $40; open for inspection; attendance. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $27.50.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $60.

Beautiful corner apartment, six large rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water, parquet floors; $42.50-$50. Lexington Av., corner 50th St.

Houses and apartments to let; modern improvements. H. S. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

116th St., 447 East.—Flat of 6 rooms and bath; first-class kept house and neighborhood. Janitor.

Brooklyn.

THE "ALEXA,"
APARTMENT HOUSE, GREENE AV., CORNER OF MARCY; FACING TOMPKINS PARK; IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, GAS RANGES, EXPOSED PLUMBING; RENTS $32, $36.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 TOMPKINS AV.

COLUMBIA COURT,

Riverside Drive and 115th St.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Suits of 7, 8, 9, and 12 Rooms,
2 bathrooms each suite;
Butler's pantry; Parquet floors.
Telephone, mail chute, electric elevator.
Liveried attendants night and day.
RENTS $1,300 AND UPWARDS.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

PORTER & CO., AGENTS,
2772 Broadway—at 104th St.,
and 159 West 125th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

5th Av., near Washington Square.—7 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; high ceilings; richly furnished; $275 per month for Fall and Winter; owner going abroad. D., Box 79, 1,364 Broadway.

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

1,919 7th Av., corner 116th St.—Eight delightful rooms; piano, linen, silver, cut glass, books; immediate; elevator.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

ONE SUPERB CORNER APARTMENT AT 296-297 CENTRAL PARK WEST, CORNER 90TH ST.,
consisting of eight large rooms and two baths, facing entrance to and magnificent view of park; elegantly decorated; telephone, electric elevator, hall attendance; complete. Superintendent on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL SINGLE FLAT.

Eight rooms and bath; all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire Owner, on premises, No. 316 West 82d St.

A.—CORONADO.—A.

Highest class fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

102d St., 306 West,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
First-story fireproof Apartment; eight rooms and bath. Rent, $1,200.

468 Central Park West, Corner 107th St.—Flats, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; $35.

116th St., 20 East.—Flats, four rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $16-$19.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25.

78th St., 271 East, Corner 2d Av.—Corner flats, 6 rooms, bath, $23-$25.

Columbus Av., 930, near 106th St.—Five large light rooms, $14.

Bronx.

Fordham Heights.—Parlor floor, basement, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, exposed plumbing, hardwood finish; near elevated station, $35. Shoe store, 724 3d Av

Shrinkage in Hides Not Yet Received.

A hide broker of many years' association with the business, in conversation regarding the assertion of some tanners that hides were being weighted, said: "When I was young in the business I sold a car of hides to a tanner whose tannery was remote from Boston. A claim was entered for shrinkage in weight which was so extraordinary that I took a train for the tannery. I first called on the freight agent and was told that the tanner had not received the hides, but was looking for them daily. I then went to the tannery and asked the tanner who had put in the claim to show me the hides, as I wanted to weigh them. Of course he was placed in a most unenviable position and could not get out of it. The result was that my expenses were paid, and I came home with a good check for my time and trouble. Is not this as reprehensible as weighting hides?"—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Another Version of a Webster Story.

Daniel Webster was on his way from Marshfield to Washington. He made inquiries as to his chances for getting a drink at New Haven. He was told that he would have plenty of time to step across the street to "Rood's"—it was in the days of the old subterranean Chapel Street Station, which gray-haired Yale men remember—and get his drink. His informant impressed upon him that he would do well to ask for the black bottle under the bar. He followed instructions, ordered and drank the liquor, and laid down a dollar. The change was produced, but Webster lifted a vetoing hand. "Sir," he said, "a man who can serve such brandy as that to a thirsting traveler should never speak of change." Rood told the story all the rest of his life. The late Dr. James Hammond Trumbull used, in telling it, to mimic Webster's voice and gesture.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Instruction.

Day and Night Sessions
Business and Shorthand Courses

MILLER SCHOOL "Nothing succeeds like success." The first four weeks of September have come and gone. Thousands of young people have begun their school duties. We have enrolled MORE THAN TWICE the number of students we did last year at the same time. Our BUSINESS and STENOGRAPHIC COURSES are popular. OUR STUDENTS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC. Call and see them at work. INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS INSTRUCTION; careful supervision, absolute efficiency, make this school great. Telephone or write for catalogue.
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Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon
Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE
FEBRUARY 4, 1903.
Owing to the enormous response to our advertising of this unprecedentedly attractive Cruise to Egypt and the Holy Land, we have to seek the indulgent consideration of our many friends in all parts of the country, and beg to assure them that all applications and deposits that have reached us will be dealt with in the exact order received, and in a few days all cheques and letters shall be fully and equitably dealt with. The accommodation at $300 is now largely sold, but we still have rooms at $350 and upwards, though the boat is rapidly filling in all sections. Plans showing the exact cost of every room ready on Tuesday morning.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" North German Lloyd Express Steamer
"CELTIC" White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Kens'g't'n, Sept. 30, 5PM | *Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM
St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M. | Philadelph. Oct. 8, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland...Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland..Oct. 25, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

La Veloce, FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa, EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD
TOURS, (31st year,) strictly first class.
Write for Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of India...Oct. 6 | R.M.S. Athenian, Nov. 17
R. M. S. Tartar, Oct. 20 | Empress of China, Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Oct. 17 | MIOWERA.....Nov. 14
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

Autumn Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP

IN THE FAMOUS BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA

AN IDEAL AUTUMN RESORT.

The mountain section around the Gap is never more attractive than during September and October. The changing foliage, mountain walks and drives, golf, tennis, bass fishing and boating in the Delaware River combine to make it a most delightful Fall resort. Two and a half hours from New York on the Lackawanna Railroad. Vestibuled Parlor Car trains leave Barclay and Christopher Sts. at convenient hours. The Pocono Mountain Special has been discontinued for the season. For further information address any of the following hotels at Delaware Water Gap, Pa.:

THE NEW KITTATINNY.
Leeds & Lippincott, Proprietors,
HADDON HALL, Atlantic City.
L. T. Bryant, Manager.
Capacity, 300. Open till Nov. 1st.

THE GLENWOOD.
P. R. Johnson, Proprietor.
Enlarged; new sanitary plumbing.
Capacity, 225. Open till Nov. 1st.

CATARACT HOUSE.
L. M. Tucker, Proprietor.
Capacity, 100. Open till Nov. 1st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son, Proprietors.
Capacity, 75. Open till Nov. 1st.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE.
L. W. Brodhead Estate.
Highest elevation. Hydraulic elevator.
Capacity, 250. Closes early in October.

RIVER VIEW HOUSE.
Mrs. Lizzie T. Le Barre Estate.
Capacity, 150. Open all year.

THE CENTRAL.
S. D. Overfield, Proprietor.
Capacity, 75. Open till Oct. 15th.

DELAWARE HOUSE.
John Yarrick, Proprietor.
Capacity, 40. Open all year.

RIVER FARM HOUSE.
H. A. Croasdale, Proprietor.
Capacity, 30. Open till Nov. 1st.

Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

ADDRESS FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER

Massachusetts.

The New Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass. —Delightfully situated among the hills of Eastern Massachusetts. Air pure and invigorating. Equipped for the reception of patients suffering with nervous diseases. Quiet, refined, homelike retreat. Beautiful drives; sun parlors; delightful environment. Terms, thirty to fifty dollars per week, according to treatment. The best place in New England for persons seeking health and rest. Number of patients limited. Address the Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.

PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.

Which remains open all the year, is built, furnished, and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best city hotels. Its central location, with an entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the Park, is the best. It is luxuriously equipped and perfectly heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. Its weekly concerts of highest grade music will continue throughout the year. The telephone service in each room now connects also with the city system. Each private bath is supplied with hot and cold sea water and fresh water, and there is also running hot and cold fresh water in 250 guest rooms. Special suites, with private service and dining room, are features, as are also the beautiful guests' exchange and dining room. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Delightful Fall resort. Pocono Mountain House, Montenesca and Swiftwater Hotels. Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. CRISFIELD and ALBERT HART, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Monday, Sept. 29th, 1902, 10 A. M., at Mamaroneck Avenue, in the village and town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester, State of New York, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of butchers' tables, counters, blocks, racks, ice house, butcher utensils, tools, 2 horses, harness, wagon, fixtures, &c. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 9 A. M. Order of Walter Phong, receiver. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for receiver, 309 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

THE FIRM OF MARKS & KALISKI, HERETOfore doing business at Nos. 137 and 139 Main Street, in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, formerly Long Island City, has this day been dissolved by the retirement of Henry Kaliski and Mary J. Kaliski, Annie Marks will sign in liquidation for the old firm.
Dated September 22, 1902.
HENRY KALISKI.
MARY J. KALISKI.
ANNIE MARKS.

Autumn Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

For Sale.

GIANT SUVIO

THE
Best and Cheapest Gas Heater on Earth.

IT IS DOING ADMIRABLY. Will pay you to travel 100 miles to find out all about it. Constructed specially to warm Stores, Flats, Shops, Lofts, Halls, etc., etc. Fits on your present common gas jet. Gas consumed, one-half a center hour. Absolutely odorless, pure, radiant heat. No heater in existence can substitute the SUVIO DEVICE.

Giant Suvio Heating and Cooking, $2.25: Heating, only $2.00. Suvio, large size, $1.50; small, $1.25.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Sold all over the country or direct from

SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1,079 3d Ave., near 64th St.,
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N. Y.

Sent Anywhere. Tel. 935B 79th. Open Ev'gs. Money refunded within 24 hours if not satisfactory. AVOID SUBSTITUTES; use SUVIO Gas Heater.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St.
2274 3d Ave., near 124th St.
295 8th Ave., near 23th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

BOOK SALE.

Encyclopedias Britannica, Appleton's, Johnson's, Gift books, finely bound sets, at prices never heard of before. Open evenings.
LOVERING'S, 823 BROADWAY.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriter.—Stenographer having purchased $100 machine under promise of job, losing position, will sell cheap on payments of $1.50 weekly. Miss Hooper, 179 Times.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

DIRECTORIES Set of New York City directories, 1810 to 1901. C. K. Kellogg, 80 William St.

Restaurant, $6,000; fine location; profit month of August, $774; ill-health. A. Lamont, 5 Beekman St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3193 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Typewriters.—6 Remington, 2 Smith; no use for them. Address Sell or Exchange, Box 123 Times.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER,
in perfect order; just rebuilt; $20. Room 1, 265 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Pianos and Organs.

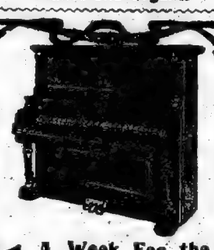

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

A Caution To Piano Buyers.

Don't buy a second-hand or so-advertised "slightly used" piano at any price. It is a worthless piece of trumpery—and to buy one will be as good as throwing your money away.

Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are like all other pieces of old machinery. They can be patched up to look all right and sound all right, for a few weeks. But with a little use they become utterly worthless, and you will find that you have bought a piano case and not a piano—for the interior, or mechanical part, which is the important part of the instrument, has been patched up from a useless, wornout piece of mechanism. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Anyway, the Harmony Piano,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week,

is too extraordinary a piano proposition to let yourself be in any way misled into buying an old, second-hand instrument, paying in the first place nearly as much for it as for the Harmony.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys are selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee
inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's
3d AVE., 59th ST. TO 60th STS.

BIDDLE'S, 2936 3d Ave., Cor. 152d

$40 BEAUTIFUL Rosewood Piano. Chickering Great Bargain.
$90 Elegant Mahogany Upright, Colonial Style.
Uprights, $65 up.
Squares, $25 up.
INSTALMENTS $5
RENT, $3.

WISSNER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)	$135
Upright, 7⅓ octave	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (renowned maker)	175
Upright (taken in trade)	100
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	90
Square	20
663 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (celebrated)	110
Upright (slightly used)	125

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

ASPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO PLAYER.

Plays any piano; any one can play it; operates by foot treadle or electricity; recitals daily from 10 to 4; cash or installments; call and see it. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$35 Rosewood piano. $55 Chickering. Fine Upright great bargain, installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Ave.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wisner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST.,
125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
66 BROADWAY,
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 72B.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Public Notices.

CREDITORS OF CHARLES M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., in business in 1887 at 42 White Street, New York City, write or call on J. N. DIMANT, Room 817, 21 Park Row, New York City.

Lawyers.

Lawyers Take Notice!—Bonds and bail furnished in all cases. Rooms 5 and 6, 81 East 125th, Mount Morris Bank. Telephone 3458A—Harlem.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES!!!
In progressive up-to-date Ridgewood, N. J. Trading population, 5,000!!! No vacant stores!!! Now building on best block—
CORNER STORE, 21 x 55.
DOUBLE STORE, 35 x 55.
DOUBLE STORE, 35 x 45.
DRUG STORE.
Good chance; corner store. One there now.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
Fine opening. None there.
LARGE GROCERY STORE.
Four there, but no large, up-to-date fancy grocery.
MARKET.
Excellent opportunity. No large complete up-to-date market there now.
FURNITURE STORE.
None there. Fine opening.
HARDWARE STORE.
One large store there. Room for another.
S. KEELEY, E. F. HANKS,
Ridgewood, N. J. 243 B'way, N. Y.

A BUSINESS MAN

with absolutely clean record, practical, pushing, good executive financier, and successful agriculturist, wants to control and better equip certain agricultural property adjoining present holdings that by reason of improvements and transportation changes under way, as well as by the natural value of the property when properly managed, must sustain a marked and rapid increase in value. $5,000 wanted which can be put to immediate, live dividend-paying use. An industrial rather than speculative investment that will stand the closest investigation. Box 77, Floral Park, Long Island.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

with your present position and salary? Are you fitted to hold the position of manager, secretary, or treasurer of corporations; Superintendent, engineer of any grade, insurance man, traveling man, experienced solicitor, expert accountant and bookkeeper, advertising man, cashier, &c.? We find positions and furnish high-grade executive and technical men at short notice. We want more young college men. Write for plan and booklet. Registration for business men, high-grade only. The Hapgood Bureau, 256 Broadway, New York.

ARE YOU BECOMING FOSSILIZED

in your present business? Do you want an opportunity to improve your condition and salary? We want men capable of filling positions as cashiers, tellers, secretary and treasurer of business houses, superintendents, chemists, managers, and engineers, all grades; insurance men, expert bookkeepers, travelling salesmen, experienced high grade solicitors, college men of all kinds. Write for plan and booklet. Registration for business men, high grade only. The Hapgood Bureau, 256 Broadway, N. Y.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION.

Many merchants overlooked in rush for space; one-tenth cannot be accommodated; we accommodate any one who wants their goods exploited at this exhibition at a nominal charge; opportunity of lifetime to introduce any article of merit. A card brings representative; first come, first served.
AMERICAN PENNY EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Advertising Distributers,
13-21 Park Row, New York.

Twelve-room house, worth $6,000, opposite the Harlem R. R. Depot, Mount Vernon, suitable for small hotel or boarding house; just newly, artistically papered and painted inside and outside; two frontages of 50 feet: rear could be built on; the Harlem R. R. will require property for northbound depot when electric train service is completed. Price, $5,000 cash; mortgage to suit; might trade.
LOUIS R. BERG, 35 Nassau St.

ELECTRICAL—GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Having been so successful with our storage batteries, we are about to open factory in New York for their manufacture; consequently will sell our contracting and electrical supply business in Brooklyn, Church & Osburg, 13½ Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Dry Goods—For sale, a well established dry and fancy goods business in Brooklyn; proprietor retiring from active business life after twenty years' successful operation at present location; stock inventories $3,900; excellent opportunity; cash only. Address C. E. O'Rourke, 23 East Forty-eighth St., New York.

A Rare Opportunity.—Physician or enterprising business man can acquire house and plant of well-established, legitimate business in the way of unique medical baths; a perfect gold mine to right party; satisfactory reasons for sale. Address Sound, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Extraordinary Periodical Publishing Opportunity. —A great publishing field remains unpre-empted; splendid property buildable; exceptionally fine foundation unexpectedly obtainable for fraction necessary cost; $10,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 3409 Cor'dt.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

A partner with $25,000 wanted in a long-established New York mercantile house; profits from $7,000 to $10,000 a year; partner retiring on account of age. Apply to The Promoting and Liquidating Co., 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Patent.—Positive necessity, every house, store, &c.; "United States" rights for sale cheap, or interest to party with capital to manufacture and market. For descriptive circulars address B. W. Smith, Arverne, N. Y.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.

Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Wanted—Silent or active partner in high-grade monopoly; from $1 to $50,000 can be safely invested; one competent to take charge of financial affairs preferred. R. L, Brooklyn, N. Y., Post Office.

Partner with few thousand, fond of traveling, pleasant, congenial business; experience unnecessary. Reputable, 1,620 Broadway, advertising agency.

A young man of business training, with $3,000 cash, can have an office in a corporation with growing business. Apply to The Promoting and Liquidating Co., 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Have chemical factory; new, improved process; trade: orders on hand; need practical business man with means to make it pay big. "Manufacturer." Box I 124 Times.

One dollar saved weekly for 10 weeks makes you $90; best reference; thorough investigation solicited. Address Standard Chemical and Proprietary Co., 257 Broadway, New York.

Handsomely furnished boarding house, near Broadway; fifteen rooms; refined neighborhood; favorable base; profitable. Sacrifice, 1,620 Broadway.

Pharmacy for Sale.—Good location, elegantly equipped; terms reasonable; chance for live druggist. Opportunity, Box 45 Times.

ADVERTISING Business for sale; price $500 cash; can easily make $100 a month. Room 1,323, 150 Nassau St., city.

A few good traders who value a quiet, well-equipped office, and a responsible broker, address C. M., Box 176 Times.

$100,000 corporation; $75,000 in contracts; profits 100 per cent.; business and patents for $30,000; investigate. I., Box 133 Times Office.

Laundries in New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina. Laundry Exchange, Park Row Building.

A grand chance for hotel man with some capital; fine business; investigate. 2,222, 21 Park Row.

A well established Medical Mail Order Business at bargain for quick cash. Room 42, 237 Broadway.

A block of stock that will pay 20 per cent. the first year; good corporation. I Box 131 Times.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,

72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.

Our regular Summer renovating and refurnishing being now complete, we invite inspection, and are prepared to offer suites fully furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
Rooms $1 Per Day Upward.
Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 90 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 93 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL Men only. 183 Bowery, cor. Delancey.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 196 East 9th St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16TH ST., 134 EAST, Near Union Square.—Rooms with board; REFERENCES; table board.

19th St., 109 East.—Desirable large and small second-floor room; parlor dining; table guests desired.

20th St., 15 West. The Julien.—With board, desirable rooms; house, appointments first-class; references exchanged; telephone.

22d St., 152 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, small and large; excellent table; table boarders.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

29th St., 132 East.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate.

50th St., 23 West.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms, with board; reference exchanged.

52D ST., 242 WEST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with large dressing rooms and closets; adjoining bath; hot water always; refined surroundings and home comforts; exceptional table and service; large parlor dining room; references.

72d St., 168 East.—Gentlemen only accommodated; rooms, with or without private bath; homelike surroundings; references exchanged.

74th St., 125 East.—Large alcove room, newly decorated and furnished; also smaller one.

78th St., 110 East.—Elegant single and double rooms; private Jewish family; congenial surroundings.

80th St., 162 West.—Exceptionally large and beautiful rooms, suitably furnished; price reasonable; all appointments; telephone.

80th St., 144 West.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

82d St., 151 East.—Neatly furnished rooms, all improvements; good board; private house.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small room, with board; refined Jewish family; references exchanged; adults only.

92d St., 138 East.—Furnished rooms, with board, in private Jewish family; home comforts; good neighborhood.

93d St., 182 East.—In social, private, Jewish family, two young men; fine table; reasonable.

116th St., 221 East, Near "L."—One large and small sunny front rooms, large closets, good board; American family.

122d St., 150 West.—Two very large, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; choice location; American family.

123d St., 148 West.—Desirable rooms; handsomely furnished; all conveniences; private house; references; very reasonable.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST.
REFERENCES EXCHANGED, TELEPHONE.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private family; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

145th St., 418 West.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath, with or without board.

Fifth Av., 2,010, Near 125th St.—Large, also small rooms, newly furnished; good accommodations for physician; board optional.

Lexington Av., 1,012, Near 72d St.—Large room and alcove, furnished or unfurnished; modern conveniences; private house; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

Lexington Av., 950, (69th St.)—Nicely furnished single front room; excellent table; home comforts; congenial Jewish family.

Lexington Av., 465.—All light, large rooms, suites; separate tables; telephone; good studio, north light; reference.

Madison Av., 434.—Desirable third floor; will divide in suites; large closets; telephone; references.

Manhattan Av., 507, corner 121st St.—Nicely furnished rooms; pleasant location; convenient to "L"; excellent board; moderate.

Mt. Morris Park, 2,002 5th Av.—Attractive second story suite, two large connecting rooms; superior table.

Private (adult) family, upper west side, will rent two large second floor rooms to gentlemen accustomed to living well, desiring comfort, privileges, well-appointed home; no other boarders; references essential. A. L. B., Box 129 Times.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Villavista, Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City.—Incomparable in attractiveness during Autumn; superior accommodations, table, transportation; magnificent outlook; large private grounds; verandas; amusements; reasonable; circulars.

Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds, tennis, golf; references. Box 43, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In an apartment hotel or first-class boarding house on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife and child of two years, and nurse. Address with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., City.

Furnished Rooms.

7th Av., 2,441, (142d St.)—Apartment 41; three bright rooms; elevator service; low price; board optional.

14th St., 205 East.—Two flights up; neat furnished room; bath and steam heat. Madam Bertrany.

17th St., 110 East.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished, steam-heated rooms and suites; exceptionally clean house; references.

18th St., 225 East.—Comfortable room, suitable one or two gentlemen; use of bath on same floor; private house.

18th St., 116 East, Near Irving Place.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; moderate.

20th St., 331 West.—Private house, front hall-room; running water; gentleman; $2.

22d St., 427 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large rooms; running water; every convenience; superior house; reasonable; references.

22d St., 431 West.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, running water, bath, for gentlemen.

22d St., 338 West.—Front parlor floor, neatly furnished; also hall bedroom; hot water, bath.

22d St., 323 West.—Large front room, well furnished, with bath; references exchanged. Travis.

23d St., 237 West, Opposite the Chelsea.—Beautifully furnished, comfortable, large and small rooms; hot and cold water; gentlemen.

23d St., 405 West.—Handsomely furnished bed and sitting room; conveniences; also other rooms.

26TH ST., 125 EAST.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; REFERENCES.

34th St., 229 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen.

38th St., 29 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite; breakfast if desired; telephone, valet attendance.

40th St., 12 West.—Large room, dressing room, bath, after Oct. 15, other rooms Oct. 1.

43d St., 13 East.—Very desirable large room with private bath; also pleasant, furnace-heated hall room.

45th St., 215 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen.

47th St., 112 West.—A large alcove room in private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

48th St., 146 West.—Suite, also single room; gentlemen or married couple only; first-class surroundings.

55th St., 138 East.—Large comfortable parlor, large desk; handy for doctor or dentist; porcelain bath.

58th St., 121 East.—Boarders wanted; also large rooms, with private bath; back parlor, suitable for doctor.

59th St., 116 East.—Nicely furnished front rooms; en suite or singly; also square room; $3. Mitchell.

62d St., 129 East.—Nicely furnished small hall room; $1.50 per week; private house.

63d St., 48 East, near Madison Av.—Private family would rent second floor or room, furnished or unfurnished; heat, bath; telephone.

70th St., 177 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

71st St., 100 East, cor. Park Av.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom in desirable apartment; fine outlook; gentlemen only. Underhill.

81st St., 117 West, Near L Station.—Exceptionally desirable furnished rooms; gentlemen or couple; references.

83d St., 8 West.—Private family; entire second and third story newly renovated; gentlemen or business women.

86th St., 317 West.—Handsome second floor; single or en suite; private bath; dressing rooms; near Riverside; gentlemen.

111th St., 152 East.—Newly furnished house, all improvements; hot and cold water; gentlemen only.

119th St., 34 East.—Private family, furnished rooms for gentlemen only in private house; references exchanged.

121st St., 57 East, near Madison Av.—Nicely furnished room for one or two; all conveniences; private house.

122d St., 59 East, (middle bell.)—To let, with or without board, in single flat, newly furnished rooms for gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

122d St., 117 East.—Front and back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also other neatly furnished rooms.

122d St., 115 East.—One large room; running water; southern exposure; good board.

122d St., 132 East.—Nicely furnished room; running water; private house.

123d St., 235 West.—Front and back parlors, together or separately; running water; all conveniences.

123d St., 148 West.—Parlor floor; handsomely furnished; all conveniences; private house; references; very reasonable.

162d St., 556 West.—Large front room in private house, nicely furnished, for one or two gentlemen; reference required.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished suite or room, private bath; single room; breakfast; reference.

Lexington Av., 1,843, (69th St.)—Large and small rooms; private house; parlor dining room; Jewish family. Beck.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; excellent table board; references.

Brooklyn.

3d St., 383, Park Slope.—Nice large front hall room, well kept, near 5th Av. L station.

6th St., 396.—Large second-story front alcove room; gas, heat, bath, running water; convenient to table board; private family; references. Owner.

32 BERKELEY PLACE.
Front hall room, with or without board.

382 FOURTH STREET.
Large third floor front room, all improvements, convenient 5th and 7th Av. trolleys; table first-class; references.

President St., 745.—A large furnished room, second floor; gas, running water, three closets, use of bath.

St. Felix St., 124.—Two large front rooms; also other rooms; one block from Fulton St.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted by business woman, single outside room, with board, near 6th or 9th Av. L, not above 80th St.; references exchanged. R., Box 199 Times Office.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Assistant Superintendent.—The Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses requires the services of a competent trained nurse, graduate of a training school, for the position of Assistant Superintendent. Address, with full particulars, President of Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, 140 East 67th St., New York City.

Cook Wanted.—A first-class cook for private family; must show city references. Apply 44 West 21st St., Monday, 5 to 6 P. M., or Tuesday until 10:30 A. M.

Kitchenmaid Wanted.—Must have had some experience and show recent references in this country. Apply 44 West 21st St., Monday, 5 to 6 P. M., or Tuesday until 10:30 A. M.

Ladies wanted to sell new and improved portable electric night lamp; something entirely new; sells at sight; operated by our patented fluid battery; also "Burglar's Enemy," which is combination of ten useful articles used in every household. For particulars write or call Gervais Manufacturing Company, 53 Maiden Lane, New York.

Ladies, writing at home evenings, $7 per week; particulars free to all; send addressed envelope. Filbert Dept., 89, Box 1,411, Philadelphia, Penn.

STENOGRAPHY, Typewriting, Mimeographing, Translations; reasonable terms; prompt delivery. Office 1,827, 150 Nassau St. Telephone 3,615—Cortlandt.

Very competent waitress for excellent place; must thoroughly understand her duties; high wages. Call Monday, 28 West 33d St., Mrs. Jaynes.

Waitress Wanted.—A first-class waitress, good height, capable of taking butler's place. Apply, with references, 44 West 21st St., Monday from 5 to 6 P. M. and Tuesday until 10:30 A. M.

Wanted—A governess, between the ages of 25 and 35 years, (for outside the city,) who is an expert in playing the piano and teaching advanced pupils and looking after children's clothing, for a family varying in age from 17 to 6 years; or will take a young lady who fully understands the duties of a house, the making and mending of children's clothing, and the direction of servants; she must come from an A No. 1 family, be neat, willing, and obliging, and whose character will bear full investigation; an A No. 1 place for the right party; no agents; no one need apply who cannot comply with the above. Answer, giving full particulars and salary expected, L., Box 128 Times Office.

Wanted—An A No. 1 cook and laundress, between the ages of 25 and 30 years, for the country; one who is neat, willing, and obliging; a good place for the right party; no one need apply who cannot comply with the above. Call or address, stating reference and salary expected, F. Lyons, 37 Marion St., corner Spring, two blocks east of Broadway.

Wanted everywhere, copy letters, home evenings and return to us; we pay $10 thousand; send addressed envelope; particulars and copy. Address Gu

DRAWBACKS TO OWNING HOMES IN THE BRONX

With Taxes and New Assessments the Citizen's Lot Is Hard.

SOME INSTANCES ARE CITED

Case of an Entertaining Young Man Who Bought a Tract of Land, Graded and Paved a Street, and Is Now a Clerk.

Residents of the Bronx, who own real estate there—ordinarily patient, law-abiding citizens—have been near to inaugurating a revolt against the municipality. They say they have suffered so much in the past that they are nearly immune to sorrow.

How long a man can afford to be the owner of his own home in the Bronx is more than he knows. He wakes up in the morning after a night of horrid dreams, where he is confronted with new assessments for the benefit of somebody living a mile or more away.

Through the night he has had visions of visits from representatives of the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal; of Condemnation Proceedings, Estimates and Assessments for the Grand Boulevard and the Concourse; Street Opening, Parks, Schools, Taxes, and Rapid Transit, together with representatives of the Departments of Gas and Electricity, Health, Highways, Sewers, and Street Cleaning. Even the Controller has visited him in his slumbers, and he is not surprised to find a notification of an assessment against him for the improvement of the property of somebody else.

As he starts down town he is reverently thankful that he has momentarily escaped a notification that his home is in the way of contemplated city improvements. He cannot help feeling that he will find the notification when he comes home for dinner. He thinks of the mortgage on his property, of the assessments levied and paid, and wonders whether it may not happen that he may be fortunate enough to bid a small figure for the condemned home, so that he may move it back to the rear of the lot once all his.

CITY IS SLOW PAY.

He is aware that the city pays for the land it confiscates and is also informed of the fact that the payment will be made after the Commissioners, appointed to appraise property, at sessions (where they receive $10 per meeting) shall issue a warrant for the amount agreed upon. He knows that he will receive the sum total and 6 per cent. interest, but he is also aware that the savings of years which made it possible for him to acquire his property are in the hands of the City Government and that he cannot possibly realize on them except through paying extravagant premiums to some one willing to wait for the warrant to be issued. This may be in the course of five or six years.

The difference between meum and tuum as interpreted in the building of the Bronx is not defined in the lexicon of real estate holdings. What was yours is very apt to be the property of somebody else, unless you have enough money behind you to weather the storm and stand by your own where assessments are the rule, condemnations not unusual, taxes heavy, and payment by the city for confiscation so slow that it almost comes within the period of outlawed debts.

Controller Grout says that at considerable embarrassment his department is doing everything in its power to pay on the presentation of warrants the sums due those whose property has been condemned. Mr. Grout says that there are undoubtedly great hardships, but that it is all due to the system, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court taking their time at so much a day, the day being calculated at an hour and often less of time devoted to the actual work.

MUST STILL PAY TAXES.

James L. Wells, a large real estate dealer, in reply to communications sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by embarrassed property owners in the Bronx, asking whether the city's indebtedness to them might not excuse them from paying taxes, until they had been paid by the city, says that this under the law is impossible. Mr. Wells says that property condemned by the city, when sold at auction, brings simply nominal sums in many cases, and is easily bid in by the owners, there being a sort of feeling at these auctions that it was only fair for the former owner to regain his home, even if he had to move it back a few feet, that streets may be opened or widened.

J. Clarence Davies, another real estate dealer, said of the situation in the Bronx:

"The gist of the trouble has been the undue leniency shown to contractors in the completion of their work. As an instance, a contractor agreed to grade a street on which there were 200 small lots. That meant an assessment of $50 each. His work was to have been done in six months. There were two inspectors appointed through their political pull. Their fees amounted to $2,500.

"The contractor did not complete the work in the time stipulated and was granted another six months and then another period of half a year, with the result that the cost to the lot owners, originally calculated at $50 each, amounted in the end to $600. This, of course, included the extra claim that was allowed the contractor, the interest, and the pay of the political inspectors.

HOW CONTRACTS INCREASE.

"In nine out of ten cases the cost of the original contract is doubled, then tripled, and sometimes quadrupled. There is also the trick of assigning a certain place for a little public park. The property owners near the park are assessed because the park will benefit their property. Then there is a reconsideration, and it is used for some other purpose, such as a subway station or for some other city purpose. The property owners are almost without redress. They could go to law, but that is expensive and sometimes not satisfactory. In the park alluded to the assessment on the property owners amounted to $14,000 and the fees of the Commissioners figured $8,000.

"Owners of property at 144th Street and Concord Avenue held eleven lots, valued at $11,000. The appraisement was equal to the value of the land, and the owners saved themselves by losing what was theirs.

"There is a piece of property at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Concord Avenue, with a mortgage of $3,000 and an assessment of $2,000. The property is appraised at $5,000. On Elton Avenue I know a piece of property, valued at $6,500. The assessment on this is $2,000.

"I know of another case where the property was condemned four years ago, and the maps for widening the street, grading, and other work are not on record yet. On a piece of my own property, appraised at $4,000, the city had to pay $1,500 in interest, before the award was made. It is all wrong, but the new charter is helping some."

POOR MEN SQUEEZED OUT.

C. H. Smith, of the firm of W. F. & C. H. Smith, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Third and Willis Avenues, says that the Bronx has suffered to a degree little realized through the condemnation and slow payments of the city, and the assessments that are levied now and then, without any apparent reason, other than that some one may be favored at the expense of some one else. He says that there are hundreds of instances where the poor man has been forced to lose what should be rightly his. To keep his own is too costly.

He is of the opinion that no work the reform government could do, under its pledge of striving for the betterment of the city, would be of greater value than hurrying up the commissioners, that the awards may be made and men given a chance to feel secure in their own homes against the "dilatory, extravagant, and cruel methods" hampering the growth of the Bronx.

Another real estate man in the Bronx, who like many others there, did not wish his name used, said:

"There was an enterprising young man up here who bought a little tract of land right in the way he believed building would go. At his own expense he graded and nicely paved a street. He began to build. A politician gained the ear of the powers that be and it was ordained that there should be erected by the city a street through adjoining property. Now, the man who built and paid for his own street has to pay as much assessment on the new street as the politician who had secured its opening.

"The politician, knowing the direction of the road, built in its line a house and a barn. These were condemned, and he did not have to wait a lifetime for the warrant for his pay. Furthermore, the regrading of the private street—really a public street, as it was an open thoroughfare, with an additional assessment—ruined the enterprising man, and to-day the politician owns the estate he had planned. This he bought for a ridiculous price at auction.

IS NOW ONLY A CLERK.

"The enterprising young man is to-day a clerk in a down-town real estate office. His pay is very meagre and he has a wife and three children living in a flat, for which he has to pay rent, while the politician occupies his former home. The enterprising man is patient. He has friends, many of them. He also has ideas, and I shall not be surprised to see him win out, as his misfortune has not disheartened him.

"There is a widow with four little children, whose property is assessed at $60,000. The warrant has not been issued, and she is in great need. She has waited three years. If it takes as long for the city to pay her what is hers, and should be in her hands now, as it has in many other cases, the bulk of her fortune will be gone because of interest on the loans."

F. R. Houghton, a real estate dealer, of 111 Broadway, says he knows of a lot purchased for $800 on which the assessments so far have been $400, and of five small lots valued at $750 on which assessments are now $400. Mr. Houghton suggests that it would be reasonable, and a fair concession to the oppressed property owners of the Bronx if the rate of interest on taxes not promptly paid be reduced from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent.

John H. Dean says that if the history of the street opening and the building of the Bronx were told in detail, it would rival the transactions of Boss Tweed and his ring in the old days.

A STORY OF CRUELTY.

"Of course property has increased in value and will increase with the completion of the underground rapid transit system," he said, "but the little fellows have been squeezed out and their richer neighbors put to sore hardships. It is a story of cruelty, cunning, and greed.

"A few years ago an old lawyer, broken down in health, and having lost heavily, decided to save what he had and retire. He bought property in what is now Colonial Park. There was an assessed valuation of $30,000, and there was a mortgage on the place for $18,000. The chances were that as a real estate speculation he would realize handsomely. Croker and his crowd wanted the property for a park, and it was condemned. After long and weary waiting the man who held the mortgage was forced to foreclose. The old lawyer and his wife were thrown on the world, penniless and helpless. Under the present law this is impossible, as you cannot foreclose a mortgage on city property, but there are still many just grievances.

"The Bronx grows, its streets are widening, and its property enhancing in value, but the history of its enlargement and enrichment is one where many, mostly the poor, have been ruined through taxation, assessments for the benefit of property in which they could have no interest, and the tardiness of the city in paying for property which it had condemned."

ROBERT BACON'S RETURN.

Wall Street Rumor that He May Cease to be a Partner in J. P. Morgan & Co.

Robert Bacon called yesterday for the first time in nearly a year at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., of which firm he is a partner. During the past year Mr. Bacon has been in England almost all the time, and he returned only yesterday to this country.

Mr. Bacon had been the chief assistant of Mr. Morgan for many years, when in May, 1901, he, in the absence of Mr. Morgan, joined forces with James J. Hill to acquire control of the Burlington and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Bacon's policy in the conduct of that deal, which ended in the famous May panic in Wall Street, is generally believed in Wall Street to have been the cause of his temporary absence. It was said that Mr. Morgan had been displeased with the attitude of Mr. Bacon.

One rumor had it that Mr. Bacon would soon sever his connection with the firm.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, 11; the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. David Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller, 10:45; the Rev. H. C. Scheier of Persia, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11.
ASCENSION, 5th Av., Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, and 8.
EPIPHANY, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn—The Rev. Dean Babbitt, 8, 10:45, and 7:30.
HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 7:45.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Right Rev. Dr. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, 11; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Rushton, 11; the Rev. F. N. Cockroft, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 4:30.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11.
ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Crowe; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson and the Rev. Mr. Leibert, 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., West of Lexington Av.—The Rev. S. S. Seward; 11.
STRANGERS, 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.
TENT EVANGEL, Broadway and 56th St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 4.
UNION, (Disciples,) West 119th St., Near Lenox Av.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.

ART NOTES.

Painters who are returning from Europe and also know M. Raffaelli are bringing over boxes full of his invention, the oil-paint stick with which he thinks to create a revolution in the method of painting in oils. It consists of a short pencil about as long as a color crayon, but thicker, which has a thin skin over the paint to keep it in shape. The artist takes his paint rag and rubs the skin off the end of the oil crayon, when the crayon is ready for use. Owing to a drying element mixed with the paint, a sketch will soon stand handling without being smudged. Inside a few hours the painting is hard enough to take a coat of varnish. The advantage of the oil crayon for sketches out of doors is obvious, but less so its usefulness in the studio. Painters who have used it in the open speak well of the handiness of Raffaelli's invention. To the school of the plein-airists particularly is this method welcome, for their fashion of placing color by color and allowing one's eyes to combine them is well served by these crayons which permit different colors to be laid side by side in as many different strokes with the oil crayon. Impressionists eager to set down on the instant the fleeting colors of the sunset may find it convenient to have oils all ready—especially if they happen to be like Raffaelli experts with the charcoal and dry color crayon.

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Seventy-eight examples of chinaware in competition for a service of porcelain for the White House at Washington were submitted lately to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The latter is said to have chosen a simple colonial pattern in gold, with the great seal of the United States enameled in color as the decoration. Notwithstanding the advances that have been made in keramics in this country, the set of china will be made in England by the firm that inherits the fame of Josiah Wedgwood. The service will be finished and delivered at the White House next January. Some time ago the league of keramic societies issued a call for designs for a set of china to be presented to the White House, but the replies were so few and the designs sent in were so ridiculous that nothing came of it. If the league desires to make a success it should try a round money-award to stimulate interest, and confine the competition to five or six chosen designers The china should be made as well as decorated in the United States.

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The late Chiaradia received $250,000 for his design for and work on the great Victor Emmanuel monument in Rome. The gossip of the Roman ateliers at the time was to the effect that Cantilamessa was the sculptor to whom the commission should have gone. Why it did not is one of the old pieces of the chronique scandaleuse in art circles. The sculptor Rosa, who made the Victor Emmanuel at Milan and sculptures on the Pincio, was an influential member of the committee who had the rendering of the verdict on the plans submitted. Rosa's habits were very bad; although an Italian and a Roman, he plied the bottle, and it was easy for any one to keep him from an engagement. When the board met to render the award on the competition for the Victor Emmanuel monument Rosa was absent, and the award went to Chiaradia. Ever since it has been whispered that the latter's friends saw to it that Rosa could not be present. The continuation of the gigantic monument, with its equestrian group over thirty feet high, its subordinate groups and reliefs is in the hands of Galori. Each year 4,000,000 lire ($800,000) are to be appropriated to finish the monument, which, even so, will take seven or eight years longer.

***

S. Arlent-Edwards of William's Bridge, Manhattan, shows a number of his mezzotints in color at the Wunderlich Gallery, 220 Fifth Avenue. He repeats the methods of Jacques le Blond and other French and British mezzotinters of the eighteenth century. Each print is a "monotype," for the painter has to prepare the plate afresh with colors every time he takes off an impression. It is Mr. Arlent-Edwards's boast that he does not need to retouch a print. Of his color mezzotints only 125 impressions are taken from each plate except a few proofs on India paper in black for special subscribers. Among them are reproductions of Rembrandt's portrait of his mother plucking a fowl, "Playmates," "Bosom Friends," and "The Fortune Teller," by Joshua Reynolds; "Lady Sheffield," "Lady Hallet," "Miss Sheridan," and "Mrs. Sarah Siddons," by Gainsborough; "The Visit to the Boarding School," by George Morland, and "Miss Farren," by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

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The National Academy of Design will hold its seventy-eighth annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, in January. Pictures will be received on Dec. 15, 16, and 17.

***

The copy of Botticelli's "Madonna at the Louvre," made by the late Miss Katherine Huger of Charleston, was exhibited in New York at the National Arts Club and afterward went to Charleston for the South Carolina Exposition. It is about to return to New York and, according to The News and Courier of Charleston, will form part of the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum. It is a faithful and spirited replica of the old painting.

***

The statue of William McKinley for Springfield, Mass., has been awarded to Mr. Philip Martiny of New York, whose work may be seen in the Library of Congress and elsewhere; it was prominent at the international expositions in Chicago and Buffalo. The figure of McKinley in bronze will stand about eight feet high; he has one hand in the air, with the gesture of a man speaking to a crowd, and the other holds the lapel of his coat. Before the square pedestal is a bronze figure of a woman lightly draped, who kneels with one knee on the plinth and reaching up with the left hand to the top of the pedestal deposits a wreath at the late President's feet.

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Illustrators for the press in Boston have been exhibiting their cartoons and sketches at the Somerset Hotel under the auspices of the Newspaper Artists' Association.

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The Rhode Island School of Design at Providence is exhibiting the sculpture of an old pupil who has been in Paris at the Julien Academy under Puesch. He has worked also with M. Paul du Bois. Mr. Henry Schonhardt brings back as earnest of his apprenticeship a recumbent nude statue of Clytie and a spirited standing nude statue of Cadmus destroying a python snake. Mr. Schonhardt will teach modeling at the School of Design.

***

Photography has in Mr. Bernard Shaw of London a champion who does not stint praise but perhaps may do the cause he believes in harm by overmuch protestation. He holds that photography is superior to all the arts, and, without intending to make a joke, he states that "the camera has hopelessly beaten the pencil and paint brush as an instrument of artistic representation."

NEWARK BAY DRAWBRIDGE.

Work of Building New Structure Begun —Will Be an Intricate Engineering Feat.

Work was begun last week on what is to be probably one of the most intricate pieces of engineering attempted in this section, namely the building of the new Newark Bay drawbridge on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad between Bayonne and Elizabeth.

The present drawbridge, which is 217 feet long, comprises two seventy-five foot openings at right angles with the thread of the channel. It is proposed to replace this structure by two Scherzer rolling lift bridges, placed back to back, and so arranged that either can be operated independently of the other. Each of these new spans will give a clear opening 85 feet wide, seven concrete piers will support the new draw, and those to support the most westerly lift will be erected immediately.

It will be necessary to raise the elevation of the present tracks two feet in order to work on the superstructure, and it is this operation upon which work has been commenced. Massive caissons will be sunk and the piers will be constructed on a foundation of piles, stone, and cement.

The proposed bridges can be lifted either singly or together, as may be required. It is not expected that it will take more than half a minute to raise the bridge under ordinary circumstances, and for smaller craft very much less than this.

The management of the New Jersey Central Road has so arranged matters that the delays incident to the change will be as slight as possible and every influence will be exerted to expedite the completion of the work.

PRESIDENT PALMA MEETS OPPOSITION

The Liberals Trying to Force His Cabinet Out.

Scheme of His Foes in Congress Foiled by a Ruse of the Speaker of the House.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Sunday, the 14th, the anniversary of the death of President McKinley, was celebrated in Havana as though this were an American city. Masses were said in many churches in memory of the sad event and sermons preached in others. Cubans have the greatest admiration for the martyred President, because of his attitude toward them. The passing of the anniversary was the signal for the island press to recall to its readers the sentiments which he had expressed at various times concerning the relations between the United States and Cuba.

At the same time that the local press gives the highest praise to the martyred President of another nation it fails to uphold the hands of the head of its own people. Now he is criticised for one fault, now for another. When he came to Cuba as President somewhat more than four months ago he said that it was not foreign enemies he feared, but those nearer home. He was scarcely seated in the Presidential chair when strong opposition developed in Congress. The Speaker of the House is his friend, or, if not, is determined to see fair play. Yesterday he prevented these enemies from making an open attack during the session while the other side was unprepared.

The opposition had had a meeting the night before and made arrangements to begin active work against the President at yesterday's session. The Speaker did not hear of this until too late to enable the friends of Mr. Palma to plan for the defense, so he saw nothing left for him to do but to take matters in his own hands. The regular hour for opening is 3, but a few minutes after 2 he called the House to order. As he had expected, there were not enough members present to form a quorum. Without waiting a minute or any more to come in and change the status he adjourned the House amid the angry murmurs of the Liberals, who saw their scheme thwarted. Ignoring these, the Speaker betook himself hastily to his private office, but not in time to escape the disappointed belligerents, who hurried after him. But the House was not reconvened.

The avowed purpose of this campaign against the President is to force him to request the resignation of his entire Cabinet and name a new one. For some reason the present Secretaries have not found favor in the eyes of this party. The Liberals have agreed to vote against everything the President wishes, it matters not what it is, until the new Cabinet shall be an accomplished fact.

One of our American traditions is that the President of the United States shall not be interviewed. As yet the Cuban Republic is too young to have traditions, and its President is very obliging and at the same time very accessible. As a result newspaper reporters gain admittance to him and get long interviews. The newspapers never hesitate to criticise the remarks of the President. A few days ago a certain Havana daily published an interview which one of its reporters had obtained with Mr. Palma, prefacing it with the remark that criticisms were reserved for the next day.

Every day there are introduced into Congress bills without number, but there seems to be as much difficulty in passing a bill through the two houses here in Cuba as in the corresponding bodies of the United States.

Hundreds of measures have been introduced since the twentieth of May; even the most necessary ones have great difficulty in passing. The reason for this, according to a man who stands high in official circles, is that each Congressman has fixed views from which he will not move, and it would be a wonderful bill that could coincide in all particulars with the ideas of every individual member.

A petition to suppress betting at Jai Alai and other places of sport has just been presented to Congress. It is signed by a number of well-known men, and should it be acted upon favorably probably would sound the death knell of the game in Havana. At Jai Alai every one almost is wont to bet.

There is much talk of introducing into Congress a bill for the re-establishment of cockfights. For some years the pits have been unused, though during the first days of American occupation our men were very fond of frequenting the cockpit at Guanabacoa, a suburb of Havana. There is much opposition to the revival of this sport, and it is doubtful if it ever will be done.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

SCARCITY OF TERRAPIN.

Each Year Sees Smaller Catches in Maryland Waters—Artificial Propagation Will Be Resorted To.

Special to The New York Times.

CRISFIELD, Md., Sept. 27.—The diamond back terrapin, like the canvas back duck, is becoming scarcer in Maryand waters every year. Twenty years ago they were caught in thousands; now they can hardly be numbered in hundreds. Nearly all the terrapin brought into market now are caught by chance by crabbers.

Many of the watermen say they have not caught any terrapin for two years. Capt. Allen Evans says that not many years ago he saw terrapin in such numbers while fishing that he could have loaded a schooner with a good net. George Riggin, another authority on terrapin catching, declares that the last big catch brought to his pound was in 1896. A terrapin hunter in that year caught $400 worth of terrapin in one day. He ran into a lot of terrapin and used a common purse net, such as is used in catching alewives. This net he ran around the school and brought it together at the bottom by means of cords like the strings of a purse. With a small purse net an expert will never lose a diamond back.

There are now three large terrapin pounds at Crisfield, those of A. B. Riggin & Co., A. T. Lavalette, and Riggin & Tawes. Mr. Lavelette's pound is divided into a number of compartments, which contain the terrapin in the order of their size, running from one inch in length to eight inches.

Mr. Tawes, who was a Fish Commissioner for a number of years, has determined upon the artificial propagation of terrapin by his own method. The eggs of the terrapin are deposited in the sand and allowed to be hatched naturally by solar heat. All that would be necessary to insure the hatching of the eggs would be to protect them during the period of incubation against voracious enemies. The marshes are full of crows and rats, which hunt soft crabs, young ducks, and eggs of every description. The rats are partial to the sand homes of the terrapin. It is not now believed that terrapin require many years to mature.

Crisfield markets more terrapin than any other place in Maryland. The pounds are well filled for next Winter's shipments. Six-inch terrapin bring $36, and seven-inch $60 a dozen.

ACTION AGAINST TOD SLOAN.

Attachment Obtained by Builder on the Ground of the Jockey's Non-Residence.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment for $8,725 against James Tod Sloan, the jockey, in favor of Henry D. Whipple of Brooklyn, for balance claimed to be due on a contract made on Oct. 21, 1901, to build a house at the northeast corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue T, Brooklyn, for $10,750.

Mr. Whipple claims that from Oct. 21 to May 26, 1902, he performed work on the building to the amount of $8,002, for which he was paid $5,604, but by reason of the non-payment of the balance he could not proceed with the contract. He also claims $354 for extras and $1,000 damages.

The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Sloan has resided continuously out of the United States for six months. He went to Paris on Oct. 22 last. Jacob Stiefel, attorney for Mr. Whipple, said that a lis pendens had been filed against Mr. Sloan's property in Brooklyn at Sheepshead Bay.

A POLITICAL BATTLE ROYAL.

Connecticut Democrats Begin a Desperate Effort to Regain State Control.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—The State campaign of Connecticut is now on and the indications are that during the next five weeks there will be one of the most stubbornly fought political contests that Connecticut has seen since 1892. It is the first time in ten years that the Democrats have had even a fighting chance to win, and although this chance is admittedly slim, yet it adds much interest to the campaign.

The Democrats, spurred on with the hope that they may at last retrieve some of their long-lost laurels, are prepared to put up a stiff fight. A couple of score or more of spellbinders will stump the State from end to end, while arrangements have been made to let loose a perfect avalanche of literature. On the other hand, the Republican managers realize that they have a hard campaign on their hands, and the word has been passed to leave no stone unturned that may by any possibility conceal a vote during the next five weeks.

Sam Fessenden of Stamford, Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, Styles Judson of Stratford, Senators Platt and Hawley, Representatives Henry, Russell, Sperry, and Hill are to take an active part in the canvass.

The Democrats base their principal hope on the fact that Connecticut was for many years prior to 1894 a doubtful State, with decided leanings to the Democracy. In 1890 Luzon B. Morris received a plurality of the votes for Governor, but as a majority was necessary to elect, he was not sworn in, and there was the famous Bulkeley hold-over régime.

In 1892 Mr. Morris was elected by over 10,000 majority and the State went for Cleveland by over 12,000. Since then, however, the Republicans have been elected by large majorities year after year. In 1894 the State contributed its share to the Republican landslide throughout the country. In 1896 the Democratic organization was wrecked by the silver element, and for four years most of the old leaders have taken no interest in it. This year, though, the party presents a united front to the Republicans, and all the old-time war horses have rallied to its support.

Melbert B. Carey of Ridgefield, the Democratic nominee for Governor, possesses that very desirable quality, in a political campaign of having at hand all the money required for party purposes. He is a millionaire, comes from an old and distinguished Connecticut family, and has an excellent record as a business man. He has been a successful banker in New York. He can also make a good speech, and will be effective on the stump. He is one of those men who are termed good fellows, and has a faculty for readily making friends.

The Republican candidate, Abiram Chamberlain of Hartford, has made a very good State Controller, but has not the winning personal qualities of Mr. Carey.

It is believed that conditions in Connecticut this year are especially favorable to the Democrats. In Waterbury, Danbury, Ansonia, Derby, and other cities there have been labor troubles which it is thought will hurt the party in power. Last Spring Hartford, Bridgeport, and Ansonia elected "labor" Mayors. If the Democrats could carry these cities together with New Haven, which usually goes Democratic, and Waterbury, whose Mayor, Edward G. Kilduff, is the candidate for Attorney General, the Republicans would have to have unusually large majorities in the country towns to offset this advantage.

It is conceded that the trust issue will be an important one, and it will be made the most of by the Democratic orators.

Over the office door in Waterbury of George F. Lilley, the Republican nominee for Representative at Large, is the sign, "Swife, Lilley & Co."

To be sure, Mr. Lilley's connections with Swift are simply in the capacity of local manager, but with Cummings, ex-Gov. Waller, and others howling beef trust, Mr. Lilley will be kept busy trying to explain his real connections with the Swift Company.

Aside from this, the Democrats have decidedly the advantage on State issues. With Constitutional reform the Republicans have been tried and have been found wanting. They have been in control at Hartford so long that stories of corruption and scandal are very common throughout the State. The lobby at Hartford for the last two or three years, has been notorious, and there has been a great deal of interference on the part of the Legislature with city charters. This gives the Democrats the chance to work that popular nostrum, "home rule."

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Sweeping Sale of Parlor Suits.

Never Equalled This Season of the Year.
Prices Really Under Cost of Making.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

This sale has been prompted by the purchase of two complete sample lines from two of the best and largest makers of parlor furniture in this country. You will find the prices astonishing, in fact they could not be in the ordinary course of merchandising. The furniture itself will bear the very closest scrutiny—the designs, all the latest creations for this season's use—workmanship, upholstering, finishing of the very highest and most serviceable character. To add to the interest and scope of the sale, as well as avoid confusion, we have also reduced the prices of all our regular stock of parlor suits. This will give you a free scope to make a choice that will be sure to meet your sincerest wish. The collection is an immense one, too large to mention in detail; however, here are some which indicate the run of prices:

AT $17.75, REGULAR $26.00—Parlor suit, 3-piece, mahogany finish, neat design, extra well finished, seats covered in assorted colors of damask.

AT $19.75, REGULAR $28.00—Parlor suit, 3 pieces, mahogany finish, with genuine mahogany roll back and panels, good serviceable frames, extra well finished, seats covered wish damask.

AT $29.50, REGULAR $39.00—Parlor suit, 5 pieces, mahogany finish, frames neatly carved.

AT $39.00, REGULAR $55.00—Parlor suit, 5 pieces, mahogany finish frames, very attractive design, spring edge, covered with choice tapestry, made and finished in best possible manner.

AT $42.50, REGULAR $62.00—Parlor suit, 5 pieces, mahogany finish frames, extra heavy and neatly carved, spring edge, covered with assorted colors of damask, made and finished in the best possible manner.

Parlor suit, 5 pieces, mahogany inlaid frames—
$63.00, regular $105.00 $85.00, regular $125.00

Parlor suit, 3 pieces, overstuffed and covered with damask.
$72.00, regular $152.00 $65.00, regular $138.00
$70.00, regular $140.00 $85.00, regular $150.00
$165.00, regular $225.00

Parlor suit, gold, 3 pieces, $128.00, regular $161.00
" " " " $122.00, " $185.00
" " " " $195.00, " $365.00
" " " " $205.00, " $410.00
" " " " $575.00, " $850.00
" " " " $975.00, " $1150.00

Divan, $19.00, regular $38.00
" $38.00, " $76.00
" $40.00, " $80.00.

Odd chair, $6.25, " $12.50
" $7.00, " $14.00
" $11.00, " $22.00
" $12.00, " $16.50
" $13.00, " $26.00
" $24.00, " $48.00

And Big Reductions in Brass Bedsteads.

The Loeser gathering of brass bedsteads is acknowledged to be the most complete to be seen anywhere and at prices that command the widest attention. Here are some special offers that will add to your interest in our parlor suit sales. The reductions are large and very unusual.

AT $27.50, REGULAR $36.00—Brass Bedstead, 1½ inch continuous bent top, fancy cap spindles, no elaborate decoration, plain but handsome and rich, 3 feet, 3 feet 6, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 sizes.

AT $16.50, REGULAR $29.00—Brass bedstead, ornamental scroll work, bow foot, very pretty design, 4 feet 6 size only.

AT $39.00, REGULAR $49.00—Brass bedstead, 2-inch posts, curved foot-piece, very prettily filled in with spindles, either bright or Pallet finish, 3 feet, 3 6, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 sizes.

The Greatest Offering of Silks.

59c. for 75c. Guaranteed Black Taffetas, 69c. for 90c. Guaranteed Black Taffetas. 79c. for $1.00 Guaranteed Black Taffetas.

We have secured this unquestionable bargain in guaranteed black taffetas from a large silk concern that is in process of liquidation, and offer them at 59c., 69c. and 79c. per yard, which is really away below the regular cost.

79c. for Regular $1.00 Crepe de Chine.

This is another phenomenal offer—think of $1.00 Crepe de Chines at 79c. The shades are white, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, turquoise, pearl, tan, cadet, mais, nile, reseda, garnet, castor, silver, lilac, &c.

69c. for $1.00 Colored Peau de Cygne.

A few errors in making enable us to offer twenty-one good colors of this popular weave at ⅓ less than regular prices.

Main floor, rear

Rare Dress Goods Transaction.

Finest French Broadcloths, Black and Colored, at $1.49, Regular $3.00 and $3.50 Kinds.

The dress goods sales of Loeser's have already become famous. They are transactions that are really revolutionary events that have drawn all eyes this way, whether seller or purchaser. Here's another case in point. Finest imported French broadcloth at a price that will really make the trade wonder. Broadcloths of such superior qualities haven't been sold before at such prices. The goods are new—they are cloths that have never been sold for less than $3.00 per yard—in most cases never below $3.50. The surface has a superb satin finish that will always retain its lustre after sponging. There are twenty-five shades to choose from, including royal, mode, tan, castor, myrtle, moss, golden brown, leather, pearl, grays, garnet, wine, sky, helio, plum, sapphire, sage, olive and black—the very best $3.00 and $3.50 broadcloths at $1.49 per yard. Can you afford to overlook the sale?

Second floor.

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.

THE NEWEST NEWSPAPER

A Journal for Beggars, and Some of Its Queer "Want Ads."

INNOVATIONS in journalism are not generally looked for in Europe, but Paris of late has been doing a few things in that line which have been distinctly new. The latest is a journal for beggars, which has been started for the purpose of disseminating useful information among the mendicant fraternity, and the price of which is 5 cents a copy. At a glance it would seem as if this charge was rather high, considering the supposed straitened means of its readers, but presumably the editors know what they are about.

The advertisements furnish interesting reading for beggars temporarily out of a job, though it is difficult to understand how the advertiser could expect to receive an answer to the following:

"Wanted—A blind man who can play the flute a little."

Probably some unfortunate dumb man will tell his blind confrere of the vacancy.

Here is another sample of an advertised vacancy which requires awkward qualifications:

"Wanted—A lame man for the seaside; one without a right arm preferred."

In addition to "ads" of this kind, notices of forthcoming christenings, burials, and birthdays of rich people are printed, so that the beggar may know where to go to prosecute his vocation with success. Evidently the trade of mendicancy is established on a good business basis in the French capital, and New York is not the only city with a "beggars' trust."

AMERICAN PEARL FISHERIES GIVE OUT

Large Shipments of Clam Shells to Button Factories Ruin Chances of Big Finds—Arkansas Specimens Better Than Oriental.

PEARL-BEARING clams are disappearing from the sandbars of Arkansas and the Mississippi River at a rate that threatens to make the species extinct in less than two years. The beginning of the end has commenced, and unless new fields are discovered soon the pearl-fishing industry of the United States will be a thing of the past.

The reasons for this are manifold. Of late years the demands on the clam have been more than it could stand. In addition to its "prize package" manner of yielding up pearls, the shell of the bivalve itself is of a practical commercial value. During the past year twenty-five factories for the conversion of clam shells into pearl buttons have been erected at Muscatine, Iowa. This now makes fifty-five factories in this one town alone in which the clam shell is made into articles of commercial value.

Early in the year shiploads of clam shells began to be exported, and this has been the means of disposing of whatever surplus yield there might be, and has also raised the price, so that now pearl fishers are no longer obliged to grapple all day for nothing in the hope of bringing up a prize bivalve. These shells bring from $12 to $15 a ton, and can readily be sold to barges, in which they are taken from the pearl-fishing regions to the factories.

Two years ago the Black River in Arkansas was the greatest pearl-yielding river in the United States, but its thirty miles of sandbars were worked by such an industrious gang of fortune hunters that nearly every clam was removed from its bottom in less than nine months. Flushed with their success, these hunters then swarmed out on to the Mississippi. In this river the pearls are scarce and not so valuable, and not much was done in the way of getting rich until a very valuable pearl field was found in the White River, in Arkansas.

Thither hurried the pearl fishers. All the past season they have been grappling for clams there, until now, as the season closes, few clams are left on the sandbars. A month or six weeks more on this river will clean it out entirely, and perhaps forever, of pearl-bearing bivalves.

The next most promising field is the Cumberland River in Kentucky. Here the pearls are very valuable, but very scarce, and it is doubtful if it will be worked to any great extent. When this river is dragged clean, whatever domestic pearls there are left must come from the Mississippi, and these are so poor and so scarce that fishing for them can hardly be called an industry.

The Arkansas pearls have been of a particularly fine quality, some of them far excelling the Oriental pearl, and pearl dealers in the United States, until they saw the beginning of the end, have been happy. Now, however, in view of the fact that pearls are rapidly becoming more popular, and promise in the future to be the rival of the diamond, jewelers will be much affected when the domestic pearl has become a rare article.

LONG-LOST POEM FOUND IN GRAVE

German Scientists Discover Copy of Timotheus's "The Persians" While Excavating at Abusir.

SOON after Philopoemen conquered Machanidas, the tyrant of Sparta, and thus won freedom for the Achaean League, an extraordinary honor was paid to him at a public festival. "The Persians," a dithyrambic song by the Milesian poet Timotheus, was being recited by Pylades, and, as soon as he uttered the words: "The hero, who won the jewel, liberty, for Hellas," all eyes turned toward Philopoemen, who was present, and the next moment a storm of applause resounded throughout the theatre.

Many times since that incident occurred scholars of all lands have wondered what became of Timotheus's celebrated song, but until a few weeks ago nothing was heard of it. Most fortunately, however, it has now been discovered in Egypt.

Some members of the German Oriental Society were recently making excavations in Abusir, a little Greek suburb, which was formerly known as Basiri, and which lies north of Memphis, and suddenly they discovered several graves dating back to the fourth century before Christ. In one of them they found beside the skeleton various pieces of wood and leather, which were evidently the remains of a writing desk, and near them a large roll of parchment.

As this papyrus dates back to the fourth century before Christ, it is evidently the oldest Greek document of which we have any knowledge, since the so-called Artemisia papyrus, which has hitherto been supposed to be the oldest, was not, according to the best authorities, composed until a full century after that date.

Far more important, however, is the fact that the recently discovered papyrus contains Timotheus's long-lost poem, "The Persians." In eloquent words the poet describes the great sea fight at Salamis, and not in ordinary stanzas are they framed, but are arranged according to a method of his own invention.

Until now no one knew how a heroic poem of this kind was performed in public, for only a few unconnected verses by Timotheus have come down to us. His most celebrated work, however, has now been found and in a most unexpected place, and a close study of it reveals to scholars all that they desire to know.

Presumably the reason why the papyrus was laid in the grave is because it was the dead man's favorite song, and, if so, it is a striking proof of Timotheus's popularity and influence.

DID THE ANCIENTS SMOKE?

Archaeologists Assert That Recent Excavations of Queer Pipes Prove That They Did.

IN ENGLAND, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, and France old pipes, made of clay, wood, and metal, have frequently been found, and they closely resemble modern pipes.

Certain archaeologists have now come forward to claim that the ancients must have smoked, as the existence of the old pipes cannot be explained on any other theory. Some of the pipes, they point out, date back to the Roman and Merovingian epochs, and, so far as can be discovered, all are apparently genuine.

In several old authors, they say, passages can be found which prove clearly that certain ancient peoples were accustomed to inhale the vapor of plants, both for the purpose of becoming exhilarated and of curing certain diseases. Herodotus says that the inhabitants of the great islands of the Araxes, which is supposed to be the modern Volga, "were wont to throw piles of fruit on a fire and then to inhale the vapor, with the result that they became as drunk as ever the Greeks became after drinking wine, and the more fruit they threw on the fire the more drunk they became."

Pomponius Mela, the Roman geographer, tells a somewhat similar story about certain Thracian tribes. They knew nothing about wine, he says, but when they feasted they threw seeds on a fire, and the vapor which arose from them made them just as lively as though they had become drunk with wine. A work, attributed to Plutarch, further says that these seeds were obtained from a grass which grew beside the rivers of Thrace.

Pliny says that the vapor of plants was used to cure diseases, and he especially mentions that in some instances it was inhaled through a tube, in the same manner as tobacco is now smoked. "The smoke of dried colt's foot and roots, inhaled through a tube or reed," he says, "is considered an admirable cure for a cough. It is necessary, however, to take a sup of wine every time the smoke is inhaled."

From these and other passages it is evident that in ancient times certain barbarous races inhaled vapor, and that in some instances pipes were used.

A curious fact, by the way, is that many of the ancient pipes found in Ireland are very small, and there is a popular belief that they have never been smoked except by fairies. If the ancient Dames or Milesians ever smoked them, they must have used something much stronger than tobacco, as otherwise they would have been obliged to fill them several times in succession in order to get a comfortable smoke.

ENGLAND FORTIFYING WEST INDIES

Cordon of New Guns Commands Isthmian Canal Approaches—Increased Armaments at Jamaica Guard Windward Passage—Britain's Apparent Programme to Control Canal—A Great Naval Base in the Caribbean.

ENGLAND'S latest augmentation of her already strong West Indian fortifications, indicates her purpose to retain the full strategic advantage which their situation gives to her possessions in the Caribbean Sea or bordering upon it. Her present effort in carrying out this policy is the creation of two entirely new batteries defending the approach to Port Royal, the naval station, on the Island of Jamaica.

In Kingston Harbor, Jamaica possesses one of the best harbors in the West Indies. It is practically land locked, and capable of sheltering as large a fleet as England will ever be able to spare for service in that part of the world. The harbor is long and narrow, the southern shore being formed by a narrow sand spit, which approaches the western shore to within a distance about equal to the Narrows.

On the harbor side of the point of the sand spit and opposite the City of Kingston, the naval station is located. There are already four forts commanding the entrance. One is situated on the point close by the naval station, the zone of its fire covering the channel which must be used by all vessels approaching from the eastward.

The newest of the present batteries is on the opposite side of the entrance, and so located that its guns enfilade the channel. The other two forts command the harbor proper.

Considering the present work of increasing the armament at Jamaica as a matter by itself it would not have special significance. But considered together with the location of a monster floating dock at Bermuda, capable of lifting the largest battleships, the strengthening of forts elsewhere, by substituting for the old guns new ones of greater power and a higher rapidity of fire, and the increase in facilities for repairing and coaling ships, it presages an early material increase in England's fleet on this side of the Atlantic, and paves the way for the establishment in the vicinity of the Isthmian Canal of a powerful British naval force.

Such a force resting upon Jamaica as a base would exercise a peculiar control over the Yucatan Channel, the Windward Passage, and the Mona Passage, the three gateways into the Caribbean from the north.

The Yucatan and Mona Passages are but thirty hours' steaming distance away, while scout vessels patrolling the same distance southward would intercept the route of a fleet approaching the Isthmus from the eastward.

The greatest strength of Jamaica's position is its relation to the Windward Passage—that Broadway of traffic from the United States to the Isthmus—and which it dominates with a completeness exceeding the control of Gibraltar over the entrance to the Mediterranean.

An examination of the map will make evident the fact that these various advantages of position constitute an amount of power in the hands of England which left undisturbed would give her a dangerous ascendency in the control of the Isthmian Canal.

England's friendly attitude during our war with Spain and her acquiescence in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, have caused many Americans to regard her as a sort of "side partner" of the United States in affairs in general and in the construction of the Panama, or Nicaragua Canal, in particular.

This idea is liable to lead to a false feeling of security from which we might too late be aroused to prevent disastrous consequences. While it is true that the commercial affairs of the United States and England are so closely interwoven, and the two peoples so closely knit together by ties of the same temperament and manner of thought, that the United States is the last country with which England should quarrel, we would, nevertheless, be rashly imprudent should we allow our present feeling of good-will to check our annual appropriations for the increase of the navy.

It may be that the new guns which England is mounting in the West Indies are intended to be turned only against the enemies of the United States. But there have recently been other preparations of a more sinister aspect whose object seems capable of but one interpretation.

The defences of Halifax have been so greatly increased that it is now a second Gibraltar. It is apparently the intention of the British Government to make Esquimalt on the Pacific the rival of Halifax, and many high-powered guns of large calibre have already been installed.

The fortifications are the shackles at each end of a chain of engineering works stretched across our northern border. The canals connecting the British waters of the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence are avowedly constructed wholly within Canadian territory for military purposes.

Americans have been slow to realize the tremendous advantage enjoyed by England in this respect. By the terms of the treaty with England neither country can maintain more than one war vessel on the lakes mounting the equivalent of one 18-pounder gun.

Should war with England occur to-morrow, we would begin hostilities with the old and rotten wooden side-wheeler Michigan, as the sole embodiment of our naval strength on the lakes. It must be remembered that Perry won his famous victory on Lake Erie in the days of sailing ships, and constructed his own fleet on the shores of the lake within a few weeks. Modern ships of war, even of the gunboat class, require many months to construct, and England, appreciating this fact, has so equipped herself that she can assemble a lake fleet long before we could build one.

A few years ago during the fisheries dispute with Canada one of our officers reported that on at least one of the Canadian revenue cutters stationed on the lakes, a battery of rapid-fire guns was carried below decks. This was, of course, a violation of our treaty with England. These preparations show that Great Britain is arming for a possible, though not necessarily a probable, conflict with the United States, and we should counter them by in every instance overmatching them.

For our own safety we should not differentiate between England's obvious intention in Canada and her apparent intentions in the Caribbean. By insuring the preponderance of American strength, we no more endanger the cordial relations now existing than does England by initiating the increase of armament.

Had the war with Spain not been fought, or had it not resulted in a happy termination for the United States, and yet had we determined upon the construction of an Isthmian Canal, our position in the West Indies would have placed upon us a heavy handicap in attempting its defense.

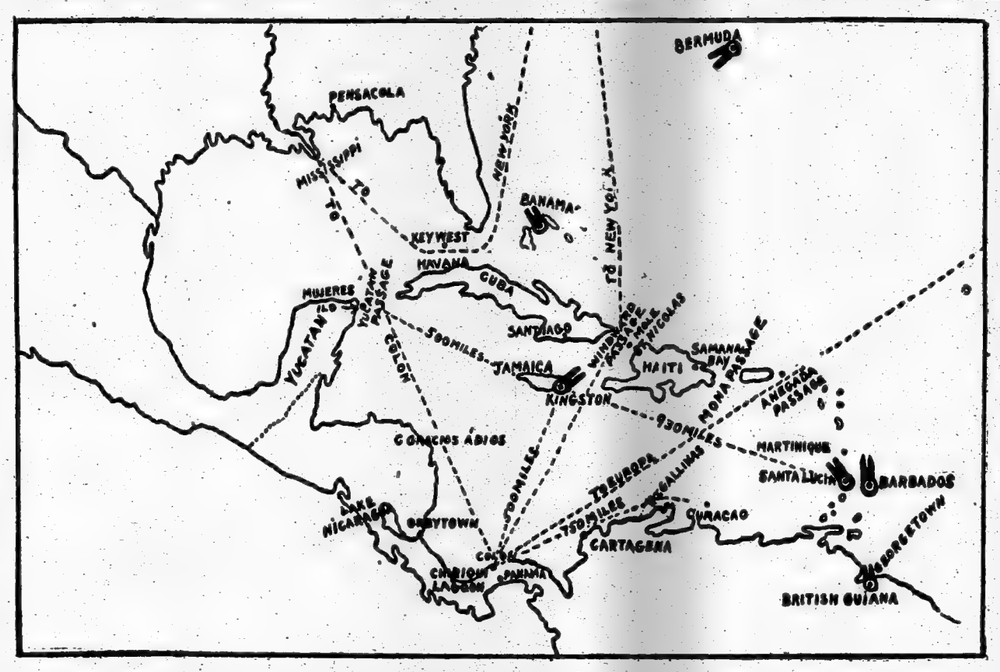

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES IN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING VESSELS ON APRIL 1, 1902.

	1st & 2d Class Battleships.	3d Class Battleships.	1st Class Cruisers.	2d Class Cruisers.	3d Class Cruisers.	Torpedo Gunboats.	Total.
England	40	17	28	60	44	34	223
United States	9	7	4	10	3	0	35
Ratio	4 4-9 to 1	2 3-7 to 1	7 to 1	6 to 1	8 4-5 to 1	34 to 0	6 13-35 to 1

When the ships now building for both countries are completed, assuming that they would be completed simultaneously, the English total will be increased to 260 and the American to 62. England's Navy will thus still be 4.2 times the size of that of the United States. The ratio will, however, be nearer the present one, as with the American shipbuilding facilities the construction is slower.

However secure we may feel in the permanency of the present entente with England, the possible dangers of the situation are apparent to outsiders. M. de Varigny, writing in L'Illustration, says:

"That the Washington statesmen take account of the fact that the cutting of the isthmus is difficult, costly, and, in case of rupture with England, dangerous, we cannot doubt. But such is the fascination of great enterprises, of grand words and grand theories, that Senators and Representatives hesitate to oppose the current of opinion that is bearing along the masses.

"The work has begun, and we can only hope that it will succeed. There cannot be too many gates of communication between different peoples. The United States undertake to open this. Can they do it, and, doing it, will they give up the advantage they will thereby acquire? The future will show."

If we don't immediately increase our shipbuilding programme we will be guilty of criminal negligence toward the great advantage we will gain by the construction of the canal.

We have within our grasp the opportunity for dominating the world's commerce. Shall we close our hand and secure the prize, or shall we shut our eyes and open our palm, relying upon the magnanimity of England not to come and pluck it from us? Should we not compel our legislators to, if need be, slice a few millions from the Public Building and padded River and Harbor bills and apply the amount saved to carrying out the recommendations of our Naval Board?

Previous to the acquisition of our island colonies the argument was made against the maintenance of a large navy, that our isolated position made us safe from attack by any fleet which our concentrated force could not overcome. But our position to-day as a world power, with possessions thousands of miles from our home shores, robs the argument of all force.

While it may not be necessary to at once attempt the overmatching of the British Navy, nevertheless the great disparity that now exists should continue no longer than the time required to build the necessary ships. The table accompanying this article shows the comparative fighting strength of the two navies on April 1, 1902. As regards auxiliaries, torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, our inferiority is equally marked.

Owing to the exposed position of the Port Royal Naval Station and the difficulty of protecting it from the fire of the long-range guns on ships lying outside the coral reefs and not attempting to enter the channel, England has during the last five years been concentrating her energies in Santa Lucia with the idea of making it the principal naval station instead of Port Royal.

Santa Lucia with the powerful new masked batteries of 8-inch and 9.2-inch guns is to-day the most strongly fortified point in the West Indies. But with the certainty of the early construction of the Isthmian Canal came a sudden new appreciation of the unique strategic value enjoyed by Jamaica by virtue of its position.

With the sole exception of Cuba no other point in the Caribbean is comparable with it. A glance at the map will make this evident.

Besides its proximity to the Windward Passage, which it commands it is the centre of a circle of about 500 miles radius, which passes through the Mona Passage and Yucatan Channel, and touches the mainland at Venezuela and Yucatan.

We "builded better than we knew" when we wrested Cuba and Porto Rico from Spain. Although Spain was a decaying nation and, therefore, not to be greatly feared, her ownership of these islands with

LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

"FINDS" ON LONG ISLAND

Discoveries Near the Shinnecock Hills—Odd Relics Unearthed.

UNDER the direction of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, Dr. M. R. Harrington, leading the expedition, and A. G. Parker, a full-blooded Seneca, being one of the assistants, some remarkable aboriginal discoveries have been made during the past few weeks on Shinnecock Hills, Long Island, close to the golf grounds. This is known as the Sebonac region, and here, by the directions of the Indian above mentioned, who knows all the traditions of his race, "find" after "find," utterly unexpected and valuable, has been dug up.

One of the most valuable of these "finds" was a piece of fabric, the first known to have been made by the Long Island Indians. Slightly charred, it was dug out of an old firehole, from many inches below the surface of the ground. It will become a feature of the Museum's collections in the building in Central Park West, for it is a rarity of much value. Close beside it was a charred piece of string, another treasure.

Some other "finds" of the expedition have been pieces of artistically designed and executed pottery, enough to restore two entire stone jugs, a stone anvil, a pipe of native clay, knives, drills and scrapers, bone needles and awls, and antler arrow points together with a copper tube and a copper head.

PASSING OF OLD NEW YORK HOTELS

Houses Once Well Known Which Have Disappeared Recently.

NONE of the many changes in the buildings on Manhattan is so apparent and impressive to the occasional visitor to New York as is the passing away of its old hotels to make way for business houses. This is especially true of Broadway below Forty-second Street. In that district alone no less than seven of these once fashionable and popular caravanseries are gone, and others are going.

Of the side streets in the same districts the same is true, until but few are left of the old hostelries once familiar to every New Yorker as well as to visitors to the city. Almost all of these changes have taken place within seven years.

One of the first to go was the old Metropolitan, at Broadway and Prince Street. Not long afterward it was followed into oblivion by the New York, once the favorite stopping place for wealthy Southerners and the scene of many stirring episodes at the beginning of the civil war. Then the St. Nicholas, in the same neighborhood, came down to make room for commerce, and now there is a deep hole in the ground where once stood the ancient Colonnade, another resort of fashionable strangers in antebellum days.

Further down, the demolition of the United States Hotel, in east Fulton Street, is in progress, while the venerable Stevens House, at the upper end of Bowling Green, is seeing its last days.

The Brunswick, not so very long ago the recognized rival of Delmonico's in popularity, is given over to trade, having received its death-blow when "Billy" McGlory gave a dinner there to the frequenters of his dance hall in Hester Street.

The St. James, once the centre of racing interest under the management of the late "Billy" Cannon, has been replaced by a business building, and the St. Cloud, at Forty-second Street, is recalled only by the fact that steam drills are at work digging out a foundation for another structure where the old-time house once stood.

The Fifth Avenue, too, is to go, conditions having materially changed since the late Amos Eno built it, and was criticised for having done so, on the ground that it was so far up town that it could never be made to pay. The Windsor, too, is gone, in a manner so tragic and so recent as to need no further mention here, and the financiers, capitalists, and speculators who once haunted its roomy lobby have found a new rendezvous in a more pretentious house further down Fifth Avenue.

The Grand Central, too, is hardly familiar to old New Yorkers under its new name and management, and people no longer point it out as the place where "Ed" Stokes shot and fatally wounded "Jim" Fisk at a time when it was frequented by the "flash" set of the city.

The hotels that have gone, however, have been succeeded by others in the ratio of four or five to one, and the new ones are so much larger and handsomer than the old as to preclude regret for the change, save among those ultra-sentimentalists to whom the old days and all they contained are ever dear.

BIG FIND OF ART TREASURES

Fine Frescoes and Statues Dug Up at the Foot of Vesuvius—Buried When Pompeii Was Destroyed.

FOR the first time millionaire art collectors are to have an opportunity of buying treasures which were buried by the same eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Pompeii.

In the little village of Boscoreale, at the foot of Vesuvius, and between Naples and Pompeii, a wonderful find on private property has been made. It consists of splendid frescoes and unique art treasures.

The frescoes are said to far exceed in value anything yet found, and in their design to show breadth of treatment hitherto unknown in the frescoes of this period. In one tomb was found a tortoise-shell disk which some suppose to have been a mirror, but as tortoise shell is a very inferior reflector, it is more probable that it is the back of a mirror of silver plate on bronze, of which ancient mirrors were so often made.

But the great interest of this disk is not what it was used for, but that it is the first find of tortoise shell in any form in these excavations, and the question now arises where did it come from, for the present day supply comes from Zanzibar, and the West Indies.

There has also been made the interesting discovery that electrum (gold alloyed with silver) was known in pre-Hellenic times. A second specimen of the syrinx or Pandean pipe has been found. This is the original form of the modern organ. The example just found is large enough to be blown by bellows or a windbag, like bagpipes, which are still to be seen in their original form in the streets of Naples, at Christmas time, when peasants from the surrounding country come into the town with them.

A small statue of Perseus has also been found. Up to this time it is the unique specimen of that subject in ancient sculpture.

The law of Italy forbidding such treasures to be sold and sent out of the country has in this case been modified. The Italian Government will keep some of the paintings and the remainder will be allowed to be sold and exported. These have been sent to dealers in Paris, who will arrange for their sale.

The first offer has come from Berlin, whose museum offers $200,000 and expenses for them.

NEW YORK'S LATEST SCHOOL

Opened for the Purpose of Instructing Workers in Department Stores.

WHAT is planned to be, when completed, the largest public school in the United States, and probably in the world, is being built in the very heart of the east-side district of New York, which is often and sometimes contemptuously referred to as "The Ghetto."

It is intended to make the school in its arrangement and equipment the equal, if not the superior, of any school in the city, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of the 5,000 pupils who it is expected will seek education in this structure, and the large number of teachers which will be required to instruct them.

The building will occupy an irregularly shaped plot covering the entire block bounded by East Houston, Manhattan, Lewis, and East Third Streets, in a section of the city which has been shown to be more densely populated to the acre than any city or spot in the world.

The public schools in this neighborhood are crowded to their utmost capacity, and many children seeking instruction are turned away because of this overcrowding. The new building is intended to relieve the congestion in this district.

It will be known as Public School No. 188, and the general dimensions of the structure will be 212 by 181 feet. There will be two distinct departments, one for girls and one for boys, with 100 classrooms and a seating capacity for 5,000 children. If the system of part-time classes still prevails when this school is opened, its capacity may be stretched to accommodate 1,000 more.

The structure will be five stories in height, simple in design, but with sufficient architectural touches to make it an ornament to the neighborhood. The body will be of a light cream-tinted brick, with terra cotta and limestone trimmings. The H design is followed in the plan for the building, which increases the area of light and ventilation throughout, lighting every classroom from the open air. It will, of course, be fire-proof throughout.

Two stories of the courtyard are to be roofed over, to afford a double playground, which will be heated in stormy and inclement weather. There is also to be an auxiliary playground space, as the courtyard playgrounds are to be devoted to the smaller children in the primary and kindergarten departments, where they will not be required to climb more than one stairway.

In addition, the roof space of the building is divided into two large roof playgrounds. There are to be numerous stairways and exits on every side of the immense building, by means of which the school may be dismissed and the army of 5,000 children reach the street within three or four minutes.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

The classrooms for ordinary instruction will number 87, and in addition there will be four rooms for manual training, four kitchens for the teaching of cooking, large rooms for libraries, and a commodious gymnasium. The accommodations for the Principal and teachers will be ample. It is also intended to have public bathrooms in the basement of the structure.

The contract price for the building is $383,000, which, together with the price of the site and the equipment and furnishing of the school, gymnasium, bathrooms, &c., will bring the cost of this model school to over $500,000.

Contractor J. J. Walsh, who is in charge of the erection of the building, is confident that, unless interfered with by strikes, the building will be completed and the school ready for occupancy next Spring.

HANDWRITING COMPLICATIONS

How an Alleged Forged Will Figures in a Murder Charge—Some Fac Similes.

APROPOS of the interest in the forthcoming trial of the Molineux case, Canada also, as well as this country, is having its murder case, the determining point of which is handwriting evidence.

It is the case of Joseph Sifton of London, Ontario, who is on trial there for the murder of his father, Joseph H. Sifton. The case is quite as much a cause célèbre in its own neighborhood as is the Molineux case in New York. The handwriting evidence, however, figures only indirectly in the guilt of the accused, but it involves the question of veracity of the principal witness against young Sifton.

There has been one trial already, but it was to settle the question of the authenticity of the will of the murdered man. On the death of Joseph H. Sifton a will was found in which he practically disinherited his son, who is now accused of his murder.

The will was written on both sides of a thin sheet of wax paper used in that dairy district for wrapping around butter. Young Sifton's lawyer contested the validity of the will, and sent to New York for W. J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert. Mr. Kinsley went to London, Ontario, and made a study of the handwriting and reached the conclusion that the signature "Joseph Sifton" at the bottom of the will was a forgery.

One of the chief beneficiaries and the chief executor of the will is Edgar R. Morden, a relative of young Sifton, and he is to be the principal witness against him at the forthcoming murder trial. Mr. Kinsley secured specimens of his handwriting, and after an examination of them was willing to swear that the hand that wrote them also wrote the Sifton will.

Morden admitted that he wrote the body of the will under the direction of old Mr. Sifton, but claimed that Sifton had signed the will himself. Morden's wife was also mentioned as an executor of the will, and Mr. Kinsley also held that her husband had forged her name to the will as an executor.

Of course the proof of Mr. Kinsley's contention seriously impairs the strength of the case for the Crown, as under the circumstances Morden would be proved a perjurer and forger.

"I was called up there to decide the validity of the Sifton will," Mr. Kinsley said yesterday, "and there is no doubt in my mind who wrote that will. Of course young Sifton never wrote it, but whether or not he is guilty of the murder of his father I have no means of knowing. In looking around to see who would profit most by the death of the Siftons there was found Edgar R. Morden, who, with his wife, was named as executor of the will.

"Specimens of Morden's handwriting tallied so exactly with the signature of the will that I felt no hesitancy in saying that they were written by one and the same hand. They were indeed so unlike the real Sifton signature that it seemed the forger had taken no pains to conceal his own handiwork. Morden admitted that he had written the body of the will at the suggestion of old Mr. Sifton, but he denied writing the name at the bottom of the will.

"At the trial of the will case it was proved to the satisfaction of the court and the jury that the hand that wrote the body of the will also wrote the signature, and as Morden admitted writing the will, it was refused probate. This disposed of the will case, but as Morden is the chief witness for the Crown in the murder case, the Prosecuting Attorney does not seem to be quite so anxious to go on with the case as he was before the handwriting opinion was submitted.

"Morden swore that there was bad blood between the father and son, and this has been used as the supposed motive the son might have had for committing the crime. Of course the fact that Morden forged a will does not prove that young Sifton did not commit the deed attributed to him. Even if Morden were denounced at the forthcoming trial as a forger and perjurer it might be held that he had merely taken advantage of an opportunity to appropriate the property of his distant kinsman. But it utterly invalidates his testimony as chief witness in the murder trial.

"How a man could expect—even one who is not an expert—to overlook the spuriousness of the forged signature is hard to understand. There is not even pictorial similarity. Experts do not rely upon pictorial similarity in detecting forgeries, for it is to be expected that the intended forger will strive to produce some general similarity of effect. We look into the mechanism of the handwriting much more deeply than this. We know that the peculiarities of a man's handwriting are based on principles that lie deeper than his will.

"Peculiarities are the result of years of unconscious bent. They are physiological. Every man's handwriting is full of them. He does not in many cases even know of their existence. So, when he tries to simulate the handwriting of some one else, he not only is not able to put in that other person's hidden peculiarities, but he inserts in their place his own hidden peculiarities without knowing it. But Morden did not even know enough apparently to make the handwriting look similar."

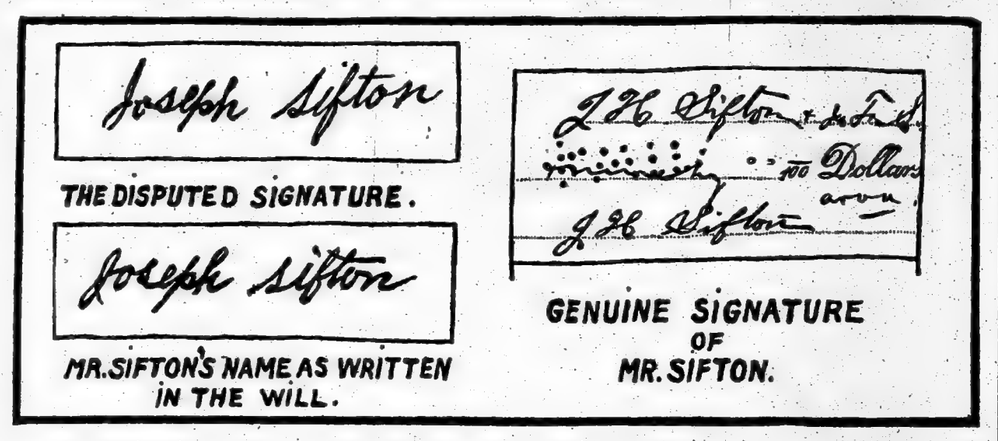

TAMMANY'S NEW LEADER

"Silent Charley" Murphy and His Rise to Power—How He Compares with His Predecessors, Kelly and Croker—His Methods Shown in the Management of His District—His New Place in Political Life.

INTO the Wigwam of the Sachems of the Tammany Society there walked last week a man who proclaimed himself "boss of Tammany Hall." He announced that the reign of Richard Croker was over. Charles F. Murphy, known to the politicians as "Silent Charley," then went to the desk made famous by John Kelly and Richard Croker. The taking charge of that desk was a declaration that a new ruler had grasped the sceptre of power in Tammany.

Who is the new man?

Where did he come from?

What is his "pull"?

The men gathered in the old Wigwam on Fourteenth Street could answer all those questions. To the outside world not interested or not conversant with the inside working of the machine, the making of a new leader of Tammany is a mystery about which little is ever known.

What political traps did the man spring to gain absolute rule?

How is he going to hold the absolute dictatorship over hundreds of thousands of men—men of wealth and of great power?

How can a former street-car conductor, saloon keeper, pugilist, handle that most delicate piece of political machinery without breaking any part?

These secrets of the power of a leader in Tammany can only be gained by a close study of conditions.

The new leader of Tammany is a product of a system. He did not become the "boss of Tammany" by being put "through the skylight." He had to begin at the lowest point of the ladder and climb up. It was a hard climb. In all the one hundred years of political activity of Tammany Hall but three men have ever gained the absolute dictatorship of the organization. A fourth man now claims the power.

How long will he last?

Will his end be that of other leaders of Tammany?

To settle the question how long a man will last as "boss," it must first be shown how he gained the place.

Charles F. Murphy began life on the east side among the most hardened class of people to be found in New York. As a boy he started in a shipyard. He punched the other boys. His fist fights taught him self-reliance.

He had an ambition, not to be a bully, but to be the strongest physical specimen that the shipyard produced. He got to the top as a boy by fighting. He became the "boss of Tammany Hall" by fighting and doing no talking. He was always "Silent Charley."

The work in the shipyard was of the hardest kind, but it developed in the youth muscles hard as iron. Vice was all around him—he just passed it by. He didn't drink, and early in life became one of the best athletes in the section of the city along the water front. In two years after going into the shipyard he was boss of the boys. Then he organized, when seventeen years of age, a little social club, and he was the boss of that club of about twenty members.

Then "Silent Charley" organized a baseball club called "The Senators," and he was the best player on the team. At that time he could outrun, outswim, and outfight men twice his size. Among those tough characters his work backed up with his fists was law. The peculiar part of young Murphy was his genial, kind-heartedness. His fighting only seemed to be his method of asserting his power—brute force.

Young Murphy then saw there was no future and not much money to be earned in a shipyard. At that time the street car lines were sources of political power. District leaders worked as they do now to get "men on the cars." In those days there were no patent bell punchers. The conductors had a habit which by common usage became a custom to "divide the seats of the cars with the company." He worked for two years, and during this time he never missed a trip, seldom took a drink, and saved $500. He was then the heavy breadwinner of a family of eight.

The popularity of "Silent Charley" Murphy spread so that his friends advised him to open a saloon. He rented a little two-story building and bought a second-hand bar. He made his saloon the headquarters of the baseball club, and the little social club which he organized.

The young proprietor with shrewd business instinct served a large glass of beer and a bowl of soup for 5 cents. The workers in the gas house and shipyards, and the longshoremen kept pushing nickels across that bar until he saw a future ahead.

In that little dingy barroom Murphy conceived his political idea. He saw that with the hundreds of friends he had gathered about him he could count himself a man with a "pull." A chance made of young Murphy a hero in the eyes of thousands of water-front men. At that time Barney Biglin was the Republican leader of the district. The Biglin brothers were famous oarsmen. They used to row in working boats through the East River, and their races with the men in the shipyards were oftentimes witnessed by thousands of people.

A crew of stout young rowers was formed among the shipyard men, and the challenge was sent to the Biglin brothers. The whole district became interested in the race. All the workingmen took sides. Before the day of the race the sums wagered ran up in thousands.

Murphy had trained his crew to beat the Biglin brothers, but within a short time of the race the stroke oar, a powerful man nicknamed "Tecumseh," became sick, and claimed that he was drugged. Thousands of people lined the shore, and when the news had spread about the followers of Biglin and those of Murphy began fighting. There was a riot until Murphy walked out on the float and took his seat as stroke oar.

The race was one of the most exciting ever rowed on the East River, and the Murphy crew—young Tammanyites—proved themselves of better brawn than their Republican opponents. Young Murphy, after the race, was picked up and carried around the district on the shoulders of the crowd. He had won the day, and by winning it saved thousands of dollars for the poor men who had wagered on his crew. Charley Murphy was then prosperous.

At that time the Tammany leader of the Gas House District was Edward Hagan. He was a man who squandered his money, but he saw in "Silent Charley" some characteristics of a politician. He went to the little saloon and talked with the young man, and told him the ins and outs of the game. Murphy went at politics as he went at everything in early life—with the determination to win.

Hagan was in a political dilemma in 1883 because Francis B. Spinola, a Tammany leader, refused to allow him to run for the Assembly. He consulted "Silent Charley," and on his advice Hagan ran on an independent ticket and was elected. Murphy opened a new saloon much more pretentious and he kept on saving his money. He was abstemious and a good listener.

Murphy studied the tricks of Tammany politics. He learned not only how to organize his district before election, but he studied getting out every vote on election day and having them counted. In several important campaigns by shrewd moves he won in district contests, and so organized the political machinery that he was consulted on all matters by Hagan. Hagan's life went out as a result of his riotous living, and almost his last words were:

"Boys, when I am gone see that Charley Murphy gets the leadership."

Murphy was then thirty-two years of age, and by the last words of Hagan became the dictator—the Tammany leader of one of the largest districts in New York. He applied himself to two things—the saloon business and politics. He worked for his district and got his followers jobs until it came to be a byword in Tammany that "Charley" Murphy got more jobs for his people than any other leader."

Murphy had no ambition to hold office early in life, but when Mr. Van Wyck was elected first Mayor of the Greater New York he gave away his saloons and became a Dock Commissioner. When he went into office he was reputed to be worth $400,000. He has since, it is said, become a millionaire.

When Richard Croker announced on the eve of the last election that he was going to retire as the leader of Tammany Hall Murphy determined to get control. Opposing him was John F. Carroll, a politician just as crafty and just as shrewd. Murphy played every political card.

At first Tammany decided that it would be ruled by an advisory committee of three, which became known as "The Triumvirate." Devery, a friend of Carroll, heaped ridicule on these men by calling them "Joke," "Two-Spot," and "Sport." "Silent Charley" Murphy was the "Sport" of the Triumvirs.

John F. Carroll's policy was to pull down the Advisory Committee and grasp the reins of power. Murphy watched every movement of his enemy, and, by gathering his friends about him, including Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery District, he succeeded in being elected leader of Tammany Hall by the votes of twenty-six district leaders. Carroll could only muster eight votes. When Croker became dictator of Tammany he had the support of seventeen of the twenty-four leaders.

A comparison of the methods and life of the "bosses" of Tammany Hall is of interest. John Kelly, who succeeded Tweed, fought his way up in exactly the same way as Murphy has done.

Kelly was a hard worker and a fighter in his boyhood, but he never entered the prize ring. He was a man of aggressive ways, and developed in early life the knack of controlling the turbulent elements. Kelly had as his main supporter in Tammany John Morrissey, a professional prizefighter and gambler, whose boast was that he "had never fought foul nor turned a card."

As a district leader of Tammany Hall Murphy has organized the turbulent elements of the Gas House district into a perfect piece of political machinery. He does not need to talk or give orders. The Tammany men in his district are loyal to him. They would fight for him, stuff a ballot box, or tackle his enemies. For several years Murphy has succeeded in polling in his district more votes than any other Tammany leader. His headquarters are now in the Anawanda Club, on Second Avenue, over a saloon.

"Honest John" Kelly, while leader of Tammany, acted with great shrewdness and affected extreme modesty. He tried to make it appear at all conventions that the delegates actually selected nominees. Kelly by his shrewdness made Tammany Hall a power in State and National politics, and in the State Convention of 1879 he bolted the State ticket, and succeeded in defeating the Democratic candidate for Governor, Lucius Robinson.

Croker's attempts to be more than the leader of Tammany Hall in New York always met with dismal failure. He was beaten by David B. Hill. When Croker was victorious in his political plans at the conventions he was defeated at the polls of late years, with the exception of the Van Wyck campaign for Mayor of Greater New York.

Croker in just the same manner as Kelly and Murphy fought his way up through the use of his fists. He engaged in a number of fights against opponents in the ring, in which he was victorious.

There are many stories told in Murphy's district about his ways of controlling the machine. From his clubrooms there goes forth on election morning every worker at the polls. By orders they must report at 5 in the morning, and failure to report for duty or to come in an intoxicated condition is nearly a crime. Then Murphy takes all his workers to a large hall, where a breakfast of steaks and coffee is served. Then they go to their work, and never cease their labors to get out the votes until the polls close. Croker never paid the thorough attention to his district shown by Murphy.

One of the principles of the politicians in the Murphy district is never to turn traitor to the "boss." The Greater New York Democracy tried to organize in Murphy's district. His first plan was to have men he could trust placed in responsible positions in the organization of his supposed enemies. They learned all the workings of the opponents of Murphy and made their reports secretly. While proclaiming the Greater New York Democracy doctrines they always tried at least to make people think that they were honestly against the leadership of "Boss" Murphy.

An incident which occurred in the district shortly before the last primaries shows how politics are carried on there. A follower of the Murphy faction went over to the Greater New York Democracy and began to sell the secrets of the organization in reference to the colonization of voters in other districts from the Gas House district.

He was called a traitor by hundreds of men. Finally one night he was found unconscious on Second Avenue and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Fourteen stitches were put in his head. An opponent of Leader Murphy beseeched the wounded man to tell who struck him. He said:

"No, I turned traitor. One of Murphy's men gave it to me good and hard. It is a lesson to me. Stand by your friends. Say, if that fellow ever turns traitor to Murphy the same as I have, I'll hit him worse than he hit me."

In his headquarters, on an evening before an important contest, there gather well-dressed young men. They are all well groomed and apparently prosperous. They sit as if in a reading room, and the headquarters are furnished in good taste.

Very little liquor is sold in the club rooms. If Leader Murphy beckons to one of his men the latter jumps to obey. He is willing to run errands on political matters or do any other work assigned to him by his leader. In fact, they consider it an honor to take "orders from the boss." When asked the secret of his political power, "Silent Charley" Murphy said last week:

"I work for the men in my district and they work for me. It's human nature."

J. H.

NEW ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE

Military and Naval Measure Now Nearing Completion—Transpacific Messages Soon to Be Sent—Will Complete England's Chain of Communication Around the World—The "Lost Day" Problem.

IN AN article in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday it was stated that a "new war scare" had developed in the United Kingdom, owing to the realization that all the cables across the Atlantic Ocean which Great Britain can use pass in shoal water on the Newfoundland coast, and that it would be his headquarters.

It is the easiest possible matter for an enemy to cut these sables, and so sever the British means of communication.

This danger exists, but it will not exist much longer, or, rather, it will be so generally minimized as to be comparatively unimportant. The completion of the new all-British Pacific cable, which will be effected in about two months, will give Great Britain the means of communicating with all the most important of her colonial possessions by another route—in some cases a much more direct route than is at present available.

The last link in the cable chain is now being completed. The cable between Australia and the Fiji Islands has been finished for some time, and is in operation. A cable steamship is now laying the line between Vancouver and Fanning Island, the tiny spot in mid-Pacific which was selected as the best place for a midway station.

It is somewhat remarkable that the people of the British Empire should have paid so little attention to the two most stupendous engineering feats, both British achievements, of recent years. In THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago one of these great undertakings—the Assuan Dam in Egypt—was described. That magnificent work is now finished. The London papers have printed just about as much information in regard to one undertaking as the other.

It was in 1887, at the Colonial Conference held in London, that the first actual steps toward the construction of the British Pacific cable were taken. It was ordered that a survey of the route be made, but it was not until 1899 that the survey was completed. Meanwhile prolonged negotiations between the Imperial Government, Canada, and Australia had taken place, and at length an agreement was reached by which the two colonies and the home Government should jointly defray the expenses.

The contract for the construction of the line was awarded to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. This concern undertook to complete the work by the end of this year, and is to receive £1,795,000. By next Christmas, it is believed, Canada and Australia will be exchanging greetings over the Pacific cable.

Just as in the case of the American Pacific cable, which has not progressed nearly so far toward completion as the British cable, it is naval and military interests which will chiefly gain by the possibility of sending a message across the Pacific in a few seconds. But, of course, the cables will be of use commercially. They will also enable American newspapers to obtain news from the Orient and from Australia much more quickly than is at present possible.

The meagre reports which have up to now appeared regarding the Pacific cables have led in some quarters to discussions in which ignorance regarding the old "lost day" problem has caused would-be scientists to work out some extraordinary conclusions.

In a few weeks the all-British Pacific cable, one of the greatest undertakings of the period, will be finished, and there will actually be an electrical "girdle round the earth." It will, for the first time, be possible to communicate directly between this continent and the Far East.

At present telegrams from New York to, say, Yokohama have to be sent across the Atlantic and via Europe. When the Pacific cable is working, a great amount of time will be saved in the delivery of messages and a great amount of inconvenience avoided.

The approaching completion of this great work has led to discussion of the "lost day" problem. Apparently the general mass of the public is still possessed of a remarkable amount of misinformation on the subject.

The following may be regarded as a specimen of the manner in which the "man in the street" fails to understand the facts. It is a report of a recent conversation on a boarding house stoop:

Mr. Jenkinson, the "scientist" among the boarders, had been holding forth at length. He had, as usual, easily succeeded in impressing the others with the depth and variety of his knowledge. His subject had been electricity, and he had used such terms as "voltage," "ampere," and "induction" so frequently as quite to dazzle his hearers.

In an evil moment, however, the scientist (who during the daytime is connected with the men's furnishing department) was led to speak of the Pacific cable.

"Ah, yes," he remarked, "we shall see some remarkable phenomena when that cable is running. I suppose," turning to Mrs. Gusby, the landlady, "you all know of the result the difference of longitude makes?"

Mrs. Gusby was understood to say that she was sure she wasn't up in such things.

"I ought perhaps to have put my question in a more simple form," went on Mr. Jenkinson. "Of course, you all know that at this time, for instance, it's not 9 o'clock in London; it's 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. In San Francisco it's only 6 o'clock in the evening. That's caused by the difference in longitude, owing to the movement of the earth."

This lucid explanation was accepted without a murmur, and the scientist went on:

"That's what gives the New York papers such a pull. They're able to print news which occurs in London after the papers go to press; but when the Pacific cable is working they'll be able to get the news from Japan and China nearly a day ahead.

"I've worked it out in my own mind. You see, if London time is five hours ahead of New York time, the time in Russia, for instance, is even later, and when we get to such countries as China and Japan there's a difference of nearly a day. Up to now the results of the cable have not been so remarkable because there's no direct connection between those countries and America, and a message from there takes a considerable time, having to come around by way of India and Europe.

"But I calculate that San Francisco will get its news of what goes on in Japan pretty near a day before it really occurs. You'll see reports like this: 'The Mikado opened the new school of art early to-morrow morning. He gave an address—'"

"But do you mean to say," asked Mr. Perkins, (under bookkeeper for Gibbons & Co., wholesale grocers,) "that we'll know what goes on in Japan before the Japanese know it?"

Mr. Jenkinson waved his hand impatiently. "Of course not," he replied; "that would be ridiculous. Don't you understand it actually is to-morrow in Japan now?"

"Do you mean the further east you go the later it is?" inquired Mr. Perkins.

"You've got the idea exactly," said Mr. Jenkinson.

"Well, don't the Japanese regard us as east of them, so why can't they get our news a day ahead, too?"

"What d'ye mean?" snapped Mr. Jenkinson. "People who don't understand science shouldn't talk about it," he added.

"Well, but you haven't answered the question," retorted Mr. Perkins, who had been trying for weeks to depose the idol of the boarding house, and who now felt that, quite accidentally, he had stumbled upon an opportunity to attain his desire.

"I won't answer the question, because it's ridiculous," said Mr. Jenkinson with dignity. But he felt the eyes of the boarders upon him.

"I think the best way will be for me to draw a diagram to-morrow," he said, desperately. "I find it's not always possible to explain these abstruse scientific things in conversation. I've got to leave you now—got an appointment up town."

But there was no diagram ready on the morrow. Mr. Jenkinson had done his best, and had arrived at some faint understanding of what the "dropped day" means. He had gone to a library and looked up the article "Time" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, but one glance at the algebraical tables in that highly technical essay had been enough for him.

His reputation as the scientist of the boarding house has been irretrievably lost.

Meanwhile there are other people figuring on where and how and why the day is lost. What is your explanation of it?

"BLOOD ATONEMENT."

MORMON PRACTICES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE —CONAN DOYLE AND ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON ON THE LATTER DAY SAINTS—POPULAR BELIEFS GROWING OUT OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

THE doctrine of "blood atonement" attributed to the Mormons in connection with the Pulitzer murder has figured prominently in English literature for more than half a century. It seems to have sprung mainly from the incidents connected with and following the "Mountain meadows" massacre in 1857.

Scores of books and pamphlets on this subject have been written, most of them by the pens of those whose opposition to Mormonism in any form was intense and uncompromising. The opposition to the doctrines of the "Latter Day Saints" prior to 1847 seems to have been caused mainly by an abhorrence of the doctrine of polygamy, because of which the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young were driven from one place to another until they finally settled in Utah.

Up to this time little or nothing is said about "blood atonement," but after the "Mountain Meadows" horror the books upon Mormonism written by its enemies teem with assertions that the term means nothing else than a pretext for murdering such persons as stood in the way of the Elders of the Church when they wanted to "seal" unto themselves the wives or daughters of the unfortunate victims. Upon this belief is based much of the anti-Mormon literature now extant.

The story of the massacre itself forms an interesting chapter in the history of the United States. It was fully told for the first time during the trial of James D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, who was convicted in 1877 of having taken part in it. The facts as brought out at the trial showed that the Mormons had induced the members of an emigrant train to lay aside their arms under promise of protection, after which they, together with their Indian allies, slaughtered men, women, and children, leaving their bodies unburied on the plains a few miles from Salt Lake City.

Lee was taken to the scene of the massacre and legally shot to death. He made a confession embodying the above facts.

The persons selected to carry out the alleged murderous mandates of the Church are commonly known as "Danites" and "Avenging Angels." Sir Conan Doyle in his novel, "A Study in Scarlet," uses their alleged methods and crimes as the basis for one of his "Sherlock Holmes" narratives. In it John Ferrier, a Mormon, is made to refuse to "seal" his adopted daughter Lucy to a Mormon Elder, and, with her lover, Jefferson Hope, they try to escape from the country. They are followed, Ferrier is killed, and Lucy is compelled to return and marry the man selected for her by Brigham Young. She soon dies of grief and Hope follows the slayer of Ferrier and the husband of his former sweetheart until he finally kills both in London years afterward.

Of the Mormons and their practices, Sir Conan Doyle says:

"The victims of persecution had now turned persecutors of the most terrible description. Not the Inquisition of Seville, nor the German Vehmgerecht, nor the secret societies of Italy, were ever able to put a more formidable machinery in motion than that which cast a cloud over the State of Utah."

Robert Louis Stevenson also made use of the "Avenging Angels" in his novel of that name, in which he depicts most graphically the horrors of the alleged system. The main feature of this story is the killing of the father of the heroine by one Dr. Grierson, who is also commanded by the "Sacred Council of Four" to marry the unfortunate daughter and the grief-stricken widow and mother.

A play entitled "The Danites," which is still popular, was also built around a somewhat similar story.

DENIALS BY MORMONS.

The Mormons themselves vigorously deny that there is any foundation whatever for such tales, or that such things as "Danites" or "Avenging Angels" ever existed. They say that "Blood Atonement" means nothing more than the crucifixion of the Saviour as an atonement for the sins of mankind.

On the other hand, Brigham Young is said to have used the following language in referring to it:

"The Lord commands you not to pity the persons you kill, but to execute the law of God upon persons worthy of death. Putting to death the transgressor would exhibit the law of God, no matter by whom it was done. There are sins that can be atoned for by an offering upon an altar as in ancient days. They must be atoned for by the blood of man."

The "Book of Mormon," upon which Mormonism is founded and which is alleged to be a series of Divine "revelations" made to Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect, contains no direct reference to the doctrine of "Blood Atonement." The nearest approach to it appears in a "revelation" said to have been made at Nauvoo, Ill., on July 12, 1843, in which polygamy is sought to be justified, and in which the following "commandment" relative to sacrifices appears:

"Abraham was commanded to offer up his son Isaac, nevertheless it is written thou shalt not kill. Abraham did not refuse, and it was accounted unto him for righteousness.

"Behold, I have seen your sacrifices, and will forgive all your sins. * * *.

"Go, therefore, and I can make a way for your escape, as I accepted the offering by Abraham of his son Isaac."

This "revelation," which, by the way, was the last to be promulgated by Smith before his death, is one of the chief stones in the foundation of Mormonism, and it is said is the one upon which the "Saints" rely to justify to their followers the hideous doctrine of "Blood Atonement."

"NINE MILES TO NEW YORK."

WITHIN a garden lying on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue, there stands fixed in the ground, supported by iron rods, a time-worn milestone with the following legible imprint:

1769
9 MILES
FROM
N. YORK.

This seems to be one of the very few relics of the past, if not the only one of its kind, to be found at a distance of nine miles from the then city. There is another recorded by Charles Hemstreet in his recent work on "When Old New York Was Young," as being in existence at the Bowery and Rivington Street.

ELECTRIFYING THE ELEVATED

System on the Ninth and Sixth Avenue Roads Promised to be in Operation October 15—Old Cars to be Used with Some New Ones—Asbestos to Protect Passengers.

IT IS officially announced that the trains on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads will be run by electricity on and after Oct. 15. Great gangs of men are now at work along the entire length of both roads perfecting the apparatus. Another set of workmen is preparing the rolling stock for the change.

The officials of the company say that more than 500 men are engaged in the work of connecting the third rail, while quite as many men are at work on the cars.

People living along the lines of the two systems expect to rejoice when the change takes place. For over a score of years they have patiently endured the smoke and cinders from the tiny locomotive smokestacks by day, and the nerve-destroying "choo-choo" from their steam exhaust pipes at night. This latter feature has been especially annoying to those who have rooms or flats near stations on an upgrade, where the engines are compelled to do a lot of noisy puffing in order to get the heavy trains in motion, and many a sufferer from insomnia will, he expects, no longer suffer when these little nuisances are gone.

Travelers, too, say they will bless the change, for no longer will they fear to sit by an open window lest they get a cinder in their eye or have their linen soiled by smoke from the engine. That jerk with which the trains are now started will also gradually disappear, it is hoped.

The man who loves to read his newspaper on the train at night will also call blessed those electric bulbs which are soon to replace the lights now in use. The officials, too, are contemplating the approaching change with undisguised satisfaction, for with hard coal selling at $15 a ton and hard to get at that, the substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power means, they say, a considerable reduction in operating expenses.

They claim, moreover, that it will be practicable under the new system to run more trains, thereby increasing the facilities for handling the enormous traffic on the lines and adding to the comfort and convenience of those who use them. In order to bring about this much-to-be-desired result an immediate addition will be made to the rolling stock now in use. The new cars are promised to be a great improvement upon those now running. Just how many of these new cars are to be "put in commission," as the sailors say, the officials are not prepared to state, but they are confident in their assurance that there will be enough of them to insure improved comfort and convenience to the traveling public.

The old cars now in use, they say, will be "retained for the present," and gradually replaced "as they wear out." They are being wired and fitted up with electric lights and otherwise changed.

The officials of the company also express satisfaction over the results of the operation of the new method on the east side lines. They claim that the service has greatly improved on those lines, and that the public is pleased with the change. The brightly lighted, smooth-running trains are hailed with satisfaction, say the officials, and the service has been prompt and regular as to time. The few delays, they assert, have been caused, not by any inherent or radical defect in the system, but by mistakes upon the part of individual employes, who were careless or unfamiliar with its workings.

This condition, it is said, was met and overcome in the earlier days of steam motive power on the elevated roads, and it will be so overcome under the present conditions as soon as the use of the electric current becomes better understood by those employed in handling the trains. They also claim that the danger to employes by coming in contact with the third rail has been greatly exaggerated. Accidents will happen, they contend, under any system where employes are careless, many having been killed and maimed under the old system by getting in the way of moving trains or falling from the structure because of their recklessness.

They also assert that there is no danger whatever to the traveling public from fire caused by defective insulation, and point out that the bottom of all the cars have been lined with asbestos to guard against this contingency.

"The danger of fire on our system," said one of the officials, "is far less than it is on the surface lines, under normal conditions, but we have taken no chances, and the asbestos lining makes it absolutely impossible. We have no pools of water as obstructions in the grooves to contend with as is the case on the surface lines, so that short circuits and burning 'shoes' will be comparatively rare with us, and in no event can they result in anything more than a brief delay. We regard our system as the best and the safest in the world."

A MODEST MONARCH.

KING OSCAR of Sweden recently visited a girls' school and asked one of the pupils who were the greatest Kings of Sweden.

"Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the Twelfth," she answered.

"King Oscar," exclaimed another girl, whom the King had not questioned.

Smiling at this flattery, the King asked her to mention the great events of his reign, whereupon the girl blushed and, after a moment's hesitation, said: "I cannot, for I do not know any."

Then she began to cry, but the King said kindly: "Do not cry, for neither do I know of any great events in my reign."

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

TO THOS who watch the political fortunes of President Roosevelt Mr. Sheldon's dismal cropper at Saratoga is most significant. Mr. Sheldon, it must be borne in mind, was the deliberate choice of Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. Not until the convention assembled was the advisability of running him seriously questioned. And only at the eleventh hour did Mr. Odell appreciate the gravity of the situation, and by the threat of refusing to run again, and so stampeding the Republican army on the eve of battle, force Senator Platt to recede from their joint promise to Mr. Sheldon.

What was the situation that was so grave? The machine politicians are saying that it was this, that, and the other intrigue within the machine itself. But the truth is that the real cause, the cause that became all-powerful when the delegates got together and compared notes on public sentiment in their various localities, is far, far deeper than personal intrigue or than any matter peculiar to New York. It is the cause that forced President Roosevelt to brave the wrath of Republican campaign contributors, the same that drove Speaker Henderson into retirement, the same that twice elected Mr. Cleveland President, the same that in 1896 gave Mr. Bryan the largest vote ever cast up to that time for a Presidential candidate except once—the exception being, of course, Mr. McKinley's vote in the same election.

That cause is the deep popular dissatisfaction with the relations of tariff-licensed, tariff-fattened combinations and their controllers to politics, government, and law. You will rarely find an intelligent American, not interested in a combination of the kind under criticism, who does not feel this dissatisfaction. It has existed for twenty years. It has persisted, has steadily grown. It has lost no opportunity to show itself. And now, with free silver apparently out of the way, it is rising to the surface with greater power and insistence than when it gave the Democratic Party the triumphs of 1884 and 1892.

The Justification of Mr. Roosevelt.

Now that Gov. Odell has recognized the existence of this force, perhaps the powerful Republican campaign contributors will be less harsh in their judgments upon Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps they will appreciate that he, like Mr. Odell, acted only when silence plainly meant personal and party suicide. Perhaps they will appreciate that he then said as little as he possibly could—for how could he plausibly have proposed less than a Constitutional amendment which can never by any chance be passed, and a tariff expert commission which no Congress will ever consent to?

If he fails to hold the people with these proposals that can come to nothing, he still deserves well of the financial backers of his party for doing the best he could for them in the circumstances. If he succeeds in holding the people by feeding them husks, those financial backers ought to regard him as one of the best friends they ever had, whether he meant to be or not. For he will have gained for them a new lease when they are in the gravest danger that has threatened them since 1892.

Whether or not the present popular enthusiasm for President Roosevelt is warranted by his anti-monopoly programme, certain it is that the irritation against him among those who finance Republican campaigns and machines savors of ingratitude. But, alas for human shortsightedness, they will probably not appreciate him until a man with a programme for really doing something that will end monopoly supplants him in the popular affections. Then they will look back and see that it was not Roosevelt who agitated the trust question, but the trust question that agitated Roosevelt; and they will sigh for his harmless dreams of an amended Constitution and an easily controlled commission of tariff experts.

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Chief Factors in Criminal Justice.

Unless the Young murder case breaks the fairly well-established procedure, Young's perils are now at an end. If he had remained at large, he might have been killed in some one of the many accidents incident to a roving life; or he might have died of disease contracted through exposure to all sorts of weathers and privations; or he might have been driven to take his own life by despondency or remorse. But now he is well housed and well fed in the refuge provided for him at the public expense. He has doctors looking after his health, preachers looking after his spiritual welfare, lawyers—as good as money can buy—looking after his temporal welfare. And he can calmly hope for freedom when his health is restored and the last of a series of trials and mistrials has ended in disagreement.

The two great factors in criminal justice are publicity and the trial—publicity that finds the hiding criminal and assembles the witnesses against him; the trial whose purpose is his speedy punishment. Publicity has done its part toward punishing this murderer and toward making his crime a deterrent. Now, will the trial do its part? Or, will it undo what publicity has done by reversing the moral lesson into an additional encouragement to criminals?

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Coffee and Other Errors of Diet.

The latest and quietest of the crusades for health is the crusade against coffee. Very little has been said publicly against coffee, and the most of the doctors, being ardent coffee users, continue to assert that it is harmless or almost harmless. But coffee has nevertheless begun to disappear from the American breakfast table, where it has held the place of honor. Men and women are discovering the true nature of the effect of coffee.

If a man drinks only coffee for breakfast and eats nothing at all, it does him the least harm. A long time will pass before his digestion is seriously impaired and his nervous system seriously undermined. If he drinks coffee and eats a breakfast of solids other than fruit, the process of impairment will be more rapid, but still comparatively slow. If he drinks coffee with milk and eats fruit, the combination will fetch him strong and lucky.

Another article of diet, famed in song and story and now falling into merited disrepute, is bread and milk. Milk is about the most dangerous of the undeniably wholesome foods. It cannot be taken with a certainty of good results unless it is taken absolutely alone and has a chance completely to disappear from the stomach before anything else is eaten or drunk. Bread and milk in combination is not a food. It is at best a burden, at worst a poison. To feed it to children, as all mothers used to do and as some mothers still do, is to assail their health at its vital point.

The worst thing about improper food and drink is that it, like the protective tariff, does its damage usually in a place remote from its point of initial contact. You eat or drink something you ought not; you persist in doing it; you fall ill: the doctor comes and finds that you have rheumatism or pneumonia or typhoid fever. And it never occurs to him or to you that the real reason for your illness is that you have weakened the resisting power of your whole system by what you have put into your stomach.

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The movement for the proper licensing of automobilists ought to grow and spread until something comes of it. In France no man is permitted to run an automobile unless he has demonstrated his ability to do so to the satisfaction of competent public officials. One of these sits with him when he is trying for his "certificate of capacity" and makes him put his machine through all possible evolutions.

The automobilists are under strict control in France, the current impression here to the contrary notwithstanding. This impression has arisen from the fact that automobiles are speeded over certain roads and are permitted a very high speed over almost all the rural highways. But the methods of the French people make this tolerable where it is here intolerable. The French do not use their highways for wagons to any extent comparable with our use of our highways. They have small farms, and their produce is transported by canals, which are practically everywhere. And they drive almost never except on fête days and fair days. They take their pleasures socially when their day's work is done, and regard driving as a lonely amusement that is no amusement at all.

Thus farmer and villager and automobilist get on almost comfortably together—as they never will here until our roads are as straight and level and little used as are the roads of France or until our farmers all have automobile buggies and farm wagons. That, by the way, may not be a distant day. Once the automobile is economical, the American farmer will adopt it even more quickly than he adopted the sulky plow.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

New Home of Chamber of Commerce

Comparatively Small in Size, the New Building Will Be Distinctly Artistic—Constructed Entirely of Stone, Without Steel Girders—Many Additional Conveniences for Members—Good Kitchen and Dining Room Among the New Features.

IT has often been remarked as peculiar that one of the oldest organizations and undoubtedly the wealthiest in the United States should be quartered in a small apartment in an office building. The Chamber of Commerce, however, is now soon to move from its cramped quarters in the New York Mutual Life Insurance Building and occupy its palatial and imposing home on Liberty Street, near Nassau.

Compared with the strenuous activity of the Stock Exchange—itself soon to open a new home—the Chamber of Commerce would appear to slumber in a state of continuous desuetude, but there are many wise people who believe that from the new life, quickened and energized, of the Chamber of Commerce there will radiate influences quite as potent upon the affairs of this Nation as from the spectacular Stock Exchange.

Compared with the giant sky-scraping steel towers crowded together in that congested district of New York known as "Wall Street" the Chamber of Commerce Building will be in size very small. But the architecture of the new structure is upon such a scale, the proportions are so thoroughly observed, that in spite of the low height of the building it will be pointed out as one of the few artistic buildings of the neighborhood.

The new building is constructed entirely of stone. The great steel girders so familiar in the high buildings do not figure in this structure at all. Each stone is superimposed upon another, and the complete effect is decidedly ponderous. The style of the architecture is unique. The great room which is to serve as a meeting place for the Chamber itself, on the second floor of the building, is not indicated by exterior windows, except in the upper part of the room. Above the first floor, which is to be occupied by a banking house, the stone is solid, small apertures in the top furnishing all the light that apparently goes into the building.

But the arrangement of the interior has been kept a strict secret. Few of the members, even, know the exact arrangement which is to be observed. It is planned that when the structure is opened by formal exercises of imposing moment the entire affair shall be a surprise as well as a revelation. The programme of the opening exercises has not yet been announced, but it is known that upon this occasion there will be addresses by many of the leading men of this Nation, and that several important foreign countries will be represented by persons of influence.

ADDITIONAL CONVENIENCE.

It is known that in the new building there is to be the most perfect possible provision for every convenience of the Chamber. In the apartment now occupied everything is crowded together in topsy-turvy fashion. In the meeting room a large part of the space is taken up with the oil portraits of the distinguished members of the Chamber in past years. In the office, records and documents are piled upon everything. The one other room has served for everything from a meeting room for the Committee on Finance and Currency to a kitchen on days when a luncheon is served.

In the new structure there will be room for everything. There will be a great meeting room, where all of the fifteen hundred members of the organization may be accommodated, instead of many of them having to stand, as is the case at most meetings nowadays. This meeting room is to be decorated and arranged upon a scale befitting the dignity of the organization. The hundreds of portraits will adorn its walls. This collection of portraits, it may be said, is probably the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the city. In no other art gallery will be found so many of the faces of men who have made New York great.

A unique feature of the building will be its kitchen and dining room arrangements. For a great many years it was the custom of the Chamber to serve a buffet luncheon on days of its annual meetings. On these days there was always a large attendance. It was found that at the regular monthly meetings the attendance was often very small. Then the expedient was hit upon of having a buffet luncheon at each of the monthly meetings. Immediately these meetings were largely attended.

The luncheon was served after the meeting. Hundreds of members were present in a room scarcely suitable for more than fifty. Members themselves often remarked upon the inconvenience—not to say humor—of the dignified and wealthy members of the organization having to crowd and push and be jostled about in the effort to get a sandwich and some lobster salad.

In the new home of the Chamber, after the monthly meeting, the members will be able to sit down to a sumptuous feast. The kitchen will be arranged to take care of every member of the Chamber, and there will be no more of the scrambles for food. It will be possible, also, for the Chamber to have its annual dinners—always affairs of great commercial as well as social moment—within the walls of its own building, instead of as in years past being forced to take refuge in a hotel or restaurant.

The new building will also provide a library, room for records, committee rooms, and whatever else is necessary for the regular transaction of business. It will be possible to have all information immediately at hand that is needed in considering the commercial affairs of this city and State.

And in this connection it is worth while to speak of the matters which the Chamber does consider. In the public mind the activities of the Chamber are generally connected with affording relief on an occasion of some extraordinary calamity. When Galveston was crippled by flood, when Martinique was devastated, when Russia and India were starving, when Tennessee was hungry, on innumerable occasions of great suffering, the Chamber has sent immediate and intelligent succor.

OBJECTS OF THE CHAMBER.

But the Chamber's original object in asking a charter of King George III. in 1770 was to encourage trade, and that has been its primary object ever since. It has jealously watched the commercial legislation of this State and Nation, and has always expressed its opinion for or against proposed lines of action.

The Chamber's membership roll undoubtedly represents more wealth than is represented by any other organization in this country and probably in the world. There are millionaires by the hundred, and when they speak as a body in resolution or protest it becomes both State and National functionaries to listen to their voice.

The membership of the organization has for many years been limited to 1,500. Members pay an initiation fee and $50 annually. The membership is confined almost entirely to men connected with trade and commerce. Men in professional life, as a rule, are not desired as members. It is considered very much of an honor to be elected a member of the Chamber. The new building will serve as a centre for the life of a most powerful commercial club.

HOP PICKING SEASON NOW HERE

While the Acreage Devoted to the Crops in This State is Decreasing Their Quality is Excellent.

BY the middle of this week hop picking in the yards of Central New York will have fairly begun, and until the first of October the cry, "Pick up round your box," will be a familiar one in Otsego, Madison, Oneida, and Chenango Counties. These are the hop-growing counties of the State; and yet they are so in reputation more than in the importance of their product, for the irrigated fields of the Pacific Coast produce over four-fifths of the American crop and quite control the market price.

The acreage in this State is about one-tenth what it was fifteen years ago, and it is decreasing each successive year. Prior to 1885 whole farms were given over to the cultivation of hops, and other produce was only a side issue. Now most of the old yards have given way to potatoes and sugar beets, or to the other vegetables for which the rapid growth of the canning industry has made a ready market. The possibilities of such farming are not so great, but the sure profit makes it preferable to the gamble of a rise in the hop market.

No farmer now places his whole dependence on his hop crop, as many did in former years; yet clusters of poles seen here and there throughout every part of Central New York show that hop cultivation is, indeed, more than a memory. There are, perhaps, not over a dozen of the big yards left, the yards that gave this section its reputation as a hop centre.

This steady decrease in the acreage has had the effect of raising the price. Forty cents a pound for future delivery is being offered where only three years ago the crop went "a-begging" at 12 cents a pound. This latter figure is about as low as the grower can sell and yet realize a profit. Rain early in the season and insects on the vines at present have done much to make the crop a small one, although the quality was never better than now.

But not the condition of the crop, nor the price per pound, nor the steady falling off in the acreage can change the hop-picking days or the hop-picking life as it has always been in the big fields, as it still is, and as it will be until bread no longer rises and the breweries all shut down.

Men, women, and children—it is a queer crowd that flocks to the hop fields. All from the humbler walks of life; whole families of the city poor, boys and girls from the mills; they all count this their Summer vacation, a time of change and health and profit—what more could be desired? It beats Newport or Atlantic City, for it is a free, vigorous life, without restraint and with no thought of ennui. And in with this crowd, already as cosmopolitan as any in the slums of the city, is mixed a small army of tramps; for in the Fall of each year the "hobo" turns his feet toward the hop fields, just as the Mussulman goes down to Mecca.

You can see wagon loads of them hurrying through the streets of Utica any afternoon during this and next week. A dozen smiling faces—grandfathers and boys of ten years—beam out from every wagon over a ridge of satchels and trunks. "Hop pickers," says the college youth, with a supercilious toss of his head, as he sees the load go by. So the boy dismisses them; but his father looks back and watches the wagon until it turns a corner far up the street. And he thinks of happy days spent in the hop yards when he was a boy; days during which he stored up the strength that won him wealth in the struggle for existence—wealth for him, and a college education for his boy.

But the hop pickers are unthinking. It's all a lark for them. Out into the fields they go, leaving mile after mile of the country roads behind them, and at evening they come to the yard and the farmhouse and the boiled supper which awaits them. Such a ride gives an appetite, and the jolting of the old wagon makes every one anxious to go to bed; the women and girls in the house, and the men and boys in the barn. The horn is blown or the bell rung at 5 o'clock next morning. A dozen wash basins, scattered about the yard, serve for a morning's bath. Breakfast is eaten and the pickers are at the boxes by 6 o'clock.

The boxes hold seven bushels each, and two boxes is a fair morning's work. It brings about 70 cents, and gives an appetite which makes the beef and cabbage and sweet corn and potatoes last no longer than a box of candy on Easter morning.

Sunset and supper-time, and after that, the night;
A corn-husk bed, a slumber sound, and you'll come out all right.

Yes, all right, and ready to begin work at 5 o'clock next morning.

COKE BOOM DUE TO COAL STRIKE

SINCE the inauguration of the anthracite coal strike the production and the transportation of coke have taken a decided boom. At many times, and especially of late, it has been impossible for the railroads to handle even the supply which was ready to be shipped.

The development of the coke industry in this country has been very marked. The extent of the coke production in the United States is to be ascertained by the annual production, which nowadays exceeds 25,000,000 tons of 2,000 pounds' measurement. The value of a production of 20,000,000 tons in 1900 exceeded $47,000,000.

It is estimated by the authorities of the Geological Survey that fully 95 per cent. of the coke in this country comes from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, and Kentucky. The last two are not heavy producers, however. The States in which coke is largely made are also the principal soft coal producing States.

The greatest development of coking has been about Connellsville. The name Connellsville, in this day, suggests coke to the average reader. In this vicinity within the past two or three years the new ovens constructed have been numbered not only by the hundreds, but by the thousands.

Coke as manufactured in the coke centres should not be confused with gas coke. Gas coke is manufactured at hundreds of points which are not soft coal producing centres. This coke is simply a by-product of the artificial gas for lighting purposes in the cities and towns. The coke of the coking regions is a mineral coal deprived of its bitumen or other volatile matter.

Reference has been made to the rapid building up that is going on at the coke centres about Connellsville, but this is not all that is being accomplished in the way of extending the industry in this country. In Indiana the industry will soon be launched upon a large scale. Some 60,000 acres in the coal regions are to be developed and some 300 coke ovens are to be built.

The total number of coke ovens in the United States is now about 60,000. Not all of these ovens are in operation. Some of them are used only in the conversion of slack coal. The total amount of coal used annually in the production of coke in America exceeds 32,000,000 tons.

PHILIPPINE LAND LEECHES.

AN ARMY officer returned from duty in the Philippines, telling recently of the many pests—both insect and reptile—which annoyed the American soldiers stationed there, dwelt especially on a rather strenuous land leech that clings to the limbs of saplings on the hillsides and springs upon the passers-by with lightninglike rapidity, proceeding immediately to its business of blood-sucking.

The soldiers dreaded the presence of these leeches vastly more than they did the Filipinos, and on many occasions when "hiking" after a band of the little brown men the company would be demoralized by a number of these creepy-looking things dropping from the overhead trees on the necks or other exposed parts of the men.

In appearance these blood-sucking vampires resembled much the common leech that is familiar to the American small boy, who has met the creature often in his favorite "swimming hole," but, unlike his sluggish, water-inhabiting contemporary, the strenuous Philippine leech is a land dweller, making his abode on the under sides of young leaves in the higher forest growths.

POST OFFICE IN THE CLOUDS

IN SWITZERLAND the most notable Post Office is that of Zermatt-Gornergratt, and for the reason that it stands at a height of 9,000 feet. Its sole purpose is to receive the letters which tourists write after they have viewed the magnificent scenery at Zermatt. The Postmaster, who is also the station agent, says that in fine weather thousands of letters and postal cards pass through his hands and that it takes all his time to place the necessary postmark on them.

BAMBOO FOR THE WORLD

Almost Unlimited Supply in the Philippines—Its Many Uses.

IF, IN the course of human events, it ever happens that the Philippine Islands should become a sovereign State, part of or independent of the United States, it needs no great stretch of imagination to prophesy that its emblem will be the stately and useful bamboo tree, which is so beloved of all the Filipinos.

To the visitor first viewing the islands from the deck of an incoming ship, the towering, bare trunks of the bamboo, canopied with its tufted top of light, feathery plumes, that respond with languorous, graceful waves to even the softest breeze, make the most noticeable feature of the landscape.

Not only is it met with in the wild state everywhere, but the natives surround their houses, usually built entirely of the bamboo, with cultivated groves of the trees, its bareness of trunk up to almost its extreme height, exceeding sixty feet in some cases, and its broad, spreading top making it the most desirable shade tree on the islands. But, while its use for shade purposes is fully appreciated, the bamboo is put to many more practical uses.

Whole villages, varying as to structure from the smallest hut up to the large and architecturally ambitious church edifices, are built of the split trunks of these giant trees. The wood is tough, pliable, and elastic, and houses built of it by native experts have been known to withstand the storms and beat of several generations. And it is wonderful with what rapidity a house may be thrown together when the bamboo is used.

One temporary dweller in the centre of the Island of Luzon, having to entertain some visitors, had an extensive wing attached to his bungalow by two Filipino carpenters in three days—roofed, floored, and ready for occupancy.

The bamboo is also used in the construction of suspension bridges, and on the islands are many such bridges, some several hundred feet in length, over which a light train might safely be run. Piping is also made from the trunks by a hollowing process, and furniture, rafts, scaffolding, carts, baskets, vessels to contain liquids, weapons, cordage, huts, mats, palings, carrying poles, and many other useful things are manufactured from the tree.

It is also supposed to contain medicinal qualities, as from it a white substance is taken which the natives use to allay the inflammation of the eyes caused by the intensity of the sun's rays, the more superstitious believing also that a stone which is occasionally found imbedded in the larger trunks contains the power to cure all the ills that the body is cursed with.

NEW USE FOR CANNON.

CZAR NICHOLAS of Russia owns a large vineyard near Tiflis, and for several years the report from his steward has sorely disappointed him because it showed that most of the vines had been destroyed by hailstorms, the average number of which is five each year.

Recently the Czar determined to remedy this mischief, and consequently he ordered that several cannon be placed in the vineyard and that they be discharged whenever a hailstorm was approaching. This was done, and presumably it produced a good result, for no hail has fallen in the district since the experiment was tried.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.
By "A. K."

IN "A Country Girl," at Daly's, the song of the "Two Little Chicks" wins especial favor, and in this number William Norris as Barry and Minnie Ashley as Sophie create much amusement. The little song goes as follows:

Barry—Two little chicks
Lived in a barnyard
Happy as chicks can be.
Sophie—She was a Dorking
Proudly stalking,
Only a bantam he.
Barry—He was a most superior bantam,
And he adored her true;
But she was proud,
And cried out aloud:
"Now what in the world are you?"
REFRAIN.
Barry—
"Chick, chick, chick, chick!
Won't you marry me, chick?
Be my little wife," said he, "chick,
Chick, chick, chick, chick!"
Sophie—
"You're a very free chick;
Wait a little bit," said she.
Barry—
"Give me one kiss," said the little he chick.
What is more, he kissed her, too.
Sophie—
"Let me be, chick,"
Said the she chick,
"Cock-a-doodle, that'll doodle do!"
Sophie—
These little chicks
Went up to London,
Off to the Smithfield show;
Barry—
She very gayly
Boasted daily,
"I'll get a prize, you know."
Sophie—
To her amazement,
Bold little bantam,
He carried off first prize.
Barry—
"What carries weight,
I beg to state,
Is plenty of blood—not size."
Barry—
Both little chicks
Came back from London,
Back to their home once more.
Sophie—
He cock-a-hoopy,
She rather croupy,
Felt very sick and sore.
Barry—
But little bantam
Was so forgiving,
Sophie—
Offered his claw again;
Both in the church
Soon took their perch,
Barry—
Then off to the South by train!

***

The Quarreling Duet between these two in the last act also incites to mirth:

Sophie—
You're a very funny man!
Barry—
Oh! really?
You're a very curious girl!
Oh! am I?
Don't you sneer behind your fan!
Oh! dear me!
I've been supping with an earl!
Oh! really!
Don't you think you're going to imitate me!
You do all you can to aggravate me!
Can't you go and leave me, if you hate me?
I can please myself, I s'pose!
Don't talk to me, d'you'hear me speak?
I really never heard such fearful cheek!
One more word, and—
Leave me alone, I beg you, pray!
Oh! quite delighted, I'm sure—good day.
I suppose you think you're smart?
You think so?
Well, supposing that I do?
Oh! nothing!
I know your remarks by heart!
Thank goodness!
I can't say the same of you!
Oh! temper!
All I say is, you annoy me greatly.
Once you liked to know me tete-a-tete-ly—
That was several years ago, not lately—
My reply is simply, "Rats!"

With the coming of the Rajah of Bhong this develops:

Rajah—
I am a marvelous Eastern King,
So that I never do anything
Wrong—the Rajah of Bhong!
Princess—
I am his beautiful future bride,
Watching with looks that are shy and side-
Long—the Rajah of Bhong!
Rajah—
I have a wonderful force of will,
Well have I reigned, and I'm going still
Strong—the Rajah of Bhong!
Princess—
And you may possibly have to ring
Bells for myself and the Rajah—Ding
Dong—the Rajah of Bhong!
Rajah—
In me you see the Rajah of Bhong,
Renowned around in story and song,
The Oriental and ornamental,
Inately stately Rajah of Bhong!
When I'm at home I have bards that bring
Poems of praise in a sort of sing-
Song—the Rajah of Bhong!

***

These two stanzas from "Molly, the Marchioness" will convey an idea of the number:

Oh, Molly was tall and fair to see,
Her manners were frank, her language free;
She met with a noble lord, when he
Was fishing a neighbor's water.
Although he was quite an awful swell,
In violent love at once he fell;
His relatives didn't take it well,
And sneered at the farmer's daughter.

But Molly married the Marquis!
What a thing to do!
She smuggled him down to the country town,
And hurried the service through.
The Sun, The Star, and The Echo,
And all of the evening press,
Came out with a heading, "The Wonderful Wedding
Of Molly the Marchioness."

***

A "Country Girl" is thus pictured:

There dwelt a country girl one day
A-down a country lane,
And in the usual rustic way
She loved a rustic swain.
She thought him all a youth should be—
He looked into her face;
Then up to London town went he—
Oh, what a change took place!
For
They used to take a walk,
And sometimes sit and talk,
And nothing in the world seemed wrong—
While he simply called her "thou,"
And inquired, "How be thee now?"
She was happy as the days were long.
But since he's been to town,
All her hopes have dwindled down—
He's quite forsaken "thou" for "you"s
And, when first she heard him say,
"How are you, my dear, to-day?"
It was not the little boy she knew.

This country girl sat down and cried—
Oh, what a piteous note!
Her swain was standing by her side,
But in a black frock coat!
"To think that thou so cruel canst be!
Have I deserved all that?
Ah, give it up!" in grief, said she,
"Also your silk top-hat!"
And
They used to take a walk,
And sometimes sit and talk,
And nothing in the world seemed wrong—
While he simply called her "thou,"
And inquired, "How be thee now?"
She was happy as the days were long.
He used to bring a spray
Of poppies every day—
His love she felt for sure was true;
But when now a spray he brings
Made of diamonds and things—
It was not the little boy she knew.

***

These lines are saved from "Captain Molly," in which Elizabeth Tyree appeared at the Manhattan:

Bunner—If I were your husband I'd give you poison.
Molly—If I were your wife I'd take it.

***

Bunner—Are there any more like you in Carlisle?
Molly—I trust not, or the enemy would spend their time in measuring wits instead of swords.
Bunner—Or measuring arms. (Offering to embrace her.)
Molly—Oh, no; oh, no! I get enough of that at home, thank you. I don't care for it when I'm out visiting.

***

Molly—Real Colonels are made of something besides epaulets.

***

Molly—The man who does not love his country will never love his wife.

***

Molly—Our country needs men more than officers, Barry.

***

Bunner—What havoc a regiment such as you would make among the British.
Molly—You are right. I can mold bullets that will make the red coats not worth the darning.

***

Kitridge—What are you doing here?
Molly—Something you never were guilty of—work!

***

Kitridge—Think I'll be killed fighting?
Molly—No, your horse will run too fast, Tom.

***

Kitridge—I've half a mind to stay at home for your sake, Molly.
Molly—Most men would like such a pretty excuse.

***

Kitredge—Oh, Betty has her good points.
Molly—Yes, her elbows.

***

Betty—I have seven petticoats besides my best, Miss Pitcher, and they are of a proper length.
Molly—It's well they are. Nothing particular to show, Miss Blue Stocking.

***

Molly—Some lies don't need praying for, especially in war times.

***

Molly—You don't like the smoke of battle, Miss Betty. The only difference between us is that I use black powder and you use pink and white.

***

Barry—I love you.
Molly—Most any live man would.

ARITHMETIC BY MACHINERY

THE stereotyped remark about some of our modern machinery having almost human intelligence gains new force as the result of the invention of a Louisville man. Mr. A. C. Schuman of 560 Second Street, that city, has been granted patents on an adding machine that computes all four sums in arithmetic—addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Schuman has already gained more than local distinction by his invention in the field of applied mechanics.

The inventor was found by a reporter in his workshop finishing up a full-size working model of the new machine. With the aid of this model Mr. Schuman gave a demonstration of the working powers of the invention.

Its manipulation involves no mental arithmetical calculation to assist in the working. The process is as nearly a mechanical operation as possible.

The adding machines now in use are built for processes of addition alone. It is possible, however, to use them for simple subtraction. When Mr. Schuman, some time ago, turned his attention to computing machinery, he invented two machines.

One of these is an adding machine and typewriter combined, suitable for making out itemized bills and the like. This machine which was the first one patented by Mr. Schuman, only computes sums in addition.

The machine which is available for all four processes of computation is limited as to typewriting facilities. The change from one form of calculation to another means only the shifting of a bar and the turning of a crank so many times.

The odd part of this uncanny machine is that it computes sums in five or six figures more quickly than the shorter ones. This is due to the mechanical construction. In division the fractional remainder is always set down with the answer.

"I applied for patents on both machines at about the same time, but the letters on the simple machine were granted first," said Mr. Schuman. "The machine which computes all sums was invented before the other."

Mr. Schuman is assisted by his son George Schuman. Between them they have done some remarkable work. For the Nazareth Academy Mr. Schuman furnished a planetarium and a telescope. The planetarium shows the position of all the inner planets for the century just closed, recording transits and eclipses. The telescope, which has an equatorial mounting, is an unusually good one.

Another of Mr. Schuman's achievements was made in the line of cog and thread cutting machinery. He has built a machine which will cut any required number of cogs on a wheel of any given dimension. The thread cutter can be adjusted so as to cut from one hundred threads to the inch to one thread in twelve inches, on a rod one-quarter of an inch in diameter. Only a mechanic can appreciate the importance of these machines or the difficulties surmounted in building them.

WYOMING'S OIL BOOM

GREAT STRIKE OF PETROLEUM FOLLOWS GEOLOGISTS' SURVEY—TOLD MANAGER OF JAGER COMPANY WHERE TO BORE, ALTHOUGH GROUND WAS COVERED WITH SNOW.

BACK of a simple announcement of an oil strike that was sent out in the press dispatches a few days ago is a romantic story of unusual interest. Few people who read the telegrams stating that the Jager Oil Company had made a big strike of petroleum on its lands near Spring Valley knew the real conditions that brought about the rich find.

Spring Valley is a small hamlet situated about twenty miles northeast of Evanston, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railway. It had a staid, sober population of less than 100 people, until the news of the oil strike went forth; now it is growing by leaps and bounds in a manner that is very astonishing to those unacquainted with booms, and the natives are beginning to wonder where they are at.

To speak frankly, they don't like this sudden transformation of their quiet burg into a town of bustling activity, although they are willing to profit by the greatly increased monetary income it brings them.

The change is due, the residents believe, to the predictions made by a geologist from Chicago. Last Winter a stranger giving his name as Prof. P. E. Daniels, who said he had an office in the Hartford Building, in the big city by the lake, appeared in Spring Valley and was immediately taken in tow by James J. Hardin, the Superintendent of the Jager Company, who seemed to be expecting him.

Up to this time, Mr. Hardin's company, although it had been in the oil fields for quite a time, had not accomplished much; neither, for that matter, had any of the other oil companies that are operating here, although it is a matter supported by Government surveys that Wyoming is one of the greatest petroleum districts in the world.

It was midwinter when the stranger arrived, and when he announced that he was a geologist and was going to tell Mr. Hardin where to drill for oil with a certainty of finding it, a loud guffaw went up. The thing was too ridiculous for serious consideration. Allowing that a geologist under ordinary conditions could scent out oil territory, which in itself was too big a morsel to be swallowed, how was Prof. Daniels going to tell anything about it when the surface of the ground was covered with a blanket of snow that made it all look alike.

As subsequent events have proved, all the land did not look alike to Prof. Daniels. He went carefully over the ground with Mr. Hardin, and, made his selection of the spots where oil would be found. Mr. Hardin, a hard-headed business man, sent out here to develop the Jager companies' territory, was nonplussed. He didn't know exactly what to do. Then he bethought himself of the fact that the geologist had been warmly recommended by his friend, Dr. P. T. Burns, also of Chicago, and in whom he had every confidence.

Finally Hardin decided to take a chance on the scientist knowing more about geological conditions than a tenderfoot, and began to make his preparations to follow Prof Daniels's instructions. Taking the spot selected for the first boring, while the snow was still on the ground, he piped in a water supply from a spring three miles away, erected quarters for his men, and graded a road over which the drilling outfits could be hauled from the railway. It was well into the Summer before he was ready to begin the actual work of drilling his first well, and he approached it with a reverent amount of dread.

All too slowly the well went down to suit Hardin, who was apprehensive lest he had made a fatal and costly mistake. Everything tended to delay. Tools broke, the hole went crooked, and had to be refilled, and the drill started over again, necessary supplies were behind time in arriving, and it was after the 1st of August before oil was struck. This was at 825 feet, and the sight of the dark-colored fluid, smelling strongly of gasolene, was a joyous one to the Superintendent.

A MAGNIFICENT STRIKE.

He kept pushing the drill deeper and deeper, and finally at 1,000 feet it penetrated the sands that hold the main deposit. They had tapped an inexhaustible supply of petroleum of high grade, a lubricating and illuminating oil that is worth $8 a barrel at the well. Prof. Daniels, the despised geologist, was indorsed and Hardin was happy.

The news spread fast, and the solid men of Wyoming came in pairs and by fours to inspect the find. Such men as B. M. Ausherman, George E. Pexton, A. E. Bradberry, Col. M. M. Ketchum, the Blyth & Fargo management, and others of like repute inspected the find. It was the first big producing well Wyoming had ever had, and it established beyond a question the worth of the oil territory in this State.

They were naturally enthusiastic, and gave expression to their enthusiasm in genuine Western style. Through it all Hardin was calm and self-possessed. Somebody slapped him on the back and said: "Why don't you whoop it up, old man? This is the biggest thing that ever happened in Wyoming." Hardin's reply was characteristic of the man. He said: "I am simply an instrument in carrying out other men's ideas. One of these men is Prof. Daniels. He told me where to put the drill down, and I have followed his instructions. The other man is Frank Jager, after whom the well is named, and who financed the operations."

All the available tanks at the Jager well have been filled, and the hole itself has been capped pending the construction of a switch track or a pipe line to the main line of the Union Pacific Road, three miles away, by which the petroleum can be brought to Evanston, where a refinery is already in the course of erection.

This oil, while valuable as a natural lubricant, is more valuable for refining purposes, as it contains an unusually high percentage of high-priced products. Analysis shows 33.4 per cent. of kerosene, 27.1 per cent. of signal or headlight oil, 17.1 per cent. of gasoline and benzine, and 20.4 per cent. of paraffine. One quality greatly appreciated by refiners is that it distills without foaming or "kicking," as it is called in the trade.

The specific gravity of the crude petroleum at the ordinary temperature of 66 degrees Fahrenheit is 47, and it flashes at the same temperature. These are the things that have made the people of Wyoming enthusiastic, have removed the cloud of doubt from the utility of geologists in general, and Prof. Daniels in particular, and are inducing scenes of excitement that will outrival anything that ever happened at Beaumont.

Strangers are coming in by scores, some with money, more without but all intent upon making a fortune. Some of them will do so; others will not. It will be the same old story over again, except in one particular—if the people of Wyoming can prevent it there will be no wild, crazy speculation in lands or stocks; no fictitious, fabulous prices for wind. Values of lands on which there is a suspicion of oil are advancing, and advancing fast; it would be curious if they did not, but the gambling element is held in check.

This is made possible by the fact that Uncle Sam has had the State surveyed, and the oil belt is well defined on his official maps. There are places in this belt, of course, in which no oil will be found, and herein lies the worth of a skilled geologist in locating the likely spots. Nearly every section has its oil deposits, and if the inventor buys by the section or takes an interest in some concern that has already developed its holdings, the elements of chance are almost wholly eliminated.

General Destruction of Historic Houses

Present Year Has Witnessed the Obliteration of Many Famous Landmarks—Homes of Men Prominent in the Early History of the Country Which Have Been Rescued Only by Prompt Action—Opportunities for Good Work Which Are Open to Members of Various Patriotic Societies.

NEW YORKERS who have the time and inclination to devote a few moments to the history of their city have had the truth clearly forced upon them that the present year has been notable for the obliteration of landmarks. A wave of destruction has swept over the country. Many others are doomed, while a few, like the Jumel house and the Hall of Records, are in a doubtful position. Efforts are being made to have the Jumel mansion secured permanently to the city.

Its claims for this honor are surely greater than obtain in the case of the Hall of Records, for the Colonial house on Washington Heights is one of the few bona fide Washington headquarters still standing, while the place itself is replete with other associations, both historic and interesting.

This element of destruction, which simply marks in another way progress and expansion, has been apparent in many other sections of the country. Natural decay, fire, neglect, and the need of old sites for modern buildings have all been at work this year more than ever before in obliterating places rendered famous for events of peculiar importance. Others have also been threatened, and efforts to stave off the devastating hand of time and progress have kept many historic and patriotic societies unusually busy. One worthy achievement in this respect was the securing of the large, old-fashioned Longfellow house in Portland, Me., where the poet was born in 1807, as a permanent home for the Maine Historical Society.

Two other places that have been rendered conspicuous through the fear of destruction were the old Lincoln homestead and St. John's Church in Richmond. The homely old house in Kentucky where Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 was advertised early in the year to be sold for arrears of taxes, and there were grave fears that its speedy demolition was imminent. A patriotic New Yorker, however, came to the rescue, and plans have since been discussed by various societies for purchasing the property.

The inhabitants of Richmond were considerably startled a few months ago by the news that commercial needs were demanding the site of the famous Revolutionary church. It has not yet been sold, but the possibility has not been entirely removed. St. John's is not only dear to Richmond, but it stands as one of the most famous historic churches in the country. There, in 1775, Patrick Henry gave utterance to his celebrated phrase, well known to every schoolboy, "Give me liberty or give me death."

A volume could be written about the church, the stirring scenes that were enacted within it and the prominent men that took part in them. The building is 161 years old, and many of the most prominent early Colonial Virginians are buried in its quaint graveyard. Benedict Arnold pillaged the church and made it serve the purpose of a barracks when he made his marauding campaign along the southern coast after he had turned traitor. Some changes have been made to the interior, but its original appearance has not been seriously marred. The old baptismal font is still in use, and the old sounding board has been preserved.

BOSTON'S LOSSES.

Boston has lately suffered considerably in the loss of historic buildings. One of the old houses associated with the name of John Hancock was nearly destroyed by fire early in the year. This house was near Brookline, and possessed an interesting revolutionary history. Several Colonial portraits and other relics were burned.

The Paul Revere house, near the suburb of Watertown, has been doomed for destruction. It was in this house that the first paper money used by authority of the Provincial Congress at the beginning of the Revolution was engraved. Paul Revere engraved the plates, and he was assisted in printing them by John Cook, the owner of the house at that time. Paul Revere is probably better known as the man who made the midnight ride than as an engraver. He was, however, one of the pioneers in American engraving, and a specimen of his work now is valued in the hundreds of dollars. Congress passed a resolution that 12s. be paid John Cook "for the use that Paul Revere made of his house whilst he was striking off the Treasury notes therein."

A fine old-fashioned square house in Bowdoin Square, formerly occupied by Samuel Parkman, one of Boston's prerevolutionary merchants, has been torn down within the last two months. It stood not far from Ralph Waldo Emerson's home in one of Boston's famous historic and literary centres. Handsome trees added to the beauty of the Parkman grounds, among them being an unusually large catalpa tree with a trunk two feet in diameter. This tree has long been one of the beauties of the Bowdoin section and when in bloom was visited by hundreds of persons. A tall locust tree and a magnificent elm are among the other attractions of the square, but they, too, are doomed and will soon follow the fate of the old house.

A more famous tree than the Bowdoin specimens was cut down in Cambridge last July for the purpose of saving a still more famous house. It was one of two elms standing near the old Wadsworth house, and tradition says they were planted by President Samuel Willard of Harvard.

As President Willard died in 1707, it will be seen that the elms can easily claim an age of 200 years or more. The tree that has just been cut down was endangering the house, as its upper branches were showing visible signs of decay, and it was feared that in a hard storm they would fall directly upon the roof. It was 60 feet tall and 5½ feet in diameter at the base of the trunk. It was a mate to the historic Harvard class elm.

The tree was older than the house. The building was erected in 1726 for President Benjamin Wadsworth, and, as the place was occupied continuously by the Harvard Presidents through the term of Edward Everett, who resigned in 1849, the house is equally well known as the President's house as by its older term of the Wadsworth house. Few private mansions in America have entertained more illustrious personages.

It was set apart for Washington's headquarters when he arrived in Cambridge, but, owing to its being out of repair at the time, other quarters were found. Washington was, however, a guest of President Joseph Willard during his visit to Cambridge in 1789.

CHARLES CARROLL'S HOME.

The famous mansion in Baltimore known as Carrollton was sold a short time ago. Its oldtime beauties had departed, as for years it was used as a tenement. The house was the home of Charles Carroll "of Carrollton," one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the most loyal supporters of the colonies during their troublous times. He died in the house in 1802. For many years it was one of the show places of Baltimore. The daughters of the American Revolution at one time placed a tablet on the house, but the building was kept in such miserable condition that the tablet was finally removed for safe-keeping. In 1836 the place was given to the Sisters of Mercy by Miss Emily McTavish, a direct descendant of Charles Carroll. They occupied it until 1871, when it was sold to Jacob Seeger, and during his ownership it degenerated from an aristocratic mansion to the purposes of a cheap tenement.

One of the most famous Revolutionary houses in New Jersey has recently disappeared. This was the old Boudinot house, standing in one of the busy quarters of Newark, in Park Place, facing Military Park. It was a broad, three-story frame building, but its early Colonial appearance had suffered many changes.

The house was erected in 1742 by Elisha Boudinot. He was one of New Jersey's most celebrated jurists, and was associated with Alexander Hamilton after the Revolution in the organization of various companies. One of these was the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures, under whose charter the city of Paterson was founded. Elisha Boudinot died there in 1819. When Lafayette made his last visit to America in 1824 the house was set apart as his headquarters in Newark, and it has entertained many other distinguished visitors.

Elisha Boudinot was a brother of Elias Boudinot, an eminent writer and philanthropist. The latter was a member of the First, Second, and Third Congresses, and was appointed by Washington Director of the Mint. Before the Boudinot house was demolished a number of its most interesting relics were secured. A lock, with two brass doorknobs, and two brass holders for a fire set were sent to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and added to its collection of historical relics.

One of Staten Island's old houses was torn down early in the year. It was formerly the home of Admiral Sloat, who commanded the Pacific Squadron in the Mexican war, and it stood on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton. He died there in 1867. Efforts have been made by the Staten Island Historical Commission to purchase the old Bentley manor house, where the celebrated peace conference was held after the battle of Long Island between delegates from the Continental Congress and Lord Howe, but the plan has not yet met with success.

A PHILADELPHIA LANDMARK.

One of Philadelphia's Revolutionary landmarks has just passed away. It was the Colonial house of Col. Thomas Forrest, whose magnificent gardens were celebrated over a century ago. The house stood near Germantown. The grading of new avenues demanded that it be sacrificed, and its demolition was commenced a few days ago. Two or three years ago the old home of Commodore David Porter, at Chester, Penn., was sold to a manufacturing company, and its former beauties have been totally effaced. It was one of the finest places in Chester, and thirty acres of land originally were comprised in the property.

Attention was directed to an almost forgotten Washington relic last February through the appeal of the Trustees of the Pohick Church Fund for money to put the old building in repair. This little church is about seven miles from Mount Vernon and used to be attended by Washington when at his country home. The itinerant pastor and book-peddler, Mason Locke Weems, occasionally held services there, but the latter is more famous as the author of a life of Washington which had an enormous sale for half a century. The author was the originator of the story of Washington and the cherry tree. Pohick Church has been in poor condition since the civil war, when it was badly damaged, and unless renovated speedily will soon crumble to the ground. The Trustees asked for $12,000 and appealed to Episcopal Churches throughout the country, but the total amount has not yet been raised.

Senator Fairbanks has been appealed to by a daughter of the late Montgomery Blair to save the old Blair house in Washington from destruction. A bill was introduced in Congress last January providing for the condemnation of the Blair mansion and other houses in the vicinity to make room for the new Department of Justice. Historic incidents of the civil war are clustered about the house. It was the home of Francis Preston Blair, whose efforts led to the unsatisfactory peace conference of 1864. His son, Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster General during a portion of Lincoln's term of office, afterward resided there.

The constant destruction of historic landmarks and the danger that threatens many others bring the fact forcibly to view that historic or patriotic societies must eventually become the preservers of many of these notable places. In some exceptional cases, as those of the Van Cortlandt Manor House, in Van Cortlandt Park, and the John Bartram house, in Philadelphia, the municipal authorities have removed them beyond danger by adding them to the Park system.

Private organizations, however, are showing deeper interest in the matter, and the fact that wide attention is at once directed to any really historical building when its possible demolition is announced shows that there is a strong sentiment to save whatever is actually worthy of preservation.

PHILIPPINES FOR SPORTSMEN

Excellent Shooting in the Archipelago—The Great Variety of Game There.

A GREAT many of the wealthy sportsmen in this country are awakening to the fact that Uncle Sam's new possessions in the Pacific Ocean bid fair to offer an added inducement for their permanent retention. American officers returning from duty in the archipelago are enthusiastic in their eulogies of the islands as a sportsmen's paradise. They say that game abounds in great variety in almost every island of the group, and as there are about 1,200 islands in all, it can readily be seen that the chances of reasonably fair sport should be very good.

Owing to these reports few Americans who are lovers of the hunting field, visiting the Philippines, are leaving these shores without a shotgun and rifle snugly stored away somewhere in their baggage.

To the lover of big game hunting, with its attendant excitement and spice of danger, will appeal the wild and vicious native water buffalo, or carabao. These animals should offer particularly good sport, as they have been shot at but little, being mostly on the wilder and less-inhabited islands. The Spanish, being indolent and indifferent hunters, found the sport with these animals rather too strenuous, as they have the annoying habit of attacking humans on slight provocation. But the American sportsman who seeks only that game which is worthy the chase will find in the water buffalo a quarry amply sufficing. It is reputed that these animals, when enraged, are extremely dangerous, and they are credited with killing many native hunters, who attack them with no more formidable weapon than the native machete.

Then, for those not so desirous of the extreme excitement of danger mixed with their sport, there are deer and wild hogs in abundance. The deer are rather smaller than those met with in the United States, and resemble in size our antelope, but they are every whit as fleet as the home variety, and offer splendid sport.

The wild hogs call for very expert work in snap shooting on the part of the hunter, giving only an occasional fleeting view of their bodies as they scamper through the jungle underbrush at a rate of speed that would shame the Chicago-New York twenty-hour limited. But these animals furnish the greatest sport and amusement to the officers and men of the American Army in the Philippines, and great numbers of the "squealers" yield up their lives as evidences of the prowess of our sharpshooters in the use of the deadly repeating rifle.

But it is to the devotee of the chokebore that the islands appeal the strongest. Nowhere, it is reported, is bird life so abundant. Pheasants, snipe, wild pigeons of a dozen varieties and in flocks of countless thousands, wild ducks and water fowl of many kinds, doves, cranes, herons, parrots, cockatoos, and many others of gaudy plumage—and, let it not be overlooked, one of the greatest game birds any country can possess, the woodcock.

The Philippine woodcocks are somewhat larger than our American species, and, if reports are correct, just a trifle slower in flight, but even with this handicap they provide very difficult targets, as the cover in which they are found is extremely dense and evens things up considerably. They are very plentiful, and with an ordinarily good bird dog the hunter is able to keep his gun warm for as long as he will wish to struggle along in the sizzling heat of the tropical day; not mentioning the mosquitos, which are considerably more abundant than the woodcock.

Monkeys and gibbons also are plentiful and offer easy marks for either the rifle or shotgun. But the European or American visitor to the islands who expects to get much pleasure from shooting these animals had better have his Filipino guide and attendants keep the carcasses of the slain and wounded from his view, for it is said that the sight has had a very depressing effect on novices in this sport. This is particularly so in reference to the gibbons, their sufferings and appearance when wounded being intensely humanlike, and one witnessing such a sight of his own doing, if he be not extremely cold-blooded, will not welcome a repetition. Another sport which has come into favor since the American occupation has been the "targeting" of the giant fruit bats when they appear early each evening.

So that, all in all, a visit to the new possessions by any one who has ever got any pleasure from looking down the sights of a gun barrel can be looked forward to as a red-letter event in his hunting experience.

MAY UTILIZE PEAT FOR FUEL

Plan to Take Advantage of Immense Bogs in the State of Maine.

A SHORT time ago a movement was perfected in Lewiston, Me., to transform the enormous deposits of peat known as Farwell's Bog, in Lewiston suburbs, into merchantable and desirable fuel. From advices at hand, it looks as if the proposition were no vision or at all impracticable, says The Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal.

As recently as last September Prof. G. M. Randall, in a lecture delivered at Augusta under the auspices of the Maine State Topographical Survey-Commission, showed that the next step in economy is likely to be the conversion of peat into merchantable fuel. Peat is now coming to the front as a fuel of high efficiency. Lewiston and Auburn are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for fuel drawn from distant coal fields, at a time when coal is marked up by the trusts and their warfare, and that, too, while we have almost limitless resources of peat at our doors. A corporation has just been formed to prosecute fuel composition from peat, and we trust it will start out in Lewiston, where its experts have recently been making investigation. The company's officials, through Prof. Randall, make the following statement:

"We have succeeded in manufacturing a fuel which for good reasons we call coal, because it contains the same elements that coal contains. We call it synthetical coal, because it is formed by synthesis. This coal has a heating value slightly superior to soft coal.

"Perhaps it would be well in this connection to speak briefly of what we mean by the heating value, or as it is sometimes more technically spoken of, calorific power. The first investigations for determining the calorific value of fuel were made in 1844 for the United States Navy. At that time the importance of the findings was not appreciated as much as at present. On economical lines it is not possible to separate laboratory science from boiler-room practice. The observing, practical engineer may determine the approximate amount of moisture and ash on the grates and the evaporative efficiency of a coal, but different boilers with different draughts and different methods of stoking produce different effects with the same coal.

"The question which naturally arises in connection with the manufacture of fuel is, Are the constituents sufficiently abundant in distribution to warrant an outlay of capital for machinery, patents, &c.? In order to reply to this we make reference to the United States Geological Survey of nearly any year, and to many private surveys. It will be found that in every State in New England there are almost inexhaustible bogs of peat. Possibly there is no article that has received so little thought and attention from practical men as has this valuable material. For instance, from the Massachusetts report of the Geological Survey I quote: 'In nearly fifty towns of Eastern Massachusetts, taken as a fair average of its quantity in other towns and other counties, it would follow that 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles, are covered with peat, having an average thickness of six feet. This area and depth would yield not far from 200,000,000 tons.'

"Peat is best handled from the bog by a clam-shell digger or dredge. It is then conveyed to a disintegrator, which separates all coarse material, such as roots. From this disintegrator it is conveyed to a press, where it is reduced from 80 per cent. of water down to 40 per cent. After leaving the press it goes through another disintegrator. Here lime is added in a way which we have patented, which further effects drying, and the lime combines with the water in the peat.

"From here the peat is conveyed to a drier, which is a steel cylinder, varying in length according to the capacity required—forty feet for a hundred-ton plant. The peat is in the interior of the cylinder, through which hot air circulates, thus effecting drying down to 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. From here it is conveyed to a pug mill, or mixing mill, where petroleum, in which bituminous pitch is dissolved, is added. Here it is thoroughly mixed. Then it is conveyed to a large receptacle from which it is discharged to the briquetting presses. These briquetting presses are simple mechanical devices, which make a brick which is a short cylinder. We believe the best shape to be about 2¾ inches in diameter and 1¾ inches long. Another form is of irregular length and one-half the diameter."

THE HEAVENS IN OCTOBER.

WHILE October is not a month of particular festivity among the starry hosts, it is one of the most enjoyable seasons of the year for studying the evening sky. The gradually lengthening darkness, the crisp atmosphere, and whatever of the lingering Summer warmth we may find invite to the contemplation of the heavens. The sky is full of clustering constellations and bright stars that may be easily traced.

In the southeastern section, further south than any other first-magnitude star visible in the northern hemisphere, is the radiant Fornalhaut. The great Square of Pegasus lies northeast, while still further to the northward and eastward Perseus may be found with the wonderful variable Algol. The beautiful cluster of the Pleiades shines well to the eastward, and the brilliant red star not far above the horizon is Aldebaron, while Capella lies well up toward the more northerly section.

Passing by the circumpolar stars, which are always well in sight, we reach the semicircle of stars known as the Northern Crown, situated in the northwestern quarter. Vega is the superb first-magnitude star descending in the northwest. The Swan, with its starry cross, is east of Vega, and Altair is the bright star in the southwest.

The circuit of the heavens has now been made. Of course, only the most brilliant punctuation points of the various sections have been given, but these can readily be located by any careful observer. Let them be firmly fixed in the mind, and they will be learned for a lifetime, and will always be found returning to the same place at the same time of year. The picture of the starry heavens changes from night to night, for night, being carried westward by the motion of the earth in its orbit. Stars that rise at 9 o'clock on the 1st of the month will rise at 7 o'clock when the month closes. For this reason the picture of the heavens on the 4th of the month, for example, is repeated on the 23d an hour and a quarter earlier.

Auroral displays may be looked for on October nights. The northern sky was ablaze on some of the nights this month with rings and arches and streamers of brilliant coloring. We may look for greater exhibitions in October. The mysterious and incomprehensible ties that bind us to the sun are well illustrated by the glories of the northern lights.

On the 1st of the month we have the sun coming above the horizon at 5:40 o'clock and setting at 5:27 o'clock, whole on the last day it does not rise until 6:15 and sets at 4:40, thereby reducing the length of day from 11 hours 47 minutes to 10 hours 25 minutes, and seriously interfering with getting the golf balls on the last two or three greens. Another thing the sun does this month is to become partially eclipsed, but the phenomenon is not visible in these latitudes, being confined to Northwestern Europe and Northern and Eastern Asia, leaving out the Philippines as well as the United States.

For a good deal of our knowledge about the sun we are indebted to the moon, which sometimes happens to come between us and the sun, and so produces an eclipse. At first one might think that an eclipse would prevent us from seeing anything of the sun, but it really reveals to us beauties of which we should otherwise be ignorant. In the full light of day the dazzling splendor of the sun obliterates and renders invisible objects that shine with light that is comparatively feeble. When the stronger beams, these faint objects spring into visibility, and we have the exquisite spectacle of a total eclipse.

While we fail to obtain admission to the above-mentioned show, we shall have something of our own to exhibit on Oct. 16. This performance shows us the moon in a state of total eclipse, and will be well worth our witnessing. From the time the moon enters the penumbra until it emerges therefrom there will be an interval of 5 hours and 33 minutes. Unfortunately, the time of totality occurs about 1 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 17, when most of us will be enjoying a private eclipse of our own, but those who care to be awake at that time will have the only treat of its kind for the year, and will be well repaid for their vigil. Lunar eclipses are due to the interposition of the earth between the sun and the moon. The sun is at night-time under our feet, at the other side of the earth, and throws a high shadow upward. If the moon enters into this shadow, it is plain that the sunlight is partly or wholly cut off, and since the moon shines by no light of her own, but only by borrowed light from the sun, it follows that when the moon is buried in the shadow all the direct light is intercepted, and she must lose her brilliancy.

On Oct. 3 Mercury, which is now an evening star, is in conjunction with the moon, which phenomenon repeats itself on Oct. 29. The latter meeting is by far the closer of the two, but we shall not have a very striking picture, as the planet is too near the sun to be plainly visible to the unaided vision. On Oct. 19 Mercury is in inferior conjunction with the sun, and leaves the realm of the evening stars to join that of the morning. Uranus is in conjunction with the moon on Oct. 7, and with this exception does not appear on the monthly bill. We find this planet for the month not far from the boundary line of the constellation of the Water Bearer, near which we shall find him again at the month's close.

Just following the first quartering of the moon on Oct. 9 we have a meeting between that luminary and Saturn, which is an evening star, and about an hour ahead of Jupiter and some two degrees more to the southward. On Oct. 15 Saturn is in quadrature with the sun, which shows that he will have reached the half-way post between opposition and conjunction.

Jupiter, still the most radiant of all the evening brilliants, will hold his own throughout the month unchallenged. Next month, however, he will have to "polish up the handles" and all other shining fixtures, as Madame Venus shies her bonnet into the ring and becomes an aspirant for the very highest honors. On Oct. 10 this planet and the moon hold a distant meeting, which comes under the astronomical heading of conjunction, for the two are in line, although quite widely separated.

Neptune meets the moon under somewhat similar circumstances to the above on Oct. 21, two days before the last quartering of our satellite. Naturally, the events in which Ocean's planet takes a part are rather devoid of interest, for we seldom see this wonderful body that wanders round on the outskirts of our solar system, requiring for each journey a period of no less than 165 years. Mars remains in his rather unimportant rôle, assumed a number of months ago. He is still a morning star, rising somewhat after midnight. He is approaching the position of quadrature, but takes until the latter part of December to get there. Venus now rises about 4:30 in the morning, or just about an hour ahead of the sun, which time will be decreased twenty minutes when the month closes. On Oct. 30, when we have a new moon for the second time in the month, the first occasion being Oct. 1, these two heavenly bodies are in very close touch. We are prevented from having a charming picture owing to the too close proximity of Old Sol. Venus and Mercury are in conjunction on Oct. 28.

NEW FACTS TOLD BY THE DIRECTORY

Growth in the Number of Lows and Roosevelts—Nomenclature and Ethics—Wild Animals in the City.

FOR 116 consecutive years the New York City Directory has made its annual appearance with marvelously increased dimensions. Last year it was a volume of 1,449 pages. This year it has 1,555—a decided difference from the modest little volume of 52 pages which was issued from 11 University Place in 1786 with an introduction by Noah Webster, when John Hancock resided at 5 Cherry Street and Alexander Hamilton at 57 Wall.

When the first Directory appeared John Duane of 26 Nassau Street was Mayor, and Nicholas Low, the ancestor of the present Mayor, was doing business at 116 Wall Street selling "looking glasses from London and brandy from France." Isaac Roosevelt was President of the Bank of New York and was a sugar refiner at 159 Queen Street, or South Pearl Street. Now there are 27 Duanes, 56 Lows, and 14 Roosevelts in the New York Directory. The Recorder of the City in 1786 was Richard Varick, and although there is a street, a bank, and a large skyscraper bearing his name there are only 6 Varicks in the Directory.

Bayard of 4 Hanover Square did a big business in real estate when the first number of the Directory appeared. But there are only 4 bearing the name in the last Directory. Peter Goelet did business at the Golden Key, in Hanover Square, in bootlegs, vamps, and bottled beer, but there are only 4 Goelets in the New York Directory, and none of them is in that line of business.

The Bleeckers had their office at 186 Water Street, between the Coffee House and the Fly Market, and there was a Bleecker, an innkeeper, in Cherry Street, altogether about a dozen Bleeckers in the first Directory, but there are only 20 of the name in the present number.

WHEN VANDERBILTS WERE FEW.

In the Directory of 1902 there are 28 Vanderbilts, one less than in the year 1901, but in 1786 Oliver Vanderbilt, shoemaker, doing business at 4 Water Street, was the only person of the name among the registered citizens of New York.

With regard to number, the Smiths carry the palm. There are at least 3,000 in the last issue of the Directory, as compared with 1,200 Browns, 775 Joneses, and 718 Robinsons. The O'Briens and the O'Connors are greatly on the increase.

Of the aristocratic Norman lineage of De Vere there are 11 in the New York Directory, while 13 of this well-known family have modernized their Norman patronymic to Devery!

The growth of the Hebrew population in New York is very remarkable. In the first edition of Trow's Directory there was only one individual of the name of Levi, Rayman Levi, merchant, of 7 Duke Street, or what is now known as South William Street. But in the one hundred and sixteenth volume there are not fewer than 1,330 persons of the name of Levi, Levy, Levey, and Levie. Of Cohans and Cohns there are nearly 2,000.

AN ETHICAL ESTIMATE.

Ethically considered, the New York Directory is not to be despised. There are 35 citizens who claim to be Good, and of the Goodmans there are more than 100. Twelve are True, 1 (who is a clerk) is Honest, and 1 is Humble. There is 1 Proudman, and he is a coachman in livery! Strange to observe, there is not a single Faithful in the whole Directory, nor is there one in Brooklyn, although it is a common English name.

In the new Directory we find the structure of the human body almost complete. There are only 2 Bodys. One is a musician and the other a professor of theology. But there are 15 Heads, 59 Hands, 8 Arms, 4 Foots, 14 Legs, 2 Nails, 4 Tooths, 2 Tongues, and 1 Hair.

Thirty-seven are Sweet, 3 Sour, and 1 Bitter.

Of wild animals there are 17 Bears, 16 Lions, 5 Tigers, 400 Foxes, and about 1,000 Wolfs, Wolffs, and Woulfs.

As a protection against these in New York we have 10 Traps and more than 100 Hunters and 2 Huntsmans.

Neither in New York nor Brooklyn is there a single citizen who calls himself a Horse. But there are 5 in New York and 1 in Brooklyn who are Horsey. There is not a single Cow, but there are 4 Cowards.

PARISIAN JUSTICE.

A SHORT time ago frequenters of the Latin Quarter of Paris were treated to an amusing comedy in three scenes. The characters were a cabman, with his horse and vehicle, a young woman, and a Police Inspector.

Scene I., outside one of the largest brasseries of the Rue des Ecoles. Cabby is patiently waiting for a fare who is refreshing the inner man, and he has got off his box to chat with a waiter. Suddenly a young woman rushes out of the establishment, espies the cab, jumps on the box, whips up the horse, and drives off. Cabby says never a word, but smiles placidly, as if struck with a good idea.

Scene II., place as before, time five minutes later. The young woman drives back, nappy and laughing over her little joke, she stops the horse, gets off the box, and is about to make off, when she is detained by the cabman. Still smiling, he demands his legal fare. Protests from the woman; protests from the cabman; high words; wrangle; policeman; all march off to the station, followed by a procession of witnesses of the incident.

Scene III., at the police station. The Inspector in charge hears the policeman's report and then listens to the explanations of the parties. The cabman insisted on having his fare and the young woman persisted in treating the matter as a joke, and for some time no progress was made. At last the Inspector was struck with a Solomon-like notion.

"Look here," said he to the cabman, "I'm quite willing to make this young lady pay, but in that case I'll summon you for leaving a horse and carriage in the street unattended. If she pays you'll pay, too." "All right," said cabby, who, like Shylock, wanted his pound of flesh, "I'll pay a fine, but she'll pay my fare." "And I," said the young woman, "I'll pay the fare if he pays a fine." "So be it," added the Inspector, and he drew up a summons against the driver, who held out his hand while the woman counted the money.

MADE ROYALTY PAY TOLL

THE first iron bridge ever built in England, which spanned the River Severn at the town of Ironbridge, has given way. This bridge was built in 1779, and an act of Parliament obliged the sovereign to pay toll the same as other travelers, one provision reading:

"This bridge being private property, every officer or soldier, whether on duty or not, is liable to pay toll for passing over, as well as any baggage wagon, mail coach, or the royal family."

THE "COLORADO TRAIN"

It Will Contain Living Pictures of Life in That State—Latest Scheme to Attract Capital.

LIVING pictures of Colorado are to be exhibited throughout the United States by medium of a special train. There will also be a number of paintings on the outside panels of the cars illustrating the principal cities, scenery, and picturesque objects of this State, says The Denver Post.

The projectors of the enterprise, who conceived the plan shortly before the Spanish war, were compelled to abandon it for the time being because of the difficulty of getting rolling stock, but the scheme is now well under way and on a basis that the promoters believe will lead to a glittering success.

A company is incorporated and stock sold by popular subscription at $1 a share. The capital stock is to be $200,000 and the intention is advertised to make a permanent as well as unique exhibit of Colorado resources for the purpose of attracting capital and home makers to this State, where according to the prospectus, the largest returns are received in proportion to the investment.

In glowing language the promoters describe the benefits which the State will derive from the project. Concerning their enterprise the prospectus sets forth the following:

"A few years after its mission has been performed the magnificent City of Denver will contain a population of upward of a half million of enterprising people as one of its direct results.

"It will be the means indirectly of attracting attention to and building up in every direction the remote Western section of the United States, with Denver as the central trade entrepôt.

"It will eventually prove of material benefit to the entire United States, and so much so that it will be extolled by the press at every point visited.

"Its invaluable advantages to every interest in the State of Colorado, large and small, will simply be incalculable.

"It is the intention to place Colorado in the full glare of the limelight, right in the centre of the stage, up to and including the World's Fair at St. Louis, and keep her there forever afterward.

"These gentlemen propose to prove each and all of the foregoing propositions to the satisfaction of every thoughtful, far-seeing and intelligent individual in this State and elsewhere.

"It is the intention to employ five massive railroad cars with Jenny couplers, comprising a compact special train, as follows:

"First—Colorado hotel and office car.
"Second—Colorado mineral palace car.
"Third—Colorado horticultural car.
"Fourth—Colorado agricultural car.
"Fifth—Colorado prospector, burro, and Indian car.

"These will be especially constructed and adapted for the purpose designated. Elaborate views of the principal cities, mining towns, and scenery of the State will be designed by experienced artists, on the outside panels, and they challenge the world to produce anything on earth's surface to equal these same picturesque subjects depicted upon these panels.

"The following will be among those presented in this manner: State Capitol building, Denver; Manitou, Pueblo, Bessemer Steel Works, one of the sugar plants and cultivation of sugar beets, Ouray, Silverton, Garden of the Gods, Greeley, Fort Collins, Leadville, Aspen, Colorado's great beauty spot; Glenwood Springs, Loop at Georgetown, Idaho Springs, Grand Junction, fruit district; Breckenridge, placer mining; Florence, oil fields; Palmer Lake, Pike's Peak, Durango, Royal Gorge, Marshall Pass, Mount Alto, Cañon City, fruit district; Arkansas valley, Boulder, Hot Sulphur Spings, Steamboat Springs and prominent mining districts.

"In the mineral palace car will be exhibited in elaborate cabinets the finest specimens of all the ores typical of the great mining industries of the State.

"Examples of the best products of all of the counties in agriculture and horticulture will be shown in their respective palace cars, in which the great beet sugar industry will also be found. These products will naturally astound our brethren of the East.

"Looking solemnly wise and puffed up with his own importance, the Colorado burro will introduce himself, per the exposition train, to the inhabitants of the other States who have never had the pleasure of witnessing his like before.

"With his pack and burro the prospector will show how they go forth to delve for the precious metals into the Rocky Mountain fastnesses of the State, and which have not yet by a millionth part been developed. Indian workmen, bucks, squaws and papooses will also be seen in the prospector's car.

"Capital which the train will attract will unlock untold treasures from these same mountain fastnesses.

"Descriptive literature, handsomely illustrated, containing portraits of prominent and distinguished citizens, mining scenes, milling plants, souvenirs, mementos, etc., will be distributed gratuitously everywhere, which will be retained, prized and talked about—keeping Colorado constantly in the public mind."

Strange Drift of a Tree

An Odd Derelict That Has Crossed the Ocean —A Wandering Bell Buoy.

A TREE adrift in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean is the rare sight reported by Capt. Freeman of the British steamer Sidra, which recently, says the Baltimore American, arrived in port with a cargo of pig iron from Benisaf, in the Mediterranean. It was early morning, when in 35.19 degrees north and 38.22 degrees west, that an unusual looking object was seen floating ahead of the steamer. Those on the ship's bridge made out the trunk and limbs of a tree about 20 feet long, canted to one side and the roots sticking out of the water.

The body of the tree had been bleached white by the sun, and it was covered with barnacles. It evidently reached the sea by being washed down from some Atlantic coast river in a freshet. Many months ago a tree green with foliage, standing upright, was seen off Cape Henry.

The tree seen from the Sidra is in the same position as a bell buoy, seen two months ago by the British steamer Thirlby. For this tree to reach its present position it must have been drifting about the ocean for nearly two years. When this odd derelict went adrift it must have been picked up by the Gulf Stream and carried up the coast past Newfoundland.

Then it was swept 3,000 miles across the Atlantic to the vicinity of the English Channel. Next the Gulf Stream carried it south past the coasts of France and Spain and the northwest coast of Africa, a journey of 5,000 miles.

Here it drifted out of the Gulf Stream and went into the very centre of the so-called Sargasso Sea, in the middle Atlantic Ocean, the scene of legends of the sea, where derelicts are supposed to finally come to rest in a fabled sea of grass. The Thirlby passed the buoy spoken of April 26, in latitude 34.34 and longitude 39.42.

The Navy Department keeps a record of all objects seen adrift, and only twice in five years has a voyage of the kind been recorded that compares with that of the tree seen from the Sidra. One was the Cape Canso Buoy. As that buoy was one year drifting across the Atlantic, the buoy reported by Thirlby must have been two years wandering the seas, as it traveled twice as far as the Cape Canso Buoy.

The latter buoy broke adrift from its station off Nova Scotia and drifted nearly into the English Channel. The buoy was a little over a year in making the trip. The skippers of vessels were often puzzled to hear the bell far out at sea. The buoy was sighted thirteen times, and was last seen 600 miles off England. It averaged a drift of ten miles a day.

The tree seen by the officers of the Sidra will doubtless be picked up by the Gulf Stream again and be carried across the southern edge of the North Atlantic Ocean, through the West Indies, and up the Atlantic Coast again. It is following the track of the famous derelict Fannie E. Wolston, which was adrift nearly four years and wandered 9,115 miles. She was nearly 1,100 days crossing and recrossing her tracks, and traveled around in circles. She was sighted forty-one times, and crossed her own track twelve times.

That this was the tree, green with foliage and standing upright, reported adrift at sea not far from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay about a year ago, there can be little doubt.

"IMPERIALISM" FOR FLOWERS

"A Botanical Enthusiast" Advocates Establishment of an American Garden—Would Collect Specimens of Flora of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines—Dr. McDougall Favors the Suggestion.

SOME weeks ago there appeared in these columns a communication signed "An Amateur Naturalist," which took for its text the overpopulation of our New York Aquarium with specimens of fish from the neighborhood of the Bermudas, an English possession. The writer advocated the patriotic idea of transforming the institution into a purely American Aquarium by drawing on the waters contiguous to Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands for specimens prevalent at these points, thus educating American citizens along lines in which they have a living interest.

Whether or not this communication had any effect in drawing the institution in question out of its beaten rut, I see by a recent issue of THE TIMES that a specimen has been received there from Porto Rican waters. So far so good.

But if it is desirable to waken up one institution to an intelligent understanding of the desires and needs of our people for information as to the natural history of our new possessions, why not others? If an American Aquarium, why not an American Botanical Garden?

That this subject is one of some delicacy I am aware. The Botanical Gardens and Museum in Bronx Park have been hardly more than thoroughly started. While the buildings are finished and inhabited by a great and varied plant population, the grounds are still in a more or less chaotic and unfinished condition, the landscape gardeners having a full year's work before them before everything will be as it should be.

Profs. Britton and McDougall, at the head of the institution, are sincere, conscientious, and progressive men, and, within certain limitations as to appropriations and other funds available, have accomplished wonders in the accumulation of the flora of the world. And it was exceptionally satisfactory reading for me to see in a recent article that Dr. McDougall, speaking for the gardens, has expressed himself as interested in the "all-American" project, his only fear being the lack of funds for carrying on a collection tour among our possessions in the Pacific.

A TRIP TO PORTO RICO.

In evidence of this interest the Botanical Gardens sent Percy Wilson, a member of its staff, to Porto Rico with Prof. Evans to investigate certain phases of flora to be found in a stretch of primeval forest there. While Mr. Wilson's time on the island was altogether too limited for any exhaustive collecting, he did succeed in shipping a few fine palms and several examples of orchids to the institution.

But the question arises whether this suffices. The American people, and particularly New Yorkers, are clamoring to know something more of the flora of the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, and Porto Rico than they are able to do at present. To cater to this demand is peculiarly the province of the New York Botanical Gardens.

Gifts for one purpose and another are constantly being made to carry on its work. Could one conceive of a more laudable project for philanthropic interest on the part of wealthy Americans than the better education of the American people by the accumulation under a special classification, and, if necessary, in a special building, of the flora of our new possessions?

That the flora of these new possessions is a grand and luxuriant one is attested by their sub-tropical nature. With the possible exception of Hawaii, there has been very little serious attempt at investigation and classification. Very little literature is available to the American student of botany covering these fields, and to those confined to the English language there is practically no printed information whatever.

In the case of the Philippines the botanical literature is extremely meagre, being limited to a publication bearing the title "La Flora de Filipino," a work printed in Spanish by the Jesuit fathers resident in the islands. But it is in no sense accepted as an authority by accredited botanists, they saying that the text shows no evidences of individual research or close observation of the plants described.

This lack of literature and information is in great part explained by the antagonistic attitude of the Spaniards to exploration of the interior by scientists of countries other than their own. They guarded the islands jealously from alien intrusion, looking with suspicion upon all requests for exploring privileges and scientific research, putting annoying obstacles in the way of all who sought to enter the interior. Being languid and indifferent themselves, they troubled but little about the natural treasures that surround them.

But in the couple of years of American occupation of the Philippines enough has been learned of the natural history of the islands to warrant the prediction that they present an illimitable field for collection.

Writing of them in this connection, an educated native, who knows his country well, says that "these rich and multitudinous islands, seated in the midst of a tropical sea, form in reality a botanist's paradise, a region in which an ardent naturalist might browse for years, and still have new treasures left to find."

And the same sentiment echoes through all the accounts related by returning sojourners in the islands. The wife of an American army officer stationed there, on a recent visit to the United States, says that while journeying through the lush tropical forests in the islands, many of them of the greatest beauty, with their vast variety of plant life, the trees in many cases presenting a kaleidoscopic riot of color from the masses of orchids hanging from trunks and limbs, some odd and unique in appearance, many unknown to science, one wonders that these treasures, growing as plentiful and as free as weeds, are not now seized upon by the world's scientists.

Institutions in other countries are taking cognizance of the field here presented under the new conditions, notably the Kew Gardens of England, which already has a representative collecting in the islands.

But enough rifts of knowledge have broken through the dense cloud of public ignorance on the subject of our new possessions to have whetted the appetite for fuller information. So it looks very much as if, providing there be no appropriation at hand to carry out this work of collecting floral specimens there, we shall have to depend upon private gifts or endowments.

Even if this be so, the project should certainly appeal to those interested in the cause of general education (and that the study of botany is a useful and refining one no one can question,) and having a patriotic pride in the advancement of our public museums and kindred institutions.

Profs. Britton and McDougall stood ready to take hold and push such an innovation, and as the Botanical Gardens have unlimited facilities to handle it, let us hope that its accomplishment will soon be announced.

A BOTANICAL ENTHUSIAST.

THE VOLCANO RECORD

List of Eruptions, Earthquakes and Other Natural Phenomena of 1902 Brought Up to Date.

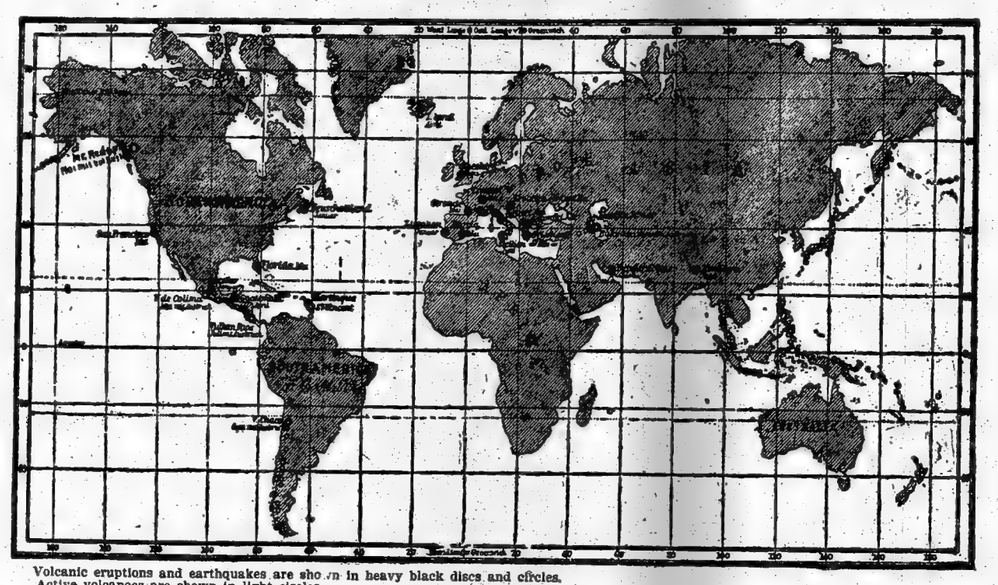

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are shown in heavy black discs and circles. Active volcanoes are shown in light circles.

THE publication in these columns on Aug. 17 of the world's record of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions from April 10 to July 27 of this year has been followed by activity of European scientists in adding to the list of nature's cataclysms and computing the thickness of the earth's shell and the possible contingency of some further dread disaster.

The list published in these columns on Aug. 17 showed an almost continuous succession of earthquakes, eruptions, tidal waves, and lesser strange phenomena throughout the Summer of 1902, which must rank in future as the most remarkable in this respect in recorded history. The extraordinary goings on of Mont Pelée, on Martinique, and La Soufrière, on St. Vincent, are only part of this general terrestrial disturbance, for, as was shown in these columns on Aug. 17, the eruption of Mont Pelée, which destroyed St. Pierre, had been preceded by nearly a month by volcanic symptoms in Alaska, the West Indies, Central America, and other far-removed points.

In order to bring up to date the record of this remarkable Summer begun on Aug. 17 in these columns, the following should be added to the list:

Aug. 13-15, Japan—Eruption in small Island of Torishima; the inhabitants, 150 in number, disappeared, together with houses.
Aug. 25, Italy—Mount Alto in eruption.
Aug. 27, Philippines—Earthquake in the Island of Mindanao; sixty natives killed.
Aug. 30, Venezuela—Earthquake shock at Carupano at 9 A. M.; disturbance accompanied by noise which was heard along the whole shore of the Caribbean Sea.
Aug. 30, Martinique—Mont Pelée in violent eruption; said to have killed 2,000 people.
Sept. 1, Martinique—Mont Pelée again active, the eruption surpassing in force that of May 8.
Sept. 6, Italy—Vesuvius spouts flames.
Sept. 8, France—Earthquake shocks at Pau.
Sept. 8, India—Severe earthquake in Bengal.
Sept. 9, St. Vincent—Contour of island changed by eruption of La Soufrière.
Sept. 9, Greece—Stromboli in full eruption.
Sept. 16, Mexico—Water spouted from a lake frightens Indians and whites.
Sept. 17, Philippines—Macon, Taal, and Balusan volcanoes unusually active.
Sept. 22, St. Vincent—Violent eruption of La Soufrière; cable repair ship Newington working five miles from shore forced to steam away at full speed, effecting a narrow escape.
Sept. 23, Jamaica—Sharp and violent earthquake shock felt throughout the island.
Sept. 23, Ecuador—Severe earthquake shock felt at Quito, followed by violent storm.

It is generally believed in scientific circles that the end is not yet. What the immediate future has in store no one in authority pretends to say precisely.

Croker's Enormous Losses on the Turf

$1,000,000 Said to Have Been "Dropped" by Him in England—Failure of His "Country Squire" Enterprise — Inside Facts Which May Compel His Return to New York—Moat House, Wantage, Versus Tammany Hall.

WHETHER Richard Croker will continue his racing venture in England or adhere to his announced intention of reducing his breeding, stud and racing stable in preparation for a temporary retirement, is in doubt.

The ex-chieftain of Tammany Hall, it was announced, had determined several weeks ago on retirement, but the recent victory of the horse Gladwin, one of Mr. Croker's own breeding, may have the effect of keeping him in racing.

Only a short time before the victory of Gladwin Mr. Croker was a big buyer at sales of English blood stock, and paid large prices for several high-bred yearlings from one of the great breeding establishments.

Should he decide to keep up the battle for turf honors, however, he will race on a larger scale next season than ever before, for with the products of his own farm at Wantage, and the horses that were bought in his name at the Beresford and succeeding sales, he will have one of the largest racing establishments in England. His persistence in this direction makes Mr. Croker a remarkable figure in the turf world, for none save himself can estimate the amount of money that his experience on the English turf has cost him, while in the eight seasons that his colors have been known on English race courses, his victories have been few and far between.

None of the great events that have rewarded the Keene stable, William C. Whitney, and other Americans who have raced abroad, however, has fallen to him. As a business venture, Mr. Croker's establishment at Wantage has been a colossal failure, every department having caused loss, from the kennels to the dairy farm attached to Moat House. But the losses through these are infinitesimal compared with the cost of keeping up the racing stable that is Mr. Croker's chief pride. Pierre Lorillard, after each season of ill-success on the English turf, careless as he was of expense, would retire in disgust to wait till he "had something to race," and in latter days James R. Keene, with all his millions, has cut down his English racing stable to the fewest possible horses in "off years."

UNDISMAYED BY BAD LUCK.

From the time that Mr. Croker first began racing abroad, in 1895, however, he has never wavered, though reports frequently have been sent out that he intended to quit the turf, these reports even going to the length of stating that Mr. Croker had announced his intention of retiring. The Wantage horses are bred to race under the Croker colors, and for the full eight years that he has been connected with the turf of England Mr. Croker has trained and raced his own stock, while each year he has gone deeper into racing by the purchase of promising yearlings and mares for his farm.

Added to that he has been interested in a number of losing racing ventures in connection with American racing, so that in eight years he has disbursed many times the amount that his horses earned for him in his first two years on the turf, in 1893 and 1894.

At the beginning his luck was as good as it now is bad, for when, at the advice of M. F. Dwyer, Mr. Croker bought a stable of race horses in the early part of 1893, he secured the best that were to be purchased, Mr. Dwyer selecting them for him. Mr. Croker at once became a power on the turf. It is indicative of the amount of money that the ex-Tammany chieftain has invested in racing that he paid $54,000 for three horses at the very beginning of his turf career, and afterward bought others, with the result that he had $100,000 in horses before the New York season opened.

THE PURCHASE OF DOBBINS.

At the sale of the F. A. Ehret stable he bought, in the name of the Manhattan Stable, the colt Dobbins for $20,200, the filly Yorkville Belle for $24,000, and the filly Fairy for $10,000. The investment was sound, however, for in his first season Mr. Croker's horses won a total of $94,205, and but for the one bit of misfortune that a single two-year-old better than Dobbins was racing that year, Mr. Croker would have led the list of winning owners for America. At that the Croker stable was second on the winning list, the Keene stable, in which was the great colt Domino, being the only establishment to win a larger amount.

In 1894 Mr. Croker was third on the list of winning American owners, with a total of $75,995 won. He was phenomenally successful in his betting ventures also, and that perhaps may have led him to the conclusion that the turf offered opportunity for making money. The luck that attended his first investments, however, was such as falls to the lot of few turfmen, and in his case has never been repeated. Racing ventures that cost a great sum of money were made by him about that time, the two most disastrous being the Croker investment in the Monmouth Park Racing Association at Long Branch, which track promptly was closed by the anti-gambling element in New Jersey, and the Croker purchase of a half interest in the breeding stock of Belle Meade Farm, at Nashville, Tenn., from Gen. W. H. Jackson.

The money put in the race track was a total loss, but after finding that he had made a bad bargain with Gen. Jackson Mr. Croker sold his share of the breeding stock back to the original owner for a price estimated to be about a quarter of the $250,000 that he had paid for it.

In 1895 another unfortunate venture was decided on by Mr. Croker, who, following the advice of M. F. Dwyer, and in company with that turfman, went to England in what was at the time termed an "American invasion" of the English turf. All the Croker and Dwyer horses were shipped over ahead and, though black disaster was the sum of the adventurers' reward, the Croker horses remained in England, Dobbins, the best of the establishment, and one of the few that ever won in England, later being placed at the head of the breeding farm established by Mr. Croker at Wantage.

Mr. Dwyer, on the other hand, admitted defeat by returning to America with the remnant of his once powerful stable, after having lost the best of his horses and a great sum in bets. A failure thus was the beginning of the Croker racing venture abroad, but, failure or otherwise, Mr. Croker has clung to English racing with rare tenacity and in spite of all reverses. His first year's experience with American trainers and jockeys in England determined him to try his fortune with native talent, and the Wantage farm was rented and transformed into training quarters.

Mr. Croker was none too familiar with racing then, and was almost wholly ignorant of English methods, and one result of this lack of knowledge was that when he returned to America, leaving his horses in England, he took it for granted that the English groom, who had been promoted to be his trainer, would care for the horses as would an American public trainer. The employe, however, had no authority to act as Mr. Croker's agent, and as no provision for the purchase of food for the horses or for the natural expenses of training had been made, the Croker horses almost starved to death before the omission could be repaired.

Mr. Croker in the meantime had become impressed with the idea that the American horses were superior to the English, and on his next visit to the United States added to his stable in England by paying a great price for the horse Rey Del Carreres, later called America, and by leasing the horse Rey el Santa Anita. Both of these animals proved failures, however, and swelled the losses of Mr. Croker by about $75,000. This failure induced him to try another experiment in buying the English horse Little Saint and sending him to America, Little Saint making another failure.

STILL ANOTHER FAILURE.

Two years ago Mr. Croker, having been unable to win races in England, returned to his first method in racing, and by purchase acquired tried and proved race horses in America, and established a small American stable to race on the New York tracks. In this establishment the most conspicuous horses were Beau Gallant and Bellario, the two having cost him about $35,000. Like all the other Croker purchases, these horses failed so utterly that the owner in disgust ordered them sold at the end of the first season, and since that time, a year ago, he has had no interest in horses in this country, his racing being confined entirely to the establishment at Wantage, which, expensive as it was at the beginning, is growing in size and cost with each season.

The actual cost of training his horses, aside from the first cost of the horses themselves, and the huge sum that must be required to engage them in stakes and pay forfeits, cannot be less in England than in America, where the expense is estimated at about $1,000 a head per year for training. Added to that cost the forfeits that must pile up, and the amount that Mr. Croker has lost in betting, and the total sum in American money that the ex-chief of Tammany Hall has poured into racing in England will reach into the millions.

FACTS FOR COFFEE CONGRESS

Various Methods of Preparation in Use in New York—The Viennese Coffee Pot.

MEMBERS of the Coffee Congress to assemble here on Oct. 1 will doubtless be interested to learn that coffee by the cup costs in this city anywhere from one cent to fifteen cents. It is almost as good at five cents in the German Quarter as at fifteen in Fifth Avenue, and much of the one cent coffee is no worse than a great deal that is sold at ten cents.

You may have coffee here, so to speak, in all languages—not only French, German, and English, but Spanish, Greek, and Arabic. Viennese coffee, made in the true Viennese coffee pot, is a revelation of what coffee can be, and there is a Mexican method of coffee making practiced to some extent in New York that produces surprising results. As to the Arabic coffee, you may have it in the Syrian Quarter at five cents a cup, a black, puddinglike decoction, excellent to those who really life coffee, but very dreadful to those who do not.

The Viennese coffee pot, which seems out of favor just now, if one may judge of the number sold cheap at the antique and curio shops, is handsome and complicated, a decorative combination of pierced brass or copper, porcelain, and glass. For this pot the coffee must be ground almost to an impalpable powder.

The decoction is then made by passing steam, generated in the pot itself by means of a spirit lamp, through the finely ground coffee.

The steam, carrying the essence of the coffee, is condensed on the glass lid of the pot, whence it trickles down into the porcelain receiver. From this the coffee is poured into the cups. Coffee made in this fashion has a color, aroma, and strength hard to obtain in any other fashion. The Viennese coffee pot is complicated and troublesome, but if it is kept clean it never fails to make perfect coffee.

Mexican coffee is prepared in a fashion that seems to promise nothing but failure. It is finely ground, and placed with cold water in a long glass tube with a stopcock at one end. After the coffee has thus soaked in cold water for some hours, a sufficient quantity is drawn off, heated and served at breakfast or dinner.

What remains in the tube is used in the same way from day to day, and is always excellent. This method of treatment is supposed to guard against some of the unwholesome qualities of boiled coffee or coffee steeped in hot water.

Turkish or Arabic coffee, at its best, is unequaled in flavor by any other. A small quantity of the green berries, carefully selected for size and perfection, is placed on a very hot iron plate, until perfectly brown on the outside, and thoroughly cooked through.

Then the grains, while still warm, are crushed, and the ground coffee is cooked a long time with a small quantity of water until a puddinglike decoction is produced. This is served very hot in small cups. It is almost jet black. Grounds and all are consumed. This coffee, not perhaps at its best, is served in the cafés of Washington Street and the other thoroughfares of the Syrian Quarter, and in a few other Oriental cafés in various parts of the town.

The original coffee mill of the Arabs was a mortar, probably a hollow stone, in which the coffee was brayed with a pestle. Any one who has tried it knows that with pestle and mortar and the requisite patience coffee may be reduced to a mere dust. You may see these primitive coffee mills in the Syrian Quarter, made not of stone, but of great chunks of dark hard wood, and ornamented in the rather florid Oriental taste of those people with inlaid mother of pearl and with crude carvings.

This form of coffee mill gives good results, but with much labor. Accordingly the Syrians have an improved labor-saving coffee mill, in the form of a long narrow brass tube, in which are proper grinding apparatus and a folded crank handle. This is an amazingly compact and strong coffee mill, convenient for persons who travel much or live in very small New York flats.

There is a vast amount of bad and sloppy coffee served in New York at high prices. If the coffee that is served in some more or less fashionable restaurants, or even in some clubs, were served in the German Quarter, nothing less than a riot would ensue.

The fact is, that coffee as a beverage does not lend itself to a wholesome method of feeding mankind, and most of those who make coffee have no conception of the importance of serving it fresh. One secret of the excellence of Oriental coffee lies in the fact that the green berry is browned only a few minutes before it is ground and served, and before the coffee is served.

SOLDIERS FLEECED BY GAMBLERS

THE WAR DEPARTMENT at Washington has been compelled to take cognizance of the fact that six professional gamblers who arrived at San Francisco last week on the transport Buford succeeded on the voyage in robbing the soldiers of more than $10,000. This robbing of the troops under home orders by professional card sharpers has been going on for months, and the question before the department now is how to keep these men off the transports, and, failing in this, how to prevent the soldiers from becoming victims.

It has been the custom since the inception of the Pacific transport service for the Government to offer transportation for a reasonable sum to civilians who desired to visit the Philippines. Among those who availed themselves of this opportunity were the gamblers referred to. Once in Manila, they mixed with the men, especially those belonging to regiments under home orders. The gamblers were what sometimes is described as "good fellows." They spent their money recklessly, and would not allow their newly formed friends to spend a cent. To say that they soon became very popular with the more convivial of the soldiers expresses the situation very mildly.

While they were in the habit on every occasion of expressing their delight with the life of Manila, it was nevertheless soon found out that they could change their minds easily and were anxious to come home every time the sailing of a transport was bulletined.

OPERATIONS ON SHIPBOARD.

Once on board the ships, the gamblers would seek out their friends and propose a little game of poker, or some other equally profitable game, to while away the hours at sea. Most of the men had saved up considerable money, in addition to the two months' pay received just before sailing, and in a crowd of say a thousand, which is about three battalions, there would generally be in the aggregate anywhere from $5,000 to $20,000.

From early morning until late at night the game went on, and, though at first, as is always the case, the non-professionals were the winners, the situation changed after a few days, and "luck" began to favor the gamblers.

Day after day the gambling went on, and one by one the soldier players would drop out, having lost all their available cash. Sometimes the commander of the ship or some officer of the regiment would find out what was going on, and promptly put a stop to it, but this was the exception, and the gamblers, as a rule, had a free hand all the way across.

Their dupes had no idea that they were being cheated, and, being what is sometimes termed "game losers," said nothing of their misfortunes to their officers.

Month after month the gamblers kept up their trips between San Francisco and Manila, and managed to remain undetected. They would go over in one transport and come back in another, seldom crossing in the same ship twice, with the result that when they embarked, either outward bound or homeward, their identity was not known, and their profession was a mystery to the officers who otherwise would undoubtedly have refused them transportation.

To get an idea of the enormous winnings of these sharps, it may be stated that there are engaged in the transport service about twenty vessels, each making on the average two round trips a year to Manila. As 1,000 men is an average number of soldiers to the trip it will be seen that taking the reported winnings on the Buford as a basis the profits of the gamblers would aggregate about $400,000 annually.

The stories told in San Francisco on the arrival of the transports are in many cases very pitiable. Before leaving Manila the men are given two months' pay, which is $31.20 to privates and from $35 to $60 to the non-commissioned officers. The amount of money in the possession of the soldiers when they set sail for home would therefore total anywhere from $35,000 to $50,000, so it can be seen at a glance what a harvest the homeward voyage was for the professional gambling passengers.

In a great many cases when the transports arrived at San Francisco the soldiers would be absolutely penniless, and what would have been a very joyful home coming was turned into a very gloomy and unpleasant one. Of course as soon the transport was berthed the gamblers would hurriedly disembark with their well-filled wallets and get away from the docks as soon as possible to store away or to spend their ill-gotten money, and to make preparations for a return to Manila in search of more funds.

To keep these unwelcome passengers off the transports is now the problem confronting the War Department. That some means will be devised to accomplish this much-desired end goes without saying. The commercial steamship lines on the Atlantic keep a keen lookout for this set of passengers, and every time one is identified a description of him is given to the booking office and the fact of his presence is bulletined in the smoking room of the liner, and the passengers are warned to give him a wide berth.

As a result of this vigilance at this time the Atlantic is practically free from the professional gambler, and it was these decisive means to suppress him that undoubtedly led him to patronize the transports.

CLEVELAND'S STATUE OF KOSSUTH

It Will Be Unveiled To-day with Speeches by Senator Hanna and Others.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—To-morrow in this city a fine bronze statue will be unveiled to the memory of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and thousands of visitors will witness the ceremonies. Hungarian-Americans are arriving from many parts of the United States.

The celebration began to-day, this being the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth and fiftieth anniversary of the visit of Louis Kossuth to the United States. The speakers include men of National note.

A Kossuth memorial meeting takes place this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, and in the evening a banquet will be given at Hungarian Hall.

The statue to be unveiled is the work of Andras Toth, a Hungarian sculptor. It reached this country from Hungary in excellent condition, and now occupies a prominent place in University Circle, opposite Wade Park. The monument is to be dedicated to the city of Cleveland. It was erected from a Kossuth Memorial Fund. The project has been successfully carried into effect by the United Magyar Societies.

The exercises to-morrow will begin at 1 P. M. with a parade of about 16,000 persons. The line of march will be from Erie Street to Water Street, thence to Euclid Avenue, and to the site of the monument. Louis Perczel, President of the United Magyar Societies, will open the ceremonies. "America" will then be sung.

President Perczel will next present the statue to Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of the city. The following are among the speakers who are expected to take part: Senator Hanna, Gov. Nash, Congressman T. E. Burton, Judge J. C. Bloch, the Rev. Alexander Csutoros, the Rev. Father Charles Bochm, and W. C. Pollner. Gen. Josseph Tzein of Hungary will also speak.

Kossuth himself visited Cleveland a half century ago, and there are those in the city who remember his visit distinctly. One of these is George Vosburgh, who has been employed at the Union Depot in Cleveland for many years. Mr. Vosburgh also participates in the celebration. Kossuth visited America in the Fall of 1852 to solicit aid for the patriots to carry on their struggle for independence. There were many Hungarians in this country at the time of his visit.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

BISHOP POTTER AND THE SALOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I certainly do not understand how Bishop Potter can defend the saloon as the cure of the ills of workingmen. I take it, from his views on the question, that he must be absolutely ignorant of the conditions existing in the houses where strong drink is used by the father who frequents the saloon at the expense of his unfortunate wife and children.

He says that a workingman gets drunk to break the monotony of his life. I can safely, and without fear of contradiction, say that if the workman would leave the drink alone he could find variety and entertainment at home with his wife and children, and with the money he spends for rum he could buy his wife some little article of furniture to beautify her home, or he could buy his children a little toy to amuse and comfort their little hearts—and if this will not give him variety and break his monotonous life, then nothing on top of earth can.

I cannot see how Bishop Potter can read the daily papers intelligently and still speak in favor of rum and the saloon, for is it not the one, backed by the influence of the other, that causes the different degrees of crime to be committed? A few days ago a drunken husband kicked his wife's eyes out—just because she upbraided him for giving whisky to their eight-year-old girl, and does he approve of this variety and entertainment? And still this is just the kind that 90 per cent. of men, when drunk, resort to.

Is there any wonder that we have "temperance cranks" when we see the reports of the police and criminal courts, the prisons, insane asylums, hospitals, and morgues?

Bishop Potter says that "the saloon or gin palace has for its most determined enemies those who never use it, and as a rule know nothing about it," and when he said these words he insulted the intelligence of our very best people—I mean by our best people, those of them who are in earnest to wipe out rum and the fruits of it.

N. J. KENNEDY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1902.

INSANITY PLEA IN MURDER CASES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was one of Mohammed's teachings that the insane were specially possessed of the Divine spirit, and hence must be protected and venerated. It would appear that this doctrine has insinuated itself into our law in a reversed form, to wit: The murderer flies to insanity for exemption. In former days the law knew little of specialized insanities. It believed that if a man behaved consistently as did his fellows up to the time of the offense, then he was presumed to be in a sound mental state at the time of commission.

But how different to-day! The instant a particularly horrible affair is perpetrated the man of law is in deep consultation with his brother in medicine. Charcot and Krafftebing are strenuously consulted to provide some rare instances of moral perversion or degeneracy, which these masters in psychopathy have technically called some kind of insanity. The latter word is used by them in its very broadest sense. Small wonder is it then, after the great minds have solemnly determined that this particular butchery is a typical case of such and such a class of mental perversion, that the monster of iniquity escapes through the hole so generously provided—and manages to live in more or less decency at the public expense in an asylum.

The instances of spontaneous mental defection are few. The majority of human minds have steadily and consciously debased their moral poise so that each succeeding step downward is but the necessary forerunner of its successor. It is most exasperating to find that the culminating monstrosity is gravely excusable on grounds little understood by the majority, but sufficiently impressive, it appears, to be of service. IRVING E. DOOB.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

DEVERY AND MODERN CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers seem to be greatly disturbed over the antics of William S. Devery. I don't see anything so very unusual about Devery's performances. He is a perfectly legitimate product of our beautiful, elastic political system. He acts quite as well, considering his want of training, as do the majority of more "respectable" politicians. The only real difference between the two is that the latter are a little more diplomatic and grammatical in their public utterances. The animus is the same in both cases.

It is to me one of the most ominous signs of the times that professedly independent newspapers should confine their criticisms of men in the public eye almost exclusively to politicians, more particularly those of the lower type. What's the matter with stirring up the parsons once in a while, for a change? They are quite as culpable as the politicians, and their influence for good or ill is much greater than that of the politicians. I have listened to utterances from some of our leading clergymen in the last two or three years that shocked me a great deal more than anything I have heard a political speaker utter. Sentiments which ten years ago would have evoked indignant protests from church people are now listened to with the most respectful attention, if not with entire approval.

How can any intelligent, thinking person wonder that infidelity is so rapidly increasing when our religious teachers—professed disciples of the Prince of Peace—openly glorify war in its most hideous phases and hold up as exemplars for the rising generation men who reflect all that is abhorrent in human nature?

Yet this is no worse than the spirit of avarice that has seized upon many of the clergy. They proclaim that their mission is to prepare men for the next world, while they accumulate big fortunes and live in luxury themselves, apparently just as willing to stay down here for an indefinite period as the most pronounced sinner.

Now, I am not blaming them for that at all; I rather like it here myself, but the idea of a follower of Him "who had not where to lay His head" being so enamored of this mortal state, and at the same time telling the poor, hungry wretches what a measly old world this is, and how greatly they are to be envied on account of the tremendous contrast they are to experience in the "sweet by-and-bye." Well, I don't call that a very nice thing to do, even for a minister of the Gospel.

The plumb truth is, we are living in a pretty bad age—one of the rottenest, perhaps, that the Christian era has known in the last 400 years. The spirit of greed, inhumanity, and the craze for notoriety permeates every sphere of activity. Lawyers and executors "fix" estates for the chief benefit of those to whom testators never had the remotest idea of bequeathing a penny; rich people donate princely sums to educational institutions already wealthy, that their benefactions may be known where it will tickle their vanity the most effectually; editors don't dare call their souls their own; and so on to the end of the chapter.

Meanwhile everybody is getting rich, barring a trifling matter of a few millions who are "getting it in the neck." I don't pretend to say that imperialism has anything to do with all this, albeit as a simple Republican of the good old Abraham Lincoln persuasion I naturally have my little opinion.

Back of it all, however, I discern a faint ray of comforting hope. Unless the predictions of some of the profoundest thinkers of our time are mere figments of imagination, our headlong rush to the devil is really the precursor of the social emancipation of the race. The Morgans, the Deverys, and the parsons, the Socialists declare, are doing more in their respective ways to hasten the advent of the Co-operative Commonwealth than all the efforts of the Socialists themselves could possibly accomplish. To the intelligent, impartial observer these prognostications certainly look not at all unreasonable.

I am very far from being an enthusiast on the subject of Socialism, but as between moneybags and windbags, I think I should choose the latter. The former have been tried and found wanting—"the whole earth and everything else in sight."

HUMANITARIAN.

New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

OBJECTS TO "SENATORIAL JUNTA."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that the Senatorial Junta which runs the American Government is as apprehensive of the consequences of the President's statesmanlike proposition to deal with the trust evil and monopoly evil through Federal Constitutional revision as it is of the rise of the new free trade wing of the Republican Party. So we are told that the President is to be turned down at Saratoga on this question of Federal Constitutional revision.

Of course this is the work of "the Senators." The overpowering domination of "the Senators," not only in the party, but in the Government, was duly recognized by Mr. Roosevelt when, at the conference at Oyster Bay, just previous to the proclamation of the "Cincinnati platform," he met in consultation only with "the Senators." No member of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, however capable or distinguished, was called in conference. They were not needed. They were nonentities, representing a nonentity. "The Senators," representing the American House of Lords, alias the American millionaire club, wielding in their august persons, under special and extraordinary prerogatives, the combined influence of the British House of Commons and the British House of Lords, alone were consulted before the President's Cincinnati speech.

As every exhibition of weakness always invites increased aggression, we should not be surprised that "the Senators" now demand of the President a clear back-down from his position urging Federal Constitutional revision in dealing with the primal causes of trusts, monopolies, and prostitution of the tremendous powers of Federal taxation to the advancement of dishonest, dishonorable, corrupt, and corrupting methods in government. Will the President yield to the arrogant demands of the Senatorial dictators in this matter also?

FREE TRADE REPUBLICAN.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 22, 1902.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Hay's note to the powers several restrictions imposed on Roumanian Jews were enumerated, but he ignored the most outrageous crime committed by a Government against a whole class of people forming loyal subjects to the throne and Government, namely, the law of 1894, forbidding education to the Jews. Public schools are only open for Roumanians, and as Jews are considered as strangers, they are entirely excluded.

The Roumanian Jews, seeing their children debarred from any education, appealed to their co-religionists abroad for aid in establishing their own schools, and so the Alliance Israelite of Paris, the Anglo-Jewish Association, and Baroness de Hirsch, together with the wealthier Jews of Roumania, established schools in Bucharest, Jassy, Galatz, and Ibraila, but the Government seeks to close them on the pretext of their not being hygienically fit.

I was born in Roumania, as had been my parents and grandparents. I served in the army, and, having fortunately completed my college course before 1891, I desired to become a teacher in one of the schools of Galatz. The answer of the Minister to my application, dated Aug. 5, 1891, was:

"Admittance to any public functions will be accorded only to Roumanians born Christians. As a stranger you will have to call at the Prefectura to take your passport and leave the country."

So I left the country, but without a passport. I had no other means of making a livelihood in the country of my nativity.

SIMON ORNSTEIN.

Teacher in the Educational Alliance.

New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

TROLLEY SERVICE ON STATEN ISLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of many readers of your paper and residents of the Borough of Richmond, on the line of the Midland trolley, we ask you to come to our aid in bringing that company to a realization of its unjustifiable and shameful treatment of its patrons.

In all kinds of weather, old and young, women and children, mothers with their babes in their arms are compelled to stand at the ferry terminus of the company, out in the open, with no protection, no shelter of any kind when no car happens to be there to receive them, which is too often the case. Time and time again the writer and many others, little tots of tender years among them, have been obliged to stand there in the rain from ten to fifteen minutes without absolutely the slightest protection. The neighborhood is bleak and bare, the open sea on the one side and the open country on the other. It is unquestionably criminal to permit present conditions to remain.

For the company to say that it has tried to provide shelter is no excuse. Let it erect a shelter next to the present stand where peanuts and soda are sold, or place a car alongside on the present unused track, or let at all times a car be there until the arrival of the next. The fact remains that with the Winter weather coming on, passengers in poor health, women and little children who will be subjected to the exposure because of this criminal negligence, will surely be exposed to sickness and in many instances death.

Where is the Board of Health that it permits this nuisance? It is within its power to stop it. We ask you in behalf of many long-suffering riders, our wives, daughters, and little ones, to assist us in having this nuisance abated. MEDICUS.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

HINDRANCES TO CANADA'S PROGRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of an old Toronto boy in last Sunday's issue is most interesting, and perhaps you will allow one over fifty-seven years in Canadian and United States trading to attempt reply, adding other ideas.

To premise, the United States has three climates at one time, and raises products that largely render her independent of outsiders—say, cotton, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. The long Winters, extending over five months of the year, not only limit Canada's business opportunities, but cause a lethargy noticeable to all observant visitors. Too much is permitted to meddlesome politicians by way of interference with business enterprise, and the people lean on the Government too largely, thus sacrificing their energies and destroying self-reliance, faculties the Americans (so-called) are wonderfully gifted with. The fact of the navigation on your seaboard being always open is a feature immensely in favor of the States.

And now, I would venture to remark that Canada cannot, at present, boast of the possession of a single statesman, and we are afflicted with mere politicians, who would be a blight to any country.

As a specimen, there is a prominent Cabinet Minister who scours the country shrieking for increases in the tariff to prevent imports, forgetting that ocean steamers cannot profitably come to our ports unless they have cargoes to fetch. Tariffs mostly oppress the vast bulk of the population by certain increase in cost of living, and to say that outsiders pay them is rank absurdity. Those who suffer most by heavy customs duties are the farmers, and Canadian agriculturists feel their effects more than yours, as you have a large urban population. Instance, your Toronto-born correspondent naming Detroit with 300,000, and Windsor, Ontario, with only 15,000.

Your people have more push and are a long way more inventive. One might touch on the question of race also, as affecting Canada's progress, for we have about one-third of our population French, who are not, as a rule, colonizers. I will close by stating one ugly feature on this continent—pray excuse any appearance of personality—that is, the habit of selfishness. Both countries make riches by trading with the United Kingdom, and neither the States nor Canada, to my mind, treat their best customer well. Is this good policy? I say, "No." AN OLD MONTREAL BOY.

Montreal, Sept. 24, 1902.

WEBSTER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's paper you published a story of "How Webster Won the Barkeeper," taken from The Louisville Courier-Journal. The story would be good if true, but any one familiar with Mr. Webster's visits to the Astor House knows that he never took a drink at the bar. I was a frequenter of the Astor in those days, and never on any of his visits did I see him outside of the rooms he occupied. I do not attempt to deny that he drank brandy, but his favorite tipple was a punch peculiar to the Astor and which was served to him always in his apartments in an extra sized glass.

Charles A. Stetson, one of the proprietors of the house, was not only a great admirer of Webster, but quite an intimate friend, and Webster's exclusiveness used to worry him considerably, so Stetson told me. He finally said to him: "Every one knows you are in the house, although you never show yourself. Now, if you don't care to come to the parlor or reading room, take a walk in the lobby occasionally. It would gratify your friends to take a look at you," and Webster replied: "No, Charles, don't ask me to do that. I leave all that sort of business to Mr. Clay." Mc.

Sheffield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1902.

BROADWAY AS A FREIGHT YARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why the southeast corner of Broadway and Worth Street is allowed to be maintained as a freight yard by truckmen without any regard for the rights of pedestrians, and in violation of all law? I counted no less than 148 cases which obstructed the sidewalk at one time. Why have we a Bureau of Encumbrances? Do these truckmen pay the city for the privilege of blocking the streets or do they "stake" the police, who never arrest them? The freight handlers think it a huge joke to bump their trucks into passers-by who try to thread their way through a mountain of dry goods cases, and laugh in the faces of those who protest against the outrage.

The pushcart peddler pays the city a license fee for his privilege and is supposed to have the right to stand ten minutes at any spot. He is hustled about without any regard for his rights by the conscientious police (when they can't squeeze a bribe out of him) and regularly arrested, very often when he is "on the move," and fined by a Magistrate from $2 to $5, while his stock of fruit is left to rot during the time he is locked up. If anything, the pushcart man has the better right to the street, for he does not obstruct the sidewalk, while the truckman uses roadway, sidewalk, and the feet of pedestrians. Not the least outrage is the flood of profanity which the truck drivers and handlers hurl at each other, causing many a woman a shock of disgust as she passes by.

I cite these two cases together because I saw a policeman shake a pushcart peddler like a rat as he chased him from that corner, after which he and the boss truckman had a hearty laugh at the "joke."

JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

TO RELIEVE CURRENCY SHORTAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Figuratively speaking, Secretary Shaw is losing sleep over consideration of the question of how to get the Treasury accumulations back into circulation among the people. With a daily growing surplus and a shortage in New York banks, things are becoming serious.

The suggestion to revise the tariff has already aroused enough opposition to make it doubtful whether anything will be done in this direction at all, and, in any event, much time will be lost. In the end the effect of such a revision would be to stop the hoarding process.

Now there is a shorter cut leading to the same end, and the wonder is that none of the leaders seem to have thought of it. I refer to the abolition of the internal revenue system, originally organized forty years ago as a "war measure," and not at present a matter of party politics. No objection to the step here suggested is likely to be made by any but office holders whose positions are threatened, and, though their number is large, this fact ought not to weigh against the general welfare of the country. M.

New York Sept. 25, 1902.

VALUE OF LINGUISTS IN BUSINESS WORLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Supplement to your issue of Sunday, the 21st inst., you published an article bearing upon the importance of a knowledge of Spanish in connection with the growing business interests of this country. I am reminded by one of the statements in that article of an experience I had when endeavoring to secure for a young American gentleman in whom I am interested a situation in one of the export houses in New York. I recommended to a friend engaged in the export trade this young gentleman on account of his knowledge of Spanish, French, and German, a knowledge acquired by residence abroad and by instruction from teachers born in the country whose language they were teaching. He had not only a good vocabulary in the ordinary sense, but one which covered quite extensively the use of the terms employed in commercial transactions, as well as in mechanical work. The gentleman to whom I had written replied that he had found on careful investigation that the firms in New York City requiring the need of clerks possessing an acquaintance with foreign languages were hiring those whose native language was either French, Spanish, or German, as the case might be, and one of the leading exporters said when told that a young American wished a situation with him: "We can hire a German or a Spanish or French clerk for one-third of the wages that we should have to pay an American-born man." In other words, it was cheaper to take a clerk who could speak either one or the other language irrespective of his knowledge of the English tongue, and hence there was no encouragement to be offered for the young native-born American to acquire a knowledge of any foreign language.

About the same time I saw in an English paper a strong article in reference to the employment of German clerks by English firms, and the writer of that article stated that these clerks came to England for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge not only of the English language, but of the English methods of transacting business and of the customers who were served by the houses with which employment had been secured. It further stated that the compensation to these clerks was very small, but at the same time they all seemed to be able to live on a liberal scale, and it had been assumed, in some instances had been proved, that these clerks were paid a handsome salary by the German houses in competition with the English firms which had sent the young men to London and other English cities, solely for the purpose of securing to the largest possible extent the trade which had been built up by English firms. The writer strongly condemned this practice on the part of the English business men, and advised that they offer extra inducements to young Englishmen to acquire a knowledge of foreign tongues by giving them assurances of profitable employment and of future advancement in the branches of business which they might select and for which they might be best adapted.

I brought this article to the attention of my New York City friend, and he submitted it for the consideration of the exporter, who said he was reluctant to admit the truth of the statements, but, at the same time, he was compelled to continue the practice of employing not American born but foreign born youths, or youths of foreign parentage, merely because their services could be obtained at figures so much smaller than he felt could be accepted by any American boy. I was further informed that when these young men had reached a certain rate of pay there was no further promotion for them, and any request for promotion or advancement in salary was met by the reply: "We can fill your place if you do not wish to remain at the pay you are now receiving." I should like very much to hear what the writer of the article you published on Sunday last has to say after he has read this communication. W.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANCESTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see an inquiry on Sept. 19 by the Rev. F. B. Cunse of the German Lutheran Church as to the ancestry of President Roosevelt, to which Mr. Cortelyou replies that it is of Holland and Scotch-Irish origin. I can understand how the doubt arose, for President Roosevelt is descended from one of similar name, viz., Jan Kunst, son of Barent Kunst; the former married, Pfingster Montag, 1663, Jacomyntje, daughter of Cornelis Barentse Slegt, and had a daughter, Heyltje, who married Nicholas Roosevelt, Dec. 26, 1682. This last was the father of John Roosevelt, who had, among others, Cornelius, born July 8, 1731, my ancestor, and Jacobus, born Aug. 13, 1724, from whom the President is descended. These brothers, moreover, married cousins, each being a granddaughter of Jan Lowen Bogaert. Hence, I am familiar with his lines, and can say the Hebrews are not in it, unless the lost tribes shall be found (as some claim) in Holland and neighboring territory, which would open a door for a search. R. H. G.

New York, Sept. 24, 1902.

THE FULL VALUE REALTY TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the recent developed opposition to the new method of taxation, under which the actual value of property is to be taxed, instead of a percentage thereof, directed rather against the manner of ascertaining values than the system itself? I believe property should be assessed at its real value rather than at a fictitious one, varying in the several boroughs—say 60 per cent. in Manhattan, 70 per cent. in Brooklyn, and 75 per cent. in Queens and Richmond, and that in many cases the unenlightened opinion of an Assessor controls in fixing values.

Under the new method of the Tax Department it is proposed to look the facts squarely in the face. If the property to be taxed is actually worth $100,000, fix the rate at that figure and no taxpayer will have just cause for complaint, for he will know his neighbor, the owner of an equally valuable property, is assessed on the same basis. If he thinks otherwise—that he is overtaxed—he has the recourse of appearing before the department and showing wherein the inequality exists. If the Assessors are incompetent, or otherwise unfitted for their work, it rests with the appointing officials to remove them.

As to the objection made that the city would soon realize that with an increased debt limit there will be an increased expenditure, I answer if such expenditure is wise and necessary it should be made. It is apparent to all, we need more money for schools, bridges, tunnels, &c., all sure to bring added prosperity to the city. We should see to it that such expenditures are wisely made and honestly administered, of course, but this is a sine qua non in any event. The present administration is able, willing, and capable of putting the new plan in operation and should be supported in working out the problem. Its solution must be arrived at sooner or later. As Controller Grout has stated, the contemplated city improvements are all self-sustaining, except only such as are required for beneficent objects such as schools, hospitals, and the like.

Of course there is and will be opposition—there always is to any change in existing conditions—but is it not better to supersede the present crude method of taxing property by one having the approval of those expert in the matter of municipal finance? To quote the Controller, "It will only be the taxpayer who heretofore has been favored by having a smaller assessment than the average ratio to real value who would find his bill increased, and few people would listen long to his complaint." If the bills for taxes are increased it will not necessarily be because of the change, but because of extravagant and unwarranted appropriations. H. DE SELDING.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

JUSTICE OF THE FULL ASSESSMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Low's talks to the people are highly instructive, especially his more recent one dealing with assessment at full value. He urges, with much apparent reason, compliance with the law. THE TIMES holds that will cause injustice. Possibly the criticism is good, but I cannot see its validity. Will you therefore explain your idea more fully? What proportion of true value do you consider it best to assess? Wouldn't you first have to determine full value to settle upon any just ratio? The tax is not alone fixed by valuation, which is but one element, the others being budget and tax rate, so that a higher valuation means a lowered tax rate. Nobody disputes the injustices of the old method of administration of the tax laws, where the arbitrary will of an irresponsible official tempered their severity to favored persons. Changes should be made by amendment of the law, and not by the favor of clerks. BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

CAUSE OF THE MAINE DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 22, instant, under the caption of "Topics of The Times," you attempt to throw discredit on those who in the United States, or outside of it, do not agree with you in that the Maine was blown up by an exterior agency, but there are very powerful reasons for the stand taken by these "unbelievers," notwithstanding the findings of the board of inquiry.

(1) The continuous efforts of the Spanish Minister De Lome to meet in a fair and yielding way every request and demand made by the American Government in order to avoid every possible friction.

(2) The similar generous policy pursued by the Governor General of Cuba in every case where Americans were involved for having violated the laws of war then prevailing in the island.

(3) Spain has always exerted herself to maintain friendly relations with the United States. During the struggle of the Americans to throw off the English yoke Spain helped the revolutionists with money and men, and her men-of-war rendered many a good service to them by seizing British vessels in American waters.

Why, then, suppose, even for a moment, that the Spaniards in Cuba had blown up the Maine, which meant a sure war with the United States, when it has been indisputably proved that those who had the question of war and peace in their hands were doing their utmost to continue the friendly relations with the United States?

Coming now to the question of the mine that "blew up" the Maine. How could any one lay a mine at the bottom of the Havana harbor and near that vessel when a careful watch was kept day and night by her own boats? How could a mine have been handled on shore or in the waters of the bay without being detected? If the official Spanish element, as has been proved, spared no efforts to avoid all possible provocation to the United States, how could a private individual go around with a mine on his shoulders and place it under the Maine unseen by her extra watch and by the Spanish officers?

There were no mines in the harbor of Havana and no fragments of them were ever found in the neighborhood of the Maine after the explosion. Nobody was ever found, even among the most rabid Cubans and enemies then of Spain who knew or saw anything of the placing of the mine. And the logical conclusion of all this is that the Maine had on board all the elements of destruction, and that she was sunk by their mechanical force. Spain will be vindicated, and those who attempted to soil her reputation and have robbed her of her possessions will bear forever the opprobium of the ages.

A. TALTAVULL.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

POLAND'S EXAMPLE IN EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to add to your rectification in the issue of THE TIMES of Sept. 20, at the urgent request of Ernst Richard of the "mistakes," the "unwarranted statements" which you made about the Poles and Bohemians showing the Germans a good example before there was a university in Germany; that not only did the founding of universities by Poles (Cracow, 1347) and the Bohemians (Prague, 1348) precede the Germans, (Vienna, 1365?) but also in the establishment of a supreme magistracy of schools did Poland precede not only Germany, but all Europe.

In 1773 (one year after the first partition of Poland) Pope Clement XIV. suppressed the Order of Jesuits. That order possessed immense landed estates in Poland, valued at 32,000,000 Polish florins, and about an equal amount in houses, furniture, and capital. On the fall of the order lawless characters began to despoil the Jesuits' estates, and it is probable that all would have been lost if it had not been for the worthy Joachim Chreptowicz, Vice Chancellor of Lithuania, who introduced a bill in the Polish Diet of 1773 that the post-Jesuit estates be used for purposes of education.

July 17, 1773, on Chreptowicz's motion, the Diet established the Commission of Education, "to which we give entire control of the National education in the lands of the republic and of all the funds in estates, sums, and chattels personal destined for the support of education."

The aolest men were chosen members of this commission. Among them were Andrew Zamoyski, Prince Adam Czartoryski, Ignatius Potocki, and the Piarist Fathers Kopczynski and Piramowicz.

Under the supreme control of this commission were placed "all the academies, gymnasia, academical colonies, public schools, excluding none."

Committed into the hands of such patriotic and earnest men, and with such funds at its disposal, the cause of culture and public education made marvelous strides in an interval which for many nations had been but an insignificant moment.

One of the first acts of the Commission of Education, which held semi-weekly sessions, was the founding, on the motion of Ignatius Potocki, of a "Primer Society," which looked after good school books. Some of the books issued at that time for the use of pupils and teachers are of value even at the present day.

The commission divided the country into six school districts and established provincial educational treasuries. In each district were founded higher-grade and lower-grade colleges. Inspectors of schools and methods of teaching were assigned for each district. The authority of the rectors, prefects, and teachers was prescribed. A complete programme and system of instruction was created. Uniform schools were arranged. Primers, arithmetics, moral science, and catechisms were issued. Rewards were offered for the best pedagogic works. To stimulate industry in the pupils, gold and silver medals were awarded to the best students. After being graduated from the home schools, talented students were sent to the countries of Western and Southern Europe to perfect themselves in their studies. The Universities of Cracow and Vilno were reformed fundamentally. Teachers' seminaries were founded in Cracow and Vilno. Libraries and museums were established at the universities and colleges. In a word, Poland's Commission of Education outstripped in more than one respect the neighboring States which regard themselves as the leaders—as the pioneers of civilization and culture.

Lukaszewicz, in the "History of Schools in the Crown (Poland proper) and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania," says that, thanks to the labors of the Commission of Education, Poland in 1792 had more schools than any other country. There was one school in Poland for every 82,000 inhabitants, while Prussia—that Prussia which boasts so loudly of the excellence of its school system—had in 1850 (more than half a century later) only one school for every 90,000 inhabitants! Of high schools there were at the time of the Commission of Education seventy-four, (forty-two in the Crown, thirty-two in Lithuania,) attended by 20,000 pupils—that is, one pupil for each 400 inhabitants in a population of 8,000,000. In the district of Vilno alone there were in 1790 forty-three parochial schools, attended by 762 boys and 606 girls. Lukaszewicz says that the "schools of the Commission of Education belonged then (about 1790) to the best in Europe, and they surpassed the older German schools."

Those were the services of the Polish Commission of Education, the first Ministry of the kind in Europe, as was mentioned above. That, however, was only the sowing, the fruits of which future generations were to gather. The Commission of Education furnishes the most eloquent testimony that the Poles, after the first partition of their country, desired to eradicate whatever faults there were in their constitution, for is it not the school which forms the citizen and chiefly influences his mode of thinking?

But it did not lie in the interests of the Governments of Prussia, Russia, and Austria to establish similar reforms in their domains—the time was still too early for them—so by their united efforts they "extinguished the conflagration in their neighborhood" before the flames should reach their benighted dominions by partitioning Poland. WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

301 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

WOULD PERMIT TAX ON EXPORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most effectual and necessary change now needed in the United States Constitution is to repeal or nullify the fifth clause in Section 9 of Article I., which now prohibits any tax upon exports to foreign countries. That provision now makes the United States the only Nation in the world that has not the power to levy such taxes on exports as it may deem expedient. It is the effect of that provision that allows foreign ships to do so much of the carrying of our products, and then have them sold in foreign countries at less price it may be than our home consumers have to pay. If Congress could levy an export tax it would work as well for the protection of our consumers at home as the absence of it now works for the benefit of the exporter and for foreign consumers.

The right to exercise a power to tax exports and foreign tonnage is now needed to protect our merchant marine as well as the home consumers of our products.

Until the United States has this right, and not till then, can we be regarded as a Nation among other nations. The Constitution should be amended so as to allow this. Its effect upon trusts and their operations could then be administered in a less harmful way than by change in the tariff on imports.

That staunch Federalist, (Republican,) Gouverneur Morris, in the Constitutional Convention, was opposed to the present restriction, but the committee overruled him, and it was adopted. Will the modern Republicans favor the power to tax our exports and foreign tonnage? Let us have a full-fledged Nation of our own before we make strenuous efforts to grant it to other Governments. R. S. GUERNSEY.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

HARD TIMES NOT DUE TO WILSON LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Jennings, in your issue of this date, makes use of the following language:

But I believe the lesson of the Wilson bill is deep in the hearts of the people and fully abroad in the land and will not be forgotten at the election two years hence.

It is most unfortunately a fact that the hard times did come after the passage of the Wilson bill. It is also unfortunate that many people in this country have been led to believe that those hard times were the result of the passage of that bill. Those hard times were on their way to this country two years before the close of Mr. Harrison's Administration. An unprecedented wheat crop here, a very short crop all over the rest of the world, with a famine in Russia which caused a large flow of gold to this country put off the hard times until after Mr. Cleveland had become President.

Shrewd observers in the Republican Party foresaw those hard times coming and expressed themselves as willing to have the Democrats successful in the National election, knowing full well the advantage that would ensue to their own party by holding the Cleveland Administration and the tariff change responsible. The whole civilized world had the same severe business depression and at the same time that we so suffered, (vide Consular reports on file in State Department.) Prosperity came again to us some two years after McKinley's first election, and it came also about the same time to all the countries of Europe.

Now, will your correspondent please explain why it was that if our trouble was caused by the Wilson bill, what caused the same business depression at the same time in all the countries of Europe? They had no Wilson bill over there, and yet we find them suffering like ourselves from the same disease, and their recovery, as well as ours, was in no way attributable to any political act or measure. The hard times are sure to come once in about so long a time. We are sure to be sick, and again we become robust. England dates her prosperity from the year 1842, when she practically established free trade. But this country, unrivaled in mineral wealth, in water power, in its soil and all natural advantages; with a people noted for skill, ingenuity, and invention, with free trade established would soon become the commercial master of the world. Tariff taxation is a hindrance to many of our manufacturing industries. It is the servant and handmaid of trusts, and the oppressor of the poor. "Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts dash it to pieces."

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 25, 1902.

TEXT FOR THE "AMEN CORNER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly request "Our Uncle" Platt to select the following text, from Genesis, xxvii., 21-22, at the next meeting of his Sunday school in the Amen Corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel?

And Isaac said unto Jacob, Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not.

And Jacob went near unto Isaac, his father; and he felt him, and said, The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

By the way, I see there is a slight advance in the price of wool. I am very much afraid "Our Uncle" Platt will not be able to procure a sufficient supply this Autumn to cover the eyes of the unsophisticated inhabitants of this primitive village of Manhattan.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

OBJECTS TO PRESIDENT'S "JUNKETS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials concerning the President's economic views are altogether too mild. You let him down too easily—more easily than he deserves; more easily, I believe, than you would do any other official in the Government who should give utterance to such inane twaddle on a serious subject. Perhaps your course is the wiser under the circumstances. But it seems to me that the President deserves a more serious criticism, both from a personal and from a philosophical point of view.

The views which he utters are simply nonsense, as you have pointed out. Any schoolboy in economic science could show their fallacy. But, apart from that, he is amenable to serious criticism, not to say condemnation, to talk at all about that of which he apparently knows nothing, and he is even more amenable to serious criticism for junketing about the country at all. His attitude is that of a demagogue. He is engaged in a personal matter—seeking personal ends—at a time when he should be giving his whole time and mentality to official business which he is under the highest obligation to do, and for which he is paid to do by the people of the United States.

I hold him guilty of malfeasance in office to a degree which he would not tolerate in another. It is incumbent on him to set his subordinates an example of fidelity in the public service.

DAVID ALLYN GORTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1902.

THE TARIFF ON MEATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, who hides behind the initials "J. S." in this morning's paper, suggests that, instead of "making speeches on his view of the trusts," the President "might have been better employed" if he had simply said to his countrymen:

I know that a very large percentage of you are suffering from the very high price of meat; on the assembling of Congress I shall recommend that all duties on meats be abolished.

And then "J. S." adds interrogatively: "Can any one doubt that he would have won the hearts and votes of an immense majority of his constituents?" "J. S." doubtless believed his query to be figurative, carrying its own negative answer. He is mistaken. Such a speech would not "win" to the President a single vote that will not come to him without it. Can any one believe it would influence "J. S." to vote Republican at the next election?

The removal of such tariff duties would not add 5 per cent. to the beef supply of the country, and how could it lower the price to the consumer? It would benefit a small number of Mexican and Canadian cattle raisers, and it would rob the National Treasury of an insignificant part of its revenues, but that is all. It is strange that "J. S." and other free traders can not learn that a protective tariff is not intended to increase or to diminish the price of "protected" articles, but solely and alone to reserve the markets of America to the products of American labor. When the American producer is profitably employed, the American consumer has small cause for complaint. The President is right, and all good Americans are with him.

Combinations in restraint of trade, whether of capital or of labor, are un-American and oppressive, and ought to be regulated and controlled by the National Government. Their influence for good or ill extends beyond State lines, and they have become fit subjects of National control. Where the whole people are concerned, the same law should prevail from Texas to Maine, and from Oregon to Florida. If, as is claimed, such control is now unconstitutional, it is a condition that the people themselves will remedy, and without much delay, in spite of the insincere resistance of those who, to accomplish selfish partisan aims, would suffer ill to come to the Republic and to the people.

M. V. ZIMMERMAN.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT AND BEEF TARIFFS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "J. S.," says that if President Roosevelt would only tell the people that he is aware that a large percentage of them are suffering from the extortions of the Beef Trust, and that as soon as Congress assembled he will recommend that the tariff duties on meat be abolished, he would certainly win the hearts and the votes of an immense majority of the people.

Nothing of the kind, "J. S." Mr. Roosevelt wouldn't even get your vote if he did such a thing, for the simple reason that he wouldn't be nominated, and he knows it. The "easy bosses" of the G. O. P. will take mighty good care that no candidate is selected who will be likely to interfere with the campaign contributions. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt wants that nomination, and he's doing the proper thing to secure it. Whether he gets the votes or not remains to be seen. D. C.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

LABOR TRUSTS AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of yesterday on "Limiting Apprentices" is forceful. No unions restrict the creation of lawyers, doctors, artists, &c., or cooks and coachmen, &c., but the right to be a mechanic seems to be jealously guarded by the arbitrary rules of the unions.

As "competition is the life of trade," so the evils of "combinations in restraint of trade" are apparent. These great forces are at work in all directions. The efforts to restrict "supply" and increase "demand" are arrayed against each other like two great armies. Extending out into all lines of commerce and politics we have the demands and party of protectionists arrayed against the demands and party of free trade; the produced fighting the consumer; laborers combining in unions to restrict and keep up the price of labor and protect themselves against capital; capital combining in trusts and consolidations of all forms to limit competition and control prices.

While railroads and industrial enterprises may not combine together directly, yet through the agency of individuals or other corporations their interests are so united they try to control law or legislation by dangerous methods. Thus on the side of labor as well as capital, and the great combinations of labor and capital, there is developed political power. And as the representatives of labor, political demagogues and strike agitators appear, and as the representatives of capital we have the debased and debasing lobbyists and bribe givers. In this way the conflict in commercial life is reflected in our politics, and the varying and evil influences that regulate politics extend back into social and industrial life.

In condemning the "Limiting of Apprentices" let your writer go further and likewise condemn the same spirit which exists in all combinations that violate the elementary rules of selfishness and morality. Your writer is somewhat hysterical in denouncing such wrongs, but let him look at "the other side" of the problem and consider the causes and provocations leading to these evils, and his condition will even be more serious.

Labor unions and their methods merely reflect the purposes and influences of corporate unions of wealth and power. And combinations of corporate power are made necessary by industrial progress as well as the demands of labor. But how are such conflicts to end? Some thinkers claim that these troubles must exist for the sake of the great scheme of human development and the "survival of the f

VARIED ASPECTS OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE DISCUSSED BY READERS

FAVORS STATE CONTROL OF MINES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for many years been a constant reader of your valuable paper, and during the present coal strike have read many articles criticising and suggesting methods for ending that calamity to the country at large.

Every suggestion I have read seems to savor of the impossible and impracticable under our laws. Coercion is unlawful and extremely slow; new legislation will consume many months, and then perhaps be found wanting. Why cannot the State of Pennsylvania apply the same remedy that is employed whenever any given property is necessary for the public good, to wit: Condemn the coal fields, impanel a jury of condemnation to assess the properties, and if its findings are not satisfactory the owners can appeal to the courts; upon the final award the State to take over the properties and lease them, subject to arbitrating any differences that may arise with labor?

If leasing the lands cannot be done as suggested, let the State of Pennsylvania conduct the mines in the same manner as any other property of the Commonwealth. We can avoid present conditions, loss of life, extreme poverty, and suffering which few realize is staring thousands in the face. The chilly blasts of Winter will soon be upon us, and no one can predict what terrible condition of affairs may arise when people are frenzied from cold and hunger and powerless to help themselves.

I feel satisfied no country has ever passed through such an ordeal as confronts the people of this Nation. No law-abiding citizen counsels or advocates violence or lawlessness. The operators own the mines and have a perfect right to work them or not, but here is a condition that requires heroic and prompt treatment, and we cannot realize how serious until the arrival of Winter.

If, as the operators say, "there is nothing to arbitrate," let us have condemnation.

ROBERT K. KNEASS.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1902.

CONDEMNATION OF COAL LANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add my word of approval to the course of action suggested by Annie C. Patterson in your issue of Sept. 22 in regard to the method of treatment to be used in bringing the high-handed coal operators to terms.

As she says, the people have certain definite and specific relations with these operators in that through the Legislature they granted the operators a charter to do business. If the terms of the charter are violated why do our officials hesitate as to do their duty in the matter? It is humiliating to feel that a great deal of the official blindness is due to the judicious use of gold dust, but what other conclusion can be reached? What other evil which so plainly gives evidence of bringing so much misery and distress in its train would be tolerated by them for any other cause?

But this is not the first time that the people have been called on to deal with corrupt officials. Let the coal lands all through the country be condemned and bought in by the Government. Private corporations have shown themselves wholly unfit to manage these industries. They can make money out of them, but it needs something more than the knowledge of how to make money. That only requires enough vision for a man to take in himself and his family connection. But it needs a broader, higher, deeper vision to justly and successfully operate these immense coal fields. It needs a vision that can see God in these wonderful storehouses which He Himself has made, not for the enrichment of the few, but for the comfort and maintenance of the many. It needs a vision of our fellow-man, his needs, our responsibility in regard to the burdens we refuse to help him bear, and in such refusal show our unwillingness to fulfill the law of Christ. ALICE M. MUZZY.

500 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

New York, April 22, 1902.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHAT MINERS WANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't understand what the coal strikers of Pennsylvania demand. At one time it is said that it is the recognition of the union, and at another time that it is a question of wages. Then it is said that the strike will be settled in two weeks, and when the time expires it appears to be further from solution than ever.

Next the information is given out that coal is being mined and shipped, and on the other hand it is told that the only coal being shipped is the "clean-up."

Now, the latest is that the Reading is delivering coal to the City of Philadelphia for school purposes at $5.50 per ton. This road being a part of the Pennsylvania system, it would be interesting to know what the City of New York is paying for like purposes.

Another story is told about the laws of Pennsylvania making it mandatory for the operators to employ only miners who have had two years' experience. If that is true, how are new men to obtain this experience? Certainly, such a law would be un-American in principle, as well as one of the meanest kinds of trusts. Moreover, it would be convincing proof that the laboring element, when the opportunity is offered, becomes more arbitrary and despotic than the meanest cold-blooded capitalist dare to be.

It is evident that I am muddled on this subject, and, judging from daily intercourse, there are many more in the same condition. Therefore, if THE TIMES would cover these points in an article I know that it would be immensely appreciated. At the same time give an opinion as to whether it would be possible to mine coal from Oct. 1 providing the strike was settled by that time, in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, and reduce prices to normal rates before the strike. MUDDLED.

Elizabeth, Sept. 22, 1902.

COAL SHORTAGE AND MORTALITY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has not the Government, which has the right to take property for quarantine purposes to preserve the country from the introduction of disease, an equal right to take the property in which the coal barons are keeping away from the people of the country the fuel which the good God has provided? I think that any one who knows the life in small New England towns and villages will support me in the assertion that the number of deaths directly and indirectly due to the absence of coal will far exceed the number of those from any epidemic that this country has ever seen. It will be more like the plague in Eastern countries.

Those who are able to do so will gather in hotels and boarding houses. I have personal knowledge of many who are arranging to do so. But there are thousands of elderly women and men who have just enough to keep soul and body together now, through the bitter New England Winters, who must lie down and die if they cannot have coal to heat them. It is simply shocking, and not in the least exaggerated. Already the seeds of future disease are being sown among those whom the Autumn chills in their unheated houses are giving colds and coughs. I think the time has nearly come, if not quite, when a number of private individuals will not be allowed to control the country's supply of fuel any more than that of its water sources. W.

Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 25, 1902.

DANGER LIMIT OF THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Winter is almost here, and there is no prospect of coal. We have a Government whose chief exponents and administrators are engaged in ejaculating moral platitudes for the entertainment of idle people, not in devising methods to secure for the people the ample supply of a great necessary of life. Arrived at a great exigency, for years foreseen as a possibility, we are unprepared, through our Government, to meet it. A conflict between the representatives of labor and capital has come to the danger limit, and got beyond it; a danger which not only threatens the supremacy of a great political party, but one which also threatens the happiness and comfort of millions of the people, and acts as the agent of a crisis which will whelm us in a financial catastrophe most ruinous and prolonged.

There are exigencies when magistrates who dare defy the ordinary restraints of civil office are justified by the laws of public safety and humanity. Such an exigency is upon us, and we look in vain toward our President and Government for the action which shall secure for us the coal that our people must have. They would be justified in exceeding the ordinary restraints that are supposed to limit them by the people of these United States, because their action would be for the public weal, now menaced by a few men madly and hotly contending for personal and property rights.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Newburg, Sept. 23, 1902.

DECLARES THAT MINERS LIVE WELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, living in the coal district, neither works for nor employs miners, but naturally is interested in the well-being of the people. But when an apparently sane man writes, as appeared in a letter "From the Miners' Side," in last Sunday's TIMES that miners live like pigs, the informed reader is tempted to swear.

The average miner lives as well, nay, better, than the average workingman in New York City. His table is good; his clothes are good; his home is as attractive as mining surroundings will permit.

A condition where "fourteen miners board and sleep in one room" is mentioned by Mr. Barker as if it were the usual style of living.

Rank nonsense. There are, no doubt, some such cases, but only among non-English-speaking people, and then as a matter of choice, not of necessity. If Mr. Barker wants to learn anything of conditions here let him come here himself, not write as he is doing from information obtained through "newspapers" which are notoriously unreliable on strike news. A movement of operators is published in glaring headlines. Crimes committed by the miners, and they occur daily, if published at all, are put into inconspicuous corners and intentionally covered up.

SCHUYLKILL.

Pottstown, Sept. 23, 1902.

WOULD SEIZE THE COAL FIELDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal that comes from the Northwest that the Government seize the coal fields is worthy the serious consideration of all. It expresses the thought of multitudes to-day. The Nation should never have surrendered her great natural monopolies to individual ownership. It is not too late to remedy the wrong.

The Government can just as wisely and as well dig the coal as dig a great canal. And the people have more interest to-day in getting coal out of our own soil than in blasting granite in Panama. The same power, the same machinery, the same capacity for great enterprise will do both equally well. C. R. KINGSLEY.

West New Brighton, Sept. 24, 1902.

PETROLEUM FOR USE AS FUEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"One half of the world does not know how the other half lives" might be amended to read, in a more up-to-date style, thus: Not one-half of the intelligent, non-skeptical class of people knows the half of the number of improvements now being brought to the point of perfection and utility, or of the many improvements in actual practical use. In the last two decades there have been created by the genius of man numerous inventions in labor-saving, product-finishing machinery, in the planting and harvesting of the crops, in the government of electricity, and in others too numerous to detail.

The present long-drawn-out battle between the miners and the millionaires has had, and probably will for some time have, a strong tendency to fill the minds of people, the consumers of coal, and the thousands of flat dwellers, dependent upon their landlords for comfort, with a dire apprehension that in the event the strike is prolonged into the cold season, the scarcity and consequent high prices of the "black diamonds" will entail much inconvenience and suffering to them, and disastrous to the battalions of industry, whose places of work would be closed down, &c.

"There is a silver lining to every cloud," so some one has said. Allow me to say that it is possible that the same apparent coal famine cloud may be entirely evaporated or turned into one with a decidedly very broad silver or golden lining, if our people were to read and reread the editorial of your paper of Aug. 31, 1902, the subject "Petroleum." If any one will do this, or if THE TIMES will reprint a portion, if not all, of this editorial, many a bridge would not be crossed before getting to it. It strikes me also that, if THE TIMES were to reproduce the said editorial in capitals and send the same to Morgan, Baer & Co., the fact of petroleum for fuel in the future in very close rivalry with both bituminous and anthracite coal may induce them to come down from their thrones and mingle with the common people.

If the information will be of any benefit to the many of my fellow-non-millionaires, I here tell them that I know of quite a number of influential property owners in New York who have had and are having installed into their business and apartment houses a system by which steam is generated and power produced by a fuel called petroleum; that a steamship lately steamed 8,000 miles using oil as fuel satisfactorily and economically; that the steamship Kensington has just arrived in this port from Liverpool using the same system; that our own Government recently completed to the satisfaction of Government engineers a 116-hour test of petroleum as fuel for the navy. So, I say, and can further prove, that we who have heretofore been veritable slaves to the coal habit can snap our fingers at the whole monopolistic crew—the coal captains of industry. ISAAC HENRY.

New York, Sept. 21, 1902.

BELIEVES TRUSTS WANTED A STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The three letters published in your paper on Sept. 22 under the headings, "On Trust Conspiracies," "An Anti-Trust People," and "Would Coerce the Coal Operators," which refer to the anthracite coal situation, embody in themselves a thought which should be the principal question for the voters of our country in the next Presidential campaign.

The art of accumulating money nowadays is by monopolies. The coal operators have their trust, and have made large profits in the past, and must "arrange" their business to continue the maximum profit now, and also in the future. How many people have suffered by this coal strike, and how many realize the exact condition that exists?

The principal reason there is a coal strike to-day is because the coal trust wants it. J. P. Morgan has perfect control of the railroads and coal properties; his orders are laws in Wall Street, and to-day we realize what he planned years ago to materialize. He is the principal factor in the coal situation, and by owning large interests in both the coal fields and the railroads, he has put them together for the greatest gain to the coal trust, and to a great detriment to the American people. The railroads running into the anthracite coal districts pay very small dividends, and why? As the operators own a greater percentage of the coal mines than the people, and as the people own a greater percentage of the stocks of railroads than coal lands, it is obvious that these coal barons turn the profits into their own pockets by having the coal companies pay large dividends, and the railroads practically none.

But the coal trust is not satisfied with these dividends, and what does history show they did? These operators desired to be in favor with the people, and especially to be in as good favor with the miners as possible when desirable. So "for the miners' benefit" the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act which required a miner to have two years' experience before he received a certificate giving him the legal right to mine coal. This was to "protect the miner," as it was explained to him, but in reality what was it? It was to prevent any new outside men coming to the coal mines to mine coal when the coal trust did not want any coal mined, or in other words, when they wanted a strike and also to give the operators a legal excuse so that they could not employ new men. Of course it is necessary, for public opinion, for these owners to show they have tried to get men to open the mines, and they have presented these false attempts to the public, when they knew new men could not be engaged and when they actually have made no earnest effort to get a large number of strikers back; and consequently they endeavor to make the public believe the Miners' Union was responsible for the strike.

Did the coal trust desire a strike? Certainly it did. It had been mining coal for months; had thousands and thousands of tons stored away, and when it became scarce, the demand increased and the price was raised about double. Cannot the operators make larger dividends by selling coal in smaller quantities at double the price to outside consumers? If they could not have done so, there would have been no strike.

Does the coal trust want the strike to continue? As it exists at present it does. The operators have accepted a small number of applications of strikers to return to work, and with these the coal companies are shipping only 30,000 tons a day, enough for the demands of the railroads and for public schools, which public opinion demands, and also enough to sell at an unreasonably high price per ton to outsiders. Why should more coal be mined when they can sell at this price?

And what is the remedy for this condition of manipulation? The politicians will never try to stop it, the Government officials will not intrude, as the reciprocity of the Republican Party prevents it. It must be, and will be, the voters. It is very difficult to prove wrong acts by corporations, but it is unnecessary, as the effect upon the many people of the middle class is sufficient. The men of this country have before risen against and overthrown a greater power. When the American voters thoroughly realize the inhuman taxes and inconveniences forced upon them by these "pirates of Wall Street," or trust promoters, then will be the time the common people will rule the politics of our country. Then it will be perfectly useless for any President to travel throughout our States "explaining" to the voters the small evils of the trusts, and how he would remedy them. Also they will understand the definition of "divine right," and know they do not want any trustees of Providence to handle the coal properties.

Trusts may "fool a part of the people all the time, but they can't fool all the people all the time." R. L. B., Jr.

New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it never occurred to the poor, deluded, sheeplike American public, who it is that pays the piper in these coal and other strikes? Reading the newspapers, which convey nothing but the sensational happenings of the day in their columns, will not point out the truth. An eye upon the advertising columns prevents that. But let the sober, middle class citizens who must burn a certain amount of coal during the year sit down quietly and reflect upon the matter. They go on buying coal, strike or no strike, at the regular price or at an increased amount. Who supplies them? The dealers. Where do the dealers get it? From the operators. Therefore, the increased price goes into the pockets of the operators and dealers. If they do not sell in such large quantities as usual they get a largely increased price for the smaller amount sold, and after the strike is over they sell the usual quantity at slightly increased rates. Meanwhile, the strikers are being supported by their unions and by contributions from outsiders, so from first to last the price of the strike comes out of the pockets of a class of people who are entirely uninterested in the final outcome of the trouble excepting as it affects the price of one of the necessaries of life—as necessary as bread.

Leaving out the question of the right or wrong of the dispute, why should tens of millions of people in this country suffer from a dispute between a mere handful who are after more money? The operators want larger incomes, larger houses, possibly villas at Newport, diamonds for their wives, racing motors for their sons. The striker wants more meat, more whisky, more tobacco. What have the settled, steady-going middle classes, who support both operators and strikers, to do with this? They want their usual amount of coal, and should take the matter in their own hands for settlement. Some day when they realize their power, their long suffering amiability, and the justice of their cause they will brush aside the disputants in these matters and take measures to have their wants supplied without reference either to a group of grasping fortune makers or an ever restless and dissatisfied lower class.

EDWARD C. J. FINCH.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

EMINENT DOMAIN IN THE MINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The old adage, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," seems to me to apply in a very remarkable degree to the present position of the coal operators in Pennsylvania and the friars in the Philippines. I have been throughout a strong advocate of expansion, believing that the United States, having come to full age and power among the nations of the earth, ought to be able to raise her voice as one of the strongest in the councils of the nations of the world and the civilization of the great Orient. I feel her future is tremendous, and the power specially Godgiven, if we may so speak of it, after Admiral Dewey's remarkable attack on Manila seemed to be a duty laid on the United States that she should care for this downtrodden and in many cases suffering people. The United States paid to Spain $20,000,000 for the right to resume what is known technically, I believe, in international law, as the "right of eminent domain," which is the ancient right preserved to all Governments of getting behind all powers where subjects are not using the power given to them as supposed.

We find that on the United States occupying the Philippines they discovered that there had been assigned the largest if not the best portions of the Philippines by the rulers of Spain to the friars for occupation, and instead of using those possessions for the well-being of the inhabitants the use seems to have been for their own personal convenience and service without any regard to the occupants of the soil. This condition was found to be impossible under dominion of a country that believes in "government of the people by the people and for the people," and they therefore made a valuation of the properties held by the friars and resumed the rights of the eminent domain, and offered to the Pope of Rome as the representative or trustee of the friars the sum of $5,000,000 to take back the rights that had been their usage during the occupation of the friars, with the condition that the friars should vacate the country—not merely the lands, but the country.

Now, here seems the use of the eminent domain carried out to its extreme point, but does not this present an analogy with the coal operators in Pennsylvania, who maintain, just as the friars do, that they have a God-given commission for developing their property, which has resulted in cruelty and oppression to the worker and tremendous gain to the railroads and operators connected with them? The result is that the larger part of our great cities are on the borders of a great famine with a severe Winter in prospect and no means of obtaining the necessary fuel for the heating of our homes. This does not apply to one class of people, but to every condition; the richest and poorest it affects in different degrees. Surely the Government of the United States has the right to resume its right of eminent domain in the Philippines, and if so it has the right to resume its undoubted right of eminent domain which came with the occupation of the country by the first colonists.

Has not the time come when the United States shall so feel its responsibility that it will resume the right of eminent domain in the coal mines and pay to the present operators a fair valuation for the property they have mismanaged for the use of the people and mine the mines themselves for the good of the Nation?

I may have placed this matter in a very crude form, but it strikes me this is the solution of the terrible crisis in which we are placed. FANNY CLAY MORAN.

New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

MADE BOGUS "STRADS"

Old Violins Cleverly Imitated—Wood, Varnish, and Handwriting Copied and Artificial Worm Holes Bored—Labels That Were Copied.

AMONG recent curious swindles devised in Europe to take advantage of the credulity of American millionaires is that of an ingenious gentleman who has discovered some mysterious method of producing Stradivarius violins as well as instruments "made" by other masters of this craft, which when put up at auction sell at between $4,000 and $5,000. This feat is acclaimed by experts as a triumph in that "faking" of old masters which in various forms has been going on in Europe for several years.

It is true that in times past attempts have been made to palm off upon unsuspecting customers violins attributed to Stradivarius. But these frauds have been readily detected when the instruments were subjected to close scrutiny by experts. Now, however, so closely have the originals been imitated that doubt has been cast upon the authenticity of instruments in public museums which for years have been treated with reverential respect, while private collectors are harassed with doubts as to whether or not they possess the genuine or bogus article.

It is whispered that the almost priceless instruments purchased by Mr. J. P. Morgan may be nothing more than products of "the old violin trust," whose activities in the manufacture of "Strads" has recently been exposed. While Mr. Morgan is not a violin expert, he has been advised in his purchases by alleged connoisseurs, but so cleverly have the recent forgeries been executed that it has been said that even these latter gentlemen may have been deceived.

The fabrication of a bogus Stradivarius is by no means an easy matter. First of all the separate parts of the instrument are prepared, then the wood is suitably stained and certain patches are added. Very often in genuine old violins the place where the bridge rests has to be renewed, so a new piece is carefully inserted there. Then with a special tool hollows are beaten in the front and back, to show that the so-called "voice" had in the course of centuries to be renewed.

Before the body of the "faked" violin is put together the inside of the different parts is carefully rubbed with oil, and the signature of the maker as well as a repairing label are stuck in. The old violin makers stuck their labels on the inside of the instruments. These labels, either printed

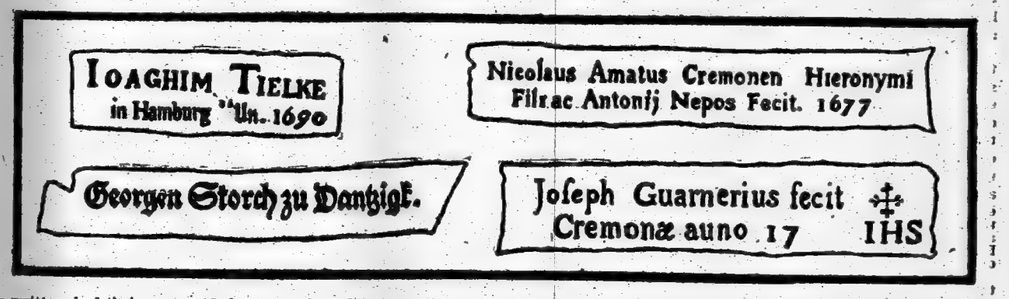

or written, had their name and the name of the place they lived in, often, too, the year the violin was made, and later repairs were also noted in the same manner.

The body of the violin is next put together, the sounding board, and the neck, (generally made of different wood,) added, the peg holes are bored and recased, small injuries are made in different places and carefully repaired, and dust which will stick to the oil is shaken in. Then the instrument is varnished. This is the most important part of the whole trick.

Layers of varnish are put on, and when dry are nearly entirely rubbed off again, so that it looks as if the varnish had often been worn off through use and renewed. Then the "shading" is added, that is where the hands and chin have left traces of long use. In the most ingenious manner flaws, cracks, and blisters are then added.

Finally, to remove all doubts as to antiquity worm holes are made. Then the old instrument is ready and it only needs a purchaser.

In 1872 there was held in London an international exhibition of musical instruments, in which the old Italian masters were represented by only twenty-two violins, seven violas, seven violoncellos, and five double basses, and this in spite of the exhibition being one of the greatest opportunities ever presented for dealers to dispose of their old violins and 'cellos at a high price. They did not, however, dare to exhibit their so-called "genuine" Guarneriuses and Stradivariuses, and expose them to the criticism of connoisseurs, who would be attracted by the exhibition.

Well-preserved instruments of the first masters are very rare in spite of numberless advertisements of genuine Amatis, Guarneriuses, Stainers, &c., at seemingly low prices. These latter instruments are either made up of worthless remains of old violins or else are brand new.

For the last thirty years genuine old instruments in first-class order have seldom been sold for less than $4,000. Ten years ago Hill of London paid $4,000 for the so-called "le Messie" violin of Alard, and a 'cello of the same master fetched $18,000. Thirty years ago Francheomme paid $4,000 for his Stradivarius 'cello. In 1878 a Stradivarius was sold in the Hotel Drouot for $4,800. These are not fancy prices picked out from sales extending over a long period. The average price to-day for a good old violin is between $4,000 and $5,000. If old instruments are sold at lower prices their title to be "genuine" is questioned.

Original instruments of the discoverer of the violin, the Tyrolese, Kaspar Tieffenbrücker, who later settled in Brescia, are never on the market, and cannot be copied. Their heads are marvels of the carver's art, their backs are artistically painted, and on the rims are verses in gold and ivory, mother of pearl and metal. Alleged instruments of Amati, of Antonius Stradivarius, (1644-1733,) of Joseph Antonius Guarnerius del Gesu, (1683-1743,) or of Jacob Stainer, and of all the other great Italian, French, and German violin makers are more or less cleverly imitated in build, varnish, and signature.

Of the greatest importance in determining the age of a violin is the maker's and the repairer's labels. It is not difficult to produce a label which in some measure appears to be genuine, but it is almost impossible to procure the exact kind of paper the old makers used, and also very difficult to imitate the peculiarities of the old handwriting in such a way as to deceive a practiced eye. The best thing is to examine the label to see if there is any trace of a watermark on the paper, and of what fibre it is, whether the dust is old or has been rubbed into it, and whether the ink is yellow from age or from the addition of chemicals.

The handwriting must also be compared with some which is unquestionably genuine.

CEDRIC WILL NOT SEEK OCEAN RECORD

Twin Ship to the Giant Celtic Designed Only for Luxurious Comfort—Has Nine Decks—Other Special Features.

TWO transatlantic liners, one the largest and the other expected to be the swiftest ever constructed for the ocean trade, were recently launched from European shipyards. The largest of the new leviathans is the Cedric, a twin-screw liner built for the White Star Line, while the vessel that is expected to lower the speed records of the Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm is the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which will fly from its foremast the ensign of the Nordeutscher Lloyd of Bremen.

A brief description of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., giving the dimensions of that vessel, with a comparison of her size and intended speed with other ships engaged in the transatlantic trade, was recently published, but of the Cedric little beyond the mere fact that she took her initial dip into the water on Aug. 21 has found its way into American publications.

The Cedric is 700 feet long and 75 feet in breadth, which dimensions are the same as those of the Celtic, the splendid craft whose arrival in New York a year ago was made so much of owing to the fact that she was at that time in point of size the largest vessel ever seen. In tonnage, however, the newest White Star ship exceeds the Celtic by 90 tons, and in displacement 170 tons. She is 6.84 feet shorter and 3 feet wider than the Kaiser Wilhelm II., exceeding that vessel in gross tonnage by 970 tons and in displacement by 11,780 tons.

When launched reports from the other side say the Cedric did not look by any means her mammoth size, her great height detracting from the impression that would usually be created by a ship of her length.

Many people will remember the time when that remarkable failure, the Great Eastern, arrived here and the impression that huge craft created in the public mind. A comparison of the Cedric with the Great Eastern shows that the more modern vessel will displace nearly 10,500 tons more than did that ship.

The Cedric is not meant for a "flier" by any means, her owners and builders having had the idea of the greatest possible comfort combined with a maximum freight-carrying capacity, in mind, rather than the idea of smashing transatlantic records or of landing people on one side or the other side of the Atlantic in about five days.

Her speed will be 17 knots, which will enable her to cross the ocean in about seven days, while, on the other hand, should the Kaiser Wilhelm II. come up to expectations, she will steam from Sandy Hook to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg at the marvelous speed of 24 knots an hour, which is faster than many railroad trains travel.

The Cedric has nine decks, every one of which is full length and plated. Being unusually stiff, as are all her predecessors, especial care was taken to secure the hull against the alternate hogging and sagging streases she will experience. The plan adopted to secure this end is thus explained by The Mariner of London:

"There is a flat bar keel riveted on to the skin plating and thoroughly riveted to the angle bars of the vertical inner keel. The rigidity is increased by bilge keels, which extend for about 250 feet, and by the doubling of the bilge strake along a considerable distance.

"The sheer strake and the next but one below it are also doubled, and the upper deck stringers have been treated similarly except at the extreme ends. Strength fore and aft is further secured by means of six longitudinals worked intercostally, three on each side of the inner keel; and these, with the thwartship vertical divisions, make the cellular double bottom, which is bounded by margin plates and covered by the inner skin plating. The frame brackets are attached to the margin plates by double angles and the floor plates have been similarly treated. Two intercostal keelsons run fore and aft, and at the decks there is a beam to every frame; so that surely care could not to any greater extent insure a stoutly-built ship."

Besides a crew of 350 the Cedric has accommodations for about 3,000 passengers. In addition to the ordinary staterooms there are suites consisting of sitting, bed, and bath rooms, which will enable families to live almost as privately on the ocean as they do at their homes. The staterooms for first-class passengers are located amidships on the upper decks, while the dining room, which is one of the handsomest apartments aboard any vessel, is on the upper deck, and extends the full width of the ship, providing seating accommodations for 300 persons.

This dining room is lofty and exceedingly well ventilated, its centre ceiling being ornamented with an exceptionally handsome domed skylight, which at night will be illuminated by hundreds of brilliant electric lights. In decorations the ceiling is in white and gold, the walls being paneled with handsome friezes, moldings, and carvings.

Immediately above the bridge is the library, and aft of the grand staircase is the smoking room.

The spacious smoking room is as elegant in appointment as the dining saloon and library. The walls are covered with embossed leather.

The steerage passengers have not been forgotten, and for them a well-ventilated dining room and sitting and smoking rooms have been provided.

The Cedric has two funnels, which are of the oval type, their height being 136 feet above the top of the keel. Her engines are of the quadruple expansion "balanced" type, the steam to run them being furnished by eight double-end boilers.

THE ESKIMO FOOTBALLER

Schouchuak, the Carlisle Centre Rush, an Aleut—Does Not Come from Polar Region.

THERE have been many stories written recently about Schouchuak, the Eskimo centre rush of the Carlisle Indian football team. The report has gone forth and has never been publically contradicted that Schouchuak is a full-blooded Eskimo of the type found in the Far North by Lieut. Peary and other well-known arctic explorers.

Several years ago, when Lieut. Peary returned from his first attempt to reach the pole, he brought home with him a number of pure Eskimos. The dusky little northerners created no end of curiosity and were the recipients of much attention.

But scarcely had they arrived in the warmer climate when the majority of them fell victims to pulmonary diseases. In a short time death had claimed all of them, with the exception of one little boy, who was adopted by a family of wealthy New Yorkers, and who, being hardier than his fellow-countrymen, has managed to survive the fatal clime and enjoys the distinction of being the only genuine Eskimo who has ever been able to live in health in the temperate zone for any length of time.

When the stories of the great strength and size of the Carlisle centre rush started the rounds many wondered at his ability to retain his health to such an extent as to be able to take part in that most strenuous of all games, football, and it may be mentioned that football as played by the Carlisle Indian team is about the most strenuous article put up by an American team.

Sunday when H. L. Bridgman, the Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, arrived from Sydney, whither he went to greet Lieut. Peary on his return from the Arctic, he was asked if the explorer was bringing home any Eskimos this time. Mr. Bridgman replied that he was not, as the experience of those brought the last time had proved their inability to live in this climate. The case of Schouchuak was then cited, and Mr. Bridgman was asked how he accounted for that athlete's ability to stand in such a remarkable manner the climate usually so fatal to his countrymen.

"There must be some mistake," replied Mr. Bridgman, "and if you will look up the facts in the case you will undoubtedly find out that the football player comes from some allied tribe that lives many degrees south of the real Eskimo. There are, you know, Eskimos in Labrador and Southern Alaska, but they are corrupted, so to speak, and are not the real article."

The facts in the case of Schouchuak show that he is an Aleut, a people allied to the Eskimos. His home is in the Aleutian Islands, a group belonging to the United States, situated about 1,650 miles west of the Alaskan peninsula, the principal islands of which are Unimak, Unalaska, and Attu. The temperature in the Aleutians seldom falls below zero, and as seldom rises above 75 degrees.

The climate is stormy and humid, and the inhabitants to the number of about 8,000 live on fish and Arctic game. Most of the Aleuts are members of the Greek Church, and owe what civilization they possess to Russian missionaries.

To revert to Mr. Bridgman, he said that Lieut. Peary had thought of bringing home with him an unusually intelligent little Eskimo boy, who was an orphan, and a Mr. and Mrs. Bill. Mr. Bill is one of the most intelligent and trustworthy guides in the eastern Arctic regions. Both Mr. Bill and his wife wanted to come south and see what New York looked like, but Lieut. Peary decided that it would be anything but a charitable act on his part to bring them into the fatal climate, and persuaded them to remain in the land of the aurora borealis with their own people.

THE LANSING SKULL DISCOVERY

Scientists Regard It as the Oldest Proof of Man's Presence on American Continent—Geologists and Archaeologists Examine the Find—Views of an Expert as Expressed in a Scientific Publication.

AFTER much careful study and recent personal examination of the earth in which it was found, several of the leading geologists and archaeologists of the United States have decided that the discovery of the so-called "Lansing skull" is an occurrence which adds considerably to the sum of established scientific data.

Prof. Warren Upham, who has been connected with the United States Geological Survey and the State geological surveys of New Hampshire and Minnesota for twenty years, declares that the skull is probably the oldest proof of man's presence on the American Continent.

The skeleton of which the skull is a portion was found on February of this year while a farmer named Martin Concannon was excavating a tunnel for the storage of farm products on his land, about two and a half miles from Lansing, Kan. While the ribs and the vertebrae are practically destroyed by the natural processes of decay, the skull was in a state of preservation which permitted of a thorough and detailed examination.

Among those who were attracted by the newspaper reports of the find and who visited the scene of it, were Dr. T. C. Chamberlain, head of the Department of Geology of Chicago University; Prof. R. D. Salisbury, who occupied the chair of geographic geology in the same institution; Dr. W. H. Holmes, curator of the Smithsonian Museum at Washington; Prof. Samuel Calvin, State Geologist of Iowa; Dr. H. A. Dorsey, archaeologist of the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago; Prof. Williston and Prof. Erasmus Haworth of the Kansas State University; Prof. N. H. Winchell of Minneapolis, and Prof. Upham.

All of these agreed that from a scientific standpoint, the find was a most valuable one.

In the current number of The American Geologist Prof. Upham has a long article concerning the discovery.

After explaining the accepted classifications of the time divisions or stages of the ice age in their chronological order, and referring briefly to the work of those who have established the fundamental facts which have made such classification possible, Prof. Upham continues:

"Man in the Somme Valley and other parts of France, and in Southern England, made good palaeolithic implements fully 100,000 years ago, according to my estimate of the length of the ice age. When the earliest men came to America cannot probably be closely determined. It was during the glacial period, or possibly earlier.

"The Lansing skeleton affords probably our oldest proof of man's presence on this continent; but it is only a third, or, as I think more probably, only about an eighth, so old as the flint hatchets of St. Acheul and other localities of the Old World.

"It will be objected, to my estimate of the antiquity of the Lansing man, that the subaerial erosion, weathering, and various other features of the Kansan, Illinoisan, Iowan, and Wisconsin drift deposits, with the associated interglacial beds, necessitate a much greater duration of these stages of the glacial period than I have here suggested.

"Instead, I would reply that the old till sheets and the loess are spread somewhat evenly on the preglacial rock surface, all the valleys and grand topographic forms of the country in the southern part of our drift area being of preglacial origin. The drift earliest eroded from the preglacial land was also largely the residuary clays and decaying rock of the surface, accounting for the great contrast in composition of the more southern and the more northern drift deposits, even when of the same mode of formation and the same age.

"The Lansing discovery gives us much definite knowledge of a glacial man, dolichocephalic, low-browed, and prognathous, having nearly the same stature as our people to-day. As stated by Prof. Williston, he was doubtless contemporary, with the equus fauna, well represented in the late pleistocene deposits of Kansas, which include extinct species of the horse, bison, mammoth and mastodon, megalonyx, moose, camels, llamas, and peccaries.

"He was also the contemporary of the late palaeolithic men of Europe, who in the Solutrian and Magdalenian development of implement making from flint and bone, and in various other manifestations of artistic skill, were far advanced beyond primitive savagery.

"It may be reasonably expected that many other evidences of the men of the loess-forming stage of the ice age will be found, and will give some knowledge or hints of their mode of life. Two such items of testimony are already known in Iowa.

"Prof. F. M. Witter, Superintendent of Schools at Muscatine, in a paper read before the Iowa Academy of Sciences in 1891, described a rather rudely formed spear point of pinkish chert, found in the loess in that city about twelve feet from the surface, and an arrow point in the same loess section at least twenty-five feet below the surface.

"Both were discovered in place by Mr. Charles Freeman, the proprietor of a brickyard. Again, in Volume XI. of the Iowa Geological Survey, published last year, Prof. J. A. Udden, reporting on Pottawattomie County, writes: 'In tunnelling the cellars into the loess hills back of Conrad Geisse's old brewery on Upper Broadway in the same city, (Council Bluffs,) it is claimed that a grooved stone axe was taken out from under thirty feet of loess and forty feet from the entrance of the cellar excavation. The axe has an adhering incrustation of calcareous material on one side, evidently deposited by ground water. The loess at this place has possibly been disturbed by creeping or by rain wash, but its appearance suggests nothing of the kind. It is quite typical loess for this region. The axe was discovered by the workmen engaged in excavating the cellar and immediately shown to Engineer Robert F. Rain, who superintended the work, and who still has possession of it.'

"Since man is shown to have lived in this region, probably 10,000 to 15,000 years ago, with elephants and mastodons, it seems quite possible that he left some token of them in the forms of some of his mounds, or in the contents, as the much discussed sandstone pipes found in Louisa County, Southeastern Iowa, and owned by the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, carved to represent the elephant or mammoth of the ice age.

"In Europe, at about the same time, the spirited carvings of the outlines of mammoths and reindeer on their own tusks and antlers by the late palaeolithic men, give indubitable evidence that they and these animals of the glacial period subsisted together. Indeed, very probably the extinction of the mammoth and of the horse in America before Columbus came, may have been due to the prowess of the aboriginal hunters in killing them for their food."

MR. KIPLING'S NEW HOME

RUDYARD KIPLING has just bought the beautiful old farmstead of Batemans, on the southeast Sussex Hills. It is a fine Jacobean house, built of stone, with mullioned windows, and is surrounded by lovely lawns, quaint, old-fashioned gardens, and has many acres of farm land.

The house bears the inscription, "A. D. 1634." The nearest village is a mile distant, the nearest railway station several miles. In choosing this secluded spot Mr. Kipling hopes to be free from the curiosity of the sightseer and too numerous attentions of his admirers, which he suffered from at Rottingdean, near Brighton.

A PLEA FOR THE CHILD

Conditions Which Are Said to Threaten the Life of the Nation—The Babe "the Savior of Society."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a theory now so prevalent in our country that it may be called the American theory. It is, The Lord has use for us. The inference always drawn by the people who accept this theory is that because the Lord has use for us we are nearly all that we should be.

I myself have accepted the theory, and in the past it has given me deep contentment. I still believe that it is true.

He who examines the history of our country as one whole thing and in continuous detail must find much to justify the belief. Our few people were specially prepared by circumstances of their fate to break away from the nation that had colonized them on far-away shores and to live an independent life. Their remoteness, weakness, needs, and savage foes developed manhood, and made them self-reliant, persistent, ingenious, and brave. Those stimulations educed a large number of fit leaders, men of such character and physique that we can find none better suited for captaincy in any other land or age. The parent nation was entagled in wars with redoubtable enemies, and the wars lasted long. When England forced us into the fray she was already wearied by her tedious wrestling. She was a wise and foreseeing mother land, yet she seemed to wish the alienation of our love. She succeeded; what appeared impossible was done. The child was weaned and filled full of desire to escape from injustice and insult. We broke away; we became another country.

Later, when our many causes for distrusting one another threatened to snap the bond of union that held us so loosely together, sagacious and able men of influence strong and general again were ready. They created a better bond. The inspired Constitution was drawn up and we were miraculously persuaded to accept it—a mark of divine guidance and divine intention.

Napoleon, the warrior, diverted from us any serious attack by the unforgiving mother country, his continual foe. His needs gave us a new empire for a sum of money within our compass. A Jefferson was strangely led to act against his own ideas and to buy a peaceful title to an immense body of land that was necessary to the growth, if not to the life, of the young country. In the Mississippi he secured the main artery of the continent, and he obtained homes for a host in the rich land of the West.

The successful little wars with the Moors made Europe respect us and freed from restrictions the foreign commerce that was building us up. It also prepared an incomparable body of sea fighters for the next struggle with the unloving mother country.

THE NAVAL STRUGGLE.

That struggle came, and our navy was the first to bow the proud head of Britannia. The grapple compelled England to see that we were a real Nation and that we must be seriously considered as a possible enemy.

Our commerce continued to grow, and in a competition unfettered by the irons of a false tariff we became the leading carriers of the sea.

We fought with a neighbor that was weak and wrenched from her another imperial territory. It is true that at the last we gave money for it, but we bought it standing sword in hand over a prostrate foe. Right or wrong, we had the land we required to carry us from sea to sea and round us out as a great Nation. To remember how we marched through Mexico, forcing from our path the more numerous armies of men fighting at home, conquering with contemptuous ease at every meeting, is to see one of the most amazing pictures that history has to show. We, few and weak, could not be subdued by the power of great England; the many Mexicans, fighting for altars and fires, could not even delay the advance of the few invaders. It was the hand of the Lord.

The fierce combat of North with South lasted for four years, American battling with American. When it was done, the South was exhausted, beaten, and starved into such weakness that for a long time she was unable to rise; and the North was very weary. The hope of enemies abroad who hated our blood, our ideas, our manners, and our success, was disappointed. New cities arose from the ashes of burned cities; the blood-soaked soil yielded double crops, and, wonder of wonders! the foes embraced! Their common emblem, "that lovely banner which sports with the wind and dallies in the sun from ten thousand mastheads," became the common pride, the common joy. Its idea was the solvent that melted all hearts into the one heart of America. Who can gaze upon the flag and not see the sign of God?

Finally, we have before us, fresh, novel, astounding, the growth of our country in the last thirty years. Within that period have been brought forward a number of false theories of State and of society. These have been plausibly presented, and each at a time when the temporary low tide of passing depression had made men more ready to accept sophistry. Of these the silver craze was the worst, for it was the most alluring, it made the largest promises, and it was sure to bring the Nation down if adopted. It was a great danger, but the Lord had prepared a great Boer to be our ruler; and Cleveland, the man with the iron backbone, led us through into safety. Our rigid scheme of government prevented any revolutionary suddenness of action, and the moral sense and horse sense of the land was given time to comprehend. The silver phantom once dissipated, the growth in wealth and power proceeded in rushing waves.

Then was forced upon the Nation the war with poor old Spain. We went through it with the zest and élan of the Mexican war, we finished it soon, and again we found ourselves with a great new territory. This time it is one the other side of the world, and many think it only a source of weakness; but they forget that in a few months our navy has made the lands respect and fear us. Some do not clearly see that those distant islands give us a pied-à-terre just where we must have one if we are to share in the commerce of the Orient. Our success in controlling and organizing the cruel people called Filipinos has been miraculous. In three years we have done more than Spain did in three hundred. With our just sword we have deprived the sixty uncivilized peoples of their liberty, and we have given them freedom instead.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Since the war with Spain our material prosperity has advanced by leaps and bounds. Power and wealth have crystallized within our country of their own accord. We are growing swiftly, and the end cannot be perceived.

The résumé of our National life makes me believe that we are an instrument of God. I share the sentiment of the land. But I have been thinking forward as well as backward; I have considered other things. I have remembered that the Lord uses any instrument he may choose for his purpose, and that some of them are wicked and some of them awful. The earthquake, the hurricane, the criminal, the rattlesnake, are among his tools. The tormenting little mosquito about which we joked has proved to be his instrument for the creation of pestilence. Napoleon, mean and mighty, was the tool of God. If he has use for us, it does not follow of course that we are all we should be, or even that we are respectable.

Let the analogies of life be recalled. All things that grow must die; and when growth is rapid life is short.

We who love our country should watch over her life and growth. We should now seek out the beginnings of disease and destroy them in the seed. We ought not to rest contented and secure, merely enjoying the contemplation of our magnificent flight through the empyrean. Our past successes must not make us cease to plan for safety and long life. We who are here to-day, tomorrow will be gone, and the children will fill our places. We wish them to live in our same country, sure of happy usefulness, and sure that their children in turn will live safely, and maintain the vigor of the land. The immense success of the present day must not content us. Wealth and power are great things, but they alone will never keep a nation in health. On the contrary, the beginnings of luxury are the precursors of decay. The real foundation of national long life is in the soul of the individual; and the part of it that we see, a projection of the individual soul, is good citizenship. Our President is deeply right when he calls for an unfailing supply of good men and good women.

I see many things that make an excellent appearance and might lead a lover of his country to hope that she will endure. The National sentiment for schools means the training of children, and it is good. The general turning of men's minds to the needs and sufferings of the poor is fine. It is hopeful when people of ability spend their days in bettering the state of convicts and the insane, when they devote great sums to save the lives of city babes by providing healthy food and pure air and water, when playgrounds are made, when cheap homes are built fit for human beings, when the rich freely give millions for hospitals and libraries and churches, when thinking men take interest in the hours and wages of the laborer. These indications are heavenly.

But I wonder whether some of these attempts are not made on a mistaken theory. Benevolence seems to be trying to better the land in lumps; it tries to produce immediate effects upon the masses. It seems to me that no matter how great the effort or money involved, the primary object should be the individual.

Let us go to the beginning. God made man for His own reasons. That is sure. We cannot even guess the reasons; they are so far inscrutable; but we know what He means for us to do.

Every man is intended to work, reproduce himself, and pass on. Work and reproduction are the life of man. Some pleasures are mingled with the work to make it tolerable, and the chief one of them, love, has been sufficient to compel reproduction. The instinct of self-preservation is the first motive for labor; while ambition, parental feeling, and respect for public opinion make us work hard. The senses give us pleasure for a time; we gather delights from nature and the arts; we read and study; we have special subjects that we like to investigate, and we get fine enjoyment from intellectual pursuits. So, for a time, we work on, and our sons and daughters come, as was intended, and then we go away—and are no more? Ah, there's the rub. In spite of love and labor, the thinking man grows sad. He asks the old question, cui bono? But

> Then, timely to the soul of man
> Come musings on the eternal plan
> That man himself was made to fit.

The thinker resorts to his God, he longs to satisfy the Maker, he seeks other and more worthy work. Some men rest in the betterment of humanity. Others, more practical, seize what they find at hand. They say: "God has caused many of us, the best of us, to love our country. I accept this sentiment which I find in my heart. I will help my fellow-men at home. I will work for my country."

This man, in looking over his chosen field, recalls the divine intention of labor and reproduction, and he finds a thing that fills him with apprehension. He sees that his countrymen work very hard, but he discovers an unwillingness to have children. In all ranks of society the unborn child is felt as a coming burden. Once born, parental love asserts itself, and the parents strive well to give to the infant that was not wanted every advantage and all of life that is possible. But the baby was not wanted, and it has few brothers and sisters.

Why is it that men—and women—do not want children? If we look abroad we see France decaying for lack of people. That old and polished nation is yearly falling to the rear in its competition with virile Germany. The French themselves perceive the truth with despondency, and they have even tried to encourage childbirth by State bounties. But the population continues to decrease, in spite of the fruitful immigration from less refined countries.

To come home, consider the birth rate of Massachusetts, and ask what would become of that old Commonwealth but for the Canadians and the Irish. That State fairly represents New England, and New England extends all over this land. To illustrate this, I will tell what I learned from a young married man who lived in the West twenty years ago. He loved children and wished for a house full of his own; and his wife was one of the old-fashioned women who say: "Give me children or I die." They had three in six years, and then the young couple began to receive advice and instruction. He assured me that within one year seven reputable people told them how to avoid being swamped under an overload of babies. A lady who was influential in matters of education and society, two doctors in large practice and of good name, and their pastor's wife, were among the seven. In the seven families there was but one that had three children, and the advisers all mature men and women. I asked the young fellow what he was going to do about it, and he replied with profane disgust: "Hell! I shan't do anything. The more, the merrier, and my wife agrees with me." That man is gray now. His round old wife sits amid a band of good children, who adore her. He is well-to-do and full of fun, and he bores me by bragging about the successes of his boys. "They could not help being fine chaps with such a mother," he says. He loves her yet and lets her know it every day. I have followed the history of the seven lean families, but it is too sorrowful to repeat, and its incidents would be recognized. There is lamentation among them. Death and mourning have taken the place of the babes that should have been.

LIVES THAT ARE WRECKED.

Those people all had property and education. They had good hearts and fair to fine ability, yet they wrecked their lives. Now the same hopeless insantity of soul can be discerned anywhere except among the Roman Catholics and the Jews. I have found poor crackers in the barren pine woods of the South as determined to avoid offspring and as skillful in the black art as are people on a higher social plane. Even from conservative England, the solid old land that has grown slowly, come vital statistics that show a falling birth rate. Patriotic Englishmen are beginning to warn their country against copying after France.

They are right. It is good citizens that make a sturdy, long-lived nation, and good citizens are made from babies. The country that rejects the infant is rotten at the heart and dead already. No wealth, education, fine manners, good taste, or achievement in art can take the place of the child. The evil is deep seated and the harder to combat that its votaries fall into it of their free will, require no organization, supply their own public opinion, and are beyond the reach of the law. The only law that can affect it is the law of God; the only tribunal that can check it is in the individual soul.

The writer sees other dangers. The idea of the family unit has been weakened by easy and respectable divorce, and that is very bad; yet the land would be in better condition with marriage abolished if the people would allow the children to come to their hard home. Socialism and Laborism are threatening black clouds that warn us of a coming hurricane; but if our houses are kept full of children it cannot blow us any permanent harm. The babe is the defender and savior of society.

It is vain for us to recall all our past gains and present prosperity. Wealth; knowledge; care of the poor; right treatment of criminal, pauper, and insane classes; the best army and navy in the world; the respectful fear of the whole earth; the triumphs of chemistry; the developments of electricity; the swift improvement of intercommunication; the ease and rapidity of travel; the achievements of great companies in production; the grand rise of our commerce; the public school; the growth of art—they are great, magnificent, admirable; but taken all together they are worthless in comparison with a universal wish for children.

The object of this letter is to make men and women think. We are good people, we are really respectable in spite of some sin. That is certain, for God would not have made us unless it had been worth while. If we meditate, our consciences will recall us to nature and our country will be saved.

SISTE, VIATOR.

New York, Sept. 24, 1902.

THE RENOVATION OF SOCIETY

A Study of Existing Economic Conditions, with an Indication of Possible Solutions—Why Some Present-Day Methods Fail to Effect Reform—The "Expert" Not Always Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Appreciation, not mimicry, is the sincerest form of flattery. It may, I think, be assumed that a powerful, well-established and prosperous journal would be naturally altogether on the side of the present economical order, and so averse to admitting into its columns matter, howsoever uninfluential, that seemed in any degree to further the forces of social or economical change. In the former days of black slavery how quickly would a newspaper have lost both influence and circulation that had permitted even calm, dispassionate, even philosophical discussion of the merit or demerit, profit or loss of the system of chattel servitude. South of the line of Mason and Dixon it would, we know, have been not only pecuniarily disadvantageous, but personally dangerous. That THE NEW YORK TIMES permits respectful presentation of some of its readers' opinions becomes therefore a matter for sincerest congratulation from all that considerable and rapidly increasing number of thoughtful people who read and admire its judicial conduction and judicious offering of its pages to the popular (or unpopular) expression of "views."

Immediately after the surrender of the last strong remnant of the gallant army of the Confederacy a throng appeared before the White House at Washington. Lincoln spoke, and others, the multitude half delirious with joy that the long anguish of patience was over. In the intervals of the orations the Marine Band played martial and patriotic airs. How the crowd cheered the strains—"The Star-Spangled Banner" and all the rest, confident that now at last these voiced the hearts' music of the Nation, "touched," as the great President predicted years before they would be, "by the better angels of our nature."

After a while the band struck up "Dixie." The people stood mute, and at once some "unco guid" idiots, mistaking the emotion they felt for patriotism, cried out to stop that "rebel" tune, and shouted "treason." Then the right man in the right place appeared. "No," said Lincoln, "we captured that tune with the other effects of the Army of Virginia; it is ours now; let the band play on."

So since that day we have played "Dixie." Imagine the consequences of its interdiction—the South an Ireland, even a Poland. Happily, one blast of true statesmanship sent that cloud encampment of rebellion vanishing into the shades where all the silenced factions of the world lie sleeping.

I am incited to the mention of the incident because recently there have appeared a number of articles, notably that by Mr. Charles B. Stover, in which the position taken by Mr. Hewitt concerning the present labor troubles has been alluded to as inconsistent. Abram S. Hewitt hardly needs a defender, but, as it often happens, where defense is needless, explanation is sometimes desirable. When this gentleman was Mayor of New York a situation arose so analogous to that dealt with by Lincoln that I cannot forbear calling attention to it. Do you remember how at that time the hideous shape of "Anarchy by the deed" had risen in Chicago? In New York City similar forces of unrest and revolution were at work. Anarchists and Socialists, (foregoing for the time their stubbern quarrel,) met in Union Square, and the police, uninstructed as to better things, had seized some red flags, and there was an end put by force to the demonstration.

The leaders aggrieved appealed to Hewitt, asking for another chance, asking for the right to be peacefully heard. I do not know whether Mr. Hewitt had in mind especially the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution; but, in the spirit of due regard for that State statute which provides against the danger of a "riotous assemblage," and of the inherent right of any body of men to "peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances;" he acted. Another night Anarchists and Socialists met in Union Square; two or three dejected, but not frightened, policemen stood among the crowds. It was a spectacle to cheer the heart of every lover of liberty, for that night, though red flags waved in abundance, they were side by side with the American banner. Transparencies were plenty, some bearing inscriptions not quite pleasing to even my own taste, and from many a stand mouthing declaimers talked their fill, some bitter enough; yet with it all was nothing that the utmost rigor of the law could call lawless.

It was perhaps well for them and for us that there was not, for a few squares away, at rest, waited a reserve of police strong enough to have scattered revolt as quickly as it arose. Here, too, I need not remind you, was statesmanship—the iron hand and the velvet glove, the true hope of all power in a free nation, not only of the executive, but of the legislative, functions.

A CONFESSED "LABOR ADVOCATE."

The object of this writing is not to enter into any argument concerning the sources of difference between operatives and operators in Pennsylvania. I am not "on the fence" in regard to my sympathies; the fulcrum is a very different place from "the fence," though it may be confessed they look much alike. Candidly, "labor advocate," as I am willing to be called, my agreement is in all his main arguments, with Mr. Hewitt, especially in his saying on the floor of the House of Representatives, that "something was wrong in the condition of the American laborer," and in that high hope then expressed that "all privilege should cease, and all men become equal before the law as they are before the Creator."

Is there inconsistency in the utterance of such truths and the expression of such hopes in 1884, and now in 1902, facing a certain economic situation to avow the impracticability of a method of adjustment, of all methods the most lauded in theory, and of all the most inadequate in practice. The subject needs no elucidation for them who comprehend the far-reaching effect of arbitration, while for those who do not comprehend, reams of paper would hardly suffice. O Ignorance, how many follies are committed at thy behest.

Let us then, we who love humanity, and are desirous, while we have time, to do our little part toward helping on that idyllic condition where men shall be economically, as they are now, in such large measure, politically free; let us frankly admit the essential fact of the argument of present-day capital—so ably stated by Mr. Hewitt, that "owners" must be allowed to manage their "properties." So long as the system called "competitive" endures, to put the matter squarely, plainly, even vulgarly, "bosses must boss." In any business, no master of labor, though he defer from policy to the demands of a trade union, would or could allow dictation in his business management. The condition of the great anthracite coal strike presents nothing more than an exhibit, larger and more significant than usual, of an attempt on one side to infringe upon this principle, and on the other of a more than usually strenuous (perhaps arrogant) holding to it.

What, then, is to be the outcome? It is impossible that any man can be so situated as to be able to prophesy "times and seasons;" it appears quite probable that eventually this strike will fail of its object, that it will not probably fail with a crash, but rather "dribble out," as the braver of the miners grow weary, one by one, not perhaps appreciably at once, but when Winter sets in and the ardor of sympathizers—already giving some signs of lassitude—fail. Conquest is not only on the side of the heaviest battalions, but of the longer purse. "It is one thing," as the hare in Aesop said to the hound, "to be running for your dinner, another to be running for your life."

Sympathy the miners have had, and benefactions, but in time the sympathizers will grow apathetic, believing the struggle to be hopeless; then will probably come the end, and the old order be resumed. I do not think the resumption can be quite upon former lines; there will be bitter, burning rancor among those whose discomfiture has come, and this, doubtless, for they are men of good business sense, the "proprietors" of the coal fields will do something, perhaps considerable, to propitiate. But the rancor will be there. Be sure, too, that it will not remain wholly in the mountains of Pennsylvania; it permeates to-day every part of the country, a rancor, deep, implacable, gathering force daily, not against individuals indeed, except among the dullest and most ferocious, but a steadfast or sullen conviction that, as Mr. Hewitt said, "There is something wrong in the condition of the American laborer."

TRUSTS AND THE PEOPLE.

Who does not hear everywhere expressions of resentment against some act—overbearing or brutal—on the part of some soulless corporation, or soulless individual? Who does not hear the constant cry against the usurpations of the "trusts?" Are not these all expressions of a discontent and is it not well founded? Yes, the better founded that almost every trust that has come into being has given to the aggregate of men better service, cheaper goods, a larger opportunity for comfort.

The situation may in some degree be compared to that which has always ensued upon the adoption of any radical labor-saving machine. Remember the terrible distress that came to the silk operatives of France at the time of the adoption of the Jacquard loom. This is but an example of many similar. Then, with workpeople thrown out of employment, the streets of Lyons ran blood. For several years the condition of the silk weavers was most deplorable; but after a while came the natural adjustment; increased power of supply brought cheapness, and that instigated demand; for one who wore silk and velvet previous to the insurrection a dozen did in a dozen or so years; the craftsmen learned the new trick, and fared better than ever in their lives. So ran through that age one stream of the eternal purpose, and so will it run to the end of time, the old orders changing, progress on the whole beneficial, but always the change in its formative process, dubious, sometimes painful, now and then horrible.

The economic field furnishes happily no parallel to those disorders which afflicted Europe, but the political gave us the civil war. We elders, now sauntering up the pleasant slope that leads out of the foggy valley of delusions called youth, may recall the odium attaching to that prophetic minority, not quite "an hundred, forty and four thousand," who cast their determined ballots for John P. Hale of New Hampshire. Who would not have been met with scoffing—or worse—that had ventured in those days to say that Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, and the Tappans were greater in foreknowledge of statecraft than those who in Congress chattered platitudes when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending, than even the great expounder of the Constitution himself? Read The Congressional Record of that period. How antiquated, how paleozoic, how utterly blind to the aurora looking, how deaf to the voice sounding; how ignorant, indifferent, or hypocritical they who ignored the shadow of the coming event.

FAVORS FULL DISCUSSION.

Shall we, as the great majority did then, stigmatize the men who perceive clearly and voice more or less accurately the impending crisis as Anarchists, Socialists, iconoclasts, disturbers of the peace, destroyers of "vested rights," enemies of their kind? Shall we require such men to vent their views in secret, or join with the ultra radicals in half seditious demands, skulking in the columns of class literature? How extraordinary a spectacle the entire press, North and South, a half century ago, utterly at fault, and The Liberator, despised and rejected, in the one distinct principle that it stood for, triumphant.

And yet how natural it all was. The Abolitionists of those days were certainly inimical to all that stood for order, law, peace, and safety. The Constitution to them was the merest nothing. No wonder the average "good citizen" looked upon them and their following with disfavor. I was in pinafores then, but my vote, I candidly acknowledge, would have been against them.

How is it with us now? Do we realize that a new and strange condition is forcing upon us new duties; that time is fast making the ancient good of competition, that till of late has been trade's life, uncouth? Do we realize that a principle, once conceived, is eternal, and once born, can never perish, but, slowly or swiftly, must, by its own inherent vitality, find fit expression? Personally, if the egotism may be pardoned, I am tolerably well satisfied with things as they are. It is my confident belief that the vast majority of slaves were immensely better off in a condition of servitude than they have been since the "war measure" of emancipation set them free. But the chain of justice was no stronger than its weakest link, and the system being inherently at variance with justice, it perished.

So, too, is it now. Belonging as we do to the class of well (or fortunately) born, educated, with far more of an interest in the perpetuation of existing conditions than in their disruption, there yet remains that profound certainty before us, near or remote, by which the entire constitution of society is destined to be renovated, and the present flux of forces, now wandering aimlessly in a wilderness of words, shall find, first a Moses and then a Joshua for domicile in some yet unforeseen Canaan.

We inquire languidly, at best to such forebodings as this: "With what body shall it come?" At worst, we grow indignant and exclaim against such writings as this of mine: "Why, you are a Socialist." We are to be complimented upon our ignorance, for "Socialism," as it is ordinarily understood, is the most palpable of visionary ideas. How improbable, how grotesquely improbable, appears the likelihood of any new social system becoming, at least in this age, anything more than a dream. The ideas of even the most rabid of "labor leaders" are notoriously averse to the so-called Socialistic theory; their best endeavors are in the direction of a method quite antagonistic—the trade union they boast that they are "not in politics," and the Republican Party shouts louder than the Democrats, "Down with the trusts," while poor Democracy, with two old men of the sea clinging to her neck, strives, thus far vainly, to cast off free silver and imperialism.

THE LACK OF UNITY.

What unity has "labor" that it should have the audacity to demand or even prophesy the subversion of the existing order? What coherence have they, divided as they are by age-old traditions of serviture and interfactional antagonism? They who profit from privilege and division have had the address to meet all their endeavors in the direction of an effective union. A device as old as society is employing, not the honest weapons of warfare, but the lash of cunning casuistry—pretence of responsibility, of love of just dealing, sinuously contriving that the strength of labor shall be frittered away, divided between parties, stigmas cast upon the "agitator," and a certain address in focussing public attention upon their weaknesses. In all these matters the powers of "ownership" have greatly the ascendency; they are learned, or can command the learning needful; they are skilled in domestic strategy, or can hire skill in the open market; in the rare event that some really dangerous man climbs to a position where his opposition becomes undesirable, they endeavor to cajole, or, that failing, to purchase him; and they have in one or the other attempt heretofore almost invariably succeeded.

On the side of labor, what a deplorable contrast is presented. Few, indeed, of their number have even the rudiments of that sort of education which would enable them to know their rights, quite as few are possessed of the sort of courage to wisely maintain them. They want, not a settlement of their quarrel with society on the basis of enduring equity, but rather the petty victory of the hour—a little less time for toiling, a few more pence of wage, above all, latterly, a "recognition of their union," a trivial recognition, based upon nothing but a narrow selfishness, which, once achieved—as it is sometimes—they cease caring for other craftsmen, who may, for all the brotherhood they possess, shift for themselves. Is it, can it be possible that all the multifarious divisions, apathetic to each other's welfare, discordant, belligerent, shall ever unite to present a solid front armed with stable principles, guided by judicious leadership, animated by inflexible purpose?

Nothing at the present day seems more improbable than this, and yet nothing is more certain at some time in the future. Somewhere at this very hour the man capable of uniting all factions is training, probably unconsciously, for the mission which destiny has allotted to him; he may be toiling at some modest craft, borrowing moments for self-instruction; he may be creeping slowly to school, not yet awake to his high calling; he may be, and more likely he is, yet in his cradle. But, however that may be, he is surely being prepared. The time will come when "labor," (by which I would be understood to mean all industry opposed to class privilege,) will "go into politics." Men will be elected to State Legislatures and to Congress who will not be cajoled or frightened or purchased. It will not be so much that these have grown cleaner than so many who have grossly misrepresented labor's interests, but that the penalty for uncleanliness will have grown terrible, held, as they will be, to a strict accountability by a new party, whose "moral ideas" in economies shall prevail to the exclusion of lesser motives.

The practical question now arises, What will this party of the future effect, and how will the clean Congressman go about his important business? Other questions also press forward mockingly: What do men, however virtuous, know about high problems in economics, sociology, finance, and all the rest that in some occult fashion go to the making up of the abstruse and difficult science called politics?

A WHIP FOR MENTAL SLAVES.

Here are some of the thongs of the cat-o-nine-tails with which clever conservatism lashes stupid slaves of thought—the false notions that to be right it is essential to be "expert." Be sure that no difficulties will arise for him in making plain that meaning which to himself is clear, and that all the pestilent brood of learned vaporing shall be as nothing to a majority that knows what it wants.

As to the course to be taken, and the successive steps whereby the new order shall be installed, nothing can with any degree of confidence be declared. The difficulties are apparent. The Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and those reserved to the people, are all complex, and what the future shall disclose as to methods none dare prophesy with assurance. Perhaps the "line of least resistance" to the demands of the new order may come where now it seems to be easiest—the amplification of the powers of the General Government to establish post offices and post roads, and to regulate commerce between the States. Something has already been done in these directions. Perhaps the regulation and provision of the "general welfare" may be construed by the Supreme Court to embody sufficient powers; but the power to tax is one not to be gainsaid or avoided. These all may serve before any radical amendment to the Constitution need be entertained. It is safe to say that no amendment is likely to be permitted till public opinion demands one far more sweeping than any giving a mere oversight to "regulate trusts."

Let us assume that the first act of Federal legislation shall provide for a system of postal telegraphy; this has often been mooted, and no startling legal monsters confront the idea. An act is passed containing an appropriation for the purchase of all existing plants, and their operation by the Post Office Department, with an alternative involving construction of new lines in case the old companies refuse to sell. Condemnation could be resorted to, but by the time this much had been achieved private corporations would see their interests quite clearly. It is needless to say that all the "water" in valuations would be squeezed out. Bonds for an equitable amount would be issued in payment to run perhaps twenty years, say, at 3½ per cent. If the purpose prospers (and it would prosper) a look into the future may not be amiss. Then we shall find that at the end of the twenty-year period a new financial condition had developed; railways had by this time shared the fate of the postal telegraph; one result presses immediately upon our attention; it is that the number of avenues of profitable investment of money had materially decreased; the consequent enhancement in value of those that remained needs no "expert" in finance to perceive, nor that refunding could be effected by the Government at a far less rate than before, perhaps at 2 per cent. or 1½ per cent. How it would be at the close of another twenty-year period may be left, not exactly "to the imagination," but to the arithmetic.

Here perhaps this lengthy communication might well stop, but, having conjured up an apparition which to many will present the appearance of a freet, savage, menacing, and destructive, it may be well to indicate briefly a few of the essential truths—founded upon the bed-rock of human nature—which will forever utterly forbid that leveling down which seems so unnatural in any system which seeks to level up. Then, too, it may be well to point out the fallacy involved in the ideas of a huge army of Government employes, which would, we are confident, not only lord it over the people, but be facile instruments in the hands of unscrupulous politicians to serve their own ends, perhaps to the extent of maintaining some ambitious President in permanent possession of office.

NO DANGER IN A WORD.

Capt. French has made a suggestion as to an "army of labor," and this idea seems to have struck a cold chill through some easily scared souls. But, even supposing that the new watchword, "Public Utilities for Public Use," has so far served its purpose as to have incited to some of the changes that have been indicated, why need the word "army" affright them? Despite some occasional displays of arrogance, is there, after all, any class more thoroughly harmless politically than our regular army? It is a fact well enough known that they do not count in elections as a factor at all; few even vote, none take any sort of interest in politics, except such as Capt. French, retired from active duty, and with ideas which he might well have elaborated. It is, of course, notorious that, more or less, Government officials are politicians; but if their tenor of office (under a broadly based and well-shaped public service) were assured there would be no more danger "to our institutions" from a telegraph operator, or all of them combined, than is now apprehended from West Point graduates. That eventually the distinction between "office holders" and the "body of the people" would disappear is apparent, as the people, educated in civic vocations, each by choice, or as fitted for their following, would all be holders of office, either actively, or in well-earned retirement.

Dismiss, then, from your minds all such imaginings as that some subtle form of social danger lurks beyond the day's horizon, involved in the progress of change which has been indicated. Whatever the system of the future may evolve, these are some of the essentials which the advancing intellect of mankind will unite to include:

I.—No change in the social status can be possible which refuses to industry, talent, or honorable ambition the legitimate fruits of action;

II.—Which stifles genius or invention, or denies or curtails their honors or emoluments;

III.—Which does not permit—fully as much so as now—the legitimate pursuit of happiness, as such appears to the individual;

IV.—Which does not recognize the inherent inequalities as well as the potential equalities of men;

V.—Which attempts any kind of leveling process—that is, seeks to enforce economic equality;

VI.—Which does not provide for the maintenance of competition in those directions where to compete is natural, and to fail or survive by the few advantages to the many;

VII.—Which does not permit the right of private property as to those things which are in their nature personal;

VIII.—Wherein there is any marked distinction between office holders and the people;

IX.—Wherein the rights of individuals are in any degree sacrificed to the public;

X.—Which denies to the family a separate and untrammeled home.

Whatever shape, in production or distribution, the system of the future may evolve; whatever "State control" or co-operation may come to mean, there will be no time when industry will not be better than laziness, refinement and culture better than the uncouth, education higher than ignorance, and when all the legitimate rewards of higher endeavor will not only be as ample as they are now, but may be even more and higher as time shall demonstrate the advantages of just dealing between man and man.

HUDOR GENONE.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1902.

JACK CADE'S CASTLE.

A HISTORICAL "monument" in the form of "Jack Cade's Castle" in Sussex was offered for sale at Tokenhouse Yard, London, the other day, but the eloquence of the auctioneer failed to draw a larger bid than £5,900, at which price the property was withdrawn. The fifteenth century rising instigated by Cade was at one time of sufficient dimensions to threaten the throne of Henry VI., but his followers gradually dropped away, and eventually, after being refused an asylum at Queensborough Castle, the notorious rebel fled into Sussex in disguise, and took refuge at "Cade's Castle," or Newick, as its proper name is. In the garden of the house tradition says Cade was killed by the Sheriff of Kent.

NECESSITY OF SLEEP.

IN SWEDEN a committee was recently appointed by the Government for the purpose of ascertaining how many hours children of various ages ought to sleep in order that they may be able to study properly.

According to the report forwarded to the Minister of Education, children who are four years old should sleep 12 hours; children who are seven years old, 11 hours; children who are nine years old, 10 hours; children who are from twelve to fourteen years old, from 9 to 10 hours, and those who are from fourteen to twenty-one years old, from 9 to 10 hours.

It further points out that anaemia and weakness in children are frequently due to lack of sleep.

PARCELS POST REGULATION

THE British Postmaster General has published a list of the articles which must not be sent from here by the newly established parcel post arrangement with that country.

They include eatables, ox hides, prison-made goods, wines which contain more than 24 per cent. of alcohol, cigars and cigarettes in a quantity of more than 3,000, casks of wine and spirits containing less than fourteen gallons, and opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphine. Wines and spirits may be sent in bottles, but custom duties will be charged as if each parcel contained not less than twelve bottles.

AN INVASION OF SNAILS

They Are of the Edible Variety—Will Be Sold to Cafes.

WHILE all Europe is lying awake nights to devise ways and means to check the impetus of the "American business invasion" in their own domain, there arrives in New York a German promoter, who, through the medium of a newspaper advertisement, informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, in large lots, to restaurants, hotels, and groceries, a "prima" quality of snails, with shells, for the season now opening.

It is a pretty safe conclusion that if this ambitious and "pushful" German's attempt to boom the snail market here depended on the consumption of his wares by the English-speaking population of New York, he would return to the Fatherland considerably poorer in purse, though richer in experience.

But it is well known to most New Yorkers that the edible snail is highly regarded by the French gourmand. To the natives of "that dear Paris" now sojourning in New York the announcement that efforts are being made to supply them with a continuous and permanent snail diet will be received with joy. Hitherto their feastings on this delicacy have been somewhat spasmodic.

The better class of French restaurants in New York's "Latin quarter" have for many years served the snail on occasion, but only on order given weeks in advance, it being necessary for them to place their order for shipment in France and await the arrival of steamers from French ports before their patrons could be accommodated, and, having to pass through so many hands, the snails were almost prohibitive in price by the time they reached the table.

"If by the introduction of this German firm of breeders the snail can be cheapened to consumers in New York and the United States in general," said the proprietor of one of the leading French cafés in New York recently, "there is no question but that there will be a material increase in the consumption of this delicacy. We have always been much handicapped in procuring the snails when specially ordered by our patrons, the necessary correspondence with the foreign breeders, the excessive cost of freights, (as the snails are very delicate and require constant attention en route,) and the large death rate during shipment making them a very annoying and very expensive commodity.

"True, there is a deep-grounded prejudice against the snail among English-speaking peoples, but it is mostly due to ignorance of the edible gasteropod and its connection in the minds of your people with the repulsive variety common in America. The edible snail in both appearance and habits is extremely clean, existing wholly on a vegetable diet. It looks not unlike some varieties of your marine snails.

"Efforts have been made to breed edible snails in this country, but only in a small way, and with no great degree of success, as the climate here does not seem to agree with them. If the project of this German promoter is a success, it will be possible for the restaurants to keep snails constantly on their bills of fare, serving the dish at a much less price than has heretofore been possible."

In many parts of Europe—notably France, Italy, and Germany—snail breeding is an established and lucrative industry, some districts being exclusively devoted to it, and there, aside from its being a prized table delicacy, it is supposed to have a curative effect on pulmonary diseases.

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Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a nervous week. Market values have been under pressure, many substantial recessions being recorded. Only one bear "argument" has, at any time, however, been heard—that of tight money. Funds on call were on several occasions lifted to 25 per cent., and in banking circles there has been some gruesome philosophizing. Many commission houses have been impressed and have induced customers to liquidate, while all tendencies toward expansion stopped.

Some "relief" has come, or at least has been tendered, by way of Washington. The Treasury offers to anticipate Government bond interest to an extent which, if fully taken advantage of, might yield an advance of $20,000,000; and a further offer by the Treasury is to buy something like $20,000,000 of Government bonds slightly under the current market quotation. Disclosure of this disposition upon the part of the Government has been helpful to sentiment, though estimates of what the immediate actual yield of cash will be do not reach figures anything like approximating the possible total of $40,000,000. In yesterday's bank statement, however, was reflected improvement in the current condition to the extent of a gain in surplus reserves approaching $5,000,000. Loans during the week shrunk over $13,000,000.

The action of the stock market at the end of the week lost sensationalism. Recoveries were made in a long list of stocks that had been most under pressure. In yesterday's market the professional talent of the Stock Exchange hammered prices vigorously throughout the session—over 500,000 shares being traded in during the two hours of business—and closing quotations reflected the force of this bear campaigning.

But at the end of the week conservative sentiment was more confident than when the week opened.

Aside from the money market and its attending hysteria, every business record of the week has been full of encouragement. Canvasses by the commercial agencies result in reports that confidence prevails in every quarter, that commercial and industrial progress is still forceful, that business men in all parts of the country and in all branches of trade are profiting largely, that prosperity nowhere halts—that the business outlook is absolutely clear. Disclosing what actually proceeds in the business world there comes significantly illustrative evidence in the formal annual report of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway Company, issued just before the close of the week. This official report shows the most productive and at the same time the most profitable year in the great property's existence, and this for a period when the failure of the corn crop, and the partial failure of the cotton crop, together with a poor yield of other important agricultural products, threatened to bring about anything but desirable results. This exhibit, wonderful in various and consequential ways, signifies much more than for the Atchison property alone, however—it can be recognized as a fair National business barometer.

The receivership of the old Atchison Company commenced Dec. 23, 1893, and ended at midnight on Dec. 31, 1895. During this period the former general mortgage was foreclosed and the railroad, stocks, bonds, and other assets covered thereby were acquired on Dec. 10, 1895, at public sale, by a purchasing committee representing the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee acting under the plan of reorganization. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company was thereupon organized by the purchasers, pursuant to the laws of Kansas, under a certificate of incorporation dated and filed Dec. 12, 1895.

The Atchison of to-day, therefore, has a record which extends over only six completed fiscal years, and there is no more striking or convincing way of indicating the marvelous progress that has been made in this period than by introducing the statistics of operation to be found below. These, it will be observed, place on record the fact that, in spite of mileage increase, the earning power per mile of road has risen from $4,752 for 1897, to $7,528 for 1902, a direct expansion of $2,776 per mile, or 58.42 per cent., and that in profit accumulation the company has made far more rapid strides.

YEAR.	Average Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings. Amount.	Gross Earnings. Per Mile.	Earnings, including Other Income.	Expenses, Taxes, &c., Rentals.	Net Income.	Fixed Interest Charges.	Adjustment Interest.	Surplus.
1897	6,344	$30,621,230	$4,752	$30,875,729	$24,814,426	$6,061,303	$4,608,858	$1,540,380	*$87,934
1898	6,936	39,214,009	5,654	39,396,126	30,513,553	8,882,573	4,992,148	2,053,840	1,836,585
1899	7,033	40,513,490	5,761	40,762,933	29,332,964	11,429,969	5,188,132	2,053,840	4,187,097
1900	7,341	46,232,078	6,297	46,498,899	29,414,428	17,084,471	5,291,327	2,053,840	9,739,305
1901	7,807	54,474,823	6,977	54,807,380	34,502,040	20,305,340	5,776,971	2,053,840	12,474,529
1902	7,855								

*Deficit.

Here it is seen that, in actual amount, gross income from all sources has nearly doubled since the first year of operation, $60,275,944 for 1902 showing up against $30,875,729 for 1897. But marked as this expansion in money getting power certainly is, net income after deducting expenses, taxes, rentals, &c., has swollen so rapidly as to present for the late year a total nearly four times as large as that for the starting period, namely, $24,003,512, as compared with $6,061,303. Thus from being unable to pay the full interest on its adjustment bonds, Atchison has developed not only the ability to do this, but to show a surplus of $15,564,527, as much as is necessary to meet a 5 per cent. dividend on $114,199,530 of preferred stock, a 4 per cent. dividend on $102,000,000 of common stock, and leave a margin above all these requirements of $5,777,617, or 5.06 per cent. more on the common share capital. The company will have a larger interest payment to meet the current year, chiefly owing to the falling due of a full year's interest on the new serial debentures, but as this will foot up only $1,200,000, with an indicated net increase in fixed charges of no more than $700,000 above the amount called for in 1902, there would appear to be little need for anxiety on this score. Nor should there be any on the score of meeting the necessary payment for the redemption of the first series of the debentures, which matures Feb. 1 next. Atchison's resources are ample for all these purposes, the only question of course being as to the prospects of the company being able to maintain its present splendid position as a profit-making enterprise.

Fortunately the territory in which Atchison operates a large mileage, particularly Kansas and Missouri, is favored this year with a heavy corn crop, and, in fact, the agricultural outlook generally along the company's lines is much better than a year ago. This brings up the question of tonnage and of what the road's commodity movement mainly consists, and also suggests inquiry into what the road had to fall back upon in the late year to make good the shrinkage sustained in the offerings of freight just named. So much has been said about the company's grain haul that it has come to be quite commonly believed that grain is the most prominent feature. Undoubtedly the condition of the crops and hence of the agricultural community has had much, and will always have much, to do with Atchison's prosperity or adversity, with the rise and fall of earnings and profits. But so far it may be shown that the road has become, at least to quite a considerable extent, if not superior to these influences, less and less dependent upon them—perhaps a startling conclusion, but one certainly suggested by the record of results for the late year. The failure of the corn crop was no imaginary feature. As compared with 1900, the yield for 1901 in Missouri fell away 114,000,000 bushels, and that of Kansas decreased 102,000,000 bushels. Against this, wheat, whose abundance was freely expected to do the work of compensation, gained 13,000,000 bushels in Missouri and 17,000,000 bushels in Kansas, where a bumper crop was harvested, and was generally larger in yield in Atchison's territory. But what is found as the outcome is that corn caused a loss to the road of only 150,312 tons, and that wheat, instead of increasing in tonnage, fell off 344,612 tons. As a matter of fact, the Atchison lines carried a larger tonnage of manufactures than of all grains put together, and had a tonnage of building materials—cement, brick, and lime—as large as the volume of all grains but wheat. Furthermore, it appears that while grain shipments over the road have been practically at a standstill, the aggregate of articles transported which stand for the actual material progress and development of the section—merchandise and manufactures generally, and not the products of the soil, or even of the mines, or of the forests—has doubled, and this in the space of no more than three years, the period for which fairly comparable returns alone are available. Combining merchandise and miscellaneous articles with manufactures, it is shown that for 1902 these constituted 2,810,612 tons, or 24.23 per cent. of a freight movement reaching 11,596,093 tons, while for 1899 the same groups of articles stand for only 1,091,319 tons, or 18.95 per cent. of 8,924,678 tons. At the same time agricultural tonnage is represented by 2,922,705 tons, or 25.21 per cent., and 2,298,992 tons, or 25.76 per cent., for 1902 and 1899 respectively—altogether a record of sufficient merit to warrant reproduction in full detail:

	1899. Tons.	Per C't.	1900. Tons.	Per C't.	1901. Tons.	Per C't.	1902. Tons.	Per Ct.
Products of Agriculture—								
Corn	342,500	.....	591,786	.....	447,492	.....	297,180	.....
Wheat	740,380	.....	611,021	.....	1,405,034	.....	1,060,422	.....
Other grain	161,150	.....	190,222	.....	238,511	.....	188,643	.....
Total grain	1,244,030	13.92	1,393,029	14.09	2,091,037	18.32	1,546,245	13.33
Flour	211,976	.....	208,254	.....	284,216	.....	311,420	.....
Other mill prod'ts.	59,591	.....	65,551	.....	94,772	.....	118,039	.....
Hay	109,350	.....	136,815	.....	156,283	.....	179,121	.....
Tobacco	1,452	.....	1,864	.....	3,553	.....	5,280	.....
Cotton	246,353	.....	180,600	.....	213,790	.....	131,412	.....
Fruits & veg'bles.	287,016	.....	366,903	.....	415,978	.....	437,094	.....
Cottonseed and its products	139,224	.....	108,733	.....	170,644	.....	143,355	.....
Total products of ag'culture.	2,298,992	25.76	2,461,749	24.88	3,430,273	30.87	2,922,765	25.21
Prod. of animals—								
Live stock	990,847	.....	1,102,957	.....	839,997	.....	867,302	.....
Dressed meats	40,603	.....	53,124	.....	95,398	.....	93,184	.....
Other packing house products	61,965	.....	73,097	.....	64,470	.....	61,843	.....
Poultry, game, & fish	17,822	.....	33,736	.....	36,982	.....	36,141	.....
Wool	16,827	.....	25,018	.....	17,057	.....	21,914	.....
Hides and leather.	14,404	.....	14,321	.....	11,000	.....	13,341	.....
Total products of animals	1,132,468	12.69	1,302,433	13.16	1,114,904	10.03	1,093,725	9.43
Prod. of mines—								
Anthracite coal	20,375	.....	50,367	.....	37,780	.....	22,820	.....
Bituminous coal	2,077,848	.....	2,156,375	.....	2,164,076	.....	2,331,284	.....
Coke	198,917	.....	228,528	.....	191,888	.....	256,421	.....
Ores	260,172	.....	456,532	.....	419,655	.....	376,738	.....
Stone, sand, & other like articles	485,627	.....	501,085	.....	624,491	.....	746,120	.....
Total products of mines	3,051,939	34.20	3,392,737	34.29	3,437,890	30.94	3,733,383	32.20
Prod. of forests:								
Lumber	749,960	8.40	795,132	8.04	886,509	7.98	1,035,606	8.93
Manufactures:								
Petroleum and other oils	127,659	.....	119,037	.....	161,181	.....	392,660	.....
Sugar	49,994	.....	63,130	.....	68,558	.....	79,888	.....
Iron, pig & bloom	28,115	.....	60,154	.....	20,596	.....	18,330	.....
Iron & steel rails.	37,018	.....	56,105	.....	37,712	.....	102,561	.....
Other castings & machinery	82,894	.....	141,582	.....	111,744	.....	155,568	.....
Bar & sheet rails.	89,302	.....	98,270	.....	170,857	.....	192,794	.....
Cement, brick, & lime	200,812	.....	245,247	.....	353,749	.....	472,270	.....
Ag. implements	33,308	.....	39,599	.....	42,783	.....	43,397	.....
Wagons, carriages, tools, &c.	28,000	.....	37,705	.....	44,366	.....	50,768	.....
Wines, liquors, & beer	46,139	.....	50,707	.....	63,488	.....	76,897	.....
Household goods & furniture	77,318	.....	91,669	.....	97,979	.....	112,557	.....
Naval stores	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total m'f'r's.	850,610	9.53	1,010,285	10.21	1,223,003	11.00	1,697,990	14.64
Merchandise	569,901	6.29	559,350	5.57	597,598	5.38	615,059	5.30
Miscellaneous	279,718	3.13	380,302	3.85	422,437	3.80	497,563	4.29
Total tonnage, exclusive of company's business	8,924,678	100.00	9,893,018	100.00	11,112,614	100.00	11,596,093	100.00

In addition to this quite markedly favorable change in actual tons carried, and in the constitution of the Atchison freight movement, it transpires that the latter, so far from having brought about a shortening of the average length of haul, has had quite the reverse effect. To whatever cause attributable, the development is as noteworthy as it is gratifying, for it is not always the case that additional business brings with it a larger proportionate increase in ton miles than in actual number of tons carried. In this instance the increase in the volume of general freight secured by the road is of more significance as a factor in the aggregate of service rendered the public and of work performed by the company than is indicated by the bare figures of tons carried. Atchison's average length of haul was 324 miles in 1899, when the commodities referred to above showed only 18.95 per cent. of all tons transported, but it has increased each year since, with the expansion which has taken place in offerings of manufactures, merchandise, etc., until for 1902 the figure is seen to have crept up to 365 miles, an improvement in the three years of 41 miles, or as much as 12 per cent. Of course the effect of such a change has been marked on the full freight traffic of the road, which since 1899 has increased 46 per cent., while the number of tons increased only 30 per cent. Even taking the growth of mileage into account, the traffic density of the Atchison system has increased 31 per cent. tons carried one mile per mile of road, shooting up from 411,348 for 1899 to 541,279 for 1902. The record stands thus, necessarily confined to the past four years by reason of a revision in stating results having been found necessary in 1900, when comparisons were submitted with corrected figures for the preceding year:

	Average Miles Operated	Tons Carried One Mile. Total.	Per Mile
1899	7,033	2,893,011,496	411,348
1900	7,341	3,454,591,785	470,588
1901	7,807	3,876,793,344	496,298
1902	7,855	4,231,748,520	541,279

It could easily be imagined that, accompanying such activity in the freight department, the passenger service would show something corresponding thereto; but in the latter gains have been even more phenomenal. To say that this is a feature which affords much encouragement to officials, as demonstrating not only the growing popularity of the system, but the improving condition of the section itself, would be to put the matter in a mild form. Almost doubled as to actual miles of transportation sold to the traveling public, the passenger miles per mile of road have increased 54 per cent. since 1899, totals and averages coming out in this way:

	Average. Miles Operated.	Passengers Carried 1 Mile. Total.	Per Mile.
1899	7,033	356,783,683	50,873
1900	7,341	412,937,134	56,250
1901	7,807	514,037,047	65,844
1902	7,855	607,670,582	77,361

It is perhaps more easy to account for the gains made in freight transportation than for those which have come to the passenger branch of the service. Access of patronage cannot be said to have been secured at the expense of rates, which have experienced but a nominal decline. The only explanation, consequently, is that which largely explains the growth in the movement of the variety of articles going to make up so much of the tonnage, namely, the generally improved and prosperous conditions prevailing. Atchison, it is quite certain, has reaped its share of the advantages which have fallen to the lot of the transportation industry, and from what has been demonstrated above has not failed to improve every opportunity that has presented itself to foster the development of the system. The latter is now nearly 8,000 miles in length, extending into a dozen States and Territories, whose activities in the future are likely to be marked by that expansion which will continue to furnish this transcontinental road with increasing traffic. Upon managerial policy, therefore, will more likely depend the fortunes of the road than upon the question of the productive power of the territory in which it is located—and that must be the dominating influence elsewhere, generally.

Atchison's fortunes, the property's progress and its prospects disclose conditions significant far beyond the Atchison situation itself. In Atchison prosperity is epitomized both the opportunity and the accomplishment of the New West.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23¾d per ounce and in New York at 15¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .12, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.26, 2,000 Gold Dollar at .05, 800 Isabella at .32, 1,000 Jack Pot at .14½, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07, 200 Phoenix Lead at .05@.04, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .11.

MANHATTAN AS AN INVESTMENT

A Study of Present and Prospective Conditions Affecting New York's Elevated Railway System.

It is an evident fact that friends of Manhattan, to use the Wall Street term, have no lack of "confidence" in the future of their property, none in its ultimate ability to make larger returns to stockholders than the 4 per cent. now being paid. At current figures for the stock, the latter, representing a yield on investment of less than 3 per cent., is selling at a figure which admits of no other conclusion.

Were it a question of immediate annual profit, there are many gilt-edged securities that could be brought to bring in more than the figure named; but Manhattan, it can hardly be doubted, is clung to in the belief that there are splendid prospects for the road, prospects such as cannot fail to make good the best anticipations. There is an obvious advantage in the fact that the lines of the company are situated where their operation is brought under the direct observation of a large body of the investing public, and now that the effects of the inauguration of electrical equipment are being demonstrated, there is perhaps more interest than ever evinced in the progress and development of the company's passenger travel. The claim has been made, too, that Manhattan derives a certain sentimental value from the fact that it serves both directly and indirectly many who are found among its stock market supporters.

Be this as it may, the lines, it will not be disputed, have a location that stands second to none in their power to draw upon a large and rapidly increasing patronage, the only question having been in recent years their ability to secure a due share of that patronage which has been so strenuously bid for by the surface roads. The service of the street railways, as every one knows who has occasion to use them, has been so vastly extended and so greatly improved that the Manhattan lines have been put to a severe test to keep anything like a respectable hold upon the traveling public of the city. That loss of traffic should have occurred under the circumstances is no cause of surprise, the thing to wonder at being that the loss was no greater than it actually turned out to be. The number of people using the street railways in the past few years has grown by leaps and bounds, and if the transfers be included, (as they are in the State railroad reports,) which only within easy memory have become so important a feature, the gains have ranged up from 27,000,000 to 57,000,000 annually from 1895. Officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, it must be admitted, were quick to grasp the possibilities of extended patronage, given only the offering to the public of the proper facilities, a policy long ignored, and in fact resisted, by the management of the elevated lines. Here it may be shown how growth of passenger travel has progressed on the surface lines of the Manhattan and the Bronx for the past ten years.

SURFACE ROADS.

Years Ended June 30.	Passengers Carried.*	Changes.	
1893	255,390,515		
1894	251,586,962	Dec.	3,797,613
1895	296,833,434	Inc.	35,194,532
1896	357,806,862	Inc.	70,973,428
1897	399,435,743	Inc.	41,628,881
1898	456,963,753	Inc.	57,528,010
1899	509,314,816	Inc.	52,351,063
1900	567,144,099	Inc.	57,829,283
1901	594,790,910	Inc.	27,646,811

*Including transfers.

That some parts of the surface road system have experienced an increase in business to be measured only by doubling and trebling their former figures is quite certain, while it is seen that 1901 (the latest date for which results are as yet obtainable) shows 594,790,910 passengers carried, 85,000,000 increase in two years, 195,000,000 increase in four years, and more than twice the movement recorded for 1893 or 1894. It was not, however, until the hard blows thus administered to the elevated lines had continued for several years, not until it was seen in 1899, that travel was getting down to its lowest ebb, and comparing unfavorably with any period covering a considerable series of years, that the lesson was forced home and efforts were made to stem the tide of losses. Business was simply being driven away, and there was no longer room for the do-nothing policy that was largely the cause of it. At every point the surface cars were more readily availed of where they could be made of service to the passenger, and the ill-conditioned outfit, that had to be climbed for, anyway, was discriminated against wherever and whenever possible.

To some extent Manhattan's passenger movement for 1893 was helped by special causes. A high record of 221,407,197 passengers carried was made for the year ending June 30, a period which included the Columbian celebration of October, 1892, when in three days alone approximately 3,000,000 people used the elevated lines. But generally travel was at its best in 1893, from which the company was forced to see no less than 47,000,000 passengers, or nearly a million a week, drift away before genuine efforts were put out to arrest the decline. The lowest point was reached in 1899, as may be gathered from what was said above, but as a striking answer to improved conditions, particularly the more recent putting into operation of the electrically equipped trains on Second and Third Avenues, it is to be seen from the statement not long since issued by the company that the number of passengers carried in the late year was up to 215,259,345. As set forth in the following table it will be observed that the loss sustained in 1899 was recovered in 1900, and that for 1901 an increase of 5,881,631 passengers took place, followed by an increase of 25,213,604 for 1902:

ELEVATED ROADS.

Years Ended June 30.	Passengers Carried.	Changes	
1892	215,259,345	Inc.	25,212,004
1893	221,407,197	.....	.....
1894	202,751,532	Dec.	18,655,665
1895	187,614,985	Dec.	15,136,547
1896	184,703,636	Dec.	2,911,349
1897	182,964,851	Dec.	1,738,785
1898	183,360,846	Inc.	395,995
1899	174,324,575	Dec.	9,036,271
1900	184,164,110	Inc.	9,839,535
1901	190,045,741	Inc.	5,881,631
1902	215,259,345	Inc.	25,213,604

Naturally, increase in population has something to do with increase in street railroad travel, whether surface or elevated. It could hardly be otherwise, except perhaps in times of severe depression, but obviously increase in population can be taken to account for only a fractional part of the expansion in business which came to the Manhattan outfit in the late year, an increase equal to more than 13 per cent. Local travel development, as a matter of fact, has gone far beyond even the most sanguine estimates of possibilities in that direction. This is abundantly evidenced in the surface road record, and there is little reason for supposing that development will proceed at any material modification in the pace, especially if railroad policy is directed to the fostering of such activity. In such circumstances nothing should stand in the way of a phenomenal expansion in the number of patrons of the elevated lines, seeing that a strong bid is at last being made, both by improved equipment and improved train schedules, to secure such desired results. Manhattan surely slept long enough for a vast business to grow up around it, one that only awaited the invitation to materialize which is now being put out.

Earnings of the company, of course, suffered while business was slipping away, and it was more than the management could think of to reduce its train mileage. The result was that with income going down from eleven million dollars to ten millions, from ten to nine, and eventually to a point below that figure, operating cost scarcely yielded. The latter certainly was $325,000 lower for 1899 than for 1893, but gross earnings were off $2,366,000, the shrinkage falling mainly upon net earnings. This development and the later recovery, which shows the gross improvement mainly turned into improvement in net earnings, is not only an interesting, but a highly important feature in the company's record, indicating the possibilities of profit expansion with the further growth of traffic, particularly in view of the obvious economies to result from the full operation of the new motive power. It may be set forth by making these comparisons:

Gross, 1893	$11,086,359	
1899	8,719,496	
Decrease		$2,366,863
Net, 1893	$5,500,059	
1899	3,458,329	
Decrease		$2,041,730
Decrease in expenses		$325,133
Gross, 1899	$8,719,496	
1902	10,665,911	
Increase		$1,946,415
Net, 1899	$3,458,329	
1902	5,147,326	
Increase		$1,688,097
Increase in expenses		$257,418

After what has been said, the above statement calls for no further explanation. It is necessary, however, in order properly to comprehend the manner in which Manhattan earnings have fluctuated year by year, to glance at the full record, which will serve to establish more clearly the fact to which attention has just been drawn with regard to the movement of the respective items of gross and net earnings:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1893	$11,086,359	$5,586,300	$5,500,059
1894	10,150,576	5,553,040	4,621,536
1895	9,397,572	5,413,965	3,983,607
1896	9,256,932	5,530,958	3,725,974
1897	9,163,743	5,302,351	3,861,392
1898	9,183,542	5,326,659	3,586,883
1899	8,719,496	5,261,167	3,458,329
1900	9,138,373	5,232,620	3,905,953
1901	9,416,888	5,253,230	4,163,658
1902	10,665,911	5,518,585	5,147,326

Under normal conditions, Manhattan has income from other sources than actual traffic amounting to about $200,000. The company, however, when it issued $18,000,000 of new stock, in March, 1899, came into possession of considerable funds for which there was no immediate use. These have been made to earn a profit in the market, and that profit has appeared in the "other income" in the company's statements. It raised the 1900 figure to $831,325, and the 1901 figure to $836,383. Cost of road and equipment, however, increased heavily in the past year, and the cash loaned on collateral has fallen off, requirements for the new equipment having to be met. Still, for 1902 the company secured $625,800 of other income, and rolled up, in consequence, a larger total of gross income than for any year of the past decade, namely, $5,773,126. At this point it must be said that one of Manhattan's strong features has been the steady average of its charges. Deducting taxes, they would show less for the late year than for many previous years, but altogether they are no higher than ten years ago, so that, broadly speaking, it may be said that gains or losses to Manhattan's gross earnings are dead balance. First these items may be shown—other income, gross income, and charges:

	Other Income.	Gross Income.	Charges and Taxes.
1893	$140,000	$5,640,059	$2,668,768
1894	311,678	4,933,214	2,600,567
1895	287,135	4,270,742	2,748,694
1896	232,520	3,958,494	2,840,397
1897	180,276	4,041,668	2,707,016
1898	311,716	4,068,599	2,545,323
1899	340,660	3,798,929	2,678,417
1900	831,325	4,737,278	2,707,765
1901	836,383	5,000,041	2,677,706
1902	625,800	5,773,126	2,899,671

And the exhibit may be supplemented by these further items, giving net income after charges, dividends, and the resulting surplus or deficit each year:

	Net Income.	Dividends.	Surplus.
1893	$2,971,291	$1,800,000	$1,171,291
1894	2,332,647	1,800,000	532,647
1895	1,522,046	1,800,000	*277,954
1896	1,118,097	1,800,000	*681,903
1897	1,334,652	1,500,000	*165,348
1898	1,423,276	1,200,000	223,276
1899	1,120,512	1,380,000	*259,488
1900	2,029,513	1,920,000	109,513
1901	2,322,335	1,920,000	402,335
1902	3,073,455	1,920,000	1,153,455

*Deficit.

Here it will be noticed that the drop of $2,366,863 in gross between 1893 and 1899, already alluded to, was accompanied by a loss of $1,850,512 in total net income, which stood at $1,120,512, as compared with $2,971,291. But for the increase in results due to interest on loans, the loss would have been possibly $150,000 more, raising it to $2,000,000, a close approximation to the gross shrinkage. The subsequent expansion in net income to $3,073,455 is largely explainable on lines which will now be well understood.

Manhattan in the late year seemed to have arrived at the point where it could show more paid in dividends and as large a surplus as for the banner year 1893, the intervening years having been conspicuous not only for smaller dividend disbursements but sometimes heavy deficits. The present $48,000,000 of common stock, however, draws only 4 per cent., compared with the 6 per cent. paid on $30,000,000 in earlier years, so that the company has not worked up to the position it once held. On stock outstanding in 1893, for example, it was showing a profit equal to nearly 10 per cent., while on the 1902 capital only 6.4 per cent. was earned.

Maintenance and further expansion in profits is of course the point of interest in Manhattan, as it is the feature concerning whose development there appears no lack of confidence. Eliminating the net income arising from loans, which must necessarily disappear as the company proceeds to use up its funds according to the intention declared when the stock was issued, it would seem that about $4,620,000 is all the net revenue that is necessary to insure dividends at the present rate. This amount was not forthcoming until the late year, when approximately $5,350,000 may be said to have been secured apart from the special item of revenue just alluded to. But even this would be 1½ per cent. in excess of such dividends as are being paid, so that there is evidently a good earning power at present behind the stock, with future additions probable that can hardly fail to materially strengthen it.

Improvement has so far gone with only part of the system in that condition which has brought about increased travel that it is only a reasonable conclusion that further like improvement should follow the perfecting of the service. To meet a 6 per cent. dividend would call for $5,580,000 for charges and for the stock, and if the operation of the property can be carried on as cheaply as is calculated when electricity is fully installed, gross earnings would need to be no larger than they were last year to secure this result. But while it is evident that Manhattan is on the eve of a highly favorable change in its position, brought about by improvement in its equipment, it may be doubted whether the directorate could be tempted to raise the dividend rate until the full effect of the change is demonstrated, and the fact made clear beyond doubt that profits are likely to remain built up. Furthermore, no consideration of Manhattan should ignore the coming of another claimant for the passenger travel of New York City. This, however—the advent of the tunnel system of transportation—need alarm no one. Boston has already shown how travel can be multiplied by facilities, even if the record introduced above for this city fails of conviction.

MILTON J. PLATT.

NATIONAL TREASURY ABSORPTION

Since 1898, or in the past four years only, August importations of foreign merchandise into the United States have increased $29,000,000, from $49,677,349 to $78,675,371. For eight months ending with Aug. 31 last the increase over the like period in 1898 is $187,000,000, the totals being $426,922,568 for the earlier year and $614,165,387 for the present one. For twelve months ending Aug. 31 the expansion is $291,000,000 in the value of articles imported, the respective totals being $623,192,020 for 1897-8 and $914,934,541 for 1901-2. From this brief statement some idea may be gained of the striking growth of our demands for commodities produced abroad, and as dutiable articles are larger in value than free articles it will at once be realized that our customs receipts have been subjected to a sharp and effective stimulus. Thus for the fiscal year 1898 revenue from this source amounted to $149,575,062, and for the late year $254,456,927, an increase of $105,000,000. The year 1898 was the last year in recent times for the Treasury balance sheet to come out with a deficit. This condition was cured by the combination of increasing income from customs duties and by the imposition of war taxes, which brought in an excess above requirements. Internal revenue, which was only $170,900,641 for 1898, rose to $295,327,927 for 1900, a figure exceeded in 1901 and almost reached in the late year. The way the surplus has been piling up is illustrated in the following monthly record of income and outgo for the period beginning with July, 1899:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Excess Receipts.
July, 1899	$48,054,258	$56,561,090	$*8,506,832
August, 1899	40,978,173	45,522,312	4,455,862
September, 1899	45,334,145	37,579,373	7,754,772
October, 1899	47,533,589	44,174,027	3,359,562
November, 1899	46,945,572	40,769,848	6,175,725
December, 1899	40,750,104	39,145,569	7,613,545
January, 1900	48,012,165	39,189,067	8,823,098
February, 1900	45,631,265	37,738,472	7,892,793
March, 1900	48,726,837	32,188,271	16,538,566
April, 1900	45,039,327	40,903,928	4,135,399
May, 1900	45,160,053	40,351,525	4,814,528
June, 1900	51,435,832	33,540,673	17,895,159
July, 1900	49,805,161	53,979,653	*4,024,493
August, 1900	49,688,756	50,509,000	*820,244
September, 1900	45,304,326	39,169,971	6,134,355
October, 1900	51,626,067	47,993,638	3,632,429
November, 1900	48,344,515	41,278,661	7,065,854
December, 1900	46,846,508	40,204,622	6,641,886
January, 1901	47,520,287	40,109,707	7,410,580
February, 1901	45,844,123	38,880,636	6,963,487
March, 1901	49,861,125	40,762,862	9,128,263
April, 1901	47,707,851	41,908,246	5,799,605
May, 1901	52,629,440	42,136,561	10,492,879
June, 1901	50,333,908	33,045,147	17,288,700
July, 1901	52,320,340	52,307,591	12,749
August, 1901	45,394,125	39,351,497	6,042,628
September, 1901	44,434,423	32,310,736	12,123,687
October, 1901	49,821,053	40,645,936	9,186,017
November, 1901	45,716,777	40,198,917	5,517,860
December, 1901	47,061,985	37,319,986	9,742,907
January, 1902	46,582,144	38,548,278	8,033,866
February, 1902	41,159,739	39,089,291	2,000,448
March, 1902	46,501,414	38,102,437	8,398,977
April, 1902	45,215,390	40,799,203	4,416,127
May, 1902	49,500,449	38,746,798	10,762,652
June, 1902	49,677,469	33,837,859	15,839,600
July, 1902	49,305,981	56,813,568	*7,507,876
August, 1902	48,906,813	43,113,611	5,492,202

*Excess expenditures.

Bringing the yearly totals together, and using the corrected figures for 1900 and 1901, which are now available, the net result comes out as follows:

Fiscal year—	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Excess Receipts.
1900	$567,240,851	$487,713,791	$79,527,060
1901	587,685,337	509,967,353	77,717,984
1902	563,405,188	471,267,601	92,137,587
July-Aug., 1902	97,811,504	99,927,178	*2,015,684
Excess of rec'ts, 3 yrs and 2 mos			$247,366,967

*Excess expenditures.

In three years and two months it is seen receipts have gone ahead of expenditures to the extent of little short of $250,000,000, a matter of some interest in view of the strained money market conditions recently prevailing, and of what is claimed as the altogether unexpected development of the promise of another surplus, after calculations had indicated other conclusions. July, it is true, showed a reversed position, but August did not, the excess receipts for that month almost offsetting the excess expenditures of the previous one. September so far has done the rest, and, in fact, has made a record which has intensified an already aggravated situation, showing the Government again drawing upon heavily depleted local resources. Relief measures, so called, have seemingly failed, and the clamor at the doors of the Treasury has been so great that further steps have been promised to ease the tension.

Why the Treasury should be appealed to is, of course, obvious. A few years ago—early in 1896, to be exact as to date—the Administration was being berated for having allowed a cash balance of $271,000,000 to accumulate. This was after the last of the bond sales. "It is hard to believe that anybody can look with complacency upon such a policy," said one of the critics of the day. The reserve had increased $140,000,000 over a period (1889) before certain well-known events had transpired which gave rise to the issues of bonds of 1894-6, and was referred to as a scandalous accumulation of idle money, and so on.

The country has been very prosperous since then, and, as stated and set forth above, the Treasury has experienced some very fat years, until the net cash balance as of Aug. 31 last stood at a total of $359,491,500, $88,000,000 more than it was in April, 1896, and $211,000,000 more than it was in March, 1899. What is more to the point, however, is the gain that has taken place while the recent surplus has been accumulating, and what has taken place with regard to deposits in National bank depositaries, particularly as the latter are understood to become recipients of an additional amount, figured on the difference between the market value and the par value of bonds deposited to secure such deposits. Taking the principal balance sheet groupings, the subjoined tabulation will be found to

and, with but few exceptions, from Morgantown to Fairmont. The only real trouble the company is finding so far is getting through Fairmont, where entrance in the First Ward is denied. Mr. Harris is enthusiastic as to the future of the road in West Virginia, and says that inside of two years it will get the coal product of West Virginia to the Great Lakes.

As is known, the West Virginia Central Railway Company's line is to be part of this new route to the seaboard; this line runs through coal for fifty miles at least. After leaving Elkins it is said that the Wabash people have in view an extension from that point to what is known as the Coal and Coke Railroad along the Little Kanawha. This will open a rich territory right through the heart of the bituminous coal region. It will cut right through the great Pittsburg fourteen-foot vein, where thousands of acres of coal lands are owned by the railroad and kindred interests.

The use of the Western Maryland will give an outlet to tidewater at Baltimore; the sixty-five-mile link between its northern terminus and Cumberland, where it gets the West Virginia Central connection, will be soon put under construction. The chief sources of revenue of the Western Maryland system will be from the bituminous coal and iron and iron products. These are the specialties in the Pittsburg district and the regions south and east of it to the coast.

A recent note from Pittsburg advises me that the Wabash is evidently in a position now where the question of its entrance into the business centre of that city is a matter of no further doubt. "A visit to some of the work the contractors are carrying forward is an argument altogether too strong to be refuted by any of the politicians of the local councils. The contractors who have the work in hand of building the immense stone abutments for the great bridge across the Monongahela River at Ferry Street are pushing that work as fast as men and machinery can do, working day and night. They have secured the right of way, and have already demolished a number of old brick buildings which have occupied the ground for many years. The only real obstacle they have is in the way of entering the mill district on the south side of the Monongahela River. In order to reach the Jones & Laughlin Mills they must cross property of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, as well as that of the Pennsylvania. Both of these companies are doing their utmost to keep the Wabash out of this great mill district, for if they reach the Jones & Laughlin Mills it will be a comparatively easy matter to reach all the other great steel mills on the Upper Monongahela. From present appearances there can be no doubt as to the result of this struggle. It will not be many months before the Wabash will have a share in moving the great tonnage of this region. From all that can be learned, this will not come any too soon for the good of the business interests of the city. The congested condition of the freight business of the whole region can hardly be appreciated by persons on the outside. On each side of the Monongahela River there is a double-track railroad running about fifty miles up from Pittsburg, yet a contractor and builder doing business twenty-five miles above this city reports that, owing to the freight congestion, their supplies of building material are from three to six weeks late in reaching them. A representative of one of the largest and oldest wholesale houses in Pittsburg made the statement that goods ordered by them from New York merchants formerly reached them within three days after the orders were booked in New York. Now they consider themselves quite fortunate if their goods come through in two weeks. This condition has continued for more than a year past without a break, and there is no end in sight. Under such conditions, the great Wabash is surely encouraged to push the construction of its line into this field."

From every district producing soft coal comes the report that "coal, more coal, is still the cry." This it is that makes the opportunity for more railroads to carry it. That coal will ever get down to the low price that ruled during a period of high expense and distribution, and when there was no profit in the business and no return on the money invested in coal property, because of desperation in competition, is scarcely to be hoped for, nor is it desirable, from the viewpoint of fair wages to those engaged in it and adequate returns for the risks of capital. Money must have wages as well as labor, and the sensible workman realizes this as well as the capitalist.

Something has already been said in this paper, a few weeks ago, as to the operations in Greene and Washington County coal lands along the line of this road's extension into Pennsylvania, and its affording an additional outlet for Connellsville coke, therefore it can be seen, as already stated, that there is a great future, and not a very distant one, for this line in the most important heavy freight traffic. Much interest is shown by Pittsburg coal and iron men in the acquisition of the Ann Arbor road by the Wabash. One point which has been brought out is that by this route the shipment of coal to the Northwest will not be stopped in the Winter, as it is now, when navigation closes on Lake Erie. The purchase of the Ann Arbor and its operation in connection with a big system that taps the coal districts and connects with Pittsburg means a great deal. First of all, it means that instead of rushing coal to lake ports during the open season and sending it that way to the upper Northwest, it can be sent at any time during the year. There will be less reason for the chronic scarcity of coal cars and it will give an opportunity to relieve the congestion.

The matter of a line to connect the Wabash line at Pittsburg with the seaboard is receiving much attention in that city. The West Side Belt Line is known to have been accomplished with the object of giving the Wabash an entrance into Pittsburg for its Eastern line. For several months numerous surveying parties have been at work between Pittsburg and Baltimore, and within a short time the line to connect Pittsburg with the Western Maryland road is expected to be located. That this line will follow much the course of the old South Pennsylvania road, traversing Westmoreland, Somerset, and Bedford Counties, is now pretty well known, and in this instance the road will open up one of the richest undeveloped coal fields in Pennsylvania and at the same time pass through the great gas and coking coal fields and afford additional means of traffic for the existing mines.

The fact that this line is to follow the line of the old South Pennsylvania road has revived interest in that abandoned project. The road was begun by the Vanderbilt interests about 1884, and was abandoned after something like $10,000,000 had been expended, much of the road having been completed and ready for the rails. When the Vanderbilt interests were thus preparing to enter into competition with the Pennsylvania road for the traffic between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, the latter system showed its aggressiveness and finally an agreement was reached whereby the Pennsylvania came into possession of the South Pennsylvania road. The abandonment of the road was a great disappointment to Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. In many instances the right of way of the old line has been allowed to lapse and there is now nothing to prevent the Wabash road from utilizing much of the road, and thus saving a large amount of grading.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

THE NEW WEST

Glimpses of a Reveolution Whose Inspiriting Records Are Widspread—*Written for The New York Times by a Former Railroad Manager.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—I have just returned from a 10,000-mile ride through the West, and am a little sore yet from the breaking down of old tissue that had narrowed my views of that great country west of the Mississippi River.

I thought I knew all about it—had traveled it up and down and across every State and Territory—but that was ten years ago. Great Scott, how it has grown!

The railroads run three times as many trains as they used to, both freight and passenger, and still you're lucky if you get a sleeper if you fail to reserve it a day ahead of time.

Why, I saw towns—good, big ones, too—they call them cities out there, but they are towns, as we know them, big towns, where ten years ago there was nothing but a station name on a plank fastened to two upright posts, and the engineer would blow a long blast to call the passengers' attention to the fact that this was a spot where the railroad company would like to have a town if possible.

Hundreds, yes, thousands, of miles of railroad west of the Missouri River had no people along the line and no crops, ten years ago, but now you will find it difficult to pick out twenty miles that is barren.

Where the sage brush flourished and the jack rabbit and prairie dog had it all to themselves ten years ago, you now will find great fields of corn or wheat, with here and there small herds of cattle fenced in and feeding on alfalfa instead of roaming at large over vast tracts in search of bunch grass.

It is no longer a wonder to me that railroad earnings have increased in this Western country. I can find no criticism of such a showing as made by the Atchison, for example, which a few years ago was in the hands of a receiver. Five years ago it earned $30,000,000 a year, and is now earning $55,000,000 yearly. The Rock Island five years ago earned $17,000,000, and last year about $28,000,000.

Where do the people come from? Well, I don't know, except that statistics show our shores felt the touch of a million foreign feet last year—each person has two, you know—and most of these emigrants landed eventually in Minnesota, Dakota, Washington, Oregon, California, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nevada, and Arkansas.

As high as 52,000 people, foreigners, were settled in one State that I know of. This emigration has been going on steadily for years, and is growing each year as the ship carrying capacity increases, and each year of prosperity makes the succeeding year surer because these foreigners are writing back home to relatives and friends telling of their good luck and improved conditions compared to those existing at the old home, and their ambition and the desire for change that exists in the mind of almost every youngster starts another lot for America.

One of the greatest factors in the development of the West has been the money invested in irrigation. The rain may fall on the just and the unjust alike in some parts of the country, but it fell on neither very often west of the ninty-fifth parallel. Artesian wells, the rivers, and the mountain streams are now utilized, however, and millions of acres have been redeemed from the desert, and the recent act of Congress in relation to irrigation and public lands will open millions of acres more.

There are a few people down here who have been educated by such men as Hill, Harriman, and Hawley, that have been taking in Western railway stocks and putting them away in the belief that five years from now present prices will look foolishly cheap. Think what it means to double the population on a railroad from 7,000 to 9,000 miles long, and whose average freight has a distance as great as from New York to Chicago, and at much higher rates than railroads have in effect between these two points.

If one wants to know anything about real values, use past statistics and realize that we have a "flying start," and at a rate of speed that by inertia alone is bound to carry us a long ways, and, while I believe in conservatism, it is not of the kind that scares at a possible obligation abroad of $100,000,000 when our exports exceed the imports by $1,000,000 a day. That is an obligation that the history of the past four years shows can be paid and will be in 100 days.

We govern ourselves, but a few years ago the fellow on the other side of the ocean owned us. You will note, however, that he has sent us in money or stocks or bonds during the past five years somewhere about two billion dollars—the excess of our exports over imports.

It is getting hold of our own railroad securities that has made it possible to carry out the great projects of consolidation that everybody knows about and only half believes; the only real consolidation that has yet become effective comprehends the Rock Island deal.

Look at the present Rock Island Road as compared with that with which we have been familiar for many years. It is not so many years ago that the Rock Island Road consisted of a line from Chicago to Omaha and Kansas City, while now its trains are scheduled in twelve different States, and traversing a territory that is 1,600 miles square. Its rails reach a population that is equal to one-twelfth of the entire population of the United States, and there is not a town of any magnitude west of Chicago to the Rocky Mountains that the railroad does not reach. It owns one-seventh of the railroads in the following combination of States: Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Arkansas. It is prepared to carry, now entirely over its own line, wheat and flour from Minnesota and Dakota; corn, wheat, and cattle from Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas; ores from Oklahoma and Texas; lead, zinc, timber, and coal from Arkansas and Indian Territory; minerals and provisions from Missouri, and by its arrangement with the Southern Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande will secure a good proportion of the overland traffic to and from California, and to all this territory it will distribute merchandise and manufactures from the East. In the distribution of the products from the great food-raising country west of the Mississippi this great system of railroads is not held down to a single delivering or receiving point, but can interchange with its connections at such great gateways as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and Galveston. I know of no Western road that is better fitted to handle the various lines of traffic interchanged between the East and West so far as relates to the particular feature of obtaining the fullest measure of benefit for itself from all the business it handles. These various gateways make it unnecessary to carry any traffic a disadvantageous distance. It really is the short line from the great West to the great East, no matter whether you wish to go into the Northern or Southern section, and yet carries all of its traffic an average of nearly one thousand miles.

Watching the market conditions from day to day, hearing what is said and written about prices of securities, issues of new stock, &c., it is clear that the majority of people think that railroad stocks are too high and that the railroads of the country will not be able to maintain the excellent showing of the last year or two. I suppose that if any one had said five years ago that the Western railroads would increase their gross earnings 60 per cent. in five years the statement would have been considered just as unreliable as it would be to make a similar statement now; yet no one who has been through the Western country recently, his eye open, can hesitate to believe that there will be just as big an increase in railroad receipts in the next five years as there has been in the last five. Who can doubt but that if the Rock Island Road, for example, earned over $6,000 a mile with its 3,000 miles of line, it will earn as much if not more per mile with its additional 4,000 miles of road, when every mile of new line will add to the revenue of the old by furnishing traffic to be carried from 800 to 1,200 miles over the old line, traffic that has, in the main, never been handled before by that company?

The net revenue in 1901 and 1902 from the operation of the 3,900 miles of Rock Island track was sufficient to pay the prescribed rate of interest on the new securities issued by that company and still leave a handsome dividend for the new common stock. I don't think it will require more than six months to demonstrate that the new Rock Island common stock will earn a dividend of at least 8 per cent. and will doubtless receive 4 per cent. I believe these conditions are recognized by only a few people as yet, and these few are not only unwilling to part with their securities at present market prices, but probably will be holding them at advances of 25 points beyond present figures.

How can a crop failure hurt a road that has such a diversified class of freight and whose line is found in nearly every one-hundred-mile section of the garden of this country, a district of 2,560,000 square miles?

R. M. R.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

There is little reason or necessity to review at any length the market movement throughout the week, or to touch in detail upon the fluctuations of particular stocks. The influencing factor of the dealings all week was the high money rate which produced liquidation on a large scale. So overshadowing was this development that practically all others were lost sight of—in any event, were without especial influence.

Perhaps the most important of these outside developments was the disclosure of the sweeping nature of the judgment of the New Jersey Court of Appeals in favor of the bond conversion plan of the United States Steel Corporation. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the Steel Trust stocks were so well supported in the market decline. Had conditions been favorable substantial advances in the prices of the securities might have been looked for.

***

St. Paul.

The ups and downs in St. Paul toward the close of the week were without doubt the feature of the market. On heavy buying, said to be of the very best kind, with Standard Oil interests most conspicuous as purchasers, the issue rose sharply on Friday a half dozen points from its low figure ot within a few points of the highest price ever recorded for it. Yesterday it declined as easily as it had advanced. The talk is of valuable rights to shareholders, but as yet there is nothing official or definite to be gotten in the matter.

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Louisville and Nashville.

The general understanding in the Street is that Mr. Morgan has decided to exercise his option on Louisville and Nashville stock, which expires in a few days—and this notwithstanding the late weakness in the stock. The gossips have it that a dividend of 6½ or 7 per cent. is to be guaranteed on the stock.

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Missouri Pacific.

It is an unquestioned fact that in the decline in the early part of the week the Gould-Rockefeller pool in Missouri Pacific sold heavily—not, however, because of curtailed credits, but largely in order to convert paper profits (of a no unsubstantial amount) into actual cash. The story that the "pool" had been obliged to sell because of lack of credit is too ridiculous to deserve serious consideration. Its best refutation is that while Missouri Pacific was being sold by the pool Manhattan was being bought by the selfsame interests.

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Reading.

The latest story in the Street has it that it is the intention of the managers of the Reading Company to retire the first preferred stock at par, as allowed by law. This, it is said, is in connection with the purpose to dissolve the voting trust and turn the property over to its present controlling interests.

***

Erie.

James J. Hill was quoted as declaring to a friend last week that the Erie system has the greatest possibilities and the brightest future of any of the railroad properties in the country whose securities are now selling on a relatively low basis. Whether or not Mr. Hill actually did say this is not clear, but one thing is certain, and that is that Hill interests have been buying Erie steadily for some weeks past.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PROFITS.

How Current Prosperity Would Be Heightened by a Normal Ratio of Operating Expenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the able and comprehensive report on the Southern Pacific Company lately published by Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co., the point is made that the Southern Pacific Company, by financing its improvements out of net income instead of out of capital account, deprives its stockholders of dividends which are rightfully theirs, and that by bonding its improvements it would be able to pay the increased fixed charges and still leave a handsome dividend for its stockholders. The report therefore favors a $40,000,000 bond issue, the estimated amount required to bring the property up to the present standard.

The point is well taken, and there can be no doubt that if the company acted upon the recommendation it would be able to pay dividends in the near future. But there is another point, of equal importance, which the report does not bring out with the same thoroughness. I mean the high ratio of operating expenses on the Southern Pacific as compared with its transcontinental rivals. At the present time the other roads have two advantages over the Southern Pacific—they finance their improvements by the sale of bonds, and they operate at a far lower ratio. Now if the Southern Pacific were to bond its improvements, as the report suggests, one disadvantage would be removed, and owing to its exceptionally heavy traffic it would be able to pay dividends, even at the present high operating rate. But it is equally true that if it were able to operate at the cost of the other roads, it could pay for its improvements out of earnings and still leave a large surplus for dividends; while if it could remove both disadvantages it would be in a far stronger position than any of the other transcontinental roads.

An examination of the figures will make this plain. The following table is taken from Page 10 of Messrs. T. J. Taylor & Co.'s report:

	1901.					
	Southern Pacific.	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.		Union Pacific.		Northern Pacific.	
	Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 66.22.	Operations Adjusted to the Basis of Southern Pacific Operations, 66.22.	Operations as Per Annual Report, 1901. Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 59.23.	Operations Adjusted to the Basis of Southern Pacific Operations, 66.22.	Operations as Per Annual Report, 1901. Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 53.60.	Operations Adjusted to the Basis of Southern Pacific Operations, 66.22.	Operations as Per Annual Report, 1901. Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 48.09.
Gross income	$90,168,600.69	$54,807,379.78	$54,807,379.78	$46,759,146.07	$46,759,146.07	$33,304,770.48	$33,304,770.48
Less operating expenses	55,379,823.46	36,073,227.53	32,262,945.23	28,830,983.46	23,336,854.18	21,561,883.32	16,640,143.57
Balance	$34,788,777.21	$18,734,152.25	$22,544,434.55	$17,928,162.61	$23,422,291.89	$11,742,887.16	$16,664,626.91
Less interest on funded debt and other charges	20,507,898.28	11,218,291.22	11,218,291.22	9,824,522.15	9,824,522.15	7,450,723.37	7,450,723.37
Surplus	$14,280,878.93	$7,515,861.03	$11,326,143.33	$8,103,640.46	$13,597,769.74	$4,292,163.79	$9,213,903.54
Application of surplus—							
Additions, betterments, and new equipment	$7,044,659.24	$3,376,878.88	$1,000,000.00	$12,088,730.05	$1,500,000.00	$4,805,532.75	$2,011,285.00
Bonds purchased	2,257,961.41						
Dividends		7,288,022.50	7,288,022.50	8,419,594.00	8,419,594.00	6,200,000.00	6,200,000.00
Profit and loss—Surplus	$4,978,255.28		$3,088,120.83		$3,678,175.74		$1,002,618.54
Profit and loss—Deficit		$3,088,840.35		$12,404,683.59		$6,713,368.96	
Amount expended on the property during the year, derived from the sale of securities			$2,376,378.88		$10,588,730.05		$2,794,247.75

The comparison here made seems to me a trifle misleading. At the best it has only an academic interest. The point at issue is not how the other roads would have come out if they had been compelled to operate at Southern Pacific's ratio, but whether they would have been able to maintain dividends if they had paid for their improvements wholly out of earnings, as Southern Pacific did. The figures as rearranged to show this would be as follows:

	1901.			
	Southern Pacific Operating Ratio, 66.22.	Atchison Operating Ratio, 59.23.	Union Pacific Operating Ratio, 53.60.	Northern Pacific Operating Ratio, 48.09.
Surplus of each road on its own operating ratio	$14,280,878.93	$11,326,143.33	$13,597,769.74	$9,213,903.54
Application of surplus—				
Additions, &c.	7,044,659.24	3,376,878.88	12,088,730.05	4,805,532.75
Bonds purchased	2,257,961.41			
Surplus for dividends	$4,978,255.28	$7,949,764.45	$1,509,039.69	$4,408,370.79

From the table it is evident that Atchison alone would have been able to meet its dividends and show a surplus, but it is to be noticed that Union Pacific's charge for betterments is very large, nearly 50 per cent. more than Southern Pacific's, including bond purchases. In order to make this table of the most value, the expenditures for betterments on the other roads would have to be adjusted to the per mile expenditure for betterments on Southern Pacific, and that amount deducted from the surplus in order to arrive at the surplus for dividends. The comparison, if made, would show, I believe, fully as much earned on the stock of the other roads as on Southern Pacific's—and the reason is not far to seek. With a gross income 60 per cent. greater than Atchison's, nearly twice as great as Union Pacific's, and almost three times Northern Pacific's, Southern Pacific can only report a surplus of about $3,000,000, about $1,000,000, and about $5,000,000 greater, respectively. The trouble is with operating expenses, which are 66.22 per cent. of gross earnings on Southern Pacific, as against 59.23, 53.60, and 48.09 on the other roads.

A comparison which shows this disadvantage more clearly is to be found on Page 13 of the report quoted, as follows:

	1900.					
	Southern Pacific Operations Adjusted to Basis of Atchison Operating Ratio.	Atchison Operations as Per Annual Report. Operating Ratio, 59.53.	Southern Pacific Operations Adjusted to Basis of Union Pacific Operating Ratio.	Union Pacific Operations as Per Annual Report. Operating Ratio, 51.59.	Southern Pacific Operations Adjusted to Basis of Northern Pacific Operating Ratio.	Northern Pacific Operations as Per Annual Report. Operating Ratio, 52.10.
Gross income	$76,345,368.43	$46,498,899.04	$76,345,368.43	$41,891,216.10	$76,345,368.43	$30,706,839.02
Operating expenses	42,518,186.31	27,521,499.43	36,847,190.18	20,196,923.70	37,211,448.13	18,394,628.31
Balance	$33,827,182.12	$18,977,399.61	$39,498,178.25	$21,695,292.40	$39,133,920.30	$18,312,210.71
Interest on funded debt and other charges	20,077,505.85	10,257,715.20	20,077,505.35	9,107,703.82	20,077,505.35	5,828,391.95
Net income	$13,749,676.77	$8,719,684.41	$19,420,672.90	$12,587,588.58	$19,056,414.95	$9,483,818.76
Dividends		3,139,556.75		7,743,627.50		5,400,000.00
Surplus	$13,749,676.77	$5,580,127.66	$19,420,672.90	$4,843,961.08	$19,056,414.95	$4,083,818.76

	1901.					
		Ratio of Operating Expenses, 59.23.		Ratio of Operating Expenses, 53.60.		Ratio of Operating Expenses, 48.09.
Gross income	$90,168,600.69	$54,807,379.78	$90,168,600.69	$48,759,146.07	$90,168,600.69	$33,304,770.48
Operating expenses	49,528,678.34	32,262,945.23	44,820,819.85	23,336,854.18	40,213,306.46	16,640,143.57
Balance	$40,639,922.35	$22,544,434.55	$45,347,780.84	$23,422,291.89	$49,955,294.23	$16,664,626.91
Interest on funded debt and other charges	20,507,898.28	11,218,291.22	20,507,898.28	9,824,522.15	20,507,898.28	7,450,723.37
Net income	$20,132,024.07	$11,326,143.33	$24,839,882.56	$13,597,769.74	$29,447,395.95	$9,213,903.54
Additions and betterments		1,000,000.00		1,500,000.00		2,011,285.00
Dividends		7,238,022.50		8,419,594.00		6,200,000.00
Surplus	$20,132,024.07	$3,088,120.83	$24,839,882.56	$3,678,175.74	$29,447,395.95	$1,002,618.54

From this table it is evident that if Southern Pacific could operate at Atchison's ratio it could spend what it actually did out of earnings for betterments and still leave a surplus for dividends in excess of $10,000,000, while as compared with the other roads the surplus would be $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Further than that, if it financed its improvements by a bond issue, and at the same time operated at the corresponding costs, it would show, allowing for the greater fixed charges, nearly 10 per cent., nearly 11 per cent., and nearly 14 per cent. earned on the stock.

The lesson to be drawn from this is the necessity of a reduction in Southern Pacific's operating expenses, and the reduction must come mainly in the item of conducting transportation. The expenditures for maintenance of way and equipment, while larger per mile than on the other roads, do not seem in excess of requirements, and general expenses are too small to enable any great reduction to be made in them. Of the item "conducting transportation," cost of fuel seems to be comparatively the heaviest charge, and it is to be hoped that by the use of oil-burning locomotives Southern Pacific will be able to effect a great reduction in expenses. Only by a reduction in operating ratio can Southern Pacific become, what its advocates claim for it, "the Pensylvania of the West."

GEORGE GARR HENRY.

In comment upon the foregoing discussion by Mr. Henry, Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. said yesterday:

"While the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES draws practically the same conclusion that we do with regard to the Southern Pacific Company's business methods, we think that he ignores the fact that operating ratio is most decidedly affected by the method upon which expenses are financed.

"Modernizing a property from earnings naturally causes high operating ratio, while financing from capital account reduces operating ratio.

"If the Southern Pacific Company should change its method of financing, its operating ratio would naturally be lower. We think it is not merely an academic question, but a question of finance."

THE COUNTRY'S BIGGEST BANKS

The period from July 16, 1902, to Sept. 15, 1902, was not a remarkably prosperous one for the larger ranks of the country, if the deposits of these institutions can be taken as a criterion. According to statements filed with the Treasury Department, the National banks in the United States having deposits in excess of $10,000,000 at the close of business Sept. 15 numbered 60, compared with 61 on July 16, the Bank of North America of Philadelphia having fallen below the $10,000,000 mark. These institutions are distributed among the larger cities as follows:

New York	22	Albany	2
Philadelphia	8	Kansas City	2
Chicago	7	Baltimore	1
Boston	6	Milwaukee	1
St. Louis	4	Buffalo	1
Pittsburg	4		
Denver	2	Total	60

Of the twenty-two banks in New York City, twelve report an aggregate gain of $39,895,100, while the decrease of the other ten institutions amounted to but $17,189,900, giving a net increase of $22,705,100.

In Philadelphia, four banks report an increase of $3,607,600, and four banks suffered a decrease of $3,456,400, leaving a gain of but $151,200.

Out of the seven banks in Chicago which are included in the compilation, five show a decrease, the total amount being $8,612,100, compared with a gain of but $408,800 by the other two banks, which leave the net decrease at $8,202,300.

The Boston banks made a fairly good showing, four of these institutions reporting an increase of $4,677,300, while the two decreasing banks had a loss of $2,388,800, leaving the net gain $2,288,500.

Three of the four banks in Pittsburg which have deposits in excess of $10,000,000 had losses aggregating $4,483,400, while a gain of $2,031,600 is reported by the First National Bank, which was the only institution to show a gain. The net decrease was $2,451,800.

In Kansas City the two banks show an increase of $1,656,600, while the two in Albany have gained $2,273,700.

The one bank in Milwaukee showed a gain of $174,500, the one in Baltimore a loss of $329,500, and the one in Buffalo a loss of $284,100.

Just how the banks of each city decreased or increased deposits is seen from the following table:

	Increase.		Increase.
New York	$22,705,100	Kansas City	$1,656,600
Philadelphia	151,200	Albany	2,273,700
Chicago	*8,202,300	Denver	1,153,900
Boston	2,288,500	Milwaukee	174,500
Pittsburg	*2,451,800	Baltimore	*329,500
St. Louis	*3,454,400	Buffalo	*284,100

*Decrease.

The individual changes are shown in the following compilation, which gives the amount of deposits held by each bank on Sept. 15 and July 16, together with the increase or decrease during the two months:

NATIONAL BANKS.

NEW YORK.	Sept. 15.	July 16.	Increase.
City	$151,425,700	$144,206,000	$7,217,700
Bank of Com.	101,120,700	95,605,100	5,515,600
Hanover	87,552,000	81,811,900	5,740,100
First	81,110,400	78,789,100	2,321,300
Park	70,593,700	76,258,400	*5,664,700
Western	63,063,100	61,647,700	1,415,400
Chase	58,732,500	56,469,300	*2,676,800
Fourth	32,898,900	33,644,800	*745,900
Bank of N. Y.			
N. B. A.	43,366,400	32,288,900	11,077,500
Am. Exchange	33,234,100	31,891,700	1,342,400
Chemical	27,656,400	28,927,200	*1,271,800
Imp. & Trad.	23,175,800	23,796,700	*620,900
Merchants'	22,094,900	21,754,300	340,600
Nat. of N. A.	21,464,800	20,268,300	1,196,500
Seaboard	23,011,000	19,656,700	3,354,300
Mercantile	17,274,800	17,643,200	*368,400
Mechanics'	17,708,100	17,357,700	350,400
Central	16,757,900	17,277,100	*519,200
Gallatin	14,195,400	11,709,300	*2,513,900
Lincoln	13,044,300	13,197,300	*153,000
Phenix	10,983,700	10,805,400	58,300
Second	10,509,900	10,820,900	*311,000
PHILADEL.			
Fourth Street	34,380,500	34,048,400	332,100
Philadelphia	25,584,100	27,700,000	*2,115,900
Girard	19,430,200	19,484,200	*54,000
Farm. & Mech.	17,225,000	15,588,200	1,636,800
Franklin	13,737,900	14,768,700	*1,030,800
Merchants'	15,728,800	14,544,500	1,184,300
Corn Exch.	13,977,700	13,523,300	454,400
Central	10,235,500	10,491,300	*255,700
CHICAGO.			
First	90,566,400	92,957,900	*2,391,500
Corn Exch.	47,414,000	47,776,200	*362,200
Continental	38,693,900	42,276,400	*3,582,500
Commercial	30,824,100	30,750,900	73,200
Chicago	17,623,100	19,218,400	*1,595,300
Nat. of Rep.	13,107,800	13,793,400	*685,600
Bankers'	12,919,800	13,583,200	*336,650
BOSTON.			
Nat. Shawmut	47,931,900	45,876,900	2,055,300
Nat. of Red.	31,701,900	33,030,500	*1,328,600
Nat. of Rep.	14,629,600	15,630,800	*1,001,200
Merchants'	12,682,700	11,852,500	1,050,200
Second	11,483,900	11,250,900	233,000
Nat. of Com.	11,819,000	10,460,200	1,358,800
PITTSBURG.			
Farmers' Dep.	15,237,900	18,478,800	*3,190,400
Mellon	13,828,300	13,779,800	*959,500
First	14,862,400	12,330,800	2,031,600
Second	11,611,700	11,951,200	*339,500
ST. LOUIS			
Nat. of Com.	47,128,600	46,909,800	898,100
Third	17,243,800	16,374,500	869,300
Merch.-Laclede	12,631,500	12,964,600	666,900
Mechanics'	12,175,400	11,116,300	1,059,100
KANSAS C'Y.			
Nat. of Com.	31,647,500	30,214,200	1,461,300
First	13,016,400	12,821,100	195,300
ALBANY.			
Nat. Commer.	11,559,100	10,520,700	1,038,400
N. Y. State	10,610,700	9,375,400	1,235,300
MILWAUKEE.			
First	15,854,600	15,680,100	174,500
BALTIMORE.			
Merchants'	10,215,600	10,545,100	*329,500
BUFFALO.			
Marine	14,627,100	14,911,200	284,100
DENVER.			
First	22,611,900	21,458,000	1,153,900
Colorado	10,672,500	10,050,900	621,600

*Decrease.
*Decrease.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 29.

Central Ansonia Sugar Company—Special meeting.
Crucible Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Eden Musée American Company—Annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Sept. 30.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Atlantic Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Books close.
Chicago Title and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
Morton Trust Company—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Railway Automatic Sales Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on common.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Alabama Great Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
American Agricultural Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Company.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Grass Twine Company—Dividend payable.
American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Company—Annual meeting.
American Snuff Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Spirits Manufacturing Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Bon Air Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Company—Dividend payable.
Broad Exchange Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Capital Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati and Northern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Corporation Liquidating Company—Dividend payable on common.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
Distilling Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Dominion Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal Company—Dividend payable on common.
Eastman Kodak Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Empire State Surety Company—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railroad, New Haven—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
First National Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Genessee and Wyoming Railroad—Dividend payable.
George A. Fuller Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Gerard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable on common.
Hartford Carpet Corporation—Dividend payable.
Illinois Trust and Savings Banks, Chicago—Dividend payable.
International Paper

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 27	522,683
To date this year	136,893,689
Corresponding date last year	216,046,953

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 27	$2,299,500
To date this year	$609,337,350
Corresponding date last year	$766,474,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	½	Minn. & St. L	¾
Am. Locomotive pf	¾	Pullman Co	2
Am. Woolen pf	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Bicycle pf	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1¾
Am. Hide & L. pf	1¾	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
Am. Sugar	½	Missouri Pacific	¼
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Lead	¼
Canadian Pacific	1	Nat. R. R. of M.	¾
Chi. & Alton	¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	3¼	Norf. & West. pf	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Peoria & East.	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Pere Marquette	3½
Corn Prod. pf	1¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Detroit South. pf	¾	Reading	½
Det. Un. Ry	¾	Reading 1st pf	¼
Hocking Valley	½	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Illinois Central	1¾	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Int. Power	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Int. Silver	2	St. L. S. W.	½
Int. Silver pf	5	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Iowa Central pf	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Lake Erie & W.	1¼	Tol., Rys. & L.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	4½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Manhattan	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Man. Beach	1	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Met. Sec. Co.	½	Va.-Car. Chem	1¼
Met. Street Ry	1	Wabash pf	1
Mexican Central	½	West. Union	⅝
		Wheel. & L. E.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Kan. & M. 4s 2¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M., M. Cent. 6s	4⅝
R., W. & O. con. 5s	1½	Wis. Central 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday were highly irregular, the fluctuations in some of the issues being more violent than any seen in recent days. Almost without exception the inclination of prices was downward, notably in St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, the former of which fell over four and the latter nearly five points from the high figure of the day. In Louisville the close was at the lowest of the day, though in St. Paul the final figure was a point above the lowest price at one time recorded for it. Elsewhere in the list there were substantial declines.

Greatest weakness showed previous to the publication of the bank statement, this as a result partly of selling by holders made nervous by diligently circulated reports that the bank statement would be highly unfavorable and partly because of a concerted attack upon values made by a coterie of bear operators on the floor. This selling was persisted in up to the moment of the publication of the bank statement, with the result that the market presented a very bedraggled appearance. The selling ceased, however, when the statement came out showing an unexpectedly large increase in surplus reserves—the exact figures are $4,878,675—a decrease in loans of $13,352,600, and a gain of nearly $2,000,000 in cash.

At once the market rallied—rallied vigorously and quickly, quotations jumping up by half-points and points between transactions. This rally was short-lived, for prices soon began to decline again under a renewal of bear pressure, especially noticeable in St. Paul and Louisville. Just toward the close the general market showed a disposition to rally, but not so the two stocks mentioned.

It is not clear what the reasons are for the pressure put upon St. Paul or Louisville—unless, indeed, it be for the accumulation of stock. The denial that any action was to be taken by the St. Paul Directors on a prospective stock issue at the annual meeting in Milwaukee—held during the day—was the ostensible reason for the selling of the St. Paul stock. As a matter of fact in well-informed quarters there was no expectation of any such early action. For that matter there is, so far as can be learned, no official warrant for the statement that any issue is to be made.

As for Louisville, the selling was said to be by minority stockholders who seem to be concerned lest their rights may be ignored in any final disposition of the control of the property. In conservative circles, however, it is not believed that Mr. Morgan, whose voice will be the determining one in the matter, will ignore the minority interests or their rights.

Other stocks weak in the early trading were Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Reading second preferred, and Wabash preferred. All of them, however, rallied substantially except Illinois Central, which was under pressure up to the close of the market.

Throughout the day the Steel Trust stocks were given good support, their steadiness being one of the market features.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 7 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $308,197,252; balances, $9,729,629; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $299,531.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82.40; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86¼; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅛ less 1-16@5.21¼, and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 7-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c premium.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The market was dull and a shade easier to-day, with nothing in the way of feature to distinguish the trading. The tone stiffened somewhat after the New York bank statement was published. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,894 shares of stock and $38,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Seaboard Ry. pf	50¾	50¼	50¾
345	Atlantic C. L. com	181	180	180½
20	Atlantic Transport	270	270	270
250	United El. L. & P. pf.	38½	38	38
112	United Rys. & El. com.	14½	14	14⅛
5	U. S. Fidelity & Gty.	150	150	150
100	Union	72	72	72
60	Ala. C. & Steel pf.	87½	87½	87½
100	Balt. Brick Co.	9	9	9
2	Mechants' Bank	195	193	195

BONDS.

$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104	104	104
10,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	87⅞	87½	87⅞
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
14,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	94⅜	94½	94⅜
1,000	No. Cent., Series A 5s.	124	124	124

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 27.—The mill stock market during the week has been a trifle more active, but the trading has been confined exclusively to specialties. The following list is furnished by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
6	American Linen	..	96
104	Barnard Manufacturing Co.	..	105
..	Border City Manufacturing Co.	..	117½
..	Barnaby Manufacturing Co.	..	100
..	Chace Mills	..	102½
..	Cornell Mills	..	130
..	Davol Mills	103	..
..	Flint Mills	103	105
..	Granite Mills	..	137½
105	Hargrave's Mills	104	..
..	King Philip Mills	..	130
..	Laurel Lake Mills	122	..
..	Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	..	95
86	Mechanics' Mills	85	87½
105	Narragansett Mills	..	108
..	Osborn Mills	..	92
..	Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	..	120
100	Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	..	101
..	Seaconnet Mills	..	90
..	Shove Mills	..	95
..	Stafford Mills	..	92½
..	Tecumseh Mills	..	120
..	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	142½
83	Wampanoag Mills	..	83½
..	Westamoe Mills	57	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON Sept. 27.—The local money conditions to-day were practically unchanged, with quotations nominal and demand light. Sterling exchange continued quiet and soft in tone. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds par; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 4½ @6. Clearing House exchanges, $19,316,496. Balances, $1,742,087. The stock market was featureless to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,650	Atchison	92½	90⅞	91⅜
290	Atchison pf	102⅜	100½	100½
4	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
25	Boston Elevated	157½	157½	157½
40	Boston Elevated sub.	77	77	77
6	Boston & Maine	197	197	197
1	Boston & Providence	302½	302½	302½
255	Massachusetts Electric	37	36⅞	37
3	Mass. Electric pf.	96½	96½	96½
8	Old Colony	210	210	210
940	Union Pacific	107⅜	106½	107¼
10	West End	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

TELEPHONES.

92	Am. Tel. & Tel.	170	170	170
½	Western	20½	20½	20½
5	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

510	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	84	84	84
199½	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	8	8
1,500	Am. Sugar	122¾	121¾	122⅞
5	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120
120	Am. Woolen	15¾	15½	15½
40	Am. Woolen pf.	80½	80½	80½
1,495	Dom. Iron & Steel	70½	69¼	70½
14	Edison rights	7⅞	7¼	7¼
200	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4⅞	4⅞
167	Swift Pack. & Prov.	151	147¾	150
382	United Fruit	115	113¾	114¾
5	United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31½	31½
200	U. S. Leather	14½	14	14½
25	U. S. Steel	40½	40¼	40½
151	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	89¼	89½

MINING.

100	Alloues	2½	2½	2½
360	Amalgamated	66	65	65½
365	Copper Range Con.	57⅝	57	57
165	Daly-West	50½	50	50
80	Franklin	10	10	10
30	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
350	Mass	16⅞	16	16
150	Mohawk	46	46	46
100	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5½	5½
200	Old Dominion	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
11	Osceola	58	56⅝	56⅝
75	Rhode Island	2 9-16	2⅜	2⅜
250	Shannon	9½	9½	9½
10	Tamarack	172	172	172
200	Trinity	11½	11	11
420	United States	21⅝	21½	21½
250	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14⅞	14⅞
60	Victoria	5½	5¾	5¾
25	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Following are the quotations of New England manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Sales.	Previous Quotations.
2	Amory	160½	157½
3	Amoskeag	1,905	1,033½
..	Androscoggin	..	120
..	Appleton	..	115¼
20	Arlington Mills	118	117¾@118
..	Atlantic	..	50
..	Bates	..	167½
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	70½
..	Bigelow Carpet	..	105½
..	Bost	..	87½
..	Boston (new)	..	100
..	Boston Belting	..	23
..	Boston Duck	..	1,175
..	Cabot	..	69
..	Chicopee	..	49⅛
..	Cocheco	..	300
..	Columbia	..	1,024½
..	Continental	..	40
..	Dwight	..	1,015
..	Edwards	..	175
..	Everett	..	105
..	Franklin	..	100
..	Grinnell	..	162½
..	Great Falls	..	167½
750	Hamilton Cotton	750	751½
..	Hamilton Woolen	..	50
..	Hill	..	44
..	Hillsborough Mill, (woolen)	..	25
..	Jackson	..	89
..	Lancaster	..	301
..	Lawrence	..	121
..	Lockwood	..	91½
..	Lowell	..	632½
..	Low Bichry, (new)	..	100½
..	Low Machine Shop	..	810
..	Lyman Mills	..	66½
21	Manchester Mills	85	85
..	Massachusetts	..	5¾
..	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	..	107½
5	Merrimac	102½	102½
..	Middlesex	..	90
..	Monadnock	..	850
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	31½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	181
..	New Market Mfg. Co.	..	130
..	Otis	..	1,852½
..	Pacific	..	2,152½
4	Pepperell	257	257½
..	Queen City Cotton	..	100
..	Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
..	Salmon Falls Mfg.	..	120
..	Stafford	..	107½
..	Stark	..	960
..	Thorndike	..	1,062½
1	Tremont & Suffolk	103	103
..	Waltham Bich. & Dye Wks.	..	99
..	Wamsutta	..	119
..	Washington	..	120
3	York	875	860

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Complete stagnation prevailed on the local market to-day. Buyers and sellers alike were unwilling to operate, the result being that only 21,709 shares of stock and $27,300 bonds were dealt in. Prices did not move more than eighths and quarters, but a majority of the issues in which there were dealings scored fractional losses. There was not a single feature that calls for comment. There was, however, an unpleasant incident. When the New York bank statement came over the tape and showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $4,000,000, there was a rush to sell stocks, and the orders to sell could not be cancelled in time after the correction, showing an increase in surplus reserve. Some quite severe losses were taken in consequence. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
100	American Railways	53	53	53
725	Cambria Steel	28½	28⅜	28⅜
200	Colorado So. Ind. pf.	49½	49½	49½
875	Con. Lake Superior	25½	25	25
644	Con. Lake Superior pf.	74	73⅜	74
300	Denver & Rio Grande	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,125	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9½	9¾
1	Farmers & Mech. Bank	145	145	145
468	Lehigh Valley	35	34⅞	34⅞
10	Marsden	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4	Minehill	66	66	66
26	Nat. Asphalt pf. rcts.	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	Norfolk & Western	73¼	73¼	73½
906	Pennsylvania	62	61¾	62¼
1,315	Philadelphia Company	48⅝	48½	48⅝
2	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
2,942	Philadelphia Electric	5 15-16	5⅝	5 15-16
475	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	16½	16⅜	16½
8,100	Reading	34 11-16	33⅝	34 5-16
330	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
187	Reading 2d pf.	38	38	38
200	Southern Railway	38¼	37⅝	38¼
200	Union Traction	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	Union Pacific	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞
245	United Gas	113¾	113	113
200	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,360	U. S. Steel	40¼	40¼	40⅜
60	Warwick Iron & Steel	6½	6½	6½

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Wall Street Conditions the Chief Influenoing Factor of the Week.

Money Market Hard in Anticipation of Possible Withdrawals of Gold for the United States—Kafirs Were Flat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The money market and the Stock Exchange both spent most of the time this week watching New York and wondering what is going to happen there. Much interest was aroused by the statement quoted from THE NEW YORK TIMES that measures for financial reform will be initiated at the next session of Congress, involving the abolition of the Sub-Treasury system. But the time that must elapse before the measure can become law made this interest largely academic.

The money market has been hard, it being generally recognized that any large gold withdrawals from the Bank of England for the United States would be followed by a rise in the bank rate. So far, however, United States buyers have refrained from raiding the banks, confining themselves to the bullion brokers.

The market rate of discount is now well above the official minimum, and bills in considerable quantities are being taken to the Bank of England. The British Government issued £2,000,000 in Treasury bills on Monday, and had to pay a stiff rate, namely, 3 5-16 per cent.

The stock markets were also dominated largely by Wall Street's fluctuations, not that there is much of an account open in Americans here, but large lines of them are financed in London; consequently the heavy fall in the middle of the week in New York depressed all the London markets. The subsequent recovery on the announcement of Secretary Shaw's remedial measures put London in better tune again, especially when the settlement here was successfully completed.

Kafirs were flat early in the week on the statement that the Transvaal is to bear £100,000,000 of the war debt, but this market joined in the general recovery later.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Money was easier to-day and there was less pressure, owing to borrowings from the Bank of England, which are expected to continue next week on account of consol settlement requirements. Discounts were firm.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange was light, and there were few important movements. The tendency was generally favorable. Consols were firm. Americans were irregular, but mostly above parity. There was less nervousness regarding the monetary situation. St. Paul and Louisville were the features on New York buying. Prices closed firm. Operators were cautious, while hoping for a good bank statement. Canadians were in good demand. Kafirs were slightly easier.

Consols for money, 93 9-16; Consols for account, 93 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 95; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 111⅝; Canadian Pacific, 145¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54; Chicago Great Western, 32½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 202; De Beers deferred, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 48¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 40¾; Erie 1st preferred, 70⅝; Erie 2d preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 159; Louisville and Nashville, 157½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 165; Norfolk and Western, 75⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 84½; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 35⅝; Reading 1st preferred, 83; Reading 2d preferred, 39⅝; Southern Railway, 30½; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 78⅛; Union Pacific, 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 35½; Wabash preferred, 52½; Spanish Fours, 87⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 23¾d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent.

The sum of £200,000 gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 33.82; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 22.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Business opened inactive on the Bourse to-day and closed irregular. Attention was centred in Spanish 4s, which closed with a substantial rise, owing to the decision of the Bank of Spain regarding the formation of a gold syndicate to buy gold and improve and regulate exchange rates. South Americans were in demand. Thomson-Houston and Russians were offered.

The private rate of discount was 2½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 87.80.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Prices opened steady on the Boerse to-day, but business was quiet, in view of the reserve shown in regard to the American situation. At the close prices were somewhat easier, owing to realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,217,509
Gold	137,006,443
Silver	11,926,927
United States notes	4,344,658
Treasury notes of 1890	37,526
National banknotes	15,167,631
Total receipts this day	1,196,947
Total receipts this month	44,600,051
Total receipts this year	142,511,555
Total expenditures this day	970,000
Total expenditures this month	56,080,000
Total expenditures this year	136,007,178
Deposits in National banks	132,740,988

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$362,934,089
Silver dollars	465,004,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,931,361
Silver bullion of 1890	25,013,639
Total	$854,903,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$362,934,089
Silver certificates outstanding	465,004,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,945,000
Total	$854,903,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,243,163
Gold certificates	59,763,280
Silver coin and bullion	7,005,036
Silver certificates	4,921,891
United States notes	4,344,658
Other assets	24,221,360
Total in Treasury	$177,499,390
Deposits in National banks	132,740,988
Total	$310,240,378
Current liabilities	90,022,669
Available cash balance	$220,217,509

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were generally higher in the outside market yesterday, and transactions were relatively larger than on Thursday or Friday. American Writing Paper and a few other issues were traded in quite actively at advancing prices. In some stocks the gains recorded resulted from the purchase of very small amounts. The sharp and irregular fluctuations which had marked the trading during the middle of the week were almost entirely absent, and there was little or no selling that appeared urgent. Where efforts were made to bid up prices it was generally found easy to do so, showing apparently that the liquidation that resulted in the mid-week declines was practically over.

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ROCK ISLAND common, shortly after the opening, sold off sharply, falling from 60¼ to 58, but there the market turned, and, in much less time than it had taken the stock to decline, the price jumped back to 59¾. The preferred stock was less active, and it sold within a narrower range of price.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER stocks were very strong and were among the most active of the day. The preferred advanced to 26¾, a gain of two points, and the common advanced one point, to 6¾.

***

MANHATTAN TRANSIT was more than usually active, and it ended the day with a further net gain of three-eighths of a point.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1,650	American Can pf.	53½	52¾	53¼
2,160	Alliance Realty	132	132	132
58	Am. Light & Traction.	43	43	43
25	Am. L. & Traction pf.	93	93	93
4,900	Am. Writing Paper.	6¾	5⅞	6⅝
2,500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	26¾	24⅝	25
200	Bamberger De Lamar.	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
100	Bay S. Gas, buyer 30	1½	1½	1½
30	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110	110	110
500	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Camden & Trtn. R. R.	4½	4¼	4½
1,000	Central Foundry	4	4	4
400	Central Foundry pf.	14½	13½	14
3,200	Electric L. Reduction.	3½	3½	3½
200	Empire Steel	15	14½	15
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Greene Con. Copper	27¾	27½	27¾
5,100	Manhattan Transit	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,300	Montreal & B. Copper.	2⅞	2¾	2¾
10	National Enameling	38	38	38
200	New Brunswick Coal	6½	6½	6½
100	N. E. Transportation	5-16	5-16	5-16
50	N. Y. Transportation	13	13	13
4,750	Northern Securities	112½	111	111¾
100	New Orleans Ry.	16¾	16⅝	16¾
2,820	Rock I. new, w. i.	60¼	58	59¾
1,100	Rock I. pf. new, w. i.	85	84	84¼
600	San Francisco	22	21⅝	22
300	San Francisco pf.	61½	61¼	61½
200	Tennessee Copper	18	18	18
2,900	U. S. Realty, w. i.	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
1,000	U. S. Realty pf. w. i.	78½	77¾	77¾
200	U. S. Shipbuilding	59¾	59	59¾
1,350	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	36	35	36

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	79½	79½	79½
95,000	Rock I. new, 4s, w. i.	88¼	88	88
10,000	U. S. Silver C. 6s, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Chicle	130	135	130	135
American Chicle pf.	94	97	94	97
Am. Elevated	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
American Malting 6s	98	98½	98	98½
Am. Maltose Mfg.	..	55	..	55
Am. Steel Foundries	..	84	..	84
Amer. Tobacco	285	325	285	325
American Typefounders	43	46	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	14½	15	14¼	14¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	78¾	79¼	77½	79
Automatic Heating	90	95	90	95
Borden's Cond. Milk	121	123	121	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108	109	107	100
British Col. Copper	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5⅞
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Canning	¼	½	¼	½
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	63	68	64	68
Central Foundry 6s	68	72	68	72
Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	..	96	..	96
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	13	14	13	14
Compressed Air	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13	16	13	16
Con. Storage Battery	17	18	17	18
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104⅛	107	104⅛	107
Distillers' new, w. i.	31	32	29½	31
Dist. 5s, new, w. i.	80½	81½	80½	81½
Dominion Securities	18	26	18	26
Electric Boat	25	29	25	29
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	40	45
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle	5	8	5¾	8
Electric Vehicle pf.	14	15	14	15
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Empire Con. Quicksilver	..	3	..	3
Empire Steel pf.	47	50	47	50
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Guggenheim Exploration	145	160	145	160
Hackensack Meadows	10	6	10	6
Hall Signal	120	128	120	130
Havana Tobacco	48	50¼	48	50
Hav. Tobacco pf.	66	72	66	72
Houston Oil	16	20	16	20
Houston Oil pf.	70	75	70	75
Illinois Trans.	¾	1	¾	1
Interborough Rapid Tr., 50 per cent paid	100	105	100	105
Interborough Rapid Tr., f. paid	95	105	95	105
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
International Salt	8¾	10	8¾	9½
Lanston Monotype	11½	12½	11½	12¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. $17 paid	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Mines Securities	6¼	7¼	6½	7¼
National Enameling	37	38	36⅝	38
National Enameling pf.	87	95	87	95
National Sugar pf.	102	104	102	104
N. Y. & N. J. T. ex. rts.	157	164	157	164
N. Y. & N. J. T. rights.	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Mut. G. L.	42	43	42	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	80	81	80	81
North. Am. L. & Pulp	6	7	6	7
Otis Elevator	41	43	41½	42½
Otis Elevator pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	5½	6½	5½	6½
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	30	32	30	32
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Retsof	27½	45	27½	45
Retsof bonds

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 8
Buf. & Susquehanna com. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual).	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 2
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
C., M. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. com. (extra)	1½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
Chicago & Northw. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (qt.)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 9	Oct. 31
Col. & So. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 2
Delaware, Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 20
Evansville & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Genesee & Wyoming	2½	October	.....	.....
Grand Trunk	2	October	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	2½	October	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	October	.....	.....
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf. (quarter).	$1.	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 24
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 16	Oct. 11
Northern R. R. of N. H. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 5
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. reg. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 7	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. special (qt.).	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter).	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Southern Ry.-Mobile & Ohio stock trust certs. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Southwest Pennsylvania	5	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 30	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cap. Trac. Washington, D. C., (qt.).	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Sept. 21
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 4	Sept. 24	Oct. 6
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Oct. 6	Sept. 24	Oct. 6
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Fairhaven & Westville, N. H., (qt).	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Louisville (Ky.) Ry. com. (quarter).	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)...	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
North Chicago (quarter)	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Philadelphia Traction	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 12
Rochester Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Sacramento (Cal.) El. Gas. & Ry. (month)	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Seattle (Wash.) Electric pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
South Side El., Chicago (quarter)...	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Toronto (Can.) Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 9	Oct. 8
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quart.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Union Traction, Anderson, Ind., pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Unit. Trac. & E. Co., Providence....	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
West End Street Ry. common.....	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Winchester Ave., New Haven, (qt.).	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (New York)	20	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (N. Y.) (extra)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
First National (quarter)	5	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 27
First National, Brooklyn (quarter)..	4	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Gallatin National (quarter)	6	Oct. 6	Sept. 24	Oct. 6
Garfield National (quarter)	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Liberty National	5	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Nat. City Consol. cfs. (quarter)	2¾	Oct. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 30
New Amsterdam National (quarter)	8	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Riverside	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 25	.....
Brooklyn	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Chicago Title & Trust Co. (quarter).	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue	3	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Guaranty (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Ill. Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chi., (quarter).	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
Long Island Loan & Trust (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Mercantile (quarter)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Morton (quarter)	5	Sept. 30	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
People's, Brooklyn (month)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Washington (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2
Williamsburg, Brooklyn	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. A. Chem. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
American Bank Note (quarter)	50c	Sept. 30	Sept. 13	Oct. 1
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Am. Brake-Shoe Found. Co. pf. (qt.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Am. Chicle Co. com. (month)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 4	Oct. 11
Am. Chicle Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Am. Grass Twine Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Am. Iron & Steel Co. pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
American Locomotive Co. pf. (qt.)..	1¾	Oct. 21	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 7	Sept. 23	Oct. 8
American Snuff Co. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Amer. Sugar Refining Co. com.	1¼	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Am. Tel. & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Am. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Am. Type Found. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Am. Type Found. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Am. Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 15
Bell Telephone, Phila.	2	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Bon Air Coal & Iron pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Boston & Phil. S. S. Co. (quarter)...	$1.50	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter).....	$1.50	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Broad Exchange Co. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Central Coal & Coke com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)...	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Central & So. Am. Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 8	Sept. 20	Oct. 9
Chi. Junc. Rys. & U. S. Y. com. (qt.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chi. Junc. Rys. & U. S. Y. pf. (qt.)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quarter)...	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)....	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 6
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quarter).	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Sept. 22
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Consol. Mer. Gold Mines (month)....	3c	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 10
Continental Tobacco Co. com.....	2½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)..	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Corn Products Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 10	Sept. 27	Oct. 11
Corporation Liquidating Co. com. (annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Sept. 30
Dominion Coal com.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Dominion Iron & Steel pf.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Eastman Kodak com.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Eastman Kodak pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Elec. Stor. Bat. Co. com. (quarter..	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Elec. Stor. Bat. Co. pf. (quarter)....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Empire State Surety Co. (quarter)..	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
E. W. Bliss Co. com. (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quart.)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
General Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)..	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
General Electric Co. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 25
George A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Girard F. & M. Ins. Co., Phil., (qt.).	$5	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Hall Signal Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Hartford Carpet Corporation pf.....	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 1
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Int. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Internat. St. P. Co. com. (quarter)..	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Journeay & Burnham (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Liberty Pure Food Co. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 13	Oct. 1
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Napa Consol. Quicksilver Co. (qt.)..	10c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Licorice Co. pf. (quarter)..	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Nat. Sugar Refining Co. pf. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
New Idria Quicks. M. Co. (quarter).	10c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New Idria Quicks. M. Co. (extra)...	20c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter)...	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 7
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common.....	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
New York Dock Co. pf.	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
Pennsylvania Salt Co.	6	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 22
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16
Ry. Automatic Sales Co. com.	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 27	Oct. 8
Ry. Automatic Sales Co. pf. (quart.)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 27	Oct. 8
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Revere Rubber Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)..	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 13
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (quarter)....	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)...	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Street's W. Sta. Car Line com. (qt.)	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 27
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 13	Sept. 30
Tefft, Weller Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
Union Bag & P. Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Union S. & S. com. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Union S. & S. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Union Typewriter Co. common.....	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 1st pf.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Fruit Co. (extra).....	1	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quart.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
United States Printing (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 2
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. R. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)....	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf. (quarter).	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Washburn Wire Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)...	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 9
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)...	2½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).....	3½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Westing. Elec. & Mfg. Co. pf. (qt.)..	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Wolverine Mining Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
American Shipbuilding Co.....	Sept. 5	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
American Spirits Mfg. Co.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.....	.....	.....	Sept. 29	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.....	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railway.....	Sept. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Cincinnati & Northern R. R.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.....	Oct. 6	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Detroit Southern R. R.....	.....	.....	Oct. 27	Annual
Distilling Co. of America.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Eden Musée American Co.....	.....	.....	Sept. 29	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R.....	Sept. 27	Oct. 22	Oct. 20	Annual
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F. RR.	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Georgia Southern & Florida R. R....	Sept. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Great Northern Ry.....	Sept. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Greene Consol. Copper Co.....	Sept. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Hocking Valley R'way.....	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad.....	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	Special
Lake Erie & Western R. R.....	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 1	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Special
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	Sept. 19	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway.....	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad..	Sept. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
New York & East River Ferry Co..	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	Oct. 2	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 18	Oct. 16	Annual
Northern Pacific Railroad.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.....	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.....	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Special
Pacific Coast Co.....	Sept. 16	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co.....	Sept. 17	*Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway	Sept. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 21	Annual
St. Law. & Adirondack Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	Special
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.....	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Seventh National Bank.....	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Special
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown R. R....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Title Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Special
Union Pacific Railroad.....	Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Wabash Railroad.....	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Western Maryland Railroad.....	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 14	Special
Western Maryland Railroad.....	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Sept. 20	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway.....	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual

*For common stock only. Books open for preferred stock Oct. 15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 27, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¼	65⅝	5,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	66	66	65⅛	65¼	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	300	American Bicycle Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	..
5	5¼	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
36	36½	3,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	36½	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	1,330	Am. Hide & Leather.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	42	2,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	43⅛	43¼	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅛
50	50⅛	300	American Cotton Oil.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
56¼	57⅛	100	*Am. Grass Twine.	57	57	57	57	..
11⅞	11¾	700	*American Ice Co.	11¾	11⅞	11½	11⅝	..
38	38½	100	*American Ice Co. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
23	24½	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	+⅛
31½	31⅝	400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
95	95½	600	*Am. Locomotive Co. pf.	94½	95	94½	95	+⅛
46¼	46⅝	2,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46	46¼	— ⅛
95½	96	525	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+⅛
127⅜	127⅞	9,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128⅝	128⅝	127⅜	127⅝	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	300	*American Woolen Co.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
79½	80	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+½
102	104	300	*Ana. Cop. Mining Co.	104	104	104	104	..
40	42	20	Ann Arbor.	42	42	42	42	..
91⅜	91⅞	35,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	92¼	90½	91⅞	— ⅜
101⅞	102	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102¼	102½	100⅝	101½	— ⅜
108½	108⅝	9,700	Baltimore & Ohio.	108½	109	107½	108⅜	+⅛
92½	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	+⅛
2⅞	3	4,900	Balt. & Ohio rights.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
66⅛	66⅝	3,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66⅛	66⅝	65¼	66⅛	+⅛
50¼	51	200	*Butterick Co.	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	+¼
140⅝	140½	12,300	Canadian Pacific.	140⅝	140⅞	138¾	140⅝	+¼
....	....	100	*Ca. P. sub.cts.3d in pd.	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	—1
51⅜	52¼	1,950	Chesapeake & Ohio.	52½	52¾	51¼	52	— ⅜
38⅝	39	1,300	Chicago & Alton.	39	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
74½	75	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	74½	75	74½	75	..
30⅞	31	1,700	Chi. Great Western.	31¼	31½	30⅝	31	— ⅛
87	88	100	Chi. Great West. pf., A.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
47	48	200	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
193¼	194	30,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	196¼	196⅝	192½	193⅝	—⅜
198	199	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	199	199	199	199	..
234⅝	237	200	Chi. & Northwestern.	237	237	236¾	236¾	—1½
22½	22½	1,300	Chi. Term. Transfer.	22½	22½	21½	22½	— ⅛
40½	41	500	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	— ⅛
103½	104¼	200	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	104½	104½	104	104	—1
81	81	3,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	81	81	80	80¼	— ⅛
32½	32¾	700	Colorado Southern.	32½	32⅝	32	32½	— ⅛
73	73¼	300	Col. Southern, 1st pf.	73	73¼	73	73	— ⅞
49¼	49¾	300	Col. Southern, 2d pf.	49¼	49⅝	49⅝	49½	..
22	22	600	Colum. & Hock. C. & I.	22	22	22	22	..
220½	221	800	Consolidated Gas.	220½	220½	219½	220½	+ ½
700	700	700	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124½	124⅝	123	123	—1
53	53	100	*Corn Products.	53	53	53	53	— ½
84	84	100	Corn Products pf.	84	84	84	84	—1½
176	176	500	Delaware & Hudson.	176	176	175	175	—1
271	271	300	Del., Lack. & Western.	271	271	270	270	..
47¼	47¼	1,500	Denver & Rio Grande.	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
93	93⅛	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
22⅛	22½	1,000	Detroit Southern.	22⅛	22½	21¼	22⅛	— ⅛
42½	42¾	2,100	Detroit Southern pf.	42½	42½	40⅝	41¼	— ⅛
90⅛	92	205	Detroit United Ry.	90⅛	90⅞	90⅛	90⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	100	*Dist. of Am. pf. cfs.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	20⅜	100	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic.	20	20	20	20	— ½
39½	39½	9,200	Erie.	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
68¼	68⅝	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68½	67⅝	68⅛	— ⅛
54½	55	300	Erie 2d pf.	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅛
61⅛	61⅞	1,000	Evans. & Terre Haute.	61	61⅞	61	61	— ⅜
195	197	900	Great Northern pf.	196	196	194	195	..
95¾	96	200	Hocking Valley.	95	96	95	96	— ⅛
153	153½	4,300	Illinois Central.	155¼	155¼	152⅞	153⅛	—1⅝
11⅜	11⅝	430	Illinois Central rights.	11¼	11⅝	11¼

SEPT 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.

THE SIXTEEN-TO-ONE STEP.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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RUSSELL SAGE drove his fine team of trotters up to the porch of his Summer home in Cedarhurst with a flourish, climbed down to the ground and handed the reins to his coachman, and proceeded up the steps. Mrs. Sage climbed down after him, and when she had caught up to him she said:

"Why didn't you help me out? You are not so gallant as you used to be."

The aged financier turned to his wife, and with a merry twinkle in his eye replied:

"That's true, my dear; but then, you know, I am not so boy-ant as I used to be."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEORGE THOMPSON, the Kentucky attorney who is credited with caring more for a fine horse than a fat fee, tells a story that illustrates the primitive ideas of a quiet life that once prevailed in the Blue Grass State.

It seems that there had been a fight, and that several persons had been killed before quiet was restored. An old woman who lived in the house before which the fight occurred was called as a witness. She was not anxious to testify, but when asked to tell what she knew of the trouble, said:

"There was a passel of men in front of my house, Jedge, and they began quarreling. George Bowen calledy Ike Smalley a liar, and Ike just naturally knocked George down. Then Tom Saunders, who was always quick-tempered like, he cut Ike with a knife. He cut him purty bad, too, for it made two of Ike's friends pull ther guns an' shoot Tom up a lot. Some of Tom's friends pulled out knives and some others got clubs and some others got guns and there was some more cuttin' and a good deal of shootin'. Then there was some more talk, an'—the fust thing I knew they begun fightin'."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ONE of the clergymen who was present at the opening of the General Theological Seminary was speaking of the bashfulness of the late Dean Hoffman.

"The Dean," said the clergyman, "was called upon to speak at a mass meeting held in the interests of a cause which received many benefactions from him. He spoke briefly of the merits of the cause, and then said, apologetically:

"'I am not much of a speaker.'

"'Amen!' responded a Methodist brother from the first row.

"The Dean, somewhat disconcerted, continued a while, and then said:

"'I'll detain you only a moment longer.'

"'Alleluia!' again broke in the man in the front row, and the Dean sat down very red in the face, but he enjoyed it all hugely, when he learned afterward that the man in the front row was very deaf and had interjected his approbation entirely on faith, not on hearing."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-ASSISTANT Corporation Counsel Henry H. Childers has been actively advocating the cause of Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hays for Democratic leader in the Thirty-third Assembly District.

While addressing an audience of Italians a few evenings ago in "Little Italy," he observed their intense interest in his remarks, but waited in vain for any manifestation of approval by the usual demonstration with hands and feet. He was followed by Signor Villomena, a local Italian orator, whose speech seemed to bring the audience to the highest pitch of excitement. The applause was long and loud.

After leaving the hall, Mr. Childers remarked to one of his Italian acquaintances, who spoke and understood English, that the Italians did not seem to comprehend his points, but that he was glad that Villomena was able to afford them amusement and instruction.

"They laughed very heartily over Villomena's points," said he.

"Yes, they did," said his Italian companion. "He was simply interpreting your speech!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT'S A hoary chestnut to say that the English can't see the point of a joke," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, speaking of an experience abroad, "but the limit of all density I saw in London itself in a place where you would least expect to find levity. Hewn into the stone clear across the main entrance of a church were the words:

"'Gate of Heaven.'

"That was all right. No fault to find. But the trouble came in that the church was undergoing repairs, and directly under the promising inscription they had fastened a sign which said:

"'Closed for one week. Enter other door.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE Right Rev. John M. Farley, the recently appointed Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, began life just as any other boy would. He was devoted to all outdoor exercises, and excelled in most of them, though his forte, in those youthful days, was probably marbles. It is not on record that he ever was beaten.

One day he returned home with his clothing torn and his face spattered with the blood that still dripped mournfully from his diminutive nose. It transpired that his opponent in a game of marbles, angry at his own losses and at John's easy good humor, had picked a fight with him—and had been thrashed. The unusual part of the story is what follows.

When, at the end of a ten-minute mix-up, John Farley found himself on top of the heap, he disentangled himself, and emptying his pockets of his winnings, said:

"These little things made you fight. Take 'em. Perhaps they'll heal your wounds."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CONGRESSMAN Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey tells a story of a small boy who was oversupplied with green apples.

"I had gone to see one of my constituents down in Union County," said the Congressman, "and found him trying to give some medicine to a young son who had eaten too many green apples, while a Christian Science neighbor was assuring the boy that there was nothing at all the matter with him.

"'I think I ought to know,' groaned the boy. 'I guess I've got inside information.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A WELL-KNOWN churchman of Memphis—the late Dr. Patterson—used to take pleasure in relating several good ones on himself. One of his favorites concerned a generous-hearted but rather wild young friend in whom the reverend gentleman took a special interest. The climax was reached one day when the doctor was walking along the street and suddenly came upon the young man as he staggered out of a café.

"George, George, drunk again," sighed the scandalized priest. The answer was

quite as unexpected as it was unsteady.

"Thash all right, doctor; so'm I."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. FOSS, Chairman of the Naval Committee, who is a favorite son of Illinois, told a story of the Westerner who, when the train reached Buffalo, looked at his watch and said:

"By George, I'm an hour slower than the clocks here."

"Yes," answered a New York traveling man, "you've got Chicago time. It's an hour slower than New York time."

"Then it's the only thing Chicago doesn't lead New York in, and I'll bet a thousand it'll pass her in that some day," returned the Illinois citizen.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN AMUSING occurrence took place in a Baptist church in New London, Connecticut, when Dr. Wrightman, who was well and favorably known in his denomination, was its pastor.

One Sabbath morning a stranger was in the pulpit with Dr. Wightman. The latter, after conducting the usual devotional exercises, introduced the stranger as the Rev. Mr. Smith. And that gentleman, rising promptly, without mentioning chapter and verse, announced as his text: "Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named."

After the service Mr. Smith asked Dr. Wightman why the congregation appeared to be amused when the text was announced.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, in one of his sermons, facetiously related the story of a minister well known for his lengthy discourses, who, in calling on one of his parishioners, a Scot with a satirical tongue, asked him what passage in the Sunday sermon he liked best.

"The passage from the pulpit to the vestry room," was the answer.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

FROM Oyster Bay comes a story of President Roosevelt's youngest son. It seems that another boy and Quentin were playing in the bay one day, when they, to overcome the lack of surf, began to splash one another with water. Quentin, as becomes the President's son, was the more strenuous of the two, and the other little fellow was getting the worst of the drenching, when he cried out deprecatingly:

"Ah, no fair: you're nearer than I am."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ARTHUR FARWELL, the composer whose development of American Indian music has lately brought him into some prominence, spent a portion of the Summer in a little mountain town in New Hampshire. The Methodist Church of the village planned a money-raising entertainment and Farwell volunteered along with other Summer visitors. The programme was a weird collection of maudlin "stunts," living pictures, recitations and songs, but the "hit" of the evening came to the old pastor of the church when, in his opening prayer, he said:

"Oh, Lord, may those who are to take part in this evening's entertainment have strength from heaven given sufficient for the occasion, and especially the Indian music maker."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IF the late Justice Gray was noted for one characteristic more than another it was for his absolute independence of judgment, a thing upon which he prided himself especially. One day he received a letter from a devout Methodist preacher who was in the habit of printing at the top of his writing paper various texts from the Bible. This time his stationery bore the legend, "Ye are bought with a price."

Justice Gray's acknowledgment was coldly formal, and at its close he wrote: "Allow me to suggest that when I next have the pleasure of reading one of your letters I may also have the pleasure of reading a more apposite quotation."

The clergyman did not continue the correspondence.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AMONG the little foibles of the remarkable young lady from Butte is one which is told by a former secretary of Edmund Clarence Stedman, who lunched with Mary MacLane at a downtown restaurant recently. After lunch was over Mary MacLane said to her friend:

"Now, you just let me fix the tip the way I want."

Then Mary signaled the waiter, and, producing a quarter, said blandly:

"Waiter, I'll match you for the tip."

With a look of astonishment on his face the waiter produced a quarter and laid it down. Mary won. Then, with the same calm air, she continued:

"Now, I'll match you for that quarter."

Mechanically the astounded waiter deposited his quarter. Again the luck favored Mary, and she quietly pocketed the coin.

"You see, my dear," said she to her companion, "we really do things better in Butte."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THIS is one that Lee Fairchild tells about a little game he worked on a suspicious hotel clerk in a San Francisco hostelry. Coming in soon after he had registered, he inquired of the clerk if Mr. Fairchild was in. The clerk looked him over doubtfully, passed unfavorable judgment on him, and, making a pass at his box, pretended that the key to the room was there.

"He's out," said the clerk. "But will you leave a message for him?"

"No, I'll just wait, and when he comes in you can tell him he's waiting for himself."

Mr. Fairchild affirms that the bellboys carried the clerk up stairs.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IS MR. DEPEW in?" said a life insurance agent, handing his card to the office attendant.

"I'll see, Sir," replied the minion, going into the Senator's sanctum.

Mr. Depew glanced at the card and shook his head in the negative. Although the upper part of his body was hidden from public view by his desk, the Senator's legs were plainly visible as he sat with his side toward the desk.

"Mr. Depew is out," said the attendant.

"Well," said the insurance solicitor, glancing through the half-opened door, "I wish you'd tell him when he comes in that I think my company would positively refuse to accept him as a first-class risk unless he will agree to always take his legs with him when he goes out."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN Dr. John Hall's time it was the custom in his church to use the old-fashioned, simple hymns, and the singing was congregational.

On one occasion the late William M. Evarts discovered E. Delafield Smith, the well-known lawyer and then Corporation Counsel of the city, singing with all his heart, and whispered to his friend:

"Why there is Smith singing 'I want to be an angel.' I know he wanted to be District Attorney, but I didn't know he wanted to be an angel."

The remark was repeated to Mr. Smith, and quick as a flash came the retort:

"No, I have never mentioned the matter to Evarts, knowing that he had no influence in that direction!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

M. H. DE YOUNG of San Francisco, who was in the city this week, told of an investigation of an accident in a deaf and dumb asylum in that city. All the witnesses gave testimony with their fingers. There was a commotion among those present when the officer announced: "This hearing is adjourned until to-morrow."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HOW can we stop the sale of liquor?" asked a Prohibitionist friend of Job Hedges. "Give it away," he replied."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUSTICE ALFRED STECKLER says that a domestic employed in his family recently announced her intention of leaving. "I'm going to be married to-morrow," she said.

"Can't you postpone it for a week so that I may have an opportunity to find a substitute?" inquired Mrs. Steckler.

"I'd like to oblige you," said the cook, "but I don't know the man well enough to ask such a thing."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

H. M. C. VEDDER, Vice President of the Account, Audit and Assurance Company, took out his watch the other day and found that the mainspring was broken. He went into the nearest jeweler's, who was a stranger to him, and was told that he would have to leave the timepiece for about a week.

"I wish you would loan me one to carry," said Mr. Vedder, "for I am lost without it."

"Yes," replied the jeweler, quickly, "but if I loaned you one, you might get lost with it."

The jeweller was so pleased with his own wit that he loaned his customer a good watch.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

LEADER William S. Devery was sitting in the Four Corners Club the other night, and during a lull in the political discussion the remarkable weather this Fall was mentioned.

"Say, Chief," said one of the henchmen, "don't you think them 'ere volcanoes in the West Indies have had somethin' to do with this 'ere queer weather?"

"Sure," replied Mr. Devery, gravely, "I think the funny weather we bin a havin' has bin a caused by them volcanoes' semitic influences."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CONGRESSMAN Sereno E. Payne of Auburn has the reputation of excelling in the art of conveying information without committing himself.

At a recent convention there was every indication of a protracted dead-lock. One of the delegates was a clergyman whose ideas on some subjects were none too liberal. Another was a teetotaler who was unfortunate enough to possess a remarkably red face. One of the factions wanted the minister's vote, for which the total abstainer was also laboring with some hope of success. Then the report was circulated that the enemy of alcoholic beverages frequently drank to excess. The dominie heard it and taxed the accused man with the offense.

"It is false," he replied, "I'll leave it to Mr. Payne if it is not untrue."

Then the clergyman sought the Congressman and asked him the question. Mr. Payne hesitated, and then remarked:

"Did you notice his face?"

He said no more, but the clergyman was satisfied with the answer, the total abstainer lost his support, there was no dead-lock, and Mr. Payne's friends controlled the convention.

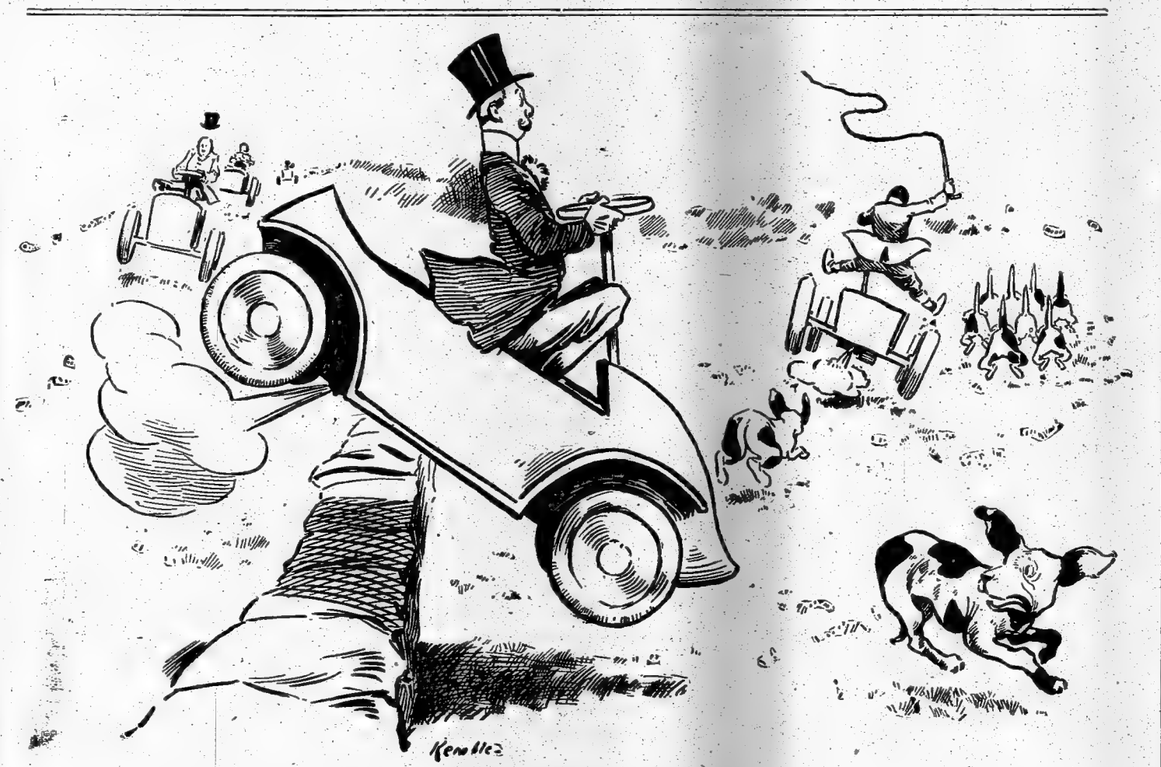

WILL IT COME TO THIS?

The Autumn Meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club.

SEPT

THE STRENUOUS CAVE YOUNG MAN

IN an age afar when the pristine star
hung over our rolling world,
When over the night he set a light
and the flag of his glory unfurled,
In a sweet little cave by the restless
wave resided a nice young man,
Whose heart was of gold—so I have been
told—and was built on a gilt-edged
plan.
There the shy Plesiosaurus both am-
bled and prowled,
And the coy Megatherium whistled and
howled,
And the Ichthyosaurus quite frequently
scowled,
And Roget's Thesaurus—but let it all
pass,
For he lived in a cave with a lass, with
a lass,
His beautiful Annabel Lee,
And she
Was really a vision to see,
For she wore—the flirt!—a rainy-day
skirt, of a kind that was bound to
allure,
And also a smile of a fetching style—it
was really extremely demure—
And the man in the cave by the restless
wave was happier than a king,
And he said, polite: "Now, you are all
right; you are surely a nice young
thing."

To that age afar when the pristine star
shone brightly and lightly and clear,
Deep agony came—though it seems a
shame to drag in the tale of it
here—
Deep agony came, for Cupid's flame in
the shy Plesiosaurus burned,
And the coy Megathe was smitten—dear
me!—and unto this Annabel
yearned.
And the Ichthyosaurus both gurgled
and hissed,
And vowed by his bill that the maid
should be kissed,
Though she said: "I will not, for I'll
surely resist!"
And Roget's Thesaurus—Oh, hapless
but good,
The young man resolved he would do
what he could
For beautiful Annabel Lee—
Dear me!
He couldn't well help it, you see.
So he got a large club, and he played
rub-a-dub on the bill of the Ichthy-
osau,
And he knocked out the cuss in a terrible
fuss with a blow on the tip of the
jaw,
And the shy Plesiosaurus left nothing
here for us excepting his bones, his
bones.
Oh, the world prehistoric grew very ca-
loric, as every sage scientist owns.

And that is the reason—it's really quite
pleasin'—why the antediluvian
brood
Are frequently found in museums around,
and mostly are carved out of wood,
For they vanished, it's clear, in that
long-ago year, by dint of the com-
bative might
Of the chap in the cave by the restless
wave, for he was a strenuous
wight;
And it ever has been, as it ever will be,
That a young man in love with his An-
nabel Lee
Can knock out the biggest of big Meg-
athe.
Dear me!
It is really quite easy to see.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

A Pretty Good Haul.

DID I catch any fish?" said the sus-
pect, who had just returned from St. Simon's Island. "Well, I should think so. I hired a boat and a man to tend it. He was to bait the hook and take off the fish as I caught 'em. All that I expected to do was to just haul 'em in. Well, Sir, we must have struck a regular school of 'em, and a mighty big one, for the first thing I knew I was catching 'em so fast the man couldn't keep up with me, and I had to help him take 'em off the hook an' put on bait till I didn't get time to do anything else."

"Who hauled in the fish then?"

"Who hauled 'em in? Bless your soul, they didn't need any haulin' in. I'll tell you what's a fact. They must have been sheepsheads, for they acted just like a flock of sheep. Once they got started comin' into that boat they commenced to jump over the gunwales, an' first I knew the boat was so full she was about to sink. Me an' the man had to drop everything else an' go to throwin' 'em overboard's fast as we could sling 'em. We threw over more'n two ton, an' as soon as we could get up a sail we put in to shore. I put up forty barrel of what we had left."

"How did you know that you threw more than two tons overboard? How could you tell that?"

"Tell? Why, confound it, I weighed them with their own scales!"

History with a Twist.

KING ARTHUR mused at Camelot; "This is a funny game when the knave can take the Queen." Then the King raised the deuce, and Lancelot and Guinevere dropped out.

***

Queen Elizabeth had fared badly at bridge; her losses were crippling, and the armada drew near. "Oh, to raise the wind," sighed the Virgin Monarch. The storm that followed is historic.

***

The burning of Rome roused the popu-lace, and Nero looked around for a scape-goat. "There's no smoke without a fire," and, so saying, dismissed Petro-nius from all offices.

***

Romeo whispered to Juliet, "Folks might think me on a very good footing here; but I'm doubtful how long this balcony will stand it." "Come off the perch," was the maidenly rejoinder, and Romeo tumbled.

J. L. FOLLIT.

On Broadway.

IT WAS at the corner of Thirty-second Street and Broadway that the car stopped at a signal from a very pret-ty, fluffy girl dressed in immaculate whiteness, who seemed in haste to alight. As she sprang off the still-mov-ing car a flash of patent leather and silver glanced along the street, and the next instant a big truck rolled over a dainty Colonial slipper. The girl gazed at the wreck of her footgear in crimson dismay, one little lace-stockinged foot plainly visible under the lacy ruffles of her skirts, when suddenly a newsboy, who had observed the catastrophe from the curb, darted between the long line of moving trucks and got possession of the crushed slipper. He threw down his armful of papers, with a little nod of good-fellowship. "You jes' plant yer foot on dat bunch, an' I'll make it all right wid de slipper," said he cheer-fully.

He straightened the warped leather in a twinkling, tore off the big silver buckle, twisted and severed from its place to a thread, then proceeded deftly to adjust the shoe on the girl's foot. The button whose loss had caused the trouble could not be found.

"Lemme jab a hole in de strap and tie it on," he suggested, producing a jack-knife and suiting the action to the word.

"Thank you, very much indeed," said the girl in smiling gratitude as she took a coin from her purse and held it out to him.

Her gallant friend shook his head. "I don't want yer money—not me!" he said, buoyantly. "Gimme dis?" pointing to the warped buckle. "T'anks. I'll keep it fer a soovineer of de prettles' girl on Broadway. Savvy? —Pa-a-pers, evenin' pa-a-a-a-pers!"

THE LITTLE ONE—And whose physical culture method did you take?

Promising for the Tenors.

THREE tenors, while recently stroll-ing in Paris, began to talk of their engagements for the coming season.

"Where are you two fellows going?" asked one.

"I'm going to Rio Janeiro," answered one of his companions.

"So am I," answered the other one.

"That's very queer," said the first speaker, "for I'm going there, too."

They then compared notes and, finding that the same theatrical manager had engaged each of them, they called on him and asked for an explanation.

"I don't see why any of you should be dissatisfied," he replied. "I've engaged each of you because I don't want to be left without a tenor in Rio Janeiro. It is very probable that before you are acclimated there yellow fever will carry off two of you, and wouldn't I be in a nice fix then if I hadn't a third tenor on hand?"

A Tailor Outwitted.

A RATHER unprincipled and auda-cious gay young Lothario had been frequently pressed by letter for the payment of a long outstanding account. Having paid no heed to the many mis-sives, the tailor decided to call upon his debtor to exercise the art of oral persua-sion.

"Could you let me have a payment on account of the interest?" implored the creditor.

"No, it's against my principle to pay interest on my bills," was the brazen re-tort.

"Well, will you pay something on ac-count of the principal, then?" continued the hopeless one.

"No, it's against my interest to pay the principal, too," was the rejoinder.

ARRANGING THE PRICE.

Picture Dealer—This, Sir, is the finest thing we have in the house—a genuine Rembrandt.

Parvenue—Ah, yes; see it at a glance. Tell Mr. Rembrandt I'd like to have him dine with me to-night, and we can talk over the price.

SPLINTERS

The country proved her best physician,
Her Summer jaunt was not in vain;
Now, like the wily politician,
She's ready for the Fall campaign.

***

Giles—You surely don't go around with that old Summer girl of yours?

De Garry—Oh, no. This is my Indian Summer girl.

***

Mrs. Waggles—There's a fire sale around at the grocery store. I wonder if he's sell-ing his milk any cheaper.

Waggles—I guess not. That's only dam-aged by water.

***

Freddie—What's a logical candidate, dad?

Cobwigger—He's generally the fellow who should get the nomination, but doesn't.

***

"If you marry that girl, Sir, I'll cut you off without a cent."

"My dear dad, the mere fact that the girl is willing to marry me under those cir-cumstances is proof that she's worth it."

***

Canvasser—I would like to see the lady of the house.

Mistress—Certainly. She is working back in the kitchen.

***

Mrs. Benham—Mother is—

Benham—No, she isn't.

Mrs. Benham—What do you mean?

Benham—Whatever is, is right.

***

"Do you know, when I was in New York I came near being run over by an automo-bile."

"That's nothing. I came near not being."

Results of a Temperance Lecture.

TWO maiden sisters of mature years had been to a temperance lecture. To demonstrate the disastrous ef-fect of alcohol upon life, the lecturer had poured a portion of whisky into a glass which contained water and a mass of lively animalculae of different un-sightly shapes and sizes. The result of the mixture was that the shoals of ugly looking fishes were soon bereft of life and were seen floating helplessly in the water.

On the way home, when nearing a sa-loon one sister remarked to the other:

"Mary, will you go in and get some whisky?"

"Some whisky!" astonishingly re-marked the other.

"Yes, dear, for I really can never again drink water with all those horrible things floating about. I would rather drink them dead than alive."

Of London Fog.

A FRENCHMAN was paying his first visit to London and was walking through Hyde Park on one of the many foggy metropolitan mornings with an English friend.

"Fog! Ha, ha, mon fren," ejaculated the Frenchman. "Now I understand vot you mean ven you say ze sun nevaire set on your dominion. Ma foi, it does not rise."

TATTERS, The CONSPIRATOR

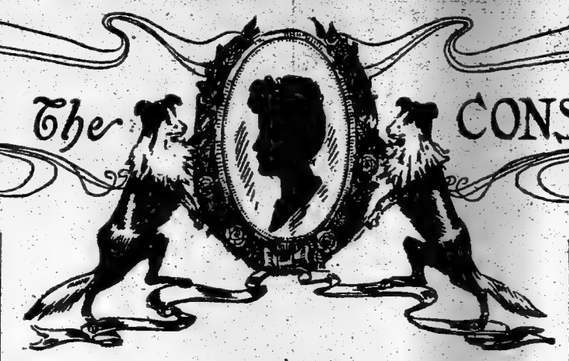

"NO USE, Tatters, there isn't any other way out of it. You and I must part." Tatters shook his silky gray mop out of his eyes and whined softly at the dreary tone of Gerry's voice, which had lost its infectious gayety of late. Gerry had become strangely quiet—for Gerry—who used to toss things about with a breezy indifference that kept Tatters busy dodging them.

"I can't think of any way but to go off and forget," Gerry added, after a sentient pause.

Tatters was perfectly willing to do both—to go off and forget everything and every one but Gerry, about whom his little world centred absorbingly and inevitably. He looked his big master over speculatively, as he had done many times before, and came again to the invariable conclusion that he was the finest, strongest, gentlest fellow in the universe. Tatters was not a man's dog; he dimly remembered his first mistress, who coddled him a great deal and taught him to "sit up" beside her little coach, where she spent most of her time. After she died her brother sent Tatters away because he could not bear to be so intimately reminded of the dead child, and Gerry had taken him on trial. Since then there might as well have been no one else in the world so far as Tatters was concerned.

"When you're all tangled up there's nothing to do but drop everything and begin all over," said Gerry pensively, "and that means to go away from things that hurt. It will be Mexico. That's the only chance that offers what I need. Not a nice place, but full of queer experiences and rough people and all work, work! They wouldn't take you out there, Tatters—they wouldn't even take a man with a little silken plaything like you, so you'll have to go with Bess. You like Bess, you know, and she'll be good to you, Tatters."

Yes, Tatters liked Bess, and knew that she would be kind to him in her coddling fashion. She was Gerry's niece. Tatters went to see her quite often and had to "sit up" till he was all wearied out, and be dosed with sweets afterward. Bess was all very well, but she wasn't Gerry, and that was the main objection.

"If I were the right sort I suppose I'd stay and face the guns," Gerry went on whimsically. "That's what they do in books. When a fellow loses all he cares for in the world he stiffens up and gets off a lot of wonderful things that make all his rivals look small and weak, and at the eleventh hour the girl rushes back and rewards his constancy, and all that sort of thing. In real life the game of cross purposes goes on to the bitter end. When the heart's gone out of a fellow there's nothing worth fighting for; that's the trouble, Tatters. You see, I'd be certain to run against her, every now and then, with the other fellow. You remember the time you stepped on the hot coals in the grate? It would be exactly like putting hot irons to that raw burn. Everything in this great, grinding, beautiful city reminds me of her—a strange face, the trick of an unknown voice, a whiff of perfume; all bring her before me—and she stays!"

Tatters knew her very well, knew the crisp rustle of her gown, the ringing tones of her voice, and the subtle perfume that followed her presence. He had more than once accompanied Gerry to the gray stone house on the avenue where she lived, carrying his offering of flowers with great care and importance. He liked her solely because she seemed to belong to Gerry.

"So you see how it is, old chum," said the master, taking Tatters's silky head between his caressing hands and looking tenderly into the beautiful liquid eyes that said all his mute lips could not say. "You are the dearest little fellow I know, and I hate to part with you, Tatters, but I must. I've telegraphed Remson that it's to be Guadalajara. I've given Brink notice, and to-morrow I face about in earnest."

He turned away abruptly and began to write rapidly and vigorously. Tatters, looking on dejectedly, noticed that there was a bowl of roses on his desk, the sort She always wore, big, curled Glorie de Dijons, with hearts of gold. Presently Gerry detached one nodding flower from its fellow and lifted it to his face. Then he took a fresh sheet of paper, filled that, and tore it into fragments like the rest. After a while he wrote less hurriedly and stopped to inhale a whiff of the rose's fragrance, and to speak her name—unconsciously, perhaps, but not so softly but that Tatters heard quite distinctly.

"That makes the fourth, no, the fifth note of farewell I've written her," he remarked, nodding toward Tatters, "knowing perfectly well that I shouldn't send any of them, for she doesn't care in the least whether I go or stay. Queer consolation, isn't it?" He doubled the note very carefully and thrust the long jagged stem of his rose through the upper corner; then the telephone rang and, after a brief conversation, he hurried into his coat and went out.

Tatters mounted the chair overlooking the desk, where Brink found him presently eyeing the littered, crumpled notes speculatively. Brink moved very softly as he shoved the crisp little pile of paper into the waste basket and straightened the scattered documents, fingering in mild curiosity the rose with its last message impaled on the thorny stem.

"You can make up your mind that's for Her, Tatters," said he in a discreetly low voice. "They're a couple of—fools! He's going to spoil both their lives by rushing off to the wilderness to die of fevers and things. She's not worth it—not worth our Mr. Gerry, Tatters. We know that, but if he wants her—now I wonder if—well, it can't make matters any worse, that's certain. Tatters, you'd better take that around to Her. To Miss Chetwyn, understand, Miss Chetwyn!"

Tatters loved Brink for his unlimited zeal in his master's welfare, so he obeyed dumbly, knowing very well that any message to Miss Chetwyn would please Gerry. Brink let him out, and he ran down the street, rose in mouth, making straight for the big house on the avenue, looking neither right nor left at the curious idlers who stared after him in vulgar admiration. He found the door closed, so he waited hopefully and patiently with the rose between his paws until he was rewarded by the appearance of Miss Chetwyn dressed for a drive, and for the first time in Tatters's memory without flowers.

Tatters picked up his rose and "sat up" very prettily, and Miss Chetwyn accepted his offering, which was almost stripped of beauty, for the fragrant fragile petals had faded and drooped under the unaccustomed heat of Tatters's panting breath.

He watched her anxiously while she unfolded the note.

This is what she read:

Now that I am going away to begin anew—to forget old dreams, old memories, old hopes, I want you to know at this last moment of retrospection that you are still uppermost in my thoughts and heart, as you will be forever. My best wishes go with you always—and my love—

She went in without a word and Tatters followed her to her room, where she wrote her answer, which must have been very short, for it was finished in one stroke of her pen. Short as it was, she did not trust it to Tatters's unguarded discretion, but tied it with a bit of ribbon to his collar. Then she stooped and took his face between her gloved hands.

"Tatters, you are the dearest little fellow in the world!" she said, tremulously.

He knew that she watched him from the door, so he walked very circumspectly and with as much dignity as possible with the little letter thwacking his nose at every step. At the door of his own domicile he met Gerry returning from the business attendant on his prospective journey.

"What on earth have you been up to?" was Gerry's exclamation. Then he untied the letter and read the four scrawled words—"For my sake, stay!"

Gerry got the door open somehow and called to Brink, who puttered about the dusky corridor, setting things to rights against the melancholy departure on the morrow.

"Brink, what does this mean?" he demanded. "How did Tatters get out, in the first place?"

Brink bowed very civilly. "I saw him go out half an hour ago," he said. "He carried a rose in his mouth. He seemed to think, Sir, that you wanted a message delivered."

"Brink!" said his master in a queer, unsteady voice, "Brink, come here." Then he stopped suddenly and whisked Tatters up under one arm. The other hand he placed on Brink's impassive shoulder.

"You're two bold conspirators," he said, in a slightly tremulous voice, which had mysteriously got back its old jubilant gayety. "I ought to punish you severely, but I'll love you both as long as I live."

When Batley Hunted Change.

WHEN the Batleys were walking home from the park Saturday afternoon they turned down a side street and ran across a bric-a-brac store in the window of which was exhibited the most charming character sketch in stucco that Mrs. Batley had ever seen. Upon pricing it she found that the masterpiece could be bought for 99 cents. She was a little disappointed because it didn't cost more, but she decided to take it, anyway.

"Have you got the change, John?" she asked her husband.

"Nope," said Batley. "I'm busted. Just spent my last penny for a paper."

Mrs. Batley sighed. "Then," said she, "I'll have to break that ten-dollar bill mother sent me last week."

After fumbling around in the folds of her shirtwaist for several minutes she again turned to the proprietor of the shop and waved a ten-dollar bill in his face. The swarthy little dealer shook his head sadly.

"Nota gota change," he said. "Thisa Sat'day aftanoona. Banka alla mona this morna."

This was another setback to Mrs. Batley's artistic aspirations, but she was equal to the occasion. "Can't you send out and get the bill changed?" she asked.

"Not gota anyboda send," explained the Italian. "Ma partner gone Cona Island, leava me alla lona."

By the time she had encountered all these difficulties in the way of a bargain the value of the sketch in stucco had run up to several times 99 cents, in Mrs. Batley's eyes, and, as she afterward expressed her feelings, she "would have fallen dead in her tracks rather than to go away without it."

Again she appealed to Mr. Batley. "John, dear," she said, "you take the bill and go out and get it changed, won't you? Surely there is a cigar or drug store somewhere in the neighborhood where they will accommodate you."

Mr. Batley pocketed the bill and started out on his errand. He was gone thirty-five minutes. In that time he walked twenty-one blocks and visited five drug stores, two groceries, and six saloons. In all these places the conversation ran something like this.

Batley—Gimme a cigar." (Throws down ten-dollar bill.)

Proprietor—That the smallest you got?

Batley—Yes.

Proprietor—Sorry, but you ought to know better. This is Saturday afternoon.

Batley—I know it. What if it is?

Proprietor—Can't make change. Guess you'll have to go on to the next corner.

Batley's exciting chase for a favorable corner ended in the sixth saloon, whose manager had fortunately forgot to go to the bank that morning. By levying on several of his customers that were lined up against the bar the man collected $10 in dollars, halves, and quarters and Batley hurried back to his anxious spouse.

"Here," said he, dumping the handful of coin in her lap. "I guess that's right. If it ain't it ought to be, for I had a hard enough time to get it."

Mrs. Batley slowly counted the change and added 10 cents from her own fish-scale purse. Then she handed the whole amount to the Italian dealer.

"You'll be sure to send the things up this evening, won't you?" she said.

Batley stared. "What did you give him all that money for?" he asked. "I thought you wanted change?"

"So I did," said Mrs. Batley sweetly, "but after you had gone out I saw several other things I wanted, and I spent the whole $10."

Batley thought of his long walk, his baker's dozen of calls, and the many gibes and insults he had endured in his pursuit of change, and the iron entered into his soul.

"Well," he muttered—but never mind the rest of it.

When Greek Met Greek.

I AM ONE of that large class of railroad ornaments known as "commuters," he said. "The other afternoon I caught the train just a few seconds before the 'all aboard' rang out, but I managed to get a seat, the only vacant one in the car I entered, it seemed to me. The man who shared the seat with me looked as if he was hungering for some one to talk to, so I wasn't surprised when he turned to me with an apologetic air and said:

"'Tedious rides, these? I'm enough of a poet to appreciate hill and sky, and all the manifestations of the moving landscape, but when you have to endure that sort of thing twice a day six days of the week it's rather wearing on the nerves, don't you think so?'

"'I've made a profound study of the subject," I answered, "and have found a cure for the troubles you suffer. Everything depends upon the frame of mind in which you approach the matter. Laughter is, as you know, a universal tonic, and if you provide yourself with the right sort of reading matter on your journeys, your rides will seem like so many strolls through enchanted land. The great trouble is that people do not get the right literature. Now, have you ever heard of the new collection of wit and humor, just out, published by Gettem in five handsome volumes, gilt top, nicely bound, comprising specimens of the light writing of all ages—a splendid compilation warranted to cure a fit of the blues.

"He said not a word. He was so eager to talk before that his sudden silence nettled me, and I inwardly rebelled against the unexplained interest he took in the study of his coat-sleeve.

"'None of your hackneyed "School Speaker" collections,' I continued, 'but the real stuff, classic, literary, clever—'"

By this time my neighbor seemed to have lost his sense of hearing, and I felt angry at his indifference to my glowing eloquence.

"'Of course you needn't buy it just because I offer it to you,' I said, 'but—'

"'Oh, I don't mean to be impolite,' he replied finally, 'but the fact is that I but recently engaged with Gettem myself and have been selling that work for a week. I—'

"Well, there are times in this troubled life when the heart is too full for expression, but as I glided into the next car I just managed to say:

"'Sir, I may be a book agent, but I am not a mean man, and if you wait for me at the office at any time you may brace me for the drinks with the full knowledge that I'll give in cheerfully and without the shadow of a murmur.'"

IT IS reported that a seven-year-old child fell from the third story of a house in Fifty-second Street and landed in a pail of water standing on the doorstep, sustaining no serious injuries. This is what might be called a mere drop in the bucket.

⁂

The revolution in Colombia goes on day by day whether any one cares or not. It is thought that with the reopening of the comic opera season here hostilities will become more interesting.

⁂

Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador to Berlin, has introduced American golf balls in the Berlin Club, and they

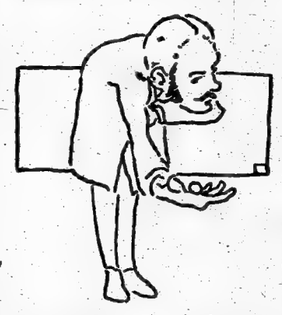

seem likely to become popular. Who said that the ambassadorial office had survived its usefulness?

⁂

"On the return of George Gould to New York plans were immediately set on foot looking toward the consolidation of Gould and Rockefeller interests."—Denver Post. Messrs. Gould and Rockefeller will doubtless be glad to hear it. They are said to be indirectly interested.

⁂

"Besides personal force and so much perception as constitutes unerring taste, society demands in its patrician class another element—which it significantly terms good nature, expressing all degrees of generosity, from the lowest willingness and faculty to oblige up to the heights of magnanimity and love."—Emerson's Essays.

Probably that's where Devery comes in.

⁂

It isn't right to worry over money,
Or chase the slip'ry dollars in the Street—
But it makes you feel most everlastin' funny
When you know you've "got them beat."

⁂

John T. Vandegrift of Wilmington, Del., has been made the recipient of $500,000 in the will of a man he nursed when the latter was a poor miner in the Rockies thirty years ago. This has been made the text of 250 sermons upon the wisdom of charity. It might more fitly be the subject of an essay upon the wisdom of picking out likely subjects for charity.

⁂

Mr. Stanley Spencer is said to have accomplished what M. Santos-Dumont failed to accomplish by sailing an airship a distance of thirty miles. There

seems to be a lot of hot air about this airship business.

⁂

Fable—A man with lots of experience and little money went down into the Street the other day and bought 300 shares of Southern from a Big Broker. The next day he came up again with more experience and less money. Moral—There are two morals and they're both the same—"Them what has, gets."

⁂

John D. Rockefeller is quoted as saying that he is confident of the future of this country and is quite content with the way it is progressing. This is another example of the man who is satisfied with the little he owns.

⁂

Lieut. Peary says he gave up his effort to reach the pole because he thought the ship would run out of coal before another year was over. You've come to the wrong address, Lieut. Peary. The coal yard's on the other side of the water. Moved—oh, yes, Mitchell moved it. Don't mention it, you're welcome.

⁂

The coal strike is still breaking up, and there are signs that it will soon end again.

⁂

"Industrials are booming in the Street."—New York Daily. Less noise and more business is the prescription for that.

⁂

But who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation hues like hers?
—Thomson's "Seasons."

Mr. Thomson never saw the New York

chorus girl out for a Sunday afternoon stroll.

⁂

A Fable—Once there was a man who wanted to be a Bear, so the Devil turned him into one. Next day an old man came along and put the Bear out of business and skinned him. Moral—Keep your eye on Gates.

⁂

"Miss Elsie De Wolfe returned from Europe on the St. Paul, accompanied by Fayette, her black poodle, whose color runs in opposition to Pinky Panky Poo."—Theatrical Note.

There is no record of the speed of Pinky on a measured course, so, of course, no one has a line on how fast the color of Fayette will run, but the dog must look a sight after a while.

⁂

A country correspondent of a Detroit paper tells a story of how Mr. Wall discovered his neighbor's bull feeding in the corn field, "and walked him into the pound with a stick between his legs." There's nothing wonderful about that. Now if Mr. Wall had pounded the bull into the walk with the stick between his legs, or stuck his legs into the bull with a pound, or walked between the bull's legs with a stick; or if the bull had pounded the wall into sticks with his legs, or stuck his legs into the wall with a pound, or walked into the pound with a stick between his legs, or pounded the wall between his legs with a stick; or if the stick had pounded the wall with the bull's legs, or walked the bull into the pound with legs, or walked into the bull and pounded his legs with the wall; or if the walk had pounded the bull's legs into the wall with a stick, or stuck the wall between the legs of the bull, there might have been something worth writing about. As it is, there isn't much in it.

⁂

It's a poor day that does not bring a new Shipping Trust and a new British Steel Combine.

Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, German Minister to China, says: "The situation in China is encouraging, and peace is assured for some years."

Minister Conger says: "We are on the eve of a second Boxer uprising, which may be as serious as that of 1900."

Much obliged. We know all about it now. Also we have the privilege of choice, so dear to the American heart.

⁂

What's the use of worrying and slaving?
What's the good of anything at all?

What's the use of scrimping and of saving,
When the coal man gets it all?

⁂

American marines and a Colt gun have landed at Colon. The British warship Retribution arrived there on Saturday. Nobody knows what it's all about, but every one surmises that it's all about over.

C. M. KEYS.

A Question of Favor.

SILAS GOTROX, the famous banker, felt as gloomy as the rain that was beating against his office window, and when Silas Gotrox felt gloomy all the small world of servitors around him was perforce gloomy too. For Silas was a man of undoubted influence in more ways than one, and an off day with him meant an unpleasant day for all connected with the firm.

It was, therefore, with a calm and subdued air that the office boy ushered into Mr. Gotrox's private room a tall, lanky, wild-eyed man, who had sent in his card to the banker with the inscription "On important business."

"Be seated," said Mr. Gotrox, coldly, when the office boy had departed, "and kindly state in as few words as possible what your errand is."

But the wild-eyed man remained standing, with a smile of joy on his face.

"Ah!" he cried, "it is, indeed it is, my old friend, Silas Gotrox!"

"Gotrox is my name," replied the banker, "but I fear you have the advantage of me in the friendship line."

"What!" exclaimed the other, in a tone of reproach, "do you not remember little Johnny Shinn?"

Mr. Gotrox scratched his chin, thoughtfully.

"Johnny Shinn? Johnny Shinn?" he repeated, "the name does sound familiar to me."

"Of course it does," said the other, beaming at him, "why, we used to make mud pies together, we used to play hookey from school together, in our boyhood days at old Squeedunk. Surely you remember me?"

Silas Gotrox regarded him suspiciously.

"So you are Johnny Shinn, are you?" he asked.

"Indeed I am, and no other."

There was a moment's pause, and then Mr. Gotrox said, in a steely tone:

"Johnny, I suppose you have come here to-day to ask some favor of me?"

The wild-eyed one drew himself up, proudly.

"Silas," said he, "you wrong me. As I passed your office, quite by chance, it occurred to me that here at last was an opportunity for me to repay you for the many acts of kindness you showed me when we were boys together. Ask a favor of you? Silas, I am here to do you a favor. For $5,000 I will sell you the rights to the greatest invention ever devised by man. By its means gold can be obtained from a sponge, silver from the shavings of a pencil, platinum from a cake of soap, aluminum from—"

"What about brass?" inquired Mr. Gotrox, sternly, as the office detective escorted Johnny Shinn to the door.

The Very Man.

Jaggles—Military experts are rather disappointed in regard to the destructiveness of modern engines of war.

Waggles—Why don't they hire the inventors of the toy pistol to get up something on a large scale?

Teasing the Grocer.

A ROTUND German grocer who conducts a store in the suburbs of Brooklyn recently incurred the enmity of the boys in that vicinity. How the feud started no one seems to know, but it certainly engendered plenty of hard feeling. At first the boys avenged their supposed wrongs by jeers and occasional missiles. The police took a hand and blocked that game. Then they planned and carried out a revenge which showed that Young America has not lost its traditional ingenuity.

A pool was formed, each boy contributing all his pocket money. The funds of the pool were invested in toy balloons such as are sold by street fakirs. The purchases being made at wholesale rates, a large supply of balloons was accumulated. To each balloon was attached a slip of paper which stated that the finder would receive a dollar on returning the balloon to the grocer. One afternoon when the wind was blowing in the Long Island direction the boys sent up the balloons. Then they awaited developments.

The first development came early the next morning in the form of a husky Long Island farmer, who stopped his team in front of the grocery store, marched in with a captive toy balloon and handed it to the German grocer with the remark that he would like his dollar. The grocer stared blankly.

"For vhy?" he exclaimed, "vhy should I gives you a dollar for dat? Do I look like a man dat vants a toy balloon already? Vat a fool you takes me for; yes, no?"

The farmer showed the inscription stating that a dollar would be paid for the balloon. He had returned it and wanted his money. Then the grocer's wrath bubbled over.

"Dem boys. Dem leedle loafers. Dey makes all dis trouble. I vill see der Chudge und have dem to der prison send."

But it was only the beginning of his troubles. The west wind had done a thorough job and scattered the balloons all over that part of Long Island. Through the day farmers, men who worked on the railway and trolley lines, even tramps, trudged into the grocery, proudly bearing toy balloons and insisting on a dollar each for returning them. All were filled with indignation at the grocer's refusal. And, to add insult to injury, the boys responsible for the vexing of his spirit clustered in little groups, up and down the street, just out of reach, and by their loud and unfeigned expressions of delight added to the rotund grocer's misery.

Late in the afternoon the grocer explained his troubles to a friendly policeman and asked how the majesty of the law could be invoked to punish the erring boys. The policeman, after hearing the facts, delivered his judgment with the solemnity of a Solomon.

"If youse haven't paid out the money, there's nothin' you can do. But if youse pay the coin, them boys is guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses."

This cleared matters up for the puzzled grocer.

"Yah," he exclaimed in relieved tones. "Dat vas it. False bretences. Of course it vas a false bretense to say dot I pay a dollar for dem little balloons. Vat dey tink I vas? A fool?"

IS THERE anything more subtle than humor? Yes, the appreciation of humor! Who may say with absolute assurance that this or that is humorous? A man slips and falls on the ice. Everybody within eyeshot laughs at the mishap. That is a very common incentive to humor. "A fall and a laugh" might almost be quoted as axiomatic. The man prostrate on the slippery pavement produces a comic situation.

So in the theatre, if the comedian's lines are bare of wit, let him suddenly plump down upon the floor; there will surely be a guffaw from the spectators. But pause a moment—let us not proceed too swiftly, lest we, too, slip up in our self-certainty.

The man has fallen on the ice—it develops a moment later that he has fractured his thigh, that he will be incapacitated for weeks; that he has a wife and several small children depending upon him for support, and they may be forced to starvation's verge before he has regained his health and strength. Where is your comic situation now? It has translated itself into one of deep pathos. And as in real life the relation of characters and situation make for comedy or reverse, so it is in plays.

***

Laughter is infectious—otherwise it might be difficult to account for what is in a way one of the phenomena of the theatre. In the average play it would require no little temerity on the part of the stage manager to indicate in the manuscript just where the "laughs" would come. Lines that in the reading seem funny, situations that make the actors at rehearsal hold their sides in mirth, fall upon the ears of the first-night audience like dull clods. And yet, in every play, after a second or third performance, it is possible to predict exactly where the interruption of applause will occur and where the actors must pause till the laughter has subsided.

This is one of the strangest of paradoxes. No two persons' appreciation of humor is just the same—indeed, the quality varies in the individual at different hours of the day, in different places, and under varying conditions.

A man confined to the small radius of a train of cars, on his way to California, will laugh immoderately at a bald jest told in the smoking car by a drummer from Chicago—a joke that, anywhere else, would not have inspired a smile. Here variety and amusement are lacking—almost anything will serve. And the funny part of this funny situation is the fact that the man who laughs does really believe for the time being that the jest is worthy of touching his risibilities. Perhaps, then, if it were not

that more worthy material is lacking, audiences would not see humor in absolute banality.

With all this variance as to what is funny and what is not, the remarkable fact remains that in every play the laughs come at exactly the same places at every performance—and what is still more remarkable, this is true, generally speaking, whether the actors are laboring in New York, 'Frisco, Oshkosh, or Walla Walla.

The truth must be told for once, no matter how much it hurts—Boston audiences laugh at exactly the same places in the dialogue and action as do those of Chicago and Red Dog, and the exposure of a red fright wig is no more potent for laughter in the tallow-candle lighted Opry House of the mining camp than it is within the harmoniously tinted walls of the best theatre of the city of effete culture. This statement may call for investigation from the latter by a specially appointed committee on civic esteem, but time, trouble, and expense may be saved by accepting the statement on its face. It is a truthful presentation. The writer has accompanied more than one theatrical organization on the varying pilgrimages through this broad land—he has observed the smiles, seen the tears, heard the laughter, and noted the applause in the big cities and the little hamlets, North, South, East, and West, and with rare exceptions the result has always been the same. That he may not be accused of unfairness, let him note one exception.

***

A company and play that had been received with appreciative laughter in every large city in America finally encountered a new experience in Toronto, Canada. To begin with, the audience, which ordinarily had been of the overflowing kind as to numbers, was on this occasion extremely small. The bitter cold of the Canadian Winter seemed to have penetrated the intelligence of the "people in front." The play—a dramatization of a book by one of America's most famous humorists, bristled with funny lines. But in that Toronto theatre the unusual thing happened, and for once the result was an absolute "frost." Instead of rolling about their seats in mirth, the audience remained stolidly indifferent. It was the exception, that proved the rule—and also proved, perhaps, that the Canadian sense of humor has not yet shaken off the shackles of the parent country.

***

There is a striking illustration of the possibilities of evolving both comic and serious interest from exactly the same material in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." In his scene with Giuseppe, in the first act, Lord Lumley has sought to discover whether the Italian came to London by water or rail. Finally, after much questioning, he hits upon the plan of using symbols. He represents the railroad with the seltzer bottle, the steamer by the water bottle, &c.

London is represented by an English sovereign. At this round-about-way of making himself intelligible to the Italian there is prolonged laughter on the part of the audience. When the "plot has thickened" in the last act, Giuseppe uses the symbols to indicate to Lord Lumley that his wife has fled to London. Here the result is tense, silent interest from exactly the same symbols that produced merriment earlier in the evening.

***

Apropos of the production of Pinero's "Iris," a story is revived which illustrates that playwright's conscientiousness as to details and his unwillingness to allow alterations in his manuscripts after they have gone into the hands of managers.

It was shortly after Pinero's "Lady Bountiful" had been produced in London at the Garrick in 1891 that Daniel Frohman put the play in rehearsal at the Lyceum in this city with Herbert Kelcey and Georgia Cayvan in the cast. Kelcey was to play the Dennis Heron, the rôle assumed in London by Forbes Robertson.

While the play was in rehearsal at the Lyceum Theatre Mr. Frohman discovered that the curtain on one act went down on the line "His name is Dennis." The slang phrase was just then in its ascendancy, and the manager realized that the use of the phrase would be fatal to the situation. He cabled Pinero, requesting that another name be substituted. The playwright curtly refused. Next Mr. Frohman cabled more at length, explaining his reasons for the demand. Pinero thought them ridiculous. He argued that the situation would be strong enough to take care of itself. But the manager had doubts, and several more cables were exchanged before Pinero finally consented to the alteration.

***

Whenever Joseph Jefferson visits New Orleans he is the guest of a secret order whose members are celebrated for their "hospitable" treatment of visitors. On one of these occasions two leading members of the society were appointed policemen to conduct the singers and essayists to the platform. It was about midnight when the Chairman thundered out: "Let the police arrest Joe Jefferson and bring him before the Chair!" The roof nearly fell in with the applause as Jefferson was hustled up the main aisle of the hall to the stage. After bowing to the audience he turned to the Chairman and asked: "What am I arrested for, Mr. Chairman?" "For discharging firearms in the Catskill Mountains and compassing the death of your dog Schneider," said the Chairman. The house shook with applause when Jefferson turned and said: "Mr. Chairman, you must at least concede that [pointing to the audience] the jurymen are with me." "I don't know," said the Chairman; "a duffer like you that has packed so many houses may have packed the jury."

***

"Charlie" Dillingham, he who giveth "first aid" to Charles Frohman, manages Julia Marlowe, and otherwise engageé in the effort to provide suitable fare for the delectation of theatregoers generally, is not imbued with an overpowering respect for titles, which his many voyages abroad might be supposed to have engendered. Indeed, so marked is his "forgetfulness" of the proper courtesies to be observed in dealing with those whose names grace the pages of the Almanach de Gotha that on the occasion of his last visit to England a woman friend remonstrated with him upon his lack of reverence.

"Now," she said, "to-night at dinner you are to meet Baron So and So, and I hope you will for once try to be entirely respectful."

Whether Mr. Dillingham promised or not is not a matter of record. When, however, the young woman, with her best manner, presented "Charlie" to the Baron, he glanced sharply at the nobleman and broke out:

"Oh, I say, old chap, that last hair cut you gave me was something fierce."

The woman was less embarrassed than she might otherwise have been when she discovered that the Baron understood almost no English.

And Mr. Dillingham, being chided with his irreverence a little later, tried to justify himself by saying:

"Well, you see, the trouble is he is a Baron but looks like a barber, which is so much worse than if he were a barber and looked like a Baron."

***

Thomas Jefferson once played an engagement in a western town, appearing in "Rip Van Winkle." In the hotel at which he stopped was an Irishman, who acted as porter and general assistant. Judged by the deep interest which he took in the house, he might have been clerk, lessee, and proprietor, rolled into one.

About 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled by a violent thumping on his door. When he struggled into consciousness and realized that he had left no "call" order at the office, he was indignant. But his sleep was spoiled for that morning, so he arose; and soon after appeared before the clerk. "See here," he demanded of that individual, "why was I called at this unearthly hour?" "I don't know, Sir," answered the clerk. "I'll ask Mike." The Irishman was summoned. Said the clerk: "Mike, there was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you disturb him?" Taking the clerk to one side he said in a mysterious whisper: "He was snoring like a horse, Sor, and Oi'd heer the b'ys saying as how he were onct afther shlaping for twinty years, so Oi ges to mesilf, ses Oi, 'Moike, it's acooming onto him ag'in, and it's yer juty to git the craythur out o' yer house instantly!'"

***

Miss Dorothy Hammond, who recently came from London to be Mr. Mansfield's leading woman, is possessed of a spirit of cheerful optimism that is decidedly refreshing. Since her arrival she has been much entertained by New York friends, who have found her entirely agreeable. Dilating appreciatively upon American hospitality as she has found it, Miss Hammond said:

"Why, to-day, when I awoke and glanced out of the window, I felt as much at home as if I were back in London. The damp, drizzling rain and the gray of the sky were enough to put any Englishwoman at ease. And, of course, I felt that all this had been especially arranged to keep me from being homesick. Hospitality could certainly go no further."

Although a young woman, Miss Hammond has played a broad range of parts, her association with the companies of Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell having provided some excellent opportunities.

***

From Chicago comes this tale of Manager Goodfriend of Charles Frohman's forces, and those who have noted Goodfriend's resemblance to Manager Rosenbaum of the Klaw & Erlanger forces are inclined to believe it. Goodfriend, it seems, was standing at the cigar stand in the Wellington Hotel, when a gentleman wearing a good-natured smile approached him, extending his hand, and said:

"I've been sitting over here, wondering if that wasn't you—how are you, old man. That's a great show you've got this year—remember, I met you last season? Haskin is my name."

"How do you do, Mr. Haskin," quietly replied Goodfriend. A theatrical manager never forgets anybody, admittedly.

"Smoke?" inquired the new acquaintance. And then he asked for a 40-cent brand of cigars. Two were selected, the conversation continued a minute or two on general topics, and when the two men separated the stranger declared: "Hope I'll meet you again, Rosenbaum."

Goodfriend smiled and walked across to the Illinois. His double was standing

on the sidewalk. Holding up the cigar the Frohman man explained:

"Ed, your friend Haskin over there thinks you are smoking this 40-center, but you're not. It would be a shame to worry him by telling him so, though."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XV.

MR. POET," said the Idiot the other morning as his friend entered the breakfast room, "come over here and sit down by me. I want to propose a scheme by which I think you and I can make our immortal fortunes."

"The idea attracts me," returned the Poet. "Do you want me for an office boy?"

"No, Sirree," said the Idiot. "You're not up to a job of that kind. The plan I have in mind involves something you can do."

"I am all ears—proceed," said the Poet.

"I wish the Anglomaniac had said that," the Idiot whispered, with a chuckle. "For once I should have been able to agree with him."

The Poet smiled and the Idiot proceeded.

"I have looked into the returns of our respective trades, Mr. Poet," he said, "and I am inclined to believe that you will never grow rich weaving your fancies of thought into the warp of words, and that for me the first cent of my billion hasn't been coined yet. As I reason it out, if you had become the Pierpont Morgan of Poetry and had organized a United States Poetry Trust, thereby creating a monopoly, you couldn't earn 5 per cent. on a half a million of capital. In other words, there is only ready money in poetry—enough to carry a single man uncomfortably through life, but not enough for the luxuries. There are no steam yachts, automobiles, or racing stables in sonnets, and the most an epic will bring a man in these days is a frigid home at Bensonhurst. Similarly in banking, broking, and promoting. Working eight hours a day for six days of the week I can't seem to make enough to put aside that first dollar which is at the bottom of every billion. I've even got to the point where when my son asks me for a quarter I give up with a sigh and a few remarks on the evils of extravagance—which is all wrong. You have brains, and I think with the massage of necessity putting my head through a course of Swaboda I could develop one, and brains are the lodestone of gold."

"Hear! hear!" cried the Anglomaniac. "He admits at last that his brains are yet to come."

"I do, indeed," said the Idiot; "and, come to think of it, I do it gladly. I'd rather have a brain coming to me than the mere recollection of a mind that's gone. The difference between my budding brain and your effulgent thought tissue, Mr. Anglomaniac, is the difference between cerebellum and antebellum. But, Mr. Poet, why can't you and I collaborate on a drama of human interest? The play's the thing, as Dr. Johnson remarked to Xenophon. There's money in it; there's fame in it—there's everything in it."

"You? You write a play?" roared the Anglomaniac, his sides shaking with laughter at the mere idea. "Well, well, well! I'd like to see it."

"There you are!" said the Idiot. "He'd like to see it, Mr. Poet. Hence it is fair to assume that there are others who'd like to see it—millions of 'em—and you and I would reap the profit."

"Humph!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac. "Do you suppose I'd pay to see a play of yours?"

"Not if you could get a free ticket," replied the Idiot. "Which you can't in this case, for I shall have two stipulations in my contract with the manager—one of which is that the free list shall be absolutely suspended."

"And the other?" asked Mr. Brief.

"That there shall be standing room only at every performance," rejoined the Idiot. "That's the way to make a play go—everybody paying to get in and standing room only after they get in. I've watched the drama pretty closely for the past two or three years, and I know what I am talking about. The critics can smash a play to bits, and then burn the bits, but the standing-room-only sign gilds the pockets of the manager, the playwright, and the star. You can flash it across the starry heavens that a play is a failure, but the little sign 'standing room only' tells another story, and you can take the little sign's tale as the one that wags closest to the truth. So I shall stipulate that the first thing the scene painter does on my play shall be a dozen such signs, to be distributed where they will do the most good. I shall then be able to snap my fingers at my critics as I sail away in my automobile, leaving them to talk about art for art's sake at nine dollars a column, quotations not included. Are you with me, Mr. Poet?"

"I must confess I like the idea," said the Poet. "I have always wanted to write a play, I haven't had either the time or the ideas. Have you thought out a plot?"

"In a general way—yes," said the Idiot. "Fact is, I've got two ideas that somehow or other I think ought to go. One of them is a historical drama to be called 'Dick Turpin,' and the other is a sort of Gloom Cycle which I have not named yet, but which might be dubbed 'Mad Magda,' or, Beyond Human Possibility.' This last is about an Ibsen girl—"

"A what?" asked Mr. Brief. "You mean a Gibson girl, don't you?"

"I do not," said the Idiot. "I mean just what I said. She's an Ibsen girl—a beautiful, brilliant impossibility who has been made mad by having to associate with her own parents—"

"Ibsen didn't write 'Magda,' and he had nothing to do with 'Beyond Human Power,'" interrupted the Anglomaniac.

"Nobody said he did," retorted the Idiot. "I know as well as you do that 'Magda' was written by Clyde Fitch and that 'Beyond Human Power' was by the author of 'Too Much Bjornson,' but the heroines of both were Ibsen girls. The Deleterious Mrs. Ebbsmith was an Ibsen girl; the Four Hundred and Twenty-seventh Mrs. Tanqueray was an Ibsen girl; Clara Sang, who never sang, was an Ibsen girl. They were all Ibsen girls, whether they were created by Bjohn Bjohnson, Mr. Pinjero, Clyde Fitch, or Augjustjus Thjomas. The Ibsen girl is a lady who is out after misery. She is as crazy for trouble as a Gibson girl is for hats. If she can't get it at home she goes out and looks for it, and if the department stores had it on sale and she couldn't get it any other way she'd go and buy it. My 'Mad Magda' is another one of 'em, and what I propose to do is to rub the gloom in so hard that there'll never be another. I might call it 'Paula the Impossible; or, the Last of the Ibsens,' eh?"

"'Mad Magda' is the better title," said the Poet.

"I don't know that I ever heard of this Magda before," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"What?" cried the Idiot. "Why, where have you been? Didn't you ever hear that beautiful poem:

"'There was a young woman named Magda
Whose life with her parents quite fagged her;
She stood all she could,
And then took to the wood,
Where Mr. H. Sudermann bagged her'?"

"I must confess the poem, as well as the lady's name, is new to me," said the clergyman.

"Well, you have something to live for," said the Idiot, "and as a clergyman you should see plays like 'Magda' and 'Beyond Human Endurance' and 'The Notorious Mrs. Whooperup.' They make the darkest spots in real life seem like a cosy corner with a southern exposure, and I have an idea that when my Gloom Cycle introducing all these ladies is played it will make the bottomless pit a symbol of joy by contrast. My play will present Mad Magda as an inmate of a sanitarium in the Land of the Midnight Sun, only the time of the action is to be in Winter, when the sun rises just before luncheon and sets five minutes later, leaving the land in Egyptian darkness the rest of the day. Then a group of patients arrives—Mrs. Tanqueray, Mrs. Ebbsmith, the Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch, Clara Sang, and a dozen others of the same kind—and they sit in the dark and weep and talk about their troubles, with Mad Magda as a sort of toastmaster. Four acts of all this, with a painful death every five minutes—people breaking their necks in elevators; cots full of Camilles and Pierodoras—I mean Federas—despising with every tick of the clock, and all that sort of thing. Jove! When Hall Caine and Mr. Bjohannes Bjohnson see my play there'll be a gnashing of teeth that will keep the dentists busy for a hundred years."

"I think I should prefer to collaborate on your Dick Turpin," said the Poet. "I don't like hysteria."

"No more do I," returned the Idiot, "and that's why I want my Mad Magda to give it a solar plexus. But Turpin presents splendid chances. First Act—Turpin in charge of his parish at Humpty-on-the-Dumpty—"

"In charge of his parish?" demanded the Anglomaniac. "He wasn't a clergyman. He was a highwayman."

"I'm going to make him a clergyman," said the Idiot. "There he is doing little deeds of kindness, beloved of all his people, and then Lucrezia Borgia comes into the neighborhood for the Summer—a rich, beautiful Italian woman with deep, hypnotic eyes—"

"Oh, come, now," laughed the Poet. "You can't do that. Lucrezia Borgia flourished centuries before Turpin was born."

"Nevertheless she comes," continued the Idiot, "and she hypnotizes Turpin to such an extent that he throws everything to the winds for her sake; poisons his congregation and flies to Lake Como, where the two marry and live happily until the French Revolution breaks out. The last scene shows Turpin about to leave for Paris, where a year later he is guillotined. Rather strong, eh?"

"Rank," said the Anglomaniac.

"But you can't play ducks and drakes with a historical character like that," said Mr. Brief.

"You can if you have the standing-room-only sign," said the Idiot. "If you don't believe it, just go up some night and try to get a front seat at 'Du Barry.' After you have cooled your toes on the sidewalk for a dozen nights you may get in; and then you'll see what can be done with a historical character. What people want nowadays is human interest; history be hanged; they want Swaboda, not Shakespeare, and our good friend Mr. Tabasco has had the sense to see it. As long as Madame Du Barry swats the villain in the neck good and hard with a chandelier she can travel a thousand miles from history, as far as the audience cares; and so it will be with my Turpin. What if he was a highwayman? I can make him a clergyman as much as I like if I can only work up a thrilling scene wherein he knocks the Superintendent of the Sunday school down with a piano stool. Thrilling human interest and spectacular scenic effects will cover up a multitude of historical sins."

"There's one thing to be thankful for," sneered the Anglomaniac. "Thank Heaven, you could never get a play like your Turpin produced."

"That's where you are wrong, Mr. Anglomaniac," said the Idiot, "though I get it produced whenever I choose to sit down and produce it. As for getting it played—that is another matter. You as Anglomaniac, you people may be overcredulous with

SWATS THE VILLIAN IN THE NECK.

THE CRITIC.

THE HISTORICAL DRAMA.

THE GIRL FROM "COLUMBIA"

By FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS

Author of "MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN"

A STORY IN TWO PARTS

WILLCOX

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I.

IT WAS Commemoration week at Oxford; the old town was full to overflowing, brilliant with groups of strangers flitting hither and yon, sightseeing and junketing from morn till eve.

Two fellows, splendid specimens of young England, strolled out of Magdalen, lighted their cigarettes, hesitated, chatted a bit, then turned off back into the gardens, stirring the robins and the cuckoos at their matins, luring the deer and fawns for a rub on their velvet noses, pausing for a moment to note an oarsman pulling lazily along toward Goestow on the short, bright curve of the Cherwell, and then into the leafy sweetness of "Addison's Walk."

"If the wind blows like this long, Pupson," nodding toward the man in the boat and holding on his cap, "will get to his destination without much exertion," remarks the shorter and younger of the two.

"Should say so! Dash it!" replies Tremaine. "I despise a wind unless I'm on a yacht on an open sea. I like calm, quiet peace. Glad when all this infernal hubbub is over with and town settles down again. What the devil all the tourists in the world want to come to Oxford for I can't understand. 'Pon my soul! they overrun the place. What do you think? I came home yesterday, and actually found a brace of enterprising American women inspecting my chambers with the utmost composure."

"What did they say?".

"Nothing, by jove! except to murmur their pleasure at making my acquaintance, when I ventured to inform them of my identity. They inspected me as if I'd been a new scientific discovery, and really, I think, meditated presenting me with a tip, only I turned them over to Haggers and he got what was intended first for his master."

"They were not young and pretty, I fancy?" remarks Cuthbert Leigh, with a smile.

"They were old and hideous!"

"Thought so; if it had been the other way, now, you'd have asked them to stop for tea and sent out for buns and cakes to feed 'em with."

"Not Americans!" cried Cecil Tremaine. "I loathe them; if I had my way Oxford at least should be closed to them. This horde of girls coming over here every year and upsetting everything is awful to my way of thinking. I'm conservative to the tips of my fingers."

"One of the Yankees jilted you, Cecil?" laughs Cuthbert.

"Bah! no. None of them ever got near enough to me for that. Give me an English girl always. I've no use, as they say, for Brother Jonathan's daughters!"

"Oh-h-h-h! my hat!"

A delicious little staccato scream; a wail of woe, ending in a peal of gurgling girlish laughter.

The two men saw the hat, a charming sailor with wings and a veil, go flying by them down the slope; they turned and saw its owner, too, standing bareheaded very close behind them; soft fluffy curls, golden bright blown hither and thither, big eyes, pink cheeks, scarlet lips, a dainty waist, little feet, and little hands, perfectly shod and gloved—and a nice elderly, clean-shaven, spick-and-span, robust little man standing beside her and watching the capering sailor hat with evident amusement.

Cecil and Cuthbert both made a dash after that hat; Tremaine reached it first, then just as he thought he had it, off it flew a hundred yards further, and amid the girl's protestations as to its being quite an old hat, and one not worth while at all, and the nice little clean-shaven man's claps and mirth, away the two pursuers jumped again after the hat.

Finally it lodged in the top of a tree, taking the high flight just as Tremaine had caught at an elusive and slippery wing. Cuthbert raised him, and by dint of considerable skill and possibly a slight peril, for the tree was slender if tall, he finally secured his prize.

Warm, flushed, sparkling-eyed, he gave a jump to the ground and laid the trophy in the girl's hands.

"Oh, you are so good, both of you!" she cried earnestly, including the pair in the brilliant smile she flashed upon them. "I don't quite know how I am to thank you. I can only hope that if your people ever come to America and have their hats blown off, some of my people may have the good fortune to help them as you have me."

She settld the hat on top of her head, while the nice clean-shaven little man bowed profusely.

"It was a pleasure, I'm sure," exclaimed Tremaine and Leigh in a breath.

"The wind is beastly this morning, anyway," added Tremaine, lingering a bit as he brushed some twigs from his coat sleeve.

"Oh, don't say so!" she said quickly. "Nothing in England is beastly. I just adore everything here in your country."

Both men took off their caps.

"You're too good, I'm sure," said Tremaine.

"Am I not correct?" she asked naïvely, while the nice clean-shaven little man sauntered off to the right, exploring the turf with his walking stick.

"It wouldn't do to disagree with a lady, I'm sure." It is still Tremaine who speaks, as Leigh steps off toward the nice clean-shaven little man, and begins to explore the turf, too, and incidentally the nice clean-shaven little man, who, it would seem, is immersed in reflection and indisposed to chat.

"Lots of American girls come over here every year, you see, to study and that," cocking a faintly interrogative orb upon his companion, "and they're all very kind, I hear, in approving of us."

"You hear!" echoes the blonde beauty. "Surely you have met Americans before to-day, pardon me?"

"Only at very long range."

"How funny!" she regards him with frank curiosity. "I really thought no civilized person existed who hadn't met us at very short range! You see we're such a spreading kind of nation; we turn up anywhere almost; on top of a pyramid, or an Alp, or down in a coal pit, and we're generally sociable and friendly."

"I am sure of it!" the young man responds with alacrity and urbanity as well.

"Perhaps too sociable, you think?"

"Impossible," he cries, noting with the two halves of his brain her surpassing prettiness and the more prosaic fact that Leigh and the nice little clean-shaven man are getting further and further from them, and apparently no better acquainted, as each still prods the earth.

"Yes, you do!" she exclaims earnestly. "I can feel it; there is a sort of unconfessed disapproval in your mind, of me, for instance, because I linger here and allow you to talk to me. An English girl wouldn't do it; oh, I know a thing or two; but you see we're differently reared, that is, most of us. We have girls in American brought up just like your girls, but they are not many. The majority of us are breezy, light-hearted, ready to make friends."

Tremaine doffs his cap again as he speaks.

"Could I dare to hope that you would ever regard me in the light of one?" he murmurs; "I should be more happy than you can imagine."

"Why not!" she responds cheerfully. "My name is Nannie Foster."

Tremaine jerks out his card case and presents his pasteboard.

Leigh observes this bit of pantomime with a smile; the nice little man also perceives it with a bored uplifting of his scanty eyebrows, as of one used to such trifles and not too mindful of them.

"'Cecil Tremaine,'" the girl reads. "What a perfectly lovely name! sounds just like the hero of a play, I suppose," she adds blithly, "you're an under-grad or a Don, or something, aren't you?"

"I'm a Magdalen under-grad," he answers a little proudly. "Have you, may I ask, been long enough in town to know one of the college buildings from another?"

"Oh, dear, yes!" she cries; "surely we've been here three days; I know Magdalen perfectly well. All this belongs to Magdalen; this is Addison's Walk, isn't it? and your quads are the loveliest here, and in one of them there is perched the sweetest little kind of a pulpit, or something, just for all the world like a miniature private box in a theatre. I feel," she adds, clasping her little hands together ecstatically, "that I shall never be quite happy until I've stood in that divine little cubby hole, although the janitor or custodian or whatever you call him? the beadle, yes, the beadle! that's it, isn't it? told me on no account were strangers allowed to go in it." She sighs profoundly.

"If"—Tremaine hesitates for a second. In the teeth of opportunity even, a man who is harassed by six centuries full of conservatism in the embodied form of ancestors will hesitate just the sixteenth part of a minute.

"If I could persuade myself that you would allow me the privilege of claiming your acquaintance after this most delightful al fresco introduction I could, I think, promise you the freedom of the spot you so deliciously designate as the cubby hole. Won't you present me to your father?" he adds, as Miss Foster blushes and pulls her veil further over her chin.

"And then I can get any number of professors and that to vouch for me."

"No need at all, I'm sure," she answers obligingly as they take a few steps further along the leafy shadow of Addison's Walk, thereby encouraging Cuthbert Leigh to advance toward them, followed by the nice little clean-shaven man, who is evidently introspective in his moods, and having picked a grass, is engaged in meditatively emulating Nebuchadnezzar.

"I mean!" cries Miss Foster in response to the somewhat astonished gaze of her companion, "no need for you to verify yourself; of course, I'll introduce you to," she hesitates about the ninetieth part of a minute before she finishes, "to him!"

Taking a quick little run across the turf which brings the quartet face to face, the young American girl taps the nice little clean-shaven man on the arm and says:

"This is Mr. Cecil Tremaine; he wishes to know my 'father'; Mr. Foster, Mr. Tremaine."

The nice little man drops the grass-blade and shakes hands heartily with his new acquaintance, murmuring something no doubt as nice as himself, but quite obliterateo by his delightful daughter's volubility and mirth, as she proceeds to make friends with Cuthbert and to chatter of this and that with both the young men.

All pleasant things have an end; alas, frequently too speedily has finis to be written, and presently Miss Foster, linking her arm in her father's, swept the fellows the most beautiful little courtesy, and without a hint of future meetings swam off before their eyes down the High Street, and was ere long dissolving in much mirth and talk with her parent, in the dim distance.

"Well!" cried Cuthbert, "there's a lively Yankee for you, old fellow!"

"She's beautiful, beautiful!" exclaims Cecil staring down the distance.

"A trifle artificial, don't you think?"

"What do you mean?" testily.

"Well, her skin looked powdery, and her cheeks were so rose-pink, and her eyes so very well described by their shadows, didn't you notice?"

"No," responds the other gruffly. "I did not, and I was closer to her by far than you, all the time, before she put back her hat and veil, too. I tell you, Cuthbert, I've heard other men rave over the American girls, and I've smiled and scorned, but I've met one now that's got me. Such naiveté! such originality! such form! and, by Jupiter! after all her friendliness off she goes without a hint of a to-morrow." Cecil sighs.

"Cheer up, Tremaine," remarks Leigh. "I fancy she's old enough almost to know that a man'll always provide the to-morrow for an adventure like this when he wants to!"

"Hang me, but I'll provide one then! I'll haunt the streets and shops till I meet her again—either her or the dad; and if nothing else presents itself I'll trip him up for the purpose of putting him on his legs again and having a chance to ask for his daughter's health."

"Go on, and good luck to you!"

Tremaine has not long to wait for his opportunity; not of "tripping up" the eminently neat appearing Mr. Foster, but of saluting that gentleman's offspring.

Next day he was sauntering down Castle Street; he saw coming around the curve of the narrow roadway a tiny shaggy pony drawing a tiny awkward two-wheeled cart, such as is used for carrying brush or vegetables or fruit; upstanding in this vehicle he beheld Miss Foster, reins in hand, whip lifted, radiant of smiles, flushed with delight, the while the carter trotted amicably along beside his beast, stolid, evidently previously fed and contented.

What a picture she made, with the glory of the gables—gables sharp and gables flat, sudden and slanting, great and small, eerily round-windowed with low leaded panes, jutting, overhanging, meek and consequential, pointing all to the sky; smoke curling yonder from a bit of chimney tucked between more gables, a balcony of flowers nestled here; in the hollow of

the street's turn, a lantern at the wall which once lighted a shrine; this young Briton, all afire with impulses new to him, could fancy it a-flame to-day and burning incense sweet as honey for the gleesome creature who whirled past it in a cloud of dust.

At the turn she caught view of him and pulled in the pony with strong tense wrists, touched her hat brim with her whip handle, and landed Tremaine in paradise—that is he rushed to the cartside, held the reins and doffed his cap.

"I'm perfectly awful," she cried. "I know you think so, but I could not resist this cart, so I made my bargain and here I am. Won't you get in?" making place for him.

"There's a seat, only I thought it would be more fun to stand up, just to see if I could, you know, while it bounced about. That's right," as Cecil, nothing loath and really secretly blessing the amiable ways of the Americans, climbed in and made himself comfortable.

"No matter to follow any longer," remarked Miss Foster to the carter. "I've got your house number and I'll call with the money all safe!" With a flick on the pony's ears she whisked the cart round and in five minutes these two were on the country road, smooth as marble, greenered with shade, dappled with sunshine, sung to by thrushes, piped to by the stream, soothed by sweet scents, eye-pleasured with the poppies scarletting all the fields, betwixt the tall growing grain and gemming all the brownness of the stubble on the country road alone together.

"You left me so suddenly yesterday," begins Cecil, "I had no chance to ask your father's and your own permission to call."

"I know," she laughs merrily. "Father is—that is, he was in a hurry to get back to his studies, you see, and that was the reason of it."

"Mr. Foster is a student, then? I mean"—flounders our hero, as his companion's lovely eyes dilate with some sort of novel emotion—it might be either honest pride, or indignation, or neither of these at all.

"Oh yes," she finally ejaculates; "he studies a great deal."

"I see—and you? Are you fond of study, too, perhaps?"

"Very!" assents Miss Foster promptly.

"Possibly you'll pardon my asking, it is only from motives of the deepest interest?"

"Certainly!" cries the girl switching the shaggy pony who evinces a morbid inclination to stop quite too frequently.

"Go right on and ask anything you want to know."

"Possibly then you've come to enter for the Michaelmas term?"

Miss Foster's level black brows contract a very little, and her lips curve into a frightfully distorted smile as she again switches the pony and replies:

"You mean? well you see our American words are so different than yours. What is Michaelmass?" she inquires with a delicious frankness, turning her eyes fully upon him.

So fully that Cecil Tremaine entirely neglects to tell her what Michaelmas is and thus responds.

"I mean are you come to Oxford to study, you know?"

Miss Foster nods emphatically.

"Just for that single purpose and no other."

"I thought so!" cries he gleefully.

"Did you!" she says with much alacrity.

"Yes, I did. Now, may I know, please," gathering the ends of her reins in his fingers.

"Are you going in for a B. A. degree or are you going to be a student member or a house student, or just merely come in for special lectures?" The juvenile enthusiasm of fellowship fires Mr. Tremaine's eye and breathes in his tones, as he awaits Miss Foster's answer.

"Well," she says slowly and with great deliberation, "I haven't quite made up my mind yet which it'll be."

"I see!" he responds, then adds as an afterthought. "Perhaps, indeed, I presume very likely, you took the B. A. before you came over, at one of the American colleges?"

"Yes," assents Miss Foster with a reminiscent smile, greatly prolonged and ending with a deep and gratified sigh.

"I took the B. A. before I came over."

"At what college, may I ask?"

She turns her eyes upon him again and laughs.

"Well, I guess," she says, loosing the reins to the pony's will which is the munching of wayside clover, "I guess you're a Yankee, you do ask such a lot of questions."

"I humbly beg pardon!" cries he, humiliated and reddening, "only," in a low tone, "you said I might."

"So I did!" twitching the pony into good behavior. "So you shall. Well, let me see, I took the B. A. in New York."

"Columbia? Barnard?"

Miss Foster is now seemingly lost in reflections, presumably happy ones of her college days, as she murmurs, "Hail Columbia!" and smiles.

"I'm sure you're no end clever. Read Greek like Homer himself, and Sanscrit and all that?"

"What makes you think so?"

"Oh, all the American girls are wonderfully up; they're setting the pace for us, I can assure you."

"Are they?" she says a trifle vaguely.

"Now I am going to ask one more thing, if I may?"

"Certainly; I'll answer if I can."

"Are you going to work in Oxford to secure any special degree?"

"Ye-es," Miss Foster answers evidently with a reserve, but of what it would be difficult to say.

Her companion looks eagerly for particulars; he was fondly hoping, the excellent fellow! that he could offer to be of service to her, and picturing to himself the bliss of studying with her, coaching her, heaven knows where or to what goal! Whether of Hebrew, physics, theology, or some other and more usual terminus.

But particulars were not forthcoming.

Instead, the girl let the pony graze along the lane they had carelessly wandered into; it was as narrow as the cart; soft strewn with last year's leaves, thicketted, close-edged with hawthorn, and yonder skipped a pair of rabbits through the shadow.

"Where are we, anyway?" exclaims the girl with a jerk at the pony's bit.

"Oh, we're just in paradise," murmurs the young fellow.

She smiles while her dark brows contract a bit as she catches a glimpse of the broad street at the corner.

"Oh, I see! I know where we are now. We're home!"

"Are we?" cries the astonished Tremaine.

"I mean I am. You see we're stopping here at this inn, the Dragon's Head. Popper." Miss Foster bestows something excessively like a wink on the nice little clean-shaven man who stands at the inn door at this very moment as she speaks.

"Popper has a genius for quaint old-fashioned places," pulling up before her parent with whom Tremaine now exchanges the most friendly greetings, and receives the most urgent invitation to "come in for a bite of luncheon."

"Of course you will, Mr. Tremaine. Oh, popper, I've brought the cart and the pony."

"That's right," assents the nice little man, "I'll ship them to-night by freight to London."

"Yes, you'd better," returns the girl as she hands over the equipage for the nonce to the hostler.

Laughingly she turns to Cecil.

"I daresay you wonder what I want of such a rig, but I'm fanciful, ain't I popper? and I made up my mind I must have this cart and pony, so I just bought them. Come right in!" She skips lightly in and up, followed by her parent and her adorer.

END OF PART ONE.

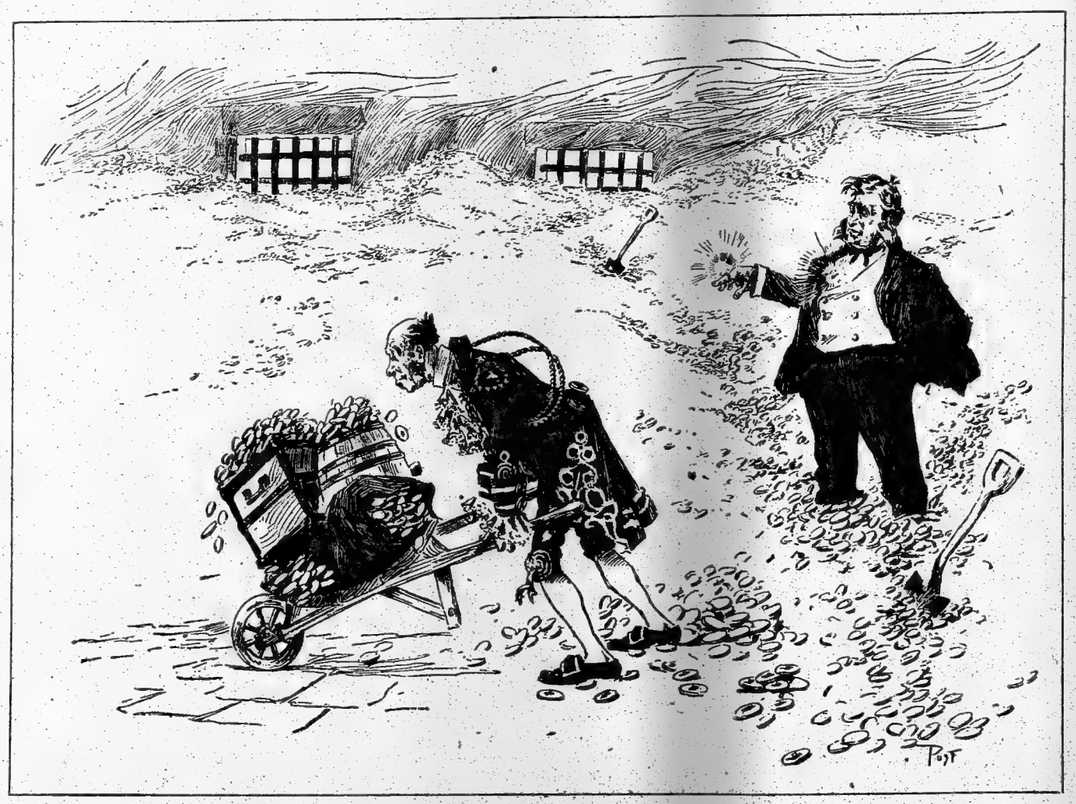

WITH THE BILLIONAIRES.

"James, tell your mistress that will have to do her until to-morrow. I'm too tired to shovel more."

When Monsieur Goes A-Traveling

WHEN we cold-blooded Anglo-Saxons go for our Summer holiday we go, and that is about all there is to be said about it. But with our friends in France these things are differently managed.

Monsieur has been talking excitedly for weeks about the fatigues of his railway journey, for it is quite a three hours' trip to the seaside, and half an hour's trip by train to Monsieur is a "voyage." The things he has bought fill seventeen trunks, the soiled clothes basket, which has been pressed into the service, a striped tent which is to be used to bathe from, and twenty-seven parcels of quaint shapes and sizes wrapped up, at the last moment, in English newspapers.

This is the only season of the year at which your Parisian fails to appreciate the Paris newspaper. He does not read our newspapers. He uses them to pack in, for French newspapers have a way of dribbling sand-shoes, shrimping nets, and costumes of the bath along the station platform, and Monsieur, or, rather, Madame, son épouse, appreciates the firmer texture of The Times. As he explains to me, he cannot read a line of it, ah, my faith, no!—but he appreciates its usefulness for packing purposes, and brown paper on this side of the Channel is a thing practically unknown.

Monsieur has said good-bye to all his friends, for no Parisian ever travels, even out to Neuilly, (which is about as far away as Bayswater would be from Charing Cross, in London,) without settling his affairs in case he should not return. He has told "that dear Jules" and "that good Gustave" that he is going on a voyage and will not come back for a month. He has been running up and down the stairs from his fourth-floor flat to the hall doorway since 6 o'clock that morning, and, finally, he has shaken Charles the concierge warmly by the hand and left a trifle in it. Madame has kissed Mme. Charles warmly upon both cheeks, (for are we not beneath the Republique?). Monsieur, Madame, the little Anatole, Julie the maid, the twenty-seven parcels of quaint shapes and sizes, and the clothesbasket, holding provisions for the journey, are packed into the little station omnibus, the seventeen trunks are piled up outside it, and the inhabitants of the Rue Chaptal are all at their doorways and their windows to witness the departure.

"Ah! mon Diéu! Name of a Little Good Man! Name of a Pipe! The striped tent has been forgotten!"

Monsieur darts out of the omnibus, his plump legs in their light coverings of gray alpaca quivering as he runs, rushes into the house and up the stairs, and presently returns triumphant.

"I have it, I!" he cries, digging the coachman in the ribs with one end of the tent-pole, and all but putting Mme. Charles's eye out with the other end. "Ah! but I counted! Forty-five parcels were we, without to count you, my child (this to Madame) Julie, and le petit Anatole! Let us go then, my children! So! En route!" And Monsieur squeezes himself into the omnibus, and waves his hand to the crowd assembled in the street. There is no cheer—French people do not cheer—but the shout of "Go then, good voyage, to the re-seeing of you!" could not be heartier if the journey were an expedition to the polar regions.

"Think of it, then! Three hours in the train, and it makes hot to-day!" And Mme. Charles uses a grimy pocket handkerchief, either to wipe away a tear or perspiration, I am not sure which.

Monsieur in the omnibus is happy. He pinches Madame's ear, and calls her "Little cabbage darling"; he promises the little Anatole that he shall catch the monsters of the deep, and as his wife is taking her farewell glance at the Rue Chaptal the bad man winks at Julie.

The journey to the railway station is an uneventful one, for the horse does not fall down more than two or three times, and presently they get there, not before, however, Monsieur has counted over all his money for the seventh time and has disposed of it in various portions of his clothing, so that "the pickpockets Anglices" at the station shall not get hold of all at one fell swoop. His tickets have been taken days ago, and Monsieur has "made démarches" to have a carriage with a lavatory reserved in the train for himself and his party. His money is carefully bestowed; the forty-five parcels—not including Madame, Julie, and the little Anatole—are all on or in the omnibus; he knows where his tickets are, and his red ribbon of the Legion of Honor has been arranged to the best advantage on his gray alpaca coat, so as to inspire the porters with respect.

Everything is in perfect order. And yet within two minutes of his arrival at the station Monsieur is in the wildest state of excitement, and if he had any, would tear his hair out by the roots. He disappears in a wild throng of blue-bloused porters, he loses first Madame then each of the forty-five parcels, then Julie and the little Anatole, and then the clothes basket. He very nearly starts for Germany, and only the presence of mind of the white-capped station master, who drags him out of it by his alpaca coat tails, prevents him from embarking with his family for the shed into which the empty carriage which he tried to board is presently to be stowed.

At last Monsieur and his beloved ones, with a great many of the parcels, are placed securely in the right compartment. Monsieur, with a contented sigh, throws his broad-brimmed Panama into the net above him, and, after wiping his pink head, covers it with a skull cap of gray silk. Madame buttons herself into a long alpaca dust cloak and pulls a brown veil well about her face, and Anatole takes some Boer soldiers from his trousers pocket and sets them up to kill imaginary Kitcheners.

"Name of a Name!" shrieks Monsieur suddenly, "the tickets!"

He nearly swallows his cigar, (it is an expensive one, costing at least 3 cents, for Monsieur on his holidays likes to smoke a good cigar,) bends out of the window to unhook the lower handle of the door, and rolls head-first on to the platform, for the door had not been closed yet, and with excited prayers to all and sundry to "Hold back the train until I shall return myself!" he scampers off to where he registered the luggage, for the missing tickets must be there, he thinks.

They are not there. He had them in his hat. The alpaca legs come twinkling back again, and Monsieur, helped by two porters and the station master, for he is a Knight of the Legion, is Monsieur, and therefore worthy of respect, climbs back into his carriage, gasps out, "I have them," and smiles once again.

"Go, then, are we there?" exclaims the station master, suddenly becoming very angry with the guard on general principles. "Are we there, then? See, then! Let us hurry ourselves a little, Name of a Name!"

The guard and porters slam the doors, an Englishman who had jumped down to buy a paper is captured, told some unpleasant truths about Sir Chamberlain, and hustled back into the wrong carriage, the station master whistles, the guard blows a thing like a small fog horn with the asthma, the engine shrieks despairingly, the chief of the station removes his white-topped cap and cries "Good voyage!" to Monsieur, and the train moves slowly and majestically out.

"Sky!" exclaims Monsieur to his startled spouse a moment afterward, "Grand Ciel! The tent!"

But he will not know until their journey's end whether or not the striped tent in which his soul so glories, has been left behind.

JOHN N. RAPHAEL.

LIFE IN THE CLUBS

Von Blumer—Don't you think it's wrong for you to be a bachelor?

Castleton—Why?

"Well, for one thing, there's no excuse now for your living at a club."

***

THE closing of the yachting season was celebrated by the annual dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay. The clubhouse there is one of the most attractive on the Sound. At present, as already published, the club has quarters in town at the Mansfield, in West Forty-fourth Street, just off the avenue. A. Curtiss James, the Commodore, presided, and E. C. Benedict, the former Commodore, was master of ceremonies. The season has been most enjoyable, and the entertainments have been attractions of Oyster Bay.

***

John D. Cheever has been one of the most notable of the polo enthusiasts in England and in this country. Mr. Cheever, known to his friends as "Jack," has been a figure in all out-of-door sports for the last twenty years. He was the first Master of the Rockaway Hunt, and to him is due the building of its beautiful clubhouse and the prestige which the hunt holds today. Cheever is a Trinity graduate, and a member also of the Union, the Racquet, and the New York Yacht Clubs. The Cheever family is connected with the social history of Far Rockaway.

***

George De Forest Grant has been often referred to as the youngest looking uncle in New York. He is the uncle of the Countess of Essex and Mrs. Padelford. However, when he takes off his hat he is bald, but prematurely so. One seldom sees him without headgear, except, of course, in drawing rooms and restaurants; he always wears it in the club. He and his brother, Suydam Grant, both bachelors—the Union is famous for its unmarried men—have a house on Gramercy Park, where they keep bachelors' hall in a most regal fashion. George De Forest Grant is famous for his stories and his wit. One constantly hears of something good, always labeled "George Grant's last." He at one time owned the little red house on West Twenty-third Street where Mrs. Langtry lived for years. After her departure there was a long period of non-occupancy.

***

It takes the West to run to novelties. The latest attraction at the Country Club at Detroit is, after all, only the revival of the National game. While the East is busy with golf and squash tennis, the members of this Western club have taken to baseball. The games are played by prominent members on Saturday afternoons to large audiences assembled on the clubhouse veranda, which commands a view of the field. Afterward there is tea, and then many members remain for dinner. Belonging to this club and conspicuous at the games are Gen. Russell A. Alger, Mrs. Alger, and Russell A. Alger, Jr.

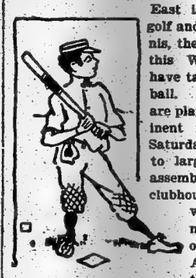

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One of the more recent members of the Knickerbocker is Louis Boissevain, who is a Wall Street banker. Mr. Boissevain was born in Holland. The Boissevain family has been in the banking business there for generations. He was formerly one of the Governors and the Treasurer of the Calumet Club. He is very tall, blonde, and is considered one of the handsomest men in Wall Street. He speaks with a foreign accent, and is one of the best-dressed men in town. He has recently gone in for coaching, and promises to be a notable whip. He married Miss Magee of Central New York.

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Duncan Ellsworth, who is a connection by marriage of Mr. Boissevain, is also related to a number of Central New York families. He is a great traveler, and has gone around the world a number of times. In appearance he is quite boyish, and looks hardly more than nineteen. With a large fortune, he manages to get a great deal out of life. He is a Yale graduate of 1892 and a member of the Calumet, University, and Reform Clubs. He is also one of the resident members at Jekyl Island, that extraordinary Winter retreat of millionaires.

***

One of the youngest masters of the hunt in this part of the country is Louis Fitzgerald, who holds that position with the Westchester Hounds. He has succeeded Nat Reynal. Eugene Reynal married Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, and both the Reynal brothers have been connected with the hunt in that part of the county near White Plains and Port Chester for years. The routes of the hunt and places of meet have been changed, owing to the country becoming entirely too suburban. Where hunts were held ten years ago there are now trolleys and solid blocks of city houses and apartments. Louis Fitzgerald is the son of Gen. Fitzgerald. He is about thirty years old, but he looks younger. It was his boyish appearance which kept him, so long after his graduation from college, the impersonator at amateur and the Strollers' theatricals of female characters. The Fitzgerald family has a number of residences—the town house in Lexington Avenue, the villa near Seabright, and the country estate which Gen. Fitzgerald acquired from Mrs. John H. Iselin. This is Eagles' Nest, the picturesque home of the Gouverneur and Phillips families. Mrs. Iselin inherited it from her mother.

***

One hears often of "Bobbie" Van Cortlandt these days, not only in society and club life, but also in Wall Street. He is a partner of Louis Boissevain, and both are said to have made a great deal of money during the last few years. Van Cortlandt is clean shaven, well groomed, and takes an active interest in all kinds of sports. He is a bachelor, and the son of Augustus Van Cortlandt. The Van Cortlandts until a few years ago lived in the old manor house near Spuyten Duyvil. When the new parks were created the property was sold to the city and converted into Van Cortlandt Park, and the manor house was made a museum of Revolutionary relics. "Bobbie" Van Cortlandt, as he is known among his friends, has leased for some years the handsome town mansion of Mrs. Frederick Bronson, in Madison Avenue, where in the Winter he dispenses bachelor hospitality on a lavish scale. His father, Augustus Van Cortlandt, lives at Tuxedo.

***

A notable club event of the week has been the horse show at Tuxedo, for which the members of the club there are mainly responsible. The clubhouse at Tuxedo is run on a hotel plan, and is really a great private caravansary. Families engage suites of rooms for certain times, and during the Autumn months the house is taxed to its utmost capacity. There will be the annual ball on the last of October, and this event marks the height of the Tuxedo season.

***

Now that the Autumn season has well set in, Col. John Jacob Astor devotes himself to bucolic pleasures. The only club to which he and Mrs. Astor go in the Autumn is the Ardsley. Mrs. Astor is very fond of squash tennis and golf, and she has taken part in some of the matches there. This year, however, Mr. Astor has had a house built at Ferncliff, where squash courts and other appliances for different games are laid out and private golf links and a shooting and bowling alley. This move of Col. Astor's has created some consternation and uneasiness at the different country clubs, as it would seem to be the beginning of the withdrawal of millionaires to a more exclusive organization, where they could have only their friends. The house parties of Col. Astor now find sufficient amusement at Ferncliff without taking the long journey down to Ardsley for golf or tennis.

LITTLE STORIES *from* EVERYWHERE

Caught in the Act.

TOM, the house boy, had stolen a pair of his young master's shoes. The driver, who happened to be Tom's father, was called upon to give the boy a whipping. With a great show of wrath the old man had given him several blows, when the master directed him to desist and walked away.

Tom was following him, when his father called him back.

"Come back here, yer little rapscallion!" he yelled. "I lick yer jest now easy, 'cause Massa sesso, fur nabbin' dem shoes. Now I's gwine ter gib yer de berry debble 'cause you's fool enough to get cotched at it."

What a Woman Can Do.

ONE of the ostentatiously capable women came in on the train from Montclair the other day, according to the testimony of a certain business man who had been an invalid at home for some time and was making his first trip to his office after a siege of rheumatism. To repeat his own words:

"She was one of the efficient, strong, capable kind of women, and she took a seat directly in front of me. I had been persuading myself that I was a well man, but she disabused my mind of that delusion. The window was down, and she wanted it put up. She tried it, but it wouldn't budge, and then she appealed to me. I felt sure that I couldn't raise the window, but, being a man, I had to demonstrate my willingness to oblige her. I went through the motion of attempting, but my rheumatism gave me a sharp twinge, and I expressed my regret and sank back in my seat. Then she gave me a look—such a look! I watched her with a mild indifference as she lent her superior strength to the window, which finally yielded and went up with a jerk.

"'See what a woman can do!' she snapped, as she took her seat.

"Her remark was far from soothing, but the end was not yet, for pretty soon it began to rain. Then she wanted the window down. I watched her furtively as she tried in vain to lower the window. The rain drove in and drenched her. She worked hard and fast and became very red in the face. I regarded her with the same mild indifference, and the first time she looked at me I said:

"'And now see what a woman can do!' And then I settled further back in my corner out of the rain. And the man back of me said something about my getting even that time. I enjoyed it so well that it helped my rheumatism."

A Retributive Sting.

A MAN who was engaged in writing anecdotes and such things for publication read his latest effort to his wife.

"Don't you think that's pretty good?" he asked.

"It is good, but it's not new. I have heard it before," she answered.

"Yes, I know you have; but you heard it from me. It has never been in print."

"I have heard it more than once, and have told it several times myself," she insisted.

"Oh, well! I am going to send it along," he snarled; "I don't care if you have told it. That doesn't of absolute necessity spoil it, although it does, I must confess, militate against it a good deal."

And that was the reason why he had to subsist on cold victuals for a week thereafter.

How a 'Possum Story Won Votes.

I WAS once," said a noted politician in Georgia, "a candidate for Congress. The two parties were equally divided in the upper end of the district, and in the black belt the negroes held the balance of power. I was making a stump speech to a mixed audience in which the negroes predominated. My opponent was a new importation from Maine. He was making great promises of what he would do when he went to Washington, and the negroes believed every word he said. I had to counteract it.

"I told them the 'possum story in which two old darkies had been out 'possum hunting. In the early part of the night they had secured a good fat 'possum, and they decided to build up a fire, dig a pit, and put the 'possum to barbecue. This they did and stretched themselves off on the ground to sleep, intending to get up before day, eat the 'possum, and start out on another hunt.

"In the 'wee sma' hours' a wandering white man, attracted by the light, came up, smelled the 'possum, took it out of the pit, and quietly devoured it. He then piled up the bones between the snoring hunters, gently rubbed their lips and faces with the 'possum grease, and hastened away.

"Day was breaking when the 'possum hunters awoke, and to their amazement found the 'possum gone. They saw the bones, smelled the grease, and placed their hands upon their empty—hearts. Each began to accuse the other of eating the 'possum, and they had almost come to blows, when they espied the white man's tracks and an old letter which had fallen from his pocket. They saw that they had been tricked.

"I made the application to my opponent seeking their votes. 'Now,' I said, in concluding, 'the 'possum's ready, roasted nice and brown. Who's to have him, this roving carpet bagger, or—'

"'You tek um! You tek um! We's all gwine to vote fur yer, bress Gawd!'

"And I got the 'possum."

Doors to Happiness.

I MADE the mistake of my life when old Castle Garden was abandoned that I didn't corral the old oaken doors leading into the rotunda," said Bernard Biglin as he paced along the Battery sea wall past the Aquarium.

"I know one man who'd give their weight in gold for them just as an heirloom to hand down to his grandchildren and their successors. His name? No, I don't think I'll tell you that, but he is, to-day, a man high up in public life and one of the financial powers of the country.

"In his youth he came to this country and entered through the old oak doors of Castle Garden. Hundreds of those who passed through those doors to the land of their adoption, where they have since found prosperity and happiness, would give much to possess them as mementos. I could name hundreds who have attained high positions in public life who first stepped foot on American soil through this portal. One man whom I saw land, and whose baggage I hauled, afterward served in the State Legislature with me.

"Merely as an exhibit the old doors would be a money winner. Thousands of people would bring their children and grandchildren to see the old doors. And yet these historic relics were consigned to the rubbish heap when the old Garden was abandoned."

A Flat Episode.

HE hurried to the window that opened to the little five-foot court and thrust his head out of it. "Say," he yelled at the man in the next flat. "Did I hear you say that you were intending to thrash that boy of yours?"

"What difference does that make to you?" asked the man in the next flat, sharply.

"What difference does it make to me?" he repeated in surprise. "Great heavens! Don't you suppose I have an interest in the affair?"

"No."

"Great jumping Jupiter! And here I've lived in the next flat to you for five months. Don't you suppose I have a little right to display a little interest in an affair of so much general importance to us all? Can't I give an occasional bit of advice without being jumped on as if I were an interloper?"

"No one asked you for any advice."

"Of course not, but there are times when a man is impelled to offer it without waiting to be asked. I've sat here in my flat, Sir, for the last five months and heard you threaten on an average of twice a day to lick the tar out of that boy, and until now I haven't said a word."

"Well, what if you have? He's my boy, isn't he?"

"Of course he is."

"Then I'll do what I please in the line of disciplining him, and I don't want any members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children interfering either. I'll whale him till he can't walk, and whale you, too, if you try to stop me."

"Who wants to stop you?"

"Don't you?"

"Not in a thousand years. I am here to advise you to keep your word in justice to the neighborhood. I'm here in behalf of all the other tenants of the block to ask you to stop talking so much about it and wallop him good and hard just once. He needs it, and as a man of your word you owe it to him and the rest of us to live up to your promises."

Fortunately the court was fully five feet wide or some one besides the boy would have been thrashed.

Changing Her Views.

AS THE benevolent-looking old lady turned off Sixth Avenue into Sixteenth Street a small boy on the opposite pavement threw a stick, which landed almost at her feet.

"Sick it, Yap," he yelled.

Obedient to the call, a yellow cur dashed across the street and pounced upon the stick, thereby getting directly under the lady's feet, causing her to trip and scream. An explosion of laughter burst from the small boy, and the lady turned upon him in wrath.

"What do you mean! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" she called over at him.

The small boy did not apologize. He only grinned over at the old lady in a most exasperating manner. "I didn't mean to," he called back. And then he recovered the stick from Yap and threw it before him up the street; and as the dog charged again, the boy rent the air with a shrill blast of whistling and followed after. The old lady fumed and scolded as she walked along, following the youngster with indignant eyes.

"I don't know what the world is coming to, anyhow! Such children as we have nowadays! No respect, no kindness, no consideration—"

Just here the small boy spied a cat on the steps of one of the private houses on the north side of the street, and with another yell he and Yap started in pursuit. The old lady paused to take this in, and then continued on her way, scolding more than ever. She was sure that creation was in a bad way, indeed. After a while she reached the New York Hospital, where the usual crowd of the halt and maimed stood outside the gate, waiting for the free clinic to open. In the line was a weary woman holding a struggling, crying child. The benevolent old lady paused as she came up, stuck two fingers out at it playfully, and cooed, after the fashion of women with babies. But the child only squirmed and cried the harder.

"What ails him?" asked the lady, kindly.

"He's hurt his leg so's he can't stand, and yet he's bent on getting down, the young divil," said the tired mother.

"Dear me!" said the old lady, and she cooed to the child again, but he refused to be pacified. So she smiled kindly but helplessly upon the mother, and began to move on. Just then a stick rattled on the pavement by the group, and the old lady's face became severe as she turned to see a yellow dog pounce upon it and beheld a small boy trotting up, whistling as he came.

The baby saw the dog and stopped crying. "Bow," he said. Then he looked from the dog to the boy.

The boy grinned back at him. "Hullo," he said.

"Bow," said the baby, and stretched out an arm toward the dog.

"Baby want'er see How beg?" asked the boy.

The baby gurgled and smiled, with half-dried eyes.

"Bow! Beg!" he echoed, rapturously.

"'Ere, Yap," said the boy, and he cracked his fingers in the air, and the little yellow dog sat erect on the pavement. The baby crowed with delight and wriggled to get down.

"Here, I'll hold him," said the small boy. He sat on the coping beneath the iron railing which fences the hospital grounds and stretched up his arms. "I'll hold him," he said. "I want'er show him How turn a somersault."

The weary mother, with a sigh of relief, dropped the baby on the boy's knee, and he proceeded to put Yap through a whole circus of tricks, while the youngster laughed and forgot his woes.

The old lady's face grew wonderfully softer as she watched. Finally she beamed outright.

"Well, I dare say the world isn't in such a bad way after all," she said, as she turned away.

Appearances Were Against Him.

A FEW days ago one of the numerous commuters who come to New York every morning, and whose wife generally has some errand which she wants attended to, arrived in the city with no less than three broken umbrellas.

He had taken the umbrellas, protesting that they could be repaired by a tinker, but his spouse would listen to none of his protests, insisting that he take them to a certain place in the city, where, she said, the work would be done properly.

On his way down town he had occasion to visit a drug store, where he absentmindedly left the umbrellas. He had gone about a block further down the street when it occurred to him vaguely that he had had an umbrella, and he immediately retraced his steps to the store. There he took one umbrella, the first he happened to lay his hand on, and then continued his journey. He had not proceeded very far when a woman hailed him, and, excusing herself, told him he had her umbrella.

He returned it, apologizing profusely, and, as he did not have time to return for his broken collection before business, he decided to secure them on his way home.

Securing the umbrellas, he started for home, and when he boarded the train his surprise can be imagined when he found sitting next to him the woman whose umbrella he had taken in the morning. The woman glanced at the umbrellas, and said rather sarcastically:

"You did pretty well to-day, did you not?"

She Pressed the Button.

SHE looked like "the real thing." The women in the corridor, who were also becomingly groomed, looked after her enviously as she swished rhythmically past them into the reception room at the end of the hall, and the men supplemented this attention with admiring nods and softly modulated "Whew-ew-ews."

The dozen people already gathered in the reception room reading and talking were likewise visibly impressed with the general excellence of her manner and appearance, and every one of them would have been willing to take oath that there wasn't a kink in up-to-date life that she was not familiar with.

By and by the charming creature began to give evidence of an uneasiness that went a little way toward dispelling the illusion. She looked doubtfully about as if seeking something she wanted badly, but didn't know how to get. Presently she spied a little black knob far up on the wall near the door, and she stood up on her tiptoes and turned it gingerly. In an instant darkness had settled upon the face of the reception room and all who sat therein.

"O-o-oh!" squealed the women and "Thieves!" ejaculated the men. The apotheosis of grace and culture wailed loudest of all.

"What has happened?" she cried.

"You've turned off the electric lights," said a porter who had rushed in to prevent a possible crime. "What did you want?"

"I wanted to call a bell boy," sobbed the apotheosis. "I thought that was the button."

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

IT TAKES the ingenuity of a woman to make a good impression upon the public. There is a woman peddler who has taken her stand on the north side of Fourteenth Street who is blind. She has a chair in which she sits all day with her wares beside her in a basket. But the important point for her in making sales is not to show what she has, but to enlist the sympathy of the passers-by in her infirmity. Does she have a sign around her neck informing the public that she is blind? Not a bit of it. That is too old a device. Instead, she sits there all day with one of the enormous books, with raised letters, printed for the blind, running her fingers slowly over the characters, and there is not a person who comes within half a block of her who does not notice this at a glance, and as a rule comes up to see the book, which means profitable sales for the reader.

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Talking of the strong characteristics of women, there is one woman down on Long Island who this Summer has had strength of mind enough to break for the time being a vow which she has kept for twenty years. It would never do to tell the town in which she lives, for every one in the neighborhood, and a good many people in the towns around, know her well. She is a little bit peculiar, always was, for that matter, and the husband is a trifle odd, also. But it could not have been ascribed to oddity, however, that day about twenty years ago, when, in a moment of wrath, in answer to a remark of his wife, he answered hastily: "Oh, shut up, Jane," or that she should have resented it. "Very well," said Jane, "if you wish me to shut up, I will," and from that day to the one this Summer when she broke her vow, not another word passed her lips. That is not so entirely remarkable, for, while twenty-year silent meditations are not common among women, such things have been known before, but it is remarkable that the woman should speak at last. It all had to do with some property, for money has a wonderful influence in all sorts of affairs. It seemed necessary for the woman to speak, but she wouldn't, of course she wouldn't; why should she, after a long and beautiful record of twenty years? But the lawyers visited the house again and again, and eventually the silent woman was persuaded to make the necessary statement. But she has gone back to her solitude again, the "shut up" is still in operation, and will be, probably, until there is another lot of property about which she considers it worth while to open her mouth.

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But, really, the woman who does not speak is not to be compared to another Long Island heroine who many years ago took to her bed upon hearing of her lover's death, and did not leave it the remainder of her long life of eighty years, and she was eighteen when the lover died. This was Clara Birch, who became somewhat famous at the time of her immolation. This peculiar form of devotion was not as altogether selfish as it seems at first hearing, and Clara Birch's beauty and longevity tend to upset many theories regarding outdoor exercise.

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"She was an old woman when I first saw her," says a woman who knew her, "and one of the most beautiful women I had ever seen. Talk about outdoor air and exercise as complexion beautifiers, Clara Birch never breathed the air outside, and her complexion was wonderful, her skin fine and soft and delicately pink and white, while her masses of snow-white hair waved back softly from her face. She was plump, and the upper part of her body large and well developed. She was living with a nephew, and it was surprising the kindness the family showed to Clara Birch, and they were poor people. But she was not idle, if she was bed-ridden. She did all kinds of sewing for the neighbors around, tailoring of different kinds that a woman in the country can do, making a small income, and in addition to this she did much to help along the work of the household. Her arms were strong and vigorous, and on butter-making days the churn was brought to the side of her bed, and she did the family churning, and on bread-making days, with a big cloth spread over the bed, she did the kneading. She was in danger of losing her life at one time when the house in which she lived took fire, and it was only with difficulty that she was removed to a place of safety, for in the latter part of her life she could not have walked if she would." And there are people who doubt the strength and consistency of a woman's character.

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The girl who does not believe that sedentary habits are conducive to good complexions was at the matinée the other day giving the friend who accompanied her, and, incidentally, the people around her, views upon the best way to acquire a good complexion. The two had been discussing a young woman so beautiful to behold that peaches and cream could not be considered in the same day with her exquisite complexion.

"But of course she would have a good complexion," said one of the girls to whom the other had been discoursing, "she walks all the time, on Fifth Avenue. An yone would have a good complexion who would walk two miles a day. Why, when I walk only a little while my face gets as hot as anything."

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The man has a sister-in-law in Canada. This would not be a fact worth mentioning if it were not that the lady in Canada is continually wishing for things and feeling sure that nowhere short of New York can the exact quality she desires be found. Then she sends on a special-delivery letter to the New York brother-in-law, and it is because of one of the special epistles that the brother-in-law has committed the great extravagance of paying 55 cents for six green peppers, and that even in the rush and hurry of an express office in the busy season there was joy and gladness the other afternoon. Upon receiving the special letter, the brother-in-law, who is one of the most amiable of his kind, started out for a call upon his grocery-man, selected with great care six of the finest green peppers he could find, paid 5 cents for them, and took them home with him, the matter being urgent—a Canadian dinner party or a luncheon at the least—wrapped them carefully, put them in a box, and took them to the Post Office. There, being something of a George Washington, upon being interviewed as to the nature of the contents of his package, the man declared everything, was forthwith forbidden to post it, and took it to the express office.

"At what do you value this package?" asked the busy clerk, curtly.

"Five cents," replied George Washington, meekly.

"What?" shouted the clerk.

"Five cents," again repeated Mr. Washington. And then, as the clerk seemed unwilling to register the amount, again explained the story of the six green peppers, excited to much hilarity an army of express clerks, and was finally allowed to pay 50 cents for the expressage on his five-cent package.

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Country Niece—Aunt, what does it mean when Cousin Ned says that he is a Bohemian? It sounds so very wicked.

City Aunt—Not at all, my dear. Bohemianism in New York merely means cheerful poverty. It means to live in a more or less disagreeable room, usually in an unpleasant part of the city; to eat poorly cooked meals, badly served, here, there, and everywhere, and then to boast of it, for the word Bohemian makes innumerable discomforts joyful.

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Doctors should be exempt from mortal ills. Perfect health not only gives their patients great faith in their ability, but it is sometimes inconvenient not to have the doctor in a normal state of mind and body. There is a doctor who has a sanitarium not so far from New York who was ill the other day. It was nothing serious, but sufficiently uncomfortable to make him think of taking a little medicine himself, which he did, and in a state of stupor went to bed to sleep off his illness. Now, it chanced that that night little Miss Smith, one of the patients, was ill with a severe pain in the chest, and, creeping out of bed, she went to the doctor's door to ask for help.

"I'll ring for the nurse and send her down to you immediately," said the doctor, when he had finally been awakened by the knocks. Rousing himself enough to use the speaking tube, he gave the nurse the proper directions, tumbled into bed, and was asleep again in an instant. But the next morning there was a surprise in store for him.

"How kind it was of you to send the nurse to me last night, doctor," said Mrs. Brown, another of the patients. "She insisted upon painting my chest with iodine, and I hate to have it done; but she insisted because you had sent her, and I did sleep like a lamb after it. It was so thoughtful of you."

"And I cried myself to sleep," said little Miss Smith, "because I felt so bad I couldn't go to you again, and you said you would send me the nurse, and you never did."

And the doctor and nurse looked at each other. The doctor said the nurse had made a mistake, but the nurse knew that the doctor had told her to paint the wrong woman.

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"Talk about light housekeeping," says the woman who has been improving her mind at Chautauqua this Summer, "one can't begin to keep house in New York as we can on the Chautauqua grounds. Every one is doing light housekeeping or boarding there, and they prepare for it. Even the boarding house keepers people do their best for the housekeepers. The regular price for meals at most places is 25 cents for breakfast, dinner, or supper. The greater number of people take their dinners out and prepare their own light breakfasts and suppers at home, but in place of that there is the alternative of getting the major part of the dinner and bringing it home to serve with one's own dessert. Why should one care for soup in hot weather! For 15 cents it was possible to go to a boarding house at Chautauqua and get there what was called a plate dinner, a service of meat with vegetable for 15 cents. One shopped largely from the wagons which drew up just outside the grounds daily, and where one could get 2 cents' worth of milk, 3 cents' worth of cream, half a loaf of bread, and other things in like small proportions.

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A college education is not absolutely essential in a cook, and there are people who assert that a cook who cannot read or write, if she has any natural qualifications for the business, is a better cook than one who knows her ab-abs and has gone as far as cow and horse in her primer. There are comparatively few servants in the average house nowadays who cannot read, but one woman who has a model second girl is certain that she does not know her letters. She is comparatively new in the employ of her present mistress, and when this latter gave her cook a vacation for a couple of weeks, the other girl undertook the cooking, and with excellent results. Her menus were not elaborate, but everything was delicious, so when friends came unexpectedly to town the mistress of the house felt no hesitancy in asking them to dinner. Some canned things have been used during the cook's absence, and as the night was cool it was decided to have for dessert a canned plum pudding. The guests came, the dinner was served, passed off as well as might be, and dessert time arrived. There was brought on and placed before the hostess to serve a delicious wine sauce—she noticed that first of all, having been a little in doubt about the maid's capacity for saucemaking—and a pudding, but the latter certainly looked very queer, and investigation proved it queerer than it looked, for it was not pudding at all, but canned roast chicken. It had been heated in the can, and the supposition was that the girl could not read and did not know the pudding can from that of chicken. How she could get it out of the can and not discover her mistake it would be difficult to tell, and it formed an interesting topic of conversation as the dinner party, with recollections of childhood's days, finished the meal with the soft, light dinner rolls, eating them with the wine sauce. But that mistress will see to it hereafter that her maids all know how to read.

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And they say women of the stage are not domestic. They have proved positively at the Professional Woman's League that this is not so. In the exchange which is connected with the organization and where all sorts of fancy articles, work of the members, is shown, there is also a household department where good things to eat are to be found. No one knows any of the names or who sends them, and it may be Lillian Russell who makes the big jars of pickles they have there, or May Irwin the jams and jellies, for all any one knows to the contrary. It is certain that they have delicious home-made bread, delicious cocoanut, frosted cakes at 3 cents apiece, crullers three for 5, and candy, stuffed dates, and anything else one may care to order. At this time of the year there are many preserves, and one professional Mary has any number of tempting little glasses marked "From Mary's Jersey Garden." There is gooseberry jam and currant jelly, 20 cents a glass; pineapples, pears, plums, and peaches, for 35 cents a pint jar, but no oranges growing in the Jersey garden, for it is another woman who sends the orange marmalade, which costs 25 cents a glass.

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There are also professional things in the league exchange. They have a special liquid rouge which they import from London, and which is warranted to stand sea baths and London fogs and which is so effective that purchasers have to be warned not to use too much or they will blossom into impossibly rosy-cheeked damsels and the rosiness will have to wear off. Mrs. Sol Smith has a home-made skin tonic and liquid white, and another of the league members, who is noted for her beautiful complexion, has a cold cream called by her own name. But she has hers made professionally in a factory and sent out with printed labels, so that it may not be mentioned.

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One of the newest members of the league was received with great acclamations. This was Mrs. Gilbert. She has joined the league within the past few months.

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Down in the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station, on the lower east side, where there are more lost children than in a dozen precincts in other parts of the city, they have a clever way of advertising the little one for the benefit of the parents and also of amusing them. They have a number of highchairs, the regular property of the station, and as soon as a lost child is brought in, if it is in the day time, it is set up in a highchair and the highchair placed in the window. There is frequently quite a group of interested spectators in front of this window, and when despairing papas and mammas arrive they discover the lost ones with a glance. Occasionally there will be one little child alone occupying the advertising chair and then often looking as despondent as may be, but the other day there were two little lost children at the observation posts and an unusual number of spectators on the outside for the two infants, a small boy and tiny girl, were exchanging kisses between bites of candy.

Easy Derivation.

"I notice that the derivation of boisterous is obscure."

"Obscure? Why, that's easy. Boys stir us, of course."

CLOTH COSTUMES AND OTHER FROCKS OF EARLY FALL

THE curious contrasts in costumes seen on the street, in the modish restaurants at the luncheon and dinner hours, at the theatres, and also in the smart shops are natural concomitants of la petite saison, when it is still too warm for many to don with any comfort frocks designed for early Autumn wear, and, on the other hand, too cool for some to be comfortable in the gowns usually worn in September. This year September, which is usually warm and with some even torrid days, has approached more nearly to October.

This frock is made of blue etamine and is trimmed with narrow-stitched bands of changeable light green and silver silk. The tight-fitting coat closes in single-breasted fashion with silver buttons.

In the mountains the heaviest materials are worn, and when the wearers come to town on shopping expeditions their heavy cloth costumes emphasize the summery aspect of the linen and other light frocks of those who have either returned to town or who have come in from the nearby resorts. Everywhere foulards, filmy voiles, broadcloths, and cheviots are in juxtaposition, and the chapeaus vary from white lace and scarlet tulle to dark felts trimmed with wings.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel has been wearing a striking blue and white satin foulard gown. It is striped; the white stripes have rounded blocks of dark blue and the blue stripes immense white polka dots scattered through them. The material seems to have been woven with a white stripe on one side and on the other a broad band of blue, the latter having the immense polka dots of white an inch across, and the white stripes having quarter-inch blocks of blue set corner to corner. The white stripes vary from two to three inches, and are separated by blue lines, while the blue stripe is four inches deep. The bodice is formed of the white stripes, which describe a V in front; in back the stripes spread from the shoulders and centre, so that the wedge-shaped V is turned with the narrow part upward. There is a stock of white lace with a narrow band of blue an inch below the top, and a white lace yoke, so open as to show the silk underneath. Little caps of lace project over the smooth tops of the sleeves. In front four little straps of blue are caught and there is a sailor's knot with ends of the blue border at the bust line. The whole front pouches a little. In back a wide plait of the blue border marked with white polka dots runs from top to bottom, and six inches above the waist line white lace over white silk encircles the waist in a girdle-like arrangement five inches wide. This gives the upper portion a bolero effect. In the skirt the material is draped so that the stripes run around the body, and a seam taken down the front forms a deep, downward turning V, the blue borders coming at the lower edges of the three sections, and rising, of course, at the sides. The upper portion is draped high on the hips. In the back the material is so draped as to fall with the stripes describing straight lines and trail on the floor, but here the blue border appears on the inside, but with six inches between at the top showing the white silk running down the middle, while at the waist line a bow with stole ends of white lace make a finish. The two breadths of the silk form the short train, and below the V-shaped yoke portion some two more overlapping breadths of the silk. In each instance the lower blue border swings loose in flounce effect. The sleeves are close at their tops of the white and blue, while the bagging lower sleeves have the wide blue borders swinging at their lower edges. There are cuffs of white lace.

Mrs. Drexel recently wore a handsome hat of pale-brown straw, with a brim five inches broad and a low, wide crown. The brim was lifted a little at the left, but not turned back, by a dandeau and a strip of black velvet ribbon slipped through five steel buckles extended from the bandeau up to the edge of the brim, and a flat white ostrich plume started midway of the brim, the end of which was pressed against the wearer's dark hair. At the left of the crown there were flat loops of narrow black velvet ribbon, and a large white plume rested on the brim at the right.

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Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt had on a unique frock last week. The material was a filmy pale blue, relieved by touches of lavender. The top part was made in a loose-fitting coat with a plaited skirt, belted in by a band of pale levander done in cut-out embroidery. This coat was sleeveless, and attached to a guimpe were sleeves of lace and mull and made very full below the elbow. The trailing skirt had an accordion plaited flounce that started a little below the skirt of the coat. A small boat was worn and a flat trimmed, draped, with pale chiffon veiling. The coat was embroidered in bands of cut-out work, and this embroidery outlined the openings around the arms and formed stripes up and down the back. The lavender belt was embroidered in the same fashion. The sleeves had their tops from shoulders to elbows formed of alternate two-inch strips of lace and embroidered mull; the full, bagging lower portions, gathered into lace bands at the hands, were of mull embroidered in sprays. The skirt was plain, except for the plaited flounce, some three feet deep.

This hat is of coarse green and blue straw and is trimmed with green parrot wings, from under which start broad strips of changeable green and blue liberty satin ribbon, which is tied in a full bow under the brim in the back and rests against the coiffure.

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A charming dark but bright blue etamine costume was seen on the Avenue. The skirt touched all around, and its applied flounce was edged by three-quarter-inch strapping of pale, silvery green silk. Another similar strapping headed it, and, a foot or so above this, still another band of green circled around the skirt. The bodice was a tight-fitting coat that came fully two feet below the waist line. It fitted smoothly in the back with three seams, and directly in the centre of the back were three narrow-pointed strappings of the silvery green. These were graduated in length, that in the centre being two inches longer than those at the sides, the centres of the straps coming directly at the waist line. These side straps curve out a little. At the top, about the neck, three bands of the silk outlined a square yoke, the strips were two inches apart, and the upper part of the square and the stock were of white lace, between the strappings bands of white lace, the points of which projected over parts of the silk, were fastened. The bishop sleeves had two strappings of silk on each side, these being an inch apart and running vertically from the shoulder seams to the wrists. The lower portions bagged and were drawn into bands of silk and etamine. A dark blue hat trimmed with pale green liberty satin and draped with a blue veil topped the gown.

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In the second act of "Aunt Jeannie" Mrs. Patrick Campbell appears in a gorgeous creation of that shade of orange that looks rose-red by artificial light. The foundation is of rosy orange, veiled with white net, spangled in gold, and the train is scant. Huge flowers and trailing vines done in chenille rise from the lower back, up the sides and down around the front; the gold-spangled net is rather heavy and the spangles are small and far apart. At the bottom of the gown this net is slashed and turned back, leaving wide V-shaped openings, which are filled by wide, full ruchings of rose-orange chiffon that follow the outlines of the V and are their own width apart. At the left side stole ends of orange chiffon fall almost to the floor. The bodice is more remarkable than the skirt. In the back it is cut out round three-fourths of the way to the waist line. It is of the spangled net, and a deep capelike piece of the net attached to the shoulders is cut out to follow the bodice outline and swings from it for nearly a foot below the waist. The sleeves are of unlined spangled net and cling close and straight from shoulders to elbows, with full, drooping under portions. These wing sleeves, when the arms are raised, fall into angel sleeves, but when the arms hang straight droop over the hands to the finger tips. In front, the bodice shows the rosy orange worked with chenille flowers and draped with spangled net.

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The most beautiful and artistic of Mrs. Campbell's gowns is the white cloth worn in the last act. It is rounded out a bit in the neck and the grapes and foliage that form the upper three-fourths of the bodice also form the neck finish. The grapes are formed of button molds covered with white cloth and the vines and leaves are of white cord and cloth. In the back the bodice is plain and the lower quarter plain white. Two postillion ends, of the grape decoration, a foot long, are attached at the waist line, and, in front, the fruit decoration forms a deep plastron describing a rounded point in the centre—over a pouch of the plain cloth. The full sleeves are also heavily decorated with the fruit and vines. The trailing, scant skirt has a strip of the grapes and vines fully sixteen or eighteen inches deep, beginning six inches from the skirt's hem and rising above the knees.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to see the Duchess of Marlborough off in a handsome black frock. The material was voile. The skirt was gathered a mere trifle at the waist and had a short train. Three or four eight-inch flounces of heavy black lace, seven or eight inches apart, and the lower one edging the bottom, trimmed it. Above these flounces were clusters of tiny tucks, four or five to the cluster and a half-inch apart. The upper part of the skirt, to a depth of eighteen inches, was plain. The bodice had its yoke and elbow sleeves unlined. Soft frills of black lace and voile outlined a rounding yoke, with bertha frills on the shoulder; there were frills also at the elbows drooping over the long black gloves. Mrs. Vanderbilt's large, round black hat was trimmed with lace and shrouded in a black chiffon veil.

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A charming thin blouse to be worn with a coat and skirt of palest gray cheviot was seen during the week. The material was fine, but not very sheer, white mull. In the back, from neck to waistline, there were four groups of five-eighth-inch tucks, their own distance apart, and between each group a fine vine was embroidered. This curved from side to side, just escaping the tucks. The front had a V-shaped vest from stock to belt, laid in eighth-inch tucks, also their own width apart, and on each side was a cluster of tucks and a vine. The stock was tucked, and a deep collar with frills that projected over the shoulders and formed revers for the vest was a separate attachment. The inside of the collar was laid in fine tucks, and these, being released, formed a frill two inches wide around the outer edge. The sleeves were tucked in clusters, running around the arm, to match the waist, and had vines embroidered between them. Halfway between the elbows and the wrists the sleeves turned back in two-inch lay-over tucked cuffs, and below them fine horizontally tucked puffs of mull drawn into narrow embroidered bands formed the finish.

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Mrs. Henry Bischoff came to town from Southampton the other afternoon in a frock of military blue silk sprayed with clusters of delicate pink morning glories. The skirt was fitted at the front by goring, and over the hips by tucks. The back was laid in underlying plaits. Several inches from the skirt's edge a band of heavy white lace fully eight inches wide went all around the skirt, and four or five inches above this was a band of drawn work in white, and four inches above still another. The bodice had the drawn work showing in the smooth caps of the sleeves, below which the heavy lace, matching that on the skirt, came to the elbows; below the elbows were puffs of the silk terminating in fanciful cuffs. The bodice front was formed chiefly of a vest of white lace over chiffon, with ripple revers to match. Large rhinestone buttons were used to catch the revers to the bodice.

The gown illustrated above is a pale blue voile, with sleeves of embroidered mull and stripe of lace. The cut-out embroidery on the Russian coat is done in blue, and lavender shows underneath. The belt is pale lavender.

MARIE WHITCOMB.

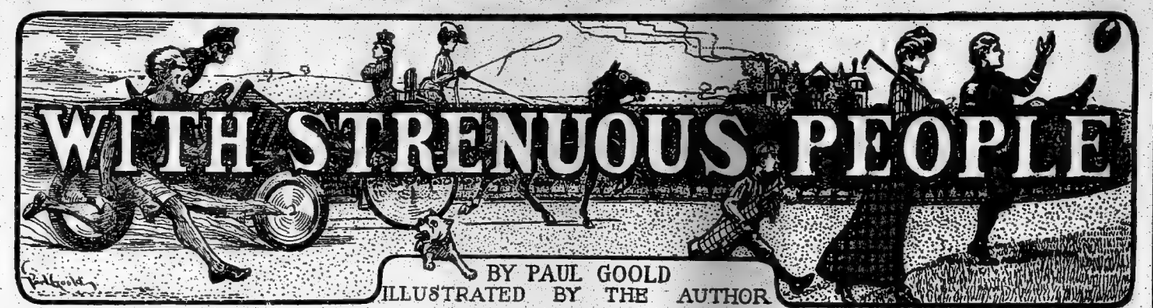

WITH STRENUOUS PEOPLE

BY PAUL GOOLD
ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR

TWO Harvard students were battling for the boxing championship. Both were prominent men in college athletics, and a crowd of enthusiastic supporters cheered on the match. One, a member of the senior class, had the advantage of a longer reach over his junior adversary, who, in turn, was a trifle the quicker of the two. All this happened about a score of years ago.

The agile junior's name was Theodore Roosevelt, and he was getting the better of it when the time bell rang to end the round. At the sound his hands dropped to his side, but the long-armed senior, not hearing the gong, amid the confusion of cheers and rapid exchange of blows, struck out sharply with his left and landed a hard jab on the youthful Roosevelt's nose, which began to bleed freely.

There was a murmur of disapproval from the onlooking students, and then a chorus of long-drawn hisses broke out around the hall. In an instant Roosevelt's hand went up to ask for silence, and his face wore the good-humored expression that has won for him so many warm friends all over the country.

His voice was earnest and cordial, too, and what he said was a good example of his subsequent attitude toward fair play in politics and elsewhere. It was:

"It's all right, fellows. He just didn't hear the bell. That's all."

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The golfers are making good use of brisk Autumn weather to pursue their popular sport. There is a continuous list of open and club tournaments as far ahead as Thanksgiving, and most of the links will be kept in use all Winter.

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It is commendable on the part of this season's athletic managers to shorten the time of preliminary practice among the college football elevens. It has been a growing menace to clean sport to bring the candidates back three or four weeks before the usual time for opening college so that there will be a more rapid development of the team. This is a view of the game too serious for the spirit of healthy athletics.

Harvard starts the present campaign with the brightest outlook of any of the "Big Four" for a strong eleven. Of her champion team of 1901 five have returned to Cambridge—Kernan, Captain and half back; Marshall, quarter back; Barnard, guard; Bowditch, right end, and Graydon, full back. Besides these 'Varsity men there are three veterans who played in some of the important games last Fall. These are Wright, Mufflin, and Hall, all first-class players. With these men for a nucleus Capt. Kernan can be reasonably sure of satisfactorily filling the ranks from the hundred or so candidates, consisting of many who practiced throughout the season last year, and the inexperienced but willing freshmen.

***

At New Haven the outlook is not so bright. Of last year's regulars there are only three whom Capt. Chadwick can count on helping him retrieve the defeat of the Yale 1901 eleven. These are Holt, at centre; Goss, at guard or tackle, and Hogan, at tackle. All the backs except Chadwick have left college, although there is a rumor that De Saulies may return and take his old position at quarter. Glass, the big fellow who played such great football on the scrub last year, but who was then ineligible for the 'Varsity, is one of the strongest hopes that Yale has, and Johnson, the veteran oarsman, is another candidate who should help build up strength for the blue.

That Walter Camp, "the father of American football," has accepted the position of head coach this year, is cheerful news for Yale men. As Mr. Camp is a busy man he will be unable to be at the field to superintend practice, except on special occasions, and Swan, who played end on last year's eleven, will act as a Lieutenant to carry out Mr. Camp's ideas on team development and the style of play.

The report that Bloomer and Sheldon of the great 1900 championship team were going back to college this year seems to have been groundless.

***

At Princeton Capt. Davis has plenty of work ahead to get his new men into proper positions. As usual there is a wealth of good material, and when sorted out the Tiger team will no doubt be a strong one. There will be no member of the famous Poe family on the team this year, which is regarded by some as an omen of ill-luck for old Nassau.

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From the lively redskin players of Carlisle comes the news that a "wonder" has been found in the person of an Eskimo student named Nikifer Schouchuk, from the Aleutian Islands. Although he weighs under 170 pounds, he is such a hard player that Coach Warner has been using him at centre with good results.

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Cornell begins her schedule with nine veterans in her ranks.

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West Point will have the service of Quarter Back Daly this year, but only in the big games.

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There is a football boom in the South this year, and a keen rivalry is growing between the big Southern universities, such as University of Georgia, Auburn, North Carolina, and Vanderbilt.

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The University of Pennsylvania, unlike the other colleges, is just completing a monotonous three weeks' preliminary practice, to get her men into the best possible shape for the season. It will be interesting to note the comparative results of her system and that of her contemporaries. Capt. Gardener says he intends to build up a team that will win back the old-time glory for the red and blue.

***

Columbia begins her Fall practice with only three veterans in the ranks—Capt. Weeks, half back; Smith, half back, and Shaw, centre. William R. Morley, last year's Captain, has full charge of the coaching this season, and graduates will watch rather anxiously to note the result of a new man stepping into the place of Coach Sanford, who has worked such wonders for the last few Morningside elevens. Coach Morley was Captain of the All-American team for 1901, and has a thorough knowledge of the game's fine points. Among the players who were last year's substitutes are Townsend, Boyesen, Ashley, Duden, Page, Holman, Whitewell, Fisher, Angel, and a likely looking crowd of new candidates besides. Next Wednesday, Oct. 1, Columbia will open her season in New York with a practice game with Brooklyn Polytechnic.

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It was the first Saturday night meeting of the term at Morey's. The air was thick with fumes of tobacco from a dozen bulldog pipes, as the "old guard" yarned of the past and future at Yale. The fantastically carved table tops, bearing the names of tried and true sons of Eli, looked down from their places of honor on the wall, a monument to other jovial days, never to be forgotten by those "grads" now "safe in the wide, wide world."

"It's just like old George"—the Stroke Oar was speaking—"to stand up against a push like that, but who knows how it started?"

"I was in Paris at the time," spoke up the Football Captain, "and heard about it from Lancaster, an Oxford man, who helped George in the scrap."

"Let's have the whole of it," insisted the crowd, and the football man, suspending work on a diagram for "mass play on tackle" that he had been drawing on the back of an envelope, narrated the following:

"George, as you all know, went abroad with his family last Summer to widen his horizon and give his sisters a chance at the Paris dressmakers. I met him when he first struck Paris, and he was bigger than ever and just as red-cheeked and innocent looking as he was that first afternoon in his freshman year when he threw the bunch of sophomores out of his study window.

"Well, you see, one night he shook his family—it's fierce, traveling with about six women—and he and Lancaster, who is a brawny six-footer, went to the opera. Two dapper French officers, all done up in their wash boilers and spangles, sat right behind the fellows. During the show those Frenchmen grumbled and growled about not being able to see anything on account of the broad, athletic frames of George and his pal. They took it as a good joke, however, and talked English to each other, not letting on that they understood French.

"After the show the officers followed them out and turned up later at the Continental Hotel, where the boys were taking supper. The brilliant little men took a table close by and amused themselves by watching the doings of our friends and making would-be funny remarks in French about them. That's what caused the row.

"The gorgeously decorated room was crowded with gay supper parties, and one officer, turning to the other, sneered loud enough for those around to hear:

"'If the pigs were out, we gentlemen would have more room.'

"George and Lancaster pushed back their chairs at the same instant and their eyes met, as a hiss was heard: 'Let's kill 'em.'

"The tin soldiers were just jingling to their feet as the fellows reached their table, and in another instant they were jerked, nickelplate and all, half across it, and jammed face down into the remains of their food and wine, while they underwent such an Anglo-Saxon spanking as they had never dreamed of. It must have been great—the waiters yelling murder, the granddames fainting in their war paint, and our friends getting more vigorous at every slap.

"Then in rushed a nice little line of gendarmes, and their Captain tried to pull off the spankers, but in his excitement George reached out and began to pile the newcomers on top of the outraged warriors. They were about six deep when Lancaster managed to calm Georgie down enough to explain that they were under arrest, and had better submit to the law and get word to their Consuls as soon as possible.

"The gendarmes put them into two pairs of handcuffs apiece and took them off to the 'cooler' over night, where they were guarded by a platoon of regulars.

"In the morning there was an awful powwow, while the embassies worked overtime to get the fellows out. They had to pay all kinds of fines, and were ordered to leave the city, but, as George told me, he'd leave a dozen Parises for the fun of spanking that beautiful Captain of Cuirassiers."

The football man ceased speaking and turned once more to his diagrams, while the listeners told each other what hard luck it was that they weren't there to help old George in his brief battle with the French Army.

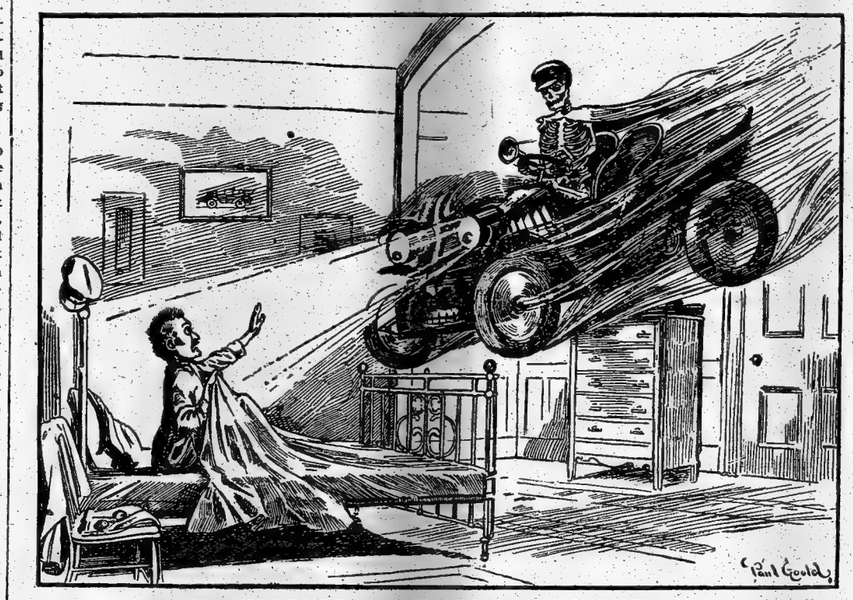

THE NIGHTMARE OF THE CARELESS AUTOMOBILIST.

IN A SIMIAN MUNICIPALITY

"ED" McSWEENEY, the New Brunswick sailor, who for several years has been periodically astounding habitues of South Street resorts with his wonderful yarns about the things he has seen and experienced on the deep seas, got back from Brazil on Friday, and brought a batch of stories that, according to his pals, have never been and never will be equaled in all the history of the New York water front. "Ed" got a job not long ago on one of the Hamburg-American boats that have been assigned to the New York-Brazil service of that line, and, according to McSweeney, it was on a recent trip up the Amazon to Manaos on board one of those vessels that the incident that follows happened.

"You remember my tellin' you about that pilot snake off the Amphitrite Islands," began Ed. "Well, as wonderful as was that occurrence, I am obliged to admit that this last sight I seen knocks it all to smithereens, and is just about a million times as wonderful, even if that snake did deserve a coronation for the performance he put up in towing our disabled and sailless old craft all the way from the Amphitrites to Hongkong. Well, to git right down to business, you know this new run of the Hamburgs is up to Manoas, which is about 1,500 miles from where the Amazon mixes up with the Atlantic. Now that place is a town, and no lie, but about a thousand miles further up there is another place that's got it beat to death.

"This place is known as Simianapolis, and you wouldn't believe it, but it is peopled by nothin' but monkeys—red monkeys, blue monkeys, white monkeys, green monkeys, and even variegated monkeys. They have got a Town Council, with a Mayor and Aldermen, churches, theatres, political districts and leaders, police, gambling dens, fine residences, race tracks and ball parks, skyscrapin' buildings, railroads, yacht clubs, and a Tenderloin that is so full of red lights that you'd think you were in a town about a thousand miles south of the bottom of old Peeley if you didn't know better.

"Well, I hit that joint in a canoe one morning bright and early, just as the sky was beginnin' to git purple and blue, and when I seen them tall buildings and high steeples I thought I must have lost my course and was about to come round the Hook right into New York. I soon seen my mistake, though, and as I drew near to a fine wharf I almost lost my bearin's from fright, for all along the shore, and as far as I could see, there was assembled the gayest-dressed crowd of monkeys I or anybody else ever seen. Some wore beaver hats, others Panamas, a few had on derbys, and some more, who I afterward found out was college guys, had on little caps just like the dudes you see round these diggings about Thanksgiving and Christmas times. Their clothes was according to the latest styles, the pants being big at the top and little at the bottom, while their coats was shaped to make you think they wore corsets like the women. As for socks, if you sorter held your head down so you couldn't see anything but feet, you would have thought that a borealis had collided with the ground, so bright and flashy was their feet coverings.

"As for the women and girl monkeys, they was just as loud dressed as their husbands and sweethearts, and acted just like the American women, holding on to their dresses as if they were afraid they would lose a part of the bottom, had on big picture hats, and some of them long, flowing, hairy-looking things around their necks that remind you of a fox or a bushy-tailed dog.

"I soon seen that it was up to me to put up a bluff, so I rowed right straight up to the wharf, tied my little old craft to a post, and climbed up on the boarding. I needed a shave, and wasn't very pretty to look at, and when I faced them grinning long-tailed dudes and ladies I felt a shiver go down my back that made me think I was using a stroke of lightning for a walking stick, so funny did them people look at me. I had to say or do something, though, and as I seen it had to be done mighty quick, I raised my hat sorter Prince Henry like, and, steppin' a little forward, cleared my throat and made a little speech.

"'I am here, ladies and gentlemen,' I said, 'for the purpose of doing what I don't know. I had no business coming up here, and now that I am here I am perfectly agreeable to git back in that boat and row to where I come from, while, on the other side of the question, if you people want me to stay a few minutes and take a look at yer fine town, why I am willing to do that, and promise you that I won't take a thing away with me except these dirty overalls that I know none er you fine folks want. I ain't no grafter, nor am I a crap shooter, and I promise I won't do anything to corrupt the young bloods and sports.'

"When I finished, a big white monkey who said he was named Kazookenooks, stepped out of the crowd, and, walking up to me, held out his hand and said he was the Mayor of the town, and handing me a bunch of keys, said they was the town openers, and that everything from the best cocoanut whisky to the finest monkey food in the town was mine for the asking. I thanked him for his kindness, and about that time a red monkey with a blue suit on and carrying a long stick, stepped up and said he was Chief of Police Pepperpanoot, and that a fine carriage, just coming around the curve, was for the purpose of carrying me to the City Hall, where I was to be welcomed by the City Fathers.

"At the City Hall a crowd of about ten thousand monks was on hand, and such a gibbering and wagging of tails that greeted my arrival I never seen in all my travels. The Mayor gave me another bunch of keys and then I stepped up in front of the door to shake hands with the people. For more'n five hours I stood there shaking hands with them monkeys, and accepting invitations to go to shows and dinners. At last the shaking was over, and the Mayor said I was to git ready for a banquet and a dinner to follow. That dinner was great, and after I had filled up on cocoanut booze I made another speech, after which I went to the dance. I danced until I almost fainted from overwork, and would have been dancing yet, probably, if I hadn't stepped on Mrs. Kazookenook's tail. When I stepped on that lady's 'pendage, as she called it, with my brogans, such a yell as never before echoed round them diggings went up. The Mayor rushed up and wanted to know what I had done to his wife, and she said I had purposely stepped on her 'pendage, and that I ought to be locked up. I did my best to explain it was a accident, but it didn't go, and a minute later the Chief came up with a dozen long-tailed coppers and carted me off to the callaboose.

"In court the next morning the Judge, who was named Zannapop, gave me ten minutes to git out of town, and don't you make any mistake about my gittin'. I can hear them monks yelling at me now, while as for that shower of cocoanut shells and parrot eggs that they throwed at me, I can hear 'em yet hittin' the water alongside my canoe.

"I got back to Manaos the day before the ship sailed, and if ever I go to Brazil again, I ain't going any further inland, or outland, either, than the craft, and that's no lie. No more Simianapolis for mine."

CHANGING A CLIMAX

THORNTON slowly uncoiled his length from the easy chair in which he had been sitting, stretched himself, and with a lazy sigh remarked, "Well, I've got to dig back and write a story."

Frank Ashton looked up with an amused smile. "Does he marry the girl?" he asked, a slight sarcasm evident in his tone.

"Suppose you take the story," said Thornton, as Ashton skillfully dodged the book thrown at him, "and find out. I've been at the machine all the afternoon, and I'm tired."

"It is not necessary," retorted Ashton. "I know very well that he does. If I wrote stories like yours I should feel like a matrimonial bureau. Still, I'll take it down for you, not from curiosity, but out of pure friendship."

Thornton laughed lazily as he sank into the chair beside the typewriter. "It's merely a commercial necessity," he explained, as Ashton placed himself in front of the keyboard. "If the chap doesn't marry the girl, you can't sell the story. And while the wedding peals are growing to be chestnut bells in this vicinity, I'd rather have checks and chestnuts than unhappy endings and printed slips commencing, 'The editor regrets that the inclosed manuscript.'"

Ashton slipped a piece of paper into the carrier. "Go on," he laughed; "I'll be the best man and help you marry them off."

Thornton glanced at his friend thoughtfully. "It's for your own good, Frank," he said, and then started in to dictate.

It proved a love story, in which the hero, a cynical and rather world-weary man, loved a girl to whom he was afraid to propose, lest the step should serve only to terminate a pleasant friendship which he had thoroughly enjoyed. It drew a picture of a girl hungry for the words of love the hero withheld, and devised a clever situation by means of which the real state of her feelings was exposed. When it was finished, Ashton moved back from the machine and fastened a wire clip on the typewritten sheets.

"That was a pretty good story, Jim," he admitted, as he lit a fresh cigar, "but you have a most unholy habit of making copy out of your friends. I may be dense, but I'm at least clever enough to see that you are picturing Effie Goodwin and myself. The only difference is that Effie wouldn't marry the best man on earth, and I'm several degrees removed from being the best man. She's so wrapped up in her career that one can't even talk love to her, let alone propose."

Thornton had returned to the armchair and was regarding his friend with quiet amusement. "You're clever at some things, Frank," he said, "but when it comes to knowing Effie you display the intelligence of an oyster. In spite of your fad for posing as a man of the world, you're singularly dense."

"What do you mean?" asked Ashton, quickly. "What do you know?"

Thornton blew out a great cloud of smoke. "Not much, if I let you tell it," he said, genially, "and if I told you all I know, you would be wiser than I am. You needn't try to pump me, because I'm not going to say another word."

He lay quietly in the chair, idly watching Ashton with half-closed eyes as the latter tramped restlessly around the library, examining with painful minuteness the bits of bric-à-brac with which the apartment was decorated. Presently he slipped on his coat, and, catching up his hat, came over to where Thornton sat. "So long, Jim," he said, with a badly assumed air of carelessness; "I'm going to take a run down the street. Will you be down at the office to-morrow at 9?"

Thornton nodded without speaking, and a moment later the slamming of the outside door announced Ashton's departure.

Thornton sat for a while, revolving in his mind the plot of a story he wanted to take up, and then, sitting down at the desk, started to lay out the first draft. The family had gone to the theatre, and for two hours he wrote rapidly and without interruption. Only the scratching of the pen disturbed the stillness. At last he stopped in the middle of the sheet.

"Well," he said, unconsciously speaking aloud, "that will be all right, I guess, when it's polished up, though it's another one of those marriages that are not made in heaven, but are contracted purely because the editors insist upon it. I suppose that Ashton will jeer at it, but—"

The ringing of the telephone bell prevented the completion of the sentence. Thornton reached for the receiver. "Yes," he said, "this is Thornton. That you, Frank? Certainly, come right up. I shan't go to bed for an hour yet. * * * No, you won't disturb me in the least. I've just finished a story, and I want to sit up for a while to cool off. * * * Come up, and we'll have something to drink and a biscuit.'"

Twenty minutes later he answered a ring at the bell and admitted Ashton. "Come right in, Frank," he said; "the folks are going out to supper after the play, and they won't be home for an hour yet." He led the way back to the library, and again curled himself up in the armchair, waiting patiently till Ashton had again inspected the bric-à-brac and was ready to speak. Finally his friend drew a chair alongside and knocked the ashes out of his pipe into the fireplace.

"Jim," he began, awkwardly, as he replaced his pipe in its case with elaborate care, "have you seen Effie lately?"

"Not in a week," answered Thornton. "Why?"

"Well," he answered, "I dropped in there to-night, and I found her beastly blue. I thought maybe that had given you the idea for the story."

"The last time I saw her," he said, "she was looking as frisky as a Spring lamb."

Ashton swung around in his chair. "Then why," he demanded, looking his friend squarely in the face, "why did you write that story to-night?"

Thornton smiled faintly. "I've had an idea how the case stood for a long time, Frank. To tell you the truth, I was going to write another story when I asked you to take my dictation, but when you made fun of my eternal marriages I changed my plot."

"Well," admitted Ashton, his face growing red, "it came out all right. He marries the girl next month. Will you be the best man?"

Thornton shook his friend's hand warmly. "With the greatest of pleasure, old chap," he said, heartily; "nothing would please me more." Then, crossing over to the typewriter table, he picked up the sheets that Ashton had written earlier in the evening. They blazed brightly for a moment, then crumpled, a few charred fragments, in the fireplace.

"What was that for?" asked Ashton, curiously.

"Because," said Thornton, "it has fulfilled its purpose!" And Ashton understood.

It May Happen.

WITH undaunted courage the intrepid polar explorer pushes on and on, with only occasional stops to partake of the luscidus canned provender provided for his sustenance.

"The goal is in sight," he announces to his men. "The pole is but two miles away."

Seizing his field glasses, he carefully scrutinizes the spot.

"Send ten men ahead to see who those strangers are," he orders, for he has observed moving objects near the pole.

In a short time the ten men go and return. They report:

"Sir, it is our rescuing party. They say they have been waiting for us for two weeks."

Not Always Lucky.

"Do you believe that odd numbers are lucky?

"Well, I'd rather be the father of twins than triplets."

DROPPED.

He Prepared for Burglars.

"I HAD been keeping bachelor's hall while my wife was away," sadly remarked the man whose wife had been in the country. "Of course, it was generally late when I turned in at night, and, as we had been a good deal worried by sneak thieves in my part of the city, I was afraid they might make a raid during my absences. So I set my wits to work. First I rented a phonograph with a megaphone attachment. Then I got a husky-voiced friend to talk into the machine. His talk, which was delivered at the top of his voice, was mostly about calling the police, having the drop on some one, firing a revolver, and other conversation calculated to make a burglar think he had gone against the real game. After I had the phonograph nicely loaded, I made a test of it. I'm free to confess that a burglar who heard it would be worse frightened than if he stumbled on to a reserve squad of policemen.

"I put the loaded phonograph up in our flat, and connected it with strings and wires so that if any one who didn't know just how to work the combination tried to force any of the doors he would start the machine on its line of strong-arm conversation. I figured that no burglar would wait to see what the man with the husky voice would actually do. No, that burglar would have immediate business in the street. Our apartments were safe, and I felt mighty proud of my neat little contrivance.

"Maybe one or more burglars went against my phonograph protection game; if they did, they fled without leaving any traces. But about a week ago my wife decided to return, and incidentally to bring her mother with her. She didn't intend to reach the city until late in the evening, so sent me a telegram addressed to our apartments instead of at my office. Of course, fate willed it that I should dine at a restaurant and go direct from there to the theatre, not reaching home until late.

"In the meantime my wife arrived at the station. There was no one to meet her, but as she had her key and thought the telegram had missed me, that didn't worry her much. Accompanied by her mother, she went home in a cab, took out her key, and started to enter our apartments. Right at this point trouble in large quantities broke out.

"The key didn't work very well, and she must have given the door a little shake. That started the loaded burglar-protection phonograph. In an instant there was a roar:

"'Police! Police! Get out of here or I'll shoot. Thieves! Murder!'

"It was enough to give any woman the fright of her life. My wife had good pluck, though, and didn't faint, although I'm certain she would if she had not had her mother with her, whom she felt she must protect. Somehow they managed to get down the stairs and arouse the janitor. And all the time that roaring phonograph was letting out a series of threats calculated to curdle the blood of the bravest burglar, let alone two frightened women.

"The janitor, accompanied by a policeman with a drawn revolver, made an investigation and solved the mystery. They thought it was a big joke. In fact, it was their jovial attitude that gave my wife and mother-in-law their suspicions. When I finally reached home that night I found them in a half hysterical state, and an iceberg would have been warm compared with the greeting I received.

"There is still somewhat of a chilly atmosphere in the household."

Tale of a Broken Vase.

HE felt obliged to make some kind of present to the young woman, but, being very avaricious, he did not want to spend any money, and he was puzzled what to do, when suddenly, as he was walking through a street in London, he saw a handsome vase fall as a clerk was about to place it in the window. At once he entered the store and asked:

"How much do you want for that broken vase?"

"What, for those pieces on the floor?" cried the storekeeper in surprise. "Why, you can have them for a shilling. They're no use, for they can't be put together again."

"I don't care," answered the avaricious man. "I'll give you a shilling for them and sixpence extra if you'll make a package of them and send them to this lady's address."

The storekeeper promised to do so, and the avaricious man went home, overjoyed at the thought that he had made such a good bargain, for he said to himself: "When she receives the vase, she'll naturally conclude that it was broken during the journey."

He was mistaken, however, for the storekeeper wrapped each piece of the vase in a separate piece of paper. The donor heard of his blunder through the young lady's maid, for the young lady herself has not spoken to him since the shattered vase reached her.

Up or Down?

EVEN teachers sometimes have a sense of humor. One to whom that gift has not been denied teaches in an up-town school.

Not long ago she was struggling with a class in geography.

"What is a compass?" she asked a wide-eyed child, who promptly answered, with the confident air of one who knows:

"A compass is an interment for finding directions."

The teacher gasped, but John was not detained, as were the others who answered incorrectly. For, as she smilingly remarked:

"Tradition would uphold him in his belief that at certain stages of man's development an interment is necessary to find the direction in which he is going."

When the Worm Turned.

IT WAS on an Amsterdam Avenue car. When the girl in blue looked up suddenly from her magazine she caught sight of a long green worm slowly meandering across the collar of a young man on the seat in front of her. She reached forward to brush it off, but the car lurched around a corner just then, and her book swerved and struck his ear instead, at which he turned and looked inquisitively at the offender.

"I beg your pardon," said the girl, trying very hard not to laugh. "I was trying to dislodge a worm from your collar and missed it."

The young man thanked her with a blithe smile and began to look for the worm, which had disappeared, and the girl resumed her reading. At the Broadway crossing a very elegantly gowned young woman boarded the car and took a seat beside the aforesaid young man. She was evidently accustomed to admiration and haughtily determined to resent it, for when she became aware of her neighbor's furtive glances in her direction she glanced at him with marked displeasure; then, shaking out her airy ruffles, edged away from him with a disdainful gesture that made people stare her way. The young man was watching a green worm that wriggled slowly and comfortably over her shoulder. Presently he leaned forward and said, in a low voice, "I beg pardon, but—"

She gave him a stare of frozen challenge. "If you speak to me I'll have you put off the car," she said.

The young person settled back against the seat with a shrug, and the worm wriggled its way down the white sleeve to the immaculate cuff, where it paused, turned up under the band, and began the ascent. It was a fat, soft, green, cold, hairless cabbage worm. The big puff at the wrist made easy and safe crawling, but as the sleeve tightened its huppy gait threw the green thing on the warm arm within, at which the girl stared and looked suspiciously at her neighbor, who seemed to find the view absorbingly interesting. Once more she turned to glance at her seatmate, then looked at her arm and put one ungloved finger on the "crawly" spot, which wriggled offensively. The girl's face was a study. All the haughtiness dropped like a mask, and she became all helplessness and terror.

"Mercy, what is it?' she screamed in a panic of nervous aversion.

"It's a worm," said the young man, coolly. "I tried to tell you about it a little while ago, but—"

"A worm! Oh, won't you—please, please—"

"How can I? It's under—"

"Heavens, what shall I do? Stop the car, somebody. Oh, won't you do something?"

The girl in blue came to the rescue. She grasped the sleeve firmly between thumb and forefinger, and deftly pinned the wriggling prisoner in a little crescent-shaped puff.

"He can't get out till you take off the waist," she said, soothingly.

"Thank you very, very much," said the humbled one to the girl in blue. Then she nodded contritely to the man, with a murmured apology, whereupon he—smiled.

* * * * * * *

He rose and offered his seat to a lady, with a courteous bow, and she dropped into the vacated place with the air of conferring a princely favor. He was young and so distinctly good-looking that all eyes strayed irresistibly toward him. For a moment he gazed attentively but respectfully at the lady; then he raised his hat and said, with the utmost gravity:

"Excuse me, did you speak to me?"

"I did not," answered the haughty one, with a frigid stare.

"Oh, pardon me! I thought you said —'Thank you.'"

And then she signaled the conductor to stop the car because everybody smiled and a few flippant young things laughed aloud.

A Boy's Protest.

THE boy was young, but he was a philosopher. He knew that the "grown-ups" did not recognize the rights of boyhood. He felt his wrongs, but he also felt the utter uselessness of struggling against the Fixed. Some day he would be as big as they. In the meanwhile it was futile to cry out against the inevitable. But one morning Hunger, the great primitive instinct before which even Philosophy shrinks and shrivels, wrung from him a protest that betrayed him, showing an agitated heart beneath his calm exterior, a mind ready to revolt against the despotism of Fact. He had waited for his breakfast longer than any healthy-bodied boy should, and at last, smarting under his wrongs, said bitterly:

"If our hired man had been waiting all this time, you bet he'd have kicked."

Future Vengeance.

"You'll be sorry for this some day!" howled the son and heir as his father released him from the position he had occupied across the paternal knee.

"I'll be sorry? When?"

"When I get to be a man!"

"You will take revenge by whipping your father when you are big and strong and I am old and feeble, will you, Johnny?"

"No, Sir," blubbered Johnny, rubbing himself, "but I'll spank your grandchildren till they can't rest!"

A Conclusion.

D'Shtoyle—Th' toime will soon come whin we'll see Santos-Dumont go up into th' air.

Gunbusta—Why, has he rinted a house on th' loine iv th' subway?

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SEPT 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

SEPT 27 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 27, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Sept. 27. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 27, 5,113,858.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 27, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	65¼	65⅝	– 2¼	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	67⅜	67¾	64½	65½	89½	76,365
35	21	32¼	July 29.	21	Mar. 11.	23½	...	...	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,600	.....	..	..	24	25	24	25	24½	200
91	80	91	July 29.	82½	Jan. 2.	...	90	– 1⅞	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Apr. 1, '02.	3	SA	84½	84½	84½	84½	...	100
...	...	13¼	Sep. 26.	8⅝	Sep. 11.	12½	12¾	+ 1¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	11	13½	10¾	12¾	...	33,252
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	40½	Sep. 24.	41½	42	– 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	42¾	43½	40½	41¾	...	12,000
3¼	1½	3½	Apr. 14.	1⅛	Sep. 22.	1½	1⅝	...	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1½	2½	4,500
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	5	Sep. 24.	5	5½	– 2⅞	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	7	7¾	5	5⅝	13	800
35	19	37	Sep. 26.	28½	Apr. 11.	36	36½	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1⅛	Q	37⅛	37	34	36	29¼	12,400
89¼	67	92⅜	Aug. 8.	83½	Jan. 14.	91½	92	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1⅝	Q	91⅜	91⅜	90¼	91½	84	1,800
35½	24	57⅞	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	50	50½	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	52½	52	50	50⅜	39¾	3,600
91½	35	98½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	96	98	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,900	June 2, '02.	3	SA	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	90	110
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	36	40	+ ¾	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,600	May 15, '02.	1	SA	37	38	37	37	...	300
210	170	235	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	240	260	– 1⅛	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	SA	250	250	250	250	192	100
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	56½	57½	– 2⅞	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	59½	59½	54	57	...	5,398
41⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	11½	11⅝	– ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜	28	1,875
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	38	38½	– 1⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,700	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	39	39	37	38½	67	1,800
30½	5⅛	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23	24½	– ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	23¾	24¾	22⅝	24¾	18	3,325
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	50	53	– 2	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	53	53	53	53	50	100
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	31½	31⅝	– ⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	32⅜	29⅜	31⅝	24	11,600
91¼	83⅜	100½	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93	95½	– ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	96½	96¼	93	95	87	3,850
8	4½	7½	May 29.	5	Jan. 20.	6	6½	– ⅜	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	7	1,150
30	22½	29	Sep. 5.	21	Jan. 30.	23	24	– ⅞	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	25	500
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43¼	Apr. 22.	46¼	46⅜	– 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47½	47⅜	45	46¼	45	11,525
104⅛	88	100⅝	June 23.	94⅜	Sep. 24.	95½	96	– ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97½	97¼	94¾	95½	96⅝	1,625
49⅝	26	130	Sep. 24.	40½	Jan. 2.	120	133	+ 3	American Snuff Co.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	130	130	130	130	...	300
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	99	99½	– ⅝	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	99¼	99¼	99½	99½	86	100
153	103⅛	135½	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6	127⅜	127⅞	– 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	130	130	125½	127⅜	123⅜	54,250
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	120	121	– 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118⅝	120	118⅜	119¾	...	315
100	95	94	Sep. 26.	84	Mar. 10.	92	95	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	...	152
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	100⅜	Jan. 13.	167	169	– 3	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,903,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	171	171	168½	169	162½	449
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	145	148	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	...	150
21⅞	13¾	17⅜	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	15	15⅜	14⅞	15⅝	15½	1,225
82¾	70	80¼	Sep. 22.	73	Apr. 23.	79½	80	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	79¾	80¼	79⅜	80	...	950
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95½	July 14.	102	104	– 6	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	107	107	104	104	147	1,550
34	20	48⅝	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	40	42	– 3	Ann Arbor.	100	2,250,000	.....	..	..	42	42	40	41½	22⅜	620
66	50	77⅞	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	69	70	– 3	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	70	70	52½	400
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74½	Jan. 27.	91⅜	91⅞	– 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	93½	93⅞	89	91⅞	76¼	321,320
108	70	108⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	101½	102	– 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	103	103¼	100	101½	96	60,020
114¼	81⅜	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	108¼	108⅜	– 3½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	70,080,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	113⅝	114	107½	108¼	101⅞	130,540
97	83⅜	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	92½	93	– 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	98½	98¼	92½	93	94	3,600
...	...	3	Sep. 26.	2⅝	Sep. 26.	2⅞	3	..	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞	...	21,100
88⅞	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	66¼	66⅝	– 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67⅛	67⅜	63½	66¼	67	53,722
228	175	233	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	235	245	– 6	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	243	241	241	241	212	100
122	77	128	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	124	126	– 2½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	124	124	122½	122½	96	200
146	116	145	Sep. 19.	139	Apr. 2.	141	...	– 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	142	142	142	142	125	100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	50¼	51	– ¾	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	51¼	51¾	50½	50⅝	...	1,200
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	85¼	Jan. 6.	87	90	– ⅛	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	88	88	86	88	86	1,321
117¼	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¾	Jan. 28.	140⅝	140½	– 2⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	142	143½	136½	140⅝	110⅛	129,225
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	...	...	– 3½	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 3d in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	142⅜	142¾	138½	139⅜	...	1,400
196¾	143⅜	198	Jan. 6.	175	Sep. 23.	176	184	– 7	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,900	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	175	175	175	175	163	265
52⅜	29	57½	Sep. 8.	45	Feb. 20.	51⅜	52¼	– 3⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	30,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	53¼	53¼	50¾	52	46	40,800
50½	21	47⅞	July 10.	34½	Jan. 14.	38½	39	– 2½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	41⅞	42	38½	38⅝	37⅛	10,810
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	74½	75	– ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	76	76	74½	75	78	1,582
140	91	209⅜	July 30.	134⅜	Jan. 6.	214	216	+ 7	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,217,900	July 1, '02.	3	SA	214	214	214	214	...	200
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	30⅞	31	– 2¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	22,406,800	.....	..	..	33⅛	33⅜	30½	31	23	24,025
90¼	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 2.	87	88	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	88	88	87½	87⅝	83¼	300
56	41	51⅝	Aug. 20.	43¼	Jan. 15.	47	48	– ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	48⅛	48½	46⅝	46½	47⅜	1,500
94⅜	90	95¼	June 10.	90¼	May 5.	91	92	– 2½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	28,327,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	91½	91½	90½	90½	...	400
188	134	198⅝	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	193¼	194	– 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	38,153,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	195⅜	198½	190	193½	161⅛	317,676
200	175	209⅝	Sep. 20.	180	Jan. 14.	198	199	– 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,100	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	200	200⅝	195⅞	199	189	6,880
215	188⅜	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	234½	237	– 3⅜	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	239	239¼	236	238½	194	3,500
175¼	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	199½	201	– 5	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	67,451,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	206	206	198	200	143¼	3,320
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	22½	22¾	– 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23½	21	22¼	22¼	8,800
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	40⅜	41	– ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	41½	41½	39	40⅜	41	7,000
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	18½	19	– 1	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	20⅛	17¾	19	18¾	5,400
60	54⅛	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	52	56	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	57½	57½	57½	57¾	...	200
101	72½	108⅜	Aug. 8.	95¼	Jan. 14.	103½	104½	– 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	105½	105¼	102½	104	97	2,400
138¼	41⅝	110¾	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	80½	80⅝	– 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,631,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜	..	81½	82¼	78¾	80¼	95	41,610
18	6⅜	35⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	32	32⅞	– 1⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,365,000	.....	..	..	33½	34	31	32½	14	9,600
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59¼	Jan. 15.	72⅜	73	– 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	74½	74½	72¼	73	54¼	3,645
28⅜	16½	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	49⅞	49¾	– 2½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	51⅜	51⅝	48	49½	25½	6,150
25½	12½	23¾	Apr. 4.	14¼	Jan. 17.	21¼	22	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	20⅞	22½	19	22	18	6,025
238	187	230⅜	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	220½	221	– 3	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	223¾	224	218	220½	219¾	11,035
124	93½	130¼	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	122⅝	123¼	– ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123	124⅜	121	123	116½	5,465
...	...	38⅜	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	32½	33	– 1½	Corn Products Co.	...	44,514,425	.....	..	..	33	34	31	33	...	7,670
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81⅜	July 31.	83¼	85	– 1¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	...	27,085,330	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	86¼	86¼	83	84	...	1,614
185¼	105	184¼	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	174	176	– 3½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	178¼	178¼	174	175	165	6,100
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	233	Jan. 15.	270	275	–10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1½	Q	275	275	270	270	223¾	700
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	47	47½	– ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅜	49	45½	47½	45	8,900
103¼	80	96⅜	Aug. 21.	88⅜	May 19.	92⅜	93	– 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	94½	94½	91½	93	93¼	9,280
69	69	64	Feb. 24.	48	Feb. 20.	...	55	...	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼	..	60	60	60	60	...	50
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	33½	Jan. 31.	49	50	– 1⅞	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,253,100	.....	..	..	51½	53⅞	47¼	50¼	42	1,400
17	14½	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	22	22½	– ⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	22½	23	20¾	22½	...	6,300
40⅜	36	48⅛	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	41½	41⅝	– 2⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43⅝	38	41½	...	29,900
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	90½	92	– 3¾	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	93¼	93⅜	89	90¾	77	2,350
152½	127½	139⅝	Jan. 2.	130¼	Jan. 13.	138½	140	...	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '02.	2½	Q	140	140	140	140	140	40
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	4¾	5	– ⅛	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	...	30,514,700	.....	..	..	5	5¼	4¾	5	7¼	1,400
...	...	38¼	Aug. 26.	31⅜	Aug. 19.	37	37½	– ¼	Distilling of America pf. trust ctfs.	...	25,250,300	.....	..	..	37½	37½	35	37¼	27½	2,342
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	19⅜	20⅜	– 1⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	21⅝	21⅞	19	20	12½	4,415
22½	13⅞	35⅞	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	31	31¾	– 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33	30	32½	21¾	2,600
45½	24½	44¾	Jan. 2.	35⅝	May 19.	39½	39¾	– 2	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	40⅜	41	37⅜	39⅜	41¾	123,150
75	59⅞	75⅝	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	68½	68⅝	– 1⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	69½	69½	67	68½	70	14,350
62⅜	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	54½	55	– 1⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	55½	55½	53¾	54⅜	55½	4,950
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	61½	61¼	– 5	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	66	66	58	61	61	6,050
96	81	104⅝	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	85	90	– 3⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	92	92½	91	91	...	400
36	17	68	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	62½	64	– ¼	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	64½	64¼	64¼	64½	...	100
285⅜	185¾	103	Sep. 12.	98¼	June 20.	100	103	– 2	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	100	101	100	101	...	200
208	187½	334	Apr. 9.	181⅜	July 28.	185	191	– 3	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	192¼	192¾	187	190	280	3,720
		202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	195	197	– 5½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,875,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	196	198	194	194	189½	3,000
75¼	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	95⅜	96	– 5	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	96	99	94	96	53⅜	4,850
85½	69⅝	97¼	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	91	92½	– 4	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	93	93	90	90	70¼	300
154⅜	124	173¼	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	153	153½	– 7½	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	150½	160	151	153½	146	52,160
...	...	12⅜	Sep. 20.	11	Sep. 24.	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅞	Illinois Central rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	11⅞	12⅜	11	11⅜	...	26,980
28	18½	23¾	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	20½	21	+ ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20½	21	20	21	23¾	3,600
81¼	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅝	June 24.	73½	74	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	73¾	74	73	73¾	78	300
100½	54⅞	190	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	65	70	– 6	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	70	70	60	60	94½	449
11	5¼	23	Sep. 22.	6½	Jan. 27.	16½	22¼	+ ½	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	18	23	18	18	6¼	1,641
51	32¼	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	30	50	–13½	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	60	60	45	45	...	1,800
49	24⅛	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	49	52	– 1½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	50	50½	48	50½	46¼	500
43¾	21	51⅞	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	46	47	– 2¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	48	48	45¾	46½	41½	1,900
97½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	81	82	– 3⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	84	84	80⅝	81	76⅝	2,050
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 7.	80	Sep. 24.	81½	81⅝	– ⅜	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	82½	82½	80	81½	...	4,040
25	15½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	35½	36	– 2½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,905,500	.....	..	..	37⅝	37⅝	35	36	...	11,660
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	57½	58	– 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59	59½	56⅜	55¼	15⅞	4,100
18½	5⅜	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	35	38	– ⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	39½	39½	39½	...	300
106¼	93	110	Jan. 27.	102½	Mar. 5.	...	110	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	June 16, '02.	2½	SA	107½	107¼	107½	107¼	...	120
76½	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	62¾	Sep. 27.	62	64	– 2⅜	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	65	65	62¾	62¾	70¼	309
135½	106⅜	138	Feb. 5.	125	Jan. 15.	130	130	+ 7	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	128	130	126	130	134	220
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	80	85	– 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '93.	1	..	84	84	84	84	...	700
113⅜	76	150½	Aug. 20.	102½	Jan. 27.	148½	148⅝	– 4⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	152	155	147	148⅝	104	99,780
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	11	Sep. 27.	10	12	– 1	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11	11	11	8	100
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	137	137½	– ⅜	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	137¼	138⅜	133⅜	137½	123¼	238,070
75	67½	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 18.	90	119	–	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,576,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	...	100
...	...	134½	July 23.	108¼	May 19.	122½	124⅝	– 4½	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	124	124	122	122½	...	1,600
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	140½	Sep. 24.	142	142¼	– 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	144¼	146⅜	140¼	142	164¼	14,315
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	38	Feb. 1.	41	42	...	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,438,700	.....	..	..	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40	75
30	12⅜	31½	Mar. 31.	25⅞	Jan. 15.	26⅝	27	– 1⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	.....	..	..	28	28¼	26¾	26¾	29¼	9,035
111¼	67⅜	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 22.	112	113	– 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	112¾	118	112¼	118	107½	300
36½	15	82	Sep. 8.	36½	Jan. 2.	77½	77⅞	– 2

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 27, 1902—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 27. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 27, '02.
217	210	255	Apr. 28	209¾	Jan. 30	228	233	— 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	July 1, '02.	2	Q	232	233	232	232	211	210
40¾	24	37⅞	Sep. 5	32	Mar. 11	34½	36½	— 1⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	36,113,000				35¾	36¼	35¼	35½	34½	39,350
61⅝	44	78½	Sep. 5	55	Jan. 14	75	75⅛	— 2	Norfolk & Western	100	82,000,000	June 30, '02.	1	SA	75	75⅛	70½	73½	54⅝	70,763
92¾	82	98	July 23.	90	Feb. 21.	92	94	— 1½	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	94	94	92¾	92⅞	89½	210
108	73½	124	Sep. 5.	88	Jan. 26.	127	128	— 1	North American	100	11,996,700				120	131	124	129	97	4,900
....	....	120	July 23.	235	June 16.	235	250	— 4	Northern Central	50	11,162,050	July 15, '02.	4	SA	248	248	246	246	....	200
78	52	81¼	Sep. 20.	67¼	June 26.	79	79½	— 1½	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,802,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	81	81¼	77½	79½	66½	5,700
88	63	84⅝	Sep. 9.	73	July 16.	82½	83½	— 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	84	84½	80½	83	....	1,200
49¼	30¼	42⅝	Mar. 10.	27½	May 17.	42	42⅝	— 2½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼		44½	44⅞	41¾	42⅝	41½	5,400
181½	137½	170	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	164¾	164½	— 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	264,572,850	May 23, '02.	1	SA	167½	167⅞	162¾	164½	144½	200,690
130¾	95¾	103½	Sep. 5.	89¾	Jan. 9.	104½	105	— 2	People's Gas, Chicago	100	82,000,700	Aug. 25, '02.	1½	Q	104¾	105¾	103¾	105¼	107½	17,425
60	14⅞	45½	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	43	45	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				..	..	..	..	48	1,200
94	39¾	85½	Sep. 10.	71	Feb. 15.	80	82	— 5	Pere Marquette	100	34,145,500				84	84	80	80	....	300
81	57	103½	Sep. 4.	80¼	Jan. 7.	90	93½	— 2½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,547,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	103¼	101¼	98	99½	....	1,400
52	30	59½	Sep. 26.	29	Jan. 14.	56	56¼	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	54	54½	52½	54¼	41¼	17,160
80	72¼	91⅝	Sep. 26.	82⅝	Feb. 4.	91	92	+ ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Aug. 30, '02.	1¾	Q	90½	91⅝	88	91	81	3,272
225	195¼	250	Apr. 29.	215	Jan. 13.	236	242	..	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	Q	238½	240	236	240	210⅜	775
....	....	38½	Sep. 19.	24	Apr. 16.	36¾	37	— 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co**	100	13,500,000				37¼	37½	34	37	....	7,800
....	....	90	Sep. 2.	80	Apr. 1.	87½	88½	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	Sep. 25, '02.	1¾	Q	86½	87½	86	86	....	1,510
88	24½	78½	Sep. 3.	52¾	Mar. 10.	68⅞	68⅞	— 4½	Reading	50	69,900,000				72¾	72⅝	65¾	65½	41¼	275,050
82⅞	65	90¼	Sep. 10.	79⅜	Mar. 10.	86⅞	87½	— ⅝	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	87	87⅞	86¾	86⅝	76	5,980
64½	38	80⅝	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	76	76¼	— 1½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000				77⅞	77⅞	74½	76¼	52	17,280
....	....	96½	May 15.	93¾	June 27.	93	94	— ⅝	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	....	100
24	11¾	24⅝	Sep. 8.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	22	22¼	— ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				23¾	23¾	22¼	23	15¼	24,600
62	55¼	83⅝	Sep. 10.	63	Jan. 16.	79¼	80	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	20,306,900	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	81	81	77¾	79¼	69¾	8,540
36¼	18	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	21½	22¼	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		22¼	22⅜	21	21⅝	26	3,510
98	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	69½	72	— ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,051,400	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	71	71	71	71	....	180
112⅜	97	125	Apr. 23.	74	July 27.	74½	77	— 1	Rutland pf	100	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	74	76	74	74	....	800
15¼	7⅛	24¼	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	23	23½	— ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				23½	23½	21¼	22	11¾	1,100
78½	55	81⅛	Sep. 19.	62	Feb. 6.	78	78½	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	79¾	80¾	77	79	60	3,960
36	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	39½	40	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	5,000,000				40	41	37¾	40	28½	2,150
96¾	21¼	95¾	July 31	55¾	Jan. 2.	79	80½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,498,700				80¼	82	78¾	80¾	45	19,580
88	75	90	July 30.	82½	July 19.	86	88	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	87	87	87	87	....	400
76¼	53½	80⅜	July 30.	70¼	May 5.	74½	74½	— 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	76½	76¾	72½	74½	66	5,312
20½	16	39	Aug. 13.	24½	Mar. 6.	34½	35	— 2	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				37	37	33¾	35	31	3,910
71	41¼	80	Sep. 9.	55¼	Mar. 5.	72½	72⅝	— 4¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000				75¼	76¼	69¾	72	62	22,260
41¼	10¾	53	Sep. 4.	29¼	June 23.	70	72½	— 3	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				75¼	76¼	69½	70	....	4,900
86	65½	95⅝	Sep. 9.	80¼	May 19.	90	95	— ⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	....	200
63¾	29	81½	Sep. 10.	58	Jan. 15.	75⅞	76¼	— 3	Southern Pacific	100	197,332,100				78½	78⅞	73¼	76	57	292,525
35⅝	18	41⅜	Aug. 21.	31¾	Jan. 27.	38	38½	— 1½	Southern Railway	100	119,300,000				39¾	39⅝	37	38	33½	116,660
94½	67¼	96½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	96	96¾	— ⅝	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	96¼	96¼	95	95	86⅝	6,100
8½	3½	6⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6¾	7	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000				6½	6½	6¼	6½	4½	320
76⅝	49⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	66½	67	— 3	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co**	100	22,553,800	Nov. 1, '00.	2		68¾	69½	64¾	66¾	63½	25,240
52½	23¼	54⅜	Sep. 3.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	47¾	48	— 3½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				50¾	51¼	46¼	48	41¾	84,655
42½	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	39	42	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,645,300				40¾	40¾	40	40	....	200
129½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	129	131	— 1	Third Avenue	100	18,000,000				130	130	129	130	119	590
....	....	38	Sep. 11.	36	Sep. 27.	....	....	— 1½	Toledo Railway & Light Co	100	12,000,000				37⅝	37⅝	36	36	....	600
25¼	10⅝	33	Sep. 2.	18½	Jan. 21.	29	30	— 1¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000				30	30½	28	29	23½	2,950
39½	28	49⅝	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	44¼	44⅝	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000				45	45⅝	41½	44⅝	37	7,770
109⅝	65¾	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	124	124½	— ⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	125⅜	126½	123	123½	102	1,265
19⅝	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	14⅜	15¼	— ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	100	16,000,000				15½	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	15¼	500
75¾	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	73¼	76	— 2½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	76¼	79¼	77¾	77¾	71½	720
133	76	113¼	Aug. 26.	98¾	Feb. 28.	107½	107¾	— 3½	Union Pacific	100	198,756,200	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	109¼	109⅞	105½	107⅛	97¼	356,770
99½	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	89¾	Mar. 6.	91¾	92	— 1½	Union Pacific pf	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92¼	92¾	91	91¼	89½	7,175
....	....	16⅞	Sep. 8.	10½	May 12.	15⅜	16	— ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co	100	12,106,300				16	16	14	15⅝	....	5,620
....	....	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	56½	56⅝	— ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co. pf	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	56⅝	57¼	55	57½	....	1,650
....	....	44⅝	Mar. 8.	30	Aug. 11.	34	36	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co	100	5,018,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	34	34	34	34	....	400
100	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	145	153	— 7	United States Express Co	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	153	156⅝	150	150	....	450
16⅝	7¾	15¼	Sep. 22.	11¼	Feb. 20.	14½	14⅝	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,382,300				14¼	14¾	13¼	14¼	12½	87,610
83¾	69½	91½	Sep. 22.	79¾	Jan. 21.	89¾	90¼	— ½	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	90¾	91¼	88	90	80	4,690
34	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	18½	18⅝	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co	100	23,686,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	18	19¼	16¾	18⅝	17½	5,115
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50½	Jan. 14.	57½	58½	— 1	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	59	59	56¾	56	54	1,080
55	24	46⅝	Jan. 7.	36¾	June 19.	40¾	40⅝	— ⅜	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 30, '02.	1	Q	40⅝	41	39¾	40⅝	44½	135,260
101⅞	69	97⅞	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	89¾	89⅝	— 1¾	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90¾	90⅞	87¾	89¾	94½	83,836
72	51	76⅜	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	68½	69	— 2¼	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co**	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	69¼	69⅝	67	67¾	60	7,500
125	116	134½	Sep. 9.	120¼	Jan. 17.	129¾	133	..	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	Q	130½	130½	130	130	....	620
26	11½	38¾	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	34¾	34⅞	— 2⅝	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000				37	37⅜	32⅝	34⅜	22¼	50,850
46½	23⅜	54½	Sep. 10.	41¼	Jan. 13.	50¼	50½	— 3½	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000				53	53⅜	48⅝	50¼	39⅝	80,150
100¼	81	97½	Aug. 26.	84⅜	July 10.	93⅞	94	— 1½	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	94⅜	95	91⅝	94	91⅝	44,330
150	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 13.	218	225	— 2	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co	50	6,386,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	Q	223¼	223¼	217	225	....	4,290
187	157	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	220	225	..	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf	50	3,997,450	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	225	225	223	225	....	100
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	27¼	27⅝	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				29	29	26	27⅝	18½	7,720
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	61½	62	— 3½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,995,000				63¼	63½	60	61½	51	1,700
38	24	42⅝	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	40	40¾	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,993,500				40	40¾	38	40¾	31	2,150
26	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19½	Jan. 30.	28½	28⅝	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800				29	29	27¼	28⅝	22½	12,700
49¾	38½	57⅞	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	53¼	54	— 1⅝	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,267,200				55	55	52	53½	43	9,400

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 27, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits. with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$246,000.00	$3,100.00	$19,000	$19,000.00	.....	$143,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,073,000.00	46,800.00	145,800	179,200.00	$150,000.00	2,320,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,272,000.00	146,000.00	100,000	359,000.00	3,000.00	3,518,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	621,875.00	8,747.00	37,878	57,715.00	.....	601,900.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,720,300.00	90,800.00	60,200	226,900.00	.....	1,929,300,00
Gansevoort	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	200,000	1,842,500.00	125,500.00	95,900	77,500.00	5,000.00	1,951,300.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,228,500.00	9,100.00	53,300	199,200.00	300.00	1,289,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,425,200.00	152,600.00	31,300	215,900.00	53,200.00	2,963,500.00
Mutual	200,000	2,098,932.00	32,194.00	139,273	139,309.00	.....	2,094,774.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,655,935.00	34,769.00	125,089	325,280.00	10,000.00	1,915,548.00
Plaza	100,000	2,865,000.00	147,000.00	215,000	77,000.00	.....	3,055,000.00
Riverside	100,000	976,944.60	16,671.25	69,194	63,389.51	.....	966,592.63
State	100,000	5,188,000.00	403,000.00	152,000	166,000.00	146,000.00	5,724,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,606,000.00	36,000.00	171,000	144,000.00	.....	2,023,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,229,400.00	44,700.00	115,800	102,700.00	34,300.00	1,461,800.00
United National	1,000,000	2,345,900.00	254,900.00	46,600	43,400.00	.....	1,384,700.00
Varick	100,000	714,800.00	2,500.00	60,800	117,400.00	.....	734,100.00
Washington	100,000	774,434.00	12,043.00	41,977	43,623.00	44,261.00	781,823.00
Washington Rights	100,000	458,041.00	9,974.00	6,715	22,159.00	.....	353,590.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,631,000.00	35,800.00	146,500	108,500.00	1,800.00	1,631,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,509,542.00	12,542.00	94,979	101,362.00	111,486.10	1,609,368.00
Broadway	100,000	1,732,371.00	13,915.00	160,700	211,200.00	.....	1,834,931.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,511,700.00	81,200.00	46,800	120,600.00	54,300.00	1,495,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	792,800.00	36,200.00	27,200	65,900.00	5,400.00	729,000.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	3,020,200.00	345,500.00	104,700	411,000.00	.....	3,457,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,891,100.00	227,800.00	210,200	287,700.00	20,000.00	4,037,100.00
Merchants-Amer	100,000	882,706.00	8,858.00	49,232	37,413.00	.....	827,883.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,101,000.00	160,000.00	283,000	412,000.00	27,000.00	4,352,000.00
National City	300,000	3,041,000.00	116,000.00	269,000	420,000.00	77,000.00	3,322,000.00
North Side	100,000	980,174.98	9,796.16	65,898	62,827.15	29,647.91	925,116.75
People's	100,000	1,304,300.00	43,200.00	98,600	57,200.00	45,800.00	1,365,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	528,161.70	8,958.00	42,844	63,311.00	47,836.00	532,739.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,113,300.00	91,050.00	2,500	165,500.00	47,000.00	979,200.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	895,700.00	11,537.00	22,017	70,603.00	2,200.00	909,497.00
Union	200,000	1,360,718.00	39,854.00	79,709	68,108.00	108,000.00	1,331,196.00
Wallabout	100,000	833,900.00	35,700.00	28,100	61,300.00	38,900.00	824,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	579,300.00	14,000.00	15,200	70,950.00	7,100.00	604,600.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	736,063.12	37,148.00	10,000	112,828.93	.....	702,964.79
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,926,100.00	278,200.00	304,100	1,200,300.00	580,200.00	6,169,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,353,315.00	67,497.00	58,562	56,528.00	38,553.00	1,779,751.00
Second National	250,000	1,173,500.00	66,500.00	13,400	256,200.00	10,100.00	1,078,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,276,965.00	52,615.06	62,346	286,142.28	26,886.11	1,325,432.51
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,233,300.00	117,100.00	23,200	139,200.00	21,400.00	1,974,700.00
Second National	125,000	1,049,328.00	28,132.00	21,516	58,400.00	19,300.00	1,069,533.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 27, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,580,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,509,000	$2,333,000	$1,507,000	$15,312,000	$995,000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,556,000	4,123,000	2,278,000	23,451,000	.....
2,000,000	1,235,500	Merchants' National	12,595,800	1,310,700	1,630,700	13,598,500	.....
2,000,000	2,552,400	Mechanics' National	12,479,000	1,686,000	1,354,000	12,063,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	19,127,300	2,906,100	2,624,900	21,078,700	.....
1,000,000	287,000	Phenix National	5,025,000	971,000	209,000	4,932,000	48,200
25,000,000	15,388,100	National City	125,570,000	19,525,300	6,776,800	104,878,800	5,231,000
300,000	7,240,700	Chemical National	23,672,100	3,947,300	2,221,900	22,650,500	.....
600,000	1,293,400	Merch. Exch. National	4,988,700	909,100	465,000	5,303,200	245,400
1,000,000	2,147,300	Gallatin National	8,467,100	925,200	782,100	5,995,100	6,396,700
300,000	86,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,777,900	488,700	46,800	2,025,100	47,700
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,477,000	321,000	282,000	3,335,000	.....
200,000	197,700	Greenwich	1,192,700	123,900	143,100	1,055,200	.....
600,000	525,100	Leath. Manufac. National	5,216,200	1,755,900	190,000	5,905,500	487,500
1,700,000	161,000	Seventh National	6,635,000	1,425,000	257,400	6,945,000	547,300
5,000,000	3,676,100	Am. Exchange National	23,348,000	3,599,000	1,751,000	20,980,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,434,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	67,282,400	8,718,700	4,769,900	54,854,700	8,228,500
1,000,000	1,898,700	National Broadway	7,126,700	1,026,600	148,500	5,928,700	448,500
1,000,000	1,429,200	Mercantile National	13,753,500	2,150,800	1,461,600	14,488,500	990,300
422,700	550,800	Pacific	3,130,700	371,400	433,000	2,742,900	.....
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	6,073,000	794,200	796,100	6,089,500	49,000
200,000	368,500	People's	2,271,400	192,900	436,800	2,744,400	.....
2,000,000	1,977,900	National Bank of N. A.	14,584,900	1,706,100	1,202,900	12,629,200	534,700
3,000,000	5,908,800	Hanover National	45,451,800	7,423,500	5,905,100	51,418,200	2,342,900
1,000,000	1,000,100	Irving National	5,452,000	670,000	490,900	4,773,000	245,900
1,550,000	601,800	National Citizens'	6,562,600	1,249,700	351,000	6,295,200	646,900
500,000	304,100	Nassau	22,068,400	321,500	354,900	3,035,000	.....
900,000	1,049,100	Market & Ful. National	6,366,000	939,600	685,500	6,603,200	50,000
1,000,000	271,800	National Shoe & Leather	4,084,900	872,900	230,100	4,566,000	49,800
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	23,914,000	3,557,000	2,884,000	26,587,000	.....
300,000	407,300	Oriental	1,799,000	201,400	281,600	1,722,000	.....
1,500,000	6,277,800	Imp. & Traders' National	22,372,000	3,725,000	1,199,000	19,668,000	48,100
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	50,493,000	13,459,000	3,616,000	62,730,000	49,500
250,000	151,200	East River National	1,147,200	193,300	179,400	1,396,100	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	18,963,000	2,674,400	2,311,000	19,383,200	50,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	10,054,000	2,252,000	1,044,000	12,939,000	500,000
300,000	1,205,500	Second National	9,425,000	1,512,000	1,074,000	10,212,000	263,000
10,000,000	12,210,900	First National	75,003,300	14,462,100	1,922,500	67,601,800	3,045,400
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	5,197,400	784,100	389,200	5,030,200	490,200
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,781,000	372,000	277,000	3,153,000	.....
200,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	4,021,200	785,100	393,100	4,883,900	50,000
750,000	431,900	German-American	5,931,300	752,200	253,300	5,286,500	.....
1,000,000	3,262,700	Chase National	39,372,800	10,749,200	2,343,500	47,752,500	450,000
100,000	1,570,900	Fifth Avenue	9,000,100	2,386,700	149,200	9,895,100	.....
200,000	326,500	German Exchange	2,709,000	220,000	627,000	3,245,400	.....
200,000	866,500	Germania	3,088,700	413,100	557,900	4,717,000	.....
300,000	1,195,500	Lincoln National	10,773,200	762,900	2,391,800	12,256,900	247,400
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,198,500	1,507,400	537,500	7,168,800	49,000
200,000	385,900	Fifth National	2,352,200	461,300	198,300	2,434,800	197,100
1,000,000	1,277,000	Bank of the Metropolis	8,585,900	1,094,900	465,400	9,067,400	.....
200,000	470,700	West Side	3,062,000	436,000	361,000	3,276,000	.....
500,000	1,157,500	Seaboard National	11,507,000	1,492,000	1,875,000	12,191,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,125,000	Western National	36,225,000	8,852,200	3,295,400	43,756,900	550,000
300,000	550,600	First National, B'klyn	4,617,000	527,000	470,000	4,697,000	75,000
500,000	892,200	Liberty National	7,517,600	1,496,000	375,000	7,483,800	498,300
1,000,000	470,800	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,251,700	679,300	303,400	4,067,900	.....
500,000	670,700	New Amsterdam National	7,410,100	1,482,100	461,100	8,194,700	100,000
350,000	478,200	Astor National	4

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 27, 1902

1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 27. $25,436,000

	Week Ended Sept. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104½	104	104⅛	17
American Bicycle 5s	49	49	46	47	62
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	98	98	98	98	1
Ann Arbor 4s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	337
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96½	96½	96	96	16
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94½	94½	94½	94½	22
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	94½	93½	94¼	133½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104	104½	48½
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	113	113	110	110	60
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89½	173½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	70
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	36½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108¼	108¼	108	108	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102½	102½	101	101	83
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Carolina Central 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	123	123	122	122	24
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110	110	109	110	58
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	83½	84	80½	84	49
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	40	40	39¾	40	37
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	29	29	27	27	17
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136	136	136	136	4
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88	88	86	88	7
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100⅝	100¾	100¼	100½	89
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	106¾	106	106	91
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82	82	81	81	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103½	103½	103⅜	103⅜	11
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96¼	96¼	95½	95½	1,124
C., B. & Q., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	56
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	124	123½	124	3
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	113	113	113	113	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	31
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80½	80½	80	80½	38
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	98	98½	98	98½	233
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84	84	84	84	9
Colorado & Southern 4s	94¼	94¼	93	93½	58
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	68	69	68½	68¾	8,596
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	102¾	101½	102	46
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	4
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 4½s	83	83	83	86½	65
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	15
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	98	98	98	98	10
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137½	137½	137½	137½	4
Erie general 4s	86⅝	86⅞	85½	86	185
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	18
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93	93	93	93	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	114½	114½	114	114½	30
Gal., Houston & Henderson 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Green Bay debenture, B	23½	24¾	22	23½	900
Hocking Valley 4½s	109¾	109¾	109	109	38
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	18
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	18
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	98¼	98¼	98½	98½	3
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	91½	91½	91	91	104
Kansas City Southern 3s	72	72	71½	72	90
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	87	87	86¾	86¾	10
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	102	101½	101½	17
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	24
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	105¼	105¼	105½	105½	6
Metropolitan Street Railway general 5s	119	119	119	119	5
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	111¼	111¾	111½	111½	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½	3
Mexican Central 1st income	31	31	29¼	29¾	230
Mexican Central 2d income	20	20	20	20	20
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100⅝	99½	99½	39½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	84⅝	83½	83½	125
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106¾	107	106½	106½	14
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106½	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	5
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	137	137	137	137	2
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	127	127	127	127	1
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	100	100	100	100	1
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	70¼	79½	78	78½	21
National Starch Company 6s	102¾	102¾	102	102	2
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	93½	95¾	93½	93½	3
N. Y. Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s, reg	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106	106½	106	106½	3
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
New York Dock 4s	96	96	96	96	3
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	20
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. Coal & R. R. 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	5
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103	102	103	7
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94	94	93½	93⅝	37
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	103½	102⅝	103	17
Northern Pacific 3s	74⅜	74⅜	74	74½	37
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104¼	107
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Oregon Short Line 4s	95¼	95¼	93	94⅛	1,146
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	8
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	111½	111¾	108¾	108⅝	1,288
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77½	81	76½	80	630
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
Reading general 4s	98½	98⅝	97¼	97⅞	240
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	21
Rio Grande Western 4s	100¾	100⅝	100	100	11
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97½	97¼	96⅝	97	27
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117¾	117¾	117	117	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94	94	93	93½	27
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	116	116	116	116	2
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s	95¼	95⅝	94½	95⅝	42
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99	99	18
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	90	90	89½	89½	4
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	1
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	133½	135⅝	133½	135½	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	5
St. P., M. & M., East Minn. Div. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107⅝	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	87½	86½	86⅝	18
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	86½	86¾	86¾	87	119
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104½	104½	104	104	9
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	105	105	102	102	7
Southern Pacific 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90⅝	20
Southern Pacific 4s	94⅞	94⅞	93½	94	65
Southern Pac of California con. 6s, stamped	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	3
Southern Railway 5s	119½	120	119	119	70
Standard Rope & Twine income	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	53
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	60	60	60½	60½	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron. Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Texas & Pacific East. Div. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	6
Third Avenue con. 4s	98½	98½	97	97½	121
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	87½	89⅝	86¼	86⅝	82
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅝	105⅝	104⅜	104⅝	123
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	131½	113⅝	108½	109⅝	3,681
United States Leather 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	38	38	38	38	17
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	9
Wabash 2d 5s	109⅞	110	109¼	109¼	17

BONDS.

	Week Ended Sept. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Wabash debenture, Series B	86⅜	87	81	83⅞	2,990
West Shore 4s	114	114	113½	113½	9
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Western Union Telegraph coll. trust 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93½	93½	16
Wisconsin Central general 4s	93½	93½	92½	92½	140
Total sales					$25,436,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 27, 1902

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3½s, coupon	105½	105¾	105	105	96
United States 5s, registered	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	50
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	6
Total sales					$152,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 27, 1902

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	16
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	10¾	12	10¾	12	187
Total sales					$203,000
Grand total					$25,791,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	103⅜	Aug. 23	108⅜	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	107⅝	July 23	107⅝	July 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅜	Feb. 7	106½	July 24	110¼	Sep. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	111¼	Sep. 23
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106⅞	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¼	Sep. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	108¾	Aug. 22	108	Sep. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.small Q. F.	108½	Apr. 23	106⅝	Aug. 26	106⅝	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107	Sep. 13
U. S. 3s, 19-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅝	Sep. 3	104⅝	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106¾	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96½	Aug. 25
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	12	Sep. 22	8	Feb. 14	12	Sep. 26
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95½	May 8	96⅜	Sep. 22

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	96⅝	Aug. 13

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & Leather..1%	Laclede Gas pf.....2½		
Am. Snuff 3	Lake Erie & W. pf..7		
Am. Woolen pf.....1½	National Lead.....2¾		
Am. Tobacco pf.....1	Peoria & Eastern...1		
Chi. & E. Ill.....7	Pressed Steel Car....1½		
Col. & Hock. Coal...1			

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper 2½	Louisville & Nashv..4%		
Am. Ag. Chem. pf...1½	Manhattan Beach...1		
Am. Hide & L. pf...1	Met. Securities 4½		
Am. Bicycle pf.....2½	Met. Street Ry.....3½		
Am. Grass Twine....3%	Mex. Central.....1⅝		
Am. Ice pf.....1%	Minn. & St. Louis...1¾		
Am. Linseed pf.....2	Minn., St. P. & S. S.		
Am. Smelt. & Ref...1¼	M. 2		
Am. Sugar Ref. 5%	Minn., St. P. & S. S.		
Am. Sugar Ref. pf..1	M. pf. 4		
Am. Tel. & Tel.....3	Mo., Kan. & Texas..2		
Anaconda Copper ...6	Mo. K. & T. pf.....3¼		
Ann Arbor 3	Mo. Pacific 6		
Ann Arbor pf.....3	Nash., Chat. & St. L..3		
At., Top. & S. F....2%	Nat. R. R. of Mex...1½		
At., T. & S. F. pf...1%	Nat. R. R. of Mex.		
Baltimore & Ohio...3¼	pf. 1		
Balt. & Ohio pf.....3	New Central Coal....1¼		
Brooklyn Rap. Tr....2	N. Y. Air Brake.....3		
Brooklyn Un. Gas...6	N. Y. Central.....4¼		
Buff., Roch. & P....3½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..5		
Buff., R. & P. pf....3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d		
Can. Pacific 2%	pf. 1½		
Can. Pac. sub ctfs..3%	N. Y. Dock pf.....2½		
Cent. R. R. of N. J..7	N. Y., N. H. & H...1½		
Chesapeake & Ohio..3¾	N. Y. Out. & West..1%		
Chi. & Alton.....3½	Norfolk & West.....2		
Chi. Gt. West.....2¾	Norfolk & West. pf..1½		
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A...1	North American 1		
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B...2	Northern Central ...4		
Chi. Gt. W. deb....2½	Pacific Coast 1½		
Chi., Mil. & St. P...2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf..1		
Chi. M. & St. P. pf..1½	Pacific Mail 2½		
Chi. & Northwest...3%	Pennsylvania 3%		
Chi., R. I. & Pac...5	People's Gas, Chi....2		
Chi. Term. Trans...1%	Pere Marquette 5		
Chi. Union Trac.....1	Pitts., C., C. & St.		
C., C., C. & St. L...1	L. 2%		
Col. Fuel & Iron...1%	Reading 4½		
Col. Southern.....1%	Reading 2d pf.....1½		
Col. South. 1st pf...2	Rep. Iron & S. pf...1½		
Col. South. 2d pf...2%	Ry. Steel Spring ...3		
Consolidated Gas....3	Ry. Steel Spring pf..1		
Corn Products pf....1½	Rubber Goods Mfg...1%		
Delaware & Hudson..3½	Rutland pf. 1		
Del., Lack. & West.10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..1		
Denver & Rio Gr....2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..1½		
Denver & R. G. pf...2	St. L. Southwest.....2		
Det M. & Tr. Dodge.1½	St. L. S'w'n pf.....4½		
Det. South. pf.....3%	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.7		
Det. United 3½	Southern Pacific 1		
Dul., S. S. & Atl....1%	Southern Ry. 1½		
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...3		
Erie 2	Texas & Pacific.....2½		
Erie 1st pf.....1%	Third Avenue 1		
Erie 2d pf.....1%	Tol. Rys. & Light...1½		
Evans. & T. H. 5	Tol., St. L. & West..1½		
Evans. & T. H. pf...5%	Union Bag & Pap. pf.2½		
Gen. Chemical pf....2	Union Pacific 1%		
Gen. Electric 3	Union Pacific pf.....1½		
Gt. Northern pf.....5½	U. S. Express.....1		
Hocking Valley 5	U. S. Rubber pf.....1		
Hocking Valley pf...4	U. S. Steel pf.....1%		
Illinois Central 7½	Va.-Car. Chemical...3½		
Int. Power 6	Wabash 2½		
Int. Silver pf.....13½	Wabash pf.....3¼		
Int. Steam Pump....1½	Western Union 1½		
Iowa Central 3½	West. Md. & Mfg....1		
Iowa Central pf.....7	Wheeling & L. E....1%		
Kan. City South....3½	Wheeling & L. E. 1st		
Kan. City South. pf..1½	pf. 2%		
Lake Erie & West...3½	Wis. Central pf.....1%		
Long Island 1			

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st inc..1½	Louis. & Nash. gen.		
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s..1	6s 1		
Dist. of Am. coll. tr.	Manhattan 4s 1		
5s 1½	Mo. K. & T. of Tex.		
Iowa Cent. 5s 1½	4s 1		
Kan. & Mich. 4s...3½	Pitt. & East. 5s.....1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....1	Mo. K. & T. 2d....1		
Am. Cot. Oil 5s....1½	Nat. R. R. of M. con.		
At. T. & S. F. adj..1	4s 1½		
Balt. & Ohio conv.	N. Y. L. E. & W.		
4s 1	Coal & R. R. 1½		
Brklyn Un. El. 1st..1¼	North. Wis. 1st 6s..2%		
Carolina Cent. 4s...1	Ore. Short Line 5s..2%		
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc..1	Penn. warrants for		
Chi. & Alton 3½s...1	3½s 2¾		
C., C., C. & St. L.	Reading gen. 4s....1		
C. W. & M. 4s...3½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.1		
Col. Fuel conv. 5s...3	St. L. & S. F. 4s....1		
Den. M. & R. G. 1st	Southern R. 5s.....1		
5s 2%	Tex. & P. 2d. Div.		
Erie gen. 4s.....1	5s 1		
Gal. H. & H. 5s.....1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.1½		
Kings Co. Elev. 4s..1½	Union Elec. 5s.....1		
Mex. Cent. 1st 4s...1	Wabash Water 5...1		
Mex. Cent. 2d 4s...1			

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,440,048,189	$1,077,490,354	+33.7
Boston	109,033,120	116,245,549	— 6.2
Philadelphia	94,013,859	80,792,551	+ 8.7
Baltimore	18,878,480	17,795,158	+ 6.1
Chicago	146,977,906	130,458,989	+12.7
St. Louis	37,400,378	36,502,351	+ 2.4
New Orleans	9,975,246	7,737,558	+30.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,856,327,138	$1,477,012,507	+25.7
Other cities, 5 days	275,019,874	241,013,393	+14.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,131,347,012	$1,718,025,799	+24.1
All cities, 1 day	416,923,228	361,781,275	+12.4
Total, all cities, for week	$2,548,270,240	$2,079,807,044	+22.5

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STOCKS & BONDS.
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Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 27, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 8	99	Sep 26	99¼
Att., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s. 1996	A O*	103¾	Mar 31	103	Apr 24	104¾	Sep 27	104
Do registered	A O*	103¼	Mar 25	102¾	Jun 26	104¾	Sep 19	66
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	92	Jan 22	96	Sep 19	96
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 8	93½	Mar 24	94¾	Apr 15	94
Do stamped		95¾	Jan. 8	91½	Jun 6	94¾	Sep 27	94
Do deb. 4s, Series A. 1995	*F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L. 1911	*F A	95¼	Apr 28	95¼	Apr 28	95¼	Apr 28	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 20,01	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¼	Jun 25	93½	Sep 24	94¾	Sep 26	94
Do do registered		97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105	Sep 5	102	May 20	105	Sep 27	104
Do do registered		104	Sep 16	102	Jan 6	104	Sep 16	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	116	Sep 10	104	Jan 14	110	Sep 26	..
Do P.J. & M.Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	M N*	93¾	Apr 25	90	Sep 25	90	Sep 26	89½
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101	Feb 18	97	Sep 23	97	Sep 23	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	91¾	Jun 9	89¾	Sep 23	89¾	Sep 27	89¾
Do do registered		90¾	Jul 16	90¾	Jul 16	90¾	July 16	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	June 27	110
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108	Sep	9	108	Sep	9	107
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119¾	Feb 20	116	Sep	5	117	Sep 22
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 14,97
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	130¾	Apr	11	128	Feb	28	130
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	120¾	Mar	10	125¾	Jul	8	127
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103	Jun	16	102	Apr	18	103
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	106¾	May	29	103½	Jun	5	104¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	124¾	Mar	22	124	Jun	30	124
Do do registered	*A O	124¾	Feb	14	124¾	Feb	28	124
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118	Jan	27	118	Jan	27	118
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	107¼	Apr	24	104¾	Jul	8	106
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111	Feb	15	107¾	Sep	18	107¼
Do do registered	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	95	May	3	91¼	Jan	7	94¾
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	M N	103¾	Apr	25	105¾	Jan	28	105
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123	Sep	26	119¾	Mar	10	122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾	Apr	12	106¾	Jan	3	110
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾
Do do reg. $1,000	M N*	85¾	Apr	12	76	Jan	2	84
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct. 1	44¾	Apr	12	32½	Mar	11	40
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct. 1	31	Apr	12	18½	Jan	8	27
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct. 1	23¾	Feb	8	9¼	Jan	31	22
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	*J D	103¾	Sep	3	108¾	Sep	3	108¾
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	11¾	Apr	30	106	Jan	20	11¾
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	103¾	Jan	7	101¼	May	24	101¼
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	141	Apr	18	132	Jan	3	136
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	123¼	Apr	28	119	Jan	2	123¾
Do do registered	J J*	115	Jun	25	112¾	Aug	4	113
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	106	Mar	27	105	Mar	11	106
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	105	Feb	21	102	Jan	6	102
Do con. 7s, ext.at 4½ to Je.1,1910	Q M	113	Mar	6	112	Apr	10	112
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Mar	4	114	Apr	28	114
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	122¾	Apr	30	119¾	May	14	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	120¾
Do do registered	*M N	110¼	Feb	27	106	Sep	2	106
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Do do registered	*M S	116	Jun	17	108¾	May	15	118
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	103½	Apr	2	103	Sep	17	103
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	100	Jun	26	98	Jul	18	99¼
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	101¼
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104½	Mar	15	102¾	Jun	27	102¾
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	88	Jan	11	84½	Aug	22	85
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	86	Jun	11	81	Sep	27	81
Do registered		83¾	Apr	16	83¾	Mar	27	83¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	108¼	Jun	6	102¾	Jul	1	103¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	103¾	Jan	17	100¼	Aug	7	100¼
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	101¾	Mar	31	98¾	Sep	20	99¼
Do Iowa Div. g. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	116¾	Mar	14	114¾	Apr	4	114¾
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	106	Feb	14	104¾	Jul	1	104¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111¼	Feb	20	107¾	Aug	28	107¾
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	104¾
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100	Mar	20	96¾	Mar	20	100
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	110	Feb	20	107¼	May	2	108
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g.5s,1928	*J J	122	Jan	24	116¾	Sep	17	116¾
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	114	May	10	111	Jun	13	111¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	133½	Jul	31	138¾	Apr	4	132¾
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	126¾	Apr	12	122¾	Jan	21	123¾
Do do registered	M N*	124¾	Mar	31	122¾	Mar	31	124¾
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125	May	6	123¾	Sep	23	123
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132¾	Jun	4	129	Jan	10	131¾
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	117	Jun	24	113	Jan	14	117
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115	May	9	113¾	Jan	3	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	196	Apr	4	182¼	Jan	10	191
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115	Mar	26	112	Jan	30	112¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	Q J	117	Jun	10	110¾	Jan	3	113
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¾
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan	29	104¾	Jan	29	104¾
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120½	Mar	31	120½	Mar	31	120½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	124¾	Apr	30	123¾	Jan	17	124¾
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	118	Mar	31	114¼	Aug	4	114¼
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¾	Apr	15	116¾	Jan	7	118¾
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	115¾	May	16	112¾	Jan	7	113
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137¼
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	124	Apr	2	120¾	Aug	19	120¾
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¾	Apr	16	107¾	Aug	28	107¾
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	182½	Jan	22	182¾	Jan	22	182¾
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119	Mar	19	118¾	May	16	118¾
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	109¾	Feb	7	108¼	Jul	16	108¾
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	117½	Apr	4	114	Jan	7	115
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115	Mar	3	113¾	Jan	3	115
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121¼	Apr	15	116¾	Jan	10	117¾
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	117	Mar	19	115	Jan	27	117
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	123¼	May	14	120½	Aug	5	120½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141	Jan	23	135	Aug	12	135¼
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	104¾	May	28	101¼	Jun	3	102
Do do registered	J D*	104	Apr	2	101¼	Jun	3	101¾
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107½	May	8	101	Jun	23	107¾
Do do registered	F A 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	106¼	Jun	24	106¼	Jun	24	106¾
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	115	Mar	3	115	Jan	10	115¾
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Apr	10	103½	Jan	2	100
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	109¾	Feb	27	107	Aug	14	108
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¼	Mar	22	114	May	10	113¾
Do do registered	A O 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124	Apr	21	121½	Jan	8	123¾
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1906	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	100½	Mar	7	100½	Mar	7	103¾
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	130¼
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	116¾	Apr	2	116½	Jun	10	116¾
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137¾	Apr	10	133¾	May	17	133¾
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	129½	Jan	8	125	Aug	4	125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾	Feb	10	143¾	Feb	7	142¾
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	130¾	Jan	10	130½	Jan	7	128¾
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¾
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	114¼	Sep	17	110¼	May	2	114¼
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132	Apr	29	128	Jan	6	129¾
Do registered	J J*	129¼	Mar	11	127¾	Jul	8	125¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	113¾	Apr	18	105¾	Jan	6	109¾
Do do registered	*J J	112	Mar	25	109	Jan	25	112
Do col. tr. serial 4s,Ser.C.1905	*M N	100¾	Jul	2	100¼	Jun	27	100¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s,Ser.H.1910	*M N	99¾	Jun	30	99¾	Jun	30	99¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s,Ser.M.1915	*M N	99¾	Jul	9	99¾	Jul	9	99¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s,Ser.N.1916	*M N	99¾	Jun	28	99¾	Jun	28	99¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99¾	May	20	98	Apr	28	99¾
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	91¼	Jul	8	91¼	Jul	8	91½
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110¼	Jan	10	100¼	Apr	2	110¼
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142	Apr	30	137½	Aug	29	138
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾	Mar	21	138½	Jul	8	138½
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140	Jun	6	137¾	Sep	23	137¾
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	130¾	Mar	20	127¾	Apr	2	129
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90¾	Apr	17	86	Feb	6	89¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen.g.6s,Dec.,1932	Q M	119	May	21	117¾	Jun	24	118¾
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*J D	109	Apr	28	109	Apr	28	109
Choc., Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	J J	114¼	May	14	105	Jan	14	114¼
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115¾	Apr	28	113¾	May	7	114¾
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	104¾	Apr	17	101¾	Sep	25	101¾
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	102	Jan	28	102	Jan	28	102
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾	Jun	27	100	Sep	26	100
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g.4s,1990	M N*	104¾	Apr	7	102¾	Aug	16	103
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jan	20	102¾	Aug	22	102¾
C. San. & Cleve. 1st g.5s,1928	*J J	115¼	Apr	23	113¾	Jul	31	114¾
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J J	134¾	Jan	7	134¾	Jan	7	134¾
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138	May	9	138	May	9	138
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	104¼
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102	Mar	3	98¼	Jan	6	100¾
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	83½	Feb	21	72	May	16	80
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	116¾	May	27	114¾	Apr	2	116¾
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	123	Jun	6	117¾	Jan	25	123
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Feb	27	82	Jan	2	84
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	97	Jul	2	91	Jan	2	93¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¾	Jan	28	117¾	May	1	117¾
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	* MN	138	Apr	1	135	Jun	24	135¾
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141	Apr	24	137	Jun	18	137
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	137	May	10	133¾	Jan	6	135¾
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	135¼
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	115¾	May	2	115¾	Aug	4	115¾
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105¼	Mar	5	102	Jun	28	102
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar	12	114¼	May	5	114¼
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May	12	143	Jun	5	143
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾	Feb	19	113	Aug	18	113
Do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	105	Jun	12	103¾	Apr	2	105
Do do registered	*A O	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb	4	111¾
Den. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½	Apr	2	147½	Jun	3	147½

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered	*M N	147½	Jun	18	147½	Jun	18	147½
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾	Apr	29	101	Jan	6	102
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112	Jan	6	110¼	Mar	17	110¼
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¾	Apr	17	106	Aug	1	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	91	Jul	7	86¼	Jun	26	89
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102	Jul	22	101	Jan	10	102
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	96¼	May	15	92¼	Jan	24	95¾
Det., M. & M. 10 grt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	Oct. 1	91¼	Sep	9	87	Jan	3	89¾
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	97¾	Apr	23	89¼	Feb	6	86
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	96¾	Feb	28	92¾	Mar	26	94
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115	Mar	7	113¾	Apr	16	115
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115	May	20	111	Jan	20	115
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Feb	28	112¾	May	17	114
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	116	May	14	115¾	Jan	13	118
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122	Jan	25	119¾	May	30	119¾
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	110¾	Apr	16	115	May	14	115¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	121¾	Jan	13	113¼	Sep	13	113¼
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	109¾	Jan	16	108¾	Jan	13	108¾
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	*J J	142	Feb	25	137	Sep	16	137¼
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	130	Jan	25	126	May	21	126
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	102	Jun	12	98¼	Feb	4	100
Do registered	*J J	98¼	Jul	23	98¼	Jul	23	98¼
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90	Jun	27	85¼	Sep	23	86
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96	Apr	28	93	Aug	1	93
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	133	Jan	9	133	Jan	9	133
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾	Apr	25	123¼	May	1	124
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106	Jan	2	103¾	Apr	1	106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼	Jun	23	136¾	May	20	137¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922		121	Aug	16	116¾	Sep	24	116¾
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I. 1st c.6s,1913	J J*	118¼	Apr	23	116¼	Apr	23	116
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118	Mar	8	114¾	Aug	21	114¾
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	118	Mar	5	105¾	Jan	13	117
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103	Apr	1	102	Mar	10	103
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¾	Jan	13	107¼	Aug	4	108
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116	May	3	116	Jan	24	116¾
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942	J D	115¾	May	20	112¾	Jan	17	112¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126¼	Jun	6	121¾	Jul	29	121¾
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	117	Mar	18	108¾	Jul	16	110
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112	Jun	2	112	Jun	2	112
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr	23	114	May	14	115
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	106¾	Feb	26	106¾	Feb	26	106¼
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	114¾	May	28	106	Jan	30	114¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92¼	Apr	4	87½	Jul	9	89
Cal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	106¾	Jan	25	102	May	8	103
Ga., Car. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct.1,1945	J J*	112	Sep	16	112	Sep	16	112
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	112	Sep	19	109¾	Jan	27	112
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.		90	May	22	70	Jan	11	85
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.		25	Apr	9	9¼	Jan	3	23¼
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g.4½s,1990	J J*	112	May	2	107¼	Jan	7	109
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext.g.4s,1948	A O*	106	Mar	19	105¾	Apr	28	106
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951	*J J	116	Feb	15	115	Jan	24	115¼
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	105¾	Feb	15	104½	Mar	25	104¾
Do do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ap 15,98
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	104¾	Jan	20	104¼	Aug	19	104¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106	Jan	31	105¼	May	1	105¼
Do do registered		104¾	May	20	104¼	May	20	104¾
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¾
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J*	101¼	Apr	2	98¾	Sep	3	98¾
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 6s, 1921	F A*	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J*	87¼	May	8	87¼	May	24	87¼
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J*	101	Jun	19	100	Jul	17	100
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	101¼
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	*F A*	114¾	Jan	3	111¾	Aug	12	111¾
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*J D 15	131	Apr	15	127¼	Jun	30	127¼
Do do registered	*J D 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J D 15	104¾	Apr	11	104¾	Apr	11	104¾
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D*	106¾	Jul	12	106¾	Jul	12	106¾
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	104½	Jan	22	101	Mar	3	101
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	*J J	101	Jun	17	105¾	Mar	3	108
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	J J*	102¾	Mar	22	100	Jan	28	102¾
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	M N*	127	Apr	18	121¼	May	21	123¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	*M S	103	Feb	17	98¾	Jul	10	100
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	M S*	80	Feb	1	75	Jan	10	78
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	119¼	Apr	18	116	Jun	16	118¾
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	*M S	97	Mar	3	95	Jan	6	96½
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	*A O	74	Mar	1	71¼	Jan	18	72
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	63¼
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J J	123	Jun	2	120¼	Jan	7	121
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	J J*	118¼	Sep	18	116	Jan	15	118¼
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s,

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101⅛	Jul 2	102	Sep 18	..	..
Do registered *J J	104⅝	Jun 10	101⅛	Aug 26	101⅜	Aug 26	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 J J*	109½	Apr 8	106⅝	Jul 11	108½	Sep 12	..	..
Do do registered J J*	109	Jan 27	105¾	Apr 2	108½	Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	104	Jan 28	102⅝	Apr 12	103⅝	Aug 20	..	..
Do do registered M S*	103⅜	Jan 3	102⅛	Apr 1	102¾	Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	101⅜	Apr 20	101¼	Apr 11	101⅜	Apr 29	..	..
Do do registered *J D	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	101⅛	Apr 3	100⅜	Jun 10	100⅜	June 10	..	..
Do do registered *M N					100⅜	No 21,01	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98	Jan 7	93¾	Aug 11	94⅛	Sep 23	94½	95
Do do registered *F A	96¾	Jan 11	93	Jun 9	93¾	Sep 22	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¾	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	94⅜	Sep 12	94½	95½
Do do registered *F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93¾	Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼	Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd 4s, S.A. 1940 J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered					104	Jy 24,97	..	..
Mc. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	106	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¾	De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	..	....	..	....	108	De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993 A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 29	113½	Sep 26	113	114
Do registered *J J	115¾	Jun 11	112¼	Jan 22	113⅝	Sep 25	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	107⅞	Mar 3	104½	Sep 18	104½	Sep 18	104½	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	107⅝	Mar 13	104¾	May 15	104⅝	May 20	104½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 J D*	106½	Feb 17	107⅜	Jul 21	107⅜	Sep 4	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	121	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	..	....	..	....	140⅝	Ap 12,01	139	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	118⅝	De 4, 01	..	..
Do 3s, 1931 *M S	153¾	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128	June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 M M	132	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	106½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000 *M N					115¾	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121½	May 1	..	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127½	Mar 12	121	Sep 27	121	Sep 27	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114¾	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108	Jan 6	105¼	May 29	106¾	Sep 26	106	107
Do registered A O*	106⅝	Sep 22	106⅝	Sep 22	106⅝	Sep 22	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	105¼	Jan 4	102	Sep 8	103	Sep 25	102	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S					101¼	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	116¾	Mar 7	116½	Mar 7	116½	Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	133½	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133	Aug 11	133½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾	Aug 14	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 A O*	143¾	Jan 28	134¾	Jul 24	134¾	Jy 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	103⅞	Mar 21	101¾	Jul 25	105	Sep 27	102½	103
Do registered	100¾	Jan 13	100½	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941 J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	93¾	Sep 27	93¼	93⅜
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J*					107¼	Jy 1, 01	106	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 M N*	104½	Apr 21	101¾	Jan 10	102	Sep 25	..	..
N. P. Ry pr. ln. ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997 Q J	106¼	Mar 31	104	Jul 1	104½	Sep 27	104½	104⅝
Do registered Q J	102¾	Feb 27	103⅛	Apr 12	104½	Sep 15	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	75¾	Jul 31	73	May 5	74⅝	Sep 27	74	74½
Do do registered Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72	Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102½	May 20	100¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 J J*	97¼	Jun 30	95	Jul 1	95⅝	Sep 27	95¾	96
Do do registered	96¾	Jan 10	94½	Mar 13	94⅞	Sep 25	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	129½	May 1	123¾	May 1	129¼	May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates Q F					135	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122	Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	112¼	Feb 28	110¾	Apr 4	112¾	Aug 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	93	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	117½	Sep 11	117½	..
Ohio River R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	..	....	..	....	112½	Je 3, 01	115	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½	July 9	111	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114½	Mar 12	100¼	Jan 26	113	Sep 26	112½	113½
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102½	May 13	102¼	May 13	102¾	May 14	..	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102	Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	113¾	May 26	111¼	Jul 3	112½	Aug 6	109	111
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾	May 26	110⅝	Jul 8	110⅝	July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937 M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. cts. S.S., 1941 F A*	99	Jan 3	97¼	Mar 7	98¼	Aug 19	105	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916 M N*	98	May 28	97½	May 12	98	May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	123	July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	101	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940 A O*	116¼	Feb 15	114⅝	Apr 2	115⅛	June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115½	Jan 7	114⅝	Apr 2	115⅝	July 1	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	....	..	....	116¾	Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	..	....	..	....	108⅝	No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1940 F A*	97¼	May 26	97	Jun 13	97¼	June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132	Jun 13	128⅝	Aug 4	128⅝	Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½	May 2	128⅝	Aug 12	128⅝	Aug 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	May 8	110¼	Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	112⅝	Sep 20	108⅛	May 19	109⅝	Sep 27	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111	Sep 19	110⅜	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¾	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¾	Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	125	June 23	125½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112½	Aug 28	112½	115
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	117	Jan 27	113½	May 19	114½	Sep 16	113⅝	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	..	....	..	....	107⅞	Oc 26,88	122	..
Pitts. June. 1st g. 5s, 1922 J D*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928 A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121	May 2	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101	Sep 18	..	101
Do 2. P. M. & Co. certs.	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	100⅝	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	June 3	117½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101	Jun 19	97½	Jan 14	97⅜	Sep 27	97⅛	97⅜
Do registered *J J	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951 *A O	98	Mar 14	95½	Apr 1	98	Sep 26	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102¾	Jun 27	100	Jan 2	100	Sep 27	100	..
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949 *A O	95⅝	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94¼	Sep 20	93	93½
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 A O	97	Jan 8	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	94	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112½	Mar 26	114	May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. Southn. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½	Apr 30	80½	Jul 3	80¼	July 3	80	84
Do guaranteed J J*	94⅜	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	82¾	Aug 29	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1047 *J J	99¼	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97	Sep 27	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	117¼	Jun 7	107	May 14	107¾	Sep 27	108	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110⅝	Apr 20	107	May 14	108¼	Aug 14	108	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134	Feb 28	130½	Jul 10	130⅝	July 10	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	118	Jan 28	114	Aug 19	116	Sep 22	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101	Sep 4	94	Jan 6	101	Sep 10	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98⅛	Feb 5	94½	Sep 26	95⅜	Sep 27	94	96
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928 *M N	125⅝	Jun 16	125½	Jun 16	125⅝	June 16	124½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936 A O*	94⅝	Mar 31	90¼	Jul 1	91	Sep 26	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100½	Apr 15	98¾	Jan 2	99	Sep 26	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	90¼	Aug 18	77	Jan 3	89¾	Sep 25	..	..
Do do trust certificates	81⅝	May 26	80⅝	May 12	81⅝	June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J D	90⅝	Sep 17	88	Jul 22	89¼	Sep 23	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117	Feb 7	114½	May 16	115½	June 25	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½	Apr 30	137⅝	Aug 22	139⅝	Aug 22	136½	..
Do do registered J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140	May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115¼	May 27	112	Jul 7	113½	Sep 15	112⅝	..
Do do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	116⅛	Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	118½	Apr 7	115⅝	Jun 24	115½	Aug 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109	Apr 23	105¼	Jul 31	106	Sep 25	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107½	Mar 14	106⅜	Jun 3	107¼	Sep 26	107⅛	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¾	Apr 24	133¼	Sep 27	133¼	Sep 27	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125	Apr 17	124½	Mar 28	124½	June 12	..	..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125¼	Jan 8	124⅝	Jan 8	125¼	Feb 17	123	..
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 *M S*	..	....	..	....	111	Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	..	....	..	....	113⅜	De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 31,01	123½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	114½	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	..	....	..	....	95¼	No 30,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	May 28	115	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22,01	92½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	95	Jul 10	89¾	Jun 8	95	July 10	95¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950 A O*	90	Aug 18	84	Apr 10	87	Sep 25	87	88
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 *M N	106½	Apr 30	102¾	May 24	104	Sep 27	104	104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 15,97	..	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	98	Sep 19	96¼	Mar 8	97	Sep 23	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 4, 01	104	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101¾	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	99¾	Sep 26	99	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	95⅞	May 1	92	Jun 6	94	Sep 27	93¼	94
Do do registered J D	93	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	95	Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	..	....	..	....	111	Je 26,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104	Jan 8	100¼	Sep 24	100¼	Sep 26	100	100⅜
Do registered					97⅜	Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	89¾	Jul 18	87	Jan 2	88	Sep 25	87¼	88¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113	Jun 27	108¾	Mar 7	113	June 27	108¼	..
Do 2d 7s, 1905 *J D	106	Mar 26	106	Mar 26	108	May 20	104	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931 *M N	110¼	Apr 29	105¾	Feb 21	110¼	Apr 29	110	..
Ala. V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1928 M N*	112	Apr 28	108	May 14	108	May 14	109	..
Louis., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *M N	106	Feb 24	103	Aug 18	103	Aug 18	105	..
& T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	112¼	Jun 4	100	Jul 3	111	Sep 25	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st. gtd., 1913 A O*	114¾	Mar 30	110⅝	May 16	113¾	June 25	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	97	Sep 3	93¾	Jan 9	96	Sep 5	96	97¼
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 *M N	127½	Feb 27	123¾	Feb 3	127¾	Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122	Sep 15	121½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	134¾	July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	117½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 7, 01	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92	Feb 14	87¼	Jan 16	88½	Sep 27	88	88¾
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113	Feb 27	112¼	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	112	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½	Jun 23	112½	Aug 7	113¾	Aug 7	112	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	108¾	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105¾	June 6	105¾	..
Do do Series B	..	....	..	....	106	De 23,01	106	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾	Jan 24	110⅜	Jan 14	110⅝	Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119½	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119¼	June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	110¼	Sep 22	110	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116⅛	Apr 23	113½	115
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114⅝	Feb 14	109	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	Jy 29, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124	Jun 20	119	Sep 25	119	Sep 27	118	119
Do registered J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	100	Aug 28	97	Jan 6	97¼	Sep 22	..	97½
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	115	Mar 12	112¼	Feb 1	115	Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	100½	Sep 5	99¼	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Mr 25,01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96	Sep 17	96	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120	Sep 10	119	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120¾	Apr 17	116⅜	Aug 4	116⅜	Aug 4	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122½	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	122	Sep 20	..	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117¼	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	117½	June 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	126¾	Sep 13	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126¼	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¾	June 17	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	121	July 24	119¼	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113½	Mar 31	111¾	May 1	111¾	May 1	111	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92	Sep 9	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	110¼	Sep 17	..	111⅜
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	117⅛	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117	Sep 10	117¼	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	..	....	..	....	116½	De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921 M S	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13,99	..	113½
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926 M S	..	....	..	....	114	Se 10, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931 M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121	May 2	118½	Sep 5	118½	Sep 5	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943 *J D	104½	Sep 2	98¾	Aug 12	104½	Sep 2	103	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	114¼	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	115½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	118	Aug 22	116½	Jan 24	118	Aug 28	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115¾	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¼	May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	101½	Sep 25	101¼	Sep 25	101¾	Sep 25	101¾	102½
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 13	120¼	Sep 27	120¾	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	99¼	Sep 10	99	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	111	Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jan 15	112¼	Jul 2	114	Sep 17	114	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	..	....	..	....	125⅝	No 22,01	112	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	116⅝	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109	May 23	109	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 9	98¼	Sep 27	95	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93¾	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	92	Aug 13	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	92¼	Jun 10	88¼	Jul 25	90¼	Sep 3	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 A O	87	Feb 13	81¾	Apr 15	85¾	Sep 26	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	95½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98½	Aug 14	97	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113	May 13	110½	Jun 2	112½	Aug 21	..	..
Uls. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	106½	Jun 30	104¼	Jul 1	104¾	Sep 27	104¾	105
Do registered J J*	106½	Jun 21	104¾	Mar 3	103¾	Sep 16	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	117⅞	Sep 16	105¼	Jan 14	108⅝	Sep 27	109⅜	109½
Do do registered	106	Apr 14	106	Apr 14	106	Apr

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Range for Year 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	..	..	99¾	Ap 30,02	..	99
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	100	May 2	100	May 2	100	May 2	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	112	Jan 2	107	Aug 6	108	Sep 26	..	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	95	Au 23,00	..	95
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	116¾	Apr 11	103	Sep 16	109	Sep 30	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	96	Mar 31	89	Jan 23	94	Apr 23	..	85
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	74	Apr 29	55	Feb 8	69¾	Sep 27	..	69¾
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	19	Apr 29	6¾	Jan 27	14	Sep 27	18½	14
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	116½	Apr 2	112	May 1	113¾	Sep 23	..	114
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	89¾	Feb 27	84½	Aug 28	85	Sep 26	..	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*F A	..	....	..	....	101	Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	106¾	May 7	101	Mar 13	103	Sep 17	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	111¾	Apr 24	96	Sep 26	98¾	Sep 27	96	97
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	115	Apr 3	110½	Aug 22	110¾	Aug 22	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115	Jun 22	109	Jan 20	115	June 23	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	101	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	89	My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	105¼	Feb 27	100	Feb 27	105¾	Feb 27	104	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Range for Year 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24,02	..	..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st g. 5s, Jan., 1917	A O	111½	Apr 8	103	Jan 16	110¾	Sep 15	..	110¾
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. g. 6s, 1917	*J J	113	Jun 23	103	Aug 15	110	Sep 23	..	..
Calaba. C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 8, 00	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	104	Apr 8	101¼	Feb 6	103½	Sep 15	100	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	109¾	Mar 27	97¼	Aug 8	97¼	Aug 8	97¼	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	J J	109¾	Apr 8	105¾	Apr 8	105¾	Apr 8	..	..
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oc 31,01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 6s, 1925	J J*	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 7, 02	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	114¾	Apr 28	114¼	Apr 28	114¼	Apr 28	115½	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	112¾	Feb 27	110	Aug 21	110	Sep 23	..	110¾
Do ref. and s. f. 6½s, 1950	*M N	105¾	Apr 30	105¾	Jul 28	106	Sep 3	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	114¾	Jan 7	110¾	May 5	111	June 17	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	106	May 9	106	May 9	106	May 9	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

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INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Sept. 27.	Closing Asked. Sept. 27.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale
210	240	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	230	Aug. 28	199	Jan. 4	230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	*205 Dec. 18, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000		90	June 19	90	June 19	90 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	70 July 18, 1901
180	225	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902 5	..	..	..	..	180 Dec. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300		..	..	..	..	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
93	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 13, 1902 1¼	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,985,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
103	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1902 2	103½	Jan. 17	103½	Jan. 17	103½ Jan. 17, 1902
11	12¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000		14¾	Apr. 23	10	Jan. 13	11¼ Sep. 20, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,650,000	July 1, 1902 3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	†Au. 20, 1902 4	..	..	..	..	103¾ Jan. 5, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
138	..	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000		..	..	..	..	39 Apr. 28, 1900
136	139	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1902 1¼	151	July 1	136½	Sep. 13	136¾ Sep. 13, 1902
..	75	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902 1	80	May 7	49¾	Jan. 14	77¾ Aug. 29, 1902
..	90	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 2	91¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 18	90 Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	July 1, 1902 2¾	274½	Apr. 29	230	Jan. 18	263 Sep. 18, 1902
157	165	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902 3	170¾	Apr. 30	140	Feb. 6	165 Sep. 16, 1902
190	196	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	102¾ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
118	125	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	16,000,000	July 21, 1902 1¼	124½	Sept. 2	118	Jan. 21	124 Sept. 2, 1902
73	80	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	5,000,000		84½	May 22	35	Feb. 10	75 Sept. 11, 1902
95	96	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898 1½	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	95 Sep. 19, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902 1¾	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
130	135	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	140	Mar. 26	132	Mar. 25	133 Sep. 20, 1902
160	170	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 2, 1902 1¾	174½	Sep. 9	152	Apr. 15	174½ Sep. 9, 1902
80	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000		24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
35	50.	**Des. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	50	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902 7	150	Jan. 7	132	Aug. 13	141½ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	90	July 18	65	May 8	87¾ Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1902 3¾	..	..	..	..	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100		..	..	..	..	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000		29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9, 1902
63	66	General Chemical	7,410,300	Sep. 2, 1902 1	67½	May 10	63½	July 21	65 Sep. 12, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of dep.	10,000,000		62¾	Sep. 9	61	Sep. 4	62 Sep. 19, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	105¾	Aug. 1	92	May 20	104½ Sep. 18, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	*100 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000		..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Sep. 25, 1902 25c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902 2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
91½	95	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	94	Mar. 21	87¼	Jan. 13	94 Sep. 17, 1902
46	48	**Kanawha & Mich.**	9,000,000		50¾	Aug. 14	33¾	Jan. 25	48 Sep. 11, 1902
65	75	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,800	Sep. 1, 1901 1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	76 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*82 Jan. 25, 1899
10	14	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,400		14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	50 Mar. 13, 1901
12½	19	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	17¼	Mar. 11	13	Aug. 25	13 Aug. 23, 1902
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	94	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902 2	92	Sep. 10	88½	Jan. 30	90 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902 3½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**	10,000,000	June 30, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
89¼	92	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902 1½	91¾	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3	89 Aug. 29, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902 2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119¾	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	118 Apr. 10, 1901
125	127	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902 2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118¾	Jan. 22	127 Sep. 20, 1902
194	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000		..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 23	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	68 Feb. 13, 1902
115	116	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124½	Jan. 27	117⅞	May 21	118 Aug. 29, 1902
25½	27	N. Y. Dock	7,000,000		28	Apr. 4	12	Feb. 7	27 Sep. 16, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	3,638,850	**	..	..	..	..	430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1902 5	..	..	..	..	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8½	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902 30c	9½	Jan. 6	7⅞	Mar. 24	8¾ Sep. 8, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,320,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1898
100	108	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902 1¼	106	Mar. 25	100¾	Jan. 6	105 Sept. 4, 1902
..	94	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902 2	93	Sep. 8	80	May 17	87 Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	July 21, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	117 May 16, 1899
112	124	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,949,200	July 15, 1902 2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120 Aug. 14, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	July 8, 1902 1¾	193¼	Aug. 4	193¼	Aug. 4	193¼ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140 Sep. 12, 1902
2	2¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700		4¾	Mar. 8	3	Sep. 6	3 Sep. 8, 1902
8	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11⅞	Mar. 10	9¼	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
210	..	**Reas. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	..	..	..	..	215 Oct. 25, 1901
..	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.			55¾	Mar. 12	52¾	June 30	52¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	558,525	July, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
91½	..	South. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1902 1	92¼	July 19	90	May 22	92¼ Aug. 18, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900		20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
154	158	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	156¼	Aug. 5	156¾ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
56	58	U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	3,945,800	July 1, 1902 1½	68	Mar. 6	57	Sep. 4	58 Sep. 19, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
240	260	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	Aug. 26	194¾	Jan. 25	250 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Extra dividend. Last regular payment July 1, 1902, 1 per cent. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company first preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	280
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	365	..
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	4350	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	304½	307½
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	340	345
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	July 2, 02	775	805
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	245	255
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	235	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	July 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	349	352
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	645	655
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	137	142
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	153	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	165	170
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	620	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1902	175	185
Fid & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	350	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	215	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	455	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	775	800
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	206
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	735	750
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	205	215
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	300,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawyer's' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	290	310
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	420
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	240	250
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,500,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15,02	220	..
Morton	2,500,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1090	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	260	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National of U. S.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,02	1200	1250
N.Y.Security & T.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1415
North American	1,000,000	2½	S	June 30,02	275	290
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	370	..
Standard	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30,02	710	725
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	710	725
U. S. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	710	725
U. S. Co. of Pa.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	710	725
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 15,02	1410	..
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	3,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	220	230
United States	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	1150	1175
Van Nostrand	Various	..	..	.....	100	..
Washington Tr.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	210	220
Williamsburg	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	210	220

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	72	74
Do con 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	98	99
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	42	43
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	96½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,600	..	..	.....	40	43
Do preferred	8,564,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	90	93
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	508,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Eklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	79	80
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	108	110
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	104	108
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24	28
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68	70½
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	58	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	106	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	76	80
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110	111½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5⅛
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	66⅛	67⅝
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 8s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	91½	93½
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	92
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	..
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38½
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	89½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	131	..
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 31,02	*57	59
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	12½	13¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	52	53
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep. 10, 02	130	135
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	94	97
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1¼
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	98	98½
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3⅝	4⅛
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	285	325
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 10, 02	43	46
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	60	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	..	91¼
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	..	6¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	25	25¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	78¾	79¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	109
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5⅝	5⅞
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	90	90¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	½
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	¼	½
Camden & Treat. Bys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	117½	122½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	3½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	13¾	14¾
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	67	72
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,300	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	63	68
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	2	3
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13	16
Con. Stor. Batt'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Cont. Tobacco deb. 5s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	31
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	18	28
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	25	29
Do preferred	1,900,300	..	..	.....	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	S	..	1899	5	6
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	14	15
El.-Pneatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	47	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
GreeneC. Cop.($10)	5,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27½	27¾
Hanck&Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	120	125
H'leg-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5½	7½
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	22
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	107	110
Ill. Transp. ($20)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Int. Power pf	600,000	1½	Q	May 20, 02	..	100
Interest. Salt ctfs.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	..	2½
Lanston M'type	8,887,240	..	..	.....	17½	18
Lorillard pf	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Transit	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Marconi Wireless	60,000,000	5%	Q	Mar 31, 02	18	..
Mexican Se	22,705,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100½	101
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid on	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	15
Mex. Pneum. ($20)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	2½
Mex. & Bos. ($20)	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	2½
Mt. Manx. & Pr.	14,998,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	37	..
Do preferred	7,650,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	68	..
Nat. Sugar pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	116	..
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1
N. Y. Pneu. Serv.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	75	85
Do rights	.....	..	..	.....	..	..
N. Y. Transit	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	3
N. Y. Mutual 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	104	..
Nor. Pac. Trust ($100)	155,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	..
Nor. Pac. Trust pf	155,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	100	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	111½	111¾
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	41	43
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	99½	101
Pco., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*36	37
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Reisof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	104	..
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,980,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	172	179
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,850	..	..	.....	31	32
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	50	50½
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30,02	265	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	33½	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	79	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	662	668
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	149	1½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17½	18
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	6	..	1893	18	22
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	106	113
Union Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅜	3¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	130	133
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	129	4
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	..
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	20
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	72½	77
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	96	96¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	35¾	36½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	82	90
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	78½	80
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	33	34
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	81	82½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,850,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*133¼	135
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	17¾	18¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	124	128

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	685	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	585	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July 1902	312	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	136	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July 1902	175	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	96	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	231	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	125	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	40	60
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	365	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	570	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	248	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100¼	101½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116½
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121¼	124½
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	186	192
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	..	56
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	103½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	290	315
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,208,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 5s ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	100	101
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 02	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s,

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

208 FIFTH AVENUE
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square.)

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

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OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-Pres't. E. C. LEWIS, Treas. WM. DARROW, Jr., Sec'y.

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Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Until October 1st, when the permanent quarters will be ready for business, the temporary offices will be found on the 4th floor of the building.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL	$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS	3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $5,000,000

HAS OPENED ITS

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Accounts received subject to check. Interest paid on deposits.

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Capital $200,000. Deposits, $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $700,000.

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TITLE DEPARTMENT. Titles guaranteed to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT. Safe Deposit Vaults as perfect in construction and complete in safeguards as the best in the World. Boxes $5 to $350 per annum. No inheritance tax is imposed upon deposits in New Jersey of either residents or non-residents.

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Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets

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CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000.00

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Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.

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BANKERS,
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Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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BANKERS,
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Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

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BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS	$11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street,
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AND 13TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,399.11

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Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

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WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,

$2,500,000.

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Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.

No. 30 Nassau Street.

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HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,544,000

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Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien.	Jas. Ross Curran.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

SEPT 1902

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; west winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,452. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MR. COLER'S ENEMIES STIRRING UP TROUBLE

Persist in Advocating Judge Parker for Head of Ticket.

FEW LEADERS AT SARATOGA

Majority of Delegates to the Democratic Convention Expected To-day, When Mr. Hill Will Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The views of the Democratic leaders who are now here to attend the State Convention, although these leaders are not many in number, or especially powerful in the party councils, indicate that David B. Hill has trouble on his hands, and that unless he takes hold with a firm grasp when he arrives here to-morrow mischief may result.

The "absolute leadership" of the party, which it was generally announced had been given to Mr. Hill for this campaign, seems to have a string tied to it, and, while the course of that string is not very clearly defined, it seems to lead to certain powerful influences in New York and Kings Counties. While those who are manipulating the string do not dare to come out in the open, yet certain it is they are trying to embarrass Mr. Hill in the selection of a candidate for the Governorship.

The real purpose of this underworking influence, which has been finding expression through Senator McCarren and James H. Shevlin of Brooklyn, is to defeat the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor. Fearing their inability to do this by advocating the nomination of any one of the numerous other good men who have been suggested for the candidacy and who would be glad to accept the honor, they seek to accomplish the same end by keeping to the front the name of Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston.

It makes no difference to them that Judge Parker has declared to Mr. Hill, to Senator McCarren, to Mr. Coler, whose candidacy he advocates, and to everybody else who has asked him, that he would not accept the nomination under any circumstances. By persistently calling on him and insisting that he must accept the nomination and by insidiously, not openly, circulating the report that in the last event the convention will be stampeded for him, they are belittling Mr. Coler and every other candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Hill appreciates this, and has expressed his concern at this lack of good faith on the part of the enemies of Mr. Coler to his personal friends, but he must wait until he arrives here to-morrow morning and ascertains whether the spirit that actuates Mr. McCarren, Mr. Shevlin, and a few of their Tammany allies is the prevailing spirit of the New York and Kings Counties delegations, or whether they are simply speaking for themselves and for the Ramapo water grab interests which Mr. Coler did so much to head off in the attempt to mulct the City of New York of hundreds of millions of dollars.

MR. HILL'S ATTITUDE.

It can be stated with authority that Mr. Hill is not standing out for the nomination of Mr. Coler, although he has stated that the indorsements which the young New Yorker has received make him the most likely candidate in the field, Judge Parker having withdrawn himself from possible consideration. Mr. Hill will not listen to any suggestion of nominating Judge Parker in spite of himself, nor will any other Democratic leader except those whose slogan is "Kill off Coler at any cost." Judge Parker has been quoted without contradiction on many occasions as saying that, if he was nominated against his wish, he would refuse to run, even though the convention adjourned. This would mean that a man would have to be named in place of Judge Parker by the Democratic State Committee, a suggestion that all admit would mean that the party would go down in ignominious defeat at the polls.

Mr. Hill declares that he is speaking in absolute good faith when he says that he is quite willing to leave the choice of the candidate for Governor to the convention, that any one of several men who have booms under way would suit him if the convention wants him, but he is convinced that Judge Parker means what he says when he declares that he will not run. Consequently he is not fooled at all by the veiled attack made upon Mr. Coler and the depreciation of other aspirants for the nomination by the persistent putting forward of Judge Parker's name.

These Parker advocates, in order to cover up the real purpose of their advocacy, are suggesting that Mr. Coler could be given the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, in that they are acting in bad faith, too, for they know that Mr. Coler has positively stated that, under no circumstances, would he accept the second place on the ticket. Senator McCarren is in Albany to-day, just back from seeing Judge Parker and getting from him a declaration that he would not accept the nomination, yet insinuating that Parker will be the man. His words are echoed here by Mr. Shevlin, and John F. Carroll, while he says nothing, nods approval.

The atmosphere will clear itself when the delegates from all over the State begin to pour into town to-morrow, and a line can be obtained on the sentiments that dominate them. This certainly does not look as though it is going to be a dummy convention, met merely to carry out the mandate of a boss, and, while nobody denies the fact that Mr. Hill's plans dominate, none believe that he will attempt to dictate in opposition to the manifest demand of the convention.

State Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo rebuked the tactics of those who are attempting to kill off Coler by continuing to shout for Judge Parker in an interview this evening.

"I think it is time," said Mr. Mack, "that this talk about Judge Parker should cease. The Judge has removed himself from the list of possibilities, and the continued mention of his name, as if his were the only name to which the Democrats could pin any hope, is bad politics and an injustice to the other candidates. With Judge Parker removed from consideration, there are a number of other candidates, any one of whom would be a good man to lead the ticket, and it is worse than foolish to talk of Judge Parker as if he were the only man with whom we had a chance to win."

BIG CROP OF CANDIDATES.

Candidates for the various places on the ticket are beginning to crop up in all directions, and it appears as if the stated desire of Mr. Hill and State Chairman Campbell for some lively contests in the convention might be realized. Among the new candidates sprung to-day were Joseph E. Gavin, ex-Controller of the City of Buffalo, for State Controller, and James H. Manning of Albany for Secretary of State. Mr. Gavin made a good record as Controller of Buffalo, judging from the press commendations which his friends have brought here with them. At the conclusion of his term the Council voted him a resolution of thanks for his services to the city, and it seems that even the Republican press indorsed the recommendation given him as deserved. James H. Manning is the son of Daniel Manning, and an ex-Mayor of the City of Albany. He is a successful business man.

It is generally agreed that the make-up of the ticket will depend altogether upon who is selected for the head of it. Mr. Coler's friends are anxious to have as many young men on the ticket as they can get if he is to lead it, so that they can go out and make an effective appeal for support to the young men of the State. President Jacob A. Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, who is the only Gubernatorial aspirant on the field of action, is making his appeal to the canal men of the State. When Mr. Cantor was in the Senate he was a valued supporter of the canal improvement plan, and the canal men are friendly to him for the service he rendered their cause.

No one here whose views are important considers that Mr. Cantor has much of a chance in the coming contest for the Gubernatorial nomination. They are unable to see any logic in his candidacy. Mr. Cantor and Mr. Hill are not friends, so he cannot count on support from that direction. Neither can he count upon any support from the Tammany delegation. Without the support of the delegation from his own city, and without the friendship of Hill, the politicians are unable to figure on him as even a remote possibility. But it is to be said that Mr. Cantor is no novice at the game of politics, and would hardly enter a contest in which he could not figure for himself a possible chance.

DEMOCRATS SLOW IN ARRIVING.

There is a marked contrast between Saratoga to-day and Saratoga last Sunday. While it is the general expectation that there will be a much larger crowd in attendance upon the Democratic Convention than that which came here to attend the Republican Convention, the Democrats are much slower in arriving than the Republicans were. The reason for this is that Senator Platt came to Saratoga the Saturday before the Republican Convention, while Mr. Hill, the Democratic leader, will not arrive until to-morrow. All the leading Republicans of the State followed close in the wake of Senator Platt, with the result that last Sunday the hotel corridors and verandas presented a somewhat animated appearance. Understanding that Mr. Hill would not be here until to-morrow, most of the leading Democrats concluded that there would be nothing doing in Saratoga to-day and postponed their coming.

It rained all day here to-day, and the advance guard spent a very dismal Sunday. All they had to do was to sit around on the verandas of the hotels and talk. Politics did not seem to be the main theme of their discussion, for when one came upon a group suddenly, instead of hearing talk about the political situation, he was likely to catch such a remark as this:

"I held three queens, but showed down four kings and took the money."

Everybody is looking forward to the arrival of the Tammany delegation and Devery and his crowd to-morrow to give some life to the town. It is said that many people from the surrounding country who would not attend the convention under ordinary circumstances are coming here just to see Devery. He is regarded by the natives as somewhat in the nature of a circus attraction.

THE PLATFORM.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the platform. Some authoritative information about the document was obtained to-day. It will not be lengthy. Mr. Hill has informed the gentleman to whom he has intrusted the framing of several of the important planks that he wants the issues stated tersely and forcibly, so that the presentation of them will be read by the voters. The tariff will be made the issue of paramount importance. The revision of the tariff will be advocated as a means of aggressive warfare on trusts which are practicing extortion on the people. The Coal and Beef Trusts will be condemned in vigorous terms, and responsibility for them will be laid to the policy of the Republican Party. Cuban reciprocity will be heartily indorsed. Despite the efforts of the railroads to have the convention adopt an equivocal plank on the canal question, the convention will have presented to it for its adoption a broad, flat declaration in favor of canal improvement without the delay consequent upon the Republican plan of submitting to the people a constitutional amendment authorizing the work.

The most delicate question with which the Democratic platform makers will have to deal will be the financial question. The present plan is to make this plank as brief as possible. The writing of it has been intrusted to a man who has been a noted advocate of sound money and, while he will strive to give no unnecessary offense to advocates of free silver, it is certain that the advocates of 16 to 1 will find little consolation in the declaration which the convention will make.

CANAL PLANKS SUBMITTED.

Advocates of a Waterway Working to Secure Recognition in the Platform.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The advocates of canal improvements are on the ground and are actively working to secure recognition in the platform to be adopted by the convention. They have furnished Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan and always a champion of canal interests, with a copy of the following plank which they deem satisfactory:

"We favor a bill directing that a referendum be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1903, providing for the enlargement and improvement of the State canals in such a manner as to permit the passage through the Erie and Oswego Canals of barges of 1,000 tons capacity, and the enlargement and improvement of the Champlain and other canals.

"We also favor an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the utilization of the surplus revenue of the State for the payment of canals and other public improvements with the view of avoiding direct taxation for such purpose.

"We also favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for the refunding of any debts of the State, and extending the period, for which bonds may be issued for public purposes from eighteen to fifty years."

This is the plank which was submitted by the canal men to the Republican Committee on Resolutions, and which was rejected by that body and a substitute satisfactory to the improvement advocates agreed on inserted in the platform.

PREACHER A MILLIONAIRE.

Man Whom He Nursed Helped Him to Make a Good Investment.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 28.—The Rev. W. E. Mason, until recently rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Ogden, has become a millionaire. Among his friends is a mining man, whose name he refuses to give. This man was desperately ill a couple of years ago, and was taken into the Mason home, where he was nursed back to health.

In order to repay Mr. Mason the mining man advised him to secure a block of stock of a certain mine which he, through his inside knowledge, knew would soon develop well. He assisted the rector to secure the stock. Mr. Mason said to-night that he would not take $1,000,000 for his share in the mine.

Utah ex-Senator Sues for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 28.—Ex-Senator Arthur Brown yesterday formally notified his wife that he had begun divorce proceedings against her. The summons, served on Mrs. Brown late at night, is the only paper in the case filed, as under the law of Utah Brown has ten days within which to file the bill for divorce. Mrs. Brown retaliated by swearing to a warrant for the arrest of her husband and Mrs. Annie Bradley, for several years Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

No other pleasure route can offer so many and varied attractions as Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

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PEARY NOW GOING BACK TO THE NAVY

Through Exploring for the Pole, He Talks Freely.

Tells About the Arctic Country—Some Day Some One Will Find the Pole, Where There Is "Ice, Nothing but Ice," He Says.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, who arrived at New York Saturday night from Portland, Me., is at the St. Denis Hotel. With him are Mrs. Peary and his nine-year-old daughter Marie, both of whom went to the arctic regions last Summer on board the Windward, the ship that brought the explorer back to civilization after a sojourn of more than four years in the frozen North.

Lieut. Peary is in excellent health, and, according to his friends, looks hardly a day older than when he sailed away in search of the north pole. When seen at the St. Denis he said he was very willing to answer most any question that might be asked him, but added that he thought that nearly everything that he knew about the arctic region, and everything else, for that matter, had been "pumped out of him" since his arrival at Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 18th inst.

The first question asked Lieut. Peary was if he thought it possible for any man to reach the pole.

"I certainly do think it possible," answered the explorer, "and that man whose starting point is latitude 83, and whose equipment is the best to be had, and who can strike favorable conditions for the northward dash, is the man who will find the pole. Of course, he will have to keep at it, and maybe will have to make several attempts before he succeeds, but it is the 'try, try again' principle that's going to find the pole. If I could only transfer my experience to him the problem would be much simplified."

Lieut. Peary was asked if life in the arctic was as unpleasant as it is sometimes is sometimes painted.

"If you know what clothes to wear and how to wear them, as well as how to travel up there, taken all in all, the arctic is not such an unpleasant place after all," he replied. "Of course, there are unpleasant things connected with life in the arctic, but if one is enthusiastic, his interest in his work tides him over all such unpleasantries. However, if a man were compelled to live in the arctic against his will. I imagine it would be about the most disagreeable place under the sun."

The explorer said he thought the arctic one of the best places on earth for persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases. In proof of the health-giving conditions there, he said that nearly everybody who went up there came back weighing more and in a much better state of health generally. Lieut. Peary said that he did not bring any Eskimos south with him this time for the reason that those he brought several years ago had experienced such a hard time, many of them succumbing to pulmonary diseases.

"How about those arctic animals which you sent to New York, and which arrived here last Sunday—do you think they will be able to live in this climate?"

"It's quite a change from 78 degrees north to this clime," replied Lieut. Peary, "but we got them here all right, and with proper attention I think the animals should live."

Regarding the big Eskimo dog that was the king of the pack that pulled the sledge that carried him to latitude 84.17, the furthest point north he reached, and which is among the animals now in the Bronx Park, Lieut. Peary said the dog's name was not Bridgeman, as has been reported. His real name he said was Thar Lak Pok Soah, which is the Eskimo for "the big gray fellow."

Of his work in the arctic, Lieut. Peary said that he had charted much of the northern end and east coast of Greenland and also filled in some gaps. He had obtained much valuable scientific information, he said, which was principally geographical, but also meteorological and zoological.

"Will you make another attempt to discover the pole?" Lieut. Peary was asked.

"No, I am through now, and I am going back to work in the navy. I do not know as yet where I will be stationed. I will go to Washington in a few days and report for duty. No, my arctic work was entirely independent of the Government and I will not report the results of that experience to the Navy Department."

"Suppose somebody does get to the pole, what do you think they will find?"

"Ice, nothing but ice," Lieut. Peary answered.

Among other interesting things brought home by Lieut. Peary is the equipment of the Greely expedition that was abandoned at Fort Conger in 1884. This consists of scientific instruments, records, and a very complete library on subjects pertaining to the arctic. It was found in the house sent north by the Government, which was fitted together at Washington, then taken apart and shipped north.

Lieut. Peary was asked if he had anything to say in regard to the story Dr. Dedrick told on his arrival of the treatment accorded him by the explorer after he had resigned from the expedition a year ago.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that subject," Lieut. Peary replied.

Aerial navigation, Lieut. Peary said, is as yet in too primitive a state to be of any use in arctic exploration. His own failure to reach the pole, he said, was due to lack of funds.

Mrs. Peary, the Lieutenant said, is still quite weak as a result of her trip this Summer, but is improving, and he thought she soon would be enjoying her usual good health. His little daughter Marie had weathered the voyage in splendid style, he said. With Mrs. Peary he had visited Anniversary Lodge the past Summer, he said. Anniversary Lodge is about 150 miles southeast of Etah, Greenland, and was the birthplace of Miss Marie, who celebrated her ninth birthday on board the Windward on the 12th of this month when the ship was on the way to Sydney.

RARE PAINTING IN CELLAR.

Picture of Mary Magdalene, Bearing Titian's Signature, Found in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—A picture of Mary Magdalene, bearing the signature of Titian and the date 1543, has come to light after half a century passed in an obscure and moldy old cellar. It is now in the possession of Robert Jarvis of 13 Elmore Street, Roxbury, who two months ago purchased it for a mere song from Henry W. Smith, a shopkeeper in Roxbury. Mr. Smith was about to throw it away when Mr. Jarvis rescued it.

The picture shows Mary Magdalene sitting at the mouth of a cave. Before her is a rude image of Jesus on the Cross, which she has turned slightly to one side. Her long, reddish-gold hair reaches almost to the ground and envelops a part of her body, while having fallen from her shoulders across one arm is a crimson scarf. The face is wonderfully expressive, depicting utter sorrow and despair. The painting was bought by Mr. Smith at an auction sale, and once was the property of an English family who lived in Boston fifty years ago.

Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale and Stout
Once used always used. Acker, Merrall & Condit, Distributors. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

KING LEOPOLD'S QUARREL WITH PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

An Alleged Authentic Account of What Took Place at the Royal Palace at Spa on Sept. 21.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Neues Wiener Tageblatt, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, publishes the following "authentic account," by "a lady belonging to the suite" of Princess Stéphanie, (Countess Lonyay,) of the incident at Spa on Sept. 21 between King Leopold and his daughter:

"It was 4 o'clock when the King arrived from Bagnères-de-Luchon. Princess Stéphanie was kneeling before her mother's coffin, wrapped in fervent devotion. Princess Clémentine, with ladies of the palace, informed her that the King would not see her and would not allow her to be present at the funeral.

"Princess Stéphanie, still kneeling before her mother's coffin, uttered a short prayer, and then left the house. The assembled crowd witnessed this act of bitter cruelty."

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE IN A MISSISSIPPI TOWN.

Citizens of Corinth Piled Fagots Around the Burning Victim — Latter Confessed to Murder and Said His Fate Was Deserved.

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 28.—Tom Clark, alias Will Gibson, a young negro, was burned at the stake by citizens here at a late hour this afternoon. Clark had confessed to one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this State, and said he deserved his fate.

On Aug. 19 last Mrs. Carrie Whitfield, the wife of a well-known resident of Corinth, was found dead in her home, her head having been practically severed from her body. Both Whitfield and his wife were related to several of the most prominent families in the South. Corinth and the surrounding country was scoured in an effort to find the murderer, but diligent search failed to disclose his identity. Two detectives from Chicago were employed, and several suspects were arrested, but in each case an alibi was proved.

On Monday last it became known that Tom Clark, a negro living near here, had had trouble with his wife and that the latter threatened to disclose the secret of a crime. Officers arrested the woman and she told enough to warrant the belief that Clark had murdered Mrs. Whitfield. The negro was arrested yesterday and confessed. He also told of other crimes he had committed, declaring that several years ago he had killed two men on an excursion train in Mississippi. He said he never had been suspected of having committed any of these crimes.

After hearing the confession a committee of twelve citizens who had been prosecuting the search for the murderer decided that the negro should be hanged from a telegraph pole in the street. Clark said he deserved death, but asked that the execution be delayed until to-day, so that he could have a farewell interview with his mother and brother, who lived in Memphis. The request was granted, and the two relatives were telegraphed for, but it was learned that they were in Mississippi.

Meanwhile the news of the negro's arrest and confession spread rapidly, and today's incoming trains brought hundreds of people to the city to witness the lynching. The crowds became so great that at noon the main street of the town was ordered cleared and the announcement was made that it had been decided to burn Clark at 3:30 in the afternoon. Surging crowds of people began to gather about the place selected, and at 2 o'clock pine fagots and great pieces of wood were laid around an iron rod which was driven deep into the ground. Half an hour later it was announced that all was ready.

The prisoner, heavily manacled, was taken from the jail by a posse of armed men, and, followed by a large crowd, was led to the east gate of the negro cemetery, which is situated in the western part of the city. He was asked if he cared to make a statement, and again said he deserved the fate prepared for him. He asked that a letter be delivered to his mother and brother; in the latter he appealed to his brother to raise his children properly, admonishing them to beware of evil companions.

Then the word was given to fire the pile. The husband and brother of Clark's victim stepped forward and applied torches, and in a moment the flames leaped upward, enveloping the negro in smoke and fire. He moaned piteously, and the agonized look on his face told of the torture he was undergoing. Finally his head fell forward on his breast and in a few minutes he was dead. The flames were fed by the crowd until the body was burned to a crisp. Then the gathering dispersed in an orderly manner, and the town soon assumed its normally quiet condition.

BISHOP POTTER CRITICISED.

Philadelphia Pastor Says He Should Not Call Forth Applause from a Bottlers' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist Church, severely arraigned Bishop Potter in his sermon to-day on "Human Liberty: Its Rights and Restrictions." He said:

"We are a liberty-loving and liberty-protecting people. Our land is a land of priceless personal liberty, of universal political equality, of unrestricted religious freedom. A Bishop has a right to express his temper and sentiment and convictions if within bounds; he has no right to take a position which will call forth the applause of a bottlers' association and have himself championed by the liquor traffic as a defender of sweet personal liberty."

LIPTON AS AN AERONAUT.

It Is Reported That He Contemplates a Trip in a Balloon Across the English Channel.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A news agency yesterday made the following announcement:

"Sir Thomas Lipton, who was recently elected a member of the Aero Club, contemplates a trip across the Channel with the Hon. C. S. Rolls, and, in the event of the voyage being made in a balloon, Sir Thomas will be accompanied by his steam yacht, the Erin."

Inquiry was made last night at the home of Sir Thomas in regard to the foregoing. A personal friend of Sir Thomas, in the latter's absence, said:

"Mr. Rolls is the youngest son of Lord Llangattock, and an enthusiastic and experienced aeronaut. I believe he proposed Sir Thomas as a member of the Aero Club, and that he has suggested some ascensions, but beyond this what arrangements, if any, they have agreed to I am unable, in the absence of Sir Thomas, to say."

The Detroit and Chicago Limited
leaves Grand Central Station 4:00 P. M., arriving Chicago 3:15 next day. 24-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

INDIVIDUAL OPERATORS MAY MAKE CONCESSIONS

Resumption of Work in Schuylkill Coal Mines Expected.

Report That Union Miners Will Start Work To-day—Troops' Hard Work in Lackawanna County.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—A prominent individual coal operator in the Schuylkill coal region stated to-night that the independent operators will make concessions to the striking miners this week, and it is expected that the colleries in that section will be allowed by the Mine Workers' Union to resume work at once.

The operators have, it is said, been contemplating making a concession for some time, as they are not able to stand the great financial losses occasioned by the shut-down and the falling away of all their former customers. At several of the colleries in this section union miners will be placed at work to-morrow to clean up the gangways preparatory to the expected resumption.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which has seven collieries working, will put three more in operation to-morrow. Strike leaders say that the only work done at these operations is the running of the machinery and that the only coal shipped is scrapings from the culm banks.

Terrence Ginley, National Organizer for the United Mine Workers, stated to-day that all unmarried men will be removed from the anthracite region this week. Transportation will be secured for them to other parts of the country, and the relief list will be shortened by 15,000 names. This movement has been in contemplation for some time, but was deferred as long as there was any prospect of ending the strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 28.—The coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions will make strenuous efforts to resume operations at some of their mines during the coming week. The programme is to concentrate what men they have in their employ at one or two points, then, if the strikers interfere, the militia will be called upon to give the workmen protection.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, it is said, will start up their Woodward colliery on Tuesday with a force of 600 men. The Superintendents of the company say they have received many applications from old and experienced mine employes within the last few days, and that they are now ready to go to work.

The Dorrance Mine may also be put in operation to-morrow. Eighty men are now employed there, and it is said the company has received applications from 100 more. At the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company applicants for work are reported to be registering in large numbers. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company also claim to have enough men to start up a good-sized mine, but it is said no effort will be made to mine coal until the latter part of the week.

At strike headquarters the officials in charge during President Mitchell's absence say there will be no change in the situation and that the coal companies will not be able to get any more men to go to work the coming week than they have in the past. All the strikers are reported to be standing firm.

James Sweeney, a non-union miner, employed at the Bliss Mine, Nanticoke, shot and killed Joseph Ellis, a Lithuanian today. It is reported that Ellis and a number of other strikers approached the stockade, when an altercation ensued. Some one threatened to shoot Sweeney, when the latter pulled his gun and fired. Sweeney gave himself up to the authorities. Sweeney's brother, Daniel J. Sweeney, was killed by strikers in Nanticoke two months ago.

The situation at Exeterborough is regarded as critical, and officials of the Lehigh Valley Company have appealed to Gen. Gobin for troops at the Exeter Colliery, the scene of the disorder on Tuesday and last evening. It is alleged that secret meetings have been held by the foreign element and depredations planned.

David Owens, son of District Superintendent W. N. Owens of the Lehigh Valley Company, has been compelled to transfer his residence from Exeterborough to West Pittston because of attacks made on his home and family by strikers.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 28.—By working his troops eight hours a day, regardless of the rain and the awful condition of the roads, Col. Watres of the Thirteenth Regiment has succeeded in restoring order throughout the Lackawanna country. Sporadic outbreaks of a comparatively trivial nature have occurred during the past two days, but the usual attacks by mobs on non-union men and companies' properties have not occurred.

So arduous has been the duty imposed on the soldiers that many of them have collapsed on the long night marches, and had to be carried into camp.

Late last night shots were fired by soldiers at strikers, or supposed strikers, for the first time since the troops went in the field. At the Grassy Island colliery, half a mile from the Thirteenth's camp, two soldiers from Company A were stationed in a patch of underbrush as part of an outpost to the camp. A volley of stones descended all about them, and one of them striking one of the soldiers, felled him to the ground. The two soldiers shot at fleeing figures, and a relief detail, attracted by the firing, scoured the country for two hours in a fruitless search for the stone throwers.

At 12:30 this morning a shot was heard on a hillside near the camp, and the searchlight which Col. Watres had just gotten into working order, was turned in the direction. A man with a gun was described rushing to the cover of the woods. The rays of the searchlight were kept on him, and after a short chase a couple of soldiers from the outpost on the hill ran him down. He proved to be Michael Gaughan, the High Constable of Olyphant Borough. The only explanation he vouchsafed to Col. Watres was, "I wanted to try out your soldiers and see if they were to be depended upon."

The Colonel concluded to let the county court deal with his case. The gun was confiscated.

An Olyphant man, who was sent to New York by Sheriff Schadt, has positively identified the Hungarians arrested in Hoboken Saturday morning as the men wanted for the brutal murder of James Winston at Grassy Island, Thursday. Attorneys went to-day to New York to arrange to bring them back.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—Changes in the first-announced plan of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers caused no little speculation here to-day. Instead of going to Wilkesbarre this morning he remained here until to-night, then going to Philadelphia. To add to the mystery, W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, who had announced his intention of returning to Indianapolis, changed his mind and decided to accompany Mr. Mitchell to Philadelphia, and later both will go to Wilkesbarre. Neither of the officials would talk concerning their Eastern trip nor tell why their plans had been changed. They remained in their room all day in conference and receiving many callers.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—Gov. Stone to-day ordered the Sheridan Troop of Tyrone to report to Gen. Gobin for duty in the anthracite strike territory. The troop left Tyrone this evening by special train under orders to reinforce the Thirteenth Regiment at Olyphant. The Governor's Troop of Harrisburg and the Second Philadelphia City Troop will remain on duty at Shenandoah.

Exposition Flyer
Leaves New York 3:15 A. M. by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

A BISHOP'S SUPPORT OF THE MINE OPERATORS.

Dr. Ethelbert Talbot Says Refusal to Arbitrate Was Justified—Demands That Violence Be Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Central Pennsylvania, has issued a signed statement reviewing the strike situation, which is favorable to the operators. He says the anarchy and rioting should be stopped in twenty-four hours. The letter in part is:

"The coal strike continues. Anthracite is becoming scarce, and as a result the price is steadily advancing. Cold weather is coming on, and that which was at first only a serious inconvenience is now a public calamity, bringing in its train suffering and hardship. So much has been written on the subject that I should not presume to refer to it again save in the hope of removing some misapprehensions which have naturally arisen.

"Inasmuch as the entire anthracite region is comprised within the limits of my own diocese of Central Pennsylvania, I have necessarily been more or less familiar with the conditions which have obtained from the beginning. Many of my clergy are located in the mining towns, and we are feeling keenly the anxiety and distress which prevail on every hand.

"My sympathies, therefore, are strongly enlisted in behalf of the thousands of miners, who, with their families, inevitably suffer as a result of months passed without wages and any adequate means of support. Whether the miner is right or wrong, he would be strangely lacking in the instincts of common humanity who could see what I have seen and not be touched with a feeling of tenderness and compassion for those who must endure such hardships.

"But in considering the whole situation justice as well as mercy demands that we bear in mind certain facts. In the first place, the striking miners precipitated the crisis and went out when no real grievances existed which could not have been adjusted peaceably. It is now well known, and even expressed by their leaders, that the crux in the whole matter is the recognition of an organization known as the 'Miners' Union.' The one problem in the coal regions to-day is adequate and thorough protection to every man to exercise his inalienable right to sell his labor when and how he can find a market for it.

"On the other hand, the one chief demand made by the strike leaders is that their organization be recognized. In other words, that the owners of the property should deal not with the men in their employ when differences arise, but with an outside party. This 'miners' union' is not incorporated and has no moral or financial responsibility. To grant this demand for recognition means that the operators shall no longer manage their own business, but that it shall be, in the last resort, in the power of an organization to which the owners must appeal for consent to employ or dismiss even a breaker boy or an incompetent or worthless miner. It is evident no business can be so conducted and no private individual could or would stand it for a moment.

"But some will say why not refer all these questions to a Board of Arbitration chosen by both sides? Why do the operators refuse so reasonable and fair a solution of the difficulty? In reply it cannot be too plainly said that the operators are ready and have always been ready to arbitrate questions of wages and conditions of labor with their own men, but how can the question of whether a man has a right to conduct his own business be submitted to arbitration? For the operators to surrender this inherent right would not be only a calamity to all the industrial interests of our country, but an infringement of personal liberty repugnant to the genius and spirit of Americanism.

"Without taking sides with the operators or miners, the time has suddenly come when the moral support of every good man who reverences law and order should be given to the maintenance of peace and the protection of the individual in the exercise of his God-given rights.

"The right and even the duty of labor to organize for its own protection and the betterment of its conditions is not here called in question, nor is the right at all at stake in this issue in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, one of the saddest thoughts in connection with this whole matter is the absence of real leadership over the miners' organization. The qualities of real, masterful leadership have been singularly lacking, otherwise the individual miner, who deserves and has our full sympathy, would never have been placed in an attitude where the support of an intelligent public sentiment, as voiced by the press and pulpit, could not be given him. He has been woefully duped and unwittingly sacrificed to the overweening and selfish ambitions of his imaginary friends.

"ETHELBERT TALBOT,
"Bishop of Central Pennsylvania."

Strikers Use Violence Near Scranton.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 28.—Peter Shumeskey, a non-union laborer, was assaulted by a mob at Mayfield this morning. An attempt was first made to hang him, and then to cut his ears off, but troops arrived in time to prevent either being done.

A resident named John Dick was sitting on his porch, near Moscow, when some one fired from ambush and badly wounded him. His son is working at a near-by mine.

A mob surrounded Sterrick Creek breaker this morning and waited for the non-union men to appear. Three companies were sent to the scene and charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several were injured.

At midnight Company A was assailed with rocks and bullets from the darkness, and several privates were injured.

ACCIDENT MAY HAVE BEFALLEN MR. CRITTENTON.

Noted Philanthropist Failed to Reach Helena, Mon., on Time, and No News of Him Has Been Received.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 28.—Two large congregations in the Methodist and Congregational Churches waited in vain here to-day to hear Charles N. Crittenton of New York, the millionaire founder of the Florence Crittenton Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, and it is feared to-night that some fatality has happened to him somewhere between this city and Spokane.

Mr. Crittenton had wired to the Rev. C. S. Mason, his field evangelist, from Spokane that he would be in Helena to address two meetings to-day and for a reception to-morrow. Mr. Mason said to-night that some accident had certainly befallen his patron, or the latter would have been in Helena to keep his appointment.

It is feared that he may perhaps have been sandbagged and robbed, as he was known to carry considerable sums of money while traveling. Mr. Mason, however, inclines to the theory that he has suffered a paralytic stroke, following one of a year ago, and has possibly fallen from the train or been taken off at some station where he is not known.

During the past several years Mr. Crittenton has devoted his entire time and spent many million dollars in philanthropic work. He was born and grew up on his father's home farm, near the town of Adams, in Jefferson County, N. Y. When about twenty years of age he came to this city with $60 in his possession.

For a time he worked as an office boy for an undertaker, and later started in business for himself. Later he built up a large wholesale drug store at 115 and 117 Fulton Street. He was remarkably prosperous in business, and amassed a large fortune. After twenty-eight years he retired.

His first charitable work was the founding of the Florence Mission for Fallen Women on Bleecker Street. Later he equipped Gospel cars and started them on tours in all parts of the country, and in many cities established missions to rescue the fallen, naming most of them after his daughter Florence.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

PRESIDENT UNDERGOES ANOTHER OPERATION

Bone of His Injured Leg Found Slightly Affected.

NO APPREHENSION IS FELT

His Physicians Express Confidence That Recovery Will Be Rapid — Process of Healing Impeded by Mr. Roosevelt's Restlessness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Symptoms which are at least serious, but should not be alarming, made it necessary to perform another operation to-day on the President's leg. With six physicians present, the wound left by the operation last Wednesday in Indianapolis was opened down to the bone. At the President's request, and on the advice of Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Newton Shaffer of New York was present and counseled with the Surgeon General, Presley M. Rixey, who was in charge of the case and performed the operation with the assistance of Dr. Lung. Surgeon General O'Reilly of the army, and Dr. Urie and Dr. Stitt, of the navy, were also present in consultation.

After the operation the President seemed to be in his usual strength and happy frame of mind. No anaesthetic was used. The President resumed his readings soon after the surgeons had completed their cutting. Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following bulletin at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon when the surgeons had retired:

"Dr. Newton M. Shaffer of New York joined the President's physicians in consultation this morning at 10 o'clock.

"The increase in local symptoms and a rise in temperature rendered it necessary to make an incision into a small cavity, exposing the bone, which was found to be slightly affected. Thorough drainage is now established and the physicians feel confident that recovery will be uninterrupted.

"The operation was performed by Surgeon General Rixey, assisted by Dr. Lung and in consultation with Surgeon General O'Reilly and Drs. Shaffer, Urie, and Stitt.

While there is no present apprehension that the President will suffer more than the discomfort that attends a slight wound, it is plain that his physicians believe that he must submit to good care and absolute quiet. They advise that he abstain as far as possible from the performance of his public duties for the present, and that he should discourage visits either personal or official until nature has had the necessary and due opportunity to repair the injury which he has sustained.

It is learned that the process of healing after the operation at Indianapolis was impeded to some extent by the restlessness of the patient. The enforced idleness of the President is irksome to him, and it is believed that he has unconsciously disturbed the dressing of the wound. It was found on removing the bandages Saturday evening that the wound did not appear to have as much drainage as was believed to be conducive to rapid healing, and consequently it was decided to reopen the first incision and clean out the wound. Dr. Shaffer was summoned, not only because he is an expert in diseases of the bone, but he has been the family physician, it is said, to Mr. Roosevelt for years.

There are

from all accounts to-night is a more hopeful than practical view of the case.

WHAT PHYSICIANS EXPECTED.

Indianapolis Doctors Not Surprised That a Second Operation Was Necessary—Case Not Serious.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—The Indianapolis physicians and surgeons who participated in the operation performed on the President at St. Vincent's Hospital last Tuesday, were shown the dispatch from Washington announcing that another operation had been necessary, and all declared that this was not unexpected, but was what they had feared. All united, however, in saying that there is no danger to the President in such an operation, either from blood-poisoning or in regard to the permanent impairment of the limb.

Dr. John H. Oliver, who performed the first operation, said:

"The new operation is only what we all feared would be made necessary, and that was the reason we advised that he be hurried back to Washington. The wound is by no means dangerous, although it is of such a nature as to require that he give up the use of his limb for some time. There is absolutely no danger that the limb will have to be amputated or from blood poisoning, either."

Dr. Henry Jameson said:

"That another operation would have to be performed is only about what we expected. The serum was collected in the cavity under the periostium, from which it was drained. What has happened is only what we feared, and why we advised absolute quiet for the limb. There is nothing serious about the wound, except that it will make a very sore leg and would necessarily require that it be opened and the serum drained. It may even be necessary to scrape the bone, but time will show this. There is no danger that the limb will have to be amputated, and with proper drainage there is no cause for alarm in regard to blood poisoning."

Dr. Cook read the bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou, and made the following statement:

"I am not surprised to learn that the cavity has become affected, and that the bone has been found to be diseased. That probability was discussed prior to the operation, and President Roosevelt was requested to eat a light luncheon, as anesthetics would have to be administered."

MR. HAY'S ROUMANIAN NOTE.

Roumanian Minister in London Says His Country Treats the Jews as It Does Other Foreigners.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There is published here this morning an interview with the Roumanian Minister to Great Britain, M. Catargi, in which the Minister denies that Jews in Roumania are subjected to disabilities different from those imposed upon other foreigners there. He says Jewish emigration is not due to persecution, but to severe agricultural depression.

In an editorial article on the Minister's remarks, The Daily News says:

"If that were the case there would be occasion for a grave protest from other editions than the United States and Great Britain, but we are quite certain that the United States would not have intervened unless it had ample proof of its case."

THE TOBACCO AGREEMENT.

Satisfaction in England, but It Is Feared the Consumer Will Have to Pay Higher Prices.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The new amalgamation of British and American tobacco interests which was officially announced on Saturday afternoon has been received with mixed feelings. Unbounded satisfaction is expressed at the defeat of the American attempt to capture the British market, and the proof that the so-called trust system cannot flourish in a free-trade country like England as it can in a protectionist country like the United States, but, at the same time, there is considerable lamentation at the fact that the consumer will have to pay enhanced prices.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial article, points out that the new monopoly will almost inevitably send prices up. As the Imperial Company has no rival to fear in the British market, it will be able to dictate fresh terms to dealers, therefore, says the paper, regard the new amalgamation with considerable alarm.

The Daily News recognizes that the rivals compromised upon terms agreeable, doubtless, to both, but rejoices in the British victory. This paper says:

"The American wolf pounced on the fold expecting to find a sheep, but found a bulldog instead."

BUYS BIG TRACT IN MEXICO.

H. Clay Pierce Acquires Forty-two Square Miles to Increase His Railroad Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—It was learned to-day that H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis has just purchased a tract of land forty-two miles square in Jalico, Mexico, to reinforce his Mexican Central Railway holdings. Mr. Pierce is President of the Mexican Central Road, which was recently financed in St. Louis to the extent of $10,000,000, the general offices being removed from Boston to this city.

The land bought by Mr. Pierce lies in the west central portion of Mexico. Jalico is especially rich in agriculture and minerals, Guadalajara being its principal city. The price paid by Mr. Pierce for the tract was $500,000. The tract contains 1,128,950 acres of land.

STRATTON STOCK MISSING?

A Report that Securities Valued at $1,000,000 Cannot Be Found.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 28.—A rumor is current in this city this evening, but cannot be verified, that the Portland Mine stock owned by the late multimillionaire, W. S. Stratton, and said to aggregate 500,000 shares, with a valuation close to $1,000,000, cannot be found.

When seen to-night, Dr. D. H. Rice said he did not know anything about the matter.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A HORSE.

Car No. 2,067 of the Ocean Avenue line, Brooklyn, on its way to Coney Island last night about 9 o'clock, collided, at Ocean and Bay Avenues, with a stage with two horses attached crossing the track. The stage was toppled over and flung against a one-horse victoria, also crossing, so that the larger vehicle was smashed and the smaller badly damaged.

One of the stage horses was so badly injured that he was shot. The owner of the victoria, Maurice McLaughlin, aged sixteen, and the driver of the stage, Julius Unvermarck, with a companion named Theodore Lewis, were all thrown out and got bruises, but no serious injuries.

All of the boys lived at Coney Island. The motorman of the car, James R. Bennett of Butler Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested and taken to the Sheepshead Bay station, but was released when it appeared that the vehicles carried no lights.

Semi-Centennial of Plainfield Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—St. Mary's Church, older than either Roman Catholic diocese in the State, observed its fiftieth anniversary to-day, Bishop O'Connor of Newark being the celebrant at the mass. Among those assisting were the Very Rev. Father Shepherd, Vicar General, arch priest, and the Very Rev. Father Stofforch, President of Seton Hall College, and Father Callahan, reacons of honor. The Rev. Dr. Kelly of Hoboken preached on the Catholic faith. In the evening the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Grady of New Brunswick delivered a sermon at vespers.

Women Golfers Practice at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 28.—Something like three score of women golfers were on the Country Club golf course to-day, practicing in anticipation of the women's national championships, which begin on Tuesday and continue through the week. The day was perfect for golf, and the players found the course in admirable shape. Many played for the first time over the course, including Mrs. E. A. Manice, who represents the Lenox Country Club, and of whom much is expected by Eastern golfers.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES TO THE PRESIDENT

Petitions Circulated for His Aid to Settle Strike.

LABOR APPEAL TO MAYOR LOW

Delegate Donnelly Fears Coal Riots, If a Settlement Is Not Reached Before Cold Weather Sets In.

Petitions are being circulated throughout the country by the various organizations constituting the American Federation of Catholic Societies, asking President Roosevelt to use his good offices to end the coal strike. The members of the Federation number at least half a million.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and Bishop Messner of Green Bay, Wis., are the spiritual advisers of the Federation. The petition says among other things that some of the petitioners are men and women who work with their hands, and are losers by the strike.

"We do not ask you to use any official power in the matter," it says, "for you have none to use. We only ask you as the first citizen of the Nation to mediate between these contending parties. You can speak as no one else can speak for the plain people of the country. Every workingman knows you are his friend. No capitalist of common sense can imagine that you are his enemy."

The petition goes on to say that the petitioners want no injustice done and no coercion. It concludes: "May God help you to render this great service to your country, and crown you with the blessings that belong to the peacemakers."

Among those who have signed the petition in this city are Louis J. Kaufman, First Vice President of the Federation of Catholic Societies of America; John A. Henneberry, President of the New York State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion; Oswald Fraume, President of the New York State Council of the Catholic Knights of America; F. Frelinghausen, Vice President of the Central Society of America; Joseph Frey of the Executive Committee of the Central Society, Alphonse G. Koeble, Chairman of the National Committee of the American Federation of Catholic Societies; J. B. Sortz, Treasurer of the American St. Cecilia Society, and Joseph Mellich, President of the German Catholic New York State Federation.

The effect of the coal strike in this city prompted the Central Federated Union yesterday to take action which is unusual for that body. Its regular meeting was held in Sulzer's Westchester Park, where there was to be a picnic in aid of the striking anthracite miners under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee of the Central body. On account of the rain the picnic was postponed until Sunday, Oct. 12, but it was decided, as all the delegates were there, to hold the regular Sunday meeting in the pavilion in the meantime, E. Kaufman, President of the body, in the chair.

The question of the scarcity of anthracite was brought up by Samuel B. Donnelly, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6.

"The situation is alarming," he said, "and we ought without delay to memorialize the city administration to take action in the matter. In the City of Boston the schools have no coal and there is practically no anthracite in the market here. When I saw Mr. Mitchell last he said he could see no chance of a change for the better before the strike was ended.

"Cold weather would produce a condition of affairs that would be appalling. The question is not the high price of coal, but the getting of it at any price. In wet weather like this children going to the schools and the factories would have to stay in their drenched clothes all day, as coal will not be used until actual Winter weather sets in."

Delegate Donnelly then moved that a memorial be prepared to be sent to Mayor Low and the Board of Aldermen, calling their attention to the present state of affairs and urging them to use their influence to settle the strike. He proposed that the memorial be signed by the officers of all the unions, and the heads of all the charitable and reform organizations.

"I warn you," he concluded, "that if a cold spell sets in the consequences will be deplorable. The last meat riots were child's play compared to the coal riots which would follow."

A dozen delegates got up to second the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Lederle of the Department of Health was interviewed on the situation, and especially with reference to the effect of the soft-coal ordinance.

"There is a great deal of soft coal being burned now," he said, "but every effort is being made evidently to burn it with as little nuisance from the smoke as possible. In factories where the chimneys are low the proprietors are getting the chimneys made higher.

"In case the question lies between a factory burning soft coal or going out of business, what would be done?" he was asked.

"The courts are the arbiters in this and other cases," he replied. "As a matter of fact, nearly all the cases are being dismissed. It must be understood that the law is not directed against the burning of soft coal, but against the nuisance created by it. Little or no smoke will be apparent in many cases, if care is taken, and the courts generally have shown a disposition to be lenient under the circumstances."

Many labor organizations reported yesterday that they had given new subscriptions in aid of the striking miners, besides increasing the assessments already made. Among these were the Brotherhood of Tailors, which has given $100; the Stereotypers' Union, the Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union, the Pattern Makers' Union, and the Smoking Pipe Makers' Union. The Women's Branch of the Actors' Protective Union is preparing for a benefit in aid of the miners' strike fund.

COAL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

President Baer of the Reading Company Will Deliver 500 Tons to Washington's Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Coal will sell here to-morrow at $21. Three hospitals have none. The Providence, the largest, has five tons. The Garfield has one-quarter of a ton. The Emergency has one ton. Freedmen's, for colored persons, has forty, and the Georgetown Hospital has fifty tons.

James F. Lounsbury, Washington agent for the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, has written to Commissioner McFarland that his company would deliver in Washington 500 tons of anthracite coal for use in the public school buildings. This is done in compliance with a promise of President Baer.

It now looks as if the solution of the local situation were the use of soft coal and wood. In the opinion of experts, there is plenty of this character of fuel. Washington dealers have given up importing from Wales.

"MINING" COAL IN THE SEA.

Wrecking Company Will Make a Business of Recovering the Fuel from Sunken Barges.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28.—The coal situation has started a new industry in this city, that of recovering coal from sunken barges in the bottom of Long Island Sound. The Sound and Coast Wrecking Company of this place will begin "water mining" next week.

This operation is an invention of Simon Lake, inventor of a submarine boat. Two thirty-foot power boats, called "sweep" boats, are sent out in the locality where the wrecks are believed to be. From the stern of each runs a rope which is sunk to within a few feet of the bottom by weights. The boats run parallel about half a mile apart, the rope on the bottom sweeping that much ground. When a wreck is struck the sweep line catches and stops the boat.

A sound of lead is run down the sweep rope to get marks of what the rope has caught. If it is coal a diver is sent down to take a survey of the "mine." If it is satisfactory a lighter is sent out with a big suction pump. The pump is run down into the wreck and the coal sucked up in a steady stream. It falls into a screen, the water running through and the coal passing down the chute into the hold of the vessel.

At the present price of coal the location of a sunken barge would be a very good paying investment.

The coal problem has brought about a curious domestic situation in this city. When the price of coal went up a number of landlords raised their rent rates. This was promptly met by families doubling up in the same apartments. Young couples who had begun housekeeping have gone to live with relatives, and a number of couples have doubled up with friends.

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Sole Agent, U. S.

ASK GOVERNOR TO START MINES.

Economic League of Connecticut Petitions Pennsylvania's Executive.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Economic League was held here to-day, at which resolutions addressed to Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania were adopted. After reciting that as a result of the miners' strike the price of coal is daily increasing and the supply diminishing, which, if the situation remains unchanged, will result in the death of many persons from exposure to cold and its effects, the resolutions continue:

"We petition you, therefore, to start the mines through a receiver, if that be possible; if not, then by martial law and military taking possession in the name of the State."

The Proposed French Miners' Strike.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A correspondent of the Temps at Commentry says that the National Committee, to which the National Congress of French Miners referred the question of the date of the proposed general strike, is composed entirely of members opposed to a strike. The principle of a general strike for an eight-hour day, including the time occupied in descending to and ascending from the mines and at meals, was adopted by the miners' congress last night.

COAL STRIKE AND THE POOR.

Rector Paddock Says Fuel Should Be Sold to Them at a Price They Can Pay.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, in the course of his sermon at the Church of the Holy Apostles yesterday morning, said:

"There are in New York to-day 2,400,000 people who live in tenements. Nowhere in the world is tenement life so expensive as here. The rich do not, in many instances, pay as much rent per square foot as the poor who live in the crowded tenement districts.

"To these people the question of the necessities of life is a serious and ever-present problem. Many of them are wondering to-day, in view of the increased price of coal, how they are to keep warm this Winter. If work continues and the health of the man of the house continues good, they may be able to weather the storm; but in the event of sickness or a scarcity of work in his line, every workingman knows that he and his family will suffer greatly.

"The woman who washes cannot charge more for her labor, and how she is to pay twice or three times as much for her coal is a problem which she has not yet solved, and one which she is afraid even to consider.

"As I have gone about the city lately, I have seen men, women, and children picking up lumps of coal and pieces of wood from the streets—anything that will burn. Never have I seen so much of this kind of thing as I see at the present.

"I do not say that you should take some action to-day looking to the relief of the distressed, but we should confer one with the other and see what can be done. We can and should wait on God in prayer and ask His aid in so worthy a work.

"We can ask both political parties what they propose to do to right the wrong that has been done the poor in this regard, and demand in the name of the poor that justice and charity shall prevail. I do not say that coal should be sold promiscuously at a small price; but it should be and must be sold to the poor at a price which they can pay."

THE OPERATORS' STEWARDSHIP.

Coal Problem Most Serious in American History, Preacher Nash Says.

In his sermon last night at the North Baptist Church, 234 West Eleventh Street, the Rev. C. E. Nash preached on the coal strike.

"What about coal?" he asked. "God has given it to man for his good and for his use. God has given it to man to make him comfortable and to keep him from freezing in Winter. Is it right to pay the laborer for putting up the church building; to pay the man who has charge of the stone quarries from which the stone for the building comes because he is steward of these possessions and worthy of his hire? Yes! But when that man takes possession of the stone of this world, or the beef of this world, and the coal of this world, and refuses to give it out to the people, he forfeits his right to its stewardship.

"What are we going to do about the coal trust? Are we going to let a few men freeze us out of this world this Winter? Coal is now $18 a ton. Great God, what are we going to do? We can't heat the church this Winter, nor can many of us heat our homes. I for one cannot, if coal is to be sold at the present price. This coal question is the most serious we have ever confronted in the country's history. We must get together and try and find a way to make the coal operators come to terms—not to-morrow, but to-day."

DEVERY ON THE COAL STRIKE.

Ninth District Leader Declares Present Price for Fuel Is a Burning Outrage.

William S. Devery had something to say yesterday about the coal strike.

"It's a burning outrage," he said, "to make the people pay such prices for coal. It's just a case of the operators trimming the people to their heels. Roosevelt and that Boxer, Knox, ought to act.

"Teddy made a good start, but he has petered out, and don't know where he's at.

"There's a chance for Roosevelt to make a Napoleon of himself by forcing capital to do the right thing by labor on all questions.

"But, then, I've not studied this question very close, but I think if the matter was left to me I could arrange for an arbitration that would quickly end the fight.

"I'm with the poor people all the time, and, unless the strike is settled pretty soon, some unfortunates are liable to freeze to death next Winter."

MINERS AS OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had the miners taken steps in the early days of the strike to organize a company for the purpose of mining and chipping coal, their combined capital with their expert labor would have given them financial strength and a standing with the community.

Mines could have been purchased and operated, the products sold, and the profits distributed, so that their funds need not have disappeared, but yielded a profit, keeping their principal intact.

It is a pity there should be so little business acumen, so little foresight among the laboring classes. A New York broker could have placed several millions of stock in good coal mines operated by the men themselves and capitalized at actual cost of purchase and equipment. The placing of stock at 50 cents to $1 per share and the investment of, say, $100,000 by the miners themselves, would have been backing enough to issue an equal or larger amount of 6 per cent. bonds. The operators would then have to reckon with powerful competitors, able to meet them upon an equal footing.

Then "diamond cut diamond," and the strongest wins. There are capable, honest, God-fearing men among the Pennsylvania miners. They are not the scum of the earth.

Morally many of them would compare favorably with the capitalists who seek to crush them; for that this is the aim of such men as President Baer and his more active co-partners there can be no doubt. Only through a course that will reach their source of feeling—the pocket—can the operators be made to listen to reason and equity.

Let the miners try the experiment, backed by the successful business men of their State, and start a number of mines, buy out a railroad, and operate both to tidewater, and the strike can be declared "off" by the operators, who will then cry, "Enough, we will yield."

ALL LYMAN.

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 27, 1902.

SOFT COAL AND DUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I should like to inquire about the use of soft coal for the housekeeper: Which is the best grade of soft coal for her use, where it can be obtained, and what is the present price per ton of the same?

During the recent bad weather I ordered a ton of good soft coal from a well-known dealer in this city, supposing that he would send me large pieces of coal, such as they use in the Western States, for instance, or something quite similar, but to my utter surprise, upon inspecting the coal after it had been placed in the cellar, I found, instead of large pieces of coal, a pile of coal dust or siftings. After looking at it for a few moments, I finally saw two large pieces of coal about the size of a man's head, and these same pieces are all that I can burn in my kitchen range. I am told that the price of this "soft coal" is $5.50 per ton.

Please inform me where the weary, anxious housekeeper can obtain soft coal which she can burn. Can it by obtained in this city, or do we have to order it from elsewhere, or is it, too, being locked up by the coal barons for a fatter price when the cold weather is on? An answer through your columns in the near future is anxiously awaited. HOUSEKEEPER.

New York, Sept. 27, 1902.

Railroad Ties as Fuel for Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a daily practice along railroad lines to burn discarded ties in large quantities. Considering the present pressing character of the fuel problem, this seems more wantonly wasteful than ever before.

Could the railroads do a more humane and popular thing than to offer to deliver, without cost, at some point in the great city, all discarded railroad ties and other timber to them valueless, which could be used for fuel? Then would it not be possible for the Charity Organization to undertake to distribute this fuel to those who cannot afford to buy high-priced coal, even if the article is to be had at all?

This suggestion is offered for the consideration of those who are both wise and kind. HENRY W. WILBUR.

New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

TROLLEY STRIKE OUTBREAK.

Attempts to Burn Bridges and Ground Wires Along the Hudson Valley Line—Two Men Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Lawless acts have again broken out on the Hudson Valley Railroad, which for over four weeks has been suffering from the motormen's strike. A gang of a dozen men at a late hour last night attempted to burn bridges and do other lawless deeds between this village and Ballston Spa, and shots were exchanged between them and private detectives. The detectives succeeded in arresting two men, John Neff and William Matthias, who have been placed in the Saratoga County Jail at Ballston. It is alleged that they were caught attempting to ground the trolley wires near the Geysers.

Attempts were made to burn two bridges. Obstacles were found fastened to the tracks at different points between this village and Ballston Spa. No further acts were reported on the line of the road, which operated trains on schedule time to-day. Company K of Glens Falls, which expected to break camp to-day, will not return to their armory until to-morrow afternoon. Company I of Whitehall has been ordered to continue on duty until Thursday. Company L of Saratoga will probably return home to-morrow evening.

FLOUR MILL STRIKE AVERTED.

Minneapolis Millers and Employes Agree on a New Time Schedule.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28.—The threatened strike of the employes of the flour mills of Minneapolis has been averted. Beginning Oct. 13 all the mills of Minneapolis will be operated on an eight-hour schedule instead of under the present system of two twelve-hour shifts. The men will not receive the same pay for eight hours as they did for the longer day, but they have expressed themselves as satisfied with the schedule offered.

The schedule is as follows: For millers drawing $3 a day, 35 cents an hour; machine men drawing $2.50 a day, 29 cents an hour; machine men drawing $2.25 a day, 26 cents an hour; oilers drawing $2 a day, 23½ cents an hour; sweepers drawing $1.75 a day, 22 cents an hour.

CITY OF BANGOR AGROUND.

Strikes a Ledge Off Monhegan Island—Passengers and Cargo Transferred to Other Boats.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 28.—The steamboat City of Bangor, with 125 passengers on board, which left Boston on its regular trip last evening, ran into a dense fog to-day when off Mohegan Island and struck on a ledge. Preparations were made to transfer the passengers to land.

The steamer's whistle was blown and answered by the Monhegan fog signal, and soon the life-saving crew appeared. Fortunately their services were not needed. The ship did not take water very rapidly, and later slid off the ledge and headed for Rockland. There was no panic among the passengers.

When off Spruce Head it was found that the water in the hold threatened to put out the fires, so the vessel was headed for Crescent Beach, where it was beached. Word was at once sent to Rockland and the steamboats Mount Desert and Catherine soon arrived. The passengers were transferred to the Mount Desert, and also a part of the large cargo of freight, while the Catherine also took a portion of the cargo to Rockland. On arrival here the Catherine took the passengers for up-river points.

Budweiser

—the King of Bottled Beers—is always uniform in quality and flavor, being made from the choicest barley-malt and selected hops, and aged fully six months before being bottled. There is but one genuine Budweiser; that made by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Wholesale Dealers, New York.—Adv.

By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

The Lodge

BRIARCLIFF MANOR NEW YORK

27 miles from New York, Briarcliff Manor Station, Putnam Div. N.Y. Cent. R. R. or Scarborough on Main Line.

October Among the Briarcliff Hills

A winter house, with metropolitan appointments. Open fireplaces, hot-water heating; the most luxuriously furnished house in or near New York. Forty minutes from Grand Central Station.

The grand panorama of turning foliage.

The celebrated Briarcliff Farms Products exclusively used.

A. BAVE, Mgr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
'Phone Long Distance, Briarcliff Manor 1

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!

On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. ONE FIRST QUALITY LENS DUPLICATED, 25c. (Fay system of examination insures perfect glasses.)

W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO.,
178 BROADWAY. (One flight up.)

SMALLPOX CASE IN ORANGE.

I. H. Blanchard Wanted to Keep His Wife Isolated in Special Building—Health Board Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 28.—It was ascertained yesterday in the centre of Orange's fashionable district that Mrs. Isaac H. Blanchard of 108 High Street had been attacked by smallpox. Mr. Blanchard is in the publishing business at 268 Canal Street, New York. He told the officials of the Health Board that he would isolate his wife in a specially constructed building on his place, 150 feet from any other dwelling, and would bear all the expenses of maintaining an efficient quarantine.

As the board had granted a similar request during the epidemic last year, and had difficulty in collecting the money due it, Mr. Blanchard's request was denied. Mr. Blanchard feared to have his wife removed to the City Isolation Hospital, as she is a very nervous woman, but the officials were obdurate, and Mrs. Blanchard will have to fight the disease under the care of the city. No patients are in the hospital at present.

BURGLAR WOKE HIM UP.

Negro, Armed with His Victim's Gun, Robs Locust Valley Farmer.

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Augustus Cox, a farmer of this place, was awakened this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock by being shaken, and started up to find himself looking into the barrel of a shotgun in the hands of a burglar. This afterward proved to have been taken from a room downstairs by the intruder, who Mr. Cox asserts was a negro.

The burglar informed Mr. Cox that all he wanted was money and jewelry, but that he would kill him if he made any outcry. Mr. Cox told him where there was $50 and the negro went and took it, at the same time pocketing Mr. Cox's watch. He then backed out of the room and left the house. This morning the gun and a cap which the burglar wore were found near the railroad track.

Funeral of G. B. Berckmans.

The establishment of Tiffany & Co., 15 Union Square, will be closed till 1 P. M. to-day as a mark of respect to Gustav Bruce Berckmans, a member of the firm, who died of typhoid fever in London and whose funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. The condition of Mrs. Berckmans, who arrived in New York Wednesday with her husband's body and is herself sick of typhoid fever at her residence, 43 West Seventy-second Street, was reported last night unchanged. Her illness is not considered serious.

New York Salesman Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 28.—Robert G. Richter, a traveling salesman for a New York toy house, and Miss Minerva Wright, a young lady of Hamilton, Ohio, were secretly married at Connersville, Ind., yesterday. The secrecy was due to the bride's parents objecting to her marriage before she was twenty-one years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Richter left for Indianapolis, and go from there to New York.

MacGlashan—Hamilton.

Archibald Alexander MacGlashan, lawyer, of this city, and Miss Cecil Woolsey Hamilton, daughter of Frederick Hastings Hamilton of this city, were married on Thursday at Luzerne, N. Y., the country residence of the bride's father. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite of Stamford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. C. J. Whipple of Luzerne. Miss Pauline Skiff of New Haven was maid of honor, and the brother of the bridegroom, Henry MacGlashan, was best man. The ushers were Joseph G. Deane, Stuart Hamilton, Stanley McGraw, and Frank Phillips, all of New York. Mr. and Mrs. MacGlashan are now on their wedding trip. The bride has been a resident of Europe a part of each year for a considerable period.

Statue to Kossuth Unveiled in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—A life-size statue of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, was unveiled in this city to-day in the presence of 50,000 people. The statue stands on a pedestal, and is about 20 feet high. The figure is the work of a Hungarian sculptor, Andrew Toth of Debreazin, Hungary. Addresses were made by Mayor Johnson, Senator Hanna, Congressman Burton, and Gov. Nash, and also in several foreign tongues by different speakers. The statue is located on University Circle, a fine open plot of ground facing the buildings of Western Reserve University.

North Jersey Traction Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—A conference in reference to the trolley merger will be held Tuesday, when, it is said, the deal by which the North Jersey and the White Line will change hands will be completed. It is said that the plans were delayed on account of the absence of George J. Gould, who is reported to be one of the syndicate. "The deal is virtually closed, and has been for several weeks," said one of the persons interested yesterday, "and it only wants a meeting of the interested stockholders to definitely settle matters."

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky is all right—it's good for your stomach; is pure and not smoky.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

WHOLE CARPETS WOVEN TO FIT

As the name implies, Whole Carpets are seamless, and can be woven to fit rooms of any shape. They are woven from special designs prepared by us to suit individual taste or any style of decoration. Orders placed now will be ready for delivery in the early winter.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Fine Oil Paintings 'Way Below Cost!

This is indeed a rare harvest time for you, art connoisseurs, the happiest of happenings, yet not so much for us, for these Paintings are to be sold in a great sale beginning to-day at

Nearly ⅓ Regular Prices,

Which, by the Way, Were Ordinarily Much Lower Than Art Stores Would Ask.

Yet, these pictures have done their duty for us. They have graced the picture gallery, making a wonderfully interesting and enjoyable spot for visitors for many months. But now that the time has come when we wish to dispose of them, we have cut prices without reserve and without consideration of cost or value, and thereby have inaugurated an unprecedented sale.

Every Oil Painting (every one, by the way, the work of some famous painter, either of the Old World or here), in our art gallery figures in this event. Of course, you know such an opportunity as this occurs but once in a lifetime—and so early choosing from this wonderful collection is advisable.

For your consideration, to show you how unreservedly we have cut prices, we print a short list of some of the paintings in this sale.

			Regular Price.	Sale Price.
FIGURE	By A. Arpa		$5.00	$2.50
FIGURE	By A. Arpa		7.50	3.75
LANDSCAPE	By Isidoro Martin		15.00	8.75
LANDSCAPE	By Hughson Hawley		20.00	6.50
PICTURESQUE GRANADA	By Ade Ramos		14.00	7.00
PICTURESQUE GATE	By Martin		20.00	7.50
LANDSCAPE	By Isidoro Martin		20.00	10.00
MORNING	By A. Walberg		20.00	10.00
SPANISH GIRL	By Isidoro Martin		20.00	10.00
GUITAR GIRL	By Narbona		30.00	11.00
FRENCH PEASANT	By Dearborn Gardner		40.00	12.00
LANDSCAPE	By Hughson Hawley		50.00	12.50
SPANISH CAVALRYMAN	By Jose Benito		38.00	14.00
SCENE IN VENICE	By Blackman		45.00	15.00
LANDSCAPE	By Hughson Hawley		40.00	15.00
LANDSCAPE	By Villaloa		48.00	15.00
OLD PARIS	By A. Defaux		40.00	15.00
NEAR PATCHOGUE	By R. A. Fox		50.00	16.50
LANDSCAPE	By I. Martin		50.00	19.00
LANDSCAPE	By Paul Keynton		75.00	20.00
LANDSCAPE	By Casciaro		72.00	22.00
ROCKY COAST	By C. McHenry		70.00	25.00
ORIENTAL FIGURE	By Jose Arpa		61.00	25.00
FIGURE	By Pinchart		78.00	28.00
LANDSCAPE	By Thomas Martin		85.00	28.00
LANDSCAPE	By Thomas Martin		80.00	30.00
SHEEP	By A. Defaux		90.00	35.00
WEEPING WILLOW	By Pinelo		100.00	35.00
LANDSCAPE	By Jose Pinelo		100.00	38.00
THE CAVE DWELLERS	By Jose Pinelo		92.00	40.00
THE RIVER	By Jose Arpa		100.00	40.00
PEASANT AT WORK	By Jose Pinelo		100.00	43.00
ARAB PEASANT BOY	By Jose Arpa		150.00	50.00
STILL LIFE	By Mary Nye		125.00	50.00
GYPSY HEAD	By Jose Arpa		100.00	50.00
HIGH LIFE	By M. Pena		145.00	50.00
CANOEIST	By Scalbert		200.00	65.00
LION HEAD	By G. Wertheimer		200.00	75.00
THE BALL ROOM	By M. Ramirez		250.00	75.00
NEAPOLITAN GIRL	By V. Trolli		150.00	75.00
THE MISER	By A. G. Wildstoffer		250.00	125.00
TEMPLE OF SATURNIUS	By Bazzani		650.00	250.00

AND MANY, MANY OTHERS.

3rd floor Rotunda.

This $5 Silk Waist $2.98.

We offer these handsome black taffeta silk waists, like the picture, at this special price to-day.

They are made in the newest Fall style, with tailored-stitched pleats back, front, and sleeves and crochet buttons trimming the front; finished with a smart separate stock collar; for to-day only, **$2.98**

We cannot fill mail or C. O. D. orders on this item.

At this same price, $2.98, you may buy handsome peau de soie and bengaline waists, white and colored, regularly worth $5, $6 and $7, but being slightly soiled we have reduced the prices to this little figure.

Also fine fleece back damask waists, made in the smartest Fall modes, in the side button effect, with tailor-stitched pleats, finished with pearl buttons.

Second Floor, 58th St. Section.

More Nun's Veiling at 12½c. Yd.

We've another lot of that nun's veiling which made such a sensation last Monday when it sold for 12½c. a yard. Just 10,000 yards for you to select from to-day in all delicate shades, such as pink, light blue, Nile green, cream, as well as cardinal and black.

19c. Yard.

5,000 yards of Crepe Albatross in helio, cardinal, cadet, light blue, pink, Nile green, gray, cream and black, regular 29c. sort.

Also a lot of corded and lace striped Venetian Waistings in royal blue, cadet, reseda, tan, cardinal, pink, gray, cream and black; usually sold for 39c. per yard.

59c. Yard.

58 inch heavy Melton Suiting, very desirable for walking suits; $1 value.

$1.00 Yard.

50 inch Tweed Suitings.
50 inch Knickerbocker Suitings.
48 inch Zibelines.
50 inch new Dotted and Striped Cheviots, all $1 25 and $1.50 qualities.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

PACIFIC CABLE PLANS

George G. Ward Says It Will Be Completed July 4.

Electric Experts Arrive on the Celtic—London Board of Trade Representative to Inspect American Trolley Traction.

One of the passengers to arrive yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic was George G. Ward, Vice President, General Manager, and Director of the Commercial Cable Company, and Vice President and Director of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

"The cable between San Francisco and Manila will be completed on July 4. Three cable ships will be engaged in the work of laying the cable. They are the Silvertown, the Colonia, and the Anglia, and one of them, I forget just which, has left London to proceed to Manila via the Suez Canal. Another ship will follow her, and the third will go to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan. Thus two ships will work from Manila and one from San Francisco, and they will meet somewhere in midocean and the cable will be spliced.

"The cable itself is now being made in London at the rate of fifty miles a day, and I expect that it will be finished in March."

Mr. Ward was accompanied by Thomas Skinner of London, who is a Director of the Commercial Cable Company and also of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Lieut. Col. H. A. Yorke of the Royal Engineers was also on the Celtic. He comes on behalf of the London Board of Trade to investigate American systems of electric railway signaling, and also to examine electric traction systems.

"I shall be here about five weeks," said Col. Yorke, "and shall after investigation make comparisons between your systems and ours." Col. Yorke will endeavor especially to discover some means of preventing the large leakage of electric power at present experienced by all street railroad systems. Col. Yorke is the London Board of Trade railroad accident expert.

Killingworth W. Hedges of the Institute of Civil Engineers was another passenger. Mr. Hedges comes here as one of the Lightning Research Committee, and his purpose is to arouse interest in the work of contriving some absolute protection against lightning. "Lightning rods," said Mr. Hedges, "do not prevent lightning from striking a house two or three feet away from the rod. There are 400 Lightning Research Committees in Europe, composed mainly of scientists, the one in London having been founded thirty years ago under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Hedges hopes to establish some committees in this country.

George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Thomas F. Buckner, Vice President of the New York Life, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant were also passengers on the Celtic.

COMMENT ON AMERICA'S INTERVENTION IN COLOMBIA.

The Liberte of Paris Says Europe Ought to Help Latin-America to Retain Independence—Article in the Debats.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Referring to the landing of United States Marines on the Isthmus of Panama, Gov. Salazar's protest, and the statement of the Buenos Ayres paper the Prensa that the Argentine Republic ought to obtain information in regard to the United States' projects, the Paris correspondent of The Times says that, in spite of the rash remarks of the Liberté in regard to the duty of the so-called Latin nations to support Latin America, the Prensa's somewhat bellicose utterances are not likely to obtain any very practical support in France.

The Journal des Débats says in regard to the landing of United States troops:

"All the powers accept what it is evident is fatality. If Latin America means to remain free she must follow the example of the United States and secure stable government and develop the latent riches of the country."

The Journal des Débats expresses the opinion that a period of continuous intervention by the United States in South American affairs is beginning.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The French press has been following closely the "armed intervention" of the United States in affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, and the article published in the Prensa of Buenos Ayres, in which attention was called to the alleged tendency of the United States toward imperialism, has evoked comment in several newspapers.

The Liberté to-night says the Latin countries of South America have several times clearly affirmed their intention not to allow themselves to be absorbed by the United States. The great nations of Europe ought to support them vigorously in this work of defense and self-preservation. It is the special duty of nations of the same blood as theirs, such as France, Italy, and Spain, to stretch out a helping hand.

The Journal des Débats, on the other hand, indorses the policy of the United States toward the republics of South America. This paper remarks that the American Government does not need to repeat the Monroe Doctrine to Europe. The situation itself suffices to recall to the latter the fact that the American continent cannot longer be a field of European political action. The paper then says that the protest against the landing of American marines on the isthmus made by Gen. Salazar is futile and therefore of only mediocre interest.

"America," says the Journal des Débats, "is scrupulously fulfilling the duty imposed upon it by the treaty of 1846, and it will fulfill this duty more and more in the future as the canal is completed. The good old times of civil war at Panama are a thing of the past."

CAPT. SVERDRUP WELCOMED.

The Fram Enters Christiania Harbor Escorted by Warships—Thousands of Spectators Greet the Explorer.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 28.—Escorted by warships and numerous pleasure steamers, Capt. Sverdrup's arctic expedition on the Fram entered Christiania harbor to-day. The Fram was saluted by the fort and welcomed by thousands of spectators as she entered the harbor, where flags were flying from every mast.

Sir Clements R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, who is now here, regards Capt. Sverdrup's expedition as the most important since the Franklin arctic expedition.

King Oscar, Emperor William, and King Victor Emmanuel have telegraphed words of welcome to Capt. Sverdrup.

The Fram reached Stavanger, Norway, Sept. 19, after more than four years in the arctic regions.

CHOLERA DECREASING IN EGYPT.

It Is Hoped That the Epidemic Will Have Ceased by the End of October.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Alexandria to The Times says the cholera statistics for the week just ended were 4,421 fresh cases and 3,902 deaths.

Sir H. Pinching authorizes the statement that he considers that the epidemic is rapidly declining, and he expects that it will have entirely ceased by the end of October in epidemic form. Though sporadic cases may occur after then, there is little likelihood of a serious recrudescence. The large towns have been kept wonderfully free from the epidemic.

THE BOER RELIEF FUND.

Committee at Cape Town Has Received £62,778 — Has Invested £27,975 for Widows and Orphans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—In view of the Boer appeals, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, it should be known that the Boer War Relief Committee has now received a total of £62,778. A great part of this money has been spent on the prisoners of war, but £27,975 for widows and orphans has been invested to bring 4 per cent.

During the war, says the correspondent, the committee reported that it was unnecessary to spend money on the concentration camps, as the wants of the women and children were being met. This was at the time when the world was ringing with complaints of the neglect of the camps by the British.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MOROS.

Capt. Pershing Starts with Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers to Attack the Maciu Forts.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—A second expedition against the Moro position at Maciu, Island of Mindanao, left Camp Vicars to-day. It is in command of Capt. John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry, and is composed of a battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, three sections of artillery, and a detachment of engineers.

The engineers will construct a pontoon bridge and a corduroy trail across the swamp which flanks the land side of the Maciu forts. This work will occupy several days. Rafts will probably be used to attack the fort from the lake side. The actual date of the assault upon the forts is indefinite.

The Sultan of Butig was made prisoner by the column under Capt. Helmnick of the Tenth Infantry, which last week destroyed the Butig forts, but was subsequently released. He furnished the Americans with horses to transport their supplies.

The first expedition which left Camp Vicars to operate against the Maciu Moros was composed of a battalion of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two guns. It started Sept. 17. The position at Maciu was found to be strong, and the attack was delayed in order to improve the methods of approach and to receive reinforcements.

The fort at Maciu is on an elevation, close to the lake shore, and flanked by swamps which virtually make it an island. The Sultans of Maciu regard their position as impregnable and have refused to treat with Capt. Pershing. Capt. Pershing is confident of his ability to capture the Moro forts without serious losses.

CASHIER WHO STOLE $1,150,000 A SUICIDE.

Body of Edmund Jellinek, Who Robbed the Vienna Laender Bank, Found in the Danube.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The body of Edmund Jellinek, the defaulting official of the cashier's department of the Vienna Laender (real estate mortgage) Bank, has been found in the Danube at Altenwoerth, near Krems.

Edmund Jellinek had the full confidence of his employers and received what, for Vienna, was a large salary. The immense frauds of which he was guilty were discovered as the result of an accident. It is estimated that his embezzlements amounted to $1,150,000. A comparatively small part of this will be recovered.

On Sept. 18, contrary to his usual custom, Jellinek arrived at his post late, and consequently in a hurry, and made an incorrect entry, which caused one of the Directors to ask for an explanation. The guilty cashier successfully dissembled his alarm and left the room ostensibly to fetch some books which were required. He did not return, and his disappearance awoke suspicion.

His books were at once overhauled, and the discovery was made that systematic frauds had been going on for a long time. The police were communicated with, and Jellinek's house was searched, but without finding him.

Later on he sent telegrams from Griefenstein, near Vienna, to his wife and lawyer suggesting that they should try to arrange with the bank to stop criminal proceedings.

The police at Krems telegraphed word that the fugitive's overcoat and hat case, containing papers and keys, had been found on the bank of the Danube, but it was at that time suspected that this was merely a device to throw the pursuers off the track.

Jellinek had invested and lent large sums, as shown by papers found in his house, and had also speculated on an enormous scale. He was a secret partner in an electric motor car factory and in another industrial concern. Both of these will be taken over by the Laender Bank and worked. Jellinek's partner in the motor car business, Adolf Pollak, has been arrested as a suspected accomplice.

Large sums had been deposited by Jellinek with various brokers for speculative purposes.

Jellinek fraudulently manipulated checks and forged entries in the books.

Rheinan-Mannheim Director Arrested.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Mannheim to the Frankfurter Zeitung announces the arrest of Herr Henninger, a Director of the Rheinan-Mannheim Chemical Company, and says that other arrests in connection with the company's failure are imminent.

KOREAN EMPEROR NOT DEAD.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—An official telegram to the Korean Legation here says the Emperor of Korea is alive and in the best of health.

The Seoul correspondent of the Paris Figaro said in a dispatch published Sept. 25 that the Emperor of Korea was reported to be dead.

EARTHQUAKES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Three earthquake shocks were felt last night in the district of Moutiers-en-Tarantaise, Department of Savoie.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Nominations for Supreme Court, Congress, and State Senate in New York County This Week.

The delegates elected to the Republican County Convention to nominate three candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justices Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, and William A. Keener, will meet in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow evening. The understanding is that the Justices are to be renominated.

The Republican Senate Conventions in this county will meet on Wednesday evening. Excitement is expected in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Districts. The Republican Congress Conventions are to be held on Thursday evening.

A Republican Convention to nominate a candidate in the old Tenth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Amos J. Cummings, will meet on Friday evening at 253 Eighth Avenue.

The Republican Conventions to nominate candidates for members of the Assembly in the thirty-five districts of this county will assemble on Monday evening next.

CREW SCURVY STRICKEN

Sailors of British Bark Kentmere Blame Their Captain.

Too Much "Salt Horse," Few Vegetables, Not Enough Lime Juice on Board, They Say—Voyage Lasted 197 Days.

The British bark Kentmere, Capt. Burch, after a voyage from the Orient that lasted 197 days, got in yesterday with a scurvy-stricken crew, four of them being in a very pitiable condition, and three others very little better off. Malnutrition is said to be the cause of the trouble, and the crew, it is understood, will report the fact to the British Consul General to-day. The responsibility for the conditions that led to the trouble will have to be settled by the British Admiralty Courts.

The Kentmere sailed from Yokohama Dec. 19, and from Hiogo March 15 with a cargo of curios, bamboo articles, and cumphor, consigned to Philip Ruprecht of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company. The bark had hard luck all the way to New York, according to the reports received yesterday, encountering variable winds, but failing to fall in with any of the trades. At St. Helena the bark stopped long enough to land a sailor who had a piece of steel in his eye and who was in need of surgical treatment.

The men claim that they were supplied with very few vegetables, the principal article of diet given them being salt meat, or "salt horse" as it is called in the language of the sea. Such food as is necessary to prevent the scurvy, they say, was not given them.

There was also an inadequate supply of lime juice on board, they say, and as the British Admiralty laws require vessels that fly the British flag to carry a prescribed amount of that fluid this fact will also be made use of by them, it is understood, when they report their grievances to the British authorities. Some of the men are also suffering from an affection called "moon blink," the effect of which is to render the sufferer blind at night.

On her arrival in Quarantine yesterday afternoon Dr. Doty held the vessel for thorough disinfection and also made a close examination of the men.

In speaking last night of the result of his investigation, Dr. Doty said: "I found the crew suffering from scurvy and several of them from moon blindness, or, as it is sometimes called, moon blink. Three or four of the men were in very bad shape. The scurvy is due to malnutrition. The men tell many stories of their voyage and make the usual complaints, principal among which is that they did not have enough to eat, and also that there was not enough lime juice on board.

"However, I have not talked with the Captain, and you know you can't always believe everything a sailor tells you. I shall allow the ship to proceed to her dock in the morning, as scurvy is not a quarantinable disease, in that it is not contagious. I tried to get into communication with the consignees this afternoon, but failed. I shall try and notify them in the morning of the condition of the men, so that they can make arrangements to send them to a proper place for treatment. As for the causes of the trouble, that is a matter for the courts and not myself to decide."

On the long voyage that ended yesterday the Kentmere several times made only 34 knots in 24 hours. Her bottom is covered with marine growth as a result of her six months' continuous sail.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

Article in the St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette on the Shipka Pass Celebration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—In an editorial article on the Shipka Pass fêtes, quoted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, The Exchange Gazette says that nothing can oust Russia from the position she achieved when she took up the task of freeing the Slavonic and Orthodox races of the Balkan peninsula.

There are, says the paper, still people in Europe who wish to rob Russia of her authority in the Balkans and to use the results of her sacrifices in order to bring the peninsula under some sort of foreign hegemony. The sight of the Russians and Slavs fraternizing on the battlefields of 1877 must dissipate such hopes.

Russia, says The Exchange Gazette, has many objects to achieve elsewhere, so it appears occasionally that she is neglecting the Balkans. That is a mistake. There is no Russian whose heart would tolerate the thought that Russia could ever abandon her great mission of liberation in the Near East.

Russians and Bulgarians are now celebrating at Shipka the emancipation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke.

The fêtes have been prepared on a very extensive scale, and European papers believe, owing to the magnificence of the celebration, that Russia intends the affair to be a political demonstration.

KAISER ENCOURAGES SOLDIERS.

But His Language About Promotion from the Ranks Is Not Borne Out by Facts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Emperor William's new articles of war, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, tell the soldiers that the path to the highest military ranks is open to ability and knowledge.

The correspondent says that, so far as he is aware, there has up to now been no instance in the Prussian Army of a common soldier rising to high command, while the large section of recruits which consists of educated Jews finds it impossible to obtain any commissions at all.

LEADERS VISIT MR. HILL.

Senator McCarren, Congressman Sulzer, John B. Stanchfield, and Others Arrive at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, Congressman William Sulzer of Manhattan, Prof. William D. Lee of Cornell University, and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira were among the prominent Democrats who arrived in this city to-day and visited Senator David B. Hill. Senator Hill attended services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church this morning, but was at his office for a short time this afternoon. The Senator had nothing to give out for publication.

Chairman Frank W. Campbell of the State Committee says the question of who is to be the candidate for Governor is still an open one, and will not be settled until the convention agrees on the man. He thinks that the majority of delegates favor Judge Alton B. Parker for Governor and Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn for Lieutenant Governor. He says no slate has been fixed up and that none will be.

Congressman Sulzer speaks very glowingly of the chances for Democratic success, and says if his party wants him for Governor he will take the nomination. Senator McCarren will not state who he thinks will be the candidate.

Senator McCarren stopped off to see Judge Parker at Kingston last night. He says Judge Parker has not in any way changed his position of the past in regard to the Gubernatorial nomination. Senator McCarren also says there are any number of good men available as candidates, mentioning among them Judge Parker and Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals, Judge Rufus Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, Elliot Danforth, Bird S. Coler, John B. Stanchfield, and Jacob A. Cantor.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont arrived here at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon and will remain at the Ten Eyck over night. They will go to Saratoga to-morrow morning. Mr. Belmont is sanguine of Democratic success this year. He does not expect to see Senator Hill before to-morrow.

THE ALPINE
BACHELORS APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

GOODWIN FIGHTING DEVERY.

Will Make an Attempt to Keep Him Out of the Convention—Several Other Contests.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—When the Democratic State Committee meets to-morrow night to perfect the plans for the convention it will be notified of a number of contests. In the Ninth Assembly District of New York Frank J. Goodwin and his followers will attempt to have William S. Devery and his two associate delegates unseated. The general sentiment among the delegates at present on the ground is that Devery will not be interfered with. The followers of State Committeeman Patrick E. McCabe will send a contesting delegation from the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County, alleging that fraudulent methods were used by their opponents to carry the primaries. Two delegations will be on hand from Clinton County. The Hill delegates are headed by City Judge P. J. Tierney of Plattsburgh and the anti-Hill men by Thomas J. Conway, who was the nominee for Attorney General on the last State ticket.

An echo of the Kansas City Convention, where, in the New York State delegation, David B. Hill was defeated in his desire to be the member of the Committee on Platform, is found in the contest from Cayuga County. Dr. M. P. Conway, the present State Committeeman, has defeated previous attempts of the supporters of Senator Hill to unseat him, but this time it looks as if he would have to retire. At Kansas City he voted with Tammany in favor of Van Wyck as against Senator Hill. His successor will probably be Charles F. Rattigan. There may also be a contest in one of the county districts.

The next State Committee will consist of 37 members, instead of 34, under the new Congressional apportionment. The naming of it will be the last business of the convention prior to final adjournment.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S BELIEF.

Certain That Justice Parker Cannot Be Induced to Accept Nomination—Woodruff in a Poker Story.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, declared yesterday that he felt certain that Justice Alton B. Parker could not be prevailed upon to become the Democratic candidate for Governor. He would not make a prediction as to the choice of the convention for the head of the ticket.

"Some people," he said, when seen at his home in Remsen Street, "say that Justice Parker will be the candidate. Others say that he will not accept. Again, there are some who say that he has written to his friends that he would not run, and I believe that to be a fact. There are some persons who are holding their cards so close to their breasts that you can't even get a peep at them. I don't care to make predictions, and I won't make any. To my way of thinking, the convention is the place to make nominations.

"That's one way. The Republicans have a way of their own. For example, we knew for months that Odell was going to be renominated. In Saratoga the other day, when Odell was nominated, the convention, having nothing else to do, went ahead and nominated a candidate for President President two years hence.

"That convention reminds me of a poker game. Through Tim Woodruff Kings County made a great bluff. Tim was generally supposed to hold a hand containing a pair of deuces; but when he looked more closely he found that one of the deuces was a tray. He says he came back to Brooklyn with a scalp at his belt. If he only knew it, he hardly has his own scalp on his skull."

The Kings County delegates to the convention will leave for Saratoga at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. McLaughlin was asked if he was going with them.

"If the train went at 4 o'clock this afternoon," he replied, "I would say, 'No,' and if it went at 10 o'clock to-night I should say, 'No'; but as it does not start until to-morrow, the best answer I can make is that I don't know whether I shall go or not. It is a long time since I attended a State Convention. In 1854 a lot of us young fellows went from Brooklyn to Syracuse to nominate John Vanderbilt, and we did it."

THREE TRAINS FOR TAMMANY.

Members of the Delegation Will March from Districts' Headquarters to Grand Central Station.

Three trains of fourteen cars each will convey the Tammany delegation to Saratoga to-day to attend the Democratic State Convention. The first train, or section, will leave at 11:06 A. M., the second at 11:16 A. M., and the third at 11:30 A. M. from the Grand Central Station. The first section will leave from the main station and the other sections from the annex station. The Tammany representatives will be under the direction of Senator Plunkitt. The delegates and members of the delegation will meet at their headquarters and march to the station. It was said that not more than ten men will represent Frank J. Goodwin from the Ninth District.

Mr. Devery seemed to be disturbed last night by the rumor that Goodwin intended to take a large delegation.

"I don't see what good it's goin' to do that fellow to go up there," he said. "If they do take the seat away from me Frosty Frank couldn't butt in. It would be up to Sheehan then. I'm going up there all right, and, what's more, I'm going regular. If they're trying ter make trouble for "Bill" Devery they'll get all they're a-lookin' for. I know all about the 'frame-up' they got fer me, and you can bet your Uncle Bill will be there to block it."

NAGLE'S USELESS BROOMS.

Intended for a Parade of Tammany Men in Harlem — Expectation of Sacrifice Sale.

Harlem expects to reap the first benefits of a break in the prices of brooms. Its residents are looking for placards, announcing a fine lot of new brooms for sale at a sacrifice.

In anticipation of winning in his district on primary day, Percival E. Nagle purchased 2,500 brooms, which were stored in the cellar of his clubhouse. They were to have been utilized in a parade on the night of the 16th inst. Mr. Nagle lost the battle, and there was no use for the brooms by his followers.

It is said that Mr. Nagle will sell them below cost, or, on a pinch, part with some of them for nothing, provided those who obtain them do not tell where they got the articles.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Names That Have Been Mentioned by Democrats—Mr. Creamer Not a Candidate.

It was reported in Tammany circles last night that Arthur Brisbane has been determined upon as the nominee for Representative in Congress from the old Tenth District, that was represented by the late Amos J. Cummings. It is thought that Mr. Brisbane may be selected for the full term in the new Eleventh District.

Other candidates for Democratic nominations are Perry Belmont, Henry M. Goldfogle, William Sulzer, O. H. P. Belmont, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Frank Shober. Thomas J. Creamer will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Democratic Congress Conventions are to be held on Thursday evening.

Mr. Coler Will Not Go to Saratoga.

Bird S. Coler remained in the city yesterday, but denied himself to reporters in the Hoffman House. It was said by one of his most intimate friends that he will not go to Saratoga this week.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Most Magnificent Millinery Salon in America.

At 25.00

Opening Days!

Superb Showing of Paris and American Hats.

EXQUISITE displays! A fascinating Fall Exposition. The daintiest, most daring style show in all greater New York.

Creations of master minds. You will note in this grand new Salon on the Second Floor to-day the richest, most artistic of the millinery world.

All the Glories of the Art Are Here in Vivid Profusion.

It needs indeed a facile pen to briefly and adequately describe the irresistible beauties of this palatial Salon.

One recalls the gay, gorgeous days of the French Empire—and yet this Salon bears no trace of the gorgeous.

It is elegance and dignity typified. The richness of the appointments—the gleaming mirrors before which discriminating visitors sit; the glistening ebony woodwork, the polished parquetry floor, the quick, alert salespeople, and, above all, the marvellous Millinery displays, form a picture pleasing to the eye, enchanting to the mind and profitable to your purse.

Dashing French Hats at $25.00.
We display the masterful creations of such fashion wizards as Esther Mayer, Paul Virot et Berthe, Mons. Lewis, Susanne Blum, Caroline Reboux, Camille Roger and others. These magnificent models cost us from $35.00 to $60.00 each, but as a special attraction we've made the price $25.00.

Model Hats at $10 and $15.
At our formal opening two weeks ago we exhibited upwards of 100 Model Hats, many of them being from famous French milliners. These Hats having served their purpose with us will be sold at the prices named—$10 and $15. Every one absolutely perfect; each a beauty.

Beautiful Hats at $5.00.
At 5.00
These hats lead the world in point of beauty and popularity, price considered. Just as stylish and becoming as Hats priced elsewhere at $10 to $15. All are made of imported materials, and modeled after the most charming of European styles. (2d Floor.)

Rough Felt Hats at 75c.
Finished with broad stitched binding of same material in contrasting colors; popular shapes and colors; regular $1.25 quality.
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Hats for Shopping and Street Wear.
Three smart new shapes. One is a Rough Felt Walking Hat, chicly trimmed with a large bow of moire ribbon and strap of felt cloth of contrasting color, At 1.95
Another is a Roll Brim Sailor, archly draped with a silk scarf and finished with large cabochons. The third is a shepherdess shape of hairy cloth effect, trimmed with shaggy felt and handsome wings. If sold elsewhere these hats would be priced at $2.50 and $3.00.
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Long Nap Beaver Hats
Regular $2.50 Quality at 1.45
Most wanted shapes and colors.
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

1,000 Moire Silk Waists At 2.95 Each.
EACH Waist is representative of $5.00 quality, but through the overloading of a French silk manufacturer we secured more than 5,000 yards of this moire, which we converted into practical and stylish garments. The colors are solid white, solid black, light blue, pink, light green, cardinal, red and pearl gray.
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Separate Skirts.
WALKING SKIRTS of melton cloth in solid black, blue, Oxford 9 gore flare with open seams, hip trimming of pointed cloth straps joining seams, and finished with silk rings and buttons, 6.75
WALKING SKIRTS of fall weight cheviot, nine-gore flare kilt and triple yoke effect, all seams finely stitched, 8.75
SHIRT WAIST SKIRTS of fine cheviot, five gore flare and tucked, finished with three folds over hips, 7.50
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Fall Suits.
Beautiful, New Creations. The Most Winning Styles
ARE here in captivating diversity. Possessing all the charm and grace superior tailoring can give them, they naturally meet with the praise and approval of all who see them.
The Best of the Fashion World's Predominating Ideas Are Here.
Among the very newest arrivals we mention:

SUITS OF
Zibeline, Velvet, Two-toned Bannockburns, Panne Cheviot, Imported Fancy Weaves, Camel's Hair, English Tweeds.
ALSO BLOUSE DRESSES OF
Moire, Taffeta, Glace, Peau de Soie, Velvet, Etamine, Camel's Hair and Figured Velvet.
AND VERY SPECIAL TO-DAY
Blouse Suits of Lymansville Cheviot (best grade), entire suit over best grade taffeta, at
18.75
The blouse is trimmed with tailored folds over front and back and has plaited hip skirt. The skirt has nine gores with perfectly curved seams.
RAINY DAY AND WALKING SUITS.
An assortment of medium-priced Suits which does full justice in sustaining our Suit Department's reputation. The foremost tailors' best suits are here,
12.75, 16.50, 19.50 and 25.00,
and to which we earnestly solicit a thorough examination.
(Second Floor, Front.)

The Wanamaker Store · Store Closes at 6 P. M. · The Wanamaker Store

The Unfolding of the New

October borrows its opening Monday from September. Out of a week of rain and gloom we catch a view of the rich and glorious days of October, with its crisp leaf-browning air—the fresh and invigorating early morning month of Winter.

The fullness of time for Winter providing is here. Preparations now succeed the long planning. Social demands are growing; domestic demands are imminent.

Wanamaker service is better than ever before.

During the past year Subway operations enclosed the greater part of three sides of the Wanamaker block; making it unpleasant for you when coming; making infinite additions to our labor in getting deliveries promptly to you.

Now we are free again. Work has progressed North and South. Nothing retards your coming; nothing now prevents safe and prompt deliveries to you.

Again the Wanamaker Store is at its best—

The Wanamaker service is at its best—

The season's best days, the store's best stocks and service invite you to Wanamaker's today.

THE MAKING OF SHIRTS and NECKWEAR for Men

We've won the confidence of hundreds of New York's most particular men in the matters of shirt and neckwear making. The finest, broadest, most exclusive lines of Shirtings and Silks that come to New York, come to Wanamaker's.

The finest zephyrs and Oxfords made in Glasgow are shown in the most profuse variety of patterns to be found. The same is true of percales from Paris, also flannels, silks, and the fine linens and chiffons.

Then we have the most expert cutters in the craft. Wanamaker shirts fit and continue to fit. Every custom shirt that leaves our factory is guaranteed to fit, not only when you get it, but until it is worn out.

Excellence in the shirts is first thought; fair price is a matter of course.

The white dress shirts that we make to order are the most comfortable, best fitting, best looking dress shirts made. Prices begin at $1.50 and range up to $12 each.

We have just received a superb new line of Scotch madras for stiff-bosom shirts at $3.50 each. These are advance sample pieces in next Spring's styles, exclusive to Wanamaker's.

In the matter of fine Scarfs to order, we have the pick of the choicest silks from London and Paris—patterns and colorings exclusive to us, and the broadest variety of swell patterns in sumptuous silks that you ever clapped your eyes on. Prices $1.75 to $5, according to shape.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

The Matter of Dress for Women

The proper providing of dress for the women of New York is not a matter to be lightly undertaken. We stepped into this old Stewart Store six years ago with broad experience both at home and abroad, yet with much earnest, careful preparation. Each year has added knowledge of your desires, and your service has sent us farther and farther in search of fine things and practical things.

Not an American source of supply is unknown to us—not a worthy maker is ignored; and those ambitious to cooperate in the making of better and handsomer garments for women receive highest, constant, and most substantial encouragement from Wanamaker's.

Yet, in Europe, no house is so well known as Wanamaker's. No other American house buys so broadly or so heavily. Paris, Berlin and Vienna are the three centers from which all that is good or beautiful in the old world is sought and secured.

Further on we shall have a word to tell of the elegant things; for today we confine our talk to the fine, practical dresses—the costumes for dress wear, the fine suits for outdoor wear, and the suits and dresses for less pretentious occasions.

The great Fall stocks are at their height of fullness—a fullness unknown, unexpected, outside of WANAMAKER'S.

Here are brief suggestions in detail:

Imported Tailor-made Suits—the most dressy styles in tailor-mades ever shown—at $48 to $120.
Domestic Tailor-made Suits, percaline-lined, at $10 to $22.50; silk-lined, $20 to $75.
Walking Suits, $11.50 to $40. Shirt-waist Suits, $15 to $58. Costumes, $63 to $175.

The same story may be told of our superb collection of Women's Coats and Wraps:
Imported Short Black Jackets, $12 to $34. Imported Box and Three-quarter Length Coats, $16.50 to $160.
Golf Capes, $18 to $22.50. Imported Velour Coats and Wraps, $65 to $275.

Second floor, Broadway.

LILLIAN CORSETS

New Models.

The past few days have completed our showing of imported Lillian Corsets, in the new models that Paris sanctions—nay, demands.

Dainty materials, faultless workmanship, beauty of design, and the utmost grace and comfort, combine to make these the most satisfactory Corsets there are, for women who make a point of appearing becomingly gowned:

At $9.50—Lillian Corsets of fine coutil; low bust, long hips for medium figures; garters attached to hip and front. Same, in silk batiste, $15 and $17.
At $10—New model, in brocaded coutil; hand-made; medium high bust, medium low over hips; lace and ribbon-trimmed; garters attached.
At $15—New model, in brocaded coutil; very low bust, long over hips and abdomen; garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon tape.
At $10.50—Of silk batiste; low bust, bias sides, medium short hips; for slender figures; lace-trimmed.
At $10.50—Of silk batiste; medium high bust, bias sides, short hips; lace trimmed; in pink, blue and white.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sewing Machines

At Eighteen Dollars.

Eighteen dollars is a very little price to pay for a Sewing Machine, if it is a good one.

These Sewing Machines *are* good, and they're $18 each—$7, at least, less than their worth. We bought the group of about 300 for an unusually low price, and women with home sewing on hand and sewing machines to get, may obtain a rare bargain.

Machine is in highly polished oak cabinet work, with swell front, five drawers. Head drops into the frame, making top into a table. Full set of attachments with each machine.

Noiseless, easy-running, splendidly made, and sold under our guarantee—

$18 Each

Basement.

The Millinery of Immediate Demand

The eager buying last week pointed to the broad desire for Walking Hats and the handsome Hats of more dressy effect that are all ready to wear except for the feather or other trimming that you perhaps have at home or can select for its finishing.

The new taffeta silk pinking lends a charming effect to many of the shapes; and there are other novelties that give the new hats a becomingness that is most gratifying, though not at all expensive.

We hear much praise of our collection.

Here are a few suggestions:

Women's and Girls' Walking Hats, most of which are trimmed by our own milliners, in exclusive styles; suitable for outdoor wear, in plain and rough felts. Trimmings consist of draped silk velvet ribbon, draped velvet, with pompons, breasts, quills or wings. Others have a plain band. Also a fine assortment of French and Vienna Sailor Hats. Prices range from $1.50 to $10.

Turbans and Walking Hats, of cloth and velvet, or braid hats trimmed with velvet or silk, with quill, breast or pompons; others very simple, with just the addition of a buckle to give a finishing touch. Prices range from $2.50 to $7.

Hats of velvet, silk, fancy braids and cloths, requiring very little, if any, trimming, in all the most desirable shapes; at prices ranging from $1.25 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

For Women—12½c

Half-price. These Handkerchiefs are our regular 25c quality—of fine Irish linen, plain hemstitched; half-inch and one-inch hems.

We order them by the thousands of dozens, months ahead, and sometimes, as today, they come in too rapidly for our convenience. Hence, nearly ten thousand of them today at *Half Price*—

12½ Cents Each

Broadway.

Made-to-Measure Clothing for Men

Artistic tailoring on a commercial basis of cost—that is the Wanamaker principle. We meet the fullest wishes of the man who wants clothing that is exactly right in every detail, and that fits the figure to perfection.

We present a broad and most attractive stock of woolens of every sort that tasteful men desire.

We have a special cloth for a Prince Albert coat and vest, which we make up, silk-lined, at $35.

For business wear a blue or black cheviot, made double or single-breasted, at $25.

Fancy cheviot Sack Suits—single or double-breasted, at $25, $30 and $35.

Striped Worsted Trousers to order, $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

On Dressing Boys

This is a short lecture on clothing your boys:

Dress them serviceably, suitably, stylishly.

Dress them with due regard to your own pocket.

But don't do either of these things at the expense of the other.

Stylish clothing is often extravagant, unless the boy is more of an angel than a boy.

"Cheap" clothing is a bad investment, under any conditions.

The happy combination of merit and economy is found in Wanamaker Boys' Clothing, whatever its price. For, when high-priced, it is never dear; when low-priced, it is never poor. You're safe either way.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, in various shades of blue serge and blue and mixed cheviots; handsome, dressy suits; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5 to $11.50.
Three-piece Suits in blue serge and unfinished worsted, blue and fancy cheviots; a splendid assortment; sizes 9 to 16 years. $5 to $12.
Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with extra trousers; of blue and fancy cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years. Worth $6, at $4.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Musical Demonstration of "The Humanatone"

This is a remarkable musical instrument that even we do not understand as yet—though it looks as simple as a boy's birch whistle. The "Humanatone" is the first musical instrument utilizing an entirely new principle that has been invented in upwards of 300 years, and in many respects it is the most wonderful musical instrument ever invented, because it has the remarkable range of three octaves and a major sixth, with every possible degree of pitch between its extreme notes, a quality possessed only by the human voice, the slide trombone, and the violin family of instruments.

Like all great inventions, the "Humanatone" is exceedingly simple, permitting a construction also so simple as to make its cost lower than any known first-class musical instrument.

Price, 50c.

Today an expert will give a demonstration with piano accompaniment, in our Annex Store, between the hours of 10:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 6:00

FANCY VELVETS

The immense vogue of Velvets, for women's gowns, waists and coats, is one of this season's distinguishing marks. It has its effect on our stock of Fancy Velvets. New patterns by the score are continually arriving, only to be as quickly carried away.

The neat figures and almost invisible stripes are in highest favor—but every one of the great variety of beautiful patterns is in demand.

Some of the newest comers:

Fancy Vestings

For men's and women's wear. Eleven neat patterns and colorings. Black grounds with woven dots and figures in white, red, blue, purple and all black. Seven-eighths of a yard to a yard will make a man's waistcoat. 27 in. wide, $4 a yard. Another more elaborate design is $5.50

Black Velour du Nord

These rich black velvets have just come from Germany. They will be much worn for women's coats and jackets. 32-in. wide, at $2.50 to $6 yd.

Rotunda.

Silk Petticoats

Many Styles in Black

Silk drop-linings are not used quite as generally in the season's tailor-made suits as they were last year.

That means a greater demand for Silk Petticoats. We're ready. Never had a better collection—probably none as good.

Today a word about Black Silk Petticoats. Circular flounces and plaits on ruffles—new features—appear on many. Other styles, too, in charming variety. Prices of some:

At $5—Two styles; graduated accordion-plaited ruffle, with small ruffle, or umbrella ruffle with small plaited ruffle.
At $6—Deep accordion-plaited ruffle, with small gathered ruffle, and percaline dust-ruffle.
At $6.50—Two styles; circular flounce with small gathered ruffle, or graduated accordion-plaited flounce with ruche.
At $7.50—Graduated accordion-plaited ruffle, with ruche and silk dust-ruffle.
At $9—Graduated accordion-plaited ruffle with two plaited ruffles.
At $10.50—Trimmed with two gathered ruffles with bias bands.
Other Petticoats of black Taffeta, up to $14.50. Petticoats of colored Taffeta, $5 to $31.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine New All-Wool HENRIETTAS

The 65c Quality at 40c a Yard

We have just secured *thirty-five thousand yards* of a very pleasing quality of all-wool Henrietta at a concession in price that is most extraordinary on such staple goods right at the beginning of the season; and particularly when it is in the exact colorings which we selected, newly dyed.

The incident seems to demand explanation, else you will wonder what is wrong with the goods, which are perfect in every way.

The manufacturer had an immense surplus in "the gray"—that is, waiting to be dyed according to demands. But he had too much—wanted to sell it quickly, without disturbing the sale of his lower grades among his regular trade. Wanamaker's suggested a prompt distribution without creating trouble for him.

We have thirty-five thousand yards today, in *twenty-six different colorings*, including black—all shades selected by us—

Royal Blues, Light Grays, Garnets, Old Roses, Greens, Resedas, Browns, Tans, Navy Blues, Cadet Blues, Russian Blues, Cardinals, Castors, Slate, Black

The fabric has a fine twill, and a very lustrous finish—its use is very broad, for dresses, waists, house gowns, dressing sacques, children's dresses, shirt-waists, coat-linings, and the like. 37 inches wide; **40c a yard**, instead of 65c.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Two Days End the CHINA SALE

Tuesday night will end the greatest sale and the finest offerings of new and beautiful China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac that New York ever knew. But many of the sale's best offerings are still available today—some will last over till tomorrow, unless demands surprise us. Some of the groups will be exhausted in a few hours this morning, no doubt.

Dinner Sets

Selling the vast quantity of Dinner Sets we have this month, naturally we could not avoid having a number of sets with slight imperfections, or a piece or two missing. These we have got together for this morning, and have marked them all at *half price!*

2 Porcelain Dinner Sets at $5, reduced from $10.
1 Porcelain Dinner Set at $6, reduced from $12.
2 China Dinner Sets at $8, reduced from $16.
1 China Dinner Set at $8.25, reduced from $16.50.
10 French China Dinner Sets at $12.50, reduced from $25.
2 French China Dinner Sets at $15, reduced from $30.
1 French China Dinner Set at $21.25, from $42.50.
The following perfect sets are sold at September prices until tomorrow night—if quantities hold out so long:
American Porcelain Sets, 100 pieces, $6, worth $8.
American Porcelain Sets, 100 pieces, $10, worth $16.
Austrian China Sets, 100 pieces, $15, worth $20.
English Porcelain Sets, 112 pieces, $16, worth $22.50.
Chas. Field Haviland Sets, 100 pieces, $18, worth $30.
Chas. Field Haviland Sets, 100 pieces, $22.50, worth $35.
Theodore Haviland Sets, 113 pieces, $25, worth $45.
Theodore Haviland Sets, 113 pieces, $30, worth $50.
Pouyat Sets, 114 pieces, $50, from $75.
French China Sets, 113 pieces, $45, from $65.

Cut Glass

Beautiful cuttings on purest blanks:
Bowls, 8 in., $4, reduced from $6.
Nappies, 8 in., $4, reduced from $6.
Bonbon Dishes, 5 in., $1.25, regularly $2.25.
Bonbon Dishes, 6 in., $1.75, regularly $3.
Celery Trays, $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50, reduced from $6.
Water Caraffes, $4.50, reduced from $6.
Water Jugs, $6.50, regularly $9.
Sugars and Creams, $5 pair, from $6.50 and $7.50.

Basement.

Moravian Table Linens

Away off in what we would call the "backwoods" districts of Austria they still make exquisite linens in the good old-fashioned way. Generation after generation has spent its life making linens that are as sturdy in wear as they are beautiful to look upon. It is now an instinct with these Moravian workers to make the fine, satiny linens that housekeepers love to possess.

A recent shipment of these linens has just been opened. It consists of Table Cloths and Napkins of the most beautiful character.

Will you look at them?

Table Cloths, ranging in size from 2x2½ yards, at $5 to $10.50; up to size 2½x4 yards, at $9.75 to $16.50.
Dinner Napkins, in full dinner size only, $7.50 to $15 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

BLANKETS and Comfortables

Let the weather prophets quarrel. The coming winter may be abnormally mild, or preternaturally cold, a winter of thermometric means, or a mean winter—you'll need blankets and counterpanes just the same. The price-thermometer of these September Blanket offerings is what should really guide your judgment. Best blankets, bought wisely and liberally, priced closely, and described honestly, are here in plenty:

White Blankets

The Brandywine—At $2.50 pair; white wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.
The Physician's Favorite—At $3.50 pair; fine soft wool filling, cotton warp, 60x82 in.; 4¼ lbs.
The Sterry—At $3.75 pair; long wool filling, cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
The Ridgewood—At $4.75 pair; fine wool filling, spool cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.
The Donaldson—At $5 pair; extra fine wool filling; large size and good weight; 80x84 in.; 6½ lbs.
The Farley—At $6 pair; extra long staple wool filling, spool cotton warp; 72x82 in.; 5 lbs.
The Huntington—At $8 pair; superior wool filling and fine cotton warp; 80x84 in.; 6½ lbs.

Extra long Blankets for metal bedsteads; fine wool filling and cotton warp.
At $8.50 pair; for single bed: 60x108 in.
At $10 pair; for three-quarter bed: 72x108 in.
At $12.50 pair; for full-size bed: 78x108 in.

Comfortables

Cotton-filled Comfortables: silkoline covering; at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.
Wool-filled Comfortables; silkoline covering; at $2 and $3.50.
At $7.50 each—Silk covering, printed both sides; pure white down filling.
At $10 each—Down Comfortables; China silk covering; white down filling.
At $12 each—Down Comfortables; best China silk covering; printed one side, other side plain.
Down Comfortables; covering of silk and satin; at $16, $18, $20, $22, $25, up to $35 each.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

THE advertising space we devote to today's doings in the Basement Store is by no means commensurate with the importance of the offerings. From a storeful of attractive under-priced merchandise, we choose the following for particular mention:

Dress Goods Remnants There have been busy days among the Fall stock of Dress Goods—and, as a result, the choosing among the Remnants is varied and excellent. Included in the newest round-up are skirt and waist patterns, and a good many dress lengths of Poplins, Cheviots, Venetian and Broadcloths, and Zibelines, in a profusion of colorings and black. Present markings are

One-third to One-half below Regular Prices

Nightgowns and Petticoats *Women's Muslin Nightgowns*, with high neck, yoke of fine cluster plaits, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle. Regular 50c Nightgowns, now

38 Cents Each

Striped Gingham Petticoats, with umbrella ruffle, neatly finished with small ruffle, and fully worth 50c, now at 35 cents each

Girls' Shirt-Waists Part of an attractive lot of samples of Girls' Shirt-Waists, in black brilliantine, and silk in various colors. Broken sizes, up to 14 years. Regular $3 to $5.75 values; at

$1.50 Each

Blankets and Bedspreads There'll be cold days coming bye-and-bye: *White Blankets.* Full double bed size; white wool filling, cotton warp, 70 x 82 inches; 5 pounds; reduced from $2.50 to

$1.75 a Pair

Honeycomb Bedspreads. Handsome Marseilles patterns; full-sized; seconds of regular dollar quality, but you'll have to search diligently for imperfections.

75 Cents Each

Low-Priced LACES Handsome Laces from St. Gall and Plauen, marked at *one-third to one-half below regular prices.*

The assortment includes:
Black-and-white Chiffon Applique Bandings.
Black-and-white Silk Venise Edges and Insertions.
Cotton Lace, in combination with Linon and Muslin.
Net Ground and Point Venise Laces, in Bands and Insertions.

Many of the Laces are in patterns that may be separated and applied as *motifs.*

Values are 25c to $10 a yard
Priced at 10c to $5.50 a yard.

HOUSEWARES—

Best Sorts. Low-Priced

One of the most interesting groups of merchandise in this September Housewares Sale has been that of Venetian Ware—all sorts of needed utensils, with hard, smooth white enamel lining, and attractive mottled exterior finish.

Prices on this excellent ware were low to begin with. Today we announce a *reduction of one-third from original sale prices!* This brings the best possible cooking utensils down to a ridiculously low price.

Venetian Ware

Tea Kettles—
2 qts., 40c, from 62c.
3 qts., 48c, from 72c.
4 qts., 55c, from 82c.
5 qts., 63c, from 94c.
7 qts., 77c, from $1.10
8 qts., 88c, from $1.32
Coffee Pots—
2 qts., 34c, from 50c.
3 qts., 38c, from 57c.
Tea Pots—
1 qt., 22c, from 38c.
2 qts., 34c, from 50c.
1½ qts., 30c, from 44c.
3 qts., 38c., from 57c.
Rice Boilers—
1 qt., 41c, from 63c.
2 qts., 63c, from 95c.
1½ qts., 48c, from 75c.
3 qts., 78c, from $1.15
Pudding Pans—
1 qt., 12c, from 18c.
3 qts., 16c, from 24c.
2 qts., 14c., from 22c.
4 qts., 18c, from 26c.
Straight Saucepans—
1 qt., 20c, from 32c.
2 qts., 22c, from 34c.
Stewing Kettles—
2 qts., 20c, from 32c.
4 qts., 34c, from 50c.
2½ qts., 22c, from 36c.
Dish Pans—
10 qts., 38c, from 57c.
17 qts., 55c, from 88c.
14 qts., 48c, from 75c.
Covered Buckets—
1 qt., 18c, from 25c.
3 qts., 24c, from 38c.
2 qts., 20c, from 32c.

Then there is some more good news about other House furnishings.

Chopping Bowls, 10c.
Japanned Canisters, 10-lb., 18c.
Hard-wood Salt Boxes, 20c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Coffee Mills, 25c.
Steel Frying Baskets, 50c.
Dust Brushes, 25c.
Iron Umbrella Stands, 45c.
Japanned Coal Hods, 20c.
Wanamaker Wringers, $1.85.
Two-hoop Wooden Pails, 15c.
Family Scales, 90c.
Pastry Boards, 15c.
Chamois, 5c to 55c.
Corn Brooms, 3 rows of stitching, 15c.
Corn Whisk Brooms, 10c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRESENT CONDITION OF AMERICAN TRADE

A British View of the Reduction in Exports.

Large Home Demand for Iron and Steel —Why Prices Do Not Rise—Imports of Manufacturers' Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Commercial conditions in the United States are now the subject of very close attention by the financial and commercial journals of Europe. A copy of The London Financier, just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, discusses in great detail commercial and manufacturing conditions in the United States, and their bearing upon the manufactures and commerce of Europe, and especially of Great Britain. Commenting upon the reduction in exports during the last fiscal year, it says:

"This large decrease is chiefly owing to the partial failure of the Indian corn crop last year, and partly owing to the decrease in the value of iron and steel goods exported. The exports of all kinds of iron and steel, with the exception of iron ore, amounted last year to $117,319,320. This year (1902) they amounted to only $98,552,562, showing a falling off of $18,766,758.

"The shortage of certain iron and steel goods in proportion to the demand is chiefly due to the great prosperity of the railways. It is estimated by steel rail manufacturers that the railways will require at least 2,000,000 tons of steel rails for the year ending June 30, 1903. Orders for 1,000,000 tons already have been given. It is said that 1,250,000 tons of the 2,000,000 tons will be required for renewals, the remainder being used for extensions. Another great factor in the iron and steel trade is the agricultural implement industry. A third is the unprecedented demand for steel in the building of dwellings and factories.

"Notwithstanding the enormous demand for iron and steel, prices have been kept at a reasonable level. This has been largely due to the United States Steel Corporation, who firmly refused to raise their prices unduly. This policy has, doubtless, caused a prolongation of the period of great activity by encouraging greater consumption. As long as the United States continues in its present prosperous condition, absorbing all it can produce in the way of iron and steel, British manufacturers need not fear serious competition. But this prosperity cannot last indefinitely. The home demand must fall off to a greater or less extent.

"A notable feature of the imports is the large proportion of manufacturers' materials as compared with what may be considered as luxuries. Thus, raw cotton, silk, wool, fibres, tobacco, hides, rubber, tin, copper, and chemicals form the bulk of the importations of raw materials for use in manufacturing. In nearly all of these a comparison of the quantities and value of the importations of 1902 with those of preceding years shows that the increase in quantity is greater than the increase in value."

SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER.

Government Expert's Reasons for Thinking Transmission Is Effected Solely by the Mosquito.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Marine Hospital Service has issued an interesting bulletin by direction of Dr. Carter, on the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito. The conclusion of Dr. Carter is firm in the belief that this is the only means of spread of the disease. He argues most convincingly by eliminating other alleged causes of infection, and shows that the facts all point to the mosquito as the cause.

Dr. Carter says that for twenty years prior to 1899 baggage from Vera Cruz, Havana, and Santiago de Cuba arriving at New York was entered without disinfection. All of this baggage was opened at the Custom House and handled in hotels in New York and Saratoga, and no yellow fever was reported among the Customs Inspectors in New York or at the hotels during the time. The baggage going from the same Cuban ports to Spain for the last thirty years has been enormous; much of it must have been foul. Some of this traffic goes to the Mediterranean ports of Spain, yet no yellow fever has been reported in the peninsula since the epidemic of 1870.

This baggage, Dr. Carter estimates, represented at least 300,000 persons, who could not in years of epidemic and with the lax Spanish methods of inspection all have been immune to fever. In addition from 175,000 to 200,000 persons, including troops, returned from Cuba by transport at the end of the late war with baggage and equipment, and yet no yellow fever resulted therefrom.

Dr. Carter discusses possible changes in the micro organism after being taken up by the mosquito, and deduces that the disease is not conveyed directly from the sick to the well; that after leaving the body of the patient it undergoes some change, and after this change produces yellow fever in one susceptible to that disease.

VAST DEPOSITS OF BORAX.

Quantities of the Mineral Have Been Found in Death Valley and Mohave Desert, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dr. Campbell of the United States Geological Survey has made an elaborate and interesting report on the borax deposits of Death Valley and the Mohave Desert, California, which will soon be printed. The discovery in 1890 of the borax crust in Death Valley revolutionized the industry. A mine was established on the bedded deposit at Borate, twelve miles northeast of Daggett, San Bernardino County, Cal., and at the present time this plant is the chief producer of borax in this country. The value of this deposit led to extensive prospecting, and to the discovery in Death Valley of enormous deposits, far exceeding those now worked near Daggett.

Mohave Desert is located in Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, Cal., and lies in the angle between the Sierra Madre on the south, the Sierra Nevada on the west, and thence it stretches eastward to Colorado River and northward to Death Valley. Death Valley lies fifty miles east of the Sierra Nevada, and only a few miles west of the Nevada State line. This valley, about fifty miles long and from five to ten miles wide, is at its lowest point about 480 feet below sea level.

Death Valley is regarded as the hottest place in the United States. At Furnace Creek the Summer temperature is reported to reach 137 degrees in the shade. By means of a double roof and running water habitation is rendered possible.

In addition to borax deposits, Death Valley contains an immense salt field. It is thirty miles long, and from two to four miles wide. The crust of salt probably averages one foot in thickness.

SUBMARINE MOTIVE POWER.

Electricity Should Be Used in the Opinion of an American Naval Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—"The submarine boat of the future should be propelled by electricity," said Lieut. Commander John R. Edwards, United States Navy, to-day. Commander Edwards, who is known as an expert student of marine propulsion, is making a special study of submarine torpedo boats.

"It is impossible to utilize steam for submarine sailing," continued Commander Edwards, "as the heat would be too great. Inventors, therefore, turned to gasoline motors for surface work and the electric storage batteries when submerged. On the question of motive power, opinions of naval officers differ. I believe gasoline motors should be abandoned altogether, while others hold that they are valuable for surface work. These give their boats a radius of action they could not secure by the use of storage batteries exclusively. The French boats, I understand, use electricity alone, but this limits their range to some forty miles, and makes them comparatively valueless, except for harbor defense.

"I believe it would be possible to build submarine torpedo boats sufficiently large to accommodate batteries which would give a radius of action of several hundred miles. The boats now being constructed for the navy are about 120 tons, and I see no reasons why they should not be built of 200 or more ton's displacement. Of course the operation of submarine boats by storage batteries exclusively would be a very expensive matter, as the batteries are the most expensive feature of the boats. Those in the Holland cost at least $25,000, and larger ones would be proportionately expensive.

"Gasoline as a fluid does not appear to be very dangerous. We have found that liquid gasoline can be handled with comparative safety. You can almost plunge a torch into it without setting it afire."

QUIET ON THE ISTHMUS.

American Marines and Bluejackets Still Traveling on All Trains.

COLON, Sept. 28.—The situation on the Isthmus remains unchanged. Free transit between Colon and Panama continues, and American marines and bluejackets are still traveling on all trains.

Commander McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, will sail for New York next Tuesday on the Panama Railroad Company's steamship Finance. Commander Mason will then assume command of the Cincinnati.

SAYS REPUBLICANS WILL WIN.

Representative Dalzell Thinks, Too, Pennsylvania Should Supply the Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who came to Washington on Saturday to open his residence for the season, says he thinks the Republicans will win in the coming Congressional contest.

"This is an off year," he said, "and naturally we do not expect to have as large majorities as in a Presidential campaign, but they will be substantial. The increase in membership in the next House must be taken into consideration, and although I have not made any calculations in this regard, it is my opinion that the Republicans will be benefited by it. We are going to lose some members here and there, of course, but this loss, I believe, will be more than offset by gains in other districts."

Regarding the Speakership contest in the next House, Mr. Dalzell said:

"If we do elect a Republican House, Pennsylvania should make an effort to secure the Speaker. The State always has been a most potent contributor to the success of Republicanism. If the delegation from Pennsylvania will agree upon a candidate and stand together, I believe it will have as good a chance as any State to name the successor of Speaker Henderson."

Mr. Dalzell declined to discuss his own chances, although quite a number of Representatives have assured him of their support should he decide to enter the race.

Mr. Dalzell said he thought there would be no attempt at trust legislation or revision of the tariff at the coming short session of Congress.

Mr. Dalzell will speak at a political meeting at Tyron on Thursday night, and will then take an active part in the campaign, speaking in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Maryland. He will also make a few speeches in some of the Western States. The last part of October he will devote to his own district and to some other sections of Pennsylvania.

WILL NOT SEND LIVE STOCK.

European Breeders Do Not Care to Compete with American at the St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas, who has just returned from Europe, where he went to make arrangements for exhibits of live stock at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, started West to-day. His journey did not develop any substantial interest in sending blooded animals of any kind to America for purposes of exhibition. Senator Harris says that everywhere he went he found that breeders did not think they would enjoy any advantage in sending their fine animals so far, and with their knowledge of the progress that has been made in this country with the importations from England and France for a basis, they were apparently not anxious to put themselves in the position of competing.

Another thing that works against the success of an invitation to exhibit at St. Louis is the law of Great Britain against sending live stock out of the Kingdom for exhibition. One of Senator Harris's main objects in going to England was to secure the exhibition, if possible, of King Edward's herd of Shorthorns from Sandringham. He says that the royal herd would fare badly in competition with any number of herds in this country, and that there are a dozen in England and Scotland that would beat them.

CONSPIRACY SUSPECTED IN CRAFT MURDER CASE.

Belief That In the Recriminations of the Prisoners the Facts May Be Revealed.

The tragedy in the Empire in West Twenty-ninth Street on Saturday morning, in which James B. Craft, a well-to-do resident of Glen Cove, L. I., was murdered, had few new developments yesterday. The belief of police officials is that there was a conspiracy between the three prisoners who were employes of the place, to rob Craft of the money that he had flourished.

Mamie Moore, or May Turner, as she is known, and Ida Craven were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, and were remanded to await the action of the Coroner. They were seen in the company of Craft before his death. They are held as witnesses.

Thomas Tobin, alias Tierney, the alleged murderer; Alexander McEnerney, the bartender, and Robert Kelly, the porter, spent an uneventful day in the Tombs. It was said that they had not engaged counsel. It is expected by the police and the officials of the District Attorney's office that, through the efforts of each to save himself, the whole story may become known.

An autopsy on the body of Craft was performed by Dr. O'Hanlon in the afternoon. Coroner Jackson said last night that Dr. O'Hanlon had not been able to determine whether or not there were any traces of chloral or any other poison in Craft's stomach. A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach is to be made.

Mrs. Craft, the widow, and her son, Walker, accompanied by a man who was referred to by the son as "Uncle Joe," went to the Morgue for the purpose of completing the identification of the body, but they considered the circumstances and examined only the parts of the clothing that had been taken from the furnace.

Mrs. Craft said: "I am confident that my husband was murdered for his money." She said that when he left his home he had considerable money, besides a gold watch and chain, which have not been found. The body of Craft was removed to Glen Cove last night. Mrs. Craft and her son went to the Coroners' office and talked for some time with Coroner Jackson.

Concerning the Empire Capt. Sheehan said yesterday:

"I have raided that place three times, and the records will show that there is a case pending against the place in the courts as the result of a raid and the arrest of the supposed proprietor. The two students, or at least who said they were students, and were detained as witnesses, will show that they could not enter the place at 4 o'clock in the morning. They went to the place, and were told that they could not be admitted."

The detectives of the Tenderloin precinct found last night a woman, who is known as Nellie Tobin. She will be kept under surveillance.

McCann, the supposed proprietor of the Empire, tried yesterday to have his bartender, McEnerney, released under bail, and it was said that he would furnish $20,000 if necessary. Tobin has had the reputation of being a brutal man in the Tenderloin resorts.

Orange Insurance Men Organizing.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 28.—A movement has been instituted by the insurance men of this city to organize a local board of fire underwriters. The rates for the city are at present fixed by the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, having headquarters in Philadelphia. It is thought the organization will be effected within a month.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Depression in Europe Causing Large Inflow Into This Country.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Reviews Conditions Here and Abroad —Low Wages In Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—In an editorial summary accompany his quarterly bulletin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics McMackin points out that immigration during the past year has surpassed all previous records.

In discussing this subject Mr. McMackin says that "a much more significant index of prosperity or depression is the inflow of new workers from Europe, who come to this country just about as rapidly as 'jobs' open. During the twelve months ended June 30, 1902, the number of immigrants recorded at the Port of New York was close upon half a million—493,262. * * * Depression in European industries has doubtlessly been a contributory cause, as may be observed in the recent increase of emigration from Germany; but the bulk of the transatlantic migration to the United States still consists of Italians, Poles, and Slavs, whose home industry has not experienced the hard times that have come upon Germany, and who have, therefore, been drawn to our shores simply by learning of the innumerable opportunities for employment that exist in America."

Then the Commissioner discusses the wages in Germany, saying: "The attractive power of American for European workers may be realized in the light of recent wage statistics from Germany. For the administration of its workingmen's insurance system, the German Government periodically ascertains the prevailing rate of wages of common labor in each locality. The determination of these rates for 1902 shows that the adult male laborer nowhere earns more than 87 cents a day (Bremen); in Berlin he receives only 72 cents. In the thirty-three principal cities he averages 68 cents; in the smaller cities he averages 52 cents, and in the agricultural districts the rate ranges from 70 to 25 cents a day. In Belgium the prevailing wage of coal miners seems to be about $1. Of some 72,000 miners, 5,800 receive upward of $1.50 a day, and nearly the same number under 70 cents a day, while 31,000 receive between $1 and $1.50. Almost exactly one-half of the miners are classed as earning $1 and upward."

Mr. McMackin states that in both England and Germany the period of prosperity beginning in 1895 culminated in 1900, and that conditions have been less favorable since. Indications point to the presence of large masses of the unemployed in many German cities this Winter. Since 1900 the number of trade unionists out of work has steadily increased, having been 40 per 1,000 members at the end of July, 1902, as compared with 34 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 27 in 1900. Prices have also declined.

There were in this State in April, May, and June 60 fresh disputes, involving 480 firms, and 23,500 workmen, who lost in the aggregate 301,600 days' work. About one-half of the disputes terminated in favor of the workmen, who may also be credited with partial victories in the numerous strikes that were compromised.

The fluctuations of 100,000 members of 187 representative labor organizations in this State during the first eight months of 1902 show that early in January the idle numbered 10.1 per cent., rising to 20.9 at the end of January and falling to 14 per cent. at the close of May. In June it rose to 14.5 and in July to 15.6 on account of the seasonable depression in the clothing trades. This year's percentage is favorable when compared with that of a year ago.

Last year conditions were more favorable than in 1899. The Commissioner says that "the inference may be safely drawn that the unorganized wage-earners are equally prosperous" with the union wage-earner.

BRONX BOROUGH'S SPEEDWAY.

Ground to be Broken by President Haffen—Concourse to Extend Along a High Ridge.

Ground is to be broken on Thursday next for the new Bronx Borough speedway and concourse. Borough President Louis F. Haffen will turn the first spadeful of dirt, at One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Morris Avenue.

The appropriation under which the work is to be commenced provides only for the grading of the concourse, for which 1,000 working days are allowed. Beginning at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, the concourse will run northward along the ridge of rock that forms the backbone of the Bronx. Chief Engineer Briggs has said that a more naturally advantageous strip of land could not be found. The brow of the ridge runs on an average of about 200 feet above high-water level, and overlooks the Harlem River and the surrounding country.

The complete width of the road is to be about 180 feet. At its south entrance it will connect with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, while at the north end of its four miles and a quarter it will intersect Mosholu Parkway, which joins Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks. Throughout its length there will be no railroad or trolley car crossings, and therefore no interruption to the travel.

The principal cross streets are to be built as tranverse roads. On either side will be a sidewalk edged with trees, while inside of them on either side will be wide drives for vehicles. Two other sidewalks of about fifteen feet in width will separate the driveways from a broad speedway in the centre of the boulevard. The speedway is to be divided in the centre by a curb and a row of trees. At the intersection of each transverse road are to be approaches to the concourse.

During the last year of ex-Mayor Grant's term the idea of the Concourse was pushed, and after many hearings the Mayor approved of it. When Mayor Gilroy went into office he opposed the scheme on the ground that it involved too great an expense to the city. Bronx Borough property owners favored the scheme, however, and he withdrew his opposition. The Concourse has been one of President Haffen's pet schemes. Under his direction the plans were prepared by Louis Risse.

Removal of the Marine Band.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The change in the popular musical taste may lead to the removal of the Marine Band from its historic place in the White House grounds, where its concerts have been given for about three-quarters of a century. A stand may be erected somewhere in the Mall between the White House grounds and the monument. This is due, Leader Santelmann says, to the fact that the public now demands a higher class of compositions than before. The effect of these compositions is lost without a sounding board, and a sounding board on the White House grounds is impossible. It would ruin the southern view from the White House porch.

D. G. Reid Investing in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 28.—There are evidences that Daniel G. Reid, formerly of this city, now a New York millionaire, is making heavy investments in Indiana. It was given out to-day that he is buying up all the available stock of the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, and it is said that with President Stillman of the National City Bank of New York, he owns at least one-half of the $6,000,000 of stock in the company. It is also reported that Mr. Reid is financially interested in the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad, the new Cincinnati-Chicago short line.

Cotton Grown in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—J. C. Claxton is showing samples of cotton grown by him in his garden. It is of the short fleece variety and the bolls are of large size, well filled and matured, and of remarkably fine quality to be grown in this latitude. Mr. Claxton, who came here from South Carolina, planted the cotton merely for an experiment, and is delighted over his success and will make further tests. It is now believed that cotton can be grown successfully here, and numerous plantations will put in crops.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

A New Housefurnishing Goods Store.

Salutatory

Behold, a transformation in our Basement! One would almost imagine that Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp had been here.

It is a very large and complete Housefurnishing Store—but not as great as we propose it shall be. It fills a long-felt want, as there is no other department of its kind hereabouts that can compare with it either in size or completeness. It stands as another proof of the Simpson Crawford Co. enterprise and ambition to make this the most complete and the best equipped establishment of its kind in the world.

We could go on consuming many columns telling of this wonderful Housefurnishing Store, and still have a great deal left unsaid.

So, if you are interested, come in and see the extraordinary assemblage of all these necessary household things in our great Big Basement Salesroom.

You'll frankly admit it to be the most perfect Housefurnishing Goods Store to be found, not only in this vicinity, but anywhere in the country; for everything is here, from the smallest necessity to the most expensive luxury.

Among other things we are making an excellent showing of Japanese Gongs, Fire Dogs, Gas Logs, Spark Guards and Bellows and Fireplace fittings in general; but we'll have to tell of these things another time.

A visit will impart not only pleasure, but an education in matters of this sort.

Table and Culinary Articles.

These things were mostly imported by our Housefurnishing chief, and they comprise hundreds of dainty and unique utensils of which the European housewives are so proud. Many are entirely new to this country, while, of course, there are plenty of familiar articles. The newcomers differ in shapes and designs from those commonly seen here. We call special attention to some elegant Hors d'Oeuvre dishes, Cafe Noir Sets, Fruit Baskets, Cake Dishes, Egg Sets, Bread Trays and a collection of handsome decorated Faience China trays, with nickel trimmings.

We particularly direct attention to the following:—

Hors d'Oeuvre Dishes at..... $8.50
Bread Baskets at..... $2.60
Cabarets at..... $3.95
Wine Bottle Stands..... 75

Very Interesting Is The Chafing Dish Exhibit

which is in charge of Miss Ellen J. Sullivan, an expert on Chafing Dish Cookery. Miss Sullivan will lecture on the use of the Chafing Dish daily, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., and also prepare many dainty dishes in your presence. She uses the "Sternau" Chafing Dish exclusively. We desire to call special attention to these Dishes, which are provided this season with an entire new lamp, the "Inferno." We show about fifty styles of the best dishes manufactured, and mention as a special for the opening day:—

Several dozen assorted Chafing Dishes, all highly nickel plated, with ebonized handles and extra Hot Water Pan, dome cover and regulating Asbestos Lamp, including serving tray; at the exceptionally low price of..... $5.00
Excellent line of Chafing Dishes, also, at..... $2.50 & $3.75

Past the Chafing Dish Division we come to the

Coffee Making Machines

and we mention in the first place the "Meteor" Coffee Machine, which is the quickest, best and most up-to-date Coffee Maker. We will demonstrate this to you by making delicious coffee while you wait. Our collection of Coffee Making Machines is international, comprising sorts from France, Russia, Vienna, Germany and many of the best from our own land.

For the opening day we offer a quantity of the "Meteor" Coffee Makers at..... $5.25

Other nickel plated Coffee Pots, which are excelent value, at $1.00 and $1.50

The Tiled Bath Room Section

is without doubt the finest to be found anywhere, and includes every necessary and up-to-date appliance, from a tooth brush stand to a shampoo brush.

And the prices are as reasonable as one could wish.

You can buy a nickel plated Towel Bar as low as 25c., or one with cut glass ends for..... $6.75
Nickel Soap Dishes, splendid sorts,..... 78 and $1.05
Others as high as $2.25.
Sponge Baskets, a special line, at..... $1.95

Baskets.

Here you will find a most complete assortment, from the little waste basket to the big, capacious clothes hamper.

White willow office waste paper Baskets, at..... 25, 35 and 45
Fancy Waste Paper Baskets..... 45, 50 and 75
Knife Baskets, two compartments, and also lined Knife Baskets..... $1.00
Clothes Baskets..... 48, 60 and $1.10
Clothes Hampers..... $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50
Fancy imported Hampers..... $2.95

Brushes.

Brushes are shown here in an endless variety; here will be found sorts for every conceivable purpose, from the little scrubbing brush to the big Parquet floor waxing Brush.

Brushes.

Silverplated Cleaning Brushes..... 36, 42 and 49
Silverplated Washing Brushes..... 49 and 89
Cut Glass Polishing Brushes..... 55 and 60
Lace or Bonnet Dusting Brushes..... 75
Butler's Pantry Brushes..... 80
Broadcloth Cleaning Brushes..... $1.35 and $1.75
Crumb-removing Brushes..... 27 and 55
Clothes Brushes..... 65, 75 and $1.15
Turkish Bath Brushes..... 65, 85 and $1.15
Stire Waxing Brushes..... $1.40 and $2.10

Very Interesting News from Our Black Dress Goods Dept.

Main Floor.

Our Black Dress Goods Department has moved into its new quarters, which give it more than three times the space it formerly occupied; consequently three times as large stock is being carried.

Everything new in black foreign fabrics is here, besides the choicest and most called for domestic weaves.

We direct special attention to the following fabrics:

"Peau de Souris," most beautiful of the heavier fabrics for gowns manufactured this season; per yd..... $3.50

The finest qualities of Panne Cloth, at, per yard, $1.75 and $3.25

Another new fabric, termed "Mouse Cloth," at, per yard.. $3.75

French Vicuna, at, per yard, $4.00 and $4.75

Panne and Camel's hair Zibeline, at, per yard, $1.75 a d $3.75

Camel's hair, in shaggy Zibeline, at, per yard, $1.50, $1.75, $1.95 and $2.50

Finest qualities of foreign Broadcloth, at, per yard, $1.50 to $4.00

Hosts of other weaves are also embraced at various prices, ranging from, yard, 75 to $4.00

Special Offering Black Dress Goods At 69c. Yard.

Embracing 30 pieces 54-inch all wool Camel's Hair Cheviot, suitable for suits and skirts.

15 pieces all-wool Etamine, medium weight; suitable for early fall wear.

20 pieces 45-inch all-wool Voile; all to go at, per yard..... 69

Inspiring News of Silks and Velvets.

Plaids and Roman Striped effects will be foremost among the popular Silks this season.

In anticipation of the great demand we knew would be made for these goods, we have secured from the best French makers the finest line of Silks ever shown in America.

These are now ready here for your inspection. Space permits us to quote but a few items:—

Plaid and Roman striped Silks, extraordinarily large collection, representing all the clans; also a large collection of French Plaids in the very newest colorings; from..... 75 to $4.50

Black Taffeta, guaranteed for wear, superb quality, at the lowest price ever quoted for equal goods; yard..... 58

Peau de Cygne, street and evening shades, in good quality, at, yard..... 60

Black Peau de Soie, 21 inch; a very excellent quality, at, yard..... 95

Crepe de Chine, 24 inch; full representation of street and evening colors; yard 68

Velvets and Corduroys.

Velveteens and Corduroys are very fashionable this season. As usual, we have foreseen the demand and made ample preparation for it.

The finest lines of English makes are here in an assortment that we believe has never been excelled or even equalled on this side.

Every new shade and variety at very attractive prices are embraced, as the following items disclose:—

Corduroy, 22 inch; every new shade; extra value; new Panne Plaids; yard..... 98 and $1.35

Velveteen in all the latest colorings; yard..... 75 and $1.00

Black Silk Velvet, excellent quality; yard..... $1.25

Autumn Millinery.

Second Floor.

Everything pertaining to the well attired woman's headdress will be found in our Millinery Show Rooms.

For Monday we offer another assortment of

Black, Moire Antique Taffeta Hats,

so much in vogue for present wear, in all the prevailing styles and shapes, for..... $10.50

Adjoining our Show Rooms on the second floor we offer 250 Women's Tailor-made Hats of scratch felt, made in narrow strips, with velvet bow and binding; would be splendid value at $5.00, for Monday at..... $3.75

On the main floor we offer 350 dozen fancy Feathers, Wings, Quills and Breast effects, at

15c., 25c. and 35c. each.

These are all very much below the regular market price.

Still another purchase of

Imported Feather Hats,

Brought here to sell at $5.00 and $6.00 each, for..... $2.75

Blankets and Linens.

Few stores show as large and complete stock of Blankets and Linens as this, and nowhere does value and economy ring truer than right here. Thus with stock completeness and the other important factor, economy, it is certainly worth your while to give Simpson Crawford Co. first consideration when Blankets, Comforters and Linens are required.

Blankets.

Fourth Floor.

All-wool Blankets, made by the Mission Mill, per pair:—
11-4 size, $9.75 — 12-4 size, $11.75

Good Blankets, all-wool filling, with some cotton in warp, the pair:—
10-4 size, $3.95 — 11-4 size, $4.95 — 12-4 size, $5.95

100 dozen cotton filled Comfortables, 72x78 inches, of clean and wholesome filling; each—
Plain Ends, $1.95
Ruffled Ends, $2.25

100 extra fine Silk covered Down Comforters, in pretty pinks, blues and yellows, for full size beds; each..... $8.75

Housekeeping Linens.

Main Floor.

Double Damask Tablecloths, 2x2½ yards; value $3.50, for. $2.75
2x3 yards; value $4.50, for..... $3.25
2x3½ yards; value $5.00, for..... $3.75

Napkins to Match.

Breakfast size; value $2.95; doz..... $2.25
Dinner size; value $3.95; doz..... $3.25

Pattern Damask Tablecloths.

Full bleached good quality, 2 yards long; value $1.85, at. $1.50
2½ yards long; value $2.45, for..... $1.95
3 yards long; value $2.95, for..... $2.45
500 dozen Table Napkins, 21 inches square; doz..... $1.50

Hemstitched Huck Towels:—
250 dozen extra fine Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, 22½x41 inches; doz..... $3.00
500 dozen Huck Towels, hemmed ends, in white and colored borders; doz. $1.50 and $1.80
All linen bleached Barnsley Toweling, 17½ inches wide, at, yard..... 9

Dress Trimmings.

Main Floor.

Fine hand-embroidered Dress Trimmings, suitable for fancy waists and coats; in Persian colors and plain, in edges, bands and ornamental effects; at, yard..... 95 to $3.00

New designs in the fashionable grape trimmings, in silk or velvet, by the yard, or in large or small separate ornaments, in combinations of black and white, blue and black, gray and white and tan and white; at, yard..... $1.95 to $3.75

A complete assortment of Silk Ornaments, from 3 inches to 18 inches long

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

DR. PARKHURST RETURNS

Describes Conditions in Ireland as They Impressed Him.

Getting Recent Police News, He Asked If Col. Partridge Had Been Rebuked by Mayor Low—The Trust Question.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who spent the past four months in Europe, returned yesterday on board the White Star liner Celtic. Although his trip abroad was undertaken chiefly for rest and recreation, he brought back with him a budget of opinions on the conditions of Ireland and the Irish, and a decided view on the trust question. He intimated that he had other opinions, some of which he expressed, partly, on Police Commissioner Partridge, and on Devery's campaign and election.

"Aside from obtaining rest," Dr. Parkhurst said, "I made it my purpose to look into conditions in Ireland. I am very fond of Irishmen, and I wanted to see and find out for myself the causes of their present unsatisfactory condition. The English people know little about conditions in Ireland, and care less. They have never granted anything to Ireland, except when they had to. Talk about the Irish being always engaged in agitation, why, they have to agitate. That is the only way they have ever got anything—and they have got a good deal, too, from time to time. You put a snake on a griddle, and it's bound to agitate.

"Our trip through Ireland was most delightful. The people charmed us. Perhaps some of them don't use a comb or take a bath quite as often as we could wish, but their universal hospitality was charming. Their quarrel with the English is not merely that their landlords are Englishmen, but, rather, that so much of the wealth produced in Ireland is spent elsewhere by their non-resident landlords. I was shown one large estate, which yields a large income, not one penny of which is expended in Ireland. That money is spent in England, or perhaps in Paris or elsewhere on the Continent. Such a state of affairs, when it is so widespread, makes the people discontented."

"Do you think that the Irish would be sufficiently steady to maintain a safe government?"

"The intelligence and Christianity of Ireland was a tremendous power before there was any similar development in England. The early Christian fathers from Ireland exercised a great deal of influence not merely in England, but also on the Continent. I find that there are very few people who know anything about the history of Ireland. They don't even know what the early Irish missionaries did for England. Englishmen don't tell you anything about that, but if you keep a boy in close confinement all his life, would you be surprised if he should not do very well if he were suddenly thrown out in the world upon his own resources? I say that England ought to be ashamed that, after 700 years of her government, the people of Ireland still hate her. England has not been so wise as Rome, which allowed a people to develop according to the genius of their own history. The trouble is that the English are so well satisfied with themselves that they think the only thing to be done with the Irish is to make them over into Englishmen; and that is something, I say it reverently, that the Almighty could not do. Irishmen told me that they did not expect to be independent of Great Britain, but they did wish to get fair treatment and an opportunity to develop along their own lines. But there is a feeling of hopelessness among them, and so emigration will go on in spite of any efforts that may be made to stop it.

"The political leaders have great influence, and their agitations, I think, are working for the good of Ireland. Of them all, John E. Redmond, whom I met here, is the strongest, I think, and the nearest to the people. Another influential leader is Horace Plunkitt, who, though not so strong a factor politically as Redmond, is personally very popular. He is working hard to improve industrial conditions."

Dr. Parkhurst's description of his investigations abroad indicated that he had not lost all interest in Richard Croker.

"While I was in Cork," he said, "I thought that I would go to Mallow, where the present Prince of Wantage spent most of his boyhood, and see if I could learn something about him. When I got there I went straight to a saloon and, naturally, learned everything. While in England I paid a visit to the birthplace of Alfred the Great. Having heard that Mr. Croker's present residence was in the neighborhood I searched it out. I found a modest and well-kept place."

"What has been going on over here?" the doctor asked.

When told of the four murders in the Tenderloin recently, he queried:

"What has Partridge been doing about it? Has not Mayor Low rebuked him? I wish Gen. Butler were alive now. He would stir things up."

Of Devery, his campaign methods, and election, Dr. Parkhurst said: "I may have something to say on that subject later."

The Sheldon incident at the Republican State Convention was mentioned. Dr. Parkhurst remarked:

"Platt is extremely hard to kill. Talk about a cat and its nine lives—a cat isn't in it with Platt."

Speaking of other political matters, he said that the whole situation hinged on the trusts.

"The party that fails to take decisive action to curb the power of monopolies," he said, "will be defeated. It is not right that capital should use its unlimited strength against labor. Perhaps the people do not realize that strength now, but a continuance of oppression by the growing trust power will awaken them to a realization. Capital cannot afford to ignore the people, and it is better that they should meet on conciliatory grounds.

"If the oppression of the masses continues the time will come when the people will resort to desperate means; they might go back to old and crude methods—to revolution. I hardly think that will ever happen, as capital cannot afford to have it continue. The trusts, by their greed, will force the people to take quick action.

"I believe that, if President Roosevelt stands to the declarations on trusts which he made at Fitchburg and at other places during his New England tour, the people will stand by him. The only remedy is a revision of the tariff. That will strike at the root of the trust evil.

"I have been abused a good many times," Dr. Parkhurst said when asked about the attitude of England toward this country, "and the change that has come about is very apparent to me. It is simply marvelous, in fact. Time was, and not so very long ago, when it was the proper thing in England to know nothing whatever about this country. That is to say, the course of education provided in the making of an English gentleman simply left out the United States as of no consequence. Now they are not only friendly to Americans personally, but they are anxious to learn everything they can about this country. And how very anxious they are for a treaty of defense and offense with the United States! I was talking with an Englishman about the Spanish war, and he remarked: 'I don't care anything about the Spanish war, but when are you going to make a treaty of alliance with us?'"

Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. His congregation had evidently given up hope of his arriving in time, for the church was not more than half filled. He said that the idea of the brotherhood of man was not possible without the idea of the fatherland of God. He said he had selected that subject deliberately as the first sermon for the Fall, as he wished to build up from that idea in future discourses and avoid mere religious platitudes.

FOUND A BLACK SQUIRREL.

Rare Animal Discovered in Central Park as Woman Was About to Carry It Away.

Assistant Gardener Robert Kuhn noticed from a distance a woman picking up something from the sod on the Mall in Central Park yesterday morning and hurried toward her.

"What's that you picked up, madam?" he asked her.

Regretfully she pulled her hand out from under her cape, and snugly nestled in it there was a little squirrel, black as coal.

"You'l have to give that to me," Kuhn informed the woman.

Very reluctantly the woman gave up her new-found treasure.

At the Arsenal Director Smith gave order that the little black animal should be well taken care of; that it should be fed on nuts cracked for it, and be given plenty of milk in the hope of keeping it alive for the purpose of adding it to the menagerie family.

"They are very rare, these black squirrels," Mr. Smith explained afterward. "I never saw one in my life before, and I have seen a good many curious animals. It is a freak of nature."

Mr. Smith said also that about a year ago a woman had been bitten by a squirrel she insisted was black in Mount Morris Park.

"I sent two men up there to try and capture it," Mr. Smith went on to say, "but while they reported that they had seen the black squirrel they did not succeed in capturing it."

SQUIRREL ON A STEEPLE.

One of the Pets of Central Park Seen on a Madison Avenue Church.

The telephone bell jingled in the office of the Director of the menagerie in Central Park yesterday afternoon.

"One of your squirrels has escaped," was the message, in a masculine voice, that came over the wire. "It is up on the church steeple here."

"What church?" Director Smith wanted to know.

"The First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue," was the reply.

Keeper Peter Shannon, who has had much experience with the pets in the Park, was sent out to see if he could capture the runaway. He came back soon afterward and said:

"The man was right. The squirrel is up on the steeple, sure enough. Guess it'll stay there as long as it wants to."

LADY GORDON LENNOX HERE.

Greeted at the Celtic's Pier by J. Pierpont Morgan and Taken Aboard the Corsair.

The most observed of all the passengers that came down the White Star liner Celtic's gangplank yesterday morning was Lady Gordon Lennox, preceded by her reputation of being "the best-dressed woman in England." The weather yesterday was not propitious for a display of fine raiment, and Lady Gordon Lennox, who is tall, fair, and slender, contented herself with a Gordon plaid skirt, green jacket, and a black picture hat. She wore a black veil with black polka dots, a white waist, and white gloves, and carried a green alligator bag that matched her jacket.

One of the passengers on the ship said that the only excitement he and a few of his fellow-passengers had on the trip over was gambling as to what sort of a gown Lady Gordon Lennox would wear each day, for each day brought forth some new creation.

She was accompanied by her husband, Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, and they will spend five weeks here and at Lenox, Mass.

"We have been anticipating this trip a long time," said Lady Gordon Lennox, "and we expect to have a delightful time."

"Oh, yes," she said, in reply to a question, "I still think that the American women are the best-dressed women in the world."

Lady Gordon Lennox is a sister of Lady Warwick and a half-sister of the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Angela Forbes.

They were greeted on the pier by J. Pierpont Morgan, who had accompanied the Celtic up from Quarantine in his yacht, the Corsair. He came to meet his daughter, Mrs. H. Livingston Satterlee, who with her husband were passengers on the liner. After the baggage formalities were over the whole party boarded the Corsair, which was lying at the end of the pier.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, who arrived on the Corsair with Mr. Morgan, met J. Bruce Ismay of the White Star Line on the pier, and they talked together for some time. Neither, however, would discuss the status of the shipping combine.

DESPOILED BY CHANCE FRIEND.

His Guest of a Night Now Must Face a Charge of Larceny.

Thomas Fountain, forty years old, of Hamburg, N. J., visited Jersey City on Saturday and secured a room at Luben's Hotel, Exchange Place. Then he went to Manhattan and visited a theatre, where he made the acquaintance of George Kelly, twenty-five years old, of 187 East Eighty-sixth Street. After the performance he invited Kelly to accompany him to Jersey City and share his room. Before retiring Fountain gave the hotel clerk his gold watch, $8 in cash, and a check for $36. The clerk gave him the receipt.

At 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday Kelly appeared in the office, presented the receipt, and received the watch, check, and cash. He returned to Fountain's room, waited until the latter arose, and then breakfasted with him, Fountain paying the bill from some change he had in his pocket. It was not until after Kelly had started for New York that Fountain missed the receipt for his property and learned that it had been given to Kelly.

He notified the police and a detective was sent out to look for Kelly, who, after leaving Fountain, had fallen asleep on the steps of the Second National Bank. The policeman on post awoke him, and finding he lived in New York tried to get him to go home. He angrily refused, and the officer was about to arrest him as a disorderly person when the detective and Fountain arrived and Kelly was then placed under arrest on a charge of larceny. The watch, check, and part of the money were found in Kelly's pockets. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos in Jersey City to-day.

WEEKS'S SHORTAGE, $21,000.

Judge Kirkpatrick, New Trustee of the Edwin Lister Estate, Reports His Findings.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—William R. Weeks of New York, who was removed some time ago as trustee of the fund created by Edwin Lister for the benefit of his widow, Margaret C. Lister, has been officially declared to be $21,000 short in his accounting to the estate.

United States District Judge Andrews Kirkpatrick, who was appointed trustee to succeed Weeks, alleges that Weeks has failed to turn over $20,650 of the principal of the fund together with interest amounting to $1,082.50. He has also failed to account for interest collected on mortgages, which makes the total shortage $21,891.25.

Judge Kirkpatrick claims that Weeks turned over to him, in addition to the balance of the fund, which amounted to $50,000, certificates of stock in mining and other companies which on their face represented $115,300, but which have no value at all so far as can be learned. They were given as security for the payment of any shortage that might be found against him.

Weeks has failed to answer to a summons to appear before Special Master in Chancery Frederick F. Guild to explain matters. He was arrested some time ago, and was confined for a time in Ludlow Street Jail, because of an alleged shortage in the Plant estate, of which he was also trustee. He was at one time a prominent lawyer here.

BRONX WATER SUPPLY CUT.

Work of Connecting Old and New Aqueducts Will Cause Diminution During October.

Residents of the Bronx who have been supplied with water from the city's mains will be put on a largely reduced supply during the month of October. The old Croton Aqueduct will be closed on Wednesday at a point north of the Jerome Park reservoir, and at the same time the operation of the temporary pumping plant which has forced the water from the aqueduct into the Bronx mains will also be discontinued. This action is rendered necessary so that connections may be made between the old and new aqueducts, and the new forty-eight-inch main that will supply the central and lower portions of the Bronx. When the alterations are completed the present supply will be increased 50 per cent.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity estimates the supply during October will be diminished about one-third, and states that the inconveniences of the temporary decrease will be much mitigated if the people abstain from lavish and wasteful use of the water.

96TH YEAR

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street: 2226 to 2234 Third Ave. Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square: 193 to 205 Park Row. Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING, EVERYTHING RELIABLE, CARPETS, RUGS, STOVES, ETC.

4-Room Flat, - $97.50

Completely Furnished.

Goods now on show in our windows,

121st Street and Third Avenue.

We should be glad to have you call and see this model flat, also inspect our new Fall stock—exceptional bargains in every department.

5-Piece Parlor Suit, heavy frame handsomely carved, covering of satin damask, best upholstered throughout..... $39.60

Tufted Couch, with adjustable ratchet head, upholstered in three colors velour, heavy wool fringe..... $12.75

Denim Box Couch, lined with cretonne, spring attachment for opening..... $7.10

Oak Frame Couch, upholstered in three colors velour, spring edge, biscuit tufting..... $8.25

Tapestry Couch Covers, $4.90

Extension Tables, 6 ft., solid oak... $5.95

Drop Leaf Extension Table, solid oak...$3.75

Round Top Extension Table, solid oak, 8 ft. size..... $11.25

4-TUBE GAS RADIATOR, NICKEL OR BRONZE FINISH - - $2.50

OIL HEATERS, FROM - - - - - - - - - $2.95

Not incorporated nor run by a trust, this business is controlled by the third and fourth generations of proprietors, who are as desirous of pleasing every customer as were their predecessors.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.

No extra charges of any kind.

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

BEARS ARE STILL HOSTILE

No Armistice Between Antagonistic Animals at Central Park.

Sunday Crowd Weathered a Storm to See Fight of Grizzly and Cinnamon—Some Clever Animal Tricks.

The cage at the Central Park menagerie confining Rocky, the big grizzly, and Garibaldi, his unwelcome associate, since Saturday, was the centre of attraction for a large crowd during the entire day yesterday. It rained furiously at times, but the spectators were reluctant to give up the unusual performance of two ferocious animals bickering with one another. The violent fight of Saturday between the bears had calmed down to that.

Having learned by experience that in a catch-as-catch-can tussle the cinnamon bear, although much smaller, was a dangerous adversary, the grizzly yesterday resorted to tricks. Time and time again he climbed to the top of the cliff in the inclosure, paying no heed to Garibaldi's fierce hiss and nasty lunges as he tried to push his paws out from under him, and precipitate him down the acclivity. But the cinnamon bear had been taught all manner of tricks, and was alert to all the moves of his animal associate. Once he was caught napping, however, and down he rolled to the bottom of the slanting rocks, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. The crowd yelled with delight and Garibaldi was up in a jiffy, and also soon on the top of the rocks again, attacking his big enemy more furiously than ever.

So the fight continued all day. Garibaldi stuck to the top of the cliff, maintaining and defending his position. A keeper with a big prong occasionally assisted him. Whenever Rocky climbed upon the top of the rock and became more aggressive than the keeper thought was fair toward his smaller adversary, he chased him down to the bottom again.

Director John W. Smith of the menagerie said that the trouble would only last a day or two.

"By that time," he continued, "the two bears will have learned to respect one another's claws and teeth, and they will behave toward one another. I discovered that the cinnamon bear was testing the woodwork of his temporary cage, and it worried me. I was afraid that during the night some time he would find a weak spot and break out. I preferred to let the two bears attack one another to running the risk of his tackling human beings in the Park."

The matter of allowing the bears to fight evoked the inquiry yesterday whether it would not be proper for the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to interfere. At the headquarters of the organization, however, it was said that no cognizance had been taken of the case.

The Rev. Percy R. Ferris Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Sept. 28.—The engagement is announced of the Rev. Percy R. Ferris of this place to Miss Mariana Sargent of Newark.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:30 A. M.—173 Madison Street; Lena Karaisky; damage trifling.

2:20 A. M.—423 East Fifty-third Street; Charles Grenuff; damage, $2,500.

4 A. M.—167 West Thirty-sixth Street; Gus Miller; damage, $10.

2:15 P. M.—106 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Reuben Nelson; damage, $10.

4:05 P. M.—146 Suffolk Street; Max Lasensky; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. Yorke, Royal Engineers, England.

HOLLAND—Dr. F. J. Taussig, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—Col. R. N. Carson, California; Col. W. A. Dick, Pennsylvania.

EARLINGTON—Col. W. C. Hunter, Governor's Staff, Iowa; Buford Noyes, Charleston, West Va.

GRAND—Col. C. L. Heintzmann, United States Army; Inspector General P. D. Vroom, United States Army.

GILSEY—Dr. Lafayette Snyder, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. F. Aultman Johnson, D. S. O., London; Col. Newton Claypool, Indianapolis.

VICTORIA—A. M. V. Mellor, M. P., Liverpool; Dr. T. H. Wierich, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—Joseph F. Hindes, Jr., Baltimore; J. B. Dahlgren, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—William Barnes, Jr., Albany.

PLAZA—Weedon Grossmith, England; Albert Godchaux, New Orleans.

GRAND UNION—Capt. E. J. Case, Royal Navy, England; Prof. E. W. McChristie, University of Virginia.

NORMANDIE—The Rev. M. Miller, Lancaster, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frank, H., Company, Natchez, Miss.; H. Frank, notions and jewelry, 256 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Anderson, cloaks, notions, and housefurnishing goods, 436 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Finberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Finberg, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schwarzenbach, G., Cumberland, Md.; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and silks, 57 White Street; Holland House.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods, 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Reinerth, William, & Co., New Orleans, La.; W. Reinerth, hats; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. E. Loveman, furnishing goods and stationery, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Leinbach & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Leinbach, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Evett, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Silvey, J., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. Silvey, dry goods; E. C. Colloway, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Emporium & Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. Copeland, cloaks and suits, 108 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, dress goods, suits, and linens; J. C. Wannier, domestics and white goods, 347 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hers, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, house furnishing goods, 529 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Maloney, hosiery and underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Jenner, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; P. Robinson, notions, laces, and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Groods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Blundel, dress goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear, 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Flint, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

Coons, J. S. & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, dry goods, Victoria Hotel.

Hallock, W. B. & Brother, Elmira, N. Y.; H. H. Hallock, clothing, Hotel Earlington.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheim, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry, 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. A. Murphy, millinery, Hoffman House.

David, A. & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. A. David, clothing, Herald Square Hotel.

Samuels, I. A. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, jeans, Herald Square Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods and hosiery, 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel; P. F. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry, Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The low area that was central last night over Southern Michigan has reached Eastern New York with decreased intensity after causing showers in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and the centre of interest has again shifted to the extreme West, a marked disturbance being central over Southern Colorado with a high area closely following from the northwestward, accompanied by decidedly lower temperatures, those in the middle plateau ranging from 10 to 19 degrees below the seasonal average.

There has been a little precipitation in front of this high area, some of it occurring this morning in the form of snow in Southeast Idaho. There were also showers in the Southern States, including the extreme Southwest. The exact eastward movement of the Colorado disturbance is as yet uncertain, but it is probable that there will be showers to-morrow in the middle and Southern slopes, the Central Rocky Mountains, the eastern portion of the Southern plateau, and in the Gulf States, and probably in the Missouri and extreme upper Mississippi Valleys, the shower area extending Tuesday through the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the greater portion of the South Atlantic States. Showers will also continue Tuesday in the Gulf States.

It will be cooler to-morrow in the slope and Central Rocky Mountain regions and the Southwest, and warmer in the middle plateau. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Northwest.

On the New England coast the winds will become southwesterly to westerly and fresh; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh westerly; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southwesterly; on the upper lakes variable, becoming northerly and fresh, and on the lower lakes variable, though mostly southwesterly.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-morrow will have light southwesterly to westerly winds and clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, showers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, winds becoming west and fresh.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, variable winds.

Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair to-day, light to fresh west winds; to-morrow partly cloudy.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow fair in east, showers in west portion, variable winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow showers, variable winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer.

South Dakota, fair to-day, cooler in east and central portions; to-morrow fair, warmer in west portion.

West Virginia, partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow probably showers and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, probably showers and warmer, variable winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, showers to-day, cooler in west portion; to-morrow fair, variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	68	64	59
6 A. M.	68	65	61
9 A. M.	71	67	67
12 M.	74	67	72
3 P. M.	70	68	73
6 P. M.	68	67	69
9 P. M.	66	68	68
12 P. M.	63	59	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1901	67¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer yesterday registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and at 3 P. M. 66 degrees. The maximum temperature was 69 degrees at 3 P. M., the minimum 59 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and at 3 P. M. 88 per cent.

O'Neill's

SPECIAL SALE OF

Ready to Wear Hats!

We place on sale to-day another large assortment of Stiff Hats, handsomely trimmed with the latest novelties in Birds, Wings, Silks, Velvets, etc., all new and choice shapes, showing new and artistic effects.

☞Worth from 7.00 to 10.00.

3.48 Each.

A Matchless Stock of Untrimmed Hats,

comprising all the latest and best shapes for ladies, misses and children, at lowest prices.

A BEWITCHING ARRAY OF

Ready-to-Wear Costumes and Outer Garments

You'll find a magnificent stock of the latest novelties for Women's Fall Wear in our big showroom on second floor—Beautiful and Exclusive Gowns, Stylishly Tailored Suits, Matchless Silk and Cloth Coats and Wraps, etc., etc.—all at prices as low as good merchandising will permit. A few items to show you how attractively they are priced:

Walking Suits, Of Novelty Cloth, Norfolk shapes, silk-lined Coats, 16.50

Cloth Suits, Jackets finished with stitched Satin Reveres, gored Skirts with Satin trimming in points, 22.50

Blouse Suits, With tucked Bishop sleeves and tucked Skirts, all lined with Silk Drop, trimmed with Silk Ornaments, 28.75

Dress Skirts, Peau de Soie Dress Skirts, fagot seams, Spanish flounce trimmed with folds, 10.75

Walking Skirts, Of Smooth Cheviot, nine Gore flare, perfectly tailored, 4.95

Peau de Soie Waists, Of splendid quality, tucked and hemstitched, latest design, 4.98

Taffeta Silk Waists, Of the desirable heavy soft quality, tucked and tailored, black and colors, 4.95

French Flannel Waists, Perfectly tailored with double stitched tucks, embroidered collar and stock, new sleeves, black and colors, 2.98

Important Sale of Ribbons!

25,000 Yards of Satin Taffetas, 3½ to 4 inches wide, in all the new colorings, as well as black and white, 17c Yard.

☞Regular Value 25c.

THREE EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS IN THE

Furniture Dept. This Week.

15.00 Morris Chairs at 8.98

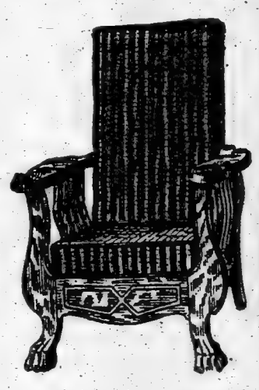

We place on sale this morning one hundred Morris Chairs, complete like cut, made of Solid Quartered Golden Oak, also in Mahogany finish, Spring Seats, heavy claw feet, carved front and arm, all hair filled cushions covered in plain or fancy velour, actual value 15.00,

8.98 Each.

11.00 White Enamelled Beds at 7.98

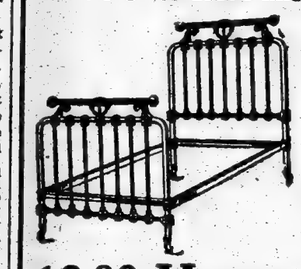

A special lot of fine White Enamelled Iron Beds, like cut, massive posts and brass top rails, 4 and 4 feet 6 sizes only, sold in the regular way at 11.00 each, marked for this sale

7.98 Each.

12.00 Mattresses, all sizes, at 8.75

As another special inducement we will offer one hundred imported Black Mixed Hair Mattresses, made in one or two parts, fancy or A C A ticking, actual value 12.00, at 8.75 Each.

Also Special Values in Brass Beds, Divans, Dressers, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Etc.

☞Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

EVERYTHING An Optician Should Sell:

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Compasses, Thermometers and Barometers, Microscopes and Magnifiers, Cameras and Photo Supplies, etc., etc.,

in large assortment at moderate prices.

HENRY KAHN & CO., OPTICIANS, 189 Broadway, New York. Near Dey St.

RUGS AND CARPETS A SOURCE of danger to the health of the household unless thoroughly cleansed at least once a year. Our processes will prolong the life of your rugs and carpets and will keep the colors bright.

Telephone or send us a postal.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO., 1554 Broadway, N.Y. 51st & 52d Sts., Jersey City

Kitchen Utensils HAVING THIS Trade Mark Are SAFE: AGATE (I & G Mfg. Co.) NICKEL-STEEL-WARE

NO POISON is used in the enamel.

Send for Our New Booklet Showing WHY.

A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof.

Warehouses (Lexington Av., 41st and 42d Sts. and Offices, (7th Av., 52d and 53d Sts.

Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 PER YEAR.

VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.

Furniture, Ornaments, &c., carefully packed. Van service by skilled workmen.

Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.

Inspection of buildings invited.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Pres't. LAWRENCE WELLS, Sec'y and Treas.

The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

BELASCO THEATRE

B'way & 42d St. Sole Management David Belasco

OPENING TO-NIGHT!

Curtain Rises Promptly at 8 o'Clock.

Mr. Belasco has arranged, in response to the requests of many friends desiring to view the new theatre before the performance, to open the doors at seven o'clock to-night.

DAVID BELASCO Will Present for a Limited Season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His New Play, DU BARRY. 2D YEAR IN NEW YORK

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av., 66th St.

ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS & EXHIBITION OF TRAINED ANIMAL ACTS.

OPENS THURS. EVE., OCT. 2d.

Performances afternoon and evening, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors open 1 and 7.

☞ Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 & 10:30 P. M. General admission 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691 Columbus.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.

Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.

Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "THE EMERALD ISLE."

CASINO, B'way & 39th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.

Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

Mat. Sat.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Last Nights of the Great Comedy Success.

ALICE FISCHER In Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy, MRS. JACK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, HENRIETTA CROSMAN in THE SWORD OF THE KING.

Seats on Sale Thursday 9 A. M.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

BEGINNING TO-NIGHT.

MINNIE DUPREE IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY, A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN

NEW YORK THEATRE. LAST WEEK. RICE'S KING HIGH BALL

SPECIAL!—BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVE.

CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS

Greatest aggregation of marvelously educated Beasts on earth.

Evgs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

Pop. Prices, 25c. to $1.00.

Family Mats. Weds., 25 & 50c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.

JOHN DREW Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.

Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.

"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.

VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.

Closed To-night for Rehearsal.

TO-MORROW EVENING, FIRST TIME, THE PARIS LAUGHING SENSATION, THE TWO SCHOOLS

Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL,

Last 8 Evgs., 8:20. Last Sat. Mat.

In her new play, AUNT JEANNIE.

Wed., Oct. 8—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.

Last 6 Nights, 8:15. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.

150TH TIME FRIDAY—SOUVENIRS.

ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Oct. 6—Ethel Barrymore in "A Country Mouse."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.

Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

"A DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS."

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.

Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.

"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.

Sun. Evg., Oct. 5th BERTHA GALLAND IN NOTRE DAME SAM FRANKO'S Night "Pops," Sunday

Prices 25c. to $1.00. Seats now on sale.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.

Eves. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2

The Pet of Broadway, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

KEITH'S B'way and 14th

BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.

BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

NEW STAR M'LISS, Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. with NELLIE McHENRY. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.

The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. Telephone 3482 Madison.

Opens Mon., Oct. 6, with Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Co. in "The Night of the Party." Seat sale begins Thursday, Oct. 2, at 9:30 P. M.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d st., B'way & 7th av.

LAST WEEK. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

—LAST WEEK—

BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.

Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.—On Opening Night, Thursday, October 2d, Friday & Saturday, Matinée and Evening, first time, O. ERNST'S comedy, "Jugend von Heute." Box office now open. Telephone call 703—18.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Knickerbocker Burlesquers. 2 Great Burlesques, Vaudeville.

BIJOU 4th Week. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "Undoubted success."—Sun. HEARTS AFLAME. "Climaxes which thrill."—Ev. News.

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

GRAND—THE 4 COHANS

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BRANDON TYNAN In His New Romantic Play ROBERT EMMET. To-night, 50th Time Best Cast in New York The Days of 1803.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. —Hoyt's "A Rag Baby."

3D Ave. Thea. Mat. To-day TREASURE ISLAND

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. SAPHO

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

Six Races Each Day at 2.15 P. M.

LAST OF TOMBS PRISON

Portion Still Standing to be Emptied of Prisoners This Week.

Criminal Associations of Forbidding Pile, Designed to Strike Terror to Hearts of Evildoers.

That portion of the Tombs still standing will be emptied of its inmates this week and pass out of commission as a place of confinement for prisoners awaiting trial on criminal charges. They will be removed to the new structure on Centre Street, now practically completed, which done, steps will be taken for the immediate removal of the remaining portion of the old structure in its rear.

With the demolition of the old prison the city will be robbed of one of its most interesting landmarks. Modeled on the lines of an Egyptian tomb near ancient Thebes, it reared its massive gray walls—at once a fragment from a dim past and a gloomy contrast to the tall business buildings which line the nearby section of Broadway.

As grim and forbidding in appearance as the Bastille and other famous prisons, the Tombs was closely associated with the history of crime in New York for the last seventy years. In its cells have been confined many noted criminals, and half a hundred murderers have suffered the penalty of death within its walls.

The erection of the Tombs was begun in 1833, after the old Bridewell Jail, its predecessor was a city prison, which had seen service since 1775, and stood somewhere between Broadway and the site of the present City Hall, had proved too small to meet the demands of an ever-growing community. On the site where the gloomy Egyptian structure was erected there was, generations before its foundations were laid, a little lake known as Collect Pond, where the New Yorkers of those days used to go fishing in Summer and skating in Winter.

Tourists and sightseers in New York have often wondered how it came to pass that the staid old City Fathers of those days went to ancient Egypt for an idea when they decided to build a new jail. But it appears that about that time John L. Stevens, a resident of Hoboken, had just returned from an extensive tour of the East and had published a volume of travels under the title, "Stevens's Travels." In it was the picture of an old Egyptian tomb which he had visited. The Common Council, charged with the duty of selecting a plan for the prison, and, wishing to make it forbidding in appearance, so as to strike terror to those of evil intent, settled on the design in Stevens's book as one admirably adapted for their purpose. The result of the City Fathers' choice was described by Dickens in his "American Notes" as "bastard Egyptian," but other writers pronounced it the finest specimen of Egyptian architecture outside of Egypt.

The prison was completed and ready for occupancy five years later, in 1838. After that two additions were made to the structure, known as the "Women's Prison" and the "New Prison."

Old New Yorkers still remember the story of John C. Colt, who was sentenced to death in 1842, and the mysterious fire which occurred at the prison on the day set for his execution. Colt was a brother of the fire-arms manufacturer of the same name. He was convicted, after a sensational trial, of having murdered Samuel Adams, a printer, with whom he had an altercation over money matters. Adams's mutilated body had been found in a packing box which had been shipped to New Orleans aboard the schooner Kalamazoo.

On the day set for his execution, in November, 1842, Colt was married in his cell to Caroline Henshaw. John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was one of the witnesses. After the ceremony Colt asked to be left alone in his cell. Soon afterward fire was discovered in a wooden cupola, which in those days was a part of the prison. Confusion followed, and the Fire Department was called to extinguish the flames. A guard who went to Colt's cell declares he found the prisoner dead, with a stab wound over his heart. A body was later buried in St. Mark's Cemetery as that of Colt, but some of the firemen said they had seen him in the prison yard get into a hearse, which drove rapidly to the street. There are New Yorkers who still believe that the fire was started to pave the way for the escape of Colt, who had many influential friends.

THE ROSE SHOOTING CASE.

Reported Discovery of Another Motive Than Jealousy Discredited by Lawyer Unger.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who was assigned to investigate the circumstances surrounding the killing on Saturday of Mrs. Isabella Rose by her husband, Henry C. Rose, the stage manager and actor, in their home at 330 West Thirty-third Street, was said yesterday to have discovered that there was a motive for the act other than jealousy. Nothing at all definite concerning this reported development was given out.

Henry W. Unger, counsel for Mr. Rose, said that he had heard the report, but was certain there was nothing in it, and that there was nothing for his client to fear.

He said that any statements Mr. Rose may have made immediately after the tragedy to the police or the Coroner or any other persons should not be taken as reliable.

"He may properly be said to have made no statement whatever," said Mr. Unger. "Everything will be explained at the right time." Mr. Unger reiterated that he believed no jury would convict his client when all the facts in the case are made known.

It was said yesterday that Samuel F. Adams of 549 Madison Avenue, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the case, had retained as counsel ex-District Attorney Philbin and S. Stanwood Menken of the same law firm.

Henry C. Rose spent yesterday in the Tombs. He was quiet during the entire day, his keepers said, and appeared to have no other thought concerning his act than that it was justified.

The inquest will be conducted by Coroner Scholer to-morrow. Assistant District Attorney Garvan will be present. One of the witnesses to be summoned is Mr. Adams. Frederick Wilbert of Jersey City and Carrie Peterson, the Roses' negro cook, who was in the flat at the time Mrs. Rose was killed, and who is held as a witness at the House of Detention, will also be called.

MRS. HOTCHKIN FOUND DEAD.

Wife of Major Hotchkin, She Lived Alone in Apartments in Harlem—Not Seen for Two Days.

In a kneeling posture in the passageway of her apartments, in the fifth story of the house at 205 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, the body of Mrs. Mark Hotchkin was found yesterday morning. She was the wife of Walker Bryant Hotchkin, a banker and broker at 66 Broadway and Major of the Twenty-second Regiment. The discovery was made by the janitor of the house, Theodore Steinecker, and one of the tenants.

There were no marks of violence, and Dr. Burford of the J. Hood Wright Hospital thought that the cause of death was apoplexy. She had not been seen since Friday evening.

According to the janitor's story Mrs. Hotchkin had lived alone in her apartments for about five months. About two weeks ago many men and women began to come to her apartment and the entertainment was such that the other inmates of the house protested.

The result was that Jacob Munck of 1,109 Dawson Street, Bronx, the owner of the house, went there on Friday, and, getting no answer to his ring, although the door was ajar and the gas burning, pinned a dispossess notice on the door. In the afternoon of that day the janitor's wife saw Mrs. Hotchkin in her rooms. She appeared to be in a dazed condition.

Almost immediately after the finding of the body Mr. Hotchkin appeared at the house. It was said that he had not been seen there before. Mr. Hotchkin was distressed. He said that he was married about four years and a half ago, but it was a year since he and his wife had lived together. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Pertinent Facts About Ale.

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale is made by Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, of Burton-on-Trent, England. *They never bottle it*, but sell it in bulk, or by the cask, to various dealers and bottlers. *It's all one brew.* Remember that fact.

Read Bros., London, bottle it, and use as their label the "Dog's Head" label simply to distinguish what they bottle.

Thos. McMullen & Co. also bottle it and use what's called the "White Label."

Other concerns also bottle it, but use no particular label, but simply a Bass label.

The ale itself is *one and the same*—one brew, one brand. All of the bottlers understand their business, and one cannot better the ale ahead of the other, and the labels do not signify anything but the *name of the bottler.*

Now Comes the EVANS Argument.

The founder of the EVANS BREWERY mastered the science of brewing superior ale and established the business in 1786—one hundred and seventeen years ago—in Hudson, N. Y., since which time they have made uninterrupted strides in perfecting their product. So much so that no other ale can compare with their production, and when EVANS' ALE is offered at a less price than foreign brands they do not present an ale "just as good," but one *superior to all.*

The question has been asked why Foreign Ale has not the same good taste here that it has in England. It is answered by the fact that the climate and conditions are different, and, besides, there is the disturbance and exposure attending the ocean transportation.

EVANS' ALE escapes this long journey and is bottled at the brewery by experts who know exactly when and how to handle it. You never find any sediment in a bottle of EVANS' ALE. Its brilliancy and clearness cannot escape your observation.

Compare prices of current price lists.

Thos. McMullen & Co. "White Label" Bass,	$2.00 doz.	Evans' Ale, $1.50 doz.
Read Bros. "Dog's Head" Bass,	2.00 "	
E. & J. Burke's Bass,	1.90 "	
Robt. Porter & Co.'s "Bulldog" Bass,	1.80 "	

Evans' Ale is for Sale by All Leading Dealers Everywhere.

NEW COMET GROWS BRIGHTER.

It Now Is Visible to the Naked Eye—Its Position.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 28.—Prof. W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory says:

"The comet discovered at Lick Observatory on Sept. 1 by Prof. C. D. Perrine has grown steadily brighter, as predicted, until at the present time it is very visible to the naked eye. For the benefit of those who may care to observe it, I give its approximate position as follows: Sept. 28, very close to the second-magnitude star Alpha Cassiopeiae; Sept. 29 about two degrees south of the second-magnitude star Beta Cassiopeiae. It then enters upon the Milky Way, and for several days probably will not be so readily detected. On the evening of Oct. 6 it will be about three degrees north of Alpha Cygni. The comet should then be two or three times as bright as it is at the present time. It will continue to move rapidly to the southwest, overtaking the sun early in November."

WANTED FOR "RAISING" NOTES.

Man of Several Aliases Arrested in Toledo on Request of Los Angeles Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The police here have arrested Thomas P. Evans, alias John P. Kuhn, alias John P. Wallace, on a request from the police of Los Angeles, Cal., where he is wanted for forging, or "raising" eighty-five pieces of negotiable paper. Evans was originally a New Yorker, it is said, and is an American Hebrew, highly connected, and an expert stenographer and linguist.

He has worked on one of the papers at Los Angeles and also in Detroit. He has been here about six weeks, living quietly on Missouri Street, where he managed to make the acquaintance of Miss Jennie Harrison, a pretty girl, whom he married three weeks ago. He practically admits his guilt, and says he will return to California without a requisition.

Evans's plan in Los Angeles, it is said, was to secure notes for $2 or $3 and raise them to $300 or $400.

TO EXTEND OREGON SHORT LINE

Railroad Will Build a Branch to Yellowstone National Park.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 28.—According to information received here the Harriman roads will extend the St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line to the Yellowstone National Park, and work on the extension will begin next Spring. A portion of the route has already been surveyed. The inability to accommodate passengers at Monida, where a stage connection is made, is the principal reason for the extension.

It is also the intention of the Short Line to build a large hotel at the end of the new line. The park business this season, with one exception, was the largest in its history.

MAY NOT BUILD SUGAR PLANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Richard Wagner of the Wisconsin Sugar Company said to-day in an interview that his company, which plans to build large beet sugar plants in the vicinity of Milwaukee, would wait until the Government disposes of the Cuban reciprocity question before beginning work.

"The Sugar Trust has spent $5,000,000 thus far toward bringing about Cuban reciprocity," said Mr. Wagner, "and the passage of such a law would not harm the trust, as it controls most of the Cuban sugar. We shall do nothing about building our machinery plant until after the December session of Congress. If the measure goes through it will injure us, and we do not intend to invest the money until the question is disposed of. If it is passed we shall build no factory."

Several weeks ago a payment was made to bind the purchase of a tract of land in the town of Lake by the Wisconsin Sugar Company, but the money was returned in a disagreement between the parties to the deal. The company is said to be considering other sites. It proposes to build eight plants in the State at a cost of $500,000 each.

MAY TRANSFER CAPT. SHEEHAN

It was rumored in the Tenderloin last evening that Capt. Sheehan is to be transferred soon, possibly as early as to-day. Capt. Sheehan, when asked about the matter, said:

"I can tell you nothing about it; you'd better ask the Commissioner."

The rumor was that Capt. Miles O'Reilly is to take Capt. Sheehan's place and that Capt. Sheehan is to go to the First Precinct.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Closed the Season by Defeating St. Louis Twice—Cincinnatis Beat the Pittsburg Champions.

Three National League baseball games were played yesterday, two in Chicago, which finished the schedule for the season in that city, and one in Cincinnati. The Chicago team beat the St. Louis players in both contests, and the Cincinnatis defeated the Pittsburg champions by the score of 3 to 2. To-day two games will be decided on the Polo Grounds between Brooklyn and New York, winding up the local season, and to-morrow the teams will finish the series at Washington Park by playing off a postponed game. McGraw's men will then go to Boston, where they will play on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, closing the season there. Hanlon's Brooklyn team will leave for Philadelphia on Wednesday and play out the schedule there on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

CHICAGO WON BOTH GAMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The National League baseball season here ended to-day, the locals taking two games from St. Louis. Taylor's pitching and Tinker's fielding were the features of the first game. In seven of the nine innings the visitors were retired in one-two-three order, and but for Slagle's muff would have been shut out. Williams out-pitched Wicker in the second contest, which was called on account of darkness, after the visitors had been retired in the seventh. Scores by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 —4	9	3	
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2	3	3	

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; O'Neill and Weaver.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 1 0 2 0 1 ...—4	11	2	
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	5	0	

Batteries—Williams and Kling; Wicker and Weaver.

CINCINNATI, 3; PITTSBURG, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Pittsburg's champion baseball team was outplayed by Kelley's men to-day. Phillippe and Hahn were the opposing pitchers, and the locals won by scoring three times in the first two innings. Donlin was put out of the game for disputing one of Umpire O'Day's decisions. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...—3	11	2	
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	6	2	

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Phillippe and Zimmer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	101	35	.743	Chicago	66	69	.489
Brooklyn	73	61	.545	St. Louis	57	75	.432
Boston	68	61	.527	Philadelphia	53	79	.401
Cincinnati	69	66	.504	New York	46	83	.356

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York. (Two games.)
Boston at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3 0 2 1 0 1 2 0 1—10	15	3	
Chicago	1 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0— 9	12	3	

Batteries—Sudhoff and Sugden; Griffith and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 2 0 0 4 0 4 0 0—10	12	3	
St. Louis	2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 4	9	6	

Batteries—Isbell and Mertes; Powell and Sugden.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Cleveland	69	67	.507
St. Louis	78	58	.574	Washington	61	75	.448
Boston	76	60	.559	Detroit	52	83	.385
Chicago	74	60	.552	Baltimore	50	87	.385

Century Cycle Runs Postponed.

Although the two rival cycling road runs over the Long Island roads which were scheduled to start from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, yesterday morning were both officially postponed on account of the rain, a party of ten or twelve enthusiasts started out at 9:30 o'clock with the intention of riding over the course in spite of the bad weather.

Two of the party, C. H. Steele of Brooklyn and Miss S. E. Knowlton of Boston, who were entered in the run of the Century Road Club Association, finished the trip at 7:30 last night, having completed the 100 miles in 10 hours' time. They were soaked to the skin, having ridden through the heaviest shower of the day, between Massapequa and Hicksville. The other members of the party finished later in the evening. Another attempt to hold the runs will probably be made next Sunday.

Vanderbilt Horse Won French Race.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—William K. Vanderbilt's Reinette won the Prix de Nexon at Longchamps to-day.

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REMEDY FOR CAB EXTORTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your editorial in to-day's TIMES as to the controversy between a gentleman and a cab driver, in which the gentleman was trying to ascertain the cab fare to a certain hotel, I would like to say a few words on the subject.

There is absolutely no occasion for anybody to have anything to say to the cab driver before entering the cab. It is the duty of every citizen to know the rates, which are clearly set forth on the cards which, under the law, are required to be displayed in all public cabs. I have found, from personal experience, that in nine cases out of ten when the proper fare is tendered to a cab driver on reaching point of destination there is no trouble whatever. However, if a driver makes an overcharge for the service rendered, all that is necessary is to pay the fare asked, take the number of the cab, communicate the facts either to the Merchants' Association or to the Mayor's Marshal, and a refund of the overcharge will be duly made. This will not entail upon the passenger any trouble whatever beyond the writing of a letter. Steps will be promptly taken to insure the excess fare being returned.

There is no necessity whatever for the passenger to demand that the cab driver take him to the nearest police station or to the office of the Mayor's Marshal, which, of course, would entail considerable inconvenience.

A great deal has been done by the Merchants' Association in the way of disciplining the public cab drivers. In the neighborhood of forty complaints have been sent to the Mayor's Marshal. In every case the excess fare charged has been refunded. In the case of a second offense on the part of the same driver the license will be revoked.

Many of my friends having related to me their disagreeable experiences with cab drivers, I have requested that they make their complaints known to the association. While a great many have promised to do so, comparatively few have taken the time to help the good work along by complying with the suggestion. The people of New York are therefore largely to blame for the conditions which do now and have for a long time existed. The custom which has grown up among the cab drivers of this city in persistently overcharging for services rendered is one which is doing a great deal of harm to the business interests of New York. Strangers coming to the city to buy goods, not familiar with the street railway transportation lines, utilize the cab service in a far greater degree than do the residents. These people likewise visit other trade centres and use the cab service there. The comparison, even when the regular rate is charged, is not favorable to New York. All this has a tendency to induce them to go to other markets to purchase their goods, rather than to come here, where they are subjected to such treatment, which they consider an imposition. Nothing will more quickly anger an American citizen than the knowledge that he is being unduly imposed upon.

JOHN C. EAMES, Second Vice President the Merchants' Association of New York.

New York, Sept. 27, 1902.

Young Pedagogues' Grievance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An instance of what a Professor in a college of New York termed the madness of the present school administration was seen in the legislation effected this last Summer in regard to the Teachers' Training School. Previous to last July the entrance requirements of the Training School demanded a four-year high school course, and ability to pass the entrance examination. All that was set forth in a circular, given to high school pupils, in which was the "Training School Course" of four years, and as a note it was said that this course prepared students for the Training School. But last July the Board of Education passed a by-law, making the entrance requirement the holding of a college diploma, so that admission will now be refused to those young men who have almost completed their term at high school, after pursuing their course with the intention of entering the Training School and becoming teachers.

What does the board mean? How can these young men afford to go to college? But apart from that, the fact that those will not be admitted who pursued the required course before the new law was passed stamps the measure as unjust. It is usually conceded that a law affects only those who enter upon a course after its enactment. Is not this measure retroactive? Are these young men to be kept out from their elected profession? There is nothing so unfair as to set certain requirements on a position, to have students give their time and work to meet those requirements, and then to suddenly increase them, and to practically put them out of reach.

This matter demands redress. At least those who are half way through high school should be allowed to continue as under the unmodified law. If it is necessary that new requirements be placed, let succeeding generations bear their brunt, but let the present generation enjoy the fruits of its priority. T. H.

New York, Sept. 21, 1902.

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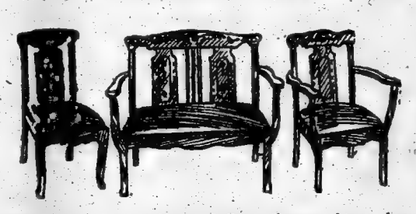

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MR. HILL AS DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

With the lapse of years the Hon. DAVID B. HILL has been restored to leadership and control of the Democratic organization in the State of New York. The Democrats are to hold their convention this week at Saratoga. They will nominate candidates and adopt a platform of principles. We suppose there is no question that ex-Senator HILL will be the chief figure in the convention.

The election of the candidates named by the Democratic Convention would enhance the reputation of Mr. HILL as a party leader; their defeat would impair it grievously.

It is mainly a question of who is nominated for the office of Governor. No weak candidate would be likely to defeat Gov. ODELL. The Republican platform is full of insincerity and deceit, and there is the usual amount of party humbug in the recital of the benefits of Republican administration at Albany. But it would be a mistake to assume that Gov. ODELL is not a strong candidate. He is strong—it will take a very strong Democrat to beat him. A Democrat of recognized ability and real independence of character could make a hopeful canvass for the Governorship. Nobody knows how tired the people of this State may have become of the Republican canal policy and the Republican tariff policy.

The way to win is to nominate a candidate for Governor who will command the confidence of the people and to adopt a platform that offers for their approval a programme of action better than that offered by the Republicans. The whole Nation is astir politically. The two conspicuous movements are the demand for tariff revision and the regeneration of the Democratic Party. It is a matter of no little public and party importance that the Democrats of New York should take measures for victory.

In one of the most disheartening hours of the history of the Democratic Party in this State, when many Democrats stood irresolute and in doubt, one of the wisest leaders the party has ever had, in a letter appealing for support of the candidate, wrote this sentence: "A party advances by victory, not by defeat."

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR SPOONER.

The adjustment of the differences in the Republican Party in Wisconsin is important for the whole country. Substantially it leaves Senator SPOONER free to take his own part in the campaign, so far as National issues are involved, and to conduct his own canvass for re-election to the Senate. That is fortunate for the country, for Senator SPOONER has shown more of the strength and equipment needed for National leadership than any other Republican in public life during the last half score of years. We owe to him more than to any one else such progress as has been made in the enlightened treatment of the Philippine question. He is the one leader of real influence who has seemed fully to realize the changed conditions of the country and the need of adapting the policy of his party to the change, and to have a rational plan to secure that adaptation.

The chief aim of Senator SPOONER in the Autumn campaign will be to put before the people the case of tariff revision and to defend the plan of a commission authorized to investigate and to recommend action. As this is the plan of the President, it is to be inferred that something will be attempted with regard to it as soon as possible, especially if the response of the people at the polls is satisfactory. That the canvass should be conducted in favor of Republican revision of the tariff in Iowa and in Minnesota, the two strongest and most active Republican States, after Pennsylvania, is certainly significant. That it should be so conducted under the direct leadership of the President and of the most powerful and prominent of the Republican Senators is still more significant.

Had it not been for the accident to the President and his enforced return to Washington we should probably have had the noteworthy spectacle of the President and the foremost leader in Congress traversing the Northwest, pleading with the people for a change in the policy of their own party, while the Speaker of the House—at present the second great officer of the Government—abandoning public life in resentment at the mere suggestion of such change and in dismay at the way it is accepted by the people of his State. As we remarked when the President made his striking speech at Logansport, the real meaning of it was not in the mode of change proposed, but in the admission that change must come. This meaning is still plainer and more impressive now that it is seen that the speech of the President was not a hasty expression, but a part of a deliberate plan of campaign in which Senator SPOONER was also engaged, and which he is now about to carry out. Whether the plan will result in any action by Congress remains to be seen. We have little confidence that it will. But it ought to be as clear as daylight to the Democrats that the only issue worth attention in this campaign is the tariff and its abuses.

"HOMING" BANKNOTES.

In the course of some extremely sensible comments on the numerous recent statements that there is no lack of money at present except in New York, The Financial Chronicle says, as we have frequently had occasion to say in substance: "Money has become close here and not so close in the West and South because New York has at this speculative period furnished in good part the interior with the necessary extra funds for their crop work."

And this occurs each year because of our "fixed-currency system." "The idle notes at the period of the least business activity accumulate at the point where they can find best and safest occupation," which is New York. "They possess no homing quality, and consequently, being out of use, gravitate in greater part to the leading trade centre." This accumulation makes easy money, stimulates lending, and when the annual demand comes the loans must be called in, rates go higher, and money becomes close. The essential difficulty lies in the rigid nature of our currency and in what The Chronicle so happily calls the lack of "homing quality" of our notes, either the United States notes or those of the banks. This quality could readily be obtained for the bank-notes by the method of the Suffolk Bank system, but it cannot be had under the present law, which makes both the issue and withdrawal of notes slow and expensive, and makes both processes depend more on the price of United States bonds than on the relative demand for money.

SECULAR SCHOOLING.

In his address on Saturday Chancellor MACCRACKEN commented on the interesting state of the school question in Great Britain and in France, with the general conclusion that the process of secularizing public education was being pushed too rapidly in the latter country and not fast enough in the former.

Undoubtedly the recent application of the law of corporations to schools maintained with religious teachers in France has created a great deal of bad feeling and has been conducted with more severity than seems necessary to us at this distance. But it must be remembered that the basis of the relation of the Church and the State in France is entirely different from what it is in our own country. Here they are entirely independent. In France their relations are governed by the Concordat, and the Church is definitely dependent on the State, and in important regards is subject to its regulation. On the other hand, it is not uncommon for the servants of the Church to mix in politics for the express purpose of controlling the policy of the Government, and, in some degree, with the intention of securing the overthrow of the republic. It may be foolish, but it is not at all unnatural, that the leaders of the republic should wish to deprive the Church as such of what they deem an abused share in the teaching of youth. The change going on is due to deep-seated political causes, and, however we may condemn the method, we cannot greatly blame the French statesmen who have set out to reach that complete separation of the Church and the State of which we have set them the example.

A somewhat similar, but much less acute, change is going on in England, which is complicated by the fact that that country is at the same time engaged in building up a system of free general education. The religious feeling is strong both in the Established and in the Nonconformist organizations, and there is no such powerful antagonism to the influence of religious teaching in the schools as there is in France, or even in this country. The Church of England is desirous to maintain on the extended system somewhat of the same control it has exercised over the earlier and more limited system. Doubtless it will gradually yield, as the Nonconformist element is strong enough to force it to do so. But the outcome, as in most British contests, is likely to be a compromise. For strictly secular schools there is not the reason or the demand there is in France.

THE RUSSELL IRISH LAND SCHEME.

The plan of Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, M. P., has a more practical arithmetical basis than seems to have been assumed by those who have prematurely criticised it. Mr. RUSSELL is now engaged in formulating the details of a scheme of land purchase in Ireland which will confer immediate and tangible benefit upon the tenant without diminishing the income of the selling landlord. A typical instance of how this would work out in practice will serve for purposes of illustration. It assumes that a fair price for land under cultivation would be its net earnings for twenty-three years. A rental of £100 per annum would in twenty-three years amount to £2,300, plus interest at 2¾ per cent. From the tenant's point of view this is a simple proposition. From that of the landlord having an income from rentals of, say, £2,000, it is perhaps not so clear. His interest capitalized on the twenty-three years' purchase basis would give him £46,000. This sum invested at 4 per cent. would yield him £1,840 per annum. Mr. RUSSELL considers this a fair equivalent for the rental income relinquished, for the reason that a nominal income of £2,000 per annum from rentals is not net, but is always subject to various deductions for legal expenses, bad debts, and liabilities of one kind or another. That is, a landlord can never by any chance get more than his leases call for, and in practice cannot get all of that. He could at least put his £46,000 in gilt-edged securities, which Irish land titles cannot be considered under existing or prospective conditions.

As an alternative proposition, and assuming that the best safe investment open to the landlord is one yielding 3 per cent., Mr. RUSSELL suggests a State bonus, for which the sum of £10,000,000 would be sufficient. He thinks the British Treasury could with entire safety and advantage advance this amount to the Trustees under the Settled Lands act, for two reasons: "(1) Because England owes Ireland much on account of the unfairly adjusted financial relations between the two countries and (2) because he thinks it no exaggeration to say that, the land question settled, the cost of the government of Ireland might be reduced perhaps by one-half. To establish agrarian peace and to sweeten the whole life of the country, moreover, would not be dearly bought if purchased at £10,000,000."

The obstacle in the way of any such scheme lies in the difficulty of convincing either party in interest that the basis is equitable. At their recent convention the landlords declared for a plan of purchase based upon the earnings of twenty-seven to thirty-three years. The tenants, on the other hand, think that very little land in Ireland is worth eighteen years' purchase. The probability is they are nearer right than the landlords. The decision of this issue, if it is ever decided, will have to be in some sense arbitrary. It has been said that the only fair compromise is that which suits neither party to a controversy, and the saying certainly embodies a very practical truth.

SOME CAUSES OF GERMAN DISCONTENT.

The Deutsche Zeitung of Vienna, most German of the great newspapers printed outside the German Empire, and the only one quite free to say a great many things which no newspaper of the empire would dare to print, throws a flood of light upon one of the most active causes of German discontent with the apparent incapacity of those who assume to control the national destinies. The Deutsche Zeitung says:

That the Emperor is continually discovered making mistakes does not contribute to his prestige. It only too easily leads to mistrust of his methods of government. But an open and honest war against the erroneous views of the sovereign would be preferable to the present custom in Germany of "arbitrarily" interpreting his utterances and with "veiled" insinuations attacking the Emperor under cover of the Chancellor. This manner of slipping like an eel through the meshes of the law of lèse-majesté is more damaging to the monarchical sentiment than the most violent strokes of crushing criticism. It would, in truth, be better if all imperial statements were only made after consultation with the Ministers, who must assume the responsibility for them. This might be done if only the Ministers had a little more backbone.

The Vienna critic of German methods is of the opinion that if every Minister declined to be responsible for official utterances of the Emperor other than those to which he had previously assented, and, invoking the Prussian and German Constitutions, tendered the surrender of his portfolio the moment the Emperor committed him to something of which he had no previous knowledge, his Imperial Majesty would soon learn to place a check upon his habit of talking too much. Such a policy, moreover, would minimize the influence of those unofficial and unauthorized advisers of the Crown who, in the opinion of the public, continually interfere between his Majesty and his Ministers, and have really more to do with influencing the course of events than have the responsible Ministers who must take the blame if anything goes wrong. No doubt this view of the matter is correct, but the remedy is impracticable. The Minister who reproved the Emperor's loquacity by tendering the resignation of his portfolio would leave public life with scant ceremony, and his place would be quickly taken by one in whom the love of office induced greater complacency. The versatile and highly individualized WILLIAM is not ready yet to recognize the fact that he is not "the whole thing," and until this humiliating fact is borne in upon him by the results of some irreparable blunder of his own, present conditions will probably continue.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

The question of what to do with habitual criminals is just now attracting much attention in Great Britain in connection with facts of unusual public interest contained in the annual report of the Commissioners of Prisons for the current year. The term habitual, or professional, criminal in its technical sense is understood to mean one who seeks to live systematically by thievery and whose acquisitive instincts are not controlled by the fear or the example of punishment. In Great Britain of a total of 2,879 convicts no less than 1,342 are habitual criminals, in the sense of having had one, two, or three previous convictions for crimes involving sentences of six months or over. Of the 1,342, as many as 1,213 were previously convicted of crimes against property, and represent the class which has deliberately elected to live by robbery. Neither penal servitude nor imprisonment serves to deter offenders of this class from returning to crime. The habitual criminal exists as a well-defined type, and his kind constitutes 90 per cent. of the prison population of Great Britain.

What shall be done with him? On this point the Commissioners of Prisons say:

We believe that the time has now come when a special form of detention should be devised under which prisoners shown by their records to belong to this "professional" class might be segregated by order of the court for long periods of time, say, for the legal maximum for their last particular offense, subject only to conditional liberation by the Secretary of State when he is satisfied, on the report of the prison authority, that there is reasonable ground to believe that the prisoner can be released without danger to society. We must recognize the fact that we have in our convict prisons men with regard to whom it is practically hopeless to expect that they will take warning from past punishment, and will not be ready, immediately on discharge, to revert to a life of crime.

If it be assumed that the influence of prison discipline upon the class of offenders described is not and can not be reformatory, it would seem that some more effective way of dealing with them than by indefinite sentences might be devised. Since the humane methods of the modern prison system are without value in the case of those convicted a second, third, or fourth time for offenses which are the result neither of passion nor of intemperance, but of an evident determination to continue a life of crime for gain, irrespective of its risks, the conclusion would seem to be inevitable that they are not adapted to the conditions of life in a highly organized community, and their expatriation to some safe place, where a changed environment would perhaps excite new ambitions, would probably be the best disposition which could be made of them. The penal colony was a great evil when made a means of ridding the country of young men convicted of a first offense and not entitled to be considered incorrigible, even if certainly guilty; but it presents itself in a somewhat different aspect when reserved for habitual criminals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With an emphasis which hints at an unconscious desire to disprove an imagined or suspected charge that the negro, whatever he may do, cannot win the unqualified approval of the Southern white man, The Atlanta News calls the attention of all "who are interested in the vexed and varying phases of the race problem" to the company that gathered and the speeches that were made the other day at the funeral of RICHARD J. HENRY, a colored man who for many years had been the office servant of Major LIVINGSTON MIMS, Mayor of the city and Southern manager of the business of the New York Life Insurance Company. HENRY seems to have conducted himself in a way perfectly satisfactory to those with whom his performance of duties brought him in contact, and confidence in his honesty was unbounded. "His fidelity," says The News, "his courtesy, his intelligence, and his effective service had endeared him not only to his master and employers, but to all the numerous company of white men of all degrees who came in contact with him. Large sums of money were intrusted daily to his care for transmission to the bank, and it is estimated that in this position he had carried upon his person millions of dollars belonging to this great corporation safely and without mistake from the local offices of the company to the banks of deposit." HENRY'S funeral was very largely attended, and of those present no small fraction consisted of representative white men of the city, many of whom had contributed generously to the flowers which garlanded and draped the church. After the regular funeral service, in the course of which high tribute was paid to the character of the dead man by his own people, Major MIMS rose and spoke at length, not as one who had lost a useful servant, but with the grief that follows the death of a long-tried and valued friend. "There was no living man," said the Major in the course of his remarks, "on whom I could better rely for care and kindness for my family, and I could point to no one whose daily life and character afforded a better and more commendable example for all men to emulate than his. He was, indeed, a model husband and father, a good citizen, a loyal and devoted friend, and a Christian gentleman." Now the question is, Who in the North, does The News think, doubts the existence of such negroes as this, or will be surprised to learn that they are appreciated in the South?

—In his daily comments on the situation in the anthracite coal region, Mr. MITCHELL sometimes declares that there is no disorder there, and sometimes that the disorder is due to the soldiers and the company police. Between these two presentations of the case he alternates with a close approach to regularity, without any apparent realization of the fact that the two are incompatible. On the days when he denies the existence of disorder, he charges the capitalistic press with inventing the stories of arson and assault and murder that are coming in such great and increasing numbers, forgetting that these stories appear in every paper that even pretends to give the news, though the portion of the press which from the very beginning of the strike has not treated the operators with greater severity than the miners is so small as to be practically negligible. On the days when Mr. MITCHELL takes the other tack he proclaims that the mine guards are a body of carefully selected criminals, with a natural thirst for blood and endowed with a mysterious power to create the impression that the miners are men prone to violent devices. It is impossible to doubt that Mr. MITCHELL knows this to be all nonsense and the poorest of compliments to the intelligence of those to whom he talks. If he reads the papers he simply cannot believe in the existence of a vast journalistic conspiracy against the strikers, or that they have been seriously criticised for anything except the lawlessness which they have either committed or permitted. Even as it is, for one harsh word they have received, the mine owners have received twenty—if it isn't a hundred—and none of Mr. MITCHELL'S mistakes has cost him anything like as much of public sympathy as the one he has made in exerting no effective influence for the preservation of order. He says often enough that he loves peace, but not one reproof has he directed against individuals engaged in breaking it. In denying their notorious misdeeds he practically approves of them.

—A Washingtonian who has been in New York taking notes of our parious state, lists among our present ills, and as not the least important of them, the manners of the officials whom the Fusion victory gave us when those officials are brought into contact with the ordinary citizen. "Whatever else he does," says this observer, "the ward politician who gets into office is careful not to snub the public. The reformer, on the contrary, seems to think that official responsibility puts him above the public, and he resents either suggestion or criticism." There is an element of truth in this, and nobody knows it better than the working newspaper men, who, under every administration, are forced into association as close as they can make it with municipal officers of every grade. These officers, and especially the minor ones, can make the collection of legitimate news hard or easy, as they choose, and it is a fact that the "practical politician," even though a known and almost self-confessed rascal, is more apt to be obliging and courteous, as he understands courtesy, than is the underling to whom "reform" intrusts a small measure of brief power. And the rascal's favors are not sold, or, if not exactly free, the price expected for them from the representative, say, of an opposition paper is remote and vague—a general good will for the individual as distinct from the politician, and an occasional, almost unintended good word in print. The amateur office holder does not appreciate the enormous value of cheap kindliness, mistakes surliness for virtue, and irritates when he thinks he is showing stern devotion to law and duty. The public shares the experiences of the reporters with officials of both classes, and is less well trained than they to take it all as a part of the day's work.

—In somewhat needless anxiety lest trolley accidents may create a popular prejudice against the new method rather than the new manner of transportation, The Electrical Review points out that there is no necessary relation between the accidents and the motive power used. Most of the electric roads, it says, were developed from tramways—meaning thereby, no doubt, from horse railroads—and their managers too often assume that they still retain all the privileges of the old days, without incurring any of the responsibilities of the steam railways which the modern trolley line so much more closely resembles than it does the horse railroad. "Such abuses as are charged," The Review hastens to add, "can be corrected by legislation, but this ought not to be necessary, for legislative action may be carried too far and really injure the roads. All the necessary precautions for the protection of the public should be adopted by the managements of the roads on their own initiative, and the sooner this is realized the better." That is excellent advice, and the roads that are already conducting their business in accordance with it have the realest of grievance against those, much more numerous, the managers of which are vastly in need of reminders that their real interests and the public's are the same.

An Explanation.

Montgomery Schuyler asks THE NEW YORK TIMES to explain that the statement in respect to plans for municipal buildings on Chambers Street, published in yesterday's issue, was wholly inaccurate and misleading. Mr. Schuyler had the notion of such a series of buildings, which, indeed, was that of the late John R. Thomas, architect of the Hall of Records, and he asked Mr. McKim's opinion of it. Mr. McKim made no plans beyond a tracing from a city map, showing what property in his opinion, should be acquired for the purpose in question. That was done at Mr. Schuyler's request, and entirely as a personal favor.

FAVORS EMERGENCY CIRCULATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the present temporary financial stringency, which recurs regularly every Fall during the crop-moving season, there can be no question that an "emergency" circulation such as is issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany, referred to by ex-Controller Hepburn, would be the simplest and most effective device which could be applied as a corrective. The same principle, in effect, has been applied successfully in every serious case of panic and stringency by the Bank of England, when it has granted credits by issue of notes beyond usual limits and otherwise, at rates as high as 10 per cent.

As the strain for funds during crop-moving seasons falls chiefly on banks in "reserve cities," where balances or deposits accumulate during the dull season, or between crops, the right to issue such emergency circulation might properly be limited to National banks in such "reserve cities," which are members of Clearing Houses and in sound condition. On July 16, 1902, the capital stock of 335 National banks situated in 33 reserve cities was about $292,000,000. An emergency circulation limited to 25 per cent. of capital stock would enable these banks to put out, if needed, about $73,000,000 additional circulation, which ought to be ample for all legitimate demands. Tax this circulation at 6 per cent., and it would be retired as soon as the stringency was over and leave so little profit, if any, that the National banks outside of reserve cities could scarcely complain that they were deprived of a "privilege." This emergency circulation should not, of course, be secured by bonds or collateral of any sort.

As to the present bungling and unwieldy Sub-Treasury system, its evils are due chiefly to the operations of a tariff system which collects more money from the people than it expends, and for any correction of this evil in less than three years, if then, there can be little hope. The thing to do first is to retire the "greenbacks" and eliminate this disturbing element from our financial system. The greenbacks outstanding amount to about $347,000,000, while the Treasury balance yesterday amounted to $370,000,000, or enough to pay off the entire greenback debt and leave $23,000,000 in the Treasury toward a working balance. Accumulations from the revenues would soon increase this working balance to $50,000,000, which would be ample provided the Secretary of the Treasury were authorized by law to borrow on short-time certificates bearing 2½ to 3 per cent. interest when the working balance fell below $50,000,000.

On the other hand, if this balance increased beyond $50,000,000, the Secretary would be authorized to lend it on security of United States bonds, to National banks, requiring no reserve to be maintained thereon as at present, and charging no interest, or lend it without security to sound banks, charging, say, 2 per cent. interest, and making the loan a first lien on the assets of the borrowing bank.

All this could be done without any reference to changes in the tariff, or legislation as to "branch banks" or "asset currency," if the present Republican Congress has the courage to do it. COMMON SENSE.
New York, Sept. 27, 1902.

RAPID TRANSIT IN THE BRONX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the storm of Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., the Union Railway Company again demonstrated its utter inability to handle a crowd. When traffic was at its height the axle of a Westchester Avenue car going east broke down at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, blocking the road for thirty-five minutes. After a long delay the rear cars of the blockade were sent back to Third Avenue and switched to the up-town track. These cars were not stopped for passengers and were practically rushed along, and those wishing to get home had to jump or get left. To make matters worse the dignified inspector gave orders to conductors not to give any transfers, notwithstanding the fact that very many were unable to get transfers owing to the crush on the cars coming from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The plan to collect another fare did not work, however, and the company is no richer for its ill-timed move.

The Westchester Avenue line is considered of little importance and residents of the upper east side are compelled to take the best service they can get, which is the worst the company can give. During rush hours the cars are apparently diverted to other more favored lines and the crowding on the few cars left keeps in close competition with the brutal spectacle given every night at the Brooklyn Bridge.

To any one who has traveled for some time on the Westchester Avenue branch it is very evident that the road is run absolutely by the inspectors, motormen, and conductors, and they seem to appreciate their position. From both ends of the Westchester Avenue bridge the cars are run to suit the whims of these men, and it is a favorite pastime with them to start the cars just when passengers are within touching distance. Whether these actions are known to Mr. Maher is another story, and that gentleman is not worrying about the public so far as the east side is concerned. He apparently has no immediate intention of remedying existing conditions, which are steadily getting worse.

The cars formerly were run for quite a distance on the bridge, but were stopped nearly a year ago. About two months ago the trolley wire connected with a pole attached to the bridge was burned out. It has never been repaired, and passengers are compelled to follow the car further and still further from the bridge. If Mr. Maher is holding back much-needed improvements for the reasons recently advanced by President Haffen he must be very short-sighted indeed. The new Westchester Avenue bridge will not, from present appearances, be completed during his lifetime or mine, and the widening of Westchester Avenue has only been hinted at.

Mr. Haffen's interest in east side affairs is worse than half-hearted, and the stronger political element of the west side is getting more than its share of improvements, over 90 per cent. of the money appropriated or to be appropriated will be spent on the west side—the east side must wait, while enormous amounts of money are being spent on grand boulevards, &c., for the benefit of few political horse or automobile owners. A double track is wanted and wanted badly on Westchester Avenue, and it is high time that the antediluvian switch should be wiped out by a railroad company claiming up-to-date appliances.

Wake up, Mr. Maher! The building up of the east side is in your power, but you seem to be trifling with a valuable franchise. T. F.
New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

"COMMISSIONER AGAINST CHIEF."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day's issue your article entitled "Commissioner Against Chief." It is an anomaly in judicial proceedings that a man should prefer charges and then hear the charges himself. This is practically what is permitted under our municipal system. The sooner it is abolished the better it will be for everybody, both heads of departments and subordinates. What could be done would be to have the heads of departments make the charges against their subordinates to the Mayor and have the Mayor appoint three Commissioners, one of whom should be a lawyer of not less than ten years' standing, to hear the testimony and report on same to him with their opinion; or, if it was more desirable, their action could be final, subject, however, as the law now is, to a review by the courts.

The worst, however, about the present system is that the courts are inclined to hold the action of the official who tries the case binding upon themselves upon all questions of fact, although the court has the right to determine these questions for itself. It certainly is not conducive to a proper administration of a department to have the head of the department make a charge against a subordinate which he himself is subsequently to try. The case of Chief Croker and Commissioner Sturgis illustrates in a very remarkable degree the lack of wisdom in such a course.
JOHN C. SHAW.
New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

H. W. MESDAG STILL ALIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago your paper announced the death at The Hague of H. W. Mesdag, the marine artist, and gave a short account of his career. Believing that you would not have published such a notice without reliable information, I wrote, after waiting some days, a long letter of condolence to Mme. Mesdag, and have received in reply a letter from Mr. Mesdag himself, saying that, happily, he could inform me that he was alive and industriously at work. But he explained that his brother, Taco Mesdag, the landscape artist, had died, which probably accounts for your mistake. Thinking you may like to correct it, I send you these lines.

Mr. Mesdag is known to many American artists and travelers, who will certainly be glad to hear that the great painter and genial host is still living and working in his beautiful home at The Hague.
New York, Sept. 26, 1902. A CROSS.

[The announcement of Mr. Mesdag's death was made in an Amsterdam dispatch sent by The Associated Press on Aug. 4.]

WOMAN'S VIEWS OF VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just perused with considerable interest the communication on "The Real Cause of Strikes," which appeared in your journal three weeks ago. It undoubtedly contains much truth, but what I particularly admired was its manly tone. Obviously it was written by a son of toil, who votes according to his honest convictions, regardless of anybody's frowns or favors.

I do not altogether approve of working men or women being insolent to their employers, having had my full share of the trials of dealing with impertinent and inefficient female help. But I must say that I think workingmen, as a rule, are too obsequious and timid, which to my mind are more reprehensible faults than being a bit saucy and important than occasion seems to warrant.

It has always been my opinion that workingmen themselves are far more to blame for their grievances than the wealthy class. If the "sovereigns of labor" (what a fine title!) had sense and manliness enough to vote for honest, capable men, who would make and execute just laws, we should very soon hear the last of labor disturbances. But no; the vast majority of them would rather keep on voting for professional politicians and wooden men, and suffer the inevitable consequences, and tell everybody they meet what fools they made of themselves. When election comes around again they do the very same thing over, and so on year after year. A burned child knows enough to dread the fire thereafter, in which it differs slightly from your grown-up continually scorched, but always the same hungry, pig-headed "sovereign."

So long as the workingman persists in making his enemies his rulers, and taking it out in swearing and snivelling and kicking himself, I can see no hope of his deliverance. The perfectly natural feeling of all sensible people is that he is being served just right. If he enjoys the costly farce—a perfectly logical conclusion—he can be tolerably sure that the other fellows will interpose no serious objection.
A WOMAN OF SEVENTY.
New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

GAUGING PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in to-day's TIMES on the "'Antis' and Mr. Root" you say the American idea is, "There is somebody wiser than anybody, and that is everybody," and that "the more people decide against them—the 'Antis'—the more they refuse to be convinced." You may be perfectly correct in your assumption that the people of the United States are against the "Antis," but how do you know?

Senator Hanna says: "The people of the United States are in favor of the Panama Canal," but how does he know? Does any one assume to claim that there is any opportunity offered for the people of the United States to express their opinion on any one measure? The writer has voted for different candidates at different times for over thirty-five years, and has never yet been able to express a decided opinion at the ballot box on the questions before the people. For instance, in one Presidential campaign where the Republican Party was beaten some of the papers claimed it was a victory for tariff reform, some that it was a victory for bi-metallism, and another that the Republican defeat was due to the opposition to the Force bill. Prime Minister Salisbury, some years ago, in an appeal to the country where there were three leading questions to be submitted to the voters said that it was like trying three criminals charged with three different crimes before one jury, who were expected to bring in one verdict covering all three cases.

The fact to which I wish to call your attention is that there is no man nor paper that can express any more than his own personal opinion as to what policies are agreeable to the people of this country, as we have no means of ascertaining their views, as can be done in the old-fashioned New England town meeting. Am I not right? G. W. HOPPING.
Orange, N. J., Sept. 27, 1902.

INSPIRATION AND THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard to go without THE TIMES for a single day, and those among your readers who have lately returned from vacations spent in distant parts of the country (the present writer was in Colorado and Utah) have missed much with which they have had to familiarize themselves through reference to a file of back numbers.

A recent issue of your journal contained a lengthy article by a clerical writer upon the inspiration of the Bible, which, it is surprising to find, did not at once precipitate a flood of correspondence. Those among your readers who have emancipated themselves from traditional or orthodox views will, of course, radically disagree with the author in many of his statements. It would obviously be impossible in a single brief communication to take these up in detail, but one paragraph may be singled out which is comprehensive enough to be viewed as a fair sample of the whole, and which suggests some pertinent inquiries.

Your correspondent says: "To believe at all that the Bible is the Word of God one must believe that it is such, not in part only, but altogether, every word of it, for how can we otherwise be in a position to distinguish truth from error? Not to believe in a verbal inspiration is to believe no inspiration at all." This means, if it means anything, that a single error in the inspired text vitiates the entire record; but, while the writer deserves praise for his consistency, lovers of what is good, pure, and true in the Bible as distinguished from what is mythical, false, or horrible, may well ask to be saved from their friends.

Leaving out of account the fact that there are many versions of the Bible, differing radically in certain respects, that the Roman Catholic Bible, for example, is not the same as the Protestant; that the oldest existing versions, such as the Sinaitic and Alexandrian codices, contain books which are to be found in neither; that there are spurious passages scattered throughout both the Old and New Testaments; that the authenticity of certain books has been called in question by even the earliest Christian writers. (Tertullian, Origen, Eusebius, &c.,) while one or two are now regarded as pseudonymous; that fallible men gathered together in council were required to use their reason and weigh probable evidence to decide what was inspired and what was not—putting all these considerations aside, let us take such concrete evidence as may be found in books admittedly genuine wherein all the different versions, whether Greek or Hebrew, are in accord.

Now, the fact is self-evident and as indisputable as an axiom in geometry that two antagonistic statements regarding a historical occurrence cannot both be true; yet we find in many instances that, not only does one book contradict another, but the same book frequently contradicts itself. Referring to King Asa, II. Chronicles xiv., 5, states emphatically that "he took away out of all the cities of Judah the high places and the images," while II. Chronicles, xv., 17, and I. Kings, xv., 14, inform us no less explicity that "the high places were not taken away out of Israel."

Substitute Jehoshaphat for Asa and compare II. Chronicles xvii., 6, with II. Chronicles xx., 33, and I. Kings xxii., 43, and the same discrepancy occurs. Similarly in the New Testament Acts ix., 7, states that those accompanying Paul on his journey to Damascus heard a voice from heaven, while in Acts xxii., 9, we are told that they did not hear the voice. The book of Genesis, which is of composite authorship, abounds in such contradictions. What then becomes of the theory of verbal inspiration?

It is not surprising to find that the writer of the letter referred to when attacking Dr. MacArthur in a subsequent communication for his views on baptism, should rely in the main upon Scriptural passages which are of very doubtful authenticity. The well-known verse, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." (Mark xvi., 16,) is, with the context, one of the most notorious interpolations in the Bible, the evidence against which is now overwhelming, while the authorship of the fourth Gospel has been a crux among theologians for generations. A. E. G.
New York, Sept. 27, 1902.

Naval Guns in Land Fights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 17, 1902, you quote Sir Charles Beresford as saying that the "British in South Africa sent naval guns and men ashore to cope with the enemy," and "no country ever did that before."

Sir Charles is mistaken in this. During the Rebellion our navy frequently sent guns and men ashore to work their guns. This was notably so at Vicksburg, Miss., accounts of which will be found in the history of that campaign. I speak from a knowledge of what I saw.
R. J. HANNA.
Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 24, 1902.

Full Valuation and Brooklyn Realty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any additional valuation on property in Brooklyn, E. D., will insure its ruination as an investment. Any real estate agent from that district will tell you so. Mr. Low will find this measure his political grave. Still, that will not do us any good.
Brooklyn, Sept. 26, 1902. O. H. A.

NUGGETS.

The Bliss of Ignorance.

"Were you ever unconscious?" asked the Wise Guy of the Cheerful Chump.

"Not," replied the Cheerful Chump, airily, "that I was ever conscious of."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Filling Their Coffers.

"Just as long," observed the Tobacconist to the Wooden Indian, "as there are people foolish enough to write and ask advertisers how to get rich, inclosing money for the information, there will be people smart enough to know how to get rich without asking anybody."—Syracuse Herald.

Not Inappropriate.

Church—I see it is the thing now for a man to have his initials on the back of his automobile.

Gotham—Yes, that is so one can tell who the fellow is who owns it.

"Well, that fellow who took up all the road had H. O. G. on the back of his."—Yonkers Statesman.

Such a Waste.

Mrs. Bizzy—I am so sorry to hear that your wife has been throwing the crockery at you again, Casey. Where did she hit you?

Casey—Faith, Ma-am! That's what Oi do be afther complainin' av. 'Twas a whole set av dishes broke to pieces an' she niver hit me wanst.—Brooklyn Life.

Men Make the Laws.

"There's no law against a person making a fool of himself," growled old man Rohrer.

"The men make all of the laws, do they not?" mildly asked Mrs. Rohrer.

"Of course!"

"I see," she mused. "Men never like to hamper themselves."—Indianapolis News.

THE ALARM.

Edwin L. Sabin in Youth's Companion.

The station basks in a peaceful doze.
Unused to the floor the long poles pass.
Truck and wagons and tape-like hose
Glitter in red or the shine of brass.
And over the tongues the harness swings,
As though on some unseen forms designed.
A fireman whistles, and softly sings.
The horses nod in their stalls behind.

Clang! Clang! Clang!—in an instant sweep
Wide the doors under magic hands.
Clang! Clang! Clang!—how the horses leap
Each to his place, at the gong's commands.
Clang! Clang! Clang!—there's a scurry of feet,
Snapping of clasp and grasping of line.
The wagons are into the startled street—
"What is the number?" "Seventy-nine."

Clang!—'tis another clamoring gong
Shouting the warning: "Way, I say!
Way for my horses, lusty, strong!
Way for my wagons! Way! Way!! Way!!!"
Street cars clear of the crossings draw—
Drivers press to the pavement's marge—
Monarch of all, by might and law,
Rushes the firemen's crimson charge.

Battle of tires and clangor loud;
Rhythmic beat of galloping hoof;
On, to where in gathering crowd
People stare at a sloping roof.
What is the work? Is the crisis one
Taxing courage and strength of man?—
Oft there are deeds by heroes done
Ere horses champ in their stalls again.

FIFTY YEARS AN ACTOR

Frank C. Bangs Honored by Managers and Fellow-Players.

Golden Jubilee of His Career on the Stage — Some Famous Impersonations of Noted Characters.

The little celebration Saturday night by the management and members of the cast in the play of "Notre Dame" in honor of their distinguished confrère, the veteran, Frank C. Bangs, on the completion of his fiftieth year as an actor, constituted an event in the history of the American stage, and went far to show that the American actor and American manager still treasure the traditions of the profession in this country.

Few indeed are the opportunities for the celebration of the golden anniversary of an actor in the United States, and in honoring Frank C. Bangs the Frohman players paid their tribute of respect and veneration to almost the sole surviving member of that matchless company of players which, headed by Edwin Booth, added the greatest brilliancy to the classic drama in America. And yet this Nestor is now playing a subordinate part in a modern play.

But in laying aside the toga of classic drama for the trappings of the modern melodrama this veteran has suffered no loss of self-respect. The commonplace regalia of Major Gallache in "Notre Dame" may hide the genius of one of the noblest Romans of them all in the acting profession, but it cannot belittle the fame of the once heroic Marc Antony.

To the majority of those who last week witnessed the play of "Notre Dame" in Brooklyn, the name of Frank C. Bangs had little or no significance, but there were undoubtedly a few in the audience who could recall those splendid Shakespearean productions of more than a score of years ago in which he was a central figure.

And yet Frank C. Bangs, the man, has not been changed by the years, and he has not allowed the vicissitudes of fortune to effect the serenity of his temper or the geniality of his disposition. And so to-day, in the resonance of voice, the keenness of eye, the strength of limb, he is still, despite his sixty-five years, a man of "middle age." He is growing old gracefully, and in his intercourse with his fellows is still as companionable and cheery as ever he was in the old days.

He has enjoyed a larger measure of artistic success than comes to most men who have chosen the stage as their profession, and whatever disappointments he may have suffered have been borne so philosophically that his present attitude toward the world and his work conveys no hint of them.

A GREENROOM PHILOSOPHER.

Frank C. Bangs is a philosopher in a profession where philosophers are few indeed, and in his personality there is that from which many a player on the mimic and on the real stage of life can do no better than take example.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited the veteran in his apartments in the Sturtevant House one day last week—apartments of a bachelor, where the actor has lived alone for thirty years—and obtained new and vivid impressions of the history of the American stage. But this veteran is not a veteran who dwells entirely in the past.

He knows and thinks and talks of the stage of to-day, and his thought and speech are tinged with a happy optimism, the result, he says, of the philosophy which is one of the sweet fruits of his experience, and which, although of unconscious growth, has helped him to accept whatever fortune had in store for him without kicking against the pricks.

"There is much that is good and great in the plays and the actors of to-day," he said, "and it is useless to say that the drama is not progressing, simply because nearly all of the methods and the traditions of the past have been broken away from. As far as concerns the lot of the player, the methods of to-day are infinitely easier. In the old days of stock companies, our life, compared with that of to-day, was drudgery indeed. To give an instance of the amount of work we had to do I will cite my two years' experience as a member of the stock company of the old Green Street Theatre in Albany from 1856 to 1858:

THE OLD-TIME STOCK COMPANY.

"I was then the leading juvenile. We changed the bill every week, and I have frequently gone home after the performance not knowing a single line of the play which we were to produce the following night. I was expected to be at the theatre on the following morning at 10 o'clock, letter perfect in my part. I would study throughout the night until daybreak, then have breakfast and study until 10 o'clock, and after a couple of hours' sleep in the afternoon go on the stage and play the part.

"Throughout those two years every one of the stock actors in that theatre averaged from 800 to 1,000 lines memorizing daily. And the experience at that theatre was but the experience of all stock actors. Now many of us have to perfect ourselves in only one part during a season, and I suppose that in my old age it is fortunate for me that things are so easy. But in the old days of course there were compensations.

"Then we felt our individuality more than at the present time, when our limitations are strictly plotted for us by the management. And yet even to-day the old and experienced actor, while he may be to a certain extent circumscribed in his rendition of his lines, nevertheless finds many opportunities for the exercise of that experience which is his by right of years. On the whole, we veterans cannot complain, for there will never come a time when merit on the stage, as well as off it, will not find scope for exercise."

Mr. Bangs is one of the few players on the American stage to-day who has been identified with much that is greatest in dramatic achievement during the last half century. He is the only member of his family who was ever on the stage, and he was fifteen years old when he entered the profession as an unimportant member of the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company in Washington at the beginning of the season of 1852-53.

It was the custom in these days for the stock companies to support the visiting stars, and it was with the famous Ravel family of pantomimists that Mr. Bangs made his first appearance. It is a remarkable coincidence that now, at the end of his fifty years on the stage, it is in pantomime that as Major Gallache in "Notre Dame" he makes his first entrance.

STARS OF FORMER DAYS.

While young Bangs was gaining a foothold in his profession at the Lyceum the great stars appeared there in rapid succession. He acted with and studied the methods of Julia Dean, Eliza Logan, Edwin Forrest, James Murdoch, Mrs. Farren, James H. Hackett, and Edwin Eddie.

The genius of these great players had a very stimulating effect upon the young actor, who was obliged to appear in a wide range of characters with them.

His fourth season on the stage found Mr. Bangs playing in a Philadelphia stock company at a salary of $20 a week, but later he removed to the Green Street Theatre in Albany, where he graduated from a "walking gentleman" to a "leading juvenile" at an increase of salary. Here, at the age of twenty-two years, he had the honor of playing the rôle of Master Walter in "The Hunchback" to the Julia of Miss Julia Dean.

The ambition of every actor then was, as it is now, to win recognition and a position in New York City. Mr. Bangs made his first "hit" in the metropolis by his portrayal of the rôle of Old Tom in "After Dark," produced at Niblo's Garden in 1868. This was followed by an even greater success in the character of Duke Alba in Sardou's "Patrie," which was staged at the Grand Opera House, then under the management of James Fisk, Jay Gould's partner. Among his associates in the company at that time were Frank Mayo, Lucille Western, both of whom are dead, and George Clarke, for many years afterward a prominent member of the Augustin Daly forces.

After playing leads for two seasons with the brilliant Charles Fechter in such works as "The Lady of Lyons," "The Corsican Brothers," "Ruy Blas," and "The Count of Monte Cristo," Bangs was engaged by Edwin Booth to support him in his famous revival of "Julius Caesar" at the new Booth Theatre in this city. At the opening of that memorable engagement Mr. Booth assumed the rôle of Brutus, Lawrence Barrett the part of Cassius, and Mr. Bangs took the character of Marc Antony. The latter in this Roman character gave a portrayal such as had never before been seen in this country, and he is said to-day to be the finest Marc Antony ever seen on the American stage.

In 1875, after Mr. Booth had lost his fortune in erecting and managing the theatre that bore his name and in lavishly mounting the dramas he presented there, "Julius Caesar" was revived by Jarrett and Palmer, with E. L. Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, and Mr. Bangs in the principal roles.

At the close of that engagement Mr. Bangs appeared as a star and toured the country, presenting "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Virginius," and winning praise for his artistic performance. In his support at that time were the late Tom Keene, who became later a popular star; Robert Downing, who also won stellar honors, and George Hoey.

In the opinion of Mr. Bangs, Mr. Downing's portrayal of Brutus at that time is the best work he has ever done as an actor. Having made a reputation as a star in the Shakespearean drama, Mr. Bangs continued to star in such plays as "Michael Strogoff," "The Corsican Brothers," "The Silver King," and "Jim the Penman."

Since he abandoned the stellar field he has appeared in many stock productions, and of all his successes in them he considers his characterization of Colonel Preston in "Alabama" the most artistic and satisfying. Those who witnessed his portrayal of that rôle will agree with his opinion of his work in it.

It is not surprising that Daniel Frohman should prize a player who has put so much in dramatic achievement to his credit and whose present condition and future engagement permit the hope that he will further distinguish himself.

LORD MILNER ATTACKED.

Cape Railway Minister Says He Caused the Present Inefficient Railroad Freight Service.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 28.—Replying to-day to a deputation of merchants who complained of the inefficient railroad freight service, Mr. Douglas, Minister of Railways, violently attacked Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, as the cause of the inefficiency.

Mr. Douglas declared that Lord Milner virtually presented a pistol at his head and threatened that, unless the Imperial Government's demand for trucks to bring troops to the coast was complied with, he (Lord Milner) would take measures to prevent goods from entering the Transvaal through Cape ports.

REPORT ON PENSIONS.

Total Enrollment July 1 Last Was 999,446—$137,504,268 Paid Out Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Eugene F. Ware, made public to-day, shows that the number of names on the pension rolls is under the million mark, despite a net gain of 5,732 pensioners since 1898. The total enrollment July 1 last was 999,446, against 997,735 last year. The total comprises 738,800 soldiers and 260,637 widows and dependents. The aggregate includes 4,695 pensioners outside the United States.

The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $137,504,268, and the yearly cost of operating and maintaining the bureau and the agencies, outside of the payment of pensions proper, aggregates $3,590,529. The pension system, says the report, since the beginning of the Government has cost $2,992,509,019, exclusive of the establishment of the soldiers' homes.

The average value of each pension is now a little over $132. The number of applications for pensions filed was 188,626, rejected, 118,464, and granted, 117,268. During 1902 the bureau handled 47,106 more pension applications than it received, showing progress in catching up with the accumulated work.

The report shows that on July 1 last there were pending 15,605 appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner. The summary of rejected cases shows that 23,073 of the rejections were on legal grounds, and 95,301 on medical grounds.

CABINET CIRCLE'S LOSS.

Departure from Washington of Young Women Who Figured in Society There Last Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Cabinet circle, which has possessed an unusual number of attractive young women, will suffer many losses this Winter. Last Winter there were eight maidens to take part in the social features of the Administration, and even when the daughters of the Secretary of State, Misses Helen and Alice Hay, were in mourning, there were six. They were Miss Root, the Misses Margaret and Anne Hitchcock, Miss Knox, Miss Wilson, and Miss Louise Jones, the young niece of the Postmaster General, and Mrs. Payne.

The marriages of the Hay girls will deprive the Cabinet circle of two of its ornaments this Winter. Miss Root is in Europe with her mother, and from recent reports from her it is understood that neither will return to Washington for the Winter gayeties. The Misses Hitchcock are still in mourning for a near relative. Miss Knox, who is not fond of society, will pass the Winter in Europe, leaving here about the first of the year. It was hoped that Miss Shaw, the eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, would remain in Washington. Even her mother's persuasive powers failed, however, and Miss Shaw is now at Cornell College, in Iowa, while her younger sister is in the Episcopal School near Washington.

TO WED GEN. HOOD'S SON.

Engagement of Miss Donna Wilson, a Student of Music in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—Boston society is agog over the engagement of Miss Donna Wilson, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, and Col. Duncan Norman Hood, son of the celebrated Confederate General John B. Hood. The marriage is to take place on June 10 next.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, Duncan Wood, himself an "immune," rushed to Washington and secured the passage of a bill authorizing the raising of ten "immune" regiments for service in Cuba. The President commissioned young Hood as Colonel of a regiment to be raised by himself, and the regiment was organized in Louisiana. Hood served with distinction in the war. He is a graduate of West Point and the School of Mines of Columbia University.

Last Summer, while in the West looking after mining interests, he met Miss Wilson, the daughter of John Franklin Wilson of Prescott, Arizona, who was a member of Gen. John B. Hood's staff in the civil war and is an ex-Delegate to Congress from Arizona.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

Arrival of Weedon Grossmith to Appear at the Princess.

Mascagni and His Orchestra — The Ojibway Indians in "Hiawatha" — Party Will Go to Montreal to See Mrs. Le Moyne.

The St. Louis had among its passengers yesterday Weedon Grossmith, his wife, May Palfrey, and Maud Hobson, who open the Princess Theatre Oct. 6 with the English farce, "The Night of the Party."

Though Mr. Grossmith was in America fourteen years ago, he is best known here by his London reputation, where he is regarded as an actor and playwright of no mean ability. The play in which he appears in New York and later in a tour through the country, is of his own writing, and he has been playing in it at the Avenue Theatre, London, for over a year. He was a painter previous to his first visit here with the late Rosina Vokes. Of his London theatrical season, he said that, as in America everything had been running of late to musical comedy, but he believed that the public has had a surfeit of it and will next turn to quiet comedy or something even more serious.

The remaining members of Mr. Grossmith's company arrive to-day or to-morrow on the Messaba in time to begin rehearsals.

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When the steamer North American of the Italian Line comes to port with the Mascagni Orchestra on board, a qualified sigh of relief will spring from the Messrs. Mittenthal and Kronberg, Mascagni's managers. Ever since the moment that they persuaded the musician to come to America they have been fearful that some queer reason would make him break his engagement at the very last and leave them some $50,000 or $70,000 losers on the venture. All Summer long they have been kept in continual anxiety. At first Mascagni's college objected. Then Mascagni declared that America was too far away from sunny Italy and the ocean too deep. These objections were removed after several books of arguments had been cabled—at the expense of Mittenthal Brothers.

When Mascagni did finally start to get ready they almost wished he had not, for he engaged apparently nearly every expensive musician in Italy for his orchestra to present his operas. The stipulated number was fifty orchestra people. It reached a hundred a month ago, and now no one really knows just how many are coming.

These people once started and Mascagni on board the Philadelphia, the Messrs. Mittenthal and Kronberg learned that the master had agreed to conduct the first performance of "The Eternal City" at Washington, Oct. 6. This, the managers declared yesterday, they would not permit, because of the limited time before the opening in New York, Oct. 8. They hope to persuade Mascagni to think their way.

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Apropos of a play that failed recently, said to have been killed by the critics, George Tyler says that he never met but one critic who summed up to his own satisfaction the fault in his productions. It was a man, unknown to him, who wrote a notice for Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" when it played in Birmingham, Ala., about three years ago. So much does Mr. Tyler think of the criticism that he framed it and placed it among the paintings and engravings in his study. The clipping reads:

The rain caused a small audience for "The Children of the Ghetto" last night. The company is a good one and the play is very strong, and should it pass this way again it would meet a warmer reception. The Jews of this city did not give it any hearty support and the Gentiles did not flock to see it. It was not the fault of the play, the writer, the actors, nor the theatre management, but "it just won't take."

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The third annual production of the drama of "Hiawatha," or "Nanabozho," was recently given by the Ojibway Indians, near Desbarats, Ontario, on their century playground, Kensington Point. About thirty actors, natives of the Garden River reservation, took part in it, and gave what was regarded as a creditable spectacular performance. Their stage was a little island at the entrance of Georgian Bay, where Nature has formed an amphitheatre for the spectators. With but a slight exception no canvas scenery was used, so perfect are the settings of the landscape. A small island to the west of the stage was used as the objective point of Hiawatha's spirit flight. These Indians began this production at the instance of some white neighbors, who dramatized the poem for them. The deep seriousness of the poem in its treatment of the Indian's spirit world took hold of them and they are said to experience great pleasure in acting it.

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J. S. Landon, manager for the "Rose o' Plymouth Town" Company, has just returned to New York from the Northwest. He says that the theatre business is prospering there this year, provided something not in the way of a social drama is presented. While in the north of Michigan he saw "lumberjacks" come up to the window who would think nothing of paying $5 for a seat if they can see a musical show or a melodrama.

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Frank C. Bostoc, the "Animal King," has returned to New York and will open his season at St. Nicholas Garden next Thursday. Mr. Bostock says that his trained animal exhibition is intended to educate as well as entertain.

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Arrangements have been completed for a special train to convey a party of friends of Mrs. Le Moyne to Montreal on Saturday, Oct. 11, preceding the premier of her new play, "Among Those Present." Mrs. Le Moyne has a wide social acquaintance in New York, and members of the women's clubs to which she belongs are instrumental in getting up this party. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 6:35 o'clock on Saturday evening, and at Troy will be transferred to the Rutland line, the party reaching Montreal Sunday morning. The day will be spent in sightseeing and in taking in a dress rehearsal of the Glen MacDonough play, which will be given at the Academy of Music. On Monday there will be a special train from Ottawa, bringing members of the Canadian Cabinet and Parliament, with a private car attached for the use of Earl and Lady Minto. The public officials of Montreal will also have boxes at the opening on Monday evening. A banquet will be served to Mrs. Le Moyne's party at the close of the performance. The New York guests will return to this city on Tuesday.

TO BUILD A 'BENNETT THEATRE'

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—Preparations are making to erect a "Bennett Theatre" here as a monument to the late Henry M. Bennett of Farmingdale, N. J. Mr. Bennett, in his will, had a clause to the effect that should any of the beneficiaries contest the will they would lose the share allotted them, and the amount would be turned over to the residuary legatees, R. M. Gulick and P. J. McNulty of Pittsburg.

Laura Biggar was to receive $800,000, but owing to the contest she made should she lose her case, she will lose also the amount willed her, and Gulick and McNulty are preparing to dispose of the money. They have an option on two plots of land here, and intend completing the house for next season.

LAURA BIGGAR IN TOWN.

There were no new developments in the Laura Biggar case yesterday. Samuel I. Frankenstein, Miss Biggar's lawyer, when seen at his home, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, said that Miss Biggar was not in hiding, but was stopping for the time being with friends in this city. When she got a bondsman, Mr. Frankenstein said, she would surrender herself to the proper authorities.

The criminal case against Miss Biggar, he said, would be carried on until ended one way or the other, after which Miss Biggar would resume her action to get possession of the entire Bennett estate. Miss Biggar, Mr. Frankenstein said, expects to get a bondsman to-day or to-morrow. He refused to say where Miss Biggar was staying in New York.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 28.—Dr. Hendrick and former Justice of the Peace Stanton of Hoboken, the men arrested accused of conspiring with Miss Biggar to obtain for her the entire estate of the late Henry M. Bennett, are still locked up in the jail here. No bail appeared to-day, and owing to the long delay in their obtaining it it begins to look as if there might be an early trial of the case owing to preference being given to the trial of jail cases over those where the prisoners are out on bail.

DUSS ENDS HIS SEASON.

Farewell Concert Performance Given in Madison Square Garden.

Duss and his band, who during the Spring and Summer have given 135 consecutive concerts at the St. Nicholas Rink, chose Madison Square Garden in which to give their one hundred and thirty-sixth and farewell performance last night. The crowd was hardly big enough to occupy all the seats in the Garden, but the enthusiasm more than filled the auditorium. Bandmaster Duss was cheered every time he stepped on the platform, and the total performance was three times as long as the written programme.

The soloists were Percy Hemus, baritone; Charlotte G. George, contralto; Bohumir Kryl, cornet, and Earl J. Pfouts, violin. When Mr. Hemus sank the Toreador song from "Carmen," and Miss George rendered "For All Eternity," and when Mr. Pfouts played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Mr. Kyrl played a syncopated cornet solo, the applause was tumultuous, if that is the right word to describe applause that begins in the middle of the rendering and lasts intermittently until the end. Each band piece received from one to three encores.

The band goes on tour for a fortnight, when it will return to New York for a performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

MUST LET POLITICS ALONE.

Secretary Shaw Renews the Notification to Treasury Officials.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw has given the employes in his department of the Federal service to understand that partisan activity among office holders and their subordinates will not be tolerated by the United States Government. Mr. Shaw has announced that no person in the public service is under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and he has assured them that no person will be removed from office or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Acting Collector of the Port Withers has received from Washington a communication containing the Civil Service Commission requirements in this direction, with instructons to use every available means to make the Federal servants in Charleston and in this section of the State acquainted with the provisions therein contained. In all parts of the country now the politicians are beginning to get things in shape for approaching contests. Secretary Shaw is determined, so far as lies within his power, to keep Treasury Department employes out of the fights. The Civil Service act of Jan. 16, 1883, makes political assessments of Federal officers and employes a misdemeanor.

Secretary Shaw concludes his communication with the announcement that: "Persons in the Government service under this department should not act as Chairmen of political organizations, nor make themselves unduly prominent in local political matters. It is expected and required that all officers and employes of this department shall act in entire conformity with the views herein set forth."—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

IN THE SHOPS.

A handsome set of Shakespeare bound in leather, it looks to be, but, alas! it is entirely fraudulent, for it forms the front of a paper rack. The back and sides of the rack are covered with a dark leather and the whole thing is a splendid affair, though make believes are never really satisfactory.

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Here is a case for paper and envelopes for the writing table. It is of light wood, and has the usual compartments, one in front of the other, gradually lowering in height toward the front. But this case has a slanting cover of wood which lets down like the front of a writing case, and there is your paper kept entirely free from dust. A single figure of a man is on one side of this cover, in pyrography, perhaps, but there are so many varieties of that work nowadays that one is never quite sure of it. Whatever this work, it is well done and signed by the name of the artist.

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Such pretty black silk stockings as there are to be had for $1.25. One of the prettiest designs of these is open work ankle-high finishing in pointed designs in open work at the top. One pretty feature of these stockings is the fancy clocks at the sides. These are in two slender lines of color, set half an inch apart on either side, joining in a point at the top.

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A child's suit is of red flannel, the skirt made with a simple wide hem at the lower edge, and is of the plain red. The blouse which goes with it is of red of the same bright shade, with threads of white running through it. It is also stitched with white, both on the box plait in front and on the two side plaits on either side. These plaits are stitched on either edge. The bodice falls in a deep blouse covering the belt both back and front. It is cut low at the throat and a plain pique collar runs down from it to the depth of about three inches.

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A smart white waist for a girl is made of one of the new fleece-lined piques of a fancy design. The box plait in front is very broad at the neck, growing narrower gradually to the waist line. On either side of the plait a yoke effect is given by narrow tucks. On the upper part of the broad box plait are six large buttons, three on each side, having an open design in steel on a dark blue background. The sleeves are plain, finished with a three-inch cuff, which hooks. There is a plain, straight stock of the material. The waist costs $4.50.

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Nothing is so smart or effective as a simple gown. One very attractive frock of pale blue silk is simple in outline and set, both skirt and bodice, with half-inch box plaits. Those on the bodice are set about their own width apart and on the skirt four inches or more. In the centre of the space between them is a fagoted seam. The skirt is shaped to flare at the lower edge, this graduated wider in the back than in the front and outlined at the top by fagoted seam. The box plaits are carried down a few inches on to the flare and each one has a small pattern of Irish lace set on it at the beginning of the flare, accentuating it a little more decidedly. The bodice is finished at the neck with Irish lace, which forms a plain stock, comes down in a small fancy square in front, and is carried over the shoulders. It is much shorter in the back. The sleeves are box plaited upon the top, full out at the elbow, and are gathered in again into a wide cuff of the Irish lace at the wrist. There is a fitted belt of soft folds of the silk, the two ends brought together at the back and standing out in two narrow full folds. There is nothing new in the design of the gown, but it is charming from its simplicity.

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A long mouse-colored coat of cloth has a deep collar or it may more properly be called a shoulder cape of the new Persian lamb velvet and black silk. Alternating lines of the silk and velvet run around the cape from the body of it, and it is finished on the lower edge with tabs of the velvet, outlined with black silk. Long loops and ends of black velvet ribbon fall from the front. The coat below the cape is set with side plaits, beginning in a point and gradually widening as they descend. A pretty feature of the coat is a line of oval medallions in Persian colors, which are set at intervals down either side of the front of the coat. More of these are set on the long drooping ends to the sleeves.

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A pretty little loose long coat for a child is made of a mixed cadet blue cloth. There is a broad shoulder collar, edged with an inch and a half band of dark red velvet, while set at intervals upon it are diamonds of the cloth, having a big knot of black in the centre of each. The cuffs of the sleeves are finished with similar bands of red and diamonds of the cloth. The collar is tied in front with broad red silk ribbon, tying in two loops, with two long ends falling to the edge of the skirt.

NO GHETTO IN AMERICA

Dr. Silverman's Remark in a Dedicatory Sermon.

Service in New Synagogue of the Congregation Shaaral Berocho — Mr. Sulzberger Referred to Incoming Jews.

The Congregation Shaaral Berocho dedicated the new synagogue at 350 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. The synagogue was located formerly at 138 East Fiftieth Street. The interior decorations are in white and gold. The Rev. Gabriel Hirsch, who has been the rabbi of the congregation for twenty-eight years, officiated, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El preached the dedicatory sermon.

"Ner Tormid," which shines over the ark in memory of the dead, and is never extinguished, was lighted by Samuel Ulmer, the surviving charter member of the congregation, which was established in 1853. The first chapter of Genesis was read by Rabbi Hirsch. When the words: "Let there be light" were read all of the electric lights in the room were turned on. Before that time the room had been in darkness, except for the feeble light that filtered through the stained glass windows.

After the dedicatory prayer Rabbi Hirsch and the Rev. Nathan Rosenzweig, followed by the officers of the church, marched through the aisles and deposited the sacred scrolls in the ark.

In his sermon Dr. Silverman said:

"All of Israel is on Mount Nebo to-day and the Jews can confidently look over into the Promised Land of greater usefulness than they have ever had in the past. After three thousand years of persecution we have at last come to a land which makes it possible for us to see great things ahead, where there is liberty, joy, and peace for all the Children of Israel. America speaks for Judaism, freedom, independence, and a great and glorious future. This country has done for Israel that which no other country on the globe could have done.

"Let us never speak again of the Ghetto in this great land. There is none. There may be sections of the large cities where Jews may pre-empt to themselves, but the name Ghetto is not applicable. The Ghetto was practically a prison. It was a section of the city beyond the bounds of which the Jews were not allowed to go. They were forced to live to themselves and on themselves. Segregation always means stagnation, and the Jews under those circumstances lost much because they did not come in contact with other peoples. If there is any yellow badge on Israel to-day it is because of the Ghetto life they were forced to live in certain sections of Europe."

Cyrus L. Sulzberger in an address said: "I presume that among most French Jews there is an antipathy toward Russian and Roumanian Jews, as I know that there is a certain feeling of the kind among the German Jews. I wish to say that the Jews from Russia and Roumania are just as well entitled to the hospitality of this land as those from any other country. Furthermore, they are just as much entitled to the hospitality and fraternity of Jews already here as any that have preceded them. We, in fact, are a sort of reception committee to look after them on their arrival. Let me remind you, too, that the bulk of the Jews are Russian or Oriental. They are now coming to this country, and that movement is bound to become as memorable historically as the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, or, only four hundred years ago, from Spain. The Oriental and Russian and Polish Jews are going to become the dominant element in American Hebrew life, and you may as well make up your minds to that, whether you like the length of their beards or their coats or not."

Ex-Register Ferdinand Levy congratulated the congregation for being the only representative French Hebrew congregation in the Northern States.

DR. MACARTHUR'S PRAISE OF SECRETARY HAY'S NOTE.

Remark That America and England Will Rule the World Caused a Listener to Utter Thanks.

The recent note of Secretary of State Hay that has aroused the ire of the Roumanian Government was the theme of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street last evening. He defended the position of the Secretary, and spoke with much feeling of the oppressions that have been submitted on the Jews for centuries.

The treaty of Berlin, he said, provided equal rights for all, but the Jews, he declared, were carefully excepted from its provisions. While Roumania had been treating the Jews in a cruel manner, Russia and Austria, he said, were equally cruel with Roumania in their attitude toward the Jews in that they have been using our shores as a dumping ground for the Jews and other people that they have had no use for.

The Jews in Austria, Roumania, and Russia, Dr. MacArthur declared, have been so bitterly oppressed by those Governments that they have been glad to leave their native lands, and find refuge in this and other free countries. The condition of many of the Jewish immigrants had caused a protest from Mr. Hay.

The note of Secretary Hay, he declared, was illustrative of the humanitarian spirit of the United States, which is in accord with the position taken by Great Britain, although he admitted that the latter nation is not so liberal in its attitude toward the Jews, as it still places certain disabilities against them.

The future of the Jews, he said, is dependent upon the two great English-speaking nations. "And both of these two countries," he added, "can and will rule the world."

The remark caused a member of the congregation to say "Thank God for that," whereupon Dr. MacArthur continued: "Yes, thank God for it, dear brother."

Y. M. C. A. IN MANILA.

Major Elijah W. Halford, United States Army, who has lived in Manila two years, and was formerly secretary to President Harrison, has asked American philanthropists for $200,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building in Manila. His idea is that it will have a greater influence on the Philippine Islands than any other one thing.

The building, he has said, should have departments for sailors and soldiers, and should provide also for Filipino young men and the 10,000 English-speaking young men in the islands, all of whom pass through Manila. He said that Americans have, in the four years of their occupancy, erected only one structure for religious purposes, and that from money raised locally. The missionaries are in accord with his appeal.

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations has been for four years conducting a large work for soldiers in Manila. It has many English-speaking young men in evening classes, preparing for Government and civil positions, and it makes the temporary rooms popular headquarters for English-speaking young men in the islands.

ASSIGNMENTS OF CLERGYMEN.

Archbishop Farley has just announced several changes and assignments of the clergy in this archdiocese. The Rev. Patrick F. Manghan, rector of St. Peter's Church, Rosendale, has been assigned to establish a new parish in the middle west side of Manhattan, including parts of the Paulists' parish and the parish of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. John K. McCabe of St. Stephen's Church will succeed Father Manghan at Rosendale.

The Rev. James K. Power, rector of St. Peter's Church, West New Brighton, has been assigned as assistant to the Rev. Dr. McMahon of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The Rev. Charles Parks will go from the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa to St. Charles Borromeo, in West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The Rev. William H. Tole, who has been on leave of absence, has been assigned to the staff of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Rev. M. K. Tighe will go to St. James's, in James Street; Father Meyer to the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street; the Rev. Patrick Martin to Wappinger's Falls, the Rev. A. Sthele to Amawalk, the Rev. Patrick Reardon to St. John's Church, White Plains, and the Rev. Father Corridon to St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place. The five last-named were ordained recently at the American College, in Rome.

NOTICE. Commencing Wednesday, October 1st, and until further notice, Store will be open until Six o'clock P. M.

B. Altman & Co. Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue.

Reasoner Memorial Chapel Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Andrew Reasoner Memorial Chapel, attached to the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, was dedicated this afternoon. The chapel, which cost $40,000, is the gift of Mrs. Abby Reasoner, widow of Andrew Reasoner, who was Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, as a memorial to Mr. Reasoner. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow; the associate pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner; Justice J. Franklin Fort of the Supreme Court, George W. Fortmeyer, and William G. Thomas.

New Church at Greenport Dedicated.

In the presence of several hundred people the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Messiah, at Nassau Avenue and Russell Street, Greenpoint, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It was expected that former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who has held himself personally responsible for the payment for the edifice, would make an address, but he sent a telegram from Chicago expressing regret at his inability to be present. The dedicatory address was made by the Rev. A. Steimle. The Rev. H. S. Knabensehuh of Christ Church also spoke. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. D. D. Tripler, preached. The new edifice cost $50,000.

Bishop Will Act as Vicar.

The Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmsted, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel of Trinity Church, will be consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York on Oct. 2. Pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Dr. Olmsted, Bishop George Worthington of the Diocese of Nebraska, who is now residing in this city, will have charge of the chapel. Bishop Worthington acted as rector of Christ Church recently while the Trustees were seeking a pastor to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Shipman, who was forced to retire on account of ill-health.

Gift to All Angels' Church.

All Angels' Episcopal Church, at West Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend is the rector, has received from Alexander C. Humphrey, a parishioner of the church, a well-equipped Summer home near Poughkeepsie. The gift was made as a memorial to the giver's son, Harold, who was drowned in the Nile some months ago.

FATAL FALL FROM A WAGON.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—William I. Toepher, a popular and enterprising young business man, met a sad end here this afternoon. He was thrown from a wagon by a fractious horse and died within a short time from injuries thus sustained. The horse is the property of a New York hansom cab company. Six weeks ago the animal was sent to veterinary stables here for treatment for distemper. The veterinary surgeon was trying the animal out today, preparatory to shipping him to New York to-morrow. Mr. Toepher, a close friend, stood watching the performance. "I think his wind off," Toepher said. "Let me get in and drive him and you can stand here and see for yourself."

Toepher got in the spindle and drove down Pacific Street a short distance. He was turning the horse about to come back when the animal suddenly leaped to one side and dashed upon the sidewalk, crashing through the windows of a store on the corner. Toepher was thrown out on the sidewalk. He was picked up unconscious and soon died.

Edward P. McKissick.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—Edward P. McKissick, proprietor of the Battery Park Hotel, Ashville, N. C., died to-day. Major McKissick was for years a successful journalist associated with The Charleston News and Courier, and was a member of the Gridiron Club of Washington, D. C. Major McKissick was stricken with apoplexy in his room at the Monticello Hotel in Norfolk, Va., and died shortly after being removed to a hospital. Being unable to arouse him to catch an early train for Virginia Beach, the hotel officials forced an entrance into his room and found him in a dying condition. The remains were sent to Union, S. C., for interment.

MARRIED.

MacGLASHAN—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, at St. Mary's Church, Luzerne, N. Y., by the Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite, assisted by the Rev. J. Whipple, Cecil Woolsey Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Frederick Hastings Hamilton, to Archibald Alexander MacGlashan.

MacGLASHAN—HAMILTON.—At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Luzerne, N. Y., on Thursday, the 25th inst., 12 noon, by the Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite of Stamford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Clement J. Whipple of Luzerne, Archibald Alexander MacGlashan and Cecil Woolsey, daughter of Frederick Hastings Hamilton of New York.

OBERHEU—GIERMAN.—In this city, Thursday evening, Sept. 25, 1902, by the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp of St. Paul's P. E. Chapel, at the Hotel Martinique, Miss Inez B. Gierman to Mr. Alfred C. Oberheu, both of this city.

DIED.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, Sept. 26, 1902, at her home, 1,939 Bonsallo Av., Los Angeles, Cal., Ellen Holmes Beckwith, widow of the Rev. Frank A. Beckwith, and elder daughter of the late Samuel Holmes of Montclair, N. J.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, July 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, Monday, September 29, 11 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

CAMERON.—At 10 A. M. on Sept. 28, Edward Miller Cameron, M. D., aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 22 West 47th St., at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902.

Orange County papers please copy.

COLLINS.—At Newport, R. I., on Sept. 25, Anna M. Taft, widow of George Collins, aged 75 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, Cottage St., Newport, on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

GILLETTE.—At her residence, 240 West 72d St., Hannah J. Gillette, widow of the late Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral service at her residence, Monday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M.

GRIERSON.—Suddenly, from apoplexy, on Saturday, Sept. 27, Samuel W. Grierson.

Notice of funeral later.

HASWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1902, Haldane Haswell, formerly of Montreal.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

HICKOK.—At Burlington, Vt., Elizabeth T., widow of the late Rev. Henry F. Hickok of Orange, N. J., aged 64 years

Services at Rosedale Cemetery Tuesday afternoon at 4.

GOLF HONORS FOR WOMEN

Contestants Will Meet for National Championship This Week.

ON BROOKLINE LINKS, BOSTON

Over Eighty Expected to Finish the First Round—Claimants Sent from Forty-six Clubs.

With ninety-three entries for the women's National golf championship this week at Boston, representing forty-six clubs and eleven States in the Union, the popularity of the game among the fair sex does not seem to be on the wane. The entries are the largest that have ever been received for a women's National event, and as few of the stars are missing, the contest will offer excellent opportunities to observe the standard that women's golf has reached and to draw comparisons regarding its progress in different sections of the country.

For the first time in these women's events, the Pacific Coast will be represented. Mrs. R. Gilman Brown will go to Boston bearing the colors and hopes of the San Francisco Golf Club. She is regarded as one of the leaders among her sex in California, but as she was defeated for the Poniatowski Cup on the Burlingame Club links last July by Miss Underhill, it is reasonable to assume that she will not be dangerous to the leading Easterners. Mrs. Brown held the cup last year.

Apart from the interesting fact that the Far West is taking enough interest in the game to send a competitor to the Atlantic Coast for the women's biggest golf event of the year, the array of names and localities is very much the same as last year. There are some new players, particularly from New England clubs, but it cannot be said that there are any dark horses, and no one imagines for a minute that the closing round will furnish such a surprise as was the case with the men's championship at Chicago. There, it will be remembered, the unusual spectacle was presented of a competitor, Louis N. James, winning the highest honors after having originally tied for the sixty-fourth and last place in the qualifying round. He is now a Princeton student.

NUMBER OF QUALIFIERS LARGER.

The coming event will be played on the eighteen-hole course of the Brookline Country Club, just outside of Boston. It will be the seventh championship held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. A marked departure will be noticeable over previous years, in that the number of qualifiers has been increased from sixteen to thirty-two. The round which will decide these fortunates will be at eighteen holes, medal play, and will open the tournament next Tuesday. The association offers three medals for the three lowest scores in that round. In the first two years of the championship, only eight qualified. In 1898, at Ardsley, the number was raised to sixteen, and now another doubling up has been necessary. This will occasion two match plays on Wednesday, a thing that has never been seen before in the women's championship, but after that there will only be one round a day, the final coming on Saturday. Additional prizes have been given for special contests for the golfers who are forced out of the race, so the disappointed ones will have something to sustain their interest every day during the week.

A galaxy of champions will be ready to drive off when the committee gives the word. Of course, the present National champion, Miss Genevieve Hecker, will be there, entering this time from the Apawamis Club of Rye, instead of the Essex County Club of Orange, as last year. Her two predecessors in National title holding, Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia and Miss Ruth Underhill of this city and the Nassau Country Club, are going to try to regain their lost honors. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former three-year champion, is the only one missing from this list of National cup holders. It is the first time that her name has not been among the entries, although last year she did not play. Miss Hoyt has practically secured all the honor there is in golf for her, for she won the cup in its first year of competition at Morris County in 1896, and repeated her performance in the two following years. She was barely seventeen years old at the time of her first triumph, and for nearly three years was acknowledged as being in a class by herself. That unique position has passed, for with the increasing interest of women for golf and the improvement of their game, it is by no means easy to call any one, or even a half dozen, in a class apart from those who "also play."

Among the lesser champions of particular merit are Mrs. E. A. Manice, who wrested the metropolitan honors from Miss Hecker last June at Essex County; Miss Mollie B. Adams, the Boston Association champion; Miss Bessie Anthony, who recently won the Western honors for the second year, while prominent club champions or leaders on their home links are Miss Maude Wetmore of Newport, Miss Elsa Hurlbut of Morris County, Miss Grace Fairbairn, Miss Louise Vanderhoef of Ardsley, Miss Margaret Curtis, the former champion of Boston; Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, Mrs. Caleb Fox, and Mrs. W. M. Gorham of Philadelphia, and Miss Georgianna Bishop of Brooklawn, Conn.

It is an interesting fact, as showing the strong hold that golf has upon its followers, that only one name is lacking from the sixteen who qualified for honors last year at Baltusrol. This is Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati, who was the runner-up to Miss Hecker. Her loss is to be deplored, as she is an exceedingly graceful and strong golfer. Mrs. Manice won the third medal, and Miss Margaret Curtis secured fourth honor, as the four who survive to the semi-final round receive medals. Miss Curtis has recently returned from abroad, where she has been following an example set by Miss Griscom a few years ago of taking lessons on Scotch links. When Miss Griscom won her honors in 1900 at Shinnecock she had returned from Scotland only a few days before the tournament. Miss Curtis at that time was the runner-up. Miss Griscom has also been playing abroad this Summer, and their game will be watched with interest.

Miss Margaret Curtis entered the Lenox event for women early this month, and is still to play Mrs. Manice for the cup, rain having prevented the final round on the day set for it. Miss Curtis is one of the strongest Boston players, and is regarded very confidently as the coming champion. In fact, Boston has undeniable claims for the honor this year, as all of its best players are out, and they have been practicing thoroughly all Summer on the Brookline links. Among those whose possibilities are acknowledged are Miss Adams, Miss Louise A. Wells, Miss Elizabeth Farrington, Miss Emily A. Lockwood, Miss Pauline Mackay, and Miss Grace Keyes. With the exception of Miss Griscom, all the National champions have hailed from the metropolitan locality, and New England is making strenuous efforts this year to keep the trophy within her territory.

NEW YORK PLAYERS ENTERED.

Miss Hecker and Mrs. Manice are the favorites from the New York section. The latter, although she is the local champion, prefers to enter from the Lenox Club. She also holds the Florida championship, which she won last Winter at Palm Beach. She is perfectly familiar with the Brookline course, having played over it several times this season, and in the Spring she won first place in the women's club tournament against most of the leading Boston golfers. She established a new record at that time, 97 strokes, but it was also equaled by Miss Mackay. The latter was the first woman to play the course under 100 strokes, which she did one year ago last Spring, in 98. Since that time several have played the eighteen holes in 97 and 98, but it is not easy to do, and 97 remains as the woman's bogey, although 93 is called par golf. It is confidently believed that 97 will be taken by several players this week. Many more women are using the lively rubber-covered ball than last year, and the advantage this gives in the drive is equal to three or four strokes, provided the player knows how to regulate it on the green.

The Brookline links have been open during the past week for the use of the competitors, and nearly all of the hopeful champions have been making practice rounds. Miss Bessie Anthony gave an indication last week of what may be expected by turning in a remarkable 80 during a practice round with the club professional, Alec Campbell. Many of the spectators who watched the Chicago girl's play felt that she still had a great deal in reserve. The fact simply shows how high a standard will be demanded for honors this week.

Of the ninety-three women who have entered, there are only three members of the old guard who played in the first championship for the Cox Cup at Morristown in 1896. These are Miss Griscom, who made her début at that time; Miss Fanny K. McLane of Baltimore, and Mrs. William Shippen of the Morris County Club. Another interesting feature is that nearly half of the entries are married women, thirty-eight being the exact number who can prefix Mrs. to their names. The plea made two or three years ago that the girlish element was gradually driving the older golfers from the highest honors in the game is, therefore, not justified this season. Some of these married women will be the most dangerous competitors, as Mrs. Manice of this city and Lenox, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Mrs. Henry B. Ashmore, and Mrs. George Collingwood of local clubs; Mrs. W. H. Gorham and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia, Mrs. Gilman Brown of San Francisco, Mrs. Duncan Hunter of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle, the sole representative from South Carolina, entering from the Palmetto Club.

Last year at Baltusrol the record-breaking number of seventy-five women finished the first round. In view of the fact that there are eleven more entries this year, and the early arrival of the majority in Boston last week, the number to finish the qualifying round on Tuesday is expected to be at least eighty, which will make this year's championship exceed all previous National contests for the fair sex. It will not, however, be the largest number of women who have ever played in an open tournament, for the record in that respect is still held by the Baltusrol Club, which had over 100 in one of its open events.

Schedule of Penn's Golf Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The University of Pennsylvania golfers started practice for the intercollegiate tournament Saturday, when H. B. McFarland won the golf medal in the qualifying round of Philadelphia championships with score 77 plus 82 equals 159. Among the candidates this year are J. J. Lindsay, Jr., '04, Captain; H. B. McFarland, '05; Cecil B. Calvert, '05; Harold B. Naylor, '06; Alexander Coxe Williams, '05; H. K. Hill, '03; H. L. Gaw, '06; O. H. Bosler, '05; O. H. Perry Pepper, '05; H. D. Pratt, '05; Philip A. Castner, '03; W. B. Hart, '06; Russell Thayer, Jr., '06; I. A. Pennypacker, '05; J. R. Stinson, '03, and John H. Packard third. The schedule of matches follows: Saturday, Oct. 4—Huntingdon Valley C. C. at Noble; 8—Philadelphia Country Club at Bala; 10-11—Riverton Tournament; 11—St. David's Golf Club at St. David's; 15—Aronomink Golf Club at Arcnomink; 18—Philadelphia team matches; 21-25—Intercollegiate tourney at Morris County Golf Club.

NEW CUP DEFENDER PLANNED.

Design for Craft Said to Have Been Decided On by Yachtsmen Awaiting Challenge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Sept. 28.—The arrival in New York of the official challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton for another series of yacht races for the America's Cup is awaited with great interest here. It is stated, and generally believed in Bristol, that the yachtsmen who will support financially the project for a new cup defender have so far completed their plans that as soon as the challenge, through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, is received and accepted by the New York Yacht Club, the assembling of material for the boat, to be built on a design already settled upon, will begin.

Designer Herreshoff spends much of his time in the model room working out the details of the plans for the proposed new boat. While nothing has been said by the members of the boatbuilding firm as to the new design and its deviations from designs of previous cup defenders, there is speculation regarding the style of the craft. There is a strong belief that the next Herreshoff creation will not be much of a departure from the lines of the Constitution; that while the best points in the Constitution, as developed in her races with the other big single-stickers last year will be reproduced, there will also be improvements which, it is expected, will consist mainly in the reduction of freeboard to some extent, but not so radically as some yachtsmen suppose.

Yachtsmen who usually know the inner facts of cup boat matters, while not stating positively that the new design will have less full form than the Constitution, intimate that such is to be the plan. This is, of course, in relation to the top-sides. It is claimed that there will be little change in the underbody of the new boat from that of the Constitution.

It is asserted here that Nat Herreshoff is so convinced that Constitution had an ideal underbody that he will attempt but slight improvements over the lines of that boat, particularly in the mid-section. Those who are to order the new boat are said to coincide with the views of Mr. Herreshoff in this particular, and have great faith in Constitution's speed, but, believing that the designer can produce sufficient speed in the new craft to beat the Constitution at least five minutes in a thirty-mile race, they favor the plan of having a new boat, with new ideas in construction and rig, which, it is believed, Nat Herreshoff will produce.

Work on the new shops being erected by the Herreshoffs is progressing well, with a prospect of the building in which are to be the bending tables being completed as soon as the order is placed for the new cup boat. As there is no probability of the keel of the boat being laid for about two months, there is nothing in evidence to show that room is being made in the south boat shop for the craft.

While the arrival of the challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton is awaited there are many callers at the Herreshoff office. Among the number are those who have been seen there in other cup days. Last Monday E. J. F. Coleman, the block manufacturer of Providence, called, but Mr. Coleman stated that his visit was only an accidental one. Mr. Coleman, when asked about the blocks he is manufacturing for Sir Thomas Lipton, said that the job would soon be completed, and the shipment made some time in October.

A quantity of pig lead arrived the latter part of the week, to be used on the keel of the new schooner yacht to be constructed for Morton T. Plant of the New York Yacht Club.

Bruce Eligible for Football Team.

The fear that E. B. Bruce, last year's star line man on the Columbia football team, may not be able to play this season because of a technicality, is being dispelled. He has played football for the past three years, and the year before that took part in track athletics. This would make him a participant in intercollegiate athletic contests for four years, and by the intercollegiate four-year rule he would be ineligible to play football this season.

The Columbia management, however, saw no reason why competition in track athletics should debar a man from football. They accordingly asked for a written interpretation of the rules from a prominent official of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association. He examined Bruce's record in detail and wrote saying that he saw no reason why Bruce should be ineligible to play football. With such authority behind them it is probable that the Columbia Faculty Committee on Athletics would rule satisfactorily in Bruce's case. Bruce may therefore resume his old place. His presence would be of material benefit to the line, where heavy, able players are sorely needed.

Eastern Yacht Breaks Down.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—La Rita, the Chicago yacht, won yesterday's trial from Little Haste, the Boston representative, in the series of races being held on Lake Michigan for the world's championship in the 21-foot class. The course sailed was to leeward and return. Little Haste took the lead early in the race, and but for an accident to her mainsail, which was split, would undoubtedly have won the championship, as she had made the turn for home and was gradually drawing away from the local yacht. The final race will be sailed to-morrow.

Liens Filed Against Buffalo Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The action of Charles G. Hutchinson of Chicago in declaring that the Buffalo Racing Association is insolvent and applying to the courts for a receiver has resulted in the filing of a number of liens against the race track property by the creditors of the association. The total amount of the liens recorded to date aggregates over $20,000.

New Gun Club at Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Montclair Gun Club was organized here yesterday, and arrangements will be made for a regular weekly club shoot, beginning next Saturday. The officers of the club are: Dr. Levi W. Case, President; E. H. Holmes, Treasurer, and Edward Winslow, Secretary.

AUTOMOBILE RUN ROUTE

All Arrangements Completed for 500-Mile Reliability Contest.

MANY TYPES OF MACHINES

Instructions to be Followed in the Ride on the Roads Between This City and Boston.

All arrangements are now completed for the 500-mile reliability run of the Automobile Club of America from this city to Boston and return, which will take place Oct. 9 to 15, inclusive, and the complete programme of the event is now in press and will be issued to-day or to-morrow. The seventy-two entries include practically every leading make of American motor vehicle and the principal foreign types are also represented, so that very valuable and instructive results are anticipated.

The speed of the run is limited to an average rate of fourteen miles an hour and first-class certificates will be awarded to all vehicles which make an average of twelve to fourteen miles an hour, while the four prizes are offered to the four vehicles coming nearest to the maximum average of fourteen miles.

The route of the run, which has been carefully surveyed by the committee, and is the best road for automobilists, cyclists, and tourists generally between this city and Boston, is as follows:

Leave New York by way of Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, over Central Bridge into Jerome Avenue to One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to Webster Avenue, to Fordham Road, past Fordham station, 9.04 miles; straight ahead on Pelham Avenue and Pelham Bay Parkway to the Shore Road and cross Bartow Bridge.

Continuing straight ahead past Hunter's Island and Travers Island entrances into New Rochelle, through Larchmont into Mamaroneck and cross Mamaroneck River on the stone bridge. Continue to the end of Residence Park and into Rye. Then cross the trolley tracks and take the right fork up the hill and cross the bridge over the railroad. Continue straight ahead under the railroad and turn into Main Street, Portchester. Follow Main Street to and over the bridge across the Byram River, (State line, 27.71 miles,) and then into Greenwich and along Putnam Avenue to the Soldiers' Monument, where motors keep to the right and cross a bridge. At the next fork turn sharp to the right, making a detour around Mianus Hill. At the end of this road turn left along the shore of Mianus River into Mianus.

After leaving the square in Mianus, cross the bridge over Mianus River and up a hill; then down a short hill to a fork, keeping to the right. At the next fork, going into Stamford, keep to the left and go down several steep hills to a bridge over Mill River, and go into Stamford, 35.8 miles. From this point follow Main Street and East Main Street to East Park, up a short hill, to Glen Brook Avenue; then down hill and under the railroad bridge to and over Noroton River, past Norton Post Office, and down a short hill to a fork; turn left and follow trolley to Darien.

At Darien pass under the railroad bridge (40.2 miles) and continue straight ahead to Norwalk. From Norwalk follow the trolley tracks across Norwalk River, (44.52 miles.) Turn up a steep winding hill to East Avenue, then turn to the left to Westport Avenue, up a hill and past the Children's Home, to and across the Saugatuck River into Westport, 47.8 miles. Continue straight ahead, and at the next fork keep to the right and follow the trolley through Southport and Fairfield to Bridgeport.

Coming into Bridgeport go under the railroad bridge and then toward Stratford. Turn to the right at drinking fountain and continue straight ahead, crossing Housatonic River to Milford, and over Memorial Bridge and immediately turn right around an old mill and then left at sign "New Haven eleven miles." Half mile beyond turn sharply to the left at Woodmont at sign "to New Haven," and follow the shore to Savin Rock. Turn to the left one block, then right, bending back into the shore road, which follow to the end at Second Avenue. At Monahan Street turn right one block to First Avenue and continue straight ahead to Elm Street, West Haven. Turn right into Elm Street, which runs immediately into Kimberly Avenue. Cross Kimberly Avenue Bridge to Howard Avenue at a bridge over the railroad. Turn to the left into Howard Avenue, which follow to Congress Avenue, and at first square bear to the left into Church Street and straight ahead to Chapel Street; turn left into Chapel Street to York Street.

Coming into North Haven, turn right at the forks at sign "Meriden 12 miles," cross the bridge over Quinnipiac River, then the railroad tracks, and reach Wallingford.

At the next forks turn to the left under the railroad tracks and then right at sign "Meriden 5 miles," and a short distance beyond down a long hill into Meriden. Turn into Colony Street, which follow to the end of the town, and bear right across railroad tracks. Keep left at next forks to Risley's Corners, where turn to the right up a hill and straight ahead into Berlin. Follow trolley tracks down hill, past Berlin Railroad Station, under tracks and turning to the right toward New Britain.

Coming into New Britain, keep straight ahead to end of the street and turn to the left into Main Street. Keep to Main Street past the park. Turn to the right, and three blocks beyond into Hartford Avenue. At the next fork keep straight ahead left fork and take next left at sign "Hartford 8 miles." At next fork, turn to the left to West Hartford, and into Hartford.

From Trumbull Street go to Main Street; then to Windsor. In Windsor bear to the right at the end of the village green at sign "Windsor Locks 5 miles"; cross under railroad tracks and bridge over Farmington River. In Windsor Locks, at the end of the town, bear to the left away from the river and up a short hill. On top of the hill take the right fork, River Road. At the next fork keep to the right, along Connecticut River to South End Bridge and into Springfield.

From Springfield, turn to the right on Main Street to State Street, then to left into State Street, straight ahead 1½ miles to a small city park, where keep to the left fork. A mile and a half beyond take right fork, (Boston Road,) and straight ahead past Five Mile Pond. At next fork, at sign "Palmer, 5 Miles," take left fork into North Wilbraham. Pass railroad station and turn to the left under tracks, and immediately turn right toward Palmer.

Straight ahead through Palmer to a railroad bridge at the end of town. Do not cross the bridge, but keep on north side of railroad tracks for about 4 miles; then turn right, across bridge over Quaboag River, and under tracks, and immediately turn left. Coming into West Brimfield, take left fork over tracks and turn right to West Warren. Straight ahead through West Warren to Warren, and bear to the right across the tracks, and then turn left.

At the forks at Lake Wickaboag take the left fork to West Brookfield, then right fork, and an eighth of a mile beyond again right to Brookfield. At Brookfield Hotel turn right past a small park for one block, and then left at a white church. At a water tank further on turn to the right into Spencer Road, and an eighth of a mile further turn left to East Brookfield, where keep to the left fork at Furnace Pond. At next fork (sign "Kanes Shoes" in fork) keep to the left and follow trolley into Spencer. Straight ahead through Spencer up a long 10 to 12 per cent. grade and over a succession of lesser grades to Leicester, and coming out of Leicester down a 15 per cent. grade and straight ahead into Main Street to Front Street, (City Hall,) Worcester.

At Worcester follow Front Street to railroad station. Do not cross the tracks, but keep to the left to Shrewsbury Street. Continue straight ahead to and across Lake Quinsigamond, and a mile beyond take Maple Street into Shrewsbury. In Northborough turn to the right at the drinking fountain, and then to Southborough, where cross the railroad tracks at the station, and immediately turn to the right and cross on causeway over the reservoir and take the left fork for Framingham. At next forks keep to the right, and again right at next fork, skirting the reservoir into Framingham Centre. In Framingham Centre, at the drinking fountain, turn right and follow trolley to South Framingham, where cross the railroad tracks and turn to the left and follow the road paralleling the railroad tracks to Natick.

Then go straight ahead through Natick to Wellesley. Keep to the left through Wellesley and Wellesley Hills to Newton Lower Falls. Half a mile beyond turn to the right into Beacon Street, which follow straight ahead through Newton Centre and skirting Chestnut Hill Reservoir to Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Studebaker

Station Wagon

Convenience of use; harmony of design, beauty of finish, are the impressions given by the exterior of a Studebaker Station Wagon—cutunder, movable glass and curtains, provision for baggage boot, easy step; graceful sweep of beautiful lines; varnish that rivals plateglass. Interior surprisingly roomy; comforts that delight all the senses.

No. 1345 has glass all around; glass in doors, glass division front and glass in rear quarters. All the glass may be raised or lowered—making an open carriage for bright days or tight as a Brougham for cold or stormy weather. It is the most desirable of all Station Wagons. Built in Studebaker's way—serviceable, correct, symmetrical, durable. No. 1257 has all curtains—no glass; No. 1258 has glass in doors and glass division front.

No. 1345 Station Wagon

Studebaker Electric Automobiles are models of simple construction, safety, comfort.

STUDEBAKER,

Broadway, Corner Prince Street, New York.

After 1902 at our new 10-story building, Broadway, 7th Avenue and 48th Street.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Lively Contests on the Courts in Brooklyn and Jersey City—Casey Beaten.

Several good matches took place at Casey's Brooklyn Handball Court yesterday, and there was a fairly large gathering of players and onlookers, despite the unfavorable weather. "Phil" Casey was beaten by Alderman Dunne in two straight games, and T. Dunne with M. Ryan defeated C. Rawley and W. L. Jones three straight. A match was made between "Phil" Casey and P. J. Cosby and Alderman Dunne and Oliver Drew. Following are the principal scores during the day:

Phil Casey	14	18
J. Dunne, Sr.	21	21
T. Dunne and M. Ryan	21	21
C. Rawley and W. L. Jones	12	19
	9	
P. Conly and C. Rawley	10	21
W. L. Jones and John Coggins	21	18
	19	
J. Dunne, Jr.	12	16
D. Malley	21	21
	21	19

At Egan's Jersey City court there was plenty of lively playing. The principal match was the first five of a home and home series of eleven games with E. Ficke and T. McCabe of the local club against J. Durkin and J. Foley of Harlem. The home team won the first three games by 21—20, 21—14, and 21—16. The last two went to the visitors by 21—13 and 21—17. Next Sunday the match will be concluded in Meyer's Harlem court, where the remaining six games are to be decided. Champion Egan gave a clever exhibition of three games with D. Bruder, the Harrison, N. J., expert, who was allowed ten aces in each game. Egan won the first two handily, and only lost the third by one point. Following are the principal scores:

E. Ficke and T. McCabe	21	21	21	13	17
J. Durkin and J. Foley	20	14	16	21	21
M. Egan	21	21	20		
D. Bruder, (10 aces)	16	18	21		
J. Flaherty	20	21	21		
T. McCabe	21	18	19		
D. Carver and M. Walsh	15	21	21		
J. Manning and J. Treacy	21	12	19		
P. Scott and J. Walsh	21	10	21		
T. Higgins and P. Dolan	18	21	13		
G. Nees and J. McDonald	5	21	21		
J. Dobbins and C. Cannon	21	15	15		
J. Hosey and T. Hogan	21	13	21		
C. Golden and P. Eckhoff	16	21	11		

CLOSE OF CRICKET SEASON.

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Won Championship of New York.

The series of games for the cricket championship of New York have at last been brought to a conclusion, and it may now be officially announced that the team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has won the pennant, and that Brooklyn and Paterson are tied for second place. The contest all through has been fought out keenly and has been followed by a degree of interest seldom aroused in the game before. The margin separating the first three clubs is so slight that the result of one game would make a material difference in their standing. Although Kings County and Nelson Lodge bring up the rear with poor records, both clubs put up several good games for their stronger opponents during the season and played up at times with great enthusiasm.

In the contest for the batting averages M. R. Cobb takes the cup with an average of 84.00. A. Bunce has the honor of second place with 52.00, and W. Bunce is third with 44.42. Centuries were scored by F. J. Pendergast, 1; S. B. Standfast, 1; W. Bunce, 1; M. R. Cobb, 2; A. G. Laurie, 1, and C. A. Worm, 1. All these players will be presented with silver medals by the President of the Metropolitan League, who will also give a medal to every bowler who performed the "hat trick" during the season. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Dn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	12	9	1	2	.900
Brooklyn	12	8	2	2	.800
Paterson	12	8	2	2	.800
Livingston F. C.	12	6	5	1	.545
Manhattan	11	3	5	3	.375
Kings County	12	2	10	0	.166
Nelson Lodge	11	0	11	0	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	T.N.O.	M.H.	Runs.	Av.
M. R. Cobb, Livingston	10	5	*103	420	84.00
A. Bunce, Paterson	2	1	*51	52	52.00
W. Bunce, Paterson	10	3	103	311	44.42
J. Foyer, Brooklyn	10	4	*84	244	40.66
F. J. Prndergast, Man.	9	0	124	325	36.11
A. G. Laurie, K. A. C.	9	2	*103	240	34.28
F. G. Warburton, Paterson	10	2	*71	258	32.25
F. F. Kelly, K. A. C.	11	2	52	256	28.44
N. Walker, Jr., Livingston	8	1	70	195	27.85
S. B. Standfast, Brklyn.	9	2	*107	185	26.42
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	8	1	103	174	24.85
F. D. Mockler, K. A. C.	11	3	50	193	24.12
J. Adam, Manhattan	3	0	45	70	23.33
O. Smith, Brooklyn	9	1	99	168	19.75
A. V. Clarke, K. A. C.	9	1	*44	153	19.12
C. Smith, Brooklyn	2	1	*13	19	19.00
G. Eshelby, Kings Co.	3	0	28	55	18.33
G. W. Barnes, Kings Co.	11	0	76	193	17.54
H. E. Jackson, L'ngston.	11	0	75	187	17.00
J. Forbes, K. A. C.	4	0	64	64	16.00
H. B. Coyne, Brooklyn	3	1	*15	32	16.00
A. G. Cooke, K. A. C.	13	4	*30	139	15.44
E. H. Smith, Brooklyn	6	1	20	75	15.00
E. B. Edwards, Manh.	6	0	41	87	14.50
D. Boxill, Brooklyn	7	1	32	84	14.00

*Signifies not out.

Championship Hurling Game Arranged.

President P. J. Conway of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has arranged a hurling championship game for the carnival of sports that the club will wind up the season with on Oct. 19. Hurling has many followers among the Irish athletic enthusiasts of this city. The contest will be between the Mahers, champions of America, and the Lalys of Brooklyn.

Joseph Cavanaugh, the well-known enthusiast on Gaelic Athletic Association affairs, of Buffalo, has written that a National Association may be organized for the government of Gaelic sports, and with this object in view a committee from the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, consisting of P. J. Conway, Victor J. Dowling, and M. Sullivan will during the next few months issue a call to bring together the Irish clubs of this country. There is a possibility that a team from Buffalo will play at Celtic Park on Thanksgiving Day.

ENORMOUSLY

The Largest SALE

Egyptian

ARABS Cigarettes

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRISCHLING and JACOB LIPPNER, doing business as FRISCHLING & LIPPNER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Frischling and Jacob Lippner, doing business as Frischling & Lippner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Frischling and Jacob Lippner, doing business as Frischling & Lippner, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, Room 1,544, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 27, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS BROOKS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nicholas Brooks, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Nicholas Brooks was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 27th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. CRISFIELD and ALBERT HART, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Monday, Sept. 29th, 1902, at the Mamaroneck Avenue, in the village and town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester, State of New York, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of butchers' tables, counters, blocks, racks, ice house, butcher utensils, tools, 2 horses, harness, wagon, fixtures, &c. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 9 A. M. Order of Walter Phong, receiver. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for receiver, 300 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of XAVIER GRIESZ, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Sept. 29, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 240 West 27th Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of complete plant for manufacturing artistic furniture, mahogany, cherry, and oak lumber, moulding machine with 100 cutters, machines, shafts, circular saws, pulleys, &c. Order of PRATT A. BROWN, Trustee.

SAMUEL I. FERGUSON, Attorney for Trustee, 132 Nassau Street.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap at about three-quarters of a mile. Hurstbourne, 117 pounds; River Pirate, 114; Fire Eater, 112; Invincible, 109; Incubator, 106; Olifiant, 105; Toscan and Joe Cobb, 103 each; Blue Peter, 102; Interval, 100; Red Knight, 97, and Boutonniere, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about two and a half miles. Sam Devere, 150 pounds; Cock Robin, 147; Marylander, 146; Ferocious, Decameron, Mr. Stoffel, and Ten Candles, 143 each; Coley and Eophone, 140 each; Glenvarloch, 137; Howard Gratz and W. H. Dixon, 132 each, and Silver Twist, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; at five and a half furlongs. W. R. Condon, Red Knight, and Mackey Dwyer, 107 pounds each; Cinquevalli and Wild Thyme, 105 each; John A. Scott, 102; Durazzo and Forward, 99 each; Dark Planet, Counterpoise, Cincinnatus, and Osgood, 97 each; Lady Silvercraft, 96; Lady Josephine, 95, and Sparkle Esher, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Counterpoise and Sparkle Esher.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $750 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; about three-quarters of a mile. Ben Howard and Whiskey King, 119 pounds each; Star of the West and White Owl, 116 each; Sweet Bille, Evelyn Maud, and Lady Sterling, 111 each; Taps and Hot, 104 each, and Chiron, Whitecrest, and Sinecure, 101 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong. Col. Bill, 124 pounds; Royal, 116; Francesco, 115; Slipthrift, 111; Zoroaster, 107; Hunter Raine, 105; Huntressa, 100; Brunswick, 97; St. Finnan and Merito, 95 each; Daly, 93, and Kalif, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Brunswick, 107 pounds; Marshal Nell and Ethics, 106 each; Par Excellence, 104; Kalif and Ben Battle, 103 each; Moor, 99; Duckoy, Handicapper, Aisike, and Wunderlich, 98 each; Keynote, 97; The Talisman, 96, and Ascension, 91. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kalif, Ascension, and Moor.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of the said City for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 10th day of July, 1902, and which said maps were filed one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 23d day of July, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 1st day of August,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Whatever the immediate developments may be in the money market, it is very clear that the general money situation is measurably better than it was a week ago. Instead of a deficit in the surplus reserve account, as was then reported, there is now a fair margin above the 25 per cent. limit, and the promises are that there will be a further gain this week. For this reason it would seem only reasonable to expect that there will not be a return of the hysteria which came upon the Street last week, being continued even up to the publication of the bank statement, and resulting in needless liquidation by nervous holders of securities. However, to the extent of that liquidation and through the elimination of weak interests, the stock market is the better, so that the development may in that sense be regarded as a blessing in disguise.

Despite the improved situation, it must be clear that the present available resources of the banks are not sufficient to permit of any active stock market speculation at this time. Should any renewal of it appear, therefore, the banking interests may be depended upon promptly to check it by a further curtailment of credits. This, however, does not signify that it will be either wise or well to assume a bearish attitude. The market is not one to "sell short." Conditions are too good, too sound.

The extreme breaks in a number of conspicuous stocks on Saturday enabled the accumulation of a cheap line by inside interests. Some important developments are pending in this connection.

CALL MONEY VARIATIONS.

An especially interesting review of money market features, having special reference to call money rates, is issued by the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co. A concise and accurate record is given covering the months of October, November, and December during a period of several years, with notations of the various incidents affecting the situation. In addition London quotations for the same period are given and reference made to Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and Amsterdam. In connection with the data the bankers make the following statement:

"The comparison is interesting as illustrating how imperfect are our banking and credit facilities, which permit of recurring periods when borrowers, with unquestionable credit or collateral, are compelled to pay such varying rates owing to some temporary condition or an untoward incident. No other monetary centre in the world undergoes such extreme fluctuations, and early legislation to remedy this situation would be of material benefit to the country at large."

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—All the financial reviews point out that the market here has been watching Wall Street throughout the past week with the keenest attention, and say the prospects for speculation here are not regarded as bright. The continued prosperity of the United States awakens increasing interest in the American situation.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, which all along has been skeptical of the Wall Street boom, admits to-day that Europe, and particularly Germany, has underestimated the strength of the American market and has taken fright too soon. The paper says that all reports which are now being received here from American bankers agree that, in view of the market's strength, excellent crops and forthcoming large financial projects, no crash is feared in America. These assurances have given the German market a feeling of safety; nevertheless apprehension still exists here, and is causing the outside public to stand entirely aloof from speculation.

New York was actively seeking money here last week, offering 6 per cent. interest and high commissions.

Most departments of the Berlin market showed declines last week, but without pronounced weakness. The rise in money rates depressed domestic and foreign loans. Industrial shares were mostly lower.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The fact that the Bank of England's rate of discount, 3 per cent., to-day remains unchanged from the figure quoted for the past eight months has caused undisguised satisfaction and imparted a feeling of steadiness to a situation which is otherwise regarded as decidedly uncertain.

In all other quarters the value of money has risen persistently. The announcement that the Bank had no immediate intention of raising its rate of discount had no visible effect in making money easier. Brokers' rates, in fact, have risen to 3¼ and 3½ per cent., and in consequence of this rise much discount business is going to the Bank of England. The Bank's rate, however, rarely fails to rise in October.

The position of the Bank remains strong, for, although the reserve and bullion are both £2,000,000 less than a year ago, the totals are several million pounds higher than is usual at this time of the year.

That exchange has not been weakened by the American need of gold is attributed to New York's inability to draw freely on London, owing to the heavy American credits which have already been opened in Europe. Of the gold taken out of the Bank of England recently a considerable portion has gone to South America, the demand there having assumed important dimensions.

The depression in shares was more than ever accentuated last week, and the shrinkage in values developed in some cases to really alarming slumps in investments hitherto considered unassailable. The downward movement in British railroad shares continued, and consols were unable to survive the general weakness. Mines were sluggish and declining, and miscellaneous stocks participated in the generally lower tendency.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28.—Last week the cloth market was firm but inactive, buyers resisting strenuously the enhanced prices required. Fair offers of magnitude from India are waiting the time when producers shall be more yielding for execution. The continued news of good weather and crop prospects in India promise improvement in the outlook in the near future.

Yarns were in fair inquiry and firm, notwithstanding the setback in Liverpool. There were fairly satisfactory turnovers in some sections.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:53	Sun sets	5:48	Moon rises 3:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:02	Gov. Isl'd	6:22	H. Gate 7:58
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:23	Gov. Isl'd	6:45	H. Gate 8:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anglo-Canadian, Australia		
El Sigio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Gracchus, New Zealand		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton		5:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples		2:00 P. M.
Pavia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
Trojan Prince, Naples		
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.		
British Prince, Antwerp		
Corby Castle, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 2.		
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Iberia, Northern Brazil	2:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, OCT. 3.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	12:00 M.	
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	3:00 P. M.	
Montserrat, Cadiz and Barcelona		
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §20 and up to Oct. §11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Oct. §11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 29.

America, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 26.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
El Alba, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 14.
Nord America, Naples, Sept. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Caballo, Sept. 18.
Sopergo, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Allianca, Colon, Sept. 23.
Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 28.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Croatia, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Sept. 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm, der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 24.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 20.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 19.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

El Monte, Galveston, Sept. 25.
Dunstan, Para, Sept. 19.
Pallanza, Hamburg, Sept. 17.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 21.
Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 20.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 24.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 25.
Denver, Galveston, Sept. 27.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Sept. 17.
Rana, Gibraltar, Sept. 23.

Arrived.

SS Prins Mauritz, (Dutch,) Van der Groot, Amsterdam, Aug. 15, via Paramaribo and West Indies, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1 A. M., 29th.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, Sept. 19, and Queenstown, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 P. M., 27th.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Galveston, Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Sept. 18, and Boulogne, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Finland, (new, 12,760 tons gross,) Albrecht, Philadelphia, in ballast to the International Navigation Company.

SS Frostburg, Svendsen, Baltimore for Galveston, towing barge No. 6, for Boston.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Maria and Port Antonio, Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Seminole, Watson, Jacksonville, Sept. 25, and Charleston, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

SS Bremerton, (Br.,) Watt, Yokohama, &c., June 19, with mdse. to Irwin McBride & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:05 A. M.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hoppe, Sagua, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Bernilla, (Br.,) O'Connor, Philadelphia, Sept. 27, in ballast to Larrinaga & Co.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp, Sept. 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. in thick fog.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Barber, Hamburg, Sept. 12, with mdse. to the N. W. Brauer Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Anerley, (Br.,) Robertson, Rosario, &c., Aug. 19, with quebrache wood to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 11:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Astraea, (Russ.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Genoa.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Diana, (Nor.,) for Liscomb, N. S.
SS Europa, (Ncr.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco and Santos.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Trinidad and Grenada.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, Campeche, &c.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from this port for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, from Trieste and Denia for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday and passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 1:40 A. M., 29th.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 27th day of September, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$362,954,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$362,954,089
Silver dollars	465,004,000	Silver certificates outstanding	465,004,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,931,361	Treasury notes outstanding	26,945,000
Silver bullion of 1890	25,013,639		
Total	$854,903,089	Total	$854,903,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,243,163.31	
Gold certificates	59,763,230.00	
Standard silver dollars	3,696,044.00	
Silver certificates	4,021,891.00	
Silver bullion	3,308,992.54	
United States notes	4,344,658.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	37,526.00	
National banknotes	15,167,691.02	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,283,395.74	
Fractional currency	131.17	
Minor coin	732,617.69	
		$177,499,390.47
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$123,160,708.69	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,829,767.84	
Total	$130,990,476.53	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,750,512.37	
		132,740,988.90
Total		$310,240,379.37
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,280,285.43	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,504,718.48	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,475,593.23	
Post Office Department account	7,467,743.13	
Miscellaneous items	2,294,529.43	
		90,022,869.70
Available cash balance		$220,217,509.67

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$683,524.00	$24,696,220.53	$75,709,194.87
Internal revenue	488,505.55	17,930,411.24	57,073,904.08
Miscellaneous	24,618.10	1,973,419.57	9,728,456.29
Total receipts	$1,196,647.65	$44,600,051.34	$142,511,555.24
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	220,000.00	8,135,000.00	30,646,233.46
War	145,000.00	6,040,000.00	33,134,893.05
Navy	505,000.00	6,995,000.00	20,586,363.73
Indians		645,000.00	3,589,326.26
Pensions	100,000.00	10,965,000.00	36,120,521.72
Interest		3,400,000.00	9,929,839.82
Total expenditures	$970,000.00	$36,080,000.00	$136,007,178.04
Excess of receipts over expenditures	226,647.65	8,520,051.34	6,504,377.20
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	678,608.98	17,904,972.34	60,531,106.74
Internal revenue	1,018,729.27	20,088,044.81	70,463,020.12
Receipts from all sources last year	1,733,888.26	40,105,370.76	137,819,836.19
Expenditures last year	910,000.00	30,580,000.00	122,239,088.53
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	250,000.00	2,226,742.50	4,860,260.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	64,700.00	1,359,465.00	4,418,147.50
Notes received for current redemption	387,228.00	10,426,743.00	39,330,406.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,905,406.00	$5,329,656.00	$65,235,063.00
This fiscal year	980,770.00	250,315.06	1,250,085.00
This month	278,800.00	72,065.00	350,865.00
This day	10,230.00	8,910.00	19,140.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,905,408.00	5,329,655.00	65,235,063.00
This fiscal year	969,770.00	250,315.00	1,250,085.00
This month	278,800.00	72,065.00	350,865.00
This day	10,230.00	8,910.00	19,140.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.83
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
323 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester, AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company.
25 Broad Street.

Coupon No. 5 of the Company's 4% Forty Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1902, at the office of The Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad St., New York City.
H. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1902.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK—Quarterly Dividend.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, 1902, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

The Empire State Surety Company.
Brooklyn, September 2, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable October 1, 1902. Transfer books close September 15, 1902, and open October 2, 1902.
WILLIAM M. TOMLINS, Jr., Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1902.

Coupons due October 1, 1902, from the First & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 4% and 6% bonds and the Port Huron Division 6% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.

The coupons due October 1st, 1902, from the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y and Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due October 1st, 1902, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

The Coupons due October 1st, 1902, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

The Coupons due October 1st on the Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, . . . $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Maley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Morton F. Plant, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, John T. Terry, Thomas Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT & SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 NASSAU STREET, CORNER WALL.
Tel. No. 5820 Cort.

Dividends.

OFFICE THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
120 Broadway (Equitable Building.)
NEW YORK, N. Y.

COUPONS due October 1st, 1902, from following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:

Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of Cal. 1st Mortgage	6s
Southern Pacific Branch Railway Co. 1st Mortgage	6s
Northern Railway Company 1st Mortgage	5s
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. 1st Mortgage	7s
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage	6s
Do. General Mortgage	4s
Do. Debenture	6s
New York, Texas & Mexican Railway Co. 1st Mortgage	6s
Do. 1st Mortgage	4s
Central Texas & Northwestern Railway Co. 1st Mortgage	6s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 2d, 1902.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business Oct. 2d, 1902, and will be reopened Oct. 16th, 1902.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1902.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street, Phila., Pa., Sept. 24th, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

BROAD EXCHANGE COMPANY,
137 Broadway,
New York, Sept. 26, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors held September 26, 1902, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company issued and outstanding was declared, payable October 1st, 1902, to the stockholders of record October 1st, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of September, 1902, to the second day of October, 1902.
EDWIN M. BULKLEY, Sec'y & Treas.

George A. Fuller Company.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be distributed October 1, 1902, to registered holders of certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. issued for the preferred stock of the George A. Fuller Company in accordance with the terms of the circular offer dated August 6th, 1902.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., 27th inst., and reopen Oct. 2d, 1902.
Checks will be mailed.
N. Y., Sept. 22, 1902.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

Garfield National Bank.
No. 2,598.
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, September 24th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1902. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, October 1st, 1902.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York.

The 140th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, September 24, 1902.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.

Compania Metalurgica Mexicana.
Sept. 23d, 1902.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the New York offices of the Company, No. 27 William Street. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed September 30th to owners of record at close of business on September 26th.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company.
25 Broad Street.

Coupon No. 5 of the Company's 4% Forty Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1902, at the office of The Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad St., New York City.
H. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1902.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK—Quarterly Dividend.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, 1902, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

The Empire State Surety Company.
Brooklyn, September 2, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable October 1, 1902. Transfer books close September 15, 1902, and open October 2, 1902.
WILLIAM M. TOMLINS, Jr., Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1902.

Coupons due October 1, 1902, from the First & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 4% and 6% bonds and the Port Huron Division 6% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.

The coupons due October 1st, 1902, from the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y and Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due October 1st, 1902, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 25, 1902.

The Coupons due October 1st, 1902, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

The Coupons due October 1st on the Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INVESTORS.

The following tabulated weekly range of quotations for call money, covering the months of October, November, and December, for the past few years, should be of interest at this time, as indicating the effect of various incidents upon the call money market. The rates for foreign money are also given.

Year.	OCTOBER (WEEKLY). 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	NOVEMBER (WEEKLY). 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	DECEMBER (WEEKLY). 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
1898.	a1½ to 3	1¾ to 3	1 to 3	1 to 2½	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 1½	1½ to 1	1 to 1¼	b1 to 1¼	¾ to 1⅛
1899.	1	¾ to 1	¾ to 1	¾ to 1	¾ to 1	1	1	1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2
1900.	a1¼ to 2	1 to 2	2 to 2½	2 to 3½	2 to 3	2 to 3	1¾ to 3	2 to 3	1¼ to 3	1¼ to 3	1¼ to 3	1¼ to 3
1901.	c3 to 15	c2 to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3	c1¾ to 3
1902.	d1½ to 4	2 to 3	1¾ to 3½	1¾ to 3½	1¾ to 3	1¾ to 3	1¾ to 3	1¾ to 3	2 to 3	2 to 3½	2 to 3	2 to 3½
1899.	e1½ to 40	f2 to 10	f4 to 6	f4 to 10	d4 to 35	f3 to 10	g2 to 12	h3 to 14	h3 to 10	3 to 13	m4 to 15	o3 to 150
1900.	22 to 3	1¾ to 4	3½ to 4	3 to 6	p3 to 25	r2 to 6	r3 to 6	3 to 6	3 to 6	3 to 6	3 to 6	3½ to 6½
1901.	12½ to 4½	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	3½ to 5	3½ to 4	3 to 5	3½ to 4½	3½ to 6	3 to 10	s8 to 12	t8½ to 10	2½ to 16

*a—Surplus reserve $28,628,725. b—St. Nicholas Bank failure. c—Message of President Cleveland upon Venezuela. d—Provision made for the issuance of Clearing-House loan certificates. e—The defeat of the silver issue was immediately felt, and gold came upon the market in large amounts. f—Stringent money markets at home and abroad; and unsettled state of affairs in the Transvaal. g—Notice by Secretary of Treasury that he would purchase $35,000,000 Government bonds. h—Paid out of Sub-Treasury over $11,000,000 for Government bonds. k—Paid out of Sub-Treasury over $6,000,000 for Government bonds. m—$2,800,000 gold exported. o—Severe panic as result of unfavorable news from South Africa, strained financial situation on the Continent, and heavy sales of American securities in London. p—Uncertainty

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 68 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:50, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—†MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:35, Toronto 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street." for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*2:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M. (81:00, Lakewood excepted), 1:30 (3:40, Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—*8:40 A. M., 81:00, †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 89:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †2:40, *5:00, *7:00, 89:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†24:00, 24:25, †8:00, 89:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), ‖11:00, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector Street, Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 (8:00 East Long Branch only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. (4:00 P. M. to West End only), 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.		
Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:35pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Termina; and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' ©12.45, ©12.55, ©7.15, ©8.29, ©6.45, ©5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., B	Lv. N.Y., E
Buffalo Local.....	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	©12.40 PM	©12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express.....	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 95 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

210,793 advertisements were printed in The New York Times during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1901. The New York Times has become a preferred medium for the publication of want advertisements.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited." 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FORT MONROE AND NORFOLK.—Old POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:23, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
9-9-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and TREMONT
Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AT 5 P. M.
Staterooms Reserved in Advance.
Cut Rates to All New England Points.

$3 to Boston

By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.
DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

DAILY—SUNDAYS INCLUDED.

ONLY 50 CENTS TO PROVIDENCE VIA THE NEW LINE.

SPLENDID STEAMERS.
Chester W. Chapin and Rhode Island.
Service Every Day in the Week, Sundays Included
RELIABLE AND POPULAR ROUTE.
Steamers leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Returning, leave Providence 7:30 P. M. Tickets and rooms obtainable at ticket office, Pier 36, N. R., on sailing days only.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Palatial Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)	8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier,	8:40 "
" West 22d St.,	9:00 "
" West 129th St.,	9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day excursion to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

BY SEA TO MAINE
via MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. The most direct route for sportsmen. Game brought back free. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.
Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with train for Saratoga and the North.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.
LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON THURS., OCT. 2.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria. Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia. Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck. Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Nov. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria... Oct. 11, Noon
Bluecher.. Oct. 7, 9 AM | Wald'see. Oct. 18, 5:30AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia... Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia... Nov. 22, 2 PM
Phoenicia.. Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia.. Dec. 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Select Cruise to the Orient

by Express Steamship
"Auguste Victoria,"
COVERING 77 DAYS,
leaving N. Y. Feb. 3, 1903.

THIS CRUISE is unique in its character and of the very highest class. It has always been the policy of our Company to limit the number of passengers so as to attract the select class of tourists, who prefer to pay a little more, but want absolute comfort and no overcrowding. Cost

$350 & up.

Send for rates, itineraries, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE

FEBRUARY 4, 1903.

Owing to the enormous response to our advertising of this unprecedently attractive Cruise to **Egypt and the Holy Land**, we have to seek the indulgent consideration of our many friends in all parts of the country and beg to assure them that all applications and deposits that have reached us will be dealt with in the exact order received, and in a few days all cheques and letters shall be fully and equitably dealt with. The accommodation at $300 is now largely sold, but we still have rooms at $350 and upwards, though the boat is rapidly filling in all sections. Plans showing the exact cost of every room ready on Tuesday morning.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser.... Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser... Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin.. Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 2, 10 AM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen.. Nov. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich.. Oct. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich. Nov. 27, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. Oct. 18, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Kens'gt'n, Sept. 30, 6PM | *Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM
St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M. | Philadelph, Oct. 8, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland... Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland.. Oct. 25, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis..... Nov. 18 | Amasis ..... Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III..... Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA..... Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..... Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA..... Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA..... Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania.. Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
Umbria.. Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania. Nov. 8, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic... Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic.. Oct. 15, Noon
Celtic..... Oct. 8, Noon | Cymric... Oct. 17, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon | Oceanic. Oct. 22, 9:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

A Caution To Piano Buyers.

Don't buy a second-hand or so-advertised "slightly used" piano at any price. It is a worthless piece of trumpery—and to buy one will be as good as throwing your money away.
Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are like all other pieces of old machinery. They can be patched up to look all right and sound all right, for a few weeks. But with a little use they become utterly worthless, and you will find that you have bought a piano case and not a piano—for the interior, or mechanical part, which is the important part of the instrument, has been patched up from a useless, wornout piece of mechanism. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.
Anyway, the Harmony Piano,
Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week,
is too extraordinary a piano proposition to let yourself be in any way misled into buying an old, second-hand instrument, paying in the first place nearly as much for it as for the Harmony.
Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are brought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.
Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.
All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
59 AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH STS.

WISSNER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)..... $135
Upright, 7⅓ octave..... 95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Upright (renowned maker)..... 175
Upright (taken in trade)..... 100
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
Upright 90
Square 20
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (celebrated)..... 110
Upright (slightly used)..... 125
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3. up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO PLAYER.

Plays any piano; any one can play it; operates by foot treadle or electricity; recitals daily from 10 to 4; cash or installments; call and see it. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$35 Rosewood piano. $55 Chickering. Fine Upright great bargain, installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Ave.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT,
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
58 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

PRIVATE PARTY

loans on furniture, rents, real estate, legacies, other securities promptly at legal interest; no publicity; open evenings. ENGEL, 1761 Lexington Av.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Surrogate Notices.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-lawfmM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Specials Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.
Sails from San Francisco for Australia Oct. 16, Nov. 6 and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Bound the world, $680. Address H. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. R. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
58 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, runs west 25 by south 169.7 to the north side of Lawrence Street, by east 56.4 by north 95.8 by west 25 by north 99.11, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $10,932.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BARGAINS IN PRIVATE HOUSES.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Cor. 60th St.

64th St., near 5th Av., 25-foot dining-room extension $125,000
76th St., near 5th Av., 19 feet; possession.. 65,000
79th St., near Madison Av.; 22 feet..... 80,000
In the 80s, near 5th Av., 40 feet..... 140,000
82d St., near Madison Av.; possession.... 45,000
91st St., near Madison Av.; has just been put in beautiful order..... 35,000
82d St., near 5th Av.; possession..... 65,000

Largest list of Houses for sale in 5th Av. section north of 59th St.; inside prices on new American basement houses.

Corner Residence,
Riverside Drive.—New 5-story attractive dwelling; all modern improvements; caretaker will show mornings.
Price $55,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Bargain.—$25,000 cash will buy choice up-to-date business corner, 42x100; 4 families on a floor; 6 stores; on leading avenue; mortgage at 4 per cent.; rents $5,600. Phelps, 108 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Residence, three-story and basement brownstone, on 95th St. and Lexington Av., 19x50x100; elegant decorations; exposed plumbing; quick purchaser will buy a bargain. Estate, 1,380 3d Av.

Attention!—Bargains if you want a cheap house. 156 WEST 33D ST.

SOUTHEAST COR. WEST END AV. & 88TH ST. Price and particulars of STOCKDALE & JULIAN, 492 Columbus Av.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,861 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

A factory, four stories, 50x90; boiler, engine, shafting, complete; lot 75x99; near Broadway and Manhattan St. subway station. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Quick purchaser modern double tenement, West 51st St., $21,000; rent, $2,568. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several plots suitable for builders in good localities, at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Brownstone dwelling, lot 18x100, near Fifth Av. Price $8,650; must sell; investigate this. Kehoe & Co., Madison Av., 125th St.

Tenement, good location; small mortgage; pays 30 per cent. on investment; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

To Buyers.—We have a fine lot of flats, tenements, &c., at very reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

100TH ST., NEAR COL. AV. | 5-story & base, 20-fam. flat. Pr. $27,000; rent $2,940. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

44TH, NEAR 10O. | 2 5-story, 4-room, 20-fam. flats, 54x Pr. $75,000; rent $7,800. 8TH AV. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

34TH ST., NEAR FERRY. | 2 5-story flats, with stores; exceptional future. Pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Washington Heights.

Two handsome three-story brown and lime stone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; up to date; one, 20x52x112.6; with 14 rooms; other, 17x52x100. For further particulars address Owner, Wm. Watkins, 437 West 162d St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Direct from the builder, the most elegant Two-Family Dwellings in beautiful Mount Hope (Tremont) finished in hardwood, decorated, all improvements, high grounds, select neighborhood, Morris Av., near 177th St., one block east of Jerome Av. Open Sundays.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, $425 up; 10 per cent. cash; balance $5 monthly; trolley, train, "L" extension; Port Chester Road convenient; houses to order, $1,900; maps, plans, &c. Call or write, EDWARD POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Beautiful detached 2-family parlor and basement house; full lot; choice neighborhood; near Boston Road, 169th St. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Sacrifice!—William's Bridge, 50x100, $3,600; frame house, 9 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

For Sale—At Pleasantville; plot, 100x200; fine view. Corsa, 172 West 130th St.

4 lots in Tremont with an equity of $9,000 for a flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fine residence, only 5 minutes' walk from depot; flag walk; one acre ground; 9-room house, all modern improvements; piazza on 3 sides; fine old shade; plenty of fruit, all sorts; lawn and garden; large carriage house, stalls for 3 horses; great bargain; just the place for all the year round commuter; price, $5,000, on easy terms. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

Adjoining Larchmont Manor.
Short distance from New Rochelle.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."
High and dry lots near station. Gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. $100 UPWARDS. $1.00 WEEKLY. NO ASSESSMENTS.
BROOKS, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—A handsome house, near station; lot, 50x225; eight rooms; all improvements; only $4,500. T. Magnusson, 77 Cedar Road.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$12 PER MONTH,
SMALL PAYMENT DOWN.
buys a $1,500 home at ROSELLE PARK, only 35 minutes from City Hall. We are now building 24 of these neat, complete homes. We will build for you after your own plans. Get our special terms this month.
ROSELLE PARK ASSOCIATION.
Dept. T, Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $600 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

An attractive little place, 3½ acres, barn, and 6-room cottage, with furnace and city water, 1½ miles from station, Summit, N. J., will be sold for $3,000 cash. Address Owner, Box 2, Summit, N. J.

At Bergenfield, N. J., on West Shore Railroad, a desirable seven-room house, just finished; ¾ mile from depot; little cash; terms suit. W. A. Macgregor, real estate agent, Bergenfield.

All the Oranges.—Number modern properties for sale; $3,000 to $50,000; easy terms; largest list to rent. Edward E. Bruen, opposite Brick Church Station, East Orange.

Elegant mansion and 26 acres of valuable ground at Metuchen, N. J.; worth $30,000; will be sold for $15,000 cash to quick buyer. H. B. Elkins, 129 Nassau St.

6 lots Lakewood, $30.00, ($7.50 each;) must be sold to close estate; terms, $2.00 down, $1.00 weekly. Brinsmade, Box 38 Times Office.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OPEN EVENINGS.

For the convenience of persons who cannot inspect my new homes during the day, I will keep a model home open evenings until 9:30 o'clock. Take your wife and enjoy a nice pleasant ride, and inspect the finest and most complete one and two family detached houses ever erected in Greater New York on prices and terms that defy competition.

SIX SOLD
IN THE PAST TEN DAYS
is proof positive of their value.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
58TH ST. & 14TH AV., BROOKLYN.
27 minutes from Manhattan via Fifth Ave. "L" road direct; get off at 38th St. station on property. Booklet for the asking.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD. Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 16TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV. Elegant detached dwelling; 13 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

BARGAIN.—FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER who was unfortunate. BUILDER must sell it $1,150 BELOW COST to quick buyer. PRICE $10,850. TERMS $500 cash and $85 monthly; PAYS ALL. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST NEW DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH. Trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, and OAK. 12 VERY LARGE ROOMS, 2 TILED BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS, LAVISHLY DECORATED, ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM. Oak beam ceilings. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Most beautiful location. WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Near "L" Road and Trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK,
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.
ONE SOLD
of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement, brown and limestone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen laundry tiled, electric lights; beamed panelled dining room ceiling; select hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious. Corner house planned for physician. Open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, builder, on premises, or Robert Ward Real Estate Company, 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

FLATBUSH—$8,000, WORTH $10,000.
Terms to suit; choicest section, west side, one block from Ocean Av.; fine grounds; very pretty, new, detached house, 10 rooms and bath; toilet separate; hardwood cabinet trim and floors; steam heat; will be decorated to suit. Keys with C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

Selling to close an estate, 40 acre farm; 25 miles from New York, on main line Long Island R. R.; 800 feet from depot and Post Office; fronting on two main roads; large old-fashioned buildings in good order; land all clear; only $5,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second and third mortgages.**

3 BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK. **88 Garfield Place**
New 2-story private houses, 11 rooms, 18x65x100; open. Cooper.

$5,800 buys three-story and basement bay-window brick dwelling; full width; Quincy St., one block from elevated station; little cash required. RAY L. GODFREY, 22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—288 Baltic St., near Court; street fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Make your home in one of the beautiful suburban towns on the Erie Railroad; rents reasonable; schools the best; 25,000 of New York's business people now live in this section. Details as to rentals, &c., on application to Information Bureaus, 1,130 and 860 Broadway, New York.

Exceptional opportunity to secure grand elevated domain, forest, stream, lake, 2,000 acres, breeding place of deer and other game, 15 miles from any railway, 100 miles out. Preserve, Box 130 Times.

Unprecedented.—Beautiful Wallkill Valley, 160 acres, $5,500; cheapest stock and dairy farm in the world; photographs and particulars. Address Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

NEW YORK HARBOR.
WATER FRONTS.
Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Staten Island, Ellingville, close to station; 12 acres, cheap; must be sold. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A Few Choice Offices Are TO LET
AEOLIAN HALL
Fifth Avenue and 34th St.
Rates $360 Upward
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lots, South St. Brookman estate, 53 Exchange Place.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A store to let; also large, dry cellar; 15 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building; fire-proof. Inquire Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

Large corner store, with baker's oven, $50. St. Ann's Av., corner 147th St.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Publics Company
BECAUSE
THIRD—It has revolutionized the method and lessened the cost of borrowing on mortgage. The Company seeks the small borrower. It makes hundreds of mortgages every year of less than $8,000 each. It also lends in large amounts, either in temporary or permanent mortgages.
When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

To Investors

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

2 TUNNELS 2

Lots purchased now at Whitlock will have the triple value of GOOD INVESTMENT, LARGE PROFIT, and FORTUNATE SPECULATION.
Out-of-town investors have the benefit of our best judgment in selection. If not satisfactory, MONEY RETURNED. Lots from $150.00 up. Forty-five minutes to City Hall. Forty trains daily. Commutation, five dollars per month. Write or apply for free passes to
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Alvord & Quackenbush, Mgrs., Dept. T., 10 West 23d Street, City.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Freeport.—10 rooms; modern residence; choicest location; fine stable; $5,300. Owner, Box 103, Freeport, L. I.

Cottage, 8 rooms and bath, 4 lots, and barn, $1,400; easy terms. F. Wallenquest, Lynbrook, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Skillful painter, successful house manager, who has some property in charge, wants a few more flats or tenement houses in charge or lease; can save owners considerable on repairs; A1 reference. Box A, 1,122 Times Harlem.

Owners, send particulars of property for sale or to let. Quick deals effected. KEHOE & CO., Madison Av., 125th St.

Painter.—Are you seeking a reliable and cheap painter? Permit me to estimate and I will convince you. Write or call, H. Miller, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Have many inquiries for private houses for immediate rental; owners having apartments or houses to rent kindly send particulars. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A private house, between 36th and 40th Sts., Madison and Sixth Avs., at reasonable price. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Private house, between 110th and 125th Sts., Madison and Lenox Avs.; must be 18 feet or over. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Tenements and flats leased; property kept in best order; cash or bond security. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES!!!
In progressive up-to-date Ridgewood, N. J. Trading population, 5,000!!! No vacant stores!!! Now building on best block—
DRUG STORE.
Good chance; corner store. One there now.
DEPARTMENT STORE.—Opportunity in progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; double store, 25x65, being built, on best block; if taken now, finished to suit. E. F. Hanks, 243 Broadway, N. Y.
MARKET.—Great opportunity in live, growing Ridgewood, N. J.; no large, up-to-date market there now; store 35x45 being built; best block; finished to suit if taken now. E. F. Hanks, 243 Broadway, N. Y.
GROCERY STORE.—Opening in progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; large store, under construction; best block; if taken now, finished to suit. E. F. Hanks, 243 Broadway, N. Y.
HARDWARE STORE.—Good chance, live town, progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; large store being built; best block; finished to suit if taken now. E. F. Hanks, 243 Broadway, N. Y.
FURNITURE STORE.—Chance in progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; none there now; double store being built; finished to suit if taken now. E. F. Hanks, 243 Broadway, N. Y.
S. KEELEY, Ridgewood, N. J. E. F. HANKS, 243 B'way, N. Y.

ARE YOU SATISFIED
with your present position and salary? Are you fitted to hold the position of manager, secretary, or treasurer of corporations; Superintendent, engineer of any grade, insurance man, traveling man, experienced solicitor, expert accountant and bookkeeper, advertising man, cashier, &c.? We find positions and furnish high-grade executive and technical men at short notice. We want more young college men. Write for plan and booklet. Registration for business men, high-grade only.
The Hapgood Bureau, 256 Broadway, New York.

ELECTRICAL—GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Having been so successful with our storage batteries, we are about to open factory in New York for their manufacture; consequently will sell our contracting and electrical supply business in Brooklyn. Church & Osburg, 13½ Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A Rare Opportunity.—Physician or enterprising business man can acquire house and plant of well-established, legitimate business in the way of unique medical baths; a perfect gold mine to right party; satisfactory reasons for sale. Address Sound, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

One dollar saved weekly for 10 weeks makes you $90; best reference; thorough investigation solicited. Address Standard Chemical and Proprietary Co., 257 Broadway, New York.

Pharmacy for Sale.—Good location, elegantly equipped; terms reasonable; chance for live druggist. Opportunity, Box 45 Times.

ADVERTISING Business for sale; price $500 cash; can easily make $100 a month. Room 1,323, 150 Nassau St., city.

A grand chance for hotel man with some capital; fine business; investigate. 2,222, 21 Park Row.

A well established Medical Mail Order Business at bargain for quick cash. Room 42, 227 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells at 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, paintings and engravings, each afternoon and evening, during week commencing Sept. 29.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells all week, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1856, 105 East 9th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.
Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**
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874 buildings represented; 1,074 Apartments to let; all sizes; any part of city; $420 to $7,200. Call, write, or 'phone for our directory slips and a selected list of Apartments sent free. Give size, price, location desired; we do the rest. REAL ESTATE RENTING CO., PROPRIETOR, 31 West 31st St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens, Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service.
6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths { $70 to $75.
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Apply on premises to Supt.

THE MARGARET.
NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

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N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

THE AWOSTING,
LEXINGTON AVE., COR. 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**
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N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 116TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"
28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, eight rooms and bath; elevator; uniformed hall service; servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient; quiet location; rents, $45-$60. Apply premises or THOMAS P. BAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 18th St.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents $30 to $45; pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, OR ON PREMISES.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

76TH ST. & RIVERSIDE. SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.
THE HUDSONIA.
Rents, $660 to $1,800.
Open Evenings.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.

WASHINGTON.
318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.
Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65. Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 488 5TH AV.

A Beautiful Single Flat,
eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

91st St., 150 West.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38.00; adults only.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A FIVE-ROOM FLAT, $17.
Handsomely decorated; hot water supply; halls newly carpeted; one month free. Mrs. Shay, 305 West 127th St.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

AT THE URANIA,
240 West 129th St., apartments of five rooms; all light; electric elevator; every modern improvement. William C. Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Beautiful corner apartment, six large rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water, parquet floors; $42.50-$50. Lexington Av., corner 50th St.

116th St., 447 East.—Flat of 6 rooms and bath; first-class kept house and neighborhood. Janitor.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

Brooklyn.

THE "ALEXA."
APARTMENT HOUSE, GREENE AV., CORNER OF MARCY; FACING TOMPKINS PARK; IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, GAS RANGES, EXPOSED PLUMBING; RENTS $32, $38.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 TOMPKINS AV.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

KENMARE,
93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.
The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.
15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.
Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

IVY COURTS,
220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.
All light; furnished or unfurnished.
Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.
Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

STRATHMORE.
52d St. and Broadway.
All large and light; seven rooms, with bath,
APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.
and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $27.50. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Fifth Av., 2,169.—5 extra large light rooms and bath; no stairs; halls heated; $18.00. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

1,919 7th Av., corner 116th St.—Eight delightful rooms; piano, linen, silver, cut glass, books; immediate; elevator.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—CORONADO.—A.
Highest class fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $85, upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

468 Central Park West, Corner 107th St.—Flats, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; $35.

116th St., 20 East.—Flats, four rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $16-$19.

78th St., 271 East, Corner 2d Av.—Corner flats, 6 rooms, bath, $23-$25.

Columbus Av., 930, near 106th St.—Five large light rooms, $14.

Apartment Hotels.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.
Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fireproof. First-class restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

THE HANOVER.
2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.
Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

95th St., 178 East.—Elegant three-story and basement brownstone residence, newly decorated, exposed plumbing; open for inspection daily, 9 to 11.

21st St., 36 West.—Four-story and basement house; immediate possession; rental, $1,800. Apply on premises. Joseph M. Adrian, 472 Grand St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

An elegant house, exquisitely furnished, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., rear of Carnegie and Sloan's mansions; rent, $4,000 per annum; or will rent unfurnished. Address Owner, Post Office Box 1,825.

New Jersey Property to Let.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.
At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
To rent, at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements, within 10 minutes of station and only 5 minutes of church or school; would lease for one or more years at $40 per month. Inquire of Owner, J. W. Chandler, 100 Broadway, New York, or agents at Montclair.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Handsome, stylish jet black team, 16 hands; eight years old; sound, kind, and fearless; long flowing manes and tails; price, $800; victoria and brougham, both built by Brewster and in perfect order. $400 each. 229 Schermerhorn St., near Bond, Brooklyn.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Lawyers.

Lawyers Take Notice!—Bonds and bail furnished in all cases. Rooms 5 and 6, 61 East 125th, Mount Morris Bank. Telephone 3458A—Harlem.

Hotels and Restaurants.

BOOKINGS FOR THE SEASON NOW OPEN
HOTEL MAJESTIC
MOST LUXURIOUS IN THE WORLD.
Situated in the fashionable residential centre, facing Central Park, 72nd and 71st Streets. Patronized by the Elite. Charming suites with private entrance; single rooms with baths. Also
MAGNIFICENT STATE SUITES

THE MAJESTIC RESTAURANT
Most famous in the city. Orchestral Concerts during Dinner, also in Pompeian Room during Opera and Theatre Supper. Elegant appointments for Private Receptions and Dinners.

Electric surface cars to the Theatres and shopping district pass the Hotel; also the 6th and 9th Av. elevated stations are within one block.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 82 Bowery.
PURITAN

LABOR DELEGATES ASSAIL JEROME

District Attorney Asked to Name Leaders Who Sold Out.

Central Federated Union to Meet on City Hall Steps on Day of Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise Hearing.

The sweeping charges of corruption directed against labor leaders generally made by District Attorney Jerome caused much indignation at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation. He is to be called upon to give names or to withdraw his statements. Daniel Harris, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, brought up the matter at the meeting of the central body yesterday, and said that it was imperative that Mr. Jerome should be asked to explain himself.

"A stigma has been placed on all organized labor by these utterances," continued Delegate Harris. "He made the unqualified statement that workingmen cannot trust their own leaders, because they are untrustworthy and will sell out their unions when they can. Mr. Jerome, I believe, spoke in hot blood, and has probably been bunkoed by some man or other.

"He can't prove the statement," said Delegate Harris, raising his voice. [Applause.] "If he made such a statement about any one or any class of people in a court of justice, he would have been compelled to give the name or names. We admit that we are not all infallible, but I have yet to learn of a labor leader who sold out his union to bosses or corporations." [Applause.]

Harris said he was in favor of demanding of Mr. Jerome the name of any man who, he believed, had sold out his union to the employers.

Delegate Daly of the Dock Builders' Union called attention to the investigation of the fatal accident at the New York Central tunnel. Mr. Jerome, he said, had failed to place the responsibility on the company, whose desire to save money made such an accident possible.

"The millionaire owners were allowed to go free in that case," said Delegate Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, "and all the howl about placing the responsibility where it belonged ended in the indictment of a poor workingman who was the employe of the company. This shows that the District Attorney is unfriendly to organized labor."

Delegate McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union said that Mr. Jerome had become very eccentric lately. Various uncomplimentary allusions were made to the District Attorney, and then Morris Brown, a Socialist, got up and said:

"The working people sowed the wind when they elected such people as Mr. Jerome, and now they are reaping the whirlwind. It is organized labor's own fault that he was elected. He was just as much of an eccentric when he was elected as he is now."

Brown then made a plea for Socialism, and the motion of Harris to demand names of Mr. Jerome was carried.

A letter was read from President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan thanking the body for the resolutions of confidence in him in reference to the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, which was passed last week. A little later Recording Secretary James P. Archibald said that an emphatic protest should be made against signing the franchise contract without the labor clauses inserted.

"Mayor Low," he said, "and other city officials failed to keep their promises to the workingmen. Now Low and his crowd are running to cover. His recall of the franchise is a weak effort to get in better odor with the working people. This is a matter of such importance that not only organized labor but the entire city should take an interest in it.

"In Hyde Park," he continued, "which is near the House of Commons in London, the people can get up monster meetings of protest. I move that, when we adjourn, it will be to meet on the City Hall steps when the Board of Aldermen holds its next public meeting about the franchise, to protest against labor being ignored." [Applause.]

Archibald declared that one administration was as corrupt as another. Every workingman should be called on to swell the protest. He then made a speech, in which he declared that he had seen a reform administration growing more corrupt than the administration which had gone before it.

"We are not safe in the hands of this administration any more than the others," he concluded.

"They're all the same," said a voice.

It was decided that the Central Federated Union will meet on the City Hall steps at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 7, when there is to be a public hearing on the franchise before the Board of Aldermen, and protest against the signing of any contract without the labor clauses.

Samuel B. Donnelly of the committee appointed some weeks ago to ask the members of the board individually to vote on the labor clauses said that the Rapid Transit Commission would hold a public hearing on the franchise this week. It was decided that the delegates should attend this hearing also.

ITALIAN BLACKMAILING PLAN.

Letters Asking for Money and Threatening Murder Signed "Societa Cammorrist."

A scheme to extort money from Italians of supposed means in the city is engaging the attention of the Detective Bureau. The scheme takes the form of an attempted intimidation, letters being sent to the persons from whom it is thought money may be got, signed by alleged members of a supposed "Societa Cammorrist," threatening the recipients with death in the event of refusal to pay.

The murder, five months ago, of a saloon keeper, Louis Troja, of 224 East Ninety-seventh Street, who was also robbed of some $1,500, and the mystery of whose death has never been solved, is made one of the means of intimidation. Troja's murder is referred to in all the threatening letters, and the fate of a similar death is held out as the certain result of non-compliance with the demand for money.

The letters are said to evidently all be written by the same person, but, as they are printed by hand, identification of the writing is almost impossible. The wording varies somewhat in each instance, but the substance is the same.

"You remember that fool saloon keeper Troja's fate," one of them reads, in part. "He refused to pay us what we demanded. If you do as he did, you will be murdered just as he was, within three days."

One of the letters—written to an Italian physician whose name the police would not divulge, as he was unwilling to have it known—instructed that the money be sent to "G. Ricca, General Delivery, Post Office, Hoboken." This letter demanded $1,000, and the physician said he had sent $200, as he did not want to take chances on being killed.

Dr. Saladino, who keeps an Italian drug store at 387 Broome Street, is among those who have received the threatening letters. Dr. Saladino said yesterday that he had paid no attention to the threat. His wife, however, had become alarmed, and had reported the matter to Capt. Titus.

In all the letters which have so far been shown to the police, the name of Charles Bacigalupo, undertaker, of 26 Mulberry Street, is given by the writer, or writers, as one of the men who have paid money to escape the threatened vengeance of the society. When seen yesterday Mr. Bacigalupo said that it was not so that he had ever paid money to the blackmailers. He had been visited by several persons, he said, who had received these letters and who came to ask him about the statement. Anybody who got blackmail from him would have to do the killing first, he said.

Nothing could be learned among Italians in the city of "La Societa Cammorrist," and it was thought to be simply a name assumed by the blackmailers to give greater importance to their demands for money.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 106 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FLOUR SPECIAL

THE FAMOUS

Pride of St. Louis Brand.

The highest grade of Fancy Patent Flour obtainable, and an ideal flour for family use. It not only makes the finest Bread, Cake and Pastry, but it makes more bread to the pound than any other flour we know of.

Compare This Price with That Asked for the Best Flour Elsewhere.

24½ POUND BAG, 45c.

And to Every Purchaser We Give a CAKE OF YEAST FREE.

SOAP—SODA.
6 CAKES BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP,
5 POUNDS BEST WASHING SODA,
BOTH 25c.

CRACKERS.
GOLDEN CRISP,
VIENNA CRIMP,
ZANZIBAR,
JONNIE CAKE,
PER POUND, 9c.
ALL FRESH AND CRISP.

Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, bottle in carton	8c
Potash or Lye, Triumph Brand, our best, a can	7c
Egg Noodles, Butler's Peerless Brand, very best, a package	5c
Corned or Roast Beef, all standard brands, 1 lb. can	13c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported, ½ lb. package	5c
Jams, Liberty Brand, all fruit flavors	9c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland pack, per can	9c
California Pears, White Clover Brand, per can	15c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake	5c
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, per can	21c

COFFEE.
Fancy Golden Santos, per pound 12c

TOMATOES.
Choice quality, large can, 3 cans for 25c

SARDINES.
Imported Sardines, with key, 3 cans for 25c

Cocoanut, ¼-lb. package	9c
White Pepper, ¼-lb. can	10c
Molasses, none better, quart bottle	10c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, our best, per bottle	12c
Shredded Gelatine, per package	10c
Blue Ribbon Table Salt, in carton, per package	5c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Apricots, evaporated, per lb	11c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c

TEA,
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND,
35c.

COFFEE,
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND,
25c.

DRINK
BUTLER'S
Golden Tips
CEYLON TEA.
Absolute Purity Guaranteed.
Pound Package, 50c.
Half-Pound Package, 25c.

BLUE RIBBON
Baking Powder
PUREST MADE.
1-lb. can, 35c.
½-lb. can, 18c.
¼-lb. can, 10c.

EX-BANKER IN ALMSHOUSE

Left Vienna Years Ago with $250,000 Trust Fund.

Adolph Bettelheim Changed His Name to Boedesch—In Trouble Here—Austrian Police May Not Seek His Extradition.

Ending his days as an inmate of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, there has been identified in Adolph Boedesch, a one-time banker of Vienna, for whom the Austrian police have been searching for years. In Vienna, Boedesch was Adolph Bettelheim, and he is said to have disappeared with upward of $250,000 which had been deposited with him for safekeeping.

The identification was made by detectives of Capt. Titus's force, but it is not likely that Boedesch, or Bettelheim, will be deported for his alleged crime. The man is now over sixty years old, and is absolutely penniless. There would be little to induce the Austrian authorities to request his extradition.

It was in 1894 that Bettelheim disappeared from Vienna. A few days after he had been reported missing his hat and various parts of clothing which had belonged to him were discovered beside the Danube, on the outskirts of the city. A body found a few days afterward in the river was identified by Mrs. Bettelheim as that of her husband. A week or so later Mrs. Bettelheim herself disappeared. Now both husband and wife are in the almshouse together.

In the four years in which the Bettelheims have been in this city their career has been checkered. For a while they prospered, but the shadow of the cloud under which they had fled from the Austrian capital seems to have been always over them, and after getting into trouble with the local police Bettelheim—or Boedesch, as he changed his name on his arrival—lost money rapidly until, last January, he entered the almshouse and became dependent upon the charity of the city for his existence.

Much of Boedesch's declining fortune is said to have found its way into the pockets of a nephew, Samuel Schwartz, who, besides serving a term or two in prison in Budapest, where he was born, has also been arrested on various charges in this country, and whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters.

With Schwartz as an associate Boedesch opened a bankers and brokers' office at 234 Broadway, and it was there that he had his first trouble with the local police. A charge was made against Boedesch by Joseph Koob, a druggist of 550 Grand Street, Brooklyn, that he had deposited with the former $500 to be invested in stocks, Koob being guaranteed, so he alleged, against any loss. Boedesch, however, it was charged, informed Koob that the stock in which he had invested had gone down, and that Koob owed him $400. Koob had Boedesch arrested. Boedesch was released on $1,500 bail and the case was settled out of court.

After this arrest Schwartz is said to have so played on the fears of Boedesch that little by little he succeeded in getting all that was left of the old man's money away from him. Boedesch was unable to speak English with any degree of facility, and, taking advantage of this, Schwartz is said to have made him believe that, according to American law, he was liable to be deported for life on account of his alleged swindle.

Early last Winter Boedesch was stricken with paralysis and had to go to a hospital, and his wife went to the almshouse. When Boedesch left the hospital he followed his wife there. Both are gray-haired, and their troubles have rendered them prematurely decrepit.

Summer Boarding House Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—An exploding lamp caused the destruction of John E. Gray's Summer boarding house at White Lake, Sullivan County, last night. Several smaller buildings were also burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $4,500.

HENRY WILDING ARRIVES.

Ship Combine Arrangements Awaiting Him—Other Passengers on the St. Louis.

Henry Wilding, the English representative of the International Navigation Company, and the head of the Leyland Line of steamships arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. Mr. Wilding's presence here, it was said, was necessary for the arrangement of the final details of the shipping combine.

"I don't know anything about a meeting," said Mr. Wilding on the steamship. "I haven't been notified that one was to take place, and I don't know how long I shall stay over here."

C. F. Torrey, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Transport line, who arrived with Mr. Wilding, was equally reticent.

Clement A. Griscom, agent of the American and Red Star lines, met both men on the pier. Mr. Griscom refused to discuss the shipping combine question.

Among the other passengers who arrived on the steamship St. Louis were Robert B. Armstrong, private secretary of Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department; Ludwig von Callenberg, Secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Legation at Washington; Justice Dugro of the New York Supreme Court, and Penrose Fleisher of Philadelphia.

BOYS STORM A TENEMENT.

Angry Children Try to Find Young Italian Accused of Stabbing Companion in Crap Game.

Nearly 500 small boys and girls under sixteen years of age stormed a tenement house at 454 Ninth Avenue yesterday afternoon trying to capture a ten-year-old Italian boy named Peter Squazi, who is alleged to have stabbed Andrew Hunt, fourteen years old, of 454 West Thirty-fifth Street, in the right arm during a quarrel over a crap game. About 100 of the boys entered the house, and the rest of the children stood outside shouting "Lynch the Guinea," "Hang him," and like expressions.

The boys who went inside opened every door that was unlocked and banged on every other one. They searched for ten minutes, when two policemen appeared and cleared the house. But they had not found Squazi, and loitered in the neighborhood for an hour before they were finally dispersed.

About a dozen boys, including Hunt and Squazi, were engaged in a crap game at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, within a short distance of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House. A quarrel arose over a cent which Squazi claimed Hunt had taken. The youngsters came to blows, and it is alleged that the young Italian in a heat of passion drew a pocket knife and slashed Hunt on the right arm. The Italian boy then ran into the tenement.

Four boys picked up Hunt and carried him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, a big crowd of youngsters following in their wake. An examination of Hunt's wound in the station house showed that the boy was badly wounded, and he was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

CRITICISES ALDERMANIC ORDER

Magistrate Pool Says Board Has No Right to Override the State Sunday Closing Law.

In the case before him yesterday in the Essex Market Court of several storekeepers and street vendors of the east side, charged with violating the Sunday Closing law, Magistrate Poole criticised the practice of the Board of Aldermen of granting special permission to merchants to sell goods on Sunday during the Jewish holidays, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 20. The arrests were made under instructions from Capt. Gallagher of the Eldridge Street Police Station by detectives from his station.

When the accused men were taken into court, their attorney cited the resolution and said that it had been the custom of the Board of Aldermen for years to pass such a resolution, and thought the storekeepers should be allowed that privilege again this year during the Jewish holidays. Speaking of the action of the Board of Aldermen in this regard, Magistrate Pool said:

"It is my opinion that it had no authority to override the State law, which prohibits the opening of stores on Sunday."

One of the men who was arrested for selling suspenders in Hester Street was fined $2. A second who was accused of selling stockings was dismissed for lack of evidence.

WAR AGAINST "PULLERS-IN."

Canal Street Merchants Ask Police to Stop This Method of Securing Customers.

Capt. Gallagher of the Eldridge Street Police Station ordered the arrest Saturday afternoon of six clothing dealers in Canal Street who were said to have been soliciting trade on the street, and who were known in the locality as "pullers-in."

The action was the result of a petition signed by a number of merchants in Canal Street, who declared the practice of street soliciting by some merchants to be a "detestable nuisance," and said that citizens are dragged and pulled into certain stores irrespective of what their business may be on the street.

They said that unless it is stopped it will have the effect of driving all honest and respectable citizens from the street and bringing a class of toughs into the district. The petition was sent to Capt. Gallagher with a request that he use his influence in effecting the reform. The six men arrested were not convicted yesterday because Magistrate Pool did not think the evidence of the police alone sufficient.

Capt. Gallagher said that he intends to keep his men in the street in plain clothes and cause the arrest of those who adopt the "puller-in" system.

COULD NOT STOP GAMBLING.

James Murphy's Reason for Getting a Resort Raided.

Because he was not excluded from a resort, which he says is a gambling house, James Murphy of 27 West Forty-second Street on Saturday night led Capt. Sheehan's detectives to the place, 585 Seventh Avenue, and yesterday Elisha Williams, the alleged manager, was held in $1,000 bail at the Jefferson Market Court for violation of the Excise law.

Murphy's story is that he could not stop gambling when he got a chance. Therefore, he had requested Williams not to let him into the Seventh Avenue place. Yet Williams had let him in; and he kept on going in and, he says, losing his money. So Saturday night Murphy came to the West Thirtieth Street Station and steered Detectives Underhill, Black, Von Blocken, and Williams to 585 Seventh Avenue. He passed the men in, and the policemen say they were allowed to play policy. Also, they say, they ordered and got drinks. Then they arrested Williams.

Williams declares he never was in the house before, and was just keeping shop, while the proprietor "stepped out a few minutes."

HIS PLUCK ILL-REWARDED.

Tried to Stop Runaway, and Was Knocked Down by Another Horse.

While attempting to stop a runaway on Lexington Avenue about 6 o'clock last night "Gus" Wilson, a stableman, employed at 600 Lexington Avenue, was knocked down by another horse and wagon and was seriously injured.

The runaway was attached to a cab and turned into Lexington Avenue from Forty-eighth Street. There was no driver on the box of the cab nor was any one inside of the vehicle. As the runaway approached, Wilson ran out and made a grab for the horse's bridle. He missed it and the runaway dashed by him.

As Wilson turned around to start for the stable, he was knocked down by a horse attached to a runabout which was being driven up the avenue at a fast clip by two men. They did not stop, but whipped up their horse and managed to get away.

Wilson was picked up unconscious and was taken to the Flower Hospital in an ambulance. It was found that he was suffering from a dislocation of the left shoulder and several severe scalp wounds. The runaway was stopped at Sixty-ninth Street.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street. O'Neill's SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

The Corset Event of the Season!

Annual Fall Sale of

La Vida Corsets

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES!

Every Fall we hold a Special Sale of these justly celebrated Corsets at which we offer stock samples and corsets in which the patterns of materials have been changed at exactly half the prevailing prices. This sale, always so eagerly awaited by the knowing women of this city, begins this morning. It will surpass in every way any corset sale ever held in New York town, the stock consisting of over

Two Thousand Pairs!

These corsets are exact duplicates of the goods now in our regular stock, the same shapes, the same materials, everything the same except the prices, which are cut exactly in half. The variety of models is big enough to insure a perfect fit for almost every figure. Here are the Prices:

☞ After this Sale Ends The Regular Prices Will Again Prevail.

The Regular 3.00 Grade at 1.49 Pair.
The Regular 3.25 Grade at 1.65 Pair.
The Regular 5.00 Grade at 2.49 Pair.
The Regular 6.00 Grade at 2.99 Pair.
The Regular 4.50 Grade at 2.25 Pair.
The Regular 8.00 Grade at 3.99 Pair.
The Regular 10.50 Grade at 5.25 Pair.

Every Pair of La Vida Corsets is Guaranteed

to be strictly Handmade, French Gored, Bias Cut and all Whalebone, and being fitted to American models, are superior in every way to the best imported gored corsets sold in this country (without an exception.)

☞ AS WE KNOW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE THESE GOODS WILL GO VERY QUICKLY IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME EARLY.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.
3.50 per pair.

The combined excellence of model and material renders the style of Sorosis shoes, perfect and permanent.

Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes are made in accordance with scientific rules,—contributing to the comfort and care of growing feet.

Misses' Sizes, 11 to 2.....3.00 per pair | Children's Sizes, 8 to 11.....2.50 per pair

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

To our New Neighbors

We extend our congratulations on the rapid completion of their magnificent new places of business.

Trusting they may prove worthy rivals for your patronage we welcome them to this uptown center of Retail Trade:

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.

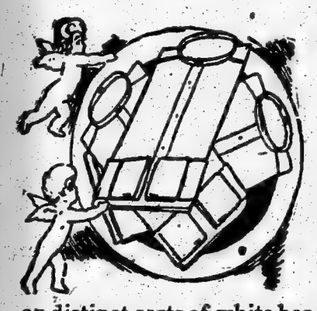

27 distinct sorts of white bosom shirts, many of them with five lengths of sleeve to every size, others with three.

That's just one section of our shirt department, just a hint for the man who's careful of the fit of his shirts.

$1, $1.50, $2.

For the man who's careful of his gloves—Fall hints galore.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1360 Broadway, cor. 53d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Persian and India Carpets,

in all sizes and colorings, suitable for parlor, library and dining room,

Also a Special Selection from

1,000 Kermansha, Tebris & Iran Rugs,

at

$125, $82.50, $75,
$57, $50 & $39.60.

100 Choice Persian Hall Strips,

$42.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FASHIONABLE CARPETS.

Great Special Sale (this week).

450 Pieces Axminsters, Pieces Wilton Velvets, Pieces Body Brussels } from 85c yd

RUG OFFERINGS

We announce an extraordinary sale of Hand-made India Jeypore Rugs in the following new and popular delicate shades: Light blue, nile green, pink, ivory, and some rich deep Oriental tones. Highly suitable for drawing rooms. Sizes averaging from 6 ft. x 9 ft. to 14 ft. x 18 ft. At 50% less than regular value.

DOMESTIC RUGS.

TWO LOTS in large carpet sizes, consisting of Axminsters, Body Brussels, Smyrnas, and Khorassans at .....$18.50 and $24.50
Worth double the money.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK OF HIGH GRADE PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE. ALSO LACE CURTAINS, HEAVY PORTIERES, &c.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WARDROBES.

Nothing is brighter and more convenient for small rooms than our designs in Golden Oak, Birch, Bird's Eye Maple, White Enamel and Mahogany.

Open the door—an array of shelves and hooks, or rows of trays, copied from an English idea. Look them over—many richly carved, set with long mirrors and deep drawers underneath.

Some in Golden Oak at $18.00 owe their charm to the glowing beauty of the wood; all have an appearance of durability and solidity.

They are convenient and lasting, ornamental in style and finish, and always made of the best woods at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
ONE DOOR EAST OF 6TH AVE. L STATION

ENAMELED STEEL COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.
Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

Wallach's Hats

826, 828 Columbus Av.
296, 298, 300 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 82nd
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

NOTHING Cheap about Our Hats but Our Price. Fifth Avenue Styles, $3 Qualities at the Least Cost.

Don't renovate last year's Hat.

Get the Latest,—"The Wallach." $1.90

The New York Times goes into more first-class homes and reaches more of the thousands who demand the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, without exception.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy; fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,453. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark | TWO CENTS.

MR. SHAW RELEASES $130,000,000 CREDIT

Secretary Waives Reserve Against Government Deposits.

He Will Allow Substitution of Certain Securities for Consols and Arranges for Inducement to Increase Circulation.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw came to the city yesterday, and has made arrangements, which will make available $130,000,000 additional credit to-day.

Mr. Shaw, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declined to discuss the financial situation, further than to say that the Treasury would co-operate as far as possible with the banks both East and West in their effort to supply the necessary credit to do the unprecedented amount of business that is taxing railroads and steamship lines as well as banks to the utmost.

He said he had never seen any good reason why banks holding Government deposits secured by Government bonds should be required to carry a reserve against it. First, it is a deposit not likely to be called in a time of stringency, and second, if called, the collateral will always sell for cash and in excess of the deposit. He has had in mind ever since he took control of the Treasury to relieve the banks of this burden.

The Controller agrees with the Secretary, and therefore it is announced that hereafter banks will not be required to carry a reserve against Government deposits secured by Government bonds. The Treasury has on deposit with various banks scattered throughout the country from Maine to California and from Minnesota to New Orleans in round numbers $130,000,000, against which they have heretofore been compelled to hold more than $30,000,000 of gold or its equivalent. This decision will release that much reserve, and therefore make available to-morrow morning $130,000,000 additional credit.

The Secretary said he would continue to make deposits of internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts, (all available for that purpose,) practically $500,000 per day, so long as the situation required, and if banks were unable to obtain Government bonds to secure the same, he would accept the same general class of securities as are made available by the laws of the several States for savings banks. By this it is not intended to loan in excess of 65 per cent. of the par value, and nothing will be accepted that has not been panic-tried and proved salable for cash. He said he should of course determine each case by itself.

The Secretary further said he would accept security of the class described above for a portion of the deposit held by each bank now holding a Government deposit and release enough 2 per cent. consols to cover any increase of currency that the banks may desire to issue. He has recognized the possibility of present conditions, and therefore as early as last July commenced printing currency, preparatory to the needs of the banks to handle the increased business of the Fall trade, and has on hand ready to be delivered an aggregate of about $25,000,000.

This can be sent out at the probable rate of $5,000,000 a day if the banks desire to substitute the other security above designated for the release of the consols. This step was contemplated, when some months ago he asked the banks holding Government deposits to order additional currency printed. The Secretary's additional relief therefore may be summed up as follows:

First, the release of practically $80,000,000 reserve, which will permit the banks to increase their volume of business $130,000,000.

Second, the substitution of other security for consols now held by the Government on condition that the same shall be used as a basis for increased circulation, which, if accepted by the banks, will immediately increase the volume $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, and will add thereto, if needed.

Third, the continuation of deposits to the limit allowed by law, accepting, if necessary, security other than Government bonds.

Mr. Shaw, who will remain over to-day, said that he could make arrangements to loan more under the provision which says the Secretary "can loan for bonds and otherwise" no matter what any one may say. And he says he will do so, if necessary.

NORMAL SCHOOLGIRL ELOPES.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—Miss Marjorie McNally, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Charles McNally of West Main Street and a pupil at the State Normal School at New Haven, eloped Saturday with Byron Newman of Mianus.

Miss McNally was graduated from Stamford High School last June. She is pretty and was quite a favorite among her friends. She left home Friday evening, but her family thought nothing about her absence. Saturday afternoon they received a dispatch announcing the marriage. The dispatch was sent from New York, so it is supposed that she married there, but that is all the information her family have about the affair.

Sheet Steel Mills to Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 29.—It is expected that the sheet steel mills will resume work early next month, although no definite date is set. The principal officers of the company are in the East at present and nothing definite concerning their plans can be learned. That they are attempting to interest Eastern capitalists in the company, however, is pretty generally believed, although it is not known with what success their efforts are rewarded. Many of the steel workers have left the city owing to the lack of steady employment.

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"Brown October Ale" is Perfect when it is Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale. Rock & Harris, Agts., 32 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

THE KAISER AND THE BOERS.

Generals to be Received by His Majesty Only If They Refrain from "Political Agitation" in Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Referring to the desire of the Boer Generals to obtain an audience with Emperor William, the Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes a statement in the Cologne Gazette to the effect that the audience will only be granted on the condition that the Boers abstain from every kind of political agitation in Germany.

The correspondent says the margin between correct demeanor and political agitation is extremely narrow, especially in Germany, in view of the most unmeasured denunciations of Great Britain by Germans.

It would not, says the correspondent, require much of what the Cologne Gazette calls the Boers' "rustic cunning" to work the popular mind up to a state of excitement, and inspire it, both in Germany and South Africa, with vain dreams and ambitions.

500 JAPANESE DROWNED.

Tidal Wave Sweeps Over the Odawara District—A Typhoon Causes Shipping Disasters.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—While a typhoon was raging to-day a tidal wave swept the Odawara district, near here, and overwhelmed many houses. Five hundred persons are reported to have been drowned.

The Japanese battleship Shikishima is ashore at Yokosuka, fifteen miles from Yokohama. It is expected that she will be refloated with only slight damage.

Several steamships were driven ashore here. Some of them have been refloated.

It is feared that there have been many fatalities among the fishermen.

GATES AND MORGAN CLASH?

Chicago's Explanation of the Sudden Slump in Louisville and Nashville Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—The feeling exists in railroad circles in Chicago that a row between J. P. Morgan and J. W. Gates over the Louisville and Nashville deal was one of the causes for the collapse of the stock market to-day, in which Louisville and Nashville stock dropped further than any of the other railroad stocks. It is said that J. P. Morgan had decided to allow his option on the Louisville and Nashville Road to lapse and throw the property back on the hands of J. W. Gates and Edwin Hawley, who wrested control from August Belmont last Spring.

Mr. Gates, it is said, went to Europe a few days ago on account of this trouble, it being his object to get the Rothschilds, who are represented in this country by Mr. Belmont, to resume the control of the road and thus get even with Mr. Morgan for trying to force down the price of the stock deposited with him as collateral.

Another reason advanced is that much opposition has developed among the minority stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville to Mr. Morgan's alleged plans regarding the future of the property. It is said to have been Mr. Morgan's intention to make the Louisville and Nashville a part of the Atlantic Coast Line.

ANNUAL RUSH AT HARVARD.

Victorious Freshmen Celebrate by Stopping Trolley Cars and Tying Up Traffic for an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—"Bloody Monday" night at Harvard this evening developed into something more than the usual fierce rush between the sophomore and freshman classes. The traditional bloody nose, torn shirt, and sprain were, it is true, found with as great a frequency as ever, but in addition to these the festive sophomore and the verdant freshman added another feature, the stopping of trolley cars.

The "rough house" came just after the rush, which, with its attendant scenes of limps and bruises, had been waged between 5 and 6 o'clock in the college yard. Twelve times had the solid fronts of the opposing forces met with a clash in front of Hollis Hall, but with the honors, as a whole, clinging to the bedraggled class of 1906. At last 1906 claimed the victory, and after it had had its cheer it started out to celebrate. The route was along Massachusetts Avenue, where the men joined forces, locked arms, began singing "Up the Street," and started in a waving, skipping line straight up the trolley track. A car was coming in from Boston. It couldn't go on without an accident, so it came to a standstill.

In another second it was in darkness. A bright youngster had put "off its trolley." The crowd cheered and the conductor leaned back to find the wire again. Meantime other cars piled up behind the motionless one, and boys jerked the trolley ropes right and left until the dozen or more cars standing on the tracks were in darkness. Then the fun began. Policemen were thrown aside, cars piled up, wires sizzled, conductors raved.

The fun continued for over an hour, utterly demoralizing street car traffic and proving one of the wildest, most humorous, and exasperating "rough houses" that Harvard has ever known.

TRIAL OF BANKER SNYDER.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The first day's proceedings in the trial of Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, of Kansas City and New York, on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Central Traction bill several years ago, ended in a victory for the State, every objection by the defense being overruled.

Snyder was arraigned but refused to plead, and the court ordered the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty. To-morrow the selection of a jury will begin. It will then devolve upon the State to prove that the defendant is not a resident of Missouri. The statute of limitation, which has sheltered all the officials who took part in the deal, is the technicality through which Snyder's attorneys hope to acquit him.

If he had lived outside of the State for so long a time as to reduce his term of residence in the State to less than three years, prosecution is possible. The defense is confident of proving residence in the State.

Circuit Attorney Folk is confident of proving that Snyder has been a resident of New York City during the greater part of the four years which passed between the alleged crime and the indictment.

His Teeth Held as Security.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Since last Saturday G. C. Bishop of Lodi has been living on porridge and bottled milk. This is owing to his set of teeth being held as security by the Geneva Police Court for a fine of $6 imposed upon him for being intoxicated. The teeth constituted Bishop's entire assets, and were accepted by the Police Justice.

Special Trains to Trenton via Pennsylvania Railroad
ACCOUNT INTERSTATE FAIR.
October 1, leave West 23d Street Station, 7:25 A. M. and 8:25 A. M.; returning, leave Fair Grounds 4:55 and 5:40 P. M. October 2, leave West 23d Street Station 7:25 A. M., 8:25 A. M., and 10:55 A. M. Returning, leave Fair Grounds 4:30, 4:55, 5:40, 6:20 P. M. Round trip tickets, including admission, $2.25. For regular trains stopping at Fair Grounds consult ticket agents.—Adv.

STOCKS BREAK VIOLENTLY

Greatest Decline Since Northern Pacific Panic Day.

MONEY RATE 35 PER CENT

J. P. Morgan Talks and Other Financiers Discuss the Situation, Its Causes and Its Outlook.

Wall Street witnessed yesterday the most severe collapse in prices seen on the Stock Exchange in any single day since the panic precipitated by the Northern Pacific corner a year ago last May. Quotations, weak and heavy the greater part of the day as a result of a bad break in Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul in the early trading, fairly crumbled away in the last half hour of business, the market closing in a generally demoralized and semi-panicky condition under a veritable flood of realizing sales.

Not an important stock on the list escaped in the general fall. Indeed, it may be said that standard railway shares suffered even more than the cheaper issues, as witness the 11-point break in Louisville and Nashville, the 9-point fall in St. Paul, and such other extreme declines as 5½ points in Pennsylvania, 4½ in Union Pacific, 4½ in New York Central, 6 in Atchison, and 5½ in Baltimore and Ohio. Elsewhere the declines ran from 2 to 10 points.

Reasons advanced to explain the market's collapse were many. Some people ascribed it solely to tight money, the call rate at one time during the day rising as high as 35 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 18 per cent. Others declared that, though these high money rates undoubtedly had forced not a little selling, nevertheless the real reason for the decline was because of selling resulting from apprehension as to President Roosevelt's condition. Incidentally—this in connection with the high money rates—there were those who believed a rather well-defined rumor that the selling came largely from the so-called Gates and Western interests who, it was declared, had been "squeezed" by the banks—that is to say, had had their loans called and their credits curtailed, and for that reason had been obliged to liquidate their extensive holdings.

Generally, in well-informed quarters of the Street, the opinion was that there was some basis for all of these views, with special emphasis laid on the theory of Gates and Western selling—though whether forced, or voluntary because of a desire not to pay the prevailing high rates for money, could not be said.

As bearing out this theory of Gates liquidation, it was pointed to as perhaps not without significance that London sold in this market yesterday fully 100,000 shares of stock; while greatest weakness in the local market developed in shares with which the Gates following are known lately to have been identified, such, for instance, as Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Chicago and Alton, Northwest, Union Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio. It was said also that the interests selling these stocks were forced to liquidate also a large line of St. Paul, the failure of whose Directors to act at their annual meeting on a suggested new stock issue was in the Street construed as distinctly unfavorable and disappointing.

The market early in the day was first unsettled by a break in Louisville, the tape recording the opening transactions in that stock as "1,500 shares from 145 to 142" as compared with Saturday's closing figure of 148⅝. The closing price for the stock was 138. As further tending to unsettle matters, the Street at the time was filled with all kinds of extraordinary stories in respect to the property—one declaring that Mr. Morgan did not intend to exercise his option but would throw the stock back to Mr. Gates; another that the option would be exercised, but that the minority stockholders would receive no recognition; and still another that, as a result of the published utterances of President Williams of the Seaboard Air Line, there was to be open war in the Southern railway situation.

Then, while the Street was endeavoring to reconcile these stories or to find out which, if any, was right, there came a violent decline in St. Paul, followed by reports that the Standard Oil interests were endeavoring to break the market. Later Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific began to go and, finally—about 2:30 o'clock—call rates rushing up to 35 per cent., many loans being called and stop-loss orders being uncovered, there appeared a general selling movement, under which the market broke sharply and irresistibly, going down and down and down until only the fall of the gavel, marking the conclusion of business, checked the decline.

The scene on the floor of the Exchange in these final moments was strongly suggestive of panicky conditions. Prices broke half points and points between transactions, bobbed up again, then declined more, while timid and weaker margined customers in brokers' offices were literally tumbling over one another to sell, no matter what the price.

Needless to say, on the decline the larger interests in the Street were buyers, despite which support closing prices were generally the lowest for the day.

The following list of net declines in representative stock will tell better than words the full story of the day's fall:

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Atchison	5⅞	Illinois Central	6¼
Baltimore & Ohio	5¼	Kan. City So.	2⅜
Canada Southern	3	Louisville	10⅝
Canadian Pacific	5⅝	Sault Ste Marie	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	3⅞	Missouri, Kan. & T.	2¼
Alton	4½	Missouri Pacific	4¼
St. Paul	8⅝	New York Central	4½
St. Paul pf.	7	Pennsylvania	5½
Northwest	5¼	Reading	4¼
Rock Island	2⅜	St. Joseph & Gr. Isl.	
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	9	and 2d pf.	4¼
Big Four	4	St. Louis S. W. pf.	3⅜
Del. & Hudson	3½	Texas Pacific	2¼
Lackawanna	2	Union Pacific	4⅜
Denver & Rio Gr.	4⅜	Southern Pacific	4½
Erie	2¼	Wabash pf.	2¼
Gt. North. pf.	5	Wis. Cent. pf.	2¼
Hocking Valley	2½		

INDUSTRIALS.

American Sugar	4⅜	Pressed Steel Car	2⅜
B'klyn Union Gas	6½	Sloss-Sheffield	3⅜
Colorado Fuel	3⅜	Tennessee Coal	3½
Consolidated Gas	3½	United States Steel	1⅞
Gen. Electric	8	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅞
New York Air Brake	8	Westinghouse Elect.	8
People's Gas	2½	Int. Silver pf.	10

LOCAL STREET RAILWAYS.

B'klyn Rapid Trans.	3¼	Metropolitan	2½
Manhattan	5½		

MISCELLANEOUS.

North American	7	Western Union	4

J. P. MORGAN'S OPINION.

He Thinks the General Financial Situation Now Is in Better Shape and Is Improving.

J. Pierpont Morgan took a hopeful view of the situation yesterday in an interview. It was late in the afternoon; and the financier was leaning back in his easy chair smoking a cigar.

"Mr. Morgan," said the reporter, "will you say a word about the financial situation?"

"Well," he replied with a smile on his face, "I think the situation is improving. I think it is much better this afternoon. You see, we have paid out some $12,000,000 for coupons to-day, which has released that much money."

"Do you think that the stock market has reached bottom, or that liquidation will continue?"

"I have nothing to do with the stock market. I am talking only of the general financial situation."

"And in this, you think, the atmosphere has cleared?"

"Yes, I think it is in better shape. Of course, it may take a few days to clear up matters entirely."

His interviewer tried to launch another question at the financier, but with a wave of his hand Mr. Morgan dismissed him, adding: "That is all I can say."

BANKERS AND BROKERS TALK.

Upward Course of Call Loan Money Market—$80,000 Put Out at 35 Per Cent.

Other bankers and brokers who were seen late in the afternoon were not disposed to regard the situation as dangerous. They freely intimated, however, that the relief measures of the Secretary of the Treasury were inadequate, and that there were a number of expedients open to the Treasury Department which had not been availed of, and which would tend to considerably ease the situation.

The lack of elasticity of the currency as the occasion of these periodical crises, notwithstanding National prosperity, was another point dwelt upon, and one banker—J. W. Seligman—declared that until some central bank depository, like the Bank of England, was established, which could put money into the proper channels of circulation when needed, no permanent relief could be secured.

James R. Keene was disposed to think that the present was a great chance to buy stocks, as yesterday's declines, he said, would soon be recovered.

"The money situation alone," said Mr. Keene, "has unsettled the stock market, and the underlying conditions are as safe and reassuring as ever. I think that the plan of relief set on foot by the Secretary of the Treasury will ease the situation shortly."

Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, said:

"It cannot be said that the situation is not serious, but it is not alarmingly so. Crises like the present will always recur as surely as the sun rises and the crops ripen."

Henry Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., said that the situation was due to liquidation, and that the stringency would pass without any great danger arising.

"The country," said Mr. Seligman, "is liable to these periodical crises, no matter how prosperous it is. This is due to lack of elasticity in the currency, and in my opinion the remedy would be found in a central National bank. I do not see wherein the Secretary of the Treasury could legally do more than he is doing."

E. L. Rieser of the banking house of Lazard Frères said yesterday's developments arose simply from the liquidation of speculative accounts owing to the tight money market. He did not think the situation was one of special danger.

Of the suggestions offered by a number of the bankers who were interviewed as to the possibility of the Treasury Department affording a greater measure of relief, the principal one was that the Treasury should make an acceptable offer for the purchase of bonds.

Secretary Shaw was in the city yesterday and called at the Sub-Treasury, but so far as was learned he saw no one and left the financial district as unobserved as he had found it.

Money on call rose to the highest point reached during the present money stringency. While it opened at 14 per cent., it soon rose to 18, at which point many loans were made. After the noon hour, however, the demand became greater, and by 2 o'clock it had reached 25 per cent. A little later there were quotations of 30 per cent. bid, with a few loans at that figure, and a quarter of an hour before the closing 35 per cent. was bid by those brokers who had neglected to provide for themselves earlier in the day in the expectation that money would ease off at the end, as it frequently does. Only about $80,000 was put out at the high figure.

About $200,000 in gold arrived on the St. Louis from England for the National City Bank. This was the only gold importation of the day, and no further engagements of gold for import were announced, as sterling exchange continued firm in spite of the high money rate.

The banks have gained $318,000 from the Sub-Treasury since Friday. The Sub-Treasury yesterday sent $200,000 to New Orleans. These were about the only developments of the money market, time money continuing firm at 6 per cent., with ⅛ commission or more, with the banks practically out of the market.

SCENE ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

John W. Gates's Son Describes the Scramble to Sell—Talks of the Drop in Louisville.

Charles G. Gates, of Harris, Gates & Co., and the son of John W. Gates, had just returned from the floor of the Stock Exchange when a TIMES reporter called on him at 3:30 o'clock at his office. He was in excellent spirits and immediately started into a vivid description of the day's history.

"I was standing near the St. Paul post," he said, "most of the time, and I tell you they acted like a lot of crazy men. After things had been going down in the morning Frank Savin started out on a selling trip. He just rushed from post to post selling a few thousand shares everywhere just as quickly as he could get somebody to buy them, without any regard to price; he just sold them. When the rest of the crowd saw that they just jumped in and started to hammer everything.

"In a few minutes there was pandemonium on the floor. Everybody wanted to sell and no one would buy, unless he was sure he had the money to pay for the stuff. You'd see a man go over to the loan crowd and borrow a few thousand at 30 per cent. and then he'd go into the turmoil and buy a couple of hundred shares.

"I saw one broker bidding 142½ for Louisville and another fellow came in and offered it at ½, at ¼, at 141, and the first broker never heard him. In fact, they didn't hear each other, and finally the first man bought the lot off the other at 142⅜ when he could have had it at 141. That just shows how they lost their heads. Another fellow came rushing in and started to sell several thousand St. Paul. He just hammered it down. Two thousand at ⅝, at ½, at ⅜, he yelled, without stopping for bids, and the crowd was so scared no one interrupted him. Why, say, he was sent in there to offer the stock down as low as he could get it, and he did. Well, say, I tell you the bears had things arranged to a T."

"How about that report from London," asked the newspaper man, "that your father has been selling out a line of stock as long as from here to there? The slips say that he threw over 100,000 shares in London alone?"

"That's absolutely false," he replied. "First of all he isn't in London. He is in Paris. I had a cable from him at noon saying that he had just bought a new auto and was going out for a spin. Secondly, he left all his affairs in my hands when he went across the pond, and if any of his stock had been sold I'd know it."

"How do you explain the drop in Louisville and Nashville," was asked.

"Well," he laughed, "I guess when the outsiders saw they were going to be left in the cold they just threw their stock overboard. I guess they just waded in and took the best they could get when they found they could not get 170."

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky is all right—It's good for your stomach; is pure and not smoky.—Adv.

The Pennsylvania Special is the busy man's train between New York and Chicago. It leaves every day in the year and does only twenty hours for the trip.—Adv.

The Every-Day Train to California. The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 849 Broadway.—Adv.

MINERS AND OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE

President Mitchell and Others Confer in Philadelphia.

NO STATEMENT GIVEN OUT

It Was Learned That Mineworkers Were Told Strikers Must Return Before Concessions Would Be Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, met a representative of the coal operators and of J. Pierpont Morgan at the Hotel Walton here to-day.

With Mr. Mitchell was W. D. Wilson, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Mine Workers' organization, and Thomas D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy, and John Fahey, Presidents of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9, respectively.

None of these five men would say a word as to what took place at the conference, but on unquestionable authority it can be announced that the miners' officials were told that the operators would make no concessions until the miners now on strike returned to work.

The conference, it is said, was brought about by the co-operation of two widely separated interests. One was that represented by Bishop Fallows, the other that of the Republican Party leaders.

The man who represented the operators, it is declared, left for New York to-night. He will report to-day at the regular Tuesday meeting of the coal road Presidents.

What result the conference will have on the strike situation can only be conjectured. After the meeting Mr. Wilson said that, so far as he could see, there was nothing in sight to indicate an early settlement. When asked if this conclusion was reached as the result of the conference, he answered that he had "nothing to say."

Mr. Mitchell and the three district Presidents were even more reticent. They declined to express any opinion as to the probable ending of the strike, further than to remark that the situation was unchanged.

Mr. Mitchell was asked if he had any comment to make on the letter from Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, addressed to the editor of The Public Ledger, and printed to-day.

"I read Bishop Talbot's letter in The Public Ledger this morning," he answered, "but I did not digest it thoroughly. For this reason I must decline to say anything at present. Perhaps, when I have time, I will answer the Bishop."

District President Fahey also read the letter.

"The Bishop is misinformed," he declared. "I am sure that although his diocese embraces the hard-coal field, he never personally investigated the situation. Bishop Fallows has. For this reason I do not think Bishop Talbot is qualified to speak on the subject."

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—President Mitchell and District Presidents Nichols, Duffy, and Fahey of the United Mine Workers, arrived in town to-night from Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell positively refused to make any statement as to the object of his visit to the Quaker City. The District Presidents were also silent.

A large crowd of labor leaders awaited President Mitchell's arrival, as it was expected that he would have something important to say. The feeling is very strong at strike headquarters that a settlement of some kind is pending.

The two regiments stationed in this vicinity—the Eighth at Duryea and the Ninth at West Side Park, near this city—had a quiet day of it. There were no disturbances anywhere.

No additional mines or washeries were operated to-day.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 29.—In remarkable contrast to last Monday and the Monday previous, to-day was wholly free from disturbances. Up to a late hour to-night not a single act of violence worthy of note has been reported.

Sheridan Troop of Tyrone, with sixty men, arrived to-day and are now encamped on the hillside above the Thirteenth Regiment's location. To-night the cavalry went up the valley to patrol the more distant localities where violence has been wont to occur.

When the Third Battalion of the Eighth Regiment comes to-morrow to patrol the lower end of the valley, there will be twenty-two companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry, in all about 1,200 men, encamped in Lackawanna County.

The United Mine Workers' leaders claim the non-union men are deserting the companies and applying for admittance, or readmission as the case may be, to the union.

The leaders say this is due to the dislike men have for working under guard of militiamen. The companies admit there have been some desertions by workmen during the past week, but attribute them to the wholesale lawlessness which has recently prevailed.

Musician David Reese of the Thirteenth Regiment, who is a Scranton letter carrier, refused to join his command, and to-day Col. Watres had him arrested. He applied, through attorneys, for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging an employe of the mail service cannot be compelled to do military service. Pending a hearing before Judge Newcomb to-morrow, Reese was paroled.

S. G. Lewis, who was badly beaten at the time his father-in-law, James Winston, was clubbed to death at Grassy Island, Thursday, went to Hoboken to-day and identified the men arrested there as the fugitive assailants.

Second Vice President Loomis of the Lackawanna Company held a conference with a number of striking employes to-day for the purpose of "talking over the strike situation."

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 29.—The shipments of coal last week from the Philadelphia and Reading West End operation, Good Spring, and Brookside collieries, and the Kaima washery, were not as great as the week previous, but there are seventy cars which were loaded last week and are on the sidings ready to be taken down the road. It is claimed there are 50,000 tons of loose coal in Good Spring colliery alone that can be prepared for market without a miner driving a pick. This comes from what are called "runs."

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—The opening of the twenty-first week of the coal strike shows very little change in the situation. The operators say they have more men at work this morning than they had on any day last week. At strike headquarters the reports showed that there had been no break in the ranks of the strikers.

SUIT AGAINST MINE OWNERS.

The Papers Served in Action Brought by Boston Men.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Papers in the suit brought by Boston men against the anthracite mine owners were served by Deputy Sheriff Robert E. Maguire to-day on William T. D. Trefry, Commissioner of Corporations, who holds powers of attorney given by the Philadelphia and Reading Road, the Philadelphia and Reading Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The defendants are commanded to appear before the Supreme Court at Boston the first Monday in November next. Under the rules of the court, the defendants have thirty days within which to demur to or answer the bill. The case may not reach a hearing until after Dec. 3.

Twenty Hours En Route By the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago. It offers unrivalled attractions to the fastidious traveler.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited" is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

PLANK SIDEWALKS FOR FUEL.

They Are Taken to Supply Place of Coal in Outlying Districts of Rochester—Telephone Poles Used.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Not a ton of anthracite coal can be had in Rochester at any price, and people who did not lay in a supply early in the Summer are already suffering. A cold snap would cause great suffering here.

To-day sidewalk inspectors reported to Commissioner of Public Works McClintock that in the outlying districts residents were tearing up the sidewalks and using them for fuel. Altogether several miles of plank walks have been pried up with crowbars and carried off. In some sections canal bridges have been stripped of planking. Piles of new lumber left on streets for repairs have disappeared while the workmen were away at dinner.

Residents have also complained to the police that their fences were torn down at night. In the Nineteenth Ward three telephone poles were chopped down and carried off.

BALTIMORE NEEDS COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—A resolution passed one branch of city Councils to-night asking the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to get coal into Baltimore as rapidly as possible and to give cars carrying coal the preference over all other freight.

President Williams of the Second Branch of Councils says that the relations of the city and the Baltimore and Ohio Company in the past have been such as to entitle the city to make this demand in the present crisis, and he thinks the company should use every effort to supply the people of Baltimore with coal.

DROPS GOLD IN CHARITY.

An envelope containing a ten-dollar gold piece was picked up in Hester Street last evening by Eddie Hallas, a boy living at 344 Cherry Street. Wrapped around the money was a piece of paper on which was written the following:

Dear Finder and Friend: If you need coal to cook and keep out the coming cold, accept this gold. If you need not coal or gold, I congratulate you and conjure you to convey this gold to some coalless and coinless cuss to console, cheer, and comfort. Comply, and your conscience will remain clear and clean. CHARITY.

The note was not signed.

Non-Union Worker's House Dynamited.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Sept. 29.—The home of Michael Weldon, in West Pine Street, was dynamited at midnight. The front of the house was shattered and the windows of all the other houses in the block were broken. Weldon was not at home when the explosion occurred. His family escaped without injury. Weldon has been doing non-union work at Schuylkill Colliery.

STRIKE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Trolley Men Still Out and Linemen Join Them in a Sympathetic Movement—Some Disturbances.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The strike of the dissatisfied employes of the New Orleans Railway Company, which was started yesterday, continues without a break. Three mail cars were the only cars moved by the railway company to-day. In the absence of trolley cars, vehicles of all kinds were brought into use during the day. The linemen of the New Orleans and Carrollton Light and Power Company, and also the linemen employed by the New Orleans Railway Company, all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were ordered out on a sympathetic strike this afternoon. About seventy-five or eighty men are affected by the new strike.

Several disturbances between the strikers and officers have been reported. This afternoon a policeman named D'Ayala was knocked on the head with a brick and badly hurt while attempting to protect a mail car. This morning a mob of strikers attacked a car as it was being run out and the controlling handle was stolen. One arrest followed and the police had difficulty in landing their man.

BODY IDENTIFIED AT LAST.

Remains of Brooklyn Man Missing for Two Years Only Recently Recognized by His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Mrs. C. F. R. Coe, wife of the editor of The Star-Eagle of Rensselaer, N. Y., has been instrumental, through her habit of looking over papers on the exchange table, in identifying the body of a man who has been missing from Brooklyn for two years. It was that of Alexander Mason.

On Aug. 18 last the remains of a man were found in a piece of woods near the Village of Wallkill, this county. The remains were embalmed. To help identification a thorough description was printed in the local papers and copied generally along the rivex. One of these papers reached the exchange table of The Star-Eagle, and Mrs. Coe, on reading it, thought the description tallied with that of the husband of Mrs. Alexander Mason, a Brooklyn friend. Mrs. Coe came to Newburg on Saturday night with a daughter of the man.

The body was exhumed on Sunday and partial identification was made. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Mason, Brooklyn, and she arrived later in the day with another daughter and four friends. All positively identified the body.

Mason was a carpenter by occupation, fifty-three years of age. He was probably on his way home through the river district when death overtook him. The remains when first found were fairly well preserved.

FIGHTING SENATOR BURROWS.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—The breaking of the McMillan machine by Gen. Alger and his forces, resulting in the appointment of Gen. Alger by Gov. Bliss as United States Senator to succeed the late Senator James McMillan, may involve the defeat of Senator Julius C. Burrows of Kalamazoo, whose term expires in January, 1904. The Burrows forces fought with the Ferry and McMillan machine at Grand Rapids to prevent the adoption of the resolution at the judicial convention indorsing Gen. Alger, while Congressman William Alden Smith was with Alger.

Mr. Smith is an avowed candidate for the position of Senator now occupied by Mr. Burrows, and it was learned to-night that he would have the backing of Gen. Alger's friends in return for services performed at Grand Rapids. Gen. Alger, an extensive lumber dealer, has always censured the two-dollar tariff on lumber brought about by Senator Burrows.

Queen Maria Christina Not Married.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The story of the marriage of the Queen mother, Maria Christina, to Count de la Escosura is declared here to be false.

A dispatch sent from London yesterday said it was reported in Madrid that Queen Maria Christina, mother of King Alfonso, had married her Master of the Horse, Count de la Escosura, while she was in Austria recently.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

Everything is delightful, decent and orderly on the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE TRIPS. MUSIC.—Adv.

JUDGE PARKER SENDS WORD HE IS OUT

His Declaration Strengthens Bird S. Coler's Boom.

McLAUGHLIN SEES HILL

He Says He Favors Coler's Nomination—McCarren Admits That Kings County Will Vote with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At midnight Senator Hill made the positive declaration that he absolutely did not know who the Democratic nominee for Governor would be. If Mr. Hill, who is the master of the situation here, made this statement in good faith, as he appeared to, it would be idle for anybody else to make a prophecy.

The best judgment that can be formed from the sentiments expressed by the delegates is that Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston can have the nomination if he will take it.

Before retiring to-night, however, Senator Hill, when asked if Judge Parker would accept the nomination if the convention forced it upon him, said:

"I have received no message from Judge Parker which would indicate that he had changed his repeatedly announced decision not to accept a nomination."

John Kraft, State Civil Service Commissioner, who is Chairman of the Ulster County delegation, made a declaration fifteen minutes after midnight, which seems to eliminate Judge Parker from the contest. Judge Parker resides near Kingston, Ulster County. Delegate Kraft spoke in the most positive terms. He said:

JUDGE PARKER OUT.

"I saw Judge Parker yesterday after Senator McCarren had paid a visit to him. Judge Parker commissioned me to state to Senator Hill and his friends that he would not accept the nomination for Governor. He said no matter how much the State leaders insisted, he would not accept, and asked me to urge his friends not to have his name go before the convention. We are in the same Mission Church in Kingston and have been friends for many years. Mr. Parker was very positive in his declaration about this matter."

"What were Judge Parker's words to you?" was asked.

"Judge Parker said to me: 'You are going to the convention, and I want you to take this message to Senator Hill and all my other friends, that if I were nominated I would be forced to decline.'".

"Is Judge Parker a man who would be likely to bend to the wishes of a united convention?" was asked.

"No, he is not. He said to me that it was his ambition to adorn the bench of the Court of Appeals. He could not be forced to take the nomination. Judge Parker has no desire to figure in politics, and he wants to entirely eliminate himself from the situation."

"Was Senator Hill informed of Judge Parker's wish?" was asked.

"I conveyed the message to Senator Hill and Judge Parker's other friends among the State leaders," said Mr. Kraft.

MR. COLER'S STRENGTH.

This seems to eliminate the possibility of the nomination of Judge Parker and leaves Mr. Coler in an infinitely stronger position than he was in before.

Mr. Coler will come here to make a fight on the floor of the

most prominently mentioned is that of Elbert B. Norris, President of the State Grange.

So far as the other places on the ticket are concerned, it would be mere speculation to attempt to name men for them now.

The generally accepted idea, however, seems to be that the contest for Attorney General has narrowed itself down to John Cuneen of Buffalo and Charles N. Bulger of Oswego. The man most prominently mentioned for Secretary of State is James H. Manning of Albany, ex-Mayor of that city, and a son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning.

The candidates for all the other positions on the ticket are so numerous and their promises of support so vague that the race is an open one. This, of course, does not apply to Judge Clinton Gray, whose nomination for the Court of Appeals bench has been conceded from the start.

The dramatic incident of the day—and it is one of the most dramatic situations witnessed in a State Convention for years—was the coming up of Hugh McLaughlin. He came here to personally lead his Kings County delegates, and did not hesitate to let it be known that he thought Kings County had been misrepresented by Senator McCarren, and James H. Shevlin, who have undertaken to speak for it heretofore. Mr. McLaughlin came here accompanied by his wife and against the advice of his physician. He came here at the personal solicitation of Bird S. Coler, whose political patron he is. David B. Hill had told Mr. Coler that he could not get Mr. McLaughlin to come to the State Convention for him. Mr. Coler said he could, and he did.

When Mr. McLaughlin got off the train, shortly before 8 o'clock this evening, those who were waiting for him did not fail to notice that Mrs. McLaughlin wore a Coler badge three inches in diameter. They regarded this as significant, particularly as the Kings County delegates, who came up on the same train, said that "the old man has come up here to fight."

As soon as Mr. McLaughlin had cleaned himself from the stains of his journey and had satisfied his appetite he had a brief talk with Senator McCarren. Then he went to Senator Hill's room. No one else was admitted while he was with Mr. Hill, and it was fully an hour before the Kings County boss came out of the room.

Great interest was manifested on all sides in this interview. The result of it was expected to clarify the situation. When Mr. McLaughlin came out he was pressed for information. He spoke in parables.

"If I were twenty years younger, or if I were a woman, probably you might get something out of me. If this convention were being held in Flatbush, and you were a delegate, what would you do? Why, you would call on me to pay your respects, would you not? Well, that is what I called on Senator Hill to do. Some people have been shooting at a hare, and he is full of shot, but he is a pretty live animal. In plain words, some people have been shooting off their mouths."

Asked when he had attended a State convention before, Mr. McLaughlin said:

"The last time I was at a State convention was when I came to Saratoga in 1891 to advocate the nomination of Alfred G. Chapin. Before that I had been attending conventions for over forty years, and that is more than same people about here."

"The report is that you are here to help ex-Controller Coler to get the nomination," it was said.

"Sometimes rumors are true and sometomes they are false. I can't say more at this time," was the reply. "If I could impress on every delegate my thoughts as to who should be nominated it would be settled as to who the convention should name to-night."

Mr. McLaughlin received delegations of Coler boomers very cordially and talked with them and laughed as if he were enjoying the situation. It was currently reported that Mr. McLaughlin, after his interview with Senator Hill, had sent for Senator McCarren and Mr. Shevlin and told them in blunt language that they were misrepresenting the sentiment of Kings County. Senator McCarren, when asked whether it was true that he and Mr. Shevlin had been upbraided by Mr. McLaughlin for their attitude, said:

"The story is ridiculous. There are no differences between the Brooklyn delegates."

Late to-night Senator Hill was serenaded, and in response to repeated calls he came out on the second-story veranda in front of his headquarters and addressed the crowd. He said:

"I am rejoiced to see this great gathering of Democrats. It indicates that there is victory in the air for the Democracy. Let us stand united and our campaign in this State and in the Nation is sure to be rewarded with a glorious triumph."

Mr. Hill was cheered repeatedly and bowed his acknowledgments.

DARK HORSE SUGGESTED.

Ex-State Chairman Hinckley Says a Prominent New York City Business Man May Be Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—J. W. Hinckley, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, remarked to some Democratic friends here to-day that the convention at Saratoga might have quite a surprise in store for the people. He said that the friends of a well-known and prominent business man of New York City, whose home is on Long Island, were at work in his behalf and might succeed, and that ex-Senator Hill, in his great desire to make the convention old-fashioned and give every one a chance, may find himself in the laughable condition of being beaten by his own friends, that is to say, by a convention more ready and willing than any in years to do his bidding.

The name of the aspirant for Gubernatorial honors referred to by Mr. Hinckley has not been mentioned in any newspaper. He further says that Mr. Atwater of this city is not a candidate for the nomination for Controller, and that Charles M. Preston of Ulster will probably be named for that place. The fact that Senator Hill stopped here to see Mr. Hinckley on his way to Albany last Saturday gives added importance to Mr. Hinckley's casual remarks to some of his friends to-day.

SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIPS.

James W. Gerard Mentioned for One of the Tammany Nominations.

Among those who have been mentioned for one of the Tammany nominations for Supreme Court Judge is James Watson Gerard, of the law firm of Bowers & Sands. Mr. Gerard is a son of a prominent lawyer of the same name who wrote "Titles of Real Estate" and other standard legal works, dealing principally with municipal corporations.

Mr. Gerard appeared as counsel for some of the interests in Texas in the estate of William Marsh Rice, for the murder of whom Albert T. Patrick is at present in the death house in Sing Sing prison.

Mr. Gerard lives at 17 Gramercy Park. He was born at Geneseo, N. Y., and was graduated from the Columbia College and Law School. He is a Director of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and a member of the Democratic, Union, University, and New York Athletic Clubs and several other societies.

TAMMANY DELEGATES OFF.

Three Trains Occupied for the Trip to the Convention—Goodwinites Ready to Contest with Devery.

All of the Tammany delegates to the Democratic State Convention, except those from Devery's district, started for Saratoga from the Grand Central Station. The three trains that carried them left at 10:15, 10:35, and 11 A. M. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, was in the first train, and his immediate party occupied the first three cars. Among his invited guests were ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Col. George B. Dyer, August Belmont, ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, Arthur Brisbane, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Congressman George B. McClellan, James W. Gerard, Robert E. Dowling, Lewis Nixon, Nathan Straus, Randolph Guggenheimer, William McAdoo, and Thomas F. Purroy. John A. McCall, Edward Simmons, and William B. Hornblower were to get aboard at Poughkeepsie.

"Bim the Button Man" was at the station with a supply of Coler buttons, six inches in diameter, bearing the words: "Bird S. Coler, Filius, Tried and True."

Among those who went on the third train were Frank J. Goodwin, John Noonan, and Alfred J. Talley, who will claim that they, and not the Devery men, should represent the Ninth District. Senator Plunkitt, when asked if Goodwin would make a contest, replied: "Yes." A minute later he reconsidered and said: "I'm sure I don't really know." Mr. Goodwin declined to tell his plans, but another member of the party said: "Certainly, we are going to fight; and we will win, too."

Up to the last moment heaps of provisions, solid and liquid, were being piled into the baggage cars of the trains. At the request of some of the delegates a train on Track No. 13 was pulled out and backed onto Track No. 12.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES

Ex-Senator Hill Wears His Old Clothes to Saratoga.

Says There Is No Slate and the Race Is Open to All-Comers—Mr. Coler's Friends Summon Leader McLaughlin.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, the arbiter of the Democratic situation, arrived here at noon to-day. As he stepped from the train the crowd in waiting was impressed by his farmer-like appearance. When Mr. Hill goes to New York he invariably wears a high silk hat, and his habits are in keeping with the dignity of his position. But to-day Mr. Hill seems to have made an effort to have his attire indicate his sympathy with the common people. On his head was an old brown soft hat, which evidently had been subjected to the wear of many Autumns, and his light coat offered a splendid opportunity for bets as to its original color. Moreover, there was a rent of apparent long standing in the left shoulder. An admirer of the Democratic statesman, replying to facetious comments upon the leader's appearance, defended Mr. Hill's make-up with this quotation from Shakespeare:

'Tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And, as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth from the meanest habit.

There is a tradition about the hat and overcoat which Mr. Hill wore on his entrance to Saratoga to-day. As the story goes, Mr. Hill wore the coat and hat when he made his first successful canvass for Governor and has since considered them his mascots. Mr. Hill was quickly made to realize in rather an unpleasant way that, while the doctrine that the "apparel oft proclaims the man" is not accepted by men of fine discernment, it holds good for hotel 'busmen. Mr. Hill was delayed a few moments in reaching the 'bus of the Grand Union Hotel, where he has engaged rooms, by the desire of a number of his friends and admirers to shake his hands. When he emerged from the station to the sidewalk the Grand Union 'bus was already crowded. Mr. Hill attempted to get in, but the colored porter, with one glance at the old brown hat and the faded overcoat, pushed him aside, and with the supercilious air which hotel porters have and which other porters have tried in vain to cultivate, remarked: "This 'bus is full."

Immediately several, who were already in the 'bus, said: "Here, Senator, take my seat." But one encounter with the very superior colored man was evidently enough for the Democratic leader. "No, thank you, gentleman," he said, "I will take a wagon." A park wagon was summoned by one of Mr. Hill's attendants, and he was driven to the Grand Union, where another crowd was awaiting his coming. As he alighted at the hotel the crowd gathered around him, but there was no cheering. He registered and was shown to the room which had been reserved for him on the first floor.

A few minutes later he gave an audience to the newspaper men. When a person has nothing to say the weather always furnishes a convenient topic. As the newspaper men gathered around him, Mr. Hill looked out of the window and, observing the falling rain, remarked: "Rather bad weather we are having." The newspaper men evinced no interest whatever in the weather. Most of them had been here for forty-eight hours or more, and the weather was a second day story with them.

"Senator, what can you tell about the situation?" he was asked.

"I do not know that there is much to say, gentlemen," he replied with his blandest smile. "You know as much about the situation as I do. I think it is agreed that the convention will renominate Judge Gray for the Court of Appeals, because it is considered that it is only proper that he should have a renomination; but beyond that nothing has been decided. There is no slate. Every candidate will have an opportunity to present his claims to the convention without any prejudice or bias against him, and the convention will decide who are the best men to nominate. That is all there is to say. That is all I could say if I talked to you for an hour."

All during the day Mr. Hill's room was besieged by candidates for the various places and their friends, and to every one he gave the same answer—that every candidate would have a fair show in the convention and must stand by the convention.

Senator Patrick McCarren, William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy, and other lesser political lights were on the same train which brought Mr. Hill to Saratoga. McCarren was displeased with the published suggestion that all the opposition manifested here yesterday toward Mr. Coler's candidacy came from men in the Brooklyn organization and other Brooklynites outside of the organization, who are charged with having personal motives for their opposition. Senator McCarren asserted that the opposition to Coler was not confined to Kings County, but extended to other counties in the State. "Talk with Chairman Campbell and Elliot Danforth on the subject and maybe you will learn something," he said.

"They are talking Parker and you yourself have said that Parker was out of the race."

"I did not make that statement to you, did I?"

"You were quoted as having made such a statement in Albany."

"I never authorized anybody to so quote me."

"Do you mean us to infer that Judge Parker may still be considered a candidate?"

"Judge Parker stands where he has always stood. This talk about me being against Coler is all wrong. I am not against Mr. Coler. If I could put him in the Gubernatorial chair I would do it in a minute."

"What do you mean by that?"

"You can draw your own inference."

While Senator McCarren persisted in his refusal to explain his remark that he would put Mr. Coler in the Gubernatorial chair if he could, some of his friends said that the impression which he meant to convey by the remark was that Mr. Coler could not be elected if he were nominated, and that it was because he honestly held this view that Mr. McCarren had been doing all in his power to induce Judge Parker to make the race.

Mr. Coler's friends had a different view of Mr. McCarren's position. They laughed at the suggestion that Mr. McCarren's opposition to Coler was inspired by disinterested motives, and said it was personal hostility which was inspiring his course of action.

Believing that Senator McCarren and James H. Shevlin were misrepresenting the attitude of Brooklyn Democrats toward Mr. Coler, a telegram was sent to-day by Mr. Coler's close personal friends who are here looking after his interests to Hugh McLaughlin, the boss of the Brooklyn organization, who has repeatedly declared himself in favor of Mr. Coler, apprising him of the situation here and asking him to come to Saratoga. Mr. McLaughlin replied immediately that he would come.

President Jacob A. Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan is one of those who are convinced that Mr. Hill means exactly what he says when he announces that every candidate for every place on the ticket is to have a fair opportunity to present his claims to the convention. Mr. Cantor is in earnest in his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination, and believes that he has a chance to win.

George Blake, Mr. Cantor's secretary, said that the Tammany districts from which Mr. Cantor had reason to believe he would get support were the Seventh, Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. He also said that two districts in Syracuse had been promised to Mr. Cantor in return for what he did to secure Syracuse pure water when he was a member of the State Senate. The plan is to have Mr. Cantor nominated by an up-State man, and his nomination seconded by a Tammany man and a Greater New York Democracy man.

There was a wonderful transformation in the appearance of Saratoga between the hours of 4 o'clock this afternoon and 7 o'clock this evening. It was between those hours that the Tammany delegations and Devery and his delegation arrived. The Tammany men came on three trains. The first train in brought Leader Murphy and a number of other distinguished political personages. The first car of this train was dubbed by the rank and file the "angels' car," because it was reserved for the millionaire delegates. The car was in charge of Lewis Nixon, the ex-leader of Tammany. When Mr. Nixon arrived at the Grand Central Station he was surprised and chagrined by the non-appearance of by far the larger number of those gentlemen for whom the car had been reserved. The only members of the so-called "angels' party" who were on hand when the train started were Nathan Straus, Col. Elisha Dyer, Jr., J. W. Gerard, Jr., and Arthur Brisbane. These four, with the addition of Leader Murphy, Lewis Nixon, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, constituted the sole occupants of the car when the train pulled out of the station.

When the train arrived here the Tammany men were formed in line, and to the lively music of a good band marched down Broadway to the Grand Union, where quarters had been reserved for them. The contrast between the reception given to Leader Murphy on his arrival and that which was given to Richard Croker two years ago was remarked. Mr. Murphy entered the hotel without special attention, and after he had registered walked unattended to the cottage reserved for him. His cottage immediately adjoins that of Candidate Cantor.

The second Tammany train brought in "Big Tim" Sullivan and his crowd and President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens and his followers. The third train brought in Leader Matthew Donohue of the Twenty-first District, who is booming Cantor for Governor; Louis F. Haffen and the Bronx delegates, and Nick Muller of Richmond and his men. The last of the three trains was in by 6:30 o'clock. Devery and his delegation arrived at 7 o'clock—but that is another story.

When the last contingent of the New York crowd had arrived the streets of the town, which only a few hours before had presented an almost deserted appearance, took on the air of the Tenderloin on election night.

The Republicans had twice the number of delegates in their convention that the Democrats will have, owing to the fact that the representation to the Republican Convention is based upon the Republican vote, while the representation in the Democratic Convention is based upon Assembly Districts, three delegates being allowed for each district. Nevertheless, it is already evident that the crowd at the convention, which will open to-morrow, will far exceed that of the Republican Convention. The Republicans made their headquarters at the United States Hotel, and, while they filled that commodious structure, the Grand Union, which is the other big hotel here, did not have more than 200 guests. The Democrats are making their headquarters at the Grand Union, and they have not only filled that hotel to overflowing, but crowded the United States and the smaller hotels.

The Tammany leaders had no sooner deposited their baggage in their quarters than they set out "to get a line on things," as they expressed it. Leader Murphy and Tim Sullivan went at once to Mr. Hill's headquarters to pay their respects, and learn from him what there was to be learned. When they called upon Mr. Hill they found John B. Stanchfield, Chairman Campbell, and Mayor McGuire of Syracuse with him. The interview with Mr. Hill was brief. As he came out of Mr. Hill's room, Leader Murphy was seen and asked what he thought of the situation. He said it appeared to be "up in the air."

Mr. Murphy was asked who was his first choice for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"I have always been for Judge Parker," he said. "I thing he is the strongest man we could nominate."

"But Judge Parker has said that he will not accept the nomination."

"So I have heard."

"In case the Judge persists in his refusal to accept, who is your second choice among the candidates mentioned?"

"I have no especial preference."

Senator Sullivan, when he was seen after his interview with Mr. Hill, and asked who was his choice for Governor, said:

"I am for Coler. I have always been for him, and I believe he will be nominated."

There was some comment on the fact that Senator Sullivan declared himself an out-and-out Coler man, while Leader Murphy, who it is generally conceded owes his position as leader of the Tammany organization to Sullivan, should declare that his first choice was Parker and that he had no second. A Tammany man who is posted on the workings of the organization, furnished the following explanation of the mystery:

"Two facts stand out as evidence to the ordinary observer of this situation," he said. "The first is that the sentiment of the delegates here is overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker, if the Judge will accept the nomination. The second is that, with Parker out of the way, Coler is immeasurably the next strongest man with the delegates. Murphy has just come into power in Tammany Hall. He cannot afford to be wrong in the first contest in which he participates as leader of the organization. If he stood out for a loser it would hurt his prestige. So he is playing safely. He declares himself for Parker because he knows, as does everybody else here, that Parker can have the nomination if he will take it, and may be given the refusal of it by the convention anyhow. So Murphy ties up to Parker, who is a sure thing if he will accept, and has Sullivan come out for Coler, who is the next best thing in sight. If Parker is nominated Murphy will be right in line. And if the convention heeds the wishes of Parker and drops him from its consideration, Murphy's path is clear to get in on the Coler boom."

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor two years ago, is one of the leaders here who does not believe the Parker talk will amount to anything.

"I am confident in my own mind," said Mr. Stanchfield to-night, "that the nomination will go to Coler. Mr. Coler is the only aggressive candidate here. Judge Parker has declared in the most positive terms that he does not want the nomination, and I think all this talk about him will play out before the convention is held."

The Parker talk is heard on every side here to-night. There are many delegates who are in favor of forcing the nomination on him, believing that when it is put up to him he will make the sacrifice which his party demands. Committeeman McCabe of Albany stood Mayor McGuire up in a corner to-night and argued passionately that there was nothing for the convention to do but to nominate Parker, whether he wanted it or not. The delegates were for him, Mr. McCabe said, because they believed that he was the man who could lead the party to victory and he ought to be compelled to accept.

Mr. McGuire did not altogether agree with Mr. McCabe. There are many of the leaders who believe, like McCabe, that if the convention should nominate Parker, the Judge, rather than put the party in a hole by compelling another nomination by the State Committee, would waive all personal considerations and accept. At the same time, there are others who have a personal acquaintance with the Judge, who do not share this view. One of these latter gave his views to-night in these words:

"If these men who are shouting for Judge Parker believe that he will give up sweet milk for buttermilk, they are very much mistaken."

President of the Borough Cantor said to-night that he had been approached to see how he would receive the suggestion of taking second place on the ticket. Mr. Cantor gave no definite response to the suggestion. He said the fact that it was made led him to believe that the nomination of Judge Parker against his will was under serious consideration.

The Greater New York Democracy delegation, which came in this afternoon, is composed of 125 men, led by William Hepburn Russell, with Marcus Mayer, ex-manager for Adelina Patti and other great attractions, as impresario. The Greater New York Democracy has just one delegate in the convention, Perez M. Stewart, who was elected from the Twenty-sixth District. The 125 members of the organization, who came here to see that Mr. Stewart performs his duty, held a conference to-day over which Mr. Russell presided. The first proposition submitted to the conference was that a resolution be adopted indorsing Mr. Cantor for Governor. This was met by a counter proposition that Controller Grout be indorsed. Both propositions were voted down and the conference was adjourned without taking any action.

After the conference William Hepburn Russell said:

"I think it is safe to say that as an organization we will not give our indorsement to any candidate. We are here merely for the purpose of showing that we are Democrats and that we intend to act with the party on all State and National issues. We will march to the convention in a body to-morrow and whoever is nominated will have our hearty support in the campaign."

One of the proudest delegations to arrive here to-day was that of E. J. McGuire, the new leader of the Thirty-fourth District (north.) McGuire is the man who beat out Augustus Moebus. His delegation brought with them a floral horseshoe over six feet high, made out of American Beauty roses. In the centre of the horseshoe was the inscription:

"Good luck. The E. J. McGuire Association."

The State Committee met to-night in Parlor 210 of the Grand Union Hotel, Chairman Campbell presiding. The committee decided to recommend to the convention John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for temporary Chairman of the convention.

The Greater New York Democracy delegation held a meeting this evening and decided not to contest the seating of Devery. Frank Goodwin will make a protest. His papers are all prepared.

There was a scene at the Grand Union to-night between George F. Scannell, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-fifth District, and Marcus Mayer of the Greater New York delegation. Scannell and Mayer have been rivals for the leadership. Scannell says that in the recent campaign Mayer made bitter personal attacks on him. The two men met to-night on the veranda of the Grand Union. Scannell denounced Mayer in unmeasured terms and concluded by saying that he would drive him out of New York. Mayer had little to say. Friends interfered to prevent trouble, although Scannell said he had no intention of attacking Mayer on account of the latter's age.

PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM

Kansas City and Chicago Declarations Will Be Ignored.

Tariff for Revenue Only Will Be Advocated—Reciprocity for Cuba—Instrument Written by Mr. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 29.—The platform which is to be presented to the convention is a Hill platform from start to finish. It was written entirely by him, although a few of the planks, such as those on the tariff and the canal question, were submitted by him to men whom he considered experts on those questions.

It will totally ignore the Kansas City and Chicago platforms, and simply make a broad declaration in favor of the principles of true Democracy.

The tariff plank is the one on which the greatest stress is laid, for the reason that Mr. Hill believes that it is the issue on which the campaign will be mainly conducted. This tariff plank will declare for commercial freedom and will follow in phraseology very closely the memorable tariff message of Grover Cleveland in its declaration that tariff must be raised for revenue only. It will be declared that a strong weapon of offense against trusts and monopolies can and must be found in such revision of the tariff as will take away from them the protection they now enjoy.

There will be a plank declaring that the Republicans have acted in bad faith toward Cuba and pledging the Democratic Party to the granting of a full measure of reciprocity to the Cubans.

The canal plank will point out that the canals have been great revenue producers; that under Republican administrations they have been allowed to fall into a state of decay, and this in spite of the fact that $9,000,000 of the people's money was appropriated for the improvement. It is declared that because of the squandering of this $9,000,000 the Republicans are afraid to pledge themselves directly to the improvement of the canals, fearing to ask for more money lest they be required to tell what they did with that $9,000,000. The Democrats in their platform will call attention to the Republican platform's proposal for a constitutional amendment on canal improvements, which means a delay of at least six years, and will pledge the Democratic Party either to the direct plan of a one-thousand-ton barge canal or to a plan for the immediate improvement of the canals such as will meet the necessities of the present commercial situation.

It is Mr. Hill's desire to avoid a direct pledge for a 1,000-ton barge canal. He wants merely to pledge improvements consistent with present commercial needs. The canal interests represented here, however, are insisting on the pledge for a 1,000-ton barge canal, and it looks to-night as though Mr. Hill would yield.

There is a plank on the Philippine situation which condemns the policy of the Republican Administration. It is declared that the time has come when the Government should take the people into its confidence in this matter and make known its plans for the islands.

There will be a plank pledging the party to the extension of the Adirondack forest preserve. John G. Agar, a delegate from Westchester and an officer of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, is looking after this forestry plank.

There will be no direct financial plank in the platform. Mr. Hill feels that it is not called for, might do harm, and could do no good. The only financial declaration in the platform will be against the accumulation of a large surplus in the United States Treasury as an interference with trade and as creating a money stringency.

The charities plank will denounce the interference of Gov. Odell with the management of the charitable institutions of the State and pledge the Democratic Party to a complete divorcement of the administration of charitable institutions from politics. This will be accomplished; it will be pledged, by the complete undoing of what Gov. Odell has done to place the supervision of the charities under the immediate control of the State administration.

There will be a declaration against executive interference with the judiciary. It will be charged that Gov. Odell has attempted to interfere with the judiciary by seeking to regulate the assignment of Judges through executive approval.

The platform will denounce the extravagance of the Republican State administration and will undertake to show that the Republicans have spent $7,000,000 more a year in the administration of the State Government than the Democratic administration did.

THE TIN PLATE SCALE.

Probability that Workers and Employers Will Get Together at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—The Conference Committee of the American Tin Plate Company met with the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers to-day. No wage scale for the year has been adopted, the scale expiring July 1 last. The Amalgamated Association adopted a few changes, and these have not been agreed to by the corporation. Almost all the tin-plate plants are closed, and the American Company demands that the men accept a reduction of 25 per cent. on 1,500,000 boxes of plates which the corporation wishes to take away from Welsh makers.

The Amalgamated members have voted the proposition down twice, and it is expected the Tin Plate Company will advance a new proposition. The workers are also said to be willing to reconsider their former vote and accept reduction. This will not affect wages on plates made for domestic consumption.

GREAT WESTERN TERMINALS.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad was in Omaha yesterday, inspecting the work of preparing terminals for his road. He also carefully inspected the grade work in the yards and for several miles in the country out in Iowa. He was well pleased with the result and expressed himself so.

He said: "We are rushing work on the Great Western and will have our trains running into Council Bluffs and Omaha on Dec. 1. We expect to start regular service on that date, although the line will be completed some time previous thereto. There is no truth in the report that we will build our own tracks from St. Joseph to Kansas City. We have the use of several tracks between those cities now."

TO FIGHT FRENCH TREATY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 29.—Manufacturing jewelers here, who believe that the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty will tend to injure the industry of that community, have already begun their fight against the measure, in the expectation that it is to be introduced at the next session of Congress. The measure has been hanging fire nearly, if not quite, three years, and thus far the Attleborough manufacturers have been successful in defeating it.

If Congress accepts the treaty it is said that Germany and Great Britain will follow with similar treaties. The jewelry men say that those countries will have to be given the same opportunities to compete in this market that are given France, and that the bars will have to be removed all along the line. It is said by manufacturers that such treaties will cause the removal of the jewelry industry from this country across the water.

They say that all the rope chain is now made in Europe, sent here as raw material, purchased by manufacturers, finished, and put on the market as American-made goods. The ratification of the French treaty, they aver, will have the same effect on other lines.

Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Hoar, and, in fact, the entire New England delegation at Washington, will be urged to defeat any such treaty.

The Rev. T. S. Pycott Dead.

The Rev. T. S. Pycott died Sunday at his home, 185 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 20, 1832, and was educated in Portland, Boston, and Minnesota. He served as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, for fourteen years. He was formerly a member of the Committee on Church Charity Foundation and of the Committee on Sunday Schools, Diocese of Long Island. He was a member of the Montauk and Clerical Clubs of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Clerical League.

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OVATION FOR MR. DEVERY

Thousands Cheer Him on the Way to Saratoga.

He Shakes Hands with Waitresses at Poughkeepsie and Talks to 4,000 People at Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—William S. Devery assembled his cohorts in the Ninth Assembly District to-day and started for this city determined to be admitted to the State Convention as a delegate or fight. The trip of the Devery delegation from New York was marked by many exciting incidents. The ex-Chief of Police was called "Big Bill" by trainmen and waitresses in railroad restaurants clambored over piles of doughnuts to grasp his hand and beg for badges. At Troy Devery received an ovation. Over 4,000 people shouted for a look at the floral pump, and finally it was decided to force Mr. Devery to stay at Troy over night and send him to the convention to-morrow. Devery refused. He talked with strike committees, made a few impromptu speeches, and told about Democratic harmony.

"What they want at the convention is harmony. Just name a good man and we will win. The people are waiting with axes to split the Republican ticket and the Republican candidates from the top of their heads to their heels. I am going to the convention for harmony, but if they try to keep me out there will be a fight all along the line. What the leaders want to look for is Democratic votes. They better not drive any away. We may need them all," said Mr. Devery just before arriving at Saratoga.

The Devery delegation assembled at the headquarters at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, shortly before 10 o'clock. A line of parade was formed, with Devery at the head. The marchers, in dark-gray hats and accompanied by the black mascot dog Pump, walked through the district. All along the line the tenements were crowded with shouting men and women. The workingmen in the factories appeared at the windows and shouted for "Big Bill."

THE BIG CHIEF STARTS.

At Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, in the freight yards of the New York Central Railroad, there was drawn up a train of seven Pullman cars. When the Devery paraders arrived, more than 2,000 people mounted the tops of freight cars, fences, and factories, and shouted. Just as the train started out an excited man pushed through the crowd and yelled:

"Chief, your house is open. They can't lock it."

Mrs. Devery and her daughter Anna were in the first car of the train. In a few seconds Mr. Devery had a handy man put off the train to lock up his house.

"Why didn't you send word to 300 Mulberry Street?" asked one of the crowd.

"Why, those fellows down at Headquarters now would leave that house open and thieves could clear the place. Say, they are only chop suey police. That's straight. I never allowed an ex-convict to work in any of those places in the Tenderloin. Who committed that murder in the chop suey place? It was an ex-convict, and he would never have had the chance if I was Chief of Police," said Mr. Devery to the reporters on the train.

The delegation on the train consisted of business men of the district and others who were out to enjoy themselves in Ninth District style. Large tubs were soon placed in each car, and beer, whisky, and champagne were iced. A few card games were organized, and the noisy members of the party marched through the train singing a refrain which was soon learned by all. It was sung to the air of "Mr. Dooley," as rendered by Thomas Q. Seabrooke:

Mr. Devery, Mr. Devery,
At Saratoga he will be in line;
That State Convention,
Must pay attention,
To Mr. Devery, every, every time.

At Poughkeepsie a stop of ten minutes was arranged for refreshments. The Devery band of twenty-five pieces, headed by a diminutive drum major, marched through the station and all around the place, singing the "Mr. Devery" song. At the station there were over 500 people. The trainmen and yardmen seemed most anxious to see Devery and they shook hands and cheered him as he walked about. Inside the station restaurant girls were shouting:

"We want to see Devery!"

WAITRESSES SHAKE HANDS.

Finally the band was headed for the counter, and as the noisy crowd was singing the twenty waitresses waved aprons and cheered. Devery started down the line, shaking hands and bowing to each one with a "Pleased to meet you, lady."

The waitresses spilled many cups of coffee while they pushed to the front to talk with him, all begging for badges.

The next stop of the train was at Troy. It was about 3:30 o'clock and the factories were all running, but more than 4,000 people were crowded in the yards. As Devery stood on the platform of his car he was cheered, and then he went down into the crowd. He got lost for about fifteen minutes in the dense mass of men and women anxious to shake his hand. Finally a strike committee of railroad men cleared a way and approaching Devery told of their grievances.

"Say, Chief, don't you think we are right?"

"You people may be. It's hard to get work in our days. These trusts—coal and beef—are tying up the people."

Then he said to the crowd:

"A man came to me yesterday and said he had to pay 20 cents for a pail of coal. That would be coal at $16 a ton. He said, 'Keep the coal.' So will all the poor people this Winter. We people are up against it pretty hard with these trusts crowding us to the wall. Now, about your strike matter, I'll look it over and if you folks want me to tell you whether you are right or wrong, I'll do so."

The committeemen cheered, and soon the crowd was shouting:

"Where's the pump?"

After ten minutes of cheering, during which time Devery was going through the crowd shaking hands with all comers, an impromptu parade was formed. At the head were four of the Devery delegation, carrying on their shoulders the large floral representation of Devery's pump, and behind was the black mascot dog, covered with a large red blanket, on each side of which in large letters was the word "pump."

Then came Miss Lizzie Hanley, a pretty buxom girl of the Ninth District. Next the singers of the delegation took their places, and more than 2,000 Trojans brought up the rear. The crowd marched around the station and circled one or two blocks of the city.

"We never saw you before, but we like you," said one of the workingmen. A proposition was made by the trainmen to have the Devery delegation stay all night in Troy.

"We'll give you the freedom of the town, Chief," yelled some of the men.

"Thank you, men; but I have work to do in Saratoga. I'm going into that convention from my district because my people elected me. If I lived in Troy I would work for the people of Troy, but now I'm working for my own people."

DEVERY'S GIRL MASCOT.

Many of the Troy people wanted to know about Miss Hanley, who, smiling and happy, stood close by Devery's elbow all the time.

"Why, she's ten years of age. Say, ain't she a pretty little girl. That's the kind we have down in my district. Every time I parade she wants to go out with me. I know her grandfather and her grandmother, and she's a true blue little girl. That's the reason she is my mascot."

"Say, Chief," yelled several workingmen, "you're our kind. We like you, and that's the reason we turned out to give you a handshake."

Many of the people at the depot said that the cheering for Devery was equal to that for many Presidential candidates when they came to Troy.

"Say, that's the hardest handshaking I ever got in my life," said Devery when the train pulled out of Troy. "Those ironworkers have a grip like steel. They have got my arm sore."

The run between Troy and Saratoga was made in fast time, during which tubs of Apollinaris, sarsaparilla, and ginger ale were consumed by the crowd.

"Just cut out the hard stuff," said Devery. There was a wait before arrival in the depot of half an hour, during which the band played the favorite melodies of the Ninth District. It was 7 o'clock when the train reached the depot. The delegates were lined up back of Devery, and he gave orders in the same manner as he did when Chief of Police in New York, which were obeyed.

"I ain't got no candidate for Governor. All the State Convention has to do is to name a good man. If Coler is placed in nomination I will vote for him first, last, and all the time," was all that Devery would say about his part in the convention work.

The question as to whether a contest would be made against the seating of the Devery delegates was discussed by the politicians, and it was the common opinion that no contest would be made. The only delegate who has openly announced that he would fight the seating of Devery in the convention is ex-Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who was on the Committee on Credentials. Mayor McGuire was changed from the Committee on Credentials to the Committee on Resolutions, in which he will have no chance to oppose Mr. Devery.

When told of this Devery seemed to be satisfied that there would be no contest. He said:

"That's an easy way to let McGuire down."

The noise and redfire of his first welcome over, Mr. Devery and his coterie were quickly swallowed up in the convention throng. With his family and a chosen few of his friends he took quarters at the United States Hotel and placed the rest of his men in other caravansaries. The villagers and a lot of the up-State delegates kept coming to the United States until late in the night, to get a look at "Big Bill." They shook hands with him, called him "Chief," and altogether made him a very happy man. He had not been called upon by any of the young leaders, though, up to a late hour, nor had they sent for him.

DEVERY'S BIG DELEGATION.

While the most of the Tammany delegations were making their way to the Saratoga Convention with the customary displays yesterday William S. Devery, at the head of a delegation from the Ninth District, traveled to the Spa in a special train of five Pullman coaches and two day cars. About 150 chosen followers were in the delegation. They wore light gray felt hats. As a close bodyguard to the ex-Chief of Police was Edward G. Glennon, once convicted of failing to do his duty as a ward detective, and now awaiting a new trial.

Before the special train left the New York Central Railroad yards at Thirty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, the Deveryites, to the triumphant tunes of half a dozen bands, marched through the district. Crowds lined the sidewalks and cheered the ex-Chief. Official flag bearers waved banners that proclaimed the glories of Democracy and Devery. Three favored henchmen bore aloft on their shoulders a facsimile of the Devery pump, or fire hydrant, at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, the leader's favorite "hanging-out place." The imitation of the pump was made of flowers.

At 10:40 o'clock Thomas Burke and James Campbell, marshals extraordinary, at the headquarters of the Devery Association, had the onlookers parted in the centre long enough to let the band take its place at the head of the procession. The 150 who were to go to Saratoga, as well as 500 or 600 others who desired to go, fell into line. Behind the band marched Burke and Campbell, and after them came Devery, wearing a satisfied smile and a gray felt hat like those he had given to his followers. The other two delegates to the convention, Peter J. Garvey and Francis Sullivan, followed closely on their leader's heels.

The group of leaders was followed by the flag bearers, the pump bearers, and the Devery headquarters staff. After marching up the avenue to Twenty-eighth Street the line turned and passed the residence of Devery, on the front steps of which stood his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law. Thence the procession moved to Ninth Avenue, up to Thirty-fourth Street and across to Eleventh Avenue, where there was a general breaking up as the favored ones hurried for places on

RETAIL COAL DEALERS ACCUSE OPERATORS

Attempt to Get Complete Control of Sales Charged.

Denials by Lackawanna and Other Officials—Soft Coal Price Advances Again — Hospital and School Supplies.

According to one of the retail coal dealers yesterday the operators are using the present strike in order to freeze out the small dealers.

"They do not want the strike to end yet," he said. "They could mine coal if they wished, but they want to place the selling of coal altogether in the hands of their own agents. They want to kill off the retail dealers as well as the miners' organization. There are over 100 fewer retailers in business than a number of years ago."

Several operators who were seen said that this idea was never thought of. A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

"The very expense of such a thing would make it illogical. It would require a small army of clerks and bookkeepers as well as sales agents. The more logical idea would be for the dealers to get together and combine their resources. That was what was done in Boston, where the Metropolitan Coal Company bought out a number of small dealers in different parts of the city, and then delivered coal from the nearest depots."

An operator said: "I am not sorry for the dealers. They bought coal at circular price and sold it at $10, $12, and $15 a ton. Ten days ago 100 tons of coal intended for the West was brought here from Buffalo. The dealers were charged $4.50 a ton, the circular price, plus two-thirds of the freight rate. We paid the other third. The coal was retailed at the high prices I named."

Bakers, it was said, are threatening to raise the price of bread on account of the high price of coal. A meeting of some of the master bakers will be held to-day to consider the situation.

Soft coal took another jump yesterday, and was $8.50 on board, wholesale. The retail price was $9, and in some cases $10. On the west side some of the coal peddlers were retailing soft coal at 20 cents a pail. Anthracite was anything from $16 up, some of it selling for $20.

R. Gordon & Son said that they had 1,000 tons on hand, but most of it was small steam sizes. One customer sent an emergency order for forty tons of stove and egg sizes. The firm sent out to hunt for it, but the best they could do was to find ten tons, for which $20 a ton was asked.

Thirteen dealers who were seen had supplies of anthracite ranging from five to twenty-five tons. J. Rheinfrank & Son were selling half-ton lots to special customers at $16 a ton and had only twenty-five tons on hand.

A well-known dealer said there was no need to worry over the supply of coal for the hospitals or the schools. They were bound to be cared for.

"It has been said that some of the hospitals have only a day or two's supply and some a month's supply," he said. "That is true. Some of them only buy from day to day on account of lack of storage, and others by the month, because their bins will hold only a month's supply. The high price of soft coal is partly owing to the fact that the anthracite roads are keeping their cars at the anthracite collieries in anticipation of a break in the strike. Another reason is that some of the Eastern cities, fearing they will get no anthracite, are loading up with soft coal."

STATEMENT BY MR. MITCHELL.

Charges Messrs. Baer and Hewitt with Trying to "Cloud the Real Causes" of the Strike.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers issued from Philadelphia night before last a statement in which he charged that Messrs. Baer and Hewitt and other men interested in the ownership of coal mines had made assertions "with a well-defined purpose to confuse and cloud the real causes which resulted in the coal strike."

In referring to Mr. Baer's statement that the wages of the anthracite workers were just and fair, as compared with the pay of other similar employes, the labor leader said he was ready to show that the wages in bituminous coal fields were from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than those paid for similar classes of work in the anthracite districts, the minimum pay to any class of adult bituminous workers being 26½ cents an hour, while in the anthracite coal mines the corresponding wages for precisely the same labor were from 13 to 20 cents an hour.

"The bituminous miner," he continued, "works a maximum of eight hours a day, which is two hours less than men in the anthracite field are required to work; moreover, the anthracite mine worker labors under the further disadvantage of being more liable to be killed or injured, the casualties being 50 per cent. greater in the anthracite than in the bituminous mines."

As to the quoted statement of Mr. Baer that "the lowest scale of wages was 85 cents for boy slate pickers," Mr. Mitchell said he could prove that thousands of slate pickers, whose names and addresses he could furnish, worked for much less than 85 cents a day. Exception was taken to Mr. Baer's assertion that the miners restricted the output of the mines, for, continued the labor leader, there was a total increase of 9,000,000 tons from all the anthracite mines in 1901. And not only was the total output greater than in any other year, he continued, but the per capita output was also in excess of that of any of the thirty years through which records had been kept, from 1870 to 1900.

"Since the very inception of this strike," Mr. Mitchell said, "the aims, objects, and ideals of the United Mine Workers of America have been wilfully distorted by a small army of critics. We have been unjustly maligned and our motives and purposes maliciously impugned. We therefore take this opportunity to repeat specifically that we do not seek to interfere with the management of the coal properties or with the proper discipline of the working force, but we do demand:

"First—An increase in wages for men employed on piecework.

"Second—A reduction in the hours of labor for men employed by the day.

"Third—Payment for a legal ton of coal.

"Fourth—That the coal we mine shall be honestly weighed and correctly recorded.

"Fifth—We favor the incorporating in the form of an agreement the wages that shall be paid and the conditions of employment that shall obtain for a specific period."

That the organization of miners was a lawless one was denied emphatically. For weeks the entire influence of the union had been exerted to keep peace among a community of thousands of idle men. This influence, it was claimed, had been "more successful in allaying violence than the coal and iron police in inciting it." It was regretted by the men, he continued, that there had been instances of disorder, but it would be just as unfair to accuse the United States Government itself of lawlessness as to accuse the union because of the transgressions of some few of its members.

Mr. Mitchell asserted that the pumpmen, firemen, and engineers had been called out on strike at their own request, after they had expressed their desire to obtain remedies for grievances which they had been unable to avert through individual strikes of their own. Of Mr. Hewitt he said:

"As an influential Director of one of the coal roads, Mr. Hewitt is undoubtedly aware that the companies are fighting to compel the workmen to accept employment under conditions satisfactory to the Coal Trust, and that the preservation of men's individual rights is simply a cloak under which they seek to destroy organization among their employes. He is undoubtedly in a position to know that membership in an organization was frowned upon by the mine managers, and that specific instructions were issued from the general offices of the coal companies, notifying some classes of workmen that they must either sever their connection with the union or surrender their positions."

Mr. Mitchell recalled the fact that Mr. Hewitt had believed the miners were refraining from returning to work through fear of bodily harm. Yet, contrary to that belief, he continued, they had not returned to work when the militia was called out, thus showing that they were not being forced to strike. Eight weeks of militia had not sent them back to their places, but, on the contrary, many men who were brought to the coal fields to take the places of the strikers had joined the ranks of the latter after reaching the anthracite district.

Mr. Baer's statements about the cost of operating mines and the question of wages were condemned as entirely misleading by the strike leader. Taking Mr. Baer's statement about the average pay of the Reading Company's men, the speaker calculated that the average adult employed by that company was able to spend on himself and his family $1.01 a day. In concluding he said:

"In closing this statement I desire to say that we have entered and are conducting this struggle without malice and without bitterness; we believe that our antagonists are acting upon misrepresentations rather than in bad faith; we regard them not as enemies, but as opponents, and we strike in patience until they shall accede to our demands or submit to impartial arbitration the differences between us.

"Involved in this fight are questions weightier than any question of dollars and cents. The present miner has had his day; he has been oppressed and ground down, but there is another generation coming up, a generation of little children prematurely doomed to the whirl of the mill and the noise and blackness of the breaker. It is for these little children we are fighting. We have not underestimated the strength of our opponents; we have not overestimated our own power of resistance; accustomed always to live upon little, a little less is no unendurable hardship. It was with a quaking of hearts that we asked for our last pay envelopes; but in the grimy and bruised hand of the miner was the little white hand of a child, a child like the children of the rich, and in the heart of the miner was the soul rooted determination to starve to the last crust of bread and fight out the long, dreary battle to win a life for the child and secure for it a place in the world in keeping with advancing civilization."

MARKLE REPLIES TO MITCHELL.

He Impugns Accuracy of Strike Leader's Statement—Other Operators Approve His Characterization.

Representatives of the coal-carrying companies who were seen yesterday said that the reply of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to President Baer has already been answered in the statements from the operators. They say that it is full of sophistry, and contains nothing that Mitchell has not said before.

John Markle of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., independent operators, said in reference to Mitchell's statement:

"There is sufficient evidence now before the public to show conclusively that it is unnecessary to answer fabrications such as are in this statement. They have been answered over and over again. Mitchell admits that there was rioting and disturbance. There was more. There was absolute anarchy. The leaders of the union must have known that the result of the massing of strikers together would be violence and bloodshed.

"I know that before the riots took place at our mines, the local unions concocted and arranged the demonstrations and gatherings of men which preceded the riotous proceedings. The picketing of the mines to persuade the miners not to go to work means violence. The members of the local know well the kind of persuasion that will be used."

Asked whether the efforts of the American Federation of Catholic societies and other organizations to bring the strike to an end would result in any change of policy on the part of the operators he said:

"Not in the least. I recognize that these efforts are well meaning, but they only prolong the strike by encouraging the strikers. The strike can only end one way. The operators will never recognize Mr. Mitchell's organization."

Regarding Mr. Mitchell's explanation about the strike of the engineers and pump runners, in which Mr. Mitchell says that they wanted to strike themselves, and that the operators got twelve days' notice, he said:

"Whether they got twelve days' notice or twenty, Mr. Mitchell ordered the strike. He knew that if it had been a success the mines would have been flooded and the miners deprived of work for an indefinite time. It was as bad to order the strike then as at any other time."

It was not true, Mr. Markle said, that Mitchell represented 147,000 mine workers in the strike. He only represented a minority who intimidated a large majority of the men who wanted to return to work, but were afraid to do so.

Mr. Markle afterward had a talk with J. Pierpont Morgan, and later visited President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. He was seen in Mr. Fowler's office and reiterated his criticism of Mr. Mitchell's statement in Mr. Fowler's presence. Mr. Markle said he spoke the sentiments of other operators as well as his own. He said he very much feared there would be more bloodshed before the strike was ended.

"How is New York to get coal?" was asked.

"When the miners who want to work are protected at their homes and at the collieries coal will be mined in quantities. We are only beginning to get that protection now."

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company characterized Mitchell's statement as misleading and untruthful. Other operators talked in the same way.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Sheriff of Northumberland County, Penn., Asked Governor for Additional Protection, Which Was Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 29.—A critical state of affairs exists to-night in Northumberland County, and Sheriff Deitrich has asked Gov. Stone to send troops here. The Governor responded by ordering out the remaining companies of the Fourth Regiment. There was rioting of a more or less serious nature between here and Mount Carmel Borough to-day, and to-night strikers are encamped on the hills and in the valley, watching a force of sixty non-union workmen and deputies under the command of Lieut. Victor Thompson of the Union Coal and Iron Company. His men are behind a log fort in Main Road, leading to the Richards Colliery, owned by the Union Company. Sheriff Deitrich and 100 deputies are on a hill guarding the engine house, where six non-union firemen are at work.

Secretary George Hartlein and a dozen assistant strike leaders are with the strikers pleading for peace, but the latter are in an ugly temper, and it is feared that a conflict may come at any time. The Sheriff has made every effort to persuade the strikers to disperse, but so far without success. He has, however, prevented a conflict.

Passenger trains from here to Mount Carmel are being run under armed deputies to prevent cars from being dynamited or ditched. Three hundred strikers held up a Northern Central Railroad miners' accommodation train between here and Mount Carmel this morning. There were thirty carpenters and stone masons on board, in addition to ten non-unionists, on their way to the Richards and Pennsylvania collieries, operated by the Union Coal Company. Six policemen guarded the workmen and prevented the strikers boarding the cars when they reached Green Ridge. The engineer was signaled to run to Mount Carmel, whereupon the strikers stoned and fired upon the cars, breaking many windows. Lieut. Andrew Brittain of the Union Coal and Iron Police was shot in the back and seriously injured, and three carpenters were cut by rocks. The crowd followed the train, but before they reached Mount Carmel the non-unionists boarded a train for here and escaped to their homes.

Strikers blew up a steam pipe line at Righter's colliery, near Mount Carmel, last night and chased the non-union foreman home. A mob also dragged Fire Bosses Rhoades, Rafferty, and Penman away from a trolley car this morning as they were going from Mount Carmel to Greenough Colliery. No collieries resumed operations in this region to-day.

GREENWICH'S COAL FAMINE.

Farmers Busy Chopping Down Trees and Sawing Them Up to Sell as Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—A coal famine threatens Greenwich, where W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, resides, and farmers are busily engaged in chopping down trees and sawing them up for the market. One dealer who serves Mr. Truesdale is entirely out of coal and cannot secure any in the market, he says. To-day he offered a wholesaler in New York $1,500 cash for 100 tons and was refused. In the other two coal yards there are only 400 tons of nut size left, and even Mr. Truesdale, who has scarcely any in his cellar, cannot purchase any, as none will be sold save to regular customers.

To-day the local price advanced from $10 to $15 a ton, owing to a scare, the dealers say, which would have resulted in clearing out their yards in one day if the price had not been advanced. Mr. Truesdale lives in a wooded section and, it is understood, is having his cellar filled with hickory. Every one who has open fireplaces in his house intends relying upon wood for heat this Winter. In anticipation of the coal famine a company of New York capitalists has started a factory here that will turn out a newly invented kerosene blue flame burner to be used in ranges and fireplaces.

The dealers say that they will sell only half ton lots, and if the people will buy only as they need for the present they can hold out until Nov. 1. Stove and egg sizes are very short.

WILL CONSIDER COAL SITUATION.

Mayor of Boston Calls Conference in Common Council Chamber to Discuss Plan to Prevent Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Mayor Collins to-night sent a circular letter to 130 representative citizens calling a conference in the Common Council Chamber Wednesday to consider the coal situation, and to avert serious distress among the poor people in consequence of it. In his letter, the Mayor says in part:

"The want of a sufficient fuel supply for present needs is keenly felt, and the prospect for the coming cold season is certainly not encouraging.

"Even in the event of an instant ending of the strike and the resumption of mining with all energy the supply of anthracite coal for consumers here would not, as it appears, meet the necessary demands; nor is there evidence that other kinds of fuel in sufficient quantity are forthcoming.

"It may be that the conference can find no fully satisfactory solution of the problem, but it ought to result in some plan to remove the present strain and surely provide against any severe distress the coming Winter."

All the leading publishers, merchants, financiers, and railroad magnates resident in Boston have been asked to the conference.

PLAN FOR EMPLOYES' FUEL.

Officials of Watch Company Adopt Method to Aid Its Workers to Keep Warm This Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The officials of the American Watch Company have adopted a plan to aid its employes in keeping warm this Winter, and will sell them coal at practically what it costs the company. The concern has set aside 2,000 tons of bituminous coal, which it will dispose of to heads of families employed at the works for $4.50 per ton delivered.

Only those employes who earn less than $4 per day can purchase the coal, and they can buy only one ton at a time. The company also announces that it will open a yard at its coal sheds on Sun Street, where hard or soft wood, sawed but not split, will be sold at $6 per cord delivered.

Any employe can purchase wood. The concern has about 3,000 hands. Of this number it is estimated that there are 1,000 heads of families.

CALL FOR COAL CONVENTION.

It Is to be Held in Detroit to Attempt to Settle Strike by Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—One hundred and fifty Detroit citizens to-night in the Mayor's office unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth the gravity of the anthracite coal strike, and decided to attempt to hold a convention in Detroit on Oct. 9, to bring pressure to bear upon the operators and strikers to arbitrate the strike question.

Messages were ordered sent to the Governors of eighteen States to appoint delegates to attend the convention in Detroit, also to the Mayors of all the leading cities in these States, the representation being on a basis of twenty from each State.

To-night's meeting was the result of the Common Council's action Tuesday in advising that such action be taken. The Pennsylvania coal operators were denounced. President of the Council F. W. Smith and Mayor William C. Maybury declared that the calling of the convention has no political significance, but was to further the movement to reopen mines. It was stated that the supply of coal in Detroit is about 5 per cent. of the actual demand.

STRATTON WILL LITIGATION.

Great Interest in the Contest in Colorado Springs—Sensational Reports —A Demand for $6,000,000?

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 29.—The contest over the Stratton will continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation here. The action of the executors when they appear in the County Court to-morrow morning is being discussed from every possible point of view. The general opinion is that they will refuse to deliver the property to the administrators appointed by the court, and not a few people express the opinion that the executors will go to jail for contempt rather than surrender their trust.

A report reached here from Denver to-day to the effect that a compromise in regard to the entire Stratton litigation is possible, and that if such a compromise is made young Stratton will receive $500,000. The statement is ridiculed by the attorneys on both sides.

The attorneys for young Stratton filed a caveat in the County Court to-day, giving his reasons for contesting the will. Later in the day this was followed by the answer of the executors.

Sensational reports are current to the effect that deliberate steps have been taken to pile up litigation to the detriment of the estate. Two common law wives are on the list, with demands for $50,000 each, while the great Venture Corporation of London, England, is credited with a demand for $6,000,000, which, if conceded by the court, would leave very little for the heirs.

The presence here of John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, on whose report the sale of the Independence Mine was made, gives color to the statement about the London company's claim. The ground for the suit is said to be based on the accusation that the Independence was salted for sale, and that the payment of $10,000,000 was not warranted by the showing of ore underground.

Young Stratton is said to be backed by a company of speculators, who guarantee him $1,000,000 regardless of the final settlement.

WOULDN'T EAT NON-UNION FOOD.

Cook on Chicago Tug Was Not a Member—Crew Went Hungry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—The discovery that non-union cooks are being employed on the tugs of the Great Lakes Towing Company may bring about a renewal of the strike that began last April. The crew of the Perfection was about to fall to last Friday. The dinner was hot, and everybody was hungry.

"The cook doesn't belong to a union," said one of the tars. Investigation proved the other tugs also had non-union pantry hands. The men have been going hungry sooner than eat what is served up. The company has been given until Friday to serve up union food or take the consequences.

Montreal Husband Gets Alimony.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—An unusual judgment was given by Mr. Justice Langelier in the case of Dame R. Des Joly against her husband, Jean Garneau, watchmaker. She obtained a separation as to bed and board a few days ago, and he applied to the court for alimony, as she had taken over the business which he conducted. The court granted him $5 a week.

WEBER PIANOS

Owing to the inclement weather of the past week, a good many people were prevented from availing themselves of the extraordinary opportunity we offered a week ago to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we placed on sale

FORTY UPRIGHT AND GRAND

Weber Pianos IN PERFECT ORDER, and many of them little used, at approximately

One-Half Real Value

Notwithstanding the rain most of these pianos have been sold, but a few are left, and we have decided to continue the sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday *only* of this week. Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY

Fifth Avenue, Cor. Sixteenth St. - - - New York City

CRITICISM OF AFFAIRS BY DR. PARKHURST

No Improvement Under Reform Has He Observed.

Belief Expressed That Tammany Will Control Again, Unless the New Administration Can Show Benefits Attained—Mr. Low's Opportunity.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's belief, as expressed yesterday, is that if there is not before long some manifestation of "reform" in the sense that it was preached by the candidates of the Fusion ticket, Tammany is bound to come into power again, not the Tammany that was represented by decent men on the ticket in the latest municipal campaign, but the Tammany that does as it pleases and approves the methods of Devery as lawful and proper in ruling a great municipality.

In his study yesterday afternoon he was asked to describe the impression he received after his visit abroad, and tell what he thought of New York under the reform administration.

"I am very deeply disappointed," he said. "I have not had time enough since my return to look about very carefully, but I have been informed by our society from time to time of what has been happening. I can't say that I see any improvement in the past year. It has been our disposition to be patient and to see what the reform government would do. It may have done some good, but that is not manifest. Deveryism is rampant. It has not been routed out of the city by those who pledged to do so.

"Commissioner Partridge is, I believe, a conscientious gentleman, doing the best he knows how. We were told by him that he would make no radical changes at first and that he would not act until he saw the way. We have been waiting a long time. By a mutual friend I was introduced to the new Commissioner early in his career, and in our talk I noticed only one thing to surprise and alarm me. He said that he had placed himself in the hands of Inspector Cross, in whom he had the greatest trust. I advised him to be careful that in carrying the Inspector in his arms, he might be able to free himself when the time of necessity came. Inspector Cross is a very clever gentleman of polished and pleasant manners. The new Commissioner was evidently taken with him.

"Now, as I understand it, there has been no advance in the moral movement in the city. That was the keynote of the last campaign. It is the same New York, with the gambling houses and the disorderly houses open, and with a police system, not so openly corrupt as under Devery, and therefore harder to detect and convict. In all earnestness I say that, if the City Government does not show some advance, some betterment of the city morals, unless some strong man shall put down his fist and say, in the way the policeman understands, that the 'real word' is out for the suppression of vice it will continue rampant.

"The Mayor could suppress vice in this city in short order if he would. He need not say that he cannot. All Dick Croker had to do when he was in power was to say the word which the policemen knew to be the 'real word,' and the town was orderly and decent. Mayor Low has that power. He is responsible, far more than Partridge. He has the right to remove Partridge.

"I have always been in favor of a military man at the head of the Police Department of New York, one who could enforce discipline. I don't mean a militia man, but an officer of the United States Army. Under Mayor Strong I urged the appointment of a man high in the ranks of the regular army, and he could have been secured. Gen. Miles was with me twice to show that it was possible to get him. I urged the appointment of that man, but the Mayor argued that in appointing Col. Waring to the Street Cleaning Department he had chosen one not of the city, and that he could not repeat that sort of appointment.

"One must admire a man who has force, courage, something to him. Now, I can admire Devery and the devil, with apologies to the devil. They are forceful. They accomplish something, even if it is not for the good of the community.

"There must be some actual showing by the Administration, some positive evidence that the community has been benefited, or we will have Tammany again intrenched in power with the word 'Reform' one of ridicule. The Mayor has had, and still has, his opportunity. He has been slow to grasp it. He is the one responsible for the government of the city, and his good works are not yet apparent.

"District Attorney Jerome is right when he says that the gambling houses can be closed if there is sufficient money to do it. This is a reform that would take time. There would have to be a man apparently a stranger, and yet familiar with New York, to get into the inner circles, and then he would introduce another and still another. That would take a long time and a great deal of money, anywhere from $50 to $100 a day. It would be very costly, but we could close the houses. One of the troubles is that the organized system is not the old system. Through investigation and punishment the vicious have grown exceedingly wise. They have invented schemes that are a hundred times more difficult to solve than the old ones."

When told the story that Canfield intends to adorn his place with bronze doors three inches in thickness, works of art, Dr. Parkhurst remarked: "Art and utility will be combined against the raiders with axes, but the moral force of the city will some time prevail. The removal of men and the transference of Inspectors make a hopeless story. There must be another method."

MILK ADVANCES IN PRICE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to advance the price of milk one-half cent a quart. That will be the third advance from the Summer prices, the first having been made Aug. 1, and the second on Sept. 1. They were each one-quarter cent. A further advance is looked for.

It is said that the reason for the high price of milk goes back to the high price of beef last Spring. At that time many farmers sold fat cattle that otherwise they would have carried over the Summer for milking this Fall. It was assumed that the high price of cattle would not last. That has not turned out to be the case. Cows are nearly twice as high at present as they were a year ago.

The advance in the price of milk brings that commodity up to $1.52 a can, with freight, selling charges, &c., still to pay. This means about $1.80 a can at wholesale, and will result in a general advance of the retail price, it is thought. A further advance is expected next month.

SENATOR SLATER OPPOSED

Widening of the Breach in the Nineteenth District.

Leader Strasbourger's Explanation of His Actions in the Contest—Replies to the Statement of Col. Gruber.

The breach among the Republicans in the Nineteenth Senate District is widening, and the criminations and recriminations are couched in anything but polite language. The indications are that at the convention to-morrow evening ex-Assemblyman William H. Smith will be nominated and that on Thursday Assistant Appraiser Harvey T. Andrews will be named for Congress. An excited session is expected at each convention, with possibilities of a third ticket.

Leader Samuel Strasbourger of the Thirty-first Assembly District, who has been publicly accused of bad faith by Leader Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first District, made the following statement yesterday:

"There has been considerable said within the last few weeks by Senator Slater and his friends, particularly by Col. Abe Gruber. To begin with, the attachment which Col. Gruber has for Senator Slater seems, to say the least, rather peculiar. Slater does not live in Gruber's district. If a man hasn't friends at home, which is in this case evident, except a few who are always against the majority, and has to go to another district for a friend, that in itself seems suspicious.

"As declared by Mr. Gruber, I admit that before Senator Slater went to Europe he, (Gruber,) Assemblyman William S. Bennet, and myself met at lunch. I did say that so far as I was personally concerned Slater would be renominated, but subject, of course, to the wishes of the people of my district. I did reiterate that statement to Mr. Gruber during Slater's absence in Europe. Further than this, I defended Slater from attacks made upon him to the utmost of my ability and refused in any way to recede from my position in supporting him.

"I told Slater on his return from Europe on Aug. 25, in response to an inquiry, that affairs in the district might be better and advised him to investigate for himself. He evidently did so, discovered the situation, and called on me for advice. I advised him to gain the friendship of the election district Chairman, to go to the district clubs and win over those who seemed adverse to him. I told him I would call the district Chairmen together to learn their views with reference to his renomination. Slater had fifteen days' notice of the meeting, which was held on Sept. 10, and thirty-seven of the forty-three declared their constituents were absolutely and unalterably opposed to Slater's renomination, and in favor of nominating Harvey T. Andrews for Congress.

"Feeling that I had no right to fly in the face of such an expression, I could not force the renomination of Slater. I immediately notified him of the result of the canvass and that I felt I was bound to carry out the wishes of the overwhelming majority.

"Had Senator Platt expressed himself as ex-Senator Gibbs did express himself, refusing absolutely to interfere in behalf of Slater, the latter's friends would have howled as they are now howling of Fred Gibbs, 'Platt is interfering and dictating.' I have had several talks with Senator Platt on the situation, and, while he has stated most positively that he is not opposed to Senator Slater, still, he said, he recognized me as the district leader and realized that I knew what was best for the party there."

FIRE IN H. H. ROGERS'S HOUSE.

Two fires within two hours in Henry H. Rogers's house at Madison Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon caused considerable excitement in that neighborhood, although the estimated damage was not more than $3,000. The first fire was noticed at about 3:30 o'clock. The cause of both fires was the non-insulation of small electric wires between the ceiling of the parlor and the floor of the library above. The firemen confined the flames to the places in which they originated. Only a little of the furniture was damaged.

Mr. Rogers and his family are at Fair Haven, Conn., where their Summer house is situated. He had ordered his city house made ready for occupancy on Oct. 6, and a force of painters and scrubwomen was at work yesterday when the fire occurred. Some of the painters were on a staging outside the Fifty-seventh Street front when the alarm was sounded. Seeing their white suits, a boy in the street yelled that women were trying to escape from the windows. Others took up the cry, but the excitement was short-lived.

SHORTAGE IN POTATOES.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Rain falling heavily to-day and continuing from Sunday afternoon has had a discouraging effect upon farmers. Those who have already dug potatoes report that there will be a shortage, as the crop is rotting badly. A prominent farmer in Lower Vermont stated that the crop had failed so that the whole planting would be plowed in.

Even with the shortage, it is not anticipated that potatoes will bring over 50 cents per bushel when the time comes to deliver them.

The weather is so cold and wet that a shortage in the corn crop is also predicted in this section of the State. Planters estimate 60 per cent. shortage. In some fields no corn has formed on the ears, and the only crop to amount to anything will be that planted on naturally dry ground.

$9,000,000 BUILDINGS TIED UP.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—To win their right to erect a $300 traveler at the new Lake Shore Rock Island depot the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union tied up buildings to-day that are to cost over $9,000,000. The dispute was originally between the iron men and the carpenters, but has spread until it affects every building trade in the city. Every member of the iron men's organization was promptly called out, and before the close of the day bricklayers, stone masons, hod carriers, hoisting engineers, and carpenters had to lay down their tools.

The iron men claim the right to build the traveler because it is used to hoist the iron beams they set. The carpenters claim the right because the structure is of wood and must be framed by them. For two weeks ending last Tuesday the work of putting up the traveler went on without protest from the iron workers. Then, without giving any warning, they left their places.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Liberal price concessions on many elegant imported things hurried over for the new store, which we expected would be ready by this time.

Hosiery & Underwear.

Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery and Underwear are great and growing interests of the Macy stores. A partial list, of the rich values you may find here, follows. Assortments as nearly perfect as you'll find—we hunted through the mills of Europe and America to have them so—and prices, as usual, are lower than anywhere else. This catalogue is worth saving for future reference unless you supply your needs to-day.

Women's Hosiery.

Women's Black Fleece-lined Hose, heavy-weight, all black and black with unbleached split feet, double soles, heels and toes, 29c.

Women's Black Fleece-lined Hose, extra fine quality, double soles, heels and toes, 44c.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality Australian yarn; double soles, heels and toes, 89c.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, medium weight, double soles, heels and toes, $1.19.

Women's Extra-width Black Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 49c.

Women's Extra-width Black Cashmere Hose, excellent quality, double soles, heels and toes, 69c.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, light and heavy weights, made of fine Australian yarn, double soles, heels and toes, 69c.

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Black and Natural Wool Half Hose, medium and heavy weight, double heels and toes, 24c.

Men's Black and Natural Wool Half Hose, light, medium and heavy weights; double soles, heels and toes, 49c.

Men's Black and Natural Ribbed Wool Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 44c.

Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, heavy-weight, double soles, heels and toes, 69c.

Men's I. & R. Morley Black and Natural Wool English Half Hose, medium and heavy weights, 69c.

Men's I. & R. Morley English Cashmere Half Hose, steel gray; double soles, heels and toes, 69c.

Men's I. & R. Morley English Silk and Cashmere Half Hose, natural and assorted shades of blue; spliced heels and toes, $1.19.

Women's Underwear.

Women's Heavy-weight Shaped Ribbed Cotton Vests, long and short sleeves; Pants to match, ankle and knee length, 46c.; extra large size, 59c.

Women's Shaped Ribbed Merino Vests, long and short sleeves, Pants to match, ankle length, 74c.; extra large size, 89c.

Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed White Merino Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, 89c.

Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed White and Natural Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, $1.29; short sleeves, $1.09.

Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed All wool Vests, high neck, short sleeves' $1.49; long sleeves, $1.59.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Corset Covers, high neck, short sleeves, 94c.; long sleeves, $1.19.

Women's Silk and Wool Swiss Ribbed Corset Covers, short sleeves, $1.19; long sleeves, $1.34.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts, silk binding, ribbed bottoms; Drawers to match finished with silk tapes, pearl buttons; 98c.

Men's Heavy Natural Wool and Camel's-hair Shirts, finished with silk binding, ribbed bottoms; Drawers to match, double gussets and taped seams, $1.19.

Men's Natural Wool Ribbed Shirts, finished with silk binding; Drawers to match, with double gussets and taped seams, all sizes, $1.44.

Men's Fine-ribbed Shirts, pink and helio mercerized stripes; Drawers to match, sold elsewhere at $2.50; our price $1.94.

Children's Underwear.

Children's Natural Wool Vests, silk binding, Misses' Pants and Boys' Drawers to match, size 18 at 39c; rise 8c on each larger size.

Children's White Merino Vests, finished with silk binding; Misses' Pants and Boys' Drawers to match, size 18 at 39c; rise 5c each larger size.

Misses' Fine-ribbed White and Natural Merino Vests; size 2 at 47c; rise 5c each larger size. Pants to match, size 2, 49c; rise 5c each larger size.

Children's Norfolk and New Brunswick White and Natural Merino Vests, size 18 at 54c; rise 5c each larger size. Misses' Pants and Boys' Drawers to match, size 18, 64c.

ALLEGED SILK FRAUD HEARING.

A. S. Rosenthal and Martin Cohn, composing the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of 43-45 Greene Street, yesterday were held for the Grand Jury in renewed bonds of $30,00 each by United States Commissioner Shields, on three charges of fraudulent entry in the filing of invoices of Japanese silks at the Custom House. The amount involved is a little more than $6,000. Two of the shipments were from Yokohama and the third from France.

The alleged fraud first became known in August of last year, when Appraiser Wakeman caused the suspension of C. Brown, an examiner of silks in the Third Division of the Public Stores, and had the Rosenthal invoices marked "Fraud intended." Mr. Wakeman's charges were reviewed and dismissed by District Attorney Burnett, and afterward by Secretary of the Treasury Gage, but the Merchants' Association induced President Roosevelt to appoint W. Wickham Smith a Special Attorney General to prosecute the case. Commissioner Shields held up his decision for a fortnight, or until after the Republican State Convention, at the request of Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who yesterday came into the case as associate counsel with A. J. Dittenhoefer.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said that he would easily prove that his clients were innocent of wrong intent and that the incorrect figures on the invoices in question were due to natural mistakes. He asserted that the evidence was clear that in each one of the cases on which they are held they notified the Appraiser and Collector of the Port that the firm desired the goods to be reweighed in their presence.

RIVAL BANDS BATTLE IN CHINATOWN STREETS.

Five Points Social Members and the Jack Eastman Crowd Have to be Rounded Up by Reserves.

Chinatown echoed with revolver shots last night because of the enmity between two local organizations, and while the fighting was going on the police reserves of the Elizabeth, Eldridge, and Macdougal Street Stations were turned into the district, patrolling in squads of five men instead of in solitary fashion, pouncing on the knots of fighters at every opportunity and sending them into prison in groups.

The trouble was due to the feud between the Five Points Social Club of 126 White Street, which makes its night headquarters in a saloon in Chatham Square, and the Jack Eastman Social Club, near the New Irving Hall, and composed of young men living east of the Chinese quarter. The prisoners were armed almost to a man. Pistols were the general weapons, but some of the men carried long knives and murderous "slungshots."

The rioting started about 9 o'clock, when the Eastmans, about sixty strong, invaded Chinatown. They divided into two sections, one going through Doyers Street and the other along Walker Street, looking for the enemy. The Five Point men heard of it, and quickly rallied to repel the foe. The corner of White and Walker Streets was the scene of the first collision. Clubs, bullets, and bricks filled the air, causing Chinamen and others not interested in the fighting to hurry within doors or out of the district. That engagement went on from one side of the street to the other until the fighters reached Broadway at Walker Street. There Policemen Nillson and Crinton of the Elizabeth Street Station threw themselves into the thick of the fighting with clubs and revolvers drawn. Police reinforcements came, and four prisoners with two knives and two revolvers were taken.

The next riot was at Centre and White Streets. It was stopped before shots were fired. Thirteen prisoners, thirteen revolvers, six knives, and three blackjacks were seized. After that the fighting became desultory, confined to groups of half a dozen at a time, with arrests almost as soon as they met. There was comparative quiet in the district at midnight, but Chinatown was without its typical crowds for the whole evening. Chinamen and the women cowered indoors.

A Five Points man named Bove, son of a Mulberry Street saloonkeeper, was robbed and beaten into insensibility Saturday night at the Chatham Club, in Doyers Street, and that is believed to have been the direct cause of last night's fighting.

Isidore Foster of 527 Fifth Street, said to be of the Eastman crowd, was beaten so badly Sunday night in Broome Street that he died in Gouverneur Hospital.

Frequent complaints have been made against the bands by Father Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church in James Street, who says that they have robbed the members of his St. James Working Boys' Club in Water Street.

FRANK GOULD BUYS DOGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—The famous kennel of St. Bernard dogs owned by Thomas J. Sheubrooks of this city has been sold to Walter L. Johnson of Tarrytown, N. Y. The essentials of the deal have been agreed upon, and Mr. Sheubrooks expects that it will be consummated within a few days. Johnson, the purchaser, is in the employ of Frank J. Gould, whose kennel master he was when Mr. G

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Why Not Have Delightful Music From Your Piano This Winter?

The home where beautiful music is frequently heard, is the pleasant home, the refined home, the home where friends love to visit.

Many a husband and father who invested liberally in a piano, to this end, wishes that the piano was not so silent. Is perhaps hoping that wife or daughter may soon be able to play the things he would like to hear. And in many homes the piano is dead, without such encouraging hope that it will soon come to life again.

Thousands of fine instruments are going to waste, with positive loss to the brightness and happiness of as many thousands of homes.

And needlessly, too!

The piano's other half has been discovered, and perfected. The tedious learning of notes and keys, and the trials of finger practice are no longer necessary to the perfect rendering of the world's choicest music, from classic gems to the late popular operas.

THE ANGELUS
Is the Magic Medium

The greatest musical invention since the piano itself was evolved. The pioneer piano-player, and today the only instrument of its kind that allows a graceful attitude when playing, and gives the player absolute control of the piano. Its exquisite effects are marvelous; and possible only with the *Angelus*.

If you already own a piano, bid it *live* to its fullest possibilities by placing an *Angelus* at its side.

Price $250—on easy monthly payments, if you wish.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Artistic Pieces of DUTCH SILVER

There is real art of a most distinctive character in these quaint hand-made silver pieces that are made among the dykes of Holland, after the same lines followed by the old Dutch silver workers of centuries ago, when brothers of the settlers of New Amsterdam were working at their craft while those more venturesome were discovering a new country and building a new nation.

And today New Yorkers still love to possess the quaint products of the descendants of the workers who stayed at home. Here are hints of the pieces in a late arrival:

Candlesticks, $30 to $75 pair.
Candelabra, $75 pair.
Sugar Baskets, $7.50 to $18.50.
Clocks, $25 to $45.
Tea Caddies, $7.50 to $22.50.
Wind-mills, $6.50, $7.50.
Tea Strainers, $2.50 to $7.50.
Cream Pitchers, $7.50 to $12.
Salt Cellars, $6.50 to $12.75 pair.
Small Trays, $8 to $18.25.
Cabinet Pieces, $2 to $13.50.
Picture Frames, $12 to $26.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, $12 to $15 pair.
Fancy Spoons, $1.75 to $22.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

THE TOP COAT
Sure to Be On Top

If you like a long Fall Overcoat, buy a raincoat. It's just as smart and handsome, and equally correct in form, as if made of ordinary woolens, and it keeps the rain out when you get caught.

But if you want a stylish top coat for nice days and pleasant evenings, you'll probably coincide with other smart dressers and choose a short covert coat.

We have the covert Top Coats in quite a variety of sorts—

Coats of medium shades of covert, with stitched collars and sleeves; full backs, broad shoulders; extremely nobby, at $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Also black unfinished worsted Top Coats, made same style, at $12 and $18.

For the man of quiet taste we have Top Coats of black and Oxford unfinished worsteds, silk-lined; 40 and 42 inches long; dressy and serviceable; at $15, $20 and $25.

Some very swell Frock Overcoats, in medium color and Oxford covert cloths, at $30 and $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Dollar White Shirts
Unequaled at the Price

"Keeping everlastingly at it" is the secret of the excellence of these Dollar Dress Shirts for Men. We strove hard to get the standard where we wanted it.

Only one manufacturer can do it—scores have tried, and there are plenty of dollar shirts on the market that represent these other efforts.

The one successful maker is kept busy by us—too busy, sometimes, to supply all we want.

Plenty now—best style, best materials, most comfortable proportions, best laundry-work, of any white shirt sold anywhere for

One Dollar Each

Five styles of bosoms, and right sleeve-lengths for every man.

Order by mail, using the following numbers, if you choose:

No. 4132. Open front and back; studs or eyelets.
No. 4133. Open front and back; short bosom; studs or eyelets.
No. 4134. Open back; single or double plait; eyelets.
No. 4135. Open back; short bosom; single or double plait; eyelets.
No. 4136. Coat Shirt; open front all the way down; studs only.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

First—

Russian Blouse Suits, in serges, cheviots and velveteens, for the littlest boys of two and a half to six years.

Most attractive new styles in excellent variety—$5 to $8.50 a suit.

Second—

Regulation Blue Serge Sailor Suits—complete even to the lanyard, whistle and chevrons. Our "infant navy" is assuming considerable proportions. Short-Trouser Suits, $5 to $7.50; Long-Trouser Suits, $7.50 to $10. 3 to 12-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine SHOES for Women

The finest Shoe Store, with the newest, cleanest stock in New York City is the Wanamaker Main Floor Shoe Store.

No old stock ever accumulates in it. When lines break, or are superseded by newer ones, quick they go to the Basement Store, to be sold out in a jiffy at a bargain. Thus the main floor stock is always new, always free to receive new things as fast as we can find them; always comfortable and satisfying to those who want fine shoes.

The new Fall lines display many splendid shoes—far too many to attempt detailed description. Today three styles must speak for threescore. These at $5 a pair:

A laced Shoe made of the dull-finished kidskin; square cut vamp; foxing and tip of the same leather; medium-weight soles, welted with small extension; neat Cuban heels 1½ inches high.

A Blucher cut laced Shoe, made with the vamp and quarter foxing of patent leather; the upper part of quarters of dull-finished kidskin; the last is of the popular flat forefront style with good arch to the instep.

A laced Shoe, made with square-cut vamp of French calfskin, with tip of the same; the top is dull kidskin, fine-grained and firm; the sole is quite thick, and the heel military shape, 1¼ in. high.

These three newcomers are particularly adapted to the coming season, but you can find every desirable shape and leather in the line.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Luxurious WRAPS
Of Velour and Silk

In Women's Wraps, Velour, among fabrics, holds the same proud position that sealskin maintains among furs.

The Velour Wraps in this superb collection—unequaled in America, save in our Philadelphia store—assuredly represent the utmost of beauty, in design and workmanship. Distinctive styles, lavish use of rich furs—such as sable, ermine, chinchilla, Persian lamb—beautiful and elaborate designs in silk, satin and braid applique—all combine to produce veritable triumphs of coat designing.

The same holds true of the Silk Coats.

Many of the Wraps show the very fashionable box back; and among the shorter coats, there are some bewitching Blouses.

In some of the garments a sort of kimono effect, which Paris has taken a fancy to, is noticeable.

A short blouse jacket, of rich Velour du Nord, has a Medici collar of chinchilla, with capelet effect, wide flowing sleeve, gathered, with deep turnover cuffs; belt of satin, stitched with white; peplum with postilion back, and lining of white satin. $67.

Another Coat, of silk, is about hip length, with shawl collar and wide sleeves—a sort of Kimono effect—and is fastened in front with three steel buttons. The trimming is of embroidered chenille. $112.

These are but two examples of a gathering that will fascinate every woman who cares for Wraps that are of true elegance and in good keeping.

Velour Coats, $65 to $275.

Velour and Silk Capes and Wraps, $45 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

Free-footed SUITS
For Women

This should be said the other way round—Suits for free-footed women. Never before were refined and handsome skirts made in a style so easy to walk in. And so we have immense variety in these Walking Suits, with skirts that just escape the ground.

The styles are more dressy than former walking suits; and the prices are quite reasonable—ranging from $11 to $40. Four speak for a score:

At $14.50—Suits of cheviot; fly-front jacket, with lapped seams, lined with satin; nine-gored skirt with flare.

At $17.50—Suits of tweed; tight-fitting single-breasted jacket with velvet collar and belt; nine-gored skirt.

At $18—Suits of Cheviot and Venetian cloth; fly-front Eton and blouse jacket; flare gored skirt.

At $22—Suits of melton; Norfolk double-breasted jacket, with flare from belt; velvet collar; nine-gored plaited skirt.

Second floor, Broadway.

For Women to Wear

Brilliantine, Moreen—materials that belong to the *bourgeoisie* of dress-goods—practical, sensible, durable, yet, as they're made nowadays, possessing an air of quality that they borrow cleverly from the silks and moires—the aristocracy.

You'll admire them, as they appear in these new fresh styles of Brilliantine Waists and Moreen Petticoats. There's lots of wear and plenty of good looks in them—a good combination at a moderate price:

Moreen Petticoats

At $3.25—Umbrella ruffle, finished with deep ruffle, bound with velvet.

At $3.75—Satin striped; umbrella ruffle finished with ruffle and three plaits.

At $5—Umbrella ruffle; trimmed with three taffeta silk ruffles and bound with velvet.

At $6—Deep flounce, finished with five black taffeta silk ruffles; skirt bound with velvet.

At $6.50—Trimmed with graduated silk accordion-plaited ruffle, with two ruches.

Petticoats of sateen, $1 to $3.75.

Petticoats of mohair, $1.75 to $6.50.

Brilliantine Waists

At $1.75—Stitched plaited front, plaited back, bishop sleeves, plain stock collar.

At $2.25—Stitched plaited front and back, stock collar finished with bow tie.

At $2.75—Plaited front to bust; waist buttoned at the sides, French back, stock collar finished with bow tie.

At $3.25—Plaited front with stitched straps, finished with buttons to match; plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's STOCKS, 50c

We planned these pretty stocks, and had them made especially for us. Women, who are on the hunt for new, stylish ideas in neckwear, will take kindly to them.

They are soft stocks, of moire silk, with two rows of silk fagoting, French knots and cabochons, in black and white.

Colors are pink, light blue, black, and white.

The price is very moderate—

50 Cents Each

Broadway.

Handkerchiefs at Half

Women's Plain Hemstitched Irish linen Handkerchiefs are priced, while this lot of eight hundred and twenty-five dozens holds out, at *half their value.*

Our regular twenty-five cent quality—and that means the best you can buy for a quarter—half-inch and one-inch hems, at

12½ Cents Each

Broadway.

The China Sale's Last Day of All

We've been doing very arbitrary things to round out assortments, and keep the special stocks full and complete up to the very last hour of September. Tonight will end the greatest half-yearly China Sale we ever held; and then these remarkable offerings will be over.

This morning the China seems very full of extraordinary things; but quantities are small; and some will go quickly, others will only last through the day.

First word is of four exceptional groups in the Bric-a-brac Art Room:

Bavarian Vases—Jardinieres, Flower Holders; scene decorations; richly executed:

25c, from 45c. $2, from $3.
75c, from $1. $3, from $5.
$1.50, from $2.50

Majolica Pottery, in several shapes of vases.

25c, from 35c 50c, from 85c.
40c, from 60c. 85c, from $1.25.

Louwelsa Pieces, in a variety of shapes and styles; to close out, at half prices:

65c, from $1.25. $4.50, from $9.
$1.15, from $2.25. $7.50, from $15.
$1.60, from $3.25. $10, from $20.
$3, from $6.

A small lot of **Teplitz Figures**—half prices:

$4, from $8. $8.75, from $17.50.
$6, from $12. $18.75, from $37.50.

We have sold double the quantities of

Marble Busts and Figures

this month that we ever sold in any previous half-yearly sale; and no wonder, when we have been enabled to price them 25 to 33⅓ per cent. below any of our previous special prices. Bringing these direct from the studio to our store enables us to do this; of course, coupled with the small margin we have been satisfied with.

Busts and Figures—

$8, regularly $12. $35, regularly $47.50.
$12, regularly $17.50. $45, regularly $60.
$25, regularly $30. $75, regularly $100.
$27.50, regularly $45.

Marble Pedestals—

$9, regularly $14. $20, regularly $30.
$12, regularly $18. $22.50, regularly $32.50.
$14, regularly $20. $30, regularly $40.
$17.50, regularly $22.50. $32.50, regularly $45.

Fancy China

Chop Dishes, $1, regularly $2. Cake Plates, $1.25, regularly $2.50.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $2.25, regularly $2.50 and $4.50.
Fern Dishes, $1, regularly $2. Bread Trays, $1, regularly $2.25.
Plates, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $3.50, regularly $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $7.
Celery Trays, $1, regularly $2.75.
Austrian china Plates, Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Fruit Saucers and Oatmeal Saucers,

At 10c, 12c and 15c each

worth double; neatly decorated in flowers and gold.

A small lot of **Bohemian Glass Vases**, in iridescent effects; at one-half prices:

30c, from 60c. $1, from $2.
35c, from 75c. $1.25, from $2.50.
50c, from $1.

Basement.

The Under-Price Store

The Basement Store is like the central office of a telephone system. Lines of interest from every part of the store center here. Put yourself in connection with it, and you can reach easily, satisfactorily, timely bargains in worthy merchandise of every kind. Call up a few of these:

SHOES

Money expended on the Shoes mentioned below becomes possessed of about a quarter to a half more buying power than usual. You become possessed of Shoes that will stand the test of time and wear, and look well while they're doing it:

Women's Shoes at Two Dollars

Worth $3 and more. Black kidskin, calf and patent leather; soles are welted and stitched and of oak-tanned leather; styles are such as are selling at full price elsewhere.

Women's Shoes at One-Fifty

Black kidskin lace and button Shoes with tips; extremely durable and good-looking. Shoes that could be wholesaled for more than our price.

Men's Shoes at Two-Eighty-five

The aristocrats of the Basement Sale, and worthy of a place under any table. Patent leather, kid and calf. Our salesmen are here to help you select, but not to urge a purchase. Look this lot over.

Men's Shoes at One-Ninety

Three dollar Shoes by every standard but our own. Made from genuine box calfskin, with soles welted and stitched and cut from pure oak-tanned sides. Of course there's a loss, but the maker stands that.

Girls' Shoes at a Dollar

Spring-heel lace and button Shoes, made from black kidskin with solid leather soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, 75c and 85c.

Boys' Shoes at a Dollar-Ten

For the little chaps that always need shoes. Stout black satin calf lace with hooks; heavy solid leather soles, made on broad mannish lasts; sizes 9 to 13½.

Quadruple Plated Ware

These are extremely handsome pieces of Quadruple-plated Ware, of excellent quality, priced one-quarter or more below value:

Tea Kettles, $6.25. 5-piece Tea Sets, $13.75 and $15.
Bread Trays, $2.50. Nut Bowls, $3, $3.50, $3.75.
Soup Tureens, $4.50. Water Pitchers, $3.75, $4.50.
Bottle Holders, 50c, 75c. Children's Cups, 75c, $1.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25. Candelabra, $4.25, $4.50.

Boys' SAILOR SUITS, $3.50

Add a dollar-fifty more to arrive at the real value.

Stylish, well-made Suits of blue serge or cheviot, trimmed with soutache braid; sizes 4 to 12 yrs.

$5 Suits, easily, at $3.50 each.

Girls' School Coats, $4.50

A remarkably attractive group of Winter Coats, especially suitable for school wear for girls of 6 to 12 years.

Full length; of double faced tan covert cloth; double-breasted; loose back; deep circular collar; cuffs and pocket piped with velvet.

Regular $6.50 Value at $4.50

Women's Waists and Petticoats

New opportunities today for women to buy attractive, serviceable, seasonable garments, at slight prices:

Flannelette Petticoats, 50c

Four styles, in solid colors or stripes; deep ruffle with plaits, or plain ruffle with silk scallopped edge, or trimmed with torchon lace.

Black Sateen Waists

At 75c—Plaited front and back.

At 85c—Plaited front; trimmed with stitched straps; plaited back.

At $1—Plain or with white dots; four styles; stitched box-plaited or finely plaited front; plaited or box-plaited back; plain stock collars.

Children's Cosy Garments

These are the snug, comfortable little garments for cool weather that every mother will soon put her children into. Now at attractive little prices:

Babies' Flannelette Dresses; yoke and waist effects; plain colors and assorted stripes; sizes 6 months to 4 years. 30c to 75c.

Girls' Flannelette Petticoats; umbrella ruffle; plain or hemstitched plaits, or lace edges; sizes 2 to 14 years. 30c to 50c.

Girls' Dressing Sacques and Kimonos, in flannelette, flannel and elderdown; sizes 4 to 14 years; in pink, blue and red. 50c to $1.75.

Children's Eiderdown Bath Robes and Long Kimonos; plain or trimmed with taffeta bands or Persian border, finished at waist with cord and tassel; sizes 2 to 14 years. $1.75 to $3.75.

Remnants of Table Linens

Short pieces, from our various grades of Table Linen, from unbleached to finest bleached Damask, are offered today at less than prices by the yard.

Chatelaine Bags

An interesting low-priced group of each:

Photograph Frames

Passe-Partout Frames, in cabinet and card sizes; oval and square openings, with red, gray and white mats; 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each. Some with pretty floral decorations, cabinet size, 15c.

Chatelaine Bags of grain leather; full size; oxidized frame and chain; worth 75c, at 50c.

Pinaud—An Interesting Exhibit

An insight into some of the processes by which the delicate Pinaud Toilet Articles are made, is given today by an interesting collection in a Broadway window.

Models of various machines—a press for moulding cakes of soap, an apparatus for distilling perfumes, and machines for pulverizing and sifting sachet powder are exhibited. There are specimens of the musk deer and civet cat, also of the sandal-wood tree, all of much importance in the manufacture of perfumes.

And here are some of the delightful Toilet Articles that Pinaud makes:

Violet de Parma, 75c, $1.10 and $1.70.
Violette Reine, $1.10 and $1.50.
Brise Embaumée Violette, $4 and $6 bottle.
Theodora, 80c and $1.10.
French Carnation Pink, $1.15.

Tenth street.

Parlez-vous Francais?
Sprechen Sie Deutsch?
¿Habla V. Espanol?

No? You don't understand these languages? You can learn to speak and understand one or all of them easily, pleasantly, quickly, at home, without a teacher by

The Language Phone Method

The most eminent College Professors, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Merchants and Tourists have endorsed the LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD as the *only* System by which languages can be mastered.

Here is what S. H. Gage, Professor in Cornell University, writes:

"The equipment of books, records and phonograph for the French language came duly. Your method of learning a foreign language by the aid of the phonograph and your books has now been thoroughly tested in my own family and by several friends who are familiar with the French language, having heard it from childhood. All are agreed that this method of learning through eye and ear is most excellent and worthy of the heartiest approval."

By arrangement with The International College of Languages, of which the well-known linguist Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal is the head, we are forming a Language Study Club, whose members receive the complete LANGUAGE PHONE equipment at a greatly reduced price.

Investigate the Method and test the Phone for yourself at our Book Store—or we will send you a booklet with full particulars on request.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Autumn Dress Goods
The Popular Priced Kinds

The scope of our Fall Dress Goods showing is illustrated by a single line—*piece-dyed fabrics* at 37½c to $1 a yard. In this one line alone we present over five hundred distinct varieties in weaves and colorings. Little danger of failing to find the exact fabric and color wanted, in such a collection.

And so the variety continues throughout the entire stock. Here are names and prices of various self-colored goods:

At 37½c yard—All-wool Cheviots, in ten of the popular colorings; 36 inches wide; 50c quality.
At 50c yard—All-wool Mistral; 38 inches wide.
At 50c yard—All-wool Zibeline; 38 inches wide.
At 50c yard—All-wool Whipcord; 38 inches wide.
At 60c yard—All-wool Whipcord; 42 inches wide.
At 65c yard—All-wool Granite; 44 inches wide.
At 65c yard—All-wool Sharkskin; 42 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Cheviot Canvas; 50 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Sharkskin; 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Granite; 50 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Canvas; 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Crepe Granite; 45 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Cheviot Granite; 48 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Cheviot Etamine; 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Cheviot; 46 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Poplins; 44 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Armure Granite; 50 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Cheviot Etamine; 50 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Granite; 46 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Poplins; 44 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Natte Suiting; 46 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Crepe Suiting; 46 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Crepe Granite; 50 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Crepe Natte; 50 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Crepe Cheviot; 44 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Basket Suiting; 50 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Herring-bone Cheviot; 50 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Armure Cheviot; 50 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Camel's-hair; 46 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Bedford Cords; 48 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Soleil; 50 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Prunella; 46 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Poplin; 45 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Melrose; 52 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Paquin Serge; 46 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Granite; 48 inches wide.
At $1 yard—All-wool Cheviot; 54 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

The Fullness of Beauty In Garments for Girls

The collection of Dresses and Wraps *de luxe* for girls of fourteen to eighteen, keeps pace with our superb showing of similar garments for women. Here is the same modernness of style, the same exclusiveness of design and richness of materials, that you expect, and find, in the latter stock.

Mothers who demand beautiful, and at the same time appropriate costumes and wraps for their daughters who are approaching womanhood, will be completely satisfied with this generous collection.

Specimen descriptions follow:

At $25—Monte Carlo Coat of fine black peau de soie, lined with white satin and trimmed with velvet and braid.

At $45—Full length coat of fine velour; double-breasted blouse front; trimming of braid; lined with white quilted satin.

At $50—Monte Carlo Coat of velour, handsomely lined and trimmed with braid.

At $60—Handsome Costume of dark blue velveteen; double-breasted blouse coat, with collar and facing of light green broadcloth, and elaborately trimmed with braid; plaited skirt, lined with taffeta.

At $80—Costume of dark green velveteen; stylish blouse coat, beautifully trimmed with ecru lace, ribbon and straps of satin, and lined with white silk; plaited skirt, trimmed with bands of satin and made over drop lining.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BIG MACEDONIAN REVOLT

Over Three Thousand Men Are Said to be Under Arms.

TURKISH MILITIA CALLED OUT

A Bulgarian Who Is Now in Chicago Says That the New Insurrection Will Arouse Europe.

SOFIA, Sept. 29.—The organ of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee announces to-day the outbreak of an insurrection in Macedonia under the leadership of Jankoff, an ex-Bulgarian Colonel, who has at his disposal over 3,000 combatants who have been divided into several bands.

A provisional government has been formed which is directing the operations of the insurgents.

Railroad and telegraphic communication has been interrupted in several places.

The journal calls upon Macedonian emigrants to hasten to the assistance of their brethren.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—Thirty-eight battalions of Redifs (militia reserves) have been called to the colors and distributed, fourteen at Salonika, twelve at Monastir, and twelve at Uskub, to cope with the Macedonian revolutionists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—"There have been other revolts in Macedonia and a good many attempts at uprising against the Turkish Government, but the rising now being planned will arouse Europe," said Theodore Christoff of Kanzanlik, Bulgaria, last night. He added:

"This rising was being planned when I left my country in the early Summer. It has been truly said that the conditions in Macedonia and in some of the other Turkish territories are such as to arouse the Russians to assist the Macedonians in any effort to free themselves from the Turkish yoke. The Sultan has repeatedly promised the Macedonians that they shall have autonomy, acknowledging, of course, his sovereignty and his right to levy taxes, but he has never kept his promise."

Mr. Christoff, who is making a tour of the United States, is prominent in Bulgaria. His father is Mayor of Kanzanlik and Chairman of the committee which has in charge the big political and religious demonstration to be made at Shipka when the great St. Nicholas monastery is dedicated on Oct. 2, simultaneously with the celebration of the emancipation of Bulgaria.

GERMAN PAPERS' SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARIAN AGITATORS.

Their Denunciation of the Prosecution of Pan-Germanic Politicians Causes Anger in Hungary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Hungarian journals, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, protest vigorously against the attempts of leading German papers to defend the Pan-Germanic agitators in Hungary.

Up to a short time ago these papers repudiated sympathy with the agitators, but when the law was enforced against Hungarian subjects of German nationality who endeavored to excite a race conflict in Hungary a chorus of reprobation and menace was raised in the German press. The Vossische Zeitung and the Neueste Nachrichten attempted to hold the Hungarian Government responsible for the "illegal proceedings" of the courts. The Neueste Nachrichten said it was the Germans who introduced and maintained civilization in Hungary, so they ought to be a most valuable reminder of the desirability of preserving good relations with Germany.

The Pester Lloyd protests against such "rude and malignant attacks," which, it says, are opposed to the most elementary dictates of international politeness. It asks what would be the use of the Triple Alliance if Hungary were torn asunder by internal strife.

CARNEGIE EMPLOYE'S FRAUDS.

L. H. Greig, Who Was a Bookkeeper in the London Offices of the Company, Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The hearing in the case of L. H. Greig, a bookkeeper in the London offices of the Carnegie Steel Company, was resumed in the Mansion House Police Court to-day.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that Greig had abstracted checks aggregating $81,265 from correspondence of the Carnegie Company, including a check from the Russian Government, and had cashed them by means of forged indorsements. Counsel also said that, under the name of "L. H. Rockliffe," Greig had made the acquaintance of the courts in 1897.

Col. Hunsicker (Chairman of the Nickel Corporation) testified to the forgeries of the indorsements on several checks, but regarding a check for $51,110 he said he was not entirely sure whether the indorsement was a forgery.

Accountants testified that thus far their examination of the books showed defalcations amounting to over $150,000.

Greig was committed for trial on the charges of forgery, falsification of accounts, and larceny.

DISCONTENT IN ST. VINCENT OVER RELIEF DISTRIBUTION.

Maladministration Is Alleged, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Has Ordered an Inquiry.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sept. 27.—Widespread dissatisfaction prevails in connection with the relief work on this island. A portion of the food, clothing, and other supplies contributed by the United States Government for the assistance of sufferers from the volcanic eruptions has been sold for less than its value by the local Government to merchants abroad, the distribution of rations has been stopped, and a state of semi-starvation prevails among some of the sufferers.

An inadequate pittance of 25 cents weekly per adult is given to some of the people, and some huts have been erected for the homeless, but each only measures 8 by 8 feet. Owing to the destruction of many of the estates a majority of the laborers are out of employment, and the Government officials have been dilatory in allotting lands for them to cultivate.

The better class of sufferers, whose properties have been devastated, are reduced to a state of poverty and have not yet been relieved. They are experiencing great privation, while over $200,000 of the relief fund is still at the disposal of the Government.

Representations on the ground of maladministration of the relief funds, &c., have been made to the Imperial Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, who has commissioned A. M. Ashmore, the Government Secretary at Demerara, to proceed to St. Vincent early in October to make an inquiry. It is rumored that another Commissioner is coming from England on the same errand.

THE RHEINAN-MANNHEIM FRAUDS

Another Director Arrested—$875,000 Is Said to Have Been Lost.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 29.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in addition to announcing to-day in a dispatch from Mannheim the arrest of Herr Henninger, a Director of the bankrupt Rheinan-Mannheim Chemical Company, says that Joseph A. Boehm, another Director of the company, has been taken into custody.

The Directors, among other dealings, are alleged to have sold to banks at Mannheim transfers amounting to $125,000 on Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. of New York, where they had no balance.

The latest report estimates the liabilities of the Rheinan-Mannheim Company at $875,000 above its assets.

SIX HUNDRED DEAD IN SICILY.

That Number of Bodies Already Recovered—A Cathedral Partly Destroyed by Sunday's Hurricane.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Rome says the death roll resulting from the recent hurricanes in Sicily is swelling. The bodies of 600 persons are now awaiting burial, and as means for their prompt interment are lacking there are grave fears of an epidemic.

Another dispatch from Rome says that Sunday's hurricane swept the small towns of Belpasso and Torre Santa Maria, in the Province of Catania, and destroyed everything in its way. Many persons were killed.

The Cathedral of Belpasso was, it is added, partly destroyed, and a large number of worshippers were buried in the ruins. Several ships were wrecked, and the population, becoming panic-stricken, fled to the mountains.

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 29.—The hurricane of yesterday did great damage to the cathedral, palace, and other buildings at Belpasso.

The surrounding country was devastated.

ROME, Sept. 29.—At Chieti, capital of the Province of that name, a freight train was blown off the rails yesterday, an employe of the road was killed, and considerable damage was done to various buildings.

King Victor Emmanuel has sent $10,000 for the relief of the families of the victims of the storms in Sicily.

PROPOSES REFORMS IN GREECE.

Programme of M. Delyannis Issued in View of the Approaching Elections.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—In view of the approaching dissolution of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, ex-Premier Delyannis publishes his political programme in the newspapers.

M. Delyannis promises to introduce measures to increase the wealth of the country, especially agricultural production, without involving fresh taxation. Public burdens are to be lightened and the existing system of taxation will be reformed. The army is to be reorganized and supplied with modern rifles to the number of 300,000.

In order to popularize the army, says M. Delyannis, the term of service must be made shorter and recruits must receive the preliminary instruction before enlistment. The present General Staff, under the direction of the Crown Prince, should be abolished, and the military police should be replaced by local constabulary in order that the army may be free to attend to its proper duties.

M. Delyannis says economies in civil administration must furnish the funds for the projected military expenditure.

SURGICAL OPERATION ON A LION

Injured in a Fight with a Polar Bear, It Is Chloroformed and Its Injuries Dressed.

Dean, the big forest-bred lion in Bostock's zoological congress, underwent an operation in the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday. The animal was severely injured in a fight with a polar bear at West Albany while on the trip from Cleveland, Ohio, to this city. Both animals were bitten and scratched, but Dean's injuries proved the more serious. His right forefoot had been torn by the sharp teeth of the bear, and complications seemed imminent when the operation was decided upon.

The beast was chloroformed by several attendants. Dr. Phillips, the veterinarian with the company, removed a portion of the diseased flesh, and cauterized the wounds. The lion is one of the trained performers, and it may be several days before he can get around with the agility required for his tricks.

A certain Baltimore contractor has "an elephant on his hands," both figuratively and literally speaking, according to the story told yesterday by Mr. Bostock. When the show broke up at Cleveland Mr. Bostock made arrangements for wintering Jumbo II., the largest elephant in the herd, on an animal farm near Newark, because it would be impossible, Mr. Bostock said he found out, to get the huge beast into the rink. Yesterday morning, just after he completed arrangements with the Newark keeper, he received a telegram from Cleveland saying that a certain Baltimore contractor who had a small bill against him had attached the big elephant. Mr. Bostock says he is going to let the Baltimore creditor take care of the second Jumbo, and when Spring comes he will liquidate and reclaim his property. That method, he figures, will be considerably cheaper than paying the charge asked by the Newark farmer.

Men are working day and night remodeling the rink for the menagerie and show, which will open Thursday evening, and continue for about two months. The contract for feeding the animals, which will amount to several thousand dollars, was let yesterday to a butcher in the vicinity of the rink. The feeding takes place twice each day, at 4:30 and 10:30 o'clock P. M.

WILL OF S. D. BABCOCK.

The will of Samuel D. Babcock of the firm of Hollister & Babcock was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at more than $300,000 in personal and $300,000 in real property. The bulk of the estate is left to the children of Mr. Babcock, but several charitable bequests are made.

To Christ Church, Riverdale, is left $20,000, and similar bequests are made to Calvary Church and St. Luke's Hospital. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, the Children's Aid Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association are to receive $5,000 each. To the Charity Organization Society is left $2,000, and similar bequests are made to the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, the Samaritan Home for the Aged, the Sheltering Arms, and St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females. To his son, Henry D. Babcock, the testator leaves his interest in the firm of Hollister & Babcock.

Bequests by Francis Dugan.

The will of Francis Dugan, who died on Sept. 20, and which was executed on Oct. 17, 1896, was filed for probate yesterday. He directs that his estate, after charitable and other legacies are paid, be divided among his nephews and nieces. To John J. Lyons and Eliza Igoo, employes of his, he leaves $10,000 each. To the pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist he leaves $7,000 for church uses; to the pastor of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle he leaves $2,000, to be used by him in charity as he may deem fit, and the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis are to receive $1,000.

DATE FOR ROSE INQUEST.

Coroner Scholer anncunced yesterday that he would hold an inquest next Friday into the death of Mrs. Isabella Rose, who was killed last Saturday by her husband, Henry C. Rose. Charles Frohman's stage manager.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is preparing the case of the prosecution, examined a number of witnesses, including the colored maid, who was present in the apartment at 330 West Thirty-third Street when the shooting occurred.

The body of Mrs. Rose was interred yesterday in the family plot of her parents in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Ambassador White Going to Oxford.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29.—Yale University to-day received a cablegram from Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, announcing Mr. White's acceptance of the invitation to represent Yale at the three hundredth anniversary of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England. The celebration begins Oct. 8.

Duke of Marlborough Not Robbed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—In connection with the arrest at Birmingham of Robert Harding Milward, a leading lawyer of the Midland Counties and formerly solicitor of the Duke of Marlborough, it is pointed out that the Duke severed his connection with Milward a considerable time ago, and that no Marlborough funds are involved in the charge against the lawyer, which is the misappropriation of $14,000 from a firm which became bankrupt in June, with liabilities amounting to $135,000.

FRENCH SUBJECTS IN VENEZUELA ARRESTED

Employes of Cable Company at Carupano Taken to Jail.

Consular Agent Also Under Arrest—Castro's Government May Have All the Cables Cut.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 29.—News has been received here from Venezuela that Gen. Velutini, acting as special delegate of the Caracas Government, has caused the arrest of the manager of the office of the French Cable Company at Carupano, as well as the company's clerks at that point. It is said in Carupano that Gen. Velutini had no right to take the action he did.

The French Consular Agent at Carupano, who intervened on behalf of the manager and clerks of the cable company, was also placed under arrest.

The cable office at Carupano is closed, and coastwise cable communication has been interrupted for the last five days.

The Venezuelan cruiser Restaurador is suspected of having cut the French cable in order to prevent the revolutionists from using it.

The managers of the office of the cable company at Caracas and La Guayra have protested against what they term the "arbitrary action of the Government." M. Quievreux, French Consul at Caracas, has also protested strongly against the arresting of the cable employes at Carupano and the cutting of the cable without notice.

The French cruiser Tage will, it is expected, shortly reach Carupano. The German cruiser Vineta is expected at La Guayra to replace the German cruiser Falke, which is going to Haiti.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following cablegram has been received here from United States Minister Bowen, dated Caracas yesterday:

"Have been reliably informed that the Government will probably cut all the cable lines this week. Therefore I suggest the dispatch to this point of warships in case communication is interrupted."

The dispatch is interpreted as showing conditions unfavorable to the Government of Venezuela, as, unless the tide has turned strongly against it, it is thought here that there would be no desire on its part to prevent news about the campaign from reaching the outside world.

While the Navy Department has no vessels immediately available to meet the suggestion of Minister Bowen, the cruiser Raleigh, now at the Boston yard, will be in commission in a few days, and it was said at the department to-day that she would probably be sent to Venezuela if the prospective interruption to communication materializes.

A cablegram was sent to Commander Rodgers of the gunboat Marietta, at La Guayra, this afternoon instructing him from what points to communicate with the Navy Department if the cables are cut.

GEN. SALAZAR PLACATED.

Commander McLean Has a Conference and Reaches an Understanding with the Governor of Panama.

PANAMA, Sept. 29.—Returning the official visit of Commander McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, Gen. Salazar called at the United States Consulate here yesterday afternoon. He was received by Commander McLean, Commander Mason, and Acting United States Consul Ehrman.

Commander McLean returned to Colon this morning. Before leaving here he stated that the conference of yesterday had been most cordial and amicable. He could see that Gen. Salazar was now convinced that his (Commander McLean's) mission to the isthmus was not meant to deprive Colombia in any degree of her sovereignty rights, but was simply for the fulfillment of the obligations imposed on the United States by the treaty of 1846.

Commander McLean said that he had come to an understanding with Gen. Salazar, as a result of which there was no danger of difficulty or friction in the future. He seems to be well satisfied with the result of the conference, which has produced a good impression in all circles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Navy Department was to-day advised of the receipt of the following cable dispatch from Vice Consul Ehrman at Panama:

"Trains running regularly. In the last few days bands of revolutionists have been seen on the line of the railroad. Governor has protested against the landing of Americans."

It is supposed that the protest referred to was that made some time ago to Commander McLean, as no protest has come to the State Department through any diplomatic channel. Therefore it is proposed to regard this matter as one for the disposition of the naval authorities on the isthmus, who are believed to be better fitted to judge of the necessity for the presence of the marines than any one here.

COLOMBIAN COMMANDER HERE.

New Yorker Who Was Captain of the Government Gunboat General Pinzon Says Liberals Lost Their Chance.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Allianca from Colon last night was Capt. J. T. Merritt. Capt. Merritt is a New Yorker who has been in Colombia as commander of the Government gunboat General Pinzon, which was formerly the steam yacht Namouna, owned by James Gordon Bennett.

Capt. Merritt said that he has been in the service of the Colombian Government for sixteen months, and, excepting a slight affair about a year ago, has seen no fighting, as the rebels have no war vessels on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The gunboat has done little more than to transport troops and mules from one place to another.

"The Liberals lost their chance," said Capt. Merritt, "when they failed to follow up their success at Agua Dulce, by an attack on Panama. Now the United States Government has stepped in and taken charge of the railroad. There was very little fighting done at Agua Dulce. The place was captured by starving them out."

Regarding his future movements, Capt. Merritt refused to give any information. When asked regarding the rumor that his mission here was to purchase another war vessel for Colombia, he would neither confirm nor deny the story. He said, however, that he would go to his home at Port Chester, N. Y., to-night and that he would not return to Colombia.

PASTOR MORRISON'S TROUBLES.

Opponents in Port Richmond Church Denounced in a Farewell Sermon.

After more than three years of trouble, the Rev. William Morrison, pastor of the Park Baptist Church of Port Richmond, Staten Island, preached a farewell sermon on Sunday evening that caused the sending of a detail of police to the church lest there be a disturbance. He spoke against his opponents to such an extent that one of them called on him to stop, but the pastor paid no heed and went on relentlessly. He asserted that he was virtually starved out, and that his salary was withheld from him at times when he needed it.

He said that when his wife and daughter were almost at the point of dying in the S. R. Smith Infirmary with typhoid fever the trustees withheld his salary.

Mr. Morrison assumed the pastorate six years and ten months ago. The trouble began three years and some months ago, when a boys' brigade was formed in connection with the Sunday school of the church.

Concerning the trouble, the Trustees seemed to think the less said the better yesterday, although they seemed to blame the minister.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

The Greatest Women's Suit and Wrap Department

Third Floor.

Go where you will, travel from one great American or foreign city to another—nowhere will you find a department devoted to Women's Ready to Wear Garments as grand, as beautiful, as complete as the Simpson Crawford Company's.

Women who visit it for the first time open their eyes in wonderment and frankly admit they have never seen its equal. Few departments of its kind consume greater floor space than this, occupying as it does the entire front part of the third floor of our building from 19th to 20th street. And none is so perfectly and so magnificently equipped.

Our Costume Salon, adjoining the Costume and Wrap Department, embraces a suite of connecting rooms patterned after the Colonial style. A few days ago we told in detail about it. So suffice it now to say that it is richer and more artistically arranged than any other dress salon in any other store in America.

But let us talk about the gems which find a temporary home here—about the goods—for after all it's the goods in which Milady is most interested.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday were reception days here. If you were among the thousands that came and admired the display—why, then you already know the superb examples of Dressmaking Art that we brought over from Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

And let us say here that the dress confections from the leading American Dressmakers are quite on a par with the best of the foreign products.

But exhibition days are over, and now we're ready to begin the Fall campaign better equipped, better prepared to serve you with merchandise and values such as will not be paralleled by any house anywhere. Whether you're intent upon buying or not, it will pay you to visit this great third floor—note the assemblage of women's

Costumes, Tailored Gowns, Dress and Walking Skirts, Coats, Furs, &c.,

and take cognizance of the inviting prices.

Our purpose—to increase this business to gigantic proportions, together with our buying power, and the influence this organization wields in the markets of the world—are at once reflected in the following offerings, which are, without exception, the best and greatest it has ever been our good fortune to proffer the clientele of the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment.

The following values being especially attractive are accordingly for the day only:

$29.50 Tailor Made Suits, $22.50.

75 Women's Tailor Made Suits, of the best grade Lymansville Cheviot, in black and blue; new style blouse effect, with top capes, vestee of velvet, stitched in white; blouse and skirt trimmed with satin bands on mercerized drop; actual value $29.50. For this day only... $22.50

47.50 Women's Broadcloth Suits, $35.00.

100 high class tailored Broadcloth Suits in black, blue, brown and green; lined throughout with a heavy grade taffeta; new military model, cape effect, panel front skirt, seven gores, double flounce; entire suit prettily trimmed with fancy stitching and piping of satin; will not be matched anywhere under $47.50; special for this day only, at..... $35.00

$15.00 Dress Skirts, $10.00.

Positively no more than 100 Women's Dress Skirts, of medium weight basket weave Etamine; seven gored graduated flounce, box plaited seams, trimmed over hips and flounce with stitched bands of self color taffeta; actual value $15.00; special for this day only..... $10.00

$25.00 Dress Skirts, $19.50.

We will offer the limited quantity of 55 Silk and Cloth Dress Skirts, in a number of new swagger models, of Broadcloth and Silk; one model is the effective triple style, another has graduated bands of taffeta; a dozen of the season's latest and best styles, but three to half dozen of each style, value $25.00; special for to-day only..... $19.50

$50 Dress Skirts, $39.75

We will place on sale 35 high class Dress Skirts of Crepe de Chine or Taffeta; deep graduating double flounce; hemstitched folds of Crepe or Taffeta to flounce; bottom finished with hemstitching, habit back over drop of best grade Taffeta; this is a most beautiful garment and would be excellent value at $50.00. We say for this day..... $39.75

$19.50 Pedestrienne Suits $15.

125 Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Bannockburn Tweed in black, blue, green and brown combination; Norfolk Jacket and Kilted Skirt; the popular suit of the season; positively worth $19.50. Special for this day only..... $15.00

$35 Pedestrienne Suits $25.

We will offer the limited number of 50 Women's Pedestrienne Suits, new, smart model, with capes and postilion effect, blouse coat, skirt and coat trimmed with fancy stitching, in black and blue mixture; $35.00 is the regular price; special for this day only..... $25.00

Pedestrienne Skirts at $7.75

200 Women's Pedestrienne Skirts, of fine quality all-wool materials, in Oxford, black and blue and fancy mixtures; welted, strapped and inverted seams; well-tailored and perfect hanging; special for this day $7.75

$16.50 Pedestrienne Skirts $12

75 Pedestrienne Skirts, the finest of plain and fancy fabrics; new and effective styles; masterpieces of the tailors' art; half dozen styles to choose from; excellent value at $16.50; special for this day only..... $12.00

$15 Tailor-made Jackets, $10.

150 Women's Jackets of fine quality Montagnac and Cheviots, double-breasted effect, lined with black and white plaid and plain black taffeta; cheviot jacket has peau de soie facing; perfect in fit and finish; unmatched elsewhere for less than $15.00; here to-day as a special, for.. $10.00

$18 Tailor-made Jackets, $13.50.

100 Women's Coats, entirely new style, and made expressly for us, of fine quality heavyweight cheviot; beautifully tailored and elaborately stitched; new curved flat collar of Broadcloth, trimmed with fancy buttons, new bell sleeve; we have never offered better for $18.00; special for this day..... $13.50

$27.50 Norfolk Coats, $22.50

75 Women's Norfolk Coats, 27 inches long, in Oxford and tan coverts; new open seam effect; tan coats have turned cuffs and patch pockets; the Oxford has no pockets, but new style bell sleeve; our regular $27.50 Norfolk Coats, for this day only..... $22.50

$37.50 Silk Coats, $29.50.

Mandarin and Monte Carlo effects, in peau de soie; two styles to select from; trimmed with silk braid and lined with black satin; other choice trimmed with straps of Broadcloth, collar of same and lined with white taffeta; positively $37.50 value, for this day only..... $29.50

A large assortment of medium and ¾ length silk and velour Coats up to $175.00.

Fur Scarfs; Great Values.

125 Natural Mink Cluster Scarfs, with 8 tails; regular $15.00 kind, at..... $10.00

50 Double Sable Fox Scarfs of selected stock; two brush tails and paws; actual value $22.50, for this day..... $17.00

Fur Scarfs; Great Values.

55 Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, stole effects, with six Alaska Sable Tails and four paws; unmatched anywhere for less than $22.50, special for this day..... $19.50

50 choice Stone Marten Scarfs, with four natural tails and eight paws; never sold for less than $29.75, special for this day only..... $25.00

$135.00 Persian Lamb Coat $115.00.

We offer 25 of these beautiful Persian Lamb Coats, genuine Leipzig dyed skins, close curl, storm collar and turn-over cuffs of fine quality mink; fastened in front with large cut steel buttons, lined with handsome brocaded satin; new smart model; positively unmatched anywhere for less than $135.00, and many exclusive stores charge as high as $165.00 for them. For this day only we say..... $115.00

$5.00 Goat Rugs $3.50.

100 Black Goat Rugs, also in combinations; regular $5.00 value for..... $3.50

We are also showing in our Fur Department a variety of Animal Floor Rugs, and in addition some beautiful Lap Robes.

Misses' Tailor-Made Gowns, Skirts, Etc.

THIRD FLOOR.

It will indeed afford mothers and daughters the greatest pleasure to feast their eyes upon our comprehensive gathering of refined styles in Misses' Costumes, Tailored Gowns, Dress and Walking Skirts, Coats and Jackets.

We do not believe there is another assemblage of Misses' Outer Garments which possesses the infinite charm, the tone, character, individuality, aristocracy and general excellence that this does. And rare exclusiveness is its predominating feature.

We could employ considerable space telling of the merits of our Misses' Outer Garb Section—but the following enumeration should suffice to tempt to an inspection of the values specially offered for this day's selling—which are, we think, unmatched by the most magnetic offerings of other stores.

Misses' $29.75 Broadcloth Suits, $20.00.

These Misses' Suits are of fine grade Broadcloth; they are handsomely trimmed in the latest style; blouse coat, with postilion back and broad plaits back and front; military collar, vest and turn-over cuffs of velvet; trimmed with fancy braid; the skirt is side plaited, flaring at bottom over handsome taffeta drop skirt, with accordion plaited dust ruffle; for sizes 14 to 18 years; this is as smart a tailored suit as any young lady could wish for; its actual value is $29.75; we say..... $20.00

Misses' jaunty Covert Cloth Suits, open seam coat, satin lined; side plaited skirt, having full flare; sizes 14 and 16 years; formerly $18.00, at . . $10.50

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts in fine quality Melton, open seams, stitched hips, strapped and buttoned, saddle back, heavily tailored; lengths 36 to 40 . . . . . $6.75

Misses' Walking Skirts in checks and stripes of mannish texture open seams, tailored; 6 rows of stitching around facing; also Walking Skirts in snowflake materials; side plaits, flaring at bottom; sizes 36 to 40, at . $5.00

$8.50 Silk Petticoats, $5.75.

Special for to-day only; 150 taffeta silk Petticoats, in black and colors, with umbrella ruffle, tailor made, finished with silk dust ruffle; actual value $8.50, the limited number of 150 to be sold at $5.75

Junior Skirts of Cheviot, open seams, stylishly trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta; lengths 28 to 35 $5.75

Junior Skirts of Etamine, prettily trimmed with fancy braid over hips and down seams of skirt; for girls from 12 to 16 years; lengths 28 to 35, at $5.00

Misses' Box Coats of Covert, velvet collar, turnover cuff; lined throughout with good quality satin, at . $7.50

Misses' Coats, very boxy in style, with velvet collar, patch pocket, guaranteed satin lining; man tailored; 12, 14 and 16 years $9.75

$12.50 Silk Petticoats, $9.25.

Another special for this day only. Of these we place on sale exactly 100, made of extra fine quality taffeta silk, in black and assorted colors; full accordion plaited ruffle, tailor made, finished with silk dust ruffle; actual $12.50 value; for this day only we repeat . . . $9.25

Richly Trimmed Hats at $7.50

Second Floor

Never have we shown such beautiful Trimmed Hats at $7.50, and never before have we employed such rich and high-qualitied materials in the make-up of Hats to sell at this price.

Among the endless variety of dress and semi-dress styles are shown Black Moire Sailor effects, the latest popular fashion in modish millinery.

Trimmed hats, selling elsewhere for $10.00 to $15.00, possess no more charm, richness or style effectiveness than the Simpson Crawford Co. Hats at $7.50.

Our Higher Priced Trimmed Hats

of course, stand for superlativeness in every detail.

And each creation possesses that individuality, that chic and daintiness for which our Millinery has long been famed. We are daily showing new ideas in large Hats, Toques and Turbans, for street, carriage and evening wear.

Modish Waists Of All Materials.

Second Floor.

All the fashionable ideas as embodied in the latest modes, got up with cleverness and taste, are shown in the Simpson Crawford Co. Waists.

Only by seeing them can you obtain a tangible and realizing idea of their infinite merit and the comprehensiveness of the showing.

Materials are fleece-lined damask, black and colored sateen, imported brilliantine, flannel and silk.

You will observe one striking contrast—while the quality reaches superlativeness in every grade, yet the prices are at the lowest peg.

Two Specials at $1.35.

Women's Waists of all-wool Flannel, slot seams, piped slot seams in back; also Women's White Pique Waists, slot seams, trimmed with large pearl buttons..... $1.35

Four Specials at $1.95.

Women's Waists of all-wool Flannel, trimmed with plaits, piping and buttons; also Brilliantine Waists, tailor-stitched plaits, shield effront; plaits in sleeves forming large puff, shaped cuff; also Women's Flannel Waists, Colonial style, piped with Scotch Plaid Silk; also Women's figured Damask Waists, fleece lined, your choice of either styles; all to go at the price of..... $1.95

Two Specials at $1.00.

Women's Waists of figured damask, tailored; side plaits in front; open at side, tailor stitched plaits in back; also black mercerized Waists, with white polka dots, butcher's linen, turned over on collar and cuffs..... $1.00

$10.75 Silk Waists, $7.75.

Women's Tailor-Made Waists of high grade satin taffeta, 14 side plaits, tailor stitched, stitched front plait; in all the street or evening shades, self color stitching of combination, such as black on tan, red on tan, white on royal and so on; actual value $10.75, special for this occasion at..... $7.75

$12.75 Silk Waists, $9.50---Very Great Value.

Women's tailor made Silk Waists of satin taffeta, Duchess front, piped with fancy cord, trimmed with pearl buttons; bodice and sleeves of slot seams piped with cord; fancy stock and cuffs; actual value $12.75, special for this day..... $9.50

Two Important Glove Specials.

We offer as a leader for to-day 1,000 pairs of Women's regular $1.00 and $1.25 qualities Glace Gloves, in black, brown and mode, Paris Point and two rows of embroidery, at, the pair..... 88

Another special for to-day. About 750 pairs of Women's 2-clasp Pique Real Kid and Pique Kid Suede Gloves; in white, tan, slate and mode; splendid values at $1.75 the pair, for $1.50

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

In our Superb

woolen exhibit, that dangerous word "exclusive" may be used with safety and force. Not only are the fabrics difficult to find in the retail market; but even here there is but one of a kind. Each is a pattern unto itself, and its owner need fear no conflict of duplication. Suits $25 and up.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

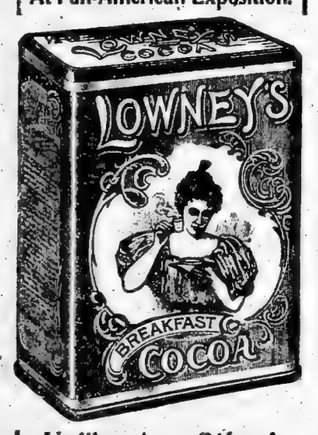

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

Steck

PIANO.

If you can judge of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye come and see the STECK.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Av., N.Y.

Welch's

At this season of the year you need Welch's Grape Juice. It is not a preparation, it is not a medicine, but as the pure juice of choicest Concord Grapes—fruit nutrition in fluid form—it is a delicious tonic and health drink.

Buy a quart or pint bottle of your dealer. See that it is cold or add chipped ice when you drink it. Many prefer it diluted one-third to one-half, and then it is stronger and better than other brands. Welch's is the kind you drank at the Pan-American.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

Apollo

MASTER PIANO PLAYER

"Much in little" can be said more truly of the Apollo than almost any other product of human ingenuity. And everybody can play it. If you haven't a piano it might be of interest to you to know what we are doing by way of a piano and an Apollo at a combination price. IT'S COMFORTABLE FOR YOU.

Send for illustrated booklet No. 1. It tells you how to get an Apollo Piano Player FREE for Christmas.

The APOLLO Company, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St., B'klyn.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Cabinet

380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE ST.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2 A. M.—00 to 68 West End Avenue; Fred Egler; damage, $300.

2:35 P. M.—77 Forsyth Street; Jacob Goldstein; damage, $100.

3:25 P. M.—50 Prospect Place; Josephine Bohes; damage, $75.

3:33 P. M.—26 East Fifty-seventh Street; Henry H. Rogers; damage, $350.

5:30 P. M.—26 East Fifty-seventh Street; Henry H. Rogers; damage, $2,000.

CHANGE IN REALTY COMPANIES' PLAN

The Alliance Not to be in the United States Company.

Underwriting Syndicate Announce Abandonment of Absorption of That Corporation—Merger of the Other Concerns.

The Alliance Realty Company will not be among the corporations that are to be merged into the new United States Realty and Construction Company. That fact was made public yesterday afternoon in an announcement by Hallgarten & Co., who have been managers of the underwriting syndicate that was formed in connection with the organization of the new company. The announcement was as follows:

The committee, consisting of James Stillman, Henry Morgenthau, H. S. Black, Albert Flake, and Robert E. Dowling, having in charge the formation of the United States Realty and Construction Company, have concluded to avail themselves of their privilege to abandon the absorption of the Alliance Realty Company, and have so notified the stockholders, who can withdraw their deposited stock from the Central Trust Company of New York. This will reduce the amount of preferred stock to be issued to $27,500,000 and the common stock to be issued to $33,500,000, leaving in the treasury of the United States Realty and Construction Company $2,500,000 of the preferred stock and $2,500,000 of the common stock; also the $11,000,000 cash capital paid in on Sept. 25, 1902, by the syndicate, and the cash turned over by the George A. Fuller Company and the New York Realty Corporation.

In the offices of the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company the termination of negotiations with the Alliance Realty Company was explained in more detail by Frederic J. Middlebrook of counsel for the new corporation in the presence of Messrs. Morgenthau and Flake.

"The stock of the Alliance Realty Company," Mr. Middlebrook said, "was to be deposited with the Central Trust Company under a printed agreement made between the depositing stockholders and Messrs. Stillman, Morgenthau, Flake, Dowling, and Black. There were deposited, in accordance with the terms of this agreement, 19,428 out of 20,000 shares of the Alliance Realty Company. There was no provision in that agreement by which the Alliance stockholders could terminate the agreement or withdraw their stock. There was, however, a provision that enabled Mr. Stillman and his associates, before they directed the exchange of stock for the securities of the new corporation, to abandon the agreement. This privilege extends until Nov. 1. They have to-day elected to avail themselves of it and to abandon this agreement. No power to terminate the agreement rested with either the stockholders or Directors of the Alliance Company."

No further details could be gathered from authoritative sources as to the immediate cause of the break in the negotiations, but the opinion prevailed in well-informed circles that the promoters of the United States Realty and Construction Company had decided that the participation of the Alliance Company in the merger, upon the basis put forward originally, would not be altogether advantageous to the larger concern. The basis was that stockholders in the Alliance Company were to receive for each 100 shares 125 shares of the preferred and 110 shares of the common stock of the new company.

Frederick Southack, President of the Alliance Realty Company, said yesterday afternoon that he had nothing to say relative to the new turn which the affairs of that corporation had taken.

Simultaneously with the circulation of reports affecting the merger, there was also published yesterday afternoon an advertisement that was signed by Walter T. Rosen of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., F. S. Smithers, George L. Peabody, and by the law firm of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt. It was addressed to the stockholders of the Alliance Realty Company, and was as follows:

The undersigned have been requested by the holders of a very large amount of the capital stock of the Alliance Realty Company to act as a committee to represent their interests.

We are of the opinion that the interests of the stockholders require immediate and concerted action. We have consented to act as a committee in behalf of those stockholders who will deposit their shares, or Central Trust Company receipts for the same, subject to our order, with the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 3 P. M. on October 30th, 1902. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued for the deposited stock or Central Trust Company receipts.

Walter T. Rosen said last evening that the committee already had control of a majority of the stock in question, but further than that, as to the future plans of the committee, he declined to speak. Frederick B. Van Vorst of the law firm mentioned was equally uncommunicative.

The Alliance Realty Company was organized about three years ago primarily to handle the Broad-Exchange Building operation at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place. Its authorized capital is $3,000,000, although of that amount only $2,000,000 has been issued. The Broad-Exchange Building, which it owns jointly with the George A. Fuller Company, has been regarded as one of the most valuable assets to be included in the holdings of the consolidated companies. The Alliance Company's interest in that structure, it is said, amounts to eleven-twentieths, and that of the Fuller Company to nine-twentieths. Charles Francis Adams, second, and Henry L. Higginson, Directors in the Alliance Realty Company, were to have served in a similar capacity in the Board of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

The elimination of the Alliance Realty Company will in no way interfere with the carrying out of a merger of the other companies. The original plans will be followed, except that as indicated in Hallgarten & Co.'s statement, the preferred and common stock which was to have been given in payment for the Alliance Company will remain in the treasury of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

Statements made yesterday showed to what extent the shareholders in the two other companies that are affected by the consolidation—the George A. Fuller Company and the New York Realty Corporation—have availed themselves of the proposed plan. Out of a total of 30,000 outstanding shares of New York Realty Corporation stock more than 28,000 have been deposited with the Central Trust Company and of the Fuller Company's securities there have been turned in 98,900 shares out of 100,000 common, and 47,300 out of 50,000 preferred. It was announced also yesterday that the new company will open its offices in the eleventh story of 135 Broadway on Oct. 6.

Seven hundred shares of the Alliance Realty Company were dealt in on the curb yesterday, the stock selling from 130½ down to 129, as compared with Saturday's closing of 132. The common stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company, which closed on Saturday at 34⅜, was quoted yesterday at 33⅜, falling off to 32¾, and closing at 33. Eight thousand shares changed hands. On trading in 5,000 shares the preferred went from 77⅞ down to 76¼, and subsequently regained the point. Saturday's close for that issue was 77⅝.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Congressman W. C. Lovering, Taunton, Mass.; Robert C. Pruyn, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Commander C. A. Gardiner, United States Navy; Judge R. G. Watrous, Connecticut; Dr. J. W. Moore, United States Navy; J. R. Merritt, Colon, Colombia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Col. Henry May, Washington; Lieut. P. S. Brown, United States Navy; Mme. de Santo Ana, Paris.

GRAND—Paymaster William Jackson Littell, United States Navy; H. M. Pope, Springfield; Major C. Dudley Taylor, United States Army; Capt. W. A. Thurston, United States Army.

GILSEY—Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, United States Army, (retired;) Lieut. A. S. Kibbee, United States Navy; Bennett Sturgis, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Dr. W. C. Wile, Danbury, Conn.; William D. Sloane, Lenox; Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.; ex-Lieut. Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Commander H. P. Huse, United States Navy.

GRAND UNION—Joel C. Benton, Poughkeepsie.

EARLINGTON—P. L. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Weedon Grossmith, England; Julian Schley, Savannah.

VICTORIA—A. Ryman, Johannesburg, South Africa; J. G. Mackie, Buffalo; Dr. R. N. Miller, Lynn, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—The Rev. E. W. Hunter, New Orleans; Paul Jobert, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. M. Shaw, Washington.

HERALD SQUARE—Djelal Munif Bey, Washington.

NAVARRE—Dr. M. J. Sullivan, Baltimore.

MAJESTIC—S. A. Biglow, Boston; G. B. Curtis, San Francisco; Louis E. Biggs, Chicago; S. J. McMahon, Detroit.

AUTOMOBILIST AT FAULT.

Herbert A. Marble of New York Charged with Being Responsible for a Fatality at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Coroner Mix reported to-day on his inquiry into the death of John Molz of North Haven, who, while driving on the evening of Sept. 28, crashed into an automobile and received fatal injuries. The Coroner finds that Herbert A. Marble of 523 Fifth Avenue, New York, who was driving the automobile, is criminally responsible for the death of Molz; that he was driving his machine in a careless and reckless manner, and was not on the right side of the road at the time of the collision.

Marble has been held by the Wallingford authorities under bonds since the accident. His companions in the automobile, Harold B. Tuttle, and two young women of New Haven, will appear in the case simply as witnesses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, Eighth Cavalry, President of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, for examination.

Second Lieut. William Korst, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to Company G of that regiment.

Major Matthew Leepere, Surgeon United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service of the United States.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island for service during the examination of infantry officers only, vice Major Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps, who will continue as a member of the board for all other purposes.

Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, is relieved from duty as a member of the board of medical officers convened Feb. 2, 1901, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps.

First Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, is detailed for duty with the civil government of the Philippine Islands, to take charge of and organize civil control of telegraphs and telephones received from the Signal Corps, such detail not to extend beyond April 1, 1903.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, Eighth Infantry, will report to Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Infantry, President of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, for instructions relating to his examination.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, President of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, for examination.

First Lieut. Alvan C. Read, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to Col. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, President of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francsico, for examination.

First Lieut. Ira C. Wellborn, Ninth Infantry, will report to Col. Coolidge for instructions relating to his examination.

Capt. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list. He will proceed to Fort Preble, Maine, and report for duty to the commanding officer, artillery district of Portland.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, Third Infantry, will report to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands for duty under his direction.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and will report at the university for duty accordingly.

Major Frank A. Edwards, Fourth Cavalry, and Major William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, are detailed as members of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks for service during the examination of Captains of cavalry only, vice Capt. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, Eighth Cavalry, who will continue as members as the board for all other purposes.

Capt. Wallis O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry, will report to Col. John L. Rodgers, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board at Governors Island.

First Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., Twenty-eighth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry Company B.

First Lieut. William K. Armstrong, Twenty-third Infantry, is at his own request transferred to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, and will join the latter regiment in the Philippines.

Navy.

Capt. A. Dunlap is ordered to San Juan, Porto Rico, sailing from New York Oct. 11, and to assume the duties of Commandant of the naval station at that place.

Lieut. W. H. Standley is ordered to the Adams.

Lieut. C. B. McVay will carry out the department's orders of Sept. 10; to the Hartford.

Ensign T. C. Hart is ordered home and to await orders.

Commander A. Merts is commissioned from April 11.

Commander J. E. Roller is commissioned from Dec. 28, 1901.

Lieut. Commander T. W. Ryan is commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. C. England is commissioned from April 29.

Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh is commissioned from Dec. 27, 1901.

Lieut. R. W. McNeeley is commissioned from March 5.

Paymaster D. Potter is commissioned from Sept. 9, with rank of Lieutenant.

Lieut. V. S. Houston is commissioned from July 1.

Lieut. T. C. Hart is commissioned from July 1.

Civil Engineer R. C. Holliday is commissioned from April 6, with rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary is commissioned from April 6, with rank of Commander.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Gwin arrived at Norfolk to-day.

The Alliance arrived Saturday at Funchal and the Leonidas at Cape Haitien.

The Arthususs sailed Saturday from Gibraltar for New York.

The Leyden arrived at New York yesterday, the Albany at Genoa, the New York at Nagasaki, and the Buffalo at Gibraltar.

The Uncas sailed yesterday from Pensacola for San Juan, the Brutus from Montevideo for San Juan, the Atlanta from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, the Dolphin from Boston for New York, and the Lancaster from Fort Monroe for Washington.

The Sylph sailed to-day from New York for Washington.

The Prairie arrived to-day at League Island, the Iowa at Puerto Mileter, and the Alexander at Valparaiso.

The Shubrick was placed out of commission to-day at the navy yard, Norfolk.

The French cruiser D'Estrees sailed from Boston for Martinique yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Western disturbance is central this evening in the Middle Mississippi Valley. It has been attended by showers and thunder storms throughout Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Eastern Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Western Tennessee, and Minnesota. An area of high pressure overlies the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and a second disturbance is developing over the Northern plateau. Rain has also fallen in New England, the North Pacific Coast, and Colorado.

It is cooler in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, the Western slope region, the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and warmer west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Mississippi Valley disturbance will move northeasterly, giving rain in the Ohio Valley, and the lake region to-morrow and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England on Wednesday. There will also be local rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States to-morrow.

It will be cooler in the Mississippi Valley, Texas, the western portion of the Gulf States, and in the lower Ohio Valley.

On the Western Gulf Coast the winds will shift to brisk west to northwest; on the Eastern Gulf fresh south winds will continue; on the lower lakes fresh southeast winds will shift to westerly to-morrow; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk north to northwest winds will prevail, and on the Atlantic Coast fresh south to southeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have mostly light variable winds with fair, weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. New England, fair to-day; to-morrow rain, fresh northwest winds, becoming southeast.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow showers and cooler, light variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York, showers to-day, clearing and cooler to-morrow, increasing southeast winds becoming northwest.

North Carolina, fair to-day, except showers in west portion. To-morrow, showers, with cooler in east portion; light variable winds, becoming fresh south.

South Carolina, showers to-day, except fair on coast. To-morrow, showers and cooler; fresh south winds.

Minnesota, fair in west, clearing in east portion to-day. To-morrow, fair, warmer in west portion, fresh northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day in west portion and in east portion to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness to-day. To-morrow, showers and cooler. Light variable winds, becoming fresh southeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	69	58	62
6 A. M.	69	59	62
9 A. M.	71	61	65
12 M.	75	68	72
4 P. M.	76	72	72
6 P. M.	73	71	70
9 P. M.	71	68	69
12 P. M.	72	66	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	65½
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FUTURE OF LOUISVILLE

Mr. Morgan Says Minority Holders Will Be Protected.

Financier Gives Money Stringency as the Reason for Break in the Road's Shares—An Unofficial Statement.

The first official information regarding the disposition of the Louisville and Nashville to the Atlantic Coast Line, reports of which have been current, with more or less authenticity, was made public yesterday by J. Pierpont Morgan himself.

"Under the arrangement in the Louisville and Nashville deal," said Mr. Morgan, "the Gates and Hawley syndicates, who had 204,000 shares of the stock, turned over this stock to us, placing it in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. in trust. This firm then held 102,000 shares. The Gates-Hawley stock was turned in with the understanding that J. P. Morgan & Co. should formulate a plan for the final disposition of the property to the satisfaction of Mr. Gates and his friends. This plan has not yet been presented to them, but it will be.

"I am under the impression that the property will eventually go to the Atlantic Coast Line. I don't know exactly whether it will be the railroad or the securities holding company of that name.

"Every interest in the South will, however, be fully protected. The 306,000 shares of stock are to be taken over at 150, according to the last agreement. No provision has been made for the minority stock, but we propose to treat everybody in such a way that they will be satisfied."

Mr. Morgan added that the depression in the Louisville and Nashville stock yesterday was due to the money stringency.

When this statement of Mr. Morgan's was shown to Mr. Harris of Harris, Gates & Co. he said: "While the plan has not yet been presented to us, I have no doubt that Mr. Morgan's disposition of the stock will be acceptable. He has more than several days yet in which to exercise his option. The break in Louisville and Nashville to-day was due to a combination of selling by disappointed minority holders and of the money stringency. The minority stockholders, however, can rest assured by Mr. Morgan's statement. I think the market will open stronger and that the culmination of the decline has been reached."

During the day one of the news bureaus sent out the following statement:

The report that plans are well advanced for the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut to take over a majority interest in Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock is authoritatively affirmed. The report that in return for the amount of money advanced, the underwriting syndicate of the financial transaction will receive $10,000,000 cash, and $5,000,000 in Atlantic Coast Line stock and $35,000,000 in 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Atlantic Coast Company secured by the deposit of the Louisville and Nashville stock to be acquired is also confirmed on authority.

The weakness in Louisville and Nashville stock to-day is attributed by those in a position to know, to the fact that the Louisville and Nashville stock not now controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. either by direct ownership or under the option given that firm by the interest represented by John W. Gates and Edwin Hawley will constitute a minority stock. It is stated positively that this outside stock will be minority stock. It is also stated with equal positiveness that the dividend will remain at 5 per cent. and will not be advanced to 6 or 7 per cent., as some interests have come to believe. It was stated positively to-day by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. that no official statement regarding this deal will be made public to-day.

When the above statement was shown to Charles G. Gates, he said that he understood it to be correct.

RAILROADS' WAR IS ENDED.

The Pennsylvania and Wabash Lines Reported to Have Settled Their Differences in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—The Pennsylvania and Wabash Railroads have settled their differences in Pittsburg. Robert Pitcairn, assistant to President Cassatt, and Chief Engineer Patterson of the Wabash reached an agreement whereby their respective ordinances for franchises will be allowed to pass Select Council. For three consecutive meetings there have been no quorums of Select Council.

The Pennsylvania wants to erect an elevated freight track along Duquesne Way. The Wabash wants a franchise to cross certain streets with elevated tracks. Each controlled enough members of the Select Council to tie it up.

The Select Council met this afternoon, but the railroad ordinances were not prepared. John S. Lambie, Chairman of the Select Council, was authority for the statement that the fight between the roads was settled.

TO INVESTIGATE A RAILWAY.

Kentucky Town Wishes Railroad Commission to Look Into Reported Merger of the Louisville & Nashville.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT Sept. 29.—The City Council of Paris, Bourbon County, has, through Clerk A. C. Adair, transmitted to the State Railroad Commission a resolution requesting that body to investigate the rumored merger of the Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad Company with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

All competition between these companies, both at Paris and in this city, is said to have been destroyed since the purchase of the Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad several months ago. The road was bought by F. C. Lewis, a New York promoter, and the stock certificate issued in blank. Recently the two companies have consolidated passenger and freight stations both here and at Paris, and are preparing to build a new freight station to cost $20,000, and to be used by both companies.

Wednesday the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be held at Louisville. It may be said on high authority that J. P. Morgan will vote the stock in the coming meeting. How is another question. His proxies are already or will be, in the hands of Secretary J. H. Ellis. August Belmont will act as Chairman and Mr. Ellis as Secretary at the meeting. When it is found that a quorum of stock is represented the business will be transacted.

Baltimore and Ohio Appointment.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company ahs appointed George F. May Assistant Secretary of the company, with office in Baltimore, vice W. H. Williams appointed assistant to the General Manager.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Cold Spring Brewery, owned by Wildner Brothers, was burned to the ground early this morning. The loss is placed at $15,000, partly insured.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces, white goods, embroideries, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 877 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, silks, and linens; Criterion Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Berry, dry goods; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Nellie Jones, colored skirts and muslin underwear; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

McKnew, William H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Snellenberg, clothing; A. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; C. M. Guggenheimer, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Berno, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. P. Rose, white goods, hosiery, notions, and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Annewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Annewalt, coats; Hotel Imperial.

Singer Brothers' Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; Holland House.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.

Bronner, H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. O. Sprowl, ladies' and infants' wear, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. T. Watts, Jr., notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, silks and dress goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. J. Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Laurie, W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Proctor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; L. P. Laureudeau, silks and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, fancy goods and ribbons, 347 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; C. L. Dewitt, silks and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. Sommers, notions and laces; G. Sommers, Jr., dry goods, 355 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Gerard.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; M. S. Levy, furnishing goods, 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:54	Sun sets...5:47	Moon rises...4:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:22	Gov. Isl'd...6:50	H. Gate...6:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:45	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anglo-Canadian, Australia	.....	.....
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gracchus, New Zealand	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	.....	5:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples	.....	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Corby Castle, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sparta, Northern Brazil	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Montserrat, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

Adirondack, Haiti, Santa Marta, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Missaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Brazil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 5.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Posts. Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to O

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

New Grands at $750
New Uprights at $550

In answer to the many inquiries of their correspondents, and on account of certain misrepresentations, Steinway & Sons desire to announce that they manufacture new Steinway Grand and Upright Pianos at the respective cash prices of $750 and $550, and upward.

The Steinway Piano has been and is sold upon a strictly one price system, and catalogues with prices will be cheerfully forwarded on application.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

Amusements.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av., 66th St.
ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS & EXHIBITION OF TRAINED ANIMAL ACTS.
OPENS THIS EVE., OCT. 2d.
Performances afternoon and evening, Sundays included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors open 1 and 7. Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 & 10:30 P. M. General admission 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691 Columbus.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. | Telephone 2482 Madison.
Opens Mon., Oct. 6 with Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Co. in "The Night of the Party." Seat sale begins Thursday, Oct. 2, at 9:30 P. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. | Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "THE EMERALD ISLE."
CASINO, B'way & 39th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
Mat. Sat.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
THE WUMBY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Last 7 Evgs., 8:20. Last Sat. Mat.
In her new play, AUNT JEANNIE.
Wed., Oct. 8—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
Last 5 Nights, 8:15. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
TODAY'S THE FRIDAY—SOUVENIRS.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

NEXT MONDAY. SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A.M.
Charles Frohman Will Present
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a Comedy by Arthur Law, Entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE,
Preceded by "CARROTS."
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Beginning Thursday Eve. at 8:10
In conjunct'n with "THERE'S MANY A SLIP,"
Charles Frohman will present
THE PARIS DRAMATIC SENSATION,
AT THE TELEPHONE.
Cast will include Edwin Stevens, Helen Lowell, A. H. Stuart, Maggie Fisher, and others.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d St. Evgs. 8 sharp; only Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents for a limited season MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play Du Barry

NEW YORK RICE'S KING HIGH BALL
LAST 5 DAYS. SPECIAL.—BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVE.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS
Greatest aggregation of marvelously educated Beasts on earth.
Evgs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | Pop. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. | Family Mats. Weds., 25 & 50c.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY,
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH TOWN

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th av.
LAST WEEK. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only.
LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN.
Next Monday, 2 BIG SUCCESSES at one price. Alice Fischer in "Mrs. Jack." Creatore & Band.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Sun. Evg., Oct. 5th
Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
BERTHA GALLAND IN NOTRE DAME
SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night "Pops."
Prices 25c. to $1.00. Seats now on sale.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last Nights of the Great Comedy Success.
ALICE FISHER IN MRS. JACK
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6TH,
Henrietta Crosman.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
TO-NIGHT 8:20. FIRST TIME.
THE PARIS LAUGHING SENSATION,
FIRST MAT. SAT.
THE TWO SCHOOLS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—LAST WEEK—
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
The Pet of Broadway. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy.
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Knickerbocker Burlesquers.
2 Great Burlesques, Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.—On Opening Night, Thursday, October 2d, Friday & Saturday, Matinée and Evening, first time, O. ERNST'S comedy, "Jugend von Heute." Box office now open. Telephone call 703—18.

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. | METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CHECK BOOK'S TALE IN LAURA BIGGAR CASE

Evidence that Dr. Hendrick Paid ex-Justice Stanton.

Latter's Bail Doubled on Perjury Charge —Ex-Actress Would Surrender If Bond Were Made Nominal.

In searching through the Bayonne sanitarium of Dr. C. C. Hendrick, Laura Biggar's lawyer and physician, two New Jersey detectives yesterday found an old check book belonging to the doctor. One of the stubs told of $30 paid by Dr. Hendrick to Samuel Stanton within the last two months. Stanton, who is now the doctor's companion in the Freehold (N. J.) Jail, testified ten days ago that he and Miss Biggar's physician had had no financial dealings with each other.

Several hours before Detective Weinthal of Hoboken and Detective Hulick of Long Branch, the two men who made the discovery, had started toward the sanitarium, a second warrant was sworn out against Stanton. On the first warrant, which was issued simultaneously with those against Laura Biggar and Dr. Hendrick, he was accused of conspiracy to obtain for Miss Biggar the entire estate of the late Henry M. Bennett of Pittsburg. On the last warrant the charge of perjury was made, and the effect of the additional accusation was to add to the improbability of obtaining a bondsman, as his bail was doubled to $10,000.

While Stanton was being made the subject of this new attack and while Dr. Hendrick amused himself reading a novel in the Freehold jail, Laura Biggar remained where nobody but her lawyer could find her. The lawyer, Samuel I. Frankenstein of 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, said last night that she was in the city, and that he had talked with her in the forenoon. He denied the report that she had been in Wilmington, Del., or in Delaware City, her old home.

"When I saw her to-day," he said, "she begged me to let her give herself up unconditionally. The strain, she said, was too much for her to stand it much longer, and she was willing to chance going to jail rather than remain longer in suspense."

"Why wouldn't you allow her to go to jail?" Mr. Frankenstein was asked.

"Could she get bail?" he replied. "That was the question I considered. I told her to remember that Dr. Hendrick, though a well-known man, had not found anybody to go on a five-thousand-dollar bond for him, so how was she certain to get a bondsman? 'Don't give yourself up,' I said to her, 'until you've got the bail.' She is ready to prove she has no fear if the opposition will cause the bail to be reduced to a nominal figure. If they want to prosecute her, there is no reason why they shouldn't be willing to do that. She will surrender immediately, and then they can keep watch on her movements without trouble, for she hasn't any money."

Charles C. Black of Jersey City, who was formerly Miss Biggar's lawyer, together with Mr. Frankenstein, was asked yesterday to answer Mr. Frankenstein's assertion that Mr. Black had overstepped his authority in withdrawing their client's suit for the whole estate. That was what Mr. Black did last Friday morning in the Orphans' Court at Long Branch, just a few minutes before the sensational arrests of Stanton and Hendrick on the conspiracy charge.

"I can't say anything about the matter," Mr. Black replied. "Whatever assertion is made about my connection with this case must go unchallenged as far as I am concerned. I was Miss Biggar's counsel, but I am no longer."

From Mr. Frankenstein it was learned last night that both he and Mr. Black advised Miss Biggar, when she first told them of her intention to claim the whole estate as the mother of Mr. Bennett's posthumous child, not to bring the suit. They called her attention to the risk there was in it, and said they thought she had better be content with what she was to receive under the millionaire's will rather than to take a chance of losing everything.

"I am not taking any chance," she answered them. "I have proof of everything I say in support of my claim to the estate."

Then they took the case. It was her positiveness, said Mr. Frankenstein, that convinced him she was in the right, an opinion he has continued to hold ever since.

He was asked to explain what would be his argument against the assertion that Miss Biggar, even though the conspiracy charge should not be proved, ought to lose her right to any part of the estate on the ground that she had made a contest, the will having stipulated that any contestant was to be deprived of inheritance thereunder.

"That," he said, "raises some intricate legal questions. In the first place, our contention will be that it is not Laura Biggar Bennett who is making the contest. That is, it is not Laura Biggar Bennett acting for herself, but Mrs. Henry M. Bennett acting as the mother of Henry M. Bennett, Jr. If the child had lived she would have taken the same action as his guardian, not as a legatee under the will. In short, it was nature that started the contest, and not Laura Biggar Bennett.

"In the second place, it is a debatable question whether that clause in the will is to be adjudged legal in New Jersey. In some States it has been decided by the highest courts that a man has no right to forbid contests over his will, because by so forbidding he takes away from his heirs the privilege of maintaining their lawful rights. The courts in these States to which I refer have adjudged that such a provision in a will is contrary to public policy and is, therefore, null and void.

"The question has not been decided in New Jersey.

"And there is another point that may be brought to bear on this case if necessary. It is evident to any one who reads Mr. Bennett's will that when he inserted the anti-contest clause he did not have Miss Biggar in mind. For in almost the next clause he stipulated that the share of the contestant should go to the residuary legatees, and he named her as one of these three residuary legatees. It was plain that a contest from her never entered his mind, and the courts, in making a decision on the matter, would have to consider the intentions of the testator. According to the will, if one of the three residuary legatees should raise a contest he would have to get back whatever he lost through that contest. He might lose under the one clause, but immediately he would get the property back again under the other."

Mr. Frankenstein expressed the opinion that the charge of perjury against Stanton had been made because the opposing lawyers knew they could not prove their conspiracy charge, but wished to find some ground on which they might be able to win out in their prosecution of the ex-Justice of the Peace who said he married Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar in 1898.

"But it may be," admitted Miss Biggar's lawyer, "that the new charge is brought with the view of extorting some acknowledgment of guilt from the man. If he makes such an acknowledgment it will be false."

When the detectives, assisted by the local Chief of Police, entered the sanitarium yesterday they found it deserted. In one of the disordered rooms was a roll of canvas, which did not interest the out-of-town officials, but which the local policeman said was property stolen from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It was taken from the club's Bayonne grounds, next door to the sanitarium, early in the Spring. At that time it was thought that tramps had taken it.

One of the letters found in the place showed that a check for $10, signed by Hendrick several months ago, had been returned to him as worthless. The check had been sent to the doctor's wife, who was separated from him. After she could not get the $10 she notified him that she was destitute and that their child was ill. The child died a few days after the date of the notification, but the father refused to attend the funeral.

Amusements.

BIJOU 4th Week. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "Undoubted success."—Sun. HEARTS AFLAME. "Climaxes which thrill."—Ev. News.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in his new romantic play, ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

GRAND—THE 4 COHANS

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. Hoyt's "A Rag Baby."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c. M'LISS, with NELLIE McHENRY. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. SAPHO

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

3D Ave. Next Mat. Thurs. TREASURE ISLAND

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Six Races Each Day at 2.15 P. M.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society will be interested this week in suburban entertainments of all kinds, and in weddings. Two nuptial events will be the wedding of James Wadsworth and Miss Hay at Sunapee Falls to-day, and that of Goelet Gallatin and Miss Edith Post, at Bayport to-morrow. The arrival of William K. Vanderbilt in this country, and the opening of his house at Oakdale, and the County Fair and Horse Show at Westchester, are among the other events. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mr. and Mrs. Reynal will give house parties.

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The wedding of Miss Anne Ingraham, the daughter of the late D. P. Ingraham, and Hugh Jewitt of Maryland, will take place on Oct. 15 at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C. Owing to a recent family bereavement there will be no reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, who returned on Saturday from Europe, have moved into their new house, 21 West Fifty-fourth Street, where they will remain for the Winter season.

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Mrs. Reginald Ward has gone to Washington, D. C., where she will remain until the wedding of Miss Ingraham and Mr. Jewitt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rutgers Whitney are at Glimpsewood Manor, Morristown, where they will remain until Christmas, when they purpose coming to town for several months. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Carter, who were at Monmouth Beach during the Summer, are now back in Morristown.

***

Mrs. Francis Hoyt and her son and daughter are to spend the coming Winter in Dresden. Mrs. Charles Mercer Marsh, Miss Elizabeth Marsh, and Beasley Marsh are booked to sail for Europe on Oct. 15. Miss McCurdy and Miss Genevieve Cutler will sail with them. They will spend the Winter in Brussels.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley and Miss Postley are in London. Mme. Fabbricotti and her daughter, Mrs. T. B. Whitney, are at Interlaken. T. Suffern Taller was in Holland recently.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood have returned to town and are at the Lorraine. They spent the Summer at Seabright.

***

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, who spent the Summer abroad, is at the Virginia Hot Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French arrived there on Sunday, and Mrs. Louis Thebaud of Morristown is another recent arrival there. The first bridge tournament was held there last evening, and the annual golf tournament will begin there on Thursday next.

***

Lady Henry Somerset was booked to sail Sunday on the Minneapolis from London, and is due here the first of next week.

***

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and her daughter, Miss Beatrix Jones, are due to arrive here from abroad to-day.

***

Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson and her daughters, the Misses Marion and Marguerite Richardson, have been staying at the Garden City Hotel. Mrs. William P. Dixon also has been there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig have leased the residence of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, for the coming season. They sublet the Gramercy Park house first leased by them to Robert J. Collier. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse will occupy an apartment at the Brunswick, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, after closing their Long Island place.

***

There were any number of well-known people lunching and dining yesterday in the fashionable restaurants. Among them were Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Jr., Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Harry Redmond, Mrs. Laimbeer, Mrs. Toucey, Mrs. William Everard Strong and the Misses Massie and Alice Strong, Mrs. D. B. Riker and Miss Riker, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Polly Whittier, Miss Caroline Edgar, Miss Cameron, and Miss Alice Babcock.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who arrived yesterday on the Narada, having come down from Newport on the yacht, will go to the Hot Springs the last of the week.

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It is reported that Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter will spend several months in India this Winter as the guests of Lady Curzon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Vanderbilt closed The Breakers to-day and with her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, went to New York.

Miss Sibyl Kane is the guest of Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane.

J. G. K. Duer, who has been visiting here, returned to New York to-day. Mr. and Mrs. William W. Tompkins closed their cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-day and went to New York.

David Barnes of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who were to have gone to New York on the Narada, yesterday delayed their departure on account of the heavy fog and left to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hostetter closed their cottage to-day and returned to Pittsburg for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague have closed their cottage on Beacon Hill and gone to Washington.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, and Stuyvesant Le Roy left to-day for New York.

E. Rollins Morse has gone to New York for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Satterlee of New York are at the La Forge cottage.

Lorillard Spencer is here from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will occupy their cottage here for the Autumn.

Mrs. Randolph, wife of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Army, and Miss Randolph are guests of Miss Powell on Bowery Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw will close their cottage to-morrow.

Mrs. John K. Mason gave a reception this afternoon and Mrs. William P. Thompson and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe gave dinners to-night.

John Wharton, J. Price Wetherill, and Dr. George McClellan have closed their cottages at Jamestown and with their families have returned to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Miss Ruth Hanna's Engagement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Ruth Hanna, youngest daughter of Senator Hanna, and Joseph Medill McCormick, son of Robert S. McCormick, whose appointment as Ambassador to Russia was announced last week. The prospective bridegroom is connected with a newspaper.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Mrs. M. A. Hanna, when shown the Chicago dispatch to-day announcing the engagement of her daughter, Ruth, to Joseph M. McCormick of that city, stated that the report was correct.

PIERS AS SCHOOL HOUSES

Supt. Maxwell's Plan to Relieve City's Congested Districts.

Two of Those Built for Recreation May Be Heated and Utilized for Crowded-Out Pupils.

Measures of relief from the overcrowding of public schools in at least two of the congested city districts are suggested by City Superintendent Maxwell, who says that certain recreation piers might be used for school purposes during the Winter. In a letter addressed to the Building Committee of the Board of Education yesterday Mr. Maxwell recommended that engineers of the committee investigate the availability of these piers for the purpose named, and, if found satisfactory, that they be fitted up immediately. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, believes the plan to be practicable. The two piers suggested by Superintendent Maxwell are those at the foot of East Third Street, Manhattan, and North Second Street, in Brooklyn.

"The pier at East Third Street," he says, "is in the Seventh District. This is one of the most congested districts in the city, on Sept. 8 having had 5,610 pupils on part time. The pier at the foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn, should relieve Public School No. 17, in the Thirty-first District. This school has 359 pupils on part time, and almost all, if not all, of these pupils are housed in a rented building that is not suitable for school use. Should the experiment tried with these two piers be successful, it is possible that by utilizing other piers used by the city very considerable relief may be afforded congested neighborhoods."

When the letter reached the Superintendent of Buildings of the board yesterday morning, he sent Heating Engineer McCann to investigate the possibility of heating and ventilating the piers mentioned. The Building Committee did not meet until 4 o'clock, but the Superintendent, Mr. Snyder, felt certain that it would order the investigation, and sent his man right out, to gain time. His report will be submitted to the Building Committee, and the general report will be sent by it to the board at its meeting next Monday.

The Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, McDougall Hawkes, when told of Superintendent Maxwell's suggestion, expressed his hearty approval of it. He said that he did not think the Board of Education would have the least difficulty in obtaining the use of the piers during the Winter for school purposes.

RETURN OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Members of the Legations Who Spent the Summer Away from Washington Resuming Residence There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—With the return of settled cool weather the diplomatic colony is resuming residence in Washington. Members of the corps who spent the Summer at Bar Harbor found the September temperature so cold that they were glad to get under way for the South. The English and Russian Embassies and the Austrian and Portuguese Legations have been at Bar Harbor. All will have left there this week.

Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller are at Lenox. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will return here next Saturday. Countess Cassini, his niece, will return from Paris in November. The English Chargé and attachés will return to Washington next week. The Japanese Ambassador, with his family and attachés of the Embassy, have returned from their Summer in the mountains of Virginia. Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, is now at Trouville, and is expected to be in Washington by the end of October.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Spencer—Brathwaite.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Haversaat Brathwaite, the eldest daughter of the Rev. F. W. Braithwaite, rector of St. Andrew's Church, to the Rev. Irving Spencer, an excurate of the parish, took place in St. Andrew's this afternoon. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary W. Brathwaite, as maid of honor. The ushers were the Rev. Creighton Spencer, Harold Spencer, Knowlton Spencer, and Kingsland Spencer of Tarrytown, brothers of the bridegroom; William Danner of Boston, and J. Howard Bogardus of Stamford.

The bride was attired in a gown of white crepé de chine over white silk trimmed with point lace, fastened to the corsage with pearl pins. Her tulle veil was caught to her hair with pearl pins. She carried a large bouquet of white asters. The betrothal service was performed by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer of Tarrytown, father of the bridegroom, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut. The bride was given away by her father. The couple will sail to-morrow morning for the Philippines. They will spend a few days in Italy and continue their journey via the Suez Canal, reaching their new home in the Pacific Islands about the second week in November. Mr. Spencer volunteered some months ago as a missionary on the staff of Bishop Brent in Manila.

Story—Timmerman.

WINCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The wedding of Mrs. Ida Margaret Timmerman and Douglas Story at the residence of J. Lyman Kendrick here at noon to-day was attnded by many distinguished guests. Mrs. Timmerman is the daughter of William C. L., and Countess Pedraza, Martines de Canfield of San Francisco, Cal. The groom is well known as a war correspondent and author. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Parke, pastor of the Woburn Unitarian Church. E. J. Ridgway of New York City was the best man and Mrs. George K. Maxby of Boston was matron of honor. Among the guests were a number of titled personages.

Thayer—Nichols.

Gilbert Montague Thayer, a broker, with offices at 15 Wall Street and a residence in Brooklyn, last Wednesday married Miss Emma Beulah Nichols at Orford, N. H., the bride's home. The Rev. George P. Huntington performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer are at Lake Champlain. The bridegroom is a son of Joseph F. Thayer, connected with Armour & Co., and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange.

IN THE SHOPS.

Everything seems to be made for a card party prize nowadays. There can be no other reason for decorating hand mirrors with designs of playing cards in pyrography upon the backs. Some of the mirrors are pretty things, and they are all comparatively inexpensive, being from 50 cents up. The designs on most of them are excellent. There are many besides the cards—flowers, fleur de lis designs, and heads of different styles, and the glass is good. The fifty-cent size is an oval hand mirror, rather small, but large enough for ordinary purposes.

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Stunning things are seen in some of the bags for opera glasses and fans. One fan bag is long, slender, and narrow, the upper part wider than the lower, fastening at the top with a purse clasp and chain of gilt, and having an Empire design in gold embroidery upon dark-green velvet. Another bag which is similar has the gold embroidery upon white silk.

***

Embroidery and cut steel are to be seen on handsome bags for evening use, these also fastening with the purse clasp, and having chains of gilt. One of these bags is covered with a solid mass of the cut steel and the deep clasp is also set with it, while the upper edge is of gilt. This is a long, flat, square-cornered bag.

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Other bags are shorter and fuller, set with steel ornaments and finished with gilt clasp and chain.

***

An attractive bag in steel beads has a pale-gray, almost white, foundation. This has a fine pattern covering the body of the bag, with a heavier design in bands outlining the upper and lower edges. This is a small flat bag, longer than it is wide, made like the handbags of our grandmothers, and drawing up with a steel-gray cord running through rings set on the outside.

***

Handsome, full, soft bags of velvet, lined with silk, and with flaring tops, are set with jewels on the outside. These also draw up with heavy cords running through rings set on the outside of the bags.

***

Handsome bags of silk brocade draw up at the top, with two metal rods around which the cords are run. These rods are set with imitation jewels in some instances.

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Pretty and effective fans are of the small Empire size, with the shell sticks and the top of the black gauze set solidly with spangles in gold.

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A charming fan of lace has the shell sticks running the full length, the body of the fan of black gauze, and upon this is set a simple design of fleur de lis in white duchesse lace.

***

Duchesse lace scarfs in narrow widths are pretty for the neck this year, the middle of the scarf put on at the front, the ends crossed at the back and brought around to knot once in front, with long, falling ends. It is not a new style, but always pretty. The simplest ways of arranging laces are always the best.

***

A pattern of daisies is embroidered on one of the new white flannel waists. The front of the waist finishes in two folds, one on each side, meeting in the centre, giving the effect of a slot seam in place of the familiar box plait to be seen on many blouses. The daisies are large, worked in white silk, a line of them on each side of the centre of the front. Rows of French knots in black accentuate these daisies. There are several rows put on unevenly, curving around the flowers, in front of one daisy, back of the next, in front of the next, and so on down the waist. In the centre of the stock, which is of the material, there is worked a single daisy set in a bed of black French knots.

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There are pretty color effects in a blouse waist of deep cream-colored silk. This blouse has a yoke outlined with an insertion of white Irish lace, while above and below there are many small cut-out designs in the silk embroidered in pale blue. The stock to the waist is of pale-blue silk, with a line of the Irish lace running through it, and the cuffs match. The embroidery is in a pale shade of blue, and, merely edging the cut-out designs, gives barely a touch of the color through the waist.

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An attractive négligée is of embroidered white crêpe and is made in a simple and effective style. It is finished with a wide hem down the front and around the lower edge of the skirt, the hem at the front being run with inch and a half wide black velvet ribbon, showing at three or four inch intervals, which finishes with a knot and ends a little above the hem at the lower edge. The sleeves are rather short, flaring at the lower edge, and finished with thread of black velvet, the same width as that in the front. There is a hood to this gown, the turned-up edge of the material being threaded with the wide black velvet. The inside of the hood is lined with tucking of India silk and lace insertions.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF.
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The announcements of The Big Store are always timely and always helpful to the shopper.

Exquisite Millinery
Opening Days.

THE magnificent Salon on the Second Floor presents a series of brilliant pictures these days. The Salon itself is so superb in its elegant appointments that it lends vivid power and charm to the

Arrays of Beautiful Hats For Fall and Winter.

Yesterday being the first formal day of the Fall opening, naturally interest was keen. But, after all, every day is virtually an opening day, for new Hats are shown constantly.

Every hour practically witnesses the display of Hats hitherto unaccorded publicity. Hats fresh from the work rooms hurry into the display cases to radiate their elegance and beauty.

Prices Are Characteristically Moderate.

We do not find it necessary to charge high prices. The most fascinating French creations are here, but we do not price them excessively.

OUR HATS AT $5.00 AND $10.00 are pre-eminent for their stylishness and irresistible beauty. We have these hats for all faces, and the woman who buys is sure to be satisfactorily hatted.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 1,000
Moire Silk Waists
2.95 Each

Each Waist is representative of $5.00 quality, but through the overloading of a French silk manufacturer we secured more than 5,000 yards of this moire, which we converted into practical and stylish garments. The colors are solid white, solid black, light blue, pink, light green, cardinal, red and pearl gray. (Second Floor, Centre.)

Colored Dress Shirts
55c Each

Men's Stiff-Bosom Colored Dress Shirts, the very latest patterns, detached link cuffs, excellent choice, all sizes; were made to sell at $1.00; exceptionally good values.
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 18th St.)

Dressing Sacques

New Fall ideas, prettily trimmed and attractively priced.

DRESSING SACQUES, wool elderdown, rolling collar, ribbon bow, finished with crocheted edge; made to sell at 98c., 59

DRESSING SACQUES, ripple elderdown; rolling collar, crotcheted edge finish and ribbon bows, 75
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Infants' Wear

Dresses and Caps for the cute little youngster.

BABIES' WHITE NAINSOOK DRESSES; hemstitched tuck yoke; ruffle over shoulders; hemstitching on skirts; sizes 6 months to 3 years, 39

BABIES' FINE TUCKED AND CORDED SILK CAPS; full top ruches; baby ribbon trimming; all sizes, 49
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Flannelette Underwear

Gowns and Skirts in the Newest Styles.

FLANNELETTE GOWNS; pretty pink and blue stripes; hubbard style trimming of fancy braid; also white domet flannel, 75

FLANNELETTE SKIRTS; stripe effects; deep ruffle and scallop edge; also daisy cloth in pink, blue and cream; deep hem and yoke band, 39
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Fine Knit Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.
Astonishingly low prices.

WOMEN'S FINE MACO COTTON FLEECED VESTS AND SIDE BAND DRAWERS; silk trimmed; long or short sleeves; all sizes, made to sell at 69c., 39

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; also scarlet; odd lots; all sizes; qualities up to $1.75, 79

CHILDREN'S FLEECED KNIT UNDERWEAR; natural colors; vests and pants; all sizes; qualities up to 60c.; choice, 19
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 18th St.)

Reclining Go-Carts

Newest designs and best makes. Some specials exceptionally low-priced.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

TO GOV. STONE.

The coal strike is in its fifth month, and not one step of visible progress toward its settlement has been made. Arbitration has been refused, and no clear course has been pointed out to legislation or appeal to the courts. Meanwhile the time is at hand when the dearth of coal, which has thus far been merely an inconvenience, will become a source of public danger.

Attention centres upon Gov. STONE of Pennsylvania as a man having power which he has not used and responsibility which he does not seem to feel.

The first and imperative need of the communities which are the scene of the coal strike is the maintenance of public order. The protection of property, of life, and of the rights of the citizen is fundamental in a civilized Government. In this is involved the right of men to work and earn their living.

It is in the power of Gov. STONE to supply protection and maintain public order in the coal regions. It is his duty to take measures to that end.

That is the first step. When that has been taken, and it should be taken at once, the good faith of the operators, who protest that they are willing to operate their mines if protection is accorded, and that a sufficient number of men to operate them could be obtained, will be put to the test.

It is open to Gov. STONE, it is apparently open to no one else, to take the first effective measures to end the strike. If he does not understand that the consequences of delaying to take those measures will be grave and calamitous he is altogether unfit for the office he holds.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PROMISES.

Ex-Controller FITCH, in an argument before the local board for the Murray Hill district, opposing unconditional concurrence in the application of the New York Central Railroad for the concessions demanded as conditions precedent to the installation of electric traction in the Park Avenue tunnel, expressed public opinion very accurately when he said: "If we can tie them down in these things they so glibly promise we shall find that they will keep their promises better."

This is not an enviable reputation for the Directors of a great corporation intimately identified with our most important municipal interests. It is, however, a reputation which has been fairly earned through many years of industrious devotion to the idea that its purposes were best served by making the public convenience subservient to the views of a non-progressive and obstinate Board of Directors who have kept about twenty-five years behind their technical staff in everything pertaining to modern railroad management. Promises have been reluctantly given when no other course was open to the Directors, but it has been observed that the promises have had "a string" attached to them, and that the manner in which they were kept depended very much less upon what they were understood to mean by the authorities and the public than upon the interpretation which the management saw fit to give them in the light of subsequent consideration. The complaisance of his Honor Mayor Low, when new in office, in accepting as full and complete the assurances made him in the collective letter of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad relative to important proposed reforms in the equipment and management of their New York terminal was not shared by the public. Like most of the documents emanating from the board room of the Grand Central Station, it was worded to permit of such interpretation as the reader might please to give it, and while conveying the idea that time was an essential element in their engagement, a fair reading revealed the fact that in the minds of the writers time and eternity, if not exactly synonymous, were as nearly so as it might suit their purposes to consider them.

The same element of uncertainty is found in the Directors' promises in connection with their application for the important concessions they now demand from the city in the matter of street closings, &c. Granting that the concessions in question are necessary, to carry out the Directors' plans as announced, the element of doubt remains as to whether, having secured the concessions, what the Directors do thereafter will be what the public has reason to expect or something which the gentlemen of the board room consider "equally as good" and more to their own interest. Mr. FITCH is right. The New York Central, in everything which pertains to its relations to the City of New York, needs to be "tied down" to very specific contracts. This railroad regards itself as so far superior to any public obligation that in negotiations with it it is not safe to take anything for granted. The railroad should have what it needs—but so should the City of New York; and in the light of experience the railroad is likely to get the big end of any deal it makes with the municipality.

THE CRIME OF ACQUIESCENCE.

A correspondent who advocates co-operative mining as a solution for the differences between operators and miners in the anthracite region states an undisputed proposition with what would seem to be unnecessary vehemence. He says: "There are capable, God-fearing men among the Pennsylvania miners. They are not the scum of the earth." Granted. It is not to be assumed that men of the class described approve the specific acts of violence and oppression which occur in the coal region; but it must be assumed that they regard them as means to an end and are prepared to profit by any advantage the union may gain therefrom. By retaining this attitude they become particeps criminis—accessories after the fact, to use the language of the law. A union miner writing to The Hazleton Sentinel says:

I have been a union man, but am disgusted with the lack of control our leader, JOHN MITCHELL, has over some of our men. If he would put them out of the union, and have the other union men shun them, there would not be so many murders and lawless acts as are now permitted and laughed at. I know, for I am among the men, and know that the more vicious ones rejoice whenever a man is held up and beaten or injured.

Probably the man who expresses these views is not alone in holding them. Why do they remain acquiescent? President MITCHELL is guilty of the crime of acquiescence. His advice to the miners to keep within the law in no degree exempts him from responsibility. Bishop TALBOT, in his outspoken letter on the situation, says:

One of the saddest thoughts in connection with this whole matter is the absence of real leadership over the miners' organization. The qualities of real, masterful leadership have been singularly lacking, otherwise the individual miner, who deserves and has our full sympathy, would never have been placed in an attitude where the support of an intelligent public sentiment, as voiced by the press and pulpit, could not be given him. He has been woefully duped and unwittingly sacrificed to the overweening and selfish ambitions of his imaginary friends.

If MITCHELL really desires to hold in restraint the lawless element of the union, he has shown his incapacity to do so, and in retaining nominal direction of a movement which has passed beyond his control and which is creating a condition of intolerable anarchy in Pennsylvania, he is guilty of a crime beyond condonation. While the alternative is offered the people of Pennsylvania of choosing between a reign of terror and martial law, he occupies himself in the preparation of an ex-parte statement in answer to that of President BAER, and encouraging his following to maintain a struggle at once useless and hopeless, for no better reason than that he does not know how to give up without surrendering all that he has elected to stand for. Argument and disputation count for very little when such conditions exist as those which he was potent to create but is powerless to control.

In the existing situation we are confronted by the momentous fact that in the heart of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania thousands of men are deprived of their liberty and denied the rights of free men by the arbitrary and irresponsible power of mob rule. Gov. STONE, who has been playing politics since the trouble began, is properly chargeable with the crime of acquiescence. His fear of offending the labor vote has made him timid and tentative in the recognition of his responsibilities and reluctant to do his obvious and imperative duty. If he can not and will not maintain a republican form of government in the State of which he is Chief Magistrate, either he is not Governor in fact or he is unfit for the position and should surrender it to a braver, more conscientious, and more independent Executive. He cannot evade or escape responsibility for the conditions which exist in the anthracite region. Widows and orphans of slain non-union workmen may justly charge him with blood guiltiness; every ruin which marks the visit of the midnight incendiary and dynamiter is a monument to his official dereliction; every man who wants to work for the support of his family or in obedience to the dictates of his own interests or preferences, and puts his life in jeopardy by so doing, may say to Gov. STONE: "My timidity is born of the instinct of self-preservation; yours is the outgrowth of a selfish lust of political advantage which must defeat itself, since it brings you the distrust and contempt of every citizen whose approval would be of benefit to you."

BRITISH POLITICS.

There is a marked contrast between the manner of regarding British politics now prevailing in this country and that of even ten years ago. Our interest is much greater and more intelligent. We have become less suspicious and less jealous. We have learned that in the one country where public opinion has as much influence on the policy of the Government as it has in our own the Tories are not always wrong and the Liberals are not always right. Especially we have learned that understanding of the United States and desire to work in harmony with us are not confined to the class that was with us in our great civil war, and that the pressure of outside Powers, with their various ambitions and interests, is developing something like essential solidarity between the two branches of the English-speaking race, based on a common heritage of ideas and purposes. Just at present the politics of the British Nation offers no very exciting phase, but is nevertheless worth our attention.

The close of the South African war, the retirement of Lord SALISBURY, the renewal of troubles in Ireland, the confusion attending the changes in the commercial world in which the United States has borne so large a part, all these have encouraged the Opposition to expect a possible return to power, and the leaders are working vigorously to bring it about, setting as their aim a dissolution of Parliament next year. Their chief hope lies in the discontent aroused by the Education bill. But in addition they are making all they can of the scandals in connection with the prosecution of the war, of the heavy burden of taxation, of the degree of commercial depression which exists, and, to a remarkable extent, of the complexities of the foreign situation. That they have reason for some encouragement is plain from the results of the by-elections that have taken place. It would be rash to predict that they will not succeed, but it is worth noting that if they do there is no indication that their policy would differ in any radical respect from that of the present Government. Indeed, practically all that Lord ROSEBERY, the most popular of the Opposition leaders, seems to be able to promise is greater "efficiency," that is, that his party will do somewhat better about the same things that the Government is now trying to do. It is quite possible that the voters will desire a change of that sort, but it does not appear highly probable. Should it come about Americans can regard it with a good deal of complacency, for it would not involve any modification of the excellent relations existing between the two countries. Nor is there any likelihood that the internal policy of the British Government would be changed in a manner that would affect our interests. The notion that a new Government would resort to a change in the free trade principle that has so long prevailed in Great Britain is illusory.

THE SCOTCH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Undeterred by recent disappointments in arctic exploration, and by the well-established fact that nothing very important is likely to be found in the frozen zones, the Scottish National antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Mr. WILLIAM S. BRUCE, will be ready to sail early in October. It is intended to explore a field lying between those now under investigation by the Swedish and German expeditions, and will push as far south as is deemed possible without incurring the risk of having their ship permanently frozen in. Its principal objects are to specialize in oceanography and meteorology, with incidental zoological research. It will carry 6,000 fathoms of sounding line, and an effort will be made to take soundings where Ross reported "no bottom." It will also carry on drums four miles of piano wire for use as strings to aeroplanes which will raise recording instruments into the higher regions of the atmosphere.

The Scotia, which carries the expedition, is a stout bark-rigged auxiliary screw steamer, made strong enough to stand a good deal of squeezing from ice. The technical staff is well selected, and includes many men of eminent qualifications for exact research. The geographical discoveries likely to be made do not promise to be of great importance, but if no serious mishap is encountered, it is to be expected that much scientific interest will attach to the results of the expedition. One may wish the Scotch explorers all success without implying even a shadow of regret that he is not going with them. Lieut. PEARY's summary of the ultimate results of polar exploration as "Ice; nothing but ice," is epigrammatic and accurate.

EMILE ZOLA.

The impression made by the reputation of M. ZOLA on the English-speaking people was unquestionably unfavorable. We say by the reputation, because his works were not read nearly as widely as they were talked of in this country. The most of them, save for the satisfaction and the stimulus they offered to a not very wholesome curiosity, were not interesting, and the English-speaking reader who had mastered more than one or two of them was rather rare. So far as justice to a very gifted writer is concerned, this is unfortunate, for his books were, on the whole, even from the narrow point of view of the conventions of our people, better than their reputation. There was a good deal in them about things we are not in the habit of discussing in public, but these things were not presented with any intention of evil, rather with a pronounced and often with a pretty tedious moral notion. The actual influence of his writings on those who succeeded in reading them was probably not mischievous. Their purpose certainly was not to work mischief.

ZOLA believed himself to be not only a moralist, but a very high-toned and effectual moralist. His ambition was to leave behind him a complete picture of various phases of the life of the French, and, indeed, of the life of the race, which, to his essentially Gallic mind, was much the same thing. But this became, in his later years especially, a subordinate ambition. Ultimately he sought not only to describe but to guide his people. It was not merely a "comédie humaine" that he aimed to present; it was drama with a moral as distinct and nearly as tiresome as that of mediæval plays invented by the priesthood for the edification of the masses. It is to be confessed by his most ardent admirers that as this aim developed and was pursued with more concentrated energy, his work lost some of its original attractiveness. It lost also much of the charm of audacity which at first it possessed, partly because he was not so naïvely audacious and partly because his audacity was no longer novel. It is a little difficult now to realize how strong was the impression he made twenty years ago, and it does not seem that his change of manner, his evolution, if you choose, won for him in new fields what he lost in the old. To the last he was a combatant, but the contest lacked sharpness and zest as its objects became more defined, and, perhaps, more worthy.

Of ZOLA the man what the world knows is creditable and much of it is fine. He was indomitable in resolution and in industry. He was patient and manly under the sore burden of extreme poverty and modest in prosperity. He was faithful as a friend and honorable as an opponent. He had great courage, and his part in the Dreyfus affair will be remembered to his praise wherever it is understood. Indeed, it may be said that it was by this that he made upon his countrymen the impression that is now the strongest and that is likely to be the most lasting. His attitude was not merely brave; it was defiant, bitter, indignant with the noblest indignation, that which the essentially unworthy arouses. He did not so much defend DREYFUS as he arraigned and condemned the majority of his countrymen. Against the ignorance, the prejudice, the meanness, and the cruelty exposed in the history of the "Case," he offered protest, scorn, and hatred. He was as relentless, as savage, for the right as were the conspirators themselves for the wrong. Certainly he was logical and clear and effective. He had not spent a lifetime in the marshaling of facts in vain. But it seemed as if here at last his profoundest capacity for emotion was employed. His stinging "I accuse" pierced the armor of conceit and selfishness and hideous deceit and awoke a sentiment in the heart of the thinking part of the French Nation that will make his fame for the next generation at least secure. Beyond that, who shall say? Not the critic who thinks in another tongue, not the observer who sees not and cannot see what the writer saw and faithfully tried to express.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In bringing about and permitting to continue for several days a savage and more or less sanguinary fight between two of the bears in their charge, the officials connected in various capacities with the menagerie in Central Park have invited a kind and amount of criticism which it would have been the part of wisdom for them to avoid. That the struggle between the two animals makes for the average man a spectacle considerably more interesting than horrible could not safely be denied, and, possibly enough, the bears themselves get more pleasure than pain out of it. So we are not going to indulge in any very passionate denunciations of those responsible for the episode. Having had no opportunity ourselves to see the fight, we cannot be quite sure that such indignation over it as we now feel is anything more than a mere permutation of unconfessed envy for those who have had that barbarous joy. But though, for these and other reasons, we refrain from manifestations of extreme horror, still we think that the menagerie people made a mistake in putting together beasts certain to quarrel, and that they are making a greater mistake in letting the quarrel go on so long in the presence of gaping crowds. Humanity has not yet conquered its immemorial liking to watch a fight, but it is admitted, with an approach to unanimity which is close enough for many practical purposes, that the gratification thus obtained is reprehensible and demoralizing, and it is the recognized duty of officials of every kind to prevent as many fights as they can, whether between nations, men, or animals. This duty seems to have been ignored in a decidedly glaring manner by the menagerie keepers and those in command of them, and they will have no right to complain if they find themselves charged with brutality or worse, not only by the professional zoophilists, but by the much larger number of folks who have better objections to bear-baiting and similar "sports" than the fact that they please the common crowd. Whether the men who make a living through the perpetuation of menageries know it or not, there has appeared of late, and is steadily growing, a belief that there is an undue amount of cruelty in these animal prisons, even when they are managed as carefully and kindly as possible, and it wouldn't take many incidents like this one so to increase that feeling as to lead to the speedy abolition of all such institutions in every country pretending to be civilized.

—A journalistic change of real importance is that by which Mr. EDWARD PAYSON CALL, for some years past publisher of The Evening Post, becomes the associate of Mr. HENRY L. STODDARD in the ownership of The Mail and Express. Mr. CALL is not only a newspaper man of long experience and recognized ability, but in devotion to the highest standards of his profession he is equally eminent, and the paper in the definition and execution of whose policies his voice is influential can confidently be expected to seek prosperity and favor only by the best of means. As the President of the New York City Newspaper Publishers' Association, Mr. CALL has always been the vigilant advocate of that higher journalism which, while not ignoring profit, puts the public interest before it, and can be courageous without being sensational. The Mail and Express is to be congratulated sincerely upon this latest addition to its executive staff, and we, with the other New York newspapers, upon the new certainty that in the future as in the past it will be a neighbor to be proud of.

—As Dr. DOTY said, in commenting upon the condition in which he found the crew of the British bark Kentmere, "you can't always believe everything a sailor tells you." Sailors, like every other class of men concerning whom we have any knowledge, are prone to exaggeration in telling the tale of their own wrongs, and of course both sides of the Kentmere story must be heard before one reaches a conclusion as to where the blame for the sufferings of her men should be placed. But in the case of stories like this one, even one side establishes a very strong presumption against the Captain of the vessel, or her owners, or both. Scurvy is an absolutely and easily preventable disease, and the fact that seven of the Kentmere's crew are suffering from its advanced stages is almost enough in itself to prove that the men are the victims either of gross incompetence or of criminal penuriousness. There may, of course, be mitigating circumstances, though they are not easy to imagine, and there may even be exculpating circumstances, though what they can be we are not prepared to say. Once the scourge of the seas, and the inevitable effect of every long voyage, scurvy has of late years, thanks to the universal understanding of its cause, and the almost universal adoption of the simple means to prevent it, practically disappeared. Only at far-spaced intervals does a ship come into port with men on board suffering from its hideous and painful ravages, and when this does happen, there is always at least the beginning of a stern investigation. Sometimes the investigation ends before it causes serious trouble for anybody, but that is only because public attention cannot be long fixed upon a single point, especially when the point is one of so little general interest as the grievance of some nameless and more or less inarticulate sailors. Vigorous action, however, ought to be taken in every such instance, and it is to be hoped that the whole tale of the Kentmere's voyage will be told before its first chapter is forgotten, for otherwise it is not likely to be told at all.

—No trace of dissatisfaction with his position, or of fear that he will not be properly supported in his work, appears in the August report of Dr. CHARLES FINLAY, the new Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana. He tells of much intelligent and effective work done by his staff, and though he recognizes that the task before him is one of enormous proportions, with difficulties not to be overcome for years, he seems to be satisfied with the progress he is making, and confesses to no apprehensions that the reforms instituted by the American army of occupation and continued by our Provisional Government will be allowed to lapse. The death rate of Havana for the trying month of August was 22.81 per 1,000, the smallest since April, and there was decreased mortality, Dr. FINLAY says, "in almost every group of diseases which are amenable to sanitary improvements." The most important and interesting passage in the report is that with which it concludes. It runs as follows: "Havana and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the rest of the island, have continued free from yellow fever and from smallpox, though a fatal case of the former disease came on the steamship Vigilancia from Vera Cruz on the 4th of August and died at Las Animas Hospital on the 7th. The success which has so far attended our efforts to prevent the propagation of the disease during the conveyance of patients from vessels in the harbor or from the immigration camp at Triscornia to Las Animas Hospital, as well as during their detention at that hospital, in this season of the year, is not only highly satisfactory to us as showing that our vigilance has not abated since the inauguration of the Cuban Republic, but also as an additional demonstration of the fact that in order to attain that result all that is needed is to guard the patient from being bitten by mosquitos." For all this the United States can take some credit, for, though Dr. FINLAY has been a resident of Havana for many years, he was born and educated in this country.

WANTS MR. FITCH FOR GOVERNOR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time since 1894 the Democrats of New York probably can elect a Governor, provided they show that they have learned the lessons of defeat and are prepared to nominate a man who is a statesman in all that the term implies.

Such a man is Ashbel P. Fitch, former probably Mr. Fitch does not want the nomination. He should, however, be asked to take it. American to the backbone, and descended from the Capt. Mason who led the New Englanders in some of their hardest fights against the savages, Mr. Fitch is thoroughly cosmopolitan, as becomes the Executive of this great cosmopolitan State. The German-Americans from Erie to Montauk would vote for him, and he would undoubtedly carry with him a large following of other races from the Republican ranks. His name is a synonym of financial soundness. On that point has he differed from some others of the Democracy, and his nomination would be a guarantee that the party of Jefferson and Jackson stands by the principles of its founders, and is worthy to take and hold the reins of supremacy in this leading Commonwealth not only of America, but of the world.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

Wilson Law and Hard Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My fellow-Democrat, whose letter you published yesterday, must have a short memory when he writes: "It is most unfortunately a fact that the hard times did come after the passage of the Wilson bill." They didn't. They came in 1893, as I have good reason to remember. The Wilson bill became law in the Summer of 1894, when the worst was over and times were getting better. Of course I agree with him that the hard times cannot be laid to the Wilson bill. If "coming events cast their shadows before," the bill should be given credit for our partial recovery at the time of its passage. ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Misery of It.

The man who is looking for trouble can find trouble without trouble.—Philadelphia Record.

Fully Informed.

Naggsby—Do you know the Goldsbys?

Waggsby—Do I know them! Didn't our hired girl work for them a year just before coming to our house?—Los Angeles Herald.

Unreasonableness of the Chicagoan.

"Why did she leave him?"

"Oh, he was so unreasonable. She wanted to frame her divorce decrees and hang them in the library, but he insisted that they were not artistic, and wouldn't have them there."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Quite Up to Expectations.

"Your father was disappointed in your monthly report, of course?" said the school teacher.

"No, Ma'am," replied the dull scholar.

"No? You don't mean to tell me he was satisfied with it?"

"No, Ma'am, but he said he hadn't expected to be satisfied with it."—Philadelphia Press.

THE OPTIMIST.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Some people seem to think this world is
  full of base deceivers;
Of interested persons, who, with fraudulent intent,
Assume the mark of virtue and are callous unbelievers.
In piety and goodness that are plain and evident.
My nature is confiding; I am really optimistic;
My faith in human nature has been long securely pinned.
Concerning it I feel that I can't be too eulogistic—
Still, it is just as well to keep your two eyes skinned.

My loving friends are dear to me—I know
  that they are loyal—
I wouldn't make a statement that would
  be considered rash.
I hold them stanch and trusty, and with
  natures fine and royal.
And I would even trust them—well, to
  some extent—with cash.
I like to have them round me—there's sufficient reason why, too—
At times they are quite useful, and it's
  rarely I have sinned.
By doubting them. I'm sure they nearly
  all are safe to tie to,
Still, it is just as well to keep your two
  eyes skinned.

I have no sort of doubt about the teaching
  of the teachers,
The physic of physicians or the justice
  of law;
My confidence is boundless in the preaching
  of the preachers;
The truth of lovely woman's without the
  slightest flaw;
I do believe policemen have an honest
  sense of duty;
That politicians' promises are not mere
  empty wind.
In short, our good old world is full of
  loveliness and beauty—
Still, it is just as well to keep your two
  eyes skinned.

PRESIDENT CHEERFUL, CONDITION SATISFACTORY

State of Wound Gives No Occasion for Alarm.

Gov. Crane, Who Was with Mr. Roosevelt When the Accident Occurred in Massachusetts, Sees Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—After the President's physician had dressed his wound this morning the following statement was prepared and issued by Secretary Cortelyou:

"The condition of the wound is satisfactory. The temperature this morning is normal. The patient slept well, and at present is occupying a rolling chair. He is cheerful, and from the beginning has shown neither impatience nor restlessness, but has carried out the directions of the physicians with scrupulous care. Since the use of the asperating needle to evacuate the sac on the 22d inst., which left no wound, there has been no operation until yesterday. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,

"Secretary to the President.

"11 A. M., Sept. 29, 1902."

Surgeon Gen. Rixey of the Navy, Surgeon Gen. O'Reilly of the Army, Dr. Shaffer, the bone specialist from New York, and Dr. Lung were present when the wound was dressed. They were at the temporary White House on Jackson Place about three-quarters of an hour. The slight rise in the temperature, noted yesterday before the second operation, had disappeared this morning, and this was considered especially favorable by the physicians.

The physicians insist to-day that the condition of the President's wound gives no occasion for alarm. The President himself continues cheerful, and seemingly regards the wound as a trivial matter. The fact that a second operation was necessary evidently caused considerable apprehension in the public mind, as the number of callers who stopped at the temporary White House was larger than on any previous day since the President returned to Washington. A number of telegrams also were received. To all reassuring replies were sent.

Among the callers to-day were Gov. Crane of Massachusetts, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Payne, Representatives Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Lessler of New York, Superintendent of Census Merriam, and Commissioner of the General Land Office Hermann.

Only Gov. Crane and the two members of the Cabinet were admitted to the President's bedroom. Gov. Crane was with the President when the accident occurred at Pittsfield. His visit was a personal one, so it was said at the White House, and without political significance.

The President passed an uneventful day, remaining most of the time in his wheel chair, by means of which he was able to be moved to various parts of the room. To-night he is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. There were no visitors during the afternoon or evening, except Dr. Lung, the regular White House physician, who made his usual evening call.

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, the New York bone specialist, who came down yesterday at the President's request and joined the other physicians in their consultation prior to the operation, returned to New York this afternoon. No arrangements were made for another visit from the doctor.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S OUTING.

She Takes a Drive with Dr. Rixey—Miss Roosevelt's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been confined to the President's room almost continuously since her return to Washington, went for a long drive with Dr. Rixey this afternoon.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and her sister Ethel arrived in Washington this evening, the first to make a short visit to her father, the second to enter the Cathedral School, where she was a pupil last season. Miss Alice will return to Oyster Bay for a short stay, then go for a visit of several weeks to her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Lee of Boston.

SECRETARY ROOT'S DENIAL OF RETIREMENT RUMOR.

He Says There Is Absolutely No Truth in Report He Will Leave the Cabinet.

Secretary Root does not intend to resign from the Cabinet, he says. He came to this city last night, leaving Washington at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaching Jersey City at 10:40 o'clock, his train being one hour and three-quarters late.

He said that the first he knew of the report was when he saw it in a Philadelphia paper, which he purchased on the way, with a number of others.

The Secretary said there was absolutely no truth in this story, and that beyond making this positive denial he had nothing to say of general interest.

TO SUBDUE MACIU SULTANS.

Gen. Sumner Says There Is No General Uprising of Moros—Gen. Chaffee's Return.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, in reporting the departure of the second Maciu expedition to Gen. Chaffee, telegraphs that he hopes the strength of Capt. Pershing's column will show the Maciu Sultans the folly of further opposition. Gen. Sumner sent the Sultans a letter by Capt. Pershing, warning them against shooting Americans and advising them to be friendly. The General also directed Capt. Pershing not to attack the natives or destroy property unless the Sultans insist on being hostile.

Gen. Sumner says there is no general uprising and it is not likely that there will be one.

The Sultan of Marapin, whom Gen. Sumner describes as the most intelligent Moro leader he knows, visited Camp Vicars Saturday, promised to remain peaceful, and volunteered to visit the Moros north of the lake and tell them of the futility of fighting against so many men and guns.

The Sultan of Ari has fled to the Butig Mountains. Gen. Sumner expects to capture this Sultan.

Gen. Chaffee has now decided to leave here for San Francisco Oct. 2 on the United States transport Sumner. He will be accompanied by Vice Governor Wright.

LABOR QUESTION IN HAWAII.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—J. K. Brown, Inspector of Immigration for the Hawaiian Islands, is here on a visit. Mr. Brown went to Hawaii in 1898 to assume charge of immigration in the islands, and found matters very much unsettled.

"At that time," said he, "the laws were such that Chinese laborers could gain admission, while Chinese merchants and the more desirable classes from the Orient were barred. The laws are changed, and their administration is easy.

"White men can not and will not work on the plantations. The sugar growers must have people from the Orient, and since the Chinese have been barred out the Japanese have flocked to the island in great numbers. Some months 1,000 Japanese are admitted. They are not as acceptable as Chinese laborers. The natives in Hawaii do not want to work. There is no objection to the large influx of Japanese. In some cases the Japanese learn the carpenter trade and plumbing and displace white skilled laborers."

GRAND ARMY PREPARATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Three huge circus tents have been erected on the lot south of the White House for the accommodation of the Grand Army of the Republic the coming week. They have been named Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. A large number of smaller tents capable of holding 300 or more people each are being put up for various corps reunions and other incidental meetings connected with the encampment. There will be 500 wall tents flanking the big tents for the accommodation of the officials and committees who have the work of the week in charge. There also will be tents for 1,000 members of the Sons of Veterans.

AN AMERICAN'S GIFT TO AN ENGLISH CHURCH.

Tablet and Windows Ordered by the Late R. H. Eddy of Boston Unveiled at Cranbrook, Kent.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Archbishop of Canterbury to-day unveiled in the Parish Church of Cranbrook, Kent, a tablet and three windows placed there by direction of the late R. H. Eddy of Boston, Mass., to the memory of the Rev. W. Eddy, who was vicar of the parish from 1589 to 1616.

To C. H. Fiske, one of the Eddy Trustees, who came from the United States to attend the ceremony, the Archbishop said:

"Among all the ties binding England to America such a tie as this emphasizes the feeling that we are all of one blood, and that both peoples are cognizant of the truths of the glorious Gospel."

MANAGERS OF HOME IN DISPUTE

Board Reorganized in Absence of President and Courts May Be Invoked to Settle the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The courts may be invoked to settle a bitter dispute among the managers of the Home for Confederate Widows and Mothers in this city. They are all women prominent in charities and society. Mrs. John K. Cowen, wife of the ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, founded the home, and she now claims to have been badly treated by the other managers. Mrs. Cowen was the President. For several years she has been away from Baltimore a large part of the time. Mrs. C. W. Leutbecher, the Vice President, and Mrs. Robert Moog, Treasurer, looked after the home.

In Mrs. Cowen's absence on Sept. 18 the board was reorganized and Mrs. Christian Emrich was elected President. It was claimed that Mrs. Cowen's tenure of office had expired by limitation. Mrs. Cowen has returned and instructed the Treasurer not to turn the books over to the new board. She declares herself still President of the only legally constituted board.

PARK BEAR FIGHTS STOPPED.

President Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Orders Brutes Separated.

Decisive action was taken yesterday afternoon by President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to prevent further fighting between Garibaldi and Rocky, the Central Park menagerie bears whose savage battle for supremacy in the bear pit has caused considerable comment, and the bears have been separated at last. In all three encounters have taken place, and Mr. Haines says that as no action was taken by the authorities of the menagerie or the police to stop the fighting, he took it upon himself to interfere.

After witnessing a short engagement between the foes yesterday afternoon he went to the office of Director Smith and ordered him to separate the brutes. Mr. Smith tried to argue the matter with him, Mr. Haines says, but he told him that the animals must be separated at once, and they were. Garibaldi, the cinnamon, was taken out of the bear pit by six keepers and put into the wooden cage in which he was first confined. There is a chance of his escaping from there and doing damage.

Mr. Haines last night referred to the putting of a cinnamon and a grizzly bear together in the same cage as "an error of judgment that was almost unpardonable."

"Every man who is employed by or directs the management of a menagerie should know that the cinnamon and grizzly bears are natural enemies, and that they will always fight."

HAMILTON COLLEGE MAY CLOSE.

Outbreak of Scarlet Fever Among the Students.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—An outbreak of scarlet fever among the students may result in the closing of Hamilton College at Clinton. Burton Loomis of Chittenango Falls, a freshman, died at Emerson Hall this morning, and twelve other students are dangerously ill. More cases will probably develop, as about one-half the students have been exposed.

The disease originated in a boarding house where students took their meals. When the college was reopened the house was quarantined, and students were directed not to go there until President Stryker notified them. It was supposed that there was no danger of the disease, and students were allowed to go to the boarding house last week. Scarlet fever at once developed among the students. One of President Stryker's sons has been stricken.

MAGISTRATES ANSWER MAYOR.

Further Correspondence Grows Out of East Side Riot Investigation.

A meeting of the Board of City Magistrates was held in the West Side Police Court last night to consider a letter drafted by Magistrate Deuel in answer to the letter of Mayor Low, regarding the report made by the committee which investigated the riots at the time of the funeral of Rabbi Joseph.

This was the second letter to the Mayor in answer to what he had to say about the Magistrates. The previous reply was sent before the Magistrates had the opportunity to examine the records quoted against them. Magistrate Deuel's letter was indorsed by the board and mailed to the Mayor. No one of the Magistrates would tell or intimate the contents of the letter last night, saying that it would be a discourtesy to the Mayor.

ARMY JEWS AND HOLY DAYS.

Officers to Grant Furloughs to Men for Their Observance.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, President of the Union Orthodox Congregations of the United States and Canada, recently wrote to the War Department, asking that arrangements be made whereby Jewish soldiers would be afforded opportunity to observe the approaching holy days, Oct. 2, 3, and 11.

The Assistant Adjutant General has written in reply that if the soldiers of the Jewish faith make application to their respective commanding officers for a pass or a furlough to cover each of the days indicated, they can, no doubt, all be accommodated.

Religious Observance by Jews.

The Rev. Gustav Gottheil, as Chairman of the special committee of the local Board of Jewish Ministers, has issued a letter appealing to the Jews of New York to zealously observe Rosh Ha-Shonah and Yom Kippur. The letter says that there has been a tendency to laxity in recent years in the observance of the high holidays, and urges that there be a general suspension of business at those times.

East Side Y. M. C. A. Building Opened.

Opening exercises were held last night in the new building of the East Side Young Men's Christian Association, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street. The completion of this new portion gives the east side branch a building one block in length, as the old section, opened in 1897, fronts on Eighty-seventh Street. C. H. Dodge, President of the New York Branch of the Association, presided and read a letter of regret from Mayor Low. Addresses were also made by Edwin J. Gillies, acting Chairman of the branch; H. B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Timothy G. Sellew and the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston.

A Correction.

Under the title, "Eminent Domain in the Mines," a letter was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday over the signature "Fanny Clay Moran." It should have been signed by the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran. The wrong name was due to a typographical error.

EMILE ZOLA DEAD FROM ASPHYXIATION

Famous Novelist's Death Supposedly Accidental.

Caused, It Is Thought, by a Defective Stove—Mme. Zola in a Serious Condition, but Her Recovery Is Hoped For.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, was found dead in his Paris house this morning from asphyxiation.

M. Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock last night. Mme. Zola was gravely ill when the room was broken into this morning. At about noon she was removed to a private hospital, where she recovered consciousness for a short time and was able briefly to explain to a Magistrate what had happened.

M. and Mme. Zola returned to their Paris home from their country house, at Médan, yesterday. Owing to a sudden spell of cold weather they ordered that the heating stove in their bedroom be lighted. The stove burned badly, and M. Zola was, it is believed, asphyxiated by fumes from the fire. The pipes of the stove are said to have been out of order. To the Magistrate Mme. Zola explained that she awoke early this morning with a splitting headache. She awakened her husband and asked him to open a window. She saw him rise and attempt to move toward a window, but he staggered and fell to the floor unconscious. Mme. Zola fainted at the same moment, and was, therefore, unable to give the alarm.

It is said that Mme. Zola was informed of the death of her husband before she left her house for the hospital. She at first refused to believe the news, and was terribly affected. She did not wish to leave the house, but the physicians finally persuaded her to allow herself to be removed to the hospital. It is believed that she will recover.

The news of the death of M. Zola, which only became generally known at a late hour this afternoon, has caused a great sensation in Paris, and this evening there was a constant stream of callers at the Zola residence. A large crowd assembled in front of the house. Among the callers were almost all the literary celebrities of Paris.

To-night M. Zola's body lies upon a divan in the centre of the spacious drawing room of his house, under a canopy of ancient hangings. The body is covered with a sheet, and in the light of electric lamps the face of the dead man is a waxy color.

The servants of the Zola household, not hearing any movement in their master's apartment this morning, entered the bedroom at 9:30 o'clock, and found Mme. Zola lying on the bed inanimate. M. Zola was lying half out of bed, with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to restore M. Zola. After prolonged efforts they resuscitated Mme. Zola.

A slight odor of gas was noticed when the servants broke into the bedroom. From the position of M. Zola's body it was evident that he had tried to rise, but had been overcome by the fumes which apparently escaped from the defective stove. The servants immediately opened the bedroom windows, and the doctors made the utmost efforts to revive the novelist, but he had succumbed before they reached him. A commissary of police was also summoned.

It was reported here in the course of the day that there were evidences of suicide in the death of M. Zola. Nothing has so far developed to substantiate this theory, and the statement made by Mme. Zola to the Magistrate seems to disprove it. M. Zola dined with a good appetite last evening, and the servants of the household ate of the same dishes. No unusual sound was heard from the bedroom during the night. Two little dogs belonging to the Zolas passed the night in their master's bedroom. They were alive this morning. It is believed that they owe their lives to the fact that one slept on the bed and the other on a chair, thus escaping the heavy gas, which settled near the floor.

A druggist, who was the first to arrive at the house to attend M. Zola and his wife, said:

"When I entered the bedroom M. Zola was lying partly on the floor. No especial odor likely to cause asphyxiation was distinguishable. M. and Mme. Zola did not present exclusive symptoms of asphyxiation. Their faces were contorted and their lips bloodless, but not violet colored. I think the accident was probably caused by the Zolas inhaling heavy carbonic gas, which lay mainly below the level of the high bed. This would account for Mme. Zola's escape. They were not suffocated on the bed. M. Zola was awakened by the effects of the gas and tried to rise, but he was seized with vomiting, fainted, and fell to the floor, where he was suffocated. Mme. Zola was also overcome by the gas, but to a less degree than her husband."

The Commissary of Police who was summoned to the Zola residence said in a first report to the Prefect:

"The heating stove was not lighted, and there was no odor of gas. It is believed that M. Zola's death was due to accidental poisoning by drugs."

In a second report, however, the commissary indorsed the medical opinion that M. Zola's death was accidental, and due to asphyxiation.

Dr. Ledyrmand, who attended M. and Mme. Zola, is quoted as saying in an interview published this afternoon that the heating stove was still warm when he entered the room.

The Prefect of Paris ordered the City Architect to examine the bedroom in which M. Zola died, and issued instructions that an analysis be made of his blood and of the atmosphere of his room. The analysis of M. Zola's blood showed the presence of carbonic acid. Mme. Zola's blood was also analyzed, with the same result.

M. Zola had been resting from literary work since he finished his book, "Vérité," which is being published in serial form in L'Aurore.

EMILE ZOLA'S CAREER.

For several weeks all France has been discussing the plot and treatment of "Vérité," Zola's latest novel, which is now appearing in the columns of L'Aurore. It was to be published next January in four languages besides French—English, German, Italian, and Danish—and negotiations were pending for its translation into Spanish.

This fact demonstrates more clearly than could anything else the position occupied in literature by Emile Zola. He was admittedly the first literary man in France, and many people whose judgment is worthy of respect do not hesitate to give him the first place in the literature of the world to-day. A new novel by Zola has been for many years a literary event of the first importance. At the same time the world has known of the existence of a school of bitter assailants of his style and theories, together with the fact that he has been repeatedly a candidate for the French Academy, and that as often as his name has come up he has been defeated.

A short, stout, pale, nervous man was Zola. Some people imagined him to be a sort of burly ruffian, constantly engaged in quarrels and full of abuse, a man of great strength and stature, of coarse tastes, a big eater, a heavy drinker. Certainly his achievements in literature seem to foster this idea. While expressing some of the most sublime ideas, he seemed at times to grovel in sensuality. He chose wars and fights and struggles for the backgrounds of the grand pictures of contemporary life to be found in his works, yet he always kept, as a French critic has expressed it, "close to the ground."

Zola painted with a master hand not merely genre pictures, but great compositions. There is nowhere to be found in the range of literature a work of fiction containing pictures grander, more truthful, graphic, and impressive than those in "The Downfall," the great work which he produced dealing with the Franco-Prussian war, and which, from the first page to the last, contains color and life and human tragedy. Here the novelist took a great historical event which has left a lasting impression on the peoples of Europe, and interwove therein a small love story. Not only did he show the Franco-Prussian war in its impressiveness as a whole, but he presented in this book a series of brilliant pen pictures of military life, full of detail, while always keeping in view the aim of the novelist to chain the attention of the reader by the development of a story. His hero was a private who saw service from Mars-la-Tour to Sedan.

Zola's preparation for "The Downfall" was characteristic of his system. Collecting a small company of ex-privates, he spent months in taking them from one battlefield to another. Living on the spot with the men who had participated in fights there, searching local histories with amazing industry, questioning all witnesses, personally inspecting the fields, the farmhouses, the country inns, and the provincial hotels which figured in the war scenes, he amassed an enormous quantity of material for future use.

Like a lawyer preparing a great case, Zola withdrew himself from the world after his accumulation of facts, and then began to sort and classify and group. This occupied months, whether he was working on a novel of the Franco-Prussian war as in "The Downfall," or engaged in presenting a study of religious zeal as in "Lourdes" or "Rome."

Next to Zola the novelist, there was Zola the champion of right and liberty. He was always dramatic. He waited, years if necessary, until the psychological moment arrived when some great injustice demanded recognition. It was so in the Dreyfus case. Zola was familiar with the facts of this extraordinary affair long before he sprang his sensational letter "J'accuse" in the columns of L'Aurore. This letter, which was the means of bringing about the revision of the Dreyfus case and the ultimate release of the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Isle, was carefully and laboriously prepared with the very purpose which it so strikingly accomplished. Zola waited until Esterhazy had been acquitted. Said Walter Littlefield in Munsey's Magazine:

"Esterhazy's ovation throughout Paris was tremendous. The next day Picquart was arrested. And the press, which, taking its instructions from the General Staff, had recently said that he 'had sold himself to the Jews,' announced that his testimony at the recent court-martial proved that he had betrayed the secrets of his office and that he himself had forged the petit bleu.

"A great sigh of relief went up from France. The conspiracy to substitute another man for Dreyfus had failed! Even the most enthusiastic of the Dreyfusards were stunned by the character of their defeat. The return of tranquillity seemed assured. It was a delusion, however. On the day after Picquart's arrest a thunderbolt fell upon the devoted heads of the members of the General Staff. It was the appearance of Emile Zola's terrible letter 'J'accuse' in the columns of L'Aurore."

The subsequent course of the Dreyfus case in its general outlines is so familiar as not to need recapitulation. It may be said, however, that but for Zola, Dreyfus would never have been released from Devil's Isle. He would probably have died there long ago if Zola had not seized the psychological moment to launch the thunderbolt which he had so carefully prepared. The end of the Dreyfus case was of course a great triumph for Zola. Nothing could more strikingly show his power in France than his capacity, as thus demonstrated, entirely to change the course of events, swerve the Government from its course, alter public opinion throughout the length and breadth of the republic, and achieve an act of long-delayed justice which is almost without a parallel in history.

Emile Zola was born in Paris on April 4, 1840. His father was an Italian engineer, employed in France, and his mother a Frenchwoman. When Zola was but seven years old his father died, leaving numerous debts. At the age of twelve the child was sent to the college of Aix. He was known as a quiet, orderly boy, not particularly fond of study, but very fond of history and poetry. In 1857 he and his mother returned to Paris, where he entered the Lycée Saint Louis. He remained there two years, and was fond of the study of French literature. Without money or prestige (he had even failed to get his bachelor's degree) he then faced the problem of making a living. His mother returned to friends in the provinces, and Zola secured a small clerkship and went to live in a garret. He underwent a period of great poverty and wretchedness, when even a pennyworth of pork was regarded by him as a luxury. He could not afford a fire in Winter, and he drifted into low-class hotels, frequented by criminals, a phase of life graphically described by him in "Nana." Finally he secured a clerkship in the publishing house of Hachette et Cie. One of the partners asked him to write a story, and he turned out "La Soeur des Pauvres." It was considered too revolutionary, and was rejected.

Zola then began writing for newspapers, and soon found his work accepted. He left Hachette et Cie when Villemassant was founding L'Evénement, and was engaged as a repoter and literary critic at a salary of $100 a month. When Villemassant took charge of Le Figaro Zola, who had acquired a small fame as a critic and writer of feuilletons, went with him. They parted, however, in a few months, and Zola became a free lance. His productions, from the novelty of their style and the open frankness of their language—the first modern "realism" in French literature—were violently attacked.

He then began his famous "Rougon-Macquart" series in twenty volumes, each book forming a complete story, though closely connected with the others. The first volume appeared in 1871, and for twenty years was followed at regular intervals by the remainder of the series. In 1894 appeared the first volume of a new series, a trilogy entitled "Les Trois Villes," "Rome" and "Paris" followed in 1896 and 1898. He then began his new series, "Fécondité," "Travail" and "Justice" were the first volumes. "Truth" is now appearing, and the fourth volume is still unpublished. Some of the characters in this new series were, however, carried over from previous series. There is thus a slight continuation, though the basic plan of the new works is different.

Zola became wealthy through his literary labors. He was regarded as independently rich years ago, although he was a slow writer, and produced his works at long intervals. Yet his popularity as a writer was so great that publishers bid eagerly against each other for the right to issue them, offering sums which to many literary men seemed fabulous.

PROFOUND REGRET IN ITALY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The death of M. Zola, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, has caused profound regret throughout Italy.

The novelist had long commanded a wide public in Italy. His works were usually published in the form of feuilletons in the Tribuna, simultaneously with their appearance in Paris.

PARIS PAPERS NOT ALL CORDIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The newspapers this morning devote the greater portion of their space to the death of M. Zola.

Estimates of the dead novelist generally follow party lines, even in the judgment of his literary work, although most of the newspaper agree that he was one of the glories of French literature.

The Figaro says: "With Zola disappears the last of our great writers of yesterday. Who will replace them?"

The Gaulois says: "Zola dies without having had time to recognize and regret the wrong he did France."

The Libre Parole says: "The insulter of our flag dies at the hour when the anti-patriotic campaign, to which he brought his criminal support, begins to bear its fruit of ruin and shame."

The first page of the Aurore appears in mourning. This paper says that history will certainly glorify M. Zola as the great artisan of the revision of the Dreyfus trial. It adds: "Zola is dead! Long live Zola!"

The Temps says French letters have suffered a loss which will be keenly felt.

Rosenthal, the Chess Master, Dead.

M. Rosenthal, the celebrated chess master, died in Paris at the age of sixty years last week. He was a Russian Pole by birth, and took refuge in Paris after the political events in Poland in 1864. Proscribed and without means other than a small subvention, he took to chess, having up to then hardly known more than the march of the pieces. In barely twelve months, however, he became so proficient in the game that he won the first prize in a tournament at the Café de la Regence, and won several matches against leading amateurs, including James Mortimer.

Rosenthal was no match or tournament player. A morbid sensitiveness militated against him in the public contests. Unimportant games he played brilliantly, but on occasion also serious games. In the London tournament in 1883 Rosenthal gained the brilliancy prize for one of his games with Steinitz.

Rosenthal played a memorable match with Zukertort at the St. George's Club, London, in 1880. He lost the match, but after a good fight, winning one and drawing eleven games. He established the Cercle des Echecs, and remained the popular professor of that society in Paris, counting among his pupils aristocratic and commercial notabilities, his exhibitions of blindfold play being a feature at soirees in the club.

M. Rosenthal was a frequent contributor to La Strategie, La Revue des Jeux et des Arts, La Vie Moderne, and other publications. He published a book on the Paris tournament in 1900.

Aged Broker's Sudden Illness.

Thomas B. Atkins, seventy years old, a well-known broker, connected with the firm of J. R. Williston & Co. of 30 New Street, became unconscious in his office yesterday afternoon, and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. There he recovered consciousness, and last night was resting comfortably. His home is in Roselle, N. J.

MINNIE DUPREE A STAR

A Pleasant Debut at the Manhattan in a Maidenly Romance of Red Blood.

Miss Beulah Marie Dix Is a Coming Playwright, but She Has Yet to Arrive.

It was a very feeling and graceful bow that Miss Minnie Dupree made last night at the Manhattan Theatre before an audience that had gathered to witness her début as a star. Those who have watched her progress through the secondary rôles that have fallen to her lot were not surprised to find her pretty and winning, with a touch of rare and very individual sincerity in passages of emotion; but the test of standing in the centre of the show an entire evening is a severe one, and one that overtaxes any but those that have the real mettle of an actor. Miss Dupree, while not an actress of the highest power, was in the main thoroughly equal to the occasion.

The essence of her part was a feminine caprice that, through many gusts and eddies and cross winds of fancy, was at bottom the expression of a genuine heart. Miss Dupree succeeded in being spirited and coquettish without lacking reserve, in being changeable without appearing shallow, in being earnest without losing a sense of fun.

In only one passage was she distinctly at a loss, and then it is probable that the deficiency rested as much with the author as with the actress. In the second act her two lovers fight a rapier duel, and she stands by in evident appreciation of the combat, having promised to give her lips to the victor. The situation, if true to life at all, is true to only the fiercest and most elementary feelings of the woman's heart. Miss Dupree's treatment of the scene lacked concentrated passion—the fundamental animality that alone would render it natural. A more vigorous actress might have risen to the occasion; but if she had done so it is very likely that she would have been out of the key of the part as a whole.

"A Rose of Plymouth Town" did not, in fact, prove to be quite as even and plausible as Miss Dupree's acting. Miss Beulah Marie Dix has proved herself capable of writing stories of the seventeenth century that are for the most part pleasant, sincere, and achaelogically accurate; and Miss Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland has a talent for theatrical effects. Those who have faith in collaboration no doubt expected to find that the play combined the virtues of both authors. In point of fact, it proved to be a novel wrenched into theatric form. On the one hand, far too great reliance was placed on the efficacy of mere words; and on the other hand the stagecraft was lacking in precision and firmness.

The freshest and the most enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment was a number of character sketches. Miss Dix knows her Pilgrims well, and she was happily inspired in representing the more human side of their character. Her Miles Standish is humorous, racy, and virile; and, as acted by Mr. Augustus Cook, he is altogether a pleasant person to meet on the stage. Miles's aunt, Resolute Strong, is a full-blooded and whimsical old body, who gives many an amusing turn to the course of the dialogue, and as embodied by Mrs. Sol Smith has a delightful dash of the Elizabethan old woman. Miss Dupree's part, in particular, is varied and vivacious.

It is in portraying young men that Miss Dix's hand is least firm. There is much talk of red blood and adventure, but both the characters and the adventures they achieve somehow come tardily off in the action. In a word, the play oscillates between genre studies and theatrical crises—a dramatization of popcorn and pussy willows, variegated by sword fights and red-skins.

The failure is due in large part, no doubt, to the flimsiness of Miss Sutherland's theatric art. Time and again effects were lost through a lack of sincere craftsmanship. To those who remember "Joan of the Shoals," which Miss Henrietta Crosman presented last year, the facile falsehood of her theatrical moments needs no description.

To take the first of many instances, the stage situation in the first act resulted from the fact that the hero—a fugitive—was in hiding behind an oak settle while Standish and his family were at dinner. It was a sort of screen scene, in which Lady Teazle was in full view. The comic possibilities of the situation were cleverly used, and Miss Dupree in particular, as she endeavored to conceal the young man, was so winning in her extremes of feminine trepedation and feminine wiles that one longed with a free heart to laugh with her. But there was the patent absurdity of the artifice—a whole family in ignorance of a fact that must have been patent from the first to every one of them. If the situation had been used in a roaring farce it would have been an evidence of halting theatric invention.

The plain if unpleasant, truth is that the crisis of every act missed fire. The last act, which has to do with an Indian fight, was absurdly miscalculated, and was the occasion of laughter in a tolerant audience. This defect, in short, prevented the play from being of any real interest, dramatic or literary, and, in spite of its many elements of promise, it is impossible either to prophesy any considerable success for it or to wish it success from any depth of conviction.

"NOTRE DAME" IN HARLEM.

Daniel Frohman's production of "Notre Dame," as dramatized by Paul M. Potter from the novel by Victor Hugo, opened a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last evening. The theatre building was crowded, and the audience enthusiastic. Several bouquets were presented to Miss Galland, who played the leading part of Esmeralda, the gypsy, and there were numerous demands for a speech, which, however, were not acceded to.

Miss Galland is already well known, having starred last year in "The Forest Lovers." Her chief support last evening was Wallace Worsley, who last year was with the "Pride of Jericho." The part of Quasimodo is taken by George W. Barbier, who acted the same rôle last season in the company in which Hilda Spong was the star. Frank C. Bangs played the part of Major Galleche. A pretty incident in the third act was the dancing of Miss Jane Evans.

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."

CRITERION.—Virginia Harned and Oscar Asche in "Iris."

ACADEMY.—"Robin Hood."

VICTORIA.—Lulu Glaser in "Dolly Varden."

GARRICK.—"There's Many a Slip." Edwin Stevens in "Au Telephone" Thursday night as curtain raiser.

BIJOU.—"Hearts Aflame."

HERALD SQUARE.—"The Emerald Isle."

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Twirly-Whirly."

KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Rogers Brothers at Harvard."

GARDEN.—Mrs. Campbell in "Aunt Jeannie."

BROADWAY.—"Sally in Our Alley."

NEW YORK.—"King High Ball."

EMPIRE.—John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

WALLACK'S.—"Mrs. Jack."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—"Robert Emmet."

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Sapho."

MADISON SQUARE.—"Two Schools" begins to-night.

IRVING PLACE.—Opens Thursday.

MURRAY HILL.—Hoyt's "A Rag Baby."

NEW STAR.—"M'liss."

SAVOY.—"Soldiers of Fortune."

THIRD AVENUE.—"Treasure Island."

In Vaudeville Theatres.

THE DEWEY.—"Knickerbocker Burlesquers."

KEITH'S.—Mme. Capell on horseback.

EDEN MUSEE.—De Kolta, the magician.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—"The Salt Cellar."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Bostock's animals on Thursday.

PROCTOR'S.—"The Crust of Society" at the Fifth Avenue; "Jim the Penman" at the Fifty-eighth Street; "The Great Ruby" in Harlem; continuous vaudeville at the Twenty-third Street house.

Theatrical Manager Dies in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—Thomas Hawkes, a theatrical manager, whose residence is 20 Rue Tailbout, Paris, fell unconscious on the sidewalk here last night and later died at the city hospital from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mrs. Hawkes is in Paris.

BELASCO THEATRE OPENS

Large Audience Shows Appreciation of Beautiful Playhouse.

Enthusiastic Greeting to Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry"—Manager-Playwright Makes a Speech.

The opening last evening of the new Belasco Theatre in Forty-second Street, near Broadway, attracted a large and fashionable audience, the larger portion of which arrived long before the time set for the beginning of "Du Barry," the play which Mrs. Leslie Carter revived as the first attraction at the new house.

As early as 7 o'clock two or three hundred persons had assembled, and an hour was spent in admiring the decorations and special conveniences of the theatre. Seen by the aid of electric light, which has been thrown mainly from the ceilings, the artistic nature of these decorations appealed for recognition even more strongly than when studied by daylight.

The autumnal scheme of coloring in, which reds blend into browns, which in turn merge into the original green, is rendered reposeful and satisfying by the not too glaring illumination. The tapestry work on the walls of the main floor adds to the general effect of richness subdued to meet the full demands of artistic conception and good taste.

The seats, which are upholstered in green, each have the Napoleonic bee stamped in the corner. That, it is explained, has been chosen as the emblem of the theatre in order to signify the realization of the proprietor that work is the greatest good. In addition to a reception room on each floor, the new theatre boasts a boudoir for women patrons furnished in Marie Antoinette style, and said to be exactly true to the period; a smoking room for men furnished with writing desk, a supply of fine stationery, and copies of the current numbers of the higher class magazines, and a large and well furnished green room for the members of the company.

The stage, which has been enlarged almost to twice the size of the stage of what was once the Theatre Republic, is equipped with every electrical device known to a recognized master of stagecraft, making possible all kinds of light effects and providing for the immediate removal by means of large traps of the entire furnishings on the stage at the time of the fall of the curtain.

To each woman who attended the performance last evening was given a souvenir volume entitled "The Story of Du Barry." The books, which bore the autographs of Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter, were printed on heavy paper and contained several fine half-tone and photogravure illustrations of scenes from the play.

The first performance in the new house was characterized by smoothness throughout. The cast was identical with that engaged last year, with the exception that the part of the Duc de Richelieu, formerly played by Fred Perry, was undertaken in the revival by George Barnum, who met all of its requirements satisfactorily. The first entrances of Mrs. Carter and her leading man, Charles A. Stevenson, were the signals for outbursts of applause, and many curtain calls were accorded at the end of each act.

Prior to the last act, Mr Belasco responded to repeated demands for a speech, and addressed the audience as follows:

"There is much to say, and yet so little that I can say. It is your kind sympathy and approval that have made this little playhouse possible. I owe the public far, far more than I can tell. You all know that it has been my lifework to give you the best I could. In this I can honestly say I have not faltered since I first knocked at your door many years ago.

"And in this same endeavor I stand firm to-night. I thank the friends who have upheld me so loyally all these years. I thank the press, which has always encouraged me to go on. There are some very beautiful things in the lives of those I have followed, and one of these is the fellowship of brother workers. I am always inspired by the memory and example of three intimable comrades—one the late Lester Wallack, another the late lamented Augustin Daly, and yet another, who is still with us, who has given the best years of his life to advance the art which both you and I love so well—I refer to A. M. Palmer.

"They fought the good fight, these three; they kept the faith. They gave us glorious traditions to remember and live up to. They gave all to advance the highest. This is something which we must never forget.

"Ladies and gentlemen, there is some one else of whom I must make mention—some one whose sympathy and help have contributed so largely to my being here to-night. I mean my friend and companion in work, Mrs. Leslie Carter.

"Here and now I wish to acknowledge the debt of services, her unselfishness in time of many struggles. And now when she is most successful, her faith and loyalty to me are all the greater. In Mrs. Carter's name and in my own, dear friends, I thank you—I thank you."

After the performance, which was witnessed by Mrs. Carter's mother, Mrs. Catherine Dudley; her son, Dudley Carter, and Mrs. David Belasco, an informal, but largely attended reception was held on the stage by the manager and the star.

NEWS OF THE PLAYERS.

Within ten days or two weeks Weber & Fields will put on a burlesque of the two most striking scenes of "Iris" at the Criterion, and the "Mummy and the Humming Bird" at the Empire. Fay Templeton and Peter F. Dailey probably will appear in the "Iris" scene, in which Oscar Asche and Virginia Harned "break up housekeeping," as some one described it in London. Willie Collier and Lou Fields may burlesque John Drew where he makes the acquaintance of the Italian at the Empire.

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has decided to give five special performances of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," by Pinero, at the Garden Theatre, beginning Wednesday evening, Oct. 8. The series will include a Saturday matinée. After "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mrs. Campbell will produce "The Joy of Living," which is Mrs. Wharton's translation of Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben." This play will have its first production at the Garden Theatre on Tuesday evening, Oct. 14.

***

Edwin Stevens will appear this Thursday at the Garrick in "At the Telephone" in connection with "There's Many a Slip," beginning at 8:10 o'clock. The play was presented originally at M. Antoine's theatre in Paris, where it was well received. It is the story of a man who hears his wife tell him by telephone that burglars are entering her room. They kill his child, and finally his wife, he hearing her dying shriek.

***

A burglary was committed at the Bijou Theatre between Saturday night and Monday morning, some one entering the dressing rooms of several of the members of the "Hearts Aflame" company and stealing valuable costumes and wearing apparel. It was not until last night when they went to dress that the theft was discovered.

***

A cable dispatch from Paris, published last week, announced that the Queen of Italy had had a play entitled "The Empress of the Balkans" accepted for American production by Elizabeth Marbury for Mrs. Fiske. So far, as Mrs. Fiske is concerned this report is incorrect.

***

A. H. Chamberlyn, whose death was almost hourly expected three weeks ago, is recovering, and is now able to sit up in his room at the German Hospital. He has determined to produce the opera, "My Fiancée," this season, and Paula Edwards will be taken from the cast of "The Defender," now in Philadelphia, to appear in it.

The Rev. John B. Pitman Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Rev. John B. Pitman, an Episcopal clergyman well known in this section, is dead at his home in Fishkill Landing. He was seventy-seven years of age. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Pitman died on Sept. 3. Mr. and Mrs. Pitman had lived in wedlock fifty-four years, and celebrated their golden wedding four years ago.

Mr. Pitman was born in Bath, England, and came to this country when nine years old. He was educated at Rochester University and the Burlington (Vt.) Seminary. He was ordained a Baptist minister, and after preaching that faith for several years embraced the Protestant Episcopal religion. He preached fifty years, having had pastorates at Lakeville, N. Y.; Northfield, Vt.; High Gate, Vt.; Malone, N. Y.; Lima, Ohio; Bainbridge, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.; Fayetteville, N. Y.; Glenham, N. Y., and Matteawan, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Pitman leaves one son, Edwin P., and a daughter, Mrs. John T. Smith, wife of the Assemblyman from the First Dutchess District.

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THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

George Thompson, the Kentucky attorney who is credited with caring more for a fine horse than a fat fee, tells a story that illustrates the primitive ideas of a quiet life that once prevailed in the Blue Grass State.

It seems that there had been a fight, and that several persons had been killed before quiet was restored. An old woman who lived in the house before which the fight occurred was called as a witness. She was not anxious to testify, but when asked to tell what she knew of the trouble, said:

"There was a passel of men in front of my house, Jedge, and they began quarreling. George Bowen called Ike Smalley a liar, and Ike just naturally knocked George down. Then Tom Saunders, who was always quick-tempered like, he cut Ike with a knife. He cut him purty bad, too, for I made two of Ike's friends pull ther guns an' shoot Tom up a lot. Some of Tom's friends pulled out knives and some others got clubs and some ther's got guns and there was some more cuttin' and a good deal of shootin.' Then there was some more talk, an'—the fuss thing I knew they begun fightin'."

SECOND PRIZE.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey tells a story of a small boy who was oversupplied with green apples.

"I had gone to see one of my constituents down in Union County," said the Congressman, "and found him trying to give some medicine to a young son who had eaten too many green apples, while a Christian Science neighbor was assuring the boy that there was nothing at all the matter with him.

"'I think I ought to know,' groaned the boy. 'I guess I've got inside information.'"

THIRD PRIZE.

One of the clergymen who was present at the opening of the General Theological Seminary was speaking of the bashfulness of the late Dean Hoffman.

"The Dean," said the clergyman, "was called upon to speak at a mass meeting held in the interests of a cause which received many benefactions from him. He spoke briefly of the merits of the cause, and then said, apologetically:

"'I am not much of a speaker.'

"'Amen!' responded a Methodist brother from the first row.

"The Dean, somewhat disconcerted, continued a while, and then said:

"'I'll detain you only a moment longer.'

"'Allelula!' again broke in the man in the front row, and the Dean sat down very red in the face, but he enjoyed it all hugely when he learned afterward that the man in the front row was very deaf and had interjected his approbation entirely on faith, not on hearing."

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. J. C. MALLORY, for fifty years pastor of the Baptist Church at Savona, N. Y., died suddenly at that place yesterday. He was seventy-seven years of age.

CHARLES S. CUION, the oldest merchant in Plainfield, N. J., died there Sunday. He was seventy-eight years old. As a member of the Common Council and of Grace Episcopal Church he was active until recent years. Surviving him are a widow, and a daughter, who is the wife of George S. Clay, a New York lawyer.

Funeral of Prof. Humphreys.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 29.—The funeral services of the late Prof. Humphreys, head of the German department in the university were held in the Trinity Episcopal Church this afternoon. Dr. Alfred B. Baker, rector of the church, conducted the services. The body was interred in the Princeton Cemetery. Almost the entire student body was present, for Prof. Humphreys was one of the most popular men in the university.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

THAYER—NICHOLS.—At Orford, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1902, by Rev. George P. Huntington, Emma Beulah Nichols of Orford to Gilbert Montague Thayer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, Sept. 26, 1902, at her home, 1,939 Bonsallo Av., Los Angeles, Cal., Ellen Holmes Beckwith, widow of the Rev. Frank A. Beckwith, and elder daughter of the late Samuel Holmes of Montclair, N. J.

BLAKSLEE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 29, 1902, Harry Ring Blakslee, son of Euphemia J. and the late Henry A. Blakslee.
Funeral services from the Mountain House, Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1st, on the arrival of the 10:30 D., L. & W. R. R. train from foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts. Interment Greenwood. Carriages in waiting.

CAMERON.—At 10 A. M. on Sept. 28, Edward Miller Cameron, M. D., aged 73 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 22 West 47th St., at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902.
Orange County papers please copy.

FROST.—On Monday, Sept. 29, 1902, Frances Maria Frost, aged 99 years 1 month and 7 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARVEY.—Alexander Harvey.
Service in memoriam will be held on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av., New York City.

HASWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1902, Haldane Haswell, formerly of Montreal.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

HICKOK.—At Burlington, Vt., Elizabeth T., widow of the late Rev. Henry F. Hickok of Orange, N. J., aged 64 years
Services at Rosedale Cemetery Tuesday afternoon at 4. Carriages will meet 3 o'clock train, D., L. & W. R. R., at Brick Church Station.

HOBART.—Suddenly, Sept. 27, 1902, at the home of William N. Hobart, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Florence, daughter of the late Nathan Hobart of New York.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., near Park Av., New York City, at 2 P. M. Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1902.

MARX.—Alexandria Bay, New York, on Sept. 29, Eugenie, wife of Luis Marx, in the forty-ninth year of her age.
Funeral service and interment private.

PURDY.—At Redlands, Cal., Sept. 24, 1902, Stephen Lounsbury, son of Joseph B. and S. Josephine Purdy.
San Francisco papers please copy.

PYCOTT.—Sept. 28, at his late residence, 185 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, Rev. Thomas Stevenson Pycott, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral notice later.

SEAMAN.—On Seventh Day, the 27th inst., Valentine H. Seaman, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 135 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Third Day, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SINGER.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, Isaac A. Singer, in the 68th year of his age.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 29.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AUGSTREICH, S., Mount Sinai Hosp.	28	28
ABERSON, Goldie, 282 Madison St.	18	26
BACKUS, Matilda, 116 W. 104th St.	39	28
BEARDSLEY, Frank, 302 W. 45th St.	32	28
BROTHERSON, Sarah, 80 Suffolk St.	2	29
BOSS, Hyman, 4 1st St.	1	28
BUCK, Meta, 67 W. 73d St.	37	28
BRANATO, Angelina, 5 Rivington St.	21	28
BERKOWITZ, Hyman, 60 Goerck St.	1	28
BOYLE, Thomas, 285 W. Houston St.	65	28
BUSH, George W., 138 W. 135th St.	60	28

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FREEDMAN QUITS BASEBALL

Sells His Interest in the New York Club to John T. Brush.

LATTER WILL LIVE HERE

McGraw Will Remain as Manager and a Strong Team Is Promised for Next Year.

President Andrew Freedman of the New York Baseball Club announced last night that he had disposed of his controlling interest in that organization, the purchaser being John T. Brush, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National League and former majority owner of the Cincinnati Club. This transfer of interest in the local club was not unexpected, but it was unlooked for at this time.

By selling out to Mr. Brush, Mr. Freedman has practically severed his connection with National League baseball, although he has retained some stock in the local club, and will remain upon the Board of Directors and act as a member of the Executive Committee for some time to come. The annual meeting of the stockholders will take place next November, and, according to Mr. Freedman, Mr. Brush will then be elected President. No change will be made in the officials of the club, and Manager McGraw, who has the confidence of the new purchaser, will retain his position.

The amount of money involved in the purchase was not made public, and neither of the principals would discuss it. Ever since the Baltimore deal was engineered and Mr. Brush sold his Cincinnati interests it was believed that he would sooner or later have a good deal to say in the management of the New York Club. During Mr. Freedman's recent absence from New York on his vacation Mr. Brush directed the affairs of the local organization, in conjunction with his duties as Chairman of the National League Executive Committee. He spent a great deal of his time at the National League offices, in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, and it was there that Mr. Freedman invited the newspaper representatives to meet him last night. Mr. Brush was not present, the only other representatives of the New York Club being Secretary Knowles and Manager McGraw. Mr. Freedman seemed somewhat perturbed when he entered the room, and there was just a suspicion of moisture in his eyes when he greeted the reporters.

"Boys, I asked you here," he said, "for the purpose of telling you that I have practically retired from baseball and have sold my controlling interest to John T. Brush. I hope that he will be successful, and I know he will, as he has both time and ability to devote to the best interests of all concerned."

Continuing, Mr. Freedman explained his reasons for taking this step:

"On account of my business interests," he said, "I have found that I have been unable to devote the necessary amount of time to the club. Many offers have been made to me for the purchase of the control of the New York Baseball Club, many of them most flattering. I have, however, for more than a year been desirous of securing Mr. Brush as my successor, knowing his allegiance to the National League, and being thoroughly aware of his ability to fill the position, and knowing that under him the New York Club would meet with much more success than under my own. The conditions at that time were such, on account of Mr. Brush's ownership of the Cincinnati Club, that he could not assume the position here. He has, however, disposed, as the baseball public are aware, of his other interests and has at the present time no other interests than the New York Club.

"During the many years that I have had control of the New York Club, it has been a source of much satisfaction to me, for which I desire publicly to thank the employes of the New York Club, and that for a period of ten years under the present administration, of the several millions who, as patrons and visitors, both at the Polo Grounds and Manhattan Field, at the large college football games, and at other athletic events, and also at all the scheduled games of the National League, not one person has been injured physically.

"Prior to Mr. Brush's acquirement of the control, the New York Club had secured what the public, when announced, will see to be a team of high quality for the ensuing year, and Mr. Brush will, no doubt, make additions to the team for 1903.

"I have retained a stock interest in the club and shall also remain upon the Board of Directors and Executive Committee for a reasonable length of time. The financial condition of the club is very good. It has had a successful season, and the policy of payment of dividends to the stockholders will be left to Mr. Brush, when he assumes control."

Mr. Brush was seen later at the Victoria Hotel and he said: "I had some stock in the local organization, but I have now bought a controlling interest. I have also made an offer to Mr. A. H. Soden of Boston for his stock, but I have not heard from him as yet. My business relations with Mr. Freedman made me fully aware of the fact that he could not devote sufficient time to baseball and he had to intrust many of the details of the management to others. He told me that he was anxious that I should succeed him, and waited until I had disposed of my Cincinnati Club stock, so that I could come to terms with him. He was as loyal to me as he was to the National League, and no one, I doubt, would have carried Manhattan Field as long as he did for the protection of the National League.

"I expect to make my home in New York next year, but will spend a good deal of my time here during the Fall and Winter. I intend to give the New York Club my personal, and, if necessary, undivided attention. Manager McGraw will be a fixture. He and I have got one baseball ambition, and that is to secure a first-class club of players for this city. We have now a team signed for next year which, as it stands, ought not to be worse than second in next year's race for the championship pennant. It would not be good policy to give out names for a few days yet, for we have influences at work in certain directions which, if they were known, might be interfered with. We have nothing to lose and something to gain by waiting. In a few days, when everything is ready, we will give publicity to the names of our players, and the baseball public will then see that New York will have a strong team next year."

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Closed the Polo Grounds Season with Defeat—Philadelphia Won—Last American League Contest.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday the local baseball season was ended with a game between the New York and Brooklyn teams. Brooklyn won by the score of 5 to 2. Mathewson and Kitson were the opposing pitchers. The big New York man was batted hard in the second inning by the visitors, who in a batting rally scored four runs off five consecutive hits. In all eleven hits were made off Mathewson, one of which was for a home run by Sheckard. The Brooklyn left fielder drove the ball past the right-field ropes in the fifth inning. Bresnahan ran for it, but in trying to reach it struck one of the posts which hold the ropes, and was partly stunned by the impact. Browne and Brodie distinguished themselves with clever catches, while Lauder was the only one of the home team to make misplays, two errors being marked against him. The local men were puzzled by Kitson's delivery, off which only three hits were made. Farrell and Dahlen were responsible for the two runs which New York scored in the fourth inning, as they each made a wild throw permitting a tally. The teams will meet again this afternoon in Brooklyn, when the season will close at Washington Park. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	0	2	1	0			Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	0			
Bresn'h'n,rf.	0	0	2	1	0			Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	0			
McGann, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0			Dolan, cf.	0	2	4	0			
Brodie, cf.	0	1	1	0	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	1			
Bow'man, c.	1	0	6	0	0			Farrell, 1b.	0	1	5	0			
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2			Flood, 2b.	1	1	0	6			
Smith, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0			Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	1			
Dunn, ss.	0	0	4	3	0			Ritter, c.	0	1	6	0			
Math'son, p.	0	1	0	2	0			Kitson, p.	0	0	2	0			
Total.	2	3	27	14	2			Total.	5	11	27	6			

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Keeler, Mathewson. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Home run—Sheckard. Sacrifice hit—Flood. Double plays—Mathewson, Dunn and McGann; Browne and Dunn. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Mathewson, 4. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and twenty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; BOSTON, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Errors at critical stages by Boston gave Philadelphia to-day's game. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—4	7	4
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	..—5	7	2

Batteries—Malarkey and Moran; Iberg and Douglass.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	101	35	.743	Chicago	66	69	.489
Brooklyn	79	61	.548	St. Louis	57	75	.432
Boston	68	62	.523	Philadelphia	54	79	.406
Cincinnati	69	68	.504	New York	46	84	.354

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League Game.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The closing game of the American League season was played here to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Boston team over the local players. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0—9	15	3	
Baltimore	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—5	11	3	

Batteries—Sparks and Criger; Wiltse and Robinson.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Cleveland	69	67	.507
St. Louis	78	58	.574	Washington	61	75	.448
Boston	77	60	.562	Detroit	52	83	.385
Chicago	74	60	.552	Baltimore	50	88	.362

Philadelphia's Baseball Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—The great baseball parade held to-night in honor of the Athletic Baseball Club, which won the American League championship, was one of the most successful affairs of its kind in the history of the National game. A notable feature was the showing made by the amateur teams, fully 200 clubs turning out in full uniform.

The champions, who were in open carriages, received a great ovation all along the line of march. "Rube" Waddell was the bright particular star of the demonstration, and the great pitcher was greeted with tumultuous applause.

SQUADRON A TEAMS AT POLO.

Freebooters Beat the Regular Four at Van Cortlandt Park.

In a match of the series for the Squadron A Cups a picked team, playing as the Freebooters, defeated the regular Squadron A polo team by a score of 4½ to 1¾ on the Van Cortlandt Park polo grounds yesterday afternoon. The match was preparatory to the opening of the regular Fall tournament, when the teams of Squadron A and the Westchester and Rockaway Polo Clubs will play a series of games extending through a week. In yesterday's contest the picked men always had the better of the play, though their superiority was in the direction of individual excellence rather than team work. The efforts of R. G. D. Douglas for the Squadron A four and H. S. Kip for the Freebooters stood out conspicuously. The line-up and score follow:

SQUADRON A.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—F. W. Bowne.	1—A. R. Whitney, Jr.
2—Everett Colby.	2—H. S. Kip.
3—R. G. D. Douglas.	3—L. J. Hunt.
Back—Herbert Barry.	Back—E. N. Nichols.

Goals—Freebooters, Hunt, Kip, (2,) Whitney, (2;) Squadron A, Douglas, Bowne. Penalties—Freebooters, safety against Nichols, ½; foul against Nichols, ½. Squadron A, safety against Douglas, ¼. Total score—Freebooters, 4¼; Squadron A, 1¾. Referee—Freeman Smith.

COLUMBIA PLAYERS OUT.

Capt. Weekes and Five Others of the Football Squad Debarred from Football Practice.

The Faculty committee of Columbia University has temporarily debarred the following men from playing on the football team owing to deficiency in scholarships: Capt. Harold A. Weekes, A. O. Schramm, H. A. Fischer, E. R. Pembroke, G. D. Greene, and J. B. Fasoda.

If the men can pass the examination this week or can be vouched for as being able to pass, the Faculty committee will allow them to play until the examinations. Failure then will debar them for the season.

This action will seriously affect the two games scheduled this week, the first of which will be with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn to-morrow and the game with Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday.

At present the squad includes F. H. Duzen, M. B. Ansorde, H. A. Blumenthal, B. A. Tintner, P. J. Thorpe, S. E. Sladkus, B. Wood, J. T. O'Brien, and F. B. Currier clear on examinations, with Weekes, Fasoda, Fischer, Schramm, Pembroke, Greene, Goodman, Wolff, and Bond to pass, and if any of these latter fail it will cripple the team badly, as there is not an overabundance of good, hard playing material on hand.

LOCAL BOWLERS ORGANIZE.

Delegates Meet from Fifteen Leagues—First Open Tournament Games.

Delegates from fifteen of the principal local bowling leagues met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and organized a governing association under the name of the New York Bowling Association, and elected officers as follows: President Charles H. Ebbetts, Metropolitan individual tournament; Vice President, Jacob Leuly, National League; Secretary, William J. Granger, Greater New York tournament; Treasurer, Dr. H. Timm, Fidelia Bowling Club.

The organizing leagues and their delegates were as follows: North Side League, F. G. Snyder; American National tournament, Fred L. Diederick; Harlem League, W. H. Gilfillan; Long Island individual championship tournament, William B. Fisher; Columbia League, Theodore E. Johansmeyer; Carruthers National tournament, H. W. Medicus; Greater New York sub-tournament, George L. Murphy; Fifth Avenue Palace tournament, H. L. Ruth; Scharff's South Brooklyn tournament, William Perkins; Grand Central tournament, George D. Andrews; Yorkville League, Louis F. Schutte; New York League, William Amann; National League, Jacob Leuly; Metropolitan individual championship tournament, Charles H. Ebbets; Greater New York tournament, William J. Granger.

The opening games of the Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League were rolled on Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys last night, resulting as follows:

FIRST GAME.—Metal Workers—Chew, 121; Ellert, 129; Barnett, 153; Jimmerson, 138; Deasy, 142. Total, 683.

Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 167; Elcock, 154; Heatherton, 139; W. Riggs, 154; Watters, 145. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.—Metal Workers—Chew, 174; Ellert, 123; Barnett, 140; Jimmerson, 145; Deasy, 173. Total, 755.

Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 119; C. Behrer, 140; McTamney, 136; Billo, 134; M. Behrer, 119. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 142; C. Behrer, 102; McTamney, 122; Billo, 106; M. Behrer, 150. Total, 622.

Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 141; Elcock, 164; Heatherton, 110; W. Riggs, 155; Watters, 142. Total, 712.

WOMEN GOLFERS READY.

Will Begin Their National Championship Tournament To-day at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 29.—More than fourscore of the best women golfers in the country will play here to-morrow, in the qualifying round for the Women's National Championship of the United States. This is the largest number that has ever started in such an event, and as very few had withdrawn up to a late hour to-night, the tournament will undoubtedly be the most successful ever held by the association. The entry list includes players from all over the country, even from San Francisco.

As there has been very little sunshine for nearly three weeks the course, which is ordinarily hard and fast, has become very soggy, so that low scoring is not looked for, and to-night it seemed to be the general opinion that no player would be able to accomplish the eighteen holes in less than ninety. The women's bogey score is ninety-two.

The United States golf officials, with the exception of President Robertson, have all arrived at the club, prepared to take charge of the tournament. Miss Frances C. Griscom, former amateur champion, has been compelled to withdraw.

SLIPTHRIFT WON EASILY

W. C. Whitney's Colt Romped In First for the Handicap.

LADY ALBERCRAFT'S STAKES

Steeplechase at the Gravesend Track Was a Series of Falls and Mishaps—Two Choices First.

Slipthrift, the one horse of W. C. Whitney's great and expensive stable which has proved ability to win this Fall, for the second time in the Gravesend meeting carried the Whitney colors first to the winning post yesterday, and rescued the betting public from an afternoon of disaster. Slipthrift was one of two positive favorites to win, but was the only one the average backer could bet on, as the other, Whisky King, from the Pepper Stable, was always an odds-on choice at so short a price that even the plungers hesitated about accepting it.

For the one-stake fixture on the card nearly the same horses raced as in a similar stake, with selling conditions, on Saturday, the chief difference being that yesterday W. R. Condon was favorite, while Saturday Lady Albercraft, who won, was the post choice. As in Saturday's race, Condon and Lady Albercraft had it between them all the distance, Lady Albercraft racing in the lead, with Condon second into the stretch, where Lady Albercraft drew out in front and won cleverly by a length. Condon stopped at the finish, and was beaten out by Durazzo for the place money.

The selling steeplechase produced about the most remarkable contest of the season, as of the ten horses that ran six got into trouble in some way or other before the two miles and a half were covered. At the first jump three horses—Eophone, the favorite; Sam Devere, and Decameron—fell in a heap, horses and riders being tangled up in a fashion that promised a fatal accident, though none really was hurt. Later in the race Ferocious and Glenvarloch also fell, while Coley bolted and threw his rider. The tumbling of the horses before them left only the outsiders, who had been trailing, and in a whipping finish the 50-to-1 chance, Howard Gratz, won by a half length, with the two 20-to-1 chances, Marylander and Mr. Stoffel, second and third.

Brunswick won the last race rather cleverly from Keynote, the favorite, ridden by W. C. Whitney's jockey, H. Cochran, who made complaint to the Stewards that Lyne, on Brunswick had fouled him. The Stewards dismissed the claim and fined Cochran $100 for entering a frivolous complaint. Before racing began David Gideon, the horse owner, and A. J. Joyner, who formerly trained the Gideon horses, had an altercation in the paddock about betting that took place on a race run Saturday, and Joyner, who was accused of a breach of faith, attacked and struck his former employer, slightly cutting his lip. The quarrel was stopped by spectators at this point, but the facts were reported by the officials of the paddock to the Stewards of the meeting, and these, after an investigation, punished Joyner by fining him $200 for the assault. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, at about six furlongs.

J. B. Haggin's Boutonniere, br. c., by Esher-Nosegay, 95 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1

T. P. Hayes's Incubator, b. c., by Ingoldsby-My Chick, 106, (Lyne,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....2

August Belmont's Fire Eater, b. c., by Hastings-Fides, 112, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3

Time—1:12. Won, ridden out, by a head; a head between second and third. Toscan, River Pirate, Invincible, and Joe Cobb also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, with selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; about two and a half miles.

Samuel Willett's Howard Gratz, ch. g., 4 years, by Newcourt-Mildred, 132 pounds, (G. Wilson,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1.....1

John A. Kyle's Marylander, b. h., 6, by Dutch Roller-Voletta, 146, (Bernhart,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2

J. Morrissey's Mr. Stoffel, ch. g., aged, by Winfred-Enna, 143, (Helder,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....3

Time—5:24. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a half length between second and third. Cock Robin, Ferocious, Decameron, Sam Devere, Glenvarloch, Coley, and Eophone also ran. Ferocious, Decameron, Sam Devere, Glenvarloch, and Eophone fell, and Coley bolted and threw his rider. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes for two-year-olds, selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs.

L. V. Bell's Lady Albercraft, b. f., by Albert-Lady Craft, 109 pounds, (Rice,) 13 to 5 and even.....1

Green B. Morris's Durazzo, ch. g., by Arkle-Kitty B. II., 99, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2

J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., by Troubadour-Felipa, 107, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even.....3

Time—1:11. Won cleverly by a length, a head between second and third. Cinquevalli, Forward, Cincinnatus, Lady Josephine, Sparkle Esher, and Counterpoise also ran. Value to the winner, $2,350; winner trained by James McCormick.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $750 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; about six furlongs.

The Pepper Stable's Whisky King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 114 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 20 and out.....1

W. C. Daly's Ben Howard, b. c., by Ben Strome-Mary Howard, 119, (Brennan,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2

J. E. Madden's Star of the West, b. f., by Montana-Iais, 111, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....3

Time—1:14. Won handily by a half-length, a head between second and third. Ben Howard and Chiron coupled in betting as Daly's entry. Swett Billie, Taps, Chiron, and Heel also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by C. Dawis.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Varina, 111 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1

H. B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5, by Waldsworth-Modjeska, 95, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....2

Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, ch. f., by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 100, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....3

Time—1:56. Won easily by four lengths, a head between second and third. Royal Hunter Raine, and Daly also ran. Value to the winner, $1,030. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. H. R. Schaffer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 107 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1

J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., 3, by Chorister-Rapture, 97, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....2

The Goughacre Stable's Moor, ch. g., 4, by Morocco-Kisbern, 99, (Murray,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....3

Time—1:50. Won cleverly by a length and a half, five lengths between second and third. Ben Battle, Duckoy, Kalif, Handicapper, Marshal Neil, Par Excellence, and Wunderlich also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; at about six furlongs. Hurstbourne, 126 pounds; Parisienne, 116; Oleflant, 113; Blue Banner, 112; Interval, 109; Erora, 106; Scoffer, 105; Lord Turco, 104, and Squid, 96.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; at one mile and a sixteenth. Hermis, 126 pounds; Col. Bill, 123; Sombrero, 118; Oom Paul, 111; Slipthrift, 108; Andy Williams, 107; G. Whittier, 102, and De Reszke, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Boyshare Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $500; about six furlongs. G. Whittier, The Musketeer, and Clorita, 110 pounds each; Bellario and Bluff, 108 each; Emshee, 107; Stevedore, 106; Conundrum, Sweet Billie, and Operator, 105 each, and Honolulu, 99. Apprentice allowance claimed for Operator.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs. The Musketeer, 118 pounds; King Pepper, 113; Setauket and Bluff, 110 each; Clorita, 109; Stuyve and Stevedore, 108 each; Snark, 105; Carroll D. and Lady Sterling, 102 each; Eva Mine and Oclawaha, 99 each, and Malden, 98. Apprentice allowance claimed for Malden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. General Mart Gary, The Black Scot, and Dr. Barlow, 116 pounds each; Anna Darling, St. Finnan, Alsike, and Amur, 113 each; Ben Colta, Hot, and Tribes Hill, 107 each, and Star of the West, Khital, Gold Braid, and Mary Worth, 104 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs. First Chip, 114 pounds; Sweet Alice, 111; Examiner, 110; Lord Turco, 108; Scoffer, 104; Sheriff Bell, Athlana, Wyfield, Hackensack, Northern Light, and Claude, 102 each, and Witful and Lowly, 99 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Lowly.

Michael Rode Well, but Lost.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Robl of Munich defeated "Jimmy" Michael in an hour's bicycle race yesterday on the Friedenau track. Michael led up to the eighty-fifth round, when his pacemakers' motor became disabled. After that he was unable to recover the lost ground. Robl covered 76,985 yards and Michael 76,183 yards.

Boston Yacht Won Lake Championship.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Little Haste, the Boston yacht, owned by T. K. Lothrop, won the National championship for the 21-foot cabin class to-day on Lake Michigan from La Rita, the Chicago representative.

To-day's race was sailed over a fourteen-mile triangular course. Little Haste led all the way and finished 14 minutes and 15 seconds in the lead of her rival.

Dixon and Curley Fight a Draw.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A stubborn contest was fought at Gateshead this evening between George Dixon, the American negro pugilist, and "Will" Curley of Newcastle, for a purse of $2,000. Having gone the full fifteen rounds, the fight was, by previous arrangement of the backers, declared a draw.

For Collegiate Tennis Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The twenty-second annual intercollegiate lawn-tennis tournament opened to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. Only a few matches were played. In the doubles, first round, Clothier and Leonard, Harvard, beat Swain and Colkett, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2; Warland and Bishop, Harvard, beat Schley and Lewis, Yale, 6—3, 6—4. In the singles, preliminary round, W. J. Clothier, Harvard, beat E. P. Larned, Princeton, 6—4, 6—1.

S. H. Plummer, Yale, beat T. Geyelin, Pennsylvania, by default; I. J. Wright, Princeton, beat T. Condict, Yale, 6—1, 6—2.

LEAD TRUST ORGANIZING.

New Combination's Probable Capital, $60,000,000—To be Known as the National Lead Company.

The formation of a combination designed to control the entire output of lead in the United States was announced yesterday. The combination will be known as the National Lead Company, and will probably have a capital of $60,000,000. The American Smelting and Refining Company and several large financial interests, among them the Standard Oil interests, will probably be associated with the enlarged company. Details of the plan were not obtained yesterday, as it was said that they had not been perfected. The fact of the conclusion of negotiations for the acquisition of a large number of lead refining and manufacturing concerns was, however, officially announced.

From other than official sources it was learned that the interests connected with the American Smelting and Refining Company will control practically the entire output of lead products in the United States. It will not, however, be the object of the combination to raise prices but rather to maintain them at a steady and profitable level.

Among the lead producing companies which will be in the combination are:

The Union Lead and Oil Company.
The Boston-Chadwick Lead Company.
Tatham Brothers & Co. of New York and Philadelphia.
The Raymond Lead Company of Chicago.
The American Shot and Lead Company, with branches all over the United States.
The Hoyt Metal Company of St. Louis.
The Marble Lead Company of St. Louis.
Kahn Brothers of New York.
The Gilson-Price Lead Company of Cleveland.
The Blatchford Lead Company of Chicago.
The Robertson Lead Company of Baltimore.
The Sparks Shot and Metal Company of Philadelphia.

Among the white lead companies to go into the combine are the McDougall White Lead Company of Buffalo, the Sterling White Lead Company of Pittsburg, the Eagle Lead Company of Cincinnati, the Gebhardt Lead Company of Dayton, Ohio, the Mathieson Lead Company of Brooklyn, and about a dozen others.

SHIP TRUST NEGOTIATIONS.

The men who are concluding the negotiations for the Shipping Trust met again yesterday in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Among those who were present were P. A. B. Widener, Clement A. Griscom, Henry Wilding, W. F. Torrey, W. J. Pirrie, Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, and the members of Mr. Morgan's New York firm who are helping in the arrangements. Maps and plans were carried into the office and a general conference began.

Some doubt was expressed in Wall Street circles as to whether the plans would be announced this week in view of the demoralized condition of the stock market. P. A. B. Widener put these doubts at rest after the conference was over by saying: "There is nothing to be said to-day, but there will be an announcement this week."

"Will you say whether or not the declining stock market will delay the consummation of the deal?"

"Oh no," replied Mr. Widener, "the stock market has nothing whatever to do with it."

Mr. Widener said he had met Mr. Wilding and several others of those interested in the combine, but he insisted that there had been no "conference" on the subject.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford went to Mr. Morgan's office to meet Sir Clinton Dawkins. Lord Charles when asked if his visit had anything to do with the shipping combination, replied "No, not directly." When asked his opinion of the combination and the effect upon English interests, he replied, "I don't think it is going to hurt us any, but it is going to be a powerful thing, and it is suggestive to us Englishmen. It shows us we have got to wake up and watch America. She may wrest the maritime supremacy from us some time if we don't watch out, but we are going to watch out. The English are on the alert.

"I see that the gentlemen are not in favor of advancing rates any, even after they get control. Maybe they will lower them, and at any rate they have the power to bring your products right over and land them in our markets to compete with us in our own streets."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIS & STAPLES.—Schedules on the assignment of Willis & Staples, jobbers in hosiery, notions, and white goods at 368 Broadway, show liabilities, $13,065; nominal assets, $8,117, and actual assets, $6,941.

FERNANDO WOOD.—Schedules in the assignment of Fernando Wood, doing business as William Wood, dealer in sporting goods at 23 and 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities, $11,146; nominal assets, $5,408, and actual assets, $4,793.

SAR ALVAREZ CIGAR COMPANY.—A judgment for $16,495 was entered yesterday against the Sar Alvarez Cigar Company of 1,327 Avenue A in favor of Lauchlin McLean, on thirteen drafts to the order of the First National Bank of Key West, Fla. The company assigned on Feb. 14 last.

PURCELL & FAY COMPANY.—The Purcell & Fay Company, manufacturers of mantels, tiles, and gas logs at 25 Tenth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Cornelius J. Purcell. Mr. Purcell was the President of the company, and Joseph J. Fay Treasurer. The business was incorporated seven years ago as the C. J. Purcell Company, and the name was changed to the present style in April, 1898. Its capital stock is $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORIS ROSENWASSEK.—Moris Rosenwassek, a tailor, of 100 Columbia Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,795 and no assets.

SIMON D. HEINEMANN.—Simon D. Heinemann of 257 East Seventy-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,970 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1889 as a partner in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, which made an assignment in that year.

WILLIAM COHEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against William Cohen, dealer in painters' supplies and wall paper at 4 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by the following-named creditors: National Lead Company, $215; Benjamin Moore & Co., $27; Bridget Goodman, doing business as Hanlon & Goodman, $251, and the Newark Varnish Works, $190. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he had made an assignment on the 26th inst. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Charles E. Meek of the National Lead Company receiver of the assets.

MAX MARX.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Max Marx, a dealer in paper at 1,487 Avenue A, by the following-named creditors: Robert Gair, $860; Rosa Gilman, $784, and Tompkins & Tuthill, $688. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he has transferred a portion of his property to creditors, and suffered a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings, and that he has made a general assignment. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Samuel Strasbourger temporary receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,500 in stock. In the application for the receiver it was alleged by Garson Studley, manager for Rosa Gilman, that Mr. Marx gave three of the creditors the slip on the morning of Sept. 25, when they called at his house, at 430 East Seventy-seventh Street, to talk about the payment of their claims. It was said that he climbed over a rear fence. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Wasserman & Jacobus, and an offer of 35 cents was made, but nothing definite was determined upon, as the news of the bankruptcy proceedings was made known while the meeting was in progress. The liabilities are $7,000, nominal assets $2,500, and actual assets $1,700.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AXELROD, James, and John Reiter—C. Glaubach	$49
BIERDERMAN, Malanie C.—City of New York	48
BOUGH, John R., Jr., and James Lynch—People of the State of New York	1,000
BRANDT, Julius W.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
BARRON & COOKE HEATING AND Power Company—H. W. Johns-Manville Company	148
BAUMBACH, Emil—M. Baumbach	638
BATEMAN, Henry O.—J. E. Nichols and another	32
COLEMAN, Daniel—City of New York	168
CALFANO, Ernest E., and Balthaser Diehl—O. I. Hull, Jr., and another	371
CHRISTIE, James K., and Joseph Devantery—People of the State of New York	100
CRONK, Lewis M.—City of New York	316
DOREMUS, Harry W.—W. W. Beals	109
D'AGASTINO, Savens—M. B. Mosso	96
DALY, Ann—City of New York	227
ELLIOTT, Crawford—S. Frusser and another	74
FAIELLA, Joseph—City of New York	48
FERGUSON, Daniel F. M.—A. Seligman and another	184
GINSBERG, Samuel, and Henry Kuntz—W. H. Meserole	850
GOLDEN, Wolf—M. Ralter	66
HYDE, Orton W.—H. E. Emerson	124
HUSON, John A.—Associated Merchants of New York	14
HANSON DRUG COMPANY—J. P. Bender	93
JOHNSTONE, Dora W.—G. Blair	3,015
KARP, Rosa—S. Steinfelder and another	260
KAPLAN, Julius—City of New York	93
KEATING, John—J. J. Dorgan and another, costs	79
LOSEE, Daniel W.—J. Behler and another	143
LAWRIE, Robert W.—City of New York	100
LOWENTHAL, Morris—J. Horwich	73
LEWIS, John W.—L. Schrag, assignee	503
LEWIS, John W.—L. Schrag, assignee	304
MAY, Louis R.—C. Burnheim	442
MORGAN, Arthur J.—Reed & Barton	68
McCOURT, William—City of New York	58
PINKUS, William—C. F. Wetzel and another	96
ROBERTS, Samuel H.—J. E. Nichols and another	29
ROSENBAUM, Abraham—A. M. Bachrach	31
SCHMISCHKE, Helen, by guardian—L. Reise, costs	24
SAR-ALVAREZ CIGAR COMPANY—L. McLean	16,495
SONNTAG, John A.—City of New York	73
SCHENCK, Edward—H. P. Johnson	1,780
THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND Hartford Railroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company—B. R. Child	27,027
THE COMPRESSED COFFEE COMPANY—Caldwell Company	274
THE SUBWAY AND SUBURBAN CONstruction Company—J. A. Kirby and another	247
UNDERWOOD, Charles—City of New York	144
UNDERHILL, John F.—City of New York	816
VOELKE, George—S. Goldsticker, receiver	286
WALDMAN, Fred—A. L. Clements	181
WEILL, Alexander—S. J. Walker, costs	24
ZUCKERMAN, John—S. Fischer	50
ZIMMER, Carl—People of the State of New York	500

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Sept. 30

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hear

Instruction.

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W. F. LITTLE. L. M. BEEMAN.

THE LYON SCHOOL.

NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)

prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.

EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

IRVING SCHOOL,

35 WEST 84TH STREET.

Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.

Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18. WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY OCT. 1ST.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

2,042 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

Boarding and day pupils. Finishing courses. College certificates. Special music, art, and languages; home care; social recreation. Reopens Oct. 1st.

MRS. HELEN M. SCOVILLE.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

160 and 162 West 74th St., N. Y. City.

College Preparatory and General Course. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. FIREPROOF BUILDING, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av., English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 83d year opens Sept. 24.

Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

6 & 8 East 46th St., N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Grades. Laboratories, Gymnasiums. Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.

71 West 85th Street, New York.

Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods. Physical Training. Special and College Preparatory Courses. Individual Work. Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.

EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

REOPENS OCTOBER 2ND.

Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year. Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department. Frank A. Manny, Supt., 100 West 54th St. Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

THE DARLINGTON SEMINARY, West Chester, Pennsylvania.—A high-grade school for girls. Courses: Collegiate, English, Music, Art, Languages, &c. Beautiful and healthful location. $210. F. P. Bye, Pres.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVE.

REGENTS

And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

MRS. WILLIAM EUSTIS MUNROE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 150 West 57th St. Reopens Sept. 25th.

The Peebles & Thompson School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,

72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

Dwight School for Boys

15 West 43d St., New York City.

Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MRS. DORR'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Advanced courses, Kindergarten, Small Classes. Individual attention. Reopens Oct. 1st. 803 WEST 106TH ST., and Annex.

THE Le BARON DRUMM SCHOOL, 40 West 72d St., (boys in primary classes.) Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

509 FIFTH AVE.— Reopens Oct. 1.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.

October 1st.....53 West 45th Street.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Evening sessions. Two and three year courses. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For catalogue address 243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Fall Term begins September 22nd.

NEW YORK.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

FLUSHING, N. Y.,

Will reopen on Monday, September 8th. The curriculum embraces Primary, Grammar, and Preparatory Collegiate course. For further particulars apply at the Academy or send for prospectus.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant Military Academy,

OSSINING, (formerly Sing Sing,) N. Y.

88th year. Refers to Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Dr. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL, West New Brighton, N. Y. Half hour from city. Prepares for Groton, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, and Fomfret. $400. Address Secretary.

WESTCHESTER.

Academy Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, New York City. For young ladies and little girls, is directed by the Ursulines. It is delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, opposite Bronx Park. For circular address Mother Superior.

Instruction.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Gilman School for Girls Also Called The Cambridge School

ARTHUR GILMAN, A. M., Director, Cambridge, Mass.

NEW JERSEY.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1902.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.

Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.

Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL

ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.

HOME school for boys of seven to fourteen years. New buildings. Gymnasium. Military drill. Best teachers—one to every 5 boys. Thorough work. Fall term begins Sept. 24.

J. R. CAMPBELL, Headmaster.

MARYLAND.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. College for Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of national reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

VERMONT.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Miss FARWELL. Wells River, Vt.

deal school and home for girls 8 to 13. Large grounds Board, tuition, laundry, $225. No extras. Re-opens Oct. 1

VIRGINIA.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Lecture Halls for Theory; Laboratories for Proof; Hospitals for Practice. Accredited by Regents. Living expenses moderate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

CONNECTICUT.

MISS BUTTS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, "LOWTHORPE," NORWICH, CONN. Reopens Thursday, September 25, 1902.

Musical.

Mrs. Marie Harmon, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

Riding; Driving, Yachting, Golf.

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.

The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

The Famous

RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.

Delightful Fall resort. Pocono Mountain House, Montenesca and Switzwater Hotels. Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.

LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.

my13-lawfm'Tu

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT

THOS. COOK & SON have chartered the new and luxurious Hamburg-American Line steamship "MOLTKE" (12,000 tons) to leave New York on Feb. 4th, 1903, for the most magnificent and complete ORIENTAL CRUISE over planned.

A 70 DAY CRUISE **$300**

and upwards, including Shore Excursions, Hotel Expenses, Guides, etc., and every feature of modern high-class pleasure travel.

The route includes **Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada and the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land, (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, &c.,) Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, (Rome, Pompeii,) Villefranche, (Nice, Monte Carlo, &c.)**

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MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *Barbarossa, Nov. 15, 11 AM

†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM

†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

North-German Lloyd. Hamburg-American Line.

Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser...Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Nov. 4, 8 AM

*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM

Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 2, 10 AM

*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen, Nov. 13, 10 AM

Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM

Kurfuerst, Oct. 16, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM

F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Patricia, Sept. 30, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon

Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM | Wald'see, Oct. 18, 8:30 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Sept. 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM

Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM

Select Cruises To the **Orient.** To the **West Indies.**

SEND FOR PROGRAMS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"

North German Lloyd White Star Line

Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Kens'gt'n, Sept. 30, 6PM | *Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM

St. Louis, Oct. 1, 10 A.M. | Philadelph, Oct. 8, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland...Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM

Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland...Oct. 25, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon

MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.

MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.

MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon

Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.

Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic...Oct. 1, Noon | Teutonic...Oct. 15, Noon

Celtic...Oct. 3, Noon | Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon

Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon | Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Belognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Emp. of India...Oct. 6 | R.M.S. Athenian, Nov. 17

R. M. S. Tartar, Oct. 20 | Empress of China, Dec. 1

Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Oct. 17 | MIOWERA.....Nov. 14

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. my20-lawfm'Tu

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS ONLY, 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON THURS., OCT. 2.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 3 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 34, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:53, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

9-9-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The Fast and Elegant Steamers

LARCHMONT and TREMONT

Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AT 5 P. M.

Staterooms Reserved in Advance.

Cut Rates to All New England Points.

$3 to Boston

By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

DIRECT STEAMER, CHE

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks demoralized.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 29	1,039,782
To date this year	137,833,471
Corresponding date last year	216,521,751

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 29	$4,027,000
To date this year	$703,364,350
Corresponding date last year	$707,997,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 12 @35 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Int. Power.....1 Pere Marquette.....1
Int. Silver.....1 Ry. Steel Sp. pf..... ½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....1⅝ Long Island.....3½
Am. Hide & L.....½ Louis. & Nash.....10⅝
Am. H. & L. pf.....1½ Manhattan.....6½
Am. Car & Fdy.....1½ Met. Sec. Co.....½
Am. C. & F. pf.....1½ Met. St. Ry.....2½
Am. Cotton Oil.....2 Mexican Central.....1
Am. Grass Twine.....1½ Minn. & St. L.....3½
American Ice.....⅝ M., St. P. & S. S. M.6
Am. Linseed.....2½ M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....2
Am. Locom.....1⅝ Mo., Kan. & T.....3½
Am. Locom. pf.....1¾ Mo., K. & T. pf.....3½
Am. Malt. pf.....⅞ Missouri Pacific.....4½
Am. Smelting.....1½ Nash., C. & St. L.....2¼
Am. Smelting pf.....½ Nat. Biscuit.....½
Am. Snuff pf.....½ Nat. Lead.....2½
Am. Sugar.....4¾ Nat. Lead pf.....2½
Anaconda Copper.....2 Nat. R. R. of M.....1¼
At., T. & S. F.....5⅝ Nat. R. R. of Mex.....
At., T. & S. F. pf.....1¾ Nor. & W. pf.....1⅞
Balt. & Ohio.....1⅞ Norf. & West.....3
Balt. & Ohio rights.....¾ N. Y. Air Brake.....8
B'klyn R. T.....3¼ N. Y. Central.....4½
Canada South.....3 N. Y., C. & St. L.....1¼
Canadian Pacific.....5⅝ N. Y., N. H. & H.....3
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.....5½ N. Y., Ont. & W.....1½
Ches. & Ohio.....1¼ Norf. & West. pf.....3
Chi. & Alton.....4¼ Norf. & West. pf.....⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.....2 North American.....7
Chi. Great West.....1⅝ Pacific Coast.....3½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.....½ Pac. Coast 2d pf.....3
Chi. G. W. pf., B.....⅝ Pacific Mail.....1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.....5⅞ Penn. R. R.....5½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.....7 People's Gas.....2¾
Chi. & N. W.....5¼ Peoria & East.....4
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....2¾ Pressed S. Car.....2¾
Chi. Term. Trans.....1¾ Pressed S. C. pf.....1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.....2⅝ Pullman.....2
Chi. Un. Tract.....1 Ry. Steel Spring.....2
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.....9 Reading.....4½
C., C. C. & St. L.....4 Reading 1st pf.....⅝
Col. Fuel & I.....3½ Reading 2d pf.....2½
Col. Southern.....2¾ Rep. Steel.....1½
Col. So. 1st pf.....¾ Rep. Steel pf.....11½
Col. So. 2d pf.....1⅝ Rub. Goods pf.....2¼
Col. & H. C. & I.....1 St. J. & G. I.....1
Consol. Gas.....3½ St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.....4
Con. Tob. pf.....2 St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.....4½
Corn Prod. pf.....1 St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.....2½
Corn Prod. pf.....¾ St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. pf.....1½
Del. & Hudson.....3½ St. L. S. W.....2
Del., L. & W.....2 St. L. S. W. pf.....3⅝
Den. & Rio Grande.....4¾ Sloss-Sheffield.....1½
Den. & R. G. pf.....3 Southern Pacific.....4⅝
Detroit South.....1⅝ Southern Railway.....2
Det. South. pf.....1½ Southern Ry. pf.....1
Det. Un. Ry.....1½ Tenn. C. & I.....3½
Dist. of Am. pf.....2½ Texas & Pacific.....2⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.....1 Texas Pac. Land Tr.1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.....1½ Third Avenue.....1
Erie.....2½ Tol., St. L. & W. pf.....3½
Erie 1st pf.....2½ Twin City.....1
Erie 2d pf.....2¼ Un. Bag & P.....⅝
Evans. & T. H.....1¼ Un. B. & P. pf.....1½
Ft. W. & D. C.....2½ Union Pacific.....4⅝
General Electric.....8 U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.....2½
Gt. North. pf.....4 U. S. Leather.....⅞
Hocking Valley.....2½ U. S. Leather pf.....2⅝
Illinois Central.....6¾ U. S. Steel.....1½
Ill. Cent. rights.....¾ U. S. Steel pf.....17⅛
Int. Paper.....¾ Wabash.....1⅞
Int. Silver pf.....10 Wabash pf.....2½
Iowa Central.....2½ Western Union.....4
Iowa Cent. pf.....1 Westinghouse.....8
K. & T. Ft. S. & M. pf.....1¼ Wheel. & L. E.....1½
Kan. City South.....2¾ W. & L. E. 2d pf.....2¾
Kan. City So. pf.....3½ W. & L. E. 2d pf.....2¾
Keok. & D. M.....1 Wis. Central.....1⅝
Lake Erie & W.....2½ Wis. Central pf.....2¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

... & S. F. gen. 5s.....2½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....2
Balt. & O. gen. 4s..1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.....1
Consol. Tob. 4s.....1½
Col. Fuel. conv. 5s..1
Col. So. 1st pf.....1½
Dist. of Am. col. tr. 5s.....1
East Tenn. reor. 5s.1
Erie, Penn., col. tr. 4s.....
Green Bay deb. B..1
N. Y. Ont. & W. 4s.1
Ore. Short L. 4s.1¼
Peo. & East. inc...2½
Union Pac. conv. 4s.1¼
Wabash deb. B.....3½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

More than once on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday panicky conditions threatened. The close of the market reflected what seemed to approach demoralization. Declines scored during the day were of size—four, five, and ten point recessions not being exceptional.

To account for this unhappy exhibition there was only one reason anywhere advanced—a corner in money. Call loan rates from 10 o'clock to 2 o'clock ruled around 15 per cent.; in the last hour of business they jumped to 20, to 25, to 35, the highest rate being the final rate—and coincidently there was the chief smash in quotations, closing prices being practically the lowest of the day.

The stocks that fell most and in readiest ways were those which have come to be regarded as satisfactory to conservative interests, which are recognized as investment issues—stocks like St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. They went down ten points apiece.

Of course, the Street was full of explanatory stories, amply sensational. Some of them had appearance of possible truth. They were ornate with circumstantiality. The President was in danger beyond what was disclosed. J. P. Morgan and J. D. Rockefeller had fallen out. Four important banking firms had been coerced into liquidation. Foreign loans maturing could not be renewed. A conspicuous bank was embarrassed by drafts of out-of-town correspondents. The Louisville and Nashville "deal" had degenerated into a Northern Pacific feud. And—so on, and so forth. It was a day of anarchy rumormongering. And they who invented and they who distributed were winners, their fables had effect, their vigorous imaginations cut the market open.

That liquidation was induced—forced—could not be disputed by any fair observer. Commission houses shoveled out customers' stocks largely, indiscriminately—playing thus the raiders' game. They were scared. They felt the pinch of the money-lending assessments. Call loans above 25 per cent. are apt to disconcert the average man, be he broker or customer; and as interest rates rose point by point above that tall figure there was only naturalness in the liquidating disposition that developed. And so, toward the end of the day's business, it was not at all illogical or strange that actual demoralization took hold of the rank and file of those whose transactions are largely upon margins. They gave orders—or approved orders given for them—to close out accounts "at the market" indiscriminately. Thus a record of sacrifices unprecedented since the record of misfortunes that made black the 9th of May a year ago.

Of course there was much bear manipulation through it all. The short interest, extensive for a long time past, has been augmented to an aggregate beyond any record known in years. All the professional talent of the Stock Exchange is committed to the short side. It is probably not true that any brokers of importance have gone short against long accounts carried for customers. That would not be honest.

Pool manipulation was much quoted yesterday as responsible for the trouble that had come to the market. The pools, it was urged, had been reckless and were not obliged to take losses. This has an impressive sound, considered carelessly, and more impressive considered excitedly. The fact is, however, that it has not much else than sound to warrant it. Those pools of importance which have been operating in the market are pools whose holdings must average prices considerably below current quotations, even after the smash of yesterday. The truth is that yesterday's very lowest prices do not make bad comparisons with market values that have been ruling a long time. Herewith, for illustration's sake, is a tabulation of the prices at yesterday's close with prices of a year ago:

	Last. Sept. 30, 1901.	Last. Sept. 29, 1902.
Amalgamated Copper	89⅝	63½
American Bicycle	2½	1¼
American Bicycle pf	10	5
American Car & Foundry	29	34½
American Car & Foundry pf	83¾	89½
American Ice	27½	10¾
American Locomotive	23	30
American Locomotive pf	86¾	93¼
American Smelting & Refining	44⅞	45½
American Smelting & Refining pf	96½	95¼
American Sugar Refining	121½	123
Anaconda Copper Mining	145¼	102
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	75¼	80½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	95¾	99¾
Baltimore & Ohio	103	113
Baltimore & Ohio pf	98¼	92¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	65	63
Canada Southern	83½	85
Canadian Pacific	109¼	135½
Chesapeake & Ohio	45	48½
Chicago & Alton	30¾	34½
Chicago & Alton pf	77¼	73
Chicago Great Western	22⅛	29½
Chicago Great Western pf., B	46	46
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	159¾	134¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	141½	197½
Chicago Terminal Transfer	21¼	20½
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	41	38
Cleveland Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	95¼	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	96	70½
Colorado Southern	13¾	30½
Colorado Southern 1st pf	54	72¾
Colorado Southern 2d pf	24¾	47½
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	17¾	21
Consolidated Gas	217	217
Continental Tobacco pf	115	121
Delaware & Hudson	184	171½
Denver & Rio Grande	45	42½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	92½	90
Erie	41	37⅛
Erie 1st pf	66¼	66
Erie 2d pf	55¼	52½
Evansville & Terre Haute	59¼	59½
Great Northern pf	186¾	190
Hocking Valley	53½	93½
Hocking Valley pf	74¾	90¼
Illinois Central	145⅞	147
International Paper	22½	20¼
International Power	94	70
Keokuk & Des Moines	16½	38½
Lake Erie & Western	70	60¼
Long Island	74¾	80½
Louisville & Nashville	103	138
Manhattan Elevated	122⅝	132
Metropolitan Street Railway	168	139½
Mexican Central	23½	25¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis	106	109½
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M.	26¼	71½
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	76¼	130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	27	28½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	52⅜	61¼
Missouri Pacific	95⅝	111¾
National Biscuit	44	46½
National Lead	20	28½
New York Air Brake	142	176
New York Central	157¼	155
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	34	50
New York, Ontario & Western	33½	32⅝
Norfolk & Western	53⅝	70½
North American	95	122
Pacific Mail	42¼	41¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	143½	159
People's Gas, Chicago	100¼	109½
Peoria & Eastern	46	40
Pressed Steel Car	40⅝	53½
Reading	40⅞	64
Reading 1st pf	75½	86⅛
Reading 2d pf	51⅝	74
Republic Iron & Steel	15	35
Republic Iron & Steel pf	66½	78
Rubber Goods Manufacturing pf	70½	93⅝
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	69	75
St. Louis & San Francisco	44½	73
St. Louis Southwestern	29⅜	33
St. Louis Southwestern pf	62¼	68⅝
Southern Pacific	55⅝	71⅜
Southern Railway	32⅞	36
Southern Railway pf	80	95
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62¼	63¼
Texas & Pacific	40⅛	45½
Toledo St. Louis & Western	22½	29
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	36½	41
Twin City Rapid Transit	101	123
Union Bag & Paper	15⅛	14½
Union Pacific	90⅛	102¾
Union Pacific pf	87½	91
United States Leather	12¾	13¼
United States Leather pf	70	87⅝
United States Steel	43⅞	38⅞
United States Steel pf	94¼	87⅞
Virginia Carolina Chemical	60	67⅝
Wabash	21⅜	33
Wabash pf	38⅝	48
Western Union Telegraph	91	90
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18	29½
Wisconsin Central	21½	27
Wisconsin Central pf	43½	51½

This tabulation exhibits a variety of suggestive things. Yesterday's prices do not reflect business extinction. They are still substantially above the averages of a year ago. Ice Trust, Copper Trust, and some others of that ilk have fallen far; but the record of good railway stocks needs no apology. It is a table for thoughtful men to study.

And in yesterday's animated decline one other and important fact challenged consideration. At no time, in no case, was any recession in price attributed to waning prosperity. Every business record is inspiriting. Good times evidences grow daily clearer, stronger, surer. The railroads of the country have one embarrassment—they have more traffic than they can handle.

WALTER STANTON BANKRUPT.

Junior Member of Coffin & Stanton, Who Failed in 1894, Files Petition with $4,156,942 Liabilities.

Walter Stanton of 2 Wall Street, formerly the junior partner of Coffin & Stanton, bankers, of 66 Broadway, who failed in October, 1894, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, to get rid of the debts contracted by that firm.

His schedules show liabilities of $4,156,942 and assets of $25 in cash. Of the liabilities, $5,37[illegible] are personal debts, and the balance is on account of the firm. Of the liabilities, $2,986,173 were secured, $878,889 unsecured, and $291,880 contingent. All the assets of the firm were turned over to Newman Erb, the assignee, in October, 1894, and were subsequently turned over to Thomas F. Wicks as receiver. Among the secured creditors of the firm mentioned in the schedules are:

Albany City National Bank, $49,990; Albany City Savings Institution, $52,759; Northern Counties Investment Company of Bradford, England, $50,000; Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich, Conn., $46,034; Citizens' Savings Bank of New York, $92,877; Dime Savings Bank of Norwich, $40,500; First National Bank of Norristown, Penn., $32,000; First National Bank of Norwich, $32,000; International Trust Company of Boston, $50,000; Manhattan Company of New York, $208,328; National Bank of Baltimore, $50,100; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $50,000; New Haven County Bank, $40,077; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $92,820; Town of Gravesend, $126,176; Town of Greenburg, N. Y., $80,000; City of Harriman, Tenn., $29,000; S. F. Stanton, $54,065; James Talcott, $50,100, and Russell Sage, $5,200, and also $13,000 contingent.

The principal unsecured creditors are the City of Santa Cruz, Cal., $332,267; City of Ironwood, Mich., $115,775, and the Gravesend (N. Y.) School District, $4,500. A list of forty-two corporations, firms, and individuals is given who may have some claim against him on account of relations existing prior to the assignment of the firm. The liabilities of the firm in England are $252,210.

William E. Coffin, the senior partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 12, 1901, and received his discharge on June 19, 1901.

Capital Increased to $1,500,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the New England Asbestos Mining and Milling Company, held in this city to-day, the stockholders voted to increase the capital from $500,000 to $1,500,000, to purchase three mines in Canada.

Boston Stock Exchange Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Boston Stock Exchange held its annual meeting to-day. The report of its Governing Committee was read and approved. The officials were all re-elected as follows: President—John Parkinson; Vice President—Charles C. Jackson; Treasurer—Sidney Chase. Two tickets for membership on the Governing Committee for two years were presented. They differed, however, only in that the names of George A. Fernald and Charles M. Cabot were on one and those of G. Frederick Gridley and Harry K. White on the other. The members elected were G. Frederick Gridley, Harry K. White, Arthur W. Hale, Harry Hornblower, Charles Head, and Frank W. Remick.

Naval Stores Concerns to Merge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 29.—The Consolidated Naval Stores Company, will be incorporated in Jacksonville Wednesday, with a capital of $2,000,000. The concerns going into the combination are the Southern Naval Stores Company, Savannah; the Ellis Young Company, Savannah; the Downing Company, Brunswick, Ga.; the Mutual Naval Stores Company, Jacksonville; the Gulf Naval Stores Company, Tampa; the Florida Naval Stores Company, Jacksonville, and the West Coast Naval Stores Company, Pensacola. The combination will handle the output of 500 producers, and is expected to do an annual business of $11,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Philadelphia Steel and Iron Company, organized with a capital of $1,000,000, to take over the Ferro-Carbon Casting Company.

Sharon, Penn., dispatches stating that the Sharon Steel Company has decided to erect a new blast furnace with a capacity of 400 tons daily.

According to reports from Philadelphia the backers of the Keystone Telephone Company assert that they have $25,000,000 capital to carry the business into this city to compete with the Bell Company and finally to extend it to Boston.

Newark advices that a conference will be held to-day at which, it is said, a merger of trolley interests in New Jersey may be consummated.

Incorporation of the Grand Trunk Car Ferry Line of Milwaukee to operate steamboats, ferries, and elevators in any State in the United States.

Kingston, Jamaica, cables stating that an American-Jamaican fruit company is being formed with $5,000,000 capital.

Advices from Buenos Ayres that leading importers are protesting against the monopoly for the sale of petroleum, which the Government proposes to grant to the Standard Oil Company.

Reserve of outside banks $3,509,750 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,610,175 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 12@35 per cent., closing at 15 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 18 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $133,392,928; balances, $6,108,455; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $22,852.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rates of discount in the open market 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅜@$4.86; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝, and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.15⅛; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½, and 95@95⅛ 1-16; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was a keen demand for money yesterday, and the Bank of England did a large business in loans, discounts, and renewals. There was no appreciable change in discount quotations.

Bar gold was still in demand, chiefly on American account.

The Stock Exchange markets were decidedly depressed, chiefly owing to the marked weakness of American rails, due to sales by Continental and New York operators. In the afternoon the general decline was accentuated by a fall of over $10 in Louisville and Nashville, said to be on sales by minority stockholders who calculate that they will receive no benefit owing to the control of the road passing to another company.

The foreign market was flat. Mines were very quiet.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Money was in fair demand to-day owing to the quarter-end. Discounts were maintained.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and irregular. Consols weakened. Home Rails had a firm undertone. Americans were dispirited and below parity, President Roosevelt's condition being a depressing factor. They closed above the lowest prices of the day. Canadian Pacific sympathized with Americans. Grand Trunk was dull on disappointing August revenue returns. Rio Tintos were higher. Kafirs were easy.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 5-16; Consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 92½; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¼; Canadian Pacific, 143⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 31⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 198½; De Beers preferred, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 4⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¾; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 153; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 164; Norfolk and Western, 74½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 83⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33¼; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 76½; Union Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91⅜; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 50½; Spanish 4s, 86⅜; bar silver dull, 23 11-16d per ounce; money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent.

On the Street Americans reacted. Baltimore and Ohio was quoted at 109½, and St. Paul at 196½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 28.50; Madrid, 33.65; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, .19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Thomson-Houston reacted. Kafirs were weak on English offerings. Subsequently Spanish 4s hardened on bear covering. Brazilians and Argentines were in good demand. Rentes were offered during the last hour. Spanish 4s then reacted, Thomson-Houston again declined, and banks and most industrial stocks weakened. Rio Tintos were easier. Kafirs were depressed.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account; exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks; Spanish 4s, 87.52.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The failure of the Rheinan-Mannheim Chemical Company and the news regarding President Roosevelt's health caused depression on the Boerse here to-day. Prices closed weak on unfavorable London advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bank of Spain Statement.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 290,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 1,417,000 pesetas, notes in circulation decreased 853,000 pesetas.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Money in Boston is firm, and yet Boston is probably the strongest city in the country to-day financially. This is because there has been no great speculation here for the rise and because banking methods have changed wonderfully for the better the past few years. Going rates are unchanged, but the banks are letting out money very slowly. Sterling exchange continues quiet and firm. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, par and 5c premium; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 4½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $15,296,128; balances, $1,460,331. The weekly statement of the associated local banks issued to-day shows a loss of $204,200 in the reserve excess, and $1,420,200 in the New York surplus. Loans were expanded $717,000—chiefly by reason of money sent to New York—and deposits fell off $728,000. Swift Packing was bid up sharply early in the day from 150 to 160, and then fell back to 156 and 157. The demand came from excellent sources, and was based on a growing belief that the packing combination will be consummated just as soon as money conditions shall improve. Otherwise the stock market was dull and featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,758	Atchison	90¾	87	87
430	Atchison pf	101½	100	100
22	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
55	Boston Elevated	157	156	156
2	Boston & Maine	196½	196	196
12	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
10	Cent. & Passumpsic	100	100	100
50	Fitchburg pf	142½	142½	142½
175	Mass. Elec.	36⅝	36	36
171	Mass. Elec. pf	96¾	96	96
64	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	230	230
50	Old Colony	210	210	210
250	Pere Marquette	81	80	80
2,485	Union Pacific	106½	102½	103¾
60	Union Pacific pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
85	West End	93½	93¼	93¼
1	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

912	Am. Tel. & Tel.	169	166½	166½
15	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub cfts.	115	115	115
60	Mexican	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
74	New England	139½	139	139½
50	Western	28	28	28
15	Western pf	100	99½	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	American Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
34	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	84	83	84
50	Am. Hide & Leather	12	12	12
135	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8½
25	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28½	28½	28½
2,471	American Sugar	127¼	124	124
25	American Sugar pf	80¾	79½	80
5,880	Dom. Iron & Steel	69¾	68	68
611	Edison rights	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
155	General Electric	188	185	185
110	N. E. Gas & Coke	4 13-16	4¾	4¾
20	Pullman	236	236	236
326	Swift Pack. & Provision	160	150	150
1,055	United Fruit	114	112¾	112¾
5	Union Shoe Machine	54	54	54
67	Union Shoe Machine pf	31½	31½	31½
150	U. S. Leather	14	14	14
50	U. S. Leather pf	89¼	89	89
2,175	U. S. Steel	40	39	39
383	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	88	88

MINING.

240	Adventure	20	19¼	19¼
1,612	Amalgamated	65¼	63½	63½
200	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Atlantic	25½	25	25
135	Centennial	19¾	19¼	19½
2,070	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2	2
2,842	Copper Range Consol.	57¾	54½	55
225	Daly-West	50	50	50
100	Dominion Coal	130	129	129
75	Franklin	10	10	10
825	Guanajuato	3½	3¼	3⅜
100	Isle Royale	13¼	13¼	13¼
125	Mass	15½	15¼	15¼
70	Mayflower	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Michigan	11	11	11
176	Mohawk	46	45	45
25	Montreal & Boston	3	3	3
20	Montana Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Old Colony	2	2	2
100	Old Dominion	19¾	18¾	19¼
140	Osceola	58½	57¾	58
25	Parrot	26	26	26
400	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	Shannon	10	10	10
202	Tamarack	172	170	170
100	Trimountain	87½	87½	87½
26	Trinity	11	11	11
1,135	United States	21¾	20¾	20¾
1,065	U. S. Coal & Oil	14¾	14	14
100	Utah	21¾	20¾	20¾
380	Victoria	5½	5¼	5½
750	Winona	4¼	4	4
5	Wolverine	58	58	58
25	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia 4-5 bid; 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The market here was unsettled to-day, owing to the demoralization which developed in New York. Weakness, however, was not pronounced, except in those issues which are traded in on the two markets, like the Readings, Pennsylvania, United States Steel, and Southern Railway. In the remainder of the list, while lower prices generally were made, the losses did not extend beyond fractional limits. There was, in fact, little pressure to sell the locals, as brokers were not anxious to call for additional margins, and the banks made little effort to disturb loans. It is believed, however, that margins will be freely called to-morrow morning, as Philadelphia traders are heavily interested in New York stocks. To-day's sales aggregated only 37,210 shares of stock and $81,400 bonds, and of the former one-half was contributed by the arbitrage shares, thus showing the dullness which prevailed in the purely local issues. A canvass of the principal commission houses showed that they were large sellers in New York to-day. Money on call and time, 6 per cent. The banks were not anxious to expand business with brokers. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
134	Am. Rys. Co.	53	52½	52½
100	Am. Cement	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
3	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
100	Nor. & Western	72¼	72¼	72¼
1,726	Penn. R. R.	81¾	80	80 1-16
80	Phila. Traction	98¼	98	98
5,024	Phila. Electric	8 13-16	8 9-16	8 9-16
1,061	Phila. Co.	48¾	48	48
134	Phila. Co. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
700	Phila. Rapid Tran.	16½	16¾	16¾
12,760	Reading	13 13-16	12½	12½
100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43
413	Reading 2d pf	37¾	36½	36½
1,450	Southern R. R.	37½	36	36
400	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Union Pacific	106½	106	106
1,040	United Gas Imp. Co.	113	112	112
30	United Power Co.	44½	44½	44½
1,800	Union Traction	47	46½	46½
3,380	United States Steel	40	39½	39½
6	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
200	U. S. Leather	13½	13¾	13¾
2,327	Cambria Steel	28½	27¾	27¾
14	Camden & Trenton Ry.	4	4	4
1,080	Con. Lake Sup.	25	24	24
175	Con. Lake Sup. pf	74	72¾	73¼
100	Denver & Rio Grande	45½	45½	45½
375	Electric Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Erie	38¾	38	38
200	Fairmount Park Trans.	29	28¾	28¾
1	Hunt. & Broad Top	58	58	58
200	Internat'l Smokeless P.	10¾	10¼	10¼
4	Investment Co.	70	70	70
379	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	34¾	34¼
50	Mexican Central	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾
400	National Asphalt Co.	¾	¾	¾
26	Nesquehoning Val. R.R.	50¾	50¼	50¼
819	Warwick Steel	6¼	6¼	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—New York exchange was 10 cents discount to-day; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Swift & Co.'s shares were again leaders in both the amount of business and in interest on the local exchange to-day. Fainthearted speculators who had let go of their holdings last week took on to some extent to-day and gave the stock great buoyancy. The cause of this was the taking over of the Anglo-American Company by G. F. and L. F. Swift. A new company, the President of which will be Louis F. Swift, will be organized to hold the property, although the opinion of the Street is that this simply indicates another step in the packers' combination. The Swift shares opened 3 points higher than they closed Saturday, and at once advanced 7 points more, to 100, although there were subsequent sales at figures several points lower. American Can and National Biscuit were slightly easier, and Carbon fell off more than a point. Box Board was weak. The influence was the Eastern weakness. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
895	American Can com.	13	12⅝	12⅝
85	Chicago Edison	172	172	172
200

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 29, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63⅝	63⅞	12,200	*Amal. Copper Co	65	65½	63⅝	63⅞	–1⅝
11⅜	12	1,740	Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	12¾	11⅜	11⅞	– ⅜
40⅝	41¼	700	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41⅞	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	–1⅜
1	1⅛	600	Am. Bicycle Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	6	300	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	5	5	5	5	– ⅛
34	34⅝	1,800	Am. Car & F. Co	36	36	34½	34½	–1½
89½	90	800	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91¼	91¼	89⅞	89⅞	–1⅝
54½	56	430	*Am. Grass Twine	56¾	56¾	55	55	–2
48	49	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	48½	48½	–1⅞
10⅝	11	400	*Am. Ice Co	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅝
22	23½	200	*Am. Linseed Co	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	–2¼
30	30½	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	31	31	30	30	–1⅜
93	93⅝	700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93½	94	93¼	93¼	–1¾
6	6½	300	*Am. Malting Co	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	–⅛
23	25	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	23	23	23	23	–½
45¼	45½	2,700	*Am. S. & R. Co	45½	45¾	45	45¾	–1½
94⅞	95¼	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95	95	–½
130	134⅝	400	*Am. Snuff Co	130	130¾	130	130	
99	100	500	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	99⅜	100	99	99	–⅛
123⅝	124	16,350	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	126½	127¼	123	123	–4¾
102	104	815	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	104	104	102	102	–2
86⅜	86½	80,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90⅞	90⅞	85	86½	–5⅜
99⅞	100	12,910	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100½	101	99⅝	99⅝	–1⅝
102⅝	102⅞	21,650	Baltimore & Ohio	107	107⅛	103	103	–5⅛
92	[illegible]	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92½	92⅝	92⅛	92⅜	– ⅛
2	2⅝	10,920	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅜
62⅜	63¼	12,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	65½	62⅜	63	–3¼
50⅜	51¼	300	*Butterick Co	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	
84	85	100	Canada Southern	85	85	85	85	–3
135	135¼	23,300	Canadian Pacific	139	139	134½	135⅛	–5⅝
134⅛	135¼	400	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd	137½	137½	134⅜	134⅛	–5½
175	180	100	Central R. R. of N. J	175	175	175	175	
48¾	48⅞	10,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51	48⅛	48⅜	–3⅞
	34½	1,900	Chicago & Alton	38	38¼	34½	34½	–4¼
72½	73	800	Chicago & Alton pf	74⅜	74⅜	73	73	–2
29⅛	29½	6,200	Chi. Gt. West	31	31	29⅛	29¼	–1⅜
86½	87	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	87	87	87	87	– ½
45½	46½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	46¼	46¼	45⅜	45⅜	– ⅝
91	92	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
184½	185	46,340	Chi., Mil. & St. P	192	192⅜	183⅞	184¾	–8¾
192	194	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	198	198	192	192	–7
231½	234	500	Chicago & Northw	232	232	230	231½	–5½
195	197	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	198	198	197¼	197¼	–2⅝
20½	21½	1,300	Chicago Term. Trans	22	22	20½	20½	–1⅝
38	39	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39½	39⅜	37½	38	–2⅞
17⅜	18	600	Chicago Union Trac	18½	18½	18	18	–1
50	55	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf	50	50	48½	48½	–9
99½	100½	900	C., C., C. & St. L	104	104	100	100	–4
76	77	5,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	80	80	76½	76½	–3⅝
30	30¾	2,200	Colorado & Southern	31½	31½	30½	30½	–2⅝
71⅜	72⅜	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf	73	73	72½	72½	– ⅝
47½	48	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49¼	49¼	47⅜	47⅜	–1⅝
19	21	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22	22	21	21	–1
217	218	1,800	Consolidated Gas	219¼	219¼	217	217	–3½
121	122	1,600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	124	124	121	121	–2
31¼	32½	1,275	Corn Products	32½	32½	32	32	–1
83	84	348	Corn Products pf	84½	84½	83⅜	83½	– ⅝
171½	172½	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	174½	174½	171⅞	171⅞	–3½
268	270	600	Del., Lack. & West	270	270	268	268	–2
41½	42¼	4,100	Denver & R. G	45½	45⅝	42½	42½	–4⅝
90	90½	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf	92	92½	90	90	–3
20⅜	20½	800	Detroit Southern	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	–1⅞
39⅜	39½	3,400	Detroit Southern pf	40⅜	40⅝	39⅜	39⅜	–1½
85½	89½	700	Detroit Union Ry	90	90	89½	89½	–1½
35	36	1,000	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	36½	36½	35	35	–2¼
19	19⅛	670	*Dul., S. S. & At	19½	19½	19	19	–1
29	30	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	31	31	31	31	–1½
37	37⅛	30,990	Erie	38½	38⅝	37	37⅛	–2
66	66¼	4,300	Erie 1st pf	67¼	67½	66	66	–2¼
52	52⅛	500	Erie 2d pf	53⅝	53⅝	52½	52½	–2¼
58	60	3,100	Evans. & T. H	61	61	59⅞	59⅞	–1⅝
60	62¾	300	*Ft. Worth & D. C	62½	62½	62	62	–2¼
181¼	182	2,500	General Electric	188	188	182	182	–8
190	194	400	Great Northern pf	190	190	190	190	–4
93½	94	700	Hocking Valley	94	95	93½	93½	–2½
90	91	400	Hocking Valley pf	91	91	90	90	
146¾	147	7,150	Illinois Central	151½	151⅝	147	147	–6¼
10⅜	11	5,169	Illinois Central rights	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅝
20¼	20⅝	500	International Paper	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	– ⅝
73	74	200	International Paper pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	– ⅝
68¼	70	200	*International Power Co	70	70	70	70	+1
16½	19	115	*International Silver	19	19	19	19	+1
35½	43	700	*International Silver pf	42	42	35	35	–10
43½	44	800	Iowa Central	46½	46½	44	44	–2½
		700	Iowa Central pf	81½	81½	80	80	–1
80	80¼	1,050	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81	81	80	80	–1½
33¾	33½	2,600	Kansas City South	35	35⅜	33¼	33¼	–6¾
55	57	100	Kansas City South. pf	55	55	55	55	–3½
32	33	200	Keokuk & D. M	38½	38½	32	32½	–1
61	63	300	Lake Erie & West	62½	62½	60¾	60¾	–2½
80	82	300	Long Island	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80½	–3½
138	138¾	47,800	Louisville & Nashville	145	145	137½	138	–10⅝
132	132½	41,825	Manhattan Elevated	136¼	136⅝	132	132	–5½
120	122	680	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd	122½	122½	122	122	–½
129½	129⅝	5,680	*Met. Street Railway	141½	141½	129½	130½	–2½
25¾	26	3,150	Mexican Central	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	–1
108	110	100	Minn. & St. Louis	109½	109½	109½	109½	–3½
71½	72	2,350	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	77¾	77¾	71½	71½	–6
129	130	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	131	131	130	130	–2
28¼	29	5,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅜	31	28½	28½	–3¼
60¼	60½	5,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	62½	62½	60⅝	60⅝	–3½
111½	111¾	60,720	Missouri Pacific	115	115⅞	111¼	111¾	–4¼
100	120	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L	111	111	110¼	110¼	–2¼
46¼	46½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	–½
28⅝	29	8,500	*Nat. Lead Co	30	30¾	28½	28½	–2⅛
90½	92¼	800	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94	94	91½	91½	–2⅞
19	19⅜	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	19½	19½	19½	19¾	–1¼
38½	38⅝	1,200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39⅜	40	38⅝	38⅞	–1⅞
175	176	300	*New York Air Brake	180	180	176	176	–8
155	156	12,575	New York Central	159	159	155	155	–4½
49	52	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	51	51	50	50	–1¼
228	233	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	230	230	230	230	–3
32⅜	32⅞	10,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅜	33½	32½	32⅝	–1½
70½	71	16,600	Norfolk & Western	72	72½	70	70½	–3
91	93	100	Norfolk & Western pf	92	92	92	92	– ⅞
122	124	1,100	North American	124	125	122	122	–7
76	77	800	Pacific Coast	78	78	76	76	–3½
79½	81	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf	81	81	80	80	–3
		850	Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	41¼	41¼	–1¼
159	160	45,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	163	163	159	159	–3½
102¾	102¾	6,750	People's Gas, Chicago	104½	104½	102½	102½	–2¾
40	42	200	Peoria & Eastern	40	40	40	40	–4
	80	100	Père Marquette	81	81	8	81	+1
53¾	54	3,050	Pressed Steel Car	55½	55⅞	53½	53½	–2¾
90	91	2,200	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	91½	90	90	–1
233	236	200	Pullman Company	238	238	238	238	–2
34½	35	600	*Ry. Steel Spring	35⅜	35⅜	34¾	35	–2
87½	88	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1½
63¾	64	79,200	Reading	67½	67⅝	64	64	–4½
86	86½	1,400	Reading 1st pf	86	86½	86	86½	– ⅝
73¾	74	9,500	Reading 2d pf	75½	75½	74	74	–2½
20¼	20¼	3,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅝	21⅝	20½	20½	–1½
78	78½	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79	79	78	78	–1½
20⅜	21	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	21¼	21¼	21	21	–⅜
66	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	–2¼
21½	22	100	St. Jo. & G. I	22	22	22	22	–1
75	75½	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	77½	77½	75	75	–4
35½	36	600	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	37½	37½	35¾	35¾	–4½
78	78½	2,700	St. L. & San Fran	79½	79½	78	78	–2½
72¼	73	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	74	74½	72¾	73	–1½
33	33¼	1,100	St. Louis Southw	33½	33½	33	33	–2
68	68½	4,300	St. Louis Southw. pf	70½	71½	68	68⅜	–3⅝
69	70	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	69	69	68½	68½	–1½
71⅜	71⅞	65,400	Southern Pacific	74⅜	75	71½	71⅝	–4⅜
36	36¼	24,500	Southern Railway	37⅞	37⅞	36	36	–2
95	95½	1,450	Southern Railway pf	96	96	95	95	–1
		200	So. Ry., M. & O. tr. cts	91	91	90½	90½	– ¼
63¼	64	5,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66	66¼	63½	63½	–3¼
45	45½	12,500	Texas & Pacific	47¼	47¼	45⅜	45⅜	–2⅛
38½	40	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr	39	39	39	39	–1
128	129	100	Third Avenue	129	129	129	129	–1
		10	Tol. Rys. & Light	36½	36½	36½	36½	
29	30	1,700	Tol., St. L. & West	29	29	28½	29	
41	42	1,420	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	43	43	41	41	–3⅜
121	122	210	Twin City R. T.	123	123	123	123	–2½
14¼	14½	500	*Union Bag & P. Co	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	– ⅝
76	76½	400	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	75	76	75	76	–1⅜
102¼	102⅝	83,500	Union Pacific	106¼	106⅜	102½	102⅝	–4⅜
90½	91	550	Union Pacific pf	91⅛	91⅛	91	91	– ½
54	58	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	55	55	55	55	–2½
13¾	13⅝	6,800	*U. S. Leather	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13½	– ⅝
87⅞	88	950	*U. S. Leather pf	89	89	87½	87⅝	–2⅜
38⅞	39	20,765	U. S. Steel	39¾	39⅞	38⅜	38⅜	–1½
87½	87⅞	18,800	U. S. Steel pf	89¼	89¾	87½	87⅞	–1⅝
67	68	1,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67½	67½	67	67⅜	– ⅛
33	33¼	7,600	Wabash	34½	34½	33	33	–1⅜
48	48¼	8,600	Wabash pf	49¾	50	48	48	–2¼
90	90½	5,200	Western Union Tel	93	93⅜	90	90	–4
214	215	900	Westinghouse E. & M	220	220	215	215	–8
26¾	26⅝	3,100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	28	28	26½	26½	–1¼
60	60½	220	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	–1¼
38	39	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	38	38	38	38	–2⅜
26½	27¼	1,400	Wisconsin Central	28⅜	28⅜	27	27	–1⅝
50½	52	1,750	Wisconsin Central pf	52½	52½	51¼	51¼	–2¼

Sales....1,039,632 *Unlisted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$221,907,111
Gold	135,442,417
Silver	12,152,577
United States notes	4,329,703
Treasury notes of 1890	81,342
National bank notes	14,939,576
Total receipts this day	2,373,122
Total receipts this month	46,973,174
Total receipts this year	144,884,678
Total expenditures this day	870,000
Total expenditures this month	36,050,000
Total expenditures this year	138,877,178
Deposits in National banks	133,918,375

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$346,224,089
Silver dollars	465,154,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,979,361
Silver bullion of 1890	24,831,639
Total	$856,289,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$364,224,089
Silver certificates outstanding	465,154,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,911,000
Total	$856,289,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,801,967
Gold certificates	59,680,450
Silver coin and bullion	6,677,248
Silver certificates	5,835,329
United States notes	4,329,703
Other assets	23,972,999
Total in Treasury	$176,297,696
Deposits in National banks	133,918,375
Total	$310,216,073
Current liabilities	88,308,961
Available cash balance	$221,907,111

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 51c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .20, 2,000 Comstock at .05½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 300 Golden Fleece at .19, 200 Hale & Norcross at .24, 300 Isabella at .32, 300 Mexican at .35, 500 Mollie Gibson at .07, 50 Ontario at 8.75, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .09.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
3d week Sept.	$50,704	$41,711	$41,902
From July 1	584,846	506,826	442,749
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Sept.	107,381	95,499	86,005
From July 1	1,291,347	1,215,748	1,083,183
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
3d week Sept.	140,038	120,903	.....
From July 1	1,380,733	1,270,762	.....

BATH AND HAMMONDSPORT for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	33,925	38,681	*4,756
Op. expenses	21,346	19,565	1,781
Net earnings	12,579	19,116	*6,537
Other income	592	551	*49
Total income	13,081	19,667	*6,586
Fixed charges	16,563	16,520	43
Deficit	3,482	†3,147	6,629
Cash on hand	1,145	952	193
Prof. and loss def.	963	12,487	3,450

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	682,150	598,039	397,276
Exp. and taxes	518,779	441,552	368,744
Net earnings	163,371	156,487	128,532
Gross, 2 mos	1,360,021	1,168,055	1,020,500
Exp. and taxes	1,065,026	869,845	748,255
Net, 2 months	353,995	298,210	282,105

DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY & PITTSburg Railroad, (N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. lessee,) operated by L. S. & M. S. Railway Company, for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	294,999	266,858	28,141
Op. expenses	199,152	205,610	*6,458
Net earnings	95,847	61,248	34,599
Other income	739	765	*29
Total income	96,586	62,013	34,573
Fixed charges	16,726	16,073	653
Net income	79,860	45,940	33,428
Cash on hand	30,834	7,406	23,428
Prof. & loss surp.	47,049	259,585	*212,536

*Decrease.

GEORGIA RAILROAD for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	164,426	139,427	127,520
Op. expenses	*116,791	116,515	106,998
Net earnings	47,635	22,912	20,522
Gross, 2 months	350,921	267,515	249,954
Op. expenses	229,928	221,259	206,359
Net, 2 months	120,993	46,256	43,595

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	62,472	58,390	75,444
Ex. and taxes	69,100	61,390	59,141
Deficit	6,628	*20,991	*16,302
Total inc. deficit	6,026	*27,538	*16,869
Fixed charges	13,118	10,979	10,638
Deficit	19,144	*16,558	*6,230
Gross, 2 mos	121,890	166,654	148,848
Ex. and taxes	138,641	126,899	118,216
Deficit	11,742	*39,755	*30,631
Total inc. deficit	19,471	*40,892	*31,765
Fixed charges	25,457	21,742	21,276
Deficit	35,928	*19,150	*10,489

*Surplus.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for August—

Gross earnings	3,498,236	3,073,845	2,850,341
Ex. and taxes	2,442,089	2,135,657	1,964,524
Net earnings	1,055,567	938,188	886,317
Gross, 2 mos	6,789,673	5,990,590	5,528,704
Ex. and taxes	4,942,132	4,331,994	3,978,815
Net, 2 months	1,847,541	1,658,596	1,547,889

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for August—

Gross earnings	262,961	265,629	225,442
Exp. and taxes	217,404	192,218	166,271
Net earnings	45,557	73,411	59,171
Total income	45,997	73,622	59,171
Fixed charges	38,967	41,515	34,775
Surplus	6,900	32,107	24,395
Gross, 2 months	536,640	516,342	436,693
Exp. and taxes	417,081	368,596	318,131
Net earnings	119,559	147,746	118,561
Fixed charges	77,842	79,714	66,870
Surplus	42,696	68,968	51,707

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	6,041,470	5,324,275	5,637,414
Op. expenses	3,883,373	3,466,463	3,580,936
Net earnings	2,158,097	1,857,812	2,056,480
Total income	2,188,751	1,878,731	2,064,758
Tax., rent., int.	1,708,646	1,632,613	1,671,843
Surplus	480,105	246,118	392,915
Previous surplus	276,935	42,107	.....
Total surplus	757,040	288,285	.....
Improvements	124,990	11,350	.....
Net surplus	632,050	276,935	367,157

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,980	Amal. Copper	65	65¼	63⅜	63⅜
190	Am. Car & Fdy.	36½	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
30	Am. Ice	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
160	Am. Locomotive	31	31	30	30
3,275	Am. Sugar	127¼	127½	123¼	123½
18,100	A., T. & S. F.	90⅜	90⅜	85	85½
350	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	101	100	100
2,360	Balt. & Ohio	107	107½	104¼	104¼
300	Balt. & Ohio rts.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
5,540	Brook. Rap. Tr.	63	65½	62⅝	62⅝
1,750	Can. Pacific	138½	139⅝	135⅝	135⅞
1,100	Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	51	48⅝	48⅝
80	Chi. & Alton	37⅛	38	37	37
1,900	Chi. Gt. West.	30½	30⅝	29⅛	29¼
18,210	C., M. & St. P.	192	192⅝	184⅝	188
40	Chi. Term. Tr.	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½
220	Chi. T. Tr. pf.	39½	39⅝	37	37
70	Col. Fuel & I.	80⅝	80⅝	79½	79⅝
190	Col. Southern	31½	31⅝	30⅝	31
50	Col. & Hoc. Coal	21½	21½	21½	21½
340	Dul., S. S. & At.	19½	19½	19	19
4,390	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	36½	36½
10	Erie 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
340	Ill. Central	152	152	148½	148½
30	Ill. Cent. rights	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3,620	Louis. & Nash.	144	144½	138	138
8,830	Manhattan	136⅛	136⅝	132¼	132⅝
30	Met. Street	141½	141½	140⅝	140⅝
290	Mex. Central	26½	26½	25⅞	25⅞
630	Mo., K. & T.	30⅞	31	29	29¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
18,300	Mo. Pacific	114⅝	115	111⅜	111¼
30	Nat. Lead	30	30	30	30
740	N. Y. Central	158⅜	158⅝	156¼	156¼
710	N. Y., O. & W.	33½	33½	33	33
580	Norf. & West.	71⅝	72½	70⅞	70⅞
2,220	Pennsylvania	163⅛	163¼	160	160
390	People's Gas	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝
60	Pres'd Steel Car	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝
24,280	Reading	67½	67⅞	64¼	64¼
170	Rep. Steel	21½	21½	20¼	20¼
20	Rep. Steel pf.	78⅜	78⅜	78¾	78¾
15,610	Southern Pac.	74⅝	75	71½	71⅞
4,880	Southern Ry.	37½	37½	35¼	35¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	6	6	6	6
1,530	Tenn. C. & I.	60	60¼	63½	63½
2,050	Texas & Pac.	47	47½	45¼	45¼
24,010	Union Pacific	106⅜	106⅝	102⅜	102⅝
2,610	U. S. Leather	14	14	13½	13⅝
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
7,810	U. S. Steel	40	40	39	39
700	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¾	88	88
350	Wabash	33½	34⅛	32½	32½
680	Wabash pf.	49¾	49¾	48	48
20	Wheel. & L. E.	28	28	28	28
190	West. Union	93⅛	93⅜	91¼	91¼
150	Wis. Central	28	28	28	28

182,455

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	U. P. conv. 4s	108	108	108	108

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.02	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.14
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.97	.93
Challenge Con	.10	.11
Chollar	.13	.05
Confidence	.65	.67
Con. Cal. & Va	1.10	1.05
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.19	.22
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.30	.32
Occidental Con	.06	.10
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.08	.13
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.03	.04
Sierra

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Demand for Dwellings Continues —Dealings by Brokers—Important Auction Sale Announced.

Isaac Dreyfus has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 27 East Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.

Adolphus Price has purchased from the estate of Philip Gomprecht, through Joseph Toch, the dwelling 124 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Benjamin Stern the five-story American basement dwelling 315 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 101.10.

It is reported that Gustav Blumenthal has sold the four-story dwelling 28 West Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Mary E. Piggott to a client the four-story dwelling 123 West Forty-fifth Street, 19.2 by 82.2.

Henry H. Dreyer has sold for Mrs. G. Benz the five-story flat 222 West Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to a Mr. Hess the four-story dwelling 120 West Seventy-first Street, 21 by 100.5.

Announcement was made yesterday of what promises to be one of the most interesting auction offerings of the approaching season. The sale is the result of partition proceedings, in which Thomas T. Sturges and others are plaintiffs and John B. Morss and others defendants. The properties affected include 313 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-second Street; 820 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; 11 Third Avenue, 381 and 381½ Grand Street, 556 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, and 50 Bedford Street. L. J. Phillips & Co. will be the auctioneers.

Alba A. Levi has sold the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 211 feet east of Broadway.

J. Bierhoff has sold for Charles Schoenstein, at $13,500, the property 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; also, for Charles E. Callenar, at $24,000 the five-story double flat 2,699 Eighth Avenue.

Nevins & Perelman have sold to a firm of builders, for improvement, 473 and 475 East Houston Street, a plot 40 by 75, and have bought 712 East Sixth Street, 20 by 97.6.

I. Huppert has sold for Edward B. Marks to Edward Bernstein, for improvement, 616 East Fifth Street.

Grosvenor W. Barry was the broker in the recent sale of 55 and 57 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Hoidridge & Ward announced yesterday that they have closed the lease of 414 Fifth Avenue for the John Duncan estate to a mercantile firm for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $300,000. A new front will be put in the building, and it will be thoroughly overhauled and remodeled into a five-story store and loft structure.

N. A. Berwin was the broker in the sale of 18 and 20 West Thirty-second Street to the Sterling Realty Company.

Burrill Brothers report the following sales in Brooklyn: 479 Fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, three-story foyer-hall private house, 20 by 100, for Philip A. Campbell of Boston, for $12,000; 291 Sixth Avenue, near Second Street, two-and-a-half-story Indiana limestone private house, 20 by 90, for Richard Jackson, for $6,750; 287 Sixth Avenue, corner of First Street, three-story brownstone private house, 20 by 90, for Enos Wilder, for $8,000.

The only auction sale announced for yesterday, a foreclosure affecting property on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, was adjourned sine die.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 334 and 336 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,898; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Dotty, referee, 333 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 140 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,630.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James W. McElhenney, referee, 334 Walton Avenue, northeast corner of Cheever Place, 83 by 120.5 by 83 by 119, two and four story frame building. Due on judgment, $8,114.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, Andrews Avenue, west side, about 175 feet south of Fordham Road, 50 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,683.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, Fort Independence Street, north side, 143.4 feet west of Giles Place, 25.4 by 67.10 by 25 by 55, vacant; Fort Independence Street, north side, 193.8 feet west of Giles Place, 25.5 by 51 by 25 by 56.6, three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $2,566.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new buildings:

East Bay Avenue, south side, from Cabot to Dupont Street, for a two-story frame factory, 68 by 67.10; Rock Plaster Company of 11 Broadway, owners; H. W. Goldthwaite of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $11,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 83 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 42 by 90; Annie Chisling of 84 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owners; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eagle Avenue, for a two-story store and loft, 25 by 95; C. Wagner of 213 East Nineteenth Street, owner; W. H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Sept. 29.

ALLEN ST, 134, e s, 24.6x87.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Benjamin, (mtg $15,000)..... $1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 75 ft n of 186th St, 25x87.6; Maria F. Porcelli to Serafino Porcelli..... 1

BROADWAY, 135, n w corner of Cedar St, 15x153x irregular; Broadway, 137, w s, 25.3x100.2x irregular; North American Trust of New Jersey to North American Trust Company of New York, (mtg $1,100,000)..... 1

CHERRY ST, 105½, s s, 16.8x60 x irregular, and 107, s s, 16.8x60; Susan Connery and another to Edward Hanrahan, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

ELTON AV, n w corner of 158th St, 25x100; Samuel Bar to Rosa Falk, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

GREENWICH ST, e s, 76.10 ft n of Christopher St, 20.8x67.9x irregular; George R. Weller to Emma Rose and others, rerecorded..... 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 56.4 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.10x60.8; Josephine Elmer to Lillian Weber, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

LE ROY ST, 28, s s, 19.8x80; William G. Rose to William S. Patten, (mtg $5,000). 1

LIBERTY ST, 2, s w s, 30.1x76.6x30.4x 76.3; Sallie K. Simpson to Cortlandt F. Bishop and others as trustees, joint tenants..... 1

LOT 263, Block G, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Smith Williamson, referee, to Abigail J. Purdy..... 1,000

MADISON ST, 351, n s, 24x98; Anna Hoernlein, widow, to Aaron Gottlieb, (mtg $12,500)..... 1

MADISON ST, 360, s s, 26x94.6; Maurice J. Burstein to Leib Landau, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

MONROE ST, 167, n s, 26.7x100; Jacob Wohlberg to Harris Seal, (mtg $34,700).. 1

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Charles Riley to Charles Seidenchick..... 100

VALENTINE AV, 2,200, e s, 296.2 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x116.3 to Tiebout Av x 16.8x116.8; Charles H. Thornton to James J. Ryan, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

VILLA AV, w s, 209.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Charles Grassmann to David N. Prime, (mtg $3,500).. 1

4TH ST, s s, Lot 151, map of Section 2 of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; H. P. Rose to Samuel Richards, (mtg $2,000).. 1

5TH AV, 414, w s, 32.6x145; John F. X. Goetz to George R. Sheldon, (mtg $250,000)..... 1

5TH AV, 414, w s, 32.6x145; George R. Sheldon to Stuart Duncan and another, trustees, (mtg $250,000)..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 203 ft e of Avenue B, 21.5x 98; George B. Covington to Bertha Wolkenberg, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x 100; Gerard Roberts to Edward Hirsh and others..... 223,000

22D ST, 33 East, 27x98.9; Elizabeth B. Grannis to Eloise L. Breese, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

23D ST, 306 West, 18.9x98.9; Emma B. Matthews to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

87TH ST, n s, 267 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Louis Werner to Charles Bachmann, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 25 x98.9; Esther H. Byers to Mary E. Fuller..... 118,000

50TH ST, 198.10 ft w of Broadway, old line, 20x100.5; John Delahunty, referee, to Annie V. Bryan, correction deed..... 15,100

61ST ST, 129 East, 18.10x100.5; Sterling Realty Company to James W. Henning, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

61ST ST, 129 East, 18x100.5; Leopold Miller to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

61ST ST, 129 East, 19x100.5; Sterling Realty Company to James W. Henning, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 219 East, 25x102.2; Angelo Scola to Anna Brender, (mtg $9,500)..... 100

80TH ST, 209 West, 25x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Mary B. Peters, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

87TH ST, 191 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.8; Mary Knapp to Siegfried M. Bler..... 100

90TH ST, 324 East, 25x100.8; Emma Conner to Carrie Fautz and others..... 100

94TH ST, 17 West, 18x100.8; Levi Hussey to Alice M. Frost, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 448.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.5x134.10; William Cotman to Arthur J. Cotman, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

106TH ST, 344 East, 25.4x100.11; Gaetano Virga to Benedetto Lopinto and others, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 50x 100.10; Louis Russell to Robert M. Silverman, (mtg $65,000)..... 1

119TH ST, 132 East, 20x100.11; Leib Landau to Rebecca Burstein, (mtg $20,000). 1

120TH ST, 310 West, 25.1x100.11; Moritz Moses to Harriet Robeck, (mtg $20,000). 100

121ST ST, 408 East, 25x100.11; Harriet Robeck to Morris Moses, (mtg $12,000).

121ST ST, 408 East, 25x100.11; William J. Taylor to Harriet Robeck, quit claim. 1

129TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; John Fish to Virginia S. Mackey-Smith and another, trustees, R. & S..... 1

129TH ST, 100 to 164 West, 50x99.11; James S. McQuillen, as trustee, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and another, trustees, all liens..... 100

132D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Sarah J. Fox to Marie N. Robinson, all liens..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Christian Muller to Hermann G. Unger, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

163D ST, s s, 120.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.3x94.9; Jose Rojas, Sr., to Jose Rojas, Jr., (mtg $2,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ELDRIDGE ST, 51; Adolph Schlessinger to Isaac Sachs, 10 years..... $420

GREENWICH ST, 626; Maria Livingston to Richard Schuldt, 2 years..... 408

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Wooster St; Aaron Strauss to Max Kleebatt, 3 years. 1,644

MAIDEN LANE, 9 to 13; Walter B. Horn to International Silver Company, 5 years 4,500

PROSPECT AV, e s, at w s of Westchester Av, 112x38.11x38.11x112; Henry L. Phillips to Pabst Brewing Company, 21 years..... 2,700

RIVINGTON ST, 80 and 82; Nathan 3D AV, 1,761; Annie Aaron to Marx Aaron, 1 year..... 2,000

32D ST, 23 West; Howland Pell, substitute, to Leon Flouret, 5 years..$2,250, 4,000

Michaelson to Jacob Strulovich, 2 years. 480

61ST ST, 45 East; J. Blackburn Miller to to Anson McCook Beard, 5 years..... 2,900

113TH ST, 1 West; John McCarthy to Uptown Talmud Torah Association, 9 9-12 years..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHMANN, Charles, and wife to Louis Werner; 37th St, n s, 267 ft e of 2d Av, installments..... $6,000

BANFIELD, Elwood, to the City Real Estate Company; 76th St, 112 to 118 East, prior mtg $80,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 10,000

BENJAMIN, Samuel, to Moses Cowen; Allen St, 134, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BENJAMIN, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Allen St, 134, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 3,400

BERLIANT, Maria, to Marks Kirshbaum; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BIER, Siegfried M., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 87th St, n s, 191 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BIER, Siegfried M., to Chelsea Realty Company; 87th St, n s, 191 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

EISBENES, Charles, to Sockrates Kauthaky; McLean Av, s w corner of Webster Av, ½ part, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BRENDER, Anna, to Angelo Scola; 76th St, 219 East, prior mtg $9,500, 5 years, installments..... 5,250

DE RESPIRIS, Pietro and another, to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Marcher Av, n w s, at n e s of Orchard St, prior mtg $3,535, due —, 6 per cent., notes..... 3,000

FAUTZ, Carrie and others, to Emma Conner; 90th St, 324 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Anna Heornlein; Madison St, 351, due March 29, 1903.... 1,000

HAPPY, Thirza E., widow, to Warren B. Sammis; 234th St, n w corner of Webster Av, (Bronx River Road,) 3 years..... 4,000

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Matilda Weisker; Amsterdam Av, e s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HUSSON, Matthew A., and others to Manhattan Mortgage Company; plot of 15 72-100 acres, begins w s of stone fence 2 chains 28 links n 'e from e corner of Dr. Worster's beach land, runs to Clason and Wilkins Creek; also Lot 26, Map No. 76 of Clason's Point, contains 5 25-100 acres, 3 years.. 8,000

LANDAU, Leib, to Maurice J. Burstein; Madison St, 360, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,125

MOOK, Henry R., to the New York Savings Bank; 132d St, n s, 117.6 ft w of Lenox Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 1,500

MOSES, Morris, and wife to the German Savings Bank; 121st St, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,500

PETERS, William K., to Henry J. Erickson; 80th St, 208 West, 3 years..... 5,000

PIERCE, Helen A., to Patrick Monahan; 3d Av, w s, 56.6 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $27,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

PRIME, David N., to the Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Villa Av, w s, 209.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

ROESCH, Charles, to Moritz Moses; 120th St, 310 West, prior mtg $20,000, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 500

RYAN, James J., to Charles H. Thornton and others; Valentine Av, 2,200, installments, 6 per cent..... 775

SEICKENDICK, Charles, to Germania Life Insurance Company; Mount Morris Park West, w s, 60 ft n of 122d St, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 65,000

SEICKENDICK, Charles, to Germania Life Insurance Company; Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 122d St, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 125,000

SILVERMAN, Robert M., to Leon A. Liebeskind; 113th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SUTPHIN, William L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 74th St, 104 and 106 East, demand..... 10,000

TEVEN, Louis, to Robert W. B. Elliott; 118th St, 235 East, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold..... 1,500

WENDLING, Anna E., to Albert Karutz; 106th St, 71 East, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Prescott H., executor, to Helen C. Butler and another, 1-3 part..... 3,333

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Rosalie Butler and others..... 10,101

CHASE, Clara J., to Rebecca T. Mathews..... 17,000

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, to William L. Condit and others, trustees..... 1,597

COWEN, Newman, to Moses Cowen..... Nom.

DAVIS, John, to Marie G. Smith..... 10,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 70,000

McDERMOTT, Mary E., executor, to George McDermott, 2 assignments..... 4,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary E. Fairbrother..... 450

SCHOENSTEIN, or Schonstein, Mina, to Helena F. Healy..... 1,030

THE STATE BANK to Helena Rexer..... 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 7,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company..... 15,000

UHLMANN, Christina, individually and as executrix, to Mary Kerkeissen..... 4,090

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, 2,930; James Murray against Frederick Waue, owner; Henry E. Holboron, contractor..... 19

79TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Corbett & Co. against Thomas J. McLoughlin, owner and contractor..... $80

169TH AND BARETTO STS, n e corner, 40.3x41.11x irregular; Tony De Bones against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 619

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

POND PLACE, w s, 98 ft s of 198th St, 90x—; Keyron Holland against Marie J. Doering and another, Sept. 23, 1902..... $164

UNION AV and 151ST, s e corner; August Krabo and another against Mary Benson and another, May 23, 1902..... 800

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 50; Bowery, 85 and 85½; 112th St, n w corner of 1st Av, 100x100, and Columbia St, 34; Joseph Cohen against Barney Isaacs and another, (accounting, &c.,) attorney, W. L. Mathot.

AVENUE C, e s, equal distance between 6th and 7th Sts, runs n 22.8 x e 81 x s 22.8 x 83 to beginning; D. M. Koehler & Son Company against Louisa Schuh and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise & Hichtenstein.

CHERRY ST, 86; Augusta Wunsch against Thomas E. Sumners and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Donegan.

COLUMBIA ST, 82; Louis Merzbach against Margaret E. Murray, individually and as administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Escheverge & Schalleck.

HULL AV, w s, 401.5 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 50 x100; Harlem Savings Bank against Mary M. O'Dwyer, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 121st St, 35x 100; John H. Loos against Carrie T. Snyder and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

UNION SQUARE, e s, 78 ft n of 15th St, 25.3x 125; Fanny Capehart against Louisa Kent and another, (partition;) attorney, J. B. Abney.

VANDERBILT AV, s s, 102 ft s of 175th St, 25x 150; Harlem Savings Bank against Daniel Flynn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 1,250 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 55.1x76x irregular; Harlem Savings Bank against Mary M. O'Dwyer, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

3D AV, n w corner of 86th St, 72.8x100; Patrick Brennan against John J. Curran and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. H. James.

87TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 16x 100; Mary Duffy against Father W. Chaun other, (foreclosure notice of assignment of contract;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

131ST ST, e s, 74.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.8x 99.11x irregular; Augustus T. Gilleuder, committee, against George E. O'Shaunessy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Mumford.

145TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, and 143d St, s s, 396.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; James A. Lyon against Edward Lyon, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, F. H. Patterson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73¼@74c; No. 3, 68@70c; No. 2 red, 86¼@88c; No. 2 corn, 57¾c; No. 2 yellow, 58¼c; No. 2 oats, 28¾@29c; No. 3 white, 30@34c; No. 2 rye, 50c; mess pork, per bbl, $16.30@16.35; lard, per 100 lb. $11.30@11.40; short ribs sides, (loose, $10.90@$11.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed, $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.12½@$11.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9.25@$9.40.

COTTON.—It was a day of tame speculation and unimportant fluctuations in cotton. The market opened steady with prices 2 to 7 points higher, following the lead of the Liverpool market, which was materially higher than expected, and being influenced by reports of damage to the Texas crop by cloudbursts. But while higher, the market failed to develop activity, and for the balance of the session followed a narrow rut with unimportant changes in values. September alone displayed positive heaviness, due to the final clearing up of old long accounts. Wall St. bull interests supported the January option and sold March through a well-known commission house not heretofore identified as one of the clique's operators. The South and Europe were light buyers here from time to time during the day; the commission house contingent had comparatively few orders, the speculative public being influenced by weakness in the stock market and very "tight" money. Again, disturbing reports as to the progress of the President's trouble helped to check active new business. Heavy receipts exerted small influence, having been discounted for the most part. The shorts were rather uneasy as to the probable showing by weekly crop weather report from Washington and were inclined to anticipate an unfavorable condition statement from the bureau on Friday. The close was quiet with prices net 5 points lower to 3 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 100,000 bales, well scattered through the list, although January continued to lead in attractiveness.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,806 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and firm, unchanged, at 8½c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged at 8¾c; Augusta quiet and steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 7-16; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8½c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 20,000 to 22,000 bales, as compared with 9,694 actual last week and 6,396 actual last year; at Houston 25,000 to 27,000 bales, against 25,267 actual last week and 25,601 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.70	8.70	8.61	8.61@8.63
October	8.69	8.69	8.63	8.63@8.64
November	8.70	8.73	8.67	8.68@8.69
December	8.77	8.80	8.73	8.75@8.76
January	8.79	8.84	8.77	8.79@8.80
February	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.56@8.58
March	8.58	8.59	8.55	8.56@8.57
April	...	...	...	8.55@8.57
May	8.57	8.60	8.55	8.55@8.56

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices steady; American middling fair, 5 5-16d; good middling, 5 1-32d; middling, 4 15-16d; low middling, 4 27-32d; good ordinary, 4 23-32d; ordinary, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 American. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 15,900 American. Futures opened quiet and closed very steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 55-64d buyers; September and October, 4 48-64d buyers; October and November, 4 43-64@4 44-64d buyers; November and December, 4 42-64d buyers; December and January, 4 41-64d buyers; January and February, 4 40-64@4 41-64d value; February and March, 4 40-64d buyers; March and April, 4 40-64d sellers; April and May, 4 39-64@4 40-64d buyers; May and June, 4 39-64@4 40-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Depressing statistics accounted for a sharp decline in the wheat market. The most important influence perhaps was an increase of 2,316,000 bushels in the visible supply statement, being about a million bushels more than generally expected. Supplementing this in the way of figures was an increase of 2,320,000 bushels in the amount on ocean passage, heavy Russian shipments, and an interior movement that reached 1,972,000 bushels, compared with 1,629,000 bushels a year ago. Although world's shipments proved to be 1,300,000 bushels smaller than last week, according to local figures, they reached 13,000,000 bushels, according to Broomhall. On the other side were seaboard wheat and flour clearances that reached fully 1,000,000 bushels, and included 372,000 bushels from New York and 370,800 bushels from Galveston. When to these influences were coupled heaviness in Wall Street, tight money, and a favorable weather map, the advantage of bear traders during the day was evident. The only support received in the market was from a brief period at midday, when traders who sold around the opening took profits. The visible supply statement appearing at this juncture, however, quickly turned the tide in favor of short sellers again, and weakness continued right up to the close, which was ¼@⅝c lower than Saturday. Instead of attracting export business, the decline seemed rather to impair confidence abroad, and resulted in such low bids that only about 18 loads could be worked. The only exception to prevailing heaviness was the September option in Chicago, which again advanced on manipulation, touching 88c, or the highest point thus far. Markets abroad showed depression, except the Paris quotation, which also reflected manipulation. September flour closing 1.50f. net higher, with late positions 5@10 points up. Liverpool closed ⅛@¼d net lower. Spring wheat arrivals were 1,190 cars, against 1,026 cars last week and 1,413 cars a year ago. The export business here amounted to 7½ loads and at outports 10 loads. Local stocks decreased 263,100 bushels, and contract supplies at this point increased about 17,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, Oct. 15-20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 20-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¾c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c, Oct. 20-25.

DULUTH, Sept. 29.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; September, 70¾c; December, 65½c; May, 68½c. Macaroni—No. 1, 63½c; No. 2, 62¼c. Oats—December, 28¼c; to arrive, 29¼c; on track, 29¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73@73½c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71½; December, 68¼c. Rye—No. 1, 50c. Barley—No. 2, 71@73c; sample, 40@67c. Corn—December, 45¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Wheat—September, 65c; December, 65¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.85; no grade, $24.50@25.50, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.25@$2.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@1.32. FEED—Spring bran; spot, $17.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.75; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$21.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oilcake, $27; corn oilcake, $24; hominy chop, $23@$24; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74½	74 9-16	74¾	74¾
December	73 9-16	73 9-16	73¼	73¼
May	74 5-16	74 7-16	74 3-16	74¼
Corn—				
September	66¾	67	66½	66¾
December	51¼	51⅝	51½	51⅝
May	40¼	40½	45⅞	46
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	35½
Lard—				
September	...	...	...	$10.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	85½	88	86½	87¾
December	69¾	70½	68¾	69¾
May	69¾	70	69¾	69¾
Corn—				
September	58	59	57	57¾
December	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾
May	41⅞	41⅞	41	41¼
Oats—				
September	32¼	32½	31⅞	32¼
December	31	31½	30⅜	30⅞
May	32	32 1-16	31¾	31¾
Lard—				
October	$9.82½	$9.82½	$9.72½	$9.72½
January	8.65	8.65	8.57½	8.60
Ribs—				
October	11.00	11.05	11.00	11.05
January	8.12½	8.12½	8.05	8.07½
Pork—				
October	16.50	16.50	16.35	16.35
January	15.20	15.22½	15.12½	15.17½

COFFEE.—The coffee market, influenced by rather firmer European markets than had been expected, opened steady, with first prices 5 to 10 points higher; then ruled dull and easier during the session, finally closing quiet and net 5 points higher. A feature of the morning's news was a cable from Brazil estimating the current Santos crop at 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 bags, or just about what has been all along contended by large spot interests in the local market. The cable had the effect of partially offsetting the advance abroad so far as its effect on local sentiment was concerned, and the local market was dull and uneventful. Total sales were 2,250 bags. The spot market was

272,414 bags, Mochas, 13¼@15¼c; Java interior, 10½@19c; Java Timor, 10½@11c; Java Palembang, 13½@14c; Maracaibo Cucuta, 9½@13c; Maracaibo low grades, 7@8¾c; Maracaibo washed, 10½@13c; Jamaica, 7@11c; La Guayra, 7@8c; Caracas washed, 10@13c; Bucaramanga nominal; Bogata, 12@16c; Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican washed, 10½@13c; Central American, 9½@14c; Guatemala and Cuban, 10@17½c; African, 6¾@10¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	...	4.95@5.00
October	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.95@5.00
November	...	...	...	5.05@5.10
December	...	...	...	5.15@5.20
January	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.20@5.25
February	...	...	...	5.30@5.35
March	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
April	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
June	...	...	...	5.60@5.70
July	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
August	...	...	...	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio weak; No. 7 Rio, 4¾50; exchange, 11 29-32d; receipts, 19,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 15,000 bags; stock, 719,000 bags. Santos steady; good average Santos, 4¾00; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 1,029,000 bags. Hamburg opened ⅛ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was ⅛@¼ pfennig higher; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre opened steady, ⅛@¼ higher; at 5:30 P. M. declined ¼f; total sale, 32,000 bags; January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 38; June, 38.25; July, 38.50; August, 38.75; September, 39, (1903;) October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.75; family, $20.50@$21; short clear, $19.25@$21. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14@14¼c; 10 lb, 13½c; 12 lb, 13c; 14 lb, 12¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$10.80; city lard, $10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.75; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 12¾@13¾c; city lard stearine, 12@12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 50@50½c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.35; oil bbls, $4.50. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.20@$2.25; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $4.80; W G, $4.05@$4.10; W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29.—Turpentine, 47¼c; receipts, 500 casks; sales, 715 casks; exports, 438 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,007 bbls; sales, 1,269 bbls; exports, 10,064 casks; A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.32½; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.80; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.40; W G, $3.65; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 84 casks. Resin—Receipts, 309 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.60@$2.60; receipts, 84 casks. Tar—$1.50; receipts, 200 bbls.

CH

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Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $35 to $55. Premises on ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

THE SWANNANOA,

Cor. 86th St. and 12th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.

PAUL R. PUGH, Owner.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A FIVE-ROOM FLAT, $17.

Handsomely decorated; hot water supply; halls newly carpeted; one month free. Mrs. Shay, 305 West 127th St.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Corner suite, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

AT THE URANIA,

344 West 86th St., apartments of five rooms; all light; electric elevator; every modern improvement. William C. Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

Five rooms, hot water, elegant street; $33.00; adults.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $37.50. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,220.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COLLAT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Collat of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Collat was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 29, 1902.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRISCHLING and JACOB LIPPNER, individually and composing the firm of Frischling & Lippner, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of fixtures, tools, and appliances used in their business of manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and skirts, and several pieces of cloth, lining, and various trimmings and sundry articles used in said business, now in the premises of said bankrupts at 74 University Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupts. The property may be inspected on the premises above named on September 30th and October 1st, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by George H. Gilman, receiver, at the offices of Carruth, Stein & Carruth, his attorneys, No. 180 Broadway, New York City, on or before October 2nd, 1902, at 12 M., and that the same will be opened at the office of said attorneys on October 2nd, 1902, at 1 P. M. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. Bids should be (1) for fixtures, tools, and appliances; (2) for cloth, lining, trimming, &c. If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will then be sold at public auction on said premises of the said Frischling and Lippner on October 3rd, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1902.

GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.

CARRUTH, STEIN & CARRUTH, Attorneys for Receiver, 180 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 5,191.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. FLATO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel G. Flato of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel G. Flato was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 29th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY S. MEYER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry S. Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 8th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN MISIKOW and MEYER POLENSKY, as members of the firm of M. Mandlberg & Co., Bankrupts.—No. 5,216.

To the creditors of Nathan Misikow and Meyer Polensky, as members of the firm of M. Mandlberg & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Nathan Misikow and Meyer Polensky were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 30th, 1902.

NO. 5,221.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SPEARS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Spears of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Joseph Spears was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 29, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

GERKEN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to HINRICH GERKEN, Berend Gerken, Charles Gerken, Annie Hondes, the American Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN GERKEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, ak creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York; on the 14th day of November, 1902, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Diedrich Gerken, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the aged of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, Manhattan, New York City.

s30-1aw6wTu

KAPPLER, GOTTLIEB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHRISTIAN KAPPLER and ELISABETH WENZ, the heirs and next of kin of GOTTLIEB KAPPLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Katharina Kappler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 11th, 1884, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gottlieb Kappler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

s30-1aw6wTu

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.—Notice of Second Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee, receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will make a second dividend of the moneys in its hands among the creditors thereof.

[illegible] will be [illegible] Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix, [illegible]

[illegible] Attorney for Administratrix, [illegible] Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

[illegible] JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius [illegible] late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Strauss, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New York, [illegible] day of June, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. [illegible] New York City.

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1902.

WILLIAM MANWELL, Executor.

FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 227 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 227 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1aw6wTu

ENGLEHART, L. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Garber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. MINNIE P. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

jy22-1aw6wTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, [illegible] Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

[illegible] JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius [illegible] late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Strauss, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New York, [illegible] day of June, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. [illegible] New York City.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—

Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 63th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 189 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 5, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

DESKS

new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS

Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES,

fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriter.—Stenographer having purchased $100 machine under promise of job, losing position, will sell cheap on payments of $1.50 weekly. Miss Hooper, 179 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Automatic Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines; 9 of them, to be cleaned out cheap; equal to new. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books bought, highest cash prices; calls free; open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Typewriters, best grade, $30 down, balance $2 monthly; repairs and ribbons free. Investigate, Box 111 Times.

Typewriters.—6 Remington, 2 Smith; no use for them. Address Sell or Exchange, Box 123 Times.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of the said City for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway between 163rd and 164th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 10th day of July, 1902, and which said maps were filed one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 23d day of July, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 1st day of August, 1902, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 23d day of July, 1902. It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement, and right of way under the following described premises:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of 8th Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence running westerly along said northerly line of 8th Street a distance of ninety-one feet six inches; thence running northerly along a curve with its convexity to the east of about 860 feet radius to the southerly line of 9th Street, a distance of about 189 feet; thence running easterly along said southerly line of 9th Street to its intersection with the above-mentioned westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 14 feet 6 inches; thence running southerly along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 199 feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.

au15-2aw6wF&M&S30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway between 163rd and 164th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901, and which said maps were filed, one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 5th day of August, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901.

It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way under the following described premises:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 49 feet 9½ inches north of the northerly line of West 163rd Street, running thence northerly along the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 52 feet to the boundary between lots Nos. 20 and 46½, as shown upon the maps above referred to; thence running easterly along the boundary line between said lots No. 20 and No. 46½ and along the boundary line between lots No. 22 and No. 46½, as above upon said maps, a distance of 44 feet, and thence running in a southwesterly direction along a railroad curve of radius 325 feet, as shown upon said maps, a distance of about 54 feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row.

[illegible] FIRE OF [illegible] & KALISKI HEREBY [illegible] before [illegible] Nos. 127 and 129 Main Street, in the [illegible] Ward of the Borough of [illegible], formerly [illegible] Island City, has this day been [illegible] by Henry Kalish and Marx Kaliski. Henry Kalish and Marx Kaliski will sign in [illegible] name.

Dated September [illegible]

HENRY KALISKI, [illegible]

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Pianos.

A Caution To Piano Buyers.

Don't buy a second-hand or so-advertised "slightly used" piano at any price. It is a worthless piece of trumpery—and to buy one will be as good as throwing your money away.

Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are like all other pieces of old machinery. They can be patched up to look all right and sound all right, for a few weeks. But with a little use they become utterly worthless, and you will find that you have bought a piano case and not a piano—for the interior, or mechanical part, which is the important part of the instrument, has been patched up from a useless, wornout piece of mechanism. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Anyway, the Harmony Piano,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week,

is too extraordinary a piano proposition to let yourself be in any way misled into buying an old, second-hand instrument, paying in the first place nearly as much for it as for the Harmony.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

WISSNER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (nearly new)	$135
Upright, 7⅓ octave	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (renowned maker)	175
Upright (taken in trade)	100
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	90
Square	20
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (celebrated)	110
Upright (slightly used)	125

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO PLAYER.

Plays any piano; any one can play it; operates by foot treadle or electricity; recitals daily from 10 to 4; cash or installments; call and see it. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$335 Rosewood piano. $55 Chickering. Fine Upright great bargain, installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Ave.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Lawyers.

Lawyers Take Notice!—Bonds and bail furnished in all cases. Rooms 5 and 6, 81 East 125th, Mount Morris Bank. Telephone 3458A—Harlem.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

FERRIS, ANNA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CULVER, Ellen Vennard, Christopher Clark, Emelyn Clark, Ellen C. Potter, Mary L. Potter, Christopher Culver, Joseph D. Culver, Isabel N. Chappell, Susan G. Amerman, Helen Murphy Gardner, Josephine Adams, Harriet H. Douglass, Mary A. Douglass, Ferdinand Douglass, Bessie Douglass, Marian Douglass, Frank Douglass, Wilhelmina Douglass, Lawrence Douglass, Ferris W. Douglass, Myra C. D. Mead, Frank Culver, Henry Culver, Ellen M. Comstock, Katharine Comstock, Mary M. Comstock, Mary C. Potter, Ellen L. Potter, Clark S. Comstock, Mary Louise Berrien, Edward H. Weed, Edith M. Ewen, John Ewen, Edith Mabel Ewen, Mildred E. Ewen, Caroline G. Ewen, Maria Louise Ewen, Eliza M. Ewen, Austin D. Ewen, Louis T. Ewen, John Ewen, Frank Ewen, Edward Ewen, Milton Ewen, Isabel Ewen, Maria E. Dudley, Clarence Ewen, Adelaide Payne, Stanley Gaines, Frances Kitchell, Mary Gaines, Sarah Gaines, Franklin Ewen, Warren Ewen, Bethena Ewen Henry, Harriet Ewen, Hamilton Ewen, Edward Ewen, Mrs. Cyrus Miller, christian name unknown; Mrs. Lyon, christian name unknown; Frank Ewen Kitchell, Mary Ewen, Sarah Ewen, Mrs. John Berrien, (if living, and her heirs and next of kin if she be not living, whose names and residences are unknown,) heirs of Mrs. John M. Hartshorne, heirs, if any, of Stanley Ewen, and any and all other heirs and next of kin

The Counsel Objects to Mr. Sturgis Sitting in Judgment.

Neglect to Safeguard Park Avenue Hotel Properly and Incompetency at Fire Last February the Charges Taken Up.

Chief of Department Edward F. Croker reported in uniform at Fire Headquarters at 8 A. M. yesterday, in compliance with Special Orders No. 137, which restored him to full duty, from which he was "relieved," Aug. 19 by Special Orders No. 121, and went on trial on the omnibus indictment, comprising seven charges of fifteen specifications, preferred by Commissioner Thomas Sturgis at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Sturgis sat in judgment with Deputy Commissioner Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., at his right. The prosecutor was Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur F. Cosby. John J. Delany defended Chief Croker, assisted by F. S. John.

Little progress was made yesterday, only the first charge of neglect to properly safeguard the Park Avenue Hotel before the fire and Specification 3 of Charge 2, incompetency in the management of the fire at this place, Feb. 21 last, being considered. At this rate the trial, including the defense, might occupy three weeks.

Mr. Delany was at all times tenacious of his rights and the interests of his client, and half the time was taken up with objections by him to questions or procedure. In several instances he was sustained by the court. He succeeded in making the nucleus of a formidable book of exceptions. It became evident during the taking of evidence on the charge of incompetency that the defense will insist that the fire at the Park Avenue Hotel was an "independent" one, and not, as held by the prosecution, due to sparks from the fire in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, which should have been noticed and looked out for.

OBJECTS TO COMMISSIONER.

Chief Croker stood while Secretary William Leary read the first charge and specification and was then asked to plead. Mr. Delany interposed and read the following objection to the trial taking place with the court constituted as it was:

First—The Commissioner is incompetent to sit as trial Judge because he is an interested party.

Second—The Commissioner has manifested a prejudice, expressing in his report to Mayor Low that Chief Croker is guilty.

Third—The Commissioner has manifested bias and prejudice in that he suspended Chief Croker prior to making the charges.

Fourth—The Commissioner is disqualified, because, prior to filing the charges, he stated that the Chief had been guilty of "insubordination, which is the basis of one of the charges.

Fifth—The Commissioner is the accuser of the Chief.

Sixth—The law provides that the Deputy Fire Commissioner may act as Judge in such proceedings, and, therefore, the rights of the public cannot be prejudiced, if the proceedings before the Commissioner are dismissed.

Commissioner Sturgis overruled these, and while Mr. Leary read the rest of the indictment he noticed that Chief Croker was still standing. He asked him to sit, and said he was sorry he had not noticed that he continued to stand. Finally the Chief pleaded "Not guilty" to each charge.

The case opened by Mr. Cosby taking up Charge 1, and saying that he proposed to prove that the law was not enforced at the Park Avenue Hotel, including an order of 1900 regarding standpipes for high buildings. It took nearly an hour to get in evidence in regard to a book of the rules of the department, the findings at the inquest over those who lost their lives through the Park Avenue Hotel fire, and the dimensions of the building. Foreman Malsch, Donoghue of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 testified that in compliance with an order from the Chief's office no inspection was made of the Park Avenue Hotel from April, 1899, until after March 10, 1902, when an order for the resumption of half-yearly inspections was issued. Since the fire the hotel has had a standpipe. Foreman Donoghue, in reply to Mr. Sturgis, said that if the order of Oct. 2, 1899, had not been issued he would have continued to inspect the hotel every six months. Cross-examined, the witness said that a fire-alarm system had been put in the hotel in July, 1899, and that other legal requirements were complied with.

"Under the department rules you were not compelled to make further report?"

"My understanding was that we were to keep up the inspections, but that further reports, unless violations were found, were unnecessary."

Assistant Secretary John R. Shields identified before recess the official bureau letter book. After recess there was long argument because Chief George L. Ross of the Eighth Battalion was called by Mr. Cosby, and Mr. Delany made a series of objections, the principal of which was that Ross was not down on the list of witnesses to sustain Charge 1. The dispute ended by Mr. Sturgis deciding that he had discretionary power in matters of procedure and was not tied down, and that witnesses not named might be called and would testify. Mr. Delany, as usual, had the last word, as he remarked:

"Whenever an attempt is made to violate rules I shall specifically object. And I question the good faith of the prosecution, as I notice that the Commissioner is fortified by a brief."

"It is not," replied Mr. Sturgis, "a brief. It is simply extracts from court decisions for my guidance."

At last Chief Ross testified and gave the same reasons for not inspecting the Park Avenue Hotel as Foreman Donoghue. Then there was another wrangle because the Chief of Battalion was questioned in regard to the charge of incompetency against the department in Specification 37, Charge 2. Mr. Delany's protest was:

"I'd like to know if we are going to proceed this way, jumping from one specification to another."

The objection was overruled, and Chief Ross repeated what he has often said of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and Park Avenue Hotel fires which he attended. When he heard of the fire in the hotel he said, meeting Chief Croker: "This building's gone," and was directed to go out and turn in a fifth alarm.

The proceedings halted again in a discussion over the introduction of Chief Ross's report of the fire. On an objection by Mr. Delany to a remark made by the Commissioner, Mr. Cosby remarked that the Commissioner was within his privilege when he commented on evidence.

MR. DELANY'S RETORT.

"He may do that," retorted Mr. Delany, "but if his remarks betray a condition of mind prejudicial to my client I shall take my advantage."

A moment later, on another objection from counsel for the Chief, Mr. Cosby exclaimed with heat:

"Shall we be allowed to try this case at all?"

"Not," replied Mr. Delany, "unless you know how to try it properly. I claim an affront and ask the protection of the court."

"At least," said Mr. Sturgis, using his gavel vigorously, "we should have courtesy. You shall have protection, but you must not continually interrupt proceedings."

Chief Ross through other interruptions gave further testimony in regard to the fire. Cross-examined, witness said that if a standpipe had been in the hotel time would have been saved in "stretching in" hose. Perhaps, however, more time would have been lost in finding the standpipe. Weather conditions that night were of the worst. Chief Ross did not know that the fire got out of the armory. Had he known that the hotel was in danger he should have reported it to the Chief.

John J. Burns, Chief of the Sixth Battalion, told of his doings at the armory and hotel fires. The wind blew from the armory over the hotel. When he saw the hotel was on fire he ordered companies to "take up" and go there. The situation was very dangerous. He considered that the hotel should have been guarded by a patrol of firemen and lines stretched in readiness. It would have been wise to have had all the people in the hotel removed. They should certainly have been warned. Witness did not know that the hotel fire originated from sparks from the armory fire. In answer to Mr. Delany, Chief Burns said that, while he considered the hotel in danger, he did nothing to protect it and did not report the peril. He admitted that sparks were carried south of the armory fire and set fire to a building in Lexington Avenue. When objection to your sitting as judge in this case."

Fire Marshal Thomas F. Freel retold his theory that the Park Avenue Hotel fire was caused by brands from the armory fire getting into the elevator shaft through holes in its north wall. It was not an "independent" fire. Other fires started in rooms with open windows in the hotel, through brands from the armory. During his testimony Mr. Freel tapped a Bible near him carelessly with a pencil. Mr. Delany is a member of the Catholic Club, and, noticing this, removed the Bible, remarking:

"Excuse me. Don't treat the Bible in that way."

Cross-examination failed to shake the Fire Marshal's evidence as to the source of the hotel fire. Mr. Delany's contention was that it was an "independent" fire, having nothing to do with the armory fire, and that it was possibly due to the carelessness of employes who seized on the armory fire to cover their responsibility.

"Your opinion," asked Mr. Delany, "is your conclusion?"

"It is, Sir."

"On facts ascertained after the fire?"

"Yes, Sir."

The trial continues to-day.

END OF CITY COURT'S GENERAL TERM OBSERVED.

Lawyer Altmayer, Before Judge McCarthy, Reviews History of the Court Since 1787.

The existence of the General Term of the City Court of the City of New York will terminate to-day, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the last session of the Legislature. When the General Term of the court met yesterday, Judge McCarthy presiding, Max Altmayer was recognized, and addressed the court at length on its origin and history. It was created, he said, in 1787, and reconstructed in 1797. Again in 1804 there was a change, the Governor being directed to appoint eight members. There was another change in 1807, the powers of the court being increased. In 1819 it was made the Marine Court, and in 1846 the office was made elective.

Among those who served on the bench of the court were A. A. Phillips, Charles C. Birdsall, Arba K. Maynard, Florence McCarthy, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Michael C. Gross, Henry Alker, Edmund L. Hearne, George M. Curtis, George Shea, Philip J. Joachimson, William H. Tracy, Alexander Spaulding, David McAdam, Ernest Hall, Edward F. Browne, Granville P. Hawes, James P. Sinnott, Charles J. Nehrbras, and T. P. Hyatt.

The name of the Marine Court was changed to the City Court in 1882, and its jurisdiction was increased. In 1894 the Constitutional Convention enacted a provision allowing the General Term of the City Court to remain in existence, and it had the distinction of being the only court in the State that had the right to have appeals from its own judgments and orders reviewed from its own appellate bench. This continued until the passage of the act of 1902, which provides that after the September term all appeals from the City Court shall be heard directly in the first instance by the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, of the First Judicial Department.

ANDREW F. BURLEIGH'S DEBTS.

Liabilities of $206,251 Specified in His Petition in Bankruptcy—Assets, $24,750.

Andrew F. Burleigh, a lawyer, of 25 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $206,251 and nominal assets $24,750. The assets consist of read estate, $12,200, being an interest in lots at Seattle and Monte Cristo, Washington, mortgaged for $5,200; 5,000 shares of stock of the Monto Cristo Mining Company, $10,000, pledged to the First National Bank of Fremont, Neb., a creditor for $8,963, and a claim of $2,550 against the Republic and Kettle River Railway for professional services.

The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1901, principally at Seattle and South Washington. Of the liabilities, $19,142 are secured, $81,189 unsecured, and $105,884 contingent. Among the creditors are: Malcolm McDougall, $5,200, secured; Frederick W. Whitman of Newman, Cal., $7,500; John S. Truscott, Miles City, Montana, $7,598; First National Bank of Seattle, $3,373; New York Security and Trust Company, $3,501; Moran Brothers Company of Seattle, $100,000, contingent, and O. C. Burgdorf of Pittsburg, Penn., $45,000, guaranty made by Mr. Burleigh with W. H. Andrews to Mr. Burleigh, probably as cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburg, to secure $45,000 paid by Mr. Burgdorf to the Moran Brothers Company on account of the Yukon Company on a contract for the construction of steamboats.

ELECTRICITY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Elevated Trains Satisfactorily Tested with New Motive Power—Plans for Ninth Avenue.

The first electric train over the Sixth Avenue Division of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad left South Ferry Station at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and made the trip to Fifty-eighth Street to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the company. It was a trial trip to make a test of the new electrical equipment. The train consisted of three cars similar in construction to those which have been in use on the Third Avenue Division, and later in the afternoon a second train of six cars was sent over the same line. The test having been made successfully, the company is now prepared to open the regular Fifty-eighth Street and South Ferry service, which was discontinued several weeks ago on account of the coal shortage, and the regular schedule will be taken up at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Preparations are practically complete for installing the electric service on the Ninth Avenue Division. There is lacking now only a single machine for the One Hundred and Tenth Street Station, and as soon as that is in—probably some time this week—a trial trip will be made. The company plans to start the regular schedule of electric trains over the Ninth Avenue Division on Nov. 1.

NORTH JERSEY TRACTION DEAL.

President Young's Denial of Coming Conference Followed by Revival of Report in New Form.

E. F. C. Young, President of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, when seen at his office in Jersey City yesterday, said that there was no truth in the story sent out from Newark on Sunday to the effect that a conference would be held to-day to arrange the details of a plan for merging the North Jersey, Jersey City, Hoboken and Patterson, and the Central New Jersey trolley lines.

President Young said no such conference was to be held either to-day or at any other time. He said he was tired of denying the report. David Young, President of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Patterson line, also denied the truth of the report.

Another story was sent to Jersey City from Newark yesterday reiterating the truth of the statement. It added that the conference would be held in Manhattan and that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would underwrite the project.

Custom House Cornerstone Laying.

The formal laying of the cornerstone of the new Custom House building, at Bowling Green, will take place on Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock. Collector Stranahan, through the courtesy of the War Department, has obtained a detail of four companies of regulars from Fort Hamilton, together with a regimental band, for the occasion. The ceremonies will open with a prayer by Bishop Potter of the Diocese of New York, followed by the laying of the cornerstone and addresses by Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, and Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Young's Hearing Postponed.

The preliminary examination in the case of William Hooper Young, who is in the Tombs accused of the murder of Mrs. Anna

CAPT. SHEEHAN SHIFTED FROM THE TENDERLOIN

Succeeded by Capt. Walsh—Inspector Harley Also Transferred.

Brooks to Take Command of the White Light Precincts—Other Transfers—Trial of Delaney.

The long-expected police change in the Tenderloin came yesterday, when Commissioner Partridge transferred Capt. Sheehan to the Old Slip Station, a post considered unimportant in the Police Department. Not alone did the Commissioner transfer Capt. Sheehan, but he also transferred Inspector Harley, whose district includes the Tenderloin Station. Capt. Sheehan will be succeeded by Capt. Richard Walsh, known in the department as "Smiling Dick," and who is said to be well thought of by the present administration. In Devery's time Capt. Walsh was changed from station to station with amazing frequency. He is now in command of the Twentieth Street Station.

Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who was not popular with the Devery powers, was sent to take Inspector Harley's place in the Fourth Inspection District. Harley succeeded Thompson, who was sent to Long Island City, which place he has described as "a salubrious Winter resort contiguous to New York." He spends most of his time, he says, in counting the tombstones in Calvary Cemetery.

From Old Slip Station will go Capt. Francis Creamer, who will take command of Madison Street, exchanging places with Capt. John Cottrell.

It was long ago rumored that Capt. Sheehan's stay in the Tenderloin was to be short. He did not like the place, and told the Commissioner so repeatedly. Gambling and the wide-open Tenderloin generally was supposed to be the Captain's trouble. Every Captain going to command there will come in contact with the mysterious but powerful "system." Sheehan admits he could not get evidence against certain places, and that even if he did he could not name the proprietors. A few nights ago several of his detectives attempted to get evidence against a certain gambling house in West Thirty-second Street, but were unable to do so. They kept up the work for three nights, and were laughed at by the persons supposed to run the place.

In making the announcement of the change, Commissioner Partridge said that the murder in the Tenderloin resort known as the Empire, in West Twenty-ninth Street, had nothing to do with Capt. Sheehan's transfer. Capt. Walsh said he could not tell what would be his action in regard to closing the gambling houses until he looked the ground over. He said that he did not know of any gambling houses existing there, as he had enough to do to look after his own precinct.

Inspector Harley had nothing to say yesterday regarding his transfer. His new district will include Old Slip, Brooklyn Bridge, Oak Street, Madison Street, Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Union Market, Fifth Street, and the Essex Market Police Court. The district which Harley leaves, and which will now be in charge of Inspector Brooks, includes the Tenderloin, the West Twentieth Street, and the West Forty-seventh Street Stations.

The trial of Police Captain Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on charges growing out of the Sherman Hotel raid, was on the calendar to be tried yesterday. His counsel, Benjamin F. Tracy, asked for an adjournment, and it was granted by the Commissioner, he setting the date for the trial of the Captain for Oct. 13.

The trial of Policeman Downes of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and who was regarded as the Wardman of Capt. Creeden, was resumed yesterday before the Commissioner. The counsel for the defense tried to show that there was not a poolroom at 1,569 Third Avenue. Mr. McIntyre invited the Commissioner to take a carriage and go with him and he would prove it. The Commissioner declined.

The Rev. G. W. Bailey, a colored minister, whose church is on the third floor of the building, said he had never seen any gambling on the premises, and so far as he knew, of the two hundred souls which constituted his flock, they had never seen any conducted. Several policemen were also questioned. They did not know of any gambling.

TOMBS OFFICE SHIFTED.

Warden Van De Carr Moves His Headquarters Into New Structure.

Warden John R. Van de Carr of the City Prison this morning will open headquarters in the new structure on Centre Street. The removal of the books and other paraphernalia of the administrative offices from the old Tombs was begun yesterday afternoon, and will be completed to-day.

The removal was made necessary by the fact that the entire exterior work on the Elm Street side, and the part of the old prison adjoining it, in which up to this time the Warden's office, the prison library, and the reception room, have been located, must be abolished in order to make possible the excavation for the rapid transit tunnel. When the route for the tunnel was laid out, it was expected that the old prison would have been vacated long before this, and considerable delay in the work on that improvement has been caused already.

That work will expose the structure where the tiers of cells are situated to the street. For the safe keeping of the prisoners until their removal into the new structure can be effected, temporary walls will be erected at either end of the old structure to shut off the possibility of escape in that direction.

WARDMAN BEADLE IN TOMBS.

Commitment Follows His Indictment for Accepting a Bribe.

David Beadle, Capt. Haughey's wardman at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was arrested last Friday night at the instance of District Attorney Jerome on a charge of blackmail, yesterday was indicted by the Grand Jury. The accused wardman later was arrested on a bench warrant and committed to the Tombs.

The complainant against Beadle was Jessie Clark of 224 West Thirty-seventh Street, who accused the wardman of having accepted a twenty-dollar bribe from her on Sept. 17. When Beadle called on the woman last Thursday Jerome's men were concealed in the flat, where they could see what took place.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday filed charges against the accused wardman with Commissioner Partridge. His trial before the Commissioner has been set for Oct. 2.

SHARKEY IS INDICTED.

Bill Charging Manslaughter in First Degree Found Against Alleged Slayer of Nicholas Fish.

An indictment for manslaughter in the first degree was found by the Grand Jury yesterday against Thomas J. Sharkey, the private detective who is accused of having caused the death of Nicholas Fish, the wealthy banker, during an altercation which took place at the Helmebund Café, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Sept. 15.

Sharkey has been released in $5,000 bail. Charles G. Pombaum, a butcher, of 99 Cherry Street, furnished the bond. The accused man will appear before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions to plead to the indictment.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS FISH.

Widow Gets Letters of Administration—Personal Property Worth $275,000.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, on the application of Mrs. Clemence S. B. Fish, the widow of Nicholas Fish, who died from injuries alleged to have been inflicted in a saloon in

Speaking of suits being darkish this Fall, a dark suit is best any way for day-in-day-out wear—you and your wife won't tire of it so soon.

Fall suits, dark and lighter; $16 to $38.

If you're in the dark as to what sort of Fall overcoat to get we can help you out.

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61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

PLAN FOR BRIDGE RELIEF

Mayor's Committee Rejects Neils Poulson's Suggestion.

Submits Plan of Its Own for the Construction of Four More Trolley Loops as a Temporary Expedient.

In a report filed with Mayor Low late yesterday afternoon, William Barclay Parsons, George B. Post, and J. C. Breckenridge, appointed as a committee to examine the plans of Neils Poulson for the improvement of the terminal arrangements at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, declare that the Poulson idea would not provide any satisfactory relief.

But the committee presents a plan of its own, which provides for the construction of four more trolley loops. Several other recommendations are made. The cost is estimated at $50,000, and it is stated that the work can be done in sixty days. After making a statement of Mr. Poulson's plans, looking to a change in the switching arrangements of the bridge and elevated trains, and proposing a new method of operating the trolley cars, and expressing the opinion that they would not afford satisfactory relief, the committee submits a plan by which it believes that the maximum relief to trolley passengers can be given without an entire reconstruction of the bridge terminal.

It is proposed to construct four more loops at a point about midway between the present loops and the end of the station.

"By moving the galleries," says the report, "which now connect the mezzanine floor with the several stairways leading to the bridge platforms to the space directly beneath the bridge platform, it is possible to raise them so as to give sufficient headroom for trolley cars to pass beneath them. It will thus not be necessary to interfere with the means of access to the bridge trains above. These new loops can be so situated as to give more intertrack space than is afforded by the present loops. There are seventeen lines of trolley cars crossing the bridge, which, under the present arrangement, means more than four lines to each loop. Under the new arrangement there will be but two lines to each loop, except on one loop, where there will be three lines. This will permit cars to stand upon a loop until the next succeeding car arrives, so that passengers will always find a car ready to be entered or one about drawing in.

"The only work necessary to be done to carry this plan into execution will be to widen the roadways from the end of the present widening to the curve of the roadway at the east end of the station, and to move the galleries as above described, and to lay the track. The principal delay will be in changing the roadway and getting the special track work for the loops. It is believed, however, that this work can be done in not exceeding sixty days from the time that the order is given. The committee believes that the improvement can be completed at a cost of probably not exceeding $50,000. This plan is therefore one which is reasonable in cost, can be carried into execution with the minimum of delay, and will afford, as stated above, the maximum of facility.

"In making this suggestion, however, the committee desires to state that while these additional loops will afford the greatest relief possible under present conditions, in the reduction of congestion and decrease of danger of accident, the system will still possess in a minor degree all of the defects of the present arrangement; that it will afford but slightly increased carrying capacity, though providing more facilities for entering and leaving the cars, and that, therefore, the improvement must be considered as a temporary expedient only.

"As a means of increasing immediately the carrying capacity of the bridge, the committee is of the opinion that this could be effected by prohibiting the use of the roadway for trucks between the hours of 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. It is, of course, objectionable in any way to limit the vehicular traffic of the City of New York, but in this particular case it should be considered which is the less important of the public services to be interfered with—the passenger travel or truck traffic.

"Inasmuch as the bridge is already sadly overcrowded, and, inasmuch as even the improvement herein proposed will at best, as stated above, be but a temporary makeshift, the committee takes the liberty of recommending that the whole question of transportation over the Brooklyn Bridge be studied by those in authority and those whose function it is to operate the railway so as to provide a permanent increase in facilities, which are absolutely essential."

WOMAN ACCUSES A LAWYER.

Says W. R. Birdsall of Jersey City Misappropriated Bonds Worth $2,500.

Walter K. Birdsall, a well-known Jersey City lawyer, is accused by Mrs. Ellen Bennett, a client, of having converted to his own use $500 in bonds of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and $2,000 worth of Jersey City Water bonds. The charge has been presented to the Grand

James McCreery & Co.

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Arabian Lace Curtains and Bonnes-femmes,—new patterns.

Curtains,—
5.00, 6.50 and 8.50 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match.
2.50 to 5.50

Bonnes-femmes,—full size, with deep flounce.
6.00 and 7.00 each.

Renaissance Lace Curtains,—novel designs.
3.50, 4.25, 6.00 and 8.50 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match.
3.00 to 7.50.

Brocaded Armure Portieres, in new art shades,—reversible,—with applied Velours border.
8.50 per pair.

Heavy Ottoman Cord Portieres, with rich Vendure Tapestry border.
5.00, 6.50 and 7.50 per pair.

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide,—fringed or Persian Rug pattern.
5.00 and 6.00 each.

Brass Bedsteads. New models, richly mounted and finished with best English Lacquer. Complete range of sizes.
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Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters and upholstered springs.

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Blue, black and grey.
18.50

Thibet Cloth Suits, with fashionable Norfolk Coat and handsomely strapped, flare skirt.
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Figured Velveteen Shirt-waist Dresses.
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Information wanted of J. Frost. Last heard of with the Peary Expedition.

A Cravenette Coat "fills the bill." Cold snap or rain, $15 to $25.

In England they'd call these Top-Coats "topping"—so smart and up-to-datish, $12 to $30.

All Suits but the wrong suits $12 to $28.

150 doz. Fall Scarfs—most 50c, many $1.00—Reduced to 25c.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
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Luigi Solari Returning Home.

The steamship Sicilia of the Italian Royal Mail Steamship Company, which sails today, will have among its passengers Luigi Solari, the Inspector General of that com-

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They do this in less time, at less expense, and as a rule far more satisfactorily than in corsets made to order.

VASSAR Style No. 1, one of the daintiest little Corsets, patterned after the latest French models, for rounding out slender figures, at $2.75

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VASSAR Style No. 38 is a new French model for full figures—fits closely under the arms, bringing the bust well forward and, by reducing too prominent hips, gives to the waist the much sought after perpendicular lines. Price . . . . . $7.00 to $15.00

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Intending Purchasers should not fail to inspect the high-grade display in our new Furniture Buildings; this embraces Furniture of every known wood and finish for the Parlor, Hall, Reception Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom.

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FOR HIGH-CLASS GOODS.

An early inspection of our lines, including our new Upholstery Fabrics, Curtains, and Draperies is earnestly solicited.

Brussels, Arabian, Irish Point, Nottingham Curtains from $1.00 to $ per pair.

Heavy Portieres,

Made up from remnants of SILK and SATIN DAMASK and VELOUR, LINED and INTERLINED, from $20 to $50 per pair, WORTH DOUBLE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh south to east winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,454. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT GOES OVER PLANS TO END STRIKE

Reported No Definite Scheme Was Decided On.

CANNOT CALL CONGRESS FOR IT

Conference Was Held with Three Members of the Cabinet and Gov. Crane of Mass.—Another Consultation To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—In spite of all sorts of rumors that are in circulation about the consideration of the coal strike at the Cabinet conference to-day, the best sources of information furnish no verification of the belief that the President will take any immediate action.

Nor is it possible to suppose from what is known that he intends to call here into a conference the Presidents of the coal roads. The conference to-day was concerned with learning if there was any possible phase of the executive power that would justify action by the Government in the present juncture.

The President and his advisers exchanged views thoroughly, and it may be accepted as the most trustworthy version of the matter that they came to the conclusion that under the Constitutional limitations of the General Government, he was absolutely powerless to afford any relief, or to bring about any shifting of events so that the coal operators on the one hand, or the miners on the other, could come together in any reasonable agreement.

There were present at the conference Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Moody, and Gov. Crane of Massachusetts. These spent half an hour with the President in his private room in the temporary White House, and subsequently in the Cabinet room down stairs. The ones named discussed the situation for nearly two hours, and after luncheon again met for an hour.

It is known that a number of plans to relieve the dead-lock in the coal regions were fully talked over, and among them the action that has been started in the courts of Massachusetts to have receivers appointed for the coal operators. The presence of Gov. Crane, who is known to command the confidence of the President for his sagacity and thorough grasp of great business problems, gave more than ordinary emphasis to this method of solving the question of compelling the advance of coal from the mines to the consumers.

From one of those who took part in the deliberations it is learned that when the conference came to a close every one was just as far from seeing a path out of the difficulty as when they met. The President expressed his determination to employ any constitutional power that could be pointed out to him, but that in common with others he was thus far at loss to see what he could do. It was even hinted that it would be justifiable for him to step beyond the limits of law or constitutional prerogative to save the country from the dire consequences of an indefinite prolongation of the strike into the Winter.

But here, as in all else that was discussed, it was agreed there was no definite feasible step for him to take that had any reasonable probability of success in achieving the object desired.

There was also considerable discussion on the question whether the Attorney General could begin proceedings in the Federal courts to place the coal operators in the same position toward the public that is sustained in law by common carriers and hotel keepers who may be compelled by legal process not to refuse the business offered to them by the public.

There was also consideration of the possible application of the principles related to the inter-State commerce act, but this was also set aside. The right of eminent domain suggested itself and was discussed. Attorney General Knox pointed out that this power could only be employed when the interests of the general Government itself were involved. This power could not be used to compel a corporation to do business with an individual.

The idea of calling Congress in special session with the purpose of securing legislation that should compel the companies to furnish the people with coal was taken up and dismissed, with the other plans.

The President may give out a statement on the situation in the nature of an appeal on patriotic grounds to both sides in the struggle, to recede from their present attitude, dissolve their differences, and come to an agreement, but no draft of such an appeal was before the conference.

The conference will be resumed to-morrow, at which time Secretary Root, who spent to-day in New York, will be present. It is understood that the visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of consulting prominent business men on the subject. The Secretary left for New York Monday after a short conference at the White House, when the same gentlemen were present who were at to-day's conference. It has been intimated that the President may send for the managers of the coal properties, but this will not be done until after the conference to-morrow, and perhaps not then.

Some confidence is expressed in the report which Secretary Root may bring from New York, though it could not be learned what communication, if any, had been received from the Secretary while he was in New York.—He reached Washington from there about 10 o'clock to-night, but denied himself to newspaper men and others seeking information.

PRESIDENT IN JOKING MOOD.

Says When Last Operation Was Performed He Would Have Liked a Few Words with "That Motorman."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—When the Cabinet assembled at the temporary White House to-day for the conference on the coal strike, the President was asked:

"Mr. President, how did you get through the last operation on your leg?"

"Well," replied Mr. Roosevelt, meditatively, "it could scarcely be called a period of unalloyed enjoyment. Still, I got along pretty well until they began to bore down to the bone. When that happened," he added, energetically: "I felt that I would give a good deal to have another conversation with that motorman."

President's Condition Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—No bulletin was issued from the White House to-day, but it was stated that the President's condition was satisfactory. He passed a comfortable night.

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Promotes Growth of the Hair may be applied [illegible] Cocoaine.

MR. VANDERBILT BUYS LAND.

Acquires Property on Shores of Lake Success—To Make Another Effort to Get Water Rights.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 30.—Ten deeds, conveying about 200 acres of land to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were filed yesterday with the County Clerk here. This includes the land on the shores of Lake Success, the water rights of which Mr. Vanderbilt has failed to obtain, owing to an adverse vote by the taxpayers.

It is understood Mr. Vanderbilt will make another effort to have the voters of North Hempstead consider the proposition. The prices paid for the land are not known, as the amounts named are all nominal.

METER PLACED BY STRATEGY.

The Outcome of Disagreement Between E. C. Benedict and Connecticut Building Trades Council.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 30.—A water meter has been put in place on E. C. Benedict's estate at Indian Harbor by a union plumber, although it looked a couple of weeks ago, when the Building Trades Council declared Mr. Benedict to be "unfair," as if a union man could not gain entrance to his place.

The meter was placed by strategy. The Greenwich Water Company engaged Plumbers Carroll and Woollard, who have been doing Mr. Benedict's work, to go to Indian Harbor and place the meter. There is some talk that Mr. Benedict may yet win out in his fight with the labor union which was started when he refused to ask Painter Tirnpany and two other aged painters to join the union. All three are seventy or thereabouts, and sixty is the age limit in the trades union.

At its last meeing the Building Trades Council heard evidence in the Benedict controversy and is holding the matter in abeyance until next Friday.

AN AUSTRIAN COMPLICATION.

Birth of a Son to the Heir Apparent May Affect the Dynasty of the Monarchy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Regarding the announcement that the Princess of Hohenberg, the morganatic wife of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, has given birth to a second child, a son, the Vienna correspondent of The Times states that it may be said without a breach of courtesy or discretion that, in both Austria and Hungary, the event is considered as possibly involving far-reaching consequences bearing upon the future dynasty of the monarchy.

The morganatic marriage of Sophie, the Countess Chotek of Chotkowa and Wognin, to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Franz Joseph, and heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, took place July 1, 1900, at Reichstadt, Bohemia, on which date she was raised to the rank of Princess with the title of Furstin von Hohenberg, or Princess of Hohenberg. Prior to the marriage the Archduke formally renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the throne of Austro-Hungary. The first child of the couple was Sophie Marie Theresa Frances, who was born at Konopischt, July 24, 1901.

TREASURER PLEADS GUILTY.

Penitent and a Physical Wreck, Henry F. Coe Admits Larceny of Thousands of Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Penitent and a physical wreck, Henry F. Coe, the aged Treasurer of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, appeared for sentence this afternoon before Judge Aiken in the Superior Criminal Court. Mr. Coe pleaded guilty to the first of the five counts in the indictment, involving the larceny from the company of $90,000. The aggregate amount set forth in the Grand Jury's bill was something like $120,000, but later calculations it was said to-day, reduced this figure to the sum which the defendant admitted he misapplied.

Medical testimony was introduced by the defense showing that Mr. Coe was more fit for a hospital cot than he was for a prison cell. On this account, and owing to the fact that he had surrendered all that he had in the world in an attempt to make restitution, Lawyer Melvin O. Adams, his counsel, asked that the sentence be suspended for six months. The disposition of the case was accordingly deferred.

MAN INJURED BY A HAWK.

Wounded Bird Attacked Gunner at Plainfield, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 30.—Attacked by a wounded hawk, John Galvin of Westervelt Avenue, this city, is suffering from lacerations on the chest and arms, and is badly bruised.

While hunting near Westfield yesterday, he shot the bird, and when attempting to lift it from the ground, the hawk flew at his chest, ripping his shirt and striking him with its wings. After a struggle he beat the bird off and shot it dead. The hawk, which measures four feet from wing to wing, is being mounted.

TRIED TO DIE BY GAS.

Man Said to be a Son of ex-Senator Thurston Attempts Suicide in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Clarence Thurston, twenty-two years old, said to be the son of ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, attempted suicide in a fashionable hotel where he roomed here to-night by asphyxiation.

He was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. He has been here three months as an attaché of the World's Fair force.

$9,000,000 Tobacco Deal in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 30.—An American syndicate, which is said to be the American Tobacco Company, has just concluded a deal for the purchase of three of the largest tobacco factories in this country. The purchase price is said to have been $9,000,000 in gold. The factories purchased are El Buena Tono, La Tabacera Mexican and La Cigaira Mexican. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of other tobacco factories by the syndicate.

Aid for H. S. Cummings's Campaign?

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—A report has gained circulation throughout Connecticut that a friend of Homer S. Cummings, candidate for Representative at Large of the Democrats, will contribute $25,000 to Mr. Cummings's campaign fund. Mr. Cummings would not confirm nor deny the report. He is comparatively wealthy, and his father-in-law is Commodore James D. Smith, well known in New York.

$50.00 to California.
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Both from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Between Luncheon and Breakfast
[illegible]

COMMANDER BRONAUGH COMMITS SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself in His Cabin on the Battleship Kearsarge.

Said to Have Suffered Severe Mental Strain in Recent Manoeuvres—Seemed Cheerful Yesterday.

Lieut. Commander William V. Bronaugh, executive officer of the United States battleship Kearsarge, committed suicide yesterday in his cabin on that vessel, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The event caused a sensation at the yard, where several vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron are now lying. Just what caused Commander Bronaugh to take his own life could not be learned. All of his brother officers who were seen declared that they were ignorant of the circumstances which led to the deed.

He was busy yesterday morning attending to his duties, and was quietly conversing with other officers of the ship on deck shortly before noon, when he said suddenly he would go to his cabin and prepare for dinner. He seemed cheerful.

Soon after the officers and crew of the ship were startled by the report of a revolver coming from his room. Several of the officers rushed to the cabin. They found Commander Bronaugh bleeding from a wound in the temple. Dr. McClung, the ship's surgeon, was called, but when he reached the cabin Commander Bronaugh was dead.

Word was at once sent to Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the yard, and a message was also wired to the Navy Department. A marine guard of honor was drawn up on deck and guards were placed elsewhere about the ship, all the formalities attendant upon the death of an officer of rank on board being observed. No one not connected with the ship or yard was allowed on board.

The duties of an executive officer on a big ship like the Kearsarge are trying and one explanation was that worry over these had unsettled Commander Bronaugh's mind. He was navigator of the Massachusetts in the recent manoeuvres, and was also under a severe nervous strain at that time. Recently he suffered an attack of malarial fever.

Commander Bronaugh's daughter is a student at the Rounds School for Girls, on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. At the school last night it was said that Mrs. Bronaugh had been stopping for a week there with her daughter, and that both were prostrated because of the suicide. Neither could be seen, but it was said for them that Commander Bronaugh, who spent Monday night at the school, had been ill.

The suicide from overwork is one of a number that have occurred on board United States warships during the past few weeks. In this connection Capt. Purnell F. Harrington, Captain of the Brooklyn yard, expressed a theory as to Commander Bronaugh's act.

"He," said Capt. Harrington, "may have been thinking of the other suicides, which were very sad affairs, and in an unguarded moment the desire to try it himself seized him, he lost his mental balance, and it was all over in a minute."

Lieut. Commander Bronaugh was born in Kentucky, and entered the Naval Academy in 1873, graduating from there in 1879. He served on the Tennessee in 1880, and from that year to 1888 was successively attached to the Alaska, McArthur, Blake, and Portsmouth. He was promoted to Ensign in 1881, and to the rank of Lieutenant of the junior grade in 1888; was Inspector of steel for new cruisers from 1888 to 1891; was on the Alliance in the Pacific from 1892 to 1894, and was subsequently attached to the San Francisco and the Castine.

He was promoted to Lieutenant Jan. 27, 1893, and to Lieutenant Commander July 1, 1900. In August, 1900, he was assigned to duty in the department of equipment in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was transferred to the Massachusetts last year.

The body has been placed in the hospital chapel at the yard, and will be taken to Hopkinsville, Ky., which was Commander Bronaugh's home, on Friday.

HOLD UP COACH FOR FUN.

Prank of Three Young Men Who Make Occupants Deliver Up Valuables Near Goshen, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The four-horse "road break" coach known as "The Pioneer," which during the Summer season has run daily between this village and Warwick, a dozen miles away, was held up on its farewell trip to-night by three masked men, and its passengers robbed of all their valuables.

Late to-night word reached this village from Warwick to the effect that the hold-up was a hoax perpetrated by three young men of Warwick, who believed that an old-fashioned hold-up would be a fitting climax to the coaching season. The passengers, however, were in entire ignorance of the affair, and do not yet know that the hold-up was not the real thing. The identity of the young men is being concealed.

Early in the Summer Clinton Wisner, President of Warwick village and the Republican leader there, together with his brother, Horace S. Wisner, both of whom are very wealthy men, purchased the tally-ho coach and determined to make daily coaching trips to Goshen and return.

Besides Mr. Wisner there were upon the coach Mrs. Frederick Webster, Mrs. Hawley Webster, Mrs. J. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. Wilson Hart, and Mrs. James Fuller. By the time Mr. Wisner had controlled the horses the bandits had their guns turned upon him, and while two stood guard the third climbed upon the break and quickly relieved the women passengers of their jewelry, and Mr. Wisner of the money in his pockets.

One of the women, Mrs. Webster, fainted, and all of the others screamed with fright and became violently hysterical.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

READING, Pa., Sept. 30.—An attempt was made to wreck a Philadelphia and Reading Railroad express train late last night at Brooke's Crossing, a short distance below Pottstown, Penn.

A fishplate had been spiked to the rail in such a manner that the wheels would strike it when the train came along. The wheel of the engine did strike the obstruction but the plate broke and the train was not derailed.

Twenty-nine persons were arrested by the railroad detectives to-day on suspicion of having some connection with the attempt to wreck the train. They will be held pending investigation. The Reading officials say it was the most deliberate attempt to wreck a train ever made on the main line.

ANSONIA'S MAYOR BEATEN.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—In the New Haven County Democratic convention this afternoon Mayor Stephen Charters, of Ansonia, was defeated for the nomination for Sheriff by James Tomlinson of Milford.

The defeat of Mayor Charters is regarded as significant. He has always been looked upon as a man with socialistic tendencies and was elected Mayor of Ansonia on a canvass devoted entirely to labor questions. Since his election Mayor Charters has been arrested for not complying with an injunction issued by Judge Jager of Derby restraining him from interference in a strike.

"The Cincinnati & St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central lines. [illegible] Adv.

GOULD ESTATE WILL PAY.

Settlement in the Suit of Asher Wertheimer—Countess de Castellane to be Insured in Favor of Plaintiff Until Full Sum Is Paid.

Application is to be made shortly before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, by consent of all counsel, for the court's approval of a settlement of the Wertheimer claim of 2,000,000f. against Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, and for authority to pay over the money in accordance with the terms of the agreement, now made public.

The claim is of Asher Wertheimer, a London art dealer, for works of art purchased by the Count and Countess shortly after their marriage, and, in one form or another, it has been hanging fire in the courts for over a year. Wertheimer has contended that his claim should have precedence over all others on the Castellane estate, and that he should be protected in it by an insurance in his favor on the Countess's life. These two points have been the centres of serious contention, but both are conceded now, and form a part of the terms of agreement.

This agreement was stated by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Wertheimer, yesterday as follows:

That the Wertheimer claim be admitted for the full amount (2,000,000f.) with interest at 4 per cent., to be paid in monhly installments of $8,000 until the whole is satisfied; that the Countess is to have her life insured for the full amount of the claim, the policy to be made out in Mr. Wertheimer's favor, so that if she dies before the final settlement he will be protected, and that these payments to Mr. Wertheimer are to have priority over payments to all other creditors, so that whenever the Gould estate makes a payment the amount necessary to be applied on Mr. Wertheimer's claim at the given time shall be first deducted.

It is further agreed that by this settlement the fairness of the transactions between Mr. Wertheimer and Count Boni and the genuineness of the articles bought are admitted.

The matter may possibly be brought before the court to-day, but if it is deferred the delay will be but for a little time.

RECEIVER FOR SALT TRUST.

National Company, It Is Said, Stood to Lose Largely Because of a Contract for Raw Material.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Chancellor Magie, at his home, in Elizabeth, yesterday appointed Frank P. McDermott of Jersey City and Nathan S. Beardslee of Warsaw, N. Y., receivers for the National Salt Company. The papers in the case were filed here late this afternoon. The application for a receiver was made by Chauncey H. Strickland of New York City. The company's liabilities are given at $1,150,000, and the quick assets at $858,000.

It is said that the company lost $225,000 during the first six months of the present year, and that it stands to lose $35,000 a month because of a contract under which the company was to purchase from the Michigan Salt Association and others at a stipulated price, about 2,000,000 barrels of salt a year. That contract does not expire until January, 1904.

The papers in the case show that the National Salt Company was organized in 1899 with an authorized capital of $12,000,000, and that the company subsequently absorbed the United Salt Company, which had been its competitor in business in Ohio. For the stock valued at $903,400 of the united company the National Company was to have paid about $2,000,000 in stock of its own company and $1,055,000 in cash.

COAL TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Will Not Haul to Chicago Public Schools Because of Trouble with a Coal Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Members of the Coal Teamsters' Union decided this morning not to haul coal to any public school building until the Board of Education induces the Anthracite-Bituminous Coal Company, which has the school contract for the Northwest Side, to pay its men the union wage.

The teamsters employed by the company went on strike last week, but the matter was considered of minor importance until the union heard that the company was about to employ non-union teamsters. President Smith and Business Agent Milton Booth of the organization then decided to go after the customers of the company, the chief of which was the Board of Education.

The teamsters believe a fight against all firms with contracts would force the Anthracite-Bituminous Company to an immediate settlement. The school contracts for coal were let last week, but there has been practically no hauling, and should a cold snap set in the situation would be serious. The teamsters will also attempt to cut off the coal supply from the Commonwealth Electric Company, which receives its fuel from the company.

A CARNEGIE GIFT REFUSED.

Marylebone Borough (England) Declines $150,000 — Philanthropist Gives $45,000,000 Yearly.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The committee of the Marylebone Borough Council has drawn up a report recommending that the Council thank Andrew Carnegie for his offer of $150,000 for the establishment of free libraries, "which they cannot see their way to accept." The refusal is based on the objection of the borough to the increased rates which would be entailed by acceptance of the libraries.

Mr. Carnegie, according to his own computation made to a friend, has recently given away nearly $45,000,000 per annum. He averages about eight libraries per day, giving an average of $15,000 to each. Apparently he does not anticipate a cessation of his daily donations.

SET-BACK FOR PETER POWER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Late this afternoon Judge Amidon of the United States District Court, in the anti-merger suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in which Camille Weidenfeld of New York sought to intervene, decided to grant the intervention.

But he also dismissed both the original bill and the bill in intervention, on the ground that the Northern Securities Company should have been represented and that neither Power nor Weidenfeld was in a position to demand the relief sought through their complaints.

Price of Cheese Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—The price of cheese was advanced from half a cent to 2 cents a pound wholesale to-day by Cincinnati commission merchants. Reports received by them say the pasturage has been bad, making a scarcity of milk, which was also accountable for the recent advance in butter.

Special Trains to Trenton via Pennsylvania Railroad
ACCOUNT INTERSTATE FAIR.
October 2 leave West 23d Street Station, 7:25 A. M. and 8:25 A. M.; returning, leave Fair Grounds 4:55 and 5:40 P. M. October 2, leave West 23d Street Station 7:25 A. M., 8:25 A. M., and 10:55 A. M. Returning, leave Fair Grounds 4:30, 4:55, 5:40, 6:20 P. M. Round trip tickets, including admission, $2.25. For regular trains stopping at Fair Grounds consult ticket agents.—Adv.

DEVERY THREATENS TO FLOP TO ODELL

If Not Seated, He Will Campaign for Republicans.

He Will Endeavor to Besmirch the Political Reputation of Ex-Senator Hill in To-day's Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—If the present programme to throw out both the Devery and the Goodwin delegations from the Ninth District is carried in the convention to-morrow, one of the biggest sensations which ever attended a convention in the State is threatened. Devery will not only fight to the last ditch, but will endeavor to besmirch the political reputation of David B. Hill. He and his friends claim to have the evidence on which they can show up Mr. Hill in a light which will be most embarrassing to him. This evidence they claim to have secured from Mr. Hill himself this evening.

When the Devery outbreak was at its height in the convention to-day, several of Devery's trusted lieutenants went to Mr. Hill's room in the Grand Union Hotel and demanded to know of him how Devery was to be treated in the convention. There was a half hour's discussion, at the end of which Mr. Hill submitted to Devery's friends a compromise proposition. Mr. Hill's compromise proposition was this:

He proposed that the Committee on Resolutions should declare the Devery delegation the legally elected delegation from the Ninth District provided Mr. Devery, after the reading of the resolution, would rise in his seat and declare that, having been conceded all that he was contending for, he would, in the interest of harmony, withdraw from the convention.

Devery's friends asked Mr. Hill to submit the proposition in writing. This, it is claimed most positively, Mr. Hill did. Devery's close personal advisers said late to-night that Devery now had the document in his possession.

Having received the written proposal Devery's friends said that, before giving a decision upon it, they would have to submit it to Devery. They asked to be allowed to take the written proposal to him. Mr. Hill consented. They then went to Mr. Devery's room in the United States Hotel and submitted to him Mr. Hill's proposal. The "Big Fellow" read it, and is said to have burst into tears. When he had recovered from the first shock of his emotion he rose and, shaking the paper in the face of his friends, said:

"You go back and tell Mr. Hill that I have a wife and children whose good name is involved with mine; that I come here representing a constituency which elected me for the purpose of taking a seat in this convention and who trust me. Tell him that before I will accept his proposal I will sacrifice every dollar I have in the world and the last drop of blood in my body."

This message was taken to Mr. Hill, and a second demand made that Devery be given his rights without condition. Mr. Hill refused. Devery's friends then threatened. They said that if Devery was not seated by the convention to-morrow they would start a campaign for Odell, beginning at Troy on the way back to New York, and would continue it up to the day of election.

They said that the Ninth District would give 800 majority for Odell, but Hill was obdurate. He stood by his compromise proposition as the only one which he had to offer. Devery's friends, according to their statements to-night, refused to surrender to him the written proposal which he is alleged to have made to Devery, and at midnight they say that if Mr. Devery is cast out of the convention to-morrow they will make the document public.

It is stated at 1:30 o'clock that the fear of what Devery and his friends may do at the convention has caused the State Committee to issue an entirely new set of tickets other than the tickets for delegates and alternates, so that Devery's "gang" will be kept out of the convention hall.

CONEY ISLAND BRIDGE FALLS BEFORE TRAIN.

New Structure Collapses, and Five Car Loads of Passengers Are Saved from Being Plunged Into Creek.

The new bascule bridge across Coney Island Creek, on the line of the West End Electric Road of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, collapsed and fell into the stream at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as it was being opened to permit of the passage of an east-bound tug. The structure sank in twenty feet of water, leaving bridge tender on the Coney Island side powerless to stop a train from Manhattan which was due to pass over the bridge within a few minutes.

Policeman Patrick Fennell of the Coney Island Station was standing on the bank close to a skiff a short distance away. He saw the danger, leaped into the boat, and quickly pulled it to the other shore. Then he ran up the track as the train came into view, stopping it in good season. There were five cars well filled, and the passengers were greatly impressed when they realized their peril.

The tug for which the bridge was opened was making for a coal pier on the other side of the bridge, and whistled for it to open. The ponderous trackway had just got fairly in motion when the crash came. The bridge did not fall all at once, but in several sections, each of which made a tremendous splash as it struck the water.

ELEVATED TRAINS STALLED.

For some reason, which the employes on the Second Avenue elevated railroad line would not, saying that they could not, explain, a dozen trains were stalled on the line between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets this morning for half an hour, between 12:15 and 12:45 o'clock.

It was evident that the electric power had been cut off, as the trains were in darkness. In all instances, the trains were stalled between stations, and the motormen and trainmen would not allow the passengers who desired to leave the trains and walk on the structure to the stations because of danger by possible contact with the third rail if the power were suddenly turned on.

Most of the up-town trains were crowded with men and women returning from the theatres.

Dynamite Bomb Thrown in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—A dynamite bomb was thrown to-day at the residence of M. Dewiart, a Catholic member of the Chamber of Deputies. A man named Van der Meulen has been arrested on suspicion, but he denies having committed the crime.

Observation Car on Pennsylvania Special.
The business man travels from New York to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M.—Adv.

"Black and White" the Real Scotch.
The best whisky—most popular—it's all right.—Adv.

Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

MAJOR GEN. ROE INJURED.

Commander of the National Guard of This State Severely Shaken Up by Fall from Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the commander of the National Guard of the State of New York, was injured to-night by being thrown from his horse in front of the Summer home of J. P. Morgan. His condition is not serious.

Mr. Roe was taking his usual daily exercise when the horse shied and then stumbled, the General being thrown forward out of the saddle. A severe scalp wound and a good shaking up were the extent of his injuries. Although dazed, he managed to remount his horse and ride to his home a quarter of a mile away, just outside of the village and overlooking the Hudson.

Drs. Stark and Glennon of West Point were summoned and dressed his wound. The General expects to be up and around to-morrow.

TWO AIRSHIPS SAIL FROM CONEY ISLAND.

Santos-Dumont No. 6 and Stevens's Contrivance Essay Flight—Nobody Is Killed.

Two airships flew yesterday from Coney Island and both voyages were successful, as compared with some foreign experiments, inasmuch as nobody was killed and neither machine was wrecked. Yet there was little promise in either of the dawn of the day when travelers will be freed from the tedium and discomforts of limited express trains and twin-screw steamships. Santos-Dumont No. 6 arose from the aerodrome at Brighton Beach, bound for Central Park wat 3:30 o'clock. It landed at 4:27 o'clock on Grimes's farm, on the Neck Road, near Jerome Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, where long after dark it still lay deflated, awaiting the coming of a vehicle big enough to convey it back to its starting point. Edward C. Boice, the navigator and sole passenger, explained that he had come down because one of the ropes had fouled the propeller, rendering a more serious accident probable.

Leo Stevens, the other aeronaut, fired by the sight of his rival in the air, started his machine on the spur of the moment from the aerodrome opposite the Manhattan Beach Hotel at 3:45 o'clock, bound for Staten Island, as he afterward said. After some astonishing evolutions he struck a network of telegraph wires at Sheepshead Bay Road and West First Street, Coney Island, at 4:40 o'clock, after traversing about three-quarters of a mile. He came down, he said, because he had dropped what he called the "generator wrench." He rocked the airship from one side to another until he reached one of the cross arms of a telegraph pole, down which he climbed, and then a trolley repair crew rescued his airship from the wires, which had entangled its driving fans.

The local Weather Bureau reports show that during the time the machines were in the air the wind blew steadily eight miles an hour from the northeast. That is rated as a light wind. Boice's trip is more interesting from a scientific standpoint, as his progress from start to finish was almost directly in the teeth of the wind, although his horizontal course was decidedly erratic.

OPENS WISCONSIN CAMPAIGN.

Gov. La Follette Says the Tariff Cannot Be Held Responsible for the Trusts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—Gov. Robert M. La Follette opened the campaign for the Republicans of Wisconsin in this city to-night before an immense audience. Gov. La Follette was enthusiastically received. He spoke in part as follows:

"It is charged that the tariff is responsible for trusts. This charge is most strongly pressed by those who opposed protection before trusts were known. They ignore the fact that organization of trusts and combinations began but a few years ago, and are fast gaining the control of business everywhere. They are not confined to any country, nor are they the offspring of any tariff policy. They rule the market in free-trade products in this country, and in whatever products they choose in free-trade countries.

"I believe that the hour has come when tariff revision must stand close guard over tariff schedules. But this revision should be on the true protective principle of guarding American labor from free competition with cheaper foreign labor, and yet take the place of suppressed competition.

"I believe that not only all Republicans, but all citizens, independent of political consideration, would concede that tariff revision cannot effectively grapple, indeed, would be but a feeble, inadequate, and uncertain remedy for the trust evil, which confronts us to-day. Their gigantic power, their mastery of the industrial world, cannot be exaggerated.

"Anthracite coal is not protected by the tariff. But glance at the problem it presents. Ninety-five per cent. of the entire coal field is owned and controlled by eight railroad companies. The lines of these railways furnish the sole available means for transportation of anthracite coal to market. In pursuit of a settled policy, these railways have forced private owners to sell their coal mines and coal lands at half value, first by increasing freight rates, and second by refusing to carry the coal for private owners at any price, whenever such owners could not be brought to terms by the establishment of exorbitant transportation rates. Owning the coal and owning the railroads over which the coal is transported to market, they fixed the freight rates at an exorbitant figure, in order to make consumers pay dividends on the over-capitalization of the railroads and coal mines.

"We believe with the President that these great monopolies constitute the foremost of National questions. There is probably not an important trust in the United States which does not have the assistance of railroads in destroying its competitors in business. The limitation and control of these public-service corporations in the legitimate field as common carriers, is an important element in the practical solution of the problem with which we have to deal."

Woman's Body Found in the Bay.

The headless and armless body of a woman was found floating in the bay off the foot of Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The body had apparently been in the water for weeks. A pair of cheap black stockings, a pair of Oxford ties, and a garter with a brass buckle were found on the body. There was nothing to show how the woman had come by her death. The police, however, are of the opinion that she was not a victim of violence. They believe that the head and arms may have been torn off by the paddle wheel or propeller blades of a steamer.

Burglars Rob Two Houses.

It became known yesterday that on Sunday morning burglars ransacked the houses at 16 and 50 West Fifty-second Street. Joseph Fahys, a manufacturer of watch cases, lives at No. 16, and Henry Sanford, Vice President of the Adams Express Company, at No. 50. The families are out of town at present, and what plunder the thieves obtained is not known.

Automobile Injures H. V. Newcomb.

H. Victor Newcomb is confined to his apartments in the Hotel Netherland owing to an accident. He was crossing Twenty-ninth Street, at Eighth Avenue, a few days ago, when an automobile struck him in the back and dashed on. Mr. Newcomb was badly bruised, and one of the bones in the instep of his right foot was crushed.

Autumnal Foliage. Ever famous Hudson River Day Line Trips. See Steamboat columns.—Adv.

Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale.
is unsurpassed by either the imported or the domestic brands.—Rock & Harris, Agts., 33 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

COLER AND BULGER TO BE THE TICKET

Choice Announced by Mr. Hill After Conferring with Other Leaders.

APPROVED BY THE DELEGATES

The Other Names on the Slate—Two Candidates Hard for New York and Kings County Men to Stomach—Devery Has Been Squelched.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—David B. Hill, after calling into consultation the leaders of every county delegation in the State, authorized his confidential advisers to let it be known to-night that the following ticket would be presented at the convention to-morrow:

For Governor—BIRD S. COLER of Kings.
For Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES N. BULGER of Oswego.
For Secretary of State—Prof. DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE of Tompkins.
For Controller—CHARLES M. PRESTON of Ulster.
For Attorney General—JOHN CUNEEN of Erie.
For State Treasurer—GEORGE R. FINCH of Warren.
For State Engineer and Surveyor—RICHARD P. SHERMAN of Oneida.
For Judge of Court of Appeals—J. CLINTON GRAY of New York.

It seems to be taken for granted by practically everybody that this slate will go through as named. At the same time Mr. Hill is sanctioning the encouragement of the impression that this is to be a wide-open convention and that the nominations rest with the delegates.

After an hour's conference between Senator Hill, Hugh McLaughlin, Senator McCarren, and James H. Shevlin, which ended at 11 o'clock to-night, Messrs. McLaughlin, McCarren, and Shevlin announced publicly that Mr. Coler would be the candidate for Governor.

Diligent inquiry shows that the ticket is one which meets with the general approval of the delegates. So far as the head of the ticket is concerned, there has not been at any time here solid sentiment in favor of any candidate who would accept a nomination except Mr. Coler.

The opponents of Mr Coler, foremost among whom were Senator McCarren and James H. Shevlin, have played a hopeless game from the start. The advocacy of the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker and their talk of stampeding the convention for David B. Hill have been pure ~~nonsense~~. Their bluff was called, and called hard when the veteran Hugh McLaughlin arrived here yesterday to see that Kings County was not misrepresented.

To-night the anti-Colerites abandoned the effort to defeat Coler by raising a false cry for Judge Parker or Mr. Hill. Brought face to face with the fact that the majority of the delegates are for Mr. Coler, that Mr. Coler wants the nomination, and that Mr. Coler will bring a campaign fund to the party which is stated to be $300,000, they admit that he will be the candidate.

Now that the atmosphere has been cleared by the authorized announcement of the ticket by Mr. Hill—an announcement that is not dictatorial but that is the result of conference with the convention delegates—it is a matter of surprise here that so much credence has been given to the undercurrent of talk of stampeding the convention for Judge Parker or Mr. Hill. It can be stated that Mr. Hill came to this convention under a solemn personal pledge to Judge Parker to prevent his nomination. Mr. Hill was equally determined that the convention should not be stampeded for himself.

With the announcement of the ticket the little boomlets for other candidates for first place, such as those of Jacob A. Cantor, J. Edward Simmons, and E. M. Grout, have been lost sight of. There is nothing to-night to indicate that the slate as prepared by Mr. Hill will not go through to-morrow with neatness and dispatch.

It has been decided that Mr. Coler will be put in nomination by John L. Shea of Brooklyn, one of his closest personal friends and a man who, when Bridge Commissioner under the Van Wyck administration, stood shoulder to shoulder with him, beating the Ramapo grabbers in the Board of Public Improvements.

Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn will be the Permanent Chairman of the convention.

Everybody is now asking what "Big Bill" Devery proposes to do to-morrow. His followers are wild with anger over the generally accepted announcement that neither the Devery nor the Goodwin delegates will be seated in the convention.

Devery is threat

TURBULENT SCENES IN THE CONVENTION

Devery Makes an Angry Protest When Barred Out.

The Uproar So Great that His Words Are Inaudible—Chairman Vainly Pounds for Order.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democratic Convention, which was opened here at noon to-day, compared with the Republican Convention, held here a week ago, was almost as different in point of attendance and enthusiasm as an east side mass meeting is from a session of the Asiatic Association. The big convention hall, for which a seating capacity of 4,000 is claimed, and which was not more than two-thirds filled at any stage of the proceedings of the Republican Convention, was filled, and from the time the convention was opened by Chairman Campbell until it was adjourned amid such confusion that announcement of the names of the members of the Committees on Resolutions and Credentials and the places at which the committees would meet was overlooked, there was unflagging interest and at times violent excitement.

The protest of Devery and his supporters against the placing of the names of the Goodwin delegation from the Ninth District on the temporary roll of the convention was the feature of the day, but it was by no means the only exciting incident of the convention.

The delegates came into the hall charged with enthusiasm. All morning there had been parading through the streets, and the music of brass bands had filled the air.

Mr. Hill did not attend the convention. The delegates and the crowd in the hall awaited his coming with expectancy and evidently ready to give him a great ovation. But Mr. Hill concluded to postpone his grand entrée until to-morrow. The enthusiasm which his appearance would have aroused was indicated by the great cheering which greeted the mention of his name by Temporary Chairman Stanchfield.

The notables were all warmly welcomed as they took their seats on the floor. John B. Stanchfield, Hugh McLaughlin, Senator McCarren, and John G. Carlisle were all heartily applauded as they came down the aisles.

But the greatest reception in point of enthusiasm was that accorded to Devery when he marched in at the head of his delegation. The ovation to him was led, of course, by the crowd of his supporters whom he had brought up with him on his special train and who had taken places in the back of the hall and in the gallery before the "Big Chief" walked down the aisle to his place. The cheering, however, was not confined to these. It came from all parts of the hall. Many of the delegates and a large proportion of the spectators stood up on chairs that they might get a better view of "Big Bill," and yelled until they were red in the face, and women in the audience waved their handkerchiefs.

Devery was all smiles. As he walked to his seat he bowed his head to all sides in acknowledgment of the applause showered on him. He showed that he was immensely pleased with his reception.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

It was after 12:30 o'clock when Chairman Campbell, of the State Committee, rapped for order and announced that the State Committee had selected John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Campbell appointed John G. Carlisle, of New York, and George M. Palmer, of Schoharie, as a committee to escort Mr. Stanchfield to the chair. As Mr. Carlisle arose in his place he was greeted with general applause. When the three reached the platform, Chairman Campbell introduced Mr. Carlisle to the convention. The delegates rose to their feet and cheered the ex-Secretary of the Treasury vociferously. When the cheering had subsided Mr. Carlisle presented Mr. Stanchfield to the convention.

Mr. Stanchfield's speech in point of diction and eloquence, it was generally conceded, was not comparable to the speech delivered on the same platform a week ago by Lemuel Ely Quigg to the Republican convention, but there were points in his address which aroused unbounded enthusiasm.

The particular passage which evoked the greatest demonstration was that in which he asserted the responsibility of the tariff for trusts and advised that oppressive monopoly be struck at through a revision of the tariff. This declaration was greeted with an instantaneous outburst of wild applause which indicated that Mr. Stanchfield had struck the most vibrant chord in the breast of every delegate in the convention.

His attack on the Coal Trust and the Meat Trust and his denial of the Republican claim that the common people were more prosperous than ever kept alive the enthusiasm which he had aroused by his declaration in favor of tariff revision. How could the people be more prosperous than ever, he asked, when they were paying the prices they were now compelled to pay for meat, coal, and other necessities of life?

When he urged that the Democrats of New York wage war on the issues of to-day and not on those of yesterday, the yells of approval which came from all over the hall were considered by the vast majority as indicating clearly the passing of the money issue from Democratic politics in New York. The first evidence of trouble in the convention came when Albany County was reached on the roll call. As the names of the delegates were read Recorder John W. Kenney of Watervliet arose and attempted to address the convention in protest. Mr. Kenney is a follower of Judge Herrick, and he protested against the seating of the McCabe delegates. Chairman Stanchfield rapped with his gavel for order, but Mr. Kenney, who was evidently laboring under great excitement, persisted in his attempt to address the convention. As his voice grew louder and his gesticulations more violent, the raps of the Chairman's gavel became more vigorous and what the excited delegate was saying was lost to the convention. It was necessary to send a couple of Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms to his place to subdue him.

When quiet had been once more restored Chairman Stanchfield announced that Mr. Kenney and all other persons desiring to contest the seating of any delegation would be given a full and fair opportunity to state their claims.

The reading of the roll then proceeded without interruption until the Ninth District of New York was reached. As Secretary Mason started to read the names of the Goodwin delegation, that being the delegation which Tammany had requested to have placed on the temporary roll, there occurred such a scene as is seldom witnessed in a convention.

As soon as the name of Frank J. Goodwin was mentioned by the Secretary there were wild cries of "Devery, Devery!" from the floor and gallery. Devery arose in his place. He was greeted with tremendous cheering. He smiled and bowed. The demonstration in his honor continued for several minutes, he smiling and bowing all the time.

While the demonstration was going on some one in authority told Secretary Mason to go right on with the reading of the roll. He did so. Devery and his men were so interested in the demonstration which they had called forth that it was a minute or more before they realized what was taking place on the platform. Then some one in the delegation "put Bill next," to quote the expressive phraseology of the typical Devery followers.

DEVERY'S ANGRY PROTEST.

On the instant, from a man well pleased with himself and fairly satisfied with his surroundings, Devery became the very incarnation of rage. Turning toward the Chairman of the convention, he shook his fist and shouted with all the violence of which his powerful lungs are capable: "I rise to a question of privilege."

His supporters yelled like mad. There was a wild rush of newspaper men to the spot where Devery stood, for it was realized that in the frightful din it would be impossible to hear what he was saying unless they were close to his side. As Devery's voice rose and his great right arm swung up and down, his forefinger being aimed at Chairman Stanchfield as if it were the barrel of a revolver, Chairman Stanchfield's gavel fell with the regularity and something of the force of a pile driver. There never was a human voice which could successfully compete with a large gavel in the hands of a vigorous man like Mr. Stanchfield, and soon Devery began to show signs of tiring.

All the time he was shouting his supporters were shouting, too, and it was only occasionally that a sentence or the part of a sentence uttered by the "Big Chief" was caught by the crowd. What he said was this:

"I rise to request a privilege, Mr. Chairman. I ask the question of privilege from this convention. The Goodwin delegates should not be seated as regular delegates. I want honest politics. The rights of the people must be protected.

"Mr. Chairman, anything you may do under the rules is all right.

"Mr. Chairman, I call your attention to the fourth amendment of the United States Constitution. Anything you do after this will be illegal. The people must be protected."

At one time Secretary Mason, evidently impressed by the strength of the demonstration in Devery's behalf, stopped his reading, but Tammany delegates immediately shouted to him to go on, and he resumed. The outburst called forth by the Devery protest continued all through the reading of the roll. If there were any other contestants in the hall they did not get a chance to express their protest. Not a name that Mr. Mason read after he had called that of Goodwin was heard beyond the press table in front of the convention, and it was only occasionally that one of them could be heard even at that close range.

ORDER FINALLY RESTORED.

When the temporary roll had been declared approved by Chairman Stanchfield, the Devery demonstration wore itself out. But, as stated, the excitement and confusion which it caused led Mr. Stanchfield and the Secretary to overlook the reading of the names of the members of the various committees. The Chairmen of the committees, however, were announced and the names of the members were handed in to the Chairman by the various delegations and the places of meeting announced after the convention had adjourned.

The following are the Chairmen of the various committees:

Resolutions—George Raines of Monroe.

Contested Seats—John D. McMahan of Oneida.

Permanent Organization—C. T. McClelland of Westchester.

Delegate Murphy of New York was recognized to move that all resolutions be read and referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed. The motion was carried.

On motion of John D. McMahan of Oneida the Committee on Contested Seats was ordered composed of one member from each Senatorial district, the member not to have the right to vote on contests affecting his district. The motion authorizing the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions was made by George Raines of Monroe, and that regarding Permanent Organization by C. T. McClelland of Westchester.

The convention then, upon motion of Perry Belmont, adjourned at 2 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S SPEECH.

Tariff for Revenue Only the Vital Issue, He Says—He Attacks the Odell Administration.

SARATOGA, Sept. 30.—John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, the temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, addressed that body here to-day. He spoke in part as follows:

"When we signed the treaty of peace at Paris we committed ourselves to differing policies in respect to Cuba and the Philippines. We said that Cuba should be free and independent, and our possession of the island was only to continue until she provided for herself a government to which we could turn over the territory. By the same treaty we bought the Philippines, and paid for them the sum of $20,000,000, leaving their ultimate disposition to Congress.

"The Democratic Party makes no attack upon the American soldier. The rank and file of our soldiers and sailors is largely composed of Democrats, and foul indeed is the bird that soils its own nest. We assail the Administration that is carrying on this so-called war in the Philippines upon the ground that it does not declare a time when it will turn over the islands to their people, as we did in the case of Cuba."

Of reciprocity with Cuba the speaker said:

"What the Democrats say to our Republican opponents is, you exercise a protectorate over Cuba—why, to please the beet sugar cabal, do you leave the tariff as a hurdle over which she must forever jump before she is on a level in the running? We say to Cuba, We will fend off the hands of any other power—your public affairs are subordinate to ours—but when you ship us your product you must pay the tax. With as much logic might we go back to the days when we were a confederation of States, and one was erecting a tariff barrier as against the other. No, no; the Democratic contention is right. Take off the tax, and in the no distant future Cuba will be one of us—a jewel in the sisterhood of States."

Mr. Stanchfield next discussed the trust question.

"Fortunate, indeed, it is," he said, "that owing to the dominating influence exercised by the so-called trusts of the day, which have grown and thriven upon Republican soil, we find ourselves in a position where the Democratic Party can take an affirmative stand upon the one issue that surpasses and dominates all others in its relation to both the Nation and the State. We assert that the time has come when it is the duty of the people by means of legislation to curb and curtail the further advance of those corporations whose business it is to foster and promote monopolies in the necessities of life. We wage no war upon those corporations engaged in legitimate enterprises, whose stock stands for value, and whose success is the result of individual ability, in the active competition of business life.

"The President of the United States, in his political campaign, conducted for the purpose of maintaining Republican supremacy in the Congress, has made the assertion, couched in variant language, that a modification of the tariff could in no wise affect the question of trusts, and that the sole and only redress for the people suffering under the impositions practiced upon them by conscienceless combinations was to reach them through the medium of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and by statutory legislation compelling a public statement of their affairs.

"If we were in power and could pass and enact into law a provision removing the tariff from all articles in which a monopoly had been created, who will be so venturesome as to assert, or who so credulous as to believe, that relief would not be at once experienced? Will it be seriously contended by any thinking man that the importation of Canadian cattle would not supply the State of New York with beef at lower prices than we have been paying for the past four months?

A FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

"'Protection,' says our opponent, 'is the foundation stone of Republican policy, and it will not fall before the charge that in enabling everybody to do better than he ever did before it has enabled some to do too well.' If it were true that everybody is doing better than he ever did before we might well despair of political success in the near future. In this statement, however, lies the vice of the whole argument. Let him who boasts of our unexampled prosperity hold converse with the tiller of the soil in our rural counties, and ascertain his views on the present condition of things. Go into the home of the man who labors with the pick and shovel to support himself and his brood of children upon $1.20 a day, with the ruling price of meat and coal, and there see an answer to his inquiry. Take a look into the crowded tenements of the east side in the City of New York, where the people are rioting for bread, and tell us—is this prosperity?

"A tariff that shall yield sufficient revenue to pay the running expenses of the Government, and yield no advantage to any individual as against another in any given line of trade, is the only honest, fair, and equable tariff tax that can be imposed. A tariff for revenue only is the vital issue of the day."

Taking up State issues, the speaker said: "We charge the Republican State Administration with willful and wasteful expenditure of the people's money. The assertion is made with rhetorical coloring that the Republican State Administration, after herculean efforts, has succeeded in abolishing the direct State tax and that the present rate is the smallest in our history. We assert that the condition of the finances of the State does not justify the claim. If the total income of the State, by means of indirect taxation, yields an amount sufficient to pay the indebtedness of the State, then there is no necessity for the imposition of a direct tax.

"Does this situation obtain? According to the appropriations legalized for the current year, our expenditures will amount to $22,000,000. The receipts for the year ending in September, 1901, from all sources by indirect taxation amounted to $16,000,000; included in this amount are the taxes gathered from corporations, inheritances, the sale of liquor, and all other sources. There is no quarter to which the Republican Administration can look for any further revenue to make up the deficiency between the State income and outgo for the current year. With a deficit confronting us, what honest or intelligent man will deny that in 1903 we shall have to make up for the deficiency by the imposition of a direct tax?

THE ADMINISTRATION ANALYZED.

"The expense of the maintenance of the various State departments from the year 1893, at which time the State was under a Democratic régime, to 1901, the first year of the administration of Gov. Odell, has increased as follows:

"The Executive from $44,535.37 to $54,507.23.

"Secretary of State, from $44,634.64 to $64,161.79.

"Controller, from $75,271.63 to $191,482.63.

"Attorney General, from $36,121.45 to $137,103.95.

"Engineer, from $25,885.84 to $69,376.18.

"Printing, from $276,690.43 to $722,034.22, making a total increase in the yearly cost of these departments of $735,526.64.

"The property accessible to taxation by reason of increased valuation, and from other sources, exceeds at the present time by $1,500,000,000 the amount available for such purposes under the administration of Gov. Flower. The tax is not the test. The underlying question is whether the State Government is administered in a reckless and extravagant manner, in disregard of the people's rights, and for political partisan purposes. There is and there can be no excuse for the large and extravagant expenditures that have characterized the last four Republican administrations. The closing year of Gov. Flower's Administration cost $15,713,578.20, while the expense of the State Government for 1902 under Gov. Odell is $22,494,814.50. This enormous and useless increase of nearly $7,000,000 is not susceptible of an honest explanation.

"In the passage of the act that is popularly known as the Odell Lunacy bill, removing from office the local boards of managers of our various State hospitals, the State Administration struck a fatal blow at our civic pride. Many philanthropic men and women have devoted services of a lifetime to the care of the insane, and have bestowed upon the buildings in which they were maintained the greatest care and foresight. More than seventy years ago Judge Spencer, a distinguished jurist, first conceived and shaped into legislative form a provision for the establishment of a local board of managers in connection with the building of the State Hospital at Utica. The idea was in harmony with a Democratic form of government. The managers, being resident in the locality where the hospital is situated, came in touch not only with the medical staff in control, but with the nurses, employes, and patients as well.

"The effect of the present law has been to completely destroy this system, so carefully built up on the wisdom of men of years of experience, and to turn the entire management, economical, financial, and medical, over to the merciless care of a political figurehead. To attain this result, by incontestable evidence, it has been demonstrated that the poor, unfortunate patients have been deprived of a sufficient food allowance to maintain their physical wellbeing. The dietary now in force, according to the statement of physicians who are in a position to know, is below the actual physiological requirements of the patients.

THE JUDICIARY AFFECTED.

"It is neither striking nor strange that an administration that could be so derelict in its duty to the State and its citizens as to endeavor to destroy the usefulness of its eleemosynary institutions, in order to subordinate all of the employes in such places to the political power of the State machine, should also reach out with grasping hand and lay its sordid might upon our hitherto unstained and untouched judiciary. With no other purpose in view than to cement around some the political power flowing from the right to dispense patronage, the present administration has sought to, and succeeded in controlling, the designation of Judges to hold terms of court in different localities of the State.

"We challenge any independent voter to find in the Republican platform as presented to the people in this campaign a single direct, lucid, and specific promise to do or perform any of the acts for which a public demand is now made.

"The situation, clouded though it be with the misfortunes and reverses of the past, is not a hopeless one. There are Democrats enough in the State of New York, provided we can unify them in a common cause, to set the State over in the Democratic column. Stripped of the last vestige of power, spurned and spat upon by our enemies, derided, mocked, and jeered at by offensive partisan office holders, it would seem as though the time was ripe for us to check the defeat fast becoming a rout, reform our scattered forces, and prepare to wage war anew upon the issues of to-day, and not of yesterday.

"The burning, vital question of to-day is, Can we throttle the monopolies that are fattening upon the suffering and needs of the people of the Empire State? We shall promise it in our platform, and a determined effort to carry out the policy will restore us to power in the State and Nation. Under our flag will march all those who condemn the wasteful extravagance of the State Administration and favor a return to the days of Democratic simplicity and economy."

1,000-TON BARGE CANAL.

Sub-Committee, It Is Said, Will Recommend a Plank Declaring for One—Framing a Platform.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—It was learned late to-night that the sub-committee to which had been referred the question of a canal improvement and other planks had decided to recommend to the Committee on Resolutions to-morrow a plank declaring for a 1,000-ton barge canal.

Chairman George Raines and the Committee on Resolutions met in the afternoon. They were overwhelmed with requests that certain planks be placed in the platform. At the conclusion of the meeting it was said few of the proposed planks received much consideration.

The proposed planks caused somewhat of a flurry in the committee. The Liberal Democracy, with a committee of five, headed by Robert Baker, as spokesman, demanded the incorporation of the following:

"That the Democratic State Convention stand for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform as a whole."

The Chicago-Kansas City Platform Party of New York State, through Calvin J. Keach, demanded the incorporation of this:

"The Democratic Party of the Empire State recognizes the National platform of 1900 as the organic law of the party until it be changed by another National Convention; and regrets that it was not ratified by the people at the polls."

Mr. Baker offered these suggestions for the platform:

"That every article produced by a trust or combination be at once deprived of all tariff protection; election by the people of Federal Judges and United States Senators, pending which the State Convention should nominate candidates for the United States Senate; Governmental acquirement and operation of railroads and coal mines; entire home rule over local affairs to municipalities, including local option in taxation; that municipalities be empowered to acquire, construct, and operate all public service utilities, pending which all new, modified and extended franchises only to become operative when ratified by popular vote; the initiative and referendum; Constitutional amendment to secure the prevailing rate of wages on all public work; exclusion from municipal debt limit of all obligations issued for revenue producing properties; adequate provision to widen and deepen the State canals; complete safeguards for freedom of speech and assembly, and against Government by injunction by enactment of an anti-injunction law; forfeiture of office of public officials accepting free passes, and finally, an explicit pledge that if elected, its candidates will strive to uproot all forms of special privilege."

John G. Agar presented a plank for the preservation of the State forests. It condemns the policy of the present Republican Governor in abandoning the purchase of the forest lands of the State, and pledges the Democracy to the immediate resumption of the policy inaugurated by a Democratic Governor, of the acquisition of the Adirondack and other forest lands.

A delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic Club, headed by Frederick W. Heinrichs, who acted as spokesman, presented some planks which they desired incorporated in the platform, at least in substance. The planks were:

"First—The compulsory arbitration of differences between employer and employed, whenever one or the other party to such differences desires such arbitration.

"Second—The widening of the idea of Democracy, to make the Democratic principle of equal and exact justice to all, with special privileges to none, as good in industry as in the political relation.

"Third—An amendment of the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

"Fourth—An independent judiciary, freed from political control.

"Fifth—Local jurisdiction and control for purely local affairs.

"Sixth—The deepening and widening of the canals of the State to accommodate a one-thousand-ton barge.

"Seventh—Holding corporations, the creatures of the State, to strict accountability by the Government, to the end that monopoly in trade and transportation shall be prevented.

"Eighth—Economy of expenditure in State affairs.

"Ninth—An amendment to the Raines law to the end that debauchery in the cities of the State occasioned thereby shall be prevented.

"Tenth—A strict observance of the civil service laws."

The canal plank adopted at the conference of canal men last night was advocated by a large committee, including President Jacob A. Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, ex-United States Senator Francis D. Kernan of Utica, John Cunneen of Buffalo, Henry B. Hebert of the Canal Association of Greater New York, and William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy.

Secretary Fulton of the Citizens' Union of New York City presented the five planks which were presented to the Republican Convention. They declare for home rule for cities and the improvement of the State waterways.

A sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Raines of Rochester, Thomas E. Pearsall of Brooklyn, Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York City, Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, Albert E. Hoyt of Albany, and ex-Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, were appointed a committee to prepare a platform and report at a meeting of the full committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following constitute the Committee on Resolutions, each member representing a Senatorial district, the number of which is designated by figures:

1—E. B. Dusenberry.
2—Townsend Scudder.
3—P. H. Quinn.
4—Michael F. Reilly.
5—Charles R. Byrne.
6—Thomas E. Pearsall.
7—George H. Lindsay.
8—T. J. Mannion.
9—Louis J. Happ.
10—Asa Bird Gardiner.
11—J. T. Woodward.
12—James J. Devlin.
13—Thomas M. Mulry.
14—Thomas F. Grady.
15—Lewis Nixon.
16—T. C. T. Crain.
17—Robert E. Dowling.
18—Nathan Straus.
19—Thomas F. Gilroy.
20—D. F. Callahan.
21—John F. Cowan.
22—C. A. Pugsley.
23—G. R. Brewster.
24—James G. Meyer.
25—C. E. Bloodgood.
26—G. H. Brickman.
27—Clark L. Jordan.
28—Edward McEncrol.
29—Albert E. Hoyt.
30—B. W. Stryker.
31—John Anderson, Jr.
32—Edward P. Lynch.
33—J. E. Rafter.
34—I. W. Potter.
35—George A. Fuller.
36—James K. McGuire.
37—Gen. W. N. West.
38—Oris N. Kellogg.
39—W. B. Palmer.
40—James Lynch.
41—Edson Potter.
42—Frank Rice.
43—George Raines.
44—J. D. Lynn.
45—E. T. Williams.
46—F. C. Peck.
47—H. P. Bissell.
48—James Smith.
49—Norman E. Mack.
50—J. A. Hughes.

JUDGE PARKER FIRM.

Repeats that His Decision Respecting the Governorship Has Not Been Changed.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Judge Alton B. Parker was asked to-day whether he would change his position as to the nomination for Governor if the nomination were forced, or whether he had stated confidentially that he would accept if the convention made the nomination and adjourned. The Judge said:

"I have nothing to add to that which I have been too often compelled to say, namely: that my position has not been changed in the least. It is impossible for me to answer every opinion expressed by delegates and convention visitors which I know to be wrong, or to deny alleged interviews or imaginary confidential communications to close friends, and I shall not attempt it."

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

More Than a Dozen New Members Will Be Added to the Body—Its Composition.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The coming State Committee will have more than a dozen new committeemen. As far as can be learned to-night the composition will be:

1st District—John J. Kinney, Suffolk and Richmond Counties.
2d District—Joseph Cassidy, Queens County.
3d District—Hugh McLaughlin, Kings County.
4th District—John W. Webber, Kings County.
5th District—William A. Doyle, Kings County.
6th District—James Shevlin, Kings County.
7th District—P. H. McCarren, Kings County.
8th District—John L. Sha, Kings County.
9th District—Edward Glinnn, Kings County.
10th District—No selection.
11th District—Timothy D. Sullivan, New York County.
12th District—John T. Oakley, New York County.
13th District—James W. Boyle, New York County.
14th District—Charles F. Murphy, New York County.
15th District—John F. Carroll, New York County.
16th District—No selection.
17th District—Daniel F. McMahon, New York County.
18th District—Thomas J. Dunn, New York County.
19th District—Lawrence Delmour, New York County.
20th District—John Whalen, New York County.
21st District—Louis F. Haffen, New York County.
22d District—M. J. Walsh, Westchester County.
23d District—Michael McCabe, Orange and Rockland Counties.
24th District—J. A. Pursell, Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam Counties.
25th District—Ira M. Block, Ulster and Greene Counties.
26th District—Elliot Danforth, Delaware, Chenango, and Sullivan Counties.
27th District—Contested.
28th District—J. H. Glavin, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington Counties.
29th District—Patrick E. McCabe, Albany County.
30th District—David Morey, Rensselaer County.
31st District—Jeremiah T. Finch, Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties.
32d District—Contested.
33d District—Clinton Beckwith, Herkimer and Otsego Counties.
34th District—James H. Flannigan, Oneida County.
35th District—John N. Carlisle, Jefferson and Lewis Counties.
36th District—John Dunfer, Onondaga County.
37th District—Charles N. Bulger, Oswego and Madison Counties.
38th District—Henry G. Jackson, Broome, Cortland, and Tioga Counties.
39th District—Charles F. Rattigan, Cayuga and Seneca Counties.
40th District—Daniel Sheehan, Chemung, Schuyler, and Tompkins Counties.
41st District—Frank Campbell, Steuben and Yates Counties.
42d District—Charles A. Lux, Ontario and Wayne Counties.
43d District—W. F. Balkam, Monroe County.
44th District—Jacob Gerling, Monroe County.
45th District—George W. Batten, Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans Counties.
46th District—F. W. Brown, Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties.
47th District—John J. Kennedy, Erie County.
48th District—W. H. Fitzpatrick, Erie County.
49th District—Henry Burgard, Erie County.
50th District—Thomas H. Dowd, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties.

MR. McLAUGHLIN'S JOKE.

Sprung It When Reporters Asked Him Questions—Senator Grady and Judge Bulger Bury the Hatchet.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The conference to-night in Mr. Hill's room, between Mr. Hill and Messrs. McLaughlin, Shevlin, and McCarren, began at 9:30 o'clock, and did not end until 10:30. When Messrs. McLaughlin, Shevlin, and McCarren walked out of the room, they were accosted for information on the Gubernatorial situation:

"It will be Coler," said Mr. Shevlin.

Senator McCarren gave the same information. They were then asked about the Lieutenant Governor. They replied that the second place on the ticket probably would be given to Charles N. Bulger of Oswego.

Mr. McLaughlin was asked what he thought of the ticket which it was said had been agreed upon. He replied that he thought Mr. Coler and Mr. Bulger would both be excellent selections.

"How do you think Coler will run in Brooklyn? Will he get 15,000 plurality?" he was asked.

"Only mathematicians deal in figures," he replied. Mr. McLaughlin was then asked what he thought of the rest of the ticket which it was understood had been agreed upon.

"Well, to tell you the truth, boys," he said, "I am much more interested in some things which have been going in Brooklyn to-day than I am in the proceedings here."

"Why, what has been taking place in Brooklyn?" was asked.

"I understand they have arrested several leading retail dry goods dealers."

"What for?"

"Why, for exposing undressed kids in their windows." Amid the laughter which followed Mr. McLaughlin walked away from his interviewers.

Half an hour after the conference between Senator Hill and Messrs. McLaughlin, Shevlin, and McCarren had broken up Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, and Senator Thomas F. Grady entered Mr. Hill's room. In a few moments Senator Grady came out again.

"What is doing?" Senator Grady was asked.

"They have sent me for Judge Bulger," he said.

Five minutes later Senator Grady reappeared with Judge Bulger and the two entered Senator Hill's room, and when the politicians saw this they said:

"Well, that is the lim't."

What they had reference to was an incident that occurred two years ago. In the convention which nominated Stanchfield, Judge Bulger took the floor after Senator Grady had made the nominating speech for Stanchfield.

Judge Bulger spoke for Coler. The speech which he delivered on that occasions ranks as the most scathing denunciation which Tammany Hall has ever received. Several times during its delivery he shook his fist under Grady's nose, and to-night Grady was Mr. Hill's messenger to bring Judge Bulger to Mr. Hill's room to ask him whether he would take second place on the ticket with Bird S. Coler as the nominee for Governor.

Kings Delegates Adopt the Unit Rule.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the Kings County delegation to-day Mr. McLaughlin offered a resolution that the unit rule should be adopted. This was construed as an attempt to have the Chairman, who is McLaughlin's friend, cast the vote for Coler. There was immediate objection from Senator McCarren, James Shevlin, and J. P. Kane, who argued that the delegates should be let alone to vote as they pleased, and that it was undemocratic. Despite these objections the motion was carried. Senator McCarren moved to reconsider the vote by which this motion was carried, but his motion was defeated.

NAMED FOR JUSTICES.

Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, and William A. Keener Nominated by the Republicans.

The Republican County Convention, in session at Murray Hill Lyceum last night, unanimously renominated for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Department, Justices Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, and William A. Keener. The applause and cheers for Judge Steckler were a marked feature of the convention.

Ernest Hall was born and educated in this city. He served both in the army and navy during the civil war. He served as a member of the Marine Court for several years. He was appointed by Gov. Odell to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of George P. Andrews.

Alfred Steckler is also an appointee of Gov. Odell, and was named as the successor of Justice McAdam. He was born in this city in 1856, and educated in the public schools. When little more than a boy he was chosen President of the Peter Cooper Literary Society, and also of the Hebrew Union. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1877. In 1880 his nomination as Judge of the Fourth District Court was refused by the controlling political powers. Thereupon he was nominated as an independent candidate. Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, Irving Hall and the Republican organization united in nominating a candidate to beat Mr. Steckler, who was, however, elected.

Justice Keener was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1856 and was graduated at Emery College in that State in 1874. In the early nineties he was chosen Dean of Columbia Law School, retaining the position until 1901. He is the author of several law books which are recognized as authorities, and has gained renown as a lecturer on "Equity" and "Law of Corporations."

Republican Senatorial Conventions.

The Republican Senatorial Conventions in this county will be held to-night, and that in the Nineteenth District promises to be very exciting. The probabilities are that ex-Assemblyman William H. Smith of the Twenty-third District will be nominated. The friends of Senator Samuel S. Slater, who is seeking a renomination, charge Leader Samuel Strasbourger of the Thirty-first District with treachery, and he in turn makes counter charges. Mr. Strasbourger also asserts that Mr. Slater visited Collector Stranahan and Surveyor Clarkson and asked them to influence the men under them, but that those officials declined to interfere in any way.

Congressman Storm Renominated.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 30.—The First Congressional District Republican Convention met to-day in Allen's Hall and renominated Congressman Frederic Storm. The nomination was made by acclimation.

Malt-Nutrine
Is equally nourishing to the nursing mother who takes it and the babe who gets the indirect benefit. Prepared by the celebrated Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

POL ROGER & CO.
CHAMPAGNE
BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,
Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.
On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants
ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.,
Sole Agent, U. S.

Wallach's Hats
Nos. 823 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 22nd
SEVENTY-FIVE Fall Styles. All Kinds, all Shapes, all Sizes for all Men. The newest,—"The Wallach," "Newport," "Saratoga," "Fleetwood," "Casino" and Seventy Others, at Our Price, $1.90

Briarcliff Milk
Can no longer be associated with the ordinary product of that name. The most constant care and watchfulness has resulted in obtaining a degree of purity and richness unequalled on so large a scale, and it may be safely claimed to have attained the highest excellence for human food.
Farms at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Store No. 573 Madison Avenue, New York City.
YONKERS, N. Y.:
36 Warburton Avenue.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The Sale of Paintings Is an Unprecedented Event!

The pictures which have hung in our Art Gallery for some months are now being disposed of without reserve and without consideration of cost or value. They are being sold at

Nearly ⅓ Original Prices,

Which, by the Way, Were Much Lower Than Art Stores Would Ask.

This collection contains pictures by some of the most famous oil painters of the old world as well as America.

Here are six of the paintings. Glance at them and you will easily recognize their worth.

MORNING	By A. Walberg	$20.00	$10.00
SPANISH GIRL	By Isidoro Martin	20.00	10.00
STILL LIFE	By Mary Nye	125.00	50.00
LANDSCAPE	By Thomas Martin	85.00	28.00
SPANISH CAVALRYMAN	By Jose Benito	38.00	14.00
ROCKY COAST	By G. McHenry	70.00	25.00

Men's Pajamas 98c.
Of excellent quality outing flannel, with military collar, nicely trimmed with pearl buttons; cut full size and equal in material and finish to a $1.50 garment. Splendid assortment of patterns to choose from.

Men's Blanket Robes, $4.98.
Comfortable German blanket robes in the most attractive colorings of the season. At this special price they will appeal to the comfort-loving man.

Enamel Beds $7.75.
Heavy and massive; 1¼-inch posts; high head and foot end; French mounts and vases; 12 brass spindles and two brass rings; a $11.50 bed.

Enamel Beds, $12.48.
Very heavy and massive; entire upper part of both head and foot most elaborately trimmed with brass; a regular $18 bed.

Grocery Economies.

Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast; our 62c. kind, per lb.,	49c
Java, Mocha and Maracaibo, our regular price 25c., bean or ground, per lb.,	20c
Java and Mocha Coffee, the finest, bean, ground or pulverized, per lb.,	25c
Pearl Tapioca or *Fine Sago,* 1-lb. packages,	3c
Carolina Rice, whole head, in 5-lb. packages, per lb.,	5c

Housewives' Helps.

Copper Bottom Wash Boiler, number 7 size,	49c
Ironing Board, 5½ foot size,	38c
Good Clothes Wringer,	98c
Universal Carpet Sweeper,	1.46
Square Willow Clothes Hamper,	1.13
Gas Radiator, 4 tubes, heavy cast iron top and bottom,	2.49
Same style, with six tubes,	3.29
Large Size Oil Heating Stoves,	2.69
24-lb. Household Scale, made of sheet steel, complete with scoop,	79c

Misses' Waist $3.98.
Of fine French flannel; made with sailor collar; shield and tie, effectively trimmed with college ensigns; the colors are white, navy, Yale and red.

Women's Waists, $2.98.
Of black brilliantine; entire waist, back, front and sleeves of slot seamed tailor stitched pleats; separate stock collar with stitched turnover ends; all made on fitted linings; sizes 32 to 46.

Men's Shoes $1.90.
Dongola kid and patent leather; welted and stitched soles; also waterproof calfskin Congress shoes with triple soles; value $3 and $3.50.

Boys' Shoes, 98c.
Box and Casco calf; lace; stout, durable shoes; sizes 8½ to 2; heel and spring heel; value $1.50.

Ansonia Clocks $3.95.
The renowned 8-day Ansonia clocks; strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gong; are 9¾ inches high; 13 inches wide; have handsome French bronze ornament and French bronze feet; every clock fully warranted a perfect timekeeper and worth $9.25; the clock alone being listed at $8.75, and the ornament sells regularly for 50c.

German China Pieces.

With green and red borders and gold edges; all first quality goods.	
Tea cups and saucers, pair,	25c
After dinner coffee cups and saucers, pair,	12c
Bread and butter plates, each,	12c
Dessert saucers, each,	10c
Fruit plates, medium size,	10c
Oatmeal saucers, each,	12c
Fruit plates, large size,	25c
Fruit or berry bowls, each,	39c
Ramequins and plates,	25c

Vantine's
BROADWAY & 18 St., N.Y.
First Showing of New Evening Fabrics
Eastern Crepes, Plain and Embroidered.
Vantine's Satins, Gauzes and Tinsel Gauze.
Metallic Brocades, All the latest evening tints.
Second floor.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Black and Colored
Dress Goods.
Imported high-class Novelty and Plain Dress Fabrics
Cloths.
Exclusive Shades and Qualities in Cloths and Fancy Scotch Homespuns for Women's Wear.
Broadway & 19th Street

Amusements.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av., 66th St.
ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS & EXHIBITION OF TRAINED ANIMAL ACTS.
OPENS TO-MORROW EVG.
Performances afternoon and evening, Sundays included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors open 1 and 7. Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 & 10:30 P. M. General admission 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, Adults, $10.00; Children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691 Columbus.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CASINO, B'dway & 39th St. SamS.&LeeShubert, Props.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

THE NEW YORK. BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.
NEXT SUNDAY EVEG., AT 8:15, PRICE'S BIG SUNDAY POP.
SPECIAL!—BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVE.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS
Greatest aggregation of marvelously educated Beasts on earth.
Evgs. at 8:15. Pop. Prices. 25c. to $1.00. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Family Mats. Weds. 25 & 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d St. Evgs. 8 sharp; only Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS FOR A LIMITED SEASON MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY,
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Sun. Evg., Oct. 5th. BERTHA GALLAND IN NOTRE DAME
SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night "Pops."
Prices 25c. to $1.00. Seats now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—LAST WEEK—
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
Next Week—THE NINETY AND NINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW. Matinées To-day & Saturday. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Iris is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Beginning To-morrow Eve. at 8:10
In conjunct'n with "THERE'S MANY A SLIP,"
Charles Frohman will present
THE PARIS DRAMATIC SENSATION,
AT THE TELEPHONE.
Cast will include Edwin Stevens, Helen Lowell, A. H. Stuart, Maggie Fisher, and others.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
EVS. 8:30. MAT. SAT. THE TWO SCHOOLS
THE PARIS LAUGHING SENSATION,

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Last 6 Evgs., 8:20. Last Sat. Mat.
In her new play, AUNT JEANNIE.
Wed., Oct. 8—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
Last 4 Nights, 8.15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.15.
150TH TIME FRIDAY—SOUVENIRS.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.
Charles Frohman Will Present
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a Comedy by Arthur Law, Entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE,
Preceded by "CARROTS."
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d st., B'way & 7th av.
VICTORIA. LAST WEEK. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only.
LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN.
Next Monday, 2 BIG SUCCESSES at one price. ALICE FISCHER in Mrs. Jack-Creatore & Band

Mendelssohn Hall. MUNCHHOFF.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL. MISS MARY Munchhoff
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 & $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Last Nights of the Great Comedy Success.
ALICE FISHER IN MRS. JACK
MONDAY, OCT. 6TH, Henrietta Crosman

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. Telephone 2482 Madison.
Opens Mon., Oct. 6 with Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Co. in "The Night of the Party."
Seat sale begins To-morrow at 9:30 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
MAT. TO-DAY SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Musical Novelty Joy

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.—On Opening Night, Thursday, October 2d, Friday & Saturday, Matinée and Evening, first time, O. ERNST'S comedy, "Jugend von Heute." Box office now open. Telephone call 703—18.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Sat.
—The New— TWIRLY-WHIRLY

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
and exhilarating sail. See Hudson River Day Line Trips. Steamboat column.

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Knickerbocker Burlesquers.
2 Great Burlesques, Vaudeville.

BIJOU 4TH WEEK. MAT. TO-DAY HEARTS AFLAME.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Biggest Production & Best Cast in New York.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. SAPHO

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. Hoyt's "A Rag Baby."

GRAND Mat. To-day 25—50c 4 COHANS

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. M'LISS, with NELLIE McHENRY. 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th Street. MAT. TO-DAY

REPORTED DECISION TO KEEP DEVERY OUT

Goodwin's Lawyer Says the "Big Chief" Bought Votes.

Twenty-five Affidavits Submitted to the Committee on Contested Seats—Devery Threatens to Run for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—William S. Devery's cohorts throng the hotel corridors and the streets to-night, predicting that dire things will happen if their leader is kept out of the convention to-morrow. His contest was considered by the Committee on Contested Seats at its meeting this afternoon and evening, and, while no official announcement of the result of that body's deliberations was made, the opinion generally expressed is that Devery will be kept out. This programme provides for barring the Goodwin delegates also.

The Devery delegation went to the meeting of the State Convention to-day, expecting that the name of their delegates would be read as the regular representatives of the district, and the wild yell that went up when the name of Frank J. Goodwin was mentioned first was the signal of war on the part of Devery's friends. Out of the convention hall they formed in column and marched down past the Grand Union and the United States Hotels singing the song about "The State Convention must pay attention to Mr. Devery, every, every time," to the air of "Mr. Dooley." The wrath of the Deveryites was intense.

"Turn him down? Let them. He will knife the ticket down in New York all along the line," said one of Devery's lieutenants.

Mr. Devery himself was wrathful after the episode in the convention, and declared:

"I have been regularly elected a delegate to this convention. I have my credentials, and there has been no protest with facts back of it made. I'll go back to my district and run for Congress, and then see who will be turned down."

DEVERY DEMANDS TICKETS.

Devery, early in the morning, went to the headquarters of the State Committee and demanded the tickets for his delegates. He was informed that, according to custom, the names of delegates placed on the rolls were received from the officials of each county. The officers of Tammany Hall had sent the Goodwin delegates' names as the regular delegates, and therefore Mr. Devery would have to make a contest for his seat before the Committee on Contested Seats.

Devery also had a talk with Senator D. B. Hill. What occurred at the conference was not told, but when the ex-Chief of Police came out of the room he was nervous. He said:

"I'll make my fight and I'll keep on fighting. They can't down me by any trickery."

It was rumored that as a result of the conference between Devery and Hill, an understanding had been reached by which the Devery delegates would be seated if the ex-Chief of Police kept quiet. This part of the alleged programme was carried out, and when the Devery men straggled to the hall it was with the idea that their men would be seated until the committee settled on permanent organization.

During the afternoon the Devery delegates sought the aid of delegates from other counties. They labored with the Troy men and soon the Trojans were adorned with Devery badges and promised to be louder shouters for the New York man than his own followers. There was an apparent wave of opinion toward Devery by many of the up-State delegates, who for years have been taught by David B. Hill to fight Tammany Hall as the worst political organization in the country. Many of them claimed that Devery had fought against Richard Croker and Tammany Hall and had won the battle, and, therefore, was entitled to his seat.

Prior to the meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats, there was a large gathering in the courtyard of the Grand Union. Mr. Devery was present with Lawyer Elkus. Frank J. Goodwin had his delegates present, ready to contest the Devery men. The first rumor from reliable sources was that by an arrangement between David B. Hill and Hugh McLaughlin, both of whom are opposed to Devery's political moves, it had been decided to declare the seats of the delegates from the Ninth District vacant on account of the frauds at the primaries. This would result in keeping the Devery delegates out of the convention and also the Goodwin delegates, who had the support of the Tammany organization. It was said that Mr. Hill had furnished the Committee on Contested Seats with precedents for such action.

The, feeling spread later that Devery would be kept out of the convention. This rumor led to a marshaling of the Devery forces. It was decided to have a parade of his men with the brass band at the head through the street, hoping to win the support of up-State delegates.

Before 9 o'clock the parade was formed, and, with their leader in the van, they marched behind his band around the village. The crowds on the sidewalks cheered for Devery, and thousands took up the refrain sung by the marchers:

Mr. Devery, Mr. Devery,
At Saratoga, he will be in line.
The State Convention
Must pay attention
To Mr. Devery every, every time.

There were fireworks and red lights.

ARGUMENT FOR DEVERY.

The committee began its session at 3:45 in the afternoon, and it was 7 in the evening before the Devery contest was reached. When Sergeant at Arms Len Wager called the New York contest, Chief Devery, accompanied by his counsel, A. I. Elkus, was admitted to the room where the committee was sitting. The Devery side opened the argument, and Mr. Elkus cited the vote which each of the candidates in the district received, and declared that, while Mr. Sheehan, who received the second highest number of votes at the primaries, might have had some right to send a contesting delegation to the convention, the action of Mr. Goodwin, who received but a small portion of the total vote cast, was an insult to the intelligence of the convention.

"Mr. Goodwin," he continued, "was in absolute control of the police who were on duty at the polls, and the election officials were also of his selection. Only one set of delegates have appeared before your committee bearing certificates from the Bureau of Elections of New York City, and they are headed by W. S. Devery. The primary election law expressly provides a remedy for any candidate who may think that he has been defrauded of his rights in permitting him to mandamus the election officials and so secure a certificate of election. This Mr. Goodwin has not done, neither did he file objections within forty-eight hours, as required by law. He has thus disqualified himself and has absolutely no right to be seated in the convention."

On behalf of the Goodwin delegates A. J. Tulley presented twenty-five affidavits which he claimed substantiated the claim that the most flagrant violations of the law had been committed. These affidavits, he said, showed that Mr. Devery had paid money to influence voters and to encourage them to vote on names furnished them by Devery's election district Captains.

The first of these was subscribed to by John Easton of 238 East Thirty-eighth Street. In it Easton alleged that on Aug. 2 he was approached by a saloonkeeper who told him that he would procure Easton's transfer into the Ninth District and that he would be given $25 for his vote on election day, provided he voted for Devery. Easton alleged that he refused this offer, as he was enrolled as a Republican, and that the saloonkeeper then said to him:

"All right; come around primary day; maybe I can use you anyway."

Continuing, the affidavit recites that Easton met the saloonkeeper on the morning of primary election day, and was given $25 by him. He was also given the names of George C. Friend and Frank Hogan, and told to vote on them. He claims that he did vote on one, and being challenged he left without voting on the other, and that the saloonkeeper met him on the outside of the polling place and told him to "keep under cover until 7 o'clock that night, when he would use him again." This, he claims, he did, but when he came around, the liquor dealer declared he was drunk and told him to go away, which he did.

The affidavit of one, Edward Cook, who was alleged to be a Sheehan election district Captain, was [illegible] declared that [illegible] Devery [illegible] to the [illegible] he [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

Sozodont
TOOTH POWDER
in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.
Something New! 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

hind you with bondsmen. Don't use these fellows (the Sheehan and Goodwin workers) with kid gloves."

The affidavit of John Gaffin of 516½ West Twenty-eighth Street was then read. He swore that he had heard that two of Devery's election district Captains received $300 each for use on primary day. Continuing, he swore that he personally knew of 300 votes cast illegally in his ward.

The remainder of the affidavits were said to be of a similar nature, and were submitted without reading. At this point a member of the committee asked Mr. Tulley why, if he had legal evidence that such frauds were committed, he did not apply at once to the courts to have Devery and his friends punished for bribery and to protect the rights of his clients.

"Because the frauds were so flagrant and papable that we preferred to wait until this convention," was the reply. Mr. Tulley concluded his argument with a bitter arraignment of Devery's methods, which, he declared, were without a parallel in the political history of the State.

Replying, Mr. Elkus said:

"All of you know how easy it is for any one to go into the slums of a great city and secure affidavits by the yard. Yet every affidavit here presented is based on either hearsay evidence or is subscribed to by persons who admit that they were parties to a crime. Why did he not take the makers of his affidavits into a court of justice and proceed against the man they here charge with fraud? I'll tell you why. They were afraid. I appeal to you to protect the voters of the district and give their choice at the polls the seat he is legally entitled to."

Mr. Devery was then granted five minutes to address the committee. He said:

"I am a Democrat, and have been one all my life. I have never changed my colors, and come before you to-night simply because I made a fight against a leader who was not of any use to his district and who wasn't wanted there. Goodwin had every chance in the world. The police were his. They would do anything he ordered, and I'm sure I didn't appoint the election officials. In the name of justice and of right I ask that I be protected. I won fairly and squarely, and certainly I shouldn't be robbed. I hope that your decision will be that we are to be allowed to represent the voters who showed at the election that they were for me."

The other contests which were considered were in the Second Cayuga, in Clinton, and Hamilton Counties, and in the Fourth District of Albany County. It is rumored to-night that in these last four contests both delegations will be placed on the temporary roll and allowed one-half vote each.

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

Question of a Picture a Puzzle—That of George Washington Finally Hung in the Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the back of the stage, when the Republican Convention was held here, there was a picture of President Roosevelt. The Democratic Committee of Arrangements was somewhat puzzled over the selection of a picture for the Democratic Convention. When a picture of Bryan was proposed some objected that the prominent display of Bryan's picture might not be altogether pleasing to the Gold Democrats in the convention. A picture of Samuel J. Tilden, it was thought on the other hand, might arouse some feeling on the part of the Bryanites. A picture of George Washington was suggested as a happy compromise. The suggestion was adopted, and Washington's picture was given the place which President Roosevelt's occupied last week.

Leader George F. Scannell of the Twenty-fifth District was in a bathtub refreshing himself after his journey from New York last evening when there came a knock on the door of his room. He paid no attention to it at first, but it was repeated with insistence. Mr. Scannell then sprang out of the tub, and, throwing a bath towel on himself, went to the door and opened it just a little. He found a colored man standing at the door.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Please, Mr. Scannell," said the negro, "I is one of yoh boys, and I jest kum to ask yer if yer wouldn't be so kind as to give me a badge."

Mr. Scannell's district is known as the "Colored District" by the Tammany men because there are so many colored men residing in it. One of the colored men of prominence in the district is ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Cook. Mr. Cook is an orator of no mean ability. Of him Mr. Scannell tells this story:

"One night there was a big political meeting in that part of the district where the colored men are the most numerous. A colored man was selected to preside over the meeting, and Mr. Cook was to be one of the orators of the occasion. When it came to Mr. Cook's time to speak, the Chairman of the meeting arose and introduced him in this manner: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honor of introducing to you our honored citizen, Mr. Cook, one of the finest delineators of the New York bar.'"

At the Republican Convention there was only one band, that brought here by the Unconditional Club of Albany. There are at least a half dozen in town for the Democratic Convention, and music is heard on the streets at all hours of the day and night. To-morrow several additional marching clubs and bands are expected. One of those which have arranged to come is the Democratic Marching Club of Albany. This club has been booming James H. Manning for Secretary of State, but it was said to-day by some of his friends that Mr. Manning did not desire the nomination. The marching clubs which are most in evidence here are the Devery Association and the Daniel Conway Association of Troy.

The delegation from Rensselaer County called upon Mr. Hill to-night to urge the nomination of Thomas Fitzgerald for Secretary of State. Mr. Fitzgerald is the ex-President of the Albany Council. The principal claim which his friends put forward for him was that he could get the labor vote.

"Are you sure you can make good on that?" asked Mr. Hill.

"I will stake my life on it," said the spokesman of the delegation.

"My dear man," said Mr. Hill, "there is no question of life and death involved. It is merely a question of fact."

A Tammany delegate who had been imbibing drink much stronger than the waters at the Spa wandered into the convention by a circuitous route. He aimed for a row of chairs near the platform, and, catching the nearest seat, laid himself out with his head stretched over the back of the seat. He was soon asleep. During the convention proceedings he was in a stupor, and remained so until the wild outbreak by the shouters for William S. Devery, led by the ex-Chief himself. The Tammany delegate awoke and, raising himself unsteadily, shouted:

"Whosh elected?"

He was led from the hall and piloted down Broadway, while the information was imparted by friends that the election would take place in November.

The black mascot dog named "Pump," which wandered into the William S. Devery headquarters four weeks ago an outcast, has gone through several vicissitudes since breaking into the political field. He was first a starving canine, and then the Devery men fed "Pump" on candies and peanuts until he became a very sick dog.

"We'll take him to Saratoga. The waters will do him good," said "Pump's" keeper.

Without asking any advice from a dog doctor on what Saratoga waters should be given canines, the Devery men have given "Pump" Hathorn, Patterson, Congress, Vichy, High Rock, Adirondack, and the waters of the springs, so that "Pump" has now to be treated like a confirmed old invalid. "Pump" is a young dog. There is hope for his recovery.

Hugh McLaughlin's march to the convention hall from the Grand Union Hotel gave thousands of people a chance to see the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, who attended his first convention fifty-seven years ago. Mr. McLaughlin's step was jaunty, and he was stopped by dozens of politicians who grasped his hand and exchanged a few words. Mr. McLaughlin had a quick sentence and a hearty handshake for every one who greeted him. During most of John B. Stanchfield's speech, the veteran leader had his eyes closed, and was fanning himself with a newspaper. Mr. McLaughlin did not as much as notice the Devery incident.

John B. Sexton's delegates from the Nineteenth Assembly District have been dubbed the "blue ribbon crowd." They have been drinking nothing but spring water for the reason that "Wiskinkie" Peter Hand, who handles the exchequer for the delegation, has contracted the water habit, and he won't buy them anything else.

The first State Convention attended by Charles F. Murphy as the leader of Tammany Hall has brought out his characteristics. He does not attract much attention and he converses quietly with his delegates in the corridors without the up-State delegates standing around and gazing at him as they have done for years at Richard Croker. Mr. Murphy attends all the conferences and does his political work without brass band accompaniments.

Playing cards are quoted at $1 and 50 cents for dirty decks. Poker chips are out of the market, but lozenges are selling for 25 cents per package.

Congressman Sulzer stood in the main foyer of the Grand Union Hotel this morning and, when a crowd of Parker enthusiasts said that they would nominate Judge Parker in spite of himself and that it was the plan of the leaders to stampede the convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals against his wishes, the "Henry Clay" of Tammany Hall said:

"I will get upon the floor of the convention, if necessary, and head off any attempt to humiliate Judge Parker in that way."

Delegates to the Democratic Convention show a greater desire to have their wives and families with them at the Spa than did their Republican brethren last week. A look at the dining rooms of the large hotels during the time of the two conventions shows many more feminine faces and costumes, and it seems as if the Democratic delegates viewed the convention period more as an outing than as hard, cold politics.

"Battery Dan" Finn of the First District is one of the Tammany delegation who is attracting the attention of the up-State leaders. He is viewed as an anti-Tammany man because he went out in the primary fight and made a contest against the regular organization candidate.

Judge Finn does not hesitate to declare that in matters of local politics he will bow to the will of Leader Charles F. Murphy, but in all matters relating to the nomination of the Congressional candidate from the district and also the candidates for the Senate and Assembly, he will be out in the open, demanding his rights.

The Greater New York Democracy delegation met to-night, and adopted a resolution favoring the candidacy of Borough President Jacob A. Cantor for Governor. The course of the Greater New York Democracy men here has been the subject of much ridicule. Without a delegate in the convention, unless Perez M. Stewart, who has a seat in one of the Tammany delegations, may be considered as representing that organization, this delegation have been striving to get a place on the ticket. Their first suggestion to Mr. Hill and other leaders was John De Witt Warner for Lieutenant Governor or Attorney General. Their second was John P. Kelly for Secretary of State. They ignored Mr. Cantor, because they thought they had no chance of influencing the Gubernatorial nomination. When they realized what everyone else knew from the start—that their preference for any place would not be considered—they decided that they might as well indorse Mr. Cantor. So to-night they held a caucus and the Cantor resolution was adopted.

DENIAL BY MR. GROUT.

Received No Telegram from Mr. Hill Relative to the Governorship.

In answer to the rumor that he had received a telegram from Senator David B. Hill relative to his being considered a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket Controller Edward M. Grout said last night:

"I have not received any communication whatever from Senator Hill or anybody else relative to my becoming a candidate for Governor. I know nothing about any such project. The statement is new to me. I can say unreservedly that there's nothing in it."

Coming Republican Meeting.

A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New York at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening. Senator Depew and Congressman Sereno E. Payne are expected to speak.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Senator Simmons Confident That a Solid Democratic Delegation Will Be Elected to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who was a visitor at Democratic headquarters to-day, is confident that a solid Democratic delegation will be elected to the House of Representatives at the November election. There are in the present House two Republicans from North Carolina, and it is confidently expected by the Republican managers that both Mr. Blackburn of the Eighth and Mr. Moody of the Ninth District will be returned to the Fifty-eighth Congress. According to Mr. Simmons, Senator Pritchard has met with great disappointment in the Eastern section of the State, where he was confident of finding considerable support from Democrats.

Speaking of the general outlook in North Carolina Senator Simmons said:

"The Democratic party in North Carolina is in excellent condition, and the situation is improving every day. The so-called Independent movement has served the purpose of arousing Democrats all over the State, and they are hard at work. The Independent movement has turned out to be nothing but a Republican party in disguise."

FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—After an animated discussion this afternoon, the Democratic State Central Committee selected L. T. Durand of Saginaw as the party's candidate for Governor.

The new nomination was made necessary by the withdrawal of Judge George H. Durand of Flint, a brother of to-day's nominee. Judge Durand was stricken with paralysis five weeks ago, and his condition has remained such that all thought of his going through a campaign or filling the office of Governor had to be abandoned.

The fight to-day lay between the gold Democrats, who favored L. T. Durand, and the silver leaders, who wanted to nominate State Senator J. W. Helme of Adrian, Charles R. Sligh of Grand Rapids, or some other Democrat who had come out as a silver man in 1896. Helme's friends stood by his declaration that the State Convention should be reconvened to fill the [illegible] on the ticket. [illegible] to-day.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Established 1862.
15 years on John St.
25 years as above.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

W. & J. Sloane

USQUE CONABOR. NAIRN'S Registered Trade Marks. NAIRN LINOLEUM.

For all floor surfaces where there is incessant and hard wear, such as Kitchens, Offices, Bathrooms, and lower Halls, nothing is so durable as
Nairn Linoleum
We have it in plain colors, inlaid and printed Patterns.
Printed Oilcloths in All Colors.
Broadway & 19th Street

The Arnheim clothing is guarantee for high standard materials, style and durability. This combination stands—or money back.
Suit to order of high grade American or foreign cheviots $20.00. Special line of overcoatings, Kerseys, Meltons and Velours, to order $22.00. For evening wear our Tuxedo suits $35.00. Full dress $40.00, made from German or English Drape—better style cannot be had at any price.
Our uniform and livery department on second floor is very attractive. Sample garments on exhibition.
Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
This Day at 2 P. M. (each day,)
Also Thurs. & Fri. afternoons, at same hour.
A HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE to close the estate of
ALICE HOWARD CADY,
Removed from the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., comprising in part
Antique & Modern FURNITURE,
Steinway & Son's Grand Piano, Carved Gold Frame Mirrors, Very Handsome Parlor Suites, Turkish Rugs, Empire Bedroom Suite, Spanish Leather Screens, Choice Specimens of Colonial, Chippendale, and Sheraton Furniture, including Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Card and Library Tables, China Cabinets, Bookcases, High Boys, etc.
Virgil Perfected Practice Clavier.

AXSALA MAID FURS
Distinguished by Originality
Black Fox Scarfs and Muffs
Favored by well-dressed women. Especially good in long scarfs. For the richest most durable quality, get "Axsala Maid Brand."
(Fast colors; warranted not to crock.)
Axsala Seal Jackets—Equal in looks to Alaska Seal.

New Jersey Advertisements.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK AND AREA LARGER.
BEDROOM SUITS
in endless variety, from the medium to the highest grades, representing the best-known manufacturers. Style and workmanship unexcelled. Reproductions of Empire, Old Colonial, Old English, and Napoleon, high polish or dull wax finish. In Mahogany, Bird's Eye Maple, Curled Birch, and Quartered Oak, with Chiffoniers and Toilet Dressers to match.
Oak Bedroom Suits from $20.00 to $110.00.
Curled Birch Bedroom Suits from $32.00 to $119.50.
Bird's Eye Maple Bedroom Suits from $46.00 to $315.00.
Mahogany Bedroom Suits from $48.00 to $700.00.
Dressers and Beautiful Brass Beds in largest assortment, all the newest shapes and finishes.
HAHNE & CO.,
New Jersey's Greatest Store,
Newark.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.
Liberal Price-Concessions on Many elegant Imported Things Hurried Over for the New Store, Which We Expected Would be Ready by this Time.
Persian Lamb Coats.
The Fur Season is young, still the department has not been receiving its just deserts in the advertising columns.
We had made large preparations for the new store—but the new store is not yet ready—and these Fur Garments will not be permitted to linger.
Hence the following offer is made for To-day:
Leipzig-dyed
Persian Lamb Coats, lined with brocaded satin damask, our regular price $98.74; special $74.74
Leipzig-dyed
Persian Lamb Coats, mink collar and revers, lined with brocaded satin damask, our regular price $137.47; special, $98.74
Leipzig-dyed
Persian Lamb Coats, chinchilla, ermine or blended baum marten collar and revers, lined with brocaded satin damask, our regular price $174.74; special, $124.74
Men's $15.00 Suits at $9.96.—Annex.
Six hundred Suits in this lot—handsome fancy cheviots, black and blue unfinished worsteds and cheviots and black clay worsteds—newest models—worth up to $15.00; choice at $9.96.
Men's $13.50 Overcoats at $8.98.—Annex.
Men's Overcoats—made of all-wool tan covert cloth and black and dark gray unfinished worsteds—looseliest of the loosely, broad shoulders, latest collars and lapels, sleeves lined with heavy guaranteed satin, body with fine mohair serge. You needn't care for a better garment for all-around wear, worth up to $13.50; choice at $8.98.
Men's $4.50 Trousers at $2.97.—Annex.
The maker had several odd lots of Trousers—aggregating seven hundred pair—worsteds, fancy cassimeres and cheviots—bright, smart effects—cut right; tailored the same way—made to retail up to $4.50; choice at $2.97.
Young Men's $12.00 Suits at $8.98.—Annex.
Three hundred of them—made of blue serges, black and blue rough cheviots and fancy—fabrics that were especially chosen for their beauty and strength. No use describing the workmanship—poor tailoring would not be tolerated in such stuffs—lined with mohair serge, worth up to $12.00; choice at $8.98.
Boys' $6.00 Suits at $3.94.—Annex.
Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool fancy cheviots; some of the Suits include an extra pair of trousers, double seat and double knees. Others are made of Superb black and blue unfinished worsteds and serges, advertised by many stores as "great bargains at $5.00"; others ask $6.00; our regular price is $3.94.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Children's Shoes.
A Child's Shoe correctly shaped and properly made has much to do with the welfare of the feet in after life. This is specially true of the school shoe worn every day, and it is more important than you think, perhaps, that it should be exactly right. We have given much attention to the subject, and submit the following results:
A shoe specially designed for School or Very Hard Wear—calf-foxed, heavy extension sole, hand sewed, button or lace, spring heel; for boys or girls; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 4, $3.50.
For Larger Boys who wear heels—a special hand-sewed shoe with heavy solid leather sole; sizes, 12 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 6, $3.00.
Dancing, Dress or Evening Shoes and Slippers; Children's, Misses' and Boys' patent leather button, with cloth or kid tops; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.35; 11 to 2, $3.25; 2½ to 4, $3.75. Boys' Patent Leather Shoes with heels; sizes, 13 to 2, $3.75; 2½ to 5½, $4.50. Slippers in patent leather, bronze, black, pink, blue and white, always in stock.
60-62 West 23d Street.

HARPER'S
The Vultures
Illustrated $1.50
A Novel of Russian Intrigue
by HENRY SETON MERRIMAN
Author of "The Sowers"
This is an exciting novel of love and adventure. The attaches of the diplomatic foreign offices play an important part.
HARPER & BROTHERS
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The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Fall Fashions in MILLINERY

THE Autumn Exhibition of Women's Hats is announced.

Paris, London, Vienna and New York have contributed.

The decorative theme is beauty—ornate, sensible, refined, elegant.

The choicest compositions from all foreign sources are here; but the day dawns when New York rivals the world in producing exquisite Millinery. Today the critic is baffled when endeavoring to decide origins between foreign and Wanamaker Hats.

Yet America has not seen such an array of European hats in any past or other present exhibit, as is here today.

Not all on public view, of course. That were as impossible as impolitic, if show-space were treble the limits of our windows and salons.

The Broadway window holds Millinery gems of two continents—marvels of the modistes' genius and skill.

The cases of the Main Aisle continue the array. The Second Floor Salon presents the broader collection in its fullness.

The Fur Hats—ermine, sable, *petite gris*—are sumptuous and comely. The Lace Hats grow to an exquisite beauty quite marvelous. The trimmings delight the eye at each progression by the artistic charm of their infinite variety.

There are low-crowned sailor hats with curves and plumes most bewitching. There are large picture hats with a vocabulary all their own. Box Turbans are shown in varied form and decoration. There are Tailored Hats in daring effects. There is nothing eccentric; no haphazard endeavor for newness or oddity. Beauty in most ornate becomingness is the keynote of every design.

Vivid colors like Nile green, burnt orange, flambeau red, Marie Louise blue, are largely used—but with discretion; often it is this touch of color in the hat that gives tone to the whole costume.

Paler shades, of course, for evening wear; and white is prominent in all.

Many flowers are seen, especially moss roses, dahlias, nasturtiums, orchids.

Fruits are well favored, especially grapes.

Rooster heads are much in evidence, also birds and feathers.

The Lalique idea of Art Nouveau jewelry has been copied for millinery ornaments.

Balls of chenille appear in all sizes.

Rough materials—felts, cloths and braids—are correct for the more severe hats.

Plaids in all sorts of combinations—cloth, beaver and braid—are good.

The Paris milliners say this is to be the greatest jet season ever known. The hats verify it.

Soft cloches or bodies of beaver are used for children's as well as women's hats, and can be bent into almost any shape.

But details are tedious, for those who can come to the store. We print them only for distant friends. You who are more fortunate will want to see the hats themselves; and the display is worth coming many miles to see.

Welcome!

TAILORED GOWNS In Distinctive Styles

This noteworthy collection of Imported Tailored Dresses for women stands on a high plane of excellence.

Francis, Armand and similar adepts in costume designing furnished the inspiration for these gowns, which consequently possess the *chic* and individuality that well-dressed women so much admire.

Materials are tweed, camel's-hair, mixed homespun, canvas, broadcloth and velvet, tailored in most exquisite fashion. The jackets are very stylish—box-coats and blouses with flaring hip skirts. The skirts of these gowns are graceful in design, full of swing, and beautifully tailored. It is altogether the handsomest and most complete collection we have ever shown. Prices are

$48 to $120

Second floor, Broadway.

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITINGS

These sturdy, good-looking fabrics are in strong demand for street gowns this season; and our broad stock meets all wishes most fully.

Not only is the variety great, but the patterns are exceptionally pleasing—these in particular:

FANCY MIXED SUITINGS at $1 yard—On the tweed order, but bolder in the weave design; looking at it another way gives it a checked appearance, in combinations of colors and white; 45 inches wide.

FANCY MOHAIR CHEVIOTS at $1.50 yard—Woven in combinations of colors with black; with little nubs of white mohair bobbing up here and there on the surface and forming stripes; 52 inches wide.

FANCY FIGURED CHEVIOTS at $1.75 yard—In chevron weaves; in combinations of colors and black; with blotch figures in black mohair scattered over it, and lending style to the fabric; 50 inches wide.

FANCY PLAID MIXED CHEVIOTS at 75c yard, instead of $1—Woven in mixtures, but on second look you notice plaid and check effects. Some show gray with green in the mixture, with an overplaid of garnet. Others, blue with a gray mixture with overplaid of garnet and black. Brown and tan mixtures with overplaid of green and garnet; 56 inches wide.

Tenth street.

WRAPS—European and American

Our gathering of Women's Wraps bears an international aspect. We have drawn on sources thousands of miles apart to bring it to its present state of completeness. It covers the widest range imaginable of Fall and Winter Coats—from the always popular short jacket to the sumptuous garment of velour. The stock of Box and Three-quarter Length Coats is particularly affording of choice.

Price-ranges can scarcely do more than give bare outlines—full knowledge comes only with inspection:

Short Black Jackets, from Berlin, 32 to 44 bust measure, $12 to $34.
Box and Three-quarter Length Coats, from Berlin, $16.50 to $160.
Domestic Black Jackets, $5.50 to $26.50.
Domestic Box and Three-quarter Length Coats, $10.50 to $56.
Velour Garments, from Paris, $45 to $275.

Second floor, Broadway.

The SHIRT-WAISTS for October

November, too—and as far into the Winter as you can get along without a woolen waist. For these new shirt-waist materials are no flimsy affairs, but handsome, substantial materials, many of them borrowed from men's waistcoat fabrics. Hence, they are susceptible of most stylish tailored effects, impossible to obtain with thin lawns and muslins.

Here's a word of some:

At $2.25—Of white figured madras; stitched plaited front with broad box plait; plaited back; stock collar with tie.

At $2.75—Of white corded madras; box-plaited front and back; buttoned at side; stock collar with bow tie.

At $3.50—Of white linen canvas; stitched plaited front and back; stock collar with linen turnover.

At $4—Of white figured silk cheviot; yoke effect front and back; double box plait down front; trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $4.50—Of white silk cheviot; slot seam front with broad box plait; trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back; pointed stock collar with embroidered turnover.

At $5—Of white silk cheviot, with blue or black stripe; full front, French back; stitched straps on shoulder; stock collar with tie.

Many other styles up to $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's GLOVES, 75c a Pair

Every pair of these excellent gloves has twenty-five per cent. more quality and style in it than you pay for.

They are made of fine Russian lambskin, soft and pliable, in handsome new Fall shades of tan, mode, gray, brown and beaver, also white.

Two-clasp; with patent thumb.

75 Cents a Pair

Tenth street.

"WANAMAKER SPECIAL" HATS For Men -:- $3

Three dollars is a popular price to pay for a hat. And a man gets about all of style, good looks and good service that any hat can give, at this price, if he gets to the right store.

We are proud of our Stetson Hats at $5, of course; but we are still more proud of the splendid quality we give a man in our own *Wanamaker Special* at $3.

Both soft hats and Derbies at the same price, in all the new blocks and flanges.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

OUR LONG SUIT — $15 SUITS

Trump suits, too—that have a "taking way with them." Thousands of men, every season, bear witness to that by buying them. The merry rush this Fall has begun long since—but the stock is still complete, the assortment unbroken.

Safe to say, that nowhere in the city is such a broad variety of Men's Suits at $15 shown, as here.

The materials are strictly all-wool—fancy cheviots and worsteds. Tailoring is smart and stylish, and made to hold its shape. The Suits, in appearance and satisfactory qualities, are just the sort a practical man wants for business wear.

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

STYLISH SUITS FOR BOYS

The jaunty and comfortable Norfolk Jacket Suits have grown very popular for boys' wear during the present season. They possess a distinct style that appeals to the young wearers as well as to their parents.

Consequently our stock of these suits is correspondingly complete. Materials are plain blue and fancy mixed cheviots, put together in typically good Wanamaker fashion. They are intended for boys of 7 to 16 years; and are priced at $5 to $8.50.

Another popular style is the Double-breasted Suit for boys of 8 to 16 years. Our "Wanamaker Special" line of these is most satisfactorily varied. They are made of plain blue serge or cheviot, and fancy mixed cheviots in a number of stylish patterns. Seats and knees of trousers are double, seams are taped and silk sewed. And the price is extremely tempting—$5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES FOR MOST MEN

Almost every man has shoe-whims of his own. And nothing irritates him more than being urged to buy totally different kinds of shoes from those he wants, simply because the shoe store in question doesn't happen to keep *his* kind.

Our Main Shoe Store can please nearly every kind of man. Not all—that would be impossible. But, at least, you won't be talked into a bad or unsuitable investment.

And the choice of *good* shoes here is surprisingly large. Take one line, for example, our $3.90 Shoes—the best, by a dollar or more, you have ever seen at the price. All the usually demanded sorts are included—and others not so usual.

Here are some late-comers at $3.90:

A storm shoe of tan Shrewsbury grain leather, lined with calfskin; laced, made on full toe-last, with tip; double soles of oak-tanned leather, viscolized to keep out dampness. As nearly waterproof as a leather shoe can be. Ask for style 93.

A dress shoe of patent leather, with dull finished calf top; buttoned; welted single soles, small extension; full last, high toe, rather narrow. This is style 104.

Another dress shoe of ideal kidskin—the new patent leather; very light and dainty; lace style, on straight-form narrow toe-last; close-trimmed single sole; a very handsome shoe. Style number is 103.

A stout business shoe is of box calfskin, made with calf lining, on a full toe straight-form last; double soles are of oak leather, welted, with an extension all round; a sturdy shoe for the man around town. Style 92.

Others of kidskin, box and wax calf, patent and enameled leather, in all shapes and weights.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Union Suits---Ideal Undergarments

An increasing number of people are coming to our way of thinking about Union Suits as the most comfortable undergarments there are.

That is, when they fit well. Time was when proportions were awkward, and consequently the garments were uncomfortable. Notably among the Swiss Ribbed Suits, except those at high prices.

But we've changed all that, by keeping after the manufacturers, until today Union Suits are better made and fit more accurately, price for price, than ever before.

Among the **Union Suits for Women** we have over a hundred styles in medium and heavy weights.

Sizes up to 52 inches bust measure.

Suits of all-cotton, silk-and-cotton, silk-and-merino, silk, merino (wool and cotton mixed,) and all-wool.

Prices range from 50c for cotton, up to $7.50 for silk.

These details of a few:

At $1 a suit—Of medium-weight cream-colored cotton; high neck, ankle length, long or short sleeves; light-weight white cotton suits; low or high neck, in six styles; heavy-weight cotton; some buttoned across the chest.

At $2 a suit—Of medium-weight cream-colored silk-and-cotton, or white or natural-colored merino; lighter weight white silk-and-cotton; high neck, long or short sleeves; heavy-weight white or silver-gray merino.

At $3 a suit—Of medium or heavy-weight white silk-and-merino; Swiss merino or all-wool suits; high neck, long sleeves; or silk-and-wool or silk-and-cotton, Swiss ribbed, low neck, no sleeves.

At $3.50 a suit—Of Swiss ribbed merino, white or natural color; heavy weight; also white silk-and-cotton or silk-and-wool; high neck, short sleeves. Same with long sleeves, $4.

At $4 a suit—Swiss ribbed all-silk suits, white; low neck, no sleeves.
Same with high neck, short sleeves, $4.50; long sleeves, $5 a suit.

Broadway.

The 65c HENRIETTAS at 40c

Thirty-five thousand yards to start with—not so many today, by a good many thousand yards.

For, of course, the opportunity to buy such ever-favorite dress goods as Henrietta, in precisely the desired shades, and so early in the season, *at a third below its regular price*, is too rare and unusual to be overlooked.

And the "why" of it is perfectly straightforward and honest. The manufacturer had a quantity of these fine, all-wool goods in the "gray," or undyed condition—too many for his comfort. Wanted to get rid of them, quickly, without disturbing the market, and so chose us for his outlet. We, of course, selected the colors we wanted—which are the colors *you* want.

Royal Blue	Light Gray	Navy Blue	Slate	Russian Blue
Brown	Cadet Blue	Tan	Green	Reseda
Cardinal	Garnet	Old Rose	Castor	Black

40c a yard

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

HEBREW NEW YEAR'S CARDS

Many thousands of these pretty remembrances will be mailed before tonight—for tomorrow is Rosh Hashonah.

Those who have left their purchasing until now may still supply their needs from this very complete collection. It ranges in price from 2c, for attractive flat New Year's cards, to $3.50, for elaborately decorated novelties in celluloid.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COAL SELLS AT $25 A TON

Providence (R. I.) Manufacturer Pays That for Anthracite.

More Than a Hundred Strikers Arrested in Pennsylvania on Charge of Rioting—Mr. Mitchell Reticent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—A record price for anthracite coal was set in this city to-day when a prominent manufacturer purchased four tons for $100.

A great many large manufacturing concerns are so seriously handicapped by the lack of fuel that unless relief comes quickly they will be obliged to suspend operations, in part at least.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 30.—Sheriff Knorr of Columbia County arrested 127 strikers at Centralia this afternoon. They were charged with rioting and inciting to riot.

The Sheriff attended a special meeting of the Centralia local union of United Mine Workers, at which the 127 men were surrendered. Hearings in the cases will be held to-morrow.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 30.—President Mitchell is still silent on the result of the conference held in Philadelphia on Monday. He says he is not in a position to speak, but declares that the party he was in conference with did not represent the coal operators.

An explosion took place at the Exeter mines to-day. It is impossible to get any particulars of the affair. It is said three men were badly burned, and one has since died.

District President Nichols says forty-four non-union men employed in the mines at Hyde Park quit work to-day. He also reports that the Cayuga Mine, in the Scranton district, is idle after being in operation for a long period. President Fahy says many non-union men in his district are also quitting work and joining the miners' union.

To-night President Mitchell talked over the long-distance telephone with a party in New York. It is rumored that Mr. Mitchell may go to New York almost any time now.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Sept. 30.—During the past few days twenty-seven extra brakemen have been hired for the Shamokin Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. Strike leaders claim that the reason the company is hiring so many men is in order to be prepared in case some of their crews refuse to handle hard coal. Railroad officials say the extra force is being hired because the company expects the coal traffic to gradually increase.

READING, Penn., Sept. 30.—The reports of the Philadelphia and Reading Company here show that during the past week about 12,000 tons of hard coal were turned out of the washeries and collieries of the company and transported to different points. This would be equivalent to about 400 cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day declined to comply with the request of Mayor Maybury of Detroit to appoint a delegation of citizens to attend a conference to be held in that city on Oct. 9 to devise ways and means for obtaining a reasonable coal supply from the mining regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He says in his letter of declination that he thinks differences will be adjusted and work resumed before the date of the conference named.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials announced to-day that in order to relieve the stringency in the local soft coal market and provide cheaper fuel for the poor the company has arranged to bring to Baltimore each day from Western Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania fifty extra carloads of soft coal, which is to be retailed at the uniform price of $4 a ton.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30.—Mayor Boothbay has issued orders that during the scarcity of coal all old trees shall be cut down and removed to the almshouse, where the inmates will reduce them to firewood to be distributed to the poor. A plan to close the schools during the three cold months of the Winter if the strike is not settled and omit the July and August vacation next year is being considered by the School Board.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Sam M. Jones, the golden-rule Mayor, to-day issued a proclamation calling upon citizens of Toledo to gather in mass meeting Oct. 2 to adopt appropriate resolutions in support of the movement by Boston citizens to ask the Federal courts to appoint receivers for the anthracite coal mines and coal-carrying railroads.

RETAIL BAKERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Decision Reached Not to Raise the Price of Bread Just Yet—Coal Prices Rising.

The coal question was even more acute yesterday than it was on Monday, and both hard and soft coal continued to advance in price. A well-known coal dealer said that soft coal was now $9 a ton wholesale and $8 a ton retail, though it would soon be $10. This he explained by saying that the coal sold by retail was bought some time ago. Hard coal ranged in price from $16 to $22 per net ton of 2,000 pounds.

A meeting of the Retail Bakers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Charles E. Abbott, 236 Eighth Avenue, to consider the question of raising the price of bread owing to the high price of anthracite. About twenty-five attended, and the meeting was held behind closed doors. It was decided not to advance the price of bread in the meantime until another meeting is held a week or two later. The following appeal to President Roosevelt, submitted by President Abbott, was adopted:

We, the New York Retail Bakers' Association, finding our means of livelihood menaced by the lack of coal, appeal to you to send a sufficient number of United States regulars to the coal fields of Pennsylvania at once and end the reign of terror which prevails there, to protect human life, whether it be that of a striker or otherwise.

While every man has the right to refuse his own labor, no man has the right to dictate terms which forbid another man the privilege of doing that work. No man or body of men should be allowed to interfere in the carrying on of a legitimate business. The points at issue in the present controversy are of minor importance compared to the widespread ruin resulting from the lack of coal. Very soon all factories, including our own, will close down and the workmen who are now supporting the striking miners will also be idle. Suffering, disease, and death stalk close behind the present hardship and privation. While our sympathy is with the miners the time has come when we must act and act speedily. The strike must end, and if the strikers won't dig the coal other men must, and they must have protection to life while doing it.

MR. BAER DOES NOT FEAR WINTER COAL FAMINE.

After Operators' Conference He Says Situation Is Improving—A Needless Scare Started.

President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad arrived in this city at 1 P. M. yesterday, and shortly afterward went into conference with the other coal Presidents at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The conference was preceded by the regular weekly meeting of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, of which the Presidents of the coal roads are the Directors. The conference was largely attended, and was long, luncheon being served in the offices during its progress.

President Underwood and President Olyphant went out before the meeting was over. All they would say was that the situation was improving. They discredited the reports that Secretary of War Root had come here to try to settle the strike, and said that the situation was gradually improving. They also said that they did not believe that John Mitchell had held a conference with a representative of J. Pierpont Morgan and of the operators in Philadelphia.

Mr. Baer made the following statement when the meeting was over:

"Our policy is unchanged. The situation looks brighter than it did; more coal is being mined to-day than was mined at any time since the strike began, and the prospects are good for an early end of the strike."

On the question of Winter coal Mr. Baer said:

"There is no need of worrying about that. I am positive that the strike will be ended before Winter, and that there will be plenty of Winter coal at fair prices. There is not the slightest doubt of this in my mind, and the strike will not be settled either, but will end in the return of the miners to work. A needless scare has been started about a coal famine in Winter."

COAL MERCHANT'S SUICIDE.

Henry Scheel, Involved by the Strike, Ends His Life with a Shotgun.

With financial ruin staring him in the face because of the coal situation, Henry Scheel, forty-five years old, a coal dealer of 11 Broadway, fired two charges of shot into his body from a double-barreled gun at his home, 401 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon and died shortly after at the J. Hood Wright Hospital without regaining consciousness.

Scheel was in business with his brother, John H. Scheel. For weeks his affairs had been causing him worry, for he had made contracts during the last two years to deliver coal at the then existing prices, and was obliged now to fill them at a loss of $10 to $12 a ton. It became apparent that if relief were not obtained he must go under. At this juncture, it is said, Scheel appealed to his wife, who had a considerable fortune in her own name, and she is understood to have refused to aid him.

Early this week Scheel told his family that he intended taking his life. The crisis came two days ago, when, according to the report, Scheel learned that his wife had transferred her property to her sister, Mrs. Ammon, living at 607 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Yesterday morning Scheel did not go down to business, but spent his time walking moodily around the house. After lunch he went to his room. A few minutes later there was a shot. Mrs. Scheel, sending her oldest son across the street after Dr. S. H. Bartlett, ran to her husband's chamber, but reached it hardly in advance of the physician. They neared the door, and heard "Good-bye," then a second shot.

They found him on the floor, bleeding from wounds in the abdomen, and beside him the gun. Scheel was taken to the hospital, where he died soon after being placed on the operating table.

Orders in Scotland for Anthracite.

GLASGOW, Sept. 30.—It is said here that the Scotch coal masters have secured large contracts for anthracite coal to go to the United States.

"CHAPPIE" MORAN ACCUSED.

Alleged "Confidence Man" and Art Connoisseur Is Said to Have Wrongfully Obtained $15,000 from a Woman.

An application in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Helen M. Markham of 35 and 37 East Twenty-seventh Street, against Charles H. Moran, alias "Chappie" Moran, alleged "confidence man" and art connoisseur. Mrs. Markham says in her petition that he is now living at 39 East Twenty-seventh Street. She alleges that between September of 1901 and September of this year, Moran, by "false and fraudulent pretenses," obtained from her $15,000.

She further alleges that between August and September of this year he gave a chattel mortgage to Theresa Williams, also of 39 East Twenty-seventh Street, but that there was no consideration for the mortgage, it being executed to defraud his creditors. The articles mortgaged include paintings, bronzes, carvings, electrical instruments, diamonds, jewelry, a horse and runabout, and household furniture. On the application Charles M. Hough was appointed a receiver, under a bond of $2,500.

Mrs. Markham alleges that in a conversation she had with Moran he said that if any of his creditors pressed him he would immediately start for Europe, and that he intended sailing within a couple of weeks in any event. She alleges that his picture is No. 1,331 in the Rogues' Gallery in St. Louis, and that his picture in the Rogues' Gallery in New York was No. 2,680. She also expresses the belief that he was implicated with the Seligman diamond robbery in St. Louis three years ago.

Listed among Moran's property are sixty paintings, including one believed to be a Rubens; 138 pieces of solid silver, 77 bronzes, 30 pieces of cut glass, and 15 pieces of carved ivory, all valued at $10,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, Seventh Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H., and will report at the college for duty accordingly.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans on official business connected with the inspection of the breech-loading rifles at that post, and to impart necessary information concerning the same to the officers in charge of the batteries.

Capt. Malcolm Young, Artillery Corps, will join his company.

Capt. Frederick W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the recruiting station at Rochester.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail:

Major William B. Davis, Surgeon.
Major Walter S. Schuyler, Second Cavalry.
Major James Parker, United States Cavalry.
Assistant Adjt. Gen. Major Frederick W. Sibley, Eleventh Cavalry.
First Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, Assistant Surgeon.
First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Second Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, will report to Major Davis, President of the board for examination.

Navy.

Capt. F. Hanford is detached from the Naval Station, Cavite, upon reporting of relief, to home and to await orders.

Commander A. R. Couden is detached from the command of the Mohican to duty as Commandant of the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., sailing via the steamship Coptic from San Francisco Oct. 22.

Commander W. P. Day is detached from duty as Inspector in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Oct. 10, to command the Mohican.

Commander C. G. Calkins is detached from the command of the Vixen to duty as Assistant Inspector in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, and duty in charge on detachment of the commander, W. P. Day.

Lieut. G. Chase is ordered to the Texas Nov. 1.

Lieut. L. R. Sargent is commissioned from July 1.

Paymaster S. Bryan is commissioned from Sept. 21, with rank of Lieutenant.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook is detached from the supply to the naval hospital, Newport.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. V. Armstrong is tached from the naval hospital at Newport to the supply.

Passes Assistant Surgeon E. V. Armstrong is retired from Sept. 27.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bagg, Ensign A. Buchanan, Lieut. Commander W. I. Chambers, Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, Lieut. Commander H. McL. P. Huse, Passed Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson, Lieut. Commander J. N. Jordan, Midshipman G. B. Landanberger, Lieut. A. W. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odell, Lieut. Commander A. Reynolds, Lieut. J. H. Rowen, Lieut. Commander F. J. Schell, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Lieut. Commander J. T. Smith, Lieut. M. M. Taylor, Midshipman L. E. Wright, Jr., and Ensigns J. W. Cole, O. D. Duncan, P. E. Dugan, C. H. Fisher, J. W. Graeme, J. W. Greenstade, C. B. Hatch, Jr., F. J. Horne, Jr., J. E. Lewis, Z. H. Madison, C. E. Morgan, F. Morrison, R. E. Pope, L. S. Shapley, J. K. Taussig, A. E. Watson, and A. F. H. Yates are detached from the Solace to home and to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Lancaster arrived yesterday at Washington and the Iris at Cavite.

The San Francisco sailed yesterday from San Juan for Cape Haitien and the Caesar from Norfolk for New York.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Gibraltar for New York, the Princeton from Cavite for Yokohama, the New York from Nagasaki for Yokohama, the Prairie from League Island for Newport News, and the Helena from Kingsang for Hankow.

The Atlanta was docked at Buenos Ayres to-day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.
Bear, I. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, drygoods; Hotel Imperial.
Crosby & Dwinal, Bangor, Me.; F. Crosby, drygoods; Hotel Imperial.
Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Motel Marlborough.
Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co., Nashville Tenn.; W. Herman, clothing, woolens, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods, hosiery and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.
Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general dry goods; E. Guggenheim, notions, and jewelry; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.
Broughton, H., & C., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.
Gemmell, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Milliner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, carpets and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Doran, A. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss A. M. Doran, notions and furnishing goods; Miss E. A. Wadsworth, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Dodge, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; C. W. King, dress goods and silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. J. Hilliard, laces; H. M. Schaske, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carmary, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birkle, upholstery goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons and braids; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candies; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Friedlander, S., & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. Friedlander, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions and toilet goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Smith, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods, 115 Worth Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods, 454 Broome Street.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; F. Fleischauer, books, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces, furs, and trimmings; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.
Collender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, leather goods, 2 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and fancy goods, 57 White Street.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, ribbons and laces; Hotel Albert.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Don Antonio Lazo Arriago, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; W. H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railway; S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Chicago; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Kingston, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Capt. Henderson, Royal Navy, England; Melville D. Post, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. W. H. H. Cantile, London.

IMPERIAL—Prof. G. F. Comfort, Syracuse; ex-Judge William M. Titus, Massachusetts.

GRAND—Commander Edward F. Qualtrough, United States Navy; Dr. Laine, Havana; Major E. B. Robertson, United States Army; Major E. L. Webster, United States Army; Capt. A. Jordan, Havana.

PLAZA—Charles Delamater, Cornell University; Henry Phipps, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—Col. Hay, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Ga.

NAVARRE—Capts. J. M. Wheeler and A. Taylor, United States Army.

ASTOR—Dr. T. V. Hammond, Washington; Prof. S. Newcombe, United States Navy; Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, United States Army.

EMPIRE—Dr. Putron Gliddon, Los Angeles.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The weather conditions continue their rapid changes. The disturbance on the Southern New England coast has passed out, the Middle West one has reached the eastern lower lake region with increased intensity and a third one has developed during the day over Colorado, with a high area of marked proportions to the immediate northward.

Rain has been general from the Atlantic westward to the eastern edge of the slope region, followed by clearing weather in the Missouri and Western Mississippi Valleys. There were also showers from Montana westward to the Pacific Coast. The temperatures have fallen somewhat in the upper lake region, the Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and in the extreme Northwest, and have risen from the middle slope region westward into interior California.

There will be rain to-morrow in the Atlantic States and eastern lower lake region, followed by fair weather Thursday. In the central valleys and upper lake region fair weather to-morrow will be followed by showers Thursday, except in the extreme northern districts. There will be showers to-morrow in the middle and northern slopes, followed by fair weather Thursday; showers to-morrow night or Thursday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and on Thursday in Texas.

It will be cooler to-morrow in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and also in the Central Rocky Mountain region. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western upper lake region, and warmer Thursday in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, and the Northwest.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh, possibly brisk, easterly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly and northwesterly, and becoming brisk; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk westerly; on the Gulf, light to fresh and mostly northwesterly and northerly; on the upper lakes, fresh northerly, possibly brisk, over the southern portion, and on the lower lakes, brisk, possibly high, westerly.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-morrow will have fresh to brisk easterly to southeasterly winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day, cooler in west portion; fresh to brisk east winds; to-morrow fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, rain to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh south to west winds.

Eastern New York, rain to-day, cooler in interior; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk south to west winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day in west, rain and cooler in east portion followed by clearing; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk west winds to-day.

Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day followed by fair, cooler; brisk west to northwest winds; to-morrow fair, warmer.

Western New York, rain, cooler to-day; winds becoming west and brisk; to-morrow fair, warmer in west portion.

West Virginia, clearing and cooler to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy and warmer.

North Dakota, fair in west, showers in east portion to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer.

South Dakota, showers to-day, cooler in west portion; to-morrow fair, warmer.

Minnesota, fair to-day in east, showers in west portion, warmer except for Lake Superior; to-morrow fair in north, showers in south portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk south to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	68	64	66
6 A. M.	68	64	66
9 A. M.	70	69	73
12 M.	75	72	76
3 P. M.	78	73	74
6 P. M.	71	70	70
9 P. M.	62	67	68
12 P. M.	58	66	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1901	68
Corresponding date for last 25 years	60

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M., and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:30 A. M.—1,400 Webster Avenue; D. Hanselman; damage, $100.

6:15 A. M.—778 First Avenue; United Dressed Beef Company; damage trifling.

9:40 A. M.—116 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. B. Moffatt; damage, $1,000.

10:35 A. M.—261 Monroe Street; Abraham Chariat; damage trifling.

11:35 A. M.—65 East Twelfth Street; Wertheim & Krohn; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—442 Columbus Avenue; Endicott Hotel; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—427 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; John Moggro; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—334 West Forty-first Street; Rosenthal & Immerman; damage, $500.

6:55 P. M.—331 Madison Street; David Cohen; damage, $50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

We desire to inform our patrons that the series of very special offerings in Women's and Misses' Tailor-made Gowns, Wraps, Jackets, Silk and Velvet Waists, etc., advertised in yesterday's papers as being limited for the one day only, will again be placed on sale to-day at the same low prices. This is done so that those who could not be waited upon yesterday may have another opportunity to share in these very remarkable offerings. After to-day every item will revert to its original price. It would pay every woman to again peruse our advertisement which appeared in yesterday morning's Herald and Times.

Our Department of
Outer Garments for Women

The great activity that has prevailed in our Department of Outer Garments for Women since the opening of the new season is proof positive that New York is appreciative.

And appreciation is the antiphon and true stimulus of honest effort.

So we shall continue to strive to make this Department greater and better.

The stock here is cosmopolitan, embracing all good goods from the finest that brains and fingers can evolve and create to the worthy kinds at modest prices.

Hundreds of women were here yesterday in response to our more-than-half-page announcement, and scores upon scores availed themselves of the many excellent offerings in tailor-made gowns and skirts, jackets, wraps, furs, &c.

Equally as good values are to be found here to-day, and bear in mind that our lowest priced garment is as fashionable and fits as well as the costliest.

Each one of the following offerings should be labelled special, and if the term "bargain" had not drifted into meaninglessness by careless use we would pronounce these offerings BARGAINS of the greatest magnitude.

75 Kersey Jackets in black and castor, all-wool fabrics; double breasted effect, bell sleeve, turned cuffs; well tailored and satin lined; value $10.00..... **$8.75**

55 Tailor Made Coats, 27 inches long, with two top capes, loose back with inverted plait; bell sleeves, with cuffs; all-wool black Kersey; value $15.00..... **$12.00**

30 Peau de Soie Silk Coats, loose fitting, large, deep, rolling collar and cuffs; trimmed with silk braid, taffeta lined; the $22.50 kind, for..... **$17.50**

35 Velour Blouses, excellent quality; have flare collars and new sleeve effect; satin piping, with stitched satin belt and fancy buttons; regularly $25.00, at..... **$20.00**

100 Tailor-made Pedestrienne Skirts for women; in fancy mixtures and solid colors; inverted plait or habit back; also yoke effect; side and box plaits; always sell for $12.50; special at..... **$10.00**

60 Dress Skirts, of Wool Etamine, eight gores, trimmed with taffeta on bottom, habit back, on fine quality taffeta underskirt with flounce; actual value $22.50, at..... **$16.75**

43 Moire Suits, of all black and black with white pin dot, blouse effect, dressmaker finish, trimmed with silk ornaments or steel buttons; stock collar; smart and practical; value $25.00..... **$19.50**

Small Furs and Neck Pieces

100 Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with eight tails..... **$7.75**
45 Sable Fox Scarfs, with four paws and brush tails..... **$15.75**
45 Blue Lynx Scarfs, with six natural tails..... **$19.75**
Only 25 Long Mink Scarfs, with eight tails..... **$23.75**

Muffs, in flat or round shape, to match Scarfs. An immense assortment of stoles; full length flat Scarfs and Boas, in lynx, ermine, mink and squirrel, rising in price to $175.00.

A Few More Words About Our
Black Dress Goods Stock

Main Floor.

Judge a Dress Goods stock by its family of Black Weaves. In black we are particularly strong. Every new novelty weave is here—besides all the old reliables.

We're showing at the present time thrice as great a quantity as we've ever shown before—and, too, we've three times the space in which to show it.

If you seek a beautiful high class fabric, then call for "Peau de Souris," which is one of the latest and most beautiful dress weaves ever seen; the price per yard..... **$3.50**

The finest qualities of Panne Cloth, at, per yard, **$1.75 & $3.25.**

Another new fabric, termed "Mouse Cloth," at, the yard **$3.75**

French Vicuna, at, per yard, **$4.00 & $4.75.**

Finest qualities foreign Broadcloth, at, per yard, **$1.50 & $4.00.**

Panne and Camel's Hair Zibeline, at, per yard, **$1.75 & $3.75.**

And hosts of other weaves are here at various prices, ranging from, yard . . . . **75 to $4.00**

Special Offering of Black Dress Goods at 69c.

The value is considerably more, and therefore it did not take us long the other day to sell 30 pieces of these self-same goods.

It's a beautiful quality all-wool Camel's Hair Cheviot, suitable for suits and skirts; 54 inches wide.

In addition to this we also offer to-day 12 pieces of all-wool Etamine, medium weight, suitable for early fall wear, and also 15 pieces of 45 inch all-wool Voile, all to go at, per yard..... **69**

$1.75 to $3.00 Novelty Dress Goods at $1.25.

We also offer high class Novelty and Mixed Dress Goods, Bourettes and Boucles, Bannockburns, Scotch and London Tweeds, Meltons and Plaids, in all the latest color combinations, including black and white; 50 to 56 inches wide; actual value $1.75 to $3.00 per yard, at the very extraordinary low price of..... **1.25**

The Undermuslin Sale Continues.

Second Floor.

You'd be indeed unwise to miss your share of these very tempting offerings. And their like, we dare say, will not again appear for many months. Read the following list, and see if your hopes of great value getting in these goods are not sure of realization.

Gowns.

Cambric gowns, round neck, with hemstitch tucks and hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; special..... **78**

Square neck back and front Cambric Gowns, with hemstitched tucks all around and fine blind embroidery edging on neck and sleeves, ribbon through beading; value $1.25... **98**

High neck Cambric Gowns, with four rows of embroidery insertion and cluster tucks in yoke, fine blind embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; also

V-neck Cambric Gowns, with four rows of blind embroidery insertion and cluster tucks, blind embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; value $1.25, at..... **98**

Square neck Nainsook Chemise Gowns, with two rows of embroidery insertion and tucks in yoke, fine embroidery edging on neck and sleeves; also round neck Nainsook Gowns, with choice blind embroidery insertion; ribbon through beading... **$1.35**

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, with fine embroidery ruffle and tucks above; also Cambric Drawers, with hemstitch tucked lawn ruffle and hemstitch tucks above, at..... **50**

Cambric Drawers, deep, choice embroidery ruffle, with beading and tucks above; value $1.25..... **78**

Corset Covers.

Low, round neck Nainsook Corset Covers, French style, with two rows of lace across front, lace edging, ribbon through beading on neck and armholes; also low, round neck Nainsook French style Corset Covers, with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, ribbon through beading; value 75c. at.. **50**

Low, round neck Nainsook Corset Covers, French style, with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge all around, finished with two rows of ribbon through beading; value $1.00, at **78**

Low, round neck French style Corset Covers, with lace insertion all around and four rows of lace insertion down front, ribbon through beading; also low, round neck French style Corset Covers, with fine lace insertion across front; real value $1.50, at..... **98**

Skirts.

Cambric Skirts, with hemstitch tucked lawn ruffle and hemstitch tucks above; also Cambric Umbrella Skirts, with hemstitched tucks and feather stitching between; value $1.50, at..... **98**

Cambric Umbrella Skirts, with four rows of hemstitching and feather-stitching between, finished with fine embroidered edge; value $1.75, at..... **$1.25**

French Flannel Waists, $3.95.

Second Floor.

Women's waists, of finest quality French Flannel; in royal, navy, black, cardinal, scarlet gray, green, light blue, violet and tan; tailor made, trimmed with self colored silk velvet, making very handsome Waists; collar and cuffs of velvet, and velvet buttons; Duchess style; unusually good value, at..... **$3.95**

Taffeta Silk Waists, $5.75.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists, superior quality, yoke of hemstitching and button-hole stitched tucks; bodice of waist of tucking; and hemstitched cluster tucking in back..... **$5.75**

The "Ailsa" Corset.

Second Floor.

The "Ailsa" Corset is another member of our large and complete Corset family, and it is unquestionably one of the very best American made Corsets. It is sold here exclusively.

All the new Fall models are now in—and a most imposing and beautiful line they make.

No matter what the price, each model is perfect in fit and construction and as comfortable as any Corset any woman ever wore.

Special attention is directed to our

$1.00 "Ailsa" Corset

in short, medium and long, straight front styles, in sizes from 18 up—and in white only.

EXTRA LONG HIP "AILSA" STYLES FOR $3.50; filled throughout with pure whalebone and made of very high class material. Sizes 20 to 30.

"Ailsa" Corsets of the finest Batiste and Coutil, and handsomely trimmed with laces and ribbon, with all the edges embroidered in silk; worth full $8.00 each, selling here now at

A Special for $5.50.

These are very long over the hips, short from the hips up; they are built for medium and stout figures; sizes 20 to 30.

Three Excellent Values from the Millinery Section
In order to make our patrons familiar with our

Stiff Trimmed Hat Dept.,

now located on the second floor, we offer
300 very stylish and natty

Stiff Trimmed Hats at $3.95.

In Shepherdess and the new large Turban effects, trimmed in our own workrooms, and with the very best materials. At this price the value is exceptional, for they are fully worth $5.00.

Two Big Ribbon Offerings.

2,500 yards of Imported Fancy Ribbons in light shades, value 27c. yard, at, yard..... **17**

2,500 yards 5¾ inch Imported Ribbons, in white, pink, light blue, cardinal, &c., value 25c. yard, at..... **19**

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Registered Trade Mark

New and Beautiful

Flannels

By the Yard

THIS season we offer a wider assortment than ever of new and beautiful Flannels in novel designs and colorings, suitable for Waists, House Gowns, Kimonas, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Scotch Flannels
(half-wool), width 30 inches, 50c. to 75c. yard.

French Printed Flannels
(all-wool), width 27 inches, 75c. yd.

French Novelty Flannels
(all-wool), width 27 inches, 75c. and 85c. yard.

Fancy Scotch Flannels
(half-wool), width 30 inches, $1.00 yard.

Fine Saxony Flannels
(all-wool), fancy stripes and all white, width 28 inches, $1.00 and $1.25 yard.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Prospective Hat Buyers

Should examine our exclusive Styles in Fall Hats. Both Alpines and Derby shapes. Newest blocks. Best values can be had of us—two grades, $1.80 and $2.80. Hats to suit all faces.

SILK HATS, $5 and $6
OPERA HATS, $6 and $7

Strictly Entre Nous.

The Strollers are waiting for you to call. They are the Shoes you want if you want value, style and fit. Try a pair at our suggestion. You won't be sorry.

STROLLERS
The Best All Around Shoe for Men.
$3.50
Sold exclusively at our stores.

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

T. KELLY,
263 Sixth Ave.,
NEAR 17TH STREET.

33⅓% Off
This Week.

Handsome steel enamel Bed, full size; double steel wire spring, full weight hair mattress, two feather pillows. Regular price $22.50. Price this week for whole outfit..... **14.99**

No such bargain as this has ever before been offered in the furniture trade.

A Full Line of
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.,
At Reduced Rates This Month.
Accounts Opened. No Extra Charges.

New Jersey Advertisements.

OUR NEW STORE

HOME REQUISITES

WE ARE SHOWING an exceptionally well-assorted line of Lace Curtains in all the new makes and designs, our assortment of Imported Laces being the finest ever shown in New Jersey, and rivaling that of New York's largest stores.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—In Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point, Point d'Esprit, Cluny, and Arabian effects. They are full width and length.

50c to 15.00 Per Pair.

IRISH POINT AND BRUSSELS CURTAINS—In all this season's newest designs, including those with the heavy border and scroll dising; also the plain centres and latest novelties.

2.49 to 20.00 Per Pair.

OUR COLLECTION of Renaissance, Real Arabian and Saxony Brussels Curtains, also Bonne Femmes and Panels, includes those of the world's greatest manufacturers.

HAHNE & CO.
New Jersey's Greatest Store
NEWARK.

BEST BACKED HORSES WON

Four Favorites Were Successful in the Gravesend Races.

STAKE FOR THE MUSKETEER

Mrs. Frank Farrell's Colt Easily Took the Bayshore Event—Drake Stable's Conundrum Landed the Place Bet.

Small fields and a heavy track caused tame racing at the Gravesend course yesterday, but the regular visitors warmed up to genuine enthusiasm over the results, for the best backed horses practically carried the day. Though two favorites were beaten the betting crowd really went wrong in but one race of the six, this error being in the first event.

In the Bayshore seven withdrawals left Mrs. Frank Farrell's colt, The Musketeer, so conspicuously the best horse that he was always the favorite at heavy odds on, with J. A. Drake's Conundrum the next choice. It was indicative of the character of the betting through the day that the Farrell stable backed The Musketeer to win and the Drake stable backed Conundrum for the place. The horses ran in just that order, The Musketeer galloping in front all the distance, while Conundrum held the place safe after the first fifty yards.

The fourth event, a selling sprint, in which the Pepper stable's fast horse King Pepper opened as an odds on favorite, made the opportunity for a rather impressive coup over the horse Stuyve, who was brought to New York by P. J. Gorman, and who since then has changed owners so many times that there now is doubt as to who does own him. Stuyve raced in colors that looked amazingly like those of "Pittsburg Phil," was ridden by that professional bettor's jockey, Shaw, and was backed from 5 to 1 down to 7 to 2, while the price against King Pepper rose steadily. Shaw rode in his best and most energetic style, and, after King Pepper showed in front to the head of the stretch, Stuyve went past him and romped in the easiest kind of a winner. King Pepper stopped so fast at the end that the long chance, Oclawaha, beat him for second place.

For the opening race J. B. Haggin's filly Parisienne was a heavily backed choice, and started at odds on, but, after leading in the stretch, quit and finished last, Oleflant winning rather cleverly by a length from Interval. Sombrero galloped in front from end to end in the mile and a sixteenth handicap, and won by a head from Andy Williams. St. Finnan took the fifth race easily. Claude, the best backed of the two-year-olds in the last race, won by a head, after a smart fight to the post with Sheriff Bell.

W. O. B. McDonough, the Californian, who brought the famous $150,000 stallion Ormonde from South America, and John Campbell, trainer of two Brooklyn Handicap winners, were visitors at the track, both arriving from the far West yesterday. A telegram from San Francisco announced that a city ordinance had been passed to permit the reopening in that city of the Ingleside race track, which has been closed for a number of years. The first crop of yearlings by the fast Belmont-bred horse Don De Oro, consisting of eleven head, the property of E. D. Morgan, has been received by James Boden, who trained the sire in his later years on the turf, and who will develop the young stock for Mr. Morgan. J. W. Schorr, the Memphis turfman, will ship the horses he has been racing in the East to Memphis to-day, where those that are intended to race at New Orleans will be rested until the Winter campaign there opens. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, at about three-quarters of a mile.
J. F. Smith & Co.'s Oleflant, br. f., by Ornus—Alveria M., 113 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5 1
The Oakwood Stable's Interval, b. f., by Fonso—Intermission, 109, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5 2
W. C. Daly's Squid, br. g., by Sam Lucas—Sepia, 96, (Creamer,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1 3
Time—1:12. Won ridden out by a length, five lengths between second and third. Parisienne also ran. Value to the winner, $825. Winner trained by C. Brown.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth.
Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., by Star Ruby—La Toquera, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 1
Alexander Shields's Andy Williams, br. c., by Kingstock—Carmencita, 107, (Lyne,) 9 to 2 and even 2
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal—Tartarine, 111, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2 3
Time—1:48 2-5. Won ridden out by a head, five lengths between second and third. Francesco also ran. Value to the winner, $990. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $500; at about three-quarters of a mile.
Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4 years, by Masseto-Sis Himyar, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 7 and out 1
John A. Drake's Conundrum, b. g., 4, by Charade-Lydia Belle, 105, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5 2
A. L. Aste's Bellario, ch. c., 4, by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, 108, ((H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 5 3
Time—1:11 3-5. Won in a canter by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,600. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile.
Preston Burch, Jr.'s Stuyve, b. g., 3 years, by Stuyvesant-Katie B., 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5 1
E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, by Owas-Pride of Montrose, 99, (L. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1 2
The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. g., 4, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 113, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5 3
Time—1:11 2-5. Won easily by two lengths, a neck between second and third. Bluff, Malden, Carroll D., Lady Sterling, and Setauket also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.
M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 113 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 1
J. E. Madden's Star of the West, b. f., by Montana-Isis, 104, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 2
Mrs. R. S. Turner's The Black Scot, blk. g., by Midlothian-Minuet, 113, (Rice,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:50 4-5. Won easily by two lengths, a length between second and third. Dr. Barlow, Amur, Tribe's Hill, Mary Worth, Alsike, Ben Cotta, Hot, and Khital also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by John Hynes.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile.
L. Thompson's Claude, b. c., by Lissak-Lida H., 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5. 1
J. Fay's Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Ornament-Louise, 102, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
J. E. Madden's Wiltful, ch. f., by Mirthful-Response, 99, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. 3
Time—1:12 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, three parts of a length between second and third. Wyfield, Scoffer, Hackensack, Northern Light, Examiner, First Chip, Lord Turco, and Lowly also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile. Knight of Gold, 110 pounds; Rudyard, 105; Bernard, Right and True, Semper Vivax, and Attorney, 102 each; Miss Dorothy, 101; Ella Snyder, Isle of Wight, Christine A. Dinkelle, and Albany Girl, 99 each, and Dark Planet and Latrobe, 97 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Dark Planet and Latrobe.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Miss Mitchell, 162 pounds; Inspector Stevens, 157; Cleaher, 152; Hark Forward, 148; Philma Paxton, 145, and Ferocious, 136.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Blues, 126 pounds; Advance Guard, 120; Hunter Raine, 100, and Circus, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fort Hamilton Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile. G. Whittier, 109 pounds; Stevedore and Emshee, 107 each; Alabarch and Anak, 105 each; Rossignol, Numeral, and Femesole, 102 each, and Ascension, 97. Apprentice allowance claimed for Numeral and Ascension.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 113 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 1
J. E. Madden's Star of the West, b. f., by Montana-Isis, 104, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 2
Mrs. R. S. Turner's The Black Scot, blk. g., by Midlothian-Minuet, 113, (Rice,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:50 4-5. Won easily by two lengths, a length between second and third. Dr. Barlow, Amur, Tribe's Hill, Mary Worth, Alsike, Ben Cotta, Hot, and Khital also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by John Hynes.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile.
L. Thompson's Claude, b. c., by Lissak-Lida H., 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5. 1
J. Fay's Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Ornament-Louise, 102, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
J. E. Madden's Wiltful, ch. f., by Mirthful-Response, 99, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. 3
Time—1:12 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, three parts of a length between second and third. Wyfield, Scoffer, Hackensack, Northern Light, Examiner, First Chip, Lord Turco, and Lowly also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $500; at about three-quarters of a mile.
Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4 years, by Masseto-Sis Himyar, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 7 and out 1
John A. Drake's Conundrum, b. g., 4, by Charade-Lydia Belle, 105, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5 2
A. L. Aste's Bellario, ch. c., 4, by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, 108, ((H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 5 3
Time—1:11 3-5. Won in a canter by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,600. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile.
Preston Burch, Jr.'s Stuyve, b. g., 3 years, by Stuyvesant-Katie B., 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5 1
E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, by Owas-Pride of Montrose, 99, (L. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1 2
The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. g., 4, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 113, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5 3
Time—1:11 2-5. Won easily by two lengths, a neck between second and third. Bluff, Malden, Carroll D., Lady Sterling, and Setauket also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.
M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 113 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 1
J. E. Madden's Star of the West, b. f., by Montana-Isis, 104, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 2
Mrs. R. S. Turner's The Black Scot, blk. g., by Midlothian-Minuet, 113, (Rice,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:50 4-5. Won easily by two lengths, a length between second and third. Dr. Barlow, Amur, Tribe's Hill, Mary Worth, Alsike, Ben Cotta, Hot, and Khital also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by John Hynes.

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Time—1:12 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, three parts of a length between second and third. Wyfield, Scoffer, Hackensack, Northern Light, Examiner, First Chip, Lord Turco, and Lowly also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by owner.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

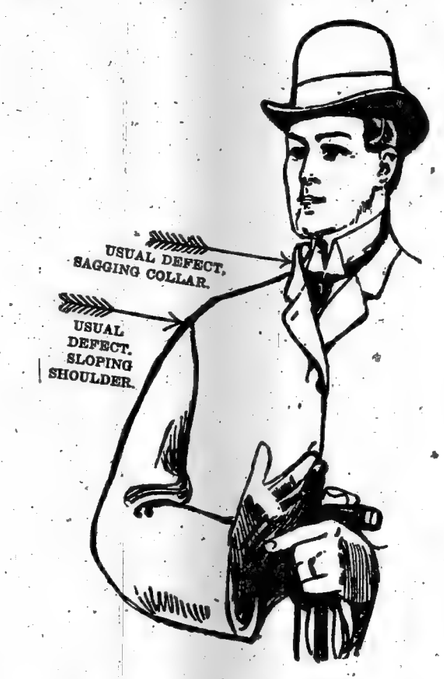

Our "Concave" Shoulder and "Close" Fitting Collar.

Here's an innovation in ready-to-wear clothing—our "Concave" Shoulder and close fitting collar.

In the ordinary ready-made clothing the broad shoulder is made by padding it out with wadding, but the trouble is that this wadding loses its shape and the shoulder sags, and it is more or less clumsy.

We have perfected a "Concave" Shoulder which gives the broad, fashionable effect and does away with the superfluous padding.

The shapeliness and width of our "Concave" Shoulder is in the modelling of the shoulder itself, and it will always retain its graceful lines.

Another important feature about our coats is the close fitting collar. Every one knows how difficult it is to get a ready-made coat that fits closely around the neck. Our collars are all hand made and are worked in so that they always set perfectly.

Suits made with our "Concave" Shoulder and close fitting collar in all the modish materials—$12.50 to $35.

Fall overcoats—all the smart lengths made with our "Concave" Shoulder, close fitting collars, cut with big sleeves, full and loose—$14.50 to $30.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

chaelmas, and Bondage, 112 pounds each; Fair Lass, Jola, Sweet Jane, Sapere, Wittful, and Julia Arthur, 109 each. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn: Jack o'Lantern, Bride Card, and Barkelmore, 112 each, and Kensington Girl, 109.

TROTTING AT WESTCHESTER.

One Running Race Added as a Novelty at the White Plains Fair Grounds.

The Westchester County Fair was opened yesterday on the fair grounds at White Plains, N. Y., under most favorable conditions. A novelty was furnished in a half-mile running race in heats, in which three very good runners came to the line. Wedding Guest, a brown gelding, brought especially from Newport, R. I., by F. A. Sayage, proved to have too much speed for the other two starters, and he won under a strong pull in both heats.

The 2:14 pacing race was looked upon as the event of the day, as the management had received eleven entries. The drivers were hard to manage, the starter, H. E. Woods, recalling them six times in the first heat, and three and four times, respectively, in the succeeding heats. Wanda, a bay mare, splendidly driven, trailed behind Snitz and Walter H. in the first heat until the last eighth, when Wanda was sent through with a rush, winning by a neck from Walter H. For the second and third heats Wanda led from start to finish.

Annie Little won the 2:35 trot with comparative ease.

The track, on which a record of 2:09¾ was made last year, was in fairly good shape, but heavy for record-breaking performances, so that King Charles, with a record of 2:08¼, did not attempt the feat of lowering the track record, the event being postponed to a later date. The summary:

Half-mile Running Race—Best two in three—
Wedding Guest, br. g., (F. A. Savage)..... 1 1
Golden Rod, ch. g., (J. Trot) 2 2
Obedience, br. m., (J. Fisher) 3 3
Time—:54, :53¾.

2:14 Class—Pacing; purse, $300.
Wanda, b. m., (J. F. Gibson) 1 1 1
Walter H., b. g., (W. J. West)..... 2 5 2
Snitz, r. g., (Bob Davis)..... 3 3 3
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (E. Blauvelt)..... 6 3 5
Reed Patchen, r. g., (J. J. Phalen)..... 5 4 4
Bellette, b. m., (F. L. Burgess)..... 4 6 6
Miss Eunice, b. m., (G. A. Coleman)..... 7 dis
Elsie E., ch. m., (Charles W. Rall)..... dis
Time—2:16¾, 2:17½, 2:16½

2:35 Class—Trotting; purse, $250.
Annie Little, b. g., (C. E. Swan)..... 1 1 1
Ed. Gay, b. g., (G. W. Grote)..... 3 2 3
Laura McGregor, c. g., (B. Davis)..... 4 3 2
Ecliptic, blk. f., (R. Johnson)..... 2 4 5
Bellmaster, br. s., (R. E. Weeks)..... 5 5 4
Hertha Chimes, c. g., (J. Whelpley)..... dis
Time—2:24¾, 2:25½, 2:24¼.

Trotting at Inter-State Park.

Three races comprised the first day's programme of the Fall meeting of the Inter-State Park Trotting Association at Inter-State Park, Queens, yesterday afternoon, and although the fields were large all were decided in straight heats.

The first race, for both trotters and pacers in the 3:00 class, had eleven starters, of whom six were distanced in the first heat, and the race was won by T. J. Brady's Lily Direct. The second event, for 2:20 class pacers, went to George P. Roeckel's Maud M., and the 2:35 class, trotting and pacing, was won by R. J. Henderson's Brownie. The summary follows:

First Race.—Trotting and pacing, 3:00 class; purse, $100.
Lily Direct, blk. m., T. J. Brady, New York City, (Carman)..... 1 1 1
Pine, b. g., A. B. Van Houten, Mineola, (Van Houten) 2 2 2
Echo, b. m., S. S. Post, East Williston, (Post) 3 3 3
Elsmeer, spr. g., Morris Wright, Elmont, (Wright) 5 4 4
Velida, b. m., Howard P. Foster, Bay Shore, (Hendrickson)..... 4 5 dr
Dolly, b. m., Edward Todd, Long Island City, (Todd)..... Dr.
Anita Piedmont, b. m., Frank Muns, Ozone Park, (McCardell)..... Dr.
Tuxedo, s. g., A. B. Van Houten, Mineola. Dr.
Kadmus J., b. g., W. K. Moore, Astoria, (Moore) ..... Dr.
Sandy Ray, b. g., A. Muns, Ozone Park, (Munz) ..... Dr.
Vevelin A., b. m., George E. Abrams, Far Rockaway ..... Dr.
Time—2:21½, 2:21½, 2:25¼.

Second Race.—2:20 class, pacing; purse, $200.
Maud M., ch. m., George P. Roeckel, Foster's Meadow, (Roeckel)..... 1 1 1
Burley, b. g., James Tracey, Hackensack, N. J., (Demorest) 2 2 3
Nymph, b. m., S. S. Post, East Williston, (Post) 3 3 2
Marion Stone, r. m., J. C. Brower, Brooklyn, (Brower) 4 5 4
Vincy, blk. c., S. Cornwall, New Hyde Park 6 4 5
Baby Wilkes, r. m., T. J. Brady, New York City, (Brady) ..... 5 dr.
Time—2:19¼, 2:20½, 2:19¼.

Third Race.—2:35 class, trotting and pacing; purse, $150.
Brownie, br. g., R. J. Henderson, Oyster Bay, (Henderson) 1 1 1
Prince Arthur, b. g., B. Moore, Jr., Astoria, (Moore) 2 3 2
Tom Nolan, blk. g., W. Geitlinger, Aqueduct, (Geitlinger)..... 3 4 3
Harry, b. g., C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, (Hendrickson)..... 4 2 dr
Time—2:31½, 2:29¾, 2:29.

Shults's Horses to Race in Kentucky.

John Shults, owner of the great breeding and training establishment at Parkville, L. I., has decided to send a stable of harness horses to represent his establishment at the big Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, at Lexington, Ky., and in accordance with his plans a string of twelve Parkville Farm horses this week will be shipped to Kentucky. Mr. Shults is well represented among the nominators to the Kentucky Futurity, the great trotting stake of the meeting, and the entries from New York number 134, being second only to the nominations from Kentucky, the home of the light harness horse. The largest individual nominators to the big stake are the Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm of Lexington, first, with sixty, second the Walnut Hill Farm with thirty-five, and third the Shultshurst Farm, with a total of twenty-eight.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beat Brooklyn, Closing the Season There—Philadelphia and Boston Won and Lost.

At Washington Park yesterday the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams played the final game of the season, and New York won by the close score of 2 to 1. This ended the series of twenty games between the rival clubs, and they broke even, each side having won and lost ten times.

It was a pitchers' battle, in which McGinnity and Newton were the principals. The Harlem players scored once in the fourth and again in the ninth, while the only tally made by the home team was scored in the latter half of the final inning. Bresnahan made the first run on a two-base hit to left centre, McGann's bunt, and Brodie's sacrifice in the fourth inning. In the first half of the ninth McGann got home with the winning run, aided by Wheeler's fumble. Dahlen scored for Brooklyn toward the close of the game on a safe hit past second and Wheeler's out at first.

The New York team left for Boston last night, where they will wind up the season on Saturday, and Hanlon's men will go to Philadelphia to-day, where they are scheduled for three games. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
B'nahan, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	9	8	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
B'erman, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	0	1
Dunn, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
McGin'ty, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	2	6	27	10	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	2	0
Farrell, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Wheeler, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Ritter, c.	0	2	5	0	0
Newton, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	1	7	27	11	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—Bresnahan. Stolen base—McGann. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. First base on balls—Off Newton, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 2; by McGinnity, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

TWO GAMES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Boston and Philadelphia played two games to-day, each team winning one. The second game was cut short on account of darkness. Scores by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4	12	1

Batteries—Willis, Pittinger, and Moran; Dugleby and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1—2					
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0—0					

Game called end of fifth inning.
Batteries—Eason and Moran; Fraser and Dooin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	101	35	.743	Chicago	66	69	.489
Brooklyn	74	62	.544	St. Louis	57	75	.432
Boston	69	63	.523	Philadelphia	55	80	.407
Cincinnati	69	68	.504	New York	47	84	.359

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

ENORMOUSLY The Largest SALE
Egyptian

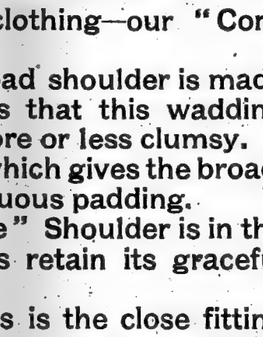

ARABS Cigarettes
CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15¢
SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers

WEEKES MAY PLAY FOOTBALL.

Restored to Eligibility at Columbia—Sharp Practice Against the Scrubs.

Columbia's football situation in regard to the temporary disqualification of Capt. H. H. Weekes and five other players took on a much brighter color yesterday, when it was said that Weekes had satisfied all the requirements of the Faculty committee on athletics and would be eligible to play. This is also true of the other players, and they are all likely to play in Columbia's opening game with Rutgers on Saturday. The football authorities at the university said yesterday that in all probability not a single man now a candidate for the team will be debarred this season. These satisfactory conditions restore the football situation at Columbia to its previous optimistic outlook.

Columbia will not play its scheduled game with the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute to-day. The Polytechnic management sent word that they had not enough men to form an eleven.

It was hard, snappy work that the 'Varsity engaged in yesterday afternoon. For fully thirty minutes there was a fierce practice game with the scrub. Half of this time the 'Varsity could make no impression on the college eleven, but then Weekes plunged through for one of his spectacular runs and a touch-down. The scrub was given thirty yards for 'Varsity offside play. With the ball on its own five-yard line, the 'Varsity made a gallant effort and Weekes ran the length of the field for the second and last touch-down. Deuell and De Sallier of last year's squad reported for the first time. Because of the injury he received in the Harvard game last year, which is still painful, Bayard Boyesen says he will be unable to play football further this season. He practiced on Saturday, and on Sunday his injured knee was in a bad way.

COLLEGE MEN AT TENNIS.

Harvard Players All Left in the Semi-Finals for Single Championship.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The second day's play of the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship tournament was productive of many more results than yesterday. In the individual championships the semi-final stage was reached, and the four survivors are Harvard men. The results follow:

Intercollegiate Singles—Preliminary Round—A. E. Thurber, Columbia, beat R. Schley, Yale, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.
First Round—R. Bishop, Harvard, beat J. Swain, Pennsylvania, 6—2, 8—6; A. H. Lewis, Yale, beat Buckhalter, Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—2; E. W. Leonard, Harvard, beat H. J. Rendall, Princeton, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; W. S. Warland, Hardvard, beat M. B. Colkett, Pennsylvania, 6J—1, 9—2; A. F. Thurber, Columbia, beat R. King, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2.
Second Round—R. Bishop, Harvard, beat A. E. Thurber, Columbia, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3. Leonard, Harvard, beat H. A. Plummer, Yale, 6—4, 6—0; W. S. Warland, Harvard, beat I. J. Wright, Princeton, 6—2, 6—3; W. J. Clothier, Harvard, beat A. H. Lewis, Yale, 6—2, 6—1.
Preliminary Doubles—R. King and H. J. Rendall, Princeton, beat L. Mahon and A. L. Thurber, Columbia, 6—2; 6—3.
Semi-Final Doubles—W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard, Harvard, beat R. Bishop and W. S. Warland, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4; Clothier and Leonard of Harvard beat F. B. Alexander and Beals C. Wright, former champions, in an exhibition match, 6—2, 6—3, 12-11.

Adams Dry Goods Co.
6th Ave., 21st & 22d Sts., N. Y.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER WISHING LINENS FOR HER WINTER HOME SHOULD CONSIDER THIS

Phenomenal Sale of Linens!

We believe this sale of TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS to be unique in the Retail Trade of America, as heretofore such goods were always sold by the manufacturers at home—which in this case is Scotland. The bargain force of this announcement is so very apparent that a prompt and hearty response is inevitable. It is therefore advisable to be an early caller. The prices are so far below the regular that every judge of Linen values must be impressed.

Sale of Napkin Remnants!

The Napkins are absolutely perfect, but they are Remnants. The "cut" in this case means nearly half price. There are not more than 2 or 3 patterns in the dozen. From every point of view they are desirable. Their utility becomes more and more evident, in the course of constant use. The goods are fresh and new, as they came direct from the steamer. Altogether there are 446 dozen, divided into four lots, thus:

LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4
$1.50 Doz.	$2.25 Doz.	$3.00 Doz.	$3.75 Doz.

Sale of Table Cloths Weavers' Seconds!

All the Table Cloths are Pure Linen—in sizes from 66x84 to 90x126. The larger sizes are, of course, in the higher priced lots. These Cloths are technically termed "weavers' seconds," which means a coarse thread accidentally woven at rare intervals. Only an expert would note these technical defects, which in no way interfere with the wearing qualities, but which cause a reduction to nearly half price! The 296 Cloths are divided into four lots, thus:

LOT 5.	LOT 6.	LOT 7.	LOT 8.
$2.25 Each	$3.00 Each	$3.75 Each	$4.50 Each

Do You Know That the Best Groceries Cost Less Here

than inferior Groceries elsewhere? Try an order—if not the best you ever bought, your money back if you want it!

Prompt delivery guaranteed

Specials for Wednesday & Thursday!

Our new Canned Vegetables are now ready. We claim the largest and best assortment shown, and our prices are the lowest. Deliveries are now well-nigh perfect, our clerks are courteous and competent.

PERFECTION IN ZWEIBACK—FREDERICHS DORFER'S FOUR KINDS
Sweetened ..... 25c Unsweetened 25c
Gluten ..... 30c Malted 30c

KNEIP'S MALT COFFEE, the best coffee substitute, pound... 12c
LIQUID COFFEE (Leona), made in a minute, just add hot water, bottle 23c
CROFT'S COCOA, put up in neat bottles; cake of chocolate free with each purchase, bottle 35c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER OR CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER, ½ lb., 21c.; 1 lb. 40c
DAVIS BAKING POWDER, ¼ lb., 5c.; ½ lb., 9c.; 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs. 75c
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, can, 13c.; per doz. 1.50
EVAPORATED CREAM (Pet Brand), it's the best; large can, 9c.; dozen 1.00
BEST PURE ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER, pound prints 25c
EGGS, strictly fresh, (take them with you), per dozen..... 27c
FLOUR, Longula, best old wheat spring patent flour, ⅛ sack 55c
MARMALADE, Keiller's Dundee, per pound jar 17c
MARMALADE, Millar's, Southwell's, Maconachie, Hartley's, 1 lb. jar..... 15c
OYSTER AND CLAM COCKTAILS, Burnham's, each 10c.; dozen 1.10
BURNHAM'S CLAM CHOWDER, large qt. cans, 18c.; doz. 2.10

Marvella Macaroni, Spaghetti, A B C Paste or Vermicelli, more glutenous than any other brand; cooks snow white; booklet of more than 60 ways to cook Marvella Macaroni with each package; per package 15c

LIPTON'S TEAS—India, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Mixed or Oolong.
No. 1, per pound..... 60c
No. 2, per pound..... 50c

TETLEY'S TEAS—India, Ceylon Mixed or Oolong.
Extra, per pound..... 1.00
No. 1, per pound..... 75c
No. 2, per pound..... 55c

Visit our great Grocery Department. Interesting demonstrations constantly going on. Hot Chocolate, Hot Clam Broth, Hot Coffee, Cere

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS INTEREST THE POPE

Supposed They Were Printed Here on Saturday.

Learned the Facts When Father Evers Reported on Special Early Mass for Printers.

When the Rev. Father Luke Evers of this city talked with Pope Leo XIII. in July, he discovered that there was at least one subject about which the Pontiff was not well informed. It was the American Sunday newspaper. The New York priest, who has just returned from Rome, was the very person to explain the modern workings of journalism to His Holiness, being rector of St. Andrew's Church, where a special mass for Park Row printers is celebrated at 2:30 o'clock every Sunday morning.

"It was on the 22nd of July that I was presented to the Holy Father," said the rector yesterday. "I had gone to Rome to make my first report on the results of the early mass, which I am permitted to celebrate through a special dispensation. As soon as Bishop O'Gorman, who was introducing members of our party, had told His Holiness who I was, the latter said to me:

"'And how do the printers manage to get up so early in the morning?'

"'They don't have to get up,' I replied, 'for they're already up.'

"'Why?' he inquired.

"'They work all night,' I explained, 'because they have to get out the Sunday newspapers. They have to start on their work at 6 in the evening, and continue on duty until 2 in the morning.'

"This seemed to surprise him very much. He wanted to know all about the way the Sunday papers were issued, and I told him. Evidently he had had the idea that the Sunday editions were printed on Saturday and then distributed Sunday morning. It took him several minutes to realize that my mass could be attended by from 400 to 600 night workers, and he told me Italy didn't have so many men who had to labor while most folks were sleeping.

"'America is the place for all sorts of men,' I told him. 'Over there we can work just as well by night as by day.'"

The party to which Father Evers belonged numbered about 250 Americans. They were ushered into the audience chamber together, just after the Pope had received a large delegation of Indian Princes who had been to England for the coronation. All the Princes, Father Evers said, were clad in their most gorgeous robes, and it was a fine sight to see them file out of the Pontiff's presence in a column of twos.

Pope Leo, said the rector, appeared on July 22, just as he did seven years before—apparently pale and feeble, but full of mental energy.

"The first time I saw him," continued Father Evers, "was in 1895. Since then he hadn't changed at all. On both occasions he was clad all in white, and his face was as white as his robes. His eyes were just as big and brilliant this year as they were seven years ago, and he hadn't lost his habit of looking straight through you. As far as I could see, there wasn't any change in the appearance of his skin. He looked very feeble, as though he could not live very long, but he looked exactly the same way in 1895.

Father Evers made his report on the early printers' mass to the Prefect of the Propaganda. It was to the effect that the mass had been a great success, and that the number of worshippers was increasing steadily. The Prefect complimented the rector and authorized the continuance of the special service at Duane Street and City Hall Place.

BRANDUR MAGAZINE SUSPENDS.

Publication Stopped After Third Issue —Statement Promised Soon—Paid 3 Cents a Word for Stories.

The Brandur Magazine, a weekly "periodical of fiction and thought," of which Orlando J. Smith, President of the American Press Association, was editor, has been discontinued, according to an announcement made yesterday, after three weeks' existence. No explanation was made by Joseph M. Hazzard, the Treasurer and business manager, who said that a statement probably would be issued in a short time.

The first number of The Brandur appeared on Sept. 20, and attracted considerable and favorable attention, being in the form of a large, well-printed pamphlet of thirty-two pages, all devoted to stories and editorial articles by well-known writers. The two subsequent numbers held well the standard of the first. The magazine carried no advertising matter, and announced that it paid 3 cents a word for all contributions accepted, "the highest price paid by any periodical in the world." The selling price of the magazine was 5 cents.

In the third number, which was printed on Monday under date of Oct. 4, there is no mention of the intention to discontinue the publication. In fact, the number contained an invitation for writers to send in their contributions. The office of the editorial and business departments was at 150 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Smith, besides being editor, was President and general manager; Joseph M. Hazzard was Treasurer and business manager, and Courtland Smith was Secretary.

Mr. Hazzard said that the financial affairs of the magazine were in good condition, and that every debt it had incurred would be paid immediately.

HEAVY CLAFLIN JUDGMENT.

Ex-Employe Brightson Gets $55,000 Damages for Breach of Contract and Loss of Salary.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 30.—George E. Brightson late last night was awarded a verdict against the H. B. Claflin Company for $5,000 breach of contract, and $50,000 damages for loss of salary and commissions and injury to character, because of his discharge from the head of the notion and book department of the defendants.

Mr. Brightson received $500 per month salary while with the Claflin Company, and in addition was allowed 12½ per cent. commission on the net profits of his department. He had been under a written contract until 1900, and on the 1st of January of that year he had made, he claimed, a verbal contract with the firm for another year. In July of that year he went to Chicago to sell books for his firm, and when he returned he found that the book section of his department had been taken away from him, and on Aug. 21 he was discharged by the firm without cause.

The defense sought to prove Mr. Brightson was incompetent, and John C. Claflin swore on the witness stand that the plaintiff had been paid a commission on a forty-thousand-dollar sale at the close of the previous year's business, before his (the plaintiff's discharge) and that the goods were in stock when the inventory was taken and that, therefore, Brightson owed the firm. In rebuttal Mr. Brightson said that this was a sale for future delivery and that he was entitled to the commission and that if he had continued the year with the firm, if the goods remained in stock, it would have been deducted from his commissions and the account balanced.

MR. PHIPPS'S "LITTLE GIFT."

Returning Steel Manufacturer Tells of $100,000 Donation to Boers.

Henry Phipps, the American steel manufacturer, who, in response to the appeal of the Boer Generals for aid for their distressed countrymen, recently gave $100,000, was a passenger yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. When he was asked if his gift had caused any feeling against him in England, Mr. Phipps said: "I think not. In fact, before I had made my decision I asked Arnold White to see Mr. Chamberlain, who sent back an answer that there could be no objection to such a donation.

"Now I don't want you to make a splurge over my little gift. I am sorry that it has become known. If the situation had been changed, and had England been the sufferer, I would have given her the money."

TROLLEY OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Announcement was made yesterday of the resignation of W. W. Wheatley as Superintendent of Surface Lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Wheatley's assistant, W. B. Yearance, has also resigned.

When seen with regard to the matter, Mr. Wheatley said that his resignation had been entirely voluntary, and that he intended to take a rest until January 1 next, when a position he was to fill in Manhattan would be ready for him. From another source, it was learned that the Rapid Transit Company, for purposes of economy, had decided to abolish the positions of superintendent and assistant superintendent of surface lines, and that the duties would be assumed by General Superintendent Smith.

Liner Brought Only Steerage Passengers

The steamship La Gascogne of the French Line arrived yesterday from Havre bringing with her over 1,500 steerage passengers. No first or second cabin passengers were carried by the ship on this trip, and the third-class passengers were allowed to have the run of all the decks. The ship was so crowded that cots for the third-class passengers were spread on the main saloon dining tables.

Brooklyn Pastor Resigns.

Rev. Louis G. Hoeck, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), Brooklyn, has resigned the pastorate there and accepted a call to the Swedenborgian Church at Brockton, Mass. Mr. Hoeck came to the Brooklyn church from Scotland two years ago, succeeding Rev. John C. Ager as pastor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Isabella D. Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Julian Day, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, will be celebrated in Christ Church at Rye, N. Y., at 12:30 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 18. The ceremony will be followed by a reception for relatives and intimate friends only, as both families are in mourning, at Locust Wood, the country home of the Curtises at Milton Point, near Rye. Miss Curtis has chosen for her bridesmaids Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, Miss Madelene Cary, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Caterina Fachert and Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, all of New York. Mr. Day's best man will be Charles W. McKelvey, and the ushers selected are William P. Clyde, Jr., F. Gordon Browne, Jr., Hugh Auchincloss, George P. Chittenden, and T. Markoe Robertson, all of New York; Joseph E. Davis of Davis, W. Va.; Walter B. Howe of Washington, and Leonard M. Thomas of Philadelphia, all of whom were classmates at Yale of Mr. Day, who was graduated in 1901.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Milliken Post, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Post, and Cecil F. Shallcross of this city.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Cornelia Brady Harris and Leland Langley. Miss Harris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Harris, of 14 East Fortieth Street, a niece of Mrs. Isaac L. Kip and a cousin of Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and of William V. B. Kip. Mr. Langley is an Englishman, a nephew of Lord Bolton of Bolton Castle, and a cousin of Commander Gerald Langley, formerly at Washington as the naval attaché of the British Embassy. Mr. Langley has followed a musical career. He is the baritone of St. Bartholomew's Church.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Church Post and Goelet Gallatin will be celebrated today at Bayport, L. I., and the special train for the guests will leave Long Island City from the Thirty-fourth Street ferry at ten o'clock. Returning, the guests will arrive at Long Island City a little after six o'clock. The ceremony will be performed in St. Anne's Church and after it there will be a reception and breakfast at Strandhome, the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post. Miss Post will have Miss Evelyn Blight for her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be Miss Hester Hone, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Nathalie Henderson and Miss Mary Harriman. The best man will be Albert Gallatin, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers selected are Duncan G. Harris, Francis K. Stevens, Arthur Fowler and Philip G. Birckhead.

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The engagement of Miss Helen Roosevelt Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt Douglas Robinson has been formally announced. Miss Roosevelt is the daughter of James Roosevelt Roosevelt, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Astor. Miss Roosevelt made her debut last winter in Washington. Mr. Robinson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and a nephew of President Roosevelt, for whom he was named. He is a Harvard man and distant cousin of Miss Roosevelt.

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Joseph Jenkins Lee, of Needwood Forest, Md., who sails to-day on the St. Louis for England, intends being absent a year. He is going on a business trip.

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The Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, who was the guest at Newport of the Baroness Seilliere has returned to New York for the winter.

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The Duchess de Velencay (Miss Helen Morton), who was operated on in Paris for appendicitis a week ago, is reported by a cable dispatch to be out of danger and making good progress toward recovery. The parents of the Duchess, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, are at their country place, Ellerslie, on the Hudson.

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Mrs. Sadie D. Price Pell and Dr. Percy R. Turnure are to be married in this city on Wednesday, Oct. 8. The engagement was announced a few days since.

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Booked to sail to-day on the St. Louis, among others, are Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman and their three children, and H. D. Stickney of Boston.

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There arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. de Coppet, Andre de Coppet and Miss de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Walter T. Phipps, Mrs. E. V. Thebaud and Edward V. Thebaud.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Hude Neilson Voss returned yesterday on the Blucher from their bridal trip abroad. Mrs. Voss was Miss Alice Marston McKim, daughter of the Rev. Haslett McKim, and the wedding was one of the events of early Summer, it being celebrated in Grace Church on June 14.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 30.—Mrs. J. P. Kernochan has closed her Seaview cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer have closed the Marquand villa, which they have occupied during the past Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr have closed Arleigh.

Mrs. H. P. Renwick has closed her cottage.

Mrs. William Astor will close her villa, Beechwood, next Monday and go to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw closed their cottage at Bailey's Beach to-day and returned to Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who are building a handsome villa at Gray Crag Park, and who have been occupying one of the Seaview cottages, went to New York to-day.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Corona was put out of commission here yesterday, and will go to New London to be laid up for the Winter.

J. M. Whitall's schooner Columbia has also gone out of commission and been laid up here for the Winter.

Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a children's party at her residence on Beacon Hill this afternoon.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a luncheon at Villarosa and dinners were given tonight by Mrs. E. J. Berwind and Mrs. J. T. Thompson.

The naval war college closed its sessions of 1902 to-day. Nearly all the officers comprising the Summer's class have been ordered to new stations, and the few remaining to the end of the season will remain at the college to arrange and formulate the work of the Summer.

W. F. Donaldson, H. S. Jeans, and George A. Huhn, Jr., closed their Jamestown cottages and returned to Philadelphia to-day.

J. B. Thomas of Ossining, N. Y., and C. B. Levy of Elizabeth, N. J., have also closed their cottages at Jamestown.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rockwell—Gale.

The wedding of Miss Carolyn Reynolds Gale and Alphonso David Rockwell, Jr., of Flushing, L. I., took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Turner Gale, 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, assisted by the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of West Fifty-seventh Street. The bride was given in marriage by her eldest brother, Charles B. Gale. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Snow of Elizabeth, N. J. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Robert I. Smyth.

J. R. Drexel Leases a Residence.

John R. Drexel has leased, through the McVickar Realty Trust Company, the dwelling 636 Fifth Avenue, at the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, owned by the estate of the late Samuel D. Babcock. The furnishings of the house are included under the lease, and Mr. Drexel will occupy it from November 1, until his new residence on Fifty-fourth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, has been completed. Last season Mr. Drexel was the tenant of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's house, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, which Mr. Vanderbilt intends to occupy himself this winter.

Lounsbury—Tait.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 30.—The wedding of the Rev. Lewis Marshall Lounsbury, pastor of the Methodist Church of New Canaan, to Miss Mary F. Tait attracted local society in large numbers to the Olivet Congregational Church this evening, where the couple were united in marriage by the Rev. George R. Montgomery. The bride is the oldest daughter of William F. Tait, a paper manufacturer, and she has been prominent in musical and society circles. The bridegroom was formerly pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church of this city. A brilliant reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

McIntire—Livingston.

The marriage of Dr. Elizabeth Hanford Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Livingston of Brooklyn, to William A. McIntire, took place at the East New York Reformed Church of Brooklyn last evening. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mabel I. Livingston, and Miss M. May Dickson. Rudolph Reimer, Jr., acted as best man.

Mrs. Cleveland Back at Princeton.

PRINCETON, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by her four children, has arrived in Princeton from the ex-President's Summer home at Buzzard's Bay. Mrs. Cleveland said to-night that her husband will return to Princeton on Saturday.

IN THE SHOPS.

Japanese cotton squares showing different characteristic Japanese designs cost 25 cents each. They are chiefly used for covering pillows, two alike or of different patterns being used for the two sides of a pillow or one side may be covered with plain turkey red or with some of the plain and inexpensive Japanese cotton crepes.

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Japanese incense is becoming more and more popular. It makes another new piece for the fancy work departments of the shops. A big red card is set with a Japanese figure of some kind on a red foundation. It may be painted or the card may be covered with figured Japanese cotton or paper, pasted on or any way one may choose. On one side of this card is pasted a package of Japanese incense open at the top, with the sticks in a getatable position. Through a hole at the top of the card is run a cord preferably with some Oriental gewgaw fastened to it, and there is a pretty little gift for one's friends.

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One of the Brooklyn stores is selling very pretty batiste shirtwaists which were $3 in the Summer for $1.49. They are simply made, with no tucks and a plain cuff, and will be pretty for another year or for this if the warm weather continues. The batiste is plaided off into squares and set with small embroidered dots in different delicate shades, pale blue, pink, and lavender. One waist with dark blue dots is very pretty.

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Very smart are the Fall shirtwaists of cotton vesting. One in a mixed brown is particularly good. The blouse buttons a little at one side and has two rows of large flat white pearl buttons down the front, giving the effect of a wide box plait. There are wide side plaits on either side of the front. There is a plain stock with a point in front, and the not very wide cuffs button each with one of the large pearl buttons. These waists cost $3.75.

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A dark red flannel waist is pretty made. There is the usual box plait in front with two half-inch side plaits running the full length of the waist on either side, and on either side of these is a yoke formed of fine tucks. The back of the waist has a wide double box plait in the centre, widest at the top and growing small as it nears the waist line. The blouse buttons in front has flat smoked pearl buttons.

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Box plaits nearly an inch wide and set close together form the yoke of a red plaid silk blouse. The front plait to this is outlined with a narrow edge of black velvet ribbon, and the waist is buttoned down the front with rounded black velvet buttons. The stock and cuffs are plain, but each with a turnover of the silk outlined with a narrow edge of black velvet ribbon, and that down the front.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The great crowds that come to the Siegel Cooper Company Store daily are the best possible proofs of its vast and constantly increasing power and popularity.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Opening Days At The New Big Store.

Fashion's Festival of Correct Fall and Winter Styles for Women, Misses and Girls.

TO-DAY—OPENING DAY!

Grand news, that. Everything fresh, new and fine. Roses newly plucked and bediamonded with dew could not be more winsome.

The New Big Store rises supremely to this auspicious event.

The best and cheeriest of Fall and Winter Styles for Women, Misses and Girls. Modes that scatter the sunshine of good taste, comfort and dressiness. For instance:

Model Costumes. Elaborate Tailored Gowns.
Magnificent specimens of Street, Evening and Travelling Garments.
Models of the most Correct Styles in Waists and Separate Skirts.
Choicest of Fur Pieces and Fur Garments.
Beautiful Garments for Little Girls and Young Ladies.

An ideal showing worthy of the most distinguished consideration. Certain to win the spontaneous commendation of the most critical of critics. The various sections devoted to these displays have been conspicuously enlarged, and each is virtually, by reason of its superiority, an individual store.

Why amplify in language the beauty of this exposition? In this brilliant assemblage you behold all the sparkles and graces which make European modes world-famed; you note all the elegancies of thought and conception which make the American garment of quality one of pre-eminent worthiness.

To-day's reception, be the weather glowering or radiant, will be an ovation. We cordially invite you to visit us. The styles include:

Black Panne Velvet Costumes Panel skirt, inserted with lace and plaited chiffon.

Long Loose Coats, Of white Himalaya, with deep shoulder effect of black velvet and Irish lace.

Zibeline Suits, Black Louis XIV. Blouse Coat, hand-embroidered facing on revers; triple collar, with silk braid, trimmed in front with silk fouragier.

White Costumes, Of Panne Velvet, trimmed with ermine tails and chiffon flounces.

Black Lace Gowns, All-over Chantilly lace, trimmed with Escurial lace over black and white chiffon drop.

Royal Blue Velvet Costumes, Trimmed with Irish crochet lace of large design.

Black Silk Ottoman Gowns, With chiffon puffs on sleeves and bolero of embroidered taffeta applique.

Evening Wraps Of white brocaded satin, profusely trimmed with chiffon and marabout.

Long Velour Coats, Louis XV. style, trimmed with dark mink and large white lace collar.

Tan Crepe de Paris Gowns, Profusely trimmed with filet lace and hand-made hemstitching.

Rose Crepe de Chine Gowns, "Duchesse" model; a gown of exquisite elegance.

Black Velvet Gowns, Lace applique outlined with green chenille, trimmed with spangles, and very large octagon shaped beads.

Black Chiffon Wraps, Solidly accordion plaited; a recherche garment.

Tan Guipure Lace Gowns, Completely inserted with green velvet ribbon.

Taffeta Glace Gowns, Pure white; tunic and trimming of black Brussels lace.

Broadcloth Suits, Coronation green; "Kitchener" style; white cloth vest; white and black braid straps.

Long Coats, Of cream Thibet, trimmed with band of white velvet, embroidered in Dresden design; revers of cloth inlaid with black velvet.

Peau de Cygne Gowns, The new "ash of roses" shade, trimmed with rows of guipure frivolite lace to match.

Velvet Suits, Uncut Steel Gray Velvet; jacket trimmed with white crochet lace.

Green Velvet Suits, Louis XV. coat; lapels of Bordeaux broadcloth, trimmed with silk braid.

White Crepe Gowns, With hand-made embroidered floral designs in Dresden colorings.

Second Floor, 6th Ave.)

And So Many Others That Space Prohibits Their Mention.

Show Days in the Superb New Millinery Salon.

One is vividly impressed by a visit to this beautiful new Salon on the Second Floor. Reception days, indeed! The brightest, most winning of charming French and American styles. Never were Millinery Parlors as attractive. Radiant displays; delightful crowds of discriminating customers.

Fine French Hats Less Than Half

At 25.00

We display the masterful creations of such fashion wizards as Esther Mayer, Paul Virot et Berthe, Mons. Lewis, Susanne Blum, Caroline Reboux, Camille Roger and others. These magnificent models cost us from $35.00 to $60.00 each, but as a special attraction we've made the price $25.00 on some of these Hats.

Model Hats at $10 and $15.

At our formal opening two weeks ago we exhibited upwards of 100 Model Hats, many of them being from famous French milliners. These Hats having served their purpose with us will be sold at the prices named—$10 and $15. Every one absolutely perfect; each a beauty.

Beautiful Hats at $5.00.

At 5.00

These Hats lead the world in point of beauty and popularity, price considered. Just as stylish and becoming as hats priced elsewhere at $10 to $15. All are made of imported materials, and modelled after the most charming of European styles.

(Second Floor, Millinery Salon.)

Rough Felt Hats at 75c.

Finished with broad stitched binding of same material in contrasting colors; popular shapes and colors. Regular $1.25 quality.

Hats for Shopping and Street Wear.

At 1.95

Three smart new shapes. One is a Rough Felt Walking Hat, chicly trimmed with a large bow of moire ribbon and strap of felt cloth of contrasting color,

Another is a Roll Brim Sailor, archly draped with a silk scarf and finished with large cabochons. The third is a shepherdess shape of hairy cloth effect, trimmed with shaggy felt and handsome wings. If sold elsewhere these hats would be priced at $2.50 and $3.00.

Long Nap Beaver Hats at $1.45.

Regular $2.50 quality. Most wanted shapes and colors.

(Main Floor, 19th St.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TREASURY POLICY.

That the Secretary of the Treasury has taken the course he has announced under the conviction that it was both imperatively necessary and warranted by a proper interpretation of the law is not to be questioned. His view of the situation and his view of what he could do under the law have undergone a radical change within a very short time. It required no small amount of courage to make the change and to take openly and without reserve the responsibility of his action.

The two things that he has announced his readiness to do are unprecedented in the history of the Treasury. He has declared that the banks will not be held to the requirement of a 25 per cent. reserve against the deposits made by the Treasury on the security given, and that he will continue to place the revenues of the Government from internal taxes in the banks, as they come in, on securities other than the United States bonds heretofore required. The first-mentioned measure is calculated to increase the facilities of the banks for loaning by some $130,000,000. The second may give relief to the extent of $25,000,000, if the banks should substitute other securities for the 2 per cents. now in the Treasury and issue notes on those bonds. That such extensive and immediate relief to the banks should meet all serious requirements of legitimate business is plain, and it is equally plain that the need was believed by the Secretary to be substantial and urgent before he reached his decision. Certainly the sense of security among business men and those of the most conservative tendency is very pronounced.

While these facts are too clear to be denied, they throw a strong light on the faults of a monetary system which places the business of the country and the immense interests involved in that business in dependence upon the discretionary action of the head of the Treasury. The more one accepts the view that his action was needed, and the more one is prepared to credit him with courage and intelligence in dealing with the situation, the more one must condemn a system which threw such a tremendous responsibility upon him. It is an evil, and a very grave one, that the price of money in the financial centre of the country should be determined by the action of an officer of the Government. There is no possible doubt that that is what happened yesterday. Money was loaned at 35 per cent. on Monday and at 3 per cent. yesterday. Nothing had occurred seriously to change the situation or the temper of the market except the action of the Treasury. It is not a wholesome state of things that so momentous a change should be within the decision of an officer of the Government. Nor does it make the state of things more wholesome that, in this case, that officer acted with the approval of the conservative bankers of the city, and acted from the highest motives. The Secretary of the Treasury might not always be that sort of man. And even if this could be counted on, the effect on the public mind is all the more mischievous, because this precedent, following others of the same kind though less sweeping, breeds expectations that can not and ought not to be met. Sober men, measuring calmly the scope and significance of Mr. SHAW'S course, will ask themselves what will be looked for the next time that a like condition arises, as it is practically sure to arise.

We do not criticise the Secretary. We think that it would have been wiser to state clearly the authority on which he has proceeded, but we assume that he is sustained by the legal opinions usually taken by an executive officer in such cases. If he be right in his law, and if he was sure of the nature of the situation he had to deal with, he is entitled to credit for the boldness and firmness with which he has acted. But the system that made it seem necessary or that made it possible for the Treasury to intervene in this heroic fashion in the operations of business is absurd on the one hand and on the other is fraught with the gravest peril.

TO PRESIDENT BAER.

The strike, now in its twenty-first week, has been fought substantially to a finish and won by the operators. It can now be terminated quickly and without the sacrifice of anything for which the operators have from the first insisted they were contending. The President of the Reading Railroad, as the executive head of the alliance of mining and carrying companies formerly engaged in the anthracite business—until organized labor closed the mines and kept them closed—is understood to be the one who is most instrumental in shaping and will probably declare the policy of the operators. In this representative capacity he is addressed.

Large numbers of certified miners are known to be ready to return to work, but have not yet had offered to them an inducement sufficient to compensate them for surrendering what they believe to be the advantages of their union. They want two things—adequate protection against the violence of lawless partisans of the union, and a frank and authoritative statement of the terms and conditions on which re-employment is offered.

For the first it is your duty to call upon the Governor of Pennsylvania in a demand which can neither be disregarded nor evaded. Tell him, if the facts warrant, that you are ready to resume mining on a large scale, and that the condition of anarchy which exists in the coal regions deters men anxious to work from doing so. Put the responsibility squarely upon him, and give him no opportunity to deny or ignore it. The mine owners and the miners are entitled to this protection, the Governor can give it to them, and he will do so of necessity when put in a position where to neglect or refuse his duty will destroy him and those responsible for him.

For the frank and authoritative statement of the terms and conditions of re-employment, you are responsible. Find out what the operators will agree to and proclaim it. That there may be no misunderstanding as to your position, say, if it seems best to do so, that your proclamation is not addressed to the union, that you will not discuss it with any representative of the union as such, and that it is addressed to the individual miner who may choose to return to work. If you see your way clear to promise the correction of any of the evils and abuses which have bred dissatisfaction and furnished grievances in the past, so much the better. The condition of the business affords plenty of scope for reform, and now is the best opportunity of recent years to reform them.

The coal operator does not occupy the position of a sovereign State dealing with rebels or invaders. He has no right to ask the miner to accept unconditional surrender, on the vague and intangible intimation that when work is resumed his grievances will be given such consideration as they seem entitled to. He knows as well now what concessions he is willing to make as he will know a week or a fortnight after work is resumed. To refuse to make such a statement for the information of those concerned as individuals and bread-winners is to trifle with the public interest. No just and proper advantage will result to the operators from refusing to define their position and declare their purposes, and the strike will probably last until they do. At least it should.

STRIKES AND POLITICS.

Language of conspicuous inexactness was employed by our neighbor, The Sun, in characterizing an argument made by Senator FORAKER in his speech at Akron on Saturday. The passage which our neighbor describes as "a peculiarly illuminating statement of facts in which the public mind happens to be at the moment absorbed" is here quoted:

> It is true that along with all this prosperity we do have some strikes, but it is also true that we have never yet had a strike in this country on account of the enforcement of any policy of the Republican Party. All our strikes have been due to the fact that the employés have felt that they were not getting a fair division of a common prosperity, or that their condition in some other respects should be improved. We have strikes also under Democratic administrations, but there is a difference between their strikes and ours. When the Republican Party is in power labor strikes, and when the Democratic Party is in power capital strikes. Every capitalist knows that the advent of the Democratic Party to power is a signal to the business public to take in sail.

This is another way of saying that under a Republican Administration times are always good, business always prosperous and everybody makes money, while under a Democratic Administration adversity and blue ruin seize upon the land.

The period of dreadful trade depression and panic which began in 1873 and lasted six years fell wholly within the Administrations of GRANT and HAYES, both Republicans. There were general and sweeping reductions of wages—what The Sun calls "a strike of capital for a share of the laborer's wages as a defense against a depending deficit." There were panicky times and serious checks to trade prosperity in 1884 under the Administration of ARTHUR and in 1890 under the Administration of HARRISON. The great Homestead strike occurred in 1892, the last year of the Administration of BENJAMIN HARRISON. The strike was ordered because the men refused to accept lower wages, notices of reductions having been posted in the works. The panic and trade depression which began in 1893 was, as every honest man knows and will admit, an inheritance from the preceding Republican Administration. Wise and prudent men saw the storm coming and had begun to shorten sail before HARRISON went out of office. It is one of the commonest and vilest Republican misrepresentations to charge to the Administration of GROVER CLEVELAND the hard times of 1893 and the following years due to the Republican silver coinage act of 1890. They even charge it to the Wilson Tariff act, which was not passed until a year later.

It is the opinion of our neighbor, The Sun, that there is likely to be discovered no more telling argument in behalf of the Republican Party as the author of the country's prosperity than that employed by Senator FORAKER at Akron. Our criticism of the argument is that it is timid, weak, and sickly. If Senator FORAKER had told his audience that we always have abundant rains, enormous crops, and beautiful moonlight nights during Republican Administrations, while droughts, hot winds, total crop failures, and nocturnal tempests are the invariable accompaniments of Democratic Administrations, he would have made a deeper impression upon his audience and gathered in more votes for the candidates of his party. They would have accepted such a "statement of fact" just as readily as the other, and it is vastly more imposing. When a Republican Senator chooses to address his audience with arguments acceptable only to fools he ought not to go about the business in a half-hearted way.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO LONDON.

In view of the generally unsatisfactory conditions prevailing throughout England from the point of view of the mechanic and small tradesman, it is difficult to understand why there should be such an influx of alien immigrants into London who come there with the evident intention of remaining. In consequence of this immigration the London County Council has to deal with an annual increase of alien population equal to the total population of many flourishing boroughs. Naturally, this complicates the housing problem and imposes a very serious difficulty in the way of abolishing the "slum" neighborhoods which is the objective of the Council's effort. In a report just published the statistical officer of the Council says:

> It is exceedingly difficult to say how far, if at all, the number of alien immigrants who settle in London is increasing. It will be seen that of the 33,039 aliens who arrived in the Port of London in 1900 only five were stated to be en route for America or other places. It would appear, however, that it is not customary to issue through emigration tickets via London. In the emigration and immigration returns an estimate is made of the number of aliens settling in the United Kingdom in various years. From this it appears that the number of aliens making a permanent settlement in the United Kingdom may be estimated at 14,000 in 1900, as compared with 12,000 in 1899, 3,000 in 1898, 2,000 in 1897, and 8,300 in 1896.

Notwithstanding the apparent statistical difficulty of enumeration, the increase of the alien population of London is attracting a great deal of attention and much adverse criticism. At the present time the chief alien immigration is from Roumania, and consists of Jews driven out by the systematic persecution to which the recent note of Secretary HAY called attention in earnest but dignified protest. Large numbers are also coming from Poland and from Russia. Not many are said to come from Germany. With very few exceptions they arrive in great poverty, but the practical philanthropy of the Jewish Board of Guardians, supplemented by the liberality of wealthy leaders of the race, takes care of them while it is necessary, and it is surprising how quickly they improve their condition and begin to save money. They seem to have a natural aptitude for tailoring, and are building up an important industry in successful competition with Germany in middle-grade mantles and jackets.

Their characteristics are the same as those of the corresponding class in New York. They are patient, industrious, and inoffensive, living within their means, however small, and carrying economy in rent so far that constant supervision is needed to prevent insanitary overcrowding. As their prosperity increases they live better, but always simply and with an economy of which the average British wage earner seems to be incapable. In amusements and recreations their tastes are simple, and vice does not flourish in neighborhoods they are monopolizing. They have orderly clubs, music halls much less objectionable than those of the Strand, and occasional theatricals in Yiddish. They attend with eagerness and appreciation the free concerts at Toynbee Hall, Oxford House, and other philanthropic foundations, and the young men give much attention to athletics. Whether because of race characteristics or by reason of the manner in which it is extended, it has been noted that these Jewish immigrants are the only class which can be aided without making them willing dependents or developing a tendency to pauperization. These facts are interesting as showing that the so-called problems of the Ghetto are practically the same in London as in New York—problems which tend to solve themselves by natural and orderly progress through the agency of the homely virtues of industry, economy, and thrift, and readiness to make the best of opportunities which always and everywhere exist for those who seek them.

NUGGETS.

Fell Out Again.

Tom—I fell in love with her at first sight.
Jack—You did?
Tom—Yes, and then I took a second look.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Jail.

"I am going to visit the jail. There is a man I want to see there."

"In one jail? I know about forty whom I should like to see there."—Indianapolis News.

His Embittered Existence.

Checks—You're the sourest, worst tempered man in town.

Black—Well, you see I live next door to a public school.—Chicago News.

BUT HE CAN BUY COAL.

From The Washington Star.

He worries and frets till dyspepsia sets in,
And all for a million or two.
His eyes become weary, his face becomes thin,
And all for a million or two.
He lives upon foods that are tasteless and flat,
Or grows apprehensive of being too fat,
Fears nervous prostration, and such things as that,
And all for a million or two.

He gives up the comforts that money should buy,
And all for a million or two.
He couldn't take rest, even were he to try—
And all for a million or two.
But some day he wearies of reckoning his gold,
And he thinks of humanity, hungry or cold,
And he feels that his life has too cheaply been sold
For only a million or two.

MR. SHAW'S ACTION RELIEVES STRINGENCY

Many Bankers Call on Secretary at Sub-Treasury.

RELIEF MEASURES PRAISED

James Stillman, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild and Congressman Babcock Approve Steps Taken

The announcement of Secretary Shaw yesterday morning that he would no longer require the National banks, which were Government depositories, to hold a 25 per cent. reserve against Government deposits, caused the strongest reaction that the financial district has witnessed in some time.

The stock market opened with a boom, and shot up like a skyrocket; the speculators fell over themselves to buy without attempting to analyze the Secretary's statement, and the bankers, some of whom had apparently known of the action in advance, gathered with the Secretary in conference and congratulated him on his action, while those critically inclined set out to find some authority for the Secretary's action, without, however, finding any enabling statute.

Secretary Shaw during the day made many statements, and explanations of his act to newspaper men. At first he declared he had not a word to say. But after it had been explained to him that the legality of his act, the right to relieve the banks from the necessity of keeping such a reserve, was doubted, he consented to talk.

"The act is perfectly legal," he said, "not only is there no statute against it, but there is a statute granting me authority to act as I did. What this statute is I will not say, as I don't care to talk about it, but I am perfectly satisfied that the step was a legal one."

He was asked who had hit on this expedient.

THE SECRETARY'S OWN IDEA.

"It is my own idea," he replied, "and I am willing to take the consequences."

The Secretary then explained the proposed substitution of other securities for United States bonds as collateral for Government deposits. He said he would not care to specify the securities which he meant to take as substitutes.

"I will not take a bond that has not stood the test of a panic," he said, "and that is not as good in London as it is here. I do not think," he added, "that my acceptance of securities of the kind used as investments by savings banks will make it more difficult for savings banks to make investments."

Later in the afternoon, after he had heard from Washington that there had been many applications for the release of Government bonds as collateral and also that many inquiries were being made as to what he had done, the Secretary gave out the following official statement:

"The department is in receipt of a large number of requests from various banks in the country, clearly showing that the statement given out last night was misunderstood, or rather, that it was not carefully read. That there may be no misunderstanding the following statement is made:

"No new deposits will be made on any security other than Government bonds, so long as Government bonds can be secured. For the present, banks seem to be able to obtain, frequently by borrowing, bonds other than 2 per cent. consols. They can obtain the use of these bonds for a limited period, and they are as desirable as any for security for deposits. They are not as desirable as security for circulation, for the reason that circulation based thereon is taxable at 1 per cent., while circulation based on the 2 per cent. consols is taxable at only one-half of 1 per cent. The banks cannot obtain except by purchase any bond as a basis for circulation, because when deposited for circulation they cannot be released until the circulation is retired, and it may take a year before the circulation can be retired, and the price of bonds is so high that bank circulation is maintained at considerable loss to the banks. They must be encouraged or circulation constant-ly contracts.

"Therefore, the department has decided to release for such banks as have deposits and are not maintaining their limit of circulation, a portion of the bonds now held by the Government, taking in lieu thereof other satisfactory security on condition always that the bonds released will be used for the immediate issue of additional circulation. This provision does not apply to those banks that already have their maximum circulation, neither does it apply to banks that do not have any deposits.

"The sole purpose of the offer is to increase circulation that is already printed and ready to be issued, and by banks that already have the bonds on deposit. These deposits being scattered throughout the entire country, the relief offered, it is believed, will be National, rather than local, for it applies to all sections of the country, and to every State in the Union."

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN.

Exactly what has been done by the Secretary to relieve the money stringency was explained by him in this way:

"First, I have dispensed with reserve against Government deposits in National banks which are secured by Government bonds. The effect of this will be to reduce the net deposits of the New York banks, as shown in the next bank statement, by about $40,000,000, and of the banks all over the country by $133,000,000. This releases a reserve sufficient to carry loans to the amount of these deposits at once.

"Second, I have authorized the substitution for the 2 per cent. bonds now held as security for deposits of Government money of such securities as savings banks are permitted to invest in at a sufficient margin, upon condition that circulation is taken out to the full value of the bonds thus released. Arrangements have been made with certain banks here, in Chicago, and elsewhere, to take out $23,600,000 circulation at once, and the notes have been printed and are ready for issue. This relief will not go beyond the $25,000,000 referred to, and may not reach that far. A reserve must be carried against deposits secured by other than Government bonds.

"Third, I have offered to anticipate the interest on all United States bonds to the end of the fiscal year at a rebate of the rate of 2.4 per cent. per annum, beginning Oct. 1. This offer will be accepted generally by banks upon bonds which they own, but not upon borrowed bonds.

"Fourth, I will continue the deposit of current collections from internal revenue and from miscellaneous sources in National banks for thirty or sixty days as heretofore against United States bonds.

"Fifth, I have offered to buy the $19,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds at 105."

The bank Presidents and financiers who called at the Sub-Treasury yesterday to see Secretary Shaw, who arrived there shortly after 10 A. M., were practically unanimous in praising his action. Among those who called on the Secretary were:

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank.
W. H. Perkins, President of the Bank of America.
United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey.
George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, and Francis L. Hine, Vice President of the same bank.
James Stillman, President, and Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President, of the National City Bank.
G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank.
Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank.
W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee.
J. C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce.
James A. Blair, who lunched with the Secretary.
George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co.
E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation Executive Committee.
E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild.
Controller of the Currency Ridgley.

Not all of these men cared to talk for publication. E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation said:

"I simply called to congratulate the Secretary. In my opinion he has shown good judgment, and I firmly believe his plan will go a great way toward easing the situation."

MR. STILLMAN'S STATEMENT.

President Stillman of the National City Bank said: "I think the Secretary's plan is highly commendable. The first serious financial situation which has arisen under his administration has been ably and brilliantly handled by him. He has demonstrated that he understands clearly the causes of the present money stringency, and he has exercised good judgment in the manner of relief and in selecting the proper time for offering it. He has extricated the country from financial peril, and one cannot praise him too much for his energetic intervention."

President Williams of the Chemical said: "Secretary Shaw's action in releasing bank reserves and accepting other securities as collateral against deposits must be appreciated by all bankers at this time, and should be commended."

Vice President Fahnestock of the First National Bank said: "The step is all right, inasmuch as it brings relief. In a short time the money stringency will be over."

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank said: "I think Secretary Shaw's action is a wise move, relieving a situation which had become very much strained."

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and President of the New York Security and Trust Company, said: "I approve thoroughly of Mr. Shaw's action, and I think everybody else will do so."

Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, when seen in his apartments, 667 Madison Avenue, and asked what he thought of the action of Secretary Shaw, said:

"I cannot say a word about this matter. It would be manifestly improper for me to discuss the action of the Secretary of the Treasury."

President James McMahon of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank said: "I do not think that the fact that National banks will now buy securities other than Government bonds will affect savings banks materially. It may increase the value of such securities, but the market at present is well supplied with offers, mainly because savings banks are not buying them just now. These institutions invested heavily in railroad bonds, and at present are putting their money into real estate mortgages. I think the Secretary is running no risk in accepting such securities."

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK APPROVES.

Chairman Babcock of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives was a caller at the Sub-Treasury. When he was asked what he thought of the action of the Secretary he said: "The only thing that can be said against it is that it was never done before, and is, therefore, a precedent.

"It is entirely within the prerogatives of a Secretary of the Treasury to do as Mr. Shaw has offered to do and I believe that the people of this country will agree with him. I see no reason to believe that Congress will criticise him in any way."

"How about the report that the President is not in accord with him?" was asked.

"He is in accord with the President in all this matter."

Later Mr. Babcock again commented on Mr. Shaw's action, saying:

"I think the action of the Secretary very wise and very timely. I believe that the situation here was critical, and that the Secretary by his action averted a panic.

"Secretary Shaw has the fullest confidence of the President, who knows him to be a man of splendid judgment in financial affairs, and very practical. He knows that the interests of the country will be jealously guarded in anything which Mr. Shaw does. His action was based upon good ground and upon wise conclusions, and I look for excellent results."

Asked to quote, if he could, the section or paragraph of the statute upon which the Secretary's action was based, Congressman Babcock said he could not give on the spur of the moment the page and number, "but," he added, "I think this is the wording:

"'Deposits shall be secured by Government bonds, and otherwise.'

"You see, that was intended to give the Secretary a little freedom of action—an opportunity for contingencies. His action will be clearly understood in a day or two."

Mr. Babcock probably refers to Title LXII., of the Revised Statutes of the United States, known as the National Banking Act, where in Chapter I., Section 5153, such a provision regarding National banks as public depositaries is to be found.

When Mr. Shaw was asked about the President's attitude, he answered: "Wire him and see."

George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that he entirely approved of the Secretary's plan.

Secretary Shaw left for Washington last night.

STOCK MARKET BUOYANT.

Strong Upward Movement Follows the Secretary's Action and Rumors of Coal Strike's End.

As an immediate and direct result of Secretary Shaw's relief action there was a complete revulsion of speculative sentiment in Wall Street yesterday, and whereas on Monday there had been naught but hopeless and almost despairing talk, yesterday there were hopefulness and cheerfulness everywhere in the financial district.

This better feeling made itself manifest in most striking manner on the Stock Exchange, where prices rose during the day even more violently than on the day previous they had declined. Instead of a panic and a badly demoralized market, such as had been predicted by pessimists, the market was rampantly, almost riotously, bullish, with quotations jumping up almost by leaps and bounds, and closing generally at the highest figures of the day.

The buying bringing about these very substantial recoveries came in part from bears and shorts who had sold the market on Monday in the expectation of a heavy break yesterday—only to be discomfited by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury; and by investment interests and others who recognized that the decline had been due to the abnormal condition of the money market and that relief, therefore, to that market would remove the cause for what at one time promised to be the biggest prosperity panic Wall Street had ever seen.

Then, too, in addition to the money market relief, there was as a helpful factor some very well-defined reports that the end of the coal strike is at last at hand and that a way to its termination has been found satisfactory to all parties in interest. As bearing out these reports the conference at Washington was pointed to as not without significance, while the enormous buying of the coal shares lent color to the settlement talk.

The opening of the market was, in the Street vernacular, "wild" and suggestive of what might be expected were the bulls disposed—as eventually it proved they were—to take advantage of the low prices, and incidentally, force the shorts to cover. Under the influence of heavy buying orders both for home and London account—London before the opening here had sent prices in from 1 to 3 points higher than Monday's close—the market opened up anywhere from 1 to 6 points higher than it had closed. Some of the initial gains were:

Baltimore and Ohio, 3; Canadian Pacific, 3⅝; St. Paul, 8¾; Illinois Central, 4; Louisville and Nashville, 4; Manhattan, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; Southern Pacific, 2½; Union Pacific, 3; Atchison, 4, and Missouri Pacific, 5½, the tape recording the opening in that stock at "9,000 shares from 113 to 117."

These figures invited some profit taking by those who had purchased on the previous day's decline, while at the same time there was a disposition in some parts of the Street to fight the advance. Hence it was that, after the first half hour, the market began to sag off, under selling in which brokers employed by Harris, Gates & Co.—John W. Gates's firm—were active. This decline was short lived, the market soon taking on fresh life and strength. In the end, aided by the coal strike settlement reports and under the lead of the standard stocks, it fairly "boiled," closing, as the figures show, at the best prices for the day.

CALL MONEY RATE FALLS.

Banks Reappear in the Market as Lenders—Loans Placed at from 18 to 2 Per Cent.

One of the effects of Secretary Shaw's action will be found in a change of the weekly bank statement, so that the amount of public deposits may be reported separately from the Government deposits, against which no reserves need be held, while the 25 per cent. reserve will continue to be held against deposits other than those of the Government. This will necessitate the addition of a column to the bank statement, and will show exactly how much public and private deposits each bank holds.

The main feature of the call money market yesterday was the reappearance of the banks as lenders in the market. Right at the opening one of the banks made a loan of $1,000,000 on the Exchange at 15 per cent.; another bank loaned $5,000,000 at about 18 per cent. After that the rate sagged off, and many loans were made at 12 per cent. Towards 2 o'clock the rate had gone down to 6 per cent., and before the close the low level of 2 per cent. had been reached. The close was at about 4 per cent.

The Sub-Treasury was a debtor at the Clearing House, but the banks lost enough to the Sub-Treasury to wipe out their gain of the day before and to leave them a net loss since Friday of $190,000.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $200,000 in anticipation of gold to arrive at San Francisco, and transferred $100,000 to New Orleans.

GOVERNMENT BANK DEPOSITS.

Amount Has Increased $6,000,000 Since Sept. 1, and $25,000,000 Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The substitution of other than Government securities will enable the banks to increase their circulating notes without being forced into the market for the purchase of Government bonds and the decision of the Secretary to favor those banks which accept the new rule will, it is believed, have the effect of materially increasing the National bank circulation, and in this manner adding alike to its volume and elasticity.

There is now on deposit with the depository banks to secure the public bonds to the value of $125,000,000, an increase since Sept. 1 of $6,000,000. This measure of relief is to be further extended by continuing the deposits to the full limit allowed by law. In addition to the $125,000,000 held by depository banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, there is held by such banks to the credit of disbursing officers of the further sum of $8,000,000, making the aggregate of public funds held by depository banks upward of $133,000,000. One year ago the amount thus held for deposits was $102,311,905, and to the credit of disbursing officers, $6,207,702, making an aggregate of $108,519,607. It will thus be seen that the amount now held by the depository banks is about $25,000,000 in excess of that held a year ago.

The Treasury statement to be issued tomorrow will show that the available cash balance is about $222,000,000, an increase of $31,000,000 since Sept. 30, 1901.

VIEWS OF BOSTON FINANCIERS.

Release of Reserve Commended—Opinions Divided as to Change in Character of Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Boston Bank Presidents and financiers received the proposals of Secretary of Treasury Shaw with divided feelings. That part of his announcement which says that he will not require the banks which are Government depositories to keep the 25 per cent. reserve on Government deposits meets with favor all around. In the matter of allowing other than United States bonds to be used as security for currency the same men are utterly opposed to the Secretary's plan.

Concerning the release of the reserve, Franklin Haven, President of the Merchants' National Bank, said: "I think the action of the Secretary will have a beneficial effect. It will tend to ease the market. There never seemed to be any necessity for keeping a reserve so far as the Government deposits are concerned. I do not think there is cause for fear under the present conditions."

President J. P. Sterns of the National Shawmut Bank said: "I am utterly opposed to permitting the use of other than Government bonds as security for deposits. Such a thing might do in some sections of the country, but in my opinion it would introduce a dangerous precedent."

Both propositions are favored by President M. Graham of the International Trust Company. He said: "The Secretary of the Treasury might with propriety release the reserve on Government deposits. Although they are nominally subject to check, they are not so actually, and never would be called in case of stringency, when ordinary depositors call, and a reserve is necessary. I think well of the proposal to use other securities in place of Government bonds as security for deposits. The Government could clearly define the class of securities that it would accept, so that it need accept nothing but the best. There is no question that such a method would prevent the annual Fall stringency."

AID FOR SOUTHERN ITALY.

Premier Zanardelli Promises Two Railways to the Province of Basilicata.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times's correspondent at Rome reports that Premier Zanardelli in his speech at Potenya promised the construction of two branch railways through Basilicata, and has pledged himself to give to the province an able and zealous administration.

This speech, The Times's correspondent adds, saves the Premier's journey from the reproach of having been a vainglorious piece of political play-acting and leads to the hope that the question of the southern provinces of Italy is soon to receive serious consideration and patriotic treatment.

MISS ALICE HAY MARRIED.

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 30.—The wedding of Miss Alice Hay and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was solemnized to-day at the Fells, Newbury, N. H., the Summer home of the Secretary of State. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. H. C. Hayden of the Stone Church, Cleveland, Ohio, who performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Hay.

The maid of honor was Miss Daisy Wilson of Washington, D. C. The bridesmaids were Miss Harriet Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y.; Miss Evelyn Rumsey of Buffalo, Miss Ruth Pruyn and Miss Gertrude Sard of Albany, Miss Ethel Greenough of Cleveland, Miss Catherine Eddy of Chicago, and Miss Frances Griscom and Miss Lily Rhodes of Philadelphia.

The best man was Frederic Kernochan of New York. The ushers were Eugene Hale, Jr., of Ellsworth, Me.; F. D. Hinsdale of Pittsfield, Mass.; G. Morris of New York, G. C. Greenway of Pittsburg, D. Cheney of Manchester, Conn.; Forsythe Wickes of New York, Payne Whitney of New York, and Clarence L. Hay of Washington, D. C.

Among the guests at the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid of New York,
Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Derby of New York,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman and the Misses Boardman of Washington, D. C.,
Senator and Mrs. H. C. Lodge,
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McDuffee of New York,
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Fearing of Dedham, Mass.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duer of New York,
Miss Susan Travers of New York,
Mr. and Mrs. A. St. Gaudens of Windsor, Vt.,
Miss Evarts of Windsor, Vt.,
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo,
Henry White of the American Embassy at London,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather and Miss Constance Mather of Cleveland, Ohio,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Raymond and Miss Raymond of Cleveland, Ohio,
Miss Edith Sanger of Washington, D. C.,
Miss Hetty Sargent of Boston, Mass.,
Derby Farrington of Lowell, Mass.,
Joseph Warren of Boston,
T. M. Roberison of New York.

Hall—Ames.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Miss Anna Copeland Ames, daughter of Mrs. Frank W. Ames of Commonwealth Avenue, was married to George Edward Hall of New York at the Arlington Street Church this noon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, pastor of the church. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Frank Ames, was gowned in white satin. She wore the conventional bridal veil and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Harriet E. Ames. The ushers were Oakes Ames, Charles N. Sherman, George F. Chapman, Winthrop Ames, Frederick B. Royce, and Oakes Ames, 2d. The best man was W. G. Robbins.

Prince Troubetzkoy Arrives.

Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, who married Amelie Rives after her divorce from John Armstrong Chanler, arrived last night from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamship Friedrich der Grosse.

SHIPPING TRUST PLANS ANNOUNCED IN ENGLAND

British Vessels in Combination to Retain Their Flag.

A Majority of the Directors to be British and Half the Tonnage to be Built in England.

SHEFFIELD, England, Sept. 30.—Four hundred covers were laid at the Cutlers' feast, which was held here to-day. The principal guests of the occasion were Lord Kitchener and Ambassador Choate, who sat respectively at the left and right of Master Cutler Hobson. Military officers predominated among the guests, and the distinguished persons present included Gerald W. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade; the Duke of Norfolk, Gen. French, and Gen. Ian Hamilton.

Responding to the toast, "His Majesty's Forces," Lord Kitchener avoided political topics and confined himself to eulogizing the conduct of the army and the Colonial forces in South Africa.

Mr. Balfour referred at considerable length to the Atlantic shipping question. After sketching the history of recent events he said:

"The reproach leveled at our shipping companies for being surpassed in speed by German boats is unjust, because it is impossible to run such high speed vessels remuneratively unless they are subsidized. The possibility of foreign monopoly of the entire Atlantic trade is a serious matter, and one which must seriously be taken into account."

Mr. Balfour said his department had opened communications with Baron Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, and with J. P. Morgan, representing the shipping combination, and that it was the barest justice to both these gentlemen to say they had shown the utmost readiness to meet the wishes of the Government.

Mr. Balfour then announced the details of the agreement with the Cunard Company. He said the company had engaged to construct two vessels which would make from twenty-four to twenty-five knots an hour.

With regard to the shipping combination, the President of the Board of Trade said he believed Mr. Morgan had no intention of injuring British commerce or shipping, and proof of this was found in Mr. Morgan's readiness to meet the Government on all points upon which Great Britain's interests might seem to be most endangered.

Mr. Baltour said an agreement had been arrived at with Mr. Morgan under which British vessels in the shipping combination would remain British, not merely nominally, but in reality. A majority of the directors of the new combination were to be of British nationality, the vessels were to fly the British flag, their officers were to be British and a reasonable proportion of their crews would be drawn from the same nation, while the combine had undertaken that at least half the tonnage hereafter to be built for it should be British built and fly the British flag.

Further, in the event of the combine pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine Mr. Balfour said the Government was empowered to terminate the agreement, which was for twenty years' time, and renewable by five years' notice from each party to it. It was not desirable in the interests of Great Britain that the Americans should remain without a considerable share in the Atlantic trade, but it was destrable that the inevitable development of this trade should occur with the least possible friction between the two peoples.

The speaker said it was his earnest hope that the arrangements he announced would, while safeguarding British interests, prove the surest foundation of lasting friendship between the two nations.

When Ambassador Choate arose to respond to the toast, "Kindred Beyond the Seas," he got an enthusiastic reception. In a humorous address the American Ambassador said Mr. Balfour had made the speech he himself had intended to make. Mr. Balfour, he said, had dispelled the idea that there was any such thing, in a hostile sense, as American invasion.

The contracts which were the subject of daily dealings between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States were binding them more closely together. He would be a bold American, continued Mr. Choate, who at this moment would think of approaching Sheffield with any hostile views. The Ambassador agreed with Mr. Balfour that the dangers of competition were of but little account and said that, after all, community of interests was the tie which had bound the two peoples together for the past century and that he hoped this tie would continue to bind them for the next thousand years.

Mr. Choate said the echoes of the Sheffield gathering would cross the Atlantic, that he believed they had crossed it already, and that they would carry the pleasant conviction that after all which had been surmised, and falsely surmised, to exist, that which had been said, at times, to be a threat of rupture between the two countries was in reality likely to make them better friends than ever. Mr. Choate's remarks were cheered loudly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times in an editorial this morning referring to the announcement made by President Balfour of the British Board of Trade at the Sheffield Cutlers' feast last night regarding the Government's arrangement with the Morgan shipping combination says that when it first became known that a great North Atlantic shipping combination had been organized through the energy and enterprise of J. Pierpont Morgan it was hastily assumed in some quarters that the command of the Atlantic shipping would wholly pass out of British hands.

"Though we have regarded and still regard the original outcry as extravagant and mischievous," says The Times, "we have always felt that alike from practical and sentimental reasons there was a question with which the Government was bound to concern itself. The precautions now taken are amply sufficient."

SUBSIDY FOR CUNARD LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company sent a letter to the shareholders to-night setting forth the terms of the proposed subsidy. It will include payment by the Government of $750,000 annually, the company to build two large, fast steamers for the Atlantic trade. The agreement will remain in force twenty years after the completion of the second steamer. The company is to remain a British concern, and an undertaking is to be given not to unduly raise freight rates.

The Government will lend the money for the construction of the two Cunard steamers, charging interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum. The loan is to be repaid in annual payments extending over twenty years.

The assistance which the Government, under this arrangement, renders the Cunard Steamship Company is designed for the express purpose of meeting the alteration in conditions of transatlantic traffic caused by the formation of the Morgan shipping combine.

When the first payments of the $750,000 annual subsidy are made the present Admiralty subvention received by the company will be discontinued.

During the continuance of this agreement the Cunard Company will hold its entire fleet, including any new vessels which it builds, at the disposal of the Government. The Government will be at liberty to charter or purchase any or all of the company's vessels at agreed prices.

In addition to pledging itself to remain a purely British undertaking, the Cunard Company agrees that under no circumstances shall the management of the company be in the

CROKER'S TRIAL PROCEEDS

Deputy Chief Purroy Accused of Conspiring to Oust Him.

Counsel Delany Offers to Produce Witnesses — Management of Wicke First Avenue Fire and Free Pass Charges.

The trial of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, was continued before and by Commissioner Sturgis at Fire Headquarters yesterday, and proceeded, as on the first day, through a storm of objections from John J. Delany, the accused's counsel. A feature of the day's proceedings was the appearance on the witness stand of Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy. Mr. Delany openly charged that he was in a conspiracy to oust Chief Croker, in order to obtain his position, and that Secretary William Leary was in league with him. At nearly every stage of the trial, counsel for Chief Croker had it formally entered on the record that he objected to the presence of Mr. Sturgis as judge and accuser.

Before the continuation of the trial, and while Chief Croker and his counsel were waiting in a corridor, a friend of the former asked:

"How about you, Chief? What are you betting on the result?"

"The Chief," interposed Mr. Delany, "is not a betting man. So far as I am concerned, I would not wager a dollar against ten on his chances. But this is not the only tribunal, and I fancy that in the end my client will get justice, although now his judge is his accuser."

When the trial was called, Chief Croker was served by Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby, who is prosecuting the charges, to produce all papers and correspondence between him and the transportation corporations named in Charge 4. Then the charges hinging on the Wicke fire, in First Avenue, on Jan. 31, 1901, were taken up, and Battalion Chief George L. Ross was called. He identified his official report on this fire and gave details of the losses which in the aggregate were $1,162,000. Cross-examined, the witness said the fire was difficult to handle and control, and the flames were so fierce that apparatus was abandoned and horses were injured before they could be rescued. It was a big blaze.

DEPUTY CHIEF PURROY CALLED.

Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy took the witness chair nonchalantly, settled himself, and even under cross-examination appeared bored and uninterested and spoke with a drawl. After relating his career as a fireman and telling of his qualifications as a fire expert he said he went to the Wicke fire on the second alarm. He found only one line in the buildings 404 to 408 East Thirty-second Street, which the prosecution contends were lost through Chief Croker's bad judgment. There was no fire in these buildings then. He sent to Chief Croker for more lines. The buildings caught fire on the sixth floor from the blaze in the Wicke building. The fire there was a heavy one. From the sixth floor the fire worked down to the fifth. Four lines were in the building. An order come from Chief Croker to back out, as there fire in the cellar. It was obeyed. Witness saw no fire in the cellar. The result of backing out was that the building was consumed.

"In your opinion as a fireman," asked Mr. Cosby, "at the time the order was given by Chief Croker to withdraw the lines and in view of the condition of the building and surroundings, what should have been done?"

"In view of the fact that the fire was supposed to be in the cellar?"

"No. I will repeat the question."

"I would have taken a line out of the lumber yard and gone to the cellar."

"Would you have backed out from the upper floors?"

"No, Sir. I can't say that the building would have been saved and the fifth and sixth floors would probably have gone, but it is probable that the rest of the buildings would have been saved."

Chief Purroy added that there was no trouble about water. He would have had more engine companies at the fire.

Mr. Delany was vigorous in cross-examination.

"How many?" was his first question.

"About forty."

"How many were there?"

"Thirty-one land engines."

"What would you have done with them?"

"Planted them around the fire; got got them into Thirty-second Street."

Chief Purroy said he could not tell how many hydrants there were in the neighborhood of the fire, but there were "plenty." He was not "supposed" to know, and referred Mr. Delany to the maps. He would have found hydrants for reinforcements.

After a tilt with Mr. Sturgis because he intervened, Mr. Delany asked:

"And you mean to say that without knowing the number of hydrants you would have had forty engines there?"

"I don't know how many we had within a radius of two blocks, but we had plenty of hydrants that night. Might have been thirty. If I had found engines at hydrants with no water I'd have sent them to the river."

Witness could not say how many engines were without water. The water tower was served with six engines. Ten engines could have been put to it. It was not evidence of deficient pressure. The water tower stream was efficient, and the pressure 90 to 110 pounds. Chief Purroy was "quite positive, but would not like to swear," that he did not talk to Chief Gooderson about what his testimony was to be.

"Why," asked counsel for the Chief, "did you not take a line and extinguish the fire in the cellar?"

"Because under the rules I obey implicitly the orders of the Chief of the department."

The question of water pressure was taken up and Mr. Sturgis remarked that, as it formed the subject of another charge, Mr. Delany could use the Deputy Chief as his witness later on.

"As my witness!" exclaimed Mr. Delany. "I'll now call him as a witness and I'll let you know why later on."

Mr. Delany said that at a future stage of the proceedings he intended to prove by Lieut. Bausch that he reported as supervisory Engineer that the water supply was poor and that the reason why the men backed out was that there was not water pressure enough to save the building. Chief Purroy admitted that the Chief of the department had to exercise his judgment, that the lumber yard contained valuable timber, that the fire extended after the fifth alarm, and that without knowing it there could have been a fire in the cellar of the Thirty-second Street Buildings. Mr. Delany then sprung the question:

"You are not friendly to Chief Croker, are you?"

"That question does not enter here."

"You have a decided hostility to him?"

"Not that I know of."

"You were in charge after he went on vacation?"

"Yes."

"Who took a lock off the Chief's desk?"

"No one. The same locks are there that were then. A lock was placed on a desk by order of the purchasing agent. I never had keys of that desk."

Chief Purroy went on to say that all that was taken from the desk was his private papers and records of the department. The desk was always open, except his private drawer, of which he had the key.

"What had you to do with the charges against Chief Croker?"

"The preparation of statistics under orders."

"Who gave them?"

"The Secretary of the department."

"Do you not say 'Secretary' so that you may not say 'Commissioner'?"

"No, Sir."

"If Chief Croker should be removed from office would you not expect to succeed him?"

"I would not, but I would try to go through civil service and take my chances."

The witness was closely questioned in regard to "drumming up" witnesses under the direction of the Secretary. He admitted that he knew W. H. Weise, or "Red," a battery man, and that he had talked to him after Chief Croker went on vacation. Weise wanted to get back to a position paying a higher salary. Chief Purroy denied that he told Weise that Chief Croker was "a dead dog," and that he would obtain what he desired if he (Weise) would get evidence about the Chief "running a wire" into the house of Engine No. 18—a charge that the prosecution abandoned. He also denied a cabal with two men, Woodbridge and Cuft, to injure Chief Croker.

OFFERS TO PROVE CONSPIRACY.

Commissioner Sturgis interposed, and Mr. Delaney exclaimed:

"I make an offer now to produce two men here to prove that an effort was made by the witness and Secretary Leary to buy them to testify against the honor of the Chief of the department."

"Let him do it and prove it," said Mr. Cosby, checking Mr. Sturgis.

"I cannot," retorted Mr. Delaney, "do this unless I can make the Deputy Chief testify, so that my witnesses may contradict him. When I get this testimony I shall know whether to call my witnesses or not."

Chief Purroy denied that he had reprimanded witnesses for the defense for going to Mr. Delaney's office or to the Broadway Central Hotel, Chief Croker's headquarters, but he had by direction of the Commissioner investigated absences from duty of Foremen Livingstone, Shea, and Hanlon, and told them that they had no right to take department records to Chief Croker. He did not tell Foreman Kenlon that the Chief was going to be "broke," and that he was not wanted because he reported a deficient water pressure at the Wicke fire, nor did he tell S. J. Rosenthal, a clerk in the Chief's office, that he was too strong a Croker man to expect an increase of salary.

Battalion Chief Gooderson testified that he was at the Wicke fire and related what he did there. He contradicted Chief Purray by saying that the main could not hold the sixth floor in the Thirty-second Street building, because of the poor water pressure. He knew of no fire in the cellar, but would have sent a line there. Engine 65 had a lack of water.

After Mr. Delaney had served notice that he would not consent to the re-cross-examination of Deputy Chief Purroy if he had left the building and so had an oppurtunity to "prime" himself, Byron D. Southard was called. He was in the Park Avenue Hotel when it was on fire and he testified that he was not warned or succored by the firemen and that several guests perished. He wrote to Mr. Sturgis about it and was summoned by telegraph to testify.

The charge of falsely reporting an inadequate water pressure was taken up, but Mr. Delaney would not consent to the handing in of a batch of reports from company commanders, unless that of Lieut. Bausch was among them.

Then Charge 4, violation of the State Constitution, was taken up. C. E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent of the West Shore Railroad, said that he knew Chief Croker slightly, but had never to his knowledge given him transportation or been asked for it by the accused. E. V. Skinner, Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave similar testimony. His system, he said, is a foreign one, asking no favors and would not be likely to grant any to Chief Croker. Agents Vernon M. Brown, Oren Root, Jr., and E. A. Drake and Senator John F. Ahearn, summoned as witnesses to prove this charge, were not present.

J. S. Davis admitted that in April, 1900, ten lengths of department hose were sent to the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, at Newtown Creek, for fire protection. Such practice obtained thirty years ago and had been continued. The hose was for the company and its neighbors.

Testimony on Specification 2 of Charge 2 in regard to the withdrawal of apparatus from the Updegrove fire, in East Tenth Street, in November, 1901, was given by Battalion Chiefs Guerin and Burns.

The trial continues to-day.

"THE TWO SCHOOLS."

Marriage at the Madison Square Theatre from the Point of View of French Farce Comedy.

At the Madison Square Theatre last night "The Two Schools," from the French of Alfred Capus, replaced "The New Clown," the wholesome English sentiment and English fun of which found only moderate favor. The title of the piece refers to two kinds of husbands, the gay and reckless man, so dear to the Gallic heart, who distributes his favors much more lightly and generously than is consistent with strict monogamy, and the man of impeccable moral character—a bit of a bore, you know—who not only lacks youth, gayety, and abandon, but ends by yielding to temptation stupidly and ludicrously when, according to the standards of these French pieces, he should have been the passionate master of many mistresses.

The title of the piece makes a bid for consideration from the point of view of the comedy of manners, and the programme calls the play a comedy, but "The Two Schools" really belongs in the class of those sprightly French farces which one is accustomed to find at the Madison Square, best typified perhaps by Bisson's irresistible "Le Controlleur des Wagons Lits," played here under the name of "On and Off." It has the lightness of such pieces, and their gracious disregard of the austerities of life, and it is as popularly amusing as the general run of them.

The story is that of a married woman whose affection for her husband has been sorely tried by his gay and light-hearted infidelities, and who takes refuge in divorce. As a divorced woman she is about to marry the man of impeccable moral character, when chance throws her quondam husband in her way again. She finds that the virtuous man is not only ponderous and uninspiring, but is also capable, through his asinine vanity, of being played upon by the very adventuress with whom her lately divorced husband has been living. Meantime her former husband has developed a vein of passionate ardor which convinces her, though it scarcely convinces the audience, and so she chooses what the author regards as the better school of husband.

The most novel and inspiring scene is one in which the divorced husband and his new mistress happen to be dining in a restaurant at a table next that at which the divorced wife and her family are also dining. The two parties recognize each other, and as the result of a confusion as to their bills, and other accidents, the young man—his companion having gone out—falls into conversation with his old family-in-law, and ends by sitting down companionably with them. The gradation between a polite ignoring of one another and a renewal of the most cordial intimacy are marked with the incomparable skill and drollery of the French writer of farces. For the rest the play is light and sparkling, but in no wise remarkable.

The honors among the actors were easily carried off by Miss Jessie Busby as the adventuress, who in turn entraps the three chief men of the play. She is an obvious middle class type, the divorced wife of a book binder, and Miss Busby denotes her brazen arts and her no less brazen assumption of modesty, her ignorant, underbred manners and her chief allurements with a precision, refinement, and humor worthy of a Parisian. When one recalls her recent success as the circus girl in "The New Clown," her performance last night is a striking evidence of her skill and versatility.

Mr. Jameson Lee Finney, as the wandering husband, was so sympathetic in his wooing, so bright and debonnaire, that one was almost willing in the end to believe in his sincerity. He has the virtue of being utterly simple and natural, and a very positive charm of unconsciousness. Miss Ida Conquest, as the wife, was also simple and charming, and her passages of emotion rang strong and true. As the man of impeccably morality, Mr. Winchel Smith was as absurd and impossible as the author meant he should be.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

"Judith," the Lyric Drama by G. W. Chadwick, Presented with a Strong Cast.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30. — This evening the forty-fifth annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association began with a presentation of "Judith," the lyric drama by George W. Chadwick, that was the principal novelty of last season's festival. Gertrude May Stein, for whom the part was written, appeared as before in the title rôle. The other soloists were new. They were Giuseppe Campanari as Holofernes, Theodore Van Yorx as Achior, and the Sentinel, and Herbert Witherspoon as Ozias.

There were the familiar chorus of 400 voices and 65 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The work was directed by Wallace Goodrich, the new conductor of the festival, Mr. Chadwick, the composer and retiring conductor, sitting in the audience.

In every respect the performance far surpassed that of a year ago. That occasion was a genuine first production and it suffered from the imperfections that traditionally attend such events. The orchestral parts had not been wholly relieved of copyists' errors, the choristers were on edge with nervousness, there had been no complete rehearsal, and even the principals were agitated, to say nothing of the strain upon the composer-conductor.

This evening was noticeably free from the atmosphere of doubt. The chorus sang with much of the authority that comes only from experience, there was much more attention to nuance in the orchestra, and the principals, from the popular point of view, were wholly successful.

Mme. Stein sang with abandon unusual for her, inspired perhaps by Campanari, who sang vehemently. The part suits his dramatic temperament, and he let himself go to such a limit that it was not very difficult to imagine his conventional evening dress turned to a glittering coat of mail. He assisted materially to deepen the impression that this work should be given in operatic instead of oratorio form.

Mr. Van Yorx was received with the enthusiasm that Worcester always manifests for a festival favorite and sustained his reputation by really superb singing. The attendance was not what the management looked for, but it is said that the sale for coming concerts has been unusually large.

RUSSIAN PIANIST HERE.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, to Tour Under Daniel Frohman's Management, Tells Why He Likes America.

Daniel Frohman's latest musical star, Ossip Gabrilovitch, the young Russian pianist, arrived here yesterday on the Friesland. He will appear at the Worcester festival to-morrow. He plays there in the Rubinstein's concerto in D minor, with an orchestra of seventy Boston Symphony players and Franz Kneisel as conductor. He then will tour the country, appearing at sixty concerts. When seen at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday he said:

"I like to come to America—please don't smile. You think I come for your money. Frankly, I could get as much in Europe. It is because you Americans are a source of inspiration to an artist. I think that is why so many foreigners like to come. You are so appreciative, so receptive, and like to encourage a fellow. I play three bars and I feel that my audience is with me. As yet you are not as highly developed in music as in commerce, but I believe that you will be a great power one of these days in the musical world."

NEWS OF THE PLAYERS.

Oscar Hammerstein is continuing his fight with the Building Department, and last night refused to permit an Inspector to enter his theatre.

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As a result of an old dispute regarding the possession and management of a show named "St. Anne," a fight took place between Paul Armstrong; its author, and Barton Pittman, its manager, in Room 301 of the Knickerbocker Building yesterday. After a scuffle, the men were separated. The company, which went on the road about three weeks ago, has been brought back to New York for reorganization.

***

The New York Theatre was closed last night. A poster announced that it was closed owing to the illness of Marie Dressler. It is said that "King High Ball" had not been doing a paying business, and was suddenly taken off for that reason.

***

The Mesaba yesterday brought to port several members of the Weedon Grossmith company, soon to appear at the Princess. Herbert Sleath, who comes heralded as the possessor of a large fortune, was among them.

LANDLORDISM IN IRELAND.

Member of Parliament Says It Is "Being Driven to the Last Ditch."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times's Dublin correspondent says that J. O'Dowd, M. P., speaking at a meeting at South Sligo of the Executive Committee of the United Irish League, said that landlordism as an institution had been driven to the last ditch and that the landlords realized this, hence their anxiety for a conference with their tenants.

The speaker, continuing, said that the United Irish League had forced the landlords to beg a conference with the men whom they would have hanged, drawn, and quartered three months ago.

FRANCE AND THE JEWS.

Russian Influence Said to Prevent a Show of Enthusiasm in Roumanian Question.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Commenting upon Secretary Hay's note to the Powers on the treatment of the Roumanian Jews The Times's Paris correspondent says that the French Government must not be expected to show any very great eagerness in supporting the contention of the United States.

It is true, says The Times's correspondent, that France used to pride herself on having forestalled other nations in admitting Jews into citizenship, and it is also true that the Jews in the French colonies have been the stanchest supporters of French rule, and throughout Morocco and the Turkish Empire have been the instruments of the French propaganda, causing France at the Berlin Congress to take the lead in stipulating that they should receive humane treatment in Roumania. But now there is an opposite tendency on the part of the French Government. Russia must be consulted on this as on other questions, and Russia cannot be expected to show very great sympathy for the Jews in Roumania or elsewhere, and France must keep step with her actions.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS MEET

President Fish Says Name Should Be Changed to Make Their Organization More National.

The semi-annual convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturer's Association was begun yesterday at the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street. It was called to order by President Charles H. Fish of Dover, N. H., and three hundred delegates answered when the roll was called.

In opening, Mr. Fish said in part:

"At this meeting a notice will be given of an amendment to be offered at the Spring meeting, changing the title from the New England to the American. I firmly believe that the time has come when we should without departing from the present policy of the organization as stated in the constitution and by-laws, and while maintaining the old standard, take for our association a new name indicating the universal or the National character of our work and our interest, removing the limitations which our present name suggests."

J. Temple Gwathmey, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the New York cotton men, and short addresses were made by Messrs. L. L. Fleming, Samuel T. Hubbard, James F. Naury, and Walter T. Miller.

CHINESE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

Placards Denouncing Christians Displayed Throughout Canton.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times's correspondent at Hongkong sends intelligence of an increased display of Chinese antagonism to Occidental influences.

The latest manifestation of hostility is in Canton, there being anti-Christian and anti-foreign placards displayed throughout that city.

WOMEN'S BIG GOLF EVENT

Over Eighty Finish the First Round for National Honors.

TIE FOR LOW-SCORE PRIZE

Miss Curtis and Miss Wells of Boston Lead the Field—Disappointing Play by Miss Hecker.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 30.—Through fog and mist, and over the soggy turf of the Country Club, plodded to-day nearly ninety of the best women golfers of the country in the 18-hole qualifying round for the National championship. Miss Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., and Miss Louisa A. Wells of the home club, excelled all others and tied for first place, with scores of 89. Following close at their heels were Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau Country Club and Miss Georgianna Bishop of the Brooklawn Golf Club of Bridgeport, Conn., with scores of 90 each. Miss Curtis and Miss Wells and the winner of the tie between Miss Underhill and Miss Bishop will receive individual prizes given by the United States Golf Association.

Mrs. J. T. H. Hubbard of the Harbor Hill Club, Staten Island, and Mrs. Alexander McGregor of the Oakley Country Club of Massachusetts, were tied for the thirty-second position, with scores of 103. Thirty-two qualify to continue match play.

There were forty-eight other players who completed the course and handed in cards, with scores ranging from 104 to 133. Nine players withdrew.

The low scoring in spite of the lifeless turf, and slow putting greens, was a surprise. No less than twenty-four players bettered 100, seven were below 95, while the work of Miss Curtis and Miss Wells in breaking 90, deserves the highest praise. The play of Miss Genevieve Hecker, the present champion, and Mrs. E. A. Manice, who defeated her in the Spring, was somewhat disappointing. Both were erratic at the start, and lost many strokes in the outward journey, but coming back each steadied perceptibly and finished strong.

The play was the best ever shown by women in a championship event, the scores being several strokes better than at Baltusrol last year. The dull weather kept down the gallery, and the course was comparatively clear all day. Miss Hecker's play seemed to be the attraction, but after three or four holes the gallery paid more attention to her partner, Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western champion, who played the first nine holes brilliantly. Very few watched Mrs. Manice.

The names and scores of the qualifying set are:

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.:			
Out	6 6 3 5 5 4 3 6 4	42	
In	5 5 5 6 4 5 7 5 5	47	89
Miss Louisa A. Wells, Country Club, Brookline:			
Out	7 5 3 5 5 5 3 6 6	45	
In	4 5 6 4 3 6 6 5 5	44	89
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau		45	45—90
Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn		45	45—90
Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox		50	43—93
Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Brookline		50	43—93
Miss Bessie Anthony, Glenview		42	52—94
Miss J. Anna Carpenter, Westward Ho		45	50—95
Miss E. N. Lockwood, Lexington		47	49—96
Miss M. B. Adams, Wollaston		51	45—96
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis		49	47—96
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley		51	45—96
Miss Mollie Burnell, Agawan Hunt		43	53—96
Miss Margery W. Phelps, Brookline		49	48—97
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol		51	46—97
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County		49	48—97
Miss Anita Phipps, Springfield		48	49—97
Miss E. C. Farrington, Vesper Country		51	47—98
Mrs. R. G. Brown, San Francisco		49	49—98
Miss Gertrude Fisk, Concord		54	45—99
Mrs. William H. Gorham, Huntingdon Valley		51	48—99
Miss Maud Wetmore, Newport		52	47—99
Miss E. S. Porter, Oakley		53	46—99
Miss J. E. Vanderhoef, Ardsley		53	46—99
Mrs. Edward Sanford, Essex County, Orange		50	50—100
Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley		51	49—100
Miss C. G. Wills, Morris County		50	50—100
Miss Marion Oliver, Albany		51	50—101
Miss Elsa Hurlbert, Morris County		54	47—101
Mrs. J. B. Kinney, Baltusrol		49	52—101
Miss Ruth Milne, Albany		52	50—102
Mrs. F. J. Hubbard, Harbor Hill		49	54—103
Mrs. Alex. McGregor, Oakley		51	52—103

MAY RECEIVE BOER GENERALS.

Belief that Kaiser Wilhelm Only Awaits England's Sanction to Grant an Audience.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that it may be assumed that the audience of the Boer Generals with Emperor William will depend upon the view that the British Government takes of the present attitude of the Generals, since it is hardly likely that anything of this sort would be done in German official quarters without an interchange of views.

The analogy of the Poles has been advanced by several German writers in connection with other aspects of the South African situation, and it is therefore fair to assume, says The Times's correspondent, that the analogy holds good in this case, and precisely as an audience would not be accorded the Poles in England contrary to German views, so the Boer Generals will not be received by the Kaiser unless the Government of the empire to which they belong sees no objection to such an audience.

Obituary Note.

MICHAEL GREENSPECHT, aged fifty-eight years, whose residence was 22 Mount Morris Park West, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday of a complication of diseases. He had been in the tobacco business, but retired six years ago. The funeral services and interment will be held at Salem Fields, L. I., to-day.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

SPENCER—BRATHWAITE.—On Monday, Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, rector emeritus of Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., the Rev. Irving Spencer and Margaret Haversaat, daughter of the Rev. F. Windsor and Mary Woolsey Brathwaite of Stamford, Conn.

Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis papers please copy.

THAYER—NICHOLS.—At Orford, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1902, by Rev. George P. Huntington, Emma Beulah Nichols of Orford to Gilbert Montague Thayer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BLAKSLEE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 29, 1902, Harry Ring Blakslee, son of Euphemia J. and the late Henry A. Blakslee.

Funeral services from the Mountain House, Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1st, on the arrival of the 10:30 D., L. & W. R. R. train from foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts. Interment Greenwood. Carriages in waiting.

FROST.—On Monday, 29th Sept., 1902, Frances Maria Frost, aged 99 years 1 month and 7 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, 305 Madison Av., New York, on Wednesday, 1st October, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment in family vault, Poughkeepsie Cemetery, following day.

GRIERSON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, S. W. Grierson.

Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Court St., Brooklyn, 3 P. M. Wednesday.

MARX.—Alexandria Bay, New York, on Sept. 29, Eugenie, wife of Luis Marx, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral service and interment private.

PYCOTT.—Sept. 28, in Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas Stevenson Pycott, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City,
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

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DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 30.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALLARD, Vincent W., 331 2d Av	29	28
ARMSTRONG, John, 2 Fordham Place	42	26
BOOBE, Rosa L., 237 W. 61st St	1	29
BROWN, Jacob H., 140 W. 105th St	73	28
BYRNS, Katherine, 222 E. 95th St	32	28
BLOSENSKY, Becky, 40 Forsyth St	40	29
BOTTENSTEIN, Fanny, 171 E. 4th St	1	28
BURNS, Edward, 321 E. 25th St	4	28
BRANDT, Elma, 223 W. 31st St	38	29
BOYLE, William J., 555 W. 35th St	1	29
COHN, Abraham, 157 Ludlow St	1	29
CUPI, Overle, 226 E. 20th St	50	28
CARROLL, Martin, 551 W. 48th St	1	29
CAMERON, Edward M., 22 W. 47th	72	28
CLARK, Mary, Manhattan Hosp	68	27
DOYLE, Mary, 443 E. 121st St	62	28
DARCY, Minnie, 333 E. 13th St	28	28
DOYLE, John J., 422 E. 66th St	32	27
DAVIS, Carolina, 25 Gouverneur St	80	29
DOYLE, Mary, 55 E. Houston St	29	28
DE GANGUE, Emilie C., 153 E. 78th	61	28
EGAN, Margaret, 105 E. 118th St	20	29
ENERLE, Elizabeth J., 1,763 Park Av	1	29
FELDMAN, Sarah, 7 E. 3d St	1	29
FROST, Frances M., 305 Madison Av	99	29
FRAUER, Maggie, 434 E. 88th St	1	29
GUTIG, Giovanni, 223 E. 177th St	1	29
GREENBERG, William, 57 Columbia	1	29
GREENSPECHT, M., 22 Mt. Morris Av	59	30
GEORK, Francis, 466 W. 131st St	6	29
GREENWALD, Morris, 229 Stanton	1	28
HOEY, Margaret, 320 E. 33d St	50	28
HOPPER, John H., 408 E. 16th St	13	27
HARRIGAN, M. J., 257 Hudson St	32	28
KATZENBERGER, Cora, 4 W. 93d St	41	29
KINSELLA, Paul C., 513 W. 20th St	1	28
KELLY, Little S., 2,062 8th Av	31	29
KEEGAN, Irene, 112 W. 17th St	1	30
LAFLER, Josephine H., 249 W. 111th	58	28
LEIBMAN, Mollie, 69 Rivington St	2	29
LARKIN, Able, 540 W. 50th St	34	28
LARSON, Charles B., 146 W. 60th St	39	29

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Political.

A MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD UNDER the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New York at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 8 P. M.

Speakers, Senator C. M. Depew, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, and other prominent Republicans.

COSSENZA, Alfred, 402 Warren St	1	29
CRONQUIST, Carl G., 184 S. 8th St	25	29
DE ALLEUME, Mary I., 550 Warren	1	29
DIESSLER, Annie, 272 Troutman St	1	30
DODSON, Wm. J., 86 S. Oxford St	1	30
DURKIN, Kate, 101 Adam St	22	28
DWYER, Michael, 15 16th St	84	29
FISHER, Alex. J., 1,719 Bergen St	65	29
FREDERICKS, Catharine, 144 Richardson St	1	30
GARRIGAN, Mary, St. Cath.'s Hosp.	38	28
GAYLOR, Della, 332 Huron St	65	28
GILDEA, Catharine, 1,197 Atlantic Av	55	28
GILHOOLY, Margaret, Kings County Almshouse	60	28
GORDON, Elizabeth, 65 Walcott St	1	28
GORMAN, Edward, 73 Hudson Av	1	29
GRIMMEL, Alice, St. Cath.'s Hosp	28	29
HARRITY, John, E. D. Hospital	19	28
HILKER, Mary L., 573 3d Av	79	27
HOLLEY, F. J., 102 Sullivan St	36	29
HOLMES, Peter, Kings Co. Hospital	63	28
HOWARD, Mary A., 3 Sumpter St	67	28
JAEGER, Catharine, 22 Lawton St	2	29
KALSON, F., 242 Hamilton Av	1	28
KANE, Mary, 530 Warren St	75	28
KEITH, Baby, 176 Marion St	1	28
LAWRENCE, H., 102 Taylor St	72	30
LEIB, F., St. Mary's Hosp	12	28
LOCKWOOD, E. D., 28 Spencer Place	78	29
MARTIN, Kate, 177 Gwinnett St	2	29
MILLER, Frank, 35 Hudson Av	3	29
MILLER, F. W., 123 Evergreen Av	1	28
MOORE, G. F., 73 Lexington Av	1	28

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We are of the opinion that the interests of the stockholders require immediate and concerted action. We have consented to act as a committee in behalf of stockholders who will deposit their shares, or Central Trust Company Receipts for the same, subject to our order, with the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 3 P. M. on October 3d, 1902. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock or Central Trust Company Receipts.

Dated, New York, September 29th, 1902.

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Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1902.

TO HOLDERS OF STOCK OF

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

The time within which outstanding stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, under the offer of purchase made by the underrigned, dated July 31st, 1902, has been extended to

Wednesday, October 1, 1902.

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Referring to our circular of August 27th, 1902, we have to announce that holders of a majority of Stock Trust Certificates for Southern Railway Company's Preferred and Common Stock have assented to the extension of the Voting Trust Agreement therein mentioned, either by having their Stock Trust Certificates stamped as assenting thereto or by signing the Extension Agreement, for Stock Trust Certificates registered in their names.

The time for presenting Stock Trust Certificates to be stamped as assenting to said extension is hereby extended until and including October 1, 1902.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Stock Trust Certificates so stamped.

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New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

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Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE,
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas.
Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 21 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., the same being Dividend No. 28, on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 15th, 1902, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed from October 1st to 15th, both days inclusive. S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 10th, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Bench Railway Company.
September 30, 1902.
Coupon No. 34 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due October 1st, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.
M. A. SMITH, Treasurer.

Seaboard Air Line Railway,
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 29th, 1902.
First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
The Coupons due October 1st, 1902, from the above-named bonds will be paid on and after October 1st, 1902, at the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, No. 15 Wall St., New York.
J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York.
The 140th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, September 24, 1902.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1902.
Coupons due October 1, 1902, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 4% and 6% bonds and the Port Huron Division 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Payment of Sav., Fla. & Westn. Ry. Co. Coupons.
Interest coupons due October 1st, 1902, on Savannah, Florida & Western Ry. Co. first mortgage five and six per cent. bonds will be paid on that date at the United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St., New York.
J. F. POST, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK—Quarterly Dividend.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, 1902, until which date transfer books will be closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 26th, 1902.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
The coupons due October 1st, 1902, from the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City. JOS. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y and Treas.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
First mortgage coupons due 1st of October, 1902, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 63 William St.

Dividends.

COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER, 1902, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
N. W. Harris & Co.

FIRST.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centerville, Ia., Independent School District.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding Water.
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 20.
Davison Co., S. Dk., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ill., Refunding.
Des Moines, Ia., City Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Des Moines, Ia., Inter Urban Ry. Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding.
Fremont Co., Colo., School District No. 1 High School.
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market, School House; Public Improvement.
Lenox, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Mason City, Ill., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Middletown, N. Y., Water Series "A."
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding Water; Water Works Refunding.
New Whatcom, Wash., Municipal Gold.
Odessa, Mo., Electric Light Works.
Rock Island, Ill., Board of Education School District Refunding.
Salem, S. Dak., Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Walla Walla, Wash., School District No. 1 Refunding.
West Plains, Mo., Water Works & Electric Light.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Neb., School District No. 12 Refunding.

SECOND.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.

SEVENTH.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 24.

FIFTEENTH.
Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Burleigh Co., N. Dak., Refunding.
Clinton Co., Mo., Funding.
Westport, Mo., School District Refunding.
Woodlawn Township, N. Dak., Refunding.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar St., New York, on and after October 1, 1902.

Creston, Iowa	5s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s
Kitsap County, Wash., S. D	Various
L. I. R. R. Company Consolidated	5s
L. I. R. R. Company New Consolidated	4s
L. I. R. R. Company North Shore Branch	5s
Minneapolis, Minn	Various
Ottumwa Traction & Light Co	1st 5s
Oswego, N. Y., Water	3½s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	3½s
Rockaway Hunting Club	5s
Standard Anti-Friction Equipment Co.	5s
Syracuse, N. Y., Imp	3½s and 4s
Salem, Va., Refunding	4s
School City of Fort Wayne, Ind	3½s
Vancouver, Wash., Funding...6s (October 22d)	
Virginia Electric Co	5s

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1902:
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg'd 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mort. 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., Municipal 5s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Refunding 4½s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D. Second Mortgage 7s, Series K. Interest Third Mortgage 7s. Quarterly dividend 1¾% Special Stock. October 2d.
Monroe County, Ind., County 6s. October 3d.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s, Series 3. October 7th.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾% Regular Stock. October 15th.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 5s. October 15th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s. Series 1.

The Following Coupons are Due and Payable at the Office of
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
OCTOBER 1ST, 1902:
Cass County, Iowa, Funding.
Cheboygan, Mich., Refunding, Water.
Chehalis County, Wash., School District No. 28.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kokomo, Indiana.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Norwalk, Connecticut, Funding.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District No. 4.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 24.
Spokane, Washington, Water & General Municipal.

OCTOBER 9TH, 1902:
Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.

New York Security & Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE OCTOBER 1st.
Alamogordo & Sacramento Mt. Ry. Co.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Central Railway, Peoria.
City of Dallas, Tex., 6% Fdg. Bds.
Clay County, Minn.
Greenville Water Co.
Malden Electric Co.
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.
New London Gas Elec. Co. 1st and 2d Mtge.
New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co.
N. Y. & Stamford Ry. Co.
New Orleans Rwy. Co. 1st 5s.
Peekskill Lighting & R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 2d Mtge.
Reform Club.
Santa Fe Water & Light Co.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
International Nickel Co.
Mexican Gov. 5% Internal Debt.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 2d, 1902.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business Oct. 2d, 1902, and will be reopened Oct. 16th, 1902.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1902.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 16, 1902.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 13.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 7th, 1902, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., September 23d, 1902. The books of the company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 23d, 1902, and will be reopened October 8th, 1902.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad Company,
Detroit, Sept. 20, 1902.
ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 6, 1902, to the registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant Bonds of this company as they appear of record of Oct. 1, 1902, in payment of interest for six months ending Sept. 30, 1902, at the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., 54 Wall St.
Transfer books will not close.
Blank orders may be procured of the Trust Company.
F. E. DRIGGS,
WM. W. HEATON,
Trustees.

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO
4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Coupons due October 1st, 1902, from the above bonds, will be paid on presentation on or after that date at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.
GEO. E. STARR, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Coupons due October 1, 1902, from Detroit, Fort Wayne & Belle Isle Ry. Co. first mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, New York.
G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1902, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1902, AS FOLLOWS:

Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry Street Railway Company.
Cayadutta Electric Railroad Company,
Chippewa Falls Water Works Company,
Commercial Cable Company.
Connellsville Water Company, 5 per cent.
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company 1st Gen'l Mortgage.
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co., Sullivan County Branch.
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, Mt. Vernon.
Elmira Water Works Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Jefferson City (Missouri) Water Works Co.,
Kearney City Water Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company,
Marinette City Water Company.
Menomonie Water Works Company,
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., Extension Mortgage,
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., Car-Trust "P."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. Car-Trust "Q."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. Car-Trust "R."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. Equipment Agreement, Series "B."
Muncie Water Works Company,
Newark (Ohio) Water Works Company,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 4½ per cent., Series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Company,
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Company.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
St. Joseph Water Company,
St. Louis, (Minn.,) County of,
Victoria, (Texas,) City of,
Whitestown Water Works Company.
OCTOBER 2, 1902.
Hornellsville Water Company.
OCTOBER 15, 1902.
Escanaba Water Works Company.

The 35th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, held this day, a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) was declared, payable October 15th, 1902.
Transfer books will be closed from October 7th to 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Mexican Internal 5% Bonds.
Coupons due October 1st, 1902, from the Mexican Internal 5% Railway Company for the same series, called for payment, will be paid by this Company, from October 1st to October 15th, only, at the rate of 40.08 cents for each Mexican dollar.
New York Security & Trust Company.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 25, 1902.
The Coupons due October 1st, 1902, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the following purposes:

1. To increase the common capital stock of the Company now issued in the amount of $685,400 to the authorized amount of $60,000,000, said issued and authorized common capital stock, when so increased, to consist of 1,200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, and to consider the propriety of receiving subscriptions therefor or for any part thereof and of fixing the terms on which they may be received.

2. To authorize the issue of bonds of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company and the execution of mortgages securing the same.

3. To approve all action of the Board of Directors, of the Executive Committee, and of the officers of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company, taken and done since the last general meeting of the stockholders.

4. To transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M., on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on October 16, 1902, namely: on the day following the date of the annual meeting.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, President.
J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
A. H. Calef, John W. Gates, George J. Gould, Lawrence Greer, H. B. Henson, F. S. Landstreet, W. H. McIntyre, Winslow S. Pierce, } A Majority of the Board of Directors.

Dated September 12, 1902.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Maryland Rail Road Company will be held on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company at Hillen Station, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and transacting any other proper business.

The books for the transfer of stock of the Company, both common and preferred, will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on September 24, 1902, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 16, 1902.

J. T. M. BARNES, Secretary.
Dated September 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of the said Company, on the seventh floor of the said building, on the 2nd day of October, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of approving an agreement, dated September 17, 1902, entered into between the said corporation, acting by its Board of Directors, and The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, acting by its Board of Directors, for the merger of the said The Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn into the said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, and for the further purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York from two

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 30	1,109,100
To date this year	139,134,467
Corresponding date last year	216,521,405

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 30	$4,366,500
To date this year	$707,489,850
Corresponding date last year	$767,977,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@18 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	Kan. City South	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy	1⅜	Kan. City South. pf.	2
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Lake Erie & W	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Louis. & Nash	5¼
Am. Brass Twine	⅛	Manhattan	5½
Am. Hide & L.	⅞	Man. Beach	1
Am. H. & L. pf.	1⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	1
Am. Locom.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Mex. Central	1⅛
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Smelting	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5
Am. Smelting pf.	4	Mo. K. & T.	2¾
Am. Sugar	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	5	Missouri Pacific	4
At., T. & S. F.	4⅝	Nat. Lead	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3¼	N. Y. Central	4¼
Brooklyn R. T.	3	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2
Canadian Pacific	3⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2¼
Can. Pac. sub. cts.	3⅞	Norf. & West.	3
Ches. & Ohio	3⅜	North American	5½
Chi. & Alton	3	Northern	3
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West	1¾	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	Penn. R. R.	6
Chi., M. & St. P.	9½	People's Gas	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	8	Pere Marquette	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	4	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pressed S. C. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2½	Reading	7½
Chi. Union Tract.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	5½	Reading 2d pf.	3⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	Rep. Steel	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	3	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	2⅜	Rubber Goods	⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	St. L. S. W.	1
Consol. Gas	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅝
Con. Tob. pf.	3	Southern Pacific	4
Corn Products	1⅝	Southern Railway	2⅜
Del. & Hudson	5½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	5½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3½
Den. & R. G.	4½	Texas & Pacific	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	3	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	3
Detroit South	1⅛	Union Pacific	4⅛
Detroit South. pf.	⅞	U. C. I. P.	2
Dist. of Am. Tr. cts.	1½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞	U. S. Steel	1¼
Erie	3½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅞
Erie 1st pf.	3⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	2	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
General Electric	5	Wabash	1½
Gt. North. pf.	3½	Wabash pf.	3
Hocking Valley	2⅜	Western Union	3⅞
Hock. Valley pf.	2½	Westinghouse	3
Illinois Central	7	Wheel. & L. Erie	1⅞
Int. Silver pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Int. Pump	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Iowa Central	1	Wis. Central	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	1¾	Wis. Central pf.	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

B'klyn Union Gas	6	Pullman	3
Brunswick	½	Sloss-Sheffield	6½
Detroit Union Ry	1½	Third Avenue	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Twin City	2
Nat. Biscuit	½	Union B. & P. pf.	½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞	U. S. R. & R.	1
N. Y. Dock	⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
N. Y. Dock pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
P., C., C. & St. L.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. So. 1st	2	Peo. & East. inc.	2
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1½
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	3	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2½
Green Bay deb. B	1	Wabash deb. B	4
Penn. warrants	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1¼	Nat. Starch deb. 6s	6½
		Rio Gr. West. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Extraordinary things came to pass in Wall Street yesterday. They were all inspiriting. The panicky conditions of the day before had wholly disappeared. There was no scare or sign or scare anywhere. Instead vigor ruled in every part of the market. Transactions were large, quotations buoyant—intrinsic values dominant. This agreeable situation, in sharp contrast with the market demoralization at the close of the market of the day before, presents a record that will be long notable in Wall Street history.

New factors of importance were in the situation. Secretary Shaw's relief plan had come as an exhilarating surprise, broader and more comprehending in its scope than had anywhere been anticipated. Some strenuous efforts were made in bear speculative interest to belittle the new Treasury policy; but the rank and file of the Street, impatiently dismissing petty criticisms, greeted the official announcement with the applause of action as well as of words. The short interest—and it had grown substantial enough to be cumbersome—found themselves caught not merely unawares, but at sorry disadvantage, and their short contracts (which had shown big paper profits only the night before) imposed heavy losses.

Only a few hours showed recovery and more from those losses for which the professional bears of Wall Street calendared Monday as a day of panic. It registered a triumph of confidence unprecedentedly prompt and thoroughgoing. "Relief" from handicaps illicit and unwarranted re-establishes a normal market, just naturally reflective of National business conditions—conditions that purvey prosperity and prosperity alone.

Call loans ruled stiff during much of the earlier part of the day, but before business was over offerers of funds crowded the Stock Exchange trying to lend money in volume from 5 per cent. to 2, the lowest figure being the last. Thus disappears apprehension that money market manipulation will be permitted to strangle business.

COAL STOCKS BUOYANT.

The feature of the market in the afternoon was the great activity in and the decided strength of the coal shares, on reports from Washington and Philadelphia that a settlement of the coal strike is at hand which will be found satisfactory to all parties. There was no way of verifying the reports in this city, but from the character of the buying of the stocks—Morgan and Standard Oil interests alike being credited with heavy purchases—the Street is firmly convinced that finally there is good foundation for the settlement rumors.

The advances scored by the various interested stocks were: Reading, 7½; Reading first preferred, 1⅜; Reading second preferred, 3⅜; Erie, 3½; Erie first preferred, 3⅞; Erie second preferred, 2; Delaware and Hudson, 5⅞; Lackawanna, 5½; Ontario and Western, 2¾; Pennsylvania, 6.

In explanation of the exceptional advance of over 7 points in Reading—more than one-half of it in the last half hour of business—several banking houses had it not only that the coal strike is certain to be settled without ado, but that immediately following the settlement long-discussed plans looking to the retirement at par of Reading first preferred stock are to be carried out.

This, it was pointed out, will bring the common stock much nearer a dividend, and hence the unusual demand for the common stock. It is said that there is very little of the first preferred stock now in the market.

As for the Erie shares, banking houses identified with Morgan and Hill interests were the largest buyers, as, indeed, they have been for some time past.

Yesterday's purchasers, while admitting the possibility of an early ending of the coal strike, said that their buying was based on coming developments of much greater and more lasting consequence to the Erie than any strike settlement.

Philadelphia houses were the largest buyers of Pennsylvania.

TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

With the exception of last April, transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of September were the heaviest of any like period since the culmination of the big boom in May, 1901. The sales amounted to 20,952,017 shares, which compares with 14,317,398 shares in August, 16,817,967 in July, 7,813,049 in June, 13,485,777 in May, 26,578,512 in April, 11,954,672 in March, 12,950,699 in February, 14,763,391 in January, 16,672,343 in December, 18,380,459 in November, and 14,023,147 in October.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for September and the nine months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1902	20,912,017	139,134,467
1901	14,030,762	216,521,405
1900	5,150,212	81,386,757
1899	12,350,274	133,351,440
1898	9,873,309	78,588,037
1897	13,089,315	56,918,062
1896	4,566,374	39,742,452
1895	6,810,842	49,212,482
1894	4,065,785	36,876,144
1893	4,706,094	62,527,627
1892	6,845,296	61,512,060
1891	10,396,860	49,247,260
1890	7,045,693	42,382,537
1889	5,588,580	47,550,267

Bond dealings were on a heavy scale also, aggregating in par value $98,896,950 of railroad, $437,500 of State, and $289,500 of Government bonds, making the total of all classes $94,623,950, as against a total of $53,587,300 in August, $71,962,200 in July, $64,152,800 in June $63,108,500 in May, $114,879,900 in April, $66,952,200 in March, $84,192,550 in February, $94,030,500 in January, $75,355,300 in December, $90,895,500 in November, and $64,954,900 in October.

Bond dealings for the month and nine months of this year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1902	$94,623,950	$707,489,850
1901	44,684,100	767,977,520
1900	18,383,400	352,478,860
1899	36,169,500	687,437,590
1898	58,123,300	597,173,740
1897	43,770,200	409,718,440
1896	25,028,100	277,264,000
1895	41,228,200	392,164,170
1894	26,720,450	262,464,970
1893	21,912,700	274,336,000
1892	27,072,900	398,141,910
1891	53,690,600	282,065,400
1890	27,891,000	265,048,960
1889	23,307,050	277,557,924

ST. PAUL'S BIG JUMP.

The most spectacular rise of any in the market was that of St. Paul, which, closing on Monday at 184¾, went up yesterday (in the late trading fairly by leaps and bounds) to 194, where it closed. The low price for the stock on Monday was 183⅞, with the bears then declaring that at one time there was actually no bid for the stock.

Yesterday's late rise disclosed practically no stock for sale, and hence the sharp advance in the last few minutes from 191 to 194 on transactions involving only a few hundred shares.

The Street hears that on the decline on Monday Standard Oil interests took nearly all the stock that was offered, and that there is now actually less than 50,000 shares available for market speculation.

The story still persists that valuable rights are shortly to be given stockholders.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The rather aggressive buying of Louisville and Nashville in the late trading came from banking interests who in the morning had apparently been content to take the stock as offered and make no active bid for it. Hence the sharp recovery of 5 points from the low figure of the day.

The late buyers declared that their purchases were based on knowledge of the fact that the road will be benefited materially as a result of its alliance with the Atlantic Coast Line, being assured a much larger business at profitable rates. This, they point out, will mean much larger net revenues for the system, and therefore, eventually, larger dividend returns to shareholders.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

It was very generally commented upon in the Street yesterday that in Monday's slump the Steel Trust stocks held as well as, if not better than, any on the list.

This strength, it has been learned, was due to supporting orders put into the market by the Morgan-Keene interests, the buying being based on the very large earnings of the corporation and the now certain fact that for a year or more to come the company will have all the business it can possibly attend to.

Yesterday there was further syndicate buying of the stocks.

OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS.

Figures compiled by The Daily Stockholder show that interest becomes due and is payable to-day on bonds having a par value of $1,381,113,957, calling for the distribution of $30,138,163, against $28,941,172 last year, $27,448,172 in 1900, $25,189,709 in 1899, $24,073,774 in 1898, and $24,983,221 in 1897.

Dividends are due on stocks having a par value of $2,040,551,029, the amount of such payments being $39,775,899, as against $35,805,965 last year, $30,277,965 in 1900, $26,436,574 in 1899, $18,489,610 in 1898, and $16,673,035 in 1897.

Combined interest and dividend payments are $68,914,062, against $64,747,137 last year, $57,726,137 in 1900, $45,646,373 in 1899, $42,554,384 in 1898, and $38,650,256 in 1897.

NORTH JERSEY TRACTION DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—In spite of the denials of E. F. C. Young, President of the North Jersey Traction Company, the rumors concerning the alleged merger are as thick as ever. The last report which comes from a reliable source is that $15,000,000 has been determined upon for the controlling interest of the North Jersey, Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Traction Company, Orange and Passaic Valley Traction Company, and Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Traction Company.

Chandler W. Rider and L. D. Howard Gilmore of this city are in New York for the purpose, it is said, of conferring with Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas who will figure as the purchasers. The report that George Gould is in the deal is denied.

A report to-day said that Chandler W. Rider would in all probability become President of the consolidated companies, and that David Young would relinquish the position of Vice President for a position involving new responsibilities and larger tasks.

STEEL SYNDICATE DIVIDEND.

A fourth dividend of 5 per cent., equal to $10,000,000, has been sent to the members of the Steel Corporation syndicate by J. P. Morgan & Co. This syndicate was formed for $200,000,000, but only $25,000,000 was paid in by the members. This amount was returned to them, and with the fourth dividend paid yesterday they have received in actual profits $40,000,000, or 160 per cent. of their actual cash contribution.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

12 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company preferred, $100 each, 91 per cent.

12 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company common, $100 each, 62 per cent.

100 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each, 7 cents a share.

$250 scrip, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company, $5 for lot.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Bank of Lawrence, L. I., organized with $100,000 capital and surplus.

Incorporation in Colorado of the Cripple Creek and Pueblo Railroad Company with a capital of $2,000,000.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Independent Glass Company will be reorganized as a close corporation with $1,000,000 capital.

Joint meeting of the two Asphalt reorganization committees called for to-morrow.

Incorporation in Ohio of the Philadelphia Zanesville Railway, Light and Power Company. Capital, $1,000,000.

According to Chicago dispatches the purchase of the Anglo-American Provision Company by Swift & Co. has been officially admitted.

Increase of $528,613 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $3,138,766 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 5 shares of Commerce at $40.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@18 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 15 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $322,762,754; balances, $15,392,008; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $726,973.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.86; cables, $4.86¼; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅜, and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅝ and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—In its City article to-day The Times says that owing to the arrival of the end of the month the demand for money was further increased yesterday. The Bank of England did a very large business in loans and discounts. Bar gold was in still stronger demand in the bullion market, owing to the demands of American and other buyers. The Stock Exchange markets opened weak, but made a fair recovery, American rails creating a tendency toward firmer prices near the close, with prices steady in most departments.

Home rails were flat and prices nearly all lower. American rails opened with a decline following Monday's Wall Street collapse, but moderate and scattered buying soon caused a recovery and business was more active during the afternoon, the closing quotations being materially above those of the morning. South Africans closed firmer, after some show of weakness.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Money was in keen demand to-day, partly to meet the new Cape loan installment. Discounts were firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was overshadowed at the opening by a break in Americans, which impressed all sections, though the general depression was not quite as acute as yesterday. Americans at first were nominally at parity, with quotations very wide. Support, however, was soon forthcoming, and they rallied a point or two. This was followed by a sharp recovery on the announcement of Secretary Shaw's measures to relieve the American money market. The advance was continued until the receipt of New York's opening prices, which weakened Americans temporarily. But they again became buoyant and closed firm. Canadian Pacific was in good demand. Grand Trunk was lower. Consols were easy. Foreigners were dull. Spanish 4s had a better tone. Rio Tintos were weak, but closed above the worst quotations of the day. Kafirs, generally, were flat, but they closed with an improvement, though unsettled. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, (November,) 93 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 91⅞; Atchison pf., 106½; Baltimore & Ohio, 109; Canadian Pacific, 142; Chesapeake & Ohio, 51; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 193½; De Beers deferred, 21¼; Denver & Rio Grande pf., 94¼; Erie, 38⅝; Erie 1st pf., 68⅜; Erie 2d pf., 53½; Illinois Central, 153; Louisville & Nashville, 146; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 31¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf., 69; New York Central, 161; Norfolk & Western, 74; Norfolk & Western pf., 94; Ontario & Western, 38¾; Pennsylvania, 82⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 38⅞; Reading 1st pf., 44½; Reading 2d pf., 38; Southern Railway, 38¼; Southern Railway pf., 90; Southern Pacific, 76; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific pf., 93½; United States Steel, 40⅛; United States Steel pf., 90¾; Wabash, 34½; Wabash pf., 50; Spanish 4s, 87.

Bar silver quiet, 23 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 34.25; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 22. Bar gold, 77s. 9¾d.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—In spite of the fact that Contangos were not as stiff as feared, prices on the Bourse to-day were generally weak, owing to the money situation in New York. There was a substantially better tone during the last hour. Parquet stocks closed firm. Rentes were freely offered. Spanish fours receded sharply at the start, recovered, and closed strong. Turks were weak on the reports of trouble in Macedonia. Metropolitans were supported. Thomson-Houston and Russian industrials were heavy. Rio Tintos reacted on New York advices, coupled with the fall in copper. Kafirs were weak at the opening, but recovered slightly.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks. Spanish fours, 88.02½.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to New York advices, and receded on the effect of the receipt in London of Secretary Shaw's measures for the relief of the American money market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months bills, 2⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—New York exchange was quoted at par to-day. Money for call and time loans, 6 per cent. There was little interest manifested in stocks on the local Exchange. The action in New York was the absorbing topic. Some few trades were made at slightly better figures, especially in Swift & Co.'s stock, which for a time advanced 3 points. Biscuit and Carbon were inclined to firmness, as was Title and Trust. Trade generally, however, was dull. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can common	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
245	American Can pf	82	81½	81½
50	Chicago City Railway	218	215	215
30	Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	1	1	1
420	Chicago Title & Trust	123½	122¾	123
140	Diamond Match	139	139	139
350	Lake St. Elevated	10¼	10	10¼
10	Metropolitan Elev. com	41	41	41
10	Northwestern Elev. com	36½	36½	36½
375	Nat. Biscuit com	46¾	46¼	46¾
95	Nat. Biscuit pf	104	103½	103½
250	Nat. Carbon com	32	32	32
18	Nat. Carbon pf	101	101	101
281	Swift & Co	158	156	158
19	United Box Board	13½	13¼	13½
80	United Box Board pf	57½	57¼	57½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The break to 170 by Atlantic Coast Line common, followed by a partial recovery, was the most notable feature of to-day's trading. The break was ascribed to a forced sale at the market, which fell into the selling at the most inopportune moment. It was offered about the time Louisville and Nashville was looking its ugliest, hence the indisposition to buy except at a wide concession. Parallel with this break was a palpable firming tendency in the Seaboard issues. This latter was attributed to the theory that in the present mix-up the latter road holds a more advantageous position than it was credited with at first. The general market was much firmer, with the buying inclination more confident and ready. Money on call was easily obtainable at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,669 shares of stock and $87,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Seaboard Ry.	30	29½	29¾
425	Seaboard Ry. pf	48¾	48	48
250	Atlantic Coast Line	178	170	175
100	Northern Central	124	124	124
285	Consolidated Gas	73	72¾	73
210	G. B. S. Brewing	14	13	13
10	Nat. Compositype	40	40	40
666	United Rys. & Elec	14½	13¾	14
10	Nashville Ry.	8	8	8
10	U. S. F. & G.	149½	149½	149½
140	Union Trust	72½	72½	72½
10	Ala. C. & C. com	36	36	36

BONDS.

$13,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104	103⅝	103⅞
13,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	87½	87¼	87½
31,000	United Ry. & El. inc.	67½	67	67½
10,000	United Ry. & Elec. 4s	94⅜	94½	94⅜
9,000	Georgia, Car. & Nor.	112¾	112½	112¾
7,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, cts.	75	75	75
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	37½	37½	37½
4,000	Wil. & Wel.	122½	122½	122½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—While money rates are still firmly maintained, and while the banks are naturally inclined to be conservative, especially as the quarterly dividends and interest disbursements are at hand, there is no serious fear in evidence. Regular customers of all the banks are being cared for as they require, up to a moderate amount, and the best local banking opinion still holds that there is little cause for trouble here in Boston, especially as the market's situation here is unlike that in New York because of the fact that it has not been subjected to an unhealthy and abnormal inflation. Sterling exchange remains quiet and firm. Clearing House rates, 6 per cent.; New York funds par; call loans, 6@7; time money, 4½@6. Clearing House exchanges, $21,558,737; balances, $1,984,231. Prices of stocks were generally higher to-day, and the feeling was better. Dominion Steel, however, broke badly. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,436	Atchison	91	88¾	91
1,570	Atchison pf	102	100½	102
201	Boston & Albany	261	258	261
97	Boston Elevated	156	156	156
3	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
115	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	150	155
11	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼
18	Fitchburg pf.	142½	142½	142½
397	Mass. Electric	36	35	35½
55	Mass. Electric pf.	96¼	96¼	96½
103	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	230	232
3	New York Central	157¾	157¾	157¾
200	Pere Marquette	81½	81	81½
1,682	Union Pacific	106½	104½	106½
122	West End	93¼	93	93¼
6	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

612	Am. Tel. & Tel. (ex. div.)	167	165½	167
60	Western	28	28	28
11	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	83½	83½	83½
50	Am. Hide and Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	Am. Locomotive pf.	94½	94½	94½
105	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	29	29	29
1,640	American Sugar	127⅛	125½	127⅛
122	American Sugar pf.	120	119⅝	119⅝
125	American Woolen pf.	80	80	80
7,545	Dom. Iron & Steel	66½	60	65½
1	Edison	277	277	277
121	Edison rights	7⅛	7	7⅛
40	General Electric	185	184¾	184¾
110	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4½	4¾
20	Seattle Electric	84	84	84
113	Swift Pack. & Prov.	157½	156	157
50	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
60	United Fruit	112¾	112½	112¾
230	United Fruit ex. div.	111	110½	110¾
151	Un. Shoe Machine	54	53½	53½
32	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31	31
300	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	13¾
830	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	40
217	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88½	89¼

MINING.

420	Adventure	19½	19½	19½
2,130	Amalgamated	66⅝	64⅝	66⅛
50	Anaconda	25½	25½	25½
10	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
50	Arnold	65c	65c	65c
20	Atlantic	25	25	25
100	Bingham	30	30	30
540	Calumet & Hecla	545	540	540
910	Centennial	16¾	15½	16¼
50	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
2,146	Copper Range Consol.	57	56	57
105	Daly West	50	50	50
750	Dom. Coal	127½	126	126
100	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Franklin	10	10	10
166	Guanajuato	3¾	3⅜	3½
100	Isle Royale	13	13	13
745	Mass	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
165	Mayflower	1⅝	1½	1½
120	Michigan	10½	10½	10½
330	Mohawk	45¼	45	45¼
27	Montreal & Boston	3	3	3
300	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5½	5½
300	North Star	8	7	8
125	Old Colony	2½	2	2½
300	Old Dominion	18	17	18
130	Parrot	26	25	25½
200	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
100	Rhode Island	2 9-16	2½	2½
60	Santa Fé	1⅝	1½	1½
20	Shannon	9½	9½	9½
10	Tamarack	165	165	165
372	Trinity	10¼	10¼	10¼
725	United States	21½	21	21½
928	U. S. Coal & Oil	14¾	14	14¾
25	Utah	20½	20½	20½
710	Winona	4	4	4

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Allegheny Nat. Bank	135	135	135
331	Allegheny Trust	125	120	120
560	Allegheny Valley pf.	33½	32	33
22,848	Am. Window Glass	63⅜	59½	60⅜
924	Am. Window Glass pf.	91⅜	89½	89½
10	Amalgamated Copper	68½	68½	68½
165	Columbia Nat. Bank	425	380	420
1,322	Colonial Trust	550	550	550
905	Com. R. E. & Trust	250	240	245
14	Consolidated Gas	45	45	45
565	Consolidated Ice	13½	13	13
126	Con. Ice pf.	38½	38½	38½
10	Consolidated Traction	24	24	24
22,760	Crucible Steel	24	22	22¼
10,699	Crucible Steel pf.	88¾	85	85¾
155	Cosmopolitan N. Bank	110	102½	102½
13	Diamond Nat. Bank	440	440	440
336	Dollar Savings F. & T.	285	265	285
114	Duquesne Nat. Bank	285	285	285
332	Enterprise Nat. Bank	130	115	130
66	Exchange Nat. Bank	96	94½	96
315	Equitable Trust	180	170	180
15	Fed. St. & F. Valley	26½	26½	26½
897	Federal Nat. Bank	146	141	144
13	Farmers' D. & N. B.	1400	1350	1400
227	Fidelity T. & T.	570	560	560
100	First National Bank	635	600	600
37	Guarantee T. & T.	140	140	140
6	Iron City Nat. Bank	125	125	125
28	Keystone Bank	380	380	380
10	Lincoln Nat. Bank	252	252	252
110	Luster Mining	14¾	14¼	14½
890	Mfrs' Light & Heat	90	79	80
725	Marsden	4¾	..	4¾
286	M. & M. Nat. Bank	148½	140	148
9,725	Monon. River Coal	13	12¼	12¾
3,304	Monon. River Coal pf.	41½	40½	40¾
289	Monon. Water	42	41	41½
285	Monon. Bank	285	270	285
3,406	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	40	39	39
270	North Am. Sav.	123½	101	120
17	North Side B. pfd.	16½	16½	16½
20	Ohio Valley Bank	130	130

.04, 500 Isabella at .32, 400 Mollie Gibson at .07, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Ophir at .95, and 50 Quicksilver preferred at 8.50.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT'S RISE.

It Sells at the Highest Recorded Since the Deal in 1898—Plea for Injunction.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—September wheat to-day sold at the highest price recorded on the Board of Trade since the Leiter deal in 1898, the price reaching 95 cents, and but for the leniency of the longs the price might have been advanced indefinitely, as all available supply was practically in the hands of one or two traders.

The close on September was at a gain of 7½ cents, while December closed ⅛ to ¼ cent lower. December corn closed ⅛ to ¼ cent higher. The all-absorbing feature to trading in wheat to-day was the alleged corner in the September delivery. Early in the session there were sufficient shorts who had neglected covering their contracts to boost the price from 87⅞ to 90 cents, but at this figure there was a lull in proceedings due to rumors of injunctions similar to the one secured in the oats corner recently.

Shorts decided further parleying was useless, and there was a grand rush to cover. The result was the price advanced from 90 to 95 cents, with scarcely a sale at intermediate figures. At 95 cents shorts were able to secure all the necessary stuff to satisfy their creditors, most of the offering coming from Armour & Co., who have been leaders in the bull movement. The opening was ⅛ to ¾ cent higher, at 88 to 88½ cents. After selling up to 90 cents, there was a reaction to 87¾ cents. Then on renewed covering the price advanced rapidly to 95 cents, and the close was at the top notch, at a gain of 7⅞ cents over yesterday's close. Outside of the September trading the feature was the buying of May and selling of December.

Corn was traded in but moderately, but there was a strong feeling prevalent. Higher cables and reports of damage to the crop in Iowa from excessive moisture were the main bull factors.

The brokerage firm of H. H. Wells, members of the Board of Trade, to-day filed a petition asking for a temporary injunction against Armour & Co., J. J. Townsend, the Board of Trade, and others to prevent what is technically known as the "indorsing down of margins." The cause of the petition was the alleged cornering of September wheat.

SUING TRENTON POTTERIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Vice Chancellor Stevens heard argument to-day in the suit of William R. Wilcox, Robert C. Wood, J. Craig Havemeyer and Philip Kearny, owners of 800 shares of common stock of the Trenton Potteries Company, to restrain that company from continuing a scheme, which, it is alleged, benefits preferred stockholders to the injury of the holders of the common stock. The complainants are represented by Halsey M. Barrett, while ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs and Richard V. Lindabury appear as counsel for the Pottery Trust.

The Potteries Company denied that its plan of paying the preferred stockholders for injured any stockholders and pointed out that all the holders of the preferred stock voted for the plan and the non-assenting stockholders are in the same position now as they were under the original contract when they purchased the stock. Mr. Griggs contended that Mr. Wilcox, nor any other stockholder would be injured, but would be benefited because the other stockholders would not force the company to prompt payment of their dividend claims on demand.

The case will be continued to-morrow.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

As a whole, the week was very wet in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with temperatures generally above normal, except over the Middle Rocky Mountain slope, where it was moderately cool. While the excessive rains interrupted farm work and delayed the maturing of late crops, they proved favorable for germination of Fall-sown grain, and placed the soil in fine condition for plowing and seeding. No damage resulted from frosts, which were confined to the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain districts and extreme North Pacific Coast regions. The general conditions on the Pacific Coast were favorable, although rain is needed in Eastern Oregon.

The weather has been very unfavorable for maturing late corn in the central valleys and lake region, especially over the northern portion of these districts, and the reports indicate that corn in shock has been considerably damaged by dampness and mold over a wide area, and that much of the crop in the upper lake region and Missouri Valley will not be marketable.

Reports of injury from rain to open cotton are very general throughout the belt, with the exception of the Carolinas and portions of Texas, and sprouting and rotting in bolls are largely reported, especially in the central districts. Picking, though much interrupted, is well advanced, and is nearing completion in some districts. Late cotton in Central and Northern Texas is making rapid growth, but will not mature unless frosts are unusually late, and under these conditions a light top crop may also be gathered in Alabama. A fine crop of Sea Island cotton is promised in South Carolina.

Late tobacco has been materially improved. Cloudy and rainy weather, which has been very general throughout the week, has been very unfavorable for curing.

But little, if any, change in the apple situation is indicated, the crop being light in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, with more favorable conditions in the upper lake regions and Missouri Valley, fine yields of good quality being gathered in some States.

While plowing for Fall seeding is much behind in portions of the Missouri Valley, this work has made good progress elsewhere.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,004,314, against $9,475,701 in the preceding week and $13,143,080 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $390,366,274, against $384,776,345 in the corresponding period of last year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	
3,500	Amal. Copper	65	66½	64⅞	66⅜	+2½
100	Am. Car & F	36	36	35½	35⅞	
20	American Ice	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼	
220	Am. Locomotive	30⅜	31¼	30¼	31¼	
20	Am. Smelting	46¾	46¾	46¼	46⅝	
2,300	Am. Sugar	125½	127	125¼	126⅞	
19,000	A., T. & S. F	88½	91¼	88½	91¼	
300	A., T. & S.F.pf	101¼	102	100⅞	102	
4,850	Balt. & Ohio	106⅛	107⅛	105⅜	107⅛	
1,150	Ches. & Ohio	50	51¼	49¾	51¼	
250	Chi. & Alton	36	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	
980	Chi. Gt. West	30¾	31⅛	29⅝	31	
18,810	C., M. & St. P	188¾	194	187¼	194	
60	Chi. Term. T. pf	38¾	38¾	36¼	36¼	
330	Colorado Fuel	78½	79¼	78	79½	
310	Col. Southern	30¾	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	
20	Denver & Rio G.	44½	44½	44½	44½	
5,750	Erie	39¾	40⅛	37¾	40	
20	Erie 1st pf	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	
100	Ill. Central	149¾	153	149¼	153	
10	Kan. City So	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
7,070	Louis. & Nash	142	143½	137	143⅜	
11,300	Manhattan	136	137¾	135¾	137	
80	Met. Street	141¾	141⅝	140	141⅝	
110	Mexican Central	26½	26¾	26¼	26¾	
550	Mo., K. & T	29½	31	29¾	31	
20	M., K. & T. pf	61½	63	61½	63	
20,850	Mo. Pacific	113	115¾	113	115¾	
40	Nat. R.R. of M.	19	19¼	19	19½	
980	N. Y. Central	155¼	158	155	158	
570	N. Y., O. & W	33½	34¼	33	34¼	
920	Nor. & West	72⅝	73	71¾	73	
2,780	Pennsylvania	162¼	165	161¾	165	
300	People's Gas	103½	104⅜	103½	104⅜	
40	Pressed Steel C	56	56	56	56	
160	Pressed S. C. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	
42,500	Reading	66	71⅝	65¾	70⅝	
90	Republic Steel	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	
50	St. L. & S. W	33½	33½	33½	33⅝	
14,410	Southern Pac	73	75¾	73	75¾	
7,330	Southern Ry	36¾	37¾	36⅝	37⅛	
20	South. Ry. pf	95	95	95	95	
4,150	Tenn. Coal & I.	64½	67¼	64¼	67¼	
2,220	Texas & Pac	47½	47½	46¾	47½	
22,200	Union Pacific	104	107	104	107	
3,110	U. S. Leather	13¾	14⅞	13⅝	14⅛	
14,350	U. S. Steel	40	40¼	39½	40¼	
2,290	U. S. Steel pf	88¾	89¾	88⅝	89¾	
770	Wabash	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	
1,900	Wabash pf	49	51	49	50⅜	
80	Western Union	93	93	91¾	92½	
50	Wheel. & L. E.	27	27	27	27	
20	Wis. Central	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
10	Wis. Cent. pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	

227,120

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

X. B. Drexillius has been appointed Cincinnati sole agent of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany.

Carey & Zimmerman have been appointed Cincinnati agents of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York.

Auditor Hart of the Indiana State Insurance Department has revoked the license of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati to transact insurance business in the State of Indiana.

David E. Jones has been appointed special agent of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company and the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California for Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66¼	66⅜	10,100	*Amal. Copper Co	65	66⅜	65	66⅜	+2½
12⅝	12¾	4,400	Am. Hide & Leather	12	12¾	11⅞	12⅝	+½
42	42½	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41⅝	42½	41½	42½	+1⅝
1	1¼	100	Am. Bicycle Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅞	36	3,700	Am. Car & F. Co	36	36	35¼	35⅞	+1⅛
91	92	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+1⅛
53½	56	980	*Am. Grass Twine	54	55½	54	55½	+1½
48⅞	50¼	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	48	50	47	50	+1½
96	97⅞	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	
250	260	200	Am. Express	249⅝	250	249⅝	250	
11⅛	11¼	600	*Am. Ice Co	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
38	38⅝	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+⅜
23	23½	200	*Am. Linseed Co	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
30⅝	31	2,650	*Am. Locomo. Co	30	31	30	31	+1
94	94¼	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93⅛	94¼	93⅛	94¼	+1
23	24	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf	23	24	23	24	+1
47	47¼	5,200	*Am. S. & R. Co	46	47¼	46	47¼	+2⅛
95½	96	480	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95	96	95	96	+1
126⅞	127	13,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	125½	127¼	125	127	+4
119	121	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	−⅛
103	104	310	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	103	103	103	103	+1
91¼	91¼	99,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	89	91¼	88⅞	91⅛	+2⅛
102¼	102½	18,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102¼	100⅝	102¼	+2½
107⅝	108	22,700	Baltimore & Ohio	106	108	105½	108	+5
2⅜	2¾	16,440	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
94	96	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	96	93	96	+3¼
65⅞	66¼	15,730	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	66	64⅜	66	+3
230	240	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	235	235	235	235	−6
11½	12¼	600	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	−⅛
50	50½	500	*Butterick Co	50	50¼	50	50¼	+⅛
139	139¼	21,500	Canadian Pacific	138⅝	139	137	139	+3⅞
		400	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd	137¼	138	137½	138	+3⅞
51⅞	52	15,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅝	52	49⅝	52	+3⅛
37½	38	3,600	Chicago & Alton	35⅝	37½	35⅝	37½	+3
73½	74	400	Chicago & Alton pf	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1
31	31¼	5,470	Chicago Great West	30½	31⅜	29½	31	+1¾
86½	87½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	87	87	87	87	
47½	48	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	46¼	48	46	48	+2¼
91	92	10	Chi. Gt. West., deb	91	91	91	91	
194	194½	44,845	Chi., Mil. & St. P	188¼	194	187¼	194	+9¼
199	200	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	196⅝	200	198	200	+8
235	237	7,660	Chicago & North'w	231	235½	231	235½	+4
198	200	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	197½	198½	197½	198½	+1¼
157	165	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	−⅞
22	22¼	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans	21	22	21	22	+1½
40½	40¼	3,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39	40½	38½	40½	+2½
19	19¼	2,200	Chi. Union Traction	18	19	18	18½	+½
54	55	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	52	54	52	54	+5½
102⅜	103⅜	340	C., C., C. & St. L	103½	104	103½	103½	+3½
79¼	79½	7,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	79	79⅝	78	79½	+3
32¼	32½	2,050	Colorado & Southern	31¼	32¼	30½	32¼	+2½
72½	73	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	72¼	73	72¼	73	+¾
48⅞	49	1,700	Col. & Southern 2d pf	48¼	49	48	49	+1½
22½	23¼	4,300	Col. & H. C. & I	21½	23¼	21½	23¼	+2¼
221	223	2,300	Consolidated Gas	219¼	221	219	221	+4
123½	124	1,200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	122½	124	122½	124	+3
33	33½	200	Corn Products	32½	33	32½	33	+1
83	84	100	Corn Products pf	83	83	83	83	−¼
177¾	178	2,600	Delaware & Hudson	173	177¾	172	177⅝	+5⅞
273½	275	500	Del., Lack. & West	271	273½	271	273½	+5½
46½	46⅜	3,300	Denver & R. G	45	46⅜	45	46⅜	+1¼
92	93	4,025	Denver & R. G. pf	91½	93	91¼	93	+3
21¼	21⅝	900	Detroit Southern	22	22	21	21½	+1⅛
41⅜	41½	5,400	Detroit Southern pf	41	41⅜	40	41⅜	+1
88	89	665	Detroit United Ry	88	88	88	87½	+1
	5	200	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
36½	37	100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+½
19⅜	20½	950	*Dul., S. S. & At	19⅜	20	19½	20	+1
31½	32	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30¼	31⅞	30½	31⅞	+⅞
40	40¼	21,400	Erie	38½	40⅜	37¾	40¼	+3⅛
69¼	69½	2,700	Erie 1st pf	67½	69⅞	67	69⅝	+3⅝
53	53⅛	800	Erie 2d pf	52¾	54½	52¾	54½	+2
60	60½	600	Evans. & T. H	60	60	60	60	+⅛
186½	189	2,300	General Electric	185	187	183¼	187	−5
195	200	700	Great Northern pf	193	194	193	193½	+3½
90⅛	97	1,400	Hocking Valley	94	96¼	93½	96¼	+2¾
91	92	500	Hocking Valley pf	91	92½	91	92½	+2½
153¾	154	11,400	Illinois Central	151	154	149	154	+7
11⅛	11¼	2,850	Ill. Central rts	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅝
20½	20⅝	200	Internat. Paper	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	
73½	73½	200	Internat. Paper pf	73	73	73	73	−½
33	34	100	*Internat. Silver pf	33	36	36	36	+1
50	52	200	Internat. Steam Pump	52	52	52	52	+1½
45	45½	550	Iowa Central	44½	45	44½	45	+1
81	81½	400	Iowa Central pf	80	81⅝	80	81⅝	+1⅝
81⅝	81⅞	800	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80½	81⅝	80	81⅝	+1⅝
35½	35⅞	1,400	Kansas City South	34½	35	34	35	+1⅝
58	58½	900	Kansas City South. pf	55	57	55	57	+2
61	63	300	Lake Erie & West	60½	61	60½	61	+¾
143	143½	72,400	Louisville & Nashville	142	143¼	137¼	143¼	+5¼
10	15	200	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	+1
137¼	137¼	44,750	Manhattan Elevated	133½	137½	135½	137½	+5½
123	123½	710	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	123	123½	122⅞	123	+1
142¼	142¼	4,900	*Met. Street Railway	142¼	142¼	140⅜	142¼	+2⅝
27	27¼	2,900	Mexican Central	26	27¼	26	27	+1¼
110½	111	200	Minn. & St. Louis	110	110½	110	110½	+1
76	76½	3,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	72½	76½	71½	76½	+5
130	133	1,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	129	130	127	130	
31¼	31¼	6,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30½	31¼	29½	31¼	+2⅝
63¼	63½	4,740	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	62½	63½	62	63⅝	+3
115¾	115⅞	54,200	Missouri Pacific	113	117	113	115⅝	+4
46	46⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46	46	46	46	−½
29⅝	30	6,550	*Nat. Lead Co	31	31	29⅝	29⅝	+1⅞
92⅜	93	325	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94½	94½	92⅞	92⅞	+1⅝
19½	19½	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex	19⅜	19½	19½	19½	+⅞
39¾	40¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39	39	39	39	+⅜
179	180	350	*New York Air Brake	176	179	176	179	+3
158½	158¼	11,400	New York Central, x d	155½	158¼	155½	158	+4¼
52	53	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	50	52	50	52	+2
90	92	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	91	91	91	91	−⅞
25	27	100	New York Dock Co	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1½
228	233	25	N. Y., N. H. & H	232	232	232	232	
34¾	34⅞	17,500	N. Y. Ont. & West	33¼	34⅞	33	34⅝	+2¼
73⅝	74¼	19,250	Norfolk & Western	72¼	73½	71⅝	73½	+3
92	92½	200	Norfolk & Western pf	91½	92	91½	92	
127	130	1,800	North American	122½	130½	122½	130½	+8½
78	79	1,400	Pacific Coast	76	78	76	78	+2
81½	83	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	81	81	81	81	+1
42	43	100	Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1
164⅞	165	56,100	Pennsylvania R. R	163	165	162	165	−6
104⅜	104⅜	3,700	People's Gas, Chicago	104	104⅜	103½	104⅜	+2¼
80½	82	100	Père Marquette	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+⅞
98	99	100	P., C., C. & St. L	98	98	98	98	+1½
56½	57	4,850	Pressed Steel Car	56	57	55½	56½	+3
91	91½	2,060	Pressed Steel Car pf	91	91½	90½	91¼	+1¼
233	238	200	Pullman Company	233	235	233	235	+3
35⅜	36	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	35	36	35	36	+1
87½	88½	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	
71	71½	92,420	Reading	66	72	65¾	71½	+7½
87½	88	1,000	Reading 1st pf	86	87½	86	87½	+1⅜
78	78½	10,800	Reading 2d pf	75	77⅝	74⅝	77¾	+3⅝
21⅝	21¾	5,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	21¾	20⅜	21⅜	+1¼
79	79½	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78¾	79¼	78½	79¼	+1¼
21½	22	800	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	21	21¾	20⅜	21¾	+¾
77½	78	2,400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	77	77¾	76	77¾	+2½
38½	39	800	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	37¼	39	37¼	38¾	+2⅝
78½	78⅝	2,800	St. L. & San Fran	78¼	78½	77⅝	78⅝	+⅝
73¼	73⅝	1,350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	72	73½	72	73	
34	35	500	St. Louis Southw	33½	34	33½	34	+1
70⅜	70⅜	3,600	St. Louis Southw. pf	70	70⅜	69	70⅜	+2⅜
63	65	3,700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	66	67½	62	63	−3½
75⅝	75⅝	78,000	Southern Pacific	74	75⅝	73½	75⅝	+4
38⅝	38½	29,500	Southern Railway	36¾	38⅝	36¾	38⅝	+2⅝
95⅞	96	950	Southern Railway pf	95	96	95	96	+1
64⅝	67¼	6,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64⅝	67¼	64½	67⅜	+3⅞
47½	47¾	12,000	Texas & Pacific	47	47⅝	46¾	47⅝	+2¼
129	130	800	Third Avenue	128½	130	128	129½	+½
29	30	850	Tol., St. L. & West	29	29	29	29	
44	44½	1,880	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	43	44	43	44	+3
121	122	700	Twin City R. T	123	123	121	121	−2
14½	15	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
76½	78	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	+½
107	107⅛	95,400	Union Pacific	105	107	104½	106⅞	+4½
90¾	91	700	Union Pacific pf	91	91¼	90⅜	91⅛	+⅛
15⅞	16	3,500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	+⅛
55	56	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+⅛
148	152	500	U. S. Express	150	150	150	150	
14	14¼	5,300	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+⅝
89	89¼	750	*U. S. Leather pf	89	89	88¼	88⅝	+1⅛
18	18⅞	100	U. S. Rubber	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−1
57	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	−1⅝
40	40¼	30,310	U. S. Steel	40	40¼	39¾	40¼	+1½
89¾	89⅞	14,485	U. S. Steel pf	88¾	89⅞	88¾	89¾	+1⅞
32	36	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	33	33	33	33	−1
68	68¼	3,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67	68⅝	67	68⅜	+⅝
128	130½	100	Va.-Caro. Ch. pf., x d	129	129	129	129	+1
34½	34⅝	5,900	Wabash	33¾	34½	33½	34½	+1½
50⅝	51	13,350	Wabash pf	49	51	49	51	+3
93¾	93⅞	13,250	West. Union Tel	92⅞	93⅞	91⅞	93⅞	+1⅞
218	220	200	Westinghouse E. & M	217	218	217	218	+3
27⅜	28¼	1,600	Wheel. & L. E	27	28⅜	27	28⅝	+1⅞
61½	63½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	60	61	60	61	+1
38⅜	40	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	39¼	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+1⅜
28¼	28⅝	3,500	Wisconsin Central	28	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+1¼
53	53½	2,050	Wisconsin Central pf	52⅜	53¼	52	53¼	+2

Sales....1,190,100 | *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage known	88	88	88
Third week Sep...	$9,050	$10,060	....
From July 1.....	96,085	111,756	....

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA FOR AUGUST—

Gross earn	75,104	63,879	53,066
Operating exp. ..	44,501	40,012	30,909
Net earnings.....	30,603	23,867	22,157
Total increase....	35,891	26,679	....
Gross, 2 months..	142,045	126,522	96,283
Operating exp. ...	88,783	82,475	59,434
Net earnings.....	53,262	44,047	36,849
Total increase	63,416	49,728	....

CANADIAN PACIFIC FOR AUGUST—

Gross earnings...	3,448,000	3,057,000	2,637,983
Operating exp. ..	2,058,069	1,751,368	1,533,508
Net earnings	1,362,901	1,305,632	1,054,475
Ratio op. exp....	60.5%	57.3%	60.0%
Gross, 2 months .	6,694,020	5,881,000	5,109,153
Operating exp. ..	4,156,008	3,479,501	3,170,304
Net, 2 months....	2,538,612	2,401,490	1,938,849

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL FOR AUGUST—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	3,944,072	3,964,055	17
Operating exp. ..	2,451,410	2,509,441	*58,030
Net earnings	1,512,662	1,454,614	58,048
From July 1 to Aug. 31.			
Gross earnings ..	7,625,465	7,546,096	79,369
Operating exp. ..	4,731,768	4,734,194	*2,426
Net earnings	2,893,697	2,811,902	81,795

*Decrease.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN FOR AUGUST—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	527,941	471,114	404,986
Operating exp. ..	396,565	346,177	307,847
Net earnings	131,376	124,937	97,138
Taxes	18,057	17,557	17,125
Balance	113,319	107,380	80,012
Gross, 2 months..	1,046,141	935,685	796,010
Operating exp. ..	794,835	696,040	608,359
Net earnings	247,306	239,045	187,660
Taxes	36,115	35,115	34,579
Balance, 2 months	211,191	203,930	153,080

DETROIT AND MACKINAC FOR AUGUST—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	67,564	68,932	*1,368
Oper. exp. & taxes	44,931	55,147	*10,216
Net earnings	22,633	13,785	8,848
From July 1 to Aug. 31.			
Gross earnings ..	133,031	187,000	*3,969
Oper. exp. & taxes	90,214	107,375	*17,161
Net earnings	42,817	29,625	12,192

*Decrease.

FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE & ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	223,706	210,235	13,470
Op. expenses	127,289	165,275	*35,986
Net earnings	96,416	46,960	49,456
Fixed charges ..	272,222	34,772	237,450
Deficit	175,806	112,188	187,994

*Decrease. †Surplus.

The general balance sheet shows: Cash on hand $57,808, and a profit and loss deficiency of $473,402.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	510,048	444,968	361,877
Exp. and taxes..	374,386	312,337	307,495
Net earnings	135,661	132,630	54,382
Gross, 2 months..	992,310	825,836	715,811
Exp. and taxes..	742,444	606,835	618,

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Elect. Storage Battery Co. vs. International Power Co.
2—Barney vs. Rapid Transit Commissioners.
3—Nat. Bank of Commerce of St. Louis vs. Dickson.
4—Colford vs. Brown.
5—Weaver vs. McNeil.
6—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas and Elec. Co.
7—Kilduff vs. John A. Roebling's Son's Co.
9—Kirschbaum vs. Hyman.
10—In re Thomson.
11—United States vs. Neely.
Cases noticed.
12—Merrimac Mattress Mfg. Co. vs. Schlesinger.
14—Gray vs. Schneider.
15—Rinehart vs. Palm Fechtler Co.
16—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas and Elec. Co.
17—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Stevens.
18—Timolat vs. Philadelphia Pneumatic Tube Co.
19—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
20—Universal Talking Machine Co. vs. Am. Graphophone Co.
21—Alves vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
22—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c.
23—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
24—Greene vs. Man. Refrigerating Co.
25—In re Greene.
26—In re Corrado.
27—Gibson vs. Goodman.
28—Coffin vs. Philadelphia, Wilmington & B. R. R. Co.
29—Roche vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 86, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy discharges.
5108—Irving W. Young.
4778—William L. Heermance.
5072—Herman W. Schmidt.
5012—Charles M. Eckert.
4990—Joseph W. Frazier
4415—Roosa & Woolsey.
5071—Isaac vs. Specter.
5092—William H. Kilgannon.
4975—Charles Stock.
5059—D. D. Russell.
5130—Gustav A. Gehm.
4895—Emil Held.
5106—Bernard Jacobs.
5150—Bertha Samuels.
5088—Abram Braunstein
4973—Robert Silbmuin.
4559—Bernhard Beyer.
5110—Gutman Wolf.
4462—Isaac Rosenthal.
5138—Martin Mezey.
4389—Jacob M. Lasky.
4828—Louis Gluck.
3349—Elmer E. Ball.
4886—Marcus N. Smith.
5079—Joseph K. Church.
5073—Louis Kalinsky.
5011—Benjamin Keller.
5081—Louis Kramer.
5122—Henry Fehn.
5112—Richard W. Van Hohenhoff.
5104—Lafayette Lilienstein.
5057—Marcus Adler.
4984—Ernest Mathies.
4886—Isaac A. Goldberg.
5052—Jacob Striefler.
4956—Fink & Abrams.
4485—Joseph Kalinsky.
Cases under objection.
5044—Louis Sroka.
5055—Kuhn & Mackin.
4528—John Schildknecht.
4079—Simon Levy.
4240—William F. Schipper.
Adjourned cases.
5039—David H. Bidwell.
4953—Edward E. Gwynne.
4490—Riverius Marsh.
4103—Joseph Germain.
3885—Alvin E. Crocker.
3910—Henry Kasselnann
4019—Alfred E. Kramer.
4574—J. F. Boorsem.
4832—Charles Jaimes.
4468—Morris Anderson.
4705—Solomon Nemser.
5001—David Tim.
4729—Joseph Blumenfeld.
3124—Hatch & Foote.
Motions.
In re American Piano Mfg. Co.
In re L. J. & H. Bernstein.
In re Julius Sauer.
In re Mary Mendel.
In re John H. Lohman.
In re Orlando M. Harper.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re Arthur J. Kahn.
In re Thomas A. Coe.
In re Charles Davis.
In re Bauman & Jacobs.
In re Rosenberg & Wolfs.
In re Herman Katz.
In re Mary S. Penfield.
In re Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re Gluckman & Gross.
In re Kanter & Cohen.
In re Meyer Jonasson & Co.
In re Meyer & Wertheimer.
In re Bruck & Kramer.
In re Bauman & Jacobs.
In re Meyer Jonasson & Co.
In re Stern & Guthmann.
In re John C. Geiger.
In re Sigmund Rabinowitz.
In re Greene & Ward.
In re Fernald & Son.
In re Arthur J. Kahn.
In re Jacob Cohen.
In re Max Bronstein.
In re Julius Ablomich.
In re Meyer Jonasson & Co.
In re Samuel Rabinowitz.
In re Meyer Jonasson & Co.
In re Meyer & Wertheimer.
In re Amelia Heyman.
In re Charles W. Morgan.
In re Elting & Sons.
In re Berg & Schacher.
In re Mecker, Carter & Bouraum.
In re Goldberg & Bloch.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Oct. 1

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—McMahon vs. Riemer.
2—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Simon.
3—Murphy vs. Murphy.
4—Cong. Sons of Israel, &c., vs. Marvash.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—De Sanctis vs. De Sanctis.
8—Ferrara vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Oppenheim vs. Lewis.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Burns vs. De Young
12—Taggart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Knight vs. Levy.
14—Haynes vs. Foley.
15—Ganzfried vs. Ganzfried.
16—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. vs. Leary.
17—Hellman vs. Mendelsohn.
18—Matter of Carrigg.
19—Glaab vs. Edson.
20—Matter of William Macfarland Co.
21—Donovan vs. Donovan.
22—Stuart vs. Schnugg.
23—Matter of Verrault.
24—Verrault vs. Verrault.
25—Adler vs. Prelock.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Kelly vs. Sturgis.
30—Partridge vs. Butler.
31—Matter of Roth.
32—People, &c., vs. Wolf.
33—Same vs. same.
34—Same vs. Boes.
35—City of New York vs. Shanley.
36—Goodsell vs. Goodsell
37—People, &c., vs. Rosenfield.
38—Matter of W. 165th St.
39—Matter of W. 213th St.
40—Matter of W. 214th St.
41—Matter of E. 170th St.
42—Matter of Lowmede St.
43—Matter of Albany Road.
44—Matter of W. 211th St.
45—Matter of W. 212th St.
46—Matter of E. 176th St.
47—Matter of Oak Tree Place.
48—Matter of Anderson Av.
49—Matter of Jerome Av
50—Matter of Jerome Av
51—Matter of W. 218th St.
52—Matter of a new St.
53—Matter of W. 180th St.
54—Matter of W. 215th St.
55—Matter of W. 216th St.
56—Taylor vs. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co.
57—Matter of Millinery D. & L. Assn.
58—Vogel vs. White Rock Mineral Spring Co.
59—Matter of W. 158th St.
60—Winters vs. Baker.
61—Heller vs. Senft.
62—Burton vs. City of New York.
63—Matter of Wright.
64—Matter of U. S. Trust Co.
65—Brewer vs. Bingham.
66—Coney Island R. R. vs. Boyton.
67—Ball vs. Ball.
68—Stiner vs. Siegal.
69—Recio vs. Recio.
70—People, &c., vs. Goff.
71—Herman vs. Cong. Shaarl Zedek.
72—Beckingham vs. Beckingham.
73—John Kress Brew. Co. vs. Clark.
74—Buckingham vs. Buckingham.
75—Same vs. same.
76—Long vs. Damsky.
77—Paone vs. Paone.
78—Curtin vs. Curtin.
79—Langbein vs. Lawlor

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Jane M. Van Dyke, Winifred Moran, Fanny Jacobs, John Seidell, Paul George Frauenfelder,
Francis O'Ryan, Julia O. Jones, Matthew J. Harney. At 2 P. M. James Warren Nash.
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Conlan and Seabury, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Appeals from orders.
10—Kowitz vs. Greil.
21—Wallach vs. Mittleman.
30—Ranny vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
Appeals from judgments.
3—Kirk vs. McLaughlin.
19—Bobis vs. Gross.
22—Beisen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Glassman vs. Sobel.
24—Thorn vs. Co-op. Building Bank.
38—Storm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Ottlye vs. same.
44—Kuhnle vs. Buchta.
45—Zion vs. De Jonge.
50—Rashkes vs. Lewis.
60—Hamilton Bank vs. Lawson.
61—Somber vs. Am. Ice Co.
64—Orzechowitz vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
91—Billington vs. McClellan.
92—Downes vs. Ponnett.
93—Castintanio vs. Fay.
94—Moorehead vs. Webster.
Motions.
1—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos, (three motions.)
2—Rot vs. Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.
1—Bent Lilienthal.
2—Ada Johnson.
3—George Hillmier.
4—John Sullivan.
5—Charles Gross, otherwise called Charles Di Gross.
6—Andrew McManus.
7—William Wainwright, alias Jerome Victor.
Thomas Wallace, Joseph Clark, Daniel McCarthy, alias Daniel J. O'Connell.
8—John Casey.
9—Paul Bulke.
10—William L. Hill.
11—Harry Rethman.
12—John Murphy.
Pleadings.
1—William Bush.
2—Thomas J. Sharkey.
3—Edward McGowan.
4—Joseph Coney.
5—Michael Vail.
James J. Shields.
6—Charles Davis.
7—James Casey.
8—Morris Wolfson.
William Goldstein.
9—Mary Morehead.
10—Jennie Marshall.
11—James Allastro.
12—Julius M. Hanser.
13—Charles Stouppe.
14—Louis London.
15—Peter Lind.
16—Edward Boyd.
17—Andrew M. Pinkerton.
18—Anna Jensen.
19—Max Moschkowitz.
20—William M. Jacobs.
21—Alfred Ross.
22—Oscar Tredwell.
23—Anton Davis.
24—William Salmiere.
25—August Hoffman.
Charles Lewis.
26—John Francis Maher, alias John Maher.
27—David Beadle.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Smythe for the People.
1—Patrick Ready.
2—Philip Casessa.
3—John Kenna.
4—Mary Ryan.
5—Mabel White, Grace Howard.
6—James Zitto.
7—John Walsh.
8—John D. Smith.
9—Robert Reese, Willard Hudson.
10—Frederick Sletters.
11—Louis Eidman, Abraham Flax.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Mack Latz vs. Jacob Zion—Leo Frank. Martha M. Wysong vs. Marie E. Wandelt et al.—John A. Wrede.
CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—William Fink vs. George B. Invernazzi et al.—Frederick W. Fielding.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Bourke —M. Warley Platzek. McMahon vs. Hitchcock Land Improvement Company—Edward S. Fowler, Higgins vs. same—Roger Foster. United States Trust Company vs. Schmuck—Frank J. Dupignac. Wilde vs. Smith—August J. Simpson.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Arndt vs. Brogan—Emanuel Sleahn. McClean vs. McClean—Henry W. Bookstaver.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. —Ehmbach vs. Embach.
357—Kiely vs. Hilfriech et al.
364—Coggshall, receiver, &c., vs. Darmstadt et al.

Instruction.

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Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

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Surrogate Notices.

TAYLOR, JOHN HENRY, OR HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE TAYLOR, Kendrick Taylor, Richard Taylor, Charles Taylor, and to the issue, if any, of Harriet G. Smith, Mary Ann Mumford, Jane Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Charles Taylor, (who were the sisters and brothers of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, deceased,) the widow and heirs and next of kin of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, known also as HENRY TAYLOR, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Jacob Taylor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Henry Taylor, known also as Henry Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
au27-1aw6wW&oc8

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902.
JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator.
F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-1aw6mW

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

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FAST EXPRESS SER

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 21 Liberty Street Sold—Mercer Street Building Changes Hands—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Susan Nicho's the five-story building 21 Liberty Street, running through to 60 Maiden Lane, 21.9 by 88.4 by 22.1 by 82.11, adjoining the Montauk Building, which covers the adjoining block front on the west side of William Street, between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane. The brokers declined yesterday to divulge the name of the buyer.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Heilner & Wolf to Willet F. Cook of Canajoharie, N. Y., the eight-story loft building 133 Mercer Street, west side, 40 feet south of Prince Street, on lot 20.10 by 71.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Robert Wallace to a Mr. Wills the five-story American basement dwelling 332 West One Hundred and First Street, 22 by 100. This is the first house east of Peter Doelger's mansion on Riverside Drive, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets.

Snowber & Co. have sold for Sophie M. Young the two five-story flats 183 and 185 West One Hundred and Second Street. The buyer, W. Anthony Moore, has resold the properties through the same brokers.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for James Burns to a Mrs. Wheeler for $35,000 the four-story dwelling 71 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Cassel Oshinsky has sold the two five-story flats 1,093 and 1,097 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 50.10 by 82.2.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for W. C. Fisk to W. G. Lane the five-story American basement dwelling 353 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 102.2.

Janpole & Werner have resold to Robert M. Silverman the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 feet west of Manhattan Avenue. The buyer will erect on the site two six-story apartment houses.

Max Marx has sold to Fulton McMahon, through A. M. Baumann & Co., the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 42 by 78.11, together with the similar adjoining properties 1,903 Lexington Avenue, 22 by 90, and 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 19 by 81. In part payment Mr. Marx takes the three-story limestone-front dwelling 402 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 19 by 75.

The estate of Stephen H. Jackson has sold to Frieda Hart the four-story flat 3 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11, the buyer giving in part payment the dwelling 316 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

William L. Sutphin has bought, through Richard M. Montgomery, the three-story dwelling 239 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 24 by 100.

Albert B. Strange is the buyer of 55 and 57 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold recently by William H. Woodin.

George Milne has sold for Albert J. Adams the property 145 West Fortieth Street.

Charles Martin has sold for August Herzog the five-story flat, with stores, 527 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100. The buyer is Frederick Wilkens.

The West Side Realty Company has sold for the Van Alst estate at about $49,000 the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Bleecker and Barrow Streets, 39 by 75 by 65 by 50. The estate has owned the property for nearly 50 years.

John Katzman reports that he has bought a plot of about four and one-half lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, 110 by 101; also the two five-story flats 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street; also the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 164 Attorney Street. This last parcel has been resold to a Mr. Weisberger. Mr. Katzman has also sold with a building loan the northwest corner of Avenue D and Seventh Street, 36.7 by 77.

Leonard, Wilde & Co. have sold to Nellie F. Cantwell, for $19,000, the four-story single flat 364 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 84 by 100; also, to Abraham Rapp, for $7,000, the two-family dwelling 1,040 Mott Avenue.

Gustav Roos has sold for Frederick Schnaufer the four-story flat 951 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story building 172 Forsyth Street, 28 by 100.

The Holland Realty Company has leased the seven-story apartment hotel at 66 and 68 West Forty-sixth Street, for a term of years at an annual rental of $15,000. The lessees are M. E. Sniffin and E. A. Oliver, proprietors of the Pomfret Inn at Pomfret Centre, Conn.

The southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, 20.2 by 96 by 19.4 by 90, has been conveyed by John W. De Peyster to Walter J. Salomon for a nominal consideration.

The southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street has been mortgaged by the New York Realty Corporation to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $650,000, due Jan. 1, 1904, and bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

Henry Corn has mortgaged the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street to the Alliance Realty Company in the sum of $400,000. The loan carries 6 per cent. interest and falls due Jan. 31, 1904.

Matt J. Ward & Co. have leased the Hotel Richelieu, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City, for the owner, Mrs. Wilhelmina Walthers, for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of $80,000, to Thomas D. Boak, formerly connected with the Hotel Gerard, in this city, and the Normandie, Seabright, N. J.

Eugene Southack has leased for the O. B. Potter Trust, the store, basement, and subbasement of the building 806-808 Broadway, for a long term of years, from Feb. 1, 1903, to the Hodgman Rubber Company. The store is 51 feet front and 230 feet in depth, and immediately adjoins the Grace Church property.

Gustav Roos sold for Mr. Marten a two-story frame building, Decatur Avenue, near Gun Hill Road, and on the same avenue a lot for Mrs. Erickson; also for H. Bohlen two lots on White Plains Road, William's Bridge.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

334 and 336 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, G. M. Smith and another $48,852

By John T. Boyd.

333 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 140 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to D. W. Taylor 12,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

334 Walton Avenue, northeast corner of Checver Place, 83 by 120.5 by 83 by 119, two and four story frame building; foreclosure sale, to James I. Steeds.... 10,000

By James L. Wells.

Andrews Avenue, west side, about 175 feet south of Fordham Road, 50 by 125, vacant; foreclosure sale, H. K. Comrie.. 2,500

By Philip A. Smyth.

Fort Independence Street, north side, 143.4 feet west of Giles Place, 25.4 by 57.10 by 25 by 55, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Empire City Savings Bank 600

Fort Independence Street, north side, 193.8 feet west of Giles Place, 25.5 by 51 by 25 by 56.6, three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Empire City Savings Bank 2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 696 West End Avenue, east side, 18.5 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 22 by 43 and irregular, four-story American basement stone-front dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Volkel, referee, 1,690 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 20.11 by 50, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,391.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 118 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 215 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,571.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. D. Arnold, referee, 523 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,185.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 16 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 67.5; Lenox Hill Corporation of 600 Fifth Avenue, owner; Pickering & Walker of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 195 Madison Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 23.10 by 87; I. Juchs of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $30,000.

Terrace View Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of King's Bridge Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 40; R. C. Harvey, Terrace View Avenue and Broadway, owner; G. W. Yeandle, Davidson Avenue and Fordham Road, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 523 and 525 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick power house, 30 by 65; United States Electric Light and Power Company of 55 Duane Street, owner; H. W. York of 55 Duane Street architect; cost, $8,000.

Hughes Avenue, southwest corner of Pelham Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 75 by 50; James Stanley of 82 Pelham Avenue, owner; M. E Cody of 880 Pelham Avenue, architect; cost, $2,100.

Mount Vernon Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Keppler Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 27; William H. Cauvet, Woodlawn, owner; Louis Falk of 2,735 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Madison Street, east side, 250 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; E. J. Cahill, Morris Park Avenue and Lincoln Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, 66 feet north of Two Hundred and First Street, for a one-story brick Sunday school, 35 by 75; Bedford Park Congregational Church, on premises, owner; Henry Schweitzer of 2,772 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 90 West Ninety-third Street, to a sign; H. Williams, owner; F. L. Smith, architect; cost, $150.

No. 415 West Forty-ninth Street, to a brick tenement; H. Kohn of 3 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; E. Ginburger of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,200.

No. 645 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; F. Mulvey of 247 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; A. J. Connell, of 537 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 285 West Twelfth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. W. Schwartz, owner; B. G. Schwark, architect; cost, $50.

No. 50 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick store; J. Hirsh of 47 Cedar Street, owner; B. J. Field, of 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, northeast corner of King's Bridge Road, to a one-story frame wagon shed, 60 by 58; H. B. Claflin, owner; Moore & Landsidel, architects; cost, $500.

Giles Place, southwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 40 by 70; Alfred Le Roy, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Mrs. Herman Gartner, of 208 White Plains Avenue, owner; J. E. Dobbs, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, southwest corner of Westchester Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 44 and 30.5 by 41; Emma Aldrich, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Flower Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Edward Brennan, William's Bridge, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 1,175 Weeks Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

District Attorney Sells a House.

De Selding Brothers have sold for District Attorney William Travers Jerome his house, 535 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to the Empire City Realty Company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, September 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, 831, e s, 25x75; Jennie E. Calhoun and another, executors, to Frederick Gemmer and wife $24,500

AVENUE A, n e corner of 10th St, runs n 108x e 30.5x n 108 to 11th St x e 67.6 to Westchester Creek x s w — to 10th St x w 780; Bradley L. Eaton to John F. Steeves and another, 1-3 part and all title 1

AVENUE B, e s, 100 ft n of Cedar St, 100x100; Charles H. Dietsch to John J. Dietsch, 1-6 part, all liens 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 78.11 ft n of 143d St, 21x75.5x21.1x77.6; Walter H. Beach to Simon Wright, (mtg $5,000) 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 49th St, 20.2x96x19.4x90; John W. de Peyster to Walter J. Salomon, all liens 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x75; William H. Schmohl to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $26,000) 100

CATHERINE ST, e s, Lot 216, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Elise Knebel to Robert Derleth, (mtg $2,000) 2,800

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 300.9 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 33.4x47.6x33.4x52.3; Joseph Diamond to James D. Gagan, (mtg $1,500) .. 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 72.6 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x64.11x17.6x63.8; Jennie E. Calhoun and another, executors, to C. C. Roberts 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 72.6 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x64.11x17.6x63.8; C. C. Roberts to Bertha M. Calhoun 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 212.5 ft s of 180th St, 17.10x65; Amelia Eickwort to John J. A. Sheridan, (mtg $2,500) 1

LENOX AV, e s, 34 ft s of 127th St, 16.6x85; Arthur A. Swany to Marion O'Reilly, (mtg $15,000) 100

LOT 39, map of St. Raymond Park; Lewis H. Parmelee to Felix De Canio, (mtg $2,000) 1

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 137.6 ft s of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Rosi Resler to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $18,500) 100

LUDLOW ST, w s, Lot 1,114, map of James Delancey, 25x87.6; Lottie Kuszynski to Meyer Greenberg, (mtg $23,500) .. 100

LUDLOW ST, 17, w s, —x88.5x25x88.5; Isaac E. Seikevitz to Aaron Gordon, (mtg $22,500) 1

MERCER ST, 133, w s, 20.6x71x28x71.3; William J. Stegman to Willet F. Cook, (mtg $71,700) 100

MOTT ST, 274 and 276, e s, runs n 39.9x e 81.11x s 25.5x e 4.11x s 14.2x w 87.7; Abraham Kassel to Sarah Kaplan, (mtg $42,000) 100

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Charles Seickendict to Charles Riley, (mtg $190,000) 100

OGDEN AV, w s, 275 ft s of Union St, 25x183; St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Melrose to Christian Schmidt 1,500

PLEASANT AV, 408, e s, 16.8x64; Ida L. Henry, executrix and trustee, to Ellen Johnson 4,750

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 75th St, 27.8x89.4x27.2x83.11; Laura Leonard and others to Joseph Harvey and another 1

THOMPSON ST, 80, e s, 25x88; Jennie A. Stewart to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $21,000) 1

UNION AV, n w corner 166th St, 28x90.8; George J. Jetter to William G. Ringler, (mtg $15,000) ..... Omitted

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of Tailmadge St 25x100; Frank A. Bucknam to the Archdeaconry of New York 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of old line of Talmadge St, 25x100; Washington Av, w s, 135.5 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Wallace Wyand to the Archdeaconry of New York 1

WESTCHESTER AV, 767, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av; Joseph and John E. Conron to Conron Brothers & Co., quitclaim 1

2D AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 576, map of Wakefield, 50x114; George W. Benjamin and another to Hayman Konussar.. 1,500

2D ST, 114 East, 24.8x121.11; Cille Weingarten to Rebecca Lipschitz, (mtg $46,000) ..... Omitted

3D AV, w s, 402.3 ft n of 169th St, 25x101.11x25x106.4; Walter Stabler to Rachel Corn, (mtg $5,000) 1

6TH ST, 706 East, 23x70x irregular; Samuel Grossman to John Gross and another, (mtg $8,500) 1

7TH AV, n s, 83.11 ft n of 130th St, 15.5 x74.10; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Karl A. W. Dressler, (mtg $12,500) 1

8TH AV, 2,172, e s, 25x100; Martha Stenger to Conrad R. Gross and another, (mtg $20,000) 1

8TH AV, 2,172, e s, 25x100; Frank Koch to Martha Stenger, (mtg $20,000) .. 1

12TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 39.5x96x 39.10x99; Joseph Conron to Conron Brothers Company, B. and S. and all title 1

12TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 108, Unionport; Hugo Selzer and another to Wilhelm H. F. Lange, (mtg $1,000).. 2,500

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 24.7x 92; Fanny O. Lutz to Philip Wildfener and another 1

29TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Third Av, 25x 98.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to James E. Dietz 12,000

30TH ST, 149.10 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Joseph W. Tilton and others, executors, to Jarvis C. Howard 56,000

33D ST, 144 East, 18.9x25; George H. Gibson to Anna V. Gibson, (mtg $5,000) .. 1

40TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Marie Reufer to Elizabeth M. Hage.... 100

44TH ST, 327 West, 25x100.4; Elizabeth A. Loughlin to John B. Salter ....

46TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Theodora Engelhart to Rollin C. Newton and others, (mtg $8,000) 1

56TH ST, 207 and 209 West, 50x98.7x50x 95.6; Morris Cukor to Henry T. Cutter.. 101,000

59TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 6th Av, runs s 100.5 x e 0.6 x s 100.5 to the n s of 58th St, x w 53.6 x n 200.10 to 59th St, x e 52.11; Patrick L. Kenney and others to the De La Salle Institute, (mtg $150,000) 1

59TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 6th Av, runs s 100.5x e 0.6x s 100.5 to 58th St x w 53.6x n 200.10 to 59th St x e 52.11; Manhattan College to Patrick Kenny and others, (mtg $150,000) 1

75TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 99.9x25.4x103.11; Joseph Schwartz to J. Edward Smith, (mtg $10,000) 1

75TH ST, s s, 75.3 ft w of Madison Av, 24.8x102.2; Chalmers Wood and others to the Lenox Hill Corporation, (mtg $61,000) 1

77TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 25x99.9x25.4x103.11; Hugo H. Ritterbusch to Joseph Schwartz 12,000

86TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 22x 100.8; Jacob Levi to Charles Meyerhoff, (mtg $10,000) 18,000

87TH ST, 112 West, 17.6x100.8; Eliza H. Chalot to Charles Roos 25,000

90TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8; William Baumann to Cecilia Baumann, quitclaim and all title 1

90TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.8; Franz Chwatal to Casper H. Hauck, (mtg $10,000) 100

92D ST, 45 East, 17.1x100.8; Frank C. Markham to Ernest Tribelhorn, (mtg $15,000) 1

92D ST, 303 West, 25x75.8x irregular; City Real Estate Company to Caroline L. Foley, B. & S. 100

95TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; L. J. Hardenbrook and another to Joseph Johnston, (mtg $19,050) 1

102D ST, 183 and 185 West, 50x96; W. Anthony Moore to Emil A. Sonner, (mtg $33,000) 50,500

102D ST, 183 and 185 West, 50x96; Sophia M. Young and another to W. Anthony Moore 1

110TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 70.11; United States Trust Company, as executor and trustee, to Elisha Sniffin.. 28,500

110TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Elisha Sniffin to Lloyd Warren, (mtg $20,000, and taxes) 100

114TH ST, 303 West, 20x100.11; Jennie E. Calhoun and another, executors, to C. C. Roberts, (mtg $11,000) 1

114TH ST, 303 West, 20x100.11; C. C. Roberts to Jennie E. Calhoun and another, (mtg $11,000) 1

116TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Joseph Nussbaum to Carrie Bendheim, all liens.

120TH ST, 124 West, 19x100.11; Gustav Gomprecht and another, executors, to Adolphus Price, (mtg $15,000) 22,750

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles Meyerhoff to Jacob Levi and another, (mtg $13,000) ..... Omitted

160TH ST, 428 West, 18x100; 160th St, s s, Lot 57, Map No. 625, Register's office; Julia A. Howe and others to Mary Howe, (mtg —) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 98th St; Louis M. Schnakenberg to John J. Schmitt, 21 years $3,600, $4,800

AVENUE A, 32; Adolph Pohl to Theodor Kimmich, 5 years 1,500

BOWERY, 18, s w corner of Pell St; Ellen Cavanagh, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Charles J. McKeon, 5 years 1,750

CHAMBERS ST, 136 to 142; Frederick Gerken to New York National Exchange Bank, 15 years 18,000

COURTLANDT AV, 712, e s; Gustave H. Kornemann to August Hitzel, 5 years... 540

MADISON AV, 1,531, n e corner of 104th St; Charles I. Weinstein to Morris Komarsky, 3 years $600, 900

PARK AV, 1,384; Annie Aaron to Mark Aaron, 1 year 1,800

2D AV, 435; Katharina Schaefer, executor and trustee, to Auguste Dill, 5 years.... 720

5TH ST, 746 East; Emanuel Neuman to Arthur A. Landsman, 3 years 660

11TH AV, 544; Rosa Mels to Henry Gebhardt, 6 years 600

128TH ST, 206 to 210 East; Jacques Pacheteau to Herman F. Klumpp and others, 5 years $4,300, 5,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to William H. Schmohl; Broome St, n e corner of Suffolk St, 1 year, 6 per cent., $7,000

BARNES, Ambrose E., to Grace H. Hall; Warren St, 30, leasehold, as collateral security for mtg on 284 and 286 Pearl St, due —, 6 per cent. 7,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to G. Pasquale D'Auria; Lots 215 to 217, map of Van Nest Park, 2 months, gold 1,500

BOTTE, Sophia, widow, to John J. Ittner; 150th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, gold 1,000

BUONOCUORE, Diorato, to Henry H. Jackson; 109th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, due —, given to secure performance of building agreement on premises 1,201 Park Av 4,000

COOK, Willet F., to Emanuel Heilner and another; Mercer St, 133, demand, 6 per cent 1,584

COOK, Emilie, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, Lot 75, and adjoining 5 ft of Lot 74, map of St. Raymond Park, demand, 6 per cent 1,800

CORN, Henry, to Alliance Realty Company; 5th Av, n w corner of 18th St, due Jan. 31, 1904, 6 per cent 400,000

CORN, Caroline L., to Meyer L. Sire; 92d St, n s, 33 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 4,000

CUDNER, Albert M., to Anna S. Jewett; 20th St, 327 West, 3 years 10,000

CUTTER, Henry T., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 56th St, 207 and 209 West, 3 years, gold 80,000

EICHHORN, Celia, to Morris Kahn and another; Lewis St, 57, 1 year 6 per cent. 500

FAHRENKRUG, Henry, to Katie Grolle, Park Av, 1,575, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 5,000

FOLEY, Caroline L., to B. Rush Wendell; 92d St, 303 West, installments, 4 per cent 26,000

GASS, Frank, to Joseph Messerschmidt; 12th St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years 2,500

GEMMER, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 831, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

GROSS, John, and another to Samuel Grossman; 6th St, 706, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

HAINES, Edwin H., to Walter A. May; 116th St, 66 East, 3 years, gold 5,000

HAINES, Edwin H., to Francis J. Hasselmeyer; 116th St, 66 East, (prior mtg $15,000) 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

HAUCK, Casper H., to Peter Grein; 90th St, 322 East, (prior mtg $8,000), 5 years. 6,000

HAUCK, Casper H., to Franz Chwatal; 90th St, 322 East, due April 9, 1906..... 3,000

HEINRICH, Adolph, and another to Emma Ulmer; 10th St, s s, being part of Lot 236, map of Unionport, due Jan. 1, 1905 200

HOLLAND REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, 66 and 68 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 110,000

HOWARD, Jarvis C., to Mary L. Peuyn and another; 30th St, n s, 149.10 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 52,000

KIRCHNER, Alwin, and another to Margaret F. Hooker; Clinton Av, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years 4,250

LAMONTE, Francisco, to Henry H. Jackson; 4th Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, prior mtg $7,000, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

LAMONTE, Francisco, to Henry H. Jackson; 4th Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, prior mtg $10,000, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 15,000

LAMONTE, Francisco, to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees; Park (4th) Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 7,000

LIPSCHUTZ, Rebecca, to Cill Weingarten; 2d St, 114, installments, 6 per cent 4,500

LOVELL, Josephine A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28th St, 39 West, prior mtg —, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000

MOORE, Anthony W., and Sophie M. Young; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 16,500

NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th Av, s e corner of 52d St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 650,000

PARKER, Emma F., and another to James W. Elgar; road leading from Westchester to West Farms, n s, at s w corner of Methodist Church lot in Westchester, 3 years 2,500

PRIGG, Miriam L., to Lillian L. Wiswall.; 252d St, s s, 127 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

REED, Tecca N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; road from West Farms to King's Bridge Road, n s, at dividing line of land of George F. Lindlay, contains 8 63-100 acres; also piece of salt meadow, contains 1 72-100 acres, begins on road from Fordham to Yonkers; also road from West Farms over Causeway to King's Bridge, n w corner of road from West Farms to Yonkers; also 1 686-1,000 acres on road from Fordham to Yonkers, s w at s s corner of land of George H. Peck, 1 year 100,000

REILLY, Patrick A., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 26th St, n s, 479 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 500

ROOS, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37th St, 112 West, 2 years, 4 per cent 5,000

ROTHSCHILD, Meyer D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 53d St, 144 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,000

SALOMON, Walter J., to John W. De Peyster, Bloomingdale Road or Broadway, s w corner of 49th St, installments, Feb. 1, 1922, 4 per cent 120,959

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Russell M. Young; 75th St, 513 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,500

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Russell M. Young; 75th St, 513 East, 2 years..... 1,500

SHERIDAN, John J. A., to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 212.5 ft s of 180th St, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 400

SNIFFEN, Elisha, to United States Trust Company; 110th St, n s, 525 ft e of 7th Av; interest and time due as per bond.. 20,000

STEPHENS, Hermine R., to Wappinger Savings Bank; 6th Av, s s, being w ½ of Lot 645, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 500

THE ARCHDEACONRY of New York (a corporation) to the rector, &c., of Trinity Church in the City of New York; Washington Av, w s, 110.5 ft n of 180th St, present line, 1 year..... 13,000

TRIBELHORN, Ernest, to Frank C. Markham; 92d St, 45 East, prior mortgage $15,000, 3 years 7,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., and another to Theodore Simon; 15th St, 342 and 344 East, demand, 6 per cent 18,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 4th St, 310 and 312 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 45,000

WEINTRAUB, Fischel, to the Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church in City of New York; Rivington St, 14, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

WILDFEUER, Philip, and another, to Fanny Ode Lutz; 17th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to American Mortgage Company; 114th St, 307 East, 3 years 6,000

WILSON, Frank B., to Mildred E. Jacobs; 48th St, n s, 268.9 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLATCHFORD, Samuel A., as trustee, to George Strause $27,500

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY to the Title Insurance Company of New York, 2 assignments 95,000

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, to William L. Condit and others, trustees 1,213

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, to William L. Condit and others, trustees 6,977

HANDLEY, Theodore W., trustee, to George F. Martens 3,500

HOLBROOK, Henriette M., (Eldred,) to Thomas Sheridan, guardian 7,000

LASKE, Michael, et al. Albert Cappelle..... 1

MILLER, George M., and another, trustees, to John H. Gunner, as trustee.... 12,000

PHILLIPS, Ellen M., to James P. Robertson 1

SCHOCK, Catherine, to William T. Smith and another, trustees 15,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the New York Mortgage and Security Company, 2 assignments .. 95,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 519; Thomas J. McMahon against John J. McNally and Mary Bergh, owners; Patrick J. McNally, owner and contractor 140

58TH ST, 132 West; E. Wendehack & Son against Mildred Milton, owner and contractor 93

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Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN

Tel. 6721-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

BACHELORS

APARTMENTS

12 WEST 44th ST.

The MANSFIELD

New 12-story fire-proof model apartments, exclusively for

BACHELORS

Every latest improvement, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone, in each apartment. Squash Court. Café, with first-class cuisine. Two Studio Apartments. Tenancy given at once.

E. S. WILLARD,

44 Pine St. 489 Fifth Ave.

Telephone connection.

The ALAMO

55 EAST 93D STREET,

Directly off Madison Ave.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS { 3 rooms, $40; 5 " 50; 6 " 65; 12 " 125.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

477 West 140th St., 476 West 141st St.

Corner Apartments, 5 and 6 all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights, uniformed service; magnificent view of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

RENTS, $37.50 TO $47.50.

Apply on premises, or to

W. D. MORGAN & CO.,

1,685 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 144TH ST.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN,

2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.

Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.

CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK; southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs. RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

A. A.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators. The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.

SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.

All light; furnished or unfurnished. Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.

Rents $60 and $75. Apply on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.

118TH-119TH ST., ON MORNINGSIDE AV. Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

RENT, $55.

Five large, light, comfortable and airy rooms; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service; well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.—Six and seven rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $60 to $75. Janitor on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

No. 63 South.—Corner apartment, seven light rooms; bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat; $50 to $75.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments of 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn.

THE "ALEXA," APARTMENT-HOUSE, GREENE AV., CORNER OF MARCY; FACING TOMPKINS PARK; IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, GAS RANGES, EXPOSED PLUMBING; RENTS $22, $26.

ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 234 TOMPKINS AV.

Surrogate Notices.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER, LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR, Executrices.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-1awGmW

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLEMENT C. MOORE, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. PLACE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, distinguished by the street number 118 East 119th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence easterly along One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

C. E. SOUTHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 118 East 119th Street.

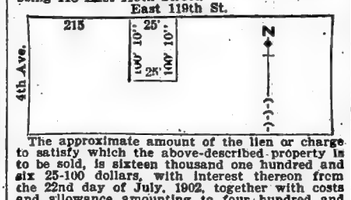

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is sixteen thousand one hundred and six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and sixty-five 63-100 dollars, with interest from August 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten hundred and ninety 75-100 dollars and interest, exclusive of taxes of 1902.—Dated New York, September 10, 1902.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

s10-2aw3wW&o1

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,232.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DELLMER CRANDALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Dellmer Crandall of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Dellmer Crandall was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 30th, 1902.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRISCHLING and JACOB LIPPNER, individually and composing the firm of Frischling & Lippner, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of fixtures, tools, and appliances used in their business of manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and skirts, and several pieces of cloth, lining, and various trimmings and sundry articles used in said business, now in the premises of said bankrupts at 74 University Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupts. The property may be inspected on the premises above named on September 30th and October 1st, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by George H. Gilman, receiver, at the offices of Carruth, Stein & Carruth, his attorneys, No. 180 Broadway, New York City, on or before October 2nd, 1902, at 12 M., and that the same will be opened at the office of said attorneys on October 2nd, 1902, at 1 P. M. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. Bids should be (1) for fixtures, tools, and appliances; (2) for cloth, lining, trimming, &c. If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will then be sold at public auction on said premises of the said Frischling and Lippner on October 3rd, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1902.

GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.

CARRUTH, STEIN & CARRUTH, Attorneys for Receiver, 180 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. FRYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John W. Fryer of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1902, the said John W. Fryer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 30th, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 5,184. ABIJAH PRATT of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abijah Pratt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 29th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MILLER, individually and as a member of the firm of Miller & Levy, bankrupts.—No. 5,242.

To the creditors of Isaac Miller, individually and as a member of the firm of Miller & Levy, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Miller, individually and as a member of the firm of Miller & Levy, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 30th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MULLER & ABEL, a partnership, Oskar Muller, George Abel, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Muller & Abel, a partnership, Oskar Muller, George Abel, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Muller & Abel, a partnership, Oskar Muller, George Abel, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 30th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. FRYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John W. Fryer of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1902, the said John W. Fryer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 30th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MILLER, individually and as a member of the firm of Miller & Levy, bankrupts.—No. 5,242.

To the creditors of Isaac Miller, individually and as a member of the firm of Miller & Levy, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Miller, individually and as a member of the firm of Miller & Levy, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 30th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MULLER & ABEL, a partnership, Oskar Muller, George Abel, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Muller & Abel, a partnership, Oskar Muller, George Abel, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Muller & Abel, a partnership, Oskar Muller, George Abel, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 30th, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 91, 93, 95, AND 97 ROOSEVELT STREET. Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against BERNARD GOLDEN, et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Roosevelt Street, distant fifty-five feet four inches (55' 4") northerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Cherry Street with the said westerly side of Roosevelt Street; running thence westerly in an angular line thirty-one feet and one-half an inch (31' ½"); thence northerly one foot six inches (1' 6"); thence again westerly twelve feet two inches (12' 2"); thence again northerly three feet five inches (3' 5"); thence again westerly eighteen feet, nine and one-half inches (18' 9½"); thence northerly on a line parallel with Roosevelt Street seventy-two feet (72'); thence easterly on a line parallel with Cherry Street sixty-one feet four and one-quarter inches (61' 4¼") to the westerly side of Roosevelt Street, and thence southerly along said westerly side of Roosevelt Street eighty feet (80') to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Numbers 91, 93, 95, and 97 Roosevelt Street.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 91, 93, 95, and 97 Roosevelt Street.

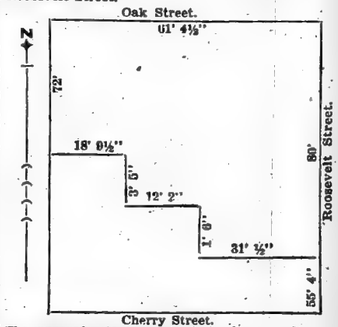

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $3,123 50-100, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $217 32-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834 95-100 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of $31,000, with interest thereon amounting on October 22nd, 1902, the date of sale, to about the sum of $1,105 66-100.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

o1-2aw3wW&S&o22.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM COALE, individually and as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain pieces or parcels of land, together with all and singular the edifices and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid and known and distinguished on a map entitled map showing a partition into two equal shares of the estate of the late Caspar Samler, situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, devised by him to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 132, in Tin Box, by the numbers forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) fifty, (50,) and fifty-one, (51,) on said map, and colored green, which said lots taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, aforesaid; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, aforesaid, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Thirtieth Street, the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Emilie L. Simmins and said Jane A. Tamajo by William R. Martin and wife, by deed bearing date the first day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1823 of Conveyances, Page 291, all the right, title, and interest of said Emilie L. Simmins in and to said premises having been conveyed to said Jane A. Tamajo by deed bearing date the fifth day of August, 1885, and recorded in said Register's Office on the sixth day of August, 1885, in Liber 1881 of Conveyances, Page 397.

Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained and expressed in a certain agreement bearing date the first day of May, 1868, made by and between George Greer and Ann Greer, and James W. Anderson, and recorded in the office of said Register on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, in Liber 1,050 of Conveyances, Page 556; and also to a party wall agreement recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1,074 of Conveyances, Page 196.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1902.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 10 West 30th Street.

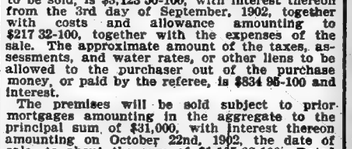

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $339,556.95, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $5,624.70 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1902.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

s23-2aw3wTu&W&o14

NOS. 90 AND 92 ROOSEVELT STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against BERNARD GOLDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point distant one hundred and twenty feet, (120,) more or less, from the northwesterly corner of Roosevelt Street and Cherry Street; thence running northeasterly parallel with Cherry Street or nearly so sixty-one feet five inches, (61.5,) more or less; thence northwesterly parallel with Roosevelt Street forty feet, (40,) more or less; thence southwesterly parallel with Cherry Street sixty-two feet six inches, (62.6,) more or less, to the easterly side of Roosevelt Street aforesaid, and thence southeasterly along said Roosevelt Street forty feet, (40,) more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Numbers ninety (90) and ninety-two (92) Roosevelt Street.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street numbers being 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street;

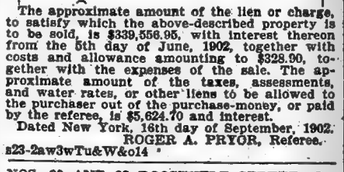

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,878.60, with interest thereon from the 8d day of September, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $713.85 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of $23,200, with interest thereon amounting on October 15th, 1902, the date of sale, to about the sum of $1,153.75.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s24-2aw3wW&F&o15

Hotels and Restaurants.

BOOKINGS FOR THE SEASON NOW OPEN

HOTEL MAJESTIC

MOST LUXURIOUS IN THE WORLD.

Situated in the fashionable residential centre, facing Central Park, 72nd and 71st Streets. Patronized by the Elite. Charming suites with private entrance; single rooms with baths. Also

MAGNIFICENT STATE SUITES

THE MAJESTIC RESTAURANT

Most famous in the city. Orchestral Concerts during Dinner, also in Pompeian Room during Opera and Theatre Supper. Elegant appointments for Private Receptions and Dinners.

Electric surface cars to the Theatres and shopping district pass the Hotel, also the 6th and 9th Av. elevated stations are within one block.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. MODERN HOTEL. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT. Rooms $1 Per Day Upward. Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE. THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING. REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W.40.(BryantPk.So.) Specialties A1c. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl.&9th St. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti'sOrch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland 59th St. & Park Ave. Music. Tdh. Dinner with wine, 60c.

Burns' World Renowned Terrapin. Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra. Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Table d'hote & a la carte. MUSIC.

Scherz HARLEM CASINO. 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh., 75c. Straus Vienna Orchestra.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte. Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng.7-9 & 10-12 o'c.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York—Place of Trial.—SIMON ADLER and HENRY S. HERRMAN, plaintiffs, against ERNEST E. CALIFANO and Anna Califano, his wife; the New York Slate Works, Davis Gold, Mauro Pizzutiello and Donato Pizzutiello, composing the firm of M. Pizzutiello and Brother; Charles Demarco, the name "Charles" being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Casmento and Dominick Casmento, composing the firm of Casmento Roofing Company; Frank Vahlen, Allerton Clarke Company, Harris Levit, Martin Erlandsen, Balthasar Diehl, John O'Brien, John Poeller, John Wolfe, John Miller, John Oglivie, John Wright, John Bluco, John Scally, John Fink, John Lerach, John Wechselbaum, John Vincent, John Bearhope, John Hutzel, the name John of each of the defendants from O'Brien to Hutzel, inclusive, being in each instance fictitious, the real given names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; Abraham Davidson and Mary Davidson, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1902.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Abraham Davidson and Mary Davidson, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) and Charles Demarco, (the name Charles being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of September, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 28th day of July, 1902.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. s17-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VERNE M. BOVIE, plaintiff, against CLAYTON SIMPSON, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty (20) days after the

TO TRY AN INSPECTOR AND TWO CAPTAINS

Charges Preferred Against Cross, Albertson, and Herlihy.

Riots at Time of Rabbi Joseph's Funeral Basis of Accusations—Herlihy Is Transferred.

Charges were filed yesterday with Police Commissioner Partridge by Inspector Cortright against Inspector Adam Cross, Capt. Charles L. Albertson, and Capt. John D. Herlihy. The charges are the result of the investigation by the special committee appointed by the Mayor into the conduct of the police at the riots on the east side which were incident to the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on July 30.

On receiving the report Mayor Low directed the Corporation Counsel's office to prepare charges against the three men named, and these were the charges made against them by Inspector Cortright. Capt. Herlihy later in the day was transferred from Police Headquarters to the sub-station at the Grand Central Station.

Inspector Cross is in Europe. He will be notified of the charges on his return to this country on Oct. 8, when a date will be set for his trial.

Cross is charged with neglect of duty in failing to furnish sufficient police escort at Rabbi Joseph's funeral; for permitting the patrolmen to use their clubs on the crowds, and with conduct unbecoming an officer, in making a misleading and untrue report of the riot.

Albertson is accused of neglect of duty in failing to provide a sufficient police escort for the funeral procession, and of neglect of duty in failing to inform himself as to the needs for the preservation of order in his precinct on the day of the funeral.

Capt. Herlihy was on duty at Police Headquarters on the night before the funeral and the rioting, and the charges against him include neglect of duty in failing to provide proper police protection in the district on the day of the funeral, and in permitting Sergt. Brady, since retired, who was on duty in the telegraph bureau that night, to disregard a warning that there would be at least 100,000 persons at the funeral.

SAY DETECTIVE STOLE MONEY HE HAD SEIZED.

District Attorney's Man Arrested for Larceny of Marked Bills Taken from Accused Deputy Tax Commissioner.

Detective William H. Rynders, who for the last two years has been attached to the District Attorney's office, was arrested yesterday afternoon by order of District Attorney Jerome, on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. Justice Mayer, of the Court of Special Sessions, paroled the prisoner in the custody of Capt. Titus, until this afternoon, when a preliminary examination will be held in the case.

Rynders is charged with having taken ten marked $10 bills, which were to be used as exhibits at the trial of Thomas J. Ford, a Deputy Tax Commissioner from the Bronx, on a charge of having accepted an unlawful fee. The complainant against Rynders was J. B. Dash, a wealthy owner of real estate in the Borough of the Bronx. Rynders was one of three detectives who arrested the Deputy Tax Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Dash, 61 Water Street, on February 5, after the latter, it is charged, had handed the official $100 in marked bills. Rynders took possession of the marked money.

Ford has been indicted, and his case is to be moved for trial on October 7. Assistant District Attorney Rand sent to the property clerk at Police Headquarters for the marked bills, and was informed that the money was not there. An investigation showed that it had been returned to Rynders. District Attorney Jerome, after Rynders had been given an opportunity to explain and told many conflicting stories, regretfully ordered his arrest.

"Rynders says he lost the money," said District Attorney Jerome, "but he tells three different stories as to how he came to lose it. I think he must have been drinking at the time, as he would never have taken the money. I don't think he intended to keep it, and probably thought he could return it."

The District Attorney said he did not think the loss of the marked money would affect the case against Ford, as there were other witnesses who could swear as to what occurred between Mr. Dash and the Deputy Tax Commissioner.

PROBATION PLAN A SUCCESS.

Superintendent Jenkins Reports on Cases of Juvenile Offenders.

E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Chief probation officer of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday made his report for the first nine months of the year. He says the probation system has proved a success.

Seventy-five boys and four girls, most of them charged with larceny, were placed on probation during the time covered by the report. Twenty-five of them violated the provisions of their parole, seventeen of whom were committed to institutions. In all the other cases sentence was suspended.

PLANS OF TOBACCO TRUSTS.

Thomas F. Ryan, Back from Europe, Says American and English Concern Agreed on a "Hands Off" Policy.

Thomas F. Ryan, who is a Director of the American Tobacco Company and of twenty-five other corporations besides, returned here from England yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Ryan went to England to effect some sort of an agreement between the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial Tobacco Company, which is the English Tobacco "Trust." When the American company, by the purchase of Ogden's, Limited, entered the British field, the British manufacturers formed a combination among themselves, and the result was a fight which destroyed the profits of both companies.

Mr. Ryan said yesterday that his negotiations toward a working agreement had been entirely successful. "The agreement made," he said, "leaves the British field open to the Imperial Tobacco Company, on condition that it does not compete with the American Tobacco Company in this country. The rest of the world, however, is an open field for both companies, and we may work together or separately as we see fit."

ESCAPED FROM SANITARIUM.

Col. A. H. Rogers, a Former City Official, Thought to Have Fled to Canada.

Col. A. H. Rogers, who was Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York under former Commissioner Coleman, escaped on Sunday from the private sanitarium of Dr. Combes at Flushing. It is said he has gone to Canada. He was originally confined in the asylum at Ward's Island, having been admitted in the latter part of August on an order signed by Justice Hall of the Supreme Bench.

It is claimed by some of his friends he was not insane, but the doctors who examined him said he was. Andrew O. Stevens, a relative, made the application for the examination. He complained of the treatment he received in the city institution, and a niece secured his removal to the private retreat.

It is believed friends supplied him with money, and that he will remain out of the State for thirty days. In that case, when he returns there will have to be entirely new proceedings. It is expected those of his relatives and friends who think him sane will try to prevent his being sent back to an asylum.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cure many of the worst Colds.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARMORY FIRE INQUIRY.

Charges Against Seventy-first Regiment Officers to be Investigated.

Charges preferred by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment against Col. William G. Bates and Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh of the same organization will come up before a court of inquiry, which is to meet to-night at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment. The court is composed of Col. George R. Dyer, Twelfth Regiment, President; Col. Alfred C. Barnes, Twenty-third Regiment, and Col. Ardolph L. Kline, Fourteenth Regiment, with Major Willard C. Fisk, Seventh Regiment, as Judge Advocate.

Major Smith charges that Col. Bates and Surgeon Marsh made out false certificates. The State made an appropriation of $20,000 to reimburse members of the Seventy-first for personal property destroyed in the armory fire in February. The law under which the appropriation was granted provided that no claims for property covered by insurance should be paid from the State money, and each member putting in a claim had to certify that he had received no insurance. In the charge Major Smith alleges that the accused officers signed a certificate sent to the State Board of Audit that they had not received insurance, when the Major asserts they had actually received insurance on the same property.

Both officers admit the putting in of a claim against the State, but declare that the insurance they received only covered their losses in part, and they voluntarily, it is said, notified the Board of Audit as to the insurance and left it to the judgment of the board as to whether the claims should be forwarded or not.

PLAN TO PRESERVE K. A. C.

Old Members Engaged in an Effort to Raise $150,000 by Subscription.

An effort to preserve the organization of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by former members has taken shape in an appeal in circular form, which yesterday was distributed to the old members of the club. The method proposed is that a subscription list be opened with the purpose of raising at least $150,000, with which sum it is planned to purchase the equity owned in the name of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by John Ballantyne, who, until the time of his failure in business a few weeks ago, conducted the Knickerbocker Athletic Club as a proprietary club. With the Ballantyne failure the club also failed.

This appeal for help has been distributed to all members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, though the members who are actively associated in the plan are nearly all men who have been identified with the organization since the time that it was formed as the Manhattan Athletic Club. The method they propose is that the money needed to buy the Ballantyne equity in the clubhouse property be raised by private subscription, the subscribers then to reorganize the club under a new name, which in all probability will be the Manhattan Athletic Club, with the condition made plain that the ownership of at least one share of the stock shall be necessary to membership. There is a further mortgage of $400,000 on the clubhouse property.

RAILROAD'S LACK OF COAL.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Is Hard Pressed to Supply Its Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is rather hard pressed for coal, though the officials say the road will pull through so long as coal can be bought. There has been trouble in getting soft coal for the road ever since the strike began in the West Virginia coal fields last Summer.

Much of the system's coal supply comes from those fields, and when it was reported some weeks ago that the strike there had been ended, and that the men would go back to work it was supposed that the railroad's troubles were over, so far as the fuel was concerned.

There are few large barges of coal coming from Newport News or Norfolk for the road. Hence the road has been put to such straits through the failure of the West Virginia supply to arrive that it has had fall back in part on the smaller supply of soft coal, which is procurable in Pennsylvania. The company has determined to add to its supply by the bringing of a large quantity into New England by train loads direct from the mines.

WABASH RAILROAD RUMOR.

Hoboken Ferry Plan May Be Gould Move to Enter New York.

It is said in Hoboken that the recent application of the Hoboken Ferry Company to move its ferry slip from West Fourteenth Street, New York, to West Twenty-third Street is the first move of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company toward securing a Hoboken terminal for the Wabash Railroad.

By securing the Fourteenth Street Ferry on the Hoboken side, the Wabash, it is said, would be able, through the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, to acquire the necessary land for a station and yards on the Jersey side and an entrance to New York at Twenty-third Street.

A LOUISVILLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. said yesterday that it was the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company which would take over the Louisville and Nashville majority stocks held by J. P. Morgan & Co.

A syndicate has been formed to subscribe to the Coast Line Company's issue of bonds. The terms as published were declared to be correct.

HOSPITAL NURSES GRADUATE.

The tenth graduation exercises of St. Mark's Hospital Training School for Nurses were held last night at the hospital, 177 and 179 Second Avenue. Addresses were made by Dr. C. A. Von Randohr, Dr. Carl Beck, President of St. Mark's Hospital, and Dr. Rottenberg, Secretary to the Committee on Instruction.

The presentation was made by Mamimillan M. Ruttenan, Secretary of the House Committee, to each of the graduates of a certificate of efficiency, a badge of the hospital, and $100. Then a musical programme was given and a collation served.

The graduates are:

Lillian B. Woodrow, Aline Oehler, Rose Czeisler, Elizabeth Beerbaum, Bertha Edil, and Emma

IMMIGRATION ABUSES OFFICIALLY CHARGED

Commissioner Williams Reflects Upon Predecessor in His Report.

Immigrants Were Rudely Hustled, He Says, and Improper Practices Prevailed in the Restaurant.

Charges of serious import alleging flagrant disregard of statutory requirements, are made against the administration of the Immigration Bureau of this port under Commissioner Thomas Fitchie in the annual report to the Treasury Department of the present Commissioner, William Williams, filed yesterday.

While disclaiming any satisfaction from the opportunity to criticise his predecessor, Mr. Williams does not mince words. He intimates that immigrants bringing more than the usual amount of money were deliberately "held up" by the Inspectors. He declares that an obvious "power of blackmail" resulted from the methods of the Board of Special Inquiry.

The Commissioner says that the practice prevailed of detailing persons not qualified by law to inspect immigrants. Blank cards of detention were, he says, signed by Inspectors, and delivered to those unauthorized persons, and that immigrants were detained promiscuously.

"The Chief Inspector," continues the report, "was allowed to arbitrarily mark the word 'hold' against the name of any immigrant on the manifest, this causing to be brought to him certain picked people to be disposed of as he thought best, instead of allowing them to be inspected in the regular way.

"The power, first, to detain these people without reason, and second, to direct them to boarding houses where they paid full value for all they received, will be appreciated when it is remembered that from May, 1901, to May, 1902, 463,541 immigrants displayed $6,556,880 as they passed through the station, and had probably a great deal more which they did not exhibit."

Mr. Williams says that the Boards of Special Inquiry failed to exclude hundreds of immigrants reported by the medical staff to be incapacitated. These boards, it is said, were dilatory in handling cases, slow in making reports, and inquirers as to immigrants held were most unsatisfactorily attended to, while deportation papers were made out clumsily and at an enormous loss of time.

Upon the subject of the feeding of the immigrants detained, Commissioner Williams says that the treatment was little in accord with the idea immigrants might have obtained before coming, of this Nation's manners.

"They were hustled about and addressed in rough language," says the report, "by many of the Government and railroad officials, until they were frequently both bewildered and frightened. The fact that the quarters in which they were detained were formerly called 'pens' is suggestive of the rest of the treatment they received.

"Nor can any exception be taken to the former application of this word to these quarters in view of their filthy condition. This particularly was the case with the dining room, the floor of which was allowed by the former privilege holder to remain covered with grease, bones, and other remnants of food for days at a time. In the first days of my administration I witnessed the fact that immigrants were fed without knives, forks, or spoons, and I saw them extract boiled beef from bowls of soup with their fingers.

"Improper practices prevailed both at the food stands and in the kitchen. At the former an employe of the privilege holder wore a cap with a gilt eagle, and compelled immigrants to buy bags of food, in some cases even where they were bound for New York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. The prices charged were in many cases exorbitant. In the kitchen immigrants were frequently compelled to perform service, sometimes receiving a bottle of beer or some such trifle in return. In one instance a sick immigrant was found peeling potatoes."

Mr. Williams says that the influence exerted in the bureau by the former holder of this restaurant privilege was "incomprehensible." No remonstrance or report was ever made to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the abuses. The immigrants are now fed decently, the report declares, and have to pay 15 cents less for a meal than formerly.

Considerable space is accorded in the report to the matter of immigration across the Canadian border. The Commissioner says that the work of the bureau at this port will always be partly frustrated so long as it is so easy for immigrants to enter the United States from Canada.

Mr. Williams says that last year 2,000 aliens were reported to the Outdoor Poor Department of this city as fit objects of public care. He calls attention to a statement of Dr. Lederle that immigrant patients have been most troublesome to handle in hospitals.

"From my own observations, while traveling abroad," continues Mr. Williams, "as well as from information received, I am satisfied that much of the immigration is not spontaneous, but assisted or encouraged. It is notorious that the most extraordinary representations are made abroad in regard to the ease with which wealth can be made here."

The Commissioner says American Consuls abroad should be required to investigate these matters. He gives it as his opinion that the boards of special inquiry should have greater power of exclusion than they now have. The immigration is deteriorating in quality, he says.

VISITORS TO ELLIS ISLAND.

Lord Charles Beresford and the Commissioner General of Immigration.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy visited Ellis Island yesterday as the guest of Commissioner Williams. When he arrived here a few weeks ago on the Kronprinz Wilhelm he became interested in the handling of the big crowd of steerage passengers, and his visit to Ellis Island yesterday was the outcome of a desire which he expressed to look further into the subject. He spent the whole day on the island, was shown through all the buildings, and saw the various departments at work.

"I am astonished at the splendid system and at what is accomplished here in a day," he said as he was leaving the island.

Commissioner General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent also visited Ellis Island yesterday. He had just returned from Ottawa, whither he had gone to confer with the Canadian officials with a view to preventing the immigration from Europe which comes by way of Canada, and in that way escapes the rigid medical examination which is enforced at American ports. He said the results of his visit were satisfactory and that he thought a better system would soon be arranged.

With regard to the new hospital arrangements which must be made as a result of the termination of the contract between the city and the United States Government for the care of the immigrant sick, Mr. Sargent said that for a time, at least, a hospital ship would have to be used.

"To build islands and hospitals takes time," he said, "and I think a hospital ship will have to answer the purpose for a time. They have been used before."

Meeting of Horticulturists.

Members of the Horticultural Society of New York began a three days' conference on plant breeding and hybridization in the American Institute rooms in the Berkeley Lyceum Building yesterday morning. Papers were read by Prof. W. Bateson of Cambridge University, England, Secretary Leonard Barron, John H. Wilson of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, and F. W. Burridge of Dublin, Ireland. Dr. McDougal of the New York Botanical Gardens read extracts from a paper on "Artificial Atavisms" by Hugo de Vries, Director of the Botanical Gardens of Amsterdam. A committee was appointed to consider the adoption of a resolution requesting that an index of experiments in cross breeding of plants be kept by the Department of Agriculture.

James McCreery & Co.

Linen Dep't.
2nd floor.

The Linen Stock for the Autumn Season comprises a very extensive variety of fine Sheets, pillow cases, towels, table cloths, napkins, doyleys, centre pieces, tray cloths, scarfs, etc. New exclusive designs. Inexpensive to costly fabrics.

Towels.

Superior quality, hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask sides and ends. Size 23x43 inches.

5.75 per dozen,
value 7.50

Fine, hemstitched Huck Towels with damask ends.

2.75 per dozen.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, Size 21x42 inches.

2.40 per dozen.

Hemmed Huck Towels, all white or with red borders,

1.50 per dozen.

Table Cloths and Napkins.

Irish manufacture, — new patterns.

Cloths,
2x2 yds. 2.15 and 2.35 each
2x2½ . 2.65 " 3.00 "
2x3 . 3.25 " 3.75 "

Napkins to match.
Breakfast size,
2.25 and 2.80 per doz.
Dinner size,
3.25 and 3.70 per doz.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Hemstitched, German Linen Sheets. 90x96 inches.

4.85 per pair.

Hemstitched, Austrian Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36, 25 x 36 and 27 x 36 inches.

1.20 per pair.

Twenty-Third Street.

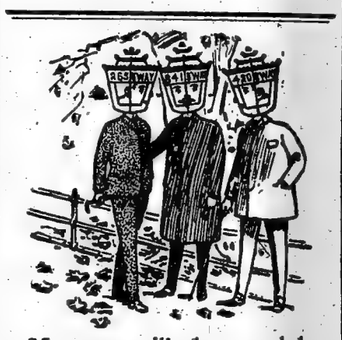

Mercury will drop quicker than the leaves, one of these fine days.

No better line of Overcoats anywhere, $12 to $40.

Scores and scores of very smart Fall Suits—but looking will beat talking, $12 to $28.

While they last! Some 50c, and even $1 Scarfs for 25c.

Our Derbies and Alpines are full of quality, $2.00 & $3.00. Some hats have expensive labels.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

The extremes of sizes—and all between included in our Fall Stock—now ready.

The best and most stylish goods in all our fifty-six years of successful experience.

Also Hats, Furnishings and Shoes.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPY.

8TH AVENUE, 35TH AND 36TH STREETS.

Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, New York, Near Eighth Avenue.

THE TREND OF TRADE!

Headquarters for "the best values," and the throngs are apparently appreciative of the fact. Constantly, ceaselessly the crowds come and go. Our resources and facilities are equal to the emergency. We're always ready to fill your orders—promptly and satisfactorily. Despite the "scarcity" which others deplore, we're well supplied with everything the purchasers can demand, and at very low prices. We're specialists, and the services of a specialist are yours here—at less than others ask!

Our Specialty—Flats and Apartments Furnished En Suite—Estimates Furnished on Application

DRESSING TABLE AND CHAIR to match, of old Breton type, with frames in natural oak, showing green shadings; massive, artistic and very picturesque in effect; perfect reproductions of the quaint, hand made pieces of a hundred years ago; in modern form doubly effective; these are but two of the many exclusive and elegant novelties in our vast assortment; very special prices; models in all the approved woods and finishes.

SIDEBOARD of very elaborate design, in polished golden oak, very large size, with handsome French bevelled mirror, exquisitely carved frame; cupboards, base and feet; two cupboards, one large and three smaller drawers; an exceedingly elegant and effective article and special for 44.25

DRESSER of exceptionally fine design in curly birch, with carved frame stanchions and support; serpentine front and two large and two smaller drawers; panelled side, large oval French bevelled mirror 28x34 inches; very special value for 16.35

PARLOR TABLE of very neat and popular design, in highly polished golden oak finish, square top, 24x24, fancy shaped lower shelf, carved finish at edge; very special at 1.65

BEDROOM SUIT of three very handsome pieces in polished mahogany finish or in curly birch, as preferred; beautifully marked and grained wood, highly polished; fine workmanship; carved tops and supports of exquisite shell design; serpentine dresser, two large and two smaller drawers; French bevelled mirror 24x30; washstand has splasher back; a very elegant, high grade suit; special at, in mahogany, 41.25; in birch . . . 39.35

SEND FOR MISSION BOOKLET IN COLORS.

COMBINATION BOOKCASE of excellent design in polished golden oak finish, with carved top and lid, complete book section and desk compartment, cupboard at base, French bevelled mirror at top; very special value 9.35

DRESSER of very dainty design, in highly polished bird's-eye maple, with large mirror of French bevelled plate; finely carved frame and stanchions; one large drawer, two smaller, very excellent cabinetwork and finish; very special at 23.79

DINING TABLE of neat and desirable style, with novel legs, square top, moulded edges; is 5 ft. long when opened; in polished golden oak finish 3.85

CHIFFONIER of very desirable style and size; extra large, with five good sized drawers; with elaborate carving; fancy brass handles and carved wood gallery; in polished golden oak finish 9.15

DRESSING TABLE of neat and pretty design in polished golden oak finish; with lower shelf, one drawer and oblong mirror of bevelled plate; very simple design; special 4.95

LIBRARY TABLE in highly polished golden oak; superior construction; new style legs; bevelled edges and fine finish; very desirable style and size, and worth twice our price 7.75

OUR NEW ART GALLERY!

A new departure! An exquisitely appointed, perfectly lighted art room, filled with the choicest paintings by celebrated American and foreign artists. These are all originals, and represent the best work of famous painters. A wide range of subjects, handsomely framed. Whether or not you wish to purchase, the exhibition will delight every lover of art and beauty.

UPHOLSTERY —TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, heavy mercerized armure, solid colors, all colors; regular value, $9.00; special, 4.98 per pair.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, Ottoman repp effect; all colors; regular value, $7.50; special, 3.95 per pair.

200 PAIRS DOUBLE THREAD SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, floral, Irish Point, Renaissance, Brussels and Marie Antoinette effects, 8 patterns to select from:—

Regular value, $3.50; special, 1.98 per pair.

JAPANESE BAMBOO PORTIERES:—
Regular value, $1.75; special, 98c. each.

SPECIAL IN TABLE COVERS.

JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS, 2 yards square:—
Regular value, $12.00; special, 6.98 each.

CARPETS

Our usual incomparable bargains and extensive assortments of special interest:—

KASHMIR RUGS, reversible and copied from the most effective antiques.
6x9, 5.00; 7.6x10.6, 7.25; 9x12, 10.00.

THE AMERICAN RUG—Chenille weave, very heavy—figures on one side, plain on the other, making a decided change on either side.
6x9, 15.00; 7.6x10.6, 23.00; 9x12, 30.00.

500 yards yard wide REVERSIBLE BRUSSELS; these goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction; only, a yard 75c

1,000 yards INGRAIN CARPETING, suitable for Bedroom; exquisite colors; a yard 39c

1,000 yards AXMINSTERS, suitable for Parlors and Libraries 1.08

OILCLOTH AND CARPET CATALOGUE IN COLORS FREE.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—VERY SPECIAL VALUES.

ENAMELLED WARE. Our great sale still goes on. See the great display of it in our show window.

Full line of Stoves, Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Meat Choppers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mangles, &c. Complete assortment of Aluminum Cooking Utensils.

CUTLERY AND SILVER WARE.

Rogers' best silver plated goods as cheap as nickelled ware, all best quality only and in very rich patterns.

TEA SPOONS, per set of 6, only 49c

TABLE SPOONS, per set of 6, only 98c

DESSERT SPOONS, per set of 6, only 94c

TABLE FORKS, per set of 6, only 98c

COFFEE SPOONS, per set of 6, only 47c

OYSTER FORKS, per set of 6, only 78c

VASES & PITCHERS, as low as 48c

We have the most beautiful line of vases, figures, pitchers, fruit stands, centre pieces, groups and stands in all the best makes, such as Royal Bonn, Teplitz, Copenhagen and Hungarian, also Oriental styles, at the very lowest prices possible. Call and examine our stock of these goods.

Our Lamp Department is one of the most attractive sights in our establishment, containing the latest and artistic designs of glass, metal and pottery products in the market, and the prices are right, too. We also carry a full line of hall, library, piano, reading and gas lamps and onyx tables, at prices far below the usual.

COAL HOD, very heavy material; japanned; regular family size 19c

GAS HEATERS, round, star burner, steel base, aluminum finish, up from 78c

RANGES of finest make, extra heavy castings; all the best improvements; fine nickel trimmed, with cabinet base, with joint pipe, elbow, zinc; delivered and set anywhere on Manhattan Island; for No. 7 range, special 9.98

Large variety of open stock in DINNER WARE enables purchasers to buy their tableware as wanted, and duplicate broken pieces at any time.

CLOCKS, in finest assortment of china cases, made by the Ansonia Clock Co., with 8-day movements, striking hours and half hours on cathedral gongs; every one of them regulated and guaranteed; very special for this sale 3.58

GAS RADIATORS, 4, 6 and 8 tube, very best make, at very low prices; 4 tube Radiator, bronze finish, low style 1.35

4 tube Radiator, bronze finish, high style 1.48

4 tube Radiator, aluminum finish, high style 1.58

6 tube Radiator, aluminum finish, high style 2.75

6 tube Radiator, nickel finish, high style 2.98

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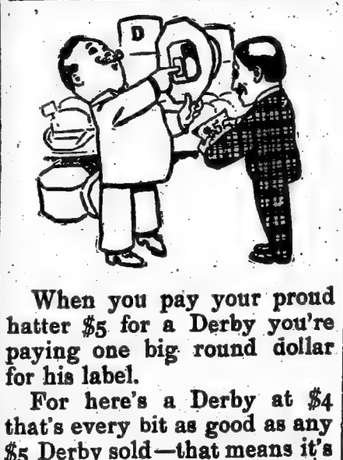

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,455. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TO MEDIATE IN THE COAL STRIKE

Asks Principals to Meet Him in Conference To-morrow.

Invitation the Outcome of a Cabinet Meeting and an Investigation by Mr. Root in New York—Those Invited Have Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—As the outcome of the Cabinet conferences held yesterday and to-day, and also of Secretary Root's investigation in New York, the President this afternoon telegraphed to John Mitchell and the leading anthracite coal operators, asking them to come to Washington and talk with him about the strike situation at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

His conference, it is learned from the highest authority, is the only measure which the President has in mind for relieving the situation. He is going to lay the facts before the contending parties, and ask them to get together. He will represent to them the public need, and urge them, as a matter of patriotism and public decency, to stop their warfare and settle their differences.

Further than this, the President has nothing in view. If it fails, neither he nor his advisers are aware of anything further that he can do. The question has been thoroughly canvassed during the two Cabinet meetings, and Mr. Roosevelt and his counselors are convinced that he has no power to do anything except to urgently request the warring parties to lay down their arms.

Nor will he indicate at the Friday conference which party he thinks should yield. "It is impossible," said one of his Cabinet in speaking of this point, "that the President should gather the representatives of the operators and miners together at the White House and then turning to one party, say: 'You must yield to the other; you are in the wrong, and it is you who should surrender.' He will not say anything of the kind."

It is, then, simply to be a talk over the situation, and not in any sense an effort of the President to compromise the fight. He will merely appeal to the belligerents to compromise it themselves. If they refuse, the President believes that the responsibility will not be his, for he will have done all he could. He would, according to what his advisers say, be very glad, indeed, if any one could point out to him any power which he could exercise to relieve the public distress, but the most careful study fails to reveal any except moral suasion, and that moral suasion will not be exercised upon either of the parties at the expense of the other.

While the President was discussing the situation yesterday with Messrs. Moody, Payne and Knox, and Gov. Crane, Mr. Root was in New York. There he saw at least one of the leading operators, and there is reason to believe he saw others. He will not say what he told them, but the fact that the President's telegrams to the operators and to Mitchell were issued upon Mr. Root's return to Washington leads to the belief that the Secretary sounded them, and was convinced that they would be willing to meet the President and talk the question over fairly.

He has not, it is said, received any assurances about what they will do, or whether they will give a favorable ear to the President's pleadings, and neither has any one else. Some one also saw John Mitchell on behalf of the President, it is reported. Mr. Root says it was not he. The most Mr. Root could learn in New York appears to be that the belligerents will listen with open ears to what the President has to say. After that the decision of the matter will rest with them.

MR. ROOT'S INVESTIGATIONS.

A member of the Cabinet who took part in the conferences yesterday stated to-night that up to the close of the day there was, as from the first, no definite plan of action in the minds of any of the President's advisers. It was not until Secretary Root, who returned from New York and conferred with the President this morning, that the idea of asking President Mitchell and the coal operators here for a conference was accepted as the thing to do. As soon as it was known that Mr. Root had received assurances from one or more of the operators that they would accept an invitation to meet the President, it was decided to bring about a conference at once. This was a foregone conclusion when the Cabinet conference began to-day.

Invitations to the conference were sent to the following operators:

George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway system.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.

R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and John Markle.

Each of these received the following telegram:

"I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole Nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The invitation to President Mitchell read as follows: "John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre, Penn.—I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole Nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The proposition for the gathering met a prompt response from a number of the gentlemen to whom invitations were sent. During the afternoon and evening the President received replies to his invitations from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, President Baer of the Reading Railway system, and one or two others. Mr. Baer's prompt reply to the President's suggestion was particularly gratifying to Mr. Roosevelt, as it was believed that in all probability his acceptance will insure favorable replies from other officials who were invited. Mr. Baer has acted as the spokesman for the operators in the various statements that have been put forth from time to time in reply to the miners' representations, and it is realized that his influence will be a potent factor in any conferences that may take place.

The President is expressing the keenest interest in the coming gathering, and expresses the sincere hope that it will result in steps that will bring about the cessation of the strike. President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Road is among those asked to join in Friday's conference. The President has the greatest respect for Mr. Cassatt's well-known business ability and good judgment, and is anxious that he should give the conference the benefit of his opinions. No reply had been received from him to-night, though it is not doubted he will attend.

Neither the President nor his advisers allow themselves to speak of the result of this action with any degree of confident expectation. They say that the President has done the only practicable thing that could be done, and that they can only wait for results. On good authority it is said that the President has carefully thought out his position and how to state it to the gentlemen who will meet him in conference. It will be an appeal to them on the ground of public necessity to meet each other half way and settle their differences. The programme for the conference has not been arranged yet, but it will avoid any danger of a clash between either side.

The members of the Cabinet regard the course that has been taken distinctly as the President's idea, and some of them express the wish that they might be excused from attendance Friday. It is understood that President Mitchell has some apprehension of pressure from labor circles to compel him to refuse to entertain overtures of a settlement.

NO DEFINITE PLAN.

The President expects to meet his visitors in the Cabinet Room down stairs, and will be carried down there from his private apartments for that purpose. How the conference will begin, whether the President will meet both sides at once or first one and then the other, and arrange a joint conference to take place later, is not yet decided on. It is expected that the President will meet both sides informally at 11 o'clock Friday morning, and then a programme for future action will be agreed on. If advisable, separate conferences will be held between the President and each side, and finally a joint conference will be held. The current expectation here is that the President has really not so difficult a problem before him as may appear on the surface of affairs. It is believed that Secretary Root found evidence that the operators were ready to meet the miners half way, and that as a result of conferences held early in the week in Philadelphia and New York, the end of the contention was really approaching. A part of this estimate of the situation is that the miners are anxious to get back to work because of the apprehension that they cannot expect to hold the sympathy of the working classes of the country, on whom the suffering of a continuance of the strike must fall. The operators, it is said, are willing to recede from their positions if the miners will agree to go to work and accept the concessions they ask later as voluntary acts of administration. There is therefore reason to expect that each side to the controversy will submit the basis of an agreement along this line, and the President will then urge that if they really in effect agree, the best thing they can do is for each to let the other down gracefully, the miners to go to work and the operators to begin to ship out the coal so much needed by the country.

OPERATORS ARE SILENT.

Will Attend President's Conference, but Have Nothing to Say as to Probable Outcome.

Wall Street was exceedingly interested yesterday in the conference of the President and his Cabinet concerning the coal strike, and in the subsequent announcement that the President had summoned the coal operators and John Mitchell to a conference. The general sentiment seemed to be that unless this conference induced the operators to make some concessions, the strike would only be prolonged, as it would give the strikers hope. The operators will all accept the President's invitation.

J. Pierpont Morgan was among those who received early notice of the President's invitation to confer. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Mr. Morgan, and asked his opinion concerning the advisability of the President's action.

"I think President Roosevelt has done an admirable thing," said Mr. Morgan, reiterating the word "admirable." "It will be a most excellent idea to have the operators present their side of the case to the President prsonally."

"Do you think such a conference will change the attitude of the operators!" Mr. Morgan was asked.

"That is a question which cannot be answered until the operators return from Washington."

Mr. Morgan would say nothing else on the subject.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said that he had received the President's telegram, and that all of the operators invited would be on hand Friday morning. Mr. Fowler refused to comment upon the possible results of the conference with the President.

President William H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said that he would attend the conference, but as to whether the attitude of the operators would be altered he would not say.

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Road said, upon learning indirectly of the President's action, that nothing had occurred to change the situation and that no outside interference would end the strike.

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was not in the city, although it was learned that he would undoubtedly accept President Roosevelt's invitation.

John Markle, one of the leading independent coal operators, and who said also that he would attend the conference in Washington, dictated this formal declaration of his position yesterday:

"The public are fully aware, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who reads the reputable papers that a condition is existing in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania to-day verging on anarchism; in fact, on record are twenty-one murders and a long list of brutal assaults, houses and bridges dynamited, and several washeries burned down as the result of men returning to work; in other words lawlessness is now supreme in that territory.

"In view of these facts, irrespective of any merits of the controversy heretofore existing between the Presidents of the coal roads and coal operators on one side and their employes on the other, the American people will not tolerate for one moment or recognize a condition such as exists in the coal fields, which unquestionably can be called anarchistic. The American people will insist upon the inalienable right of their citizens; the right of a man to sell his labor at what price and in what market he desires.

"The Governor of Pennsylvania is now endeavoring to put the National Guard in the field to cope with the condition of affairs existing there; but, remember, the number of National Guards at the disposal of the Governor of Pennsylvania is a very small proportion compared to the lawless element there. I believe the total number of National Guards is about 10,000.

"I fully appreciate the desire on the part of the different public officials at the present time to settle this strike question. I refer to the action of the City of Boston, the Mayor of Detroit, and other cities. Their efforts have in view solely the object of obtaining an early resumption of anthracite coal mining, but unfortunately all of these acts on their part are weapons in the hands of the agitators, as represented by Mr. Mitchell's organization, which they are using to prolong the contest.

"The President of the United States has been appealed to, and I understand the Attorney General has advised the President there were no grounds for interference; the Constitution of the United States would not permit it.

"Allow me to suggest what action the reputable citizens of the country should take now; namely, urge enforcement of the laws in Pennsylvania, and if Gov. Stone has not at his command sufficient forces to control the situation, call upon the President of the United States, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the President of the United States will at once send sufficient troops into that region to immediately procure proper protection; by proper protection is meant that the men desiring to work shall not only be allowed to do so, but shall be protected while doing so, at their homes, while going to and from their work, and at the operations where they are employed, and, in addition to this, while the men are absent at work their families in their homes must also be protected. With that condition existing I emphatically say that anthracite coal will rapidly be placed in the market and this question settled."

MOBS IN THE COALFIELDS.

Troops Sent to Repel Night Attack at Mines—Engineer on Soldiers' Supply Train Stoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 1.—Company D of the Eighth Regiment was late to-night sent on the "double quick" from Lackawanna to Sibley, on the side of Bald Mountain, where men were congregating for an attack on the Austin Coal Company's works.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Oct. 1.—While Engineer F. P. Hoffman was on a Lehigh Valley locomotive here last night he was stoned by a mob because he was running a car full of supplies into the soldiers' encampment. The cab was almost totally wrecked. Hoffman escaped injury by lying down. Before the mob could jump on to the engine a detail of soldiers drove them away.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 1.—The Sterling washery at Plymouth, which has been in operation for some months past, was compelled to suspend operations today, a crowd of men and boys having cut the belting and plugged the machinery. When the employes of the washery came down from Scranton, they were driven away by a mob and forced to return home.

Sheriff Jacobs was notified, and he requested Col. Dougherty of the Ninth Regiment to send troops to the scene. Two battalions were sent to Plymouth, but when they arrived they found everything quiet and the crowd gone. The owners of the washery say considerable damage was done to the machinery.

The funeral of Joseph Gillis, the striker who was killed at Nanticoke by Coal and Iron Policeman Sweeney, took place today. All the executive officers of the United Mine Workers attended. Four thousand miners, all members of the miners' union, followed the remains to the grave.

The Coroner's jury investigating the tragedy returned a verdict this evening that Gillis came to his death from a bullet wound inflicted by James Sweeney.

A number of tramps bombarded the Ninth Regiment camp this morning. The soldiers fired at the tramps, but they managed to escape.

TAMMANY DELEGATES IN TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Two Cars Break Loose from the Others Just Opposite Gov. Odell's House in Newburg, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Just at 8 o'clock to-night the special train of the Tammany delegation from the Saratoga State Convention narrowly escaped a serious accident at Fishkill Landing. The train was made up of twelve Pullman coaches and was moving at almost sixty miles an hour.

Just as the train rounded a curve near the Verplanck House the engine driver felt the train make a sudden jump. The bell rope warned him something was wrong. He blew the whistle and the air brakes were put on.

As soon as the train came to a stop trainmen went back and found the rear two cars had broken from the train. After backing up the train and working for some time to make the repairs orders were wired from the Grand Central Station to sidetrack the disabled cars and have the passengers get in other coaches. This was done and soon after 9 o'clock the trip was resumed.

Leader Murphy, John B. Stanchfield, and Senator Murphy were having a chat at the time of the accident. Many of the delegates, who appeared careworn and weary, got out of the train to watch the railroad men work. An incident worthy of note (and which was jokingly commented upon by the delegates) was that the accident happened directly opposite Gov. Odell's home in Newburg. Several fast trains were behind the Tammany train, and they were all delayed.

The accident happened to the first section of the Tammany train. Delegates returned in three sections. The second section had not reached here at 11:15 P. M.

THE POPE WILL NOT PROTEST TO FRANCE.

Archbishop of Toulouse Says His Holiness Is Too Wise to Intervene in Favor of the Orders Now.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Archbishop of Toulouse, who headed a recent pilgrimage to Rome, was asked, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, whether the Pope would intervene in favor of the religious orders. The Archbishop replied:

"Leo XIII. is too wise and fond of France to intervene now. He comprehends too well that the enemies of the Church ask nothing better than to extort from him some protest giving them a pretext for persecutions. It is for those who have received his instructions to obey. The Pope's silence is the best proof of his affection for France."

ALBANIANS MURDER A RUSSIAN CONSUL.

Czar's Representative at Uskub Said to Have Been Slain.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In a dispatch in which he refers to the Macedonian revolt, the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express reports that Albanians have murdered the Russian Consul at Uskub, European Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—The Greek Legation has informed the Porte that 150 Greek notables have been murdered by Bulgarians in the districts of Monastir and Salonika in the past two months, and has asked what steps Turkey proposes to take for the protection of Greeks.

The Turkish troops sent in pursuit of the Albanian insurgent chiefs who destroyed the railroad between Uskub and Mitrovitza, have driven the Albanians into the mountains and have pillaged and burned the Albanian towns of Babronitch and Kuprulu.

The Pennsylvania Special
Is the busy man's train between New York and Chicago. It leaves every day in the year, and takes only twenty hours for the trip.—Adv.

The Northern Gateway. Most beautiful side of N. Y. Seen from the Hudson River Day Line Strs.—Adv.

PETER POWER SUIT DISMISSED BY JUDGE

Action Against Northern Pacific Company Ends Abruptly.

Camille Weidenfeld Scored for "Practicing an Imposition on the Court"—Text of the Decision.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—The text of the decision of Judge Amidon of the United States Circuit Court rendered in the case of Peter Power and Camille Weidenfeld against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was made public to-day. Peter Power was the original plaintiff in the action, and by it sought to enjoin the Northern Pacific Railway Company from transferring its stock to the Northern Securities Company. The case came before Judge Amidon on the application of Camille Weidenfeld to intervene as a plaintiff, he alleging that he, and not Peter Power, was the owner of the shares of stock upon which the suit was based. Judge Amidon, after hearing arguments, granted the application for intervention, and then dismissed the entire suit. The important points of his decision are as follows:

"There are two questions involved in this suit; first, the right of Mr. Weidenfeld to intervene; and, second, his rights in the case if he is permitted to intervene. I have decided to grant the petition for intervention, and an order will be entered in the cause granting the petition of intervention of Mr. Weidenfeld, and entering him as a party of record. I do not do this wholly out of consideration for Mr. Weidenfeld. There are few circumstances in his conduct in connection with the institution and maintenance of this suit which appeal to the discretionary powers of a court of equity. The features of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct, to which I have adverted, relate entirely to his conduct in connection with this suit at the time of its inception and in the course of its prosecution.

"The original bill had for its primary object the restraining of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from retiring its preferred stock. Under the charter of the company its right to do that could be exercised only on the first day of January. Early in the month of November the Board of Directors formally determined to retire the preferred stock of Jan. 1, 1902. This intention was communicated to the stockholders of the company by official notice. Mr. Weidenfeld, among others, knew of that fact, and yet he stood by and did not file his bill until Dec. 30, when, if he could have succeeded by virtue of the temporary injunction in throwing the matter over on the first day of January, 1902, the whole matter would have been defeated for at least another twelve months.

"To-day Mr. Weidenfeld's counsel appear here, on the final hearing of this cause, and say that the right of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to retire its preferred stock is so plain as to be beyond the realm of controversy. They raise no question upon that subject. In bringing these two ends of this lawsuit together and placing them in contrast, one can judge, to some extent, of the meritoriousness of the proceeding.

"The second feature of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct that I have in mind is the fact that in bringing this suit, and in its prosecution in the name of Peter Power, he has practiced an imposition upon the court.

"Now, in carrying forward the litigation under those circumstances, I say he was guilty of a gross imposition upon the court, and when his adversary has uncovered this fraud and disclosed that fact, it does not stand in good faith or appeal to equitable considerations for Mr. Weidenfeld to step forward and say, 'This fraud is uncovered, and now I will take up the burden of this litigation myself, which thus far I have conducted under the cover of this imposition.'

"The third feature of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct that I have in mind is the fact that he has been guilty of grossly improper conduct in obstructing this cause before the examiner, for the purpose of covering up the original fraud in bringing the suit in the name of a mere dummy.

"I do not forget also here that it is claimed by this counsel that he was not a party and not known to that miserable game of evasion and absconding on the part of Peter Power, in eluding the process of the court for his examination as a witness. I do not think the evidence justifies the belief, considering the relationship between Mr. Weidenfeld and Mr. Lamb, and the fact that Mr. Weidenfeld from month to month was supplying funds for carrying on this litigation and that this shameless game of hide and seek was being conducted in his own vicinity and neighborhood—I do not think it is to be believed that he was ignorant of what was there done or that he was not a party to it. It may be that he did not direct each specific step that was taken by Mr. Lamb and Peter Power, who were his instruments in carrying on this litigation under the false cover of a dummy, but in doing what they did they were endeavoring to cover up and conceal that fraud and they were simply acting in the carrying out of the original purpose, to which Mr. Weidenfeld was a party, and he is morally responsible for what they did.

"So I say that, in granting his petition of intervention, I am not moved to do it by any equitable considerations in his case. I am rather moved to it from the fact that this record ought to be made to speak the truth. This suit throughout has been the suit of Mr. Weidenfeld, and he ought now to be brought upon this record to speak and act and answer for himself, and also that the same relief may be granted in this suit now as would have been granted had it not been for this imposition upon the court, and if Mr. Weidenfeld had appeared upon the record, as he was in fact, the complainant in this cause.

"This brings me to a consideration of the cause on its merits. There are two questions presented. The first is as to the validity of the retirement of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific company. That is not now controverted, but it is controverted in the pleadings. The evidence leaves not the slightest doubt of the entire propriety of the conduct of counsel for the complainant in now saying that they do not urge that controversy. The evidence in the cause, in other words, leaves no doubt that that act was entirely valid. The decree will, therefore, so declare, and as to that feature of the issues presented by the original bill, and the bill in intervention and the answers thereto, these bills will be dismissed upon the merits."

BEGGARS WARNED OFF.

Cincinnati Chief of Police Will Keep Them Off the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Beggars of all kinds, the lame, the halt, and the blind, must keep off the streets. This was the word sent out by Chief Deitsch to-day as a result of an investigation by Mayor Fleischmann in connection with the Associated Charities. These professionals have all been looked up and their records procured, and the true state of affairs at their homes are known to the Chief of Police.

Col. Deitsch, from what he has learned, says that they must now keep off the streets, as provision will be made for all of them. Some of the cases were worthy of help, while others have people who can and must help them.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Frank Jones Portsmouth Ale
and Stout will give you much of energy and good cheer. Rock & Harris, Agts., 82 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

COMBINATION OF SIX STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

International Corporation to Have a Capital of $120,000,000.

Eight American and Five English Directors in the Board—All of the Stock Subscribed.

Official announcement of the organization of the shipping combination was made late yesterday afternoon in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. by Charles Steele, a member of that firm, in the presence of Robert Bacon and Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, also partners of Mr. Morgan. It disclosed the following facts: The name of the combination is to be the International Mercantile Marine Company. No new company has been organized, but the present International Navigation Company, a New Jersey corporation, with its name changed to the above, will be the centre of the new combination. Its capital has been increased to $60,000,000 preferred and $60,000,000 common stock. An issue of $50,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds has been authorized. The stock will not be quoted in the open market. It has been subscribed and paid for by those who are interested in the combination. The bonds are taken care of by a syndicate which was formed last Spring. The members of it have not been announced authoritatively.

The officers of the company are to be as follows:

President—C. A. Griscom.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. A. Griscom,	Charles Steele,
P. A. B. Widener,	W. J. Pirrie, (Rt. Hon.)
Robert Bacon,	J. Bruce Ismay,
John I. Waterbury,	Sir Clinton E. Dawkins,
E. J. Berwind,	Henry Wilding,
George W. Perkins,	Charles F. Torrey.
James H. Hyde,	

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

C. A. Griscom,	E. J. Berwind,
P. A. B. Widener,	Charles Steele.
George W. Perkins,	

BRITISH COMMITTEE.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, Chairman.	J. Bruce Ismay,
W. J. Pirrie,	Henry Wilding,
	Charles F. Torrey.

It will be noted that the Board of Directors is composed of eight Americans and five Englishmen. The preponderance of Americans is understood to be due to the fact that the greater part of the capital was subscribed by American financiers. It was not explained what duties would fall to the British committee, as it is to be called, but it is supposed that it will manage the affairs of the company in England.

The six lines which will be in the combination are:

White Star Line.	Leyland Line.
American Line,	Atlantic Transport Lin
Red Star Line.	Dominion Line.

In explaining the relation of the central company to the subsidiary companies, Mr. Steele said:

"The International Mercantile Marine Company will not be a holding company, and the subsidiary lines will be permitted full liberty in managing their own affairs. The new company, however, includes all of the various companies in the combination."

Mr. Steele would not explain what "include" meant, nor would he say how it was possible for the new company to include the subsidiary companies without holding any of their capital stocks. He intimated that perhaps in the distant future there might be a holding company formed. Mr. Steele did not explain how dividends are to be earned on the $120,000,000 stock if the company is not to be a holder of the stocks of other companies. He declined to go into the details regarding the relations of the shipping combination, so called, with the German lines.

Of the dispatches regarding Mr. Balfour's statement about the constitution of the Board of Directors, Mr. Steele said:

"I suppose when Mr. Balfour said that a majority of the Directors would be English he meant a majority of each board of Directors of the English subsidiary lines would be English; in other words that the English companies would be dominated by Englishmen."

Speaking of the British subsidies, Mr. Steele said:

"An understanding has been reached with the British Government so that it will not discriminate against the company in the matter of mails or transportation of soldiers or Government supplies. I do not consider the fact that two fast Cunard liners have been subsidized a discrimination against our company, as the subsidies were previously arranged. The White Star Line's vessels have been subsidized for some years."

Mr. Steele declared that he considered the formation of the combination an argument in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill in Congress. In this respect one of those directly interested in the combination said that it would be unprofitable to run fast ships without a subsidy. He declined to answer a question as to whether it was true that, in organizing the combination, the promoters had counted on getting subsidies from Congress.

AMENDED CHARTER FILED.

Details of the Reorganization of the International Navigation Company with Change of Name.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The projected combination of steamship lines was chartered to-day, the promoters taking advantage of the old charter of the International Navigation Company that was incorporated here on June 6, 1893, with an authorized capital stock of $15,000,000. In an amended charter the name has been changed to that of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and the capital stock increased to $120,000,000, equally divided into $60,000,000 of preferred stock, bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, and $60,000,000 of common stock. There is a similarity in the amended charter of the company to that of the United States Steel Corporation. The amendments were adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the original company held on Sept. 17, and ratified subsequently by the stockholders.

By the amendments it was provided that the company should issue bonds, aggregating $75,000,000, and be known as 4½ per cent. mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds. It was decided also that the existence of the company, instead of terminating on June 1, 1943, should be perpetual. Provision was made that the dividends on the common stock should not in any year exceed 10 per cent., so long as there should remain outstanding and unredeemed any of the bonds referred to. Another change in the original certificate is that the number of Directors may from time to time be fixed by the by-laws, which shall prescribe what shall constitute a quorum.

The Directors may hold their meetings outside of the State of New Jersey. Advantage is taken in the charter of an act of 1901, under which an action heretofore requiring the consent of at least two-thirds of the stock of the corporation may be taken by two-thirds in interests of the stock represented at any regular or duly called meeting. Provision is made that any officer may be removed at any time by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Board of Directors, and the Directors have power to appoint officers other than those provided for in the original charter, among those mentioned being Vice Presidents, Assistant Secretaries, and Assistant Treasurers.

The working capital of the company may be fixed by the Directors of the company, and in their discretion they can apply accumulated profits in purchasing or acquiring its bonds or other obligations, or shares of its own capital stock. In the original charter provision was made that the principal office of the company outside the State of New Jersey was to be in New York City. In the amended charter it is changed to a general provision that it may have offices or agencies in the United States and foreign countries.

The incorporators of the International Navigation Company, chartered in 1893, were Clement A. Griscom, William Henry Barnes, Alexander J. Cassatt, Henry H. Houston, and Joseph D. Potts of Philadelphia, Benjamin Brewster of New York, and William J. Sewell (since deceased) of Camden.

The stockholders who voted for the amendments to the charter at the stockholders' meeting in Jersey City on Sept. 22 last were:

Clement A. Griscom,	John I. Waterbury,
James S. Swartz,	Peter A. B. Widener,
James F. Fahnestock, Jr.,	Clement A. Griscom, Jr.,
Joseph J. Hope,	William H. Barnes,
Howard Puser,	Anne E. Benjamin,
John D. Archibald,	William L. Ellens,
Albert H. Gillard,	Samuel F. Houston,
James A. Wright,	Francis L. Potts,
Benjamin F. Kobbe,	Henry H. Rogers,
Horace G. Phillips, Jr.,	G. W. Smith,
P. Palmer,	Henry K. Shaw.

The amended charter was received at the office of the Secretary of State after the regular closing hour this afternoon. It was brought by a special messenger, who deposited $24,040, the fee for filing the charter.

BRITAIN'S ARRANGEMENT WITH THE SHIP TRUST.

Latter's Undertaking Only What Was Always Intended—A Change of Policy Not Involved.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—As usual the British press has completely misunderstood the gist of the latest development in the shipping combination, attributing it to motives which do not exist, and coupling with it weird secret agreements that were never contemplated.

From the highest sources it is learned that the statement of the Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, at Sheffield on Tuesday night, except wherein it concerned the financial arrangements with the Cunard Line, did not in the slightest degree alter the conditions that previously existed.

"From the commencement," said one of those chiefly interested in the Atlantic combination, "we have intended that vessels which were British when the combine was begun should remain British. Any sane business man reading our agreement with Harland & Wolff could arrive at no other conclusion. Taking into account the cost of building and the rates of wages in the shipping business prevailing in the United States, it was a policy so obvious that it is hard to understand how it could be misinterpreted. The trouble all along has been that the English papers insisted on believing or pretending to believe that the combine was a matter of high politics, instead of being a purely commercial agreement in which English capital is vastly concerned.

"The absurd suggestion that the Morgans get a quid pro quo is another instance of persistent ignorance of the situation. Mr. Balfour told all that was to be told, and merely explained what have always been the plans of the combine in a way that would allay this unfounded agitation in England.

"All that is behind the scenes consists in the motives which prompted us to give the public a specific undertaking. We gave it on account of the rumors that several Members of Parliament interested in shipping were preparing a bill to prevent vessels from using the British flag unless owned by English capital. That would have seriously embarrassed the Government, and would have been a more stringent shipping law than exists in the United States. To prevent a misunderstanding, we gave our word that British prestige should be maintained. Our word was taken as sufficient, and in return we take the present Government's word that they will not sanction any such legislation as I have mentioned. In both cases the guarantee is perhaps rather sentimental. But the Morgans may be expected to last as long as a Government elected by one party in the United Kingdom.

"So far as the combine is concerned, Mr. Balfour's announcement contains no change of policy. We have given nothing we intended to withhold, and the Government has conferred no material favors on the combine.

"Regarding the Cunard Line, I do not agree with the opinion in English shipping circles that the increase of its subsidy and the loan of money signify the pauperization of that company. From a political point of view it was necessary for the Government to take some steps to soothe the ruffled feelings of a section of its constituents—hence the additional subsidy. As to the loan, there are still many laymen and some naval officers who believe that mercantile cruisers faster than those possessed by other nations increase the naval strength of the country. Anyway 24 to 25 knot cruisers, all British, will be ready to be turned over to the Government in case of war. It will help the Britishers to sleep quieter.

Those engaged in the negotiations for a fast Canadian steamship line express fear that the Government's arrangements with the Morgan combination and the Cunard Company will prevent it from furnishing any substantial assistance to the Canadian project. While this is not likely to be abandoned, it is pointed out that Canada will probably have to be contented with a slower and less ambitious service.

The comments of the afternoon newspapers yesterday on the shipping agreement were by means so self-congratulatory as those of the morning papers. "There is nothing to crow about," said The St. James's Gazette. "We pay handsomely to keep the Cunard ships, and the deal with the Morgan-Pirrie concern is a very rickety business. It is specious, but we regard it with considerable doubt. Nothing is said about preferential rates, and since the control of the whole affair may be vested in a board exclusively Yankee, we fail to see any great value in the supposed safeguards. The most amazing provision is that whereby, if Mr. Morgan attempts to injure our trade, we can punish him by permitting him to place his ships under American control, under the Stars and Stripes, and by relieving him of the obligation to carry British officers and seamen."

The Westminster Gazette asked: "What is Mr. Morgan's quid pro quo?" and said it thought there must be some compensatory agreement, by which rates could not be cut, between the Cunard Line and the Morgan combination.

CUNARD LINE'S SUBSIDY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A day's reflection appears to have convinced many people that the Government has treated the Cunard Line too generously, and considerable objection is crystallizing around the question whether the Government has not acted over hastily in thus departing from its traditional policy with regard to subsidies.

The strongest objection is made to the providing of money with which to build new steamships. It is argued that this will make a difficult precedent, as other shipping companies are certain to demand similar privileges, which it will be found hard to refuse. It is feared also that the American and other Governments will retaliate by increasing their subsidies.

LARGE TOBACCO SHIPMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—The largest consignment of plug tobacco ever shipped on one order in the United States arrived at Baltimore this morning. The shipment consisted of an entire train of ten cars, and was received by F. A. Davis & Sons, wholesale tobacco dealers, from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C. The actual weight of the consignment is 187,895 pounds, and represents about $60,000. There are about 13,862 boxes in the lot, which vary in size and weight.

This tobacco would supply between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 men with a five-cent plug each. If it were loaded on one-horse drays the drays would form a line about one mile long. There were about ten different varieties of tobacco. It will be reshipped in smaller lots to all parts of the country.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

COLER AND BULGER DEMOCRATS' CHOICE

Nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at Saratoga.

BUT ONE CHANGE IN SLATE

Hugh McLaughlin Shares with Mr. Hill Credit for Unanimity of the Convention—Four Striking Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated the following State ticket:

For Governor—BIRD S. COLER of Kings County.

For Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES N. BULGER of Oswego.

For Secretary of State—FRANK MOTT of Chautauqua.

For Attorney General—JOHN CUNNEEN of Erie.

For Controller—CHARLES M. PRESTON of Ulster.

For State Treasurer—GEORGE R. FINCH of Warren.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—RICHARD W. SHERMAN of Oneida.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—J. CLINTON GRAY of New York.

The nomination of this ticket without substantial opposition in a convention where unusual freedom of speech and action was permitted, shows that Mr. Hill's conferences with the various county delegations were deliberate and thorough, for only one change was made in the slate as he permitted it to be given out last night.

That was the substitution of Frank Mott for Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee as Secretary of State.

It is only giving faint praise to the veteran Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn to say that he shares equally with Mr. Hill the credit for the smoothness with which the ticket was nominated. It was his coming here, his casting aside of impossible candidates like Judge Parker and his insistence upon the nomination of Mr. Coler, unless somebody had a more available name to bring forward, that stopped all the wrangling and brought the convention down to a working basis.

The convention is said to have been the largest held in the State since that which nominated Roswell P. Flower for Governor, and in point of unusual incidents and excitement it probably was without parallel in the history of the party in the State.

FOUR STRIKING FEATURES.

The four striking features of the convention were the wild demonstration over the unseating of Devery, the attempt of Nathan Straus to persuade the convention not to nominate Mr. Coler, the declaration by William Hepburn Russell, the Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Coler, that Democratic differences in New York had been buried, and the declaration in the platform in favor of ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the Federal Government.

It was a convention of excitement from the first to almost the last. Hugh McLaughlin, Senator Sullivan, Senator McCarren, Leader Charles F. Murphy, and John F. Carroll were all given rousing receptions when they entered.

Devery entered at 11:30 and was given an ovation. The enthusiasm of his sympathizers was made the more violent in its expression by reason of the fact that a report had been in circulation that the Committee on Credentials had decided to give him his seat.

Ex-Senator Hill entered the hall arm in arm with Senator Grady, and at this living picture of Democratic harmony the convention broke into rapturous applause.

From the time the report of the Committee on Credentials unseating Devery was read until "the big fellow" and his followers walked out of the hall, beaten and crestfallen, Devery was a storm centre. At one time the tumult became so great that Mr. Stanchfield announced in tones which betrayed great emotion that the convention would not be overridden by a crowd of "thugs and ruffians," and unless they kept their peace the galleries would be cleared.

Martin W. Littleton was named as the permanent Chairman of the convention and made an eloquent speech. He caught the delegates and the crowd as did no other orator of the convention. His treatment of the trusts, particularly his references to the "blight of the black famine," was very effective.

The platform was read by George Raines of Monroe. It was quite lengthy, but Mr. Raines is a good reader, and he was followed with attention. The plank that aroused the most interest was that declaring in favor of the seizure and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the Federal Government. It was noticeable that while the applause which greeted the reading of this plank was hearty, it was not general. The plank seemed to come as a genuine surprise to everybody.

CRIES OF "TRAITOR."

William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy was substituted on the delegation of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of New York City for Randolph Guggenheimer, so as to give an opportunity to make a harmony speech. The Greater New York

was recognized by the chair. Mr. Straus said he wished to address a few words to the convention before they proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. He took the platform.

Mr. Straus's purpose in addressing the convention was to plead against the nomination of Bird S. Coler.

Mr. Straus, as is well known, has established at different points in New York depots for the sale of sterilized milk at cost price. Mr. Straus accuses Mr. Coler of showing opposition to this charitable enterprise, and for that reason he was opposed to Mr. Coler being nominated for Governor. As soon as the drift of Mr. Straus's speech, which he had written out, and was reading from a typewritten copy, was caught by the convention, there were hisses and cries of "Sit down."

He made several efforts to go on, but the opposition to his speaking grew more insistent, and finally the point of order was raised that he was not in order unless he rose to nominate a candidate.

Chairman Littleton ruled that the point of order was well taken, and Mr. Straus left the platform. He announced later that he would not abide by the action of the convention in nominating Mr. Coler, but would give his active support to Gov. Odell in the canvass.

There was no especial feature to the proceedings after the nomination for Governor had been disposed of. Senator Grady showed that there was no length that he was not willing to go to in the interest of harmony, for when nominations for Lieutenant Governor were called for, he took the platform and made a stirring speech in favor of Judge Bulger, the man who so bitterly arraigned him and the Tammany organization in the convention two years ago.

The hour for the departure of the Tammany delegation had been set for 5 o'clock, but it was 5:20 when the first section of the train pulled out. The two other sections left on a ten-minute headway, and it was 5:55 before the Devery special cleared the Saratoga yards. As the train pulled out the leader occupied the front platform. To demands of "Speech! Speech!" he said:

"I am not prepared to say anything other than that I am a Democrat and will support the ticket nominated to-day. I was robbed of my seats, but that seems to be one of the incidents of the convention. Maybe I'll have better luck next time."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

Senator Hill's Entrance to the Hall a Signal for Great Applause—The Candidates Named.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A dreary morning, sloppy streets, lowering skies, and drizzling rain greeted the delegates to the Democratic State Convention this morning and put somewhat of a damper on the proposed parade of the clubs from Albany and Troy and the New York delegation.

The natural interest of the day centred in the early meetings of the Committee on Platform and Contested Seats, and mainly in the latter, for it was conceded that if William S. Devery and his delegates were not seated there would be troublous times.

Randolph B. Guggenheimer, who was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was prominent about the corridors this morning and made to the newspaper men this statement: "Senator Hill sent for me last night and offered me the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. I told him first that with Coler on the ticket the geographical conditions were not good and then I told him that I did not care to run on the ticket with Mr. Coler, for I doubted seriously whether he could be elected."

This statement was carried from mouth to mouth about the corridors, and then Jacob A. Cantor announced that unless New York County applied the unit rule at its meeting he would be a candidate for Governor on the floor of the convention.

Tammany had a hard time getting its delegates together for a meeting this morning, but while Mr. Murphy was trying to assemble them he said: "I am not going to attempt the unit rule. The delegates can vote as they please." This was looked upon to mean that nominations for Governor would be open. At the same time the Devery men began to move toward the hall. Mr. Devery announcing to them that he wished them to have good seats. He expressed the idea at 10 o'clock that he would not be seated. Senator McCarren, from the committee, expressed the same opinion, saying that the seats for the Ninth Assembly District of New York would be vacant.

Because of the lateness of the assembling of the convention there was no attempt to get the convention running by 10 o'clock. At 10:30 not half the delegates were in their seats, but the Devery contingent had pretty well filled up the spectators' seats and were preparing to help out their chief. The band played, and the delegates waited while up stairs the Committee on Platform wrestled with that important document. John G. Carlisle's entrance into the hall was the signal for a burst of applause.

DEVERY AND CARROLL.

At 11 o'clock there was no indication that the convention was ready to meet, nor that the committees were ready to report. At 11:05 o'clock Devery left the place at the back of the hall and started down the aisle. In a minute the convention hall was pandemonium. Even the band was drowned out as delegates and friends stood on their chairs and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. "He's seated, he's seated," yelled the crowd, but the chief raised his hand and called back, "Not yet, not yet." Then arose the cry from one side of the gallery, "What's the matter with Devery?" and back in a roar came the answer, "He's all right!" The Chief took a seat in the rear of the hall and then the cheering partially subsided, until Hugh McLaughlin came in, when it was renewed. A few minutes later John F. Carroll of Tammany Hall walked in, and he received a greeting.

At 11:10 the announcement reached the convention hall that the Committee on Credentials would not seat either Devery or Goodwin, and immediately there was great excitement. Devery said to a reporter: "Did you see my reception? It pleases me very much to see the people appreciate my presence in this convention.

"I have nothing to say excet that I have always been a Democrat. I am a Democrat and will continue to be a Democrat. That is all I will say now."

The meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats lasted for nearly two hours and was at times very lively. In the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County the Hill delegates, headed by John Garside, were seated. In the Second District of Cayuga the delegation headed by C. A. Koening and backed by Editor Rattigan of Auburn was seated, the delegates of the present State Committeeman, Dr. W. H. Conway, being ordered stricken from the temporary roll on which they were placed yesterday. In Fulton and Hamilton and in the Second Rensselaer District also the Hill delegates were seated.

In deciding the Devery contest a number of heated speeches were made, and when it was explained that it was Senator Hill's desire that neither Devery nor Goodwin be recognized a motion to that effect was carried with but few dissenting votes.

SENATOR HILL'S ENTRANCE.

At 11:20 Senator Hill entered the convention hall on the arm of Senator Grady of New York, and there was a great outburst of applause. At 11:27 the temporary Chairman took the gavel and rapped for order. It was a difficult matter to get in, but finally seats were taken, and the report of the Committee on Credentials' report was called for. Chairman McMahan said:

"In presenting the report I move the previous question." This was to prevent debate.

While the report was being read there was quiet until the Ninth District was reached. When the Secretary read, "In the Ninth District, New York, neither delegation is entitled to seats in the convention because of the wholesale corruption—" Here a mighty roar of cheers and hisses mingled went up, and as it continued Devery was seen making his way to the platform. Vainly the Chairman rapped for order. Vainly a band played. Down the aisle Devery forced his way, the crowd clearing the way for him. When he reached the platform steps, with raised hands he tried to stop the pandemonium that reigned. A Sergeant at Arms, with his hands on the big Chief's shoulder, tried to force him back to a seat, but he shook him off and started to speak.

His voice was husky and his hands shook as he raised them. Then he said, amid cheers: "Democrats of this convention, Samuel J. Tilden was deprived of his right of franchise as was the people of the United States. We do not want that to occur here to-day. It was through the work of a clique of this convention that the people of the Ninth District are about to be deprived of a similar right. Mr. Hill, as State leader of the State of New York, we ask justice from you as leader of the Democratic Party. We do not come here as honest Democrats to be deprived of our rights."

Finally some semblance of order was obtained, and then Chief Devery walked up and presented a minority report. The Chair then ordered a roll call after having the reports read. The majority report cited that:

"In regard to the delegation from the Ninth Assembly District of New York County, your committee finds that neither the sitting delegates nor the contestants are entitled to seats in the convention by reason of the wholesale corruption pertaining to the primary election in said district, whereby it cannot be determined what delegates were legally elected."

DEFENSE OF DEVERY.

The vote began in much disorder and went on until the County of Queens was reached. Then Joseph Cassidy of that county arose and said: "We in Queens believe in home rule. We do not believe that the will of the people should be set aside. In Queens County that has happened time and again. On primary election day the people of the Ninth district elected delegates to represent them, and they should be seated. At the last general election in New York City Mr. Devery was made a scapegoat by the Republican Party. The police force of which he was then the head, is changed for the worse now, and scandals, the like of which had never been heard of before, are being made public every day. I vote to seat Mr. Devery and his delegates."

Mr. Cassidy was interrupted time and again and Chairman Stanchfield was compelled to pound loudly for order. The Queens County vote was cast seven for Devery and two against.

When Rensselaer County was reached John Norton said: "The delegates from this county protest against the action in our own case and cast our vote against the report."

Following are the official figures of the vote on the Devery question, taken from the clerk's tally:

Queens, 7 for Devery, 2 against.
Rensselaer, 6 for Devery, 3 against.
Suffolk, 2 for Devery, 4 against.
Wyoming, 3 for Devery.
Yates, 3 for Devery, making a total for Devery of 21 votes to 422 for the report of the committee.

When the vote had been announced Mr. Devery arose and started to leave the hall, followed by his delegates and friends. There was not much trouble or cheering.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made its report, naming Martin W. Littleton for permanent Chairman and John A. Mason, William T. Kearney, Frank A. Willard, and James McCall for Reading Secretaries.

Chairman Stanchfield designated J. Edward Simmons of New York, Charles E. Treeman of Tompkins, and Frank Rice of Ontario as a committee to escort Mr. Littleton to the rostrum. Mr. Littleton was warmly greeted as he stepped to the front and began his address.

Mr. Littleton finished at 12:32, and then called for the report of the Committee on Platform. Mr. Raines, the Chairman, went to the plaform to read it, and was received with warm applause.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

The usual motions regarding the appointment of committees were made and carried, after which the composition of the new State Committee was announced. Nominations for Governor being declared in order, the roll call by counties was ordered. Down the roll in alphabetical order went the Secretary, but it was not until Kings was reached that there was any response. As soon as Secretary Mason called out Kings, ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea was recognized and proceeded to the rostrum for the purpose of placing Bird S. Coler in nomination.

As soon as Mr. Shea reached the name of Mr. Coler every delegate from New York and Kings Counties jumped to his feet, and waving flags, cheered again and again for Mr. Coler. Simultaneously a framed portrait of Kings County's candidate was placed in front of the Chairman's desk. The cheering lasted for two minutes, and when it had subsided Congressman William Sulzer was recognized to second the nomination. He began by declaring that New York County was prepared for unity and harmony, and that it believed the time was propitious for a sweeping Democratic victory in the State. He referred to Speaker Henderson's refusal to accept a renomination as a "sign of the times," and declared that it meant that the people of the country were awakening to the fallacy of Republican argument. He paid a tribute to Mr. Coler's "sterling honor," and declared that with him at the head of the ticket there was no question that the first of January next year would see a Democratic Governor inaugurated.

When Mr. Sulzer concluded his speech there were loud and continued calls for Senator Hill, but the Chairman recognized William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy. Mr. Russell spoke at length in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler.

Norman E. Mack of Erie also seconded the nomination of Mr. Coler, as did John B. Stanchfield of Chemung.

Other seconding speeches were made by Frank Campbell of Steuben, Judge Fitzgerald of Richmond, and Joseph Cassidy of Queens.

Senator McCarren of Kings County then moved that the Secretary be directed to cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Coler. James Kane of Kings interrupted and demanded a roll call so that his delegation might vote as it pleased.

Moses Wafer, also of the Third Kings District, arose and said: "I desire to object to the nomination of Bird S. Coler for reasons which I will make plain—"

Hisses stopped him for a minute, and when he insisted the Chair ruled him out of order.

THE STRAUS INCIDENT.

When the Chairman had announced that the nominations were closed Nathan Straus arose and asked for recognition. He went to the platform and was introduced. Mr. Straus said:

"May I have the floor for five minutes. If the gentlemen give me close attention I will not be longer. This is the first time I have risen to make a speech, and I will simply state facts; if I am not interrupted until I get through I'll answer any questions you may put. I won't dictate, but I will tell you of one man you can nominate but you cannot elect. [Hisses.]

"Do all your hissing, I'll finish when you get through. I have always been a Democrat, and even when Mr. Bryan was the candidate I voted for him."

J. T. Millen of Cortland here arose to a point of order, declaring that the only business before the convention was the nomination of officers.

Mr. Straus declared that if it was necessary to rule him out on a technicality he could only bow to the will of the convention.

The Chairman declared Mr. Straus out of order and he left the rostrum and returned to his seat with the New York delegates.

An attempt was made to take Mr. Straus's notes from him as he left the platform. He had them prepared for use and held them in his hand as he left the platform. The newspaper men crowded about him to get the notes. At the same time two men broke through the crowd with one or two adherents. Mr. Straus's hat was knocked out of his hand and he was pushed up against the wall. One of the men grabbed the notes, saying: "I represent The Associated Press."

"No, you don't," shouted some of the newspaper men, but, striking out from the shoulder, he managed to get away with them. Mr. Straus got out of the hall, and then remembered that he had a copy of the notes in his pocket, and this copy he gave to the press.

When Mr. Straus sat down the roll call was begun. Pandemonium reigned and the strenuous efforts of the Chair to restore order were without much avail.

Three delegates from Kings County—James Kane, Moses Wafer, and Michael J. Cummings—broke away from the balance of their delegation and voted for Jacob A. Cantor of New York.

The ballot resulted 444 for Coler and 3 for Cantor. Mr. Coler was declared the nominee.

Judge O'Gorman of Oswego was recognized when nominations for Lieutenant Governor were declared in order. He made a short speech before placing before the convention the name of Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, who, he declared, was qualified in every way to discharge the arduous duties of the Lieutenant Governorship.

Senator Thomas F. Grady seconded the nomination.

"Mr. Bulger," he declared, "is an ideal candidate. On him every candidate can unite. He is of the calibre of men whom it is an honor to have known. There never was a time in the dark days of defeat when the Democratic Party could not have turned them into days of glorious victory if it had only been united. Victory is in sight, and we can grasp it by seeing that the ticket is made up of men like Mr. Bulger. Let us put dissensions, petty jealousy, and personal feeling behind us, and let us with every man at his post go forth and win the victory that God will help us to secure if we are true to our Constitution."

George Raines of Monroe, said it was a delight to his soul to have the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mr. Bulger, whose integrity had been tried time and again, and who had never been found wanting.

The nomination of Mr. Bulger was made by acclamation.

It was 2:45 when nominations were declared in order for Secretary of State, and more than half the delegates had left the hall, while the gallery was practically deserted. Thomas Dowd of Olean was recognized and placed in nomination Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua in a lengthy speech.

The nomination was seconded by Judge Thomas Heffernan of Dunkirk, and was made by acclamation.

Everett Fowler of Ulster was recognized to nominate Charles M. Preston for Controller. He referred to Mr. Preston's work as State Superintendent of Banks and declared that no mistake would be made in placing him in charge of the finances of the State. The nomination was seconded by Judge George Van Hoesen of New York and John Kelley of Delaware, and was made by acclamation.

J. Edward Singleton of Warren County nominated George R. Finch of that county for State Treasurer. The nomination was seconded and was made by acclamation.

John Cunneen of Erie County was nominated for Attorney General by Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, who declared that Mr. Cunneen would have the united support of the Democracy of the State in his canvass. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Richard W. Sherman of Oneida County was placed in nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor by Harvey Ferris of Oneida, and seconded by James E. Rafter of Herkimer. He was nominated by acclamation.

Franklin Bartlett of New York City placed in nomination Judge John Clinton Gray of New York City for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. In his speech he called attention to Judge Gray's good work on the bench, and declared that his name would be a tower of strength to the ticket. Judge Gray was renominated by acclamation.

This closed the nominations. The usual motions providing for the appointment of commitees and thanking the various officers, committees, &c., were adopted, and at 3:25 the convention adjourned sine die.

CHAIRMAN LITTLETON'S SPEECH

He Says the President Undertook to Dispose of Trust Regulation in Skirmish Fight.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—In assuming the Chairmanship of the Democratic Convention, Martin W. Littleton said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:

"Assembled as the representatives of the Democracy of the State to do its will, we should diligently and earnestly give ourselves to that solemn duty. We shall make this day memorable in political annals if we resolve that henceforth and forever our convention shall be free and deliberative; that the sovereignty of our party shall abide in the untrammeled judgment of its entire membership; that we will reclaim from the wreck of political machines the individual citizen and restore him to a place of dignity and freedom within party councils; that we will re-enlist in the regular service that vast army of independent volunteers who have on account of drastic discipline henceforth forsaken active duty, and we will make our cause worthy of their patriotic devotion.

"There cannot be a permanent party creed sufficient to solve all political problems and adequate to restrain future party action. There is no far-reaching, all-pervading principle at whose magic touch vexatious questions become plain and simple paths to follow.

"Having committed ourselves to the policy of holding no tradition too old to desert when it becomes useless, and no condition too acute or difficult to encounter when it confronts us, we must prepare ourselves for a fierce attack upon a powerful but a panicstricken adversary. In the very midst of a profound political peace in the Nation, two years this side of a National election, we find a most extraordinary activity among prominent Republican officials.

"The President, although strenuously diligent in the discharge of his grave duties, finds it necessary, or agreeable, or both, to make a tour of the New England States, speaking at every place of interest. The burden of his vigorous oratory at first was an extravagant defense of his Cabinet, coupled with a perpetual injunction to his hearers to not hesitate in doing the 'rough work of life.' Much of this could be forgiven to his ardent infatuation for his official family. But something in his keen observation of the people led him to believe that they were not so much interested in his official family and the 'rough work' as they were in the question of the regulation of trusts.

"True to reckless disregard of consequence, he undertook to dispose of this profound economical problem in a skirmish fight. Let it be said in praise of his candor, if not of his ingenuity, that he admitted at the outset the urgent necessity of a strong supervising hand—an admission which the whole Republican Party would rejoice were it unmade. He saw the solemn mountains lifting themselves into the clouds, everlasting monuments, testifying to the bountiful wisdom of Providence in storing within their granite vaults the heat of a century of suns to the end that man should find fuel for furnace and furnace, and he remembered the blight of the black famine. And everywhere he saw the plentiful provisions of nature appropriated to the artificial uses of man.

"He hastened to assure them of a remedy. Simply stated, the remedy is to have all the States meet in due season, and first solemnly admit that they are powerless to cope with these harmless 'Captains of Industry' and to agree to delegate to the Federal Government all power which they now possess upon that subject. Then let the Federal Government take charge of them, and the President solemnly promises that he would see to it that the Federal Government would control them. In view of the fact that the processes of amendment and enactment will require nearly nine years, it is not too much to say that this is a 'strenuous' promise. This revolutionary remedy would glorify trust development by taking all the power of all the States and delegating it to the Federal Government.

"The President says that he does not regard the reduction of tariff duties upon trust-made articles as an efficient or safe remedy, because it would injure the legitimate as well as the illegitimate industries. He pleads for sanity in the treatment of this question, and begs us not to disturb present conditions by radical action. We do not propose to disturb, we do not propose to attack legitimate industries; we do not seek to take away from them anything which belongs to them; but we propose to withhold the aid of this great Government from them; we propose to make them stand alone; we propose to take away the unnecessary protection now afforded them by the Government, and let the commercial batteries of the world be trained upon them with the shot and shell of competition until they are driven from their entrenchments of protection out into the open field of honest trade.

"Rather than do this, the Republican Party now proposes to revolutionize the Government—change its form and further encroach upon the right of local self-government in the States. The President says we must be careful to distinguish between the good and the bad trusts; but he has never been so bold as to give us an example of a good or a bad one. He instances the Anthracite Coal Trust and the Standard Oil as two combinations which do not enjoy the benefits of a tariff in their favor. In this he made an unpardonable blunder. Paragraph 523 of the free list of the act of July 14, 1870, provides: 'Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act,' (free), &c. Paragraph 415: 'Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per centum of fixed carbon and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.'

"The Board of General Appraisers, Jan. 17, 1898, in the following language, construed these two paragraphs: 'Properly construed, the provisions quoted exempt from duty only such anthracite coal as contains 92 per cent. or more of fixed carbon, as the provisions stated in Paragraph 415 clearly apply to all anthracite coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon. By reference to The Congressional Record under date of June 30, 1897, it will be seen that the proposition to impose a duty of 67 cents per ton on all coals containing 92 per cent. of fixed carbon was intended to cover anthracite coal.'

"The Secretary of War is out on the highways of politics, willing at all times to admit that the present Administration is perhaps the ablest and most efficient in the history of the Nation.

"The Speaker of the House, though scarred by service in battles fierce and indurated to all wearing experiences of politics, does not care to encounter the people of his district and give a reason for the Government continuing to support monopolies.

"The Republican Convention meeting here a few days ago adopted a platform after congratulating the country on having such faithful servants as themselves, and congratulating themselves on having such an uncomplaining country, proceeded with nebulous incertitude and conscious fatulty to proclaim: 'The greatest National issue is the maintenance of prosperity.' Prosperity issuing from the goodness of God and the labor of man they claim as a fruit of their great wisdom.

"They declare in their platform: 'Good roads and canals are the two important features which made for the material welfare and progress of the Commonwealth.' There must be a mistake in the wording—surely it should be 'railroads and canals,' &c. Then they assert that before the improvement can go on the Constitution must be amended, and by that time maybe the canal will turn into a railroad.

"The present administration attempted to humiliate the judiciary of the State by making it a power for political patronage. Every Judge in the State felt keenly this outrage and every citizen realized that the co-ordinate independence of the departments could not be preserved under such a principle. The purpose, however, to finally bring the judiciary to the feet of the Executive is ill concealed in the stock phraseology of the platform, which says: 'We favor such legislation as will enable a more speedy determination of actions in the Supreme Court of our State and the adjustment of conditions which have rendered the trial of causes in our large centres of population within a reasonable time almost an impossibility.'"

SPEECH OF JOHN L. SHEA NOMINATING MR. COLER.

In It Detailed Reference Is Made to the Candidate's Record in Municipal Government.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—In nominating Bird S. Coler of Kings for Governor, John L. Shea of Kings said in part:

"On behalf of the delegation of Kings County I desire to present to the convention the name of a candidate for the Governorship.

"We have not been unmindful in the selection of this candidate of the fact that our standard bearer must have in him the elements of drawing together from the four quarters of the State the old and the young, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. We have not overlooked the fact that the candidate of this convention must represent not only the prophecy of a splendid political career in the future, but that he should be supported by the unquestioned record of pre-eminent public service in the presen

"It was not our desire to search among the alien elements, or distant and distinct organizations, for a name to present to a regular Democratic Convention, and at last we have decided to present a man who, while not a regular reformer, was a reformer among regulars; a man who at perhaps the earliest age within the history of municipal government puts himself upon the firing line and stood there through four years of the most arduous public life to which any man had ever been subjected. Standing and contending, so far as the personnel of his adversaries were concerned, blindly to the elements that opposed him; believing first in the incorruptible integrity of his office; second, in the high standard to which his intellectual powers could bring that office, and third and last, but always true in the recognition of the party to whom he owed his political existence.

"If you ask me to designate some of the distinguished services he has rendered the country I will tell you that when he became the great financial officer of the City of New York he gathered together the discordant fragments of ninety-five municipalities and molded and blended their financial systems into one solid, compact whole, which ever since has responded to the most trying conditions of the greatest city of the Nation. This work involved the disentanglement of ninety-five municipalities, with as many varieties of Governments and financial systems. To the orderly arrangement and the permanent establishment of one financial system out of this inharmonious disorganization he brought the masterful genius with which his years of financial and commercial life had equipped him. This herculean task required that he should first face with unfaltering courage the partisan conflicts which arose in the various municipalities over the adjustment of the obligations which the greater city had assumed by its organization. Second, a thoughtful but unwavering disregard of the claims of a larger municipality over the smaller, and, third and last, the culmination of this vast undertaking of the equitable adjustment of the financial system was that every dollar that was owed by any of these various municipalities to the smallest of claimants was finally paid, and the entire credit of the city was preserved and made the most conspicuous in the history of nations.

LOOT IN BROOKLYN.

"If you ask me what other evidence of his initiative genius we have, I tell you that, standing as the commanding figure of a great financial system, he yet had time to explore into the melancholy wreck of the old City of Brooklyn and bring to the public gaze the most stupendous system of plunder that has ever disgraced the annals of public life. A system of loot which had corrupted every department of the old City of Brooklyn, and represented more than $200,000 in bribes paid by various offenders to men in high official places; so efficient did he conduct this investigation, and so courageously did he carry on the prosecution, that it resulted in the indictment and conviction of the chief offenders and drove from power and place the most unconscionable band of plunderers familiar to the recent political history of the country.

"If you ask me if these are all the evidences of the efficiency in public life of our candidate, I will tell you that, in addition to the inauguration of the great financial system of the City of New York and in addition to the prosecution of Republican plunderers throughout the various departments of the old City of Brooklyn, he had time enough to encounter and defeat the most iniquitous steal that had ever heretofore threatened the fame and fortune of the City of New York—a steal, in the discovery and defeat of which, claiming modest co-operation myself, I was witness to the untiring zeal, self-sacrifice, and unflinching courage of our candidate who, in public and in private, in the face of unknown and powerful enemies and agencies—the extent and far-reaching influence of which could not at that time be measured. Standing with only such aid as I have mentioned; besieged upon all sides by men who would destroy him in false friendship, beleaguered night and day by enemies who would encompass his downfall; having no guide save a righteous conscience, supported by an exalted sense of duty, which at no time weakened his resolution or restrained his activity, he strangled to death the Ramapo water steal.

TUNNEL SYSTEM'S CONSTRUCTION.

"I point you to the fact that through his initiative and energy the debt-incurring power of the greater City of New York was extended by Constitutional amendment so that out of this wholesome provision could come, and did come, the most prodigious public improvement ever begun by a municipality—the construction and completion of the great rapid transit system.

"I point you to the fact that in season and out of season he toiled and talked for the construction of the great tunnel systems between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, the completion of which will so soon occur as to redound directly to the credit of his statesmanship.

"Our party must be recruited from year to year from the youg men of the country; our public service must inevitably fall upon their shoulders; the hope for the perpetuity of Democratic government rests in the cultivation of the ambition and enterprise of the young men of the country, and his candidacy will afford an opportunity to the young men to fight under our banner for Democratic preferment, and the success of the man whom I have the honor to name, the Honorable Bird S. Coler of Kings County"

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Bird S. Coler.

When Bird S. Coler became Controller of this city in 1897 he had been so little known to politicians that most of them were asking: "Who is this Coler?" The new guardian of the City Treasury was a very young man then, as now. Thursday of next week will be his thirty-fourth birthday. He was born in Illinois and came to New York when two years old with his father, W. N. Coler, under whom he learned the banking business that claimed him until his entry into the political field.

While Controller of the city, Mr. Coler had many a stormy fight with the Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, and with other Tammany officials who had been elected on the same ticket with him. Before his term came to an end he had become widely known on account of his reforms in the way the municipal funds were managed and because of the fight he made against "the Ramapo grab." The Ramapo Company was the organization that attempted to rush through a plan whereby it was to obtain the city's water rights for forty years, realizing therefrom about $5,000,000 a year.

The Controller, before and after he rose to prominence through his exposure of the "grab," was known as a friend of education and of public libraries, and as one of the leaders in the movement to secure better transit facilities in the city's five boroughs. His opinion on rapid transit questions has been that tunnels, not bridges, ought to be constructed in the future. In educational matters he has said that he favored rudimentary, solid training for all the children in preference to select, higher training for a chosen few.

The Democratic candidate for Governor published in 1900 "Municipal Government as Illustrated by the Charter, Finances, and Public Charities of New York." Among organizations to which he belongs are the Hardware, Lawyers', Grolier, and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs of this city, the Brooklyn Club of Brooklyn, and the Atlantic Yacht Club. His home is at 224 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. In appearance he is slender, with a brown mustache and hair of the same color, and kindly blue eyes. He is married. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, in which he is an active worker.

In the Democratic State Convention of 1900 Mr. Coler was put in nomination for Governor by ex-Senator David B. Hill, but was beaten for the nomination by Mr. Stanchfield.

Charles N. Bulger.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Charles N. Bulger was born at Volney, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1851. He was educated at the district schools, and entered Falley Seminary in 1868. He remained at the seminary but two years, and then began the study of law in the office of Stephens & Pardee at Fulton, N. Y.

Desiring to obtain a classical education he entered St. John's College at Fordham, and was graduated with honors in 1875. He resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1882 he was appointed Corporation Counsel, and the Fall of the same year he was elected Municipal Court Judge, and he has held that office for twenty years.

Judge Bulger is regarded as one of the most brilliant and aggressive lawyers in New York State. In politics Judge Bulger has always been a Democrat, and as a leader he has followed the political fortunes of ex-Senator Hill, being one of Hill's strongest up-State supporters. He is an orator of remarkable ability, and his scathing denunciations of Croker and Senator Grady in the convention of 1900 brought him into prominence among State leaders and added to his political strength.

On that occasion he excited the delegates to wild enthusiasm by shaking his fist in Croker's face and denouncing Grady's attacks on Mr. Hill, who had nominated Bird S. Coler for Governor against John B. Stanchfield. It was after Senator Grady seconded Stanchfield's nomination that Mr. Bulger rose and took his stand in the aisle directly opposite where Croker and Grady were seated.

"Upon the theory of the survival of the fittest," he said, raising his voice to a roar and pointing at Croker, "the Democrats of New York State would eventually decide the question as to who was the State leader."

Stepping nearer to Croker and pointing the finger still closer to the latter's nose, he continued:

"You can't beat the puppet of one political party by putting up the puppet of another. You can't defeat the puppet of one boss by putting up the puppet of another. You can't go around and say to the Democracy of New York State that Tom Jones will be the leader of the Democracy of New York State one day and then recognize Tom Smith another."

Frank H. Mott.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Frank H. Mott, candidate for Secretary of State, is one of the youngest men who ever ran for a State office in New York. He is thirty years of age, and is a lawyer. For a short time he left his profession to become an editorial writer on a Buffalo newspaper. Mr. Mott is described by his friends as a handsome man and a good campaign speaker. He has been very active in labor matters, and all the labor organizations of Jamestown declared in favor of his candidacy. The State Grangers also resolved to support Mr. Mott. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was on the committee to notify Mr. Bryan of his nomination.

John Cunneen.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—John Cunneen of Erie County is a lawyer with offices in Buffalo. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country when a boy. He was educated in the public schools in Rochester and began the practice of law at Albion.

Mr. Cunneen is Vice President of the New York State Bar Association and was Chairman of the committee appointed by the merchants of Buffalo to work for the improvement of the Erie Canal. The nomination of Mr. Cunneen was earnestly advocated by Norman E. Mack. He is a popular man and is counted a vote-getter.

Charles M. Preston.

Charles M. Preston, candidate for State Controller, comes from a family that traces its ancestry back to the days when the head of it was a fighter for the American Colonies. He was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, in November, 1848, and was educated in his native town and at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y. After beginning to study law, in 1869, he remained for a time in the Poughkeepsie office of Judge Allard Anderson and then started into practice for himself in 1871, having previously completed his course at the Albany Law School. The place he selected for his home was Kingston, in Ulster County, where he still lives.

From the time he settled there he has been a Democrat continuously, having served for ten years on the State Committee, maintaining all the while his position of party leader in the Eighteenth Congressional District. In 1889 he was appointed State Superintendent of Banks by Gov. Hill, and so well were his duties performed that Gov. Flower reappointed him.

In 1894 he accepted the Presidency of the Equitable Securities Company, which was afterward merged with the Securities Company of New York. He is President of the National Bank of Rondout and of the Colonial City Traction Company of Kingston, and has held many positions of public trust in his home city. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, as well as the New England Society, Albany Society, Lawyers' Club and Democratic Club of the city, the State Bar Association, the Kingston and Rondout Clubs, and the Winnisook Club in the Catskills.

R. W. Sherman.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—R. W. Sherman of Oneida County, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was Mayor of Utica for two years. He comes of a famous family. His brother is James Schoolcraft Sherman, a Republican Congressman of this State, who has been talked of for Speaker of the House.

As an engineer Mr. Sherman has had charge of some of the largest construction work in the State. His specialty has been hydraulic engineering, and the construction of water works. He was City Engineer of Utica for five years, and is recognized as an authority in his profession.

George R. Finch.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.— George R. Finch of Warren County, candidate for State Treasurer, comes from an old and distinguished family in the northern part of the State. He has for years been active in business and is an official in several large corporations. He was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, in 1856. For years he has attended to the financial matters of the firm of Finch, Pruyn & Co. of Glens Falls. He has been active in politics. He is one of the Directors in the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company, not in the trust.

He is a Director in the Glens Falls National Bank, which is one of the richest banks in Northern New York.

Judge John Clinton Gray.

Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals was appointed to the Judgeship by Gov. Hill in 1888, and in the election of the same year his appointment was ratified at the polls. He succeeded Judge Charles A. Rapallo.

Alexander Gray, his great-grandfather, came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1795. His father was John Alexander Clinton Gray.

The Judge was educated in Berlin, at the University of the City of New York, and at the Harvard Law School, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1863. He practiced in this city from 1863 to 188. His town house is at 509 Fifth Avenue. He is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Manhattan, and Century Clubs, the Bar Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and National Academy of Design. Prior to 1884 he was a Republican, but he became a Democrat in that year. He was born in New York City on Dec. 4, 1844.

HOW MR. COLER GOT THE NEWS.

Was in His Office When Ticker Made Announcement—Declines to Talk.

Bird S. Coler received the first intelligence of his nomination for Governor when the news came over the ticker in his office, 34 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon. There were several persons in the room at the time, including the aged father of the nominee, who expressed pleasure at the faith placed in his son by the Democratic Party.

Mr. Coler declined to say anything for publication concerning his candidacy. He purposes to remain silent on that point until he is officially notified of his nomination.

The first person to congratulate him was Controller Grout. A moment later came a telegram from William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy in the same tenor and pledging hearty support.

Mr. Coler was in good humor. He said he would not be at the Hoffman House at night, and while he did not say so, intimated he would spend the evening in the family circle.

When Mr. Coler arrived at his home in Brooklyn he was elated, but nervous. He was kept busy answering congratulatory telegrams and telephone calls. He carried a box of congratulatory telegrams and letters. A telegram from Judge Alton B. Parker was as follows:

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1902.

I congratulate you and the Democratic Party as well on your nomination.

ALTON B. PARKER.

That following telegram was received from the convention hall:

In behalf of a united Democracy of Western New York, I congratulate the party and yourself upon the action of the convention to-day.

NORMAN E. MACK.

Controller Edward M. Grout had sent a letter early in the day, in which he congratulated the nominee and said he would do all he could for his election. A letter was received from Dr. John H. Girdner, Mr. Bryan's friend, congratulating the candidate.

August Belmont sent the following note:

My hearty congratulations on your victory.

Soon after he arrived at his home Mr. Coler was greeted by the music of a band. The block was made light as day by the light of colored fire, and roman candles set off by his neighbors and by members of the Seventeenth Assembly District Democratic Club, who, with Magistrate John Naumer at their head, had marched to the house to serenade him. Mr. Coler appeared on the stoop of his house, and bowed and smiled in response to the cheers, but he refused to respond to the demand for a speech. It was very late before Hancock Street resumed its look of sleepy quietness.

Mr. Coler said that he would refuse to make any statement until he was formally notified of the action of the convention.

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NEW YORK DEMOCRATS ANNOUNCE PLATFORM

Advocate Ownership and Operation of Anthracite Mines.

FAVOR TARIFF REVISION

This Is Declared to be "Supreme Duty of the Hour"—A Denunciation of Trusts—For 1,000-Ton Barge Canal.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—Following is the platform adopted by the State Democrats in convention at Saratoga to-day:

"The Democrats of New York in convention assembled, renewing their allegiance to the time-honored political principles of Thomas Jefferson, believe that the application of those principles of Federal and State Governments is particularly essential at the present time to the welfare of our country.

"For six years at Washington and for eight years at Albany the Republican Party has had absolute control of executive, legislative, and judicial departments of Government. There has been no divided political responsibility for existing evils permitted by wrong policies and for grave dangers threatened by radical departures from true conceptions of American purpose. Conditions frequently require new measures and impose new responsibilities, but true regard for the country's interests demands that the application of those measures and the discharge of those responsibilities shall be guided by steadfast fidelity to fundamental American principles. Measured by that standard, the Republican Party has been unfaithful to its trust, has made expediency its god and in its zeal for power is even attempting to transform our American Declaration of Independence.

"Relief can only come by prompt return to the sound principles promulgated by Jefferson, observed by our country through two-thirds of its history, believed in by the great masses of the American people, and advocated by the Democratic Party. That the people demand such a return to the ideal of justice, equality, and liberty upon which our Government is founded is clearly evidenced by prevailing popular alarm over existing tendencies, and by the unmistakable signs of demoralization in the party responsible for them.

"The Democratic Party stands for Jeffersonian principles as reiterated from time to time in our National and State platforms, and those which are now regarded as timely and to which public attention is at present largely directed, may appropriately be restated:

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

"We believe with Jefferson in commercial freedom. Tariff taxation, like all other taxation, should be limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered. It should be imposed for public objects only, and never for private purposes. It is not the province of the Government to abuse the power of taxation by enriching the few at the expense of the many. Protection to the consumers from unjust tariff exactions is the 'protection' which the people demand, and the manufacturers of the country require relief from imposts upon their raw materials that by increasing the cost of their product thwart their efforts to enter foreign markets.

"When tariffs are not needed for revenue they should be eliminated, and thereby extend and promote our market abroad. The policy of reciprocal trade is the traditional Democratic policy, and is in harmony with the spirit of the times. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem.

"The immediate revision of the tariff is the supreme duty of the hour.

"We are opposed to any system of taxation that raises hundreds of millions of dollars more than is necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, and locks the same in the vaults of the Treasury, thereby contracting the circulating medium of the country that is needed by the people in the transaction of their business, creating a stringency in the financial centres of our country and compelling merchants and manufacturers to pay exorbitant rates of interest.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

"The Democratic Party is opposed to those gigantic corporate combinations commonly known as trusts, which practically establish monopolies, destroy competition, control the raw material, and increase the price of finished product, thus injuriously affecting both producer and consumer; they lessen the employment of labor, arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They effectually appropriate the fruits of industry to the benefit of a few thousands at the expense of the many millions of the people, thus concentrating wealth in certain limited classes rather than in the masses of our citizenship. We especially condemn the Beef and Coal Trusts, which have unreasonably raised the price of meat and coal to an extent which threatens the impoverishment and lives of the people.

"These trust evils are the legitimate product of the Republican policies; they are fostered by Republican laws and excused, apologized for, defended, and protected by Republican Administrations in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

"We promise the people relief from the exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life and from the abnormal and illegitimate increase in the present cost of living, and particularly occasioned by trust exactions. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced, more stringent ones must be enacted, reasonable limitations and restrictions should be imposed upon the extent to which wealth shall be permitted to combine and virtually monopolize any branch of industry or the production of any article of merchandise; and the whole Constitutional power of Congress over the subject of taxation; inter-State commerce, the mails, and all modes of inter-State communication should be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws and the vast legislative powers of the States shall be invoked to the end that the people may have adequate relief from present intolerable trust conditions. And as another means of immediate and practical alleviation the present Republican tariff laws should be amended by putting those products of trusts which are essential to the life, comfort and necessities of the people, upon the free list and thereby prevent the further continuance of monopoly under the plea of protection.

"We reiterate that provision of the National Democratic platform which declares that we condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skilfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

"The Republican Party confesses itself unwilling or incompetent to deal with this problem. Its National and State platforms contain cunningly devised phrases, which, however, scarcely conceal the insincerity of their pretensions, and are only designed to still further deceive and mislead the people and postpone the relief which they demand; while the diffuse, evasive, and contradictory partisan speeches of the President, in which he criticises every simple and plain remedy proposed and hints at redress in the far-distant future by means of an impracticable, dangerous, and doubtful scheme of a constitutional amendment—only exhibits the grotesqueness of his attempt to ride two horses upon this subject in his endeavor to please the people and at the same time not offend the trusts.

"There is no middle ground on this question; those who are not against the trusts are in favor of them.

"The suggestion of a constitutional amendment is not new. It was previously proposed in the Republican House of Representatives just before the National election of 1900, and thereafter immediately dropped from consideration; it was not approved in the Republican National platform of that year, nor recommended in the messages of any Republican President; it has only been revived after the recent adjournment of Congress when the opportunity for its passage had gone, and is simply another 'ignis fatuus' proposition of procrastination intended to prevent immediate remedial legislation.

"The Republican Party cannot escape responsibility for existing trust conditions. In full control of all branches of the National Government, as well as of this State, its failure to enact adequate legislation or to successfully enforce existing anti-trust laws, attest either the insincerity of its professions or the incompetency of its administrations. We condemn the neglect of the Federal and State administrations to enforce the provisions of the statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust law, the Donnelly anti-trust law, and the conspiracy laws defining crimes against the trust combinations violating them.

NO BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM.

"We believe in territorial expansion—the expansion of Jefferson and of Polk—and in the honorable acquisition of desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit or capable of becoming fit for American citizenship. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant lands to be held as colonies analogous to the British colonial system, to be governed outside of the Constitution, and whose people can never become citizens.

"We condemn the Philippine policy of the present Administration. The Filipinos cannot become citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of Government. The National policy toward them should not remain uncertain and vacillating, but the purpose of the Nation as to the ultimate government or disposition of those islands should be in harmony with our traditions and should be explicitly declared.

"As the original friends and advocates of the cause of Cuban independence, to the support of which a Republican Administration only reluctantly yielded. Democrats demand justice for Cuba in the reduction of tariff upon her principal products, not a mere paltry reduction of 20 per cent. of existing duties which a Republican President professed a willingness to grant, and to which even his own party in Congress does not assent, but the full measure of justice involved in the reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis. The refusal of the present Republican Congress, under the dictation of special selfish interests, to give Cuba, through proper tariff concessions, a living chance of establishing a stable and efficient Government under her flag, was a shameful betrayal of National honor. We call the attention of the people to the equivocal character of the Republican platform in this State which only favors that relief to Cuba 'proposed by the Republicans in Congress,' while some of the Republicans in Congress proposed one thing and some another, and nothing whatever was accomplished.

"Adequate justice to Cuba can only be obtained through the election of a Democratic Congress.

OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES.

"We advocate the National ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain with just compensation to owners. Ninety per cent. of the anthracite coal deposits of the world being in the State of Pennsylvania, National ownership can but be in the interests of the whole people.

"Fuel, like water, being a public necessity, we advocate National ownership and operation of the mines as a solution of the problem which will relieve the country from the sufferings which follow differences between labor and capital in the anthracite mines. This course will insure peace in the mining regions and remove the cause for differences leading not only to suffering, but ofttimes to bloodshed and insurrection.

"It will relieve the consumers of coal, not only in this State, but throughout the whole country; insure steady employment and ample compensation to labor; transfer children from the mines to the schools; insure, strengthen, and preserve the stability of the business interests and popular institutions of our country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist over other propositions of public ownership, the propriety of that policy as applied to anthracite coal mines must be apparent to every citizen.

STATE EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Republican control of the Executive and legislative branches of State Government for eight years has increased appropriations $7,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent. The disbursements of the chief administrative offices for salaries and expenses have increased over $1,000,000, or 130 per cent.

"The cost of State printing has increased nearly $500,000, or nearly 200 per cent. The extravagance in all branches of government betrays the insincerity of the Republican Party's professions of economy. The last Democratic administration left the State free from bonded debt. To-day it has a bonded debt of $10,000,000, most of which largely incurred in canal expediture was shown by official report to have been scandalously wasted. To conceal its extravagances and cause the people to believe that their Government is economically administered the Republican Party claims to have abolished direct State taxation. This alleged achievement is a fraud on the taxpayers. What has actually been done is to apply to this year's appropriations, a Treasury balance of $5,500,000, accumulated from taxation previous to Gov. Odell's administration, and to authorize by special legislation the borrowing of $8,000,000 to make up any deficiency in State revenues. Such financiering is unworthy of the Empire State. The Democratic Party points with satisfaction to its own record of economical administration, which stands out in proud contrast.

HOME RULE FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

"We favor home rule for municipalities. We are opposed to the dangerous and unwarranted centralization of power in the State Government, which has characterized recent Republican legislation.

"The Republican policy is the exaltation of the State and the belittlement of localities and individuals.

"The Republican Governor and Legislature have been engaged in steadily but surely absorbing functions which properly belong to localities.

"They have taken away from localities all control of local excise matters.

"They have deprived local assessors of the power of assessment of local property of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, and vested it in three Republican politicians appointed by a Republican Governor.

"They have deprived local Surrogates of many counties of the functions of valuing the estates of deceased persons, and transferred it to appraisers appointed by a State officer at Albany.

"They have deprived boards of supervisors of many of their local functions, which they had exercised from time immemorial, and conferred them upon officials appointed by the Legislature itself, in defiance of all principles of local self-government. For political purposes they have legislated out of office local school officials elected by the people, and appointed others in their places, named by the Governor and the Legislature. They have, in numerous instances, deprived counties of the privilege of naming dates for the election of their town officers, agreeable to their own convenience and wishes, and arbitrarily fixed the times thereof.

"They have almost uniformly disregarded the vetoes by Mayors and Common Councils of proposed legislative enactment affecting the municipalities.

"They have assumed control of elections in Greater New York through the instrumentality of a 'State' Superintendent of Elections, thereby usurping the functions of local election authorities.

"It is unnecessary to multiply instances. Each year the effort to concentrate power in State officials and deprive localities of power in local affairs becomes more pronounced.

"The leader of the Republican Party in this State has recently publicly declared that in case of Republican success in the coming election, a State constabulary bill will be passed by the next Legislature.

"The deprivation of localities of the right to select their own police would be the crowning triumph of their rapidly increasing and dangerous policy of centralization.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CANALS.

"The canals have given to the State of New York the commercial primacy of the union. They have earned millions of dollars in direct revenue from tolls over and above the cost on construction, improvement, and operation, while by their traffic the wealth of the State has been incalculably increased, a chain of populous cities stretching from Albany to Buffalo created, and the trade of the country immensely benefited by the maintenance of low rates of transportation.

"Under Republican neglect the canal system of the State, a priceless asset of the people, has wasted in value and in utility from year to year, until the public calamity of their entire destruction and abandonment can be averted only by measures of improvement.

"Our Republican opponents, cowering under the responsibility of the incompetence and corruption through which $9,000,000 of the people's money was irrevocably squandered upon an ill-advised project of canal enlargement, dare not ask for a fresh authorization and further funds. Their insincere platform discloses their deliberate intent to postpone the issue until the ruin of the canals shall have become complete.

"We pledge ourselves to save and build up and improve the canals. Believing that State money spent in makeshift and half-way measures would be wholly wasted, we covenant with the people to prepare and submit to them immediately for their sanction a plan of canal improvement providing for a barge capacity of 1,000 tons for the Erie and Oswego Canals, and adequate and necessary improvement of the other canals of the State. The maintenance of water transportation by modern methods between the Atlantic seaboard and the Great Lakes will meet the needs and promote the prosperity of communities of the interior and will give to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the tradesman the benefit of low rates of transportation which will attract to the waterways of New York a traffic that the Republican policy of neglect has diverted to other channels, and will establish the export and import trade of our great seaport city in unconquerable supremacy.

GOOD ROADS.

"A Democratic Governor first recommended the establishment of a wise system of good roads. A Republican Legislature refused its sanction. Roads connecting one county with another, thereby forming a complete system of continuous highways throughout the State, are desirable and may be secured by intelligent legislation. The defect in the present law is the possibility of adding many millions of dollars to public expenditures without procuring for the State consecutive highways, but merely detached and widely separated pieces of roads of local benefit only.

"The Republican Party is responsible for the present law. What is needed is such legislation as will provide a system of well-located highways through each county, connecting with those in adjoining counties, in order that the benefits of public expenditures for good roads may inure to the whole people.

EXCISE MATTERS.

"We favor a just and equitable excise law in which, among other things, the home rule principle shall be recognized. Excise functions are essentially local in their character and should be administered by local officials and not by a political State department at Albany, with its hundreds of officials, counsel, spies, informers, and Inspectors, all of one political party and appointed, controlled, and directed by a single head. All excise revenues should belong to the respective localities where the licenses are issued and should be applied in reduction of their own burdensome local taxation. Local revenues for local purposes and State revenues for State purposes is the just and proper rule. Excise reform is demanded for the promotion of the best interests of this great State and its numerous cosmopolitan cities.

THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

"We condemn the policy of the present Republican Governor in abandoning the purchase of lands within the limits of the Adirondack Park. These woods are necessary for the protection of the water supply of the rivers and canals of the State and serve also as a pleasure ground and health resort for the people. If intrusted with authority, we pledge ourselves to the immediate resumption of the policy inaugurated by a Democratic Governor for the acquisition, for the sole benefit of the people, of the Adirondack forest lands, and we recognize the necessity of furnishing full and adequate protection for game animals, fishes, song and game birds, and we pledge ourselves to secure the enactment of just laws to this end.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

"We demand that the administration of the State hospitals for the care and medical treatment of the insane, and also the charitable institutions of the State, be made absolutely free from all partisan influences. That they be conducted on progressive lines, with due regard to economy, and for the welfare of the inmates of the institutions, and the protection of the State. That citizens of the State acquainted by service and experience with its philanthropic activities should share in the management of these institutions, in order that they may be preserved from all partisan influence, which would be a grave danger and detriment of the unfortunate inmates and a lasting injury to the State.

"The past year has witnessed the arbitrary legislative removal from office of over 100 distinguished citizens who were giving their time and efforts gratuitously to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. Simultaneously with this removal of the local supervision was enacted a scheme for increasing the bureaucratic administration of the State hospitals, and centralizing the details of administration in the control of the commission. We condemn this policy as a subversion of the true interest of the wards of the State, and call for legislation looking to the creation of strong local bodies of supervision and oversight. We condemn the refusal of the Republican administration to fix the hours of labor of State or hospital employes in accordance with the spirit of the labor legislation of the State at eight hours a day instead of twelve and sixteen hours a day.

THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

"We sympathize with the oppressed of the monarchies of Europe, and especially do we deplore and condemn the outrageous persecution of the Jews of Roumania, thousands of whom are fleeing to America to escape the injustice and oppression of their own country. A National protest against the wrongs inflicted by the Roumanian Government is prompted by the dictates of humanity and justice.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"We believe that the competitive system of appointment in the civil service has demonstrated the utility of the system, and we condemn the many evasions and flagrant violations of both the letter and spirit of the law for partisan purposes, and the improper increase in the number of persons exempted from competitive examination by the present State administration.

"We favor the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

"We favor continuing the exemption from taxation of the deposits in savings banks due depositors, representing as they do the savings of the people, produced by thrift and economy, and held against misfortune and disaster—beneficent purposes which should not be thwarted by taxation.

"We arraign the administrations, both National and State, for their attempted interference with the independence of the judiciary. The National Administration has traded National and State Judgeships for partisan advantages.

"The State Administration has attempted to secure to itself the control of the designation of Supreme Court Justices who sit in districts other than their own, undertaking thereby to pervert a purely judicial function into a scheme for partisan and personal favoritism.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

"The Republican Party in convention boasts of pretended efforts for the protection of labor and the enactment of laws in labors' interest, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the statutes of the State in behalf of labor were enacted by Democratic Legislatures and signed by Democratic Governors or forced during Republican Administrations by the demands and votes of United Democratic minorities. Also in face of the fact that while proclaiming protection to the rights of labor it maintains in States and Nation a condition of things in the interest of monopoly, its chief ally, and in violation of the rights of labor.

"The Democratic Party of New York presents this declaration of its principles as applied to the issues which now confront us and asks for its platform and its candidates the support of the people."

Rhode Island Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—The Democratic contest for the Gubernatorial nomination was won by Dr. L. F. C. Garvin of Cumberland over Mayor J. J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket.

The platform demands the adoption of the initiative and referendum; the abolition of all property qualification to vote; home rule for the cities and towns; municipal ownership of public utilities, street railways, electric and gas lighting plants; education by enforcement of the compulsory education laws and which necessitates the providing of sufficient funds to allow every child to attend school; taxation of corporate and private property; opposes government by injunction, and favors the election of Senators of the United States by the people."

The Second District Convention nominated Franklin P. Owen of Scituate for Congress.

Are You an Ale Drinker?

IF YOU ARE A GOOD THINKER AS WELL AS A GOOD DRINKER YOU WILL ORDER

Evans' Ale

The Ale of *QUALITY*, backed by 117 years of conscientious brewing. You would have to pay as high for it as for foreign brands if the brewers followed the English custom of allowing outsiders to do the bottling. Bottlers must have their profit—*and it comes out of your pocket.* EVANS' ALE is bottled by its makers—hence the moral.

EVERY DEALER SELLS IT.
C. H. EVANS & SONS, Brewery and Bottling Works, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St.

COAL PLANK THE ONE SURPRISE IN PLATFORM

Delegates Divided on Government Ownership Declaration.

Many Inclined to Doubt Its Wisdom—Opinions of Democrats at the Convention on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The one surprise, except to a few insiders, that was found in the platform was the plank declaring that the Government should own the anthracite coal fields, acquiring them by right of eminent domain. There had been no hint even that such a plank was to be inserted. It was not put in until the last minute this morning, in fact. Ex-Mayor James F. McGuire of Syracuse is responsible for this plank, and he had a hard fight to get it in.

The members of the Committee on Resolutions, or at least many of them, were inclined to doubt its wisdom. They figured that it was rather too large a question to be dealt with in a State platform and should rather be left for a National Convention. Mr. McGuire, however, was insistent, and he won out. Senator Hill himself was absolutely opposed to the plank, and was not brought over to Mr. McGuire's way of thinking until to-day. The delegates listened to the reading of the plank with a good deal of amazement. When its radical character impressed itself upon them and the galleries began to cheer, some of the delegates joined in, but a great many did not.

They seemed to want time to think.

Nor was it easy to get expressions of opinion on the plank long after it was read. One very wise and astute leader, who has only been brought back into the party as an active worker this year, said: "Well, it's this way: If we have a good cold, frosty spell between now and election day and the coal famine keeps up that plank may be all right, but if the weather continues balmy it may be all wrong. It's a big question."

Inquiry among the other delegates of the convention brought out a diversity of opinion. Here are some of the expressions:

DAVID B. HILL—I do not care to be quoted concerning the platform or anything else at this time.

JAMES F. McGUIRE—I think the plank is a splendid one. It will satisfy the radical members of the Democratic Party. The trusts and the coal operators are making the burden for the poor people heavy. There should be an expression from the people of New York on this matter, and we will have it this Fall.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS—I have not given the plank any consideration and therefore do not wish to say anything about it.

PERRY BELMONT—I prefer not to say anything on the subject at this time.

GEORGE RAINES, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—I think the plank is all right. I have not considered the constitutional question involved.

INDORSED BY GRADY.

SENATOR THOMAS F. GRADY—The plank is all right. I indorse it heartily. There is nothing in the claim that the Federal Government has not the right to go into a State and seize lands when in the judgment of Congress it is necessary to do so for the protection of the whole people. Suppose the question were one of water and a small band of commercial conspirators who had cornered the supply were depriving the people of the country of water. Could it then be contended that the Federal Government had the power to interfere? Coal is a necessity in the same way that water is. If people can't get water to drink they will die of thirst. If they can't get coal to keep them warm in the Winter-time they will freeze to death.

Ex-Congressman FRANKLIN BARTLETT—I have not given it much thought. It is a new proposition; but this strikes me: What right has the Federal Government to go into a State and take the lands of the State for a purpose which is not federal in its nature? The Federal Government has a right under the Constitution to take any land within a State for the erection of a Post Office or for the construction of a fort whenever it deems it necessary to do so. But these are purely federal purposes. It is essential to the Government that it should have this power to locate Post Offices and military establishments within a State, but would the operation of anthracite coal mines be said to be a federal necessity in the same sense as Post Office and military post sites are a necessity? I can readily perceive that railroads and telegraph lines might be subject to Government ownership and control in the same way that Post Offices and military posts are, for their possession might become absolutely essential to the Government as a Government. They both perform a Government function—the railroads in carrying the mails and the telegraph lines in transmitting Government messages. There are countries in which both these public utilities are under Government control. But I know of no instance in modern times in which a Government attempted to put one of the necessities of life under Government control, except that made in France to control food stuffs under the reign of Louis XVI., and that produced a revolution.

Again, if the Government is going into the coal business, why confine it to anthracite? Why not include the bituminous fields? Carried to its logical conclusion would not the doctrine which is laid down in the anthracite ownership plank also apply to the sugar cane fields of Louisiana and the beet sugar industries of Nebraska?

I have given you my first impressions of the proposition, but I do not wish to be set down as advancing a definite opinion until I have had time to weigh the whole subject thoroughly.

CHARLES F. MURPHY—We of New York have known of the terrible sufferings of the poor in the tenements caused by the coal strike. The plan for the Government to control the coal mines seems now to be the only solution to the problem, if the country wants to maintain prosperity. How can mills be kept working and factory hands employed with coal at $20 a ton? The plank will win us many votes in New York.

"A LESSON TO MINE OWNERS."

JOHN F. CARROLL—I am in favor of making the plank the issue in the campaign. Poor people in New York are in terrible straits for coal now. What it will be if a hard Winter sets in no man can conceive. A declaration by the people at the polls in favor of the Democratic platform will be a lesson to the mine owners.

Senator PATRICK H. McCARREN—It would take more than a few dollars to buy the coal mines of the United States. I think the plank is a good one, and if I was sure that the Federal Government would adopt it, I would buy a few mines myself and sell them to the Government cheap.

GEORGE M. PALMER—I am in favor of that plan. I reason it out that coal is the product of God, and that when a band of corporations organize for the purpose of making the people pay nigh prices for coal something should be done to protect the interests of the people. The greed of gain should not lead to untold sufferings by the millions all over the country and clog the wheels of commerce.

ELLIOT DANFORTH—It is a very good proposition, and I am enthusiastically in favor of the Governmental control of the coal mines. We have coal at $22 a ton, and the only reason for such exorbitant prices is that the few coal operators would rather crush the poor workingmen than give them fair wages. The people have suffered and the Government should step in.

JOHN G. CARLISLE—I won't talk about the anthracite coal plank or about any of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. I'm not giving out political interviews.

LEWIS NIXON—I am opposed to the plank. I think it is absurd and ridiculous.

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD—I cannot discuss that matter in an off-hand manner.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN—I think the platform and the candidates are excellent. A vigorous campaign will be waged and the ticket should be elected.

ASA BIRD GARDINER—I was a member of the Committee on Resolutions and I was an advocate of the plank. The men who drew up the Federal Constitution never contemplated the situation which exists to-day with regard to fuel, one of the necessities of life, or they would surely have specifically conferred power upon the Government to control this commodity. Coal does not come in the same class with sugar. Coal is a necessity, sugar a luxury. All the anthracite in this country is obtained in eight counties of one State. The whole supply is controlled by a bund. This bund not only is interfering with the comfort of the people, but is endangering lives. If they keep on they will seriously interfere with the operation of the Government. Even now the Government cannot obtain sufficient coal for its warships. Can the Government permit such a situation as that to continue? They are also seriously hampering the industries of the country upon which the Government has to rely to a large extent for its revenues.

This plank is not a step toward Socialism. I and the other men who advocated it are opposed to Socialism. But the health and the lives of the people must be protected. That is the Government's first duty, and to say that the Government has no power to do this is absurd."

State Democratic Committee.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The new Democratic State Committee is the same as the list published in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, with the addition of Daniel E. Finn of the Tenth District, George F. Scannell of the Sixteenth District, and George Hall of the Thirty-second District. A member has not yet been selected for the Twenty-seventh District.

Hark! hark! the cabbies bark,
Folks are coming to town,
With ice-cream suits and summer boots,
Looking for autumn gown.

But you needn't look any further for your top coat; it's here—and the right sort of top coat, too—full and roomy, with our "Concave" Shoulders and big sleeves and short—with style, and swing, and go to it—$12.50 to $35.

Fall derbies and alpines are here—$3.

See our "Concave" Shoulder.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

A. Frankfield & Co

Diamonds

in Chatelaine and Lace Pins.

We are showing many Brooches and Chatelaines in the modified Fleur-de-Lys and Crown effects, set with diamonds or diamonds and pearls. They cost from $25.00.

Our L'Art Nouveau Brooches, set with small diamonds, are very attractive and quite inexpensive.

A. Frankfield & Co
Importers and Jewelers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

EXHAUSTION

When you are all tired out, feel weak, sleep does not rest you, and your appetite is poor,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

will revive your strength, induce natural sleep, improve appetite, and restore nerve power. It strengthens the entire system, curing the causes of Headache, Indigestion and Debility.

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Elegant Imported Goods, bought for the new store, are arriving daily. We had them shipped "rushed," because we expected the new store would be open and our present building would be closed. However, the goods are not being sent into obscurity. We are anxious to sell the ultra novelties before the season advances. Hence, liberal price-concessions.

New Dressmaking Department.

Richest Paris models—Madame—sewers—fitters—everything but the New Store is ready for the new Dressmaking Department. Just to keep the organization from "wearying o' the waiting," we are now taking orders for evening gowns and street costumes. Original designs, as well as reproductions or variations of imported ideas.

Fall Clothing.—Annex.

Weather vagaries repeat themselves? This Autumn is not unlike many that have gone before. Blows warm; blows cold. The changes are so sharp and quick that it's hard to settle upon the weights to wear. However, October is the month that, sooner or later, demands the complete retirement of Summer Clothes in favor of the new Fall styles.

The stock of Suits and Overcoats invites you. We've no leftovers to work off. Everything is fresh and bright. Qualities that represent all the tone and elegance that many dealers emphasize for the purpose of justifying high prices. Same tailoring; same effects—different prices.

These are not picked kernels—but random-chosen items. Similar striking contrasts are thick throughout the store.

Men's Suits, made of fancy cheviots, black and blue unfinished worsteds and black Thibets, single or double-breasted. The price is $14.96. Now, don't be skeptical and skip to the conclusion that they are the same Suits sold by others at $15.00. Such is not the case. The popular price for a Suit is $15.00. For that very reason, Clothiers have exerted themselves to provide the finest possible for that sum. It would be absurd for us to offer the same quality at 4c. less and claim credit for underselling competition. We never trifle with your confidence in that way. The Suits we advertise at $14.96 are exactly like the ones sold by others at $18.00 and $20.00. We have other lines to match their $15.00 ones—$12.96.

Overcoats? Same condition exists. $14.99 for the kind sold by others at $18.00 and $20.00. Among the lot are artistic productions in black and dark gray worsteds and tan coverts—lined throughout with pure silk.

Prince Albert Coats—Annex.

$16.98 for Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of black unfinished Worsteds and Thibets, faced to buttonholes with silk and lined with serge. Our closest competitor charges $20.00.

$22.98 for Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of black unfinished Worsteds and fine Thibets, lined with heavy satin. Our closest competitor charges $25.00.

$29.96 for Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of rich imported Vickerman's black Vicunas, lined throughout with silk and splendidly tailored. Our closest competitor charges $35.00.

Men's Odd Trousers.

$4.99 for Odd Trousers, made of splendid Worsteds, refined stripes that go so well with the dignified Prince Albert Coats. They are sold by others at $6.50.

Men's Hats---$2.49—Annex.

Derbies and Alpines, worth $2.49. Measured by our methods—not worth a cent more than we ask—$2.49. Other stores, following other ideals, have another price for the same quality. So long as we sell the Hats at $2.49 we don't concern ourselves why they charge $3.00. All the leading Fall Shapes.

"Bradbury Pianos."

A CLEARING SALE OF

Odd Styles Pianos, Other Makers' Pianos, Exchanged Pianos, Store Sample Pianos, Used Pianos

ALL AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

"BRADBURY," large, price was $450.....NOW $250
"BRADBURY," medium, price was $350.....NOW $250
"BRADBURY," small, price was $300.....NOW $175
"BRADBURY," Parlor Grand, price was $900.....NOW $375
"WEBSTER," large, price was $300.....NOW $175
"KNABE," Upright.....NOW $200
"SOHMER," Baby Grand.....NOW $375
"NUNNS & CLARK," Square.....NOW $25

TERMS CASH, OR EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr., 142 Fifth Ave.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE WATER

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Vantine's

877 & 879 BROADWAY

The largest stock and the greatest assortment of Oriental Rugs ever shown in one store.

We offer the following:

100 Oriental Rugs, large sizes, from 8x10 up to 10x13 ft. at $45.00 to $120.00.

150 Persian Runners, average size 3 1-2x14 ft., at $28.00.

Persian and Chinese Rugs, "17th Century."

Many pieces that cannot be duplicated.

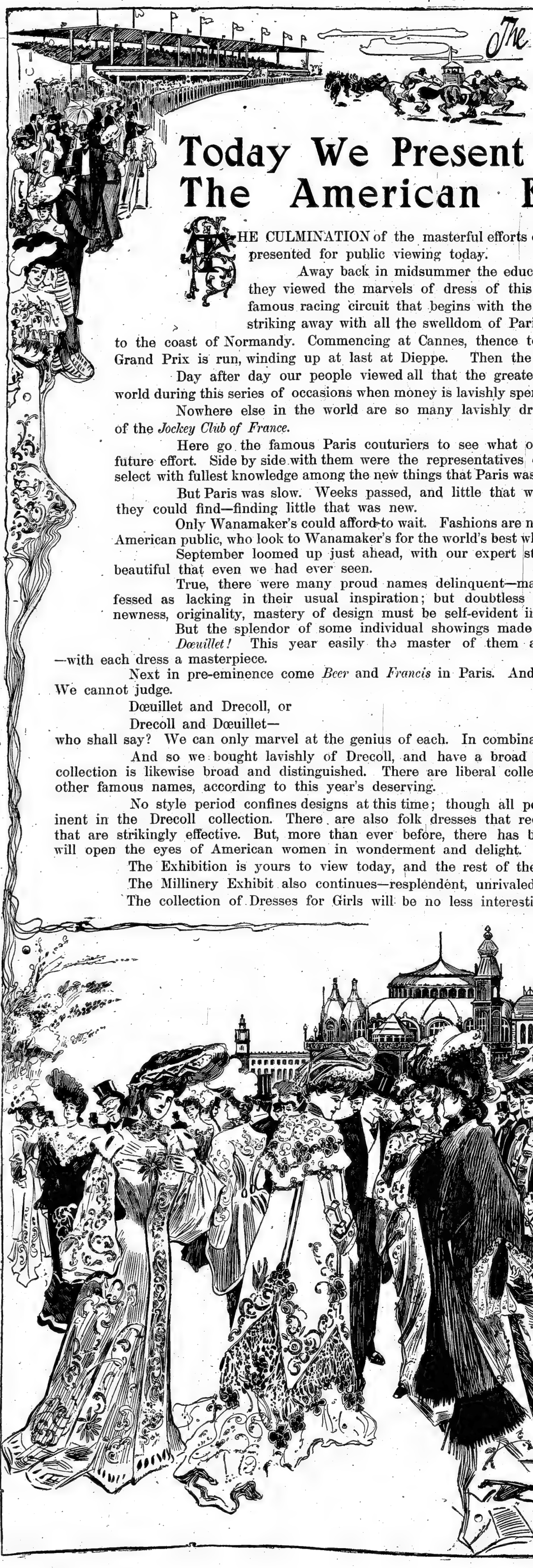

The Wanamaker Store

Today We Present the Paris and Vienna Costumes The American Exhibition of Foreign Dress

THE CULMINATION of the masterful efforts of weeks and months of foreign search and travel by our costume chief and his assistant is presented for public viewing today.

Away back in midsummer the educative travel began. Going first, with tickets of membership, to the *Club du Kursaal d'Ostende*, they viewed the marvels of dress of this famous resort. Following the swell dressers of Paris, they continued with them over the famous racing circuit that begins with the Grand Prix at Longchamps, continuing at the beautiful new racetrack at St. Cloud, then striking away with all the swelldom of Paris at its heels, and followed by the fashion leaders of Russia, Austria, England and America; to the coast of Normandy. Commencing at Cannes, thence to Houlgate, on to Trouville and the Grande Semaine at Deauville, where the great Summer Grand Prix is run, winding up at last at Dieppe. Then the world of fashion returns to don its first Fall gowns at the Autumn meeting at Longchamps.

Day after day our people viewed all that the greatest European couturiers had produced for the gowning of the best dressed women of the world during this series of occasions when money is lavishly spent to make each woman a new picture of surprising brilliance each day that she appears.

Nowhere else in the world are so many lavishly dressed women to be seen by the public eye as during these brilliant days of the circuit races of the *Jockey Club of France*.

Here go the famous Paris couturiers to see what other masters of dress have produced, and to watch the trend of fashion; to catch inspiration for future effort. Side by side with them were the representatives of the house of Wanamaker, seeing all that the world had done, to be ready to plan and select with fullest knowledge among the new things that Paris was to show in the coming weeks.

But Paris was slow. Weeks passed, and little that was new was to be seen. American buyers one by one drifted away home, accepting what they could find—finding little that was new.

Only Wanamaker's could afford to wait. Fashions are never fixed until the Wanamaker Exhibition is made; and no haste should disappoint our American public, who look to Wanamaker's for the world's best when the occasion is announced.

September loomed up just ahead, with our expert still waiting. When, lo, the garden of fashion burst suddenly into bloom—the richest and most beautiful that even we had ever seen.

True, there were many proud names delinquent—many that gave lustre to our previous showings who must be passed by this year—self-confessed as lacking in their usual inspiration; but doubtless to bloom again later on, as before. Mere names do not make a Wanamaker exhibition—newness, originality, mastery of design must be self-evident in the dresses to win a place in our semi-annual showings.

But the splendor of some individual showings made up for all deficiencies of others.

Dœuillet! This year easily the master of them all! His gowns sparkle with the inspiration of his great art. And his themes are legion—with each dress a masterpiece.

Next in pre-eminence come *Beer* and *Francis* in Paris. And *Drecoll*, of Vienna; and who shall say whether Viennese or Parisian is master this year? We cannot judge.

Dœuillet and Drecoll, or
Drecoll and Dœuillet—
who shall say? We can only marvel at the genius of each. In combination they make such a spectacle of gems of Dress as America probably never saw before.

And so we bought lavishly of Drecoll, and have a broad exhibit of his marvelous gowns as one of today's groups. Likewise of Dœuillet, and his collection is likewise broad and distinguished. There are liberal collections from Beer and Francis; with smaller representation of Havet, Corne, Armand and other famous names, according to this year's deserving.

No style period confines designs at this time; though all periods and many nations give inspiration. Empress Josephine and Queen Louise are prominent in the Drecoll collection. There are also folk dresses that receive their *motifs* from Roumanian, Bulgarian, Armenian and Bosnian peasantry costumes, that are strikingly effective. But, more than ever before, there has been freedom to evolve beauty on original lines, in most modern manner, and the result will open the eyes of American women in wonderment and delight.

The Exhibition is yours to view today, and the rest of the week.

The Millinery Exhibit also continues—resplendent, unrivaled.

The collection of Dresses for Girls will be no less interesting to women and the daughters whom they wish to dress in smartest manner.

Wanamaker Show Days invite our public all this week.

Welcome!

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SARATOGA A WATERLOO FOR WILLIAM S. DEVERY

Ex-Chief Barred From Democratic State Convention.

Members of the District Which He Represented Referred to as "Thugs and Ruffians"—D. B. Hill Denounced.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—William S. Devery's political downfall took place to-day. He was read out of the Democratic State Convention on charges that his election had been accomplished by the grossest frauds which have been practiced at a primary contest under the new law.

Devery's downfall did not lead to the triumph of Goodwin or Sheehan, his enemies, however. They were stigmatized as he was. His home district, the "Fighting Ninth," was not represented and no person from that Democratic stronghold had a vote.

Devery's battle was picturesque, exciting, and dramatic. He yelled and stormed down the aisles and at times his rage was so apparent that his burly form was trembling. It was a game of political war. On one side were men schooled for years in every detail of political strategy. Devery's cohorts, backed by the galleries, shouted themselves hoarse, but when quiet was restored the gentle rolling of the well-oiled political machine could be heard. Then Devery was quiet. He knew his fate. His henchmen pulled him by the sleeves and whispered:

"You have made your fight." They turned you down. Take your medicine like a man."

Devery fought to make a speech.

"They won't recognize you; you've been bowled down and out," he was told.

Then Devery, shaking with rage, shouted so that he could be heard above the din of the throng:

"I will abide by the result of this convention. I am done."

The stalking out of the Devery delegation did not create any great uproar. Outside the Devery band was in waiting. Lining up his delegation, they marched down Broadway, and the strains of the martial music could just be heard in the hall.

DENOUNCES DAVID B. HILL.

After he came out of the convention Devery told a startling story. He said:

"That big coward, David B. Hill, sent for my lawyer yesterday. He made a proposition that if I would make no fight and would as soon as seated in the convention get up and walk out of the hall, matters would be fixed up. I said 'No, I'll cut my jugular vein first. I have a family around on Twenty-eighth Street, and what would they think of the stigma on my name?' They got my answer to that proposition."

From early morning the streets of Saratoga resounded with the cheers of the Devery cohorts and the friends they made while here. News was flying fast. First it was that Devery would be seated; next that he would be put out. Then came the news that there was a big fight in the Committee on Contested Seats. During the early morning hours he was calm and confident. He hoped that his attacks on David B. Hill would drive the sage of Wolfert's Roost to sue for peace. Mr. Hill looked grim when asked about the Devery matter.

At convention time the Devery followers straggled up to the hall. They had obtained hundreds of tickets to the galleries and were massed where they could lead in an uproar. There was a yell from the gallery as Devery strode down the centre aisle; smiling and happy. The delegates arose in their seats, but were silent. Devery strode to the press table in front of the platform and said to a friend:

"Well, I'm here."

"Are they going to put you out?" was asked.

"If they do I'll go. They won't have to use clubs," was the reply.

Devery's burly form was swallowed up in the mass of delegates. He was quiet during the first part of the proceedings. When the report of the Committee on Contested Seats was read Devery had his hand over his ear and his face strained to catch every word. As soon as the last clause was read, declaring that no delegates would be seated from the Ninth District, because of the wholesale and gross frauds, Devery jumped to his feet. He shook with rage. He did not know what to do or say. His advisers yelled and howled. Then a flying wedge was formed. Henchmen cleared his path, and Devery pushed people aside in his eager rush for the platform. His way was not barred. Once on the platform he shook his big fists at the thousands of people. His voice, hoarse and guttural, could hardly be heard. His face became livid. He could not control himself, but in a few seconds his hoarse voice penetrated every part of the hall. He yelled:

"I came here for my rights; I was elected, and I want to say to Mr. Hill, the State leader, that we are entitled to our rights. We should not be robbed, and I appeal to youse people here for to see that we are treated right in this convention."

DEVERY COHORTS' RUSH.

Devery left the platform without recognizing Chairman Stanchfield in any way. His cohorts kept yelling. A Devery lieutenant and delegate named Frank J. Sullivan tried to make a speech. His voice was drowned in the tumult. Another rush by the Devery men landed Mr. Sullivan on the platform. By this time Chairman Stanchfield's patience had been tried to the limit. With gavel in hand he walked over to where Sullivan was standing and ordered him not to speak except from his seat in the hall. An alleged minority report in favor of seating Devery was passed across from delegate to delegate to Devery's hands. The ex-Chief of Police, more excited than ever, with the veins bulging in his powerful neck, yelled:

"I have a report, and it's going in."

Again the Devery henchmen cleared the way to the platform, while Devery handed to Mr. Stanchfield a paper. Shaking with emotion Mr. Stanchfield banged with his gavel until he was tired. When partial quiet was restored he said in ringing tones:

"I want to say that every person that has a right will be heard in this convention. But the representatives of the Democracy do not allow themselves to be overridden by a band of thugs and ruffians."

This statement came like a blow in the face to the Devery shouters. It was the sign for the delegates for the first time to show their leaning. They shouted and waved umbrellas and handkerchiefs. Hisses could be heard from the galleries.

Devery returned to his seat, and when the minority report was read there was another tumult during which Devery made another speech. He again appealed to David B. Hill, as State leader, to seat his delegates. There were loud yells of roll call from the Devery adherents when the motions on the reports were made. Chairman Stanchfield announced in clear tones the parliamentary proposition, and said the roll of delegates would be called.

The first delegate to arise was David B. Hill of Albany, who announced that the votes of his delegation were for the unseating of Devery. Then the county leaders up State fell in line. There was no break until Queens County was called. President Joseph Cassidy said that leaders who had to fight for the control of their districts should support Mr. Devery. The break in the Rensselaer delegation to Devery pleased the ex-Chief of Police. When the vote was announced all the Devery lieutenants advised him to "Take his medicine like a man."

"Don't say a word; don't make any speech," said Peter J. Garvey.

Devery could not keep his rage bottled up. He jumped to his feet, announced his position, and walked out of the hall.

After the march to the United States Hotel, the Devery delegates kept shouting: "So we are thugs and ruffians."

An impromptu meeting was held on the steps of the hotel, and Frank J. Sullivan and Richard Butler made speeches. After Devery had met his wife and family and spent a quiet half hour he was again smiling and apparently happy.

"Say, it will take more than that peanut politician Hill to drive me out of the Democratic Party. I am going to stand by the ticket, and will work for Democratic success."

When pressed for an interview, Devery said:

"This is the work of that incompetent State leader, Hill. He is a coward and a liar. He is no good, and any one who ever had any dealings with him will say the same thing. If they can fire me out of the convention, they can fire any one else out. What is the matter with Hill naming all the delegates without holding primaries? I'm not through fighting. I've just begun."

"Will you be a candidate this Fall?" was asked.

"I won't say that yet; wait until I get back to New York."

Shortly after 4 o'clock Devery's crowd lined up. Behind the band was the big floral representation of the "pump" and the dog "Pump," howling dismally. Devery was cheered by a crowd of delegates and villages, and he was apparently happy as the paraders marched to the station to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." At the station the crowd cheered him again, and as he got aboard the car he was called on for a speech. He turned around and said:

"Gentlemen, all I can say is that all of us are Democrats, and we will stand by the platform and the ticket."

William S. Devery came to Saratoga like a lion, and went away like a lamb.

NATHAN STRAUS'S SPEECH.

He Intended to Deliver It at the Convention in Arraignment of Bird S. Coler.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—The speech that Nathan Straus desired to make in the convention, when he was ruled out of order, was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: May I have the floor for five minutes? If the gentlemen will give their close attention I will not take up your time longer. I ask you for close attention because I am not accustomed to public speaking and I am very anxious to have you understand thoroughly what I am going to say. I am not presumptuous enough to suggest what you should do, but I have an important suggestion as to what you should not do if you expect to win.

"I have always prided myself upon being a straight Democrat. I voted and worked for Mr. Bryan both times he was nominated. Why did I vote for Bryan? Because he was nominated in the regular way by the Democratic Party, and though I disagreed most emphatically with his platform, I knew the man was sincere and honest and had a big heart. And when a man is honest, my friends, he will come pretty near doing the right thing when he is placed in power. To-day some of you are trying to put a man in power who has no heart.

"Now, fellow-Democrats, a number of you seem to be anxious to nominate this man for the Governorship, but when I tell you on what my objection to that gentleman is based, I am inclined to think you will change your opinion. I am not here to show a vindictive spirit. There is nothing personal in it. There was a time when I had personal differences with Mr. Hill, but such differences never changed my opinions as to his sterling honesty, integrity, and ability.

"If a man injures me, I can forget and forgive, but if a man shows a willingness to sacrifice thousands of helpless infants to repay a petty political favor, as this man did, then I am against him. And, if that is the kind of man you want for Governor, then go ahead and nominate him.

"I think I need not speak of the distributing in New York of proper milk to the poor tenement children. You all know about it. I need not speak of the number of lives it has saved. That is a matter of record. And the man who is seeking the nomination for a high office is the man who tried to stop that work, is the man who solemnly pledged his word to help it along, but broke his word; is the man who was thoroughly conversant with the good it accomplished, the misery it prevented, the lives it saved, and then tried to stop it.

"Is it possible that one who teaches on Sundays that beautiful doctrine that so strongly appeals to you and me, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of God,' should on Monday vote to deprive these little ones of that which enables them to live?

"Just a word more and I am done, a word to my friends of Tammany Hall. You all know my political record in New York City. You know that I have worked for you and with you, and I hope to continue. Now, my fellow-Democrats, I appeal to you in the name of humanity to select a candidate who has at least his heart in the right spot, as you all have always had. And, if there is one thing more than another about which I am proud of Tammany, it is that she always comes to the rescue of suffering humanity, not only at home, but abroad. I remember well when you had a meeting in Tammany Hall and donated $20,000 to the suffering women and children of Cuba, and how that touched my heart cannot be pictured in words.

"In conclusion, I give you fair warning that if, in spite of what I have said to you to-day, you insist on nominating Mr. Coler for Governor, that you will compel me to do what I hope I shall never be compelled to do—go back on my party. Then I owe it to my conscience, I owe it to the children that Mr. Coler was willing to sacrifice, that I do all in my power, even though he be nominated, to defeat him. Although I have always been a Democrat, the lives of the children are dearer to me than all the political parties combined. I yield to no man in his devotion to his friends and to the party, and my record proves that; but, gentlemen, this is too much. I should not be worthy of your friendship if I did not use every power I have to thwart the nomination and election of Mr. Coler. And I hope you will not nominate him."

Bird S. Coler, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was shown the speech prepared by Nathan Straus and given to the press in Saratoga yesterday afternoon. Mr. Coler said he had nothing to say at this time, and that he did not expect to make any statement before his official notification of nomination.

OPINIONS ON NOMINATION.

Concerning the nomination of Mr. Coler the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst said:

"I don't desire at this time to say anything about the candidacy of Mr. Coler. He has many good qualities, but attention seems to have been distracted from him by Brother Devery. Mr. Devery, it seems, overshadowed everything else at the convention.

"You say one plank in the platform, adopted by the Democrats, advocates the National ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to owners. It is infeasible at this time. There are many other things they might have taken up first, but that is policy, I suppose, because the coal strike and resultant conditions are uppermost in the public mind now.

"I believe in the ownership by the State or National Government of many things now controlled by individuals or corporations, but to legislate at the impulse of a transient crisis such as this would be bad policy; it would be immature and could not be permanent and satisfactory.

"I am sorry that the Democratic Party, both in the State and in the Nation, is in such a bad condition. It is now a mob, headless, and without organization; it doesn't mean anything, stands for nothing. We need two strong, well-organized parties, each to hold the other in check. We need a good, strong Democratic Party to hold the Republican Party to its duty when it shows a tendency to be wild and vagrant, and we haven't got it, either in New York State or in the Nation.

"The conduct of the convention at Saratoga shows what imperfect organization it has. Why, the convention was simply a mob, just as the party is, without a head, excepting Mr. Hill, and he's no head at all."

Judge Ernest Hall of the Supreme Court, a prominent Republican of Bronx, said:

"I don't think the nomination a strong one, by any means. I think that they could have done much better and have made the ticket stronger in many ways. It is my opinion that a New York City man should have been nominated for Lieutenant Governor. As it is, they have completely ignored many good men. Mr. Coler is a good man; he has done good work, and personally I admire him, but I don't think he is a strong man in the Democratic Party, and, therefore, not the right man to have been nominated."

Senator Samuel S. Slater, a Republican, said:

"I think that the nomination of Mr. Coler presents the humorous contrast of a man who was a representative of trusts, standing on a platform which vigorously attacks the trusts. It is almost as humorous as the campaign of Van Wyck against capital when, at the time he was abusing capital and trusts, he had his inside pockets well lined with ice stock. Gov. Odell, as he has shown himself in his speeches on the trust question and his uniform conduct, coupled with his record, can have no doubt of his ultimate election. Whatever may be charged against Gov. Odell, and it is all false, no single allegation can withstand the argument which his deeds as Governor present to the people as that of an able, courageous, and conservative executive."

National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs declared:

"The Democratic ticket is not a strong one. I cannot see how Coler can win."

Judge Parker Has Nothing to Say.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Judge Parker was informed to-night at his home in Esopus of the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention. He was asked if he had anything to say with regard to any of the nominations, and answered that he would have nothing to say.

DEVERY BACK HOME IN LINE FOR COLER

Tells His Followers at the Pump to Work for the Ticket.

His Treatment by Saratoga Convention "Don't Count"—District Workers Surprised by His Attitude.

The "Devery Special," bearing the ex-Deputy Commissioner of Police and his friends back from the Saratoga Convention, at 11:40 o'clock last night, reached Thirty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

A crowd had gathered to meet the train and their leader. There were three bands, red fire, and lots of shouting. Devery appeared on the rear platform of the first car and was greeted by deafening cheers. To his constituents he had this to say:

"We win everything. We got the man we wanted for Governor, Bird S. Coler. Because we didn't get that seat don't count anything at all. I want you all to pitch in and work for the ticket nominated by the Saratoga Convention. I want you—everybody here—to stick to Coler."

There was much cheering at this point, and Marshal Ingraham, a Devery adherent, shouted:

"We think more of you coming back than we did going away."

Devery waved his hand to the shouting crowd. Then a procession was quickly formed. Mrs. Devery, her two daughters, and a niece, who accompanied the "Big Chief" to the convention, entered cabs and joined the line of march. Devery strode along in the procession.

Headed by the three bands they went through Thirty-fourth Street to Tenth Avenue, to Twenty-seventh Street, to Ninth Avenue, to Twenty-eighth Street, and then past the Devery house, where Mrs. Devery and her daughters left the procession. Devery continued with the line on down Eighth Avenue to the Four Corners Club.

At the rooms of the William S. Devery Association the parade disbanded. Devery went up stairs and appeared at one of the windows alongside the floral pump. He repeated the declaration he had made at the train, that he wanted every Democrat to work for the ticket and to stand by Coler.

There was much surprise expressed through the district at the attitude assumed by Devery. Many had expected him to feel more or less bitter and to make an attack on the ticket in his district. They said all over the district that Devery had made friends by taking the stand he has assumed.

BRAVES REACH THE CITY; NO GOOD WORD FOR DEVERY.

Those of Tammany Delegation Who Talk at All Say He Got What He Deserved.

Having been delayed by the accident at Fishkill Landing and by the lateness of the Empire State Express, which was an hour and a half behind time, the Tammany special trains began to arrive at the Grand Central Station at 11:50 o'clock last night. The first section, consisting of the delegations under the pilotage of State Senator Plunkitt, came in first, and the others followed at intervals of a few minutes.

Among those in the first train, the one that suffered the accident, were Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle. On the second train, the manager of which was Victor Dowling, came the Sullivan following, as well as Asa Bird Gardiner and his associates. The rest of the passengers on the respective trains were apportioned in the same way as when they started from the city three days ago. The third train was still under the management of Delegate O'Neil of the Annexed District, and the fourth brought the Brooklyn Democrats, including Hugh McLaughlin and ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea.

A crowd of several hundred had assembled at the station. There were a few banners, some transparencies, and a dozen or more Tammany braves dressed in Indian costume. The cheering on the arrival of each train was tumultuous.

Charles F. Murphy was one of the first to come through the station. When asked about the convention he said:

"It's a fine ticket, and we'll win easy with it. It couldn't be better."

"What do you think of the treatment Devery got?" he was asked.

"Just what he deserved," was the answer.

Mr. Carlisle crossed the station platform a few feet behind the Tammany leader, but he declined to say anything about the ticket.

When the second train arrived Senator Sullivan had this to say:

"The ticket is all right. We are going to pile up one of those majorities like we used to have in old times."

"Did they treat Devery fairly?" was asked.

"Now, now, I haven't a thing to say about Devery," replied the Senator.

Daniel McMahon, who came on the first train, said he was perfectly satisfied with the ticket. Of Devery he said:

"He got all he was entitled to. He deserved just what he got."

State Senator Grady, too, said he thought the action of the convention in not recognizing Devery was right and proper. Councilman John T. Oakley would not express himself on the treatment of the ex-Chief.

Out of a dozen or more other delegates who talked to the reporters at the station, not one had a word to say in support of the ex-Chief of Police. Nearly all were bitter in their denunciation of him.

As Nathan Straus stepped from a regular train a few minutes before the Tammany specials, he was asked about the speech he wanted to make in regard to the fitness of Bird S. Coler for the nomination. He reiterated that he meant every word of it.

"Then you do not approve of the ticket?" Mr. Straus shook his head from side to side and answered "No" deliberately.

ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

Democratic Ticket Headed by Joseph M. Terrell Overwhelmingly Victorious.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—The election for Governor and State officials held throughout this State to-day passed off quietly, no organized opposition having been made against the Democratic ticket, which was elected in full, as follows:

Governor—JOSEPH M. TERRELL.
Secretary of State—PHILIP COOK.
Controller General—WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.
Attorney General—JOHN C. HART.
Treasurer—ROBERT E. PARK.
Commissioner of Agriculture—O. B. STEVENS.
School Commissioner—W. B. MERRITT.
Prison Commissioner—THOMAS EASON.
Associate Justices, Supreme Court—SAMUEL LUMPKIN, A. J. COBB, and JOHN S. CANDLER.

The vote cast throughout the State was light as compared with the ballots of previous years.

In some of the counties a ticket was put out by the Populist Party, but the Democratic majorities were overwhelming.

ALABAMA MINERS' TROUBLE.

It Occurs Over Assessment for Benefit of Pennsylvania Strikers, and Men May Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—After being in session two days the State Miners' Executive Board this evening adopted a series of resolutions reviewing the trouble which has arisen between the miners' organization and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company relative to the latter's refusal to collect in some instances the $1 per week assessment made upon all union miners for the anthracite strikers in Pennsylvania.

The resolutions authorize and order a suspension of work at any mines in Alabama where a majority of the miners have agreed to pay the assessment, and state that the order shall apply to all the mines operated by one company, although one mine only may be affected.

It was further determined to expel from the organization all miners who refuse to meet the assessment.

It is said that 2,500 men at Pratt Mines will suspend to-morrow. So far no friction has occurred with other operators on this subject.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

Our Bric-a-Brac and China Store

Inaugurates Its First Great Sale

and a great sale it is indeed, comprising not only the very best grades and choicest patterns in China and Glassware, but also Bric-a-Brac, Ceramics, Clocks, Bronzes, Vienna Vases, Lamps, Globe Shades, Art and Cut Glass—in fact, almost everything that comes under the heading of Art Goods and Glass and China ware. So here's opportunity indeed for all contemplating the buying of goods in this line.

The prices are so temptingly low and the wares so worthy and desirable that this sale will go on record as transcending all others that have preceded it, no matter when or where.

The thrifty, as well as the seeker after the beautiful and artistic, will want to share in the commandingly important offerings embraced—of which the following are a few:—

Lamps, Globes and Shades.

Ours is without question the most complete assortment of unique styles shown in this city. 100 Lamps, made up in our own design; no duplicates in this or any other store in America. Lamps for the hall, music room, reception room, banquet or sleeping room, at prices below those asked by others.

Art Objects.

Representing the newest creations from the studios of many of the most famous artists of France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Bronzes after Gerome, Lanson, Villains, Schork, Pinedo and at least 50 others.

Special. 160 Sevres Vases, richly decorated in gold, bronze mounting; actual value $7, for $3.90

42 Sevres Vases, richly decorated and assorted colors, standing 12 inches high, gold bronze mounting; usual price $13.50, now marked..... $7.95

Toilet Sets, &c.

200 American Porcelain Toilet Sets, with large jars, decorated in three colors; real value $3.50, at $2.25

500 Decorated Cuspidors, each..... 25

300 dark rich glazed Umbrella Jars, assorted; value $2.50..... $1.90

150 blue and white Japanese Umbrella Jars.. $1.25

Cups and Saucers.

250 Japanese thin China Teacups and Saucers; about 25 different decorations; $1.00 and $1.25 values, per pair..... 50

200 Japanese Bouillon Cups and Saucers, thin china, richly decorated; regular price $1.00, now, per pair..... 50

American Porcelain After Dinner Cups and Saucers, richly decorated, fancy designs, per pair, 10

Clocks and Bronzes.

To-day we open this new section in our Art and China Store, and our efforts have been to make it the most attractive department in this city.

In it will be found clocks for every section of the home. The hall or dining room clock from $100.00 to $500.00, the French Mounted Clock and Clock Sets, in gold and glass, enamel, onyx or bronze, from $19.00 to $150.00. Clocks for the music room, reception room, for odd corners, for Old Dutch and Art Nouveau Rooms, as well as those for the kitchen and domestic's room. The following items for this occasion only:—

Clock Sets, with Candelabra, finished in bronze or colored marble; actual value $30.00, at..... $22.50

Clock Sets, with Candelabra, gold finish, French Movement; actual value $25.00, for... $18.50

Black Marble Clocks, with American Movement, perfect timekeepers; usual price is $8.00; special now, at..... $5.50

Small Novelty Clocks, in rich gold finish, for cabinet or boudoir; sell regularly for $2.00; for this special sale..... $1.00

Dinner Sets.

40 English Underglazed Decorated Dinner Sets, in blue; 112 pieces; regular value $15.00, at.... $9.75

36 American Porcelain Sets, richly decorated in colors, with gold edge; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; fully worth $15.00, at. $10.00

28 Limoges China Dinner Sets, with stippled gold handles; 100 pieces; unmatched elsewhere for less than $25.00; marked for this sale at..... $18.50

55 Haviland Limoges China Sets, richly decorated, gold stippled handles, new decorations and designs; well worth $32.00; during this sale.. $21.50

80 Austrian China Dinner Sets, new shapes, flower decorations; 100 pieces; actual value $24.00..... $14.50

And many other Fine China Sets, in floral decorations, from $30.00 to $225.00 the set.

American Cut Glass.

To-day we open our Cut Glass Room and will show the most complete assortment of Cut Glass ever shown in this city. Bowls, Jugs, Punch Sets, Ice Cream Sets, Decanters, Salad Dishes, Nappies, Vases, and every other article in the line. The following items are selected as special for this occasion, and are marked at less than cost of production:—

150 deep cut glass Celery Trays, new designs; valued at $5.25, for..... $2.95

200 rich deep cut glass Olive or Almond Dishes, 6 inches, with handles; regular price $2.25, for..... $1.25

Rich cut glass Water Bottles, in strawberry cutting, for..... $1.85

Fancy cut Decanters or Claret Jugs; $4.00 is the elsewhere price; special for..... $2.55

Gold and White Glass.

An amazing collection—Bowls, Jugs, Decanters, Vases, Dishes, Ice Cream Trays, and every other article for table or sideboard decoration; from this collection we have picked the following three specials:—Handled Olive or Almond Dishes, richly engraved and gold overlaid—

Value....65c., 75c., 95c.,
For 48c., 55c., 75c.

Steins

185 designs in various sizes, all colors and shapes; our special, ½ let. with cover; worth 75c., at.... 49

Oriental Rugs

Priced Most Interestingly.

No matter how rich or how beautiful the Rug may be it is dealt with here merely as merchandise. Of course, we appreciate them as bits of textile art—yet we price them in the same way as we do dress goods, linens, housefurnishing goods or any other commodity.

4 bales extra quality square Carabagh and Kazakji, at..... $4.50

Mixed lot of small Persian Rugs, about 350 pieces to select from..... $6.00

2 bales extra quality Shirvans; unusually good value, at $9.00

100 pieces Antique Beloochistan, all in perfect condition and very silky.... $10.75

Fine Antique and Modern Bokhara Rugs, at..... $14.50
And from that price they range up to $45.00.

500 Shirvans of fine quality, selected for their good condition and color; mostly antiques..... $16.50

Large selection of fine Kelim Rugs, splendid for couch covers and cosey corners, at..... $16.00
And from that they range up to $40.00.

3 bales Moussoul and Antique Ghendji Rugs; many exceptionally fine pieces in this lot..... $18.50

A Sale of Pictures.

Fourth Floor.

This is our first general sale of Pictures since the opening of our Picture Salon.

We have frequently made special offers, but this is our first big sale, and it comprehends Pictures suited for every room in the house.

Art and beauty possess great influence, but at times they must bow to the practical hand of business.

The law of commercialism is inexorable here and holds no favorites, no matter how rich or beautiful the wares. And so buyers of Pictures can now make purchases to large advantage, as economies are more than ordinarily great.

Judge all by the following few items:

Color Fac-similes of figure pieces, fitted with green and white mats, in gilt frames, size 16x19 inches; usual price is 75c., now..... 40

Remarque Proof Etchings, fitted with mats, in handsome gilt frames, matched corners, sizes 16x29 inches; well worth $1.00 and $1.25, special at..... 60

Water Colors and Carbon Photographs, fitted in artistic hardwood frames, choice works of art; regular $2.00 value, at..... $1.50

Pastels, landscape scenes in three delicate colors, fitted in handsome Florentine gilt openwork oval frames; usual price $4.00, at..... $3.00

Hand-colored Photographs, all popular subjects, fitted with mats, in three-inch gilt frames with corners; unmatched anywhere for less than $6.00, special here at..... $4.00

Color Photogravures, fitted with mats in handsome Rococo gilt frames with burnished gold corners; $8.50 value, for..... $6.50

Artistic framing to order; also complete line of ready made frames.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases—A Special Sale.

Main Floor.

Only the best well known brands of Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases are to be found here. Such brands as have given the highest satisfaction for the past 25 years. For instance:

Dwight Anchor in every size, Utica Mills and Wamsutta and New Bedford Mills.

It needs only the mention of these Mills to insure the most reliable and enduring qualities.

Dwight Anchor Sheets (each sheet bears the Dwight label):—

For single beds; actual size 54x90 inch..... 40

For medium beds; actual size 72x90 inch..... 53

For double beds; actual size 81x90 inch..... 58

For extra size beds, actual size 90x90..... 68

Pillow Slips, with 2 inch hems, 42x36..... 13

Pillow Slips, with 2 inch hems, 45x36..... 14

Pillow Slips, with 2 inch hems, 50x36..... 16

Pillow Slips, with 2 inch hems, 54x36..... 17

Also Sheets for extra large size beds, 2¾x3 yards long. Hemstitched Sheets, in any size, a few cents more.

We make Sheets to your order with fancy insertion, in any size you may require. Samples to select from. 20 different patterns.

Important Events Are Constantly Transpiring in Our Great Upholstery Store.

Of the majority of them we can never speak because of want of space. But right now some comment seems imperative. Fall cleaning and house renovating generally are the order of the day in almost every home. Hotel and boarding house keepers will find it decidedly to their advantage to look over our immense stock in its new and enlarged quarters before making purchases elsewhere.

But the items can tell more forcibly than mere words just how advantageous to you it will be to come to this store when seeking Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains, &c.

Upholstery.

We are now showing full lines of Lace Curtains and Curtain yard laces, in all the leading makes at exceptionally inviting prices.

Genuine Point Arabe Lace Curtains, in rich, lacy effects, at, pair. $8.75

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, graceful, stylish designs, mounted on strong, durable nets, pair..... $7.75

Irish Point Lace Curtains, attractive styles, nicely covered centres, rich, attractive borders, pair.... $6.75

Nottingham Lace Curtains, highly artistic designs, pair.... $1.85

Stores Bonne Femme, made from finest grade of French mull, prettily trimmed with butter colored Renaissance edging; value $20.00, at. $13.75

Bed Sets, Cobbinet Lace, prettily trimmed with real Renaissance or Valenciennes edgings, set.... $8.75

Furniture Tapestries.

Gobelin Tapestries, strong, durable fabrics in rich colorings; very serviceable, yard..... 95

Granite Weave Tapestries, beautiful floral designs, in the newest colorings, yard..... $1.48

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, rich, silky appearance, yard..... $1.85

Mercerized Silk Portieres, handsomely fringed, pair..... $7.50

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, in full line of colors, fringed top and bottom, pair..... $4.50

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all round, each..... $2.45

Couch Covers, extra quality, 60 inches wide, handsomely fringed and latest designs, each..... $5.75

Rope Portieres, in new color combinations, from $2.45 upward.

High Grade Sewing Machines, $12.50.

Fourth Floor.

The greatest Sewing Machine offer ever made. The product of one of the best known high class manufacturers. Special attention is called to the high arm of this Machine. You know the good reputation of the Singer Machine—well, these are an improvement on the latest Singer make. They are noiseless, have self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and all the latest improved attachments; polished oak woodwork. Every Machine is fully guaranteed for five years. Instruction free. Equal to any machine sold by agents at $35.00.

Same machine as above, ball bearing, with drop head, giving the appearance of a table when closed..... $14.00

Housefurnishing Goods.

Basement.

For to-day the following for special mention:

Bread Boxes, oak or japanned, nicely stencilled..... 25

China Salt Boxes, imported, with wood covers 20

Correct Vegetable Cutters, for garnishing, cutting out stars, hearts, crescents and squares for soups or for decoration..... 8 and 12

Potato Scoops, for making potato balls; we recommend the French kind..... 37 and 40

Beef Juice Presses, for making beef tea; a well made article 78

Family Scales, will weigh 24 lbs., at..... 89

"Enterprise" Meat or Food Choppers; the best chopper made; see our demonstration..... $1.00

Very Heavy Polished Tinware.

Bread Pans.....15, 18, 27
Dish Pans.....25, 35, 45
Fruit Jar Holders 10
Graduated Measures..... 14, 19
Colanders..... 35, 48
Puree Sieves..... $1.00

Apple Corers..... 8
Vegetable Graters 20, 25
Coffee Boilers, copper bottom..... 29, 39, 47
Solid Drainers..... 62

Agate Nickel Steel Ware.

The highest grade product of any American concern. We have the largest assortment of these desirable cooking utensils in this city.

Lipped Saucepans.....15, 24, 36
Rice Boilers 80, $1.05, $1.30
Tea Kettles..... 59, 66, 74
Tea Pots..... 32, 45, 63

Pudding Pans 15, 20
Berlin Covered Saucepans. 38, 48, 59
Dish Pans 59, 75
Cooking Pots 87, $1.25

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Included in

Our immense assortment of pretty Woolens are the "Royal Coronation Cloths," exceedingly handsome and especially adapted for business Suitings, $25 to $40.
English Trouserings, $6.50 to $12.
Waistcoatings, Evening Dress Cloths, sporting and livery Fabrics.
English Shirtings to order.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

Kennedy Cor. Larned St.

Men's Hats, 1.90, 2.75.

Troopers, Alpines, Derbys, 20 New Styles, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

Why pay 3.00 to 4.00 elsewhere?
SILK HATS, 3.90 and 4.80.
OPERA HATS, 6.80, worth 10.00.

Men's Shoes.
More 5.00 Shoes at 2.65.

Packard's Samples, *All Styles and All Sizes.*
Fall Styles: High Heels, 4.98 and 5.98

Pointed sole, flat last; sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00.
Button Shoes (new lasts).....4.98

Fall Underwear.

Pure wool (light weight), 98c., worth 1.50.
White and gray merino, 75c. and 98c.
1.50 Gloves (imported skins), at 98c.

White Dress Shirts 59c.; Worth 1.00.
White Shirts (Pleated bosom), 69c.; Worth 1.25.
Negligee Shirts, 25c.; Were 1.00.
Odds and Ends. All Sizes.

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Who does not wish to possess it?
Who does not delight to see it?
It is the beauty of good health. It is the evidence of rich blood.

IRON-OX TABLETS

MAKE THE BLOOD RICH AND PURE
50 Tablets 25 Cents

It Stands to Reason that the native Kentuckian knows the best Whiskey to use. STRAIGHT and Made Sour Mash is the only one he will drink, and

Old Crow Rye

fills the bill. He would sooner walk a mile than swallow blended Whiskies.

Gold Medal Awarded Paris 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

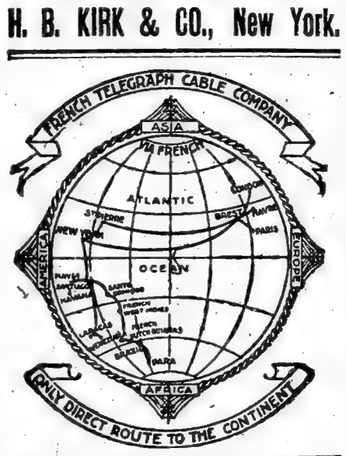

COMPLETE LINE OF MAPS AND GLOBES.
BRENTANO'S, UNION SQ.

CHANGE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The air we breathe is often a source of danger and disease. Much of the risk might be avoided if all carpets were thoroughly cleansed twice a year. We employ only the most approved processes, so that carpets wear longer and look brighter if they are cared for regularly in our Carpet Cleansing Department. The Thos J. Stewart Co., 1,554 Broadway, New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; occulists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,959—18th

CITY MAGISTRATES' REPLY

Riot Committee's Imputations Resented by the Board.

Mayor Low Asked to Cause Publication of the Source and Nature of the Information Received in Secret Session.

The reply of the City Magistrates to the report of the special committee that investigated the east side riots on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph was received by Mayor Low yesterday. The imputations in the report are resented. Mayor Low declined to comment on the communication.

In the reply, which was signed by Magistrate Deuel as President, the board said:

"Invested as we are with the duty of administering justice in the community, the accusations against us, brutal in the extreme, ought not to have been given world-wide currency except upon convincing proof obtained by ordinary methods, in a full, fair, and open hearing and upon notice to the individual involved. No such notice was given to any of us. We therefore had no opportunity to protect ourselves or to avoid the grossly unfounded aspersions cast upon the city as well. As the committee's report is worded, each one of the twelve Magistrates is under suspicion. If there be even one among us guilty of the offenses specified in the report, it were cowardly not to name him, and iniquitous to cast a foul suspicion on eleven others. If there be more than one, then those who are blameless should have been relieved from a stigma intended for less than all."

The reply condensed the testimony in the Special Committee's report bearing on the Magistrates, and said that "it will be seen that there is absolutely nothing to incriminate the Magistrates."

Continuing, President Denel said:

"But the committee says a part (the public record shows the whole) of the strictures on the Magistrates was based on 'statements' (not evidence) of persons made 'confidentially'. In other words, the members of the committee confess that they held secret sessions and, upon the promise that there should be no disclosure of name or information, encouraged every one with a grievance to come and ventilate it. Possibly this was right and proper, but a willingness of the committee to attack and discredit the Magistrates' courts, with no better foundation or excuse, ought not to invoke your commendation, and will not, I am sure, be regarded as praiseworthy by the community.

"It was not right, fair, just, or manly, nor does it comport with public interest for the Magistrates of this great city to be held up to public execration, their reputations injured, and their usefulness in the courts impaired by any such imitation of the odious star chamber proceedings of three centuries ago. The act, however, is past recall, and the resulting injustice and iniquity must remain. With neither the names of our accusers, nor the facts and grounds of the accusations, all we can do is to enter our protest against the reckless and illy-considered action of your committee.

"We are surprised and incensed to know that five intelligent citizens of this community could be found who could be persuaded to besmirch the character and integrity of the Judiciary upon nothing more reliable and convincing than the unsworn complaints of unsuccessful litigants, made in secret, and after exacting a promise that their names should not be disclosed. The individuals who served on your committee have had sufficient experience in public affairs to know that any person with knowledge or belief of a public iniquity so atrocious as the one alleged against us, who insists upon hiding behind the screen of 'confidential complaint,' is worthy of no more consideration than he who purposely omits to sign a complaining communication and conceals all clues to his identity.

"Having committed so gross a blunder, there is but one manly course for the committee to pursue. Justice to us, duty to you and to the public, demand that the members of that committee shall now break the seal of confidence and publish the source and nature of their information. We invite it, and, in our opinion, you should require it. In no other way will the balance of the committee's findings and report be worthy of any consideration."

WOMEN GOLF IN THE RAIN.

Mrs. Manice, the Local Champion, Beaten for National Honors—Several Close Finishes at Brookline.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Rain and miserable golfing conditions again in the second day's play of the women's National golf championship tournament took the snap entirely out of the competitions. The gallery was small, and, in justice to the players, the committee postponed the second match play round until to-morrow, when the third round will also be finished.

The surprise of the day was the easy defeat of Mrs. E. A. Manice, the metropolitan champion of New York, and who is entered from the Lenox Club. Mrs. W. M. Gorham of Philadelphia put her out of the race by 5 up and 4 to play. Mrs. Manice was very erratic in the first part of the game and allowed Mrs. Gorham to get a lead of 6 holes on the ninth green. With this exception, all of the leaders won.

The New York and Boston localities have even representation in the second round, six from each district. The New Yorkers are Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Genevieve Hecker, Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss F. L. Vanderhoef, Mrs. William Shippen, and Miss Georgianna Bishop. From Boston are Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Pauline Mackay, Miss Louise Wells, Miss Mollie B. Adams, Miss Margery Phelps, and Miss Fannie C. Osgood.

Four of the sixteen matches played in the first round required an extra hole. Miss Anthony just got in on this basis, beating Miss E. S. Porter of Boston. Miss Ruth Underhill, former National champion, had to play nineteen holes before she could conquer the San Francisco expert, Mrs. R. G. Brown. Miss Osgood and Miss Bishop also had to play an extra hole to secure a place in the second round.

Mrs. Hubbard of Harbor Hill beat Mrs. McGregor of the Oakley Club, Boston, in the tie for the third place.

The results of the first championship round are:

National Championship.—First Round—Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass., beat Miss Anita Phipps, Springfield, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley, beat Miss E. N. Lockwood, Lexington, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Mollie Brownell, Agawam Hunt, beat Miss Elsa Huribut, Morris County, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. William M. Gorham, Huntington Valley, beat Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Bessie Anthony, Glenview, Chicago, beat Miss E. S. Porter, Oakley, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, beat Miss Ruth Milne, Albany, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Annawamis, beat Mrs. Edward Sanford, Essex County, Orange, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, beat Mrs. R. Gilman Brown, San Francisco, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Louisa Wells, Brookline, beat Miss Elizabeth Farrington, Vesper County, 3 up and 4 to play; Miss M. B. Adams, Wollaston, beat Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Margery W. Phelps, Brookline, beat Mrs. J. B. Kinney, Baltusrol, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Hannie C. Osgood, Oakley, beat Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss F. Louise Vanderhoef, Ardsley, beat Miss J. Anna Carpenter, Westward Ho, Chicago, 2 up; Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, beat Mrs. F. T. Hubbard, Harbor Hill, 2 up; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley, beat Miss Marion Oliver, Albany, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn, beat Miss Gertrude Fiske, Concord, 1 up, (19 holes.)

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Work of the Judges the Feature of the County Fair at White Plains.

The second day of the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show Association, held at White Plains, N. Y., yesterday, was devoted exclusively to the judging of the different classes in the horse show, the track being too heavy for the trotting races.

Among the most prominent persons attending were Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and two other ladies who arrived in an automobile; Mrs. William Rockefeller and daughters, and Gen. Catlin and daughter. Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller had entries in several events, but landed only one ribbon, and that a red. Her harness horse entries failed to come within the ribbon degree, much to her apparent disappointment.

Promoter, a beautiful chestnut gelding, carried off the individual honors, winning in the high-stepping class against eleven others, and winning hitched double with Underwriter for the special prize offered by Edwin Gould for pairs in harness over 15, and not over 15.3.

As a team, the bay gelding Maplewood and the chestnut mare Highwood, excelled in all around form, winning first prize and the blue ribbon in the pairs, in which the ladies drove, and the tandem event. Summary:

Harness horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Straus & Hexter's ch. g. Perfection; Herbert Coppell's ch. s. Golden Rod, second; Miss Marion Clausen's br. g. Toppy, third.

Pairs of harness horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by J. F. Carlisle's team of ch. geldings Promoter and Underwriter; Howard Willett's team, Lookout, b. g., and Caligraph, b. s., second; Daniel G. Reid's team of br. geldings Cardiff and Wales, third.

Harness horses, to runabouts.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Prince Regent; Howard Willett's br. g. Hassan, second; Herbert Coppell's ch. s. Goldenrod, third.

Saddle horses, over 14.1 hands and under 15 hands.—Won by Harry Peters, riding the br. m. Lady Wehape; Miss G. B. Whitcomb, riding the ch. m. Treagh, second; B. Antony, riding the ch. m. Doloris, third.

Harness horses exceeding 15 hands, (for local horses.)—Won by Jay F. Carlisle driving the ch. g. Promoter; Herbert Coppell, driving the br. s. On My Honor, second; Daniel G. Reid, driving the b. m. Duchess, third.

Ponies under saddle.—Won by Miss Anna R. Rush, riding the ch. m. Whiteface; Miss Gladys Crocker, riding the b. m. Kara, second; Master Franklin M. Haines, riding the ch. m. Miss Muffit, third.

Four-in-hands.—Won by Howard Willett's four; Stuart Duncan's four second, Edwin H. Weatherbee's four third.

Pairs of harness horses, (ladies to drive.)—Won by Henry Coppell's b. g. Maplewood and the ch. m. Highwood, driven by Miss G. B. Whitcomb; Miss Mary B. Catlin's bay team Briar and Bramble, driven by Mrs. Catlin, second; Edwin H. Weatherbee's team of bay mares Lorell and Nellie third.

Middle and lightweight hunters (up to 160 pounds.)—Won by Howard Willett's br. m. Cissie Crow; George Clark's ch. g. Gay Falconer, second.

Harness horses exceeding 15 hands, (local.)—Won by Daniel G. Reid's br. g. Captain Barr; Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller's ch. m. Tendresse second; Howard Willett's b. g. Lookhere third.

Tandems, wheeler to be 15.1 hands or under.—Won by Herbert Coppell's b. g. Maplewood, leader, and ch. m. Highwood, wheel horse; Lehman Strauss's b. m. Musette, leader, and b. g. Salute, wheel horse, second; D. Milbank's b. g. Jack, leader, and b. m. Jill, wheel horse, third.

SALE OF THE MORRIS STABLE.

Reckon and Correction Were the Stars of the Offering.

The dispersal sale of the famous Morris racing stable and breeding establishment, which for thirty years has been one of the most prominent racing firms of the American turf, took place at the Sheepshead Bay sale paddocks of the Fasig-Tipton Company yesterday in the presence of a large attendance. The most conspicuous buyers were Col. Milton Young of Kentucky and Lucien Appleby, the latter acting for an English breeder. The largest price of the sale, $17,100, was paid by S. S. Brown for the once great Morris race mare, Reckon, while the next largest price, $15,000, was bid by Mr. Appleby for the celebrated sprinter Correction, sister to Domino. J. E. Madden, whose offer of $15,000 for the English stallion Galore, was refused several years ago, secured that horse in the sale for $2,500. Mr. Madden also bought on private terms the mare L'Intriguante, after the sale. The best prices of the sale were as follows:

Galore, br. h., 17 years, by Galopin-Lady Maura, by Macaroni; J. E. Madden....$2,500
Compute, ch. c., 3, by Hanover-Reckon, by Pizarro; Milton Young.....10,500
The Friar, ch. h., 7, by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, by Longfellow; S. S. Brown.....2,500
Bowling Brook, b. h., 7, by Ayreshire-Vacation, by Tom Ochiltree; C. F. McMeekin.....8,100
Filigrane, b. h., 8, by Galore-Fillette, by Kingfisher; J. J. McCafferty.....6,300
Correction, b. h., 14, by Himyar-Mannie Gray, by Enquirer; Lucien Appleby....15,000
La Misere, b. m., 11, by Wisdom-Podagra, by Galopin; S. S. Brown.....6,000
Lizzie Baker, b. m., 18, by Longfellow-Bertha B., by Buckden; Milton Young.....2,000
Metempsychosis, b. m., 5, by St. Florian-Lizzie Baker, by Longfellow; R. W. Walden.....3,400
Prestidigitatrice, b. m., 8, by Springfield-Active, by Tom Ochiltree; R. W. Walden.....5,300
Reckon, ch. m., 14, by Pizarro-Perhaps, by Australian; S. S. Brown.....17,100
Vacation, b. m., 14, by Tom Ochiltree-Minnie Mac, by Planet; Lucien Appleby....4,400
Hanover Queen, ch. f., 3, by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, by Longfellow; L. V. Bell....6,000

Football Outlook at N. Y. U.

It was rumored at New York University yesterday that Edward F. Rorke, 1901, ex-Captain of the football team, would return next week for graduate work and resume his old position at quarter back on the team. Rorke is the best quarter back the team has ever had, and his return at this time, when the coaches find no suitable man for that position, will strengthen the team greatly.

During this week the 'Varsity men have been lined up for signal practice an hour each day, and have played against the scrub twice, so are only in fair working form to play the first game with Stevens Institute on Saturday. Fifteen men were called to the training table this week, and the number may be increased to twenty next week, in view of the game with Princeton.

In the practice game with Webb Academy yesterday the score was 6—0 in favor of the university. Two ten-minute halves were played.

CORNELL, 31; ROCHESTER, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Cornell to-day easily defeated the University of Rochester in the second regular football game of the season by rolling up a score of 31 points in a total of twenty-five minutes' play.

The Ithacans played much better ball than against Colgate a week ago. Their line was stronger and the offense more perfect. Only twice did the visitors gain the necessary five yards. The field was slippery and the ball wet, or the score would have been larger. Many substitutions were made by the Cornell coaches in order to try out new material, and at one time Lueder was the only 'Varsity man in the line-up. For the first time in his football career of three years Capt. Warner did not play of the game, but gave way to a substitute.

Rain Prevented Baseball Games.

At Boston yesterday the New York and Boston baseball teams were to have played two games, but rain prevented their doing so. To-day, if the grounds are in condition, the teams will meet and the season's schedule will be finished to-morrow and Saturday.

For the Parlor, Library, Hallway or Den

CREX Grass Carpet

TRADE MARK

Suits every room in the house.

Ask to see it at the dealers.

AMERICAN GRASS TWINE CO.

There is no name more widely or favorably known in connection with *good* whiskey than the

John Jameson Three Stars Irish Whiskey

It is the best known whiskey throughout the civilized land.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

NO axe to grind. Silk, wool, cotton or linen, each knit and made up in the best possible Underwear way.
We've been at it for 33 years.
At retail everywhere.
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at
108-110 Franklin St.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Yale and Harvard Both Win but Are Scored Against.

PRINCETON SHOWS UP WELL

Tufts Surprises the New Haven Men and Bowdoin Catches the Cambridge Team Napping.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Yale played an interesting football game this afternoon with Tufts College and came out with a lesson well learned. Tufts scored a touch-down and added a goal, making 6 points. The Yale eleven made a total of 34 points, and so won handily, but would have been satisfied with a much smaller score could the touch-down scored against them have been erased.

On the kick-off Vanderpoel sent the ball straight into Capt. Knight's hands. He ran the ball back cleverly and was not tackled and held until he was but thirty yards from Yale's goal. The ball in two tries was advanced little, but it was laid directly in line with Yale's goal. The signal was given for a quarter back kick, and the play was well executed. The Yale eleven expected a try for a drop kick. Instead the ball fell at some distance from the goal posts and to one side, so that Dunham, left end on the Tufts team, secured it and made the touch-down, and Knight kicked the goal. Line-up:

Yale, 34.	Position.	Tufts, 6.
Moorhead, Neal..	Left end	Dunham
Hamlin, Shevlin.	Left tackle	Bray, Mackenzie
Glass	Left guard	Glaerou, Forsythe
Holt	Centre	Prince
Goss, Kinney	Right guard	Hill
Hogan	Right tackle	McMahon
Coffin	Right end	Mason
Metcalf	Quarter back	McCarthy
Chadwick, Hinkle	Left half back	Mullen
Ward	Right half back	McLew
Vanderpoel, McClintock	Full back	Knight

Umpire—W. D. Doyle, New Haven. Referee—Dr. S. Hammond, Yale. Linemen—Mr. Mullen, Tufts, and Mr. Strong, Yale. Touch-downs—Chadwick, Hogan, Ward (3,) Shevlin, Dunham. Goals—Ward (4,) Knight (1.) Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA, 20; HORACE MANN, 0.

Columbia's 'Varsity football team played its first scrimmages with an outside eleven yesterday, when the Blue and White players had a ten-minute half with the eleven of Horace Mann School and scored twenty points to none. The practice was not designated as an actual game, but in a way it gave some line on the abilities of the team. The game was played on South Field, Shaw, Bruce, Smith, Townsend, and Fisher of the veterans did not play, so that the showing of four touch-downs in the ten minutes was considered very good by the coaches. After the practice with Horace Mann the 'Varsity lined up against a scrub of fourteen men and scored ten points in them.

It must be admitted, however, that the work of the Horace Mann eleven was excellent for a "prep" school against a 'Varsity eleven, and that Columbia's work must improve considerably if the team is to be successful against the bigger elevens.

For Columbia, Thorpe, the tackle; Weekes at half back, and Huntington showed to good advantage. Thorpe was in every play, plowing through the oposing line, helping along his own men, and gaining much ground himself on the tackle back formation. Weekes made no attempts at end running, but confined his attention to plunging through the line for fairly good gains. Huntington made the two long runs of the game, once carrying the ball back fifty yards in a kick-off, and the other time going through centre for twenty yards. Line-up:

Horace Mann, 0.	Position.	Columbia, 20.
Sherman, Graham.	Left end	Post, De Sallier
James	Left tackle	Brown
Tibot	Left guard	Stiefel
Aiglethinger, Rushauer	Centre	Duden
Boyle	Right guard	Dollin, Wood
Haveron	Right end	Wolff, Currier
Von Soltza	Right tackle	Thorpe
Hoffman	Quarter back	Goodman, Walz
Brunn	Left half back	Weekes
Celler	Right half back	Duell, Jones
French, Starbuck.	Full back	Huntington

Touch-downs—Thorpe (2,) Huntington, Weekes. Referee—W. R. Morley, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Williams of Horace Mann. Time of halves—Ten minutes.

PRINCETON, 18; SWARTHMORE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Princeton defeated Swarthmore here to-day in the opening football game of the season by a score of 18 to 0. Both teams found difficulty in playing on the muddy field, and they played poorly, fumbles and poor passes showing up frequently. A brilliant run of Hart's and McClave's centre dive scored the first touch-down after eighteen minutes' play. Swarthmore's heavy line held the plunges of Princeton's back in good shape.

In the second half a number of freshmen substitutes were put in and the home players livened up to their work. Only twice in this half did the visitors make the necessary five yards. Bell and Hall played good games for Swarthmore. The former proved a big stumbling block to Dewitt, Princeton's heavy tackle. Line-up:

Princeton, 18.	Position.	Swarthmore, 0.
Davis, Tooker	Left end	Perkins
Brown, Caruthers	Left tackle	Bell
Waller	Left guard	Jackson
Shortz	Centre	Brosius
Barney	Right guard	Lippincott
Dewitt, Rafferty	Right tackle	Stuart
Heary, Bard	Right end	Satterwaite, Beans
Burke, Vetterlein	Quarter back	Hall
Delaney, Moore	Left half back	Smith
Hart	Right half back	Crowell
R. McClave, Kafer	Full back	Sinclair

Touch-downs—R. McClave, Moore, (2.) Goals from touch-downs—Dewitt, 3. Umpire—J. Dana. Referee—S. McClave. Timer—Mr. Goldie. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

It was learned to-day that Charles J. Freeman, quarterback of last season's eleven, has been dropped from the college rolls on account of low standing in studies. He goes to Manlius, N. Y., to coach the St. John's Military Academy at that place.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two of the principal local bowling leagues began their schedules last night, the American National and the Columbia. Games were also rolled in the Plumbing and Steam Supply League tournament. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Montgomery Bowling Club—Weiss, 161; Noack, 168; Blackman, 143; Closs, 174; Richter, 182. Total, 828.

Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 148; Drew, 169; Odell, 139; Galloway, 190; Westburg, 149. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 171; Drew, 170; Odell, 174; Galloway, 203; Westburg, 185. Total, 903.

Sylvan Bowling Club—Finnigan, 163; Dinsmore, 156; Buckingham, 142; Carroon, 204; Dickson, 213. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—Sylvan Bowling Club—Finnigan, 157; Dinsmore, 190; Buckingham, 181; Carroon, 170; Dickson, 188. Total, 895.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Weiss, 213; Noack, 170; Blackman, 135; Closs, 155; Richter, 200. Total, 873.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 202; Mesloh, 185; C. Heins, 167; H. Martens, 213; W. Heins, 213. Total, 980.

Columbus Bowling Club—Warner, 166; Strader, 205; Shubert, 233; Greer, 179; Courtland, 199. Total, 972.

SECOND GAME.—Columbus Bowling Club—Warner, 178; Strader, 175; Shubert, 184; Greer, 237; Courtland, 180. Total, 904.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 246; Rosenberg, 181; Stelloh, 170; Ronner, 178; Ritter, 187. Total, 962.

THIRD GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 185; Rosenberg, 207; Stelloh, 157; Bonnau, 165; Ritter, 214. Total, 928.

Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 223; Mesloh, 213; C. Heins, 174; H. Martens, 205; W. Heins, 179. Total, 994.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 141; Fielder, 111; Waldenburg, 131; Stein, 147; Diederick, 151. Total, 681.

H. P. Read Lead Works—Thill, 113; Walsh, 106; Savage, 114; Cathie, 90; Hirsch, 107. Total, 530.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 167; Bolles, 140; Morgan, 128; Emery, 151; Cooke, 160. Total, 752.

H. P. Read Lead Works—Thill, 129; Walsh, 98; Savage, 126; Thacher, 89; Hirsch, 103. Total, 545.

THIRD GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 200; Fielder, 145; Waldenburg, 104; Stein, 148; Diederick, 187. Total, 791.

Manufacturers—Walsh, 189; Bolles, 145; Morgan, 202; Emery, 145; Cooke, 168. Total, 849.

YALE STUDENTS FIGHT POLICE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Yale students went on the rampage to-night, assaulted policemen, and created a general disturbance that finally involved a squad of policemen in a pitched battle with them. Three of the students in the crowd were placed under arrest with much difficulty, their friends endeavoring by main force to wrest them from the officers. The men under arrest gave the names of Frederick W. Kay, George Hamilton, and Charles W. Carpenter. They claim they were not concerned in the fight at all. They range in age from seventeen to nineteen years. They were released on bonds about 12 o'clock to-night.

The trouble started when a party of students took possession of a truck wagon. The driver found Police Sergeant A. M. Crocker near the Opera House in Crown Street and told him of what the students had done. Sergt. Crocker began to take the students off. The students struck and knocked Crocker down and seriously injured him. His cheek was cut and his eye was blackened. He was left on the sidewalk dazed.

The first student, Kay, was arrested on the green, and others were taken in later by other policemen who were not in the first fight. The students surged about the police and fought the officers, who had hard work to defend themselves. They were hemmed in too closely to use their clubs and were beaten with fists and clubs by the students. For half an hour after the arrests a throng of students surrounded the station house. The men arrested will be arraigned to-morrow on the charge of breach of the peace.

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

OUR NEW STORE, 2309 Third Ave., Near 125th St., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Another New Store.

We announce to our many friends the opening of another retail branch store on Saturday next, October 4th.

2309 Third Ave., Near 125th St.,

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Our business methods are well known to a large number of the residents of Greater New York, and we can assure all housekeepers that the same courteous treatment, high standard quality of goods and liberal methods employed that have made our stores successful wherever located, will be followed in our new store. To celebrate the opening of this wne store we announce this important sale in all our stores for Thursday, Friday and Saturday:

THE FINEST LONG ISLAND POTATOES

A Large Basket, 10c. A Barrel, $1.90.

Remember There Are No Better Potatoes Than These to Be Had Anywhere, and You Will Find Them to Be Round, Uniform and Very White.

CRACKERS.

NABISCO, assorted Flavors, a package..... 21c
KENNEDY'S OYSTERETTES, a package..... 4c
BUTTER THIN, Inerseal, a package..... 9c

OLIVES.

Fancy Queen Olives, a 4-oz. bottle..... 5c

Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares	10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, per pkge	10c
Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's best, per cake	4c
Mustard Sardines, best quality Gold Label Brand, per can	12c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, per package	9c
French Peas, finest Petits Pois, a can	12c
New Peas, Hillside Brand, fancy sifted, a can, 13c.; or 2 cans for	25c
Salmon, fancy Sockeye, Sport Brand, 1 lb. can	16c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, our best, per 3-lb. can	12c
California Peaches, Pears or Apricots, all heavy syrup, per can	15c

PEAS—TOMATOES—CORN.
A Can Queen Early June Peas,
A Can Fancy Packed Corn,
A Can Large Size Tomatoes,
ALL THREE FOR 25c.

FLOUR—SYRUP.
A Package Peerless Prepared Flour,
A Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup,
BOTH 19c.

Maple Syrup, pint bottle	15c
Honey, 1-lb. bottle	15c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle	7c
Ammonia, large bottle	5c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, extra large bottle	8c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, per bottle	5c
Olive Oil, Best Imported, half-pint bottle	20c
Gelatine, XLCR Brand, per package	5c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruits, a jar	9c

TEA, Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, A POUND, 35c.
COFFEE, Best Mocha and Java, A POUND, 25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Fancy Santa Clara PRUNES, Large Meaty Fruit, 3 POUNDS FOR 25c.

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We beg to notify our friends that the alterations caused by the building of the subway are now finished and that our place is open again.
NEW YORK RATHSKELLER
under New York Staats-Zeitung.
FRED'K HOLLENDER & CO.
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GAS FUEL.

A substitute for coal. Can be applied and used in any heating or cooking apparatus without alteration.
Demonstrated at showroom of
CHARLES L. SCHWAAB, 621 6th Ave.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

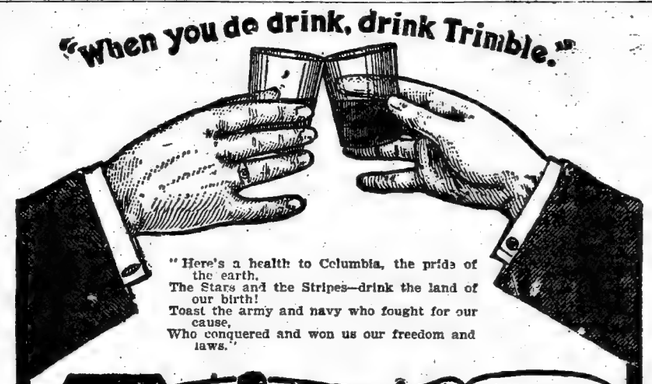

"Here's a health to Columbia, the pride of the earth,
The Stars and the Stripes—drink the land of our birth!
Toast the army and navy who fought for our cause,
Who conquered and won us our freedom and laws."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey.

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1798.

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A stirring novel—the consequences of an hereditary wrong upon the descendants of an old Long Island family.

by Louise Forsslund
Author of "The Story of Sarah"

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Common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe them in. So it is with some piano players. There is a scarcity of players and a scarcity of music. The Apollo is a master of choice piano language.

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ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS & EXHIBITION OF TRAINED ANIMAL ACTS.
TO-NIGHT THURSDAY GRAND OPENING
Performances afternoon and evening, Sundays included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors open 1 to 7. Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 & 10:30 P. M. General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets: Adults, $10.00; Children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691 Columbus.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. | Telephone 2482 Madison.
Opens Mon., Oct. 6, with Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Co. in "The Night of the Party." Seat sale begins To-day at 9:30 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CASINO, B'way & 39th St. SamS.&LeeShubert, Props.
Mat. Sat.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Matinées Wed. and Saturday. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Iris is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Beginning Tonight at 8:10 Sharp.
In conjunct'n with "THERE'S MANY A SLIP,"
Charles Frohman will present
THE PARIS DRAMATIC SENSATION,
AT THE TELEPHONE.
Cast will include Edwin Stevens, Helen Lowell, A. H. Stuart, Maggie Fisher, and others.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
"Success." Yes, positively.—Sun.
EVS. 8:30. MAT. SAT. THE TWO SCHOOLS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Last 5 Eves., 8:20. Last Sat. Mat.
In her, new play, AUNT JEANNIE.
Next Wednesday—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
Last 3 Nights, 8:15. Last Matinée Saturday.
150TH TIME FRIDAY—SOUVENIRS.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS READY TO-DAY AT 9 A. M.
Charles Frohman Will Present
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a Comedy by Arthur Law, Entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE,
Preceded by "CARROTS."
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

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NEXT SUNDAY EVEG., AT 8:15, RICE'S BIG SUNDAY POP.
SPECIAL!—BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVE.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS | Greatest aggregation of marvelously educated Beasts on earth.
Evgs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | Pop. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. | Family Mats. Weds., 25 & 50c.

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B'way & 42d St. Evgs. 8 sharp; only Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS FOR A LIMITED SEASON MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY,
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN
"HUMOROUS, RACY and VIRILE."—Times.

VHAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d st., B'way & 7th av.
VICTORIA LAST WEEK. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. | LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN.
Next Monday, 2 BIG SUCCESSES at one price. ALICE FISCHER in Mrs. Jack-Creatore & Band

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—LAST WEEK—
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
Next Week—THE NINETY AND NINE.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
Last Nights of the Great Comedy Success.
ALICE FISHER IN MRS. JACK
MONDAY, OCT. 6TH. Henrietta Crosman
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-DAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. BERTHA GALLAND. Evgs., 8:15
IN NOTRE DAME. Mat. Sat.
N'xt W'k—KYRLE BELLEW. Seats now on Sale.
Sunday Night, SAM FRANKO'S, Sunday Night Concert.
Prices 25c. to $1.00. Seats now on sale.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
The Pet of B'way, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Knickerbocker Burlesquers.
Sun. night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinee Sat. at 3.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. | METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night, Opening of the Season, Fri. Ev. & Sat. Mat. & Ev., 1st time Ernst's Comedy, "YOUTH OF TO-DAY." "JUGEND VON HEUTE."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | SAPHO
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BIJOU 4TH WEEK.
HEARTS AFLAME.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MATINEE SAT.
M'lles. with Nellie McHenry. | 15, 25, 35.
Nxt Wk. Searchlights of Great City | 50 & 75

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new romantic play, ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

GALLATIN-POST WEDDING

Many Guests Witnessed the Ceremony at Bayport, L. I.

Some Picturesque Features—Craft in Great South Bay Gayly Decorated —The Presents.

The wedding of Goelet Gallatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Miss Edith Church Post, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, was celebrated yesterday in the picturesque little ivy-grown Church of St. Anne's, Bayport, L. I., by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, this city.

The wedding was of especial interest, as the decorations and details reproduced, so far as was possible, the wedding just eleven years before of the present bride's half-sister, Miss Lina Post, and Hamilton Fish Webster. The interior of the little stone church was decorated with garlands and wreaths of green, and the font was filled with white and pink roses, and bunches of roses were tied at the pew entrances. While the guests were being seated Walter Hall, the organist of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, played. Theodore Bjorksten, the Swedish tenor, sang "In Native Worth and Honor Clad," from Handel's "The Creation."

The bride, who walked up the nave on the arm of her father, Charles A. Post, wore a white satin princesse robe, with a long train. This robe had a yoke and sleeves of chiffon and panels of chiffon and flounces of rare old point d'Alençon trimmed it. The long veil of old point was held in place by a crown of orange blossoms and sprays of the same flowers were placed here and there in the lace. A diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift, and a large yellow diamond presented by her father were the jewels worn. She carried white roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Evelyn Blight, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Harriman, Mildred Stokes, Hester Hone, and Nathalie Henderson. They wore frocks of pink crêpe de chine trimmed with insertions of écru lace, and their large hats of black moire were trimmed with long ostrich plumes. Their flowers were pink roses.

Mr. Gallatin's best man was Albert Gallatin. His ushers were Philip G. Birkhead, Duncan G. Harris, Arthur A. Fowler, and Francis K. Stevens.

After the church service the guests were driven to Strandhome, the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, where, in the inclosed veranda, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin stood and received congratulations. This veranda was banked with palms and blossoms. Passing from the closed veranda the guests entered a large tent on the lawn, in which breakfast was served at small tables.

In the centre of the tent and at one large table the bridal party was seated. Anchored in the waters of the Great South Bay the various craft of the Post family were anchored, each decked with flags, as they were at the wedding on Aug. 27 of Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post and Duncan Candler.

The bride's going-away frock was a tailor-made brown serge coat and skirt with collar and cuffs of black moire. The toque worn with this was of dark red fur felt. Flat on the crown, with spread wings, was a large blackbird, its head coming well down on the toque's front.

On the return from their bridal trip the young couple will occupy the Madison Avenue house presented to them by Mr. Gallatin.

The wedding presents included a chest of silver, a number of diamond sunbursts, and other diamond ornaments, including a necklace from the bride's grandmother, the Countess de Trobriand; silver tea sets and candelabra, a quantity of old point lace from Mrs. Post, a gold punchbowl from Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, water colors by Moran, Kuypels, and others, an etching by Whistler, and a full-length portrait of the bride by Douglas Connah. Mr. Gallatin's gift was the fully furnished house at 444 Madison Avenue.

The special train for the New York guests left Long Island City about 10 A. M., and, returning, arrived there about 6 P. M. Among the guests, besides the Posts and Gallatins, were representatives of the Iselin, Roosevelt, Hone, Harriman, Hoppin, Gerry, Stevens, Rhinelander, Goelet, Livingston, Newbold, Fowler, Candler, and Vanderbilt families.

Carter—Coleman.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 1.—Miss Mai Coleman, daughter of the late Major Frederick W. Coleman, United States Army, retired, and Lieut. Clifton Carroll Carter, United States Army, were quietly married here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. M. J. Farley, curate of St. Mary's Church, officiating. The ceremony took place in the cottage of the bride's mother, in La Grande Avenue, Netherwood, and was attended by only immediate relatives and friends, because of the recent death of Major Coleman.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, United States Army, who has just returned from four years' service in the Philippines. After the reception Lieut. and Mrs. Carter left for Newport, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Among the guests were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Gen. Wager Swayne, both old friends of Major Coleman, who was sometime Assistant Adjutant General of the army. Mrs. Carter made her début in Washington society four years ago, and was an acknowledged belle in army and diplomatic circles. She is an accomplished musician and linguist.

Lieut. Carter is a son of Col. John R. Carter of Kentucky, and is a descendant of the Carrolls of Maryland and the Carters of Virginia. He is a graduate of West Point, and was on the staff of Gen. Leonard Wood in Havana for three years. He is now stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Hartshorne—Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Two old Monmouth County families were united in wedlock this afternoon, when William Hartshorne of Middletown was married to Miss Sarah H. Taylor, daughter of T. Forman Taylor of Colts Neck. Mr. Hartshorne is a lawyer practicing in New York. He is a descendant of the Hartshornes who originally owned all the land in this vicinity, and whose property at the Highlands was mentioned in J. Fenimore Cooper's "Water Witch." His brother, Capt. Benjamin Hartshorne, was recently killed from ambush in the Philippines.

The wedding was attended by over one hundred people, who filled the Taylor homestead. The house was adorned with wild flowers and ferns. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Dunham, rector of St. Jude's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The bride was attired in white satin, with trimmings of pearls and brilliants, and she wore a harvest moon of pearls and diamonds. Her niece, Miss Agnes McLean of Tinton Falls, was maid of honor. Ralph Bisbee of New York was the groomsman. A reception and dinner followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne left for a lengthy wedding journey. The bride received many costly presents.

Brunson—Iszard.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 1.—A. J. Brunson of this city and Miss Gertrude T. Iszard of May's Landing were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Iszard, at noon to-day in that place. The Rev. Walter E. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bridegroom is a Director of the First National Bank and owner of the Park Hotel in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Brunson will reside here.

Amusements.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
GRAND. THE 4 COHANS
Next week, WARFIELD.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. Hoyt's "A Rag Baby."
3D Ave. Mat. To-day TREASURE ISLAND Next week, "A Sister's Love."

St. John—Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—The first notable wedding of the season was that of Miss Eleanor Tarleton Reynolds, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds, to William Henry St. John of Hartford, Conn., this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Grace Episcopal Church. The Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector, officiated. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with lace, with the bridegroom's gift of diamond ornaments as her only jewels.

The maid of honor, Miss Nora Lightfoot Reynolds, only sister of the bride, was gowned in white crêpe de chine, with a picture hat of Irish lace. The bridegroom was attended by Charles P. Howland of New York as best man. The ushers were John H. Buck and Arthur P. Day of Hartford, Lycurgus Winchester of this city, Russell K. Forsyth of Pittsburg, Robert J. Huntington of Hartford, John T. Robinson of Hartford, and L. F. H. Betts of New York.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 10 West Preston Street. There were many out-of-town guests.

Cox—Corbett.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 1.—Miss Mabel Mead Corbett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Corbett of Brooklyn, was married at the home of her grandparents here to-day to Walter N. Cox of this city. It was a pretty affair. During the ceremony Miss Clara Mallory, daughter of Charles A. Mallory, a hat manufacturer of this city, whistled Braga's "Angel's Serenade." The bride was dressed in white India lawn, while the bridesmaid, Miss Annie Rogers, wore white. After a Western tour Mr. and Mrs. Cox will make their home in this city, where the bridegroom is engaged in business.

Simmen—Weltz.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 1.—John P. Simmen of New York City and Miss Louise H. Weltz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Louis Weltz, were married at the bride's home at Byram Shore this evening. Miss Florence Beers of Port Chester was maid of honor and Randolph Simmen of New York was best man. A reception followed.

Nock—Sullivan.

Miss Lauretta Agnes Sullivan and Bernard J. Nock were married yesterday afternoon at the pastoral residence of All Saints' Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. Father Glennon. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father the ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate relatives. Mr. Nock is a resident of Yonkers, N. Y.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Alice Van B. Foos, daughter of Mrs. Lamar Foos, (Miss Mary King Fellows,) and Dr. Theodorus Bailey is to be celebrated on Saturday, Nov. 1, in the Church of the Incarnation, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Foos's sister, Miss Elsie Van K. Foos, will be her maid of honor. The bridesmaids selected are Miss Harriet Curtiss, Miss Estelle Hartshorn, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss De Vivora-Verdi, Miss Alice Howland, and Miss Harriet Hoyt. The ushers have not yet been selected, but Francis Ferdinand Sties is to be the best man. The church ceremony will be followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's mother, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street.

***

The polo game between the Westchester Country Club polo team and the Rockaway Club, the third event in the Squadron A open tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, has been postponed from Wednesday, Oct. 8, until Saturday, Oct. 11, in order to permit the members of the Westchester team to attend the wedding at Ardsley of Miss Eleanor Thomas and Robert Livingston Beeckman. Mr. Beeckman has played with the Westchester Club for many years, hence the change of date.

***

A memorial service for the late Alexander Harvey will be held at 10:30 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7. Mr. Harvey died at Albany and was buried in Buffalo on Monday. He was a member of the Union and Calumet Clubs and made so many warm friends that his fellow-club members wished to give them an opportunity to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory.

***

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has returned from Newport and is in town on her way to Oyster Bay.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are the guests of James W. Paul, Jr., at his country place near Radnor, Penn. Mr. Paul gave a dinner in their honor last evening and will give another for them to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt took a party of guests to the Chestnut Street Theatre last evening and later entertained them at supper at the Bellevue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson are at their country place near Radnor, Penn., where they will remain until they open their town house on Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cadwalader have cards out for a reception in Philadelphia for Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith and Mrs. Smith on Wednesday next, Oct. 8.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden have leased the house 105 East Thirtieth Street for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy have taken Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman's house, 11 East Ninth Street.

***

Miss Champe Robinson and her brother, Randolph Robinson, are at Atlantic City, where they will spend several weeks before returning to Baltimore. Both were seriously ill in Boston for several weeks with typhoid fever and were in the Massachusetts Hospital.

***

Miss Katharine McSherry of Philadelphia is at Buena Vista Springs with her mother, Mrs. Allan McSherry. She is well known among the younger set in New York and cruised on the Narada this Summer with the Misses Delano, nieces of Harry Walters. She will make her début in the Winter of 1903-4.

***

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox are to visit Lenox before their return to England.

***

Edward Chester Center, whose marriage to Mrs. Cyrus Beebe of Boston is to take place in Grace Church chantry at noon on Tuesday next, will have his brother, H. Livingston Center as his best man. The ushers are to be Samuel C. Hopins and William S. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Center will live at 158 East Thirty-seventh Street.

***

Miss Helen F. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson (Miss Mary E. Bradhurst), of Madison avenue, will be married to Robert Struthers, Jr., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, in St. James's Church at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue.

***

Dr. William Moale and his daughter Miss Eleanor Moale will return to Philadelphia from their European trip in October. Miss Moale is a niece of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and a cousin of Miss Evelyn and Miss Gwendolyn Burden.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia and Newport have been in the Adirondacks, at their camp, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt.

***

F. William Lehr, a brother of Harry Lehr, is coming from Baltimore to live in New York. He gave last Saturday evening in Baltimore an informal farewell dinner to some of his friends.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe are at their town house in East Thirty-sixth Street, having returned from Point Rush, their Adirondack camp.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are at their villa for the Autumn.

Mrs. John Innes Kane and Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmett, who have been visiting among the cottagers, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at the Naval War College, will leave to-morrow for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick will also leave on a two weeks' trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, who have closed their cottage, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., for a few days.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet will close Ochre Court to-morrow and leave for New York.

Mrs. Samuel G. Arnold has closed her cottage, on the east shore, and gone to Philadelphia. Later she will go to Westchester, N. Y., to remain during the Winter with her daughter.

Capt. J. V. B. Bleecker, United States Navy, and Mrs. Bleecker have closed their Jamestown cottage and gone to Boston.

A series of tableaux will be given Friday evening at Trinity Church Guild House for the parish house fund. Among the patronesses are:

Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,	Mrs. F. Pearson,
Mrs. D. A. Fearing.	Mrs. T. R. Hunter,
Mrs. D. B. Morgan,	Mrs. G. P. Wetmore,
Mrs. J. C. Mallery,	Mrs. George G. King,
Mrs. T. S. Safe,	Mrs. Victor Sorchan,
Mrs. T. B. Gibbs,	Mrs. H. M. Brooks,
Mrs. R. Gambrill,	Mrs. E. L. Ludlow,
Mrs. W. W. Sherman,	Mrs. F. P. Sands,
Mrs. E. M. Armstrong,	Mrs. William E. Glyn.
Mrs. G. Fahnestock,	

Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a dinner to-night.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks and Miss Gladys Brooks closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

Nothing can be more effective than the big Dresden china fruit dishes that are to be seen in the shops. The largest are two feet or more high, supported by elaborate standards formed by china Dresden youths and maidens surrounded by flowers. The receptacles for fruit at the top are perforated. The largest dishes cost $15, which is not a large price considering the elaborateness of the designs and that the china is Dresden. Smaller and simpler pieces can be found for $7.

***

Each woman can now supply her own skirt yoke. Last year all sorts of skirts appeared upon the market having as little skirt as possible, and petticoats were made which were little more than flounces with straps holding them to the waist. Now the yokes of straps can be bought separately and different skirts clasped to them. There is a fitted band around the waist in these yokes with a broad pointed piece in front and straps around the sides and back running down to another circular strap just below the hips. In this lower band are clasp slots and clasps can be bought and sewed to any number of skirts which can be worn with one yoke. Elastics are fastened to the lower edge of the broad piece in front, and being fastened to the hose, hold the yoke down in the centre and give the desirable straight front effect. In satine, white or black, a yoke will cost $2.25, or in goods to wash, $1.25. They are bought by hip and waist measure to insure a fit.

***

Stocks of plaid, green and blue, or red are simply made, the silk put around in soft folds, with a bit of white at the top. There is a tiny metal clasp in front. They cost something more than a dollar.

***

Accordion plaiting is to be seen in several different articles of dress. One simple frock has both skirt and bodice made of the plaits. The skirt has a plain hem at the lower edge and no trimming. The bodice has a deep collar, almost a cape, of heavy white lace which has the effect of a grape pattern from the big white rings set on in three-cornered points like bunches of grapes. This collar fits smoothly to give the sloping effect to the shoulders now so much desired, and falls nearly to the waist and half way to the elbow over the arm. The sleeves are of the material, accordion plaited, fitting the upper part of the arm closely, blousing out very full around the elbow and drawn in just below it to the deep fitting cuff of the lace, which reaches to the elbow. There is a soft tucked stock of the crêpe around the throat and pendant from it pointed shawl, or handkerchief-like ends, of white chiffon fall well below the waist.

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Three-quarter length coats of light cloth are made of similar plaits, the body and flowing sleeves plaited and otherwise without trimming. There will be a fancy collar of lace of some kind.

***

There are big hearts for the college boy, those of card board covered with silk in his college colors, and with the face of a fair damsel painted in the centre. The hearts are some four inches across and are intended for pin cushions. The pins are put in on the face of the heart, three lots each in different kinds of pins arranged in points in graduated sizes, the biggest ones at the top and the smallest in the lower part of the point. There is one of the pin points on either side of the top of the heart and another at the lower edge. The pins are pushed in slanting, only the heads being visible.

***

A thin white silk waist is made with a yoke of inverted plaits. The upper part of the sleeve is made with several clusters of tucks, below which the sleeve hangs full and is gathered into a wide tucked cuff.

***

Fall waists in wash materials, madras, and pique are all tucked or plaited in some way, and many of them fasten with the large flat pearl buttons. Woolen waists are also tucked, and made more or less elaborately, and it is a pleasure to find one which is simple in design. One little plaid woolen of a soft wash flannel has not a tuck, only straps stitched along the shoulder seams. It buttons down the front with medium sized rather flat white pearl buttons with the eye on the under side. There are narrow bands at the wrist, each buttoning with one of the pearl buttons.

***

We are getting away from the aggressively masculine styles in shoes as we have been growing away from the plainest tailor-made efects in gowns. Boots and shoes this year are more or less pointed at the toe, have a moderate heel, quite low or of medium height, and here and there a Cuban heel is seen. One can find as high heels as may be desired on the low evening shoes and slippers.

***

A pretty long coat for a child is of white cloth, has a "dickey," and a little standing collar of the material, and fastens at one side. The double-breasted effect is emphasized by four ornaments of silk set in pairs on the front. These are star-shaped, like the star fish in which children are always so much interested at the seashore. Each of these stars has three little acorn-like buttons dangling from it, hung on short cords of silk. There is a pretty collar of white brocade with a design of pink roses in it, squares of lace set into this, the extreme edge, being finished with squares of the white cloth stitched and put on cornerwise around the collar. The lower part of the sleeve is finished with stitched points to match the edge of the collar, the brocaded silk filling in the intervals to form a straight line where the sleeve joins a straight stitched cuff.

***

There are little Nethersole bracelets for the baby for 47 cents. These are plain round silver bands to slip over the hand, each having three little pendant silver hearts.

Wisconsin Governor Changes Attitude on Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—According to members of both factions of the Republican Party in this State, Gov. La Follette has abandoned his uncompromising attitude on the Primary Election bill, which was the cause of the party split.

He will not demand that the next Legislature pass the bill, as it was proposed before, but will only make it effective for the State ticket and in cities of the first class. The party will still have conventions to frame a platform.

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A Beautiful Assemblage of Fall and Winter Modes.

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Street and Opera Coats,
Carriage Wraps,
Separate Skirts,
Separate Waists.
Misses' and Girls'
Coats,
Dresses.
Also FURS.

Opening Days!

EAGER throngs yesterday, despite the rain, and quite naturally. Splendid assemblies of all that is newest, handsomest and most desired in the world of fashion. Elegance and utility combined.

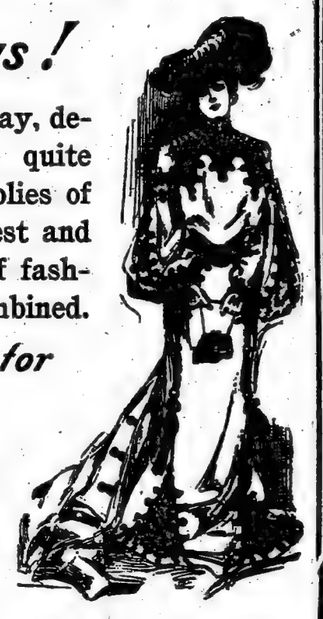

Garments at Once Distinguished for Their Individuality.

Exclusiveness is paramount. Such models as we are showing bear the unmistakable impress of refinement, correctness of style, perfection of fit and thoroughness of workmanship---attributes at all times highly prized.

Fall Styles in Women's Waists and Suits.

Extraordinarily attractive new styles, which are priced extremely low for to-day:

MOIRE SILK WAISTS, in black, white and colors, 2.95
CHANGEABLE TAFFETA WAISTS with side plaits and large Watteau plait in front, with eight large silk buttons, 5.00
WAISTS OF BLACK BRILLIANTINE, with metallic dots, tailored, stitched side plaits and Duchess front, 1.95
WAISTS OF MERCERIZED SATIN, in plain black and dotted, made with nine 1-in. box plaits, sleeves and back box plaited, and turnovers of hemstitched ecru butchers' linen, 1.00
FINE BLACK TAFFETA WAISTS, made beautifully, with tucking and hemstitching, 3.95
FLANNEL WAISTS, with circular yoke of hemstitching, front of fine tucking and Duchess effect, with steel buttons, stock trimmed with strap of same material and steel buckle, 2.50
FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, with double box plaits from shoulders, piped with shepherd's plaid silk, Duchess front, with two rows of large silk buttons, fancy stock and cuffs, trimmed with plaid silk, 1.95

Women's Suits

Of Panne Cheviot, Blouse waist (Francis Model), triple apron effect skirt, entire suit over best taffeta, 27.50
WALKING SUITS of mannish cloth or plain Melton in Blouse or Norfolk Jacket style, 15.00
BLOUSE DRESSES of Metallic Velveteen, in black, blue, green, red and castor, 15.00
SPECIAL TO-DAY.
300 BLACK AND BLUE THIBET WALKING SKIRTS, with new hip seam strapping, 5.00
(2d Floor, Front.)

Women's Separate Skirts.

Originality in Millinery.

Brilliant Ideas in the Fine New Salon.

AS you wander from showcase to showcase in the Millinery Salon on the Second Floor, you naturally marvel at the extraordinary amount of skill displayed. There is nothing trite, nothing stereotyped.

Styles are as fresh as mountain dew. What you see in Paris, London and Vienna you see here, for foreign ideas are almost simultaneously reproduced.

What we copy we duplicate exquisitely; what we originate we bring into existence with superior art.

Take the Hats at $5.00 and $10.00, for instance.

Full of vivacity, full of style and character.

Hats at 5.00 & 10.00

(Second Floor, Sixth Avenue.)

Women's Flannelette Wrappers.

Specially Priced.

You'll fancy them—inexpensive and pretty. Chilly days demand them. Best Wrapper stock in town. To see is to buy.

WRAPPERS, Flannelette, in very pretty patterns, cut full and long, with deep ruffle on skirt and waist, trimmed with fancy washable braid, 75
WRAPPERS, Flannelette, fine quality, very desirable patterns, extra full skirt, with deep ruffle and pretty waist effects, 98
WRAPPERS, Flannelette, superior quality, in the new Fall patterns, with very full skirts and prettily trimmed waists, 1.25

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Women's Silk Petticoats.

Three very attractive lots; newest styles and colorings. This part of our business is now larger and better than ever.

PETTICOATS, fine Taffeta Silk, in black and colors; two styles, one with the new flare flounce and the other accordion pleated flounce with ruffle, 5.00
PETTICOATS, Taffeta Silk, superior quality, Van Dyke flounce, accordion pleated, with tucked ruffle finish and extra dust ruffle, black and colors, 6.75
PETTICOATS, Louisine Silk, very pretty plaid effects, umbrella flounce, with accordion pleated ruffle, extra dust ruffle, 10.75
PETTICOATS, Taffeta Silk of a very superior quality, in handsome plaid effects; two graduated accordion pleated flounces, with ruche and extra dust ruffle, 12.75
PETTICOATS; superior quality taffeta in several very handsome styles and in all the new fall colorings; special, 15.00
PETTICOATS of black taffeta silk, extra size, with 10-inch accordion pleated flounce and ruffle finish; dust ruffle of near silk, 8.75

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Children's Wear.

Chic and Warm Coats, Caps and Dresses for the Youngsters.

You know what a pretty sight it is to see innocent faces now peeping out from under dainty caps and mufflers, or, grown older, taking an adult's pride in their new dresses and jackets. The season is now on for making new changes in children's wear.

BABIES' WHITE AND COLORED CORDED SILK CAPS, beaver trimmed; all sizes, 98
CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED BENGALINE SILK POKE BONNETS; sizes 1 to 5 years, 1.95
BABIES' SILK EMBROIDERED AND FINE TUCK CAPS, full top ruche, with baby ribbon; all sizes, 59
CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN AND NAINSOOK DRESSES, yoke and waist effect, embroidery and lace trimming; sizes 6 months to 4 years, 98
CHILDREN'S COLORED CASHMERE DRESSES, yoke trimmed with white braid, ruffle over shoulders, lined throughout; sizes 1 to 4 years, special, 1.25
NAVY AND RED SERGE SAILOR SUITS, silk braid trimming; lined throughout; sizes 2 to 5 years, special, 2.25
CHILDREN'S COLORED CLOTH BOX COATS, double breasted, round collar, trimmed with silk braid and pearl buttons; sizes 2 to 5 years, 2.95
BLUE AND RED CHEVIOT BOX COAT, square collar, trimmed with braid and pearl buttons; sizes 2 to 5 yrs., 3.75
CHILDREN'S NAVY AND BLACK VELVETEEN BOX COATS, round and square collars, trimmed with pearl buttons and lace insertion; also CORDUROY BOX COATS, in red, royal, castor and brown, edged with beaver fur trimming, leather belts; sizes 2 to 5 years, 5.00

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

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It's the best specialty shoe made for discriminating men and women, is better by far than any $3.50 Specialty Shoe on the market, and costs you only $3.00.

All the new ideas in Leathers, Styles and Shapes are now shown in this Famous Shoe, combining Beauty, Fit, Style, Durability and Ease in the highest sense.

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Are always found in large assortments in our Shoe Departments daily. And remember that our shoes, no matter at what prices they are sold, are never poor shoes.

(Men's Dep't, Main Floor, East.)
(Women's Dep't, Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The general disappointment at the nomination of Mr. COLER will be in some measure allayed by the straightforward, sound, and firm declarations of the Democratic platform upon the public questions which now chiefly concern the people of New York. Against an opponent so formidable and well intrenched as Gov. ODELL the Democrats had need to put forward the best and strongest candidate who could be persuaded to take the nomination. It is not a hopeless year for the Democracy. On the contrary, there are many indications that the people would welcome the opportunity to transfer the executive power to a Democrat who commanded their conscience. With a candidate like Judge PARKER an awakening canvass could have been conducted with an encouraging prospect of victory. Not even Mr. COLER'S warmest supporters would venture to affirm that he is the strongest candidate who could have been named.

We must do full justice to Mr. COLER. There is much to be set to his credit, and he has unmistakable elements of strength. Elected to the office of Controller of New York as the Tammany candidate, and for a time acting with his Tammany associates, he had the moral courage, the real grit, to break away from them and to oppose with all the powers of his office the consummation of corrupt schemes in which some of their chief men were interested. His great service to the city in exposing and obstructing the Ramapo water steal has not been and will not be forgotten. His diligence in seeking out and putting a stop to old abuses, to waste and misusing of the city funds, is remembered. He was an honest and capable officer; he faithfully discharged a public trust.

On that account it was the more to be regretted that when the time came for every good citizen to declare himself against Tammany Mr. COLER put himself in the equivocal position of exhibiting a willingness to accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor, or, for that matter, the anti-Tammany nomination. His vacillation in that public emergency gravely impaired the good reputation he had made in office. Even his apologists were obliged to confess that he had showed weakness of character. There is reason to believe that Mr. COLER is still highly thought of among up-the-State Democrats, who are naturally less attentive to events which pass under the immediate observation of New York City voters.

It will be at once said, of course, that Mr. COLER will be Mr. HILL'S Governor. Great as have been the services of Mr. HILL in fighting the leadership of CROKER and in opposing the Bryanite element in the party, he has not established his right to place in the Executive Chamber a Governor obedient to his will. It would have been vastly better "politics," very much better for the Democratic Party, better for the reputation of Mr. HILL as a leader, if he had successfully used his influence at Saratoga to bring about the nomination of a Democrat of a high order of ability and absolutely independent character.

Turning from the candidate to the platform, Democrats who wish well to their party and desire its restoration to power will find cause for satisfaction. It is a very long platform—we do not remember ever to have seen a longer. There are things in it that might have been omitted without detriment to the party cause. But on the other hand there are many distinct and positive pronouncements that deserve the approval of all sensible men of independent minds, pronouncements that will strengthen the party and increase the public confidence in its purposes and in its wisdom.

Upon the subject of the tariff and upon the subject of the canals, the two questions now uppermost in the public mind, the Democrats have made admirable declarations of their policies. The use of the power of taxation for private gain is denounced and relief demanded for the people and for American manufacturers from burdens which they are beginning to find intolerable. The party pledges itself to submit to the people a plan of canal improvement which would permit the use of 1,000-ton barges, the only canal improvement that is worth talking about or that is now talked about among friends of the canals. The shifty and deceitful utterance of the Republicans in regard to the canals will not stand a moment's comparison with the outspoken demand of the Democrats for a 1,000-ton barge improvement. A great deal is said about the trusts, which are roundly denounced, but the meat and meaning of that plank are to be found in the demand for the removal of the tariff duties upon trust-made products which are essential to the comfort and well-being of the people. The platform demands "the full measure of justice" to Cuba by a reduction of the tariff on Cuban products to a strictly revenue basis. It meets the Republican boast of abolishing direct State taxes with an effective showing of how executive salaries and expenses have increased and by pointing out how unexpended balances and the borrowing power have been used to reduce the direct impost. It offers the home-rule principle in excise legislation as a substitute for the dive-breeding Raines law. It demands the preservation of the Adirondack forests in a plank which will command approval throughout the State. It condemns Gov. ODELL'S policy of abolishing local supervision of hospitals and charities as an unwarranted attempt at centralization of power for partisan purposes; and it affirms that the utility of the competitive system in appointments to the civil service has been demonstrated. The platform oversteps wise bounds in advocating National ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines. But THE TIMES has for months been warning the operators that their policy would lead to demands of that nature.

There is not a word about BRYAN, or BRYAN'S platform, or BRYAN'S principles. For that let all Democrats be duly thankful.

In denying to DEVERY and his delegates the privilege of seats the convention evidently proceeded upon the theory that the end desired would justify any sort of means. In "going behind the returns" and setting up the plea of corrupt vote-buying in the Ninth District the Committee on Credentials took a high-handed course and naturally did not trouble themselves much about evidence, of which it may be supposed large masses were available. It was desirable that DEVERY should be excluded. He is the large and repulsive embodiment of the most odious of Tammany vices, noisy, vulgar, and unspeakable. It would be well if he could be altogether squelched, although it may be doubted if his exclusion was either wise or "regular."

WORK FOR THE BANKS.

There is difference of opinion among the bankers of the city as to the real situation existing at the time of the decided action of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as to the real need of that action. On the one hand it is held that the condition of the money market was threatening serious trouble for legitimate business interests, trouble for which men engaged in that sort of business were not responsible and which they could not prevent. On the other hand, it is held that by far the greater part of the strain on the market was produced by speculation for which the natural and adequate remedy was liquidation, which the high money rate was bringing about in a manner that would not seriously distress legitimate business. Those who entertain the latter view logically reason that the intervention of the Treasury in so conspicuous a manner will delay the inevitable settlement, encourage further ventures, and tend to produce a situation more difficult to deal with and possibly more threatening than that which existed before.

Whichever of these two sets of opinions is correct, it is not denied that there has been a certain degree of undue speculative activity which nothing will check except conservative action by the banks. It lies largely with them to decide whether it shall be made easy to continue and increase it or whether it shall be controlled and moderated. It is possible that in reaching a decision on this policy, it may be necessary to sacrifice immediate advantage to the security of general business which is permanently of the greatest advantage. Since the perturbations of business incident to the changing demand of various seasons are aggravated by the rigidity of our currency system and the arbitrary relation of the Government to the supply of money, it is more imperative that the banks should exercise all the influence they possess to preserve the greatest attainable regularity in the course of business. While speculation thrives on, or is at least stimulated by, fluctuations and changes, the great body of business demands reasonable stability, reasonable certainty for the calculations of all interested. Doubtless this is commonplace enough, the merest truism to intelligent observers of affairs. But at a time like the present it is worth remembering and acting on. No one will deny that the most steady and prompt liquidation practicable without too great disturbance is the real need of the hour, and that anything that discourages it is to be condemned and avoided.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD OFFICES.

The invitation of President ROOSEVELT to Messrs. BAER, TRUESDALE, THOMAS, FOWLER, and MITCHELL to meet him on Friday, "in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole Nation," is discreetly worded and the gentlemen addressed cannot very well decline it. That they have the right to do so is admitted; that it would be extremely inexpedient on their part is so evident that it seems scarcely probable that any of them would make this mistake. The subject for consideration is one concerning which the President is warranted in asking for the views of any one having knowledge of the facts.

Had the representative anthracite operators been asked to come to Washington to discuss in the presence of the President with Mr. MITCHELL the issues of the strike and the practicability of arbitrating them, their position would have been extremely awkward. They might in that case have declined the invitation on the ground that arbitration was implied mutuality in the desire to have the issues in question considered and decided by an outside party, that they neither desired nor had requested arbitration, and that it would not be agreeable to them to meet the representative of the United Mine Workers for any such purpose. The President's invitation would in that case have had no official significance, and might have been declined on the ground that in issuing it he had exceeded his function and laid himself open to such discourtesy as the refusal would involve. In calling those designated to a conference concerning the failure of the coal supply and its consequences, which, as he says, are matters of National concern, he makes it something much more serious than an affront to himself and his high office to refuse. Such action would indicate a degree of indifference to the public interest with which the operators could not afford to allow themselves to be chargeable. The man who thinks he can safely defy public opinion needs to be in a position much less vulnerable than that which they now occupy.

Accepting the President's invitation, the railroad Presidents in no respect compromise themselves or their position. Should an attempt be made to divert the conference from the purpose for which it is called there is no reason why, if they deem it best to do so, they should not take up their hats and bid the President "Good day." We imagine that President ROOSEVELT, however impulsive, is too discreet to trap his visitors into a discussion they would have refused. He may, and probably will, tender his good offices in anything which looks to relieving the popular distress from which all classes are suffering, especially the poor, but if there is no opportunity to employ them no harm will be done.

Whether results of importance will come of the conference remains to be seen. No doubt the President will tell the gentlemen who assemble at his invitation some plain and wholesome truths, make it plain to them that the strike has long since ceased to be a matter of concern only to those immediately involved in it. That he is more likely to influence MITCHELL than to soften the hearts of the operators may be assumed; but perhaps even that will not be accomplished. Be that as it may, however, those invited to the White House should go in all frankness and good-will and render the President the best help they can in discussing how an intolerable condition may be remedied.

WHY?

We think it would be wise for the Mayor to give us a "talk," not too long, and as plain as possible, explaining why the foul dives in the district where the latest murder took place cannot be or are not suppressed under his administration.

This is precisely the kind of work for which more than any other he was made Mayor. Evils and scandals of this sort under Tammany were regarded as the strongest proof of the corruption of the police and the connivance with that corruption, the sharing in it, by the administration. Tammany was turned out chiefly because of the evidence of this kind that the administration was in partnership with vice.

Of course no one will accuse Mr. Low or Col. PARTRIDGE of such a partnership, but that the police is prevented from dealing firmly with vice of this flaunting and disgusting character by either corruption among its superior officers or imbecility in its management is generally believed. If that is not the reason, what is?

THE WINTER COAL SUPPLY.

President BAER of Reading, in giving the public assurances that there is no need of worrying as to the coal supply for the coming Winter, seems to have spoken without the deliberation which a man in his position should exercise in making an announcement so important. No matter how quickly the strike ends there is a shortage of eight to ten millions of tons which cannot be made up between this and Spring. All the markets depending upon anthracite are practically bare of stocks, and for many weeks—certainly until the end of January—the available supply, whether large or small, will be absorbed in emergency shipments to points where the legitimate commercial requirement is for a great deal more coal than can be sent. To domestic consumers the dealers will have to continue peddling coal in small lots for the relief of immediate necessities, and as some consumers will be more exigent than others and better able to make sure they can get what they need when they need it, since a dollar or two per ton more or less in price would not induce them to defer their orders or use fuel economically, the prudent buyer to whom price is a consideration and who buys at retail in one or two ton lots will have to pay a high price for his fuel. This will be his portion, no matter what the wholesale price of anthracite to the dealer. Those in the coal business for profit will have every opportunity for a wide margin on sales at retail, and will undoubtedly avail themselves of it. The smaller the purchase the larger the percentage of profit, and those who buy "from hand to mouth" in quantities which can be carried home—the poor of the tenements—may reasonably expect to pay at the rate of twenty-five to thirty dollars a ton, and perhaps more. The price to the buyer in ton lots is scarcely likely to fall much, if any, below $7 to $7.50 per net ton before Spring, and he will be fortunate if wagon and driver are not "weighed in."

These conditions are reasonably certain to obtain in the retail coal market, no matter what policy the operators may adopt in fixing prices at the mine. Should the strike continue they would be immeasurably worse, of course, but that is not probable. No advantage will result from evasion or concealment of the facts of the situation. Until the empty yards throughout the Eastern States are filled and the first extreme demand of consumption is supplied, coal cannot be expected to fall to a figure anywhere near the normal average.

The first and most immediate advantage to the general consumer will come in the decline in bituminous coal, and he would do well to consider this his chief dependence for the next three months, at least. If he can get anthracite so much the better; but he will get it the sooner and the cheaper if he does not lose his head to the extent of paying the dealer a profit of 80 to 100 per cent. on a pound more than he imperatively needs. He can get along for a few months without anthracite if necessary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Again and again, while on his way to Saratoga, was the variously eminent DEVERY the delighted vortex of what seemed to be whirlwinds of sincere approval and affection. That a man like this should be a favorite with presumably honest workers, that they should throng around him in cheering crowds and shake his hand with vehement assurances that "you are one of our kind," is a phenomenon to warrant a vast amount of wonder and perhaps just a little apprehension. For DEVERY'S admirers are not such under any misunderstanding of his character or any ignorance of his history. They know all about him—all about his relations with vice and crime, all about his standards of personal and civic morality, all about the methods by which he "carried" his district. He has not deemed it worth while to conceal any of these things; on the contrary, he has exulted in the publicity they have received, and he has shown what seemed to be a mad confidence that his strength lay in the reasons for his condemnation. Apparently the confidence was not so mad as it looked. He is not hated and feared by the people of whom he and his like are the most dangerous enemies; those very people, the workers at decent trades, made his journey a triumphant progress and told him that he was one of their kind. Why? Because he misuses the English language as some—not many—of themselves misuse it? Because, when it serves his turn, he scatters a little of his wealth, so mysterious in its origin, among those for whom free drinks and free food form the culmination of happiness? These explanations are inadequate—there is more to DEVERY'S popularity than shows on the surface. It hints at a deep-lying discontent with something or somebody—at a perfervid and widespread appreciation of the fact that, whatever else DEVERY may be, he is different from the familiar representatives of politics and money. One might almost imagine the existence of a belief that what is different must in some mysterious way be better.

—Commuters on the Erie Railroad are indulging in rampant rejoicings over a promised relief from one form of the cruel despotism of women. The Erie Road is to issue baggage stamps at 5 cents each. These can be stuck on those heterogeneous nuisances known as "bundles," carried in such exaggerated quantities by that modern development of femininity known as "the shopping woman," and will permit the latter to travel in a separate compartment for the mutual benefit of "the struggling masses" and the bundles. It is no wonder that the commuters are joyful. For years, or ever since the department store was invented, the commuters, who are forced to go in and out at the rush hours, have had what might be comfortable travel turned into torture by the feminine freight-carriers who could travel at other times just as well and would do so if they were even a little considerate. A victorious passage through a bundle-blocked car aisle, though it were executed with but few casualties to bundles, has in no wise guaranteed the capture of a nominally unoccupied half seat, for all the room left unoccupied by the lady has been filled with her bundles. And if the man struggling for rest was rude enough to hint that some of the bundles be removed so that he might sit down he found his lap the saucer for the overflowing lap at his side, while those bundles that were balanced on the narrow rack above fell upon his head at every curve in the track. Then his feminine neighbor "rubbed it in" by telling him that's what he got for having the bundles taken off the seat. Because of all this the commuters on the Erie Road have had their spirits raised by what we are sure is the false hope that they are now to be separated from the bundles. They err in expecting that women will think it a convenience to have their bundles carried for them, specially handled, and promptly delivered. The love of a woman for what belongs to her, even if it be neuter and inanimate, is so strong that her determination to guard it from harm is exceeded only by her determination to allow no one else to do the guarding. "Let that bundle be handled by some one who doesn't know what's in it? Why, it isn't tied up to go as baggage. And there's sponge cake in this one, and it would get all mashed. No, I'll carry every one of them on my own lap, thank you, and if the men don't like it they can go into the next car."

—Any port in a storm, and any fuel in the fifth month of a coal strike. On that principle the suggestion of one of our correspondents that the railway companies, instead of burning their discarded "ties," should put them within reach of the poor, was of no little value and deserved the commendation it has received from several other correspondents. There are, however, not a few difficulties in the way of carrying the suggestion out. The ties that have ceased to be useful for railroad purposes are widely scattered. Little piles of them on fire beside the track are seen not infrequently by every traveler, but each of these little piles contains the rejections from a considerable length of track. It is not as though these timbers all lasted the same time and then were taken up and replaced by a complete set of new ones. In that case it is certain that the railways, in these days of minute economies, would find a method of utilizing them. But the work of replacement is usually gradual, and the product on any given day and mile of track small. It must be remembered, too, that a railway tie, after it has lain in the ground for a few years, exposed to constant wettings and dryings, is a pretty poor piece of timber. As fuel it would only be better than no fuel at all, and we have not quite come to that yet. As a matter of fact, it is only the uncertainty as to when the strike may end that has raised the ordinary substitutes for coal to such abnormal prices. Were it certain that mining will not be resumed for a year, foreign coal would appear in our markets within a very few weeks, at prices within reason, and our still enormous supplies of hard wood could also be drawn on. And of soft coal in its various qualities we have inexhaustible quantities, and we could soon make satisfactory arrangements to use it for all purposes if the hope of getting anthracite were definitely removed. The conviction that the strike may end any day keeps everything in confusion—and sets people to talking about burning old railway ties.

—It is to be presumed that Commissioner WILLIAMS'S reason for detailing at such length in his annual report the abuses which marked the conduct by his predecessor, or predecessors, of the Immigration Bureau was to explain and justify changes and reforms that have been instituted by himself. Otherwise it is hard to see just why all these ancient scandals have been raked up at just this time and in just this way. The Commissioner's revelations, it must be confessed, are surprising rather for their number than for their quality. The general impression, created by the occasional "investigations" which have been the means of removing officials who had outlived their usefulness—or their "pull"—has been that the condition of the Immigration Bureau was, to say the best of it, no better than it should be, and, to the common knowledge, the influence there of "politics" has always hampered the honest and competent members of the staff and shielded the dishonest and incompetent ones. Time and again it has been proved that the unfortunate immigrants were abused or robbed, but it has remained possible to hope more or less confidently that these wrongs were sporadic, and that the system was on the whole as good as the laws it was supposed to carry into effect—which wasn't to say very much for the system. Now comes Commissioner WILLIAMS, with a report that makes a truly frightful showing, and if his charges can be substantiated by evidence they ought to get no inconsiderable number of people into jail. Hitherto, changes of administration at the bureau have brought in new men rather than new methods, for the incubus of politics has never been removed entirely, and the business of caring for the immigrants and protecting the country from undesirable additions to its population has too often been a mere incident to the furthering of personal and party ends. But now, to judge from Commissioner WILLIAMS'S unsparing denunciation of the practices of the past, we are to have things done on a new principle, and the immigrants are to have their feelings as well as their rights respected. The prospect is almost dazzling.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. BAER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your editorial of this morning I beg to say:

First—The Governor of Pennsylvania has been called upon, not only by the other operators and myself, but by the Sheriffs of every county in the anthracite region, to assist in the enforcement of the law. The facts have been communicated to him, and he is kept fully informed through his own officers as to the crimes which have been daily and nightly committed ever since the pumpmen were ordered out for the purpose of destroying the mines, and have hitherto prevented and are still preventing the resumption of work in our collieries.

Second—Before the strike began our employes were informed by placards which were posted at every breaker that if they would continue to work they would be paid the same rate of wages as they had been receiving since 1900, and since the strike began these notifications have been kept constantly before the eyes of the employes. In addition to other statements upon the subject, which have been made from time to time from the beginning of the strike, the report of the interview with Senators Quay and Penrose was printed in every newspaper in the anthracite region, and has been reprinted in pamphlet form and translated into other languages, and thousands of copies have been distributed, and every Assistant Superintendent and boss has been instructed to give full information to every employe whom he could reach. We have also repeatedly said that if the men have grievances they would be considered at each colliery where they worked and fairly passed upon.

You will thus see that months ago we anticipated your suggestion, and have been acting upon it repeatedly ever since, and propose to continue to do so, and you may feel assured that every man in the entire mining region is fully informed as to the terms and conditions upon which work may be resumed, and understands that if our miners will go back they will be paid the same fair wages they were receiving at the time the strike began, and that if any real grievances exist they will be examined into and corrected.

GEORGE F. BAER,
Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1902. President.

Filipino and Mississippian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a clipping from the first page of your issue of Sept. 29, describing the burning of a negro alive at Corinth, Miss. This evidence of rampant barbarism in our own dear land does not excite us much, but we are greatly worried over the barbarism of the Filipinos 7,000 miles away, and must give them the "blessings of our civilization" whatever the cost—yes, even if we have to shoot it into them. Under this same civilization—right in the home of Old Glory—orderly citizens not infrequently burn negroes at the stake with impunity. What more barbaric than this would the Filipinos under self-government show the world!

JULIAN R. TINKHAM.
Upper Montclair, N. J., Sept. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Not by His Clothes.

"If it is not right to judge a man by his clothes," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "why should one judge a cigar by its wrapper?"—Yonkers Statesman.

His Physician's Estimate.

Cholly—Doctor, I want something for my head.

Dr. Gruffly—My dear fellow, I wouldn't take it for a gift.—Judge.

The Real Boy.

"What does Freddy like to play?" asked the caller.

"Freddy," replied Papa, "likes to play whatever games his mother and I decide are too rough for him."—Detroit Free Press.

He Served.

Lady—You say you served through the Spanish war. Was it in Cuba?

Tramp—No, Mum, in Joliet Prison. Me sentence happened to be going on at dat time.—Chicago News.

THE OLD BUGLE.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

There, on the wall, it hangs, with dented curves and battered mouth,
As though it fought the song of war it shrilled across the South;
As though the blasts of wrath it blew had clutched it in a grasp
That left the lasting finger prints ere it released its clasp.
There, on the wall, it hangs to-day—a token of Time's lapse—
For now it knows no other song than that sweet one of "Taps."

The bent and battered bugle that has sent its thrilling call,
Until a thousand men have hurled themselves against a wall—
Against a wall of bayonets—of bayonets and flame—
And leaped into the charge as if the bugle called each name!
There, on the wall, it hangs to-day, between the soldier caps,
And in its rusty throat there is no other song than "Taps."

Once, sharp and shrill, it burned and blared from mouthpiece out to bell
With strident sound, and stinging strains, the startling song of hell!
Oft, ringing rampantly, it sang in tone and voice elate,
In clearest, keenest melody, the rhapsody of hate,
Yet now it hangs there peacefully, and sings but when the gaps
In thinning ranks call for the sad and sweet old song of "Taps."

And when they take the bugle down to play above the mound,
No soldier heart but quicker beats when comes the well-known sound;
No soldier mind but travels once again the distant ways
That loom anew in memory—though dimming in the haze.
There, on the wall, it hangs to-day—a token of Time's lapse—
And now it knows no other song than that sweet one of "Taps."

REPUBLICAN SENATE CONVENTION'S UPROAR

William H. Smith Nominated in the Nineteenth District.

Appeals for the Renomination of Senator Slater by William Sherer and ex-Judge Olcott—Hisses for Leader Strasbourger.

Harmony was not a distinctive feature of the Republican Convention in the Nineteenth Senate District last evening before it named ex-Assemblyman William H. Smith of the Twenty-third Assembly District to succeed Senator Samuel Scott Slater in the upper branch of the Legislature. Some very severe remarks were uttered by William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House; ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, and others.

A storm of hisses greeted every mention of the name of Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, the Republican leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, although the convention was held in his district headquarters. The displeasure that many manifested toward Mr. Strasbourger was so strong that Mr. Sherer regretfully called attention to it.

Senator Slater, a resident of the Thirty-first Assembly District, sought a renomination. He had the support of the 107 delegates from the Twenty-first Assembly District. Harvey T. Andrews, an Assistant United States Appraiser, also a resident of the Thirty-first, desires to go to Congress. Leader Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first and Leader Samuel Strasbourger of the Thirty-first, with others, agreed some months ago to support Slater for renomination, and Assemblyman William S. Bennet of the Twenty-first Assembly District for Congress. It was supposed that the agreement would be lived up to, but recently Mr. Strasbourger notified Mr. Slater that his delegates would support William H. Smith for Senator, and that in return the delegation from the Twenty-third District would give their votes to Harvey T. Andrews for Congress.

The convention was held in the assembly hall of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first District, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue. The 107 delegates from the Twenty-first District, headed by Mr. Gruber, arrived in a body, but had to cool their heels for more than half an hour in a narrow stairway until it pleased the people in control to open the doors. Somebody remarked: "Strasbourger is not so good as Devery; the ex-Chief never broke his word." Col. Gruber said: "The first thing Strasbourger knows there will be an independent ticket in the field."

Col. Gruber and his men went into the room without surrendering the coupon tickets that had been provided. Mr. Strasbourger and others charged him with attempting to pack the hall and declared that nothing would be done until all except delegates were excluded, even if the roll was not called until morning.

When Mr. Strasbourger approached the platform at one time there were cries of "Three cheers for Abe Gruber, who never broke his word!" "Three cheers for Gruber, the man who never welched!" Mr. Strasbourger colored to the temples and requested Dr. Foster F. Potter to call the assemblage to order. Epithets and uncomplimentary remarks were bandied while the delegates were finding seats.

At 9:15 o'clock Dr. Potter began the calling of the roll on a motion to make Ernest F. Eilert of the Twenty-third District Temporary Chairman. On the roll call William Sherer and Edward S. Clinch of the Thirty-first District were substituted for delegates elected in the Twenty-first.

When Chairman Eilert, who was made permanent presiding officer, declared nominations in order, Mr. Sherer ascended the platform and made a powerful plea for the renomination of Senator Slater.

"Vote," he said, "in accord with the dictates of your conscience, and not with a desire to get even with somebody for something done or yet to be done. It is a mistake to make experiments when you have the tried article. Senator Slater is no Government official, but he has served his party and the people so well as to earn the commendation of President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and others. But he has made enemies because he was not an insincere handshaker, and is not popular along the lines that do not lead to glory, but often lead to destruction.

"As American citizens you should vote, and not to record the wishes of two or three men. I have been told that I am inimical to the organization because I asked Senator Platt, with his supposed mighty influence to intercede in behalf of a worthy public servant. I am proud that I did so. I did it for the best interests of the party. If you want to galvanize the methods of Tammany in Republican Conventions retribution will surely come. I nominate for Senator Samuel Scott Slater, a man I respect and admire and one I believe who would not be hissed in his own home."

"Strasbourger may be in domination, but he is not in nomination," Mr. Gruber shouted.

Court Clerk Moses M. McKee, leader in the Twenty-third District, named William H. Smith for Senator, declaring him to be the favorite son of the Twenty-third District.

Alfred R. Page of the Thirty-first District, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Smith, said that the election district Chairmen in the Thirty-first had declared 37 to 6 for Andrews and against Mr. Slater, a remark that brought Mr. Sherer to his feet with a contradiction. He said none had uttered a word against Slater, but both nominations could not go to the same district and a worthy man (Slater) had been sacrificed to gratify the vaulting ambition of a Federal office holder inexperienced in legislative work.

"I have nothing to say against Senator Slater," Mr. Page remarked.

"You can't," shouted several delegates.

"I can and I could, but I will not," Mr. Page replied.

Ex-Judge Olcott then pleaded for Senator Slater's renomination. Seeing that his argument was unheeded, he said:

"I don't expect to convert any vote that cannot be intellectually converted. There is nothing urged against Mr. Slater, except the anonymous attack of Mr. Page. And if Mr. Page knows aught against Mr. Slater this is the time and the place for him to make it."

A vote was then taken, Mr. Smith receiving 177 to 108 for Mr. Slater. Edward Coughlin of the Thirty-first voted for the present Senator.

MR. ELSBERG RENOMINATED.

Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg was renominated in the Fifteenth District last night by a vote of 120 to 55 for Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

The convention was held in Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and considerable feeling was manifested toward the supporters of Weekes. William Brookfield presided.

The name of Senator Elsberg was presented by Gen. Anson G. McCook, and the nomination was seconded by George W. Wickersham. W. H. Wadhams urged the claims of John A. Weekes, Jr., and he was followed by Arthur Sturges.

The delegations from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Districts voted for Senator Elsberg, and that from the Twenty-fifth cast its vote for Mr. Weekes.

OTHER SENATE CONVENTIONS.

After effecting permanent organization the Republican Senate Conventions in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Districts adjourned last night without making nominations.

James Gaffney of the Twentieth Assembly District was nominated in the Fourteenth District. He is an expressman. Capt. F. Norton Goddard said the nominee is popular.

Michael Kirkland was nominated in the Seventeenth District.

There was considerable discord in the convention of the Tenth District, at 12 Chambers Street, resulting mainly from the factional fight in the Second Assembly District between Denis Shea and Michael Hines. At one time trouble seemed imminent.

New Yorkers Get Milwaukee Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—O'Connor & Kahler and Edmund Seymour & Co. of New York offered a premium of $1,205 for the $450,000 of city bonds to-day, which was the highest bid in the lot and will get the securities.

GERMANS ANGER HUNGARIANS.

The Latter Resent the Pan-Germanic Agitation, Which the Leading Berlin Papers Defend.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the Pan-Germanic agitation, of which the leading Berlin journals are the self-constituted apologists, has largely contributed to inspire suspicion and even dislike of Germany among the Magyars, who were formerly the stanchest supporters of the German alliance.

The correspondent says nothing is better calculated to inspire the resentment of the chivalrous Hungarians than lack of straightforwardness on the part of a supposed friend. Germany has shown her hand a little too soon. Even the Germans in Austria are divided in their views on the attitude of Germany toward the Dual Monarchy, and it is beginning to be realized that it is not altogether profitable to make common cause with Germany.

COST OF NAVAL EXPANSION.

London Times Doubts Whether It May Not Prove Too Great for What a State Gets in Return.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In an editorial today on Capt. Mahan's article, "Why We Must Have a Greater Navy," The Times says the argument of the inexorable and inevitable necessity of naval expansion, alike to the United States and to any other power aspiring to take its due share in the political and commercial future which the march of events is preparing, is very cogent and comprehensive. It opens out a prospect of naval expansion to which it is hardly possible to set an assignable limit.

But, says The Times, it may occur some day to the powers which seek to establish a commercial monopoly in their own favor that even a monopoly can be too dearly purchased at such a price as, to all appearance, they will have to pay.

JAPANESE HOUSE TAX DISPUTE.

How the Arbitration Tribunal Is to be Constituted—Further Levies of the Tax to be Deferred.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Times says the house tax arbitration protocol states that the tribunal is to consist of two members of The Hague permanent court, one nominated by Japan and the other by Germany, France, and Great Britain. These two arbitrators will choose an umpire. If they fail to agree on a choice the King of Sweden and Norway is to be asked to appoint the umpire.

The parties are to be allowed eight months in which to prepare their cases, and thereafter six months in which to prepare counter-cases.

Meanwhile the Japanese Government voluntarily announces its intention to defer further levies of the tax, and engages that all sums hitherto paid without distraint be in no wise prejudiced.

RUSSIA'S ARMAMENTS IN THE BLACK SEA.

Why She Desires that Warship Pass the Dardanelles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the real danger of allowing four unarmed Russian torpedo boats to pass up the Dardanelles lies in the establishment of a precedent, which would constitute an enormous danger to Turkey's inviolability.

The four torpedo boats, says the correspondent, are simply a mask for the establishment of the desired precedent. If they are allowed to pass without protest from the signatories of the treaty of half a century ago, of which one clause was framed to prohibit such proceedings, there is no reason why four Russian cruisers, minus guns and stores and flying a commercial flag, should not be allowed to enter the Black Sea tomorrow.

AUTOMOBILISTS' WORLD TOUR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times writes that the automobilists Lehwess and Cudell, who have undertaken to go around the world, have arrived at the Russian capital. From Warsaw they had a most adventurous run, having taken a wrong turning and spent two days toiling over plowed fields. The motor car had often to be pulled out of the mud by villagers with teams of horses.

From Russia Lehwess and Cudell will go by way of Siberia and Japan to the United States. Since leaving London they have traveled 2,715 miles.

NEW RAILWAY IN PARIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the second section of the Metropolitan Railway from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place d'Anvers, at the foot of Montmartre, will be opened to-day.

Tiring of Boer Heroism Theme.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The press of Vienna, says The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital, has so far failed to support the Berlin newspapers in regard to the reception of the Boer Generals by Emperor William.

The truth is, says the correspondent, that the public is getting a little tired of the everlasting theme of Boer heroism.

Much Work for Argentine Legislators.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says an extraordinary session of Congress has begun the discussion of forty-four subjects, including the budget and a new electoral law. It is not likely that Congress will be adjourned before January.

Gift by Mr. Carnegie to St. Andrews.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Andrew Carnegie has donated $7,500 to the Union for Women Students of St. Andrews University, of which university he is Chancellor.

RECORD-BREAKING GOLD DEPOSIT IN TREASURY

Vaults Now Hold $590,506,825 Worth of the Yellow Metal.

Increase of $19,204,192 During September—Customs Receipts $7,000,000 More than During Same Month Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The first quarterly period of the fiscal year 1903 closed today with a highly favorable showing for the Treasury. At the close of the first month of the quarter there was a deficit of nearly $9,000,000. This was reduced by the operations of August to $1,552,064. The statement issued to-day for September shows that the excess of receipts for the month was $11,025,383, and for the three months $9,009,909. The September business was unusually large, the customs receipts having reached a total of $26,225,777, an increase of $7,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. There was also an increase of more than $2,000,000 in internal revenue receipts, compared with those for August, although compared with September, 1901, there was a falling off of $2,600,000.

For the month just closed the total receipts were $48,580,381, against $44,434,423 for the same month of last year. The expenditures for the month show an increase over those for September, 1901, of $5,000,000, and aggregated $37,554,798.

As a result of the increased receipts for September the deficit of the two previous months is wiped out and the available cash increased by $11,761,803, that fund now standing at $221,253,394. Of that $136,124,000 is gold, an increase since Aug. 31 of $1,467,077. The total of the gold fund, which includes the reserve and trust funds, is $590,506,825, an increase of $19,204,192 during the month. This is the largest sum of gold ever held by the Treasury, and it is perhaps the largest amount of gold held by any one place in the world.

The amount of Government paper currency in circulation exceeds that of one month ago by about $4,000,000. The changes are shown in the following table:

	1901.	1902.
Gold certificates	$308,644,939	$384,382,034
Silver certificates	452,757,023	450,571,478
Treasury notes	27,622,750	26,741,790
Total	$788,824,712	$790,695,322

The amount of public funds deposited with the National banks to secure Government deposits is $126,102,430, an increase since the 1st of September of over $8,000,000. There is also held by the depository banks nearly $8,000,000 to the credit of disbursing officers, which is about the average amount held on that account.

The total receipts for the three months ended with Sept. 30 were $146,401,885, against $142,148,888 for the corresponding period of 1901. Eliminating the receipts from miscellaneous sources, which show an increase in favor of the current year of nearly $3,000,000, the receipts from the two revenue sources were $136,171,953, an increase over last year of $1,477,170.

The growth of the import trade is shown by the fact that the customs receipts are upward of $15,000,000 in excess of those for the three months of 1901, which sum is nearly offset by the decline in internal revenue receipts, the falling off from that source having been $13,974,827. This sum is below the average of the loss of revenue which was estimated in Congress when the bill to abolish war taxes was under consideration. The Ways and Means Committee and other fiscal authorities placed the probable reduction at $70,000,000. On the basis of the decline for three months just closed the loss of revenue in consequence of the abolition of war taxes will not exceed $65,000,000.

The annexed table shows the receipts from all sources for the three months ended September, 1901 and 1902, respectively:

	1901.	1902.
Customs	$81,888,748	$77,238,751
Internal revenue	72,808,029	58,933,202
Miscellaneous	7,454,111	10,319,932
Total	$142,148,888	$146,491,885

The expenditures continue to advance. For the three months they were $137,481,976, an increase of $13,500,000 over those for the corresponding period of last year. With the exception of interest on the public debt there was an increase in every item of expenditure. In the first three items it will be observed that there was an average increase of $4,000,000, and in payment of pensions an increase of more than $1,000,000. The annexed table shows the expenditures in detail for the two periods:

	1901.	1902.
Civil and miscellaneous	$27,017,334	$31,153,911
War	31,695,074	35,564,956
Navy	26,835,536	26,813,206
Indians	2,769,239	3,594,731
Pensions	25,132,157	36,323,910
Interest	10,520,182	10,031,268
Total	$123,969,824	$137,481,976

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the amount in Government bonds held to secure National bank circulation is $326,052,770 and to secure public deposits $136,625,170.

During the month of September there was an increase in the circulation of National banks of $5,710,907. Of the $446,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds outstanding, the banks have on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation and deposits of public funds $408,092,200.

This is the class of bonds most desired by the banks for deposit with the Treasurer and which Secretary Shaw hopes to induce the banks to use for increasing circulation. Over $97,000,000 of these bonds are held to secure deposits. Under the new Treasury rule these may be used to secure additional circulation and may be substituted by other securities satisfactory to the Secretary and Controller of the Currency. Assistant Secretary Ailes, Treasurer Roberts, and Controller Ridgely were to-day named as a commission by Secretary Shaw to pass upon the sufficiency of securities other than Government bonds presented in exchange for the consols of 1930.

THE NEW NAVAL ESTIMATE.

Over $9,000,000 Less than Amount Asked for Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The totals of the naval estimates for 1904 were made public at the Navy Department to-day. They are over nine millions less than the amount asked for by Secretary Long last year. The estimates for 1903 were $98,910,984, and for this year they amount to $82,426,030. This amount, however, is nearly $4,000,000 more than the amount appropriated last year. Mr. Long's estimates were scaled down to about $78,681,000 by Congress.

All things bearing upon the efficiency of ships have been estimated liberally, and the cutting down has been mainly upon the things which Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee calls "leather and prunella." As Secretary Moody served for a long time on the Appropriations Committee and knows all about Mr. Cannon's views, he is believed to have trimmed the estimates of his assistants with a view to what Congress and Mr. Cannon will probably do. The increase of $4,000,000 over the last appropriation is made, it is understood, with a healthy confidence on the part of the Navy Department that it will not be reduced in so wholesale a fashion as some previous estimates have been.

The department has not stinted such matters as equipment, which have a close relation to the efficiency of the navy in action. The estimate for the Bureau of Equipment is $6,018,602, while for 1903 the sum of $5,275,000 was appropriated.

There are not many changes or new items. There is one rather interesting appropriation for a new civilian official. Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has long been advocating the appointment of a civilian to be Superintendent of the gun factory here on the ground that the naval officers who are in charge are so continually shifted that the work suffers. There is accordingly an item for such a civil Superintendent at a salary of $3,000 a year. It will be a civil service position.

Three new ships are included in the estimate—two steel and one wooden training vessel, propelled by sail.

The total estimates are as follows:

Pay for the navy	$17,106,099
Miscellaneous pay	600,000
Contingent, navy	10,000
Emergency fund	100,000
Bureau of Navigation	1,137,125
Bureau of Ordnance	2,761,007
Bureau of Equipment	6,018,602
Yards and docks	5,814,440
Naval Academy	1,000,000
Naval training station, California	4,250
Naval training station, Rhode Island	232,000
Ordnance	421,800
Medicine and surgery	485,000
Supplies and accounts	3,853,978
Construction and repair	8,367,024
Steam engineering	4,007,900
Naval Academy	284,106
Paymaster	1,839,047
Quartermaster	1,379,116
INCREASE OF THE NAVY.	
Construction and machinery	$15,025,632
Armor and armament	10,000,000
Equipment	400,000
Two steel training vessels propelled by sail	750,000
One wooden brig training vessel propelled by sail	50,000
Total	$82,426,030

STRATTON ESTATE TO BE SUED FOR $5,000,000.

The Venture Corporation the Plaintiff—Sensational Evidence Will, It Is Said, Be Produced.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Venture Corporation (promoter of the Independence Mine, at Cripple Creek, Col.,) confirms the report from Colorado Springs that it is preparing to bring suit for $5,000,000 damages against the estate of W. S. Stratton.

Mr. Baker, Managing Director of the Venture Corporation, is now with John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, in the United States, preparing the necessary evidence, which, it is said, has been accumulating for the last two years.

It is alleged that sensational details will be adduced by the plaintiffs, involving several of Stratton's associates who are now living.

Similar suits may be instituted by individual Venture Corporation shareholders, who have suffered heavy loss over Stratton's Independence Mine.

FLAG OF TRUCE IGNORED BY COLOMBIAN REBELS.

They Fire at a Government Gunboat—Order by Commander McLean Regarding Fighting in Bay of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has received the following cablegram from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati at Colon:

"At friendly meeting with the Governor of Panama Sunday there was a tacit agreement in regard to American protection of the transit. The Governor will make visit to me in this ship within a few days. He has accepted offer of a complimentary escort of a company of the naval force, which will be in addition to usual train guard.

"Within the last few days one gunboat of Colombia displayed flag of truce, attempted to communicate with the revolutionary force at a place about twelve miles from Panama, but was fired upon from the shore and returned fire. One man seriously wounded of the Colombian force.

"I have announced that even action of the gunboats of either of the parties will not be permitted in the Bay of Panama, Colombia, within gunshot of the line of the transit of the isthmus, including wharves and anchorage of vessels connected with traffic on the isthmus."

Irish Editor Sentenced to Jail.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—William Hastings, editor of The Western News of Ballinsloe, County Galway, has been convicted under the Crimes act on the charges of incitement, intimidation, and conspiracy, and has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The case has been appealed.

Injunction Against Daughter's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 1.—The injunction which ex-Alderman De Long secured against the marriage of his daughter Helen with De Witt Tewkesbury, did not interfere with the couple being married on scheduled time. It had the effect, however, of sending them to another Gretna Green. Accompanied by the bride's mother, who was favorable to the marriage, they went to New York last night, and there were married by the Rev. William Hamilton of the York Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, and are now spending their honeymoon with the bride's aunt in Brooklyn. The hearing in the injunction case is set for to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Bostock animal show will open to-night in St. Nicholas Garden. All told there are perhaps 400 animals to be used for the exhibition and trick purposes. The Garden is encircled by steel cages, and an arena has been built.

⁂

The "Soldiers of Fortune" company will give a supper to its star, Robert Edeson, and its manager, H. B. Harris, to-morrow night in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth performance of the play at the Savoy. That night a souvenir edition of the story will be given the theatre-goers.

⁂

The Board of Managers of the Red Cross Society met yesterday at the headquarters of the organization, 110 West Eighty-second Street, to discuss the display at the Woman's Exhibition. A field hospital will be shown, with Sisters Bettina, Annie, and Therese, all Cuban war nurses, in charge. A collection of war relics also will be shown.

⁂

Reginald De Koven, the author of "Robin Hood," conducted the orchestra during last night's performance at the Academy of Music.

⁂

When the members of the State Bankers' Association take their seats in the Casino to see "A Chinese Honeymoon" next Thursday evening, they will be confronted with a curtain of various colored incandescent lights in a special design. There will be 2,650 light bulbs on the curtain, making an electric display which, it is claimed, has never been equaled in this country. There will also be other designs throughout the theatre that night requiring more than 5,000 additional lights.

CITY CLUB HEARS OF CHARITIES.

The City Club held its first meeting since last Spring last evening, at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. Charities Commissioner Homer Folks told some of the things which his department had accomplished in the last six months. Among these was the doing away with the annoyances caused by a group of undertakers, who annoyed relatives of any person who died in a city hospital in their effort to get business.

Among other new additions, said Mr. Folks, was the establishment of a special list of husbands who were supposed to have deserted their wives and families. Often, he said, the "deserting" husband simply moved around the corner for a few days and when the child or children had been comfortably provided for by the Charities Department the "deserter" would return and join his wife.

The Municipal Lodging House, in First Avenue, he said, had also been greatly improved in the last half year, separate apartments having been built for women of comparative refinement who happened to need the temporary shelter afforded by the institution. On Blackwell's Island, the Commissioner said, the changes had principally been in connection with the City Hospital for Nurses, where female nurses had been substituted for men. Some remarkable instances of improvement among the patients in the Hospital for Consumptives were cited by Mr. Folks. Several changes were mentioned as having been made during the last six months at the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, notably in regard to the improvement of the food.

Senator Cocks Renominated.

State Senator W. W. Cocks was renominated yesterday afternoon by the Republicans of the Second Senatorial District. The nomination took place in the Lincoln Club House, in Long Island City.

MITCHELL ASKED IF HE WILL END THE STRIKE

Abram S. Hewitt's Reply to Comments on Bar Harbor Interview.

Coal, Not Discussion, Wanted by the Public that Has Had Its Patience Exhausted—Reign of Terror Should Cease.

In reply to a communication from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, Abram S. Hewitt sent the following open letter yesterday:

"New York, Oct. 1.

"Dear Sir: In a brief note I acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 12th of September and stated that as soon as I was relieved from the accumulation of correspondence due to my long absence I would send a formal reply to your complaint that I had 'assailed me (you) personally and made charges that are without foundation in fact.' You do me the justice to express the opinion that I would not make any assertions in regard to you and your actions which I did not believe to be true. In my previous note I assured you that I had never consciously, either in public or in private, impugned your personal character.

"I have prepared a formal and somewhat exhaustive reply to your letter, but, in view of your manifesto, which appeared in the papers of Monday last, in reply to Mr. Baer's statement and my Bar Harbor interview, asserting that these declarations 'disclosed a well-defined purpose to confuse and cloud the real issues which resulted in the coal strike and an attempt to divert attention from the actual issues involved' I concluded to withhold the letter from the press, although it is at your service if you desire to see it. It will not be pleasant reading, and I do not wish to add one word which will tend to aggravate the present situation, already deplorable beyond endurance.

"In all your comments upon my Bar Harbor interview you have assumed that I am the champion of the operators and the opponent of the United Mine Workers. A greater mistake cannot be made. I did not take sides with either party to the controversy, but endeavored to show, from the point of view of a man who had devoted many years to the study of the relations of capital and labor, that the policy which you had adopted in the strike was contrary to the spirit and genius of American institutions, and that the operators could not treat with your organization without violating their obligations as trustees of the owners of the coal property, many thousands in number, and their duty as citizens of a free country. In this view I am glad to say that I am sustained by the weighty opinion of Bishop Talbot, whose sincerity and knowledge of the facts cannot be called in question. He has spoken the last word on the subject, and you cannot do better than act on the advice of this eminent prelate and recognized friend of the miners in his diocese.

"Whatever issues may have been originally involved in the unfortunate controversy culminating in the strike, I am satisfied that the time has passed when the public will pay any attention to any statements from you or Mr. Baer or from me. The patience of the public is exhausted. They want coal and not discussion and recrimination. They want the reign of terror which prevails in the anthracite region to cease and to cease at once. They see that the operators are doing all in their power to reopen and work the mines. They see that you are doing all in your power to prevent the mines from being worked. They know that one word from you will end the strike, which has brought ruin to every interest and disgrace upon the American name.

"Why do you not speak this word? You say that the miners' union does not object to working with non-union men. The operators say that they do not object to the employment of union miners. Here, then, both sides are in accord.

"You say that the miners' union does not demand recognition. The operators say that they will not recognize the miners' union. Here again there is an agreement between the parties.

"You say that the miners' union demands that the matters in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. The operators say that they are ready, and always have been ready, to submit to arbitration any grievances with their own employes which cannot be settled by conference and conciliation. As to arbitration, then, there is no difference of opinion, unless you insist that the arbitrator on behalf of the miners shall be selected by the United Mine Workers of America, of which you are the President. If you take this ground, you demand recognition of your organization by the operators, which you have heretofore disclaimed. Unless, therefore, you go back upon your open declarations as to recognition there is no reason why the strike should not be called off at once. For any delay, with all its calamitous consequences, you alone will be responsible.

"In your letter to me you say: 'As far as the question of arbitration is concerned, I have never asked that I be a party to the arbitration of the questions at issue in the coal fields'; and later you add: 'The truth is that if my personality stood in the way of an honorable settlement of the coal strike, I would willingly resign my position or withdraw from the contest.'

"In view, therefore, of the demonstration which I have made, that there are no differences as to the employment of union and non-union labor, or as to the recognition of the miners' union, or as to the propriety of arbitration, and of your declaration that you will not let your personality stand in the way of a proper settlement, will you give the proof of your sincerity by taking immediate steps to call off the strike, and thus bring to an end the reign of violence, which must be as abhorrent to you as it is to every good citizen? Any delay on your part will simply place the responsibility upon your shoulders, but prompt action will certainly be gratefully acknowledged by the general public, whose patience is now exhausted, and who will no longer endure the interruption to work by violence, which will end only when the strike is called off, or the authorities of Pennsylvania shall adopt the sternest measures of repression.

"If, when this strike shall be over, the United Mine Workers could be induced to declare that they will never inaugurate another strike, or engage in a boycott, but will devote their energies and resources to the maintenance of industrial peace; and if the owners of the coal mines would undertake to devote a fixed royalty to the improvement of the social conditions under which the mines are operated, as I have advocated for the last twenty-five years, some compensation will accrue to the public for the vast losses in wages, in profits, in the interruption to business caused by a contest which ought never to have existed and from which no one has profited but the owners and miners of soft coal.

"Yours truly,

"ABRAM S. HEWITT."

THREE MORO FORTS CAPTURED.

Capt. Pershing Has Little Difficulty in Winning His Latest Victory.

MANILA, Oct. 1.—The Maciu Moros in Mindanao have offered but slight resistance to the clumn under Capt. J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

After a series of skirmishes on Monday and Tuesday of this week the Moros retreated into six forts on the shores of the lake. When a courier left Maciu yesterday for Camp Vicars, Capt. Pershing was preparing to assault the last Moro stronghold.

The American column reached the former camp at Maciu Sunday night. On Monday the Moros opened fire on them with a brass cannon and rifles from a series of new forts which had been erected since Capt. Pershing's first visit to the place.

The battery, under Capt. William S. McNair, scaled a ridge commanding the position of the Moros and shelled them out. The engineers, under Capt. Jay J. Morrow, had constructed a trail over the swamp flanking the Moro position. The men of Capt. Pershing's column crossed the swamp by the trail and captured and destroyed three of the Moro forts. The Moros stood but a short while, and ran as soon as the artillery opened on them.

Capt. Pershing has been ordered to destroy the forts unless the Moros make peace. Twenty Moros were killed and many were wounded. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The letter of Gen. Sumner, in command in Mindanao, to the Maciu Sultans has been delivered.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL.

Part of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" Sung Last Evening—A Work by F. S. Converse Performed in the Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1.—Two of the six parts into which Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" is divided were sung in this evening's festival concert. The soloists were Mme. Marie Zimmerman, Miss Janet Spencer, Theodore Van Yorx, and Frederic Martin.

A choir of boys from a local church assisted in the chorales, which were the most satisfactory features of the performance. In the more highly developed numbers the chorus was not at its best. All the soloists were well up to the demands of the difficult work, and it was especially agreeable to note the perfect mastery of oratorio style that Van Yorx has acquired.

Another feature of the evening concert was an aria by Volkmann, called "Sappho," which was sung by Mme. Zimmerman. In this she was wholly at home, and caught the audience readily. Selections from "Parsifal," with Mr. Martin in the solo part, brought the concert to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Martin sang also in the afternoon concert, giving operatic arias of old-time flavor. He has a true bass voice of great power and excellent quality, and his use of it is soundly artistic. Mr. Kneisel conducted a fine performance of Franck's "Symphony in D minor." Other instrumental numbers were a "Romance," by Frederick S. Converse, a young Boston composer, and Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3.

Mr. Converse's work is better than promising. It demonstrates a good deal of accomplishment, though it gives the inevitable impression that he is yet feeling his way to the complete expression of what he has in him.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GETS LAND.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has closed a lease for 10 acres of land extending from Water Street, beyond the Fort Scott Blockhouse. The rental for the property is $90,150 a year for 25 years, with the option of buying the property outright at the end of that time for $3,000,000.

In the meantime the rental is based on 3½ per cent. in total interest on the $3,000,000. The railroad has been buying other property for many weeks past. Ten acres were secured from the syndicate, and property worth $1,500,000 has been acquired from other sources. Altogether the railroad will own or control twenty acres at the Points.

H. C. Frick is said to have been one of the leading factors in the warehouse syndicate.

THE TOBACCO AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, was registered at Somerset House on Monday.

The capital of the company is $30,000,000, which is divided into $7,500,000 worth of preferred and $22,500,000 of ordinary shares.

The first Directorate will hold office until 1904. The head offices of the company will be in London. The company offers no shares to the public.

NEW SIGNAL SERVICE SCHOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Government has bought a site of 60 acres on the summit of Blue Ridge in Loudon County, Va., for a school for the Signal Service. The proposed school is situated sixty miles from Washington and has an elevation of 2,900 feet above the city.

From the knob which has been acquired there is an unimpaired view straightaway to Washington Monument. With a glass of ordinary power it is possible to recognize faces in the windows at the top of the shaft. It is expected there will be excellent opportunities for drilling students in the code of signals between the two points.

The Government will erect temporary buildings and is installing instruments to put the new school at work immediately. Next year a large granite building will be erected for the accommodation of the men who will be detailed there for instruction.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER'S WILL.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The will of William Allen Butler, who died Sept. 9, was offered for probate to-day at this place. It was dated May 8, 1900. By the provisions of the Will Mrs. Butler is to receive an income of $5,000 during her life from securities set apart for that purpose; all the personal property, including "Round Oak" and the libraries and $20,000 in cash. These bequests are given in lieu of dower.

Other bequests are $5,000 to each daughter, $3,000 to each daughter-in-law, $250 to each grandchild, and smaller legacies to nieces and $1,000 to a sister. The executors are the widow and her sons, William A., Jr., Howard Russell, George P., and Arthur Welman. Another son, Charles Henry, is to act as attorney to the executors. A waiver of citation and consent for probation of will was filed by the widow and children. This gives the executors full power to sell the real and personal property and transfer title of all properties in the testator's name.

A codicil provides for an equalization of advances made to the children during the testator's life, and for the payment of all legacies, free of tax, and a division of the residue into eight equal parts, one for each child, same to be paid over to the children entitled thereto and the other to be held in trust.

The real estate is valued at $100,000, and the personal property at $700,000.

A Consul to Mexico Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 1.—John E. Rider, formerly a prominent business man in this city and recently appointed United States Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, died this morning at the Chelsea Naval Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for cancer of the bladder. Mr. Rider was born here in 1837 and after leaving school went into business with his father. He retired from business last Winter. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1861, 1865, and 1890, and Coroner of Rockingham County for several years. He was at one time an officer in a Florida Railroad and for some years purchasing clerk at the Mare Island Navy Yard. He leaves a brother, Thomas Rider, and a sister, Mrs. Lafayette A. Newell. The body will be brought here for interment.

Father John C. Madden Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Rev. John C. Madden, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, at Highland Park, and for twenty years a priest of the Chicago Archdiocese, is dead of Bright's disease. Father Madden was born in Bally Shannon, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1830. He was ordained in 1854 in the Diocese of Raphoe, Ireland. He served as a priest in his native town for twenty years, and then came to this country, becoming pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Columbus, Ohio. In 1882 he became a member of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

New Edition of Medical Directory.

A new edition of the "Medical Directory of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut" was issued this week. It is published by the New York State Medical Association and contains a list of 13,364 doctors' names, 10,606 of these being in New York, 1,655 in New Jersey, and 1,103 in Connecticut. Of the New York names, 3,948 are credited to Manhattan and the Bronx, 1,323 to Brooklyn, 115 to Queens Borough, and 58 to the Borough of Richmond. The total number of physicians in Greater New York is 5,444, leaving 5,162 for all the rest of the State.

Members of Mascagni's Company Arrive.

Seventy-eight members of Mascagni's opera company arrived here yesterday on the steamship Nord America. The remainder of the company, the vocalists, arrive with Mascagni Saturday on the Philadelphia. A banquet has been arranged for the composer by the Mascagni Society at the Hotel Savoy to take place Monday evening.

Harvard Students' French Play.

The annual French play of the Cercle Français of Harvard University this year will be "Les Menteurs" of Corneille. It probably will be given in Cambridge and Boston only.

PANAMA CANAL TITLES ARE FULLY APPROVED

High Legal Authorities Indorse Rights of New Company.

FOREIGN JURISTS WHO AGREE

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Concurs—French Courts Which Confirm Position of the American Company.

William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the New Panama Canal Company, who returned Tuesday from Paris, where he went to examine the titles of the Panama Canal property, gave out a statement yesterday disclosing the results of his work in France. Mr. Cromwell finds that the titles to the property are unquestionable. He says in his statement:

"During six weeks of consecutive examination I prepared and delivered to Attorney General Knox in Paris and to his special assistant, Mr. Russell, every conveyance, decree, concession, or other document relating to the properties of the New Panama Canal Company, from its inception in 1878 to this hour, showing a complete and perfect chain of title in the New Panama Canal Company, and its unquestionable power to convey the canal, the plant, concessions, and other property to the United States, free and clear of all liens or claims of any kind.

"Immediately after the passage of the Spooner law I delivered to the Attorney General the opinion of my firm upon all the legal questions involved, and placed at the service of the Attorney General every document and record of the canal company; but as the questions involved are governed by the law of France, and not by the law of the United States, I deemed it my duty, both to my client and to the Government of the United States, to submit our opinion to the most eminent lawyers of France.

"I have the gratification of saying that after the most exhaustive examination M. H. Du Buit, late President of the Bar Association of France; M. Léon Devin, former President of the Bar Association of France, and M. Paul Gontard, counsel in France for the New Panama Canal Company, and M. Henri Thieblin, counsel for the liquidator of the old company, and M. Limbourg, counsel for the representative of the bondholders of the old company, who are unquestionably leaders of the bar of France, delivered opinions unequivocally concurring in our opinion and fully sustaining the titles and powers of the company.

"Believing that it would be a satisfaction to this Government to also have the opinion of such a great authority as M. Waldeck-Rousseau, whose pre-eminent position in France is universally acknowledged, and who has just resigned the Premiership of France to resume the practice of his profession, in which he has no superior, and realizing that he would view the whole subject in a statesmanlike as well as lawyerlike manner, I submitted all the documents and questions to him, and have received his elaborate opinions, indorsing the opinion which we had delivered to this Government, and, in addition, giving his conclusions that the title to the property is perfect and absolute and that the United States will acquire a complete and valid title thereto, free from any possible complications from creditors or stockholders of the old company.

"While the titles of the company needed no confirmation, it is a fortunate circumstance that in February last a bondholder of the old company raised certain questions in the course of the liquidation of the old company designed to interfere with the consummation of the sale to the United States. The company, the liquidator, and the representative of the bondholders boldly met these questions and forced them to a decision, so that since the passage of the Spooner law the civil tribunal of the Seine on July 3 last rendered a decision confirming the position of the New Panama Canal Company and adjudging that the bondholders of the old company were conclusively bound by the preceding decrees of the court.

"An appeal was taken by the defeated bondholder to the Court of Appeals, before which the question was argued during my visit, and on Aug. 5 a decision was rendered in absolute confirmation of the previous decision. The defeated bondholder has abandoned further contest. Thus the proposed sale to the United States has been judicially approved.

"It should be remembered that all questions involved in the transfer are governed by the law of France and that the courts of France have finally and conclusively adjudicated every question in favor of the New Panama Canal Company.

"In my judgment it only remains to conclude a treaty with Colombia to fully satisfy the provisions of the Spooner law. That treaty has been nearly agreed upon, only three or four points being still under discussion. The present troubles on the isthmus have no bearing upon this question. When the United States concludes a treaty with Colombia it will be an easy matter for the United States to protect the zone over which it will acquire special rights."

REAR ADMIRAL JOUETT DEAD.

Retired Naval Officer with Brilliant Record Dies at His Home in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy, retired, died at his home, The Anchorage, Sandy Spring, Md., this morning.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock on Friday from the home of Col. J. M. Morgan, in this city. The interment will be made at Arlington with full military honors. Admiral Dewey and a number of prominent naval officers and also Senator Blackburn have been invited to act as pallbearers.

Rear Admiral James Edward Jouett, who was popularly known throughout the navy as "Fighting Jim Jouett of the American Navy," had a long and distinguished record as a naval officer and was one of the best known men connected with the service.

He was a member of a well-known Kentucky family and was born in Lexington, the centre of the Blue Grass region, Feb. 27, 1828.

Admiral Jouett entered the Naval Academy in 1841, graduating in 1847.

Throughout the navy Admiral Jouett's reputation for clearness of perception and quick action was second to that of no officer who ever served under the American flag. As an executive officer he enjoyed the reputation, in his day, of being the best sailor in the service, his ability to handle a ship under any circumstances still being often referred to by the older naval officers as a model for the younger officers to follow.

During the civil war Admiral Jouett was one of the officers attached to the fleet commanded by Farragut at the battle of Mobile, and his conduct in this battle was one of the bright particular pages in Admiral Jouett's career. As a Lieutenant Commander, commanding the Metacomet, a wooden side-wheeler, he so handled that vessel as to receive the highest praise from his distinguished commander and the Navy Department at Washington. The Metacomet in that engagement was lashed to the side of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, as a matter of protection.

At Galveston, in 1861, Admiral Jouett gained National notoriety for an especially brilliant and hazardous expedition to capture the Confederate vessels Royal Yacht and General Rush. In launches, with forty men under his command, Jouett went after the rebel craft, and after a severe engagement, succeeded in boarding and destroying the yacht. For this action Jouett was ordered to Washington so that he might be given a command worthy of his gallantry, as the Secretary of the Navy expressed it.

Admiral Jouett commanded the American forces on the Isthmus of Panama in 1885 and succeeded in quelling one of the most serious revolutions in the history of the Isthmus.

Admiral Jouett was a son of Matthew H. Jouett, a celebrated artist. In 1852 he married Miss Galana Stockett of Howard County, Maryland. With her son, James Stockett Jouett, she survives the Admiral.

Admiral Jouett was retired from the navy in 1890, Congress, by a special act, granting him full pay for the remainder of his life as a reward for his brilliant services to the country.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Alida R. Pettit.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Alida R. Pettit died to-day after an operation, at her residence in Ralston Avenue, South Orange. She had been ill for three weeks. Mrs. Pettitt, who was long one of the leaders in Orange society, was a Miss George of Philadelphia. She was identified with the Orange Memorial Hospital, the Orange Orphan Home, the Orange Orphan Society, and other local charities. She was the wife of John Pettit, who mysteriously disappeared four years ago. Mrs. Pettit is survived by two sons, Roland S., and John Stewart Pettit, and two daughters, Mrs. Carter, wife of Dr. Herbert Carter of New York, and Miss Harriett Pettit. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, on Friday afternoon.

Amos B. Stratton.

Amos B. Stratton, a flour broker, died Tuesday night at his residence, 25 West Sixty-eighth Street. He is survived by two children, Harry L. Stratton, a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Mrs. Donald MacGregor. Mr. Stratton was born near Troy. Fifteen years ago he formed the firm of Warren & Stratton. He was a member of the Produce Exchange for twenty-five years, and also was a member of the Consolidated Exchange. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

Jacob Richards Dodge.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Jacob Richards Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, died suddenly to-day of heart failure at Woburn, Mass. Mr. Dodge was born at New Boston, N. H., Sept. 28, 1823. The work of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Dodge, beginning with a single clerk, required the labor of sixty at the time of his retirement in April, 1893. Mr. Dodge was married.

Herbert Lawrence.

Herbert Lawrence, one of the early shipbuilders of Williamsburg, who retired from business about eight years ago, died from paralysis on Tuesday in his seventy-third year, at his home, 102 Taylor Street. A year ago Mr. Lawrence celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding. His widow survives him.

Obituary Notes.

ERWIN LEDYARD, for eight years managing editor of The Mobile Herald, in Mobile, Ala., died on Tuesday. He was born in 1841, and for many years was connected with The Mobile Register.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

In This Borough and Brooklyn Urgent Needs Are Told Of.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, appeals for $250 for the care of a widow with three children for one year, and for $300 to aid a widow, with four children, to retain a home.

The society acknowledges the following contributions in response to recent appeals: "H.," $105; "A. L. H.," $30; "A. W. C.," Mrs. T. Offerman, and "W. M.," $25 each; Mrs. John Mott, $20; "E. V. J.," "J. C. H.," and "M. A. B.," $10 each; "J. D. W.," M. D. Mills, "W. S. N.," "A. D. H.," and "G.," $5 each; "D. T. W." and "F. G. S.," $2 each; "Edith C. T.," "E. P. H.," and "Alexander," $1 each.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $55 to send a family of man, wife, and four children to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for $50 to aid a widow, a most estimable woman, who has three grandchildren to support. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GALLATIN—POST.—On Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at Bayport, Long Island, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, Edith C. Post, youngest daughter of Charles A. Post, to Goelet Gallatin.

SOMMERS—SACHS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1st, at the home of the bride's parents, Dora, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Julius Sachs, to Mr. Benjamin Sommers of St. Paul, Minn.

DIED.

COOK.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 30th, Louise W., wife of C. Alex. Cook.
Funeral services at her late residence, 100 Park St., Montclair, on Friday, Oct. 3d, at 2:30 o'clock.

MARSH.—At his residence, 560 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, Valentine Marsh, in the fifty-first year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Saturday morning, at 10:45. Train leaves 155th Street at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Stamford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1902, after a lingering illness, John Phoenix Moore, beloved husband of Sally S. Williams and son of Julia E. G. and the late Henry T. Moore.
Funeral services at Holy Communion Church, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

PETTIT.—Suddenly, Oct. 1, Alida R. Pettit.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, on Friday, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher Streets at 1:30 P. M.

STRATTON.—Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, Amos B. Stratton.
Funeral services at his late residence, 25 West Sixty-eighth Street, Friday, 10 A. M.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1902, Daniel L. Sturges, aged seventy-five years, at his late residence.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALL.—Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1902, at twenty minutes to 3 P. M., Marie L., and J. M. Wall's little baby daughter, Gwendolyn Cantwell Wall, thirteen months and one day old.
Funeral Thursday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M., from the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

CREMATIONS FOR FRESH POND
are arranged by all undertakers.
Charges: $25 for adults, children $15.
U. S. Cremation Co. (Ltd.) 62 E. Houston St., N.Y.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 1.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ARNDT, Sophie, 132 West 62d St.

JUMPER WON IN A TROT

All Others Fell and Miss Mitchell Finished by Herself.

ALABARCH TOOK THE STAKES

Blues Had Only an Exercise Gallop in the Mile and a Half at the Gravesend Track.

A remarkable steeplechase, with a more remarkable result, was run at the Gravesend track yesterday, when, after all the horses save one fell, the stout, cross-country mare Miss Mitchell actually won the race in a jog trot. Miss Mitchell was the outsider in the betting, while the other three runners started at about equal prices. Hark Forward was the first to fall, but going to the Liverpool for the first time both Ferocious and Philma Paxton came to grief a short time later, and Miss Mitchell, who was supposed to be short of work, from that time had only to gallop along alone. Hark Forward was remounted by G. Smith and went on after Philma Paxton, who had been caught and mounted by Monahan. At the Liverpool the second time Philma Paxton refused, and that let up Hark Forward, who thus got second place in the most farcical steeplechase of the season.

In the single stake race of the afternoon, the Fort Hamilton Selling, at six furlongs, the Western Colt and Alabarch, from the stable of J. A. Drake, and heavily backed by his owner, won ridden out by a half length from Ascension, the latter running the better race, however. It was not until the race was decided that the ring discovered that another Drake plunge had been made and had resulted successfully.

In the mile and a half handicap Blues, favorite at odds on, simply galloped in the lead from end to end. Quite a row in the betting ring was caused by the discovery that G. Whittier had to carry eleven pounds more weight than announced on the programme, but the bookmakers' committee, to which appeal was made, ruled that all bets should stand. Frank Farrell announced after the victory of Blues that he had decided to sell out his stable on Oct. 11, when in his interest30 in all but one of the horses of his establishment except the yearlings. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile.

J. F. Smith's Christine A., ch. f., by Ornus-Leonell, 99 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
J. A. Bennett's Right and True, br. c., by Tristan-Ellerdie, 97, (Shea,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2
J. B. Haggin's Miss Dorothy, b. f., by Star Ruby-Stasita, 101, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5..... 3
Time—:23 2-5. Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third. Ella Snyder, Isle of Wight, Rudyard, Albany Girl, Latrobe, and Dark Planet also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by C. Brown.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles.

Joseph E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 6 years, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 162 pounds, (Ray,) 7 to 2 and even..... 1
Fell & Hayes's Hark Forward, b. g., 4, by Leonatus-Mary C., 148, (G. Smith,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..... 2
Henry Lang's Philma Paxton, ch. f., 4, by Tom Paxton-Helen Bancroft, 145, (Barry and Monahan,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—5:53. Won in a walk; a furlong between second and third. Ferocious also ran. Hark Forward, Philma Paxton and Ferocious fell. Hark Forward and Philma Paxton were remounted and finished. Value to the winner, $675. Winner trained by A. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap at one mile and a half.

Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1 to 4 and out..... 1
Henry Wehmhoff's Hunter Prince, b. c., 3, by Longstreet-Chartreuse, 100, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and even..... 2
J. G. Lang's Circus, b. c., by Charaxus-Ninone, 97, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 1 to 2..... 3
Time—2:39. Won easily by a length, eight lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,160. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fort Hamilton Stakes for three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.

John A. Drake's Alabarch, br. g., by Albert-Hypocrite, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 1
Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., by Ben Strome-Adara, 97, (Snyder,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 2
A. Featherston's Jemshee, b. c., by Hanwell-Amelia F., 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5. 3
Time—1:13 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a neck between second and third. Rossignol, Anak, G. Whittier, and Femesole also ran. Value to the winner, $1,950. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile.

Alexander Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 9 years, by Keyon d'Or-Astoria, 113 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3..... 1
J. B. Haggin's Remorse, b. c., 3, by Order-Repentant, 102, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. 2
P. H. McCarren's Bluff, b. c., 4, by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 3
Time—1:43 2-5. Won easily by two lengths, a neck between second and third. Ben Howard, Booster, Prevarication, and Animosity also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; all horses to be ridden by jockeys as apprentices who have never ridden a winner; about three-quarters of a mile.

A. L. Astor's Earl of Warwick, blk. c., by Fresno-Sister to Sarwidden, 122 pounds, (McNichol,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 1
A. Belmont's Oarsman, ch. c., by Hastings-Ortegal, 112, (Johnson,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5... 2
R. Clarke's Barkelmore, ch. c., by Handspring-Sister, 112, (Courdrier,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1..... 3
Time—1:14 1-5. Guy Park, Damon, Fair Lass, Phaon, Jola, Chicle, Sweet Jane, War Cry, Illyria, Sapere, Julia Arthur, Bride Card, and Kensington Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $910. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; about three-quarters of a mile. Dublin, 126 pounds; The Musketeer, 124; Young Henry, 118; Himself, 111, and Rappenecker, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Ethics, 116 pounds; Dr. Barlow, 109; Moor and Marshall Nell, 108 each; The Black Scot and Handicapper, 103 each; Par Excellence, 100, and Rockey, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs. Durazzo, 115 pounds; First Chip, 114; Examiner and Bob Franklin, 110 each; Scoffer, 108; Sheriff Bell, 104; Hackensack and Knight of Gold, 102 each; Courtmaid and Witfull, 99 each; Ringdove and Right and True, 97 each, and Tioga, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Hermis, 126 pounds; Cunard and Igniter, 116 each; Andy Williams, 107, and Huntressa, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Boutonniere, 114 pounds; Tuscan and Blue Peter, 111 each; Examiner, 103; Right and True, 102; Trespass, 98, and Squid, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Col. Rue, Miss Almy, East Kelston, Tangible, Anna Darling, and Mark Lane, 109 pounds each; Hot, Courtenay, and Ben Cotta, 104 each, and The Talisman, Chiron, Tact, Destitute, Pretoria, and Patronymic, 101 each.

INQUEST IN CRAFT MURDER.

Coroner's Physician Found that Decapitation Caused Death—Two Men Committed as Principals.

Coroner Jackson yesterday held the inquest into the death of James B. Craft of Glen Cove, L. I., who was decapitated in a Tenderloin dive early last Saturday. After the jury had rendered its verdict, Coroner Jackson held Thomas Tobin, a waiter at the Empire, 38 West Twenty-ninth Street, where the murder was committed; Alexander McAnerney, the bartender, and Robert S. Kelly, a porter, who is Tobin's brother, without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The three men were recommitted to the Tombs.

Prior to the inquest only Thomas Tobin had been held as a principal, but yesterday two witnesses went on the stand and gave testimony implicating McAnerney, the bartender. The third prisoner, Robert Kelly, the police say, on the day of the murder made many misleading statements which indicated that he was seeking to cover up the crime. John Kelly, said to be a brother of Thomas Tobin, and an important witness, was also in court. Kelly has been missing since the night of the murder, and was only captured on Tuesday night.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan represented the District Attorney's Office. Henry W. Unger represented Tobin, and Robert Kelly, while the interests of McAnerney were looked after by Jerry Frauenthal.

Police Captain Sheehan testified to the finding of the nude and headless body of Craft in the cellar of the Empire, and of the subsequent search among the embers of the furnace and discovery of the missing head. A large number of policemen from the Tenderloin Station followed their former Captain on the stand.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon testified that Craft's death was due to a fractured skull, hemorrhage of the brain, and decapitation.

"Was the man alive when decapitated?" asked Coroner Jackson.

"He was," the witness replied. "He was first struck on the head, which caused the fracture of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage, and while thus rendered unconscious his head was cut off."

The physician said a superficial examination had not disclosed any evidence of chloral or poison in the stomach of the dead man.

Alexander McAnerney, the bartender, who said he had seen Tobin decapitate Craft, and who later reported the murder at Police Headquarters, was not called to the stand. Mr. Unger, Tobin's counsel, entered an emphatic protest, and after a conference Mr. Frauenthal, who represented McAnerney, declined to allow his client to testify.

Three women witnesses each gave brief testimony. Minnie Moore, who had been drinking with Craft on the night of the murder, testified that McAnerney had employed a ruse to get her from the café. She said that up to the time she left there had been no quarrel. Ida Craven, the housekeeper, swore that all the money she had handed over to the waiter, Tobin, on the morning of the murder was $10.25. The police say the motive for the murder of Craft was robbery, and Tobin will have to explain where he got the balance of the $40 found in his possession.

John Kelly testified that at the time the murder was committed he had seen McAnerney come down stairs to the Chinese restaurant situated under the café, and demand of the Chinaman in charge there that he open the closet where he kept his knives for meat. When the latter refused witness said he caught him by the neck and nearly strangled him.

YOUNG WOMAN STRANGLED.

The body of Jennie Larsen, twenty years of age, was found yesterday afternoon in the fooms of Louis Applerod, who claimed to be her uncle, in the third story of the five-story tenement at 218 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. The woman had been murdered about a week, according to Ambulance Surgeon Donovan of the Harlem Hospital. Several gashes had been made across the abdomen, and there were evidences of internal injuries. Gas fixtures in the room were open and unlighted. Applerod was found near the body of the woman, which was on the floor. He was alive, but in a deep stupor.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested him on suspicion and commenced an investigation of the case under the direction of Inspector Kane and Capt. Michael Smith. Applerod, who is fifty-three years of age and a conductor on a First Avenue horse car, revived enough to say that he had turned on the gas with suicidal intent. He would say nothing more about the case, except that the girl was his niece and housekeeper, and that she had arrived from Denmark ten days ago. The police learned that the woman arrived in the steamship Hekla on Thursday of last week.

Coroner Scholer declared that he was almost positive that the girl had been strangled to death by a man with whom she had struggled. Tenants in the house were questioned, but little was learned from them about the couple.

Olaf G. Christian, third mate of the steamship Hekla, was arrested last night and locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. He told a story about meeting the girl on the steamer and leaving her here in a house with a man who posed as her uncle.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Fiedler received an execution yesterday for $13,376 against the Metropolitan Investment Company of 41 Cortlandt Street in favor of Matilda Sussman on a deficiency judgment obtained by her in Suffolk County.

ZION & LATZ.—A meeting of the creditors of Zion & Latz, manufacturers of children's clothing, of 691 Broadway, for which concern Lee Frank was appointed receiver on Tuesday, was held yesterday in the office of Frank & Lequin. A statement showed liabilities that amounted to $34,994, assets $25,955. A committee of creditors was appointed to investigate and report a basis of settlement. The committee consists of Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Paul Coolidge of H. W. T. Mali & Co., L. C. Goetting of Rauenhahl & Co., and Mr. Sarony of D. H. Arnold & Co. Mr. Goetting began yesterday to examine the books. Mr. Frank said that all of the assets are intact and that the firm desired to make a fair settlement with the creditors now rather than go into bankruptcy.

SALVIO TREGNAGHI.—Salvio Tregnaghi, dealer in Italian groceries and produce at 32 Mulberry Street, is reported to have disappeared, owing creditors more than $15,000. Deputy Sheriff Doris received an attachment against him yesterday for $2,139 in favor of E. P. Scholl & Co. for macaroni sold to him between July 30 and Sept. 29. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Tregnaghi had disposed of his property and was keeping concealed. It is understood that he sent his wife and child to Italy several months ago, and it was said that he has not been at his place of business since Sept. 27. The Sheriff took possession of his store and levied on six barrels of wine at 20 Catharine Street, which is supposed to belong to him. Louis Peirano, one of his creditors, received a letter from him on Sept. 30 to the effect that he was not going to pay his creditors, was going to desert his store, and leave creditors to fight it out among themselves. It is said that large quantities of goods bought on credit in the past few weeks which were not taken to his store, but were sent to temporary stores, and that three months ago he hired a basement at 20 Catharine Street, where he stored large quantities of goods. Casks, it is said, were also shipped to Cincinnati, Newark, Providence, and New Haven. Four hundred boxes of macaroni which he purchased from E. P. Scholl & Co. on Sept. 12 were carted, it is said, from the steamship on which they were imported to a place on Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue. Tregnaghi was formerly a partner in the firm of Maffei, Tregnaghi & Co., at 304 West Street, which was dissolved on April 24 last, and on May 1 he purchased the business at 32 Mulberry Street from Louis Peirano.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MOLLIE HARRIS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets of Miss Mollie Harris, dealer in leather goods at 1,440 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

THE GLADDING COMPANY.—Notices were posted yesterday by the assignees of the Gladding Company, a dry goods house at Providence, R. I., which failed recently, that a petition in bankruptcy against the company has been filed in the United States Court by New York creditors. The company's liabilities are about $200,000.

Receivers to Dissolve Firms.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles F. Kastenhuber receiver for the assets of Mendelson & Hellman, manufacturers of jewelry at 131 Bowery, on a suit brought by Morris Hellman against Louis Mendelson for the dissolution of the firm, which was formed on Sept. 30, 1901. The liabilities are said to be about $3,000 and assets $5,000.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Abraham S. Weltfisch receiver for the assets of the firm of Adolph Ziegler & Co., dealers in produce, &c., at 15 Harlem Market and 161 Attorney Street, in a suit brought by Samuel Winkler against Adolph Ziegler and Abe Wagner to dissolve the partnership which was formed on June 14 last. The assets on Sept. 22 were $1,550 and liabilities $600.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-nine bankrupts, among whom were Irving W. Young, formerly of John W. Young & Sons of White Plains, whose liabilities were $302,366; William L. Heermance, President of the W. L. Heermance Storage and Refrigerating Company, at 313 Greenwich Street, liabilities, $47,114; Herman W. Schmidt of 423 Greenwich Street, formerly a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 151 Reade Street, liabilities, $44,407; Martin Mezey of 747 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, formerly of Mezey & Meyers, clothing manufacturers at 456 Broadway, liabilities, $32,408; Marcus Adler, salesman of 273 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, formerly of Adler & Cahn, wholesale dealers in woolens at 368 Canal Street, liabilities, $24,401; Louis Kramer, manufacturer of neckwear, of 7 Great Jones Street, formerly of J. Levy & Co., in 1883, liabilities, $28,861; Jacob Streifler, mason, of 592 East Fourteenth Street, liabilities, $13,296; Joseph W. Frazier, general store at Rifton, N. Y., liabilities, $18,740; Joseph Fink and Annie Abrams, who composed the firm of Fink & Abrams, formerly manufacturers of pants at 594 Broadway; Daniel H. Bidwell of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, liabilities, $12,861.

Alvin E. Crocker Discharged.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court granted a discharge in bankruptcy yesterday to Alvin E. Crocker of 228 East Eighty-second Street, who was formerly interested in mining in California, Arizona, and Mexico. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 3, 1901, with liabilities $23,783 and nominal assets $83,648. While he was going through bankruptcy he was sued for breach of promise by Miss Evelyn Stedeker for $50,000. Referee Morris S. Wise awarded her $1,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGLIN, David F.—Canton Steel Roofing Company	$110
ANZOLONE, Pietro and Maria—A. Granito and another	3,156
ASTHEIMER, Jacob T.—United States Electric Light and Power Company	192
BLOCK, Joseph—H. R. Wrightington	500
COLLINS, Joseph—R. Bohm	70
CRONWELL, Joshua—United Fruit Company	6,231
CARBON-MANGAN COMPANY—David Williams Company	145
EHRMAN, Leopold—United Dressed Beef Company of New York	163
ELMER, Josephine—M. J. Welter and another	117
ELLIOTT, William J.—A. G. Smith	889
FOX, Herman and Edward W.—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York	2,545
GOODFRIEND, Ida—J. P. Hamblen	105
HIRSCH, Flora—J. F. Brodil	968
HOFFMAN, Emil—A. Werner & Co	32
HERR, Henrietta B. and Franklin H.—G. A. Fisher	1,266
IJAMS, Raleigh B.—J. P. Apgar	3,336
ISENMANN, John—A. J. Sharrott and another	92
KROSENGOLD, Philip—J. H. Frey	40
LOCHERT, Charles—R. Linder	96
McKEEHAN, William A.—H. Jayne and another	712
METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY—M. Sussman	13,376
NOBLE, Albert—E. P. Warner	249
OTIS, Elita P.—T. C. Marceau	40
QUINN, George B., and George E. Wilbur—Beadleston & Woerz	423
ROHNER, Charles—M. Prinzkele	90
RUHL, John G.—J. H. Tiedeman and another	65
RINGHEIM, Jacob—D. S. Mallett	64
R. LOUIS STEINER MANUFACTURING Company—A. Koehn	214
THE MEDICAL FOOD COMPANY—B. Lillard	331
WEBER, Frank—M. Levy	109
WILLIAMS, Elisha—People of the State of New York	800
WOLF, Harry E.—Max Huncke Chemical Company	72
WOLFORD, John—M. Nechamkus and another	330

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Robert Whitfield, Eighth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, Capt. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will make four visits during October to Baltimore on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material; Capt. John B. Thompson, Ordnance Department, will make two visits per week during October and November on official business to Hartford.

First Lieut. Wilfred Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

Capt. Edward T. Brown, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. John P. Rodgers, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board at Governors Island, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Deshler Whiting is assigned to the Second Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Navy.

Capt. E. C. Pendleton will report to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for temporary duty. Lieut. W. P. Winchell, detached, Boston, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as Assistant Inspector Steam Engineering.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Hetherington, detached, Independence, to Newark as executive officer, Oct. 25. Lieut. M. M. Taylor, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Oct. 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Samoset sailed yesterday from League Island to destroy a wreck, the Alexander from Valparaiso for Pichilingue, and the Montgomery from Cape Haitien for Fort de Paix and Santa Marta.

The Wisconsin arrived yesterday at Panama, and the Caesar at Tompkinsville.

The Helena arrived to-day at Hankow, and the San Francisco at Cape Haitien.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from New York for Washington, and the Alliance from Funchal for Hampton Roads.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—460 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; William McNabb; no damage.

3:12 A. M.—1,021 Third Avenue; Louis Morde; damage, $100.

4:30 A. M.—1,733 Amsterdam Avenue; Peter Jackson; damage, $800.

8:40 A. M.—429 East Seventy-third Street; Frank Mrazek; damage trifling.

9:35 A. M.—921 Melrose Avenue; Samuel Falk; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—54 Lewis Street; Jacob Wolf; damage trifling.

4:32 P. M.—213 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Kate Peterson; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—429 Cherry Street; James Connolly; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—97 Sheriff Street; Morris Keene; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—220 West Sixtieth Street; Mary Kelly; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—154 Forsyth Street; Sarah Fischer; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—298 Monroe Street; James McGane; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gov. John F. Hill, Maine; President John N. Beckley of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Rochester; ex-State Controller James A. Roberts, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Floristan Aguilar, Madrid.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. B. Rankin, Johannesburg; CAMBRIDGE.—Marchese d'San Vito, Italy; A. Veloz Goetocora, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. B. Rankin, Johanesburg; R. C. Butler, Fort Arthur; Col. W. D. Stewart, Georgia; Charles A. Hale, Buffalo.

GRAND—William P. Searls, Worcester; Major W. C. Gorgas, United States Army; Capt. T. N. Moore, United States Army.

GILSEY—Jonathan Rowland, Philadelphia; A. H. Carroll, Washington.

EARLINGTON—F. C. Helm, Seattle; Alexander White, London.

STURTEVANT.—Ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.; J. M. Winston, Glasgow.

VICTORIA.—F. B. Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; E. Hollick, London.

MANHATTAN.—William Whitney, Albany; John H. Whittemore, Union City, Conn.; Dr. A. J. Anderson, Edinburgh.

NETHERLAND.—W. H. Woodhull, Syracuse; C. N. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y.; George S. Hitchcock, Buffalo.

PLAZA—W. G. Barnewall, Providence; Henry J. Willing, Chicago.

SAVOY—Charles James, York, Penn.; M. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.

MURRAY HILL—Newell B. Woodworth, Syracuse; Edward A. Day, Worcester.

PARK AVENUE—Bishop William W. Brown, Little Rock, Ark.; Boardman Wright, Plainfield, N. J.

HOFFMAN.—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington; Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.

ALBEMARLE.—Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, England.

ASTOR.—E. Burd Grubb, Trenton; William Ripley Cobb, Newark.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John M. Crapo, Albany; James Logan, Worcester.

HERALD SQUARE.—Lagare Phenix, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH—J. S. Caffray, Syracuse.

NAVARRE—Antonio Paoli, Milan, Italy.

NORMANDIE—F. G. Newman, Fair Haven, Wash.

EMPIRE—R. J. Shanahan, Scranton, Penn.; E. L. Davis, Schenectady; Thomas E. Pepper, Lexington.

MAJESTIC—J. C. Walker, Chicago; Henry M. Hubbard, Detroit; Frank Sheldon, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, notions, corsets, and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. A. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, laces, linings, notions, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, cloths and cassimeres; 104 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Edgecomb, hats; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. J. Blood, prints; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; Miss Clement, umbrellas; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, dry goods; A. J. Ferguson, house furnishing goods and dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Groff, A. A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Groff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces and embroideries; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; Miss Gucker, laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. Sommers, furnishing goods; 355 Broadway; Holland House.

Ellene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. E. Coakley; ladies' underwear and petticoats; Miss A. Milligan, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Aronson Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. M. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowen, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Halliday, furnishing goods; 66 Leonard Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The storm centre in the East has moved off Cape Cod, and the weather has generally cleared except in New England, New York, and New Jersey. The disturbance Wednesday night over Colorado has moved southward, and in conjunction with the high area to the northward has caused rains from Colorado southward. There were also local rains in the north slope and Minnesota. It is decidedly colder in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the temperature in East Colorado ranging from twenty to twenty-seven degrees below the seasonal average. It is also cooler in the west portion of the slope region, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, southern portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the Middle Plateau. There will be showers Thursday on the New England coast, in the northwest upper lake region, the Lower Mississippi Valley, the Middle and Southern slopes, and in the extreme Southwest, and showers Friday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the south upper lake region, and the Gulf States.

In the Atlantic States and the greater portion of the lower lake region and in the Northwest the weather will be generally fair. It will be warmer Thursday in the Northwest, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the middle plateau, and warmer Friday in the Southwest quarter of the country. It will be cooler to-morrow in the middle and southern slopes. On the New England coast the winds will be north and fresh, except brisk in extreme south portion. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northwest to north. On the South Atlantic Coast, light north. On the Gulf Coast, light east, except fresh southeast on the west coast. On the upper lakes, variable, and on the lower lakes light to fresh north, becoming variable.

Steamships which depart to-morrow for European ports will have fresh north winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. New England, partly cloudy to-day, except showers on the coast; cooler in west portion; fresh north winds; brisk in extreme south portion. To-morrow fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Delaware, fair, cooler to-day. To-morrow fair; light to fresh north winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light north winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina, fair to-day and Friday, except showers in extreme west portion to-morrow; light north to northeast winds.

North and South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day. To-morrow fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, generally fair to-day and to-morrow, light north to northeast winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west portion; to-morrow generally fair, variable winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, light to fresh north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	56	64	66
6 A. M.	53	62	64
9 A. M.	62	64	67
12 M.	66	67	71
3 P. M.	67	68	69
6 P. M.	65	68	68
9 P. M.	63	66	68
12 P. M.	62	65	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	65½
Corresponding date 1901	61½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	61

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:56	Sun sets...5:43	Moon sets...6:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:50	Gov. Isl'd...8:19	H. Gate...10:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:14	Gov. Isl'd...8:39	H. Gate...10:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sparta, Northern Brazil	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Montserrat, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

Adirondack, Haiti, Santa Marta, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	.....	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Brazil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 5.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez

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MRS. WILLIAM EUSTISS MUNROE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
150 West 57th St. Reopens Sept. 25th.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MRS. DORR'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Advanced courses, Kindergarten, Small Classes, Individual attention. Reopens Oct. 1st. 303 WEST 106TH ST., and Annex.

The Le BARON DRUMM SCHOOL.
40 West 72d St., (boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
October 1st..... 53 West 45th Street.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
914 West End Ave.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

Signor Rifni, instructor in French, Italian, would like to secure classes in colleges, families. 71 West 11th St.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Evening sessions. Two and three year courses. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For catalogue address 243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant Military Academy,

OSSINING, (Formerly Sing Sing,) **N. Y.**

88th year. Refers to Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Dr. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL, West New Brighton, N. Y. Half hour from city. Prepares for Groton, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, and Pomfret. $400. Address Secretary.

MARYLAND.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. College for Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of national reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

THE DARLINGTON SEMINARY, West Chester, Pennsylvania.—A high-grade school for girls. Courses: Collegiate, English, Music, Art, Languages, &c. Beautiful and healthful location. $210. F. P. Bye, Pres.

VERMONT.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS

Miss FARWELL. Wells River, Vt.

Ideal school and home for girls from eight to thirteen. Large grounds. Terms $425. No extras. Reopens Oct. 1, 1902.

CONNECTICUT.

MISS BUTTS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, "LOWTHORPE," NORWICH, CONN.
Reopens Thursday, September 25, 1902.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Musical.

Young woman, musician, who has had superior advantages wishes to exchange voice or piano lessons for board in private family. 052 6th Av.

Mrs. Marie Harmon, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Mme. Louise Gage Courtney will resume lessons in singing October 6 at her residence, 206 West 52d St.

Instruction.

NEW JERSEY.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.

Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Gilman School for Girls Also Called **The Cambridge School**

ARTHUR GILMAN, A. M., Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 91, 93, 95, AND 97 ROOSEVELT STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against BERNARD GOLDEN, et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Roosevelt Street, distant fifty-five feet four inches (55' 4") northerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Cherry Street with the said westerly side of Roosevelt Street; running thence westerly in an angular line thirty-one feet and one-half an inch (31' ½"); thence northerly one foot six inches (1' 6"); thence again westerly twelve feet two inches (12' 2"); thence again northerly three feet five inches (3' 5"); thence again westerly eighteen feet nine and one-half inches (18' 9½"); thence northerly on a line parallel with Roosevelt Street seventy-two feet (72'); thence easterly on a line parallel with Cherry Street sixty-one feet four and one-quarter inches (61' 4¼") to the westerly side of Roosevelt Street, and thence southerly along said westerly side of Roosevelt Street eighty feet (80') to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Numbers 91, 93, 95, and 97 Roosevelt Street.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 91, 93, 95, and 97 Roosevelt Street.

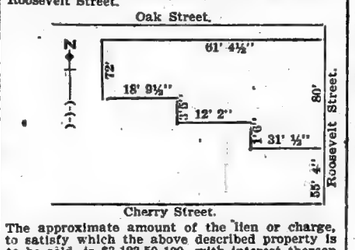

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $3,123 50-100, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $217 32-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834 95-100 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of $31,000, with interest thereon amounting on October 22nd, 1902, the date of sale, to about the sum of $1,105 66-100.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue as widened, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,157 Bathgate Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345.00 and interest.

—Dated New York, September 15th, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

s15-2aw3wM&Th&o6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, distant forty-three feet nine inches northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,159 Bathgate Avenue:

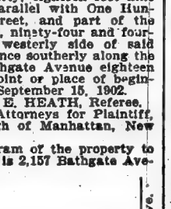

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,176.80, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $380.00 and interest.

Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

s15-2aw3wM&Th&o6

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

THOS. COOK & SON have chartered the new and luxurious Hamburg-American Line steamship **"MOLTKE"** (12,000 tons) to leave New York on Feb. 4th, 1903, for the most magnificent and complete **ORIENTAL CRUISE** ever planned.

A 70 DAY CRUISE **$300**

and upwards, including Shore Excursions, Hotel Expenses, Guides, etc., and every feature of modern high-class pleasure travel.

The route includes **Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada and the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land, (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, &c.,) Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, (Rome, Pompeii,) Villefranche, (Nice, Monte Carlo, &c.)**

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261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 4 PM | †Lan, Dec. 6, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg

North-German Lloyd | **Hamburg-American**
Oelrichs & Co., Agents, | **Line.**
5 Broadway, N. Y. | **37 Broadway, N. Y.**

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser.. Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 2, 10 AM
* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen pier foot of 24 and 2d St., Hoboken.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Kurfurst, Oct. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM | Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon | Pennsylv'a, Oct. 25, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.

Select Cruises

To the **Orient.** To **West Indies.**

SEND FOR PROGRAMS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Select Cruise

to NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA & DENMARK,
BY S. S. FUERST BISMARCK,
LEAVING N. Y. JUNE 27, 1903.

Rates $225 Upward.

44 DAYS,

Including all side trip expenses.
For particulars, rates, etc., apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

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By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" **"CELTIC"**
North German Lloyd Express Steamer — White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Friesland..Oct. 7, 7 AM | Southwark..Oct. 14, 4 PM
Philadelph..Oct. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 A.M.
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland...Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland..Oct. 18, 10 AM
Vaderland..Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland..Oct. 25, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic.....Oct. 3, Noon | Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon | Oceanic..Oct. 22, 9:30 AM
Teutonic..Oct. 15, Noon | Majestic..Oct. 29, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Albany Evening Line

ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or **DEAN RICHMOND** leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. **ORCHESTRA** on each steamer.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Surrogate Notices.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Frank Harvey Field, 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1902. CATHERINE C. O'BRIEN, Administratrix. FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

"Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 1	972,237
To date this year	140,107,234
Corresponding date last year	217,345,473

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 1	$3,858,500
To date this year	$711,348,350
Corresponding date last year	$771,119,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@10 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	1½	Met. Sec. Co.	1
Am. Express	2	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Locom. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜
Am. Malting	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Snuff	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Am. Snuff pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Norf. & West.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Pacific Coast	1
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Canada Southern	⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	5	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	⅜
Chi. & N. W.	¼	Reading	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Detroit South.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Det. South. pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	South. Ry. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Union B. & P.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	2
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Int. Silver	⅝	U. S. Steel	⅝
Iowa Central	1¾	U. S. R. & Ref.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜	Wabash	⅝
Kan. City South.	⅝	Westinghouse	1½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Coper	⅝	Den. & Rio Gr.	¾
Am. Malting pf.	½	Den. & R. G. pf.	½
Am. Woolen	1¼	Erie 1st pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	4⅛
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	1	North American	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	R. R. S. Ill. C. ctfs.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	2	U. S. Express	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s.	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	1½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	1	Mex. Cent. 2d Inc.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s.	1⅜	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s.	1½
Green Bay deb. B.	2	Peo. & E. inc.	1
		St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s.	1¼	Ore. S. L. 5s.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. sta.	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	4
Green Bay deb. A.	5	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday were highly irregular, some issues advancing and others declining. The volume of trading fell off materially, total dealings barely approximating 950,000 shares, as compared with Tuesday's figures of practically 1,200,000 shares. Two explanations were offered for the decline in market activity, one being the reported indisposition of bankers to give their aid or sanction to any speculation at this time, and the other the desire of operators in the Street to await the outcome of the conference called by President Roosevelt to discuss the coal strike.

In respect to that call the Street was at a loss how to construe it from a marketpoint, that is, whether favorably or unfavorably. Some interests declared that the conference could not fail to be productive of good, because it would show both Mr. Mitchell and the President that the operators stand firm in their purpose not to recognize the Union. Others declared that, unless an actual settlement resulted from the conference, the call would prove to be unfortunate in that, like previous acts by well-meaning public men, it would serve to hold out false hopes to the miners. However, at best, reasoning on either side is not well-founded until it shall develop what the intentions of the President are in the premises.

Money rates were distinctly easier yesterday, many of the day's loans being made as low as 6 per cent. In the late trading the rate rose to 10 per cent., which, in view of recent past experiences, was by some of the speculative element regarded in not too favorable a light. Therefore some hasty selling resulted in an unsettled closing. The selling, however, was neither significant nor consequential.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The decided strength of the coal stocks resulted from buying that was credited to banking interests that are identified with the several properties. Brokers on the floor who acted for the buyers professed to see in President Roosevelt's call for a conference the certain ending of the strike in the immediate future, one story having it that the President will give Mr. Mitchell to understand that, if the State troops are unable to cope with the situation on any endeavor to resume mining operations on a large scale, Federal troops will be ordered to the scene. That was discredited generally, although the Street seems confident that, whatever the means, the end of the strike is at last in sight.

No endeavor, apparently, was made to support St. Paul, while, on the other hand, there was some disposition on the part of recent buyers to sell because of the lack of confirmation that a meeting is shortly to be held to consider the much-discussed new stock issue.

Houses that have Philadelphia connections were the largest buyers of Norfolk and Western. It can be announced on high authority that the dividend on the stock is to be increased at the next dividend meeting.

The same buying that has been in evidence in the Steel Trust stocks for some time appeared again yesterday, advancing both issues fractionally. It is said that the forthcoming quarterly statement will make an exceptionally favorable showing.

Gates interests were credited with the buying that advanced Colorado Fuel.

The only pool that had the temerity to renew operations yesterday was that in Iowa Central. The result was the washing up of the quotations for the stocks, but without any public buying being induced.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

In explanation of the decided weakness of Louisville and Nashville, it was said on the floor that there seemed to be a deliberate purpose to depress the issue and thereby to shake out weak or doubting minority holders.

On the decline there was buying by banking interests that, recalling the happenings in Lake Shore, Jersey Central, and other "absorbed" properties, believe that in the end the holder of Louisville stock will fare better than the present majority. In connection with this it is pointed out that the earnings of the system continue to increase steadily, August gross figures showing a gain of $336,250 over last year and the net figures a gain of $83,230. For July and August the net increase was $340,800.

A NOTIFICATION TO POOLS.

In explanation of the comparative quiet of the market, it was said in the Street, and in banking circles practically admitted, that the various pools and syndicates have been notified by the banks that they must not attempt to bring about any active speculation at present under penalty of having their credits curtailed.

The view of the bankers is that for the time being the best thing for the market is a period of quiet and rest, with no upbidding of prices.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday totaled probably 50,000 shares, of which fully 40,000 were sales. The buying was in the steel stocks, while the selling was of the coalers and the Pacifics.

One report has it that the London short interest in Americans at the present time is fully 150,000 shares. International banking houses, however, do not credit that report.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age to-day will say:

While the anthracite coal miners' strike is directly or indirectly responsible for much of the shortage of pig iron in the East, it is evident that even if there had been no strike the furnaces of this country would have been unable to meet the demand. Foreign sources of supply would have been drawn upon.

Business in pig iron and steel billets for importation continues quite heavy. The demand for pig iron comprises Bessemer as well as all grades of foundry iron. A sale of several thousand tons of foreign Bessemer is reported to have been made at $22, Boston. The importations of foundry pig iron are considerably swelled by commission houses purchasing for importation on their own account for the purpose of supplying their customers with pig iron needed for quick delivery. The report is incorrect that large orders for foreign Bessemer have been canceled because it has been found unsuitable for American use. Trouble arose in one case simply because specifications were loosely drawn. The quantity of foreign billets now under consideration is reported larger than for several months. Quite a number of round lots were sold during the past week, and further negotiations are in progress. German manufacturers have booked such a large amount of billet business from this side that they are advancing prices. The conditions governing the foreign trade in steel billets are very peculiar, as it sometimes happens that if a mill is well supplied with orders for standard billets the quotation on standard sizes will be advanced above that for odd sizes.

An interesting development with regard to the duty on steel billets is reported from Philadelphia. It is well known that German manufacturers make two sets of prices on iron and steel products, one for the domestic market and a lower price for export. The Philadelphia customs officials announce that they will not hereafter recognize the German export price, but will base the duty on the price which German consumers have to pay. This will have the effect of advancing the duty on billets possibly $2.24 per ton if the Philadelphia decision is sustained.

The coke situation continues exasperating to all classes of consumers. Furnaces in the West are again suffering from the non-delivery of sufficient coke to keep them in operation, and foundrymen in all sections of the country are finding their operations badly crippled for the lack of enough fuel to run their cupolas. This may prove serious if it continues, as it is cutting down the consumption of pig iron. It is, however, asserted that pig iron manufacturers would welcome a falling off in the pressure on them, provided that the movement does not go too far.

The overproduction in the sheet trade has at length brought about a sharp cut in prices, which had been expected for some time. The reduction made by the leading sheet interest during the week is $5 per ton. This action had been anticipated a week or two before by heavy offerings by large Western jobbers at prices considerably under those at which they had previously been selling.

A revision of prices has also been made in the wire trade, amounting to about $2 per ton on wire nails and $7 per ton on barb wire.

As we go to press a conference is being held in New York between T. J. Shaffer, President, and John Williams, Secretary, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Vice Presidents of districts and a Conference Committee of the American Tin Plate Company. The conference is for the purpose of resuming negotiations in connection with the plan for the manufacture of the "drawback plates" in this country. The probabilities are that it will not be concluded much before the close of this week.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

40 shares Westchester Trust Company, $100 each, 130.

15 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1490.

100 shares Bay State Seam Face Granite Company, (hypothecated,) $50 each, 50 cents per share.

200 shares Playa de Oro Mining Company, $100 each, $2.75 per share.

$500 Durland Company second mortgage 5 per cent gold bond, due May, 1925, coupons May and November, $100 each, 60.

500 shares Dominion Securities Company, $100 each, 14½-21.

19 shares American Ice Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 34.

$6,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, Series B, 4 per cent. non-cumulative income bonds, due July, 1946, 90.

$4,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, Series A, 5 per cent. non-cumulative income bonds, due July, 1946, 105.

250 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 195½.

90 shares Atlas Match Company, $100 each, $1 per share.

364 shares Aladdin Manufacturing Company, $10 each, $5 lot.

300 shares Alliance Realty Company, (deposited stock,) $100 each, 120.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued from the Treasury Department to-day, shows that at the close of business, Sept. 30, 1902, the debt, less cash in the Treasury amounted to $957,415,887, which is a decrease of $10,675,434, as compared with Sept. 1. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $931,070,340.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,254,860.

Debt bearing no interest, $396,342,081.

Total, $1,328,669,281. This amount, however, does not include $855,899,089 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund, $150,000,000.

Trust funds, $855,899,089.

General fund, $175,598,261.

In National bank depositaries, $309,530,459.

Total, $1,315,429,548, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $944,176,154, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $371,253,394.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of September, 1902, the total receipts were $48,580,381, an increase of over $4,000,000 as compared with September, 1901. The expenditures for September were $37,554,798, leaving a surplus for the month of $11,000,000.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $26,225,777; increase, $7,000,000.

Internal revenue, $19,789,708; decrease, $2,700,000.

Miscellaneous, $2,564,895; decrease, $250,000.

The expenditures on account of the War Department were about $250,000 in excess of those for September, 1901, and on account of the navy there was an increase of about $1,500,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Santa Fé (N. M.) dispatches, the New Mexico and Pacific Railway Company has been incorporated and intends to build a railroad to the Pacific Coast.

Mortgage of $7,500,000 given by the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the Gerard Trust Company to secure 5 per cent. gold bonds of an equal amount.

Reduction of 3 cents per gallon on linseed oil to a basis of 52 cents for city brands.

President E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific system said to have placed orders with German foundries for the early delivery of about 40,000 tons of heavy steel rails.

Election by the United States Silver Corporation of the following officers: President—O. F. Thomas; Vice President—Cephas B. Rogers, and Treasurer—E. R. Thomas.

London cables stating that Mr. Mathieson, general manager of the Midland Railway Company, confirms the report of the amalgamation of that company with the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, to be held on Oct. 15, to consider changing the location of the company's principal business office from Brooklyn to New York.

Incorporation of the Para Rubber Company with a capital of $5,000,000 to develop property in Venezuela.

Agreement of consolidation of the Auburn City Railway Company with the Auburn Interurban Electric Railroad Company, forming the Auburn and Syracuse Electric Railroad Company, filed with the Secretary of State.

Reports from Meriden, Conn., that the German-American Steel Ball Company has arranged to buy the Meriden Malleable Iron Company, capital $1,000,000, and the plant will be extended to employ 1,000 hands.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@10 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $358,249,790; balances, $18,689,049; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $473,176.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85⅞ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82½@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅜@$4.86; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86½; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅝ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—10@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In its City article to-day The Times says that, although the end of the quarter is past, the usual return to an abundance of money has not occurred.

The discount market was decidedly firmer yesterday, owing to the general expectation of a rise in the Bank of England's rate and to the argument that Secretary Shaw's relief measures in the United States are of a revolutionary character, that their result is questionable, and that they were made necessary by conditions rendering caution highly desirable.

Bar gold was still in strong demand yesterday for the United States, and Paris was again a buyer.

On the Stock Exchange the tendency was steady on the whole. American rails fluctuated considerably, finally maintaining Tuesday's recovery in Wall Street. Other markets were steady and very quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The demand for money slackened a little in the market to-day. About $45,000,000 changed hands in connection with various interest and dividend payments.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened steadier, though business was less active. Consols improved and then reacted. Home rails were generally firmer, especially the "heavies." Americans were strong in response to New York, but reacted to below parity. They had a good undertone and closed firm. Rio Tintos were harder, in sympathy with copper. Kafirs were irregular.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93½; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 93¾; Atchison preferred, 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 111¼; Canadian Pacific, 142¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197½; De Beers deferred, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 47; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¾; Erie, 41⅛; Erie first preferred, 71; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 146; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 75⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 84½; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 36¾; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 40⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 78½; Union Pacific, 109¾; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 42⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 52; Spanish 4s, 87¼, ex-interest.

Bar silver uncertain at 23 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 34.17; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm on satisfactory New York advices. Spanish 4s hardened as a result of bear covering. Rentes were weak owing to the rumor that a prominent operator had failed. Later they were largely offered, the whole list receded, and weakness was predominant. South Americans were well disposed. Bank of Paris was offered. French rails were weak. Industrials reacted. Rio Tintos were firmer on the support of copper in America. Kafirs closed with a bad tone.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 88.75.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to New York advices. Business was quiet, pending further developments. Home funds were in good investment demand. Spanish 4s advanced sharply on Paris reports. Canadian Pacific was considerably harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—New York exchange to-day was 10 cents premium. Money for time and call loans 6 per cent. Buoyancy was manifested in stocks on the local Exchange. The early recessions in Wall Street were not noticed. A fair demand sprang up for several issues, and most of the list held firm. Swift & Co. shares made advances of 4 points, selling at 160, while Title and Trust gained 3 points, to 126. On the report that American Shipbuilding common stock had been put on a 4 per cent. basis, that stock advanced to over 60. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
675	Am. Can common	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
120	Am. Can pf	52½	52⅛	52⅛
450	Am. Shipbuilding common	60¾	58½	60¾
390	Chicago Title and Trust	126	123	125
110	Diamond Match	139	138¾	138¾
20	Lake St. Elevated	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
110	Mex. Elevated common	41½	41½	41½
160	Northwestn Elevated com.	36½	36½	36½
220	National Biscuit common	46¾	46¼	46½
120	National Biscuit pf	103½	103	103½
15	Quaker Oats common	70	70	70
25	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
493	Swift & Co	160	158	158½
110	Street's W. S. C. Line	32½	32	32½
100	South Side Elevated	110½	110	110
76	United Box Board common	13½	13¼	13½
230	United Box Board pf	58¼	57¾	58½
6	West Chicago	95½	95½	95½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Business was better distributed in the local market today than for a long time past. The buying, too, was of a better character, coming, as it did, from the largest commission houses on the Street. While Reading was the active leader, the bulk of the local buying was for three New York houses—Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and one other whose name could not be learned. It is asserted very positively that the stock taken is for the Baltimore and Ohio. Philadelphia Rapid Transit again established a new high record—18⅞—an advance of 1⅝ points over yesterday's final. The largest buyers were interests identified with the United Gas Improvement Company, and this fact strengthened the belief that the latter will eventually turn up in control of the property. United Gas Improvement advanced a full point, and Union Traction 1⅛, in sympathy with Rapid Transit. Electric Storage Battery was lifted two points, as was Pennsylvania Steel preferred, and pool buying sent Philadelphia Company up ¾, to 49¼. Fractional gains were recorded in nearly everything else dealt in. Money, 6 per cent. for both call and time, and it was more easily obtainable. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Amer. Rys. Co.	52½	52½	52½
315	American Cement	7⅝	7½	7⅝
965	Cambria Steel	29	28⅝	28⅝
2,325	Consol. Lake Sugar	24⅝	24½	24½
215	Con. Lake Sugar pf	74	73¾	73¾
60	Consol. Traction, N. J.	69¼	69¼	69¼
50	Diamond Steel	1½	1½	1½
20	Easton Consol. Elec.	20	20	20
1,616	Elec. Co. of America	10	9⅞	9 15-16
100	Elec. Storage Batt.	87	87	87
4	Huntingdon & Broadtop	58	58	58
650	Inter. Smokeless Pow.	11	11	11
2,458	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35⅝	35	35½
166	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77	77½
100	Manufacturer Rubber	⅓	⅓	⅓
7,815	Marsden Co.	5½	4⅝	5
939	Penn. R. R.	82½	82	82¼
11	Penn. Steel Co.	50	50	50
210	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	100	100	102
18	Penn. Salt Co.	112	112	112
100	Phila. Traction	98	98	98
2,188	Phila. Electric	9	8⅞	9
1,195	Phila. Co.	49¼	48½	49⅛
250	Phila. Co. pf.	49⅝	49½	49⅝
6,804	Phila. Rapid Tran.	18⅞	17⅝	18½
25	Railways Co. Gen.	4¾	4¾	4¾
34,420	Reading	36¾	34 15-16	36¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	44
3,025	Reading 2d pf.	39 9-16	38½	39 9-16
500	Southern Railroad	30⅜	30	30¼
500	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
67	Tradesmen's Nat. Bank	100	100	100
1,134	United Gas Imp. Co.	114½	113⅝	113⅞
7,823	Union Traction	48¼	47½	48⅛
6,595	United States Steel	41⅞	40⅜	40⅝
100	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½

Total sales, 82,788 shares.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—There was some buying of Seaboards at fractionally better figures, due to a growing conviction that the system is likely to occupy a position which may develop better ultimate results for it than if it were to go in the Louisville deal on proportionate terms. Holders of the stock claim it is a bull point, it matters not how the sequel may turn. If Mr. Morgan finds it necessary to include it in the deal in order to maintain rates, the terms should be liberal. If, on the other hand, the system is excluded from the deal, it will enter into arrangements with other interests, which will make it a menace to the Louisville-Southern-Atlantic Coast Line trinity. Reports that the coal strike had been settled caused the bid price of gas to shade a little on the theory that the obtainability of coal would reduce the expected extraordinary consumption of gas this year. Money on call was at 6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,127 shares of stock and $152,300 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,236	Seaboard Ry. common	30½	30	30½
130	Seaboard Ry. pf	49½	49	49½
225	Atlantic Coast Line pf	181½	178	180
100	American Transport	272	270	272
100	Consolidated Gas	72¾	72¾	72¾
132	United Rys. & El. com.	14	13⅝	14
100	Maryland Casualty	54½	54½	54½
25	Union	73	73	73
100	Alabama C. & I. pf.	89¼	89¼	89½
9	Union Bank	119½	119½	119½

BONDS.

$13,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103⅝	103¾	103¾
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
51,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67¼	67	67
39,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	94⅞	94½	94½
1,000	Newport News & Old Point 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s	115	115	115
7,000	Ana. & Potom. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Norf. & Carolina 4s	118¾	118¾	118¾
5,000	North Carolina 4s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	112½	112¼	112¼
16,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	75	75	75
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
400	A. C. L. 4s, ctfs. (Conn.)	98	98	98
7,000	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	81	81	81
1,000	Va. Midland 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼
4,300	Va. Midland 2d	113¾	113¼	113¾
100	Va. Midland 4th	111	111	111
1,000	Va. Midland 5th	114¼	114¼	114¼
200	U. S. 4s, cpns., (1907)	109½	109½	109½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.02	.02
Best & Belcher	.12	.12
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.94	.98
Challenge Con	.11	.11
Chollar	.02	.03
Confidence	.67	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.06	1.05
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.07	.07
Hale & Norcross	.20	.21
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.25	.27
Occidental Con	.08	.09
Ophir	.98	.97
Overman	.09	.11
Potosi	.07	.08
Savage	.06	.07
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.08	.08
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.13	.15
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.05	.05
Silver Bars	.51⅛	.50⅜
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅝	8½	7⅝	9
Alumo	3½	4	3⅜	4
American Consolidated	2⅜	6⅜	2⅜	3
Anaconda	17	19½	17	18½
Blue Bell	7	9	7	8½
C., K. & N.	9⅜	9¾	9¼	9⅝
C. C. Consolidated	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
Coriolanus	2⅞	3¼	3	3⅛
C., C. & M.	2¾	4	2⅝	3
Dante	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
Dr. Jackpot	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	13
Elkton	35	35½	35¼	35⅝
El Paso	72¾	73	72½	73½
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5½	4½	5½
Findlay	6	8½	7	8½
Gold Dollar Cons.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Golden Cycle	50½	62	50½	62
Golden Fleece	10	20	12	20
Gold Bond	4	4¼	4	4¼
Gold Sovereign	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Gould	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
Gold Exploration	2	3	2	3
Isabella	34½	34½	34¼	34⅝
Jackpot	12¾	13	12	12⅝
Keystone	5½	6	5½	6
Last Dollar	40	60	40	60
Lexington	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
Little Puck	4½	4¾	4⅜	4⅝
Little Bessie	4	4⅜	4	4½
Mollie Gibson	4⅜	5½	4	5½
Mary Cashen	5½	6½	5½	7
Moon Anchor	7½	8½	7⅜	8
New Haven	3	3½	3	3⅝
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Pinnacle	6	6¾	6	6⅝
Pointer	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½
Portland	100	105	102	105
Rose Maud	3	3¼	3	3¼
Rose Nicol	3	5	3	4½
Sunset Eclipse	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Vindicator	100	108	101	108
Work	7⅞	8	8¼	8⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 1.—Complete transactions in the stock market to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
7	Cosmo. Nat. Bank	101	101	101
620	†Colonial Trust	604	590	600
150	Commonwealth Trust	250	245	250
76	Crucible Steel	22⅞	22½	22⅝
76	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85⅞	86
10	Columbia National Bank	435	435	435
10	Diamond National Bank	445	445	445
110	Fidelity Trust	601	570	601
150	Mfrs. Light & Heat	88½	88¼	88½
5	Marsden	5	4⅝	5
120	Monon. River Coal	12	12	12
10	Monon. River Coal pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
184	National Fire Proof	30	30	30
100	Nat. Fire Proof. pf.	39½	37½	39½
86	Philadelphia Company	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
250	Pittsburg Brewing	31¼	31¼	31¼
690	Pittsburg Coal	30¾	29¾	30¾
290	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91⅞	91⅞
10	Pittsburg Trust	850	850	850
100	Pressed Steel Car	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜
10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91	91	91
275	Real Estate Trust	315½	310	314
7	Second National Bank	885	885	885
119	United States Glass	35	35	35
810	U. S. Steel	41½	40¼	41
305	U. S. Steel pf.	91	90	90¾
639	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	110½	109½	110
83	Westinghouse Air Brake	182	176½	182
$1,000	Pa. & M. Trac. 5s	114½	..	..

*High record. †Ex dividend.

Doorkeeper Deacon Promoted.

Charles H. Deacon, who has been connected with Stock Exchange for the past thirty years, and for the past ten years as its doorkeeper, was yesterday promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Exchange by the Governing Committee.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were firm in the outside market yesterday, but there were few stocks in which the fluctuations were of sufficient importance to attract special attention. Trading was on a somewhat smaller sc

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅜	65⅞	3,300	*Amal. Copper Co	66	66¼	65¾	65¾	— ⅝
33½	...	20	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf	35	35	35	35	...
12⅜	12¾	2,700	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	42⅜	1,900	Am. Hide & Leather pf	42¼	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
36	36⅛	2,900	Am. Car & F. Co	36	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
56½	57	185	*Am. Grass Twine	57	57	57	57	+1½
49	50	800	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	50	50	...
250	255	100	Am. Express	252	252	252	252	+2
11¼	11¾	300	*Am. Ice Co	11⅞	11¾	11	11⅛	...
31¼	31½	900	*Am. Locomo. Co	31	31½	31	31¼	— ¼
94½	95⅜	700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	+1
6¼	6¾	200	*Am. Malting Co	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ½
23	25	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf	23	23½	23	23½	— ½
46½	47	300	*Am. S. & R. Co	47	47¼	47	47¼	...
132¼	134¾	200	*Am. Snuff Co	132	132⅜	132	132⅜	+2⅛
99	100	300	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
126¾	126⅞	3,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	126¾	127¼	126½	127	...
14½	15	100	*Am. Woolen Co	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1⅛
79	80	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	80	80	80	80	...
104	108	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	104	104⅛	104	104⅛	+1⅛
91	91¼	46,635	Atch., Top. & S. F	90¾	91¾	90⅝	91⅛	...
102	102⅛	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102⅝	102	102	— ¼
108⅝	108¾	41,700	Baltimore & Ohio	107½	109⅛	107½	108⅝	+ ⅝
3	3⅛	19,315	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
65⅜	65¾	4,300	Brooklyn Rap. Trans	65½	65⅞	65½	65¼	— ¼
235	240	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	235½	235½	235½	235¾	+ ¼
50½	51	300	*Butterick Co	50½	50⅝	50	50¼	+ ¼
87	88	300	Canada Southern	87	87	87	87	+2
138⅝	139	13,000	Canadian Pacific	139	139¼	138⅝	138⅝	— ⅝
175	181	100	Central R. R. of N. J	180	180	180	180	+5
52	52¼	9,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅜	53	51½	52¼	+ ¼
37⅜	38	1,700	Chicago & Alton	38	38⅜	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
74	75	400	Chicago & Alton pf	74	75	74	75	+1
31	31¼	2,700	Chi. Gt. Western	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
47½	48½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48⅜	48⅜	47	47	—1
192	192⅜	22,455	Chi., Mil. & St. P	192⅜	194	192	192	—2
197	199½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	199¼	199½	199½	199½	— ½
235	237	500	Chi. & Northw	235¾	236¾	235¾	236	+ ½
260	265	500	Chi. & Northw. pf	260	260	260	260	—3
200	202	740	Chi., R. I. & Pac	200	201	200	201	+2¼
22	22½	800	Chi. Term. Trans	22	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	2,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅝
18⅞	19¼	700	Chi. Union Traction	19	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
52	55	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	52	52	52	52	—2
103¼	104	100	C., C., C. & St. L	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	+ ¼
81	81⅝	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	79½	82¼	79½	81½	+2
32½	32⅝	1,400	Colorado & Southern	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
49½	49⅝	1,100	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49¼	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	10,650	Col. & H. C. & I	23¼	24⅜	23¼	24⅜	+1
221	222	1,200	Consolidated Gas	222	222	221	221	...
122	123	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	124¼	124¼	122½	122½	—1½
33¼	34	100	Corn Products	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
176½	178	600	Delaware & Hudson	176¾	178	176¾	177½	— ¼
274	275	500	Del., Lack. & West	274½	275	274½	275	+1½
44	44⅝	2,100	Denver & R. G	45¾	46¾	45¾	46	— ⅝
92¼	92½	500	Denver & R. G. pf	92	92½	92	92½	+ ½
22	22⅛	600	Detroit Southern	22¼	22¾	21½	22	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	16,700	Detroit Southern pf	41⅜	42⅜	41	42¼	+ ⅞
89⅜	89⅝	58	Detroit United Ry	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
4⅜	5⅛	225	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
36½	37	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36¼	...
20	20⅝	450	*Dul., S. S. & A	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ½
40⅜	40¾	71,200	Erie	39⅜	40⅜	39½	40¼	...
69	69¼	4,000	Erie 1st pf	68¾	69⅝	68¾	69⅛	— ½
53⅝	53½	3,000	Erie 2d pf	54¼	55½	54¼	55⅜	+ ⅞
61½	62	200	Evans. & T. H	61	61	61	61	+1
186	187	600	General Electric	188	188	186¾	186¾	+ ¼
194	197	300	Great Northern pf	192	192	194	194	+ ½
96½	96⅝	700	Hocking Valley	96½	96¾	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
91⅞	93	200	Hocking Valley pf	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
153⅜	153¾	4,000	Illinois Central	153½	155	153	153⅝	— ⅛
11	11¼	2,325	Illinois Central rts	11	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
20¼	21	2,000	Internat. Paper	20½	20¾	20	20¾	+ ½
72½	73	200	Internat. Paper pf	73½	73½	73	73	...
69	71	10	*Internat. Power Co	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	...
19½	22	1,275	*Internat. Silver	20	22¼	20	20	+1
50	53	500	Internat. Steam Pump	52	52¼	52	52	...
46½	47	500	Iowa Central	46	46¾	46	46¾	+1¾
82	83	300	Iowa Central pf	82	82¾	82	82¾	+1½
81⅝	81¾	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	82	82¾	81⅝	81⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	35¾	500	Kansas City South.	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	400	Kansas City South. pf	57	57	57	57	...
139	139½	23,600	Louisville & Nashville	142	142¼	138¼	139½	—1½
10	15	300	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	...
137⅜	137½	34,650	Manhattan Elevated	136½	138⅜	136½	137⅜	+ ⅛
124	124	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	124	124	124	124	+1
142	142½	600	Met. Street Railway	142¾	142¾	142	142	— ¼
26½	26⅞	2,000	Mexican Central	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27	...
112	113	400	Minn. & St. Louis	112	113⅝	112	112½	+2
76	76⅝	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M	76	77¼	76	77¼	+ ¾
130	131	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M pf	130¼	131	130¼	131	+1
31	31⅛	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅞	31⅛	30⅜	31	— ¼
63	63½	1,925	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	63	63⅜	63	63	— ⅜
116⅜	116¾	21,830	Missouri Pacific	115	116⅝	115	115⅝	— ⅞
29½	29⅝	2,510	*Nat. Lead Co	30½	30½	29½	29½	— ¼
94	95	1,050	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	95	95¼	93	94	+1⅛
19⅝	19½	2,400	Nat. R. R. of Mex	19½	19½	19¼	19½	...
177	178	100	*N. Y. Air Brake, ex d	177	177	177	177	...
157⅝	158	6,304	New York Central	157⅜	158¼	157¼	157⅞	— ⅛
51¾	52⅝	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
25	27	10	New York Dock	27	27	27	27	...
64	65	500	New York Dock pf	64	64	64	64	...
230	234	30	N. Y., N. H. & H	233	233	233	233	— ¼
341	345	18,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	344⅜	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
74	74½	30,250	Norfolk & Western	72½	75	72½	74	+ ⅛
127⅛	128	570	Nortlf American	128⅞	129⅜	128⅛	128⅛	—2⅜
78½	79	300	Pacific Coast	79½	79½	79	79	+1
82½	84	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	83	83	83	83	+2
164½	164⅝	26,100	Pennsylvania R. R	164⅝	165	164	164½	— ¼
105	105⅜	3,500	People's Gas, Chicago	105¼	105⅞	104½	105	+ ¼
...	...	500	Pere Marquette	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
99⅜	100	300	P., C., C. & St. L	99	99¾	99	99⅝	+1⅜
56⅜	57¼	2,630	Pressed Steel Car	57⅜	57⅝	56	57	+ ⅛
91½	92	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	91	91	91½	91½	+ ¼
250	255	150	Pullman Company	255	255	255	255	...
99	94	100	†R. R. Securities	93	93	93	93	—1
36¼	36⅞	1,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	36	37	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
72¼	72½	109,800	Reading	69¾	73½	69¾	72⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,000	Reading 1st pf	87	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
78½	79	15,500	Reading 2d pf	77¾	79⅝	77¾	79	+1¼
21½	21⅝	2,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
74	75⅝	725	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	+ ¼
22	22½	800	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	22¼	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
22	23½	1,000	St. Jo. & G. I	23	23¼	23	23	+1
76½	77	1,700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	77¾	77¾	77	77	— ½
38¼	38½	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	39	39	38½	38½	...
79	79½	700	St. L. & San Fran	79	79½	79	79⅜	+1
74⅜	75	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	74¾	74¾	74½	74⅝	+1⅝
34½	35¼	200	St. Louis Southw	34	34¼	34	34½	+ ¼
70¾	71	2,350	St. Louis Southw. pf	70¾	72⅜	70¾	72¼	+1¼
62	62½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	+ ¾
75	75⅞	32,400	Southern Pacific	75½	76½	75⅜	75⅝	...
37⅜	38⅛	54,375	Southern Railway	38¼	39½	38¼	39⅛	+ ¾
96½	96⅝	800	Southern Railway pf	96	97⅜	96	97	+1
6⅞	7	900	Standard R. & T	...	6½	6½	6½	...
67⅞	68	4,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66½	68¾	66½	67⅞	+ ⅜
47⅜	47⅞	6,300	Texas & Pacific	47⅝	48¼	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	30	1,100	Tol., St. L. & West	29	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
43½	44¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
122	123	45	Twin City R. T	121¼	123¼	121¼	123¼	...
14½	15⅛	170	*Union Bag & P. Co	15	15	15	15	+ ⅝
16	16¼	1,000	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
56	57	1,100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	56½	57	56	56¼	+ ¼
106⅜	106¾	42,100	Union Pacific	106¼	107½	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅛	500	Union Pacific pf	91½	91½	91	91¼	+ ⅛
145	149	200	U. S. Express	149⅞	149⅞	149½	149½	— ½
14⅜	14⅝	6,440	*U. S. Leather	14½	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
89½	90	20	*U. S. Leather pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	...
18⅞	19½	1,500	U. S. Rubber	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+⅜
57½	59	600	U. S. Rubber pf	58	58	58	58	+1⅜
40⅜	40⅞	39,500	U. S. Steel	40½	41¼	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
90⅜	90¾	12,170	U. S. Steel pf	89½	90½	89⅝	90⅛	+ ⅞
...	...	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	34	34	34	34	+1
68	68½	250	Va.-Caro. Chemical	68½	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅜
35¼	35⅝	2,100	Wabash	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¾
51	51⅝	6,100	Wabash pf	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51	...
93⅜	93⅝	1,300	Western Union Tel	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	— ⅛
218½	220	100	Westinghouse E. & M	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¾	+1¾
28½	28¾	500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
39½	39⅝	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	...
28¾	28⅞	1,500	Wisconsin Central	28½	28⅞	28¼	28¼	...
53¼	53½	200	Wisconsin Central pf	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	...

Sales.... 972,257 *Unlisted. †Illinois Central stock interest certificates.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,253,394
Gold	136,124,771
Silver	12,055,861
United States notes	3,750,930
Treasury notes of 1890	94,210
National bank notes	14,610,338
Total receipts this day	2,186,389
Total receipts this month	2,186,389
Total receipts this year	148,678,275
Total expenditures this day	1,775,000
Total expenditures this month	1,775,000
Total expenditures this year	139,256,976
Deposits in National banks	134,110,388

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$363,311,089
Silver dollars of 1890	465,752,000
Silver dollars of 1890	396,361
Silver bullion of 1890	24,459,639
Total	$855,890,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$363,311,089
Silver certificates outstanding	465,752,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,836,000
Total	$855,890,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	77,195,736
Gold certificates	58,929,035
Silver coin and bullion	5,875,339
Silver certificates	6,180,522
United States notes	3,750,930
Other assets	23,488,505
Total in Treasury	$175,420,070
Deposits in National banks	134,110,388
Total	$309,530,459
Current liabilities	88,277,085
Available cash balance	$221,253,394

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 51⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .01½, 400 Best and Belcher at .11, 1,500 Comstock at .05, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 300 Elkton at .40, 300 Isabella at .31@.32, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07½, 100 Portland at 1.87, 200 Small Hopes at .40, and 100 Standard at 3.50.

Southern Voting Trustees' Extension.

J. P. Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker voting trustees, have informed holders of stock trust certificates for preferred and common stock of the Southern Railway Company that, referring to their notice of Sept. 15, ult., extending time for stamping the certificates to yesterday, the time has been extended up to and including Oct. 15.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
3d week Sept	$247,051	$198,490	.....
From July 1	2,565,406	2,437,709	.....

BUFF., ATT. & ARC. for year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	20,957	27,230	273
Op. expenses	20,725	18,690	*2,035
Net earnings	6,232	8,540	2,308
Fixed charges	1,839	4,115	2,276
Surplus	4,393	4,435	42
Total sur. June 30	11,525	7,133	*4,392
Cash on hand	13,050	1,027	*12,023
*Increase.			

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,771,892	2,435,640	2,190,795
Op. expenses	1,945,477	1,692,459	1,467,517
Net earnings	826,415	743,181	723,278
Ratio op. ex.,p. c.	70.2	69.5	67.0
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	5,481,136	4,747,090	4,244,517
Op. expenses	3,850,163	3,456,861	2,829,554
Net earnings	1,630,973	1,290,169	1,414,963

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	533,803	498,548	410,057
Op. expenses	335,034	308,939	269,457
Net earnings	197,869	189,609	140,600
Gross, 8 months	4,172,287	3,879,911	3,491,125
Op. expenses	2,579,578	2,104,254	2,121,184
Net, 8 months	1,592,709	1,715,657	1,369,941

SYRACUSE, LAKESIDE & BALDWINSVILLE for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	18,903.	18,800	103
Op. expenses	15,681	16,564	*883
Net earnings	3,222	2,230	986
Other income	457	1,748	*1,291
Total income	3,679	3,984	*305
Fixed charges	7,977	7,266	711
Deficit	4,298	3,282	1,016
*Decrease.			

WABASH for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,908,705	1,686,379	1,527,319
Op. expenses	1,270,007	1,160,779	1,050,495
Net earnings	633,698	525,600	476,824
Ratio op. exp	66.7%	68.8%	68.8%
Gross, 2 months	3,625,236	3,238,719	2,877,423
Expenses	2,516,516	2,290,055	2,049,890
Net, 2 months	1,108,720	948,664	827,533

SALT TRUST RECEIVERS.

Those Appointed in New Jersey Were Appointed In This State—Supposed Deficiency of $250,000.

Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Nathan S. Beardslee of Warsaw, N. Y., and Frank P. McDermott of Jersey City, receivers for the property in this State of the National Salt Company of 170 Broadway; in a suit brought by Chauncey H. Strickland, a stockholder. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $75,000. They are the same persons who were appointed receivers in New Jersey on Tuesday.

After the debts of the company are paid there will be a deficiency of more than $250,000, not including outstanding certificates of indebtedness amounting to $685,546, which, it is declared, are illegal. The certificates were given to the former stockholders of the United Salt Company, in pursuance of an agreement to exchange shares of stock in the two companies, and suit was begun some time ago in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on behalf of some of the stockholders of the National Salt Company to rescind and set aside the agreement.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Oct. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Goslin vs. Ammon.
2—In re Haven Av.
3—Olcott vs. Olcott.
4—Same vs. same.
5—In re Watkins.
6—Hellner vs. Rorbach.
7—Neubauer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Younger vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Knowles vs. Conklin.
10—Walmuth vs. Chatillon.
11—Meyer vs. Freundschaft Society.
12—Kelly vs. Cowen.
13—Walls vs. Mallory.
14—Murphy vs. Mallory.
15—Indelli vs. Murray.
16—Coley vs. Tallman.
17—Sutherland vs. Deshong.
18—Chmelnitzky vs. Baum.
19—Bauer vs. Bauer.
20—Colorado Nat. Bank vs. Cannon.
21—Cohen vs. Bergen.
22—Curtis vs. Sire.
23—Warner vs. Man. Ry. Co.
24—Saltzseider vs. same.
25—Lawrence vs. Rogers
26—De Coster vs. De Costers.
27—Miller vs. O'Hara.
28—Dunlop vs. Muiry.
29—Linkletter vs. Linkletter.
30—Amsick vs. Rogers.
31—Perry vs. Perry.
32—In re Foley.
33—Loring vs. City of New York.
34—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
35—N. Y. Const. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
36—In re Emanuel.
37—Barmash vs. Barmash.
38—Feinberg vs. Feinberg.
39—In re Fay.
40—In re Colby.
41—In re Lahey.
42—Same vs. Swartz.
43—Coe vs. Kinzig.
44—Gassner vs. Stols.
45—Pettit vs. Stewart.
46—Allgretti vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
47—In re Sheeran.
48—In re E. 133d St.
49—In re E. 132d St.
50—In re E. 166th St.
51—In re Carter Av.
52—In re High Bridge Park.
53—In re Bassford Av.
54—In re Briggs Av.
55—In re Diamond Truck, &c., Co.
56—Gould vs. Topiltz.
57—Abe Stein Co. vs. Spitzel.
58—Coney Island R. R. Co. vs. Boyton.
59—Goodsell vs. Goodsell.
60—Treadwell vs. Greene.
61—Rietman vs. Luther.
62—German-Am. R. E. T. G. Co. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
63—Dalberg vs. Rathborne.
64—Spingarn vs. Powell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Frederick G. Burton. At 10:30 A. M.
Margaret McGuigan, Julia P. Rawls, Anna E. St. John, Stephen P. Cooney, Catharine Van R. Turnbull, Edward McGuire, Meredith Clymer, Thomas I. Madge.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Oct. 15.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV. and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—William Wainwright, alias Jerome Victor, Thomas Wallace, Joseph Clark, Daniel McCarthy, alias Daniel J. O'Connell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Chauncey H. Strickland vs. National Salt Company—Nathan S. Beardslee and Frank P. McDermott.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Samuel Winkler vs. Adolph Ziegler—Abraham S. Weltfish.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Morris Hellman vs. Louis Mendelson—Charles F. Kastenhuber. Simon Adler vs. David Pollack et al, (four cases)—Reuben M. Cohen. In re Millinery Building and Loan Association—Charles D. Smith.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Theresa D'Albert vs. Max A. Wacker—Melvin G. Palliser.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Woodbury vs. Waddell—Max Silverstein. Protze vs. Roehrich—Lewis A. Abrams. Alsop vs. Wager—Henry Hoyt.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Wilde vs. Smith—Angel S. Simpson.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Thursday, Oct. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

346—Higbie vs. City of New York.

For Monday, Oct. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

885—Molier vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
886—Faber vs. same.
1114—Leonard vs. same.
1112—Proper vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
980—Durst vs. Loyd.
973—Welk vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works.
1092—Karlson vs. Lichenstein.
66—Klous vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1053—McCormack vs. same.
1079—Shurn vs. same.
939—Satoris vs. same.
960—Halpert vs. same.
958—Walkowitz vs. same.
957—Same vs. same.
1005—Satoris, (Action No. 2,) vs. same.
1006—Cregan vs. same.
1113—Kavanagh and another vs. same.
340—Queens Co. Savings Bank vs. Graham, executrix, and others.
743—Sythes, as administratrix, vs. Morgan
1086—Wallin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
911—Smith vs. City of New York.
912—Lutgens vs. same.
913—Reynolds vs. same.
914—Von Hunnerbein vs. same.
915—Johnson vs. same.
956—Williamson vs. same.
1121—Tracy vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1122—Fuller vs. same.
1123—Jandrou vs. same.
1124—Bosh vs. same.
1126—Paulis vs. Howard.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1126.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds

OF THE

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

DATED MAY 15th, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas & Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, Eastern Division bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for redemption, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the said Mortgage.

The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1903, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease.

31	583	1058	1472	2289	2984	3540
58	607	1142	1506	2343	3042	3541
90	614	1144	1508	2353	3048	3595
99	650	1145	1525	2395	3067	3681
140	677	1160	1547	2434	3072	3695
165	680	1209	1849	2485	3108	3717
173	700	1235	1601	2502	3107	3723
176	718	1265	1698	2504	3223	3822
247	703	1275	1708	2508	3294	3861
262	702	1304	1704	2643	3297	3954
269	847	1305	1935	2666	3344	3963
280	850	1306	1945	2735	3349	3972
285	851	1332	2000	2833	3375	3973
316	912	1361	2035	2842	3403	3988
391	926	1391	2072	2840	3418	4038
450	974	1393	2088	2861	3467	4054
471	1006	1423	2098	2864	3405	4106
530	1017	1443	2251	2902	3504	4149

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Ban

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street Corner.

IMPORTANT DEAL IN THE BRONX

Warner Van Norden Buys at Third Avenue and 149th Street—New Building on Wooster Street—Other Items.

The plot, 27.2 by 120, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street has been sold by John Notman. Mr. Notman is at present in Europe and at his office in this city no additional details of the transaction were obtainable. It is understood that the purchaser will erect a handsome residence on the site.

Warner Van Norden has bought from J. & M. Haffen, through Collins & Collins and J. Clarence Davies & Co., the plot of about four lots formed by the junction of Third and Melrose Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Van Norden said last evening that he intended to erect a business building on the property four or five stories in height, in which a branch of the Van Norden Trust Company will probably be established. This will be the second new structure to be erected at that junction within a brief period, the other being Hegeman & Co.'s new building on one of the opposite corners.

The real estate held by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company was conveyed yesterday to the United States Realty and Construction Company. A list of the properties, their dimensions, and the mortgages to which they are subject will be found below among the official records.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Conrad T. Kruse and Clarence W. Mulford the plot of about 6,250 square feet at 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster Street, upon which the buyers will erect a seven-story loft building. Mr. Kruse will be the architect of the new structure. Bleiman & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that Wesley Thorn is the buyer of the property 21 Liberty Street, running through to 60 Maiden Lane, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Henry M. Denton has sold to T. W. Shotwell two lots on the north side of Lawrence Street, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, together with an abutting lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. This property was to have been sold at auction on Monday, but was withdrawn.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for W. E. Finn the four-story dwelling, 157 West Sixty-fourth Street, 18 by 50 by 100. Mr. Finn recently sold, through the same brokers, the adjoining houses, 153 and 155.

It is reported that Moses Taylor Pyne has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 42 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Duff & Conger have sold for Dr. J. V. S. Woolley to Dr. Sigmund Tynberg the three-story dwelling, 1,329 Madison Avenue, on lot 20 by 74.

E. Kelly has sold to a Mr. Thompson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 107 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Louis Lese has bought from Carrie Cornell and Louisa Smith the two five-story flats 1,044 and 1,046 Park Avenue, 50 by 90; also, from Schmeidler & Bachrach, the three-story dwelling 169 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Nevins & Perelman have bought, through Emanuel Klein, 119 and 121 Cannon Street, a plot 41.7 by 100.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Samuel Wacht to an investor, for about $110,000, the northwest corner of Rivington and Suffolk Streets, two new six-story tenements on plot 50 by 78.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Goodman & Simon the four-story tenement 66 and 68 Avenue D, on plot 37 by 72.

Simon Hoffman has sold to Charles Friedman, 437 Fifth Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 100.

Isaac Strauss, broker in the recent sale of 1,095 and 1,097 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, reports that the purchaser was Nathan Adelsdorfer.

W. F. & H. Smith have sold for the Kountze estate to H. Huncke a plot of four lots on Morris Avenue, 225 feet north of Brunswick Avenue. The buyer will erect thereon four two-family brick dwellings.

Henry A. Koelsch, who recently purchased fourteen lots at the junction of Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, has resold the corner plot. It is said that the property has been acquired by a church.

W. J. Houston & Co. have sold to R. R. Masten the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Audubon Avenue, 25 by 79.9.

Charles R. Baruch & Co. have leased for Dr. Louis Haupt the three four-story tenements 441 East Twelfth Street and 1,105 and 1,107 Avenue C, being the northwest corner, to Joseph Calazzo for five years at an aggregate rental of $18,000.

Barton Chapin and Sidney W. Hughes, who for several years have been associated with McVickar & Co., announce that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general real estate business, with offices at 62 and 64 Cedar Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

636 West End Avenue, east side, 18.5 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 22 by 43, and irregular, four-story American basement stone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to Mary F. Stanley.....$17,525

By Vincent A. Ryan.

3,030 Hadison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 20.11 by 50, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Henry R. Steele..... 20,550

318 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 215 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. C. Moore..... 17,200

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

823 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Edward E. Haskell.. 17,995

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.8 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to George J. Maurer..... 42,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 77 feet east of Avenue A, 21 by 102.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,628.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reno R. Billington, referee, 4 and 6 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,009.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, 500 East Forty-first Street, south side, 92.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.3 by 67 by 17.10 by 50.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,486.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 503 to 509 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, two six-story elevator apartment houses, due on judgment, $30,650; subject to other mortgages for $130,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 338 by 199.10; also, 29 to 33 City Hall Place, and 108 and 110 East Nineteenth Street, for two brick sub-stations, 58.2 by 99.9 by 50 by 91.10; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of 21 Park Row, owner; Vleck & Hunter of 21 Park Row, architects; cost, $220,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Locust Avenue, for a two-story gas purifying house, 45 by 127; Central Union Gas Company, owners and architects; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 221 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Goldberger of 1 Forsyth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, northwest corner, to three-story brick lofts, with store; Wendel estate of 176 Broadway, owners; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 465 to 469 West Broadway, to a six-story brick factory; J. J. Sattemann of 367 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Parfitt Brothers of 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, architects, cost, $3,500.

No. 417 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Rexer of 156 and 158 Broadway, owner; H. Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Avenue, south side, 35 feet east of Webster Avenue, to a three-story frame store, office, and dwelling, 31 by 56; F. Shepperd, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Boston Road, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 30; F. Shepperd, Pelham Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Boston Road, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, 24 by 30; F. Shepperd, Pelham Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Westchester Avenue, southeast corner of Washington Avenue, to a one-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 52; John Gormley, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 116th St, 463.8 to 114th St x775 to Broadway; Society of the New York Hospital to Real Estate Mortgage Company..... $1

AVENUE D, 66 and 68, s e s, 37x72; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Aaron Goodman and another, (mtg $15,000).... 1

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 21x50x20.10x50; 72 Bedford St, e s, 23.8x50.5x30.2x50; Siegfried Wittner to Joseph Wittner, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

BRIGGS AV, n w s, 152.4 ft n e of Travers St, 25x100; John R. Ross and wife to Blanche Duffy, (mtg $3,360)..... 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 57th St, 136.2x166.8x118.8x114.3, mtg $350,000;) 50th St, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 125x200.10 to 51st St, x irregular, (mtg $236,000;) 52d St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.5, (mtg $50,000;) Broadway, s e corner of 49th St, 113.4x100.6x100.10x161.8; 74th St, n s, 400.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 46.9x102.2, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $60,000;) 74th St, n s, 468 ft w of Columbus Av, 82x102.2, (mtg ½ of $200,000) ½ part, all title; Broadway, w s, 58th St, s s, 8th Av, e s, 57th St, n s, block, except 8th Av, e s, 155.6 ft s of 58th St, 19.6x80, ½ part, and all title, (mtg ½ of $600,000;) The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to United States Realty and Construction Company..... 1

BROADWAY, 373, w s, 24.10x150x24.4 to alley; Broadway, 375, w s, 25x150; Henry Corn to Matthew H. Beers, (mtg $250,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x80; Margaretha Muller to Simon Kreielsheimer, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, 192, n s, 25.1x75.1x24.11x75.5; Rebecca Werner to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, 282, n s, 24.3x75; Emma L. Gallagher to George Eswein, quitclaim.. 1

BROOME ST, 282, n s, 24.3x75; John H. H. Haws to George Eswein, quitclaim.. 1

BROOME ST, 282, n s, 24.3x75; Rachel C. Haws to George Eswein, quitclaim..... 1

BROOME ST, 282, n s, 24.3x75; Charles D. Haws and another to George Eswein, quitclaim..... 1

BROOME ST, 282, n s, 24.3x75; Margaret E. Smith and another to George Eswein, quitclaim..... 1

BROOME ST, 282, n s, 24.3x75; Cecilia H. Spofford to George Eswein, quitclaim..... 1

DELANCEY ST, s s, 25 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x75; Samuel Greenfeld to City of New York..... 26,250

GREENE ST, 19 and 21, w s, 45x100; 14 Wooster St, e s, 22x100.8x21.11x100; 16 Wooster St, e s, 21.6x100; Matthew H. Beers to Henry Corn..... 1

HAVEN AV, w s, 50 ft n from s s of 170th St, runs w 103.3x s 100x e 103.3x n 100; Wilber McBride to William L. Mitchell..... 18,300

HENRY ST, 160, e s, 26.1x100; Samuel Wacht and another to David Davis, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 317, s w corner of Attorney St, 20x54; Leon Pearl to Regina Kaner, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

JEROME AV, n e corner of 184th St, 67.6x100, with strip adjoining; Carrie J. Singhi to Augustus A. Levey, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, 450 and 452, e s, 75 ft s of 133d St, 49.10x84; 134th St, 28 West, 26x99.11; Louis McCord to Amelia McCord, (mtg $60,000)..... 1

LENOX AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Sadie Gelb to Rosa Gelb, (mtg $24,000)..... 34,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, runs n 100.11x e 99x s 19.11x w 37.4x s 81 to 121st st x w 61.6 to Max Marx to Fulton McMahon, (mtg $73,000)..... 100

LISPENARD ST, 23 and 25, n s, 50x100; Isaac Fromme, referee, to William G. Figueron..... 48,000

LOT 327, map of portion of Hunt estate; Louise Josephson to Sophie Knepper, (mtg $2,341)..... 1

LOT 357, map of portion of Hunt estate; Robert F. Rudell to Edward J. Cahill.... 1

LOTS 353 and 356, Block J, amended H. P. Rose Mapes estate; Anna M. Schulze to Marie Thain, (mtg $2,346)..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,520, s e corner of 119th St, 25.11x100; Charles J. Muller to Arnold Kohn, (mtg $33,000)..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, 60, and 21 Liberty St; Susan W. Nichols to Wesley Thorn..... 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 25x70; Harry W. Graham to Anna M. Morell, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

OGDEN AV, w s, 5 ft s of 164th St, 25x90; Joseph H. Jones to Jennie W. Graham, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

ORCHARD ST, 70, s s, 25.1x87.6x25x87.6; Louis Gordon and others to Charles A. Faust..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 109, n s, 24.8x93.11x irregular, with strip; Harry Altman and another to Katie Spielholtz, (mtg $38,500)..... 46,500

STEBBINS AV, e s, 761.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x110.4x25x108.7; Ottelie Noll to Mary A. Costello, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 761.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100.4x25x108.7; Joseph Noll and wife to Mary A. Costello, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 80, e s, 25x85; Isaac Heller to Emanuel Arnstein and another, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,230, e s, 22x132; William H. Wright and wife to Caroline M. Amend, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 86.10 ft s of 192d St, 31.3x100; William H. Wright to Wilber T. Wright and wife, tenants by entirety..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 59th St, 75x100; George Doctor and others to Max Katz and another, (mtg $75,000)..... 1

2D AV, 2,266, e s, 100x20x100; 2d Av, 2,268, e s, 26x100; Peter J. Warren to Loretta A. Warren, ½ part, (mtg $2,333)..... 1

2D ST, 112 East, 25x121.11; Bernard Gordon to Harry Abrahams and another, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

3D AV, 3,825, w s, 45.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 20x100; Elizabeth J. Mueller to Serg Frieff, (mtg $15,000)..... 10

4TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Avenue C, 44x96.2; Max Berkowitz and others to Elkan Kahn, (mtg $20,000, R S $5,) recorded..... 100

5TH AV, 2,246, w s, 25x85; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 18,750

5TH AV, 1,365, e s, 25x100; Solomon Dornberger to Marcus Lederer, (mtg $22,000). 100

5TH AV, 1,348, w s, 25x100; Samuel Siegler and another to Hermine Burger, (mtg $23,500)..... 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, 50.5x100; Robert S. Lotz to Frederic J. Middlebrook, (mtg $125,000)..... 100

7TH AV, 2,369, e s, 24.11x100; Henry Marks to Jakobina Ramsperger..... 100

8TH AV, 888, s e corner of 53d St, 22x80; Robert T. Oxley and wife to Maria L. Meinecke and others, 2-15 part..... 4,000

10TH ST, 351 East, 25x94.9; Sadie Dorfman and another to Solomon Klingenstein, (mtg $20,750)..... 1

11TH ST, 249 West, 25x100; Annie F. Evans and another to Thomas O'Donnell, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.2x59.11; Elizabeth O. Finney to Michael Hegg, all liens, B. & S., Ca. G..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108, Unionport; Wilhelm H. F. Lange to Joseph Urdi, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100, block; Mary A. Tucker and others, executors, to George A. Hearn..... 38,750

13TH ST, 449 and 451 West; 10th Av, 40 to 56; 14th St, 452 to 456 West, leasehold; Joseph and John E. Conron to Conron Brothers, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

18TH ST, 303 East, 20x54; Ellen W. E. Parton and another to Mary J. Moorhead..... 9,500

21ST ST, 232 East; Franz Ruhl and wife to Charles W. Doherty, (mtg $27,500).. 100

22D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Teresa M. Flintoff to Henry Koehler and wife..... 100

26TH ST, 526 West; Margaret Cox to Sophia Hirschfeld..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 24x98.9; Charles P. Buckley and another, executors, to the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank..... 155,000

39TH ST, 333 West, 25x98.9; George H. Leopold and others to New Amsterdam Realty Company..... 1

40TH ST, 143 West, 20x88.9; Albert J. Adams and wife to Francis S. Kinney, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

40TH ST, 336 East, 25x98.9; David Klein to Mondinc Herzog, (mtg $15,350)..... 1

43D ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; August Herzog to Frederick Wilkens, (mtg $14,000)..... 19,000

45TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Albert G. Hyde and another to George W. Stetson..... 1

46TH ST, 311 to 315 West, 75x100.5x irregular; John A. Johnson to Bronx Investment Company, (mtg $75,000)..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Mary Casson to Farrand O. Smith and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; John H. Krebs to Charles Lane.. 1

51ST ST, s s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Charles F. Myers to Charles Lane 1

52D ST, 63 West, 20x100.4; Bernhard Lowenstein and others, executors and trustees, to George H. Robinson..... 50,000

52D ST, 63 West, 20x100.4; Leon B. Lowenstein and others to George H. Robinson..... 1

53D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Maximilian Toch, individually and as trustee, and others to Toch Realty Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

55TH ST, 158 and 160 West, 50x100.5; Sarah M. Walker to May E. Bannon..... 67,500

55TH ST, 158 and 160 West, 50x100.5; Mary E. Bannon to Frederic J. Middlebrook, (mtg $52,500)..... 100

57TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.5; Victoria Hirsch, widow, to Paul Schleich, (mtg $7,600)..... 100

58TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 8th Av, 104.6x100.5; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Charles Schmidt, Jr., Ca. G..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Adrian L. Henry to Nicholas Henry, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

68TH ST, 16 West, 18x100.5; William J. Goulding to William F. Donnelly, (mtg $18,000)..... 10

69TH ST, 42 West, 23x100.5; Lizzie S. Flint to Adele Bloomingdale..... 52,000

69TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; William Spence to Francis G. Lloyd..... 1

77TH ST, 137 West, 20x102.2; Herman Cohen to Elsa J. Lindenmeyr, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 271.3 ft e of 3d Av, 17x100; Charlotte Evers, widow, to Frederick W. Evers, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 501 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Wilbur C. Fisk to Wolcott G. Lane, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 50x138.1x50x137.10; Thomas L. Sturges to Margaret A. Lyon, all title, B. & S.... 1

88TH ST, 47 East, 25.6x100.8; Bella Bimberg to Seymour P. Kurzman, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Teresa C. Donnelly to Archibald C. M. I. Stewart, (mtg $26,000).... 1

92D ST, n s, 33 ft w of West End Av, 25x75.8x irregular; Caroline L. Foley to Robert D. Green, (mtg $30,000)..... 48,000

93D ST, 161 East, 14x61; Rosy Kohn to Kate Elbers, (mtg $6,000)..... 10,000

100TH ST, 155 West, 25x100.11; Albert Cahiman to Isidor Kaphan, (mtg $26,500)..... 1

100TH ST, 155 West, 25x100.11; Isidor Kaphan to Lena Kaphan, (mtg $21,500). 1

102D ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Friend to Samuel Goldberger, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

109TH ST, 80 East, 17x80.10; Lena C. Niedermann to George J. Kessler and wife, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

110TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Edward S. Harper to Martha Gerwin..... 1

114TH ST, 48 West, 17.8x100.11; Frances H. Graham to Joseph Hyams, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

132D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.10; John Grossman to Henry R. Carse..... 5,000

135TH ST, 804 East, 20x100; Gertrude Boecher to Fritz Hartz, (mtg $11,000)... 1

135TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; Joseph L. Louther to Joseph Sonsin, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; David McClure, referee, to Joseph L. Louther..... 7,000

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus G. Cobb to Louise A. Cobb..... Gift

139TH ST, s s, 625 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary M. Merritt to Mary Roberts and another, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

142D ST, 522 West, 16x99.11; John B. Carse to John Grossman, (mtg $8,000)... 1

146TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Leggett Av, 50x100; Charles O'Sullivan to Lewis Dorfman, (mtg $550)..... 1,200

147TH ST, s s, 88 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x74.11; Dalton McMahon to Max Marx, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

148TH ST, 525 West, 16.8x99.11; William T. Jerome to Isaac Graf, (mtg $11,000).

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Davis Karp to Anna M. Jenny, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

163D ST, 436 to 442 West, 100x112.6; John C. Barr to John A. Johnson, (mtg $80,000)..... 1

163D ST, 436 to 442 West, 100x112.6; John A. Johnson to Miriam Rheinstrom, (mtg $80,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 93d St; George A. Fisher to Henry M. Wasself, 5¾ years..... $1,500 $2,000

MONROE ST, 154; Morris J. Simon and another to Louis Mondshine, 3 years.... 3,325

3D AV, 757, n e corner of 47th St; Peter McCormick to P. J. O'Neill, 4 years 8 months..... 2,550

3D AV, 1,069; Leopold Kreielsheimer to Charles Baldwin, 5 years..... 840

34TH ST, 34 West; Leo Montel to Santi Puglisi, 5 years 45 days..... $1,200, 1,400

46TH ST, 60 and 68 West; Holland Realty Company to Eliza A. Oliver and another, 5 years..... 12,000

106TH ST, 341 East; John Schreiner to Angelo Tozzo, 4 years..... 1,740

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 117th St, n s, 173.1 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $24,000

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Rebecca Werner; Broome St, 192, due March 20, 1904, 5 per cent..... 5,000

AMEND, Caroline M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Tinton Av, 1,230, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,500

BANNON, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55th St, 158 West, 1 year..... 52,500

BELETTI, Antonio, to Catharine Gerhards; 86th St, 444 East, prior mortgage, $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BELETTI, Antonio, to Frederick Schuck; 86th St, 444 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

BURGER, Hermine, to Samuel Siegler and another; 1,348 5th Av, prior mtg $23,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

CLARK, Robert S., to Frank H. Presby; 7th Av, s e corner of 53d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 125,000

CLARK, Peter J., to Frank B. Colton; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage, $24,000, 2 months, 6 per cent. 1,330

COHEN, Tobias, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind; Norfolk St, 152, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 24,000

CONKLING, Alfred, and James H. Trowbridge; 295 and 297 Madison St, n w corner of Montgomery St, prior mtg $10,000, due Nov. 30, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greene St, 19 and 21, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 70,000

CORN, Henry, to Matthew H. Beers; Greene St, 19 and 21, prior mortgage $70,000, 1 year..... 20,000

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wooster St, 14 and 16, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

COWMAN, Ellen, to Ellen Shea; Lind Av, s e s, 207.10 ft-s w of Union St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DAVENPORT, Benjamin B., to Margaret I. Knapp; 30th St, 53 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DAVIS, David, to Samuel Wacht and another; Henry St, 160, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

DONNELL, Laura, to North River Savings Bank; 234 West 73th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

DONNELLY, William F., to Bennett E. Siegelstein; 68th St, 16 West, prior mortgage, $25,000, 1 year..... 10,000

DONNELLY, William F., to William J. Goulding; 68th St, 16 West, due April 1, 1903..... 5,000

DORFMAN, Lewis, to Charles P. Sullivan; 140th St, s s, 150 ft e of Leggett Av, 4 years..... 150

ELBERS, Kate, to the State Bank; 93d St, 161 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FAUST, Charles A., to Mathias Faust; Rivington St, 40, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 4,000

FAUST, Charles A., to Mathias Faust; Chrystie St, 62, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

FAUST, Charles A., to Henry De F. Weekes, as trustee; Orchard St, 134, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

FAUST, Charles A., to Mathias Faust; Orchard St, 134, (prior mtg $23,000), 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

FORTUNA REAL ESTATE CORPORATION to Frederick H. Comstock; 1st Av, n e corner of 83d St, due Sept. 10, 1907, 4 per cent..... 22,000

GELB, Rosa, to Sadie Price; Lenox Av, e s, 75.10 ft n of 117th St, prior mtg $24,000, 4 years..... 4,000

GOLDBERGER, Samuel, to Solomon Friend; 102d St, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, (prior mtg), 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue D, 66 and 68, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GORDON, George O., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 30th St, s s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

GRAHAM, Jennie W., to Joseph H. Jones; Ogden Av, w s, 5 ft s of 164th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 900

GREEN, Robert D., to Meyer L. Sire; 92d St, n s, 33 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 14,000

GROSSMAN, John, to Henry R. Carse; 142d St, 522 West, 1 year..... 1,000

HARTZ, Fritz, to Gertrude Boecker; 135th St, 804 East, 5 years..... 1,500

HOBURG, Charlotte, to Kate Kunting; Franklin Av, w s, 93.5 ft s of 170th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HUBINGER, William F., to German Savings Bank; 48th St, 240 ft w of 2d Av, (prior mtg $8,000), 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KANER, Regina, to Leon Pearl; East Houston St, 317, s w corner of Attorney St, 5 years..... 15,000

KLEINBERG, Abraham, and another, to Maurice Herrmann; 2d Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 111th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

KOEHLER, Henry, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 22d St, s s, 350 ft s of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

KOEHLER, Henry, to Teresa M. Flintoff; 22d St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, (prior mtg $23,000), installments..... 9,000

KREIELSHEIMER, Simon, to Margaretha Muller; Brook Av, w s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LAUE, Charles, to Robert H. McCormick and another, trustees; 51st St, s s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 12,500

LAUE, Charles, to Henry W. de Forest, trustees; 51st St, s s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 12,500

LLOYD, Francis G., to Van Norden Trust Company; 69th St, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 30,000

LOUTHER, Joseph L., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 135th St, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MEINCKE, Maria L., and others to Isabel R. Clark; 8th Av, s e corner of 53d St, all title, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MOORHEAD, Mary J., to Henry C. Noble; 18th St, n s, 60 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39th St, 333 West, due Sept. 2, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

PIGUERON, William G., to the Atlantic Dock Company; Lispenard St, 23 and 25, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 75,000

RAMSPERGER, Jakobina, widow, to Augusta Bolender; 83d St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 4,000

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Society of the New York Hospital; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 116th St, 463.8 to n s of 114th St x775 to Broadway, 8 mortgages, 5 years, 4 per cent, aggregating..... 1,500,000

RESSLER, George J., and another to Lena C. Niedermann; 109th St, 80 East, prior mortgage $7,000, due Jan. 2, 1905, 4 per cent..... 3,000

RICCIO, Domenico, and another to the Italian Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 13,000

ROBERTS, Mary, and another to the McVickar Realty Trust Company; 139th St, s s, 625 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

ROBINSON, George H., to Louis Marshall; 63 West 52d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

RUPP, Adolph, to North River Savings Bank; 34th St, n s, 137.9 ft e of 9th Av, due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 2,000

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD. Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
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Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV. Elegant detached dwelling; 12 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK,
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AVE.
ONE SOLD
of the row of seven new modern 3-story basement, brown and limestone dwellings, two tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchen laundry tiled, electric lights; beamed pannelled dining room ceiling; select hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; steam heat. Will suit the most fastidious. Corner house planned for physician. Open daily and Sunday. Charles Hagedorn, builder, on premises, or Robert Ward Real Estate Company, 181 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN.—FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER who was unfortunate. BUILDER must sell it; $1,150 BELOW COST to quick buyer. PRICE $10,850. TERMS, $500 cash and $55 monthly; PAYS ALL. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST NEW DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH. Trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, and OAK. 12 VERY LARGE ROOMS, 2 TILED BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS, LAVISHLY DECORATED. ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM. Oak beam ceilings. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Most beautiful location. WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Near "L" Road and Trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
4-story and basement white stone fronts; replete with every convenience for comfort; also a 3-story and basement white stone front on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av.; finest location in city; small amount of cash needed; all offers, cash or exchange, carefully considered. PETERSON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, 105 Prospect Park West.

150 FEET FROM FIRST STREET PROSPECT PARK.
561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

Selling to close an estate, 40 acre farm; 25 miles from New York, on main line Long Island R. R.; 800 feet from depot and Post Office; fronting on two main roads; large old-fashioned buildings in good order; land all clear; only $5,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Through circumstances am compelled to sell my late home; 3-story basement brick, 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, situated reliable section Brooklyn; fine investment; 10 minutes Manhattan; $6,500 mortgage; $3,500. Owner, R Box 115 Times Office.

$5,800 buys three-story and basement bay-window brick dwelling; 21 ft. width; Quincy St., one block from elevated station; little cash required.
RAY L. GODFREY,
22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—288 Baltic St., near Court; street fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St

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AEOLIAN HALL
Fifth Avenue and 34th St
Rates $360 Upward
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St.

CORNER STORE ON 7TH AVE.
Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1,962 Amsterdam Avenue.

Photograph gallery for rent; good, well arranged, and store, with living quarters attached; may be used for millinery, dressmaking, or other purposes. Inquire N. Christatos, Florist, corner 58th St. and 6th Av.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning; afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

Corner Offices, four large windows, view Madison Square; tenant wishes to sublet; rent, $1,250 per annum. Inquire Room 704 Mohawk Bldg, 160 Fifth Av.

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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
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Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St., $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A store to let; also large, dry cellar; 16 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building; fireproof. Inquire Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

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New Apartment Hotel and Apartment House.
91st St. & Lexington Ave.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
For Permanent and Transient Guests.
More modern conveniences and attractions than any apartment house in New York.
Single rooms with breakfast and dinner, $11.00 weekly.
Parlor and bedroom, including all meals for two, $25.00 weekly.
Rooms $3.50, $5.25, and $7.00 per week, furnished.
"Life Without Servant Problem."
Meals, American Plan, $7.50 and $8.75.
$2.50 PER DAY, ROOM AND MEALS.
Parlor and bedroom, with meals for one, $3.00.
Parlor and bedroom, with meals for two, $4.50.
All above rates include privilege of baths.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
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Suites, furnished and unfurnished, 2-10 rooms. Housekeeping and Hotel Service.
Apartment long-distance telephones.
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72nd Street, West,
is considered the most charming residential street on the West Side.
THE
..HARGRAVE..
AN APARTMENT HOTEL
(Opening this Week.)
is located between the
CENTRAL PARK and the HUDSON RIVER.
In perfection of equipment, superior service, and location, it is unequalled. Booklet mailed.
GEORGE S. HARRAL.

THE BINGHAM,
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, unfurnished, from October 1.
Superb dining room, restaurant, and café attached; meals a la carte.
J. FRED GRAVES, PROP.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.
Three apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fireproof. First-class restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

The Raymond, 42, 44 and 46 East 59th St.
New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Legal Notices.

SHERMAN HOYT OF THE CITY, COUNTY, and State of New York, and said Sherman Hoyt as administrator of the estate of Douglass Hoyt, late of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, deceased, to HARRIET H. NICHOLS and Adriana L. Seaver, both of the City, County, and State of New York; William H. Yale and Mary L. Yale, husband and wife, of the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota; "the widow and heirs" of Francis Skiddy, late of the City, County, and State of New York deceased; "the widow and heirs" of William D. Smith, late of the town of Norwalk, State of Connecticut, deceased; "the widow and heirs" of Timothy T. Merwin, late of the City and State of New York, deceased; Seymour Curtis of said town of Norwalk, and William H. Smith of said City of New York.—Order of Notice.
State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, Superior Court, ss.—Bridgeport, September 12, A. D. 1902.
Upon the complaint of the said Sherman Hoyt, claiming for reasons therein set forth, by the way of equitable relief, certain decrees terminating certain trusts and affecting the title of certain real estate situated in the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, returnable to the Superior Court in and for Fairfield County on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1902. It appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that the plaintiffs in the above-entitled action have annexed to the complaint in such action an affidavit stating that the plaintiffs do not know who "the widow and heirs" of Timothy T. Merwin, deceased, now who "the widow and heirs" of Francis Skiddy, deceased, are, or where any of them reside, and that they do not know who "the widow and heirs" of William D. Smith, deceased, are, excepting William H. Smith, a son of said deceased, or where they or any of them reside, excepting the said William H. Smith, who resides in the City and State of New York, but whose address is otherwise unknown to them; that the said "widow and heirs" of Timothy T. Merwin, deceased, "the widow and heirs" of Francis Skiddy, deceased, "the widow and heirs" of William D. Smith, deceased, and the said William H. Smith are parties defendant in the above-entitled action:
Therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given the said William H. Smith, "the widow and heirs" of the said Timothy T. Merwin, deceased, "the widow and heirs" of the said Francis Skiddy, deceased, and "the widow and heirs" of the said William D. Smith, deceased, by publishing this order in the "New York Times," a newspaper printed in the City, County, and State of New York, once a week two weeks successively, commencing on the 25th day of September, 1902, and in the "Bridgeport Farmer," a newspaper printed in Bridgeport, in said Fairfield County, once a week two weeks successively, commencing on or before the 25th day of September, 1902.
SILAS A. ROBINSON,
Judge of the Superior Court.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.
That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.
That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.
All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, on or before ——, why a new certificate should not issue.
EDWARD F. SWIFT.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

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New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath	$50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths	$70 to $75.
8 rooms and bath	$75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

THE HENRY JAMES,
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,080 to $1,400
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN,
2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

A. A.
KENMARE,
93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.
The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.
15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.
Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

THE AWOSTING,
LEXINGTON AVE., COR. 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AVENUE AND 86TH STREET.

THE HUDSON,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; separate elevator and stairs for servants.
Rents $800 to $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"
28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, eight rooms and bath; elevator; uniformed hall service; servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select; convenient; quiet location; rents, $45-$60. Apply premises or THOMAS P. BAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 16th St.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents $30 to $45; pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, OR ON PREMISES.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.
ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ALSO 1ST FLOOR 7-ROOM SUITE FOR DOCTOR, $600. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE.
THE HUDSONIA.
SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.
Rents, $660 to $1,800.
Open Evenings.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.

A Beautiful Single Flat,
eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $40.00 to $50.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 500 West 112th St.

91st St., 150 West.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38.00; adults only.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

116th St., 447 East.—Flat of 6 rooms and bath; first-class kept house and neighborhood. Janitor.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements: $27.50.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The ALAMO
55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS		
	3 rooms,	$40
	5 "	50
	6 "	65
	12 "	125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

THE MARGARET.
NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

IVY COURTS,
220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.
All light; furnished or unfurnished.
Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.
Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
118TH-119TH ST., ON MORNINGSIDE AV.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
RENT, $55.
Five large, light, comfortable and airy rooms; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service; well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

A.—Corner Apartments, and others equally light, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts, and 3d Av., 6 and 7 rooms, steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $35. Pleasant outlook in front overlooking the well-kept grounds of the institution opposite, and in rear of the estate's private houses. The elevated road, now operated by electricity, makes these apartments easy of access, and adds to their desirability.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

699 MADISON AV.,
near 62d St.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT; five rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, &c.; **RENT $1,000.**
Apply on premises.

THE UNADILLA,
128 West 11th St.—Six and seven rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $60 to $75. Janitor on premises.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments of 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

68th St., 256 East.—One very desirable apartment; rent, $37.50; marble halls and staircases; private house block. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished; modern house; 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

Brooklyn.

THE "ALEXA."
APARTMENT HOUSE, GREENE AV., CORNER OF MARCY; FACING TOMPKINS PARK; IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, GAS RANGES, EXPOSED PLUMBING; RENTS $32 $36.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 TOMPKINS AV.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Props.

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

1,919 7th Av., corner 116th St.—Eight delightful rooms; piano, linen, silver, cut glass, books; immediate; elevator.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Machinery.

Safes.—Lot of good second-hand safes cheap; all sizes and makes; safes and machinery removed. Bohn Safe Company, 56 Centre St.

Lawyers.

Lawyers Take Notice!—Bonds and bail furnished in all cases. Rooms 5 and 6, 81 East 125th, Mount Morris Bank. Telephone 3458A—Harlem.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.
ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-law6mTh.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902.
GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1
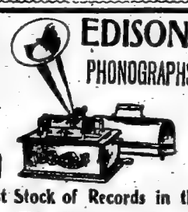
Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriter.—Stenographer having purchased $100 machine under promise of job, losing position, will sell cheap on payments of $1.50 weekly. Miss Hoopc., 179 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Automatic Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machines; 9 of them, to be cleaned out cheap; equal to new. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books bought, highest cash prices; calls free; open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Typewriters, best grade, $30 down, balance $2 monthly; repairs and ribbons free. Investigate, Box 111 Times.

Typewriters.—6 Remington, 2 Smith; no use for them. Address Sell or Exchange, Box 123 Times.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Japanese Spaniel puppies, thoroughbred, strong, and healthy; beautifully marked; call 308 East 15th St.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES MILLER and Mary Miller, his wife; Milton M. Reisman, Charles Schmidt, Jr., Louis Bradt, Francis A. Winslow, assignee of Herman Vossnock, Jr.; Frederick E. Vossnock and Charles A. Lee for the benefit of creditors; Joseph Stern and Moses Stern, copartners composing the firm of Joseph Stern & Son; David Higson and Alfred B. Collings, copartners composing the firm of Higson & Collings Company; William C. Reddy, as temporary receiver of the C. P. Hawkins Sons Brewing Company; James Phelan, Andrew J. White, J. Sargeant Cram, Commissioners composing the Board of Dock Commissioners of the Department of Docks in the City of New York; National Bank of La Crosse; J. M. Stoddart Company, Limited; Hans J. Ruge; Clarence H. Hale; William R. Potts, Nelson J. Bates, George W. Weld, Charles R. Oliver, George S. Rockwell, and Edward Lawrence, copartners composing the firm of Frederick A. Potts & Company; Gustavus F. Swift and Edwin C. Swift, copartners doing business as Murray Hill Beef Company; John L. Van Neste and Harry T. Pond, copartners composing the firm of Van Neste & Pond; Peter Wannemacher; Thomas Lenane, doing business as P. Lenane & Bro.; United Wine and Trading Company; Israel E. Pasternak; Joseph Weintraub; The New York Veal and Mutton Company; Edward Goldsoll, Charles H. Nicholl; John V. Schaefer and Abram Van De Venter, copartners doing business as John V. Schaefer & Co.; and Charles P. Cohn and The People of the State of New York, Ferdinand Sulzberger, and Frederick Joseph and L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York. To the above-named defendants and to each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 18, 1902.
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and Office Address, Number 69 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.
To the defendants, L. Lindsey Fountaine, David Higson, and Alfred B. Collings, and to each of them:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902.
Dated New York, September 10th, 1902.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and Office Address, Number 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s11-1aw7wTh.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HATTIE HEYMAN, Plaintiff, against ERNEST HEYMAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., August 26th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.
To the defendant, Ernest Heyman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1902.—Dated N. Y., September 17th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, New York, Manhattan. s18-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE RIDDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Theodore Ridder of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Theodore Ridder was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 68 William St., New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
October 1st, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of N. Y. Purchasing Co.—Notice is hereby given that the property of said bankrupt will be sold by auction on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 12 noon, at O'Reilly's Storage Warehouse, 44th St., near Lexington Av., by George E. Shaw, auctioneer. Property consists of roll and flat top desks, chairs, filing cabinets, rugs, &c. Terms of sale, cash. Fred J. Jackson, Atty. for Receiver.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Pianos.
A Caution To Piano Buyers.
Don't buy a second-hand or so-advertised "slightly used" piano at any price. It is a worthless piece of trumpery—and to buy one will be as good as throwing your money away.
Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are like all other pieces of old machinery. They can be patched up to look all right and sound all right, for a few weeks. But with a little use they become utterly worthless, and you will find that you have bought a piano case and not a piano—for the interior, or mechanical part, which is the important part of the instrument, has been patched up from a useless, wornout piece of mechanism. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.
Anyway, the Harmony Piano,
Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week,
is too extraordinary a piano proposition to let yourself be in any way misled into buying an old, second-hand instrument, paying in the first place nearly as much for it as for the Harmony.
Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5. **Our Ten Years' Guarantee** inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.
All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

WATERS PIANOS
To complete our stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price
$170
cash, or $190 on installments; only
$5 Per Month.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 1184 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Auction Sales.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today at 9 o'clock, at No. 722 11th Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells at 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, paintings and engravings, each afternoon and evening, during week commencing Sept. 29.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells all week, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Atractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—With board, desirable rooms; house, appointments first-class; references exchanged; telephone.

52D ST., 242 WEST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

50th St., 23 West.—A handsome alcove, second floor, and other rooms, with board; references exchanged.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; excellent table board; references.

56th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

80th St., 144 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; all conveniences; table boarders accommodated; very reasonable.

122d St., 150 West.—Two very large, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; choice location; American family.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST.
REFERENCES EXCHANGED. TELEPHONE.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private family; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

139th St., 259 West.—Large second story front room, bath,

CROKER'S RAILWAY FAVORS

Letter from Chief Expressing Thanks Produced at Trial.

Nature of Courtesy Extended by Panama Company Not Explained — Freedman Testifies Concerning Hose at Polo Grounds.

The prosecution in the case of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, who since Monday morning has been on trial at Fire Headquarters, yesterday made a point against the accused in linking the following letters:

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Columbia Building, 29 Broadway,
New York, April 27, 1900.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in extending similar courtesy over our line from Panama to New York to that granted you by Huntington from San Francisco to Panama. I inclose a letter of introduction from us to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in San Francisco, to whom we have given authority as above mentioned. Keep inclosed, and also a letter to our Superintendent at the Isthmus, who will be furnished with a copy of it in anticipation of your arrival.

Trusting that your voyage will be a safe and agreeable one, I remain truly yours,

E. A. DRAKE.
Second Vice President and Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
Chief of Department, 157 East Sixty-seventh St.,
New York, April 28, 1900.

E. A. Drake, Esq., Second Vice President Panama Railway Company, 29 Broadway, New York:

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for favor received this morning, which I assure you I appreciate and consider a great favor. Hoping I may have an opportunity to reciprocate at some future time, I remain, respectfully yours,

EDW. F. CROKER, Chief of Department.

Nothing in the testimony, however, explained the nature of the "courtesy" or "favor" alluded to. After the receipt of Mr. Drake's letter, Chief Croker went to the Pacific Coast and Panama on a vacation.

Vice President Drake was the first witness called after recess to sustain Charge 4, violation of the Constitution of the State of New York in, as an official, requesting or accepting free passes for transportation. After objections by John J. Delany, the Chief's counsel, had been overruled, Mr. Drake produced a copy of the letter to the accused. He said it was sent by messenger. Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby, before the copy of the letter from Mr. Drake was handed in, had obtained from him the letter of thanks for the Chief.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Cosby, "what 'similar courtesy' means?"

"Just what it says. Whatever courtesy was extended by Mr. Huntington was extended by me. I don't know at whose instance the letter was written or what favor was extended. At somebody's request, I wrote that letter."

"What does the term 'extending a courtesy' mean according to your usages?"

"That covers a wide area. It may mean one of many privileges or courtesies. I don't remember now what courtesy was extended; it might have been a reduced rate or a dining room seat."

"Do you know whether it referred to transportation?"

"I think it did, but I don't know. I cannot remember the incident; it is too long ago. I don't know Chief Croker. I never met him."

This evidence was considered all the more important by the prosecution because it authenticated a copy of Chief Croker's letter in the copybook of the Chief of Department's Bureau, and set at rest rumors of underhand work with the copybook.

CROKER ON THE LIST.

Oren Root, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Interurban Street Railway Company, to which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is leased, was called by the prosecution on the charge of violating the Constitution, and before his examination was over Mr. Cosby characterized him as "an unwilling witness with a poor memory," which the witness resented.

Mr. Root was called to explain a letter written by him to Secretary Leary in response to one written by Mr. Leary Jan. 15 last to President H. H. Vreeland, asking for a list of members of the department holding street railway passes. Mr. Root's reply was in effect that he forwarded a list of persons, members of the department, for whom passes had been requested, but none of which had been issued. The list was headed by the name of Edward F. Croker. It contained about thirty names of Chiefs of Battalion, Captains, telegraph operators, medical officers, and employes.

Mr. Root said he had met Chief Croker several times. He believed he had received from him a request for free transportation. He could not remember if it was for himself or another person. His "impression" was that the request was made on behalf of members of the Fire Department, but he could not be "absolutely positive."

Did you receive a letter from the Fire Department in January this year asking information of persons in the Fire Department holding free passes?"

"I can't remember; I don't carry such things in my mind."

Mr. Root's letter to Secretary Leary was produced. He said he could not remember about it.

Another interesting witness was Andrew Freedman, who was called to sustain the specification in Charge 5 that Chief Croker had converted public property to private use by sending hose to the Polo Grounds in April and May, 1900. Mr. Freedman said he knew the accused, but did not remember any correspondence in regard to Fire Department hose. A request was made by him of the department, at the instance of Commissioner Scannell, for a storage of hose for fire protection at the Polo Grounds. Personally he never received any nor did he know of the receipt of any. Hose was received under such conditions during the former administration of Commissioner Sturgis. To his knowledge no request for hose was ever made to Chief Croker. It was addressed to the Fire Department. He had no letter from Chief Croker of April 14, 1900, in reference to directing Chief Ryan to deliver eight lengths of hose at the Polo Grounds, ending "thanks for favors received." Mr. Freedman did not remember ever having done a favor for the Chief.

AROUSED COMMISSIONER'S IRE.

"Did you," asked Mr. Cosby, "ever supply the department with hose or send any hose to it to be tested?"

"Never. I never sold the department any hose or any material of any description or have had any financial transactions with it. I can't make that too broad."

Here Mr. Delany roused the ire of Mr. Sturgis by referring to the tactics of the prosecution as "a fishing excursion." Mr. Sturgis administered a rebuke.

Against a dozen rulings by Mr. Sturgis the witness explained the presence of department hose at the Polo Grounds through many administrations to protect life and property. He made the point that a department fireman was detailed at games or exhibitions to handle this hose or direct its use.

"Was that hose," Mr. Delany asked, "put on the grounds for any one's personal gain, advantage, or benefit?"

"It was not. It was for public protection."

Chief of Battalion Terpeny told of finding department hose on the Polo Grounds. It is still there. Two department nozzles were, however, reported as stolen last August. In cross-examination the Chief admitted that he carried the hose on his reports and inspected it.

Chief of Battalion Clark was called to prove the sending of department hose to the Cross, Austin & Inland Lumber Company's place at Newtown Creek. He said that an effort had been made to conceal its character by hammering out the department marks on the couplings.

"Did Chief Croker hammer them out?" thundered Mr. Delany.

"Not that I know of."

The consideration of the charges of incompetency and false reporting in the matter of the Wicke fire at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, Jan. 31, 1901, and the Updegrove fire, in East Tenth Street, Nov. 28, 1901, involved the calling of a dozen witnesses to testify as to the water pressure in the first case and the withdrawal of apparatus in the second. In regard to the Wicke fire, the prosecution's contention that there was sufficient water pressure was not sustained by several of the men called, and witnesses summoned to establish Chief Croker's lack of judgment in ordering apparatus to quarters from the Updegrove fire testified that when this was done the fire was under control and there appeared to be no danger of the north wall falling. This, however, happened, and resulted in serious loss and the recall of some of the companies sent away. At one stage of the inquiry Foreman Roan of Engine Company No. 21, in testifying in regard to the Wicke fire, said that he saw Chief Croker behind some firemen who were "backing out," urging them to stand their ground.

"Oh, I object to that," said Mr. Cosby, good-naturedly. "It isn't necessary. We all know that the Chief is a gallant Chief."

Both the accused and his counsel looked grateful for the unexpected compliment.

PEABODY TRUSTEES MEET.

Arrangements for Distributing Education Fund in the South—Bishop Doane and Morris K. Jesup Elected.

The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, which is devoted to higher education in the Southern States, held their fortieth meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. They received the report of the officers and of the general agent, and made plans for the distribution of the income for the coming year. The following were present:

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Washington, Chairman.
Samuel A. Green, Massachusetts, Secretary.
J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, Treasurer.
Henderson M. Somerville, Alabama.
James D. Porter, Tennessee.
Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland.
George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island.
George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.
Hoke Smith, Georgia.
Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Washington, General Agent.

The Trustees absent were Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to England; Richard Olney of Massachusetts, and President Roosevelt.

Two new members were elected, Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, in place of Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, deceased, and Morris K. Jesup of New York, in place of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, deceased, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the last member of the board as originally constituted in 1867. The Trustees for a time met semi-annually.

Dr. Curry presented an exhaustive report, reviewing the work of the last twenty years during which he has been in office of the progress in the several States of the South, and the work of those in charge of the various schools. When the fund was first established it was devoted to aiding schools of all classes, but during the last twenty years it has been confined almost exclusively to founding and maintaining normal schools for the instruction of teachers. The principal one of these is the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn. About $25,000 is set aside for scholarships, distributed among twelve States. Dr. Curry recommended an additional appropriation for the Peabody Normal College, with the view of making it the strongest and best equipped teachers' college in the South. A considerable sum is expended each year for the maintenance of free lecture courses in various cities in the section. Altogether the disbursements during the last year were in the neighborhood of $80,000, about the same as the preceding year.

The report of Mr. Morgan, as Treasurer, was referred to Judge Somerville and Mr. Gilman as an Auditing Committee. The fund at present amounts to about $2,000,000.

Mr. Green, Secretary; Mr. Morgan, Treasurer, and Mr. Curry, general agent, were re-elected, and the general agent was authorized to engage an assistant. The following were named on the standing committees:

Executive Committee—William A. Courtenay, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles E. Fenner, James D. Porter, Hoke Smith, with the Chairman, Chief Justice Fuller, ex officio.

Finance Committee—Chief Justice Fuller, George Peabody Wetmore, Henderson M. Somerville, Richard Olney, George F. Hoar, with the Treasurer, Mr. Morgan, ex officio.

The next annual meeting will be held in this city on the first Wednesday in October, 1903. A special meeting may be called in Washington in January to consider a proposed plan for the closer co-operation of the Peabody Education Fund, the Slater Fund, and the General Education Fund, which have similar aims, but whose work under the present separate management sometimes overlaps and is duplicated. That has not been definitely arranged, however.

Last night the members of the board with their wives and relatives joined in an informal dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON.

Courts Decide that Annual Election of Officers Must Take Place Dec. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1.—The annual election of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be held on Dec. 10 under the charge of Judge Seymour D. Thompson, the noted author of legal works, of St. Louis.

Such is the gist of the decision rendered to-day by Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States Court of Appeals. Attorneys for both the contesting factions of the Fuel and Iron Company were present in chambers when the Judge made known his decision.

Under the ruling of the court the faction that comes forward with the majority of bona fide votes will elect the new Board of Directors of the company. The special master appointed by the court will report to the court from time to time, and will proceed in all matters in accordance with the will of the court. He will visit New York to learn in advance concerning ownership of stock and will inform himself thoroughly on all matters that may call for a decision on the day of election. When a Board of Directors is chosen he will report the procedure to the court, and if it receives the assent of the court, the Directors will elect officers of the company.

Whether the new board will be friendly to the present administration cannot now be foreshadowed. Attorneys for both parties declined this evening to prognosticate, but it is claimed by friends of Mr. Osgood that they have no fear of the final test.

COMING BIG CORN DEAL.

It Will Be In December and Promises to Be One of the Armours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—December corn will be the next big deal in grains, and to an extent it promises to be an Armour deal. That house is believed to control all the contract stocks here and to be long on a large line of December, while it bid up the small receipts of cash grain 20 cents to 30 cents. The Armour interests will have company in its September wheat operations, for most of the big men in the local speculative world were buyers of corn to-day, replacing or increasing lines.

December offerings were absorbed, and there was a further advance to 47⅞ cents, with the close near the top, at 47⅝c, showing a net gain of 2 cents for the day. October was up 2⅜, to 58⅛, and the May, which has been sluggish, gained 1¼ cents.

The Iowa crop bulletin's announcement of the crop of the State as not merchantable, which had not been particularly effective on Tuesday, cut quite a figure, reinforced as it was by reports that corn was molding in shocks in that and other States.

RAILROAD COMPANIES INDICTED.

Test Action for Conspiracy Brought Against Lines in Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 1.—The Black Hawk County Grand Jury to-day created a sensation by returning indictments against the Illinois Central, Chicago and Great Western, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway charging them with conspiracy.

The action is brought under the State law forbidding corporations to combine for the fixing of the price of commodities. It was instituted to test the new demurrage rule which the three companies put in force here Aug. 1 by which they established a charge to shippers of $1 a day for every day a car was held for unloading in excess of forty-eight hours.

Townsend & Merrill, lumber and coal dealers of Cedar Falls, were charged $5 for a car held five days beyond the time limit, and then took the matter before the Grand Jury.

WITNESSES AGAINST MOLINEUX MISSING

Mary Melando and Others Disappear as Trial Approaches.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne Finds Others in New Jersey Disinclined to Appear—Makes Break in Prosecution.

With the second trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams only a few days distant, the announcement was made yesterday at the Criminal Courts Building that several witnesses against the accused man—one of them at least of vital importance to the prosecution—are missing.

That particularly important witness who is missing is Mary Melando. She had been in the employ of Molineux for eleven years, and on the former trial was considered of such importance to the prosecution that Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who had charge of the case for the people, upon finding her a reluctant witness, virtually kidnapped her from New Jersey to bring her within the jurisdiction of the courts of this State.

Mary, or "Mamie," Melando's appearance as a witness was one of the most dramatic events of the Molineux trial. She had kept the apartments of Molineux, over the paint factory of Hermann & Co., in Newark, where the accused man was employed, and acknowledged on the stand that she had been greatly befriended by him. Recorder Goff himself took her in hand, and drew from her the admission that she had seen in Molineux's apartments sheets of the robin's-egg blue note paper, with the three intertwined crescents, whichexactly matched the paper said to have been used by Molineux in writing for patent medicine. Thus she furnished the strongest link in the chain of evidence which finally sent Molineux on his journey to the death house at Sing Sing.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who for the last month has spent practically all his time in preparing for the new trial of Molineux, yesterday announced with a great show of disappointment that Mary Melando had disappeared. Mr. Osborne made the discovery on Tuesday, when he went to Newark in connection with the case. At the same time Mr. Osborne found that, for some reason on which he declined to comment, several other witnesses from New Jersey had told him they would not come over to testify at the forthcoming trial. While none of these others rank with the Melando woman in importance, the testimony that did most to convict Molineux was given by witnesses from Newark.

Mr. Osborne would not say that Mary Melando and the other witnesses who are missing had been spirited away, but he asserted that he had absolute proof to show that during the former trial the woman had received $10 a week from the representative of the Molineux interests in Newark.

Mr. Osborn declared he was helpless in the matter, as the New Jersey law did not permit of compelling the attendance of unwilling witnesses in another State even in criminal cases of first importance. He commented on that fact in a bitter vein.

"It is a nice state of affairs," said Mr. Osborne, "when the mere fact that our witnesses are on the other side of a stream of not very large dimensions is sufficient to prevent us from getting them. We have been greatly hampered by the New Jersey authorities in this case, and yet, in this instance, as well as in many others, part of the plot, perhaps the most important part, has been undoubtedly hatched in New Jersey. It seems the authorities there should be just as anxious as we are to have the guilty brought to justice. It is a situation which would suggest itself as very practical to a criminal and as dangerous in proportion to this community.

"Mary Melando has disappeared as completely as if swept from the earth. There are in all about six witnesses missing, but I don't wish to mention the names of the others, as they may yet turn up."

Mr. Osborne said he was sure about getting his witnesses from this State, but that there were others in Connecticut, Illinois, and in Detroit regarding whom he was uncertain.

The case will be put on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Monday. Mr. Osborne said that, according to the present outlook, only about two or three weeks would be occupied by the prosecution. There will be less expert testimony than on the former trial.

It is not known yet who will be the trial Judge. It had been expected that Justice Barrett would try the case, but, as he is still very sick, some one else probably will have to be chosen.

ELECTRIC ELEVATED TRAINS.

Regular Service Started on Sixth Avenue Between Fifty-eighth and Rector Streets.

Regular electric service on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad was started yesterday between Rector and Fifty-eighth Street. Work is being pushed on the remainder of the line, but for the present the steam service will be continued on all the Harlem trains.

The cars on the Sixth Avenue line are exactly like those on the Second and Third Avenue lines. They are operated by motormen and conductors, who have been running on the Second and Third Avenue services. The trains consist of six cars, four of them being motor cars. The new trains get off smoothly, and there is a most appreciable absence of that jolting that takes place in the case of the steam cars on rounding curves.

Although the new cars are much heavier than the old ones, the weight of the motors to propel them are five tons less than the locomotives hitherto in use. The price of the motors is about four times that of the engines.

HORSE INJURED DR. GREER.

Rector of St. Bartholomew's Was Thrown from Carriage at His Summer Home, East Hampton.

Friends of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church learned yesterday of an accident which befell him recently at his Summer home, East Hampton, Long Island. Dr. Greer a week ago Tuesday was riding his favorite horse when the animal stumbled and fell, throwing its rider heavily to the ground. It was at first thought that Dr. Greer had received a fracture of his collar bone, but the injury proved to be nothing worse than a general shaking up and a dislocation of the shoulder.

The accident prevented Dr. Greer from attending the sessions of the diocesan convention of last week, but it was said at St. Bartholomew's Parish House yesterday that he had completely recovered from its effects and would return to this city next week to resume his pastoral duties. He is expected to preach a week from Sunday.

LAND FOR COLUMBIA.

First Step in Reserving Property Until University Can Purchase It.

The property bounded by Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, known as Columbia University's "South Field," was conveyed yesterday by the Society of the New York Hospital to the Real Estate Mortgage Company.

The transfer is the first step toward the ultimate acquisition of the property by the university, in accordance with a plan announced several months ago by which the hospital Trustees agreed to sell the land to a syndicate headed by several wealthy men who are to hold it for a stated period. In the meantime it is believed, a sufficient fund can be provided for its purchase by the university. The two blocks of ground have been valued roughly at $2,000,000, although the actual selling price was probably something less than that figure.

Steamer Mary Powell Finishes Season.

The Hudson River steamer Mary Powell will this afternoon make her last trip for the season.

CHILD WITNESS HELD IN STRICT SECLUSION

Children's Society Prevents Diamond Broker Seeing His Son.

Lad Had Been Picked Out to Testify Against a Theatre—Father Denounces Organization's Methods.

E. J. Pelikan, a diamond broker living at 51 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, denounced the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in unmeasured terms last evening for the detention of his ten year old son Irving, who was held as a witness, and for the refusal of the officers of the society to permit him to see the boy.

Young Pelikan and a friend, Harry Kusher, who lives at the same address, went to the Star Theatre, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon. They purchased their tickets from George Walker of 15 Vandam Street, and had only been in the theatre a short time when they were singled out of numerous other boys by Frank Barclay, of the Children's Society, and taken to the box office. There they pointed out Walker as the man who had sold them the tickets, whereupon Barclay ordered Policeman Polinski to arrest the man.

At the One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station Walker was locked up, charged with selling tickets to and admitting persons under age to a public theatre. The boys were taken to the society's rooms.

On arriving home last evening Mr. Pelikan learned of what had taken place, and at once started to seek his son. On arriving at the society's offices he was told he could not see the boy until this morning. He pleaded with those in charge, but without avail. Later he called on Dr. Parkhurst and obtained a letter from him to the officers of the society, requesting them to permit him to have a few minutes' conversation with his child in order to quiet his fears. No attention was paid to the letter, and, finding that neither pleading nor threats had any effect, the father went home. When seen last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Pelikan said:

"This is the most outrageous affair I have ever heard of. My boy is not under arrest and has committed no crime; still he is locked up like a common criminal, and even his own father is not allowed to see him. If that is what the Gerry society was organized for, or is its usual mode of procedure, I think it's about time it was stopped. Its power must be unlimited, for if this case be taken for example, it can take any child it finds and spirit him off, lock him up, and detain him as a witness despite the sufferings of the parents. My boy has never been away from home a night, and I am apprehensive of the outcome of this affair, for he is not over strong.

"In addition, I was treated like a dog by the officers of the society. They abused me roundly, and told me to go to court in the morning if I wanted to see the boy, and not bother them any more. They laughed at Dr. Parkhurst's letter. I intend to follow this matter up and find out if a child can be kidnapped by a man because he happens to be a Gerry society officer."

At the society's offices last night it was said that this was the second time the Star Theatre had come to its notice for having admitted children. In addition to the influence of the theatre itself, complaints were frequent that many of the boys played truant in order to attend the performances. Young Pelikan, it was said, was held to appear against the theatre this morning in the Harlem Court. After the trial the boy will be given over to his father.

PARA RUBBER COMPANY.

New York and Chicago Capitalists Interested in an Exploitation in Venezuela—Capital $5,000,000.

The Para Rubber Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, has been incorporated by New York and Chicago capitalists. John Cudahy, at the head of the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago and Omaha, will be the President of the new company. The property to be exploited is in Venezuela and, it is said, comprises 1,000,000 acres of virgin rubber forests on both sides of the Casiquian River. It has been announced that this property has been purchased from the Venezuelian Government, and that every effort is being put forth to open the property at the earliest possible date.

The company will own its own line of steamboats on the Casiquian and Rio Negro Rivers for the purpose of shipping its rubber and timber. Among the Directors will be John Cudahy, J. Wesley Allison, President of the Cramp Steel Company; W. J. Hilands, Chicago; A. P. Haight, L. B. Adams, Minneapolis, and E. A. Martin.

Others identified with the new company are Andre Michelin of Michelin & Co., bankers, Paris; Robert Osterrieth of Osterrieth & Co., Antwerp, Belgium; Armand Grisar of Grisar & Marsilly, rubber importers, Antwerp; Fuchs, De Becker & Co., rubber importers, Antwerp; L. C. Van den Broeck, rubber broker, Antwerp, and Leon de Bruyn.

SHIPBUILDING COMPANY'S REPORT

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Shipbuilding Company, which has an authorized capital stock of $30,000,000, was held yesterday in Jersey City. The members of the Board of Directors were re-elected and the Directors re-elected the officers. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the common stock, of which 1 per cent. will be paid Dec. 1 next.

The annual report of President Brown showed that on June 30 last the undivided profit or surplus was $2,926,561.04, which was made up of an undivided profit of $1,184,257.52 for the year ended June 30, 1902, and of an undivided profit of $1,742,303.52 for the year ended June 30, 1901. The earnings were $2,507,551.07. The value of plants and property of the company is estimated at $14,993,297.20, and the total resources, including material on hand, balance due on work under construction, and accounts and bills payable and improvements, amount to $20,159,886.78.

During the year the company built forty-one vessels, with a carrying capacity of 198,800 tons net. Thirty vessels are under construction, with a total carrying capacity of 139,000 tons.

ARCHDEACON TIFFANY RESIGNS.

Obliged by Order of His Physician to Give Up Active Work in the Church.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Episcopal Archdeaconry of New York, held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany tendered his resignation as Archdeacon. He gave as the cause his physician's advice to stop active work. The resignation was accepted with regret. Last June he was taken ill, but a rest during the Summer seemed to restore his health. He has been Archdeacon since 1893. Under his administration a prosperous and aggressive work has been built up in Bronx Borough.

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany was at one time rector of St. James, Fordham, and assistant at Trinity Church, Boston. He was also rector of Atonement and Zion Parishes, New York. He has been active in the Church Congress, about to meet in Albany, and is the author of a "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church." He has resigned, besides the position of Archdeacon of New York, the position of Examining Chaplain to Bishop Potter and lecturer in the Church School for Deaconesses.

SENATOR HOAR LOSES WALLET.

Massachusetts Statesman the Victim of Pickpocket or Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1.—Senator George F. Hoar, who left Worcester at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York, en route to Washington, lost a pocketbook containing $150, either in the Union Station previous to his departure or while boarding the Boston and Albany express train.

Rockwood Hoar received late last night a telegram from New York, filed by the Senator, notifying his son of the loss. It is not known whether the Senator was the victim of a clever pickpocket or lost his pocketbook by accident.

The police are inclined to believe Senator Hoar dropped the pocketbook while buying his ticket or boarding the train.

Sale of

Men's

Night Shirts and Pajamas.

Night Shirts,
made of extra quality soft finished muslin, with or without collars trimmed in fancy colors or white,

50c. each,
value 75c.

Pajamas,
made of printed Madras, military styles, with large pearl buttons, all new neat figures and stripes,

$1.00 each,
value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A NEW SILK FRAUD SUIT

United States District Attorney Begins Civil Action.

Counsel for Defendants Undisturbed by the Proceedings—Points Out Inconsistencies—Cause of the Trouble.

An important step was taken in the silk fraud case yesterday, when Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, commenced a civil action against A. S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, composing the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., of 43 Greene Street, to recover $1,035,899. This amount, it is alleged, represents what was lost by the Government, together with penalties due on entries of Japanese silk which, it is alleged, were fraudulent. In this connection Rosenthal and Cohn were held in continued bonds of $30,000 each for the Grand Jury by Commissioner Shields on Monday, who after his decision intimated that he had very serious doubts of their culpability.

Ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for the accused, said he was not disturbed at the latest phase in the proceedings when seen at his home last evening:

"This suit is nominally by Gen. Burnett, but really by Mr. W. Wickham Smith, the special Attorney General appointed by President Roosevelt," he said. "In my judgment it is nothing more than a bluff. We are sure to defeat it. It is absurd on its face.

"I want to call attention to this feature—a similar suit was commenced some time ago against Rosenthal and Fried, composing the old firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. In that suit Mr. Wickham Smith obtained 120 days' time to serve his complaint. I can now see why he obtained this extension of time.

"It evidently is for the reason that on the face of the complaint as it was served to-day he takes grounds diametrically opposite to the grounds he took before Commissioner Shields. At that time he argued that it was immaterial whether the defendant knew of a discrepancy or had an intent to defraud, and that the mere fact of the discrepancy of weight was sufficient to hold him without any intent whatever. In this complaint he alleges that they knew it was wrong. Now, if there was no need of showing they knew it was wrong, as he contended before Commissioner Shields, why does he make that allegation in the complaint?

"Another—Before Commissioner Shields he argued that it was utterly immaterial whether the Government lost any money, the evidence before the Commissioner being that the Government got every cent of duty. In this complaint he alleges that the Government lost money. Now, if his contention before Commissioner Shields is right, that it is immaterial whether the Government lost money or not, why does he allege it in this complaint? He had to make the argument before Commissioner Shields because it was shown no money was lost.

"If he had served this complaint before Commissioner Shields I could have shown the Commissioner that the contention he made before him on these two points were repudiated by him in his own complaint in the civil case, which necessarily would have been very effective, and for that reason, on the pretense, I suspect, that he did not have time to draw the complaint, he got an order of court extending the time to serve until after the Commissioner decided.

"This is simply persecution, not prosecution. We are bound to win in the end, and I don't care anything about it. It's simply done to hammer at my clients, to pound and harass them.

"It is an open secret now that Mr. Smith's compensation is being paid out of a fund subscribed by private parties, many of them rivals in business of my clients."

JEWISH NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

Feast of the Trumpets Began at Sunset Yesterday—Services in the Synagogues.

Celebration of the Jewish New Year, or Feast of Trumpets, began at sunset last evening. According to the Jewish calendar, to-day begins the year 5663. Services were held in all the synagogues of the city last night, after which in thousands of Jewish homes there was an elaborate feast with interesting observances. To-day a large number of Jewish business houses will be closed.

Formal celebration to-day begins at 7 o'clock this morning. The strictly orthodox eat nothing until the day's services are over, though the less conservative eat a light breakfast before going to the synagogue. At these services will be the prayers of homage, the prayers of repentance, and the shofroth, or sounding of the trumpet, after which the shofar, or ram's horn, will be blown. This blowing of the ram's horn is the most solemn rite of the service. The horn is blown nine times, and there is a succession of prayers between times. In the services are numerous other minor observances. The exercises will not end until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RABBI PRAISES MR. HAY'S NOTE.

At Rosh Ha-Shonah Service Mr. Schulman Refers to Roumanian Jews.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman at the Rosh Ha-Shonah service yesterday afternoon in the Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, made reference to the note of Secretary of State Hay recently addressed to the powers, on the oppression of the Jews in Roumania.

"The note of Secretary Hay will for all time occupy a unique place in the history of our people," said the rabbi. "It is remarkable in several ways, but above all because the youngest country in the world thereby protests against the oppression of our people, and stirs up the conscience of the nations."

In connection with the oppression of Jews Rabbi Schulman urged that the only way to meet it was by organization—an international organization which would protect the Jewish people by every legitimate means.

Services will be held this morning, and the Chief Rabbi, Dr. K. Koehler, will preach.

Mrs. Edith Roberts Secures Divorce.

Upon the report of Lawrence Godkin, referee, Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce in favor of Edith Livingston Crary Roberts against her husband, Charles H. Van Brann Roberts. It may become final at the end of three months. The wife is also given custody of the three children. Justice Giegerich also provides that Mr. Roberts shall turn over to his wife all clothing, jewelry, and other personal property of hers in his possession. All the papers in the case are sealed.

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The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

These shoes embody all the essential qualities demanded by good taste and economy.

They are inexpensive, yet, from the volume of stock purchased,—the manufacturers are enabled to supply the finest materials, scientifically modelled lasts, and the latest modish appearance.

Every type of foot can be perfectly fitted with Sorosis boots, shoes and slippers.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Department.
(Third Floor).

On Thursday, October 2nd,
we will offer the following very special values in

Curtains and Bed Sets.

Lace Curtains.
Irish Point, $5, $6, $8.50 pair
Arabine, $6, $7, $8 pair
Renaissance, $9, $12.50, $17.50 pair
Brussels, $10.50, $18.50 pair
Point d'Arab, $7.50, $13.50, $20 pair
Sash Curtains and Bonne-Femmes also in above styles.

Lace Bed Sets, (full size).
Ruffled Sets, $4, $5, $6 each
Bobbinette Sets, $7.50, $10, $15 each
Irish Point Sets, $5.50 each
Renaissance Sets, $15, $25, $32.50 each
Point d'Arab, $20, $40, $100 each
Sizes for single bedsteads also in above.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and 20th Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

BLANKET DEP'T.
4th Floor.

On Thursday, October 2nd,
Sale of
California Blankets.
Fine Quality, — Manufactured for James McCreery & Co.,
"Santa Clara"
Single bed size, 4.50 per pair
Double " " 5.50 " "
"Silverado"
Single bed size, 5.50 " "
Double " " 6.75 " "
"San Benito"
Single bed size, 7.00 " "
Double " " 8.50 " "

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Hard to find just now:—
Sun, moon or stars.
Right Fall Clothes.

Our right clothing discoveries are:—
Right Overcoats, $12 to $40.
Right Suits, $12 to $30.
Right "Cravenette" Coats, real rain shedders, $15 to $25.
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Right Gloves—Button Cape $1.50—also best imported makes.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
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Ever notice that the more comfortable a shoe the better it's apt to wear—the strain is properly distributed.

That's one reason our "Pedestrian" wears; it fits well, wears where it's meant to wear, and so wears well.

$5.

And "Trumps," the $3.50 shoe—but that's a story by itself.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
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Artistic Furniture in all the fashionable woods at factory prices, as you
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The sensible place is here—our Fall stock ready.

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Broadway at 31st St.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light north winds.

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REPUBLICANS OPEN STATE CAMPAIGN

Senator Depew and Congressman Payne Speak in Carnegie Hall.

Party Statesmen Credited with All Hostile Action Against Trusts—Revision of the Tariff Not Desired.

In a speech before a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last night to open the Republican campaign in this State, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, floor leader of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives, declared that to place the "trust-made" articles on the free tariff list would be a remedy worse than the disease. Mr. Payne defended the principle of "no revision." Senator Chauncey M. Depew expressed a difference of opinion with President Roosevelt as to the advisability and necessity of a Constitutional amendment. He said that a commission might be created by the Government which, duly authorized by law, might investigate the trusts and recommended to Congress what was found to be most advisable.

Congressman Payne and Senator Depew devoted nearly all their attention to the tariff and trusts. Each opened his speech with a short commendation of the State ticket. Both declared that a bill providing reciprocity for Cuba was certain to be passed by Congress this Winter.

The mass meeting was under the auspices of the Republican Club of this city. About 1,500 persons were present, of whom about one-fourth were women. Nearly all of the prominent Republicans in this city were named as Vice Presidents, but very few of them were present.

Mr. Payne brought forth the first enthusiasm of the meeting by his reference to "our present peerless President, Theodore Roosevelt." The speaker evoked considerable laughter when, in a declaration of the general superiority of the United States, he said that "we produce more iron, more coal—" He could get no further, for the audience shouted, and Mr. Payne had to stop and extricate himself. He said that the Republican Party was not responsible for the coal strike, and neither was the Democratic Party. It was simply a difference between labor and capital. The greatest cheering of the evening greeted Mr. Payne's reference to the President's calling of the conference which will meet to-day.

"All the real trusts that have been formed in this country," continued Mr. Payne, "have run up against the Sherman law, passed by a Republican Congress. The Democratic free list remedy would be worse than the disease. It would be inserting the virus of free trade into the body politic of the United States. If the Democrats should have the power to do as they wish, hundreds of men would be thrown out of employment the day their free-list bill was passed. The greatest force in the country to counteract trusts is competition.

DINGLEY TARIFF PRAISED.

"The Republican Party stands for the protective tariff. Not that we regard any set of schedules as sacred, yet I am here to say that the Dingley tariff act was the best tariff act that has been adopted since the foundation of this Government. What would it mean to revise the tariff? The bill would have to go to the House of Representatives for a long discussion, and then to the Senate for a longer one. While all the debate was going on, where would the business of the country be? Each man would think that his industry was in jeopardy, and the manufacturers would not push their work. This is the consideration that makes us pause when we think of revising the tariff.

"When the time comes around that the tariff needs revising, and when it can be done without seriously disturbing the business of the country, you can depend upon it that the Republican Party will do what is needed. I don't take much stock in this Democratic idea of revising the tariff.

"Gov. Hill, when he assembled himself at Saratoga [laughter] as the Democratic Convention, demanded that trust-made goods be placed on the free list. If they carried out the principles they advocate, the stagnation of 1895 would not be a circumstance compared to what would follow. The President says we should have publicity. I doubt whether we have Constitutional power to enforce such a law, but I would be in favor of doing it if we could.

"Suppose we proposed such a Constitutional amendment; do you know of any Democrats who would vote for it? The doctrine of State's rights would loom up. This whole question must be considered with the greatest care. Because there is some fault you must not blindly pull down the pillars of the whole temple."

Senator Depew caused the audience to laugh when he began his speech by saying that it was a custom of campaign orators to "point with pride" to the achievements of their party, but that the Democratic Party had so long been without anything to point with pride to that its index finger was paralyzed. Mr. Depew said it would do no good to take off the tariff on trust-made goods, and then he proceeded to use this illustration:

"The largest trust in this country is the United States Steel Corporation. Suppose you take the tariff off steel, and what happens? This company comes at once into competition with the Krupps of Germany and with the other European steel trusts. European steel will immediately come here and undersell American steel. Do you believe, then, that the United States Steel Corporation can pay the wages it is paying now? Will it not instead have to shut down its mills and throw a large part of its 150,000 employes out of work?

"The Democrats propose to blow the trusts up. But in doing so they will blow everything else up. What would follow the suspension of industries, the paralysis of employment, and the financial disasters of overthrowing our present business methods the imagination cannot conceive.

"No one who will study the question can doubt that industries, production, employment, and wages have been enormously increased by these combinations of capital and the corporations. But while this is true it is equally true that great corporations created by the State should be subjected to Governmental supervision and regulation. The greatest enemies of these great industrial combinations are the managers who oppose wise legislation which will accomplish this end.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

"One of the propositions of Republican administration is a Ministry of Commerce. In that ministry can be a bureau like the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with power sufficient for investigation and recommendation to Congress and to the State Legislatures, and publicly to bring every corporation and combination under the supervision of the Government and the power of public opinion. I believe that such a bureau should have the power to examine into labor struggles.

"All of these combinations or trusts have an inter-state business. It requires no amendment to the Constitution, in my judgment, to meet them. The Supreme Court of the United States, on questions of inter-State commerce, has already indicated what will be its decision upon legislation regulating this inter-State commerce and what it will declare to be the law when any one of the evils, which are feared and which might happen, comes before it for its decision, without stopping the inevitable march of the business of the country, without producing financial cataclysms which would be disastrous to all business and all employments.

"The evils of trusts, of combinations are as adjustable, as controllable as is the intelligence of the Legislature, the courage of the Executive, the integrity of the prosecuting official, and the learning and ability of the courts.

"There has been no complaint, whether proceeding from individual citizens or commercial bodies or the State Legislatures, which has reached President Roosevelt which has not immediately been placed in the hands of the Attorney General for investigation and action. In every case, no matter how powerful the combination, no matter how strong the influences behind the corporation, no matter how much his friends were attacked by his action, the President, in his resolute determination to enforce the law as it exists, has prosecuted the combinations when advised by the Law Department. So, up to this date, all the legislation and all the hostile action against combinations and trusts have been taken under Republican law and on the initiative of Republican statesmen.

"The only remedy which Democratic thought and expression give for the evils which can come from these great combinations is to repeal the protective tariff. The protective tariff has created our industries, developed our resources, given employment to our labor, and generously advanced the scale of our wages. It may not be perfect; it may never be perfect, but it has accomplished almost miraculous results."

Senator Depew closed his address by speaking of the solicitude with which the whole country would view the action of President Roosevelt to-day in attempting to persuade the warring elements in the coal strike to settle their difference.

"This," Mr. Depew said, "was a more imperialistic action than anything Mr. McKinley ever did. But Roosevelt is a man accustomed to doing unusual things. His action is unprecedented. He was told that the law gave him no power in the strike. But he said, 'All the people are interested in this matter. The people have no opportunity to speak for themselves, and where all the people are so concerned, I am the people.' That is why he has summoned the most unique conference in the history of our Government."

FABULOUSLY RICH MINE.

W. C. Greene Said to Have Acquired Gold and Silver Ledge in Mexico Worth Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas Oct. 2.—W. C. Greene of New York City, who has accumulated a fortune of $14,000,000 out of his rich copper mines at Cananea, Mexico, during the past three years, has just come into possession of another piece of mining property, which is pronounced by experts to be many times more valuable than the mines he now owns, according to the assertion of Thomas Brinckell, who arrived here to-day from Cananea.

Mr. Brinckell says that Mr. Greene, while on a visit to Cananea a few weeks ago, was approached by an American prospector named James Taylor, who said that he had discovered a gold and silver ledge of fabulous richness and extent, but that he had no money to acquire and develop the property. Mr. Greene had faith in Mr. Taylor's story and sent one of his mining experts to examine the prospect. The expert returned to Mr. Greene in a state of great excitement. He said that the gold and silver bearing ledge was about four feet wide, that it stood up about three feet, and extended across the country for more than seven miles. Assays which had been made of the ore showed $2,000 of gold and silver to the ton. The expert roughly estimated that there is more than $20,000,000 worth of ore in sight.

Mr. Greene has just paid Mr. Taylor $250,000 for a three-fourths interest and secured title to the wonderful property, it is said.

The property is situated thirty-five miles from Cos, State of Sonora, and near the Arizona border.

TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST.

Western Stockmen Combining to Wage War in the Courts and in Establishing Packing Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 2.—The National Live Stock Association and the individual stockmen throughout the West, with the assistance of the legal department of the Government, have decided to fight the proposed merger now in progress of formation of the great packing industries of the country, and work to this end is now in progress. The announcement was made by President John W. Springer of the National Live Stock Association this morning, following the conference with President C. F. Morse of Kansas City, who is President of both the Kansas City and Denver Stock Yard Companies.

Not only in the courts, but in the establishment of opposition packing plants will the fight against the merger be started. The live stock association has already sent a letter to the "Big Four," in which the position of the association is set forth and the threat made that every means of opposition at its command will be put into motion.

The packers have endeavored and are till striving to secure control of the Kansas City and Denver Stock Yards. Owners of the yards in the two cities would not consent to enter the trust, and the refusal of the Kansas City owners, according to President Morse, exasperated the agents of the packers to such an extent that they stated they would move their plants across the river into Kansas and run yards in opposition to the Kansas City yards.

RECORD COD-CATCHING TRIP.

Schooner Arrives in Gloucester, Mass., with 335,000 Pounds of Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Capt. Clayton Morrissey of the schooner Harry S. Nickerson of Boothbay, who arrived at Gloucester last week from a Grand Bank codfishing voyage, made a great record for a single trip.

The large "fare" of 335,000 pounds which he weighed off was sold to Cunningham & Thompson and the sum of $10,556 was realized. The time occupied was just three months. As regards the amount of fish this is the largest trip, with the exception of the schooner John J. Flaherty, landed here this season. Capt. Morrissey comes from the home of the noted codfish killers in Nova Scotia.

A CARLOAD OF BABIES.

Infants from New York Foundling Asylum for Families in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—A carload of babies was shipped through Milwaukee today. One of the little ones was consigned to a Milwaukee family, but the consignee did not appear at the station, and so no baby was left off here. They come from a New York Catholic foundling asylum, and are being distributed to families in this State.

The car arrived on the regular passenger train from Chicago at 11 o'clock this morning and started for Oshkosh a few minutes later. There were thirty-five babies on board, varying in ages from a few months to two or three years, and were in charge of a matron, a nurse, and a male attendant, who took care of the transfers and receipts. They traveled in a regular first-class coach, lying on the seats on improvised beds of linen and baby blankets, and were extremely well behaved.

The Lake Shore Limited
is still the great 24-hour train to Chicago; leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:30 next afternoon; luxurious service; all Pullman cars.—Adv.

Speed—Comfort—Safety
Are combined in the Pennsylvania Special. Twenty hours between New York and Chicago, with palatial accommodations.—Adv.

SENATOR DOLLIVER SEES NO DANGER YET IN TRUSTS

Discusses "Iowa Idea" Before Republican Clubs League.

He Thinks If Monopoly Should Render Productive Energies Impotent, Protection to Industries Would Not Likely Remain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The "Iowa idea" came to the surface to-night at a mass meeting under the auspices of the National League of Republican Clubs, which met in annual convention here to-day.

United States Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa was responsible. Interest became intense when it was realized by the delegates to the convention and spectators that they were being treated to the first public speech on the subject by a National leader of the party since the Iowa Republican State Convention. Mr. Dolliver said, in part:

"Let us look at the Iowa idea for a minute, and I select that only because I am more familiar with it and because circumstances have arisen to give it a universal advertisement. It has been presented to the country as the sudden impulse of dissatisfied mischief-makers within the Republican party. On the other hand it is the mature judgment of a man whose wisdom has never failed the Republican party in the forty years of his uninterrupted service.

"Our people recognize the value of a large capital for the transaction of a great business and especially for the commercial conquests upon which we are now entering.

"But they recognize also the danger of abuses, both in the organization and management of great industrial enterprises, and would have the Government of the United States stand between the community and the reckless perversion of the beneficent law of corporate property. It is evident that, even if it were desirable to kill the trusts, it could not be done by merely remitting the duties which their foreign competitors pay at our Custom Houses. Even Mr. Bryan, who talks of putting the captains of industry into a chain gang and sending J. Pierpont Morgan first to the poorhouse and then to the penitentiary, admits publicly that the free trade remedy falls very far short of the object he has in view.

QUESTION OF COMBINATIONS.

"Nearly every sober student of the subject admits that it was the pressure of competition which has drawn some of our industries first into groups and then into gigantic combinations, under a single corporate management. I confess that, as a lifelong friend of the protective system, I take a very profound interest in the question. Fortunately for all, it is a question which can be discussed now to a better advantage than even five years ago, and it is to be hoped that the disquieting effect of mere clamors upon the subject will gradually pass away.

"A successful attempt to repeal the law of competition in the American market place would be speedily fatal to the protective tariff system, because the whole design of that system rests upon the unimpaired vitality of that law. Our tariffs have been defended out of consideration for infant industries, but that is not the foundation of the protective policy. They have been defended on account of the difference in the wage scales of Europe and America; but that is not the foundation of the protective policy.

"The long debates that were held in other generations about the rates of duty, whether the wall should be low enough to allow foreign merchandise to flow over it or high enough to barely allow it to leak over or to be pumped over, failed utterly to comprehend the principle which has identified the doctrine of protection with the present-day miracles of our industrial progress. 'Protection in the perfection of its design, as described by Mr. Hamilton, does not invite competition from abroad,' says Mr. Blaine in his famous chapter on the tariff question in its relation to the political revolution of 1860, in 'Twenty Years in Congress,' but is based on the controlling principle that competition at home will always prevent monopoly on the part of the capitalist, assure good wages to the laborer, and defend the consumer against the evils of extortion.'

"That principle, which never failed to justify the doctrine of protection in any period of the past, is to-day passing through an ordeal hardly even anticipated when the tariff law of 1897 was placed upon the statute books. If one field of production after another passes under the control of speculators intent on nefarious schemes to engross the whole market, the protection of a score of old-fashioned years becomes misleading and obsolete.

"I have, from the beginning, been slow to believe that it is possible for one man or any combination of men to overrule the forces which make for equity and fair dealing in human society. For that reason I have been willing to wait for the facts, and govern my judgment by a more careful observation than has hitherto been practicable. The census of 1900 has given an accurate account of the trusts and what they are doing, and the daily reports of the market place indicate what their present standing and future prospects actually are. We know that they are 185 in number, represent the consolidation of 2,040 separate plants. We know that less than 10 per cent. of the factory labor of the country is employed by them, and only 14 per cent. of our manufactured output is made by them, and, leaving out chemicals and the products of iron and steel, the percentage is hardly visible to the naked eye. In the textile industries they are almost unknown, and most of the other fields of American production they have entered as mere intruders and disturbers of the peace.

TRUSTS' MONETARY VALUE.

"Between 1890 and 1901 most of them have been established, and in the aggregate, counting all kinds of stocks and all kinds of bonds, which they have issued, their gross capitalization has been six and a half billions of dollars, from which at least two billions should be deducted to cover spurious stock, which represents nothing except the swindling projects of adventurers and cheats at common law. So that, putting all the consolidations which have been effected in the last twelve years together, four and a half billions of dollars may be set down as their true aggregate capitalization, including their bonds. These corporations have enlarged our productive capacity by the addition of new bona-fide capital in a degree hardly noticeable. They have merely undertaken to dazzle the speculative world by playing upon the popular fancy for full-page advertisements. And in nearly every one of them the motive of the organization has been mainly to shield capital already invested from the operation of natural forces always present in the commercial world. If they have failed in that they have failed in everything, and the power which some have been afraid would be used to wrong and burden the community has not even proved equal to the task of taking care of itself.

"Before anybody makes up his mind that the so-called American trust is a permanent institution, let him consider the long list of ambitious combinations which have already had their affairs wound up by the courts of justice. The Alcohol Trust, the Linseed Oil Trust, the Alkali Trust, the Asphalt Trust, the Bicycle Trust, and scores of others whose very names are now even forgotten. What was the matter with these astonishing creations of the promoters' art? Nine out of ten of them were bogus and, without stretching the law very much, could have been denied the use of the mails on an ordinary fraud order. Only yesterday one of the mammoth establishments, the National Salt Company, had a little business before a court of equity in New Jersey. The organization of that trust in 1889 was looked upon everywhere as a step in the direction of monopolizing the necessaries of life.

"The more I examine the old law of competition the better it looks to me. If the day of settlement has already come to so many of these once formidable institutions, how has it fared with those which have so far survived the test? Already the evidence is accumulating from which the doom of the trusts can be foretold, even the most solvent and best managed of them all. The figures of the census show that neither in the mercantile nor the manufacturing world has the small dealer, who owns his business and gives it his personal attention, anything to fear in competition with the overgrown and topheavy investments of capital that surround him.

"There is no room in this discussion for vain exclamation of alarm and despair. Up to this time the tariff policy to which we owe the prosperous conditions which now surround us has been the ally of independent capital in its grapple with the modern trust system; but if the day should ever come when the productive energies of the American people are impotent in the presence of monopoly, the protection which for more than a generation our laws have given to all our industries alike is not likely to remain to enrich such a conspiracy of avarice and greed."

Mr. Dolliver spoke at some length on the progress of self-government in the Philippines, and closed with a tribute to the President.

Other speakers at the meeting were Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Illinois, and Martin B. Madden of Chicago.

The annual convention of the National Republican League was called to order in the First Regiment Armory here to-day, with about 400 delegates present, representing the auxiliary leagues of the various States.

Caucuses held reached the conclusion that no tariff revision plank will find its way into the league's platform.

While some delegates were in favor of discussing the rising issue on the floor of the convention, the Executive Committee took a different view of the situation, and adopted a rule which throws all resolutions into a committee. Tariff revision will therefore not be discussed until after the resolutions are reported from the committee, if at all.

A caucus lasting over an hour was held by the delegation from Iowa just previous to going to the convention hall. Ex-Congressman Curtis was selected to represent the delegation on the Resolutions Committee and his appointment was understood to mean that no fight would be made in the committee for the adoption of the Iowa plank.

Before the convention opened it was commonly admitted that the nomination of President Roosevelt in 1904 would be indorsed.

Among the candidates for the League Presidency were mentioned J. H. Moore of Pennsylvania, Sidney B. Redding of Little Rock, Ark.; Richard Woods of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Shirley E. Johnson of Kentucky. President Hamilton made an address dealing with the affairs of the League.

HEAVY RAINS IN TEXAS.

Damage to Cotton Reaches Many Thousands of Dollars—Feared San Antonio Dam May Break.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—There was a tremendous downpour of rain nearly all over Texas last night, and to-day the damage to cotton will reach many thousands of dollars in addition to large quantities of the staple being beaten into the ground the development of a top crop is retarded, and picking seriously delayed.

A Denison bulletin says there has been a ten-hour steady downpour in the Red River Valley on both the Texas and Indian Territory side. Fears are felt at San Antonio that the large dam at that place will break. People living in the low lands are hurrying to higher grounds. A number of railroad washouts are reported from the Southwest. All railroad trains at Dallas are hours behind schedule time.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Thomas F. Barrett of This City Charged with Assault at Danbury, Conn., and Sued for $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 2.—Thomas F. Barrett, President of the Westchester Traction Company, with offices at 115 Broadway, New York, was arrested here to-day on a charge of assault, and is now the defendant in a civil suit for $5,000 damages. The alleged assault took place during a meeting of the stockholders of the Danbury and Harlem Traction Company in the law offices of Judge James E. Walsh in this city.

This company started over a year ago to build a trolley road between Danbury and Golden's Bridge, N. Y., there to connect with the New York and Harlem Railway. The road is now over half built, but no work has been done on it since last Fall. Last Winter the road was bought by the Westchester Traction Company, which is backed by the Metropolitan Traction Company. The meeting was called to devise means whereby the road might be completed.

In order that Mr. Barrett, it is said, might have a voice in this meeting it was necessary that he be made a member of the Danbury and Harlem Company. To this end Henry Bernd, a member of the company, offered to transfer to Mr. Barrett a share of stock. Judge Walsh, attorney for the company, it is said, objected to this, and told Mr. Barrett all he had given the company thus far was promises and lies.

"Do you mean to say that I am a liar!" Mr. Barrett is reported to have said.

Judge Walsh, it is further reported, replied in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Barrett struck Judge Walsh a blow in the face, it is alleged, and then seized a heavy glass paper weight and threw it at the lawyer.

A policeman was called by Judge Walsh and he placed Mr. Barrett under arrest, taking him to the police station, where he was shortly released on bond furnished by Mr. Bernd.

Sheriff H. L. Crofutt served the papers in the civil suit this afternoon, and Mr. Barrett received bonds from Hartford this evening.

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Had a Comfortable Day Yesterday—Able to Attend to Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt had a comfortable day and to-night the report from the temporary White House is that his condition is satisfactory.

He spends most of the time in his wheel chair and is able to devote considerable attention to public business.

FUNDS FOR SOUTHERN MILLS.

New York Syndicate to Assist in Developing Textile Industries.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—A report comes from Memphis, Tenn., that a New York syndicate is interested in a scheme to develop the textile industries of the South, and will send a representative to Mississippi this month to join issue with local capitalists who are already interested in mills and subscribe for 20 to 50 per cent. of the capital, where there is promise that the management of the mills will be in the hands of skilled men.

The syndicate has abundant resources to assist a dozen mills, each of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. An offer has been made to the new mill at Macon, Miss., and those at Senatobia and Gloster, in the same State.

Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

The Train to Chicago
Is the Pennsylvania Special; leaves New York daily and runs to Chicago in 20 hours. Luxurious accommodations.—Adv.

BALDWIN BACK FROM HIS ARCTIC VOYAGE

Explorer's Version of His Party's Dissension in Frozen North.

Chief Work Accomplished Was the Establishment of a Base for Another Expedition.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the arctic explorer, who was in command of the expedition fitted out by William Ziegler, arrived from England yesterday on the White Star liner Germanic. He was apparently in good health and good spirits. He was not inclined to discuss the criticisms that have been made concerning his management of the expedition by the artist J. Knowles Hare and other members who have returned to this country. "They were young men," said the explorer, "and on their first arctic trip. The charge that there were not sufficient supplies is ridiculous, and it is an outrage to so reflect on Mr. Ziegler's generosity.

"I admit," he continued, "that our quarters on the America were somewhat crowded, but everybody knew that before we started. The number we took was perhaps too many for the quarters on the ship, but the reason for taking so many was to insure a strong force for the sledges.

"The row between Sailing Master Johansen and myself was satisfactorily settled. The trouble originally was between the ice pilot, Arensen, and the sailing master, and I took the ice pilot's part. It was a conflict as to authority, and the ice pilot, who had twenty-nine years' experience in the arctic seas against Johansen's total inexperience in those regions, was the superior officer. At any rate, the trouble was settled before the American Consul at Bergen, and my view was upheld."

Speaking of the results of the expedition, Mr. Baldwin said that the most important result lay in the fact that they had established an excellent basie for an expedition next year. Such an expedition had been contemplated, and already some plans have been made, he said, but no definite information would be forthcoming until he had seen Mr. Ziegler.

"The meteorological and other observations," continued Mr. Baldwin, "I expect will prove valuable. Four stations were established, the most northerly of which was on Rudolf Land, in sight of the headquarters which were occupied by the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition. At another station I left 5,000 pounds of condensed food. The most southerly station is on Alger Island.

"On my journey to Cape Norway I found Dr. Nansen's hut, partly gnawed by bears and foxes. Dr. Nansen's record, written in pencil on a half sheet of note paper, and dated May 19, 1896, I found intact in a brass cylinder. I have the record with me and left my own in its place. We also released fifteen balloons containing more than 300 messages addressed to the "Nearest American Consul." They were driven northward and may furnish data on air and sea currents.

"The only time the ship and party were in real danger was on the run home. It was necessary to plast the heavy drifts with dynamite and saw a channel through the ice. Once the America was caught in a violent ice field, her screw and rudder were twisted and the propeller frame broken. The America, however, behaved splendidly, and I think that she is the best ship that has yet been adapted for polar exploration.

"The sledge parties had some exciting times. Two members of the party, who were out on a pony sledge, were attacked by big polar bears. The pony bolted, and the men saved themselves only by clambering over an ice hummock. The dog teams and walruses also engaged in numerous conflicts."

Answering the charge that he could have gone further north had he so desired, Mr. Baldwin said that the conditions would not permit his placing his camp any further north than where he did on Rudolf Land. It was charged also that he might have tried the British Channel, which, Mr. Baldwin said yesterday, was eighty miles west of Camp Ziegler, and impassable on account of the ice.

"I agree with Peary," said Mr. Baldwin, "that the only practical way of reaching the pole is by sledging from the northernmost point of land, which we know extends as far north as 82 north latitude. The old idea of an open polar sea is baseless."

Mr. Baldwin went from the ship to the Hoffman House, where he had a talk with Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, who also has some arctic achievements to his credit. Mr. Baldwin said last night that he had not as yet seen Mr. Ziegler, who is at his country place near Stamford, Conn., but expects to meet him and report to-day or Saturday.

Mr. Baldwin said he was not in a position to discuss his future plans until after his meeting with Mr. Ziegler. When asked whether another expedition would be started in the near future under his leadership, for the purpose of making the dash for the pole, he replied that he had heard nothing which would make him believe anything to the contrary.

PREFERS ESKIMOS TO PEARY.

Dr. Dedrick Tells New Jersey Homeopathists of His Polar Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 2.—Dr. T. F. Dedrick, who left the last Peary expedition on account of lack of harmony with members of the party, said yesterday, in an address before the members of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society, that his condition at that time was one of mental apathy.

He evoked laughter by remarking that "people 2,500 miles away said I was crazy, and the further away they were the crazier I became." He further said that life among the Eskimos was preferable to association with members of Peary's party.

TO REGULATE MIDWAY DANCES.

Lady Managers of St. Louis Fair Say Terpsichorean Exhibitions Must Be Decent.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The following resolution, introduced by Miss Helen Miller Gould at this afternoon's meeting of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, was unanimously adopted:

"It is the earnest desire of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair that there be no indecent dances or improper exhibits in the Midway during the exposition, and that the Exposition Company be urged to use the utmost care in awarding concessions for the shows, in order that there be no objectionable features."

Several ladies spoke on the resolution, all agreeing that the World's Fair Midway must be morally clean and pure. References were made to the indecent dances which characterized the Chicago Midway.

The next meeting of the board will be held in New York City at the home of Miss Gould, Nov. 17.

Offers 5,000f. Toward Zola Statue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—M. Sedelmeyer, the well-known picture dealer, has, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, offered 5,000f. toward the proposed Zola statue.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

An ideal trip via ideal steamers. Hudson River Day Line. Music, Autumnal Foliage.—Adv.

Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

DARKNESS THREATENS CHICAGO

Gas Plant Has Only Sufficient Coal for 20 Days and Can Get No More.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Chicago may be plunged into darkness as a result of the coal strike. The People's Gas Light and Coke Company is unable to secure any fuel in the market, and only has a supply for twenty days more. On the ability of the concern to secure enough coal for its plants depends the lighting facilities of 350,000 Chicago business houses and residences.

Ever since the coal strike was declared the company has had agents in every part of the country where coal could be bought. They have made purchases without regard to price, but have not been able to secure fuel as rapidly as it is consumed by the company.

With instructions to buy at any price the company's agents have only been able to secure ten cars of coal a day, while the big boilers of the concern were consuming the fuel at the rate of thirty cars a day. The reserve stock of coal always kept on hand has steadily decreased until all but exhausted.

To add to the serious situation being faced by the officials of the company, the agents are beginning to notify the company that there is no more coal in sight.

Never before in the history of the gas company has it been called to face such a coal famine. All kinds of plans have been devised to meet the situation, but there is no relief in sight.

TWELVE MINERS PERISH.

Fatal Explosion of Fire Damp in the Lawson Mines Near Black Diamond, Washington.

BLACK DIAMOND, Washington, Oct. 2.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, an explosion of firedamp occurred on the fourth level of the South Side of the Lawson mines, near the town. Twelve men were killed and the mine was badly wrecked.

Twenty men were employed in that portion of the mine when the explosion occurred and eight got out alive. Three bodies have been recovered.

Relief parties were at once sent into the mine and every effort is being made to recover the bodies. Coroner Hoyt has been notified and is expected from Seattle on a special train. The Lawson mines are the property of the Pacific Coast Company. The fourth level is 1,600 feet below the surface.

HUGE WATER TANK BURSTS.

Two Thousand Gallons of Water Lost—Escape of President Garretson of Kroeger Piano Company.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—Christopher Garretson of New York, President of the Kroeger Piano Company, which has a factory here, had a close call to-day.

As Mr. Garretson was entering the factory, on Pacific Street, a huge tank on the roof burst and with an avalanche-like roar 2,000 gallons of water and the debris of the tank poured down over the building's front. Mr. Garretson was just closing the door behind him when the crash came. He escaped with a slight wetting.

The tank was stored with water for use in case of fire. It is supposed that the pressure of the water on the rusted and worn hoops caused it to collapse. The tank was set on the front edge of the roof, and little water entered the building. The sidewalk and the street below were torn up by the volume of water that poured down.

FAREWELL TO DR. BLISS.

Montclair Pastor Going to Syria as President of American College.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Howard S. Bliss, who for five years has been the pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church at Upper Montclair, was tendered a farewell reception here tonight and will leave on Saturday, with his family, for Beyroot, Syria, where he will succeed his father, the Rev. Daniel Bliss, as President of the American College at that point.

A reception was also held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss by the Congregational Board of Foreign Missions in New York in the afternoon.

A SWIM FOR LIFE.

Exciting Experiences of a Young Bontman in the Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Homer Quick, sixteen years old, son of Charles Quick of Matamoras, just across the Delaware River from here, had a thrilling experience yesterday afternoon. The river is considerably swollen from recent rains, and among the matter that drifted down was an eel rack that lodged against the middle pier of the bridge.

The lad tried to recover the rack, and as his boat neared the pier it capsized in the turbid waters, and compelled him to grasp an iron anchorage on the abutments. While in this position young Quick kicked the rack loose, and then threw himself on it, but it sank with his weight, and he was obliged to swim to his upturned boat, several yards down stream. He clung to the bottom of the boat over perilous rifts until the current forced it near shore, a mile and a quarter below the bridge. Then he swam a few feet and landed, reaching dry land almost exhausted.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BRIDE.

She Had Eloped and the School Truant Officer Was Searching High and Low for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Lud Fuller, twenty-three years old, and Mabel E. Allan, fifteen years old, both of Middletown, went to Port Jervis Tuesday night and were married at the Methodist Church parsonage there by the Rev. W. A. Chadwick. The match was an elopement, and both of the young people intended that it should be kept quiet for some time.

They returned to their respective homes, and none was the wiser until to-day, when Truant Officer S. R. Morgan called on the bride's mother, Mrs. James Allan, and stated that Mabel must return to school.

The young lady declined, but the "bogy" man was insistent, and finally he was informed of the wedding. He threw up both hands in surprise, but recovered his composure sufficiently to congratulate the bride, after which he speedily departed.

Fire Destroys Large Cheese Box Factory

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The cheese box factory owned by Morrison & Blair, at Rensselaer Falls, one of the largest factories in Northern New York, was entirely destroyed with contents by fire at an early hour this morning. Two thousand cheese boxes ready for shipment were destroyed. The loss on the building will probably aggregate $10,000 and the stock $2,000. The factory turned out 150,000 cheese boxes a year.

Special Train to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad
Account G. A. R. Encampment Sunday, October 5. Leave West 23rd Street 10:10 A. M. Parlor and dining cars.—Adv.

"Black and White" the Best Scotch.
Get it at your hotel, club, or restaurant.—Adv.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR THE COAL CONFERENCE

Operators and Strike Leaders Gathered in Washington.

Silent as to Their Attitude Before the President—No Cabinet Members to be Present at To-morrow's Discussion—Plans of Procedure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Baer of the Reading Railroad and several other principals to the conference that will be held to-morrow at the White House arrived here to-night over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. None of these gentlemen will talk of the probable outcome of the conference. The party remained on the special train that brought them to Washington. Several special cars composed the train, which was held in the train yard some distance from the station.

To all callers they denied themselves, refusing to respond to cards and communications conveyed to them. To avoid further annoyances of this kind the train was run out to Eckington, about a mile from the city, where it will remain until morning.

President Roosevelt was occupied to-day for a considerable time with preparations for the conference. Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, and Gov. Crane spent an hour with the President this morning discussing the matter that is exciting such general interest throughout the country.

While all the parties concerned are unusually reticent in regard to the conference, persistently declining to give any utterance whatever, there is reason for the belief that a method of procedure has been agreed upon as the result of recent White House consultations, and that the President will be fully prepared to urge his views on the operators and the representatives of the miners.

It is not at all likely, in view of the generally admitted fact that the Government can do nothing in the direction of taking the initiative in forcing a settlement, that the President will go further in the conference than to make an earnest appeal for a cessation of hostilities and for the adoption of measures calculated to bring about a resumption of labor in the mines.

It is the belief that the first step in the negotiations will be an effort to induce the contestants to agree on a basis that will ultimately lead to a settlement, and that the initial step will be a proposition that the miners shall resume work without condition other than an understanding that the matters in dispute shall be then made the subject of arbitration between the miners and the operators, the organized unions being ignored in the negotiations. At to-morrow's conference members of the Cabinet will not put in an appearance unless there shall be request for the presence of some of them from the representatives of the two sides.

The President has discussed the situation with his principal advisers, and the programme that will be followed by him at the conference is the outcome of these discussions with his official family. It is therefore probable that no member of the Cabinet will be present at any time during the first conference to-morrow, but in the event of a failure to reach a basis of agreement Secretary Root or Attorney General Knox, or both of them, may be invited to take part in a subsequent conference in an advisory capacity. It is also probable that Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who conferred with all the principals to the contention last Summer and made a full report to the President of the results of his inquiries, may be invited to take part in the conference at some stage of its progress.

TALK FOR THE OPERATORS.

The President is said to have no definite expectation of the effect of his effort to bring about a settlement. He does not allow himself to anticipate what the coal Presidents will say in reply to him, but he has made up his mind to insist firmly to them that, no matter what their pride of position may be nor how firmly they have resolved not to make concessions, they have a duty to the country, and the President, as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, must see to it that there shall not be widespread suffering throughout the land because of this issue between the operators and the miners. The President has devoted the greater part of his time to a study of the situation since his return to Washington, and has sought information and advice from every available reliable source.

On the President's invitation Senator Quay came from Pittsburg last night and spent some time with him this morning. Senator Quay, upon leaving the White House, declined to say anything in regard to the purpose of his visit or the nature of his conversation with the President, and after lunching at the Arlington Hotel left for Philadelphia. At the White House nothing was said about the visit of Mr. Quay, but there is no doubt whatever that he was here at the call of the President and for the purpose of furnishing him information in regard to the coal trouble.

This inference is justified by the fact that Mr. Quay has recently conferred with President Baer and other coal operators as well as Mr. Mitchell and those associated with him as representatives of the miners. The fact is known that Mr. Quay and the President had a talk of the strike on the occasion of Mr. Quay's ride in the Presidential car from Trenton to Germantown Junction last month, when the President set out on his tour of the West. The Pennsylvania Senator, having had conferences with President Ba

phone. Secretary Shaw said to-day that the action of the Treasury in going to the relief of the money market was absolutely necessary to relieve a situation that threatened financial disaster with large resultant loss to the business and the commercial interests of the country at large.

The condition was such that in every reserve city except one the banks had seriously impaired their reserve funds and were in no condition to loan a dollar to meet the legitimate business demands of the country. Aside from the question whether or not this situation was attributable in whole or in part to the continuance of the coal strike, the relief was granted regardless of that and without consideration as to what effect it would have on the existing trouble.

There is another report to the effect that President Baer and his associates are determined to brook no interference from outside parties in an effort to reach an agreement, and that these gentlemen have determined to resign their places in their respective corporations if Mr. Morgan shall attempt to unduly interfere at this time. There is, of course, no way by which reliable information can be obtained on this point, and the rumor is given for what it is worth. The next two days will doubtless settle the rumors of this class even if the main problem shall remain unsolved.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 2.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by District Presidents Nicholls, Duffy, and Fahy, left here this evening for Washington, via Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell conferred with the District Presidents through the day. It is not known what policy the Executive Board of the Miners' Union will pursue at the conference.

Mr. Mitchell declined to express any opinion. All he would say was that he hoped for the best. The general feeling is, however, that President Roosevelt will succeed in bringing both parties together. The mining town of Plymouth, which has been free from any disturbance since the strike began, was the scene of much disorder today. Mobs surrounded the Sterling and North American Washeries, and Sheriff Jacobs being unable to disperse them summoned the military.

Col. Dougherty sent three companies of the Ninth Regiment to the scene, and they arrested eleven men charged with rioting. They were brought before Magistrate Pollock of this city, who, after a hearing, held them in $1,000 bail each for trial at court.

A strong guard was placed over the washeries to-night. They are expected to resume operations to-morrow.

The washery at the Hollenbeck Mine started up work this afternoon. This was a surprise to the strikers. Despite the conference called to meet at Washington, the operators in the Wyoming Valley are very aggressive.

The following telegram was sent by President Mitchell to the three anthracite district Secretaries to-day: "There has been placed in my hands indisputable evidence of an attempt on the part of the operators to create discord among our non-English-speaking members through the circulation of pamphlets containing malicious and dastardly attacks upon the officers of the organization, and by an effort to arouse race prejudices. These circulars will be printed in all the foreign languages and will be signed by a person designating himself 'A Friend.' I will notify all district and local officers to be on their guard. It is especially important that our non-English-speaking brothers be informed of this conspiracy."

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 2.—Sentiment among the representatives of the coal operators here has undergone a change since yesterday regarding the action of President Roosevelt in assuming the role of an intermediary to settle the strike.

Yesterday they said the only effect of the President's action would be to put off the surrender of the miners as many days as there were in the interim between the first announcement of his intention to intermediate and the announcement of the result—or the lack of result—of the conference.

To-day these same men say the White House conference will hasten the end of the strike, that it will show the miners that no third party, not even the President of the United States, can budge the operators from their position, and that once this is realized the strikers will weaken.

A prominent individual coal operator said to-day he stood ready to guarantee that the operators would agree to a sliding scale basis of pay, comprehending a 2 per cent. raise for every 10 cents advance on coal above $4.50, free on board, the present selling price, if the miners' union would agree to put up the bonds to indemnify the operators for damages resulting from strikes caused by the discharge of men for causes other than connection with the union.

It is now almost certain that John Mullen, the non-union man who was run over by a trolley car at Smithville last night, was stunned or killed, and then placed on the track. His own razor with blood on the blade, was found near the spot, and no cuts the a razor could have made were to be found on the body. It is supposed he was attacked and drew the razor to defend himself. Coroner Berge says positively it was a case of murder.

COAL OPERATORS START.

Anthracite Presidents Believed to Have Agreed on Their Attitude at Washington.

The representatives of the coal-carrying roads who have been invited to meet President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers by President Roosevelt in Washington to-day in order to discuss ways and means of ending the coal strike left this city yesterday afternoon for Washington by special train. President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company could not go himself, but sent Vice President Willcox instead. The other representatives of the companies who went to Washington were W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, and John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co., representing the individual operators. All but Mr. Truesdale left on the ferryboat of the Central Railroad of New Jersey which usually starts for Jersey City at 3:45 P. M. At that time President Truesdale had not arrived and the boat was detained ten minutes and at last started without him. The special train, which consisted of one parlor and one dining car of the Baltimore and Ohio Royal Blue Line, was timed to start at 4 P. M., but was kept waiting in Jersey City ten minutes until the next regular ferryboat arrived. Mr. Truesdale then appeared, and as soon as he boarded the train it pulled out of the station. The intention, it was said, was to take President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on the train when it stopped at Philadelphia.

Before the representatives of the several railroads left the city they conferred together, principally by telephone, and it is believed agreed on a plan of action. What that plan of action was no one was willing to say, but there was a general belief that they would not agree to any plan which would mean the granting of any concession or consent to arbitration. It was admitted that in view of the coal famine throughout the country the result might be serious if they stood by their confessed policy, unless the strikers lost courage when the appeal to the President failed and stampeded back to work. No one, however, would commit himself definitely as to the policy of the companies.

One of the largest of the operators was asked point blank whether the action of President Roosevelt would affect the policy of the coal carrying roads.

"I could not answer that question now," he said, "because I have no idea of what President Roosevelt will propose. We are altogether at sea on the matter. We accepted the invitation of the Chief Magistrate of the country as a matter of courtesy and will listen respectfully to anything he has to propose as becomes good citizens."

"If arbitration is proposed, will you agree to it?"

"Not if I represent the views of the others. We are not the companies. We are the paid servants, and are looking after the interests not of ourselves but of thousands of stockholders. We are naturally anxious to be faithful to that trust. We admit that the shortage of coal is the most serious problem with which we are confronted. The people of the country are anxious about the supply of coal, and it is natural that they should, and this problem has got to be solved."

Asked whether there was any increase in the output of coal since the day before, he said: "How could there be with this conference with President Roosevelt coming on? It encourages them to stay out. To-day they are holding parades, as if it were a victory. I can say, however, that the men who are working still remain at work, though I half thought every man would leave. This is one of many things which keep the men back. First it was a month or two of Senator Hanna, then a fortnight of Mr. Platt, followed by many other things which encouraged the miners, and now we have this invitation of President Roosevelt. If it had not been for all these influences the miners would have been all working long ago."

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who received a special invitation from President Roosevelt to attend to-morrow's coal conference at Washington, was a visitor at J. P. Morgan's office to-day. "I haven't yet decided to accept the President's invitation," said Mr. Cassatt, "but I expect to make up my mind later in the day."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The coal Presidents en route from New York City to Washington arrived here in their special train at 6:20 P. M. President Baer of the Reading Company joined the party here. To this point the train consisted of a passenger coach and the private car Atlas. Here the coach was taken off, and President Baer's private car Philadelphia was attached. The special train left here at 6:26.

FATHER CURRAN'S OPINION.

Adjournment of Coal Conference Without Results Would Be National Calamity.

The Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who has been in this city during the past few days in connection with a conference in the interests of temperance, said yesterday regarding the prospects of the coming coal conference at Washington with President Roosevelt:

"America and Europe are on tiptoes awaiting the outcome of this peace counsel, which is of greater National importance than any domestic conference since the close of the civil war. The embittered struggle must be ended at this meeting, not on terms of dishonorable and ignoble capitulation by either side, but on terms of honorable compromise and re-establishment of friendly relations.

"To adjourn the convention and allow the disputants to leave the Executive Mansion as they entered it would be nothing short of a National calamity. The dispute hinges no longer upon the question as to whether the operators are going to win, and the miners going to lose, or vice versa, but whether coal is going to be supplied to a clamoring public for the Winter now almost upon us."

DEMOCRATS CLAIM CREDIT.

State Committeeman Campbell States Coal Plank in Platform Forced the President to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, made the following statement to-night:

"The plank in the Democratic platform advocating Governmental ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, which was adopted in Saratoga yesterday, has already had a wholesome effect in arousing the Federal officials at Washington and the State officials at Albany to action with a view of settling the coal strike.

"I have to-day received information from Washington that it was not until news of the proposed stand of the Democratic Party on this question reached the White House that President Roosevelt and his Cabinet advisers decided to call the conference of the mine owners and Mr. Mitchell, which is to be held in Washington to-morrow.

"News of the intention of the Democrats to incorporate such a plank in the platform had leaked out at Saratoga and quickly found its way to Washington. It was immediately thereafter that Mr. Roosevelt's proposed conference was hastily arranged. There also appeared to be suspicious haste in acquainting the press with the details of the President's plan.

"If it is wise or justifiable for the Federal Government, through the President of the United States to attempt a settlement of the strike, it would seem to be wise and justifiable for the Federal Government to avoid future strikes by obtaining control of the mines and operating them after payment of due compensation to the owners.

"The Republican State officals at Albany, alarmed at the popularity of the Democratic plank, to-day announced that Attorney General Davies had granted the application to summon the coal operators before him for the purpose of examination. This application had been held up in the Attorney General's office for three weeks."

PRICE OF STEAM HIGHER.

Advance of 15 Per Cent. Made Because of the Scarcity of Anthracite.

The New York Steam Company, which supplies steam heat to over five hundred residences and buildings, and power and heat besides to over six hundred office and other buildings with elevators, has advanced its price for heating and power 15 per cent. on account of the high price of coal. A circular, sent out yesterday by G. C. St. John, President of the company, was in part as follows:

From our knowledge, based on reliable information concerning the coal situation, we are convinced that there will be no radical reduction in the coal prices within the next five months, even though the strike should be "declared off" and settled to-day.

President St. John, when seen yesterday, said: "When we began using soft coal the Board of Health stopped us. We only raised the cost of heating and power when we could not avoid it."

Order for 15,000 Tons of Welsh Coal.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—According to The St. James's Gazette a Cardiff firm yesterday booked a single American order for 15,000 tons of steam coal.

ROBBERS MET WITH BULLETS.

Engineer, in House Broken Into, Killed One Man and Wounded Two.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 2.—Five masked men this morning hammered in the door of the Montoursville (Penn.) Electric Company's power house with the supposed intention of overpowering the engineer and looting a safe in the office.

Engineer Alem Bly, hearing the noise made by the robbers breaking down the door, secured a revolver and opened fire, killing one robber and wounding two others. During the fight Bly was shot twice, in the hip and leg. He will recover.

Bly managed to reach the whistle and sounded an alarm. While doing so the robbers dragged their dead companion outside, stripped his body of all papers and valuables, and escaped.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

The Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted Is Now Coadjutor to the Venerable Bishop Huntington.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted, until recently the vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, New York, was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Central New York in Grace Church, this city, to-day. Dr. Olmsted was formerly rector of Grace Church. The consecration service was an imposing one. The venerable Bishop Huntington of Syracuse presided, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York. Other Bishops present and taking part were Walker of Western New York, Niles of New Hampshire, Worthington of Nebraska, Leonard of Ohio, and Olmsted of Colorado. Over 300 prominent clergymen from different sections of the country were in attendance.

The church, which will seat 1,000 people comfortably, was crowded to the doors.

Bishop Olmsted will take up the active work of the diocese at once, relieving Bishop Huntington of a great share of work he is unable to perform because of advanced age. Bishop Olmsted will reside in this city.

THROWN FROM RUNABOUTS.

Two Drivers Upset in a Runaway in the Park at Night.

Running into Central Park at the entrance at West One Hundred and Sixth Street at about 10 o'clock last night, a horse attached to a runabout in which was Alfred Fisher of 373 Manhattan Avenue bore down on another runabout, in which was Gustave Van Glahn, proprietor of a hotel at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Before Van Glahn could turn out of the way he was tossed from his seat. His wagon was upturned, and, banging at the heels of his affrighted horse, it disappeared down the West Drive.

Fisher's animal, after the shock of the encounter, sped northward, with the terrified driver shrieking warnings, until, turning the curve to the east drive at One Hundred and Ninth Street, Fisher was thrown from his seat. A policeman caught the animal at One Hundred and Tenth Street and the East Drive.

Fisher had a gash on the top of his scalp. Van Glahn had a knee bruised.

JEWISH RITES HELD ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Throngs Take Part There in the New Year Ceremonies.

Services in the Synagogues—Dr. Harris Preaches Against the Continuance of Racial Concentration.

The most solemn celebration in the Jewish calendar, ushered in on Wednesday evening, was continued yesterday. The climax will be the Day of Atonement, Oct. 11. Yesterday is known in the Bible as the Feast of the Seventh Month, the blowing of the trumpet being its ceremonial accompaniment. Not until rabbinic times did it develop into the New Year. Its triple name conveys its character—Day of Memorial, Day of Trumpet-Blowing, and Day of Judgment. All of these ideas are woven into its elaborate ritual. Special synagogue service led up to this sacred period.

All yesterday afternoon the promenade of the Brooklyn Bridge near the Manhattan tower was crowded with orthodox members of the faith carrying out one of their ceremonies, and a force of ten patrolmen of the bridge squad, under Sergt. Phillips, was found necessary to keep a passageway clear. Those who took part in the ceremony were men, women, and children, entire families in many instances being present. Each family or individual worshipper had a Testament, and all prayed that their sins be forgiven. It is one of the requirements of the faith that those taking part in the New Year's celebration gather near a river front to ask forgiveness for their sins.

Many of the rabbis from the east side were present, acting as leaders, and setting the example for their brethren. Both sides of the promenade were used for the services, and the average passer-by found difficulty in moving in the immense throng. Even the stairways to the promenade were crowded. Owing to the fact that there is a doubt among the orthodox Jews as to whether the New Year's holiday fell yesterday or will be to-day, the same ceremonies will be continued to-day on the bridge and along the docks on the river front, particularly on the east side.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris preached at Temple Israel, Harlem, on the outlook of the Jews. Being the Day of Memorial, the rabbi made a survey of the history of the Jews for the year.

"We are only ten millions," he said, "yet we won't stand up to be counted, but to be weighed."

After touching on the condition of the Asiatic and Russian Jews, he said:

"Germany exemplifies the truth that contempt is harder to bear than violence. It lets the Jews severely alone. They withstood persecution a century ago; they succumb to social ostracism to-day. Of all the lands of their sojourn, in Germany alone are their numbers decreasing. Intermarriages have doubled, and 75 per cent. of the offspring become Gentiles.

"Roumania has precipitated an immigration problem both in England and the United States. All honor to America in daring to take this initial step to right this wrong. A free land in itself, it is already becoming the missionary of freedom to others. In Secretary Hay's note the humanitarian prompting outweighed the diplomatic.

"A million Jews in this country to-day, we will be two million to-morrow. The future of Judaism lies in the United States; the law has gone forth from Jerusalem, never to return. Zionism is working against the Western trend of civilization.

"New York Jewry's greater problem is the density of its numbers. I found London alarmed into proposing an anti-alien law because of its 150,000 Jews among its 5,000,000 inhabitants. What would it say to our 300,000 Jews in Manhattan Island alone? To scatter these is even more important than to feed them. We must transplant the clothing and mantle trades they have made their own to the suburbs. We must break up the new Ghettos. They create the need of special privileges. These privileges await the fill-will of their surroundings. The treatment of the mourners at Rabbi Joseph's funeral was the first expression of this antagonism. We who suffer from special legislation against us in foreign lands must designate ere we ask here for special legislation in our favor. We may lose more than we gain—a Pyrrhic victory."

At the New Year's service held in the morning in Temple Emanu-el, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, after speaking of the ideals and strength of Judaism, said:

"The dignified protest of our country against Roumanian oppression, so ably seconded by England, has sent a thrill of mingled surprise and admiration around the world. Truly Secretary Hay has proclaimed that it is the duty of the strong to protect the weak; of the free to care for the imprisoned; of the wise to instruct the foolish. And shall not Israel imitate the noble example? There are many millions of Jews in the world, some millions more than the entire population of Roumania. We could be a force in the world if united. I do not favor concentration of Israel in Palestine, or in any place, but I do favor thorough organization into a strong Central Committee. There should be an International Jewish Protective Association that could exercise great power and influence."

Continuing, Dr. Silverman said:

"To the Jew no name is dearer, no memory sweeter, no record holder, than that of Emile Zola, the man of unparalleled courage. He was like Elijah—the prophet of protest and denunciation—who thundered unceasingly against corruption and crime. Let us erect a statue of bronze and place it in one of our public parks to indicate to future generations the man who lived and fought for truth and justice."

Ex-Congressman Jones Dead.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 2.—Ex-Congressman Frank Jones, millionaire brewer and capitalist, and for many years the most prominent business man and politician in New Hampshire, died at his home, the Maplewood Farm, near this city, to-night, aged seventy. His death resulted from a complication of diseases and terminates a business career that was one of the most successful in the records of New England's self-made men.

Mr. Jones was for many years the leader of the New Hampshire Democracy, being twice elected Mayor of Portsmouth, and a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. In 1896 he voted for McKinley and since that time he has been identified with the Republican Party, being a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900.

ASPHALT REORGANIZATION.

The Plan Declared Operative by Committee Representing the Majority Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The plan for the reorganization of the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America, which are in the hands of receivers, was declared operative to-day. The two committees representing the majority interests in both corporations met at the office of the Commercial Trust Company and scheduled the assents thus far received.

The reports showed that holders of 88 per cent. of the asphalt fives, of which $30,000,000 were issued by the Asphalt Company of America; 76 per cent. of the bonds issued by the National Asphalt Company; 88 per cent. of the preferred stock of the National Asphalt Company, and 83 per cent. of the common stock of the same corporation, had agreed to the majority plan, and it was at once formally declared adopted.

It was decided to extend the time for depositing securities until Oct. 20.

OHIO PEACH CROP FAILURE.

Loss to Growers Will Amount to Many Thousands of Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The peach crop of this State, which gave such wonderful promise a few days ago, is turning out a sad disappointment, owing to the continuous rains of the past two weeks. The estimated losses in Marblehead County alone are half a million dollars. The fruit is either cracking open on the trees or lying upon the ground, soggy and rotting.

The peach harvest of northern Ohio will only be about one-sixth what the estimates of two or three weeks ago figured it.

THE CANADIAN-BRITISH LINE.

Agreement Between a Syndicate and the Dominion and Imperial Governments Said to Have Been Reached.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 3.—The Daily Despatch this morning asserts that the terms of a British syndicate for a fast service of steamships between Montreal and Liverpool, Bristol, and London have been accepted.

The vessels are to receive a joint subsidy from the Imperial and Canadian Governments.

COUPLE TO BE REMARRIED.

The Rev. Mr. McElroy's New Son-in-Law Is Still Under the Legal Age.

Though married on July 20 at the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, by the Rev. John W. Campbell, Harry Mackie, seventeen years old, of Poe Place, Fordham, and Miss Mary McElroy, twenty years old, of 2,641 Decatur Avenue, will have to go through the ceremony again by order of the girl's father, the Rev. Mr. McElroy, who will perform it himself. He is assistant pastor of a church at Sayville, L. I.

The fact that the wedding was secret displeased the young wife's parents. Though a reconciliation has been brought about, Mr. McElroy insists on another marriage, as his son-in-law was under age at the time of the first. The second ceremony will take place when the youth becomes eighteen years old, which will be some time in December.

DEVERY AND A TEAPOT.

The Meehans Discuss His Language and Get Into Domestic Trouble.

A discussion on pronunciation as affecting the speech delivered by Devery at Saratoga yesterday led to the appearance before Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, of one Edward Meehan of 284 Sumpter Street, charged by his wife Margaret with assault. After reading a report of Devery's speech in a newspaper on Wednesday, Meehan turned to his wife and observed:

"That's a mighty fine competition."

"What's a mighty fine competition?" asked Mrs. Meehan.

"Why, that speech of Devery's in the convention," returned Meehan.

Mrs. Meehan smiled superiorly.

"You mean composition," she corrected.

Mrs. Meehan's first impression, when she came to a few moments later, was that the roof had fallen in. She found, however, that it was merely the family teapot that had hit her on the head.

Magistrate Furlong held Meehan in $100 bail for the Court of Special Sessions.

TENDERLOIN POLICE CHANGES.

Transfer of Sergeant and Roundsman—Capt. Walsh Forgives an Insubordinate Patrolman.

More changes are to be made in the force attached to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. It was learned last night that to-day Sergt. Shibles of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station will succeed Sergt. Schlottman, who came down from King's Bridge one week ago. The latter returns to that station. Shibles was formerly a Roundsman in the Tenderloin. Roundsmen Gillespie and Shattuck of the Eldridge Street Station will succeed Roundsmen Burns and Curtin. The latter go to the Eldridge Street Station. It is probable that if Capt. Sheehan does not want his former detective force transferred to the Old Slip Station, where he is now stationed, they will go back into uniform.

Capt. Walsh made himself popular with his new command last night by his action in the case of Policeman Lewis Lues, who Wednesday night turned his shield and club in to Sergt. Sweeney, with the remark that he was tired of the police business. Lues, who is the sole support of an aged mother, realized that he had acted rashly. When he appeared at the station yesterday afternoon to draw his salary his fellow-policemen presented the case to Capt. Walsh, who after a talk with Lues, sent him out on his old post. It is still possible that he will have to stand trial for insubordination, which will result at the most in a fine.

Ben. F. Butler's Grandson for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 2.—Col. Butler Ames, grandson of Benjamin F. Butler, was to-day nominated for Congress in the district once represented by his grandfather. He is a graduate of West Point, saw service in the war with Spain, and, besides inheriting wealth, fell heir to one of the most noted yachts in the world, the America, winner of the cup that bears her name.

Application for Receiver Denied.

The application for a receiver for the Passaic Mutual Building and Loan Association has been denied by Vice Chancellor Stevenson. This is the association which is alleged to have been robbed by its Treasurer, William Malcolm, of over $100,000. The Vice Chancellor finds that the association is not insolvent. Shortly before his disappearance Malcolm turned over to the association real estate worth $90,000 and stock worth $18,000.

Wisconsin Crew for American Henley.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAFIELD, Wis., Oct. 2.—The St. John's Military Academy crew will go to Philadelphia next Spring to row in the American Henley. This has been definitely decided upon, and Coaches Gibson and Woodhead are already getting the men out for Fall work in preparation for the race. Twenty-nine candidates for the crew, four of them from last year, are now in training.

Student Charged with Manslaughter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Harry L. Du Puy of Pittsburg, a Yale student charged with manslaughter in causing the death of D. Thorpe Munro of this city by an automobile collission last June, waived examination in the Police Court to-day and was held in bonds of $1,000 for the Superior Court.

The Helena Sails for I-Chang.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Navy Department is informed that Rear Admiral Evans, on the Helena, left Han-Kow yesterday for I-Chang, Hu-Pe Province, to investigate the threatened uprising of the natives in that vicinity against the foreigners.

Things for You to Read IN SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN COURT

How This Cult Appears to the Philadelphia Justice Who Refused to Charter a Church.

COSTLY COAL

How the Strike Affects a Multitude of New Yorkers Who Buy Fuel by the Pail.

HAPPY HUNTERS

Useful Information for Everybody, and Women in Particular, About the Shooting Season.

PRETTY GOWNS

Newest Creations of the Dressmaker That Are Attracting Attention in a New York Theatre.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.

ST. LOUIS CITY SCANDAL INVOLVES MORE MEN

Revelations at Bribery Trial of Promoter R. M. Snyder.

Ex-Councilman Uthoff and G. J. Kobusch, Witnesses, Implicate Many Prominent Men.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—When Judge Ryan's court met to-day the trial of Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Central Traction bill was resumed. Frederick G. Uthoff, who was a member of the city council in April, 1898, was put on the stand by the State. It is expected to prove that money was paid to Uthoff by the defendant to secure his vote for the Central Traction bill.

In answer to questions put by Circuit Attorney Folk, Uthoff testified that while a member of the city council in 1898, when the north and south traction bills were pending, Robert M. Snyder called on him at his residence, having been taken there by Louis Dieckmann, by appointment. Uthoff continued:

"After talking socially about half an hour, Snyder said he lived in New York, and that he was a millionaire, and that he was connected with a bank in Kansas City. He was talking about how much money he had. He said he made a part of it in the real estate boom in Kansas City.

"Then he again spoke of the Central Traction bill. I told him I did not want to talk about the matter. He said we were both Masons and we could discuss it the same as lodge matters. He said I ought to favor him with his bill.

"I told him I had been approached and offered $50,000 for my vote. 'I will get that amount and send it by Dieckmann,' said Snyder to me.

"Now, I never said then, nor have I ever said, that I would vote for the measure."

Witness then told of a package brought to his house the following day by Dieckmann, and his second meeting with Snyder. At that meeting Snyder said:

"Uthoff, if you don't vote for that bill, I am a ruined man."

"I told Snyder," continued the witness, answering Mr. Folk, "that he should come to my house and get that package back; that I did not want it."

"Did he do as you requested?"

"Yes, he came the next day," said the witness, "and opened the package, which contained currency, twenty-five checks of $1,000 denomination, and the balance in securities and papers. Snyder took the contents and departed."

Circuit Attorney Folk then proceeded to question the witness as to the opposition which had developed to the Central Traction bill, and sprung the most interesting bit of information which the Snyder trial has yet disclosed, involving the name of John Scullin, ex-street railroad magnate, and Edward Butler, a local millionaire politician, in what the witness characterized as an attmept to defeat the Central Traction measure by the use of a big sum of money distributed in relays of $5,000 each to the certain Councilmen every month.

Witness testified that Butler paid the money to him and that he distributed it among Councilmen Gast, Brinkmeyer, Gaus, Kratz and Thuner.

"In March 1898, Mr. Scullin gave me a bill to introduce called the United Traction bill," Uthoff stated. "It was designed to head off the Central Traction bill. I met Mr. Scullin and he paid me $25,000 to push his bill and defeat the other one."

"What did you do with the money?"

"I returned it to Mr. Scullin through Ed. Butler."

After some further testimony, in the course of which witness said Snyder had told him he paid Councilman Charles E. Carroll $15,000, Judge Priest for the defense took the witness in hand and began the cross-examination.

Uthoff said he next saw Snyder at the Planter's Hotel. At this meeting Snyder talked of the Central Traction bill and also of a gas bill. Uthoff said Snyder told witness that if he would introduce this gas bill as a "rider" to the Central Traction bill and work for its passage as well as for the Central Traction bill, he would give witness $100,000.

"He said he would give me $60,000 next day," Uthoff explained; "$15,000 when the gas bill was introduced and $25,000 when the gas bill was passed.

"Then Snyder took up two handfuls of bills," witness stated, "and said 'Uthoff, here's $25,000.' Dieckmann is on the floor of the Council with $10,000 more. I would have had $60,000 for you, but Charlie Carroll got $15,000 from me to-day.'"

Uthoff said he refused to take any of the money then offered him by the promoter.

The summoning of George J. Kobusch to the witness stand to testify for the State spread excitement through the courtroom and throughout the city.

Kobusch is the President of the St. Louis Car Company, is a millionaire high in social position, and his confession concerning the boodle-bought Central Traction bill was looked for with intensest interest.

Expectations were justified. His narrative was given under the greatest stress of emotion, each word a groan, yet each was laden with portentous meaning as unshrouding the measure about which rumors have been afloat since its passage. His mouth was nervously twitching, his chest was heaving, and he paused before answering each of Circuit Attorney Folks's searching questions.

His deliberation caused the Judge to conclude that he was unwilling to testify, and he announced that belief from the bench as explaining his action in allowing leading questions on the part of the State's Attorney.

"I am not an unwilling witness, your Honor," said Kobusch, "but I am under such a strain that I must take time to answer."

After testifying that he met Snyder during the time that the street railway legislation was pending and interested him in promoting the Central Traction bill, Kobusch was asked:

"Who else was interested in the North and South bill."

"Mr. Bache of New York."

"Were you interested in the Central Traction bill?"

"Yes."

"Can you say why the Central Traction bill was introduced with reference to the North and South bill?"

"The latter was practically dead, and the same people were interested in both bills."

"Who was interested in the Central Traction bill?"

After much hesitation and visible embarrassment the witness replied.

"Myself, Snyder, John H. Blessing, Edgar A. Mephan, L. B. Tebbetts, and F. E. Marshall."

"Did Snydef ever say anything to you with reference to procuring the vote of Frederick G. Uthoff on the measure in the Council?"

"Yes."

"What did he say to you, and where?"

"Snyder said once at the Planters' Hotel that Uthoff wanted $50,000 for his vote."

"Did he say he had paid $50,000?"

"Yes."

Kobusch further testified that Charles E. Carroll, member of the City Council, got $17,500 for his vote and other members $10,000 each. He could not remember the exact amount the Central Traction franchise cost its promoters.

BRONX BOROUGH'S CONCOURSE.

Ground Broken by President Haffen in the Presence of Members of Several Local Associations.

With appropriate exercises ground was broken yesterday for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx. The spot selected for beginning the work was on Morris Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. President Haffen with a pick tore up a little of the ground at that point and then shouted to Chief Engineer Briggs to go ahead with the work. That was done in the presence of about 300 persons, including delegations from the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, Taxpayers' Alliance, North Side Board of Trade, and South Bronx Association.

President Albert E. Davis of the North Side Board of Trade said that the concourse would be, when completed, "the grandest improvement in any city in the United States, and the finest boulevard of which any city can boast."

Borough President Haffen, Adolph C. Kleinroth, Vice President of the Taxpayers' Alliance; John Osborn, for the Property Owners' Association, and Capt. Charles Baxter spoke briefly.

TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Expressions of the Views of Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor—Sir Robert Bond Obliged to Wait a While for Discussion of Details.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor of Newfoundland, is at the Holland House on his way to England. He is going there on a personal visit partly, but largely to discuss with members of the British Government the political conditions of Newfoundland. He said last evening that Newfoundland expects to derive great benefit from the reciprocity treaty which it is hoped the Premier, Sir Robert Bond, will succeed in negotiating with the United States.

Sir Robert Bond, he said, had found when he went to Washington a week or two ago that he had gone too early, as the Administration was not then prepared to discuss the matter in detail. It was promised, however, that within a few weeks the subject would be given attention.

"Of course," he said, "we cannot tell what the United States Senate will do with any treaty that may be framed between Mr. Bond and the State Department, but we have every hope that there will be no great difference of opinion in this case. The Bond-Blaine treaty was acceptable to the United States and Newfoundland, and under its terms both countries would have benefited. The opposition of Canada, which then caused abrogation, will not be a factor this time."

Sir Cavendish Boyle said that he and Sir Robert Bond believed that a reciprocity treaty would be passed. He had had experience in reciprocity negotiantions at Washington, having been the delegate that represented British Guiana and Bermuda in the reciprocity discussions with the United States in 1890. He, therefore, had personal knowledge of the sentiment of Congress in such matters, and he was assured that the absence of clashing interests between the ndustries of this country and the colony he represented would prevent any opposition to the measure.

In connection with the existing dispute between England and France over the Newfoundland "treaty shore," Sir Cavendish said that the modus vivendi between the two countries, which had been extended from year to year ever since its passage in 1889, would be renewed next January. He did not venture to say what would be the ultimate outcome of the dispute, but he hoped that a settlement would be reached before very long.

"There is much less friction than formerly along the French shore," he said, "the French officers now in Newfoundland waters being very reasonable and prompted evidently in what they do by a real purpose to avoid annoyances. But, of course, the restrictions imposed upon the people of Newfoundland by the terms of the treaty, which limit the number of lobster factories, restrict the fisheries, &c., constitute a great drawback to the development of the island."

"Is there much sentiment in Newfoundland in favor of annexation to the United States?" he was asked. "The statement has been made frequently that there is."

"Well, of course, personally I am with you there," was the reply.

"Do you mean that personally you are in favor of annexation?"

"I am in America; how can I help it!" and, laughing, Sir Cavendish closed the interview, leaving a doubt as to whether he was in earnest or only joking.

Prosperity in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 2.—The revenue of the colony for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reached a total of $550,000, which is $20,000 more than the revenue for the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for that quarter of 1901 was up to then the highest ever collected during any three months in the colony's fiscal history. The prosperity of Newfoundland is now greater than ever, and all branches of business are booming.

American Sells Gold Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

OAXACA, Mexico, Oct. 2.—J. Arthur, American Consul here, has just sold one of his gold mines, situated near here, to an American syndicate for $1,900,000.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

A flood-tide of unmatchable specials will make to-day a day of record.

Following are some of the many important items for your shopping benefit:

$59 Fur Coats $29

These beautiful coats are made of Atlas seal fur and can hardly be distinguished from Alaska seal garments costing $150. They are stylishly and handsomely made; lined with heavy satin, perfect fitting and elegantly finished throughout; have rolling collar of Nutria Beaver, Alaska sable or baum marten opossum; cuffs trimmed to match; would be a bargain at $59.

Albatross 19c Yd.

A special lot of about 35,000 yards of this beautiful and popular material enables us to quote this special price. Every desirable color here, such as cream, pink, ciel, helio, cardinal, black, rose, gray, cadet, navy, etc. Mail orders promptly filled.

Men's Shoes $2.20.

Patent leather, box calf and vici kid; welted and stitched soles; from several of America's best shoe manufacturers; shoes that sell regularly at $3.50 and $4.

Dinner Sets $10.50.

Of English porcelain, with underglaze flow blue decorations; 100 pieces; fully worth $15.

China Ramiquins 16c.

White (patty dishes), with plates. Without plates, 10c.

Dressing Sacques 29c.

About 50 dozen in all; they come in pretty pink and blue striped outing flannel and are made with tight-fitting backs and full fronts, with round collar, edged with ruffle of outing flannel; sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Raincoats $12.69.

Of cravenette, in oxford and tan; made with three-quarter fitted belted backs; full bishop sleeves, velvet collar and detachable shoulder cape.

Household Needs.

Silexo Scouring Soap—6 cakes for	10c
Puts Polishing Paste—½ lb can,	12c
Palm Leaf Table Mats—per set of 4,	29c
China Salt Box— 4 Lb. Box "Snow Boy" Washing Powder—	16c 14c
Double Sheet Iron Roasting Pans —size 11x16 inches,	29c
Spring Balance Family Scale— will weigh to 24 lbs., with scoop,	79c
Imported Almond Grater—	69c

Silk Skirts $9.75

Made of heavy peau de soie over drop skirt, with fluted ruffles; 7 gored flounce, each gore trimmed with open work feather stitching; cut with full flare and possessing that clinging, graceful sweep so desirable and only found in the best custom work; sizes 39 to 45 long; 22 to 34 waist bands. Regular $17 skirts. Better select early, as the quantity is limited.

Silk Umbrellas $1.95

These handsome silk umbrellas are finely and durably made; they are all pure silk, close roll, with case and tassel; 26 and 28 inch sizes, for men or women. A splendid variety of handles for choice; umbrellas made to sell at $3.50 to $5.

Women's Shoes $2.10

Handsome dress shoes of fine kid-skin, welted soles, medium and heavy weight, stylish lasts; values $3.50 and $4.

Enamel Bed $8.50

High head and bow extension foot end, 1¼ inch posts, French brass mounts and vases, fancy shape brass rails, brass spindles and brass rosettes; a

DEMOCRATS FOR CONGRESS

Belmonts Turned Down for Sullivan and Hearst.

Goldfogle, Sulzer, McClellan, Rider, Shober, and Ruppert Named in Other Districts — Several Conventions Adjourned.

In the Congress conventions held by the Democrats of New York and Richmond counties last night, the surprises were the turning down of Perry Belmont and Oliver H. P. Belmont in favor of Timothy D. Sullivan and William R. Hearst respectively, in the Eighth and Eleventh Districts.

There was a good deal of excitement in the Eighth District when the name of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was presented. "Battery Dan" Finn had favored the nomination of Perry Belmont, while Thomas Foley wanted ex-Congressman Daniel J. Riordan chosen. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan named his cousin. The Richmond County delegates voted for John G. Clarke.

Alderman Sullivan nominated his cousin, and Justice Finn seconded the nomination in a speech in which he dwelt upon his admiration for the character of Senator Sullivan and then concluded:

"He and me were boys together and men together, and we slept together, ate together, and we legislated together!"

When the last words were uttered there was a roar of laughter.

Sullivan received 102 votes to 59 for Clarke. Sullivan's nomination was then made unanimous.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle was unanimously renominated in the new Ninth District.

Congressman William Sulzer was unanimously renominated in the new Tenth District.

George B. McClellan was renominated in the new Twelfth District without opposition. Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall was one of the delegates.

The Democratic convention in the Thirteenth, which is a strongly Republican district, was adjourned until next Wednesday. Some Devery delegates from the Ninth Assembly District were seated.

Ira E. Rider was unanimously nominated by the Democrats in the Fourteenth District at a convention held at 644 East Eighty-sixth Street.

The Democrats in the Fifteenth District adjourned their convention to meet to-morrow night at 207 West 54th Street.

In the Sixteenth District Convention held at 1,600 Lexington Avenue, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., was nominated. H. H. Childers, an assistant of Corporation Counsel Whalen, withdrew from the contest early in the day.

Francis E. Shober, the Harlem representative of a morning newspaper, was nominated by the Democrats of the Seventeenth District. He had the support of Leaders Isaac A. Hopper and Thomas McAvoy, while his opponent, Thomas Leonard, a lawyer, of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, was supported by M. F. Donahue of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Shober won by a vote of 124 to 38.

In the Eighteenth an adjournment was taken until Oct. 10, when Col. Joseph A. Goulden will probably be named. The purpose of the adjournment was to await the action of the Judiciary Convention on Oct. 9, when it is thought J. J. Brady may be nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

DEVERY SECONDS HEARST'S NOMINATION.

Ex-Chief Receives an Ovation and Appeals to Every Democrat to Work for Victory.

William Randolph Hearst was nominated by the Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional District last night at the Convention held in the rooms of the Horatio Seymour Club, 293 Eighth Avenue, the organization which has had as its guardian spirit F. J. Goodwin. It was a harmony meeting with a squad of policemen, carefully placed in positions where they could be of assistance in the event of a row. They were somewhat surprised when Devery appeared with his delegation from the Ninth, unaccompanied by a brass band. He showed the credentials given to him by State Senator Plunkett after an interesting day in Tammany Hall. The policemen saluted the ex-Chief, and he took occasion to shake hands with them.

There was some delay, unaccounted for, after the delegates had taken their seats. Some one started whistling "Oh, Mr. Devery,' and the convention turned into a competition of whistlers. Devery beamed with delight. Delegates told one another how Peter J. Garvey had gone to Tammany Hall to demand credentials yesterday morning and had been "turned down," and then of the change, which came when Devery threatened to appeal to the courts.

It had been agreed that Mr. Hearst was to be nominated on the day previous, though Arthur Brisbane was still mentioned as a likely candidate.

Devery was greeted with the greatest ovation of the evening when he stood up to nominate for his district John J. Daly. There was a storm of applause as the husky, tired voice of the leader of the Ninth was heard. The cheering could not be stopped for several minutes.

Ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan placed Mr. Hearst in nomination. He lauded the candidate as the proprietor of newspapers in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York which had fought the trusts and all illegal combinations of capital, the conquerors of the Beef Trust. He said that Mr. Hearst had upheld the dignity of American labor, and added that, though he could, if he would, have been a shining light in society, he had taken upon himself to be a friend of the oppressed and the poor. Mr. Hearst's name was almost as wildly acclaimed as Devery had been. John M. Quinn of the Eleventh Assembly District seconded Mr. Hearst's nomination.

Devery then took the platform. It took nearly three minutes to stop the cheering, which was loudest from the Ninth District. Devery said:

"I wish to state to this convention that no matter what has occurred in the past, we are all Democrats. I am a Democrat—a Tammany Hall Democrat—and I have always been one. If they had the United States Navy, they couldn't drive me away.

"Although a home ruler I cheerfully give way to William R. Hearst—a man of the people and for the people. Mr. Hearst is the mechanic's friend, the workingman's friend, and he has always defended their rights. I take pleasure in casting the full delegation of the Ninth Assembly District for Mr. Hearst, and I hope, no matter what has occurred, that every man with a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, will put his shoulder to the wheel and elect not only Mr. Hearst but the entire State ticket."

On motion of Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne the entire 276 votes of the convention were cast for Mr. Hearst, who was declared duly nominated.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN was born in this city in 1863 and was educated in the public schools. He was long a newsboy, and while so engaged gained the sobriquet of "Dry Dollar." He was sent to the Assembly in 1889 and was promoted to the Senate in 1895, and has since served there continuously. Senator Sullivan is prominent in sporting circles and is a part owner of a theatre. Born and brought up on the lower east side, he never smoked a cigar, cigarette, or pipe, and does not know the taste of intoxicants.

***

HENRY MAYER GOLDFOGLE was born in New York City in 1856, and was educated in the public schools. He was elected Justice of the Fifth District Court in 1887, and was re-elected in 1893. He retired from the bench in 1900, and resumed the practice of the law. He was elected to the last Congress by a plurality of over 6,000. He is a Freemason, is prominent in the Order of B'nai B'rith, and is identified with many fraternal organizations and clubs.

***

WILLIAM SULZER was born in New York City in 1863, and educated in the public schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was sent to the Assembly for five years, beginning in 1890, and was Speaker in 1893. Afterward he was elected to Congress, and has since served there continuously. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1896, and was a candidate for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination in 1900.

***

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST was born in San Francisco thirty-eight years ago, his father being Senator George F. Hearst and his mother Phoebe Hearst, well known in the social life of Washington and for her philanthropy. Mr. Hearst was educated in the public schools and went to Harvard. There he was one of the editors of The Crimson. He was President of the "Med Fac" Society. He was one [illegible] instigators of a joke on the German Emperor, whereby after the latter had been elected an honorary member he sent to the organization, in no sense a medical society, a beautiful set of surgical instruments. Mr. Hearst is the proprietor of The New York American and Journal, The Chicago American, and The San Francisco Examiner.

***

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1865, while his parents were on a visit. He was graduated from Princeton in 1886. He then engaged in journalism in this city and meanwhile studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1892 and served as President of the board. He was then sent to the Fifty-fourth Congress and has been continuously re-elected.

***

IRA E. RIDER, the Democratic nominee in the Fourteenth District, is a New Yorker and has always been active in politics. He was Secretary to Borough President J. J. Coogan.

***

JACOB RUPPERT, JR., was born in New York City in 1867, and educated in Columbia Grammar School. He is a brewer. He has always been active in military affairs, and served on the staffs of Govs. Hill and Flower. He was nominated for President of the City Council by Tammany Hall in 1897, but declined. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and has since served continuously.

***

FRANCIS E. SHOBER is a native of Salisbury, N. C., where he was born in 1860. He was graduated with the degree of M. A. from St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-the-Hudson, in 1880, and then took a course in theology at Berkeley School, Middletown, Conn. He preached and taught school in Dutchess County, this State, and then embarked in journalism. For more than ten years he has been a reporter in this city. Mr. Shober's father was the first Democrat seated in Congress from North Carolina after the Reconstruction act, and was subsequently one of the officers of the United States Senate.

CANDIDATE COLER'S DAY.

Busy with Congratulatory Letters, Telegrams, and Callers—A Campaign Banner Swung Out.

Yesterday was a busy day for Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor. He arose early and at 8 o'clock left the home of Benjamin Moore, his father-in-law, at 95 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, going direct to his father's office at 34 Nassau Street. On his desk he found a large pile of congratulatory letters and telegrams, but he was prevented from reading many of them by the continual stream of persons who dropped in to shake his hand and offer their congratulations. These callers so occupied him that he made no attempt during the day to answer the letters and telegrams.

Mr. Coler again positively declined to make any statement whatever concerning his nomination or candidacy. He repeated that he would say nothing until he had received official notification of his nomination. Persistent questioning seemed to annoy him, but not half so much as an article printed in an evening paper, purporting to be an interview with Mrs. Coler, in which she was quoted as saying that she did not think her husband would be elected; that there seems to be "an undercurrent of feeling against him," and that "there is some underground work going on."

"The statement is absolutely without foundation," said Mr. Coler. "I sincerely hope that nobody will think it necessary to bring Mrs. Coler into a political discussion. She has no desire to have anything to do with politics, and it would be entirely foreign to her nature to do so. I am entirely able to look after any political interests that I may have."

Mr. Coler refused positively to comment in any way upon the declaration of Nathan Straus that he would oppose the nominee during the campaign or the charges which Mr. Straus has made against him.

One of the early callers at the office was Col. Michael C. Murphy. After congratulating Mr. Coler heartily, he told him that he had just come from a flag-raising in front of the First District headquarters at 184 Hudson Street, which he said was the first Coler banner to be swung out in the campaign.

Another caller was Herman Ridder, editor of The Staats Zeitung, who pledged his support and that of his newspaper to Mr Coler. Adolph Uhl of the German-American Democracy also offered congratulations. In an interview Senator Thomas F. Grady pronounced the Democratic ticket "a rattling good one," and said he intended to take the stump during the campaign.

It is understood that Mr. Coler will open headquarters at the Hoffman House in a few days. He did not return home last night, remaining in Manhattan.

JUDGE BULGER REACHES HOME.

Reception to the Candidate in Oswego—His Views Set Forth in a Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Judge Charles N. Bulger was tendered a rousing reception to-night on his return home from the convention which nominated him for Lieutenant Governor. Francis E. Cullen, the leader of an opposing faction which attempted the defeat of Judge Bulger at the primaries, was one of the principal speakers. Judge Bulger did not discuss the political situation and referred briefly to the work of the convention which nominated him. He said:

"The foreigner coming to this country can hardly understand how two conventions such as were held at Saratoga under matchless leadership and the political conflict which is to follow do not result in personal combat. But he does not understand the American people. I appreciate the honor which came to me whether by accident or design, and just so long as I live, no matter to what position the party may call me, I shall as a public servant recognize no obligation except that obligation to the whole people.

"I will give the best energy and all the talents which I possess to the discharge of the duties of the office if I should be elected. However, I care not what fate has in store for me politically, I care more for the reception which has been tendered to me."

JUDGE PARKER IS SILENT.

Refuses to Say Whether He Was Ever Asked by Hill to Make Gubernatorial Race.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON DEPOT, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Judge Parker was asked to-day regarding the published statement that he never had an opportunity to decline the Democratic nomination for Governor and that ex-Senator Hill had never asked him whether he would run.

Judge Parker declined to talk regarding the matter, saying he would not give dignity to after-convention rumors by discussing them. The Judge's friends say that he and they are pleased with the result of the convention. While every one has been discussing his position for the past few weeks the Judge has been spending his time quietly at his home, "Rosemont," at Esopus, carefully working upon opinions which will be handed down next Monday when he returns to Albany.

CROKER SAYS HE IS "DONE."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—"I do not suppose I have said more than a hundred times that I am out of politics," replied Richard Croker at Wantage to-night when asked for his opinion concerning the New York Democratic State Convention at Saratoga.

"Maybe," added Mr. Croker, "if I do not say anything now people will begin to believe it. Yes, I have read all the reports of the convention; they are very interesting, but I am done. I have seen nobody and said nothing, and do not intend to. They can get along without me."

REPUBLICANS NOMINATED

Lessler and Douglas Renominated for Congress.

Contest in the Seventeenth District—Col. Gruber Names W. S. Bennett, but H. T. Andrews Is Chosen.

In the Eighth District Republican Congress Convention, held at 3 St. Luke's Place, Congressman Montague Lessler, who defeated Perry Belmont in the special election, was nominated. Under the reapportionment the district is strongly Democratic, and Mr. Lessler will have to fight Senator T. D. Sullivan.

The Ninth District convention was adjourned to meet at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway next Tuesday. Charles S. Adler, the Republican leader of the east side, will probably be the nominee, and under the new apportionment the district is debatable ground. Mr. Adler has been elected to the Assembly from the Eighth Assembly District, a strongly Democratic constituency, every time he was a candidate.

The Tenth District Republicans met at 40 Second Avenue and adjourned until next Thursday.

Henry Birrell was nominated in the Eleventh District Republican Convention.

Charles Shongood was named by the Republicans to make the race in the Twelfth District.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth District met in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-first Street. Postmaster Van Cott called the meeting to order, Howard Conkling presided, and James W. Perry, leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, was nominated without opposition. There had been rumors that ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart would be a candidate and some trouble was feared because of the Morris-Elsberg-Weekes fight. But everything was harmonious.

The convention in the Fourteenth District perfected a temporary organization at 227 East Eighty-fourth Street, and adjourned until next Tuesday.

William H. Douglas of the Nineteenth Assembly District, who represents the old Fourteenth Congress District in the present House, was nominated in the new Fifteenth District.

The Sixteenth District Convention met at 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and adjourned until next Wednesday after perfecting a temporary organization.

Harvey T. Andrews was nominated by the Republicans of the Seventeenth District in the convention held at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue. Walter L. Hawley presided. Abraham Gruber, in presenting the name of Assemblyman William S. Bennet of the Twenty-first, took as his text a remark made by Chairman Hawley that the recent State gathering of Democrats at Saratoga furnished the worst boss-ridden convention ever held in this State.

"We all shuddered," said Col. Gruber, "at the picture drawn by our Chairman. Thank God, there are no bosses, local or otherwise, in the Republican Party."

Col. Gruber's remark was received with laughter. Mr. Gruber complained of the treatment accorded the Twenty-first Assembly District and added: "But the candidate that I name would be the nominee of this convention had it not been that the arrangements to that effect had been mendaciously broken by one of the parties to the agreement."

Mr. Gruber did not mention by name the leader of the Thirty-first District, Samuel Strasbourger, but he declared that with the death of Silas C. Croft, the late leader, political morality had died out in that district.

These remarks brought a spirited reply from Albert Weinstock of the Thirty-first District, who placed Mr. Andrews in nomination.

Mr. Andrews was nominated by a vote of 161 to 54 for Mr. Bennet.

In the Eighteenth District, Frank C. Schaeffler was named by the Republicans without opposition.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

MONTAGUE LESSLER was born in this city in 1869, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1889, and later from the Columbia Law School. He is a practicing lawyer and at a special election last year to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Nicholas Muller defeated Perry Belmont by about 400 plurality.

***

HENRY BIRRELL, the Republican nominee in the Eleventh, is the present Deputy County Clerk. He has always been active in Republican politics, and is connected with the American Book Company. He was a McKinley Elector in 1896, and is the deputy leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

***

CHARLES SHONGOOD is an auctioneer. Judge Adams made him the auctioneer of the United States Circuit Court. He has been in business in this city for many years and never held an elective office.

***

JAMES W. PERRY is a New Yorker by birth. He is a practicing lawyer and a member of the old firm of Sherman & Knevals, with which the late President Chester A. Arthur was connected. He has always been active in Republican politics, but never held office. He has been the Republican leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District for several years.

***

WILLIAM HARRIS DOUGLAS, the only Republican member in the present House from this county, was born in this city in 1853. He was educated in private schools and in the College of the City of New York. He is an exporter and importer, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange, Maritime Exchange, and Merchants' Exchange. In 1900 he defeated John Sprunt Hill, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the old Fourteenth District, by a plurality of nearly 5,000 votes.

***

HARVEY T. ANDREWS was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1866. Leaving school, he worked in a factory and came to New York in 1886 to accept a position in a wholesale house. He studied drawing in Cooper Union, and had great success as an artist in black and white. He was a Republican member of the Assembly in 1895, being elected from a strongly Democratic district.

***

FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER is a builder and a member of the firm of Peter Schaeffler & Co., at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street. He has long been active in politics, but never sought office.

McCALL RENOMINATED.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Congressman Samuel W. McCall was renominated by acclamation in the Eighth District Republican Convention at Somerville to-day. This is the sixth nomination that he has received from the district.

In his acceptance Mr. McCall said:

"I believe a special session of Congress should be called to make a law allowing coal to come into this country from any place free of duty. It is just as sensible to tax a shipload of food as to tax coal at the present time. I do not believe it would really interfere with protection to remove the duty from coal."

The speaker also expressed himself in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

In the Seventh District Republican Convention in Revere resolutions advocating the removal of the duty from hides and a general revision of the protective tariff were passed.

MR. DALZELL FOR SPEAKER.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Senator Quay will urge the election of Congressman John Dalzell for Speaker of the next House of Representatives to succeed Speaker Henderson. Senator Quay, while here, gave it as his opinion that Congressman Dalzell will win the election. This is taken to mean that the Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation will support him. If this is the case, Major Alexander McDowell of Sharon, Clerk of the House, will probably be sacrificed, as the Representatives, it is thought, will scarcely vote for two such important officers from one State.

Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell were political enemies until recently. Senator Quay, it was claimed, sought to defeat Mr. Dalzell by having his district gerrymandered, so that Mr. Quay's lieutenants controlled almost every voting district. It is said that Senator Penrose brought about peace between the two. Mr. Dalzell, through the death of Senator Magee and the retirement of Mr. Flynn, was practically left without any organization support.

REPUBLICAN FAMILY QUARREL.

Exciting Verbal Conflict at Orange County Convention Between Leader and Henchman.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Republican Assembly Convention for the Second District of Orange County was held here to-day and was nearly disrupted by an acrimonious verbal conflict between Leader Hock of this place and ex-Judge Sanford of Warwick. The trouble arose over the renomination of Louis Bedell, one of the Governor's trusted lieutenants. When he was named Mr. Sanford, in a long and bitter harangue, declared that Bedell had been seven times renominated, and insinuated that he was not a resident of the district.

This made Hock mad and he went for the ex-Judge and scored him soundly. Sanford responded by declaring that he would not recognize the orders of Mr. Hock hereafter. Great excitement prevailed and Chairman Brazie had to almost wear out the gavel before he could silence the angry men. Mr. Bedell was nominated, receiving 72 votes to 11 for Jesse Durland, the Warwick candidate.

OPPOSITION TO MR. DAVIES.

Disaffected Republicans Nominate Watson M. Rogers for Supreme Court Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The first active opposition to the candidacy of Attorney General John C. Davies as the Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth Judicial District was manifested to-day in the filing of the petition of "an independent judiciary" party, nominating Watson M. Rogers, twice Republican Mayor of Watertown, for the office of Justice in the Fifth District.

The petition contains 1,900 names, mostly electors of Jefferson County, and names ex District Attorney Virgil K. Kellogg, Frederick B. Pitcher, Chairman of the Jefferson County Republican Committee, both of Watertown, and J. Frank Larue of Philadelphia a committee to fill vacancy in case of death or disability. The filers of the petition brought with them about 3,000 additional names, duly certified to, but they not being necessary for nomination were withheld.

The Democratic district convention postponed last week will assemble in Syracuse to-morrow and will most likely indorse Mr. Rogers. It was the intention of the Democrats at first to nominate a straight Democrat, Henry W. Bentley of Boonville, but in the face of the nominal Republican majority of 10,000 to 12,000 in the district it was thought best to take advantage of the disaffection among the Republicans over Mr. Davies's nomination and indorse Mr. Rogers, who has an excellent standing in the bar of New York.

The feeling against Mr. Davies in the district, especially in Jefferson County, is very bitter, and the Republican workers therein promise to change the Republican majority of 4,000 to as great a one for Mr. Davies's opponent. The Jefferson lawyers openly declare that Mr. Davies is neither sufficiently competent nor capable for a Supreme Court Justice.

REPUBLICANS MAY DISAGREE.

Massachusetts Platform, Said to Have Been Written by Senator Lodge, May Not Be Liked by Others.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—There will probably be a disagreement at the meting to-morrow of the Republican Committee on Resolutions to frame the State Republican platform, for the platform is asserted to be all written, and is said to be the work of Senator Lodge.

According to the advance stories, about everything has been settled as to its character, and it develops that the opinions of the author and the various candidates do not coincide. The bottom of the trouble is said to be the tariff plank, on which at least four Congressional candidates are now standing. Senator Lodge, it is stated, is not ready to incorporate this plank into the State platform. The platform contains a strong plank on the coal strike, which is agreeable to all parties.

Mr. Lodge says that the whole matter of tariff revision is covered by a general indorsement of all that Mr. Roosevelt has done, but this does not satisfy the other members.

ODELL CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee and President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, after a conference, yesterday decided to forthwith open the speakers' bureau and arrange a programme so that the two organizations can act in concert. The bureau at State headquarters will be in charge of Lafayette B. Gleason.

Gov. Odell is expected in the city next week and on Thursday next Mrs. Odell will be the guest of honor at a reception given by the West End Women's Republican Club at their headquarters, on Broadway, near Eighty-fifth Street. A musical programme has been arranged.

CANAL MEN PLEASED.

At a joint meeting of the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange and the Executive Committee of the Canal Association in the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, Henry B. Hebert, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, and other delegates from the New York commercial bodies who attended the Saratoga Democratic Convention submitted verbal reports, and said that the canal plank in the Democratic State platform expresses definitely the wishes of the advocates of canal enlargement.

It was resolved to call a general meeting of the Canal Association in the Produce Exchange committee rooms on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider the canal planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms and determine what course the advocates of canal enlargement shall pursue.

Ex-Mayor Edson said after the meeting: "This is the first time in thirty years that either political party in this State has come out with a definite and specific proposition for canal improvement."

For Queens District Attorney.

The Republicans of Queens County, which is the same in territory as Queens Borough, last night nominated Leander B. Faber of Jamaica for District Attorney. The convention was held at Jamaica. The nominee is a member of the firm of Montford & Faber of Jamaica. There was no contest. Mr. Faber's opponent may be George Gregg, until recently Assistant District Attorney, who is being warmly opposed by District Attorney Merrill, who desires a renomination.

Luke Keenan for State Senator.

The Democrats of the Second Senate District in convention at Flushing yesterday nominated Luke Keenan for State Senator. The nomination was somewhat of a surprise as James Martin of Nassau County had been expected to secure it.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

MASSACHUSETTS—Second District, Frederick H. Gillett, Republican, renominated; Second District, Arthur P. Nutting, Democrat; Fourth District, Charles Q. Tirrell, Republican, renominated; Sixth District, A. P. Gardner, Republican, renominated; Seventh District, E. W. Roberts, Republican, renominated; Twelfth District, Samuel L. Powers, Republican, renominated.

The Lodge

BRIARCLIFF MANOR NEW YORK

27 miles from New York, Briarcliff Manor Station, Putnam Div. N. Y. Cent. R. R. or Scarborough on Main Line.

October Among the Briarcliff Hills

A winter house, with metropolitan appointments. Open fireplaces, hot-water heating; the most luxuriously furnished house in or near New York. Forty minutes from Grand Central Station. The grand panorama of turning foliage.

The celebrated Briarcliff Farms Products exclusively used.

A. BAVE, Mgr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. 'Phone Long Distance, Briarcliff Manor 1

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Days of Greatest Interest

YOU can tell everywhere throughout the Siegel Cooper store how splendidly business keeps expanding. The great throngs of customers, the enormous volume of daily sales and the tremendous representation of new Fall stocks from all parts of the world are conclusive evidences.

These Are Opening Days.

In the Women's Wear sections you observe all that is new, elegant and fashionable. The choicest styles of the period are lavishly reproduced. Price, in moderation, of course, is a cardinal feature.

The New Millinery Salon, with its exquisite appointments and brilliant displays of fastidious as well as popular styles, continues a scene of absorbing interest.

Every floor is practically at its best. Still there is much to be done, for try hard as possible, we have not yet been able to complete certain alterations and expansions. But we're pushing the work rapidly.

Come to the New Big Store to-day. You will enjoy your visit. And don't forget that it's more than a store. It is a place of entertainment—one of New York's great show places.

The Boys' Store
On the Second Floor
Makes This Extraordinary
Offer for To-day:

1,000 Suits at 1.90 Each.

Boys' School Suits,

Made of splendid wear-resisting fabrics, in new Fall colorings, comprising Slate, Brown, Oxford and Olive combinations; also dark Navy Blue Cheviots; Double-Breasted Jacket Suits; sizes 7 to 16 years

Serge Blouse Suits,

Pure Worsted Serges, in Navy, Slate and Olive shades, embroidered shields, silk scarfs; sizes 3 to 8 years.

These Suits are from broken lots gathered from all parts of the Boys' Store. (Second Floor, East, 18th St.)

Knit Underwear
For Men, Women and Children.

Better early than late—in this case. You can secure yourself and children against the ills incident to the Fall and Winter seasons by the proper weight of underwear, put on at the proper time. We offer a specially fine stock in quality and weight; selling at one-half and one-third the regular price.

Men's Underwear, Fall & Winter Weights.

Natural wool Shirts and Drawers; scarlet all wool Shirts and Drawers; single or double-breasted fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; fancy-striped wool worsted Shirts; all sizes of one or another quality up to $1.50; choice, 49

Women's Knit Underwear—Vests, Drawers and Combination Suits.

All wool or heavy lisle thread; long or short sleeves; vests and drawers plain or ribbed; natural, camel's hair or white colors; made of pure Australian wool, or three-quarters wool; all sizes; made to sell up to $1.50; choice, 75

Children's Natural and White Fine Woolen Underwear.

Vests, Pants and Drawers, well made and soft; good wearing garments; size 18. 7c. extra on each size larger. 23

CHILDREN'S RIBBED AND FLEECED VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS; double sewn seams; natural color; all sizes; quality up to 60c.; choice, 19

PURE NATURAL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS, ODD LOTS OF BOYS'; all sizes; made to sell at $1.00; choice, 35

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 18th St.)

Women's $3.00 Shoes and Oxfords, 1.95

A VERY IMPORTANT SALE.

To-day's news from the Shoe Store includes this very unusual offering: Women's $3.00 Shoes and Winter weight Oxfords at $1.95. The illustration shows but one of the thirty styles. They can be had in kid, calf, and patent leather; all sizes.

Women's Oxford Ties, $1.50 to $3.00 Grades 50c

A clean-up sale of last Summer's $1.50 to $3.00 Oxford Ties. Sizes 2 to 4.

(Women's Shoe Store, 2d Floor, Take Escalator.)

Black Taffeta Silk.

3,500 yards, per yd., at 53c.

Beautiful bright quality, 20 inches wide, guaranteed Black Taffeta Silk; very special offering for to-day.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Cheviots.

4,000 yards, per yd., at 68c.

Blacks and Navies, 56 inches wide; very heavy quality; sponged and shrunk; regular $1.00 value; particularly timely and exceptionally interesting.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Stationery.

Finest grades, of course, are here, too. And in better and wider assortments than ever. Also any desk or office accessories that you may require.

NOVELTY BOXES HIGH-GRADE WRITING PAPERS, per box, 10

HURD'S LINEN PAPERS; 100 sheets, 100 envelopes, 25

WRITING TABLETS, 250 sheets, 4

WRITING TABLETS, good quality paper, commercial and letter-head size; made to sell at 10c., 4

ENGRAVING.
Plate and 50 Engraved Visiting Cards, in Roman or Block letter, 1.00

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Kimono Gowns & Sacques

Dainty Garments Attractively Priced.

Special at 49c. Each.

KIMONO SACQUES; fine flannelette; dainty pink and blue stripe effects; cut very full; border trimming.

Special at 98c. Each.

KIMONO GOWNS; flannelette; good quality; pink and blue stripes; cut very full and long; border trimming of daisy cloth.

(Second Floor, Centre, Take Escalator.)

Women's Night Gowns of Flannelette

Inexpensive & Attractive.

At 59c

FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, pretty stripes; Hubbard yoke; trimmed with fancy braid; cut full and long.

At 75c

FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, pink and blue stripes; good quality; high neck; turn-over collar; trimming of fancy washable braid.

(Second Floor, Centre, Take Escalator.)

Children's Flannelette Underwear.

Warm, comfortable and healthful garments. The very kinds that children should have for school wear, etc.

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS, dainty pink and blue stripes; umbrella flounce, edged with embroidery; plain pink and blue daisy cloth; petticoats with deep umbrella flounce. Sizes 4 to 14 yrs., 39

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, in pink and blue stripes; Hubbard style; wash braid trimming. Sizes 4 to 14 yrs., 49

(Second Floor, Centre, Take Escalator.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

You Are Pleased--- We Are Gratified

YESTERDAY New York spoke its commendation of the Wanamaker Fashion Exhibit. Thousands came; and delighted enthusiasm was universal.

No comparisons can dim the lustre of past achievements, and yet we are conscious that we never did so well before, and public expressions of opinion verify our own belief.

The eccentricities of genius are beyond explanation. Sources from whence we expected most, we received the least. Inspirations of art are not to be commanded; and some proud names were dormant this season; and we had to pass them by.

But the genius of beauty and design made amends by firing to unusual brilliance the souls of others never pre-eminent before.

With *Doullet, Beer, Francis,* alone, Paris would dazzle the world.

If even these were absent—if Paris had no worthy name to send us gowns this year—Vienna, *Drecoll,* alone, could charm you by his marvelous compositions.

The occasion is National. It is not a mere stock display for money-making. It is

An Exhibit of Foreign Styles For the American People

It is such an exhibition as is unknown anywhere else in the world. No such public display is known abroad. No such quantity of dresses could be seen even upon visiting all the *ateliers* of Paris, except by the very elect of fashion's notables.

No other collection comparable at all, comes to America for exhibition. At Wanamaker's alone is the great American Public given the broadest authentic view of art and elegance in dress, as produced by the world's masters of design.

View-Days Continue

No less artistic and notable, though perhaps somewhat less spectacular, is the

Assemblage of Millinery

No less emphatic have been the words of admiration, and the constant avowals that New York possesses no such another showing.

Paris is splendidly represented, so are London and Vienna; but the greatest rival of Paris—if we are to believe the words of scores of eminent critics—is right in New York, right in the workrooms of the house of Wanamaker.

Side by side are the Hats. Choose those which you count pre-eminent in style, beauty, and artistic design. Then note the labels. How often is it Paris? How often is it Wanamaker?

But whichever it may be—all are here—the refined, the elegant, the elaborate, the brilliant, the subdued—every wish of every taste is satisfied; and every hat is perfect in style and artistic beauty.

SMART SHOES For Women

Few exclusive and exclusively shoe stores can offer to women of fashion as complete a variety of smart styles in footgear as ourselves. And none of them can display new styles earlier than we do.

But eccentricity and freakishness in shoes never find a place in this gathering. There's a certain combination of smartness and sense that we insist upon.

Here are new Shoes that combine these qualities:

Laced Shoes with square foxing of patent leather; plain toes, no tips: tops of dull-finished kidskin, with silk-worked eyelets; turned soles, high Louis XIV. heels. Style 241, $5.

Oxford Shoes entirely of patent leather; made on an extremely pretty last: high round toes and flat effect to the forepart: high Louis XIV. heels, thin turned soles. Style 509, $5.

Street Boots of selected patent calfskin, with kid tops, cut in Blucher lace style; made on straight-form compact last, with tips: soles are rather stout, welted and extended; heels are neat, but not high. Style 275, $5.

Light-weight hand-sewed Boots, with patent calfskin and kidskin tops; thin turned soles, Louis XIV. heels. Style 201, $7.

Main floor, 4th ave. and 9th st.

New Neck-Ruffs Already Reduced

Black and Black-and-white Liberty Silk Neck-Ruffs at sadly ruffled prices — while the season is yet young.

We're simply condensing our stock somewhat, and don't intend to renew these particular styles—all of them new this season—of which there are not more than two or three ruffs each. To get rid of these twosomes and threesomes quickly, we mark them at these new and considerably reduced prices:

Ruffs at **$1.75** that were $2 to $2.75
Ruffs at **$2.75** that were $3 to $3.75
Ruffs at **$3.75** that were $4 to $4.50

Broadway—Main floor.

Flannelette Wrappers

Like every other line among our Garments for women, the collection of Flannelette Wrappers is adequate to meet all demands upon it.

Styles in these comfortable negligee gowns are varied, and show many pleasing new details. Hints of a few follow:

At $1—Blue or black ground, with white dot; yoke front and back, trimmed with fancy braid; ruffle on skirt.

At $1.25—In stripes; yoke front, fitted back; ruffle over shoulder, trimmed with fancy braid; deep flounce on skirt.

At $1.50—In stripes: yoke front, trimmed with two rows of fancy braid; double box-plaited back; bretelle over shoulder; trimmed with braid; flounce on skirt.

At $1.75—In stripes; yoke front and back; trimmed with cashmere and braid; ruffle over shoulder; cashmere collar; deep flounce on skirt.

At $2.25—In figures and stripes; pointed yoke front and back, finished with ruffle and black braid; ruffle on skirt, and bias fold above.

At $2.50—In stripes; plaited yoke front and back; ruffle on shoulder; fitted back; deep flounce on skirt.

At $2.75—In Persian patterns: full front, trimmed with satin ribbon and velvet ribbon, forming block effect; plaited fitted back; collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet ribbon: ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Gloves One Dollar

Here are four sorts of Gloves that cover, between them, all possible requirements for women's Fall street wear. They were made to conform strictly to our ideas of what gloves satisfactory in fit, finish, style and durability should be. And all are remarkable gloves for their price—

One Dollar a Pair

Heavy Suede Gloves, one pearl clasp; soft finish; or two-clasp full pique; in gray and mode.

Russia tanned Cape Gloves, one-clasp; English cut thumbs, hand finished: in oak tan, russet and rouge.

Heavy Suede Gloves, two-clasp; outseam sewn, in English style: gray and mode.

Medium-weight Suede Gloves, with fine silk lining, making them easy to slip on. Two-clasp; gray and mode.

Tenth street.

UMBRELLAS--- Notable Offerings

Umbrellas that will satisfy the desire of many a man or woman to own and carry a really handsome umbrella, at the price of a simple, ordinary one.

The silk and frames used in these Umbrellas are of excellent quality; and the handles are such as one usually sees on five dollar umbrellas.

Here, today, thus under-priced:

At $2.90, Worth $4
At $3.50, Worth $5

Women's 26-inch extra quality All-silk Umbrellas; paragon frames; fancy handles in new designs with silver caps; pearl, silver-trimmed, golden copper or long silver handles.

At $2.90, Worth $4

Men's 28-inch Umbrellas; same quality as above; natural wood and fancy horn handles, silver trimmed.

At $2.00, Worth $2.50

26 and 28-inch black All-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles.

Broadway.

Football and Golf

The Autumn games *par excellence.* The gridiron replaces the diamond in popular favor, and the chase of the white-coated pellet, while always affording enjoyment, is at its best when the leaves are turning and the air has a tinge of frost.

Here's to your very good enjoyment of both Football and Golf this Autumn. Incidentally, here's for that enjoyment—a full supply of everything you need:

Football

For the participant:

Rugby Footballs, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.75 and $4.
Football Shin Guards, 50c, 75c and $1.
Nose Masks, $1.25. Head Harness, $3, $4 and $5.
Football Trousers, 50c; duck, 85c; khaki, $1.25; moleskin, $1.50.
Football Jackets, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.

For the side-line enthusiast:

College Flags, mounted on canes, colors of almost every college and school, 35c.

Golf

Golf Balls—
Kempshall Flyer, $6 doz. Ocobo, $3.25 doz.
Haskell, $6 doz. Silvertown, $3.25 doz.
Vardon Flyer, $3.25 doz. Craigpark, $2 doz.
Henley B, $3.50 doz. Wanamaker Remade, $2.50 doz.

Golf Clubs, Caddy Bags and Sundries, in complete assortment. Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Frock Coat Time And Wanamaker's

There's a much more intimate connection between these two ideas than you'd realize, if you don't happen to know the sort of Frock Coats that come from Wanamaker's.

Imagine Frock Coats—Prince Alberts, if you will—faultlessly tailored, with the well-bred air that exclusive custom tailors have the knack of giving to the coats they turn out. Conceive the best materials, the most careful workmanship, and the best fit for every sort of man that it is possible to achieve, and you have the Wanamaker product. And—of equal importance—at prices that cut the custom tailor's figures half.

So many sorts of men are provided for in our collection—that it will be difficult *not* to fit you out of hand. You'll be fitted anyhow before you get the coat—we see to that.

Frock Coats and Vests for you to choose from at $20, $25 and $35—all vests double-breasted.
Fancy Waistcoats, single and double-breasted, $3 to $6.50.

But a man needs other clothing besides a frock coat. These—for instance:

Fall Overcoats of covert cloth, in medium and dark colors; $12 to $20.
Overcoats of black or Oxford unfinished worsteds, silk-lined throughout; $15 to $25.
Sack Suits of fancy cheviot; $10 to $30.
—The $15 Suits are particularly interesting.
Sack Suits of black cheviot, single-breasted; $8.50 to $20.
Double-breasted Sack Suits, of black cheviot, $12, $15 and $18; of blue cheviot, $15 and $18.
Striped Worsted Trousers, $5 to $8.
Striped Cheviot Trousers, in stylish patterns, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS SUITS--- Some New Arrivals

Sailor Suits of silk velveteen, for example—that will make regular little lords out of their fortunate boy wearers. Brown, blue, green, garnet and black are the colors. For four to ten-year-olds, **$8** a suit.

Some newcomers among the School Suits, too. Sailor Blouse Suits of serges and cheviots, in a splendid assortment of styles and colors. Sizes for 4 to 12 years; and a full five-dollars' worth of value, according to usual standards, at **$3.50** a suit.

Trousers? Certainly—the kind that need hard school wear to show what they're able to endure. Corduroy or cheviot, 3 to 16-year sizes, **65c** pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

White Wash Cottons For Fall Shirt-Waists

Handsome, new fabrics, in an excellent assortment, for the women who wish to make their shirt-waists for Fall wear, according to their own ideas.

These heavy goods are extremely popular, particularly in white. This collection includes Plain or Fancy Cheviots, Madras, in choice designs, Fleece-lined Pique and heavy Fancy Oxfords. Priced thus:

Madras, 25c to 70c yard.
Cheviot, 35c to 85c.
Fleece-lined Pique, 25c to 85c.
Oxford, 85c to $1.15.

Broadway.

TOWEL Arrival

Just from Scotland—sweet and fresh as the heather; beautifully bleached, and soft as the Scotch mist itself, are these Huckaback Toilet Towels we show today. Colored or plain white borders; hemmed ends; all ready to hang over your towel-rack, as serviceable as they are attractive, and enticingly priced—thus:

18 x 33 in., 12½c each: $1.50 dozen.
19 x 38 in., 15c each; $1.80 dozen.
19½ x 37 in., finer quality, 21c each: $2.50 dozen.
21 x 42 in., finer quality, 25c each; $3 dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Good Books to Own or for Presentation

We have an interesting collection of editions *de luxe* of standard works which we are able to sell at quite a concession from regular prices. They make the very best of gifts.

We also list some sets of standard works in good editions at low prices:

Limited Editions

Lord Byron's Complete Works; Edition de luxe limited. Illustrations on Japanese vellum. 16 vols., buckram, $56. Our price, $45.
Library of World's Best Literature; Special Edition. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner. 46 vols., art buckram, $157.50. Our price, $52.50.
Mark Twain's Complete Works; Royal Edition. 22 vols., buckram, $77. Our price, $68. Underwood edition, 22 vols., $55. Our price, $45.
Stoddard's Lectures. Thick paper edition, half Morocco, 11 vols., $37.50. Another edition, bound in half Russia leather, $33. Our price, $29. Same, in cloth, $22. Our price, $18.75.
World's Best Orations. Edited by David J. Brewer. 10 vols., buckram, $35. Our price, $28.
Harper's Cyclopedia of United States History. 10 vols., cloth, $40. Our price, $32. Three-quarter Morocco, $80. Our price, $64.
Green's History of the English People. Illustrated Library Edition, 4 vols., cloth, $16; half Morocco, $30. Our price, $24.
Voltaire's Works. La Verite Edition. 168 illustrations. 42 vols., buckram, $84. Our price, $65.
John Lothrop Motley's Complete Works. Library edition, 17 vols., buckram, $34. Our price, $27.
Janice Meredith. Paul Leicester Ford. Illustrated edition, 2 vols., $5. Our price. $1.25.

Standard Works in Good Editions

Poe's Prose and Tales. 4 vols., $1.20; better edition, gilt top, $2.
Shakespeare's Works. Handy volume edition, 12 vols., $1.50.
New Cabinet Cyclopædia. 8 vols. Half Russia, $3.50; cloth, $2.50.
Dickens' Complete Works. Library edition, 30 vols., $12; cheaper edition, 15 vols., $4.50.
George Eliot's Works. 6 vols., $2.25; cheaper edition, $1.25.
Rudyard Kipling's Works. 15 vols., cloth, $5.75.
Oliver Wendell Holmes' Works. 8 vols., $5.50.
Thomas Bailey Aldrich's Works. 7 vols., $5.50.
Scott's Poetical Works. 4 vols., $1.50.
Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales. 5 vols., 75c.
Half Hour Series. Far North, Far East, Great Deep and Tiny World. 4 vols., 45c.
Gibbon's History of Rome. 5 vols., $2.25.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols., $2.25.
Hume's History of England. 5 vols., $2.25.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico. 3 vols., $1.35.
Hugo's Les Miserables. 2 vols., 90c.
Green's History of the English People. 4 vols., $2.75.
Carlyle's French Revolution. 3 vols., $1.35.
Plutarch's Lives. 3 vols., $1.35.
Charlotte Bronte's Works. 6 vols., $1.25.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Full sheep, $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

MEN'S WEAR Some Interesting Hints

The successful Men's Wear Store must follow closely the seasons and fashions, and at the same time keep careful watch that comfort, quality, variety and price receive due consideration in gathering the stock.

Our store for men is successful, growing more so every day. The inference is obvious. Corroborative details:

Men's and Boys' Sweaters

Sweaters are all-the-year-round garments, but their real season is just beginning. Good Sweaters are made to last—and these *are* good. No tight streaks or stitches here and there to spoil the fit—correct, comfortable proportions throughout. The man who made them is the best in the business—that's why.

Men's Sweaters, $2.25, $3, $3.75, $4.50.
Boys' Sweaters, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.50.

Men's Domet Pajamas, $1

The warmest, most serviceable, most comfortable, for Fall wear. These are handsomely made, of plain white domet, with edges piped with blue or red.

The most particular man will be pleased with these Domet Pajamas at $1 a suit.

Plaited Bosom Shirts, $1.50

Lots of men give up their negligee shirts with regret, when Fall comes, for the stiff-bosomed variety. Here's a happy compromise—a new evolution in shirts. Plaited Bosom Shirts, for business wear, that are sufficiently heavy to look well under a vest, yet limber enough to be comfortable. All in neat black-and-white combinations—stripes and small figures, in percale of good quality. Handsomely laundered; well finished. Detached cuffs; all sizes. $1.50 each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

COTTON VELVETS Plain and Fancy

The demand for Velvets caused by the season's styles in women's dress, is already an old story. But the Velvets themselves! That is a tale that is continually new and absorbingly interesting.

These newest arrivals in the Cotton Velvet family, for example. Makers, foreseeing their popularity months ahead, exerted themselves to distance previous efforts in the richness and beauty of the fabrics; the charm of the colorings and designs. And they have succeeded. The Cotton Velvets are no longer "poor relations" of the silken aristocrats, but run them very close in appearance and effect. The new metal printings add greatly to their beauty. Other new departures—the hollow-cut velvets, for instance, and the great variety of plain weaves, bring the number of sorts well up into the hundreds.

Many a rich street costume, many a Winter waist, will be made from such fabrics as these:

At $1 yard—Novelty Metal Printed Velveteens; designs in clusters of small polka dots, forming stripes and broken circles in silver on royal blue, navy blue and black; also polka dots, and dashes in silver on green, navy blue, royal blue, cardinal and black; 24 inches wide.
At 75c yard—Novelty Metal Printed Velveteens, in polka dot and scroll figures; in silver on colors.
At $1 yard—Printed Novelty Velveteens, in Persian and Dresden designs and figured stripes; in handsome colorings upon colored and black grounds.
At 85c yard—Printed Novelty Velveteens, in attractive cube figures; in colors on contrasting colored and black grounds.
At 65c yard—Printed Novelty Velveteens, in polka dots and stripes on colored grounds.
At 50c, 75c, $1, $1.10 and $1.25 yard—Hollow-cut Velvet Cords of various sizes, in all the season's popular colorings, and black.
At $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 yard—Velveteens; suitable weights for stylish walking suits; in deep rich black only; 26 inches wide.
At $1.25 yard—Velveteens, in walking-suit weights; in navy blue, green, brown and black; 26 inches wide.
At 65c yard—Fancy Velveteen Cords, in black over fancy colored striped grounds.
At 75c and $1 yard—Colored Velveteens, in over one hundred choice colorings, including the most delicate evening colorings for waists, gowns and trimmings.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

SECOND FLOOR RECEPTION DAYS have demanded extended notice lately, and the Basement Store news has suffered accordingly.

The usual array of worth-while merchandise has been there, though, and is today, as these interesting economy details indicate:

SHOE NEWS FIRST

This Under-Price Shoe Store is planned and run on broad-gauge lines. Like a vast railroad system that caters, with its train-schedule, to all sorts of public needs, so this Shoe Store is constructed to satisfy the shoe demands of men, women and children in a manner whereby quality and economy are joined. Just two bits from the time-table:

Men's $3 SHOES at $1.90

Box calf lace Shoes, with genuine oak leather soles, welted and stitched by the Goodyear machines; made on shapely lasts from stylish patterns. These come to us from the largest shoe factory in the world. Every pair represents a direct and substantial loss to the maker; but only by practical experience can he accomplish his purpose—to make more and better shoes for less money than any other concern.

Women's $2.50 SHOES at $1.50

Come from a maker who doesn't know how to make poor Shoes. These thousand pairs were refused because they were not made on time; and as they just fit our needs, at a third off, they are here; button and lace; medium toes with tips; heavy single soles, sewed; military shaped heels; practically all sizes.

Thousands and still more thousands of good Shoes for men, women and children are here. A hint of prices:

Men's, $2.85, $2.40, $1.50. Women's, $2.40, $2, $1.80.
Boys', $1.10, $1.30, $1.50, $1.70, $1.90.
Girls', 75c, 85c, $1, $1.20, $1.40.
Women's Black Felt Slippers, 35c a pair.

Dress Goods Bargains Three

Three attractive lots of seasonable, serviceable Dress Goods, such as every woman wants now for her cold-weather wardrobe; each priced at a sharp reduction from real value:

75c Plaited Albatross Waistings, 37½c

Another report from this excellent lot of Fancy Printed and Corded Waist Materials. Down to comparatively few yards out of the original 18,000. These favorite colors remain:

Light blue, pink, light gray, old rose, cadet blue, heliotrope, mais, turquoise blue.

In single or cluster plaits with black or white cording between. Regular 75c quality at 37½c a yard.

37½c All-wool Albatross, 28c

Here's a saving of nearly one-third, on this splendid fabric for dresses, sacques, wrappers, children's dresses, and the like. Excellent, soft quality; clear, attractive colorings:

Light blue, pink, navy blue, reseda, old rose, cadet blue and black.

37½c quality nearly a third below value—28c yard.

$1 Striped Cheviots at 75c

We took the remainder of a maker's stock of these stylish, mannish fabrics, hence the sharp reduction. All wool, but for the colored cotton stripe—black with white stripe, navy blue with cardinal or light blue stripe. Goods are 50 inches wide. $1 kind at 75c yard.

GARMENTS For Women

Percale Wrappers and Flannelette Waists and Dressing Sacques—well-made, seasonable, stylish, and most moderately priced:

PERCALE WRAPPERS at 75c

Blue ground, with white stripes; yoke front and back; trimmed with two rows of fancy braid; deep flounce on skirt.

FLANNELETTE WAISTS at $1

In stripes or black-and-white checks, or Mercerized percale in neat figures; some of box plaits, others of fine plaits; plaited back, bishop sleeves, stock collar of same material.

FLANNELETTE DRESSING SACQUES, 50c

In solid colors or stripes; fitted back, full front; entire sacque trimmed with pinked white flannelette, or bound with black; ribbon at neck.

GLOVES for Men and Women

Gloves for women's street and evening wear, and smart Fall walking Gloves for men, all exceptionally low-priced:

Women's Gloves, 55c

Two-clasp, of fine, smooth lambskin, in good colors, also black and white. Fresh, new gloves, in complete assortment of sizes.

Men's Gloves, 50c

Suede or glace, one-clasp; all sizes, in most desirable colors.

Boys' Waists

Blouse Waists, in percale and madras, for boys of 3 to 15 years. Waists are stylishly made, with or without collars, in various pretty patterns.

Broken sizes, formerly priced at 50c to $1, now 35c Each

Handkerchiefs Under-Priced

Handkerchiefs, in excellent quality, much below value, for both men and women:

For Men

Plain white pure Irish linen, hemstitched, with half-inch hems; our regular 16c. Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.

For Women

Three attractive groups:

Plain white pure Irish linen, with half-inch hems; our regular 25c kind at 12½c each.

Hemstitched embroidered Handkerchiefs; a remarkable value at 12½c each.

Plain sheer Irish linen Handkerchiefs, with ¼ and ½-inch hems; various qualities worth up to 35c, at 12½c each.

Children's DRESSES

Here's a splendid collection of Cashmere Dresses, for babies and children of from 1 to 5 years, marvelously low-priced.

At $1 to $2.25, worth $1.50 to $3

Yoke, waist, sailor and guimpe styles, prettily trimmed with satin ribbon and fancy braid; ample skirts, lined throughout.

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Every man and woman likes to get Underwear and Hosiery of good serviceable quality. Here's an opportunity to get such garments at distinct price-savings:

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 50c Each

Of heavy ribbed cotton, in ecru, blue or salmon color; full sized, well made and nicely finished; drawers have reinforced seats.

Men's Socks, 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c

Of natural colored merino; seamless, with extra strong heels and toes.

Women's Underwear, 25c each

Of cream-colored cotton, ribbed; shaped, generous sizes; silk-trimmed and finished; Vests with high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers knee or ankle length, with French band; buttoned at side; in medium or heavy weights.

Corset News

Several sorts of excellent Corsets, in up-to-date models priced in exceptionally low fashion—thus:

At 50c, worth 75c—Corsets in girdle effect; straight-front, bias cut gore in hips; tape-bound top and bottom; sizes 18 to 23 in.

At 65c, worth $1—Tape girdles of strong material; blue and pink; sizes 18 to 22 in.

At $1.25, worth $2.50—Fancy ribbon Girdles of pink, blue and lavender; sizes 18 to 22 in.

At $1.25, worth $2.75 to $3.25—C. P. Corsets; medium high bust, medium short hips; gored bust and hips; drab and black; odd sizes, 18 to 23 in.

Toot-brushes 15c

These tooth-brushes are made by the French maker Dupont, and have four rows of bristles of excellent quality. Various shapes and sizes. Good value at 15 cents each

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE CLAUSES DISCUSSED

Rapid Transit Commission's Hearing on the Amended Contract.

Abram S. Hewitt Said That the City Ought Not to Take the Railroad's Money—Labor's Claim Presented and Assailed.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in a speech at the public hearing yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, said he thought the city ought to be ashamed of itself to take any money from the railroad in payment for the franchise. He was the representative of the Chamber of Commerce that had asked the Rapid Transit Commission to adopt the tunnel franchise despite the objections of the labor unions. Alexander E. Orr, president of the Commission, presided at the hearing, which was held at the recent suggestion of Mayor Low. In the hall were many labor delegates, and, when Mr. Hewitt spoke in favor of the railroad company, he was greeted by jeers. His talk was interspersed with interruptions from some of the labor men, who referred to the speaker's connection with the coal mines.

Besides Mr. Hewitt and the labor men, those who spoke on the tunnel subject were John D. Crimmins, William F. King, President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad; Isidor Straus, F. B. Thurber, L. J. Callanan, Controller Grout, First Vice-President Green, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several representatives of local organizations. The Commission's meeting room, at 320 Broadway, was crowded with property owners, Aldermen, politicians and lawyers. The speech-making lasted from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, and after that the Board went into executive session.

S. B. Donnelly, of the Central Federated Union, the first speaker, argued that the proposed tunnel was practically a plan for rapid transit to the Borough of Queens. Of Mr. Green's statement that a labor clause in the franchise would effect the relations of the railroad with its employes all over the country, he said:

"That shows us that the tunnel in this city will see the same conditions that obtain throughout the army of men employed by the Pennsylvania all over the United States. The road pays less wages to its New York dock workmen than the city departments pay to scrub women. In Ohio its employes labor from sunrise to sunset."

Delegate Braun, of the Central Federated Union, declared that the present city government was under a campaign promise to be a fair employer, and should therefore see to it that no aliens were hired on the railroad tunnel and that the eight-hour law should apply. Delegate Quinlan said that the labor demands were necessary to prevent the Pennsylvania from bringing outside workmen across the river and then forbidding union leaders from entering the walled-in area of the tunnel work.

Delegate Jacobs said the demands were important because only the labor organizations could promise that there would be no trouble on the work, whereas there might be need of militia and police if the undertaking were carried on without union auspices.

Mr. Hewitt, before beginning his speech, read the resolutions that were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. In the preamble it was recited that the labor restriction demanded by the unions had been decided unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals and that the railroad had declined positively to build the road under such a restriction.

MR. HEWITT'S REMARKS.

"For many years," Mr Hewitt said, "the position of New York City, relatively to the other cities of the country, has not advanced in proportion to the advance of its rivals. There have been various suggestions as to how it should secure its preeminence as the metropolis. We have long overlooked the absolute necessity of connecting our shores with New Jersey. I myself never expected to see the day of the problem's solution. The city itself cannot do the work, for the required funds are not available. But now by a miracle—I call it a miracle advisedly—the chance of securing what we need is given to us by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the greatest corporation in this country, with unlimited credit and managed by men of vision.

"This railroad has offered to relieve the city of a great responsibility and an enormous expenditure. The road has done a thing unparalleled in the history of this or any other city. Not only has it proposed to take the burden of our gigantic problem, but it has done more. I admire the assurance of the Rapid Transit Commission in asking compensation from the railroad for this great benefit. I think the City of New York ought to reject any compensation for the use of her underground areas, for which she can never have any further use."

The speaker was interrupted by cries of "Oh!" "Listen to him!" "Let him sell the city!" "He's all right!" He did not seem to notice the noise.

"The city can have no further use for its underground parts," he continued, "except for local rapid transit. And in that direction it has exhausted itself already. The city ought to be grateful for the solution of what seemed an unsolvable project.

"As I understand it, the lack of one clause in the franchise is forming a stumbling block. The failure of the framers to insert an eight-hour working day restriction is making the trouble. It is certain that the project must be abandoned or else carried out without the labor restriction."

"Let 'em build it by divine right!" shouted a labor man.

"The demand of those who insist on the restriction," Mr. Hewitt continued, "is unprecedented. Will you establish the precedent that the conditions of labor between private individuals shall be regulated by law? Everywhere in the world where the law makes such regulations the laborer has been trampled on by the capitalist. The only chance for our future prosperity in America is freedom in this respect. Backed by whatever character I have—and I'm afraid it is not much with these gentlemen—I say that the Pennsylvania Railroad is in earnest, and it is the only corporation in the world with credit enough to accomplish the project which all of us ought to be so eager to see realized."

A protest against a fifteen-year construction clause of the franchise was filed by Adolph Bloch for property owners along the south side of Thirty-first Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Messrs. Orr and Grout expressed the opinion that the householders could obtain damages from the railroad without the backing of any special section in the franchise.

MERCHANTS' ARGUMENT.

Secretary S. C. Mead of the Merchants' Association's special committee read a long protest from that organization. It was urged that the tunnel franchise ought to be adopted without the restrictions demanded by the labor delegates. It argued that the insertion of an eight-hour provision would not be legal. In part the association said:

> What corporation will hereafter bid for franchises on the basis of fair cost of construction and operation, when a fair agreement on an equitable basis previously having been reached, amendments may be superadded by the reviewing body, whereby the assumed and proper cost may be swelled to an amount which cannot be computed or foreseen? If it is competent for the Board of Aldermen to regulate by ordinance the employment of workmen engaged in the work of construction under the proposed franchise, why is it not competent for them to regulate the wages and hours of labor of the men who shall hereafter be employed in the operation of these works?
>
> Although the demand for the eight-hour clause had been made in the name of labor, the Merchants' Association wished to protest in the name of labor, because such regulation of employment would be against the real interest of both workingmen, employers, and the whole community. Labor men, being in the main intelligently directed and ably officered, should not use their energies in the wrong channel of attempting to create artificial conditions and making the payment of good wages impossible. Their proposition to regulate the hours of labor by local law and to pay subsidies out of the city treasury to workingmen, was one which, once admitted, would foster conditions that would make prosperity impossible to the business interests of the city and lessen the wages of thousands.

The members of the Merchants' Association's protesting committee, besides Mr. King, were Henry R. Towne and George L. Duval.

L. J. Callanan said that the Pennsylvania Railroad was offering to pay more money for its franchise than any other railroad had ever paid for a similar privilege. "Mr. Hewitt said he would return the money, if he were in the city's place," he added. "Now, I just want to say that the Pennsylvania Railroad is deriving benefit from this franchise as well as the city is deriving it."

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, which is owned by the Pennsylvania system, said that the Pennsylvania Railroad had not come to ask for the franchise as railroads used to come in old times. "It has made its proposition with the higher sense of duty to the public," he said. "The Pennsylvania Railroad does not object to union labor. It is not going to build the tunnel itself, but will let it out under contract. The Pennsylvania Railroad favors union labor everywhere. It has 150,000 employes, and they form by themselves a vast labor union in which there is never any complaint against the employer.

"To have the eight-hour stipulation in this franchise is impracticable. Some of the men on the work will labor three hours, others four, others six, or eight, or ten. The road cannot bind itself with a promise that none shall work more than eight. This corporation is offering to build the tunnel not simply to make money for itself, but because the people want the tunnel. And the people will have it!"

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

George B. Christman, representing the West Side Association; William McCarroll, from the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, and Isidor Straus were the next speakers. Mr. McCarroll said he agreed with Mr. Hewitt, except in the conclusion that the city ought not to exact payment for the franchise. Mr. Straus said that the bargain proposed between the city and the road is of as much benefit to the merchant, the laboring man, and every one else as it is to the railroad company.

John D. Crimmins, after saying he had always sympathized with organized labor, declared that the unions were mistaken in their opposition to the tunnel franchise. There was no reason, he said, why labor men should seek any further protection than that which they afforded themselves. Most of the work on the tunnel would be done by New York contractors, he said, and they would have to employ New York labor on its own terms.

"You should create labor wherever you can," he concluded, addressing the union delegates. "There is no reason for alarm. You can take care of yourselves when the time comes."

Frank De Mott of the East Side Association argued that the city, in exacting a payment of $788,600 for the rights to Thirty-second Street was charging the company only about $8 a square foot, whereas the road had voluntarily given to private property owners as much as $12 a foot.

F. B. Thurber said that the attempt to force a labor stipulation into the tunnel contract was not reasonable, and ought to be abandoned in the interest of labor.

After John Martin of the Social Reform Club had pleaded for an arbitration clause in the contract, Vice President Green talked.

"The representatives of labor must remember," he said, "that there are many things we think proper, but which we can't insert in a railroad charter. It is not the right place for them. You should not ask us to give up our self-respect to the extent of promising someting we cannot perform. The railroad must spend its $50,000,000 here. The contractors will be New Yorkers. They, not we, must regulate the working hours of their men. The opponents of the franchise are grasping at a shadow. If they think a minute they will see we are fighting over what matters little to the public welfare."

MR. GROUT'S PROPOSITION.

Controller Grout arose to renew his arbitration compromise proposal, which he submitted several weeks ago. The proposition was to the effect that there should be inserted in the franchise a provision that strikes or other labor troubles should not be deemed an excuse for lengthening the time of the contract, unless the railroad should have proposed arbitration ten days after the strike started.

"I ask Mr. Green," the Controller said, "why the company does not see fit to agree to that?"

"Our officers have considered it," Mr. Green replied, "and we do not think the franchise is the proper place for such an agreement."

"It is the proper place," Mr. Grout said. "There is nothing improper about it. It does not favor any class."

In answer to a question from the Controller, Edward M. Shepard, the board's counsel, said the insertion of the provision would be legal. Mayor Low then asked Mr. Green a question.

"You say the matter of granting additional time on the contract will be in the hands of this board," he said. "Suppose the board were to pass to-day a resolution stating that it would not ever agree to a time extension except on the condition of an arbitration agreement such as the Controller proposes. Would you take the franchise?"

"I don't care to answer that, Mr. Mayor," Mr. Green replied.

Later Mr. Green said that if he were a contractor he would not make a bid on the tunnel work, knowing of the existence of such an agreement as the Controller named. No contractor, he added, would be able "to see where he would land," were he to enter into a bargain under such conditions.

After the adjournment of the hearing the commission went into executive session for an hour and a half. It was announced that no decision had been reached, and that the subject would come up for further consideration on Thursday afternoon next.

PURCHASE FOR TUNNEL.

Property at Water and Beekman Streets Bought by New York and Brooklyn Company.

Another move toward the construction of a tunnel for the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company under the East River was made yesterday, when the McVickar Realty Trust Company sold for John R. Taylor to the company the parcel of real estate at the southwest corner of Water and Beekman Streets, numbering 220 and 222 Water Street and 115, 117, and 119 Beekman Street, fronting 57 feet 7 inches on the latter and 56 feet 9 inches on Water Street. The plot is covered by old three and four story buildings.

According to G. S. Drummond, who succeeded F. B. Esler as President of the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company last week, the buildings are to be razed and excavation begun at once for the tunnel. According to the plans, which were made public at the time of the arrival, in August, from England of Mr. Drummond and J. H. Hoadley of the International Power Company, the purpose of the company is to carry passengers from borough to borough only, and it has been said that the fare is to be 2½ cents.

It is planned to have the tunnel ninety-eight feet under water level. July 16, 1904, has been announced as the time of its completion. A franchise was secured from the State Railroad Commission some time ago. The tunnel road will be double tracked and is expected to run from the vicinity of Park Row to the dock line in Brooklyn.

Mr. Esler said last evening that $4,500,000 in cash had been subscribed. The cost of the tunnel and equipment has been estimated from that figure up to $6,000,000. Among those who have been mentioned as underwriters of the project are Lord Kintore, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Washington Hume.

BRIDGE RELIEF PLAN.

Suggestion for Four Additional Loops Approved by Commissioner Lindenthal—May Be Completed This Year.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal notified Mayor Low yesterday that he had approved the plans of Messrs. Parsons, Post, and Brackenridge, the committee appointed to devise means to bring about relief at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The work is to be done at the expense of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the hope is that it may be completed this year.

The plan involves the construction of four additional loops, which will allow cars to take separate tracks for each line and avoid stopping twice as is now the case. The cost is estimated at about $50,000.

The additional loops are to be placed east of the present car tracks, 270 feet from Park Row. The space between each loop will be 40 feet, which means that the standing room for people waiting for cars will be increased threefold.

Appraisers for the Subway.

William N. Cohen, Harold Swain, and John W. Jacobus were appointed by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday to appraise the easements to be taken by the city for the construction of the Rapid Transit tunnel on Fourth Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

BROOKLYN ALDERMAN HELD FOR BRIBERY

William Dickinson Accused by Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Wrote a Letter Offering to Vote for an Appropriation If One of His Constituents Was Reinstated.

District Attorney Jerome, acting on a complaint sworn out by Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, yesterday ordered the arrest of William Dickinson, a Brooklyn Alderman, on a charge of bribery.

The arrest was made by Policeman Walsh at the office of Commissioner Woodbury, where the Alderman had been summoned, in accordance with a prearranged plan. The prisoner was at once taken to the Criminal Courts Building, where he was arraigned before Recorder Goff, who sat as a committing Magistrate. The Recorder held Dickinson in $2,500 bail.

Alderman Dickinson, who is forty-three years old and lives at 295 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, represents the Fifty-eighth Aldermanic District, in Williamsburg. He was elected on the Fusion ticket last November.

The Alderman seemed at a loss to understand why he had been placed under arrest. No money was given to the Commissioner nor was any offered him by Dickinson. The charge is based on an alleged promise of the latter to vote in favor of an appropriation for improvements in the Street Cleaning Department which Commissioner Woodbury is very anxious to see passed, on condition that the Commissioner would reinstate one of Dickinson's constituents, a laborer, who had been dismissed from the department.

The friends of Alderman Dickinson assert that cases of a similar exchange of favors among public officials are so common that if cognizance were taken of them all there would not be courts enough to try them. Only in this case the request and promise of the Alderman had been reduced to writing. They were incorporated in a letter written on the regular note paper of the Board of Aldermen and dated Sept. 30. The letter reads as follows:

Commissioner J. McG. Woodbury:

Dear Sir: If you will reinstate Antonio Covino, who I think was too severely punished by being dismissed from your department, I will vote and otherwise help you to obtain the money needed for a new plant in Brooklyn. Yours most truly, WILLIAM DICKINSON, Alderman.

Commissioner Woodbury received this letter on Wednesday. He went to District Attorney Jerome, and Mr. Jerome had a talk with Mayor Low on the subject. After that conference it was decided to proceed against the Alderman.

Commissioner Woodbury invited Dickinson to come to his office yesterday. There the Alderman identified the letter which he sent the Commissioner, whereupon the latter swore out an affidavit upon which the warrant for Dickinson's arrest was issued by Recorder Goff.

When bail had been fixed Dickinson, who was not represented by counsel, addressing the court, began to make an explanation:

"I did not think it was wrong to write that letter," he began, and was about to continue when he was interrupted by the Recorder, who advised him to refrain from making any statement until he had consulted counsel.

Policeman Walsh was about to take his prisoner to the Tombs when Recorder Goff interfered and directed that Dickinson be taken to the District Attorney's office and afforded every facility for communicating with his friends on the subject of bail. Later Alderman Michael Kennedy, who represents the First Aldermanic District, came to the rescue of his colleague and furnished the required bond.

District Attorney Jerome said there was a good case against the Alderman.

"In writing that letter," he said, "Alderman Dickinson committed a most flagrant violation of the public officers' law. I will press this complaint with all possible speed."

DETAILS OF TOBACCO DEAL.

Mr. Ryan Makes Public Terms of Agreement Between British and American Interests for World Trade.

An authorized statement regarding the agreement, between the American and British tobacco companies was made yesterday afternoon by Thomas F. Ryan of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, who returned on Tuesday from London. Mr. Ryan said in part:

"The agreement made between the representatives of the Imperial Tobacco Company of England on the one hand and the Consolidated Tobacco Company on the other was mutual in its character, and entirely satisfactory to both sides. It was accomplished by friendly conference after full consideration of the interests of all parties affected. The agreement made to transfer to the Imperial Tobacco Company the business of the Consolidated Tobacco Company in England was made for full and satisfactory consideration. The American company becomes a large shareholder in the English company, with three representatives on its Board of Directors, one of whom is Mr. Duke.

"The Consolidated Tobacco Company will pursue its business in the American field, including not only the United States, but Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines, without competition from the British company. The Imperial Company will not encounter the competition of the American company in the business of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including Scotland and Wales. In the new British-American Company the British company has one-third of the stock, and the American company has two-thirds. The Board of Directors consists of six representatives of the British company and twelve of the American, with Mr. Duke as its President, who remains abroad to perfect the organization. This British-American Company will take over the entire business of the Imperial Company and of the Consolidated Company in all foreign countries and in the colonies of Great Britain, including India, Canada, and Australia. The agreement made is satisfactory to both sides, and equitable to all interests represented."

HURT IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Woman and Coachman Thrown from Carriage That Was Hit by Automobile in Central Park.

In a runaway accident on the East Drive in Central Park at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Miss E. H. Wood, the daughter of a retired carriage manufacturer of Derby, Conn., a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. de Heyward of 532 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Michael Nevin, who was acting as coachman, were injured. Miss Wood's injuries consist of a dislocated hip, concussion of the brain, and several bruises. A broken arm, several gashes on the head, and body bruises constitute the coachman's injuries.

Mrs. De Heyward, an invalid, and Miss Wood started out in separate carriages, each attended by a coachman, Mrs. De Heyward's carriage being in the lead. An automobile, in which were William McDonough of 36 Third Street, Brooklyn, and a woman who resides at the Schuyler, West Forty-fifth Street, was in the rear of Miss Wood's carriage. It so happened that the horse was pulled to the side upon which the automobile sought to pass. The horse was cut loose by the impact and it ran half a mile before caught by a mounted policeman. The occupants of the carriage were tumbled out and the carriage was smashed. No arrests were made.

Miss Wood and Nevin were unconscious when Mrs. De Heyward was carried back to the scene. She tore her silk skirt into strips for the purpose of stopping the flow of blood from the wounds of both. On the arrival of an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital Mrs. De Heyward caused the removal of her friend and the coachman to her home. The condition of Miss Wood was considered serious.

Norwegian Steamer Fri Abandoned.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 2.—The Norwegian steamship Fri, Capt. Wagle, which went ashore recently off Great Pedro Bluff, on the southwest shore of this island, has been abandoned, a total wreck. The Captain and crew have arrived here.

The Fri sailed from New York on Sept. 10 for Cartagena, Colombia.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Ladies' Parlor or Writing Room.

The style of this room partakes of the early German or Flemish period. The woodwork is hand carved and in ivory finish. The windows on the store side have beautiful and unique treatment of leaded glass and mirrors. The flooring is of parquet wood.

The draperies are of heavy silk tapestry; the curtains are of beautiful Renaissance lace.

The lambrequins of each window are treated in a newly artistic manner.

The furniture is of the Louis XVI. period.

It is without a doubt the most beautiful ladies' parlor or writing room to be found in any store in the world. And for comfort and cheerfulness it is unexcelled. You are invited to use and enjoy it.

Charming Effects in Women's Neckwear.

Main Floor.

Dainty Neckwear is one of the most fetching features of a woman's costume.

In this of all years individual preference is given widest scope. Each and every taste will find in our department just its ideal, and every fancy can be nicely met, even down to the smallest detail of requirements—and, too, at prices far below what one would expect to pay.

The New Bishop Stock, in endless styles and patterns, in every color and combination, at .... **48, 68, 95 to $3.50**

Imported Plauen or Lear Lace Collars, in all this season's shapes..... **75, 95, $1.48 to $7.50**

Special values in fine white embroidered Top Collars, large variety of patterns..... **12½ and 35**

Ruffs, in black jackdaw and magpie; few numbers in ruff or cape effect; extra values at..... **$2.25 and $3.48**

Also two special invoices at..... **$4.50 and $6.50**

Choice line of the finest hand needlework goods, in fine Batiste Claire, or silk and crepe de Chine, at low prices.

A Story from Our Leather Goods Store.

Main Floor.

There are many things of interest here, and out of the common, too. For instance:—Here are Wrist Bags, made of parts of a Chinese Mandarin's State Coat—the one he wore only in the presence of royalty. It represents years of labor, as it is entirely hand woven..... **$37.50**

A stroll through the Leather Goods Store will disclose many other things equally interesting and showing marvellous ingenuity in thought and manufacture.

Hand Bags, beautiful in variety and design; the practical kinds; as low as $1.00 each, and, of course, many more, as high as $37.50; and a host of other articles both useful and ornamental, ideal for wedding presents and holiday giving.

Pocketbooks; the kinds that sell all the time for $2.50; just 310 of them, of Hornback Crocodile..... **$1.00**

Novelty Laces.

Main Floor.

We are receiving shipments of the latest Novelty Laces, in the new shades of Paris Ecru, Beige, Hemione and Fecile, colors now so popular in Paris. We call attention to a line of Novelty Galloons, in light ground with heavy Venise figures of ring and diamond effects. One to three inches wide,

40c. to $1.00 yard.

Two-toned cream and beige filet mesh Italian Bandings, model gown laces,

5 inch, 60c. yard; 8 inch, $1.00 yard.

Fine Medallion Venise Galloons, in beurre, cream, ecru and linen shades,

45c. to $1.00 yard.

All the latest Novelty Laces, Repousse, Marquise, Byzantine, Escurial, Lierre, &c., as shown on Model Gowns.

Women's Dress Skirts.

Third Floor.

Leadership means that styles are at full sunrise here weeks before they've begun to dawn in other stores.

Leadership also means the readiness to serve the best and most elegant creations at modest prices.

The following items therefore show that leadership truly centres at this store:—

Velvet Dress Skirts, seven gored, wide flaring, with inverted seams, stitched in white over best quality satin-faced mercerized lining **$12.50**

Dress Skirts of fine quality black cheviot, with slot seam; nine gored flaring skirt, lined with best mercerized percaline . **$7.75**

Dress Skirts of good quality black cheviot, handsomely trimmed over hips and down sides with stitched straps of moire antique, lined with mercerized percaline. **$5.75**

Women's Silk Coats.

Third Floor.

Fashion still clings to the long Silk Coats for Milady. Capricious fashion here shows her clever judgment, for what could be smarter or more practical for almost any occasion than the long coat of silk or peau de soie?

Mandarin Coats, of heavy black taffeta, cut on kimono lines, fastened down front with three antique silver buttons; trimmed with white stitching; lined with a fine quality black satin; interlined. A very smart wrap **$27.50**

31 inch black peau de soie Coat, handsomely trimmed with narrow velvet braid, fastened down front with silk tasselled ornaments, bell sleeves, white silk lining; a very handsome model . . **$25.00**

Women's Cape Gloves.

Main Floor.

Prix Seam Gloves are a feature of this season. The character of the goods displayed at our glove department surpasses any like merchandise heretofore shown. We are offering the choicest selected Russian Kassan Skin, full matured; none equal for wear, style and finish.

2-clasp Prix Seam choice Russian Kassan Gloves, in the latest style, **$1.50 pair.**

1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, with new embroidery, **$1.00 pair.**

Specials in Toilet Articles.

Main Floor.

There's never a doubt as to satisfactory trading at our Toilet Goods Department. Never a doubt as to first quality goods. Never a doubt as to lowest obtainable prices. These points settled, you can confidently examine our very complete stock.

The following specials will give you an idea of the advantages of buying your Toilet Supplies at our counters.

Scented Toilet Soap, 3 odors, 3 cakes in box; value 19c. box, now **12**

Tooth Brushes, 4 rows, all bristle; value 15c. and 20c. each, now, choice for..... **10**

Our special Aromatic Tooth Powder, sprinkler top bottle; value 25c, now..... **17**

Our Meadow Brook Toilet Water, 4 oz. bot., sprinkler top... **45**

Ideal Talcum Powder, highly scented; value 15c. box, now.... **10**

3 oz. cake pure white Castile Soap..... **3**

Hair Brushes, solid back, 11 rows of bristles, warranted not to pull out; regular price 75c., now.... **58**

All bristle Nail Brushes, solid back; value 25c. and 35c. each, now, choice for..... **20**

An Important Sale of

Shoes for Men and Women 2.50

Made with Welted Soles.

Second Floor.

Women's Shoes at $2.50.

A distinct saving on every pair. They are the best you have ever seen at $3.00; in fact, they are the equal of some $3.50 shoes sold elsewhere. Any expert on shoes would consider them exceptional value.

Choose from four styles, and each style is correct in every particular. Materials are Kid, Box Calf and Patent Leather. We repeat, made with welted soles and perfectly smooth insoles . . **2.50**

Men's Shoes at $2.50.

They're easily worth $3.00. Many stores show no better at $3.50; they are up to the minute in style and finish, and built on the new model lasts. The leathers are Russian, Satin, Box Calf, Vici Kid and Patent leather. The price of $2.50 is what manufacturers usually get for this this quality. They are decidedly better than can be found anywhere else at this very modest figure **2.50**

Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

Second Floor.

Those Which Are Properly Shaped, excellently made, and correct as to fit.

These features are most essential and are frequently overlooked by makers of Shoes for juveniles. We direct special attention to our

Girls' Spring Heel Welted Sole Shoes,

of Kid, Box Calf and Patent Leather, at

$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Boys' Welted Shoes at

$2.00, $2.50 and $2.75.

Also, complete variety of Misses' and Children's Sandal and Strap Slippers and Lightweight Patent Leather Shoes for Party and Evening Occasions.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Clothing for Boys.

Second Floor.

All parents are critical when it comes to Clothing for their offspring, but none are half so critical as we are.

Our Boys' Clothing is made with just the same care and exactness as to detail as our men's—thus every garment is precisely right in every particular.

We lay special stress upon our

$5.00, $3.95 and $2.95

lines of Boys' Suits, and we feel very proud of the large and choice variety of styles and patterns at each price—which we know to be unmatched.

Two sureties are given you here with every purchase. First, the best values that the most thoroughly organized facilities can produce; second, the lowest price that ambitious enterprise can consistently and safely quote.

Our Boys' Clothing Dept. ranks with the largest in the world.

Our First Great Sale of Art Objects, Chinaware, &c.,

(Fourth Floor.)

began yesterday. It is a commandingly important event; one that will interest and appeal to thousands of Art lovers—connoisseurs and money-savers alike. Among the various excellent offerings are:—

$16.50 Dinner Sets of 112 pieces at..... **$10.00**

$32.50 Limoges Dinner Sets at..... **$21.50**

Decorated American Porcelain After Dinner Cups and Saucers, at, per dozen..... **$1.20**

$5.25 Cut Glass Celery Trays at..... **$2.95**

$4.00 Cut Glass Decanters at..... **$2.55**

$7.00 richly decorated Sevres Vases at..... **$3.90**

$13.50 bronze mounted Sevres Vases at..... **$7.95**

$35.00 French Clocks, with candelabra, at..... **$22.50**

$2.00 Fancy Novelty Clocks at..... **$1.00**

Of course this merely hints of the offerings, but there are scores and scores of others, equally as important from the standpoint of economy.

Women's and Misses'

Simply Trimmed Hats

in several shapes, all appropriately trimmed.
The regular market price is $1.75,

For Friday 98c.

75 Dozen Women's and Misses' Untrimmed Hats,
in various shapes and colors, all new desirable styles.
Sold everywhere at 85c. to $1.00 each.

For Friday 45c.

100 Cartons of Finest Quality French Wings,
the popular shape of present flat style of Hat Trimming,
in Black, White, Castor, Green and Light Blue.
Regularly sold in this city for $1.10 pair,

For Friday 62c. Pair.

Candies.

New York is the greatest candy mart in the world. There is more candy made and eaten in this city than anywhere else on this planet.

And the very best candy is made right here in New York. We mean that our Candy Store shall become a factor in the distribution of high class sweets, in proof of which we offer for to-day and Saturday:—

Chocolate Marshmallows, at, box..... 15

Our high-class Mixed Candies, unmatched anywhere, at, lb..... 20

And more of those Mixed Chocolates that impressed every purchaser last week, at, lb..... 25

Other Candies up to 60c. lb., than which there are no more delicious or better at any price.

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Amusements.

PRINCESS, B'way | Telephone
& 29th St. | 2482 Madison.
Opens Mon., Oct. 6 with Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Co. in "The Night of the Party."
Seat sale is now on at the box office.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.

CASINO, B'way & 39th St.
SamS.&LeeShubert, Props.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
Mat. Sat.

THE NEW YORK. BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.
NEXT SUNDAY EVEG., AT 8:15, RICE'S BIG SUNDAY POP.
SPECIAL.—BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVE.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS
Greatest aggregation of marvelously educated Beasts on earth.
Ev'gs. at 8:15. | Pop. Prices. | Family Mats.
Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | 25c. to $1.00. | Weds., 25 & 50c.

GRAND THE 4 COHANS
Next week, WARFIELD.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW
Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Iris is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Preceded by AT THE TELEPHONE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
"Success." Yes, positively.—Sun.
EVS. 8:20 MAT. SAT.
THE TWO SCHOOLS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Last 4 Evgs., 8:20. Last Sat. Mat.
In her new play, AUNT JEANNIE.
Next Wednesday—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
TO-NIGHT 150TH TIME—SOUVENIRS.
Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
ROBERT EDESON in SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Charles Frohman Will Present
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a Comedy by Arthur Law, Entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE,
Preceded by "CAPPOTS."
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings (at 8:00 precisely). Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—COLUMBUS AVE. & 66TH ST.
BOSTOCK'S ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS AND TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
OPENS AT 1 AND 7; BEGINS 2:30 AND 8:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO DAYS.
BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—Commencing Tuesday Eve.,
The first time on any stage of
THE NINETY AND NINE.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY,
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN
"HUMOROUS, RACY and VIRILE."—Times.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way & 42d St.
Ev. 8 Sharp.
Mat. Satys.
David Belasco presents for a limited season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY

VHAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d st., B'way & 7th av.
VICTORIA
LAST WEEK.
Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN.
Next Monday, 2 BIG SUCCESSES at one price.
ALICE FISCHER in Mrs. Jack-Creatore & Band
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats now selling.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. BERTHA GALLAND Evgs., 8:15
IN NOTRE DAME. Mat. Sat.
N'xt Wk—KYRLE BELLEW. Seats now on Sale.
Sunday Night, SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night Concert.
Prices 25c. to $1.00. Seats now on sale.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
Last Nights of the Great Comedy Success.
ALICE FISCHER IN MRS. JACK
MONDAY, OCT. 6TH, Henrietta Crosman

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Knickerbocker Burlesquers.
Sun. night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
The Pet of B'way, Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy
Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

BIJOU 4TH WEEK.
HEARTS AFLAME.

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity,
TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c.
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.
Special De Kolta Matinee Sat. at 3.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
BRANDON TYNAN in His New Romantic Play, ROBERT EMMET.
Biggest Production & Best Cast in New York.
The Days of 1803.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20.
To-night & Sat. Mat. & Ev., Ernst's new comedy
"JUGEND VON HEUTE" (Youth of To-day.)

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MATINEE SAT.
M'lle. with Nellie McHenry. 15,25,35,
Nxt Wk, Searchlights of Great City, 50&75

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's. West 125th St. Mat. Tom'w
Rossow Midgets, Lillian Burkhart

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Hoyt's "A Rag Baby."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 8th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY
"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof.
Warehouses { Lexington Av., 41st and 42d Sts. and Offices, } 7th Av., 52d and 53d Sts.
Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 PER YEAR.
VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.
Furniture, Ornaments, &c., carefully packed: Van service by skilled workmen.
Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.
Inspection of buildings invited.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Chairman. LAWRENCE WELLS, Sec'y and Treas. Prest.

TRIAL OF CHIEF CROKER

Cross-Examination of Prosecution's Hydraulic Expert the Feature.

Mr. Sturgis in a Tilt with Defendant's Counsel, Who Asks That the Commissioner's Threats Be Noted.

A feature of the trial yesterday at Fire Headquarters of Chief of Department Edward F. Croker was the cross-examination by Mr. Delany, counsel for the accused, of Capt. Isaac Fisher, now in charge of the repair shops, who qualified as an expert in hydraulics and hydrostatics for the prosecution. The court had under consideration Charge 3, the sending in of false reports in regard to the water pressure at the Wicke fire at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue of Jan. 31, 1901. The Chief stated that but for the poor pressure of water buildings in East Thirty-first Street would have been undoubtedly saved.

When Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby called Capt. Fisher he proceeded to examine him to qualify him as an expert on water pressure to supplement the testimony of superior officers of the department who were at the Wicke fire. Some of them, as has been stated, said that the water pressure was satisfactory, but many insisted or admitted that it was inadequate. Capt. Fisher said that before he became a member of the Fire Department he was a "marine engineer." He testified generally as to the 12-inch and 48-inch water mains in the district in which the Wicke fire occurred, and technical matters including hydrant pressure and its variability from pressure that could hardly be gauged or 1 pound to the maximum 35 pounds. A "good" hydrant pressure was 20 pounds. The expert testimony took in pressure on the low vacuum gauge, hose tests, and general hydraulics, but it was wholly abstract so far as the Wicke fire was concerned, technical, and largely theoretical.

Mr. Delany's cross-examination proved by the witness that he never received any training in a scientific school or an institution of technology, but on the contrary brought out the admission that Fisher, when 14 years old, worked in Maginnis's machine shops at Albany, making bolts.

"Then," said Fisher, "I went steamboating and became a marine engineer."

Relentless questioning by the Chief's counsel ascertained from the Captain that he "went steamboating" on a tugboat, received a permit as assistant engineer and after he attained his majority was given a license as such. This was in 1867. Capt. Fisher admitted that he once ran a milk route in this city, and was a coal passer in 1865. He pleaded that this was no disgrace. Mr. Delany said kindly:

"No, that's no discredit, far from it. But we are looking into your qualifications as an expert in hydraulics."

Capt. Fisher was having a bad quarter of an hour, and was not rescued from his strait by Mr. Cosby. Presently Mr. Delany asked:

"Captain, you don't mean to pretend that you are in any sense an expert in hydraulics?"

"I think I am pretty well posted. I can answer as far as my ability goes."

Here Mr. Cosby insisted that he did not offer the witness as an expert in hydraulics and protested against the line of examination as irrelevant.

"I have," insisted Mr. Delany, "the right to show out of the witness's own mouth that he can't solve a single problem in hydraulics and I propose to do it if I can."

Mr. Cosby's objection was sustained and Capt. Fisher was examined about the First and Third Avenue mains, of which he spoke in his direct examination. He admitted that he did not know anything about their reservoir connections, and Commissioner Sturgis, on Mr. Delany's motion, ordered all his testimony about them stricken from the record, Mr. Cosby consenting.

This discomfited the witness, who appeared unable to cope with hypotheses in hydraulics of a simple character that were presented by Mr. Delany, who finally submitted that the witness had proved incompetency and was entirely disqualified as an expert. Mr. Sturgis denied a motion to establish this, and Mr. Delany declined to further examine Capt. Fisher.

The rest of the session was taken up with examining superior officers at the Wicke fire by Mr. Cosby. None established that the water supply or pressure was adequate or satisfactory. During the examination of Capt. Livingstone of Engine Company No. 26, Mr. Delany asked:

"Did Chief Purroy call you to account for coming to my hotel?"

Mr. Sturgis interposed and the question was not put. Mr. Delany said the subject was introduced to show the obstacles put in the way of the defense.

Capt. Kenlon of Engine Company No. 72 interested the audience in telling of the poor pressure of water at the fire by saying that, while trying to save a house at the southeast corner of Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, he and his company were in such danger from flames that some of the other companies played water on them. In spite of this Capt. Kenlon had his coat, helmet, and head burned.

Mr. Delany and the Commissioner had several verbal encounters during the session. During the examination of Capt. Stack of Engine Company No. 16 they became very angry. It was shown that Stack was not at the fire until it was practically out, and Mr. Delany said in a stage whisper:

"That goes to show how absurd it is to prove this charge by official reports."

"The stenographer," said Mr. Sturgis, who was ruddy with ire, "will strike that remark from the record."

"Oh, no," interposed Mr. Cosby; "I would like it to remain. Let it stay on."

"And I," exclaimed Mr. Delany, "wish again to enter a protest against the attitude of the trial Commissioner, and also I desire that it be noted that I have already stated that the Commissioner is guided in his rulings by the prosecuting attorney."

Bang! went the Commissioner's gavel, and he hesitated a moment before ruling.

"Mr. Delany," he said sternly, "if there is any more evidence of such discourtesy I shall take severer measures than I have to put an end to it."

"There is," persisted Mr. Delany, "no power in heaven or earth that can influence me, when I know I am right in acting for my client and when I am within my privileges as counsel. And I desire that note be taken of my objection and exception to the threats and attitude of the trial Commissioner."

The incident passed without serious results. The trial continues this morning.

JUSTICE RUSSELL RESIGNS.

His Resignation from the Supreme Court Bench to Take Effect at Once.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court bench, Fourth Department, to-day filed with the Secretary of State his resignation from office. It reads:

"I hereby resign the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the resignation to take effect immediately."

Until his election to the Supreme Court, in 1891, Justice Russell was an active practitioner and for many years leader of the bar in Northern New York. In 1867-68 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; District Attorney of St. Lawrence County, 1869-71; County Judge, St. Lawrence County, 1877-82; Attorney General, 1881-83; member of Congress, 1891, terminated by his unanimous nomination by both parties and election to the Judgeship in 1891.

Justice Russell was assigned during the first year of his judgeship to duties in New York City.

He was well known to the legal fraternity in this city and was very popular. From January, 1884, to January, 1892, he was a member of the bar of the city and did much practicing here. He was one of the counsel with Elihu Root and Roscoe Conkling and other famous lawyers for Judge Hilton in the famous Stewart will case. He was also counsel for the State of New York, representing the Attorney General, in the Broadway railway litigation, and was conspicuous in other noted suits in this city.

Henry W. Freeman to be Colonel.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adj. Gen. Henry W. Freeman last night was agreed on as the next Colonel of the First Regiment, to succeed the newly appointed Adjutant General, R. Heber Breitnall. Col. Freeman was the only man mentioned. The formal election was set for Oct. 13.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,

Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.

On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants

ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.,
Sole Agent, U. S.

"Bradbury Pianos."

A CLEARING SALE OF
Odd Styles Pianos, Other Makers' Pianos, Exchanged Pianos, Store Sample Pianos, Used Pianos
ALL AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

"BRADBURY," large, price was $450	NOW	$250
"BRADBURY," medium, price was $350	NOW	$250
"BRADBURY," small, price was $300	NOW	$175
"BRADBURY," Parlor Grand, price was $900	NOW	$375
"WEBSTER," large, price was $300	NOW	$175
"KNABE," Upright	NOW	$200
"SOHMER," Baby Grand	NOW	$375
"NUNNS & CLARK," Square	NOW	$25

TERMS CASH, OR EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
F. G. SMITH, Mfr., 142 Fifth Ave.

OFFICERS OF 71ST ANSWER ACCUSATIONS

Col. Bates and Major Marsh Deny Charge of Attempted Fraud.

Made Claims on State Because Their Losses by Armory Fire Were in Excess of Insurance.

The court of inquiry named by Gov. Odell to investigate charges brought by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment against Col. William G. Bates and Surgeon T. T. Marsh of the same regiment, said to have made false certifications to the State Board of Audit concerning losses sustained by them in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire, held its second session last evening in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Donaldson Brown, general adjuster for an insurance company, said that Surgeon Marsh's personal property was insured for $600, of which $594 was paid him immediately after the fire.

Major Smith testified that he had signed the claim of Major Marsh. A question had come up, he said, before the Auditing Committee, of which Major Smith was a member, about Major Marsh's insurance. He was asked if he had any reason to doubt the justice of the claim, and said he had heard from half a dozen different sources that several officers had insurance. Major Smith objected to telling the source of that information, but Col. George R. Dyer, President of the court, overruled the objection, and after an extended protest Major Smith admitted that W. T. Wright, a builder, was the person who had informed him.

Major Smith said that the alleged unlawful claims of Col. Bates and Major Marsh were taken up at a meeting of the Auditing Committee held Aug. 12. Col. Bates at that time said, Major Smith testified, that he was satisfied his claim was not a proper one, and asked to withdraw it. Col. Bates said, the witness declared, that he had not read the law on the matter until two days prior to the meeting. At the hearing last night it was brought out that Col. Bates drew up the particular section of the law regarding the matter which he said he had neglected to read. Major Smith said he was willing to have allowed Col. Bates to withdraw his claim and that of Major Marsh if the board passed a resolution putting the matter on record. The other members of the board refused to pass such a resolution, Major Smith said, and then he refused to give up the papers.

In the cross-examination William H. Clayton of counsel for Major Marsh induced Major Smith to admit that he had not spoken more than twice to Major Marsh in an unofficial way since 1898. They were not on friendly terms.

Col. Bates testified that he took out insurance policies on uniforms in 1892 and 1893. Counsel for Major Marsh put questions about uniforms, and at that point H. C. Koenple, a fire insurance adjuster, entered the room. Col. Bates was asked to retire while Koemple took the stand. He told of the adjustment of the Colonel's claim and its payment.

Col. Bates was again recalled to the stand, and said that his property had been only partly insured, and he was given to understand that any man whose property was partially insured had a perfect right to claim from the State the balance due him.

Col. Bates was asked to explain how the same named articles came both on the State and the insurance lists. He replied that they were not the same articles. He did not say anything to the board about his things being insured, because he believed they knew all about it.

"In my conversation with Major Marsh," said Col. Bates, "he told me that his loss was greatly in excess of the insurance. I still believe that I am entitled to my claim under the full interpretation of the law."

Major Marsh was next called to the stand. He said that he had between $1,000 and $1,100 worth of goods in the armory at the time of the fire. He said he had a complete list of the things that were lost, but it was destroyed.

"I want to inform the court," said Major Marsh, "that I took especial pains to inform nearly every officer in the regiment at a meeting which was held in this armory, at which Major Smith was present, that I was partially insured."

That statement was contrary to one Major Smith made earlier in the evening.

Steamboat's Wheel Damaged by Log.

The damage to the port buckets of the steamboat William G. Payne recently was caused by a large log that was struck by the boat on her way to Bridgeport. The log split one of the steel buckets and bent and buckled it and bent and buckled the ends of the arms supporting the buckets. Many of the logs floating in the channel have been noticed by the pilots who say that some steps ought to be taken by the Government authorities toward their removal.

Founder's Day at Pratt Institute.

Exercises in celebration of Founder's Day were held in the Assembly Hall of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It was an anniversary of the birthday of the founder, and the large portrait of him in the Assembly Hall and the bronze in the general office were decorated with flowers in honor of the occasion. Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute spoke of the founder to the students in a way that enabled those who had never seen him to get some impression of the man and his ideals.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Northern Pacific's Annual Report Made Public.

President Mellen Gives Figures to Show the Results of Acquisition of the Burlington System.

The annual report of the Northern Pacific Company for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. President Mellen makes these remarks on the general conditions of the property:

The business conditions prevailing in the territory served by your lines are very favorable, and warrant the conclusion that the results of the present fiscal year will be equally satisfactory with those of the year just closed.

The gross receipts of the company will practically be limited only by its capacity for handling the business offered. It should be remembered that we have only a single-track line, and already the gross revenue per mile of road operated equals that of several of the trunk lines west of Chicago whose main lines are double-tracked.

We are handling to-day a relatively larger business, at a less ratio of expense, and with more limited facilities, than most of the other large Western lines, and the demand for transportation, consequent upon the extraordinary development of the territory served by your lines, has taxed those facilities to the utmost, and it is a necessity pressing upon our attention that considerable sections of the main transcontinental line be double-tracked in the near future.

Of the results following the acquisition of the Burlington system the report says:

The operation of the Burlington system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, has shown a revenue in excess of the interest upon the joint bonds issued to purchase the capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, amounting to $1,263,388.76.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company has paid the interest on the Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint Chicago, Burlington and Quincy collateral 4 per cent. bonds, applying thereto the dividends on the stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company deposited as collateral to secure those bonds.

The result of operating the Burlington system as shown above has confirmed the judgment of your Directors in the wisdom of securing the control of that property in the joint interest of your company and the Great Northern Railway Company, and justifies the estimate placed upon its value at the time the capital stock was purchased.

The income account shows:

Gross earnings:		
Freight	$30,227,013.32	
Passenger	9,177,508.89	
Mail, express, and miscellaneous	1,982,857.50	
		41,387,379.71
Operating expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	$6,767,756.94	
Maintenance of equipment	3,404,994.58	
Conducting transportation	10,139,817.36	
General expenses	975,845.00	
		$21,288,413.88
Taxes		1,149,890.32
Net earnings		18,949,075.51
Other income		843,765.04
Total		$19,792,840.55
Deduct—		
Interest on bonds	$6,624,865.83	
Rental of leased lines	120,742.54	
Dividends on preferred stock	1,500,000.00	
Dividends on common stock, (including that payable Aug. 1, 1902)	6,999,946.00	
		15,245,554.37
Surplus for the year		$4,547,286.18
Less amount for additions and betterments		3,000,000.00
Surplus		$1,547,286.18
Surplus June 30, 1901		3,507,423.39
Add amount reserved June 30, 1898, for dividends on preferred stock, now restored to surplus		3,000,000.00
Leaving surplus income June 30, 1902		$8,054,709.57

No charges have been made to capital account other than for additional equipment, the construction of branch lines and purchases of real estate, all expenditures for improvements having been made out of income. In addition to $4,616,893.10 of equipment purchased and charged to betterment and enlargment funds, (constituting additions to capital account,) there was purchased or built at the company's shops and charged to operating expenses to replace that destroyed and retired from service as no longer suitable for present requirements equipment costing $555,747. Out of earnings there were expended for improvements $3,000,000.

ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY LINK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 2.—The Rock Island Railway will build a connecting link from the line between Omaha and Lincoln and St. Joseph and Kansas City, extending from South Bend, Neb., to St. Joseph, the preliminary work beginning immediately. This will give that road a line from Omaha and Lincoln to St. Joseph and Kansas City, and by its new St. Louis-Kansas City road a line from the Nebraska towns to St. Louis.

The surveyors who have been at work near Pamona, Mo., have been ordered to proceed to South Bend, Neb., and to locate a line from that point to Nebraska City and on to St. Jo. It is said this part of the work will be completed during the Winter, and that the work of grading will begin in the early Spring.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Established 1862.
15 years on John St., as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

RAILWAY COMPANY PURCHASE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Interests identified with the Railways and Light Company of America who are also the controlling owners in the North Augusta Electric and Improvement Company of Augusta, Ga., and the Augusta-Aiken Electric Railway consummated the purchase in this city to-day of a majority of the stock of the Augusta Railway and Electric Company of Augusta, Ga. The purchasers are:

J. W. Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore.
John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond, Va.
John Blair MacAfee of Philadelphia.
Alfred S. Elliot of Wilmington, Del.
James W. Jackson of Augusta, Ga.

The Augusta Railway and Electric Company owns the entire street railway and electric lighting properties of the City of Augusta, Ga. The control of the company was bought from Messrs. Jarvis & Conklin of New York and Col. D. B. Dyer of New York. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and it has $1,000,000 of bonds outstanding.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.—Judge Lochren, in Chambers to-day, appointed Fred G. Ingersoll special examiner to take evidence in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company and others.

Mr. Ingersoll, who is a well-known St. Paul attorney, had previously been appointed to take similar testimony in the case of the United States against the same defendants. That case is in progress at present.

This is the last movement in Gov. Van Sant's fight against the merger.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD RUMOR.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—There has been considerable activity in the Debenture B bonds of the Green Bay and Western Road recently, and the market has found a report that it is caused by the buying of Milwaukee Road interests, thus reviving the report that the Milwaukee will absorb the "two streaks of rust across Wisconsin," of olden times.

It is said that the road would be a valuable adjunct to the Milwaukee, giving it another freight line between the Mississippi and the lakes. The two roads connect at Green Bay, Grand Rapids, and through trackage connections at Winona and Lacrosse.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 2.—President Spencer of the Southern Railway is in Europe for the purpose of closing a deal for the acquisition of the Flower lines, the southern extremity of the Old Queen and Crescent system. Some time ago President Schiffe of the old system stated in London that the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad could not be purchased without the Alabama and Vicksburg and Vicksburg-Shreveport and Pacific being included in the deal. The Southern has been after the New Orleans and Northeastern for many years, but steadfastly refused to take over the other two lines.

The Flower lines, composed of all three of the above, has a total mileage of 510 and completes the shortest line to New Orleans or the great West. Official announcement of the sale is looked for in a very short time.

Wabash Gets Another Road.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The Wabash system closed negotiations last night for the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad. The line is forty-three miles long, running from Marietta to Palos, where it connects with the Toledo and Ohio Central. The consideration is $390,000. The Wabash will use the road in connection with its seaboard lines.

New Jersey Central Ferryboat.

The New Jersey Central has placed an order with Harlan & Hollingsworth for a new ferryboat, to be built on the same lines as the Red Bank, and for service on the Liberty-Street Ferry. The new boat will be placed in commission at the earliest possible moment.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

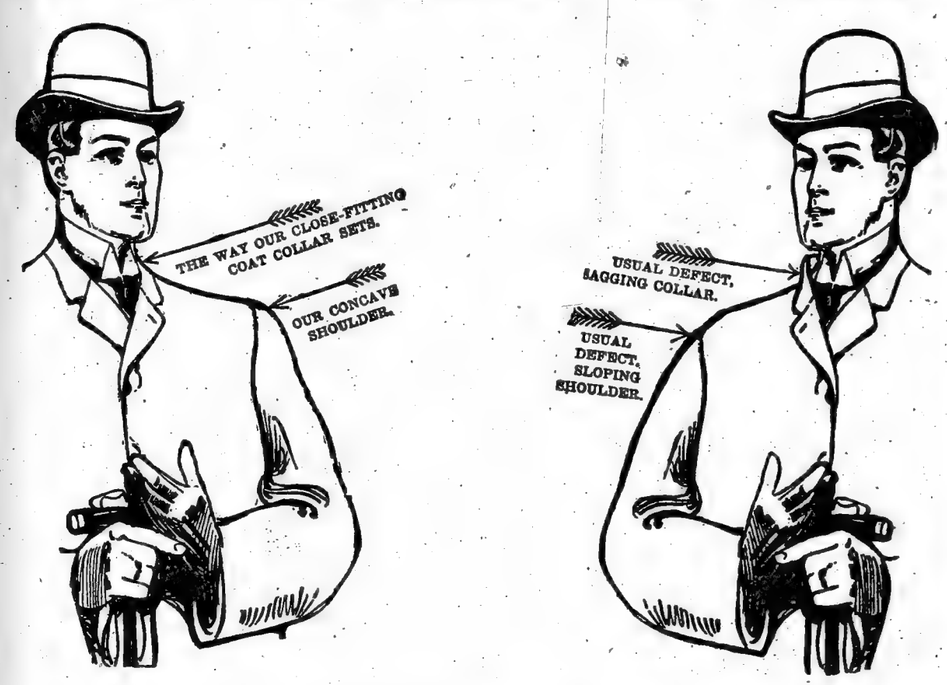

Our "Concave" Shoulder and "Close Fitting" Collar

You can't build a shoulder out of pads and wadding and have it stay—it will sag and lose its shape. You can't pile a man's shoulder up with padding without making it look clumsy and feel so, too.

Our "Concave" Shoulder is a revelation—it gives the width and fullness and does away with the superfluous padding. It is all in the shape of the shoulder itself and the way it is worked out. Just try on one of our coats and see the difference between the way our "Concave" Shoulder sets and the ordinary.

We place on sale to-day a large lot of our famous

Men's Fall Suits at $15

made of blue rough cheviots, smooth black Thibets, herringbone and overplaided effects in gray cheviots and the new coronation cloths. They are cut in the new 3-button double breasted and smart single breasted styles. These suits are made with our new "Concave" Shoulder and Close-fitting Collar.

WM. VOGEL & SON.
BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

Faultless

Hunter Baltimore Rye

leads in universal popularity because there's nothing wanting. It has

Absolute Purity Faultless Quality Exquisite Flavor

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
3 E. William St., New York City.

PRISON FOR A POLICE CHIEF.

Ex-Head of Minneapolis Force Sentenced to Six and One-half Years.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Judge Brooks to-day sentenced ex-Superintendent of Police Fred. W. Ames to six years and a half in the penitentiary for accepting a bribe.

A stay of fifty days in which to move for a new trial was granted.

Big Wash-Outs in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 2.—The Mexican National and the Mexican Central Railroads have suffered heavy losses by washouts caused by heavy rains south of here. Through traffic is suspended on the Mexican National, and it will be some time before the bridges and track can be replaced. A number of small villages situated between Monterey and Saltillo were inundated and many buildings were swept away.

AXSALA MAID FURS

Distinguished by Originality

Black Fox Scarfs and Muffs

Favored by well-dressed women. Especially good in long scarfs. For the richest most durable quality, get "Axsala Maid Brand."
(Fast colors; warranted not to crock.)

Axsala Seal Jackets—Equal in looks to Alaska Seal.

The gains of The New York Times in circulation and advertising during the year 1901 exceeded in volume and in percentage those of any other New York morning newspaper.

SALE OF

Evening Dress Coats & Vests

Made of fine French Crepes and Venetian cloths, lined and faced with excellent quality of satin. Until to-day they were $25 and were well worth it. We can't get any more of these cloths—there are not enough suits for all four stores, so we make this sale at the Broadway store only. Correct cut, splendid tailoring, perfect fitting Evening Dress Coats and Vests, satin lined and satin faced, our own full $25 value. Sizes 34 to 42 in Regulars, Slims and Stouts..... $12.50 Broadway store only.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St.. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Hawes $3 HATS

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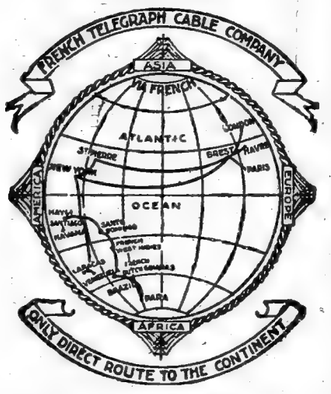

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NEW PLAYS LAST NIGHT

A Parisian Sensation at the Garrick Miscarries.

"At the Telephone" Presented with Edwin Stevens in the Leading Part.

For once the theatrical advertisements have told the whole truth! "At the Telephone," which was produced last night at the Garrick Theatre as a forepiece to "There's Many a Slip," is "a dramatic sensation"—it is that, all of that, and nothing but that. Those who look to the drama for a representation of new or important phases of human life, who wish to have their understanding broadened and their deeper emotions kindled, would just as well stay away from "At the Telephone." They will find in it no intellectual pabulum, no appeal to the refined emotions—nothing but "a dramatic sensation."

It must be added, of course, that there is no reason why we should not, now and then, subject the nerves to tense and absorbing excitement, and for those who wish to do so no raiser of goose-flesh, no squirt-gun of spinal thrills, no engine for crushing the heart could be more novel or more efficient than this Parisian sensation when properly performed.

A husband is obliged to travel on business, leaving his wife, children, and an old nurse in a remote country district infested by thieves, protected only by the butler. There is a telephone in the house, and in order to keep in touch with them and to cheer them he tells her the address at which he may be reached in the evening by the long distance wire. He takes an affectionate leave of his household. Night closes in upon the dwelling, accompanied by a dreary rain. The butler is called away—by a pretext of the burglars, as it appears. Then the burglars come and besiege the house. As the curtain falls the wife goes to the telephone to call up the husband.

The second act shows the husband in a town house, where he is spending the night, taking after dinner coffee with his host and hostess. He is called up on the telephone, goes to the receiver, and learns from his wife what is happening. The remoteness of the house makes it impossible to dispatch aid, and even while he is listening the burglars break in and he hears the cries of his wife and child as they are murdered.

The play is founded on a French novelette, and was first played at the Theatre Antoine in Paris last year, where it achieved a sensational success. This was owing in part to the manner in which it was staged, which was exquisitely real, even imaginative in its suggestion of remote isolation and the gloom of a stormy night; and in part it was owing to the intense virility with which M. Antoine took the rôle of the husband.

The performance at the Garrick lacks most of these adjuncts. M. Antoine's settings, especially in the all-important first act, were deep, and were furnished with lifelike detail; those of the American production are shallow and conventional, like the stage sets used by amateur actors, and only the barest furnishings were in evidence. M. Antoine managed his lights with the most scrupulous feeling for lifelikeness; the greater part of the room was in a palpable gloom, produced by a peculiar masking of the footlights, said to be M. Antoine's own invention, while a heavily shaded lamp on the centre table made a circle of light in which alone the actors could be described. The stage last night was in a theatrical glare.

M. Antoine had machinery to simulate the beating of the rain and wind without, that of themselves gave one a desolate, creepy feeling, as in a real storm in a lonesome house. The storm at the Garrick reminded one only of the stage manager, and while it was raging its fiercest a full flood of clear moonlight suffused the drawing-room curtains, the pitiful object of which was to throw a melodramatic light on the face of a burglar peering in at the window. In short, M. Antoine used all the resources of intelligence to make the appeal to the eye imaginative, as far as the piece permitted, while the manager at the Garrick gave nothing but the bare text.

The result of it all was evident in the effect of the play on the audience. Passages that should have been most stirring evoked sporadic laughter. A single instance of how the effect was ruined must suffice. When the husband at the telephone is at first trying to allay his wife's fears, his sympathy and the sound of her voice make him forget for a moment the miles that separate them, and he says: "Don't be afraid; I am here!" Properly presented, the passage wrings the heart with the tragic realization of how far away he is and how helpless. Last night a considerable part of the audience laughed outright at the ineptitude of the proffered consolation.

It would be false to give the impression that the audience was unmoved; it was moved, and deeply moved; but the emotion was the result of crude, almost brutal, appeal to the emotions. The little that may be done to redeem the piece from bare sensationalism was utterly neglected.

As the husband Mr. Edwin Stevens, late of the Empire company, is dignified and adequate, even impressive in the less affecting passages; but he fails to carry off the climax for the lack of restraint. As he staggers off the stage at the end he is melodramatic merely. Helen Lowell took the part of his wife with simple force, and the other important parts—none of which were very important—were adequately played by A. H. Stuart, Maggie Holloway Fisher, and William Weston.

THE OPENING OF THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Herr Direktor Conried last night opened his Irving Place Theatre to a large and fashionable audience of German-Americans, presenting a quartet of newly imported German actors in "Jugend von heute," a "German comedy" by Otto Ernst, which was one of the most pronounced successes of last season in the Fatherland. It has become a commonplace among those who care for the artistic drama that Herr Conried's theatre is the most interesting in America; for by adhering to the Continental repertory system he succeeds in presenting not only a greater range and variety of literary dramas than any other half dozen theatres in New York, but also in giving the best the foreign world offers in the way of farce and musical comedy.

"Jugend von heute" is well worthy of the traditions of the house, being in a vein not dissimilar to that of the same author's "Flaschmann als Erzieher," one of the successes of last year. It has a clearly intelligible theme, as all good dramas should have, and it has sufficient artistic reserve to stop one step short of the play with a thesis. The theme is the tendency in modern German culture toward a more or less flippant cynicism, an unphilosophic individualism, a sham estheticism, a general weakening of the intellectual stamina of the kind that in England was satirized some years ago in the person of Bunthorne in Gilbert's "Patience."

One of the young men is the true German—a son of a burgher family who is already distinguished as a scientist. The other is a representative of "Modern culture," who admires him in his heart, but also envies him, and so endeavors, at first with success, to seduce him from the paths of the strenuous life. The action oscillates between the gemüthlich atmosphere of the true German family and a foregathering of the self-constituted elect in the new movement. A third important youngster is a young woman, a Paris educated painter of flowers, whom we suspect of being intended as a modern exponent of the symbolical lady usually called Germania, and who is the main agent in bringing the strife between the two young men to a crisis and to a happy solution—which consists in a marriage with the temporarily erring exponent of the serious life.

The play is full of scenes of tender and true family sentiment and is enlivened throughout by a gentle and pointed satire on the pretentious importance of the new culture. It lasted until midnight, and was in no place strikingly dramatic, but the distinctness of the character drawing, the firm, true humor in the satire, and the interest in the love affair carried the spirits of the audience unflaggingly. There is a general prejudice among American theatre-goers against the play that is also a review article; but who would not prefer even a mediocre review article to most of the plays now running on Broadway? And such pieces as this one add to a sound body of thought a wealth of character, humor, and dramatic feeling far in excess of any but the very best English and American plays.

Of the four newcomers, the most interesting personality, so far as could be judged from the performance last night, was that of Camilla Dalberg, late of the Royal Court Theatre of Hanover. Fraulein Dalberg's charms incline toward the abundance that seems to be the fate of German actresses; but she is still handsome, shapely and measurably elegant in carriage. In her best moments her features denote a highly refined intelligence and a spirit that overflows in humor and good comradeship. As the leading young woman last night she carried off several scenes of spirited finesse with much natural gayety.

As the true German mother, Georgine V. Januschowsky Neuendorff, late of the Royal National Theatre in Gatz, had the requisite sincerity and gemunthlichkeit with more than the requisite dignity and elegance.

As the more strenuous of the young Germans, John Feistel, late of the Municipal Theatre in Leipsic, was adequately dignified and vigorous. The part of the exponent of diluted Schopenhauer and Nietsche was one of great technical difficulty, for as a result of what appears to be a constructive defect in the play the inner meaning of the part is withheld from the audience until the last act, and is of such complicated psychology as to defy any attempt on the part of the actor to denote what the author has withheld. Allowing for this difficulty, Richard Schlaghamer came off very well with the part.

Of the old members of the company, Franz Kirschner, Gustav V. Seyffertitz, Jacques Horwitz, Willy Frey, Matthis Claudias, and others gave representative performances.

"THE ETERNAL CITY" PRODUCED IN LONDON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times says that Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," produced at His Majesty's Theatre last evening by Beerbohm Tree with sumptuous settings, is certainly a bustling, polychromatic spectacle, but it cannot be said that it is anything more. The language of Mr. Caine's people is as commonplace as the plot is romantic—a mix-up of politics, love, revolution, jealousy, Papal benedictions, and the paternity of foundlings.

Though, says The Times, the play offends the fastidious ear and heavily taxes one's credulity, it amuses the eye with its crowds of brilliant uniforms, manouvring in front of the glorious scenery of Rome, and thrills the nerves with its incidents of adventure. The plot is not as clear as might be wished.

Brandon Thomas makes the Pope a sublime figure. Beerbohm Tree's Baron Bonelli is a triumph of make-up. Constance Collier is imposing as Roma.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The much discussed dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" was produced at His Majesty's Theatre last night before an immense audience, which included many persons prominent in the artistic and theatrical world.

The play met with an unexpectedly enthusiastic reception, due more to its superb mounting and the fine acting of the company than to the intrinsic merits of the piece itself. The adaptation from the novel, which was skilfully done, evaded many of the anticipated pitfalls incident to presenting a religious play which is strongly melodramatic. The production was weak in parts, yet it had some effective dramatic moments and some beautiful and interesting stage pictures, especially the scene in the Vatican gardens.

Beerbohm Tree had a fine part as Baron Bonelli, while Constance Collier as Roma, Nancy Price as Princess Bellini, Robert Tabor as Rossi, Brandon Thomas as the Pope, and Lionel Brough as Bruno Rocco were all excellent.

Mascagni's incidental music greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the evening.

At the conclusion of the piece Hall Caine was called for, but did not appear. Mr. Tree was called before the curtain, and made a very diplomatic speech. He apologized for the length of the play, which he promised to remedy in the future. On behalf of Mr. Caine, Signor Mascagni, and the company, Mr. Tree thanked the audience for its enthusiastic reception.

The critics of all the London dailies agree that the play was a poor production, but that it may have a run as a fine spectacle.

CONCERTS AT WORCESTER.

Gabrilowitsch and Suzanne Adams Attracted Very Large Audiences to the Musical Festival.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—Two strong features from the popular point of view distinguished to-day's concerts in the festival series. In the afternoon Ossip Gabrilowitsch made his first appearance in Worcester and called forth the usual frantic demonstration accorded to a brilliant pianist. He played the Rubinstein D minor concerto for his principal number and a group by Chopin for solo performance.

The concert included a new overture, "Blomidon," by Arthur M. Curry, one of the Boston contingent of composers; a symphonic poem by Chausson, and the C minor symphony of Saint-Saëns. This is the work that calls for organ and two pianofortes in addition to the usual orchestra.

Kneisel conducted and Mr. Goodrich took the organ, the pianoforte parts being played by Arthur I. Basset, a local musician, and Max Zach, first viola player in the band. That it was a good presentation of the work might go without saying.

The other strong feature was the appearance of Suzanne Adams in the evening when Parker's "Hora Novissima" was the bill. Her name was one to conjure with and a huge audience was the result. The performance of the oratorio was very fine, the chorus never appearing to better advantage. Other soloists were Miss Janet Spencer, George Hamlin and Herbert Witherspoon. A concerto by Bach was given also. Goodrich conducted.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

It was announced last night that Grace Van Studdiford, the prima donna for the Bostonians now playing "Robin Hood" at the Academy, next season will go into comic opera as a star under unusually favorable circumstances. Miss Van Studdiford will terminate her engagement with the Bostonians next June.

***

Henry W. Savage has accepted a new opera, to be produced later in the season, by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and Alfred G. Robyn. Mr. Blossom is known through his novel, "Checkers," and Mr. Robyn by his songs, "Manzanillo" and "Answer."

***

Mrs. Robert Osborn, who this month enters the theatrical world with her new playhouse, yesterday spent a lively ten minutes with Blanche Ring, who was to have played the star part of "The Understudy." But Mrs. Osborn changed its name to "Tommy Rot," and altered its plot in a fashion to give Charles Butler the centre of the stage, so that Miss Ring objected and declared her intention of leaving unless the situations were altered. Mrs. Osborn intimated that that was Miss Ring's privilege, and it is now possible that Miss Ring will remain and let Mr. Butler have the calcium light.

***

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, John W. Gates, and Clement Griscom Walker, with friends, occupied boxes at Daly's Theatre last night, where "A Country Girl" is playing.

***

Ferdinand Bonn, the German actor, who played at the Irving Place Theatre last April, will return to that theatre on Jan. 1, 1903. Manager Heinrich Conried has also secured for an engagement the Ferenczy Opera Company, with Fraulein Mia Werber, Jenny Wildner, S. Kuhnstadt, Carl Ander, and several others. This opera company will make its first appearance at the Irving Place Theatre on March 1, 1903, in the operetta "Das Suesse Maedel."

***

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship Germanic yesterday was Aleda Cortelyou, a cousin of the Secretary to the President. Miss Cortelyou is here to take the part of Madge Larrabee in "Sherlock Holmes," William Gillette's play, which will open in Springfield, Mass.

***

John Arthur Fraser, the playwright, who died in Harlem last Tuesday, was buried yesterday. Until the time of his death he was in constant litigation with Charles Frohman and others concerning the authorship of plays. He is known to have written more than forty melodramas of the type of "The Limited Mail," "The Robber Baron," "A Mother's Heart," &c., and he asserted that he had dramatized J. M. Barrie's "Little Minister." He was born about thirty years ago in Canada.

The PIANOLA and the Performer

THAT there exists a strong desire among the public for some means of producing music otherwise than playing it by hand admits of no doubt. The success of the PIANOLA proves that.

As a well-known musical critic said, the important point is not the amount of mechanical invention, but how much command the intervening mechanism gives the performer over the tone-producing part of the piano. The PIANOLA is an instrument for executing the finger-work part of piano playing, and is simply an amplification of the keys of the piano.

The PIANOLA always renders the technique of any composition correctly, and by means of levers the performer exercises complete control over expression. He is responsible for the individual conception of the music just as he would be in ordinary playing, and, being able to devote his whole attention to this, the result is equal musically to the performance of a great pianist.

The cost of the PIANOLA is $250. It may be purchased by moderate payments.

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The successful prevention of smoke, burning *any grade* of bituminous coal.
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WILD BEASTS THAT OBEY

Bostock's Animals Are Put Through Their Paces.

Crowd Sees Docile Lions and Obliging Tigers Do Tricks—Man-Ape Holds a Reception.

A large number of spectators greeted Bostock's Animal Show, at its first performance in the St. Nicholas Garden, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, last evening. It was after 11 o'clock before the last act was ended.

Among the features of the performance were the elephantine wonders, a mother and her baby named "Big Liz" and "Dot." The mother weighs more than six tons, while "Dot," the only elephant born in captivity in this country, is a tiny thing by comparison. The boxing kangaroo was another novelty, which probably is in Mr. Bostock's collection as a matter of sentiment as well as for the purpose of entertainment. When Mr. Bostock landed in this country he possessed one animal, the original boxing kangaroo. Since then he has had his entire establishment burned up on three separate occasions. The last fire occurred in Baltimore about one year ago, and all of Mr. Bostock's animals were destroyed. All of those shown last night have been secured and trained since that time.

Esau, the man ape, was one of the stars, and gave a performance which showed him to be possessed of almost human intelligence. Afterward Esau, who wore evening dress of the most approved pattern, held a reception in his boudoir. Mme. Morelli, who is known as the Jaguar Queen, presented a group of trained leopards, jaguars, and panthers, and easily demonstrated her complete power over the treacherous beasts.

Herman Weedon produced a group, which for variety would be hard to equal. It contained lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, sloths, grizzlies, a Thibet bear, cougars, and Siberian boar hounds. Bonavita introduced twenty-odd full-grown Nubian lions, which he handled as though they were kittens.

The changes about the building have been made within the last three days, and while the walls are lined with wild beast cages, the place is inadequate to hold the Bostock menagerie. Among the rare animals on exhibition are an Ethopian quagga and a Chinese sambun, the only specimens of their kind in this country. There are a water buffalo, pongoes or West African gorrillas, the largest of their kind in this country; a happy family, which consists of beasts of several species, all in one cage; enough monkeys to fill two large cages, snakes of all kinds, tigers, including the mankiller Rajah, who has disposed of three trainers, killing his last man in Indianapolis a short time ago, and the baby hybrids, half lion and half tiger; black sloths, ostriches, and camels.

AFTER BELATED SHEEPSKIN.

Reginald Vanderbilt to be Given Special Examination in Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Reginald Vanderbilt will be given a special examination next Sunday in law, the subject in which he failed to pass and receive his diploma with the academic class of 1902.

The examination was scheduled originally for last Sunday, but was not held. One or two other members of the class who failed to pass in the examination last June will take the special paper next Sunday.

Vanderbilt is said by his classmates to have been studying with a private tutor all Summer to be able to pass in his studies and to get his sheepskin this Fall.

It was rumored here to-night that Vanderbilt was to take advantage of the Yale rule which allows a special examination to be held at the student's home in case he paid the expenses of an instructor to conduct the examination, but no information could be secured in confirmation of the report.

Company to Make Automatic Stokers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 2.—The Tuckett Stoker Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover to-day to manufacture, sell, and equip mechanical stokers. Incorporators—Robert L. Gale, Alfred S. J. Owens of Baltimore, and George W. Todd of Wilmington.

FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS.

Exactions of Union Employes Cause Purcell & Fay to Decide to Dissolve the Firm.

Because of trouble with their men, the tile and mantel firm of Purcell & Fay, at 25 Tenth Avenue, is closing its business. The firm had always paid union wages and employed union men. According to a representative of C. J. Purcell, the senior member of the firm, the demands of the men became so frequent and exacting that he could never know whether he would make or lose on a contract, so that it became impossible for him to continue in business.

The latest move of the men, it was said, was to insist that they should not do the lathing, but that it be done by members of the Lathers' Union. The same was true in regard to the plastering. Rather than further comply with the demands of the men it was decided to wind up the business. Contracts had to be canceled and many men are thrown out of employment.

Pressmen's Assistants' Demands.

The Executive Committee of the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants held a conference last night with the Executive Committee of the Typothetae regarding a demand for a wage scale of $12 and $14 a week. About 250 men are on strike, and it was decided to order a general strike in all book and job offices on Tuesday if the demands are refused. At the conference no settlement was reached.

BAY ISLANDERS ALARMED.

Revolt in Honduras Likely, and They Fear They Will Be Compelled to Serve in the Army.

MOBILE, Oct. 2.—Capt. Coe of the British schooner Clare L. Dyer, which has just arrived from Roatan, reports that there is an intensely uneasy feeling among the British subjects in the Bay Islands of Roatan, Bonaca, and Truxillo, in consequence of Great Britain's announcement that those islands belong to Honduras.

The inhabitants, who have all along considered themselves British subjects, are much disturbed lest they should be impressed into military service by Honduras. There is great probability of a revolution in Honduras in the near future. The Presidential election takes place early this month, and the contesting candidates, Manuel Bonilla and Juan Angel Aras, are both popular and have strong backing. It is feared that the defeated candidate will rally his forces and precipitate a revolution.

Some of the islanders have been drilled, but as yet no effort has been made to impress them into military service.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service by the President Oct. 1, 1902, of Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

First Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, Assistant Surgeon, now in San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Terry to relieve Contract Surgeon E. W. Fowler. Contract Surgeon Fowler on being relieved will proceed to Fort Mansfield, R. I., for duty.

Capt. Edgar C. Bowen, at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty, and will join his regiment.

Capt. Robert D. Read, Tenth Cavalry, will assume charge of the recruiting station at Louisville, Ky.

Major John S. Mallory, First Infantry, is relieved from duty as acting Judge Advocate, Department of Dakota, and will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will take station at Washington until further orders.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and will take station at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, for duty at the Sandy Hook proving ground.

Capt. Wilson Chase, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska.

First Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, Assistant Surgeon, now at San Francisco, is assigned to duty in the Department of California.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will proceed from Boston to Lee, Mass., on official business.

Leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended two months.

Capt. Wildes P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, is ordered from Seattle to Skagway, Alaska, to assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Haines Mission, Alaska.

Second Lieut. Louis Soleliac, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved at Fort Slocum and will join his company at Fort McPherson.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty.

Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and assume command of the Army and Navy General Hospital, relieving Major G. H. Torney, Surgeon.

Major Torney on being relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Assistant Surgeon, will relieve Major Frank R. Keefer, Surgeon, at Fort Monroe.

Major Keefer on being relieved will proceed to Fort Meade to relieve Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, Deputy Surgeon General.

Lieut. Col. Comegys will proceed to Fort Bayard and assume command of the general hospital at that place, to relieve Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon.

Major Appel will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved as Surgeon and examiner of recruits in Philadelphia, and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to relieve Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Surgeon.

Major Wyeth will proceed to Fort Wadsworth and report for duty.

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Surgeon, is relieved as Surgeon and examiner of recruits in Baltimore, and will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty at that post.

Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved as examiner of recruits in St. Louis, and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty.

Leave of absence granted Capt. William F. Creary, Twelfth Infantry, is extended two months.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. J. Sears is ordered from the Brooklyn to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the E. W. Bliss Works, Brooklyn.

Lieut. L. R. Sargent, to the naval torpedo station at Newport, Nov. 1.

Boatswain O. Deignan is ordered from the Oregon to the Independence, Mare Island.

Pay Director A. W. Bacon is detached from duty as general storekeeper at Mare Island Dec. 31 to home and to await orders.

Paymaster J. Irwin, Jr., is ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, as Paymaster of the yard.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is detached from duty as Paymaster of the navy yard, Mare Island, Nov. 1, to duty as assistant to the general storekeeper Dec. 31, at the navy yard, Mare Island.

Paymaster C. S. Williams is ordered to the navy yard, League Island, Oct. 10, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Midshipman C. Goodrich's orders to the Indiana are modified. He will report for duty on board the Minneapolis in connection with the Maine, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Rear Admiral J. E. Jouett, retired, died at Sandy Springs, Md., Sept. 30.

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SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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Bacchus has his turn; everything is grapes and grape leaves. Lace spends its best efforts; feathers are prominent---but grapes predominate.

Shopping Hats, Dress Hats and Tailor-made Hats---some imported, others copies and our own designs, are here for your choice.

Have you seen the new medium toques for matrons?

A generous variety of Mourning Millinery, too.

Quiet, good taste is in evidence all over our millinery shop---mahogany, green and soft lights. That ought to help in the selection of a hat.

The children's millinery is in their exclusive shop on the second floor.

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SHOES

For Women and Children.

There is more to a shoe than you can see. You must take much for granted. You don't hesitate when you have faith in the shop. We invite your faith in ours. We know what a Saks Shoe is made of. You will know after you have worn it. Presuming you are satisfied with its service, what else would commend a shoe to you? Unquestionably, STYLE! Our shoes have three basic principles ---service, comfort, style.

Shoes for women, embracing these principles, cost $3.50, in all leathers.

THIRD FLOOR.

For boys and girls at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP, SECOND FLOOR.

SEPARATE WAISTS

From the simple cotton shopping Waist to the most elaborate creation of the ingenius French masters, in every new fabric and color. Many of our own are made after their models---with clever amendments.

What They Cost.

Flannel; red, green and blue, black taffeta trimming, tucked yoke, fancy stock, $3.25

Flannel; blue, white and red, large black buttons and stock, $4.25

Mercerized Madras, in contrasting stripes, fancy novelty studs, new pointed collar, $4.95

Fancy Cotton Cheviot, basket weave, side buttoned effect, in tan and light blue, $6.75

Taffeta and Peau de Soie; black and colors, various styles, $4.95

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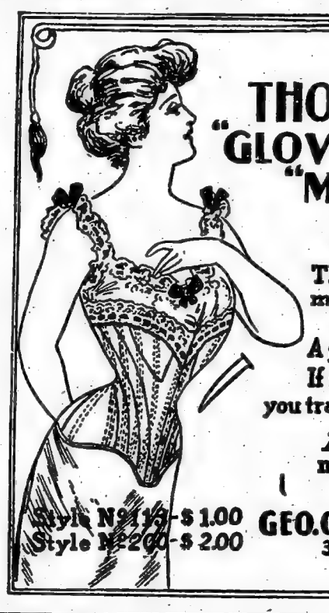

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THE DUTY OF THE BANKS.

The increase in the Bank of England's discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent. is not an untoward event for this market. It shows that the London Money market seriously feels the strain put upon it by the New York market and braces itself in resistance. The measure now taken by the Bank of England is the one often employed to put an obstacle in the way of gold exports when the gold cannot well be spared. The step is now taken rather against the increase of sterling loans to New York than against any threatened outflow of gold. It may be regarded as a counter move to the action of Secretary SHAW which tended to relax bank restrictions in the New York market. But the Secretary's action would have rendered an increase in the discount rate unnecessary had not the pressure for accommodations from New York continued to a degree to which the Bank of England deemed it imprudent to yield.

The dearth of money here is due to three perfectly well understood causes—the enormous volume of the country's business, the vast amount of speculation in which it is engaged, and the continuing withdrawal of currency into the Treasury. This last is the least important of the three, and in ordinary times would pass without much comment.

The expansion of the country's business has brought about an astonishing condition. A few years ago it was the boast of our statisticians that our mills and factories were capable of turning out a product about double the home demand. This condition was reflected in our exportation in one year of $450,000,000 of manufacture. Since that time our manufactured exports have fallen off and our imports have very largely increased. The present condition is the reverse of that which then existed. We are importing steel billets, pig iron, and building materials. Our industries are running under such pressure that of the $80,000,000 increase in our imports last year $70,000,000 was of raw materials. Yet we cannot now supply the home consumer. Mr. ARCHER BROWN has pointed out that, while at the time when our iron and steel exports were at the highest 95 per cent. of the product was taken by the home consumer, American consumption now is equal to 105 per cent. of the home production.

This great volume of imports has swelled the customs revenues to unprecedented totals. In the month of August customs receipts amounted to $26,582,231, the largest ever recorded. In September just passed the customs revenues were $26,225,777, showing a slight shrinkage over August, but an increase of $7,000,000 over September last year. In the three months of the present fiscal year customs receipts are more than $15,000,000 in excess of the same period last year, while the decline of internal revenue receipts amounts to only $15,974,827. The great increase in customs revenue, therefore, has thwarted the benevolent design of Congress to diminish the Treasury drain upon the currency by cutting off $70,000,000 annually of internal revenue taxes. It must be apparent to anybody that the unprecedented activity in the country's business creates a demand for money that is likewise unprecedented.

There is also a rage for speculation such as we have never known before, and speculators need money. It is not all of it mere gambling, though much of it is of that nature. There has been an immense deal of speculating in the ordinary business sense upon the probabilities of the future. This is represented by the formation of great industrial combinations with an aggregate capitalization of billions. While a large part of this work is accomplished by a mere shifting of securities it requires actual capital also—far more capital than could be obtained in this country. Immense amounts of money have, therefore, been borrowed abroad, until our loan account in London and other European capitals has been swelled to such dimensions that sterling exchange has stubbornly refused to yield, and only trifling amounts of gold have come this way in the face of a New York money rate that would ordinarily have attracted capital from the other side. This mass of European loans has been accumulating for two years. Old loans have been renewed and new ones made until London now runs up a warning signal against further accommodation. The plain truth is that London has naturally and properly become distrustful of our collateral. We have gone too fast and too far, we have created vast volumes of securities which investors have not yet absorbed out of the hands of underwriting syndicates, and until they have been absorbed the syndicates cannot easily pay off their foreign creditors.

The other kind of speculation, pure gambling in the stock and produce markets, has been overmuch encouraged by the ease with which bank accommodation could be had by the speculators. The syndicates and pools have carried on their operations with a daring hand, forcing prices up to unreasonable levels, expanding credit, and increasing foreign distrust. They have made foreign investment in our securities well nigh impossible, and they obstruct even the outflow of our food products to foreign markets. Just now a Chicago wheat gambler has closed a September "corner" with great profit to himself, but his operations have created market conditions that encourage the farmers to hold back their wheat, thus postponing exports which it is now highly desirable should begin at once and in large volume to offset our debit balance abroad.

Between Sept. 13 and Sept. 27 the Clearing House banks in this city contracted their loans to the amount of $17,317,100. This was healthy progress toward safer conditions. It is the duty of the banks to continue in that path. They will make a serious mistake if they avail themselves of the opportunity offered by Secretary SHAW'S measures of relief, measures which it must be admitted were needed, by increasing their loans, particularly loans which encourage and permit excessive speculation. It will be a wise policy to continue the process of liquidation until our own money market is in a safer condition. More than that, we have need to improve our standing abroad. That is the measure of our safety at home.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE HEARING.

We hope that Mayor Low is gratified with the result of his action in securing the rescinding of the approval of the Rapid Transit Commission of the franchise for the terminal improvements of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It would be a pity if the universal disgust and disappointment caused by this action was not offset by one faint glimmer of satisfaction on the part of the public officer who was instrumental in bringing it about.

What happened at the public hearing yesterday was exactly what was anticipated. Representatives of the Central Federation threshed the old straw of the wrong which would be inflicted upon organized labor if the franchise was granted untrammeled by impossible conditions, such as the eight-hour limitation, the fixing of a minimum wage, and the exclusion from employment of persons not citizens. Every other speaker, except one ambitious lawyer who was mistaken in his premises and equally so in his conclusions, and who had to be reminded of facts which the average law student should consider elementary, defended the franchise and urged its immediate and unconditional approval. The venerable ABRAM S. HEWITT was jeered, insulted, and interrupted when speaking as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce by those who came as champions of the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden workingman. If the Mayor learned anything from the meeting, it probably is that the only opposition to the franchise comes from those who have no other stake in the matter than the political advantage which may come to them from opposing it and who would willingly sacrifice the best interests of New York to conciliate the labor vote.

The hearing was a failure, as every one of good judgment knew it would be. Mr. Low's infirmity of purpose has resulted in nothing more important than giving certain persons with no material interest in the future of New York, and whose aggregate annual tax payments would probably not liquidate the coupons of one municipal bond, the chance to make stump speeches against the most important improvement now proposed for the upbuilding and intrenchment of New York as the metropolis of the continent. If it results in convincing Mr. Low that in future he had better take counsel of his own convictions and pay less heed to the temptations of those who are inducing him to play politics, which is a game he does not understand and never will, it may not be without compensations.

THE STRIKE CONFERENCE.

The meeting at Washington to-day, called by the President of the United States, is an incident which appeals powerfully to the imagination. It is in every respect a remarkable incident.

On the one hand we have a group of railroad Presidents, men of conspicuous capacity who have attained and held their high and lucrative positions by the display of exceptional ability. They are men of affairs, wholly devoid of sentiment, shrewd, clear-headed, and practical. With them is an independent coal operator controlling extensive collieries and reputed to be wealthy. In every respect it is a group of remarkable men. On the other hand we have Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, representing the bituminous and anthracite miners who are members of the United Mine Workers. He is himself a miner, who has come up from the ranks of labor, and in his way is probably as remarkable a man as any of those he will meet. He is the first representative of organized labor who has been invited by the President of the United States to come to the Executive Mansion to present and defend the cause he represents. It is an illustration of the truly democratic character of our institutions that he will meet the President on precisely the same plane as the representatives of powerful corporations, whose time is probably valued as much per hour as his is by the day.

For the railroad Presidents the invitation is a mere incident in eventful lives; for MITCHELL it is the opportunity of a lifetime. His audience, when he presents his cause and defends his position, will be the people of the United States, who will read and weigh every word he speaks. This is enormously more to him and to the cause he represents than anything which may happen will be to the gentlemen he meets at the conference. As he shall use the opportunity offered him he will build up or pull down the cause for which he speaks. Few men have been called upon to assume singlehanded so grave a responsibility as that which, on very brief notice, he must face. But it is just such emergencies which try men and establish the standards of fitness for great usefulness in leadership. In such circumstances appeals to sentiment and skillfully disguised sophistries will miserably fail of their purpose. Men too clever to be deceived by a juggle of figures or a distortion of facts will be there to answer him. Any misstatements, exaggerations, or concealments will be torn to tatters in the public discussion which will follow. On the other hand, a plain and truthful statement of the facts will command respectful attention and win for MITCHELL and his following a measure of public confidence and sympathy they do not now enjoy—provided, of course, the facts warrant it.

It has happened many times in the history of the world that one man, pleading alone, and without sympathy or applause from those addressed, has shaped events of controlling importance and decided the fate of nations. The larger audience without the doors of the audience chamber has heard and understood. If MITCHELL can do this he will have established his claim to recognition as the greatest man organized labor has yet discovered as qualified for leadership. If he fails, he will have no one to blame but himself and his cause, and will go to his own place as one weighed in the balance and found wanting. However regarded, it is a picturesque incident. What will come of it depends wholly upon what MITCHELL finds to say at the supreme moment of his career. What the Presidents of the coal roads will say may be accurately predicted.

PRESIDENT BAER'S EXPLANATION.

The letter from Mr. GEORGE F. BAER, President of the Reading Railroad, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, does not warrant any change in the point of view taken in the editorial article of the day before in which some suggestions were offered as to his duty as the representative of the anthracite operators.

Mr. BAER says that he and others, including the Sheriffs of several counties, have called upon the Governor of Pennsylvania to assist in enforcing the law, and that the Governor is fully informed of the condition of affairs in the coal district through his own officers. Doubtless. But if Mr. BAER thinks this a sufficient performance of his duty in the premises, not many will be likely to agree with him. The Governor has shown great reluctance to interfere with the strikers who have amused themselves by killing those deemed "unfair," dynamiting dwellings and bridges, burning washeries, trying to burn breakers, stopping trains and public conveyances to "pull out" and beat to death men suspected of a desire to engage in mining, and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner. Either he has not appreciated the nature and seriousness of his responsibility or he has deliberately done the least he could without wholly neglecting his duty. In our judgment it devolves upon Mr. BAER in his representative capacity to make in an open letter such a demand upon Gov. STONE that he will have no excuse for neglecting any part of his duty or of performing it in a tentative and apologetic way. This should have been done three months ago. So far as the public is aware it has not been done at all.

We also fail to see that Mr. BAER or any of the large operators has given any satisfactory statement to the miners and laborers now on strike as to the conditions on which re-employment is offered. It is generally understood that the rate of wages remains unchanged for the present, but no intimation has been given as to what steps, if any, are to be taken to correct the grievances which led to the present strike. On this subject Mr. BAER'S statement is "confession and avoidance." That grievances exist is not denied, but as to what is to be done to correct them the operators have been extremely careful not to tell. On this point Mr. BAER says: "We have repeatedly said that if the men have grievances they would be considered at each colliery where they worked and fairly passed upon." Great struggles are rarely terminated on terms as vague and intangible as these. Mr. BAER'S letter concludes as follows:

You will thus see that months ago we anticipated your suggestion, and have been acting upon it repeatedly ever since, and propose to continue to do so, and you may feel assured that every man in the entire mining region is fully informed as to the terms and conditions upon which work may be resumed, and understands that if our miners will go back they will be paid the same fair wages they were receiving at the time the strike began, and that if any real grievances exist they will be examined into and corrected.

As a matter of fact, we do not see that the suggestions of THE TIMES to which Mr. BAER refers were anticipated months ago, or at any other time. No man in the anthracite district knows, or can learn, what, if anything, the operators are willing to do to improve the conditions of his work, immediately or after consideration. That "real grievances" exist in the present organization and usages of the trade the operators know as well as do the miners. Furthermore, they know as well now as they will after work is resumed what they are willing to do looking to their correction. If something, it is an affectation of superiority, to the considerations which govern the actions of ordinary men in business relations to refuse to say; if nothing, it is dishonest and misleading to hold out to the men the hope of fair consideration for their complaints which it is already determined to dismiss. It is because the miner distrusts the honesty of the operator in matters pertaining to the voluntary correction of established abuses in the trade that such vague promises as those to which Mr. BAER refers do not impress him. We believe that the suggestions which Mr. BAER thinks were anticipated embodied sound and sane advice to the mine owners and their representatives, and in this conviction we commend them to thoughtful reperusal.

The sharp and wholesome criticism evoked by the action of the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in disregarding the advice of the local fire underwriters in the matter of fire protection has had a good effect, and upon the result of it we congratulate all in interest. Alarmed at the consequences of the unwise action taken by their engineer in its influence upon public opinion in St. Louis and elsewhere, and the difficulty which would have been experienced in getting exhibits if the rates of insurance were those of extra-hazardous risks, the Executive Committee of the Exposition met the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Fire Protection Bureau a few days ago and an agreement was reached by which the recommendations of the bureau are to be complied with so far as the present state of the work permits. It is believed that in what yet remains to be done other recommendations will receive attention. This is wise. No consideration of local pride or civic loyalty would have justified the fire underwriters in issuing policies on fire traps or their contents, and their refusal to do so would have hurt the enterprise more than anything which could have happened to it. When confronted with the condition of prohibitory rates of premium, discussion would have been profitless.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In emphasizing the fact that nobody was killed as a result of the first experiments with the two so-called airships at Coney Island, our report of the little aerial journeys brought out their only really important feature—and from a purely scientific and practical point of view even that feature wasn't so very momentous. So utterly hopeless is the principle on which these machines are constructed that people seriously and intelligently interested in the great problem of aerial navigation pay no attention to them whatever and have no expectation of learning anything either from their successes or from their failures. SANTOS-DUMONT himself has confessed that all he can possibly get out of his "balloon with a paddle" is personal experience in the air, and that any flying machine worthy of the name will have to be something entirely different. This is much the same as a confession that he is wasting his time, for skill in the management of gas bags—more properly, the understanding and avoidance of their innumerable dangers, for of management there is next to none and never can be—has no measurable relation to the guidance and control of the engine-driven planes upon which some day or other men will surely fly. The frail and helpless silken bubbles with which the young Brazilian has succeeded in making himself dubiously famous are good enough to serve as "attractions" at seaside resorts, and will probably do so as long as the supply of reckless aeronauts holds out, but they are otherwise negligible, and "nobody was killed" will remain the best that can be said of them.

—That problem in heredity presented by WILLIAM HOOPER YOUNG, upon which we commented the other day, has attracted the attention of Harper's Weekly, and it, too, recognizes the difficulty of tracing the man's deed to his famous, or notorious, grandfather. "BRIGHAM YOUNG," it says, after referring to him as the chief of the "Danites," and more or less responsible for the Mountain Meadow massacre and many another bloody deed, "besides being a great lawbreaker, was a great lawmaker—a great law-giver. It required the force of great authority, as well as a very intelligent foresight, to build up out of the most heterogeneous elements a people who scorned, and still scorn, the temptations of a mining life, to stick rigidly to agriculture; who follow the 'Word of Wisdom,' so-called—BRIGHAM YOUNG'S wholesome precepts about diet and other ordinary things of life—to their enduring profit as a people, and who implicitly obey, to the general advantage at least of their sect, the commands of a singularly harmonious hierarchy." The Mormon leader certainly had these elements of greatness in his character, and there is nothing in the career of his grandson to remind one even of his base and brutal qualities. In WILLIAM HOOPER YOUNG some other ancestor must be living again—if ancestors do live again, and that is just a little doubtful.

—Anti-imperialistic logic, and the anti-imperialistic method of interpreting facts, were both beautifully illustrated by the correspondent who, in a letter we published yesterday, first assumed, without any warrant whatever, that the population as a whole is indifferent to such deeds as the recent burning alive of a negro in Corinth, Miss., and then gravely asked, in an apparent belief that his question was unanswerable except in the way he would answer it, "What more barbaric than this would the Filipinos under self-government show the world?" One of the so-called imperialists might admit with perfect safety, and probably all of them would do so readily enough, that the Corinth atrocity, committed, as it was, in a country that has long been fairly well equipped with good schools and good courts, and by people who ought to have profited by those excellent institutions, was almost infinitely more reprehensible than the same crime would be if committed by Filipinos, who have had no such advantages. But from this admission it by no means follows, either that the Filipinos are capable of self-government, or that we are precluded from undertaking the task of showing them the path along which they ought to walk and of seeing to it that they do not depart therefrom. The affair in Corinth was exceptional—a deed held monstrous no less by the public opinion than by the laws of the United States. It formed no part of our general policy of government, and had precisely the relation to our form of civilization that any ordinary murder or burglary does. Can our sarcastic friend say as much of the insecurity of life and property which, according to all authority worth heeding, would mark the rule of a Filipino dictator? Of course no individual act of such a dictator or of his lieutenants would be more criminal than the Corinth murder, for nothing could be blacker or baser than that, but acts much less appalling, if performed in the regular course of executive and administrative business, would have effects vastly more serious, not only on the Filipinos, but also on the rest of the world.

—Mr. ROBERT ALLBUT, the author of "Rambles in Dickens's Land," seems to be a rather impulsive person, and, though acting, presumably, with the best of intentions, he has succeeded in getting himself into a decidedly embarrassing position. The trouble began with a letter which Mr. ALLBUT sent to one of the London papers. In it he said that the "Harris" who acted as the confidential guide, philosopher, and friend for the "Tramp Abroad," was now entirely submerged himself, and was frequently compelled to tramp abroad on his own account at night in the streets of London for lack of the necessary pence for shelter and bed. "He is," continued the wise and kindly author, "a gentlemanly, cultured person of good address, practically conversant with several languages, Arabic included. Will anybody help to rehabilitate him? Having known him for many years, I should be thankful to receive any contributions on his behalf, which could be addressed to myself." This led to the sending by the London paper's New York correspondent of an inquiring telegram to "Mark Twain" at York Beach, Me., and Mr. CLEMENS at once replied: "The alleged Harris is a fraud. The real Harris was the Rev. JOSEPH H. TWITCHELL, who is still living in Hartford, Conn." That, in itself, was sufficiently disastrous to Mr. ALLBUT'S reputation for knowing more than other people about literary persons, places, and character, but worse was to follow, for the "alleged Harris," as soon as he heard of the charitable efforts making in his behalf, also wrote a letter to the London paper, asserting with angry emphasis that Mr. ALLBUT had acted entirely without authorization, and strongly intimating that he might better employ his time and energy in attending to his own affairs. It would not be unduly rash, perhaps, to guess that somebody or other has been the victim of a more or less cruel joke, and it wouldn't be the height of the surprising if the elucidation of the mystery made good salable "copy" for one or another of the persons named in the story as now told.

—Despite all the talk about a "common language," the Britishers and ourselves really use words in senses so far apart that the expressions of one, if not exactly unintelligible to the other, often produce upon that other the effect of an alien tongue. For instance, a London dispatch quotes a high shipping authority there as saying, in the course of an explanation of the new "combine," that "the Morgans may be expected to last as long as a Government elected by one party in the United Kingdom." Now, it would be utterly impossible for us to speak of our Government in that way. We never identify it with any party, and much less with certain men in a single party. For us the Government is a thing apart from personalities, with which elections have nothing at all to do, except as they supply it with new administrators. With us, policies and Cabinets change, but the Government remains, and the idea of comparing its duration with that of a business firm would never enter our heads.

WANTS MR. JEROME TO EXPLAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE NEW YORK TIMES ask Mr. Jerome kindly to elucidate his views of labor unions, and of "the cowardly un-American proposition that a man may not work unless he has joined a labor organization?"

How could any union exist? How could it enforce the payment of dues by its members, except by refusing to work with any man who is not a member in good standing in the organization?

If Mr. Jerome really thinks that a labor union could amount to anything in which membership was entirely optional, and the payment of dues purely voluntary, and no form of coercion should ever be exerted upon any mechanic unless he wanted to be coerced; well, perhaps it would be a pity to disturb his dream.

He may some day extend the idea to the collection of taxes and the enforcement of criminal law. Let him dream.

ARNOLD FOX.

Woodside, L. I., Sept. 27, 1902.

Federal Arctic Exploration Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is time for the Government to establish a bureau for Arctic exploration. The humiliating confession (i. e. humiliating to this Nation), of Peary, that lack of funds was the sole cause of the non-success of his venture, can easily be remedied by Government aid. Put the new bureau under the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Geological Survey, two branches that should, themselves be amalgamated, and success is assured. And who more worthy to be the head of such a bureau than the man who has spent so many years in the effort?

It is time this Nation attempted something else than grovelling after the "Almighty" dollar; the worship of the golden calf.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

Stapleton, L. I., Sept. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Her Misfortune.

"She didn't read the book?"

"No; the cover design didn't harmonize with any of her house gowns."—Detroit Free Press.

An Obscure Student.

Duff—Howley is always bragging about his son, Tom, who worked his own way through college.

Wedge—Howley, Tom Howley? Never heard of him in college. Guess he couldn't have belonged to either of the ball teams or the boat crew.—Boston Transcript.

Penitent.

"Weren't you ever a boy, Sir?" asked the bright young man, who had heard that this was the proper remark with which to come back at the grouchy old person.

"Yes, I was," admitted the other, gruffly, "but I've been trying hard to live it down ever since."—Syracuse Herald.

Later Information.

Miss Mainchantz—I suppose you've heard of my engagement to Mr. Jenks.

Miss Aecott—Yes, and I confess I was surprised. You told me once that you wouldn't marry him for a million dollars.

Miss Mainchantz—I know, dear, but I discovered later that he had two millions.—Philadelphia Press.

Origin of the Coolness.

"Ah, what a splendid bit of still life!" said Mrs. Oldham as she looked at the new oil portrait of Mrs. Henpeck's husband. Then the wind veered to the northwest and the ladies parted without arguing as to whose turn it was to call next.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE WISE MAN'S WATERLOO.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He studied human nature till he knew it through and through,
He was great on reading faces and his knowledge grew and grew;
He wrote seven books on ethics that the critics read with awe,
He could skillfully interpret Nature's every mood and law.

He was listed with the wise ones who had cleared mistakes away,
Till a foolish little woman came and smiled at him one day;
Others knew she only used him as a child would use a toy,
But alas! he never saw it, and went crazy, poor old boy.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The President Has Directed the Advancement of Colonels A. S. Kimball, Chambers McKibbin, and Charles C. Hood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President has directed the advancement to the grade of Brigadier General of the following:

Col. Amos S. Kimball of the Quartermaster's department.

Col. Chambers McKibbin of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Col. Charles C. Hood of the Sixteenth Infantry.

This action is made possible by the retirement of Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, who is now on his way home from the Philippines, and who was retired yesterday. The vacancy in the list of Brigadiers thus created was filled to-day by the appointment of Col. Kimball, who will retire at once and permit of the advancement of Col. McKibbin, who also will retire immediately and leave a vacancy for the appointment of Col. Hood. That officer will similarly retire as soon as he receives his commission in the higher grade, but who will succeed to the vacancy thus created has not yet been determined.

Gen. Bisbee has served since 1861. He entered the army as an enlisted man in the Eighteenth Infantry, served with credit throughout the War of the Rebellion, having been promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant July 11, 1862. Gen. Bisbee's services have been entirely with the regular establishment, he having filled every grade to that of Brigadier General, which he reached one year ago.

The three officers named for promotion are all near the age limit. Col. Kimball will reach the age of sixty-four July 24, 1904; Col. McKibbin Aug. 28, 1905, and Col. Hood Nov. 2, 1905.

Col. Kimball entered the army November, 1861, as Lieutenant of the Ninety-eighth New York Infantry, and after serving throughout the war was appointed to the regular army in 1866 as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, in which capacity he has since served.

Col. McKibbin is a native of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry, and by meritorious service has risen to his present grade, having been twice promoted for bravery. He served during the Spanish war, and for gallantry on the field in front of Santiago was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers and later Military Governor of Santiago. He also served for some time in the Philippines, and is at present with his regiment in Montana.

Col. Hood is a native of Ohio, and began his military service as an enlisted man in the Thirty-first Ohio Infantry August, 1861. He attained the grade of Captain, with which rank he was discharged at the close of the war. In 1866 he was appointed to the army as Second Lieutenant, and reached a Colonelcy in May, 1899. Col. Hood is serving with his regiment at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

COME OUT FOR MR. SPOONER.

Gov. La Follette's Managers in Wisconsin Publicly Announce Themselves for His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The so-called stalwart Wisconsin Republicans here are jubilant over the latest news of the campaign now going on in the State. One of the shrewdest politicians from Wisconsin says nothing on earth would save Gov. La Follette from defeat this Fall if it were not for the 50,000 majority that was rolled up for him two years ago, mainly by the help of the stalwarts, who now would like to see him defeated.

In order to prevent a too great defection of Republicans the La Follette managers have publicly announced that they are for the election of Senator Spooner, and that ex-Representative Isaac Stephenson will under no circumstances be a candidate for the Senate either against Senator Spooner or Senator Quarles, and also Gov. La Follette does not intend to be a candidate for the Senate.

This action is believed to have been taken by the La Follette managers in order to lay the foundations for substituting Mr. La Follette for Stephenson as a Senatorial candidate after his re-election for Governor. As a consequence, Stephenson is said to have cooled in his support of La Follette. When the State Central Committee, which is the La Follette committee, asked Mr. Stephenson to subscribe for the campaign fund recently, instead of putting down his name for several thousand dollars, as usual, he gave $1,000.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Our Commissioner General of Immigration Reports on Existing Conditions There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent has returned from a visit to Canada, where he went to confer with the Canadian authorities on the general question of immigration as it affects both countries. Commissioner Sargent said to-day:

"Excellent work is being done by the officers of the bureau. One serious matter which they have to contend with is that for some time past a large part of the immigration has been diverted to Canadian ports upon the alleged representation that immigrants entering those ports would not be required to pass the prescribed examination or inspection.

"At the present time the Canadian immigration officers do not seem to attach much importance to the detention of immigrants suffering with trachoma and favus, two diseases which have been declared by our medical officers to be dangerously contagious.

"In connection with this visit a conference was held with the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company relative to an agreement being made as to the entrance of Chinese via Vancouver. It is expected within a short time such an agreement will be entered into."

READY FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

Washington Streets Decorated in Honor of the G. A. R.—Some Veterans Have Already Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The first of the veterans from the outside who are to attend the Grand Army encampment arrived here to-day. No regularly organized bodies have yet come in, and none are expected before Saturday. To-day's arrivals generally consisted of veterans who did service in the vicinity of Washington during the civil war, and who desire to revisit the old scenes before the encampment exercises begin. Gen. Torrence and his staff are expected to-morrow.

The Commander in Chief will find the city quite prepared to receive himself and his comrades. Within the last twenty-four hours hundreds of flags, big and little, have been unfurled along the principal streets. The attendance is expected to be very large.

Mrs. Roosevelt's proposed reception to the members of the Grand Army auxiliary ladies' bodies will take place Thursday of next week between 4 and 6 P. M. at the Corcoran Art Gallery. Admission will be by card only. Official orders were issued by Gen. MacArthur to-day for the participation of a number of regular troops in the naval veterans' parade to occur next Tuesday.

SENATOR MASON'S CHANCES.

His Prospect of Re-election Spoken Of with Some Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The friends of Senator Mason of Illinois are beginning to speak of his prospect of re-election with some confidence. They claim that he will be his own successor in spite of the fact that Representative Hopkins secured the indorsement of the State Convention, which, they say, was controlled by the Hopkins contingent in the State Central Committee.

It is also said that Mr. Hopkins has been somewhat unsettled by the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson, which would have made him the natural legatee of Mr. Henderson's strength in the West if he were now in a position to be a candidate.

Mr. Hopkins was the second choice of a large number of members who supported Mr. Henderson in his original contest for the place. As it is, Mr. Hopkins, according to this view of the matter, has only a fighting chance of an election to the Senate, while he would have had a good chance for the Speakership had he kept out of the Senatorial field.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANKS

Thirty-eight Associations Organized Last Month.

Aggregate Capital Stock of New Institutions, $3,030,000—Authorized Capital of All the Banks, $711,167,695.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Controller of the Currency to-day gave out a statement showing the number of banks organized during the month of September, together with statistics of special interest at this time in relation to the National banks and their circulating notes. It appears from this statement that the number of National banking associations was increased last month by the organization of 38 banks with aggregate capital stock of $3,030,000, bonds being deposited thereby as security for circulation to the amount of $506,750. Fourteen of the associations, with capital of $2,425,000, were with individual capital stock of $50,000 or over, and 24 with capital of $606,000, banks of the class authorized by the amendment of March 14, 1900.

The number of conversions of State into National banks during the month was 7, of which 4, with aggregate capital of $105,000, were of the smaller class, and 3, with capital of $675,000, of the larger. Five of the associations, of which 3 were organized with the minimum amount of capital stock—viz., $25,000—and two with $50,000 capital each, were banks organized to succeed State or private banks, placed in liquidation for that purpose. Banks of primary organization numbered 26, of which 9, with aggregate capital of $1,650,000, were of the larger class and 17, with a total capital of $425,000, of the smaller class.

From March 14, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1902, there were added to the system 1,179 associations, with aggregate capital stock of $68,564,500, of which 785, with capital of $20,838,500, were of the smaller class; 394, with total capital of $47,725,000, with individual capital of $50,000 or over. Included in the total number of organizations are 133 banks, with capital of $11,365,000, which were converted from State institutions. There were organized as successors to State or private banks placed in liquidation for the purpose 356 associations, with total capital of $20,510,000. The resulting number of primary organizations is 670, the aggregate capital being $36,683,500.

The authorized capital stocks of banks on Sept. 30 was $711,167,695, showing an increase in number of banks since March 14, 1900, of 1,034 and in capital stock of $94,859,600.

During that period bonds on deposit as security for circulation increased from $244,611,570 to $326,652,770; circulation secured by bonds from $216,374,795 to $323,813,144, or a total increase of $107,468,349. The amount of circulation outstanding secured by deposits of lawful money on account of insolvent and liquidating associations and those reducing their circulation increased during the period from $38,027,935 to $43,150,454. The total National bank circulation outstanding amounts to $366,993,598. The changes in circulation by denominations are as follows:

Notes of the denomination of $5, which amounted on March 13, 1900, to $79,310,710, have been reduced to $57,947,625; $10 notes increased from $79,378,160 to $148,379,140, and $20 notes from $58,770,660 to $110,681,400. In round numbers, notes of the denominations of $50 and $100 have been increased from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000 and from $24,000,000 to $33,000,000 respectively. The reduction of the issue of notes of the denomination of $5 and increase in the $10 and $20 are due to the restriction placed upon the issue of $5 notes by the act of March 14, 1900.

SECURITIES OF BANKS.

Mr. Shaw's Commission Will Follow New York Savings Bank Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A meeting was held to-day by the commission named by Secretary Shaw to determine the sufficiency of securities that may be offered by National banks to take the place of Government Consols held to secure deposits of public money.

It was decided that the commission will be governed by the laws of New York relating to savings banks, and that each individual case will be decided on its merits and the attending facts.

Thus far three banks have given notice of a purpose to present securities in exchange for Government bonds held to secure deposits and to issue circulating notes against the bonds thus released.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S DISCOUNT RATE ADVANCED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was increased from 3 to 4 per cent. yesterday.

The advance had in a great measure been anticipated, in consequence of the stringency of the money market and the depletion of gold as shown by the report of the Bank of England. Consequently the effect of the increase on the discount market and on the Stock Exchange was moderate. Prices declined fractionally in all the leading departments, under the lead of Consols, which lost one eighth of a point.

Opinion in Lombard Street favored an advance of a full point, as it was claimed that the time for precautionary measures had arrived. Notwithstanding Secretary Shaw's measures, a strong demand for bar gold for the United States continues, and Egypt and South America are also customers.

All well-informed quarters were practically sure that there would be a rise in the bank rate, and had taken measures accordingly. One of the best-known Anglo-American financiers said yesterday:

"The rise only brought the rate to its right level. I would not be surprised at a further increase, as the former nominal bank rate was considerably below several transactions which took place in the last few days."

The forthcoming Japanese loan is not likely seriously to affect the gold situation in the United States. "The payments will, it is expected, be extended over a considerable period, though, as one banker said, "it will not make money cheaper."

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased, £2,712,000; circulation increased, £1,202,000; bullion decreased, £1,509,934; other securities increased, £5,335,000; other deposits increased, £2,322,000; public deposits increased, £1,724,000; notes reserve decreased, £2,695,000; Government securities increased, £1,232,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 44.63 per cent., as compared with 53.87 per cent. last week.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Some of the financial papers think the Reichsbank will follow the Bank of England's course and raise its rate of discount, in a few days, half or one per cent. It is pointed out that the demands on the bank are very heavy, for quarterly settlements. But the situation is already improving in the open market, the rate having fallen one-eighth to-day.

The London rise did not affect the situation here beyond advancing London exchange three-eighths of a cent.

GEN. CHAFFEE COMING HOME.

MANILA, Oct. 2.—Gen. Chaffee and Vice Gov. Wright sailed for San Francisco to-day on the United States transport Sumner. They were accorded a general and popular farewell demonstration. The Philippine Commissioners, Brig. Gen. Davis, commander of the Division of the Philippine Islands, the officers of the division, and the staff assembled at military headquarters and escorted Gen. Chaffee and Mr. Wright to the landing place through continuous lines of troops and cheering crowds.

The guns of Fort Santiago, where the travelers embarked, fired a salute in their honor. There was another reception on board the Sumner, which was surrounded by launches.

The Sumner will touch at Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Honolulu. The length of the stops will depend on the health of Mrs. Chaffee, who is still weak and was unable to participate in the farewell ceremonies.

Gen. Chaffee's staff is divided, Capt. Lindsay and Lieut. Harper going on the Sumner, and Capts. Hutcheson and Ramsey sailing on the transport McClellan for New York.

FINNS' LAST HOPE GONE

The Four New Laws Are Promulgated at Helsingfors.

It Was Thought That, at the Last Moment, the Czar Might Intervene—Customs Tariff May Be Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The new Finnish ordinances have been promulgated at Helsingfors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the question of the introduction of the Russian customs tariff in Finland is still unsettled, and the uncertainty exercises a depressing influence on the whole Finnish population, as the imposition of duties higher than those at present in force must effect a change in the entire standard of living and most perniciously influence the free development of Finland's social life.

One of the effects of the Russian tariff, says the correspondent, would be the almost entire cessation of imports from Austria-Hungary.

The promulgation of the new laws for Finland removes the last hope of the Finns that their ancient rights will be preserved. It was thought in some quarters that the Czar might be induced, at the last moment, to intervene.

Some particulars of the laws which have now been promulgated were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES ten days ago. Further details in regard to the measures, which, as the St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times said, will almost "involve the complete abolition of all those securities for public and individual liberties which have hitherto existed in Finland, and which have constituted the just pride of the Finnish people," have now been received.

The laws are four in number. The first provides that the Finnish Senate, which is at the same time the central administrative organ and the supreme court of justice, shall in future be under the direct and constant supervision of the Governor General. The chancery of that body, which prepares all the reports on subjects to be considered by the Senate, is to be directly dependent on him. Either the Governor General or his adjutant is to be present at every important meeting, and no decision is to be taken in his absence without his consent. He has, moreover, the right to veto all resolutions of the Senate.

The second law enables the Governor General and the "reformed Senate" to dismiss, without the legal trial which is at present necessary, any administrative official who has not been appointed directly by the Czar. In this latter case his Majesty's authorization is required.

By the third law a blow is struck at the independence of the Law Courts. The Judicial Department of the Senate, which the first law makes the mere tool of the Governor General, is empowered to dismiss Judges at its pleasure.

The fourth law is regarded as the most important and far-reaching in its consequences of all. The work of Russification in Finland has been rendered difficult by the fact that all servants of the crown have hitherto been responsible to the law courts for the legality of their action. Not long ago a court condemned some policemen to punishment for action which had been praised and rewarded by one of the Governors. A number of similar actions are now before the courts. By the fourth of this series of laws it is expressly enacted that no official, from the Governor General to the policeman, can be brought to trial on any charge without the consent of his superiors. This law is to be made retrospective in order to free the police from all responsibility for illegal acts which they have already committed.

Apparently, the laws are to go into operation immediately. It was hoped by some Finns that the first three would not go into effect for another year, while others were sanguine enough to expect that no date would be fixed, and that the laws would only go into operation if strong measures were found necessary in order to crush the resistance to the Military Service edict.

This edict was promulgated some time ago, and was as unconstitutional as the new laws which the Czar has sanctioned. It provided for compulsory service in the army for five years, and the privilege the Finns previously possessed—whereby Finnish regiments were required only to serve in the Grand Duchy—was abolished. A great petition to the Czar, signed by 471,131 persons, was presented to the Finnish Senate in September, 1901. It characterized the military service edict as "a far-reaching infringement of the fundamental laws of the Grand Duchy."

Another ukase commanded that Russian be gradually introduced in all the official departments and public offices. By 1905 this law will be compulsory everywhere in Finland. At present only about 8,000 of the 2,700,000 Finns speak Russian.

The correspondent previously quoted described the new laws as a "coup d'état" and declared that Finland would be "struck off the roll of European nations and degraded into a mere province of a semi-Oriental empire."

CANNOT BELIEVE RUSSIA WILL RESTORE MANCHURIA.

Russian Papers Think the Province's Fate Still an Open Question—Say Their Country Needs Both Banks of the Amur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Russian press, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, seems unable to accept as final the Government's decision to restore Manchuria to China, and the papers regard the ultimate fate of the province as still an open question. This tendency is especially shown in the discussion of the crisis prevailing in the Russian Amur territory, where, according to all accounts, the state of commerce, agriculture, and industry is well-nigh desperate.

The Moscow Viedomosti thinks that the crisis is due to the fact that the right and left banks of every river can be separated politically, but, from the economic point of view, can never constitute anything but two halves of one whole. It adds:

"If the [Amur] river basin is divided politically between the two countries, it is inevitable that everything we do for the development of the right, or Chinese, bank should be detrimental to the left, or Russian, bank."

The Novoe Vremya approves this argument, adding that there is only one way to escape the dilemma—the whole of the Amur basin should belong to Russia.

The $25,000,000 Japanese Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The report that a new Japanese loan is to be floated is confirmed. Baring Brothers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank will issue next week $25,000,000 Japanese consolidated bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest. They will probably be issued at par.

SNOW IN GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Oct. 2.—Snow fell to-day at Hanover, Hildesheim, Warnigerode, and in the Harz Mountains, accompanied by heavy windstorms.

The temperature at Hanover fell to 28 degrees Fahrenheit.

GEN. WEYLER MAY RESIGN.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—It is currently reported here that Gen. Weyler, the Minister of War, will resign his portfolio on the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of King Alfonso's refusal to sign certain military decrees which have been presented to his Majesty by Gen. Weyler.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

Likely to be Encouraged by the Shipka Pass Celebration—Invitation to Macedonians of Servia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says the Russophile demonstrations in Bulgaria at the Shipka Pass celebration will tend to encourage the Macedonian insurrectionary movement, owing to the widespread belief held by the lower class of Bulgarians that Russia is prepared to seize the first opportunity of reverting to her former programme.

The organizers of a meeting of Macedonians at Belgrade, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, have addressed an invitation to the Macedonians of Servia, saying that, inter alia, civilized Europe everywhere preaches humanity, liberty, and the security of property, yet Europe is passive when the Servians' lives are daily threatened and their property is destroyed.

With the exception of Russia, it is declared, no State in Europe has raised its voice in the interest of this barbarously persecuted race.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has arrived here on board a Russian warship. He has visited the Sultan, and the Sultan has returned the courtesy by a call at the Russian Embassy.

The Grand Duke's mission is reported to be for the purpose of removing the unpleasant impression made upon the Sultan by the manoeuvres on Sept. 29 in Shipka Pass in connection with the ceremonies commemorative of the battle fought there in 1877 between Russians and Turks, and to assure the Sultan of Russia's continued friendship.

The Grand Duke participated in the Shipka Pass festivities.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

Report That the Government Intends to Withdraw It Denied by Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Replying last evening to an inquiry whether it was true that the Government intended to withdraw its Education bill, Premier Balfour authorized the statement that "there is no foundation whatever for this rumor."

A similar denial was made by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, who added, with reference to the attitude of the Birmingham Liberal Unionists, that "only 200 persons attended the meeting of opponents of the bill."

The report that the bill would be withdrawn was printed in The Liverpool Daily Post, which said yesterday it heard authoritatively that a consultation was proceeding between Premier Balfour and Lord Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, which would result in the complete withdrawal of the bill.

The general body of the Presbyterian and Baptist Independent Ministers, at a special meeting last evening, passed a resolution calling on the Government to withdraw the bill, and declaring "we will do everything in our power to defeat the reactionary, tyrannical proposals of the measure, which vast numbers of loyal subjects will be conscientiously compelled to resist to the utmost, even to refusing the payment of rates."

HEIR BORN TO THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

Mother and Child Doing Well—The Latter Takes the Title of Viscount Mandeville.

BELFAST, Oct. 2.—The Duchess of Manchester gave birth to a son this morning at Tanderagee Castle, County Armagh.

Both mother and child are doing well.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The news of the birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester was received with the ringing of church bells and great rejoicings at Kimbolton, the Duke's English seat.

The Duke of Manchester was married to Miss Helena Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, on Nov. 14, 1900. A little less than a year ago a daughter, the Lady Mary Alva Montagu, was born to the Duke and Duchess.

The child born yesterday becomes the heir to the Dukedom, and takes, by courtesy, his father's third title, that of Viscount Mandeville. Usually the eldest son of a Duke is a courtesy Marquis, but there is no Marquisate in the Montagu family, and the Duke's Earldom takes its name from Manchester as well as his Dukedom.

Up to now the heir presumptive to the Dukedom has been the Duke's uncle, Lord Charles William Augustus Montagu, who was born in 1860.

THE CRIMINALISTS' CONGRESS.

Psychic Element in Crime the Central Idea of the Discussions in St. Petersburg—The "White Slave" Traffic.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—The psychic element in crime appears to be the central idea upon which all the noteworthy utterances of the Ninth Congress of the International Society of Criminalists, now sitting in this city, will hinge. This society was founded on the intiative of Prof. Franz von Liszt of Berlin, whom many American students will recall as the strenuous supporter of the thesis that the object of the organs of justice is the protection of society, and not the expiation of crime nor, by itself, the reformation of the criminal. Prof. von Liszt is President of the present Congress. There are about 300 foreign delegates, largely from Germany, though nearly every important country except the United States is represented.

The Congress, by a large majority, adopted the following conclusions, which were formulated by Profs. von Liszt and van Hamel:

"1. Nobody is punishable for the consequence of his acts except in so far as he could have foreseen or prevented them.

"2. As to the question of complicity, the law should drop all doctrinaire distinctions between those who have participated in the crime itself, and confine itself to indicating the modes of participation that it will consider as such.

"3. The question of the attempt will remain on the order of the day of the society."

A strong plea for effective action against the "White Slave" trade was made by M. Fenilloley, Advocate General of the Court of Cassation at Paris. He demanded the punishment of those engaged in this traffic even when the object of it is of age and when neither fraud nor constraint can be proved, on the ground that the law cannot recognize the validity of voluntary consent to the sale of a human being.

The Congress has not yet acted on this matter.

IRISH M. P.'S MUST GO TO JAIL.

But the Sentences on Messrs. Burke and Reddy Are Made Lighter.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—The Birr County Court to-day upheld the decision of the Crimes Act Court in the cases of Edmund Haviland Burke, M. P., and Michael Reddy, M. P., who appealed against the sentences, imposed on Sept. 24, of five months' imprisonment at hard labor for intimidation.

Mr. Burke's sentence, however, was reduced to one month's imprisonment, and the hard labor in the case of Mr. Reddy was omitted.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West Honored.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—At Balmoral Castle to-day King Edward conferred the Order of the Royal Red Cross upon Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) for her services on board the hospital ship Maine in the course of the South African war.

German Tariff Committee's Work Ends.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The Tariff Committee of the Reichstag to-day passed the second reading of the new tariff bill, and concluded its labors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, with its unfamiliar sunshine and warm airs brought many from the near resorts. The Westchester Horse Show had its first pleasant day, which resulted in a large attendance there.

⁂

Miss Massie Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, who is to marry Capt. Moreton Gage of the British Army, on Wednesday next, will have no attendants. The wedding will be an extremely small one and will take place at the city residence of the bride's parents, 176 Madison Avenue. Bishop Potter is to officiate. Capt. Gage and his bride will sail for England, and after a short stay there will go to South Africa, where Capt. Gage has been ordered.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Lita Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berry, and James C. Converse, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan. The attendants have not been selected.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Anne Ingraham and Hugh J. Jewett will be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 15, in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., instead of St. John's Church, the latter being closed for repairs. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast for relatives and intimate friends. Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham has taken a house, 1,428 K Street, in Washington, which he and his sister are occupying. The wedding will be very quiet as Miss Ingraham and her brother are in mourning.

⁂

Mrs. S. M. Stevenson and family, of 7 Madison Square North, will return to town about the middle of the month. They are making a trip through Canada.

⁂

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop has closed her Bar Harbor cottage and returned to town.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston will close their cottage, the Briars, at Bar Harbor, and will return to Boston the first of he coming week.

⁂

George Keppel, who for several years has spent most of his time in America, has returned to England, where he probably will remain. Mrs. George Keppel is on the Continent and is not expected to return to England until December.

⁂

The mother of Lady Gray-Egerton, Mrs. Wayne Cuyler, is at Morristown, where she will make a stay of several weeks.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and Miss Leiter, who closed their Bar Harbor cottage and returned to Washington a few days since, will reach here on Monday next and will sail for England. From there they will go to India to spend the Winter with Lady Curzon.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr have closed their Newport cottage, but have not yet returned to town. They are still at Newport, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

⁂

Miss Grace Elliott Morris, a daughter of Dr. Henry E. Morris, of Philadelphia will make her début this Winter. She is a descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She is, therefore, a relative of the Morrises of this city.

⁂

A cable dispatch announces the birth yesterday of a son and heir to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. The first child born to the young couple was a girl. The son was born at Tanderagee Castle, County Armagh, Ireland. Mary Alva Montagu, the girl baby, was born on Oct. 27, 1901, at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingtonshire, the English family seat. The Duchess was Miss Helena Zimmerman, a daughter of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati. She was not well known in society here. She spent one Summer at Narragansett Pier, where her sunny disposition and unaffected manners made her a favorite. She was a pretty and attractive girl but not a beauty. She was educated abroad chiefly, and was especially proficient in music. Her marriage to the Duke took place in November, 1900, and was not announced for several days thereafter. The Duke's mother was an American, a Miss Yznaga of New York.

⁂

Mrs. Richard Irvin intends going to Baltimore to-morrow for a short visit.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds, of Charleston, it is said, are to spend the Winter in New York, and will live at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden have closed their cottage, Fair Lawn.

Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy at London, has returned here to inspect his estate, on Harrison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Satterlee of New York, who have been here for a few days at the Laforge cottage, returned to New York to-day.

Miss Annie Leary, who returned from Lenox to-day, is to arrange for changes and improvements which she is to have made to the estate. The house will be materially improved before next Summer.

Miss Nathalie Schenck has returned from Lenox.

William Cutting, Jr., who has been ill since last Winter, is now convalescing.

Mrs. J. M. Forbes of New York is visiting her father, John N. A. Griswold.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren, who have been spending the Summer at York Harbor, Me., have returned here and are at the Hill Top cottage.

Gordon McKay, who has been seriously ill at his residence, on Marine Avenue, continues to improve, and is now regarded as well on the road to recovery.

Miss Marguerite S. Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, sailed for Europe under the care of Mrs. C. Tower and will go to the famous French school so long kept by Mme. Snowden and now situated at Wimbledon, near London.

Ogden Codman, Jr., has gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Georgiana King, and Mrs. William Edgar gave luncheons today, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock gave a card party.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet closed her villa to-day and left for New York.

THE POTTER-CLARK WEDDING.

Evidence That Date of Function Is Near at Hand, but Exact Time Is Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The date of the Potter-Clark wedding has not yet been made public and the rumors that tomorrow is the wedding day are considered absurd here this evening by acquaintances of the family.

Bishop Potter is in Utica and so is the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, who is said to be the officiating clergyman. It is evident, however, that the wedding is near at hand. There are scenes of preparation everywhere. The house, Willow Brook, leased for the use of guests at the wedding, has been opened, and the Clark carriages met a number of strangers at the station tonight, who were taken to Willow Brook.

The Bishop's baggage has also been taken there, indicating that upon his return he will sojourn there. All of Mrs. Clark's four sons are at her home, Fernleigh.

The rumor has reached here from outside sources that the ceremony will take place Saturday, at four o'clock. This is not credited either, and it is considered this evening that the event will not take place before next Tuesday.

Florists are at work at Fernleigh and many of the beautiful plants in the Clark greenhouses will be transferred to the mansion for decorative purposes. While the wedding will take place in Christ Church it is stated that a reception on an elaborate plan will be held at the Clark house, almost across the street from the church, directly after the church ceremony.

Among the guests will be several clergymen of note.

Double Wedding in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—A double wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tegen, at 57 Clinton Place, last night, when Miss Martha W. Tegen was married to Milton W. Johnson and Miss Jessamine R. Johnson was married to Frederick H. Tegen. The ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Lampman, pastor of the High Street Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor for the Johnson-Tegen nuptials was Miss Sarah A. Green of Trenton, while Mr. Harry Meeker acted as best man. Miss Harriet E. Van Nest served as maid of honor for Miss Johnson, with William J. Smith as best man.

Angelo—Ward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—The marriage of Miss Jessie Bonnell Ward, only daughter of Mrs. Elias Sayre Ward, to Henry Rorby Angelo took place at the bride's home, 13 South Ninth Street, to-night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church. The bride was attended by Mrs. James Monroe Pendleton of Westerly, R. I., as matron of honor. Frank J. Mulligan was best man.

Vose—Shields.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A fashionable wedding took place at Highland Park this afternoon, the principals being Miss Irene Viola Shields, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Shields, and Lieut. William Eugene Vose, an Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. A. A. Pfannsthiel of the Presbyterian Church, Highland Park, at the home of the bride's parents, Villa Vue d'Eau.

Robertson—Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 2.—The marriage of Miss Viola Grace Barber Martin to William Stewart Robertson took place this afternoon at the Lake Avenue residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hiram Henry Martin. The Rev. T. F. Chambers of the First Baptist Church officiated. The couple will make a European tour.

QUICK RAILWAY RUN IN FRANCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Northern Railway Company's locomotive "Compound No. 2,651" has just traveled from Calais to Paris at an average speed of sixty-eight miles an hour. American passengers on the train complimented the driver on his exploit.

A REMARKABLE FRENCH BRIDGE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The French Minister of Public Works, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has gone to open a new railway from Rodez to Carmaux. The road possesses a most remarkable bridge over the Viaur. It is 1,380 feet long and 340 feet high. It was designed by M. Godfernaux, the engineer.

PORTUGAL IMPORTING CATTLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Oporto to The Times says that many cattle were formerly exported from Portugal to England and France. Now the tables are turned, and oxen of English breed are being imported from Buenos Ayres. Two shipments have been sold to the Municipality of Lisbon.

IN THE SHOPS.

Very attractive to the small girl in the way of a toy is the Vienna coffee set. It has a brown and white checkerboard-like band for decoration. There is the coffee pot, sugar bowl, and creamer, two cups and saucers and a plate, the size of a breakfast plate, of the brown and white ware for a tray. All this will cost 65 cents.

⁂

Another attractive thing in the toy shop for either the small boy or girl is a box of stationery. There is a large, square, flat box, showing small sheets and envelopes, two sheets of toy stamps in different colors, and three compartments at one end of the box contain, respectively, an ink bottle, a pen and stick of red sealing wax, and a handled blotter. The writing set costs 60 cents.

⁂

Handsome pieces for the man's writing table are of leather. One of these is a standing tablet made in the form of entwined horseshoes raised above the solid background. At the top is a small clock and below is a thermometer on one side and upon the other a memorandum tablet. Another tablet in different form is also of leather, and has a barometer set in in addition to the other things.

⁂

Royal Doulton ware in dark brown tones is very attractive. There are some remarkably good pieces in tobacco jars, the figures done in relief. A teapot in the ware has the head of an old woman drinking tea on one side, with an appropriate motto. This is comparatively reasonable in price, costing $1.50. Coronation cups with bas reliefs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra cost $1.25 each, and large brown toys, a jolly looking, round-faced man sitting on a barrel, costs $5. There are smaller sizes in these toys.

⁂

A beautiful chatelaine bag of a golden brown walrus skin has a frame and chain of gold. The frame and the catch, which slips over the belt, are in perfectly plain gold, the corners of the frame being square.

⁂

An Oriental bag has for the sides two big spheres of filigree silver work as large as small saucers. These were evidently clasps or ornamental parts of old Eastern costumes. The foundation of the bag is of some bright-hued Eastern stuffs and can be seen at the edges. The chain and clasp are of dull silver to match the sides.

⁂

A flat squirrel fur boa, the same width its full length, has little points of white fur running up into the gray on the edges.

⁂

Collars and muffs of ostrich feathers are in good taste. One cape of white ostrich feathers falls well over the shoulders and has the lower edge finished with ends of the ostrich feathers. There are single round boa-like ends at the front, each of them finished with three tails of the ostrich feathers.

⁂

A small fichu-shaped collar of chiffon is shirred in coarse puffs and has a quaint old-fashioned look. It fits smoothly over the shoulders and is finished around the lower edge with a narow ruffle of the chiffon, edged with one row of narrow black velvet ribbon. This is to match the ermine tails set here and there on the collar. There are long shirred ends of the chiffon.

⁂

A long squirrel-skin coat has the skins put together to give the effect of broad-pointed stripes, the centre of each stripe showing the darkest part of the fur.

⁂

Charming things are to be seen in the new plaid tailor-made shirt waists. These come in all colors, and are plaided off with white satin stripes. There are the most delicate colors as well as bright, deep greens and reds, and some of the silks have a changeable effect. There are stocks to go with these waists, the foundation of black velvet with deep turnovers of the plaid. The tie is also of silk.

⁂

Other stocks come in two colors, the body of the stock and tie of one of the darker shades and the top and finish to the tie ends of a more delicate color or of white. The tie ends are finished peculiarly. They are cut straight across and lined with the white or more delicate color, the corners turned up, almost meeting, showing the light lining and leaving the end of the tie pointed. These turned-up ends are not caught down, however, but are raised above the tie like the end of a little bow of silk.

OLDEST HOTEL KEEPER DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Charles Lehatt Beach, proprietor of the Catskill Mountain House, died at his home, in this village, to-day. He was ninety-four years of age and probably the oldest hotel man in the country. He was born at Lexington Heights, N. Y., in 1808. During his early life he was employed as a clerk in Catskill and Hudson.

His first visit to the Catskill Mountain House was made in 1823, at which time his father ran a stage line from Catskill to the Mountain House. The Catskill Mountain House Association had been formed in 1823 by his father, and had erected a few shanties, with bunks and straw beds for the accommodation of boarders. The building of the hotel had already been started at that date.

In 1831 Charles L. Beach purchased an interest in the Ithaca and Catskill Stage line, and two years later conducted a route from Catskill to Delhi.

He continued in the stage business until 1842, when, at the age of thirty-four years, he retired with a fortune of $35,000. Prior to his retirement, in 1839, he had leased the Catskill Mountain House for a period of five years. In 1844 he purchased the property and rebuilt it, a portion of the old buildings being still standing. He gradually added to the property, until to-day it consists of over 3,000 acres and is the largest hotel in the Catskill Mountains. Mr. Beach organized the Catskill Mountain, Catskill and Tannersville and Otis Railways, and was largely interested at one time in the Catskill and New York Steamboat Lines. He is survived by a widow, one daughter, and two sons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin E. J. Van Pelt.

Edwin E. J. Van Pelt died on Wednesday night from heart disease in his residence, 207 West Ninety-seventh Street. He was 39 years old, and had been engaged in the silk business for twenty years, owning mills in Paterson, N. J., and Philadelphia. The offices in this city were at 487 Broadway. Mr. Van Pelt was born on Staten Island, of an old Knickerbocker family. He was well known as a yachtsman, owning the steam launch Numa. The funeral will take place to-day from the residence of his mother at Fort Richmond, S. I. Interment will be in the Moravian Cemetery. A widow and a daughter survive.

Henry C. Bradford.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—Henry C. Bradford, one of the Rhode Island Harbor Commissioners, died to-day at his residence here as the result of an accident a week ago. He had been Harbor Commissioner for the past eighteen years. On his mother's side he was descended from Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and on his father's side from Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth Colony.

Dr. John Byrne.

Dr. John Byrne of Brooklyn died on Wednesday in Montreux, Switzerland. He was born in Ireland in 1825, and, coming to America, assisted in the founding of the Long Island College Hospital, St. Mary's Female Hospital, in Dean Street, and St. Mary's General Hospital, in St. Mark's Avenue. He was widely known as an authority on gynecology, and has written several standard works.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS W. ANDERSON, president of the St. Paul National Bank, died in Everett, Wash., yesterday of pneumonia. He arrived in Everett Sept. 20 with his wife to visit relatives.

CHARLES B. COOPER, President of the National Sheet Metal Roofing Company and an inventor of a metallic shingle, died on Tuesday at his home, 16 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, after a brief illness. He was born in New York in 1830.

EDWARD LAMPSON died yesterday at his home, 157 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, from old age. He was born in 1811 near Saratoga, N. Y., and was a school teacher for nearly fifty years. He leaves a son and a daughter and three sisters, the youngest of whom is eighty years old.

LOUIS E. NEUMAN, sixty-seven years old, a lithographer, in business at 534 Pearl Street, and living at 162 East Sixty-third Street, died suddenly from heart disease at his home yesterday afternoon. Mr. Neuman was born in Germany. He served through the American civil war, and was mustered out as Captain. He leaves a widow, three sons and five daughters.

MICHAEL C. MCGUINNESS, attorney, died in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday in the fiftieth year of his age. He was in his younger years an ardent Fenian and was one of the participants in the raid of Pidgeon Hill, which was intended to capture Canada for the Irish. After the failure of the raid he returned to New York and did journalistic work for years. He was an authority on Irish history.

Business Notices.

ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W.

E. & W.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—QUILLIARD.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1902, by the Rev. Edward C. Johnson, in St. John's Church, Duluth, Minnesota, Emily Verplanck Quilliard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gulian Verplanck Quilliard, to Edmund Lewis Ellis of New York City.

GALLATIN—POST.—On Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, at Bayport, Long Island, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, Edith C. Post, youngest daughter of Charles A. Post, to Goelet Gallatin.

KLEID—QUINN.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, by the Very Rev. Father Porcile of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes of Brooklyn, Kathrine Quinn to Louis Kleid.

POST—JONES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Julia Graham, daughter of Frederic Cornelius Jones, formerly of New York City, to William Strong Post of Hartford.

SIEBERT—ODDIE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 2:30 P. M., in Trinity Church Chapel, San Francisco, Cal., by the Rev. Frederick W. Clampett, D. D., Frederic John Siebert to Anna Gantt, daughter of Ellen G. and the late Henry Meigs Oddie of East Orange, N. J.

DIED.

BANG.—On Sept. 29, 1902, at 11:45 P. M., Frances, most dearly beloved wife of Richard T. Bang, M. D.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 139 West 11th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BEACH.—At his residence, Catskill, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Charles L. Beach, aged 94 years 5 months 6 days.

BYRNE.—Wednesday, Oct. 1, at Montreux, Switzerland, Dr. John Byrne of Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 30th, Louise W., wife of C. Alex. Cook.

Funeral services at her late residence, 100 Park St., Montclair, on Friday, Oct. 3d, at 2:30 o'clock.

HARVEY.—Alexander Harvey.

Service in memoriam will be held on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av., New York City.

JEWETT.—At West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Dudley Buck, son of Harry B. and Fannie F. Jewett.

Funeral service will be held on Sunday, Oct. 5, at Christ Church, corner of Main and Mulford Street, East Orange, on arrival of 3 o'clock train Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts, New York.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Patrick J., beloved husband of Mary Leonard.

Funeral from his late residence, 67 North 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Typographical Union No. 6 are respectfully invited to attend.

Dublin papers please copy.

MARSH.—At his residence, 560 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, Valentine Marsh, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Saturday morning, at 10:45. Train leaves 155th Street at 10 o'clock.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, Dr. Charles H. Meeker, aged 77 years.

Funeral service at his late residence on Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 12:25 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad.

MILLER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, Caroline Augusta, wife of Theodore J. Miller and eldest daughter of the late William L. and Mary Conklin of New York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, 967 Park Av., Plainfield, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet 10 o'clock train from foot of Liberty St. and 9:55 A. M. train from Whitehall St., New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

MOORE.—At Stamford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1902, after a lingering illness, John Phoenix Moore, beloved husband of Sally S. Williams and son of Julia E. G. and the late Henry T. Moore.

Funeral services at Holy Communion Church, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

NEUMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Louis E. Neuman, aged 67 years, at his late residence 162 East 63d St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PADDOCK.—On Oct. 2, Annie Gordon, widow of the late Franklin A. Paddock of New York.

Funeral at Delhi, N. Y.

SMITH.—Thursday, Oct. 2, Adrian A. Smith, aged 2 years, youngest child of Charles Austin and Anna F. Smith.

Funeral service Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at 18 Nelson Av., near Ogden Av. and 164th St., Bronx. Interment private.

STRATTON.—Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, Amos B. Stratton.

Funeral services at his late residence, 25 West Sixty-eighth Street, Friday, 10 A. M.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, Daniel L. Sturges, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the West End Collegiate Church, 77th St., West End Av., on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery, Borough of Bronx, New York City. Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

New Publications. | New Publications.

HARPERS

ISTAR of BABYLON

The Love Story of a Goddess.

$1.50

A romance of Biblical times—a divinity made human through the dominance of love.

By Margaret Horton Potter

Author of "The House of de Mailly."

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

CONTINUING GAINS.

The New York Times printed 473,969 agate lines of advertising in September, 1902, as compared with 385,369 agate lines in the same period last year.

A Gain of 88,600 Agate Lines.

Second morning newspaper				72,073
Third	"	"		25,730
Fourth	"	"		22,412
Fifth	"	"		11,014
Sixth	"	"	loss of	7,655
Seventh	"	"	" "	24,285

A greater gain than any other morning newspaper

notwithstanding the rejection of extravagantly phrased medical announcements and other forms of objectionable advertising.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ZOLA'S WILL OPENED.

It Is Understood That He Left Everything to His Wife—She Sees Her Husband's Body.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The will of Emile Zola was yesterday found, as indicated by Mme. Zola, in his bedroom, the seals of which were broken in order to obtain the document. The room was immediately sealed up again. The will was not opened until a late hour last evening, and its contents have not been made public. It is understood, however, that M. Zola left everything to his wife. He left no literary testament, and his will contains no directions as to his funeral.

Mme. Zola was allowed to see the body of her husband yesterday. A large crowd in front of the house saluted her respectfully as she alighted from a carriage, assisted by two doctors. She was attired in deep mourning and was evidently very weak. Zola's publishers and his intimate friends, MM. Charpentier, Fasquelle, and Desmoulins, accompanied her to the mortuary chamber.

When her husband's features were uncovered Mme. Zola's anguish was heartrending. She finally fainted.

CASTRO'S ARMY RETREATS.

The Venezuelan President Now In a Very Strong Strategical Position—Forcible Recruiting in Caracas.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Oct. 2.—News has reached here from Venezuela that the revolutionary forces under Gen. Matos have effected a junction with the command of the revolutionary General Mendoza near Camatagua, in the State of Miranda, fifty miles south of Caracas. The combined forces of Gens. Matos and Mendoza now total 6,500 men.

Yesterday the revolutionists were at San Juan de los Moros, near Villa de Cura. At this point the Government forces under President Castro, amounting to 4,000 men, retreated precipitately before the vanguard of the revolutionists.

There have been many desertions from President Castro's army. Castro is now at Los Teques, a very strong strategical position but a few hours' ride from Caracas and which is considered nearly impregnable. He is awaiting attack by the revolutionists.

During the past three days the Government has been forcibly recruiting for the army day and night, on the streets of Caracas. When some of the men thus gathered in attempted to escape, being in favor of the Matos revolution, the recruiting parties fired on them.

Provisions in Caracas are scarce, and meat is worth thirty cents a pound.

The Government intends to attack the revolutionists at Barcelona next Sunday with 1,500 men under Gen. Velutini.

Another revolutionary army under Gen. Bolando is now located at Cua, in the State of Miranda, twenty-five miles south of Caracas.

John A. Drake in Big Mining Deal.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 2.—The Great Northern Mining Company has sold its mine in Fergus County to a syndicate, headed by John A. Drake. The price is said to have been near $1,000,000. The mine has paid large dividends.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 2.

Manhatt

HERMIS FIRST IN A ROMP

L. V. Bell's Colt Easily Won the Ocean View Handicap Stakes.

ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN

Poor Riding Caused the Defeat of Best Horses in Races for Two-Year-Olds at Gravesend.

The result of the Oceanview Handicap, the one stake fixture at the Gravesend race track yesterday, left horsemen guessing as to just how good the winner, L. V. Bell's gallant colt Hermis, may be. The fact that Hermis was first in a romp, with the top weight, 126 pounds, proved that the Bell champion was a rarely high class race horse, but aside from the fact that he won, Hermis ran a truly remarkable race, considering the handling he received from the apprentice jockey, Rice, who had the mount. After Hermis galloped home first by two lengths, pulled up at the end, the speculation as to the merits of the colt began, and estimates of his superiority over the field he beat ranged all the way between ten and twenty-five pounds above the weights carried, while some horsemen given to exaggeration asserted in positive terms that the victor was at least a hundred pounds the best horse.

In the race Rice made half a dozen different moves with Hermis, taking him to the front and then pulling back, being shut off on the far turn, and again tangling up with the three others that ran on the bend into the straight. With all the disadvantage that resulted from this, Hermis left his opponents as if they were standing still on the straight in the run home, and won in a gallop by two lengths.

Aside from the fact that the best backed horses were beaten straight through the afternoon, the best horses were beaten several times through poor and careless riding, the chief sufferers in this direction being the favorites in the two races for horses two years old. On Durazzo, who was an even money chance in the selling six furlongs, Shaw pulled up just as the start was made, and then after running into two pockets, got clear after Courtmaid had the race won. Durazzo then running over the others in the race and finishing second.

John E. Madden announced in the afternoon that he had sold on private terms to William C. Whitney the stake winner, Judith Campbell. Jockey Nash Turner has about decided to try his fortunes abroad next season, and probably will ride in France. Lyne, the most successful of the light weights now riding, also has an idea of going to Europe, and his father will be in New York in a few days to try to arrange for the boy's release by J. A. Drake, in order that he may sign with W. C. Whitney, who will race a large stable in England next year. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap at about six furlongs.

The Coughacres Stable's Dublin, b. c., 4 years, by Atheling-Wild Honey, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1

Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4, by Masetto-Sir Himyar, 124, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out.....2

George H. Avery's Rappenecker, blk. c., by Runnymede-Tremola, 97, (Daly,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....3

Time—1:11 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, a length between second and third. Himself and Young Henry also ran. Value to the winner, $785. Winner trained by W. H. Presgrave.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

The Coughacres Stable's Moor, ch. g., 4 years, by Morocco-Kisbern, 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and even.....1

A. Simon's Marshall Nell, ch. c., 4, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2

The Pepper Stable's Far Excellence, b. f., 3, by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 100, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....3

Time—1:48 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck, a length and a half between second and third. The Black Scot, Dr. Harlow, Rockey Bandicaper, and Ethics also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. H. Presgrave.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

J. H. Carr's Courtmaid, ch. f., by Prince Royal-Sadie McAllister, 99 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and even.....1

Green B. Morris's Durazzo, ch. c., by Arkle-Kitty B. II., 108, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and out..2

J. R. & F. P. Keene's Ringdove, ch. c., by Kingston-Cushat, 97, (Force,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1.....3

Time—1:12 1-5. Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third. Tioga, Scoffer, Hackensack, Knight of Gold, Bob Franklin, Sheriff Bell, and First Chip also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by T. Gaynor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. L. V. Bell's Hermis, b. c., by Hermence-Kaby of the West, 126 pounds, (Rice,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....1

Buckley & Baily's Huntressa, b. f., 3, by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 98, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2

A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 116, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....3

Time—1:48. Won easily by two lengths and a half; a neck between second and third. Andy Williams also ran. Value to the winner, $1,085. Winner trained by J. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; about six furlongs.

Richard Kane, Jr.'s Examiner, ch. c., by Inspector B.-Great Lawn, 103 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 2 and even.....1

J. B. Haggin's Boutonniere, br. c., by Esher-Nosegay, 114, (J. Martin,) even and 2 to 5..2

The Columbia Stable's Toscan, ch. c., by Hastings-Toscana, 111, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 5.....3

Time—1:12 1-5. Won ridden out by a head; a neck between second and third. Blue Peter, Trespass, and Squid also ran. Value to the winner, $805. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards.

The Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Walter-Ida K., 101 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....1

J. A. Bennett's Courtenay, ch. c., 3, by Hermencia-Maggie B., 104, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....2

A. Featherstone's Pretoria, br. f., 3, by Kingston-Brandalette, 101, (Crosswaith,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....3

Time—1:47 2-5. Colonel Rue, Miss Almy, Hot Amante, East Kolston, Ben Cotta, Tangible, Chiron, Aunt Darling, Effect, Mark Lane, Destitute, and Patronymic also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by W. C. Rollins.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights, selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile. B. Davis's Estabrelmas, Phaon, Lord Tureo, Belgardo, Illyria, Gallant Smith, and Harrison, 112 pounds each; Star and Garter, Wyefield, Fair Lass, Ponco, Sweet Marjorie, Pearl Diver, Ragtets, Nine Spot, Meddling Mary, and Witful, 109 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Carnesgate, Mayan Elf, and Catherine Chinn, 109 each; Menelaus, 104; Ink, 112; Erda, 104, and Barkelmore and Semper Vivax, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Zinzibar, 162 pounds; Miss Mitchell, 153; Fuiminate, 155; Scotch Bush, 146; Adlidaumo, 145; Herculeon, 135; Perion, 132, and Sam Devere, 130.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard and Col. Bill, 124 pounds each; Slipthrift, 115; Homestead, 108; St. Finnan, 95; Daly, 89, and Satire, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Incubator, 126 pounds; Toscan, 116; Interval, 111; Forward, 111; Erora and Lord Turco, 105 each, and Squid, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Bluff, 122 pounds; Circus, 121; Homestead, 116; Hurstbourne, 105; Judith Campbell, 102; War Cry and Joe Cobb, 100 each, and Franklyne, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about three-quarters of a mile. Arden, 118 pounds; Belveno, 116; King Pepper, 113; Stuyve, 113; Clarita, 109; Bedlam, 107; Kingraine, 106; Petra II., 104; True Blue, Carroll D., Bium, Stevedore, and Operator, 103 each; Glennelbe, 102; Morokanta, 101; Ochawaha, 100, and Ascension and Lieschen, 95 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: John Barleycorn, 103; Frank Kenney, 106; Duckoy, 103, and Lady Radnor, 100. Apprentice allowance claimed for Morokanta, Ascension, Operator, and Lieschen.

Vanderbilt Horse Won French Race.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—William K. Vanderbilt's Reinette won the race for the Prix Carrieres at the Maisons Laffitte races to-day.

Officers for Columbia's Hockey Team.

Officers have been elected for the 'Varsity hockey team of Columbia University for this season. W. Duden, a veteran of the past two seasons, has been chosen Captain by a vote of the 'Varsity men. For manager the team has Charles A. Dana, who was last year manager of the 'Varsity football team.

INTER-STATE PARK RACES.

Split Heats Cause Postponement of Last Event.

The best race on the second day's programme of the Fall meeting of the Inter-State Park Trotting Association at Inter-State Park, Queens, yesterday, proved to be the last event on the card, the 2:12-class pacing, in which four heats were paced without a decision, and the race was finally postponed until to-day.

The first heat went to F. D. Waterbury's Russel Wilkes in a close finish with "Nat" Ward's Quarterstake, well known on the Brooklyn Speedway. Quarterstake took the next two heats handily, but got a bad start and finished last in the fourth heat, C. S. Hendrickson's Clifford getting first. As it was then after sundown, the race was postponed to to-day at 12:30 P. M.

A. B. Van Houten's Climax took the 2:30 class trotting and pacing in straight heats, and S. S. Post's Hampton, after breaking and finishing last in the first heat of the 2:20-class trotting, took the next three straight and the race.

To-day's races will comprise, in addition to the unfinished 2:12-class pace, a 2:40-class trot, a 2:20-class trot, and a free-for-all trot and pace. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:25 Class; trotting; purse $150.

Hampton, ch. g.; S. S. Post, East Williston.....6 1 1 1

Lamberta, b. m.; H. G. Barrett, West Somers.....1 3 3 4

Lakeville Mail, ch. m.; C. S. Hendrickson; Rockville Centre.....4 2 2 3

Kitty Wilkes, b. m.; W. K. Young, Mineola.....2 5 4 2

Endear; H. S. Shultz, Roslyn.....3 4 *

Sir Leander, b. h.; W. B. Gibson, Huntington.....5 *

*Distanced.

Time—2:27; 2:22½; 2:23¾; 2:26.

SECOND RACE.—2:30 Class; trotting and pacing; purse $150.

Climax, ch. g.; A. B. Van Houten, Mineola.....1 1 1

Nellie M. B., blk. m.; P. Fergus, Flushing.....2 2 2

Mary Sapho, blk. m.; John Gunther, Jr., Brooklyn.....3 3 3

Spinky, ch. g.; C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre.....4 4 4

Time—2:22½; 2:27; 2:26.

THIRD RACE.—2:12 Class; pacing; purse $200. Unfinished.

Quarterstake, b. g.; Cliffwood Farm...2 1 1 4

Russel Wilkes, b. g.; F. D. Waterbury, Brooklyn.....1 2 3 3

Clifford, b. g.; C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre.....3 4 2 1

J. R. P., b. g.; B. C. Hard, New York City.....4 3 4 2

Time—2:20¾; 2:19; 2:18½; 2:18½.

"Jack" Wright Coaching Columbia's Team.

A thousand spectators watched the practice of the Columbia 'Varsity football team yesterday, and saw some of the best work that the eleven has shown this season. In the first time this year the players used the improved full-length gridiron in South Field, and for this reason the work took on more snap and vigor than it has hitherto done. The 'Varsity scored in all three touch-downs on a scrub strongly reinforced by Ned Bruce, last year's 'Varsity centre.

The chief event of the day was the appearance of "Jack" Wright, guard and centre respectively in the '99 and 1900 Columbia teams, who assisted Coach Morley in drilling the men. In his day Wright was one of the most famous and best line players on the gridiron. He was a member of the so-called All-American eleven, and last year coached the University of Washington team.

Handball in Brooklyn Court.

Many of the local handball experts gathered at Casey's Brooklyn court yesterday and witnessed a very lively match between Phil Casey, with P. J. Corby as a partner, and Alderman J. Dunne and Oliver Drew of Cork, Ireland. The local pair won the first game, 21—17, and were beaten in the second, 21—15. In the third and fourth games Casey and Corby played all around their opponents, who only scored five aces in the third and four in the final contest. Among the other games decided W. L. Jones beat Paul Schultz and Dr. Gillen, and W. Courtney played a tie. Scores:

Phil. Casey and P. J. Corby	21	15	21	21
J. Dunne, Sr., and O. Drew	17	21	5	4
W. L. Jones	21	21		
Paul Schultz	13	18		
W. Courtney	21	19		
Dr. Gillen	15	21		

Time Left for Cup Challenge.

The fact that no challenge for a contest for the America's Cup was received by the New York Yacht Club on Oct. 1 has led to the inference in some circles that in any event there will be no cup races in August of next year. There is still plenty of time, however, for the reception of a challenge for races to be sailed in August. The deed of gift stipulates simply that the challenging club "shall give ten months' notice in writing." The first race of a contest may be sailed exactly ten months to a day subsequent to the reception of a challenge. If Sir Thomas Lipton desires to race in August he may delay sending his challenge for some time yet and still be able to race before the 1st of September. Moreover, the idea that the races will be sailed in August next year is not at all arises from the common report that Sir Thomas Lipton prefers to sail during that month. Under the deed of gift the races may be sailed—by mutual agreement, of course—at any time between May 1 and Nov. 1.

Clothier Won Tennis Championship.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 2.—W. J. Clothier of Harvard University, the Pennsylvania tennis champion, to-day won the intercollegiate tennis championship on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, and Clothier and his college mate, E. W. Leonard, defeated I. J. Wright and E. P. Larned of Princeton for the intercollegiate championship in doubles.

In the final doubles Clothier fell and slightly sprained his ankle and was unable to do himself justice. He at first hesitated to play Leonard in the single championship match on account of his injury, but after a brief rest he pluckily contested and won the tennis premiership of the college world in three straight sets after losing the first set. Summary:

Individual Championship.—Semi-finals—W. J. Clothier, Harvard, beat W. S. Warland, Harvard, 6—2, 7—5; E. W. Leonard, Harvard, beat R. Bishop, Harvard, 9—7, 3—0, 6—1.

Final—W. J. Clothier, Harvard, beat E. W. Leonard, Harvard, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles.—Semi-final—I. J. Wright and E. P. Larned, Princeton, beat R. King and H. J. Rendall, Princeton, 6—2, 7—5.

Final—W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard, Harvard, beat I. J. Wright and E. P. Larned, Princeton, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

APPLEROD ACCUSED OF MURDER

Louis Applerod, the street-car conductor who has been accused of the murder of Jennie Larsen, whose body was discovered in a third-story room of a tenement at 218 East One Hundred and Eighth Street on Wednesday, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Capt. Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station filed the charge against him. Applerod pleaded not guilty, and he was remanded to the Toombs.

The autopsy disclosed no signs of violence on the girl's body, other than the print of a thumb and three fingers on her throat. Death was due to asphyxiation. After an examination of Applerod yesterday by representatives of the District Attorney's office a search was begun for another man, said to be a spare driver on a horse car line. Alexander Rathman, of 281 West Seventy-ninth Street, the motorman who was arrested in connection with the case, has been remanded as a witness.

SEARCHING THE EMPIRE.

An examination of the Empire, in West Twenty-ninth Street, was made yesterday afternoon by Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Krotel, Detective Buckridge, and Policeman Daly of the Broadway squad for evidence in the Craft murder case. In the room of John Kelly, the porter, were found two soiled, blood-stained shirts that had Tobin's laundry mark. Last night they found two long meat knives, supposed to be covered with blood.

Chin Sow, one of the proprietors of the restaurant in the building, went to the Tenderloin Police Station in the evening. To Mr Garvan he said that he went home at 4 A. M. the morning the murder was committed, and that he left his two partners in the place. He had not seen them since. He went out with a detective to try to locate the missing partners. They are wanted for a description of the person who got the cleaver from the rear of the restaurant.

RACES AT COUNTRY FAIRS

Horses in the Ring and on the Track at White Plains.

IMMENSE CROWD AT TRENTON

Keen Contest in Ladies' Saddle Class of Westchester County Horse Show —Cresceus Tries for Record.

Over 25,000 persons attended the Westchester County Fair at White Plains yesterday. It was the third day of the show, and the horse was the main attraction. There were trotting and running races, and the horses in the show ring were the best the surrounding country could produce.

Society from all the surrounding towns turned out in large numbers, coming in every conceivable trap, from a four-in-hand to a runabout. As this horse show is considered the event of the month, all the large country houses in Scarsdale, Rye, New Rochelle, Port Chester, White Plains, Harrison, Westchester, and Mamaroneck are filled with guests invited to take in this event, driving to the show in the morning, picnicking on the grounds, taking in the races, and driving home about dark. Among those entertaining are Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Mr. Howard Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Catlin.

In the heavyweight hunter class Egyptian carried off the blue ribbon, taking off and jumping in splendid style. Dragoon, cleverly ridden by Henry W. Bull, took second, and S. J. Holloway, riding the b. g. Chappie, the third prize. This latter horse jumped in fine style, but spoiled his chances by refusing one fence.

The event in the show classes to attract and hold the attention of the spectators was the ladies' saddle class, in which six ladies and one gentleman competed. Miss Marian Holloway, riding the magnificent b. g. America, caught the eye of the spectators by her splendid riding, and received round after round of applause.

The judges found difficulty in picking this class, so that the horses were sent around the ring time and again, but they finally made up their minds on the black gelding Ace of Spades, ridden by Harry T. Peters, for the blue, with the red going to Natalie, ridden by Miss May Deering.

The other ladies riding were Mrs. Edward C. Kirkland, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, and Miss K. C. Sears.

The major portion of the spectators from all the towns near by and a large crowd from New York City were mainly interested in the trotting races and the half-mile running race in heats.

Joe B. Nelson, pacing in the 2:35 class, was far superior to the rest of the field, going into the lead at the first quarter in the first heat, and making a mark of 2:20¼, the second in 2:21¼, and the third in 2:25, eased up.

Staresse, the winner of the 2:24 class, trotting, although a trifle unsteady at times, had no difficulty in disposing of the other six in three straight heats.

The running race in heats was productive of a splendid contest between the horses Brownbenge and Staten Island, they racing in each heat neck and neck to the finish.

In the second heat of the 2:24 class, trotting, some reckless and dangerous driving was indulged in going around the turn in the second lap. T. A. Miller, driving Kittie Stone, cut off "Ed" Hallenbeck, driving Prince; D. Dinehart, driving Staresse, and E. C. Swan, driving Index. At the finish the judges called the drivers into the stand and warned Miller not to repeat the offense; they also placed his horse last, although he finished first, giving the first position to Delbert Dinehart's Staresse, placing Index second and Katie Gay third. Summary:

2:35 Class.—Pacing; purse, $250.

Joe B. Nelson, b. s., (W. N. Gilbert)	1	1	1	
Annie Gothard, b. m., (Ed. Hallenbeck)	2	2	4	
Gussie Clay, br. mr, (W. C. Butler)	3	4	2	
Tuxedo Chief, b. s., (E. C. Swan)	4	3	3	
Bob, b. g., (D. W. Maloney)	dis			
Mount Vernon Maid, ch. m., (B. F. Reylea)	dis			
Tommy H., b. g., (C. H. Devine)	dis			

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:25.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Staresse, ch. m., (D. Dinehart)	1	1	1	
Index, ch. g., (E. C. Swan)	3	3	3	
Katie Gay, b. m., (M. Payne)	4	2	2	
Prince, b. g., (E. Hallenbeck)	2	6	4	
Master Chimes, b. g., (B. Davis)	5	5	7	
Kittie Stone, blk. m., (T. A. Taylor)	6	7	5	
Willie Winkle, g. g., (J. Gordan)	7	4	6	

Time—2:20¾; 2:24¼; 2:20¾.

Half-Mile Running Race, best two in three heats.

Brownbenge, br. g., (F. A. Savage) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
Staten Island, b. g., (C. J. O'Brien) | 1 | 4 | 2 |
Gallimoor, ch. f., (A. Clapp) | 3 | 2 | 3 |
Golden Rod, s. m., (J. Trot) | 4 | 3 | 4 |

Time—0:52½; 0:53; 0:51½.

HORSE SHOW AWARDS.

Pairs of harness horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.—Won by Straus & Hexter's chestnut geldings Perfection and Prosperity; Herbert Coppell's b. g. Maplewood and the ch. m. Highwood, second; F. W. Howe's b. m. The Lady and br. g. The Tramp, third.

Harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3.—Won by Daniel G. Reid's br. g. Wales; Herbert Coppell's br. s. My Honor, second; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Underwriter, third.

Saddle horses 15 and under 15.2.—Won by Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Lady Constance; Mrs. Edwin C. Kirkland's br. m. Sweetheart, second; Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr.'s, ch. g. Strathglass, third.

Pairs of harness horses over 15.3.—Won by William H. Catlin's team of bay geldings, Belgrade and Hampton; William H. Catlin's team of bay geldings, Star and Garter, second; Franklin Haines's team of brown geldings, Peerless and Paragon, third.

Harness horses, ladies to drive.—Won by Miss H. Coppell, driving the chestnut stallion Goldenrod; Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, driving the chestnut mare Tendresse, second; Miss J. Gouraud, driving the brick gelding Kliko, third.

Four-in-hands, park teams.—Won by Daniel G. Reid's four; J. F. A. Clark's four, second; Herbert Coppell's four, third.

Heavyweight hunters.—Won by Egyptian, ridden by E. Walker; Dragoon, ridden by Henry W. Bull, second; Chappie, ridden by S. J. Holloway, third.

Pairs of high steppers, 15.1 or under.—Won by G. Trowbridge Hollister with his blk. g. Wonder and the gr. g. Wonderful; Howard Willett's team of ch. g. geldings, Yale and Harvard, second; F. W. Howe's team of the br. m. The Lady and the br. g. The Tramp, third.

Ladies' saddle horses, 14.3 or over.—Won by Harry T. Peters, riding the blk. g. Ace of Spades; Miss May Deering, riding the b. m. Natalie, second; Mrs. H. H. Good, riding the ch. m. Thyra, third.

Harness horses, over 15.3.—Won by Herbert Coppell's br. s. Dungannon.

Trotters, to be shown in harness.—Won by Edgar Clausen, driving the b. g. Quarter Cup; Henry L. Toplitz, driving the b. g. Judge Boardman, second; Moses Taylor, Jr., driving the blk. m. Queen Monte, third.

Harness Races at Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—This was probably the biggest day in the history of the Inter-State Fair. The attendance was unofficially estimated at 40,000 to 50,000. The features of the fair were good racing and the attendance of many men of State prominence, including Gov. Murphy and United States Senators Kean and Dryden. There were six races, including two unfinished from Tuesday. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500. (Unfinished from Tuesday.)

John D., br. g., by Pawnee, (Nelson)	1	2	2	1	1
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge)	3	1	1	5	3
Ben Hal, b. g., (Turner)	2	3	5	2	2
Trilby Simmons, br. m., (Brennan)	4	6	6	3	4
Impatience, br. g., (Arthur)	6	5	4	4	5
Little Patsey, b. g., (Coville)	5	4	3	6	ds
Happy Jack, b. g., (Jamison)	ds.				

Time—2:20; 2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:20½; 2:18½.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Effie Powers, b. m., by Powers, (Gray)	1	1	1	
Brownheels, b. s., (Dodge)	2	2	3	
Ainsworth, (Giberson)	3	3	2	
Prince A., br. g., (McFarland)	4	4	4	

Time—2:14½; 2:15; 2:14.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Jack, (Arthur)	1	1	1	
Walter H., b. g., (Wilson)	2	2	2	
Swago, b. g., (Cosgrove)	3	4	3	
Belle Onward, b. m., (Jameson)	4	5	4	
Kid Shay, b. g., (Ackerman)	5	3	ds	
The Charmer, b. s.,	6		ds	

Time—2:19¼; 2:19; 2:19.

Cresceus Trots with Dan Patch.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Cresceus, George H. Ketcham's champion trotter, made an attempt to lower the world's record at the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting in this city to-day, but failed on account of a bad track. He covered the mile in 2.08.

Before Cresceus was sent his exhibition mile, he was brought on the track alongside of Dan Patch, the king of pacers, and the two went a half-mile together amid wild cheering from the spectators.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten in Boston—Philadelphia Shut Out Brooklyn—Cincinnati Defeated Pittsburg.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Two baseball games were to have been played here by the New York and Boston teams, but the first contest lasted through fourteen innings, and the second had to be left unplayed on account of darkness. Each side scored a run in the fifth inning, but Pittenger and Taylor were so effective and the fielding of the teams so sharp that it was not until the latter half of the fourteenth that the winning tally was made. Greminger hit for two bases, went to third on Long's sacrifice, and scored on Moran's grounder to Smith. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	0	0	3	1	0	Brown, lf	0	2	5	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	Bres'han, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Dexter, 2b	0	1	5	1	0	Cronin, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	2	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	14	1	0
Carney, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Brodie, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Gre'ger, 3b	1	2	2	1	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	5	1
Long, ss	0	0	7	7	0	Dunn, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Moran, c	1	2	3	6	0	Bow'man, c	0	3	5	3	0
Pittenger, p	0	1	1	2	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	5	7	0
						Taylor, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	2	10	42	21	0	Total	1	11	*40	24	1

*Winning run scored with one out.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Brown, Greminger. Stolen base—Moran. Double plays—Lauder, Smith and McGann; Dunn, Smith and McGann; Smith and McGann. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 5; off Taylor, 9. Struck out—By Pittenger, 5; by Taylor, 4. Time of game—2 hours 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; BROOKLYN, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Brooklyn baseball team was shut out by White, who pitched a fine game for the local club to-day. The visitors only made two hits off him, while the home players hit Donovan safely seven times, and scored four runs. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shecka'd, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Barry, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Hulsw't, ss	1	1	4	4	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	2	1	Jenni'gs, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Farrell, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Fleming, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Flood, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	Dooin, c	0	1	10	1	1
Irwin, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	Green, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Ritter, c	0	1	7	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Donovan, p	0	1	1	2	0	White, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	0	2	24	9	2	Total	4	7	27	15	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4

Earned run—Philadelphia. Two-base hit—Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Fleming. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Ritter, Donovan, Dooin. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 2; off White, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By White, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 6; by White, 9. Time—1:25. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Latham.

CINCINNATI, 6; PITTSBURG, 4.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—In to-day's baseball game the Cincinnati players outbatted the local champions and won by the score of 6 to 4. The home team would not have scored a run had it not been for the fielding errors of the visitors. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0	6	15	3
Pittsburg	0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	6	2

Batteries—Phillips and Bergen; Leever and Smith.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	101	36	.737	Chicago	66	69	.489
Brooklyn	74	63	.540	St. Louis	56	76	.424
Boston	70	63	.526	Philadelphia	56	80	.412
Cincinnati	70	68	.507	New York	47	85	.356

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Chicago at St. Louis.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

High Individual and Team Scores in Columbia League Tournament.

In the Columbia Bowling League tournament last night Dohn of the Mohawk team rolled 248 and the Belvidere five scored a total of 1,025, which are high scores for the season so far. The scores follow:

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 200; Haigh, 177; Buckbee, 182; Carstens, 234; Lockwood, 232. Total, 1,025.

Rosedale Bowling Club—J. Sanders, 176; Tadman, 165; H. Frercks, 138; H. Sanders, 161; Bellman, 168. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—J. Sanders, 151; Tadman, 172; H. Frercks, 178; H. Sanders, 196; Bellman, 202. Total, 899.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Edwards, 165; Tobin, 184; Mattison, 165; Roeschlau, 184; Dohn, 178. Total, 876.

THIRD GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Edwards, 184; Tobin, 134; Mattison, 170; Roeschlau, 173; Dohn, 248. Total, 909. Eleventh frame, 120.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 176; Haigh, 158; Buckbee, 170; Carstens, 212; Lockwood, 193. Total, 909. Eleventh frame, 96.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 173; Heldt, 146; Luhrs, 173; Rothermel, 181; Amann, 168. Total, 846.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Laurence, 156; Duncan, 172; Congdon, 188; Buck, 190; Coffman, 138. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Laurence, 168; Duncan, 212; Congdon, 170; Buck, 172; Coffman, 135. Total, 857.

7-20-4 Bowling Club—Sharkey, 178; Whitbeck, 163; Cring, 179; Allen, 144; Egelhoff, 195. Total, 859.

THIRD GAME.—7-20-4 Bowling Club—Sharkey, 182; Whitbeck, 135; Cring, 133; Allen, 184; Egelhoff, 179. Total, 813.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 185; Heldt, 149; Luhrs, 155; Rothermel, 212; Amann, 196. Total, 897.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—G. S. Wheeler & Co.—Cook, 103; Wynan, 65; Smith, 93; Tadem, 77; Kerr, 100. Total, 438.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Follette, 172; Malcolm, 83; Mahnken, 91; Wood, 94; Bollman, 115. Total, 555.

SECOND GAME.—G. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 121; Keegans, 65; Smith, 83; Vineer, 98; Cook, 126. Total, 493.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Hallett, 122; Cavanaugh, 132; Conran, 107; McCormick, 129; Gilmour, 194. Total, 684.

THIRD GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Hallett, 90; Cavanaugh, 130; Conran, 95; McCormick, 138; Gilmour, 140. Total, 593.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Follette, 128; W. Cavanaugh, 110; Mahnken, 114; Bollman, 122; Gibbs, 131. Total, 605.

FOUR GOLF WOMEN LEFT.

Miss

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 5-16
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	.15.50
Beef hams	.21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	.18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	.10.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	.24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@73½c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 68½@69c; No. 2 corn, 61c; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 2 oats, 27½@27½c; No. 3 white, 29½@33c; No. 2 rye, 38½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.27½; mess pork, per bbl, $16.85@16.90; short-rib sides, (loose,) $11.10@11.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.02½@11.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9.65.

COTTON.—It was an irregular day in cotton, with the close favoring the bears, prices being close to the bottom under realizing. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher, following which there was a slight further rise on general buying led by the room bulls. The early upward movement was continued nothing to stimulate investment buying, and the weather chart failed to offer special inducements to the room bulls, nevertheless, there was little cotton for sale, and the talent feared Wall Street longs intended to advance prices above 8.90 for January. The South and Europe sold on the rise, as did some of the more determined bear operators. Not long after the call the market suffered a reaction under realizing by commission houses and continued pressure from the bear side. The receipts at the ports were seen to be increasing again, and rumors were circulated to the effect that to-morrow's bureau condition statement for October will give 60 or over. After easing off for 8.82, the whole list stiffened up again soon after the noon hour on reports of damage to open cotton by excessive rains at Northern Texas. The ring shorts, however, were about the only buyers on this information, and late in the afternoon the market turned weak under activ public realizing, with a fresh demonstration of bear confidence. The selling movement was acute all the last hour, and at the close the tone was barely steady, with prices net 5 to 7 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales. Late reports from Southern spot markets gave little change in prices; export clearances were liberal, but not equal to the total port receipts.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8⅞c for middling uplands and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 94 bales, Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8½c; Mobile quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston quiet and unchanged at 8¼c; Wilmington quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 7,500 to 8,500 bales, against 8,215 bales actual last week and 7,447 bales actual last year; at Houston 14,000 to 15,000 bales, as compared with 18,563 bales actual a week ago and 15,672 bales a year ago; at Galveston, 15,000 to 14,000 bales are estimated, compared with 18,204 bales actual last week and 8,858 bales for the corresponding day last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.85	8.90		8.89@8.91
November	8.75	8.78	8.66	8.67@8.68
December	8.72	8.78	8.72	8.73@8.74
January	8.86	8.87	8.77	8.78@8.79
February	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.58@8.60
March	8.64	8.65	8.57	8.58@8.59
April	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.52@8.53
May	8.55	8.55	8.58	8.58@8.59

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Spot—Good business done; prices lower; American middling, fair, 5 23-32d; good middling, 4 29-32d; middling, 4 26-32d; low middling, 4 7-16d; good ordinary, 4 64-100d; ordinary, 4 52-100d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 bales American. Receipts, 1,100 bales; all American. Futures opened quiet and were barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 62-100d, sellers; October and November, 4 64-100d, sellers; November and December, 4 62-100d, sellers; December and January, 4 61-100d, sellers; January and February, 4 60-100d, sellers; February and March, 4 59-100d, buyers; March and April, 4 58-100d, sellers; April and May, 4 58-100d, buyers; May and June, 4 58-100d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Somewhat less bullish conditions attended the trade in wheat, for while the market at times showed considerable firmness, all advance disappeared near the close and final prices were unchanged to ⅛c net lower. Two theories were offered for this reactionary tendency; one was that shorts had been pretty well run in by Wednesday's sharp upturn and the other that considerable long interest existed which was ready to take profits, especially the professional end of it. Whatever strength the market displayed at times was largely due to sympathy with corn. Export demand was very small again, seaboard clearances less than the previous day, weather West good, and English advices disappointing. The latter influence was responsible for a slight opening decline here and more or less selling by the local contingent on the idea that prices were due to have a reaction after Wednesday's big advance. The downward tendency was only checked by a sudden and decided upturn in corn, which immediately ran in the wheat shorts and gave the market a very firm undertone for a while instead of the break that most scalpers had been expecting. At noon the market was steadily held, but quieter, and selling gradually increased during the afternoon, when it became apparent that export trade at the seaboard would not be important. The business reported was only two loads ungraded red at New York and three loads at outports. In addition to this, however, Duluth was reported to have worked 250,000 bushels on export account. Broomhall cables reported stocks of breadstuffs in the United Kingdom on Oct. 1 to be much less than expected, being 8,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Also that the official reports from Russia estimate the crop of that country at 426,400,000 bushels, against 426,400,000 bushels wheat last year; rye, 792,000,000 bushels, compared with 691,000,000 bushels a year ago; oats, 704,000,000 bushels, against 526,400,000 bushels last year. Interior receipts for the day were 1,365,000 bushels, confirmed with 1,410,000 bushels the last year, and seaboard clearances 534,000 bushels, besides 57,000 bbls flour. Cables were not unchanged from Liverpool, but very firm, and 40@70 points higher from Paris. Early in the day foreign houses bought a little wheat here and there was a moderate amount of outside trade again at various times during the session, attracted by recent bull talk on the market. Reports as to the growing competition of Manitoba wheat at less than American prices obtained considerable credence in some quarters, but were doubted in others. Quotations of cash wheat, on board, float basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¾c, Oct. 15 to 20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, Oct. 20 to 25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, Oct. 15 to 20; and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, Oct. 20 to 25.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Wheat—No. 2 red, elevator, 66¾c; December, 67c; May, 69½c; No. 2 hard, 68@69¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56½c; December, 48c; May, 39½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; December, 28½c; May, 29⅝@29½c; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72c; December, 69½c. Rye—No. 1, 49½@50c. Barley—No. 2, 73c; sample, 28@65c. Corn—December, 48c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Wheat—December, 66c; May, 67@68⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

DULUTH, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; December, 66¼c; May, 68¾c. Oats—December, 28½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@3.65; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.85; Red Dog, $2.40@2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@2.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.60, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@1.65; coarse, $1.32½@1.34. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.35; spring bran, bulk spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $23@$24; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73 15-16	74 9-16	73¾	74⅛
May	74¾	75¼	74⅝	74⅞
Corn—				
October	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼
November	62	62	62	62
December	53¾	54 7-16	53⅝	54
February	50	50	50	50
May	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
Oats—				
October				35
December	36¼	36¼	36	36¼
Lard—				
October				$10.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	68¼	68⅜	68¼	68⅛
December	69⅝	70 5-16	69⅜	69½
May	70 7-16	71	70 3-16	70⅝
Corn—				
October	58	60	58	59
December	47¾	48¾	47¾	48⅛
May	42½	43⅝	42½	42⅝
Oats—				
October	31½	31⅝	30¾	30¾
December	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31½
May	32¼	32⅜	32 3-16	32½
Lard—				
December	$9.02½	$9.02½	$9.00	$9.00
January	8.77½	8.82½	8.75	8.75
Ribs—				
January	8.20	8.25	8.17½	8.17½
Pork—				
January	15.40	15.60	15.35	15.45

COFFEE.—After opening barely steady and not unchanged to five points lower, coffee ruled dull and rather easy in tone during the forenoon, then turned decidedly stronger and more active, with prices at one time showing net gains of five to ten points, only to lose ground again, and finally close barely steady and net unchanged to five points higher, with the total sales footing up 32,000 bags. The early news was without special feature. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5 5-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.00			5.00@5.05
November	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.10@5.15
December	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20@5.25
January	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.30@5.35
February				5.35@5.45
March	5.45	5.50	5.40	5.45@5.50
April				5.50@5.60
May	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.60@5.65
June				5.65@5.75
July	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.75@5.80
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.80@5.85
September				5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4850; exchange, 11 31-32; receipts, 18,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 692,000 bags. SANTOS—Quiet; good average Santos, 4890; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,637,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 34,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady, unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 30,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 38; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 39; August, 39.25; September, 39.50; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $20.50@$21; short clear, $19.25@$21. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9½c; 180-lb, 9½c; 160-lb, 9¾c; 140-lb, 10c; pigs, 10¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14¼c; 10-lb, 13½@14c; 12-lb, 13@13¼c; 14-lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 6¾c. LARD—$10.60; city lard, $10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $10.75; Brazil, kegs, $12.75; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 14c; city lard stearine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil bbls, 51c; machine bbls, 51½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.35; oil bbls, $4.50. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.20@$2.25; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10, and W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.—Turpentine—48¼c; receipts, 1,084 casks; sales, 799 casks; exports, 194 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,809 barrels; sales, 1,213 barrels; exports, 3,334 barrels; A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.32½; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.40; W G, $3.65; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 47½c bid; receipts, 46 casks. Resin—$1.15@$1.20; receipts, 237 barrels. Crude turpentine—$1.60@$2.60; receipts, 78 casks. Tar—$1.40; receipts, 14 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady. Calves very dull; reported sales included a few State and Pennsylvania veals at $8.25@$8.50 per 100 lb; city dressed veals, extreme range, 10@13½c per lb; good sheep steady; others weak; lambs slow, but average of sales slightly stronger; sheep sold at $2.75@$3.80 per 100 lb; lambs at $5.50@$5.75; a car of Canadas at $5.50; dressed mutton, 6½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10c. Hogs firm; State and Pennsylvania hogs sold at $7.05@$7.10 per 100 lb; country dressed, 10@10½c per lb for medium to light weights.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A CRUISE TO THE **ORIENT**

By S. S. Auguste Victoria
Special Features—number limited to 300 passengers—only 2 placed in one room—all dining at one sitting.
Including the most interesting places in the World, lasting
77 DAYS 77
Most extensive itinerary ever offered—as comparison will show—from New York Feb'y 3, 1903, to Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Grenada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piræus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.
COSTING ONLY
$350 and up
also a Cruise to the West Indies—duration 22 days—cost $125.
Send for rates, itinerary, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.
The accommodation on this famous steamship includes a number of finely appointed and decorated suites, with private bathrooms, etc., which are now on sale for the 70-day Cruise to the Orient, leaving New York February 4, 1903, at various prices. These offer the very highest grade of convenience and luxury in Ocean travel.
The "Moltke" has no less than 53 staterooms at very moderate rates for the exclusive use of one passenger.
This Cruise of the "Moltke," most notable of all Mediterranean Cruises, has attracted very widespread attention all through the country, making immediate application for space necessary.
A postal will bring descriptive circular.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Trave, Oct. 11 | †Aller, Oct. 18 | †Barmarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz..Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser..Dec. 2, 10 AM
* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia..Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck..Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Nov. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher...Oct. 11, 5:30 AM | Wald'see..Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
Pretoria...Oct. 11, Noon | Pennsyl'a..Oct. 25, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia...Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia...Dec. 3, 2 PM
Palatia...Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd Express Steamer | White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic," Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis .....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Friesland..Oct. 7, 10 AM | *Southwark..Oct. 14, 4 PM
Philadelph'a..Oct. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 A.M.
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland...Oct. 4, 10 AM | Kroonland..Oct. 18, 10 AM
Vaderland..Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland..Oct. 25, 10 AM.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MESABA.....Oct. 4, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

Tour to Old Point Comfort, Richmond Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns. The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley in the Glory of the Autumn Foliage, Harper's Ferry, Washington, etc., October 17. Circulars on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania..Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 2	491,713
To date this year	140,598,947
Corresponding date last year	217,756,286

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 2	$3,457,000
To date this year	$714,805,350
Corresponding date last year	$773,087,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf	1¾	Nat. Lead pf	2
Am. Dist. Tel	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Snuff	2⅝	Norf. & Western	1¼
Am. Snuff pf	1	Peoria & Eastern	4¾
Brunswick	¾	Pressed S. Car	2½
Canada South	1¼	Pressed S. C. pf	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1¾
Corn Products	1¼	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	1½
Corn Prod. pf	1½	Twin City	1
Dist. of Am. pf	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf	1¼
Gt. North. pf	1		
Int. Pump pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf	⅞	Mexican Central	½
Am. Sugar	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2⅜
Erklyn R. T.	⅜	Nat. Lead	½
Erklyn Un. Gas	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Col. Southern	⅜	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	1	Reading 1st pf	1
Consol. Gas	1	Reading 2d pf	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Detroit South	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Hocking Valley	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Int. Power	4	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Kcok. & D. M.	¾	Westinghouse	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Ore. Short Line con.	1
Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1
Del. M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	4½	So. Pac. 4½s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	1¼
N. Y. Dock 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2⅝
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There is very little to be said of yesterday's stock market for the reason that trading throughout was dull and spiritless, with price movements showing no definite trend. All told, approximately 500,000 shares of stock were traded in during the session, and it was due largely to the efforts of the professionals that even this much activity developed. There was, however, a good demand for investment securities.

Two reasons were advanced for the market's quiet—almost hesitation. One of these was the still uncertain condition of the money market, bankers being in nowise disposed to free funds only to have them used for speculative purposes. The other, and this was the more consequential, was the desire on the part of the market leaders and the larger operators to await the outcome of the coal conference to be held at Washington to-day. Generally, it may be said that the Street is not inclined to believe that the conference will have any immediate effect in terminating the disastrous conflict, though it is insisted upon in banking circles that it will show very clearly to Mr. Mitchell that the operators are finally determined to mine coal, and will demand adequate protection so that they may accomplish this.

With the clearing up of the money situation several deferred plans, financial and consolidation, in the railroad and industrial world are to be carried through.

EARNINGS OF COAL ROADS.

There was very little doing in the coal stocks yesterday, though, in view of the uncertainty in respect to the developments at to-day's conference in Washington the shares were considered as having held well.

During the day the Street was forcibly reminded of the seriousness of the strike from a revenue standpoint by the published earnings of the Reading and Lehigh Valley coal companies.

For the month of August the Reading (all companies) reported net earnings of $450,000, a decrease of $965,505, and, after charges and expenses, a deficit of $510,800 as compared with a surplus of $456,610 in the corresponding month last year.

For the same month, Lehigh Valley reported a deficit of $237,570 as compared with a surplus a year ago of $430,350.

CAR CONSOLIDATION TALK.

The coincident advances in Pressed Steel Car and Car and Foundry—the shares of the former company selling up to new high-record prices—led to a revival of the talk that the companies are to be consolidated. Beyond the officially admitted fact that negotiations looking to such consolidation are under way, but that the terms have not been agreed upon, it was not possible to obtain any new information yesterday.

An interesting story in the Street is that several former influential interests in Pressed Steel Car have been caught short of the stocks, this explaining the larger proportionate rise in those shares than in the Car and Foundry issues.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

An interest connected with the Atlantic Coast Line was quoted yesterday as saying that while there is no reason to expect any change in the Louisville and Nashville dividend rate at present, nevertheless that the future of the road is so assured that a higher rate is inevitable.

Harris, Gates & Co. were the largest buyers of the stock yesterday, the issue holding steadier than for some time.

POOL OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

There was an almost complete suspension of pool operations in yesterday's market, due in part to the desire of operators to do nothing pending the coal strike conference and in part to the renewed intimations to the pools from various banking interests that any extension of credits for speculative purposes will be refused at this time.

Hence the inactivity in such shares as Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, and Alton.

COPPER TRADE CONDITIONS.

The comparative steadiness of Amalgamated Copper in the recent market break, and its subsequent recovery, are in the Street credited to inside support because of the improving trade conditions.

On the trade situation D. Houston & Co., in their regular monthly circular, have this to say:

September opened with a quiet market for copper on the basis of 11⅞ cents for lake, but early in the month there was a sudden rally on the appearance of a larger inquiry and good buying, which speedily sent the price to 12 cents. The market for a few days exhibited renewed strength and activity due to the impression that the statistical position of the metal warranted the confidence of consumers and a higher level of prices. On this belief orders were placed more freely than for a long time previous, and the aggregate business was quite large. The market for a time quoted as high as 12⅜@12¼c, but the improvement did not last long, and soon after the middle of the month a receding tendency set in, and since then the market has gradually declined to almost the position it was in on Sept. 1. Buyers have lately shown more reserve, and transactions during the last half of the past month were very limited, while the market situation as a whole is waiting for some stimulating influence to bring it into a more satisfactory condition. Although there is some curtailment of the output at certain mines, there is the prospect of increased production from several other of the newer sources. The copper market has suffered from more or less depression the greater part of this year, but a unanimous determination to apply those rational and legitimate remedies which the situation ought to suggest would undoubtedly soon place the market on a sound and substantial foundation.

Several statistical compilations were issued last month, purporting to give the stocks of copper in this country on Aug. 1, and these have been examined and discussed in the light of known facts, and according to the data furnished by the different compilers as a basis of calculation. The various analyses have aroused unusual interest as to the dimensions of the present available stocks of copper, and whether or not some of them have tended to clarify or obscure the understanding respecting this important feature of the situation, nevertheless the fact has been strongly demonstrated that the statistical position of copper is regarded as a factor of vital moment, and the eyes of the trade have been steadily focused upon the available supplies of the metal wherever these stocks exist. Considering the heavy yearly consumption of copper, the present stocks might be expected to be gradually absorbed before long, provided production was not pushed beyond current volume of output.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

As an evidence of yesterday's market dullness, it is worth while noting that only thirteen stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each, with not one security touching the 50,000 share mark. What is perhaps more noteworthy is that stocks which recently have been decidedly active were almost neglected. For instance, only 8,000 share of Missouri Pacific were traded in, 7,500 shares of St. Paul, 4,800 of Amalgamated Copper, 3,000 of Sugar, 4,000 of Canadian Pacific, 400 of Illinois Central, 3,400 of New York Central, and so on through the list.

Bankers discussing this development said it was the most assuring and encouraging market feature.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

The advance in the Bank of England's discount rate—evidencing that in that quarter it was deemed necessary to take protective financial measures—was on the Street held responsible for the selling of stocks by London in this market. These sales totaled probably 25,000 shares, and were made persistently whenever the market here showed strength.

The principal selling was of the coalers and the Granger shares.

COLORADO FUEL DECISION.

It Favors the Gates Faction—Meeting of Stockholders Ordered.

DENVER, Oct. 2.—Judge Caldwell in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon signed the formal order in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company case.

The substance of the order, which was drawn under the court's instructions by the attorneys for the Gates interests, is that the officers of the company at once issue a call by the regularly prescribed means and that the annual election be held Dec. 10.

Secretary M. D. Thompson of St. Louis, Master in Chancery, is to supervise the election, and the company's officers are to submit to his supervision in making the preliminary arrangements for the meeting.

Regarding the decision in favor of the Gates faction in the Colorado Fuel and Iron contest for control, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, counsel for the Gates-Blair Proxy Committee, gave out the following statement:

"The court has sustained our contention and has ordered a stockholders' meeting for the election of Directors. This meeting will be held under the control of Judge S. D. Thompson of St. Louis as master of the court, appointed for that purpose. We consider that we won everything that we have been fighting for—a prompt and honest election.

COLORADO FUEL.

Gates brokers were the principal buyers of Colorado Fuel, following the announcement of the court decision ordering the holding of the annual meeting of the company early in December. The fact that only those could vote who could show stock certificates, it was pointed out in the Street, signifies that the proxies recently obtained by the Gates people are now of no avail, and hence it was thought that yesterday's buying by the Gates people was for the purpose of making sure of absolute control.

FAILURE STATISTICS.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show failures during the first nine months of 1902 numbered 8,723, with aggregate liabilities of $113,434,688, compared with 8,144 defaults in the corresponding months of 1901, with a total indebtedness of $97,856,416. From these totals should be deducted the failures of banks, other financial institutions and heavily capitalized stock companies, which numbered 47 this year and involved $28,027,198, against 61 in 1901, with liabilities of $17,295,554. This reduces the strictly commercial failures to 8,676, and the amount of liabilities to $85,407,490, compared with 8,083 last year for $80,560,862. Further analysis shows that there were 2,055 manufacturing disasters involving $23,764,818, against 1,806 last year with liabilities of $32,758,457. Trading failures numbered 6,147, compared with 5,842 in 1901, while liabilities were $40,726,690, against $33,320,511 last year. In other commercial lines, not properly included with either of the principal divisions, defaults numbered 474 for $10,915,732, as compared with 435 for $11,481,914 in the corresponding nine months of 1901. In this class alone there appears some decrease from last year's liabilities, but the number of insolvencies is somewhat larger. The figures of strictly commercial failures follow:

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1902	8,676	$42,265,389	$85,407,490
1901	8,083	39,931,458	80,560,862
1900	7,851	58,390,002	101,867,448
1899	9,337	90,751,257	90,703,905
1898	9,258	59,968,124	92,549,417
1897	9,702	77,392,957	117,293,975
1896	10,783	120,401,309	171,155,031
1895	9,449	81,044,566	121,007,123

The number of failures and amount of liabilities during nine months this year and last in different sections of the country are compared below:

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
New England	1,330	1,244	$14,234	$10,495,405
Middle	1,744	1,677	29,109,531	27,881,315
South	1,653	1,405	13,868,787	10,397,124
Southwest	804	499	4,226,437	3,153,629
Cent. West	1,563	1,736	14,823,577	14,429,737
Northwest	930	695	5,203,369	5,053,099
Pacific	625	647	4,731,564	3,150,553
United States	8,676	8,083	$85,407,400	$80,560,862
Banking	47	61	28,027,198	17,295,554
Canada	840	1,009	9,322,467	8,137,327

As will be seen, the worst exhibit was made by the South and Southwest, where conditions have been bad because of weather and crop results. Scarcity of corn and expensive fodder made farm and plantation work difficult, and precipitated many defaults among the small traders because of reduced purchases and delayed collections. In number the showing was most depressing in Texas and Missouri, but in amount of liabilities Maryland, Georgia, Virginia, and South Carolina were conspicuous.

TITLE COMPANIES MERGED.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, held yesterday, the merger of that company with the Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn was ratified and provision made for the increase of the capital stock of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000. Of this increase, $1,100,000 is to be used to acquire the stock of the Brooklyn company, and the balance is to be issued to the stockholders at $300 a share. As the stock of the Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn was issued at 300, the surplus of the consolidated companies will be increased by $3,000,000, making the surplus $4,500,000.

The Board of Directors of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company was also increased to twenty-four members, and five new members elected. These were J. Arbuckle, Julian D. Fairchild, J. M. Bowers, J. Holmes, Jr., and L. V. Bright.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent., the first change since Feb. 3.

Stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco to vote at their annual meeting, to be held Nov. 10, on a 4 per cent. bond issue not to exceed $18,000,000.

Incorporation in Massachusetts of the Textile Furnishing Machinery Company, with a capital of $1,050,000.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $72,000 additional first mortgage 5s of the Bridgeton and Millville Traction Company.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

According to Southern dispatches, the proposed consolidation of the principal handlers and growers of peanuts has fallen through.

Announcement that all but a few details in connection with the reported consolidation of the principal trolley lines in the eastern section of New Jersey has been completed.

Wheat exports from Galveston for September 2,999,000 bushels, against 1,854,979 last year.

Hall Signal Company said to have contracted for a three-story brick addition to its factory at Garwood, N. J., which will make it the largest plant in the world for the exclusive manufacture of automatic block signal appliances.

Dispatches from Youngstown, Ohio, stating that the Cuban Land Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, to build an American city and colonize 1,000 acres of land in Cuba, forty miles from Havana, has been organized there by capitalists from New York, Cleveland, and Chicago and that city.

Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Company reported to have sold the Cleveland Cliffs Company 1,000,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in Chippewa, Marquette, and Luce Counties, Mich.

Springfield (Ohio) advices that the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company shops have become the property of the International Harvester Company.

Decrease of 10,419 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Sept. 20, but net increase of 79,763 instruments since Dec. 20 last.

Stock of the Massachusetts Gas Companies has been admitted to the unlisted department of the Boston Stock Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@8 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $400,827,093; balances, $19,823,065; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $754,369.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rates of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@4.83; demand, $4.86@$4.86¼; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-66@5.20 and 5.17½@5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—15@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the rise in the Bank of England's rate was to a great extent discounted, and its immediate effect on the market rates was inconsiderable. There was little business in discounts yesterday, and rates were nominal. Easy money is expected for a time.

The Stock Exchange was generally weak at the opening, but was steadier after the bank rate announcement. The markets closed, as a rule, with a distinctly cheerful tendency.

South Africans show an advance on the balance. They were supported by professional and Continental buying and by more favorable rumors in regard to the labor difficulty in the Rand.

American rails recovered decidedly, after a weak opening. The strength of coalers was again the chief feature. Quotations closed slightly below the highest points of the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The requirements of the consols settlement increased the demand for money in the market to-day, and the advance in the bank rate, confidently expected and foreshadowed for days, hardened discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange was apathetic, apart from the little doing in Americans. Consols opened steady and eased slightly, as did home rails, though the traffic returns were mostly satisfactory and the prospects encouraging.

Americans opened with a fractional advance, which was not maintained. They were mostly below parity. Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific were especially weak, but they rallied from the worst quotations of the day. The dealings were narrow, and operators were cautious. Prices closed firm. Spanish 4s were firm. Kafirs were quietly cheerful. The celebration of the Jewish New Year hampered operations.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 93¼; Atchison preferred, 104⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 142¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54⅛; Chicago Great Western, 32½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197½; DeBeers, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 46½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¾; Erie, 41⅛; Erie first preferred, [illegible]; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 158½; Louisville and Nashville, 144⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 77⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 84½; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 37⅛; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 40⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 77¾; Union Pacific, 109¼; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41⅜; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 36; Wabash preferred, 52; Spanish 4s, 87½. Bar silver dull at 23 9-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.40; Madrid, 33.72; Lisbon, 26.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Foreigns opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Tractions and Russian Industrials were weak. Later the whole list reacted on offers and the rise in the Bank of England rate. Numerous repurchases subsequently caused a substantial improvement, and prices closed firm. Kafirs were in brisk demand. Industrials rallied well. Rentes were supported. Spanish 4s were favored. Rio Tintos were unsettled in expectation of the dividend announcement.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 89.15.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Business was extremely quiet on the Boerse to-day owing to the Jewish holidays, and prices closed somewhat easier as a result of the increase in the Bank of England rate.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 120,600,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased 65,650,000f.; gold in hand decreased 23,600,000f.; bills discounted increased 170,825,000f.; silver in hand decreased 3,825,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—Money on call rules from 6 to 7 per cent., mostly 7 per cent. Time money shows little change, 6 per cent. being the minimum for all dates up to six months. Year money is not in large supply, and the rate is nominally 5 per cent. In mercantile paper business is quiet. The best names are quoted at 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange is firmer at an advance of ½ cent for short bills and ¼ cent for long bills.

Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 15 and 10 per cent. discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent; time money, 6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $30,222,425; balances, $2,640,167. Massachusetts Gas, common and preferred, were noticeably strong and active on this their first day on the Stock Exchange. New England Gas and Coke stock and bonds were also noticeably strong and active. The trading in these shares was easily the day's feature. Copper Range was the only copper stock to make a creditable showing, the price crossing 59 on the best buying. United Fruit was one other strong stock. The market, apart from the specialties, was neither particularly strong nor active, but rather of the driest order.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,493	Atchison	91¼	90¼	90⅞
95	Atchison pf	102⅜	101¼	102
50	Boston & Albany	260	259	260
103	Boston Elevated	156	156	156
10	Boston & Lowell	244½	244½	244¼
1	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153	153	153
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	125	125	125
2	Fitchburg pf	142½	142½	142½
600	Mass. Elec	36½	36¼	36½
10	Mass. Elec. pf	96½	96½	96½
57	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232
4	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
100	Pere Marquette pf	85	85	85
560	Union Pacific	106⅝	106	106⅛
120	West End	93¼	93	93

TELEPHONES.

547	Am. Tel. & Tel.	167⅜	167	167½
103	Am. Tel. & Tel. Subs	115	115	115
10	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Western	28	28	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

7	Am. Ag. Chem.	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	85	84½	85
50	Am. Hide & Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Am. Hide & Leather pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
30	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8
705	American Sugar	127	126	126
13	American Sugar pf	120	119	120
5	American Woolen	80	80	80
25	American Woolen, ex div.	78¾	78¾	78¾
1,905	Dom. Iron & Steel	65½	64¾	65
27	Edison	275	275	275
467	Edison Rights	7⅛	7	7⅛
16	General Electric	188¼	188¼	188¼
3,264	Mass. Gas	39¼	37⅞	38⅝
2,614	Mass. Gas pf	87¼	85⅝	86
1,508	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	4½	5 1-16
1	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
1	Pullman	238	238	238
2	Swift Pack. & Prov.	158	158	158
1,095	United Fruit	112½	112¼	112½
100	Union Shoe Machine	54½	54½	54½
100	Union Shoe Machine pf	31½	31¼	31½
147	United States Steel	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
58	United States Steel pf	90½	90	90¼
10	Westinghouse	109¼	109¼	109¼

MINING.

425	Adventure	20	18½	20
100	Allouez	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
775	Amalgamated	66⅜	65¼	65⅜
50	Arcadian	4¾	4¼	4¼
345	Atlantic	26	25	26
100	Bonanza	75c.	72½c.	72½c.
28	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540
125	Centennial	17	17	17
30	Cochiti	60c.	60c.	60c.
3,390	Copper Range consol	59	57	58⅞
100	Cons. Mercur	2 1-32	2 1-32	2 1-32
225	Daly West	50½	50	50
100	Dom. Coal	133	133	133
5	Franklin	10	10	10
50	Guanajuato	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
160	Mass.	15½	15½	15½
695	Mohawk	47⅝	46¼	47⅜
310	Montana Coal & Coke	5⅞	5½	5½
165	Montreal & Boston	3	2⅞	2⅞
15	Parrot	26	26	26
30	Quincy	130	128	128
100	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
10	Santa Fé	2	2	2
110	Shannon	10	10	10
36	Tamarack	165½	163	165
120	Trinity	10¾	10½	10¾
375	United States	21⅝	21½	21⅝
700	U. S. Coal & Oil	15⅝	15½	15½
550	Utah	21	20⅝	21
250	Winona	4¼	4	4
70	Wolverine	59	58	59

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The market was much less active to-day, the sales aggregating 39,787 shares of stocks and $161,500 of bonds. There was no "snap" to the demand, yet prices as a rule held firm. Changes were fractional in almost every case, the exceptions being American Railways and International Smokeless Powder, pf., which advanced 1¼ and 1 per cent. respectively. The unfavorable August statements of Reading and Lehigh Valley induced some selling of these issues, but at no time was there any great pressure on them. Traders were inclined to hold off and wait to-morrow's conference of the operators and Mr. Mitchell and President Roosevelt. The feeling here regarding the outcome is not optimistic. Call money was offered freely by the banks to-day and the belief prevailed that the rate will be lowered the coming week. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	American Railways com.	53⅝	53	53⅜
20	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Chic. & Ohio	53¼	53¼	53¼
557	Cambria Steel	29	28⅝	28⅝
160	Con. Lake Superior	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
498	Con. Lake Superior pf	74	74	74
760	Electric Co. of America	10	9⅞	9⅞
150	Int. Smokeless Pow. pf	40	40	40
2	Insurance Co. of N. A	25	25	25
310	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35¼	35¼
16	Lehigh Navigation	77¾	77¾	77¾
2,805	Marsden	5⅛	5 1-16	5 1-16
500	Nat. Asphalt pf	¾	¾	¾
600	Norfolk & Western	75⅝	75	75⅝
618	Pennsylvania Railroad	82⅞	82¼	82½
41	Pennsylvania Salt Co.	112	112	112
121	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
8,475	Philadelphia Electric	9 3-16	8 15-16	9⅛
305	Philadelphia Company	49¼	49¼	49¼
69	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¾	49½	49½
9,750	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
9,530	Reading	36 5-16	35⅝	35⅞
25	Reading 1st pf	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
617	Reading 2d pf	39 3-16	38¾	38⅜
700	Southern R. R.	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
326	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
125	United Gas Imp.	114	113¾	113⅝
50	United Power Company	44¼	44¼	44½
1,982	Union Traction	48¼	48	48
98	United States Steel	41	40⅝	40⅝
8	United States Steel pf	90½	90½	90½
8	West J. & Seashore R.R.	70½	70½	70½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—New York exchange was 5 per cent. premium to-day; money for time and call loans 6 per cent. Trading on the local Exchange reflected the early dullness in New York. There was slight improvement in Boxboard, and American Shipbuilding stock showed the effects of the declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend for the common stock by advancing nearly two points. Later, on fair offerings, this stock registered a net loss of nearly one point. Scattered selling in the closing hour flattened out speculation and tended to depress prices slightly.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	American Can common	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	American Can preferred	52½	52½	52½
630	American Shipbuilding	62¼	59¾	59¾
10	C. & C. Canal & Dock	68	67	68
10	Lake Street Elevated	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Metropolitan Elevated	41½	•41½	41½
170	National Biscuit	46¾	46½	46½
382	National Biscuit pf	104	103½	103¾
100	National Carbon	32½	32½	32½
10	Quaker Oats preferred	90	90	90
310	United Boxboard	14	13¾	14
699	United Boxboard pf	59	58½	59⅜
30	Swift & Co.	150	158¾	158½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Pittsburg Brewing	31⅝	31¼	31½
100	Consolidated Ice	13	13	13
720	Crucible Steel	22⅝	22½	22⅝
228	Crucible Steel pf	86	85¾	85⅞
210	Fireproofing pf	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
9	Luster	14⅞	14½	14½
100	Mfrs' Light & Heat	88	88	88
100	Marsden	5½	5	5
2,521	Pittsburg Coal	30¾	30¼	30¼
396	Pittsburg Coal pf	92	91½	91½
50	Pressed Steel Car pf	92	92	92
20	River Coal	12	12	12
10	River Coal pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
255	United States Steel	40¾	40¼	40⅝
20	U. S. Steel pf	90¾	90½	90⅝
60	Westinghouse A. Brake	183	182	182
480	West. Elec. 2d pf	110⅛	109⅜	109⅜
100	Window Glass	61	61	61
25	Window Glass pf	90½	90	90½
45	Federal Nat. Bank	145	145	145
35	Bank of Pittsburg	138	138	138
118	•Colonial Trust	612	609	610
60	Commonwealth Trust	252	252	252
10	Fidelity Trust	601	601	601
55	•Pittsburg Trust	900	900	900
180	Real Estate Trust	316½	315	315

BOND.

$2,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	99	..	..

•1 Pittsburg Exchange seat, $12,000.
•High record.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in the outside market yesterday was confined to a very few stocks, nearly all the recently prominent issues showing much smaller totals than at any time in many days. The various pools that have been operating in outside stocks did little or nothing yesterday and prices were left in most instances to take care of themselves. This resulted in a somewhat irregular market, with the day's changes about evenly divided between losses and gains. In very few cases, however, were there any wide fluctuations in quotations.

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SAN FRANCISCO STREET RAILWAYS attracted attention by showing increased activity with an accompanying advance in both the common and preferred stocks. The preferred, the more active of the two issues, sold up a full point to 62⅝. The common advanced to 22½.

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ROCK ISLAND showed strength in the early trading, but later was sold somewhat feebly. The common stock, after selling as high as 59⅝, dropped back at the close to 58½, but these fluctuations were on transactions that were very small compared with the recent operations in this stock. The preferred showed a total of only a few hundred shares between 84⅜ and 84¼.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	American Can pf	52¾	52⅝	52¾
100	Am. Light & Traction	42½	42½	42½
400	Am. Writing Paper	6½	6½	6½
1,200	Am. Writing Paper pf	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
200	B

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
210	250	77	Adams Express	240	240	230	230	...
65¼	65⅞	4,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	65½	65⅞	65¼	65⅜	− ⅜
12⅜	12½	1,700	Am. Hide & Leather	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	− ¼
42⅜	42¾	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	42¼	42⅝	42	42	− ⅝
1	1⅛	100	Am. Bicycle Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
37	37¼	13,300	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	36⅞	37¼	36¼	37	+ ½
92¾	93	1,700	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf	91⅝	92¾	91⅝	92¾	+1¾
57	57½	450	*Am. Grass Twine	56½	57	56¾	57	...
		800	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51¾	51	51¼	+1¼
37	40	200	Am. District Telegraph	37½	38	37½	38	+1
250	260	50	Am. Express	258	258	258	258	...
11⅞	11⅝	800	*Am. Ice Co	11½	11⅝	11	11	− ⅛
38	38½	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
23	23⅝	200	*Am. Linseed Co	23	23	22	22	+ ⅛
31	31½	1,800	*Am. Locomotive Co	31⅛	31⅜	31	31	− ¼
94½	95	415	*Am. Loco. Co. pf	94¼	94½	94⅛	94½	− ⅛
46¾	47½	800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47	47	46¾	47	− ¼
95¼	96	100	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	...
132	140	500	*Am. Snuff Co	134¾	135	134¾	135	+2⅞
100	102	1,100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	100	101	100	101	+1
125⅜	126¼	3,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	126½	127	125¾	126	−1
118½	120½	36	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	...
90½	90⅝	16,750	Atch., Topeka & S. F	90⅛	91¼	90⅛	90⅝	− ½
101¼	101½	2,335	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101⅜	102¼	101⅛	101½	− ½
108	108¼	11,200	Baltimore & Ohio	108½	109	108	108¼	− ¼
2⅞	3	6,940	Baltimore & O. rights	3	3	3	3	− ⅛
108	...	30	Boston Air Line pf	108	108	108	108	...
64½	64⅝	2,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	65½	64½	64½	− ¾
220	240	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	230	230	220	230	−5½
11⅜	12¼	200	Brunswick City	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ¾
50¾	51½	100	*Butterick Co	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	...
87	88	100	Canada Southern	88	88	88	88	+1
138	138¼	4,200	Canadian Pacific	137½	139½	137½	138¼	− ⅜
178	182	100	Central R. R. of N. J	180	180	180	180	...
52¼	52½	9,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¾	53	51⅜	52½	...
37⅜	38¼	1,200	Chicago & Alton	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
74	74½	100	Chicago & Alton pf	74	74	74	74	−1
31	31½	400	Chicago Great West	31¼	31½	31	31	− ¼
91	92	100	Chicago Gt. West. deb	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
102	102¼	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101¾	102¾	101½	102	...
236⅜	237	100	Chicago & N'western	236½	238½	236½	236½	+ ½
200	201	920	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	201	201¼	200½	201⅞	+ ⅛
22	22½	600	Chicago Term. Trans	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
40	40⅝	400	Chi. Term. Transfer pf	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅜
18⅞	18¾	100	Chicago Union Trac	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅜
118	125	12	C., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	124	124	124	124	...
82⅜	82¾	26,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	82	85	82	82⅞	+ ⅞
31¾	32	900	Colorado Southern	32	32½	31¾	31⅞	− ⅜
49⅝	49½	200	Colorado South. 2d pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	− ⅜
24	24½	2,400	C. & Hock. Coal & Iron	24⅜	24⅞	23½	24	− ¾
219¼	220	1,530	Consolidated Gas	220⅛	220⅝	219¾	220	−1
33⅛	34	300	Corn Products	33¼	34½	33¼	34½	+ ⅞
84½	85	300	Corn Products pf	84	84½	84	84½	+1½
175	176	300	Delaware & Hudson	176	176½	176	176	−1½
45	45¾	400	Denver & Rio Grande	45¾	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	− ¼
92⅛	92⅜	800	Denver & Rio G. pf	92	92¾	92	92¾	+ ⅛
21½	22	300	Detroit Southern	22	22	21½	21½	− ⅛
41⅞	42	3,000	Detroit Southern pf	41⅞	41¾	41½	41½	− ⅜
48	49	400	Des Moines & Ft. D	47	48¾	47	48¾	−1½
89¾	90	25	Detroit United Ry	90	90	90	90	...
36½	37	133	*Dis. of Am. pf. ctfs	37½	37¾	37	37¾	+1⅜
19½	20	25	Duluth, S. S. & At	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
39⅞	40	19,500	Erie	40	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅜
68¾	68¾	1,300	Erie 1st pf	69	69	68½	68¾	− ⅜
54½	55½	300	Erie 2d pf	55	55	54¾	54¾	− ⅜
61	61½	200	Evansville & T. H	61	61	61	61	...
60	...	10	*Fort W. & Denver C	60	60	60	60	−1½
185½	187	600	General Electric	188¼	188½	185½	185¼	− ¼
194	197	100	Great Northern pf	195	195	195	195	+1
96	96½	200	Hocking Valley	96	96	96	96	− ⅛
	96½	200	Hocking Valley pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
153¼	153¾	450	Illinois Central	153½	153⅝	153½	153½	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	2,541	Illinois Central rights	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
20⅝	21	600	International Paper	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	...
73	73¼	700	International Paper pf	73	73½	72½	73¼	+ ¼
66	66½	1,200	*Internat. Power Co	65½	68½	64½	66	−4
21½	22	500	*International Silver	19	20	19	20	...
92	94	100	Internat. Steam P. pf	95	95	95	95	+1
46	46¾	100	Iowa Central	46½	46½	46½	46½	− ¼
82	83	300	Iowa Central pf	82	82¾	82	82¾	...
81¼	81½	800	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81⅜	81⅞	81½	81½	...
35¼	35⅞	600	Kansas City Southern	35½	35½	35	35¼	− ⅜
56	57	200	Kansas City South. pf	57	57	57	57	...
34	38	400	Keokuk & Des Moines	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	− ⅜
139¾	140¼	23,400	Louisville & Nashville	139⅛	141½	138½	140	+ ⅞
137	137⅜	15,900	Manhattan Elevated	137¼	137½	136¾	137	− ⅜
123	124	700	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	123⅝	124	123¾	124	...
141¼	141⅝	1,400	*Metropolitan St. Ry	142	142¼	141¾	141¾	− ¼
261	263	100	Mexican Central	261½	264	261½	262½	− ½
111½	112¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	112	112	112	112	− ¼
74	75	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	75½	75¾	74¾	74¾	−2½
129	130	254	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	130	130¾	129	130¾	− ¼
30½	30⅝	2,680	Mex., Kansas & Texas	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30½	− ½
62½	63	800	Mo., Kansas & T. pf	63	63½	63	63	...
115⅛	115¾	8,300	Missouri Pacific	115½	116	115	115¼	− ⅜
107½	110	500	Nash., Chat. & St. L	107½	109	107	107⅞	−2⅜
46⅞	46⅞	130	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46¾	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
103	105	500	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	104	104½	104	104½	+ ½
29	29⅜	3,600	*Nat. Lead Co	29¾	29¾	28⅝	29	− ½
94½	94⅝	634	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94	96	94	96	+2
19¼	19½	300	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	− ¼
177	178	200	*New York Air Brake	177	178	177	178	+1
157⅜	158	3,400	New York Central	158	159	157⅝	158	− ¼
51	52½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	52	52	52	52	− ½
34⅜	34½	3,300	N. Y., Ontario & West	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
75⅛	75¼	38,200	Norfolk & Western	75⅜	76⅞	73⅞	75¼	+1¼
82½	84	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	83	83	83	83	...
164	164⅜	28,450	Pennsylvania Railroad	164	165¾	164	164	− ½
104½	105	1,600	People's Gas (Chicago)	105	105½	104½	104⅜	− ⅛
43½	44¼	600	Peoria & Eastern	44	45	43¼	44⅜	+4⅜
99	100	200	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ⅝
53⅜	53⅞	9,800	Pressed Steel Car	58	60	58	59½	+2½
93¼	93½	2,500	Pressed Steel Car pf	92	93¾	92	93¼	+1½
230	235	150	Pullman Company	235	235	235	235	...
36	36¼	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	− ¼
88¼	88⅝	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88½	88¾	88½	88½	...
71¾	72	44,320	Reading	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	+ ½
87⅛	88¼	140	Reading 1st pf	87½	87⅞	87½	87½	−1
77¾	78½	1,500	Reading 2d pf	78¼	78½	78	78	−1
21½	21⅜	1,800	*Republic Iron & Steel	21½	22¼	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
79	79¼	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79½	79½	79½	79¼	+ ¼
23	23⅜	200	St. Joseph & Gr. Island	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
74	79	100	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
38	39	100	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	39	39	39	39	+ ½
78½	79	600	St. Louis & San Fran	79½	79¾	78½	79	+ ½
74¾	74¾	300	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	...
34	34¾	900	St. Louis Southwestern	34¾	34¾	34	34	− ⅛
71½	72	100	St. Louis S'western pf	72	72	72	72	− ⅛
90	95	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	93	+1½
75¾	75¼	20,450	Southern Pacific	75¼	75⅞	74⅞	75¼	− ⅛
39⅛	39¼	35,500	Southern Railway	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞	39	− ⅛
96¾	96¾	200	Southern Railway pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	− ⅛
90	92	100	So. Ry. Mo. & O. tr. cfs	92	92	92	92	+1½
6¾	7	1,900	Stand. Rope & Twine	7	7½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅝
67¾	68	6,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron	67⅜	69¼	67	67½	− ¼
47¾	48	4,800	Texas Pacific	48¼	48½	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	30	150	Toledo, St. L. & West	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
43¾	44	800	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf	43½	43⅞	43	43⅞	− ⅝
122	127	200	Twin City Rapid Tran	122	122	122	122	+1
16	16⅛	1,500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	− ¼
56	56⅜	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	55¾	− ½
106	106¼	25,700	Union Pacific	106½	106⅝	105⅞	106⅛	− ⅛
91	91¼	150	Union Pacific pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	...
145	150	350	U. S. Express	148	149¾	148	149¾	+ ¼
14¼	14⅜	6,610	*U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
89¾	90	630	*U. S. Leather pf	90	90	89¾	90	+1½
18⅜	18⅞	900	U. S. Rubber	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅜
57	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf	58½	58½	58	58	...
40½	40⅝	5,300	U. S. Steel	40½	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
100⅝	100¾	2,980	U. S. Steel pf	90½	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	...
56	60	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	− ½
67½	68	800	Va. Carolina Chemical	68½	68½	68	68	− ¾
128¼	129½	110	Va. Carolina Chem. pf	128	129	128	128	−1
34⅜	35¼	700	Wabash	35	35	34⅝	35	− ¼
50⅜	50⅝	3,500	Wabash pf	51	51⅝	50¾	50⅜	− ¼
93¾	93½	320	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93¼	93½	− ⅛
218½	220	200	Westinghouse E. & M	219½	219½	219	219	− ¾
28½	28¾	300	W. & Lake Erie	28½	28⅝	28½	28¼	+ ¼
60¾	60⅞	300	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf	61½	61¾	61	61	− ⅛
28¼	28⅜	1,300	Wisconsin Central	28	28½	28	28⅛	− ⅛
53¼	53½	300	Wisconsin Central pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
Total...		491,713	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,010	Amal. Copper	65⅝	65⅞	65	65⅜
850	Am. Car & Fdy.	36⅝	37¼	36¼	36¾
30	Am. Locomotive	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
2,040	Am. Sugar	126¼	127¼	125¾	126½
11,540	A., T. & S. F.	90½	91¼	90½	90⅝
100	A., T. & S. F. pf	101⅞	102¼	101½	102
1,730	Balt. & Ohio	108¼	109⅛	108	108⅝
100	B. & O. rights	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,010	Brook. Rap. Tr.	65¼	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
1,490	Can. Pacific	137⅝	138¾	137⅝	138¼
810	Ches. & Ohio	52⅛	53¼	52⅛	52¼
60	Chi. & Alton	38¼	38¼	38	38
100	Chi. Gt. West	31	31¼	31	31¼
5,820	C., M. & St. P.	101⅜	102⅞	101⅜	102¼
4,200	Col. Fuel & I.	82	84⅝	82	82¼
50	Col. Southern	32	32	31¾	32
120	Col. & Hoc. Coal	24¼	25¼	24	24
70	Den. & Rio Gr.	45⅝	46	45¾	46
10	Det. Southern	22	22	22	22
5,150	Erie	39⅞	40¼	39¾	40
20	Erie 1st pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
10	Hall Signal	122	122	122	122
70	Ill. Central	153¼	153½	153⅜	153⅜
4,740	Louis. & Nash.	138¾	141½	138¾	140¼
4,950	Manhattan	137¼	137⅝	136⅝	137⅛
10	Mexican Cent.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Mo., K. & T.	31	31⅛	30¾	30¾
50	Mo., K. & T. pf	63¾	63⅞	63¾	63⅜
7,290	Mo. Pacific	115¼	115⅞	115	115½
70	Nat. Lead	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅜
270	N. Y. Central	158⅜	158⅝	158	158
610	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅜	34¾	34¼	34⅝
2,990	Nort. & West	74	76	74	75½
870	Pennsylvania	164⅝	165⅝	164⅝	164⅞
280	People's Gas	105¾	105½	104¾	104⅞
250	Press'd Steel Car	59⅜	59⅝	59⅛	59⅜
22,960	Reading	71⅜	72⅞	71⅜	71⅞
20	Reading 2d pf	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝	78⅝
20	Republic Steel	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
8,320	Southern Pac.	75¼	75¾	74⅝	75¼
10,670	Southern Ry.	38⅞	39⅝	38¾	39⅛
150	Stand. R. & T.	7	7	7	7
5,070	Tenn. Coal & I.	67⅜	69	67	67½
60	Texas Pac.	48¼	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
9,870	Union Pacific	106	106¾	105⅞	106¼
1,310	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14¾	14¼	14⅜
40	U. S. Leath. pf	90	90	90	90
10	U. S. Rubber	19	19	19	19
7,180	U. S. Steel	40½	40⅞	40⅜	40½
490	U. S. Steel pf	90⅜	90¼	90¼	90¼
490	Wabash	35	35¼	34¾	34⅞
210	Wabash pf	51⅜	51⅝	51	51
30	Wis. Central	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
125,850					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc.	28	28	28	28
2,000	Col. Fuel. & I. conv. 4s.	98¼	98¼	96¼	98¼
$5,000					

West Virginia Debt Settlement.

The West Virginia Debt Settlement Committee, of which John Crosby Brown is Chairman, has announced that hereafter and until further notice, deposits of the West Virginia deferred certificates will be received by Brown Brothers & Co., subject to a penalty of 2 per cent.

New Stock Exchange Members.

Charles Fearon of Philadelphia, Charles Counselman of Counselman & Day, and J. W. Cunningham of Ellingwood & Cunningham were elected members of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	882	950
4th week Sept...	$178,000	$144,038	$135,900
Month	579,345	489,260	470,184
From July 1	1,721,280	1,566,888	1,390,643

CHICAGO & ALTON for August—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	890,286	850,618	39,668
Op. exp. & taxes.	555,511	538,779	16,752
Net earnings	334,755	311,839	22,916
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,686,761	1,678,276	18,485
Op. exp. & taxes.	1,054,044	1,048,378	5,666
Net earnings	642,717	629,898	12,819

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	5,171,301	4,979,673	4,545,719
Oper. expenses	2,935,868	2,837,952	2,663,201
Net earnings	2,235,433	2,141,721	1,882,518
Fixed charges	813,000	808,525	797,261
Surplus	1,422,433	1,333,196	1,085,257
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	9,791,688	9,460,462	8,453,016
Oper expenses	5,756,406	5,590,690	5,253,045
Fixed charges	1,626,000	1,617,049	1,594,521
Surplus	2,409,282	2,243,723	1,605,450

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY for August—

Earn. all sources	1,617,128	2,445,738	2,313,918
Exp. and taxes	1,829,901	1,919,472	1,812,062
Deficit	212,772	*526,266	*501,856
Two months from July 1:			
Earn all sources	3,000,079	4,556,502	.....
Exp. and taxes	3,624,236	3,724,010	.....
Deficit	624,157	*832,582	.....

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY for August—

Earn all sources	128,593	1,779,025	1,813,505
Exp. and taxes	275,192	1,874,857	1,922,290
Deficit	146,599	95,832	108,785
Two months from July 1:			
Earn all sources	246,891	3,204,334	.....
Exp. and taxes	563,051	3,411,457	.....
Deficit	316,160	207,123	.....
Both companies month August:			
Deficit	359,372	*430,434	353,071
Two months from July 1:			
Deficit	940,317	*625,459	.....

*Surplus.

MEXICAN CENTRAL for August—

Gross earnings	1,699,137	1,301,222	1,290,429
Oper. expenses	1,208,071	1,070,725	1,087,149
Net earnings	491,066	230,497	203,280
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	13,491,609	11,544,014	11,609,424
Oper. expenses	9,468,870	8,438,997	8,030,936
Net earnings	4,022,739	3,105,017	3,578,488

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for August—

Gross earnings	735,608	650,181	648,666
Op. expenses	468,787	447,891	422,277
Net earnings	245,821	202,590	226,389
Int., tax., & rent.	151,187	152,510	160,325
Surplus	94,634	50,080	66,064
*Includes $34,075 additions to property.			
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,475,427	1,273,155	1,258,520
Op. expenses	*932,087	893,404	814,901
Net earnings	493,360	379,751	443,619
Int., tax., & rent.	302,374	305,020	323,651
Surplus	190,986	74,731	119,968
*Includes $64,357 additions to property.			

NORFOLK & WESTERN for August—

Gross earnings	1,713,404	1,437,511	1,403,807
Op. expenses	399,633	815,203	836,044
Net earnings	713,771	622,308	567,763
Charges	211,380	192,161	187,650
Surplus	502,391	430,147	380,113
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,276,241	2,775,118	2,680,476
Op. expenses	1,929,202	1,607,524	1,633,680
Net earnings	1,347,039	1,167,594	1,046,796
Charges	421,693	384,323	375,300
Surplus	925,946	783,271	671,496

NORTHERN PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

Earnings:			
Freight	30,227,013	23,481,713	22,140,180
Passenger	9,177,509	7,247,000	6,219,996
Mail, ex. & mis.	1,982,838	1,832,270	1,661,142
Total gross	41,387,380	32,560,984	30,021,318
Expenses:			
Main. of way	6,767,757	5,249,068	4,874,087
Main. of equip	3,404,986	2,455,823	2,232,400
Transportation	10,139,817	8,061,717	6,514,490
General	925,845	873,536	773,652
Total expenses	21,288,414	16,640,144	14,394,629
Net earnings	20,098,966	15,920,840	15,626,690
Div. and interest	843,765	743,787	885,521
Total income	20,942,731	16,664,627	16,312,211
Taxes	1,149,890	920,352	850,590
Balance	19,792,841	15,744,275	15,461,621
Amount reserved div. and surplus	3,000,000	.....	.....
Total	22,792,841	15,744,275	15,461,621
Charges	9,745,908	8,841,656	8,977,802
Surplus	13,047,233	7,202,619	6,483,819
Dividends	8,499,946	6,200,000	5,400,000
Final surplus	4,547,287	1,002,619	1,083,819

PENNSYLVANIA. Eastern lines directly operated, for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	9,280,561	8,388,161	7,401,961
Op. expenses	5,752,710	4,910,310	4,569,610
Net earnings	3,527,851	3,468,851	2,832,351
Gross, 8 months	68,121,867	60,840,667	55,015,367
Op. expenses	44,750,471	40,010,471	37,723,271
Net, 8 months	23,362,396	20,830,196	17,290,096

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, show changes in August and for the eight months as follows:

	From Jan. August, 1902.	1, 1902. Increase.	Increase.
Gross earings	382,700	4,260,600	
Op. expenses	470,200	3,213,800	
Net earnings	*87,500	1,046,800	

Changes reported in the same period a year ago, over 1900 figures, were as follows:

	From Jan. Increase. August, 1901.	1, 1901. Increase.
Gross earnings	822,600	2,647,000
Op. expenses	578,100	971,300
Net earnings	244,500	1,675,700

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,151,027	1,078,227	1,122,227
Op. expenses	701,901	657,401	700,201
Net earnings	449,126	420,826	422,026
Gross, 8 months	8,054,916	7,766,716	7,513,011
Op. expenses	5,523,496	5,452,396	5,289,196
Net, 8 months	2,531,420	2,314,320	2,213,820

NORTHERN CENTRAL for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	681,836	692,936	673,036
Op. expenses	476,960	476,760	443,260
Net earnings	205,176	216,576	229,776
Gross, 8 months	5,402,745	5,300,245	5,071,445
Op. expenses	3,903,153	3,859,453	3,706,253
Net, 8 months	1,499,592	1,440,792	1,365,192

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	694,350	651,150	614,450
Op. expenses	340,389	350,589	314,191
Net earnings	353,961	300,561	300,261
Gross, 8 months	2,789,783	2,621,783	2,481,083
Op. expenses	1,946,128	1,839,228	1,719,128
Net, 8 months	843,655	782,555	761,955

READING COMPANY for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Railway Company—			
Receipts	1,992,195	2,570,169	2,567,546
Ex., inc. rent, &c.	1,456,378	1,550,893	1,588,131
Net earnings	535,837	1,019,276	999,415
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	242,312	2,424,983	2,465,231
Expenses	524,457	2,187,439	2,238,870
Deficit	282,144	*237,544	*226,361
Reading Company—			
Net income	116,500	78,877	21,852
Net en. all cos.	370,193	1,335,688	1,247,728
Fixed charges & tax	881,000	879,082	790,979
Deficit	510,807	*456,616	*393,801
From July 1 to August 31—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	3,913,371	4,773,288	4,707,294

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

James B. Duke Buyer of Fifth Avenue Corner — Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

James B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, is the buyer of the plot, 27.2 by 120, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, the sale of which by John Notman was reported in this column yesterday. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the deal. Mr. Duke will erect a handsome residence on the site from plans which are now being prepared by a Boston architect.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Cornelius W. Luyster the five-story apartment house, known as the Sherman, at 155 to 161 West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, on plot 95 by 105. The price is reported to have been $200,000.

Collins & Collins have sold for Emma S. Potter the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James Carlew, to a client, for occupancy, the four-story limestone-front dwelling 46 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100. This completes the sale of a row of five houses recently erected by Mr. Carlew.

William P. Mangam has sold for Charles Lanier, to Edward Glokner, the five-story double flat 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Louis J. Marx has bought from Jackson & Stern, 319 and 321 West Twenty-sixth Street, a plot 50 by 98.9. A seven-story stable to be erected on the lots has been leased from the plans for a term of ten years.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for T. A. Adams, to T. M. Stewart, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 354 West Twenty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Seymour F. Kurzman has resold the five-story flat 47 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.8, to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, owners of the adjoining Madison Avenue corner.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for John J. Hopkins to John Retzloff the three five-story flats 2,129 to 2,133 Madison Avenue, on plot 75 by 60, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The westerly portion of the block bounded by West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, which will be the site of Charles M. Schwab's new residence, was conveyed yesterday to Mr. Schwab by the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York for a consideration of $610,000. Mr. Schwab took title to the West End Avenue front of this block several months ago.

The building at 78 and 80 Broad Street, which was purchased under contract last Spring by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, has been transferred to that organization by Edward F. Searles for $200,000. Of this amount $175,000 remains on mortgage, due in one year and bearing 5 per cent. interest.

John T. Williams has mortgaged the Lord's Court Building to the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the sum of $1,450,000. The mortgage carries 4½ per cent. interest and falls due on Jan. 1, 1904.

Hell & Stern have leased for Henry Corn two floors in the new building to be erected at 17 to 19 West Nineteenth Street, running through to 10 to 16 West Twentieth Street. The total space on both floors is over 40,000 square feet. The lease covers a term of years at a total rental of $100,000. The lessees are Julius Stein & Co.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the following houses for a term of years: 257 West Seventy-third Street, for Mrs. C. Hoyt to L. Guillaudeu; 164 West Seventy-second Street, for Napoleon Levy to Isabel Dinzey; 266 West Seventy-second Street, for W. E. D. Stokes to Mrs. Jennie Read; 228 West Seventy-fifth Street, for W. E. D. Stokes to a Dr. Traub; 168 West Seventy-eighth Street, to a Mr. Webb; 247 West Ninetieth Street, for C. L. Lawson to Calvert Townley; 266 West Eighty-eighth Street, for F. Carbucci to Arthur Bingham; 32 West Ninety-fourth Street, for C. Collins to Mrs. L. A. Bowles; 270 West Ninety-third Street, for Walter Rosen to L. Stern; 45 West Forty-ninth Street, to T. Moore..

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased the six-story tenement 197 and 199 Hester Street, for F. Pitelli to A. Grecco for five years, at a total rental of $42,000; also for D. Silberstein, to F. Macione, the five-story tenement 26 and 28 Carmine Street, for five years, at a total rental of $27,500; also for Schmeidler & Bachrach, to M. Contardo, the six-story tenement 538 East Fourteenth Street, for five years at a total rental of $14,000.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected by Charles Adams on a lot 23.1 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue. There will be front and rear apartments on each floor. This is one of the first structures planned under the new tenement house law for a lot 25 feet front or less with accommodations for more than one family on a floor.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 4 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Milton Hopkins, and anoter, as executors $17,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

No. 306 East Forty-first Street, south side, 92.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.3 by 67 by 17.10 by 59.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Mark Aaron 6,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Nos. 503 to 509 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Av, 100 by 100.11, two six-story elevator apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. H. Yockel 180,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 25 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,759; subject to another mortgage for $14,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 616.4 feet east of Marion Avenue, 50 by 38.9 by 50 by 38.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,721.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 637 and 639 West Forty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 100; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,808 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 414 West Thirteenth Street, for four-story brick lofts, 19.4 by 95.8; G. B. Raffetto, premises, owner; A. Vandresco of 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 165 Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick market, 25 by 100; A. Buchsbaum of 35 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; W. J. Fryer of 22 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 140 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25.4 by 17; Harry C. Adams, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Amethyst Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story brick school, 131 by 60.8; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $65,000.

Evelyn Place, north side, 75 feet east of Mayflower Street, for a one-story frame barn, 14 by 19; Mary Steiger, premises, owner; Louis P. Steiger, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

Bleecker Street, west side, 70 feet west of Thompson Street, to a two-story brick shop; E. Esposito, owner; A. Magnoni, architect; cost, $250.

No. 43 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. B. Miller of 246 Central Park West, owner; W. S. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Coles Lane, north side, between Bainbridge Avenue and Poe Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 27; Edward J. Owens, premises, owner; D. H. Budlong of 734 East Two Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $350.

Important Brooklyn Corner Sold.

A Chicago syndicate purchased yesterday from Thomas Adams, Jr., a large plot in Brooklyn, having frontages of 77.11 feet on Flatbush Avenue and 93 feet on Third Avenue, at the junction of those thoroughfares with Schermerhorn Street. The price is reported at $125,000, by E. C. M. Fitzgerald of the McNulty and Fitzgerald Company, through whom the deal was effected. It is understood that a business building will be erected on the plot.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Oct. 2.

AVENUE D, 112, n e corner of 8th St, 26.6x77; Hugo Jaburg and another to William H. Schmohl, (mtg $16,000) $19,500

BROAD ST, w s, 72.7 ft s of Marketfield St, 51.7x105x irregular; Edward F. Searles to the Maritime Association of the Port of New York 200,000

FORSYTH ST, 124, e s, 25x100; August Goetz to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $12,000) 1

HENRY ST, 320, e s, 25x25.3x25x25.2; Gussie Storch to Mark Rosenthal, (mtg $18,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,018, w s, 17x80; Mamie J. Faulkner to Emily H. Townsend, (mtg $12,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 79 ft s of 40th St, 19.9x85; Emily H. Townsend to George V. Foster, (mtg $20,500) 1

LOTS 449 and 450, Block P, amended map Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Marina Allstrom, (mtg $1,700) 1

MADISON AV, 1,714, w s, 16.6x70; Max Litowich to Sarah L. Feinberg, (mtg $8,500) 1

PARK ROW, 227 and 229, and 66 and 68 New Bowery, 50x43x58.7; the Atlantic Realty Company to Edward J. Rigney, (mtg $35,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 24.1x75; Marcus Nasanowitz to Abraham N. Harrison, (mtg $16,500) 19,000

SUMMIT AV, s s, 318.4 ft e of Anthony St, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Mary E. Reilly, (mtg $3,000) 100

VYSE AV, 1,516, e s, 25x100; William H. Schaeffer to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $3,000) 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Weiher Court, and 250 ft n of 164th St, 50x105; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to D. R. Grobert, all liens 1

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 143d St, 16.8x100; Samuel Shortridge, Jr., to Charles H. Cordes 22,000

2D AV, e s, 41.4 ft s of 12th St, 20.7x100; Thomas F. Kaughran and another, executors, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee ..... Order of Court

3D AV, w s, 47.9 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 26x129.9x25.10x131.4; Jennie Graham to the Architects' Realty Company, all liens 1

9TH AV, n e ½ of Lot 996, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Safety Co-operative Building Loan Savings Association of the City of New York to Robert Christie, Jr., B. & S. 1

43D ST, s s, 380 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Edward Karsch to John J. Lordan, all liens 1

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Jere C. Lyons to Elizabeth H. Donohue, (mtg $40,000) 1

48TH ST, e s, 225x100.5; Cora M. Brannwell to Edmund Randolph, (mtg $43,000) 88,500

51ST ST, s s, 19 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; Clara Schwenk to Agnes Moeslein, all liens 1

90TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Edmond Daley to Julia De W. Thompson, (mtg $16,000) 29,000

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Mary E. Brister to Harry Charles, quitclaim, (mtg $15,000) ..... Exchange

65TH ST, s s, 264 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.5; William W. Macfarland, referee, to David Levy 18,000

65TH ST, s s, 264 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100; David Levy to Eva R. Anderson 1

73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, runs w — to e s of Riverside Drive x n — to the s s of 74th St x e — to Orphan Asylum Society to Charles M. Schwab 610,000

74TH ST, 135 West, 23x102.2; United States Realty and Construction Company and Century Realty Company to F. Simon, Dumont, Jr., (mtg $25,000) 39,000

75TH ST, 49 East, 20x102.2; Auguste Weiller to Charles S. Oakley 45,000

78TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Jere C. Lyons to Clara Broughton 1

78TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles E. F. McCann to Jacob Heinrich 17,600

85TH ST, 550 East, 16.6x102.2; Isaac L. Dunn to John W. Murray, (mtg $5,200) .. 7,500

89TH ST, s s, 221.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; Ellen M. De Blois to William Spence 1

113TH ST, s s, 140.8 ft e of 7th Av, 34.6x100.11; National Prohibition Park Company to Daniel L. Perly, (mtg $32,000) .. 1

116TH ST, 131 West, 25x100.11; Louis E. De La Vergne to William Wetterer, (mtg $26,000) 100

121ST ST, 15 West, 20x100.11; Leonard H. Best, executor, to Harry C. Horton.. 26,000

169TH ST, s s, 140.7 ft from n w corner of Home St, run s w 80.1x e — x n e 49.5 to 169th St, n w 25; Wilhelmine F. Anderson to Charles Munich, (mtg $3,000) 4,850

Recorded Leases.

ALEXANDER AV, 143, n w corner of 134th St; Augusta Esser, executrix, to Henry Zimmer, 10 years $1,740

CARMINE ST, 26 and 28; David Silberstein to Francesco Maciocc, 5 years... 5,500

PARK AV, 1,245, n e corner of 96th St; Herman Hoyns to Edwin Shevlin and another, 7-12 years $1,200. 1,320

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 11th St; Empire Realty Corporation to M. & W. Naumberg, 3 years 13,500

3D AV, 2,282 to 2,288; 124th St, 175 East; Sarah R. Jenkins, individually and as executrix, to James Lucas, 5 years from May 1, 1907, and 5 years from May 1, 1912 ..... $10,000, 12,000

7TH AV, 2,181; John H. Haaren to Wahlers Brothers, 3 7-12 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALLSTROM, Marina, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 449 and 450, Block P, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, prior mtg $1,700, 5 years, —— per cent. $950

ANDERSON, Adelaine, to Leopold Salomon; Lot 46, map of 65 lots of Oak Tree Plot at Tremont, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

BATTERY PLACE REALTY COMPANY to George A. Fuller Company; West St, n e corner of Battery Place, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4 and 5 per cent. 1,100,000

BERGEN, William C., to Samuel Campbell and wife, joint tenants; Summit Av, s s, 293.4 ft e of Anthony Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 3,000

BERGEN, William C., to Emma M. Stamp; Summit Av, s s, 318.4 ft e of Anthony Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 3,000

BUTTLER, Katherine C., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 31st St, s s, 299.10 ft w of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4 per cent. 45,000

CHRISTIE, Robert, Jr., to Safety Co-operative Building Loan and Savings Association; 9th Av, n s, being e ½ of Lot 996, map of Wakefield, Installments, 6 per cent. 500

CHRISTOPHER, Patrick F., to Mary Mullaly; Bronxdale Av, w s, being Lots 48 and 49, map of 211 lots of the Downing estate; also Bronxdale Av, s w corner of Morris Park Av; also Bronxdale Av, w s, being Lots 148 to 154, map of 211 lots of the Downing estate, 4 years.. 7,200

COLVILLE, Catherine T., and another to Thomas J. Keenan; 22d St, s s, 153.9 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 5 per cent. 600

CORDES, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willis Av, s w corner of 143d St, due Sept. 23, 1905, 4½ per cent. 13,000

COTMAN, Arthur J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 105th St, n s, 448.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

DORFLINGER, Belle L., to Mabel R. Cushing; 71st St, 124 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

FARLEY, Thomas, to John O. Hillyer, executor; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 1,500

FEINBERG, Paulina H., (née Cohen,) to Minnie Lissner; Madison Av, w s, 34.11 ft n of 113th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

FEINBERG, Israel L., to Minnie Lissner; Madison Av, 1,714, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,500

FOSTER, George V., to Katherine E. Dewson; Lexington Av, w s, 70 ft s of 40th St, prior mtg $20,500, due Oct. 15, 1904, 6 per cent. 6,000

HEINRICH, Jacob, to Adam Wachter; 78th St, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

HEINRICH, Jacob, to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; 78th St, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, prior mortgage —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

HERLIHY, Ellen V., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 105th St, 239 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000

HUSSON, John, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; plot begins on w s of a stone fence distant 2 chains and 28 links n e from easterly corner of Dr. Wooster's Beach land, contains 15 72-100 acres; also Lot 26, on map 76, map of Classon's Point, contains 5 27-100 acres, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

LEO, John P., to Edward S. Clinch, trustee; Broadway, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, demand, 6 per cent. 17,000

LORDON, John J., to Edward Karsch; 43d St, s s, 380 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

LORDON, John J., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 43d St, s s, 380 ft e of 8th Av, due Sept. 1, 1905 26,000

LUCY, Eliza M., to Cornelius J. Lucy; 124th St, 153 East, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years 1,000

MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF THE Port of New York to Edward F. Searles; Broad St, 78 and 80, 1 year 175,000

McMAHON, Fulton, to Mary A. Bennet; Lexington Av, n e corner of 121st St, prior mtg $73,000, 5 years 8,000

MORRELL, Robert L., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 572, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4 per cent... 43,000

OAKLEY, Charles S., to Auguste Weiller; 75th St, 49 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 40,000

POPPER, Leopold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, 473 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 8,000

REILLY, Mary E., to William C. Bergen; Summit Av, s s, 318.4 ft e of Anthony St, prior mtg —, installments... 1,127

ROSENTHAL, Mark, to Gussie Storck and another; Henry St, 320, 4 years, 6 per cent. 4,800

SLOSS, Carrie, and another to Helen A. Whitney; 12th St, 713 and 715 East, due Sept. 15, 1905, gold 7,500

TOWNSEND, Emily H., and another to Nannie J. Faulkner; Lexington Av, 1,018, prior mortgage $12,000, due March 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,250

TRAIN, Eliza W., to Sarah J. Fleming; 32d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, all title, demand, 6 per cent. 250

TULLY, Michael, to the Irving Savings Institution; 112th St, n s, 234 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 95,000

WARREN, Joseph H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Oliver St, 72, 1 year, 4 per cent. 11,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emilie J. Murray; Rivington St, n e corner of Chrystie St, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 16,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to August Goetz; Forsyth St, 124, 3 years, 6 per cent. 16,000

WEISS, John M., to Lucy Faust; 156th St, n s, 349.8 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,300

WILLIAMS, John T., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; William St, s w corner of Exchange Place, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 1,450,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUNEL, Henry N., to New York Life Insurance Company $1

FLEISCHMANN, Louis, to Josephine W. C. Middleton, executrix 3,500

JABURG, Frederick, to Charles H. Reed. 2,000

KAUER, Eugene J., and another to Emilie M. Vogel 1

KAUER, Eugene J., and another to Louise C. Haller 1

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Elizabeth C. Fitch 1,513

ULLMAN, Sabbati E., and another, administrators, to Arthur R. Tomlinson.. 1

VOGEL, Emilie M., and another to Eugene J. Kauer 1

WALKER, Alexander, to Gibson Putzel.. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

30TH ST, 3 West; John J. Durkin against Charles and Helen Joseph, owners; Boughton and Willershausen, contractors $539

48TH ST, 40 West; Joseph P. Skelly against Mabel O. Downing, owner; Francis Walker, contractor 27

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Harry E. Champoli against Annie Califano, owner; Ernest E. Califano, owner and contractor 820

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

RIVINGTON and Chrystie Sts, n e corner, 25x100; Emilie J. Murray with Julius Weinstein 16,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C and 17th St, s w corner, 23x88; Edward Wilckens against John Timany and another, Sept. 27, 1902 ..... $111

HARRISON ST, 2; Henry R. Worthington against New York Mercantile Exchange and another, Sept. 20, 1902 1,002

50TH ST, 400 to 406 East, and 1,076 to 1,082 1st Av; B. Stern & Co. against George Abendschein, Sept. 24, 1902 800

50TH ST, 400 to 406 East, and 1,076 to 1,082 1st Av; B. Stern & Co. against George Abendschein, Sept. 11, 1902 2,850

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East; City Fire-Proofing Company against Peter J. Clarken and another, July 28, 1902 38

113TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Everett Beuthersen against Theresa Avitabill, July 31, 1902 108

118TH ST, 414 and 416 West; Montgomery Door and Box Company against James Brown and another, Nov. 26, 1900, cancelled 6,250

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of Franklin St, 25x150, and 28th St, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Phoebe H. Hart against Vivian M. Hart and another, (partition;) attorneys, Kellogg & Beckwith.

EAGLE AV, e s, 27 ft s of 161st St, 83x71, five actions; Folka M. Wilkens and another, trustees, against Charles Ogden, executor and trustee, and another, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.

PARK ROW, 227 and 229, and 66 and 68 New Bowery Leonard D. Hosford against Atlantic Realty Company, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

7TH AV, 562; David Gosbee and another against John G. Wendel and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hawes & Judge.

104TH ST, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against Edgar Coles and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

145TH ST, 165.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Industrial Savings and Loan Company against Arthur C. Koppell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Rothwell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SKOOG & PATTERSON.—Schedules in the assignment of Skoog & Patterson, doing business under the name of The Evangelist Press, printers, of 156 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $904, nominal assets $346, and actual assets $218.

JOHN H. LIVINGSTON COMPANY.—The John H. Livingston Company, cigars and café, at 379 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to David W. Couch, Jr. The company was incorporated in 1901 with a capital of $12,000. Mr. Livingston, who had been connected with the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, retired shortly afterward and was succeeded by Frederick C. Righter as President.

MILLINERY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles D. Smith permanent receiver for the Millinery Building and Loan Association of 87 Bleecker Street, on application of Charles A. Coates, Gilbert J. Strassberg, George E. Blake, and other Directors, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver's bond was fixed at $50,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JESSE BUZZELL.—On the application of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. and other creditors of Jesse Buzzell, waists, of 41 Wooster Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, George H. Gilman has been appointed temporary receiver for Mr. Buzzell, the receiver's bond being fixed at $1,500.

LEHR, GOLDBLATT & CO.—Lehr, Goldblatt & Co., formerly clothiers at 152 East Fourth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,013 and no assets. J. Bauman, $1,200, is the largest creditor. The firm dissolved in December, 1900. Petitions are also filed by the partners individually as follows: Moses Goldblatt, liabilities $505; Louis Bressman, liabilities $505, and Hyman Lehr, liabilities $216. No assets are shown in any of the petitions.

SILVIO TREGNAGHI.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Silvio Tregnaghi, grocer of 32 Mulberry Street, by P. Gargiulo & Brothers, $1,234; G. Rossino & Brother, $322, and F. Vitelli & Son, $217. The Sheriff has charge of the store of Trenaghi, who, it is said, has disappeared. On the motion of Hoffman & Wahle, attorneys for the petitioners, Walter P. Long was appointed temporary receiver for Trenaghi, his bond being fixed at $5,000.

JOHNSON & ANDERSON.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick A. Johnson and George W. Anderson, composing the firm of Johnson & Anderson, dealers in wallpaper, at 36 East Twentieth Street, by Bloom & Mandell, $111; Imperial Wall Paper Company, $137, and the Liberty Wall Paper Company, $274. The firm began business in July, 1901, and on Sept. 15 last made an assignment to Charles E. Wanamaker.

MAYER BROTHERS & WERTHEIMER.—On petition of Robert A. Inch, receiver for Mayer Brothers & Wertheimer, jewelers of 525 Broadway, Judge George B. Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday ordered that Gus Bronner, Frederick P. Simpson, and Max Loeb be appointed receivers to appraise the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the bankrupts and report their appraisal to the court. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Sept. 15. The liabilities were said to be about $60,000, with assets of $7,000. Suit was brought afterward by Gustave Mayer and Samuel W. Wertheimer, the junior partners, against Henry W. Mayer, the senior partner, who, it was alleged by them, had transferred book accounts of the firm, had borrowed considerable money in the firm's name, and had drawn all the cash out of banks without their knowledge.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAYERLE, Louisa A.—G. P. R. Wheeden $349

BOUILLON, John F.—E. F. Laing, executor 2,480

BURKE, Anne A., and Charles A. Sullivan—E. J. Lucie 37

COHEN, Selina—M. Schlesinger 25

CRIEB, Josephine—I. Steinhart 132

FLANDRAU, Alexander—City of New York 75

FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY—W. M. Jennings J. 54

FLASKAMP PATENT COMPANY—J. E. Hirsh 243

HENDRICKSON, Sidney W.—W. S. Hall. 1,927

HEGEMAN, Louise W.—W. Gow 704

JENNINGS, Michael R.—New York Edison Company 51

JOHNSON, William E.—C. Bahntge 140

LEVENSON, Nathan B. or Bassford—M. S. Unwein 250

LONG, Ervin G.—J. T. Williams 120

MECCA HOTEL COMPANY—New York Edison Company 136

McMASTER, James W.—American Linseed Company 218

MANNHEIM, Max—C. F. Wickenheiser.. 68

MAIBRUM, David—G. W. Vincent 68

NESTLER, Jacob W. Ettinger, and Siegfried W. Rosenthal—D. J. Edmonds 86

OGELBY, Ann H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 307

ROSENBERG, Benjamin—R. Von Lange.. 59

ROOK, Frederick S.—G. Latham 207

REIBER, George—D. M. Koehler 158

ROTH, Uslena—F. Feldmann 104

SUITS, Rufus J.—E. L. C. Van Winckle. 248

SOPER, William R., and Frederick H. Schroeder—E. Carll 997

SPARK, Morris—Fulton Publishing Company 53

THE MONUMENTAL MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company—J. D. Moore 2,183

URBACH, William—New York Edison Company 69

WEISS, Joseph—L. Mayer and another.... 63

WARREN, Arthur W.—G. A. Tucker, executrix 514

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Court Calendar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Appellate Court calendar for Friday:

Motions, Nos. 6, 10, 25, 27, 28, 33; general calendar: Nos. 131, 132, 133, 134.

New York Calendars—Friday, Oct. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Latil vs. Denslow.
2—In re Hamersley.
3—Bowers vs. Connery.
4—Kelley vs. Adams.
5—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
5½—In re Gundersharmer.
6—Schindler vs. Schindler.
7—Fox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8—N. J. Construct. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
9—Kelly vs. Sturgis.
10—West End Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Getelo
11—Gastelen vs. Eisert.
12—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. vs. Leary.
13—Matter of Marmion Av.
14—Oppenheim vs. Lewis.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Kirkpatrick vs. Jantzen.
17—In re 146th St.
18—Mornberger vs. Dreinbury.
19—Ganzfried vs. Ganzfried.
20—Braverman vs. Jacobs.
21—Bigelow vs. Brown.
22—Sheehan vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
23—Geber vs. Bauman.
24—N. E. Brownstone Co. vs. Arnot Stone Co.
25—Rosenzweig vs. Rosenzweig.
26—Meyers vs. Meyers.
27—In re Sterlingworth R. Supply Co.
28—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Richards.
29—Haynes vs. Foley.
30—Erskine vs. Erskine.
31—Same vs. same.
32—Indelli vs. Hill.
33—Rosenfeld vs. Franklin.
34—In re Rosing.
35—Knowles vs. Mangin.
36—Same vs. Conklin.
37—Liddle vs. Auerbach.
38—Mandel vs. Simon.
39—Blatner vs. Krimsky.
40—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
41—Vermeren vs. Brown.
42—Everit vs. Frank.
43—Erskine vs. Erskine.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Sullivan vs. Lederle.
46—Graney vs. Stewart.
47—Kelly vs. Root.
48—Corbett vs. Lafferty.
49—In re Macfarland.
50—Field vs. Ellis.
51—Rockwell vs. Palmer
52—Crane vs. Metzler.
53—McNally vs. Elec. Cable Splicers' Union.
54—Bethel vs. Hogencamp.
55—Schmitzler vs. Rosenberg.
56—Vogel vs. White Rock Mineral Spring Co.
57—In re Baker.
58—In re Byrnes.
59—In re Pering.
60—Jacobs vs. Dowler.
61—Thornton N. Molley Co. vs. Railway Steel Spring Co.
62—Silverstein vs. Silverstein.
63—Hess vs. Hess.
64—In re Fordham Road.
65—Barnum vs. Barnum.
66—In re King's Bridge Road.
67—In re Cullinan, (McKeown.)
68—Cullinan vs. Brown.
69—Cullinan vs. Campbell.
70—Same vs. Troger.
71—Jung vs. McFadden.
72—In re Hayes.
74—Fenton vs. Fenton.
75—In re Public Park.
76—In re Rockwood St.
77—Coley vs. Tallman.
78—Young vs. City of New York.
79—In re Fay.
80—In re Colby.
81—In re Lahey.
82—Ganzfried vs. Ganzfried.
83—Tew vs. Wolfsohn.
84—Kuchnert vs. Sproessiz.
85—Snow Church Co. vs. Snow-Church Surety Co.
86—Same vs. same.
87—Beckingham vs. Beckingham.
88—Porter vs. Hart.
89—Sokolski vs. Buttenweiser.
90—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
91—Rottenberg vs. Rottenberg.
92—Moritz vs. Supreme Council R. A.
93—Remsen vs. Hyams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Peter George.
Harry H. Ditchett.
Hannah J. Gillette.
George W. White.
John A. Gilbert.
Charles J. Wagner.
William Grupe.
James Sheeran.
At 2 P. M.
Maria W. Moritz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Oct. 15.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—John W. Donovan vs. Daniel J. Donovan et al.—John J. Doyle.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry B. Henson vs. Frank Blair—Isidore Osorio.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Harris Bartelstone vs. David Pollock—Charles W. Ridgway.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Larner —W. Bourke Cockran.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Heilner vs. Rorbach—Abraham H. Sarasohn. Linkletter vs. Linkletter—Arthur Hurst. Saul vs. Swartz —Cephas Brainerd. Vietor vs. Dorman—John T. Canavan. In re United States Trust Company, trustee, &c.—John S. Wise.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Monday, Oct. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

885—Moller vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
886—Faber vs. same.
1114—Leonard vs. same.
1112—Proper vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
980—Durst vs. Loyd.
973—Welk vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works.
1092—Karlson vs. Lichenstein.
66—Kious vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1053—McCormack vs. same.
1079—Shurn vs. same.
939—Satoris vs. same.
960—Halpert vs. same.
958—Walkowitz vs. same.
957—Same vs. same.
1005—Satoris, (Action No. 2,) vs. same.
1006—Cregan vs. same.
1113—Kavanagh and another vs. same.
340—Queens Co. Savings Bank vs. Graham, executrix, and others.
743—Sythes, as administratrix, vs. Morgan
1086—Wallin vs. N. Y. &

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**

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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

61=69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.

High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens; Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.

7 rooms and baths { $70 to $75.

8 rooms and bath { $75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

THE ALPINE

BACHELORS BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street

Comfortable Convenient Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN

Tel. 612i-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,

7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway, Facing Central Park

and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,287—Harlem.

The ALAMO

55 EAST 93D STREET,

Directly off Madison Ave.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS	3 rooms, $40
	5 " 50
	6 " 65
	12 " 125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN KOUEN,

2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.

Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators. The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

THE AWOSTING,

LEXINGTON AVE., COR. 94TH ST.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,

MADISON AVENUE AND 86TH STREET.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.

Facing Madison Square.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. For plans and particulars apply to (9231)

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave., 60 Cedar St.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"

28 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, eight rooms and bath; elevator; uniformed hall service; servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select, convenient; quiet location; rents, $45-$60. Apply premises or THOMAS P. RAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE RUTHERFORD.

206-208 East 17th St.

THE EASTON,

153-155 East 18th St.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents $30 to $45; pamphlets on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, OR ON PREMISES.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,

Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE HUDSONIA.

79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE. SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.

Rents, $660 to $1,800. Open Evenings. Send for Descriptive Booklet.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.

PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

127th St. and St. Nicholas Terrace.—Six light rooms; built under new law; steam heat; all improvements; rents moderate; office on premises. Open evenings.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

91st St., 150 West.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $38.00; adults only.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

118th St., 417 East.—Flat of 6 rooms and bath; first-class kept house and neighborhood. Janitor.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $27.50 FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,

120 to 126 West 116th St.,

BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.

SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.

All light; furnished or unfurnished. Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service. Rents $60 and $75. Apply on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.

118TH-119TH ST., ON MORNINGSIDE AV. Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

RENT, $55.

Five large, light, comfortable and airy rooms; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service; well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

A.—Corner Apartments, and others equally light, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av., 6 and 7 rooms, steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $35. Pleasant outlook in front overlooking the well-kept grounds of the institution opposite, and in rear of the estate's private houses. The elevated road, now operated by electricity, makes these apartments easy of access, and adds to their desirability.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. near 68th St.

699 MADISON AV.,

near 62d St.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT; five rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, &c.;

RENT $1,000.

Apply on premises.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments of 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn.

THE "ALEXA," APARTMENT HOUSE, GREENE AV., CORNER OF MARCY; FACING TOMPKINS PARK; IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, GAS RANGES, EXPOSED PLUMBING; RENTS $32, $36.

ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 TOMPKINS AV.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.

Delightful Fall resort. Pocono Mountain House, Montenesca and Swiftwater Hotels. Booklets and all information at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Machinery.

Safes.—Lot of good second-hand safes cheap; all sizes and makes; safes and machinery removed. Bohn Safe Company, 56 Centre St.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Japanese Spaniel puppies, thoroughbred, strong, and healthy; beautifully marked; call 308 East 15th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York—Place of trial —— SIMON ADLER and another, plaintiffs, against DAVID FOLLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence easterly and along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hunderd (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet, to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 1st, 1902.

JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

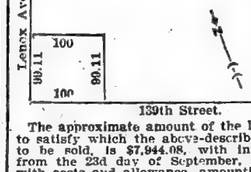

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,944.08, with interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $368.14, with interest from the 29th day of September, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates is $1,418.91, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to five prior first mortgages, due February 28th, 1905, made to secure the sum of $95,500.00 and interest, upon which is unpaid the sum of $88,000.00 of principal, with interest thereon from March 3d, 1902, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the aforesaid deed by the referee herein, interest having become due and payable on August 28th, 1902; subject, also, to monthly tenancies.

JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERBERT L. COFFIN, Plaintiff, against MARY GRAHAM, as Administratrix, &c., and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereindescribed as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street and running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-five feet eight and one-quarter inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly again parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and eight and one-quarter inches to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence westerly and along One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 25, 1902.

JOSEPH McELROY, JR., Referee.

WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 207 and 209 East 120th Street:

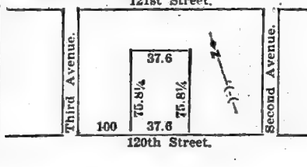

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,921.57, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $532.59, with interest from September 22d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,000 and interest.

Dated New York, 25th day of September, 1902.

JOSEPH McELROY, JR., Referee.

se30-2aw3wTu&F&oc22

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, JOSEPH, H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Perley, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-1aw6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 180 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mF

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors. jy18-1aw6mF.

WEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 31, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARGARETHA WEBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the second day of April, 1902. ERHARDT WEBER, WILLIAM JOHN WEBER, Executors. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executors, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. ap4-1aw6mF

The New York Times goes into more first-class homes and reaches more of the thousands who demand the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, without exception.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

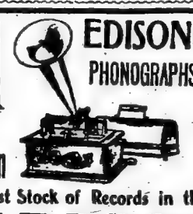

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—

Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again, KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

Typewriter.—Stenographer having purchased $100 machine under promise of job, losing position, will sell cheap on payments of $1.50 weekly. Miss Hoope., 179 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Automatic Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines; 9 of them, to be cleaned out cheap; equal to new. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books bought, highest cash prices; calls free; open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Typewriters, best grade, $30 down, balance $2 monthly, repairs and ribbons free. Investigate, Box 111 Times.

Typewriters.—6 Remington, 2 Smith; no use for them. Address Sell or Exchange, Box 123 Times.

A great bargain; two handsome mirrors, 10 feet by 4. 160 West 66th St. L.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction all of the right, title, and interest of the AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY in and to the below-mentioned property at the following times and places in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

On Monday, October 6th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at No. 67 West 125th Street, the lease and fixtures of the store and basement of said premises, and all other personal property located therein. At 2 P. M. of the same day at the southwest corner of 94th Street and Lexington Avenue, the lease and fixtures of the store and basement of said premises, and all other personal property located therein. On Tuesday, October 7th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at No. 322 Columbus Avenue, near 75th Street, the lease and fixtures of the store and apartment in rear of said premises, and all other personal property located therein. At 2 P. M., at the northwest corner of 30th Street and Sixth Avenue, the lease and fixtures of the store and basement of said premises, and all other personal property located therein, including a large amount of flour and other raw materials, office furniture, typewriter, cash registers, safe, etc. On Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at No. 529 West 37th Street, two single wagons, two double wagons, two automobiles and batteries for same.

The list of the property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receiver or his attorney.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver, 135 Broadway, City of New York.

New York, October 2d, 1902.

JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN L. BELT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin L. Belt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 16, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, October 2d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY CHESSLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Chessler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 27th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, October 2d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERNARD MICHAEL and ABRAHAM STRAUSS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Michael and Abraham Strauss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 15th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York October 2d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DOROTHEA WEIBEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Dorothea Weibel, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, October 2d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRICHLING and JACOB LITTNER.

Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, October 3d, 10:30 A. M., at 74 University Place, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloth, lining, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Order of GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver. CARRUTH, STEIN & CARRUTH, Attorneys for Receiver, 180 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

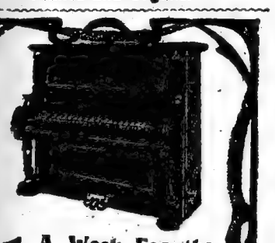

$1 A Week For the Harmony Pianos.

A Caution To Piano Buyers.

Don't buy a second-hand or so-advertised "slightly used" piano at any price. It is a worthless piece of trumpery—and to buy one will be as good as throwing your money away.

Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are like all other pieces of old machinery. They can be patched up to look all right and sound all right, for a few weeks. But with a little use they become utterly worthless, and you will find that you have bought a piano case and not a piano—for the interior, or mechanical part, which is the important part of the instrument, has been patched up from a useless, wornout piece of mechanism. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Anyway, the Harmony Piano,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week,

is too extraordinary a piano proposition to let yourself be in any way misled into buying an old, second-hand instrument, paying in the first place nearly as much for it as for the Harmony.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $400 to $600 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice-muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

3d AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH STS.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Legal Notices.

New York, October 3, 1902.

To A. E. Ross, Sarah Flaherty, Hannah Chailman, Mrs. B. Orcutt, Thomas O'Connoll, Julia Benjamin, L. Miner, John Matthews, Mrs. A. Hailey, Mrs. M. Murray, Agnes O'Brien, Elizabeth Moore and John Shaw, Mary F. Jackson, Albert Juhri, Owen Kelly, Mrs. T. Rhees, Alex. Johnson, Maria Tiliman, Mamie Johnson, T. Fleming, Mrs. M. C. Hincey, Mattie Wheeler, Chas. Taylor, Mrs. Hattie Lee, Miss Bessie Brown, Herman Fisher, Mrs. Bell Jones, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Alice Butler, Mrs. E. McGowen, Mrs. Mary Murray, George G. Walker, Mrs. Walter G. MacGregor, Susan Adams, Mary Bengall, Hendricks' Ex., V. T. Jeffrey, H. B. Snell, Columbia Transfer Co. account of H. M. Brown, Hattie Baker, Mrs. C. M. Bodden, Mrs. Blair, F. E. A. Corley, Amelia Edwards, Kate Gallagher, Anna Jones, Miss Lometz, Marcus L. Simpson, D. L. Williams:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the time for payment of my lien I hold upon the property hereafter described having expired after due notice thereof had been given you, I will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in the Guaranty Storage Warehouses, to be sold by public auction, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided, at the Guaranty Storage Warehouse, 311 and 313 W. 41st St., on Wednesday, October 22, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and if the sale thereof is not completed on said date the sale will be continued at the same place each and every Wednesday thereafter, beginning at 10:30 A. M. and continuing till all the goods are disposed of.

GUARANTY STORAGE WAREHOUSES. John J. Webb, Proprietor.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.

That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. E. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.

That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.

All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, on or before , why a new certificate should not issue.

EDWARD F. SWIFT.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—With board, desirable rooms; house, appointments first-class; references exchanged; telephone.

52D ST., 242 WEST. DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

50th St., 233 East.—Comfortably furnished rooms; ladies, gentlemen, couple; parlor; private house; conveni

OLD POLICEMEN TO GO

Three Inspectors and Several Captains Said to be on List.

Commissioner Partridge's Plan to Retire Elderly Officers — Allaire the First Summoned.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday ordered Capt. Anthony J. Allaire to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons on Monday to be examined as to his fitness to remain in active service. He has been on the force more than forty years, and is a veteran of the civil war. His retirement against his will may be brought about only by having him declared incapable.

The proposed retirement of Capt. Allaire is in pursuance of the Commissioner's plan, announced some time ago, to rid the force of many of the older men and to place younger ones in their places. In addition to Allaire, names mentioned in that connection were those of Inspectors Walter Thompson of Queens, Thomas L. Druhan of Brooklyn, and Inspector John Grant. Some said that Inspector Patrick McLaughlin was likely to go, but that was not generally believed. Among the Captains whom rumor has slated to go are Capts. Schultz of Bronx Park, Gorman of the Union Market Station, Copeland of the City Hall, Vredenburgh of Amity Street, Brooklyn, and Woods of Long Island City. Many Sergeants, it is also anticipated, will be retired if the Commissioner has his way.

According to the talk about Headquarters, there are many of the older men of the department whom Commissioner Partridge will endeavor to have retired by having them declared unfit for further active service. Some time ago he called for a list of those eligible for retirement, and found it to consist of 125 names.

ON TRIAL FOR BLACKMAIL.

Deputy Police Commissioner Hears Charges Preferred by a Woman Against Patrolman Beadle.

The trial of Policeman David Beadle, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with extorting money from Jessie Clark, of No. 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, was begun yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Thurston.

Jessie Clark testified that Policeman Morris Rosenfeld, of the West Thirty-seventh Street station, entered her apartments in company with another man, the evening of Sept. 17. He heard some noise in the front room and investigated. There, witness said, he found a man sitting, and immediately placed her under arrest.

She asserted that Rosenfeld called Beadle from the street, and then left him in the rooms alone with her. Then it was, the defendant says, that she gave Beadle $20 not to arrest her.

County Detective Maher testified that he went to the apartment of Jessie Clark about six o'clock on Sept. 25. Beadle called that same evening a half hour later. Maher crawled under the bed, and testified that he heard the policeman say: "That $20 you gave me saved you from a lot of notoriety."

Maher further said he heard Beadle ask the woman if $10 a week would be satisfactory, and that Miss Clark said it would, and handed him the first payment of $10 for protection.

The defense will present its case to-day.

POLICE SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

City Club President Says the Mayor Should Difinitely Define the Duties of the Force.

The correspondence between Mayor Low and Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, concerning the condition of the police force was made public yesterday. In the beginning of his letter Mr. Peckham says that the report of the Municipal Government Committee shows that the police force seems to have retrograded rather than improved in efficiency and in tone and that the levy of blackmail for illegal privileges has in no wise diminished. As to the causes of these conditions the letter says that the main cause is uncertainty as to the duty of the police in the enforcement of the excise and analogous laws and the policy of the administration with respect to the same. A rigorous enforcement of the law, Mr. Peckham's letter says, is frequently followed by an undesirable transfer of the policeman, while on the other hand laxness in enforcement is followed by a prosecution for neglect of duty. The police should know, the letter reads, authoritatively and definitely what is expected of them and then be held to strict responsibility.

The second point brought out in the letter is that the adoption of the three-platoon system would be a vast improvement. In conclusion, Mr. Peckham says that the Trustees fully appreciate the great improvements effected by the present administration in almost every department except that of the police.

In his reply Mayor Low said that while he did not agree wholly with the first suggestion, yet he hoped before long to be able in his own way to meet Mr. Peckham's wishes. As for the second part of the letter, he said that action is about to be taken which he thought would commend itself to Mr. Peckham's judgment.

REPLY TO CITY MAGISTRATES.

E. B. Whitney Answers for Committee That Investigated East Side Riots.

The reply published yesterday of the City Magistrates to the report made on Sept. 16 last by the special committee appointed to investigate the east side riots on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph evoked another reply yesterday from Edward B. Whitney, the Chairman of the special committee, in which he said:

"The committee was requested to inform the Mayor fully as to the causes which led to the east side riot, and considered that it could best do so by receiving confidential as well as public communications. It therefore did so and reported the results to the Mayor.

"Speaking for myself personally, I cannot agree with the opinion of the Magistrates that the committee could properly at their request make public any statements which they had received in confidence."

PARTRIDGE ON THE TENDERLOIN.

Police Not Responsible for Licensing of Place Where Craft Was Murdered.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday spoke of the existing conditions in the Tenderloin. He said:

"There has been a good deal of talk about the condition of things on West Twenty-ninth Street and in the place where Craft was murdered. I called for reports from Inspector Harley and Capt. Sheehan, and I have them here. Some of the papers have criticised the Police Department for licensing these resorts. The Police Department does not license them. That is the business of the Excise Department."

The Commissioner said that the Excise Department alone had the power to revoke the licenses; that the power was not in the possession of the police except when they had obtained two convictions for violation of the excise law. The reports of the Inspector and Captain showed that there had been repeated arrests made at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street, and that the resort had been under special surveillance.

Transferred from Jefferson Market.

John F. Foley, the policeman who for fourteen years has been stationed on the bridge in the Jefferson Market Police Court, was transferred yesterday to the West Twentieth Street Station to do detective duty. Magistrate Flammer complimented him on his efficient services and expressed his regret that Foley was going away.

Accused Detective Resigns.

Detective William H. Rynders, who has been attached to the District Attorney's office and is now charged with the larceny of marked money which had been used in a case, yesterday tendered his resignation from the police force to Police Commissioner Partridge. The resignation was accepted. Rynders was not entitled to a pension.

ORDERED POLICEMAN OUT.

Alleged Poolroom Keeper Resented Intrusion and Was Arrested—Ready to Do It Again.

It was more than intimated at a preliminary hearing in a case which came up yesterday in the Tombs Police Court that the poolroom keepers of this city in the future will adopt vigorous methods in dealing with policemen sent to watch their places.

Benjamin Steinhardt appeared in the Tombs Court as counsel for Leon Stedeker, the alleged keeper of a poolroom at 120 Liberty Street, who was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow on a charge of having interfered with a policeman in the exercise of his duty.

Capt. Halpin of the Church Street Station yesterday sent Policeman Schultz, a plain-clothes man, to watch Stedeker's place. Schultz found Stedeker on the fourth floor landing.

"What do you want here?" the latter, it is alleged, asked the policeman.

"I was sent by the Captain to see whether there is a poolroom on the premises," Schultz replied.

Stedeker then, according to the policeman's story, asked him if he had a warrant, and upon being told that he had not, told him to get out in a hurry. Stedeker was then arrested. When Schultz arraigned his prisoner before Magistrate Barlow an adjournment was granted. Mr. Steinhardt told his client to return to his place, and do just as he had done before in case Schultz or any other policeman not provided with a warrant should seek to enter his place. Mr. Steinhardt later explained that the poolroom keepers had agreed on the method pursued by his client. Stedeker's arrest, he thought, would probably be followed by many others.

MEMORIAL TO S. D. BABCOCK.

Resolutions Adopted and Speeches Made at Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolutions and speeches on the late Samuel D. Babcock occupied a large part of the Chamber of Commerce's meeting yesterday. The resolutions, which were offered by Charles Stewart Smith, referred to the fact that Mr. Babcock, at the time of his death, was the oldest living member of the Chamber, having been elected in 1832, and that he had held the office of President for seven years, from 1875 to 1882. Mr. Babcock's many benefactions to institutions and individuals were also touched on, and the Chamber recorded its high appreciation of his services to the community. Expressions of sympathy were also conveyed to the bereaved family.

Alexander E. Orr read a sketch of Mr. Babcock, who was at the time of his death the senior ex-President of the Chamber. William E. Dodge, who was elected on the Real Estate Committee in place of the late Trustee, then delivered a eulogy. Abram S. Hewitt, in speaking of Mr. Babcock's good deeds and long business career, told the members a story of the time when Mr. Babcock had been tendered the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

"After offering him the Mayoralty nomination," said Mr. Hewitt, "I was delegated by the Democratic State Central Committee to ask him to run for Governor. In those days a nomination was equal to an election. But he refused the honor with his customary modesty, saying he was willing to do his part privately for the good of the party, but that he wanted no public office."

$1,000 REWARD FOR THIEVES.

Scarsdale Citizens Offer It to Stimulate Search for Post Office Robbers.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered by residents of Scarsdale, on the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad, for the arrest of the person or persons who broke into the Post Office and railroad station there on the night of Sept. 25 last, and for the robbers who shot Station Agent Van Hoesen at the Scarsdale station on Sept. 9. Ten Deputy Sheriffs have been appointed to assist in the search for the robbers, and a committee named to bring about the better lighting of the streets of the town.

A large number of letters which were stolen from the Post Office have been found in the woods near Scarsdale. It is said that a clue to the robbers has been obtained.

STEAMSHIP ETRURIA DELAYED.

Defective Shaft Must Be Removed and a New One Brought from England —Month for Repairs.

The Cunarder Etruria, which was scheduled to sail on Saturday for Liverpool, will be held until Nov. 1, in order that repairs may be effected to the shaft, a flaw in which was discovered yesterday morning. The defect is in the bearings, and the chief engineer said that, while the trip could be made under easy steaming, the officers of the line did not wish to take the risk.

The recent fast westward trip of the Etruria, when she beat to port the Celtic and the St. Louis, was not responsible, the engineer said, for the development of the flaw. A new shaft is to be brought over by the Umbria, the repairs are to be made at the pier, and the Etruria will resume her schedule on Nov. 1.

The mails which the Etruria was to have carried, will close to-day at the general Post Office at 8:30 A. M., and at the pier at 10 A. M., to be forwarded by the White Star liner Celtic.

THEATRE TICKET TAKER HELD.

Arrested for Admitting Children—Boy Witness's Father Complains.

George Walker, a ticket taker at the new Star Theatre, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Brann on a charge of violating the Penal Code by admitting children to the place. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared against him, and they produced Irving Pelikan, ten years old, of 51 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Harry Langdon of the same address as witnesses. The boys had been detained in custody all night.

E. J. Pelikan, the father of one of the boys, complained to the Magistrate against the treatment he received from the officials of the society when he asked to see his son. He also complained of the conduct of Police Sergeant Norris of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The boys played truant from school on Wednesday and went to the theatre, where the society's officers found them. Walker was held in $100 bail for trial.

Superintendent Jenkins of the children's society declined to say anything as to the charges of Pelikan. The boys were allowed to go to their homes.

Volunteers of America Near the Pump.

Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America announced yesterday that his organization had obtained a lease of the four-story building in Eighth Avenue, near Devery's "pump," and which was formerly used as a concert hall and saloon. The building will be utilized for the work of the Volunteers under Col. and Mrs. Fred Lindsay.

New Home Sewing Machine Co.'s Denial

The New Home Sewing Machine Company of Orange, Mass., has issued a statement denying that it has entered into a combination of sewing machine companies as reported in dispatches from Belvidere, Ill., on Sept. 17, saying: "This company has not sold out or become identified with any combination, neither is it our intention to so do."

President Rouse Gen. Miles's Guest.

Henry C. Rouse, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, sailed yesterday from San Francisco on the United States transport Thomas for the Philippines as the guest of the General of the army.

MAYOR DISCUSSES SCHOOLS

The System Has Been Improved Greatly, He Says.

Suggests That Pupils in Higher Grades of Grammar Schools Might Go to Distant Schools—Increase of Seats in Five Years.

Matters pertaining to the public schools were discussed by Mayor Low in his "talk" yesterday. He will not "talk" again until after the election. He said in part:

"The most striking feature in the school situation at the moment is the fact that there are 67,590 children in part-time classes this year, against 58,123 last year. There were, however, at the end of September last year 5,063 children, in addition, entirely out of school. This year there are no children out of school who are six years of age or over. It is clear, however, that the increase of sittings has not equaled the growth in the demand. The seats added in each year since 1898 were:

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.
1898	15,000	400
1899	13,800	7,224
1900	8,700	12,664
1901	17,890	11,054
1902	7,770	6,575
	63,160	37,917

"The present Board of Education hopes to add for the whole city 33,000 sittings in 1903 and 32,000 in 1904, of which 24,000 will be in Brooklyn. Deficiencies in the other boroughs are also being made up.

"The process of condemning property for a school site is, at best, slow, and sometimes it takes as long as a whole year. Although the Board of Education was given $6,000,000 for school buildings in the early part of this year, it has found itself utterly helpless promptly to relieve the congestion in Brooklyn, because few sites were at command in parts of the city where the pressure upon the schools is greatest. The delay involved in acquiring new sites means that this pressure cannot be thoroughly relieved in less than two years. For the first time the Board of Education knows how many children are not fully provided for.

"No remedy for the present troubles is likely to come from a failure to enlarge the high school system as may be necessary. On the other hand, precisely as children go for long distances to the different high schools of the city, so it would seem to me that children of the higher grades in the grammar schools can properly be asked to go a considerable distance to a grammar school. It is worth considering whether the creation of grammar school districts of convenient size and the concentration of the grammar school pupils in those districts in a few buildings may not be worth while. I submit the suggestion for what it may be worth, without having any distinct opinion as to its value. Similarly, it may be worth while to consider, in a systematic way, the proposal which President Burlingham has frequently urged—that the older grammar school children be furnished transportation, where that is practicable, to schools at a distance where vacant seats may be available.

"It is certainly true that the present board has not succeeded perfectly in the matter of school repairs, but this is a work of great magnitude, the Building Committee having passed on 498 contracts this year.

"The use now being made of school buildings, for other purposes than the regular school work, is interesting. Vacation schools in Manhattan and the Bronx were availed of by 385,496 children; twelve evening play centres, since Jan. 1, by 560,136; roof playgrounds in Manhattan and the Bronx, by 305,789. Forty-one outside playgrounds in Manhattan and the Bronx were used by 725,058 children; twenty in Brooklyn, by 569,134; two open-air playgrounds and six piers, by 418,309. In these figures, of course, the same child is counted every time that he was on the grounds. It is clear, therefore, that the school buildings are beginning to play an important part in the life of the children aside from their educational function.

"There are some schools in the city as fine as any to be found in the country; there are others that reflect the less fortunate conditions that have attached to them for many years. On the whole, however, it may be confidently said that the school system of New York has greatly improved during the last ten years, and that the tendency to improvement is still strong."

CONEY ISLAND OCEAN FRONT.

Park Commissioner Young's Scheme for Driveway and Park from Sea Side Park to Sea Gate.

Park Commissioner Young of Brooklyn is preparing a plan for the improvement of Coney Island by creating there a seaside pleasure ground for the use of the public. When he has completed his plans the Commissioner will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for authority to purchase for the city the ocean front from the present Sea Side Park at Ocean Parkway, to Sea Gate, a distance of one mile and a quarter.

The Commissioner's scheme is to have all the amusement places and other buildings at the island between Surf Avenue and the ocean moved to the north of Surf Avenue, leaving the strip of beach south of the avenue clear for a driveway and park.

"The contemplated improvement," the Commissioner said yesterday, "would be the connecting link of the magnificent system of parks and parkways extending from Queens County through Brooklyn."

Payment of Taxes.

The payment of taxes is to be begun on Monday next. The Receiver of Taxes, 57 Chambers Street, will furnish bills to-morrow between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. To facilitate business, taxpayers have been requested to mail checks accompanied by addressed and stamped envelopes. The receipts are to be mailed at as early a date as possible, about Oct. 20, saving taxpayers personal visits to the office.

RESTRICTIONS ON CREDIT.

Prof. J. F. Johnson's Remarks on the Necessity for Improvement—Opening of the School of Commerce.

The School of Commerce and Accounts of New York University was formally opened last evening in the new building on Washington Square. The assembly room was filled with the students and their visiting friends. A number of prominent guests occupied the platform with the members of the council, prominent among the latter being Dr. Munn. Chancellor McCracken, in a few words of welcome, complimented the school upon the marked success which had attended the two years of its progress. Charles Waldo Haskins, founder and Dean of the school, delivered the opening address.

Prof. Joseph French Johnson of the Chair of Political Economy in the university and Secretary of the commercial faculty, called attention to the necessity for improvement in the credit machinery of the United States.

"This country," he said, "is leading the world in industry and command of capital, but its progress is subject to unnecessary reversals on account of arbitrary legal restrictions placed upon the use of credit. So long as these restrictions remain in force, preventing the use of credit as a common medium of exchange, the banks of the country, especially those of New York City, are under a tremendous responsibility. This responsibility, unfortunately, is so divided that no single institution is forced to recognize it, and hence we have the amazing spectacle of panic born of overflowing prosperity.

"It is evident that hereafter the banks of New York must carry a much larger cash reserve than the law now requires. The Secretary of the Treasury came to their aid this week in a way reminding us of the measure several times adopted for the salvation of business credits in England, whereby the credit of the Bank of England has been set free by the temporary voidance of an unwise law. But the Secretary cannot bring to the market the same measure of relief again, either this year or next. Henceforth the credit and prosperity of the United States hinge on the wisdom with which our bankers manage and protect their resources. In the whole field of practical economics nowhere is there greater need of that intelligence which leads to rational co-operation if not to combination."

CARRIE NATION IN PARK ROW.

Followed by Big Crowd, and Woman Mistaken for Her Faints.

Carrie Nation, in a pacific frame of mind, yesterday visited Park Row to see if it merited the description of being a body of land entirely surrounded by alcohol. She had no hatchet with her, and smiled benevolently on the crowd that gathered until a newsboy, pressing forward to the front rank, imprudently puffed a cigarette under her very nose. In an instant the paper roll was flying to the street, while the youthful offender expressed his indignation in violent terms.

Mrs. Nation finally took refuge in a restaurant, where she read scriptural quotations and an injunction to guard her personal effects. She kept a tight grip on her umbrella while she ate beans. Meanwhile the crowd outside had grown to immense proportions. A stout woman who attempted to leave the restaurant was mistaken for the enemy of liquor, and was so pressed by the throng that she fainted. The police reserves of the Oak Street Station were called out to clear the street. Finally the Kansas reformer went out the back way.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

By Order of the Receiver.

Announce for Friday and Saturday a Special Sale of

Trimmed Millinery.

A limited assortment of the latest ideas of and newest styles in trimmed millinery, values $15.00, will be sold, special . . . . . At $10.00

Several styles in Smart Hats, suitable for street wear, ordinarily sold for $5.00, special . . . . . At $3.75

Silk Petticoats.

Full sweep umbrella flounce Taffeta Skirt, finished with extra flounce, trimmed with two rows of ruching, in black only, value $7.50, special . . . . . At $5.25

Silk Waists.

Several hundred Silk Waists, consisting of samples from our wholesale stock, and the accumulation of a month's business, odd styles and sizes, all worth considerably more, will be offered, special . . . . . At $4.75

Broadway & 12th Street.

A woman says the reason the best dressed men buy earliest is to show their Fall suits before cold weather covers them with overcoats.

Anyhow, the best of our Fall suits are ready for showing.

$16 to $38.

Overcoats to cover them, $15 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

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MAHOGANY BEDROOMS.

"A light condition in a beauty dark."
(Love's Labor Lost.)

We scarcely think it would be "Love's Labor Lost" if you were to examine our Mahogany Bedroom Floor. Mahogany still holds its own in popular estimation, and justly so, because of its stateliness and natural beauty, which improves with age.

Special Body Brussels Carpets, $1.25 per yard, reduced from $1.65. Colorings and designs chosen to harmonize with mahogany. All made and laid promptly.

Also Light Bedroom Furniture—Satinwood, White Mahogany, Olive-wood, Birch, Bird's Eye Maple, Oak, Georgia Pine, White Enamel, etc.

For the proper construction for longevity you must

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

(We figure to fit all figures.)

Mind our own business splendidly about your Business Suit, $12 to $30.

Whole family of "rich-style" Overcoats here—no poor relations—$12 to $40.

"Hohenzollern" Underwear—just heavy enough for comfort. Garment $1.25. Suit $2.50.

$2 and $3 Hats—none better.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

1,000 dozen pairs of black cotton stockings, — with double soles and toes, high spliced heels and spliced seams—or ingrain with double heels and toes and unbleached, split soles.

25c. per pair.

Fine gauge lisle thread stockings, — entire length woven lace patterns, double heels and toes.

35c. per pair.
Value 50c.

Plain black spun silk stockings, with high spliced heels, soles and toes.

1.00 per pair.
Value 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Heavy Cape, Heavy Castor, or glace kid and suede street gloves.

1 clasp.

Fine quality, Standard Manufactures.

1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

Coming near Fall Overcoat time.

Our stock entirely new and especially attractive.

New Fall Suits for men also.

We are even ahead of our usual high standard of style this season.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.

The New York Times SATURDAY REVIEW

SPECIAL AUTUMN NUMBER TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

32 PAGES.

CLASSIFIED LISTS AUTUMN NEW BOOKS—ALL DEPARTMENTS LITERATURE.

Following Are Some of the Interesting Features:

THE FLOOD OF BOOKS.
Some Cheering Reflections—Better a Hundred Needless Books Should Be Published than a Good One Lost. By the Rev. Henry van Dyke.

SUBTLE MR. JAMES.
A Study of His "Third Manner" in "The Wings of the Dove." By Montgomery Schuyler.

JOHN FISKE'S LAST BOOK.
Review of "New France and New England." By Cyrus Townsend Brady.

THOREAU'S "WALDEN."
Early Struggles of the Author Recalled by a New Edition. By John R. Spears.

Reviews of the latest novels. Mr. Alden's entertaining literary letter from London, and latest English book news by cable.

Record Day for Customs Receipts.

Yesterday was a record day for the Custom House, as the amount of deposits for duties was $1,402,240, which is the record for ordinary times, that is, times when imports are not stimulated by some impending tariff measure.

Answer to a Correspondent.

O. A.—Brass coins bearing the date 1783, and known as the "Washington cent" from their bearing an imprint of Washington on one side, were in circulation for some years immediately after the close of the War of Independence, but were not coined in this country. They have no special value.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Our Great Fall Sale

will receive a fresh stimulus in

Friday's Bargains

Such a sale as we are having now has not been known in years.

THESE OFFERINGS

Do not represent One-Half of the Values you will find.

SPECIAL VALUES IN UPHOLSTERY

Bagdad and Persian stripe Portieres—full width—deep tassel fringe top and bottom—13 styles—value 4.49....2.98
Reversible Ottoman Portieres—high art designs and colorings—value 5.98....3.98
French Tapestry Portieres—Oriental Rug designs—value 8.90.....5.98
Silk ground and silk and linen Damasks—Rococo, Louis IV. and Empire designs—choice colorings—value 2.25..1.39
Figured Furniture Velvets—Floral, Oriental and detached figure designs—on red, blue, myrtle, tobacco and olive grounds—value .69..... .39
Reversible Tapestry Table Covers—Fringed—6-4—value .49..... .29
8-4—value .98..... .49
Brocade Tapestry Covers—knot fringe—2 yds. square—value 1.79.....1.29
Heavy Tapestry Table Covers—Oriental designs—2½ yards long—value 4.50.....2.98

WOOL FILLED ART SQUARES

In the new and desirable colorings.

3x2 .....1.48 3x3½ 2.98
3x2½ .....2.19 3x4 .....3.49
3x3 .....2.69 3x5 .....4.49

Also in Rugs.

Best Brussels Carpet Rugs—9x12 ft.—Oriental, Panel, Medallion and Floral—rich harmonizing borders—value 18.50.....13.75
Persian Tapestry Rugs—27x54—fringed—doz. styles—value 1.29.... 85

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS

BLEACHED.		UNBLEACHED.	
42 inch.....	8½	5-4	9½
50 inch.....	11½	7-4	13
6-4	12½	8-4	14
8-4	16½	10-4	18½
10-4	19¾		

Other Friday Specials In Same Dept.

Feather Proof Tickings—value .14 9¾
Red German Linen Tickings—value .29—special ..... .19
Red German Linen Tickings—63 inches wide—value .98..... .69
Tarletans—all colors—50 inch.... 9¾

FEATHER PILLOWS

Extra White Geese Feathers—strong Herringbone Ticking—22x30.....value 2.25..... 1.85
26x30.....value 2.79.... 2.25

BLANKETS FOR TO-DAY

Extra fine White Californias—full size—value 6.49..... 4.98

BABY CARRIAGE ROBES

White Fur—lined and finished—with Domet Flannel..... 1.49

SPREADS AND COMFORTABLES

Sateen and Silkoline Comfortables—full size—Lambswool filled—stitched and ruffled—value 4.29... 2.98
Silkoline Comfortables—full size—diamond stitched—extra heavy—value 1.19..... .89
Extra Heavy Honeycomb—full size—Marseilles designs—value 1.25... .98
Full size Marseilles—value 3.00.. 2.49
Mercerized Silk finish Spreads.... 3.19

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS

"Hearn's" Cambrics—regularly 9¾ Limit—10 yards to a buyer. 4¾
Nainsooks—12 yd. pc.—value 2.29. 1.98
Lenox Long Cloth—12 yard piece. .98
40 inch Victoria Lawns..... 12½

TABLE LINENS

70 inch all Linen Cream Damasks—extra heavy—regularly .59..... .44
All Linen Satin Double Damasks—full Bleached—68 to 72 inch—regularly 1.19..... .89

NEW FALL SILKS

Fancy Taffetas—black-and-white and fancy col'd plaids; also emb'd and satin stripes—value .65—all at..... .49
Black Hemstitch and Grenadine Stripe Taffetas, all silk Peau de Soies; also Moire Velours..... .59
Fancy Satin Brocades—allover dots and scrolls—light and dark—value .39..... .29

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

38 inch All-Wool Canvas Suitings.. .39
38 inch All-Wool Zibelines..... .39
36 inch Granites—value .39..... .29
44 inch All-Wool Granites..... .59
54 inch Homespun and Coverts..... .75
54 inch Imported Zibeline Plaids.... .98

Also

ALL WOOL TRICOTS
Double fold—cloth finish, black, garnet, blue, green and twenty other shades—value .30..... .19
Limit—10 yards.

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Best American Novelty Ginghams—neat stripes and checks—Oxblood and pink only—value 8½..... 3¾
Limit—10 yards to a buyer.
Percales—variety of styles for dresses, shirts, &c., absolutely fast—regularly .10..... 4¾
Fancy Bedford Cords—excellent assortment of stripes for dresses and skirts—15 cent quality..... 6¾
Mill lengths of fancy Wrapper Flannelettes—12½ cent quality..... 5⅞

SILVERWARE FOR TO-DAY

Rogers' Triple-plate Tea Spoons—new designs—½ doz.—value 1.49.....1.15
Rogers' Triple-plate Table Spoons and Forks—½ doz.—value 2.69.....2.20
Rogers' Triple-plate Dinner Knives—½ doz.—value 1.98.....1.74

TOILET ARTICLES

Violet Toilet Ammonia—qt. bottle... .15
Florida Water—8 oz.—usually .24.... .19
Glycerine Soap—half pound bar..... 6
Petroleum Jelly—pound jar..... 7

FINE VELLUM STATIONERY

Pound package—Oxford, Octavo and Gladstone size—cream, gray, purple and blue—Friday..... 7
Envelopes—package of 25..... 2

LADIES' FALL JACKETS & CAPES

Castor Kersey—slot seams—double breast—notch collars—flare sleeves—satin lined.....6.98
Black Kersey Capes—medium length—lined and unlined.....7.98

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS

Plain and mixed Cheviots—kilted, panel or slot seam Skirts—Norfolk, Blouse or fly front Jackets—special 9.98
English Tweeds and Cheviots—new flare skirts—Norfolk and double breast coats—with and without velvet collar.....13.98

DRESS AND WALKING SKIRTS

Peau de Soie and Taffeta—side pleats, straps, folds or cat stitchings 9.98
Walking Skirts of Cheviot and new mixtures—colors and black—side or box pleats, strapped or slot seams..4.98
Cheviot and Broadcloth Dress Skirts—panel or side pleated—stitched taffeta trim'd—lined or drop skirt....7.98

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES, ROBES AND WRAPPERS

Elderdown Sacques—all sizes and colors—crochet edge ..... .69
German Flannel Robes—dainty col'd stripes—circular collars—ribbon trim 1.98
Flannelette Wrappers—medium and dark—ruffled yoke—braid trim—full width flounce skirt—34 to 46 bust.. .98

NEW FALL MILLINERY

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats—Camel's Hair Felt—bl'k and colors—Flat, Turban, Shepherdess and Rolling Sailors—value .98..... .69
Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—plain and Camel's Hair Felts, Rolling Rims and other styles..... 69

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS

Cotton Cheviot—Tailored Slot Seams—button finish—value 1.25 .98
White Silk finish Cheviot—Gibson style—4 side pleats and fine tucks—stylish effects—value 2.79....1.98

Also in same department:

Golf Jackets—double breast—gold button trim—leading shades.....1.25
All Wool Knit Golf Jackets—fancy figured—value 4.60.....3.49

GIRLS' CASHMERE DRESSES

Red, Royal, Navy and Brown—lined throughout—plaid silk trim—tucked yoke—value speaks for itself.....1.98

BOYS' CLOTHING

Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses—4 to 13 years..... .11
Percale Waists—unlaundered—value .49—special..... .29
Percale and Madras Shirts—two separate collars or cuffs—value .69. .49
All Wool Knee Pants—3 to 15 years.. .39
Double Breasted Suits—all wool—8 to 16 years—special.....1.69
All Wool Norfolk Suits—3 to 10.....2.98
All Wool Sailor Suits—3 to 8.....1.98
The "Famous" Double Breasted Suits—Navy and mixtures—7 to 16 years..2.98
Our "Hearn Special"—Blue serge Double Breast Suits.....4.00
Short Pants Vest Suits—9 to 16.....3.98
Youths' Long Trousers Suits—Navy and mixtures—14 to 19 years.5.98
Youths' Long Trousers—Navy and mixtures—14 to 20 years.....1.98

BABIES' WEAR

Emb'd Silk Caps—full ruche—wide ties—sizes to 3 years..... .19
Short Domet Dresses—French style—combination trimmings—sizes to 3 years—value .69.....49
Hand Knit Sacques—new dainty styles and colors—value .69..... .49

CHILDREN'S APRONS

White Lawn—full yoke and shoulder ruffle edged with emb'y—value .49.. .35

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Cambric Corset Covers—V shape—H. S. tucks and ruffle or emb'y—value .29 .17
Fine Cambric Gowns—extra length—round H. S. yoke, bishop style—value 1.25..... .69
Muslin and Cambric Skirts—2 or 3 insertings of lace or deep emb'd ruffle—value 1.25..... .98
Drawers—wide emb'd ruffle or lace inserting—value .49..... .35
Chemises—extra length—Cambric, Lawn and Nainsook—full trim with ribbon, lace and emb'y—value 1.25.. .98
Flannelette Skirts—full umbrella ruffle—pretty stripes—value .35..... .24
Flannelette Gowns—extra quality—clear stripes—plain color turnover collars and cuffs—value .89..... .69

CORSETS FOR TO-DAY

Coutille and Sateen—straight front, French shapes and medium lengths—close boned—lace trim..... .69
Coutille and Sateen—long lengths, extreme and modified straight fronts—all sizes..... .98

FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Fleeced Vests and Pants.... .29
Boys' Fleeced Shirts and Drawers... .29
Men's Heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers..... .39
Ladies' Black and White Polka Dot Hose—value .19..... .12½
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton—double Soles—special value..... .19

DECORATIVE ARTICLES

Hand Painted Satin Head Rests, light and dark—heavy tassel trim—also silk triangular Head Rests—Gold Emb'd—Knot fringe..... .49
Japanese Silk Lambrequins, gold emb'd, silk knot fringe; also figured Sateen Lambrequins—extra quality—yard wide—full length—heavy tassel fringe—regularly 1.79...1.49
Fig'd Satin Damask Lambrequins, bordered patterns—silk knot fringe—regularly 4.98.....3.98

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES

Fine Cut Glass Salts and Peppers—heavy Sterling Tops—value .74..... .49
Whiskbrooms, Sterling Top—value .98 .49

EVERYTHING AS ADVERTISED.

Ushers will give every desired information.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh north to east winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,457. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STOCK MARKET UPSET BY NEWS BULLETINS

Prices Fell Two to Six Points Before Denial Appeared.

Reports That Controller Ridgely Had Overruled Secretary Shaw on the Subject of Reserves—Bear Operators Benefited.

Wall Street was treated yesterday to what, in the opinion of many traders, was one of the most deliberately planned and cleverly executed "scoops" ever worked in the stock market. As a result of it, prices on the Stock Exchange broke in the short space of fifteen minutes anywhere from 2 to 6 points. Although they recovered later, it was only after nervous or weakly margined holders of stocks had sold or had been forced to sell, suffering severe losses as a consequence.

The immediate cause of the market's break, soon after 2 o'clock, was the report of a disagreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency in respect to Secretary Shaw's ruling anent reserves against United States deposits. Several dispatches, under a Washington date, were put out by the Wall Street news bulletins, all of the same purport. The following is representative:

WASHINGTON.—Controller Ridgely refuses to accede to Secretary Shaw's statement that 25 per cent. reserve is not required against Government money in bank and is enforcing the law now as heretofore. This will prevent the banks from using the $50,000,000 as outlined in Secretary Shaw's plans. Controller Ridgely, it is said, is the judge of what the law is as applied to banks and is not subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The immediate effect of the publication of that dispatch and others of a like nature was to give the stock market a chill, such as it had not had even in Monday's break. Fearful of the effect of such a ruling on the money market, traders and others stampeded in their desire to get rid of their stock holdings; for such a ruling, they declared, signified a return of the high money rates that prevailed previous to Secretary Shaw's relief measures. As a result of the hasty selling, prices that had been strong under the lead of St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and the coal stocks, crumbled away.

St. Paul dropped from 196½ to 190¾, Union Pacific from 106⅜ to 102¾, Missouri Pacific from 116⅞ to 113, Atchison from 91½ to 89½, Erie from 40⅞ to 38¾, Reading from 73½ to 69⅝, Southern Pacific from 75⅜ to 73⅞, Illinois Central from 153½ to 150, Manhattan from 138½ to 136½, United States Steel preferred from 90½ to 89⅛, and so on throughout the list.

The fear was that the demoralization would run into a panic, but substantial support was put into the market by the larger financial interests that pronounced the disturbing report absurd. As a consequence of the buying, which was begun about fifteen minutes before the close of business, the market rallied. In some instances all of the early losses were recovered, while in others a great part of them was recovered.

At the close of the market the news came from Washington that Controller Ridgely had denied the published statements. Those who undertook to investigate the matter and determine where the responsibility rested got little satisfaction. The two Wall Street news associations declared that they had published the dispatches in good faith. At the offices of Dow, Jones & Co. it was said that their dispatch had been received from their regular Washington correspondent, and at the offices of the New York News Bureau it was said that the dispatch had been received in due course from their correspondent in Washington, and from the Publishers' Press, and that it had been held fifteen minutes before publication in order that local bank officers might be consulted.

After the close of business the gossips were busy with the names of several well-known operators who have been playing the market on the short side lately, the story being that, through the medium of certain interests in Washington, they had inspired the dispatch. The resulting break enabled them to cover stocks profitably. The expressed opinion was that the bears cared more for money than for reputation.

Dow, Jones & Co. announced last evening that The Wall Street Journal, their publication, would publish this morning the following report of the result of their efforts to ascertain particulars of the sending of the dispatch that they published in a bulletin:

The accuracy of the dispatch was questioned, and we wired our Washington correspondent, Mr. Boyle, for particulars. He replied: "My dispatch was based on a statement made to me by Deputy Controller Kane, who stated the substance what my dispatch contained. The letter referred to was sent to a bank to-day calling upon it to make good its reserve, said bank having eliminated Government deposits in reporting the amount of reserve carried."

The New York News Bureau, in a late bulletin, said of the denial of its dispatch by Controller Ridgely:

The statement in the dispatch was challenged on purely technical grounds. Controller Ridgely made an official statement in the afternoon denying "the report that I [he] have overruled or attempted to overrule or shall attempt to overrule the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of reserve on Government deposits secured by Government bonds." Mr. Ridgely does not deny the assertion of fact made in the Washington dispatch published by us. We have learned from our Washington correspondent that the information came from an official of the Treasury Department, who was entirely qualified to speak as to the facts. We must follow the invariable custom of reputable newspapers in refusing to give up the name of our informant.

CONTROLLER RIDGELY'S DENIAL

In Full Accord with Secretary Shaw as to the Policy of Release of Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Treasury Department was surprised and startled upon receiving numerous inquiries from New York this afternoon as to the correctness of a report in circulation in financial circles in that city to the effect that Controller of the Currency Ridgely had disagreed with the declaration made by Secretary Shaw, when in New York last Monday, that depository banks were not required to maintain 25 per cent. reserve behind the amount of public moneys held on deposit. It was further reported that the alleged disagreement had taken the form of a decision by the Controller in the case of a bank which had applied to him for an opinion on this point. Investigation revealed that there was not the slightest foundation for the report.

When the reports reached the department Controller Ridgely was absent temporarily, and, in consequence, for an hour or more Secretary Shaw was disturbed, as he could not give the reports positive denial until communication could be had with the Controller. Inquiry at the Controller's office established that no such action as that reported had been taken officially. When Controller Ridgely returned to his desk he gave emphatic denial to the reports, and, in order to meet the numerous inquiries that were presented, he prepared the following statement:

"The report that I have overruled, or attempted to overrule, or shall attempt to overrule, the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of reserve on Government deposits secured by Government bonds is wholly false and unfounded. Before the decision was reached and the announcement made by the Secretary that no reserve need be maintained against Government deposits secured by Government bonds, the Secretary and I several times had discussed the matter, and we are in full accord as to the policy of his announcement and the way it shall be carried out.

"The discretion is joint. The statute says:

"'The Controller of the Curency may notify any association whose lawful reserve shall be below the amount above required to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve the Controller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver,' &c. The Controller cannot act without the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary cannot act without the initiative of the Controller. The discretion is therefore joint, and the final decision must be with the Secretary."

It is probable the reported difference between the Secretary and Controller arose from circular letters that are being sent to National banks from the Controller's office. It is well known that the Controller calls on the National banks periodically to make statements, showing their condition on a specified day. The last call was made on Sept. 15, and the reports are being received. The law requires that the Controller shall notify such banks as may be found to be below the requirements of their deficiency.

It is unusual to find from the reports that a number of banks are below the legal requirements in relation to the reserve fund. Such was the case in the reports for Sept. 15, in the regular course of business, therefore, and following the established custom of the office, circular letters were sent and are still being sent to banks whose reports show impairment of the reserve funds. The circular is a printed form, directing attention to the deficiency and its amount, and quoting the law on the matter of maintaining 25 per cent. of the aggregate deposits as a reserve.

The circular letter has no bearing on the declaration made in New York by Secretary Shaw in regard to the reserve against public deposits. A number of banks received copies of it ten days ago. It is a perfunctory act, directing attention to a fact well known to the banks whose attention is thus invited officially to it. It is only in the reserve cities that 25 per cent. of the aggregate deposits is required to be maintained. In all other cities the amount to be reserved is 15 per cent. The reserve cities are Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington.

The law reads that in the cities named every National banking association "shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 25 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its deposits."

The effect of the declaration of Secretary Shaw on this point is that the public moneys are not to be included in the aggregate deposits, and therefore are not subject to the 25 per cent. requirement. The public moneys are in the nature of special deposits, for which the banks are required to enter United States bonds in sufficient amount to cover the deposits, and as it is the rule of the Treasury not to make deposits to the full value of the securities held by the Treasury, there would seem to be no good reason for requiring that a sum in lawful money equal to one-fourth of the amount of public money held temporarily should be also put aside by the depository bank. To that extent the holding of public money would be a charge on the bank.

DISCUSS MR. SHAW'S ACTION.

Opinions of London Financial Weeklies —The Statist Praises the Secretary of the Treasury.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Statist says that the feeling on the Stock Exchange, where the week began in gloom, "was very rapidly changed by the bold and statesmanlike action of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who has shown a readiness to assume responsibility and face a grave emergency which ought to earn him a high reputation among his countrymen.

The Statist credits Mr. Shaw with saving the money market trouble by casting aside routine traditions and adopting a policy which had hitherto been supposed to be forbidden by law. The paper attributes the stringency in Wall Street entirely "to unwise banking legislation and an antiquated Treasury system," which withholds vast sums of money from the public in times of exceptional demand.

The Economist, commending the action of the Governors of the Bank of England in raising the bank rate to 4 per cent., says it is only surprised that this step was delayed as long as it was, but the diminution of the reserve by £2,700,000 left no alternative. The paper attributes the shortage of money largely to the gold intercepted by New York.

The Economist considers the action of Secretary Shaw as palliative only, and questions the legality of reducing the United States reserve.

CURRENCY FOR THE WEST.

Chicago Banks Making Large Shipments for Crop Moving.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Some of the local banks report a marked increase in the movement of currency from Chicago to the West and Northwest in the last week. Others, on the other hand, say the amounts which they are called upon to furnish to the interior have fallen off. A close estimate places the aggregate of shipments from this city at present at about $750,000 a day.

The largest shippers of currency just now are the First National and the Corn Exchange National. Each of these banks is averaging about $200,000 a day. The Continental National and the Commercial National, both of which also have extensive connections in the crop sections, hesitate about giving out the actual figures, but say that their shipments recently have been comparatively light.

President Eckels of the Commercial National said that only about one-half of the amount of currency which was shipped by that bank ten days ago was going out now.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Both from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

The Pennsylvania Special
Leaves New York, West 23d Street Station, at 1:55 P. M. for Chicago, arriving at 8:55 A. M. next day. Sumptuous appointments, dining car, and barber shop.—Adv.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery. Music.—Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS COALFIELDS.

Large Anthracite Deposits, Once Operated, May Be Utilized Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Deposits of anthracite coal in Massachusetts which were once operated on a large scale may be again utilized if present conditions continue.

In the Autumn of 1835 a bed of anthracite coal was discovered in Mansfield, which has since been explored, and with others in that place, proved to be of considerable importance. It was thought at the time that they would develop into extensive and valuable coal fields. Three mining companies were formed a few years later. They all opened pits in different places, but times were hard, business was at a standstill, and operations were suspended in 1838, in the hope of obtaining aid from the State to resume them on a larger scale.

A report on the "coal mines of the State" was submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1839 in which sixteen Mansfield residents who had used the coal in their stores and families praised it as being fully as good as the Pennsylvania coal, except that it yielded a little more waste.

By a glance at the geological map of the State it will be seen that the graywacke formation embraces a large part of Bristol and a part of Plymouth Counties, as well as a part of Rhode Island, and all this space, estimated at more than 400 square miles, is to be regarded as a coal field.

A SNUB FOR KING LEOPOLD.

Emperor Francis Joseph Specially Invites Princess Stephanie of Belgium to Visit Him.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Emperor Francis Joseph has specially invited Countess Lonyay, (Princess Stéphanie,) second daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and the late Queen Marie Henriette, to visit him here.

It is supposed that the Emperor's invftation is intended to mark his deprecation of King Leopold's unkindness to his daughter.

KITTEN WAS LIFE PRESERVER.

Child Tumbled from Window Headforemost, but Cat Broke the Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3.—A kitten was the means of saving the life of the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Koons last evening. A window of the parlor of the residence had been left open, and the baby espied the opening. She had been playing with the kitten for some time, and, reaching the window, clasped it in her arms.

Leaning too far out, the child lost her balance and plunged head first to the pavement below, a distance of about ten feet. Those who witnessed the accident expected that the baby would strike the bricks on her head, but she happened to hold the kitten in such a way that its soft body acted as a cushion on which her head struck. When assistance arrived she was sitting up with the crushed remains of her pet in her lap. A slight scratch on her knee was the only injury the baby received.

Mr. Koons last Saturday gave a colored boy money to carry the kitten away and lose it, but it returned.

PROF. WYCKOFF A TRAMP.

Member of Princeton University Faculty Is Traveling Over Colorado Incognito.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 3.—Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, Assistant Professor of Political Economy at Princeton University, arrived here last night from Aguilar, Huerfano County, having covered the distance on foot.

Prof. Wyckoff is traveling over Colorado incognito, as a tramp. The storm of yesterday wore him out, and last night he stopped at the dispensary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and was given a medical stimulant by one of the doctors there. The manners and speech of the supposed tramp attracted the attention of dispensary officials, and finally, in response to many questions, Prof. Wyckoff told his identity. Prof. Wyckoff during the past Summer lectured at the Garden of the Gods, Chautauqua, Colorado Springs.

BETTER WAGES FOR CAR MEN.

Action Taken by the Union Traction Company of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Employes of the Union Traction Company have been offered a substantial increase in wages. Attorneys for the men forced the company to take this action this morning as a result of their demand on Wednesday that President Roach produce the books of the company to prove its inability to grant the increase asked by the union.

The demand for the books came up during the hearing of the difference before the Arbitration Board, and was made by Attorneys Kickham, Scanlan, and Edgar L. Masters. They had submitted testimony to prove the men's rights for better pay and wanted the books. President Roach called a conference, and this morning, through Attorney Clarence Darrow, offered the men a uniform scale of 24 cents an hour and a day that is not to exceed fifteen hours.

THE LEITERS GOING ABROAD.

Lady Curzon's Mother and Miss Daisy Leiter Will Travel in India.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter will sail for England on Tuesday on the first stage of their journey to India, where they will spend several months with the Viceroy and Lady Curzon.

Mrs. Leiter, who never before has visited her daughter in her Far Eastern home, goes in response to an invitation from Lord Curzon to attend the Durbar to be given at Delhi during the month of January, which celebration is expected to surpass in Oriental splendor the last Durbar, which was given in 1877, when Queen Victoria assumed the rank and title of Empress of India.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Citizens to Vote on Issue of $500,000 Bonds for Municipal Renovation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Whether Cook County shall issue $500,000 in gold bonds, to be used in making necessary improvements in public institutions, will be decided by the voters at the election next month. According to the plans of the Building Committee of the board, the money derived from the sale of the bonds, which will mature in twenty years and draw 3½ per cent. interest, will be used as follows:

For remodeling and erecting additions to the insane asylum, $300,000; for the erection of a ward for epileptics at the County Hospital, $175,000; for the installation of a new elevator system in the County Building, $25,000.

For Accommodation of Travel To and From the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington, Pennsylvania Railroad
have made arrangements to run their regular trains in sufficient sections to take care of the travel.

The Washington Limited, leaving New York at 10:10 A. M., will be placed in service Sunday, October 5th.—Adv.

Special Train to Washington for G. A. R.
Leaves New York via New Jersey Central, Royal Blue Line, at 10:30 P. M., Oct. 7. Station foot Liberty St. Arrive Washington 6 A. M.—Adv.

COAL CONFERENCE PROVES A FAILURE

President Roosevelt Asks in Vain for Resumption of Mining.

OPERATORS ARE FIRM

They Reject the Offer of Miners to Arbitrate and Mine Coal Pending a Decision.

ASK FOR FEDERAL TROOPS

Will Consent to Nothing That Involves Recognition of Miners' Union—Say 17,000 Men Are Now Being Interfered with by Strikers —Scenes at the Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The coal strike conference in President Roosevelt's sick room in the temporary White House today resulted in total failure, and the two parties are, to judge by their manner and words, further apart than ever. The miners offered to put their men back at work immediately, provided the operators would agree to leave the issues to President Roosevelt to decide and agreed to abide by his decision or by the decision of a tribunal to be appointed by him. The operators rejected this proposition utterly and would consent to nothing that involved any recognition of the Miners' Union. They offered to make concessions, but insisted on leaving each employer free to deal with his own men.

The representatives of the miners claimed that the main question was the public need for fuel, and Mr. Mitchell argued that acceptance of his proposition would relieve the public distress. He maintained that whatever might be the merits of the strike, the question of the people's need for coal would be instantly settled, and he laid stress on the fact that he did not propose to keep the men on strike until the President's award was made known, but was willing and anxious to put them to work at once and let them keep on mining coal until Mr. Roosevelt's decision or that of his tribunal was made. The operators insisted that to allow any such settlement of the case would be to surrender all that they were fighting for.

Some of the operators suggested that, instead of dealing with Mitchell, the President should send the army at once to Pennsylvania. Mr. Baer was the first speaker, and he hinted at this. Mr. Thomas gave a stronger suggestion, and Mr. Markle made it stronger. He openly demanded in so many words that the President "put the Federal troops in the field." The same idea was carried out by the others.

Mr. Wilcox went so far as to recall the action of President Cleveland in 1894, and to say to Mr. Roosevelt: "If the National Government would now enforce the law with equal promptness the strike would end next week."

The conference was divided into two parts. The morning conference, which began at 11 o'clock, was short and formal. Mr. Roosevelt made his speech of appeal, urging both parties to settle their differences on the ground of patriotism and pointing out the public need. Mr. Mitchell then made his offer to leave the question to the President and put the men to work. The operators, Mr. Mitchell says, rejected the proposition on the spot. All this was by word of mouth, and it was agreed that what each side had to say should be put in writing and submitted at the afternoon conference. The morning meeting did not last twenty minutes.

The President's house had not been the scene of such excitement since the days and nights of the Spanish war. All day from early this morning there was a crowd on Lafayette Place, waiting for the result of the conference between the President and the coal Presidents and John Mitchell of the United Miners. The sidewalk in front of the temporary White House and for a hundred feet north and south of it was crowded during most of the day. Across the street along the park there was a big crowd peering up into the windows of the second story for hours in the effort to see the President and his visitors. From the corner of the street to the north it was possible to look far into the room, and at times quite a picture of the scene was to be had.

On the opposite side of the street the snapshot brigade was occupied in getting pictures of the coal Presidents and the miners when they came up. A hundred or more newspaper men from all parts of the country, and the usual Washington contingent, occupied the Cabinet room, the hall, and the steps of the temporary White House, and overflowed the adjoining lawns and door steps.

The coal Presidents during the morning had their train pulled in from the suburbs, and sidetracked at the Baltimore and Ohio Station. There they had a wire run into one of their cars, and secured a special loop with New York. The magnates breakfasted on their train, and then for a time paced up and down the station platform to stretch their legs and fill their lungs with the fresh and balmy morning air. All the morning papers from Philadelphia and New York were brought in to them, and they spent perhaps an hour reading on their train.

OPERATORS ON HAND EARLY.

At 10:45 the party took carriages and set out. They rode in two carriages and took the straight route across the city. As they drove along they gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the sights of the capital as they passed one after another of the public buildings or the various statues in the parks. In a few minutes they reached Lafayette Place and were passing up between the two walls of humanity that flanked the walk from curb to the threshold of the President's dwelling.

They were ushered up stairs at once and into the front room, where, sitting over in the corner near a north window on the side of the room in a huge easy chair, was the President. He greeted his visitors heartily and each shook hands with him.

Mr. Mitchell and those of his party had put up at Fritz Reuter's, an old-fashioned German hotel down the avenue toward the Capitol. During the morning Samuel Gompers joined Mitchell and his comrades, Duffy, Nichols, and Fahy, and they held a long conference.

Not long before 11 o'clock the party emerged from Reuter's and walked slowly up the avenue in the direction of the Treasury Department. At Seventh Street they got aboard a street car, and a few minutes before 11 they alighted at La Fayette Place and walked up to the White House.

The delegation of miners were dressed in plain garb. Mitchell was the only one who wore a frock coat. On Mr. Duffy's lapel was the badge of a total abstinence lodge. He said that thousands of miners were abstainers, and that since the strike began thousands more had pledged themselves to abstain as long as the strike lasted. In his district alone, he said, 8,000 miners had taken this pledge.

The miners were greeted by the President with the same marked cordiality that he showed to the operators. Mr. Baer and his friends and Mr. Mitchell and his comrades bowed politely to each other.

The conference started off with good feeling. At 11:19 it had come to a close, and the two parties to the meeting as guests of the President came down stairs and went away. The President had read to them the address which set forth his reasons for calling them together.

There was no disposition exhibited by the parties to the controversy to discuss the statement of the President. In fact, that was precluded by his closing sentences.

Copies of the President's statement were furnished each individual of the party, and operators and miners immediately left for their respective headquarters to consider the President's utterances and to return at 3 o'clock with their replies thereto.

The afternoon conference, which began at 3 o'clock, lasted two hours and was exceedingly heated. Bitter language was used, and fists were waved in the air—not to emphasize threats, but for the purpose of gesticulation. The scenes that occurred in the morning, when the two parties arrived at the White House, were repeated with an even larger crowd present and filling the street for half a square away.

To the waiting spectators it was not a thrilling experience, yet it was relieved now and then by glimpses and sounds that told something of what was going on in the big room up stairs in the President's house. Looking up into the room through the one window on the north side of the house Mr. Roosevelt could be seen now and then gesticulating with his right arm and leaning forward in the vehemence of his statement. The President's chair was so near the window that from across the street he could be seen at intervals making gestures and every time that he laid a clinched hand was seen waving above in counter-gesticulation.

Mr. Mitchell says that not a single coal operator addressed the President who did not use violent and abusive language about the strikers. Through one of the front windows Mr. Loeb, the President's stenographer, could be seen taking down in shorthand every word that was uttered in the course of the conference. Further on in the room could be seen the various speakers of Mr. Baer's party as they one after another stated their views on the question involved in the controversy. Mr. Baer spoke with great earnestness and at one point brought his fist down on the table with such force that the blow could be heard even across the street.

Not a word from the controversy came from the room until the conference had closed and gradually from some of the participants or from some one who had seen the President the result of the conference became known to the outside world. The operators were first to descend the long stairs from the second story, and they were evidently feeling well satisfied with their experience. They had maintained the position that there should be an arbitration, not with the miners' union, but with the miners themselves.

The President had treated his visitors with fine, well-poised courtesy, and from anything he said neither side could conceive that he felt displeasure in their attitude. Yet, after the conference he spoke without hesitation to Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, and Secretary Root in severe criticism of the unyielding position of the operators.

As the operators came out of the house between the lines of newspaper men and spectators, kept back by a detachment of police, they smiled and joked. When questioned by newspaper men they uniformly refused to be interviewed.

MITCHELL IN SOBER MOOD.

At the President's request Mr. Mitchell and his friends lingered for ten minutes after the coal Presidents had left. These were felt by the waiting spectators to be the most eventful minutes of the day. When the Mitchell party came down the stairs they neither smiled nor joked. They looked like men who had met an experience grimly, and, having failed of victory, were still determined not to suffer defeat. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, they strode on out of the house and to the sidewalk, the police holding the crowd back for them just as they had for the operators. The street was filled at the moment with a mass of carriages. Mitchell dodged out and in until he had crossed the street and his fellow-miners with difficulty followed him. A surging mass of newspaper men swarmed around them, wanting to know what had been done. To all Mitchell replied that he could not talk. Finally he said:

"There is no settlement. I shall leave Washington to-night."

This was the first intimation that the conference had been a failure. Mitchell and his friends struggled on down the street, the crowd clinging to them, and finally swung loose and boarded a street car for their hotel.

It is learned from the parties to the conference that the merits of the strike were hardly touched upon at all. Little was said by either Mr. Mitchell, the operators, or the President about the issues at stake. The President struck the keynote of the whole conference when he said: "The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public."

To this phase of the question the President and Mr. Mitchell confined themselves, and the operators did the same, except in their refusal to recognize the organization of the miners and their argument against it.

When the afternoon conference terminated it was the purpose of the operators and the Mitchell party to leave the city to-night, but this purpose was abandoned and both parties decided to remain over until to-morrow.

What, if any, will be the next step taken in Washington to reach a settlement of the trouble is problematical. A member of the Cabinet, who saw the President after the conference, said: "The conference has ended without settlement. The President is profoundly disappointed. He still hopes for a favorable result. There will be no further conference, but what has been done may lead to something effective here or elsewhere. There are intimations that unless the parties to the controversy make a move shortly to reach a settlement, the President will communicate with Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania and suggest that the State of Pennsylvania might properly take positive steps to terminate the struggle.

RUMOR OF MORGAN'S COMING.

Reports current early in the evening that J. Pierpont Morgan would be invited to come to Washington to-morrow have revived at a late hour to-night. Wild as these statements appear to be, a certain color is lent to them by the fact that, although the White House negotiations are definitely over, all the parties are staying here. The rumor is that Mr. Morgan is not to meet the other parties in conference, but is to be invited here simply to let the President get his views of Mr. Mitchell's propositions, and that the parties to the coal war are staying here to see what Morgan says, and then take such action as may be necessary.

The operators know that there are to be no more conferences with Mitchell and the President, and they have not gone home. Mitchell, on leaving the White House to-day, was asked when he was going home. "To-night," he replied.

"But it is said that you have engaged rooms at Reuter's for ten days?"

"That is a mistake," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I am going home to-night."

Then he went to his hotel and had several talks with the labor men. At 7 o'clock he said he would remain until to-morrow.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels. Adv.

Change of Time Between New York and Point Pleasant Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Effective 12 o'clock, noon, October 6, a new schedule will be inaugurated via Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

Commencing Oct. 6th, the through sleeping car line for Quebec will leave Grand Central Station, New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., at 4 P. M. daily except Sundays.—Adv.

Special Train to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad
Account G. A. R. Encampment Sunday, October 5. Leave West 23rd Street 10:10 A. M. Parlor and dining cars.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT SILENT.

Officially Announced That He Has No Comment to Make on the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It was announced at the White House to-night that the President had no comment to make on to-day's conference.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL TALKS.

Says That as a Consequence of the Attitude of the Operators the Strike Will Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—When President Mitchell and his lieutenants returned to their hotel after the conference they found a great crowd awaiting them, and for several minutes thereafter were forced to hold an impromptu levee, during which several hundred persons surged about the mine workers' President and shook hands with him, assuring him of their good-will.

To the newspaper men Mr. Mitchell made the following statement about the conference: "At the morning session of the conference of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads, President Roosevelt outlined the purpose for which he had called the operators and the miners together. After he had concluded his statement the committee of miners at once proposed to refer the questions and issues of the coal strike to the President for adjustment.

"The operators promptly refused the proposition. At this time the conference adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock. At that time the miners submitted their formal proposition.

"The coal operators each read a reply to our proposition, in which they refused to accept the services of the President or a tribunal appointed by him to determine the issues of the strike, and in each of their statements indulged in a perfect tirade of abuse against the miners' organization and its officials.

"It was evident to the miners' representatives that the coal operators have neither regard for their former employes nor for the public, which is suffering so much for lack of fuel.

"As a consequence of the refusal of the operators either to grant concessions or defer to impartial arbitration the coal strike will go on.

"I am firmly convinced that the miners will win, although we deeply regret the refusal of the railroad Presidents to defer to the wishes of the Nation's Chief Executive.

"The President expressed the hope that there would be no lawlessness in the coal fields, and the representatives of the miners assured him that every effort would be exerted to maintain peace."

THE TIMES correspondent asked Mr. Mitchell if President Roosevelt had indicated his approval of the miners' proposition.

"The President," replied Mr. Mitchell, "did not say anything about it. But the President in his formal statement this morning said he wished an immediate resumption of work. In our proposition we agree to immediately resume coal mining."

DEPUTY SHOOTS A STRIKER.

Crowd Threatens to Hang the Negro Who Fired the Shot—Troops Prevent Riot.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 3.—At the Nottingham mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company to-night a negro deputy came out of the stockade, when, it is alleged, he was assaulted by some strikers.

The deputy shot into the crowd and a bullet struck Joseph Yarkman, a striker, in the abdomen. After firing the shot the negro retreated to the stockade.

Soon a large crowd gathered and they threatened to tear down the stockade and take the negro out and hang him. Col. Doughtery of the Ninth Regiment dispatched six companies to the scene at once. The troops arrived just in time to prevent a serious riot. The mob was dispersed. The negro deputy who did the shooting will be handed over to the civil authorities to-morrow.

DEER DAMAGE CROPS.

Becoming Numerous in This State Near the Vermont Line.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Farmers near the Vermont State line report that deer are becoming numerous in this section, and are complaining of damage done to crops, particularly to corn.

A herd of nine deer from the mountains recently ran into an acre lot of Charles Barber at Pownall, Bennington County. In the morning the cornfield presented a ruined appearance.

H. H. ROGERS TO MAKE A GIFT?

Is Reported to be Trying to Purchase Tract of Land in Fairhaven, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from New Bedford says that Fairhaven is in a state of wonder over the latest move of its famous benefactor, H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire. Mr. Rogers's gifts to Fairhaven are many.

Mr. Rogers now appears to be trying to purchase a tract of land embracing almost a quarter of the whole territory of the village of Fairhaven. What he wants it for is his own secret, but there is no end of guessing. The general opinion is that he means to lay out a big park in the centre of the town.

Other guesses are to the effect that Mr. Rogers is to lay it out into streets and squares, mark off house lots, and start a beneficent colonization scheme for the advantage of the town by offering inducements to desirable people to come to the town and locate. Still another theory is that he has some big industry in mind.

Specially Attractive Styles
in Men's Nobby Suits and Top Coats, $10 to $25. Corduroy, Tweed, Norfolk Suits, $10 and $12. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N.Y. —Adv.

The Twenty-Hour Flyer.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York, (West 23d Street Station,) daily at 1:55 P. M. for Chicago and the West.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE

Complete Report Issued from the Temporary White House.

PLEA OF THE PRESIDENT

Each Operator Makes a Formal Reply—The Tenor of Their Argument—Proposition of the Miners' Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—At the temporary White House to-night the following official statement was given out concerning the coal conference to-day:

The conference opened at 11 o'clock. The operators and representatives of the miners were presented to the President. Those in attendance were George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; E. B. Thomas, Chairman of board Erie Railroad Company; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway; David Wilcox, Vice President and general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Company; John Markle, representing independent operators; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America; Thomas D. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy, and John Fahy, District Presidents of the United Mine Workers of America; Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

The President at the outset expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that owing to his peculiar relations to the situation he felt that he should make to them a very careful statement of his position and of his intentions in asking them to meet. The President's statement follows:

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade: The operators, the miners, and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public.

"As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a Winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility on him. We are upon the threshold of Winter with an already existing coal famine the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink, for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

"In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

Upon the completion of the President's remarks Mr. Mitchell made a statement as follows:

"Mr. President, I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves, if we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

FIRST INTERVIEW SHORT.

The President: "Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated—not to decide now, but give it careful thought, and return at 3 o'clock."

The conference adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer."

PRESIDENT BAER'S STATEMENT.

"To the President of the United States: We understand your anxiety is forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.' We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell, verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue.

"You distinctly say that you 'do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions.' But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured, and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence, and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief.

"I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The 'domestic tranquillity' which every Constitution declares is the chief object of

government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret, oath-bound order which declared that the locals should 'have full power to suspend operations at collieries' until the non-union men joined their order, are safe.

"Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined, Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen, and by all manner of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

SUCCESS OF TROOPS.

"The Constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms it declares the right of acquiring, possessing, and defending property 'to be inalienable.' When a riot and anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occur, the Governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the State troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the State to protect life and property and to establish peace—not an armed truce, but the peace of the law, which protects every man at work and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. It is the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the reign of law, the Constitution of the United States requires the President, when requested by the Legislature and the Governor, 'to suppress domestic violence.' You see, there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public.

"The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion, restore the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost.

"The Government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

"Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men, dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other States, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who by instigation or by overt acts attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

"Under these conditions we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming, and abusing Pennsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it because it is unlawful and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer, 'To continue the wages existing at the time of strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance this further condition—if the employees and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances it shall be referred to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination.

GEORGE F. BAER.

"President Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and Temple Iron Company."

BY PRESIDENT TRUESDALE.

"Mr. President: Representing the interests of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, its Board of Managers, and its stockholders, permit me to say that, realizing fully the gravity of the situation as stated by you, and appreciating the burden of responsibility which this situation imposes upon us, we feel that our duty at this time, having in mind all existing conditions, is so plain and straightforward, that we cannot possibly mistake it.

"As citizens of this country, as trustees of vast and important interests committed to our care by the thousands and tens of thousands of security holders, whose savings or legacies are invested in these properties; as men who have committed to them the interests of thousands of as loyal, true, faithful citizens, and employes as ever marched to victory in support of right and freedom under the flag of this or any other country, but who with their families are to-day outcasts, hunted, hounded, and driven almost to despair and desperation simply because they seek to exercise their plain, simple duty of working at their chosen avocation, or as in many cases of protecting and saving from destruction by fire, flood, or dynamite the properties of other citizens, their employers are only endeavoring lawfully and peacefully to maintain possession of, protect, and operate their properties. This duty is so unmistakably plain that he who run may read.'

"It is first and foremost our duty, and we take this occasion to state it, and press it upon your consideration, and through you upon that of the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, to insist upon it that the existing condition of anarchy and lawlessness, of riot and rapine, a condition which has been raging with more or less violence throughout the anthracite regions during the past five months, be immediately and permanently suppressed. That to this end we ask that the entire authority and power of the State of Pennsylvania, civil and military, and, if needs be, that of the United States Government as well, be exercised forthwith.

"Second—We ask that the civil branch of the United States Government, taking cognizance of and following the decisions of the courts rendered in litigation growing out of previous similar conditions, at once institute proceedings against the illegal organization known as the United Mine Workers' Association, its well-known officers, agents, and members, to enjoin and restrain permanently it and them from continuing this organization and requiring them to desist immediately from conspiring, conniving, aiding or abetting the outlawry and intolerable conditions in the anthracite regions for which they and they alone are responsible.

"We are advised by our counsel that such civil action will lie on the part of the United States Government, as it is well known that the United States statutes are daily being openly and gressly violated; that previous decisions of the courts justify fully such action being taken at this time; and that ample remedy can be given immediately and effectively for existing conditions. We feel it our duty, Mr. President, to at this time urge that the protection of the laws of the United States be forthwith given our property and our employes, as suggested above. Can it be expected that those who are now daily flagrant violators of the laws, State and National, who have no respect for the rights of persons, property, order, or good morals, will be bound by the decision of any commission or body of men which has no power or authority to compel compliance therewith? We know they will not be.

"Third—Then, Mr. President, there is a great, a pressing duty imposed upon us at this time to the thousands of true loyal citizens of Pennsylvania who have been lawfully pursuing their various avocations or professions under great difficulties, and who with great sacrifice have been abused, villified, boycotted, and in many cases almost ruined because they had the manhood to raise their voices against the illegal acts and violences of this illegal organization and its officers and agents.

AN ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION.

"No step can be taken by us, Mr. President, which can possibly result in placing these good citizens of Pennsylvania at the further mercy of this illegal organization, its officers, and members. Think of it, Mr. President, physicians have been threatened and boycotted because they saw fit to minister to the dying child of some poor worker because he was exercising his God-given right to labor for his family, to provide for the wants of his dying child. Members of the clergy have been treated likewise for performing the offices of the dead to the member of a family of a non-union worker. The conditions there are simply indescribable, and it is hard to believe that they can possibly exist to the extent that they have anywhere in this free country.

"Fourth, another duty, Mr. President, and we regard it the most supreme. One-sixth of the membership of this illegal organization is composed of young men and boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty, the future citizens and lawmakers of the great State of Pennsylvania. These young men and boys during the past two years have had their young, immature minds poisoned with the most dangerous, anarchistic, distorted, wicked views and errors concerning the rights of citizenship and property that any one can possibly conceive of; all through the teachings and practice of the officers, organizers, and apostles of the United Mine Workers' Association. Mr. President, no adjustment of this matter can be thought of which by any possibility can result in further strengthening and fixing in the minds of this youthful element in the anthracite coal fields the belief that the teachings of this organization and of its officers with their acts and doings in support thereof, constitute the ethics and objects of American citizenship frequently referred to during the past weeks in proclamations issued in behalf of this illegal organization. The consequences that may result to the coming generation in the anthracite coal regions as the result of existing conditions there are fraught with the gravest dangers to the stability and perpetuity of this country and its institutions.

"Fifth, and finally, Mr. President, as a plain citizen of these United States, looking at the whole question broadly and with reference to its possible effect on our future welfare and prosperity, I think it my bounden duty to resist and combat with every power and faculty, both physical and mental, the avowed and evident object and purpose of this United Mine Workers' Association, as exemplified in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania to-day, as taught and defended by its officers and other exponents of its well-known and so-called purposes and principles.

"Mr. President, I am no enemy of organized labor, when so organized as to promote the real interests of the laboring man, and when, in accomplishing this, lawful and legitimate methods are pursued. I do, however, oppose the United Mine Workers' Association, because many of its avowed purposes are absolutely at variance with the spirit of our laws and institutions, because its officers and members are not content to be governed by the same laws and like administration thereof as other citizens of this country. As witness of this, see the conditions to-day in Pennsylvania, with the mine workers' association in full control of the large body of its members, violating every principle of our government and our laws pertaining to the rights of persons and property.

"The same condition exists to-day in Tennessee or Alabama, where the members of this organization have but recently gone on a strike. This same condition existed in Kentucky for about two years, where this organization was in control and where its members practiced the same unlawful methods as are being followed in Pennsylvania to-day. Mr. President, we firmly believe that any adjustment of this matter as has been suggested here to-day will only result in perpetuating conditions that are utterly abhorrent to any good American citizen and most intolerable and damaging to the interests which I represent. We cannot, therefore, concur therein."

BY MR. WILCOX.

"The United Mine Workers of America is an association composed of a large number of miners and laborers engaged throughout the country in mining anthracite and bituminous coal, and employed by the owners of the mines. It has divided the whole country into various districts, each of which is represented by a so-called President, and embraces local unions, and it seeks to compel every one engaged in the industry to join the organization.

"The affairs of the association are managed by an Executive Committee having its headquarters at Indianapolis, and by conventions called from time to time representing the entire organization. The object and practice of the association are, so far as possible, to regulate the supply of labor engaged in the occupation of coal mining throughout the country and the terms of employment thereof.

"It thus consists of one central organization, which restrains and controls the production of fuel everywhere throughout the country and monopolizes the labor engaged therein. These are its purposes and results. Its ultimate object is to control the entire fuel supply of the country. At this hearing it is represented by one person, while six persons represent but a part of the production of anthracite coal. It is, therefore, the most extensive combination and monopoly which the country has ever known.

"It habitually enforces its orders and directions by whatever means most effectual, including strikes, boycotts, picketing, besetting, and the like, not confined to its own members alone, but in which are compelled to join as far as possible all other persons similarly employed. Its violent methods have already received the condemnation of the Circuit Court of the United States, (Reinecke Company vs. Wood; 112 Fed. Rep. 478; United States vs. Weber, 114 Fed. Rep. 950; United States vs. Haggerty, 116 Fed. Rep. 510.)

"In accordance with these objects last May, the United Mine Workers ordered a strike in the anthracite coal region which extended to all the workings therein. Since that time it has been so far as possible forcing all persons who are willing to work to cease doing so. Within a few days one or more miners who had returned to work, having been formerly connected with the Mine Workers' Association, have been murdered by those acting in sympathy with the strike.

"These facts show that the Mine Workers' Association is not within the rules regarding ordinary labor organizations. On the contrary, the association and all of its members constitute a combination or conspiracy, not only at common law, but also in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States, and also an attempt to monopolize the labor necessary in supplying coal found in one State to the markets of other States, and thus to monopolize this part of the commerce among the several States. The action had by said United Mine Workers has greatly injured the interState business originating in the anthracite coalfields. The courts have already many times held that such a combination is unlawful within the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, passed for the purpose of preventing restraints of inter-State commerce and known as the "Sherman Act," (United States vs. Council, 54 Fed. Rep., 994; 157 Fed. Rep., 85; Thomas vs. Cincinnati Co., 62 Fed., 802, 803; United States vs. Agler, 62 Fed. Rep., 824; United States vs. Elliot, 62 Fed. Rep., 801; 64 Fed. Rep., 27; Arthur vs. Oakes, 63 Fed. Rep., 310; in re Debs, 64 Fed. Rep., 724; affd. 158 U. S., 564, 600; U. S. vs. Trans-Missouri Association, 166, U. S., 280, 343, 356.) In addition to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia upon March 25 last held that this identical United Mine Workers' Association was illegal. (United States vs. Weber, 114 Fed. Rep., 950.) The case comes clearly within the Debs case. That was an effort to organize a universal association of railroad employes covering the whole country for the purpose of controlling inter-State commerce. The Government instituted suit by injunction and when the injunction was disobeyed enforced the same by the use of the United States Army.

"This quickly disposed of the matter and the action of the Government was upheld by the courts, (in re Debs, 64 Fed. Rep. 724, affd. 158, United States, 564,600.) The true course for the National Government is therefore to proceed in accordance with the precedent in the Debs case. These considerations were called to the attention of the President and the Attorney General last June.

STATE AUTHORITIES BLAMED.

"The anthracite coal companies are making every effort to mine coal as rapidly as possible. They are obstructed by the failure of the State authorities to fully protect those who desire to work for them and by the failure of the National Government to enforce the statute under which the mine workers' association has been already held to be illegal. As soon as action of that sort is effectively taken there can be no doubt that the supply of coal will be ample.

"The question at present is merely whether an unlawful association shall be permitted in this country by means which are illegal to decide who shall be allowed to work; what shall be his hours of work, and what he shall be paid. This is contrary to the spirit and the letter of all laws. If they are enforced such an effort will cease at once. While the United Mine Workers have been endeavoring ever since the strike began to prevent the production of coal, the operators have been actively seeking to increase the same, and are now actually producing about 15 per cent. of the normal output. This company now has about 1,000 men engaged in the business. The production is steadily increasing and the rate of increase would have been more rapid but for the failure of the State and National Governments to protect the life, liberty, and property of those desiring to work for the operators and to protect the operators from the onslaught of this illegal combination to restrain and monopolize the entire fuel supply of the country. If the functions of Government in this regard were efficiently discharged, production would be rapid enough to supply all necessities. Grave as are the matters mentioned in the President's memorandum, the questions fundamentally involved are even more serious. They are, whether freedom of life and property are to continue in this country or are to exist merely in accordance with the will of combinations and conspiracies which are prohibited by the Constitution and the statutes and the common law, and whether this company's faithful employes are to be delivered to the destruction which surely awaits them in case of the triumph of the Mine Workers' Association. This company respectfully and earnestly urges upon the President the use of his lawful powers in the premises which was made in the Debs case by one of his predecessors, and which was sustained by all the courts. If the National Government would now enforce the law with equal promptness the strike would end next week.

STATEMENT OF JOHN MARKLE.

"I have listened with deep interest to the remarks that you made before us a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning, and do thoroughly appreciate the seriousness of the situation in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. As you disclaim any right or duty to intervene in your official capacity, but are using your personal influence, and, as you admit, this matter is beyond the merits of the issue between the coal Presidents and operators on one side and the miners on the other, and you express the fact that the 'situation has become literally intolerable,' and as you further state, 'the evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking but required to sink for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims as to the matter at issue between you. In my judgment, the situation apparently requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the public.'

"I fully indorse these remarks from you, and as an American citizen and a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the President of these United States, to at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the military at your command. A record of twenty-one murders, a long list of brutal assaults, houses and bridges dynamited, daily acts of violence now taking place, and several washeries burned down, are actual evidences of this condition of lawlessness existing there. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a thought. The respectable citizens of these United States will insist upon the officers in power giving to the citizens of Pennsylvania law and order, and the right to work if they so desire.

"Mr. President, I represent the individual coal operators, and in addition thereto we represent far better than Mr. Mitchell does a majority of the anthracite coal workers, including some 17,000 men who are now working endeavoring against great odds to relieve the public of the possibilities of a coal famine, in making this appeal to you.

"Mr. Mitchell's organization is a small minority of the total number of workers in the anthracite coal field, and he is holding a large majority by intimidation, coercion, and attempts at bodily harm. If you desire anthracite coal to be placed in the market quickly, take the necessary steps at once, and put the Federal troops in the field, and give to those desiring to work proper protection. By proper protection is meant that the men desiring to work shall not only be allowed to do so, but shall be protected while doing so; at their homes, while going to and from their work, and at the operations where they are employed, and, in addition to this, while the men are absent from their homes at work their families in their homes must also be protected. You do this, (the citizens of the United States whom I represent seem to feel that they have a right to ask this of you,) and I will assure you that anthracite coal will be rapidly placed in the market to relieve the seriousness of the situation.

"Please remember, Mr. President, that there is a large idle class of men now in the anthracite coal fields, taking every kind of unlawful action to prevent those who desire to work to relieve the situation in the anthracite coal market. Please remember that in the field now are only 3,000 National Guard; please remember that the total National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania is only about 10,000.

"Mr. President, a condition exists, not a theory, in the anthracite coal fields, between a set of professional agitators and their co-workers on the one side (anarchistic in their acts) and the operators and a majority of the workingmen on the other, who are endeavoring to relieve the seriousness of the anthracite coal situation. You, Mr. President, I believe, can relieve the situation at once. Will you do it?"

MINERS' UNION STATEMENT.

"Mr. President, at the conference this morning we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have after most careful consideration, and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardships which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deference to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue, thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands, thanks to a justice loving American public whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely. But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal, the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved. If you will accept this responsibility, and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work, upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go in effect from the day upon which work is resumed.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. W. of America.
"JOHN FAHY,
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"D. D. NICHOLLS,
"District Presidents."

At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close, without agreement.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENT.

No Surprised Expressed at the Failure of President Roosevelt's Efforts.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike attracts great attention in this country. Pending its result business in the American department of the Stock Exchange was yesterday virtually at a standstill, and the coal market is certain to be strongly affected.

Long dispatches from the United States describing the situation are published in the newspapers, which nearly all devote editorial articles to the matter, applauding President Roosevelt's courage in ignoring tradition and red tape in the endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, but displaying no surprise at the failure of his efforts.

The Standard says: "President Roosevelt's action raises questions important to every industrial community. The question of how far ought the Executive of a State to interfere in labor conflicts is a point which, like the kindred subject of international arbitration, is one upon which it is easier to cherish praiseworthy ideals than to reduce them to practice."

The Daily Chronicle considers that praiseworthy appeals to patriotism and good feeling do not suffice in such cases; that the conciliator must go to the heart of the matter and discuss the points in dispute and possible concessions in detail in the presence of both parties.

OPINIONS OF LABOR MEN.

The refusal of the anthracite operators to recede from their position or to change their policy at the conference called by President Roosevelt in Washington yesterday afternoon was commented on by labor leaders who were seen last night. Following are some of the opinions:

GEORGE ROMMELL, Delegate of the International Jewelers' Union—I think it will be a good thing in the end for the mine workers that this conference is a failure. Public sentiment will be stirred up in their favor and they will win eventually. The responsibility for the coal famine will rest, not with the miners, who have been always willing to arbitrate, but with the operators, who have been deaf to all appeals on the subject.

AUGUST WALDINGER, Sergeant at Arms of the Central Federated Union—If all attempts at arbitration fail, it will bring us a step nearer to Government ownership of the coal mines. For that reason I am glad that there was no compromise. I believe in the strike being kept up until the employers yield. That would be a long step in advance. The Government ownership of the mines may eventually result from this strike.

SAMUEL B. DONNELLY, School Commissioner and delegate of Typographical Union No. 6—The coal barons have shown the public that they are stubborn, but they are no better than many other employers who have been just as stubborn, but have been defeated by the unions in long-contested strikes. The strike brings home to the people the fact that fire and water are public necessities. If the water supply could be controlled by the city it follows logically that the coal mines should be controlled by the Government. The miners will eventually come out winners any way.

DANIEL S. JACOBS, Delegate of the Cigarmakers to the Central Federated Union—The responsibility for the coal famine plainly rests with the operators. A failure to settle the strike will be a National disaster. Public sympathy is with the striking miners, who will get financial assistance as long as they can stay out or until they win.

WILLIAM A. PERRINE, Civil Service Commissioner and Business Agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board—I believe the best thing now would be for Gov. Stone to have a talk with Mitchell and agree to furnish protection to all men who wanted to return to work. That would be a test of the assertion by the operators that a majority of the men would go back if they were guaranteed protection. If they remained out, then the labor unions would continue to support them, and they would surely win. If a majority went back there would be no use in fighting any longer.

MORE COAL MINERS TO STRIKE.

About 1,600 Men Ordered Out in Alabama Collieries.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 3.—President Edward Flynn of the United Mine Workers of America, District of Alabama, stated to-day that he had issued orders for all the miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company at the Blue Creek and Blockton mines to suspend work on Monday next.

About 1,600 men will be involved, which, added to those already out in the Pratt mines division, will make the total number of strikers over 4,000.

The strike grows out of the refusal of the company to withhold assessments made by the miners' union for the anthracite strikers from the wages of those miners who object to paying it. President Flynn says all miners who refuse to pay the assessment will be expelled. Officials of the miners' union are now making a canvass among the miners of the Sloss-Sheffield Company.

TO MEMORIALIZE ALDERMEN.

Miners' Defence Committee Wants Them to Appeal to Operators.

The Miners' Defence Committee of the Central Federated Union, appointed to arrange for aiding the striking anthracite miners financially, held a meeting last evening in the University Settlement Building.

A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Board of Aldermen praying that body, in case all attempts made at Washington to induce the operators to settle the strike fail, to appeal to the operators in the interests of the people of New York and of the entire country to end the present coal famine by agreeing to a settlement of some kind.

More Big Orders for British Coal.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Inquiries made at Liverpool show that large orders for Lancashire and North Wales coal continue to be received from America, but the exporters have great difficulty in getting freights, the rates for which have been increased $1 in the present week.

Twenty Coal-Laden Barges in Tow.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 3.—The largest fleet of coal laden vessels that has passed here for several months succeeded in getting over the shoals to-day. In the fleet were twenty barges, each carrying from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of coal, and each being in tow of a Lehigh Valley tug.

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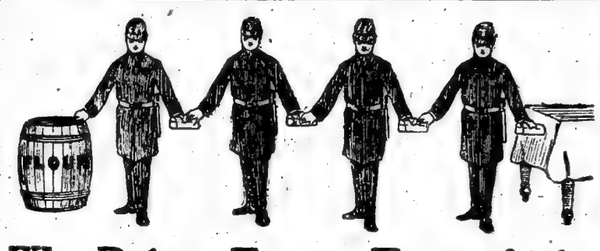

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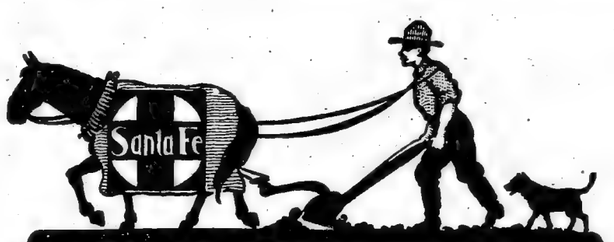

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Until 10 P. M. To-night. Midnight.

HATS and Faces have their Distinct Styles. Some Styles of Faces go With Some Styles of Hats, but it takes Knowledge to Select with Judgment. We have the Kind of Hat that Best Suits You, and Salesmen to Explain Which and Why. In Soft Hats, Broad Brims are the Season's Latest. $5 Style, $3 Quality. Seventy-Five Styles to Choose from. Our Price. **$1.90**

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. **THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and **they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.**

BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the **Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy** of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicines in the World.**

Beecham's Pills have been before the public for half a century, and are the most popular family medicine. No testimonials are published, as Beecham's Pills

RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal St., New York.

Sold everywhere in boxes. 10c. and 25c.

CONSTIPATION

is probably the most common of all ailments. When neglected it becomes chronic, and frequently leads to hemorrhoids and other serious consequences.

CONSTIPATION IS CURED BY

IRON-OX TABLETS

This Remedy is not purgative, but by mild action upon the organs restores their natural functions, thus entirely avoiding the debility following the use of cathartics, which, if taken frequently, are almost always harmful.

Fifty Tablets for 25 Cents

Reopening of the New York Rathskeller

We beg to notify our friends that the alterations caused by the building of the subway are now finished and that our place is open again.

NEW YORK RATHSKELLER

under New York Staats-Zeitung.
FRED'K HOLLENDER & CO.
C. TIELNIUS, Pres't.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals. PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers. For book of sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

DEMAND THAT COAL WAR CEASE

Memorial Issued by Committee of New York Citizens.

Approved by Clergy of All Denominations—The Public Called Upon to Join Arbitration Movement.

Meetings held during the past week by a number of residents of this city to discuss the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania culminated yesterday afternoon at the University Settlement in a demand that the miners and mine owners end the strike forthwith. A gathering of some of the members of an Executive Committee appointed at the meeting was held last night at the residence of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, 156 East Thirty-eighth Street, where Mr. Slicer explained what had been done.

"During the past week," he said, "one hundred representative citizens have held private conferences to devise means of organizing the moral sentiment of the city with a view to bringing about the relief of the privation and suffering sure to result from the interruption of the supply of coal.

"It was determined from the first that there should be no discussion of the issues involved between the operators and the miners, but that the public should be heard in its demand for mediation and conciliation, and at a meeting held at the University Settlement this afternoon a committee appointed to draw up a memorial presented a statement which was unanimously adopted, and its issue authorized by the Executive Committee whose names are appended."

The statement is as follows:

The disaster now threatening our Nation calls for immediate public action. On the threshold of Winter, the continued interruption of the supply of coal—an essential not only to the comfort of the people but an actual necessity of life—has brought upon us conditions the gravity of which cannot be overstated.

A conflict between employers and employed which involves the interests of every home and business establishment can no longer be regarded as a private quarrel. What is necessary to everybody cannot be withheld by anybody. Under the circumstances, therefore, the unpardonable sin against the public welfare is the demand for unconditional surrender by either side upon the part of the other. And so without expression of opinion regarding the issues involved, we earnestly urge mediation and conciliation.

We call upon all loyal citizens, all churches and religious societies; all philanthropic, industrial, social, or educational institutions to exert their influence in every possible way in favor of such a plan of mediation as will meet the approval of all fair-minded persons and end the present suffering and strife.

We demand in the name of the whole people that the parties in this contention shall mediate their differences and conciliate each other, and that they shall immediately select, or agree to the selection of mediators, to whom all the questions at issue may be confidently committed.

Upon the appointment of such mediators, we demand that the mines be opened at once, and the miners return to work, and that the coal-carrying roads make it their first duty to convey adequate supplies of fuel to the people.

THOMAS R. SLICER, Chairman.
CHARLES B. STOVER, Secretary.
ROBERT L. PADDOCK.
V. EVERITT MACY.
MORNAY WILLIAMS.
J. WESLEY JOHNSTON.
JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS.
LILLIAN D. WALD.
JAMES K. PAULDING.
DAVID BLAUSTEIN.
LEIGHTON WILLIAMS.
CLARENCE GORDON.
RABBI GUSTAV GOTTHEIL.

At the meeting at Mr. Slicer's residence, following the news from Washington that the attempt at mediation had ended in failure, the following additional statement was given out:

This committee desires to say that the shocking failure of agreement at Washington with the public-spirited efforts of the President to relieve the situation makes the statement now issued more imperative. The committee would be glad to hear by postal card or letter from all persons to whom this matter may come in order that the campaign for arousing public sentiment may be made more effective. And the committee requests all ministers of religion who may read the statement to make it the basis of an appeal to their congregations in the interest of mediation, without which the gravest disasters may be anticipated in all the great centres of population.

The committee is authorized to say that this memorial has the entire sympathy of the following:

The Right Rev. Archbishop Farley,
The Rev. Lyman Abbott,
The Rev. Amory H. Bradford,
The Rev. Josiah Strong,
John Frankenheimer,
Charles B. Spahr,
Sylvester Malone,
Hamilton Holt,
Felix Adler,
Jacob Schoenhof,
J. C. Pumpelly,
The Rev. J. N. Hallock,
The Rev. Louis A. Banks,
The Rev. A. B. Sanford,
The Rev. Frank Mason North,
The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright,
The Rev. Percy S. Grant,
The Rev. Warren H. Wilson,
The Rev. Newell D. Hillis,
The Rev. J. E. Scudder,
Rabbi Maurice H. Harris,
M. N. Forney,
Walter S. Logan,
The Rev. C. E. Nash,
The Rev. J. H. Hutchins.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the City Club, when it is expected that headquarters for the body of 100 will be secured.

NATIONAL COAL CONFERENCE.

1,000 Delegates Expected to Gather in Detroit Next Thursday to Discuss the Strike.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—As soon as Mayor Maybury learned this evening that President Roosevelt's conference with the mine operators and mine workers had not resulted in a settlement of the anthracite strike, he announced that citizens and Common Council committees would meet at noon to-morrow to take final action regarding all details for the reception of the 1,000 delegates who are expected here next Thursday to take part in the National conference to devise a way to secure a supply of hard coal.

REV. J. J. CURRAN'S VIEWS.

Miners, as Patriots, May Resume Work for the Nation's Sake—Could Not Be Coerced.

The Rev. J. J. Curran, pastor of Holy Saviour Church, Wilkesbarre, Penn., gave out a statement in this city last night after learning the result of the conference between President Roosevelt and the coal operators, in which he said:

"The Nation is shocked at the awful chasm of despair into which the non-compliance of the coal operators to President Roosevelt's wish, and Mr. Mitchell's proposition, has plunged its people. It seems now powerless to swing itself loose from the tightening grasp of monopolistic sway, while the germs of anarchy are being fed and fattened on the blackened blood which is being aroused by the un-American methods of those relentless monopolists.

"The miners are in a position to stay out all Winter if necessary. If their hearts be as hard as those of their cruel opponents they will do so. But they may now be moved to pity for their fellow-men and go back to work, not as a whipped and cowardly mob, but as patriotic American citizens who stand for their fellows in distress and for their country in danger.

"It is insinuated that they now have requested the calling out of the Federal troops to augment the forces already on the ground. In answer to this I would respectfully say that 50,000 Federal troops would not, or could not, change the situation which has existed in the coal regions since the inception of the strike. The men as a body have been law abiding, and if the operators imagine that by flooding the regions with State and National troops they can overawe the miners into cowardly submission they are most deplorably mistaken.

"Notwithstanding the facility with which the miners can prolong the struggle, yet they have hearts and minds sufficiently great to guide them in their deliberations as to whether honorable defeat to-day may prove mighty victory to-morrow."

Depression at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 3.—The news from Washington that no agreement was reached at the conference had a depressing effect on all interests here. Some of the local operators who were interviewed think that the miners, now that all hope of arbitration seems to be gone, will gradually return to work. The strike leaders are of the opinion that the struggle will continue, and that the cold weather will yet compel the operators to make concessions.

CURIOUS DEAL IN COAL.

Anthracite Shipped from Here to Europe Brought Back and Sold at a Profit.

Madeira, Hill & Co., coal miners and shippers at 143 Liberty Street, have demonstrated how coals can be shipped to Newcastle, reshipped, and sold at a profit under certain circumstances.

More than a year ago they shipped to Fred Zerega & Co., their agents at Liverpool, thousands of tons of selected anthracite. One cargo of about 2,500 tons went to Rouen, France, but owing to the lack of familiarity with this quality of coal there, very little was used, and owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing here they have been enabled to repurchase the cargo and sell it here at a profit.

A member of the firm of Madeira, Hill & Co. said yesterday that the cost of freights and insurance, both ways, was about $5 per ton. He also said that the steamship Madeira, with 6,000 tons of Scotch anthracite, would sail on Tuesday. This will be the first importation of Scotch coal here.

Thus far more than 50,000 tons of foreign anthracite have been brought to this port since the coal strike reached an acute stage. The great bulk of this was purchased by the gas companies and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company at prices ranging from $10.50 to $13.50 per ton, delivered.

Coal at $25 a Ton Retail.

No coke was on the market yesterday, and coal was sold at wholesale as high as $21 a ton. There were no retail quotations, but $25 a ton was asked and given in some cases.

TWO LINERS ARE SIGHTED.

The Campania and the Philadelphia Will Dock This Morning—Notable Passengers on Board.

Two transatlantic liners were sighted off the port last night, and will land their passengers this morning. On the Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, are Great Britain's new Ambassador to the United States, Sir Michael Herbert, accompanied by Lady Herbert; the British Consul General at New York, Sir Percy Sanderson; Major Flood-Page, managing Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company; Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, and the Rev. and Mrs. G. Campbell Morgan.

The American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton and Cherbourg, brings Pietro Mascagni, the composer, and his wife; Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army; Major Fred R. Cox, David Leventritt and Mrs. Leventritt, Col. John Lawley, Commissioner George A. Pollard, and Major P. C. H. Strickland and wife.

TROLLEY CAR DITCHED.

Jumped Track at 161st Street and Third Avenue—Several Passengers Slightly Hurt.

Several men and two women passengers were slightly injured last night by being thrown from a car of the Union Railway Company at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue which had left the track and was ditched in a two-and-a-half-foot excavation.

The tracks are being repaired at this point and one of them is torn up. Only one track is used for both east and west bound cars for a space of several hundred yards. A West Farms car, with a load of forty passengers, jumped the track and struck the ditch, being thrown over on its side at an angle of 36 degrees. There was a panic among the passengers and a number of men and two women who were on the end seats nearest the ditch were thrown out.

Both east and west bound cars were stalled and traffic was not resumed for an hour.

HIT BY REBOUNDING BULLET.

Williamsburg Boy Shot at a Rat and Fatally Wounded Himself.

Fifteen-year-old Frederick Droehnke was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, last night with a fatal bullet wound in the right temple. The boy lived with his mother and sister at 132 North Fourth Street. Rats became a nuisance about the kitchen lately, and young Droehnke obtained a revolver yesterday to shoot them.

While his mother and sister were absent from their apartments last night, young Droehnke, armed with the weapon, sat patiently in the kitchen watching a hole under the sink, from which the rats came. Presently one appeared, and he fired. The bullet struck a hard substance in the wall and it flew backward, striking the boy in the right temple. The report of the revolver brought the neighbors to the apartments, and a call was sent to the hospital for an ambulance.

POLICE AND PATENT MEDICINE.

Fifteen Must Stand Trial for Having Their Pictures Published.

Fifteen policemen attached to various down-town precincts last night were ordered to appear for trial at Police Headquarters on Thursday next on charges of "attempts to influence the public."

The charges grew out of a page advertisement in recent issues of some of the local newspapers, in which appear photographs of fifteen policemen, accompanied by as many letters setting forth the alleged beneficial effects of a certain patent medicine. Most of the policemen summoned are attached to the Oak Street, Elizabeth, and Leonard Street Stations.

OPPOSE CHINESE TRADE TREATY.

American Merchants at Shanghai Pass a Resolution Condemning It.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of American merchants, held to-day under the auspices of the American Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the provisions of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and China, on the ground of China's inability to abolish the likin, while the surtax on exports, it is asserted, will retard her development.

Rectorship for Mr. Stevenson.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Rev. Edward Vicars Stevenson, senior curate of St. Michael's Church, New York, has been offered the rectorship of Grace Church this place, in succession to Dean Erskine M. Rodman, who has been made rector emeritus. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson is a graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and was ordained in 1893. The Grace Church Vestry has been assured of his acceptance.

"Red" Palmer Out on Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—James, alias "Red," Palmer of New York City, has been released on $25,000 bail, to await the action of the Saratoga County Grand Jury, which will meet Oct. 13. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of New York City furnished bail. Palmer is accused of stealing, from a drawing room coach here in August, a dress suit case owned by Gov. Odell's military Secretary, Major Harrison K. Bird.

Smallpox at Montclair, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 3.—There is a case of smallpox in the home of David Teurs, a wealthy resident of this place. The patient is Miss Henrietta Teurs, who was taken sick Sunday last. Mr. and Mrs. Teurs canceled all social engagements and isolated themselves from the outside world. The health authorities have taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

Woman Sanitary Inspector.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 3.—Miss Helen D. Thompson, who has been Sanitary and Health Inspector of the Civic Sanitation Association of the Oranges, and was appointed a Sanitary Inspector in New York, will begin her new duties on Monday, under Tenement House Commissioner Robert W. De Forest.

DIAMOND-DECKED WOMAN ACCUSED OF LARCENY

Mrs. Barton, Wearing Gems Worth $50,000, Is Held.

She Is Charged with Having Stolen a Gold Watch from a Boarding House.

Expensively dressed and wearing jewelry said to be worth $20,000, a woman, giving her name as Mrs. Edna Barton, was arrested last night and taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with having stolen a gold watch valued at $75. The complainant was Selma Rothschild, a daughter of Mrs. Pauline Rothschild, who keeps a boarding house at 127 East Sixty-first Street. That was also the address given by Mrs. Barton.

According to the story told in the police station Mrs. Barton went to the Rothschild house on Thursday and engaged a room. She spent the night at the house, and left yesterday morning. She told the Rothschilds that she was not satisfied with the room, and said that she was going to a hotel. Last night she returned to the house to pay her bill. Selma Rothschild had lost her watch that day and caused Mrs. Barton's arrest.

The Sergeant was not willing to hold the woman, as there was no evidence, he said, that she had taken the watch. He also refused to lock the woman up on suspicion. On Miss Rothschild making a direct charge against Mrs. Barton, however, she was locked up. The prisoner remarked:

"Why would I steal a cheap watch when I own a house in West Forty-seventh Street worth $38,000?"

Mrs. Barton turned over to Matron Walker three bracelets set with many diamonds, two sets of diamond earrings, five diamond rings, a diamond crescent, a diamond horseshoe, and two diamond pins.

In addition to the diamonds the woman also turned over to the matron a bank book showing deposits to the amount of $16,000 and checks to the amount of $1,500.

TOWED BY THE BOSTONIAN.

Leyland Liner Arrives at St. John's with the Steamship Pallanza—Latter's Tail Shaft Broken.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 3.—The Leyland liner Bostonian, Capt. Foote, fifteen days from London for Boston, Mass., with a general cargo, arrived here this afternoon towing the German steamer Pallanza, Capt. Schaeffer, fifteen days from Hamburg for New York, with a general cargo.

The Pallanza had her tailshaft broken a week ago in terrible weather. She signaled the Bostonian, which had to stand by her until last Saturday owing to the gale. The Bostonian then started towing and brought the Pallanza 750 miles. The weather was fearful nearly the whole time.

The Bostonian will resume her voyage this evening. The Pallanza will be delayed six weeks, waiting for a new shaft.

ROSE HELD FOR MURDER.

Sent to Tombs, Pending Grand Jury's Action, After Coroner's Inquest Into His Wife's Death.

Coroner Scholer yesterday held an inquest into the death of Mrs. Isabella Rose, who was killed last Saturday by her husband, Henry C. Rose, stage manager of the Garrick Theatre, at the Royan apartment house, 330 West Thirty-third Street, where the couple lived.

After the inquest Coroner Scholer sent Rose, whom the jury held responsible, to the Tombs, pending action by the Grand Jury in his case.

The jury rendered its verdict after Charles Burwell and Garret J. Kinnone, elevator boys at the Royan apartment house, had testified regarding the visits of Samuel Adams, a real estate broker, to the Rose apartments, and after Carrie Peterson, Mrs. Rose's colored maid, had described the tragedy.

TRIAL FOR ARMY OFFICER.

Capt. James A. Lynch of the 28th Infantry Charged with Failing to Pay Bills.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Plattsburg Barracks on Monday for the trial of Capt. James A. Lynch of the Twenty-eighth Infantry on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

It is charged that he failed to pay bills contracted while he was stationed at this post with the Fifteenth Infantry.

FATAL ELEVATOR FALL.

Two Killed and Eleven Injured in Accident in Shoe Factory at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 3.—Two persons were killed and eleven others more or less seriously injured in an accident to a passenger elevator at the shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co. here to-day. A cable parted, and not only did the car which contained thirteen persons fall four stories, but a six-hundred-pound weight descended with great force on the top of it, breaking through and crushing to death Benjamin O. Crane, a foreman in the factory, and causing injuries to Miss Frances Herlihy, assistant forewoman of the stitching room, from which she died within a short time. The most seriously injured numbered six, all women. They suffered mainly from cuts and bruises. Five others suffered less severely. It is thought that all the injured will recover.

The elevator boy was late this morning, and when a crowd was waiting to go up Mr. Crane undertook to run the car. It went up as far as the fourth floor, when something made it stop. Mr. Crane jerked the starting cable, and the elevator with its thirteen occupants descended rapidly and struck the bottom of the well with great force.

Instantly the 600-pound balance weight, having been snapped from its cable by the shock to the elevator, fell upon the car. It crashed through the iron top of the car, falling almost directly upon Mr. Crane and partly upon Miss Herlihy. Crane's chest was crushed in and Miss Herlihy's skull was fractured. She died before medical attendance could reach her.

Man's Death in a Sailing Party.

The death of a man in a sailboat last night caused the arrest of three men who were locked up afterward in the Grand Avenue Police Station, Long Island City, although there is no suspicion of foul play. The dead man was known as "Tom," and was about thirty-five years of age. In company with William Colbert of 342 East Twenty-third Street, John Russ of 333 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Edward Kelly of 423 East Fifty-fifth Street, he went sailing yesterday in a catboat owned by Capt. Sands. Last night the boat came to anchor off Sanford's Point, and one of the men reported the death, which was due to apoplexy induced by alcoholism.

Injured While "Looping the Loop."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 3.—Paul Castinettti of Coney Island lost control of his bicycle while "looping the loop" at the Inter-State Fair here to-day. The wheel ran head on into the padded guard at the side of the loop. Castinetti was picked up unconscious. It was said at the City Hospital to-night that he was suffering only from shock.

Temple Bowdoin to Succeed H. M. Work

Temple Bowdoin, of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been elected a Director of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company to succeed H. M. Work.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Special For To-Day

TOP COATS AND RAIN COATS. $11.00

All the new Autumn shades of Tan, Olive and Sienna, also Mixtures—

Silk Lined Blacks and Oxfords

in medium length coats (Chesterfields). In addition some novelties in semi-long Coats.

RAINCOATS in an abundance of shades, textures and variety.

Eleven Dollars To-day.

(Men's Clothing Store, Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

On Sale To-day
The New Romance
"ON THE CROSS"
By WILHELMINE VON HILLERN.

A Powerful and Daring Treatment of a Powerful and Daring Theme.

A Story of The Passion Play at Oberammergau.

Beautifully Illustrated. Publisher's price $1.50.

Our price $1.08.

(Book Store, 2d Floor. Take Escalator.)

Charming Styles for Girls.

Chic New Modes in Delightful Abundance.

Fall Opening Days.

GLORIOUS representations of all the clever new things the world of fashion can deftly produce.

The knack of gladdening the juvenile heart has become an art with us, for we practice it constantly, as these splendid assortments of natty new modes testify.

The Spirit of Youthfulness
Is Agreeably Apparent in Every Detail.

For the prim little Miss is never so happy as when admiring herself or being admired by others in one of our jaunty suits or coats.

We make the construction of garments for the young folks a scientific study; there is nothing haphazard or doubtful in the fit or workmanship.

As we have already said on several occasions, we do not put old styles on young figures or vice versa.

Hundreds of Choice New Things Have Come In This Week.

We'll be glad to show them to our friends-to-day; you'll be just as pleased to see them. Mothers have long ago realized the advantage of coming here. They obtain the prettiest styles and the best materials at appreciable savings.

MISSES' WALKING AND SHOPPING SUITS.

Strictly man tailored, Norfolk, military, blouse and Eton models, pleated and gored skirts, all-wool Melton, English check, mixed Tweed, Zibeline and Thibet cloths, very clever styles, at

9.75, 11.75, 14.50

MISSES' DRESS SUITS.

Black and blue broadcloths, blouse coat, plaited front and back, postilion ripple, piped with black satin and satin belt, Peau de Soie facings, velvet collar, bishop sleeve, fancy cuff, jacket lined with Taffeta, plaited skirt over fine percaline drop; special for to-day, *17.50*

MISSES' VELVET BLOUSE DRESSES.

Blue, black, green and brown, ½-inch plaits on waists, side plaited skirt, fancy trimmed collar; sizes 14 and 16, at *12.75*

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS.

All-wool Meltons, fancy mixtures and invisible checks, side plaited or seven-gored flare skirt, hip trimming; special at

3.95, 4.90, 5.90

MISSES' SLOT-SEAMED JACKETS AND BOX COATS.

Fly front, lined throughout with Satin or Taffeta, black and tan, at *6.75*

JUNIOR TWO-PIECE DRESSES.

Zibeline, Etamine and Serge,

5.90, 9.75 and 12.75.

MISSES' DRESS SKIRTS.

Cheviot, Canvas, Thibet and Broadcloth, side plaited or slot seams, made over drop skirt of fine percaline, lengths 36 to 40,

6.75, 7.90, 8.75

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH BOX COATS.

Fine Kersey in tan, blue, red, brown and black, double top, cape trimmed with broad bands of velvet, solid velvet collar, bishop sleeves, fancy cuffs, at *10.00*

GIRLS' LONG COATS.

Fine Kersey in tan, castor, brown, blue and red, Monte Carlo back, newly shaped shoulder cape, with steel buttons; a very swell coat, *8.75*

A Choice Assortment of

MISSES' FANCY AND SCHOOL DRESSES.

Also a Complete Line of

GIRLS' SAILOR AND PETER THOMPSON SUITS.

Fine quality Serge, trimmed with fancy braid; sizes from 6 to 14,

2.25, 3.75, 4.50 & 5.90

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH MONTE CARLO AND BOX COATS.

English, Melton, Zibeline and Thibet, very pretty and serviceable garments; sizes 6 to 14,

5.90, 6.90, 7.90

(Second Floor, 6th Ave.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Fashion's Show Days Continue

NEW YORK'S International Exhibit of Dress for Women still holds court in the Broadway front of our Second floor. Here are the Costumes that give inspiration to dressmakers from one end of the Continent to the other—that set and seal fashions for America; filling American dressmakers with new ideas; thus adding beauty of design to all gowns to be worn by American women this Fall, whether purchased at Wanamaker's or not.

This Exhibition is not narrowed to our own selfish benefit. It is not a scheme for money-making. It benefits us by raising the tone of the entire store. It makes our more practical dresses better because of the suggestions we are able to give to manufacturers. It makes us demand better and more artistic work. It makes Wanamaker's pre-eminent in matters of dress whether you wish a gown for the season's most important function, or an inexpensive dress for neighborhood visiting.

It raises your and our standard of beauty in dress.

Not one day nor two can properly show it all. Today dresses that were practically hidden come forward for closer viewing.

Another beauty-day invites you to Wanamaker's.

BUSINESS SUITS for MEN

The smart suit, the refined suit, the safe suit to buy to turn the season with, is a black or blue cheviot. No matter how many other suits you have or expect to have, you want this general utility suit. If you want to run from business to the theatre, the black cheviot escapes notice, and makes you feel more comfortable than anything else outside of your Tuxedo.

We have a splendid stock of these suits, and can fit all sorts of men.

Black Cheviot Sack Suits, single-breasted, serge-lined, at $10.

Suits of black or blue cheviot, single and double-breasted, at $12. These are the best values we ever offered. The fabrics have been used by the Wanamaker Clothing Store for many years, and are thoroughly reliable. The double-breasted coat is made with long roll, three buttons, and is extremely stylish.

Men's Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, at $15. A convenient price, and the best suits you ever saw at that price. Wide variety of patterns to select from, and some extremely nobby ones in the lot. If $15 is your price for a Fall suit you will buy a Wanamaker suit, for we've a good deal more to show you at that price than we can tell about here.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's NECKWEAR and SHIRTS

The selection of Scarfs for Fall wear is an important matter for men just now. The scarf makes or mars a man's entire appearance. Choosing from the present Wanamaker stock gives a man his pick of the best silks produced this season in England, France or America.

The best and broadest stock in New York city is right here at Ninth and Broadway.

The leading shapes this season are the folded squares and the two-inch four-in-hands. The silks are soft, flexible, yielding qualities that tie gracefully. There are beautiful fancy weaves, silk serges and baratheas, in black, navy blue, garnet, brown and myrtle grounds, with neat, sharp, clear figures and stripes. There are also many novelty effects that are striking and exclusive.

Prices, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

New PERCALE SHIRTS at $1

This is a group of the best percale shirts that we ever saw at the price, in new and perfect goods. The shirt-making, the fit, the laundering are of an exceptional character.

Twenty-four new patterns, quiet and well-chosen; suitable for business wear. Detachable cuffs. All regular sizes. $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth.

COMFORT IN DERBY HATS
The Stetson "Featherweight"

"Featherweight" Derbies are primarily handsome, stylish hats in the new Autumn blocks—varied enough to supply the proper and becoming shape for each particular man.

But they're more than just up-to-date hats. They are lighter, more comfortable, easier on the head than any derby hat you ever wore. Built that way—good points borrowed from the comfortable soft hat. Then they're self-conforming—will adjust themselves easily to the contour of your head without the bother of being blocked into shape.

In short, they are the best Derby Hats that Stetson, the well-known hatmaker, is able to turn out.

$3.50, $4 and $5

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

Fall UNDERWEAR For Men

October is well begun. Frost may be looked for any time—also heavier underwear. Best to have it ready, in the bureau or chiffonnier, to put on, the morning you wake up and find you need it. Early Fall colds often last until late Spring, and proper underwear is the surest preventive.

Here are excellent sorts for men:

At $1 a garment—Natural colored or white merino Shirts, with silk fronts; Drawers to match; seats reinforced. Also French balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; the latter in short or regular inseam.

At $1.50 a garment—French natural colored merino Shirts or Drawers; 28 or 31-inch inseam; Drawers with reinforced seats. Also American full fashioned merino Shirts and Drawers, in blue, tan or lavender tint. Also ecru balbriggan Combination Suits.

At $3 a garment—Guaranteed unshrinkable pure wool Shirts and Drawers of French manufacture; perfect fitting, well made; Drawers have reinforced seats.

At $3.50 a garment—English silver gray all-wool Shirts and Drawers; guaranteed unshrinkable; full fashioned and regular made; Drawer-seats spliced and reinforced; sizes up to 50 inches.

The following are medium heavy weights:

At $2.50 a garment—Of English natural colored merino; full fashioned and regular made; Drawers spliced and reinforced; two lengths of inseam; sizes to 50 inches.

At $3 a garment—Guaranteed unshrinkable English natural wool Shirts and Drawers; full fashioned and regular made; Drawer-seats and fronts spliced; seats also reinforced.

At $3.75 a garment—Of a fine quality of English pure natural wool; fashioned and regular made; guaranteed unshrinkable; Drawers in two lengths of inseam.

Broadway.

HAND-BAGS---New Styles

Traveling Bags of all descriptions have been arriving, in new and handsome styles, until our assortment is complete in every particular.

Whether you're after a simple satchel or an elaborately fitted English bag, you're sure to find what you want here.

A few hints of the convenient and popular new shapes in Hand-bags:

Sole-leather Club Bags; gilt trimmings; hand-sewed; French edges; 14 to 18 in., $11.25 to $12.75.

Alligator Hand-bags; gilt trimmings; leather-lined; finely made; 12 to 16 in., $6 to $7.50.

Brown grain leather Cabin Bags; gilt trimmings; leather-lined; 12 to 17 in., $5.25 to $7.25.

String Shopping Bags, in widest variety, 25c to $1.25.

Black grain leather Club Bags; nickel trimmings; leather-lined; 10 to 18 in., $2.50 to $4.

Sole-leather hand-sewed Kit Bags; leather-lined; handsome and serviceable; 22 in., $18.75; 24 in., $20; 26 in., $22; 28 in., $24.75.

Dress-Suit Cases, in a full and attractive variety of grades and prices.

Basement.

Then here are handy things for the hand-bag that will appeal, through their convenience, to travelers:

Medicine Cases, containing 4 to 12 small-sized bottles, 40c to 85c; others with 3 to 11 larger-sized bottles and measuring glass, 75c to $5.25.

Bottle Cases, in various leathers, holding 2 to 6 bottles, $2 to $9.50.

Leather-covered Flasks, sterling silver and nickel mounted, 50c to $10.25.

Shaving Pads, in assorted colors and leathers, with nickel corners, 50c.

Broadway.

Millinery for Girls

DURING THIS BRILLIANT OCCASION among hats for women, we have not forgotten the needs of girls for a moment. Day after day the girls' millinery section has been lively on its own account—because of its own attractiveness.

Milliners from all over the United States have bought model hats from us, and told us that not alone were we pre-eminent in styles for women, but that nowhere were such beautiful models for girls to be seen, as they found at Wanamaker's.

But even greater than the demand for Dress Hats for girls, has been the selling of the Long-napped Beaver and Brush Felt Hats that girls need for constant wear at this season. The variety of trimmings and combinations of colorings is most satisfying. Prices range from $4.50 to $14.

Then we have also a very nice assortment of more moderately priced hats, of felt and stitched cloth; some trimmed with ribbons, wings, and quills. 50c to $3.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BLACK SILK DRESS NETS
An Under-Priced Offering

This is some exceptionally timely news of Black Chantilly Dress Nets at a third to one-half below their value. Laces are bound to have much vogue this Winter—in entire costumes, waists, capes, millinery—and these Nets are precisely the sort to be liberally used.

There are a thousand yards in this offering—45 inches wide, attractive figurings in small, medium and large designs. Many have minute openwork effects around them.

Values Are $2 to $5 a Yard
Prices Are $1 to $3.50

The Laces will interest most women, and dressmakers in particular.

Broadway.

Surprisingly Early Sale of New SILK WAISTS

Women aren't looking for bargains in Silk Waists as early in the season as this. Hence this offering of handsome, new Louisine Waists, at a decided price-saving, will come as a delightful surprise.

Three hundred of them, in white, and light and dark plain shades. Front and back have plaits with black or white stitching; stitched straps on shoulders; front trimmed with buttons or crocheted silk ornaments.

Stylish, pretty waists in newest design, and regular

$5 and $6 Values at $4.50

Don't wait too long, for these Waists are bound to go quickly.

Second floor, Tenth street.

GAS AND OIL HEATERS
Will Protect You From the Coal Famine

Nobody can estimate how serious the coal famine is going to be until the first cold snap comes. Then furnaces will be useless, and gas and kerosene the only possible substitutes.

The rush for gas and oil heaters will doubtless be tremendous, and stocks may be exhausted before you get yours.

Save possible discomfort and annoyance by selecting from full stocks today, while prices are low.

The Miller Smokeless Oil Heaters

Font holds about a gallon of oil, and stove burns for about 8 to 10 hours without refilling. They have registering oil indicators and automatic extinguisher. Positively no disagreeable odor or smoking. Price, $4.75.

Gas Radiators

Four-tubed Low Gas Radiators; cast iron base and top, in aluminum finish; four tubes of American sheet iron; each tube with fancy iron trimmings, with three glass jewels; cast brass connections. $1.75 each.

Quaker City Radiators; six-tubed; low; extra heavy top and base; nickel-plated Russia iron tubes. $4.

Wanamaker Radiators; Russia iron tubes, cast iron top and base, bronze finish; jeweled front. Four-tubed, low, $3; six-tubed, low, $4.25.

Sterling Radiators; extra heavy top and base; nickel-plated; Russia iron tubes, full jeweled front. Four-tubed, low, $3.50; six-tubed, low, $4.50.

Basement.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE

In selecting a place for the storage of your Automobiles for the coming Winter, we wish to call your attention to our Station at No. 140 East Fifty-seventh street. We have storage capacity for about one hundred vehicles, having increased our floor-space over last year and made general improvements in both our shop and our system, which we find our business demands.

We have now the most efficient mechanics on gasoline, steam and electric machines, that can be found in New York City; and we are able to do the very best automobile work. Our prices are in keeping with the service rendered, and we believe you will find it economical to place your machines in our charge.

Should you so desire, we shall be glad to have one of our representatives call to discuss the matter further with you.

Leather Goods
For Women

"Leather Goods"—stiff, undescriptive term. Implied are Chatelaine Bags, Wrist-bags, Belts—all favored of women. And merely hinted at here—the multiplicity of new styles in each one of these important groups would make description tedious and boresome.

Hence a mere synopsis:

Wrist-bags, in all modish leathers—walrus, whale-skin, hornback alligator, mat seal, suede, lizard and snakeskin. Handsome and artistic mountings in rose gilt, French gray, oxidized and new copper finish on German silver. Some fitted with purse, card-case and vinaigrette; lined with fine suede or moire. Plain or jeweled clasps and mountings. $1.50 to $18.

Chatelaine Bags, in plain and mat seal, alligator, walrus, lizard and black velvet, with unique and attractive mountings in German and sterling silver, white metal, oxidized gun-metal and French gray finish, from $2.75 to $35.

Plaited Satin Belts, with gilt and oxidized clasps; some with side-pieces; 25c and 50c.

Plaited Satin Belts, steel and jewel-studded; with gilt, oxidized or steel clasps; $1.50 to $1.75.

Patent Leather Belts, straight and shaped; with harness and bit buckles in gray or nickel; 25c and 50c.

Leather Belts, in seal, calf, tan, gray and brown suede; harness and bit buckles; gilt or nickeled; 25c and 50c.

Broadway.

Butterick Patterns

We sell the Butterick Patterns, and the latest issues are always to be found here in full assortment immediately on publication. The Butterick fashion sheets may be had for the asking at the Pattern table in the Rotunda.

The Magazine counter always holds the latest numbers of the prominent Fashion Magazines.

Candy Facts

Candidly stated as befits sweetmeats that are honestly made of pure materials:

Old-fashioned Chocolate Creams—That is, with covering of unsweetened chocolate. Six delicious flavors. Usually 60c a pound, today 40c.

Glace Fruit—best quality. 80c a pound almost anywhere but here. A little of it on the table is a welcome after-dinner dainty. 60c a pound.

Basement.

The Show of Girls' Garments

Mothers who are buying dresses and wraps for their daughters nowadays are not looking ahead to some hazy, indefinite wearing-time. They are buying for the *now*, and the immediate future. Hence the more quickly their wants can be met, the better for their comfort and that of the little maidens.

That's why this splendid stock of Girls' Dresses and Wraps has been gathered. The display is so broad, so vast, that choosing can be made practically instantaneous. There are dresses, in charming new styles, for girls of 6 to 12; tailored frocks for older girls, up to 16; separate skirts, in many different materials and styles, and coats of all descriptions, up to luxurious velour garments at $80. Some particulars about

Coats and Reefers

At $6.50—Box Reefers of dark blue kersey; military buttons; chevron on sleeve.

At $9.50—Box Reefers of dark blue chinchilla; military buttons; lined with red flannel.

At $12—Reefers of cadet and navy blue pebble cheviot; velvet collar; chevron on sleeve; lined with red flannel.

At $12—Norfolk Jackets of zibeline, in brown and blue mixtures; velvet collar; lined with heavy satin.

At $13.50—Full-length Coats of kersey; double cape; lined throughout with heavy satin.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's SHOE STORE

Many people do not realize what an extraordinary Children's Shoe Store we have here right in the midst of our famous shoe store for grown-ups.

It is just as complete, just as exclusive, just as jealously managed for the fullest outfitting of children, as if we sold nothing but children's shoes. But it is stronger and better for its alliance with the greatest retail shoe business in America.

We have every sort of shoe, in every good grade, for every age, from baby's first shoes, to manhood and womanhood; and each style is made in the most careful manner, for the comfort and right dressing of growing children.

Babies' Shoes, of colored kid, please the young mother; make baby look his best; sizes 1 to 3 in white, pink, blue and light tan, $1; 3½ to 6, $1.25.

Babies' Shoes, of black kidskin; plain white toes or patent leather tips; 75c and $1.

Black Kidskin Shoes, with plain wide toes; button-toned; light spring heels; sizes 5 to 8, $1.40.

Black Kidskin Shoes, with patent leather tips; made on full round toe last, with broad bottoms; soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; spring heels; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.30; 11 to 2, $1.60; 2½ to 6, $2.

Small Boys' Shoes, of heavy black kidskin, lace; cut like a man's shoe; broad soles and heavy spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½, $1.50.

Larger Boys' Shoes, made of either box calf or heavy kidskin, with stout oak leather soles welted and stitched; made on a shapely last, copied from a popular men's shoe; made with heels in sizes 13 to 5½, $2.

Girls' sizes in patent leather, box calf and kidskin; made on special lasts; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.65; 11 to 2, widths A to E, $2; 2½ to 6, $2.50.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

A news-budget of much present interest to parents of boys:

Boys' Double-breasted Suits, with extra trousers, in plain blue and fancy cheviots; sizes 7 to 16 years; worth $6; at $4.75.

Three-piece Suits of plain blue and fancy cheviot, for the older boys of 9 to 16. Splendidly stylish suits; regularly worth $6.50; at $5.

"Wanamaker Special" Oxford Frieze Top-coats, in handsome new styles; sizes 4 to 16 years; specially priced at $5.

Blouses and Waists of flannel and outing flannel, with or without collars, in red, gray, brown and blue; sensible shirts for schoolboys; sizes 6 to 13, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

END OF THE WEEK—tired feeling in the pocket-book? The Basement Store with its manifold and safe economies, is an invigorating elixir for this—the worst of all ills the purse is heir to. For, under its stimulating influence, there's a better circulation—that is, your money goes further. And, unlike some tonics, there are no baneful after-effects—the merchandise is all thoroughly attractive, and as reliable as it is attractive.

And now, for a little

Saturday News for Men

Here are sundry chances to replenish the depleted wardrobe, or lay up supplies for the future, at real price-savings:

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, 35c; 3 for $1

About one hundred dozens, made of good heavy muslin; open back; three-ply pure linen bosom; reinforced front and back; continuous facing at all openings; collar-button shield and scarf-loop; long and short sleeves. 35c each, 3 for $1.

Men's Cuffs, 6 Pairs for 60c

Made by one of the best manufacturers in the most popular model of the day; round corners, single tab, link cuffs, four-ply. Handsomely laundered, and put in packages of half-a-dozen pairs for 60c; sizes 10 and 10½.

Men's Silk Garters, 10c Pair

Seconds of the 25c. quality. Made of short ends of silk elastic webbings; some with slight flaws. A splendid variety of patterns and colorings to select from.

Waists and Petticoats

Here are the customary items of interest about Women's Garments in the Under-Price Store:

Black Sateen Waists.

75c—Plaited front and back.

85c—Plaited front with stitched straps; plaited back.

$1—Box-plaited or with stitched plaits; buttoned at side; plaited back. Same in black with white dots.

Flannelette Petticoats, 50c

Six styles; in stripes or solid colors; gathered ruffle with plaits; some with torchon lace and others with silk embroidered scalloped edges; yoke band.

Umbrellas $1 Each

Men's 28-in. and women's 26-in. Umbrellas, of pieced black taffeta of good quality, and warranted to wear well. Selvedge edge; splendid assortment of fancy handles. Good $1.50 value, at

One Dollar Each

Diagonal Cheviot Serge, 50c

These handsome all-wool Diagonal Cheviot Serges—seven thousand yards of them—represent a maker's surplus, which came to us at a lower-than-usual price.

The quality is heavier than that of cheviot serges usually sold at the intended selling price of these—65c a yard; and the goods are crisper than cheviot, rougher than serge—an attractive combination, and an admirable fabric for Winter tailored suits. 45 inches wide, in these stylish colors:

Russet Brown	Dark Brown
Hunter's Green	Royal Blue
Garnet	Cardinal
Navy Blue	Olive Green
Bottle Green	Black

50 Cents a Yard

Peanut Blocks, 20c

Crisp, tempting, delicious—made of the best selected peanuts with molasses candy "binder." That's our special candy today, at 20c a Pound instead of 25c a pound.

The Basement SHOE STORE

This Under-Price Shoe Store offers a choice of two methods of purchase to shoe-buyers. Have you been paying, say, $2.50 for your shoes? If you've been buying outside of Wanamaker's—get equal quality here for $1.90, or pay the same $2.50 and get other people's $3.50 shoes. Just as you prefer—in either case you're buying shoes you may rely on as to quality, style and service.

And you may pursue this policy in buying men's, women's or children's shoes. As, for instance:

Men's SHOES at $2.40

Worth $3 to $4. Box calf lace. Kidskin lace. Patent leather lace and button. Stylish, symmetrical and just right for today's wearing.

Men's SHOES at $1.90

Worth $3. Box calfskin lace. Black kidskin lace. Enamel grain lace. Oak-tanned sole leather; welted and stitched soles; shapely lasts, and sizes to fit every normal foot.

Men's SHOES at $1.50

Worth $2.50. Black Casco calf lace. Black kidskin. Solid, well made, stylish and worthy.

Women's SHOES at $2.40

Worth $3.50 and $4. Black kidskin lace and button. Black enamel leather lace. Box calfskin lace. Patent leather button. A dozen sorts to choose from, and styles all of the present. Soles are all welted and stitched.

Women's SHOES at $1.80

Worth $2.50. Kidskin lace and button. Enamel leather lace. Patent leather lace. Box calf lace. Several lots from the Main Shoe Store dropped in here today; and a fit for nearly every foot.

Women's SHOES at $1.50

Worth $2. Black kidskin lace and button; sewed soles, flexible and firm; stylish lasts. Nearly every size.

Girls' SHOES at $1

Worth $1.50. Black kidskin spring-heel Shoes with tips; lace and button; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at 75c and 85c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

N. Y. CENTRAL'S REPORT

It Shows a Heavy Interest in American Express Company.

Freight Earnings Larger Despite Decreased Tonnage of Grain and Anthracite Coal — Passenger Traffic's Volume.

Extracts of the annual report of the New York Central for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were made public yesterday. The report shows that the company has acquired 30,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Express Company at $150 a share, which is one-sixth of the capital stock of that company.

A statement of earnings shows:

EARNINGS FROM OPERATION.

	1901-1902. 3,319.55 Miles Operated.	1900-1901. 3,223.21 Miles Operated.
From freight traffic	$40,659,778.85	$39,350,399.00
From passenger traffic	23,807,085.25	20,866,336.90
From express traffic	1,867,235.18	1,714,615.09
From transportation of mails	2,378,304.93	2,046,000.19
From rentals	2,004,804.25	1,865,189.73
From miscellaneous sources	186,659.65	290,549.85
Total	$70,903,868.11	$66,333,110.76
EXPENSES OF OPERATION.		
Per cent	66.09	64.20
For maintenance of way and structures	$8,600,032.06	$7,818,966.18
For maintenance of equipment	9,270,963.68	7,832,938.75
For conducting transportation	27,205,999.22	25,377,972.35
For general expenses	1,786,494.17	1,558,338.52
Total	$46,863,489.13	$42,588,215.80
Net earnings from operation	24,040,378.98	23,744,894.96
Dividends from other companies	4,876,023.38	4,530,293.68
Gross income	$28,916,402.36	$28,275,188.64
Interest, taxes, &c.	20,599,684.53	20,233,005.45
Net income	$8,316,717.83	$8,042,183.19
Deduct reserve for redemption debentures	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bal. for dividend	$8,016,717.83	$7,742,183.19
Dividends aggregating 5 per cent	5,961,411.25	5,750,000.00
Surplus	$2,055,306.58	$1,992,183.19
Balance June 30	15,834,667.00	.....

The condensed general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.
Road and equipment	$180,162,170.46	$184,447,913.26
Proprietary interest in other lines through ownership of stock	115,136,029.77	114,724,029.77
Ownership of other property	17,256,427.71	13,269,216.14
Advances for lessor and other co's	9,306,910.46	7,371,026.13
Current assets	30,003,836.07	18,435,778.66
Sinking fund for the redemption of gold debentures of 1890	1,807,636.93	1,506,905.68
Securities acquired from lessor companies, (per contra)	3,039,713.00	3,039,713.00
Total	$365,717,724.37	$342,794,582.64
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$131,912,900.00	$115,000,000.00
Funded debt	193,778,355.93	193,772,940.54
Bonds and mortgages payable	157,000.00	157,000.00
Total capitalizat'n	$325,848,255.98	$308,929,940.54
Accounts with lessor companies	3,250,284.66	3,724,448.33
Current liabilities	16,009,930.27	13,508,778.52
Special improvement fund	1,734,673.42	1,821,708.88
Securities held in trust for lessor co's, (per contra)	3,039,713.00	3,039,713.00
Profit and loss	15,834,667.04	11,769,993.37
Total	$365,717,724.37	$342,794,582.64

The outlay for the improvements during the year reached $12,962,502.22, of which $2,100,804.75 was charged to operating expenses and the remainder to various betterment funds and to capital account.

Of traffic conditions the report says:

"Passenger traffic contributed $2,940,728.35 of this increase, due to the substantial improvement in general travel and to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Notwithstanding the smaller tonnage of grain and anthracite coal carried during the year, freight earnings show an increase of $1,109,379.25, due to a heavier movement of high-class commodities.

"The year's expenses, $46,863,489.13, were 66.09 per cent. of the gross earnings. The increase of $4,275,273.33 over last year is due to the higher rates of wages, greater cost of material, large expenditures for additions and improvements to the property, and to the added expense incident to the heavier volume of passenger business."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Isaac W. Brewer, Surgeon, is honorably discharged to take effect Nov. 7, his services being no longer required.

Following transfers are made to take effect Oct. 3:

Major Edward A. Godwin of the Seventh Cavalry and Major Ezra B. Fuller of the Tenth Cavalry have exchanged places.

The retirement from the active service by the President Oct. 2 of Brig. Gen. Amos S. Kimball, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, Paymaster, will proceed to Chattanooga for duty at that station.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to New York City for duty at that station.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, Paymaster, will proceed to Manila on or about Dec. 1.

Major Elijah Whitford, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco.

Contract Surgeon John M. Shepherd is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty.

First Lieut. Howard W. Beal, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, and assigned to duty at Fort H. G. Wright.

Contract Surgeon Robert P. Cooke is relieved from duty at Fort H. G. Wright, and will proceed to Fort Revere for duty.

Navy.

Capt. F. P. Gilmore is detailed as member of the naval examining and retiring boards at the navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. Commander J. N. Jordan is detailed to the works of the electric company, Schenectady, N. Y., for duty as Inspector of Equipment.

Lieut. Commander F. J. Schell is detailed to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Ensign A. F. H. Yates is detailed to the Minneapolis, League Island, for duty in connection with fitting out the Maine.

Surgeon H. L. Law, retired, is detailed to the United States naval recruiting rendezvous, Boston.

Lieut. E. R. Pollock is detached from the Bliss Company's Works; to the Oregon.

Midshipman F. L. Oliver is detached from the Prairie; to the Bancroft.

The following commissions are announced:

Capt. C. Logan, July 11.

Lieut. Commander R. H. Galt, April 29.

Lieut. Commander S. H. Leonard, June 8.

Lieuts. (junior grade) I. F. Landis, A. H. McCarthy, and W. R. Sexton, July 1.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Holloway is appointed Sept. 29, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Commissions—Lieuts. (junior grade) J. W. Graeme, O. D. Duncan, D. F. Boyd, July 1; Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, June 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Iris arrived at Cavite Sept. 29.

The Princeton sailed from Cavite Sept. 30 for Yokohama.

The Boston sailed from Bremerton Oct. 2 for San Francisco.

The Prairie arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

The Pompey arrived at Woo Sung yesterday.

The New York arrived at Yokohama to-day.

The Leonidas sailed from Cape Haitien for San Juan to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:52 A. M.—106 Suffolk Street; Meyer Herbst; damage trifling.

2:40 A. M.—21 to 25 Horatio Street; H. C. Piery; damage, $12,000.

7:35 A. M.—653 Fifth Street; Theodore Harris; damage, $10.

10:45 A. M.—207 Broome Street; Bernard Rosenthal; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—555 West Sixty-eighth Street; unascertained; damage trifling.

12:20 P. M.—723 Sixth Avenue; Crouch & Fitzgerald; damage, $20.

1:15 P. M.—221 Broome Street; Solomon White; damage, $500.

6:05 P. M.—218 Eldridge Street; Mark Franklin; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—81 East Fourth Street; owner unascertained; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—76 Allen Street; Max Cohen; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—7 Ludlow Street; Samuel Goldberg; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—239 East Houston Street; unascertained; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—60 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; F. Laroon; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—231 East One Hundred and Second Street; unascertained; damage trifling.

REICHSBANK'S DISCOUNT RATE.

As the Weekly Statement Shows Phenomenal Pressure It Is Likely to be Raised.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand decreased 126,460,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 4,000,000 marks, other securities increased 242,600,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 296,940,000 marks.

The Reichsbank's statement having shown the existence of phenomenal pressure, the bank has called a special meeting for to-morrow to discuss the raising of the discount rate to 4 per cent., which is assumed to be certain.

OPEN TO NEW YORK LAWYERS.

Rule Against Them in New Jersey Courts Is Rescinded.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day rescinded the rule under which New York lawyers were denied the courtesy of appearing in the New Jersey courts.

Chancellor Magie announced that the rule had been rescinded because the Court of Appeals of New York had reversed the ruling of the lower court refusing a similar courtesy to New Jersey lawyers appearing in the New York courts.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP.

Average in Nearly All Southern States Shows Deterioration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on Sept. 25 to have been 58.3 per cent., as compared with 64 on Aug. 26; 61.4 on Sept. 25, 1901; 67 on Oct. 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 68.9.

The following table shows in the second, third, fourth, and fifth columns, respectively, by States the averages of condition on Sept. 25, the corresponding averages one month ago, the corresponding averages one year ago, and the mean of the corresponding averages for the last ten years:

Virginia	73	80	73	76
North Carolina	68	80	63	70
South Carolina	68	74	67	68
Georgia	62	68	73	72
Florida	68	75	65	72
Alabama	52	54	65	71
Mississippi	68	68	66	69
Louisiana	64	70	72	70
Texas	47	53	51	67
Arkansas	68	75	71	67
Tennessee	76	82	60	70
Missouri	73	73	61	78
Oklahoma	61	76	57	..
Indian Territory	65	68	61	..

While the decline ranges all the way from 2 points in Alabama to 12 in North Carolina and 15 in Oklahoma, only one State—Missouri—fails to report some deterioration.

The low estimate of the condition in Texas is fully sustained by a large amount of collateral and independent testimony in the possession of the department, for which it is indebted to officials of railroads and oil mills and to other persons whose occupations give them special facilities for making a trustworthy estimate of the situation.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Southwest storm is moving slowly northeastward with about the same intensity, and is central over Missouri. The rain attendant upon this storm now extends through the western upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States, and continues in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Middle Slope, accompanied in the latter district by a decided fall in the temperatures, which run 21 to 24 degrees below the seasonal average. It is also cooler in the Ohio Valley and Texas. In the Northwest and extreme West the temperatures are higher.

There will be rain to-morrow in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lower lake and south portion of the upper lake region, the Middle, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, followed by fair weather Sunday, except in the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, where rain will continue. There will also be rain Sunday in New England. In the West the weather will be fair, with rising temperature.

It will be cooler to-morrow in the Gulf States, and cooler Sunday in the South Atlantic States. On the New England Coast the winds will be variable, becoming north to northeast and fresh by to-morrow night. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh and mostly northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh and mostly southeast; on the Gulf Coast southeast to northwest, becoming fresh, possibly brisk on the Texas Coast; on the upper lakes northeast to north, fresh to brisk over the north and brisk over the south portion, and on the lower lakes increasing northeast, becoming brisk to high during to-morrow.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-morrow will have fresh winds, becoming north to northeast, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Michigan and Huron, except over the Escanaba, Mackinaw, and Alpena sections, at Detroit, and on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow rain; winds becoming northeast and fresh.

New Jersey, District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Eastern New York, increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by rain; to-morrow rain; fresh north to east winds.

North and South Carolina, increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by rain; fresh south winds, shifting to west; to-morrow fair and cooler.

Alabama, rain and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair.

West Virginia, rain to-day; to-morrow cooler, with fair in west and rain in east portion.

North Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in east and south portions; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day and probably to-morrow; brisk to high winds on the lakes.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west portion; to-morrow fair, warmer in east portion, variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by rain; to-morrow rain; fresh north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	55	58	60
6 A. M.	54	59	60
9 A. M.	56	60	65
12 M.	60	65	69
4 P. M.	61	69	69
6 P. M.	60	68	68
9 P. M.	55	64	65
12 P. M.	51	62	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square, 64⅞
Weather Bureau, 63½
Corresponding date 1901, 56½
Corresponding date for last 25 years, 61

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...5:40	Moon sets...7:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:12	Gov. Isl'd...9:42	H. Gate...11:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:35	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate...11:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 4.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti, Santa Marta, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Buffalo, Hull			
Caribbee, Martinique, Barbados		12:00 M.	
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.	
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.	
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.	
La Gascogne, Havre		10:00 A. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.	
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Masaba, London		9:00 A. M.	
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Philadelphia, Porto Rica, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Tennyson, Brazil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	

SUNDAY, OCT. 5.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Bleucher, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.	
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.	
Friesland, Southampton		10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Ravensdale, Yucatan		10:00 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans			3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and latter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11.30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §20 and up to Oct. §11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. §11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 4.

Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 20.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 21.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Oct. 1.
Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 20.
Croatia, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 3.
Pallanza, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Vigilancia, Havana, Sept. 30.

SUNDAY, OCT. 5.

El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 30.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 4.
La Champagne, Havre Sept. 27.
Ponce, San Juan, Sept. 30.
Spithead, Gibraltar, Sept. 21.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Sept. 25.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

Alamo, Mobile, Sept. 30.
Astoria, Glasgow, Sept. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 1.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
Sardegna, Naples, Sept. 24.
Southwark, Southampton, Sept. 26.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Sept. 27.
Zulia, La Guayra, Sept. 21.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

British King, Antwerp, Sept. 24.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
Coleridge, Barbados, Sept. 30.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 30.
Magda, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 6.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 28.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Canning, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 7.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 1.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Arrived.

SS Orizaba, Byrne, Cienfuegos, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:03 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, Sept. 25, Southampton and Cherbourg, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:38 A. M.

SS America, (Fr.,) Bouleac, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M., 2d.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston, Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Palatinia, (Br.,) Stewart, Sourabaya, &c., July 23, with sugar to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thiedemann, St. Petersburg, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Baroda, (Br.,) Davies, Samarang, &c., July 15, with sugar to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. Foster.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville, Sept. 30, and Charleston, Oct 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Sept. 27 and Queenstown Sept. 28, with merchandise and 650 cabin and 652 steerage passengers, to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:06 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Huiphurs, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS George Farwell, Brewster, Jacksonville, Sept. 28, with lumber to the J. C. Turner Lumber Company. Is bound to New Haven.

SS Nanpila, (Ger.,) Kraeft, Stettin, Sept. 17, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston, Sept. 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:05 P. M.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool, Sept. 24, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:27 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Palermo, Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Pinmore Point, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Volund, (Nor.,) for Pensacola.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS Santiago, for Tampico, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Montserrat, (Span.,) for Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from Demerara for New York, sld. from St. Thomas yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 2:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Canova, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Queen Wilhelmina, (Br.,) Capt. Husband, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Sept. 30.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7:30 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempswolf, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, for New York, sld. from Naples Sept. 30.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Capt. Kruse, for New York, sld. from Stettin Sept. 30.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Hodgson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, having made temporary repairs, sld. from Aden yesterday.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 10:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Pallanza, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaeffer, from Hamburg for New York, disabled and in tow of SS Bostonian, arr. at St. John's, N. F., to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

"Pickwick" Right Shape Clothing.

It's the fit of the "Pickwick" Clothing that merits the greatest attention. As every size and shape of man can be fitted, it is no longer necessary for you to accommodate the requirements of your form —no matter what your size—to stock conditions.

"Pickwick" Suits. $15

Fifteen Dollars is a popular price. Probably more Suits are sold at this figure than at any other two. The "Pickwick" $15,00 Suits are better by far than you've ever known Clothing at this price.

They are not only excellently tailored, and perfect as to fit (every proportion in every size), but there's that custom made character to every garment. The range of patterns is particularly large and choice, embracing scores of swagger and natty effects in Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. You'll frankly admit the value to be very considerably more.

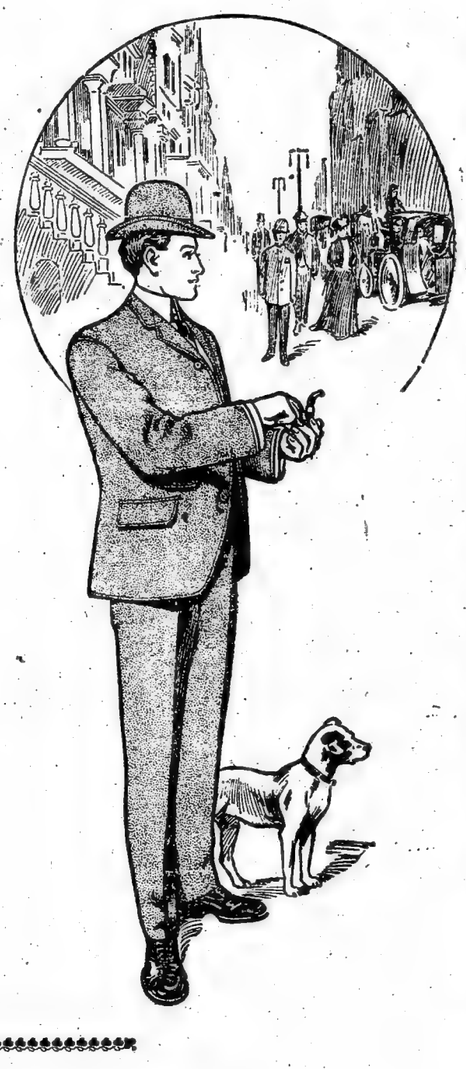

"Pickwick" Suits. $20

Of course you look for better quality at this price—and, of course, you get it. Better quality of cloth, finer linings, trimmings, &c. But the fit is the same, no matter what the price. If it is as perfect as skill, ingenuity and experience can make it—why, then one cannot look further.

Our $20.00 "Pickwick" Suits are on a par with the $30.00 to $35.00 productions of the high class custom-tailor; in every respect they are as good.

Then, of course, you may select from a range of patterns many times as big as you could ever hope to see at your tailor's. There's considerable advantage in that. Don't forget—no matter what your build, you can be perfectly fitted.

"Pickwick" Suits. $25

At this price you, of course, look for something exceptionally good. And we'll not disappoint you, no matter how high you may place your expectations. He must be a good tailor indeed who will equal for $50.00 our "Pickwick" Suits at $25.00. There's not an iota of exaggeration in this statement. One look will convince you of its veracity.

In the field of ready-to-put-on clothing there is nothing to compare with these $25.00 "Pickwick" Suits.

The correct application of brains and painstaking study have brought them up to the highest point of perfection.

Bear in mind—a correct fit for every shape.

Young Men's Suits. $10 and $12

Young men from 32 to 38, regular sizes, are nowadays very particular regarding the correctness of their clothes. Everything must be just-so, or else they're not fully satisfied. Everything being just-so with our young men's suits is the reason for our great young men's trade.

At $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 we show any number of nobby patterns. It's almost superfluous to add that every piece of cloth is strictly all-wool. Besides a perfect fit there are those little touches of style that give to every garment character and individuality. Our young men's $10.00 and $12.00 Suits are not equalled by the best of other good stores at $12.50 to $15.00.

Men's High Class Neckwear. $2.00 to $3.00 Values for 95c.

The old aphorism that "Man is judged by the clothes he wears" should be made to read that "A man is judged by his Neck Dressing."

The well dressed man is just as fastidious and particular about his Neckties as is the well dressed woman.

These $2.00 and $3.00 Ties, which are to-day placed on sale at 95c., are of the finest grades of heavy weight pure silks, in the new fancy fall colorings, besides black and white.

They are made from the large English Squares; the leading shape is a Fold-in, 2¾ inch Square to tie as a Four-in-hand or Ascot Scarf. They make that long, full knot so much admired, and the Squares not folded in make a much larger Scarf.

This is unquestionably the best value that has been offered in Men's high class Neckwear, and we should like every well dressed and particular man to note this beautiful showing of styles and patterns.

We repeat, actual $2.00 to $3.00 values, and by that we mean they will not be duplicated in the highest class haberdashery shops for less than those prices. To-day they are marked..... 95

Good News of Men's Gloves

Main Floor, 19th St. Side.

Our Men's Glove Department has been enlarged and is now permanently located with the Men's Furnishings, where every detail for Men's Wear may always be found.

We are now showing the choicest productions of Fownes, Dent and the leading American specialty glove makers, in the correct Fall styles for street and dress wear.

For Saturday we make the following remarkable offers:—

Men's 1-clasp real Arabian Mocha Gloves, good value at $1.35 pair, for..... $1.00

Men's 1-clasp Prix seam Cape Gloves (guaranteed). The best value ever given for..... $1.00

$1.00 Women's Gloves, 79c.

We have a limited quantity of 3-clasp Women's Kid Suede Gloves, Paris cut, embroidered and guaranteed; such as we usually sell for $1.00 pair; colors embraced are black, white, tan, modes and slate; as a special inducement we offer them at, pair..... 79

Candies.

New York is the greatest candy mart in the world. There is more candy made and eaten in this city than anywhere else on this planet.

And the very best candy is made right here in New York. We mean that our Candy Store shall become a factor in the distribution of high class sweets at moderate prices, in proof of which we offer for Saturday:

Molasses Kisses, lb..... 18
Assorted Caramels, lb..... 18
Old Fashioned Chocolates, lb..... 25

Other Candies up to 60c. lb., than which there are no more delicious or better at any price.

Offerings in Misses' Suits, Skirts & Coats That Demand Attention.

Third Floor.

Smart and swagger styles innumerable in Girls' Suits, Skirts and Coats are continually shown here.

There's a certain something about our garments that will catch the eye of every particular and discriminating woman. The cut, tailoring and finish do it.

They lend a tone and individuality that's attractively becoming to all young girls.

But words do not count when you can come and see what we are trying to tell you about.

Just a few hints from the long array.

Misses' Zibeline Suits, double breasted blouse coat, revers over shoulders, giving broad effect, postilion back, lined with guaranteed satin; seven gored skirt, flaring at bottom; coat and skirt stylishly trimmed with bands of satin; sizes 14 to 16..... $18.75

Misses' Norfolk Pedestrienne Suits, in Storm Cheviot or Snowflake materials, self-strapped; coat, collar and turnover cuffs lined with satin; side plaited skirt, giving full flare to bottom; sizes 14 to 16..... $12.75

Misses' Walking Skirts, of Melton, in blue and black; side plaits, trimmed with fancy braid; many rows of stitching finishing skirt; sizes 36 to 40..... $8.50

Misses' Walking Skirts, in men's suitings of checks or stripes; full flare, open seams, man-tailored; 36 to 40 inches long..... $5.00

Junior Dresses, in latest colorings of Zibeline; box plaited blouse, full Bishop sleeve, with emblem on front and sleeve; skirt with broad side plaits; deep hem; for girls from 12 to 14 years..... $11.00

Misses' Fall Coats, of Covert Cloth, very boxy, with fly front or jaunty open seam jacket; lined with guaranteed satin; man-tailored; sizes 14 and 16..... $8.50

Girls' Norfolk Coats, of Pebble Cheviot; coat, collar and turned cuff; 6 to 14 years..... $6.75

Girls' full length Norfolk Coats, of fine Melton; a smart garment for school wear; 6 to 14 years..... $7.50

Tailor-Made Gowns.

Third Floor.

Shall we tell you why the Simpson Crawford Co. Tailor-made Gowns, Skirts and Jackets are so widely sought by discriminating and fashionable women? Because—Tailor-made, as applied to our Gowns, stands for elegant simplicity, which, of course, represents the very essence of refinement. The cutting is done by artists, the seams are sewed by tailors who are mindful of their stitches, and all other details are just as carefully looked after.

All this, in addition to the rightness of prices, explains why our Tailor-made Gowns, Jackets and Skirts are sought after more than others by well-dressed women.

50 Tailor-made Suits of fine

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

FALL APPAREL for MEN

READY-FOR-SERVICE.

Is quality a factor in your choice of a garment? Do its fit and finish interest you? These three items represent our whole story. We are "Specialists in Apparel." The combination of quality, fit and finish is our specialty. We put it in every garment, no matter what the cost. Unless they appeal to you we are like a thousand other tailors---just tailors.

WHAT THEY COST.

COATS.

Fancy Overplaid Covert, short box, $12.50
Whipcord, short box, 14.00
Cheviot or Oxford, silk lined to edge, 15.00
Herringbone, short box, 16.50
Medium weight Covert, strap seams and cuffs, silk lined, 25.00
Long Dress Coats, silk lined to edge, 25.00
Oxford Herringbone, silk lined to edge, 30.00

SUITS.

Cheviot Business Suits, single or double breasted, farmer's satin, serge or silk lined, from $10.00 to $35.00
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These do not exhaust the variety; merely give you an idea of a few of them. *Fifth Floor.*

TO MEASURE APPAREL.

Our to-measure shop will be a revelation to you. Doesn't suggest in any sense those pokey little shops to which men were compelled to go. More like a club room---makes you feel at home and at ease. New things not only in fabrics but in knacks that go to individualize Saks apparel. Despite all this the prices are reasonable. *Sixth Floor.*

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SHOES FOR MEN.

You may safely show contempt for stormy weather, so far as your feet are concerned, if you have on a pair of Saks Shoes. They have a "Metallic Oak Sole." Do you know what that means? No? We don't either; it's a secret process.

We do know, however, that they are absolutely waterproof. Our shop is the only place in this town where you can get them. You are not confined to any one grade of shoe, either, though we pride ourselves on the $3.50 kind, for very good reasons. *Main Floor.*

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Two things always of interest to the well dressed man---shirts and scarfs. Ours should be of intense interest---they are new. Pretty figures and narrow stripes on a white background is the latest in shirts.

WHAT THEY COST.

Correct Dress Shirts, plain and plaited bosom, from $1.00 to $3.00.
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ACCUSED ALDERMAN HITS AT WOODBURY

Dickinson Says Commissioner First Tried to Influence Him.

Reappointment of Dismissed Driver Suggested as a Result of an Increased Appropriation.

James Lindsay Gordon, counsel for Alderman William Dickinson of Brooklyn, yesterday hit back at the latter's accusers. Alderman Dickinson was arrested on the charge of attempted bribery, the complainant being Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury. A letter from the Brooklyn Alderman, offering to vote for street-cleaning appropriations in return for the reinstatement of a driver in the department, was the ground of the complaint.

Mr. Gordon yesterday made public a letter, said to have been writteen and signed by Commissioner Woodbury, to Alderman Dickinson, as follows:

Sir: In reply to your letter of Sept. 20, I will say that the department is so short of horses, particularly in the Borough of Brooklyn, that we have been very strict with drivers during the warm weather to prevent any possibility of overheating or damaging the stock. We are many behind our complement. Should, however, the honorable board grant me the money for new stock and plant, this would give employment to more drivers, and as the heavy season comes on, having made a note of your favorable recommendation, the case of Covino will be reconsidered.

Should you be willing to obtain for your constituent a service which the department is earnestly desirous of giving, an increase in the number of blacksmiths' helpers, Dressel would at once be appointed, standing first upon the list. I inclose his municipal civil service card, as he will require it.

"In justice to my client, who has been arrested charged with attempted bribery," said Mr. Gordon. "I am compelled to say that the first letter was written to him by Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury early in September, outlining the needs of his department. The driver, named Antonio Covino, had been discharged. Alderman Dickinson knew the man to have a family and to be thoroughly reliable and competent to do the work. He wanted to see Covino reinstated. Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury wrote to Alderman Dickinson on Sept. 20, on departmental letter paper, and signed the document. That letter in justice to my client should be made public. Then on Sept. 23 Alderman Dickinson wrote the short letter on which the charge of attempted bribery has been made."

Commissioner Woodbury declined early yesterday to give a copy of the letter to Aldermen Dickinson. Later when informed that Mr. Gordon had made public the letter, Commissioner Woodbury said:

"I decline to say anything about this matter. The letter speaks for itself. All I will say is that the prosecution of Alderman Dickinson was begun by order of Mayor Low. I cannot go into this matter fully now, but the facts of the matter will be brought out later.

RIOT AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

Four Thousand Italians Wanted Immediate Transportation to Greet Immigrants.

Italian immigrants to the number of 1,395 arrived Wednesday afternoon on the Fabre Line steamship Roma, and yesterday morning 4,000 other Italians had arrived at the Barge Office gates, waiting for a chance to go to Ellis Island to see if any of their friends were among the Roma's passengers. The result was a small-sized riot.

As the 4,000 were all provided with passes, Policemen Dickey and Smith and Detectives Quackenboss and Tancredi had hard work to convince them that they could not all go over at once. The four men found that they could not cope with the mob, and the Church Street reserves were sent for. Finally ten policemen, by a liberal use of their night sticks, and Detective Tancredi, who swears fluently in Italian, were able to reduce the crowd to order. The police blame the Fabre Line for having given out so great a number of passes.

The agents of the Roma will be subjected to between $300 and $400 fines for improper manifestation. As the passengers were registered, name after name was found with all or the greater part of the questions prescribed by law unanswered on the manifest. Each case was reported to the Commissioner as fast as it was discovered, and he promptly assessed a fine of $10.

SAW HER POODLE DROWN.

Dog Sprang from Mrs. Ferris's Arms While She Was on the Liner Celtic's Gangplank.

Mrs. Grace L. Ferris of Buffalo, N. Y., who is staying at the Knickerbocker apartment house, 247 Fifth Avenue, drove to the White Star Line pier yesterday morning to see a friend off on the steamship Celtic. She carried a lap dog in her arms, and while she was walking up the gangplank of the liner the dog sprang from her grasp and fell into the water.

The poodle kept above water for a few minutes, but the weight of a large silver collar exhausted the animal and it sank just as a sailor appeared on the scene with a boat hook and net to effect its rescue. The dog, however, did not come to the surface again.

Mrs. Ferris was greatly distressed. Her pet, she said, was purchased by her in France two years ago, and took a first prize at the Madison Square Dog Show last year. It was valued at $250.

YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER ELOPES.

Miss Cox Left Home, Ostensibly for Church, but Met Her Fiance.

Miss Maude E. Cox, a young teacher in School No. 36, in Stagg Street, Williamsburg, failed to report for duty on Monday, and when nothing was heard from her on succeeding days inquiry was decided on. Miss Cox lived with her mother in Hewes Street, and there it was learned yesterday that the teacher had been married last Sunday in this borough to Charles W. Barnes, a lawyer of Oswego, N. Y.

Miss Cox told no one, not even her mother, of her intention of being married. When she left her home on Sunday it was supposed that she was going to church. Instead, she came to Manhattan, met Mr. Barnes, and they were married by the Rev. W. W. Coe. Later the bride sent word to her mother of what had taken place. She will live in Oswego.

JUSTICE STECKLER HONORED.

Portrait of Him, Presented to Fourth Municipal District Court.

Lawyers and other persons who were brought into relations with Justice Alfred Steckler when he presided in the Fourth Municipal District Court presented to the court yesterday a fine oil portrait of the Judge.

There was a large attendance at the ceremonies, which were entirely non-partisan in character. Franklin Pierce, in making the presentation, told of the respect the members of the bar had for Judge Steckler and rehearsed the many characteristics which had made him so many friends since he had been on the Supreme Court bench. Remarks along the same lines were made by John Palmieri, Moses Esberg, and Samuel Hoffman.

In accepting the picture Justice George F. Roesch said:

"Justice Steckler was lenient with the tenant class, impartial in his judgments, rapid in the dispatch of business, yet careful to accord a proper hearing to all. As a result he was on the bench of this court for twelve years. The honorable rewards of professional and public life are but few and fleeting, and the public but too readily forgets the arduous and conscientious labors of a hard-working Judge."

The Rider and Driver.

The Rider and Driver, a weekly publication of this city, which for many years has filled its somewhat restricted field, as indicated by its title, most acceptably and completely, has been greatly enlarged in its issue of Oct. 4, and has so broadened its scope that it will hereafter give much space to all outdoor sports. It is attractively illustrated, and is edited with much discrimination and good taste. The additions to the topics hereafter to be treated will doubtless retain all its old friends and add many new and well-satisfied ones to the number.

AGED WOMAN RECOVERS HOME.

Justice Gaynor Decides Against Brooklyn Real Estate Agent Accused of Unfair Dealing.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 3.—Unfair means of obtaining a valuable property at Rockville Centre were charged against Philip H. F. Wiedersun, a real estate operator, of 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, in an action instituted by Mrs. Susannah Merritt, seventy-six years old, and heard yesterday by Justice Gaynor at this place. Evidence showed that Wiedersun had traded a house at Patchen Avenue and Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, which he said was worth $14,000, for Mrs. Merritt's home, and that $1,600 cash was also obtained from the aged woman, to whom Wiedersun gave what he represented to be a first mortgage on the property 1,088 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, but which proved to be subject to another mortgage of $5,000.

District Attorney Niemann elicited the fact that Mrs. Mayfield, a sister of Wiedersun, had accompanied him when he went to see Mrs. Merritt. Mrs. Mayfield was in mourning, and Wiedersun, it was charged, represented that she was the owner of the Brooklyn property, and that she had just lost her husband. Mrs. Frazier, a sister of Mrs. Mayfield, declared that Mrs. Mayfield had admitted to her that Wiedersun had paid her $15 or $20 for her share in the transaction. Expert testimony was that the Brooklyn property was worth not more than $10,000.

Justice Gaynor decided in favor of Mrs. Merritt, ordering that Wiedersun return the Rockville Centre property to her. The Justice also gave judgment against him for the $1,600, and directed that no allowance should be made for improvements on the Rockville Centre property since it passed into his possession.

MISS HECKER WINS AT GOLF.

She Will Meet Miss Wells To-day in the Final Championship Round.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 3.—Miss Genevieve Hecker of the Apawamis Golf Club and Miss Louisa A. Wells of the Brookline Country Club will meet to-morrow in the final round for the women's National golf championship. These two players won their matches in the semi-final round to-day, Miss Hecker defeating Mrs. W. M. Gorham of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, by 4 up and 2 to play, while Miss Wells had a hard game to beat Mrs. C. F. Fox of Philadelphia by 2 holes.

Miss Hecker is the present United States champion, and her victory over her formidable Quaker City opponent was not unexpected. She was, besides, in her best golfing form, and her score of 41 strokes for the first nine holes equals the men's bogey figures, and is the best done by a woman in the present tournament. Miss Hecker leaped to the front from the start, winning the first two holes, and on the ninth green stood 5 up. Mrs. Gorham then took a turn in winning, and on the fourteenth green had reduced her opponent's lead to 2. The champion, however, was not to be kept under, and won the next two holes in fine style, ending the match on the sixteenth green. The cards are:

Miss Hecker—Out..	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	—41
Mrs. Gorham—Out.	6	5	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	7—47
Miss Hecker—In..	4	5	6	5	5	5	5			—34—75
Mrs. Gorham—In..	3	5	5	4	4	6	7			—34—81

The game between Miss Wells and Mrs. Fox was more closely contested, the Boston girl being fully the equal of Miss Hecker in her long game. On the ninth hole Miss Wells led by one, but the Philadelphia woman tied the match on the thirteenth green. A phenomenal fifty-foot put by Miss Wells gave her the next hole in 4 to 5. The next three were halved, and poor play by Mrs. Graham gave Miss Wells the home hole in 6 to 8 and the match by 2 up. The score:

Miss Wells—Out...	7	5	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	—49
Mrs. Fox—Out....	6	6	3	6	7	5	4	5	7	—49
Miss Wells—In....	4	5	5	5	4	7	6	5	6	47—96
Mrs. Fox—In.....	6	4	5	4	5	7	6	5	8	50—99

Women's National Golf Championship—Semi-final round—Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y., beat Mrs. Walter M. Gorham, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play. Miss Louisa A. Wells, Country Club, Brookline, Mass., beat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, Penn., 2 up.

GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The qualifying round of the Princeton University golf tournament was concluded this morning. Louis N. James, the National champion, who is a member of the freshman class, failed to qualify. He was in poor form, and quit after taking 49 for the first nine holes. Reinhart, the 'Varsity champion, made the lowest score—85 strokes. The men who qualified for the first round were Percy Pyne, J. W. Baker, L. V. Conklin, F. P. Reinhart, Abram Poole, M. Olyphant, G. Fox, and G. Faber.

The first round was finished this afternoon, and the matches resulted as follows: Reinhart beat Baker, 1 up in 20 holes; Conklin beat Pyne, 2 up and 1 to play; Poole beat Faber, 4 up and 3 to play, and Olyphant beat Fox, 2 up and 1 to play.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Results of Last Night's Games in Principal Local Tournaments.

Last night's games in the principal local bowling tournaments resulted as follows:

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—C. Mulford, 172; Schnitzler, 191; McConnell, 171; De Rivera, 171; Coulter, 138. Total, 843.

Circle Bowling Club—McAdam, 179; Henriques, 182; Cole, 164; Falk, 171; Eastmead, 189. Total, 885.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—C. Mulford, 171; Schnitzler, 155; McConnell, 143; De Rivera, 193; Dumble, 171. Total, 833.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 200; Shevlin, 175; Knickmann, 176; Coleman, 160; Grebenstein, 148. Total, 859.

THIRD GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 179; Shevlin, 161; Knickmann, 160; Coleman, 220; Grebenstein, 153. Total, 913.

Circle Bowling Club—McAdams, 153; Henriques, 179; Cole, 143; Falk, 132; Eastmead, 168. Total, 775.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John Simmons Company Team No. 1—Boyle, 104; Foster, 98; Shopp, 134; Wiegand, 166; Maurer, 138. Total, 640.

John Simmons Company Team No. 2—Chatwin, 149; Fitzgerald, 147; Baerenklau, 142; Presby, 208; Kramer, 105. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.—John Simmons Company Team No. 1—Boyle, 131; Foster, 146; Shopp, 109; Wiegand, 127; Maurer, 191. Total, 704.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 145; Range, 157; Becker, 175; Clayton, 151; Blue, 197. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 161; Range, 162; Becker, 125; Clayton, 133; Blue, 180. Total, 761.

John Simmons Company Team No. 2—Chatwin, 149; Fitzgerald, 155; Baerenklau, 128; Presby, 150; Kramer, 164. Total, 746.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Lockwood, 182; Buckbee, 189; Rehbein, 151; Carstens, 190; Helles, 139. Total, 851.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 140; Meier, 168; Leichman, 154; Schuler, 110; Dietz, 155. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 140; Wenzle, 193; Zollinger, 141; Holden, 204; Smith, 170. Total, 848.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 158; Meier, 142; Link, 135; Schuler, 160; Dietz, 139. Total, 734.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 181; Wenzle, 181; Zollinger, 183; Holden, 182; Smith, 171. Total, 898.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Lockwood, 202; Buckbee, 178; Rehbein, 131; Carstens, 163; Helles, 202. Total, 876.

Empire City Park Races.

Although the fields were smaller than usual, there were some close finishes at the eighth matinée race meet of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City Park, Yonkers, yesterday. The weather was perfect and the track fast. The summary follows:

First Race.—Pacing; mile heats; two in three.
Rosalet, A. E. Perrin, (owner).....1 1
Plumbline, b. m., F. G. Schmidt, (owner)....2 2
Time—2:24½; 2:15½.

Second Race.—Trotting; mile heats; two in three.
Ilderim, b. g., W. J. Clark, (owner).....1 2 2
Bright Light, br. g., Stewart Barr, (Fiske).2 1 1
Time—2:24¼; 2:20; 2:19.

Third Race.—Trotting; mile heats; two in three.
Joe N., br. g., Fred. Gerken, (owner).....1 1
Minnetonka, br. m., H. C. Mapes, (owner)...2 2
T. T. D., b. g., Stewart Barr, (Fiske).....3 ..
Time—2:24¼; 2:27½.

Fourth Race.—Pacing; mile heats; two in three.
Star Pugh, ch. g., Edgar Bronk, (owner).....1 1
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., F. G. Schmidt, (owner).....2 2
Bud Stout, b. g., A. E. Perrin, (owner).....3 3
Time—2:15½; 2:12¼.

Fifth Race.—Trotting; mile heats; two in three.
Allabrieve, b. g., Charles C. Lloyd, (owner).....1 2 1
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., H. C. Mapes, (owner).2 1 2
Time—2:13¼; 2:29½; 2:14¼.

Sixth Race.—Pacing; mile heats; two in three.
Bessie Bonehill, gr. m., F. Dietz, (owner).2 1 1
Coney, blk. g., A. C. Fiske, (owner).....1 2 2
Time—2:09¾; 2:16¾; 2:12¼.

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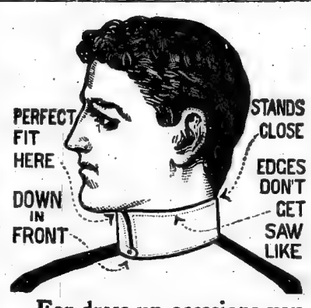

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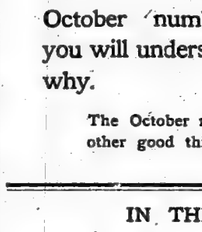
HOW TO PLAY FOOT BALL
By WALTER CAMP
Spalding's Athletic Library No. 164, out to-day, contains a chapter for beginners and another on how to play. Quarter-back play is treated by Phil King; how to give signals is explained very clearly, and in addition there is a chapter on training for foot ball.
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ADVANCE GUARD'S VICTORY

Old Campaigner, Hard Ridden, Was First by a Head Before Daly.

NEW WINNER FOR WHITNEY

Judith Campbell, Under Millionaire's Colors, Easily Took a Purse at the Gravesend Track.

For the first time within a week the Gravesend track was in fairly good condition yesterday, and with the changed going public form came to the rescue of the betting crowd, four favorites, three of these at odds on, winning in the course of the afternoon.

In the mile and a furlong handicap the gallant old campaigner Advance Guard took up the top weight and, after the scratching of Col. Bill and Slipthrift, started a hot favorite at 3 to 5. Satire and St. Finnan alternated in the lead for seven furlongs, with Advance Guard trailing behind and hard ridden all the way to keep within reach of the pacemakers. At the turn into the stretch for the run home Advance Guard and Daly closed on St. Finnan, and from that time any one of the three might have won the purse. St. Finnan was the first to tire and drop back, Advance Guard and Daly then fighting it out to the winning post. Advance Guard, getting up in the last jump, won by a short head from Daly, while St. Finnan was three lengths further back.

Judith Campbell, one of the smartest of the season's fillies, two years old, and who was bought the day before from J. E. Madden by William C. Whitney, started at 3 to 5 in the mile and a sixteenth condition race, and made a victorious début in the Whitney colors by romping over her field at the end and winning about as she pleased by two lengths. Homestead got the place in the last few yards from Joe Cobb, who raced well to the front into the stretch.

Adjidaumo fell at the first jump in the steeplechase, and in the fall struck Donohue, his rider, on the head, causing a severe wound. Perion also fell, while Sam Devere bolted around the jumps and did not go the course. The race was the last that Sam Devere will run for Jockey Club purses, as the Stewards of the Steeplechase and Hunt Association have issued an order that his entry be refused in future, along with the entry of the Canadian jumper Coley.

The gelding Ponca, which cost J. R. & F. P. Keene $6,500 as a yearling colt, finally rewarded his stable by winning a race. Summary:

FIRST RACE—For maidens, two years old, special weights, selling; all to be entered for $1,000; about six furlongs.
J. R. and F. P. Keene's Ponca, ch. g., by Iroquois-Wanda, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 1
The Oneck Stable's Phaon, ch. h., by Fonso-Lillian Beatrice, 112, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 2
W. H. Timmons's Wyefield, ch. g., by Locohatchee-Puzzle, 109, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1..... 3
Time—1:12. Won ridden out by a neck, a length between second and third. Fair Lass, Star and Garter, Sweet Marjorie, Pearl Diver, Raglets, Witful, Illyria, Gallant Smith, Meddling Mary, Coruscate, Catherine Chinn, and Ink also ran. Value to the winner, $910. Winner trained by James Howe.

SECOND RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles.
Joseph E. Widener's Fulminate, b. g., 6 years, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 155 pounds, (Ray,) 9 to 10 and out..... 1
Mr. Chamblet's Scotch Bush, ch. f., 4, by Potomac-Caledonia, 146, (Carson,) 11 to 10 and out..... 2
Mr. Chamblet's Zinzibar, ch. g., 5, by Medier-Zegri, 162, (Heider,) 11 to 10 and out.. 3
Time—5:03 3-5. Won handily by a length, a quarter of a mile between second and third. Adjidaumo, Perion, and Sam Devere also ran. Adjidaumo and Perion fell, and Sam Devere bolted and did not go the course. Zinzibar, Adjidaumo, and Scotch Bush coupled in betting as the Chamblet entry. Owner declared to win with Scotch Bush. Value to the winner, $1,550. Winner trained by A. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap; one mile and a furlong.
Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and out..... 1
W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 4, by Owas-Utility, 89, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5..... 2
Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 95, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:54. Won ridden out by a head; three lengths between second and third. Satire also ran. Value to the winner, $990. Winner trained by A. Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; about six furlongs.
The Oakwood Stable's Interval, b. f., by Fonso-Intermission, 111 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 1
August Belmont's Forward, ch. g., by Hastings-Fetish, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 2
W. C. Daly's Squid, br. g., by Sam Lucas-Sepia, 90, (Creamer,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 3
Time—1:11 1-5. Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third. Incubator, Toscan, and Erora also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by H. Harris.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth.
W. C. Whitney's Judith Campbell, br. f., 2 years, by Esher-Reflection, 102 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 5 and out..... 1
Green B. Morris's Homestead, b. c., 3, by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 116, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
The Prospect Stable's Joe Cobb, br. c., 2, by Esher-Felseen, 100, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 3
Time—1:48. Won easily by two lengths, a head between second and third. Franklyn C. and Circus also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.
L. Waterbury's Clorita, b. f., 4 years, by Loyalist-Lythe, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and even..... 1
The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. g., 5, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 113, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 2
W. T. Ryan's Lieschen, ch. f., 3, by Esher-The Queen's Gambit, 95, (Shea,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1..... 3
Time—1:10 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a length, a length and a half between second and third. Oclawaha, Bedlam, True Blue, Belvino, Stuyve, Carroll D., Glennellie, Morokanta, Ascension, Operator, Lady Radnor, and John Barleycorn also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Young Henry, 140 pounds; Syrlin and Belvino, 134 each; Mabel Winn, 132; Arden and Ben Howard, 128 each; Kingraine, 127; Belle of Lexington, 125; Mart Mullen, 117; Jack o' Lantern and Geisha Girl, 115 each, and Onduris, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. McWilliams, 108 pounds; Brunswick, 107; Ethics and Kingraine, 106 each; Wild Pirate and Kalif, 105 each; Maltster and Handicapper, 103 each; Rappenecker, 101; Boaster, 100; Lady Sterling, 99; Rossignol, 97, and Numeral, 96. Apprentice allowance claimed for Rappenecker, Kalif, and Numeral.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Golden Maxim, 122 pounds; Hurstbourne, 116; River Pirate, 114; Judith Campbell, Fire Eater, Injunction, and Sir Voorhies, 112 each; Plater, 109; Olefiant, 108; Astarita, 107; Merry Acrobat, 106; Gold Van, 97; Love Note, 93, and Kentucky Rose, 90. Judith Campbell will carry five pounds penalty, making her weight 117.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Blues, 131 pounds; Hermis, 127; Advance Guard, 125; Herbert, 122; Colonel Bill, 120; Sombrero, 117; Bonnibert, 116; Igniter, 113; Andy Williams, 104, and Pearl Finder, 84. Weight includes five pounds penalty each for Blues, Hermis, and Advance Guard.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Hackensack, 112 pounds; Scoffer and Semper Vivax, 110 each; Lady Josephine and Blue Bonner, 109 each; Gallant Smith and Bride Card, 106 each; Ithan and Sir Preston, 103 each; Kittaning and Mount Hope, 102 each; Ancke, Albany Girl, and Kensington Girl, 99 each, and Ringdove, 97. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ringdove.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Arden, 118 pounds; Zoroaster, Daly, and Jim Clark, 115 each; Bellario, 111; Fried Krupp, 110; Brunswick and Mabel Winn, 107 each; Courtenay, 103, and Oclawaha, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Princess Tulane, 119 pounds; Attorney, 112; Dinksie, 109; Lord Turco, 108; Miss Dorothy, 107; Sheriff Bell, 106; Michaelmas and Barkelmore, 102 each; Right and True, 101; Model Prince and Sontag, 99 each; Hist, 97; Anna Daly and Florham Queen, 96 each, and Dunluce 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Dunluce, Hist, Right and True, Anna Daly, and Florham Queen.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten Twice by Boston—Brooklyn Shut Out Philadelphia—Pittsburg Defeated Cincinnati.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—New York's baseball team lost both games of the double-header played here to-day. The local men won the first game with heavy hitting in the third inning, during which they scored six times on a base on balls, an error, and five hits. In the second contest the visitors held the lead up to the seventh inning, in which Moran sent the ball over the left-field fence for a home run. Singles by Pittenger and Dexter, a base on balls to Tenney, and Cooley's two-base hit tallied two more for Boston and won the game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Browne, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	Br'snah'n, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Dexter, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Carney, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Gr'ming'r, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	4	2	Dunn, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Kittredge, c	0	1	4	0	0	Robinson, c	0	0	3	1	0
Willis	1	0	0	2	0	Miller, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	6	7	27	13	2	Total	0	5	24	9	3

Boston ..... 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hit, Kittredge. Stolen bases—Tenney, (2,) Long. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Miller, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Carney. Struck out—By Willis, 2; by Miller, 1. Wild pitch—Miller. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Browne, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	6	1	0	Br'snah'n, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Dexter, 2b	1	1	4	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	2	6	0	0
Carney, rf	0	1	3	1	0	Bowerman, c	0	1	5	2	0
Gr'ming'r, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	3	0	Dunn, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Moran, c	1	1	4	3	0	Mathews'n, p	0	1	3	0	0
Pittenger, p	1	1	1	0	1	Cronin, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	8	27	9	1	Total	2	7	24	7	2

Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 x—4
New York ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York; 2. Two-bast hits—Bresnahan, Cooley. Home run—Moran. Stolen bases—Lush, Pittenger. Double play—Long and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Pittenger, 1; off Cronin, 3. Struck out—By Pittenger, 4; by Cronin, 3. Wild pitch—Cronin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

BROOKLYN, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn baseball team tried Garvin in to-day's game against the Philadelphia team and he was very successful, as he shut out the local players on seven scattered hits, while the visitors tallied seven times off twelve hits and one error. The home club tried both Iberg and Duggleby, and the latter kept the Brooklyns from scoring during the last five innings. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Barry, 1f	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	0	4	0	0	Hulswitt, ss	0	1	7	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Jennings, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Farrell, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Fleming, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Flood, 2b	1	1	2	3	1	Doolin, c	0	0	6	2	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Green, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Ritter, c	1	2	5	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Garvin, p	0	1	0	2	0	Iberg, p	0	0	1	2	0
						Duggleby, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	7	12	27	12	1	Total	0	7	27	12	1

Brooklyn ..... 2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Irwin, Barry. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Double play—Dahlen, Flood and Farrell. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Iberg, 3. Struck out—By Garvin, 5; by Iberg, 1; by Duggleby, 3. Passed ball—Doolin. Wild pitch—Garvin. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Latham.

PITTSBURG, 5; CINCINNATI, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—Because of the brilliant and fast play of the Pittsburg baseball players to-day Cincinnati's thirteen hits could score but one run. Pittsburg's hits were made at just the right time to count. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	5	9	1
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	13	2

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Vickers and Peitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	102	38	.739	Chicago	66	69	.489
Brooklyn	75	63	.543	St. Louis	56	76	.424
Boston	72	63	.533	Philadelphia	56	81	.409
Cincinnati	70	69	.504	New York	47	87	.351

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Chicago at St. Louis.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

The fourth day of the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, held at White Plains yesterday, was the most successful Friday in the history of the association, the fine weather having the effect of bringing out a good-sized crowd. The programme consisted of two fast classes in pacing, one in trotting, and a running race in half-mile heats, and the judging of eleven classes in the show ring.

William Rockefeller came from Tarrytown in an automobile, accompanied by his two daughters. A. C. Bostwick, with one of his powerful road machines, arrived from Mamaroneck.

One of the best exhibitions of the day was given in the class for combination horses, shown in harness and under saddle, in which twelve magnificent horses came into the arena. The judges found this class one of the hardest to judge of the entire show, as the animals were so evenly matched, but after about an hour's work they awarded the blue ribbon to Lady Constance, ridden and driven by Harry T. Peters. Miss May Deering received the red ribbon, with the bay mare Natalie. Mrs. H. H. Good securing the yellow ribbon with the chestnut mare Thrya.

The trotting races caused more enthusiasm than on any previous day, the finishes being close in every race, although the three races were won in straight heats.

The best race of the day was in the 2:16 pacing race, in which Snitz and Wanda had a battle royal, the former winning three straight heats. Summary:

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse, $250.
Lucille, b. m., W. H. West..... 1 1 1
Miss Wayburn, blk. m., A. F. Dodge..... 5 2 2
Wesley, b. g., W. H. Huff..... 2 3 4
Judge Joseph, b. g., Bob Davis..... 6 4 3
Dan S., b. g., D. Schwab..... 4 6 5
Precious, ch. m., J. L. Dodge..... 3 5 6
Sara Jane, blk. m., M. H. Sands..... 7 7 7
Amorrow, g. g., E. Austin..... 8 8 8
Easter, b. m., E. Hallenbeck..... 9 9 9
Time—2:18¼; 2:21½; 2:20½.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.
Snitz, d. g., B. Davis..... 1 1 1
Wanda, b. m., E. C. Swan..... 2 2 2
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., E. Blauvelt..... 4 3 6
Bellette, b. m., F. L. Burgess..... 3 5 5
Reed Patchen, r. g., J. J. Phalen..... 5 6 4
Walter H., b. g., W. J. West..... 6 4 3
Miss Eunice, br. m., G. A. Coleman..... dis
Time—2:17½; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $250.
Annie Little, br. m., E. Hallenbeck..... 1 1 1
Lorna McGregor, b. m., B. Davis..... 3 2 3
Bellmaster, br. s., R. E. Weeks..... 2 3 4
Ed. Gay, br. g., George W. Grole..... 4 4 2
Master Sphinx, b. g., E. Kelly..... 5 6 5
Miss Waterloo, b. m., C. Ware..... 6 7 6
Miss Carney, b. m., B. E. Fisher..... 7 5 7
Time—2:22½; 2:22¾; 2:24½.

Half-Mile Running Race.—Best two in three heats.
Directum, s. M. W. Fuller..... 1 1
Vapillius, b. s., D. Stearn..... 2 2
Wedding Guest, br. g., F. A. Savage..... 3 4
Golden Rod, s. m., J. Trot..... 4 3
Time—0:52½; 0:51½.

HORSE SHOW AWARDS.

Pairs of harness horses not exceeding 15 hands, (local.)—Won by Miss Mary B. Catlin's team of brown mares, Briar and Bramble.
Trotters, stallions, to be shown in hand.—Won by Fred. S. Fisher's b. h. Statesman.
Harness horses, to runabouts, (local.)—Won by Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller's ch. m. Tendresse.
Saddle horses, 15.2 hands or over.—Won by Harry T. Peters, riding the blk. g. Ace of Spades.
High Steppers, 15.1 or under.—Won by Herbert Capprell's ch. s. Goldenrod.
Four-in-hands.—Won by Daniel G. Reid's four.
Combination horses, shown in harness and under saddle.—Won by Lady Constance, ridden and driven by Harry T. Peters.
Pair of harness horses.—Won by Daniel G. Reid's team of black mares, Princess and Countess.
Corinthian hunters.—Won by Howard Willett's br. m. Cissie Crow.
Pair of high steppers, over 15.1.—Won by Daniel G. Reid's team of brown geldings, Cardif and Wales.
Ponies in harness, above 13 and not exceeding 14.1.—Won by Howard Willett's skewbald mare Rags.

Last Races at Inter-State Park.

Getaway day at Inter-State Park proved the most successful of any in point of attendance. Quarterstake got the decision in the sixth heat of the 2:12 pace, unfinished from Thursday. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing.
Quarterstake, b. g., (Clifford)..... 2 1 1 4 2 1
Clifford, b. g., (Hendrickson)..... 3 4 2 1 1 2
Russel Wilkes, b. g., (Waterbury)..... 1 2 3 3 3 3

2:40 Class.—Trotting and pacing.
Lilly Direct, blk. m., (Brady)..... 1 1 1
Tom Archer, r. g., (Johnson)..... 2 2 3
Echo, (Post)..... 3 3 2
Sandy Ray, b. g., (Wing)..... 4 4 4

2:20 Class.—Trotting.
Henderina, b. m., (Underhill)..... 1 1 1
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (Young)..... 3 2 4
Author, (Dodge)..... 3 4 3
Legend, b. m., (Todd)..... 5 5 2
Belle Arlington, b. m., (Maher)..... 4 3 5
Time—2:25½; 2:26; 2:24½.

Free-for-All.—Trotting and pacing.
Zaybud, gr. s., (Waterbury)..... 1 1 1
Quarterstake, b. g., (Clifford)..... 2 2 3
Warren B., b. g., (Todd)..... 5 4 2
J. R. P., b. g., (Hard)..... 4 3 4
Time—2:17; 2:16¼; 2:18½.

Racing at the Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—There were about 15,000 persons at the Inter-State Fair to-day. One of the features of the fair was the race between the pacers Prince Alert and Anaconda, which was won by the former in two straight heats. Time—2:07; 2:08.

Meeting of Local Road Drivers.

At a meeting of the Road Drivers' Association, held last night at the Rossmore Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway, it was decided to hold the annual matinée of the association on the Speedway on the afternoon of Oct. 18. Efforts are being made to arrange a match between E. E. Smathers's Queen Wilkes, the present champion of the Speedway, and Brayton Ives's Nora McKenny, 2:12¼. There will also be several other arranged brushes.

New Publications.

The Wanamaker Store

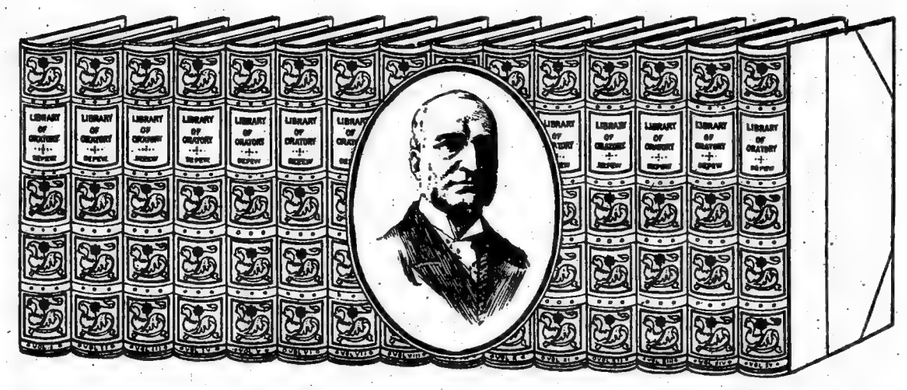

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At the openings of all of our previous Clubs we have been able to furnish elaborate specimen-page books from which intending purchasers could obtain a sufficient idea of the nature and make-up of the works offered to guide their decision. In this case we are unable to do so for the reason that the printers have disappointed us. We have accordingly decided to make an exception in this particular case to our rule of not sending out Club sets "on approval."

If, therefore, you sign and send at once the approval coupon in the lower corner, inclosing one dollar, we will ship you the full set of the Library of Oratory, and allow you ten days in which to receive and examine it. If you decide to return it you are at liberty to do so at any time within ten days of your receipt of the books, and, of course, the club fee will be immediately refunded.

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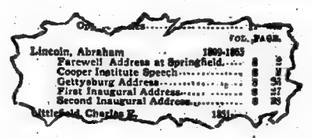
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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

The country will await with intense interest the next step in the efforts of the President to solve the distressing problem presented by the actual and prospective reduction of the coal supply.

The appeal made by the President to the coal operators and to the officers of the Miners' Union met with no satisfactory result. Mr. MITCHELL offered to put his men at work if the operators would submit all differences to the President or a tribunal appointed by him. The operators, in substance, replied that they would guarantee the immediate resumption of mining and adequate supply of coal if men willing to work could have proper protection from violence for themselves and their families and homes. One President added the proposition to renew work and to refer all matters of difference in each colliery to the Judges of the State court in the district in which the mines were situated.

These several propositions leave the matter substantially where it was. The President cannot directly force the operators, if he wished so to do, to accept the terms of Mr. MITCHELL, or to negotiate with him at all. Nor is it easy to see any indirect pressure that he can bring to bear upon them sufficient to change their course. What he can do in securing the right of miners to work in safety for themselves and families remains to be seen. It is a right that all Americans claim for themselves and most of them recognize in others. In the present case, it depends immediately on the Governor of Pennsylvania. Ultimately it may depend on the President of the United States.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORMS.

In their criticism of the nomination of Mr. COLER it will be well for the voters of the State not to forget everything they ever knew about Mr. ODELL.

BIRD S. COLER stands better and higher in the estimation of the people of the State of New York to-day than BENJAMIN B. ODELL stood the day he was nominated for Governor. And BIRD S. COLER was a more capable, efficient, and praiseworthy public officer as Controller of the City of New York than Mr. ODELL has been as Governor of the State.

Prior to his election as Governor Mr. ODELL was known only as the figurehead of the Republican State machine, a political instrument in the hands of Mr. PLATT, who always found him obedient, willing, and useful. It was only among the few who knew Mr. ODELL as a cold-blooded and ambitious man in politics, confident of himself and not overburdened with capacity for gratitude to those who had helped him on, that any suspicion was entertained that if elected Governor he would be any less subservient to PLATT than he was as Chairman of the State Committee.

The people of this city know Mr. COLER'S record in the office of the Controller. It was in a high degree creditable. It will bear examination. He never sought to abuse his powers for any purpose. On the contrary, he used them with great intelligence, courage, and energy to protect the public funds against the corruptionists and thieves of both parties. Mr. COLER felt he was serving the whole people, not a party.

Gov. ODELL has had the party interest in mind all the time. He has attempted to set a controlling grasp upon powers not vested in him for no other discoverable purpose than the strengthening of the Republican machine. He has tried to usurp the power of designating Judges for service outside their own districts, an unwarrantable and dangerous interference with the judiciary by the executive. He has broken up the time-honored system of local administration of charities and institutions for the insane. Powers formerly exercised by boards made up of some of the most public-spirited men and women of highest standing in their communities have been placed in the hands of an officer of his own choosing, politically responsible to him. The arguments by which he attempted to justify this measure have been riddled by persons interested in charities whose opinions command public confidence. Mr. ODELL'S friendly relations with PLATT are quite unbroken. The Governor wanted a rich man nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and discovering that he had chosen for the nomination one who was a little too rich he went back to PLATT'S original choice, HIGGINS.

Gov. ODELL specifically represents the Republican policy of destroying the canal system of the State of New York. The canal plank of that party's platform embodies the policy of destruction and abandonment. Now what is a voter interested in the preservation of the canals going to do? Vote for ODELL and the ruin of the canals because Mr. COLER, in a moment when his judgment was unsettled by political ambition, exhibited a certain weakness and irresolution? We can imagine no sillier basis for political action. The canal men have never got from either party, until the Saratoga platform was adopted, an unequivocal pledge to take measures for the adequate improvement of the canals. The friends of the canals have insistently demanded such a pledge from both parties. They have obtained it from the Democratic Party. The policy of canal improvement can be initiated by voting for and electing Mr. COLER. The canals can be doomed to abandonment by re-electing Mr. ODELL. If the canal men vote against the policy they have so vociferously demanded we should suppose they would never have the hardihood to appeal to another party convention for an improvement plan.

Mr. COLER, we have no doubt, would be as efficient and capable in the office of Governor as Mr. ODELL has been. In some respects he would be a very much better Governor.

NEW YORK CITY IN CONGRESS.

Tammany has sunk to a lower and dirtier depth than it ever reached before in the Congressional nominations this Fall. The nomination of TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN in the Eighth District is so disgraceful and revolting that a petition to wipe that district off the political map and leave it unrepresented would receive thousands of signatures in the city. If SULLIVAN is not the most disreputable predatory politician in Tammany Hall he is at least not more than one or two places distant from that infamous distinction. All his life he has been the type and embodiment of everything that is corrupt and vile in the organization. The Tammany policy of levying blackmail upon gamblers and the proprietors of evil resorts in payment for police protection finds in SULLIVAN its best-known representative. Anywhere outside of a Tammany barroom it would be supposed that SULLIVAN could be elected to Congress only in a district inhabited by the very scum of the earth. What is the district? The Eighth, including the County of Richmond and the greater part of the southern end of Manhattan Island, reaching at the Broadway intersection of the line as far north as Fourth Street. It is, to be sure, not a residence district, save in the Borough of Richmond. That part of it that lies upon Manhattan Island is a district of office buildings. But it includes the financial centre of the United States of America, and it is to be represented in Congress, if its legal voters so determine, by a person who is simply not fit to be at large in a civilized community.

Of course, none of the other districts have sunk to this level. In the Twelfth District the renomination of Mr. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN will return to Congress a very useful member who is growing in strength by his experience in public affairs from year to year. No member on the Democratic side of the House did better service than Mr. MCCLELLAN in exposing the hollowness of even the best Republican measure of relief for Cuba last Winter. Mr. GOLDFOGLE, in the Ninth District, also renominated, is a member of respectable capacity. In the Tenth District they have renominated SULZER, of whom it need only be said that he is SULZER. Mr. RUPPERT, nominee of the Sixteenth District, is a young man of very good appearance who has about as much call to sit in Congress as he has to enter the French Academy. Mr. RIDER, in the Fourteenth District, and Mr. SHOBER, in the Seventeenth, are altogether unknown.

We are surprised that Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST should consent to accept a nomination to Congress. He is, of course, in respect to intelligence, immeasurably above the average of Tammany nominations. If Congressional work interests him he will be capable of doing good public service. But in the management of his newspapers Mr. HEARST has a vocation so exacting, which is also public in its nature, that he will find it impossible to devote to his Congressional duties the time and labor they demand without depriving his newspapers of that continuous and vigilant attention which they ought to receive.

Turning to the Republican list of candidates, there is not a man among them of Congressional stature. But they seem almost illustrious when set over against the ruck of the Tammany nominees. Mr. LESSLER certainly ought to be vigorously supported and elected in the Eighth District to avert from the city the shame of sending TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN to Congress.

TAKING ISSUE WITH THE PRESIDENT

The Republicans opened the campaign in this city on Thursday evening with two speakers of National reputation and position. Congressman PAYNE represents the committee of the House in whose hands usually rests the action of Congress in regard to all taxation. Except on rare occasions—such as occurred last Winter in connection with the Cuban reciprocity and the Sugar Trust—that committee can say what the Congress will or will not do as to every clause in the tariff, every tax in the internal revenue. Mr. DEPEW represents the Republicans of the Senate, who can ordinarily be counted on to act with the House. Between them they may fairly claim to speak in behalf of the legislative department of the Government under the control of the Republican Party.

It is interesting to note that both these gentlemen, on their first appearance before a New York audience, devoted most of their attention, not to the issue between the Republicans and the Democrats, but to an issue which they saw fit to make between themselves and the President. Both of them argued earnestly against tariff revision, for which the President has declared, and both—Mr. PAYNE more strenuously than Mr. DEPEW—argued against the President's plan of a Constitutional amendment for the purpose of controlling the trusts. It was an awkward fix in which they found themselves, and we do not know that they could have done differently. The tariff issue is the only one of National importance on which the two parties are clearly divided. The President, with an honesty of purpose and a moral courage which do him the greatest credit, has declared that changing and changed conditions make a rational revision of the tariff imperative, and he advocates a non-partisan expert commission to investigate the facts and guide Congress in such revision. The Democrats, applauding this action of the President as it deserves, still contend that it is inadequate; that the Republicans in Congress would not be guided by the advice of such a commission, and that our history teaches us that the only way to secure real reform in legislation is to intrust it to the party that believes it to be needed. That is an intelligible issue, which the Republicans might meet if they chose with considerable plausibility.

So far as these two leaders of the New York Republicans are concerned, they do not choose to meet this issue at all. They elect, rather, to take issue with their President and to protest that tariff revision is not merely unnecessary, but dangerous to the public welfare. That is a queer beginning for a canvass in the President's own State. But, as we have said, we do not see that they could have done much differently or better. Messrs. PAYNE and DEPEW—we say it with all due respect—approach this matter from a very different point of view from that of the President—the point of view of "practical" politics. They look, and are, we suppose, forced to look, at the prospects of party contributions and at the prejudices of men who have a direct money interest in preventing competition with their own business. Neither these men nor Messrs. PAYNE and DEPEW can get away from that mode of regarding the subject. They do not see how the development of the country—we actually cannot meet the demand of our own people for our own manufactures—has outgrown the infant-industry idea. But the President, with his more detached mind, and from a higher plane, can see this truth, can see that in other parts of the country men of larger experience and keener vision than the ordinary New York politicians are demanding that the policy of the Government shall be modified to meet the growth of the country. He believes also that he can aid his party by bringing it to a sense of the reality as it exists. Probably in this the wish is father to the thought. We doubt if he is right. Messrs. PAYNE and DEPEW are doing all they can to prove that he is mistaken.

Make-Up of the Coal Trust.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President could have saved quite a number of words in his telegraphic dispatch if instead of inviting each operator by his own individual name and title, he had simply addressed the Board of Directors of the Temple Iron Company, the Coal Trust per se. COAL.
New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

National Ownership of Mines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This Nation certainly will not longer tolerate the attitude of the anthracite coal operators. The Democratic State platform looks ahead to National ownership of the coal mines, and the narrow and selfish policy of the coal kings will only hasten the day.

President Roosevelt is too near the people to allow their interests to suffer. The statute laws of the land shall be enforced, but the unwritten law of kindness and equity shall not become a byword in our land. WILLIAM K. PALMER.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1902.

Fresh Air in Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, through your influential paper, to utter a plea for ventilation on our railway systems. Why cannot we have a National Board of Health, one of whose duties shall be to protect the traveling public against the preventable contagion of poison-polluted air confined in our railroad carriages. Every intelligent person knows that there is no poison more deadly than that exhaled from human lungs. As things are, even an hour's journey by rail is to be dreaded, whereas traveling might easily be made a real pleasure and benefit to health.

Let us inoculate our germ-diseased cars with oxygen—heaven's own blessed germicide. The best that ever has been discovered or that ever can be. Let a National Health Board give us FRESH AIR.
New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

How It Strikes One Far Away.

The gift of the American millionaire to the Boers cannot be called a Phippeny-bit, anyway.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

Up in the World.

"Are they richer now?"

"Yes; now they talk of their 'country place' instead of 'the farm.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Summer Resort Requirements.

Aunt Hetty—We'd like to take Summer boarders, but we ain't got room enough.

Aunt Hannah—Why, them city folks kin git along without room enough.—Brooklyn Life.

At the Horse Show.

McBrier—Did yez ever see a horse jump five feet over a fince?

McSwatt—Oi've seen 'em jump four feet over. I didn't know that a horse had foive feet!—Indianapolis News.

HER ANSWER.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"Dear Nell," he wrote, "these violets
I've made so bold to send to you
Shall be my mute ambassadors;
And each shall tell how deep and true
The sender's love is, craving yours
For him. What messengers more meet?
Are they not typical of you,
They are so sweet?"

"Dear Jack," she wrote, "your violets
Have just this moment been received.
Their message took me by surprise,
'Twas something scarce to be believed.
I send my answer back with them,
What fitter messengers for you?
So typical of how you'll feel—
They are so blue!"

J. L. BATES FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

Choice of Republicans at the Convention in Boston.

An Unexpected Attempt to Amend the Platform Causes a Brief Storm—Administration Strongly Indorsed.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—An unexpected attempt to amend the platform presented at the Republican State Convention to-day caused a sudden but very brief storm. The proposition to amend was overwhelmingly voted down. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Governor—JOHN L. BATES, Boston.
Lieutenant Governor—Gen. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., Boston.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM M. OLIN, Boston.
Treasurer and Receiver General—EDWARD S. BRADFORD, Springfield.
Attorney General—HERBERT PARKER, Lancaster.

The effort to change the resolution came as a complete surprise after Chairman George Draper of the Committee on Resolutions had read the platform and moved its adoption.

Ex-Representative Frank M. Fitts of Somerville moved an amendment to the platform in the form of a plank for reciprocity with Canada and an immediate revision of the tariff, so as to include free coal, free iron, free steel, and free hides.

Instantly a wave of excitement swept the floor of the convention. Isaac B. Allen wanted an amendment protesting against the alleged ill-treatment of colored voters in the South, but this was lost sight of in the interest aroused by the proposition of Mr. Fitts. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, noting the tangle which impended, averted further trouble by making a vigorous speech in favor of the resolutions as reported by the committee. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

The platform presented by the committee was adopted with not half a dozen dissenting.

The Committee on Permanent Organization named ex-Secretary John D. Long as permanent Chairman of the convention, and his appearance upon the platform was the occasion for a tornado of applause.

Michael B. Murray of Boston presented Mr. Long in a speech which was warmly received. The situation was significant, in view of the fact that the State Committee was compelled to decide between Mr. Murray and Mr. Long in naming the permanent Chairman. When ex-Gov. Long arose to speak loud applause swept over the Auditorium. He said in part:

"Government is not, in its ultimate analysis, politics. It is the running of the machinery of the business of the people on the lines which centre in the various departments of which I have spoken. Was the work, taking into consideration its tremendous increase and making allowance for human imperfections, ever done better than to-day?

"If there is not, as I am sure there is not, a demand for change in the men at the head, what is the issue? Is it the prosperity of the country? It was never greater. Is it finance? But all questions under this head were settled six years ago, when the attractive orator who stood for every financial frenzy was defeated for the Presidency.

"Is it the tariff? That, too, is a settled question. The American people have decided in favor of laying tariff duties in such a way as to encourage, protect, and develop American industries and labor; the opposite principle of a tariff for revenue only is no longer an American principle.

"Is it the issue of trusts? Then point, if you can, to a more earnest, honest, and unceasing effort than that of the Administration of President Roosevelt to deal with this question.

"Is the issue our colonial system? Is it imperialism? It might have been six months ago, but imperialism is now past history.

"If, then, there is no issue in this campaign, how will it do, as a matter of good common sense, to let well enough alone, and to that end elect our Republican ticket this Fall and our National Republican ticket two years hence? We will do it. Rather the people will do it."

The speaker paid a tribute to the memory of President McKinley and gave the highest praise to President Roosevelt and his Administration. His remarks were heartily applauded.

John L. Bates was nominated for Governor by Senator Lodge.

The platform as adopted approves of what has been done by the President already and what he has declared he will do hereafter.

Other parts of the platform are as follows:

"To the application of the policy of protection, as embodied in the Dingley tariff, is due the high wages and constant employment of labor, and in large measure our phenomenal National prosperity for the past five years. This policy should be adhered to, but changes which the world's progress and the interests of the American people may suggest should and will be made by the Republican Party whenever they are of sufficient importance to justify the check to business which inevitably attends any revision of the tariff. Such changes can only be made successfully, and with the least possible injury to business, by the Republican Party, and in accordance with the principles of protection. They should be undertaken only after thorough investigation by Congress or by a commission of experts, as suggested by President Roosevelt.

"The gold basis standard for money is now substantially unquestioned as the proper basis. Debasing this standard in any way would be dishonest, and would result in commercial disaster.

"Nearly everything which has been achieved for the benefit of humanity, especially under free Governments, has been achieved through co-operation and combination. We recognize the right and the necessity of such co-operation. No so-called trust must be permitted to use its power to crush out lawful competition or to defraud unwary investors by fictitious or fraudulent issues of stock not representing real value.

"The Democratic plan of free trade in all products made by a so-called trust ignores the economic fact that the tariff has no connection with trusts or with the size of corporations, except so far as it affects all productive industries, great and small alike.

"The conflict between the miners and the mine owners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania has paralyzed that industry and brought trouble, loss, and distress in a constantly increasing measure upon the people of the United States. The question is not a political one, and should not be made so to advance party purposes. We most heartily approve the action of the President of the United States in the effort he is making to end this strike and give the people the coal they so greatly need. Nothing can bring this about at once except an aroused and concentrated public opinion, which, without regard to party, will give unqualified support to the President and force operators and miners to meet and settle at once their difficulties, which involve the public health, safety, and business."

CALL COAL PLANK BUNCOMBE.

Representative Payne and ex-Senators Butler and Pettigrew All Agree in Their Estimate.

Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, sat in the "Amen Corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and when asked what his opinion was of the plank in the Democratic State platform favoring the Federal ownership of the anthracite coal mines, said:

"It is difficult to discuss seriously a proposition which appears to have been put forth so obviously for buncombe. It has been said that a platform is a good thing for getting in on, and the Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga seems to have been framed with that idea in view. It is intended as a vote catcher. When the Democrats held their National Convention in Kansas City they put into the platform everything that they thought would make a vote for the Democratic Party. The Government ownership of coal mines is one of the things they overlooked."

Ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina and ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota entered the Fifth Avenue together, and were asked for their views on the coal plank.

"It is the most sensible thing that the Democrats of New York have done in a long time," said Senator Butler. "If the Government owned and controlled all of the means of communication, as it should, a death blow would be given to trusts and monopolies. The Government controls the Postal Service. Why? So that the man who sends only one letter shall be able to send it on the same terms as J. Pierpont Morgan, or any other man, who may send 20,000. It ought to control the railroads and the telegraph lines for the same reason."

"Do you think that the seizure and operation of the anthracite mines would be warranted under the Constitution?"

"Why not? Wouldn't the general welfare clause cover it? It has been made to cover nearly everything else."

"Oh, what is the use of talking about it?" broke in Mr. Pettigrew. "The anthracite plank was not intended seriously by Hill. It was purely a piece of demagogy on his part."

To that Mr. Butler assented.

FIGHT AGAINST MR. DAVIES.

Gov. Odell Takes a Hand in Trying to Heal Breach in Fifth Judicial District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Gov. Odell has now taken a hand to check the revolt in the Republican ranks in the Fifth Judicial District over the candidacy of Attorney General John C. Davies for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Davies, after a talk with the Governor this afternoon, departed for the scene of disturbance to check the growing opposition to him, if possible.

Senator E. R. Brown of Watertown, which is the hotbed of the opposition, was closeted with the Governor this afternoon, having been called here to explain the situation and to receive instructions as to the course he must pursue. State Engineer Bond, who also comes from Watertown, was also closeted with the Governor.

Mr. Bond called on Watson M. Rogers Wednesday and endeavored to persuade him not to run as an independent candidates against Mr. Davies, but Mr. Rogers was not to be persuaded. He had virtually accepted the nomination made by petition filed with the Secretary of State yesterday, and had given his promise to stand if indorsed by the regular Democratic Judicial Convention, which was done by the Democratic convention in Syracuse to-day. The Governor directed Mr. Bond to return to Watertown and use his best endeavors with Virgil K. Kellogg, who is managing Mr. Rogers's canvass, to induce Mr. Rogers not to run.

Mr. Davies is to consult with the various Republican leaders in Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis, which comprise the Fifth Judicial District as to the best course to pursue. The Governor, it is said, feels that the disagreement will hurt his ticket, especially in Jefferson and Lewis, where the Rogers men threaten to throw their counties into the Democratic column.

GOV. ODELL'S CAMPAIGN.

He Will Make Speeches in Nearly Every County in the State.

The notification of Gov. Odell and the other Republican candidates on the State ticket will take place in Albany next Tuesday. The Notification Committee will be headed by Senator Platt. It is the understanding at headquarters that Gov. Odell will take the stump immediately and make speeches in nearly every county in the State.

Lafayette Gleason, Chief of the Bureau of Public Speakers at meetings at State headquarters, said yesterday that about half the counties in the State had already sent for speakers to address the big mass meetings that are being arranged throughout the country districts.

J. L. Burgoyne Nominated for Senator.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Senatorial District held their adjourned Senatorial Convention last night at 2,994 Third Avenue, and without dissent or discussion nominated John L. Burgoyne of 718 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

CLERGYMAN FOR ASSEMBLY.

Saratoga County Democrats Nominate the Rev. W. A. Wood, Labor-Unionist.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 3.—The Saratoga County Democratic Convention this afternoon placed in nomination the Rev. William A. Wood, a clergyman, of South Glens Falls, for member of Assembly, and Norman W. Kelso, ex-Postmaster, of Mechanicville, for County Clerk. Two ex-school teachers were nominated for School Commissioners—Miss Mary Brewster of Waterford in the First District and Miss Helen Louise Emerson of Wilton in the Second District.

The Rev. Mr. Wood is a Labor Unionist, and accepted the nomination on behalf of organized labor in a speech denouncing trusts, the coal operators, and the Hudson Valley Railway Company's action in the pending strike.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing trusts and other combinations and Senator Brackett and pledging support to the Democratic Labor candidates for Congress and the State Senate.

Democratic Senatorial Conventions.

The Democratic Senatorial Conventions in this county will be held to-night at the following places:

Tenth District—1 Chambers Street.
Eleventh District—207 Bowery.
Twelfth District—247 Seventh Street.
Thirteenth District—4 West Thirteenth Street.
Fourteenth District—207 East Thirty-second Street.
Fifteenth District—104 West Forty-seventh Street.
Sixteenth District—271 West Thirty-third Street.
Seventeenth District—307 West Fifty-fourth Street.
Eighteenth District—207 East Fifty-sixth Street.
Nineteenth District—107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Twentieth District—1,600 Lexington Avenue.
Twenty-first District—St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Indorsed by Liberal Democrats.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party has indorsed the nominations of Justices of the Supreme Court in this county of Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, and William A. Keener. A reception will be given the party's State nominees to-night at 27 West Forty-second Street, and a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union on Monday night.

Nassau County Nominations.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 3.—The following nominations were made here to-day: For Assembly—George Wilbur Doughty, Republican, renominated; Henry P. Keith, Democrat. For School Commissioner—Dr. James A. Cooley, Republican, renominated.

POLITICAL BRIBERY CHARGED.

Maryland Congressman Says Democrats Have Resorted to It for Thirty-five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 3.—Congressman Jackson, Republican candidate for re-election in the First District, in a reply sent to-day to the proposal of James E. Ellegood, the Democratic candidate, that no money be used in the campaign or election excepting for legitimate purposes, says: "While I may have faith in your personal sincerity in this matter, I know that I am rather dealing with a party whose record for the last thirty-five years in this State has been one of bribery and corruption. Whatever of evil there is in this State along these lines, is due to the Democratic Party, whose every legislative act up to the present time has been against efforts to purify the ballot.

"Let there be a gathering of your party leaders from all the counties of the district large enough to be thoroughly representative, and unite upon an agreement to do all in their power to prevent bribery in the future. If your party will not do this, I cannot be expected to have confidence in the statements of those who would pose as anti-bribers to-day and at the same time plan bribery for to-morrow."

Ellegood has refused to use money for bribery purposes.

Winners of Columbia Scholarships.

The University Council of Columbia announced yesterday the appointment of five holders of university scholarships. The scholarships are worth $150, and are good for one year. The winners are Eugene Ewald Agger of Bond Hill, Ohio, University of Cincinnati; Frederick William Baeslack of Fitchburg, Mass., Amherst College; John Porter Hollis of Rock Hill, S. C., Wofford College; George Frederick Hummel of Southold, L. I., Williams College, and Everett Lynn Thorndike of Lynn, Mass., Wesleyan University.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE TALKS TO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Attitude of Two Leading Parties Toward Young Men.

He Says the Republican Party Is Organized Optimism; the Democratic Organized Pessimism—President Elected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The convention of the National Republican League was brought to a close to-night with a mass meeting in the First Regiment Armory. The principal speaker of the evening was United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. Senator Beveridge's address was devoted largely to a discussion of the attitude of the two parties toward young men. He said, in part:

"What natural line of cleavage divides the parties of to-day? Simply this: Construction and destruction. When a people are matured political parties are divided by fundamental forces. Those among the people who are natural builders, those who stand for preserving the best that the past has given us and adding new work to that, those who are conservative and constructive combine. On the other hand, those whose tendency is to destroy, those who oppose every creative movement of their times and yet by a paradox of character cling with fanaticism to every outlived precedent—these combine in opposition to the builders and conservers. And these two forces constitute political parties in every country that has reached its maturity.

"The first of these in America is the Republican Party at the beginning of the twentieth century. That is why the great body of the ablest and soundest men who once belonged to the Democratic Party are now Republicans. That is why the Republican Party is the party of this new century. And that is the reason why the Republican Party is the party of young men.

"The second of these in America is the Democratic Party at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the old meaning of that word, in our country there is no longer a Democratic Party. Once that party stood for expansion; now it stands for contraction. Once it stood for sound money; now it stands for financial vagaries. The members of that organization to-day are protestors against existing order.

"The Republican Party is organized optimism; the Democratic Party is organized pessimism. Faith in American righteousness, American power, American resources—this is the soul of Republicanism. Disbelief in American purpose, American might—these are the soul of Democracy. Republicanism and assertion of American supremacy; Democracy and denial of American destiny. How can you, young men of America, hesitate between this alternative of darkness and of light?

"Most rich Americans were poor boys forty years ago. If Democracy says that that was possible then, but impossible now, remember that the new engineers of enterprise whom the old masters to-day are putting at the throttle and the lever are young men who yesterday were poor boys, unaided except by their own unconquerable wills and masterful minds. George W. Perkins, the right hand of Morgan, was an office boy whose only influential friends were Poverty, Determination, and Faith in humanity and himself, and George W. Perkins is only forty years of age. Charles M. Schwab was a puddler whose only friends of influence were Industry, Ability, Unconquerable Perseverance, and Charles M. Schwab is only forty years of age.

"Last year the Superintendent of a great railway system that enters Chicago (himself a penniless, friendless boy who started as a freight handler at 50 cents a day, and who is now only fifty years of age) told me that among the ten thousand men under him, he was searching for an assistant Superintendent equal to the work required. Said he: 'The question is not shall I take Brown or Jones or Smith? The question is, where is the man?' And that is the question which industry and politics and religion and all the world has asked since the dawn of history, and never asked so earnestly as to-day.

"Fear not the greatness of industrial organizations. Fear only lest you prove not equal to their magnitude and the vastness of your own opportunity. The Republic is great—the greatest in the world. Its resources are great—the greatest in the world. Its railways are great. Its factories are great. Its organization of industry is great—the greatest in the world. And the Republican Party says to the young men of America: 'You also must be great men, broad men—the greatest and broadest in the world.' Democracy is against greater America."

J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia had no opposition for the nomination for President. Mr. Moore's election was made by acclamation.

The platform which was adopted indorses the policy of President Roosevelt, pays a tribute to the memory of President McKinley, commends the action of Congress and the National Executive in redeeming its pledges to Cuba, expresses belief that the Philippines should remain a part of the United States territory, and favors the admission to Statehood of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona, and the extension of a territorial form of government to Indian Territory.

Continuing it says in part:

"The unexampled prosperity that has attended the full exercise of Republican tariff policy is obvious, and commands unwavering adherence to that policy as one of cardinal importance in protecting American labor, maintaining American industries, and sustaining American institutions.

"We deplore the unfortunate conditions which brought about the differences between operators and miners in the anthracite coal region, and we urge such action by the parties as that a speedy adjustment may be made, to the end that the needs of the people of the country may be promptly supplied.

"We condemn every combination of capital whose purpose is self-aggrandizement at the expense of the workingman, the general public, the Nation, or any State or local Government, or to increase the cost of the necessities of life, or in any way to assail the moral, physical, or political welfare of the people.

"We deprecate the employment of children of the tender age at prolonged and exhaustive labor in mills, factories, and mines, and in all unhealthful vocations, as an evil which calls for such legislation by the proper authorities as will protect the young in their morals, health, and growth."

WILL RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT.

Senator G. A. Willard, Who Was Ignored by the Republican Convention, Makes Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Senator G. A. Willard, who was "turned down" by the Republican Senatorial Convention at Rome on Tuesday, announces in his paper, The Boonville Herald, that he will be an independent candidate for Senator against William E. Lewis of Utica, who was named by the State machine. Senator Willard says Gov. Odell insisted on his defeat because he voted against the Brackett State Hospital bill.

Mr. Willard denounces Thomas Wheeler, State Committeeman, and demands his retirement from the State Committee. The Senator accuses Mr. Wheeler with jobbery with the Democrats and using canal patronage for personal political uses. Senator Willard states that from now until election he will publish his paper semi-weekly instead of weekly and the slogan will be "Down with Wheelerism." The Democratic County Convention will be held on Tuesday. It may possibly indorse Senator Willard.

To Aid Cyclone Victims in Sicily.

A meeting of Italians was held on Thursday night in the Hotel Colombo, in Bleecker Street, to take steps for the relief of families made destitute by the recent cyclone in Sicily. A committee was appointed to take charge of contributions, with Vito Contessa as Chairman and Eduardo Tagliavia as Treasurer. Subscriptions may be sent to the latter at 70 Broad Street.

The Rev. Dr. Cliff Going to Syria.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Howard S. Cliff, who will start for the Holy Land to-morrow morning, was tendered a reception this evening by the members of his church, many of whom are prominent business men of New York City. A large sum of money was given to him. Mr. Cliff will go to Beyrout, Syria, where he will take up his church work.

DENIES TRICKING BELMONT.

Senator Sullivan Says His Nomination for Congress Was Unexpected—Leaders Decided for Him.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Charles F. Murphy, and a majority of the Assembly district leaders of Tammany Hall appeared at the Wigwam yesterday to hold an informal conference. Senator Sullivan made an open statement about his nomination for Congress and the "turning down" of Perry Belmont.

"I did not seek the nomination for Congress in the Eighth District, and I knew nothing about it until 5 o'clock last evening," he said. "My nomination was the result of a conference between Murphy, Nicholas Muller, and others. I was informed that Perry Belmont could not get the backing of the three delegations in the district necessary to elect him. For the best interests of the party I told them I would take the nomination.

"I don't care to go to Congress, and I don't want the office. I would rather go back to the Senate, where I can represent my constituents to better advantage than I can in Washington. I haven't accepted the nomination yet, and if Mr. Belmont can show to-day that he can get the backing of the three delegations necessary to elect him he can have the nomination.

"It has been charged that my nomination was the result of trickery, and was a put-up job. I want to nail that as a malicious falsehood. I am a man first, a politician afterward."

OLD 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Nominate Henry Birrell—Democrats, Under Devery's Presidency, Select Edward Swan.

The Democrats and Republicans held conventions in the old Tenth Congressional District last night to nominate candidates for the unexpired term of the late Amos J. Cummings.

The Republicans met at 253 Eighth Avenue and nominated Henry Birrell, who is also the candidate selected to run against William R. Hearst, nominated by the Democrats for the coming term in the new Eleventh District, which comprises a large part of the old Tenth.

The Democrats held their convention at the headquarters of the Seventh District Association, 240 West Fourteenth Street. By a unanimous vote William S. Devery, present as a delegate from the Ninth Assembly District, was elected temporary Chairman and later permanent Chairman. He was enthusiastically applauded as he was escorted to the platform.

Edward Swan was chosen without opposition as the Democratic candidate for the unexpired term of Mr. Cummings. Ernest H. Crosby made the nomination and Alderman Doull seconded it. Mr. Swan is a lawyer. He is the counsel for the Gansevoort Bank, and lives at 317 West Fourteenth Street.

CONFERENCES AT THE WIGWAM.

Mayors of Mount Vernon and Yonkers Call on Leader Murphy.

Leader Charles F. Murphy was busy nearly all day yesterday holding conferences with politicians at Tammany Hall. The general subject under discussion was ways and means for the campaign. Among those with whom he spent the day were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court.

Late in the afternoon Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon and Mayor Walsh of Yonkers called. They were closeted some time with Mr. Murphy. They said they called merely to pay their respects to the new leader. Both were enthusiastic for the ticket, and said Coler would carry it to victory without any doubt. They promised substantial majorities in both cities.

Townsend Scudder Nominated.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 3.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District to-day again nominated Townsend Scudder, who formerly represented the district in the lower house. Mr. Scudder allowed his name to be presented with the understanding that the Nassau and Suffolk delegates should vote as a unit for him. The districts include all of Nassau and Suffolk Counties and the Second Assembly District of Queens.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEW YORK—Twenty-sixth District, Capt. Henry Holland, Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS—First District, Addison R. Green, Democrat.

TO BUILD NEW BATTLESHIP.

The Newport News Company Gets Contract for Construction of the Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The contract for building the battleship Louisiana was awarded to-day by Secretary Moody to the Newport News Company, the bid of that company having been the lowest presented —$3,900,000.

The Navy Appropriation act for the current year authorized the building of two battleships and provides that one of them shall be built at a navy yard to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy. The act further provides that the Secretary shall keep an accurate account of the cost of inspection and construction of these vessels, the purpose of this requirement being to determine the relative cost of building war vessels in public and private yards.

It was contended by the chiefs of the several construction bureaus of the navy in the department when the appropriation was pending in Congress that vessels constructed in Government yards would cost at least 25 per cent. more than those constructed by private parties, and that in addition to this increased outlay of money, greater time would be consumed in the construction by the Government. It was to test the allegation that the provision requiring an accurate account of the cost of the construction at the respective yards was inserted in the appropriation act. Secretary Moody designated the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the construction of the battleship Connecticut, the sister ship of the Louisiana.

Realizing that one of the principal objections made to naval yard work is the long time occupied in building a ship, Secretary Moody has clothed the construction bureaus with the widest powers at his bestowal with the design to make the Connecticut a pattern ship of its kind, not only in workmanship and design, but in speed and cost of building.

MUSIC FESTIVAL ENDED.

Closing Programmes of the Entertainment at Worcester, Mass., Included Some Strictly Modern Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—The music festival has ended with its usual brilliancy, and its usual sense of nervous fatigue. It seems to be generally recognized that seven concerts in four days are too many. The whole scheme is artistically abnormal.

That there will be a continuance of the festival under some modification of the present plan hardly admits of a doubt, for the audiences have been very large at half the concerts, and the improvement

DREYFUS TO STAY AWAY FROM ZOLA'S FUNERAL

He Reluctantly Gives Way to Mme. Zola's Entreaties.

She Thanks Him for the Sacrifice—Nationalist Press Tried to Provoke Him to Attend the Ceremony.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Contrary to previous announcements, ex-Capt. Dreyfus will not attend Emile Zola's funeral to-morrow. This decision was taken as the result of an interview with Mme. Zola, who pleaded with Dreyfus not to participate in the ceremony because his presence might lead to disorders.

M. Dreyfus was anxious to attend the funeral, considering it to be a duty which he owed to the memory of Zola, but he had a pathetic interview with the widow yesterday morning, and she expressed to him her apprehension that unseemly demonstrations might occur if he attended, both during the ceremony at the cemetery and afterward. "The Prefect of Police," she said, "is also in fear that your presence may lead to disturbances, and for nothing in the world would I have the funeral of my lamented husband marked by regrettable incidents."

Dreyfus replied, expressing his deep respect and devotion for Mme. Zola. But he said: "It would be most painful to me to fail in what I consider to be an imperious duty, and Zola, who before everything was a man of duty, would certainly have approved my intention." He added:

"I ought not to take into account eventualities which I am far from seeking."

Mme. Zola was then moved to tears, and supplicated M. Dreyfus to abandon the idea. Dreyfus, who himself displayed considerable emotion, responded:

"But they will say I am hiding myself—that I am a coward. Yes, a coward. And you know well I am not."

Mme. Zola again begged him for her sake to abstain from attending the funeral. Both gave way to profound emotion, and finally Dreyfus gave in and promised not to attend. Mme. Zola, weeping, thanked him for the sacrifice, of which, she said, she appreciated all the greatness.

The general opinion here is that M. Dreyfus acted most wisely in acceding to Mme. Zola's prayer, as the funeral would otherwise undoubtedly have been the occasion of unseemly incidents and perhaps of serious disorders.

The Nationalist press, in articles daring Dreyfus to be present at the funeral of his friend, was really provoking him to attend, while at the same time in other articles this press was stirring public feeling against him.

The Courrier du Soir said last night that the reactionary organs used all kinds of tricks to induce Dreyfus to take part in the funeral procession, announcing one day that he would go to the funeral and the next that he did not dare to face his enemies. Thus defied, Dreyfus was compelled, for the sake of his own dignity, to announce his intention of rendering the last homage to the man who so bravely defended him. This was what the reactionists wanted, but the wiser among Dreyfus's friends, while he saw the trap, "and," concludes the Courrier du Soir, "we must congratulate them."

The following extract from an editorial article by Henri Rochefort in The Intransigeant yesterday can be taken as a sample of other Nationalist articles:

"Although M. Dreyfus and his general staff of sub-traitors will have every facility to enter the cemetery under the protection of the police, he must come out again, and then the carriage of the German Emperor's spy will be exposed to suffer the same fate as that of M. Zola, which often narrowly escaped being rolled over the banks of the Seine on leaving the Assize Court."

The funeral of Zola promises to be of the most imposing character. A majority of the Socialist and labor groups and several student associations have decided to send delegations. The Prefect of Police is organizing extensive measures to preserve order. The procession, which will probably be longer than the entire length of the route, which is only half a mile, will pass between a double row of police. No emblems or flags will be allowed.

The Municipal Council of Denain (Department of the Nord) has resolved to send three delegates, to be chosen from the trades which inspired Zola in writing "Germinal," "Le Travail," and "La Terre"—a miner, a blacksmith, and a farmer, all dressed in their respective costumes.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO THE CHINESE EMPRESS DOWAGER

She Will Receive Six Guests of Sir Robert Hart To-day—Ladies of the Legations Entertained by Her.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Chinese Empress Dowager, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, will to-day receive in audience at the Summer Palace six young women who are visiting Peking as guests of Sir Robert Hart, head of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service.

Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States Minister at Peking, will introduce the visitors to the Dowager Empress.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—The Dowager Empress entertained the ladies of the legations at breakfast in the Summer palace this morning. A Chinese guard of honor was stationed two miles along the route to where the ladies embarked on imperial barges, in which they proceeded through the canal to the palace.

The procession, which presented a gorgeous appearance, consisted of six barges towed by a steamship and five boats manned by oarsmen. The ladies returned to Peking this evening.

DEFENDS THE FRENCH LINE.

Its Secretary Says the Greatest Care Is Taken to Prevent Transportation of Pauper Immigrants.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Secretary of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique was seen to-day regarding Commissioner of Immigration Williams's recent strictures at New York of the company's methods. He expressed surprise at Mr. Williams's statements, and said:

"We carry out the American immigration regulations to the letter, and our agents have instructions to take all possible precautions to exclude indigent persons. Our immigrants come from the same class as those transported by the English companies, and are chiefly from Eastern Europe. Among the thousands we transport weekly it is possible that occasionally a pauper may elude our surveillance.

"However, in view of Mr. Williams's criticisms, I shall issue fresh instructions to our agents to exercise the closest supervision."

TO FIGHT IRISH LANDLORDS.

A Special Fund to Oppose Their Association Inaugurated.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided at an enthusiastic meeting of Nationalists at the Mansion House this evening, at which a special fund to enable the United Irish League to fight the Landlords' Association was inaugurated.

A number of bitter speeches denouncing the enforcement of the Crimes act were made. John Dillon, M. P., William Field, M. P., and J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P., were among those present.

One thousand five hundred dollars was subscribed to the fund.

THE PAN-GERMANIC AGITATION.

Communique in a Vienna Paper—Hungarian Authorities Said to be Alarmed at the Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Politische Correspondenz publishes an important communiqué on the Pan-Germanic agitation. It states that certain German newspapers continue to resent the conviction of German journalists in South Hungary under the press laws, as affecting the cause of the German people themselves. The communiqué adds:

"In reply to those papers it must frankly be stated that the whole of that part of South Hungary is honeycombed with Pan-Germanic intrigue. Pamphlets lampooning Hungary have sown the seeds of dissension and hostility between peaceful elements."

The Times's correspondent says there is reason to believe that the Pan-Germanic agitation in Hungary has assumed proportions causing concern to the authorities, who seem determined to deal promptly and efficaciously with the promoters of the agitation.

BANDITS DEFEAT TURKS.

Latters' Commander Killed in a Fight in Thessaly—Brigands Are in a Strong Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—According to telegrams from Thessaly, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, Turkish troops had an unsuccessful encounter with a large band of brigands under the well-known bandit Pharmakis. The Turkish commander was killed and five soldiers were wounded.

The brigands, who are in a strong position near Grevena, recently captured three young men of good family.

MANCHURIA RAILWAY SCANDAL.

Minister de Witte Believed to Have Gone to the Far East to Investigate Alleged Great Irregularities.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—On the occasion of the departure of M. de Witte (Russian Minister of Finance) to the Far East, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, the Russian press was forbidden to mention his destination or to make any comment in regard to the objects of his journey.

The correspondent says that in diplomatic and financial circles it is believed that M. de Witte wishes to investigate on the spot great irregularities alleged to have been committed in connection with the construction of the Manchurian Railway.

J. W. GATES IN BAD HEALTH.

Will Sail for Home Next Wednesday—Says He Is "A Bull on Everything."

LONDON, Oct. 3.—John W. Gates, who returned to London from the Continent in very poor health, has given up his projected motor car tour of England and Ireland, and will sail for home next Wednesday.

Mr. Gates was interviewed to-night. He looks very ill, but is endeavoring to fulfill his social engagements in London and to attend to the constant cablegrams he receives on business matters. He said:

"There is nothing to say about me except that I am bound for home and will leave on Wednesday. I am a bull on everything and I do not take any stock in these bad reports of the American market."

Then, again referring to himself, Mr. Gates said:

"You know we cannot burn the candle at both ends and combine business with pleasure."

GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB ESTABLISHED IN BERLIN.

Is Designed to Promote Good Relations Between the People of Germany and This Country.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Fifty prominent Germans from various cities of the empire and some Americans, resident in Berlin, initiated the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Klub at the Hotel Bristol to-night. The object of the club is to encourage pleasant relations between the United States and Germany.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Prompted by the desire to promote good relations between the citizens of the United States and Germany by the mutual dissemination of correct information and by facilitating closer personal intercourse, similar to the aims now being pursued in America by the formation of associations for the promotion of good fellowship between the two Nations, we resolve to establish a similar association."

MRS. J. S. DOUGLASS'S DEBTS.

Petition in Bankruptcy Shows $119,409 Liabilities—Small Amounts Due to Thirty-nine Creditors.

Margaret K. Douglass filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with $119,409 liabilities and $133 nominal assets in household furniture that is valued at $715, on which are a chattel mortgage for $417 and a bill of sale for $200. She is the wife of James S. Douglass, who has not been in active business for some years past, and the petition was filed to get rid of liabilities on bond and mortgages on real estate, formerly owned by her, in Third Avenue near Seventy-second Street, Twenty-second Street near First Avenue, and other places, and various judgments which have been obtained against her.

Of the liabilities $105,100 is secured by bond and mortgages made from 1895 to 1901, the value of the security being put at $80,500. Among those who hold mortgages are George H. Burd, $32,000; Julia E. Cameron, $20,000; Conrad N. Jordan, as executor of Mary C. Jordan, $21,109; Alfred B. Maclary, $13,000; Mary F. Sidman, $7,000; Westchester Trust Company of Yonkers, $6,000. The mortgages were made jointly with J. S. Douglass.

She owes $1,734 to thirty-nine creditors for dry goods, dressmaking, coal, services, repairs to house, and various articles of merchandise. The debts were contracted from 1893 to 1902. The Lincoln National Bank obtained a judgment against her for $747, Charles A. Runk, as executor of the estate of C. G. Tallman for $5,931 on a note indorsed by J. S. Douglass, and A. Weigand, as executor of the estate of George Weigand, for $2,683. On May 9 last she transferred a house at 283 South Broadway, Yonkers, subject to mortgages of $11,000, with interest and taxes of $500.

Two French Lecturers Coming.

M. Germain Martin, a young professor of the Université de France, will shortly visit this country to deliver a series of lectures before the Federation of the Alliance Française. A second course by M. Léopold Mabilleau, Director of the Musée Social in Paris, will follow that by Prof. Martin. Besides visiting the different groups of the Alliance, M. Mabilleau will lecture before the Cercle Français of Harvard University. It is expected that he will also visit the principal universities and colleges in this country.

"Burning the candle at both ends," is that what you are doing, if you lie awake nights and worry without cause. Set your system right with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

MOROCCAN REVOLT ENDED

Berber Tribes Offer Absolute Submission to the Sultan.

Will Pay Any Fine and Accept Any Punishment Imposed on Them, and Will Return All Looted Property.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Times's correspondent at Fez cables that he has returned from Mekinez, where representatives of the Berber tribes arrived on Sept. 26 and offered absolute submission to the Moroccan Government. They will pay any fine that the Sultan may levy, will return all looted property, will pay damages for the villages they have burned, and will accept any further punishment that may be imposed on them.

The correspondent says he interviewed the rebel leaders, who expressed thorough weariness with fighting and their readiness to accept any terms.

The authorities at Mekinez intrusted to the correspondent the mission of taking the news of the surrender of the rebels and the terms of the armistice to the Sultan. Immediately after his arrival at Fez he had an audience with his Majesty.

CHESS PLAYER WALBRODT DEAD.

He Was Born in 1872 and Was "Discovered" by Buz in 1890.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Walbrodt, the well-known chess player, is dead.

Carl August Walbrodt was born of German parents in Amsterdam in 1872. His youth was passed at Koepenick, a small town near Berlin. Very early in life he received his first instruction in chess, his father being his teacher.

Walbrodt's chess-playing abilities were first recognized in 1890, by R. Buz, who was at that time a Director of the Manhattan Chess Club. Buz met Walbrodt in a Berlin café, and the latter won three games, conceding his opponent a knight in each. Buz learned that his young opponent was a stranger to the chess clubs of the German capital, so he introduced him at the Berlin Chess Society. Schallopp, the great German expert, was present, and a series of games was at once proposed between him and Buz's "find." The younger player won two and drew one game. His success from that time was marvelous, until, in 1894, he encountered Tarrasch, who defeated him decisively.

Walbrodt entered the tournament at Dresden in 1892. Opposed to men of such brilliancy as Albin, Blackburne, Tarrasch, Marco, Bardeleben, and Mieses, he went through the tournament without losing a game. His score was four wins and twelve draws.

It has been held that if Walbrodt could have been induced to study the theory of the game, he would have been better enabled to hold his own against any master. Next to Tarrasch he was regarded as probably the strongest contemporary German exponent of the game.

Crown Prince of Siam Sails for Here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 3.—The Hamburg-American liner Fürst Bismarck, which sailed for New York to-day, has on board the Crown Prince of Siam.

VENICE CAMPANILE FUND.

The Italian Ambassador Will Forward Contributions Collected by the Arts Club.

The movement in some of the larger art centres of the world to express sympathy for Venice in the collapse of her Grand Campanile was started by the National Arts Club of New York soon after the disaster, and followed some weeks later by the Royal Academy of London, whose President, the painter Poynter, issued an appeal first to Academicians and then in the columns of The London Times to the public.

The Venice Campanile Fund of the local Arts Club has made a beginning among the members of that club and collected some $600. In his answer to the letter of the American Consul explaining that the Arts Club would like to contribute something to the re-erection of the old bell tower, Count Grimani, Sindaco of Venice, wrote: "I pray your Excellency to interpret to the club the heartfelt thanks of this city for its noble interest in the matter."

Venice does not need outside aid, for the city and Italian corporations and individuals contributed at once and so liberally that there was never a question of the work being done. But the authorities were so pleased at such a sign of good-will and amity that they determined to accept outside contributions in the spirit with which they are offered. In the same frame of mind the Italian Ambassador, Signor E. Mayor des Planches, has acted. He has written to the Fund Committee a very courteous letter accepting the suggestion on their part that he should transmit the subscriptions to Venice. The action of the Ambassador puts the matter just where it belongs, on the ground of an international token of good-will.

The contributions in the Arts Club run from $100 to $10, and are by the following ladies and gentlemen:

R. W. Gilder,	J. Greenleaf Thorp,
Miss Hortense Thomas,	Spencer Trask,
Mrs. Margaret P. Tyler,	Mrs. Emma H. Neave,
Mrs. M. Fisher Wright,	Miss E. R. Hathaway,
W. A. Burpee,	George Peck,
L. A. Lehmaier,	Harold Pierce,
A. Saint Gaudens,	W. Bayard Cutting,
Nicola D'Ascenzo,	W. B. Ayer,
Gertrude Watson,	Mrs. R. H. Nicholls,
James Hall,	H. M. Stegman,
F. Benedict Herzog,	J. M. Longyear,
Daniel C. French,	Louis C. Tiffany,
Elizabeth Cheney,	J. M. Andreini,
William Watts Taylor,	Joseph Jefferson,
J. H. Gest,	Charles de Kay,
C. T. Carruth,	Charles Rollinson Lamb,
Mrs. M. L. Lovell,	William A. Boring.

The Campanile Fund Committee now appeal to non-members of the club to swell the contribution from the United States. Their circular sets forth some of the above facts, and adds: "In view of the fact that many generations of Americans have enjoyed the art works of Venice, that every year many thousands of our country men visit that city, and that the Italian Ministry of the Fine Arts opens all the public collections throughout Italy to our art students without charge; in view, moreover, of the hospitality of the great art centres of Italy to our students of soulpture, painting, and music, it is thought that contributions to such a fund would come from Americans with a peculiar grace as a very small recognition of favors received and a sign that nations as well as individuals can be grateful for instruction and courtesies."

The Treasurer of the fund is Mr. Spencer Trask, 27 Pine Street, or at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

Sherer—Kingman.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—In the residence of B. E. Kingman, at Beachwood, North Broadway, Miss Annie Jenks Kingman was married to Arthur Lowell Sherer this evening. Mr. Sherer is a resident of New York City. It was an occasion also for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Kingman. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stewart of Lynn, Mass., who performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Kingman thirty years ago. The maid of honor was Miss Caroline Helen Sherer, and the matrons of honor were Mrs. W. W. Law, Jr., and Mrs. F. C. Saylee, Jr. Denham Sherer was best man. Miss Helen Sayles was flower girl.

Engagement of Fielding L. Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Virginia Waller of Buena Park to Fielding L. Marshall of New York. The exact date of the wedding is not set, but it will take place this Winter.

ITALY FACES A DILEMMA

Result of the Growing British Hostility to Germany.

It Is Said That Italy, If Forced to Choose, Will Have to Support Germany and Her Allies Against Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that the irritation manifested in the United Kingdom at the reported intention of Emperor William to receive the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and de la Rey is causing anxiety among Italian diplomats and statesmen, who have been exercised during the last three years by the position arising out of the concentration of British attention on the South African war, and who hoped that at the conclusion of peace Great Britain would return to a more normal international situation.

The Giornale d'Italia publishes an article, which the correspondent says is "evidently from an authoritative pen," in which it is stated that the growing British hostility toward Germany must force the latter power to think of defense and to promote a Continental league against Anglo-Saxon imperialism.

The writer of the article says that, in the event of a serious anti-British rapprochement between the Dual and Triple Alliances, Great Britain would be unable to count on Italy, which State, if forced to choose between hostility to Great Britain and to the Continental empires, must side with the latter.

THE POTTER-CLARK WEDDING.

Will Take Place To-day at Noon in Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Preparations are not yet completed for the Potter-Clark wedding, which will take place in Christ Church to-morrow at noon, but everything will be ready early in the morning. Bishop Potter came to Cooperstown late last night from Utica by special train to Richfield Springs and drove over to the head of Otsego Lake. The Clark yacht with Mrs. Clark aboard met the Bishop at the head of the lake and brought him to Cooperstown.

The out-of-town guests are at the Hotel Fenimore. The Bishop and his fiancée were out driving this afternoon. A carload of palms and flowers reached here this noon, and workmen have been busy with the decorations at the church and at Fernleigh. More guests arrived on the evening trains, and they, too, were taken to the Fenimore.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Westchester Horse Show at White Plains will close to-day, with every prospect of a large attendance. On the list for this afternoon are another of the polo games in the Squadron A open tournament at Van Cortlandt Park and several weddings.

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A wedding to-day of interest to many New Yorkers is that of Miss Lucie Moore Norton, daughter of Mrs. Norton of Staten Island, and Thomas Dimock Leonard. It will take place in St. John's Church, at Clifton, S. I., at noon. Another wedding will be that in Grace Church, Orange, N. J., of Miss Jessie Lord, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Lord, and George Debevoise of this city.

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The marriage of Miss Mabel E. Meredith of Buffalo and Philip Vasa Mohun of the United States Navy will take place in Buffalo on Tuesday, Oct. 14. Miss Meredith, who was nearly killed by being thrown from her carriage about a year ago, will use an automobile instead of the customary carriage to take her to and from the church. She is well known in New York.

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The matinée musicale at the residence of Mrs. John D. Archbold at Tarrytown, for the benefit of the Robins' Nest, will take place this afternoon. The Nest is for the benefit of crippled children, and it depends largely upon the proceeds of these annual entertainments for its funds. The entertainers will include Miss Edith R. Chapman, soprano; Miss Louise Truax, whistler; Miss Magdalen L. Worden, accompanist; Desider Vescey, pianist, and Raymond W. Smith, John W. Catchpole, J. G. Lydecker, F. K. Deward from the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and known as the Minnesingers' Quartet. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Frank J. Gould, Mrs. H. Walker Webb, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. Archbold.

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Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr., who has returned from Newport to her town house, has been suffering with a malarial attack, but is no worse than during the Summer months. Her daughter, Lady Herbert, and the latter's husband, Sir Michael Henry Herbert, are due to arrive this morning on the Campania. Mrs. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are all in New York to greet Lord and Lady Herbert.

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Miss Constance Lippincott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Craige Lippincott, will make her début this Winter in Philadelphia. She is a sister of Mrs. Samuel K. Reeves and of J. B. Lippincott, and has just returned from Europe, where she has spent a year completing her education. The Lippincotts, who are well known to many New Yorkers, are now at their country place, Craige-Erie.

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The dates of the Monday Evening dances at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, have been determined on. The dances will take place on Dec. 15 and 29, Jan. 12 and 23, and Feb. 9 and 23. Invitations to this dancing class, as it is termed there, are sent out about Dec. 1. The dances are of great interest and importance to the débutantes and the younger Philadelphia element.

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There arrived yesterday on the Auguste Victoria, among others, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker. Booked to sail yesterday, among others, on the Celtic were Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Carroll Bryce, John Morris, Robert Morris, Mr. and Mrs. George Russell, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, and R. N. Seney.

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Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler have closed their Summer cottage, Thuls, at Sharon, Conn., and have returned to their Park Avenue home.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Phelps Robbins have returned from their trip abroad and are at Pelham.

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Mrs. Laroche Jacquelin Smith and her daughters, who have been at Morristown, will travel in the South for a few weeks before they return to town.

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Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue have returned from their European trip and are again settled in town.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.—The deed of the Stitt estate, Park Gate, to Miss Annie Leary was to-day filed for record. The purchase price was $31,000, and the estate includes 45,000 square feet of land, the house and the greater part of the furniture. Miss Leary will have extensive improvements made to the property before next Summer.

The deed of the William O. Blanding estate to Charles Astor Bristed of Southbridge, Mass., has also been filed for record. The estate includes about four acres of land and a new house. No price is named in the deed.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morse.

Lispenard Stewart has returned here from Albany and will at once close his villa.

Miss Ellen M. Mason of Boston is here to inspect her new villa on Gibbs Avenue, which is nearing completion.

Judge and Mrs. John C. Gray have closed their cottage and gone to Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Brice, and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing went to New York to-day.

Miss Gwendolin Burden has gone to Tuxedo.

Mrs. L. D. McIlhenny and Miss Moellhen McIlhenny of Washington, James D. Lynch and Miss Lynch of New York, Mrs. Bertram G. Goodham, and D. Wheelwright and family are here.

Mrs. Philip Taggart and Miss Taggart of New York are here to remain until the middle of the month.

IN THE SHOPS.

Fur is so much in vogue that an evening gown shows embroidery in imitation of it. The gown is of white velvet, covered with black and white figures in imitation of ermine tails set at regular intervals all over the frock. This will be at least more comfortable than the startling frock of real ermine worn by Edna May at the Horse Show year before last.

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Here are some little fancy waists which are charming. One has the upper part in the form of a bolero of pale blue silk, trimmed with applications of a heavy white lace in a grape design. This bolero forms the whole upper part of the waist and fastens a little at one side of the front. It is very short, and rounds up into an inverted point in the centre of the back. It is outlined with the white lace and the plain stock of blue silk, pointed a little in front, also is outlined with the lace. The lower part of the waist is of white embroidered net, the figure in big, round polka dots run in the net. This net, which forms the lower part of the bodice, is very full, blousing over the belt in the front. The belt is a simple little blue silk affair, the silk put on full.

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Another bodice also has the upper part of blue and has a bolero effect. The blue in this case is in cut-out patterns over blue, and is a solid mass of embroidery. The lower part of the bodice repeats the blue, being of a fine mousseline, with broad satin stripes, which makes it most effective.

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A third waist is of all-black chiffon, simply made, but it is a question if it is not the most attractive of the lot. It is accordion plaited, the sleeves shirred in at the two seams, making soft folds running across the arm as far down as the elbow; from there the chiffon falls out in a deep puff to be gathered in again at the wrist. The stock is a soft one of the chiffon fulled on, and there is a big chou of the chiffon on the left side of the breast.

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In a smart shop a hat which has one of the odd square fronts with lace falling over has an animal in dark fur coiled upon it as if asleep. The head is at the front on the right side and the body curls around the back, while the tail hangs over the side at the left.

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Big black callas with yellow centres and very pale green leaves trim a big made hat of white fur felt.

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The trimming on a white crepe de chine evening gown is in the design of Mercury wings. A pair of these in sequins outline the decoltage in front and a pointed band of the sequins, like the lower pinions of the wings, outline the neck of the gown in the back. Another line, extending from the wings in front, passes under the arms and curves up, meeting in the back, giving a bolero effect. The skirt of the gown is cut out around the lower edge in big arched openings, each headed by a pair of the wings and showing a deep cream lace flounce below. The wings are of different shades of sequins, like those on the bodice, those forming the shoulders of the wings being of mother-of-pearl, shading to a soft pink in some lights and in others turning to a deep gray, almost black. The sequins on the edges of the wings are of a pale pink. There is a delicate salmon-covered velvet worn with this gown, and another shade such as the salmon might be darkened several shades. There is a doubt whether that is a pink or an orange. It is perhaps more of a pink. The belt is formed of the velvet in these two shades carried around the waist in folds, the lighter shade at the top, and falling in two knotted ends eight or ten inches in the back. There are two plain straps of the two shades of the velvet over the shoulders.

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A big white ostrich feather muff has a flat rosette-like bow of black velvet on the top and the collar, to match, is fastened with loops and ends of the broad black velvet ribbon.

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A tippet-like collar with broad stole ends is of white straight feathers, set at intervals, with big dashes of black also in feathers.

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"Ping-pong soap" they call it. It is soap in big balls, pink, pale green, white, and mottled, and it sells for 5 cents a cake, or 50 cents the dozen.

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In some of the Chinese stores in the city there are magnificent walking sticks of white ivory, with monkeys, human figures, and many various designs engraved upon them in a soft brown.

G. S. BONNER'S INJURIES FATAL.

Lawyer Fell from a Tree While Shaking Chestnuts for Children.

George Sewell Bonner, forty-two years old, of 71 Park Avenue, counsel for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning from a broken back, sustained by falling twenty feet from a chestnut tree at his Summer residence in Ulster County eight days ago. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Agnes M. B. Foord, and two young daughters.

Mr. Bonner was shaking down chestnuts for these children at the time of the accident. He was brought to the hospital on Wednesday, and remained unconscious most of the time. He was a member of the Bar Association, and served on its Committee on Admissions. He was a brother of John Bonner and of Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of this city, and was one of the old Staten Island Bonner family.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Bruen Stewart.

Thomas Bruen Stewart, who died suddenly on Friday, Sept. 19, at Upper Dam, Rangeley Lakes, Maine, was born in Ireland of Scotch and English parentage. His brother, Randall, was Deputy Controller of Ireland. He was a grandson of Judge Bruen of the Queen's Bench, and nephew of Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Col. Charles South of the Forty-second Highlanders, who was at one time Acting Governor General of Canada. Mr. Stewart married in 1857 a daughter of the Rev. Perez Mason of Boston, and leaves six children—Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings in this city; Mrs. Rowland A. Robbins, W. D. Stewart, Mrs. Augustus S. Mapes, Miss Frances Stewart, and Douglas B. Stewart. Fond of adventure, as a young man at the age of sixteen he ran away to sea. Returning he settled in this city and became a prosperous merchant, retiring from active business fifteen years ago. He was one of the earliest and most active sportsmen of the Rangeley Lake district. He was buried on Monday last in Forest Hill Cemtery, near Boston.

Gen. Bela M. Hughes.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Gen. Bela M. Hughes, one of the most noted characters in the early history of the West, died at his home, in this city, to-day, of pneumonia. Mr. Hughes was President in the early sixties of the Overland Stage and Express Company, which operated between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. He also was the first President of the Denver and Pacific Railroad, and was prominent in other railroad developments. Mr. Hughes was born in Kentucky in 1816. He was a lawyer until 1893, when he retired. Gen. Hughes was distinguished as a soldier, having served through the Black Hawk war with honor.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK C. JACKSON, Captain and Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, died at Manila, Sept. 30, of heart disease.

Ex-Judge MASON B. LOOMIS, a well-known jurist, died yesterday at his home, in Evanston, Ill., of pneumonia, after an illness of four days. Judge Loomis was born in Harrisville, Ohio, in 1835, and his early life was spent in that section of the country. He was a graduate of Oberlin College. He went to Chicago in 1870.

JAMES FORSHAY, whose stage name was Edward Forshay, is dead at the home of his mother, in Kansas City, aged thirty-five years. Forshay's professional career ended in June, 1901, when he shot and killed his wife, Edna May Stokes, an actress, at a Chicago hotel. Forshay was committed to the Elgin Asylum, where he was confined until last January.

BIRTH.

PACKARD.—In Wilmington, Vt., Oct. 1, a daughter, Katharine Fales, to William L. and Eveleen V. Packard and granddaughter to the late John C. Newton of Holyoke, Mass.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—HATCH.—At Christ Church, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1902, by Rev. Creighton Spencer, D. D., rector emeritus, assisted by Rev. Arthur F. Mahon of the Reformed Church, Howard Lee Davis, son of William H. Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ione Tefft Hatch, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfrederic Smith Hatch of New York City.

DIED.

BANG.—On Sept. 29, 1902, at 11:45 P. M., Frances, most dearly beloved wife of Richard T. Bang, M. D.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 139 West 11th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BEACH.—At his residence, Catskill, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Charles L. Beach, aged 94 years 5 months 6 days.

BONNER.—Friday, Oct. 3, at the Roosevelt Hospital, of pneumonia, George Sewell Bonner.

Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, 40 West 53d St., Sunday, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

COOPER.—On Friday, Oct. 3, 1902, at his residence, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., John B. Cooper, in his 73d year.

Funeral services at Zion Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry, Monday, Oct. 6, on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

FORREST.—On Oct. 3, 1902, Mrs. Mary L. D. Forrest, aged 46.

Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 5, 11 A. M., at 828 St. Nicholas Av.

HOWARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Adeline M., widow of Lancelot Howard, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William P. Hall, 182 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.

JEWETT.—At West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Dudley Buck, son of Harry B. and Frannie F. Jewett.

Funeral service will be held on Sunday, Oct. 5, at Christ Church, corner of Main and Mulford Street, East Orange, on arrival of 3 o'clock train Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts, New York.

LARRABEE.—At the residence of his mother, 405 Dearborn Av., Chicago, on Thursday, Oct. 2, Rollin North Larrabee, beloved son of Mary A. and the late C. R. Larrabee, aged 39 years.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Patrick J., beloved husband of Mary Leonard.

Funeral from his late residence, 67 North 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Typographical Union No. 6 are respectfully invited to attend.

Dublin papers please copy.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, Dr. Charles H. Meeker, aged 77 years.

Funeral service at his late residence on Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 12:25 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad.

Daytona Halifax Journal, Florida papers please copy.

MILLER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, Caroline Augusta, wife of Theodore J. Miller and eldest daughter of the late William L. and Mary Conklin of New York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, 967 Park Av., Plainfield, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet 10 o'clock train from foot of Liberty St. and 9:55 A. M. train from Whitehall St., New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

MORLEY.—Entered into rest Oct. 2, John B. Morley.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at 735 South 22d St., Philadelphia. Interment private.

NEUMAN.—At his residence, on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902, Louis E. Neuman, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M.

PADDOCK.—On Oct. 2, Annie Gordon, widow of the late Franklin A. Paddock of New York.

Funeral at Delhi, N. Y.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, Daniel L. Sturges, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the West End Collegiate Church, 77th St., West End Av., on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 3.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Oct.
BOSHKA, Sigmund, 648 E. 12th St.	6	2
*BANG, Francis, 139 W. 11th St.	44	29
BRASSER, Frances, 417 E. 81st St.	0	2
BRENNER, Annie, 30 Market St.	28	1
BURNS, John H., 244 Grand St.	26	1
BADAMER, Catherine, 2,358 1st Av.	72	2
*CARNEY, James, 82 E. 127th St.	52	30
COST, Nicholas, 545 W. 26th St.	1	2
DOWNEY, Mary C., 141 W. 60th St.	51	2
DODONE, Raphael, 330 E. 109th St.	1	2
DORR, Lewis, 351 E. 32d St.	69	3
EHLERS, William, 350 W. 4th St.	40	1
FARRADY, James, 167 E. 90th St.	55	2
FRENKEL, Mortchke, 83 Suffolk St.	64	1
*FENDI, Giuseppi, 112 Mulberry St.	42	30
FITZGERALD, John, 167 Perry St.	6	1
GRISWOLD, T. R., 309 W. 24th St.	1

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, morning, "The First Contribution Box"; evening, "Yom Kipper—its Jewish and Christian Significance."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Secret of Christlikeness." 7:45 P. M., "Abundant Life." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning topic, "The Church and Its One Foundation." Evening topic, "Strenuous Samson and the Lost Consecration." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by pastor, W. C. Bitting; 11 A. M., "One Loaf"; 7:45 P. M., "God's Omnipotence."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Come.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley, rector, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening, "Tribute to Dr. R. Heber Newton."

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.
Rector, Rev. George Alexander Strong.
11 A. M., holy communion and sermon.
8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
Preacher, the rector at both services.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong 4. Full musical services resumed.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.—Morning service, 11 A. M., the rector officiating. Musical service, 4 P. M., the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith officiating. Offertory: "Harvest Cantata," by Garrett. Evening service, 8 P. M., the rector officiating. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.,
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon by the rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Avenue and 35th Street.
The Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector.
Services—8 A. M., Holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. "Farmer's Mass" sung at 10:30, and Bishop Whitehead will preach the 54th Foundation Day Sermon. Choral Evensong with Stainer's "Lord, Thou Art God," and Draper's "There is a Fold," and Benediction Office, at 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector: Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy communion.....8 A. M.
Morning prayer and holy communion..11 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rector.
Children's Service.....3 P. M.
Choral Litany.....8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et 8h du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Cor. 44th Street and Madison Av.,
The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector.
Morning service, with Holy Communion, at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Rev D. N. Steele will preach in the morning. Rev. Robert Booth in the afternoon.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., at 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Morning service, 11; Sunday school, 9:45.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Holding a Treasure."
7:45 P. M.—Pastor will preach.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
Will preach in GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 10th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 11 and 8; evening prelude, "New York's Dirty Theatres."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11 A. M.; Rev. J. Z., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 60th St.,
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., preaching by the Pastor, followed by service of holy communion. Subject of sermon: "THE UPLIFTED CHRIST." 4 P. M., preaching by the Pastor. Subject, "THE FACE OF GOD."
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQ. South, Edward Judson, Pastor.
The pastor will preach, 10:45 and 7:30.

METHODIST CHURCH, 109TH ST., EAST OF Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone.—Services 11, 2:30, 8. Vested choir. Sunday school orchestra. Welcome.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door."
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Pastor preaches 10:30 and 7:45.
Communion after Morning Sermon.
Monday night, "Civic Conscience," Frank Moss. Special features at Concert to-night.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Communion morning, Dr. Cyrus McPherson; evening, Prof. Cole and choir 40 voices.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"ONE WHO KNOWS."
8 P. M.—"LOST MONEY."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., near 6th Av.
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
11:45—"The Comforters."
Children's Hour, Oct. 10, 3:30 P. M. Public invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 118th St., Bet. 1st and 2d Avs.—Pastor, GEORGE E. STROBRIDGE, D. D.; 10:30 A. M., communion; 7:45 P. M., choral services, address by pastor, and special music by vested choir.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers in charge:
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
Services Sunday, Oct. 5th.
Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., LL. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. SHEPHERD KNAPP, at 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Weekly evening services Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Great Crisis in Jacob's Life." The second in a course upon "Great Crises in the Lives of Great Men." Sunday school at 3 P. M.; communion at 4:30. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue & Fifty-fifth Street,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
Pastor,
Will conduct the Services commencing at
11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Morning Topic,
"The Christian's Indebtedness."
Afternoon Topic,
"Visions of Youth."
Strangers Cordially Invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The pastor, Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. David Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion; 8 P. M., monthly praise service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Madison Avenue, corner of 24th Street. Sabbath service at 11 A. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach.
Communion Service, 4 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach
11 A. M., "Childishness."
4:30 P. M., "Manliness."
Welcome.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., Near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor.
Preparatory service Friday eve, 10th. 8 o'clock.

Religious Notices.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. On Wednesday evenings the pastor gives an exposition of the Articles of the Reformed Faith, adopted by the last General Assembly.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion service at 11 A. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Jesus, the Sojourner."
Evening—"Jesus in Touch with Modern Life."
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning sermon.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
6th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Religion of the Outstretched Hand."
Evening—"The Tyranny of a Habit and Its Overthrow."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. The Sunday school will open its sessions for Bible study at 9:45 A. M.

PROSPECT HILL REFORMED CHURCH, Park Av., Near 92d St., Rev. Henry M. Cox.—Services 11 A. M. and communion 4 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach the second sermon in series upon "The Education of a Saviour of Men"; "Education Through Suffering." All cordially invited. Services, 11 A. M.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject—"The Alleged Comfortless Character of Modern Radical Religion." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject, "Ethics of the Coal Strike." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, minister in charge, will preach. Subject, "The Law of Service."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. CROWE preaches, 11 A. M.
"A Theology That Ennobles Life."

A GREAT AWAKENING ON THE BOWERY. Bowery Mission, 55 Bowery—Special services next week. Preachers: Monday, Rev. F. H. Jacobs; Tuesday, Rev. R. Bagnell; Wednesday, Rev. Dr. MacArthur; Thursday, Rev. Dr. Henson; Friday, Rev. Dr. Elliott; Saturday, Rev. I. P. Withington—at 8 P. M. Everybody welcome.

ALEX. S. BACON OF BROOKLYN ON "A Reporter's Theology"; Albertus Shelley Orchestra; opening of Auditorium; men's meeting Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4.15 P. M. Admission free.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Convention Oct. 1-13. Rev. A. B. Simpson, 10:30 Sunday. Missionary meeting 3 P. M., when the claims of China, Africa, South America, and the West Indies will be presented. During the week at 4 o'clock the following ministers will speak: Monday, Rev. F. R. Morse, D. D.; Tuesday, Rev. T. L. Campbell, D. D.; Wednesday, Rev. J. Balcom Shaw; Thursday, Rev. George Lorimer, D. D.; Friday, Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., and about twenty missionaries from all heathen lands. Rescue Mission Day, Monday, 13th. Send for programmes.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "That Dreamer!" Administration of the Holy Supper.

CLOSING WEEK TENT EVANGEL, Broadway and 56th St.—Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., 4 P. M. Eminent speakers every evening.

DR. JOSIAH STRONG,
Author of "Our Country," etc., will speak upon "The Next Great Awakening," in the West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. For men only. All seats free. Music by CECELIA BRADFORD QUARTETTE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH,
The Founder of the Salvation Army,
will preach in Academy of Music, 14th Street and Irving Place, Sunday, Oct. 5, at 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M. Will lecture in Carnegie Music Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, Monday, Oct. 6, at 8 P. M., On "The Past, Present, and Future of the Salvation Army."
Hon. Seth Low will preach.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Avenue, near 27th Street. Sunday at 11 A. M. "The Coal Strike."

LENOX AV. UNION CHURCH, WEST 119TH St., Near 5th Av., Rev. James P. Lichtenberger, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., H. A. GERDSEN, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. All seats free.

MR. GEORGE SOLTAU OF LONDON will speak, Victoria Ladies' Quartette will sing at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 52 East 23d Street, Sunday, Oct. 5th, 3:45 P. M. For men exclusively. All invited.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the reopening of these non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.
1. The North Side Primary Union has united with the Central Primary Union and will hold a Rally, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 2:30 P. M., in the Madison Ave. Ref. Church, cor. of 57th St. Mrs. H. Elizabeth Foster, President.
2. In Madison Ave. Ref. Church, cor. of 57th St., on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 3:30 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Leader.
3. In Collegiate Ref. Church, Lenox Ave. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 8 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Leader.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St. Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine musical programme.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

ELECTRIC DISPLAY AT BRIDGE.

Sheet of Flame Bursts from Trolley Slot and Moves Down Park Row During Rush Hour.

While the evening rush through Park Row to the Brooklyn Bridge was at its height last evening, the underground system of the Third Avenue Electric line became short circuited opposite the bridge entrance, causing an alarming pyrotechnical display. Crowded north-bound cars were following each other at short headway when one became disabled and the current began its erratic conduct.

First there was a loud report, and a sheet of flame burst up from the slot, extending four feet above the surface of the street. The disabled car could not be moved, and the circuit continued to be "short circuited" at ten-second intervals. Panic-stricken passengers fell over one another in their rush from the disabled car, and the sheet of flame, resembling a powerful search light, began traveling down the uptown track, in the direction of the Post Office. Behind the car that caused the trouble were two horse cars of the East Broadway line, and the drivers of these hurriedly got their horses off the track.

Within a few moments there were no passengers left on the cars on the up-town track between the Post Office and the bridge. Policemen hurried to keep teams from crossing the track, but the majority of the drivers did not need the warning. They preferred to see the finish of the electrical display before they attempted to cross. The inspectors and starters from the Post Office terminal of the Third Avenue line hurried to the place of the trouble, and after calling out the emergency wagon moved the car blocked in front of the bridge. The flashes then died down and finally discontinued entirely. The horse cars to the rear were got out of the way, and another electric car of the Third Avenue line pushed the disabled car to the barn at East Sixty-fifth Street.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Services Ended in the International Union Church.

Close of the Venture of the Rev. Richard Tjader, Whose Wife Is a Daughter of Samuel Thorne, Banker.

The Rev. Richard Tjader's International Union Church, which was opened for missionary work in what used to be St. James Episcopal Church, Seventy-second Street, near Lexington Avenue, at a cost of about $100,000, has been closed. It is said that the father-in-law of the Rev. Richard Tjader, Samuel Thorne, furnished the money. The Rev. Mr. Tjader is in Sweden, preparing, it is said, to remove his family thither.

At the close of an evening service on the last Sunday in August, the Rev. Mr. Tjader announced to his congregation that for family reasons there would be no more services and that the place that was fitted up about a year ago must be given up. The services had not attracted a permanent support.

The Rev. Mr. Tjader is a Swede and was a favorite of the late Dwight L. Moody. He carried on evangelistic work in Sweden, and there was a romance about his marriage to the daughter of the New York banker. They met in India. His first effort in mission work in this city was at One Hundredth Street, near Third Avenue, where Mr. Thorne assisted him in the purchase of a property.

ELEVEN VESTRYMEN RESIGN.

Trouble in Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint—The Rev. J. A. Denniston Refused to Resign.

The refusal of the Rev. J. A. Denniston to resign as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Kent Street, Greenpoint, has been followed by the withdrawal of the eleven Vestrymen from the church. The Vestrymen resigned on Wednesday, after deciding to allow Mr. Denniston to run the church.

The church society was organized twenty-five years ago. When Mr. Denniston assumed charge, six years ago, the church was in a prosperous condition. To the rector was conveyed recently, it is said, a hint that perhaps with a change new life could probably be brought into the society, but Mr. Denniston refused to take the hint to resign. The Vestrymen appealed to Bishop Burgess without success.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETS

Three Days' Conference in Progress at Columbia University.

The first day of the preliminary conference of the Columbia Christian Association was held at Earl Hall, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon. An address of welcome by the President, M. Hartley Dodge, was followed by an address on the problems which the association will have to meet this year, by the General Secretary, Josiah Calvin McCracken, '01, U. P. Then A. B. Williams, Yale, '98, gave a general survey of the work done by the intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of the country. Addresses were also delivered by members of the Columbia delegation at Northfield, last July.

The conference is to last to-day and to-morrow. Following is the programme for those two days:

TO-DAY.

10:30 A. M.—Finances, George H. Butler, Jr., 1903, College.
11 A. M.—Philanthropic Work, Chairman of Boys' Club, Chairman of Legal Aid; address, J. B. Reynolds, Secretary to Mayor Low.
12 A. M.—Sectional Conferences. College, George F. Bambach, 1903, College; Applied Science, L. Moen, 1903, Scientific; Law, H. Alexander Smith, 1904, Law; Graduate, Horwood Hoadley, 1900, College.
1:30 P. M.—Address, Gilbert A. Beaver.
2 P. M.—Address, Robert E. Speer.
2:45 P. M.—Sectional Conferences.

TO-MORROW.

2:30 P. M.—Bible Study. Talk by Orville Frantz, Harvard, 1903, President Harvard Y. M. C. A.
3 P. M.—Sectional Conference.
4 P. M.—Address, A. B. Williams, Yale, 1898; address, Orville Frantz, Harvard, 1903, President Harvard Y. M. C. A.

An Elizabeth Pastor's Change of Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Clark, who for eight years has been pastor of the First Congregational Church, announced to-day that on doctrinal grounds he had abandoned that faith to become a Unitarian. Dr. Clark is the fourth out of the six ministers of the church who have adopted new religious views.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Oct. 12.

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SUBJECT.—Crossing the Jordan. Joshua, iii., 9-17; iv., 1-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee—and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee. Isaiah xxxiii., 2.

"The Book of Joshua," among sacred books, occupies a somewhat similar position to that of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" among the secular. Both bring before us in a very graphic manner truths of personal importance because they relate to spiritual experiences. The one, however, is a work of fiction. The other is veritable history. The one is the work of imagination, the other of divine inspiration. If the one has an irresistible charm for all classes, the other ought to be not only more interesting, but more helpful to every believer as he journeys from "The City of Destruction" to "The Celestial City."

Last week our lesson brought before us the preparation needed for the experiences such as one is sure to meet. This week we begin the study of those experiences. For while the story of the crossing of the Jordan, on its face, appears to be a military movement, the first step toward the conquest of a great country, it is not based on any rules laid down in manuals of military tactics. It is instructive only to the "good soldier of Jesus Christ." So it will be found with all of Joshua's movements and plans as the conquereor of Canaan.

For some time before this incident took place the children of Israel had encamped among the accacia groves, or shittim trees, "by Jordan from Beth-Jeshimoth, even unto Abel-Shittim in the plains of Moab," (Num. xxxiii., 49.) Probably they had been there for several months. For from that camp at their headquarters they had gone out and conquered the whole country on the east side of the Jordan as far north, probably, as "The Sea of Cinnereth," (Deut. iii., 17,) or, as it was called in later days, "The Sea of Galilee." In this conquest they had completely overthrown the great Kings—Sihon, King of the Amorites, and Og, King of Bashan.

When Balaam looked upon this camp from the mountains of Moab he could not help crying out:

How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob,
Thy Tabernacles, O Israel!
As valleys are they spread forth—
As gardens by the river side—
As lign-aloes which the Lord hath planted—
As cedar trees beside the waters.
(Num. xxiv., 5, 6, R. V.)

From this camp Moses went up "unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho," (Deut. xxxiv., 1,) that God might show him the length and breadth of the land which He had promised to His people. That earthly Canaan he could not enter, but having seen it, he entered into the heavenly. In the arms of God he fell asleep, and by the hand of God he was buried.

BREAKING CAMP.

For "thirty days" (Deut., xxxiv., 8,) the people mourned for him. Then, it may have been at once when the time of mourning had expired, or some time afterward, when Joshua had received the encouragement which we considered last week, he was directed to make preparations to break up this camp. "Within three days" (i., 11,) they were to leave it forever. At once Joshua commanded the people to prepare victuals for the march and arranged with Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh for the carrying out of the promise they had made to Moses and to their brethren, for an active campaign was evidently before him. At the same time and probably by God's direction he sent out two strong, active men, who were good swimmers, to inquire into the state of affairs on the other side of Jordan. But it was apparently without any knowledge on the part of the people. It was simply for his own information and use, in case he needed it for their encouragement. Then the tents were taken down and the great army moved up the Jordan until it was opposite Jericho. There they went into camp again, and soon the two men who had been sent out to "view the land" returned to it and made their report, saying: "Truly, the Lord hath delivered into our hands all the land; for all the inhabitants of the country do faint because of us," (ii., 24.)

It was in the early Springtime—about the latter part of our March. It was the time of the Spring harvest of that country, and "Jordan overfloweth all his banks all the time of harvest," (v. 15.) So the melting snow on Hermon had produced the usual freshet, when the lions and other wild beasts were driven from their accustomed lairs, (Jer. xlix., 19,) and when "the swelling of Jordan," (Jer. xii., 5,) made it impassable at Jericho for any but the strongest swimmers. For the fall of the river from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea, in a distance of about seventy miles, was 983 feet, "giving room for three cataracts each equal to the Niagara," (the Rev. Thornley Smith.) When such a stream was swollen we can well imagine what a volume and what a rush of waters must have confronted Joshua and his followers. They reached far above the ordinary banks of the river, and spread out over the valley on both sides. Now, there was no ford—no bridge—and no boats. An effectual barrier lay between them and all that God had promised. What should they do?

They could have continued their march northward on the east bank of the river until they reached the probably shallower and more quiet waters near its source, and have crossed there. Or they could have turned back and gone around the southern end of the Dead Sea. Or they could have gone into camp again and waited for the waters to subside. But they were not permitted to do either. By God's command they must go forward without fear or delay. It must be done "to-morrow," (v., 5) —just when the difficulty in their way had had time enough to make its full impression upon their minds, and when it seemed the most insurmountable. They must not wait for it to be removed or seek to overcome it in some easy way of their own devising. They must go forward, although the stream was wide, and deep, and dangerous. Such are often God's commands to His people.

And many reasons naturally suggest themselves for such decided and prompt action. In the case of the children of Israel, they had now been for a long time in the comparative idleness of a camp life, and great corruptions had already begun to creep in among them from contact with the neighboring heathen tribes, (Num. xxv.) For although these tribes had been conquered, yet their idolatries had not been overthrown and they proved very seductive. A longer stay would undoubtedly make matters worse.

RICH PASTURAGE.

But even if it did not, by staying there they would be in great danger of becoming satisfied with but a portion of their inheritance. The part of it which they had already conquered was a splendid country, and well adapted to them as keepers of cattle. The rich pasturage of Bashan then, and long afterward, furnished apt imagery for the poetry of the times. (See Deut. xxxii., 14; Psalms xxii., 12; lxviii., 15.) Two tribes and half of another had already become so well pleased with it that they desired nothing more, and there was room enough in it for all, for it reached from the Jordan to the Euphrates. If the whole company tarried there, however, the far richer portion of their inheritance would have been lost to them altogether. For on the other side of Jordan there was not only good pasture land, but land suited to all other of their necessities. There they could enter into manufacturing and commerce as well as agriculture. For Moses had said it is "a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass." (Deut. viii., 9,) and on its waters they could sail their boats, and in them ply their nets. These advantages would have been almost entirely lost if they had not gone forward.

Moreover, if they did not move promptly just at that time, it is more than probable that they would have found it much more difficult to conquer the land. For the fear of them then rested upon the people. They had seen and heard of their rapid marches, and of their invincible power. Sihon, King of Moab, and Og, King of Bashan, had fallen before them, and now nothing but the swollen Jordan prevented them from moving at once upon Jericho, and Ai, and Bethel, and all the strongholds of the Jebusites. Their great hope was that the Jordan could not be passed, and the delay thus caused would give them time to fortify themselves, and to weaken the invaders. But if Israel should go forward then, it would—as we find it did—(v., 1)—utterly dispirit them and make their conquest easy.

Thus, by hesitation and delay, they would have endangered their own steadfastness—they would have become satisfied with less than God had promised; and their enemies would have become more difficult to overcome. These are important lessons for every child of God to lay to heart. For in all this there are great spiritual lessons for every age and class.

When God's children are called by His grace to enter into all that He has promised—or by His providences to perform some special service—they are very apt to find some Jordan to cross, as many a pilgrim's progress to the Celestial City has been stopped by "lions in the way." When these difficulties and dangers meet one who has just entered upon the Christian life, or even one who has long walked with God, the great temptation is to wait until the way seems easier, or to get around them by some plausible human plan. It is very hard to go forward in simple faith. But it is just then that the command, "Be strong and of good courage," is most needed, and is most imperative. For we are always called to cross the Jordan when it seems to be greatly swollen and very turbulent.

COUNSEL FOR BELIEVERS.

When Mr. Mistrust and Mr. Timorous were driven back because of the lions in the way, and told their story to Christian, even "he was afraid and thought also himself to go back after them, for he thought nothing but death was before him. But the Porter at the lodge—whose name is Watchful—cried unto him, saying: 'Is thy strength so small? Fear not the lions, for they are chained, and are placed there, for the trial of faith where it is—and for discovery of those that have none. Keep in the midst of the path, and no hurt shall come to thee." (Bunyan.) This is good counsel for all believers.

When God commanded Joshua to go forward, He knew that the river was swollen and utterly impassable by any means within human reach. But He also knew that what was impossible with men, was possible with Him (Matt. xix., 26.) All that was required of Joshua was to trust Him and obey His command. And the directions given to him—and through him to the people—were very simple, but very significant. The priests were to take up "The Ark of the Covenant," and bear it upon their shoulders, but none of the people were to come within "about two thousand cubits" of it, or about three-quarters of a mile. Probably the tribes were arranged very much the same as in the camp at Sinai. "The Ark" thus stood out before them as a most conspicuous object. Every eye and every thought was fixed upon it, with nothing to intervene between it and them.

As they thus watched it, they saw the priests move directly toward the swollen stream. They even walked boldly into it so that the waters flowed over their feet. But then suddenly the waters ceased to flow. An invisible but an impenetrable dam stretched from shore to shore. Not a drop passed over it or through it. "The waters which came down from above stood and rose up in one heap—a great way off—at Adam, the city that is beside Zarethan, and those that went down toward the sea of the Arabah—even the Salt Sea—were wholly cut off." (Verse 16, R. V.) If this "Zarethan" is the same as that mentioned in I. Kings, vii., 46, this dam was at least ten miles above Jericho, below it the waters flowed quietly on to the Dead Sea until the bed of the river was dry. An open valley—twenty or more miles long—thus spread itself out before Joshua and the people of Israel. Then the priests, with "The Ark" upon their shoulders, walked forward into the middle of this valley, and there stood until the whole company had passed over dry shod, as they did when they went through the Red Sea. Thus when they first entered upon their new life as God's redeemed children—and when they entered upon the possession of his promises—in both they must pass through the same experiences—a "baptism into death" that they "should walk in newness of life," (Romans., vi., 4.)

MARKED RESULTS.

The result of all this was very marked. It was evidently God's work. By it the children of Israel were greatly encouraged and strengthened, while their enemies were discouraged and weakened. When they heard "that the Lord had dried up the waters of Jordan from before the children of Israel, their heart melted, neither was there spirit in them any more because of the children of Israel." (v., 1.)

Now the peculiar significance of this passage over Jordan lies in the place which "The Ark" occupied. It was looked upon with the greatest reverence, and every movement had direct reference to it. It led the people to realize that they were in the presence of God, and were in a very special and peculiar sense, the objects of His love and care. As we have already seen, it was the one place—the only place—in all the camp of Israel where God had His dwelling place, and the only place where they could come before Him and find mercy and forgiveness. It—and all connected with it—stood for the finished work of Christ, and was the sure pledge of God's grace toward them. The spiritual lesson, therefore, is very obvious. It is, that only by "looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of faith," (Heb. xii., 2,) can any believer meet the difficulties in his way, and overcome every barrier that stands between him and the promises of God. As the "memorial stones" were set up by Joshua to keep this passage of the Jordan in mind, so this great truth should ever be held in remembrance.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

With what is "The Book of Joshua" compared, and how is this lesson related to that of last week?

Where had the children of Israel been for a long time encamped, and what is said of it?

What did Joshua do when he broke up this camp, and what was the condition of the river Jordan?

How could they have gotten over the difficulty, and what would have been the result if they had followed some way of their own?

What was the prominent feature of this and how is it taught by Bunyan?

How was the crossing effected, and what was the result?

What was the prominent feature of this crossing, and what is the lesson that it teaches?

COUNSEL FOR BELIEVERS.

A VICTIM FROM RUSSIA.

East Siders Aid a Widow Whose Husband Was Hanged.

There was a concert and tea at the New Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street, last night, given by the "Arbeiter Ring" for the benefit of Mrs. M. Lekert. It was estimated that nearly 2,000 people paid the price of admission, 15 cents. This to many of the east side was quite a tax on their resources. The money was gladly given, however, as it meant the contribution of former neighbors and others who had suffered in Russia from the abuses which made Mrs. Lekert a widow.

Lekert was a shoemaker of Wilna. He was known in so far as he dared to let it be known as a Socialist-Republican. He was earning by hard work $3 a week. This had to be shared with his young wife, soon to become a mother.

Gov. von Wald of Wilna made the announcement that those who desired to be regarded favorably by the Government should attend the performance at a local theatre of an anti-Semitic play, "Contrabandisten." The Jews were especially requested to be present. Lekert with his wife went to the theatre with many others of their race to cry out against what they believed to be an outrage to their religious convictions. The Governor ordered the doors of the theatre closed and the arrest of all the Jews present. They were taken to the public square and lashed—men, women, and children.

Among those who felt the sting of the knout were Lekert and his wife. He ceased his cries for the "Russian Republic" when he saw the girl wife in her delicate condition dragged from the crowd to be thrashed. His hands and feet were

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	8.94
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅜
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	10.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 68½@71c; No. 2 red, 68½@69½c; No. 2 corn, 61@61¾c; No. 2 yellow, 62½c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.27; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.28; mess pork, per bbl, $16.90@17; short-rib sides, (loose,) $11.20@11.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.62½@8.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@11.67½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Values scored a striking advance, closing well up toward the top figures of the season thus far. The market opened with prices 2@4 points higher on moderate general buying, and then worked up an additional point or two on demand from Wall Street bulls and more nervous room bears. Later, however, the whole list eased off to the close of the day previous, at which level speculation dropped off to a scattering settlement trade, with opinions as to the probable showing of the noon Government report at sixes and sevens. The Liverpool cables were not much of a factor either way. The week-end statistical statements were about as expected, and made little impression upon local traders. Just before 12 M. there was a sharp break to 8.75 for January under a movement to liquidate, based on fear of a condition over 60 per cent. Then came the announcement of 58.3, on which the shorts scrambled for cover and the bull leaders sought to regain former supremacy. For the rest of the session a battle-royal between longs and shorts was fought out, with the net results showing the bulls holding much the better position. It was considered with the condition down nearly 6 points from a month ago, and Texas off to 47, or less than half a crop. Liverpool would come radically higher and Europe will send large buying orders here. All through the afternoon the market displayed a tendency to work upward, January selling repeatedly at 8.90, or within 2 points of the previous topnotch of the season thus far. Commission houses became vigorous buyers of the Winter and remote deliveries; the South and some foreign interests sent buying orders in the Fall deliveries. The market at the close was steady and net 7@8 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 500,000 bales. Export clearances were again large, though somewhat less than the total port receipts. Private spot market news reflected increasing strength on a more arbitrary attitude of holders.

Spot cotton at New York will hereafter be quoted in decimals. The market closed quiet, with quotations the equivalent of 1-16c higher, on the basis of 8.90c for middling upland and 9.15c for middling gulf. Sales were 2,110 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝-16c; Savannah, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Wilmington, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Augusta, quiet, 1-32c lower, at 8 5/8@8 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 6,000 to 7,000 bales, as compared with 10,007 bales actual last week and 8,644 bales actual last year; at Houston, 10,000 to 11,000 bales, against 15,550 bales actual a week ago and 12,411 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.52	8.58	8.52	8.57@8.58
November	8.69	8.73	8.65	8.74@8.76
December	8.77	8.84	8.72	8.81@8.82
January	8.82	8.90	8.75	8.89@8.87
February	8.90	8.97	8.90	8.96@8.97
March	8.99	9.07	8.96	9.06@9.07
April	9.06	9.14	9.01	9.13@9.14
May	9.14	9.21	9.08	9.20@9.21

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Spot Cotton—Good business done; prices easier; American middling, fair, 5 22-100d; good middling, 4 94-100d; middling, 4 84-100d; low middling, 4 74-100d; good ordinary, 4 62-100d; ordinary, 4 50-100d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 9,400 bales American. Receipts, 14,000 bales, all American. Futures opened easier and closed easy; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 64-100d, value; October and November, 4 60-100d, sellers; November and December, 4 58-100d, buyers; December and January, 4 57-100d, buyers; January and February, 4 57-100d, sellers; February and March, 4 57-100d, buyers; March and April, 4 58-100d, sellers; April and May, 4 55-100d, buyers; May and June, 4 55-100d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In face of some opposition the grain markets developed another good strong undertone and closed again near the top, wheat being 2¾c net higher. As on previous days, outside trade was a feature in all markets, absorbing everything offered before it had any chance to become a burden on the market. Professionals took profits on the bulge in wheat and at times, notably right after the opening, there was more or less selling for short account, but the latter operations proved so unsuccessful that they were not repeated with any force during the balance of the session. Foreign houses as usual bought a little wheat around the opening, and showed generally firm cables, those from Liverpool closing ½@⅝d net higher, and Paris 5 to 10 points up. A cable from Broomhall, received late in the afternoon, said the official French crop estimate was 342,000,000 bushels, against 295,000,000 bushels last year. A change in the tenor of Argentine crop news from the favorable reports lately received invited part of the early buying, while reports of heavy clearances from both coasts, together with pronounced strength in corn, stimulated the late demand. The Argentine reports complained of frost in some sections and a lack of rain in many districts. There were no shipments from that country this week, but the visible supply increased about 200,000 bushels over last week. The interior movement for the day aggregated 1,211,000 bushels, against 1,174,000 bushels last year. The Northwest receipts amounted to 789 cars, compared with 865 cars last week and 885 cars a year ago. The Modern Miller said that while Fall sowing of wheat had been much retarded by rains, the ground was in fine shape for seeding. Minneapolis stocks are expected to increase 200,000 bushels for the week, and Duluth will be about a standoff. Export business in detail included 75,000 bushels of No. 1 hard, Manitoba, private terms, cost, insurance, and freight; local load No. 2 red and 9½ loads ungraded at New York; also 70,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, cost, insurance, and freight, local account. Outports did 7 loads export. Quotations, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 75¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, October, 15-26; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, Oct. 26-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, Oct. 15-26, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, Oct. 24-25.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 67¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, 67½@71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 57c; December, 40c; May, 40c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29¼c; December, 29½c; May, 30½c; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 3.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c; December, 66¾c; May, 69¼c; November, 67¾c; macaroni No. 1, 64¾c; No. 2, 62¾c. Oats—December, 29½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72c; December, 69½c. Rye—No. 1, 50c. Barley—No. 2, 72c; sample, 40@53c. Corn—December, 48¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Wheat—December, 69½@69¾c; May, 68¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $2.40@$2.5, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, $2.25@$2.30, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.32@$1.34. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.85; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21 in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oilcake, $27; corn oilcake, $24; hominy chop, $22.50@$23.50; oilmeal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74¼	74 9-16	74¼	74½
May	75⅛	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛
Corn—				
October	67	67	67	67
November	62½	63⅛	62½	63½
December	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛
January	..	..	..	50
May	48	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	36¼
December	..	..	..	37½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$10.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	68¾	69⅛	68¾	69
December	69¾	70¼	69¾	70⅛
May	70¾	71	70⅜	70⅞
Corn—				
October	59½	60	59½	60
December	48⅝	49½	48⅝	49½
May	43	43 11-16	42¾	43⅝
Oats—				
October	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32½
December	31⅝	32⅝	31½	32⅝
May	32½	34	32½	33⅝
Lard—				
December	$9.02½	$9.10	$9.02½	$9.10
January	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.85
Ribs—				
January	8.25	8.27½	8.20	8.27½
Pork—				
January	15.55	15.75	15.55	15.75

COFFEE.—The market, after opening steady, with first prices net 5@10 points higher, following the stronger tone of the European markets, ruled steady but quiet during the session, finally closing steady, with quotations 5@15 points over the closing figures of Thursday. The foreign cables this morning were somewhat of a surprise after a rather indifferent reception of the smaller movement news of Thursday. There was some covering, but the operations as a rule were unimportant. The spot market was quiet but fairly steady, with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
November	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.25@5.30
December	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.35@5.40
January	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
February	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
March	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.60@5.65
April	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
May	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
July	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.90@5.95
August	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.95@6.00
September	..	..	..	5.95@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4@50; exchange, 12d; receipts, 15,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 13,000 bags; stock, 683,000 bags. Santos—Firm; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 44,000 bags; stock, 1,650,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M. was not ¾ pfg higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened irregular, ½f higher; at 12 M. advanced ½f; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 58,000 bags; January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 37.50; December, 37.75; December, 38. Stock in Havre, 2,972,000 bags, of which 2,355,000 bags are Brazilian, compared with 3,003,000 and 2,608,000 bags last week.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@18.75; family, $20.50@$21; short clear, $19.25@$21. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$22@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9½c; 180 lb, 9½c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14½c; 10 lb, 13½@14c; 12 lb, 13@13½c; 14 lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c; pickled hams, 11¾@12c. TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 6⅝c. LARD—$10.65; city tins, $10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.60; Continent, $10.90; Brazil kegs, $12.75; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 14c; city lard stearine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil, and machine, barrels, 51@51½c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.35; oil, barrels, $4.50. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.20@$2.25; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10; W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Turpentine, 49c; receipts, 752 casks; sales, 428 casks; exports, 60 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,356 bbls; sales, 866 bbls; exports, 1,087 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.32½; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.40; W G, $3.65; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 48½c; receipts, 708 casks. Resin, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 216 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.60; receipts, 44 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 153 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.—Turpentine, 47½c. Resin unchanged; sales, 300 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers active; common, 10@20c higher; medium to good, 20@40c higher; bulls and cows steady. Steers, $3.80@$5.10; stockers, $3; oxen, $2.75@$4.90; bulls, $2.75@$3.25; cows, $1.50@$3.45. Dressed beef slow; Texas beef, 5@6¼c per lb; native sides, 7@12c per lb; veals (asier; other calves steady; veals, $5@$8.50; little calves, $3@$4; grassers, $3.25; Ohio calves, $5; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Good sheep steady; medium and common, 15@25c lower; lambs, 15c higher; sheep, $2.50@$3.75; culls, $1.75; dressed mutton, 5½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10c. Hogs firmer; State hogs, $7.10@$7.20; mixed, Western do, $6.90; country-dressed hogs, $7.10; country-dressed hogs slow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Fleming, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, Ozmun, Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Anning, flannels and linings; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; T. C. Field, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Wells, Gail, Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. Nixon, carpets; 52 Franklin Street; Plaza Hotel.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Greene, domestics and linings; 43 Leonard Street.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. J. Connor, suits and waists; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnston, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Lebolt, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stern, Isaac, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stern, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, ribbons; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; J. T. Paul, Jr., Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Coleman Carnegie, Pittsburg; H. C. Breeden, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. A. Lefort, United States Army; Paul Moller, Berlin.

GRAND—Major C. R. Krauthoff, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Samuel F. Bottols, United States Army; Capt. W. E. Cole, United States Army.

PLAZA—William Gillette, the actor.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Dr. Gibbons, Edinburgh; Dr. J. De Wolf, Trinidad, B. W. I.

ASTOR—Dr. S. L. Gilston, Third United States Cavalry.

MAJESTIC—E. T. Masters, St. Petersburg; J. W. Morton, St. Louis.

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15 West 43d Street, New York City.
23rd Year Opens Sept. 24th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

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Elocution, oratory, recitations, voice strengthening for reading, public speaking, conversation, entertaining, teaching. Kingsley's, 8 East 15th.

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42nd Year begins September 16th, 1902.
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prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
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Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

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No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY OCT. 1ST.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after Sept. 10. Summer address, Hollis-ton, Mass.

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106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
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SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 29TH.

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Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

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LENOX AV., COR. 115TH ST.,
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Afternoon Classes in Physical Culture for boys and girls attending Public Schools from 4 to 6 P. M., reopen Oct. 1st.

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542 FIFTH AVE., COR. 45TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships; evening classes October 7. Phone 587—38th.

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Established in 1816.
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Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
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Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

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Thoroughly graded classes from kindergarten to college preparation. Reopens Oct. 2d, 1902.

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MANHATTAN.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
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Select Catholic Military Boarding School.
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Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
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A strictly select Military Home School believed to be the only one of the kind in New England, located in Billerica, about eighteen miles from Boston, Mass., limited to 40 boys; buildings new, modern sanitary accommodations; grounds cover about seventy acres; unlimited facilities for outdoor sports. Gymnasium. Military training an attractive feature, and especially adapted to boys of our class. Fits for college, technology and business. Long distance telephone. Connected by steam cars and electrics with all surrounding cities. $500 per year; ages 7 to 16, inclusive. Careful inspection invited. Circular.
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Shenandoah Valley. Only pure, manly boys wanted. $260 yearly.

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Ideal school and home for girls from eight to thirteen. Large grounds. Terms $425. No extras. Reopens Oct. 1, 1902.

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Absolutely genuine Ferdinando Gagliano violin for sale; price, $400. H. Bauer, 11 West 28th St.

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Dancing.

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Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruises
FOR 1903.
Per Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers "KAISERIN" AND "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd Express Steamer. White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat
West Indies J

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 3	852,407
To date this year	141,461,354
Corresponding date last year	218,350,905

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 3	$4,927,000
To date this year	$719,732,350
Corresponding date last year	$775,813,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Int. Silver, pf	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Manhattan	½
Am. Dist. Tel	1	New Cent. Coal	1½
Am. Tobacco pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Brklyn Union Gas	2	N. Y., O. & W.	¾
C., M. & St. P.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	4	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Detroit Union Ry.	2½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1⅜
Gen. Chem. pf.	¾	Twin City	1
Int. Power	1	Un. R. & P. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	North American	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Pacific Coast	2
Com. Cable	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1	People's Gas	⅜
Corn Products	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Corn. Prod. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
D., L. & Hudson	2½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Den. & R. G.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Union Pacific	½
Detroit South. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Met. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Int. Met. Am. pf.	⅝	Wabash	⅛
Int. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Wells-Fargo	½
General Electric	1	Westinghouse	1
Hocking Valley	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Int. Paper	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Pump	½		
Int. Steam pf.	½		
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	2	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	2
Green Bay deb. A	5	U. S. R. & R. 6s	1
Green Bay deb. B	15	Va. Def. 6s, Brown Bros. ctfs.	1
Rich. & Dan. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Pennsylvania 4½s	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

For an hour—the closing hour—yesterday's security market was in turmoil. The panicky conditions of last Monday were reassertive. Conspicuous investment stocks fell whole points between sales, and declines of 4, 5, and 6 points scarred the whole market. A lie was responsible for it all. Wall Street news agencies printed and gave sudden distribution to the falsehood that the Secretary of the Treasury's recent money market "relief" action was to be undone—the Controller of the Treasury being quoted as declaring that the Secretary had transcended his power, had undertaken to do what was illegal, and would have to take back his relief announcement. The news agency statements were unqualified.

Natural enough was the nervousness produced. Especially were brokerage commission houses exercised. Ghosts of all the savage conditions that wrought disaster just before the Treasury acted last Monday went dancing ghoulishly through the Street. Liquidation started as by combustion—bear speculators lending aggressive aid in the smashing of quotations.

That the yarn was illogical was appreciated, but the apprehension that it might still be true overruled common sense calculations; and the usual hurry rule was followed by selling first and finding out the facts afterward.

Before the end of the day's business sanity took an inning. The Stock Exchange suddenly came to realize that the display it was making was one of foolishness; and up went quotations rapidly, practically all of the important losses being recovered. Then later—after the Stock Exchange adjournment—came official repudiation of the falsehood. The Controller had made no such statement as that attributed to him. He was not in collision with the Secretary of the Treasury; he was not bent on interference with business interests; he was not conniving at stock market demoralization.

It will not be possible to persuade any man of experience in Wall Street that the sensational bulletins were the result of accident—that they were the result of anything else than deliberately planned stock jobbery. Nor could they who imposed on the news agencies have been insignificant folks—the sudden smashing raid that accompanied the falsehood testified to the power and adroitness of the conspirators.

Circumstantial evidence of responsibility will be investigated by the Stock Exchange.

Yet one actually inspiriting fact—one fact of notable value—this stock jobbery performance makes clear: Though canards and raids may now, as always, create nervousness and induce liquidation, the quick sequel to exposure of such shameless tactics is that the security market shows new and more pronounced strength. Falsehoods may be temporarily disturbing; there is final and dominant influence in National prosperity.

ST. PAUL'S RISE.

Standard Oil brokers were credited with the largest buying of St. Paul, which enjoyed a somewhat sensational rise of more than 4 points, a part of which was maintained until the close, despite the sharp break toward the close.

The gossip in the Street was that the St. Paul management is contemplating the purchase of a small independent system—Green Bay and Western, whose bonds were active and strong yesterday—and that, incident to the purchase, and because of recent extensions and improvements, St. Paul shareholders are to receive valuable rights.

In the absence from the city of Chairman Roswell Miller of St. Paul no confirmation of either report could be gotten. The reported intention to purchase Greeen Bay and Western was discredited in well-informed quarters.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

There was apparent yesterday a disposition on the part of the Missouri Pacific pool to renew operations in that issue, but, though this was so, there was manifest no especial eagerness on the part of the public to touch the stock at present. Since its fall from above 124 to around 111, on the decline many speculative holders being badly hit, the Wall Street contingent is more than cautious in touching the issue.

The opinion seems to be that, although the property is showing good earnings, there is too much pool manipulation of the stock.

COLORADO FUEL.

The gossips on the floor of the Exchange had it yesterday that a well-known Boston operator had joined with the Gates following in a movement that has been designed to advance Colorado Fuel, and that yesterday's rise of nearly 4 points in that issue was due to the joint operations of these interests.

Traders in the Street did not take very kindly to the combination, and there was an absence of any public buying in the stock.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

President Thompson of Republic Iron and Steel was quoted from Chicago yesterday as declaring that at the annual meeting of the company on Oct. 15 it is expected that the old Directors and officials will be elected. He adds that the company is very busy, and could use another furnace in the South.

Several important local banking houses have been steadily absorbing the stocks of the company recently.

SHORTS RUNNING TO COVER.

It seems now to be understood very generally that the reason for the continuing advances in the shares of Pressed Steel Car, each of which advanced several points yesterday to new high records, the advances being a market feature, is not alone the knowledge of a pending deal with American Car and Foundry, but the fact that certain former insiders of the Pressed Steel Company went heavily short of the common stock around 42 and of the preferred stock, to a lesser extent, around 86. These interests have been among the buyers for the last ten days.

No confirmation can be had of the report that Pressed Steel common stock is to be put on a six-per-cent. dividend basis. In the Street the report is not believed, the opinion being that it would be poor business policy, although the company is earning largely.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost $1,975,700.

The banks received from the interior $3,874,500, of which $950,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury by telegraph from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $5,123,200, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $900,000 to New Orleans and $250,000 to Chicago. The loss to the interior was $1,248,700.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,728,200, of which $1,548,400 was paid on New York Assay Office checks, including $300,000 for gold imported. $179,800 was paid on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $200,000 was paid on telegraphic advice from the San Francisco Mint of the deposit there of Klondike gold.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $16,550,800, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,415,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $2,455,200.

The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $3,703,900, deducting the gain of $1,728,200 from new gold, the net loss was $1,975,700.

The feature this week is that the telegraphic transfers through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco to New York, including $200,000 on account of Klondike gold, were $1,150,000, exactly offsetting the telegraphic transfers through the Sub-Treasury from New York of $900,000 to New Orleans and $250,000 to Chicago.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies grow better and better. Bradstreet's summarizes the situation as follows:

Trade telegrams to Bradstreet's this week, while pointing to some "letting up" in the heretofore active jobbing demand at nearly all centres—partly the result, by the way, of religious observances—all testify to the Fall and Winter trade already booked having been exceptionally good, in most cases in excess of preceding years, and crop yields, except in some sections, guaranteeing a full volume of business in the remaining months of this year and the early part of 1903. Personal buying at leading Western jobbing centres is not so active as some time ago, but increased sales by travelers result in a very heavy business for this time. Chicago reports reorders the best in years, clothing manufacturers crowded with orders, wet weather helping the shoe trade, and increased activity in hardware. More activity is noted in money also, and, while no real stringency is yet perceptible, higher rates appear certain, as the volume of distributive trade and the moving of the crops take up surplus supplies. A feature noted in St. Louis, as in other markets, is the entire absence of bargain sales, and the demand for fruits and produce is in excess of the supply. Similarly good reports of trade distribution come from Detroit, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville. The latter notes a splendid trade in hats and dry goods, and Cincinnati reports business excellent, but the Kentucky tobacco crop will be small, and the quality poor. Cleveland mentions especial activity in all kinds of wearing apparel, and the demand for iron and steel in excess of supply. Strikes and the high cost of material retard building at Kansas City.

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Dun's along the same lines says:

Distribution of merchandise shows no diminution, and prospects are bright for continued activity. Dealers in many lines are urgent for prompt shipments, calling upon jobbers and manufacturers for goods already overdue. This indication of reduced stocks is a good sign, and tends to sustain quotations. Western reports are especially favorable, and the early marketing of cotton has brought distinct improvement at the South. Voluntary advances in wages have been announced in a number of instances, while the labor situation is more satisfactory, although not entirely free from controversy. A panic in Wall Street was averted by the prompt action of Secretary Shaw, who considered the case sufficiently serious to warrant unprecedented measures. Not only the speculative current, but commercial channels as well were threatened with obstruction by the monetary stringency. Transportation facilities have improved in the Chicago region, where congestion was becoming severe, and railway earnings thus far reported for September exceed last year's by 9.4 per cent., and those of 1900 by 17.8 per cent. Stock Exchange transactions are largely responsible for the gain of 39.1 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York over last year's figures, and 76.6 per cent. over 1899. At other leading cities there were increases of 6.0 and 19.2 per cent., respectively.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade reports to Dun's, mild and unseasonable weather interferes with retail Fall trade at Halifax, but wholesale business is good and produce shipments are large. Jobbers report increased demand for groceries, hardware, and dry goods at St. John, but retail trade is affected by mild weather. Payments are well met. Fall trade is satisfactory at Montreal, with collections well maintained. All merchandise values rule firm and an excellent export trade continues in dairy products. Manufacturing and jobbing circles are active at Quebec, farm products command good prices, and the demand for farm labor exceeds the supply. Wholesalers report activity in dry goods and millinery at Toronto, and business in other lines is satisfactory. Grain receipts are backward and prices lower. Winnipeg reports activity in all retail lines and wholesale trade brisk, while collections are fair. Wheat shipments are heavy and money is commencing to move. Hardware and building materials are in demand.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

An American syndicate said to have bought a gold mine situated near Oaxaca, Mexico, for $1,000,000.

Dispatches from Tacoma stating that the Northwest Telephone and Telegraph Company has placed $400,000 bonds in New York and will proceed to build lines through Western Washington.

Reports from Marietta, Ohio, that the Wabash interests have closed negotiations for the acquisition of the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad, a line forty-three miles long.

Advices from Memphis that the Illinois Central has awarded the contract for the erection of its shops in that city, to cost $500,000.

Statement that the Philadelphia, Bristol and Trenton Street Railway has mortgaged its property for $1,000,000.

According to Wheeling, West Va., dispatches it is rumored that a company is to be organized to build a railroad from Wheeling to Connellsville.

Memphis dispatches stating that New York capitalists are buying interests in many cotton mills through the South, to develop the industry as a whole.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad of Chicago called for Nov. 5 to vote on the question of enlarging the objects of the corporation.

Incorporation in South Dakota of the Consolidated Copper Company of Virginia, with a capital of $100,000,000.

Reports from Chicago that another attempt is to be made to combine the principal plow manufacturers of the country.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $100,000 additional capital stock of American Railways Company.

Decrease of $168,158 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $295,964 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Pressed Steel Car common stock added to the list of stocks cleared through the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House.

Georgia Southern and Florida Railway stockholders to vote at their annual meeting, to be held Oct. 16, on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company and to issue bonds for the purpose of effecting the purchase of the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railway.

According to cables from London, a $2,500,000 contract has been awarded to an American company for the equipment of two electrical generating stations in the Clyde Valley to supply power for industrial purposes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@8 per cent., closing, at 5½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 7 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names, and higher for others well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $301,416,370; balances, $13,439,810; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $820,300.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@4.83⅛; demand, $4.86⅛@4.86⅜; cables, $4.86⅞@4.87; commercial bills, $4.82@4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20 and 5.17½@5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was still abundant yesterday and rates declined. The discount market was quiet. The demand for bar gold on American account remained as keen as ever.

On the Stock Exchange business was very quiet, the number of new issues announced or expected tending to restrict transactions in existing securities. The tone, however, was still firm in most of the speculative markets, but American rails were dull and very quiet, pending the result of the conference on the coal strike between President Roosevelt, the coal operators, and Mr. Mitchell.

South Africans were firmer. Prices show a general advance.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Money was easier and more plentiful to-day, the market feeling the effect of the large borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were more settled, and were little affected by yesterday's increase in the bank rate.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive and undecided, in view of to-morrow's holiday and the Jewish celebration. Prices moved aimlessly. Consols were dull. Americans at the opening receded below parity, the situation in New York discouraging dealings, while definite strike news is awaited. There was some improvement later, and prices closed firm. Grand Trunk grew firmer, in view of the favorable traffic returns, but eased on profit taking. Kafirs were stronger, owing to a little buying in the market, which was not well supplied with stock.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93 1-16; consols, for the account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 93⅛; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 111; Canadian Pacific, 142; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53½; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197; De Beers deferred, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94⅜; Erie, 41; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 142¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 77⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 84¼; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 37; Reading first preferred, 85; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 40½; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 77⅛; Union Pacific, 108¾; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92⅛; Wabash, 25⅝; Wabash preferred, 52½; Spanish 4s, 87¾.

Bar silver, weak at 23¼d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 33.75; Lisbon, 26.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Prices opened firm in all departments of the Bourse to-day. Portuguese and Brazilians being a special feature. Rentes finished firmer. Spanish 4s advanced. Shortly before the close Portuguese were in renewed demand. Thomson-Houston and Russian Industrials were favored. Kafirs were active. Rio Tintos were neglected.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 89.07.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Business was hesitating but prices had a firm tendency on the Boerse to-day. Speculators were reserved, owing to the money situation in New York. Spanish 4s were in good demand. Canadian Pacific was harder on New York advices. Banks and Mines rallied on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—New York exchange to-day was at 5c discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Fair animation was displayed in local securities. Box Board seemed to attract most attention, both common and preference issues making advances, the latter over 5 per cent. since last night's close. Biscuit gained fractionally, and Quaker Oats preferred gained a point. Two sales of Consolidated Gas 5 per cent. bonds, aggregating $35,000, were made at 107½.

Swift & Co.'s shares fluctuated erratically once more, opening nearly $1 higher, but falling off on offerings to 154. Ship Building was still in demand because of its recent declared dividend, gaining nearly 1 point. Calumet Canal and Dock made a good showing by advancing 5 points to 72.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
520	American Can com.	12⅞	12½	12⅜
150	American Can pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼
155	American Ship Building.	60½	60	60½
40	Chicago Title & Trust.	128	128	128
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool.	97	96	97
54	C. & C. Canal & Dock.	72	71	72
50	Chicago Telegraph	170	170	170
31	Diamond Match	139½	139	139½
50	Lake Street Elevated	10¾	10¼	10¾
225	Metropolitan Elev. com.	41½	40	41
160	National Biscuit com.	47	46¾	46¾
320	National Biscuit pf.	104½	104	104½
125	National Carbon	32¾	32½	32¾
1	National Carbon pf.	102	102	102
528	Swift & Co.	154	153	155
235	Quaker Oats pf.	91	90½	91
1,017	United Box Board com.	15	14	14½
2,075	United Box Board pf.	65	60	62½
10	West Chicago	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Considerable strength was displayed in this market up to the time report came out that the Controller had overruled Secretary Shaw. Weakness was quickly developed, but the only damage was the loss by certain stocks of a part or a whole of their early gain. Union Traction, which had been up to 48¾, a new high record, fell off to 48. International Power, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Philadelphia Company, and United Gas receded substantial fractions, while Reading common broke violently. The recovery was not marked in any of the issues except the arbitrage stocks—Reading, Southern Railway, and United States Steel. With few exceptions, however, stocks closed above yesterday's finals, while the net losses in no case exceeded three-eighths of a point. Cambria Iron was up 1 point, Electric Storage Battery 3 points, Marsden preferred 5, and Newark Passenger 5s 1½. The close was rather feverish. Total sales were 62,457 shares and $91,900 bonds. Call and time money unchanged at 6 per cent. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
255	American Railways	54½	54	54
65	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
385	Cambria Iron	49	48¾	49
755	Cambria Steel	28¾	28⅜	29½
70	Con. Lake Superior	25	24⅜	24⅝
120	Con. Lake Superior pf.	74½	74	74
12	Diamond Steel	1½	1½	1½
16	Easton Con Electric	20	20	20
410	Electric Co. of America.	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
145	Electric Storage Bat.	89	86	90
300	Erie	40½	40¼	40½
1,185	Int. Smokeless Powder.	12	11	11½
1	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25	25	25
1,150	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35¾	35½	35⅝
1,070	Manufac. Rubber	5-16	¼	5-16
10,810	Marsden	5 11-16	5 1-16	5½
144	Marsden pf.	40	40	40
10	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
10	National Asphalt pf.	½	½	½
14	Nesquohoning Valley	51	51	51
30	North, Pennsylvania	110	110	110
4,425	Pennsylvania R. R.	82⅝	82	82
25	Pennsylvania Steel	50	50	50
43	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾
66	Philadelphia Traction.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8,060	Philadelphia Electric	9 3-16	9	9
2,243	Philadelphia Co.	49⅜	49	49
7	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
6,200	Phila. Rapid Transit	48¼	47⅜	47⅞
17,558	Reading	36¾	35 35 15-16	
175	Reading 1st pf.	44	43 13-16	44
2,900	Reading 2d pf.	39⅞	39 5-16	39 5-16
300	Southern R. R.	39⅝	39¾	39⅝
200	Susquehanna Steel	23¾	23¾	23¾
850	United Gas Imp. Co.	114	113½	113½
5,780	Union Traction	48¾	48	48¾
2,120	United States Steel	40¾	40	40⅝
100	United States Steel pf.	90⅞	90¾	90¾

MINING.

15	Adventure	18¾	18¾	18¾
520	Amalgamated	65¾	65	65½
50	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
60	Bingham	29½	29¼	29¼
50	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
31	Cal. & Hecla	540	530	530½
325	Centennial	17¼	16½	17
4,220	Copper Range Cons.	60	58	58¼
100	Cons. Mercur	2 1-32	2 1-32	2 1-32
100	Daly West	50	50	50
100	Dom. Coal	135½	135	135
270	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3¼
300	Isle Royale	14	13½	13¾
241	Mass	15¾	15½	15⅝
550	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5½	5½
210	Montreal & Boston	3	3	3
150	Mohawk	47½	47½	47½
100	New Idria	9½	9½	9½
50	Old Dominion	17	17	17
20	Osceola	59	57	58
25	Parrot	28	25¼	25¼
115	Phoenix	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
60	Shannon	10	9¾	9¾
770	United States	21⅝	21½	21¾
490	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14¾	14¾
205	U. S. Mining	21	20¾	20¾
25	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 5 bid; 6 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The out-of-town absorption of Atlantic Coast Line stock was the sole feature of to-day's local market. There was some home purchasing on the long side, on the theory that the demand from other quarters will carry the stock higher. The general tone of this market is beneficially affected by this bullish point. It seems to be a rallying centre about which the recovering forces have gathered. The Seaboard continues to gradually gather strength. The conviction grows that this system will secure abundant advantages, despite the transfer of Louisville to the Atlantic Coast Line. This end will be achieved peacefully, if possible; otherwise by an aggressive and relentless warfare. Interests here favor an outside alliance on the part of Seaboard which will put it into rivalry with the Southern Railway crowd instead of suffering it to be shackled by the merger. There was a significant jump of 2½ points in Nashville Railway 5s certificates. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day amounting to 3,300 shares of stock and $81,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,014	Seaboard Railway	30¾	30¼	30½
215	Seaboard Railway pf.	50	49½	50
110	Consolidated Gas	73	72⅝	73
25	Consolidation Coal	85	85	85
730	United Rys. & Electric.	14	13	14
175	U. S. Fidel. & Guar.	150	149½	150
25	Union	74	74	74
10	First National Bank	164	164	164
332	Nashville Railway	6½	6	6¼
150	Baltimore Brick	9	9	9
10	Calvert Bank	60	60	60
3	Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf.	101	101	101
450	Ala. Coal & Iron	36½	36	36

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
8,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	85½	85½	85½
18,000	U. Rys. & Elec. 4s inc.	67⅜	67⅜	67½
33,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	95	94⅞	95
17,000	Nashville Ry. 5s. ctfs.	77½	75	77½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Window Glass	61	61	61
5	Am. Window Glass pf.	91	91	91
290	Colonial Trust	630	625	625
33	Commonwealth Trust	254	250	254
220	Crucible Steel	22⅝	22¼	22¼
156	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85½	85⅞
135	Fidelity Trust	*690	650	690
34	Keystone Bank	387½	387½	387½
210	Monon River Coal	12	11⅞	11⅞
50	Monon River Coal pf.	40½	40½	40½
652	National Fire Proofing	30¼	30	30
361	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	40	39⅝	40
25	Penna. Trust	295	295	295
30	Philadelphia Co.	49⅜	49½	49½
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
200	Pittsburg Brewing	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
21	Pitsburg Brewing pf.	48½	48½	48½
545	Pittsburg Coal	30½	30½	30½
170	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
110	Pittsburg Trust	900	900	900
10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93½	93½	93½
270	Real Estate Trust	315	313½	313⅝
10	Safe Deposit	108	108	108
420	U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40
195	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	89½	90
25	Westingh. Air Brake	183	183	183
60	Westinghouse Elec. 1st	110	110	110
160	Westinghouse El. 2d	109¼	109	109¼
$3,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112¼	112½	112½

*High record.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Trading was hesitating but prices had a firm tendency on the Boerse to-day. Speculators were reserved, owing to the money situation in New York. Spanish 4s were in good demand. Canadian Pacific was harder on New York advices. Banks and Mines rallied on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

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160	National Biscuit com.	47	46¾	46¾
320	National Biscuit pf.	104½	104	104½
125	National Carbon	32¾	32½	32¾
1	National Carbon pf.	102	102	102
528	Swift & Co.	154	153	155
235	Quaker Oats pf.	91	90½	91
1,017	United Box Board com.	15	14	14½
2,075	United Box Board pf.	65	60	62½
10	West Chicago	96	96	96

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

It was not until the last hour of trading that the outside market yesterday developed any feature of interest. Then, in sympathy with the break in the Stock Exchange market, there was a sudden drop in prices in a number of the more active issues, and that in turn was followed by a substantial recovery. Earlier in the day the market had drifted along, with few variations of any importance in prices, and with little show of activity. The stocks in which the afternoon's fluctuations were sharpest were the Rock Island issues. The common stock sold from 59½ down to 58, and back to 59, in the course of ten minutes. The preferred stock dropped about as much, but without the subsequent recovery. Apart from the violent fluctuations in the active stocks, resulting from the reports in regard to a difference of opinion between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency in regard to the legality of the money market relief measures adopted last Monday, the market showed satisfactory firmness, and prices were disposed to advance more than to decline. Trading, however, as it had been on the day before, was much narrower than it had been early in the week. Prices showed firmness, but few if any stocks supplied transactions on any large scale.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO advanced from 325 up to 350 on transactions that amounted to only 400 shares. While the settlement of the points at issue between the American Company and its competitors in England is pointed to as a reason for improvement in the price of the stock of the Tobacco Trust, it remains true that little can be argued from the movements of American Tobacco stock, as the amount available for trading is so small that manipulation is extremely easy.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold off very sharply when the market broke during the last hour, but within ten or fifteen minutes the loss was recovered and the stock closed at 111, very near the highest price of the day.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 3, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅞	65¾	7,050	*Amal. Copper Co.	65¾	65¾	65	65½	+ ⅛
12⅛	12⅜	600	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅛	− ⅛
41½	41⅝	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	42	42⅛	41¼	41⅝	− ⅜
1⅛	1¼	2,100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	...
5	7	300	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	10,510	Am. Car & Fd. Co.	37⅛	37⅝	36¾	37	...
93	93¼	730	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	93	93¼	92½	92½	+ ½
57½	58⅜	625	*Am. Grass Twine	56⅞	58	56⅞	57½	+ ½
52	52⅜	2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	52	53	51	52¼	+1
38	39	500	Am. District Tel	39	39½	39	39	+1
11⅛	11½	225	*Am. Ice Co	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
38	38⅝	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ⅛
22½	23½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	23	23	23	23	...
31	32	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	...
94½	95	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
65	65¾	100	*Am. Malting Co	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	...
46	47	978	*Am. S. & R. Co	46½	46½	46	46	− 1
95¼	95½	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96	96	95¾	95¾	− ⅛
135	140	150	*Am. Snuff Co	135	135	135	135	...
100	103	300	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	101	101	100	100	−1
125½	125⅞	2,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125¼	126¼	125¼	125⅝	− ⅛
166	169	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	167	167	167	167	...
146	148	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	145¼	146	145¼	146	+1
76	79	35	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	...
99¼	99¾	46,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	− ⅝
100½	101	4,450	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101½	102¼	100¼	101	− ½
107⅝	107⅞	16,700	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅛	108⅞	105¼	107⅝	− ⅝
2⅝	2⅞	6,800	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2⅞	3	2⅝	2¾	− ⅛
64½	65	3,950	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	65⅝	64	64⅜	+ ⅛
232	235	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	232	232	232	232	+2
11⅜	12½	300	Brunswick City	12	12	12	12	− ½
50¾	51½	200	*Butterick Co	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
137½	138	9,600	Canadian Pacific	137⅜	138⅜	136½	137⅝	− ½
51⅜	52	13,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	52½	53	50	52	− ⅛
37¼	37½	1,900	Chicago & Alton	37¾	38¾	37	37½	− ⅛
74	74½	400	Chicago & Alton pf	74¾	74¾	74	74	...
30⅞	31	1,900	Chi. Great West	31	31⅝	30	31	...
91	92	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb	91½	91¼	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
193¾	194	79,221	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	191⅞	196½	190¾	193¾	+1⅝
195	199	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	199	199	199	199	− ½
201	202	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	201	202½	201	202½	+1⅜
21⅝	21¾	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans	22	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅞
39½	40⅝	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40½	40½	39¾	39¼	−1⅛
18½	19¼	900	Chi. Union Trac	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
50	56	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	55	56	55	56	+4
102½	103½	100	C., C., C. & St. I.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	...
86	86⅜	56,850	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83	88¼	83	86¼	+3⅞
32⅝	32⅞	1,000	Colorado & Southern	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
48½	49¼	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49½	49½	48½	48½	−1
23¼	23½	1,410	Col. & H. C. & I.	23½	24	22¼	23¼	− ¾
170	186	100	Commercial Cable	170½	170½	170½	170½	−2¼
219½	220	1,300	Consolidated Gas	219⅝	220	218¼	219	−1
122½	123⅛	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	123	123	123	123	+ ½
33¼	33⅝	400	Corn Products	34	34	33½	33¾	− ⅛
84	85	213	Corn Products pf	84½	84½	84	84	− ½
175	176	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	176	177¼	173½	173½	−2½
46	46¾	700	Denver & R. G.	45½	45¾	45½	45⅞	− ⅛
92	92⅝	750	Denver & R. G. pf	92¾	93	92¼	92¼	− ½
21¾	21⅞	700	Detroit Southern	21¾	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	41¾	4,300	Detroit Southern pf	42	42	41	41⅜	− ½
47	48½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	48	48	48	48	− ¾
89½	90	225	Detroit United Ry	90	90¼	90	90¼	+2¼
5	5⅝	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5	5	5	5	...
35⅝	36⅜	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	− ½
19⅝	20¼	50	*Dul., S. S. & A.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅝
30⅝	31¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	− ⅝
39⅞	40	36,600	Erie	40	40⅞	38¾	39⅞	...
68¼	68½	4,500	Erie 1st pf	69	69½	67⅛	68¼	− ½
55	...	700	Erie 2d pf	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54½	− ¼
100	103	100	General Chemical pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅝
184	186	1,200	General Electric	185½	187½	184	184	−1¼
94	96	1,600	Hocking Valley	96	96¾	95	95	−1
151½	152½	3,200	Illinois Central	153½	153½	150	152	−1½
105	105¾	5,275	Illinois Central rights	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	700	International Paper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
72	73	100	International Paper pf	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	...
66	67	500	*Internat. Power Co	66⅞	67¼	66½	67	+1
36½	37	300	*Internat. Silver pf	45	45	37	37	+1
46	46¾	400	Iowa Central	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	− ¼
81½	82	400	Iowa Central pf	82	82½	82	82½	− ¼
81	81¼	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81¾	81¾	81	81	− ½
43⅝	44	500	Kanawha & Michigan	43	43⅝	43	43⅞	−1¼
35	35⅜	700	Kansas City South	35¼	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	200	Kansas City South. pf	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	− ½
139¾	139⅞	10,600	Louisvil & Nashville	139½	140⅜	138½	139⅝	− ½
137⅛	137⅜	32,170	Manhattan Elevated	137¼	138½	136½	137½	+ ½
123⅜	124	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	124	124	124	124	...
140	141	2,250	*Met. Street Railway	141½	142	139⅝	140¼	−1½
26⅛	26½	900	Mexican Central	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26½	...
73½	74	4,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	74⅝	73	73⅝	−1
30¼	30⅞	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	− ½
62½	63	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	62¼	62¾	62	62½	− ½
113⅝	113⅞	38,200	Missouri Pacific	113½	116⅞	112½	113⅝	+ ⅝
46⅜	46⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46½	46¾	46½	46½	+ ⅛
28¾	29	3,900	*Nat. Lead Co	29½	29⅝	28	29	− ⅛
94	96	600	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	96	96	95	95	−1
101¼	102	4,450	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
39	39½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
43½	48	500	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	+1½
179	182	500	*New York Air Brake	170	181⅜	179	180	+2
157¼	157½	4,100	New York Central	158	158½	155½	157¼	+ ¾
35⅝	35¾	33,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	34⅜	36½	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
75⅜	75¼	23,485	Norfolk & Western	75½	76	73½	73¼	− ⅝
125	129½	100	North American	127½	127½	127½	127½	− ⅝
77	78	500	Pacific Coast	78	78	77	77	−2
82	84	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	81	81	81	81	−2
164	164½	37,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	164½	165¼	162¾	164	...
104⅜	104¾	1,900	People's Gas, Chicago	104¼	106⅜	103⅜	104	− ⅝
44	45	100	Peoria & Eastern	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ¼
82	83	500	Père Marquette	82	82½	82	82	...
61½	61¾	20,025	Pressed Steel Car	59⅞	63½	59½	61½	+2
94	95	2,550	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	95¾	94	94	+ ⅝
36⅜	36⅝	2,500	*Ry. Steel Spring	36½	37¾	36	36¼	...
88¼	89	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88½	88⅞	88½	88½	...
71⅝	72	95,600	Reading	71⅜	73½	69⅝	71⅞	...
87⅜	88	5,800	Reading 1st pf	88	88½	88	88	+ ¼
78¾	79	10,100	Reading 2d pf	80	80	78	78½	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	5,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	22⅜	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
79	79½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79	79½	79	79⅜	+ ⅛
21½	22½	500	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	22	22	22	22	...
23	23	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
76	77	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	77	77	77	77	+ ½
38	39	1,900	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	38¼	39½	38¼	39	...
78½	79	300	St. L. & San Fran	78	79	78	79	...
74	74½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	74½	74⅝	74	74¼	− ½
33⅜	34	500	St. Louis Southw	34½	34½	34	34	...
70½	71	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	72	72¼	70	70½	−1½
61⅜	62	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	62	62¾	62	62	−1¼
91	95	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+1⅝
74⅝	75	34,500	Southern Pacific	75½	75⅝	73⅞	74⅞	− ⅜
38⅝	38⅞	19,500	Southern Railway	39⅛	39⅛	38⅜	38⅝	− ⅛
96½	96¾	250	Southern Railway pf	96½	96¾	96½	96¼	− ¼
67⅝	68	6,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron	67	68¾	66¾	67½	+ ¼
47⅜	47⅝	2,800	Texas & Pacific	47⅜	48	46¾	47½	− ⅛
28½	29	300	Tol., St. L. & West	29¼	29¾	29	29	− ⅛
41½	43	800	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	43	43	41½	42	−1⅛
122⅝	123¼	500	Twin City R. T.	121¾	123	121¾	123	+1
76½	80	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1
105⅞	105¾	50,125	Union Pacific	105⅞	106¾	102¾	105⅝	− ½
90	91	600	Union Pacific pf	91	91	90½	90½	− ⅝
15⅜	16	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	...
57	57	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	55⅞	57⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
14	14½	1,950	*U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅛	− ¼
90	90¼	4,165	*U. S. Leather pf	89¾	90	89	90	...
18	18½	600	U. S. Rubber	18⅞	19	18	18	− ⅜
57	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf	57½	57¾	57½	57½	− ½
40⅜	40½	14,600	U. S. Steel	40⅜	40⅞	39⅞	40½	− ⅛
89⅞	90	10,400	U. S. Steel pf	90½	90½	89¾	90	− ⅛
67	68	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	68	68¾	67¼	67¼	− ¾
34½	35	3,500	Wabash	35	35½	33⅝	34¼	− ⅝
39⅜	40	5,400	Wabash pf	40	40	39	39⅜	− ⅝
230	245	900	Wells-Fargo Express	240	240	240	240	−10
93¼	93½	925	Western Union Tel	93½	93¾	91¾	93⅜	− ⅛
217½	220	268	Westinghouse E. & M.	218	218	218	218	−1
217	230	50	Westinghouse 1st pf	217	217	217	217	...
27½	27⅝	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	28¼	28⅜	26¾	27¼	−1¼
60¼	60¾	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	60½	60⅝	60½	60¼	− ½
28	28⅞	1,800	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28½	28	28	− ⅛
52⅜	53½	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf	53½	53¾	53	53	− ⅝
Sales		862,407	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
470	Amal. Copper	65⅜	66	65	65⅜
100	Am. Bicycle	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
510	Am. Car & F.	37¼	37⅝	36	36
30	Am. Ice	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
30	Am. Locomotive	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1,320	Am. Sugar	125⅜	126½	125¼	125⅞
17,770	At., T. & S. F.	90⅜	91½	89½	90⅜
300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅜	102	100⅝	101
1,420	Balt. & Ohio	108⅜	108⅜	106	107¾
10	B. & O. rights	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3,090	Brooklyn R. T.	64⅝	65⅝	63⅜	64¾
3,110	Canadian Pac.	138½	138⅞	136½	137
350	Ches. & Ohio	52¼	52⅞	49¾	51
30	Chi. & Alton	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Chi. Gt. West.	31	31¾	30½	31
24,930	C., M. & St. P.	191¾	196½	191	194½
8,110	Col. Fuel & I.	83¾	86¼	83	85½
20	Col. Southern	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
20	Col. & H. Coal	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
50	Den. & Rio G.	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
7,750	Erie	39¾	40⅜	39	39¾
80	Illinois Central	153⅜	153⅜	150½	150½
510	Louis. & Nash.	139¾	140¼	138¾	139
10,110	Manhattan	137⅝	138⅝	136½	137⅜
10	Metro. Street	142	142	142	142
220	Mo., Kan. & T.	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼
18,530	Missouri Pac.	113½	116⅞	113½	115⅜
40	N. R. R. of Mex.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
70	N. Y. Central	158½	158½	156½	156⅝
2,830	N. Y. O. & W.	34⅝	36	34½	35
920	Nor. & West	75¼	75¾	73¼	75¼
1,700	Pennsylvania	165	165¼	163¾	164½
120	People's Gas	104⅜	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Pressed S. Car	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾
33,280	Reading	71⅞	73½	70	71⅜
140	Reading 1st pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
40	Reading 2d pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
820	Republic Steel.	22⅜	22⅞	21½	21⅝
13,700	Southern Pac.	75¼	75⅝	73½	74⅝
5,700	Southern Ry.	38⅝	39⅛	38⅜	38⅝
2,130	Tenn. Coal & I.	67½	68⅝	66½	67½
450	Texas Pacific	47⅞	48¼	46⅜	47½
21,650	Union Pacific	106	106⅞	103¾	105½
920	U. S. Leather	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛
10	U. S. Rubber	18½	18½	18½	18½
10,020	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅝	39⅞	40⅜
470	U. S. Steel pf	90¼	90⅜	90	90⅜
350	Wabash	35	35⅜	33⅜	33⅜
680	Wabash pf.	51	51¼	49⅝	50⅜
70	Wheel. & L. E.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
$65,320					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Col. F. & I. con.	98	98	98	98
3,000	Union Pac. conv.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
$6,000					

American Cotton Company's Officers.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Cotton Company the following-described changes were made: J. P. Cooper of Boston elected President, succeeding Albert C. Case, resigned; L. L. Fleming elected Vice President and General Manager, succeeding H. E. Tener, Jr., resigned. Messrs. Case and Tener will remain on the Board of Directors, Mr. Case continuing as Chairman of the Executive Committee. F. Y. Robertson, Vice President of the Trust Company of the Republic, was elected a Vice President and Director.

Resignation from Virginia Committee.

Owing to pressure of business, Edward M. Scudder has resigned from the Virginia Debt Committee, known as the Brown committee. The vacancy has not been filled yet.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23½d per ounce and in New York at 50⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¾@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .09, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.12, 300 Elkton at .39, 1,500 Gold Dollar at .05, 200 Hale and Norcross at .22, 500 Isabella at .32, 100 Ophir at .95, and 200 Portland at 1.85@1.80.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
4th week Sept.	$197,894	$169,295	$148,394
Month	631,596	564,318	494,648
From July 1	1,879,917	1,851,318	1,412,272
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
4th week Sept.	114,824	108,899	93,853
Month	490,326	453,744	391,055
From July 1	1,567,568	1,341,688	1,165,377
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
4th week Sept.	572,727	524,596	513,120
Month	1,840,908	1,661,284	1,515,569
From July 1	5,466,145	4,900,002	4,392,992
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
Month Sept.	336,586	309,891	255,884
From July 1	1,006,474	908,600	743,741

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN RAILROAD CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	485,139	407,396	77,743
Op. expenses	409,977	334,310	75,667
Net earnings	75,162	73,086	2,076
Int. and taxes	57,560	56,086	1,474
Dividends	17,000	17,000	...
Total charges	74,560	73,086	1,474
Surplus	602	.....	602
Previous surplus	57,791	57,791	.....
Profit & loss sur.	58,392	57,791	602

The balance sheet shows total assets and liabilities of $2,080,421, against $1,971,570 last year, and profit and loss $58,392, against $57,791 last year.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for August—

Gross earnings	263,443	243,519	19,924
Op. expenses	148,035	146,043	2,992
Net earnings	114,407	97,475	16,932
Other income	614	397	217
Total	115,021	97,872	17,149
Int. and taxes	79,641	77,641	2,000
Surplus	35,380	20,231	15,149
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	550,990	499,146	51,514
Op. expenses	300,712	291,362	9,350
Net earnings	229,947	207,784	22,163
Other income	276	229	47
Total income	230,223	208,013	22,210
Other interest	3	1	2
Taxes, (estim'd)	16,500	14,000	2,500
Surplus	70,437	50,728	19,709
MINERAL RANGE for August—			
Gross earnings	44,291	55,600	*11,309
Op. expenses	35,260	38,810	*3,550
Net earnings	9,031	16,790	*7,759
Other income	120	51	69
Total income	9,151	16,841	*7,690
Int. and taxes	8,197	7,947	250
Surplus	954	8,894	*7,940
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	93,196	107,223	*14,027
Op. expenses	76,899	81,023	*4,324
Net earnings	16,497	26,200	*9,703
Other income	288	104	184
Total income	16,785	26,304	*9,519
Int. and taxes	16,393	16,388	5
Surplus	392	9,916	*9,524

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE NOMINATION.

James Stillman the Nominee for President, to Succeed George F. Baker—New Form for Banks.

The Clearing House Committee on Nominations met yesterday and placed James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, in nomination for the office of President, which is now occupied by George F. Baker. The annual meeting is to be on Tuesday next.

The committee decided upon a new form for the statement of averages of New York banks. The item designated in the past as "net deposits" is to be divided under two headings as follows: "Average amount of deposits other than United States deposits" and "Average amount of United States deposits." The required reserve is to be calculated by the first item.

Alliance Realty Company Stock.

The committee consisting of Walter T. Rosen, F. S. Smithers, and George L. Peabody, announces that, in accordance with their notice of Sept. 20, the holders of a majority of the shares of the Alliance Realty Company have deposited their stock with the Atlantic Trust Company, and that, in pursuance of the terms of the committee agreement, the same has become operative. To afford all the holders of Alliance Realty stock an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of the agreement, the time for deposit of stock or Central Trust Company receipts is extended until 3 P. M. on Oct. 10.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,359,527, as against $2,527,485 in the previous week, and $2,063,363 in the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,435,723, as against $2,548,133 in the previous week, and $2,080,880 in the corresponding week last year.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,108.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Transact a General Brokerage and Commission Business,
OFFICE 74 BROADWAY.
EDWIN M. POST, Member N.Y.Stock Exg. GROVE E. WARNER. C. M. WARNER, A. HOWARD HINKLE, Special Partners.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company
To the holders of Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named Company:
The Receivers of said Company have deposited with the MORTON TRUST COMPANY funds for the payment of the principal sum of said Company's bonds, dated September 1, 1891. On and after October 1, 1902, holders of Certificates of Deposit under the plan referred to in the circular dated Aug. 15, 1902, will be paid the principal sum of said coupons upon presentation of said certificates to be stamped at the office of the Trust Company; the interest on said coupons to October 1, 1902, to be left for future adjustment.
HENRY K. McHARG,
ARCHER A. PHLEGAR,
September 30, 1902. Receivers.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS AND OTHERS. An investment promising 5 per cent. to 5 per cent. monthly dividends. Principal and 3 per cent. annual interest absolutely guaranteed by bond of prominent New York Banking Company with assets of $10,000,000. Only limited amount for sale. Immediate application necessary. Address R Box 180 Times.

FOR SALE—OLD TERRIBLE MINING COMpany stock. Apply HOWARD BIRD, Esq., care Wallace & Co., 66 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, and to the Holders of such Collateral Gold Certificates and Certificates of Capital Stock:
More than Eighty-eight (88) per cent. of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA; more than Seventy-six (76) per cent. of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings in Many Sections—Tract on Bronxdale Avenue Changes Hands—Other Dealings.

Vincent A. Ryan has sold for the Bunze estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 537 Madison Avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, on lot 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Florence S. Burton the four-story dwelling 65 West Eighty-third Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The Stone estate has sold to Dr. A. B. Davis the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 East Thirty-fifth Street, 21 by 72.6.

It is reported that M. S. Burrill has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 104 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Louis C. Tiffany the three-story brick dwelling 1,718 Madison Avenue, on lot 16.6 by 70.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has bought from the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, the four-story brick building 458 West Twenty-second Street, 21.6 by 98.9.

Thomas & Son have sold for Mrs. R. B. Palmer, to a client, the three-story limestone-front dwelling 552 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 18 by 99.11.

Warren & Skillin, in conjunction with Folsom Brothers, have sold the four-story dwelling 319 East Eighteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Charles Martin has sold for James Fitzpatrick, to Werner Kurtz, for $14,500, the three-story dwelling 437 West Forty-third Street, 19 by 100.5.

L. Erlanger has sold for Farrell, Hopper & Co., to Herman Cohen, the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 83 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Jeremiah C. Lyons is the buyer of the dwelling 42 West Fifty-third Street, recently reported sold.

Charles R. Sommer has bought from Mrs. K. I. Flanders the five-story flat 3 Rutherfurd Place, 19.9 by 64.

Hudson P. Rose has bought from the Downing estate a tract of about eight and a half acres on the southwest side of Bronxdale Avenue, beginning 400 feet west of Morris Park Avenue, opposite the Morris Park race track.

Thomas & Son report that they have leased the following dwellings: 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, completely furnished, for L. E. Oakley, to Robert S. Masterton; 750 St. Nicholas Avenue, for M. Sichel, to C. L. Bermingham, and 3,682 Broadway, completely furnished, for W. Clarke Bellows, to G. N. Vincent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

511 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 25 by 95, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Kerner $19,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 88.4 feet east of Marion Avenue, 50 by 89.9 by 50 by 88.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Peter S. O'Hara 1,925

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 229 West Broadway, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; M. Goggin estate of 139 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. P. Voelker of 45 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street, southwest corner, to a seven-story brick flat; A. V. H. Stuyvesant of 14 West Twenty-first Street, owner; Van Vleck & Goldsmith of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. C. McGuire of 414 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; A. Ashby of 414 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Union Avenue, to a one-story frame store and dwelling, 31.6 by 36; R. D. Barnum of Eightieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; E. F. Frisbie of 727 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Seventh Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 25; Mrs. Barbara Trumpler, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Seventh Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 36; Mrs. Barbara Trumpler, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Oct. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 182d St, runs s 3x w — to s s of 182d St, x e — gore; Alfred Hayes, Jr., to John Scheyer 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 182d St, runs s 2x n w — 182d St x e — gore; Robert B. Snowden to Kate Wendel, (R S 59c) $1,060

BEACH AV, n e corner of Kelly St, 25x100; Exchange Real Estate Credit and Audit Company to Nellie V. Meyers, (mtg $14,000) ..... Exch.

BRIDGE ST, 6 to 10, s s, 88.3x133.6x irregular; Maritime Building Company to Chesebrough Building Company, (mtg) .. 1

BROWN PLACE, s w corner of 137th St, 50x95; James B. Potter and another, executors and trustees, to Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, (mtg $7,875) 10,500

CHARLES ST, 165, n s, 22x101.11x22x101.8; Ernst Reinhardt to Alexander Reid 1

FULTON AV, 2,011, w s, 25x88.9x25x89.9; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Michael Maher, (mtg $11,500) 1

GRAND AV, n e corner of Buchanan Pl, 25x100; Bertha Krefft to James Hughes. 4,250

JACKSON AV, e s, 255 ft s of Home St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Mary Keane, (mtg $7,000,) taxes, &c 10,500

LEXINGTON AV, 799, e s, 20x80; Herman Scheuer to Richard F. Burke, taxes, &c 100

LOTS 385 and 386, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Louise Muller to William Muller 100

MARTHA AV, s w corner of 237th St, 50x100; John Stahl to Mildred T. Robertson 5,000

MORGAN AV, n s, 62 ft e of Washington Place, 100x148; Throgg's Neck; Francis de R. Wissmann to Nellie Duke 100

MORGAN AV, n s, 62 ft e of Washington Place, 100x148, Throgg's Neck; Nellie Duke to Francis de R. Wissmann, B. & S., Co., (mtg $2,000) 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 57.3 ft n of 83d St, 54.11x130.2x50x107.5; Peter A. Brock to Grace D. Litchfield, individually, and others, (mtg $140,000) 100

RYER AV, s w corner of Irving St, 100x106, irregular; Edwin Shufeldt to Mary A. McCormick 1

RYER PLACE, Lot 187, map of Samuel Ryer, 25x100x25.1x95; Knickerbocker Building Loan Company to Thomas J. Bannon, B. & S. 1

SAXE AV, e s, 25 ft n of Cornell Av, 25.10x100x1.5x102.11; John J. Hughes to John Strabinger, (mtg $1,500) 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 162 ft s of 175th St, 54x150; Patrick Curley to Georgiana O. Eichler, (mtg $4,000) 1

5TH AV, 415, e s, 30x100x irregular; Thomas B. Hidden, executor and trustee, to Elizabeth M. Anderson, (mtg $50,000) 276,000

6TH AV, 364, s e s, 24.8x61; the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as executor and trustee, to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee 1

8TH ST, s w s, 293.5 ft w of Avenue A, 19.1x105.5x21.4x96; Friedrich Gommel to Charles Lutz 1

9TH AV, s e corner of 213th St, 24.11x75; 9th Av, n e corner of 212th St, 24.11x75; Jane V. Chaflin and another, administrators and trustees, to Max Marx, all liens 4,000

15TH ST, 230 East, 25x103.3; Oscar Herrmann to Rosa Herrmann, 1-3 part, quitclaim 1

45TH ST, 146 West, 16.8x100.8; Elizabeth C. M. Gardner to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $15,000) 1

57TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 16x100.5; Richard T. Parker to Charles T. Parker, (mtg $40,000, R S $15) 15,000

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; John J. Fish to Henry H. Jackson, (mtg $18,000) 1

74TH ST, 164 and 166 East, 37.6x102.2; William L. Sutphin to Louise F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $19,000) 13,500

78TH ST, n s, 111.4 ft w of 2d Av, 13.10x102.2; Adle D. Fribourg to Philip Davidson, (mtg $6,300) 1

79TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.8x102.2; John C. Platt to Roberta F. Frank, (mtg $23,000) 1

80TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 40.3x102.2; Abraham P. Krakauer to Adam Schuchmann, (mtg $17,000) 1

85TH ST, 26 West, 20x102.2; Mary M. Baldwin to Adolph A. Frankfield 1

88TH ST, 47 East, 25.6x100.8; Seymour P. Kurzman to Nathan Hirsch and another, (mtg $28,000) 1

113TH ST, 419 East, 20x100.11; Thomas J. Sigler to Home Garden of N. Y. City, (mtg $5,650) 5,950

115TH ST, 419 East, 20x100.11; Michael J. Keane to Thomas J. Sigler, (mtg $38,000) 5,050

126TH ST, 163 East, 25x99.11; Eliza C. Williams to Alfa Byrne, (mtg $20,000) .. 100

127TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Adam Frank, referee, to John J. McBride 10,850

131ST ST, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Noel B. Weinlinger to Helen Boufartigue, (mtg $17,000) 1

186TH ST, 1072 and 974 East, 44x100; Thomas Farley to Robert Edwards 1

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 33; John S. Foster to Samuel Kroll and others, 3 years $2,100

MADISON AV, 1,665; John Bunke to George Krebs, 5 years ..... $900 to 1,200

RIDER AV, w s, 380 ft n of 138th St, 100x125; John Dalton to the Decarie Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, 5 1-6 years 1,200

6TH AV, 697, s w corner of 40th St, 24x78; Adelaide B. Aifke to Louisa M. Dickinson, 5 years 5,400

31ST ST, 22 West; Ellen M. McClellan to Frank E. Miller, 5 years 3,600

35TH ST, 53 and 55 West; Margretta Todd to Gustave Brehme and another, 7 7-12 years ..... $6,000 to 10,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOUFFARTIGUE, Helen, to Bertha Sigismond; 131st St, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, equal lien with $2,000 mtg, due May 2, 1907 ..... $4,500

BOUFFARTIGUE, Helen, to Noel B. Wemlinger; 131st St, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, due May 2, 1907, — per cent.. 2,000

BURKE, Richard F., to Herman Scheuer; 709 Lexington Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

CAHILL, Margaret, (Calahan,) to Jere J. Campion; 156 East 111th St, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

CAHILL, Margaret, (Calahan,) to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111th St, 156 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 6,500

CLARK, Amasa, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Goerck St, w s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 3 years 2,500

CLELAND, Henry, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Waverley Place, n s, 35.3 ft w of Macdougal St, due June 10, 1903, 6 per cent.. 75,000

CLELAND, Henry, to William S. Patten; Waverley Place, n s, 35.3 ft w of Macdougal St, prior mtg $75,000, due Dec. 10, 1902, 6 per cent 7,500

DEWHURST, Henry, to Emma Coleman; 48th St, n s, 278 ft w of 8th Av, due June 18, 1903 1,500

DUKE, Nellie, to Ella Converse; Morgan Av, n s, 62 ft e of Washington Place, Throgg's Neck, 2 years 2,000

EMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church to James B. Potter and another, executors and trustees; Brown Place, s w corner of 137th St, 3 years.. 7,875

FARRINGTON, Frederick M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Bleecker St, 103, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 13,500

FRANKFIELD, Adolph A., to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 85th St, 26 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

GARRETSON, Adeline, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Cliff St, 34, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.... 20,000

GLYNN, Eliza, to Harlem Savings Bank; 183d St, s w s, Lots 58 and 59, map of South Belmont, 1 year 1,500

HASELL, Mary M., to Charles W. Sloane; 71st St, 126 East, prior mortgage, $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 5,000

HERRMANN, Rosa, widow, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 15th St, s w s, 217.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 20,000

KERR, Lawrence R., to Amelia M. Hoyt and another; West End Av, e s, 21 ft n of 70th St, prior mtg $15,000, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

KETCHUM, E. Van Rensselaer, to Isabella J. Brock; John St, 12 to 16, 1-7 part, due Feb. 15, 1903, 6 per cent.... 3,000

KILIAN, Theodore, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 80,000

KOMISSAR, Heyman, to George W. Benjamin; 24 Monroe St, n s, being w ½ of Lot 576, map of Wakefield, demand, 6 per cent 400

MARX, Max, to Martin D. Fink; 9th Av, s e corner of 213th St; also 9th Av, n e corner of 212th St, 3 years 3,000

McBRIDE, John J., to Ellen E. Sanford; 127th St, 14 West, 3 years 7,000

McBRIDE, John J., to William F. Kimber; 127th St, 14 West, prior mortgage $7,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Mary H. Hopkins; Manhattan St, n w s, at n s of 125th St, with all title to gore strip on 125th St, n s, 210.6 ft w of Manhattan St, prior mortgage $60,000, 2 years, 6 per cent, gold 9,000

MORRELL, Robert L., to Julia B. Peck and another; Reade St, 20, ½ part, this mortgage given as security for mortgage on 572 5th Av 1

O'BEIRNE, Mary C., or Beirne, to Caroline M. Boyce; 3d Av, s e s, at n s of 20th St; also 20th St, s s, 144 ft w of 2d Av, leasehold, 3 years 13,500

PADDELL, Timothy F., to George Ehret; 594 and 596 7th Av, fee; also all title to 598 7th Av, s w corner, 200 West 42d St, leasehold, 1 year 10,000

PARKER, Charles T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 East 57th St, due Sept. 4, 1903, 5 per cent 40,000

ROBERSON, Mildred T., and another to Emma G. Mills; Martha Av, s w corner of 237th St, 3 years 3,500

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Jennie P. Stuart; 45th St, 146 West, prior mortgage $5,000, due April 3, 1903, 6 per cent.. 11,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Meyer L. Sire; 45th St, 146 West, prior mortgage $11,000, 1 year 7,000

SCHOPPAUL, Christian, to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, e s, 125.4 ft n of 161st St, 1 year, gold 12,500

SEGLER, Thomas J., to Michael J. Keane; 115th St, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 1,150

SHOTWELL, Carrie L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126 and 128 West 124th St, due Dec. 3, 1902, 6 per cent 10,000

SMITH, Adalyn M., and another to Elizabeth W. Becker; Nelson Av, w s, 300.10 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 4,500

STEELE, George W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 117th St, n s, 185 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 25,000

STEELE, George W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 117th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 25,000

STEELE, George W., to Bernhard Freund; 17 and 19 East 117th St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 46,737

UNGERLAND, Aloisius, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 78th St, 311 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,000

WAGNER, Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 43d St, 231 and 233 East, 5 years 30,000

WILLIAN, Nelley, and another to Elizabeth D. Bell; Hill Av, e s, 425 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAVIS, Emma R., to Mary A. Davis.... $1

GEDNEY, Annie C., (formerly Sprunt,) to Isabella Sprunt 1,417

GRIEBEL, Madeline L., to Adam Rice.... 1,000

HALL, Thomas R. A., and others to Bowery Savings Bank 6,000

KEANE, Michael J., to Amelia Barnett.. 1,150

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 1,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank 12,000

LEE, Robert P., executor, to Sara A. Lawrence and another, 2 assignments 1

ROTH, William B., to Ignatius Steiner.. 1

STABLER, Walter, to Alexander Walker. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; Alfred M. James against Jacob Cohn, owner; Jacob Sommers, contractor 34

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

WATER ST, 343, 343½, and 345; Augustus F. Holly with Union Construction and Realty Company 20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; Henry Hammel against Joseph Bellah and another, Sept. 23, 1902 128

HARRISON ST, 54 and 56; James R. Webb against estate of W. R. Renwick and another, Aug. 2, 1902 210

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 30x125; John Immel against M. Morris & Co., Sept. 16, 1902, canceled 862

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 30x125; Church E. Gates & Co. against N. Morris and another, Sept. 17, 1902 732

31ST ST, 124 East; John A. Murray against John Doe and another, Sept. 19, 1902 250

58TH ST, 132 West; E. Wendehock & Son against Mildred Milton, Sept. 30, 1902.. 62

135TH ST and Brown Place, n e corner; Harry W. Bell against Walter A. Dick, Sept. 3, 1902 79

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Patrick F. Kenney against Marie Trul and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

3D AV, 857; Joseph Hoffman against Anthony Dugro and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. E. Ziegler.

3D AV, 1,761; Conrad Stein's Sons against Alphonse Sterck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Uterhart & Graham.

3D AV, e s, 275.7 ft n of 161st St, 25.2x123x25x125.11; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, against Horace Mantz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Hatch.

147TH ST, 323 West; Jennie S. Armstrong against Emma L. De Waittears, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Willcox.

61ST ST, 227 West; The Greenwood Cemetery against Mary Levin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

79TH ST, 222 West; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against William D. Manning and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 125x100; John Burke against Joseph Oussain, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. R. Hill.

138TH ST, and Alexander Av, n e corner, 25x100, and 35th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Clarence D. Baldwin against John J. McGrath and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judgment for $372,149 was entered against the Hartman Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steel wire at Ellwood City, Penn., in favor of Charles M. R. Wood on twelve notes of the company, dated between June 18 and Oct. 1, 1901. The summons was served on E. A. Henry, President of the company, at the Hotel Imperial, this city, on Sept. 12 last. A receiver was appointed for the company in November last.

NILE TOBACCO WORKS.—The Nile Tobacco Works, a New Jersey corporation, manufacturers of cigarettes at 256 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to Constantine P. Casanges. J. N. Wheeler is President and A. L. Munson Secretary. The business was started in December, 1895, as a New York corporation, and was changed to a New Jersey corporation on March 31, 1899, and was capitalized at $10,000. Business has been going behind for some time, and the assignment is attributed to lack of capital. The liabilities, it is reported, are less than $5,000.

SAMUEL ALBERT.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment against Samuel Albert, cloak manufacturer, formerly at 310 Canal Street, for $317 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property and could not be found. The goods were sold to him between April 1 and May 5, and about May 20 he gave up business. Efforts to find him at two places in Brooklyn, where it was said he had lived, were fruitless. Ira Bliss Stewart, who obtained the attachment for the H. B. Claflin Company, had the real estate records searched in Brooklyn, and he learned that on May 19 Albert conveyed some real estate on Seventh Avenue, near Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, to his wife Lena as a gift. The property was mortgaged for $6,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM H. RANDALL.—William H. Randall, a clerk, of 1,695 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,804 and no assets.

S. A. MYERS & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed John C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets of S. A. Myers & Co., manufacturers of woven wire mattresses at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Sept. 30.

ARTHUR J. MYERS.—Arthur J. Myers of 69 East Ninety-second Street, formerly a partner in the firm of Myers & Bernstein, manufacturers of paper boxes at 204 Mercer Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,233 and no assets. The secured creditors are Lewis A. Myers, $3,500, and Sallie Myers, $1,500.

JOHN H. LIVINGSTON COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the John H. Livingston Company, café and cigars at 379 Sixth Avenue, by the following-named creditors: Acker, Merrall & Condit, $680; H. B. Kirk & Co., $218, and B. Raap & Co., $18. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Thursday. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Stern, Singer & Barr, the attorneys for the petitioning creditors, and granted a restraining order, stopping Andrew J. Nellis from proceeding with a suit against the company in Fulton County, N. Y., on a note of $3,500.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 164 failures in the United States during the week, against 172 for the previous week and 175, 177, 146, and 163 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 41, New England 34, Southern 21, Western 48, Northwestern 9, Pacific 9, and Territories 2. Canada had 14, against 19 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBAZIA, Antonio—B. Matt $152

ALTEN, Henry—De Braekelier Company, Limited 135

ABBOTT, Samuel—C. G. Rich 145

ANDERSON, John—City of New York..... 144

CLEVENGER, Zachariah—G. C. Hutchinson and another, trustees 226

CAMP, C. Nelson, and George I. Hull—National Radiator Company 186

DUNNE, Vincent L.—City of New York.. 75

ERNST, Charles—J. Hirsch and another.. 62

FOSTER, Norman S.—City of New York.. 138

GARFIELD, J. A., and Lyon and Frederick U. Wright—B. L. Turner 2,564

GANNISON, Fred—City of New York... 95

GOLDMAN, Barnett—City of New York.. 168

GOODMAN, Samuel, and Samuel Birnbaum—People of the State of New York. 1,000

GALLAGHER, Sarah—Taft & Belknap Co 31

GORDON & BUCHMAN CIGAR COMPANY—American Lithographic Company. 114

GEORGE F. BALMER CONSTRUCTION Company—A. A. Michell 127

HULLENKAMP, Henry, and E. Peiser.... 15

HEMINGWAY, William—People of the State of New York 69

HENDRICKSON, Jane G., and Sidney U., executors—A. Schieck 1,890

HENDRICKSON, Jane G., and Sidney U., executors—A. Schieck 1,095

HIGBEE, Charles H.—D. M. Horton..... 115

HERR, Franklin H., and Henrietta B.—A. Walker 380

HIRSCHMAN, Isidor, and Louis London —People of the State of New York..... 1,000

KELLEY, Anthony—City of New York.... 55

LEDGER PUBLISHING COMPANY—J. Elderkin 520

LEBARRE, Lewis—Union Card and Paper Company 28

MURPHY, Julia—J. T. Maloney and another 250

McDONALD, Jesse—T. B. Bleecker and another 61

MAHON, Martin—City of New York..... 44

ROSS, Alfred, and Samuel Sherusky—People of the State of New York..... 1,000

RINALDO, Isabel B.—A. Harris..... 247

ROTH, Paul F.—I. Vrasda..... 575

STORY, Joseph S.—First National Bank of Elizabeth City 792

SOCIETA CIVILTA E LAVORO—E. Nardi 228

SHAFER, Ella—H. B. Gagley and another, costs 329

SALBERG, Edward—D. Kerbs..... 81

STRAUSS, Benjamin F.—H. Mendelsoh.. 59

SEATON, Albert J., and William H. Birdsall—Bloodman Company 196

SESSLER, Louis—W. Armstrong..... 46

SZEKELY, Charles S.—E. C. White and another 29

STEPHENS, Clinton, Jr.—M. E. T. Frazee 320

THE HARTMAN MANUFACTURING Company—C. M. R. Ward..... $372 149

WENNEMER, Frank—M. Lewinson..... 703

WOODS, Lewis H.—J. H. Briggs and another, executors 3,355

WAGENFUHR, Ernest C.—G. C. Hutchinson and another 279

WARTENBURY, Nelson J. and Mary H.—Atlantic Coast Realty Company..... 513

WILSON, Henry C., and Florence Stanmore—P. Smith and another..... 69

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Pauline Heilbrun, Henry S. Lawrence, Anton Kammerer.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Harriman—William J. A. McKim, German Savings Bank vs. McCormack—Charles E. F. McCann. Livingston vs. Steed—John Henry Hull. Townsend vs. Kahn, (2 cases)—S. L. H. Ward. In re Welsh—A. A. Yetman.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Hornberger vs. Dusenbury—Henry W. Bookstaver. In re Broadway Bridge, In re Kelly Street, In re Dongan Street—Isaac Bell Brennan. Cullinan vs. Trager—James P. Davenport. Everit vs. Frank—Charles T. Terry.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902,

at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

EIGHTEEN LOTS ON THE

MAIN BUSINESS STREET AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,

within 200 feet of the Station. Over 450 feet front.

No postponement on account of weather.

For maps and full particulars apply to

W. B. TIBBITTS & CO.,

114 Railroad Avenue,

White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$12 PER MONTH,

SMALL PAYMENT DOWN,

buys a $1,500 home at ROSELLE PARK, only 35 minutes from City Hall. We are now building 24 of these neat, complete homes. We will build for you after your own plans. Get our special terms this month.

ROSELLE PARK ASSOCIATION.

Dept. T, Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $600 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Bargain offered to quick purchaser of new house, 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; overlooking Hudson; easy terms; very accessible to New York. Address Box 88, Weehawken P. O., N. J.

An attractive little place, 3½ acres, barn, and 6-room cottage, with furnace and city water, 1½ miles from station, Summit, N. J., will be sold for $3,000 cash. Address Owner, Box 2, Summit, N. J.

4 lots Lakewood, $30.00, ($7.50 each;) must be sold to close estate; terms, $2.00 down, $1.00 weekly. Brinsmade, Box 38 Times Office.

Farm near Somerville, N. J., for sale; 90 acres; excellent; $6,000; sacrifice. Somerset, Box 1,385, New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South

Still stands at the head of all real estate developments in Brooklyn, both in point of street improvements, artistic houses and grounds.

In workmanship and quality of materials, in exclusiveness of design and individuality of taste, in arrangement and completeness of detail and of finish, our houses are admittedly without equal. Cellars dry, light, and well ventilated.

As to price, they are the cheapest in all the beautiful Flatbush Section, improvements considered.

Our personal guarantee goes with every house.

We will make any repairs that become necessary for a period of one year from date of sale

We have some beauties all ready to look at.

Take Flatbush Electric L at Park Row, Smith St. or Franklin Ave. Trolley. Leave all cars at Beverley Road at our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,

257 Broadway, New York

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BARGAINS IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., Cor. 60th St.

64th St., near 5th Av., 25-foot dining-room extension $125,000

76th St., near 5th Av., 19 feet; possession. 65,000

79th St., near Madison Av.; 22 feet..... 80,000

In the 80s, near 5th Av., 40 feet..... 140,000

82d St., near Madison Av.; possession.... 45,000

91st St., near Madison Av.; has just been put in beautiful order..... 35,000

92d St., near 5th Av.; possession..... 65,000

Largest list of Houses for sale in 5th Av. section north of 59th St.; inside prices on new American basement houses.

ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS.

60th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... $46,000

64th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 51,000

67th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 47,500

71st, adj. Park, 18 feet, dining extension. 29,000

72d, adjacent Mad., 23 feet, good order.... 65,000

76th, adjacent 5th, 20 feet, good rear..... 65,000

81st, adjacent 5th, 21 feet, perfect order.. 71,000

Mad., adj. 80th, 20.1 feet, possession.... 35,000

Particulars from McCHAIN & HERSHFIELD, 20 West 34th St.

Corner Residence,

Riverside Drive.—New 5-story attractive dwelling; all modern improvements; caretaker will show mornings.

Price $55,000.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,

440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING

a modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., corner 86th St.

SIXTH AVENUE CORNER, 125x120.

For Improvement. North of 42d St. WILL BE SOLD TO CLOSE ESTATE. ROBERT S. FINNEY, TEL. 2169 CORT. 35 NASSAU STREET.

Bargain.—$25,000 cash will buy choice up-to-date business corner, 45x100; 4 families on a floor; 6 stores; on leading avenue; mortgage at 4 per cent.; rents $5,600. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Attention!—Bargains if you want a cheap house. SOUTHEAST COR. WEST END AV. & 88TH ST. Price and particulars of STOCKDALE & JULIAN, 492 Columbus Av.

For Sale—5-story and basement factory, 50x95; suitable for piano manufacturer or furniture business; terms to suit; would exchange for lots. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23RD ST.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Quick purchaser modern double tenement, West 51st St., $21,000; rent, $2,568. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

100TH ST., 5-story & base, 20-fam. flat. Pr. $27,000; rent $2,940. Easy terms. NEAR COL. AV. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

44TH, NEAR 8TH AV. 2 5-story, 4-room, 20-fam. flats, 54x100. Pr. $75,000; rent $7,800. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., 93d ST. 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. rear 59TH ST. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

34TH ST., NEAR FERRY. 2 5-story flats, with stores; exceptional future. Pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

A Rare Chance.—5-story triple flat, steam heat and hot water; all rented; rent, $3,700. Price, $30,000. Schoen, 60 Liberty St., Room 20.

Below 59th St.—Apartment house; shows great speculative and remarkable investment value. Box R 139 Times Office.

Narrow house on 52d St., just west of Broadway, can be bought right if bought quick. E. A. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Have plot, 17 lots, located on a 100-ft. street; great future; asking $65,000; sell on easy terms; might consider exchange for cash and investment property.

GEO. W. DOUGHERTY,

211 West 116th St.

Two handsome three-story brown and lime stone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; up to date; one, 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms; other, 17x52x100. For further particulars address Owner, Wm. Watkins, 437 West 162d St.

B

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.

High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens, Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.

7 rooms and baths { $70 to $75.

8 rooms and bath { $75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

12 WEST 44th ST.

The MANSFIELD

New 12-story fire-proof model apartments, exclusively for

BACHELORS

Every latest improvement, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone, in each apartment. SQUASH COURT. Café, with first-class cuisine. Two Studio Apartments. Tenancy given at once.

E. S. WILLARD.

44 Pine St. 489 Fifth Ave.

Telephone connection.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,

7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,

Facing Central Park

and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"I," station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

A. A.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators. The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 113TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE COLE,"

26 and 30 West 128th St.—Elegant suite, eight rooms and bath; elevator; uniformed hall service; servants' stairway; telephone in apartments; open plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; very select, convenient; quiet location; rents, $45-$60. Apply premises or THOMAS F. RAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THE RUTHERFORD,

206-208 East 17th St.

THE EASTON,

153-155 East 18th St.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents $30 to $45; pamphlets on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, OR ON PREMISES.

STRATHMORE.

52d St. and Broadway.

All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.

APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,

64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street, Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $680 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

70TH ST. & RIVERSIDE

THE HUDSONIA.

SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.

Rents, $660 to $1,800.

Open Evenings.

Send for Descriptive Booklet.

Brooklyn.

THE "ALEXA," APARTMENT HOUSE, GREENE AV., CORNER OF MARCY; FACING TOMPKINS PARK; IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, GAS RANGES, EXPOSED PLUMBING; RENTS $32, $36.

ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 234 TOMPKINS AV.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR RENT,

FURNISHED HOUSES ON THE SAND HILLS, NEAR AUGUSTA, GA.

A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT

Apply for list to John W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

A.— CORONADO. —A.

Highest class fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $85 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th St.—8 and 9 rooms; elevator; every convenience; sunny; $12 and $15.

$35.00.—Seven and bath, adjoining Broadway; select families; corner; $80; choice. 126 and 128 West 66th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

1,919 7th Av., corner 116th St.—Eight delightful rooms; piano, linen, silver, cut glass, books; immediate; elevator.

$85.00 per month, very desirable eight-room apartment overlooking park. Fite, 102 W. 93d.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $90.00.

PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 91, 93, 95, AND 97 ROOSEVELT STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against BERNARD GOLDEN, et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Roosevelt Street, distant fifty-five feet four inches (55' 4") northerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Cherry Street with the said westerly side of Roosevelt Street; running thence westerly in an angular line thirty-one feet and one-half an inch (31' ½"); thence northerly one foot six inches (1' 6"); thence again westerly twelve feet two inches (12' 2"); thence again northerly three feet five inches (3' 5"); thence again westerly eighteen feet nine and one-half inches (18' 9½"); thence northerly on a line parallel with Roosevelt Street two feet two inches (2'2"); thence easterly on a line parallel with Cherry Street sixty-one feet four and one-quarter inches (61' 4¼") to the westerly side of Roosevelt Street, and thence southerly along said westerly side of Roosevelt Street eighty feet (80') to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Numbers 91, 93, 95, and 97 Roosevelt Street.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 91, 93, 95, and 97 Roosevelt Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $3,123 50-100, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $217 32-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $884 95-100 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of $31,000, with interest thereon amounting on October 22nd, 1902, the date of sale, to about the sum of $1,105 66-100.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

NOS. 90 AND 92 ROOSEVELT STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against BERNARD GOLDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point distant one hundred and twenty feet, (120,) more or less, from the northwesterly corner of Roosevelt Street and Cherry Street; thence running northeasterly parallel with Cherry Street or nearly so sixty-one feet five inches, (61.5,) more or less; thence northwesterly parallel with Roosevelt Street forty feet, (40,) more or less; thence southwesterly parallel with Cherry Street sixty-two feet six inches, (62.6,) more or less, to the easterly side of Roosevelt Street aforesaid, and thence southeasterly along said Roosevelt Street forty feet, (40,) more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Numbers ninety (90) and ninety-two (92) Roosevelt Street.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street numbers being 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street:

Batavia Street.

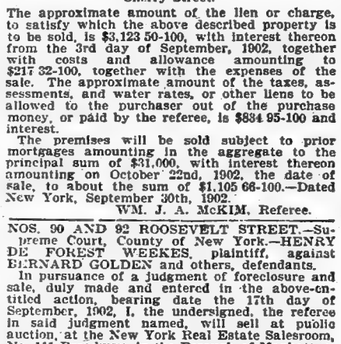

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,878.60, with interest thereon from the 3d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $203.75, with interest from September 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $713.86 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of $23,200, with interest thereon amounting on October 15th, 1902, the date of sale, to about the sum of $1,153.75.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

a24-2aw3wW&F&o15

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against CHARLES KNAUF and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known and designated as and by the lot number 478, (four hundred seventy-eight,) in Block F, on a certain map entitled: "Amended map of the property belonging to Hudson P. Rose, known as the Mapes estate, West Farms, New York City," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 15th day of April, 1897, under Number 514.

Dated New York, October 1, 1902.

JOHN PALMIERI, Referee.

EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Astor property.

Centre line stone wall,

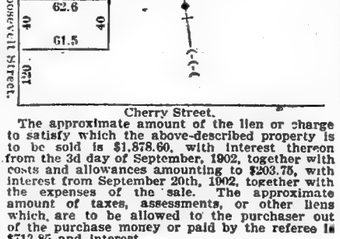

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,007.00, with interest thereon from the 20th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $169.52, with interest thereon from September 29, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $83.16 and interest.

Dated New York, October 1, 1902.

JOHN PALMIERI, Referee.

O2-2aw3wTh&S&o24

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction all of the right, title, and interest of the AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY in and to the below-mentioned property at the following times and places in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

On Monday, October 6th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at No. 67 West 125th Street, the lease and fixtures of the store and basement of said premises, and all other personal property located therein. At 2 P. M. of the same day at the southwest corner of 94th Street and Lexington Avenue, the lease and fixtures of the store and basement of said premises, and all other personal property located therein. On Tuesday, October 7th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at No. 322 Columbus Avenue, near 75th Street, the lease and fixtures of the store and apartment in rear of said premises, and all other personal property located therein. At 2 P. M., at the northwest corner of 86th Street and Sixth Avenue, the lease and fixtures of the store and basement of said premises, and all other personal property located therein, including a large amount of flour and other raw materials, office furniture, typewriter, cash registers, safe, etc. On Wednesday, October 8th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at No. 529 West 37th Street, two single wagons, two double wagons, two automobiles and batteries for same.

The list of the property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receiver or his attorney.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver, 135 Broadway, City of New York.

New York, October 2d, 1902.

JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, City of New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTIN ARNEMANN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,250.

To the creditors of Martin Arnemann of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, 1902, the said Martin Arnemann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3d, 1902.

NO. 5,230.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW F. BURLEIGH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Andrew F. Burleigh of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Andrew F. Burleigh was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 3d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES S. CICERO of the City of New York, bankrupt. No. 4,458.

Notice is hereby given that Charles S. Cicero, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 25th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON HANSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Hansman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT HEINZMAN, (HEINZMAN & AMSTEAD,) Bankrupt.—No. 519.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Heinzman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 29th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL N. LEVY, Bankrupt.—No. 5,181.

Notice is hereby given that Israel N. Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 29, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LAKS, bankrupt. No. 5,251.

To the creditors of Henry Laks of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Henry Laks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 30th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV NUSSBAUM, Bankrupt.—No. 5,098.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Nussbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 1, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. JACKSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Jackson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 1st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOLDENSOHN, (GOLDENSOHN & KASIMERSKY,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Goldensohn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Goldensohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 3d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OWEN TREANOR of the City of New York, bankrupt. No. 5,151.

Notice is hereby given that Owen Treanor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, October 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL WATSTEIN, JOSHUA H. DYER, ABRAHAM SEIF, and BENNO COHN, individually and as copartners of the firm of WATSTEIN, SEIF & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Watstein, Joshua H. Dyer, Abraham Seif, and Benno Cohn, individually and as copartners of the firm of Watstein, Seif & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Watstein, Joshua H. Dyer, Abraham Seif, and Benno Cohn, individually and as copartners of the firm of Watstein, Seif & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, Room 1,544, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 2, 1902.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON $1 PHONOGRAPHS

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—

Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 1, 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 709 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS

new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS

Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters.—6 Remington, 2 Smith; no use for them. Address Sell or Exchange, Box 123 Times.

Autumn Resorts.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 4 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY. The Famous RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK, GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.

The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW YORK.

West Point.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

Only Hotel on Military Reservation | Open Throughout the Year.

CADET DRILLS DAILY.

THE AUTUMN is the most delightful period of the year at WEST POINT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Fall resort; Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels; booklets.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,970.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOLDENSOHN, (GOLDENSOHN & KASIMERSKY,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Goldensohn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Goldensohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 3d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OWEN TREANOR of the City of New York, bankrupt. No. 5,151.

Notice is hereby given that Owen Treanor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, October 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMANUEL C. COHEN, bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishing goods, umbrellas, nickel-plated window fixtures, counters, desks, &c. Order of JOHN C. COLEMAN, Receiver. HERMAN HERST, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 110 Nassau Street

Pianos and Organs.

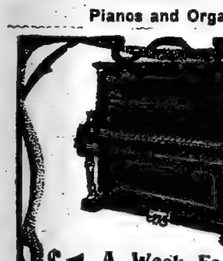

$1 A Week For the Harmony Pianos.

A Caution To Piano Buyers.

Don't buy a second-hand or so-advertised "slightly used" piano at any price. It is a worthless piece of trumpery—and to buy one will be as good as throwing your money away.

Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are like all other pieces of old machinery. They can be patched up to look all right and sound all right for a few weeks. But with a little use they become utterly worthless, and you will find that you have bought a piano case and not a piano—for the interior, or mechanical part, which is the important part of the instrument, has been patched up from a useless, wormout piece of mechanism. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Anyway, the Harmony Piano,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week,

is too extraordinary a piano proposition to let yourself be in any way misled into buying an old, second-hand instrument, paying in the first place nearly as much for it as for the Harmony.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $600 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5. Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d AVE. 59TH ST. TO 60TH ST.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up. Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE. } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 400-402 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,247.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA J. LEITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emma J. Leith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Emma J. Leith, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend

TESTIMONY AGAINST FIRE CHIEF CROKER

Persecution and Discrimination Charged by Witnesses.

Pressure Alleged to Have Been Used to Compel Clifford Supporters to Join the Croker Association.

The trial of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, was continued at Fire Headquarters yesterday, and the proceedings were, as on the four previous days, punctuated with the strenuous objections of John J. Delany of counsel for the accused, and frequent clashes between him and Commissioner Sturgis. The dragnet indictment against the Chief was almost exhausted by the consideration of Charge 6, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, persecuting and unjustly discriminating against certain members of the force.

Battalion Chief E. F. Terpeny was called to prove Specification 1, which charged that Chief Croker ordered Terpeny in March, 1900, to change Foreman Clifford's day off so as to prevent him from attending the meetings of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, or "Pinkies," of which he was President, and persecuted Terpeny, when he refused, by constant transfers.

Chief Terpeny said that he was in his quarters in Attorney Street March 15, 1900, when Chief Croker, by telephone, directed him to go to a public telephone where he instructed him to change Clifford's day off every time his association had a meeting. Terpeny said he would not do this, and was transferred two weeks later to other battalion duty, and after a short interval from battalion to battalion. "I had a roving commission," said the witness, "six days out of seven." This lasted from April 1 to Sept. 17, 1900, when witness was permanently transferred to the Thirteenth Battalion. Chief Terpeny cited the taking away of his driver as a petty annoyance to which he was subjected.

VISITED BY CHIEF PURROY.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Delany, "that Chief Purroy and Mr. Leary visited you for several weeks back in reference to this matter?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you had repeated conversations with them about the matter?"

"The way I have been used? Yes, Sir."

J. W. Gooderson, Chief of the Seventh Battalion, was called to prove Specification 2, that Chief Croker, Jan. 11, 1900, informed him and Chief J. J. Burns that it would be useless for them to take a civil service examination for Deputy Chief, as it was intended for one man only, and advised them not to compete. Gooderson said that he spoke to the Chief of Department about the examination after a fire call in University Place. Under his advice he did not compete. He considered that he was warned not to enter the examination.

The witness, under examination by Mr. Delany, admitted conversations on the subject of his testimony with Chief Burns, Secretary Leary, and the Commissioner.

"Just as soon as he came into office you went to him with a complaint?"

"No, a month or six weeks ago."

"You are not friendly to Chief Croker?"

"I don't think Chief Croker is in love with me. I'm not unfriendly to him."

"Does Chief Croker's unfriendliness date from the time that he told you that if you did not pay Chaplain Smith $5 you owed him he would prefer charges against you?"

"I never owed the Chaplain $5."

Chief Gooderson did, however, admit that Chief Croker had interpellated him vigorously in regard to $100 he owed Police Inspector Thompson, $50 due to Foreman Andairese, several hundred dollars owing to Thomas Crimmins, and a sum due to one Solomon, a tailor, all of which indebtedness he had paid. Gooderson also admitted that the competition for the position of Deputy Chief was open; that an official order inviting competition was sent out; that Chiefs Kruger, Ahearn, Callaghan, Lally, Binns, Short, and Cashman competed, and of them Ahearn, Lally, and Cashman were promoted. Witness made no complaint that he was shut out of the examination.

John J. Burns, Chief of Battalion, was called on the same specification. He said that he kept out of the examination for Deputy Chief on the answer made by Chief Croker to Chief Gooderson. He heard the conversation between them. He admitted that he received notice of the competition.

"Why," asked Mr. Sturgis, "did you seek Chief Croker's advice on the examination?"

"I had no particular reason, except that I did not want to displease the Chief."

TESTIMONY OF FOREMEN.

A number of Foremen and Assistant Foremen and one private were called by Mr. Cosby to sustain Specification 3 that when they refused to join Croker's association he stood in the way of their promotion.

Assistant Foreman Roxbury said that in 1900 he was sent for by Chief Croker and when he demurred to joining the rival to the "Pinkies" was told: "If you stand out against me and the Commissioner you will take the consequences." Witness was a member of the Clifford association. He joined the Croker association two weeks after the Chief spoke to him. Roxbury denied to Mr. Delany that the Clifford was a secret, oath-bound society. He was promoted by Commissioner Sturgis on the recommendation of Chief Croker.

Foreman Fitzgerald said that his superior, Foreman McAree, spoke to him in 1900 about the New York Fire Department Benevolent Association, known as Croker's and urged him to join it to improve his chances of promotion. Witness said he would not purchase higher rank at that price. McAree hinted that witness might meet the same fate as Clifford. Fitzgerald was not promoted until July 3 last.

Assistant Foreman Link told Foreman McAree that he would not join the new association, but would "stick" to the Clifford flag, and was transferred. He went to Chief Croker in June, 1901, and was asked by him if he had joined his association. When witness said no, he remarked: "That's why you were transferred." Link was promoted in June last.

Testimony along similar lines was given by Assistant Foremen Walsh, Rucholdt, Weber, and Haggerty and Fireman Peter Gillen.

Assistant Foreman Lindsay Williamson was called to sustain Specification 4, which charged that Chief Croker "willfully and maliciously" sought to force him out of the department and off the eligible list of firemen certified for promotion to assistant foremen. Williamson is a war veteran of the navy, and he has been a fireman since 1873. On a report of the Medical Board of the Fire Department he was retired as a fireman in July, 1900, but as he was a veteran at the head of the eligible list, he was restored to duty as an assistant foreman by a decision of the Supreme Court in June, 1901.

Williamson said that when, in July, 1900, he received an order to report to the Medical Board, he went to Chief Croker, who advised him to take his name off the eligible list if he wanted to stay in the department.

"We don't want any old men in the service," the Chief added.

"You'll be," replied Williamson, "an old man some day, Chief."

"Yes, and some young man will get my job."

Chief Croker would not promise to let Williamson get his promotion and then retire on the pension of the higher office. Williamson was retired a few days after for defective vision. When the courts reinstated him he decided to stay in the service.

The trial continues to-day, and the prosecution will endeavor to rest.

POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Committed for Intoxication and Probably Will Be Dismissed.

Policeman Thomas Kane of the Brownsville Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday was sentenced to jail for ten days for intoxication by Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Police Court. The charge against Kane was made by Sergt. Samuel Hancock of the same station, who alleged that the patrolman appeared on Tuesday night under the influence of liquor, threatened Sergt. Rooney, and caused trouble generally.

Magistrate Furlong would not give Kane the option of paying a fine, and his sentence was regarded as equivalent to a dismissal from the police force, as he cannot return to duty within the five days' limit set by the rules of the department.

DETAILS OF SHIPPING COMBINATION SETTLED

British Members Sail—Plan for Mail Liner Every Day.

Departing Visitors Escorted to the Celtic by J. P. Morgan and Other Financiers—Deal with German Companies.

That the details of the organization of the great ship combination have been satisfactorily settled was indicated yesterday by the sailing for England on the White Star liner Celtic of the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, and a Director of the White Star Line; J. Bruce Ismay, Managing Director of the White Star Line, and Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, a partner in the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., all of whom recently came over from England to assist in the arrangement of final details.

To emphasize the fact that the adjustment of interests was harmonious, the party that came down to the pier to see the trio off included J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Steele of the firm of which Mr. Morgan is the head; Clement A. Griscom, who is head of the International Mercantile Marine Company, as the combination is called; Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and James A. Wright of the International Navigation Company, President Bernard M. Baker and General Manager Franklin of the Atlantic Transport Line, Harold Sanderson of the Leyland Line, John Lee of the White Star Line, and Henry Wilding, who represents the American Line in England. Mr. Morgan went aboard the Celtic and remained in conversation with Mr. Pirrie until five minutes before the ship sailed.

Mr. Ismay said that all the details of the combination had been completed except the election of some of the officers. It is said that Mr. Ismay, on account of the opposition of his mother, who owns a large number of shares in the White Star Line, had held out to the last against the absorption of his line.

"I will have to make another trip," he continued, "in order to settle a good many little things, but the main points in the new company have all been decided. I don't care to talk about the report of the Cunard Line receiving subsidies from the British Government. There is room for another company, and also room for the tramp steamships. An arrangement for the schedule of the big ships will have to be formed. We are going to try to have a mail ship leave every day, but never two on one day, as has been done in the past. We also will try to have the German lines enter into this agreement of sailing if we can, and the ships abroad will be arranged in the same way."

Mr. Pirrie thought that the shipping combination would be a good thing all around. "The running of this company is going to be no easy thing," he continued. "It will entail several years of hard, incessant work in order to get things into shape. I don't want to discuss the report that I am going to build a shipyard over here. That's got nothing to do with the company."

He intimated that later the Holland-America Line might be brought into the shipping combination.

CUNARD LINE'S SUBSIDY.

Causes Some Excitement at Hamburg—London Saturday Review on the Shipping Agreements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The announcement of the arrnagements between the British Government and the Cunard Line, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, has created some excitement at Hamburg.

The correspondent says that when the Morgan shipping trust was arranged there was a great exhibition of "schadenfreude" (gloating) at the thought that the transatlantic trade of Great Britain might be crippled and that her potential supply of swift cruisers in time of war might be cut short. The Hamburg journals now take a different tone. One jeremiad alludes to the revolutionary effect which the policy of subvention "inaugurated by the British Government" must exercise upon the whole North Atlantic passenger traffic.

HIGHER TRANSATLANTIC RATES.

Second Cabin Passage Raised $5—Denial That Increase Is Due to Combination.

Announcement was made yesterday that hereafter an increase of $5 will be made on the second cabin passage rate on all the transatlantic liners. General Agent John Lee of the White Star Line explained the increase yesterday afternoon by saying that at the conference held last Winter for the arrangement of rates only the first cabin rates had been adjusted. The fixing of a second-cabin rate had been postponed on account of the difficulty in arranging a rate for several steamships which carry different classes of second-cabin passengers.

The increase, said Mr. Lee, was not a result of the shipping combination, and had nothing to do with it, as both the Cunard Line and the German lines participate in the agreement. A second-cabin passage on the principal steamships will now cost from $45 up.

BRITAIN AND THE SHIP TRUST.

London Saturday Review Ridicules Gerald W. Balfour's Argument.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Saturday Review, commenting on the Government's shipping agreements, says:

"The retention of the Cunard Company does something for British trade, but the agreement with the shipping combination has no such protective effect."

The paper ridicules the argument of the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, about conceding a fair share of the Atlantic trade to Americans. It says:

"Mr. Balfour seems desirous of emulating the legendary politeness of the British at Fontenoy with their request that the French fire first. That is not business, and it was not the Americans' idea of business when they planned the combination. Mr. Balfour's doctrine, a priori, of a fair share of trade is absurd. Every nation will try to get as much as it can, regardless of other people's fair share."

Canadian Line Not Yet Decided On.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The statement of The Daily Dispatch of Manchester that the terms of a British syndicate for the establishment of a fast steamship service between Canada and England have been accepted is declared to be untrue. Nothing in this connection will, it is expected, be settled for some time, and it is considered likely in shipping circles that the establishment of a Canadian-Jamaican service may take precedence over the proposed Canadian-English line.

Boat Service Between Genoa and Nice.

Beginning Dec. 15, the Hamburg-American Line will maintain a regular service between Genoa, San Remo, Monte Carlo, and Nice during the Winter months by their first-class steamer Cobra. The Cobra at present plies between Hamburg and Helgoland, and will leave for the Mediterranean next month to prepare for her new Winter service. She will carry only first-class passengers.

A constant Cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WANTS EXTRA TERM OF CRIMINAL COURT

District Attorney Jerome to Appeal to the Governor.

Impossible to Keep Up with Pressure of Work, He Says—Molineux Case Will Be Further Postponed.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday expressed his apprehension on account of the crowded calendars awaiting the criminal courts, which convene next Monday. He declared that unless additional facilities for the trying of cases be provided any attempt on the part of his office to keep up with the pressure of work would be futile, and announced his intention to call upon Gov. Odell for the appointment of an extraordinary Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The continued illness of Justice Barrett was giving him additional concern, he said, as it would upset his plans for the second trial of Molineux. Justice Barrett had been assigned to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the coming year, where the Molineux case was to be moved for trial next Monday. Yesterday it was announced that Justice Barrett would be unable to proceed, and Mr. Jerome said that the trial would have to go over until the November term, as the calendars of all parts of General Sessions had been made up for the entire term.

Later, however, word was received through ex-Gov. Black of counsel for Molineux that Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division would make every effort to find another Justice to take Justice Barrett's place, and that in any event the trial would not be delayed throughout the entire month of October.

"It is of vital importance to the effective administration of criminal justice in this city that we should have another court added to those already in existence," said Mr. Jerome. "Since the opening of Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions in 1895, nothing has been done to supplement the system of criminal courts, though the population of the city has been increased since then by from 350,000 to 400,000. For the protection of the public and the more efficient administration of justice every person, whether in prison or on bail, should be tried within two weeks after his indictment. Any other course, while inflicting unjust hardship on the innocent, leaves too many loopholes for the escape of the guilty through the death or disappearance of witnesses, and various other circumstances which contribute to the difficulty of making out a case when considerable time has elapsed since the crime was committed. Under the law we must dispose of all prison cases first, but at the present time we have a number of cases against public officials, who should be brought to speedy justice."

District Attorney Jerome also believes that permanent provision should be made for an additional Grand Jury. The system as constituted at present he pronounced a waste of the people's money.

"The Grand Jury last month, sitting three hours for five days a week," he said, "disposed of no fewer than 492 cases. How could they give each case the necessary consideration? It is getting so now that it is almost a farce to present a case to the Grand Jury."

There are in all 650 cases awaiting the courts, as against 921 cases at the same time last year. Of these 34 are homicide cases, with the defendants in prison. There are 28 homicide cases, in which the defendants have been admitted to bail.

JEROME ANSWERS LABOR MEN.

Instances an Alleged Attempt by Leaders "To Sell Out Their Fellow-Workers."

The following letter was received yesterday from District Attorney Jerome by Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, in reply to a letter complaining of his charges against labor leaders:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Sept. 29 in which you say: "You have been quoted in last week's reports of the daily newspapers as saying that labor leaders have sold out their fellow-workers, and continue so to do. This body disagrees with you entirely, and challenges you to name one instance when or where a labor leader has sold out to the bosses. We want one case mentioned, that's all."

In reply I would say that the reports of my remarks in the daily papers of last week were in many respects incorrect, and were divorced from the text by which they were qualified and limited. There was no sweeping charge embracing all labor leaders.

In compliance with your request I inclose copies of affidavits in the case of the People vs. William P. Hanlon and John J. Donnelly, who are now awaiting trial in $1,500 bail each.

The complainant in this case is Charles Jungman, a building contractor of 186 Beach Avenue, who charges the defendants, who are delegates of bricklayers' unions, with extortion in reference to the refusal of union men to handle what they considered to be non-union material. It is asserted that the accused men tried to arrange matters for a money consideration.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

The body of a woman who had registered as "Gertrude Farington, city," was found yesterday morning in Room 493 on the fourth floor of the Sturtevant House, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, by Annie Kelly, a chambermaid. In the room were found three bottles, one of which had contained chloroform, another morphine, and the third beer. The theory of the Coroner is that the woman committed suicide by drinking the drugs.

Various articles of clothing were found in the room, but all marks which could lead to identification had been removed. There was also an unsigned note, which the Coroner made public. It read:

To the Public: My request is to please put me away without any newspaper talk. I of course was led to this like many others, and I am only sorry I didn't do it sooner, but it is all over now. I have no one to claim me, so lay me in the Potter's Field.

The woman was about thirty years old and of good appearance. She registered at the hotel on Thursday afternoon and asked for a cheap room.

Tried to Leap Into the River.

Bruce Ballard, twenty years old, who says that he is a holder of one of the Gould Scholarships in the New York University, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night to be examined as to his sanity. Ballard gave his address as Roxbury, N. Y. According to the police the young man attempted to jump from the ferryboat Midland, on which he was crossing from Shadyside, N. J., to West Forty-second Street. He said he saw his mother's face in the water and wanted to join her. Dr. Gregory of Bellevue is of the opinion that study has unbalanced Ballard's mind.

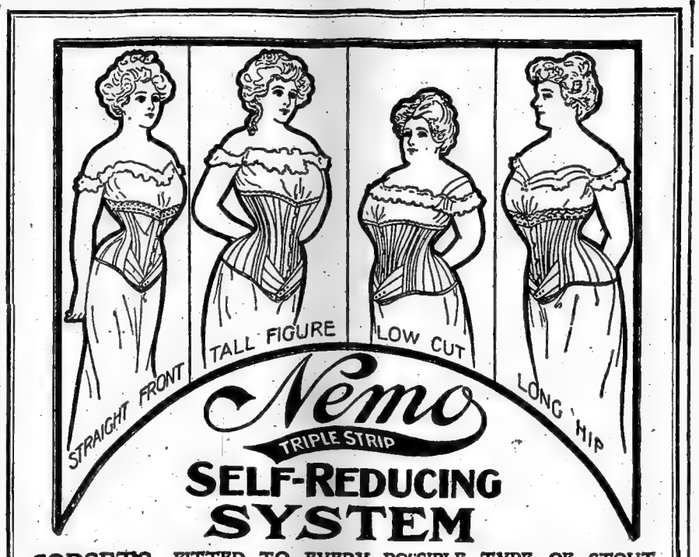

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION . . . . . .
FOUR DISTINCT NEW SHAPES REPLACING "CUSTOM-MADE" CORSETS.
"Straight Front" for normal figure too fully developed.
"Tall Figure" for tall woman with too prominent abdomen.
"Low Cut" for short-waisted stout woman.
"Long Hip" for stout woman with too generous hips.
The Tape Strap in these Corsets is light, strong and avoids bulkiness.
They positively reduce and support the abdomen.
Stout women should buy Corsets only where the Self-Reducing System is sold if they desire a perfect-fitting Corset—one which needs no alteration.
All shapes and sizes in this system, $2.50. In finer material, $5.00.
FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS CORSET DEPARTMENTS.
KOPS BROS., 35 West Third Street, New York

Novelties in Fall Overcoats are about as scarce as anthracite.

Short Coats of plain covert cloth, medium lengths of dark soft cloths and long cravenettes hold the fort year in year out.

But when there is anything new it's here.

This Fall there's a lightly striped covert in tan and olive shades, cut rather short and silk-lined.

$28.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 149 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CENTRAL PARK ELEPHANT IS KILLED BY POISON

Big Tom Suffers the Penalty for His Many Misdeeds.

Five Hundred and Ninety Grains of Cyanide of Potassium Are Fed to the Ill-Tempered Brute.

Big Tom, the Indian elephant of the Central Park Menagerie, was put to death yesterday morning in accordance with a sentence passed several days since by a court consisting of Park Commissioner Willcox, Director Smith of the menagerie, and Keeper Snyder.

Tom's death was by poison, a dose of cyanide of potassium being given to him at breakfast time. Five hundred and ninety grains was the exact amount of the dose—probably the largest ever administered to a living thing. It produced a series of convulsions lasting fifty-four minutes, but was said to be entirely without pain.

Keeper Snyder for several days had been preparing Tom for the final deception by means of a morning bucket of bran mash with barley instead of the usual simpler diet. Yesterday morning Snyder went to the cage as usual shortly before 9 o'clock. For several minutes he busied himself in tossing about the straw, whistling the while a tune to which Tom had been accustomed to perform tricks. Then Snyder took a bucket containing half the dose in capsules hidden in food and offered the contents to the telephant. Tom sniffed eagerly and squealed in anticipation.

The first bucketful eaten, Snyder offered Tom the second, and he ate with apparent enjoyment. In eight minutes the elephant trembled, then staggered to his knees, and finally fell to the floor of his cage in a heap.

"Dead," said somebody, but Tom was not dead, and in half a minute he was on his feet again. He stood still for a few minutes and then symptoms of a second convulsion appeared. He dropped like a shot that time, and in his struggles broke off the stumps of his tusks. It was 9:40 o'clock when he died.

Only a small company saw the execution, and during the remainder of the day the elephant house was kept carefully roped off while the taxidermists from the American Museum of Natural History were at work. The hide and bones were preserved for mounting. Several specialists in nervous diseases saw the execution and the post mortem examination.

Tom was captured in India fourteen years ago, and was brought to this country by James A. Bailey in 1889. Until 1894 he was with Bailey's circus, and in the latter part of his show experience developed vicious traits, several times badly injuring his keepers. Then Mr. Bailey placed Tom in charge of Keeper Snyder at Central Park. About three years ago the elephant became vicious again and nearly killed Snyder. He continued ill-tempered, and a few weeks ago it was decided that he must die.

QUICK MIDOCEAN RESCUE.

Fireman Leaps from the Auguste Victoria, and Is Back on Deck in Twelve Minutes.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived here yesterday, brought news of a record-time midocean rescue on Tuesday last. The liner was logging 18 knots when Johann Kasper, a fireman, suffering from delirium, jumped overboard. Several passengers gave the alarm.

The vessel was stopped, a boat lowered with six men, and Kasper was picked up before he had become exhausted. When the boat and men had been hoisted aboard and full speed ahead signaled only twelve minutes had elapsed from the time the alarm had been given.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

Thibet cloth blouse suits with fancy collar and cuffs. Pleated skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
12.50

Shirtwaist suits, made of black dotted velveteen. New flare skirt, full pleated waist.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
12.50

Tuxedo suits, made of fancy mixtures. Jacket with velvet collar and roll cuffs,—lined with black taffetas silk. New pleated skirt.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
16.50

Blue and black Melton cloth golf skirts,—with slot seams and inverted pleat or habit back.
Lengths 37 to 41 inches.
7.50

Children's serge sailor suits, with large collar trimmed with stitched taffetas band. Blue, brown and red.
Sizes 6 to 14 years.
4.50

Twenty-third Street.

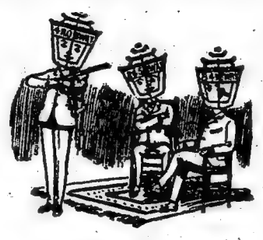
"Masterly!"

Right word in right place for this fall clothing.

Overcoats—whole regiment of right styles—$12 to $40.

Fall Suits to suit you all—$12 to $28.

(Wanted)—Heads for our $2 & $3 Hats.

At 13th St. Store Only.

Right "Sailors," "Norfolks," "Double-Breasts," Etc., for youngsters of all ages.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
HALL CLOCKS.

"Old, old" favorites in design, but always modern mechanism. Our copies are in beautifully grained woods—oaks and mahogany—with twisted and carved posts or canopy-supporting columns. Extremely imposing and very impressive—with the Westminster and Wellington chimes of finest tube construction.

Every hall convenience and luxury at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
SALESROOMS 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Second Battery's Parade Postponed.

Owing to the fact that the new armory of the Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Bathgate Avenue could not be made ready for occupancy to-day, which was set as the formal opening, the parade and other ceremonies attending the moving of the battery headquarters from Manhattan to the Bronx have been postponed until Saturday, Oct. 25.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Open All Day Saturday Now!

Ready for the Little Folks To-day
with a great list of values
while
Millinery, Corsets and Gloves
will present offerings to bring
ENTHUSIASTIC SATURDAY BUYERS.

On our large, well-lighted and handsome
MILLINERY FLOOR—To-day

LADIES' TAILORED HATS
Natty styles in the smartest effects—elsewhere $3.69..... 2.48
elsewhere $5.50..... 3.98

LADIES' READY-TO-WEARS
French Sailor, Shepherdess and walking shapes—handsomely trim'd with combinations of cloth, velvet, ornaments or wings—
....elsewhere $2.25 1.69

BIRDS AND WINGS
Also Hackle and Cut Ostrich Pompons and fancy Breasts of all kinds and colors—Parrots, Merle and fancy plumaged Birds; also Rooster Heads with short breast—worth 98 cents—to-day.....69

CHILDREN'S BEAVER HATS
(Also suitable for Misses and Ladies)
Long Nap—Black, Castor and other shades—elsewhere $2.50..... 1.98

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS
Camel's hair and plain Felts—trim'd with silk ribbons, bands, quills or rosettes—elsewhere .75.....49

CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEARS
Rough and plain effects—full trim, with and without streamers—elsewhere $1.49.....98

LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR HATS
All the new shapes in the fashionable rough effects—black Oxford and colors—elsewhere $1.39....98

In Trimmed Millinery
A new collection of our
Unmatchable $5.00 and $10.00 Hats

At $5.00
Velvet, silk and fancy fabric Hats and Turbans in the most up-to-date effects—rich in quality—unsurpassed in style—equal to any elsewhere sold at $10 and $12.
Look elsewhere first, keenly criticise those that the smartest milliners sell at $10 to $12—then come here and look at ours at Five Dollars—Your judgment will do more than our claims to convince you of the great values we offer.

At $10.00
Elegant Black Velvet Hats, with long ostrich plumes, or full drapings of handsome lace or stylish effects in wings, with underbrims of velvet or chiffon folds—carefully made, with every attention to smallest detail—as fine in quality, as elegant in style, as rich in effect as those you will elsewhere see at double!

Our Great Boys' Department
will literally hum with values to-day.....Nowhere else can the boys be clothed so well and so economically.....Parents like our PRICES—boys like our CLOTHES—THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT, as a continuously growing trade proves.

OCTOBER'S FIRST SATURDAY BRINGS:—

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS
Smart and uncommon styles—Serges in all colors, and Cheviots in Tan and gray mixtures, and Black-and-White Tweeds—set off with shields of same or contrasting cloth—richly emb'd—collars with handsome silk braids—sleeves with naval emblems—3 to 10 years—suits that were intended to sell at $6 to $8.....3.98

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS
Double Breast and Norfolk—a great selection of the newest Fall fabrics—strictly all wool—Pants with double seats and knees—Entire Suit specially tailored so that they keep shape and stand the hard everyday wear that an active boy gives his clothes—
Double Breast—7 to 16 years—
Norfolk—4 to 10 years—
None to equal them elsewhere for anything near the price we quote 2.98

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
Fine Values for To-day—Brown, Gray and Olive plaids, Checks and Mixed effects—reliable all wool, wear resisting fabrics that will insure the most satisfactory service for business and everyday wear—14 to 20 years..... 5.98
You may find as good elsewhere at $7.50 and $8.00, but not for less.

BOYS' FLANNEL BLOUSES
All Wool Flannel—sailor collar—Russian or West Point styles, latest novelties of this season—Navy, Royal, Garnet, Brown and Gray—all sizes—3 to 8 years—value 1.49..... .98

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
Extra qualities in Heavy Weights for cold weather—imported Cheviots, Cassimeres and unfinished Worsteds that retail at $2.50 to $4.00 the yard—A big variety; also Hard twisted Serges and pure finish Corduroys—4 to 16 years—
All one price..... .69
Sixty-nine cents does not mean "sixty-nine cent values"—it means extra qualities and extra good make and fit—It is not the price, but what the price buys, that makes it interesting.

BOYS' RUSSIAN SUITS
So becoming and stylish for the little fellows of 2½ to 6 years—Brown, Royal, Navy and Red Serges—wide and narrow wale—stitched or braid trim'd collars—cloth, patent leather or white kid belts—
Our regular $5.98 Suits—
On Saturday..... 4.98

GREAT LOT OF HATS AND CAPS
Golfs, Tam-Golfs, Yachts and Cadets—all colors—with and without embroidered emblems..... .49
Thousands to choose from.

OUR BOYS' DOLLAR DERBIES
and Alpines are making a name for themselves—they are right up to the top in style and finish—direct from the maker, so there is only one profit, and that a small one—that is why these $1.25 and $1.50 Hats are..... 1.00
Two blocks—for the boys up to 16 yrs. and young men up to 20 years.

Misses' and Children's Garments
Tone and style are the distinctive attributes of the garments herein quoted—specially prepared for Children's Day—at those money-saving prices that customers expect in our Saturday specials.

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Tailor Cloth—all colors—lined and interlined—collars with braid and lace appliques—2 to 6 yrs.
Special to-day.....2.98

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Fine Cloth—best colors—warm lined—collar with deep velvet fur, lace or satin ribbon—Boy and Girl styles—2 to 6 yrs.—
Regular $5.00 coats for.....3.98

GIRLS' BOX COATS
New length—new rough cloths and invisible Plaids—silk velvet collars—double breast and fly front—6 to 14 yrs.—value $6.98—
Special to-day.....2.98

MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS
Cheviot Homespuns—six gore Skirt—simulated pleats—Jacket with stitched bands and belt—well tailored—perfect fitting—12 to 18 yrs.—value $10—special.....6.98

A Great Stock of Children's Aprons
Nothing dresses up the little maid more than a fanciful little Apron—which is also sensible and serviceable—protecting the dress and enabling a child to always keep neat and clean—an Apron is easily laundered.

TWO SPECIAL VALUES ARE HERE DESCRIBED:—

GIRLS' FANCY APRONS
White Lawn—gathered bib—Bretelle with hemstitch tucks—belt and bib with ribbon run emb'y inserting—4 to 14 years—Special to-day.....79

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN APRONS
Full skirt—waist effect with tucks, hemstitching and lace trim'd shoulder ruffles—4 to 14 years—
Special 59

Extraordinary Corset Values
To obtain Corsets like those described below at prices named is one of those opportunities we delight in presenting—'tis unusual, very unusual, to find such high grades at Half Value right at the season's start.

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OCT 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

OUR innocent remarks last week in regard to Mr. Howells's lucid résumé of the plot of "The Vicar of Wakefield" as that of a recent American novel seem to have angered a gentleman living in the Borough of Brooklyn, and yet we cannot see how we are to appease his anger. Doubtless, as he says, Mr. Howells's "consummate mastery of sugar-coated irony" was never "quite so signally exemplified" as in that part of the Editor's Easy Chair in the October Harper's from which we quoted. Doubtless, also, Mr. Howells's latest novel, "The Kentons," which surpasses all his other novels in the esteem of the English, has not received its full measure of critical approval in this country. But what of that? If any living writer has had a larger share of fame and the rewards of authorship in his own land than Mr. Howells we cannot name him. Moreover, Mr. Howells's plan of summarising Goldsmith's masterpiece as a new work which critics of a certain kind do not like, was just what we called it, a joke, and a very good joke. It does not follow, however, that everybody who likes "The Vicar of Wakefield" is bound to go into rhapsodies over "The Kentons," and we do not believe Mr. Howells expects as much as that.

Mr. William C. Whitney has made a noble memorial of his friend, the late Alexander Gunn, not a man of large public repute, but one of wisdom and abundant wit, a philosopher who forced no new theories on an unappreciative world, a poet by nature who had his Sabine farm at Bear in Ohio. Gunn was the cherished friend and chosen companion in their leisure of many prominent and wealthy men, who found in his company profitable entertainment. When he died he left behind him a number of notebooks containing his reflections on men and things, and the belongings in which he had recorded some of his fancies and impressions of life. Mr. Whitney publishes these notes in a limited edition and for private circulation. The volume is of course a splendid specimen of bookmaking, and the portrait of Gunn, reproduced from a painting, which serves as a frontispiece, explains something of the charm he exerted on his fellow-men.

People who have leisure and good taste will welcome the announcement of a volume on "Literary Landmarks of Oxford," by Laurence Hutton. It would be rare pleasure to wander in the body with Mr. Hutton along "The High" and through Holywell Street, under the shadow of Great Tom, and through the cloisters of Christ Church. The next best thing will be to accompany him through the storied university in spirit.

The object of Mr. Kipling's new nursery book, "Just So Stories," for which he has drawn the droll and original pictures as well as written the tales they illustrate, seems to be to provide patient nurses and anxious young mothers with ready-made answers for questions they cannot always evade. Thus they may now learn how the camel got his hump, how the leopard got his spots, and various other important matters relating to the animal kingdom which have long been perplexing, though Mr. Oliver Herford and other philanthropists have tried to answer some of them satisfactorily. The new book is funny, even amazing, but it is hardly one of Mr. Kipling's masterworks, scarcely the stuff we might look for, if we chose to be exacting, from a highly-praised writer aged thirty-seven, who published "Plain Tales from the Hills" in his twenty-third year and "Seven Seas" at the age of thirty-one.

There seems to be a demand for an entirely new order of nursery literature, judging from the supply coming in the market. Ruth Kimball Gardiner, who is a "specialist in child study," has produced a book called "In Happy Far Away Fairyland," in the making of which the most advanced ideas of the kind of reading that is good for children have been consulted. No robberies, no violence, no cruelties are described in these pages. Farewell "The Forty Thieves," "Aladdin," "Red Riding Hood," and "Cinderella"! You were too human for the "advanced" child, you dealt with traits and deeds which must nevermore be mentioned in the nursery. Eating up grandmothers, indeed! Bringing wicked magicians to their just deserts! No more such police court stuff is to be tolerated.

Not the least welcome of the hundred odd new books sent out by the publishers in the last week is Owen Seaman's "Borrowed Plumes," a thin volume of capital fooling, a series of travesties of the manner and the matter of some contemporary writers in prose and verse. Mr. Seaman's contributions are among the best things in Punch nowadays. He is something of a punster, to be sure, but Punch has traditions which must be respected. He spares the pun in his remarkably clever caricatures of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Maeterlinck, and Mr. Meredith, and he reproduces the tricks of manner of all his victims with a measure of skill which is flattering to them, as it shows he has studied them and thinks them worth studying, and most entertaining to the sophisticated reader.

Whitman is again a magazine topic this month. In The Goose Quill, Clarence Darrow, who knew the poet well, concerns himself chiefly with refuting charges of immorality against his writings, which seems to us, at this late day, a waste of energy. People who do not like plain speaking will continue to call it immoral no matter how clever and fit appropriately in its favor. In The Bric, Mr. Rodney Macken, of Baltimore, [illegible]

FISKE'S LAST BOOK.

His "Unrevised and Incomplete" New France and New England.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

IT is with mingled feelings of satisfaction and disappointment that we lay aside the last book of the departed historian. We are most glad to have it and yet sorry that it must necessarily be printed and published in a more or less unrevised and incompleted form. For in spite of what has been said by publishers, critics, and reviewers—and indiscriminate laudators—these two words, "unrevised and incomplete," adequately describe the volume, from my standpoint, that is. And common honesty and fair play, both toward the public and the great author as well, demand that the statement shall be made.

Fiske was one of the most painstaking and veracious of historians; rarely are errors, even of little moment, found in his pages, and fidelity to his example inspires us to speak thus frankly. True, this book completes, in a certain sense, the great series of books he had planned in which to cover the history of America from the discovery of the continent to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Yet it does not, after all, I am persuaded, complete the series as he would have done had he been spared a little longer.

That mingled feeling of satisfaction and disappointment persists all through the reading of the book in question, and perhaps as we proceed the disappointment becomes the more keen—or should I say the sadness grows deeper? Yes, that would be better—because what is set down is so good that it only serves to whet our appetite as well as to accentuate our sense of the loss we have sustained, not only in the general field of philosophy, theology, and American history, but especially in the book under present consideration.

And it will be proper to point out that the untimely death of the author makes the position of the critic the more difficult. I recall that impressive piece of statuary, "Death and the Sculptor," in which the Destroying Angel stays the carver's cunning hand just as he is putting the master touches upon a mighty creation. No one thinks of criticising the work of that sculptor; first, because it is unfinished, and, second, because the figure of the workman, as the artist has represented it, so powerfully engages the attention and enlists the sympathy. Yet the sculptor's unfinished work shows its greatness after all. All this brings up John Fiske.

In reviewing, or estimating, this book, one thinks much more of its author than he does of the work, which would never have been the case had he lived to finish it, so that it would stand comparison with the others of the delightful series. And perhaps that sentence best illustrates the situation.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a governing proverb usually only in case of the immediate departed; we love to speak evil of the long time dead!—but no one, near or far, will ever speak slightingly of Fiske's historical work. It is too good for that. He wrote with fine discrimination out of abundant research, with nice use of authorities, and above all with a rare and delightful sense of humor conjoined to a highly developed historical faculty. And the result is a popular, yet accurate, and scholarly history of our origins and makings which will delight alike the student and the plain man who only wants to know. That is what I call a triumph. And, save for the omissions noted below, he was spared to finish his work—may he rest from his labors.

In criticising the book I wish clearly to be understood as yielding to no one in any respect and admiration to Fiske, and I trust I safeguard myself by admitting that it is a thankless and perhaps an unfair undertaking to criticise the unfinished work of dead men. This, therefore, may be considered more of a brief description of the book than anything else.

As a matter of fact it is a very incomplete book in general scope and in particular details. The preface says that two and two-thirds chapters had been prepared for the press by the author, and that the others existed in the form of carefully prepared lectures, to which notes, mainly bibliographical, and marginal headings have been added by some other hand or hands. In present the publishing in this last should have been declared unnecessary in the volume. I think, so also the name of the [illegible]

pages inserted to complete Chapter III. In both cases the work has been well done.

Now, as almost every one who writes books knows, a great many changes are usually made even in manuscripts which have been most carefully prepared for the press. The key to success is revision. The printed page, or the galley proof, is more illuminating than even the best type-writing. So, while the first chapters doubtless are more nearly as Fiske would have them—and they look it—yet I question whether even they quite represent him. Again, the succeeding chapters in the form of lectures are certainly by no means in the shape they would have taken finally. What one says in a lecture is usually not what one writes for a book; there must be, there is, an absence of detail, an evident condensation in such chapters, which bear out my statement. We miss in reading them so many of the little touches, brief but strong, which endear his other written words to us and make them stick in our memory. Almost any one can detail large facts, episodes which are of sufficient importance to catch everybody's eyes, so huge that even the runner may read them, but it takes genius of the first order to combine great fact and small detail in such due proportion that the mind inevitably retains them, and you suddenly awaken to the realisation that after all the great fact was only the small detail and vice versa, after all!

Carlyle had this faculty. He could epithet a character or a person into immortality with a word or phrase. Witness Robespierre, "the sea-green incorruptible," "Sigismund super grammatician, red as a flamingo," "an unponderous rag of circumstance,' &c. Fiske has much the same power, although in character and other qualities he differed greatly from Carlyle. And I miss these abundant touches from these lectures. He was undoubtedly hampered in writing them by the requirements of time. I suppose he inserted many things when he delivered them, too, things which might have gone into the book. And how much we would have gained!

Another misfortune of the staying of the author's hand is visible in the lack of continuity in the book. It takes us up to the death of La Salle, just touches the administration of Frontenac, and then the course of history is suddenly interrupted. In two chapters, one on Salem Village witchcraft, perhaps the best in the book, and the other on "The Great Awakening," in which Jonathan Edwards figured so prominently, our author is at his very best. The character of Cotton Mather is defended, and successfully, for his connection with the abominable witchcraft business, and it is shown conclusively that if the counsel of that worthy divine had been followed the atrocities which were perpetrated in the name of law and religion, and of which Mather popularly receives the blame, would all have been avoided. It is good to read Fiske's able defense of him, as it is good to read his just estimate of Jonathan Edwards, a man with whose fame envy and calumny have been somewhat busy.

After these two chapters, which have no particular relation to New France and New England, we come to the French and Indian war! A period teeming with interesting and vital happenings is simply left out of the book. Certainly it would have afforded material for several chapters, and the omission is most unfortunate. Some reference to the lost period can be found elsewhere in his other books, but not enough to cover this deficiency. I think he might have expanded this single volume into two—and possibly he would have to do so. Surely there was enough for the additional volume.

The French and Indian war, so little known by our countrymen, its importance so little appreciated by most of our historians, is rapidly surveyed in the closing chapters, although even here Fiske ends the story with a few sentences, quite suitable to a lecture, entirely inadequate for a book. On the whole the chapter on Wolfe at Quebec is the least satisfactory of the book. We miss so much here. But we console ourselves by thinking what he would have made of it especially with the new material recently brought to light; possibly, nay probably, since he wrote the lecture.

This whole period was one of the most dramatic in our history, and the struggle of France and England, in and for America, with the two dominant colonial and governmental ideas for which they stood is, as Fiske himself has said elsewhere in his noble preface to the Champlain edition of Parkman, an epic which is only paralleled by the story of the Roman Empire. Rarely has history—certainly modern history—witnessed and recorded such a drama. This book will serve a noble purpose in calling renewed attention to it.

One thing I should like to call especial attention to. Fiske does justice to Braddock. Elsewhere I have tried to put that much-abused man in his true position, and I am delighted to find that the few words in which he alludes to the poor, unfortunate "Bulldog General" are conspicuously fair. But, then, Fiske is always that. His description of Braddock's defeat is also notable in that he says plainly that there was no ambush—and there was not. Yet a prominent and popular historian occupying a great educational position, in a recently published article, repeats the ancient story.

One citation, and I am done. Speaking of this attack on Braddock's men, Fiske says:

"Who can ever forget the moment when Gage's light horsemen quickly fled back and those behind could catch a glimpse through the trees of a young Frenchman wearing a brilliant red gorget and bounding lightly along the road, till, on seeing his enemy, he turned and waved his hand? That brief glimpse of Capt. Beaujeu at the moment of his death will forever live in history."

I am a little inclined to question the redness of that gorget, for instance, but the paragraph is nevertheless an immortal one. No one who reads it will forget Capt. Beaujeu in that supreme moment. But is it on account of the gallant young officer or of John Fiske's words? That's a question! Fiske's account is as effective as his description of the meeting between Las Casas and Alvarado, "the fierce lord of Guatemala," described in such a telling way in "The Discovery of America." It is the real Fiske touch!

Would that the vanished hand were still here, and strong to write brave words and true for his countrymen in the long future as in the brief past.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

SUBTLE MR. JAMES.

A Study of His "Third Manner" in "The Wings of the Dove."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

There is still a certain number of readers to whom the appearance of a new novel by Henry James is the most interesting event in current fiction. We say "still" advisedly, for it is doubtful whether there are as many of them as there were ten years ago. In time of temptation they fall away. The novelist has never spared his readers any more than himself, and of late years he has become a harder taskmaster than ever. His exactions cannot be evaded except by strictly leaving the book alone, and nothing could more unfit a reader for the intent attitude of mind proper to studying his psychology than the languid perusal which is all that most contemporary fiction requires or repays. And this professor of psychology is increasingly indifferent to the comfort of his students. It is perhaps mainly in consequence of this indifference that the first living master of psychological fiction, at least in the English language, after a career of a generation, finds himself compelled to flit from publisher to publisher. The work explains why any human publisher, as Carlyle had it, should view it with apprehension and alarm, and why a conscientious publisher's reader, even though personally an enthusiast, should freely qualify and attenuate his recommendation.

And then there is always the chance that the new novel will be a failure from its own point of view. Does anybody, do the convinced students of Mr. James, "few and faint, but fearless still," regard "The Sacred Fount" as a success? That was one of the mere fantasies, like "The Private Life," which do for an essay or a "skit," but simply refuse to be realised and become impossible exactly in the measure in which it is sought to make them possible; to "document" them and verify them and stand them on their legs. And yet "The Sacred Fount," according to the present reviewer's apprehension, is but an interlude of failure between two distinct and striking successes, between "The Awkward Age" and "The Wings of the Dove."

There have been occasions on which it seemed that Mr. James was bent on demonstrating that fiction also is one of the arts in which the subject is nothing and the workmanship everything, and that a novelist who knew his business could do without a subject, just as some composers make "interesting modulations" do duty for tunes. But that is by no means the case with "The Wings of the Dove." Distinctly the author has this time a story to tell. The theme is the frequent, one may almost say the usual, theme of Mr. James in his "third manner," the materialism and worldliness, essentially to the point of grossness, with all its superficial polish, of the world of London, and the manner in which these earthy qualities impose themselves. This lesson begins at the beginning, in the introduction of the impossible father of Kate Croy, who thereupon goes hence and is no more seen, after inculcating upon her the moral with which he is charged that poverty is the worst of evils, a moral also inculcated by her shabby and querulous widowed sister, who stands palpably convicted of the crime of unsuccess, and acts as social Helot for her as yet virginal sister, the heroine. How can the girl, how dare she, marry the man she loves, convicted before the fact and in his own mind of unsuccess, in the face of these object lessons, not less impressive than the solemn state of Aunt Maud, surrounded with all the trophies of British triumph? A lingering and conditional engagement, till Aunt Maud relents, which she will plainly never do till she dies, in which case also we foresee that she will have taken her precautions—till, in fact, something turns up—is all that is left to these London lovers. But something does turn up, in the arrival of the delightful American heiress, Milly Theale, and her equally delightful duenna, who come, as they so often do in Mr. James's novels, bringing their ideals to confront British institutions, to aerate and spiritualize the atmosphere of the materialized society they join. Visibly and markedly Mr. James's American women in London are pilgrims "from a brighter sphere." It is let be seen that Kate likes Milly, but not less that she finds Milly's money very charming. And when it appears that Milly has a mortal malady, and that Kate's conditionally accepted lover is Milly's most acceptable nurse, the notion arises, in an indurated London imagination which shrinks from nothing, that Morton Densher shall make love to Milly's money, which shall pass, through Kate. The consent of the latter would seem to be the keenest condition in this shocking scheme to befoul. But it is, in a manner understood. He will not quite make love, but will consent to "offer the cheek" upon certain amazing conditions; one being that his betrothed temptress shall make an irrevocable commitment and take a bond of love against the jealousy which is foredoom to Kate to break out in spite of her if her cute-blooded scheme goes into operation.

Of course, stated crudely, this is what Shakespeare describes as "a most gainful bargain," and all Mr. James's skill is taxed to make it clear of a man who is distinctly not a blackguard. There is the concurrent advice of Milly's best friend, the admirable Susan. There is the acquiescence of Aunt Maud in being hoodwinked. (Was Aunt Maud really hoodwinked?) There was even, in effect, the best medical advice that this was the best to do for Milly. In fact, the broad way that leadeth to destruction is made, by the astonishing subtlety of the novelist's art, the path almost of duty, certainly of humanity, though Densher cannot quite persuade himself that it is the path of honor. Milly does die, as per agreement, and does leave the money to the consoler of her declining hours, although her death is precipitated at last by the announcement of the pleasing Lord Mark, who has pursued her from London to Venice to make it, that Merton and Kate are still engaged, and that she, being duped, had better reconsider her refusal of himself. She does, we may, leave the other girl's lover the money, with which he restores the self-respect that has necessarily been more or less frayed at the edges from all this wear and tear promptly, at last, refusing to have anything to do with it. But he finds that, between the avarice which has been imposed by London on his betrothed, and the jealousy which, after all, she had not, when it came to the point, been able to repress, she will take him with the money, or she will take the money, the captive of her own bow and spear, without him, but, in spite of the commitment, which, almost more amazingly than that it should have been made, turns out to be after all, revocable, him without the money she will not have. And, as all these characters are all the time saying: "And there you are." The rehabilitated victim and legatee depart, to make room, one imagines, for the final tableau, in which Lord Mark reaches out a shapely, aristocratic hand for Kate's, which clutches the envelope containing Milly's money, while Aunt Maud, in her character of Britannia, extends the aegis of her umbrella, and her benediction over the happy and deserving pair.

This crude statement of "the argument," of course, does great injustice to the book. But so, also, one is bound to say, does the author's elaboration, for the purposes, at least, of "the general reader." It is not in laboring to be brief that Mr. James has become obscure. Often the obscurity seems willful, even perverse, certainly defiant. One is tempted to say, in his haste, that the sentences are in the minority that do not require to be read over twice. And there are very many whole pages that do require so to be studied. Mr. James seems to have become sensible to the accusation of "parenthesitis" that has been brought against his riper manner. There are not so many formal parentheses in these pages, but there are some thousands of sentences which are really parenthetical, though grammatically consecutive. And these are not by any means negligible. On the contrary, like the small claws of the lobster which the hasty eater refuses to occupy himself with, the leisurely student finds them the most toothsome morsels. But in a novel one feels that he is at least entitled to a "scenario." He feels that he has a right to repine when it is only after two pages that he finds that the function at which he is assisting is taking place at a "great historic house," and only after a page or two more that he makes out it is Lord Mark's own house, to which that astute and impecunious scion of the British aristocracy had invited the American heiress, that she might be stunned and dazzled with its evidences of antiquity and its implications of "race," while he himself was assiduously understating his advantages. Mr. James's "proposals" are not apt to be vociferous, but Lord Mark's to Milly is perhaps the acme of the unemphatic:

"Perhaps a part of what makes me remember it," he pursued, "is that I was quite aware of what might have been said about what I was doing. I wanted you to take it from me that I should perhaps be able to look after you—well, rather better. Rather better, of course, than some other persons in particular."

Mr. James's own comment, characteristically made four pages afterward, is evidently warranted:

As a suggestion to her of a healing and uplifting passion it was in truth deficient; it wouldn't do as the communication of a force that should sweep them both away.

The subtleties of analysis which the novelist goes into might do if there were a "public" of mighty poets and subtle-souled psychologists. But when the plain man finds what looks to him like an attempt to decompose immediate intuitions and trace their steps, when by hypothesis they haven't any, it is no wonder the plain man revolts. Whether it is "worth going through so much to learn so little" is a question that each reader must and will answer for himself, the common devourer of novels no doubt by abstaining. And one notes with interest that the strain has told upon the intellect of the very proof-reader, who has groaningly submitted to obvious misprints of which the correction only was not obvious. Sometimes, under the strain of trying to make it out, the poor man, like Johnson's "laborious commentator," "at some unlucky moments, frolics in conjecture," as when he introduces into the astonished English language such a vocable as "namble." And small blame to the proofreader!

But, after all, none of this subtlety or of this ingenuity is wasted for the right reader. None of it is fantastic as Mr. James's failures are fantastic. These are real people—Kate Croy and Milly, the dove, and Susan Shepherd Stringham, and Aunt Maud and Densher and Lord Mark, really observed, really presented, worthy of all the elaboration that has been lavished upon them, and there is not a stroke that does not "tell." The lesson about London is as clear as in the "Awkward Age." Each is a "society drama," only the earlier is polite comedy and the later a rather sordid tragedy of low life above stairs. These latest accessions to Mr. James's portrait gallery are as credible, and as creditable, as any of their predecessors on the walls, and distinctly "The Wings of a Dove" is one of its author's high successes.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

*THE WINGS OF THE DOVE. By Henry James. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. Two volumes. $2.50.

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OCT

BOOKS AND MEN.

Henry van Dyke's New Book.

Henry van Dyke has just arranged a new volume of short stories which will be published in the middle of this month. There are nine stories in all, and they are grouped under the title "The Blue Flower." Three of the stories have already been published, but the author's object in bringing these tales together was because he thought they were "fragments of the same story—the long story which will never be perfectly told until men learn a new language—the story of the search for happiness, which is life." In his preface Dr. van Dyke says:

Many men have written parts of this story, but whether they end joyfully or sadly, the story is still unfinished and the search goes on. A hundred years ago, in Germany, Novalis, a poet and a philosopher, began to tell the story again (and thought to complete it) in his romance of "Heinrich von Ofterdingen." The first book he called "Expectancy." And the second book he called "Fulfilment." But in the middle of the second book he broke off to take a long journey, from which he has not yet returned. If you would like to understand the meaning of the search for happiness as fully and as clearly as it can be told in words, you will read the bit of Novalis which is translated here, (somewhat freely, I must confess) and perhaps you will see why, for want of a better title, the book is named after "The Blue Flower." Only one of the stories—that which has to do with Winfried and the Oak of Geismar—has any foundation in fact, or even in tradition. Yet I think they are all true. And so will you take the little book and see if it belongs to you? Once it was not mine, and then it was mine, and now it is no longer mine alone.

Duplicates of Titles.

The duplications of book titles in England and in this country are becoming so numerous that it is now a serious question in the publishing business. A prominent case is "Like Another Helen," the name of George Horton's novel, which was taken from Dryden's poem, and which this season appeared in an English story of Indian life. At present come criticisms of Arthur Morrison's title to his story of the London slums, "The Hole in the Wall," on the ground of its close resemblance to an old juvenile book by Louisa M. Alcott, "A Hole in the Wall." McClure, Phillips & Co., the American publishers of Mr. Morrison's book, have received several letters asking if the name of the London tavern which gives the name to the book was not suggested to the author by the notorious New York dive kept by a Carey Welch, and closed by the police about ten years ago. The name was perpetuated in New York after Welch's place was done away with by a high-class chophouse near the present Herald Square. But this place changed its title later on. Mr. Morrison has never been in America, but it is thought that the ill-fame of Welch's establishment may have been borne across the Atlantic and suggested to the author the effective signboard of the Ratcliff Road tavern around which his novel centres.

A New Series on Art.

Charles Scribner's Sons have planned an important library on art, which will represent all schools and periods in the history of the subject. The series will be edited by S. Arthur Strong, Librarian of the House of Lords at Westminster. There will be about forty volumes in all, the first one, which is published to-day, being on "Michelangelo," by Charles Holroyd, head of the Tate Gallery, London, the recognised chief authority on this famous master. It is planned in this series to take up as separate biographies only the greatest masters. The rest will be treated in relation to their fellows and as forerunners and incidents to and of a development. The contributors will be international, each, as far as possible, to be a recognized authority on his subject. The volumes planned at present are: "On the Criticism of Art," "Oriental and Egyptian Art," "Greek," "Roman," "The Interregnum to Giotto," "From Giotto to Donatello," "Beginnings of the Renaissance in Italy," "Raphael and Art in Rome," "Titian and His School," "Tintoretto," "P. Veronese and the Veneto," "Correggio," "The Van Eycks," "Memling, Van der Weyden, and Their School," "Holbein," "Dürer," "French Art Up to the Time of the Renaissance—Bouchet," "The Renaissance in France; Andrea del Sarto and Primaticcio, by Simier," "Velasquez; School of Seville," by Martin Hume; "Rubens," "Van Dyke," "The Dutch School," "Rembrandt," "From Van Dyke to Kneller," "Hogarth and Caricature," "Sir Joshua Reynolds," "Gainsborough," "Romney and the Schools of Reynolds," "The East Anglians," "Sir Thomas Lawrence," "Turner," "Constable and English Landscape," "Louis XV., Watteau, &c.;" "Ingres Delacroix, &c.;" "The Pre-Raphaelites and After," "Modern France, Millet, &c.," and "Germany and Spain."

Mainly Personal.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report a dearth of copies of The World's Work for September. The number was published three days before the month, and a week later it was out of print; in another week the American News Company telegraphed to its branches for copies, but none could be secured. The publishers say that since the magazine has been non-returnable the dealers have bought only what they could dispose of readily, but, contrary to expectations, the number of copies now sold during the first two weeks of the month is much more than the entire circulation of the magazine before the plan was tried.

***Hamlin Garland's novel, "The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop," will shortly be brought out in London by Grant Richards.

***Robert Grier Cooke, who was President of The Grafton Press, has recently withdrawn from that company, and is now publishing under his own name, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mr. Cooke formerly held responsible positions with Harper & Brothers, Collier's Weekly, and D. Appleton & Co., and his experience then, and since, in the upbuilding of his own business, has given him a very favorable standing in the publishing world. It is understood that he is now planning the publication of works that will add greatly to the prestige he has already won. P. Tecumseh Sherman's book, "Inside the Machine," and John Albee's "Remembrances of Emerson," which are among Mr. Cooke's earlier publications, and which appear on his list under the new organization, are examples of the character of the literature put forth by this house.

***Chapman & Hall, the English publishers, state that their annual sales of Dickens's works have reached the total for many years past of 250,000 copies. "The Pickwick Papers" leads in popularity, and close upon that comes "David Copperfield." The current Academy says: "When it is remembered that many of the novels are out of copyright and have been issued in various forms by other publishers, it will be seen how enormous the sale of Dickens continues to be." The same statement has been made by American publishers, notably Harper & Brothers.

***Miss Marguerite Linton Glentworth, whose "Twentieth Century Boy," published a year ago, has recently gone into a seventh edition, is the author of "The Tenth Commandment," which went to press last month with a first edition of 25,000. The book, which is promised for publication Oct. 15, is a romance of New York's "400," and is said to be the young author's greatest production.

***Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Margaret Vincent," &c., writes in a recent number of The London Sphere on the question whether women should work as independent wage earners. She says they should if they must. She deprecates third-rate work, and while disclaiming against the women who perform it, and declaring that it should not be permitted, she adds—with afterthought—that where third-rate work is all a woman is capable of, she must be encouraged in every possible way to go on doing it! Mrs. Clifford's daughter, Ethel, will shortly publish a volume of poems.

***Lloyd Mifflin, in a letter to a friend, commenting upon Mr. Howells's recent articles in Harper's Magazine upon the extent to which poetry nowadays remains unread, perpetrated the following stanza, the humorous exaggeration of which will be appreciated in many quarters, as it emanates from so serious a writer as Mr. Mifflin:

Of late we feel we're not so hugely read.
When we consider our thrilling sales each year
We pale with apprehension, for we fear
The man who used to buy our book is dead!

***It is interesting to note the popularity of S. H. W. Byers's latest song, "The Song of Iowa." In a communication to us the author, who also composed the words of "Sherman's March to the Sea," says that it is sung in every school in the State, at public conventions, banquets, &c. Over 500,000 copies have been sold, and recently prizes were offered to schools showing the greatest number of pupils who had committed the song to memory, the returns showing that a quarter of a million children knew "The Song of Iowa" by heart. The music is the same as the German "Tannenbaum," the air to which "My Maryland" was sung.

***Herman Montague Donner, whose "English Lyrics of a Finnish Harp" is announced for immediate publication by the Gorham Press of Boston, was born in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. His father was for nearly twenty years United States Consul for Finland. Mr. Donner was educated in England and Switzerland, but came to this country ten years ago. He is a member of the Finnish Central Committee and the organizer and President of the Finnish-American Municipal League. His forthcoming Lyrics are composed of both translations and original work.

***William Wallace Denslow's latest picture book, "Denslow's Night Before Christmas," is to be issued soon by the G. W. Dillingham Company. This is a revival of the quaint old story of the visit of St. Nicholas. The author is a native of Philadelphia, and his early training in art was gained first at the Cooper Institute and later at the New York Academy of Design. Mr. Denslow is a keen observer, and understands children as few others seem to do. He is a New York clubman and loves golf. During the Winter he is either skating on the Hackensack River or snow shoeing with his wife in the Canadian woods. Mr. Denslow is known among artists as "Hippocampus Den" on account of his sign of a sea horse.

***E. Earl Christopher, author of "The Invisibles," published by the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, was born on a farm in Tennessee, in Bedford County, about ten miles from the county seat, Shelbyville. He is now thirty years of age, and is one of the youngest authors in the country.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Although a large number of books are published in London every week, and the book trade is apparently in a most prosperous condition, the publishers are not in good spirits, and insist that prosperity has not yet come to them. One of the leading weekly papers explains this state of things by saying that many publishers have reproduced, at a small cost, American books, and that these books have not sold. This seems to be a rather far-fetched explanation. Why should the reproduction of American books cast a blight over the book trade? Granted that the American books have not sold. The publishers admit, so the weekly paper tells us, that the cost of producing these books has been very small; therefore they cannot have lost very much. Take it all in all, the theory that cheap reproductions of American books that have not sold is depressing the book trade sounds very much like a bad joke. In point of fact the number of American books that have been republished here this Autumn is very small.

One of them—Mr. Ade's "Fables in Slang" has certainly sold well, and if all the others have failed to sell, the loss has not been great. If the book trade is depressed, which I very much doubt, American books have had next to nothing to do with it.

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It must be confessed that so far the announcement of second and third editions of books published this Autumn are not very numerous. Of course Miss Corelli's new book is having an enormous sale. Mr. Merriman's "Vultures" has passed into a second edition, but I do not think at this moment of any other books which have been markedly successful. There is, however, one book which was published a day or two ago which ought to succeed, and I am anxious to see if the public will perceive its remarkable merit.

The book in question is Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Anna of the Five Towns." Mr. Bennett I do not know, except as the author of the "Great Babylon Hotel," a book which was published last Winter, and achieved a certain degree of popularity. It was good of its kind. It began with broad farce, which was amusing, and then developed into a Russian Nihilist story of the usual sort. "Anna of the Five Towns" is a totally different sort of thing. It is a study of life in a small Nonconformist town, and it is not in the least humorous, neither does it contain any adventure worth mention. It is a study after the manner of Zola, but without those peculiarities which make Zola's books sometimes tedious and often unfitted for general reading. The plot is a simple one, but it contains a surprise that breaks on the reader in almost the last paragraph. The characters are wonderfully true to life, and are painted with the hand of a master.

I have read every novel of importance that has been published in England for the last ten years, and, of its kind, "Anna of the Five Towns" is certainly the best piece of work since "Esther Waters." Mr. Bennett is an artist, and how he could have been willing to write such an amusing pot boiler as "The Great Babylon Hotel" will seem strange to the reader of his new book. One thing may be safely prophesied. "Anna of the Five Towns" will be promptly recognized by those critics whose opinion is worth something as the most thoroughly artistic story of the year. Whether the public will care for it, remains to be seen. I am inclined to think they will. Work so good as that which Mr. Bennett has here done can hardly fail of its reward. Besides, the book does not err on the side of length. It does not tire one to read it through at a single sitting.

Still, if the public does not see the merit of Mr. Bennett's performance, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done work of which any man might well be proud. We shall hear more of him as time goes on. He has found his proper path, and he has only to follow it with the same care which he has shown in "Anna of the Five Towns."

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I have spoken somewhat at length of Mr. Bennett's book, for it came to me as a complete surprise. I took it up expecting to find another amusing tale of the "Great Babylon Hotel" variety. I found instead a novel of which nothing but praise can be said. I do not know if Mr. Bennett is young or old—and in fact I know nothing whatever of him, except that he is the author of the two books which I have mentioned. But if he does not take a high plane among English novelists in the course of the next ten years I shall be greatly surprised as well as disappointed.

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Another clever book is Mr. Arthur Morrison's "Hole in the Wall." It is a slum story and the scene is laid in that part of London which borders the London docks. The story belongs to the period when London Docks were the chief docks of London, and when Ratcliffe Highway was the unhappy hunting ground of all the sailors who came to London port.

How well I remember the Highway in the days of its shameful glory. Even then the name of the street had been officially changed and it was known on the map as "St. George's Street," but no sailor knew it by any name except that of the Highway. I can testify in part to the accuracy of Mr. Morrison's descriptions of the Highway, though they are so obviously truthful that they need no testimony in their behalf.

Mr. Morrison has an interesting story to tell and he tells it well. The book ought to add to his already established reputation. His field is distinctly his own, and he knows how to cultivate it.

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Sir Martin Conway's "Aconcagua and Tierra del Fuego" is a record of the author's exploits in climbing South American mountains. The book is published in rather sumptuous style, and those who like to read of mountain climbing will find it interesting. I fail to see that it has any marked scientific value, for the author was occupied wholly with his efforts to climb mountains and made no discoveries of consequence, except to other mountaineers. To me mountain climbing is a form of lunacy which ought not to be encouraged, since it so often causes the death of unoffending guides who would not have climbed to their death had they not been lured by the money of amateur climbers. Sir Martin Conway has been undoubtedly one of the boldest as well as one of the most successful of climbers, but I am glad to learn from his book that he will climb no more. The neck that goes too often to the mountain is finally broken, and we all hope that no such fate will overtake the veteran climber.

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The issue of new editions of Dickens's works goes steadily on. We are told that "Pickwick" is the most popular of them all, and that "David Copperfield" runs it very close. Dickens has now been dead for more years than I care to reckon, but the sale of his books shows no signs of diminishing. George Eliot's books have greatly fallen off in popularity, and Thackeray's works do not begin to sell as well as Dickens's. As for Bulwer, there does not appear to be any general demand for his novels, though they still continue to have a small but steady sale. Dickens, who, we were told soon after his death, could not live because he was a mere caricaturist, is evidently destined to retain his hold on the public much longer than any of his great contemporaries. Of course this does not necessarily mean that he was greater than any of them. There have been few greater novelists than Charles Reade, and yet his books are not at all in demand. Whose one person knows "The Cloister and the Hearth," a dozen know "Romola," although if the two are dispassionately compared the enormous superiority of Reade's book cannot be denied.

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We are to have a new magazine, to be called by the rather commonplace name of The Treasury. It is to be a magazine of general literature, but it is also to be distinctly a church magazine. The fact that the nonconformists publish half a dozen magazines of a more or less religious character, while the Church of England publishes none, appears to have struck the founders of The Treasury as something that ought to be corrected. If The Treasury proves to be a good general magazine it will probably succeed, but I doubt very much if it will succeed as a church magazine. That sort of publication has been tried more than once, and has uniformly failed. Even Miss Yonge, with her churchly enthusiasm, could not establish a church magazine on a paying basis. People read the semi-religious magazines chiefly because they profess to be adapted for Sunday reading, but the number of people who regard good literature as something unfit for Sunday decreases rapidly in England year by year.

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Mr. Hall Caine is to engage upon a novel dealing with nonconformity. He has written one novel in which his hero was a Church of England clergyman, and another in which he celebrated the virtues of the Pope. After he has written his nonconformist novel, what new worlds will there be for him to conquer? He might try to write a political novel dealing with the politics of the Isle of Man. There must be politics of some sort in the island, and who could better write of them than Mr. Caine, who is now a member of the Manx Parliament, or body to that effect?

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Mr. Kipling's last story in The Monthly Review is plainly an allegory, but it is not every one who can translate the allegory into plain language. It is, of course, plain that the Waters represent the people of the British Empire, and I suppose that the Gray Cat stands for the Cabinet. But I must confess that I do not understand either the Black Rat or the Miller. However, that has nothing to do with the delight with which one can read the story. The cat talks in a way that perfectly corresponds to the real nature of the animal. I know cats, perhaps, as well as any other man, and I am on the friendliest terms with them, but I must admit that Mr. Kipling's portrait of the Gray Cat is perfectly true to feline nature. I don't care a straw whether I fully understand Mr. Kipling's allegory or not. I find the story a most delightful one, considered merely as a story, and while I have no doubt that the allegorical part of it is all right, I need not concern myself with it.

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Mr. Jerome's "Paul Kelver" will be published in a very few days. Also next week we are to have a volume of short stories by Mr. Stanley Weyman. There is also Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poems to come, and on Oct. 1 we shall have Mr. Kipling's new book, the "Just So" stories. No other authors of any considerable reputation are to give us books this Autumn. However, there will be plenty of new novels by hitherto unknown authors, and we may hope to find a new novelist whom we can welcome with enthusiasm.

W. L. ALDEN.

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...ng A MURRAY SMITH'S ... in the volume under notice is "to link together the various ... of the long procession that may claim to be found in Westminster Abbey. The task proposed by Mr. Murray Smith of recounting of it history must be confined for the "Roll-Call of Westminster" ... and ends always ... all the ... final honors are certainly not worthy of ... distinction, and but for the names ... on the stones would have been forgotten long ago. Not applicable to Westminster Abbey alone, but to any earthly resting place: it is not the ground that sanctifies. We are inclined to-day to study carefully the lives of the men who occupied exalted positions in the past, and few are the exalted ones. The saint of the year 1000 is not always the saint of 1800.

Mrs. Murray Smith's prologue is certainly effective. It is the close of the year at night when the lady hears the solemn strokes of Big Ben, as it sounds, "its death-knell within the very heart of England's great Valhalla, Westminster Abbey."

There is a silence which can almost be felt at this darkest hour of the night. Inside the great church, a silence broken once and only once in the writer's experience by the fall of some apparently heavy body upon the pavement of the choir. After a Shakespearean moment of suspense, and a search aided by the watchman's lantern, the tiny, half-starved corpse of a sparrow was discovered on the stones, the intense quietness around illustrated by the noise so small an object had caused.

A trifling incident, indeed, this falling of a poor sparrow, but then imagination was startled, and there trooped forth from chapels, naves, transepts, cloisters Kings, Queens, Princes, Abbots, grand ladies, elegant courtiers, great sailors and soldiers, poets, authors, men of science, painters, musicians, actors, and so you have a vision of the mighty dead. First in the roll call comes King Edward the Confessor, and close to him that other monarch, Henry III. Edward's title to that of a saint the author does not question, but that he was saintly is shrewdly questioned. Mrs. Murray Smith writes:

> In spite of all which militates against the possibility of reverencing the Confessor as a saint, the lovers of Westminster Abbey must feel that he was deservedly canonized, since to him we owe the beautiful church where our sovereigns are hallowed to the service of God and of their people, and where many of them have found sepulchre.

Edward spent his younger days as an exile in Normandy, for the Danes held sway in England. It was in Normandy, so

...

Certainly as a King he was wanting in strength of character. His love of peace, however, was kind to the poor, and was munificent to the Church.

During his lifetime Edward was credited with healing diseases by touch, and here we find the origin of that absurd English superstition, touching for the King's evil. After his death the shrine over him was covered with magical powers. Finally pope Alexander III. added Edward's name to the calendar of saints. To-day, on the 13th of October, pilgrims may be seen kneeling around Edward's tomb. Then the curative powers of West Minster were raised around and Thorneye was forgotten.

England is fairly conservative, and has retained many popular storied ceremonies; royal rings. The legend has it that once Edward, having no money to give a beggar asking alms, took a ring off his finger and gave it to the beggar. This beggar was a saint in tatters. So the ring was preserved. The real ring disappeared long ago, but the custom was retained of placing a wedding ring on the finger of the monarch on the occasion of a coronation. Mrs. Murray Smith tells the following story about the ring:

> Queen Victoria illustrates the ancient tradition that the closer this ring fits the more dearly will the sovereign be beloved, and the longer the reign, for in her case the ring was too small, but the Archbishop, mindful of the legend, forced it on her third finger, thus causing the young Queen some pain at the time, but the incident was often recalled as an omen of her long and happy reign.

Henry III., after his twenty-five years of war, honored the Confessor and did much toward the construction of Westminster. He built the chair, transepts, the chapter house. The King was often in want of means, so he resorted to heavy taxes, and the money extorted from the Jews helped to bedeck the shrine of the Confessor.

The author leaves to others architectural details having to do with Westminster Abbey. The Roll Call can get along very well without them. It is the history of the people sleeping their long sleep the author follows out. Many are the coronations briefly described and the ceremonials. The day before the coronation of

...

A first description of the ... took place in 1478, when ... Isabella were ... image, in pursuit of two knights. One ... with ... and a monk was ... wounded. The Abbey was closed for four months, "till by prayers and ... the ... building was cleansed from the stain of blood." It was a King himself who, on another occasion, a money ... for the sake of his dead wife, ... the ... shrine. King Richard ... a rod of ceremony and struck the Earl of Arundel so fiercely that the blood ... followed the blow polluted the holy sanctuary.

Mrs. Murray Smith sometimes ... at funeral ceremonies the effigies of Kings were exposed to public view. Such battered images were preserved in various places. In the ... there are ... effigies of Charles II., William III., and Mary, Queen Anne, and Queen Elizabeth. Though King William is all clothed in velvet and armor, he looks ... than the King, the husband is propped up on a footstool. The wooden figure of Queen Elizabeth has a ... of dignity in it, for "the mask is undoubtedly the original, a cast from the face taken after death." Of this Elizabethan period was Frances Radcliffe, Countess of Sussex, and aunt to Sir Philip Sydney. The lady hoped she would never be forgotten. She had "her picture" made in "alabaster stone," and she bequeathed her body to the Abbey, with a superscription "declaring her name and pedigree." More than that, she left a perpetual annuity of £20 "to the use of a godly and learned preacher," who was to read to divinity lectures in the Abbey "every week forever." The "forever" excites a smile to-day. The fund became exhausted years ago.

Charles I. was an unlucky King. Things went wrong with him from the very start. We are well acquainted to-day with the potency of certain oils through advertisements. The particular ointment used by the Kings and Queens of England had almost given out, when Queen Elizabeth got her ... Queen Bess, who was free-spoken, remarked that it "smelt ill." When James I. had his allotted, say a table-

...

...ring, in general ... that a grateful country could pay to her heroes, and so thus originated a custom which ... since become a national observance, and has filled the Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral alike with memorials dedicated to the ... of the navy. Of the ... and ... of Pitt, more than ... have ... Many ... Charles II. with royalty ... never ... the ... of nearly all the ... of the Commonwealth were ... ... (1660) and ... the ... of the ... into ... ... outside of the Abbey walls." But though the mortal remains may be scattered, the memories of the men still remain. It is curious to think how, some hundred years or so later, the French Republicans had their revenge, for they ravaged the royal tombs of St. Denis, and "ça-ira" was the requiem of Kings. Oliver Cromwell was ... in Westminster as had been the ... and he was buried with the same ... pomp. Parliament voted £30,000 for the show and Richard Cromwell ran in debt for £20,000.

The concluding chapter of the volume gives the long list of those who have been distinguished in letters, and whose names are preserved within the Abbey, and they are many. Research is facilitated by a copious index, and there are several plans, which indicate the tombs or the records of those within Westminster Abbey.

One Difficulty of Bookmaking.

Some of the difficulties of bookmaking, of which the reading public never hears, are exemplified in the case of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Two Vanrevels," the advance demand for which, as reported by McClure, Phillips & Co., is very large. The cover of the book requires cream leaf. After the first 25,000 copies the cream leaf market began to run short, and agents were sent out to collect it. In a short time there was no high grade cream leaf to be obtained in America; then it was tried to get cream leaf from Germany, and there, too, the supply had run short. Then there was difficulty about the gilding, because expert gilders are becoming rare. There are now five gilding shops busy with the book and two binderies at work on it, and it is said that the supply is still several thousands short.

"THE ROLL CALL OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY." By Mrs. A. Murray Smith. (G. T. Bradley.) Cloth. Decorative cover. Pp. 418. New York. The Macmillan Company.

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...by Miss Phillpotts and Hamo Thornycroft.

...all people, concerning Mr. Eden Phillpotts's previous books, will find the same pleasant anticipations in his latest novel, "The River." He is not Mr. Hardy, but he belongs to the same school; he has studied his model well, he has a large share of natural talent, and the results of his literary labors have so far possessed a distinct artistic value. In "The River," as in "Children of the Mist," Mr. Phillpotts pictures his Devonshire people as the result of their environment, the product of those elementary forces of nature with which their lives are brought into such close contact. The rugged and simple natures which are here portrayed fit into and are a part of the barren wastes of Dartmoor. Their lives are as remote from the modern world, as little affected by its vanity-fair, as have been their wild and rocky "Tors" which, hurled up against the sky by some primeval convulsion, have changed in nothing from century to century. Nature assumes a savage aspect amid the rocky hills and bleak moors of Dartmoor, and man has learned to be subservient to her. He is impressed with all her changing moods and suits his life to them.

Mr. Phillpotts's characters are plainly the product of the moors whose insistent influence dominates his book. Yet he has called it "The River," and has attempted to justify the title by a very evident effort to make the little Dart flow through his story as it meanders upon Dartmoor's bosom. There is one eccentric character who has allowed the rhythm of

Dart, Dart,
Wants a heart!

...of the real harmlessness of the ... always expecting some ... to be disclosed. Many of the incidents ... take place on its banks, but ... reason for raising the river to such prominence than the roads, the farms, the hills. It was the moors that were inseparably bound up with the lives of the people, it was the fastnesses of Wistman's Wood and Longaford Tor that ripened and sweetened the character of Nicholas Edgecombe. The nature of mankind may be reflected in Dart's many moods, in her peaceful sunlit summertime, in her Autumn torrents and Winter darkness, banked with snow, as our author writes in his fanciful first chapter, but the keynote of his book is struck in the last sentence of that same first chapter, when he declares that "great things are done when men and mountains meet."

The hero of this story, Nicholas Edgecombe, had risen from the place of under gamekeeper to the sole control of a wild rabbit warren, while the other characters are either farmers or their hired laborers, or the "staff" of a wayside tavern. The one approach to an aristocrat is a young man who has inherited his farm and a small and soon dissipated patrimony, and who indulges in the wonderful luxury of occasional visits to a neighboring town. The life depicted is as humble as it is possible to imagine. Society is represented by the gatherings held at the public house, and the keeper of this house is, in her way, the arbiter of public sentiment. But life is the same in all ranks, and Mr. Phillpotts is an artist, skillful enough to invest these lowly lives with the vital spark of common humanity. The characters may be simple, but they are not sordid, and we follow their fortunes with as true an interest as was ever invoked by the more brilliant doings of lords and ladies. The heroines, or one of them, is a barmaid, but her calling does not strike us as incompatible with her beauty or with the desire of her mother to rid her of so undesirable a suitor as a lowly warrener, and to bestow her hand upon the better born, but disreputable farmer. The reader unreservedly likes and admires the warrener. There is always something wholesome and winning and intrinsically noble about a character that has been formed by close communion with nature far removed from men, and Mr. Phillpotts has most attractively depicted such a character in Nicholas Edgecombe. It is, as the author says of him, "His work had taught him to be curious; his habit of thought and a touch of primitive imagination did the rest, and sufficed to render him interesting."

Nicholas Edgecombe really is interesting, and so is the testing of his elements of strength and weakness when love of a woman finally draws him out of the childlike remoteness and contemplation in which thirty years of his life have been spent into the storm and stress of entirely unaccustomed emotions. From a belief that is the mingling of a comfortable paganism with Christianity, and answers all his demands on the visible world his experiences with confusing womankind float him off into a season of fierce rebellion and unbelief, during which his simple, kindly heart is torn by all kinds of savage impulses. But the storm passes and faith returns, along with that submission to the inevitable which long years of lonely communion with the unyielding forces of nature had ingrained with his inmost being. The steps by which Nicholas arrives at his final choice between the greater and the lesser good proves the truth of one pithy sentence of the book—"God hides in good habits."

The women in the book are better drawn than the minor men. They are real, with

*THE RIVER. By Eden Phillpotts. With frontispiece. 8vo. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

...sympathy many and our pity ... spirit proves equal to the ... her life, and we leave her as we did Mistress ... "with the steadfast belief that she ... widowed spouse was not forgotten, and that her descent into ... was in his own ... very ... the kind of ... to ... according to ... darkness according to ... Merle, who died with Heather ... recluse devotion to ... life if not his heart in the end; Betty Bradridge of the Ring o' Bells, and the old grandmother who observed life with shrewd eyes from the heartthrobs of the little public house, are all distinct and living persons who will not soon be forgotten by one who follows their fortunes through the pages of "The River." They are not fine ladies, their thoughts and words often bring flavors to refine their rough fascinating, but we can feel that they are a part of Dartmoor and that Mr. Phillpotts has not manufactured them, but has drawn them into his pictures from life.

But "The River" contains one character that is a constant source of irritation, the pseudo-aristocratic farmer, Timothy Oldreve. He fits into the story as it is Mr. Phillpotts tells us he fitted into the life of the dwellers by Dart. Whatever the author intended to make of Oldreve, he certainly missed his intention, for the reader can make nothing of him. He is absolutely unnatural with his avowed intelligence and his apparent senselessness.

Mr. Phillpotts has done some undeniably good work in this book, work which carries forward the promise of his earlier attempts. He knows how to write with force and elegance. For the most part he is not betrayed by his own ability into making his people talk above their station, though he does once make an unlettered peasant exclaim, "Ah, that goes without saying!" To conclude, it may be said, perhaps with a fair degree of truth, that Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Phillpotts stand as near together as can man of genius and man of talent. The latter never usurps the place which the former fills, though as a pupil he may reflect honor upon his master.

H. G. Wells's Whims.*

It is not possible to classify H. G. Wells's latest fantastical tale, "The Sea Lady," with any one group of his other well-known stories. It is not a stirring bit of imaginative work, so cleverly wrought as to create perfect illusion like his strange and original yarn of "The Time Machine," and some of his other books in the same vein; it is not sheer tragedy based on a dream of the remote possibilities of physical science like that blood-curdling "Island of Dr. Moreau"; it is not a rather slender but entertaining bit of speculation like his "Anticipations."

It is, indeed, a comic tale with a tragic climax, and in neither the comedy nor the tragedy is there a hint of illusion. The theme, unlike Wells's themes generally, is almost as old as literature itself, as old, certainly, as "The Odyssey." Once more a mermaid enamored of a mortal comes on land, fascinates him, and carries him with her to death in the deep. Mr. Wells seems to have thought it worth while to imagine how, if this thing could happen now, in this twentieth-century world, the mermaid would have to comport herself while on terra firma and the people she met would be compelled to treat her. In developing his idea his fancy is as alert as ever, possibly, but he seems generally to be writing a light essay rather than a story in which the reader is expected to believe.

The mermaid deliberately lands near Folkstone, on the private beach of a wealthy plebeian, and having been rescued by good-hearted folks, who take her for a drowning woman, prevails upon them to give her house room and teach her worldly manners, while she secretly carries out her deplorable scheme to destroy a mortal. She is a wonderfully well-read, intellectually alert, and amusing mermaid, who craftily conceals her contempt for her human sisters, and when the fishtail which serves her instead of human legs is neatly covered by robes in a bath chair, and she is otherwise gayly attired in modern dress, she is the most attractive lady in all that delightful south coast neighborhood.

But she is the same old siren of the sea, and the end comes one night of flickering moonlight, when the infatuated young politician, throwing earthly ambition to the winds, carries her down the stone steps from the high bluff and wades out with her over the bar while the lights are twinkling on the pier and the flashing signal at Gris-nes, on the distant French coast, is plainly visible.

There is a great deal more humor than pathos in the telling of this story. The posture of events until the climax is distinctly comic, and Mr. Wells has a keen sense of humor and a pen apt in humorous expression.

The supposed "rescue" of the lady with the mackerellike extremity from the waves is capital fooling. While we cannot for one moment believe in the lady, as we do without question in those awful brute-men of Moreau's island, and the beings the owner of the time machine finds in the past and the future, yet there is no doubt of the absolute verity of the British persons she

*THE SEA LADY. By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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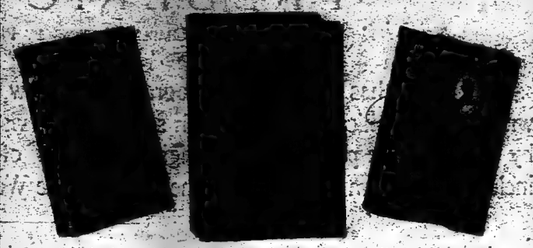

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vincing, but Mrs. Craigie's admirers will not care for that. The reformation of the dissolute sentimentalist, Prince Paul of Urseville-Beylestein, under the influence of the love of Clementine Gloucester, daughter of a weak, visionary English gentleman and a reckless dancer known as La Belle Valentine, (who is another of the disreputable Americans of contemporary English fiction,) is told in such a way as to reveal again the author's sufficient knowledge of the "world" and the manners of polite circles even if its characters are not types likely to live in the memory.

Perhaps the nearest approach to a living personage in the book is Feishammer, the adroit, conscienceless secretary of the royal exile, who marks Clementine for his own, saves her from dishonor, but in the end is robbed of his prey.

After nearly 350 pages of mild plot and counterplot, with an occasional exciting incident for savor, and many unexciting ones which are not tedious, and an abundance of smart talk, the transformed Prince resigns all claim to his domain and title to become the husband of Clementine and a seeker of new fortunes in America.

Mrs. Craigie always has a graphic descriptive touch and a certain sense of decorative effect in the use of words which make her books pleasant company. She is never strong, even where the emotional reach is high, but the daintiness and sparkle of her work are indisputable.

The Cheerful Paul.*

It is a very long story, almost biographical in character, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome writes. One might fancy that the author presents his own personal experiences. We are forbidden, however, to associate too closely the book and the man. But if the narrative is an interesting one, as is "Paul Kelver," it is a compliment to think of such relationship being possible.

We have in the romance under notice the entire history of a young man almost from his birth. The eccentric personages are many. We have glimpses of all kinds of callings. Paul's father, as a "promoter," is invariably unsuccessful. Mrs. Kelver, though she loves her husband and dotes on her son, has an unfortunate disposition. Paul, left without resources, becomes a clerk in a concern doing business with India, and is nearly worked to death. In time he sings in a chorus in a London theatre. Paul then goes into the theatrical business, and is ruined. His debts amount to £150. Then to satisfy his creditors, he takes to writing short stories. Finally he is the author of a comic opera, which is a notable success.

Paul has many love adventures, and at last he marries Norah, a young person endowed with a strong will, who has in a measure guided his actions. Literature, art, music, are freely discussed, and with a light hand. There is much self-retrospection in Paul Kelver, but lightened with humorous touches. Here is a bit of Mr. Jerome's philosophy: "The fortress of laughter that a few of you have been set apart to guard—this rallying-point for all the forces of joy and gladness! how do you know it may not be the key to the whole battle."

*PAUL KELVER. By Jerome K. Jerome. Cloth. Pp. 424. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Two Charlottes.*

Mr. David S. Meldrum, though his romance "The Conquest of Charlotte" has little dialect in it, is intensely Scotch. The leading personage in it is Rab Cuick. Rab is musical and eccentric, and in the little Scotch town where he lives he is rather feared than admired. Sometimes Rab is known as "the rascal." He falls in love with Charlotte, and as the girl goes along the seabeach, having taken off her Sunday shoes, she gets frightened, for she sees two unknown men. She runs away and drops one of her shoes. "The cast shoe was the pivot of all their fortunes." Rab in duty bound goes to the beach, and hunts for Charlotte's shoe.

There has been much smuggling of late at St. Brise, and the excise men are on the watch. Rab, who is not above suspicion, is arrested. Before the court he defends himself in an able manner. Then Rab and Charlotte are married. Then a second Charlotte enters en scène; she is the daughter of Rab and Charlotte first. Now follow the adventures of the younger Charlotte, who finds an ardent admirer. The understanding of the story may present some difficulties, unless the reader is of the persevering kind. Interspersed with the action of the romance are many side episodes having to do with local elections.

"The Climax."*

Charles Felton Pidgin, favorably known as the author of a light character tale called "Quincy Adams Sawyer," and, perhaps, less favorably as the writer of a novel on historical lines entitled "Blennerhassett," in which Aaron Burr figures largely—and rather more creditably than he did in real life—not content with the laudation of his hero's natural life in the latter book, projects for him in his latest work, which he calls "The Climax," an entirely new life, surrounded by a brand-new history of the United States, in which there are infinitely larger limits for the exercise of all the statesmanlike virtues and energies with which he kindly endows the subject of his worship.

The term "Climax," as employed in this volume, does not refer, as some careless readers might be led to suppose, to the climax of absurdity attained in this attempted apotheosis of Aaron Burr, but to the culmination and crowning of "General" Burr's military ambition in the capture of Canada and the raising of the Stars and Stripes over Quebec "forty-one years after Montgomery fell," as the closing act in a wonderful war wherein America, under Burr, had fought Great Britain to a standstill!

As this only follows after the hero's conquest of Mexico, Central America, and the West India, and is followed by a large assortment of anti-climaxes, not the least of which—after Burr has been elected President—is the digging of the Panama Canal by the "immune" negro slaves ingeniously liberated for the purpose and given their freedom, and for more than "ten acres and a mule" apiece, in Mexico for their services—thereby thoughtfully averting the civil war in which Burr (assisted by the author) foresaw that many people would be injured; and, furthermore, after the long exercise by the hero of the powers of an enlightened and kindly dictatorship leading to the possession of all kinds of unheard-of blessings by the people—the marriage of Burr to a wonderful French Countess with whom he "lived happily ever afterward"—it will readily be seen that this is a novel that is not altogether lacking in what the critics of fiction commonly call "incident."

There is no need of invoking the aid of the Laocoon's lesson, or of bringing Lessing down to date, by adding a profound chapter on the limitations of literary art, having as its text the new and startling departure in fiction that Mr. Pidgin has given us in "The Climax." Let the reader but glance over a single chapter of this erratic attempt to resurrect real persons, like Burr and his contemporaries, and clothe them in what we may call remade time, and he perceives at once the worse than futility of the foredoomed scheme. Mr. Pidgin, if he has "founded a new school of fiction," as some one has foolishly said, has certainly founded a school in which there will be no pupils.

Even when "General" Alston, (sic) the son-in-law of the protagonist of this creation, leads his troops into battle—one of Burr's heroic battles with the British—shouting, after the manner most approved in fictional accounts of carnage and martial glory, "Give 'em h—l, boys," we fail to be electrified, or even thrilled with enthusiasm; and even when, after he is shot and instantly killed, but still sits his horse which bears him onward into the fray—"a dead man leading the charge of thousands of living ones"—(really a most effective invention,) the pulse still remains normal, instead of beating faster, for we can't help recalling that the son-in-law of Burr died, as everybody knows, in the plain, old-fashioned way, at his home, in Charleston.

Oh, no, Mr. Pidgin, it is really too bad, this systematic, deliberate, wholesale anachronism! It can't even fool some of the people some of the time—a condition essential to partial success; indeed, it can't even fool anybody, for any time, at all—a condition without which any fiction must be a flat failure. You really must not take such unusual liberties with real people in fictitious time. It isn't even momentarily convincing.

This curious novel is fairly well written, as those who have read Mr. Pidgin's former stories can readily understand. Mr. Pidgin's English is—well, one may say, picturesque, vigorous, spirited, as is befitting in a picturesque fiction. It has a trifle too much of the blood-and-thunder melodramatic flavor. "Grim smiles" hover a trifle too often on the lips of the various active characters, and though this is varied with occasional "sinister smiles," and even though these in addition are occasionally made to "light up" the "swarthy, vindictive face" (usually of some enemy of the good and noble Burr,) the style palls a little even on the reader who has no partisan feeling in regard to Burr's "malignant and implacable" enemies.

These latter characters—Alexander Hamilton, first of all—are done up right at the outstart, in colors that make them effective foils for the purer, if not immaculate, Burr. The author tells in the early chapters all that he knows—and some things that he doesn't know—about the great Federalist and the unfortunate Reynolds woman, and we are allowed to see that Mr. Pidgin does not think any too well of Thomas Jefferson—indeed he is not any better than he ought to be. But Hamilton comes in for the heaviest chastisement, and we are rather led to believe that "The Climax" had its initiative in the righteous indignation of the author, and that another novelist should have called him "The Conqueror," and that, therefore, he decided to show who the true conqueror really was, even if he had to create a new life for his hero and construct a wholly original history of the United States in which to accomplish the fact.

But, "The Climax," if it is to be taken seriously at all, is chiefly of value in exhibiting the necessity of bringing fiction rather than fact to Burr's support, and ignoring all the history that he actually figured in. Viewed in this light, "The Climax" is as unique and convincing an anti-Aaron Burr document as the recent controversy has brought forth, and the thanks of the public should be accorded the author therefor.

*THE CONQUEST OF CHARLOTTE. By David S. Meldrum. Cloth. Decorative cover. 8vo. Pp. 450. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*THE CLIMAX; OR, WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. A Romance of the Great Republic. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 12mo. Pp. 334. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

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THOREAU'S WALDEN

Early Struggles of the Author Recalled by a New Edition.*

THE appearance of a new and elegant edition of "Walden" may afford excuse, if excuse be needed, for recalling some of the facts about Thoreau's success, or lack of success, as an author. His first book, "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," was published by a firm, now forgotten, (James Monroe & Co., Boston and Cambridge,) at the expense of the author, who borrowed the money necessary to bring it out. The leading publishers of the day had declined to publish the book on the ground, so familiar to unknown authors, that it would not prove a "commercial success." At the end of four years Thoreau saw and recorded, ("Autumn," Oct. 26, 1853,) in words never to be forgotten, that from the commercial point of view the book had failed. The publishers had sold 219 copies, 75 had been given away, and 706 were sent to the author at Concord, who strained his back carrying them up two flights of stairs that he might pile them on one side of his chamber. Bookbuyers as well as book publishers had declined his work.

That Thoreau was able to sit down beside "the inert mass" of books and "record what of thought or experience" he may have had, has often been told. That he was able, in spite of failure, to write another book and offer it to publishers is one of the most encouraging facts, for unsuccessful authors, that can be found in the history of literature. But there is one other fact in connection with Thoreau's work on which less stress has been laid, and it is the most important fact, from a writer's point of view, in Thoreau's biography. All the years that his books were an "inert mass" on the market he was devoting every day, and many an hour when others slept, to improving himself, that he might write better books in future. He did not rail at publishers' readers. When they declined his books he wrote to Emerson, "You can imagine the effect on an author's estimate of his own work. However, I like it well enough to mend it." He did not whine because people refused to buy his books. He found the lack of success "more inspiring and better" for him than the sale of a thousand copies. It inspired him to work harder for self-improvement

It was after he had strained his back carrying the "inert mass" of his unsold books up two flights of stairs that he wrote "I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by conscious endeavor. * * * When Atlas got his back up, that was all that was required." He had "heard no bad news"; how could he? He was too busy to listen. With such sincerity, energy, and persistence success was inevitable. The melancholy fact is that he worked himself to death, but because he continuously strove to mend his work, we have had five distinct editions of "Walden," and the Thoreau bibliography grows year by year.

Of course those who own the little purple-brown cloth edition of 1854, with the picture of the Walden shanty, surrounded by impossible trees, on its title page, will prize that more than any conceivable reprint. It was the edition that Thoreau saw and approved; and he was pleased when others approved it. But those who cannot find one of the original edition can now choose between four reprints that are on the market. The Riverside edition of 1894, at $1.50, is doubtless the work for those who buy "Walden" to read it. It is substantial. A single copy has been read through by six different people, and, in the course of five years, reread and bit into, so to speak, an uncountable number of times without losing a leaf or suffering serious injury. Another edition that is to be commended, in spite of the fact that the man who wrote the introduction was incapable of appreciating his subject, was brought out by Crowell & Co., and it can be had in the department stores for thirty-nine cents. The student who suffers the damnation of Tantalus whenever he sees a bookstore, will find that edition infinitely better than none. In these days when one can buy "Walden," "Athena, Queen of the Air," "Heroes and Hero Worship," and a square meal, all for one dollar, illiteracy is shameful as never before in the history of the world.

But if one accepts the advice in "Sesame and Lilies" and buys only those books that are "clearly printed on the best paper and strongly bound," then the last edition of "Walden," issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., must be chosen. It is a one-volume work, made up from the two-volume holiday edition of 1897. It contains all the superb illustrations of the two-volume work, and the paper, the printing, and the binding are a delight to the eye. Better yet, it contains Bradford Torrey's introduction. No one who can read Thoreau can afford to do without Torrey's works. And Torrey alone, of all who have written about Thoreau, has shown a full comprehension of his subject. Though the new edition costs $3, it is, with Torrey's essay in it, the cheapest on the market.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to say here that we who read Thoreau's works beg yet one more from the publishers—an unedited portion of his diary. The selections that have appeared in "Early Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," &c., are in places exasperating. Who is the editor that he should presume to say that a part of this or that sentence must be omitted from the printed work? Is not Thoreau big enough to stand alone? Give us one month or six months—whatever will make a commercially profitable volume—and let it be precisely as it was written. Moreover, we want it in plain green cloth. We have heard that a thin volume bound like a school book in boards and sold at $0.50 was more stylish, but we prefer something that will wear—as the work of the author wears.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

*"WALDEN. By Henry David Thoreau, with an introduction by Bradford Torrey. Illustrated with photogravures. Pp. xiiii.-522. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $3.

After Gorillas.*

Now is your chance, my little friend, to take your holiday, (no matter whether school has opened,) for here is Paul Du Chaillu, who bids you follow him on a hunting trip through Africa. Maybe if you are big enough he will let you carry his heavy double-barrelled rifle "Bulldog," so that you may take a shot at an elephant, a crocodile, a hippopotamus, or any such passing game. Mr. Du Chaillu tells his young readers how he became acquainted with King Mombo, and how exceedingly nice and polite that sable potentate was.

Vivid is the author's description of a fight with a gorilla, ngina, as the natives call him. It makes no matter as to the size of the reader in relation to the story, because, as we all know, Mr. Du Chaillu was, if not the discoverer of the gorilla, at least he was its resuscitator, and so can write intelligently about the ugly brute.

There are many queer creatures in these African tangles, and so many curious apes. The adventurous explorer often goes hungry. How would you like to have nothing else but monkey or crocodile to eat, and because there was not enough of these delicacies to go round, appease hunger by a diet of kolanut? The whole story is pleasingly worked up.

The "Advance" Note Up to Date

An English critic of American methods of announcing books recently said that every scheme of attracting attention had long since become exhausted. This is a mistake. The following note has just come to hand: "L. C. Page & Co. announce the marriage of Barbara Ladd and Asa Holmes of the Cross Roads, which will take place on Oct. 10 in The Heart of the Ancient Wood among the Kindred of the Wild, the officiating clergyman to be the Rev. Stephen Holton. The bride will be attended by Hope Loring as maid of honor, while the groom will be supported by the Seigneur de Beaufoy, his best man. The ushers are to be the Mate of the Good Ship York and the Prince of the Captivity. The Last Word having been said the happy couple will depart upon their honeymoon, which will be spent Abroad with the Jimmies. Contrary to the usual custom, however, the bride will not be given away, but with the other participants of the affair may be found at all the booksellers."

Dr. Watts in the Lenox Library.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS printed, on Aug. 23 last, an account of Dr. Watts's rarest books. That article described his "Horae Lyricae," 1706, a presentation copy of which sold for £59 at Sotheby's July 30, 1902; his "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," 1707, which brought £140 Dec. 4, 1901, and a presentation copy of his "Divine Songs," 1715, which brought £155 July 28, 1902. The Rev. Dr. Louis F. Benson has just reprinted for private use his article on "The Early Editions of Doctor Watts's Hymns," which recently appeared in The Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society. He confines himself to the various early editions of the "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," reproducing the title-pages of the first and second editions, respectively 1707 and 1709. Within its limits his little monograph is a most interesting contribution to the bibliography of Watts.

The present article gives an account of the early editions of the "Hymns" now in the Lenox Library of this city. The first edition, 1707, is represented by a fine copy in the original calf in excellent condition throughout. As THE SATURDAY REVIEW said on Aug. 23, this first edition ranks among the librrariassimi, the British Museum having only the fifth edition, 1716. Only two copies have occurred at public sale in many years. One of these, sold last December for £140, had bound with it at the end an imperfect copy of the "Supplement," 1709. This copy, it is believed, is now in the United States. Another copy, in the original calf but cut into a little in headlines, was offered at Sotheby's March 17, 1902, and was sold to an American collector for £65. The latter copy is described by Dr. Benson.

The second edition of the "Hymns," in the Lenox Library is an excellent copy. This was issued in 1709 "corrected and much enlarged." Dr. Benson calls this the final text of the "Hymns." It is a book of exceeding rarity. In the "advertisements concerning the second edition," pages xiii.-xiv., Watts begins: "There are almost 150 new Hymns added, and one or more suited to every theme and subject in Divinity," and ends: "I ought to tell those who have provided themselves of the first edition the bookseller has been willing to oblige them so far as to print all the additions that are found here in a supplement by themselves, if they are not willing to be at the expense of a new book."

The Lenox Library has a beautiful copy of this "Supplement," which is of great rarity, fine and unwashed in the original paneled calf. The only copy sold in recent years is the imperfect example bound with the £140 copy of the first edition, referred to above. The abbreviated title of the supplement is: "Hymns and Spiritual Songs in Three Books; added by way of Supplement to the First Edition. London, 1709."

*KING MOMBO. By Paul Du Chaillu. Cloth, 12mo, decorated cover. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

BY MANY AUTHORS.

Esther Singleton's Two Valuable Compilations.*

Of late years Miss Esther Singleton has done valuable work for students in art and architecture in close surroundings by presenting the masterpieces in one or another of the arts of expression as described by their most proficient critics. Her selections as to subject and the critic thereof have been carefully and intelligently made. In her "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," "Great Pictures," and "Romantic Castles and Palaces" she showed a broad cosmopolitan knowledge of her subject mingled with a considerable degree of artistic appreciation. Two new books have now come from her editorial pen, "Famous Paintings" and "London" as described by great writers.

"Famous Paintings" may be considered as a sort of supplement to "Great Pictures," for apparently it is made up of those subjects which for some reason or other were omitted from the early volume—the masterpieces of Crivelli, Luini, Giorgione, Moroni Landseer, Mantegna, and Perugino. There is a wide difference between paintings of world renown and those of accepted first rank by the critics of today. Pictures in the latter category occupy the present volume. Many of them have peculiar charms of originality in the eyes of critics, while the guidebooks dismiss them with brief mention, as for example Carpaccio's "Due Cortigiane Veneziane," which Ruskin considers one of the best pictures in the world; Crivelli's "Annunciation," conceived in the style of the paintings in illuminated mediaeval manuscripts; Luini's "Columbine," Veronese's "Rape of Europa," &c. All these works mean more to real students of the history of art than do other more familiar canvases, for they captivate the fancy by their humanity and suggestiveness whatever may be their technical faults as viewed in the light of modern school training. Excellent half-tone reproductions of the best examples of Raphael, Murillo, Van Eyck, Velasquez, Hals, Van Dyck, Titian, Turner, and others figure in the volume, each described by an author whose fame hinges upon his theme, or whose theme has been rendered famous by his interpretation of it. And it is quite natural that John Ruskin, Cosmo Monkhouse, and F. A. Gruyer should be the critics most frequently cited. Of course they had their favorites, but for this very reason their enthusiasm carries one where technical censure would be wearisome if not futile. Then again the black and white of the half-tones is rendered full of light and color when contemplated with the perusal of such articles as Miss Singleton has reproduced. Turner, in particular, needs this sort of thing, and without Ruskin's vivid description, his "Slave Ship," as represented through a photographic reproduction, would have little meaning and arouse scant emotion.

In "London" it is pleasant to find some of those articles reproduced which one feared might be omitted. "A Day in London," by Theophile Gautier; "Westminster Abbey," by Washington Irving, and "The Immensity of the Docks," by Edmundo De Amicis. One expects Lamb, Dickens, and Besant as a matter of course, and G. W. Steevens as a graphic afterthought, but where are De Quincey and Goldsmith? And if Gautier and Irving, why not Silvio Pellico and Chateaubriand? This book on London, the pictures in which are reproductions of well made photographs, seems to lack coherence and sequence according to the authors selected, although the excellent selection of the scenes cannot be denied. These are typically modern, and it is only natural that Hare, Steevens, Fitzgerald, Dobson, and Street should dominate the text. Still, one misses the old timers just as one misses the old wood cuts. On second thought, Gautier and Irving seem quite out of place in the company.

As a guide to London monuments, however, the volume is sure to appeal to all persons of a strictly graphic and modern frame of mind. It describes what the foreigner wishes to know, whether he is about to "do" the British metropolis or is content to pursue fireside travels with the most intelligent, inspiring aids; or, again, if he would recall the recollections of his London sojourn by means which are sure to rival his own powers of visualization.

There is no doubt of the pleasant educational qualities of Miss Singleton's books. They strengthen appreciation, rationalize the emotions, and appeal equally to the fancy and to the very human desire to know the best of the best.

*FAMOUS PAINTINGS. As Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton. With numerous illustrations. Octavo. Pp. 366. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

*LONDON, ITS LIFE AND SIGHTS. Described by Great Writers. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. 350. Edited and arranged by Esther Singleton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40.

Trusts and the Tariff.*

In Mr. Bolen's odd compendium of thoughts, facts, figures, conjectures, prophecies, and opinions concerning trusts, the tariff, railroads, monopolies of one kind or another, and economic problems, it is difficult to find the keynote, if there be one, or to trace the author's purpose. From the preface one might judge that it is designed to be an elementary text book on the subjects treated for the information of the classes which do not use text books and are in the habit of forming their opinions from current literature rather than from books of encyclopedic scope and almost encyclopedic superficiality.

In 445 octavo pages Mr. Bolen discusses something like 1,200 topics, any one of which would furnish a theme for a magazine or review article, while some of them would warrant a volume to themselves. The arrangement of capitalised headings for the paragraphs gives it the appearance of a school book, gives it the appearance of being too didactic and tends to discourage the general reader who may need elementary instruction, but does not like to have it given him in that form.

On most of the subjects discussed, the writer's views are sound, even when his facts are not inherent. His attitude is as nearly judicial as strong convictions will permit, and for a representative of the classes of readers addressed the work should have interest and value for reference, especially as a commentary on current newspaper and campaign literature. For this purpose, however, it is less copiously and accurately indexed than would have repaid the trouble had the author known how to do it as it should be done. To find what one knows is in the book from having noted it in scanning is often difficult, and to find what should be there and may be is still more difficult. In many respects the work is valuable, but the author evidently has ideas of his own on book making which would be the better for revision.

*THE PLAIN FACTS AS TO THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF. With Chapters on the Railroad Problem and Municipal Monopolies. By George L. Bolen. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Career of Emile Zola.

Whatever may have been the true cause of the death of Emile Zola early last Monday morning in his house, 21 Rue de Bruxelles, Paris, enough is known to show how utterly out of harmony it was with his life as he had lived it. That life was one of seclusion, patience, and constant toil.

Born in 1840, the son of an Italian civil engineer, he passed his infancy in an old house in Rue St. Joseph, Paris. He was left fatherless at the age of six. He was a good boy at school, but disinclined to study. At home he devoured popular histories and romances. In 1857 he was sent to the Lycée Louis le Grand, but he failed to obtain his degree. While waiting for a clerkship he read French literature as a law student reads Blackstone. At length the clerkship came, he was hired for 60f. a month. He sent his mother to friends in Provence, and moved into a garret in the Rue St. Etienne du Moat. This was in 1860.

While studying French literature he wrote verses. Few of them were published. Soon after, as a clerk to Hachette, he wrote "La Soeur des Pauvres," which, rejected at the time, was to appear in 1864 as "Contes à Ninon." He also wrote many, long since forgotten, short stories for the popular press—Le Petit Journal and La Vie Parisienne. "La Confession de Claude" was published in 1865. In the same year Villemassant founded L'Evénement, and Zola was engaged as "literary reporter." For this work he received 500f. a month.

He wrote "Mon Salon" as a protest against injustice in art. This was published in L'Evénement, and its author narrowly escaped a duel. Novels then began to fall rapidly from his pen; often he kept two or three going at the same time. In the mornings he would write on "Thérèse Raquin," and in the afternoon "The Mysteries of Marseilles." "Madeline Férat," "La Honte," and others rapidly followed one another.

Slowly and surely, but not without sudden leaps of sensational popularity, Zola was gaining fame. In Le Siècle of 1869 began "La Fortune des Rougons," which formed the basis of the famous Rougon-Macquart series. In 1870 he signed a contract with Charpentier to furnish two novels a year for 3,000f. each. Under these conditions he wrote "Le Ventre de Paris," "La Conquête de Plassans," and "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret." The books sold by the thousand, and he soon entered upon a new and more favorable agreement with his publisher.

As time went on the writing of novels was reduced to the limits of an almost exact science. Atavism became his absorbing theme. He would take a concrete case in a certain environment—the provincial, social, legal, or political world; then he would collect data by long, tireless personal observation. If the narrative was not already in his mind his investigations would reveal it to him. He then arranged his material in a more or less dramatic, logical form and set to work. Since 1893, when he wrote "Dr. Pascal," he worked almost daily at his desk, limiting his production to 1,500 words per diem; never more.

Following the Rougon-Macquart series came the Trilogy of the Three Cities—"Lourdes," "Rome," "Paris." These deal with the principles of Faith, Hope, and Charity. "Paris" offers the necessary transition to the Four Evangelists series, for the hero and heroine of that story have four sons—Matthew, Luke, Mark, and Jean—each of whom was to become the hero respectively of "Fruitfulness," "Work," "Truth," and "Justice." "Fruitfulness" deals with French home life and preaches the gospel of maternity; "Work" attempts to solve the labor problem through established co-operation; "Truth," which M. Zola had just finished, preaches the separation of Church from State; "Justice" was to have established the principle of racial emancipation.

"Truth" relates in the form of a novel the Dreyfus case. But the story is placed in the clerico-educational world and not in the army.

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The volume is well illustrated with pictures, diagrams, and drawings in a way to give full meaning to the text. Its data are the most comprehensive and authoritative procurable.

*ALL THE WORLD'S FIGHTING SHIPS. By Fred T. Jane. 1902. Long octavo. Pp. 360. Published for the Naval Syndicate. New York: Munn & Co.

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FROM READERS.

Howells and Goldsmith.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Regarding the editorial inquiry in last week's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as to whether or not Mr. Howells has been stealing to ascertain how many of his Easy Chair readers are familiar with the characters in "The Vicar of Wakefield," and the rather amusing editorial conclusion that Mr. Howells's argument does not count, because he is only joking, one is prompted to remark that it seems to be a pretty good reason for fishing all round. And it is not altogether an established fact that Mr. Howells's ulterior point has been caught either. Perhaps the incumbent of the Easy Chair never quite so signally exemplified his consummate mastery of sugar-coated irony as in the October number of Harper's.

A short time since Mr. Howells's "The Kentons" was submitted to the critical estimate of English and American reviews. Many of the American critics, while recognising Mr. Howells's masterful workmanship, his unquestioned primacy and brilliancy of diction, were woefully disappointed that he had not selected his characters from the "butler and brougham" class of Americans. Some of the critics, consciously or unconsciously, acknowledged Mr. Howells's supreme disregard for the treadmill conventions in which machine-made authors live and have their being; in their reluctance there seemed to be a tacit consensus that Boyne and Lottie Kenton were types of real American boys and girls; that the elder sister's unfortunate love affair is one of the saddest and truest phases of life; some of the critics had even met the Judge and Mrs. Kenton in New York, for the sake of their children, endeavoring to live down the poignancy of their homesickness. But what literary style and diction and art, they inquired? The Kentons were neither from the picturesque slums nor from the patrician cloisters of New York or Newport; they were "just simply deadly dull people taken from the deadly commonplace levels of life." One read the book with a certain kind of rapture, to be sure, but after having read it, one felt "just like throwing the book out of the window, and the commonplace Kentons with it." They found it "surface work," and inquired: "After all, was just this sort of thing worth doing?"

The author of "Silas Lapham" and "A Modern Instance" and "The Kentons" has a place in American literature which is perhaps shared by no other American novelist, and can occasionally abundantly afford the luxury of baiting his ironical hook for captious critics. Just as soon as it stops raining swashbuckling romances some of our hard worked American critics may perhaps see their way clear to take a day or two off and join Mr. Howells in a little fishing expedition.

A. T. C.

Brooklyn, Sept. 30, 1902.

Recognition of Genius.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your highly readable issue of Aug. 23 one of your editorials entitled "Recognition of Genius" is open to discussion. Though a slight tinge of humor seems to color the article's trend of thought, it is to be hoped that you did not intend to slur genius. What would literature be without the refreshing element of genius? Why, a dreary waste. Genius is quickening in its powers; it gives sparkle to the prosy doings of a novel's characters; it invests the commonplace with a raiment of flowers, and, all in all, it is that quality in any literary work that insures a claim on posterity.

Now, you treat the subject from a commercial standpoint. Your conclusions are not always correct. You say "the multitude would not buy the books"; but, strange to say, the publishers sell the books of geniuses long dead; the public read Shakespeare, Browning, Wordsworth, and others. Why is this so? Because the books written by men of talent are largely advertised in this age—but the genius's works, perhaps, because they are too elevated for the publisher but not for the reading classes, are settled rather unceremoniously, and never receive the reviewing that an every-day work does. You say: "They would not know their value." Why of course they would if the works would be properly advertised. Surely if the public can appreciate the works of say Lytton, Brontë, and some of the classics, when those books have been on the market these many years, they would have been capable of enjoying them at the time while the genius was living. The fault lies with the publisher. He is willing to spend thousands of dollars on a book of average value, which after two years is not read any more, while on books of a genius, like those of Blake or any of the lofty men of old, he will not defray a cent.

That is the sole cause of the difficulty. It is the same in painting and music. The work of art that is most advertised will surely sell better, simply because the public is aware that such a work exists. How in the world are persons at large to know that a work of a genius exists if no paper speaks of it, or if no sign in public places tells that such and such a man and his work has been discovered? Kipling, Bacheller, and most of the latter-day authors owe their passing popularity to unbounded advertising. However, Time asserts his powers. The little fry must have their day while the giants are awarded ages.

Literature has lost "Hyperion"; some wonderful dramas that Shelley would have written; invaluable masterpieces from Chatterton's pen, and so forth, just because those authors were denied deserving advertisement and encouraging reviews. A nation tends to the cultivation of rare plants, to the keeping of rare horses, to the erection of palaces, but it has no whisper of encouragement for nor shows any attention to a genius. This is a puzzle.

You write: "* * * substantially all of us are as blind as bats to the true indicia of real genius." That is true. It would be an interesting collection to have the opinions of the readers of your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as to what those indicia seem to be to them. In other words, we could thus get at a definition of genius, which seems to have puzzled most men from time immemorial. But let us read the many readers' opinions!

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

The Two Julies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As the resemblance between "Lady Rose's Daughter" and the "Letters of Mlle. de Lespinasse" has already been noted in The Critic, The Boston Journal, the July American Ecclesiastical Review, the July Dolphin, and the August Atlantic Monthly, it may be supposed that the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have already heard of it, but the real point of interest in the matter is the entire unconsciousness of the English group of characters that it is playing an old play, even to the very day of the week on which the two great events of the original drama occurred. As "S. M. F." justly adds in the August Atlantic, "In considering the degenerate state into which the noble art of fiction has fallen, this method of restoring a distinguished figure has much to commend it," but that Lady Henry and Sir Wilfrid and the Duke, the two observers, should not perceive their position is incredible. If a man's mother should marry his uncle soon after his father's death, and he should see his father's ghost approaching him, could he help thinking of Hamlet?

If the story follows reality, Julie Le Breton will accept Jacob, who will die while absent on a visit to the family estates, and she will receive the sincere sympathy of all her friends for the loss of her betrothed, when in reality she is grieving for Warkworth, who will desert her to marry the heiress, her cousin, Aileen. If the heiress discover her letters, and publish them after Warkworth is killed in South Africa, and Julie herself has gone, bewept, to the grave, the resemblance will be exact, but one really grudges Jacob to Miss Le Breton.

ABERCROMBIE.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1902.

Was David Copperfield a Gentleman?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of the recent discussion of Dickens, I beg to submit the following: In reading "David Copperfield," my sympathies were much jarred by the following passage in the chapter telling of Dora's death:

I am afraid it would have been better if we had only loved each other as a boy and girl and forgotten it. I have begun to think I was not fit to be a wife.

I try to stay my tears and to reply, "Oh, Dora, love, as fit as I to be a husband!"

Does not Copperfield by his answer admit the truth of Dora's accusation against herself, softening it only by the confession that it was equally true of himself? Would it not have been much kinder to deny absolutely the justice of her self-reproach than to admit it was deserved? To say that he himself was equally at fault seems to me to detract very little from the harshness of his reply. Ordinary courtesy would demand that much from a gentleman who was leaving a newly divorced wife. But David Copperfield was saying good-bye to his beloved "child wife" on her deathbed.

I doubt if any one has a higher admiration for David Copperfield as a whole than I have, but David Copperfield as an individual impresses me as very much of a snob. I was pleased to note Mr. Swinburne's opinion that "Tom Jones is a far completer and more living type of gallant boyhood than David." The more one ponders over David's part in the incident referred to above the more it would appear that Mr. Swinburne might have paid Tom a much higher compliment than this without exaggerating his merits.

I know, of course, that the great majority, who can never admit the slightest fault in a favorite will disagree with me; but I should be pleased to know if any agree.

GEORGE R. ALLEN.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 22, 1902.

Oxford's Celtic Professorship.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a communication which appeared in the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS under the heading, "A Chair of Celtic Languages and Literature," it is stated that "the Celtic languages are unrecognized in the chairs of the great universities" of the British Isles. May I be allowed to point out that Oxford University has a Professor of Celtic in the person of John Rhys, D. Litt., the distinguished head of Jesus College?

GORDAN H. GEROULD.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Sept. 30, 1902.

George Lawrence.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In accordance with my usual custom, I was this afternoon reading THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS and was gratified to find a word of commendation from your correspondent "Philistine" for the now apparently forgotten works of George Lawrence. I think that any of his novels, "Brakespeare," "Guy Livingston," "Sword and Gown," "Anteras," "Sans Merci," or "Breaking a Butterfly" will compare much more favorably with any I have read of recent publications; but they appear to be now out of print, as I have tried repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, to procure a copy of "Maurice Dering" and "Guy Livingston."

I have sometimes wondered whether the

oblivion into which he has fallen is attributable to the fact that in his "Border and Bastile" he unequivocally expressed his sympathy with the Southern cause—in fact that book is a record of his experiences in America when he was endeavoring to join Gen. Lee, on whose staff he had secured an appointment, but he was captured by the North before effecting a junction. Being an Englishman, I take the opportunity of stating that, although I greatly admire his novels, I do not coincide with the views he expressed in his "Border and Bastile." SYRACUSE.

203 Waverly Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1902.

"The Right of Way," and Criticism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Why will people try so hard to make good bad? Why can they not read a thing carefully before they criticese it? "M. L. B. W." quotes from two letters of Mr. Parker's as to his idea of Rosalie Evanturel. This cannot be called evasion, for in the second one which "L. A. L." quotes not, and apparently overlooked, he says: "This I do say that no man or woman should find from me any justification for criticism of this pure woman." He says also that he is "not responsible for what other people may read into the book." This whole quotation is ignored. In the first letter to "M. L. B. W." he also says: "In any case, I do not think any one need challenge the character of Rosalie Evanturel or that of Charley Steele." This sentence has been deliberately left out, while those preceding it are quoted by "L. A. L." that they may be twisted to suit his or her purpose. There is altogether too much of this sort of thing done with spoken as well as written words, and to my disgust evil is too often imputed where none exists. There is more than enough of what our English cousins call "Nawstiness" written and happening without trying to find it where it is not. FAIR PLAY.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 1, 1902.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Though I overlooked the article containing "L. A. L.'s" and "M. L. B. W's" criticism and defense of Rosalie in the "Right of Way," I read in the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS "M. L. P.'s" statement with reference to the same subject.

It seems to me that no defense of Rosalie is necessary if the facts are considered. Before his death, was not Charley Steele possessed of the Heavenly spirit? Without a "Rosalie" the Curé could not have accomplished his purpose; but it is plain that Rosalie could have brought about the desired end—that of bringing him in touch with God—without the aid of the Curé. Why, were there not, in the town from which Monsieur Mallard made his way, also priests and churches? Assuredly, but not a Rosalie! We know how strong was Monsieur's greatest temptation, and how frequently he yielded, therefore how much greater was the degree of purity—Rosalie's—which eventually overpowered that evil.

The point that Rosalie was anything but "pure and true" has been invented—by reason of its being personal opinion—which, were it accepted, would be a "debatable point."

And because the critic misunderstood Rosalie's character, he insinuates that it was Sir Gilbert Parker's "intention of advertising the book on a debatable point."

JOSEPH TAUSEK.

Real and Real.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Having read with surprise, in last Saturday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, "S. W. H's" criticism of Mr. Gilder's line "More real than real things," in his poem "To William Watson on His Coronation Ode," I am moved to make reply.

Can it be possible that "S. W. H." pronounces the word "real" "reel"? If not, why does he find it necessary to substitute a word of greater length? If so, I beg him to read no more verse until he has listened to the speech of such cultured Americans as may be sojourning in Sonnenberg, (Bellsberg,) Switzerland, or has examined the dictionaries to be found there—preferably Stormonth's or The Century, in both of which the pronunciation is given as "re-al."

Should "S. W. H." do this, he might come to see that "More real than real things" is poetry, both in sound and sense, and that "More real than actual things" is bosh. He might also learn that to substitute "actual" for "real" in Mr. Gilder's poem is not only an impertinence, but a confession of ignorance of the sound of cultivated speech.

MARY OLCOTT.

Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 30, 1902.

Jefferson vs. Burr.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. William Henry Curtis, in his "True Thomas Jefferson," makes this assertion:

Within a few years an examination of the archives of the Foreign Offices of London, Madrid, and Paris has disclosed unpublished correspondence with their representatives in Washington during the Jefferson Administration, which throws a great deal of light upon the Burr conspiracy and leaves no doubt of his treason.

In his "True Aaron Burr," Mr. Charles Burr Todd denies this, and challenges Mr. Curtis to produce his authorities. Four months have passed since Mr. Todd's book was published, and not a word has been heard from Mr. Curtis. There are a good many lovers of fair play in this country who are waiting to hear from Mr. Curtis.

He must produce his authorities, or lose his reputation as a historian and most of friendly go to pieces.

WALTER HAVIGHURST.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

QUERIES.

MRS. ROBERT R. LAW, Cambridge, N. Y.: "Kindly give me information as to the best book on lace, for a public library. We wish to procure a book that is a history of lacemaking and also tells how to distinguish the various kinds of lace. Not a book of instructions in lacemaking."

"History of Lace," by Mrs. B. Palliser, new edition, revised. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $12.)

WILLIAM ABBOTT, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "J. Francis Ruggles, Bronson, will find the allegory he is seeking in The Spectator, Volume I., No. 159, Sept. 1, 1717, 'The Vision of Mirza.' It was written by Addison."

We are obliged to our other friends who also wrote concerning this query.

E. BROWN, New York City: "Where can I obtain a copy of 'Serious Reflections During the Life of Robinson Crusoe,' printed in 1720, bound in calf?"

This work is usually sought after by collectors of "Robinson Crusoe," the first edition, 1719, to which it is a sort of sequel, though not by Defoe. (See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 9, 1902, Page 537, for an account of "Robinson Crusoe," date of first publication, rise in value, &c.) A copy of "Serious Reflections" could best be secured from a London book dealer. Write to B. Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, W., London; Pickering & Chatto, 66 Haymarket, S. W., London, &c.

A. M. HESTON, Atlantic City, N. J.: "Replying to the inquiry of T. N. Glover of Rutherford, N. J., concerning Indian relics in New Jersey, and where the collections may be found, permit me to say that one of the largest and best private collections in the country is that of Dr. Thomas K. Reed of Atlantic City.

"A READER," New York City: "Where can I get the poem called 'Omission'? The first verse begins something like this:

"It isn't the thing you've done, dear,
It's the thing you've left undone."

These lines are from Mrs. Sangster's "The Sin of Omission," to be found in "Poems of the Household," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"WILLIAM L.," 138 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "Please give me a sketch of the life of the author of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore.'"

Charles Wolfe, the author of this poem, was born in Dublin Dec. 14, 1791. He was educated at the University of Dublin, was ordained in 1817, became curate of Donoughmore, in Downshire, and died at the Cove of Cork, Feb. 21, 1823. His famous ode was first printed in The Newry Telegraph, an Ulster newspaper, in 1817, with the initials "C. W." When copied into the English papers it soon became popular, and, as Gosse has said, took its place among "the best martial poems in our language, pre-eminent for simplicity, patriotic fervor and manly pathos." It has been stated that Wolfe closely paraphrased the account of Moore's death in The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1808, but this is not true. The newspaper report is quite commonplace, and the poet supplied all the salient facts out of his own imagination. During Wolfe's life his poems did not appear in book form, but some years after his death his slender remains in prose and verse were collected by Archdeacon Russell.

Appeals to Readers.

M. G. STARR, 21 Chestnut Street, Salem, Mass.: "I wish to find a plan of the Church and Cloisters of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, Italy."

FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, 17 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Can any one give me the name of the author of the following: 'Life on the Lakes,' being tales and sketches collected during a trip to the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior. By the author of 'Legends of a Log Cabin.' 2 Vols. New York: George Dearborn, 1836. The Astor catalogue, Sabin, and Cushing's Synonyms attribute it to Margaret Fuller Ossoli; the Boston Athenæum catalogue gives it to Charles Lanman. Neither could possibly have been the author. He says himself that he was a physician, born in Ohio, and brought up on the Muskingum; that he had known personally Gen. Zebulon M. Pike and Father Heckewelder, and he quotes Schoolcraft, then at Mackinac, as saying that the author's was the first private party to visit the Pictured Rocks. The journey was made by canal to Oswego, thence by steamer to Detroit, thence by sailing vessel to Mackinac, and by canoe the remainder of the way. The return was by way of Chicago and St. Louis. 'Legends of a Log Cabin' I have not seen, but none of the authorities who have undertaken to give a name to the author of the first-named book suggests one for the other."

"J. H. R.," 89 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.: "Does any one know a collection of poems by Henry Malesh, presumably an Englishman?"

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, OCT. 4, 1902.—32 PAGES.

EMILE ZOLA.

It is clearly not easy to weigh justly the claims to admiration and respect of a writer in a foreign language, but a writer who is known wherever his widely sown tongue is read, and known through translation in a half-dozen tongues other than his own, will inevitably have his claims weighed, whether justly or not. In the case of Zola, if the critic alien to his language and to the race of which he was the offspring seeks light from the critics native to France, he will be puzzled by the varied views taken and by the earnestness, often the bitterness, with which each is maintained.

This is due to the fact that in reality there were what may be called two Zolas—one the novelist, the other the self-appointed chief of a school of theory and criticism. And the latter in his time attracted even more attention and evoked more praise and blame than the former. It is safe to say that the theorist and the critic are to some extent discredited, and to a greater extent forgotten. The novelist remained to the hour of his untimely death a force of first importance in the intellectual life of France, and his influence is bound to be felt far in the future. No other writer of his time had ideals so grandiose, none equaled the range and volume of his production, none so intimately and poignantly touched the consciousness of his countrymen or identified himself so closely with the life of the people. Whether his pictures of that life were true, as many believe them substantially to be, or grossly perverted and misleading, as some believe, they were minute and they were striking. Every one of his canvases was both large and crowded and every one was instinct with life. However we may regard the method, it told—told in the mass and in the detail. One laid down no book of Zola's without a vivid, haunting, lasting impression of the phase of life it dealt with, the persons in whom it was embodied. The book may have been loathsome—to what we are accustomed to call the well-regulated mind nearly all of them were—but it gripped the mind of the reader as nobler or more polished books do not.

M. Zola's explanation of how he achieved this wonderful success is unsatisfactory, for the "realism," the "naturalism," the scientific analysis of minutely observed and patiently amassed facts to which he attributed it were mostly conspicuous by their absence. Jules Lemaitre, a sane and sympathetic as well as discriminating critic, calls him—we quote from memory—the pessimist epic poet of the human animal, and certainly he was poetic in his rhetoric, in his dramatic instinct, in his insistent symbolism, in his instinctive choice of significant feature or incident, in the force and breadth of his intensely personal interest in his work. We venture to suggest rather than to assert that there was also in his writing, especially the earlier, indication of a motive not unknown even in poetic natures, the fierce desire to make himself heard at any cost. In his youth he was desperately poor and humiliatingly obscure. When he took up arms to fight his way he wished, he needed, that they should be felt. And his first achievement, if not his chief aim, was to lay bare the foulest and also the most striking parts of the society in which he dwelt and from which he was to win first bread and then fame. The calculated ferocity of that period was afterward modified, but it was never wholly lost. It was not admirable, but it was the spring of tremendous and sustained energy. And it was not inconsistent with the genius of an epic poet whose epopee was the life of "la bete humaine."

MR. MEREDITH MEASURED

In the October Atlantic Harriet Waters Preston approaches the by-no-means superfluous task of appreciating anew, and without either the zeal of a "faddist" or the mockery of a malcontent, the genius and the service to English prose fiction of George Meredith. Miss Preston admits that she has long been in a quiet way a Meredith disciple, (and, indeed, nobody but a disciple could have written this illuminative paper,) but hitherto she has kept the fact to herself and thus escaped the importunity of the cult. There is a happy touch in her description of Meredith as "a masterly but eccentric writer, in whom a tardy, and, in some sort, artificial popularity seems but to have increased a certain inborn relish for mystifying the vulgar." Those of us who, so far as a perfect comprehension of the author of "Evan Harrington" is concerned, are admittedly "vulgar," are sure to receive Miss Preston's judgment eagerly, if we thirst for enlightenment, for, though a "disciple," she has never been "an accredited Meredithian," as she politely puts it.

Her judgment, we soon see, is to be frank and free. "One of Our Conquerors," which she insists is No. 1 in "Meredith's great trilogy," and which the uninitiated will recognise, from her own clear and vigorous summary of its content, as a work of remarkable power and unassailable truth, is written in an "insolently enigmatical way." With the admission that one with so grave a message to deliver has no right to "cast it in crabbed conundrums," Miss Preston secures the sympathy of a host of readers. The objection the uninitiated have to Meredith's books concerns the manner, not the matter, of which they have never felt qualified to judge.

But the choice of the two other books in this hitherto unacclaimed "great trilogy" will, we fancy, startle many who have at least assumed an understanding of the author. We have heard both "Lord Ormond and His Aminta" and "The Amazing Marriage" ridiculed by persons not given to doubting their own literary judgments. We recall (rather painfully at this juncture) having poked a trifle of good-humored fun at them ourselves, while finding matter of some moment in "The Egoist" and "Diana of the Crossways," the latter of which Miss Preston treats rather severely.

She is warm in her praise of the human and lovable qualities of Meredith's women, or some of them, but arrives at the conclusion that his ideal is that of the thirteenth century, "rescued from disrepute and ridicule and shaped, so far as may be, to the uses of the third millennium." A conclusion both logical and interesting, and one with which no "accredited Meredithian" ought to quarrel. Certainly no others will quarrel with it.

MR. BARRIE'S FANCIES.

We have already spoken in terms of the most cordial approval (and then merely in echo, so to speak, of the public chorus of praise) of Mr. J. M. Barrie's serial, "The Little White Bird," which for three months has occupied those pages in Scribner's Magazine to which the regular readers have first turned. The conception of an outwardly crabbed old bachelor of droll aspect, seemingly an irreclaimable London clubman, nursing in secret a rather silly yet charming little romance, in which the real hero is a baby boy named David, and entering for his sake (and his mother's, the sly old dog, though that he will not admit even in the secret communings with himself) the domain of nursery land, needed just the touch of humorous fancy and the subtle charm of Barrie at his best to make it attractive entertainment for the often too exacting reader of magazine literature.

But entertainment of the best "The Little White Bird" has been in all its gentle and delightfully irresponsible progressions. Both the infants, David, the real one, and Timothy, who never existed, are deserving the notice even of men of mature years not accustomed to seek entertainment in the nursery. William the waiter and irrepressible Irene hit one so vividly as to almost tempt him to call them worthy of Dickens, until he reflects that it is truer and fairer, and, in the circumstances, higher praise to call them worthy of the creator of the people of Thrums and the lad Tommy, who, when he grew to man's estate, loved Grisel. As for Porthos, there may be nobler dogs in literature, but there surely has been none at once more doglike and worthier of human affection.

It is perhaps a comparatively small blemish therefore that the long digression in the October installment which relates to Peter Pan, the imaginary occupant of a certain island in the Serpentine, that ornamental water in the parkland of central London, which to the infants of Kensington Gardens is an ocean as broad as the Pacific, should seem maundering and call a halt to one's hitherto unbroken rhapsody of praise. Surely the child's fancy of the little white bird who became a human infant, but changed partly to a bird again to pass countless ages amid the trees of that forbidden eyot, (a child's interpretation of the story of the sylvan god of the classics mixed with odds and ends of nursery lore, and finally strained through the imagination of a sentimental old "fuddy-duddy" of clubland,) is full of delicate fancy, but as surely it tires the reader a little and makes him hope, when he has finished this installment, that Peter Pan has fled from the scene of the story forever.

But such a work as this is not to be judged until it has reached completion. Unquestionably much imaginative writing loses something by publication serially. There were impatient gibes at "Tommy and Grisel" while it was coming out month by month, which were not heard again when it reached book form. Yet one who is always looking for "literature" in the monthlies, and frequently not finding it, cannot consistently cavil at the publication of "The Little White Bird" serially.

The New Montaigne.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will have the first volume of their new edition of "Montaigne's Essays" ready this month. The edition will be limited to 250 numbered copies, folio, and the set will sell for $40 net. This will be the most expensive, and, of course, the handsomest of the reprints of this house. Their collection of Lowell's "Anti-Slavery Papers," to be published next month, will be in three volumes, and the edition will be 500 numbered copies. The edition of Southey's "Journal of a Tour in the Netherlands" is the same, while Spenser's "Prothalamion and Epithalamion," (an imperial quarto) is limited to 400.

Titles of Novels.

The novelists are at great pains to invent odd titles nowadays. For one book with a title as unpretentious as that of "Adam Bede," for instance, we have a dozen with whimsical names cleverly contrived to set people talking about their oddity. Presumably Julian Ralph's use of the almost superfluous word, "millionairess," as the title of his new story will cause some profitable comment. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's forthcoming book, "The Gentleman of the Plush Rocker," has a title which is deliciously American and will cause Mrs. Stuart's English readers to wonder.

Sheldon's New Book.

The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon did not make much of a hit when he undertook to edit a daily newspaper, if our memory serves, but he is a novelist whose books enjoy a larger circulation than a good many excellent daily newspapers can boast, and, although he may err, as Prof. Woodberry hints many of our lesser novelists have erred, on the side of the sentimental, the purpose of his stories is invariably good. A new one called "The Reformer" is almost ready, and his publishers are preparing to distribute it all over the country by the carload.

Novel Poster for a Novel.

A unique poster is issued for one of L. C. Page & Co.'s recent books. It is for Alice MacGowan's novel, "The Last Word," and consists of the equestrian figure of a woman who, mounted upon a Texas bronco of the most Remingtonian breed, and wearing a sombrero, waves her hand in adieu to the dimly seen roofs and spires of a city. This figure is a portrait of the author, who is a fine horsewoman and who begins her novel upon the plains of the Texas Panhandle.

"The Mother of an Emperor."

Mrs. Herbert Tuttle's interesting little book, "The Mother of an Emperor," which treats of the life of the beautiful Louise of Prussia, has just passed into its third edition. The book now has a place in most of the public libraries. Some few additions to the text have been made in the new edition.

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest News of English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will soon publish Matthew Arnold's "Notebooks," with a preface by his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse. The originals are slender, workaday notebooks which Mr. Arnold carried in his pockets, using them not only to jot down accounts of engagements, examination notes for his official visitations as School Inspector, lists of books to read in each current year, but also filling in blank spaces with citations from authors he had been reading, citations curiously characteristic of Arnold.

The present publication does not draw upon all the material, the dates of which range from 1852 to 1888, the year of Arnold's death, but gives the literary entries of every fifth year. These passages are printed in the form and order of the original, thus making the volume at once compendious and characteristic. It will appeal to all of Matthew Arnold's admirers, both as a fresh revelation of his thoughts and methods, and as the last work which can be associated with his name. The Macmillan Company will publish it in America.

***

T. Fisher Unwin will publish a new novel, "The Dayspring," by Dr. William Barry, author of "The New Antigone."

The same publisher announces to-day "Portraits of the Sixties," by Justin McCarthy, M. P., which deals primarily with London's social and literary life forty years ago. It will contain new and striking pen portraits of Charles Dickens, John Bright, Cardinal Newman, Sir Richard and Lady Burton, George Peabody, and the Emperor and Empress of Brazil.

***

Quiller-Couch has completed his novel, which is to appear serially in Cassell's Magazine, and is contemplating two others. He has also undertaken to write a book on George Eliot for the Blackwoods.

***

Anthony Hope is engaged on a new book for publication next year.

***

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, author of "The Visits of Elizabeth," is publishing, through Duckworth, "The Reflections of Ambrosin."

E. A. D.

New York Public Library.

"American Wood Engravings" is the title chosen for the new exhibition arranged by the Print Department of the New York Public Library. The work shown is mainly of the period from 1875 to the present. F. Juengling, E. Kingsley, F. S. King, F. French, T. Cole, T. Johnson, H. Wolf, P. Aitken, R. A. Miller, G. Kruell, E. Heinemann, and R. G. Tietze are all well represented. In their engravings the methods of the new school are fully exemplified, especially the reproduction of values of tones and colors in the works copied on wood.

The new men formed the Society of American Wood Engravers, which has its showing collectively in the portfolio issued with text by W. M. Laffan, and the stamp of foreign approval is set in the diplomas awarded in Berlin and Vienna, which also form part of the present exhibition. Another portfolio, published by the Scribner's, with text by P. G. Hamerton and J. B. Carrington, is likewise to be seen here.

A group of engravings by earlier men serves as an introduction to this modern work and illustrates in a summary way the development of the art in this country. First come Dr. Alexander Anderson, "the American Bewick," (of whose work the library has a large collection,) Abel Bowen, J. H. Hall, J. A. Adams, (projector of the famous "Illuminated Bible," issued 1846,) and, later, S. P. Avery, A. V. S. Anthony, and Henry Marsh. Some cuts after Darley illustrate efforts made by the Putnams and the American Tract Society. Finally there are interesting examples by W. J. Linton, among them a proof of a cut after Rossetti, with corrections by the latter, loaned by Mr. S. P. Avery, and a scrap book formed by Linton himself from the collection of A. V. S. Anthony.

Among the books on the subject are W. J. Linton's "History," a vehement plea for the line and the engraver's rights as interpreter. Monographs on Anderson, Bowen, Juengling, Kingsley, &c., are further contributions to the history of an art which has been pretty well crowded out by the camera.

The exhibition will be on free view at the Lenox Library Building all October and November.

OCT 100

THE FLOOD OF BOOKS

Some Cheering Reflections—Better a Hundred Needless Books Should be Published Than a Good One Lost.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

"THE world is cumbered with them," complained the wise man, two thousand years ago. "There are books here in Jerusalem, and in Thebes, and in Babylon, and in Nineveh; even in Tyre and Sidon among the Philistines; no doubt one would find books. Still men go on scribbling out their thoughts and observations in spite of the fact that there is nothing new under the sun. Where are the readers to come from, I wonder. For much study is a weariness of the flesh, and yet of making many books there is no end."

But what would the writer that was King say if he were alive to-day, when the annual output of books in this country alone is between 4,000 and 5,000, and when the printing press multiplies these volumes into more than 5,000,000 copies? Doubtless he would be much astonished, and perhaps even more displeased. But I conjecture that he would go on writing his own books, and that when they were done he would look for a publisher. For each age has its own thoughts and feelings; and each man who is born with the impulse of authorship thinks that he has something to say to his age; and even if it is nothing more than a criticism of other men for writing so much and so poorly, he wants to say it in his own language.

Thomas Carlyle, talking volubly on the virtues of silence, represents a rôle which is never left out in the drama of literature.

After all, is it not better that a hundred unnecessary books should be published than that one good and useful book should be lost? Nature's law of parsimony is arrived at by a process of expense. The needless volumes, like the infertile seeds, soon sink out of sight; and the books that have life in them are taken care of by the readers who are waiting somewhere to receive and cherish them.

Reading is a habit. Writing is a gift. Both may be cultivated. But I suppose there is this difference between them—the habit may be acquired by any who will; the gift can be developed only by those who have it. How to discover it and make the best of it, and use the writing gift so that it shall supply the real needs and promote the finest results of the reading habit—that is the problem.

I do not know of any ready-made answer in the back of the book. The only way to work it out is for the writers to try to write as well as they can, and for the publishers to publish the best that they can get, and for the great company of readers to bring a healthy appetite, a clean taste, and a good digestion to the feast that is prepared for them. If any one partakes not wisely but too much that is his own fault.

I have been thinking to-day of the preparation of the feast. How much hard and pleasant labor has gone into the making of the books that will come out this Autumn! The group of workers is not large, compared with the number of people who live in these United States, and of whom perhaps 20,000,000 are in some sense readers. But this small company of literary folk have had a good time with their work, I will warrant, in spite of the fact that some of it has been difficult.

Not a few of them I know, good comrades and honest craftsmen; and my thoughts go out to them from this little workshop—a deserted farmhouse, with nothing but a table and a chair for furniture, and with a tranquil outlook from the open door over rolling hills and shining water—my thoughts ramble away to the other writers who have been busy with their books during these Summer days, and who are now probably putting on the last touches in the way of a preface, the garnish of the dish.

Scholars have been sifting and arranging the results of their studies in great libraries. Observers of men and manners have been traveling and taking notes in strange lands and in the foreign parts of their own country. Teachers of life and morals have been trying to give their lessons a convincing and commanding form. Critics have been seeking to express the secrets of good work in arts and letters. Students of nature have been bringing together the records of their companionship with birds and beasts and flowers. Story tellers have been following their dream-people through all kinds of adventures to joyful or sorrowful ends. And poets, a few, have been weaving their most delicate fancies and their deepest thoughts into verse.

In what different places, and under what various conditions these men and women have been working! Some of them in great cities, in spacious rooms filled with books; others in quiet country places, in little "dens" of bare and simple aspects; some among the tranquillizing influences of the mountains; others where they could feel the inspiration of an outlook over the tossing, limitless plains of the ocean; a few, perhaps, in tents among the trees, or in boats on the sea—though, for my part, it is difficult to understand how any one can actually write out of doors.. The attractions of nature are so close and so compelling that it is impossible to resist them. Out of doors for seeing and hearing, thinking and feeling. In doors for writing.

It is pleasant to reflect upon the great amelioration which has been made in the "worldly lot" of writers, by the increase and wider distribution of the pecuniary rewards of authorship. It is not necessary to go back to the age of Grub Street for comparison. There has been a change even since the days when Lowell wrote, "I cannot come [to New York] without any money, and leave my wife with 62½ cents, such being the budget brought in by my secretary of the treasury this week"; and when Hawthorne's friends had to make up a purse and send it to him anonymously to relieve the penury caused by the loss of his position in the Custom House at Salem. Nowadays, people who certainly do not write any better than Lowell and Hawthorne, find life very much easier. They travel freely; they live in a comfortable house—some of them have two—with plenty of books and pictures. The man who would begrudge this improvement in the condition of literary workers must have, as Dr. Johnson would say, "a disposition little to be envied." It is no more than the world has done for the doctors and the lawyers. Have not the profits of bookmaking, even on the material and commercial side, advanced yet more rapidly? The wages of printers and papermakers and bookbinders are larger. The fortunes of successful publishers are increased. Why should not the author have a share in the general prosperity?

Besides, it should be remembered that while there has been a certain enlargement in the pay of literary workers, it has not yet resulted in the creation of opulence among men of letters as a class. The principal gain has been along the line of enlarged opportunities and better remuneration for magazine, newspaper, and editorial work. Setting these aside, the number of people who make a good living by literature alone is still very small. I will not even attempt to guess how many there are; it might precipitate a long correspondence. But it is safe to say that there are not two score in America. What a slight burden is the support of thirty-five authors among 75,000,000 people! Your share in the burden is just one-half of one-millionth part of an author. What is that compared with the pleasure that you get out of new books, even though you are one of those severe people who profess to read none but old ones?

When I hear that the brilliant creator of "The Mountain of Derision" has just built a mansion at Laxedo, or that the author of "The Turning Point" is driving a four-in-hand through the White Mountains it does not cause me a single pang of discontent. My contribution to that mansion, according to the present rate of royalty, was about 40 cents, and to the support of the equipage I have given perhaps 30 cents. In each case I received good value for my money—pleasant and, I trust, not unprofitable hours. This expense irks me far less than the extra $3 or $4 a ton that I shall probably have to pay for coal this Winter.

But I would not be understood as agreeing to the general proposition that the possession of four-in-hands and the like is necessary, or even favorable, to the production of good literature. Of course, if a man has extraordinary luck, he may find some competent person to take care of his luxuries for him, while he gives himself to the enjoyment of his work and lives almost as comfortably as if he had never bought them. But, as a rule, it may be taken for granted that plain living is congenial to high thinking. A writer in one of the English periodicals a couple of years ago put forth the theory that the increase of pessimism among authors was due to the eating of too much and too rich food. Among other illustrations he said that Ibsen was inordinately given to the pleasures of the table. However that may be, it is certain that the literary life, at its best, is one that demands a clear and steady mind, a free spirit, and great concentration of effort. The cares of a splendid establishment and the distractions of a complicated social life are not likely, in the majority of cases, to make it easier to do the best work. Most of the great books, I suppose, have been written in rather small rooms.

The spirit of happiness also seems to have a partiality for quiet and simple lodgings. "We have a little room in the third story, (back,)" wrote Lowell in 1845, just after his marriage, "with white curtains trimmed with evergreen, and are as happy as two mortals can be."

There is the highest authority for believing that a man's life, even though he be an author, consists not in the abundance of things that he possesses. Rather is its real value to be sought in the quality of the ideas and feelings that possess him, and in the effort to embody them in his work. The work's the thing. The delight of clear and steady thought, of free and vivid imagination, of pure and strong emotion; the fascination of fishing for the right words, which sometimes come in shoals like herring, so that the net can hardly contain them, and at other times are more shy and fugacious than the wary trout which refuse to be lured from their hiding places; the pleasure of putting the fit phrase in the proper place, of making a conception stand out plain and firm with no more and no less than is needed for its expression, of doing justice to an imaginary character so that it shall have its own life and significance in the world of fiction, of working a plot or an argument clean through to its inevitable close—these inward and unpurchasable joys are the best wages of the men and women who write. And beyond a doubt, in spite of cynic's sneer, these rewards have already come to many of the authors who have been busy this Summer preparing the Autumnal feast of books.

What more will they get? Well, unless history forgets to repeat itself, their additional wages, their personal dividends under the profit-sharing system, so to speak, will be various. Some will probably get more than they deserve, others less.

The next best thing to the joy of work is the winning of gentle readers and friends who get some good out of your book, and are grateful for it, and think kindly of you for writing it. The next best thing to that is the recognition, on the part of people who know, that your work is good. That is called fame, or glory, and the writer who professes to care nothing for it is probably deceiving himself, or else his liver is out of order. Real reputation, even of a modest kind and of a brief duration, is a good thing; an author ought to be able to be happy without it, but happier with it. The next best thing to that is a good return in money from the sale of a book.

There is nothing dishonorable in writing for money. Samuel Johnson, in the days of his poverty, wrote "Rasselas" to pay the expenses of his mother's funeral.

But to take, by choice, a commercial view of authorship, to write always with an eye on the market, to turn out copious and indifferent stuff because there is a ready sale for it, to be guided in production by the fashion of the day rather than by the impulse of the mind—that is the sure way to lose the power of doing good work.

The best writing is done for its own sake. In the choice of a subject, in the manner of working it out, in the details of form and illustration, style, and diction, an author cannot be too jealous in guarding his own preference, ideal, inspiration—call it what you will. Otherwise his book will lack the touch of personality, of independence, of distinction. It is here, perhaps, that a certain portion of the modern output of books fails to come up to the best standard.

But when a piece of work has been done, freely, sincerely, thoroughly—done as well as the writer can do it—then it is safe. The new methods of papermaking and printing and binding, the modern system of publishing and advertising, the admirable skill of the artists who are now engaged in designing illustrations and book covers and types, certainly cannot hurt the quality of a book, and probably do a good deal to help its sale. For this the honest author, having finished his work as nearly as possible to his own satisfaction, and disposed of it for the best price obtainable, should be duly grateful.

Amid the making of many books, good literature is still produced, as it was in the days of Thackeray and Dickens and Carlyle and Ruskin and Tennyson and Browning and Irving and Hawthorne and Lowell and Emerson, out of the hearts of men and women who write because they love it, and who do their work in their own way because they know that, for them, it is the best way.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

"Misdemeanors of Nancy."

Miss Eleanor Hoyt, whose "Misdemeanors of Nancy" is one of the most popular books published this Summer, was introduced recently to a French lady not long in this country. The French woman, after greeting her with effusion, said that she wanted to thank her for "Nancy." "It is the first story which has amused me since I left Paris," she added. The next day Miss Hoyt was informed that the editor of a well-known periodical for woman had bewailed the fact that he had not secured the serial right of her story, and had pronounced the book "just the sort of thing young girls want to read." How she is trying to make out whether the "misdemeanors" portion of her title is a misnomer or not.

A GOOD SEPTEMBER.

Our book sales for September, 1902, were nearly twice as large as for September, 1901, and the new numbers of our two magazines, THE WORLD'S WORK and COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, come much nearer to the standard we hope for. The increase in advertising and sale makes us feel that the only judges who count approve of both magazines.

On the last day of September we published Mr. Kipling's new book, THE JUST SO STORIES (which a hundred thousand children of all ages will soon be reading), closing a fortunate month.

THE JUST SO STORIES.

This is a book for children. Many of Mr. Kipling's readers take him so seriously that they expect each verse he writes to be an epic and each paragraph to be a gem, and one is tempted to pray that they may read this book and enjoy it with an open mind. The real critics of such books are children, and the few who have already read it have stamped it with their loving approval. Here is a paragraph from the chapter, "How the Whale Got His Throat":

"But as soon as the Mariner, who was a man of infinite resource and sagacity, found himself truly inside the Whale's warm, dark, inside cupboards, he stumped and he jumped, and he pranced and he danced, and he banged and he clanged, and he hit and he bit, and he leaped and he creeped, and he prowled and he howled, and he hopped and he dropped, and he cried and he sighed, and he crawled and he bawled, and he stepped and he lepped, and he danced hornpipes where he shouldn't, and the Whale felt most unhappy indeed."

The book is entirely illustrated by Mr. Kipling's own drawings, and has many new verses. $1.20 net.

Here is one of perhaps one hundred letters received about

BELSHAZZAR.

By William Stearns Davis.

"Being a librarian, I find few moments for reading fiction. But a glance at a page or two of the work determined me to read it. This I did last week at one sitting. I found the work so very interesting that I could not leave it until I had read every page. Usually novels that touch Scriptural times and persons are distasteful to me. But Mr. Davis's book is admirable in the avoidance of the objectionable features of that kind of writing. The work is, as your notice truly states, 'a *notable, strong, vigorous* and *unusual* work.' I shall strongly recommend it, especially to our large Public Library, as a healthy, extremely interesting and instructive historical novel.

(Signed) Very truly yours,
HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN."

Such letters mean that a book has qualities which justify a popular success.*

THE WORLD'S WORK, Walter H. Page, Editor; COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, L. H. Bailey, Editor, are magazines of a new kind, and both have reasons for existence beyond the desire of their proprietors to publish them for profit. The October numbers will be sold out now in a few days. Back numbers sell for 40c. each (something unusual). We wish the *Times* readers would look at these numbers.

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*P. S.—A letter has just come in from Denmark, Maine. The writer read a few chapters of Belshazzar in Everybody's Magazine and says: "Soon as I earn money hunting coon I will send for the complete story of Belshazzar." What higher tribute could be paid Mr. Davis?

P. P. S.—We miscalculated the public appreciation of J. P. M.'s new book, "TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND," and of "THE WOOING OF JUDITH," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy. The first editions were immediately sold out, and both books are now on the press again.

BRENTANO'S

AUTUMN BOOKS.

Classified Lists of Recent and Forthcoming Publications in Various Departments of Literature.

WE present herewith extended lists of books either recently published or announced as forthcoming between now and the end of the year. These lists have been compiled with all possible care from the announcements of the many publishing houses in this country and have been conveniently classified. The value of these semi-annual lists, which have always been an important feature of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, to librarians and to publishers, also, is obvious. Primarily, however, they are prepared to benefit no special class, but to set before the general reader, in as clear and intelligible a way as possible, a catalogue of current literature.

Biography.

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DANIEL WEBSTER. By John Bach McMaster. With Especial Reference to Webster's Political Career. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 342. New York: The Century Company. $2 net.

BIOGRAPHY OF A PRAIRIE GIRL. By Eleanor Gates Tully. 12mo. Pp., about 350. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A Short Life, condensed by John G. Nicolay from Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln: A History." 8vo. About Pp. 600. New York: The Century Company. $2.40 net.

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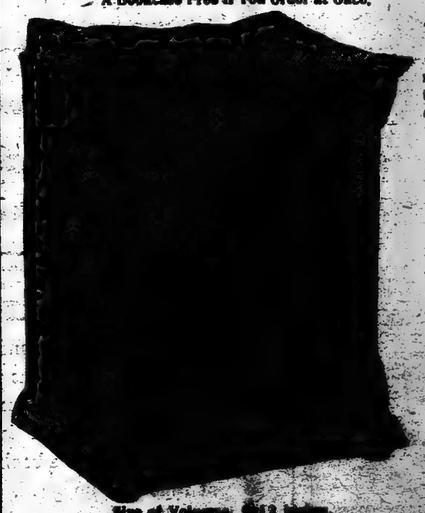

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⁂

Little, Brown & Co. are publishing today "Tower or Throne," a romance of the girlhood of Elisabeth, "The Virgin Queen," by Harriet T. Comstock; "The Struggle for a Continent," edited from the writings of Francis Parkman by Prof. Pelham Edgar of the University of Toronto; "Miss Belladonna," a social satire, by Caroline Ticknor, and new editions of "Plutarch's Lives," in five volumes, and Hamerton's "Intellectual Life"; also three new juveniles: "Brenda's Cousin at Radcliffe," by Miss Helen Leah Reed; "Jack and his Island," by Lucy M. Thurston; and "A Dornfield Summer," by Mary Murkland Haley.

⁂

"The Romance of My Childhood and Youth," by Mme. Adam (Juliette Lamber), is announced for publication before the end of this month by D. Appleton & Co. This volume is the first of a series of autobiographical recollections which Mme. Adam is writing, and relates to a childhood and youth that are said to have been very romantic.

⁂

"Birds and Rockies," by Leander S. Keyser, has just been published by A. C. McClurg & Co. There are eight full-page plates, four of them in color, by Louis Agassis Fuertes, many illustrations in the text by Bruce Horsfall, and eight views of localities from photographs. This is the only work dealing specifically with the birds of the region described.

⁂

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week "Through Hidden Shensi," by Francis H. Nichols, illustrated profusely with reproductions of photographs taken by the author in his travels through the two oldest provinces of China; "New Amsterdam and Its People," being "studies social and topographical of the town under Dutch and early English rule," by John H. Innes, with maps and plans, and many views, portraits, &c.; "The Private Soldier Under Washington," by Charles Knowles Bolton; "The Christian Point of View," three addresses by Professors in Union Theological Seminary; new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage," with twelve illustrations from photographs taken especially for the purpose by James B. Carrington; "Doctor Bryson," by Frank H. Spearman, telling of the career of an eminent surgeon, the scenes being in Chicago; "The White Wolf and Other Fireside Tales," by A. T. Quiller-Couch ("Q"), a volume of characteristic tales.

⁂

"Little Stories of Married Life," by Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting, is published this week by McClure, Phillips & Co. This is said to be the first serious attempt to picture the new and growing life of the surburban town—life which has its own peculiar types and characteristics. Many of these stories have appeared in McClure's Magazine. As the title indicates, the stories tell of the trials and experiences, &c., of settled married existence.

⁂

"Atala," an American idyl, a poetic dramatization of the work of Chateaubriand, with original poems by Anna Olcott Commelin, has just come from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. This idyl, in which Chateaubriand paints, with glowing language, the beauties of America, and embodies the Indian legends and forest lore, seems especially interesting to all lovers of our country.

⁂

"The Expedition of Lewis and Clark," reprinted from the edition of 1814, with introduction and index by James K. Hosmer, LL. D., is to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., in a fortnight. The new edition is in two volumes, and will have new photogravure portraits and facsimile maps. Dr. Hosmer is the author of several authoritative works in Western history, and is President of the American Library Association.

⁂

"Out of the West," by Elizabeth Higgins, will be published this month by Harper & Brothers. This is a typical story of modern life, dealing with a moral crisis in the life of a young American man of today. It tells of his rise into power, his temptation and struggle, and his final victory through the woman he loves.

⁂

"A Fighting Frigate and other Essays and Addresses," by Henry Cabot Lodge, is announced for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume includes papers on "John Marshall," "Oliver Ellsworth," "Daniel Webster—His Oratory and His Influence," "The Treaty Making Power of the Senate," "Three Governors of Massachusetts—Frederic T. Greenhalge, George D. Robinson, Roger Wolcott," "Some Impressions of Russia," and "Rochambeau."

⁂

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to present a new Dutch novelist to American readers. His name is Frederik Van Eden and his book is called "The Deeps of Deliverance." It has been translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson and is presented with an introduction by W. H. Dircks. Van Eden writes with great simplicity and with a full sense of the significant in common things. His novel deals with a domestic problem which is universal.

⁂

"The American Merchant Marine; Its History and Romance, from 1660 to 1902," by Winthrop L. Marvin, associate editor of The Boston Journal, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. The historical narrative is said to be full and there are records of many personal experiences which enliven the history chapters. Among the chapters contained in the book are "The Colony Ships," "Old Rigs and Models," "A Celebrated Voyage," "The Yankee Whaleman," "A New World Venice," "The Great Lake Fleet."

⁂

"The Evolution of a Girl's Ideal," by Clara E. Laughlin, has just been published by Fleming H. Revell Company. Margaret E. Sangster says of Miss Laughlin's book: "It is a sort of revelation and interpretation—frank, ingenuous and original. The dreams and fancies and prophecies of womanhood that come to every girl are set forth with charm and candor."

⁂

"Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, is being published to-day by Small, Maynard & Company. The twenty letters in this volume are supposed to be written by a father, who is at the head of a firm of pork packers in Chicago, to his son, sometime an undergraduate at Harvard University. Most of these letters were published serially in the Saturday Evening Post, where they are said to have proved an attractive feature.

⁂

"Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride," by W. S. Gilbert, will be issued next week in a revised edition by Doubleday, Page & Co. There will be an edition consisting of 150 autographed copies for Gilbert enthusiasts, and the regular edition. The publishers are bringing out this edition in the belief that there are many readers in this country who regard Mr. Gilbert's libretti as classics in their way. The text of "Patience" is as keen a satire as has been published in a long time. The author has written an introduction, telling how "Patience" originated and was worked out. The preface is said to be characteristic of Mr. Gilbert in its facetiousness and facility.

⁂

"Various Views," by William Morton Payne, will be issued this month by A. C. McClurg & Co. This new book of essays on literature and education is uniform with Mr. Payne's previous works in character of contents, arrangement, and typography and binding. The same house announces the seventh edition of "The Bridge of the Gods," by F. H. Balch. It contains eight full-page drawings by L. Maynard Dixon.

⁂

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman's two books, "Women and Economics," and "Concerning Children," are being published to-day in a popular edition in paper covers, by Small, Maynard & Company. "Women and Economics," originally published in 1898, has gone through several editions in England and America, and has been translated into Dutch and German, and is now being done into French. "Concerning Children" was brought out about two years ago and is being translated into German. The same firm is issuing in similar style a popular edition of Booker T. Washington's "Future of the American Negro."

⁂

"Socialism and Labor, and Other Arguments," by the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, will be brought out in November by A. C. McClurg & Co. There are sixteen essays in the volume along the general lines indicated by the title. About the same time will also be published Mrs. Eva Emery Dye's "The Conquest; Being the True Story of Lewis and Clark." Mrs. Dye is said to vividly present one of the most romantic events in American History. There is a frontispiece to the book.

⁂

Harper & Brothers have just arranged for publication of "On an Irish Jaunting Car Through Donegal and Connemara," by Samuel G. Bayne. This is an account of an amusing and interesting journey taken by the author and his friends from New York to Londonderry, and then through the Irish country on a jaunting car. The author describes the good-humored peasants driving their pigs, the old women and children on the stately Irish donkeys going to the bog for turf, and the men at their coble-fishing, besides explorations of wonderful scenery.

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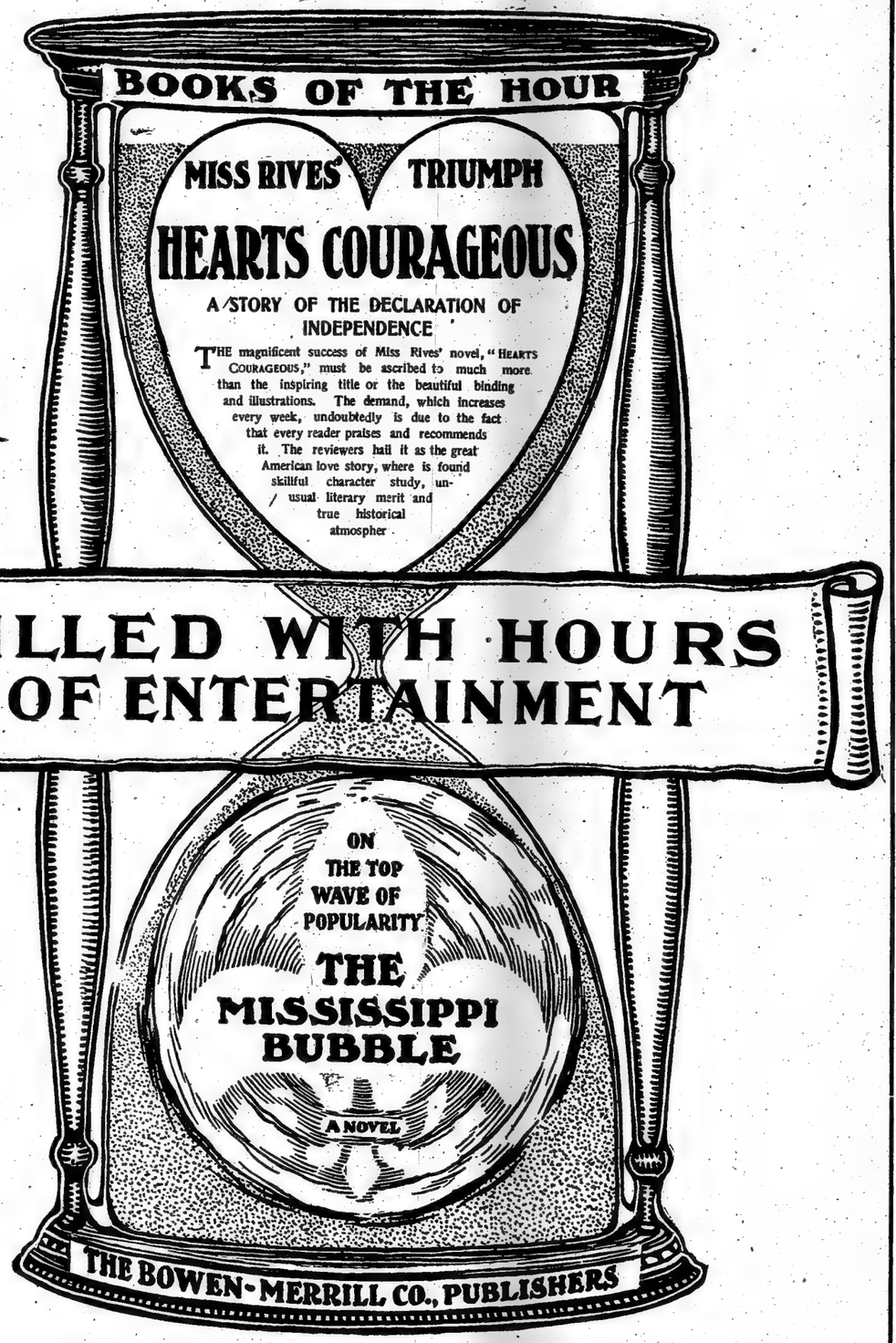

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In "The Loom of Life" Dr. Goss has written a powerful book, filled with the poetry and tragedy of life. It tells a novel and impressive story in a style marked by a charming felicity of expression.

The story, which has an epic broadness and strength, is of a young girl, who revenges a wrong done to her with life-long persecution. Finally, however, she realizes that on earth peace and happiness can be obtained only by forgiveness. The book shows the same love and sympathy for the many moods of nature which characterizes "The Redemption of David Corson."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds north to east.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,457. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COL. THURSTON RESIGNS

First Deputy Commissioner of Police Steps Out.

He Declares: "The Mayor Probably Thinks Everything Will Be All Right When I am Out of the Department."

Nathaniel B. Thurston, First Deputy Commissioner of Police under Col. John N. Partridge since the beginning of the year, resigned his position yesterday morning. The dissatisfaction that led to his action emanated from the Mayor's office. After the resignation had been accepted he said:

"I notified the Commissioner of my withdrawal after considering the matter for several days. I had been informed that a lot of people were knocking me with Mayor Low. The Commissioner did not tell me this. The Mayor, I think, has decided that I am the cause of the dissatisfaction expressed in various quarters about the department. I guess I am the goat. The Mayor probably thinks that everything will be all right when I am out of the department."

In answer to questions the retiring Deputy Commissioner said:

"I have good reasons to believe the Mayor thinks that, though the Commissioner has not told me so. The latter expressed regret at my leaving. I've been sick and tired of the job for a long time."

When Mayor Low was asked for a statement about the resignation, he answered:

"I do not care to say anything about it."

The form in which Col. Thurston submitted his resignation was as follows:

The Hon. John N. Partridge, Police Commissioner:

Sir: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation as First Deputy Police Commissioner of the City of New York, for reasons of a personal nature, to take effect as of this date.

I desire to express to you my hearty appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness which you have at all times shown to me as my immediate superior officer, and to thank you for the expressions of trust and confidence that you have communicated to me. Respectfully,

N. B. THURSTON,
First Deputy Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Partridge said a few hours after he received the notice that Second Deputy Ebstein of Brooklyn probably would be named to fill the vacancy, but that the new First Deputy would still remain in Brooklyn, as there was nothing in the law to make it obligatory that the highest deputy should be attached to this borough.

"As to who will assist me in Manhattan I have made no decision as yet," said the Commissioner. "I shall take up the matter of both appointments on Monday."

There was no official announcement that Major Ebstein would become First Deputy, but the Commissioner's admission of his intention to name the Brooklyn man was supplemented by the latter, who said:

"Yes, I shall probably be appointed."

When Col. Partridge was interviewed about the resignation, Major Ebstein was sitting in the room. The Commissioner, after admitting that he had been aware of his chief assistant's plan to retire from office for several days, said:

"I have known Col. Thurston for twenty years, and my closer connection with him for the last nine months has strengthened my belief in him as a loyal friend, an honorable gentleman, and an efficient official. He has been a hard worker in the department."

Col. Thurston left Police Headquarters with Major Ebstein. Neither of them returned during the afternoon, and the Commissioner went out of town soon after midday, saying he would come back to-morrow. The retiring Deputy was asked if he would resume his duties in the National Guard, for which he was Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, previous to his appointment by Col. Partridge.

"My leave of absence from military duty is now over," he answered, "and I shall go back to my old work."

The Lieutenant Colonel has been identified with the Guard for a long time. He is forty-six years old and enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment in 1877. His present rank was attained in December, 1898. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the Colonial Wars, and Military Order of Foreign Wars. During the Spanish war he was stationed at Fort Slocum. His main duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice consists of superintending rifle and pistol shooting by National Guardsmen on the ranges at Creedmoor, L. I.

It was rumored at Police Headquarters that the Deputy Commissioner's retirement was influenced somewhat by actions of District Attorney Jerome, who is known to carry on continuous police investigations. The District Attorney was out of town yesterday, so efforts to establish a connection between him and the resignation were unavailing.

TRIAL OF EX-ASSEMBLYMAN.

Jury Disagreed in Case of Frank P. Demarest, Under Indictment for Attempted Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Oct. 4.—The trial of ex-Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest on an indictment for attempted fraud in alleged fraudulent claims against the Township of Clarkstown, Rockland County, ended last night. The jury came out this morning. The members stood eleven to four for acquittal.

Most of the trouble for Mr. Demarest came over a bill for $765, which was made out by him against the town for legal services and other items, and which he some months ago assigned to Gen. Ira M. Hedges, President of the Haverstraw National Bank. Gen. Hedges gave him the money, less the sum of $50 discount. When this bill was presented by Gen. Hedges to the Town Board of Clarkstown, that board repudiated it as unauthorized and illegal.

The bill purported to be properly audited, but it was claimed that the auditors never signed it. One of the Auditors, Mr. Krebs of Congers, whose name appeared upon the bill, testified yesterday that he did not sign it.

Mr. Demarest's defense in regard to this bill was that after he had assigned it to Gen. Hedges and obtained the money, he did not intend to have it come before the Town Board, but expected to pay Gen. Hedges back and have the bill reassigned to him. He was unable to do this, he said, and the bill went to the Town Board. Before the claims in this bill were made, the Town Board had passed a resolution discharging Mr. Demarest as their counsel.

MONTE CARLO SCHEME BLOCKED.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The New York men who last Spring were endeavoring to acquire the forty acres of the Irvington Heights Association adjoining the Gould estate at Irvington-on-the-Hudson for the erection of a casino with Monte Carlo accompaniments, have been blocked by the sale of the property to a Mr. Hellner, a wealthy New Yorker, who will build a beautiful home for himself on it.

The property was sold this week by Willet F. Cook of this village. Last Spring, when a sporting man secured an option from Mr. Cook for the purchase of the plot, and it later became known that a number of others were forming a syndicate to take it, Mr. Cook refused to confer with them when requested to do so, and the scheme soon thereafter ended by the expiration of the option.

Exposition Flyer
leaves New York 3:15 A. M., by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

CROWDED CAR SAVED FROM 100 FEET PLUNGE.

Stopped on the Brink of Jersey City Heights—Left the Track and Bumped Over Ties of Trestle.

A North Hudson County Railway trolley car, in which were about eighty passengers, on their way to the Hoboken Ferry, had a narrow escape from plunging down the Palisades, a sheer fall of 100 feet, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The cars of this line run from North Hudson, through a section of Jersey City Heights, to the Hoboken elevated railroad. This structure runs from the Hoboken ferry, connecting with the heights at Ogden Avenue. The car was in charge of Motorman Frederick Goetz and Conductor William Smith. Just where the car leaves Palisade Avenue, at Ogden Avenue, to run upon the elevated structure there is a curved incline upward. To overcome this grade it is customary to put on more power.

Just as Goetz applied the necessary force the forward wheels left the track and went bumping over the ties along the trestle, and it was only stopped just as it reached the brow of the heights, its forward end projecting about four feet over the edge of the elevated track, so that Goetz, who stuck to his post, had a clear and unobstructed view of the meadow a hundred feet below. He says the view almost deprived him of breath, and it was with a sense of intense relief that he felt the car come to a stop.

There was an instant panic among the passengers when it was realized that the car was partly off the track. Men and women fought their way to the rear door, while those who had stood on the rear platform jumped off. The rush of the passengers had one good effect, because their weight held down the rear end of the car and is thought to have aided the motorman in bringing the car to a standstill.

When order had been restored the passengers left the car, and as traffic was blocked, they walked down the elevated track to the ferry. The difficulty was partly overcome by running cars from the ferry to the obstruction and transferring passengers from east-bound cars, but the service was inadequate, and hundreds of other passengers walked to the ferry rather than wait. The track was not cleared until 11 o'clock.

COAL IN THE YUKON REGION.

An Expert Finds Veins Along Almost the Entire Length of the River.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 4.—A. J. Collier, a coal expert, has returned from a trip of thirteen hundred miles made slowly this Summer down the Yukon River to investigate the coal resources of that country. He found that coal exists along most of the entire length of the Yukon. His geological party extended its operations from ten to fifteen miles inland from the river.

Four mines were found in operation. One is at Five Finger Rapids, and one at Cliff Creek, both in Canadian territory. Two American mines are being developed, one twelve miles above Nulato and one nine miles below. These mines are all producing a good quality of steaming coal and several Yukon steamers are using it in place of wood, which is becoming more expensive each year. Much of the coal along the Yukon is frozen to a depth of 150 feet or more. The action of freezing reduces it almost to granulation. This does not impair its burning qualities.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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The one or two days' trips offered by the Hudson River Day Line challenge any service in the world for comfort, satisfaction, and pleasure. Music.—Adv.

TWO BOYS FOUND DEAD MAY HAVE BEEN SLAIN

Their Bodies Discovered in a Field Near Haddon Heights, N. J.

Boy Said to Have Been Seen with Them Arrested—Poison Theory Advanced by the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—In finding the bodies of John H. Coffin, eleven years old, and Price Jennings, three years his senior, in a weed-grown field on the farm of Hulings Lippincott, on the Chew's Landing Road, near Haddon Heights, about seven miles southeast of Camden, the police have on their hands a mystery which so far has baffled them.

The dead boys were sons of well-known Camden men. They disappeared from their homes shortly after noon last Wednesday. The body of Jennings was found Friday night. That of Price was found this morning. A short distance separated them.

Murder is strongly suspected. Paul Woodward of Camden, sixteen years old, is under arrest, charged with the killing of young Coffin only. Not a single mark of violence was found on the body of either lad. Poison was what killed them, perhaps. The police officials are inclined to this theory. The stomachs of the victims are now in the hands of George M. Berringer, a Camden chemist. The results of his examination will probably not be known until Monday.

Young Woodward stoutly maintains his innocence. Shortly after his arrest he made a voluntary statement. He traced his movements from Wednesday to the present time without hesitation. He admitted seeing Jennings and Coffin on Tuesday, but not since then.

His story, however, is contradicted by Lillian Martin. She is fifteen years old and lives in West Collingswood. She declared to-day that on Wednesday afternoon, between 4 and 6 o'clock, Jennings and Coffin, with an older boy, entered the Cycler's Rest on the White Horse Pike, where she was a clerk, and bought pies and soda pop. She was confronted with Woodward in County Prosecutor Lloyd's office to-day, and she identified him as the youth who was with Coffin and Jennings. This is practically all the police have learned.

The two boys were great chums. Wednesday afternoon they met outside the Jennings home and walked north. They were last seen alive in the "Cyler's Rest," within a short distance of where their bodies were found.

Immediately after their disappearance the police were informed. No clue was discovered, although the country was searched. Policeman Smith of Camden is now in New York, whither he went to hunt for the missing boys.

Clarence Krusen of Haddon Heights and Frank Johnson, boys of Philadelphia, found the body of Jennings. They had been shooting blackbirds on Friday and at dusk were hurrying through the Lippincott farm toward Krusen's home. Following a path along the brink of a pit, leading from a chestnut grove, they stumbled over the body of Jennings, which lay under a tree. They ran to Haddon Heights and told Freeholder Samuel Wood. He in turn telephoned Coroner Paul Litchfield. It was 10 o'clock before the Coroner arrived, and, having made a mistake in Mr. Wood's name, he could find no one who knew anything of the discovery. He, however, found the body.

No search was made for the second body until Jennings had been identified by John Coffin's father. It was then searchers found Coffin's body in a clump of weed forty yards from where Jennings had been found.

Soon after both bodies arrived at the Morgue the autopsy was begun. The police lost no time, and acting on a clue given them by Mr. Coffin, Woodward was arrested. For more than an hour Prosecutor Lloyd and Detectives Cherry and Hart cross-examined Woodward. Three times he was confronted with Lillian Martin, and each time as she left the Prosecutor's private office she declared that he was the boy who was with Jennings and Coffin at "Cyclers' Rest."

The only explanation given as to why Woodward was charged with killing Coffin was that the authorities were not sure of their ground, and simply wanted to hold the suspect until something more definite could be learned.

A peculiar phase of this mysterious case is told by William Coffin, the father of one of the dead boys. He declares that a young man whom he did not know called at his house Thursday morning and asked if a reward had been offered for the location of his son. The young man advised this course, saying that it might result in finding the missing boys. Late the same night Mr. Coffin was awakened by a noise at the front door. He jumped out of bed, but he was too late to see anything but the form of a man disappearing in the darkness.

Young Coffin was a son of William Coffin, Division Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Jennings's father is Josephus Jennings, a well-known musician and director of the Third Regiment Band of Camden.

CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

Robert M. Snyder Sentenced to Five Years in the St. Louis Franchise Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—Robert McClure Snyder was convicted of bribery in the Criminal Court to-night, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary after the jury had considered for fifty minutes its verdict on the case and after a trial which had occupied an entire week.

No bondsmen were present when Snyder's conviction was announced, the defense apparently having been confident that its testimony concerning Snyder's residence in Kansas City would convince the jury that he was entitled to the benefits of the statute of limitation as a shield for his crime.

The incarceration of the convicted man seemed to be imminent when two of his attorneys, Judge Henry S. Priest and Morton Jourdan, signed his appeal bond for $25,000, securing his release until the term of court commencing Monday. Early in this term Snyder will be sentenced and motions for appeal and a new trial filed.

The close of the trial was marked by incidents of no less absorbing interest than those of Thursday, when the story of Snyder's colossal boodle transactions and wholesale purchases of Councilmen was revealed on the witness stand.

During the final pleading of the case the courtroom overflowed with spectators.

During the speeches of Judge Priest for the defense and Circuit Attorney Folk for the State, the utmost stillness prevailed. Especially did all references to the crime of bribery hold the interest of the auditors.

During the jury's absence the crowd grew greater and betting pools were formed by speculative persons in the Four Courts corridors. The most favorable predictions made in Snyder's behalf was a hung jury. Many believed that the defense had shown facts in the matter of residence which would convince some at least of the jury that Snyder is and has been a resident of Kansas City.

In the whirl of the current of intense interest which revolved around him, Snyder sat apparently immobile. When the verdict was read hardly an instant's change in his expression could be noted.

Special Train to Washington for G. A. R.
Leaves New York via New Jersey Central, Royal Blue Line, at 10:30 P. M., Oct. 7. Station foot Liberty St. Arrive Washington 6 A. M.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

BURGLARS ROB HOME OF STANDARD OIL MAN.

Jewelry Valued at $12,000 Taken—Thieves Stopped to Play a Piano in Unoccupied House.

Burglars made a rich haul in the residence of Richard C. Veit, a five-story dwelling at 81 Convent Avenue, some time Friday night, escaping from Mrs. Veit's bedroom on the front of the second floor with jewelry valued at from $10,000 to $12,000 and a pocketbook containing $700 in cash. The jewelry included watches, rings, and diamond pendants. The house adjoins the residence of the late James A. Herne, which is to rent furnished, and has been used but little since the actor's death, all of the family being away at the present time.

The Veit family were at dinner Friday night at about 7 o'clock, when they heard the piano being played in the Hearne parlors and the sound of voices through the walls. They commented on the circumstance, for they supposed the house was unoccupied, but they made no investigation. The music and chatting, they now believe, were by the burglars who during the night were to rob their home.

The valuables were taken from a drawer in Mrs. Veit's dresser. When she started to go out yesterday morning she looked for her jewels and screamed. Members of the household, running to her assistance, found that she had fainted. The robbery was reported to Capt. Hogan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who transmitted the news to Capt. Titus at Headquarters.

Detective Sergeant Price, with a number of Central Office men, found a window open on the second floor of the Hearne house and the iron basement door forced. There is little doubt that the thieves came through the Hearne house, and made their way into Mrs. Veit's bedroom through the window.

Here is a list of the stolen property:—

Gold ring, ruby and two diamonds.
Rrooch and pendant with 4 diamonds, two of 4 carats each.
Heart shaped pendant, 35 diamonds.
Flower shaped pendant, 30 diamonds.
Diamond and sapphire locket.
Gold watech set with diamonds.
Two gold watches.
Gold bar pin set with diamonds.
Two cluster diamond pins.
Pair diamond earrings, 1½ carats each.
Pearl and turquois gold bracelet.
Dragon's head pin set with rubies.
Cluster pin of rubies.
Two silver watches belonging to the children, one marked "R. C. V."
Gold neck chain.
Four stickpins in box.
Diamond and turquois gold bracelet.
Plain gold bracelet.
Gold pendant set with diamonds.
Miscellaneous collection of jewelry and gems.

Mr. Veit is manager for the Standard Oil Company at 26 Broadway.

RAILROAD FIGHTS PACKERS.

Struggle on Between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Swift & Co.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 4.—A bitter struggle is on between two powerful corporations—the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company and Swift & Co.

About five weeks ago Swift & Co. placed a boycott on the Santa Fé. During September that railroad hauled into St. Joseph 16 per cent. of the live stock received here. As a result of the boycott the road was allowed to haul out but 6 per cent. of the packing house products. A road usually is allowed to haul out a share of the packing house products in proportion to the percentage of live stock brought in by it.

The Santa Fé determined to retaliate. On Sept. 18 it sent out notices that the rate on live stock into St. Joseph would be increased on Oct. 1 to 3 cents per hundred over the rate to Kansas City. This would mean a complete loss to St. Joseph of all live stock in the territory tributary to the Santa Fé. Three cents per hundred would amount to about $7 per car.

Swift & Co. at once opened negotiations with the Santa Fé. The result was that on Sept. 26 notices were sent out by the railway that the increased rate would not go into effect until Oct. 10. The negotiations are still on. The Santa Fé demands a fair share of the shipments of the packing house products out of St. Joseph. If Swift & Co. shall not agree to their terms, the rate will go into effect on Oct. 10, as announced.

DONATES MANY PIPE ORGANS.

President McMurtry Returns the Compliment When His Employes Present a Punch Bowl.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 4.—President George G. McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company was to-day induced to visit Vandergrift, where is located the largest sheet steel plant in the world, upon the pretext that his presence was required in a business way. Before he left the town he was presented, as a token of the good feeling and affection of his employes, with a beautiful silver punch bowl. The affair, so far as the punch bowl was concerned, was planned by the workmen themselves.

General Manager E. W. Pargney of the Kiskiminetas Valley plants, was selected to make the presentation speech. In a neat and feeling address he told Mr. McMurtry of the workmen's affection for the man who made it possible for them to enjoy their present prosperity.

Mr. McMurtry, made a short address of appreciation, and a little later startled his admirers by a return compliment in the announcement that he would present to each of the churches in Vandergrift, including the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Roman Catholic, the Evangelical, the Unitarian, the Reformed, and the Methodist, a new pipe organ.

The people hesitated for a moment, as if not sure their hearing was correct, but as the announcement came clearly and simply, there burst from the thousands of throats of those present a cheer that fairly shook the building. The day in Vandergrift was a gala occasion participated in by the people from the whole Kiskiminetas Valley.

STRIKE NEAR IN CHICAGO.

Express Companies Refuse to Recognize the Teamsters' Union and Trouble Is Expected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The railway express companies in Chicago have made up their minds to fight the union of their teamsters rather than submit to its present demands. The teamsters have prepared for the struggle, and at a meeting to-morrow night will, it is expected, formally order a strike.

Apparently the last hope of mediation disappeared to-day, when the teamsters sent an ultimatum that the companies must recognize their union and hire none but its members. The companies refused to agree to this, and gave the men the choice of working for the companies or remaining in their organization. They chose the latter course.

The strike will involve more than 1,400 teamsters at the outset, and if the companies try to move express by freight will involve over 2,000 more. The strike is aimed at the following companies:

American Express Company, United States Express Company, Wells-Fargo Express Company, Western Express Company, Northern Express Company, Adams Express Company, Pacific Express Company, National Express Company.

Snowstorm Raging in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—A furious snowstorm, with a high wind, is raging in the mountains, being particularly severe in the vicinity of Como and the Alpine tunnel. It is feared that prospectors living in tents will suffer severely.

Commencing Oct. 6th, the through Sleeping Car Line for Quebec will leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 4 P. M. daily except Sundays.—Adv.

RIOTING AT GLENS FALLS

Troops Fire Over Heads of Trolley Strikers.

Mob of 5,000 Men Attacks Hudson Valley Railway Cars—One Man Probably Fatally Injured.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—A mob of fully 5,000 sympathizers with the Hudson Valley Railway strikers paraded the streets here to-night, stopping all cars as they came through and storming the cars, breaking windows and cutting trolley ropes.

So great did the disturbance become that Sheriff Gill ordered out Company K of the National Guard, stationed here, to disperse the mob.

Two sections of the company went down Warren Street to where the stalled cars were and boarded them with non-union motormen and conductors. An attempt was made to run the cars, and they proceeded slowly along the street while the crowd jeered and hurled stones at the cars, smashing what windows were left.

Capt. Mott ordered his men to shoot if another stone was thrown at the cars. Instantly a brick went sailing through a window, and a squad of soldiers under command of a lieutenant fired into the air. No one was injured.

Capt. Mott was asked if the shots were fired by his squad, and he replied: "No, Sir. When I order men to fire they do not shoot into the air." Subsequently the soldiers used the butts of their rifles on the crowd, and a motorman named Loan, who was one of the strikers, but who had returned to work, was hit on the head and dangerously injured.

He was carried to the hospital, and is believed to be dying. The mob cut the trolley poles, letting them and the wires fall on the moving cars. That effectually tied up the road in front of the armory, and late to-night the soldiers abandoned the cars.

Taking the non-union men they returned to the armory for the night, while the place was surrounded by a hooting and howling mob. Hostilities will be renewed in the morning, when an attempt will be made to move the cars.

When the rioters began their work the majority of the non-union employes of the company gave themselves into the hands of the police for protection, but some deserted to the strikers. Four cars were stalled on the switch, and all the windows in them were broken.

The trouble was precipitated by the calling of a mass meeting by the Federation of Labor. This brought out an enormous crowd. No attempt was made to run the cars, and, it being evident the police were unable to cope with the situation, the Sheriff was appealed to and he asked aid of the militia. It was thought several more strikers would go back to work Monday, but this demonstration may make a change.

One of the non-union employes named Curier of Brooklyn left his car, as the stones were coming too thick for him. The mob seized him and he is in a serious condition, under the care of a physician.

STOCK MARKET DECLINES.

Failure of Coal Strike Negotiations and Unfavorable Bank Statement the Causes.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the failure of the coal strike negotiations—followed later by an unfavorable bank statement—resulted in forcing declines throughout the market. The greatest losses were suffered by the coal stocks and those issues which have lately been much the subject of pool manipulation, such, for instance as Colorado Fuel, Illinois Central, Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. Some of the principal losses showing at the conclusion of the market's session were:

Reading	2¾	Illinois Central	2¼
Erie	1	Louisville & Nash.	1¾
Erie 1st pf	1¼	Sault Ste. Marie pf.	3¾
Ontario & Western	1¼	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Southern Pacific	1¾
Colorado Fuel	1¾	Union Pacific	1¾
Atchison	1⅝		

The selling pressure, however, was at no time pronounced, and is understood to have been largely for the short account. Banking interests appeared as buyers on the decline.

RAIDS ON LOADED COAL CARS.

Several Tons Carried Away in Bags and Wagons.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 4.—Owing to the coal famine some of the people of Dundee, in Passaic, have made raids on the cars of hard and soft coal stored on Dundee Island, in the Passaic River, by the Erie and Susquehanna Railroads.

Fifty men and women with bags and little wagons boarded the cars yesterday and carried away several tons before the railroad men were aware of what was going on. Late to-night six watchmen were on guard. Coal cannot be bought in Passaic at any price and only the mills can secure carload lots.

Alabama Miners to Strike.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 4.—The Blockton miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company have voted to strike Monday. The Blue Creek miners of the company on that day will determine what they will do. The trouble grows out of the refusal of the company to collect assessments for the support of the anthracite strikers from those miners who objected to its payment.

Bringing American Coal from Abroad.

The Brauer Steamship Line has purchased in Germany 15,000 tons of American anthracite coal which was shipped there during the six months preceding the strike, and will have the supply on hand by the end of October. The Brauer Line is now negotiating for the purchase of 1,300 tons more of the same coal.

OIL WELL IN THE STREET.

Yields 75 Barrels a Day—Petroleum Basin Under a Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—Judge E. P. Dishman made the statement not long ago that all of Knox County was underlaid with oil, and that he believed that the town of Barbourville, his home, was built over an oil basin. The Town Council gave him the privilege to drill a well on the main street to test the truth of his assertion.

The Judge employed drillers, and the well was sunk. The well has just come in, and is now pumping about seventy-five barrels of oil every day. Judge Dishman will build tanks in the street, and holds an agreement with the town whereby he is to get two-thirds of all the oil produced. The Judge will now endeavor to get more privileges of this character, but others are now in the scramble, and it is not probable that another well will be drilled within the corporation limits of the town.

PRESIDENT MUST BE QUIET.

His Physicians State He Must Be Relieved of Any Undue Tax Upon His Strength.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Cortelyou this evening upon being asked as to the condition of the President, said:

"The conference held yesterday was a severe strain upon the President. While in the judgment of his physicians his progress toward recovery has been satisfactory and continues so, they feel to avoid the risk of a set-back he should be relieved of any undue tax upon his strength. Therefore, for the next week or ten days, only such matter will be brought to his attention as it may be imperatively necessary for him to consider."

LOSSES DUE TO COAL STRIKE.

Total of $129,880,000 Estimated as the Result of Twenty-one Weeks of Strife.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 4.—The estimated losses at the end of the twenty-first week of the coal strike are as follows:

To operators in price of coal	$50,000,000
To strikers in wages	27,500,000
To other employes made idle	6,100,000
To railroads in earnings	12,000,000
To business in coal region	15,400,000
To business outside coal region	9,500,000
Maintaining coal police	2,000,000
Maintaining non-union men	500,000
Maintaining troops	400,000
Damage to mines and machinery	6,500,000
Total	$129,880,000

CHICAGO'S COAL SUPPLY.

Only 8,000 Tons of Anthracite There Instead of the Million Tons Usual at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The amount of coal now in the city is as follows:

	Tons.
Hard coal	8,000
Usual supply at this time	1,000,000
Soft coal	150,000
Usual supply at this time	150,000

The failure of the strike conference had the effect to-day of increasing the demand for soft coal, and at the same time of breaking all regular schedules of soft coal prices, each dealer fixing his own price. Indiana and Southern Illinois domestic coal that had been selling at the unusually high rate of from $4.50 to $6 a ton, was sold from that rate on up to from $5 to $6.50. Different dealers priced Hocking Valley from $5 to $5.50, an increase of $1.50 a ton in the latter case over the price three weeks ago. In some cases there was a jump of $1 a ton in smokeless coal, some dealers asking $7 to $9 for it. A week ago it was selling from $6 to $8, and those figures represented an increase of $1 a ton over the price ten days before.

"There was really no need of any such flurry in price," said one large soft coal dealer, "as the soft coal is steadily coming into the market and there will be plenty on hand this Fall to supply all demands."

MOROS' CRUSHING DEFEAT BY PERSHING'S COLUMN.

One Hundred Macius Killed or Wounded and Forty Forts Destroyed—Two Americans Wounded.

MANILA, Oct. 4.—Capt. John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Maciu Moros, in the Island of Mindanao, killing or wounding a hundred of them and capturing and destroying forty forts. Two Americans were wounded.

The Moros on Tuesday retired to their largest and strongest fort, on the lake shore, and on Wednesday Capt. Pershing attacked them with artillery, bombarding the enemy for three hours. At noon Lieut. Loring, leading a squad of men, attempted to set fire to the fort. He crept under the walls and started a blaze, but the Moros discovered him and forced the Americans to retreat.

In the afternoon the Sultan of Cabugatan led a sortie at the head of a band of fanatics armed with krisses. They crept through the grass and sprang up and attacked the Americans. The Sultan was wounded six times, but boloed an American before he died. His followers were killed.

In the darkness on Wednesday night Capt. Pershing took his batteries within a hundred yards of the fort, closed in his infantry lines, and resumed the attack. The Moros broke through twice and attempted to escape by the beach, but were discovered and many of them were killed. They abandoned the fort early on Thursday, after fifteen hours' bombardment, and Capt. Pershing, after destroying the remainder of the forts, returned to Camp Vicars.

It is believed the moral effect of the defeat of the Moros will be great. Gen. Davis has ordered that hostilities be stayed in order to permit the Sultan of Bacolod and other hostile Sultans to make peace.

The Sultans of Maciu were confident of their ability to defeat the Americans, and vowed before the fight to enter slavery voluntarily if they themselves were defeated.

Gen. Davis has sent Gen. Sumner, in command of the American forces in Mindanao, a congratulatory telegram on the success of Capt. Pershing and the small American loss.

HORSE, MORTALLY WOUNDED, RUSHED AMBULANCE HOME.

Pierced by a Wagon Shaft, He Dropped Dead at Hospital After Long Dash with a Patient.

Galloping to Bellevue with a patient hovering between life and death, a horse drawing a city ambulance dashed into a furniture van as he swung into Waverley Place from Christopher Street yesterday afternoon and was impaled upon one of the shafts of the heavy vehicle.

The driver backed the wounded horse off the shaft, and the rush to the hospital continued. The animal was bleeding freely, and toward the end of the long course stumbled and staggered, but he reached the hospital, and as he pulled up in front of the grim gray structure, dropped dead. It was found that the metal tip of the shaft had penetrated his right lung.

The patient was G. S. Stewart, second steward on the American liner Philadelphia, who had been stricken with typhoid fever during the voyage from England, which ended yesterday.

Dr. Donovan, who was in charge of the ambulance, hurried back to the Charles Street Police Station and asked that the driver of the furniture van be found and arrested, as he said the accident was entirely his fault. He explained that Stewart, who was taken ashore as soon as the steamer docked, was in so serious a condition that any delay in transit would have been most dangerous. All on the ambulance were badly shaken up by the collision.

Socialist for Governor of Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—J. C. Provost of Teller County has been selected as the Socialist candidate for Governor in place of Edward Boyce, ex-President of the Western Federation of Miners, who refused the nomination.

Exposition Flyer
leaves New York 3:15 A. M., by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

$6.50 Round Trip to Washington
for G. A. R. Encampment Oct. 6th to 11th via Royal Blue Line. 8 fast trains daily. Parlor, sleeping and dining car service. Train from New Jersey Central stations, Ft. of Liberty St. and South Ferry.—Adv.

PRESIDENT VAINLY SEEKS NEW COAL STRIKE PLAN

Agrees With Cabinet That Gov. Stone Must Act Next.

GOVERNMENT IS HELPLESS

Inter-State Commerce Law Without Effect Regarding Miners, and Too Slow for Use Against Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—No further action of any kind is to be taken by the Administration concerning the coal strike, at least for the present. The President now is waiting for Pennsylvania to deal with the situation. If that State fails to act, the Federal Administration may step in again, provided it can find some proper way to do so.

That was the course determined on at a conference to-day between the President, Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, and Labor Commissioner Wright. Practically all the suggestions which have been made for Federal action were considered, and the President asked his advisers to give their views of his power in the premises. The result was discouraging.

First was considered the suggestion, made in many quarters, that the President summon Gov. Stone to Washington and urge him to suppress the strike. Mr. Roosevelt's advisers agreed with him that such a course was out of the question. It would be in effect an attempt on the part of the Federal Executive to interfere with the conduct of the State Government by instructing the State Executive how to perform his duty.

"To summon the Governor here and lecture him about his duties," said one of the President's advisers to-day, "would be to treat the Executive of a great State like a schoolboy and to put the President in the position of a schoolmaster."

The coal operators suggested yesterday that Attorney General Knox institute proceedings against the United Mine Workers as an illegal organization, under the Sherman anti-trust law. That suggestion was considered at the White House conference. Mr. Knox reported that he had looked up the law on the point, and that nothing could be done. The United Mine Workers, he said, were not violating the Sherman law, and it did not cover their case.

The proposition made by David Wilcox yesterday that proceedings be instituted under the Inter-State Commerce law also was considered, and the President and his advisers decided that in the present state of the case nothing of the sort could be done. Blowing up bridges does not constitute an infringement of the Inter-State Commerce law. The conclusive argument against that method of dealing with the case, however, was not a legal, but a practical one. Mr. Root pointed out that even if proceedings were taken under the Inter-State Commerce law, they could only be taken to restrain the miners from interfering with the carrying of coal, and that would not settle the strike. The interference with the carrying of coal was relatively a minor matter, and the public was injured principally by interference with the mining of coal. The mining of coal was not Inter-State commerce, and could not be made so.

WILCOX'S VIEWS ON RECORD.

"I do not take Mr. Wilcox seriously upon this subject," said Mr. Knox afterward. "Any one desiring to know his calm views upon that subject deducted from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, will be much interested in two articles by Mr. Wilcox,

for armor plate, and were delaying its production. If a war had been in progress do you suppose the Government would be compelled to stand by, unable to take action for its protection, just because these armor plate factories belonged to private citizens?

"It is the same principle that applies to the present coal situation. The coal is a National necessity—necessary to the public comfort and welfare—and because the mines are owned by one set of men, and their employes, another set of men, disagree with the owners and refuse to work, it is no reason why Congress could not take action to supply coal.

"In acquiring the mines in that way it would not be necessary for the Government to pay the money down for the purchase of the mines. It might pay or account for the coal mined, or it could, if so desired, purchase the mines outright. The purchase price could be arrived at by condemnation proceedings in order to secure justice to both the private owners and the Government. The operation of the mines by the Government could be conducted in such a manner as would be satisfactory to labor, and in case an understanding could be arrived at between the mine owners and their employes, at some time when the public was not suffering for coal the mines could be released by the Government to the private owners.

"When my bills for the acquisition of the armor plate factories were introduced, the good effect was apparent at once. The price of armor plate was at once made satisfactory, and the production was expedited. Action along that line regarding the anthracite coal mines very likely would have the desired effect, even before the final steps of acquiring the mines by the Government had been resorted to."

CONGRESS NOT LIKELY TO ACT.

It is not known whether ex-Senator Chandler's plan has been considered by the President and his Cabinet or not, but in view of the improbability that Congress could be induced to pass such a law, it is not likely that it has been canvassed by them. The President has been considering not only legal questions, but practical ones, and he rejected probably as many propositions because of their impracticability as he has because of their illegality.

John Mitchell and his colleagues left Washington at 12:15 o'clock to-day for Wilkesbarre. Mr. Mitchell said he probably soon would issue directions to the miners, but could not say positively what these directions would be, except that they would be toward the continuance of the strike. Asked if he thought public sentiment would sustain him in continuing the strike, he said:

"It certainly must do so after the result of yesterday's conference. We are confident that we have the sympathy of every workingman in the country, and we believe that we will have the financial support of most of them."

"Are there outside contributions sufficient to relieve the present distress?"

"I can't state the exact amount, but so far we have been able to relieve all cases of absolute want, and we expect the contributions to increase in volume. We feel confident of being able to continue the strike through the Winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account, but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the miners and the operators were concerned, the strike would be of comparatively little general importance."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the charge of lawlessness made by the coal operators in the conference yesterday, saying: "Several of them made the statement that there had been twenty murders by the strikers since the beginning of the strike. We challenged the statement on the spot, and I volunteered to tender my resignation then and there if it could be proved that there had been twenty deaths all told from violence since the inception of the strike. The proposition was not accepted.

"The truth is that there have been just seven deaths, and three of those were caused by the coal and iron police employed by the mine operators. The trouble is that the operators never go to the mines, and they accept without question all the representations made to them."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It is believed here that a resort to proceedings against the coal-carrying roads on the charge of imposing unlawful carrying rates while possible, is improbable, on account of its impracticability to accomplish speedy results in the present emergency.

As the coal moves mostly from the producing State to other States in the Union, the carriers and their rates are subject to the jurisdiction that Congress conferred on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Those informed on the subject say there would be little difficulty in getting some competent person to make a formal complaint, on which the commission is empowered to notify the carriers and afford them a hearing, and then to institute and carry on an investigation to determine whether the rates they charge for transporting coal are unjust and unreasonable within the meaning of the first section of the act to regulate commerce.

If the commission's findings should be adverse to the companies, it would order the carriers to cease imposing such rates, though the commission cannot prescribe in such a case the rates that should be substituted. If the roads refuse to comply, the next move on the part of the Government would be the institution by the commission of suit in the proper United States Circuit Court to enforce the commission's order. The findings of fact by the commission would be deemed in such a suit to be prima facie correct, but the carriers could introduce other and further proof than that given before the commission, and virtually have the case retried in the Circuit Court.

Even if the Circuit Court should decree an enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's order to the roads, the latter could continue the litigation almost interminably by appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and thence to the highest tribunal in the land.

BIG PETITION TO PRESIDENT.

Illinois Citizens Suggest That a Receiver Be Appointed to Operate Coal Mines.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Six thousand Illinois citizens during the last twenty-four hours have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of Congress to enact some measure for the prevention of a coal famine.

One method suggested in the petition is a provision for the appointment of a temporary receiver to operate the Pennsylvania mines. The petition is being circulated all over Chicago and throughout the State, under the direction of United States Senator William E. Mason.

"There are numerous instances where temporary receivers have been appointed for the management of public utilities," said Senator Mason, "and which afford ample precedent for such an action in the present emergency. Railroads have been thus treated by the courts upon the petition of the people, as can be shown by the records."

STONE SILENT AS TO PLANS.

Pennsylvania Executive Declines to Give Any Intimation of His Purpose in Mine Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 4.—Gov. Stone will say nothing at this time relative to the failure of the operators and the representatives of the miners to reach an understanding at the Washington conference, nor will he outline his future attitude in regard to strike affairs. Persistent requests have come to the Governor from all parts of the country for an expression as to what he intends to do, but his only reply is "I have nothing to say."

A close friend of the Governor said to-night that in many respects he has been misrepresented, and that sober consideration of his course since the beginning of the strike will show that he has performed his duty and shirked no responsibility. The Governor's friend said that on every occasion when the local authorities informed him that they were unable to preserve order, he promptly requested a dozen or more responsible citizens in the community to investigate and inform him of the exact condition of affairs. A report that State aid was necessary to prevent riot was followed immediately by an order calling out troops and hastily dispatching them to the scene of the trouble, and that policy will likely be pursued if necessary until the entire strength of the National Guard shall have been exhausted.

The National Guard force at present in the coalfield consists of thirty-two companies of infantry and three troops of cavalry, numbering about 3,000 guardsmen. The number of soldiers available is about 6,000, consisting of ninety-eight companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and three batteries. The entire force can be mobilized within twenty-four hours at any point in the State, and every command has been ordered to be ready for duty.

Because of the failure of the Washington conference, extra session talk has been revived to-night, although neither the Governor nor his friends will indicate that such a course is contemplated.

MR. VEST FORESEES TROUBLE.

Senator Regards Mr. Baer's Stand as Arrogant—Cardinal Gibbons's Sympathy with Miners.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, who is in this city for the treatment of his eyes, in an interview to-day on the coal situation, said:

"I see no solution of the situation now, since Mr. Baer and his friends have taken the arrogant stand they have. I am afraid we are going to have some of the most serious trouble the country has ever known if the thing is not settled soon. When men see their children starving and no prospect of food and comfort in sight, there's no telling what may happen.

"As to the talk of an extra session of Congress, I see no prospects of relief in that direction, but I think the members of both parties in the House and Senate should stand by the President in any reasonable solution of the situation he may offer."

Cardinal Gibbons to-day gave his views on yesterday's coal conference in Washington, saying:

"In common with every other person in the country, I had looked forward to the conference of yesterday with the most eager and hopeful anticipation. Certainly it was a noble opportunity, and President Roosevelt cannot be too highly commended for the effort made by him to end amicably a strike that has been so prolonged and the cause of so much anxiety, and no doubt, also, of considerable distress.

"Without venturing to express any opinion as to the legal rights involved in the matter at issue, I cannot refrain from expressing my sympathy with the workers in the mines in their effort to better their condition. I hoped from the bottom of my heart that some adjustment fair to both sides would come from the conference, and if the dispute had been left by mutual agreement in the hands of the President himself to arbitrate I am confident there would have been a general feeling of satisfaction. Unhappily, that was not to be, and my disappointment that the conference has proved without fruit is acute."

AGAINST COAL CONVENTION.

Gov. Smith of Maryland Declines to Appoint Delegates—Action Would Be Futile.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Gov. Smith, who because of his absence from the city has just received the telegram from Mayor Maybury and President of the Council Smith of Detroit, Mich., requesting the appointment of delegates to a convention to consider the coal situation, to-day sent the following message in reply:

"Your telegram of Sept. 30 received. After careful consideration I have concluded that no practical advantage will result by apointing delegates to a convention on Oct. 9 as suggested, because, in my judgment, such a convention can exercise no authority or constraining influence upon operators or miners to end the present distressing anthracite coal strike

"JOHN WALTER SMITH,
"Governor of Maryland."

DEVERY CASH AIDS MINERS.

Gave $20 to "Blow the Boys" at Horseshoe Works, but It Was Sent to Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Oct. 4.—When the special train bearing William S. Devery and his party on the New York Central was en route recently for Saratoga to attend the Democratic Convention, a train at the Poughkeepsie Station caused the special to stop about a quarter of a mile below the city, just opposite the Phoenix Horseshoe Works. Curiosity drew many of the men from the works, and they surrounded the train, cheering for Devery.

Finally he appeared and made a short speech on labor and capital. At its close he handed ex-Alderman John Hannigan $20, telling him to "blow the boys." Mr. Hannigan sent the money to the Queen City Lodge of Iron and Steel Workers, and after $5 had been added to it the sum was sent to President Mitchell for the relief of the coal miners.

COAL FUND AT NEWPORT.

Subscriptions Solicited to Aid the Poor in Obtaining Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 4.—Ex-Mayor F. P. Garrettson to-day subscribed $100 to a fund for the relief of the poor of Newport, who must suffer on account of the scarcity and high price of coal.

Mr. Garrettson suggests that all those who can afford to do so subscribe to a fund for the purchase of fuel, to be distributed at cost or less than cost, and that the Mayor of the city appoint a committee to make plans to provide for the disbursement of whatever funds may be obtained for that purpose. The movement promises to be successful.

RUSHING OUT SOFT COAL.

Railroad Temporarily to Ignore Virginia Law Regarding Sunday Traffic.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 4.—The following official statement was given out at the general offices of the Norfolk and Western Railway to-day:

Instructions have been issued to run coal trains on Sunday through the State of Virginia and elsewhere in order to expedite the shipments of coal for the relief of communities and interests suffering and imperiled for the want of fuel, and these coal trains will continue to run on Sunday during the existing coal famine.

General Manager L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk and Western said that that move was neccssary on account of the unusual demand for coal. The tracks are so congested now that it is not possible to move more than 600 cars. With the Sunday movement the Norfolk and Western expects to send to market 900 cars, or 36,000 tons of coal daily.

TROOPS FIRE ON ASSAILANTS.

Pennsylvania Soldiers Stoned at Night —Attack on Colliery Prevented.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Oct. 4.—Col. O'Neill of the Fourth Regiment, on being notified by the civil authorities this morning that a mob was marching on the Mineral Coal Company's Cameron colliery, near Shamokin, to capture non-union men, sent one company there on a special train and dispersed the mob.

Unknown men stoned the soldiers' camp last night. The regiment turned out but failed to capture their assailants, some of whom were shot at as they fled into the laurel bushes. So far as is known no one was struck.

SHORTAGE IN NEW BEDFORD.

H. H. Rogers Unable to Obtain Anthracite at Any Price.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 4.—H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, through his Superintendent, tried to obtain a large amount of anthracite coal to-day, saying that money was no object. He did not mention just how much he wanted, but the dealers insisted that they were totally unable to do any more for Mr. Rogers than they are for other customers, and that was to supply one ton. In one place it is said that Mr. Rogers's man offered $25 a ton, but since it was known that he usually buys as much as a schooner load at a time, no one felt able to take care of the order.

DR. HALE ON MINE STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Twentieth Century Club considered the coal strike at its first luncheon this afternoon. The guests of the club were Dr. Edward Everett Hale and John Graham Brooks.

"It seems to me," said Dr. Hale, "that the great danger to our country to-day is that the individual thinks too much of himself. That is the situation in the coal regions. There are two sets of barons fighting for the supremacy."

John Graham Brooks, who has made a special study of the question, said:

"I believe that the strikers are wrong and the operators right. Great abuses have existed in the regions, but on the whole the operators are right. It was a grave mistake on the part of John Mitchell to order this strike."

MITCHELL HAS NO NEW MOVES IN PROSPECT

Belief that Miners Will Not Work Without Absolute Guarantee.

Plan to Reopen Collieries and Trust to Congress and Legislature to Consider Grievances Not Favored.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 4.—President John Mitchell, accompanied by District President T. D. Nichols of Scranton, arrived at strike headquarters from Washington at 9 o'clock to-night. District Presidents Thomas Duffy of Hazleton and John Fahy of Pottsville did not come to Wilkesbarre, but went direct to their respective homes. Mr. Nichols left here for Scranton soon after his arrival. A large number of persons were at headquarters waiting to see the miners' chief.

Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say regarding the situation beyond what he said in his formal statement to the President and in his interviews in Washington. He reiterated, however, that the strike will go on just as it has heretofore, and that he felt just as confident of carrying it to a satisfactory conclusion as he did previous to attending the meeting of the operators. He does not, at this time, contemplate any new move, and if any is to be taken, he will first consult with the district Presidents.

Mr. Mitchell was shown a dispatch from Washington to the effect that it had been suggested that the miners return to work and Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature investigate the conditions prevailing in the hard coal field, with the view of recommending remedial legislation, but he declined to discuss the new proposition in any way.

While he did not indicate what he thought of the proposed method for ending the strike, it is believed he has his mind made up, and would like to have the proposition placed before him in some official way. It is the general opinion about strike headquarters that the proposition in its present form would not be entertained by a convention of the miners. The strikers have all along argued they want some definite concession and no promises.

There was a rumor here to-night that the operators on Monday would post notices at all collieries requesting the men now on strike to return to work. Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to that, and his only reply was that the operators have been making every effort since the strike started to get the men to return to the mines, but have failed.

It is said that the coal operators of the Wyoming region will make a more determined effort than ever next week to start up additional collieries. They say they can get the men if the military authorities will protect them and their families.

Vice President Rescavage of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, says the coal companies now are sending into the region large numbers of Poles, Slavs, and Italians. Some of them, he says, are fresh arrivals from Europe. Mr. Rescavage to-day produced two affidavits from foreign laborers, saying that they were brought here by an agent of a labor bureau in New York. They were told that they were wanted to work in a factory, but when they arrived here they were sent to the mines.

The houses of several non-union men in the Plains were bombarded with stones to-night. Last night a crowd made a house-to-house visit to the homes of the non-union workers in the same town. Among the houses attacked were those of William Grimes, Fletcher Walker, William Russell, and John Gordon. Some of the householders fired on the crowds in the roadway, and in some cases the fire was returned, but no one was wounded. Col. Dougherty of the Ninth Regiment says outside of the reported disturbances at Plains all is quiet in the region to-night.

INTEREST FELT IN ENGLAND.

Some Fear Expressed Lest the British Supply Be Depleted by Exports to America.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The coal situation in the United States and President Roosevelt's intervention have aroused widespread interest here, though many of the comments are purely selfish. Commenting on the prospective scarcity of coal in the United States for some time to come, The Globe this afternoon suggests that the consequent demand for English supplies is liable to lead to such a coal famine here as to necessitate Government action to prevent the export and depletion of local stocks.

The St. James's Gazette, in expressing similar fears of the local enhancement of prices, says it thinks "nothing could be more effective than fireless homes during the coming Winter for gaining popular support of the President's proposals for State control of the trusts."

The Board of Trade report of the coal trade of 1901, issued this morning, shows the total production of the United Kingdom to have been 219,047,000 tons, compared with 260,929,000 in the United States, 108,417,000 in Germany, and 31,613,000 in France. The report points out that the production of the United States alone continues to increase, although in comparison with its population the production of the United Kingdom still surpasses that of the United States, the output being 5¼ to 3 1-3 tons respectively.

Additional large orders from the United States for steam coal were reported to-day on the Newcastle Coal Exchange. Exporters are negotiating for a number of large steamers to transport coal to America.

COLLIERS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Fleet of Vessels Carrying Soft Coal Bound for Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Three cargoes of Nova Scotia coal, 5,231 tons, came in to-day, and thirteen cargoes came from the southward, making in all 16,000 tons of bituminous coal, which were added to-night to the city's supply. A dispatch from Highland Light to-night says:

"The largest fleet of big schooners since last May passed this point to-day with cargoes of coal for New England ports. In the fleet were two five-masters and one four-master. As their carrying capacity would average 2,500 tons, this, added to what was carried by four barges under tow of the tug Lehigh, would make a total of about 45,000 tons, all of which was soft coal."

MAYOR'S TREES FOR THE POOR.

LINDEN, N. J., Oct. 4.—The citizens of this place met to-night to discuss the coal situation. Mayor Silas D. Drake presided. It was found that there was no coal in the town, and that over a dozen families were in need of fuel.

Mayor Drake offered to furnish every needy family with wood until they are able to buy coal. Twenty-two applications were made at the meeting, and each applicant was handed a permit to cut trees on Mr. Drake's property. All who applied will begin cutting down and carting away the trees to-morrow.

BEER KEGS STOLEN FOR FUEL.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—The hard coal famine is responsible for the fact that the various brewing companies of Milwaukee are preparing to take extra precautions against the loss of beer kegs. Drivers have been given instructions to keep a watchful eye for empty kegs, and every case of unlawful appropriation of kegs will be prosecuted.

Beer kegs make good fuel. They are built of oak, and are coated inside with pitch. The coal famine is responsible for the fact that many kegs have already been broken up for fuel. Saloon men have been notified to take better care of the kegs in their possession and to see that they are returned.

Fuel Shortage Closes a Factory.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 4.—On account of the scarcity of hard coal, it is announced that a cracker manufactory in this city, employing 250 men, will be closed within a few days. The concern is able to use only hard coal for fuel.

Sir Percy Sanderson Back Again.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General here, arrived on the Campania yesterday. He has been on a two months' leave of absence, most of which he spent in London with his brother, Sir Thomas Sanderson, who is Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

OPERATORS DISCUSS CONFERENCE FAILURE

Mr. Thomas Emphasizes Offer of Local Colliery Arbitration.

President Fowler Says Mr. Mitchell Would Not Have Been Legally Bound, Had an Agreement Been Made—What Others Say.

The Presidents of the coal-carrying roads admitted yesterday, on their return from Washington after the unsuccessful attempt of President Roosevelt to bring about a settlement of the coal strike, that the situation was very serious. They do not profess to believe that there is not a coal famine, and can offer no remedy for the present state of affairs, except the return of the strikers to work, whenever that may be. According to at least one of the coal Presidents, President Roosevelt is willing to order out the United States troops to preserve order at the collieries, if the Pennsylvania Militia cannot handle the riotous strikers and protect the men who return to work.

With the exception of President Baer, whose office is at Philadelphia, all the coal Presidents were in this city yesterday early in the day, and remained until late in the afternoon, although Saturday is supposed to be a short day for them, all their offices closing at noon. The coal Presidents conferred with one another over the telephone regarding the situation, and several of them had conferences with J. Pierpont Morgan.

THE OPERATORS TALK.

E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, who represented the Erie Railroad at the conference in Washington, said yesterday afternoon:

"I can add little to my statement regarding the proposition made by us that, in case we cannot satisfactorily adjust any grievances with our employes, the matters in dispute shall be referred to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination. This provides a tribunal which would afford the miners every possible protection. We cannot be expected to turn the conduct of the property, which involves the interests of such a large number of people, to the control of an illegal and irresponsible organization. Our force of men is increasing, and yesterday we produced over 4,000 tons of coal. We could put 17,000 men to work if we had proper protection."

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, made a statement in which he said:

"The public is liable to conclude from reading the reports of our conference at Washington that Mr. Mitchell proposed to resume operations at once in order that the situation might be relieved. Mr. Mitchell offered to leave the matters in dispute to an impartial tribunal selected by President Roosevelt and agreed to accept the President's award. He also proposed that the representatives of the operators should signify their willingness to have the decision of the President and his tribunal embodied in an agreement of not less than one or more than five years. We were supposed to sign this agreement, and, in the meantime, Mr. Mitchell would have, under the by-laws of his union, to call a convention in Indianapolis to submit the question to the delegates from the different locals. This would take several weeks to bring around, as before the National Convention of the union took place in Indianapolis, conventions of the local unions would have to be called to elect delegates to it.

"If, when this convention of delegates met," he continued, "Mr. Mitchell should be turned down by the delegates, as they did at Hazleton when he spoke against the strike and the strike was ordered all the same, the operators would be in the position of agreeing to a proposition which Mitchell himself might not be able to carry out. Besides, an agreement with the union would be worth nothing in the courts, as far as the union is concerned. While the miners could recover against us if we broke the contract, we could do nothing if the miners broke it, as their union would have no standing in the courts."

In answer to statements published in some of the papers that the coal-carrying companies could not legally mine the coal, he said:

"We are only the carriers. The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, for instance, carries coal for the Scranton Coal Company and the Elkhill Coal Company, both of which have charters under the laws of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Fowler, in answer to a question on the subject, said very emphatically that President Roosevelt would call out the United States troops to preserve order at the mines if Gov. Stone asked him to do so, and showed that the militia could not give the necessary protection. In reference to the conference of the coal Presidents with Secretary Root in Washington, he said:

"That was simply a social gathering. We met Mr. Root and smoked cigars and had a friendly chat, as we had not seen him for some time."

ADMITS ANTHRACITE SCARCITY.

He admitted that anthracite was so scarce that he had none for his private use, but added that agencies were at work to see that the poor would have coal until such time as the strike ended and mining was actively resumed.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad had nothing to add to the statement he made in Washington. He believed there was no present intention of calling out the Federal troops.

David Wilcox, general counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who represented the company at the Washington conference, said:

"So far as I am able to judge, the strike situation has not been materially changed by reason of anything that transpired at the conference."

He admitted, however, that the offer of arbitration of differences by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the various districts was a new departure for the operators. In making it the operators, however, did not mean that the miners would begin any kind of legal action in the Courts of Common Pleas to obtain a hearing.

"We are willing," he continued, "that the differences between the employes of any colliery under our control and the management be laid before the Judge of Common Pleas for that district for his personal arbitration. Conditions are different in the various collieries, so we regard it as fair that each should be taken up separately. As Mr. Mitchell claimed all along that he did not insist on recognition of the union as a whole, he could hardly object much to this."

Mr. Wilcox declined to go into the question of the statements made to President Roosevelt that many miners were ready to return to work if they were guaranteed protection. The mine Superintendents were his authority, and he believed them. He said the operators had asked the President to proceed against the mine workers as an illegal combination.

"Do you think there is any chance that the United States authorities will institute proceedings against the mine workers as an illegal combination?" was asked.

"That I am unable to say," he replied.

He said that the attention of the Attorney General was directed to the United Mine Workers as a body which sought to control the supply and production of all the coal in the country, both anthracite and bituminous, and which could be proceeded against in the courts on this account. This could be sustained by precedent, he said.

John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co., who represented the individual operators at the Washington conference, made the following statement in Mr. Morgan's office after a conference with Mr. Morgan:

"I am satisfied that President Roosevelt did not know the situation of affairs in the anthracite coalfields before our conference. I believe that he is now taking the necessary steps to fully acquaint himself with the situation. I am absolutely convinced after hearing the opinions of eminent lawyers that Mr. Wilcox is right as to the President's power to act, and that, when the President realizes his power, he will take such measures as are vested in him to restore order in the anthracite coalfields.

"I am satisfied that the President was very much impressed with the statement of facts presented by the Presidents of the coal roads and the coal operators. It is absolutely false that the operators treated the President discourteously or that he showed any evidence of annoyance."

Mr. Markle said he believed that President Roosevelt had sent for Gov. Stone, but admitted that he was not certain about it.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

CONFERENCE PLEASED MR. BAER.

Reading's President Says the Strike Soon Will Disintegrate and More Coal Will Be Mined.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—"I am highly gratified at the result of our conference with President Roosevelt. Things have taken a turn for the better. The strike will begin to disintegrate, and we'll soon be getting in more coal," said President Baer to-day before starting for his home in Reading, where he will spend Sunday.

Mr. Baer and the other coal operators arrived in this city at 6:20 o'clock this morning. The private car containing the New Yorkers was put on a New York train, and Mr. Baer's private car was run around by the subway to the Reading terminal. Mr. Baer was at his office at 7:15 o'clock, and disposed of some pressing business that had accumulated during his absence. He left his office at 9 o'clock, and did not return until just in time to catch the 10:21 train for Reading, and too late to receive a call from former President Joseph Harris. Mr. Baer was accompanied to Reading by First Vice President Voorhees.

"Do you expect the President to answer the statements made by the operators, and will you make any reply?" Mr. Baer was asked.

"I do not expect any reply from the President. I think the President now has a clearer understanding of the situation in Pennsylvania and of the strike; that it is a question of greater importance than of a coal supply for the people; that it is one of obedience to law and the preservation of the rights of the people. That was the point gained by the conference, and therefore we are all greatly pleased with the result. I think there will be a gradual resumption of work at first, but there will be a sudden rush to go back before many days. That is the only solution of the question."

Mr. Baer declined to discuss the question of whether more troops should be called out, or to talk about the probable use of Federal troops.

Reading officials held a consultation in the morning regarding the Washington conference. It is understood that a report was received from R. C. Luther, Superintendent of the Coal and Iron Company, that the mines were in good condition—better than he had expected to find—and that the men apparently were anxious to go back to work. All the operators share in Mr. Baer's expression of belief that more coal will come in every day. Some expect, though, that there will be much rioting and bloodshed before the men permit the mines to be opened.

COAL SITUATION THE TOPIC OF GENERAL DISCUSSION.

What Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Dix, Elbert H. Gary, and Others Say.

The failure of President Roosevelt's effort to effect a compromise of the coal strike was the subject of general discussion in this city yesterday. Among those who expressed their views thereanent was ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who said:

"I admire President Roosevelt's honest and philanthropic purpose in the matter, but I am sorry he used the word arbitrate. There can be no arbitration. Suppose a man went up to the White House and said: 'Mr. President, I want your office'; would President Roosevelt submit the matter to arbitration? That is the situation with the coal controversy. The operators had presented to them the question: 'Shall we arbitrate as to whether you take our property?'

Opinion of Dr. Parkhurst.

"I think," said the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, "the President has another card up his sleeve. I think that his move in calling the conference was but the first step. His position in the matter was delicate, but he carried himself with consummate skill. His use of the word 'intolerable' as applied to the situation was apt. The situation is intolerable.

"He was correct, too, in saying that the situation vitally affected the public. It does. It affects the public more than it does the operators and the strikers. The outlook for the poor, especially the poor in a large city like this, is distressing. They suffer enough for fuel when the conditions are normal. What they will suffer this Winter if the coal situation is not improved can be easily imagined. I wonder if the poor all know that they can substitute oil for coal? They should be told that. An oilstove can be purchased cheaply, and the oil is not very expensive.

"I think the attitude of Mr. Mitchell was also fine. His willingness to leave the question with a disinterested committee, I think, was very fair. Contrasted with the attitude of the operators it tends to throw sympathy to the side of the miners. It was, for example, in marked contrast to the tenor of Mr. Baer's remarks, especially when in his speech here he referred to Mr. Mitchell as heading the movement of intimidation and violence. At a time like this and in the consideration of a subject so important, bitterness is out of place. I cannot avoid alluding to the attitude of the President again in this connection. It was absolutely without the slightest tinge of fever.

"I believe in unions. How else could the individual workman succeed in securing his rights? I think, however, that they should be incorporated. As conditions are now, the operators can hold the miners to no agreement. It has occurred upon several occasions that Mr. Mitchell has rescinded agreements which the union had entered into. What security have the operators that he will not do so again?

"In regard to violence. I feel quite sure that Mr. Mitchell and all of the men who take any leading part in the strike are doing their best to avoid violence. I do not apologize for it, but it seems quite natural that the unthinking should give way to indignation when they see men benefiting from conditions they have through struggle and sacrifice as members of the union brought about.

"It is frequently urged that strikes always fail to bring about the desired result for the worker. I have just finished reading an article in a magazine, in which I have a great deal of confidence, which states that over 50 per cent. of the strikes in this country have succeeded in bringing about a successful result for the workmen. In common with others I of course hope that the coal situation will soon be alleviated.

Dr. Dix Sides with Operators.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix said:

"We are facing, I think, one of the greatest calamities which has threatened this country since the civil war. I have the greatest sympathy with laboring men, but no sympathy with labor unions, no sympathy with the United Mine Workers. I think they have brought about a state of things which is appalling.

"I think the President has done what he should have done—I admire and respect him for it. Something, indeed, has got to be done, done immediately.

"The operators, as far as I can understand, are in the right. To admit the claims of the Mine Workers' Association as represented by Mr. Mitchell would be to strike a blow at personal liberty. It would make it proper only for workmen to work as allowed by an irresponsible committee. If this thing is to be acknowledged, admitted, merely on the statement of Mr. Mitchell, the end would be the overthrow of the American institutions, and we would be subject to despotism.

"I am in the deepst distress over the situation. I can't stop thinking about it. My parish is large, and many of the people are poor. I am accustomed each year to do what I can for them in Winter to alleviate their sufferings, but this year I shall have to double and tripie that. I will have to give of my private means as much as they will allow me.

"The strikers can hardly understand the sufferings they will inflict in this large city alone. Fancy some poor child ill with diphtheria, in which case only a slight fall in the temperature is likely to result in death! Or fancy the aged and broken-down sitting in a cold room!

"I shall pray to God to hasten the settlement of this difficulty, meanwhile doing all I can for my poor."

Elbert H. Gary's Views.

"It is of minor importance," remarked Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, "whether the operators or miners are right in their respective contentions concerning the terms and conditions of employment. Perhaps both should make some concessions. The public is interested in the supply of coal. Proper and legal steps should be taken at once to increase the supply.

"If the operators are justified in their claim that the mines can be operated to their full capacity provided men who desire to work are permitted to work, and that such are prevented by unlawful force, then the necessary protection should be promptly furnished and opportunity afforded the operators to meet the public necessities. They will then have done their duty to the public. If the operators cannot, even though protected, produce sufficient coal to fill the requirements of consumers, without a settlement of all differences between them and the miners every reasonable effort should be made without delay to obtain a settlement, and both parties to the controversy should be willing to submit for decision their disputes to any fair tribunal.

"This statement would seem to be justified on the ground that one of the commonest necessities of life is involved. No one can fairly and intelligently determine all the merits of the present unfortunate controversy without being certain of the facts. It seems to be conceded that force has been, and is being, used to prevent men from working. This is usually the case when labor strikes occur. It goes without saying, this is wrong. Every legal effort should be made by the Government, State or National, to overcome such conditions; otherwise, every industry and all the interests of the country are constantly in peril.

"If the employe is dissatisfied with the terms or conditions of his employment he should be permitted to quit work without unfavorable criticism; and the same principle of course applies to the employer. But unfortunately the employe, as a rule in times of excitement resulting from strikes, goes further, and by intimidation and force attempts to prevent others who are willing to work from following their inclination. That lawlessness prevails in the anthracite region must be conceded. The Governor of Pennsylvania appears to be unable, with the means at his command, to restore order. He should immediately request aid from the Federal Government, and the same should be furnished if the law permits; and, as Government interests are said to be more or less affected, there are precedents for such action.

"It is to be regretted that the late effort of the President, which was actuated by the highest sense of public duty, has not proved effectual. I believe he will speedily find a way for providing relief; and when he sees the way he has the courage and energy to follow it. There is no question of politics or private interests under consideration by the President. He is representing all the people."

Some Other Opinions.

DWIGHT A. LAWRENCE—I greatly regret the coal situation. I have not a cent invested in coal stocks, but if I were one of the operators I would adhere to the stand taken.

ADJT. GEN. HENRY—I am hopeful the strike will be ended within a week. I believe that it will be. Public sentiment will force a settlement.

E. A. ROESSLE, (proprietor of Gilsey House)—The coal strike is seriously affecting hotel keepers, and, while I want to see a settlement, I don't see where President Roosevelt has any right to interfere any more than he would have if I had trouble with the employes of this hotel.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD—In my opinion the operators should make some concessions. The matter is reaching a serious stage. It is not only affecting private individuals in the procuring of fuel, but is very liable, unless there is a settlement soon to compel a shutdown in many manufacturing industries, thereby throwing thousands out of work. I am hopeful, though, that there will be a settlement in less than seven days.

Quay Will Not Discuss Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—United States Senator Quay was asked to-day for a statement regarding the strike conference at Washington, but he declined to make any comment on the failure to reach an agreement.

Representatives Indorse President.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—The Wisconsin delegation to the National House of Representatives, through its Secretary, Representative J. H. Davidson, telegraphed to President Roosevelt to-day, indorsing his action in the coal strike and pledging support in any course he may pursue in settlement of the difficulties.

GRAY HAIR

FOR ELDERLY LADIES
MADE UP INTO
Wigs, Half Wigs, Waves, Bangs
of finest material and highest type of workmanship. Any shade readily matched, from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.
A WOMAN'S HEAD COVERED WITH ONE OF OUR
Pompadours & Wavy Knots
Is an attractive one—They are featherweight, naturally curly. An always ready aid to finishing the coiffure.
Hair Dressing and Shampooing,
MANICURING and SCALP TREATMENT.
L. SHAW 54 West 14th St., Next to Macy's, N. Y.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Children's
Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves.
Complete lines of Cotton, Silk, and Wool Hosiery—light, medium and heavy weights. Stockings to match shoes and dresses.
Special—School Stockings, double knees and soles—all sizes, 25c. pair.
Wool and Merino Underwear in all the desirable makes and sizes, many that cannot be obtained elsewhere.
Gloves and mittens, lined and unlined.
Misses' Washable Kid Gloves.
Golf and Driving Gloves.
Gloves for wide and slender hands, long and short fingers—manufactured expressly for us.
School Gloves and Mittens for boys and girls, 25c. pair.
Boys' Buck Gloves, lined and unlined, waterproof, 50c.
Infants' Mittens, large assortment, 25c. up.
60-62 West 23d Street.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The "Popular Shop."
Quaint and Original Furnishings for TOWN HOUSES and APARTMENTS
Not to be had Elsewhere.
The English and French Wall Papers.
The New Crop Japanese Grass Cloth.
The Liberty Cotton and Flax Fabrics for Smart Upholstery.
The McHugh (Mission) Furniture, For Close Quarters Where Space Counts.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.
Selections by Retail Customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners.
VISITORS WELCOME.
Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.
(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

RIGHT AT THE TOP OF THE TOWN
Freight cars cross the Fifth Avenue at 42d Street; one sidewalk disappeared two years ago, the other has shrunk to a track for the wheelbarrows which run on a continuous time schedule; the dust is high and deep, but nobody seems to care.
Perhaps the "Popular Shop" showing the sort of things which folks break down fences and climb trees to get, makes one forgot the rest.

STECK PIANOS
FORTY-FIVE years' reputation for unquestioned RELIABILITY behind the Steck. This should be of interest to every intending purchaser of a piano.
WAREROOMS, 136 5th Av., N. Y.
THE OLD RELIABLE

SIEDE'S
42 West 34th Street, N. Y.
420, Rue St. Honore, Paris.
We cordially invite you to a private view of our
LATEST FUR MODELS
At which the most fashionable designs in imported fur garments and novelties will be on exhibition.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 6th, 7th and 8th.
The high quality and workmanship of Siede

COAL ORDERED ABROAD FOR NEW YORK POOR

New Ship Combine to Import 50,000 Tons at Once.

Action Announced at Mr. Morgan's Banking House—Tenement Commissioner de Forest May Distribute It—Other Measures Taken.

Through the International Mercantile Marine Company, recently formed by J. Pierpont Morgan, an arrangement has been made by which the poor will not suffer on account of the coal strike. The following statement on the subject was given out yesterday afternoon at Mr. Morgan's office by Mr. Steele of Mr. Morgan's firm:

"It was learned to-day that the International Mercantile Marine Company has arranged to buy in England 50,000 tons of the best domestic coal for immediate transportation to this country. Shipments of the coal will begin at once and be hurried forward as rapidly as possible, even at the sacrifice of the company's ordinary business, if that should be found necessary. This coal, as well as more if required, will be used to relieve any suffering or scarcity that may exist among the poor or in the public institutions."

Commissioner Robert W. De Forest of the Tenement House Department, who is said to be the person who will have charge of the plans for the distribution of the coal through the United Charities acknowledged last night that he had a deep interest in the scheme, but refused to be interviewed as to whether the coal was the gift of Mr. Morgan or of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Arrangements were completed yesterday between the Street Cleaning Department and the Charity Organization Society by which clean boxes, broken barrels, and other wood brought to the thirteen dumps of the Street Cleaning Department on the East and North Rivers are to be separated from all refuse and distributed to the poor, who are to go to the dumps for the wood. The admission hours are to be between noon and 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening.

Supervisors are to see to it that none of the wood goes into the hands of those who would sell it, and also to see that the poor share alike in the wood. This was formerly dumped at sea and floated up on the beaches, where it was gathered in by the beachcombers. They in turn sold it at fancy prices because of the sulphurous and salt lights that come from wood that has been soaked in the sea. There has always been a demand for it from fashionable people, who paid as high as $30 per half cord for sea driftwood. The plan is to go into operation to-morrow.

COAL COMING FROM CANADA.

Treasury Department to Facilitate Import of 100,000 Tons of Anthracite.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a communication from the Collector of Customs at Portland, Me., in which he says that the Dominion Coal Company of Canada is about to export to the United States 100,000 tons of anthracite "run of the mine" coal, and asks that increased facilities be given the company for handling the same.

The department will extend every facility within the law and its discretion. The coal pays a duty of 67 cents a ton.

SENATOR LODGE SPEAKS ON THE COAL STRIKE.

He Thinks the Anthracite Mines Should Be Under Some Supervision of the Government.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge took the opportunity at a meeting of the Essex Club this afternoon, held to ratify the recent State nominations, to make a notable speech, dealing with the coal situation and also with tariff revision.

He expressed earnest sympathy with and emphatic support for the President in his efforts to end the coal strike, and confidence that the party would be with him in whatever further steps he might take. Continuing, he said:

"With the matter in the position in which it now is, I do not wish to say what I think at this instant of the merits of the case as presented to the country this morning after the conference in Washington.

"I feel rather strongly in regard to the attitude taken by some of the conferees, but I think it is the part of wisdom, while the matter is still pending not to say anything which might tend to inflame feeling or aggravate the situation, which is bad enough, but there is one thing which I think we can all say, and that is, that the President of the United States has acted in a manner which all Americans, without regard to party, approve.

"The President will not let the matter rest where it is."

"Aside from any economic question the coal companies of Pennsylvania do not today stand in a position where they can ask for protection even if they needed it. I think it is a painful illustration of the wisdom of what the President has been saying in various speeches in New England and elsewhere in regard to the necessity of some Government supervision or regulation of what are commonly called trusts.

"There is no trust in the anthracite region. There are certain large corporations which it is the fashion to call trusts, and there are certain large corporations in the anthracite coal fields, and this strike shows the necessity of some kind of supervision and regulation of these great corporations, which produce the necessaries of life, by the National Government. These great corporations are useful to business, they are necessary to us in the economic contests of the present time.

"We should have a proper accounting from these corporations that have an air of mystery about them. To go about it by reducing the tariff is a silly proposition."

MR. MITCHELL WILL SPEAK.

President of the Miners' Union Will Address a Mass Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 4.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, will address to-morrow afternoon's mass meeting at the Avenue Theatre, called by all classes of organized labor for the purpose of inspiring contributions.

W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the miners, will also be present. They are expected to reach Pittsburg in the morning.

Idle Through Lack of Coal.

UTICA, Oct. 4.—The iron mines supplying Franklin Furnace, near Clinton, this county, have been closed and 200 men have been thrown out of employment. The furnace also has been shut down and 150 men there are out of work. The furnace has plenty of orders, but no coal or coke to operate with.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION

Branch Through Kentucky Will Be Over the Danville Route.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—The extension of the Southern Railway in Kentucky is to be built by way of the Danville route, the surveyed line from Burgin through Garrard County having been abandoned. This news comes from Henry B. Spencer, General Manager of the Louisville-St. Louis lines of the Southern. This ends a spirited fight, which involved three counties—Mercer, Garrard, and Boyle. Garrard and Mercer put up a game battle, but the cards have been against them for months.

Last week a letter of inquiry was written to Mr. Spencer. He was asked whether the Southern contemplated building an extension via the Boyle or the Garrard route, surveying parties having gone over both. His reply was emphatic and final:

"The Southern Railway has no proposition to build an extension that includes Lancaster."

could tell anything further. At the hospital the doctors found the letters "A. J." tattooed on the right arm.

NEW STOCK FOR ST. PAUL ROAD

Stockholders Meet in Milwaukee and Vote to Issue $25,000,000 Worth—Pacific Coast Extension.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad met in Milwaukee to-day at an adjourned meeting and voted to issue $25,000,000 of new common stock.

According to Roswell Miller, Chairman of the board, at least $10,000,000 of this new capital stock will be to replace money which has been spent in past years for new lines and extensions and permanent betterments and paid for out of gross earnings.

It is the policy of the company that whenever these betterments are paid for out of earnings an equal return shall be made to the stockholders, either in the form of stocks or bonds. The remainder of the new issue will be used to extend the lines so as to counteract the combination and consolidation of rival railroad companies.

The St. Paul Road now has a surplus in its treasury of more than $25,000,000. This sum, together with the proceeds of the new issue, will give the road sufficient funds to build from any of its Western or Northwestern terminals to the Pacific Coast.

GETS ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA.

Great Northern Railway Interests Acquire Terminal Railway in British Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—A. Guthrie of St. Paul, the contractor of the Great Northern Railway, to-day purchased a controlling interest in the Victoria Terminal Railway and its related interests. The deal was the result of negotiations which have been pending for some time.

Guthrie's close connection with the Great Northern makes this practically an entrance of that road to the capital of British Columbia. The interests which have been taken over will give direct connection by railway and ferry with this city. The ferry from the mainland to Vancouver Island, necessary in completing the scheme, has not yet been put on, but Guthrie promises to do that at once.

This connection of the Great Northern with a line competing with the Central Pacific was sanctioned by a by-law passed by the City Councils in December, 1901, which, in addition to other privileges, provided for bonuses of $150,000 a year for twenty years in order to gain the advantages to be derived.

FIND TEN BODIES IN CELLAR.

Detectives Make This Discovery at the Medical College of Indiana—Wholesale Robbery of Graves.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Sensational developments came to light late this afternoon in the investigation of the wholesale graveyard robberies that have occurred in this vicinity during the last few months, when detectives unearthed ten bodies in the cellar of the Medical College of Indiana.

A gang of ten negroes was arrested several days ago, charged with the ghoulish work, and their leader, Rufus Cantrell, since his arrest has confessed to many of the robberies and informed the authorities that other gangs have been operating in cemeteries in this and adjoining counties, and that many of the robberies accredited to his following really have been committed by others.

People who have recently buried relatives in various cemeteries are greatly excited, and since the developments of the last few days many graves have been reopened to see if the caskets have been tampered with. Investigation in several of these cases has revealed empty caskets. Every medical college in this city has been thoroughly searched for the stolen bodies, but to no avail.

Six bodies found in a pickling vat at the Medical College of Indiana, officials proved, had been lawfully obtained. Detectives went to the college to-day with a search warrant for the body of Wallace Johnson, which had been stolen from the Ebenezer Cemetery. The college officials were reluctant to allow them to make the search. The detectives, however, instituted a rigid search of the building, and as a last resort raised the floor in the cellar. They soon uncovered the remains of ten bodies. An attempt had been made to destroy the remains with lime.

The college officials claim the bodies unearthed to-day are those of subjects dissected by the students of last year; that some of them are cadavers which were in the dissecting room when the building was burned several years ago. The detectives claim the bodies have been but recently buried, and that the evidence of quicklime is very apperant.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Thomas F. Walsh Urges the Importance of a Wise Decision by the Body.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—Thomas F. Walsh, President of the National Irrigation Congress, has arrived here. He will preside and deliver the opening address at the session of the congress in Colorado Springs next Monday. Asked for his views as to the attitude of the congress on the recent Government action, he said:

"The first duty of the men who are interested in the result of this movement should be to eliminate sectionalism. The question of the reclamation of arid lands should be kept a National one. The Congress should urge that the first reservoir site should be wisely chosen. Future success and the future good opinion of the East will depend upon the beginning, and we should all bend our efforts to securing an auspicious start.

"The congress, I think, should take cognizance of the question of rural improvement, the beautification of country homes; at least start such a movement and help create a feeling of pride on the part of those that open up the domain."

STRATTON WILL CONTROVERSY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 4.—The fight over the Stratton millions was renewed to-day, when the executors named by the multi-millionaire appeared before Judge James A. Orr, in the County Court, and offered the will for probation.

The battle in reality centres about whether the court will accept this instrument as the will and testament of the mining king, or whether, as the son and the administrator assert, the will is invalid because its maker is alleged to have been insane when it was drawn in August, 1901.

When the second attempt was made today to probate the will before Judge Orr, in the County Court, the attorneys for I. Harry Stratton, the son, appeared and asked the court to issue a summons calling all the legatees and beneficiaries into court at some later date, to be present when the will should be offered formally for probate. This was strenuously objected to by the attorneys for the executors.

Judge Orr overruled the objections and immediately ordered the citation issued, and set Nov. 10 as the day when the legatees should appear and the will be probated. The effect of this order is to stop all procedure in connection with probating the will until that date.

In the meantime the other side of the fight will be determined, namely, whether the executors or the administrators are to be given legal possession of the property. This question will be urged Oct. 9 before Judge Cunningham, on the point that the administrators were illegally appointed by Judge Orr

Third Fire in Worth Street Building.

Three alarms were sent out shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire which practically destroyed the entire contents of the five-story building, 142-144 Worth Street, with a loss estimated at $40,000. Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 while going to the fire jolted over some subway planking at White and Elm Streets so violently that Tillerman Charles Parks, twenty-five years old, was thrown off and rendered unconscious by striking his head on the pavement. He soon recovered in Hudson Street Hospital and went to his home in Fordham. The building was occupied by the following:

Hefferman Paper Company, first floor; New York Aluminum Company, second floor; Charles B. Read, printer, third floor; Charles Chombach, modelmaker, fourth floor, and B. Gottberg, leather goods, fifth floor. This is the third time the building has been burned out.

CITIZENS' MOVEMENT TO END COAL DEAD-LOCK

Public Meeting to be Held Thursday to Carry Out Plans.

Memorial to be Sent to More Than a Thousand Prominent Persons and Organizations In New York.

To more than a thousand prominent persons and organizations of the city there will be sent to-day or to-morrow copies of the memorial adopted by the citizens' committee Friday evening demanding the immediate resumption of work in the anthracite mines, even before there is a settlement of the differences of the striking miners and their employers, if necessary. Thy will be asked to express their opinion of the movement, and those who favor it to attend a meeting next Thursday for the purpose of carrying out plans now forming to bring this about. This second step was decided upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Committee held yesterday afternoon at the City Club.

It has not yet been determined what method will be pursued in the effort to secure the reopening of the mines at once, but the Executive Committee members said last night that they had a theory which they hoped to perfect and to present at the open meeting on Thursday. They professed to feel certain that if the work of the citizens of New York is concerted the distressing situation will be relieved in a short time.

Before the meeting of the committee Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, the Chairman, in speaking of the movement, said that the general plan is to crystallize the feeling of the people of the city and to bring pressure from that source to bear directly upon the operators and to force them to reopen the mines and settle their disputes with the strikers later, so that the calamity, which is inevitable upon the arrival of cold weather under the existing conditions, may be averted.

Dr. Slicer called attention to the reports of violence in the districts where the strike is on, and said that these would be a mere bagatelle to what unquestionably will occur if there is not coal to be had when Winter sets in.

"No economic question that depends on a drop of thirty degrees in the temperature can be postponed," declared Dr. Slicer. "In this city, for example, there are more than three millions of people, and at least half a million of these will be in abject need of fuel to keep them from suffering intensely should Winter come on in the near future. There will be incalculable distress here and elsewhere. And it is with the hope of averting this that we are working to bring about a demand for immediate relief, not the declaration of this demand when the calamity already is upon us.

"We are going at it on the basis of the principle which we epitomized in our memorial in these words: 'What is necessary to everybody cannot be withheld by anybody.'

"The people should arouse themselves at this time. There is some well-tolerated distress in the city now, but a drop in the temperature to 30 degrees above zero would cause a tremendous change in the temper of the public. Those strikers in the mining districts and the poor in our cities are not going to let their children freeze, and it is difficult to comprehend how awful the calamity surely will be if there is not immediate relief."

The Executive Committee, which has in charge all arrangements for public meetings and the working out of a plan by which the operators can be forced to reopen the mines and furnish the public with coal are representative of a large number of people. The work of most of them has brought them into close touch with the conditions and needs of the public, particularly the poorer classes.

At its head is Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who is pastor of the All Souls' Unitarian Church and a Director of the social settlements of that church and of the Church of the Messiah.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, late of the Pro-Cathedral, is a well-known pastor.

V. Everitt Macy is a Trustee of the Teachers College and of the Horace Mann School.

Mornay Williams is a practicing lawyer.

J. Wesley Johnson is a Methodist clergyman of Brooklyn.

John Bancroft Devin is pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle and editor of The Interior, a religious periodical.

Lillian D. Wald is head worker in charge of the Nurses' Settlement.

James K. Paulding formerly was President of the Social Reform Club.

David Blaustein is leader of the Educational Alliance of the east side.

Leighton Williams is pastor of the Amity Baptist Church.

Clarence Gordon is head worker in the East Side Settlement House.

Rabbi Gustav Gutthell is pastor of the Temple Emanu-El and senior rabbi of the Jewish Church in this city.

Three members were added to the committee yesterday, as follows:

Capt. Norton Goddard, organizer and one of the Trustees of the Civic Club.

John S. Huyler, Social Settlement worker of the Methodist Church.

Charles Sprague Smith, a Director of the People's Institute.

The meeting of the General Committee of One Hundred, at which the memorial was adopted, was held Friday, while the conference of the coal operators and miners was in session at the White House in Washington. In order to make it clear that the action of the committee was not influenced in any way by anything that transpired there, it was decided at the meeting yesterday to prefix this statement as a preamble to the memorial before sending it to the citizens:

The following statement prepared and adopted by a meeting of the citizens of New York on Friday, Oct. 3, 1902, while the conference called by President Roosevelt in Washington was in session, is submitted not only as a formulation of the principles which should be universally recognized as paramount in importance, but also as an indorsement of the President's attitude expressed in these words:

"In my judgment, the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations, and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

The members of the Executive Committee lamented the unsuccess of the conference with the President at Washington, and expressed their belief that the only way now by which coal can be had this Winter is for the people to arouse and demand it, and it is this that the committee is urging.

The next meeting of the General Committee of One Hundred will not be held on Tuesday, as previously announced. The Executive Committee will complete the arrangements for the open meeting on Thursday. It has not yet been decided where or at what hour this will be held.

That the public is deeply interested in the movement, Dr. Slicer said last night, is shown by the fact that his telephone kept ringing all day, hundreds of persons expressing over the wire and by personal calls or letters their approval of the plan.

WHY SOFT COAL COSTS MORE.

Chesapeake and Ohio Official Gives Three Reasons for Advancing Price.

The rise in the price of soft coal has perplexed many people, owing to the fact that the soft coal miners belonging to President Mitchell's organization decided not to strike in sympathy with the anthracite miners. Soft coal was selling at $8 a ton by retail yesterday, while the wholesale price for the last few days has been quoted as $9. This, the dealers say, is because the soft coal which is selling at $8 a ton retail was bought some weeks ago, and the price has been jumping ever since, and when the coal now bought by wholesale is being sold it will be $10 and $10.50 a ton retail.

These prices are, however, double the normal price of soft coal, though the soft coal miners of Pennsylvania, which supplies the Eastern cities, are all working. In explanation of this state of affairs C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, said yesterday:

"There are three reasons for the high price of soft coal. The first is the difficulty of getting the cars to bring it here. Some of the anthracite roads are carriers for soft coal, and latterly they have been accumulating their cars near the anthracite collieries in order, when the strike broke, to be able to ship quantities of anthracite here as quickly as possible.

"The second reason is the strike in the West Virginia fields and a strike of the soft coal miners in Alabama against members of the United Mine Workers, who decided to stop paying the $2 a fortnight per capita assessment levied on the members of the union in support of the striking miners.

"Added to this is the great demand for soft coal all over the country on account of the scarcity of anthracite. If, instead of 200,000 tons a week or less mined at the collieries, 1,000,000 tons, which would still be miles away from the normal output, were mined, the situation would be relieved as far as soft coal is concerned. Soft coal, I believe, is coming to this country from Scotland and from Belgium, and also from Newcastle, England, but not in large quantities, and it is inferior to any of the soft coal mined in this country. The demand for soft coal will of course increase until the strike is over."

Record Price for Soft Coal at Mines.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 4.—The Lincoln Coal Company of this city to-day sold 500 cars of soft coal to New York parties at $3 per ton at the mines. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for soft coal at the mines in the history of West Virginia mines.

MGR. CHAPELLE'S VISIT.

Archbishop of New Orleans Has Not Been Summoned to Rome by Cardinal Rampolla.

ROME, Oct. 4.—Vatican officials announce that Mgr. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, has not been summoned to Rome by Cardinal Rampollo, Papal Secretary of State, and that his visit is in no way connected with Philippine affairs, the custom of the Holy See being that a prelate recalled from a position shall have nothing to do with the business of the appointment he vacated. These officials consider that Mgr. Chapelle's request to the Rev. Santiago Paya, Provincial of the Order of Dominicans in the Philippine Islands, to confer with him was made because the Rev. Santiago Paya is also Provincial of the Order of Dominicans in Cuba.

Mgr. Chapelle comes to Rome to hasten a verbal understanding regarding the settlement of questions pending in Cuba, principally the appointment of a Bishop of Havana, the presentation of Mgr. Barnada, Administrator of the Diocese of Havana; the choice of a new Archbishop of Santiago, and the division of the fund paid by the United States to the clergy entitled thereto.

Mgr. Chapelle has informed the Vatican that he will remain in Rome a fortnight. He will land at Genoa Oct. 19, the day on which Archbishop Guidi, Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, sails from Marseilles for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The apostolic delegation received from Rome the Pontifical brief electing Mgr. John M. Farley Archbishop of New York. The document has been forwarded to Mgr. Farley.

FOUNDRY MANAGER'S SHOT.

Trouble with Strikers Caused Arrest on Charges of Atrocious Assault—Calls It a Lark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 4.—Charles T. Wales, manager of the Empire Foundry, was arrested this afternoon on the complaint of Charles C. Cole, President of the Iron Moulders' Union, charging him with atrocious assault and threats.

The men at the foundry went on strike last month, and on Monday last they returned, pending an adjustment. They turned their case over to their National organization, and the company left its interests to the National Founders' Association. The latter refused to arbitrate the differences, and the men went out again this morning.

The strikers want to have a union shop, with a union scale of wages. Although they embodied an increase of wages in their demands, it is understood that they would be willing to make what they are getting now the scale, providing their union is recognized.

When the men had left the factory this morning they talked to the apprentices of the factory, endeavoring to persuade them to leave also. Then Manager Wales went out. Cole says that he was on the street and not on the foundry property when the manager threatened to kill him and shot at him. He ran. Later Cole told Justice Sedam that he feared that his life was not safe unless Mr. Wales was under bonds. Detective Housell served the warrant on Mr. Wales, who went to the Justice's office and gave personal bonds.

When asked for his version of the shooting affair Mr. Wales said that it was a lark. Cole, he said, was trying to persuade some of the apprentices at the shop to stay out. He saw Cole, and, with Thomas S. Huyler, Social Settlement worker of the Methodist Church.

Charles Sprague Smith, a Director of the People's Institute.

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POLICEMEN LOCKED IN.

"Mutiny Lock" on the Outer Door of the Tremont Station Fast for Forty Minutes.

Capt. Donovan of the Tremont Police Station was the innocent cause of the locking of the house so that no one could leave the building for forty minutes last evening. The circumstances indicate that in case of a fire the house would be a very unsafe place for prisoners and policemen.

After the Captain had turned out the men for the first night tour of patrol duty he started to go home to supper, and he slammed the outer door when he went out. The door has a "mutiny" lock that can be opened only from the outside by a special key, for the purpose of thwarting an attempt to escape if an outbreak should occur in the cells, or for use in raids when a large number of prisoners are in the house at one time. It had been tampered with or the force of the Captain's slam disturbed the catch, as the door became locked.

Policemen, who had awaited release after day patrol duty, tried to get out of the house, but the door would not budge. The windows of the house have bars, and the door of the stable in the rear could not be opened, dampness having caused it to stick fast.

Sergt. Egan suggested that the key be handed to some passerby. Several men were hailed, but they did not seem to understand. One man reported in the neighborhood that there was trouble at the station, and a crowd collected in the street. At about 7 o'clock Sergt. Egan persuaded James Crosby, who lives in Fordham, to open the door.

Fight with Thieves on Trolley Car.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 4.—The police had a lively time with five pickpockets this afternoon, who came here from New York on the trolley road. On the way they attempted to rob several passengers. The conductor of the car tried to put them off, and was beaten for his trouble. Word was sent to the police here, and three officers met the car on Erie Street. The officers used their clubs freely, and soon had the men on the run. Two of the pickpockets were caught and locked up. They said they were from New York, but refused to give their names. They will be arraigned to-morrow.

SOMETHING NEW!

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER 25c

Big Box. No Spilling.
New Patent Can. Non-Acid.
No Waste. No Grit.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

BATTLE IN A POOLROOM.

Rival Gangs in Chinatown District Again Engage in a Fierce Fight—Police Reserves Called Out.

The trouble between the "Monk" Eastman gang and the Five Points Social Club, which has already caused plenty of work for the Police Department in what is commonly known as the "Chinatown" district, broke out again last night.

Thirty-five members of the Five Points gang, armed and looking for revenge over their defeat last week, made a visit to the poolroom of William Smith, 96 Suffolk Street, a hang-out for the "Monk" gang, and after "doing up" the gang there made their escape before the arrival of the reserves, which had been called out from the Delancey Street Station.

The poolroom is on the second floor of the Suffolk Street house. The proprietor is William Smith of 787 East Twelfth Street. The room was full of "Monks" when the "Five Pointers" arrived armed with clubs and revolvers. Up the stairs to the poolroom they rushed, and the only announcement of their arrival was the shouts they sent up as they were going up the stairs.

The "Monks" were taken by surprise, but they were promptly rallied by "Big Jack" Eastman, who was in the room, and for ten minutes there was the hottest kind of battle. The men were fighting all over the place. Tables and chairs were overturned and the neighborhood was aroused.

Some one fired a revolver and Policemen Rothbath and Cohen who were on post heard the sound and rushed to the place. As they ran up the street more shots rang out. The police seeing that there were too many men in the room for them to cope with, ran to the Delancey Street Station and called for the reserves. Thirty men and two roundsmen under Sergt. Ryan were hurried to the scene, but the "Five Points" men had received word that the police would soon be there and they had taken a hasty departure.

Twenty-nine men who were in the places were arrested and taken to the station in the patrol wagon. A second trip was made and the tables and other fixtures were taken away. On the floor of the poolroom the police found a dozen loaded and half-loaded revolvers. The prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct.

In leaping out of the window when the police arrived Alfred Frein of 43 Second Street fractured his arm and received injury to his head and face. Louis Bellowitz, 102 Forsyth Street, fractured his right ankle. As a result of the attack by the "Five Points" gang, Samuel Levinson of 93 Monroe Street has his skull fractured. All were sent to the Gouverneur Hospital.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Colored Man Wounded After He Had Turned on the Officer, Going to a Station.

Edward Griffin, colored, was shot in the abdomen by Policeman Leonard Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Griffin had been found intoxicated in the gutter. The policeman said that on the way to the station the negro turned on him, and that they had a fight, in which Griffin cut his uniform, gained possession of his nightstick, and beat him with it.

Quinn said he did not shoot Griffin until after he had been knocked down. He had fired several shots in the air to summon help, he said. Griffin is twenty-four years of age and a hostler, with a home in Westchester Avenue. He was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital and operated upon. Coroner Scholer was notified that the man was dying last evening.

MRS. BARTON DISCHARGED.

Complainant Did Not Appear to Press the Accusation of Theft.

Mrs. Edna Barton, the evidently wealthy woman who was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station on Friday night on the charge of Selma Rothschild, her landlady's daughter, that she had stolen a watch worth $75, was discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. She declared through her lawyer that she had lost an emerald ring worth $1,500 during her brief stay in the Rothschild boarding house. Neither Mrs. Pauline Rothschild, the landlady, nor her daughter appeared, but they sent a lawyer and announced that the complaint would not be pressed.

Mrs. Barton's lawyer asked for a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Rothschild on a charge of false arrest, but the request was denied.

To the matron in the police station Mrs. Barton said that she owned a house in West Forty-seventh Street worth $58,000, and she turned over certificates of deposit to the amount of $17,500. The jewels she wore were estimated to be worth $20,000.

ACTOR ROBBED IN A THEATRE.

Usher Who Disappeared Suspected of Entering Dressing Room.

Colin Campbell, an actor appearing at the Bijou Theatre, reported at the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon that some time during the morning his dressing room had been entered and all of his effects taken. They were valued at about $250. Detective Duffy was sent to the theatre and after an examination of the dressing room found that an entrance had been gained from the gallery and through a rear window. He also learned that one of the ushers had disappeared. It was said by the latter's companions that he said he was going to Gravesend.

About a week ago the dressing rooms of Miss Mary Poore and Miss Kate Lester were entered and a quantity of clothing was taken. Detective Black was assigned to the case at that time, but found no trace of the thief. Detective Duffy said last night that the theatre management now suspected the usher of the three robberies.

ACTOR'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Coroner Will Investigate the Demise of Edward H. Banker at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Edward H. Banker, an old and well-known actor, who has been appearing as the "blind fiddler" in "The Night Before Christmas" in the Twin Cities during the past two weeks, died late yesterday under mysterious circumstances, and the Coroner will begin an investigation.

A missing pocketbook, supposed to have contained $100, is one reason for the further investigation, and his apparent good health prior to death is another.

Mr. Banker was sixty-seven years of age. His theatrical experience began in New York in 1850, and since that time he has played with Booth, Jefferson, and nearly all the great actors of the country. He was a widower and has a grown daughter living in the East. Mr. Banker was a charter member of New York Lodge No. 1 of Elks. The Minneapolis Lodge took charge of the remains, and will look after the funeral arrangements. It is probable the body will be sent to Toledo, Ohio, for interment.

Blinded by Accident, Awarded $12,500.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 4.—Ernest C. Jones of Corinth, Saratoga County, has through a Sheriff's jury been granted the verdict of $12,500 against the International Paper Company. He was employed in the company's Corinth mill, where in November, 1901, he met with an accident which resulted in total blindness. He brought suit for $20,000 damages.

PAINTERS' MEETING STORMY.

Advocates of Local Union's Consolidation with National Brotherhood Hissed.

After a stormy session of five hours, spent in discussing consolidation with the National Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, a mass meeting of members of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York and vicinity was adjourned at Cooper Union last evening without decisive action. About 3,000 painters and other craftsmen in the allied trades were present.

J. C. Bahlhorn of Lafayette, Ind., President of the National organization, and George F. Hedrick of Albany, N. Y., General Vice President, advocated consolidation on the ground that the advantages resulting from the present local organization would not be affected unfavorably by the merging, and that New York tradesmen would be benefited in other parts of the country.

John McShane, business agent of the Amalgamated Order of Philadelphia, which defeated consolidation with the National order last April, and has carried on a fight with it since, aroused great enthusiasm by an attack on the Brotherhood. Speakers in favor of consolidation were received with hisses and cat-calls.

The local organization has nearly 7,000 members. The Brotherhood, covering the United States and Canada, has 700 locals in 680 cities and towns, with a membership of nearly 50,000.

FORBIDDEN CLOSET OPENED.

Woman Tenant of Sublet Room Is Arrested on Larceny Charge as a Result.

An elephant's tooth proved a Bluebeard's charm for Mrs. Rebecca Decker, thirty-one years old, who was yesterday held for trial on a charge of grand larceny made by George Emmons White of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, a son of Rear Admiral White, retired, of the United States Navy. Magistrate Deuel fixed the bail at $1,000 in the Yorkville Police Court, where the woman was arraigned. Besides the elephant's tooth, the woman is alleged to have stolen a Japanese carving in ivory, two sets of porcelain plates, and some bric-a-brac, in all valued at $175.

Bruno Rothenburg is the landlord of 133 East Fifty-fourth Street, where Mr. White leases a furnished apartment, in a closet of which he kept the articles named. Rothenburg sublet these rooms to Mrs. Decker on Sept. 15 under a solemn agreement that this one closet should not in any way be tampered with, as he had so covenanted with Mr. White. Five days later Mrs. Decker presented her new landlord with an elephant's tooth. Last Wednesday when Mr. White inspected the hiding place of his treasure he discovered his loss.

Mrs. Decker denied a knowledge of the matter, but abandoned her domicile. Rothenburg produced the elephant's tooth when Mr. White spoke to him of the matter, and the woman's arrest by Detective McLoughlin of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station followed. She pleaded not guilty.

No Branch Stores

No Agents

Fall Announcement

The remodeling and redecorating of my establishment has been completed and my patrons will find that their comfort has been considered in every particular.

Human Hair Goods

I am pleased to state that my stock of human hair goods for the coming season contains an unusually choice variety of new coiffures, made of the finest quality of human hair and by the most skilled workmen. It is a well known fact throughout the country that my coiffures set the standard for style, quality, and excellence.

Hair Ornaments

The richest assortment of hair ornaments ever produced by any concern. The constant growth in this branch of my business has warranted me in engaging designers of the greatest artistic ability to make ornaments in various materials and of choice designs.

For the Toilet Table

Ladies will find here only genuine Tortoise and Amber shell, plain as well as exquisitely carved Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, round and oval Mirrors, Powder Boxes, Hair and Pin Trays, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Glove Stretchers and Shoe Horns, Paper Cutters, Card Cases, Lorgnettes, Fans, and also a beautiful collection of goods suitable for gentlemen's use.

This offers an excellent opportunity for personal gifts.

933 Broadway A. Simonson 21-22 Streets

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Boys' Clothing

Will be found this season as near perfection in point of style and quality as it is possible to attain.

We have paid special attention to the requirements of the larger boys for suits, which, without being too mature, are also many removes from being too young. In material, cut, set and general appearance they are "just right," and will be so pronounced by the most fastidious of our young critics.

Overcoats, Reefers and Top-Coats in unrivalled assortment, and in a wide range of prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,

begs to announce that he has enlarged his manufacturing and sales departments by adding No. 129 West 41st St. to No. 124 and 126 West 42d St., running through the entire block.

41st St. is easy of access for carriage trade, as there are no trolley cars to interfere.

Stock is now ready for inspection and sale, and embraces all the reliable furs made up in the fashionable styles which will be worn during the coming season.

41ST & 42D ST., BETWEEN B'WAY & 6TH AVE.

ROTHSCHILD

15 West 30th Street,
RUE DE PARADIS, PARIS.
IMPORTER and DESIGNER of

Ladies' Hats

Formerly of J. ROTHSCHILD, New York and Brooklyn.

ANNOUNCES that on Wednesday, October 8, he will open at 15 West 30th St., New York, a choice collection of ARTISTIC MILLINERY.

NOTE—Owing to the failure to complete most essential parts of our equipments, the GRAND OPENING must be postponed until TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

We are, however, FULLY PREPARED to show our COLLECTION of TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES, TAILORED SUIT HATS, and RUFFS, CAPELINS, &c.

H. H. ROTHSCHILD.

Telephone Call, 590 Madison Square.

Hankinson

CARPET-CLEANING WORKS
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE.
No Connection with any other House.
No Branch. No Annex.
Address all Orders to
WM. H. HANKINSON'S
Only Office, 15 East 27th St.
(ESTABLISHED HERE SINCE 1881.)

Ladies' Tailoring

The Fit is Perfect
Styles up-to-date
Workmanship faultless

$50 and up.

FRUHAUF & BUXBAUM,
39 WEST 42D ST.

BRITISH POLITICIANS PREPARE FOR BATTLE

Parliament Meets Oct. 16, and Heated Debates on the Education and Irish Questions Are Certain—The Arrangements with the Morgan Ship Trust and the Cunard Company—Little Interest in the End of the Tobacco War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"Chill October" has begun with a touch of Winter after the most unsummerlike Summer experienced here for many years. The holidays are over and the political truce has expired. Conservative, Liberal, and Irish politicians are stepping into the ring of party conflict. Parliament meets on Oct. 16, when heated debates are certain to take place on the education and Irish questions.

It is years since feeling was so deeply aroused throughout England as it has been aroused by the Education bill, the agitation being due not so much to the stimulus of professional politicians as to the deep-rooted feeling of the Nonconforming sects that the bill aims at destroying them and at giving an unfair advantage to the Established Church.

If Premier Balfour carries the bill everything points to a determined effort on the part of the Nonconformists to render its provisions inoperative by refusing to pay rates, which will create a deplorable state of things throughout the country, necessitating distraint and public sales of goods and demonstrations of bitterness between Churchmen and Nonconformists unknown during the present generation.

If the bill is defeated or withdrawn Mr. Balfour's loss of prestige will be fatal to his continuance in office. A compromise is suggested by moderate men, but in the present inflamed state of feeling it seems unlikely to be effected. The outlook, therefore, is black for internal peace whether the Government is successful or unsuccessful.

Apart from this purely domestic question public interest this week centred in the Atlantic shipping combination and the Cunard Company arrangements. It is not to be denied that Englishmen have received at J. Pierpont Morgan's hands a very unwelcome surprise. They have been accustomed so long to boast that "Britannia rules the waves" that they do not relish the prospect of Mr. Morgan assuming Britannia's functions in that respect.

The first feeling on the publication of Gerald Balfour's announcement was one of jubilation that the cute Yankee had received a check, but subsequent reflection has much modified this impression. It is realized that the arrangements made by the Government with Mr. Morgan cannot prevent the ships controlled by the North Atlantic trust from ultimately becoming American, a result which, in spite of the friendly feelings now existing here for the United States, is naturally distasteful to Englishmen and somewhat wounding to their pride.

Criticism of the allowance to the Cunard Company is not wanting. It is said that the Cunard has done very well for itself by remaining outside Mr. Morgan's enterprise. The question is whether it might not have done much better for British traders if the Government had not hastily supplied it with this artificial stimulant, at the cost of British trade. Parliament is certain to give close attention to the whole question.

Meanwhile Mr. Morgan is rapidly becoming a synonym for omnipotence in financial transactions, and Britishers are wondering whether he will not soon buy up the entire British Empire as a going concern.

The tobacco war never excited much interest here from a patriotic point of view. It was realized from the beginning that the British combination would not benefit consumers more than the American trust; whichever gained the victory, the consumers would suffer. No gratification is felt or expressed at the capitulation, as it is regarded, of the Americans, because a monopoly has been secured, and it makes no difference to smokers whether the British or the American trust, or a combination of both, has secured it. An immediate advance in prices is considered certain, and the British company, which has the whole of the home market at its mercy, and its own retail shops already planted in great numbers over the country, will crush out struggling competitors.

Thus even the British find themselves more and more confronted with the new and formidable economic conditions created by trusts, and it cannot be said that they take kindly to the situation.

The announcement that the German Emperor would receive the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey excited an outburst of indignation in England, it being said that his doing so would be like a repetition of his famous telegram to President Kruger after the Jameson raid. The anger created by that telegram lasted till Emperor William appeased it by his tact and solicitude at the time of Queen Victoria's death.

The Emperor is coming to England in November to visit King Edward, and on reflection it is felt that he would hardly intentionally take a step calculated to wound British susceptibilities, gain him a cold reception from the people, and embarrass him in his relations with the King. Feeling has therefore somewhat subsided, and the opinion is expressed that if the Emperor receives the Boer Generals it will be not to give encouragement to their anti-British sentiments, but merely because he is interested in men who have acquitted themselves so bravely and resourcefully as soldiers, and who therefore appeal to him as a soldier.

In spite of this, however, considerable soreness will be caused if his Majesty receives the Generals, which will be unfortunate when so much bad feeling exists between Great Britain and Germany.

SPAIN'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Member of the Ministry Denies that an Alliance with France Is Projected.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A member of the Spanish Ministry, now in England, who was questioned regarding the reiterated rumors of a Franco-Spanish alliance, in conjunction with Spain's increased naval programme, said:

"There is absolutely no such movement on foot, though the reports on the subject are an interesting indication that in some quarters 'the wish is father to the thought.' At the present moment we are taking a large leaf from America's diplomatic book. We are not making entangling alliances, but we are strenuously building up commercial relations with all parts of the world. It is now Spain's watchword that to successfully accomplish the latter we must be excellent friends with the other powers.

"These rumors of alliances are rather complimentary to the degree of success we have already achieved in that direction. However, so far as France is concerned, there are perhaps other motives involved. For various reasons, many Frenchmen like Italy, and England thinks Spain is pro-French in all matters relating to North Africa. That portion of the world recently has been causing no little anxiety to the Cabinet Ministers at Paris, and it would not be surprising if some of the newspaper reports had inspiration. It must be distinctly understood, however, that except where their interests in North Africa are identical there is no agreement between France and Spain. We have troubles of our own, and we are not looking for any more.

"I sincerely trust the Duke of Veragua (Minister of Marine) will be able to carry out a naval policy by which we shall have, in a few years, a fleet adequate to protect our commerce. That is the sole objective of the progressive naval policy. When you compare our present fleet with our immense seaboard the inadequacy of the former is palpable.

"The King is very popular, and gives really extraordinary evidences of intellectuality and common sense. He has all a boy's natural desire to see the world, yet he is determined not to leave Spain until he has visited every province of Spain and has come in contact with all classes of his subjects. Thereafter he is likely to visit one or two foreign Courts.

"His Majesty is extremely anxious to see America, and perhaps it might be arranged. Thanks chiefly to the tactfulness of the American Minister at Madrid, and the expressions voiced by the American Special Envoy at the King's accession, there is now nothing but the most friendly feeling in Spain toward that country."

AMERICAN LAWYER ARRESTED.

Henry Shackleford Davis Accused of Passing a Worthless Check in London.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Henry Shackleford Davis, an American lawyer, was remanded in a police court here to-day on the charge of obtaining money by means of a worthless check. Davis, who said he had just arrived from South Africa, asserted that he cashed the check in order to get home to America. Only this morning he had received a letter from a banker notifying him that $125 had been cabled to his credit by relatives in America, and he asked that he be allowed to pay the claim and take the first steamer home. The magistrate, remarking that the check was taken from a stolen checkbook, although he was not aware who stole it, remanded the prisoner.

TO BREAK UP COSTLY VESSEL.

Attempt to Discover Why Torpedo-Boat Destroyers Are Unseaworthy.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Admiralty has decided to break up the torpedo-boat destroyer Wolf at Portsmouth, with the object of discovering wherein lies the weakness which has led to so many mishaps and disasters in the case of these craft during the present year. The Wolf, which was launched in 1897 at a cost of $1,250,000, has been placed in a specially fitted drydock while awaiting the costly operation.

The steel cradles will first be removed from amidships, and the vessel will be left hanging by her ends in order to ascertain whether the sagging strain thus imposed is sufficient to break her back. If she survives this ordeal, the Wolf will be hung seesaw fashion across a cable, both ends being left unsupported, so as to show how she would fare if lifted amidships on the crest of a wave. Other tests will be applied. Great interest centres in the outcome of the experiment, from which the naval architects anticipate obtaining most valuable data for designing future torpedo-boat destroyers.

Tobacconists May Go to Law.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Counsel for the Wholesale Tobacconists' Association are considering taking legal proceedings to recover the bonus of $4,000,000 promised by Ogden's, Limited, under the auspices of the American Tobacco Company.

American Locomotives the Best.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 4.—After having made exhaustive trials of American and British built locomotives on the Government railways, the officials report that the best results have been achieved from the former.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Questions Regarding Siam and Morocco Engaging Attention.

M. Delcasse's Desire to Avoid Offending Russia—American Trade Interested in Moroccan Dispute.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Two questions are at present occupying the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—that of Siam, with respect to which negotiations have been proceeding for several weeks, and that of Morocco, which cannot fail to come up as a subject of discussion in the Chamber as soon as the next session begins.

M. Delcassé is known to be a partisan of peaceful, or, rather, impassive, methods where Eastern questions are concerned, for it is important above all not to offend the powerful Russian ally, and there is never any knowing how Russia may be affected by the interference of any European power, even France, in Eastern affairs. The Russian monarch is a warm friend of the Siamese King Chulalongkorn, and would regard with strong disapproval a menacing o rtyrannizing attitude on the part of the French Government toward that potentate.

Through the medium of a particularly clever Consul, who was formerly the Russian agent in New York, specially charged with the surveillance of the American Nihilists, Russia is gradually gaining great influence at Bangkok, where she hopes to checkmate the plans of England as well as the constant intrigues of the Japanese agents, who would like to bring Siam within the lines of a great yellow league for the ultimate expulsion of the white races from the East.

France has, at the suggestion of Russia, abandoned her aggressive attitude toward Siam, and is prepared to deal with all existing difficulties with that country in a conciliatory spirit. She has, moreover, on her hands her exposition at Hanoi, to be opened this year, the prospects of which are not very bright, for it has lacked intelligent organization from the beginning. M. Doumer, until recently the Governor General of Indo-China, started the idea, but he has resigned, and is now in this city, seeking to relaunch himself on a political career, and instead of going back to put the full final touches on his exposition work, he has left it to take care of itself.

Under the circumstances, it would be highly impolitic for the Government to seek an unnecessary imbroglio with Siam, who could stir up risings in Tonkin without difficulty and make the fiasco of the Hanoi Exposition (if it is to be a fiasco) more complete than ever.

But as a set-off to Siam, M. Delcassé has Morocco. For some years past France has been casting a jealous eye on Morocco, and would willingly annex a portion or the whole of it if she dared. From information from an authoritative source, the French Government does not mean to wait much longer.

A short time ago the question of the Morocco frontier came up, and it was proved that the repeated demands of the Sultan of Morocco to obtain a delimitation of the Moorish-Algerian frontier had fallen upon deaf ears. It was not in the interest of the French Government to put an end to a situation which afforded endless opportunities for diplomatic bargainings and Consular claims. At last, however, publicity obliged M. Delcassé to send a commission to regulate the question of boundaries, but no sooner did it arrive on the Moorish frontier than it received private instructions from the French Foreign Office to remain absolutely inactive.

In the meanwhile, on the Algerian frontier, military preparations for an attack on Morocco are being pushed forward systematically and deliberately. A well-known traveler, a Frenchman, who returned yesterday from those regions, says that all the officers garrisoned on the Algerian frontier are eagerly asking when will the orders arrive from headquarters for the attack to be made.

And here, in the best-informed political circles, it is understood that M. Delcassé has secured the consent of Italy to his projected raid upon Morocco, and that Russia, in return for a promise on the part of France not to push Siam too hard, will throw in her diplomatic weight to justify to the other European powers M. Delcassé's action, and to prevent their interference.

The matter has importance for the United States, because Morocco imports all its fine grain from America. If France gains the upper hand, this grain importation is certain to come under the prohibitive protectionist system which France applies to all foreign agricultural products.

SOCIAL DOINGS OF AMERICANS DURING THE WEEK IN PARIS

An Artists' Dinner at the Hotel Continental—Mrs. Schwab Returns to the French Capital and Mr. Schwab Goes to Como for a Rest—The End of the Season at Aix.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A reception was given on Wednesday at the Hotel Continental by Mrs. Humphrey Moore, wife of the American artist, and herself a painter of note, in honor of the Duquesa de Denia of Madrid. Among those present were the Duc de Lerma, the Duc de Pomar, the Marquis de Casa Riera, Mrs. Verner Reed, Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, and the Comtesse de Lambertye. The arrangement of the Arabian salon was very artistic.

In honor of Admiral and Mme. Fournier, who have just returned from Aix, the Baroness von Orendorff gave a tea on Monday at the Hotel de l'Europe, where Mme. Fournier's niece, Miss Calla, and Miss Alice Johnson sang with great effect to the accompaniment of Creighton Webb. Miss Johnson also whistled several popular American airs. Among those present were Lord Ellenborough, the Comtesse Bonneval, Capt. Arthur Paget, and Major Brevoort. Many of the guests had been together at Aix, where the season has now broken up.

The Duchesse de Valencay, formerly Miss Helen Morton of New York, is entirely out of danger after the operation for appendicitis. Dr. Segond performed the operation, as he did also in the case of the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, formerly Miss Mitchell, who is now quite recovered, although at first there were signs of peritonitis, which gave some alarm.

The Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld is now at her villa at Neuilly.

Among the latest departures from Aix have been Mrs. Gebhard and Miss Eva Gebhard, who have left for Geneva and Venice, and Mrs. P. Avery and her son and her mother, who have come to Paris. Mrs. Charles M. Schwab has also come to Paris, while Mr. Schwab, after many interesting automobile experiences, has gone to Lake Como for a complete rest.

Frank Terry is still at Aix nursing a sprained hand, while his mother has been at Chambéry with her daughter, the Baroness Blanc, who is now here.

Mrs. Griswold Gray and Mr. and Mrs. Blackington have returned from Aix.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, who has been at Carlsbad, stopped for a few days at Aix before going to Venice.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, who have been stopping for a brief period at Nice, gave a charming reception on board the battleship Illinois, at which a march composed by Mrs. Crowninshield was played by the band. The fête wound up with an impromptu dance.

Among the arrivals here are Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, from Baden; Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, from a tour in Touraine; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Power, from Biarritz, who have since left for London; George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador at Rome; St. John Gaffney of New York, from Russia; Macgrane Coxe, and Mrs. Coxe.

Among those who have departed from here during the week have been Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Loraine Barrow, who has gone to Austria to shoot with Prince Friedrich Karl von Hohenlohe; W. G. Choate and Mrs. Choate, and J. J. Harjes and Miss Harjes.

There have been many visiting Americans in the city during the week, and antiquity dealers say that large purchases of bric-à-brac have been made by them, which in some measure has consoled the dealers for an exceptionally poor season.

Chateau de Grignan Not Yet Sold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The announcement that Comte Boni de Castellane had purchased the Château de Grignan, once the residence of Mme. de Sevigné, turns out to have been premature. The château formerly belonged to the Castellanes.

THE REPORTED ARRESTS OF AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Confusion Made Between Two Separate Cases—Disreputable Men Said They Were "American Bookmakers."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The reports of sensational arrests of American jockeys and bookmakers have been grossly exaggerated. Confusion has been made between two separate cases.

Some days ago a number of men of the worst class were arrested in cafés at Montmartre frequented by "Bohemians" and disreputable persons of both sexes, such as the Rat Mort, the Café de l'Athénée, and others. When questioned by the police the prisoners gave their profession as bookmakers, and three of them claimed American nationality. In point of fact, they had no avowable profession whatever, and it is doubtful whether any of them are American citizens. Three are in prison awaiting trial for vagabondage.

In an investigation conducted by the Paris police into certain illicit gambling resorts no arrests at all have been made, certainly not that of Tod Sloan or any American jockey or bookmaker.

The police are not conducting any inquiry into the morals of the French race courses, with which the Jockey Club and similar organizations are amply competent to deal, but they are inquiring into the doings of a recently formed gang of unlicensed gamblers and betting agents.

Tod Sloan's evidence, and that of the bookmaker Korn, have been sought on this subject. That is all there is to the matter.

J. ALLISON BOWEN ILL.

Deputy Consul General in Paris Must Undergo Another Operation—His Condition Serious.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—J. Allison Bowen, the American Deputy Consul General here, who has long been suffering from an internal complaint, aggravated by grief over the recent death of his wife, and who underwent an operation yesterday, must submit to another operation in a few days.

Mr. Bowen's condition is serious, but his physician is hopeful that his patient will be able to travel shortly, when he will go to the United States for a two months' vacation.

THE LEPIC-WHITCOMB WEDDING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The marriage of Miss Andrée Whitcomb, daughter of Mrs. Whitcomb, and Baron Edmond Lepic was the chief social event of the week. The ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Nunciature, the benediction being given by Cardinal Mathieu.

The witnesses for the bride were her guardian, Ferdinand Brunétiere of the French Academy, and Gen. Frey. Those for the bridegroom were his brother-in-law, Emile Gaillard, and his cousin, the Duc d'Abrantes.

A reception given after the wedding at Mrs. Whitcomb's splendid mansion in the Avenue Hoche was attended by a brilliant gathering.

Comte de Montesquiou Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Comte Robert de Montesquiou, the well-known poet and social leader, whose residence, the Pavilion des Muses, at Versailles, is noted for gatherings of literary men and artists, will shortly sail for the United States to give a series of lectures.

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS

"The Eternal City" Will Probably Be Fairly Successful—New Play by Richard Ganthony Introduces an Eclipse of the Sun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The dramatic event of this week was the production of "The Eternal City" at His Majesty's Theatre, which has lately won high standing through Beerbohm Tree's luxurious and spectacular productions of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Julius Caesar," "Twelfth Night," and "The Merry Wives," and through his enterprise in bringing the "Herod" and "Ulysses" of Stephen Phillips into popular and artistic success.

The general drift of opinion among the critics is that the play is inferior to what might be expected at this theatre. It is said that everything is done to please the eye and divert the spectator's mind from the dramatic quality of the piece, which is regarded as poor.

Hall Caine is not popular with the critics, but the play will probably enjoy a fair measure of success, owing to its fine spectacular effects.

Richard Ganthony, henceforth to be known as Dick Ganthony, the author of "A Message from Mars," has written a new play, entitled "The Prophecy," which is to appear on Dec. 1 at the Grand Theatre, Fulham. It is a psychological and astrological romance, introduces a total eclipse of the sun, and shows the corona of the sun. The scene is laid in Sweden, and the eclipse shown is that of Feb. 25, "Black Saturday," 1598.

A new comedy by Max Pemberton and James MacArthur will be produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Christmas. It is an old-fashioned costume play of Sheridan's time.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The advent of cold weather has been a godsend to the theatrical managers, who are getting packed houses. "Quality Street," at the Vaudeville Theatre, is a great attraction. The stalls are filled every night with well-known aristocrats. "If I Were King," at the St. James's Theatre; "Mice and Men," at the Lyric Theatre, and George Edwardes's musical comedies are running strong.

Frank Curson on Oct. 9 will present "Wisdom and Folly" at the Comedy Theatre.

The long-promised dramatization of Rudyard Kipling's "The Light that Failed," will be produced by Forbes Robertson at the Lyric Theatre when "Mice and Men" is withdrawn.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's dramatization of "Eleanor," with Marion Terry in the title rôle, will be produced Oct. 27.

Nance O'Neil and McKee Rankin sailed for America to-day.

W. S. GILBERT A REPENTANT MOTORIST

The Dramatist Confesses to Running Down a Clergyman and Asks for More Strict Regulations of Motor Cars.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—William S. Gilbert, the dramatist, appeared this week in the light of a conscience-stricken motorist anxious to reform others. He wrote to The London Times, confessing to having run down a clergyman, and urging more strict regulations for motors and drivers.

Thereupon came a shoal of letters from prominent motorists, including Leopold de Rothschild and Admiral Sir Richard Hamilton, declaring that Mr. Gilbert's inexperience in handling a car should not be made a peg on which to hang further restrictions on this "already overpersecuted form of amusement."

Mr. Gilbert replied, sticking to his guns, and elicited much sympathy from non-motorists, among whom was Lord Ribblesdale, who, with serio-comic pathos worthy of Mr. Gilbert himself, described the terror which, thanks to "the noisy, reckless motors," now assails him when he endeavors to pilot his children, "Miss Diana and Master Augustus," in a trap through London streets. The general gist of the controversy indicates a desire on the part of leading public men, whether motorists or otherwise, to have special legislation dealing with all phases of motoring.

In this connection it is announced that Rudyard Kipling has joined the Volunteer Automobile Corps being got up by the War Office. The corps already has 120 cars at its disposal.

HONORS AMERICAN GENERALS.

King Edward Extends Special Courtesies to Messrs. Corbin and Young While in England.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—King Edward is particularly interested in the presence of the American Generals, Corbin and Young, in England, and, if possible, he hopes to meet them and Gen. Wood when the latter arrives here. In the meantime his Majesty has sent special word from Scotland that all attentions shall be shown the visiting Generals while they are in London. The King has ordered that if the visitors care to go over Windsor Castle all the private apartments therein shall be thrown open and that an equerry shall accompany them over the castle.

These especial marks of King Edward's friendliness are due to no little extent to the accounts given by the English Generals returning from the German manoeuvres of the extreme friendliness which existed between the American and British officers and to the kindness the former exhibited toward the latter on many occasions. King Edward has caused Gen. Kelly-Kenny, who was one of the British Generals who attended the manoeuvres, to notify Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young of his appreciation of these circumstances.

The royal hospitality will be accepted by the Americans, who will also be shortly entertained by War Secretary Brodrick, Earl Roberts, and other leading Englishmen, while Ambassador Choate will give a big dinner in their honor. Gen. Young is going to stay with Gen. French at Aldershot for a few days, where he will have an opportunity of judging the innovations which are being introduced by the newcommander of the First Army Corps.

When questioned regarding the large number of deaths from cholera at Iloilo, Island of Panay, Gen. Young said:

"It may be merely a coincidence, but I believe that at the time of the last serious cholera outbreak, several years prior to the American occupation, the death rate was much heavier in August than in any other month, and that the epidemic thereafter quickly died out. This is a hopeful sign for in those days practically no sanitary precautions were taken.

"Cholera and malaria are certainly very serious questions in the Philippines. The Filipino is an almost hopeless person to do anything with. By compulsion only can he be compelled to take the measures necessary to stamp out epidemics. I always made it a court-martial offense for enlisted men to drink anything but boiled water, and insisted on their sleeping under mosquito bars. If those two simple measures would only be adopted by the natives we would have little cholera or fever in the Philippines. After a while, when they see their fellow natives dying like flies and American soldiers under exactly the same conditions fat and well, they may profit by the example. But I fear the majority of the uneducated natives will continue to dig their holes in the sand and drink water therefrom until American rifles make such a proceeding dangerous.

"The task of introducing sanitary measures in Cuba was hard enough, but it is twice as difficult in the Philippines. Yet I do not despair that eventually we shall be able to stamp out such alarming outbreaks as are now occurring. Gen. Davis, whom Gen. Chaffee left in charge, is certainly one of the best men who could be intrusted with the job."

GUARD DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Police Fear Anarchists May Attempt to Kill the Czar's Mother.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 4.—The strictest precautions are being taken to guard the life of the Dowager Empress Marie Dagmar of Russia, who is now here with her father, King Christian, owing to what the police consider to be an authentic report that several Italian Anarchists are coming to Denmark in order to make an attempt to assassinate her.

A number of Russian Secret Service men have been brought here to aid the Danish police.

Mrs. Mackay's Health Improving.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Mackay is now at Zurich, Switzerland, where she has gone after five weeks' cure at Nauheim. It is said that she is in much better health, and will shortly proceed to Paris and thence to New York at the beginning of November.

British Shipbuilding Trade Slack.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Slackness in the shipbuilding trade has resulted in the closing of the plate department of the South Durham Ironworks, which has thrown 1,200 men out of work.

The New Japanese Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Japanese loan of $25,000,000 will be issued Oct. 7.

M. ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements Completed for the Ceremony To-day—60,000 Expected to Attend.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The pall bearers at the funeral of M. Zola to-morrow will be MM. Chaumie and Herman, representing the Society of Dramatists; Ludovic Halevy and Octave Mirbeau, the deceased's publishers; Charpentier and Fasquelle, and M. Brist, in behalf of the miners.

The subscriptions to the fund for a monument to M. Zola have reached the sum of $3,400, including $60 from ex-Capt. Dreyfus and $60 each from his two brothers and his father-in-law.

It is estimated that 60,000 members of various societies will take part in to-morrow's funeral procession. M. Zola's body, on the arrival of the cortége at the cemetery, will be placed on a catafalque, around which the members of the family and intimate friends of the dead novelist will group themselves; and after the orations have been delivered the delegations attending will be allowed to file past, followed by the general public. The body will then be replaced in the hearse and conveyed to a temporary vault.

Gen. Percin, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of War, has replied to the letter of Count Boni de Castellane, who called the General's attention in a letter published in the Gaulois this morning to the statement that he (Percin) shook hands with Dreyfus at the Zola residence yesterday. He denies that he shook hands with Dreyfus and says Count Boni was the only person who took the rumor seriously. The Count responded by thanking Gen. Percin for his repudiation and added that he expected nothing else from a French officer.

ENGLISH OPINION OF ZOLA.

His Championship of Dreyfus Caused Him to be Esteemed by All, Though His Writings Were Condemned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Next to that of J. Pierpont Morgan, the name most conspicuous in the English newspapers this week was Emile Zola's. Sincere regret was expressed at the novelist's death, as his character, owing to his chivalrous championship of Dreyfus, had come to be highly esteemed by people to whom his works were most distasteful, even abhorrent.

Even the religious newspapers have praise for Zola, one of them saying that he set an example to Christians by his striving for what he believed to be the truth, and that he hungered and thirsted after righteousness.

I knew Zola well. I once was invited by him to his country house on the Seine, where he conversed long and earnestly about his literary aims and purposes. He conceived that harm was done by idealism in fiction, but he also realized that his school was not destined to live. His words to me were:

"Having accomplished its great task in the annihilation of idealism, naturalism has done its work. With our positive method we have brought man closely into contact with life, and have made him see it as it really exists, but we have not consoled him, and he is still appealing for something which we have not offered."

Zola seemed to realize as clearly as any one else that his works were, as Robert Louis Stevenson expressed it, "fundamentally at enmity with joy."

Translations of Zola's works were condemned here, one publisher being imprisoned, but there is no discordant voice now that Zola is dead. People, while mostly maintaining their reprobation of his works, regard their author as a brave and upright man, who dared and suffered much in the noblest of human causes at a time when many shrank from the ordeal.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 4.—Arrivals at the Hotel Savoy this week included:

Mr. and Mrs. McLellan, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sully, New York.
S. B. Frost, New York.
G. E. Beers, New York.
V. B. Moler, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris, Chicago.
A. R. Marsh, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The majority of the well-known American visitors are now in Scotland shooting. The Bradley Martins, the Carnegies, and others owning Scotch estates are having a continual round of house parties, which are largely attended.

When King Edward and the Court leave Balmoral Oct. 9 there will probably be a great exodus from the north in anticipation of a brilliant season in London, where the Prince and Princess of Wales have already taken up their residence.

President Roosevelt's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, was among the prominent Americans who visited the United States Embassy here this week. She is staying with friends in the country, and expects to start for home in the middle of the month.

NEWS NOTES FROM PARIS

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—There seems to be a curious belief among Paris correspondents of the English press that the fate of "the Cabinet of Country Doctors" will be sealed at the first day of the coming reassembling of the Chambers. This belief is based on the assumption that all France deems itself outraged at the manner in which the associations law was enforced; that the allied Republican factions now realize their mistake and desire the recall of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and that the head of the late "Cabinet of Republican Defense" must return in order to preserve the work of his administration from ruin by healing the wounds on the face of French sensibility inflicted by the remorseless Combes.

There is a very pertinent objection to this mode of thought. By the vote of the Deputies before the obnoxious law was executed through Presidential decrees, by a vote after such procedure had begun to be employed, and by a signed manifesto of a large majority of the Deputies upholding Dr. Combes and his colleagues, the Chamber stands committed to the policy of bringing the orders under Government control or dispersing their congregations.

The country at large by the last general election, by the resolutions recently adopted by an overwhelming majority of departmental legislatures, is committed to the same policy, and not without enthusiasm in the execution thereof.

French history does not turn backward. If, for certain reasons of Ministerial expediency, not as yet, however, visible to the observer, Dr. Combes is to be supplanted by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the latter will take up the work where he finds it, and not where he left it last Spring.

The Combes Government has been an active and eager child of its predecessor. But it may be thought wise to allow the parent to perform further tasks which require more patience, diplomacy, and infinitely more tact than are required to execute a law made by the parent.

The silence of the Holy Father on the question of the enforced closure of the establishments of the orders is easily explained by the fact that his only grounds for objection would have been the Falloux law of 1850 and the Concordat of 1801. The former does not concern him, as he is not a Frenchman. The latter he could hardly invoke, as such an appeal would invite from the French Government an opinion as to present status of that agreement made between the Vatican and Napoleon. The question now is, Will the Government on its own account broach the question of the Concordat?

It is believed that it will. The only logical outcome of the associations law is disestablishment. With disestablishment will pass away the French Embassy at the Vatican.

The postponement by the Government of the consecration of the Bishops of Annecy and Carcassonne shows that Dr. Combes will have something important to announce when the Chambers meet.

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Gen. de Galliffet and the Socialists.

Although Gen. de Galliffet has hardly acted in a gracious manner toward his former colleagues in the Ministry, and although there is considerable fiction mingled with fact in his memoirs, he is, nevertheless, too harshly treated by the Socialist press, which has raked up the old subject of his barbarity during the Commune.

As a matter of fact, de Galliffet, by his quick action, prevented a second outbreak among the Communards, and by the instant execution of eighty prisoners very likely avoided a hand-to-hand struggle between the troops and the unarmed Communards in his charge, which could only have ended in indiscriminate slaughter.

This is the plain truth of the tragedy which took place at La Muette in 1871. And this is the reason why de Galliffet refused the commandership of the Legion of Honor offered him by M. Thiers for his bravery in suppressing the Commune.

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A New Russian Loan to be Announced.

There are rumors on the Paris Bourse that Russia contemplates issuing a new loan for $200,000,000, which will be offered simultaneously here, in Berlin, and Vienna about Nov. 1. This information has no particular importance outside of financial circles, except for the fact that it will seriously interfere with the plans of M. Rouvier, the French Minister of Finance, who is sadly in need of the undivided support of the Paris market for certain domestic financial schemes.

There will undoubtedly be a French loan for about 1,000,000,000f., wholly for the purpose of consolidating the floating debt and turning it into a perpetual rente at 3 per cent.

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The Kalatan Affair.

The story sent out by a European news agency that British troops have been sent to occupy Kalatan, which is a feudal State of Siam, has been promptly denied by Downing Street. Still, the tale was plausible enough to excite French publicists. The facts of the case are sufficient to draw forth an important expression of opinion here, for, as is well known, Franco-Siamese relations are not of the most cordial nature just now.

Le Figaro regards the sending of 300 Sikhs to act as a body guard for the Sultan as "the convenient instrument of a policy which endeavors to save appearances by grasping realities."

On the whole, the consensus of opinion is that France should not show herself greatly interested. "Yet," inquires Henri des Houx in Le Français, "why should the English Governor of Singapore plant down British troops for the virtual occupation of Siamese territory? The King [of Siam] had better take counsel and loyally fulfill the engagements made to France before he commits himself to the devouring perfidy of Albion. Above all, let him turn away his face from Japan, which is another ogre quite as gluttonous as England."

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The Duc d'Orleans and the Victoria Caricature.

Now that the Duc d'Orléans has decided to shake the dust of Albion's shores permanently from his feet by the sale of his English estate it seems proper to give the true story of his estrangement from the British royal family and the causes of English detestation.

It has often been denied that the Bourbon-Orléans pretender really wrote to the artist Willette congratulating him on his infamous caricatures in the Album "Les Anglisch." Here is Willette's own story, just published in Le Matin.

"The Duc d'Orléans wrote me that my 'coups de crayon' were as good as sword thrusts, and that he complimented me. This was amiable, but nothing more. Ah, if I had been an Orléanist I should have put this flattering document in a frame, but I am a Republican."

He adds that hosts of people trooped to his dwelling in quest of the letter, and he continues:

"Every dealer in autographs made his appearance here. All offered large sums for it, but they were not the only ones. Fervent royalists competed with them. They were all prepared to pay any price for the unlucky scrap of paper. But I was no longer in possession of it. I had hastened to return it to the Duc, leaving him every opportunity of issuing a contradiction if he chose. But he did not avail himself of the chance, preferring to bow to the storm, and he was right, as in life it is always better to assume full responsibility for one's acts."

THE OBSERVER.

BOERS' VISIT TO THE KAISER

It Is Said to be Certain That it Will Take Place—His Majesty Interested in Burghers' War Tactics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Official circles and the members of the Government look forward to the visit of the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and de la Rey with concern, and anti-British demonstrations are feared.

I learn that, in spite of contrary reports, Emperor William took the initiative in extending an invitation to the Generals to come to Berlin, contrary to the wishes of Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor. The Emperor's desire to see the Generals, however, has no political motive. His Majesty is greatly interested in Boer tactics, and wishes to see the men who fought in the recent war.

It is safe to predict that the Generals will be received by the Emperor. Should the British Ambassador decline to introduce them, he will nevertheless be compelled to be present at the interview, according to official etiquette.

BOERS' BELIEF IN PRAYER.

It Is Said That the Day of Intercession in England Had the Effect of Causing Them to Lose Confidence.

According to some of the correspondents of London papers who went through the South African war, it was not the series of victories which resulted from the tactics of Lord Roberts, not the surrender of Cronje, not the entry of the British troops into Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, which caused the Boers first to lose their belief that they were bound to succeed.

It was the news, which spread like wildfire among the burghers, in spite of all the efforts of their clergymen and leaders to hush it up, that the British nation had set apart a day in order to pray to the Almighty for the success of its cause in South Africa.

This solemn Day of Intercession was Feb. 11, 1900. Of course the Boers did not know anything about it until some time afterward, but when the news reached them, its effect was, it is stated, extraordinary. The great majority of the burghers, until then, did not believe that the British had any faith in the efficacy of prayer. That the men who were fighting them were also convinced of the justice of their cause and could ask God for His aid was a staggering blow.

And then the Boers began to discuss a remarkable coincidence—the fact that on the day when the British nation collectively prayed for Divine aid Gen. French crossed into Boer territory on the expedition which soon afterward resulted in the raising of the siege of Kimberley, the first of the besieged towns which was relieved by the British troops.

From that day on Great Britain's arms prevailed. The Boers lost one advantage after another, and the word again went around among the burgher camps that this extraordinary change in the position of affairs had followed the Day of Intercession in the United Kingdom. The effect, as one writer says, was overwhelming. He adds:

"Without the least affectation this intercession in the day of punishment was regarded by many [of the Boers] as the most terrible, as well as the latest expected, weapon that the English could use, and among even the most irreligious there ran a sudden foreboding of ill."

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PLANS.

He Will Attend Mr. Carnegie's Installation at St. Andrews—To Receive More Honorary Degrees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador here, will leave Berlin for Oxford on Monday.

Mr. White will attend the installation of Andrew Carnegie as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, and, with Messrs. Bryce and Morley, will receive a doctor's degree. It will be the sixth time this degree has been conferred on Mr. White.

It is stated that Mr. Carnegie's address will cause a sensation in the educational world. He will strongly express himself against classical education and in favor of instruction in the applied sciences.

Leading professors and public men of Berlin are making preparations to honor Ambassador White before his retirement. It is still undecided what form the manifestation will take. The Ambassador has refused loving cups and declined to attend a dinner in his honor planned by the United States Consuls in Germany.

Mrs. White, at the first meeting of the season of the American Woman's Club, gave an address on Friesland.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Ambassador White was officially notified yesterday that Oxford would confer on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at the celebration of the Bodleian Library tercentenary.

Mr. White has received a most kind letter from President Roosevelt regarding his retirement from the post of Ambassador to Germany. The President's letter inclosed another marked, "To be opened on your seventieth birthday."

GERMAN CABINET CHANGES.

It Is Said that Baron von Rheinbaben Will Become Minister of the Interior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—From a well-informed source I learn that important Ministerial changes will take place in the near future.

The Imperial Minister of the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, will become President of the Province of Posen, and will be succeeded by Baron von Rheinbaben, now Prussian Minister of Finance. The latter position will be taken by Herr Delbrueck, now Mayor of Danzig.

BERLIN COURT FRIGHTENED.

Accused Money Lender Mentioned the Name of a "High Personage" and Received a Nominal Sentence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A remarkable case recently engaged the attention of one of the Berlin courts.

A well-known money lender named Pariser, having clients in the highest circles, was accused by one of them of excessive charges. When the case was tried Pariser created a sensation by mentioning the name of a high personage as one of his clients.

Thereupon the court hastily adjourned the case, and a conference was held in a neighboring room with Pariser. It was decided that the money lender should allow himself to be sent to an insane asylum for three months.

Pariser now drives every day to the asylum and spends two hours there.

GERMAN VIEW OF TRUSTS.

The Opinion Expressed that the American System Must Be Adopted.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, in an article in the Praussische Jahrbuecher, (Prussian Year Book,) says:

"If Germany is to hold her place in international competition she must reorganize her industries on the grand scale of the American trust system, abandoning the syndicates just as the American industries discarded pooling agreements fifteen years ago. The German manufacturers are beginning to recognize this. The textile manufacturers are now interchanging ideas, looking to the unification of that industry. The conclusions are that syndicates hinder the progress of technical skill and production, weaken Germany's position as a competitor in the world's markets, and produce an unfair distribution of wealth. Trusts mean the progress of technical appliances, reduction of the costs of production to a minimum, increase in wages, and the heightening of the competitive power of the United States in the world's markets."

Dr. Schacht adds that the evils of the trusts must be dealt with legislatively.

SENTENCED FOR LESE MAJESTE.

German Farmer Expressed Doubt as to the Kaiser's Piety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A farmer named Meier has been sentenced at Strasburg to two months' imprisonment for lèse majesté.

At a dinner a pastor named Klepsel declared that the Martinique catastrophe was God's punishment of godless France. In Germany, he said, such a misfortune was impossible, as the Emperor was Godfearing and pious.

Meier made disparaging remarks in regard to the piety of the Kaiser and the Court, and these remarks were regarded as insulting.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY.

It Is Finished and Will Be Produced Some Time This Season.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Hauptmann has finished his new play, "Der Arme Heinrich." He read it to a circle of friends this week, and its first performance will take place this season, but no date has been determined upon.

Francesco Dandrade has bought a villa in Herzberg, where his home will be when he is not singing.

Signora Duse will sail for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm Oct. 7.

SWISS CONVERTS TO MORMONISM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Reports come from Switzerland of the rapid spread of Mormonism in that country. In spite of a warning issued by the Swiss Government, many Mormons from Switzerland have gone to Utah. A letter received from there contains an appeal to the Swiss not to go to America, as the treatment accorded to the immigrants by the Mormons is pitiful.

Retrial in Leipziger Bank Case.

LEIPSIC, Germany, Oct. 4.—In the proceedings for a revision of the judgment of the lower court in the case of the failure of the Leipziger Bank in June, 1901, the Imperial Tribunal to-day acquitted Herr Bodel, President of the Board of Overseers, (who was sentenced to pay a fine of about $3,750,) and Herr Exner, manager of the bank, (who was condemned to five years' penal servitude and five years' deprivation of civil rights,) of some of the breaches of trust charged against them, quashed the judgment on other points and ordered a retrial of the defendants.

Wintry Weather in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Unusually wintry weather prevails in Germany. Berlin had its first ice yesterday and heavy snow fell in the Swabian Alps. The temperature sank this morning in Eastern Saxony to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. In the mountains between Saxony and Bohemia 10 degrees Fahrenheit were registered.

AN AMAZING STORY FROM THE VATICAN.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The resourceful Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, has again been the central figure in an intrigue the details of which are transpiring among the minor officials in the entourage of the Holy Father.

A year ago a story was sent out by a news agency, which occasionally has close intimacy with the servants of the antechamber, to the effect that the Pope had by testament bequeathed his high office to the Cardinal. Such a document read out at the election of Leo's successor would undoubtedly have produced signal effect, although its legality could not be maintained by canon law. But with the publicity given the document its moral and sentimental effect was rendered naught. It is now alleged that last August Cardinal Rampolla induced the Pope to sign a document announcing the abdication of the Holy Father in favor of the Secretary of State, and summoning a conclave, which, in accordance with the doctrine of infallibility, would have been obliged to ratify the choice.

The Vatican possesses two printing houses. One is in the Sextus V. gallery, where all public documents and books are printed. The other is in a secluded building in the gardens, and is under the personal direction of the Pope's major domo. All workmen in the latter place are obliged to take the oath of secrecy, for here are printed the Pope's letters to the Bishops and all diplomatic and political matter.

On Sept. 10 the private secretary of Cardinal Rampolla brought to the press in the garden a document which he said must be set up at once. The men were busy with other work, and so the director sent to the Sextus Gallery for three compositors. Owing to a curious oversight, no oath was administered to them.

It so happened that one of the new men owed his position to a certain Cardinal, recently "silenced" by Rampolla, and when he had finished his work he went to his benefactor and told him the contents of the document.

The document was a deed of conveyance of the tiara to the Secretary of State written out in Cardinal Rampolla's handwriting and signed by the Pope. His Holiness, after announcing his abdication, (which is a right legally recognised by canon law,) set forth that his policy should not be changed at the time of his future death. He addresses each Cardinal by epistle, and, reminding him of the decision of the Oecumenical Council of 1870, entreats him not to oppose his choice of a successor which is reposed in the prelate best qualified to perpetuate the policy of Leo XIII., Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State.

Now that this intrigue will soon be common talk, and must therefore miscarry, it will be interesting to see what will be the next move of the ambitious "uncrowned Pope."

BERLIN'S POLICE SYSTEM

Different from the System Here or That of London and Paris.

EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN

Questions Which Had to be Answered to Satisfy the Representative of German Law—Salaries Paid the Police.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Ex-Police Commissioner Andrews of New York, when he went to Berlin to study the police system of the German capital, found a force differently constituted from that of London or Paris. For the police of Berlin, like other cities of Prussia, is practically under the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

The Berlin populace, liberal in its political tendencies and imbued with a spirit of home rule, does not take kindly to this State supervision, and disputes of various kinds between the city and the police in recent years have occurred frequently. According to the agreement between the State and the city, the State is required to pay the expenses of the Police Department. On the other hand, the city pays 2 marks 50 pfennigs per capita, and also furnishes the necessary police buildings free of charge.

Broadly speaking, the police force of Berlin is divided into various departments, such as political police, uniformed police, known as Schutzmannschaft, building police, sanitary police, river police, &c. One of the most important functions of the political police is to watch all foreigners who come to this city. Every house keeper or hotel keeper is required to report the names of arriving strangers within three days. What this means may be seen from an experience which befell a young American who came to Berlin after a tour through Europe.

AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE.

He came here to study medicine. Not caring to stay at a large hotel for seven or eight months, he hunted up a room in the central part of the city, which he engaged at the moderate rate of 36 marks, or $9, a month.

Two days after he had taken up his quarters the landlady informed him that he must give a registration certificate to the police. This he was quite willing to do. The paper was filled out with the name of the man, his profession, his native city, the date of his birth, and the name of the people from whom he rented the room. This paper was presumably given to the police by the landlady, for the next day she politely informed the young doctor that he must present himself to the police at a certain office with his passport.

Next morning accordingly he went to the designated office not far from his dwelling, and made himself known to the officer in charge. The latter looked at the passport and said:

"You live at this address?"

"Yes."

"And your name is—"

"Henry Somers."

"Your business is student?"

"Yes."

"How long do you intend to remain here?"

"I don't know. Perhaps six months; perhaps longer; perhaps not so long."

At this the officer stared hard at the American.

"Ha! You don't know?"

And the official wrote assiduously for a moment on a formidable looking blank.

"Where were you born?"

"In New Orleans, in America."

"What is your father's name?"

"Richard Somers."

"His business?"

"He is a doctor."

"What was your mother's maiden name?"

"Jane Harrison."

"Where do you come from now?"

"From St. Petersburg."

"How long were you there?"

"I don't remember; perhaps five days."

"Were you ever in Berlin before?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"Two years ago."

"Where have you studied—in Germany?"

"No."

"You have been all the time in New Orleans?"

"No; I have been in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Montreal, and Hackensack, N. J."

Here the official wrote with great eagerness for several minutes, and, having filled one blank to overflowing, rummaged for some time among dusty tomes and files for more blanks. Having found them he returned to his desk, stared at the passport with its red seal for several minutes longer, and then returned to his questioning.

"How long have you been on the journey since you left New Orleans?"

"I don't know exactly. I think about four months."

"And you live in the [illegible]

"Yes."

"What number?"

"1,570."

"What floor?"

"Second."

"Left or right?"

"Left."

"What name?"

"At Frau Köhler's."

After more writing, which consumed about ten minutes, the astute officer again looked over the passport, and surveyed what he had himself written with evident satisfaction. Then he added:

"New Orleans; that is in France?"

The American again assured him that the city of New Orleans was in America, in a country generally known as the United States, and after some doubtful glances at the passport the policeman allowed him to depart.

THE DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

Watching foreigners or suspected anarchists is not the only duty of the Berlin police. Two of its important functions are to control societies and to supervise the press. As to the first, no new societies can be formed or meetings held without a permit from the police.

The force of this stringent regulation was again brought to mind this week in Cologne. According to the Prussian law no woman is allowed to speak in political or semi-political meetings. At the congress of the German Society for Social Reform, of which an ex-Minister of the Interior is President, a Miss Simon was prevented from reading a paper on the ground that such would be a violation of the "Vereinsgesetz."

On the other hand, the press law requires that newspapers shall daily send to the police a copy of all issues published. The police also supervise all plays presented at the theatres. In 1900 the police held up 216 plays, of which number, however, 188 were finally allowed to be performed.

The work of the uniformed police consists mainly in watching the streets of the city and attending to the public safety. In recent years the traffic in the streets has greatly increased, and the police have found some difficulty to cope with it.

Not every one can become a Captain or high officer on the Berlin police force. To obtain such a position special qualifications are needed. A person must be at least twenty-four years old, and not be over thirty, he must have received a first-class education, and bring proof of having a yearly income of at least 1,800 marks. At the end of a police preparatory course the applicant, or "anwaerter," must pass a final examination, both verbally and in writing. He is then either made a police lieutenant or criminal commissioner.

The following salaries are paid to police officers: Police Colonel, 6,000 to 8,000 marks, (from $1,500 to $2,000;) police Major, 3,600 to 5,000 marks, ($900 to $1,200;) Lieutenants from 2,700 to 4,000 marks, ($620 to $1,000.) Ordinary policemen receive a salary of from 1,200 to 1,800 marks, ($300 to $450.) A person to receive a position on the police force must have rendered military duty, and not be over thirty-five years old. Permanent employment is given after a year of probation.

THE QUESTION OF HOURS.

As in New York, the question of how many hours the police of Berlin shall be on duty has been also a problem here. At present a five-day system prevails. The uniformed police force is divided into five sections, which change off with each other every five days.

The following day service is performed: First day consists of fourteen and one-half hours' service, from 7:30 in the morning to 10 in the evening; two hours and half being given for dinner; second day, seventeen and one-half hours' service, from 7:30 in the morning to 1 next morning; third day, policeman is free from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 12:45 midnight; the fourth day is like the second, and the fifth day is free from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till 7 o'clock the next morning.

The five-day service was introduced because it was found that fewer men are needed on duty in the daytime than in the evening.

Berlin policemen, after ten years' service, are entitled to a pension of 450 marks, ($112.50,) which after thirty years' service, becomes 800 marks ($200) annually.

The most important part of the Berlin police department is the criminal police. A complete reorganization of it was made necessary because corruption had crept into it. The implication of two police officials in the notorious Sternberg case, who were found guilty of perjury and bribery, is still in mind. The duties of the criminal police are manifold, but on the whole do not differ from those in other European cities.

While formerly only those who had served in the army were accepted for the criminal service, since the Sternberg case people from private life are also taken. As the corruption in the department was partly due to the inadequate salaries paid, the pay of the men has been raised.

The functions of the Berlin police department are greater and more extended than in any other metropolis of the world. Nothing can be done here without police permission—to put out a sign or ride a bicycle, you must first obtain a permit. Among the numerous duties of the police is to see that cleanliness is observed in factories, that the building laws are carried out, that Sunday laws are followed. In short, every line of human activity or business has to submit to a police interference which would be unendurable in America.

EDWARD T. HEYN.

WARSHIP IN THE BOSPHORUS.

Grand Duke Nicholas Arrives at Constantinople in a Russian Ironclad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—Excited comment has been caused by the fact that the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived here on the Russian ironclad Georgi Pobledonosetz, which, owing to the insistence of Russia, was permitted at the last moment to pass the naval forts. The warship anchored in full view of the Yildiz Kiosk. The Censor suppressed all mention of the word "ironclad," but the Mussulman population was deeply impressed by what was regarded as another instance of Russia overriding the clause of the Berlin Treaty, which closes the Bosphorus to foreign warships.

The Sultan is showing extraordinary attention to the Grand Duke, and is treating him on the same footing as a sovereign.

Ambassador Tower's Visit to England.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 4.—Ambassador Tower starts for England to-day to meet his wife.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

Paris newspapers are commenting on another outbreak of lunacy which one of that city's strongest men, a gladiator named Calmesnil, had the other day. The results of this attack are said to have been disastrous to several policemen. Calmesnil, who originally came from Marseilles, has been several times confined in asylums, but he always managed to leave these establishments in order to give exhibitions of his muscular powers at fairs. He was of a gang of roughs who broke into an imitation casino at Bicêtre recently and tried to sack the place. The policeman on duty sent for help, and when the district chief arrived he was immediately knocked down by Calmesnil, who had imbibed twenty glasses of absinthe. He jumped about the place looking for policemen, smashed several windows, broke up chairs, and was preparing to demolish everything and anybody when a rush was made at him by about six policemen who had arrived to reinforce the other. After a fearful struggle the madman was bound and carried off. Some of his confederates turned out to rescue him, but they were overcome, and two of them were arrested. Calmesnil is now at the Depot, and it is likely that he will be again sent to an asylum. The man only returned from the Transvaal a few months ago. He had fought as a volunteer on the Boer side, and landed in France with 1,000f. in his pocket. While waiting for an engagement as a gladiator the fellow has caroused daily with the desperadoes of Bicêtre, who had planned the sack of the mock casino of that rather dangerous district.

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According to a German paper, officers of the second grade receiving pay of $1,250 per annum are not allowed to marry unless they can show that they have a private annual income of $375. Lieutenants must have an income of $625. The officer has also to make a declaration that he is not in debt, and that the lady he proposes to marry is solvent. Private soldiers must have, in addition to their pay, an income of at least $37.50 a year. Should they marry a foreigner they are supposed to have twice that amount, as no foreign young woman could possibly equal a German "hausfrau," in the opinion of the military authorities, in thriftiness and domestic economy.

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All this month Paris has heard a great deal about the movements of the Shah, his Ministers, and official attendants. A lady journalist has been exceedingly wroth thereat. The cause of her anger is that while everybody has been writing and talking about the Shah, nothing is said concerning the women of Persia, either of high or low degree. Nobody has troubled to say a word or to give any information about the ladies or the bourgeoises of Teheran. The lady journalist accordingly undertakes to fill up the void. She insists that Persian women are among the most graceful, the most accomplished, and the most intellectual of Oriental females. In the upper class, however, the peculiar education of Persian girls tends to make them rather silly. They are handed over to a narrow-minded, ignorant mollo badji, or governess, until they are ready for matrimony.

NEW NAVAL DIVISION IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Six Warships Will Constitute the Force and Will be Placed Under the Command of Admirals Higginson and Coghlan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Moody has issued the following order, creating the new Caribbean division, directed to Admirals Higginson and Coghlan:

"The Caribbean division, United States Naval force, North Atlantic Station, under the command of the second in command, has been established with headquarters at Culebra, Porto Rico, and you will assume command of that division.

"The folowing-named vessels have been detailed for this duty: Olympia, flagship; Montgomery, Detroit, Marietta, Machias, and Panther.

"The duties of the division include, so far as pertains to the navy, the safeguarding of American interests in those countries that border on the Caribbean, the cultivating of friendly relations with their people, the protecting of American citizens resident there in property or other rights, the carrying out of the provisions of the existing treaties, and in general exercising legitimate interest toward the maintenance of peace in these regions.

"The commanding officer of the naval station, Porto Rico, will be kept informed of the itinerary of the division commander in order that vessels of this force may quickly communicate with the division commander through the commandant at San Juan, who will expedite the transmission of all messages."

Admiral Coghlan has been assigned to command of this division.

HAITI'S PORTS OPEN.

The Blockade Proclaimed by the Provisional Government Is Not Effective.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A dispatch has been received here from the commander of the German cruiser Vineta announcing that he recently visited Gonaives and St. Marc, Haiti, and did not find an effective blockade. He adds that the Hamburg steamer Valencia entered Gonaives and cleared from that port without hindrance.

The Haytian Consulate at Hamburg, Sept. 9, announced that the provisional Government of Haiti had closed the ports of Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix to foreign ships in consequence of the disturbed condition of the island. The towns mentioned were understood to be in the hands of the revolutionists, whose headquarters were at Gonaives.

Commander Pateh of the United States cruiser Montgomery reported Sept. 26 to the Navy Department at Washington that the blockade of the Haitian ports was not effective.

DOMINICAN EXPORT LAW.

Goods Properly Shipped Will Be Exempt from Duties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—According to Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, the Dominician Government has enacted a law by which all exports, before leaving the country, must be examined by officers of the Government and, if found to be damaged, must be confiscated and a fine imposed on the exporters. If goods are not properly marked and prepared for shipment, they will be so marked and the exporter will be fined accordingly.

Articles in good condition will be free from export duties for a period of twenty-five years. Bags used for the shipment of coffee, sugar, and cocoa will only pay 50 per cent. of the present duty. Sugar, according to the Minister, has been declared by the Dominican Government free of export duties for twenty-five years.

APPEAL TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Federal Party of Porto Rico Dissatisfied with an Election Law Decision.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 4.—The Supervisor of Elections recently requested the Executive Council to rule that Section 16 of the election law decided that the party polling the largest vote at the last election is entitled to the majority of Judges. The Commissioner of Education, who was the only American member present, voted with the Republicans.

The Federals are indignant and have cabled to President Roosevelt.

British Transport Grounded.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 4.—The British transport Aurania, Capt. King, which is coming to Bermuda to convey Boer prisoners to South Africa, ran ashore while entering the harbor. Assistance has been sent to her, and it is expected she will be floated to-night.

WIDENING LONDON BRIDGE.

New Parapets Being Built in Order to Relieve the Congested Traffic.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Englishman is so proverbially conservative that it will surprise most Americans to learn that the London authorities are at last "doing something" in regard to the London Bridge problem. Any visitor to the British metropolis who has seen the crowds walking across this historic structure on their way to the London Bridge railway stations after office hours will agree that it is high time that measures be taken to relieve the congested traffic. The Tower Bridge has not lessened this congestion in the slightest degree, and London Bridge still continues the great artery by which workers in the City who live in the suburbs south of London make the first stage in their homeward journey.

About two years ago a scheme for the widening of the bridge without altering the main structure was suggested. This scheme has been adopted practically in its entirety, and work on it has been begun. The plan consists in the building of much widened parapets, which will not only greatly increase the width of the footpaths on each side of the bridge, but will also improve the appearance of the structure, giving it a finish which it does not possess now.

It is, of course, absolutely out of the question to close the great bridge even for a day, and so temporary girder bridges have been placed in position for carrying the foot traffic while the alteration of the permanent footway is being effected.

Big Fire in Hongkong.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Hong Kong, which, however, lacks confirmation, says an extensive fire has occurred in the native quarter of the city, and that some foreign houses were damaged by the flames. The fire, it is said, is probably an ordinary outbreak, such as is frequent among the bamboo huts of the natives.

Martial Law in Natal Repealed.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Oct. 4.—The repeal of martial law in Natal was gazetted to-day.

Prince in an Automobile Accident.

ATHENS, Oct. 4.—Crown Prince Constantin of Greece was painfully, but not dangerously, injured to-day by the overturning of a motor car in which he was riding, near Villatator. His head and face were cut. His companion, an engineer, sustained more serious injuries.

Mozart's Opera "Zaide" Produced.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The hitherto unacted opera "Zaide," composed by Mozart when he was twenty-four years old, was presented at the Imperial Opera House to-night. The scene is laid in ancient Greece. Some parts only of the work proved a great success. The critics do not believe the opera will have a long stage life.

American Exhibitors Disappointed.

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 4.—The prizes at the International Exhibition here have been awarded. The American exhibitors are all greatly disappointed. They consider that they were discriminated against and that they merited better awards.

CUBAN SUMMER RESORTS

Marianao, a Suburb of Havana, Draws the Crowd Now.

United States Minister Squiers Has His Residence There—Large Numbers of Cubans Visit American Resorts.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Every steamer from the north is bringing back large numbers of Cubans who went to the States early in the season to spend the heated months at some of the Summer resorts, preferably Long Branch and Saratoga, which have never lost their charm for Cubans. When the family discusses the Summer trip it is taken for granted that they think of one of those two places as their destination.

Many Cubans remain in Havana during the Summer by choice, and a very large number go to resorts in the vicinity. Fashions in Summer resorts change here as they do in our own country. Two decades ago Cerro was the ultra-fashionable resort, although what its attractions were beyond its society is a mystery which I have tried in vain to fathom. Nevertheless it was to that suburb, not outside of the city limits, that the most exclusive of the old aristocracy went to spend three or four months of the year in the handsome old houses which line the Calzada. Cerro is a trifle higher than the city and so a little cooler, but very little.

Many of those old families had their residence in that suburb the year round, and still live there. There was very great wealth among them in those days, as is shown by the magnificent old houses, some of which now remind us of the old Southern mansions in our own country whose glory has long since departed.

At present Marianao is the principal Summer resort. It is on the same dusty highway that Cerro is, but several miles further from the city. Whereas Cerro is almost entirely on that highway, Marianao is more spread out, and has its handsome houses on half a dozen streets. The fashionable Havana colony now transfers its society from the capital to Marianao at the first approach of Summer, very much as the New York "four hundred" does to Newport. Marianao is very much higher in altitude than the city, and very much cooler. It is two miles or more from the beach; however, that beach is so unhealthy that no one lives there excepting fishermen and those that keep the stores for them. The Marianao people drive down for their bath in the surf and for breakfast at the yacht club. By the by, the yacht club has only two or three small boats—since the war it has not possessed a yacht.

As in the case of Cerro, many people live there the year round. Among these is United States Minister Squiers. Every morning he travels the ten miles between his house and the legation on the Prado behind a pair of stout mules. The family intend living there during their entire stay here, and have leased the palatial house in which they live for a considerable period. The house belongs to a Cuban millionaire, who has not occupied it for some years. He and his family divide their time between their town house, their Fifth Avenue home, and one of the large New York hotels. Sometimes they may be seen at a Summer resort in the States. The gentleman is an invalid and his eight-year-old daughter, who is noted in Cuba for her beauty, her dress, and her carriages, is her father's "right-hand man," engaging traveling accommodations, paying bills, &c. This would be remarkable, even for an American girl of her age, but a Cuban girl is not taught such independence, as a rule, so it is almost wonderful. A Cuban told me of this with great pride in his countrywomen.

When Mr. Squiers was looking about for a suitable house for his family, he saw this one, and at once decided that it pleased him very much. The owner heard of this, and, having a great admiration for Americans, offered the house to America's Minister. Mr. Squiers naturally thought that, as this was the usual courteous expression, it meant no more than at other times, when a Cuban offers his house, so he proceeded to make arrangements for engaging the house, thereby deeply offending the owner, who thought that if the house was accepted it should be on his own terms—a gift for the time it was used.

Before leaving entirely the subject of Cuban Summer resorts I must mention the queer little village of Cejunar, on the Gulf coast, five miles to the east of Morro Castle, and three miles over the mountains from Guanabacoa, its railroad and electric road station. It is crowded between a mountain and a little cove, with a beautiful sandy beach, and consists of a collection of "bonios," or native huts, made of palms with thatched roof. There are only half a dozen houses of more pretentious size, yet in Summer a number of Havana's "four hundred" congregate there to enjoy the breezes and bathing. Under the shadow of the little old tower, reared centuries ago, the English landed there one Summer day a hundred and forty years ago. But those foreigners did not come for pleasure.

Each morning the men drive to Guanabacoa over the mountain road of beautiful white macadam to take the electric car, which has roused that little old town out of its slumber of centuries, and in a few minutes they are in the midst of the business life of the city. The day is past when Cuba's aristocracy is composed entirely of the leisure class of planters; in these days among the aristocracy are often found the pushing business men.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

CASTRO FACES A CRISIS.

WILEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Oct. 4.—As proof that President Castro is in a critical situation in Venezuela, a high official of the Government, who has just landed here, reports that President Castro's wife has deposited her jewelry at the Spanish Légation in Caracas.

A part of the revolutionary army occupied Villa de Cura Friday, and is now marching on Valencia. President Castro is still at Los Teques.

It is known on official authority that the revolutionary leader Matos has sent a letter to President Castro, in which he suggests that the President make an inspection of the revolutionary forces in order to convince himself that it is a material impossibility for him to resist them successfully. What answer President Castro made to this letter has not been divulged.

GUATEMALA HOLDS ALOOF.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 4.—The Central America Court of Compulsory Arbitration has been installed here. Guatemala, however, has refused to participate.

It is rumored that a secret understanding has been arrived at between the delegates as to the action to be taken by the republics in the event of Colombia attacking Nicaragua.

U. S. TROOPS IN CUBA

Question of Their Withdrawal Is Much Discussed There.

One Rumor Says the Men in Blue on the Island May Be Sent to Panama.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 29.—Quite the most-talked-of subject during the past few days has been the publication of President Palma's desire for the withdrawal of the United States troops and the subsequent news that Mr. Root has taken the matter under consideration.

For some time it has been rumored here that the troops were about to be taken away. Indeed, when the Stars and Stripes went down in May and the main body of troops sailed to the north the few left were provided with rations for a very short time. It was generally thought then by the troops themselves and others equally uninformed that they, too, would be gone by now; but they are still here.

All of us knew more than a month ago that as long as any American soldiers remained, as long as our flag floated over the headquarters of the Colonel, just west of the city, or over the rude wooden buildings known as Cabaña Barracks, situated just back of the old fortress of the same name, or over the little post at the entrance of the Bay of Cienfuegos, or side by side with the Cuban colors over the Morro Castle of Santiago de Cuba—as long as these remained the Cuban President would feel his movements embarrassed. He did not say so at that time, but it was the general impression given by those that stood about him. Now that he himself has said so, there can be no doubt that it is so.

At present there are all kinds of rumors afloat as to the disposition of the troops now here, though just what the foundation for any of them is cannot be discovered. The rumors may be due to the fact that it would be dangerous to the health of the men, long accustomed to the tropics as they are, to be taken north in Winter, and all of them hope not to be left in the Southern States.

The one rumor most persistent is that the entire command will be sent over to form the Panama garrison as soon as the present diplomatic difficulties are settled; that these particular troops will be sent because they are already acclimated to the torrid zone.

But few of the soldiers are anxious to leave Cuba, even after several years of service here; the pay of 10 per cent. more than in the States is one reason for contentment, and the other is that service here counts for twice its actual length, so that a soldier serving here has less time to serve before he may retire than if he remained in the States.

Since May 20 the United States troops here have taken a very unobtrusive part in the affairs of the island; whereas before that time they were everywhere present, so now they are most retiring. For some time after the inauguration of the new republic an American uniform was rarely ever seen on the streets of Havana. Unless one knew there were troops of our country in the vicinity he would not have had the fact impressed on him by anything he might see on the street; nor would he now, for, though uniforms are not commonly worn now, occasionally they are. As time passed on it was seen that the appearance of the American uniform did not excite the anger that was at first expected. I have never heard of any demonstration whatever on account of one, with a single exception.

The incident happened at Santiago de Cuba. A number of soldiers, recruits for the companies stationed at Morro Castle, were landed from a New York steamship. The citizens did not understand that they were simply to fill vacancies, and, while they were allowed to pass unmolested—it never seems quite wise to interfere with the American soldier, especially when he appears in such numbers—feeling ran high against the power that was landing so many foreign soldiers on Cuban soil.

It took the people several days to learn the status of those soldiers, and in the meantime some heated remarks were made through the press and verbally.

When the forts are vacated by our troops they will be garrisoned by detachments of the Cuban artillery, which even now furnishes guard for the principal forts, Morro Castle, Principe Castle, and Cabaña Fortress, in which the main body is, and several other points.

Congress is now considering a bill to increase the number of its little army to three or four times its present strength. This increase seems a foregone conclusion in the minds of those high in power. The little army feels very proud at the prospect of forming the sole garrison of Havana; that there will be no other troops to dispute their title; though, as I have said before, the American troops are most unobtrusive, and lay absolutely no claim to forming any part of the city's garrison.

Officially neither officers nor men appear at any functions. Wherever they are invited it is in a personal not an official capacity.

Between American and Cuban soldiers there is the best of good feeling. Many of the latter understand English, and many of the former know enough Spanish to make themselves understood. The two are more united in their dislike for a policeman than in anything else, perhaps. More than once they have combined to rescue a fellow soldier when he had been arrested. It is doubtful if they took the trouble to investigate the right or wrong of the case.

Apropos of the rumored departure of the troops is the work of the American Aid Association. This association has sent fifteen or twenty people back to the States, people who seemed worthy objects and were yet unable to pay their way. The money was raised by subscriptions among the Americans in the city. Men who are willing to work are given employment on the electric line—hard work, digging, &c., but paying sufficient to keep away starvation. Those who do not care to work are ignored entirely, unless they are unable to do so, in which event they are cared for at the rate of 20 cents a day at the immigrant station.

Men are not the only ones in need of aid; these have been a number of women, some of these have been helped in the way of work, washing, sewing, &c. Some were the mothers of families, deserted by the fathers and husband, and but for timely aid given by the association would have fared badly.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

THE PANAMA SITUATION.

Admiral Casey Will Not Transport Combatants or Arms on the Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Casey, on board the Wisconsin, at Panama, dated Panama, Oct. 3:

"Have sent this communication to the American Consul at Panama:

"'Inform the Governor that while trains are running under the United States protection I must decline to transport any combatants, ammunition, or arms which might cause interruption of traffic or convert the line of transit into a theatre of hostilities.'"

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GRAVITY OF THE STRIKE SITUATION

Absolutely the only difference between the coal operators and President MITCHELL is the recognition of the United Mine Workers' organization. That was the sole point at issue when the President's conference ended, that alone stands in the way of an immediate resumption of mining.

Hasty and erroneous views of the case as submitted to President ROOSEVELT have found expression. It has been widely asserted that President MITCHELL made a fair offer of arbitration which the "coal barons" curtly refused to accept. The truth is that both parties to the controversy made an offer to submit to arbitration a part, and only a minor part, of existing differences.

President MITCHELL and the District Presidents of the union pledged themselves to recommend a resumption of work if President ROOSEVELT would appoint a tribunal of arbitration and the coal operators would consent to have its decision incorporated in "an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers," the scale of wages fixed by the tribunal to go into effect from the day on which mining is resumed. But this is an arbitration only as to wages and hours. The principle of recognition of the union is altogether excluded from the arbitration by the nature of the offer, the acceptance of which would be a full recognition of the union. That is, President MITCHELL asks the operators to give up their whole case, to abandon without reserve the one principle upon which they have taken their stand, and for which they have repeatedly declared they will fight to the end.

The operators, on their part, through President BAER, proposed an arbitration by Judges on these terms:

> We will add to our offer "to continue the wages existing at the time of strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance" this further condition: If the employers and employés at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances it shall be referred to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination.

In other words, the operators ask President MITCHELL to abandon the real though not the avowed object of the contest he is waging. In an arbitration of differences arising in individual collieries before Common Pleas Judges of the district in which the colliery is situated President MITCHELL and the United Mine Workers' organization would have no part. President MITCHELL has repeatedly declared that he is not fighting for a recognition of the union, but nobody is deceived by that statement. The demand for recognition is with him not less the real object of the struggle than the refusal to grant it is on the part of the operators the chief and fundamental principle.

As an antecedent condition of arbitration, therefore, each party has demanded the complete surrender of the other. It is not surprising that the President was deeply disappointed with this termination of the conference. In view of the increasingly grave situation created by the continuance of the coal strike it is our judgment that the operators would have been wisely guided if they had taken under consideration President MITCHELL'S offer. First, because, as men of education, of highly trained intelligence, and long business experience, they should be capable of a broader and wiser view of the controversy than President MITCHELL and, being better able than he to foresee the appalling public calamities in which the country will be involved through the prolongation of the coal strike, it may be demanded of them that they weigh the responsibilities of their actions more soberly than he. Second, because we believe the advantages accruing to them from non-recognition of the union, from destroying the union even, to be only apparent, not real. They may conquer the union, they may crush it. It will rise again, and the ugly spirit of the man who has been completely subjected to the will of another will engender further strikes and increase the bitterness and obstinacy with which they will be conducted.

From their consideration of Mr. MITCHELL'S offer there might have emerged a counter proposition. If they had said to the President that they would submit to a tribunal of his choosing the whole matter, asking the tribunal to determine what they should do, Mr. MITCHELL also submitting his whole case, coal mining to be resumed meanwhile under the conditions existing at the time the strike was ordered, they would, we think, have put themselves and their position beyond criticism from just-minded men. The decision of a tribunal of such high competence that the union should or should not be recognized would be certain to be taken upon grounds of public welfare and would satisfy public opinion.

It may be said that Mr. MITCHELL should have accepted the operators' offer, which would manifestly lead to a fair adjustment of wages and hours and the redress of grievances which, according to his professions, were the cause of the strike. The point here is that, in a far higher degree than is the case with the operators, the instinct of self-preservation forbids Mr. MITCHELL to yield. He would have lost his cause and destroyed himself by accepting the principle of individual colliery arbitration. We do not know that anybody has attributed to Mr. MITCHELL the degree of intelligence and public spirit that alone could have prompted such a surrender. Even from its most unwarrantable demands and from its most high-handed positions organized labor recedes only when it must recede. Mr. MITCHELL has adopted the policy of leading his union to the point where it will be compelled to yield.

President ROOSEVELT having failed to obtain the object of his conference, the situation is visibly more grave and threatening than before. He must now take further action to meet the responsibility he has assumed. Whatever view may be held as to the relative fairness of the offers made by the two parties to the strike there can be but one opinion concerning the demand made by the operators that an end be put to the reign of terror, violence, arson, and murder in the anthracite coal regions. To that demand there can be but one answer—immediate and full compliance. The necessary measures may be taken, apparently they must be taken, by the President of the United States, first by calling upon Gov. STONE to enforce the laws of Pennsylvania, and if he fails of his duty then to make use of the authority and powers vested in him by the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress. Coal will be mined when protection is afforded.

THE LAW.

We invite every reader of THE TIMES carefully to study the following provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, (Title 69, Sec. 5,299:)

> Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations.

The dominant question before the country and its President is the protection of the rights recited in this law and the repression of the violence in the coal regions by which these rights are for the time denied.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

It is a very interesting and significant organization, that of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, which held its sixth annual meeting in the Opera House last evening.

Primarily it was formed as a benefit society, to provide for the relief of members in case of sickness, for funeral expenses, and for life insurance in case of death. The fees are very moderate—$1 initiation and 50 cents per month. With these resources the association has met all the demands on its treasury, increased during the past year its insurance from $150 to $300, and has a reserve in hand of some $27,000. This is due, of course, to its steady and relatively rapid growth, but it is also aided by the policy of the company in the careful selection of its men, in the security of tenure for the deserving, and in the intelligent and consistent efforts of the company to preserve good feeling between it and its employés. In the latter regard, as pointed out by Mr. VREELAND, the President alike of the association and the company, the association has been extremely useful. The last year has also seen a very great advance in the promotion of the general purposes of the association through the adoption by the company of a system of pensions. This provides for pensions for men who have been in the employ of the company twenty years or more, at such rates that any employé entering the service at about twenty and complying with the condition of good service which secures his tenure is sure at the age of about forty to have a safe income for life of from $400 to $600. The influence of this fact upon the steadiness, efficiency, and morale of the force must necessarily be very strong, continuous, and cumulative. As an investment for the employer, we should say that it cannot well be excelled.

Of course, merely as an association for provision against the distress of illness and the misery of orphanhood and widowhood to the survivors of a man dependent on moderate wages this organization would be interesting. But it is evidently much more than that. It is a definite and effective force in the adjustment on satisfactory terms of the relations of capital and labor. With regard to this phase of its influence here is what President VREELAND has to say in his annual address:

> Since the existence of this association questions have arisen more than once involving the relations of capital and labor, and they have been settled amicably and to the perfect satisfaction of both parties to the issue, and without any of the wasteful expense that seems to be unavoidable with others.
>
> These frictions with us have left no wounds behind them. In fact, they have done more than anything else to foster and develop a mutual confidence between management and men that is as unique in its way as this organization itself. It has been proved to the men employed on this property that the open door of the management was not a mere name, but an actual fact. That we have been able, without wasteful loss, to adjust our differences becomes very significant when one considers, what the history of the last twenty years shows, that contests between capital and labor have cost the men the appalling sum of $257,863,487, and that employers in the same time, as the result of strikes, lost $122,731,121.
>
> It staggers imagination to consider what might have been wrought by the application of this princely sum, wasted so wantonly, if it had been applied to such ends as those to which we apply our little mite.
>
> In my opinion this great waste is the result of the failure of mutual knowledge between employers and their men. As this necessary knowledge can only come from acquaintanceship, and as associations like this promote and foster intercourse, it is to be regretted that other workers do not view the situation as we do. How can men, whether they are capitalists or laborers, expect to understand each other if they are not acquainted? Without acquaintanceship there must be as much ignorant suspicion on one side as on the other. Nothing inspires more fear and distrust than half understood and wholly unseen things.

This is a most illuminating statement. We believe the inferences drawn by Mr. VREELAND to be profoundly true. The basis of good relations is mutual knowledge—the intimate, effective, practical knowledge that comes of personal acquaintance and intercourse. It is generally assumed that this is rendered impossible by the machinelike organization of great businesses under corporate management. The experience of Mr. VREELAND appears to disprove this. So far as it has gone, it does absolutely disprove it. And the secret of the effect of this systematic acquaintance and intercourse is that the beginnings of trouble are attended to. It is the sparks, not the conflagrations, that are dealt with. Unquestionably the process would not succeed unless the employer really did mean to act fairly with his men. That goes without saying. But that assumed, here is a demonstration of the concrete value of Mr. VREELAND'S system. No one will accuse the Metropolitan Company of being in business from pure philanthropy, but its philanthropy in the true sense—its friendliness to its men—is shown to pay. There is no excuse for any employer who does not learn from this lesson.

FINLAND AND MANCHURIA.

It is perhaps not quite fair to say that the open attempt now making by Russia to deprive the Finns of the last remnants of their liberty and their nationality is an act of perfidy. An outrageous and oppressive act it very clearly is. It is a deliberate attempt to create a new Poland, or a new Russian Poland, on the part of a Government which had, it should seem, a large enough job of that kind on its hands already. Moreover, the Finns have a more vigorous nationality and a more general patriotism than the Poles had at the time of the famous or infamous partition, by reason of their greater homogeneousness. How homogeneous the population is, and how anti-Russian, is sufficiently shown by the religious statistics that establish the existence of nearly two million and a half of Lutherans, including 341,500 Swedes, and only 7,000 Russians. To trample down and wipe out what remains of Finnish nationality will be, pretty plainly, a long, a costly, and a bloody process.

But it will not be a breach of faith, since the concession made to Finland by ALEXANDER II. was not the condition of the cession, but was made the year afterward, by a special grant which we should call a revocable license. Although it was beyond question a wise and statesmanlike as well as a generous act, it was an "uncovenanted mercy." Under such an arrangement it was almost inevitable that a greedy and unscrupulous bureaucracy would some day put pressure on a weak Czar to revoke the concessions and to give the bureaucrats license to plunder and oppress the Finns. That is what has now happened.

That Russian greed and unscrupulousness do not, on occasion, stop short of perfidy the case of Manchuria more and more clearly shows. When we read that the Russian press "seems not to be able to accept as final the Government's decision to restore Manchuria to China, and continues to regard the ultimate fate of the province as still an open question," it behooves us to remember the condition of the Russian press, if we would understand the significance of its attitude. We must remember the censorship, which makes of every Russian newspaper a Government organ, at least negatively, and to the extent that it publishes nothing which the Russian Government does not wish to have published. What the utterances of the press, as above summarized, mean is that the Russian censor permits them to impute the most atrocious bad faith to the Russian Government, and to intimate that it will not keep its word solemnly pledged to China and the Powers. Not only would the Government not allow this if it did in fact mean to keep faith, but it is incredible that the servile and timorous Russian press would dare to make such an imputation if it were not directly and officially inspired to do so. In other words, the presumption is strong that the Russian Government is deliberately fouling its own nest. It is an old saying that a Russian diplomatist is the only member of his calling who does not manifest the least contrition or concern when he is caught lying. But Russian diplomacy has seldom exhibited so cynical an indifference to its own reputation for good faith as in this case of Manchuria. The greater the need for other Powers concerned to watch carefully every Russian failure to keep the agreement with respect to Manchuria, and to put on and maintain diplomatic pressure whenever such a dereliction occurs.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN LONDON.

Those interested in schemes for improving the condition of the poor of New York, through the provision of better domiciliary conditions in suburban settlements, will find much food for thought in the lately published report of the London County Council, which gives voluminous information concerning the various housing schemes, and sets forth the many difficulties which beset all attempts to provide better and cheaper homes for the wage earners of that city. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the Council during its fourteen years of official existence has displaced 16,278 persons from insanitary areas at an estimated cost of £1,088,724—the expense of such displacement having been about £67 per head. It has provided, or is about to provide, 3,348 tenements, with accommodations for 21,526 persons, and plans are in preparation for 9,879 more dwellings, which will accommodate 58,000. The entire expenditure for what has been accomplished and what is proposed is estimated at £3,847,416, which is designated as "remunerative outlay." There is in addition a considerable charge for clearance, which is unremunerative and is taxed in the rates.

During the year under review, 1900, the London County Council made an apparent profit on its workingmen's dwellings of £2,313. Its operations for the year before showed a deficit of £1,157. The following description of the laundry buildings in the Council's Boundary Street area will give some idea of the admirable manner in which its buildings are equipped:

> A central laundry building has been erected containing forty-two washing stalls, each provided with a washing compartment with hot and cold water supply, and a boiling compartment fed by steam; provision is made for forty-two drying horses. In an annex to the laundry building are four slipper baths for women and twelve for men. The charges for the use of the laundry are 1½d. per hour for the first four hours and 3d. per hour for each hour afterward, and a charge of 1d. for cold and 2d. for hot water. The staff of the laundry consists of an engineer and matron, (man and wife,) a stoker, and a matron's assistant. The income for the year ended March 31, 1901, was £228 12s. 5d., and the expenditure £904 3s.; thus the net cost of the laundry during the year was £675 10s. 7d.

The term remunerative outlay in this connection would seem to be misleading. A net return of £2,313 on an actual investment of £1,088,724, while better than a deficit, is scarcely remunerative. Evidently the benefits must be looked for in other forms than immediate pecuniary returns. To better the condition of some 80,000 people and abolish a number of insanitary slum areas makes for good and promotes the public welfare, quite irrespective of considerations of interest on investment.

THE OLD HALL OF RECORDS AGAIN.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Aldermen will pay no attention to the report which it is announced that its committee will make in favor of the retention of the old Hall of Records on its present site. The offer of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, on behalf of the Subway Realty Company, to re-erect the building on some other site, is very creditable to the public spirit of that gentleman. But it ought not to be accepted, in justice to the municipality as well as to the maker of the offer. For it is only the site that has any historical interest. That could be preserved by the erection of a tablet on or near the spot, setting forth the nature of the building that once occupied the site. But that is not the existing building at all. The existing building is entitled to no respect whatever, either on architectural or historical grounds. It is an ugly and ridiculous sham, and it is a modern sham. It would be as rational to provide for the re-erection of the Tweed Court House on a new site, in order that the affections of New Yorkers might continue to cluster around it.

The committee of the Municipal Art Society, the report of which we have already commended, concurs with the opinion of everybody else whose opinion in such a matter is worth taking. It recommends "that all buildings, except the old City Hall and the County Court House, be promptly removed from City Hall Square." The City Hall is exempted on account of its architectural merit and historical associations; the County Court House, we suppose, because it is needed until the uses it answers can be better answered elsewhere. But the committee agrees with everybody else who has given real attention to the subject that the removal of the absurd Hall of Records building should be made at the earliest moment. There is no structure in New York of which it may be more emphatically said that its room is better than its company. And the personnel of this committee suffices to make sure that it has not overlooked any relevant consideration, practical or sentimental.

Perhaps the most discouraging thing about the agitation for the retention of this absurd building is that it discredits, in the minds of sensible people not especially interested either in art or local history, any future agitation that may arise for the preservation of buildings really worthy of preservation, on artistic or historical grounds, or both. There are such buildings in New York. But when the question of demolishing them comes up those who oppose the demolition will be seriously handicapped by the zeal, not according to knowledge, with which the removal of the old Hall of Records is resisted.

OUR FARMING TOOLS IN GERMANY.

Though the wicked may scoff, there is a touch of pathos in the sight of a convinced Agrarian of the type of Herr VON ARNIM forced by the inevitableness of things to use American reapers and grass cutters. The Agrarians of Prussia have made a stiff fight against our machinery and food products, but the drain of human material to the manufacturing centres and to foreign parts has created a void which must be filled by Polish laborers or by machinery.

One would think that the merits of our agricultural machines with respect to lightness, toughness, and simplicity in handling had been known in Germany for several decades; and so they have; but in the strong Agrarian parts knowledge of this kind makes no impression until one of the leaders, like Herr VON ARNIM, discovers that as between the Polish devil and the Yankee deep sea the patent boat of America is the only safety. The initiative, indeed, was due to the Kaiser, who is not content with American yachts, but has ordered for his large private estates American plows and reapers. Fears were expressed that the farmhands in Germany would not be able to manage them; but those who doubted had not reckoned with the fact that the problem of designing machines easy to manage and difficult to smash had been considered in America for the very reason that much of our agricultural work is carried on by immigrants who are far from being experts in machinery. The latest phase in Prussian use of American grain and hay machines is a distinct triumph for our patentees and can hardly fail to act as an international advertisement in other lands besides Germany.

All the same, the awkward position of the Agrarians can obtain our sympathy, for it is hard for elderly men brought up on the stern, aloof principles of Junkerdom to bend to modern changes. When their party meets in Berlin there is a vast amount of abuse distributed to the more liberal politicians, to the German manufacturers, to the detested dealers in grain futures and options, and sometimes, horrible to relate, to persons so near the sacred person of Prussia's King that in any other assembly the proceedings would be abruptly stopped by the watchful, ever-present Police Captain. The Agrarians are the "terrible infants" of German politics, and where Socialists would be swiftly turned out of doors the Agrarians are permitted to say things in loud, provoking voices which ought to cause each loyal true-German hair to stand on end. In view of the plain fact that no harm comes from allowing the Agrarians to shout disloyal shouts, one might think that the same latitude would be allowed with perfect safety to the Socialists and the press.

OUR ANCESTOR THE CRAB.

That curious denizen of our salt marshes the horseshoe crab is attracting a good deal of attention nowadays from the scientists despite the lowly sphere in which it moves. The very form of the creature, with its broad, crescent-shaped front, its dwarfed and serrated afterpart, and its tail, as straight and hard as a file, suggests the monsters with which imagination has peopled chaos. One scientist has suggested that the fossil trilobites were similar in habits and dwelt, like the Limulus of our creeks and estuaries, in countless myriads in the mud of the early geologic ages. And the horseshoe itself looks more like a chance survival from the dawn of life on the globe than an inhabitant of modern seas. The ordinary crab, the spider crab, and lobster impress one as far less uncouth, perhaps because they are much livelier in their movements; for the "kingcrab," as the horseshoe is also called, has a peculiarly dull and blundering appearance as it shuffles along the bottom in a far from royal progress. The leisurely but circumspect gait of the spider crab stalking along on its stiltlike legs has much more majesty.

Another use of the horseshoe as a key to early life in the pristine oceans is that to which Prof. WILLIAM PATTEN of Dartmouth College has put it. He has just published in the Transactions of the Congress of Zoologists which was held in Berlin last year some of the conclusions at which he has arrived after many years of study of the "horseshoe." The sturgeon, which is one of the survivors of a vast number of allied armored fishes in early seas, has plates of bone in its skin, and similar bucklers are found in certain fossil fishes that were provided with plates of shell called ostrakoderms, plates which must have been of service to the creature by making its skin difficult to pierce. The theory is that in the course of time such exterior skeletons gave way to an interior bony structure which ended by evolving the vertebral column, a part that marks those advanced forms of life called vertebrates, which include all fossil as well as existing creatures that have a backbone, from the lancelet to man. The outer plates, being no longer of service, gradually disappeared, though they are present in the tortoises and linger in the scattered plates of the sturgeon.

Aggrieved as many people feel when asked to admit the apes to a distant relationship, what disgust will not be theirs to have Prof. PATTEN establish a horseshoe crab in one of the niches reserved for man's remoter ancestors! Scientists ought to be removed to large oceanic islands where there are cocoanuts, bananas, and fish in plenty, and kept there to prevent them from humbling the pride of man by dragging into notice all his remote relatives.

The man who can persuade us we are gods or presently shall be is the man for us. The people recognize this in their terse expression, "Don't be a clam!" for that in itself is an assertion of superiority to the invertebrates which they would not be likely to utter if they knew that they descended from trilobites and horseshoe crabs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Mr. ARNOLD FOX, whose letter about union methods we published Friday, wrote as a representative believer in labor organizations, he made some most amazingly unwise revelations, and, so far as he could, justified the severest criticisms that ever have been directed against the principles and practices of unionism. What Mr. JEROME called "the cowardly, un-American proposition that a man may not work unless he has joined a labor organization," Mr. FOX apparently regards as all right, for he asked: "How could any union exist—how could it enforce the payment of dues by its members, except by refusing to work with any man who is not in good standing in the organization?" He also said that "if Mr. JEROME really thinks that a labor union could amount to anything in which membership was entirely optional, and the payment of dues purely voluntary, and no form of coercion should ever be exerted upon any mechanic unless he wanted to be coerced—well, perhaps, it would be a pity to disturb his dream." A most curious distinction is made here between "the union" and its members. One might almost imagine that the men exist for the union, not the union for the men, and that the men pay their dues because they have to, not because the funds thus raised are used to bring about definite and measurable advantages such as men reasonably and inevitably desire to secure for themselves. And what Mr. JEROME denounced as cowardly and un-American was not refusal to work with non-unionists, though perhaps he doesn't like even that very much, but the declaration that non-unionists may not work at all and the use of means to render that declaration effective. These two positions are far apart, and while the propriety of occupying the first is only questionable, nobody can take the second without making himself a criminal. It may be, however, that Mr. FOX'S letter was "writ sarcastic," and that his intention was to give Mr. JEROME oblique support, not to attack him. So viewed, the communication ceases to excite astonishment and indignation and becomes an object of amused admiration because of its subtlety and adroitness. But in dealing with so serious a matter as the labor question it is well to leave no opportunity for misunderstandings, and to talk straight to the point, not around it.

—A thoroughly consistent man was Capt. RICHARD MARSDEN of Gravesend, England. He was distinctly a man of the sea, despite the fact that for nineteen years he had been living ashore as harbormaster of the port mentioned and J. P. for Kent, for he was born on a ship far from land, was married on another in the same circumstances, and served long in all the nautical positions there are in the merchant marine. After earning and wearing afloat the proud title of Captain for many a voyage, he did manage to content himself with the well mitigated terrestriality of a harbormaster's duties, but his heart was still on the deep waters, or he thought it was, and in good season he imposed upon his friends the duty of burying him, when the proper time came, not among the landsmen in a conventional cemetery, but under the fierce waves that run well off Goodwin Sands. The proper time came last week, and the Captain's directions were scrupulously carried out. We read that "great interest was taken in the ceremony by the local people, among whom the deceased had been very popular." One cannot but suspect, however, that the old sailor's desire to be buried where he was born and married owed something of its strength to his long retirement from the sea. Had he continued his early activities he would probably have had quite as much of a yearning to rest ashore at last. Few indeed are the seafaring men who view the prospect of burial at sea with any nearer approach to liking than a not too sincere indifference, but after nineteen years Capt. MARSDEN remembered only the pleasant parts of his sailoring, and perhaps he was something of a sentimentalist. Some Englishmen are. Anyway, the episode was a picturesque one, and there's no doubt that burial at sea does have its advantages.

—It behooves this country to note well the fact that one ADNA ROMANZA CHAFFEE, Major General, United States Army, is on the transport Sumner, bound for home from lands remote, and to get busy about the preparation of a fitting welcome for him. To be really fitting the welcome will have to be extremely warm and on a large scale. Gen. CHAFFEE is a credit to the profession of arms, which is something, and to the United States of America, which is more. For many a year he was only an officer and a gentleman who attracted the occasional attention of those with an eye for the performance of soldierly duties more important than conspicuous, but with the Spanish war opportunity came to him—not the opportunity to be a better soldier than he was before, but to be the same sort of a soldier in places upon which the eyes of his countrymen were fixed—and then he began to earn glory for himself and his Nation. After Cuba it was China, and we all know what he did in China. The whole world saw him there, indeed, and though he didn't please quite everybody, he—well, to put it mildly, he contented us. After China it was the Philippines, where again things happened to keep the General's name in mind, and now he is coming home! The continent won't tip any when he sets foot on its western edge, but there certainly ought to be judiciously assorted noises when he lands, and appropriate ceremonies will be in order. Not one of many great emergencies has found Gen. CHAFFEE in the slightest degree wanting. Even the anti-imperialists view him with a milder disapproval than they bestow upon any other zealous executor of their country's chosen policies, and that is enough in itself to prove that the rest of us ought to greet him with wild enthusiasm.

—One of our esteemed neighbors prints a letter from a correspondent who complains bitterly because, having bought what looked like a big magazine—apparently it had attracted him by its thickness—he found himself the possessor of 109 pages of what he calls "reading matter" and 184 pages of what he describes as "baby food and corsets"—meaning advertisements. He declares that there is "a flavor of swindle" in this preponderance of other people's business over his pleasure, and says that he gets even with the magazine publishers by carefully raising the wire binders, removing all the advertisements, and so reducing the size of his magazine that it will no longer make him literally tired to hold it. Our neighbor, appreciating the gravity of the case, has taken the trouble to offer a curious suggestion to its unhappy correspondent. "Let him," it says, "try the experiment of lifting the wire binders and carefully removing all the so-called reading matter. Then, when he can give undivided attention to the advertisements, he will quickly see why many people regret that there is not an even smaller proportion of essays and stories." This is amusing, but it seems a little cruel to those of us who think that much of the matter printed in the magazines is extremely good. As for the advertisements, they, too, are interesting and valuable in their different way, and we know no reason why a publisher who uses proper discrimination should not publish as many of them as he can get. They do not infringe upon the space set apart for other purposes, and each buyer not only gets what he pays for, but he gets much more matter of much better quality than could be provided at the price he pays if limits were set on the exploitation of "baby food and corsets."

A Defense of Mayor Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, I protest against your very partial and unfair editorial on the Pennsylvania franchise hearing which appears in to-day's issue.

What you call Mayor Low's "infirmity of purpose" has been an effective factor in developing a juster recognition of the social and political claims of labor, organized and unorganized, and, besides, a clearer apprehension of fair claims on the part of certain interested and anxious west side real estate owners.

For these reasons alone Mayor Low should not be accused of "infirmity of purpose," but praised for his sense of inexorable justness. It has always been wise to make haste slowly, especially so in railway matters.

DR. ADOLPH RUPP.
New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

COFFEE AND TEA.

From The New York Merchants' Review.

Supposing that the Nation's coffee cup held exactly half a pint of beverage, it would have to be filled 25,920,000,000 times each year in order to accommodate the coffee consumers of the country. The figures are too large to be easily grasped, but they are sufficiently large to strain the ordinary mind a little even when reduced to gallons. Fully 1,620,000,000 gallons of coffee are infused in the Nation's coffee pot and poured into the Nation's coffee cup each year, but what meaning does that huge total convey to the average consumer? Figuring on a per capita basis we find that there is enough liquid coffee poured into the Nation's half-pint cup to give each man, woman, and child in the United States 345 cups of the aromatic infusion in the year.

Is it not a trade to be proud of, ye grocers? Is it not worth cultivating? Yet a coffee congress is to be held here next month for the purpose of finding out what is the matter with coffee.

The tea trade in bulk is about one-third the dimensions of the coffee trade, and the half-pint cup has to be filled only 9,600,000,000 times with tea liquor in order to accommodate the American people. That means a great deal of tea, though. It means 123 cups for every man, woman, and child in the United States each year.

Mrs. Ross Still Hopes to Find Charlie.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Christian Ross of Philadelphia, mother of Charlie Ross, who was abducted twenty-eight years ago, is in Pittsburg, a delegate to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She told the delegates that she had not given up hope of again seeing her boy. Mrs. Ross said: "I have not given up hope that we shall be reunited. The years have softened the bitterness of his loss, but it is the first thing I think of in the morning and the last at night. You know a mother's heart cannot forget." Mrs. Ross is an enthusiastic mission worker.

NUGGETS.

Patient Waiters.

"Mary, what are you sitting out on that cold porch for? Don't you know it's 11 o'clock?"

"George and I are looking for the new comet, Ma."

"But the new comet isn't due for several nights."

"Well, we are in no hurry, Ma."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Still in the Valley.

Brethren, do not be discouraged, for in due season we shall faint if we reap not. Hear to this:

"On the Hill of Fame
My eyes were set;
Ten years, toiling
And I ain't there yet!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

"At Liberty."

He—I understand you've determined to make a name for yourself on the stage.

She—O, I've done that already. It's the prettiest name I could think up, but I haven't got a chance to see it printed on a programme yet.—Philadelphia Press.

An End-of-the-Season Reflection.

"Wealth has its embarrassments."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, with a sigh. "It's a great advantage to a man to be able to say he must stay at home and work instead of being dragged around from one fashionable resort to another."—Washington Star.

Too Valuable to Lose.

Mr. Grogan—Sure, Moike, an' what did yez do wit' yure dorg?

Mike—Oh, he wuz wort' $10 and Oi kep' t'inkin' if some wan sh'd stale um Oi could ill afford th' loss, so Oi gave um away, b'gorra!—Chicago News.

THE RATTLE-WATCH OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

Rrr!—Rrr!—Rrr!—Rrr!
Hark to the rattle's discordant swell!
"Ten is the hour, and all is well!"
Musket on shoulder and dirk on thigh,
Forth from the fort, with a soulful sigh,
Wiping their lips of a parting dram,
Sally the Watch of New Amsterdam.
Smite with your rattles the startled ear!
So shall all miscreants know you're near.
Bellow the time to the sentry moon!
Some honest burgher might wake too soon.
Come! jolly lover of sights and sounds,
Follow the Watch on their nightly rounds.

Marching along as to roll of drums,
Here little Stoffel the tailor comes,
Drunk as a hero on musty ale,
Waving an arm, like a wind-mill sail,
Threat'ning our lives with his weighty goose!
Bundle him off to the calaboose!

"Hola! Friend Watchman!" "Well, what's thy need?"
"Sailors a-fighting! O, come with speed!
Fighting with knives on the Water street!"
"Down on the River? That's off my beat—
You go, young Joris; but, hark ye, boy,
Meddling with tars is a mad employ.
Wait till they're done, like a youth of brains,
Then, to the lock-up with what remains!"

"Ho! Doktor Kierstede! I take my vow
Here on the highway I find thy sow.
Never a ring in her nose, I say,
Rooting the road in a shameful way,
Plainly defying the statute"—"Klink!"
("Hsh! Here's the Captain!) No, I don't drink—
Not while on duty; it isn't right.
(Thankye, Herr Doktor.) Good-night!"
"Good-night!"

"Soft! and we'll capture the wicked wight!
You to the left, Dirck, and Jan to right,
Pieter in front of him, I behind—
Ha! have we caught thee, thou varlet hind!
Little thou thought'st our eyes would mark
Thee, stealing cabbages in the dark!
Now in the pillory shalt thou stand
Holding a cabbage in either hand,
Yea, and a third on thy cabbage pow!
Such is the fate of base thieves as thou!"

Thus in the times of the old patroons
Back of this era of three platoons,
(Or is it two, now? I'm not quite clear;
What says the Colonel?) This band of fear
Guarded the City; for noble pay:
Twenty-four stivers per night or day.
(Forty-eight cents to our modern thrift,)
One or two beavers by way of gift.
And, in the Winter, 'twas understood,
Three hundred fagots of firewood!
How it would stagger the budget roll
If our patrolmen were paid in coal!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

BISHOP POTTER AND MRS. CLARK MARRIED

Ceremony Performed in Christ Church, at Cooperstown.

White Ribbons and an Old Shoe Tied to Private Car in Which the Bridal Party Went Away.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Bishop Henry Codman Potter and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark were married at noon today in Christ Church, this village. Only the members of the two families and a few immediate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Lord of Newburg. Dr. Grosvenor read the ceremony and Dr. Lord pronounced the benediction.

The Bishop drove to the church from Willow Brook, where he had been staying, with his best man, the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson. No one except the guests was allowed even to enter the churchyard, but a crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside. Guards were posted at all gates. The Clark mansion, Fernleigh, is almost directly opposite the church, and as the noon hour approached all attention was turned toward the house of the bride. On the stroke of 12 the carriage bearing Mrs. Clark and her attendants left the grounds and, crossing the street, entered the churchyard. As soon as Mrs. Clark alighted the procession formed in the vestibule and the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played.

The ushers were Edward Severin Clark, Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, and Stephen Carlton Clark, sons of the bride; H. Sutherland Irving, and Waldo C. Johnston. Miss Mary Chaffee, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mrs. D. F. Woods of Philadelphia also attended the bride. The bridal party was met at the chancel by the Bishop, his best man, and the officiating clergymen.

When the ceremony had been completed the Bishop and his bride were driven back to Fernleigh and the guests, numbering twenty-five, followed immediately. The bridal gown was of white satin crepe de chine, trimmed with point applique lace. The bride wore no jewels except a brooch of diamonds. On her head was a fichu of point applique lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The wedding breakfast, served at Fernleigh, was very simple.

When the church was opened to the public the crowds rushed through the gates and the edifice was soon packed. The pews and walls were stripped of the floral decorations and taken away as souvenirs. The church decorations consisted of clusters of giant palms, ferns, pink and white roses, white asters, and cape smilax. The chancel was filled with palms, and there was a screen of green around the organ. At the entrance to each pew down the centre aisle were tied bouquets of white asters.

Among the guests at the wedding were Alonzo Potter, a son of the Bishop; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Russell, Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, Winthrop Cowdin, James Brown Potter, Capt. and Mrs. McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McElroy, Mrs. Carrington Royce, Miss Crocker, Frederick G. Bourne, Frank Presby, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Janvrin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, Mrs. H. C. Johnston, Mrs. H. A. Scott, Mrs. Forbes, Gen. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Gregory, Mrs. Bernard Holland, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Warrin, Mrs. P. A. H. Brown, the Misses Brown, Dr. Henry D. Sill, the Misses Johnston, the Misses Patterson, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Keese, Mrs. Starkweather, and Miss Starkweather.

Bishop Potter and his bride left Cooperstown at 3:35 o'clock this afternoon in a private car attached to the Albany train. Their wedding guests and several hundred Cooperstown residents were at the station to bid them good-bye. Fastened to the rear platform of the car were many white ribbons and an old shoe that was not noticed until the train pulled out, and it created much amusement. The bride appeared for a moment on the rear platform as the train was leaving the station and bowed her acknowledgment of the farewells. The destination of Bishop and Mrs. Potter is not known. On account of the very extended acquaintance of the Bishop, no formal announcement of the marriage will be sent out.

Debevoise—Lord.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 4.—Several hundred guests assembled in Grace Episcopal Church, this city, this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Jessie Lord, daughter of Mrs. Minnie Lord, who is the widow of the late Samuel Lord of Lord & Taylor of New York, to George Debevoise of New York. The rector of the church, Archdeacon Alexander Mann, assisted by the Rev. Robert Paddock of New York, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Louise, who was maid of honor. Miss Lord wore a gown of blue silk berege and a blue hat and carried cream chrysanthemums. hit and carried cream-colored chrysanthemums. The two bridesmaids, Miss Dora Lord, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Debevoise, sister of the bridegroom, wore similar gowns. The bride was attired in a dress of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried orange blossoms.

James Coffin of New York was best man, and the ushers were Percy Hildreth, Louis Brown, Henry Brookfield, Acosta Nicholls, Frank Woodruff, and Paul Debevoise, a brother of the bridegroom, of New York, and Robert Kilborne and Benjamin Hotchkiss of Orange. A reception at the residence of Mrs. Lord, at 205 Centre Street, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Debevoise will reside in New York.

Leonard—Norton.

Miss Lucy Moore Norton, daughter of Mrs. F. Norton, and Thomas D. Leonard of Syracuse were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, Borough of Richmond, by Dr. G. W. Walker, pastor of the church. The bridesmaids were Miss Leonard, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen Doyle, Miss M. Buttle, Miss M. Dresken, and Miss Bonnell. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Coleman of Louisville, Ky. Frank Stewart of Manhattan was best man, and J. W. G. Walker, William Stewart, and J. S. Norton acted as ushers.

The bride was given away by her uncle, W. R. Norton. Miss Norton was gowned in white silk, and she carried a bunch of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore white silk dresses with black sashes, and black picture hats. The bride was attended by four little flower girls, the Misses Walker. After the ceremony a reception was held in the Norton residence on Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard left for an extended trip South last night. They will reside in Manhattan after their return.

A QUEEN'S UNHAPPY LIFE.

Misery of the Late Marie Henriette of Belgium Revealed in Letters.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes two letters written by the late Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium to her painting master, Franz Xavier Potter, since deceased, showing half a century of matrimonial misery. In one letter, dated Sept. 20, 1853, a month after her marriage, the Queen says:

"I am an unhappy woman. God is my only support. My poor mother begins to perceive what she did when she arranged my marriage. She only sought my happiness, but she now sees the contrary is the case. If God will hear my prayer, I will not live longer."

In the other letter, written later, she said:

"Nothing now remains for me but a splendid remembrance of my youth. Separated from my beloved mother and friends, I spend my remaining days in tears."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The coming week will be one of weddings, and there will be little else of interest in town or in the suburbs. Morristown will have its annual horse show, and there will be two days of polo—Thursday and Saturday—at Van Cortlandt Park, and these two days will complete Squadron A's open tournament.

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The present period is one of transition. Numbers of fashionable people are in town, but comparatively few are here to stay. The Newport season is over and many of those who have closed their cottages there are in town for a few days only, looking over their town houses, seeing the new plays, holding conferences with modistes, or waiting to attend the early October weddings. Many are either at the Hot Springs or en route for that place, while still others are at Lenox. The wedding yesterday of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, a description of which appears elsewhere, took a number of representative New Yorkers to Cooperstown, and the wedding on Wednesday at Ardsley of Miss Thomas and Mr. Beeckman will keep many in town until Thursday.

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October is always a favorite month for weddings, and will maintain its reputation this year; indeed, the list of weddings thus far scheduled for the month is much longer than that of 1901. The coming week, especially Wednesday, will be full of these events. The first ten or twelve days of last October brought the weddings, on Oct. 2, in town, of Horace Barnard and Miss Nanette Widdleton; at Islip, Long Island, on the 3d, of Miss Caroline Livingston and a Maxwell Stevenson. This was a charming affair, and the young couple have just returned from a journey around the world on which they started immediately after their wedding. On Oct. 5 in London Miss Helen Morton married the Count Boson de Talleyrand Perigord, and is now the Duchess de Valencay. Miss Beatrice W. Barclay and Stockton Beekman Colt were married on the 9th at the country place of the Sackett Barclays at Cazenovia, and on the same date, at Riverdale, Miss Edith Babcock was married to Eugene Pritchard Bicknell, while on the 8th, at Morristown, N. J., Miss Alison L. Turnbull became Mrs. John Appleton Havens Hopkins.

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As announced in this column on Sept. 17 the wedding of Miss Elisabeth Keteltas Clark, daughter of the late Col. Henry Clark, and Wolcott Phelps Robbins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 22. It will be celebrated in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by Dr. William M. Grosvenor, the rector of the church. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the city residence of Mrs. D. Jackson Steward, a cousin of the bride, at 10 Gramercy Park. Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell (Miss Beatrice Bogert) will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Josephine Ogden, Miss Ethel D. Spears, Miss Marjorie M. E. Pegram, and Miss Genevieve P. Robbins, a sister of Mr. Robbins. Mr. Robbins's best man will be his brother, George P. Robbins, and the ushers selected are Frederick M. Johnson, Frank R. Outerbridge, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Robert P. Barry, Jr., Putnam A. Bates, and Killaen Van Rensselaer, Jr., all of New York, and Ernest A. Robbins, Jr., of Baltimore, a cousin of the bridegroom-to-be.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones will send out the invitations to the wedding of Miss Frances Coster Jones and Henry S. Kip to-morrow. Miss Jones will have as her maid of honor and only attendant Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis. Mr. Kip's best man will be his brother, Rulof W. Kip, and the ushers will be Andrew C. Sage, James Darrach, Alexander Cochrane, Gerard Herrick, William Sloane, and Garrett B. Kip, another brother. The wedding will be celebrated on Saturday, Oct. 25, at noon in the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor will officiate. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends only will be held at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Edward Anthon, 31 West Forty-eighth Street. Miss Jones will be given away by her stepfather, Lewis Q. Jones, who is also her uncle. Mr. Kip's mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, have just returned from Europe, where they traveled all Summer, to be present at the wedding.

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The wedding of Miss Alice Van B. Foos, a daughter of Mrs. Lamar Foos, (Miss Mary King Fellows,) and Dr. Theodorus Bailey will be celebrated on Nov. 1 at 3 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Elsie V. K. Foos will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss de Suzvara-Verdi, Miss Harriet Hoyt, Miss Alice Howland, Miss Estelle Hartshorn, Miss Harriet Curtis, and Miss Florence Bailey, a sister of Dr. Bailey. Dr. Bailey has selected Francis Ferdinand Spies for his best man, and for his ushers will have Sydney Leighton Smith, John R. Dunsmuir, Lawrence Attenbury, Dr. William Terriberry, Robert Stewart, and Clarence Storm. Dr. Bailey is the son of Edmund S. Bailey, and his mother was Miss Mary Beekman McKnight. He is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '95. A small reception for relatives and a few intimate friends will be held after the church ceremony at the home of Mrs. Foos, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street.

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On Tuesday of this week, at noon, there will be the marriage of Mrs. Jessie Inglis Beebe, daughter of Mrs. John Hogg of Boston, and Edward Chester Center. It will be celebrated very quietly in Grace Church Chantry. H. Livingston Center will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are William S. Scott and Samuel C. Hopkins.

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Miss Harriet Augusta Robbins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, and Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., a son of Major Robert Peabody Barry and Mrs. Barry, (Miss Julia Kane Neilson,) formerly of New York, but now of Warrenton, Va., will be celebrated on Wednesday at 3 P. M. in the Brick Presbyterian Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Ethel Jacquelin will be the maid of honor. The bridesmaids selected are Miss Louise H. Robbins of Baltimore, a cousin of Miss Robbins; Miss Genevieve Phelps Robbins, a sister of the bride to be; Miss Elizabeth Keteltas Clark, the fiancée of Wolcott Phelps Robbins; Miss Mary P. Eno, and Miss Mary W. Whittredge. Leonard Horner will be Mr. Barry's best man, and the ushers selected are William M. Benjamin, Wolcott Phelps Robbins, Frank R. Outerbridge, Edwin B. King, C. Robert Spence, and William Putnam.

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On the same day Miss Massie Strong, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong and Capt. Moreton Gage of the Seventh Dragoon Guard, British Army, will be married at 176 Madison Avenue, the city home of the bride's parents. The wedding will be very small and quiet, and there will be no attendants. Capt. Gage and his bride will sail for England, and after a brief stay there will go to South Africa, where the Captain has been ordered.

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Another wedding of Wednesday, at the Church of the Ascension, will be that of Mrs. Sadie D. Price Pell and Dr. Percy R. Turnure. Mrs. Pell, who some time since procured a divorce from Archibald Pell, was in her maiden days well known as the beautiful Miss Price of Baltimore. Dr. Turnure is a son of the late Lawrence Turnure, and is a brother of George Turnure, Mrs. Duncan Cameron, and Mrs. John C. Mallery. He is a member of the University and other clubs, and a graduate of Harvard.

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The important out-of-town wedding of Wednesday will be that at Ardsley of Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, and Robert Livingston Beeckman. It will be celebrated at the Towers, the Thomas country place, and the Rev. Mr. Ingham of Ardsley is to officiate. Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, (Miss Linda Lee,) a sister-in-law of the bride, will be her matron of honor, and the Misses Margaret and Katherine Stewart, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Stewart and nieces of Mr. Beeckman, will be the other attendants. Edward Bulkley has been selected for the best man, and the ushers will be Edward Potter, J. Borden Harriman, Theodore Havemeyer, Joseph Stevens, Alphonse de Navarro, and Stuyvesant Le Roy. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station about 11 o'clock, and the ceremony will take place at 12:30. Mr. Beeckman has leased the house 48 East Fifty-seventh Street, where after a brief bridal tour they will make their home.

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The wedding at Portland, Me., on Wednesday of Miss Florence Washburne Carpenter, a daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Carpenter of that city, and Arthur Flint Brown, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Brown of 36 East Sixty-ninth Street, is of interest to many New Yorkers. Mr. Brown is a member of Squadron A, and served through the Spanish war. The best man selected is Benjamin West Bonney Brown, and the ushers are to be Robert F. Troscher, James P. Baxter, Jr., John Porter, Lawrence E. Brown, William Huntley, and Alfred J. Brown.

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On Thursday at Port Chester, in St. Peter's Church at noon, Witherbee Black and Miss Marion Clausen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, will be married by the Rev. Ernest Stires of St. Thomas's, this city, assisted by the rector of St. Peter's. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock for Port Chester. Miss Lillian Fraser is to be the maid of honor, while the other bridesmaids are to be Miss Ruth Eden, Miss Kate Fox, Miss Esther D. Waterman, Miss M. Robinson, Miss Margaret G. Noyes, Miss Fanny C. Cox, Miss Alice Le Count Adams, and Miss Emily B. Pickard. Miss Caramai Carroll, daughter of Gen. Howard Carroll, is to be the flower girl. R. C. Black, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Edgar Y. Clausen, Charles T. Ellis, Edwin C. Luther, Walter G. Gamble, John J. Van Nostrand, Raymond D. Little, Clifford D. Mallory, and Charles H. Blair, Jr.

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Invitations are out for the wedding of Mr. Anson Flower Robinson of New York, a nephew of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and Miss Marguerite Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pardon Clarence Williams of Watertown, N. Y. The ceremony will take place Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock in Trinity Church, Watertown. Mr. Robinson, who is a member of the Junior Class of Columbia College, will not return to the university this Fall, but will go into business. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will make their home in this city.

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Miss Sara Willets Leavitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Howland Leavitt of Bayside, and Charles Garrison Meyer, are to be married on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 12:30 o'clock at Shore Acres, the Leavitt home at Bayside, L. I. It will not be a large wedding.

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The coming opera season will open on Nov. 24, several weeks earlier than in 1901. This year the price of the parterre boxes is $1,700 and last year it was but $1,350. Considering, however, the fact of the difference of five weeks' performances this year in excess of last, it will be found that the rate per night is cheaper for the coming opera season than for the past. There are many applications for boxes in excess of the supply, and there are three new parterre subscribers—William Gray Park, James Gardiner Sherman, and James Gayly. Daniel S. Lamont, who had taken the box owned by Samuel D. Babcock, whose recent death placed the Babcock family in mourning, will probably give up his option owing to the recent death of one of his daughters. Mrs. Lamont and her other daughters have gone abroad. C. J. Henry Smith, who is expected to return from England in a couple of weeks, has the option on a parterre box. E. R. Bacon, H. L. Terrell, and J. J. Emery will have the Brice box. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas will share the Morton box. Mrs. Hood Wright will share her box with Gerald Hoyt. The Gerry box will have Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind as its other occupants, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman will take the Webb box for matinée performances. The Kountze box will doubtless be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French. Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are to have the A. P. Stokes box one evening in the week. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will probably take the Perry Belmont box Friday evenings, and A. D. Juilliard's box will also be used by Mrs. Frederic Pearson. Miss Leary, and Mrs. George Dodge. William K. Vanderbilt's box will be taken by Miss Jennings and Charles W. Morse one evening a piece each week. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will share August Belmont's box a portion of each week. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin will probably have the Whitney box an evening each week. Mrs. Ogden Goelet expects to remain in New York this Winter, and will use her box, together with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lady Herbert. Mrs. Robert Goelet may also return for the Winter and will reserve her box.

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The Morristown Horse Show, which will open on Wednesday, will be productive of much gayety there. Many dinners will be given at private houses, and also at the Golf Club on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and a dance will also take place. Among those who have taken boxes for the show are H. McK. Twombly, A. H. Tiers, S. G. Frelinghuysen, J. J. Waterbury, W. Alston Flagg, Frederick O. Spedden, Charles Scribner, H. D. Phipps, and Marmaduke Tilden.

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Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen has invitations out for a large luncheon at her place, Whippany Farms, to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and their daughters are expected back from Europe this month. Mrs. James Wayne Cuyler is with her daughter, Mrs. Robinson, of Milwaukee, stopping at the Colonial, in Morristown. She will return to England in less than a month, and then go to Paris. She will, however, first visit her daughter, Lady Gray Egerton, in Cheshire, England.

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Mrs. Temple Merritt is at the Stapleton Hotel, Staten Island. Her mother, Mrs. Schack, is with her. The engagement has been announced at Staten Island of Miss Clara Walker of St. Louis, a sister of Mrs. Wisner R. Townsend of this city, to David Marsh of Clifton. Miss Walker has spent the Summer with her sister at the country place of Dr. Townsend, at Arrochar.

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Mrs. Harold Brown has leased the house 8 East Fifty-sixth Street, owned and previously occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Buckley. Mr. and Mrs. Chester C. Boynton (Miss Marie de Tours Lentilhon) have taken an apartment in Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter. The Misses Lentilhon will be with them.

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Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies returned yesterday on the Campania from a long trip abroad. Mr. Baylies and Mrs. Baylies sailed last Spring, and Mr. Baylies returned some time since. Other passengers on the Campania were Lord and Lady Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Welles Champney, Mrs. James R. Doudge and the Misses Doudge, Mrs. E. H. Crosby and Miss Eleanor Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coster and Miss M. E. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Don H. Dickinson, Miss Sarah K. Elverson, Samuel Fessenden, Charles H. Marshall, Master C. H. Marshall, and Miss Evelyn Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, the Misses Helen and Katherine Oakman, and W. G. Oakman, Jr., Sir Percy Sandersan, and Dr. Gerardus Wynkoop. The latter has been in England visiting his daughter, Mrs. Harold Forwood.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolcott Warner (Miss Estelle Hawkins) have moved into their new house, 62 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Warner is ill with typhoid fever.

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The Columbia College Alumni will hold their annual reunion and dinner at Sherry's to-morrow night. The following names have been selected by the Nominating Committee for officers for the coming year: President—Edward Mitchell, '61; Vice President—Julien T. Davies, '66; Treasurer—T. Ludlow Chrystie, '92; Secretary—Frederick P. Keppel, '98; Standing Committee—Prof. D. B. Woodward, '88; Charles H. Mapes, '85; Ellery D. Anderson, '98; Frederick Coykendall, '85, and Tompkins McInvaine, '90.

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Among the engagements announced during the week was that of Miss Helen Roosevelt Roosevelt, daughter of James Roosevelt Roosevelt and granddaughter of Mrs. Astor, to Theodore Roosevelt Douglas Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson (Miss Corinne Roosevelt) and a nephew of President Roosevelt. This engagement has been discussed for the past year, but was formally announced during the past week. Another engagement was that of Miss Laura Milliken Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Post, to Cecil F. Shallcross. No date has been set for the wedding. A third engagement is that of Miss Cornelia Brady Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Harris, to Leland Langley. Mr. Langley is an Englishman, a nephew of Lord Bolton of Bolton Castle, and who for some time followed a musical career here. Miss Harris is a cousin of Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and W. V. B. Kip.

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Judge George G. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins of Covington, Ky., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Anna Todd Perkins, to Henry Clay Stewart of Washington, D. C. The wedding probably will take place early in the Winter in this city, where the parents of the bride are temporarily living. Miss Perkins is of an old Kentucky family. Her brother, Gilbert Brooks Perkins, recently married Miss Clara Huntington, a niece of the late Collis P. Huntington. Mr. Stewart is a Princeton graduate and a lawyer, and lives in Washington, D. C.

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As announced on Tuesday, the wedding of Miss Isabella D. Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Julian Day, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, will be celebrated in Christ Church at Rye, N. Y., at 12:30 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 18. The ceremony will be followed by a reception for relatives and intimate friends only, as both families are in mourning, at Locust Wood, the country home of the Curtises at Milton Point, near Rye. Miss Curtis has chosen for her bridesmaids Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, Miss Madeleine Cary, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Caterina Facheri, and Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, all of New York. Mr. Day's best man will be Charles W. McKelvey, and the ushers selected are William P. Clyde, Jr., F. Gordon Browne, Jr., Hugh Auchincloss, George P. Chittenden, and T. Markoe Robertson, all of New York; Joseph E. Davis of Davis, West Va., Walter B. Howe of Washington, all of whom were classmates at Yale of Mr. Day, who was graduated in 1901.

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The wedding of Miss Marion Bradford Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard of 236 West Seventy-first Street, Manhattan, and Dr. John Egerton Brandt of Nice, France, will be celebrated on Oct. 15 at the Church of the Incarnation at noon. Miss Madeleine Sands Litchfield of Brooklyn and Miss Lucy Talmage of Manhattan will act as bridesmaids. There will be no maid of honor, but little Miss Madeleine Heminway, the bride's niece, will be flower girl. Edward A. Willard, the bride's brother, will be best man, and the ushers chosen are her two other brothers, Eugene Sands Willard and Lebaron Sands Willard, E. H. Darrell, and Henry Maury of Manhattan.

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The wedding of Miss Helen F. Jackson and Robert Struthers, Jr., will take place in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, Nov. 12. Miss Jackson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson.

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Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham and his sister, Miss Anne Ingraham, are occupying the house 1,428 K Street, Washington, D. C. Miss Ingraham's marriage to Hugh J. Jewett will take place in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, on Oct. 15. The wedding invitations designated St. John's as the church, but as it is closed for repairs, the ceremony will be celebrated in the Church of the Epiphany. A small wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony. As Miss Ingraham is in mourning, the wedding will be very quiet.

WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS.

The wedding of Miss Mary Morton Picksley and Dudley Tyng Upjohn will take place on Saturday in St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn. Miss Isabelle G. Picksley will be maid of honor, H. Toler Booraem is to be best man, and the ushers are to be John J. Petit, Percy Litchfield, William Wallace, William M. Picksley, H. B. Upjohn, and Edwin P. Upjohn. The Rev. John Dolby and the Rev. Richard Russell Upjohn will officiate. The bride is the daughter of Charles Picksley, and the bridegroom is the son of Richard M. Upjohn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ervin White (Miss Lyia M. Soperof of New York) will give a reception on Tuesday afternoon and evening, Oct. 7, at their new residence in Boston, 426 Newberry Street.

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Miss Jeannette Blumenstiel and Jesse M. Weismann, whose engagement has been announced, will receive their friends on Sundays during October, at 108 East Seventy-ninth Street.

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Miss Louisa Rodgers, daughter of Gen. J. I. Rodgers, United States Army, and Lieut. Harrison Hall of the Artillery Corps, United States Army, will be married at Fort Hamilton on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 8.

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Among the October weddings for which invitations have lately been issued is that of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Ireland to Mr. Charles Seymour Kimball, both of Harlem. The ceremony will be at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday of this week at St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Oct. 4.—The exceedingly gloomy weather of the past week has made affairs rather dull in Lenox, as far as outdoor amusements are concerned. There have been a number of entertainments at various cottages, as practically all the cottagers are still here, and a number of them are planning to remain through the Winter, among them being Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mrs. W. B. Bacon, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Griswold.

Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a large musicale at Elm Court recently at which the noted Russian tenor, Boges Ourimoff and Timothee Adamowski, the violinist, were the attractions. Mr. Adamowski is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Drixey at Tanglewood.

Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a dinner Monday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Parsons of Rye, who are guests at Stonover.

Mrs. George Westinghouse gave the first of a series of at homes at Erskine Court on Monday, which was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell of Middletown, who have been spending the Summer at the Curtis Hotel, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin, who have occupied the Morgan cottage this Summer, have returned to New York.

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox are expected to visit Lenox soon.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre have returned to the Freylinghuysen cottage after a trip to New York. Mr. Alexandre is having plans drawn for his new country house on his recently purchased property.

The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, an ex-rector of Trinity Church, Lenox, preached in that church last Sunday, and a large congregation of his ex-parishioners heard him.

William D. Sloane is planning for many changes at Highlawn, where the Lenox Horse Show was recently held. He will tear down the big stock barns, which occupy a fine, high location, and it is generally thought that it is this site which he has chosen for the two cottages which he is to build for his daughters, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field.

Reginald Vanderbilt went to New Haven on Friday to take his law examinations at Yale. He has been studying for this purpose all Summer and expects to pass. He will return to Lenox and remain through October. He has nine horses here, which he has quartered in the stables at the country place of J. Egmont Schermerhorn.

Mrs. E. A. Manice and Miss Cornelia Barnes represented the Lenox Club in the women's championship golf tournament at Brookline this week.

SOCIAL NOTES OF TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Tuxedo passed a very busy week, every cottager bent on entertaining, and in consequence many dinners, luncheons, and house parties have been held. Several new arrivals have also been added to the cottage folk, and there are now only a few cottages that are not occupied.

The clubhouses are filled and also the tennis club. Among the arrivals this week were Mrs. James Brown Lord, who has returned from abroad to pass the Autumn quietly at her Tuxedo cottage; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, also from abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, from the Adirondacks; Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, at the Coudert Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, in the Judge Varnum cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower, from Newport, in the King cottage, on Tower Hill; Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.

Among the dinners given this week were those of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer on Friday evening at their cottage. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Miss Eleanor Jay, J. J. Van Alen, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor also entertained at dinner on Thursday and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard entertained as usual Saturday night.

The Goshen horse show on Saturday attracted a large number of the cottage set, among them being Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. J. V. Wolcott, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. J. W. Henning, and others.

Next Friday there will be a large dinner dance at the clubhouse given by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson for their daughter, Miss Marie Louise, who will then be introduced into society. The ballroom at the clubhouse will be beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the Tuxedo younger set will all be present.

Among the late arrivals at the club are Mrs. Henry Knowlton, the Misses Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Corbin of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Miss Vernon Brown, Miss Clark, T. G. Toscani of London, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andreae, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, Countess De Laborde of Paris, Sumner Gerard, O. S. Campbell, C. W. Weston, J. A. Gade, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy, Miss Hancy, and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 4.—Mrs. H. M. Brooks has closed her villa and gone to New York.

Harry S. Lehr, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., since he closed his cottage, left here this afternoon for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr will go to the Virginia Hot Springs next week.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and James V. Parker.

John La Farge, the artist, of New York, is here on a short visit.

Count Del Drago has gone to Lenox.

James M. B. Grosvenor has returned from New York.

Beth B. Stitt of Philadelphia and the Misses McCalla, daughters of Capt. Bowman McCalla, United States Navy, are at the La Farge cottage.

Mrs. William Post is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen.

Mrs. William Astor will close Beechwood on Monday.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Robert G. Blaine has issued cards for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Nina Blaine, to Charles Francis Byrne, Wednesday, Oct. 15, at St. Peter's Church. The ceremony will take place at 6 o'clock and will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride on C Street. Miss Maude Blaine, the youngest daughter of the family, will be maid of honor, and James Rahily of Petersburg, Va., best man.

Mr. Byrne and his bride will spend the Winter abroad, but eventually will make their home in this city. Miss Blaine is the niece of James G. Blaine.

The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Mills, only daughter of Gen. Anson Mills, United States Army, retired, to Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, United States Army, of New York. Miss Mills made her début at her parents' home in this city less than two years ago, and at once took a prominent place in the younger set. She is now in New York with her mother on her way from the Summer home in New England. No time is fixed for the wedding, which, however, is expected to take place in December.

VASSAR CORNERSTONE LAYING.

New Chapel Gift of Mrs. Mary T. Thompson and Mrs. Mary S. Morris, Alumnæ.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 4.—The cornerstone of the new chapel at Vassar College was laid to-day. The building is the gift of Mrs. Mary Thaw Thompson, '77, and Mrs. Mary Seymour Morris, '80, both of whom were present at the ceremony.

The students marched to the site by classes in a long line suggestive of class day and there witnessed the short but impressive service conducted by President Taylor. As the stone was lowered into place the students sang "Our Alma Mater."

The donors of the chapel placed a box within the stone which contained various Vassar publications, also memoirs of Charles Pratt and William Thaw.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT CORNELL.

Woman Whose Identity is Unknown Among the Successful Applicants.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The winners of Cornell University's freshman scholarships were announced to-day. One woman student to whom a scholarship was awarded did not sign her name. The list, with preparatory schools, follows:

Margaret May Allen, Ithaca High School.
William Daniel Allen, Buffalo Central High School.
Carl Winter Boegcheld, Mount Vernon High School.
George Gleason Bogert, Gouverneur High School.
Charles Ferguson Cook, Utica Free Academy.
Charlotte Holmes Crawford, Nyack High School.
Eugene Casson Crittenden, Mansfield Pastale Norman School.
Helen May Dennett, Girls' High School, Brooklyn.
John Warner Desbecker, Masten Park High School, Buffalo.
Oliver Ruth Edwards, Ithaca High School.
Mabel Eleanor Fuller, Stiles Preparatory School.
Herbert Hochheimer, Baltimore City College.
Otto Wildam Kohls, Rochester High School.
Henry Antony Scheenbern, Hackensack (N. J.) High School.

The scholarships are worth $400 each. Eighteen usually are awarded, but only fifteen applicants attained the required standard.

YALE GREEK AND LATIN PRIZES.

Honorable Mention in the Awards of a Brooklyn Student.

NEW H

GEN. BOOTH WELCOMED BY SALVATION ARMY

Fourteen Tugs, Carrying Soldiers, Met the Philadelphia.

His Four Years of Work Since Departure from This City—2,000,000 of Persons Addressed—The Army's Efforts.

Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was welcomed enthusiastically when he arrived yesterday morning on board the American liner Philadelphia. Fourteen tugs, carrying nearly 1,500 Salvationists, left the Battery at 6:30 o'clock for Quarantine, where the steamship was anchored. When the aged General was seen as he leaned over the starboard rail, each of the tugboats began to toot its whistle, many bombs were sent up, and the strains of a dozen bands could be heard intermittently through the din. The cheering, tooting, bomb-exploding, band-playing flotilla accompanied the Philadelphia to the pier, and, during the trip up from Quarantine, all communication on the steamship was declared off. The tugboats landed their passengers at the American Line pier, and the General was escorted to the Salvation Army Headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street.

In a statement expressing pleasure at the culmination of his reception, Gen. Booth said:

"During the four years which have elapsed since I was last here, I have traveled 100,000 miles, delivered 1,500 addresses to 2,000,000 persons, and have seen 20,000 public conversions, where the converts openly took up our cause before heaven and earth—and the reporters. On Friday I shall go to Halifax, from there to Toronto, and then I shall tour the United States. Then, God willing, after returning to England in March, I shall travel over Europe and visit India and Japan.

"My purpose in coming here now is, indirectly, the cause of human brotherhood, and especially in the interests of the friendship of the two nations. But, really, I don't belong especially to any nation. After a meeting in Paris some time ago a French military General saluted me as I came out to the street. 'Gen. Booth,' he said, 'you are not an Englishman; you belong to humanity.' I come, too, to encourage and infuse my people, for they have made a splendid fight.

"The social experiments which I announced twelve years ago in my book, 'In Darkest England,' were to be undertaken, have proved a substantial success. I do not say that there have been no failures, but we have shown what can be done for the submerged classes. Every night we shelter 17,000 of the wretchedest beings that live. The experiments could be multiplied if we had the buildings, and no outcast need remain unsheltered.

"Of the 97,481 applications for work from the unemployed we have found work for more than 80,000. On one wharf in London we keep employed all the year round 250 men, of a wretched and dangerous class, at an annual expense of $1,250. If they were cared for as paupers in the ordinary way it would mean an expense of $43,750 a year to the city. These classes need not be a burden.

"We have proved that a large percentage of the inebriate class can be reclaimed without great cost. There are in the world tens of thousands of almost hopeless inebriates, out of whom useful citizens can be made. In our homes for women 50 per cent. are reclaimed, and the percentage would be larger but for the number of imbeciles among them. In our homes for men we have lawyers, doctors, and clergymen, and the number of permanent cures is marvelous.

"We are doing remarkable work among fallen women. The Roman Catholic Church does a vast amount of good among that class, but I think that we are doing more. Of the 6,000 girls which our 121 homes have sheltered in the last three years, 5,000 have turned out satisfactorily. We have taken from the streets and brothels in eight years more than 38,000 girls."

Speaking of the separation from him of two members of his family, Gen. Booth said: "It has been a great sorrow to me—one of the regrets of my life. But," he added, "the Salvation Army does not belong to the Booths.

"My dream," he concluded, "is the colonization of land. We have 30,000 acres altogether now, and in England we have spent £150,000 on one colony. In one colony there the land we have improved has increased in value from £18 an acre to £500. On our Fort Amity Colony in Colorado the land we bought for $30 an acre is now worth $3,600. Cecil Rhodes offered me as much land as I wanted in Rhodesia. Mr. Carnegie has been appealed to for funds, but I would like to see him myself."

While the General was reading his statement the parade of Salvationists, 1,000 strong and including many bands, passed. Gen. Booth reviewed the procession from a balcony, and bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers and the salute of seventy-three guns—one gun for each year of his age.

Gen. Booth will preach in the Academy of Music at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M. to-day. To-morrow night he will lecture in Carnegie Hall, where also, according to advertisement, "the Hon. Seth Low will preach."

MARCONI AND ITALY'S KING.

Warship to Take Inventor to Cape Breton—Decorated by the Czar.

Major Flood Page, the Managing Director of the Marconi Maritime Communication Company, who arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania, announced that Marconi would sail for Cape Breton in a few days on the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, which the King of Italy has loaned.

Major Page denied the report that a wireless message had been sent from Cornwall to Cape Breton. "We have not tried to," he said. "A message was sent, however," he continued, "from Cornwall across England, the North Sea, Denmark, and into Kronstadt, the seaport of St. Petersburg. Mr. Marconi was there at the time, and the Czar and the King of Italy were with him on the Carlo Alberto. The messages were perfect, and the Czar, who was much interested, decorated Mr. Marconi with one of the imperial Russian orders. Perfect messages were sent also from Poldhu, in Cornwall, to the King of Italy and the Minister of Marine at Spezzia, the headquarters of the Italian Navy. The progress Mr. Marconi has made is wonderful. He has, among other things, successfully solved the problem of attuning the instruments.

"My trip is only for the purpose of shaking hands with and becoming personally acquainted with the Directors of the American Marconi Company."

The news of the President's failure to effect a settlement between the miners and coal operators was received on the Campania Friday night by a wireless message from Sagaponack. Commenting on the news, ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson expressed his admiration for President Roosevelt's motives, "although," he added, "we are of opposite political faith.

"I was much impressed with his views on trusts, and his declarations on the Monroe doctrine have impressed its meaning more clearly and firmly on foreigners than anything that has been said or done since the doctrine first was promulgated."

Nominal Damages for Market Gardeners

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has handed down a decision upholding the judgment of the Trial Term in two cases relating to the lowering of ground water in the neighborhood of Spring Creek, L. I., by the city's pumping station there. The suits were brought by August Westphal and John H. Diekman, who sought to recover damages for injury to their farms by the lowering of the water table or level under the land. They were allowed only nominal damages, and appealed the case on the ground that the payments awarded were inadequate. A large number of similar suits have been brought against the city by Long Island market gardeners.

Memorial to Gen. T. J. Morgan.

Memorial services for Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M. in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building on Twenty-third Street. Gen. John Eaton of Washington and several others are expected to speak of Gen. Morgan's career.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR HERE

Sir Michael Herbert Glad to Revisit America.

Favors Shipping Combination as Tending Toward Community of Interest Between the Two Countries.

Sir Michael Henry Herbert, who succeeds the late Lord Pauncfote as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool on the Cunarder Campania. He was accompanied by Lady Herbert, who was Miss Leila Wilson, a daughter of R. T. Wilson, the banker, of this city, and a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Master Michael Herbert, who is nine years old, was also in the party. They were greeted at the pier by R. T. Wilson and Edward L. Bayles, who came also to meet Mrs. Bayles, who arrived on the same steamship.

"I am glad to revisit America," said Sir Michael, to a reporter who saw him on board the liner. "It is nine years since I left here. I was Secretary of the British Legation here from 1888 until 1893 and made many warm friends in Washington and New York, whom I shall be glad to meet again. I consider it one of the greatest honors a diplomatist can have offered him to represent my sovereign in this great country. Aside from that I shall be very glad to get back to Washington and renew old friendships.

"I am gratified at the way that your press has received my appointment, and hope that I shall prove worthy of it.

"By the way," he asked, "can you tell me just how serious President Roosevelt's illness is? All I have been able to learn is that he has undergone two operations."

When assured that the President was not incapacitated from duty, but had been able on the same day to take part in a conference with the coal mine operators and the representative of the miners relative to the strike troubles, he expressed his satisfaction at learning that the President's trouble was not of a serious character. When asked if the coal strike had excited much interest in England, he said:

"Yes; it has created considerable interest, but chiefly in commercial circles."

He said that he could not talk on political subjects, but when asked about the Morgan steamship combination, replied:

"I was not so frightened over the combination as some people were. I am rather in favor of it. It will tend to bring about a community of interest which is greatly to be desired. There is no longer any fear of Great Britain losing her supremacy. There is plenty of room on the seas for both of our great nations."

He had not heard of the appropriation granted by the British Government to the Cunard Line, but when told of it, said:

"This is not a subsidy, but rather an appropriation conceded for services rendered. It is not intended to combat the combination. I believe that there is an understanding between Mr. Morgan and the British Government.

"So far as I know there is no question pending between England and the United States which cannot be settled with perfect amity."

"No," he said, in answer to a question, "it is not true that I am bringing my own brand of champagne. I have no brand. I wish I had, though."

Lady Herbert made her appearance then, and immediately was surrounded by photographers, for whom she posed with Sir Michael and Master Michael, and alone. She wore a blue serge tailor-made gown with an Eton jacket, a white silk waist with medallion trimmings, and a tricorne hat with a black veil. As the steamship neared the dock Lady Herbert caught sight of her father waving to her from a window at the end of the pier, and she waved back enthusiastically.

Lady Herbert said that she had not yet made any social plans for the Winter. After the steamship had docked Sir Michael, after looking over his baggage, drove away with Lady Herbert in Mr. Wilson's carriage.

Lady Herbert will spend to-day in this city, and the new Ambassador will go to Washington to-morrow to present his credentials.

LEGAL NOTES.

ORDINANCES AGAINST BILLBOARDS OF UNUSUAL SIZE.—In the case of the Gunning system against the City of Buffalo, it was held by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department that, under a charter authorizing a city to enact such ordinances as should be deemed expedient for the good government of the city and the promotion of peace and good order, a city has power to enact an ordinance prohibiting the erection of billboards of more than a specified size. The Appellate Court places its decision on the case of the City of Rochester against West, (104, N. Y., 510.) There it was held that the Legislature had power to authorize the city to pass a similar ordinance. The Appellate Division said in part: "We think like authority, though not in express terms, was given to the City of Buffalo by its charter. In the Rochester-West case the court said that the obvious purpose of the Legislature was to allow the City of Rochester to provide for the welfare and safety of the community and the municipality, and that the ordinance there in question was within such purpose. In this case the charter of Buffalo expressly authorized it to enact such ordinances as should be deemed expedient for the good government of the city and the promotion of peace and good order. These expressions are quite familiar to the welfare and safety of the community. The court very properly held that authority was given the city to adopt the ordinance in question by the provision of the charter. The structures in question were covered by the language of the ordinance, fairly construed. The finding that for the reason stated the structures were common nuisances was supported by the evidence. We regard the Rochester-West case as decisive of the questions involved in this case, and as requiring an affirmance of this judgment."

MERE RUMORS NOT A GROUND FOR ARREST.—The arrest of Joseph Wolcott in supplementary proceedings early in May last, which was secured mainly on the ground that there were rumors that he was about to sail for England to take part in a fistic encounter at the celebration of the coronation of King Edward VII., has been vacated by Justice Seabury of the City Court. Wolcott is a judgment debtor of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit. The affidavit on which the warrant of arrest was granted recited that the affiant had heard from numerous people in that section of the city between Twenty-third Street and Forty-second Street and Broadway and Sixth Avenue, "that the said Joseph Wolcott, who is a pugilist and wrestler, has made arrangements to enter a fistic and wrestling contest in London during the festivities attending the coronation of King Edward VII.; that he has received $1,000 cash as payment in advance upon such engagement, and that he has engaged passage upon one of the steamships sailing from this port for London on the 24th day of May, 1902." The affiant also added that he had read of the judgment debtor's engagements in the newspapers. Justice Seabury holds that mere rumors, such as those referred to in the affidavit, are not such legal proof as is required by Section 2,437 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If a warrant could be issued on such indefinite statements, says the Justice, the requirement that proof be presented that the defendant is about to leave the State would be meaningless. "The allegations of the affidavit," continues Justice Seabury, "are made upon information, the source of which is shown by the affidavit to be mere rumor current upon certain streets of the city. Such unreliable rumor cannot be substituted for the proof required by the statute. There is nothing in the affidavit showing that the unnamed 'numerous people' referred to had any knowledge of the facts of which they are alleged to have informed deponent."

Silliman Will Fees Reduced.

Surrogate Church of Kings County yesterday handed down a decision in the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Edward Mitchell and Grosvenor Hoadley, as executors and trustees under the will of Benjamin D. Silliman. The question at issue was the allowance of certain counsel fees. Objection was made by one of the heirs to these fees on the ground that they were excessive. The Surrogate reduces the amount of fees to be allowed from $5,658.04 to $4,653.04.

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MASCAGNI WELCOMED BY HIS COMPATRIOTS

Greeting Down the Bay Spoiled by the Salvation Army.

Composer Joked with Customs Officers and Enjoyed the Parade Up Broadway—Amazed at Skyscrapers.

Signor Pietro Mascagni arrived here yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia of the American Line. It is the composer's first visit to America, and the various Italian societies of New York, proud of their fellow-countryman, made elaborate preparations for his reception, but the Salvation Army, in receiving their founder, Gen. Booth, who came on the same ship, were a trifle in the foreground, inasmuch as they had a score of tugs to meet the liner at Quarantine. The result was that the music which enlivened the harbor in the early morning hours was of a mixed nature. The Italian and the Salvation Army musicians tried to outdo each other, and the strains of the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" mingled with those of "Pull for the Shore, Sailor," played by the army bands.

Moreover, the boat carrying the Italian band and its crowd of silk-hatted, frock-coated friends of the composer could not get anywhere near the Philadelphia, so thickly were the army boats lined about her. Consequently Signor Mascagni, much to the disappointment of his compatriots, had to come up to the dock like all the rest of the passengers. Then there was a scene of most effusive greeting. Mascagni kissed his men friends right and left, first on one cheek, then on the other. There was a big crowd of Italians on hand with their wives and daughters. The composer recognized many persons whom he had known in Italy, and he embraced them rapturously. With him were his wife, Signora Elena Bianchini Cappelli, (one of the sopranos of his company,) and his secretary and manager. His secretary does all his interpreting, as the composer does not speak a word of English.

Mascagni said that, contrary to his expectations, he enjoyed the ocean voyage. Before sailing he viewed the prospect with considerable trepidation, as he had never been on rough water. But he was not sick at all, remaining on deck constantly.

His appearance was in striking contrast to that of his welcomers. He looks not like an Italian, but a good-looking American business man. He is tall, of sturdy build, rather fair, and dresses neatly, but modestly. In conversation he continually clasps his hands, after the manner of a priest during a religious ceremony.

Heaps of flowers were presented to him by delegates of the Mascagni Society of New York, the Society for the Diffusion of the Italian Language, and other organizations. He turned them gallantly over to his wife, who appeared much agitated. She is a rather small woman, also of light complexion, and she picked from the many flowers a bouquet of lilies of the valley which was designed for her.

Then the societies escorted Mascagni to the Savoy Hotel, where he will live during his stay in New York.

Mascagni is of a humorous turn of mind, and joked with the Custom House officers when they went through his belongings. One of them asked him how many trunks he had with him, and he replied, "Forty." He laughed, and when the official looked at him in wonder, added, "No; thirteen."

Here is one of the letters the composer received, he said, from America some time ago:

Dear Mr. Mascagni: You are a great composer.
But wherever you go, be it high or low,
You'll hear you're blamed intermezzo.

The composer cherishes it as a testimonial to his popularity.

He has a hobby for watches, and carries three with him. One is set to Italian time, another to English time, and another to American time.

The parade up Broadway in his honor was marked by many interesting incidents. His carriage was draped with American and Italian flags, and soon it became known all along Broadway that the composer was approaching. Several Italian bands played selections from his numerous compositions, and the Italian chestnut venders picked up their stands and joined in the procession and continued shouting: "Brava, brava, Mascagni!" The composer several times was obliged to bow to the crowd, and he replied: "Gracia, Gracia!"

The composer was amazed at the high buildings. He said it made him dizzy to even look at the flatiron structure at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. He expressed the greatest admiration for everything seen along the route, and ventured the opinion that New York is easily the greatest city in the world so far as general appearances go. He denounced as false and malicious the reports circulated some months ago to the effect that he believed Americans incapable of appreciating the best music.

At the hotel he begged to be excused from talking further on the ground that he was very tired. His secretary was asked as to the lost manuscript of the incidental music to the "Eternal City," Hall Caine's play, which was produced in London a few nights ago. The secretary said it would probably be found. In answer to a question he was told that the play in London was not a great success, according to the critics there. He remarked that one of the first questions the maestro had asked upon his arrival was as to the fate of the play. The composer, he said, had spent much time upon the composition of the music and considered the libretto a great inspiration. He denied emphatically the report that Mascagni was going to Washington to conduct the first performance of "The Eternal City."

Signor Mascagni will go to the Metropolitan Opera House to-day to begin the rehearsals of his company. On Wednesday his season will open with "Cavalleria Rusticana." He will spend fifteen weeks in this country. He is to produce "Iris," (which has no relation in plot to Pinero's play now being performed here,) "Ratcliffe," and "Zanetto."

During the trip on the Philadelphia he played some of his compositions at a concert given for the benefit of the Seaman's Aid Society, and the sum of $135 was realized.

Unforeseen difficulties which have beset the coming Mascagni productions as regards the orchestra were cleared away in an hour and a half yesterday afternoon by Nahan Franko of the Metropolitan Opera House, who by the aid of long distance telephone and telegraph here and there through many cities in that short space of time secured a full and complete orchestra, which will assemble for its first rehearsal this afternoon.

The Italian orchestra secured abroad by Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg, Mascagni's managers, started from Florence by way of Naples on Sept. 16. Several were taken sick the next day, others deserted on the way, and four are still held at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities, so that the total strength landed was but sixty-one. Enough musicians to fill the discrepancy were recruited in this city, but they were not allowed to play under a certain rule of the Musical Mutual Protective Union.

Egido Jacchia, assistant conductor for Mascagni, found, too, that the imported musicians were not competent to render the Mascagni music according to his ideas. Mr. Franko, therefore, was called in. The imported musicians may yet be used during the tour; but Mr. Franko's orchestra will be heard in this city, and perhaps in Boston and Philadelphia.

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(Rear of Rotunda.) $1.10 Pair.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Forty-seventh Regiment Promotion.

Lieut. Robert G. Moran of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment, has received an appointment on the staff of Gen. James McLeer, Second Brigade, as Acting Assistant Inspector. He will shortly be appointed permanently as Assistant Inspector.

New York Lehigh Club's Smoker.

The New York Lehigh Club will have its first smoker for the season to-morrow evening at the New York Athletic Club. A trio of colored men will furnish the music. The committee announces that the affair will be wholly informal.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES'S, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Dr. Cyrus McPherson; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METHODIST, 109th St., East of Madison Av.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone; 11, 2:30, and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:30 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
TRINITY, 118th St., East of 2d Av.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, 11; the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. William Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West 59th St. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. David Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, 11; communion, 4.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8. Communion, 2:30.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 22d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 11 and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, Park Av. and 74th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. D. N. Steele, 11; the Rev. Robert Booth, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4. Sermon, 10:45.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4. Bishop Whitehead, 10:30.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 8 and 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 and 8 P. M.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
PROSPECT HILL, Park Av., Near 92d St.—The Rev. Henry M. Cox; 11 and 4.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11.
ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Crowe; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—Gen. William Booth of Salvation Army; 11, 3, and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Near 27th St.—Hugh O. Pentecost; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
STRANGERS, West 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.
TENT EVANGEL, Broadway and 56th St.—The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay; 4.
UNION CHURCH, West 119th St., Near 5th Av.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.
Y. M. C. A., Harlem, 5 West 125th St.—Alexander S. Bacon; 4:15.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—George Soltau of London; 3:45.
Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.—Dr. Josiah Strong; 4:15. For men only.
CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE CONVENTION—The Rev. A. B. Simpson; 10:30. Missionary Alliance, 3.

APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE CANCEROUS POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two homes for cancerous poor, which have been developed from the beginning made by Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop six years ago, are now in a state of great usefulness, and, under the title chosen in the first efforts made, because precisely describing the aim in view, of Servants of Relief, the women engaged, who have become Dominican religieuses, are housing and tending thirty patients in city and country, besides visiting and assisting many others. These homes for cancerous destitutes are the outcome of public charity, and will subsist only by it, and therefore public aid is asked for in this manner whenever the time of need occurs.

The Servants of Relief attend to cases wholly similar to leprosy in a number of its forms, although cancer is not contagious, as leprosy is judged to be. These forlorn and terrible instances of eating sores are at the very thresholds of the citizens of New York, and should not be ignored because they have not the prestige of distance. They have much closer relations to traffic and contact of materials and manufactures than is often guessed, which, without precautions of any kind, may indeed become appallingly dangerous. Such danger can be averted by the vigilance of the Servants of Relief, in proportion to their numerical growth.

The undertaking is one of the most important that is possible in America, and yet it is one of the most neglected and poor. Poverty faces the sisters in the poor, and in their own arrangements for the poor. Without salaries, and with the humblest provisions for comfort, the Servants of Relief are thankful enough when ordinary food and shelter are continued for their patients and themselves, and only desire thousands of dollars in order to extend these simple arrangements for relief yet further. Protection against hardship is the idea animating all their plans, and it is by prayer to God and their fellow-beings that they avert disaster from the unpretentious work going on.

We speak with the conviction that our appeals are justified by our methods of tending the sick, since everyone who examines the charity and our happily housed patients exclaims with delight at the situation and spirit to be found. It is a fact that persons with choking tongue cancer, with half the face gone, and enormous growths upon the side still remaining, with an eye gone, an ear half destroyed, a nose eaten away, with internal or external cancer of the body, and so on, (all being consumed still further day by day,) are satisfied and even happy in St. Rose's Free Home, Cherry Street, New York, and in Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Sherman Park, N. Y.; nor did this seem possible before it was attempted, our only object in the first place being to share such sorrows, and to serve these persons in ordinary ways. The outcome is one of God's merciful surprises for His children.

We beg for help to pay for our country home, and for the expenses for the Winter of both houses, as we have very little money now, and no hope except in such appeals as this, upon which we have decided to depend rather than upon the heavily mortgaged system of "getting up entertainments," which do not entertain, and explain very little of their reason for being. Our system is, to be sure, extremely like that of outdoor begging—the hand held out with a beggar's prayer—but with this difference, that the petition is known to proceed from a harmless and fruitful poverty on behalf of the saddest physical suffering and neglect of all.

I beg earnestly that donations may be sent to me at the address given below.

Mother MARY ALPHONSE LATHROP,
Sister of St. Dominic.
St. Rose's Free Home, 351 Cherry Street, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

B. Altman & Co. announce for the week beginning October 6th, the following:

Paris Model Dresses from which reproductions and modifications can be made, including Tailor-made styles.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Departments, Third Floor.

Imported Fur Garments. Special arrangements have been made for taking orders for RUSSIAN SABLE GARMENTS; Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Sealskin Jackets.

Dresses of Zibeline, Velveteen, White Broadcloth and other materials, for Street, Afternoon and Evening occasions. Second Floor.

Tea Gowns and Negligees. Paris importations are now ready, comprising many styles of All Lace, Crêpe de Chine, Liberty Satin and Embroidered Chiffon. Also special importations of wadded Japanese Lounging Robes in exclusive models.

Paris Lingerie. New importations of French Handmade Undergarments. COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX, comprising Sets trimmed with hand embroideries and new laces. Crests and Monograms to order. Also FINE DOMESTIC UNDERGARMENTS.

The Fasso Corset. The most advanced ideas of the Parisian Corsetières are represented in the new models.

Lace Evening Slippers representing an entirely new style of footwear for dress occasions, made of selected laces, in various colors and designs.

Dress Silks. Imported Clan Plaids, Fancy Velvets, Figured Moirés, Satin Brocades, Printed Grenadines, Crêpes, Voile Ninon, Embroidered Waist Patterns, etc.

Dress Fabrics. Plain and Two-toned Moleskin and Panne Zibelines, in Street and Pastel tints. Two-tone Dotted Nattes. Plain and Plaid effects in Scotch Bouclé.

CLOAKINGS. Black Broadtail Zibelines, Box Cloth in tans and modes, Kerseys in the season's colorings; also complete lines of Black Dress Fabrics.

Passementeries of Embroidered cloth, Black and Colored Silk Applique, also Silk Embroidered, Pearl and Paillette effects for evening wear. Black and Colored GARNITURES and Pendants.

The Marvex Glove,

in fashionable Autumn shades, for Women, Men and Children.

This glove is made from the finest selected kid skins, and is sold only by B. Altman & Co., being made expressly for them by the well-known manufacturers, Trefousse & Cie. of France.

Lyons Silk Dress Lining

DOES NOT STRETCH; DOES NOT TEAR.

Keeps the Garment in perfect shape.

A YARD wide, 45c.

SOLD at all LINING DEPTS.

LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER ANNIVERSARY

Celebration of the Founding Fifty-four Years Ago.

Services To-day in the Edifice Made Famous by a Remark—Brief History of Its Growth.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," is to be celebrated to-day. The services are to be conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, who will be assisted by the Right Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg. The music is to be under the direction of James P. Dod, organist.

Following is the programme of the celebration:

MATINS, 10:30 O'CLOCK.

Processional, (462)—"Sing Alleluia Forth in Dutcous Praise." ..... Alcock
Te Deum, in F ..... Smart
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck

CHORAL CELEBRATION.

Introit, (487)—"Rise, Crowned with Light, Imperial Salem, Rise." ..... Farmer
Eucharistic Office, in B flat.
Office Hymn, (408)—"Jerusalem, the Golden."
Sermon by the Right Rev. Cortland Whithead, Bishop of Pittsburg.
Offertorium—"It Is of the Lord's Great Mercies" ..... Mollgue
Eucharistic Hymn, "O Salutaris Hostia" ..... Gounod
Recessional, (432)—"Love Divine, All Love Excelling."

CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 O'CLOCK.

Processional, (368)—"Alleluia! Sing to Jesus!" ..... C. B. Clark
Psalter—Psalms 148, 149, and 150.
Magnificat, in A ..... West
Nunc Dimittis, in A ..... West
Anthem—"Lord, Thou Art God" ..... Stainer
Offertorium—"There Is a Fold" ..... Draper
Evening Hymn, (7)—"The Day Is Gently Sinking to a Close."

BENEDICTION OFFICE.

Office Hymn—"Sweet Sacrament Divine!"
Recessional—"Evensong Is Hushed in Silence."

In 1848 the late Rev. Dr. George Hendric Houghton, who for nearly fifty years was the rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, began his lifework by holding services in the home of Lawson Carter, at 48 East Twenty-fourth Street. At Mid-Lent, 1850, he conducted the first service in the original church, which is now the west end of the nave that adjoins the chapel of the present edifice. When the doors of the little church were opened first the locality was sparsely settled, there being an unobstructed view to Madison Square on the south and to Murray Hill to the north.

From time to time the church has been enlarged, a baptistry being added in one place, a chancel in another, a transept, &c., until at this time the edifice is about seven times the size of the first structure.

The story of how the church became known as "The Little Church Around the Corner" is more than a quarter of a century old. For the benefit of those who may not know it, as well as those thousands of others to whom the narrative is always welcome, it may with propriety be told again.

On the 20th of December, 1870, an old and highly respected actor, George Holland, of the old Wallack company died. Among those who undertook to arrange the funeral was Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Holland's parents had been, it was said, members of a fashionable church in Madison Avenue, and Mr. Jefferson, with the friends of the dead actor, went to the pastor of that church, the Rev. Mr. Sabine, and asked him to conduct the funeral services. When Mr. Sabine learned that Holland was a member of the theatrical profession he refused to comply with Mr. Jefferson's request, whereupon the latter asked him if he knew of any minister who had no such scruples. Mr. Sabine replied:

"Perhaps you might be accommodated at the little church around the corner."

The remark was repeated, and it became a topic of general interest throughout the country. Benefit performances were arranged by members of the theatrical profession for the church and money poured into its treasury. The church became a Mecca for actors, and to this day they are among the stanchest friends the church has.

From the church were conducted the funerals of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Charles W. Couldock, and many other famous actors. Not only do the actors go to "The Little Church Around the Corner" to bury their dead, but they have in a great many cases selected it as the place to have marriages solemnized and children baptized. The church is not mainly a house of worship for people attached to the stage. It is a parish church, and the rich and the poor, the high and the low, are equally welcome within its doors. Its cosmopolitan aspect was expressed by its late rector, who said:

"In the personal ministry of mercy and blessing, no sin, no degradation, no sickness, no possible peril, can be a barrier to that ministry; there must be no man or woman hesitating to seek it in time of need, and, thanks be to God, during five-and-forty years, not once has the foot of that personal ministry withheld itself from crossing any threshold through fear of possible personal peril."

Evidence of the aristocratic prominence of many of the members of the church, past and present, may be had from the names on the pews. Among them are those of the Astor, Fish, Drexel, Gerry, Clinton, and Gilsey families.

The interior of the church is in keeping with its history. With its vaulted ceiling and many arches, long aisles, and recesses and windows, all oddly but harmoniously arranged, it is an interesting place for the tourist to visit. It has many beautiful memorial windows, among them those in memory of Edwin Booth, Henry J. Montague, Joseph W. Drexel, and John Stevens. Many beautiful paintings adorn the walls of the church.

Last Easter twelve windows were placed in the church as a part of the memorial to Dr. George H. Houghton, the founder, who died on Nov. 17, 1897. The windows were made in Munich, and they are unique in design. They are on the north side of the chapel, and are divided into two groups, representing the eight Beatitudes and the principal scenes in the life of Christ.

MAN CHASE IN UNION SQUARE.

There was an exciting chase after a supposed burglar in Union Square last night, in which the fugitive came out second best, he being caught finally by Policeman Lues of the West Thirtieth Street Station. At the station he said he was Joseph Coleman, thirty-seven years old, of 615 Columbus Avenue. He was subsequently transferred to the East Twenty-second Street Station, in which precinct the alleged burglary was committed, and there he was locked up on the complaint of John H. Glander, the night watchman at 12 Union Square, and Alfred Hamp, who lives in apartments at Union Square.

On the ground floor of 12 Union Square are the offices of the Mylius Piano Company and Young's Dental Company. Glander, while going through the offices of the piano company about 9 o'clock last night heard a noise in a closet in the rear room. He went to the closet and some one on the inside of it held the door shut.

Glander gave the door a hard pull, and as it gave way a man dashed out of the closet and through the offices to the street. Glander gave chase, shouting "Stop thief!" as he did so. Hamp was standing on the sidewalk near by, and he gave chase to the man that Glander followed out of the store. He caught up with him at Fifteenth Street and Broadway and struck him in the back of the head with his fist. This blow floored the fugitive down, but he quickly jumped up and turned on Hamp, pulling what Hamp thought was a weapon out of his pocket. Just at this point Policeman Lues rushed up and grabbed the man, who did not show any fight when he saw the officer.

The instrument which Hamp thought was a weapon proved to be a steel "jummy" about ten inches long.

Married on Sunday School Excursion.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 4.—The announcement was made to-day of the marriage of Howard S. Higginson and Miss Asenath Huyler, both of Eatontown. The young couple went on a Sunday school excursion to Asbury Park on Aug. 20, and while there concluded to be married. The marriage has been kept a secret until to-day. The bride is a daughter of T. E. Huyler, and her husband is a student in a Red Bank law office.

A Russian Cruiser Launched.

SEBASTOPOL, Russia, Oct. 4.—The first-class cruiser Otchakoff was successfully launched to-day, in the presence of the Czar.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A SWISS STORY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The recent visit of the King of Italy to Geneva has caused Swiss papers to publish a curious anecdote concerning him, the accuracy of which is vouched for:

It seems that the present King of Italy accompanied his father on a visit to Switzerland in 1889. During a protracted sojourn at Spiez, on Lake Thun, the then future King of Italy nearly lost his life. He was fishing, when the boat capsized, precipitating the royal angler into the water. Being unable to swim, although, as one of the Geneva papers parenthetically remarks, "he is an accomplished linguist, speaking English, French, German, and Spanish fluently," and none of his attendants being near, he must certainly have drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of a young Swiss pastor named Max Dreschsler, who plunged into the water without even divesting himself of his coat. After a prolonged struggle, and nearly drowned by the weight of his clothes, M. Dreschsler succeeded in landing with his royal charge, who, by that time, was quite unconscious and had to be carried to his residence.

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STRETCHING THE RUSSO-GERMAN EXTRADITION TREATY.—The Vorwärts of Berlin, organ of the Social-Democrats, has begun a sensational attack upon the German Government on account of the handing over to Russia of a political refugee who had sought asylum in Germany. The undisputed facts of the case are as follows:

Several months ago a Russian student named Kalayeff took up his residence in the German frontier town of Myslowitz. Recently he entered a semi-public political debate on the invitation of local Social-Democrats. The authorities looked up his record and threatened to send him back to Russia if he repeated the "offense." Thereupon the Myslowitz member of the Reichstag telegraphed to Count von Bülow explaining the case and demanding protection for the Russian.

The Imperial Chancellor ignored the matter as far as the Reichstag member was concerned, but a secret order, it was said, having been sent from Berlin to the Myslowitz police, Kalayeff was arrested and handed over to a Russian agent, who at once started across the frontier with him.

The Vorwärts stigmatizes the act as worthy of Judas. In the meantime, the German official press say that the Government has proof that Kalayeff not only sent Anarchist literature into Russia but that he distributed it in Germany and was, moreover, an undesirable resident for Myslowitz. The Vorwärts, however, points out that it devolved upon the German police to prove such charges, and then, if the man were found guilty, to request Kalayeff to leave the country. By handing him over to his enemies, it continues, the Government stretched the extradition treaty, which only applies to criminal offenses, in an abominable manner. "This crime against individual liberty," it concludes, "will be brought home to the Government by an increased Social-Democratic membership in the new Reichstag."

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RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, in an apparently inspired article, recently inquired if the time had not now come to remove the anomalies existing in Russo-Afghan relations, in view of the fact that the relations between the new Ameer and the British were now very cordial. As a recent cable dispatch referring to this article shows, Russia wishes Great Britain to give some "sign" by which the former may without arousing suspicion be encouraged "to penetrate the borders of Afghanistan for the purpose of developing commercial relations with her and to have a representative at Kabul, * * * from the point of view of Russian interests, an incontestably legitimate desire, and at the same time an indispensable object to be attained."

In answer to an alleged communication to the effect that Great Britain would never give the desired "sign," as that would destroy all the value of Afghanistan as a buffer State, the Novoe Vremya took up the subject again five days later. It said: "From every point of view the right of Russia to establish and maintain commercial relations with Afghanistan is as obvious as is that of Great Britain, although so far Russia has, out of respect to the sentiment of the Indian Government, refrained from exercising this right. For twenty years, or ever since Russia first asserted her dominion over the Transcaspian, the necessity for closer relations between the inhabitants of that region and the neighboring countries has by degrees so greatly increased that it has been impossible to carry into effect many of the conditions of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873, and our relations with Afghanistan have assumed a new shape. It is, therefore, quite natural that the question should have arisen as to the necessity of modifying that agreement, and our Government two years ago made a formal declaration to that effect to Great Britain.

"We, therefore, cannot consider ourselves bound by any obligations whatsoever on the question of having direct relations with Afghanistan on any subject which might interest us by virtue of the proximity of the two countries. The development of intercourse between the local populations which goes on every year will undoubtedly call for the adoption of measures for the establishment of normal relations with Afghanistan, as being the only ones possible with a neighboring State. On the progress of events generally and on the civilizing effects of Russian influence on local populations will depend the time when such measures will be adopted."

As a subsequent cable dispatch makes note of a later article on the same subject and along the same line of reasoning, it is believed to be clear that the Russian Government desires to push the matter to a crisis or until it can get some intimation as to how Great Britain views its aspirations.

GROUT ON SCHOOL CONTRACTS.

The Controller Attributes Delay to Divided Bureau System.

Controller Grout gave out a statement yesterday in reference to contracts made by the Board of Education for school buildings and supplies, in which he (Grout) gave statistics to show that there was delay in the making of contracts by the Board of Education for school furniture. The concluding part of the statement is as follows:

"My criticism is not on the Board of Education, and not upon the educational side of its work, nor is it my suggestion that there should be a Superintendent or Commissioner of Public Education substituted for the board. But it is that the business of the Board of Education is transacted by three co-ordinate and independent bureaus—those of supplies, buildings, and audit, that no one except the board has control of them, and that the members of the board, of course, having their own affairs to attend to, cannot give the required attention.

"I am satisfied that more than nine-tenths of the delays which have retarded the schools have been due to the necessarily disorganized condition of business under the present system of the Department of Education. If there were a single General Superintendent, either in substitution of Messrs. Simmons, Snyder, and Cook, or in absolute control over them, these delays could not occur."

FREDERICK DROEHNKE'S DEATH

Coroner Williams of Williamsburg, after learning yesterday that there were strange circumstances surrounding the death of Frederick Droehnke, a fifteen-year-old boy, who, it was said, had been shot accidentally on Friday night in his home at 132 North Fourth Street, ordered an investigation. It was said that the boy shot at a rat and that the bullet glanced and hit him. The only witness to the shooting was the boy's thirteen-year-old sister, Annie.

The boy had a revolver, but his parents did not know that, and when his mother heard a report of a shot in the basement on Friday evening she ran down stairs. She found her son lying face down on the kitchen floor. He had a bullet wound in his head, and by his side was a new revolver. On a chair near by the girl sat speechless through fright. Later the girl said that while "Freddie" was working on a box he produced the revolver to shoot at a rat, and that as he shot at the rat he accidentally shot himself in the head. The boy died in the Eastern District Hospital yesterday morning.

Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell expressed the opinion that it was not possible for the boy to have shot himself accidentally. The wound was two inches above the right ear, and it extended forward. It was on the strength of Dr. Blaisdell's opinion that Coroner Williams ordered an investigation. The course of the bullet is to be traced.

COURT VACATIONS END

Supreme Bench Trial Term Faces 8,400 Cases.

Justice Keener to Sit To-morrow for the First Time—Justice Steckler to Hear Elevated Road Damage Cases.

Vacation ends for the Supreme, Surrogates', and City Courts to-day. The Special and Trial Terms will open to-morrow and remain in session, except for the Christmas holidays, until the end of next June. All the calendars are full, and in the list of cases are many of financial importance and general interest.

In the Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court a total of 10,165 cases has been noted for hearing, 1,765 being on the Special Term calendar and 8,400 on that of the Trial Term. In the latter are over 1,000 more cases than the Supreme Court had to take charge of when it was consolidated seven years ago with the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas, and to the Special Term calendar there have been added since last year 495 actions. In the line of undefended divorce cases the increase has been notable, as usual, and there are 126 of these suits to be tried on Wednesdays during October and November, 83 of them being due this month and 40 of them on Wednesday next. They are tried in Special Term, Part III.

According to J. Lewis Lyon, Chief Clerk of Trial Terms, the cases in that branch are increasing so that every new court year finds them 500 in advance of what the Justices are able to do. No Justices, he says, could have worked harder than these did last year, and yet they could not get through. The death and illness of several Justices during the year, he explains, made matters even worse than they would have been otherwise.

In the Special Terms, says Chief Clerk J. B. F. Smith, the calendar shows that the Justices are even with their work. They had a lesser number of cases, no delays, and shorter trials last session than did the Trial Term Justices.

All the courts will not have cases on trial to-morrow, for no special assignment except that of Justice Rich has been made for October. Justices Fursman and Russell, who were accustomed to sit here by assignment, resigned recently, both to practice law privately. To take the places of these two men, who were noted for their rapidity in disposing of cases, assignments will have to be made soon. The Justices who are to preside on the opening day are Messrs. Dugro, Freedman, McLean, Blanchard, Leventritt, Steckler, Hall, O'Gorman, Clarke, Greenbaum, Gildersleeve, Fitzgerald, Delegerich, Truax, Bischoff, and Keener.

Justices Hall, Keener, and Steckler, all recent appointees of the Governor, have been renominated for their places by the Republicans. Justice Keener will sit for the first time to-morrow. Justices Steckler and Hall have been on duty before, the former ever since he was named to succeed the late David McAdam last Winter. Justice Steckler is to sit during October in Special Term, Part VII., where elevated railroad cases involving damage to real estate come up for trial. This is considered an important assignment, for the amounts are generally large and the legal questions intricate. Nothing has been done yet to remedy the sanitary conditions of the Court House. The vacancy caused by the death of Ambrose O. McCall, Clerk of Special Term, Part I., who died of typhoid fever last Summer, has not been filled.

In the City Court the number of cases awaiting trial is more than 4,000, and Chief Justice Fitzsimons says he and his fellow-Judges are well up with their work. Surrogates Fitzgerald and Thomas are to be busy in their courts with a variety of contested will cases.

DR. BATES'S WIFE SAILED FOR EUROPE.

News That the Missing Physician Had Not Been Located in London Was Received Too Late.

The whereabouts of Dr. William F. Bates, the wealthy physician, who left his home, at 567 Park Avenue, on Aug. 30, ostensibly to visit a patient, and has not been seen since by his family, are not known yet. A telegram from the missing man's father in Washington says that he is not in Europe, as had been supposed. That news came just too late yesterday to prevent Dr. Bates's wife from going to Europe in search of him. With her young son she sailed on board the Red Star steamship Finland.

According to persons who have known her in the apartment house in which the family lived, Mrs. Bates's going to Europe was a sudden move that had been induced by the receipt of certain letters. Half an hour after she left for the steamship's pier a telegram addressed to her, from her father-in-law, Charles F. Bates, came to her residence.

The telegram read:

Washington, 9:30 A. M.

Do not sail for Europe. Willie has not been located and is not in Europe. Will be in New York to-day or to-morrow.

Benjamin Tole the janitor got the telegram, and, according to his instructions, he read it, and hastened to a telephone in order to stop Mrs. Bates. He was told that the Finland had left the pier. Information of that fact, and of the message from Washington was at once conveyed by telephone by Tole to Mrs. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Bates, at Newport.

At the Park Avenue apartment house it was said last night that the address of a letter that was received by Mrs. Bates just before she left for the steamship appeared to be in Dr. Bates's handwriting.

At Police Headquarters it was said that the detectives who have been searching for the missing man have no information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Charles E. Bates of this city, father of Dr. Bates of New York, who has been missing from his home since Aug. 30, received from London this morning a cable that stated that his son was not at the Charing Cross Hospital, as had been reported. A few days ago the wife of Dr. Bates received a letter that stated that her husband was at the Charing Cross Hospital and she sent the information to Dr. Bates's father, who cabled the Chief Surgeon of the hospital, with the result as announced. Mr. Bates has heard no tidings of any kind from his son since his disappearance.

IRON GIRDER'S FATAL CRASH.

Two Workmen Will Die from Their Injuries—Police Reserves Ordered Out—Foreman Arrested.

While a girder weighing half a ton was being hoisted past the second story of the Edison Illuminating Company's powerhouse at First Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street at noon yesterday it caught upon the side of the elevator shaft. Two steel cables which held it parted, and the mass fell with a terrific crash to the basement.

Charles Timmins, thirty-five years old, of 181 High Street, Brooklyn, and George Smith, thirty-two years old, of 1,083 First Avenue, were struck, receiving fatal internal injuries, Timmins's skull being fractured as well. The men were standing in a crowd of about a dozen other workmen, who all escaped injury, though half of them were thrown from their feet by the impact, while all were struck by the shower of debris which the girder ripped from the side of the shaft as it fell.

The dying men, both of whom leave large families, were hurried to Bellevue Hospital, last religious rites being administered in the ambulances by Father Sennit of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church. James W. Connor of 396 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, their foreman, was arrested and locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

The girder made such a resounding crash that reports of a great catastrophe reached the station house and all the precinct reserves were hurried to the scene.

MYSTERY OF DEAD PAUPER PATIENT OF BELLEVUE

Left Note Saying He Was Marquis de Celia y Medina-Celi.

Was John Mahoney, Born in England—Spanish Consul Puzzled—Story of Romantic Marriage Told by a Cousin.

A discovery made among the effects of a patient who died recently in a charity ward at Bellevue Hospital and whose unclaimed body lies at the Morgue has for several days puzzled the hospital authorities and the attachés of the Spanish Consulate in this city.

The patient in question was taken to Bellevue on Sept. 29 from a tenement house in Crosby Street. He was entered at the hospital under the name John Mahoney, and gave England as his birthplace. Two days later he died. On searching his effects the attendants found a sealed letter addressed "To Whom It May Concern." The envelope bore a written injunction that it must be opened only after the writer's death.

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of the hospital, who opened the letter, was sufficiently startled by what he read to cause him to communicate at once with Señor Mariano Fabregas, Acting Consul General of Spain in this city.

It was written in a neat hand on note paper of the finest quality, and read as follows:

I am the Marquis de Celia y Medina-Celi. If I die notify the Spanish Minister at Washington, and all expenses of funeral will be paid.

No signature was attached.

According to the hospital authorities, a man who said he was the Spanish Consul called at the Morgue and asked that Mahoney's body be not buried in Potter's Field or removed from the Morgue, but kept there until further word should be received from him.

Señor Fabregas, when seen last night at his residence, 438 St. Nicholas Avenue, said he had not called at the Morgue or issued any order to delay the interment of the body.

"I received the note found among the effects of the dead man, with a letter from the hospital authorities about three days ago," he went on, "I acknowledged the receipt of the letter and told them that I had sent the note with a letter explaining the circumstances under which it had been found to the Spanish Minister at Washington. The following day a man called at my office and inquired whether I had heard from Washington. I told him that no reply had been received from the Minister there. Yesterday I received another letter from the hospital saying that an aunt and a nephew of the dead man had called at the hospital and demanded to know whether anything had been heard from the Spanish Minister. I replied at once in the negative, and my reply should have reached them by this time."

Señor Fabregas expressed the opinion that the man was a crank and that there was no foundation for his claim to the name and titles of a family which ranks among the most ancient nobility of Spain. He said it was customary for Spaniards of the higher classes who came to this country to register at the Consulate, and added that a search of the Consular index had demonstrated that the name Medina-Celi does not occur there.

At the Spanish Legation at Washington no information could be obtained. The legation is closed and the members are at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The ambulance in which Mahoney was taken to Bellevue brought him from 11 Crosby Street. Here Mrs. Catherine Jones, who said she was an aunt of the dead man, was found. Mrs. Jones said her nephew had come to her house a week before his death, and had been sent from there to the hospital. Mrs. Jones could give very little information about Mahoney, but said she had heard a strange tale about his having married a wealthy Spanish lady in Mexico, which had been told to her by James Mahoney, another nephew, who lived at 577 Grand Street.

James Mahoney, who is a printer, when seen at the Grand Street house, related a romantic story which he said his cousin had imparted to him at the hospital before his death. James Mahoney says that John, who really was born in England, and whose father was a laborer in London, told him that twelve or fourteen years ago he had married the daughter of a Spanish Duke, and handed him a bulky envelope which he said contained the story of his life and some valuable papers, which were to be forwarded to the Spanish Minister at Washington in case of his death. Mahoney said he left the envelope at the hospital, and that when he came the next day, upon learning of his death, he was told it had been forwarded to Washington.

"John was well educated, but of a roving disposition, and we knew very little of his life," said the cousin. "He visited his relatives when he first came to this country, but then they lost track of him. Several years ago he went to Cuba, and we did not see him for a long time. After the Spanish war he came here in the middle of Winter dressed in a white suit and a straw hat. He said he had fought with Gomez through the war, and that he had spent ninety days in a Spanish prison in Cuba. He was taken sick upon his return, and sent to Bellevue, but was discharged from the hospital before we knew it, and again disappeared.

"He never told us before that he was married. I cannot think of the name of the Duke into whose family he married, but it sounded to me like 'Argos.'

"In the hospital he showed me two photographs, one of a tall, fine-looking Spanish man dressed in uniform, who he said was the Duke. The other was the picture of a beautiful woman with black hair and eyes, and she held a tiny baby in her arms. He told me they were his wife and daughter. He said the little girl would be almost grown up now. You know they grow up young in those countries."

James Mahoney said, in conclusion, that he understood the packet had been opened by Superintendent Stewart, who, when he learned its contents, had sent it to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

Morgue Keeper Jackson, when told last night of the Spanish Consul's denial that he had ordered the body held, showed a reporter the vault where the body was kept. On the outside was a tag which read:

"Hold for Spanish Consul's order."

NAVY FLAGS AT AUCTION.

Ton and a Half of Stars and Stripes to be Disposed Of with Navy Yard "Junk."

"Old Glory" will be sold by the pound at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in a week or two, when Uncle Sam's "Old Curiosity Shop" there is to receive its annual cleaning out. A ton and a half of "Stars and Stripes" is among the "junk" to be disposed of at auction to the highest bidder.

The flags form part of a queer and extensive collection of naval odds and ends in one of the store houses at the yard. The collection includes, besides the old flags which have floated proudly from the masts of many American warships in all quarters of the globe, big piles of chewing tobacco rendered unchewable by long service in the navy, rifles, hammocks, canteens, small boats, crockery, linen, silverware, pumps, sailors' togs, salt pork, and canned beef, somewhat the worse for age, and a long list of other articles for which the navy has no use.

There are 3,000 pounds of flags, which will be sold in one lot. Half a dozen whale boats, which have been in use on warships for years, are also among the things to be sold.

BRUCE BALLARD INSANE.

Miss Gould's Protege, Unbalanced by Overstudy, Expected to Recover.

Miss Helen M. Gould's protégé, Bruce Ballard, twenty years old, the student holding one of her scholarships at the New York University, was still in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue yesterday after his attempt to leap overboard from the Weehawken ferryboat Midland Friday night. He was visited there by Dr. Snyder of Tarrytown, N. Y., who was sent by Miss Gould. He pronounced the young man insane, and said that by Miss Gould's direction he would have him removed to Bloomingdale Asylum to-day or to-morrow. Ballard, whose home is in Roxbury, N. Y., which was the birthplace of Jay Gould, imagined he saw his mother in the water and wanted to join her. A letter from Miss L. Hanen of Roxbury was found upon him. It informed him that Miss Gould would continue his scholarship during 1904-5 if he maintained his standing in his classes, and the doctors at Bellevue said that he had been studying continously and without sleep for four days and nights. They predict a speedy recovery.

The Leaning Toward Simplicity

is beautifully suggested in a number of charming schemes for the Bedroom. The low twin Beds, the roomy Bureau and the useful Chest of Drawers, are pieces that have a meaning for simple, worthy furniture on perfect lines.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE CORNERSTONE LAYING

Impressive Ceremony to be Conducted at Bowling Green.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department and ex-Secretary Gage Will Deliver Addresses—Programme for Tuesday Next.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Custom House at Bowling Green on Tuesday afternoon next promises to be an impressive function, and as the building is to be the finest structure for the customs service in the United States representative citizens and representatives of some of the important mercantile organizations will attend the ceremony.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the office of Collector Stranahan in the old Custom House in Wall Street the two speakers for the occasion, Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department and ex-Secretary Lyman J. Gage, and the following-named members of the Reception Committee will assemble:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Alexander E. Orr, Charles S. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, William E. Dodge, John Claflin, Charles A. Moore, Morris K. Jesup.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Edward G. Burgess, Frank Brainard, Henry D. McCord, Elliott T. Barrows, Alfred Romer, John V. Barnes.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

William F. King, John C. Lühring, George Frederick Victor, Gustav H. Schwab, John C. Eames, Adolph Openhym.

MARINE ASSOCIATION.

C. B. Parsons, Charles R. Norman, Lewis T. Romaine, J. Raymond Smith, Henry R. Kunhardt, W. Freeland Dalzell.

A little later the following-named members of the Reception Committee will assemble there:

George R. Bidwell, John G. Carlisle, Benjamin F. Tracy, William C. Whitney, Robert A. Sharkey, George W. Whitehead, James S. Clarkson, Henry L. Burnett, Cornelius Van Cott, Martin E. Stiner, Lispenard Stewart, Cass Gilbert, Stevens Haskell, Joseph J. Couch, Henry C. Stuart.

These gentlemen, with the other distinguished guests, will be taken in carriages up Wall Street to Broadway, and thence to the site of the new building. The committee is to be escorted by four companies of United States troops and the military band from Fort Hamilton and two companies of the New York Naval Militia, one equipped as infantry, and the other as artillery. At Bowling Green at 2 o'clock a salute of seventeen guns is to be fired by the artillery company.

After music by the band a prayer is to be offered by Bishop Burgess of the Long Island Diocese, and then the cornerstone is to be laid formally by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a salute of twenty-one guns is to be fired. Secretary Shaw will be the first speaker, ex-Secretary Gage following. Collector Stranahan will then deliver to Mr. Shaw the silver trowel used in laying the cornerstone.

The list of articles to be placed in the box in the cornerstone will include, among other things, an official register of the United States, a list of invited guests to cornerstone laying, programme of exercises, engrossed document containing the names of the President, members of the Cabinet, Commissioners, and local Customs officials, engrossed history of new Custom House containing the names of officials and architects connected with its inception and erection, coins of the United States, newspapers of Tuesday morning, and photographs of new Custom House and surroundings, and the old Custom House.

It is the purpose of the Government to make the new Custom House one of the finest buildings in the country. It will cost about $2,750,000. The first floor is to be nearly level with the sidewalk, with elevators and stairways convenient of access. According to the specifications the Surveyor's offices are to be in the first and second stories, with 19,500 square feet of space. The offices of the department of the Collector of Customs are to be in the second and third stories, the space devoted to them being 28,350 square feet. Along the Whitehall Street side, in the third story, are to be the civil service examination rooms. The fourth story is to be devoted almost entirely to naval offices.

An open court is to be in the centre of the building, from the basement to the second story. Above the second story the building is to be open on the Bridge Street side, affording adequate ventilation and light. Cass Gilbert is the architect of the building.

Big Cotton Mill for Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Merrimac Manufacturing Company of this city will spend $1,650,000 in building and equipping a mill at Huntsville, Ala., which will be used to manufacture coarse cotton cloth. The company's officials say they can manufacture this coarse cloth cheaper in the South than it is possible to do in the North because of the lower cost of labor and fuel.

Viennese Surgeons Going to Chicago.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz of the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna and Dr. Friedrich Mueller have started for Chicago for the purpose of performing a surgical operation upon a patient in that city.

"77"

Scarcity of coal and the high prices of fuel mean cold homes and much sickness.

"While I don't mean to recommend the use of '77' instead of firewood, I do know that its use prevents and breaks up Colds prevalent even now, and promise to be more so as the season advances."

Your office or shop may be cold, your home poorly heated, but if you take "77" you will be freer from sickness, and recover sooner than your neighbor.

The use of Dr. Humphrey's "77" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins, and breaks up a Cold.

At all Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

COLDS

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH 19TH STS.

Upholsteries.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains 1-3 Underpriced.

1,500 pairs of these popular and serviceable curtains have just come to us at one-third off usual prices. The saving is yours if you take advantage of these prices. Per pair,

3.95, 4.85, 5.75, 6.90

Tapestry Portieres.

800 PAIRS AT ONE-HALF LESS THAN REGULAR. The lot includes the popular bordered effects, L'Art Nouveau novelties and embossed styles of almost every description, per pair.

3.90, 5.25, 7.90, 9.75

Stylish Petticoats

For Women and Misses.

Black and colored and in the very newest and jauntiest styles.

The most carefully selected stocks of Petticoats in town. Most attractive prices, too.

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS—Black sateen, Mercerized; graduated accordion plaited flounce, with two ruffles, 1.25

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS—Sateen, superior quality, in handsome black and white checks; two deep ruffles, prettily stitched, and trimming of black velvet; very effective garment; made to sell at $2.95, 1.95

MISSES' PETTICOATS, Mercerized sateen, fine quality, umbrella flounce, with ruffle, colors red, blue and black, lengths 30 to 36, 98

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS—Black sateen, Mercerized; several very good styles; cut very full, 98

MISSES' PETTICOASS, Mercerized sateen, umbrella flounce, in black and colors, lengths 30 to 36, 75

MISSES' PETTICOATS, fine quality sateen, accordion plaited flounce with ruffle, in black and colors, lengths 30 to 36, 1.39

MISSES' PETTICOATS of fine quality sateen, Mercerized, two accordion plaited flounces, with ruffle finish, black and colors, 30 to 36, 1.50

(Second Floor; take Elevator.)

Fall Dress Fabrics.

Remarkable Values at 69c. a Yd.

"What shall I get?" "Where shall I go?" These questions are being asked by thousands of women who are preparing for Fall and Winter.

The problem is easy of solution. We are showing splendid varieties of all the newest, most popular lines of Dress Goods, and making

Price Always Irresistibly Tempting.

Per Yd., 69c

3,000 yards of choice Dress Goods, varying from 52 to 56 inches in width; blacks and colors. Included at this phenomenal price are:

$1.25 Black Broadcloths; $1.25 Covert Cloths.
$1.25 Black and Blue Cheviots; $1.00 Venetians.
$1.00 Plaid Back Skirtings; $1.25 Kerseys.

New Knickerbocker Suitings.

Very handsome assortments of the newest Knickerbocker Suitings in the latest color combinations; per yard, 2.00 and 1.50

Flake Tweeds.

Special purchase and sale of Flake Tweeds; blue and white, and black and white; very specially priced, per yard, 98

Astrachans and Plushes.

Newest Fall styles in Astrachan and Seal Plushes, per yard, 3.50 to 10.00

Panne Zibeline.

A brilliantly beautiful importation of exquisite silky finish; all the newest and choicest shades; sold in other stores at $5.00; special price, 3.75

(Main Floor, Front.)

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Rich Evening Silks.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Crêpe de Chine, Crêpe Charmeuse, Crêpe Meteor, Gauze and Grenadine Broché Imprimé.

Scotch Clan Plaids

In Louisine, Surah and Poplins.

Black Silks.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SIEDE'S

42 West 34th Street, N. Y.
420, Rue St. Honore, Paris.

GOWNS

We have purposely delayed our Autumn opening in order that we might show the very latest French importations for reception and evening gowns, fancy silk waists, plain and fancy tailor-made costumes, riding habits and imported model hats to match gowns.

They are now here in all their wealth of concord and beauty.

HAUTE LINGERIE

We have also received from our Paris house a complete assortment of lingerie, fine peignors, matinees, lace gowns and novelties et trousseaux.

The honor of your presence is respectfully requested at our opening Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 6th, 7th and 8th.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 36 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,266—18th.

New Jersey Advertisements.

AREA GREATER THAN ANY STORE IN NEW YORK AND CHOICE AS GREAT.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK.

Two Days' Sale, Monday and Tuesday

See our WINDOW DISPLAY and take your choice of a

5.00 Blanket for 2.98

We have 550 of these fringed Blankets or Rugs, suitable for couch covers, slumber robes, lap robes, wraps, golf capes and travelling blankets. They are strictly pure wool, extra large size (80x68 inches) and heavy weight. The assortment includes an exquisite color combination of plaided effects, with plain colored backs; a beautiful variety of patterns from which to make your selection.

FOOTBALL AMONG THE COLLEGES

What the Week's Practice Indicates in Making Up the Big Teams—Similarity of Scores by the Leading Elevens in Yesterday's Games—Table Showing Previous Scores.

Football assumed some of its old-time activity yesterday, and college yells of triumph resounded cut of numerous fields throughout the country. All of the big 'Varsity teams played, and they managed to win without allowing the weaker teams to score against them. A singular coincidence is seen in the identical winning score for Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, all winning by 23 to 0. Yale felt peculiarly elated because her victory was against Amherst, whom she only beat last year by 5 to 0. Princeton beat Lehigh, and Harvard beat Bates.

The greatest surprises of the day were furnished by the West Point and Annapolis cadets. West Point met Tufts on the Military Academy grounds. Tufts, it will be remembered, scored against Yale last Wednesday, and the team showed that it was well earned, for it put up such a hard game that West Point was glad to come out victorious by the narrow score of 5 to 0. The naval cadets were less fortunate, for Georgetown beat them by the unusually slim score of 4 to 0, winning entirely on safeties. Columbia had an easy victory over Rutgers, and Pennsylvania and Cornell won over much weaker teams.

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The need for a thorough drill for the Yale 'Varsity football team on the essentials of the Yale game was evident in the Tufts game last Wednesday. In that game, which was a needed lesson to the coaches, Yale played fast ball and made heavy advances through a very strong minor college team, the interference formed rapidly and was effective, and the line put up a strong defensive game. But the tackles did not come up to expectations, and the ends played an erratic and greatly inferior game to that of the visitors. As a result, the latter part of this week has seen a strong effort on the part of the coaches to bolster up the weak places. Coy, end on the championship 1900 team, has taken up the end men and is drilling them thoroughly. Chamberlain, the noted '98 tackle, has taken charge of the candidates for that position, while Stillman, and Adee and Butterworth are working over the backs.

All of the Yale coaches say that Yale this year has a remarkable set of football candidates, among whom there are several stars of first magnitude, and that the team is capable of playing a game that will rank with the best ever played on a Yale gridiron. As Harvard's strength this year is not underrated at Yale the programme laid out is a stiff one for the New Haven players. Yale's chief contest this year will be the game with Harvard, to be played in this city Nov. 22, and the team development will be shaped to meet the requirements of that contest.

The feature of the Yale game thus far has been the aggressiveness of the line and the strength of the backfield, the latter of which has been an uncertain quantity until now. The candidates behind the line are numerous and strong. Two strong trios are already leading the field for the battering ram department of the team. The first backfield is at present made up of Capt. Chadwick and Ward, half backs, and McClintock, full back. Of these men Chadwick excels in line plunging, while Ward is developing speed and accuracy in end and tackle runs.

McClintock, who developed into a full back late last season, has many of the qualities of a fast and strong back. He punts well, gets into interference rapidly, and is a good line plunger. Another trio is made up of Hinkle and Farmer or Owsley, half backs, and Bowman, full back. These men are lighter, but are fast and accurate on end plays and tackle plunges. Bowman, the full back, is an untried element. He comes from Hill School with a good record, but an accident last week has thus far kept him out of most of the practice games.

Trick plays are usually relegated to the end of the season, but this week Coach Swan has worked out several neat plays that gained long reaches on the opposing teams. A play that is likely to be used considerably this year gives the left halfback the ball for a right end run, in which the giant, Glass, left guard, acts as interferer. Glass is so agile and strong that he fairly carries his man over the heads of the opposing tackles. Other plays bring in a criss-cross action by the backs, which, with good interference, is usually productive of long gains. Another new play gives the ball to an end on a double pass, but it is a play that is capable of as great losses as gains, depending entirely upon the quickness and accuracy with which it is carried out, and on the rapid and effective formation of interference.

***

Columbia's first week of real football has shown to Coach Morley the places on the team about which he need not worry and those to which he must devote strenuous attention in order to get satisfactory players in shape for the coming big games.

The work has clearly shown that the back field can be relied on to take care of itself, and it has also indubitably shown that there are several weak places in the line which must be greatly improved. The full strength of the material in which Coach Morley can draw has not yet been conclusively shown. College opens to-morrow, and there have been rumors of many veteran players both from Columbia and from other college elevens who will report.

In the present back field Columbia has two men in Harold Weekes and R. S. Smith, better known as "Buffalo" Smith, who are likely to prove the star half backs of the year. Weekes's work is too well-known to call for any comment. Smith is of the typical type of a plunging half back. He is six feet tall, tips the beam at 186 pounds, and is sturdily built. He made a reputation last season as a crashing line player and is likely to eclipse his former record this season. With these two men the positions of half back are safe.

For full back the reliable Chauncey Berrien will be missed. There are four good men to fill his place. Townsend, who started in so well last season, but broke his leg, looks to be the likeliest man for the place. He is not big, but is stocky, hits the line low, and does not know what it means to get tired. Duell and J. R. Fisher of last year's squad and Huntington of the Berkeley School and Knickerbocker Athletic Club elevens, are the other candidates for fullback. They are all good men, and will make good substitutes in the back field, but none of them seems to have quite Townsend's qualifications. Since the retirement of Bayard Boyesen because of injuries to his knee received in the Harvard game last year, Goodman looks to be a fixture at quarter back, unless Townsend should be tried at the place, giving some of the other men a chance at full back. Goodman is not a brilliant player, but is steady and consistent. He has an efficient substitute in J. Waltz, formerly of Cornell.

There are a bunch of back field candidates, and any one of them under Morley's efficient coaching is likely to develop well. The question of who will do the punting is troublesome just now. Weekes and Smith seem the logical men. Smith has been doing some good kicking the last few days, but neither man is up to Morley's standard of that work last year. From no point of view, however, can the prospects for the back field be considered anything but bright.

Advancing to the line positions, there is plenty of room for improvement. The strength of the line is to depend considerably whether Bruce and Shaw play. Shaw was centre in last year's team, and is a good man, but has not yet decided whether he will return to college this year or not. The question of Bruce's eligibility has not yet been determined, but this will be decided in a few days. With Shaw back at centre, Bruce, whose forte is also centre, could be transferred with advantage to the guard position.

***

The Carlisle Indian football team lined up every day during the week. Coach Glenn S. Warner has been trying to remedy the faults in his team's work that showed up during the Gettysburg game last Saturday. Among other faults plainly noticeable were slowness in lining up, getting plays started, and raggedness of the interference. Special attention has been paid to developing snap in starting plays and lining up, and much effort has been made to get the redskins to follow the ball closely.

Warner has inaugurated a new plan of practice which provides for a game to be played each evening with umpire and referee officiating. This policy is of great moment in the development of the team, and is the result of years of experience. In past seasons one of the Indian's greatest faults was lack of judgment in emergencies. This it is thought was due to a paucity of opportunities to be placed in critical positions in a real game. Each evening the Captains of the first and second teams will be required to wholly manage their organizations during the progress of the practice game.

The Indians have quite a large injured list, but fortunately the only serious hurts are to Parker, who has water on the knee resulting from a bruise, and Capt. Williams, Nikifer Schouchuk, and Dillon, who have injured hands. Lubo has started playing, but practically has the use of only one arm. He will be all right in a few days. The red men have so far developed few good punters, but the officials are paying much attention to improving Capt. "Bull" Williams and W. Charles in this branch of the game.

Warner has been developing some new defensive tactics. So far, the Indians' plays have been run off from regular formations, but for the last few days they have been practicing with a tackle or guard back, somewhat similar to Yale and Harvard's tackle back formations. In the new formations Phillips, Bowen, and Exendine have been doing good work in advancing the ball. Offensive work is really in the first stage of development, and, therefore, the interference is crude.

***

The third week of Princeton's practice sees a decided change in the football situation, and the atmosphere of gloom has lifted a little, and it is thought that Princeton stands a good "fighting" chance against Yale. The morning signal practice and the open practice in the afternoon have developed a team which should improve decidedly in the near future. The backfield will be stronger than last season, while the line should far exceed the men of the past season also.

The attempt to run the coaching and training department separately is another step which will produce good results.

It has always seemed peculiar that successful trainers like McMasters, Christy, and Robinson should come to Princeton only to have teams put in games in poor condition, and it is to the friction of these two departments that the failures of the past can be traced. If Trainer "Jim" Robinson can uphold his stand, no trouble should be encountered in the team's staying powers. At present the team is in excellent condition. Deutcher, the big guard from Andover, is the only exception. Two weeks ago, while practicing at breaking through an opponent, his foot and ankle were slightly injured. He is almost well now.

The rush line is improving daily. Activity seems to be the only important point lacking. At the ends, last season's veterans are putting up their usual fierce game. Capt. Davis's energy and knowledge of the game is aslo bringing out several new men. Henry, co-partner, has increased in weight considerably. He is a hard and sure tackler. Of the other candidates, Bard and Tooker are making splendid records.

COLUMBIA, 43; RUTGERS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 4.—Impregnable defense and irresistible attack were the features in the play of the Columbia 'varsity football team when it opened its season here this afternoon by defeating the Rutgers College eleven by the big score of 43—0. This is the biggest score the visiting team has ever made against the local eleven.

Columbia did far better work than was expected of it. A tally of even 20—0 was not considered likely by the admirers of the Morningside eleven, and there were frequent small bets before the game that Rutgers would score. Columbia's work, however, was a revelation. Rutgers could not check the fierce onslaught of Smith and Weekes and the other Columbia backs, while Columbia had no difficulty in at all times checking the local team's attack. Rutgers did not once make five yards in downs, nor did it ever get the ball from Columbia in downs. All in all, Rutgers in actual playing made scarcely a dozen yards throughout the thirty-five minutes of play.

This superiority on Columbia's part was due to skill, not to greater weight. As a matter of fact, Rutgers on the line outweighed Columbia a trifle, but the visitors had the advantage in the back field.

Columbia's faults were miserable goal kicking, fumbling, and offside play. From eight touch-downs Columbia made only three goals. Half a dozen times they fumbled, and on this fault three times lost the ball. Offside play mainly by Thorpe lost 25 yards. The game was rough, Columbia twice being deprived of the ball for roughness. Rutgers's players were frequently knocked out. Columbia's back field was in fine fettle. Weekes was never in better form. He time after time skirted Rutgers's end and ran anywhere from 20 to 80 yards. Fully half a dozen runs of this length were chalked up to his credit and innumerable smaller ones. He was materially helped by excellent interference. While he did great work many times, the Rutgers back field played well on several occasions in downing him when there was only one player between him and a touchdown.

William R. Morley is a very happy coach to-night, as he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has a better team at this stage of the game than Columbia has ever had previously.

Columbia, 43	Position.	Rutgers, 0.
Pembroke, Currier, Wood, Fisher	Left end	R. Morris
Brown	Left tackle	Broger
Stiefel	Left guard	A. Morris
Duden	Centre	Murphy, Greene
Dollin	Right guard	Hitchner
Thorpe	Right tackle	Klemgen
Wolff, Post	Right end	Holstein
Goodman, Walz	Quarter back	Voelker
Weekes	Left half back	Schoonmaker Brinckerhoff
Smith, Fisher	Right half back	Thorpe
Duell, Currier	Full back	Moon, Cobb

Touch-downs—Smith, (3,) Weekes, (3,) Fisher, Thorpe. Goals from touch-downs—Smith, (2,) Weekes. Referee—W. P. Slocovitch, Columbia. Umpire—J. B. Wolff, Columbia. Time of game—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

YALE, 23; AMHERST, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Yale defeated Amherst this afternoon by 23 to 0 in a game that was full of interest from kick-off to whistle. Yale played a better game than has been seen here this season, except for several bad fumbles caused by mistakes in signals. The back field put up a fast and furious game, Chadwick, Hinkle, and Farmer gaining long runs around end and through tackle, and Bowman hitting the line effectively from fullback, besides kicking well.

The honors went to the rush line, however, Hogan and Hamlin opening up big holes in the line, through which the back field made long gains, and Glass, Holt, and Goss, the centre trio, breaking through regularly on the snap back. Amherst could do nothing against the furious Yale attack, in spite of the heavy and trained team which she brought to New Haven, and succeeded in holding Yale only once or twice in the twenty-five minutes' play. The Yale interference was excellent, Glass and Goss distinguishing themselves in aiding the back field runners especially. Hamlin at left tackle played one of the best tackle games seen at Yale Field this season.

Glass ran back on the first kick-off for fifteen yards, and Farmer then hit tackle through a hole opened by Hogan for a long gain. Chadwick's 30-yard run brought the first touch-down, Vanderpool kicking the goal. Chadwick opened the second period with a fine 30-yard end run, and then a bad fumble gave Amherst a chance to make a touch-down, Glass only saving Yale from being scored against. Farmer, in two fine end runs, made the second touch-down. In the second half Farmer made the first touch-down, assisted in a long run through tackle by Goss, Bowman kicking the goal. Farmer also made the last touch-down by straight centre plunges just after Coffin, right end, was hurt by running into Bowman in interferences. The line-up:

Yale, 23.	Position.	Amherst, 0.
Neal	Left end	Rafferty
Hamlin, Shevlin	Left tackle	Pierce
Glass, Kinney	Left guard	Palmer
Holt	Centre	Howard
Goss	Right guard	Varnum
Hogan	Right tackle	Priddy
Coffin, Hare	Right end	Griswold
Winslow	Quarter back	Daniels
Chadwick, Hinkle	Left half back	Biram
Farmer, Preston	Right half back	Washburn
Vanderpool, Bowman	Full back	Quill

Touch-downs—Chadwick, 1; Farmer, 3. Goals from touch-downs—Vanderpool, 1; Bowman, 2. Umpire—Laurie Bliss, Yale, '93. Referee—Dr. Wurtenberg. Timer—Dr. Hull. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

PRINCETON, 23; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Princeton defeated Lehigh's football team here to-day by a score of 23 to 0. Princeton's strong defense kept the ball in Lehigh's territory through the game, but the offense was so weak in the opening half that no score could be made. At one time the ball was pushed thirty yards down the field, but a confusion of signals on Lehigh's one-yard line lost the ball. At no other time did Princeton threaten to score during this half.

In the second half Princeton's offense wakened up and rushed matters. After Lehigh's kick-off De Witt returned with a sixty-yard punt. Lehigh's tackles, back formations, could do nothing, and on the attempted kick the pass was so high that Davis managed to secure the pigskin. For thirty yards the ball was pushed down the field, and Hart was finally shoved over for the first touch-down. After the kick-off and an exchange of punts Burke got the ball on a kick, and by clever dodging ran ninety yards for a touch-down through Lehigh's entire team. Brown and Davis materially helped him by their splendid interference. De Witt kicked a difficult goal.

The fresh backs who went in at this point pushed Lehigh down the field by mass plays on the tackles until Kafer secured the touch-down through Geare. In the few minutes remaining the ball was forced to the 25-yard line, when Vetterlein dropped a neat goal from field. In the line Short and Brown played fast football, both on the offense and defense. The ends were down fast on punts and tackled hard. Moore and Kafer were the best ground-gainers for Princeton. For Lehigh, Dorner and Orth played well. The line-up:

Princeton, 23.	Position.	Lehigh, 0.
L. Davis, Brasher	Left end	Galvin
Brown	Left tackle	Geare
Waller	Left guard	Johnson
Short	Centre	Barnard
Dewitt, Barney	Right guard	Orth
Kafferty, Dewitt	Right tackle	Laudefeld
Henry, Butler	Right end	Dorin, Brush L. Farabaugh
Burke, Vetterlein	Quarter back	Dorner L. Farabaugh,
Foulke, Kafer	Right half back	Purvis, Sinn
R. McClave, Byles	Full back	Butler, Purvis

Touch-downs—Hart, Burke, Kafer. Goals from touch-downs—Dewitt, 3. Goal from field—Vetterlein.

Referee—S. McClave of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Minds of the University of Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Bannard for Princeton, and Herman for Lehigh. Timer—Mr. Goldie of Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HARVARD, 23; BATES, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Harvard defeated Bates this afternoon in the fastest and cleanest football game that has been seen on Soldiers' Field this year. Four times did the Crimson eleven cross the visitors' goal, and not once in the entire contest was her own line threatened. The two touch-downs in the first half were made by Graydon and Piper. Tenney, however, was the star of this half, ploughing through the opposing line like a Mauser bullet and circling the ends at will.

In the second half Harvard put in an entire new set of men, but these substitutes played splendid ball. Stillman, the baseball pitcher, was in at left half guard in this half and did some good punting, his kicks averaging about fifty yards. Lindsay and Meier scored the touch-down, but Daly succeeded in kicking only the first goal. The attendance at the game was the largest of the year. Fully 5,000 persons were in attendance, conspicuous among them being Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President. She witnessed the game in company with her cousin T. D. Robinson of New York, a Harvard junior. Line-up:

Harvard, 23.	Position.	Bates, 0.
Jones, Lettig	Left end	Cole, Connors, Thurston.
Wright, Bleakie	Left tackle	J. Reed
Marshall, Hovey	Left guard	Hunt
King, Lyon	Centre	Cutten
Barnard, Coburn	Right guard	Howes
Knowlton, Mills	Right tackle	Andrews
Bowditch, Matthews	Right end	Libbey
Marshall, Daly	Quarter back	Allen, Burkholder
Piper, Stillman	Left half back	Kendall
Tenney, Lindsay	Right half back	Kendall
Graydon, Meier	Full back	Briggs

Touch-downs—Graydon, Piper, Lindsay, Meier. Goals from touch-downs—Marshall, Daly. Umpire—Mr. Hallowell. Referee—Mr. Murchee. Timer—Mr. Wood. Linesmen—Messrs. Randall of Harvard and Clement of Bates. Time—Two fifteen-minute halves.

U. OF P., 17; STATE COLLEGE, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The State College to-day gave the University of Pennsylvania team a hard fight, and although the final score was 17 to 0 in favor of the Red and Blue, the university players were compelled to exert themselves to the utmost, owing to State's success in advancing the ball. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 17.	Position.	State, 0.
Richardson	Left end	Diesecker, Yeckley
Torrey, Bennett	Left tackle	Arbuthnot
Hartman	Left guard	Dodge
McCabe	Centre	Cummings
Baird	Right guard	Junk, Monahan
Mitchell	Right tackle	Seleo
Metzger	Right end	Miles
Dale, Howard	Quarterback	Hewitt
Fortiner	Left half back	Forkum
Gardiner	Right half back	Dean
Hare, Sloan, Wissenfluh	Full back	Smith

Touch-downs—Gardiner, Bennett, Mitchell. Goals from touch-downs—Gardiner (2.) Referee—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Umpire—George Brooke, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Orbison, Pennsylvania, and Jonas, State College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

GEORGETOWN, 4; ANNAPOLIS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 4.—The football team of Georgetown University defeated the Naval Academy team here this afternoon by a score of 4 to 0. The game was remarkable for two reasons, first because Georgetown has never before succeeded in defeating the Cadets at football, and secondly because all the scoring was done on safeties, Georgetown having one of these unusual scores to her credit in each half.

The rain made the ball very slippery, and this in part caused the fumbling by the navy, which made the safeties possible. Georgetown, however, had decidedly the better of the game throughout, and the ball was nearly always in Annapolis's territory. In the first half, when the leather was nearly on the local team's goal line, Oak, the navy centre, made a poor pass, which Belknap could not catch in time to punt out, and Belknap was tackled behind his own goal. This was the first safety.

The second safety was scored in almost the same way. The ball was passed to Belknap, but the slippery sphere was too much for him and he dropped it. He fell on the ball, however, in time to save a touch-down against his side. A large number of enthusiasts accompanied the visitors, and they had great cause for rejoicing, as their Alma mater has defeated the navy at football, baseball, and rowing this season. The line-up:

Georgetown, 4.	Position.	Annapolis, 0.
S. Edmonston	Left end	Whiting
Thompson	Left tackle	Schlabach
Kerns	Left guard	Carpenter
Givens	Centre	Oak, Smith
Rorke	Right guard	Belknap
Seitz	Right tackle	Rodgers
Owens	Right end	Soule
Buckley	Quarter back	McNair
Hart	Left half back	Shoup, Aiken
Reilly	Right half back	Strassburger
Morgan	Full back	Halsey

Referee—Mr. Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—C. M. Harris of Pennsylvania State College.

WEST POINT, 5; TUFTS, 0.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The first game of the Military Academy football season was played here this afternoon, the cadets having for their antagonists the team from Tufts College. The times were fifteen and ten minute halves, and the result was 5 to 0 in favor of West Point. The field was a little sloppy, and on this account there was considerable fumbling. Tufts played a quick, snappy game and the West Pointers had to work hard for all they got.

When time for the first half was called the ball was within two yards of Tufts' goal line, neither side scoring. In this half Bunker made two beautiful hurdles.

In the second half Tufts kicked off, and, Dow getting possession of the ball, ran for twenty yards, West Point doing some very creditable interference. After a short scrimmage Cooper and Bunker ran ten and twenty yards respectively, and carried the ball to within one yard of Tufts' goal line, where a closely contested battle was fought, and finally Torney was pushed over the line, but failed in kicking a goal. Two minutes later time was called, with the ball in the centre of the field. The line-up:

West Point, 5.	Positions.	Tufts, 0.
Copp	Left end	Nason
Doe	Left tackle	Bray
Lipton	Left guard	Galarneu
Boyer	Centre	Prince
Thompson	Right guard	Dow
Graves	Right tackle	McMahon
McAndrew	Right end	Dunbam
Cooper	Quarter back	McCarthy
Hackett	Left half back	McGlue
Bunker	Right half back	Mullen
Torney	Full back	Knight

Referee—Mr. Vail. Umpire—Mr. Stuofer. Linesmen—Cadet Campbell and Mr. Easterbrook of Tufts. Timekeepers—Cadet MacArthur and Mr. Merritt of Tufts.

N. Y. U., 27; STEVENS, 0.

New York University won her first football game of the year on Ohio Field yesterday from Stevens Institute by a score of 27 to 0. In the first five minutes the Stevens team pushed the ball by large gains to the five-yard line, when the New York men took a brace, and, after getting the ball on downs, punted for 30 yards. Connell made 10 yards more by getting the ball on a fumble. The first touch-down was made by New York and another was scored before the end of the half.

For the second touch-down Draper, 1905, who played behind the line yesterday for the first time, made a number of sensational hurdles over the line, gaining repeatedly five and ten yards. Reynolds, who played his first 'Vasity game yesterday, showed up in fine form, making good gains when called upon, and scoring a touch-down on a twenty-yard run around tackle. Capt. Connelley played at full back for the first time, and filled the position so well that he will probably remain in that position for the rest of the season.

New York University practically outclassed Stevens. The home team opened holes in the line that the backs took for big gains every play. After the first five minutes, Stevens neither held for downs nor made first down when they had the ball. The halves were twenty and fifteen minutes. The line-up follows:

New York, 27.	Position.	Stevens, 0.
Connell	Left end	Cardoza, Ledell
Reynolds	Left tackle	Kaltwasser
Coe	Left guard	Lockwood
Friedburg	Centre	Van Zile
Marsten, Stone	Right guard	Bunch
Jennings	Right tackle	Berg
Lippincott	Right end	Zimmerman
Tuthill, Swartz	Left half back	Pratt
Connelley	Full back	Burling
Draper, Rogge	Right half back	Chewning
McDowell	Quarter back	Koester

Referee—H. Gayley, Stevens Institute. Umpire—A. Brown, Andover. Timekeeper—Mr. Stevens.

CORNELL, 43; UNION, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Union College football eleven went down to defeat to-day at the hands of Cornell by the overwhelming score of 43 to 0. Cornell's defense, which the coaches have spent so much time to perfect during this week, was like a rock, and the attack of the visitors went to pieces in every attempt. Only once did Union gain the necessary five yards. Line-up:

Cornell, 43.	Position.	Union, 0.
Waud, Lawrence	Left end	Clark, H. Reeder
Lueder, Costello	Left tackle	Larson
Warner, Stace, Stix	Left guard	Hull
Lies, Davitt, Fetzer, Moxley	Centre	Miller
Webb, Berry, Barton	Right guard	Bolles
Smith	Right tackle	Wright
Tydman, Hull	Right end	Olmstead, Cook Sherrill,
Brewster, James	Quarter back	R. Reeder
Purcell, Shepard	Left half back	Griswold
Coffin, Snyder	Right half back	Guinac, Raymond
Burns, Catlin	Full backs	Schuyler, Guinac

Touch-downs—Purcell, Coffin, (3.) Shepard, (3.) Goals from touch-downs—Coffin, 3. Goal from field—Bregster. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Evans of Williams. Umpire—Mr. Sars of Binghamton.

Scores of Other Games.

At Easton—Lafayette, 53; Susquehanna University, 0.

At Providence—Brown, 5; Wesleyan, 0.

At Hamilton—Colgate, 36; St. Lawrence University, 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 34; Clarkson, 0.

At Albany—Williams, 6; Hamilton, 5.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 10; Worcester, 0.

At Watertown—Watertown, 51; Rochester, 0.

At Waterville, Me.—University of Maine, 6; Colby University, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Agricultural College, 30; Boston College, 0.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips Andover, 28; New Hampshire Agricultural College, 0.

At Exeter, N. H.—Newburyport A. A., 11; Phillips Exeter, 0.

At Hartford, Conn.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School, 48; Trinity, 0.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 16; St. Albans, 0.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan, 48; Case Scientific School, 6.

At Chicago—University of Chicago, 5; Knox College, 0.

At Evanston, Ill.—Northwestern University, 26; Lake Forest, 0.

At Ossining, N. Y.—Mount Pleasant Military Academy, 58; Morristown School, 0.

At New Paltz, N. Y.—New Paltz State Normal School, 16; New York Military Academy, 0.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Bucknell College, 29; University of Buffalo, 0.

HARVARD.		YALE.	
11—Williams	0	40—Trinity	0
17—Bowdoin	6	34—Tufts	6
23—Bates	0	23—Amherst	0
51	6	97	6
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Swarthmore	0	12—Lehigh	0
23—Lehigh	0	17—Penn. State	0
41	0	29	0
CORNELL.		INDIANS.	
5—Colgate	0	48—Lebanon Valley	0
31—Rochester	0	25—Gettysburg	0
43—Union	0	—*Dickinson	
79	0	73	0
COLUMBIA.		GEORGETOWN.	
20—Mann School	0	27—Maryland Ag.	0
43—Rutgers	0	4—Annapolis	0
63	0	31	0
LAFAYETTE.		LEHIGH.	
23—Gallaudet	0	6—Pennsylvania	12
53—Susquehanna	0	0—Princeton	23
76	0	0	35
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
5—Tufts	0	0—Georgetown	4
PENN. STATE.		DICKINSON.	
27—Western Penn.	0	17—Lebanon Valley	0
0—Pennsylvania	17	—*Indians	
27	17	17	0
BROWN.		MICHIGAN.	
0—Vermont	0	88—Albion	0
5—Wesleyan	0	48—Case School	6
5	0	136	6
N. Y. UNIVERSITY.		MANHATTAN.	
27—Stevens	0	6—Rutgers	0

*Disagreement.

Dickinson Refused to Play Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 4.—Dickinson's football team refused to play the Indians here to-day on account of failure of agreement as to the time of halves.

Standing of Football Teams.

At the end of the first week of actual play, Yale, which has played Trinity, Amherst, and Tufts, leads the Eastern college football teams in the total number of points scored, 97 to 6. Playing the same three teams last year Yale scored but 58 to 5. Harvard, playing Williams, Bowdoin, and Bates, has scored 51 to 6 points this year, while last year the total score with these three teams was 44 to 6. Both Harvard and Yale were scored against in the first week of play last year as well as this, the former by Bates and the latter by Tufts. Michigan, which closed last season with the remarkable record of 501 points to 0, will not have a clean record this season, having been scored against by Case School yesterday, but has nevertheless started off with 136 points in only two games.

These three teams are the only big ones which have been scored against so far. Cornell has 79 to 0, Lafayette 76 to 0, the Carlisle Indians 73 to 0, Columbia 63 to 0, Princeton 41 to 0, and Pennsylvania 29 to 0. The scores follow:

SQUADRON A POLO SEASON

Final Game at Van Cortlandt Will Be with West Point.

OPEN CONTESTS THIS WEEK

Plans Adopted at the Recent Annual Meeting for More Polo Next Year—New Squadron Committees.

Polo during the coming week will have its centre of activity at Van Cortlandt Park, Squadron A being the host and entertaining the local clubs in the first open tournament ever given by the squadron's polo club. It will also be the first big polo event ever played at Van Cortlandt, but the success of polo there this year is simply an indication of greater activity next year. The season will practically close with a game of unusual interest, being the return match between West Point and Squadron A. After several postponements, Saturday, Oct. 25, was definitely fixed last week.

Since the first game in this military contest West Point has formed a regular polo club, and more cadets are now playing than was the case last June when the Squadron took prior possession of the perpetual challenge cup by defeating the West Point players by 8½ goals to 2½. The winning team consisted of Everett Colby, R. G. D. Douglas, A. R. Whitney, Jr., and H. M. Earle, while the cadet team was composed of Col. Treat, Capt. Barnum, Capt. Averill, and Private Smith. There will probably be few, if any, changes in these teams when they meet again this month.

Owing to the wedding of R. Livingston Beeckman and Miss Thomas at Ardsley next Wednesday, the game in the squadron tournament series, scheduled for that day, between Westchester and Rockaway, has been changed to Thursday. The final match will come Saturday. All of these games are open to the public.

The Lakewood Club's tournament, beginning Oct. 14, will close the series of open polo events for the year. The entries are filling well, and Squadron A will send its strongest four.

The annual meeting of the squadron was held last week in the armory, and one of the most interesting features was the encouraging report on polo presented by Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, Chairman of the Polo Committee. He has been appointed by Major Bridgman for another year.

He stated that the squadron began the practice of polo at Van Cortlandt Park as an experiment in the Spring, but the interest and attendance had been so great that arrangements have been made to continue the game next year on a larger scale. Three fields have been laid out, and they have all been in use.

Owing to the limited number of ponies which the committee has felt justified in purchasing, the maximum number of players which can at present be accommodated is about twenty, and that number was repeatedly reached or exceeded during the Spring season.

The number of polo playing days at Van Cortlandt thus far has been forty-eight. The greatest number of ponies at one time in the stable has been fifty-four. The present number in the stable is fifty-three. The number of ponies owned by the squadron is eighteen. The average attendance per day, although this has not been kept accurately, is considerably in excess of sixteen men.

The greatest number playing in one day was twenty-six. The first-class men numbering twelve, the second-class men numbering sixteen, and a half dozen third-class men, make a nucleus of about thirty-six men who play two or three times a week, and the total polo roll is about seventy-five men.

The policy of the committee has been to arrange matches not only for the squadron team, but for each class of players, including novices. In addition to the usual inter-troop and headquarters series, second teams have been organized in each troop, and cups have been offered for novice and second and third class tournaments which have aroused considerable interest.

The large polo field at Van Cortlandt Park was opened for play on May 5. The first tournament competition began while the squadron was in camp at Van Cortlandt on Saturday afternoon, May 31. Headquarters and the three troops each entered teams, and cups were offered by Sergt. Major Whitney. In the opening period Troop 3 won form Headquarters by 2 goals to 1. Troop 1 then defeated Troop 2 by 1¾ goals to 1, and in the final period Troop 3 won the trophies, defeating Troop 1 by 1 goal to 0. On Saturday, June 8, the opening intertroop match took place for the Officers' Cup, to which Corp. Colby added individual cups. This series was to determine the championship of the squadron, and Troop 3 won.

Officers and committees for the squadron were appointed at the meeting as follows:

Treasurer—Lieut. R. C. Lawrence; Assistant Treasurer—Sergt. W. Crittenden Adams.

Committee on Admissions—Lieut. George B. Agnew, Chairman; Sergt. H. L. Stimson, Lyman T. Dyer, Edward H. Litchfield, Jr., and W. B. O. Field.

Athletic Committee—Sergt. A. W. Booraem, Chairman; E. Olmstead, J. W. Hall, H. E. Holt, and T. T. Bates.

Polo Committee—Lieut. Robert C. Lawrence, Chairman; Leavitt J. Hunt, R. G. D. Douglas, Sergt. J. O. Nichols, and Sergt. F. D. Bowne.

Entertainment Committee—Sergt. A. G. Dickinson, Jr., Chairman; A. F. Townsend, J. J. Kelly, A. I. Smith, Jr., and J. F. Booraem.

Stable Committee—Sergt. J. M. Galloway, Chairman; Sergt. F. D. Bowne, and Lieut. G. H. Davison, (veterinary,) ex officio.

Coach Committee—Sergt. George E. Fahys, Chairman; Sergt. A. D. Sheppard, Jr., L. V. Froment, Sergt. J. M. Galloway, and Sergt. F. D. Bowne.

How to Play Football.

"How to Play Football," by Walter Camp, is the latest addition to Spalding's Athletic Library. In an introductory chapter the author gives some excellent information for beginners, which is followed by a very interesting and concise description of how the game should be played. Phil King, the former Princeton player, contributes an explanatory chapter on quarter back play, and Laurence T. Bliss in another explains the playing of half back and back positions. How signals are given, training for the game, and the equipment of teams are treated of in the remaining chapters.

Vouchers Shipped from Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The records of the Auditor's office, which include vouchers for all disbursements made during the American military Government of the island, were shipped on the Ward Line steamer Mexico to-day on their way to Washington. The records filled 127 large cases.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

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Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Jackets.

WALKING SUITS of plain cheviot, Eton, Norfolk or slot seam effects, all colors; reg. $24.75..... 17.50
WALKING SUITS of all wool Scotch Tweeds, blouse, Norfolk or Eton jacket, plaited skirt, blue, black or brown; value $20.00..... 11.95
WALKING SKIRTS of all wool Melton or fancy mixtures, slot seams, flare or plaited effects, all colors and black; value $6.50..... 4.90
JACKETS of all wool Kersey or Martinique, slot seams, Skinner's satin lining; value $15.00..... 11.75

Special Inducements in Reliable Silks. —Main Floor.

BLACK TAFFETA, pure silk, extra heavy quality, 21 in. wide; reg. 89c. per yd..... 69c
BLACK SATIN-DE-LYON, all silk, suitable for waists or entire costumes, 21 in. wide; reg. $1.00 yd..... 73c
GROS-DE-LONDRES, a full line of street and evening shades, 19 in. wide; reg. 65c. per. yd..... 39c
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Remarkable Offerings in Dress Goods. —Second Floor.

WHIPCORD SUITINGS, pure wool

Death List of the Week.

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Bernstein
Betts
Billings
Blakslee
Bonner
Borcherding
Boyle
Bracker
Bradford
Brandt
Brereton
Bronaugh
Bronner
Brown
Buhler
Burns
Bush
Byrne

CAMERON
Campbell
Cassidy
Champlin
Clayton
Cole
Comerford
Conklin
Conlon
Conway
Cooper
Cotter
Coughlin
Craft
Craig
Cranny
Crowe
Cunningham

DALTON
Darling
Daly
Dampman
Darcy
Darrow
Deeming
Deen
Deering
De Gaugue de Langles
Delaney
Dobson
Dodge
Donlevy
Doyle
Durkin
Dwyer

EDMONDSON
Egan

FAHRBACH
Fallesen
Farley
Faraday
Fields
Fitzgerald
Fleming
Flynn
Forrest
Fraser
Frost
Fuller

GAFFNEY
Gardner
Gaudolfo
Gibbons
Giddings
Gill
Gillen
Gilvary
Goldberg
Grady
Grahlfs
Greenspecht
Grierson
Griffin

Gross
Groyes
Gutteridge
Guyon

HANNA
Harris
Harsen
Haswell
Haynes
Healy
Heaver
Hennessy
Hickok
Hill
Hobart
Hoehn
Hopper
Hotchkin
Howard
Howkins
Hubert
Hughes

INGRAHAM

JAMES
Jewett
Johnston
Jones
Jouett

KATZENBERGER
Keen
Kelley
Kemp
Kennedy
Kersey
Kernan
Kerrigan
Kiernan
Knowlden
Kress

LAMPSON
Langbein
Landow
Lane
Larkin
Larson
Lawrence
Lazelle
Ledyard
Leonard
Lewis
Lissman
Lockwood
Loewenstein
Loewing
Lohr
Longstreet
Loomis
Lowry
Lynch

McALLISTER
McConville
McElvraeoy
McGovern
McGuinness
McKinley
McKissick
McMahon
McMoran
McPhail
McShane
Mackey
Mallory
Maloney
Marsh
Marx
May
Mayhew
Mayo
Means
Meldowney
Metzger
Miller
Miner
Moore
Morris
Morrissey
Mott
Murphy

NAGELSMITH
Nennan
Nichols
Noriot

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
O'Connor
O'Leary
O'Malley
Oates
Osborne
Owens

PADDOCK
Parmelee
Pettit
Phillips
Platt
Pitcher
Pratt
Purdy
Pycott

Raymond
Reddy
Reynolds
Rhall
Richter
Ripley
Ritter
Robb
Robinson
Rosenburg
Ross
Rourke
Rushmore
Ryan

SAULS
Schackel
Scheel
Schimpf
Scholem
Seaman
Seiler
Sheehy
Shepard
Simon
Skidmore
Slyman
Smith
Spiegel
Sprague
Stacy
Steen
Stehn
Story
Stratton
Stuart
Stuek
Sturges
Sumter
Swan
Swanton

THOMAS
Thompson
Tileston
Toms
Travis
Turner
Tweed

VAN ALSTYNE
Van Leeuwen
Van Pelt
Van Riper
Von Glahn

WAGNER
Wallstein
Warnke
Warriner
Watt
Werner
Wheeler
White
Whitman
Wickes
Wigley
Wolff
Woodmency

YOUNG

ZEILER

A

ALLARD.—Sept. 28, Vincent W. Allard, aged 28.

ANDERSON.—Oct. 1, in Everett, Washington, Francis W. Anderson.

B

BACKUS.—Sept. 28, at 116 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Matilda L., wife of Charles O. Backus, in her 40th year.

BLAKESLEE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 29, Harry Ring, son of the late Henry A. Blakslee.

BROWN—Sept. 29, at 140 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Jacob Hicks Brown, aged 73 years.

BUSH.—Sept. 28, at 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, George W. Bush, in the 66th year of his age.

BANG.—Sept. 29, at 139 West Eleventh Street, Frances, wife of Richard T. Bang, M. D.

BARKER.—Sept. 30, at 8 Brevoort Place, William Barker, aged 65 years.

BILLINGS.—Sept. 30, at 430 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, John I. Billings, son of the late John N. Billings.

BANNAN.—Oct. 2, at 65 Baltic Street, John, son of the late Dennis Bannan.

BETTS.—Oct. 2, at Bristol, R. I., Mrs. M. F. Betts.

BONNER.—Oct. 3, at Roosevelt Hospital, George Sewell Bonner.

BRERETON.—Oct. 3, at 585 Amsterdam Avenue, Ellen, relict of Peter Brereton.

BRANDT.—Sept. 29, Elma Brandt.

BRACKER.—Sept. 30, at 97 Second Avenue, Dr. Max H. Bracker.

BUHLER.—Sept. 30, at 38 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Louis Buhler, in his 63th year.

BEACH.—Oct. 2, at Catskill, N. Y., Charles L. Beach, aged 94 years.

BERNSTEIN.—Oct. 1, at 11 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Jack, son of Isaac Bernstein.

BYRNE.—Oct. 1, at Montreux, Switzerland, Dr. John Byrne of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRADFORD.—Oct. 2, at Providence, R. I., Henry C. Bradford.

BEGGS.—Oct. 1, at 99 St. Mark's Avenue, William E., son of the late Nathaniel Beggs, aged 30 years.

BRONAUGH.—Sept. 30, at sea, William V. Bronaugh, Commander, United States Navy.

BEARDSLEY.—Sept. 28, Frank L. Beardsley of New York, aged 35.

BECKWITH.—Sept. 26, at 1,939 Bonsallo Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., Ellen Holmes Beckwith, widow of the Rev. Frank A. Beckwith and daughter of the late Samuel Holmes of Montclair, N. J.

BORCHERDING.—At Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 28, Henry R. Borcherding, aged 49 years.

BOYLE.—Sept. 28, at 285 West Houston Street, Thomas Boyle of Sligo, Ireland.

BRONNER.—Sept. 27, at 17 East Eighty-first Street, Sophia Bronner, aged 71.

BROWN.—Sept. 27, at 116 Clinton Street, West Hoboken, Catharine, wife of William Brown, aged 51 years.

BURNS.—Sept. 28, at 321 East Twenty-fifth Street, Edward, son of Joseph Burns and Norah Hartnett.

C

CAMERON.—Sept. 28, at 22 West Forty-seventh Street, Edward Miller Cameron, M. D., aged 73 years.

CONWAY.—Sept. 28, at 804 Greenwich Street, Margareth Conway, daughter of Frank and Clara Conway, (née Nehmelman.)

CRAIG.—Sept. 28, at East Orange, N. J., Florence Silleck, wife of Eugene B. Craig and daughter of T. F. Silleck, of 21 Watson Avenue.

CRANNY.—Sept. 28, at 441 East Ninth Street, Mary, widow of John Cranny.

CUNNINGHAM.—Sept. 27, at 439 East Seventeenth Street, James Cunningham.

CUNNINGHAM.—Sept. 27, at 634 East Sixteenth Street, Michael, son of Edward and Ann Cunningham.

CAMPBELL.—Oct. 1, at 216 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Anne, widow of Jehoiakim Campbell, in the 86th year of her age.

CONKLIN.—Sept. 30, at 306 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mary, widow of David Conklin.

CONLON.—Sept. 30, Bridget Conlon, native of Troy, N. Y.

COOPER.—At 16 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 30, Charles B. Cooper, aged 72.

COUGHLIN.—Sept. 29, at 106 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Catharine, widow of Patrick Coughlin, native of Kings County, Ireland.

CROWE.—Oct. 1, at 167 West Sixtieth Street, Thomas F., Jr., son of Thomas and Bridget Crowe, in his 28th year.

CHAMPLIN.—Sept. 28, at New Brighton, S. I., Alfred Henry Champlin, formerly of Cleveland, N. Y.

CRAFT.—Sept. 27, James Bennett Craft of Glen Cove, L. I.

CASSIDY.—Oct. 1, at 285 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, C. William, son of Joseph and Mary Cassidy, in the 26th year of his age.

CLAYTON.—Oct. 2, at 113 East Eighty-ninth Street, Ambrose W., husband of Mary C. Clayton.

COLE.—Oct. 3, at 308 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, Minerva H., widow of Wightman J. Cole, in the 84th year of her age.

COTTER.—Oct. 4, at 266 First Street, Brooklyn, Edward, husband of Julia Cotter, (née Scott.)

COMERFORD—Oct. 4, at 73 Rodney Street, Peter Comerford, Sr.

D

DALTON.—Oct. 2, at 1,057 Jennings Street, Bronx, William Dalton.

DEERING.—Oct. 2, at 76 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, Patrick Deering.

DALY.—Sept. 27, in Brooklyn, Catherine A. widow of James Daly, formerly of New York.

DEEN.—Sept. 28, at 400 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Anna M., widow of John Leander Deen.

DEMING.—Sept. 28, at Litchfield, Conn., Julius, son of the late William and Charlotte T. Deming, aged 59 years.

DE GAUGUE DE LANGLES.—Sept. 28, at 153 East Seventy-eighth Street, Emilie Catherine de Gaugue de Langles, aged 61 years, widow of Charles L. G. de Gaugue de Langles.

DARLING-McPHERSON.—Oct. 3, Isabella Denton, widow of Hon. William A. Darling, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

DELANEY.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 2, Kate, wife of Robert Delaney, native of parish of Mayne, County Westmeath, Ireland.

DOYLE.—Sept. 29, at 422 East Sixty-sixth Street, John, son of the late William Doyle.

DOYLE.—Sept. 28, at 443 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Mary Doyle, wife of Hugh Doyle, native of Drumlish, County Longford, Ireland.

DURKIN.—Sept. 29, at 191 Adams Street, Brooklyn, Katherine Lucille, daughter of James Durkin.

DWYER.—Sept. 29, at 15 Sixteenth Street Brooklyn, Michael Dwyer, aged 84 years, native of Tipperary, Ireland.

DARCY.—Sept. 28, at 333 East Thirteenth Street, Minnie E., sister of Thomas F. Darcy.

DAMPMAN.—Sept. 29, at 244 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City, Adam Dampman, aged 37 years.

DARROW.—Oct. 1, in Hoboken, N. J., in his 33d year, William E. Darrow, son of Charles H. and Margaret C. Darrow.

DOBSON.—Sept. 30, William J., twin son of Harvey Oulton and Winifred Richardson Dobson, aged 4 days.

DONLEVY.—Sept. 29, at 41 First Avenue, William F. Donlevy.

DODGE.—Oct. 1, at Woburn, Mass., Jacob Richards Dodge of Albany, N. Y., aged 79 years.

E

EDMONDSON.—Sept. 28, in Hoboken, N. J., Augustus A. Edmondson, aged 72.

EGAN.—Sept. 29, at 105 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Margaret, daughter of Kieran and Margaret Egan, native of Leabet, King's County, Ireland.

F

FAHRBACH.—Sept. 30, Barbara, widow of Charles Fahrbach, in the 74th year of her age.

FARRADAY.—Oct. 2, James, husband of Margaret Farraday, (née Barry,) in his 55th year, at his residence, 167 East Ninetieth Street.

FORREST.—Oct. 3, Mrs. Mary L. D. Forrest, aged 46, at 828 St. Nicholas Avenue.

FALLESEN.—Sept. 29, at 223 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Anna M., widow of Christian Fallesen.

FIELDS.—Sept. 30, at 444 Thirty-seventh Street, Nellie, (née Farrell,) wife of Joseph Fields.

FLEMING.—Sept. 29, Thomas, son of James and Eliza Fleming, native of Prosperous, County Kildare, Ireland.

FRASER.—Sept. 29, John Arthur Fraser, aged 43 years.

FITZGERALD.—Oct. 1, at 167 Perry Street, John Fitzgerald, son of John Fitzgerald and Hanora Daly, natives of County Limerick, Ireland.

FARLEY.—Sept. 28, John Farley, native of Connons, St. Athboy, County Meath, Ireland, aged 35 years.

FLYNN.—Sept. 30, at Wilkens Place, Boston Road, Sarah Flynn, sister of Thomas and Ellen Flynn.

FROST.—Sept. 29, Frances Maria Frost, aged 99 years.

FULLER.—Sept. 29, in Brooklyn, Frank Fuller.

G

GAFFNEY.—Oct. 3, Thomas F., husband of Mary C. Gaffney, aged 47, at 634 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

GIDDINGS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 1, Daniel Edwin Giddings, aged 96 years.

GRADY.—Oct. 3, Jane, mother of Patrick Grady, at 324 East Seventieth Street.

GAUDOLFO.—Sept. 28, at 56 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Catherine Griffen, wife of John Gaudolfo.

GILLEN.—Sept. 27, Bessie, child of Thomas F. Gillen and Rebecca Baer, aged 7 years.

GOLDBERG.—At Keyport, N. J., Sept. 27, Eugene S. Goldberg, aged 57 years.

GRAHLFS.—Sept. 28, at Central Valley, N. Y., Adelaide M., wife of Hermann Grahlfs, Jr.

GROSS.—Sept. 28, at 169 East Sixtieth Street, Rebecca, widow of Henry Gross.

GUYON.—At Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 28, Charles S. Guyon, aged 77.

GARDNER.—Oct. 3, at 1,007 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, William L. Gardner.

GIBBONS.—Oct. 1, at 74 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Miles W. Gibbons.

GILVARRY.—Oct. 2, at 128 Dikeman Street, South Brooklyn, Redmond Gilvarry, a native of Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland.

HEAVER.—At Whitestone, L. I., Oct. 2, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of George Heaver, aged 43 years.

HOEHN.—Oct. 1, at 195 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, Frederick Hoehn, aged 35 years.

HOWARD.—Oct. 2, Adeline M., widow of Lancelot Howard, in the 90th year of her age.

HUBERT.—Oct. 2, at 313 East Sixty-ninth Street, Helen Hubert, aged 5 years.

HILL.—Sept. 30, in New Jersey, Van Cortland Hill.

HOWKINS.—Sept. 30, at 54 Manhattan Avenues, Frances, mother of Francis and Daniel Howkins, late of Memphis, Tenn.

HOPPER.—Sept. 27, at 408 East Sixteenth Street, John Henry, son of Isaac N. and E. Hopper.

I

INGRAHAM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 30, Sophia Varian, wife of B. Frank Ingraham, in the 66th year of her age.

J

JAMES.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 28, Almira H., widow of B. F. James.

JEWETT.—At West Orange, N. J., Oct. 2, Dudley Buck, son of Harry B. Jewett.

JONES.—Sept. 27, at 195 Tenth Avenue, aged 20 years, John L., son of William and Mary Jones.

JONES.—Oct. 3, in Portsmouth, N. H., Frank Jones, late member of Congress, ager 70 years.

JONES.—Sept. 30, at 225 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Thomas Jones.

JOUETT.—Oct. 1, at the Anchorage, Sandy Spring, Md., James E. Jouett, Rear Admiral United States Navy, retired, aged 74.

JOHNSON.—Sept. 28, at New Rochelle, Elizabeth, widow of David Johnston.

JOHNSTON.—At Melancthon, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 3, Minnie Johnston of 11 St. Mark's Avenue.

K

KATZENBERGER.—Sept. 29, Cora, wife of Isadore Katzenberger, aged 42.

KEEN.—Sept. 30, Mrs. Charles Keen, aged 40 years, formerly of Jersey City.

KEMP.—Sept. 30, at 118 West Ninetieth Street, Edson Kemp, in the 67th year of his age.

KERESEY.—Oct. 4, Annie, wife of Redmond Keresey, at 9 Lind Avenue, High Bridge.

KERNAN.—Sept. 30, at Utica, Hannah Devereux Kernan, widow of United States Senator Kernan, aged 82 years.

KIERNAN.—Oct. 1, at 411 West Forty-eighth Street, Cornelius Joseph Kiernan, son of James and Mary Kiernan, née Crowley, aged 2 years.

KNOWLDEN.—Sept. 30, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Edward Knowlden, in his 10th year.

KELLEY.—Oct. 1, at 1,613 Lexington Avenue, Alexander Kelley.

KERRIGAN.—On Oct. 1, at 57 Sands Street, Brooklyn, Margaret Kerrigan

KENNEDY.—Sept. 27, Edward Kennedy, aged 48 years.

KRESS.—Sept. 28, at Stapleton, S. I., Minna Kress, aged 84.

L

LANDOW.—Oct. 1, at 330 West Forty-eighth Street, Samuel J. Landow, in his 43d year.

LANE.—Oct. 1, Benjamin J. Lane, aged 75 years.

LARKIN.—Sept. 29, at 540 West Fiftieth Street, Alice, wife of Andrew Larkin, daughter of the late Edward Cassidy, Kingscourt, County Cavan, Ireland.

LARSON.—Sept. 29, at 146 West Sixtieth Street, Charles B. Larson, in his 40th year.

LEWIS.—Sept. 28, at 173 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, Susan, native of Dumfries, Scotland, widow of the late William P. Lewis, aged 72 years.

LOCKWOOD.—Sept. 29, Francis D. Lockwood, aged 80.

LOEWENSTEIN.—At San Francisco, Sept. 27, Monroe Loewenstein, aged 31.

LYNCH.—Sept. 29, at 23 Bloomfield Street, John F. Lynch.

LOWRY.—Sept. 27, at 59 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Mary, widow of Samuel Lowry.

LEONARD.—Oct. 1, at Jersey City, Julia, wife of Owen Leonard.

LAMPSON.—Oct. 1, at 157 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, Edward Lampson, aged 92.

LEONARD.—Oct. 2, at 67 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Patrick J. Leonard.

LAWRENCE.—Sept. 30, at 102 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, Herbert Lawrence, in the 73d year of his age.

LAZELLE.—Sept. 30, at 601 Herkimer Street, Elbridge B. Lazelle, formerly of Boston, Mass.

LOEWING.—Sept. 29, Abraham Siegfried Loewing, in his 62d year.

LEDYARD.—In Mobile, Ala., Sept. 30, Erwin Ledyard, aged 61.

LOHR.—Sept 30, at 12 East Eighty-seventh Street, Christiana Lohr, in her 75th year.

LANGBEIN.—Oct. 2, Alfred, infant son of Louis and Carrie Langbein of 1,811 Lexington Avenue.

LONGSTREET.—Edwin Longstreet, Oct. 1, at 433 East 22d Street, husband of Mary Kelly.

LOOMIS.—Oct. 3, Judge Mason B. Loomis in Evanston, Ill. Born in Harrisville, Ohio, in 1835.

M

MACPHAIL.—Sept. 29, at 42 Weinfield Street, Brooklyn, Malcolm Macphail, eldest son of Archibald and Annie Macphail.

MALLORY.—Sept. 29, at Savona, N. Y., the Rev. J. C. Mallory, aged 77.

MARX.—At Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Sept. 29, Eugenie, wife of Luis Marx, aged 48.

McALLISTER.—Oct. 2, John P., son of the late James Francis and Mary J. McAllister, (née Tormey,) at 241 Kent Street, Greenpoint.

McGOVERN.—Oct. 3, Millie McGovern of 401 East Thirteenth Street.

McKINLEY.—Oct. 4, at 430 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, John W. McKinley, husband of Ellen T. O'Brien.

McMORAN.—Oct. 3, William McMoran, in the 28th year of his age, at 5 West Eighty-fourth Street.

MACKEY.—At Brooklyn Hospital, on Oct. 1, Dennis Mackey of St. Paul, in his 52d year.

McELRAEOY.—On Oct. 1, Robert, son of John and Emily McElraeoy, aged 19 years.

MAYO.—Oct. 3, Cora M., wife of John F. Mayo and daughter of the late Christian and Sarah A. Kneass, at Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge.

METZGER.—Oct. 2, Mary Anna, widow of John Metzger, at 393 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, aged 74 years.

MOTT.—At Dunton, L. I., Oct. 3, Mary E. Mott, aged 67 years.

MELDOWNY.—Sept. 28, at 123 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, George M. Meldowny, in his 74th year.

McMAHON.—Sept. 28, at 448 West Nineteenth Street, James McMahon.

MAY.—Sept. 28, at 60 St. Mark's Place, Louis C., son of Jacob May, aged 32.

McCONVILLE.—Sept. 28, at 339 West Forty-ninth Street, Mary McNally, wife of Patrick McConville of County Tyrone, Ireland.

McKISSICK.—Sept. 28, at Charleston, S. C., Edward P. McKissick of Asheville, N. C.

McSHANE.—Sept. 28, at 429 Henry Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Owen McShane.

MALONEY.—Sept. 29, 1,759 Madison Avenue, Lizzie, daughter of the late Patrick Maloney.

MEANS.—At Jersey City, Sept. 27, Robert T. Means of 14 Henry Street.

MILLER.—Sept. 28, at 196 Madison Avenue, Catherine Miller.

MOORE.—Sept. 28, George Francis, son of John F. Moore, at 73 Lexington Avenue, aged 2 years.

MORRISSEY.—Sept. 27, Michael J. Morrissey, at 186 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn.

McELRAEOY.—Oct. 1, at 1,143 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Robert, son of John and Emily McElraeoy, aged 19 years.

McGUINNESS.—Oct. 1, in Bridgeport, Conn., Michael C. McGuinness, aged 50 years.

MAYHEW.—At Tenafly, N. J., Oct. 1, David Watt, son of Benjamin Ames and Elmira W. Mayhew.

MEEKER.—At Rahway, N. J., Oct. 2, Dr. Charles H. Meeker, aged 77 years.

MINER.—Oct. 1, at 1,874 Bathgate Avenue, Adelaide Rose, daughter of William E. and May R. Miner.

MURPHY.—Oct. 2, at 480 Henry Street, Mary Jane Murphy, aged 58 years.

MARSH.—Oct. 1, at 560 North Broadway, Yonkers, Valentine Marsh, in the 51st year of his age.

MOORE.—At Stamford, Conn., Oct. 1, John Phoenix Moore, son of the late Henry T. Moore.

MORRIS.—Oct. 2, Rosa Schlessinger Morris, wife of Herman Morris.

N

NAGELSMITH.—Sept. 30, Nathan D. Nagelsmith, in his 49th year.

NEUMAN.—Oct. 2, Louis E. Neuman, aged 67 years, at 162 East Sixty-third Street.

NORIOT.—Oct. 3, at 2½ Macdougal Street, Alexander Noriot, aged 63 years.

NICHOLS.—Sept. 28, at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Arthur E. Nichols, son of the late Edward Arthur Nichols, aged 48 years.

O

OATES.—Oct. 2, at 1,832 Lexington Avenue, Clara Oates, widow of James Oates.

OSBORNE.—At New Providence, Oct. 2, Mary A., wife of David L. Osborne.

O'MALLEY.—Oct. 1, at 300 Pearl Street, James O'Malley.

O'CONNELL.—Sept. 28, at 211 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Helen Hunter, aged 10 years, daughter of Eugenia Hunter and Joseph I. O'Connell.

O'CONNOR.—Sept. 28, at 1,451 Amsterdam Avenue, Mary O'Connor, wife of Richard O'Connor, native of Oldham, England.

O'CONNOR.—Sept. 27, Maurice E. O'Connor, formerly of 51 Beach St.

O'BRIEN.—Oct. 1, Annie Herbert, widow of James A. O'Brien of Tremont, Bronx.

O'LEARY.—Oct. 2, Timothy O'Leary of 20 Bayard Street.

OWENS.—Oct. 2, Ellen Owens, sister of Mrs. Dennis Gallagher of 1,555 Lexington Avenue, native of the Parish of Whitehill, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

P

PADDOCK.—Oct. 2, Annie Gordon, widow of Franklin A. Paddock of New York.

PARMELEE.—At Bay Ridge, N. Y., Sept. 27, Henry S. Parmelee, aged 58 years.

PLATT.—Sept. 28, at Lawrence, L. I., Carsten Platt of Brooklyn, aged 91 years.

PITCHER.—Oct. 4, Margherita Westberg Pitcher of 147 Grand Street, Newburg.

PRATT.—Sept. 28, Sarah A. Pratt, widow of Noah C. Pratt, aged 86 years.

PETTIT.—Oct. 1, Alida R. Pettit of South Orange, N. J.

PHILLIPS.—Sept. 30, at 539 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Louisa Phillips, aged 57 years.

POPE.—Sept. 29, at 81 Madison Street, John Pope.

PURDY.—At Redlands, Cal., Sept. 24, Stephen Lounsbury, son of Joseph B. and S. Josephine Purdy.

PYCOTT.—Sept. 28, at 135 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas Stevenson Pycott, in the 71st year of his age.

R

RADEMACHER.—Oct. 1, at 59 Maspeth Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles Rademacher, aged 67 years.

REYNOLDS.—Oct. 2, at 91 Hart Street, Brooklyn, James H. Reynolds, son of the late Thomas Reynolds.

RHALL.—Oct. 1, at 592 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Bridget, wife of James Rhall and daughter of the late Patrick Kearney.

ROURKE.—Oct. 2, at 115 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, Julia Rourke, daughter of John Rourke, in her 20th year.

RYAN.—Oct. 2, at 425 West Thirty-first Street, Mary, wife of Michael Ryan, native of the Parish of Eglish, Kings County, Ireland.

RAYMOND.—Sept. 27, at 1,010 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., Emily E. Raymond, daughter of John W. Porter, and widow of Col. George A. Raymond.

ROBINSON.—Sept. 30, at Cutchogue, L. I., Eugene Robinson, aged 30 years.

RICHTER.—Oct. 3, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Richter, in the 21st year of her age, at 1,662 Sixty-ninth Street, near Sixteenth Avenue, Bath Beach.

RITTER.—Sept. 27, at 287 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, John C. Ritter, U. S. N., aged eighty-seven years.

ROBB.—Sept. 27, at 811 Eagle Avenue, Bronx, Frank W. Robb, aged sixty-three years.

ROSENBERG.—Sept. 27, Isaac Rosenberg, aged thirty-seven, son of Julius Rosenberg.

ROSS.—Sept. 27, at 170 West Fifty-eighth Street, Josephine, wife of C. G. Ross, aged forty-three years.

RUSHMORE.—Sept. 28, in Albany, N. Y., Sarah Palen, wife of John U. Rushmore, and daughter of the late Israel Drake, aged seventy-six.

REDDY.—Sept. 29, at 79 East Broadway, James J. Reddy, son of James and the late Julia Reddy.

RIPLEY.—Sept. 30, at 236 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Susan J. Ripley.

S

SAULS.—Sept. 28, at 266 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, John P. Sauls.

SCHACKEL.—At South Bend, S. I., Sept. 27, John P., aged 33 years, son of the late Henry Schackel.

SEAMAN.—Sept. 27, at 135 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Valentine H. Seaman, in the 69th year of his age.

SHEEHY.—Sept. 28, at 363 West Eleventh Street, John P., son of the late Patrick Sheehy.

SMITH.—At 863 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Emma L., daughter of the late Rowlandson and Harriet T. Smith.

SMITH.—Sept. 28, at 64 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Mabel Jared, daughter of Helen C. Halley and Thomas J. Smith, aged 5 years.

STEIN.—Sept. 28, at 313 East Fourth Street, Max Stein.

STORY.—Sept. 26, at 39 Prospect Place, Harry S. Story, in his 39th year.

STUECK.—Sept. 27, in Jersey City, Henry Durell Stueck, eldest son of George H. and Alice Durell Stueck, in his 10th year.

STURGES.—At Westport, Conn., Sept. 27, Emeline Charlotte, wife of William E. Sturges, aged 72.

SWANTON.—Sept. 28, at 344 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Arthur, son of Richard and Cecilia Swanton, aged 8 months.

SCHEIDEMANTEL.—Oct. 2, at 468 Decatur Street, Albert Scheidemantel, aged 80.

SCHIMPF.—Oct. 1, at 910 President Street, Brooklyn, John Schimpf, Sr., in his 64th year.

SEILER.—Oct. 3, at 1,210 Franklin Avenue, Rosie Seiler.

SLYMAN.—Oct. 2, at 304 East Twenty-fourth Street, Delia Hanley, wife of Patrick Slyman, native of Knockaderra, Limerick, Ireland.

STACY.—At 315 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, Oct. 3, Thomas H. Stacy, in his 73d year.

SKIDMORE.—Sept. 29, at Fishkill, N. Y., Sylvester Skidmore, aged 45 years.

SMITH.—Oct. 2, at 18 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, Adrian A., aged 2 years, child of Charles Smith.

SPRAGUE.—Oct. 2, at 170 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Bertha Kate, wife of Waldo Sprague.

SPIEGEL.—Sept. 29, at 2,156 Hughes Avenue, Bronx, Emanuel Spiegel, in his 35th year.

SCHEEL.—Sept. 30, at 410 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Henry C. Scheel.

SCHOLEM.—Oct. 1, at 1,588 Lexington Avenue, Fanny, daughter of Adelina Scholem.

SIMON.—Sept. 30, at 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Henrietta, wife of Moritz Simon, in her 59th year.

STEINS.—Oct. 1, at 654 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Arthur O. Steins, in his 35th year.

STRATTON.—Sept. 30, at 25 West Sixty-eighth Street, Amos B. Stratton.

STUART.—Sept. 30, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, William A. Stuart, aged 65 years.

SHEPARD.—In Paris, France, Sept. 29, Anne Stratford, widow of Alexander W. Shepard, in the seventy-first year of her age.

SUMTER.—Oct. 1, at 1,410 Second Avenue, Jetta, widow of Jacob Sumter.

SWAN.—Sept. 30, at 351 Broadway, William Cortland, son of Samuel and Fredericka Swan.

T

THOMAS.—Oct. 3, Phebe Eliza, daughter of John W. and Phebe Thomas, at 228 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

TRAVIS.—At Silver Lake Park, Sept. 27, Esther N. Travis, in her 84th year.

TILESTON.—At Newburg, Oct. 2, Martha Gregg, widow of Edward G. Tileston and daughter of the late Samuel Gregg, M. D., of Boston.

TOMS.—Sept. 30, at Keyport, N. J., Frank D. Toms, M. D., in the 44th year of his age.

TURNER.—Sept. 30, at 1,626 Second Avenue, Herbert Turner.

TWEED.—Sept. 30, at 746 Jefferson Avenue, Mr. Tweed, aged 81 years.

THOMPSON.—At 224 East Thirty-second Street, Mary A. Thompson, aged 75 years.

V

VAN ALSTYNE.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., Sept. 27, Mary Hickcox, widow of Hugh Van Alstyne.

VAN PELT.—Oct. 1, at 209 West Ninety-seventh Street, Edwin J. Van Pelt, in his 40th year.

VAN RIPER.—At Chestnut Ridge, N. J., Sept. 29, Frederick P. Van Riper, in his 71st year.

VAN LEEUWEN.—Sept. 29, at 106 East Eighty-second Street, Rachel, widow of Moses Van Leeuwen.

VON GLAHN.—Sept. 28, at 2,052 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Frances, wife of George F. Von Glahn and daughter of James H. and M. Frances Dykeman.

VON GLAHN.—Sept. 29, at 28 Amsterdam Avenue, Henrietta, wife of Gustav T. Von Glahn and daughter of Maria and the late Henry Schweckendick, aged 43 years.

W

WAGNER.—Sept. 30, at 329 State Street, Caroline V. Wagner.

WARRINER.—At Baldwinville, Mass., Sept. 26, Elizabeth C., widow of William P. Warriner, of Springfield, Mass., and daughter of the late Thomas Fessenden of New York City.

WERNER.—Sept. 28, at Las Cruces, Mexico, Henry T. W. Werner of Jamestown, N. Y., aged 35.

WHITE.—At 105 West One Hundred and Third Street, Alice Power, wife of Peter White, native of Waterford, Ireland.

WOLFF.—Sept. 28, at 17 East Ninety-fifth Street, Kate Melhado, wife of Nathan Wolff, aged 33.

WALLSTEIN.—Oct. 2, at 14 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Mrs. Lena Wallstein, in her 81st year.

WICKES.—Oct. 2, at 361 West Twenty-fifth Street, Harvey F. Wickes.

WATT.—Sept. 30, Eliza Watt.

WARNKE.—Sept. 29, at Gravesend. Dr. Christian Warnke, aged 29.

WIGLEY.—Sept. 29, in Brooklyn, Edward L. Wigley.

WHITWAM.—Sept. 30, at 1,958 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Louisa, widow of James S. Whitwam, aged 62 years.

WHEELER.—Oct. 1, at 333 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, William H. Wheeler.

WOODMENCEY.—Sept. 29, at 100 Fairview Avenue, Henry A., son of James F. and Catherine Woodmencey, aged 24 years.

Y

YOUNG.—Sept. 30, at 400 West Forty-first Street, Edward, son of Edward W. Young.

Z

ZEILER.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., Oct. 3, George Zeiler, husband of Kate Wirsching, in his 43d year.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...5:39	Moon sets...8:01	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...	9:51	Gov. Isl'd...	10:21	H. Gate...	12:17
P. M.		**P. M.**		**P. M.**	
S. Hook...	10:14	Gov. Isl'd...	10:37	H. Gate...	12:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 8:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

Alliance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg .... 9:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton.. ..... 10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Breman ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples.. 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan ... . 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool ... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
New York, Turks Island.12.30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland,

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS MEET

David B. Hill and the Saratoga Platform Denounced.

Edgar L. Ryder, Party's Nominee for Governor, Challenges Bird S. Coler to Debate on Campaign Issues.

A reception was given last night by the County Committee and members of the Liberal Democratic Party at the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, in West Forty-second Street to some of the State candidates nominated at the Cooper Union convention last June. The meeting place was filled, and corncob pipes and cut plug were distributed.

Jerome O'Neill, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order and introduced as Chairman Judge Samuel Seabury of the City Court. He said that the wisdom of nominating an independent ticket had been fully justified. He, like the other speakers, castigated the Democratic Convention and David B. Hill with vigor. Hill, he said, did not want a Governor who would be Governor like Judge Parker, but a man like Coler, who, if elected, would be a nullity with Hill as the real thing. At the convention W. J. Bryan was ignored, and the delegates surrendered to the monopoly element. The liberal Democratic platform was clean cut and understandable, while the Saratoga production was ambiguous. Judge Seabury said that the liberal flag would remain unfurled until after election day.

Edgar L Ryder of Westchester, the Liberal nominee for Governor, addressed his audience as "Fellow Real Democrats," and said that in the campaign he might prove to be a better "rider" than a runner. He criticised the Saratoga platform as "a pack of false pretenses." "Hill's platforms," he added, "are to get in, and not to stand on." Speaking of the coal strike, he said that if the Pennsylvania mines were taxed at their full value, whether guarded or not, they would not be idle. He spoke of the coal situation as an intolerable Republican condition, for which Hill, "the arch traitor of the Democratic Party", Belmont, Carlisle, and their allies were responsible.

D. M. S. Fero, candidate for Controller, said that he had been advocating Government ownership of public utilities for 20 years, and Senator Hill had denounced him as a crank and his doctrine as paternalism. "Hill," he went on to say, "don't want Democrats, he wants Republicans, or he wouldn't call on Carlisle and Grover Cleveland to help him." Mr. Fero predicted that 51 per cent. of the Bryan vote of 1896 and 1900 would be cast for the Liberal ticket.

Much enthusiasm was created by the wording and adoption of the following challenge to Bird S. Coler:

Dear Sir: As you have been nominated for Governor upon a platform which fails to reaffirm the National platform of the party, and which is silent upon the question of the public ownership of the natural monopolies of State, I hereby challenge you to meet me in joint debate upon the issues of this campaign. I hope that you will be willing to join with me in this attempt to place before the voters the issues of the campaign so that they may have opportunity of determining whether the Saratoga platform or the platform of the Liberal Democratic Party is the best expression of the Democratic faith.

It seems to me that the platform upon which you are a candidate was designed to deceive the voters and that this deception will be apparent from a debate of the issues. For example, your platform advocates the public ownership and operation of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, but is silent upon the question of the public ownership and operation of the natural monopolies of this State, such as the railroad, gas, and electric-light monopolies. Nor do I think it clear to the voters how you could accomplish the public ownership and operation of the mines of Pennsylvania in the event of your election as Governor of New York. Your platform is also silent upon the great question of government by injunction and upon the question of securing a Constitutional amendment authorizing legislation limiting the day's work upon public works to eight hours a day.

If you desire to accept my offer, I shall be pleased to co-operate with you in arranging a place and time for the debate. Very truly yours, EDGAR L. RYDER.

An address was made by Denis A. Spellissy, candidate for Attorney General, and the rest of the evening was passed socially. There was an impromptu concert.

The Liberal Democratic Party will tomorrow night at Cooper Union consider the coal situation in mass meeting.

DEMOCRATS FOR STATE SENATE

Ahearn Turned Down Through Alliance Between Justice Finn and Thomas F. Foley.

The Democratic Senatorial Conventions in New York County were held last night. The following were nominated:

District.
10—Daniel J. Riordan.
11—John C. Fitzgerald.
12—Samuel J. Foley.*
13—Bernard F. Martin.*
14—Thomas F. Grady.*
15—Frederick L. C. Keating.
16—Patrick F. Trainor.*
17—George W. Plunkitt.*
18—Victor J. Dowling.
19—William J. Wright.
20—James J. Frawley.
21—Adjourned.
*Renominated.

In the Tenth District Convention "Battery Dan" Finn made a demand for more recognition for the Democrats of lower Manhattan. The delegates from the Fourth Assembly District, of which Edward T. Fitzpatrick is the leader, took no part in the convention proceedings. Justice Finn had formed an alliance with Thomas F. Foley to "turn down" Senator Ahearn, and the convention proceedings were short. There was a request on the part of the friends of Senator Ahearn to have the convention adjourned, which was voted down.

Senator Ahearn refused to say whether he would run on an independent ticket. He said that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was with him politically. Senator Ahearn said that he represented the people of his district for thirteen years, and that he had no knowledge of the plan to defeat him for renomination until Friday night last.

John C. Fitzgerald was nominated in the Bowery District in place of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who has received the Congressional nomination. Samuel J. Foley was renominated in the Twelfth District for the fourth time.

Justice Steckler's Headquarters.

The headquarters of Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, who was renominated by the Republicans, will be opened on Monday at 14 East Twenty-third Street. Justice Blanchard had the same rooms as headquarters last year. Justice Steckler's campaign will be handled by his brother, Charles Steckler, and by John W. McDonald.

MELODY NAMED FOR SHERIFF.

Kings County Democrats Nominate the ex-Commissioner of Jurors.

Ex-Commissioner of Jurors William E. Melody was nominated by the Democrats of Kings County last night for the office of Sheriff, to serve during the ensuing year, at the County Convention of the party, held in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square. The convention was quiet and harmonious. Mr. Melody was named without opposition. His selection was decided upon a week or more ago by the county leaders.

Sanders Shanks presided at the convention. In his opening speech he raised a laugh by saying:

"I am sure that the man who is to be named here to-night for Sheriff will never have to be removed from office by the next Democratic Governor."

William E. Melody is the leader of the Fifth Assembly District. Several years ago, backed by Willoughby Street, he made a fight against Warden Patrick Hayes, who had been for years the leader there, and overthrew Hayes. Some years ago Mr. Melody represented what is now the Fifth Assembly District in the State Legislature.

About three years ago he was appointed Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County to succeed the late Robert Furey. The Legislature subsequently passed a measure making changes in the office and placing the appointment of a successor to Melody as Commissioner with the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department. Under this law ex-City Magistrate Jacob Brenner, a Republican, was appointed as Commissioner.

Mr. Melody fought the measure in the courts, contending that it was unconstitutional, in that the office of Commissioner of Jurors being a county office, the appointment could not be made by State officers but by county officers. He won his case. The Legislature at its last session passed a new law placing the power of appointment with the Judges of the Kings County Court and the County Clerk. These officers appointed Mr. Brenner as Commissioner.

Suffolk County Man for Senator.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention was held in the First Senatorial District last evening in the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island. Edward J. Bailey, Jr., of Patchogue, Suffolk County, L. I., was nominated by a unanimous vote.

CONGRESSMAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Representative Caldwell's Boom for Head of Democratic Ticket in Illinois Given New Impetus.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—Congressman Caldwell's boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor was given a new impetus to-day when a member of the State Central Committee announced positively that the Congressman will make the race. On the subject he said:

"I have discussed this matter to some extent with Mr. Caldwell, and I would not be surprised to learn at any time that he has formally announced his candidacy. He told me that if he sought the office it would be as a business man, and that he would promise the people a non-partisan business administration.

"He declared that a single term in the Governor's chair should be sufficient honor for any man."

Another card in the Congressman's favor is the nomination of Samuel Alschuler for United States Senator in State Convention. This, he thinks, would add much to the strength of the State ticket.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO FILE NOMINATION CERTIFICATES.

Five Senatorial and Two Congressional Districts Are Concerned — Signatures Must Be Secured.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The Democrats in five Senatorial and two Congressional districts have failed to get their certificates of nomination of their candidates on file in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by law. The time for filing the nominations of the several recognized political parties expired at midnight.

When the office of the Secretary of State closed at noon to-day all of the Republican nominations required to be filed therein had been received, but of the Democrats about a dozen were lacking. The Secretary detailed a clerk to remain on duty until midnight, which he did. During the afternoon and evening several certificates of Democratic nominees were received, the last one being that in the Twenty-first Congressional District.

At midnight the clerk went to the Post Office and secured all the mail which had been received for the office. It contained but one certificate, that of a Prohibition candidate. The missing certificates, all Democrats, are:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First—Suffolk, Queens, and Nassau Counties.
Thirtieth—Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, Broome, and Chenango Counties.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First—Suffolk and Richmond.
Second—Nassau and Queens.
Twenty-sixth—Sullivan, Delaware, and Chenango.
Thirty-first—Clinton, Essex, and Warren.
Thirty-eighth—Cortland, Tioga, Broome.

The only remedy for the Democrats in these districts is to make nominations by securing the required number of signatures. There are ten days remaining in which to do this before the time for filing expires.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Ratification Meeting in Carnegie Hall and Speakers' Bureau Organized.

The Republican County Committee has arranged for a ratification meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside over the meeting, and the speakers will be J. Sloat Fassett, Controller Nathan L. Miller, Congressman George N. Southwick, and Job E. Hedges. As a feature of the meeting Secretary George Manchester of the County Committee has engaged the Mason Glee Club, which is composed of ten singers and will render songs appropriate to the campaign.

The County Committee has organized its speakers' bureau, with Frank Bowers in charge. There will be no meetings of importance until after the notification of the candidates at Albany next Tuesday, but from that day forward until the close of the campaign there will be meetings every night.

SECRETARY MOODY TO SPEAK.

He Will Make Addresses at Chicago, Omaha, and Other Places.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has promised to make a number of political speeches in the West, and is now engaged in their preparation.

He will leave here next Wednesday, and will be gone about two weeks. His first speech will be made before the Marquette Club in Chicago next Thursday night on the general subject of the United States Navy. He also will make speeches at Omaha and other places.

It is expected that Secretary Root will make a series of speeches on the issues of the day during the pending campaign, but his plans are not finally arranged. He does not expect to leave the city, however, during the Grand Army reunion next week.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION MATTER.

It Is Considered Beyond Control of the State Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The report in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES of conferences between Gov. Odell, Senator Brown, and State Engineer Bond has caused much comment here, because the judicial matter is considered beyond the control of the State machine.

The Governor or any State officer making an attempt to divert the election of Mr. Davies, it is thought, would probably prevent the return of Mr. Brown to the Senate and would cost the State Engineer many hundreds of votes.

A ratification of the independent nomination of Watson M. Rogers was held here to-night. Many prominent Republicans participated.

B. C. Sloane of Schenectady for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the new Twenty-third Congressional District to-day nominated B. Cleveland Sloane of Schenectady as their candidate. George N. Southwick was renominated yesterday by the Republicans. Mr. Sloane was born in Columbia, S. C., thirty-eight years ago. He was educated in that State and in Union College, Schenectady. He also attended the Albany Law School. He practiced law in Columbia for five years, and was for a time assistant clerk in the South Carolina Legislature. Returning to Schenectady he resumed the practice of law, and has served the city as Alderman for three years.

Prohibitionists for Democratic Candidate.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—John Cunneen of Buffalo, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, was to-day nominated for that office by the Prohibitionist Party. The nomination was made by a certificate filed with the Secretary of State. The original certificate of nomination of the Prohibition Party filed some days ago did not contain any candidate for Attorney General.

H. C. Joyner for Lieutenant Governor.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Executive Council of the Democratic State Committee to-day filled the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the refusal of John C. Crosby of Pittsfield to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor by naming Herbert C. Joyner of Great Barrington.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of Dr. D. Jayne for his Expectorant. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture

SUCH Furniture elegance and choice as our stock presents can be seen nowhere else in America.

Added to this the moderate prices at which the goods are marked—lowest possible for equal grades—is a further claim on the attention and consideration of buyers.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture for both city and country homes.

Exclusive Novelties from Paris, London and Vienna (our own selection and importation).

Separate Department devoted to Brass Bedsteads (over 100 patterns).

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

PRESIDENT VREELAND TO HIS EMPLOYES

Capital and Labor Without Outside Interference.

Short Panic Among Thousands Entering the Metropolitan Opera House—Traction Men and Families Fill the Auditorium.

So many thousands tried to squeeze into a single door of the Metropolitan Opera House last night that there was a short panic, in which a score or more women were bruised and several fainted. The gathering was due to the sixth anniversary celebration of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, and it was estimated that 7,000 of the company's employes and their wives and children had poured into the hall before the police reserves received orders not to admit any more.

It was evident that the Opera House management had not anticipated the rush or the earliness of the hour at which the eager crowd would seek entrance. Though the programme of vaudeville and speech-making was not to begin until 8:30, there were several thousand people outside the building at 7:15 o'clock. About that time the reserves came. Instead of throwing open all the doors at once, a single entrance was freed. The crowd became concentrated at this one door, and the foremost strugglers were literally hurled inside. Fortunately the officers got at the two other outside doors in time to divert part of the mass before any one had been badly hurt.

The second and worst rush was between the outside doors, three of which were now open, and the entrance leading from the lobby into the auditorium. Here, too, only one door was opened at first, and the same officers who had caused the additional outside doors to be cleared could not get into the second line of entrances. It required fully three or four minutes to find the men who had the keys, and during that time the people, pouring in from the three exterior entrances, were all making a dash for the single door leading to the seats of the main floor and to the various gallery stairs.

Hurled this way and that, many of them with little babies in their arms, the women shrieked frantically. Hats were torn off, hair disarranged, umbrellas smashed. The ticket taker was swamped, the crowd, entirely unable to control itself, walked over him until he beat a disordered retreat. The noise was so ominous that passengers from thronged Broadway cars got off pell mell to see what was the matter. From all directions came pedestrians by hundreds, and for a while the street was blocked from sidewalk to sidewalk.

Finally, after what seemed an interminable time to the strugglers, every door was thrown open wide. Crumpled and panting from their exertions, the early comers at last found their seats, and the thousands who came later never knew there had been any trouble, unless some one told them about it.

Before the vaudeville programme was announced President Herbert H. Vreeland of the street railway company made a speech amid wild cheering.

MR. VREELAND'S SPEECH.

"In my management of the Metropolitan," he told his hearers, "I have been backed by authority greater than is given to any man in a similar position in the United States, for I have the entire confidence of the company, and am allowed to manage its affairs as I see fit. This fact has helped me greatly in my cherished ambition of forming an organization such as we have among ourselves now. Twenty years ago, when I was doing the same sort of work you are at to-day, I promised myself that some day I would do this thing to better the conditions of those whose lines are cast in not altogether pleasant places.

"You know that any one of you can see the head of this company when you have any complaint. It will always be the same. And when you men say you want another head for the company, on that day I shall be ready to resign."

After talking of the work done by the association, its pension system, its collections, and self-benefitting record, Mr. Vreeland said:

"Since we were organized, questions involving the relations of capital and labor have arisen more than once, and they have been settled amicably and to the perfect satisfaction of both parties to the issue, and without any of the wasteful expense that seems unavoidable with others.

"These frictions with us have left no wounds behind them. In fact, they have done more than anything else to foster and develop a mutual confidence between management and men that is as unique in its way as is the organization itself. It has proved to the men employed on this property that 'the open door' of the management was not a mere name, but an actual fact. That we have been able, without wasteful loss, to adjust our differences becomes very significant when one considers what the history of the last twenty years shows, that contests between capital and labor have cost the men the appalling sum of $257,863,487, and that the employers in the same time, as a result of strikes, lost $122,731,121.

"It staggers the imagination to consider what might have been wrought by the application of this princely sum, wasted so wantonly, if it had been applied to such ends as those to which we apply our little mite.

"In my opinion, this great waste is the result of the failure of mutual knowledge between employers and their men. As this knowledge can only come from acquaintanceship, and as associations like this one promote and foster intercourse, it is to be regretted that other workers do not view the situation as we do. How can men, whether they are capitalists or laborers, expect to understand each other if they are not acquainted? * * *

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

"I am no prophet, nor have I at hand any data to prove the assertion, but it seems to me that if all these difficulties—and there were 22,793 of them—had been left to the employes and the employers, without outside interference, they would have been adjusted without this horrible waste and would have tended to a narrowing, instead of a widening, of the breach. However, I am not here to point the way to others, but merely to call your attention to what we have done as an organization and as an educating influence to others elsewhere."

The speaker reminded the audience how the Metropolitan Street Railway Association first held its annual celebration in the car barn, where it now holds informal gatherings, and how it had been forced to take to larger quarters in succeeding years. The association now has $12,000 in cash on hand and $15,000 invested in the bonds of the corporation which employs its members. The insurance system guarantees a policy for $300. There is a pension system for old members and a membership of about 5,000. It is the only organization of its kind in the United States and has no affiliations with other labor aggregations. It pays no salaries to its officers. In its short life it has restored to its members in sick benefits and insurance $85,000, cash collected in dues."

The Metropolitan Opera House doubtless never held such a crowd as this one. In the grand tier of boxes were many men and women in evening dress, all having some connection with the company. On the main floor were elderly employes and their families. The second tier of boxes had few dress clothes, and the galleries had none. There were mothers with half a dozen or more children clinging to their skirts and looking wonderingly over the gorgeously decorated home of classic music, the brilliant electric lights, and the beautifully arranged stage, on which such entertainers as Marie Dressler and Marshall P. Wilder alternated with clog dancers, singers, and dancers.

In the very top gallery, so high up that its occupants looked as though they might fall over in their eagerness to see what was going on, were men with their hats on, scores of little boys, dressed in their best shirtwaists; babies that screamed every time the German dialect comedian shouted at his side partner, tiny girls in bright calico frocks. Except for the babies, everybody seemed to be having a fine time.

The actors were made to respond to encores four or five times, and President Vreeland aroused so much enthusiasm that his speech came out in installments. After he had finished talking, he walked around and chatted with many of the employes he knew—and it is said, by the way, that he knows most of them.

Stern Brothers

are displaying a choice collection of

Women's Imported and Domestic

Wraps, Coats and Paletots

For Street, Evening and Travelling also

"The Paris"

A SILK RUBBER AUTO GARMENT

And for to-morrow

VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, with fancy braid trimming. Value $38.00 — $29.00

EVENING COATS of white broadcloth, Value $40.00 — $31.00

With silk facing, trimmed with fancy braid, Value $55.00 — $37.00

Fur & Fur-lined Garments

of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Broadtail, Ermine, Squirrel, Fox, Chinchilla, Suede, Pony and Hair Seal.

Coachmen's Furs, Floor Rugs, Etc.

Exceptional Values in Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Blue, Black and Oxford Cheviots, new single-breasted reefer coat, satin lined, gored skirt with heavy stitching, $14.50
Regular value $19.50

Of Checks and Tweed Mixtures, Norfolk Coat, satin lined, habit back skirt, $19.50
Regular value $27.00

Novelty Silks, Satins, Velvets

AND PRINTED BROCHE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE

AND

3380 YDS. COLORED ARMURE BRILLIANTS, in white, ivory, cream, pink, sky, mais, turquoise, tan, gobelin, myrtle and navy, Formerly $1.45 yd. — 98c

800 YDS. IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, 22 inches wide, superior quality, — 58c

Girls' Suits & Coats Misses'

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS, blue, brown or red serges, with soutache braid, lined skirts, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.50 — $3.75

GIRLS' REGULATION REEFERS, navy blue pilot cloth, red flannel lining, emb'd chevron, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $11.50 — $7.95

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, English Kerseys, Military and Monte Carlo Models, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $12.50 to 16.50 — $9.75, 11.95

MISSES' MONTE CARLO COATS of black peau de soie, 14 to 18 yrs. value $20.00 — $15.75

Housekeeping Linens

At Large Reductions from Prevailing Prices

	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
TABLE CLOTHS,	$1.85, 2.25,	2.30, 2.85,	2.75, 3.35
NAPKINS to match, 20 inches,	$1.90, 2.35,	doz. 24 in.	2.75, 3.38

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 72 in. wide, yd. 90c, $1.15

DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS, hemstitched, each 20c, 35

HUCK TOWELS, Hemmed, doz. $1.75, 2.00; Hemstitched, $2.40, 2.95

QUILTS, Crochet, large size, 98c, $1.20; Marseilles, " " $2.25, 2.90

Lace Curtains THIRD FLOOR

This Season's styles offered at Special Prices

IRISH POINT, Value $4.50, 6.25, 7.50 Pr. $3.75, 5.50, 6.50

MARIE ANTOINETTE, Value $6.00 to 8.50 $5.00, 6.50, 7.50

RENAISSANCE, Value $6.50, 8.75, 12.50 $5.50, 7.50, 9.75

POINT ARABE, " $8.75, 18.00, 21.50 $7.00, 15.00, 18.75

Upholstery Dep't THIRD FLOOR

FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES: Cotton, 50 in. wide, yd. 95c to $1.95; Silk & Cotton, 50 in. wide, " $1.95 " 3.75

DRAPERY DAMASKS, silk and cotton, " $1.75 " 4.25

FANCY DRAPERY VELOURS, " $1.75 " 3.25

CURTAINS: French Tapestry, Pr. $10.25; Embroidered Velour, trimmed, " $19.50

PORTIERES: Armure & Tapestry, " $6.75; French Velour, " $35.00

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR all kinds of Draperies. Furniture Re-upholstered.

West Twenty-third Street

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 4.—A Burlington west-bound train and the Northern Pacific east-bound express met in a head-on collision between Columbus and Park City, Montana, on a curve on the Northern Pacific track to-day. Two men were killed and seven injured, one fatally. The engine and mail cars were wrecked.

THE DEAD.

CAMPBELL, D. A., Sheridan, Wyoming; fireman of the westbound train.
LUNDWALL, ANDREAS, Bozeman, Mont.; mail clerk on the eastbound train.

D. E. Bruce of Bristol, Tenn., was injured internally and may die. No one else was seriously hurt.

STRONG MARRIES MAY YOHE.

According to a cable dispatch received here by Emanuel Friend, attorney for May Yohe, she was married to Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, last Thursday.

The divorce of Lord Francis Hope from May Yohe was made absolute in England on the day she was married to Capt. Strong.

Capt. Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong of this city, served as a volunteer in the Philippines and was appointed a Captain of regulars. His escapades with May Yohe made it necessary for him to resign. The pair went to Yokohama, Japan, returning to New York late in April.

Strong disappeared in July, going to Europe. The woman accused him of stealing diamonds valued at $1,000,000. The Captain's mother quieted her by giving her a large sum of money. She hurried to Europe, where she was joined by Strong. They sailed for the Argentine Republic, where they waited for the action of the English court, which made it possible for them to be married.

G. A. R. HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—National headquarters for the thirty-sixth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic were opened to-day at the Ebbitt House by General Eli Torrance, Commander in Chief of that body.

On duty at the hotel with their chief are the following members of the general staff: Col. John McElroy of Washington, Senior Vice Commander in Chief; Gen. Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis, Adjutant General; Col. A. Noel Blakeman of New York, Chief of Staff; Col. W. A. Wetherbee of Boston, Inspector General, and Justice L. W. Collins of Minneapolis, member of the National Executive Committee.

During the day Gen. Torrance, accompanied by members of his staff, called upon the President. They also made a call at the office of the Citizens' Committee, and while there expressed themselves as highly gratified with the preparations that have been made by the city for the entertainment of the Grand Army.

"The work has been perfectly done," said Gen. Torrance, "and I am sure that only unfavorable weather can prevent the reunion being one of the most successful in the Nation's history."

A dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day says that the naval yacht Mayflower left New York this morning for Washington to join the fleet of naval vessels to be assembled here to participate in the Grand Army reunion. The Mayflower will arrive here to-morrow night or Monday morning.

VIOLINIST DOUGHTY DUELIST.

Marczy de Zoldy, the Hungarian, is going to play the violin here this Fall. Yesterday his press agent issued a statement containing some particulars about him. It reads in part as follows:

In introducing to the intelligent and appreciative American music-loving public the distinguished young Hungarian nobleman, the famous violin soloist and spirited composer, the talented painter, the celebrated litterateur and poet, the thoroughbred sportsman, the favorite of the army, the true gentleman and cavalier, and, above all, the very soul of honor, Marczy de Zoldy, we can but largely contribute to the pleasure and delight of the entire Nation.

This young Lieutenant, of a sensitive nature, always the embodiment of honor, could not escape the trials which come to every officer, for which there is no code of etiquette but the "duel." During his course at the Military Academy de Zoldy fought three duels and was successful on all occasions. Later he was appointed to a military post, where his broad political views forced upon him seven challenges, and he was successful in these contests, two of his opponents being journalists and five lawyers. Again transferred, he became the objective of three challenges, and again bested his opponents.

Another transfer, and while serving as regiment fencing master and instructor under titles of distinction and medals of honor officially presented to him by the Minister of War, a national military ball was given by the regiment, at which, as usual, de Zoldy performed upon his violin, and where, over a slight misunderstanding among the Entertainment Committee, some discourtesy was offered to his friend, which he resented, and, for which he received the polite challenge from the entire Entertainment Committee, twelve in all. This was a rather extensive series of invitations of honor, but by fighting two duels in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, de Zoldy managed to accommodate all of those gentlemen in three days, winning in each affair.

This talent is not going to be wasted, for fencing exhibitions will be given in conjunction with the violin recitals, in which he will be assisted by a mezzo soprano and a gypsy band.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

This week's offerings will comprise new Imported Novelties in the following departments:—

A BEAUTIFUL SHOWING OF TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS.—Second Floor.

The latest Paris models and original designs of our own creation; swell tailor-made effects for shopping and general wear; artistic work, finest materials, attractive prices; ranging from . . . . . $6.50 to $28.50 each

The latest ideas in Ready-to-Wear Hats, from $1.75 to $5.50 each

Ready-to-Trim Hats in every fashionable shape and material.

50 dozen velvet covered Hats, in black and colors, at $1.50, $1.75 and $1.95 each. Just half regular prices.

A bewildering assortment of rich, beautiful Velvet and Silk Flowers, Grapes, Grape Foliage, Roses, Dahlias, &c.

Birds, Breasts, Heckle Feathers, Ostrich Tips and Plumes.

Untrimmed Beaver and Felt Hats, in hundreds of shapes and colors.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.—Second Floor.

Cheviot or Broadcloth, black and blue, blouse jacket tucked and trimmed with braid and peau de soie. Skirt kilt effect, with silk drop, at $25.00

WALKING SUITS, black and white, or blue and white mixtures, with Norfolk jacket, at $15.50

VELOUR JACKETS.—Blouse effect, collar, revers and cuffs edged with sable, at $28.00

MONTE CARLO COATS, 30 inches long, black and Oxford gray . . . . . $11.50 and $14.00

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.—Second Floor.

Plaid Taffeta Silk and plain colored Peau de Soie . $5.25
Black Taffeta Silk, prettily tucked; worth $5.00, at . $3.98
A large line of Golf Jackets, in red, green, white, Oxford, brown and royal blue . . . $4.75, $5.25, $5.98, $6.75

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.—First Floor, Main Aisle.

Cravenettes for Outing Skirts, in Gray, Brown, Blue and Black, 54 inches wide, three qualities, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50 yd.

All Wool Zibelines and Granite Cheviots . . 68c. yd
Autumn Suitings, in all the new weaves, 89c., $1.15, $1.25, $1.95 yd.

Costume Cords, in all shades . . . . . 98c. yd.
Serges, Cheviots and Granite Cloths . . . . 48c. yd.

SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENT.—First Floor, Main Aisle.

27-inch "Peau de Crepe," the fashionable all silk fabric, so desirable for street and evening gowns, in a full line of shades, including White and Black $1.00

21-inch, the new Wash Flannel Taffeta, in all the latest Fall colors, silky, soft and graceful . . . . 68c. yd.

20-inch Black Taffeta, strong and lustrous . . 58c. yd.

21-inch Black Pallete de Soie, worth $1.00, for . 89c. yd.

21-inch Black and White Check Taffeta, 85c quality, 69c. yd.

22-inch Velutinas, Metal Print; colors, Navy, Green, Brown, Castor, Cardinal and Black with white polka dots; very stylish for waists; good value for 89c., for . 69c. yd.

LACE DEPARTMENT.—First Floor.

A new importation just received of Venise Laces, in fillet, repousse, Mexican and applique effects, at 24c., 35c., 48c., 59c., 74c. to $8.00 yard

Allover Nets, all shades, latest novelties, at 98c., $1.20, $1.48, $1.98 to $12.50 yard

Black Chantilly, La Tosca and Point d'Esprit Net, 45 inches wide, at . . 48c., 65c., 79c., 98c. to $7.00 yard

150 Renaissance Lace Scarfs, 20x54 inches, at $2.48, $2.98, $3.48, $3.98 to $10.75 each

75 Lace Robes for street and evening wear, $8.50 to $35.00

Pompadour Ruffling, in cape and ruff effects, $2.65 to $8.50 yard

Organdie Bandings for collars and cuffs, 25c. to 88c. per yard

Neck Ruffs, Black, White, and Black and White, worth $3.75, at $2.98

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—First Floor.

150 dozen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all linen, at . 12½c. each
100 dozen Plain Hemstitched, all linen, very sheer, ¼ and ½ inch hem, at . . . . . 12½c. each
250 dozen men's and women's initialled, all linen, at . 12½c. each

Special Attention Paid to Customers Who Shop Through the Mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

A. Jaeckel & Co

Furriers

Beg to announce that their stock of Furs and Fur Garments is now ready for inspection.

37 Union Square West.

Tel. No. 2956—18th.

Attention is called to our display in the Professional Women's League Exhibition at Madison Sq. Garden.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RARE WOODS.

"October's workmanship to rival May."
—Wordsworth.

Olive wood, Vermilion wood, Hare wood, Satin wood, White Mahogany, Oaks, Cedar, Walnut, Birch, Maple, and Violet wood—the most expensive used in manufacture.

Satin wood plays the wanton of them all, and breaks through every canon of the forest. Birch rivals it—its wraith-like grain has an illusive charm far beyond the measure of words. Special 3-Piece Bedroom Suites in Birch, Golden Oak, and White Enamel, $34.00.

Special Body Brussels Carpets, $1.25 per yd., reduced from $1.65. Bedroom designs and colorings. All made and laid promptly.

Every desirable furniture model will greet you in the grace of its nativity if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
ANNEX, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
October 5, 1902

SECRETARY SHAW SETTLES BANK RESERVES QUESTION

He Issues Circular Correcting the False Reports of Friday.

Financial Institutions Are Free to Use the Funds Heretofore Reserved Against Deposits of Public Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The false reports sent out yesterday from Washington in regard to the difference of opinion between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency on the question of the reserves of the National bank depositories were made the subject of official investigation to-day to ascertain their origin.

It appears that the dispatches sent to New York were based on a misunderstanding of a reply made by the Deputy Controller of the Currency to a question propounded to him. The character of the question and reply, it is said, hardly justified the misunderstanding, and did not warrant the statement contained in the misleading dispatches sent to New York.

That such mistakes shall not be possible in the future in relation to the policy of the Treasury on the question of bank reserves, a circular letter was issued this afternoon which will be sent to every National bank defining the rule that will in future govern in the matter of reserves to be maintained by depository banks. Heretofore the custom has been to require depository banks, as well as banks in all reserve cities, to always keep 25 per cent. of the aggregate deposits, including the public moneys held. When in New York recently Secretary Shaw declared that the department would not in future hold that the words "aggregate deposits" employed in the statute applied to Government deposits, which are abundantly secured by bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer for the specific purpose of securing the public money.

While this declaration was publicly made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and given the widest possible publication through the newspapers, it was not an official utterance, and therefore could not be given recognition by the officials of the Controller's office, nor, indeed, by the officers of National banking associations.

On Oct. 1 Secretary Shaw issued a circular in regard to the substitution of bonds of States and municipalities under certain defined conditions for Government bonds held to secure public funds, but nothing was said in that circular about a change of policy in regard to the amount of reserve to be maintained by depository banks.

This omission has been supplied in the circular letter issued to-day. The circular was prepared by Secretary Shaw after a conference held with the President by the Secretary and Controller Ridgely.

"Treasury Department,
"Office of the Secretary,
"Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1902.

"A wholly unauthorized and unfounded report appears to have been sent from Washington yesterday, calculated to mislead with reference to the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the maintenance of reserve against Government deposits secured by Government bonds. That there may be no misunderstanding either as to the law or the action taken by the department, you are advised:

"The National Banking act, as you are well aware, lays down the rule that all associations shall maintain certain reserve against all deposits; failing to do which the 'Controller of the Currency may notify any association' 'to make good such reserve,' failing to do which within thirty days 'the Controller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver,' &c.

"The law therefore lays down the rule that the reserve shall be maintained, but lodges a discretion with the Controller and with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the enforcement of the rule. You are therefore notified that the rule will not be enforced so far as it relates to Government deposits secured by Government bonds.

"It must be borne in mind in this connection that it is not the intention of the department to encourage increased credit. On the contrary, very great conservatism should be exercised.

"But it is the desire of the department that no worthy business interest shall suffer simply because a bank has invested its money in Government bonds to secure a Government deposit, and to that extent has relieved the Treasury from a growing surplus, and has thus restricted its capacity to extend accommodation.

"LESLIE M. SHAW,
"Secretary."

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

She and Her Little Daughter Spent Part of Yesterday in Shopping at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her little daughter, Miss Ethel, spent a great part of to-day shopping. The return of Mrs. Roosevelt from New York was hastened by the President's illness.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who has begun her studies at school, finds these Saturday excursions to the business part of the city a very happy diversion, however otherwise they may be regarded by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Alice Roosevelt's recent visit to the Executive Mansion, although primarily to see her father, to whom she is especially devoted, also was the occasion of placing several orders with Washington's best-known modistes and milliners. Her well-known preference for pink, which is shown to a marked degree in her gowns and hats, is also carried out in the decoration of her room, which is one of the few apartments completed according to the new scheme of decoration. The walls have been covered in a beautiful new paper of pink rosebud design, which will give the keynote to the other furnishings, all of which are expected to be in place by the return of their owner from her present visit in the North.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been much annoyed at the exaggerated accounts of the new china service recently ordered for the White House, the actual price of the much-needed service being a small fraction of the reported amount.

COMMERCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Statement by Fiscal Years from the Date of American Occupation to June 30 Last.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has given out a short statement of the commerce of the Philippine Islands by fiscal years, from the date of the American occupation to June 30, 1902, from which it is noted that the port of Manila opened Aug. 22, 1898, the general opening of the other ports in the archipelago beginning Jan. 1, 1899.

In 1899 the total imports were $8,113,010; in 1900 there was an increase of $7,488,426, the total imports being $20,001,436; in 1901 there was an increase of $9,677,970, the total in that fiscal year being $30,272,406, and the total for the fiscal year of 1902 is $32,-141,842.

The increase of but $1,862,436 in the imports for the fiscal year of 1902 can be accounted for by the prevalence of cholera and the strict quarantine necessitated thereby. There has been a corresponding increase in the exports from the fiscal year 1899 to 1902. The exports for 1899 were $12,366,912, for 1900 $19,751,068, for 1901 $23,-214,948, and for 1902 $23,792,079, or, in other words, there was an increase in 1900 over the exports of 1899 of $7,334,156, in 1901 over those of 1900 of $3,463,880, and in 1902 an increase of $577,131.

Cuba's Tax on Cheese Cloth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Minister Squiers at Havana, Cuba, has transmitted to the State Department the translation of a decree relative to the requirements to be fulfilled by importers of cheesecloth, to be exempted from the payment of import duties at any of the Custom Houses of the republic. This decree states that the importers of this fabric are bound to show within sixty days that said goods have in their entirety been used in the growing of tobacco. If this requirement is not complied with the importer's goods will be appraised, and he will have to pay the necessary import tax.

THANKS OF ROUMANIAN JEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Hay, upon his return to Washington to-day, found upon his desk a large number of letters from prominent Jews in every part of the country, returning thanks for his efforts in behalf of the Roumanian Jews as exhibited in his note to the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin.

The State Department has not been advised of any recent developments in the exchanges that have been going on between the powers in this matter, but it is confidently expected that whether or not the note results directly in pressure upon Roumania by the signatories, the condition of the Jews in that country will soon show signs of improvement, as the Roumanian Government, it is thought, will not care to invoke demands for reforms by persisting in an extreme course in the application of the anti-Jewish laws.

Guardian in the Grosvenor Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 4.—A decree has been entered in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court appointing a guardian of the interests of persons not now in being and of certain minor respondents, in the equity suit of William Grosvenor and wife of Newport, against James B. M. Grosvenor of New York and others. The suit is for partition of certain property in Providence, East Providence, Pawtucket, and North Providence.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IS ABILITY. ABILITY SUCCEEDS.

Women's Department Specials.

When we started our Ladies' Suit Department it was an experiment—a small corner of our store was devoted to its selling space—but it has grown so rapidly that now we have one of the prettiest and largest Suit Departments in this city. THIS WAS NOT LUCK, it was accomplished by close and prompt attention to our business and by giving satisfaction to every customer.

In order to get your patronage we had to prove it was to your advantage to come here—we have proven this to thousands of our customers, and will prove to you, if you will inspect our goods.

Monday morning we will start our fall season in earnest. Just a few words as to the merits of our line in general:—We use only the best materials and linings—buy them direct from the mills—make them up in our own workrooms, and, consequently, produce them at the lowest possible cost. You can readily see the advantage you have in buying here—not only at much lower prices, but you get exclusive materials and styles; and, best of all, our garments are made better, finished better and fit better than the average.

4 Styles of Walking Suits Worthy of Special Mention.

All Wool Melton, (heavy weight), fly-front jacket, taffeta lined; seven gore skirt.
Man Tailored, worth $20.00, at..... **12.50**

Fine All Wool Pebble Cheviot, indistinctly striped; Norfolk Jacket, lined with taffeta; 11 gore flare skirt, strapped to match coat.
Man Tailored, worth $30.00, at..... **19.50**

All Wool Lymansville Cheviot, heavy weight, fitted back, loose front; Norfolk Jacket, taffeta lined; 11 gore flare skirt.
Man Tailored, worth $25.00, at..... **17.50**

Imported Mannish Cloth, extra good quality, neat design; new blouse model coat, with straps graduating in back; short skirt effect over hip; 9 gore flare skirt, each seam strapped and stitched to match coat.
Man Tailored, worth $30.00, at..... **19.50**

4 Styles of Dress Suits, Noted Here for Excellence in Style and Moderate Price.

Heavy All Wool Cheviot, fly front Jacket, taffeta lined, gored flare skirt.
Man Tailored, worth $20.00, at..... **12.75**

Fine Zibeline Cloth, imported, in all the prevailing shades—grey, brown, Oxford, black and blue; a swell Blouse Coat, stylish postilion back, the very latest sleeve, trimmed with velvet and large ornamental buttons; new plaited Skirt over handsome Silk Drop.
Man Tailored, worth $50.00, at..... **35.00**

Extra Good Quality of Cheviot new Blouse Model Coat, trimmed with narrow stitched bands of taffeta; new flare Skirt, trimmed to match coat.
Man Tailored, worth $30.00, at..... **19.75**

Extra Fine Zibeline Cloth, imported, silky and rich-looking, blouse model with shoulder capes, trimmed vest effect, new plaited Skirt over fine Silk Drop.
Man Tailored, worth $60.00, at..... **42.50**

New Coats in All Lengths and Latest Styles.

Medium Weight 22-inch Cheviot Coat, in black only, lined with good quality of satin, double breasted.
Man Tailored, value $15.00, at..... **8.50**

Monte Carlo Coat, made of all wool fine kersey, lined throughout with best Skinner's satin, shoulder cape forming long point in back, nicely trimmed.
Man Tailored, worth $30.00, at..... **19.50**

Jaunty Blouse Coat, made of fine quality of Mountenac, lined with extra fine satin.
Man Tailored, worth $20.00, at..... **13.50**

Velour Blouse Coat, long roll collar, elaborately trimmed, lined with fine quality of cream peau de soie, very stylish, worth $35.00, at..... **25.00**

A Large Variety of Walking and Dress Skirts, Including the New Tunic and Grecian Effects.

The Popular Runabout Skirts, of all-wool Melton in black, blue and Oxford, gore flare.
Man Tailored, worth $7.50, at..... **4.50**

Extra Good Quality of Cheviot or Broadcloth, slot seam piped with taffeta, style 9-gored flare, pretty postilion belt attached, the proper skirt for every-day wear, yet quite dressy.
Man Tailored, worth $15.00 at..... **10.50**

Fine Quality of Melton, in black, blue, gray and Oxford, 9-gore flare, side-plaited, graceful and dressy effect.
Man Tailored, worth $10.50, at..... **6.75**

French Zibeline, in black and blue, graduated very full flare, flounce, panel front, side trimmed with cloth straps and hemstitched taffeta folds.
Man Tailored, worth $15.00, at..... **10.75**

Waist Specials.

Velvet Waists, with metallic dot, guaranteed imported material, smart model, all colors, value $7.50, at..... **5.50**

Fine Quality of Peau de Soie, new design of hemstitching and fine tucking in all the new shades, latest cut sleeve, value $7.50, at..... **5.75**

A Combination Waist of Extra Good Quality Peau de Soie, fine hemstitched yoke, bodice side plaited, belt and postilion back, all black, all white, black and white, white and black, sky blue and white, pink and white, blue and tan, red and black; beautifully made, value $13.50, at..... **9.75**

An accumulation left over from last season of about *150 Silk and Flannel Waists,* some slightly soiled and broken sizes; were $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $7.50; to sell quick..... **1.95**

We Offer Some Special Inducements in Our Fur Department.

During the Summer we had a line of fine Persian Lamb Jackets, made all of the XXXX Leipzig dyed skins. We could not duplicate them now at an advance of 25 per cent.

The usual $175.00 grade are marked..... **125.00** | The usual $200.00 grade are marked..... **137.50**

An exceptional opportunity if you think of buying a fur garment.

We beg to call your attention to our new lines of Silk Petticoats, Golf Vests, and Ladies' Neckwear, of chiffon, liberty silk and taffeta, in ruff and cape effects. Also the latest Postilion Belts, in moire, satin and taffeta.

Just arrived, selection of Imported French models in Street, Carriage and Walking Hats.

Sale of fine Tailored Hats and stylishly trimmed shapes, all colors..... **3.25**

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th Street.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

¼ Less Than Elsewhere.

ABOUT DINNER WARE.

Two points in particular, we wish you to consider regarding Dinner Ware.

First: We have by far the largest assortment of the better grades of Dinner Ware in this city. Prices range from $15.00 for choice of three very artistic flower decorated Hapsburg China Dinner Sets, to $439.00 for a service of the celebrated Minton English China, with cream body, acid etched gold border, with festoons in raised paste gold. We have about 135 sets from which you could select any number of pieces you wish.

Second: Our prices always average "¼ less than elsewhere," and sometimes the saving is even more.

These are facts which cannot be honestly disputed. Intelligent service, prompt and safe delivery, are mere details which are implied.

Special attention is directed to several desirable sets which we are closing out at a discount of 20 per cent. There are a few others on which we give a discount of 25 per cent.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS.,
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

Le Boutillier Brothers

FALL OPENING OF LACES.

Are showing full lines of Allovers, Galoons, Edgings, Bandings and narrow Baby Galoons, in Guipure, Irish Crochet, Repousse, Alencon, Filet, Lierre, and Russian, in White, Ivory, Cream and Arabe tints.

A complete assortment of Women's Neck Ruffs in Black, White and Black and White. The newest Cape effects in large, medium, and small sizes from

$2.98 to $15.00

Real Lace Jackets, in Black, Cream and Arabe,

$2.50, $2.98, $3.98, $5.65,

worth $3.98 to $8.75

A large assortment of fine St. Gall Collars in the very newest laces.

SPECIAL.

19-inch Cream Lierre allover Nets, open effects, suitable for Gowns, Waists and Guimpes, at

69C. *Worth $1.25*

Fancy Top Collars in Lace and Embroidery,

10C. and 15C.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

CENTENARIAN EX-SLAVE DEAD.

"Blind Dick" Once Belonged to a New Jersey Estate.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 4.—Richard Veghte, a negro, nearly 104 years old, died in the Franklin Township Almshouse, in Middlebush, yesterday. He had been an inmate since 1896, and was known as "Blind Dick."

"Dick" had the distinction of living in three centuries. He was born in February, 1799, on the old John Veghte estate, in Franklin Park, N. J. Prior to the act of 1828, which freed all negroes north of the Mason and Dixon line, John Veghte was an extensive farmer in what now comprises the upper end of Franklin and the lower end of Montgomery Townships. His work was mostly done by slaves. After obtaining his freedom in 1828, Veghte continued in his former master's employ till Mr. Veghte died.

Ex-President Cleveland in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland returned to Princeton today from his Summer home at Buzzard's Bay. He appeared to be in excellent health.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

That our

GREAT FALL SALE

was as promised

LAST WEEK TESTIFIED

That it will continue to be the

EVENT of the SEASON,

will again be seen

THIS WEEK.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—

FIRST—No Mail or Telephone orders filled.
SECOND—To prevent buying by dealers and to ensure widest possible distribution, purchases limited to quantities quoted.

EIGHT DOLLARS for 4.98
Irish Point Lace Curtains—rich novelty borders— Limit—2 pair.

NINE DOLLARS for 3.98
Imported Tapestry Portieres—Oriental and Rug designs. Limit—1 pair.

$3.50 for 1.39
Imported Verona Velours—50 inch—two tones and fancy combinations— Limit—6 yards.

49 CENTS for 19 CENTS
Taffeta Art Cretonnes—Empire and Louis XIV. designs—36-inch— Limit—6 yards.

$4.98 for 2.98
Reversible Smyrna Rugs—6x9 feet—Medallion and Oriental designs. Limit—One.

35 CENTS for 19 CENTS
Opaque Window Shades—3x6 feet—all colors—lace trimmed. Limit—Three.

$3.19 for 1.98
Heavy White Marseilles Spreads—fancy designs. Limit—Two.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
Way Below Wholesale Case Price.

	Usually.	Special.
Sheets—54x90	.33	.25
Sheets—63x90	.37	.29
Sheets—72x90	.40	.33
Sheets—90x90	.55	.39
Pillow Cases—42x36	.10	7¾
Pillow Cases—45x36	.12	8¾
Pillow Cases—50x36	.14	9¾
Pillow Cases—54x36	.15	.10¾

Limit—Six sheets and six pillow cases.

$1.19 for 69 CENTS
Hearn's "Fall Sale" Long Cloth—soft finish for Underwear and babies' clothes 12 yd. pc. Limit—2 pieces.

EIGHT DOLLARS for 4.98
White California Wool Blankets—extra fine—eleven-quarter size. Limit—1 pair.

39 CENTS for 25 CENTS
Yard wide Shaker Flannels—all wool and shrunk. Limit—9 yards.

A DOLLAR for 69 CENTS
Half dozen Rogers Silver Plated Knives—plated on steel. Limit—½ dozen.

A DOLLAR for 57 CENTS
Carving Knives and Forks—Stag and Ebonized Handles. Fine steel blades. Limit—1 pair.

79 CENTS for 54 CENTS
All Linen Table Damasks—silver and full bleach—10 patterns—66 to 72 inch. Limit—10 yards.

25 CENTS for 17 CENTS
Heavy Huck Towels—pure linen and Union—hem'd or hemstitched hems—39 and 40 inches long. Limit—Three.

$2.75 for 1.19
Silk Lambrequins—all colors—gold and silk emb'd—full length. Limit—Two.

75 CENTS for 37 CENTS
Silver Mounted Shoe Horns, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cuticle Knives, Darners, Blotters, Seals and Cut Glass Salve Jars. Limit—3 pieces.

24 CENTS for 14 CENTS
Ladies' Black Lace Lisle Hose. Limit—2 pair.

98 CENTS for 59 CENTS
Ladies' 4-Hook Foster Lacing Gloves—Black, White and colors— Limit—2 pair.

ONE DOLLAR for 69 CENTS
Ladies' Black Mercerized Sateen Skirts—wide-pleated ruffle—full size. Limit—Two.

15 CENTS for 7 CENTS
White Emb'y flouncings—best patterns—strong edges— Limit—Two Strips.

$1.69 for 79 CENTS
Chatelaine and Wrist Bags—Suede, Walrus, Grain and Real Seal and Alligator—metal or leather covered frames. Limit—Two.

19 CENTS for 9 CENTS
Quire box Fine Writing Paper—new wallet flap envelopes—all the popular tints. Limit—3 boxes.

HALF-PRICED NOTIONS
Yes, and less than "Half-Priced."

	Reg.	Sale.
Non-Twisting Tape—pkge	3	1
Basting Cotton—500 yd. spools—dozen	45	.24
Silk Taffeta Binding—pc	9	4
Feather Stitch Braids—pc	5	2
Corset Clasps—Sateen cov'd	7	4
Dress Shields—rubber, stockinet and light weight—Nos. 2 and 3	8	4
Nos. 4 and 5	13	6
Bone Collar Buttons—doz	3	1

Limit—one dozen each.

IN PERFUMERY DEPT.

Sozodont—usually .47		.39
Pears' Soap—usually .10		7

Limit—1 bottle. Limit—2 cakes.

FIFTEEN CENTS for NINE
Wide Black Mercerized Sateen Skirtings. Limit—10 yards.

$1.25 for 74 CENTS
Yard Wide Black Taffeta Silks—rich, firm quality—its extra width makes it desirable for coats and costumes. Limit—12 yards.

59 CENTS for 39 CENTS
Corded Taffeta Silks—fancy and staple shades—white cords in single row effect—will wash. Limit—15 yards.

69 CENTS for 29 CENTS
Coverts and Vigoreaux—45 inch—Tan, Gray, Brown, Cadet Green, Garnet and Mixtures—strictly all wool. Limit—10 yards.

39 CENTS for 11 CENTS
Silk Dress Mulls—the last that can be advertised at this price—Blue, Nile, Gray, Yellow, Pink, Tan and Black. Limit—12 yards.

EIGHT DOLLARS for 3.98
Ladies' Black Dress Skirts—Broadcloth and Cheviot—stitched cloth or silk straps—made over drop. Limit—One.

$65.00 for 49.98
Ladies' Near Seal Jackets—revers, facing, collar and cuffs of genuine mink—rich satin lining—size 34 to 44.

$15.00 for 9.98
Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes—Black and Navy—Coat Norfolk and Blouse style—all sizes.

THREE FIFTY for 1.98
Liberty Chiffon Neck Ruffs—Black and Black with White—extra full—serpentine ruche or ruffle edge—straight or handkerchief ends. Limit—One.

THREE DOLLARS for 1.69
Ladies' Silk Velvet Hats—finest Taffeta Silk bindings; also Black, colored and combination moire velour Hats—velvet binding and facing—milliners' charge for making alone is $2.00 to $4.00 each. Limit—Two.

$18.00 for 10.00
Large Black Velvet Hats, with lace drapery or ostrich Plumes—beautifully made—gems of style—Hats unsurpassed elsewhere at $18.00 and $20.00. Limit—One.

FIVE DOLLARS for 2.98
Children's Russian Dresses—all wool imperial serge—Red, Royal, Navy, Brown—trimmed millinery effect of braid and emb'd stars—4 to 14 years. Limit—Two.

SIX DOLLARS for 2.98
Boys' Sailor Suits—best colors—high class styles—3 to 10 years. Limit—Two.

$6.98 for 4.49
Young Men's Suits—New Fall Mixtures—latest cut—14 to 20 years. Limit—Two.

69 CENTS for 39 CENTS
Boys' Knee Pants—Natty mixtures and Navy Cheviots and Corduroys—4 to 16 yrs. Limit—Three Pairs.

69 CENTS for 39 CENTS
Boys' Laundered Shirts—Negligee and Stiff bosom—all sizes. Limit—Three.

49 CENTS for 29 CENTS
Boys' Golf Caps—Autumn's nobbiest styles. Limit—Two.

$1.75 for 98 CENTS.
Children's Velvet Picture Bonnets—full ruche of Silk and Chiffon—best colors—sizes to 5 years. Limit—Two.

$3.00 to 6.00 for 1.98
High-class Corsets—Coutille and fine Silk and fancy fabrics—straight fronts and other styles—best makes. Limit—Two Pairs.

39 CENTS for 19 CENTS
Ladies' Corset Covers—round neck, four lace insertings or hemstitchings and lace edge—all sizes. Limit—Two.

29 CENTS for 19 CENTS
Children's Muslin Drawers—tucks, hemstitchings, lace and emb'y—2 to 16 years. Limit—Three Pairs.

98 CENTS for 49 CENTS
Cambric Skirt Chemises—pintucks and open embroidery insertings—skirt with tucks and ruffle of emb'y. Limit—Two.

98 CENTS for 69 CENTS
Ladies' fine Night Dresses—allover yoke of hemstitch tucks—full trim of lace or emb'y. Limit—Two.

THREE DOLLARS for $1.59
Ladies' Fancy White Skirts—deep lawn flounce, with three Rose Point lace insertings, and wide edging or deep flounce of open emb'y, with hemstitch tucks above. Limit—Two.

10 CENTS for 3¾ CENTS
Black Ribbon Velvets—No. 4—Satin back—(not pasted, but best woven backs). Limit—3 pcs. or 30 yards.

29 CENTS for 14 CENTS
Wide Ribbons—Liberty Surahs, Taffetas, Moires and Fancy Stripe Taffetas, No. 100. Limit—10 yards.

69 CENTS for 24 CENTS
Lace trim'd Handkerchiefs—sheer, pure linen or lawn—fine Val. and Mechlin lace edges or ruffles. Limit—Four.

59 CENTS for 21 CENTS
Point Venice Galloons—irregular and medallion designs—White, Butter and Arab. Limit—6 yards.

98 CENTS for 48 CENTS
All Silk and Chiffon Appliques—black and colors—new designs. Limit—10 yards.

TOPICS of THE DRAMA

Critical Sidelights on the Plays of the Past Week—Cosmopolitan Plays and Parochial Morality—Stage Management, Art, and Money—Another American Play—Art and the Motives of the Artist.

"The Two Schools," at the Madison Square, from the French of M. Alfred Capus, raises again the question of the seemliness of representing on the American stage plays that are the expression of the decadent side of life. Two of the leading metropolitan critics have taken the piece with sufficient seriousness to pour out upon it the vocabulary of their wrath, to accuse the men and women who act in it and the men and women who are amused by it with contemptible baseness, and in general to take the attitude of consigning it to the moral swillpail. Is it not possible, while recognizing the obvious obliquities of the new play, to enjoy its wit without shame?

The Two Schools of Matrimony.

M. Capus's attitude toward married folk is much the same as that which was unconsciously outlined by a little girl in a public school who was lately asked in an examination to describe the marriage custom of the Greeks. "The Greeks," said this little girl, "had a marriage custom which was that one man had only one wife. They called it monotony." To M. Capus the monogamous man is worse than a monotony. He is a monstrosity.

In the new play at the Madison Square such a monstrosity represents one of the two matrimonial schools. He is a man of high position in the State, honest, faithful, true, and dignified; but all his virtues make him appear only the more grotesque. The very woman whom he loves, and who, her own husband being unfaithful, is inclined to be fond of him, describes him, in a moment of distaste, as "the sort of man that can't be ten minutes with a woman without looking as if he were her husband." To the people represented on the stage no condemnation could be more utter and more absolute. In the end it appears that this exponent of the more serious of the schools of married folk has not even the courage of his own virtues, for he falls an easy victim to the caresses of the first adventuress who crosses his path. And so he loses the hand of the woman he has loved faithfully eight years, amid the general rejoicing of author and audience.

The representative of the other school is the most amiable sort of fellow. He has been unfaithful to his wife, to be sure, from the very first, but he is gay, charming, and high-spirited, with always the right word for the wrong situation; and when a man is all of these things, who is so hard-hearted as not to love him? Even his mother-in-law is on his side, and is in fact a conscious partisan of his matrimonial school. She counsels her daughter that the way to be happy in married life is to shut one's eyes to the inevitable infidelities of a husband—that is the way she has always done with the girl's father. The gay husband himself realizes the strength of his position, for he remarks that a man may be not at all a good husband, and still the best sort of fellow. Yet, in spite of the sage advice of that miracle of a mother-in-law and of the husband's obvious charms, the wife adheres to the primitive school and obtains a divorce. The divorce makes her an object of pursuit to her former husband, and he discovers that for the first time he "really loves" her. In the meanwhile it has been demonstrated in the person of the monogamous monster that a man who pretends to be a faithful and loving husband is the absurdest sort of ass, and so in spite of the known sins of the past and the inevitable sins of the future, the young couple are reunited. The extent of the husband's regeneration may be estimated by the fact that at the close of the play he promises that in future he will be more careful to conceal from her his infidelities. One leaves the theatre with the feeling that all's right in the gayest of gay bad worlds.

Thus much of explanation has been necessary in order to indicate that the play is not, as its title would make believe and as the programme asseverates, a comedy. It has moments of legitimate movement, but taken by and large it is a farce. It lacks the obvious indecencies that have characterized a good many of the French farces of late years, and it has several passages in which the young wife denotes genuine emotion, but in its essence it is the elfishly wicked kind of piece one associates with the Palais Royal; not as wicked and as amusing as some nor yet as wicked and as tedious as others, but still a very fair exponent of a society which regards man's infidelity as inevitable.

Cakes and Ale and French Farce.

Granting the essential decadence of the piece, is it not possible that the indignant critics, in their zeal for the duties of the moral policeman, have been gunning for sparrows with a blunderbuss? Is there no release from the moral leading strings of the girls' school, no freedom from parochial solemnity? After all, life is life in Paris as in New York, and when it is truthfully and artistically rendered on the stage, even in the way of farce, it is a legitimate source of interest to mature minds. Homo sum, as Terence deposed; and nothing human is without interest for us. What is the essence of the charm of these pieces? It is gayety, abandon, high spirits, all the snap and effervescence that a highly vitalized nature occasionally requires to experience in order to keep it in tune, and that may be felt here with less detriment than in many commoner forms. The duty of the critic, it would seem, is amply discharged when he points out that such pieces are unpleasant in subject, and are the expression of a society that is different from ours in being fundamentally unsound. Granted this caution, it would be a very weak sister indeed whose attitude toward life was affected by them.

Because The Tribune and The Post are virtuous, is there to be no cakes and ale? How about the ancient friend of both of these journals, Jack Falstaff? Did he not also triumph in the carnal life, and do we not all laugh freely at his triumphs? Or is it that the critics subscribe to the astounding opinion lately delivered by another members of their generation, Sir Edward Russell, to the effect that Shakespeare is above all law, the corollary of which would seem to be that modern playwrights are subject to the laws which Sir Edward and his like choose to frame? These are matters that deserve attention, for it is not desirable that the public shall be deluded with a code of criticism that swallows whole the rich and racy pudding of Elizabethan comedy and strains at an after-dinner cup of French coffee. For Americans, of course, such plays are exotic, and of no serious or lasting interest one way or the other. The majority of them, and especially the most licentious, meet with little or no success. But, once in a blue moon, are they not worth while, if only as a means of making sure that, in spite of a deep conviction as to moral righteousness and the moral order, one has still kept clear of the priggery and prudery that is the defect of Anglo-Saxon virtue?

The Lunatic Moon in "At the Telephone."

The ancient belief that the moon is a potent cause of lunacy finds strong confirmation in the stage management of certain plays lately presented by Mr. Charles Frohman. Even as symbolized in the green-blue of a shaded calcium the fair orb seems to strike the stage manager with madness. Last year, in "The Wilderness" it so deranged his understanding that he permitted it to cast a vivid Paris green light through a drawing room window which was not only heavily shaded, but which stood behind two large piano lamps. This year, in "At the Telephone," in spite of the fact that a dark and dreary rainstorm is raging without, he permits the moon to cast a metallic blue on the face of a robber at the window. If the stage manager is bent upon bolstering up a mediæval belief, there may be cause for congratulation. If, on the other hand, he has any regard for artistic staging, he is less to be congratulated.

As plays are now written, their artistic success depends in a considerable measure upon the realistic effect of the picture on the stage. In the case of "At the Telephone," which is one of M. Antoine's "slices of life," the effect of the stage picture is of supreme importance. Throughout the play the appeal to the imagination is made, not through the intellect and the spiritual sensibilities, but through the outward senses of seeing and hearing. If these senses are actively stimulated by the realism of the picture, the bloody horror of the climax grips the imagination, as it did at the Théâtre Antoine. If they are ignored, so that the whole thing is unreal, the effect of horror seems overwrought and tends to break down in laughter, as it did last Thursday at the Garrick. The great success of the Paris production was largely due to the fact that M. Antoine, by resisting the lunatic effect of calcium moons and all the other deranging properties of the stage, was able to create a taking similitude of the sombre realities in which the tragedy of horror took place. That the New York manager should emulate the French manager merely for the sake of art is perhaps not to be expected; but if his productions of foreign plays are to bring their due returns in money, it is necessary to have a stage executive who is able to resist the seductions of the property moon.

"A Rose o' Plymouth Town."

"A Rose of Plymouth Town," at the Manhattan Theatre, is another of those American plays that sacrifice the interests of sound drama to stage manipulation, and then fail to bring off the intended theatric effect. In the making of a telling piece—to paraphrase a familiar saying—three things are indispensable: First, construction; second, construction; third, construction. By "construction" is meant, of course, the orderly, coherent, and explicit stage representation not only of theatric events—plot and situations—but also of the dramatic motives and characters in their development. Any competent playwright can construct a plot and a situation, but properly to construct the motives and the characters of a play requires nothing short of a dramatist—a man of letters who is also a man of the stage.

In the new piece at the Manhattan both the main character and the main situation are constructively weak. The heroine, Rose—charmingly impersonated by Miss Minnie Dupree—is a gay, volatile, coquettish young Huguenot, whose life is cast in the sombre surroundings of early Puritanism. Looking backward from the vantage ground of the last act, it seems not impossible that her character is conceived with unusual psychologic grasp—that is to say, it has the defects of its qualities, and the qualities of its defects. She is not only a coquette in amiable word and look; she has the more primitive dye of the woman who makes herself the prey of a victorious male—or at least it so appears in the action, in that she looks on with favor while her two lovers come to swords' points, and promises that she will give herself to the victor in the combat. A character compounded of such strong simples has its own dignity, its own appeal to the sympathies, and is eminently fit for dramatic representation; but in dealing with it the playwright is under the necessity of revealing its essence at the outset. In the first act of the play at the Manhattan, Rose is all gayety, lightness, and charm. It is possible that a touch of the darker side of her nature is revealed in the copious dialogue, but if so it does not get over the footlights; certainly there is no hint of it in the action. When it comes to the scene of the duel, in consequence, one is quite unprepared for the primitive animality of her instinct. One's first sensation is of disgust.

So fundamental an error in character construction would spoil any drama. If, in "Iris," Mr. Pinero had failed to make the audience aware that Maldonado, in spite of his passing as a gentleman among gentlemen, was at heart a barbarian, his action in revenging himself upon Iris's body would have appeared inconceivably revolting; so Mr. Pinero was careful throughout to indicate that his evil and primitive heart is only veneered with wealth and luxury. If Othello had been represented from the outset as fully Europeanized, his murder of Desdemona would lack any deep appeal to the imagination; so Shakespeare is at pains to indicate the barbarian ardor of his soul, at once noble and uncivilized, which is the explanation and the extenuation of his violence. The heroine of the little new play at the Manhattan has not the advantage of such foresight on the part of her author, and so when her soul is bared in its primitive nakedness one is revolted at what appears to be merely reckless and wanton.

What Did He Do With the Axe?

Even in the easier matter of the construction of situations the play is as hopelessly bungling. The chief scene in the last act is one in which the settlement is being attacked by Indians. Powder falls short in the house represented on the stage, and it becomes necessary to run to the blockhouse under fire for more. There are two men present, one up stairs and one on the stage, but it is of course necessary to give the adventurous undertaking to the heroine of the piece, so flimsy reasons are alleged why neither of the men can make the perilous journey. So off Rose runs, and after the due moment of suspense, while she is being shot at by the Indians, back she comes triumphant. All this is absurd enough, but the crowning absurdity is that after all this pother nothing is done with the powder, so that it might as well not have been brought at such hazard. There is an anecdote of one of the great French playwrights, Scribe, I think, which Miss Dix and Mrs. Southerland will do well to ponder. After looking over the scenario of an exciting scene, he remarked: "That's all very well, but in the end, what did he do with the axe?" In a stage scene of this kind the chief properties become the really important dramatis personæ; and suddenly to ignore their existence is as grave an error as to fail to provide your chief character with a suitable exit. All this, of course, is properly matter for kindergarten instruction. The pity is that in the case of a play put forth at a metropolitan theatre that aims at the highest it is the only kind of criticism possible.

"Iris" and "Du Barry."

THE TIMES is in receipt of a letter from an angered devotee of the drama the more quotable parts of which read as follows: "I also read the criticism of 'Iris' by * * * that lover of English classics who prefers Mr. Jefferson's version of 'The Rivals,' [to Sheridan's original.] * * * As long as Mr. Winter confines his criticism to aesthetics [the writer is content to disagree in silence.] But when he judges the motives of an artist like Mr. Pinero * * * it seems to me that he needs a rebuke. I inclose the paragraph."

As a matter of fact, dramas of the kind ["Du Barry," "Iris," and others] are not presented from any moral impulse or with any ethical purpose. They can easily be made, for the reason that illicit "love"—which is their invariable theme—in its action and reaction upon human character, in the existing social environment, readily operates so as to create effective dramatic situations; and these dramas are made and presented because these situations commonly impress the amiable multitude, and are therefore remunerative in money. No spectator ever profited by any one of them, or ever will. Their only practical effect is to fill the mind of the observer with images of immoral character and pictures of licentious life; to set the imagination brooding upon iniquities, and to sadden the heart with an almost despairing sense of human frailty and wickedness. Amateur critics of life and of the stage are always tremendously moved by them, declaring them to be "strong." So, in a certain sense, they are; but so is an onion or a polecat. "Let us," said Dr. Johnson, "free our minds from cant." The true motive of all such plays as "Iris" is sordid, shopkeeping craft.

Alluding to a remark in THE TIMES to the effect that "Iris," in spite of its extraordinary interest as a literary drama, is too painful for repeated or prolonged contemplation, the protestant goes on to say: "I saw 'Iris' in Cleveland last week, and—am I 'robust'? am I 'callous'?—my only regret was that I could not arrange to see it on the following night. I do not know where in our literature since Shakespeare to find so splendid a play." It may be held that "Mrs. Tanqueray" is more permanently interesting than "Iris," and there are those who prefer "Paolo and Francesca" and "Herod" to both; but some such judgment as this of the correspondent has been pretty generally accepted.

It is perhaps needless to inquire what strange intemperance of judgment could lead a professional critic to jump aside from artistic considerations in order to malign the private motives of the artist; but it does seem strange that a playgoer of experience should put in the same category an obviously theatrical piece like "Du Barry" and a play like "Iris," that is almost as obviously a rare work of dramatic literature. A possible explanation may be found in the manner in which the title rôle is played. Miss Fay Davis, who created the part in London under the author's direction, imparted to it the lights and shadows of an exquisitely studied character and created an atmosphere of gentle and refined sensibility. Under this interpretation, and only under this interpretation, is it possible adequately to enlist the sympathies of the more enlightened public. Miss Harned plays the part in the strenuous and unrelenting manner in which Mrs. Leslie Carter succeeds in arousing natures incapable of the more delicate appeals of art. Her Iris is unrelieved by lights and shades; it is emphatic, vociferous, where it should be most delicately modeled, most restrained, and it suggests the woman who is born with an evil cast in her mind, rather than the woman of natural refinement whom Pinero obviously intended. Is it possible that Mr. Winter's preconceptions blinded him to the distinction which a discerning critic would naturally have made between the author's conception of the part and the actor's?

Where Good Plays Reign.

Otto Ernst's "Jugend von Heute," with which Herr Direktor Conried opened his season at the Irving Place Theatre last Thursday, will have run its course before this sees print, but while refraining from adding to the first-night criticism, it is impossible to refrain from expressing a thorough delight at its combination of native wholesomeness and literary force. The Broadway stage affords character plays enough that are crude, as witness the late "Captain Molly" and "A Rose o' Plymouth Town," and we have wicked plays enough that are clever and amusing, but it is only in the German theatre that one is accustomed to find plays in which goodness is positive and strong and intelligence sound. Would it not be worth while for those critics who spend so much time and space in vituperating naughty French farces and gloomy English dramas to give some measure of contemplation instead to good German comedies?

JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The famous old English morality play of "Everyman" is to be presented at Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of Oct. 13 by an English company, under Mr. Ben Greet, who has been presenting it in London with much success. As has often been pointed out, the origin of the drama of all countries has, as a rule, been the Church. In England the so-called miracle or mystery plays of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were popular down to the time of Shakespeare, and may be regarded as having an important influence on the formation of the Elizabethan drama. "Everyman" is of historical as well as of literary importance, as one of the most favorable examples of the transition between the miracle or mystery play and the early Elizabethan drama. The American production is under the auspices of Mr. Charles Frohman, who announces that it is undertaken in pursuance of his intention to impart all the most favorable examples of European dramatic art.

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Evangelist Ira D. Sankey first made his hymn of "The Ninety and Nine" celebrated in this country during the famous series of revivals held by him and the late Dwight Moody at the Madison Square Garden in the early seventies. The Garden at that time was under the management of E. G. Gilmore. It is a somewhat odd coincidence that Ramsay Morris's new play, which bears the same title as Mr. Sankey's hymn, should have its first production at the Academy of Music, also controlled by Mr. Gilmore.

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Alice Cram yesterday completed the work of cataloguing the art collection of the Woman's Exhibition. This collection, the productions of women only, is to be noteworthy not so much because of the celebrities represented as because of the beautiful things shown by unknown women. A few medal paintings are promised, among them a picture in oils, "Barney," (Paris Salon, 1900,) and one in water colors, "The Jackdaw of Reims," (Champ de Mars, 1900,) both by Sally Morris Cory. "Love Destroying Wisdom" (Columbian Exposition) and a number of decorated plaques (Pan-American Exposition) are listed. The exhibit further includes Emma B. Shields's miniature of Carter Harrison, the Vantine Chinese and Japanese collection, valued at $10,000; the Hermann costume collection, and the Stone collection of book plates. Miss Shields's portrait of Lillian Russell and Frances Campion's portrait of Lulu Glaser will be shown, together with pictures by Ida Conquest, Cissie Loftus, Gertrude Coghlan, and Julian Ralph.

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Managers of Broadway theatres nowadays are not at the mercy of whimsical players professing tonsilitis, sore throats, or similar temporary misfortunes, as they were for so many years up to a season or two ago. In fact, it may be said that some managers are glad of an occasional opportunity to "try out" their understudies and chorus material. Probably the most fortunate men in this respect in some seasons have been Messrs. Sam S. and Lee Shubert, with the present attraction at the pretty Casino. In August, when Aimee Angeles was compelled to rest a few weeks on account of a severe attack of rheumatism, a clever substitute for her was found in the person of Adelaide Phillips, her understudy, a young and pretty girl from Pulaski, Va., who got her musical education in France and Italy. When Adele Ritchie insisted on taking a two weeks' vacation after working all Summer, a clever young woman for such rôles was found in her understudy, Maud Furniss, a niece of Harry Furniss, the famous London caricaturist and member of Parliament. When H. W. Tredenick, the Emperor Hang Chow of the production, got a cold which compelled his retirement from the cast for a few days, the understudy of Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Fred W. Mace, jumped into the breach and played the rôle almost as if it had been created for him. Now all the principals of the cast have recovered, and are playing with more spirit than ever, and the management has the satisfaction of knowing that the sudden indisposition of any one of the dozen principals will not hurt the performance.

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"The Wood Witch," a three-act romantic opera by Albert Mildenberg, which was produced by the pupils of the Girls' Classical School, on Fifth Avenue, last Spring, is being elaborated for professional production early in the new year.

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A cable received by Liebler & Co. from Hall Caine states that he will sail for America on the Lucania Oct. 11, having decided to stay in London to witness the opening of the Beerbohm Tree production of "The Eternal City."

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John C. Fisher, who owns the American and Canadian rights to "The Silver Slipper," the London musical production by Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart, is convinced that he has a second "Florodora." In "The Silver Slipper," The play will be seen at the Broadway Theatre, Oct. 27, but will have its initial performance in this country at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21. The book of "The Silver Slipper" has been Americanized by Clay Greene, the cast is complete, and the costumes are finished. The rehearsals for the new production have progressed rapidly under the guidance of Arthur Weld, the musical director, and James Francis, the stage director.

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The literary bacillus is spreading in the "Hearts Aflame" company. Lucile Watson, who plays Mrs. Ashton, appends her name to a poem entitled "A Chaplet of Gems" in the current issue of the Smart Set, in which "Hearts Aflame" originally appeared in fictional form.

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The Boston Pilot, one of the foremost Roman Catholic organs, devotes space to a discussion of "Hall Caine on the Catholic Church and the Drama," in which it recounts Mr. Caine's remarks at a Catholic bazaar recently held at Ramsey, England. At the close the editor comments on Mr. Caine's reference to the reverence with which Shakespeare always treated the Catholic Church, although expressing the belief that Shakespeare was not a Catholic. The editor takes issue with this, and says there is no evidence to show that the great poet was a Protestant, and that arguing from the internal evidence of his plays the preponderance of testimony is in favor of Shakespeare's Catholicity.

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The impression has prevailed in some quarters that "Mary of Magdala," in a production of which Mrs. Fiske will soon be seen, has never been seen on the stage. This is an error. The Heyse play was presented at the Municipal Theatre, Bremen, last season, and the Lessing Theatre, Berlin, as well as most of the other capital theatres of Germany secured the right to add it to their répertoires. When the question of an American production came up some time previous to the German production, the author expressed the desire that Mrs. Fiske should originate the title part in this country, and Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske secured the sole American rights to the drama. Mr. Fiske has since secured the sole rights to "Mary of Magdala" for all other English-speaking countries," and a London production is contemplated in good time.

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Clay Clement, who is remembered for his presentation of "The New Dominion," will make his début in New York vaudeville at the Twenty-third Street Theatre next week.

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On Oct. 5 the father and mother of Joseph Hart will have been married fifty years, and the exponent of "Foxy Grandpa" is going to celebrate their golden wedding at the Hotel Marlborough. It is to take the shape of a banquet, and invitations are out.

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Jules Murry has secured from Daniel Frohman the right to produce A. W. Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in this country, and will shortly present Rose Coghlan in the part of Paula Tanqueray, in which Mrs. Kendal and Mrs. Campbell have already been seen.

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Charlotte Nicoll Weston has left "The Climbers," and has accepted an offer from Klaw & Erlanger to play in their forthcoming production of "Huckleberry Finn." Mrs. Weston is one of the latest members of New York society to go on the stage.

POLAR BEARS LIKE LAMBS.

Though Ferocious-Looking, Those at the Bostock Show Are Special Pets of Children and Can Be Driven to a Cart.

Among animals it seems that appearances often are deceptive, and this is borne out by the fact that in the St. Nicholas Garden the tamest and most harmless of the beasts there quartered are the extremely ferocious-looking Polar bears, who might be termed the babies of the show.

These animals have for some time been the especial pets of Mr. Bostock, and during the time he was showing at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo it was no unusual sight to see Mr. Bostock driving about in a cart drawn by one or two of these huge animals. The first time Mr. Bostock appeared in the Midway at Buffalo in this rather unusual rig many of the sightseers as well as some of the showmen connected with the exposition gave the animals a wide berth. In a few days, however, they learned how harmless were the huge good-natured brutes, and they even plucked up sufficient courage to feed them sweets and other tidbits of which Polar bears are especially fond.

On other occasions Mr. Bostock's children have taken rides in this odd vehicle, and so tame and gentle are the beasts that not even the presence of an attendant was considered absolutely necessary, although one usually was provided in order to allay the fears of the public at large.

Their satiny white coats bring them a great amount of attention from the visitors at the Bostock show. Especially is this the case among the children, who are quick to learn the gentle nature of the cumbersome beasts and who delight in petting them and feeding them fruits and sweets.

The cages containing the Polar bears in the St. Nicholas Garden are practically the only ones the public is allowed to approach closely. This is because Mr. Bostock and his attendants know there is absolutely no danger of the bears harming any one, and they are more pleased than otherwise by the attention and affection bestowed upon them by the general public.

Accommodations for Bostock's Show.

The accommodations in St. Nicholas Garden for the opening of the Bostock Animal Show were inadequate, and therefore several hundred seats are being placed in the body of the hall. The floor is to be elevated so that there may be an unobstructed view of the performance on the stage. The changes were begun after the performance last night.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL

Divided Conductorship the Most Successful Innovation.

Music Lovers Alarmed at This Year's Deficiency in Box Office Receipts—Plans for Maintaining the Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 4.—Details concerning the management of the annual music festival may not be interesting or profitable to music lovers at a distance, save as they convey suggestions to those who, engaged in similar enterprises, have to solve similar problems. One innovation this year will surely be worth serious attention, as it distinguishes a plan which can be put into operation elsewhere. It may be defined as a divided or double conductorship.

Heretofore there has been one conductor. Of late years he has had an assistant, who took over the direction of the lesser instrumental numbers and some of the solo numbers; but all the heavier work—the overtures, suites, symphonies, and concertos, as well as oratorios and cantatas—were directed by the chief conductor. This was evidently a severe tax on the conductor—seven concerts jammed into four days—and more than one effort has been made to relieve him of the strain. It has been believed that better performances, not only of orchestral but of choral works, would be a result if the conductor were not so exhausted by the rapid succession of rehearsals and performances. The theory has been put to the test. During the festival that ended last evening the burden of conducting was shared almost evenly between Messrs. Wallace Goodrich and Franz Kneisel.

Mr. Goodrich is himself an innovation so far as this series of festivals is concerned. He is a young man—thirty-one years of age, to be precise; a native of Newton, in this State, and a student of music since his ninth year. He has had every advantage that the world affords for the cultivation of his talent. Beginning with the best masters, both in instrumental work and theory that were available in Boston, he went eventually to Europe, where he studied not only composition and theory under the greatest masters there, but actual conducting also.

His studies in this line were not limited to mere conservatory practice. Through the influence of Mr. Nikisch he had one year as conductor in a Leipsic theatre, an experience which must be of invaluable benefit to him at this time. His studies also took him to Paris, and when he returned to this country for work no time was lost in waiting for recognition of his attainments.

He became the official organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1897, and in the following year was engaged as instructor in theory at the New England Conservatory. He appeared first in Worcester two years ago, when he officiated as organist for the festival of that year. It was an accident that paved the way for his elevation to the conductorship of this famous institution. Two weeks before the festival of last year Mr. George W. Chadwick, the conductor at that time, was knocked down by a heavy sea while on shipboard and broke his leg. He did not recover in time to conduct some of the final rehearsals of the festival, and he sent Mr. Goodrich here as his substitute. The young man made a good impression upon the choristers as well as upon such of the managers as attended the rehearsals. He showed a mastery of this form of musical work that created no end of confidence in him; consequently when, shortly after the festival of last year Mr. Chadwick announced that his duties at the conservatory were too pressing to permit of his conducting any further festivals, it was to Mr. Goodrich that the association naturally turned.

MORE SYMPHONIES HEARD.

For several years there has been a feeling here that symphonic works were not presented at the festival concerts with as high a degree of excellence as ought to be expected considering the splendid orchestral material at command. At first invidious comparisons were made between the festival conductor and the conductor of the Boston Symphony concerts, whose interpretation naturally set the standard. Presently it began to dawn upon critics and managers alike that whatever might be the comparative merits of the conductors in question the one who officiated here worked at a tremendous disadvantage.

In the first place, the appearance of the orchestra at Worcester was always its first ensemble work after a long vacation, and some degree of raggedness would be expected; then it was clear that time enough was not allowed in the festival scheme for sufficient rehearsals. Something had to be sacrificed, and as the choral works were those that interested local people most they received what little benefit there was from the hasty work of preparation during festival week. Orchestral numbers were simply read over at rehearsals, or brought to performance without even as much preparation as that.

It was suggested as long as six years ago that a special conductor ought to be engaged for the orchestral numbers. Mr. Kneisel was found efficient as concert master and assistant conductor, and there was no shadow of question as to his fitness for the position of conductor.

A change, even one as advisable and easy as this was slow in making, and it is quite likely that if it had not been for the necessary withdrawal of Mr. Chadwick, the reform would not have been inaugurated this year. The engagement of a new man as chorus conductor made it easy to institute the new plan. It has been a remarkable success. The interpretation of instrumental composition this week has been of a uniformly high degree of excellence, while at the same time the chorus singing has been immeasurably better than ever was known here before.

This gratifying result may not be laid wholly to the credit of the double conductorship, for it is evident that Mr. Goodrich has genius for managing a chorus. It has been the cry for many years here that the chorus—the backbone of the Festival—has not been developed to anything like its full capacity for musical expression. It goes almost without saying that the chorus material was good; in fact, it may be laid down as a general law in music that there is no such a thing as a poor chorus. There are poor conductors and good conductors, and it often happens that a talented composer is not gifted with that tact and command that makes it possible for him to get from a large body of singers their united best effort. It is very frequently the case that a good conductor of symphonic works is wholly at sea when he faces a chorus. It is singularly fortunate, therefore, that the Festival has discovered a man who has all the vitality of youth, the enthusiasm of a sincere artist, abundant preliminary experience, and genius in the way of chorus management.

That there is no shadow of doubt as to the complete success of Mr. Goodrich as a chorus conductor is evidenced by the question frequently asked, "Will he stay as long as Mr. Zerrahn did?" This question, under the circumstances of the week, brings up another which is rather more pertinent and easy of answer: Will the festivals be continued? This was the forty-fifth given by the Worcester County Musical Association. In its first years, the festival was merely a convention of music-loving persons from different parts of the county who met here to sing choruses under the leadership of local musicians. As the endeavor grew, the haphazard character of the gatherings gradually crystallized into a regular chorus with some degree of discipline, until it was necessary to bring a conductor from a distance to manage the affair. It was then that Mr. Carl Zerrahn was engaged. He conducted thirty-one consecutive festivals, retiring only when increasing deafness made it seem impracticable for him to continue at work. That was four years ago.

Shortly before Mr. Zerrahn laid down the baton the local management underwent something of a revolution. The gentlemen who had been in control of affairs for a long period gave way to others who had rather more progressive ideas as to the function of a musical festival. Considerable pressure was brought upon the institution from the outside—i. e., by visiting critics, who maintained persistently that the Worcester Festival, by its very magnitude and by its peculiar position in point of time—that is, at the very beginning of the musical season—could be an event of national importance.

The present managers have taken this view very seriously and have endeavored, with a considerable degree of success, to prove the proposition. The tone of the festival has been elevated in every single particular and in nothing more than in the attention paid to the creations of modern composers. In other words a strenuous effort was made to lift the organization out of a rut, and the effort has been remarkably successful. It is quite a question whether, as is often the case in other reforms, the progressive movement has not been carried a trifle too far. The programmes of this very week have bristled with modern things, and the point is now raised by some that it will be safer and more truly progressive in the long run to give a little more attention to the works of the classic masters.

Debate on such a question as this is decidedly wholesome and encouraging; but, unhappily, that particular debate at the present moment is only an incident in a debate of a much more disheartening nature. The present Board of Managers are apparently ready to lie down. They view with natural alarm the gradual and rather rapid disappearance of the surplus funds of the association. When the reserved seats for this festival were sold at auction a few weeks ago the receipts fell more than $2,000 under the average of former years. The darkest kind of blues settled upon all who were concerned with the festival at the beginning of this week, and nothing was heard more frequently than the assertion that, in all human probability, this would be the last festival to be given.

It is a pretty safe prophecy that this extreme view of the case will not be realized. In the first place, the receipts of this week have been considerably greater than they promised to be, though just what the balance sheet of the association will show cannot be announced for some time, but while there is undoubtedly a deficiency, it is not likely to prove so great as to be prohibitive of further effort. Meantime a number of plans are under discussion for continuing the work. There are many persons who believe it requires only an effort to bring about an endowment by which the management shall be guaranteed from actual loss. The promoters of this plan are ambitious to maintain the festival at its present degree of excellence and through that kind of music lovers who would persist in presenting music of the highest degree, whether the public cares for it or not, under the conviction that in this way only can the popular taste be elevated.

Another group are quite convinced that the annual festival is an impracticability. There is a good deal of reason for believing that if the festival must be self-supporting, this is a true view. It would seem a pity to break into the series and to give the festival biennially, or, as some suggest, triennially, but the box office reports show that the people will not stand it annually.

It is quite likely that one reason why the festival this year has not been as well attended as those in the immediate past is due to the very excellence of its programme. I do not mean by this that music lovers are frightened away by the severity of the works performed, but it is a fact that the strain upon the nerves is greater under the hearing of modern compositions than it is when only the classics are given. The whole atmosphere of modern music is strenuous and nerve-racking. Its chief characteristic—if it has one—is its lack of repose, and that very element is perhaps the strongest characteristic of classic music.

SOME WEARY PATRONS.

Now, it needs no elaboration to show that seven consecutive concerts crowded into four days is too much for any sane human being. How much too much, then, is it when a very large percentage of the works given are of this exciting, strenuous order? There is no faithful patron of the festival who does not come to the end of the Friday night concert with a feeling of relief. In all probability the majority of the patrons are more conscious of absolute fatigue than they are of relief, and it is not to be wondered at if, after several years of such experience, they remember, as the festival draws nigh, that last year they were heartily tired of it before it was over. This is a fact that the managers of the festival will do well to consider very carefully. Last year saw the beginning of an agitation which promised a great improvement in this respect. A three days' festival with five concerts would go far toward relieving this particular objection to the scheme. Another plan which has been suggested this week in this same line is to have an intermission of a whole day and evening in the course of the series of concerts. That would give the public an opportunity to rest its nerves, and it would also give the orchestra opportunity for further rehearsal.

It is to be noted that the weight of argument here is in favor of continuing the present progressive plan; nevertheless, the voice of the reactionary is audible here and there, and it may have its influence, as it certainly deserves some degree of consideration. The reactionary, in this instance, is he who maintains that there should be a return to simpler programmes, and a decided effort will be made from now on to establish a policy, according to which at least one standard oratorio shall be included in the programme of every festival.

There are not many standard oratorios. The list of those which are sufficiently familiar to choristers and the public to rank as such could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and, in fact, the advocates of this policy limit the number to four. These would have a cycle of oratorios performed in such a way that "The Messiah," "The Creation," "St. Paul," and "Elijah" should be done in turn, one in each year. This idea has many earnest advocates, and it is set down here, along with other ideas, as a matter of news. It will be seen that much thought is stirring in Worcester with regard to the festival, and whatever the exact outcome, it may be taken for granted that it will be along lines that tend to the encouragement of musical art. It is certainly unthinkable that the community will be wholly unresponsive to a call made upon its local pride in the raising of the chorus to its present degree of efficiency. The festival, already famous, is now in a fair way to become a model for the whole country, and the dismal fears expressed at the beginning of the week concerning the future of the festival may be dismissed—not as groundless, but as dissipated by the advance that has been made in artistic achievement.

FREDERICK R. BURTON.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Victoria Theatre—Vaudeville and musical programme.

Grand Opera House—The Ten Ichi troupe of Japanese magicians head the bill.

New Star Theatre—Harrigan, the tramp juggler.

Fourteenth Street Theatre—Commencing next Sunday, with Elita Proctor Otis.

Hurtig & Seamon's—Vaudeville attraction.

The Dewey—Vaudeville bill.

Proctor's Theatres—Continuous afternoon and evening performances.

Circle Auditorium—Kaltenborn.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mascagni will inaugurate New York's music season at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening next. His engagement here will be one of the most unique in the history of that historic building. This will be perhaps the first time a composer of world-wide renown has appeared there presenting and conducting his own works. That musical New York is alive to the importance and possibilities of the occasion is instanced by the enormous sale of seats for the short season. It seems that society is to make it as great an event as it has in years made of the Grau performances.

The season is limited to four performances. The first, on Wednesday evening, will be devoted to Mascagni's most familiar work, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and his equally brilliant but, in America, less well known "Zanetto," a one-act tragic opera founded on the François Coppée drama "Le Passant," in which Sarah Bernhardt made one of her greatest successes. This double bill will be given a second time at a matinée on Saturday.

"Iris," Mascagni's opera dealing with life in Japan, will be given its first American production on Thursday evening. This work should in no way be confounded with Pinero's problem play of the same title. They have nothing in common, save the spelling of the title rôle. The pronunciation is different. Mascagni's work is called "Eeris," while the Pinero play is "Eyeris." In Italy "Iris" is even more highly regarded from a musical standpoint than is "Cavalleria Rusticana."

"Ratcliff," another of the composer's works never seen in this country, will be played for the first time Saturday evening. This is a romantic opera of Scotland founded upon Heine's poem of similar title. The scenic as well as the musical possibilities of this as well as of "Iris" are almost limitless.

Mascagni will conduct every performance in person. His company and orchestra are among the best which could be gathered in Italy, and it is promised that his works will be given with a completeness and artistic finish which would surprise even Milan and Rome. The Italian Ambassador is coming from Washington to be present at the opening. One of the most prominent boxes has been reserved for the use of him and his suite.

Among the boxholders of the Metropolitan who have reserved their boxes for the Mascagni season are W. C. Whitney, George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Perry Belmont, Mrs. H. L. Barby, Thomas Hitchcock, George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, Henry Clews, the Misses Brice, Charles P. Alexander, R. T. Wilson, and Heber R. Bishop.

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The People's Choral Union of New York announces that sixteen classes for the study of sight singing and the practice of choral compositions will be opened this Fall to the people of this city and the vicinity.

This work has been steadily carried on since Frank Damrosch opened the first class of its kind at Cooper Union in 1892. Mr. Damrosch exercises general musical supervision of the movement, and personally conducts the chorus of graduates composing the Choral Union on Sunday afternoons at the Cooper Institute, while the teachers who instruct the other classes are selected by him. The object of the movement is to promote the love and culture of good music among the people, particularly among those working men and women, who, for want of means and leisure, cannot elsewhere pursue the serious study of music under qualified teachers. At the same time it is not a charitable movement in the sense of being endowed by wealthy patrons, but an independent and self-sustaining organization in which musicians co-operate with music-loving people. All expenses of management are defrayed from the members' dues, which, though extremely moderate, are sufficient to keep the movement alive. In order that membership in the classes may become universal, the requirements for admission have been made so easy that no one in the least musical need hesitate about applying for enrollment. No examination is required in the beginners' classes if applicants present themselves before Nov. 15. A mere singing voice and a correct ear, qualities sufficient to make the study worth the student's while, coupled with an earnest desire to learn, are considered satisfactory prerequisites. Men must be at least eighteen years of age to be admitted, and women at least sixteen.

Applicants may present themselves at the classes or at one of the Manhattan offices of the People's Singing Classes, which are at 41 University Place and 2,082 Lexington Avenue, and will be found open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, excepting Sundays.

The Choral Union under Mr. Damrosch will take up the study of Haydn's "Seasons" as part of this year's work at Cooper Union in October, and

TRAGEDIES PREDOMINATE AT LEADING THEATRES

Quivering Swords Next and Poor Comedy Then Trails In—Remarkable Woman's Enterprise at Madison Square Garden—Short Critical Review of Plays Now Running—Cycle of World's Best Plays Begun at the Irving Place—In Vaudeville Houses.

One of the most remarkable enterprises ever controlled by women is to be opened Monday to the public for two weeks in the Madison Square Garden. It is an exhibition in which men will have no part, except as spectators. It is the boast of the management that every detail will be carried out by women. During the entire exhibition every position, even those of policeman and coachman, will be filled by a woman, and about 3,500 women are required to conduct it. The affair is given under the auspices of the Professional Woman's League, which is composed largely of theatrical and literary women.

The scope of the exhibition embraces the work of women in almost every branch of human endeavor, from a rag doll to a play, and consequently every inch of space in the block area of the Garden has been crowded. On the main floor there will be seventy-two booths, displaying articles made for and by women, as well as articles in process of manufacture. Surrounding the main floor will be the twenty-four booths forming a Street of Nations, in which women will be seen at their characteristic occupations. For example, Japan will be represented by the bamboo house of a middle-class family in a large city. A Dutch house at Rotterdam will typify Holland. Immediately in the rear of these booths will be an exhibit showing a collection of objects of music, art, clothing, and household articles. The basement of the Garden will be used as the amusement section, taking the form of a street in Venice on a gala day, with its myriad of striking scenes. One of the concert halls will be used for lectures and athletic games, while the other will contain a field hospital conducted by the Red Cross Society, a Shaker dwelling, and a school exhibit. Music will be furnished by the Helen May Butler Band of fifty women and a Bostonian Orchestra of fifty instruments, all played by women.

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Rarely has a New York public the chance to see as many real, first-class dramas as are offered this week. Not to speak of the three or four held over from last week, the play bills for the one to come will please the most pessimistic decrier of the latter-day drama. Every kind is offered and every kind is promising. There's Shakespeare at the Murray Hill, where Elita Proctor Otis will be seen in "Macbeth." Tragedy turns up again at the Garden, where Mrs. Campbell is seen after Wednesday in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Then there is "Iris," by the same author, already at the Criterion. Two other tragedies held over are "Du Barry" and "At the Telephone." In the same line comes Bjoernson's "Above Human Power," the first of a notable cycle at the Irving Place. Then comes the swashbuckler style with Henrietta Crosman in "The Sword of the King" and Kyrle Bellew in "A Gentleman of France." Comedy is represented by Weedon Grossmith at the Princess, Ethel Barrymore at the Savoy in "A Country Mouse" and "Carrots," and David Warfield in "The Auctioneer."

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The new Princess Theatre, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, will be opened Monday night by Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party." This farce, new to Broadway, comes directly from London, where it had a long run at the Avenue Theatre. It is of Mr. Grossmith's writing, and is heralded as an unusually amusing farce. The story has to do with the flirtation of an English society man with another's wife. Around these persons is woven an infinite number of situations which are said to be amusing in the extreme.

The company is entirely English, being the original one to put on the play, and contains some people who are not unknown to New York playgoers. The cast is as follows:

Sir Charles Hampshire.....Mr. Wilfred Draycott
Mr. Frank Frayne.....Mr. Herbert Sleath
Mr. Crosbie (servant to Mr. Frayne)..
Mr. Weedon Grossmith
Mr. M. Flambert (late servant to the Duke of Hungerford).....Mr. Herbert Bruce
Mr. Roundle (footman to Lord Dalston)....
Mr. Arthur Eldred
Mr. Bogle (hall porter at Melton Mansions).....Mr. Prince Miller
Alderman Hargen.....Mr. Sydney Paxton
Alex. Montressor.....Mr. G. Jones
Horace Clonge.....Mr. T. W. Mason
Mr. Macroth.....Mr. C. Turner
Captain Blearey.....Mr. Louis Goodrich
Hall Porter / Boy / Waiter.....at Hudstone Hall { Mr. Charles Biggs / Mr. SebastianSmith / Mr. Hallett.
Lady Hampshire.....Miss May Palfrey
Mrs. Younge.....Miss Annie Hill
Gipsey Vandelier.....Miss Maud Hobson
Minnie Portland....Miss Rose Elizabeth Tapley
Baby Hastings.....Miss Maud Abbott
Paulina (housemaid to Mr. Frayne).....
Miss Joan Burnett

* Synopsis of Scenery.

Acts I. and III.—Mr. Frayne's Flat in Melton Mansions, London.
Act II.—Entrance Hall in Hudstone Castle—recently converted into a hotel.
Time—Present.

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Monday Manager Conried will begin at the Irving Place Theatre the cyclus of productions of the most renowned plays of all nations with a performance of Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson's world-famous work, "Ueber Unsere Kraft," ("Above Human Power,") which was given at a special performance by Mrs. Patrick Campbell last year. In "Above Human Power" one of Manager Conried's newly engaged leading members, Herr Julius Haller, will make his American début, appearing in the rôle of Bratt. Herr Haller, stage manager and character player, comes from the Stadt Theater at Bruenn. "Above Human Power" will be repeated only once—at the special performance, Friday evening, Oct. 10. Such favorites as Misses Warna, Reichardt and Kupfer, and Messrs. Rottmann, Schlaghamer, Haensler, Kierschner, and Schamberg have been intrusted with the other leading parts. Particular attention is again called to the fact that these performances, coming within the "cyclus of famous plays of all nations," in which either a renowned work from modern literature or a classical play will be given, and which will take place Monday and Friday of each week, will be at reduced prices. Herr Conried gives them at reduced prices because he feels that all the plays are of educational value and wishes them to be within the reach of all.

Fräulein Bertha Rocco, the new "sentimentale," (from the Stadt Theater at Leipsic,) will make her bow before the patrons of the Irving Place Theatre on Tuesday in the title rôle of Schoenthan and Koppel-Ellfeld's delightful comedy, "The Countess Gucki," one of the greatest successes at Daly's Theatre. The full cast of "The Countess Gucki" is as follows:

Alois v. Mitterstelg.....Gustave v. Seyffertitz
Clementine, his wife.....
Georgine v. Januschowsky-Neuendorff
Cilli, their daughter.....Ida Frey
Countess Hermance Trachau.....Bertha Rocco
General Suwatschoff.....Julius Haller
Horst v. Neuhoff his nephew.....
Alexander Rottmann
Leopold v. Mitterstelg....Richard Schlaghamer
Rosa, the Countess's maid.....Agnes Buenger
Wenzel, servant.....Jacques Lurian
Baumann.....Otto Meyer

"The Countess Gucki" will only be repeated Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and also at Saturday's matinée.

On Monday, Oct. 13, the second production in the "cyclus" and first performance this season of a classical play, will take place Schiller's "Don Carlos," with a brilliant cast: Herr Feistel, Don Carlos; Herr Haller, King Philip; Herr Rottmann, Marquis Posa; Fräulein Dalberg, Princess Eboli; Fräulein Rocco, Elizabeth de Valois.

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At Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening Miss Henrietta Crosman will give New York its first opportunity to see her new play, "The Sword of the King." It is promised that Miss Crosman's production of her latest drama will be of a high order of merit. The play is by Ronald MacDonald, the scene is England, and the time the latter part of the seventeenth century. The Prince of Orange has been brought to England by his adherents, who are seeking to place him on the throne. The political conspiracy of the period furnishes the motive for much of the action of the drama, although it is in no wise a political play. On the contrary, the story treats of the love of two young persons whose destinies depend on the exalted political personages of the time. Miss Crosman as Philippa Drayton is a high-bred aristocrat, surrounded by wealth and luxury, reared in the refinement of her time, but with a spirit and courage that dare much for those she loves. To save the life of her lover, Edward Royston, a follower of William of Orange, she drags him into her bedchamber through the window when those who seek his life are in hot pursuit. Then follow numerous adventures, which give room for much melodramatic action, and finally all ends happily.

The dress of the period lends itself to rich stage costumes, and it is said that Miss Crosman has taken advantage of the opportunity. Her own gowns have been described as marvels of richness and beauty. The play is elaborately staged, with new and handsome scenery from the best studios, especially designed for this production. Particular care has been taken in the historic accuracy of dress, armor, arms, and all accessories.

Miss Crosman is surrounded by a company whose members were especially chosen to support her in this production.

The cast is as follows:

William, Prince of Orange-Nassau.....Sheridan Block
Mr. William Bentinck, Count Schomberg, Godemar de Rondinlacque } Followers of William. { F. C. Bertrand / Henry Gunson / Henry Bergman
Edward Royston of Royston Chase.....Aubrey Boucicault
Lady Mary Royston, his mother.....Ida Vernon
Sir Michael Drayton of Drayton Manor.....Barton Hill
Philippa, his daughter.....Miss Crosman
Philip, his son and a Jesuit.....Addison Pitt
Simon Emmet, his old companion in arms..William Herbert
Prudence Emmet, Simon's granddaughter..Gertrude Bennett
Christopher Kidd, a yeoman farmer..Arthur Shaw
Sergeant Morsehead, of Kirke's Lambs.....F. J. McCarthy
First Servant, Second Servant } Conspirators against Prince { Edwin Fowler / F. J. McCarthy
Officers, soldiers, and others.

PROLOGUE.

Time—Drayton Manor. Philippa's Bedchamber, July 8, 1685.
Act I.—Scene 1: Drayton Manor; a parlor; three years later. Scene 2: Royston Chase; the Courtyard; afternoon same day.
Act II.—Royston Chase; the living room; same night.
Act III.—Drayton Manor; the great hall; the next day.

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When the Savoy Theatre begins its regular season to-morrow night Charles Frohman will present Ethel Barrymore there in two new plays, one English and the other French. The plays are Arthur Law's three-act comedy "A Country Mouse" and Jules Renard's one-act piece "Carrots." They will give Miss Barrymore, who is in her third season as a star, a double opportunity to show her ability. Mr. Frohman has provided a company for her support, the principal members of which are Bruce McRae, Harry Davenport, George Howard, Arthur Elliott, James Kearney, Adelaide Prince, May Lambert, Fanny Addison Pitt, Beatrice Agnew, and others.

"A Country Mouse," which was produced originally at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, last May, is still in London. After running for a while at the Prince of Wales it was moved to the Criterion, where it continued until July, when, owing to changes that were necessary to be made at the Criterion, it was transferred back to the Prince of Wales Theatre, and it is now running there to crowded houses.

The comedy deals with the troubles of a rich member of Parliament, who has married into the nobility and secured a wife with loose views of her marital obligations. Several other persons in the play also flirt, and they are placed in numerous trying situations before the fall of the curtain.

Following is the cast of "A Country Mouse":

Duke of St. Kits.....Harry Davenport
Lord Robert Wyckham.....George Howard
The Hon. Archibald Vyse.....Bruce McRea
John Bowlby, M. P.....Arthur Elliott
Jephcot, a butler.....James Kearney
Footman.....Frederick Morris
Lady Sylvia Bowlby.....Adelaide Prince
Violet Aynsley.....May Lambert
Mrs. Cropper.....Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt
Angela Muir.....Ethel Barrymore

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"Carrots," which had a long run when produced at the Antoine Theatre, Paris, is described as a study in one act. In it Miss Barrymore impersonates a young French boy. The performance begins with this piece exactly at 8 o'clock, and as Miss Barrymore is on the stage when the curtain rises Mr. Frohman earnestly requests patrons of the Savoy to be in their seats at the beginning of the performance. "Carrots" tells the story of a family misunderstanding and reconciliation. The one scene has a picturesque setting, representing the courtyard of a farmhouse in France.

Following is the cast of "Carrots":

Mr. Lepic.....Bruce McRea
Mrs. Lepic.....Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt
Carrots, their son.....Ethel Barrymore
Annette.....Beatrice Agnew

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The attraction at the Grand Opera House this week will be David Warfield, who plays there a week, beginning to-morrow evening, in "The Auctioneer." Theatrical people set great store by "records," and the fact that Warfield played last year at the Grand Opera House to the largest business ever done there is a source of considerable superstition on the part of those interested in the genial comedian's affairs. It is reported that Warfield's health is better than it ever was since his severe illness in this city last Summer, and the engagement he has been filling in the outlying districts has shown that the vigor, accuracy, and finish of his work have improved. The play is still under the direct personal supervision of Mr. David Belasco, and the company has been enlarged. Marie Bates, Maria Davis, William Boag, Horace D. James, Harry Rogers, and other favorites still remain.

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Shakespeare's "Macbeth" will be the week's offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre. In addition to the regular members of the company, Miss Elita Proctor Otis will appear as Lady Macbeth.

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Kyrle Bellew will make his first reappearance in New York this season at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night. Harriet Ford's dramatization of Stanley Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" will again be the vehicle of the distinguished English actor. Eleanor Robson heads the list of his supporting artists, which also includes Oscar Eagle, Ada Dwyer, Forest Robinson, Janet Ford, Frederick Bock, Caroline Butterfield, Frank Lander, Florence Lester, Walter Hitchcock, and Helen Barry. Liebler & Co. have rehabilitated the production of last year with new scenery and costumes, and the big fight on the staircase, which proved a dramatic sensation at Wallack's Theatre for over 150 nights last Winter, is promised to be bigger and better than ever.

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear at the Garden Theatre on Wednesday evening in the rôle of Paula Tanqueray. A. W. Pinero's great play, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," will be presented then and for the remainder of the week, including the Saturday matinée. There will be five performances of it in all. Mrs. Campbell appeared here last season in this drama. She created the rôle of Paula when the Pinero play was originally produced in London, and the manner in which she portrayed the heroine placed her immediately in the front rank of English actresses and made her famous. John Blair, Mrs. Campbell's new leading man this season, will appear in the part of Aubrey Tanqueray. On Monday and Tuesday evenings the last two performances of Benson's "Aunt Jeannie" will be given at the Garden. On Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, Mrs. Campbell will present for the first time on any stage "The Joy of Living," which is Mrs. Wharton's translation of Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben," produced last year in Berlin.

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On Tuesday evening Frank McKee will produce at the Academy of Music Ramsay Morris's new play, in four acts, entitled, "The Ninety and Nine," a name similar to that borne by a hymn made famous by Ira D. Sankey, the celebrated evangelist. The hymn deals with one "who was out on the hills away"; so does the play, but the wanderer in this case instead of being the conventional woman, who has pined, is a young man driven to despair and the life of a drunkard by having a murder fastened upon him through circumstantial evidence, and by losing the love of his promised wife. The play, while not to be classed as a religious drama, is said to have nevertheless a strong religious vein running through it, and this Mr. Morris is said to have treated in a manner wholly reverential and strikingly dramatical. The production which Mr. McKee is giving the piece will be elaborate, one scene in particular being one of the most stupendous ever seen on the Academy's stage. In the cast will be Edwin Arden, George F. Nash, Theodore Hamilton, Thomas Ince, Katherine Gray, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Emma Janvier, Jane Peyton, and sixteen others. In addition there will be a force of 150 supernumeraries.

***

The management of the American Theatre has decided to stage this week "The Stranglers of Paris." It was originally played at what is now the Herald Square Theatre. It is by David Belasco. Jessaline Rodgers will act the rôle originated by Agnes Booth. Maurice Freeman will be seen as Jagon; the strangler, first acted by Henry Lee. The late Walden Ramsey's part of Blanchard will be taken by Robert Cummings.

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At the New Star Theatre next week will be presented Leander Richardson's five-act melodrama, entitled "Searchlights of a Great City."

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"A Sister's Love" is the attraction for the week at the Third Avenue.

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"For Her Children's Sake" is seen at the Metropolis.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

Pinero's "Iris" at the Criterion Theatre is the tragedy of a woman who is ruined morally through her love of luxury, as the same author's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is the tragedy of a woman whose instincts are naturally abandoned. It is likely to prove here what it was last Winter in London, the most interesting play of the season. Mr. Oscar Asche, who created the part of Maldonado in London, is perhaps the most interesting actor now on the Broadway boards. Miss Harned, who plays Iris, is clever and capable, but somewhat out of the spirit of the part.

***

"There's Many a Slip," the chief piece of a double bill at the Garrick, is a somewhat distorted version, by Capt. Robert Marshall, of Scribe and Legouvé's artificial but crisp and amusing "Bataille de Dames." Jessie Millward has the leading rôle, and Leo Ditrichstein is admirable in a character part. The Earl of Roslyn, whose stage name is James Erskine, plays one of the chief parts poorly.

***

"At the Telephone" is a two-act melodramatic horror, which was given considerable interest last season at the Théâtre Antoine, in Paris, by the artistic excellence of the staging and by M. Antoine's impersonation of the leading part. Here its best effects miscarry, but enough is left of the play to give the nerves a shock of considerable proportion.

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At the Manhattan Minnie Dupree is appearing as a star in "A Rose o' Plymouth Town." Miss Dupree is spirited and charming, but the play, while not without pleasant episodes, is as a whole crude and impossible.

***

At the Belasco Theatre Mrs. Leslie Carter has resumed her strenuous and unmodulated impersonation of Mr. Belasco's "Du Barry."

***

At the Empire Theatre John Drew, in his refined and highly artistic manner, is making the most of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," a somewhat artificial but popularly amusing play, by Isaac Henderson.

***

At the Bijou "Hearts Aflame," by Genevieve G. Haines, presents a picture of New York society in the manner of Clyde Fitch, though without Mr. Fitch's powers of observation and theatric presentation.

***

"The New School," at the Madison Square Theatre, is a farce, bordering in places upon comedy, which champions the rights of unfaithful husbands. It is, however, spirited and amusing in its dialogue, and has one situation which is both fresh and highly diverting. Miss Jessie Busley, Miss Ida Conquest, and Mr. Jameson Lee Finney take the leading parts well.

***

"Robert Emmet," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a rattling Irish melodrama, in which the youthful author, Brandon Tynan, takes the leading rôle. The supporting cast is remarkably strong, including such well-known veterans as W. H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett.

***

"The Emerald Isle," at the Herald Square Theatre, contains much good music by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Edward German. The book, which is by Capt. Basil Hood, is rather heavy and obvious, but Jefferson De Angelis and a capable company work hard and extract what entertainment is possible.

***

"The Country Girl," at Daly's, is a musical comedy by the authors of "San Toy" and "The Geisha," and, like these pieces, it is not only of high quality, but is popularly very amusing. The leading man's part is taken successfully by that admirable character actor, William Norris. Miss Minnie Ashley, who became prominently known in "San Toy," has the chief woman's part.

***

"Twirly-Whirly," at Weber & Fields's, is below the average of the pieces at this house, and as yet it contains no dramatic parody of the kind to which patrons of the house have become accustomed. The cast of stars is as brilliant as ever, including, in addition to the much imitated but inimitable proprietors, Willie Collier and Louise Allen, Fay Templeton, Lillian Russell, Peter F. Dailey, James T. Kelley, Charles Bigelow, and Bessie Clayton.

***

At the Knickerbocker "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" has scored a striking popular hit by virtue of the richness of the scenery and costumes and the unusual beauty and spirit of the chorus. The Rogers brothers themselves are a not very artistic variation of Weber and Fields, but their nonsense and horseplay are pleasing facile audiences to such an extent that many are turned away nightly.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, enters its twenty-first week. It is an English musical comedy, brisk in action and brilliant in color, and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Aimée Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production, together with such old-stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

***

At the Broadway "Sally in Our Alley" has met popular favor largely by virtue of the personal spirit and grace of Marie Cahill. Dan McAvoy has a part conceived along the lines of David Warfield's well-known Yiddish character, which is amusing enough, though far below the original in artistic spirit.

***

Miss Alice Fischer in the farcical comedy "Mrs. Jack," after a prosperous stay at Wallack's, will move to-morrow night for a season of four weeks to the Victoria, where she will be joined by Creatore and his famous band, who takes the stage upon the close of the play at 10:15.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

M. de Kolta, the wizard, continues to draw large audiences at the Eden Musée Winter Garden. He is constantly introducing new scientific illusions, and his supply of tricks seems inexhaustible. The cinematograph presents many new pictures of passing events.

***

The offering at the Dewey Theatre for the week, commencing Monday matinée, will be Clark's Royal Burlesquers, presenting a series of pleasant surprises in the way of comedy, vaudeville, and burlesque. The olio which follows introduces some very clever vaudeville acts, such as the La Valle Trolley Car Trio, Kelly and Davis, Rasalle, Bartell and Reynolds, Crawford Sisters, and Armstrong and Holly.

***

At the head of Keith's programme for the week appear the Fadettes Woman's Orchestra of Boston, an organization of twenty women. Eva Williams and Jac Tucker will present their sketch "Driftwood," which has been aptly described as an idyll of the east side. Other features are Stack and Milton, with their comedy bar act; Elizabeth Murray, the comedienne and vocalist; Julian Rose, the Hebrew comedian, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry presenting their original comedy sketch, "The New Boy."

***

Proctor's bill includes a revival of "A Celebrated Case" at the Fifth Avenue, with Minnie Seligman and James Wilson in the leading rôles. The Twenty-third Street's bill introduces Clay Clement in vaudeville.

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Ralph Cummings will be seen at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre in "The Power of the Press." "Camille" will be seen in Harlem, with Adelaide Keim in the title rôle.

***

At Huber's Museum the cycle whirl remains as the feature of the bill. Others who add to it are Sam Furst, the Yankee whittler, and Prof. Certsel, the pool player, in the Curio Hall. "At Auburndale" is seen in the theatre.

***

At Hurtig & Seamon's Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan are seen in a musical farce, "The Major and the Judge." Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur will be seen in "A Bird and a Bottle."

AMUSEMENTS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One Week. Beginning To-morrow Evening.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
KYRLE BELLEW
LIEBLER & CO., Managers.
In the Greatest Dramatic Success of Last Season on Broadway.
150 NIGHTS AT WALLACK'S.
A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE.
Supported by Miss Eleanor Robson & Great Cast.
TO-NIGHT At 8:15 sharp, SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night Concert.
Soloists:—Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, piano. Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, barytone.
Seats, $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c.
Oct. 13th. LULU GLASER In DOLLY VARDEN. Seats on Sale Thursday.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
LAST THREE WEEKS
"Sally 'Round the Circle"
WITH JOLLY SALLY IN LED-ER-ER'S OUR ALLEY
A Lederer Show Means: 3 hours of solid Fun, Jingly Music, Pretty Girls Galore, and an important cast incl'd'g Dan McAvoy, Georgia Caine, Rich. F. Carroll, Margaret Marsten, Geo. A. Schiller, Georgie Lawrence, Louis Wesley, Catharine Lewis, Harry Fairleigh, Georgie Kelly, Frank Bernard, Katharine Bartlett, Frank Farrington, and Marie Cahill

—HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mats.
VICTORIA Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
TO-MORROW NIGHT! TWO BIG SUCCESSES—ONE PRICE.
Evenings at 8:10. Matinées at 2:10.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
And Evenings at 10:15. Matinées at 4:15.
CREATORE AND HIS ITALIAN BAND OF 60.
TO-NIGHT Vaudeville Concert. Res'vd Seats, 50
James Thornton, Edmund Hayes & Co., Dolan & Lenhart, Ed. Latelle, La Belle Blanche, 3 Rosy Sisters, Grant & Grant, Parros Bros., Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy, Joe Flynn, Harding & Ah Sid, Nellie Olive.

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Evenings at 8 sharp. Only Matinées Saturdays.
DAVID BELASCO Presents for a Limited Season
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
In His New Play
DU BARRY.
SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK.

BIJOU.
HEARTS AFLAME
By Genevieve G. Haines, now in its
FIFTH WEEK.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
Direction, W. N. Lawrence.
MONDAY, OCT. 20.
J. E. Dodson—Annie Irish.
In Madelaine Lucette Ryley's new play,
An American Invasion.
Seat Sale Begins Thursday, Oct. 16.

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WARFIELD
THE AUCTIONEER
SUNDAY CONCERT.
To-Night 25c., 50c. Ten Ichi Troup. Elinore Sisters. Howard & Bland, Howe & Scott, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.
Mon. & Fri. Ev'gs, first time, Bjoernson's Powerful Drama, "Ueber unsere Kraft," (Pop. Prices): Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. Mat. & Evg., Schoenthan's sparkling Comedy, "Comtesse Guckerl."

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E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
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THE FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
FRANK M'KEE'S STUPENDUOUS PRODUCTION,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
(Suggested by Ira D. Sankey's world-famous hymn.)
THE LARGEST, MOST EXPENSIVE AND ELABORATE PRODUCTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY.
GREAT CAST——200 PEOPLE.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G. 8:15.
EXTRA—SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12.
The first of a Series of Sunday Concerts.

WALLACK'S
B'way and 30th. Ev'gs 8:20 sharp. Mat. 2:15.
First Performance To-morrow, (Monday.)
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In Ronald McDonald's Comedy,
THE SWORD OF THE KING.
Direction of Maurice Campbell.
First Mat. Wednesday, Oct. 8.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN Col. Av., 66th St.
Zoological Congress and Exhibition of Trained Animal Acts.
Accepted by the Elite of New York.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVG, and Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7.
ESAU IS HE MAN OR BEAST?
Feeding of the Carnivora, 4:30 and 10:30 P.M.
General Admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c.
Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes Seating Four, $6.
Season tickets—Adults, $10; Children, $5.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE AFTERNOONS.
Res. Seats at Hotels & Garden. Tel.—391 Col.

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E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
FADETTES WOMAN'S ORCHESTRA, Boston's Greatest Musical Organization.
EVA WILLIAMS AND JAC TUCKER in "Driftwood."
STACK AND MILTON.
ELIZABETH MURRAY.
Julian Rose, Les Frasettis, Texarkansas, Nessen & Nessen, The Barrys, Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry, The Andalusians, Lozelle, Hellman.
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

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ELITA PROCTOR OTIS as Lady Macbeth.
WEEK OF OCTOBER 13TH.
First time on any stage of a new and original melodrama by Hughes Curtis, entitled,
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ELITA PROCTOR OTIS as VIOLETTE.

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TO-NIGHT
Grand Monster Bill.
Popular Prices, 25 & 50c.
JAMES THORNTON.
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ROBT. RECKER'S MILITARY BAND. 40—MUSICIANS—40.
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MEYER COHEN & CO., AND OTHERS.
Com. to-morrow, Mon. Mat., and all week,
ROYAL BURLESQUERS
2 Great Burlesques and Vaudeville.

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"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN HARVARD."
14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
3D MONTH. Engagement Ends Oct. 25.
J. Wesley Rosenquest Presents the Young Romantic Actor
Brandon Tynan, in His New Play, Robert Emmet THE DAYS OF 1803.
Biggest Production and Best Cast in New York.

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TO-NIGHT Big Sunday, 25, 35. CONCERT & 50c. (Cressy & Dayne, Ward & Curran, Humyan & O'rs.

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FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS AND 10 OTHER BIG ACTS.

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in A. W. Pinero's Latest Play,
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GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Matinées at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
ENORMOUS DOUBLE TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS
Robert Marshall's Play,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP,
WITH ITS STAR CAST,
including JESSIE MILLWARD, BEATRICE IRWIN, JAMES ERSKINE, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, SIDNEY HERBERT, and others.
In conjunction with
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION,
a play in two scenes, entitled
AT THE TELEPHONE.
"NOBODY CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT."—Alan Dale in Journal.
"GREAT LITTLE PLAY."—Press.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AV.
FOR THREE WEEKS.
Beginning Monday Evening, October 13.
EVERY EVENING THEREAFTER EXCEPT WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY,
EVERYMAN.
The cast production will be exactly the same as seen at University College, Oxford, England, and will be under the direction of MR. BEN GREET AND THE ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
Seats will be on sale at the box office of Mendelssohn Hall on and after 9 A. M. Thursday, Oct. 9.

PRINCESS | B'way & 29th St. | Tele 2482 Madison. | Messrs. Shubert & C. E. Evans, Props. Sam S. Shubert, Mgr.
Messrs. Sam S. and Lee Shubert and Dan'l V. Arthur Introduce
Mr. Weedon Grossmith
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In the Laughing Success,
The Night of the Party.
EVENINGS AT 8:30. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. AT 2:30.

CASINO | B'way & 39th St. | Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Props.
MESSRS. SAM S. SHUBERT and NIXON and ZIMMERMAN offer
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
STILL THE VERY BEST SHOW ON BROADWAY.
By GEORGE DANCE & HOWARD TALBOT.
SECOND YEAR IN LONDON. 20TH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
EVENINGS AT 8:15 MATS. SAT. AT 2:15.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | B'way & 35th St. | Sam S. Shubert, Proprietor.
Mr. Sam S. Shubert Announces
THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE OPERA COMPANY
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
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EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2:15.
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Admission 25c. Sundays.
EDEN MUSEE World in Wax.
NEW TO-DAY
Realistic Figure of
WM. HOOPER YOUNG.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Orchestra and Vocal Soloists.
To-morrow Evening and all the Week.
DeKOLTA
THE WIZARD.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

October the Best Month of the Year for Touring—Varied Scenery of New York's Suburbs—"Tom" Cooper's New Racer—British Reliability Tests.

October is above all others the ideal month of the year for touring. The roads, dried out by the Summer sun and then sprinkled by the early Fall rains, are in their very best condition, firm and yet elastic, the air is cool and refreshing, yet not too cool for comfort, and the foliage, tinged with bright autumnal tints, adds a new attraction to even the most familiar routes. Touring under these conditions is a pastime whose delights are unsurpassed by those of any other sport, and the multitude of motor vehicles which throng the suburban highways and byways indicate how generally the automobilists are enjoying their opportunities.

The average citizen of New York, unless he is a long-distance cyclist or the owner of one or more excellent horses, is likely to have a very limited knowledge of the remarkable extent and variety of scenery which may be found within a few miles of this city. The magnificent Hudson, with its lofty Palisades and highlands; Long Island Sound, with its rocky island and beautifully diversified shore line on one hand and great sandy beaches and rolling hills on the other; the Upper Bay, with its shipping; the Narrows and their guardian forts, the Lower Bay, with sandy beaches and wide ocean views; the rural beauties of Westchester County, the wide, cultivated plains of Long Island, the rough hills of New Jersey and Staten Island, and finally the grand panorama of the city itself, as seen from the heights of the New Jersey shore, afford a variety of scenery which is probably unequaled.

In addition to the beauty of the scenery there is much of historic and legendary interest to be found in any and every direction; the roads are excellent as a rule, and the hotels are well kept. The possessor of an automobile who has not previously explored the suburbs with either bicycle or horse, finds a new world open to him.

***

One of the pleasantest short tours in the vicinity of the city is a trip of forty miles over the well-known Hudson County Boulevard in New Jersey and the good roads on Staten Island. Take the West Forty-second Street Ferry and, crossing to Weehawken, ascend the long hill to the Hudson County Boulevard, which is a fine macadamized avenue 100 feet wide, extending through Union Hill, West Hoboken, Jersey City Heights, Greenville, and Bayonne to Bergen Point. At Bergen Point take the ferry to Port Richmond, Staten Island, where a good road will be found through Graniteville, Bulls Head, and Springfield. Here cross the long bridge over the Fresh Kills, and, turning to the left, take the old post road to New Dorp. From New Dorp take the main road to Vanderbilt Avenue and follow this road to the Shore road, which, passing through Clifton, Stapleton, and Tompkinsville, gives some charming views of the Narrows and the Upper Bay. From St. George the ferry may be taken to the Battery, or the Shore road may be continued to Port Richmond and the return trip be made through Jersey City, where the ferry may be taken to West Twenty-third Street. The roads are excellent throughout, and except at Weehawken there are practically no hills.

***

Three local automobilists recently completed an interesting tour from this city to Pittsfield, Mass., passing through Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Chatham. New York was left at 2 P. M., and Peekskill, about fifty miles distant, was reached at 6 P. M., and the night was spent there. Leaving Peekskill the next morning, Poughkeepsie was reached in time for dinner, and Hudson in the evening. The roads between Rhinebeck and Hudson were found to be in very bad condition. The next day the Berkshire Hills were crossed, and Pittsfield reached early in the afternoon, after some hard hill climbing and exciting coasting.

Another tourist made a trip from Watertown, N. Y., to the Delaware Water Gap and thence to the New Jersey sea coast at Long Branch with but a single trifling accident, which caused a delay of only one hour. The total distance was 708 miles, and the speed average between eight and nine miles an hour. The consumption of gasoline was one gallon to 6.43 miles, approximately half a cent a mile. The roads from Watertown to the Water Gap were found to be mostly poor, but from the Water Gap to the seashore they were good most of the way.

***

There is much complaint among automobilists, cyclists, horsemen, and, in fact, all road users who have occasion to travel between this city and Newark, the Oranges, and, in fact, every point in New Jersey east of the Passaic River, regarding the wretched condition of the roads across the Hackensack Meadows between Jersey City and Newark, and surprise is often expressed that a part of the State noted for its fine roads should contain two such wretched thoroughfares. The fact of the matter is that Jersey City and Newark are in different counties, and the Passaic River is the boundary line. The roads in question are used almost exclusively by the inhabitants of Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, and other parts of Essex County, and hardly at all by the people of Bergen County, in which they are situated. The Bergen County authorities are so lacking in public spirit that they refuse to keep the roads in good condition on the ground that they make little use of them, while the Essex County officials are unwilling to spend money on the roads of another county even if they had the legal authority. It seems likely that the only hope of the road users is in action by the Legislature of the State either to apportion the expense of the upkeep of the roads between the two counties or to make them State roads.

Travelers for points beyond Newark or Elizabeth may avoid these roads by going by way of Staten Island, Perth Amboy, and New Brunswick. They will also avoid considerable traveling over rough pavements through Newark and Elizabeth. When the bridge over the Raritan River, between Perth Amboy and South Amboy is completed, it will open a direct route between this city and Philadelphia by way of Staten Island, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Freehold, and Hightstown, which will avoid all the large cities, and by its freedom from speed restrictions make up for the rather sandy roads of a part of the route. From South Amboy there is now a good road to Redbank and Long Branch, and from Freehold there is a direct road to Lakewood.

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Six additional entries for the 500 miles endurance test of the Automobile Club of America, from this city to Boston and return, which will begin next Thursday, were received after the closing of the entries and were accepted, bringing the total up to seventy-eight. All but one are gasoline vehicles. The details follow:

Name of Maker and Entrant.	Horse. power.	Weight. Pounds.
E. R. Thomas Motor Company, Buffalo, N. Y.—Mechaloy Brothers, Stamford, Conn.	6	995
Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis.—Mechaloy Brothers, Stamford, Conn.	4½	1,100
Fournier - Searchmont Company, Philadelphia, Penn.—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn.	8	2,100
Thomas B Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis.—Columbia Auto. Exchange, Boston	4	1,200
A. Darracq & Co., Paris—Col. W. P. Harlow	16	1,700
Foster Steam Carriage—Dr. M. A. Carman, New York City		

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The Automobile Club of America has requested all members to supply detailed information of all tours they take, for the guidance of members who may wish to make the same trips. This information is printed on heavy cards of a size suitable to be carried in the pocket and is issued to the members. Two such cards have been recently issued, compiled from information supplied by President Albert R. Shattuck and Cortlandt F. Bishop. One describes the route from New York to the Berkshire Hills and the other that from the Hudson to the Connecticut River, through the Berkshires. The consecutive mileage and the intermediate distances between the towns are given in columns at the left and are followed by the names of the towns in black, with detailed directions. The best hotels and stations are also named.

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"Tom" Cooper, the former cycle racer, and Henry Ford of Detroit have completed the seventy-horse power gasoline racing car upon which they have been working for the past year or so, and the machine will soon make its appearance upon the track. At its first trial a mile was made in 1:08, but no attempt was made to force the machine to its limit.

Aside from its high power and large size, the machine is chiefly remarkable for the extent to which it has been stripped of all unnecessary or superfluous weight. Even the corrugated metal apron over the engine, which is such a characteristic feature of the ordinary high-powered gasoline car, is omitted, though its weight is small. There is but one small seat for the driver, and there is practically no body to the vehicle, the seat, tanks, and mechanism all being supported on a frame of white ash, stiffened with steel plates. The side bars of the frame are also trussed with steel rods. There are no springs on the rear axle, but the front has the usual semi-elliptic springs. The wheels are of wire, with detachable tires; the wheel base is 9 feet 9 inches, and the tread 5 feet 2 inches.

The engine has four vertical seven-inch cylinders, which, with the heads and exhaust valve chambers, are cast in one piece and have a continuous water jacket. The crank shaft is mounted in rigid bearings and there is no crank casing. The exhaust valves open into boxes, which exhaust downward into the open air. The water tank is in the centre of the frame under the driver's seat and the gasoline tank is carried alongside of the motor. The radiator is square in form and contains sixty-four plain three-quarter-inch brass pipes. The battery comprises five cells, which are carried on the frame on one side of the seat.

The transmission mechanism is very simple. A block clutch in the flywheel enables the two sections of the main shaft to be coupled, but there is no knuckle join in the shaft. The rear end of the shaft terminates in a bevel gear, which engages a pinion mounted rigidly on the rear axle. The ratio of the gearing is as four to five, requiring 707 motor revolutions to a mile. As the motor is planned to run at 1,200 revolutions per minute loaded, the builders expect a maximum speed which will approximate 1.7 miles in a minute, or about 100 miles an hour. As there is no differential gear, the minimum speed depends upon the extent to which the motor can be slowed by retarding the spark and throttling the engine, which so far has been found to be about nine or ten miles an hour.

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After a series of exhaustive trials of heavy motor vehicles for transport use the committee of the British War Office has reported that the trials have shown that the steam trucks are good and serviceable machines suitable for present supply, and likely to be of great advantage to the transport service in countries where sufficient quantities of both fuel and water are available. The committee, however, calls particular attention to the greater possibilities for military purposes of the truck driven by an internal combustion engine burning heavy oil, as shown by the small fuel consumption and practical independence of water supply of the one which was tried, and the committee strongly recommend that steps to develop vehicles of this class be taken at once.

The trials have shown that the self-propelled trucks can transport five tons of stores at about six miles an hour over very considerable distances on average hilly roads under Winter conditions. The five-ton load of each truck, if carried in horse-drawn wagons of service pattern, would overload three wagons, requiring twelve draught horses, besides riding horses, whose rate would not ordinarily exceed three miles an hour. Moreover, the marching of 197 miles in six consecutive days over hilly roads would not have been accomplished by horses even at that speed without the assistance of spare horses. The committee found that for handy and rapid work of distribution among troops and near the front of an army a truck without a trailer is preferable, but for the heavier work of moving stores in large quantities to the depots a powerful tractor drawing a train of wagons is more suitable.

The committee recommends a truck to carry three tons, driven by an internal combustion engine burning heavy oil, as light in weight as is consistent with due adhesion, the wheels large, broad, and fitted with means for applying numerous spuds for use on boggy ground, and the vehicle capable of a speed up to eight miles an hour.

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Eighty-eight vehicles competed in the annual reliability trials of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, of which number fifty-five completed the entire six days' run of 650 miles. Six broke down and one was disqualified. There were also hill climbing and braking contests, and a tire test which was to be continued until 3,000 miles were run. A feature of the tests was the failure of a majority of the cars in the hand-brake test. Most drivers depend upon the footbrake for ordinary use, and often find when they attempt to use the emergency brakes that they fail to work on account of faulty adjustment or lack of use, and such was the case in this contest, though the competitors knew in advance of the test that it would be required.

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Although the Secretary of the Department of the Interior recently made a ruling excluding motor vehicles from the Yellowstone National Park, the Monida and Yellowstone Park Stage Company of Butte, Mon., has contracted for a number of motor stages to be used next Summer on the stage route from Monida to the park, and it is also said that the park officials are arranging for a number of motor trucks to carry supplies from the railroad stations to the various posts in the park, so that it is expected that the ruling against automobiles will be rescinded before the opening of the season next year.

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A curious state of affairs to which the ordinary laws of supply and demand do not seem to apply now exists in this city and to a lesser extent throughout the country. On the one hand there is a demand for experienced drivers of large heavy automobiles and on the other hand there is practically no way open for the would-be chauffeurs to acquire the experience to fit themselves for positions. The pay is high, from $60 to $100 a month, with board generally included, and the work, as a rule, is easy and requires a knowledge of the machinery of the automobile and its operation, but not much mechanical ability is required. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no lack of applicants for such places. Most of the professional chauffeurs now operating the high-powered cars of wealthy automobilists are, like the cars, imported. As a rule they were originally mechanics or helpers in some factory or repair shop and very frequently they are very clumsy and unskillful mechanics. As much, if not more damage is done to motor vehicles by improper handling as by accidents of the road.

As the average American machinist who understands automobile construction or operation can make as much or more money by repairing or demonstrating vehicles to prospective customers, that source of supply is not available until the opportunities in the trade are restricted by competition, and in the meantime the many young men who would be glad of an opportunity to qualify themselves for places as chauffeurs have no chance to learn. It would seem that the Automobile Club of America, having succeeded in its school for horses, might now open a school for chauffeurs.

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Records Predicted for the Irish Games.

The closing athletic event of the year will be the games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club at Celtic Park on Oct. 19. This will make the fourth athletic event held this season by this organization.

For the weight-throwing events John Flannagan will endeavor to create a new world's record for the 16-pound hammer. The record is now 171 feet 9 inches held by himself. In the hammer competition John R. De Witt, who defeated Flannagan on Aug. 30, will be a competitor, and this will help to make this event particularly interesting. Flannagan also holds the record for throwing the 56-pound weight, 36 feet 9½ inches, made at Celtic Park a year ago. This supplanted Jim Mitchell's record, and it has been the main reason why Mitchell has entered athletics again. Mitchell is entered for the games, and is now throwing the weights better than ever, and feels confident that he will establish a new world's record. Desmarteau, the French-Canadian policeman, who surprised them all at Travers Island at the National meeting, has also been invited to compete in this event.

CLOSE OF CRICKET SEASON.

Knickerbockers Win the League Championship—Averages of Individual Bowlers.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York has finally been brought to a conclusion, and the team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has been declared the pennant winner of 1902. Although there was no visit from a foreign team, the season just concluded proved one of the most interesting enjoyed in New York in a considerable period. The winners gained their position by a small margin over Brooklyn and Paterson, and the closeness of the struggle is further evidenced by the fact that these two last named clubs were tied for second place.

The champion's position was mainly secured by the bowling of F. F. Kelly and C. H. Clarke, who come first and second in the league, averaging with the splendid records of 6.49 for 49 wickets and 6.55 for 47 wickets. They were well backed up in the batting department by A. G. Laurie, F. F. Kelly, F. D. Mockler, and A. V. Clarke. The first named stands near the head of the league list with an average of 34.29 for 9 innings, while Kelly's record is 28.44 for 11 innings; Mockler's is 24.12 for 11, and Clarke's is 19.12 for 9.

J. Poyer of Brooklyn did some excellent work with the bat, and has third place on the league list with an average of 40.66 for 10 innings. S. B. Standfast, the Captain, has also a good batting average, and is closely followed by C. A. Worm, their respective records being 26.28 and 24.85 for 7 completed innings. The latter and D. Boxill did the main work with the ball. C. A. Worm captured 20 wickets at a cost of 6.90 apiece, and Boxill 23 for 7.04.

The Paterson Club made a very good showing for its first season. W. Bunce proved a tower of strength in both departments of the game, heading the batting and bowling averages of the team. In the former he has an average of 44.43 for 10 innings and in the latter 8.00 for 15 wickets F. G. Warburton and A. Bunce also did excellent work with the bat, while the other successful bowlers were W. Clarkson and J. W. Hooper.

The Livingston Field Club did not do nearly as well as was expected, and finished fourth in the championship race. M. R. Cobb proved the best batsman of the team, and again has the honor of being New York's champion. He compiled 420 runs during the season, which for ten innings, times not out, gives him the splendid average of 84. N. S. Walker, Jr., and H. E. Jackson also met with considerable success, while W. J. H. Clarke and M. R. Cobb carried off the honors with the ball.

The Manhattan team again suffered for lack of good bowlers, H. Rushton heading the club's averages with a record of 11.03 for 33 wickets. F. J. Prendergast proved the best batsman on the team, and his innings of 124, compiled in the game with Kings County, gives him the honor of having made the highest individual score in New York during the season. He played in nine innings and has an average of 36.11. The other batsmen with double-figure averages are J. Adam, E. B. Edwards, W. Adam, T. J. O'Reilly, J. Balmer, F. A. Slade, and A. Smedley.

The Kings County Club played several good games, but succeeded in winning only the two matches against Nelson Lodge. Their batting was weak, but they possessed two fair bowlers in H. Tattersall and G. W. Barnes. The former took 27 wickets for 14.11 runs apiece, and the latter 28 for 14.85. Barnes was also successful with the bat, and finished the season with an average of 17.54 for 11 completed innings.

The Nelson Lodge Club brings up the rear. The best work of the team was done by R. W. R. Powell.

In addition to the individual prizes for batting and bowling given by the league, silver medals will be presented by the President of the league to each member of the champion team, and also to the following:

For Centuries—F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan C. C., 124; S. B. Standfast, Brooklyn C. C., *107; W. Bunce, Paterson C. C., 106; M. R. Cobb, Livingston F. C. C., *103 and *100; A. G. Laurie, Knickerbocker A. C., *103; C. A. Worm, Brooklyn C. C., 103.

For the "Hat Trick"—F. F. Kelly, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Nelson Lodge, (4;) F. E. Fisher, Kings vs. Nelson Lodge; C. H. Clarke, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Manhattan; H. Williams, Kings County vs. Brooklyn.

For the Most Catches—W. Bunce, Paterson C. C., 9.

For Throwing the Cricket Ball—C. A. Worm, Brooklyn C. C., 117 yards 1 foot.

*Not out.

The Australian cricketers brought their English tour to a conclusion on Sept. 17 with a match at the Oval in London against the Players (professionals) of England. The Australians put up another large total, but there was not time to finish the match, and against the Antipodeans' first innings score of 414 the Players made 356 and 117 for 3 wickets. This game was the thirty-ninth of the tour, and only two were lost, while twenty-three were won and fourteen drawn. V. Trumper had the proud distinction of scoring more runs during the season than any other cricketer in England. His aggregate was 2,570, which for fifty-three innings gives him an average of 48.49. M. A. Noble, with an average of 32.93, took second place among the Australian batsmen, and C. Hill, with 31.64, is third. In bowling, by far the best work was done by H. H. Trumble, who captured 140 wickets for 14.20 runs apiece. J. V. Saunders was second with an average of 17.07 for 127 wickets, and W. W. Armstrong third, with 17.40 for 81 wickets.

ATHLETES TO TOUR EUROPE.

Ernie Hjertberg Plans to Take Amateurs and Professionals Abroad Next Summer.

Plans are being prepared for a trip to England by a team of American athletes to compete in athletics with the representatives of Great Britain the early part of next Summer. Ernest W. Hjerberg, at present the trainer of the Columbia track team, has the plan in hand, and is rapidly arranging the details of the scheme. Hjertberg says that he already has sufficient financial guarantees to assure the expenses of the team. Hjertberg believes he will have no difficulty in getting together a thoroughly representative team that will be able to win a good many events in England.

He plans to take his team abroad early in the Summer of 1903 in order to get the men thoroughly acclimated. Hjertberg will include in his team both amateur and professional athletes in order to get the best men in each class. While he has not yet fully decided on the American athletes that will go abroad, he says he has decided on the following men and has received their promises to go to England: Arthur F. Duffy of Georgetown, holder of the world's record in the 100-yard dash; Mike Sweeney, holder of the world's record in the high jump; G. Peary, the weight thrower; E. Hobbs and Tom Keane, the Boston sprinters; Harvey Gill, the all-around champion of the Amateur Athletic Union in 1900, and Frank M. Kanaly, the five-mile champion of the Amateur Athletic Union in 1901.

Mohawk Athletic Club Games.

The Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx will wind up the outdoor season with a set of members' games at Sulzer's Westchester Park to-day. The events will be 50-yard dash, 300-yard run for novices, 440-yard run, 1,000-yard run, putting the 12-pound shot, and standing broad jump.

H. L. Doherty's Tennis Championship.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The final in the covered court lawn tennis championship of Europe, contested in London for the first time, resulted to-day in a victory for H. L. Doherty, who defeated H. S. Mahony. The score was 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. The final in the doubles championship of Europe was postponed after three sets, owing to lack of light. The scores were: G. W. Hillyard and C. H. L. Cazalet, 6—3, 7—5; the Doherty brothers, 10—8.

GRAVESEND RACES CLOSE

Astarita and Col. Bill Winners of Stake Events on Last Day.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Ethics Showed Remarkable Improvement and, Backed by His Stable, Took a Selling Purse.

The Gravesend race meeting closed yesterday with an extra long programme and unusually disagreeable weather, but a fine rain and cold wind had absolutely no effect on the attendance, as a crowd equal to the best of the meeting was present to round out a successful season for The Brooklyn Jockey Club. Incidentally, as results went, the crowd contributed further to the prosperity of the bookmakers, for the public choices were beaten in four events, while of the three favorites that won, two were at odds on.

The stake features of the day were two handicaps, the Prospect, for two-year-olds over the short six-furlong course, and the Oriental, for all ages, at one mile and a quarter. The Prospect brought out about the best field of youngsters of the meeting, only three of the fourteen named on the programme failing to answer the call to the post, Judith Campbell, from William C. Whitney's stable, being one of the absentees because of an increase in her weight by the addition of five pounds' penalty for her win on Friday. Golden Maxim was the top weight among the runners, with 122 pounds, with Hurstbourne the next in the scale, with 116. At post time Hurstbourne and Injunction were the best backed horses in the race, and started equal favorites, at 4 to 1, while Astarita and Golden Maxim were the next choices. River Pirate broke with a slight advantage, while Injunction was all but left at the post, the others being well together, Artarita, fifth at the start, but away running, shot out of the crowd in the first fifty yards, and slipping past River Pirate, took a lead clear of the others before the first sixteenth of a mile had been covered. Hurstbourne, who was slow to begin, dropped back at the start, and then closed again with a rush; Martin, who rode him, hurrying the colt on as if it were a quarter race. On the turn out of the backstretch, Hurstbourne got to Astarita's heels, but the early effort told on him before they reached the stretch, and he began to lag again, while Artarita drew out two lengths in front of the field, and after making practically all the running, won comfortably by a length and a half. Hurstbourne was stopping fast at the end, but under hard riding hung on long enough to get second place by a neck from Golden Maxim, who was third, a neck in front of River Pirate. Shaw, on Injunction, went for after the others in spite of the send-off he got, and by perseverance finished up in the middle of the field, the race run by the Keene colt looking good enough to have returned him winner had he got away with the leaders.

The Oriental Handicap was cut down to the skeleton of the race promised by the card, six of the ten entries being scratched, leaving Herbert the top weight, with 122 pounds; Col. Bill, who ran for the first time under the colors of J. V. Bell, his new owner; Bonnibert, 116, and Igniter, 113, opposing him. Col. Bill always was the favorite, and started at 9 to 10, Herbert being the best backed to beat him. For all that he was conceding weight to all the others, Col. Bill went out at the lifting of the barrier and took the track in the style of his best races for J. E. Madden, Igniter trailing in second place, while Herbert, with L. Smith handling from the first jump, hung on at Igniter's hips to the turn into the back stretch. There Col. Bill was galloping easily in front, when Herbert, racing his best to keep up, took second place, Bonnibert then being last and out of it. To the turn into the quarter stretch for the finish there was no further change of positions, except that Herbert and Igniter closed slightly on the pacemaker, and for a few strides Col. Bill seemed to tire. Herbert, beaten by his effort to keep pace with the favorite, was the first to weaken, however, and Col. Bill drew away again, and, holding his place in front to the end, won hustled a bit at the finish by three parts of a length from Igniter, who beat Herbert five lengths. The race was run in 2:00, a fast performance considering the condition of the track.

The sudden and remarkable improvement showed by Michael F. Dwyer's colt Ethics in the second race, one mile and a sixteenth selling, was the cause of amazement among the spectators, but the stable, content with the fact that his running last on Thursday to the poorest selling class horses at the track, made good betting against Ethics, backed him boldly, taking 6 to 5 against the colt at the close. Ethics won after a smart finish, a neck before Brunswick. There was a scrambling at the last furlong pole in which the third horse, Boaster, was interfered with sufficiently to cause his rider, Michaels, to enter a claim that he had been fouled by Brunswick, but the claim was dismissed and the horses were placed as they finished. Ethics, entered to sell for $1,000, was bid up to $2,000 by H. R. Schaffer, owner of the second horse, M. F. Dwyer then retaining the colt for an additional $5.

For the first time since the early Spring the colors of Pierre Lorillard were first when the fifth race was run, Ancke from the Lorillard stable and backed from 20 to 1 at the opening of the betting to 3 to 1 at post time, winning cleverly from the favorite Lady Josephine. Right and True, stable mate of Kingraine, won the last race of the day and meeting in clever style after leading all the way. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, highweight handicap; at about six furlongs.

J. A. Bennet's Kingraine, br. c., 4 years, by King Eric-Loraine, 127 pounds, (J. Martin,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....1
The Lotos Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5, by Onondaga-Anette, 125, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
George F. Johnson's Ondurdis, br. f., 4, by Kingston-Skadi, 114, (Miles,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....3
Time—1:11 1-5. Won ridden out by a neck; a head between second and third. Arden, Mabel Winn, Ben Howard, Jack o' Lantern, Mart Mullen, Syrlin, and Geisha Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $1,045. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a furlong.

M. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1
Schaffer & Meyer's Brunswick, ch. g., 4, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 110, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.....2
A. Pope's Boaster, br. c., 3, by Florist-La Gascogne, 100, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1.....3
Time—1:47 2-5. Won ridden out by a neck; two lengths between second and third. McWilliams, Maister, Rossignol, Lady Sterling, Mandicapper, Kalif, and Rappenecker also ran. Kalif and Handicapper left at the post. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by R. Miller.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

J. E. Follansbee's Astarita, b. f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....1
Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, b. c., by Indio-Flora Hurst, 116, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.....2
J. F. Kraemer's Golden Maxim, b. c., by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, 122, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3
Time—1:10 3-5. Won handily by a length and a half, a neck between second and third. River Pirate, Merry Acrobat, Plater, Fire Eater, Injunction, Sir Voorhies, Love Note, and Defiant also ran. Value to the winner, $2,675. Winner trained by W. H. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

L. V. Bell's Colonel Bill, br. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Mattie T., 120 pounds, (Odom,) even and 1 to 2.....1
A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Triana, 113, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....2
W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. h., 5, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122, (L. Smith,) 17 to 5 and 4 to 5.....3
Time—2:06. Won ridden out, by three parts of a length, five lengths between second and third. Bonnibert also ran. Value to the winner, $1,950. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs.

Pierre Lorillard's Ancke, ch. f., by Locohatchee-Harlem, 99 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even.....1
S. S. Brown's Lady Josephine, ch. f., by Esher-Josie W., 109, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....2
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Ringdove, ch. c., by Kingston-Cushot, 97, (Force,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.3
Time—1:07 1-5. Won ridden out by three parts of a length, five lengths between second and third. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, weights, eight pounds below the scale, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Alexander Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 6 years, by Rayon d'Or-Astoria, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 1 to 3 and out.....1
J. F. Martin's Fried Krupp, b. c., 3, by Exile-Octa Reed, 110, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2
A. L. Aste's Bellario, ch. c., 4, by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, 111, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and out.....3
Time—1:19 4-5. Won easily at the finish by three lengths, five lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs.

J. A. Bennet's Right and True, br. c., by Tristan-Ellerslie, 101 pounds, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and even.....1
M. L. Hayman's Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Ornament-Louise, 106, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
George F. Johnson's Florham Queen, ch. f., by Tristan-Hazel W., 96, (Boisen,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....3
Time—1:07 2-5. Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Dinksie, Princess Tulane, Hist, Model Prince, Barkelmore, Lord Turco, Miss Dorothy, Michaelmas, Anna Daly, and Duniuce also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by owner.

CHAMPION RACE HORSES SOLD.

Gold Heels Went for $6,500 and Major Daingerfield for $10,500 at McLewee Dispersal.

The dispersal sale of the leading racing stable among the winners on the American turf this season drew a large attendance to the Brooklyn Jockey Club's race track yesterday, when the horses of F. C. McLewee & Co. were offered at auction, but the crowd seemed to have gathered more to see than to buy. The stars of the sale were the great four-year-old Gold Heels and the sensational three-year-old Major Daingerfield, who between them won practically all the total of about $70,000 earned by the McLewee stable this season, and it was confidently expected that each of these would bring at least $15,000.

To the surprise of the spectators, Gold Heels, winner of the Suburban and Brighton Handicaps, and several other important races this season, and of $26,595 in 1902, and accepted as the champion race horse of the year, was in the sales ring for fifteen minutes before there was even a starting bid on him. Even when the bidding was begun it was slow, and the horse regarded as the best that has been seen in many years finally was sold to the bid of Jockey "Winnie" O'Connor for $6,500. The purchase, O'Connor stated later, was in the nature of a speculation in which the horse trainer E. L. Graves is interested with him, as they believe that Gold Heels can be sold for a greater price to some of the wealthy owners. Gold Heels in three years on the turf has earned $47,620, in sixteen races won, and is the holder of the world's record for a mile and a quarter on a circular track. Gen. McLewee, who, with James Brady, owned and raced the horse, stated after the sale that he had no idea that Gold Heels would go for less than $10,000.

Major Daingerfield, winner in 1902 of four of the most important stakes for three-year-olds, caused a slightly sharper competition, Philip J. Dwyer, who formerly owned the colt and who sold him with five other two-year-olds to McLewee & Co. for $40,000, bidding for the horse up to $10,000. C. A. Draper then secured Major Daingerfield for $10,500. The other horses of the stable, a number of race horses in training consigned from other stables and a consignment of thoroughbred yearlings, brought moderate prices. The best sales were as follows:

PROPERTY OF McLEWEE & CO.

Gold Heels, b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, by Glenelg; W. S. H. O'Connor.....$6,500
Major Daingerfield, blk. c., 3, by Handspring-Mon Droit, by Falsetto; C. A. Draper.....10,500
Hindred, br. c., 3, by Hanover-Mildred, by Deceiver; R. Hemingway.....2,700
Prince of Arrangon, ch. c., 2, by The Bard-Northminster, by Silurian; J. R. Morgan.....850
Faulconbridge, ch. c., 2, by The Bard-Roulette, by Baden Baden; W. P. Gilpin.....1,800
Fair Rosalind, b. f., 2, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, by Glenelg; C. A. Draper.....2,100
Anne Hathaway, b. f., 2, by The Bard-Equipoise, by Enquirer; Weston Stable.....800
Chestnut colt, 1, by Torso-The Gossip, by FitzJames; Weston Stable.....1,100
Chestnut filly, 1, by Star Ruby-Sonoma, by Longfield; C. A. Draper.....1,900

PROPERTY OF SPENDTHRIFT STUD.

Blk. c., 1, by Wagner-Virginia A., by Himyar-S. Doggett.....550
Arnold K., b. c., by Russell-Clara Duncan, by Aretino; Joseph Ullman.....625

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Prince of Elm, ch. c., 1, by The Kaiser-Bal Masque, by Candlemas; J. H. Carr.....750
Hackensack, b. c., 2, by Hindoo-Bastante, by Bramble; Weston Stable.....1,000
Attorney, b. or br. c., 2, by Albert-Lady Useful, by Longfellow; L. S. Sire.....500
Stamping Ground, br. f., 2, by Lamplighter-Elise, by Glenelg; Duntas & Co.....3,900
Muzio, ch. c., 2, by Order-Queen's Gambit, by Onondaga; J. S. O'Brien.....1,850

Weights for Big Fall Handicaps.

The weights for the two big handicap events of the opening day of the Morris Park Fall meeting have been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh. In the Manhattan, six furlongs over the Eclipse Course, Blues is made the top weight, with 133 pounds; Hermis second, with 130, and then a drop of ten pounds to Crusados, Unmasked, King Pepper, and Whisky King, with 120 each, the weights scaling down to 93 on Oarsman. For the Jerome Handicap, one mile and a quarter over the hill, for three-year-olds, Hermis is made the top weight, with 126 pounds, and Col. Bill, now in the same stable with Hermis, is the next on the list, with 123 pounds.

TEMPERANCE LEGION GAMES.

A bright lot of aspiring young athletes representing the several companies of the Church Temperance Legion gathered at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday and took part in a series of track and field contests. The track and infield were not in the best of condition, but the youths acquitted themselves very creditably. The representatives of Ascension Company, in charge of former Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, carried off the bulk of the prizes and won the point banner.

Joseph Kenny ran well in the sprints, and won both events, and in the relay race his clubmates from the Ascension Company won very easily. The finish of the 440-yard race looked to be a dead heat between R. L. Forbes and E. Cope, as the latter came very fast at the tape, but the judges decided that Forbes had won by a couple of inches. H. J. N. Asdendorf ran with good judgment and won the half-mile race by ten yards from R. L. Forbes, who finished four yards ahead of E. Cope.

Both of the bicycle races were well contested, and while some of the riders were somewhat reckless there was no accident in either event. F. Lovell held the lead all the way over the low hurdles, and won handily by four yards, half a yard separating A. B. Wright and W. Daly, who finished as named. The leading point scores were: Ascension Company, 38; King's Bridge Company, 26, and Bradley. Following is the summary:

65-Yard Dash, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by A. Marquat, Ascension Company; H. E. Whitney, Ascension Company, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Joseph Kenny, Ascension Company; A. B. Wright, Bradley Company, second. Time—0:07 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Joseph Kenny, Ascension Company; A. Marquat, Ascension Company, second; A. B. Wright, Bradley Company, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. J. N. Asendorf, Ascension Company; R. L. Forbes, Bradley Company, second; E. Cope, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—2:13.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by C. Risenberg, Bradley Company; W. Dowd, King's Bridge Company, second. Time—2:50. Second Heat—Won by K. H. Martin, Bradley Company; J. Miller, King's Bridge Company, second. Time—2:45 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. Miller, King's Bridge Company; K. H. Martin, Bradley Company, second; W. Dowd, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—2:38 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by Joseph Kenny, Ascension Company; H. J. Hildebrand, King's Bridge Company, second. Time—0:28 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Marquat, Ascension Company; W. N. Cohn, Bradley Company, second. Time—0:28 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Joseph Kenny, Ascension Company; A. Marquat, Ascension Company, second; H. J. Hildebrand, High Bridge Company, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by F. Lovell, King's Bridge Company; A. B. Wright, Bradley Company, second; William Daly, Ascension Company, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by G. Polenski, King's Bridge Company; B. Walsh, King's Bridge Company, second; W. Dowd, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—8:54.

440-Yard Run.—Won by R. L. Forbes, Bradley Company; E. Cope, King's Bridge Company, second; H. E. Whitney, Ascension Company, third. Time—0:55 4-5.

Relay Race.—Won by Ascension Company's team—Charles McCutcheon, H. E. Whit

MISS HECKER CHAMPION

Apawamis Golfer Wins National Event for Second Time.

MISS WELLS IS RUNNER UP

Latter Beaten on Brookline Links by 4 Up and 3 to Play—Large Gallery Watches the Match.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Miss Genevieve Hecker of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., won the women's National golf championship of the United States to-day for the second time. She defeated in the final round of the women's tournament on the Brookline Club links Miss Louisa A. Wells of the home club by 4 up and 3 to play. Since Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former three-year champion, has ceased to be an active competitor, no woman has won the American championship more than once until to-day. Miss Hecker played a magnificent game, her driving was superb, her putting less weak than usual, and her honors were thoroughly won. The course was in prime condition, and between 2,000 and 3,000 persons followed the two fair contestants from green to green. President R. H. Robertson of the United States Golf Association started the players and acted as referee.

Miss Wells, who had the honor, pulled her drive badly, while Miss Hecker dropped 140 yards away, and won in fair play by 5 to 6. Miss Wells evened matters on the second hole. Miss Wells was just off the green on her third. Miss Hecker overputted, and as the Boston woman laid her approach dead the champion lost the hole 6 to 5. Miss Hecker won the third through a jump out of the bunker. Going to the fourth, Miss Hecker made a good drive of 150 yards, but Miss Wells fairly took the breath away from the crowd by a 200-yard liner straight down the course, one of the longest drives seen thus far in the tournament. Miss Hecker was short of the green, and it looked easy for Miss Wells. The Boston player, however, topped her cleek shot and pitched over the green into the road beyond. Her approach shot overran the hole, and Miss Hecker won in 5 to 6.

On the fifth both got in good drives, but again Miss Wells distanced her opponent. Their seconds were equally good, but Miss Wells's third overran the green, while Miss Hecker's stopped on the edge of the bunker. Miss Wells missed her fifth, losing the hole 6 to 5. Both drove finely for the sixth, Miss Wells's being a trifle longer. Both made poor seconds and were short on their third shots. Miss Wells laid hers dead in a fine approach and won 5 to 6. Going to the seventh, Miss Wells drove another long one, but it was above and to the left of the green. Miss Hecker laid her drive four feet from the hole, and, running down her put, won the hole 2 to 3. For the eighth hole Miss Hecker just missed the bunker on the right, while Miss Wells drove another long one, which unfortunately bounded off from the top of the hill and rolled into the rough grass. Poor play by Miss Hecker halved the hole in 5. The latter won the ninth handily and stood 4 up at the turn.

On the tenth Miss Hecker drove just beyond the green, but Miss Wells after being bunkered took two to get out and lost in 6 to 4. For the eleventh both drove well, but Miss Wells laid her second on the green, while Miss Hecker was short. The Boston woman won 4 to 5. Miss Wells drove a grand ball for the twelfth, carrying the bunker with yards to spare, but Miss Hecker was trapped. The champion was short of the green in three, but laid her approach within five feet of the hole. Miss Wells sliced the second, but was over the green on the third and short on the fourth. Both putted poorly, Miss Wells finally winning the hole 5 to 6.

Miss Wells sliced her drive for the thirteenth, while Miss Hecker was not quite so far, but straight for the hole. The Boston player lost this hole by the worst putting shown in the contest. Miss Hecker sliced her drive for the fourteenth into the trap bunker, and took two to get out. Miss Wells won easily in 4 to 6, but Miss Hecker was still 3 up.

Miss Wells narrowly escaped trapping her drive for the fifteenth, and came up to a hanging lie, while Miss Hecker was straight. Both were short on the second, while Miss Hecker again made a fine approach to within five feet of the hole. Miss Wells was on the far edge of the green. Her fourth was short, while her fifth overran, and while Miss Hecker missed her fourth, she took the hole easily, 5 to 7, and the match by 4 up, 3 to play.

The cards were:

Miss Hecker—Out..	5	6	3	5	5	6	2	5	5—42
Miss Wells—Out..	6	5	4	6	6	5	3	5	6—46
Miss Hecker—In	4	5	6	5	5	6	6		3—31—73
Miss Wells—In	6	6	5	6	4	4	3		2—32—78

GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

Home Team Defeats Essex County and Men's Championship Started.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 4.—Three interesting golf competitions were played today on the links of the Morris County Golf Club. The home team defeated the Essex County golfers by 10 holes to 8. The qualifying round in the men's semi-annual championship was played, and F. B. P. Frelinghuyseh won the first of the series of matches for the Captain's Cup. The players and scores in the team contest are:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
J. G. Bates	0	C. W. O'Connor	1
L. B. Garretson	0	C. F. Watson	2
Morgan Smith	0	C. F. Watson, Jr.	0
W. D. Vanderpool	2	J. Brower	0
P. F. B. Frelinghuysen	4	F. Reynolds	0
George J. Little	4	Henry Miller	0
Arthur Macy	0	C. W. Gould	5
Total	10	Total	8

The following eight qualified in the opening round for the men's championship: J. G. Bates, 83; C. F. Watson, 88; L. B. Garretson, 88; W. D. Vanderpool, 89; P. F. B. Frelinghuysen, 91; Morgan Smith, 92; George J. Little, 92; W. L. Thompson, 94.

Handball in Jersey City Court.

All of the leading handball experts gathered at Egan's Jersey City handball court yesterday to celebrate its tenth anniversary. There was an unusually large number of visitors present, and they saw some very fine exhibition games. Oliver Drew made his reappearance at the court, as the misunderstanding between himself and Champion Egan has been explained, and they are now the best of friends. Arrangements are being made to have them finish their match for the chamuionship, and they will surely decide their respective merits within a few weeks. The principal contest during the day was the match between Mike Egan and J. Flaherty and Phil Casey, who had Oliver Drew for a partner. It was an extremely well played game, in which both Drew and Egan did some fast and clever work. The local pair won the first two games. Drew and Casey took the third, but they lost the fourth and the match after some fast rallies toward the finish. Scores:

"Mike" Egan and J. Flaherty	21	21	17	21
Phil Casey and O. Drew	13	11	21	16
F. McCabe and G. Nees		21	21	9
E. Fricke and T. Kelly		11	12	21
T. Burns	21	21	5	11
T. Keegan	16	13	21	21

Two Golf Events at Ardsley.

Two competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club. F. L. Eldridge won the regular handicap in a net score of 81 from 10 handicap, while A. De Witt Cochrane won the nine-hole cross-country championship in 45 strokes from scratch. The players were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. L. Eldridge	91	10	81
C. H. Hilliard	100	18	82
A. D. Cochrane	84	+1	85
C. H. Harned	106	18	88
H. L. Edgar	108	10	98

The leaders in the cross-country handicap were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. D. Cochrane	45	0	45
H. Comperthwaite	55	8	47
D. Cristal	61	10	51
F. L. Eldridge	58	7	51
E. J. Whitehouse	64	12	52
S. B. Trowbridge	65	12	53
H. J. Worthington	58	6	53
J. W. Johnson	66	11	55

Tie in Richmond County Golf.

Otis L. Williams and M. E. Stone tied for honors yesterday in the monthly handicap on the Staten Island links of the Richmond County Country Club. Each did 81 net, but Williams made his score from scratch. The leaders were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Otis L. Williams	81	0	81
M. E. Stone	97	16	81
H. C. Plimpton	91	5	86
De Frees Critten	104	16	88
T. P. Emmons	91	0	91
C. W. Pierson	94	0	94
W. J. Babcock	109	15	94
W. J. Seaman	125	18	107

New Record for Fox Hills Links.

Louis Livingston yesterday distinguished himself yesterday on the Fox Hills links, Staten Island, by making a new amateur record of 75 strokes. He did it while playing against Gilman P. Tiffany of the Powelton Club team. His full card is:

Livingston—									
Out	5	6	5	6	3	4	4	3	4—39
In	4	3	4	6	3	4	4	4	4—36—75

The home club defeated the Powelton team by 10 holes to 0. The results were:

FOX HILLS.	Holes.	POWELTON.	Holes.
L. Livingston, Jr.	5	G. P. Tiffany	0
R. C. Watson, Jr.	3	W. T. Hilton	0
L. L. Kellogg	0	John Chadwick	0
E. S. Knapp	2	John Smith	0
Total	10	Total	0

Bayswater Golf Team Wins.

The Bayswater golf team of Far Rockaway defeated the Midland Club golfers yesterday on the Bayswater links. The home members scored 11 holes while the visitors failed to gain a point. The players and scores are:

BAYWATER.	Holes.	BAYSWATER.	Holes.
C. Meserole	1	D. Fuller	0
H. De Rivera	3	C. Sawyer	0
T. A. Curtis	6	D. McKeller	0
F. Gurney	0	C. F. Norton	0
H. T. Curtis	1	T. T. Rushmore	0
Total	11	Total	0

Baltusrol Golf Championship.

The championship of the Baltusrol Golf Club was played yesterday at 36 holes, medal play, on the club's links at Short Hills. New men came to the front, the winner being H. R. Landell, with J. H. B. Wharton second. Their scores are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
H. R. Landell	92	84	176
J. H. B. Wharton	88	93	181

HORSE SHOW AT GOSHEN.

Rivalry Among Women Exhibitors and Four-in-Hands Contest Were Features of Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Threatening weather kept many people away from the horse show to-day, but a crowd of about 4,500 gathered and witnessed one of the finest exhibitions of the year. Among the prominent people present were the families of J. J. Vatable, William V. Hoffman, J. Newton Van Ness, Paul Tuckerman, Thomas P. Fowler, E. H. Harriman, John McCarty, C. B. Alexander, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Richard Mortimer, H. H. King, Gen. B. F. Tracy, J. Howard Ford, George Griswold, F. de Peyster Foster, and Pierre Lorillard. The contest in the class for four-in-hands was very exciting and the crowd displayed great enthusiasm when the ponderous coaches were sent at full speed around the track.

In the classes for women exhibitors there was a keen rivalry, and the Misses Mary and Cornelia Harriman, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, and Mrs. Albert Decerena carried off most of the ribbons. The judges were: For speed competition, F. D. Underwood; for trotters and roadsters, George Willing; for saddle horses, Pierre Lorillard; for hunters, Robert L. Stevens; for harness horses, W. C. Gulliver; for farm horses, Philip Hasbrouck; starting judge, George H. Mills, and timing judge, Hamilton Busbey. The awards were as follows:

Trotters, stallions, 3 years old and over, kept for service—Won by Robbins, b. h., 5 years, by Stamboul-Addie Lee II., owned by Horatio N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Orderly, br. h., 10 years, Terrace Hill Stock Farm, Florida, N. Y., second.

Stallions, 3 years old or over, of any breed, for producing horses for use in park and road—Won by Robbins, b. h., 5 years, Horatio N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Orderly, br. h., Terrace Hill Stock Farm, Florida, N. Y., second.

Horses in harness, over 14.2 hands—Won by Black Pearl, blk. g., 4 years, Decernea Stables, New York City; Magic, ch. g., Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, second.

Pairs of horses or mares, over 14.2 hands, shown to two or four wheeled vehicle—Won by Black Pearl, blk. g., and Blue Jay, blk. g., Decerena Stables, New York City; Falette, br. m., and Watchim, br. g., Mrs. J. Vatable, Tuxedo, second.

Tandem, to be shown to appropriate vehicle.—Won by Arab Chief, blk. g., 5 years, and Black Pearl, blk. g., 4 years, Decernea Stables, New York; Champagne, 6 years, and Breeze, 8 years, William M. V. Hoffman, Tuxedo, second.

Saddle horses, 14.2 hands or over.—Won by Ace of Clubs, blk. g., Mrs. Albert Decernea, New York; Raven, blk. m., Decernea Stables, New York, second.

Horse or mare under 14.2 hands.—Won by Gipsey, ch. m., Carol Harriman, Arden; Taffy, b. g., Miss Susanne Henning, Tuxedo, second.

Ladies' saddle horses.—Won by Columbine, b. m., Miss Mary Harriman, Arden; Kipling, b. g., Miss Cornelia Harriman, Arden, second.

Saddle horses, to be shown by women.—Won by Columbine, b. m., Miss Harriman, Arden; Ace of Clubs, blk. g., 6 years, Mrs. Albert Decernea, New York City, second.

Sporting Tandems, to be driven by owners, leader then to be unharnessed and shown over jumps. Won by Farmer Boy, b. g., and Columbia, b. m.; Miss Mary and Cornelia Harriman, Arden; Joy, b. g., and Patsie, br. m., W. M. V. Hoffman and D. Depuyster, Tuxedo, second.

Roadsters, mare or gelding, with long tail, to be shown by women drivers. Won by Malzour, b. g., 8 years, by Elvrin-Gelle Wilkes, C. Lloyd, New York; Maybelle, b. m., 6 years, by Etretrotype, Misses Harriman, Arden, second.

Park Horses, to be shown by women. Won by Black Pearl, blk. g., Decernea Stable, New York; Champaigne, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Tuxedo, second.

Pairs of Park Horses. Won by Follette, br. m., and Watchman, br. g., Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Tuxedo; Wardance, b. g., and Game Cock, b. g., Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Tuxedo, second.

Four-horse teams, shown to coach or break.—Won by Decernea Stable's New York, Horatio S. Wisner's Warwick second.

Four horses, shown at trot and gallop.—Won by W. M. V. Hoffman's Tuxedo, Decernea Stable's New York second.

Speed competition for best trotter, mare or gelding.—Won by Malzour, Charles C. Lloyd, New York; Elsie S., b. m., Arden Farms, Goshen, second. Time—2:20.

Roadsters, mare or gelding.—Won by Vida Wilkes and William M. V. Hoffman, Tuxedo Park; Indirection, br. g., I. B. Gurney, Goshen, second.

Carriage horses, mare or gelding.—Won by Farmer Boy, b. g., Miss Harriman Arden; Wardance, b. g., Richard Mortimer, Tuxedo, second.

Pairs of roadsters, three years old or over.—Won by Vida Wilkes and White Mark, William M. V. Hoffman, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Prince, b. g., and George M., b. g., Albert Manning Guymard, New York, second.

Pony turnouts.—Won by Gay Boy and May Flower, Carol Harriman, Arden; Petee, blk. g., Master Herman S. Murray, Goshen, second.

Heavy-weight Hunters, horse or mare—Won by Guidon, ch. g., F. Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown; Perfection, blk. m., Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Arden, second.

Light-weight hunters, horse or mare—Won by Sun Maid, ch. m., Miss Harriman, Arden; Fancy Jean, b. m., F. Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown, second.

Flat race, half mile, for saddle horses—Won by Puckerbush, ch. g., F. Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown. Time—1:05.

Flat race, half mile, for ponies, 14.2 or under—Won by Devery, b. g., Hughes, Monroe; Sheehan, W. J. Burrell, Goshen, second. Time—0:59½.

Jersey Schools Out of League.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 4.—At the meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Montclair Military Academy it was decided that the school football team shall not play its scheduled games in the Interscholastic League. The Athletic Committee of Stevens Preparatory School adopted similar arrangements Monday night, and the two schools will arrange a series of games with private schools. The action of these two schools leaves the league in bad shape, and unless new schools are taken in the league will have little weight in athletics. It is probable, though, that more schools will be taken into the fold at once.

Montclair High School, which was the strongest in the football league last year, is decidedly weak on account of the graduation of the heaviest men last Spring. Coach John Williams resigned on account of sickness.

Hamilton's Football Schedule.

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The student body at Hamilton College has voted unanimously in favor of admitting Union College to the New York State Intercollegiate Union. Hamilton's schedule for the season follows:

Oct. 11—St. Lawrence at Clinton; 18—Columbia at New York; 25—R. P. I. at Clinton.

Nov. 1—Hobart at Geneva; 8—Colgate at Clinton; 15—Trinity at Clinton; 22—Rochester at Clinton.

BASEBALL RIVALRY KEEN

Plans of American League for This City Still Unknown.

NO SITE ANNOUNCED YET

Rival of the National League Closed One of the Most Successful Seasons of the Game.

Although the National League baseball season ended in the East yesterday and will be concluded with two games in the Western end of the circuit to-day, interest in the game is by no means on the wane. During the past two weeks the threatened invasion of the National League's New York territory by their rivals in the American League has been a subject much discussed. That the American League means business is evidenced by the fact that it has secured options on several sites in this vicinity, but only two places that have been spoken of would be suitable for a new ball park.

James C. Kennedy, than whom no better man could be found to manage successfully a rival baseball club in this city, is still very reticent as to what his plans are. He is leaving no stone unturned in order to secure a suitable site, and he said yesterday that things were shaping themselves to suit him.

The baseball public, and particularly the New York supporters of the game, were treated to a somewhat unlooked-for surprise when it was announced that John T. Brush, formerly of the Cincinnati National League Club, had purchased Andrew Freedman's controlling interest in the New York organization. Mr. Brush had looked over the ground carefully before he invested his money in the New York Club, and both he and Mr. Freedman said that in selling his interest he was not influenced in the slightest degree by the current report that the American League intended being a formidable local rival next year. Mr. Brush declared that by investing his money in the New York concern he showed that he had no fears for the future, and if the American League should place a club here his organization would continue to put up clean baseball with an aggregation of players second to none in the National League.

The close of the National League season was interesting in one detail, and that was the fight for second honors between the Brooklyn and Boston Clubs. At an early stage the victory of Pittsburg's players was a foregone conclusion. It was generally conceded that the playing strength of the champions was too great a handicap to be overcome by the other contesting teams. While this had an injurious effect on the gate receipts in many instances, the National League managers say that the season was very successful. This may be so, but, judging from the attendance at the New York and Brooklyn games, as compared with other seasons, there could not have been much money made by the local clubs. In Philadelphia and Boston the American League games outdrew the National contests, and it is hard to believe that the Boston and Philadelphia organizations can show a balance on the right side of their ledgers. In the West, at St. Louis and Chicago, both sides claim to have made money. From the statements made by Hart and Robison of the St. Louis National League Club, it is very evident that the American Leaguers cut into their financial receipts considerably. Both men have stated that there is no chance of a compromise between the two organizations.

The American League season, which closed a week ago, was satisfactory financially. The crowds attending the games in Philadelphia, particularly in the latter part of the season, were enormous. The Philadelphia Athletics won the pennant, and the winning team always draws the crowd. The Cleveland Club was handicapped early in the season by the decision of the Pennsylvania courts, which enjoined them from playing Lajoie and Flick when the club visited Philadelphia. Had the Western club been able to play its full strength in the Quaker City the local team would certainly not have been quite as successful.

Delehanty, Lajoie, Hickman, Dougherty and Cross were the leaders in the American League at batting, and in the National League, Bowman, Seymour, and Crawford are at the top of the list.

Early History of Baseball.

Lovers of baseball will find considerable interesting and instructive material in the first volume of the "History of Baseball," compiled by Seymour R. Church of San Francisco. It is a quarto volume, elaborately illustrated with half-tones and colored portraits of prominent masters of the National game. This first volume professes to cover the history of the game from 1845 to 1871, and a second volume is promised for December, which will continue the chronicle up to 1875. The book is dedicated to Calvin McVey, the right fielder of the old Cincinnati team twenty-two years ago. A colored illustration of him on the diamond in the attitude of batting graces the frontispiece.

Mr. Seymour begins his history with an account of the informal games played in 1842 by a number of New Yorkers on the spot now occupied by the Madison Square Garden.

Among the old-timers who have been honored with portraits in the book are Henry Chadwick, the father of baseball, now residing in Brooklyn at the age of seventy-eight years; F. J. Rogers of the Brooklyn Stars, 1870; David Birdsall, catcher of the Morrisania Unions, 1870; Arthur Cummings, pitcher for the Brooklyn Stars, 1870; William J. Dalton, pitcher of the New York City College Club, 1886, and Martin F. Cosgriff, who took the first regulation baseball to the Pacific Coast. Among the dozen or more full-page illustrations is an excellent view of the New York Polo Grounds during a Decoration Day game May 30, 1901.

More technical information consists of the rules of 1861 and 1889; duties of the players; a list of professional players in 1871, and a full list of early charter and championship clubs.

The book is attractively printed and neatly bound in red cloth.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won Final Game of the Season at Boston—Pittsburg Champions Won, Making a New Record.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The National League baseball season ended here to-day wiah a double-header between the Boston and New York teams. Malarkey and Mathewson pitched in the first game, but the former kept New York's hits well scattered, while the local batters managed to bunch theirs, winning by 5 runs to 2. In the second game McGinnity and Willis were the opposing pitchers. The visitors profited by Dement's two errors, and they also batted in good time, scoring five runs. The home team could not do anything against McGinnity's curves, and just managed to save themselves from a shut-out by scoring once in the eighth inning. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Dexter, rf	2	1	2	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	2	1	1	0
Dement, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Gremi'r, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	5	0
Kittredge, c	1	1	2	2	0
Malarkey, p	0	0	0	5	2
Total	5	6	27	21	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf	0	2	1	0	1
Breman'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	8	1	2
Brodie, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Bo'erman, c	0	1	8	0	1
Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
Smith, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Dunn, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Mathe'on, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	8	24	9	7

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	—5
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 1. Stolen bases—McGann, Smith, Dexter, Bresnahan, Lush, Tenney. Double play—Brodie and Dunn. Bases on balls—Off Malarkey, 2; by Mathewson, 7. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time—1:20. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Cronin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	F	10	1	0
D'x'r, rf & 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Cooley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dement, 2b	0	1	0	0	2
Kitt'dge, c	0	1	4	2	0
Grem'r'r, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Long, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Moran, c & rf	1	1	2	1	1
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	7	27	13	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Bres'h'n, rf	1	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	1	5	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
Dunn, ss	1	2	0	4	1
M'Gin't'y, p	2	2	1	1	0
Total	5	9	27	11	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Dement, McGinnity. Double plays—McGinnity and McGann, Smith and McGann, Brodie and Bowerman. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by McGinnity, 2. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Cronin.

PITTSBURG, 11; CINCINNATI, 2.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 4.—Because the Pittsburg baseball champions wanted to break the record by winning 108 games and insisted on playing to-day, although the grounds were muddy, Cincinnati retaliated by making a farce of the game. Capt. Kelley came to the bat smoking a cigarette, Seymour and Donlin also offended by smoking while on the field. President Dreyfuss refunded all money taken in at the gate, and has preferred charges against Kelly for unbecoming conduct on the field. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	—11	18	5
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	9	2

Batteries—Phillippe and Zimmer; Hahn and Vickers and Peitz.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO TIE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—St. Louis and Chicago played a seven-inning tie game at League Park this afternoon. The weather was very cold. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	9	1
Chicago	4	6	1

Batteries—Yerkes and Weaver; Morrissey and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	103	36	.741	Chicago	66	69	.489
Brooklyn	75	63	.543	St. Louis	56	76	.424
Boston	73	64	.533	Philadelphia	56	81	.409
Cincinnati	70	70	.500	New York	48	89	.350

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

CRESCENTS' BASEBALL PENNANT.

Montclair A. C. Team Defeated in Final Game of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Oct. 4.—The Crescent Athletic Club won the pennant in the Amateur Baseball League by defeating the team of the Montclair Athletic Club on the latter's grounds here to-day by a score of 8 to 0. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. The game was not interesting. Rain prevented a large attendance and handicapped the players. In fact, a proposal to postpone the game was considered, but the anxiety of the two clubs to decide the games was top strong. Montclair presented a weak team, for five of the best players were absent. Underhill, who was relied on to occupy the box, did not play, nor did Milne, Harrison, or the two Wheelers. The Crescents played well, though the condition of the grounds prevented any brilliancy.

Montclair A. C. was tied for the pennant ever since the former game with the Crescents at Bay Ridge in July, when the latter team won by a score of 4—0. Both have won their games since until to-day.

The season has been a very successful one for the league. The score:

MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGlb'n, ss	0	1	1	0	0
Hirsh, c	0	0	7	2	0
Burgess, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Whinery, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Duryea, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Will'ms, 1b	0	0	4	0	0
M'Nau'n, rf	0	1	0	0	1
English, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Roberts, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	4	18	7	3

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quimby, 2b	2	1	1	1	1
Camp, ss	2	1	0	0	1
Red'on, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Keator, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Sayles, 1b	0	1	4	0	0
Clark, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Affelt, 3b	2	1	1	0	0
Dunne, c	0	0	15	1	0
Mackie, p	1	1	1	0	3
Total	8	7	21	5	2

Montclair A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Crescent A. C.	2	1	0	2	3	0	x		—8

Earned runs—Mackie, 1. Stolen bases—Montclair, 3; Crescent, 4. Hit by Pitcher—Duryea, Dunne. Bases on balls—By Roberts, 7; by Mackie, 2. Struck out—Off Roberts, 4; off Mackie, 14. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

POLO AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Squadron A Beats the Freebooters in the First Tournament Game.

Squadron A began its open polo tournament, the first ever given by the troopers, at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. Two teams from the squadron met in opposition, and next Thursday Westchester and Rockaway will have the field. The game was closely and well contested, the Squadron A quartet finally winning by the slim margin of one-fourth of a goal, scoring 4½ goals to 4¼ for the Freebooters.

Notwithstanding the damp weather, a large crowd watched the sport, and a line of fashionable traps, including two or three automobiles, occupied the vantage spots south of the field. The ground was rather slippery, which occasioned three or four falls, but no serious injuries were received. Whitney fell in a melée toward the end of the second period and was accidentally hit with a mallet, but he was not badly injured, although he retired from the game and R. F. Goldsborough took his place.

The Squadron team, although it lacked Everett Colby and Morgan Grace, was yet strong enough to allow the Freebooters 3 goals by handicap. Whitney made the first goal, and then Kip placed one to the credit of the Freebooters. One minute later Earle made a dashing count for the Squadron. The lead thus secured by the latter was not lost throughout the match.

Hunt was the only man to score in the second period, which was characterised by considerable hard play on both sides. Then more goals for the squadron were made by Goldsborough and Douglas in the third period, and Kip closed the game with one more count for the Freebooters in the final quarter.

The line-up and score by periods follow:

SQUADRON.	H'd'p.
1. A. R. Whitney, Jr.	
R. F. Goldborough	2
2. R. D. Douglas	2
3. F. J. Hunt	2
Back. H. M. Earle	2
Total	8

FREEBOOTERS.	
1. Herbert Barry	2
2. H. J. Kip	1
3. N. Nichols	1
Back. R. L. Lawrence	1
Total	5

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Whitney,	Squadron	6:00
2	Kip,	Freebooters	5:00
3	Earle,	Squadron	1:00

SECOND PERIOD.

4	Hunt,	Squadron	14:00

Freebooters penalized ½ a goal for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

5	Goldsborough,	Squadron	2:00
6	Douglas,	Squadron	7:00

Freebooters penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety, and the Squadron penalized ½ of a goal for a foul.

FOURTH PERIOD.

7	Kip,	Freebooters	5:00

Goals earned—Squadron, 5; Freebooters, 2. Allowed by handicap—Freebooters, 3. Lost by Penalties—Squadron, ½; Freebooters, ¾. Net score—Squadron, 4½; Freebooters, 4¼. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeeper—R. Bonfoter.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

Capt. E. M. Bradford of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen has scheduled the following runs for the month of October: Oct. 5, Metuchen, N. J., start 8:45 A. M.; Oct. 12, Paterson, N. J., start 9 A. M.; Oct. 19, City Island, N. Y., start 10 A. M.; Oct. 26, Yonkers, N. Y., start 10 A. M.

Capt. John L. Wenzel has arranged the following schedule of runs for the Century Wheelmen for October: Oct. 7, ladies' run to Queens, L. I.; Oct. 14, stag, and joint run with the St. George and Caledonia Wheelmen, to Brietkapf's Park, East New York; Oct. 21, ladies' run to City Island; Oct. 28, stag run to Mierdieck's Park, Hudson County Boulevard, N. J. All the runs will start from the clubhouse, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, at 10 A. M.

The bowling alleys of the Century Wheelmen are crowded nightly with the members, getting in shape for their coming tournaments. On the opening night President Joseph Walsh, Vice President William A. Coulter, ex-Presidents W. H. Kitcher and W. H. Mackey, one on each of four alleys, started the season by rolling the first ball down the alleys.

The Royal Arcanum bowlers have entered teams in the Harlem and Columbia Tournaments. A. Cantrell, A. J. Reids, E. F. Cook, L. Doncourt, and G. F. Detlef will roll in the Columbia Tournament, and H. Duncan, J. J. Henrich, W. H. Fiske, J. Brown, and D. Littlejohn will be the team in the Harlem League Tournament. These men all roll well, and the members are well pleased with the Bowling Committee in making these selections, and they expect them to be up with the leaders all through the tournament.

A. R. Cantrell, the Chairman of the Bowling Committee of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, holds the high score of 228 in the open game now in progress on their alleys.

The Visitation Committee of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen has planned the following visits to the different Royal Arcanum Councils: Oct. 7, Standard Council; Oct. 16, Our Council; Oct. 30, Ogden Council, and Oct. 31, Celtic Council.

DISCUS RECORD BROKEN

M. J. Sheridan Throws Greek Missile 129 Feet 3 Inches.

AT THE PASTIME A. C. GAMES

Two Other Throws Surpass Old Figures of 127 Feet 9 Inches—Surprise

YACHTS IN TEAM RACE.

American Yacht Club Raceabouts Beat Representatives of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club.

One of the most interesting yacht races of the season was sailed on Long Island Sound, off the American Yacht Club house, yesterday. It was a "team race," and the contestants were three raceabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and three of the 21-foot load water line, one-design yachts of the American Yacht Club, which conform to the "definition and limitations" of the raceabout class, as set forth in the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The race was won by the American Yacht Club team, which scored thirteen points to eight scored by the Seawanhaka yachts.

While the one-design yachts of the American Yacht Club were built primarily for club racing, they have entered in the open races on the Sound on occasions, and one of them, Trenor L. Park's Hobo, has competed regularly in the raceabout class; to such purpose, by the way, that official reports and competitions are necessary to determine whether the championship for the season goes to Hobo or to Mavis, of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club put forward Whistlewing, a new boat, this year, owned by H. M. Crane; Jolly Roger, a Boston-built boat, and the champion of her class in the East two years ago, owned by T. B. Bleecker, and Joker, also a Boston-built boat, twin sister to Jolly Roger, and known last year as Badger. Joker is owned by Walter Jennings. The American Yacht Club nominated Trenor L. Park's Hobo, Stuyvesant Wainwright's Howdy, and S. Howland's Jolly Tar. These six yachts appeared at the starting line at noon yesterday, all sailed by their owners excepting Joker, of which Johnston de French was skipper.

The sky was overcast, the wind fairly fresh from a point or two north of east, and the sea pretty lumpy. The course was east-northeast from Scotch Cape Buoy one and two-third miles, to a stake boat, off the Westchester shore; thence south by west an equal distance to a second stake boat, and thence northwest half west to the starting point. This made a five-mile triangle, which was sailed twice over. It was windward work to the first mark, and reaching the rest of the way, excepting that on the last leg of the second round the wind shifted so that some of the boats were able to use spinnakers.

The starting signal was given at 12:40 P. M. It was a very close start, with all booms to port, and with Joker and Hobo in a little the better position as regards wind. Five minutes after the start nearly all the yachts came about and spread out over the Sound, but Mr. Wainwright stood on close to the Westchester shore. The wisdom of his course was made evident when he rounded each mark on the first round in the lead. He began his second round at 1:32:46. Hobo was 10 seconds later, Jolly Roger was third around the home mark at 1:33:52. Then came Whistlewing close behind, then Joker, and last Jolly Tar. By that time the American yachtsmen had each selected his antagonist. Mr. Park, in Hobo, believed himself safely a winner over Jolly Roger. Mr. Wainwright thought it wise to look especially after Whistlewing, although in doing so he was compelled to go to sea instead of hugging the shore, and then the positions around the easterly mark changed slightly, Hobo taking the lead. It was a hot and pretty race to the finish, almost as interesting to the losers as to the winners. Hobo finished first, scoring six points for the Americans. Howdy was second, adding five points to the score. Then came Whistlewing, with four for Seawanhaka; then Jolly Roger, with three for the same side; then Jolly Tar, with two, bringing the American's total up to thirteen, and last Joker, added one to the Seawanhaka score, making eight in all. It was a close race. The first and last boats to finish were separated by only 3 minutes and 15 seconds, less than 2 seconds per mile. The summary:

MATCH RACE—AMERICAN AND SEAWANHAKA RACEABOUTS.
Course, 10 miles. Start, 12:40 P. M.

AMERICAN Y. C. RACEABOUTS.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Pts.
Hobo, T. L. Park	2:28:06	1:43:06	6
Howdy, S. Wainwright	2:24:49	1:44:49	5
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	2:26:12	1:45:12	2
Total points			13

SEAWANHAKA Y. C. RACEABOUTS.

Whistlewing, H. M. Cram	2:24:53	1:44:53	4
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	2:24:58	1:44:58	3
Joker, Walter Jennings	2:26:21	1:46:21	1
Total points			8

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"Chimney Expert."
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Her Husband's Purse,

Or, Of Course She Knows a Bargain.

With an all star cast of 25,000 People, to their great profit and under the direction of

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Will be acted to-morrow on the great Five Floor Stage in one of the best appointed buildings in Brooklyn.

Music Rooms, Pianos, etc., Stage Floor No. Five.

Fraternal School Pins free, will be given to adults only, for children, at Book Dept., Main.

High School, Parochial School, etc., Pins will pe ready for distribution on Oct. 10th. Watch Matthews' ads.

Monday's Programme in Part:

Act I—Floor 1.

Fruit of the Loom Muslin, yd....5¼c
Wamsutta Sheetings half price.

Sale sample Laces and Embroideries. 25c. yd. Laces (6 yd. pieces), yd..5c

See what a cent will buy in Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies.

Warranted Silks, 21 to 24 inch, yd.$1.00
Great Exhibition Sale of Dress Goods.

75c. black pleated Satin Belts....25c
10c. gold plated Collar Buttons, ea.2½c

50c. yd. black taffeta Ribbon, black and white polka dots, yd.....18c

Act II—Floor 2.

Great Fall Exhibit of Paris Costumes, Skirts, Waists, etc.

Women's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes for.....$1.90
Men's warranted waterproof Shoes for.....$1.98
Dainty, stylish, comfortable Shoes.

Unparalleled Sale of Men's Clothing. Actual $8.50 Fall Overcoats for..$3.98
Boys' 3 piece vest Suits.....$2.98

Lovely Upholstering, Curtains, etc., Third under price.

Act III—Floor 3.

Wonder prices for lovely Carpets, etc. 90c. yard 10 wire Brussels, standard, yard.....69c
We lay them quickly.

Solid oak Bureaus, third off.
Choice of 68 Parlor Suits, third off.

Act IV—Floor 4, New Restaurant.

Act V—Basement Stage.

Smokeless oil Heaters, $3.49 value, for.....$2.49
Lamps, nickel, reading, 10 in. shade, $1.59

Great China values.....3c and 5c

Great Exhibition Lovely Millinery. Special Low Prices.

A Word to the Wives Is Sufficient.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL SALE AT THE
WISSNER
Warerooms of Slightly Used
PIANOS

Many of them are by celebrated makers and several taken in exchange for WISSNER GRANDS are nearly new.

Elegant Upright, taken in trade	$185	Upright, rented for short time	$175
Upright (like new)	190	Upright, good maker	155
Upright, several years used, in good order	90	Grand, famous maker	350
Upright, celebrated maker	175	Small Grand	450
Upright, Wissner (nearly new)	290	Upright, discontinued style	275

The above pianos and many others are for sale on $5 and $8 monthly payments.

Square Pianos, $35, $65, $75.
New Pianos to Rent. Open Evenings.
The Famed
LECKERLING PIANOS
On Easy Payments.

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NEW YORK:
25 East 14th St.
NEWARK:
603 Broad St.

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STERLING PIANOS SATISFY.

They have two real values. A **musical** value as long as you use the Piano and a **money** value should you ever want to sell it.

We charge only moderate prices, consistent with good quality, and you know that in buying a Sterling Piano you are getting **something** in return for your money. 'Tis not a questionable purchase—one that you might regret as you learned more about Pianos through your dissatisfaction with one of obscure make.

The value is fixed. Its place among music lovers is permanent, as testified in the vast number of Sterling Pianos doing musical service all over the world. Our business interests are enormous; not confined to Brooklyn—to the store you know about—but to all parts of this and other countries. We own and operate three large factories, the combined output being more than 8,000 Pianos annually.

LEGITIMATE SPECIALS

and the reasons therefor that must appeal to those who think. In a business extensive as ours, styles change often to meet trade conditions, and those superseded must make way for the latest designs, though all are new. We have factory samples, concert used, exhibition and wareroom used Pianos, returned rentals and Pianos that come out with slight case imperfections, on which it is better to make a reduction and sell them "as are" than the expensive and tedious process of refinishing.

To quote the prices means only figures, unless each Piano is fully described, and this we cannot do adequately here; besides, even then you could not hear the tone from a description. Better investigate.

Some excellent investments are here for the person desiring guaranteed quality at a very moderate outlay. Terms to suit the convenience of purchaser.

The STERLING PIANO Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
Sterling Building,
Fulton Street and Hanover Place.
(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

DRESS GOODS.

Imported French Zibeline,
89 Cts. for $2.25 Quality.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING.

A lot of 1,000 yards fine Imported Zibeline, 48 inches wide, with a surface of long glossy hair, in the new Autumn shades of navy, reseda, garnet, brown, castor, also black. These goods are of the best French manufacture, absolutely new and the most desirable fabric this season. The price is less than the cost of weaving, $2.25 goods for 89 Cts.

Center table, main aisle.

$25.00 Sample Suits for $16.50.

An unusual offer of fine Walking Suits, made from the choicest materials in men's wear cloths. A great variety to select from; sizes at 34, 36, 38, at $16.50, worth $25.00.

$20.00 Suits at $12.75.

SAMPLE WALKING SUITS in Mixtures, all colors, Norfolk, Blouse and Tight-fitting styles, sizes 34, 36, 38, worth $20.00, at $12.75.

$20.00 Jackets at $10.95.

SILK JACKETS in medium weights, lined with Fancy Silk, loose backs, of excellent quality Taffeta, $20.00 values for $10.95.

$3.50 Waists at $2.75.

FRENCH FLANNEL tucked WAISTS, with silk embroidered dot, a regular $3.50 Waist for $2.75.

$8.50 Skirts for $6.50.

WALKING SKIRTS in all wool Mixtures, side plaited and stitched at bottom, in blue and white and black and white, an $8.50 Skirt for $6.50.

$1.00 Kid Gloves for 59 Cts.

Ladies' two clasp Glace Kid Gloves, new goods; the colors are the new Autumn and Winter shades, also black and white. These Gloves are durable and stylish.

59 Cts. a Pair.

Silks and Velvets.

We are showing a very superior line of DRESS VELVETS, in colors and black, $1.25 yd.
27 inch Corduroy, best quality, $1.25.
24 inch Corduroy, best quality, $1.10.
22 inch Corduroy, worth $1.00, 68 cts.
22 inch Persian Velveteen, $1.10, $1.25.
20 inch Striped Taffeta, Dresden effects, $1.00 quality at 79 cts.
20 inch Checked Louisine, in black and white, special at 69 cts.

New Torchon Laces.

NEW TORCHON LACES and INSERTIONS in hand and machine made Linen, ¼ to 4 inches wide, choice patterns, 5 to 25 cts. yd.

Allover Laces.

An elegant assortment in VENICE, POINT DE GENE, CLUNY, IRISH CROCHET and other new Laces, white, ecru and cream, 98 cts. to $8.50 yd.

Table Cloths at ½ Price.

An unusual sale of Irish, German, Scotch, Silesian and French makes, all slightly soiled, broken lots, at a reduction of one-half regular prices.

TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. wide, 2, 2¼, 3 and 4 yds. long, at $1.50 to $10.50; worth $3.00 to $21.00.

TABLE CLOTHS, 2¼ yds. wide, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yds. long, at $3.00 to $17.50; worth $6.00 to $35.00.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets.

A variety of effective designs, handsomely trimmed with the latest novelties and representing the newest ideas in vogue at present in Paris. Also those from our own workrooms.

Lace Curtains.

REAL FRENCH RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS at reduced prices, $6.00, were $8.75; $14.00, worth $18.00; $17.00, worth $22.00; $20.00, worth $25.00.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, handsome borders, well filled center, heavy black edge (our own import), were $8.75; at $6.00.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS, lace edge and inserting, $2.00, were $3.00.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, new designs, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

VESTIBULE LACE PANELS, 39x61 net, Soutache lace center, $1.00, $1.20, $1.50.

REAL ARABIAN LACE VESTIBULE PANELS, 38x60, $2.35, $2.75, $3.35.

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BROOKLYN.

$20.00 Tailored Dresses--$14.50
$25.00 Tailored Dresses--$17.50
$8.00 Dress Skirts--$4.95.

BEAUTIFULLY MADE—and as fine in style as the most expensive you can find anywhere. There is the special merit which wins more fame and favor for this branch of the business every day—no matter how little the price, every Suit must be fresh and correct in style and perfect in workmanship.

To one of our best tailors—a man who makes some of the most expensive Suits, we gave the order for these before his rush of work began. They are modifications of imported models and at their little prices

The Finest Offering We Ever Knew in October.

The Suits at $14.50 are made of black and navy blue cheviot serge. Jacket is a blouse front, double breasted, trimmed with satin piping and fancy black braid and lined with taffeta silk. Skirt is the seven gore model with pleated flaring bottom lined with soft percaline and with corduroy binding, sizes 32 to 42, full $20.00 value.

The Suits at $17.50 are made of black and navy blue Lymansville cheviot. Jacket is a blouse front, trimmed on front with braid ornaments and satin piping on shoulders and sleeves. Velvet collar and belt, turn cuffs, lined with taffeta; skirt is seven gore, flaring bottom, gores are piped with satin over hips, tailor stitched seams, made over a percaline drop skirt; value $25.00, at.....$17.50

Dress Skirts at $4.95, of black and navy blue broadcloth, new gored flare bottom, trimmed over hips and on front gores with taffeta bands; value $8.00, at.....$4.95
Second floor, front, Central Building.

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IT IS JUST AS SMART for you to buy a Fur Coat before you actually need it and save $75.00 as it is for your husband to buy his supplies when the market price is lowest.

There is magnificent assortment of Furs here now at prices which are nowhere nearly matched. But when the cold snap comes and everybody is rushing here for Furs, even we shall not be able to hold such prices as these:

$14.50 Fox Scarfs at $9.95.
A long two skin fox Neck Piece, 72 inch, sable dark brown dye, trimmed with natural brush and chain, value $14.50, at....$9.95

$18.00 Alaska Sable Scarfs at $12.50.
A long Neck Piece of fine Alaska sable, 72 inches, trimmed with cord attachment and one long and two short tails on each end, value $18.00, at.....$12.50

$30.00 Cluster Bear Scarfs at $13.12.
A long Cluster Scarf of real bear, with eight real bear tails, lined with fine satin and edged with sealskin, made to sell for $30.00, at.....$13.12

$7.50 Alaska Sable Scarfs at $5.95.
A cluster of fine Alaska sable, with eight sable tails, value $7.50, at.....$5.95

$200.00 Persian Lamb Coats at $125.00.
Fine Persian Lamb Skins have taken another jump, but we will serve you as before. The skins are the best Leipsic dyed, bright and lustrous; Coats to your measure, worth $200.00, at.$125.00

$125.00 Persian Lamb Coats at $90.00.
Ready-to-wear, 22 inches long, straight dip front, made of selected skins; value $125.00, at.....$90.00
Second floor, front, Central Building.

Black Silks :: Under Cost.

THREE NEW ITEMS to-day to cap the wonderful black Silk offerings that have set the town talking about the Abraham and Straus Silk Store for the past two weeks.

This time it is a maker's surplus stock—made in excess of orders and now closed out at a big sacrifice because makers won't keep such little lots on hand if they can help it.

$1.00 Black Moire Velour at 69c.
And everybody seems to be wanting Moire Velour just now. This is 27 inches wide and of the best character—dyed in the yarn before weaving. 3,500 yards to sell at.....69c

89c. Guaranteed Taffeta, 69c.
Twenty cents a yard to be saved on this little lot of 1,500 yards of fine black Taffeta Silk, 23 inches wide.

$1.10 Guaranteed Taffeta, 79c.
36 inches wide—an unusual width that usually brings full price. 2,000 yards of this to sell under price.
Main floor, West Building.

Perhaps the Best News of
Boys' Autumn Clothing
We Ever Had to Tell.

JUST ONE MANUFACTURER has the good taste and the knowledge and the organization to make the clothing for little boys which we call our best. His sample line—the fine Suits he has made up to show what he can do—comes here when it has served his purpose. It is this group of Suits which lets us offer to-morrow

$6.00 to $8.00 Russian Suits at $4.25.
It is the very smartest wear possible for boys of 3 to 6 years. Materials are fine serges and cheviots, in shades of royal, red, navy, brown and cream, in a wide assortment of styles, mostly one or two Suits of a kind, in fact. The trousers are baggy and lined throughout. We sell such suits regularly for $6.00 to $8.00. Choose from these to-morrow at.....$4.25

$5.00 Two-Piece Suits, $3.95.
A bargain for the older boys, too. Handsome, dressy Suits, smartly cut in double breasted style, and finely trimmed and tailored. Materials are fine navy serge and cheviot, all wool, through and through, and guaranteed fast color. A liberal $5.00 value for boys of 7 to 15 years.....$3.95

Caps. Golf Caps of all wool materials in snappy, stylish patterns and plain navy cloth, serges and cheviots, new shapes, all lined with silk serge.....45c

Tam O'Shanters of all wool navy cloths, serges and cheviots, plain or embroidered; silk serge lining; exceptionally value.....98c
Second floor, rear, East Building.

Embroideries, Half Price.

Values 5c. to 50c., at 2c. to 25c. a Yard.

Materials are nainsooks, Swiss and cambric, and the designs are as dainty or as showy as you wish. All have wide margins, with cut out edges ready for use. We shall sell them by the strip only; the Edgings, 2c. to 25c. a yard; the Insertions and Beadings.....5c. to 25c. a yard
Main floor, centre, Central Building.

New Furniture : Bargains

GOOD SUGGESTIONS for wedding gifts. Fine things to buy for your own home. And every one a bargain in handsome, well made and finely finished Furniture.

It is a notable little list—an index of the great values all through the Furniture Store in this early October.

$2.50 Dining Chairs, $1.49.
Golden oak, cane box seat, polished finish.

$12.50 Couch, $9.50.
Golden oak frame, tufted in all hair and covered in choice of velours.

$10.50 Morris Chair, $7.25.
Golden oak, carved frame, polished finish, with spring seat and choice of figured velour reversible cushions, hair filling.

$90.00 Parlor Suit, $60.00.
Mahogany finished frames, covered with choice of colors in silk damask, and consists of five large pieces, well made and finely finished.

$5.75 Reception Chair, $3.50.
Metal gilt, carved frame, seats covered in assorted color damasks.

$29.00 Divan, $19.00.
Mahogany, carved frame, covered in silk damask.

$20.00 Music Cabinet, $15.00.
Vernis-Martin, decorated with bevel plate mirror on top.

$8.75 Desks, $6.50.
Golden oak, drop leaf style, with one drawer and undershelf, polished finish.

$6.00 Arm Rocker, $3.95.
Golden oak, seat upholstered in tapestry, polished finish.

$35.00 Paalor Cabinet, $28.00.
Vernis-Martin, decorated swell front, with mirror back and glass shelf.

$40.00 Hall Clocks, $30.00.
Weathered oak, mission style, with gilt figure on dial.
Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

Black Velvet Hats
And Black Ostrich Plumes

HERE IS NEWS of another sale of these splendid Velvet Hats and the Plumes to trim them with—those we had last Monday were snapped up in such a hurry.

Black velvet Hats are being used by the Paris milliners even more this season than last—people who know we make a specialty of them are buying just as fast as we can get them from the makers.

Here is a fine group, though, with some new shapes that have hardly been shown at all yet, and choice to-morrow will be

$1.89 for Hats Worth $2.75.

They are velvet and silk combinations, and all in the draped effects that require but an ostrich feather and a buckle or cabochon to complete them.

The Ostrich Plumes Are Underpriced, Too.

Black Ostrich Plumes of lustrous black and with rich, hard flue. Lengths most in demand, thus,
17 inch, regularly $2.65, at $1.95.
19 inch, regularly $3.45, at $2.79.
20 inch, regularly $4.50, at $3.59.
Main floor, East Building.

China---Fine Values.

Work is going on busily in the basement to make the China Store the handsomest as it is now the best stocked and least priced China Store in the country. Some fine things are sharply reduced to gain room quickly; some of the new things are especially small priced. Hints:

China. Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, new shapes and assorted floral decorations, complete service for 12 people, value $18.00, now.....$13.98

Limoges china Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, handsome floral decorations, set includes soup tureen and three meat platters, every piece stippled with gold, present price $23.75, at.....$19.75

A large assortment of Limoges china Oyster Plates, in new shapes and handsome decorations, low at
$6.75 to $27.00 dozen

500 Limoges china Bone Plates, assorted shapes and decorations, at the following low prices:
45c. ones.....19c 97c. ones.....49c
49c. ones.....25c $1.20 ones.....75c
75c. ones.....39c

An assortment of Limoges decorated china, including Cups and Saucers, assorted sizes: Preserve Saucers, Ind. Butters, Olive Dishes, Pen Trays, etc., at half less than the regular price.

Cut Glass. Oil or Vinegar Cruets, the $2.25 kind, at.....$1.98

Fruit or Salad Bowls, the $6.98 kind, at.....$5.49

Bonbon or Olive Trays, the $2.98 kind, at.....$1.98

Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, value 49c., at.....19c

Bric-a-Brac. A large importation of Marble Pedestals, just received; many new shapes to choose from, low priced at.....$6.25 to $31.50 each

A large and new assortment of marble Busts and Figures, many subjects,
$7.50 to $85.00 each

A large assortment of Rudolstadt Vases in deep maroon decoration and panel center; low priced at....89c to $7.69

Crockery. English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, new flow blue decoration, value $23.00, now.....$16.49

American porcelain Tea Sets, in two handsome floral decorations, every piece trimmed with gold, value $4.50, at
$3.29

American porcelain Toilet Sets, new floral decorations, every piece gold stippled, complete with large covered slop jar, value $6.50, at.....$4.49

A large assortment of decorated china Cuspidors, many shapes and decorations, choice.....79c

Domestic Glass. Handled Olive or Bonbon Dishes.....10c

Fruit or Salad Bowls.....19c

Flower Vases, 11 inches high, at.....29c

Cracker Jars at.....29c
Court and basement, West Building.

Underwear and Hose.

Children's Stockings. Fast black heavy ribbed cotton Stockings, double knee, heel and toe.....9c. a pair

Women's Stockings. Fast black cotton Stockings, also fast black cotton with unbleached split sole, also lace lisle thread, double sole, heel and toe....19c

Women's Underwear. Ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests, long sleeves, finished with silk tapes and pearl buttons; ankle length Drawers to match. 19c

Underveats, white, medium weight Swiss ribbed, long sleeves, silk tapes, pearl buttons, silk edging around neck and down opening; also ankle length Drawers to match, with French bands....48c
Main floor, Central Building.

Art Needlework.

Some Unusually Small Prices.

$3.75 Picture Frames at $1.69.

White and colored Satin Frames are daintily embroidered, with the new French novelty ribbons—one of the prettiest notions ever devised for the photograph that belongs on the top of your bureau.

Stamped linen bureau or sideboard Scarfs, 18x54 inches.....24c. and 29c

Stamped villa cloth Table Covers, in tan, old rose, blue and green, at.....27c

All silk Pillow Tops, in the newest designs.....45c

Sofa Pillows, covered with Oriental tapestries.....79c

Novelty Baskets, Japanese effects, at
49c. and 69c
Second Floor, West Building.

Fans and Mirrors.

55c. for 75c. to $1.00 Fans.

With spangles of lace appliqued and lace edge; also some with dainty paintings and carved bone sticks or ornamented wood sticks. Some, too, are the pretty little spangled chain Fans with bone sticks.

47c. for 75c. Triplicate Mirrors.

Very large size even to be sold at 75c. Some have pretty pictures on the outside fold; some are plain. All handsomely nickel trimmed.
Main floor, front, Central Building.

Table Tennis.

All the best Supplies for the ping-ponger are here and prices are the lowest anywhere. The Table Tennis School is open again and lessons are free.

Children's Table Tennis Sets, in the nice attractive boxes; nice balls, bound nets; fine wood bats with turned handles; hardwood posts; value $1.00, at....49c
Sets for the grown people of equal value.

Table Tennis Sets, with corrugated bats, polished hardwood clamps, English balls, extra wide bound net, value $1.00, at.....49c

Table Tennis Sets, with cork handle bats, hardwood posts, bound nets, fine balls, value $1.50, at.....98c

Table Tennis Sets, better than we ever offered before at the same price; fine cork handle bats, nickel clamp, fine turned hardwood posts, finely bound nets and balls; value $2.00, at... $1.49

Table Tennis Sets, of great value to those who prefer the emery bats and imported English balls, hardwood posts and clamps, regulation net.....$1.24

Table Tennis Sets, bats with leather bound handles, fine nickel clamps, bound regulation net and best English balls; value $2.25, at.....$1.69

Table Tennis Extension Clamps, fine twisted steel nickel Clamps, will fit any table, fine value, at.....59c

Table Tennis Balls, the very best English balls, at.....35c. a dozen

Foot Ball.

Foot Ball Pants, of fine twilled duck, heavily padded.....49c

Better quality, heavier padded and stronger material,
69c., 79c., 89c., $1.49 and $1.98

Foot Ball Jackets, good quality duck,
39c

Foot Ball Jackets, made of army material, Sewed with strong linen thread....98c

Foot Balls, the Spalding kind, at $1.00; A. & S., at.....$1.49 and up

Spalding's Rugby, all the boys know this ball.....$2.00
Fourth floor, West Building.

Camera Supplies.

New York Plates, 4x5, regularly 35c. a dozen, now.....20c

New York Plates, 5x7, regularly 65c. a dozen, now.....35c

Standard Plates, 5x7, regularly 65c. a dozen, now.....35c

Acid Hypo, regularly 7c., now.....3c

Mounts, 4x5, regularly 12c. a dozen, now.....8c

Carter's Paste, in tubes, regularly 9c., now.....4c
Main floor, front, Central Building.

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Staunton, Va.—An ideal home school for manly boys. Shenandoah Valley. Superb climate. High moral tone. $300 yearly.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *Bermarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser.. Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser.. Dec. 2, 10 AM
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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst, Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher..Oct. 7, 9 AM | Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
Pretoria..Oct. 11, Noon | Pennsyl'a, Oct. 25, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia..Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM
Palatia..Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 PM
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MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM | *Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM
Philadelph, Oct. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 A.M.
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland..Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland..Nov. 1, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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Tour to Old Point Comfort, Richmond Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns, The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley in the Glory of the Autumn Foliage, Harper's Ferry, Washington, etc., October 17. Circulars on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), (9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Staterooms Reserved in Advance.
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$3 TO BOSTON
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DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

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ONLY 50 CENTS TO **PROVIDENCE** VIA THE
NEW LINE.
SPLENDID STEAMERS.
Chester W. Chapin and Rhode Island.
Service Every Day in the Week, Sundays Included
RELIABLE AND POPULAR ROUTE.
Steamers leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Returning, leave Providence 7:30 P. M. Tickets and rooms obtainable at ticket office, Pier 36, N. R., on sailing days only.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Palatial Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day excursion to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
LAST UP TRIP SAT., OCT. 18. DOWN OCT. 20.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, Via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra.
STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.
NORWICH LINE, Via New London. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Orchestra.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 4:30 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line
ROUND TRIP, $2.50.
ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

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To Portland Direct.
The Route for Sportsmen.
Offices 290 Broadway
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business of Good Volume, but Limited to Small Properties.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Features of the Week's Dealing—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

Current gossip has brought to the surface within the last week an unusual amount of talk about large operations, but so far as actual results are concerned there is every evidence that the market is still in a quiescent state, and still has as its only features the good demand for dwellings in various sections, a fairly active speculative movement in tenement sites available under the new law.

In all of those neighborhoods, however, which it has been expected would show an early resumption of trading—middle Fifth Avenue, Long Acre Square, upper Broadway and Washington Heights—there has yet been no sign of activity either in the shape of buying by operators or the undertaking of new projects by builders. The unwillingness of builders may in no small degree be attributed to the present high level of material prices, especially that of structural steel, and the difficulty of obtaining the latter commodity at any figure except for uncertain future delivery. Several operations are now being deferred, and others actually begun have been delayed on this account. Until these conditions have been readjusted they will naturally react upon speculative buying, for it is a fact that the close of last Spring's movement found the speculators as a class pretty well loaded up and almost wholly on the selling side of the market—a position which apparently they will be compelled to occupy for some time to come.

So far as Washington Heights is concerned, it is the opinion of one of the largest buyers and present owners in that section that it will witness no further movement of any magnitude until its actual development, dependent upon the opening of the underground road is begun. Some additions may be made to the holdings of those who have thus far been identified with the section, but, this operator points out, there is a limit to the discounting of the future, and there is a time when realities and not possibilities must be awaited as the impulse to further activity.

The Bronx furnished last week what was probably the most important single transaction in the shape of Warren Van Norden's purchase of a corner at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Third and Melrose Avenues. With each successive deal involving property around that important junction, it has been customary to expect some new record-breaking price that puts to shame much of the real estate business south of the Harlem River. It is in this light only that the silence of interested parties as to figures in the present deal is surprising, for there is no reason to suppose that values at the business centre of the Bronx are not advancing. The improvement of the property which Mr. Van Norden has in mind, while not so pretentious as that which he will undertake at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will no doubt be a substantial structure and of a character helpful to the Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street centre.

The sale of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street as the site for a new mansion is interesting, as it shows a tendency on the part of at least this one purchaser to get back to first principles. It is the first transaction in many months involving a Fifth Avenue residence site, in which the property acquired has not been described with reference to Mr. Carnegie's new house in Ninety-first Street. That the millionaires' section on Fifth Avenue will ultimately include every block front from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-first Street seems to be generally admitted, but the sale of the Seventy-sixth Street corner is evidence that the movement is again tending toward natural lines, that is, north from Seventy-second Street and not south from Mr. Carnegie's.

To two sales in the down-town district—21 Liberty Street and the southwest corner of Beekman and Water Streets—an effort has been made to attach great importance, particularly in the case of the latter, owing to its supposed connection with the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company's tunnel project. So many conflicting statements, however, have been made concerning this deal by directly interested persons, that none of them seems to merit much consideration.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Augustus F. Gebhard has sold, for improvement, the plot 146.6 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

Moritz Bauer has bought, through Oscar Baumann & Co., the three five-story brick tenements 222, 224, and 226 East Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 75 by 100.8.

Max Simon has sold the two five-story double flats 823 and 825 Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 50 by 75.

The Crampton estate has sold the southeast corner of Avenue C and Ninth Street, six four-story tenements on plot 117 by 83. The property has been held at about $100,000.

Amelia F. and Harriet Foster have sold the four-story dwelling 319 East Eighteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Mary Barnett has sold to Samuel Rosenhek the six-story tenement 349 and 351 East Seventeenth Street, 42 by 92.

John J. McGrath has sold to Clarence D. Baldwin the four-story tenement 338 East Thirty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Mrs. Mattie Lehman has sold the three-story dwelling 30 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18 by 100.8.

D. H. Scully has sold for M. V. Gress, to Thomas J. Smith, the four-story single flat 526 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 17.8 by 100, and the five-story single flat 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 100. The buyer gives out-of-town property in exchange.

Joseph H. Franklin has sold to Charles Adler the three-story dwelling 25 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 55 by 99.11.

Warren & Skillin have leased for the McShane Manufacturing Company, to David Bierkom, for a term of years, the second loft in the building at 625 and 627 Sixth Avenue.

B. F. McQuay & Co. have sold for F. W. Brooker a two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Crotona Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets.

S. Cowen has sold the two-family dwelling 108 Beach Avenue for about $5,500.

Martin E. Dotson was the broker in the recent sale of 319 and 321 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Auction Room.

A single parcel in this week's list of offerings—19 East Thirty-second Street—is of the sort to occasion very general interest on the part of salesroom buyers, being in a neighborhood of recent speculative activity and one greatly in favor with apartment hotel builders. There are also scheduled foreclosure sales affecting 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 162 to 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and a partition sale of 38 lots in the Westchester section of the Bronx.

There will probably be announced in the near future a partition offering which will be of great interest, but solely on account of the enormous value of the properties involved, for it is understood that public competition will not be sought, and that the sale will be little more than a means of effecting the legal transfer of millions of dollars worth of property from an estate to a corporation, just as was done with the Bradish Johnson holdings.

There were recorded last week 241 mortgages for $8,490,681, of which 63, for $1,062,727, were at 5 per cent.; 91, for $629,245, were at more, and 87, for $6,798,709, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 268 mortgages, for $7,615,600, of which 79, for $1,036,442, were at 5 per cent.; 111, for $1,789,158, were at more, and 78, for $4,790,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James E. Heath, referee, 2,157 and 2,159 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, each 18.9 by 94.4, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $1,336.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 126 and 128 Forsyth Street, east side, 100 feet south of Delancey Street, 50 by 100, brick synagogue.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur M. Silber, referee, 546 to 552 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Broadway, each 18.9 by 100.11, four five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $23,403.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James F. Delany, referee, 303 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,210; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 209 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 184 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,126.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkitt, referee, 410 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 154.10 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,830.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 391.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,838.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.—By the McVickar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 10 East Thirty-second Street, north side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkitt, referee, 422 Hudson Street, east side, 23.1 feet north of St. Luke's Place, 22.11 by 59.6, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,637; subject to other mortgages for $15,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,650.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Webster Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, gore lot, 82 by 3 by 82.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.—By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Chalmers Wood, referee, 396 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.4 by 63.7, five-story brick flat with store. Due on judgment, $16,915.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, Seward Baker, referee, 38 lots in the Westchester section of the Bronx, situated on the West Farms Road, Bear Swamp Road, Poplar and Chauncey Streets.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 77 feet east of Avenue A, 21 by 102.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,628.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 162 to 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, begins One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 162 feet west of Third Avenue, runs north 124.10 by east 36 by north 76 to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by west 60 by south 200 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by east 24, one and two-story frame buildings; 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 31 by 200 and irregular, three and five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $22,060; on the latter, $9,185.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 75.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 23 by 103.3 and irregular, five-story front and four-story rear tenements. Due on judgment, $22,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 23 and 25 Lispenard Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with store, 50x90; W. G. Figueron of 29 West Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $75,000.

Boulevard Lafayette and 165th St, s e corner, for a three-and-a-half-story brick hospital, 84.8 by 154.9; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, premises, owner; H. Fouchaux, Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, with stable, 25 by 83; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Company of 136 West Seventy-second Street, owner; H. Fouchaux, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 208 East Fifty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. T. Graham, premises, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $500.

St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, southeast corner, to a seven-story brick flat; L. P. Morton of 681 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. Hensle of 302 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Oct. 4.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 244 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 25x125; John K. Short and another to Maria S. Clinelli 10

CARMINE ST, s s, 149.4 ft w of Bedford St, 50.6x60x49.3x60.3x18.2x96.4x17.2x97.8; Thomas F. Grady, referee, to Anna M. Revel 18,625

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 525 ft s of 166th St, 26.8x115x27.6x115; Peter J. Lawler to Emma Lawler, (mtg $8,000) 1,500

HAMILTON ST, 11, n s, 25.1x68x25.1x69; Mark Ash to Sophie Knepper, B. & S., (mtg $14,500) 1

MARION AV, w s, 452 ft n of road from West Farms to King's Bridge, 50x155.8x50x155.3; Katharine M. Wilhelm to John A. Beyer, (mtg $4,000) 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 125 ft s of 134th St, 18x100; Moritz Kilem to Jacob Doll 1,800

TRINITY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 134th St, proposed, 18.6x100; John McKenna, heir, &c., to Moritz Klein, quitclaim 1,500

TRINITY AV, w s, 125 ft s of 134th St, proposed, 18.6x100; Moritz Klein to Jacob Doll, quitclaim 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x168.11; Adolph Neurad to New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association, ½ part, (mtg $16,000) 1

77TH ST, 299, n s, 20.9x75.2; John J. Fitzgerald to Mary C. Fitzgerald, ½ part, (mtg $6,000) 1

11TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Bessie L. Martin to William J. Donnelly, all liens 1

20TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of 9th Av, 22x91.11; De Witt S. Thomson to Whitney Paper Company, (mtg $8,000) 1

24TH ST, Lot 76, map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x½ block; Katie Lavenburg to Nathan Cohen 12,000

38TH ST, s s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x80; Charles G. Martin to George H. Robinson, (mtg $10,500) 1

40TH ST, 336 East, 25x98.9; Mondine Herzog to Minnie Garrison, (mtg $15,350) 1

43D ST, s s, 380 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.4; John J. Lordan to Eleanor G. Finney, all liens 1

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Charles E. F. McCann to Henry Roffmann 22,950

67TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Ellen S. Auchmuty, widow, to the City of New York 16,000

72D ST, 316 East, 16.8x102.2; Frieda Hart to Nathan Isenberg, all liens 1

139TH ST, n s, 155.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Louis F. Levy, referee, to Eugene J. Weir 4,300

142D ST, 741 East, 25x100; Rachel Reiter to Lawrence Davis, ½ part, (mtg $7,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

FULTON St, 61; E. Hicks Herrick, trustee, to Fred L. H. Mallet and another, 3 years 1,350

MAIDEN LANE, 11, store; Maiden Lane, 9, 11, 13, basement; Walter B. Horn to International Silver Company, 5 years 8,250

1ST AV, 776, e s, 30x150; Isaac Blumenthal to John J. Harrington & Co., 5 years and renewal 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CALIFANO, Anna, to Julia D. Sturges; 149th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent $15,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Kassel Lavenburg; 24th St, being Lot 76, map of Rose Hill farm, 2 year, 6 per cent 500

HAINES, Edwin H., to Stephen J. Heagen; 110th St, 66 East, prior mtg $16,500, 1 year, 6 per cent., notes 886

ISENBERG, Nathan, to Clara Rosenberg; 72d St, 316 East, prior mtg $8,000, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

KILIAN, Theodore, to Julius I. Metzger; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, prior mtg $80,000, due June 5, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

NUSSBAUM, Bernhard, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 86th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 6,000

REVEL, Anna M., to George F. Handel; Carmine St, s s, 149.4 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 5,000

ROFFMANN, Henry, to Sarah A. McCloud; 57th St, 422 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

RUGGIERO, Antonio, to Mary A. Ferris; White Plains Road or Av, e s, 68.9 ft s of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,000

UNION CONSTRUCTION AND REALTY Company to Augustus F. Holly; Water St, 343, 343½, and 345, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

WEIR, Eugene J., to Rollin H. Lynde; 139th St, n s, 155.10 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company $9,000

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Alexander Hadden 6,000

PORTER, Rebecca K., to John W. Brice 400

THE J. G. HUPFEL BREWING COMpany to the Excelsior Brewing Company 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the New York Mortgage and Security Company 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 191st St, 50x50; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor $64

HUGHES AV, e s, 229.3 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x87.6; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 134

POND PLACE, e s, 33 ft s of 198th St, 60x130; Margaret L. Shea against Marie J. Doering, owner; Keyron Holland, contractor 38

16TH ST, 4 West; William Alyea against John W. Stevens, owner and contractor 321

39TH ST, 44 West; John McNally against John Doe, owner; John Davis, contractor 209

79TH ST, 315 to 321 West; the C. Pardee Works against Max Vogel, owner; Purcell & Fay Company, contractor 329

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

107TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ivy Courts Realty Company 140,000

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Julia D. Sturges with Anna Califano 15,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; C. A. Sabin & Co. against William L. Salas and another, Sept. 25, 1902 ..... $1,561

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; C. A. Sabin & Co. against William L. Salas and another, Sept. 25, 1902 1,561

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Michele Delsio against Ernest E. Califano, Sept. 10, 1902 965

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Frank Musano against Ernest E. Califano, Sept. 10, 1902 75

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; Richard J. Cullen against Arthur Clarke and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

137TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Amelia Heyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Choate, Hapford & Larocque.

113TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Francis J. Gasquet, trustee, against Ellen M. Von Gerichter and another, individually and as executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

LOTS OF SALT MEADOW, extending between two coves in the Bronx, formerly East Chester, bounded on the w s by a cove extending as far into said cove as low water mark, x n by meadow of William Odell, e by East Chester Creek, x s as far as low water mark, until it comes to the cove on w s, containing 22 acres; Barbara Wick against Jonathan Waterbury and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.

147TH ST, 410 West; 321 Church St, and 332 West 145th St; W. D. Althouse & Co. and another against Justine G. Scheel and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, F. D. Peale.

11TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 39th St, 23.8x100, and 410 West 50th St; Francis L. Brogan against Daniel J. Brogan and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

AVENUE A, 235; John T. McRoy against Albert J. Hildebrand and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. V. Fleckies.

48TH ST, 315 East; Josephine W. Johnson and another, executors, &c., against Theresa Wolff and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Oct. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; Maclean and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for October Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Am. Real Estate R. E. T. G. Co. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
2—Bleh Ward Bank vs. Falcon Elec. Mfg. Co.
3—Johnson vs. Brosmah.
4—In re Kiessler & Cabot Enameled Furniture Co.
5—In re Stevenson.
6—Feinstein vs. City of New York.
7—Hunter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Weiss vs. same.
9—Weinstein vs. Clarke
10—Perry vs. Perry.
11—In re Foley.
12—Krauss vs. Krauss.
13—Dorchester vs. Lippman.
14—Conried vs. Witmark
15—Bergman vs. Bergman.
16—Maurer vs. Brush.
17—In public park (in re Cleary.)
18—In re Quo Vadis Amusement Co.
19—Nichols vs. Steinberg.
20—In re Crotona Park East.
21—Bowers vs. Connery.
22—Weiler vs. O'Brien.
23—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
24—Schnitzler vs. Fantell.
25—Indelli vs. Murray.
26—In re Pier 12 E. R.
27—Rogers vs. Conde.
28—In re Burke.
29—Beggs vs. McCres.
30—Chelnitzky vs. Baumn.
31—In re Watson.
32—Friedman vs. Swift & Co.
33—Perry vs. Perry.
34—Nichols vs. Am. Steel & Wire Co.
35—Higbee vs. Interurban Ry.
36—Friedman vs. same.
37—Schack vs. same.
38—Hempter vs. same.
39—Heliner vs. Brumberg.
40—Long vs. Chesnsky.
41—Crane vs. Abegg.
42—Same vs. same.
43—Goreth vs. Shipherd.
44—Bernheim vs. Ginders.
45—Van Pub. Company vs. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.————, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers.

1—Lawie vs. Kasnowitz.
3—Fleming vs. Courtney.
4—Harrington vs. City of New York.
5—People ex rel. State of New York vs. Arrasy.
6—Same vs. Himeinan.
7—Same vs. Behraman.
8—Same vs. Cohen.
9—Same vs. Sommers.
10—Same vs. Schneitzer.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. Goss.
13—Hoyer vs. N. Y. & H. R.
14—Wronkow vs. same.
15—Ellis vs. Macfadden.
18—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
19—Weir vs. Kellogg.
20—Ernst vs. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.
21—Picker vs. Weiss.
22—Hervey vs. Press P. Co.
23—Critchon vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
24—Lesgynsky vs. Ross.
25—Couples vs. Burnier.
26—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Thurber
27—Osborne vs. Aplington.
28—De Sando vs. N. Y. Herald Co. Preferred causes.
29—Steers vs. Steers.
1037—Stone vs. Hale.
———Swillin vs. Engelman.
1213—Hyde vs. Kimball.
638—O'Brien vs. Leary.
1214—James vs. Prendergast.
603—Dale vs. Huston.
1188—Knickerbocker Bldg. Loan Co. vs. Kurtz. General calendar.
713—Lyle vs. Little.
433—Jacobs vs. Edelson
347—De Rago vs. Cuche.
705—Fellows vs. Johnson.
747—Cohlan vs. Katz.
657—Roussel vs. Lux.
715—Kimball vs. Kimball.
406—Simon vs. Rukeyser.
477—Weissman vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
782—Jewett vs. Schmidt
533—Held vs. Durschel.
751—Balser vs. Balser.
416—Hall vs. Christman.
545—Lawrence vs. Cohen.
679—Schworer vs. Schworer.
834—Abresch vs. Meyer.
932—Conlon vs. Trainor
967—Kunhardt vs. Bradish.
928—Barrance vs. Law.
735—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
845—Goldstein vs. Kaplan.
964—Spitz vs. Heinze.
828—Berger vs. Sobel.
229—Mieg vs. Haas.
588—Mount Morris Bk. vs. Robinson.
883—Schon vs. Gewirz.
888—Fleck vs. Voelcker
901—Coletti vs. Coletti.
925—Hahn vs. Callaghan.
937—Street vs. Street.
1148—Briggs vs. Briggs.
611—Adesso vs. Adesso.
724—Allen vs. Filer.
795—Same vs. same.
819—Von Breton vs. Blase.
822—Browning vs. Met. Realty Co.
824—Salomon vs. Ferdinand Hirsch Co.
509—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Krakower.
510—Same vs. same.
158—Reilly vs. Zabrinski.
851—Sloane vs. Frost.
749—Neuchatil Asphalt Co. vs. Robinson.
417—Simonsen vs. Finkle.
469—Sand vs. De Lisle.
672—State Council of Am. Mechanics vs. N. Y. State Council Junior Order.
673—Same vs. same.
861—Pollock vs. Seidenberg.
739—Satorius vs. Elevated R. R.
429—Foelzelt & Bishop Co. vs. Frazier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

872—Mendoza vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1114—Berman vs. same.
1135—Kones vs. same.
6432—Robinson vs. same
1063—Belan vs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1013—Dieckman vs. same.
1150—Thonges vs. Keenan.
1155—Banker vs. Schade
1157—Corbett vs. Hardy.
1158—Graves vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1159—Jasiowsky vs. Schirt.
1162—Haak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1164—Veltri vs. same.
1040—Hymanson vs. Hyman.
1167—Emery, vs. Carey.
1170—Langenzen vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
1171—Same vs. Meyer.
1174—Lowenstein vs. Farber.
1191—Diamond vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1192—Eisengart vs. same
1194—Neuman vs. Tolmie.
1196—White vs. Man. Ry.
1197—Darrin vs. Sittig.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1366.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

1058—Barsen vs. City of New York.
967—Tull vs. Trueb.
988—Tannebaum vs. Bauman.
989—Same vs. Frank.
1065—Lazaroff vs. Am. Match Mach. Co.
1096—Ahrens vs. Mayor, &c.
1100—Claffey vs. same.
1104—Packard vs. City of New York.
1115—Bachmann vs. Union Ry.
3785—Koehler vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
1078—Marshall vs. Strong.
1117—Lewis vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1118—Taylor vs. same.
1012—Schleifstein vs. Eastern Brew. Co.
1106—Brancy vs. Ind. Watch Co.
1054—Berry vs. Horton.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
908—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Sampson.
1091—Dietrich vs. Mayor, &c.
1075—Morton vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.
1182—Smedley vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1183—Cash vs. Union Ry.
1199—Slattery vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1214—Cunningham vs. City of New York.
1020—Tannenbaum vs. Whiffen.
1028—Vail vs. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Albert Samuels, Henry J. Welch, Katie Kramer, Mary A. Scribner, Lena Kahn, James Clare, Hortense M. Hoguet, Margaretha ———, Hildenbrand, Meredith Clymer, Mary Cranny, Henry S. Lawrence.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1783—Thomas W. Hogan; 1797—Mary Keeley. 1805—James Fitzgerald. 1808—Margaret Courtney. 1812—Susanna F. Meehan. 1813—Caroline E. Crossman Riley. 1816—Catherine K. Bird. 1817—Matilda Fisher. 1818—Margaret Ann Bergen. 1819—Catherine Howard 1820—Maia J. Cooke. 1821—Frantiska Mraz. 1822—Hannah Roche. 1823—Henry Hart. 1824—Virgilio Tojetti. 1825—Bernd Schroder. 1826—Charles M. Fairbrother. 1827—Mary Ann Wilson. 1828—Caroline W. Russell. 1829—Van Buren Denslow. 1830—Henry E. Williams. 1831—George ———Kutzelmann. 1832—Joseph W. Lambrecht. 1833—Purdy Van Vliet. 1834—William J. Larmer. 1835—John Seidel. 1836—Louise Schultz. 1837—Guy Stewart. 1838—Edward McGuire. 1839—Buna Trachtenberg. 1840—Caroline Mantle. 1841—Elizabeth Egenberger. 1842—George E. Harrison.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Oct. 15.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1446—Blum vs. Central Brew. Co.
1236—Richter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1177—Schlesinger vs. Heine.
2084—Greenberg vs. Alexander.
1161—Taxler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1164—Wiley vs. same.
976—Solomon vs. Klinger.
1169—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1430—Capozuto vs. same.
447—Stevens vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
929—Bogin vs. Low.
937—Laucheim vs. Stern.
896½—Barnet Co. vs. Boyer.
911—Seward vs. Robertson.
882—Augustin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1076—Pike vs. Brim.
1163—Crumpton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1170—Seymour Co. vs. Evangelist Pub. Co.
1176—Liberman vs. Friedlander.
1180—John M. Thompson Co. vs. McCormack.
1189—Dorf vs. Gilligan.
862—Pakas vs. Shaw.
1013—Steinway vs. Mason.
1183—Clean vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2279—Gevertz vs. same.
1808—Nachman vs. Robbins Chem. Co.
800—Powers vs. Bloomingdale.
1071—Abe Stein Co. vs. Spitzel.
1079—Whitney vs. Johnson.
1101—Duckworth vs. Klein.
1144—Linetzki vs. Greenfield.
1146—Tannenbaum vs. Whiffen.
1181—Herbert vs. Hoadley.
1188—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
1211—Harbison vs. Thorp.
1133—Shuttleworth vs. Maher.
4986—Tully vs. Press Pub. Co.
5582—Dexter vs. same.
6225—City of New York vs. Majestic Hotel Co.
6226—Same vs. London Mfg. Co.
1010—New York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Mills.
1016—Tannenbaum vs. Lesser.
1145—Frank vs. North German Lloyd SS. Co.
1175—Cunard vs. Frankiyn.
1177—Mulhall vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
1184—Gray vs. Driggs.
6886—Byrne vs. Union Ry.
640—Owens vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
641—Same vs. same.
5325—Le Vie vs. Fenion.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1508—Silverstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1304—Baum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
912—Lesteiller vs. Allison.
1422—The Chelsea vs. Iles.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1221—Blume vs. same.
1205—Cohen vs. same.
1206—Brady vs. same.
1207—Kapelman vs. same.
1490—Hinck vs. Union Ry. Co.
1496—Stern vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1444—Feeney vs. same.
1496—Beggan vs. same.
2592—Lurie vs. same.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1340—Lehman vs. St. Paul Fire Ins. Co.
588—Munro vs. Bullerworth.
1138—Beckler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1354—Kinkelstein vs. Weintraub.
1084—Tannenbaum vs. Younker.
1209—Katzowitz vs. Reutlinger.
1129—Mulcahy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1468—Griffin vs. same.
1068—Mielch vs. Hart.
1195—Steubach vs. Greenberg.
1216—Fischel vs. Fleischauer.
1215—Goldstein vs. Lawnsky.
1214—Eisner vs. Plonsky.
1304—May vs. Union Ry.

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

In the Newer West End.

There are no BETTER HOUSES (and that is saying a good deal) than 312 to 332 West 101st street, between Riverside Drive and West End avenue. They vary in size, but not in FINISH and EXCELLENCE of CONSTRUCTION. We can quote you the best possible prices. 17 to 22 feet wide.

$33,000 to $44,000.

Slawson & Hobbs

284 Columbus Ave.

Rather Pay Less Money?

There is a ROOMY LITTLE HOUSE, with many of the advantages of the best of them (and THOROUGHLY WELL BUILT), near SHERMAN SQUARE, that we can sell for a price that would surprise you if you saw the house and its neighborhood FIRST, and then asked the figures.

$30,000.

Slawson & Hobbs

284 Columbus Ave.

FIFTH AVENUE,
dwelling-house section;
medium-width, full-size, and extra-width houses. $30,000 and upwards. Send for list prepared October 1st.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., near 45th St.

A chance for speculation or investment;

5TH AVE. IN FIFTIES;
4-story house, (fine dwelling,) or could be well altered for business. Lot extra width and depth.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., near 45th St.

Near 5th Ave in Lower 80s.
3-story, extra wide American basement house; 2-story dining-room extension. Is superbly planned. Modern and most perfect in every way.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., near 45th St.

An exceptionally fine residential corner property, **40x100.**
Centrally located; in 5th Ave. District, $225,000.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., near 45th St.

ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS.
60th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order...$46,000
64th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 51,000
67th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 47,500
71st, adj. Park, 18 feet, dining extension. 29,000
72d, adjacent Mad., 23 feet, good order.... 65,000
76th, adjacent 5th, 20 feet, good rear..... 65,000
81st, adjacent 5th, 21 feet, perfect order.. 71,000
Mad., adj. 80th, 20.1 feet, possession..... 35,000
Particulars from McCHAIN & HERSHFIELD, 20 West 34th St.

WEST 86TH ST. (NEAR PARK).
An exceptional opportunity is offered any one desiring to procure an elegant four-story box-stoop dwelling at an astonishingly low figure; 4 per cent. mortgage; every improvement; three baths; might rent to desirable tenant. For full particulars apply F. R. WOOD & CO., 412 Columbus Av., (80th St.)

Bargain.—An 18-foot four-story new American basement Dwelling, most beautifully built and an uncommon and roomy arrangement; very attractive.
Price $27,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

WEST 81ST. ST.
4-story and basement private House in first-class condition; a well-built, attractive residence, costing $36,000; will be sold for $32,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

FOR SALE.
West 27th St., Close to Broadway
A four-story dwelling on full-size lot. For sale at a reasonable figure, with possession. Terms easy. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. (9283) **60 Cedar St.**

FOR SALE IN THE 50S,
NEAR 5TH AVENUE.
Full-sized houses, suitable for improvement.
PERMIT AND PARTICULARS.
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. (9277) 60 CEDAR ST.

$28,000.—90th St., near Central Park West, handsome four-story Dwelling in an absolutely private block, front and rear; size, 19x55x100; with 2 baths and 3-story extension; a bargain.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

$21,500.—No. 145 West 118th St., 4-story high-stoop 18-foot Dwelling; modern plumbing; newly decorated; caretaker on premises; restricted block.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

$32,000.00.
West End Av., near 85th St.—Four-story, 20-ft. brownstone and brick; two baths; decorations and plumbing new throughout. Apply to F. R. WOOD & CO., 412 Columbus Av., (80th St.)

SIXTH AVENUE CORNER,
125x120.
For Improvement. North of 42d St.
WILL BE SOLD TO CLOSE ESTATE.
ROBERT S. FINNEY,
TEL. 2169 CORT. 35 NASSAU STREET.

THIRTIETH STREET,
Between Fourth and Lexington Avs.
Desirable 4-story high-stoop dwelling.
Good residential block.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AVE.,
5-STORY TENEMENT, WELL RENTED; 25 FEET WIDE. WILL SELL CHEAP.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE.—Cottage of 8 rooms; lot 25x102.6, situated on the east side, in the Seventies; must be sold to close an estate. Price $7,500. Apply to Maclay & Davies, 67-69 Wall Street.

For Sale—5-story and basement factory, 50x95; suitable for piano manufacturer or furniture business; terms to suit; would exchange for lots. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23RD ST.

Investors.—We have properties to suit your taste and purse.
WILLIAM LEMBERG & CO.,
150 Nassau St.

Special Bargain.—In the Forties, adjacent to 5th Av.—Exquisite 20-foot private residence; superb condition; exceptional opportunity; offer solicited.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Actual Sacrifice!—92d St., near Madison.—Four-story dwelling; price only $30,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful Location.—81st St., near Riverside.—Three-story modern dwelling; price, $30,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

89th St., near Park Av.—Five-story flat, 28x100; price, $25,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Actual Sacrifice!—71st St., near West End.—Three-story dwelling; price, $22,500.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Attractive Lexington Av. corner, (neighborhood 90th St.)—Four-story flat; price, $18,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Quite Cheap!—94th St., near Lexington.—Three-story dwelling; price only $13,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

JOSEPH F. FEIST,
Real Estate and Insurance,
908 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Money to loan at 4% on pond and mortgages.
WM. LEMBERG & CO.,
150 Nassau St.

A Rare Chance.—5-story triple flat, steam heat and hot water; all rented; rent, $3,700. Price, $30,000. Schoen, 60 Liberty St., Room 20.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Philip A. Smyth,

141 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY ST.,

WASHINGTON LIFE BUILDING.

OFFERS

Prince St., bet. BROADWAY and BOWERY, large plot; offered by Executor.

5th St., near **2d Ave.,** large lot, adjoining corner; to close estate.

17th St., near **8th Ave.,** An old fashioned tenement. Must be sold.

Bronx Borough—Acreage plots; on line of new rapid transit railroad.

AT $31,000.
Adjoining Park; elegant new five-story American basement dwelling; three tiled baths, parquet floorings, electric lighting, burglar alarms, handsomely decorated.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE.
West 87th St., near Park; four-story, 20-ft. high stoop, with three-story extension; elegantly decorated; three baths.

McVickar Realty Trust Company,
No. 450 Columbus Av., at 82d St.

INVESTMENT.
Fifth Ave., north of 26th St.
A valuable business property, leased to one tenant for a term of years. Will be sold at a price to assure an attractive investment. Apply to (9289).

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

51st Street, near 5th Ave.
For rent or sale, medium-sized house with dining-room extension.
Permit and particulars (0247)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

PARK AVENUE CORNER,
FOR SALE IN THE 70S.
Also adjoining lot on avenue; two medium-sized houses; price moderate. Apply to (9271)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

Adjacent to Riverside Drive,
SOUTH OF 90TH ST.
For sale, 5-story American basement, medium width. Moderate price. Apply to (9265)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

27 STR. NEAR 8 AVE.	5-story, 2 families on floor, 25x85. Pr. $23,000; terms to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
15 STREET BET. 7 & 8 AVE.	Elegant double flat; 6 rooms and bath. Pr. $23,500; rent, $2,564. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
76 STR. NEAR 2 AVE.	5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores, 25x85x100. Pr. $25,000. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
8TH AVE., CORNER below 116th St.	5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER.	4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. $4,000; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX.	75-ft. front, 6-story, elevator 75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house up to date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Quick purchaser modern double tenement, West 51st St., $21,000; rent, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Below 59th St.—Apartment house; shows great speculative and remarkable investment value. Box R 139 Times Office.

Bargain.—Very choice plot lots, much below value; elegantly located. Theo. Rogers Brill, 251 West 89th.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Plot 50x92 in Morton Street, near Bleecker; price, $30,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Have plot, 17 lots, located on a 100-ft. street; great future; asking $65,000; sell on easy terms; might consider exchange for cash and investment property.

GEO. W. DOUGHERTY,
211 West 116th St.

A1 BARGAINS FOR HOMESEEKERS.
187th St., near 11th Av., frame, 10 rooms...$6,500
Audubon Av., eight rooms, brick, little cash. 6,500
185th St., near Amsterdam Av., frame.... 6,500
169th St., near Audubon Av., brick, 2-fam. 7,500
FERDINAND NAGLE, Amsterdam Av., nr. 168th.

154th St., 408 and 410 West.—Cheapest and best-built houses on Washington Heights; open for inspection Sunday, 2 to 5; daily, 9 to 5. Hughes & Scanlon, Sanford St., Long Island City.

Bronx.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Harlem River, Overlooking Speedway,
NORTH OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

HANDSOME STONE RESIDENCE
Eighteen rooms; STONE STABLE, single and box stalls; STONE COTTAGE for gardener; greenhouse, cow stable; fine garden,

IN PLOT OF TEN ACRES.
THIS PROPERTY MAY BE LEASED.
ALSO
PLOT OF 11½ ACRES
Suitable for Public Institution. Opposite first plot, 2,200 feet. Frontage on Aqueduct Avenue, Macomb's Road, &c.
ALSO
Plot 1 1-2 Acres Harlem River Front,
500 feet Bulkhead frontage. Between High Bridge and Morris Heights.

LEES ESTATE,
Room 1,507, 35-37 Nassau St., N. Y. City

Attention! !—Excellent, large, spacious, and airy 10-room house; all improvements; all assessments paid; overlooking Bronx Park and Botanical Gardens; close to churches and schools; convenient to L terminus; must be sold at once; terms to suit. O'Hara Bros., Southern Boulevard, near Webster Av., Bedford Park; open Sundays.

Building lots at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville; 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad; lots formerly $500, will be closed out for $100 up; streets macadamized; electric light, water, fine houses; terms, $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; highest commission to agents; no money required from intending builders. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Semi-detached brick and stone houses arranged for one or two families; all improvements. Heated entirely by gas. Price, $10,000 each; easy terms. VINCENT A. RYAN, 149 Broadway.

Duane, Real Bargain.—Plot, 60x135x irregular, located on East 184th St.; splendid future; easy terms; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. A. Weber & Co., 149th St., block east of 3d Av.

Bargain.—Two 3-family houses, 20x60x115 each; 3 blocks from "L" station; rents $720 yearly; want an offer. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A.—Bronx lots; greatest sacrifice ever offered; will sell at half value.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful detached 2-family parlor and basement house; full lot; choice neighborhood, near Boston Road, 169th St. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Choice building lots, $425; 10 per cent. cash; $5 monthly; houses built to order, $1,900. Bronx Company 4,030 3d Av.

Sacrifice!—William's Bridge, 50x100, $3,600; frame house, 9 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CAN BE BOUGHT FOR $23,500.

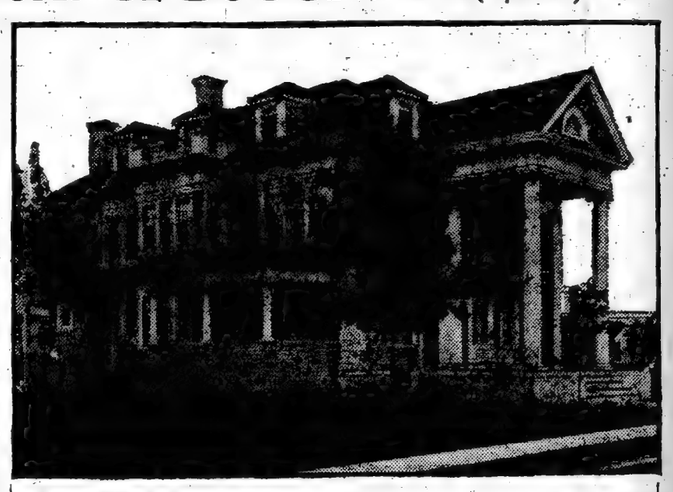

This magnificent piece of Colonial architecture contains 15 large rooms and 3 bathrooms.

Reception hall, 40 feet wide, in quartered oak; heavy beamed ceilings; spacious drawing room, in ivory white; large dining room, opening on side piazza; complete kitchen, with dressers and pantries, and laundry attached; very large chambers, with private baths, dressing rooms and mirrors, billiard room, den and servants' apartments; beautifully decorated in fabrics; double Holland shades; hot water heat. The most perfect house in Flatbush, both in style and thoroughness of construction.

Built to order, not for speculation. **This is a Bargain** and no description will do it justice. Mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Take **Brighton Beach L** to Clarkson St. at Park Row, or **Flatbush Ave. Trolley** from Bridge or Ferries. For particulars apply to

DODD & BANTA,
766 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
NEAR CLARKSON ST. Tel. 723 Flatbush.

THIS HOUSE WITH 11 LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; OPEN FIREPLACE IN HALL; OAK TRIM; PARQUET FLOORS; EXPOSED BEAMS; TILED BATH; STEAM HEAT; COMBINATION GAS FIXTURES; LARGE LAWN, SHRUBBERY, ETC. BEST HOUSE IN FLATBUSH FOR $10,500. FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS SEE

Dodd & Banta,
766 Flatbush Ave.,
Brooklyn.
Near Clarkson St. Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

$12,000 RESIDENCE
IN THE MOST REFINED SECTION OF FLATBUSH, CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, TWO BATHS, TILED. THIS HOUSE IN EVERY FEATURE IS FIRST-CLASS. BUILT FOR THE OWNER AT GREAT EXPENSE, AND DESIGNED BY ONE OF NEW YORK'S BEST ARCHITECTS, WHOSE SPECIALTY IS IN ARTISTIC INTERIOR DECORATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENIENCES. HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; LARGE, OPEN FIRE PLACE IN HALL; PARQUET FLOORS; DETACHED BRICK. 1ST STORY; LARGE LAWN; TREES, &C. CONVENIENT TO "L"; ONLY 26 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
TEL. 723 FLATBUSH.

$9,500 PROPOSITION
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE WILL BE SOLD TO A QUICK BUYER AT ABOVE PRICE; COST HIM $11,000 WITHIN THE PAST YEAR. DECORATED PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVENIENCES. LARGE PIAZZA. MOTT'S PLUMBING. LARGE LAWN. ORNAMENTAL FEATURE; SHADE TREES, &C. 24 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN. A DECIDED BARGAIN.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
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THIS HOUSE WITH 11 LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; OPEN FIREPLACE IN HALL; OAK TRIM; PARQUET FLOORS; EXPOSED BEAMS; TILED BATH; STEAM HEAT; COMBINATION GAS FIXTURES; LARGE LAWN, SHRUBBERY, ETC. BEST HOUSE IN FLATBUSH FOR $10,500. FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS SEE

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DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
TEL. 723 FLATBUSH.

ONLY $500 CASH.
Flatbush—Worth $8,500. Price $7,500. Lots here sold for $3,000. Will be $5,000 in FOUR years. IMMEASURABLY ATTRACTIVE. Every improvement. SEWER. Macadam. Fine large Lawns. Tall Trees. Near L Station and Trolleys. This detached House is a pretty Picture; an Original Design, the very latest of modern architecture. Beats anything ever seen yet, near this price. Built by one of our best Builders. One nearly like it sold for $8,000 before completion. Contains 10 Large Rooms, Tiled Bath, Nursery, Laundry, and every contrivance known. Terms $500 cash, balance very easy.
COME AND LOOK AT IT ANY TIME.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

ONLY FEW LEFT.
3-Story Stone Residences.
Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. An elegant home—with all that that implies. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, hoz stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.
Inspect the row of three modern 3-story and basement, fancy stone dwellings, 437 to 441 4th St., near Seventh Av.; bay windows to third floor; box stoops; cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated; best house ever offered at $13,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

TAKEN IN BY MORTGAGE.
Group of five detached houses, just finished, East 19th St., and Ave. W, Brooklyn; 35 minutes from New York City Hall; adjoins Flatbush branch Kings Co. L and Ocean Ave. trolley; the coolest in the Summer and the warmest in the Winter; all improvements; open nickel plumbing, hardwood trim; 10 rooms and bath; worth $5,000; make offer, small amount down, balance as rent. V. M. Stillwell, owner, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $8,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES. 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

BOROUGH PARK is an ideal all year home section and most accessible to New York. Here you will find a completely developed suburb with every city convenience and improvement, and houses or lots for sale on terms that will suit. Inspect now, buy, and realize some of the profits sure to come on the completion of the transit facilities now in course of construction. Prospectus mailed on request.

Borough Park Co.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Ave. Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Ave. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

BOROUGH PARK SOUTH.
9 SOLD IN 3 WEEKS.
Inspect the finest and most complete one and two family detached houses ever erected in Greater New York on prices and terms that defy competition.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
58TH ST. & 14TH AV., BROOKLYN
27 minutes from Manhattan via Fifth Av. "L," Bath Beach Division, direct; get off at 58th St. Station on property.
Booklet for the asking.

284 HANCOCK ST.,
near Tompkins Av., in the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; 3-story and basement brownstone; 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout; hardwood floors in parlor and dining room; open plumbing; porcelain bathtub and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20 per cent. cheaper than present prices; exceptional opportunity to obtain magnificent home at an unusual price; open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

BARGAIN!
$11,000 HOUSE FOR $8,950.
Well constructed, sanitary plumbing; two bathrooms, hardwood floors, unique mantels, hot water heat; most elaborate decorations and artistically put together. Best section Flatbush.

J. C. FARNSWORTH,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
In Bedford section; on Park Place, between Bedford and Franklin Avs.; stone fronts, box stoops; all modern improvements; open daily and Sunday; two minutes' walk Kings County L station; convenient to all railroads; 3 sold within a week. Apply
Geo. F. Beatty, Builder, on premises.

$100.00 and $200.00 Cash.
Queen Anne Houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses. WM. E. KAY, Builder, 46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES TO RENT.
We have a choice list, furnished and unfurnished; rents from $500 to $2,000; this is the best vicinity for a home; our office nearest main Park entrance.
A. Peace & Son, 335 Flatbush Av., op. 7th,

Leased $2,472.00. Price $39,500.
Two modern Park Slope Apartments; an investment as safe as United States Gold Bonds and three times as profitable. WALTER SMITH, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

OCEAN AVENUE, FLATBUSH.
Here is a home to be proud of. Its location, appointments, and apparent value will immediately make it appreciated by refined people; new modern detached colonial dwelling; 14 rooms; bath and toilet separate; finished in choice hard woods; gas and electric fixtures; steam heat and all improvements. Apply to owner John L. Bickford, No. 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 204 Flatbush.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
Only one left; 4-story and basement white-stone, replete with every convenience for comfort; finest house in the best section of the city; 25 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; small amount of cash needed; all offers carefully considered. Peterson, builder, on premises, 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

150 FEET FROM 561 to 569. **FIRST STREET** PROSPECT PARK. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—SIXTH ST., NEAR Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; openwork plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises.
JOHN A. BLISS, Builder.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Bond and Mortgage at 4 and 4½ per cent. Builders loans a specialty.
T. C. VAN PELT, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

Well-located Bushwick Avenue corner store property, 3-story frame, 25-foot wide; good opportunity for bakery or other business; will sacrifice for $8,500; terms to suit. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

Staten Island, Eltingville, close to station; 12 acres, cheap; must be sold.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

120 PAYMENTS It's Yours

Beautiful Suburban Homes Complete. Or we will build one to suit you.

A cosy cottage or a substantial suburban home in a beautiful locality is superior to any "flat." You can have it free and clear. What you pay plainly shown from start to finish. Every dollar counts on our novel plan; there is

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LOTS highly restricted, midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list.

$10 DOWN Balance on easy payments.

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Consider this as an impulse to real estate investments.
It foreshadows PROFIT for the investor, rising values for the home owner.
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Boating, Fishing, and Gunning at your door. Lots $150 and up; easy terms.
40 trains daily. Commutation tickets five dollars per month, including ferry.
Whitlock Realty Co., Dept. T.
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH,
10 West 23d St.
Managers.

HARRIE S. LINES
has removed from 126 East 41st St., and will be pleased to see his clients at
372 LEXINGTON AVE.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 MINUTES VIA ERIE R. R.
Modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; plot 100x130. Price, $3,900.
Almost new, up-to-date house, 8 rooms and tiled bath; all modern improvements; plot 65x103. Price, $4,100.
New, modern Colonial house; 9 rooms and tiled bath; hardwood finish; all modern improvements; plot 60x100. Price, $4,500.
Large, modern, artistic house; 10 rooms and tiled bathroom; every modern improvement; corner plot, 65x125. Price, $5,250.
All the above houses are bargains. Ideal locations, best neighborhood, near station, trolley, and school. Terms, small cash payment; balance same as rent. Send for illustrated booklet.
Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St. N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; house, 10 rooms, elegantly furnished; all improvements; exposed plumbing, new last Spring; 3 large chicken houses, brooder house, incubator cellars; barn, carriages, horse, cow, 1,000 thoroughbred pullets; everything complete; 32 acres, 2½ lawn; 5 poultry runs, 9 woodland; hour out; $11,500; ¼ cash. TRAVELING, Park Ridge.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $650 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Montclair.—22, "The Crescent," near Fullerton Av., 12-room modern house; perfect order; central; unexceptionable location; rental, $800; house open. George W. Da Cunha, 771 Valley Road, Upper Montclair.

At West Norwood, N. J.—Several cottages, 6 to 9 rooms; two lots each; 45 minutes out; 26 trains daily; 4 minutes' walk from station; price, $1,000 to $1,800, according to sizes; terms to suit. Address W. D. Snow, Hackensack, N. J.

An attractive little place, 3½ acres, barn, and 6-room cottage, with furnace and city water, 1½ miles from station, Summit, N. J., will be sold for $3,000 cash. Address Owner, Box 2, Summit, N. J.

Farm near Somerville, N. J., for sale; 90 acres; excellent; $6,000; sacrifice. Somerset, Box 1,385, New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OUR QUICK METHOD
of converting your real estate and business, no matter where located, into cash, SENT FREE on request. Send full particulars and price. Established 16 years.
Large List of Buyers. Write at Once.
ROBERT WARD R. E. CO.,
GARFIELD BUILDING,
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK CITY.

INVESTORS, BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS. We have some excellent tenants' ready to lease new Mercantile and Hotel buildings in New York City on good rental basis and properly secured.
H. J. SACHS,
119 W. 23D ST., N. Y.

WANT LOTS AND OLD BLDGS. For immediate use, located below 59th St., for cash buyers. Avenue and Broadway property particularly desired. H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23rd St., N. Y.

ROSLYN OR SANDS POINT.
Wanted—To buy gentleman's country seat or land suitable therefor with good beach, view and yacht anchorage. Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Attractive property wanted, [city, suburban,] reasonable expectations satisfied. Owners' descriptions, stating selling and exchanging requirements, indispensable. Customers waiting. Numerous tempting opportunities for wide awake, brainy bargain seekers. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Have many inquiries for houses; immediate possession; owners having apartments or houses rent or sale kindly send particulars.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Wanted to purchase within commuting distance of New York 8-10 room house; modern improvements. Address, stating price, location, full particulars. "Brooklyn," Box 178 Times.

Wanted—By family of adults, part of house, unfurnished, with board, in good location below 86th St., for a permanent home. Address A. L. K., 11 Ferry St., City.

Suburban place wanted within hour, under $15,000 and good value; particulars; owners only. Accessible, Box 42, 1,364 Broadway.

Corner on 9th Av., near 42d St., with three-story building, on lot 25x100; price, $37,500. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Greenwood Lake acreage; ninety minutes out; suitable for sub-division; hotel, cottages, gentlemen's farms; invigorating, health-restoring climate; magnificent lake, valley, mountain views, hunting, fishing, sailing; will exchange; distant property entertained; elegant residences adjoining offered separately; photographs. Taylor, 670 President St., Brooklyn.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Splendid Orange County 103-acre farm, high situation, fine views; keep 30 cows; new 6-room house; new poultry and ice houses, large barn; choice fruit; fine water; 2 horses; stock, tools, crops; station, 3½; cost, $4,620; very easy terms. Holbrook, Fort Jervis.

A.—Owing to death of owner, a fine estate of eighty acres, near Newburg, overlooking Hudson River; fine residence and outbuildings for horses and cows; cost $22,500; will sell at great sacrifice. Address Owner, 35 West 32d St.

For Sale.—320 acres, 2½ miles of station with buildings; over 13,000 fruit trees in bearing; has produced $15,000 in three years; 100 acres in wood and timber; with stock and implements; price $8,000. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Excellent residence farm or Summer boarding place; 150 acres good land; house 16 large rooms; good barn; outbuildings of all kinds; six miles from Kingston; good roads; will exchange. M. Freyknecht, Rifton, N. Y.

For Sale.—My 10-acre farm; very pleasantly located on good road; only 5 miles from large city. M. P. McKenna, Stratford, Conn.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A strictly up-to-date 3½-story and basement stone dwelling with foyer hall, upstairs dining room, extension, butler's pantry, open plumbing, and new artistic decorations. One of the finest neighborhoods. Bedford section near "L" station; 20 minutes from Manhattan. A bargain at $900—worth $1,200.
Ernestus Gulick Co., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SHORE FRONTS ACREAGE.
HEADQUARTERS FOR LONG ISLAND PROPERTY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
100 acres of fine land at Hempstead, almost adjoining estate of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont. Two-thirds cleared, balance large oak timber. $150 per acre.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.
Five (5) houses, nearing completion, at Elmhurst, L. I. All improvements. Easy terms. Apply to THE CORD MEYER COMPANY, 62 William St., Manhattan, or Elmhurst, L. I. Telephone 1961 John, or 41 Newtown.

For Sale.—A VILLAGE FARM, 13 acres, 700 ft. front on Fulton St., Farmingdale, L. I., an hour from city; 8 minutes' walk from railroad station; good two-story house, 8 rooms, attic, and cellar, in apple-pie order; large barn, stable, poultry yard for 400 fowls; over a hundred fine fruit trees; lot small fruits; 6 acres corn, lot vegetables, rye, &c.; all for $3,800; worth over $5,000

Apartment Hotels.
8c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,

adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.

41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

The LORRAINE

5th Ave. and 45th St.

Apartments of various sizes and single rooms, with bath, containing every modern comfort and convenience, for lease by the year, unfurnished. Long distance telephone in each apartment. Restaurant a la carte.

Rates and information may be obtained from
FRED'K V. WISHART, MANAGER,
or
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar St.

72nd Street, West,

is considered the most charming residential street on the West Side.

THE
..HARGRAVE..

AN APARTMENT HOTEL,
(Opening this Week.)
is located between the CENTRAL PARK and the HUDSON RIVER. In perfection of equipment, superior service, and location, it is unequalled. Booklet mailed.
GEORGE S. HARRAL.

The Van Rensselaer

APARTMENT HOTEL,
17 EAST 11TH ST.,
Three Doors from 5th Ave.
OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBORHOOD.
New, Modern, and Exclusive.
Suites of one, two, three, and four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; meals a la carte or Table d'Hote. Telephone in each apartment, and every other convenience conducive to comfort. A number of single apartments arranged for bachelors. The cuisine is of the highest order and a distinguishing feature of the house. White service. References essential.

HOTEL SEYMOUR

44 to 50 West 45th St.,
running through to
43 West 44th St.
Family Apartment Hotel.
The Highest Class.
Positively Exclusive.
Apartments ready for occupancy October 1st.
Suites Arranged to Suit.
Rates and floor plans upon application.

THE WESTMINSTER

APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103D ST.
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
One apartment of two rooms and bath, unfurnished $35, or furnished $40 per month.
Also one apartment of three rooms and bath, furnished, $55 per month.
Dining Room on American Plan.
$7 Per Week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

HOTEL ENDICOTT,

81st St. and Columbus Av.
REMODELLED AND IMPROVED.
TWO 6 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TWO 7 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TWO 8 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Also furnished and unfurnished, large and small Suites; rents reasonable; electric lights; steam heat; hall service; no extra charge; public telephone in each suite; restaurant, American and European plan.

THE CARLTON,

54th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.
SOMETHING NEW
in apartment hotel life, filling a long-felt want. Every suite of rooms contains a pantry, with refrigerator, pantry basin, and china closets complete, doing away with the unpleasant makeshift of keeping bottled and canned goods in bathrooms; also private halls, giving unusual privacy.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
ANDREW KERWIN, 1,730 B'way, cor. 55th St.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 Rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any Apartment House, combined with home comfort. The best table d'hote dinner, 75c. Meals a la carte. Rates to permanent guests.
E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE GANOGA,

33-35 East 27th St.
NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.
Apartments of one room and bath; two rooms and bath; three rooms and two baths; unfurnished; private telephone; electric light, gas logs, all-night elevators; full hotel service; excellent restaurant, exclusively for guests, both table d'hote and a la carte. Descriptive booklets on request.

THE BINGHAM,

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, unfurnished, from October 1.
Superb dining room, restaurant, and café attached; meals a la carte.
J. FRED GRAVES, PROP.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL,

MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.
overlooking Central Park and Reservoir,
NEW; STEEL CONSTRUCTED;
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
Music at Evenings.
Write for pamphlets and rates.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.
Two apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

Apartment Hotels.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE HIGHLANDS,

91ST STREET AND LEXINGTON AVE.,
New Apartment Hotel.
100 vestibuled bathrooms. Family and transient comfort before elegance; domestic happiness without servant problem; every known modern convenience; parlor and bedroom, board for 2, $22.00 weekly; single room and board, $11 weekly; rooms, furnished, $3.50, $5.25, $7.00, and $10.00 weekly; transient room, board and meals, $2.50 daily; parlor and bedroom, meals for 2, $4.50; all above rates include privileges of baths; American and European plans.

Roof garden and sun parlor; suites furnished and unfurnished, 2 to 10 rooms; housekeeping or hotel service; apartment long-distance telephones; booklet on request.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

EL DORADO

Central Park West's
NEW PALATIAL STRUCTURE

It occupies the entire block front, 90th and 91st Streets. A magnificent new fireproof Apartment Building, with a superb location, laid out in suites of four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen rooms. The equipment includes every known device. The large suites have three bathrooms. Special accommodations are provided for servants, with separate entrances and elevators for their use. Superintendent on premises. Rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
JOHN V. SIGNELL,
OWNER AND BUILDER.

THE PIERREPONT

43, 45, 47 WEST 32D STREET.
TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.
Apartments consisting of suites of one, two, three, and four rooms, each with bath; the rentals include light, heat, and excellent attendance. No "extras." There is a long-distance telephone and refrigeration in each apartment, and also an excellent restaurant on the first floor for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year, and rentals are reasonable. Apply to ALBERT E. GLENNIE, Manager.

WATT COURT,

153 to 169 West 140th St.
Near 7th Ave. Drive and New Park Site.
One block from 140th St. "L" station. Express to Rector St. twenty-five minutes. Thirty-foot flower garden between the two houses. Electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone in every apartment.
5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
TILED BATHS.
RENTS $35 TO $52.
Superintendent on premises.

PINKNEY COURT.

THE ORMONDE,

The Ideal Apartment House.
Delightfully located at
BROADWAY & WEST 70TH ST.

An Apartment for Rent.

This building is modern in every respect, absolutely fireproof, steam heated, electric lighted, and equipped with artificial refrigeration.
Its construction, room arrangement, decorations, management, &c., are above criticism.
For further particulars apply to J. P. Lennon, Manager, on premises.

THE ARBUTUS.

Handsome Apartment House.
West End Avenue and West 91st St.
AN APARTMENT FOR RENT.

This house is situated in one of the most select residential sections of the West Side, and desirable from every point of view. Has all modern conveniences, all rooms large, light, and airy, its woodwork and decorations handsome, and is conveniently located. An inspection will be convincing.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Charles F. Shain, Superintendent, on premises.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street
opposite Manhattan Square.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.
Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor.
Also non-housekeeping Apartments of two, three, and four rooms and bath; room attendance. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 18th St.
Suites of four and five Rooms and Bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, or on Premises.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A
79th St. and Riverside Drive.
MAX VOGEL,
Owner and Builder, on premises,
'Phone, 134—Riverside.
The Hudsonia

Suites of 6 and 7 Rooms. Rents $660 to $1,800. Also Reception Room and Office, suitable for physician or dentist. Everything that can be desired in modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet.

"WESTMINSTER"
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 145TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms
$55 TO $60.
FIRM OF
J. B. KETCHAM
58 WEST 125TH ST. PHONE 693 Harlem
8 IMMENSE ROOMS
MINERVA,
365 W. 118TH ST.
$900 A YEAR.

The ALAMO

55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS		
3 rooms,		$40
5	"	50
6	"	65
12	"	125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath	$50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths	$70 to $75.
8 rooms and bath	$75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

GAINSBOROUGH,

112 Riverside, near 83d St.
NEW 8 AND 9 ROOM APARTMENTS, ELEVATOR, PARQUET FLOORS, PRIVATE TELEPHONES, ETC.; FINEST LOCATION IN CITY; RENTS MODERATE.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
WILLIAM R. WARE, Agt.,
451 Columbus Ave., 81st St.

GREENFIELD,

46 WEST 73D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
Duplex Apartment.
Ten very large rooms, (two servants' rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light.
RENT, $2,200. ALSO,
APARTMENTS COVERING ENTIRE FLOOR, 50x90 FEET.
Ten large rooms and two baths.
Two servants' rooms.
Passenger and servants' elevators; all-night service; electric light; rent, $2,400.
Apply on premises, or to
WILLIAM R. WARE, Agent,
451 COLUMBUS AV., (81st St.)

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE.
SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.
THE HUDSONIA.
Rents, $660 to $1,800.
Open Evenings.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath; southern exposure.
$480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments of 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $40; open for inspection; attendance. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Beautiful corner apartments, six large rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; parquet floors; $42.50-$50. Lexington Av., corner 50th St.

468 Central Park West, Corner 107th St.—Flats seven rooms, bath; all improvements; $35.

Special bargains in flats this section; two to five rooms; steam heat, hot water, telephone; $20 to $40. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH STREET.
NEW HOUSE——DIRECTLY ON BROADWAY.
These apartments consist of 7 all light rooms and bath (meals obtainable). Every modern improvement has been installed, including parquet floors, tiled bathrooms, wainscoted dining rooms, telephone, electric fixtures, bird's-eye maple trim in all bedrooms, etc., making these the finest apartments on the West Side.
Liveried elevator and hall service.
Fastidious tenants desiring to locate in a select neighborhood, yet at an extremely moderate rental, will do well to inspect these palatial buildings.
Rents, $60 to $75 Per Month.
Superintendent always on premises. Booklet free on application.

Looking for an Apartment?

Want it in the centre of the city? Within walking distance of the hotels and theatres?
Well, walk two blocks east of the Savoy Hotel on Fifty-ninth Street and you'll find it in the new

ANTOINETTES,

the modern and exclusive combination apartment house and hotel. The buildings front on three streets—Park Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifty-eighth Street.
Investigate and you will find five new fire-proof buildings, finished and equipped with the very latest devices and laid out in housekeeping suites of seven and eight rooms and baths, and hotel apartments of from one to seven rooms and bath.
A first-class restaurant in the Fifty-ninth Street wing runs through to Fifty-eighth Street, where the service is of the best the market affords, European or American plan. Then, too, if you occupy a housekeeping apartment and the cook leaves you need not worry.
The best part, however, is the rent: From $300 to $2,000, to fit all purses.
There is liveried hall attendance, of course, and day and night elevator service in each house. Better take a look. If you can't come, we'll send you booklet.
HERTER REALTY CO. (on premises).

"The Laurrington" and "The Ivanhoe"

Nos. 202 to 210 West 141st St., between 7th and 8th Av.
Suites of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $350 TO $700 PER ANNUM.

The Marconi,

S. W. Cor. 141st St. and 7th Ave., on the Drive,
5 ROOMS AND BATH $375 TO $500 PER ANNUM
The above houses have all the latest conveniences, including elevator service day and night, liveried attendance, telephones, tiled baths, clothes dryers and perfect sanitary arrangements.
A special feature is their close proximity to all surface and elevated lines. Apply on premises, or at the office of
FLEISCHMANN BROS., 1,490 5th Av.
Telephones, 1,775, 995 and 1,915—Harlem.
Descriptive Booklets mailed on application.

"LOWELL"—"EMERSON."

ADJOINING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
Amsterdam Ave., 120th and 121st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200—7 Rooms and Bath, $800 to $950
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $400 to $500.
Absolutely fireproof. All improvements. Electric light. Elevators. Cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.
TO ACCOMMODATE COLUMBIA STUDENTS WE HAVE 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
APARTMENTS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
1224 Amsterdam Ave., Bet. 120th St. and 121st St.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive, Superintendent.
Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN KOUEN.

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE HUDSON,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; separate elevator and stairs for servants.
Rents $800 to $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

30½ Washington Square.—Overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $75.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy five-room apartments; newly decorated; $16.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartment, six rooms, bath, newly decorated; $25.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

477 West 140th St.,
476 West 141st St.
Corner Apartments, 5 and 6 all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights, uniformed service; magnificent view of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
RENTS, $37.50 TO $47.50.
Apply on premises, or to
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 144TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House,
1,078 Madison Avenue.
One Apartment on a floor.
In construction and appointments cannot be excelled on the Avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.
Rents, $1,800 to $2,500.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.

118TH-119TH ST., ON MORNINGSIDE AV.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
RENT, $35.
Five large, light, comfortable and airy rooms; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service; well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EUCLID HALL.

BROADWAY (Westerly side), 85TH ST. TO 86TH ST.
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATION AT 86TH ST. CORNER. WORK ON THIS PART OF THE ROAD IS ABOUT FINISHED, AND THE PAVEMENTS ARE RELAID IN FRONT OF THIS PROPERTY.
APARTMENTS OF 9, 10 AND 12 ROOMS.
THESE SUITES AFFORD FACILITIES FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING FOR FAMILIES ACCUSTOMED TO SPACIOUS LIVING QUARTERS. OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT ALL TIMES. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 2,262—RIVERSIDE.

JUST COMPLETED.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT

St. Nicholas Avenue At 147th Street.
Through to Edgecombe Avenue and facing Colonial Park. Superb view of the upper part of the city.

ST. JAMES COURT,

N. W. cor. 143d St. and 7th Ave.
The attractive suites are arranged in four, six and seven unusually light rooms and tiled bath, with every device and convenience known to modern architecture.
The trim is all of hard wood and the entrances are extremely beautiful. All-night elevator service and uniformed attendants.
Rents Range from $28 to $60.
Booklet and further information of superintendent on premises, or
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1663 AMSTERDAM AVE., (Telephone 168 Highbrige.)

THE KENMARE,

Cor. 93d St. and Central Park West,
One Block from 93d St. Station.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENTS,
15, 7 AND 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
TELEPHONES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELEVATORS.
The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.
Rentals for Remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE LEONORI,

MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.
—JUST COMPLETED.—
New York's Most Modern Up-to-Date Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Cuisine Unexcelled.
Conveniently and accessibly located in the most exclusive residential section of the city, this Hotel commands attention from those who are desirous of obtaining the exclusiveness of a refined home, divested of ehe arduous cares of housekeeping. The decorations and appointments are modern and luxurious in every detail.
Every known device an innovation conducive to comfort and convenience has been installed to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious and exacting clientele. The dining room on the twelfth floor commands a magnificent view of Central Park and the entire city. Most desirable suites of one to six large, light and airy rooms and bath. Descriptive booklet sent on application.
TELEPHONE, 1842—79TH ST.

COLUMBIA COURT,

Riverside Drive and 115th St.
Modern Apartments, 7, 8, 9, 12 Rooms, 2 baths; butler's pantry.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
U. S. MAIL CHUTE IN MAIN HALL.
PARQUET FLOORS. ALL LIGHT ROOMS.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANCE.
NIGHT AND DAY.
Apartments Open for Inspection. Renting Agent on Premises. | Rents, $1,300 and Upward.
PORTER & CO., Agents,
Tel. 2,132 Riverside. 2,727 B'way, at 104th st. and 159 W. 125th st.

FLATS—EVERYWHERE

FOR EVERYBODY.
Lexington Av., 587, near 52d St.—Apartments 3 rooms; excellent neighborhood; fine condition; rent, $13, $16.

A DOCTOR'S CHANCE.
Elegant 7-room apartment, with bath; all improvements; only one left; rent, $40; 227 East 14th St.

CORNER APARTMENT.
Free to Nov. 1st. Perry St., 114; handsomely decorated; 4 rooms and bath; modern improvements; $18.

ONE MONTH FREE.
Broadway, 2,270, near 81st St.—Can rent this finely appointed 5-room flat, with bath, $23.

THIS CORNER $14
And one month free; 5 large, light rooms, newly painted and papered; 242 East 47th St.

ONLY ONE LEFT. 34th St., 413 East.—5-room floor, through; in perfect order; rent only $16.

POCHER & CO., Agents.
40 WEST 34TH ST. PHONE 6140—38TH.

SELECT APARTMENTS.

$780 TO $1,000.
312 TO 320 MANHATTAN AVE.
Opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front, between 112th and 113th Sts. 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$780 to $1,500.

1845, 1851, AND 1855 7TH AVE.
Entire Blocks from 112th to 114th St.
Corner apartments, near Central Park, on the Drive. 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, etc.; broad, spacious halls; wide open courts; cheerful, sunny rooms; service and appointments up-to-date.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 Broadway. Telephone 427 Cort.
1855 7th Ave. Telephone 2911 Harlem.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

GREYSTONE,

304 WEST 90TH ST.
(Eight elegant outside rooms.)
(Elevator; shower baths.)
MODERATE RENTS.
203-209 West 81st St.
(7 and 8 rooms.)
Entirely modern; restricted to small families.
RENTS $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., at 116th St.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,
adjoining Longacre Square.
Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St.
Apply janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

66 EAST 77TH STREET

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
with the latest modern appointments; every room light; also one 14-room apartment.
RENTS, $540.00 TO $665.00.
CHAS. HIBSON.
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

699 MADISON AV.,

near 62d St.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT; five rooms and bath;
steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, &c.;
RENT $1,000.
Apply on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $30.00 to $36.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

101 LEXINGTON AVE.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH, hot water supplied; steam heat; gas range; perfect order; rent, $35.
CHAS. HIBSON, 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements splendid neighborhood; rent, $60

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE WALDAU,

38 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST.

Desirable two and three room apartments and bath; electric lights; individual telephone service; steam heat; hot water; maid and hall service. Apply on premises, or Albert Baker, 111 5th Av., New York.

SELECT APARTMENTS.

308 WEST 114TH STREET.

Entirely new apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, gas range and marble washstand service for bedrooms; only one apartment on floor; rent $35—$38 per month. Apply on premises.

THE FANWOOD,

112-114 EAST 17TH ST.

Elegant apartments, eight rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water; $1,000 to $1,400. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE ELISE,

200 WEST 111TH ST.

Handsomely furnished seven exceptionally large light suite; view park and drive; elevator, hall attendance, telephone, parquet floors, piano, silver, glassware, linen. Immediate possession.

JACKLIN.

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT IN THE HANDSOMEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK, OVERLOOKING THE PARK FULLY FURNISHED AND READY FOR HOUSEKEEPING. ALL INSIDE ROOMS LOFTY AND SPACIOUS. RENT, $3,500 FOR EIGHT OR TEN MONTHS.

W. C. C.,

132 TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

REISENWEBER'S

CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Desirable fully furnished 7-room and bath apartment. For the Winter season or year.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

Elegant corner 7 or 8 room apartment; private home for winter; gas, electric lights, linen, silver, cut glass; $75 and $110. Particulars, 239 West 116th St

A.—Highest class corner fire-proof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished Apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

36TH ST., 50 West.—Part or entire Floor in English basement house for doctor; furnished.

$85.00 per month, very desirable eight-room apartment overlooking park. Flte. 102 W. 93d.

Apartments Wanted.

Apartment Wanted—Five rooms and bath; sunny; furnished or unfurnished; below 80th St.; six months or longer; corner preferred. Address Croton, 1,364 Broadway.

By 3 adults; elevator; state terms, &c., or will rent furnished or partly furnished apartment or house. "Adults," Box 156 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

53d ST., NEAR 5th AVE.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED.

Attractive house, with dining-room extension; open plumbing; good order. (9253)

Further particulars,

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

56th ST., NEAR 5th AVE.

For rent. A large, elegantly furnished residence in perfect order; open plumbing; electric light, etc. By appointment. (9250)

GEO. R. READ.

1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

46th St., near 8th Ave.

A very desirable three-story brownstone house, 11 rooms and bathroom; immediate possession; $1,400.

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

A THOROUGHLY MODERN, new American basement house; fireproof and very attractive; never occupied. Will lease for term.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., near 45th St.

Entire third floor, four light, furnished or unfurnished rooms, private house, southern exposure, near Washington Bridge and Amsterdam Ave.; three gentlemen or couple; references. G. H., Times.

51st St., near 5th Av.

A large, four-story, high-stoop house; immediate possession; reasonable rent.

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE.

Near Madison Avenue; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 58th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—45th, Broadway, 6th Av., 10 rooms, bath; open plumbing; only $1,400.00. Hughes, 229 West 42d.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Special Offerings Furnished

Madison Ave., near 72d St., 5-sty. American base.; full size; handsomely furnished; five baths; steam heated; reasonable rental.

37th St., near 5th Ave.; medium width, 3 baths, modern plumbing, electric light, hardwood floors throughout; handsomely furnished. Asked $5,500 season.

37th St., near Madison Ave.; full size, dining-room extension; fully furnished; never before rented.

76th St., near 5th Ave.; extra wide, dining-room extension; modern in every particular; no reasonable offer refused.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. and 541 5th Ave., near 45th St.

WEST END AVE.,

between 75th and 76th Streets.

4-STY. HIGH STOOP, MODERN HOUSE; RENT FURNISHED AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.

Cost for Winter in the House.

CHARL S F. SCHUYLER,

2,780 BROADWAY.

51st St., near 5th Av.

A very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house for rent, furnished.

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES.

For Winter season or year.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

Ten-room modern furnished house, Montclair, N. J. F. P., 3 East 13th St., N. Y.

To Rent—A furnished house in perfect condition. Inquire on premises, 26 West 72d St.

Long Island Property to Let.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.

For rent; handsome house, stable; 3 acres; perfect condition; three baths; pure water; gas, telephone, schools, golf, casino; surroundings very attractive and healthful. Address W. Henry, 12 West Broadway, New York.

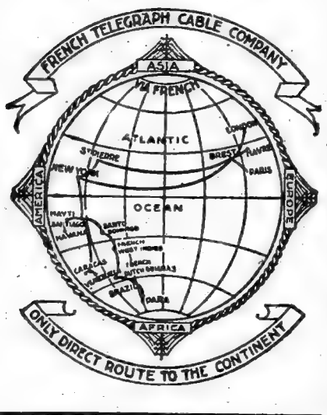

210,793 advertisements were printed in The New York Times during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1901. The New York Times has become a preferred medium for the publication of want advertisements.

Business Opportunities.

REGISTRATION FOR BUSINESS MEN

HIGH GRADE ONLY.

COMPETENT MEN WANTED

No. to fill positions.

873 Exper'nc'd Supt. Trunk Factory. Good Salary.
824 Foreman capable of taking entire charge of large force in packing room. Prominent Cincinnati Mfg. Concern.
980 Asst. Mgr. large factory. Salary, $2,500.
765 Experienced Salesmen, Hard and Mechanical Rubber Goods. Eastern, also Middle, States.
326 Editor for California Newspaper.
671 Office Manager, all large cities.
881 Asst. Mgr. Dept. Store. Penna. town.
425 Salesman for Est. Slate Business.
882 Advtg. Solicitor and Writer. Good opening. Central New York.
689 Stock and Bond Salesman. N. Y. C.
432 Cashier for Bank. Texas.
461 Insurance Men; Strong Company.
686 Advtg. Solicitors, export and theatre papers.
413 Experienced Traveling Salesman, Roofing.
631 Expert Bookkeepers, Double Entry.

Also a number of bright, young college men to take positions with good houses.

Above positions must be filled at once. Also have many requests for Managers, Engineers of all grades, Insurance Men, Secretaries, Experienced Solicitors, Advertising Men, Chemists, and Traveling Salesmen. All Strictly High Grade.

POSITIONS WANTED

No. By the following experienced men.

1062 Manager, Winter Resort Hotel. Unquestionable references and experience.
1110 Credit and Confidential Man. Large Business House. Salary, $5,000.
1111 Private Secretary, Public Man. Experienced, highly recommended; expert correspondent and stenographer.
1107 Research work in Chemistry. Competent.
1113 Position of responsibility. Publishing or newspaper business. All languages.
1102 Traveling Salesman. Staple line.
1186 Mailing room large publication. Manager.
1161 Buyer Shoe Department. Experienced.
1108 Experienced Electrical Engineer.
1190 Supt. Electrical Station or Construction Co.
1159 Mgr. Traffic Dept. Electrical Road or large Mfg. Concern. Experienced.
1112 Treasurer, Cashier, or Manager Mercantile. Expert Accountant, Bookkeeper, Cashier, Correspondent, Office Mgr., &c.

Condensed detailed statements of above men furnished employers without charge of any kind. References and experience have been carefully investigated. Hundreds of other good men registered for positions of all kinds.

THE HAPGOOD BUREAU.

Send for plan and booklet. 256-7 Broadway, New York.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park West, cor. 92d st.

ARDSLEY HALL,

Overlooking Central Park, Absolutely fireproof apartment house.

DINING ROOM IN THE HOUSE.

Apartments of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 12 rooms, with baths; electric lights and cold storage supplied free; bathrooms for servants and separate elevators.

All apartments can be seen by applying on premises any hour of day or evening.

THE HUDSON,

Absolutely fire-proof apartments.

Magnificent Outlook.

Riverside Drive, Corner 95th St.

Every apartment overlooking the beautiful Hudson.

Handsome suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms.

Rent, $800 to $1,200.

Superintendent on premises.

THE WINDSOR,

1700 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH ST.

Elegant apartment to let; 10 light, sunny rooms, bath, and butler's pantry.

Elegant new corner Flats, five and six large, light outside rooms; private halls; modern improvements; splendid locality; $14 to $17; also half House, six rooms, $18; Jerome Av., corner 167th St. Inquire on premises, or Oscar Dike, 67 West 125th St.

102d St., 306 West,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

First-story fireproof Apartment; eight rooms and bath. Rent, $1,200.

A.— CORONADO. A.—

Highest class fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $85 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

The "Windlesham," 113 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Elegant parlor flat; 8 large rooms and bathroom, kitchen downstairs; only $32; hot water supply; private yard.

167th St., Nicholas Av., near 118th St.—Elegant, single, heated, flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; $32, worth $40. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Murray Hill.—Furnished flat; all conveniences; rent, $50; references required. Jacquin, 432 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight, nine rooms; elevator; every convenience; choice; $1,200 and $1,500.

91st St., 150 West.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water, elegant street; $38; adults only.

115th St., 215 West.—Seven rooms and bath, single flat, near Morningside Park; improvements; $25 monthly.

4th St., 143-145 West, Near Washington Square.—Three and 4 rooms; also basement; references required.

19th St., Near 8th Av.—Second floor; private house; 5 rooms, bath. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Highland House, Overlooking Ocean.

Winter rates, $6 weekly. Large rooms; one hour from New York.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

Box 61, Highlands, N. J.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.

Which remains open all the year, is built, furnished, and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best city hotels. Its central location, with an entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the Park, is the best. It is luxuriously equipped and perfectly heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. Its weekly concerts of highest grade music will continue throughout the year. The telephone service in each room now connects also with the city system. Each private bath is supplied with hot and cold sea water and fresh water, and there is also running hot and cold fresh water in 250 guest rooms. Special suites, with private service and dining room, are features, as are also the beautiful guests' exchange and dining room. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

The Famous

RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

East Orange.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE ALVORD

18 South Clinton St., 4 minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Only 40 minutes from New York. A high-grade modern family hotel. Suites with private baths. Liberal management. Reasonable rates. Open all the year.

F. B. ALVORD, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The New Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.—Delightfully situated among the hills of Eastern Massachusetts. Air pure and invigorating. Equipped for the reception of patients suffering with nervous diseases. Quiet, refined, homelike retreat. Beautiful drives; sun parlors; delightful environment. Terms, thirty to fifty dollars per week, according to treatment. The best place in New England for persons seeking health and rest. Number of patients limited. Address the Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 420 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Fall resort: Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels; booklets.

Business Opportunities.

I have a first-class steel-roofed factory building, made originally for wine cellars, with operating room above; wish to start a canning or preserving factory; will put in my building and my services and want a partner who can furnish five to ten thousand dollars capital; but little would have to be paid out for equipment; most of the money being needed for actually running the business; highest references furnished; a splendid chance for party wishing to move South. Address Lock Box 7, Tryon, N. C.

PRIVATE PARTY WANTS LOAN ON FINE vacant Yonkers property, improved neighborhood. Amount asked only $10 front foot, property worth at least $30 and enhancing rapidly. Aggregate amount wanted, $15,000, in one or several sums. Commission to brokers. SECUR-ITY, 45, 1,364 Broadway.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 267 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

Automobiles.—New company for manufacturing, protected by patents; opportunity for small investments; shares, $10; now $5; send for prospectus. Address Standard Motor-Vehicle Co., R. 621-623, 150 Nassau St., New York.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '06. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Eldg., Philadelphia.

COAL. Can offer first-class proposition for any part of $10,000; to complete equipment of large coal property. Bradford, 44 Broadway.

Never Thrown Away!—Pencils with your advertisement; gross, $1.50; thousand, $7; samples, 2 cents postage. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205, Postal Telegraph Bldg., 253 Broadway.

Manufacturer needs $500 to execute cash orders; offers security and interest in business for loan or will take active partner. Chemist, P Box 219 Times Office.

I want to buy some kind of business; what have you to sell? Give full description and price. A. M. Barron, Station, South Bend, Ind.

$100,000 corporation; $75,000 in contracts; profits 100 per cent.; business and patents for $30,000; investigate. L., Box 133 Times Office.

Pharmacy for Sale.—Good location, elegantly equipped; terms reasonable; chance for live druggist. Opportunity, Box 153 Times.

For Fifty Cents register what you have for sale. Buyers consult our lists daily. Quick results. Hanley's Trading Depot, 1,278 Broadway.

Confectionery, good location; sell $450, including fountain worth $200; no dealers. Wendt, 1,845 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Road house on Long Island, with 100 lots; license, $100 a year; proprietor dead; bargain. O. Johnson, 286 3d Av.

Wanted—A first class, new, small advertising novelty; up to date. Post Office Box 2,813, Boston.

A block of stock that will pay 20 per cent. the first year; good corporation. I Box 131 Times.

Complete furniture van and team at sacrifice on account of sickness, 1,845 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A great bargain; two handsome mirrors, 10 feet by 4. 160 West 66th St. L.

Auction Sales.

STANDARD ART GALLERIES.

Benj. S. Wise.....Auctioneer.

Administrator Sale

The contents of the superbly furnished Bijou Residence,

302 West 77th Street,

Near Corner West End Avenue, will be sold at public auction on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

October 8th and 9th.

Commencing promptly 11 A. M. each day.

Exhibition Tuesday, October 7th, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

By order of Mr. H. T. SKILLIN, Administrator, Office, 309 Broadway.

For the estate of Miss J. L. SKILLIN.

Magnificent gold drawing room furniture, cabinets, Vernis-Martin and Buhl tables, Carrara marble figures, a small but expensive collection of hand-painted miniatures, bric-a-brac, rare and costly, purchased by the late owner abroad; Persian and Kirman rugs, carpets.

Dining Room.

In carved quartered oak, buffet tables, tapestry, upholstered chairs, magnificent cut glass, Sterling, choice china, &c.

Upright Piano, Library Suit,

Colonial mahogany bookcase, brass beds, curled hair mattresses, chiffonier bureaus in mahogany

Several Very Handsome Gowns,

hats, coachman's outfit, blanket robes, whips, boots. The collection of oil paintings and etchings are worthy the attention of those looking for high-class art, for there are many well-known artists represented.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The furnishings throughout were purchased only last Spring from the leading furniture and art houses in this city. No expense was spared in making this one of the best furnished houses for which the upper west side of New York is noted. In consequence the furnishings are virtually new.

Stable of horses, carriages, &c., will be sold later. Details in time.

Take Amsterdam or Boulevard cars to 77th Street, or Park carriages which will meet 72d Street elevated station.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells all week, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Pianos and Organs.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Sold on easy monthly payments. New Pianos to rent. JACOB DOLL MFR. 92 5th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y. Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

ASPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek&Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BRIGGS PIANOS AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (18th st.)

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 124th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Piano.—Beautiful, high-class mahogany upright; sell for half value. 697 Decatur St., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

Elegant Upright Piano, every part first class; big bargain; cash, installments. 270 Willis Ave., 139th St.

$35 Rosewood piano; elegant upright, $25; large size upright, $85. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken

Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?

If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

H. Cors Jr. & Co. Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave. 59th to 60th St.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade)..... $87
UPRIGHT (slightly used)..... 125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.
UPRIGHT (celebrated maker)..... 135
UPRIGHT (concert used)..... 225
JERSEY CITY—135 NEWARK AVE.
FINE SQUARE..... 45
UPRIGHT (good maker)..... 100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.
UPRIGHT..... 90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months)..... 135

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wisner, 25 East 14th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,

72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.

We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

Transient families accommodated.

Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.

RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

MODERN HOTEL.

FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.

Rooms $1 Per Day Upward.

Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.

REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—7 East 43d St.—Attractive second floor; large and small rooms; superior board; parlor dining room; reference.

7th Av., 2,049, Near 123d St.—Handsome rooms; good table; back parlor.

12th St., 128 West.—Second-story front rooms, communicating; other rooms; table and all requirements first-class.

12th St., 222 East.—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen or family; excellent board; improvements.

13th St., 243 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with board; running water; terms reasonable.

14th St., 329 West.—Large, small rooms, heated; early breakfast; bath; families, single; good table.

14th St., 307 West.—Large pleasant front room, second floor; other rooms; good table; terms moderate.

16th St., 116 West.—Furnished room; every convenience; excellent table; table boarders.

18TH ST., 215 EAST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR FOR TWO.

19th St., 109 East.—Desirable second floor front hall room; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 23-17 West,

Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.; two handsome furnished or unfurnished parlor floor rooms; well appointed house.

21st St., 138 West.—Pleasant rooms; good table; shopping convenient; transients accommodated; terms reasonable.

21st St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; single suite of 2 rooms; good neighborhood; reasonable board.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms, refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

29th St., 140 East.—Elegantly furnished large rooms for gentlemen; married couples; all conveniences; excellent board.

34th St., 444 West.—Private house; newly furnished and renovated; light, pleasant rooms, with, without board.

34th St., 474.—Nicely appointed rooms, every convenience; handsomely furnished back parlor, southern exposure.

35th St., 364 West.—Large room, southern exposure, with bedroom same floor.

44th St., 159 West.—Large and small desirable rooms, with good board, at moderate prices; references given.

44th St., 133 West.—Sunny hall room, with board; suitable for gentleman; references.

47th St., 14 East.—Rooms, communicating or separate; parlor dining room; appointments, service, table superior; references exchanged.

49th St., 37 West.—Large second floor back room; private bath; with board; permanent guests only; references.

50th St., 233 East.—Comfortably furnished rooms; ladies, gentlemen, couple; parlor; private house; conveniences; table board.

50th St., 23 West.—A handsome second floor; alcove and other rooms, with board; reference exchanged.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

64 WEST 56TH ST.

Rooms en suite and singly; superior table telephone.

72d St. West.—Private family will rent desirable rooms, singly or suites; private baths and dressing rooms; well-appointed house; references. Exclusive, Box 45, 1,364 Broadway.

72d St. West.—Private family will rent to physician or bachelor choice suite, with private bath, in well-appointed house. B. L., Box 42, 1,364 Broadway.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

78th St., 47 East.—Beautiful large room, superior table; refined surroundings; private residence; two gentlemen or couple.

83d St., 61 East.—Large front room, fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; Jewish family; references exchanged.

95th St., 12 East.—Large, elegant room and bath, suitable for two gentlemen.

104th St., 76 East.—Best location; neatly furnished; few choice rooms, with private family.

111th St., 111 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, well-kept private house; superior board; $5.

119th St., 28 East.—For one gentleman, a large front room, well furnished; all conveniences; private family.

121st St., 105 East.—Rooms newly painted; running water, closets, open plumbing; use parlor; moderate.

123d St., 201 (Private House) West.—Large room, board; hot, cold water; single, double beds; $10.

123d St., 114-116 West.—References exchanged. Telephone.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

136th St., 591 East.—Rooms, with or without board, private house, bath; near cars; all conveniences.

139th St., 259 West.—Large second story front room, bath, table board, $16; references.

145th St., 418 West.—Large and small rooms, with private bath, with or without board.

In a select Presbyterian family, between 75th and 85th St., West; reference required. T Box 152 Times Office.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SEPARATE TABLES; TELEPHONE; GOOD STUDIO, NORTH LIGHT; REFERENCE.

LEXINGTON AV., 2,013.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT BOARD.

Lexington Av., 622, (53d St.)—Comfortable room, with good board; all conveniences; terms moderate.

Lenox Av., 242, near 122d St.—Handsomely furnished large and small room; excellent table and service; select location.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

Halsey St., 15, Brooklyn.—Boarders wanted with private family; restricted neighborhood; excellent table; house central to all parts of city; references exchanged.

Country Board.

Villavista, Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City.—Incomparable in attractiveness during Autumn; superior accommodations, table, transportation; magnificent outlook; large private grounds; verandas; amusements; reasonable; circulars.

Furnished Rooms.

7th Av., 2,441, (142d St.)—In apartment 41; fine outlook; elevator and every convenience; board optional.

16TH ST., 134 EAST.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; TERMS MODERATE; REFERENCES.

17th St., 219 East.—Large, small, pleasant, well-furnished rooms; select location, near park; moderate.

19th St., 313 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; suitable for gentlemen or couple.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

21st St., 350 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; very conveniently located; table boarders.

22d St., 401 West.—Large front parlor, bedroom connecting, suitable one or two gentlemen; bath, gas, running water; one flight up.

25th St., 56 West.—Comfortably, neatly furnished room; private bath, for one or two gentlemen; private dwelling. Owner.

25th St., 60 West.—Nicely furnished alcove and front parlor; also hall room; every convenience. Green.

26th St., 125 East.—Nicely furnished rooms, second floor; all conveniences. Call all week.

28th St., 363 West.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room; running water; conveniences; bath; private family; gentlemen; moderate.

28th St., 350 West.—Large and small rooms handsomely furnished; steam heated; gentlemen; references; convenient to cars.

29th, 125 East.—Two rooms, connecting or single; well-kept house; reasonable; reference.

30th St., 19 West.—Single and double rooms; men only.

34th St., 10 East.—Doctor's office; back parlor; third floor; private bath; location unsurpassed; board optional; references.

36th St., 53 West.—Handsomely furnished square room; hot and cold water.

43d St., 13 East.—Very desirable large room, with private bath, to an acceptable tenant.

43d St., 113 West.—Beautiful rooms, very superior table; reasonable prices.

44th St., 21 East.—Elegant large, sunny room; connecting bath, second floor; private family; gentlemen.

44th St., 258 West.—Rooms to rent, one flight, with bath. Ring W bell.

47th St., 125 West.—Nicely furnished large front room; gentlemen only.

49th St., 88 East.—Nicely furnished large front room; suitable for one or two.

52d St., 121 East.—Beautifully furnished light rooms; private house; all rooms conveniences.

52d St., 126 East.—Large front parlor, alcove bedroom; suitable for couple; all improvements.

55th St., 138 East.—Large parlor, nicely furnished; central location; porcelain bath.

63d St., 125 East.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen. Ring electric bell.

65th St., 5 West, Opposite Park.—Luxuriously furnished suite, bath; single room; gentleman; breakfast optional; reference. Bonnell.

69th, 104 West.—Handsome rooms to gentlemen only in private American family; fine house, superior service, choice location.

76th St., 59 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room in apartment. Barbour.

83d St., 8 West.—Private family; second-story suite; three or four young gentlemen; choice location; references.

84th St., 104 East.—Front room, neatly furnished; also hall room.

86th St., 317 West.—Handsome second floor; single or en suite; private bath; dressing rooms; near Riverside; breakfast.

93d St., 157 East.—A nicely furnished room to let; private house.

144th St., 511 West.—Furnished room to let; running water; private family; near all cars.

120th St., 89 East, near Madison Av.—Room, with all improvements, for gentlemen only.

121st St., 59 East, near Madison Av.—Nicely furnished room; private house.

124th St., 321 West.—Large rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; single beds, closets, running water; L convenient.

157th St., 524 West.—Large and small, suitable for light housekeeping; convenient to cable; private house.

BACHELORS.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—EXQUISITELY FURNISHED LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOUSE; CLUB CENTRE; "L" STATION.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,188 Broadway.

Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished second-floor room; private bath; single room; breakfast; reference.

FLOORS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED IN PRIVATE HOUSE. 2,013 LEXINGTON AV.

Lexington Av., 423, (43d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all improvements; hot and cold water; also some hall rooms.

Lexington Av., 423.—Near Grand Central Depot, neatly furnished rooms; all improvements; hot and cold water.

To Rent.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms, with running water; telephone in house, 361 Lexington Av.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

37 West 131st St.—5 rooms and bath; hot water; $19.00, $20.00.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

General Housework.—Wanted, about Oct. 20, in an American family of two adults, in an apartment, a competent maid; reference. Goodwill, Times Office.

Ladies, having good connections, can add several dollars weekly to their private income without publicity, trouble, or loss of dignity; no trifling. R 172 Times.

Wanted—Very competent waitress for out of town; English, German, or Swede preferred; must understand her work; high wages; excellent place. Call Monday, Mrs. Jones, 28 West 33d St.

Wanted—Two young German girls to go to Tarrytown with a small family; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress to assist with washing; wages $16 and $14. Call Monday, 10 to 12, at 36 East 76th St.

WANT

RECESS IN CROKER CASE

Prosecution Rests and Defense Will Begin Oct. 13.

Commissioner Sturgis Advises Mr. Cosby to Concede Witness's Unintelligibility, but Denies Mr. Delany's Motion to Strike Out the Testimony.

The prosecution in the case of Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department, rested yesterday, and the defense will open at Fire Headquarters at 10 A. M., Oct. 13. The delay of one week was granted to enable John J. Delany of counsel for the accused to meet a situation created by the introduction by the prosecution of witnesses not named in the charges and specifications and also to prepare for the argument next Friday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Commissioner Sturgis's appeal from the decision of Justice Hall, and Chief Croker's appeal from the decision of Justice Bischoff. Before the Chief's trial is resumed it is probable that Mr. Sturgis will render a decision in the case of Chief Patrick F. Ryan of the repair shops, who was tried by him on various charges of neglect of duty and misdoing.

At the proceedings yesterday in the trial of Chief Croker John N. Haas, the aged foreman of harnessmakers at the repair shops, was called to prove Charge 5—conversion of public property to private use—as to Specification 1, which set forth that the accused had harness for his personal use made or repaired at the repair shops without compensation being paid to the department or the city. Mr. Haas before he had waded through a jumble of shop accounts to determine what work had been done for the Chief between July, 1899, and May, 1902, became muddled. The books of the shops appeared to show about 150 items of work done for the Chief in the matter of harness and its equipments in the three years, and it was established that seven sets of harness were made on the orders of Chief Ryan which were tagged "Croker." Of these five sets are yet in the service of the department, one being on a horse used by Mr. Sturgis on Friday. Two sets have not yet been accounted for. Much of the testimony given by Mr. Haas was taken at the trial of Chief Ryan. In the course of Mr. Haas's examination Mr. Delany said:

"Nothing so far has transpired in the course of the trial to affect the financial honesty of my client, but if he is accused of obtaining anything from the department that he should not have possessed, instead of standing in the way of inquiry, I am anxious that the investigation shall have the widest latitude."

The books showed a number of minor repairs, and there were eighteen items of portions of harness made. Mr. Cosby tried to make it appear that out of these pieces of new harness two sets of complete harness might be made. Mr. Haas set to work with pencil and paper to see what he could do to sustain this contention. He finally said that about two sets with some parts lacking could be made. Mr. Delany challenged this, saying:

"If you could add a horse and two cows together you'd of course get three horses."

Mr. Haas, under cross-examination, got more mixed up, and Mr. Sturgis, without instance from the defense, remarked:

"The witness is apparently unable to answer intelligently what you put intelligibly, and if I were counsel for the prosecution I would concede this."

A motion by Mr. Delany to strike out all of the testimony of Mr. Haas was denied, and it went on as part of the record. In redirect examination witness said that the trimmings put on the harness were not all such as are used for department purposes. Assistant Secretary Shields identified the property account of Chief Croker, and J. L. M. Allen, Chief Examiner in the Department of Accounts, testified that he had not discovered that the account had paid for anything made or done at the repair shops by examination of books and records in the Controller's office.

"Did you," asked Mr. Delany, "examine the 'Conscience Fund' account?"

"No, Sir."

The prosecution presented no testimony to sustain the charge that Chief Croker had vehicles repaired and horses and vehicles stabled at the public expense. During the examination of Mr. Haas, Mr. Sturgis sharply admonished Mr. Delany's assistants for zeal which resulted in annoyance to or interference with witnesses, and said that improprieties of this kind would not in the future be overlooked.

Specification of the charge comprehending conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman fell through completely. The city editor of an evening newspaper had optional intelligence, and he did not reveal the writer of an article of Feb. 1 last, which said that Commissioner Sturgis and an official friend used their badges of office improperly at theatres "until the turndown at the Metropolitan Opera House." The prosecution had sought to saddle the responsibility for this article on Chief Croker.

Specification 2 of this charge had reference to Chief Croker's return to duty from vacation. It was technically proved by the entry on the trial record of the records of the department pertaining to the subject.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

City Chamberlain Gould Much Impressed by What He Saw—Northwestern Canada's Fertility.

City Chamberlain Elgin R. L. Gould returned a few days ago from a Western tour, during which he visited Northern Canada. He was greatly impressed with what he saw in the West, it being his first visit to that region in fifteen years.

"If anybody thinks this country is not enjoying the greatest possible prosperity," said Mr. Gould yesterday, "just let him go West for a few weeks. Let him take a good look at the great corn and wheat fields and the bustling cities, and if he does not come back with his views of this country's greatness much enhanced I will be extremely surprised.

"Not only was I impressed with the great industrial strides being made in the West, but I noted as well the interest citizens generally were taking in municipal affairs. The overthrow of Tammany here and the revelations of fraud and crookedness in the management of public affairs in St. Louis and Minneapolis have made a profound impression out there. The people of other towns are beginning to think it time to see if anything is wrong in their own household, and, if there is, to rectify it, whatever it may be.

"Still another fact that interested as well as astonished me was the large number of people who are emigrating from our own Northwest into Canada. The fertile country beyond the border that is now being opened up seems to have a great attraction for these people. Years ago they bought their lands for $2 or $3 an acre, and now, when their farms have increased in value to $25 and $30 an acre, they are selling out to the newcomers and going over the border, where the land is just as fertile and can be procured at prices about the same as they paid originally for their American acres.

"Coming home I took the Canada route by way of the Canadian Pacific, and I soon found out that the reports I had heard of the fertility of the Canadian Northwest were more than true. The fact is, it is if anything more fertile than the American section, as the irrigation is much better."

Mr. Gould was also impressed with the splendid service of the Canadian Pacific. If when a station was reached where the dining car was to detached, a few passengers had not been served, the car would be carried on until everybody had been attended to. When he struck the New York line, he said he ordered lunch at 12:15. It was 3 o'clock when he was served.

BIG BANK ROBBERY IN PARIS.

New York Police Asked to Look Out for French Government Bonds Worth $150,000.

Capt. Titus received a cablegram from the Prefecture of Police of Paris yesterday informing him that a big bank robbery had been committed in that city, and asking him to look out for French Government bonds of the value of $150,000. The numbers of the bonds were given, and Capt. Titus at once notified all the banks in the city. He refused to give out the cablegram or to make any statement other than the fact that it had been received.

ART NOTES

Mr. Charles Sarka will show a collection of his water colors from Egypt at the Clausen Gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue, from Oct. 6 to 18. The sketches are partly landscapes, partly figures, giving types of the Fellahin, Arabs, and other natives of Egypt.

***

The Art Institute of Chicago is showing the annual exhibition of the local Ceramic Art Association, which includes many able and enterprising potters.

***

Mr. Henry Walters of Baltimore, according to The Sun of that city, has bought the houses on the west side of North Charles Street between Centre Street and Mount Vernon Place, close by the Washington Monument. It is suggested that these buildings may be torn down and an art gallery erected to house the great collection Mr. Walters recently bought in Rome. "Mr. Walters is reticent on the subject," remarks The Sun, "and it is generally believed is quietly maturing his plans, which he will announce in accordance with his usual custom when the public is least anticipating a surprise."

***

The University Settlement at Eldridge and Rivington Streets has arranged for another art exhibition under the charge of the Art Culture League, a new organization intended to stimulate intelligent interest in art among the people of the east side in Manhattan. The exhibition will open Nov. 1, and works will be received on Oct. 21 and 22 from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M. The first exhibition of the Art Culture League will close Nov. 8.

***

During October and November there will be an exhibition of wood-engravings at the Lenox Library, arranged by Mr. Weitenkampf of the Print Department. Timothy Cole, Elbridge Kingsley, F. S. King, Kruell, Henry Wolf, and F. Juengling are well represented. Among the older engravers are Henry Marsh, S. P. Avery, A. V. S. Anthony, and W. J. Linton, and of a past generation Alexander Anderson, J. H. Hall, and Abel Bowen. Together with the separate engravings are portfolios of collections like that issued by the old Society of Wood-engravers and books on the woodcut such as that by Linton, as well as monographs by other engravers. Another exhibition at the Lenox Library consists of color-plates from "Treasures and Masterpieces of Art at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900," representing sculpture, paintings, tapestries, ivories, furniture, metal work, Limoges enamels, pottery by Palissy, Sèvres porcelain, terra cotta statuettes, and other examples of industrial art. These plates are in the lower hall of the library.

***

Great pother has been made in London by the refusal of the trustees of the Tate Gallery to accept the gift of the sculptor Frampton, consisting of a bust in bronze of the landscape painter Alfred East. The style is strongly Rodinesque, but the reason given for its rejection is that "it is not customary for the National Gallery Board to accept the works of living artists except under the special conditions of the Chantrey bequest." The trouble with this excuse is that the Tate Gallery does include portraits of living artists in great force—Alma-Tadema's, Briton Rivière's, Orchardson's, Boughton's, Leader's, Frith's, Waterhouse's, and those of Luke Fildes, Legros, Watts, and many more. The London artists are coming to the conclusion that it is not the living artist that is the stumbling block, but the style of the work. No Frenchified Rodinesque for the Tate trustees!

***

A final competition for the monument to Gen. Grant at Washington, to cost $240,000, is now being held between the sculptors C. H. Niehaus and Marvin Shrady. With the former is associated the architect Henry Bacon, and with the latter the architect Casey.

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Etchings and dry-points by James M. Whistler form the burden of a little exhibition in the Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street. Here are the set of etchings, made in Venice, and the much earlier Thames series, and the so-called French set of etchings. Of the last there are thirteen examples; of the Thames pieces sixteen, and of the Venice pictures twenty-six. These prints reach the highest mark in etching during modern times.

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A full-length portrait of Mr. Andrew Carnegie by John W. Alexander is reproduced in half tone for the frontispiece of the October Century. The background is a bare one, all of masonry, and the philanthropist is in simplest attire with the exception of the creases in his trousers, which are more spectacular than characteristic. Very excellent is the expression of firm, intent attention the painter has given him. Altogether Mr. Alexander has made a fine portrait. The October number has room for interesting talk on the new photography from Alexander Black, and on "pictorial" photography by Alfred Stieglitz. Half-tone prints after special photographs manage to give some measure of delicacy and the charm of chiaroscuro in the originals.

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The sleepy old town of Ghent has a new museum in one of the parks containing a semi-circular court for sculpture and five large galleries, together with twenty-one smaller rows for pictures and other art works. It has been opened with a collection of modern Belgian pieces together with some well-chosen foreign work, plenty of space in the galleries being allowed the exhibits instead of their being crowded in the usual way. Among the exhibitors are Constantine Meunier, the sculptor of peasants, miners, and railway hands; Khnopff, the painter of symbolism; Claus and Buysse, the realists and plein-airists; Delaunois, a poetic dreamer; Meisen, a grim realist in the painting of peasants. Among the Americans are Pennell, Muhrman, Humphreys-Johnston, MacEwen, and Melchers; the "Glasgow School" sends work by Macaulay Stevenson, Brangwyn, Lavery, Paterson, and Whitelaw Hamilton. Walton, Sauter, Nicholson, and Strang, C. H. Shannon, Watts, and Tuke represent London. Holland sends pictures by Mesdag and de Boch; France work by Raffaëlli, Aman-Jean, Cottet, Simon, and Ménard. The building will be used hereafter for the permanent objects of a municipal museum.

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The Cooper Union has added a novel study to its curriculum—a night class in naval architecture under the direction of Alexander J. McClean. For a seaport of New York's significance and size it is remarkable how the existence of ships and the ocean is ignored. It was a happy thought to afford a place where young men can perfect themselves in theoretical naval architecture during a course of two years, while at work in various positions where a knowledge of ship construction and design is needed.

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The New York Water Color Club will hold its thirteenth annual exhibition in the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 14. Pictures will be received on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 10 and 11, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Besides water colors pastels will be received. As to miniatures, they will be considered separately, and will not be accepted in groups.

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Mrs. Leland Stanford has returned from Europe to San Francisco with an immense miscellaneous collection of coins, beads, pottery, colored art publications, copies of Tanagra figurines, antiquities from Egypt excavated by W. M. Flinders Petrie, Japanese curios, trophies, and relics. The San Francisco Chronicle speaks also of curiosities from the runs of Pompeii; but these must be copies by Naples bronze founders, for the originals discovered at Pompeii are not for sale.

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The terrace of the veritable castle of Kronberg, near Helsingör, where Hamlet sees his father's ghost, is to have a bronze presentation of the man who evolved ghost and Hamlet from his inner consciousness. Shakespeare is to have a statue at Copenhagen on the square overlooked by the haunted terrace, a statue perhaps designed by Sinding, the most widely known of living Danish sculptors.

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A monument in the shape of a long bench of Italian marble, with a pedestal in the middle, will be raised at Bellefonte, Penn., to the memory of Gov. A. G. Curtin. It is to be 60 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 25 feet high in the centre, where a bronze figure of the Governor eight feet high will stand on a low pedestal in front of the structure. He is to be shown presenting a flag. The sculptor is George Gray Barnard, who was born at Bellefonte.

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A big boulder decorated in low relief and inscribed in large raised letters "Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Mother of Abraham Lincoln," has been placed above a grave in Lincoln City. It was prepared by a private organization made for the purpose of honoring the murdered President's mother.

A monument to the First Connecticut Artillery, which served as the Fourth Infantry during the civil war, has been placed in the grounds of the Capitol at Hartford. It consists of a mortar on a rough granite base, which carries inscriptions and the seal of the State. It is the thirteen-inch mortar used at the siege of Petersburg by the regiment, which was nicknamed the "Petersburg Express." At the suggestion of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler it was mounted on a powerful railroad truck and fired from the track.

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The Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, propose to erect a monument in Sea View Park, New Haven. Unforunately, they seem content with one of those soldier boys in bronze at parade rest which are turned out by the hundred like gas fixtures, and are dear at any price. Why not raise enough money to have an original monument, or use what one of these silly-looking figures will cost in procuring something smaller but distinctive and unlike the ten thousand other monuments of the kind throughout the Union?

WAS IN MATTEAWAN HOSPITAL.

Thomas Tobin, Charged with Killing Capt. Craft, Was Discharged from There as Cured.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Thomas Tobin, who is charged with murdering Capt. J. B. Craft in a saloon row at "The Empire," in New York City, was at one time an inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane. He was arrested for burglary and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison.

He escaped and was captured, and was eventually transferred to the Matteawan Asylum. Finally he was sent back to Sing Sing as cured, and he served out his time.

On Sunday, Aug. 3, last, Tobin made a visit to the State Hospital and called on a number of his fellow-convicts at the institution. He was accompanied by the proprietor of the Empire, it is said, and the latter's wife. They spent money freely while here. Tobin bore a bad record at the Matteawan State Hospital.

REPORT ON CRIMINAL INSANE.

Three Per Cent. of Inmates of Matteawan Asylum Recovered Reason in the Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The forty-second annual report of Dr. Henry E. Allison, Medical Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, has just been issued. Under the present provisions of the State law no male inmates of penal institutions can be admitted who become deranged while serving sentences for felonies. The only male convicts who can now be admitted are those who have been declared insane while undergoing sentences for petty offences. The number of female prisoners in the State is extremely small, and no change has been made in the custody of those who become insane. All females from penal institutions are received as heretofore, regardless of the nature of their crime.

During the year fourteen convicts, whose sentence had expired, but who still were insane, were transferred to other State institutions. On Oct. 1, 1901, there were 752 patients, and 59 were admitted during the year. During 1901 there were 206 discharges or transfers, reducing the number of inmates to 605. One man who escaped was captured. There were eighteen deaths at the hospital in the course of the year. Nineteen patients recovered their reason. The ratio of recoveries, based on the average daily population, is nearly 3 per cent. It is said that recovery among criminal insane, especially court cases, is extremely small. Those criminals adjudged insane are compelled to endure a longer confinement than the average term in penal institutions.

All the clothing, with the exception of stockings and hats, is manufactured by the inmates, and the weekly per capita cost of maintenance, based upon the daily average of population, was $3.60.

NEW PASTORS IN BROOKLYN.

Two Who Will Take Up Church Work in That Borough.

New rectors are to fill the pulpits of two leading Protestant Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas J. Crosby will to-day enter upon his work as rector of St. James's Church. He goes to Brooklyn from St. Paul's Church, Selma, Ala. Mr. Crosby is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of the University of the South and of the General Theological Seminary, this city. He was for two years assistant at St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish.

The other new rector in Brooklyn is the Rev. Robert M. W. Black, who will some time this month succeed the Rev. Turner B. Oliver in the pulpit of St. Bartholomew's Church. Mr. Black is also a graduate of the University of the South.

SING SING PRISON'S WATER.

Court Orders Town of Ossining to Resume Supply Immediately.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh to-day filed an order directing the town of Ossining to supply the Sing Sing Prison with water immediately.

Some time ago the town officials shut off the prison supply, owing to the large amount used and the fact that bills aggregating $5,000 were not paid. The State settled the latter, but the Ossining Water Board refused to furnish any more water to the prison, claiming the supply was inadequate for the town.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's department:

Capt. Robert L. Brown will report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of the transport Sherman upon her arrival, relieving Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster.

Capt. Lamoreux will repair to Washington for consultation with the Quartermaster General, and then proceed to and take station at Burlington, Vt., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Ethan Allen.

First Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Columbus Barracks and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

The retirement from active service Oct. 3 of Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, at his own request, is announced.

Capt. John D. Barrette, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. L. W. Foster, Artillery Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board at Fort Monroe, for examination.

Capt. William Yates, Fourteenth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wyoming, and will report to the college accordingly.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City on official business.

Capt. Elmere F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry, will join his company.

First Lieut. Wilfred Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

Navy.

Lieut. H. T. Baker is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, to command the Nina.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean, Machias, is ordered to command the Vixen.

Midshipman R. S. Keyes, the Eagle, is ordered to the Massachusetts.

Midshipman W. W. Galbraith, the Massachusetts, is ordered to the Eagle.

Midshipman G. T. Neal, the Kearsarge, is ordered to the Yankton.

Midshipman R. F. Zogbaum, the Alabama, is ordered to the Yankton.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bragg is ordered to the naval hospital, Mare Island.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Brown, naval hospital, Mare Island, is ordered to duty at the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Glennon is ordered to the Nautical School, Manila.

Lieut. L. B. Jones is ordered to command the General Alava.

Commander D. H. Mahan is ordered to command the Monadhock.

Assistant Paymaster G. Reeves is ordered home.

Commander J. C. Fremont is due at San Francisco Oct. 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Dolphin arrived at Washington yesterday and the Uncas at San Juan to-day.

The Vicksburg sailed to-day from Woosung for Chefoo, and the Mayflower from New York for Washington.

OLD TOWN MEETING DAY

To be Observed in the State of Connecticut To-morrow.

All Towns with Exceptions of Those Whose Governments Are Consolidated Will Hold Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—Monday will be Town Meeting Day in Connecticut. All the towns in the State, with the exception of those which have the Town and City Governments consolidated, will hold annual elections of officers and transact any other business that may be brought up for consideration.

Politically, this election will be of no importance, as in each town it will be purely local matters that will be considered. Town Meeting Day, however, is always interesting, as it brings into prominence every October the quaint old form of government to which Connecticut clings with a certain picturesque persistence.

Many towns have long since outgrown the "Town Meeting" but it has been found an exceedingly difficult task to make a change. Although in many places a City Government has been incorporated within the township, yet the Town Government, with its old-fashioned town meetings, also exists.

In six cities only so far have efforts at consolidating Town and City Governments been successful. These are Ansonia, Bridgeport, Derby, Waterbury, Hartford, and New Haven. In other places where such efforts have been made the old-time element which clings to the old "Nutmeg" associations has succeeded in defeating the movement, and as a result there is in many places throughout Connecticut a dual form of government, which is most curious to those unfamiliar with Connecticut institutions and most absurd to people living under it.

In such places the spectacle is presented of the people electing annually two full sets of officers, and not only that, but having to pay two taxes. It has happened that the city assessors would list property at its full valuation, while the town assessors would list it at half its value. Accordingly there would be a six-mill city tax and a town tax of perhaps 13 or 14 mills, and all payable on the same property.

There is said to be positively no reason why the functions of the town Government could not be assumed by the city. At present, in townships in which there are incorporated cities, the town Government has merely the highways outside the city limits, bridges, the town poor, schools, and the registering of births, deaths, and marriages to attend to. If such matters were placed under the jurisdiction of the city, a considerable amount in salaries would be saved and much confusion avoided. But the apparently very easy task of consolidating the two Governments has proved most difficult of accomplishment, and as a result next Monday some places will be seen with a population of 20,000 or 30,000 or more trying to transact important business, such as making of appropriations for the ensuing year, in an open town meeting, just as they did 250 years ago.

THE TOWN MEETING.

It is very interesting to see this old method of government actually employed in these days.

The town meeting is called to order at 6 o'clock in the morning, the call for it, or the "warning," to use the old-time term, having been previously published in the local papers and tacked upon the town sign posts for a week.

Aside from the election of town officers, the fixing of their salaries and other routine business, any matter may be brought up for consideration which has been placed in the call, and the Selectmen are obliged to insert it in the call if fifteen of the electors so petition.

So some interesting reading is found in these town-meeting calls, as, for instance, away up in Rockville, they are going to decide whether or not it is advisable to make an appropriation of $25 for the observance of next Memorial Day. And also is found in the same call this gem:

"To take such action as may be deemed expedient to rescind the action of the School Board pertaining to vaccination that deprives our children from attending or receiving the benefits of public school education."

And so it will be some such question that will be commanding the attention of the citizens in all the town meetings.

When the meeting is called to order at 6 o'clock in the morning there are always on hand a couple of "rounders." It is the privilege of one of them to make a motion that the business part of the meeting will be adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the motion is always carried. Then the voting for town officers goes on all day.

In any town in which twenty-five of the the people have so petitioned the Selectmen there will be a vote taken on the license question; as a rule the small towns always vote for no license, and the large towns, if a vote be taken at all on the question, always vote for license. It makes little difference anyway, because it is regarded just as easy to get a drink in the no-license towns as it is in the others, although in the former the liquor dealer comes out a little ahead, as he doesn't have to pay for a license.

LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE TOWNS.

There are at present 94 no-license towns and 74 license towns.

At the last session of the Legislature a primary law was passed providing for a party enrollment of voters and prohibiting any person not so enrolled from taking part in any primary or caucus. It was also provided that in any primary or caucus, if there were a contest for any nomination, a ballot must be taken if fifteen electors asked for it.

The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of $100 or sixty days in jail or both. Four days during the year, the first and second Friday of February and of August, are fixed upon as the time for enrollment.

The number who enroll themselves in either party throughout the State is rather insignificant, and as a result there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed during the past few weeks when caucuses or primary was held.

It has happened in several places that men prominent in party circles have neglected to enroll, and therefore did not have a vote at their caucuses. On the other hand petty politicians saw to it that their "heelers" were on the party rolls, and thus could secure the upper hand in a caucus or primary when otherwise they would cut but an insignificant figure.

There is now considerable talk of having the law repealed at the next session of the Legislature. Just at present it does not appear to please anybody, and, in the first place, it is considered a departure from Connecticut precedence to have such a law. It was passed as a result of alleged frauds in certain primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention two years ago, when there was a fierce factional fight being carried on. It was openly charged in some towns that Democrats voted in Republican caucuses, and in small towns it is the general opinion that this practice has become very much of a habit. Accordingly the primary law was passed.

It is considered an effectual remedy for the evils complained of, but its actual workings have been considered such a hardship in some circles that the chance now seems very bright for its repeal at the next session of the General Assembly.

The State Treasury will profit by the exchange of the outstanding convertible 4 per cent. debentures of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for shares in the company's stock; that may be done next April; and as the bonds pay 4 per cent. interest and the stock is paying 8 per cent. it is, of course, probable that every person holding the debentures will make the exchange.

The amount of one standing debenture is $16,397,200. The State comes in for profit this way. According to the statutes on taxation bonds and notes of railroads are taxed at their face value, even though they are at a premium; but stock is always taxed at the market value. The tax in each case is 1 per cent. Heretofore the tax on these debentures has amounted to $163,972. When the bonds are converted into stock the tax will be fixed on their market value. If stock then be worth $25 the tax will be $368,937, an increase of over $200,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PROMOTIONS.

Proposed Amendment to Military Code to Do Away with Elections, Except for Colonel.

In order to do away with all disputes incident to National Guard elections, it is proposed to alter the present Military Code so that promotions in regular order in a number of the lower grades of commissioned officers shall be the rule when vacancies occur, instead of holding elections as at present. Efforts to this end have been made in former years, but failed, as it was then the scheme to allow no enlisted man a vote in any case.

The amendment to the code proposes that Second Lieutenants shall be elected to office by the enlisted men as under the present law. Then when a vacancy occurs in the office of First Lieutenant it is proposed to promote the Second Lieutenant to the place. A vacancy in the grade of Captain is to be filled by the promotion of the First Lieutenant, a vacancy in the grade of Major by the promotion of the Captain, and a vacancy in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel by the promotion of the senior Major. Colonels, it is proposed, shall be elected as at present. Each officer promoted must pass a rigid examination. Should an officer fail to pass he will be given a second chance to pass the board, not later than within three months' time. Should he then fail to pass he will be allowed to resign.

In case an officer desires to decline the promotion previous to appearing before the examining board he shall have the privilege of doing so. Opinions on the proposed amendment are requested of officers not later than Nov. 25 next.

Italian Evangelical Alliance's Objects.

Organization of the Italian Evangelical Alliance has been completed in affiliation with the Evangelical Alliance of the United States. The purpose of the Italian Alliance is to secure unity among the Italian evangelical associations and co-operation of the workers in the Protestant denominations. The alliance seeks to unite all Italian ministers of the Protestant faith in America to obtain employment for such as are without settled fields and conduct conferences in the interest of the work.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Women's Negligee.

Underpricing on some very attractive dressing sacques and bath robes:

REGULARLY $1.59, AT 98c.—Wool eiderdown sacques in light blue, cardinal, pink, gray and lavender, bound all around with black sateen, frogs on front.

REGULARLY 79c., AT 49c.—Kimona dressing sacques in outing flannel, Persian patterns, with blue and pink borders.

REGULARLY $3.98, AT $2.98—Eiderdown bath robes in cardinal, light blue, gray and lavender, wool cord and tassels.

A Rare Sale of Popular Silks.

Here's another Loeser characteristic offer of silks that will be sure to attract the very widest attention and extend matchless economies to those fortunate enough to avail themselves of the opportunity.

49c. FOR 90c. BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, a lot of 1,250 yards, exceptionally bright and a beautiful soft quality.

69c. FOR $1.25 BLACK AND COLORED VELOUR. There are 2,500 yards at the extraordinary price, rich, heavy, lustrous, and particularly suited for skirts and costumes.

69c. FOR $1.00 ALL-SILK PEAU DE CYGNE, soft and serviceable—a splendid assortment of staple and fancy shades—the popular fabrics for costumes—1,500 yards at 69c. yard.

79c. FOR $1.10 WHITE TAFFETA SILK, 27 inches wide, a strong quality, specially good for lining purposes.

69c. FOR 90c. GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 23 inches wide—a showy quality—1,000 yards at 69c. per yard.

Black Dress Fabrics.

Offers of Astonishing Interest.

Second Floor.

The Loeser assortment of black dress fabrics has always marked attention—it is one of the distinctive features in which this store is acknowledged to lead. There's not a weave in black that you may seek that's not to be found here, and not a piece that hasn't been collected with a rare care and skill that we know you will appreciate, from the modest 39c. fabric to the luxurious $5.50 quality. These offers for to-morrow are matchless:

$1.25 for $1.75 Black Broadcloth.

55 INCHES WIDE—2,000 yards of this beautiful satin-faced cloth on sale to-morrow, full 55 inches wide and made to sell regularly at $1.75 yard (sponged and delivered in 48 hours), at $1.25 yard.

$1.25 Imported Zibeline, 68c. per yard.

46-inch zibeline with a shaggy, lustrous surface, made by a famous French manufacturer of black dress fabrics; the black is perfect and the fabric the most popular of the season; 68c. instead of $1.25.

59c. for $1.00 Camel's Hair Cheviot.

43-inch heavy imported camel's hair cheviot (more nearly cheviot than camel's hair;) the width is against it, although suitable for all practical purposes; that is why we can sell it at 59c. instead of $1.00.

$1.25 Black Worsted Diagonal 69c.

54 inches wide, every thread of the finest worsted, attractive in finish and fine distinct wales to choose from; extra weight lining not necessary, jet black. 69c. instead of $1.25 per yard.

Newest Zibelines—Colors.

The demand for Zibelines this season has been unprecedented. No other fabric that we can remember in recent years has had the same popularity. A splendid assortment of them here both in solid colors and color combinations, with long lustrous yarn on the surface. Prices range from 98c. to $3.95 per yard.

Zibelines, 45c. Per Yard.

2,650 yards Zibelines in choice mixtures of navy, brown, green, garnet, silver, medium and dark oxford grey, rough, stylish weave 45c. per yard.

China at Broken Prices.

Special lots of china at specially advantageous prices are constantly knocking at Loeser's door for admission—here are some even better than usual that have been admitted—practical china from the best potters known—the prices are broken, they interest every good housekeeper.

DINNER SETS AT $6.50—Porcelain dinner sets, with soup tureen and 3 platters, decorated in green and in blue.

AT $7.98—Dinner sets, decorated in floral sprays of natural colors and gold trimmed, with soup tureen and three platters.

AT $10.00—Fine porcelain dinner sets in pretty floral designs and each piece prettily trimmed with gold.

AT $15.00 AND $18.00—A varied assortment of fine Limoges china dinner sets in a number of rich floral designs.

FANCY CHINA—

Two belated hogsheads of china that were held by the customs appraisers for examination have just been opened. They were part of the lot of pretty carnation designs sold of and sold so quickly a few weeks ago. Here is the last chance: There are salad bowls at 50c., fruit dishes at 25c., orange bowls at 50c., cake plates at 25c., fruit plates at 25c., bouillon, tea, chocolate and A. D. coffee cups and saucers, all at 25c. each, tea pot tiles, 25c., and on the same table you will find almost every article made in chinaware of various pretty decorations at ½ price and less.

BRIC-A-BRAC—

Pottery vases with landscape scenes, rich dark brown and blue backgrounds, odd shapes—

25c., were $1.00
50c., " $2.00
60c., " $2.50
75c., " $3.00

A lot of miniature Italian Pottery vases, suitable for cabinet use, 50c. and 75c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES

Beautiful flower vases of all sorts, some of iridescent glass, some in ruby and in green and in crystal; prices range from 15c. to $6.00. Many of the lot are tastefully decorated vases of medium size, at 35c., 50c., 75c. and 98c.

JARDINIERES—

Pottery jardinieres, prettily embossed in solid colors, red, olive and pea green; 7-inch, 29c.; 8-inch, 45c.; 9-inch, 59c.

LAMPS—

Beautifully decorated lamps, with globes to match, all handdecorated—

$2.98, instead of $6.00
$3.75, " " $7.50
$5.98, " " $12.00
$7.50, " " $15.00

Lamp globes, 98c., $1.25 and $1.50, regular $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.

Cheviot Suits For Women $18.98.

Second Floor

This suit will surprise you; it's a wonder how it can be made for the money. The new blouse jacket, small plaits, backs have graduated plaits, notched collar and taffeta lined, the skirt is the new gored effect, lined throughout with French percaline and velveteen bound—fits like the custom made and has an individuality about it to please the most fastidious. But this is only one example, the second floor is crowded with women's ready made costumes the like of which has been seen no other season. The newest ideas from both European and home makers and designers. You can save more money this year than ever.

AT $25—Cheviot, pebble cheviot, fly front, double-breasted tight-fitting, and double-breasted box front jackets, all neatly tailored, and the entire suits are lined throughout with a good quality of taffeta. Sizes, 34 to 46 bust measure.

Walking suits in great variety from $18.98 to $60.00.

Walking Skirts $2.98, Regular $5.98.

Walking skirts in the popular men suitings in checks and broken plaids, perfect in fit and finish. Some are box plaited, others have fan plait at bottom of the gores. Value $5.98, at $2.98.

AT $5.98; REGULAR $9.75—Walking Skirts made from choice Scotch mixtures, plaited skirt made on yoke formed by straps of material and neatly stitched around bottom, value $9.75; $5.98.

AT $9.98—Walking skirt of extra quality of black cheviot, graduated box plaits, trimmed with four clusters of three bands each of stitched taffeta.

AT $10.98—Black cheviot unlined skirt, seven gore, inverted plait at bottom of each gore, yoke formed of narrow bands of taffeta finished with buttons, bottom of skirt finished with six bands of narrow taffeta.

AT $12.98—Separate skirt of fine black broadcloth, seven gored, inverted plait yoke formed of the popular new braiding in special designs; also at bottom of skirt.

Sample Handkerchiefs.

At 5c. to 15c., Regular 10c. to 69c.

BEST OFFER THIS YEAR—They are a lot of handkerchiefs from a large importer, have been used as samples—nothing wrong with them—only a pin hole here or there, out in the first wash. There are about all kinds for both men and women—embroidered, hemstitched and scalloped edges—some plain linen, all size hems; some colored and plain border, some initials; all are up-to-date handkerchiefs, being 10c. to 69c. kinds at 5c. to 15c., an unquestionable handkerchief bargain.

AREA GREATER THAN ANY NEW YORK STORE, WITH CHOICE AS GREAT.

HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK.

"Clickety click," goes the frisky shuttle, and the big Jacquard Loom makes Towel after Towel—picking out the colors while the design grows before your eyes. We are giving an object lesson worth studying in the art of towel making on our main floor, and giving more than the exhibition, giving Towel values such as will surprise all. We invite the children of the schools to see this demonstration.

Weaving is among the earliest of arts, and for ages was done on a hand loom, such as we show here, in connection with the large loom propelled by the subtle power of electricity. The contrast is a practical object lesson.

All around the looms Turkish Towels and the hundreds of Bath Accessories made from the looped-thread stuff are lavishly displayed for sale.

There's the modest little Towel at 5c. or 8c., desirable in many ways, and increasing size and elegance at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 58c., 68c., 78c., 85c., 98c., and up to $1.50 each.

Towels for home use—Towels for travelling, and Towels to sell. To the man who doesn't know what he wants—double finish, one side absorbing, the other frictional. Towels pretty, Towels useful, Towels luxurious, Towels galore! Such a variety of Towels as Newark never saw before, and the making of them going on before your very eyes. The Exhibit includes Ladies' and Gents' Bath Robes, Bath Rugs, Bath Sheets, Turkish Wash Cloths, (an enormous variety,) Bath Mitts, Friction Towels, &c., &c.

45c. for $1.08 Books.

Cloth bound books, profusely illustrated, excellent paper and type. One of those doings that brings the book business of Brooklyn to Loeser's.

A House Party, by Paul Leicester Ford and others.

Mr. Munchausen, by John Kendrick Bangs; 15 full-page illustrations in color by Peter Newell.

Sylvia, Story of an American Countess, with 12 illustrations by Christy, W

Part Three
Pages 25-32

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Magazine Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1902.

NEW WHITE HOUSE A RESTORATION ON THE LINE OF ORIGINAL PLANS

What a New York Architect Is Doing to the Nation's Home in Washington That Every American-born Boy Is at Liberty to Think He May Live in Some Day—The New Blue Room Hung in Silk and the Green Room in Genoese Velvet—Room for Callers in President's Offices.

By Montgomery Schuyler.

THERE are two buildings in which every American feels a personal interest, the Capitol and the White House. Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, is, to be sure, a shrine of patriotic pilgrimage. So would the "Federal Hall" be in New York, which L'Enfant enlarged and embellished for the uses of the new Nation out of the City Hall of New York, and in which Washington's Administration was inaugurated, if it had not been rather ruthlessly demolished, some seventy years ago, to make room for what was then the Custom House and is now the Sub-Treasury at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets. The "Old South" and "Old Funnel" are memorials of a more provincial patriotism, in which Americans of other descent than that of New England acknowledge but a limited interest.

"We have built no temple but the Capitol," said Rufus Choate; "we consult no common oracle but the Constitution." And the White House is the counterpart of the Capitol, the social symbol of the political system of which the great building "at the other end of the avenue" is the "temple." Every American-born boy is at liberty to imagine that he may come to inhabit it, and it is and always has been the seat of a hospitality as broad and general as that of the census, at least of the census of native whites. It was one of the happiest of the many happy thoughts which inspired L'Enfant's original plan of Washington to make these two the most important of the "spaces first determined" on that plan, those between which, in his words, it was most desirable to "preserve reciprocity of sight."

THE NEW WASHINGTON.

It was one of the most important of the services of the present commission "for the improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia" that they have restored the original disposition so far as restoration was still possible. It was indeed impossible, after the Treasury building was brutally planted in the direct line between the two principal edifices, by the direct order, according to tradition, of the unaesthetic Andrew Jackson, to restore "reciprocity of sight" between them. But it was possible, by the patriotic cooperation of the Pennsylvania Road, the chief trespasser upon it, to reopen the "Grand Avenue" which the planners of the city had proposed between the Capitol and the Monument, which latter was to face the centre of the White House at the foot of the "President's Park," now the White House grounds, and half a mile away.

Curiously enough, Mr. McKim, who has been chosen, "consensu omnium," to take charge of the improvements in the White House authorized by Congress, has found his task here, as in the improvement of the park system, which promises a new and far more beautiful Washington, to be a task mainly of restoration, and has undertaken to vindicate and rehabilitate Hoban, the original architect, as in the other case, L'Enfant, the original planner, by removing the defacements which the ignorance and neglect of a century have accumulated upon his work. There is this difference, however, that L'Enfant's plan has simply not been executed, and has at some points been rendered incapable of execution, whereas there has been a positive and aggressive vandalism of demolition applied to Hoban's, from which the primary object of the operations now going on is to rescue it.

LIKE PLANTER MANSION.

James Hoban was an Irishman who emigrated from Ireland to Charleston before the Revolution, and did architectural work for the rice and indigo planters of the region, for as yet cotton planting was not. This he did with such acceptance that he came to Washington in 1792 with credentials from Henry Laurens and others which led to his appointment to design the President's house, of which the cornerstone was laid in October of the same year. He continued in charge of it until 1830, and restored the interior after it was gutted by the British in 1814, and left it in all structural respects a completed whole.

What first and most strikes the visitor who makes his way through the dirt and confusion that attend the building operations in the White House is that it is much more of a building than he had ever supposed from the inspection of a casual visitor to the "State apartments." In fact, the scheme is that of the mansion of a planter of "tide-water Virginia," only far more extensive than any then in existence, even than Westover or Shirley, based upon European, particularly upon British, models, but with very important local modifications.

The tradition that the specific model was Leinster Castle has been finally exploded by the importation of photographs of the supposed original, which clearly show it not to be so. But an Irishman who knows perfectly what he is talking about in matters of art, tells me that the real prototype of the White House, or possibly only of the front on Pennsylvania Avenue, by which it is most extensively known, is in truth an Irish mansion, the viceregal lodge in the Phoenix Park, in Dublin. If that be so, and the viceregal lodge was erected for the purpose from which it is named, the two must have been under construction at the same time, since the act of Union took effect, and the standard of the United Kingdom was hoisted over Dublin Castle, on the first day of 1801.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICES.

The Pennsylvania Avenue front of the White House, which, by the way, was not known by that name before the latter half of the nineteenth century, is, evidently enough, a decorous and dignified mansion of the eighteenth century, which might be in the British islands as well as in the United States. But the very point is, as you presently discover, and as everybody will discover when the restoration is completed, that it is not the avenue front, the entrance front, but the garden front, sloping to the river and commanding the view of it, that is "the" front, and that the view from the river and not the view from the street is what the architect had mainly in mind as his most elaborate and pretentious performance. Such was the custom among the gentry of tide-water Virginia. Such was one of the cisatlantic modifications which the design of the President's house underwent.

Another, connected closely with it, is that what in the old country would have been called "the offices," and in the Old Dominion "the quarters," are accommodated under the main roof and in the basement, which is a basement with wide wings extending far out from under the main roof, but forming, with the basement of the house proper, a continuous architectural base, or stylobate, which gives the garden front an aspect far more pompous and impressive than that of the street front. It is, one sees at once, necessary to the architectural effect. And whoever sees the south front thus raised and extended and ennobled will be moved to congratulate the modern architect on his work.

But the architect will promptly disclaim that it is his work, and will explain to you that this basement, with its terraced wings, was part of the original scheme. Not only that, but the scheme had actually been executed, only on one side it had been concealed by an applied conservatory, plastered against the very west wall of the mansion and effacing its architecture, so that the inhabitants of the White House themselves had not for a third of a century known of the existence of this colonnade of hewn stone; while on the other it had actually been demolished by some vandal who did not see, and could not find, any "use" for it. It is said, and the saying has high plausibility, that this latter vandal was the architecturally maleficent Mr. Mullett.

THE CONSERVATORIES.

The vandals who did not go to the length of destroying, but only of hiding, an integral and the most grandiose and palatial feature of the design, were the designers of the conservatories, which successive ladies of the White House found desirable should be added directly to the building or to one another, without regard to the architectural effect of the addition. How much better it will be hereafter may be judged from seeing how much better it was before, as shown in Mr. Bartlett's steel engraving, showing the "President's house" with the long stylobate of the terraced wings, from the proper architectural front, the garden front, in "American Scenery," published in London in 1840. The lay of the land is such that from the north, the avenue front, the extension of the wings will be seen, and can have been seen, only as a wall or balustrade indicating a platform, while the slope to the southward will develop the wings from that point of view into a full and rather lofty story above ground.

The importance of the addition may be judged by the fact that the total length of the basement, including the wings, will be 500 feet, against about a third of that length in the house proper.

Valuable as the architectural effect of this restoration will be, the restoration is demanded not less on practical than on architectural grounds. The White House, as has been said, is, by the nature of the case, the most promiscuously hospitable residence in the United States. The public receptions therefore demand more ample opportunities for "circulation" than there is need of in any private mansion. Nobody can have attended one of the evening receptions without feeling almost ashamed at the lack of convenience, which is also a lack of dignity; and a lack of dignity, in the President's house, is a lack of decency.

In the restoration, the "quarters" and the "offices" alike, so far as they are provided in the basement, are confined to the basement of the house proper and to that of the west terrace, which they do not so fully occupy as to preclude a covered passage fronted with the original colonnade, by which the President can make his way to and from the temporary executive office.

AMPLE ROOM FOR GUESTS.

The east terrace is given over to the "offices" required by the public functions of the mansion, which have heretofore had, not to be "accommodated," but to be huddled, in a most uncomfortable and undignified way, on the main floor. Henceforth the general guests, the "line," will descend at the porte cochère at the east end, opposite the Treasury, and make their uncrowded way along ample corridors, to the ample waiting and dressing rooms, and thence by an ample stone staircase to the main floor, consisting now entirely of unencumbered apartments, where they arrive properly clothed and in their right minds. For the special guests, the guests "behind the line," separate provision is made at the centre of the south front, where their waiting room is provided in the oval of the basement, and whence they separately emerge and ascend.

That it was the intention of the original architect to make some more stately use of this basement than to fill it with "quarters" seems to be sufficiently proved by the wide and handsome longitudinal corridor he has provided, ceiled with solid groined arches of much impressiveness. The recent use of these underground basement rooms has been merely to lodge in them the systems of communication and service of the house, which are now all banished or buried, and the spaces restored to more appropriate uses.

But the uses of the wings are by no means yet exhausted. The platforms of the terraces more than double the available area of the first floor; available, that is to say, in fine weather, and apparently, by the aid of awnings and marquees, available even in weather not fine. Here, at any rate, is a most inviting and ample promenade in the cool and the dusk, along a terrace to be protected at the edges by massive balustrades, of which the pedestals will be punctuated with potted plants. The conservatory which has done so much and so various mischief to the White House is banished to the extremity of the west terrace. It adjoins, or almost, the temporary executive office, a simple structure of one story, but the greenhouses are still accessible under cover from the mansion.

AN ITALIAN GARDEN.

The exterior effect it is proposed to enhance by a formal or "Italian" garden, forming the immediate frame of the mansion, and mediating between it and the naturalistic or "English" garden beyond, through which it is to be expected that vistas will be arranged preserving, better than it is now preserved, the "reciprocity of sight" between the most interesting views from and of the mansion.

In the interior, also, the architect has regarded his task as essentially one of restoration, and has undertaken to bring it to the condition which the original designer aimed at, or would have aimed at if he could have foreseen the demands that would come to be made upon it. One of the noticeable alterations is the removal of the glass screen by which, in President Arthur's time, it was sought to "modernize" and to "artisticize" the old house. Another, of a practical urgency, has been the enlargement of the State dining room, by an addition of some thirty feet to its length, so that it will seat a hundred guests, and that it will no longer be necessary, as it was found to be for the purposes of the Rochambeau banquet, to resort, for that number of "covers," to the great East Room, which the good Abigail Adams, the first mistress of the White House, could find no better use for than to hang her week's washing therein.

REDECORATED ROOMS.

The Blue Room will still be the Blue Room, though hung henceforth in blue silk; the Green Room still the Green Room, though now in Genoese velvet; the East Room will be paneled in white woodwork, the hall and the outer hall paved with plain monochromatic stone. And the detail everywhere will be of the period of the house, though examples from both sides of the ocean have been invoked. The purpose always is that of restoration. In this work Mr. McKim must have been greatly assisted by Mr. Glenn Brown, the superintendent of the alterations, and the author of the official history of the Capitol, whose knowledge of Southern Colonial work is great, and his minute knowledge of the public architecture of Washington, I suppose, quite unequaled.

There is an express renunciation of the "palatial magnificence" which seems to be the purpose of the decoration now going on at the Capitol, which is viewed much askance by many who ought to know. True, it is only a matter of paint, and what is painted in can always be painted out. But it is not desirable that any work should go on upon the Capitol except under the sanction of a recognized architectural name, and none such is cited here. At any rate, one is thankful to have the notion of gorgeousness banished from the White House and the detail kept down to the modest Colonial standard in design and in scale. Even the weakness of the style was amiable and gentlemanlike:

> For wickedness is rarely met
> In men who play the flageolet.

RESPECT FOR ORIGINAL.

Of the final effect of the decorations it is much too soon to speak. But it is not premature to say that the restoration has been done with sensitiveness and with that pious respect for the original to which it is so well entitled both on architectural and on historical grounds. Nor is it too soon to say that the remodeled White House will be, as it should be, quite the most eligible mansion in the United States for the performance with convenience and dignity of the function of entertainment which it was designed and has been restored in order to fulfill.

The liberality of Congress has been unusual, and it has been rewarded. The sprightly N. P. Willis, inventor, among other things, of the noble art of interviewing, wrote the text to the volume of "American Scenery," the illustrations of which we have been citing. In the course of his pot-boiler on the President's house, written, as he explains, in "the last month of Gen. Jackson's Administration," he observes:

> There is an inequality in the furniture of the whole house, owing to the unwilling and piecemeal manner in which Congress votes any moneys for its decoration, which destroys its effect as a comfortable dwelling. The oval rooms are carpeted with Gobelin tapestry, worked with the National Emblems, and are altogether in a more consistent style than the other parts of the house. It is to be hoped that Congress will not always consider the furniture of the President's house as the scapegoat of all sumptuary and aristocratic sins, and that we shall soon be able to introduce strangers not only to a comfortable and well-appointed, but to a properly served and neatly kept Presidential mansion.

That reproach is now removed, and the hope about to be fulfilled. There will henceforth be "equality" and "consistency" in the White House, and refinement and dignity, and that result will be worth all it will have cost be the same more or less.

GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW WHITE HOUSE.

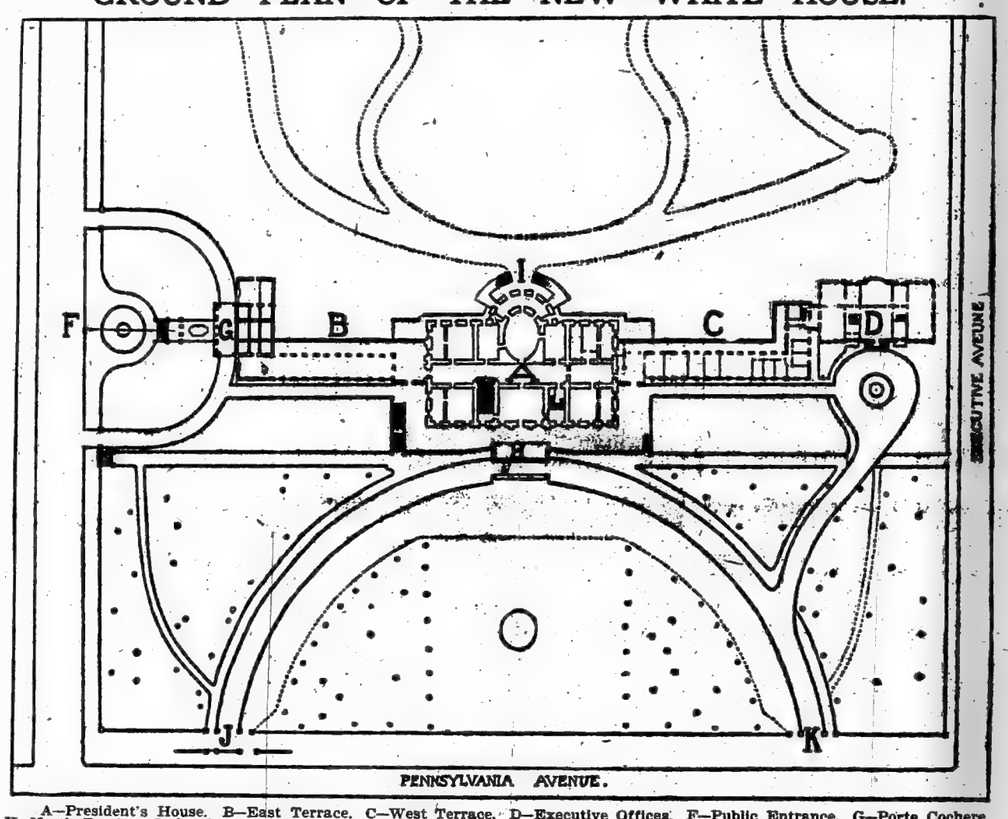

A—President's House. B—East Terrace. C—West Terrace. D—Executive Offices. F—Public Entrance. G—Porte Cochere. H—North Portico. I—South Portico. J and K—Entrances.

MAY SETTLE SOME BIBLICAL DISPUTES

Strange Sculptures Found on Slope of Mount Lebanon.

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY

Believed to be Representations of Ancient God and Goddess—Effect of Discovery upon Criticism of Book of Leviticus.

A DISCOVERY, which is likely to have far-reaching influence in settling disputed Biblical questions, is announced to archaeologists by Mrs. Ghosn-el-Howie, late of Toronto, now of Mount Lebanon, Syria.

While traveling on the eastern slope of Lebanon Mrs. Howie's attention was attracted by two large boulders. The first of these, which was found high up in the mountain, has sculptured upon it the figures of a bull, a cow, and a lion. This grouping of animal forms is said to point to a Hittite hand.

The other sculpture, which was some miles down the mountain in a gorge very near the edge of the rich, fertile plain of Coeele-Syria, is a representation of a female armed with a sword and a spear.

At first it was thought that this figure represented the Queen of the desert, Zenobia of Tadmor in the wilderness, but further study leads Mrs. Howie to suppose that this is no other than the goddess Ashratu, Mistress of the Plain, wife of Amurru, Lord of the Mountains, referred to in the Tell-el-Amarna letters discovered fifteen years ago in Egypt.

The location of these sculptures, representing the god Amurru (symbolized by the Lull) up among the mountains, and the female, (down on the edge of the plain,) agrees well with the published inscriptions which tell us that he is "lord of the mountains" and she "mistress of the plain," or "wilderness."

How many thousands of human beings have in the past and forgotten centuries bowed the knee to this Baal may only be conjectured, but this much is plain, that these two sculptures belong to the class condemned in the first verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Leviticus, "image of stone," "figured stone," "stone of picture," or, as my Arabic version has it, "hajaran messoweran"—that is, a stone on which likenesses are traced.

If scientists should confirm Mrs. Howie's later views as to the identity and age of these sculptures, then destructive criticism which ascribes to Leviticus a date later than the days of Hezekiah and Josiah will have a fresh and a rock-hard difficulty to get over, in view of the fact that Hezekiah and Josiah destroyed all such "figured stones" or stones on which likenesses are sculptured within their kingdom.

Had Leviticus been written after the reformation of Hezekiah and Josiah it is hardly likely that the author would have condemned and forbidden a thing which had been already forbidden and annihilated. It is more reasonable to think that Hezekiah and Josiah based their reformation on Leviticus and the other books which say: "Ye shall break down their images," Deut. vii., 5, and xii., 2-3.

Mrs. Howie has asked for the assistance of experts to determine whether the rocks bear inscriptions.

'ROUND NEW YORK BY THE FERRY

How to Get a Cheap and Enjoyable View of Manhattan Island.

FOR early Fall afternoons and evenings newly possible tours close to New York may be enjoyed with the expenditure of little money.

A man who had never realized what possibilities lie in the New York rivers and Bay for brief jauntings made one of these little journeys the other day. Embarking on a Pennsylvania ferryboat at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, he was carried down stream to Jersey City. There he boarded a Brooklyn Annex boat in the adjoining slip, and steamed slowly across the river and around the Battery into that other river with the lights of the big bridge before him high overhead. But an hour after sunset, it was a picture that must be seen under like conditions to be appreciated. He staid on the Annex when she touched her Brooklyn pier, and made his return the same way.

The ferry trips, besides the one noted above, include journeying from the foot of East Forty-second Street to Broadway, Brooklyn, and changing boats there, thence to Roosevelt Street, New York, and back the same way; across the Hudson from Liberty Street to Communipaw, and then by Annex to the Battery, (Whitehall Street,) taking from there the boat to Staten Island or the boat to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, if it would be agreeable to make the tour longer; up the Hudson from Franklin Street to Weehawken, thence by trolley to Fort Lee, and again across the river to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Here is a skeleton itinerary for ferrying completely around Manhattan Island. Take the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn, and from the next slip there the Annex to Jersey City. From Jersey City go on ferryboat to West Twenty-third Street. There take cars up to West Forty-second Street, thence to Weehawken, Fort Lee, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, as told in the paragraph above. At this point a long "break" or "gap" is to be met with. The tourist must take the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Third Avenue trolley cars to East Forty-second Street, and from there go by the ferry to Brooklyn, and then by adjoining ferry to Roosevelt Street, he tours the entire lower end of the East River. Roosevelt Street and Fulton Street are close together.

Prize for Housekeepers.

THE science of housekeeping, certain Massachusetts women say, has not as yet been developed. To manage the house, for its easier, simpler running, should be the next movement. For the best plan submitted by Oct. 15 a prize of $50 is offered. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of 264 Boylston Street, Boston, is offering this award. The Home Economics Committee, which is in charge of the competition, has great hopes that the announcement will bring out many ingenious devices and suggestions. There are but two conditions—that the invention shall be a household labor-saving device, and that it shall be the work of a woman.

WHERE MILLIONAIRES MAY GAMBLE AMID LUXURY

Members of the London Atlantic Club Must Settle All Their Card Accounts Through a Non-Salaried Cashier, but at Their Own Risk—$5,000 Loss Limit.

THE rules and regulations of the new Atlantic Club, formed for social purposes among the millionaires and multi-millionaires of New York and London, show that ample provision has been made for members who like to indulge in card playing and games of chance. In fact, the rules governing such games are more prolific and explicit than any others in the little book just received by prospective members in New York from Algernon Blackwood, Secretary of the club. The doors are wide open for international high-class gambling.

The Atlantic Club has hitherto been generally referred to as the Anglo-American Social Club. This was the original title, but Atlantic was substituted for the sake of brevity. It was organized for the purpose of providing a meeting place for members of leading English and American clubs. Members of a few American clubs have been invited to join the Atlantic Club, and are therefore eligible without ballot at an entrance fee and annual subscription of $121. It is intimated that this will soon be materially increased.

RULED BY THE ELECT.

Regarding the English members of the club, about 350 members of the Marlborough, (which was King Edward's club when he was Prince of Wales,) Turf, Guards', and Bachelors' Clubs have accepted the invitation to join. It is purposed to elect by ballot about 350 members of other London clubs whose members have not been invited. The same rule applies to American clubs in the same class.

The premises of the Atlantic Club will be in Piccadilly, facing the park. It is announced that the restaurant will be an imitation of Sherry's, in this city, and the Ritz, in Paris. The club is to be opened next January.

The committee of the Atlantic Club follows: Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Kintore, Earl of Lonsdale, Earl of Craven, Col. Lord Suffield, Major Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Roremead, the Hon. Sidney Greville, the Hon. George Lambton, the Hon. Edward St. Aubyn, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. John Jacob Astor, Bradley Martin, E. Rollins Morse, Anthony J. Drexel, James J. Van Alen, Levi P. Morton, Sir Edward Sasson, Winston Churchill, Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, Major Gen. J. Palmer Brabazon, Capt. J. C. Brinton, Major Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, Col. Vesey Dawson, Capt. H. C. Keith-Frazer, the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks, Montague Guest, G. L. Lyons, William G. Craven, and George R. Askwith.

AMBASSADORS MUST PAY.

It is intended that the club shall consist of 1,500 members in Great Britain and an equal number in the United States. Candidates under twenty-one years old are not eligible. Ambassadors and Ministers to the Court of St. James will be invited to become honorary members without entrance fee, but with the subscription.

The rules governing visitors, non-resident members, and delinquency in dues are very strict, judged by the standard of ordinary clubs. Bankrupts, defaulters, on the turf, and members who neglect to pay debts of honor will be expelled, according to the rules.

The card rooms are to be open from 3 in the afternoon until the closing of the club in the small hours of the morning. A cashier, who serves without salary, will settle all card accounts between members, but the club will not be responsible for his acts. Members must leave money in his hands at their own risk.

No member will be permitted to make ready money payments for card accounts. Winners and losers will be equally required to put all accounts into the cashier's box before leaving the room. If the losing account of any member at any time during the week amounts to more than $5,000 he will not be allowed to play again until his account is settled. Monday is the only settlement day, so that if a member loses $5,000 on Tuesday his card playing is stopped in the club for the remainder of the week.

FAMILY POISON BOOK.

Recommended for Persons Not Too Excited to Use It.

IT would be an excellent idea for every family to have a little book giving briefly prompt antidotes for various poisons," said a prominent New York doctor. "Physicians know that there are scores of cases of accidental poisoning never heard of outside of the family concerned. I've had several cases of poisoning by an accidental dose of the chloroform and aconite liniment that almost every one keeps, and one woman gave her child muriatic acid that was kept for cleaning the marbles.

"Prompt action is the great thing in cases of poisoning. By the time one can get help from a doctor or druggist it is often too late to save the patient. A few antidotes for the common poisons would be easy to learn. Still, if there was such a book I suppose most persons would be too much excited to use it in time of emergency."

Rise in Spruce Gum.

WHILE there is no rise in price as yet for confirmed gum chewers who purchase their supply in five-cent packages or one-cent slats, manufacturers who buy spruce gum by the quantity say that it has gone up from 50 to 75 cents a pound. A scarcity of genuine black spruce trees in the Maine woods is the cause. Prior to the time when the large pulp mills were built there was no trouble in securing the gum, many of the professional harvesters having retained large tracts of forest for their own use. The pulp industry spoiled all these preserves by cutting off the best trees to be converted into sulphite pulp for paper, and the gum pickers were forced to seek other forests further away from the routes of travel. As the new trees had to be scarred for several years before they came into full bearing, the supply of gum grew scarce and the price has doubled inside of a year.

For Sleepless Women.

THE woman who cannot sleep is always a nervous subject. She should religiously take enough physical exercise each day to induce healthful fatigue. She should eat simple, easily digested food, avoiding tea and coffee later than her breakfast hour. Many women declare that tea and coffee have no effect upon their nerves. I know they are mistaken. Coffee and tea are excellent excitants and enemies of sleep. The insomnia victim may be lulled to rest by a gentle massage—the hypnotic stroke will often act as a magical sleep inducer. Sometimes a rub with hair friction gloves will induce sleep. A tepid bath taken just before retiring has a sedative effect. But a hot bath is stimulating, and should not be taken at night by nervous subjects.

WINTER FARMS UNDER GLASS

Scarcity of Fuel Makes Delicacies Grown Out of Season Very Costly.

IN recent years the rich New Yorker, with his "pampered taste that knows no abstinence," has not had to deny himself during the Winter of fruits and vegetables he is so fond of "in season." That is, in nature's season; for man's ingenuity has changed the seasons so far as the markets are concerned.

Winter gardening in America has grown to large proportions, especially in the neighborhood of New York, where the Winter demand for Summer luxuries is very heavy. On Long Island hundreds of acres of land are now under cultivation beneath glass roofs, and there are other large farms in New Jersey similarly protected from the cold.

Hothouse fruits and vegetables multiply in quality and quantity each year. Big shipments in protected cars are sent into the city each day. In the South, where the climate is more favorable to the cultivation of garden crops, and where less artificial protection is needed, large quantities of strawberries and other fruits are raised and shipped to cities in the North.

Hothouse products, being out of season luxuries, command high prices; but the competition of many growers and the decrease in the necessary expense have served to lower them so as not to be prohibitive. The hothouse gardener has learned to diversify his industries, and also to follow the profitable practice of rotating his crops.

By the use of fertilizers he also is able to make his gardens produce three or four crops each year, the variations in temperature being regulated so as to give each of them the degree of heat and moisture they would get from the time of planting in the Spring until maturing, early in the Summer, although this "season" may extend from the first of November to the end of February, when his products will be rare luxuries for the table, and bring correspondingly large prices.

One of the most important auxiliary considerations in Winter gardening is transportation, the same as in the Summer when protection against the withering heat is necessary. But this has been satisfactorily arranged, and little difficulty is experienced in getting the valuable vegetables and fruits from the hothouses to the markets in distant cities.

The increased cost of coal, owing to the strike, hothouse gardeners say, will necessitate raising the prices of garden products raised during the Winter. Large quantities of fuel are used, and the increased expense of maintaining the hothouses, they say, will be severely felt. Florists, too, who must keep up their hothouses during the Winter months, say that higher prices for flowers will be inevitable.

PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES

ALTHOUGH opinions are divided concerning it, there is much talk about the portable schoolhouse in New York. Only a few days ago the matter came up unofficially in the Board of Education, brought about by the success of an experiment made with them in the Borough of Brooklyn and by the word from Boston, where portable schoolhouses have been placed here, there, and everywhere when there was need of more room.

The objection that authorities in Manhattan raise is that playground space is so limited that there is hardly room to put portable buildings alongside of schools in the crowded sections of the city, where they would be most valuable. On the other hand, a portable building has been squeezed in by a school in a most populous section of Greenpoint, and it is proving very useful.

Three portable schools are already in operation in Brooklyn, seating altogether 250 children who could not otherwise be accommodated. The theory is that a city should own or hire a number of these portable schoolhouses and move them around to crowded districts. In practice, however, each portable school that has been put up in Brooklyn's limits seems in danger of becoming a permanent structure.

School No. 43, in Greenpoint, in Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue, has a big portable house of two rooms, holding 120 pupils. School No. 114, in the Canarsie section, in Remsen Avenue, has two of them, each 22 by 36, and each containing 60 desks. A day's work would bring them to the ground, for there is not a nail about them, and they could be erected quite as quickly anywhere else. But in both Canarsie and Greenpoint there is no question of their being taken away at present, for no permanent buildings are likely to take their place.

Each schoolhouse has its little porch, and is heated by the simple expedient of running a steam pipe from the main school. Each is a classroom by itself, except in the portable building in Greenpoint, which is so large that it holds two classes. The cost of these buildings, bought outright, is from $800 to $1,00[illegible]

TUNNEL CONTRACTOR'S STRUGGLE WITH CITY QUICKSANDS

Latest Difficulty Comes in the Last Stages of the Excavation in the Old Canal Street Swamp—How the Engineers Are Overcoming the Difficulty.

ENGINEERS on the rapid transit subway were beginning to think six months ago that they had overcome all the obstacles worth mentioning. Now, at the eleventh hour, they have found in one of the last streets to be opened problems as novel and arduous as any encountered in the earlier stages of the work. The quicksands in the vicinity of Canal Street must be handled as ingeniously and with as much care as any other part of the road.

Half a century or more ago there was a boggy pond in the lowlands through which Canal Street runs. Builders who have undertaken to erect heavy buildings in the vicinity within recent years have had trouble in laying their foundations. Even now, with all the improved apparatus for driving piles in soft soil, and with all the engineering experience of later days, it is noticeable that most of the structures in the neighborhood of the old pond are low buildings. Property is undervalued because of the quicksands. The difficulties of finding proper foundation material makes contractors hesitate about undertaking a job in the vicinity.

ELM STREET QUICKSANDS.

The plans for the subway show that Section 2 stretches from Chambers to Great Jones Street, traversing Elm Street for most of that distance. The quicksands are found under Elm Street in the five blocks from Leonard to Howard Street. The centre of the Canal Street crossing is where they are at their worst.

The tunnel excavations on Section 2 had covered all the upper half of the distance before a start was made on the stretch between Pearl and Howard Streets. The engineers knew all along that their hardest problem on the section was in the quicksand district, but the job was postponed until the last, because it was difficult to decide which of the various plans for overcoming the moist soil should be adopted. The digging around Canal Street was begun not more than ten weeks ago.

Up to date the excavators have opened the block between Canal and Howard Streets, as well as half of the one between Canal and White Streets. They have dug up hundreds of half-rotten tree trunks and roots from the bed of the old pond. In the soft mud they have found sunken coins, silver knives and forks, bunches of keys, human bones, and steel tools. They have found, too, many sections of the old cedar water pipe laid in Elm Street by a company which Aaron Burr controlled ninety years ago. This concern was a sort of banking corporation, which acquired the additional privilege of laying cedar conduits and supplying water to the downtown districts. Some of the cedar is well preserved. There were several different sizes of pipes, the smallest having an opening only two inches in diameter.

SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY.

"We have stopped trying to keep track of the curiosities we dig up," says Superintendent Michael Morris of the sub-contracting firm which is building Section 2 of the tunnel. "Something new turns up every day. But the laborers pocket what they find, and we haven't any way of knowing exactly how much junk has come to light."

The method of building the tunnel through the quicksands is described as follows by Mr. Morris:

"After excavating to grade level we place on the mud a ten-inch stratum of crushed rock. Next comes a layer of concrete four inches thick. Above that are two courses of brick laid in hot asphalt. On the asphalt-brick combination are iron grillage beams, each 16 feet long and 9 inches thick, placed 5 feet apart and filled in between with concrete. On top of the layer of iron and concrete comes more concrete, 4 inches thick. This forms the bed of the tunnel, on which the rails, with felt beneath them, are to be placed.

"In the side walls, in addition to the material ordinarily used, is an eight-inch layer of brick and hot asphalt. The rest of the interior construction is just as it is elsewhere, the steel upright pillars and crosswork being built upon the foundation I have described."

The Superintendent explained that the quicksands remained rigid so long as there was no exit through which the watery mud might flow. The crushed rock at the bottom of the tunnel foundation is virtually floating, but the nature of the soft soil makes it as stable, the builders say, as though it were laid upon rock. On each side of the asphalt and brick layer is the usual waterproof paper. This paper is used in other sections without the asphalt-brick mixture.

AN UNDERGROUND WALK.

The portion of Section 2 from Great Jones Street to Canal Street is excavated continuously, so that one can walk underground all the way. If you take this subsurface walk you can emerge at the latter street, and, after walking on the sidewalk as far as Pearl Street, can enter the tunnel again, and walk a distance of four blocks down to the Brooklyn Bridge Station. After skipping the area wherein the station is to be located you can descend again opposite the Pulitzer Building, and walk all around the City Hall loop, which is completed except for a little stretch against the north wall of the Post Office.

The engineers estimate that about three-fifths of the total work on the subway has been done. Out of 1,700,000 tons of soft material that had to be excavated, about 1,589,000 tons are out of the way. The rock excavations up to date have amounted to nearly 863,000 tons, out of a total of 1,300,000. To construct the framework inside the excavations, 65,000 tons of steel will be used, and nearly two-thirds of it has been delivered from the factories. More than $21,000,000 has been paid by the city to the chief contractor.

One year ago the turmoil and devastation attendant upon the tunnel work was virtually continuous from the Post Office to the Bronx. To-day the places where one finds the streets torn up are separated by long stretches where the excavating has been finished or the pavements even relaid above an entirely completed tunnel.

THE CITY HALL LOOP.

Digging in the City Hall loop, which runs through the park and turns back into Park Row just north of the Post Office, has been finished, and the construction, part of it concrete and the rest steel, is in place except in the one place mentioned. The Brooklyn Bridge station, into which the loop runs, is still far from completion, but the work of digging it out is progressing as rapidly as can be expected. The reason it is not more nearly finished is that the engineers expected to be allowed to tear down the old Hall of Records, whereas the Board of Aldermen decided that the historic building should stay where it was.

From the bridge to Pearl Street little is left to be done. Above Pearl, as far as Grand, is the stretch in which the quicksands and peat bogs of the old pond are situated. Beyond the swamplands of the Canal Street district is one of the longest stretches almost finished. Between Grand Street and Astor Place the excavating has been completed, and nearly all the pavements have been replaced. In some places there has been no effort to lay a permanent pavement because of further improvements that are to be made in Elm Street; but there is not a block where the surface cannot be traversed by vehicles.

In the block between Ninth Street and Astor Place, where the road curves from Lafayette Place into Fourth Avenue, the sub-contractors of Section 3 are about to start to make up the time they lost through the objections of those property owners who did not want to have the tunnel burrowed under the corner they controlled. These property owners began the controversy, but after they had been induced to yield the Board of Aldermen kept it going. The Rapid Transit Commission wanted the property condemned for a plaza, thereby hoping to make Lafayette Place and Fourth Avenue one continuous thoroughfare, but the Aldermen would not agree to this.

MAKING THE CITY PAY.

"As they would not accept our plan," explains Chief Engineer Parsons of the commission, "we are going to condemn the property, as the law gives us power to do. It will cost the city about a quarter of a million. If the Aldermen had consented to the condemnation for street purposes the city would have obtained a fine plaza for a sum very little larger than it must spend now for the privilege of tunneling under the private property."

Above where the tunnel enters Fourth Avenue, north of Ninth Street, few unfinished portions are to be found. Up to Fourteenth Street, where work on a station is far advanced, nearly all the repaving has been done. Beyond Fourteenth, along Union Square, the tunnel has been cut out of solid rock for three-fourths of its width. Now the other fourth is being excavated on the easterly side of the avenue. The surface trolley tracks of the Fourth Avenue car line, after having been shifted across the street for many months, have been laid again in their old position.

With the exception of the stations at Eighteenth and Twenty-third Streets, the remaining part of the Fourth Avenue division is virtually finished up to Thirty-third Street. At that point they are still drilling to make room for the station, beyond which the two rock tunnels up to Forty-first Street are entirely opened. The turn from Park Avenue into Forty-second Street is dug out. Across Forty-second about four-fifths of the rock and dirt have been removed, the only belated point being a stretch near Madison Avenue and the crossing under the elevated road at Sixth Avenue.

THE UP-TOWN STRETCHES.

Little has been done around the turn into Broadway at the southern end of Long Acre Square, where THE NEW YORK TIMES building will be built above an underground railroad station. But from the middle of the square up to Seventy-second Street, a distance of twenty-seven blocks, all the work, both excavation and construction, is so far along that nothing but a few "finishing touches" are necessary. This is the longest continuous excavated stretch on the line.

From Seventy-second to Eighty-first Street the work is behindhand, these nine blocks having been started later than the other portions of the Broadway division. Between Eighty-first and One Hundred and Third Streets the end is in sight. The complicated work where the east and west side lines diverge, at One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway, is progressing fast enough to give assurance that it will not be behind time.

On the west side branch, which extends from One Hundred and Third Street to the other side of the Harlem Ship Canal, the operations are in various stages of completion. Up to One Hundred and Tenth Street excavations are still being made. It is not expected that all of the rock will be out of the way for six or eight weeks. Then comes an almost finished stretch up to Manhattan Valley. Over the valley the steel viaduct is three-quarters finished, the only remaining piece to be erected being a 160-foot arch over Manhattan Street.

The most belated uptown section is the one just the other side of the viaduct. The delay has been due to alterations of plans, the first draft having called for two tracks, the second for express service tracks up to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and the last for elaborate switchyards in the interval between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets.

DELAY ON WEST BRANCH.

The short underground tunnel beyond One Hundred and Fiftieth Street is opened. In the long Washington Heights tunnel, extending from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Fort George, connection between the headings has been established below One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. A few months more will see the concrete lining in place. Above the shaft at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street only 2,000 out of 4,338 feet of rock have been excavated. The contractors say they cannot finish the section until a few weeks before the end of next year, the time set for opening the road. The last section of the west side branch, consisting of the viaduct from Fort George to Hillside Avenue, is still on paper; but the work is of a sort that requires little time, and there is no apprehension of much delay on it.

The first section of the east side branch runs from One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, including the underground tunnels under One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park. This part of the road is almost finished.

Along Lenox Avenue, under which the road runs as far as One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the work has been finished except at a few separated points. From One Hundred and Forty-first Street, where the route turns toward the Harlem River, the cut is complete to the water's edge. The dredging of the river bed is nearly all done. Within a few weeks they will be ready to sink into the dredged-out hollow the two steel tubes that are to form the two-track roadway beneath the water.

PROGRESS IN THE BRONX.

Work in the Bronx is going on continuously, but there are some blocks in which much digging is yet to be done before the tunnel is cut out up to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Brook Avenue. At that point the subway emerges to the surface and gives way to a viaduct. This elevated section, terminating at Bronx Park, will be "thrown up," as the engineers express it, before very long, the 600 or more concrete foundations having been laid already.

While the different sub-contractors are busy digging and making the steel tunnel frame, the operating company that is to run trains in the tunnel is pushing the work on its great powerhouse at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. This will be the central plant. The foundations have been laid, and the manufacturers who obtained contracts for the installation of machinery will be ready to put in the equipment before half of the next year is over.

TINY DIRECTORY IN DRUG STORES

List Kept of Addresses of Those Who Move from the Neighborhood.

THE latest wrinkle in the list of drug store accommodations is a neighborhood directory. A west side pharmacy makes a specialty in this commodity. It keeps a sheet of foolscap paper tucked up on the wall next to the camphor bottles, and whenever anybody in the vicinity makes a change of residence he writes his name and address in the local directory, and thus leaves a clue whereby all anxious inquirers may locate him.

"Isn't that a new idea?" asked a chance customer who had watched a customer add his name to the already lengthy list.

"To supply information in this methodical form may be rather a novel plan," said the clerk, "but we have always dealt in addresses in a general way. All drug stores do, I think, however, that we do an uncommonly big business in that line. In a transient neighborhood like this, where even the houses give one the impression that they are apt to pack up and move on a moment's notice, the drug store is about the only institution that has any appearance of permanency. Hence, when people from other parts of the city come over here calling and find that their friends have got lost in the shuffle, they inquire of us as to their whereabouts.

"Boarders and lodgers who move often have learned that the drug store is the safest place to leave their address. If they trust it with the people in the house they are leaving the chances are that it will be lost or forgotten in less than a week. The neighbors are equally unreliable, and the postman doesn't dare to tell, even if he knows. That leaves nobody but the policeman on the beat and the druggist to fall back on, and, as very few people, no matter how innocent, care to become confidential with an officer, they naturally choose us as the lesser evil.

"When we began to supply first aid to wanderers on a large scale, we kept our directory in a haphazard way, by means of cards and slips of paper, but as the demand upon our time and patience increased, we found that system an unmitigated nuisance, and so adopted our present plan. Nowadays, when anybody comes and says, 'Can you tell me if Mr. A. Smith lives anywhere in this neighborhood now?' all we have to do is to say, 'There, Sir,' and refer him to the directory. If the name is there he can find it, and if it isn't we don't know anything about Mr. A. Smith. The plan saves us no end of trouble, and all drug stores ought to try it."

OLD RECORDS SOLD FOR JUNK

New York Custom House Was Not Large Enough to Hold Them.

ONE hundred and fifty tons of old paper, consisting of all kinds of old records, was sold by the Custom House in this city last week to a junk dealer. This is the first sale of the kind ever made by the Custom House officials. It was a forced sale at that, for the records were accumulating at such a rate that they were threatening to crowd the rest of the Custom House business out of house and home.

Every nook and corner in the big building that could possibly be used for the purpose was filled with them. The cellar and the garret were jammed, and something had to be done to get rid of the accumulation. Of course care was taken to see that no records of historical value were destroyed.

The records reach back almost to the very beginning of the Union. The oldest one is dated in January, 1796, while the latest date among them is 1800. The documents consist mainly of invoices, entries, bills of lading, manifests of vessels, permits for the removal of merchandise, and similar records.

As there never had been a sale of such records before, the Collector was at a loss how to ask for bids. It was decided to take the names of the junk dealers given in the business directory and ask them for bids. In this manner thirteen bids were received, the highest of which was accepted. Who the successful bidder was could not be learned, as the customs officials declined to give his name. The dealer has, however, announced his intention of having a search made through the pile in an effort to find possible valuable documents which might have been overlooked.

PLAYERS SPOIL 2,000,000 BALLS

Women Are Kept Busy All Winter Sewing for Next Season's Supply.

MORE than 2,000,000 baseballs were used up in this country during the season just closed, and 1,000 or more women will be kept busy all Winter making 2,000,000 more for next season. A member of one of the largest sporting goods firms in this country said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I should put 2,000,000 as a conservative number. They include all grades. Fully one-half were of the cheapest kind—the retail 5-cent ball. There is not much money in that, as you can see, when these balls have to be sold in wholesale quantities for about 2½ cents apiece. From that low price there is a gradually ascending scale in price and quality, running through the 10, 15, 25, 50, and 75 cent lines up to $1 and $1.25, the latter being the price for the official league ball.

"This is the standard ball for use in all National and American League games and a number of minor leagues, including the Intercollegiate. It therefore has an extensive sale. I should say that 250,000 of the more expensive balls are sold. That will convey some idea of the number of League and Association games that are played all over the country. The demand for baseballs is always a steady one, and does not fluctuate to any appreciable extent."

The manufacture of baseballs does not give employment to so large a number of persons as might be supposed. About 1,000 persons, mostly in New York, make the entire supply. Women take hundreds of these balls to their homes and sew them, particularly the cheaper varieties. The sewing of the more expensive League balls is a more scientific matter, and is done only by veteran baseball stitchers. New York, Philadelphia, and Massachusetts are the chief places of baseball manufacture.

Unhealthy Telephone Booths.

WHILE waging war against microbes, the Board of Health ought to get after telephone booths," said the city salesman. "There are more germs to the square inch in one of those cells than any place else I ever got into. And the worst of it is, the germs are of all breeds. One person leaves the odor of some strong perfume, another of whisky, a third of bad tobacco, and so on through the whole list of scents that people carry around with them, and the result is that the atmosphere of the stuffy little dens is fetid enough to knock you down. There ought to be some way of ventilating these booths, but the owners of telephones seem to think the matter not worth their attention. Now and then you find the clerk in a drug store or hotel long-headed enough to prop the door open after a customer has left, and occasionally to sprinkle the dens with some disinfectant, but this slight purification is not sufficient."

FOUND NEW RACE OF WILD MEN

A REMARKABLE discovery has been made in Celebes by Dr. Paul and Dr. Fritz Sarasin, the well-known explorers. While recently traversing that country they found a race of wild men concerning which nothing was before known.

On their arrival at Macassar they heard a rumor that in the mountains of Boni wild men were living who were so shy that no one was ever able to get a view of them and who hid themselves in caves all day and only worked at night. In Macassar hardly any one believed this rumor; nevertheless the explorers determined to make further investigations, and thus they learned that these wild men were known as "To-Ala," or wood-men, and that their home was in the district of Lamontjong, the Rajah of which exercised a sort of supervision over them.

The explorers next sought the Rajah himself, and, after they had flattered him and given him several presents, he consented to show them some wood-men. The specimens exhibited by him comprised a man, two women, and a child. They were very shy creatures, most probably the degenerate descendants of some race which formerly held sway over the East Indian Archipelago.

According to the Rajah, the "To-Ala" live in the forests of Lamontjong, plant a little maize, are monogamous, do not know how to count, and never tell lies. He also assured the Sarasin brothers that the specimens which they had seen were half tame, but that there were many others in the forests who were entirely wild and whom it was dangerous to approach, as they never failed to greet intruders with showers of stones.

A few days after their interview with the Rajah the explorers were obliged to leave Lamontjong, but they intend to return there at an early date and to learn, if possible, more about the strange wild men.

In Europe the news of this discovery has excited great interest, and it is extremely likely that others besides the Sarasin brothers will explore the Lamontjong forests during the coming year.

WOMAN'S SCOPE IN BUSINESS

New Directory Includes Names of Female Barbers, Druggists, and Electricians.

IF women's rights enthusiasts want a new feather in their cap, they can get it by comparing the business directory recently published with those issued in previous years. In the new directory there is hardly a line of business in which women do not figure as captains of industry. Not only do they come out strong in dressmaking, millinery, stenography, hairdressing, manicuring, and other pursuits supposed to be congenial to the feminine temperament, but they hold a place in the list of most occupations commonly regarded as man's exclusive field.

For example, eleven barbers who answer to women's names have chosen to put themselves on record, and in the list of butchers and bakers feminine appellations are sprinkled around even more plentifully. They also are represented among the notaries public, the retail wine and liquor dealers, the druggists, and the photographers.

Two women are registered with the electricians, one is a wagon maker, two make boots and shoes, two repair watches and clocks. One veterinary surgeon bears the Christian name of Frances, but this may be only the misspelling of a man's name.

The foregoing are only random instances of the ubiquity of women's names in the up-to-date business directory. The old directories are guiltless of any such bi-sexual classification. Either women had not then embarked in all the enterprises to which man turns his hand, or, if they had, they did not care to advertise their venturesome flights in the directory. Whatever the cause of their former inconspicuousness, their present assertiveness certainly ought to be the source of much gratification for pronounced suffragists.

Monster Wine Vat.

ASTI, Cal., boasts of the largest wine vat in existence. This monster vat, recently built on the property of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, a successful co-operative concern, is cut in solid rock, being 84 feet in length, 34 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. Its capacity is something over half a million gallons of wine, being about three times more capacious than any similar vat known in the world.

Miss Livingstone at 107.

THE cousin of the famous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, is still alive, being 107 years old. Miss Kate Livingstone has for many years been a valued domestic in the family of Mrs. Fletcher of Finnish, Isle of Mull, Scotland, who is now taking every care of the old lady in her declining years.

Her faculties are fast giving way, her hearing has completely gone, and for a long time her memory has failed her.

CANNOT PROSPER WITHOUT GAMBLING

Gay Ostend Gradually Dwindling Into a Quiet Watering Place.

KING LEOPOLD GLUM

Endeavoring to Restore Old-Time Popularity by an Automobile Highway to Paris.

THE dire plight into which Ostend has been cast by the abolition of the public gaming tables has been a source of anxiety to the municipality of the Belgian city and to the taxpayers, whose burdens were immensely lightened by the enormous revenues derived from the leasing of gambling rights. The majority of the municipality who believed that the time was ripe to rid the famous watering place of its evil notoriety has failed to make up for the loss of the gambling revenue.

Ostend owed its popularity and prosperity entirely to gambling. Previous to the opening of its great domed kursaal a few years ago the city was only slightly known as a sparsely patronized Summer resort. Then began an era of booming, and huge sums were spent on public improvements, of which the great promenade was but an item To the "wide-open" town flocked thousands from the interior and from foreign lands. At the tables on any night might be seen a motley crowd.

One Saturday night James Colquhoun, the convict Scottish lawyer, who gambled away over $1,000,000 of trust funds, dropped $68,000 at roulette, and in the dawn of the Sabbath morning a handsome young German noble crept out and shot himself on the sands.

Believing that the time was ripe for discarding the means by which the city had risen, a majority of the municipality agitated for the suppression of gambling and succeeded in gaining an enactment to that effect. It was thought that Ostend would be able to prosper as a Summer resort only, but the expectations have not been fulfilled. Beautiful and spacious though its sands be, these alone constitute the main attraction of the Belgian claimant for holiday makers. Foreigners who can afford to go to Ostend can find other Continental resorts with superior charms, and the dwindling of the immense Saturday to Monday tripper traffic goes to prove that to the vast bulk of the tourists the opportunity of having a "flutter" at the tables was the main attraction.

King Leopold, it is believed, secretly opposed the suppression of the gambling. He has always taken a keen interest in Ostend, where, on the promenade and a short distance from the Kursaal, his magnificent Summer palace is. One of his cherished projects was to create there a great international seaside resort, and he was a large stockholder in a company which reared an immense hotel on the Digue and only a few yards from the royal palace. Notwithstanding its favorable situation—due to the King's financial interest in the concern—and its superb furnishings and catering, the vast caravansary was a conspicuous failure.

The gay monarch of the Belgians is making a new effort to restore prosperity to the decaying city by seeking to have constructed an automobile highway to Roubaix. Should the authorities adopt the proposition Leopold promises to bring influence to bear on the French Government in order that the auto way may be continued to Paris. The scheme does not create much enthusiasm among the tradesmen, or the boarding house and hotel proprietors. The unregenerate sigh for the "good old days" banished by the gambling laws.

The handsome profits aforetime yielded by the sale of "old" Flemish lace, crucifixes, quaint clocks, &c., are few and far between, and many of the thrifty Flemings are now obliged to pay for their soap. When the tourist traffic was at its height each tripper was supplied with a cake of soap, for which he was charged from 10 to 20 cents. The soap was invariably left behind, and on Monday mornings there was a large addition to Ostend's huge reserve of (free) soap. When a hotel or a boarding-house keeper there is asked for a donation he subscribes—soap.

Bit of Black Shows Off Charming Stage Gowns

Its Usefulness for Delicate Effects Demonstrated By Virginia Harned in "Iris"—Hilda Spong Offers a New Study for Women Who Look Well in Green.

SO much character as there is in a bit of black.

A yard or so of black tulle "makes" the evening gown in which Virginia Harned appears as Iris Bellamy in the first act of "Iris" at the Criterion.

Evening gowns are inane things as a rule. They are flutter and fluff; this year more fluff than ever. It needs that bit of black to bring out the delicate effects.

Iris's gowns are a change for Miss Harned. She is wont to appear as a brilliant adventuress in gorgeous brocades. But Iris is a weak little lady. Her character and the fashions of the day lead her to wear the prettiest of thin materials.

Her first gown, a dinner frock, which she wears as the irreproachable mistress of the late Mr. Bellamy's house, is a pretty, indescribable thing, white covered with spangles, with a more decided pattern down the front; small figures in silver, increasing in number from the waist line to the lower edge of the skirt to give a gradually broadening panel effect. At the lower edge and sides there are half wreaths of the most delicate pink roses puffed on in silk these joined by lines of the spangles in festoon effect, and tassels of silver dangling at the intersection of the festoons. The whole gown is soft, close, clinging, pretty, and delicate.

It is the bodice in which the black appears—a pretty, low-cut bodice—all pink roses and fluffy whiteness, silver spangles and jewels with a silver cord and tassels, like those of the skirt, pendant from the front. The black tulle outlines, the lower part of the full front of the bodice, threaded in and out, showing in three-inch dashes, carried around under the arms in this way and then finishing in a knot with short ends, outstanding on either side, just between the shoulder blades. Isn't that a pretty effect to introduce into a light gown? It is accentuated, too, by a broader piece of white lace tacked to the centre of the decoltage of the back of the gown, falling in long narrow folds over the black and below the waist, well down the skirt.

There are pretty little sleeves to the gown, or what in a ball gown takes the place of the legitimate article—a narrow strap of jewels in white over the shoulder, another strap of the delicate pink roses around the arm below, caught to the upper strap by tiny filaments of jewels. Then with a tiara and brilliant necklace that Miss Harned wore there is a charming costume, and the black tulle and the dangling of the lace at the back the prettiest parts of it.

MISS SPONG'S DINNER GOWN.

And there was Miss Hilda Spong as Fannie Sylvain in this first act. Miss Spong has an elbow which is a dream; not a bone to be seen. Not every pretty woman can say that. It is covered, though not hidden, in the dinner gown by something in the way of white tulle floating in some indescribable way around the arm, and attached undoubtedly to the gown proper. This is of filmy stuff of white, showing irregular lines of silver through it.

It is a simple gown, skirt and body fitting without any unnecessary fullness. The only attempt at ornamentation is in the folds of pale blue tulle knotted on the left shoulder, carried along the corsage a little to the left of the front of the bodice, caught with a big rosette, and hanging in soft folds below the waist.

Miss Harned is prettiest in the white gown she wears in the second act. She is supposed to be happy, and mental conditions have much to do with a woman's looks. The gown is entirely of embroidery and lace; a three-inch band set in down the centre of the front giving a desirable straight line, big patterns of the lace and embroidery forming the remainder of the skirt. There is a bolero bodice, of the same lace and embroidery, a plain front a little longer in the centre than at the sides, covering the belt, and a trifle shorter in the back, where it opens. The belt of pale blue liberty silk can be seen in the back, finished with a knot and two short ends. The frock is cut low at the throat, and the upper part shows a line of fine lace above the material of the gown.

A DREAM IN GREEN.

Miss Spong wears a gown cut low at the throat in this act—and such a gown it is for persons who delight in green! This is a brilliant, bright, deep green of some diaphanous material with unlined sleeves. It is simply made, with a V-shaped opening at the neck, filled in with a plaiting of cream white batiste, with a narrow-fitted band of cream lace at the throat and narrow bands of cream lace outlining the V, on either side, tied once at the point, and falling in two long, slender ends. The upper part of the sleeves is held closely to the arms, and two more ends of lace are tacked to either side of the top, brought together and tied once, the ends hanging like those on the bodice.

There is a big hat of white gardenias and green leaves worn with this gown, and blue—it may be that it is a green which looks blue in the evening—tiny round earrings, a little pin to match in the lace at the throat, and a long blue chain.

And such a pretty headdress the little Swiss maid wears in this act! A bow of broad black velvet ribbon set on the back of the head, the bows standing out wing-like on either side, and the long, broad ends hanging down the back below the waist. A pretty woman in the audience, with red-gold hair, had a similar bow of black ribbon, without ends, set similarly on the back of her head. It was delightfully becoming.

A POVERTY FROCK.

The gown Iris wears when she decides to live in poverty is a smart frock. It is of a golden-brown canvas made up over golden-brown liberty satin. There is a panel effect to the front of the skirt given by three rows of narrow brown satin ribbon, set on either side, and inside these two bands of lace insertion in brown to match, in the form of a continuous line of oval medallions, showing the satin through.

The front of the bodice, which blouses all around slightly, is made similarly, the back having the two clusters of ribbon on each side, but only one row of the lace between. There is a full belt of the golden-brown satin, and below the waist at the back fall two little full tabs of the material, outlined by two rows of the narrow satin ribbon The back of the skirt is laid in flat unstitched plaits, a box plait in the centre, with side plaits on each side.

The sleeves fit the arm to some distance below the shoulder, from there fulling out to the wrist, where they are gathered into narrow cuffs. The lower full part of the sleeve half way below the elbow is of satin, with an insertion of the lace set in the material just above it. There is a straight collar of the material standing at the neck and worn with a white lace turn-over; and there are lace turnovers on bands at the wrist. Around the neck is a half-inch band of pale-blue silk, three straight lines of the blue, the same width, one over the other, falling nearly to the waist in front.

A pretty hat is worn with this gown. It is big and flat, made of layers upon layers of brown silk, the under side of brown tulle. At the back of the hat, on the right side, is set a small cluster of pink roses, and at the front, on the left side, a larger cluster, carried over the front and filling in the whole left side under the rim. A fluffy collar of plaited brown chiffon, short, with long loops and ends of brown satin ribbon, is worn with the suit.

IN CHARMING NEGLIGEE.

Certainly that is a charming negligée which Iris wears in the last act. It is of a soft white frosted lace, with the most delicate tones of pink and green—the softest shades of this color, for anything else would take from the delicacy of it. It is long and loose, fitting only around the shoulders. The front is of pink satin, with plaited chiffon falling over it from the low-cut neck.

The lace of the gown runs off into something like a flounce at the lower edge. This is outlined in a pretty way by a band of tucked, pale-pink chiffon, one cluster of tucks inset running around the skirt. The upper part of the gown, which is comparatively higher in the neck, in the back is set with two rows of what have the effect of being tiny pink and green roses. These are carried around the neck, sloping down the front to the top of the corsage at either side of the panel of chiffon-covered pink.

Below, about the depth of a short bolero, in the back, are more of these roses outlining on either side a band of the pink-tucked chiffon like that on the skirt. This is carried around, sloping down to below the waist line, and finished with knots of the roses and ribbon. The sides of the front panel of pink are set with, on one side, knots of the pink and green roses, and on the other with roses and loops of pink satin ribbon. Edges of the lace meet on the top of the arm to form the sleeve, and the flowing lower part is filled in with plaited pink chiffon.

The last gown of all is a frock of black, with transparent sleeves and a transparent V at the neck, headed by a band of lace. It is altogether a smart suit, and is worn with a long black boa and big black hat. One wonders, after all, if there is anything in the way of frocks which is any more satisfactory than black, artists to the contrary notwithstanding

BUYING HARD COAL BY THE PAILFUL

How Present Conditions Affect Purchasers on the East Side.

SOME TYPICAL SCENES

Small Jobbers' Profits Cut in Half by Present High Prices—Average Consumption in the Poorer Districts.

BUYING coal by the pailful in the great east side tenement district has always been the custom, and probably always will be. This is due both to the financial limitations of the buyer and the household limitations occasioned by the bandbox-like rooms into which most of the large tenement houses are divided. Never before in New York, however, has this custom of petty coal buying been so serious a matter as it is now. The small coal dealers who generally figure on a profit of from 25 to 50 per cent. in retailing a ton of coal by the bushel or the peck measure have found their profits materially curtailed. They dare not make a prohibitive price on their small measures, and in addition, it now takes longer to dispose of a ton than formerly.

One of these typical dealers in Essex Street has a sign reading, "Coal or Wood, Very Cheap," conspicuously placed at the head of a dingy flight of stone steps leading to his tiny cellar. This little hole in the ground, which serves the purpose of his trading house, has scarcely room for more than two tons of coal, at the most. It was occupied one day last week by the proprietor, half a ton of coal, and two wooden pails. The larger of the pails had the capacity of an ordinary peach basket, the other held half the quantity.

A TYPICAL CUSTOMER.

While the proprietor was telling of his recent purchase of half a ton for $7 a stout woman with a tin pail clattered down the steps. The odor of soap suds was about her, and it was plain from her flushed face that she was in the midst of her family's, and perhaps of sevgral other families', washing.

"And what are yer chargin' me to-day for a mite of coal?" was her sharp query as she critically measured the capacity of her tin pail by the larger of the two wooden pails.

"If we poor people are going to keep clean, we must wash once in a while," she explained apologetically upon noticing a stranger outlined in the dark corner. "I put it off as long as I could, and make the children wear their old clothes an extra week, but if I don't wash now we won't have any clothes to wear, so I've go to do it.

"Now, don't be hard on me," she added, with a persuasive tone to the grimy dealer. "Yer ain't goin' to ask me much for that lot of coal, are yer?" pointing to the tin pail.

"Twenty-five cents," was the laconic rejoinder.

"A quarter for that? Why, last week I paid only 20 cents. No, no, never; yer robbin' me."

Then followed the usual haggling typical of an east side trade, but in the end the price was paid grudgingly, indeed, as the matronly bargainer fished up two dimes and a nickel from the depths of her pocket, and the precious coal was measured out carefully.

"But yer won't see me again in a hurry," she retorted as she trudged up the steps into the daylight with her pail. "My old man now has to take his dinners cold half the week, and if this keeps on I don't know as we'll have any dinners at all by and by."

GUARD AGAINST PILFERERS.

This latter view of the coal scarcity seems to be taken fully as seriously as the fear of insufficient warmth in the Winter.

"Ah, what does that coal amount to?" exclaimed a talkative woman on Avenue B as she gazed pityingly at her small tin pail half full of the valuable fuel. "I paid 10 cents for that, and it's not enough to keep stove hot for an hour. And they now charge 50 cents a bushel, when last year we got it for a quarter, and a generous handful thrown in. My! But ain't they stingy now, not one piece over the exact measure?"

The pilfering of coal by the nimble street urchin is a sight seldom seen to-day. It was of common occurrence in the past when the grocers and small dealers had huge boxes of coal standing outside their shops. To lift the cover, provided there was one, and scoop up a tomato can full, was a tolerably easy accomplishment. The opportunity is lacking now, for no large quantity of coal is kept loosely in sight.

The announcement last week from Providence that $25 a ton had been paid for a small quantity of hard coal is not, strictly speaking, the first time this season that coal has been sold at that unusual price. The poor people of this city, and, undoubtedly, of other cities, have been paying that price for several days. Of course, there is this difference, that the tenement population pays the amount in driblets. The east side dealers who sell coal in this way will get from 90 to 100 pails from a ton. The price now for these pails of coal is 25 cents each, so that with 100 pails the ton will net $25, or $22.50, with the lesser number.

The dealer in Essex Street who professed to sell his coal "very cheap" admitted that he had paid $7 for half a ton. Allowing that he gave good measure and only tried to squeeze forty-five pailfuls from his half ton, he would get $11.25 for it, his profit, therefore, being a trifle over 60 per cent.

CHEAPER COAL, LARGER PROFITS.

With coal at its normal price, say, of $5 a ton, the petty dealer makes a much greater profit, for ninety pails at 12 cents each gives $10.80, a profit of over 100 per cent.

Although the poorer people pay such a high price, one point needs to be taken into consideration which is not always recognized, which is that a ton of coal in the tenement district probably goes twice as far as it does in the more fashionable brownstone localities of the city. In other words, there is no waste. When the ashes are thrown out from the tenement kitchen, there are no pickings to be found. No one will ever see the ash-can pickers in cold weather delving among the stove refuse in the poorer streets. Every scrap of coal has been thoroughly burned.

Frederick Saward of The Coal Trade Journal, in speaking of this phase of the question, said that the tenement house families used comparatively little coal.

"The customary consumption for a family of from five to six persons would be about ten or twelve tons a year," he said, "and that chiefly in the four Winter months. That would mean three tons a month, but the poorer people do not use anything like that. In fact, I doubt if the majority of tenement house dwellers burn one ton a month, even in the coldest weather."

Uncle Sam's Naval Base in the Caribbean Sea

Importance of Culebra Island Harbor as a Safe Rendezvous for a Permanent West Indian Fleet—San Juan, Porto Rico, Is Too Shallow for Big Battleships.

By Louis Labadie Driggs.

OUR Navy Department, believing that preparation is the price of victory, has already inaugurated a permanent West Indian fleet.

The organization of this force will be accomplished none too soon; for the plot is thickening with great rapidity in the drama which, with the Caribbean Sea as its stage, will sooner or later be acted. The present serio-comic farces participated in by Colombia, Venezuela, and Haiti are the one-act curtain raisers preceding the main performance.

The rapid growth of the Government's idea regarding the amount of control we should exercise over the waters of the West Indies and the surrounding territory may be inferred from the increase in the programme announced only a few weeks ago by the Navy Department. The statement was then made that, owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing in this part of the world, the gunboat Bancroft had been ordered to Porto Rico as a station ship.

Heretofore, when it has been necessary to display our flag in some turbulent Latin-American port, much valuable time has been lost and extra expense involved by dispatching a vessel from New York or Boston. It seemed advisable, therefore, to station the Bancroft 1,200 miles nearer the scene of action, where she would be able to reach her destination in two or three days from the receipt of orders from Washington.

Scarcely had the Bancroft started when the Navy Department decided to anticipate by nearly six months the naval manoeuvres to be held next Winter, and ordered Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan to assume command of the newly created Caribbean division of the North Atlantic Squadron. Admiral Coghlan expects to hoist his flag on the Olympia Oct. 20 and sail for Culebra Island, which will be the headquarters for our Caribbean naval force. In addition to the flagship Olympia there will be seven other vessels in Admiral Coghlan's division.

IMPORTANCE OF CULEBRA.

Culebra Island is also to be the rendezvous for the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Pacific, and European Squadrons when they assemble for the coming manoeuvres, under the command of Admiral Dewey. Culebra is the site of our new West Indian Naval Station. Until St. Thomas is formally transferred to the United States jurisdiction it will be our most eastern Atlantic outpost. As a regular naval station it is still in the embryonic stage. The Naval Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress contained an item of $5,000 for the construction of temporary barracks in which to house the marine guard stationed on the island. These barracks are now occupied by a force of 450 marines.

Culebra is one of several small islands off the eastern coast of Porto Rico which we acquired from Spain when that island was ceded to us by the treaty of Paris. The largest of this group of islands is Vieques, or Crab Island, five miles from Porto Rico and eight miles from Culebra. It has a length from east to west of twenty-one miles, with a width of six miles, and forms the southern boundary of Vieques Sound.

Culebra is only about half the size of Vieques Island, but has been given the preference as a naval base on account of its fine harbor. Great Harbor, on the southern shore, is, for its size, a splendid sheet of water, and if only larger would make an ideal rendezvous. Its area available for deep draught ships is about a mile and a quarter long by half a mile wide. Ofter this area it has a depth of from thirty-six to forty-two feet. It is practically landlocked, and, as the only opening is from the south, it is well protected from the northeast trade winds, which at certain seasons of the year blow with considerable force in this part of the West Indies.

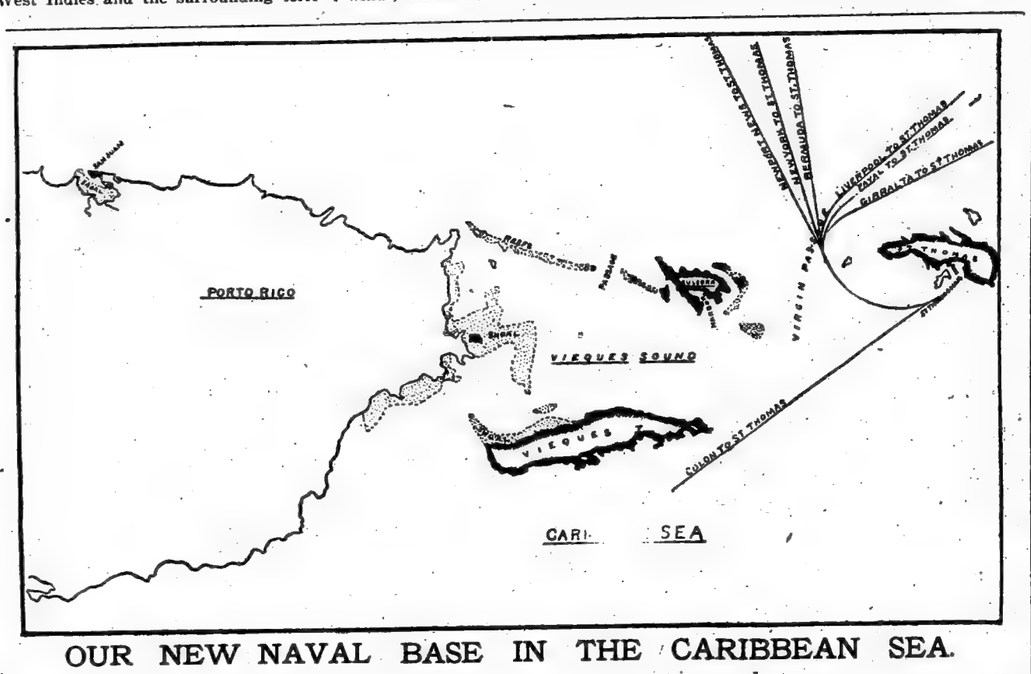

OUR NEW NAVAL BASE IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

SAN JUAN TOO SHALLOW.

Other things being equal, the proper location for a West Indian naval base would be San Juan, Porto Rico, an important commercial port, and where we already have and will maintain a naval station; but it will be more in the nature of a navy yard than a base for a large mobile force. The harbor is too shallow to accommodate the deep-draught battleships, and to dredge out an area sufficient for a formidable fleet would be extremely costly.

The disadvantages which ordinarily attach to the use for a naval base of a small island incapable of furnishing the necessary supplies are minimized and compensated for in the case of Culebra. They are minimized by the fact that its connections with Porto Rico are much closer than a mere statement of the distance separating the two would indicate. They are compensated for by virtue of its superb position commanding the Virgin Passage, the good harbor it offers to a modern sized fleet, and its proximity to Vieques Sound, which is sufficiently protected from the prevailing winds to afford a shelter in comparatively smooth water to the entire United States Navy.

These advantages will be appreciated by an examination of the map. It will be seen that the numerous cays and shoals between Culebra and Porto Rico make the former, for the purposes of defense, almost a part of the latter; and as both are United States possessions, the value of Culebra is multiplied many times over what it would be were Porto Rico still a Spanish colony.

The map also discloses another value of these shoals. The one extending from the western end of Vieques Island in a northwesterly direction toward Porto Rico has the effect of narrowing the passage between these two islands for three miles. We have, therefore, Culebra Island and the reefs and shoals on the north, Vieques Island and its shoals on the south, and Porto Rico on the west, forming land barriers between Vieques Sound and the open sea. Vieques Sound is open only to the east, but even in this direction St. Thomas and the islands stretching from it southward break the onslaught of the seas from the Atlantic.

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

The importance of the Navy Department's action in establishing a distinctly Caribbean naval force, with its base at Culebra Island, cannot be overestimated. While the immediate exciting cause for the organization of the division under Admiral Coghlan may be the disturbed conditions existing in Central and South America, the Government's policy contemplates a thorough preparation for future events.

The principal route from Europe to the isthmus, and consequently to the canal, whether it is to be constructed at Nicaragua or Panama, lies through the Virgin Passage, between Culebra Island, already our territory, and St. Thomas, soon to come under the American flag.

The American Government has not been the only one to see the portent of this situation. In THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday was pointed out the activity being displayed by England in strengthening her West Indian fortifications and stress laid upon the prudence of overmatching every effort of England in this part of the world, despite the cordiality of our relations at the present time.

There is only one thing that would justify a departure from this principle, and that would be an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Great Britain as against the rest of the world. Such an entanglement is contrary to the traditional policy of the United States Government.

ANGLO-SAXON SUPREMACY.

There is throughout Continental Europe a rapidly growing jealousy against, not the United States alone, but against the Anglo-Saxon race; and though we may never have a written alliance with England, we will some day find ourselves fighting in concert with her for the supremacy of the race.

Were there such an instrument in existence, the protection of the Caribbean from foreign aggression would naturally fall to our lot, as would the defense of the English Channel and adjacent waters to that of England. It is proper to argue, therefore, that when England starts to "hoe her own row" in a portion of the world to-day virtually under American protection, we are safe in assuming that at least some of her people have not the same optimism for the future entertained by many Americans.

OUR DANGER AND SAFETY.

But it is not from England that trouble is most likely to come, nor will it necessarily be brewed from the waters of the isthmian canal. Some nation will challenge the Monroe doctrine, not for the mere love of strife, but because the American invasion of her markets will compel her to seek others in that most valuable unexploited field, South America.

A report comes from Berlin that Germany's naval station in the West Indies has grown so important that an Admiralty staff officer has been attached to the squadron commanded by Commodore Scheder.

Why should it suddenly grow so important? And when it has attained full growth where will its ships go for the necessary docking and repairs. Will they, like the ship in bliss, just "rest on the besom of a swell," or will the fleet have an abode of its own in some West Indian island harbor?

It has none now, and if one is to be acquired it must come from some other power. But even should the vendor be another European State the transaction will be a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

In complications arising from some such action lies our danger, and in a strongly defended naval base at Culebra Island supporting a powerful fleet lies our safety.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.

By "A. K."

A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH TOWN," at the Manhattan Theatre, contains many lines that will bear repetition, though the task is not entirely satisfying because the atmosphere and conditions under which they are spoken are lacking, and these have much to do with the effectiveness of the stage humor.

In the first act of the comedy Mrs. Sol Smith, whose tone of voice and facial expression are in themselves incentives to merriment, discovers that Garrett Foster is hiding behind the settle, while Standish and his family are breakfasting. When his sneeze is covered by a feeble apology for a sneeze by Rose, (Minnie Dupree,) the old lady, much to Rose's discomfiture, remarks, with a sigh:

"I sneezed that sneeze myself when I was young."

In the same act Rose asks Garrett:

"Why did you take the corn?"

"The corn beckoned to me with its green fingers."

"And did not the corn tell thee I am thy neighbor's corn?" questions Rose, with her innocent Puritan lisp.

"Speak not of corn to Garrett," says John Margeson. "Ever since last August it has been a tender subject with him." Garrett having been under the Puritan ban for stealing green corn, this sally evokes a laugh.

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When the news that Garrett Foster had sorely wounded John Margeson in a duel is conveyed to Aunt Resolute Story, with a toss of her head she answers:

"Not sorely enough, I trow."

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"It is so hot," complains Garrett Foster to Rose.

"If we are to believe our neighbors, there be hotter places yet," is the retort of the diminutive Rose.

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"I have heard that stolen fruit is—" begins Garrett, as he attempts to kiss Rose.

"'Tis right stolen fruit is monstrous sweet," interrrupts Rose, as she laughingly dances out of his reach.

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In the last act, when the Indians attack the settlement, Rose and Miriam are instructed in the art of loading rifles for Garrett and Phillipe, who are defending Miles Standish's house and its inmates against the redmen.

Miriam measures the powder from the old-fashioned horn flask, and Rose puts it down the barrel of the muzzle-loading rifle. Then Miriam hands a paper wad to the energetic Rose, who uses a ramrod like a veteran of the Mexican war. A bullet, just the ordinary size, is handed to her by Miriam, and the nervous tension of every one is at its highest when she asks, in injured tone:

"Haven't you a larger bullet?"

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In the new farce, "The Two Schools," now being played at the Madison Square Theatre, a colloquy between Monsieur and Madame Joulin and their daughter Henriette provides occasion for much laughter in the first act. Henriette has complained of her husband's flirting; it appears that her father has been something of a flirt himself.

Madame Joulin—A sensible wife should never bother herself about her husband's flirtations.

Joulin—There! Your mother is always right.

Henriette—But you, mother, have a model husband.

"Do you know why? It is because I never try to catch him."

Edouard Mauburn, the young husband, arguing with his father-in-law, tries to excuse his behavior.

"What would you have done in my case?" he asks.

"It is not a question of what I would have done. Man's prudence is man's fidelity."

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Arguing with her husband, the indignant young wife says:

"Just as I am incapable of deceiving you, so you are incapable of not deceiving me."

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Estelle, the young woman who fascinates both father-in-law and son-in-law, declares:

"I don't want to be bothered with fascinating affection. I had enough of that before I was divorced."

And while dining with Edouard she says:

"You're not going to treat me as you did your wife."

"No! If I had treated her as I treat you we would never have been divorced."

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Madame Joulin—You have no husband, and yet you have not the satisfaction of telling yourelf he's dead.

Henriette—No! Each night I tell myself he has missed his train.

Edouard—He's a State Counselor. Do you know what that is?

Estelle—Do you think I'm a fool? Of course! A State Counselor is—is—a—a—man who gives—counsel.

A Forgotten Colony.

HOW many people, says The London Telegraph, if asked off-hand, could name the British possessions in Central America? How many, indeed, remember from the school days that any such exists. Probably no portion of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas has been so little thought of or talked about in recent years as British Honduras, a little territory facing the Caribbean Sea with a thin strip of malarial sand, mud, and lagoon, running back toward the State of Guatemala in a gradual slope, clothed with the dense and riotous vegetation of primoval tropical forest, and rounded off to the north by the Yucatan Province of Brazil. Happy, it is said, is the land which has no history, and the population of between thirty and forty thousand people, over whom Col. Sir David Wilson presides as Governor, seem in the past to have jogged on steadily and contentedly, hewing down the mahogany and logwood boles with which nature has liberally clothed the interior of their country, gathering the indulgent banana, which, in such a clime, asks less of the cultivator than any other equally nutritious fruit of the earth, and bearing with a cheerful spirit temperatures approaching 100 degrees Fahrenheit by "living in a draught night and day."

BOOK TRADE AMONG SAILORS

Sea Yarns Not in Demand, Liking Being Rather for Detective and Love Stories.

DOWN on the East River side a push-cart vendor of cheap books has recently taken his stand. His specialty is books for the seafaring men who abound in his immediate neighborhood, but with considerable shrewdness the enterprising purveyor of "something to read for everybody" has chosen for his location a spot whence he can tap ferryites as well as the mariners and wayfarers.

Brisk is the business being done by the street book merchant, and by far the greatest proportion of it is with sailors. For the present he is confining himself to soiled novels (with here and there a few religious books) at "bargain" prices, a humble nickel purchasing any volume on the cart.

Among the wares are a remnant lot of "Vanity Fair," (complete,) novels by Daudet, Scott, Cooper, &c., all published at prices ranging from a quarter upward.

"No, Sir," replied the vendor to an inquirer; "there is no demand for sea yarns, except among youngsters. The sailors can tell better stories than many in books. Anyhow, the ship folk get quite enough of the sea, and the reading matter they want on a voyage is a rattling good love story or a detective yarn with plenty of excitement in it.

"Some sailors, just before going off on a long voyage, buy as many as twenty books at a time, and others club together and take quite a small library on board to while away their idle hours.

"Almost any sort of story sells well. All that the sailors ask is something to interest them, and they don't bother about style or the author's name. So I can sell here heaps of books that would be dead stock around Broadway, even if I were allowed to peddle there."

NEW BUTTONS PLEASE SOLDIERS

All Branches of the Army Will Wear Them Excepting the Engineers.

THE first of the new buttons for uniforms of soldiers in the United States Army were turned in this week at the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington. Specimens were brought to this city yesterday by Col. Daniel Stevens, President of the American Buttonists' Society. The new buttons bear the coat of arms of the United States Government, and eventually will replace all other designs now in use.

The wars of the United States, from the Revolution down, have invariably found the Government ill-prepared to equip its troops. In the various emergencies, when there was a large and hurried demand for uniforms as well as for arms and ammunition, a multitude of makers furnished uniforms in which there were many differences, both in color and quality and in the size and design of the buttons.

The result is that at present there is no uniformity, the various branches of the army, and in some instances even men in the same branch, being furnished with different types of buttons. The new button, with its handsome coat of arms, shows the remarkable evolution of the army uniform button since the days of the Revolution, when they were of wooden backs with pewter fronts and bore the plain letters "U. S. A."

The new buttons will be in two sizes, one for the coat and one for the waistcoat. They will be in gilt for dress and in bronze for fatigue uniforms. They will be supplied as rapidly as possible for all branches of the army, excepting the Engineer Corps. Col. Stevens, when speaking of the new buttons, said: "They have received the approbation of the few army officers who have seen them. I think the design an excellent idea. The Government coat of arms stands for something."

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

EVEN Death has the French instinct for the dramatic when he walks abroad in France. Like a chapter of coarse and cruel realism from one of his own novels reads the account of Zola's end—the brutal indifference of Destiny to the dignity of greatness. And all the world rushes in to see the great man lying disheveled, half in bed, half on the floor, his skull fractured in his struggle with the invisible hands that were choking him to death.

It is curious that death should have reached him by slipping past that one of his senses which was most acutely and morbidly developed—his sense of smell. Like Swift, of whom Dr. Johnson said that his mind revolved ideas from which other men shrank, Zola had a passion for disagreeable and even noisome odors. So strong was this that the normal expression of his face finally became that of a man whose nostrils are being assailed. Nordau knew of this peculiarity, and in his amusing satire on current art, "Degeneration," he collated passages from Zola's novels to show how his morbid nose influenced his style and train of thought.

All the French writers have ground for complaint against the American translators of their works for cheap editions. But none had so much ground as Zola. His books were plain-spoken, but it was always the plain speech of the scientific work. The translators twisted this wherever they could, and even interpolated words and phrases in the effort to appeal to vicious tastes.

Probably, all things considered, the greatest of Zola's books is "The Joy of Life." It contains no passages so tremendous as those which fire the imagination in "The Downfall," but it is a truer novel, a consistent and wonderful reproduction of individual life. The action is in a storm-beaten house at the edge of the sea; there are few characters, none of them extraordinary; yet you follow the happenings under that humble roof with absorbed interest. And its central figure—a woman—is one of the very finest characters in fiction, teaching the great lesson of life without cant or preaching or self-consciousness.

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Secret of Senator Platt's Power.

In our politics just now there is a striking object lesson in the difference between the boss and the leader—the boss, living for, by, and through "campaign contributions" and "campaign contributors," to use the polite phrases; the leader, living upon the general admission of his superior wisdom in party counsel. Neither is an altogether lovely figure when viewed from the standpoint of the ideal. But there is a far greater difference between them than between pot and kettle.

If the Legislature of this State were not almost impregnably Republican through the apportionment, the fact that Mr. Platt is a boss and in no sense a leader would be clearer. Only once since he has been in control have the Republicans won when the battle was even and generalship counted. That was when Roosevelt ran for Governor. And if he had followed Platt's advice and kept his mouth shut about the canal frauds he would have been beaten. As it was, Croker's attack on the judiciary probably gave him the Governorship and enabled the Republican machine to shout that "the Old Man" had done it.

A few moments' reflection on the real nature of Platt's power will show any one how absurd is the talk of unseating him. If all the Republican machine leaders disliked him as much as the Tammany district leaders dislike Croker, he would still be secure. And no matter how often he is overruled, he is still ruler. Why? Because he alone can get the money from the "campaign contributors." They know that he will keep his bargains with them, that though he may be forced to seem to "pander to public sentiment," he will seize the first favorable opportunity to redeem his promises to them. And while "the boys" may now and then become alarmed by popular feeling and disobey "the Old Man," they do it apologetically and soon come meekly back to the swill trough.

A leader may be displaced by popular defeats. But a boss can be destroyed only by his "campaign contributors." So long as they stand by him, appreciating that if he is faithful to them he must be beaten at the polls often and that in the long run he will do the most for them, just so long is his boss-ship secure.

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A Criminal, Not a Hero.

Actor Rose's dismal failure in his effort to erect himself into a hero by murdering his wife is an indication of a healthful state of intelligent incredulity in this community. It is impossible not to sympathize with Mr. Bumble's famous exclamation "Then the law is an ass!" when he learned that it held him responsible for his wife's actions. But the law is anything but an ass when it refuses to listen to the uncorroborated accusations of any man against any woman or any woman against any man. The mental attitudes of men and women toward each other are so peculiar that he is a very foolish person who thinks to judge justly of the merits of a dispute between a man and a woman as to a matter of which only they can know the truth. And when a husband puts his wife to death, thus silencing the only possible witness on the other side, and then appeals to the public as a hero who has "vindicated honor," a wise public coldly hands him over to the law. It has ceased to be a matter of consequence whether he or she was the more to blame in their troubles. The only matter at issue is the murder—the impudent and infamous act of a human being in setting his frail, guilty, prejudiced self up into a court to pass mortal judgment in a cause to which he is a party at interest.

Is not that a strange perversion of the sentiment of justice which sees merit in the most egotistic and irrational of all crimes, the "crime passional"? Almost without exception, when the light of truth is by chance thrown upon the real motive for such a crime, it is seen to be some sordid passion, usually related to money, always steeped in and saturated with vanity.

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Use of Eyeglasses Growing.

In England, and to a certain extent in this country, there is again an outcry that we are using our eyes too much, that we are going blind, that we "shall soon be as bespectacled as the Germans."

In this country more people wear glasses now than ever before simply because more people are intelligent about their eyes and correct the mistakes which careless nature has made. It was Helmholtz—was it not?—who said that if he had never seen a human eye and one were to be brought to his laboratory he would declare it a miserable piece of botchwork. It used to be the fashion to go into ecstasies over every product of nature and to talk about nature's marvelous economies and miraculous adaptability. But science has stopped all that by showing up nature as a wasteful, plodding, and very stupid mechanic, tollsomely and bunglingly and with preposterous slowness trying to adapt her creatures to their environment.

Like the knee and elbow joints, the eye is one of nature's ludicrous botch jobs. Rarely indeed has she turned out a pair of eyes that can see things as they are. Almost all of us need glasses, and if the day ever comes when we have less physical vanity, almost all of us will wear them—not merely when no one is about, but all the time, so that the eyes will be constantly protected and corrected.

As for eyes being injured by use—quick lunches and tight shoes have injured more eyes than all the fine print and all the dim or glaring lights.

NEW FADS IN FALL JEWELRY

Men Who Can Afford It Will Wear Detachable Gold Underwear Buttons.

THE sole outstanding novelty in fashionable Fall and Winter jewelry is detachable, plain gold underwear buttons. These are put up in sets of four and six, and can be had in varying sizes and weights. A thoroughly serviceable set of six can be obtained for $30, and this size gives evidence of being the most popular.

The buttons are oblong, or round, on the outer sides, and the reverse ends are molded to fit the curves of the body. The man of luxurious tastes and ample means need no longer suffer from the distress occasioned by the deadly animosity of laundresses to buttons of all kinds.

In the watch trade the demand is all for thinness, flatness, and plainness. Watches, even of only moderate thickness, are being displaced as rapidly in the American market as were their ponderous predecessors driven out by the "mediums" of to-day.

"Customers are constantly asking for something new," said a prominent retailer. "They are tired of watches, rings, pencils, dressing cases, &c., and a big fortune awaits the man who will bring out something really novel. There are all kinds of adaptations, but nothing that is at once unique and artistic."

Old "Castor" Goes for Junk.

THE announcement that the obsolete wooden frigate, his Majesty's ship Castor, has been handed over to the shipbreakers at Sheerness, says the London Telegraph, recalls an exciting incident in the history of the old vessel. After taking part in the Syrian campaign of 1840, the Castor was subsequently employed on the northwest coast of Ireland. In 1847 the frigate was unfortunate enough to run into and sink her Majesty's cruiser Diligence, while riding at anchor, drowning most of the crew. The Diligence at the time was under the command of Sir John Reid, and the affair naturally created a sensation in naval circles. The officer of the watch on board the frigate was removed from the Navy, but was afterward reinstated, and appointed to the coast guard service. The service promptly dubbed the unlucky frigate the "Blind Castor," a name which stuck to her for the rest of her career. For many years the Castor had been employed at South Shields as a drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve.

New Substitute for Coal.

A ST. LOUIS man, says The Globe-Democrat, claims to have hit upon a substitute for anthracite coal, which will render sections contiguous to bituminous coal fields forever independent of strikes and similar disturbances in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the hard-coal regions. Tests conducted scientifically and under all variety of conditions have demonstrated, it is claimed, that briquettes manufactured from soft coal slack, first subjected to a cleaning process, then molded into bricks by the use of a patent binder under high pressure, have all of the good qualities of hard coal. Briquettes are manufactured from slack, or, rather, the refuse which comes from bituminous coal mines, and can be produced at about $7.50 a ton. Scientists have been trying for years to discover a process by which this product could be made.

Telephones in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM leads the world in telephone communication, showing a larger number of telephones per 10,000 people than any other capital. Paris has 71 per 10,000, New York 150, San Francisco 706, London 47, while Stockholm has 980.

Every private house is connected, every bedroom in every hotel has its own telephone, and all tradesmen, from washerwomen up, have a telephone. In the public kiosks on the streets there are long-distance telephones connecting with every town in Sweden.

Continuing Gains.

The New York Times printed 473,969 agate lines of advertising in September, 1902, as compared with 385,389 agate lines in the same period last year. A Gain of 88,900 Agate Lines. Second morning newspaper, 72,076; third morning newspaper, 25,730; fourth morning newspaper, 22,412; fifth morning newspaper, 11,014; sixth morning newspaper, loss of 7,655; seventh morning newspaper, loss of 24,285. A greater gain than any other morning newspaper, notwithstanding the rejection of extravagantly phrased medical announcements and other forms of objectionable advertising. The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

Piano Opportunity Time.

A number of have-been-rented and a few out-of-style pianos will be placed on sale by us to-morrow morning at less prices than were ever before quoted on pianos of undoubted trustworthiness. They are not all Everett pianos. Some other good makes that have been exchanged for Everetts. There are two reasons why the prices are lowered on these pianos. First, we do not think that we can sell them for what they are worth. Second, we would rather sell them now than carry them over another season. These two reasons should be acceptable to everybody. A word in earnest is as good as the Declaration of Independence.

This sale presents the opportunity of the year to intending purchasers of pianos. **Cash or easy installments.**

EVERETT PIANO COMPANY,

141-143 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

(Near Southeast Corner of 21st Street.)

Some Novel Toys Offered For Holiday Season Trade

Puzzle Maps of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba—Imitation Billiards for Youthful Players—Large Output of Ping-Pong Accessories.

ALTHOUGH it wants three months of Santa Claus season, Christmas toys are already on the market. All Summer long the creators of children's novelties have been at work, and the retailer is laying in his stock.

The keynote this year is to be sensibleness in the matter of toy selection. Santa Claus has been at work on a variety of things intended to promote the health of the child as well as to amuse him. Hence athletic games are in the majority.

You will be able to buy a complete gymnasium on a small scale for the use of the child this year, including everything that goes to make up the paraphernalia of muscle development. There are patent reversible wall sets, the weights of which are dumbbells and may be detached and used separately.

There are punching bags that may be used either on a bracket or on a floor-and-ceiling rope. There are parallel bars that may be converted into vaulting horses. There is even a punching bag and football combination.

There are geographical puzzles which take in our new over-sea possessions, teaching the names of cities and towns therein. There are maps which, when pieced together, form themselves into miniatures of Manila, Porto Rico, and Cuba. But they are not affairs which are easily pieced together, so that the child will need to have at least a smattering of the topography of these countries before he will be able to construct the maps thereof.

Most of the leading novelties this year are intended to furnish amusement for the elders as well as the youngsters. So, while a child will undoubtedly be fascinated with some of the games planned on the order of billiards and pool, so also will be the older members of the family, for some skill is required to manipulate many of the games.

One of these games has even attained to the dignity of composition balls and chalked cues for shooting them into the pockets at the corners of the table. The game is different from that which is played in public halls, however. The balls are placed differently on the table and the counting is not the same.

Games generally are in demand, and judging by the fact that one firm alone has placed orders for 100,000 sets of ping-pong or table tennis, that game is to be the popular indoor innovation this Winter. Another dealer whose orders are nearly as large as those of the dealer just mentioned, says that there has been no falling off in the popularity of the game, and that it will be in even greater vogue this Winter than it was last year.

The classic building block is to be sold in even greater variety than ever before, and there are specimens of stone, cement, wood, and other construction. Kites are also to be awarded the good little boy—not the old-fashioned affairs that have to be adjusted with long tails, but great box kites like those used by the United States Weather Bureau to which the youngster may attach Leyden jars and do some experimenting on his own account. Malay kites are also on sale, some of them seven feet high, but so easily handled that a boy under ten may fly them from the housetop without danger of being pulled from his perch.

For the little girls there are dolls—the mothering instinct is always assertive—rag dolls that will not break. The chief novelty in this line includes two dolls in one. It is planned to enable the child to practice a little magic to the great surprise of her friends.

For instance, she shows them a doll dressed in blue. Placing it behind her back she brings forth instantly a black pickaninny dressed in red. In either case she has apparently only one doll.

How does she manage it? Under the skirts of the white doll, which has no legs, there are the head and bust of the pickaninny doll. By catching hold of the head of this black doll the skirts immediately fall down over the white doll's head, the arms hanging down beyond the covered head and making the necessary feet.

Freak toys are not to be in vogue this Winter. Those that are sold are in the hands of the fakirs and will be obtainable only on the sidewalks. The leading novelty in this line is a rubber case, which, when inflated, looks like a monstrous Frankfurter sausage and which, when allowed to leave the hand, flies swiftly up into the air, pursuing a gyrating course.

It loses air as it flies, however, and soon comes down again near where it was set off. A curious feature of the sale of this toy is that the fakir having it in charge employs a corps of assistants to chase the recalcitrant balloons and bring them back to him. The crowd that gathers also loves to chase the things on its own account, and there is consequently a great deal of excitement in the immediate neighborhood of the balloon seller.

TOO MANY LONDON HOTELS

LONDON has not so many hotels as New York, yet it is already claimed that there are too many there. Mr. Paul Cremieu-Javal, Vice Chairman of Messrs. Spiers & Pond, Limited, said at the meeting of the company the other day that he could remember the time when nobody thought of putting a carpet down in a London restaurant which cost more than 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a yard, while nowadays 18s. to £1 a yard was frequently paid. It was the same with cups, saucers, plates, and everything else.

In the second place the report of the Gordon Hotels, Limited, for the year just closed shows a decline of profits to the extent of nearly £36,000, and a reduction in the dividend of 2 per cent.

As to the latter, a representative of the Gordon Hotels told a reporter of The London Daily Mail that he attributed the deficiency to the period of mourning for the late sovereign; the smallpox scare, which made country visitors write and say that they would not come up while smallpox was "raging so badly," the war, and the slump in hotel business for two months preceding the coronation, everybody deferring visits to London till June.

Said Mr. A. Judah, manager of the Hotel Cecil: "There can be no doubt that with an increased number of hotels, increased expenditure, and increased luxury, the hotel business is not by any means what it used to be. London has certainly a very large floating population, but from August to May the hotels are not more than half full.

"There are really only two months of the year when they are full. Yet such is the state of affairs that it is necessary to keep practically a full staff all the year round, and to incur nearly full expenditure in the way of lights, fuel, &c.

"Again, in the old days a man who staid in a hotel was satisfied with an ordinary bedroom, an ordinary dining room, and a little smoking room. But competition between hotels has educated him up to a nice point. Now he must have magnificently furnished apartments, majestic dining rooms, a grand library, a lordly smoking room, drawing room, and so on.

"The hotels which cannot offer these luxuries must stand aside. But the patron will not pay more, especially as the war has cut his income down, and those who used to have their fifteen-shilling bottle of champagne at dinner now take whisky and soda.

"There is one satisfactory item in the situation. The American habit of living in hotels instead of keeping up a home in London is on the increase. Householders find it very much more convenient, and often quite as cheap. The habit is becoming very popular here, and naturally it is welcomed by the hotel proprietor, who has in this his only solid all-the-year-round trade."

BIG APPLE CROP OF THIS SEASON

Record Gathering of Fruit in the Orchards of the West—Care in Packing.

THE greatest apple crop of the West is being gathered. The broad orchards of Northeast Kansas will yield from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels of big red fruit.

Owing to the favorable Summer, the crop has come to most perfect condition, and the Summer skies have tinged the apples with perfect color. The orchards of this section of the State are among the finest in the Nation, and Judge Wellhouse has the largest orchard in the United States.

From his orchard of 1,500 acres near Leavenworth, he ships annually 50,000 bushels of the finest fruit. He laid out his orchards twenty years ago, adding to them from year to year, and making a specialty of raising the finest product. He is now worth $250,000, and his profits run from $20,000 to $35,000 a year.

It is a notable fact that the red apple is the one that sells. The eye is attracted, and while the dull colors are left on the market, the Jonathans, Ben Davis, Winesaps, and kindred brilliant-hued varieties are easily disposed of. The dull colored apples are not preserved in the storage houses so well as the others. They rot more easily, and every bruise shows on their delicate skin.

The pickers use bushel baskets, and pull each apple from the tree carefully. The ladders are pointed at the top, that they may not disturb the trees more than necessary. The baskets are emptied into a chute or sorting table, where a man called the "sorter," gifted with a quick eye, grades them.

Every wormhole must be detected, for a very small defect may spoil the sale of a whole barrel. Nor does the experienced packer put the little apples in the middle of the barrel, as many suppose. The bottom of the barrel has the facers placed carefully with the stem sides down and all of even size. These are to protect the fruit when the head is pressed in and also to make a fair showing when the head is taken off by the buyer.

SAFETY SUITS FOR LIVE WIRES

Current Proof Garments of Gauze to Guard Electricians from Danger.

A DISPATCH from Berlin describes some electrical experiments which may result in a great decrease in the number of losses of life by live wire. The statement is made that Prof. Armetieff, who is well known in electrical circles, has invented a safety suit for electrical workers, in which it is impossible to obtain a deadly shock of current.

The principle of the safety dress is based on the well-known property of electricity which makes it choose always the shortest route in making a circuit. For instance, it is claimed that the safest place for a human being in the midst of a violent lightning storm is in the bowels of a battleship or in some other ponderous mass of metal, well grounded.

Prof. Armetieff has made his safety dress entirely of gauze, fine but thickly woven. It completely incloses the wearer, including his head, feet, and hands. It weighs altogether 3,3 pounds. From hand to hand its resistance is 0.017 ohms, and its capacity ranges from .0002 to .00025 microfarads.

Its cooling surface is enormous. A current of 200 amperes can be passed through it from hand to hand for a number of seconds without heating it in the least. Prof. Armetieff proved the above by dressing in the suit and allowing the currents to be sent through it, which were much stronger, for instance, than those used for executing criminals in Sing Sing.

Clad in his current-proof suit, the electrician stood uninsulated on the ground and drew sparks from a transformer, the secondary terminals of which were yielding a tension of 75,000 volts and a period of fifty cycles a second. That was enough to kill him had he performed the feat unprotected, but he next seized the main, which was the livest of live wires imaginable, and, not content with this, he grasped the two generator terminals with both hands, drawing sparks from them meanwhile by reaching his hands to them and slowly drawing them away.

When he grasped the terminals of the generator there was a potential difference between the two of 1,009 volts and a current of 200 amperes. The machine that supplied the transformer which Prof. Armetieff caught hold of in the first place had a capacity of 170 kilowatts. He declared he had not felt even a tremor of current, and certainly his being alive and well after taking a current that would have burned him to a crisp under ordinary circumstances corroborated his assertion.

The suit is said to be pliable in all its parts and capable of being worn by the electric artisan in any work he may be called upon to do in the neighborhood of dynamos and live wires.

MORE BACHELORS THAN SPINSTERS

Matrimonial Possibilities of Various States of the Union—Some Census Figures.

A CAREFUL reckoning of the number of men in the various States of the Union who are available matrimonially has just been finished by the Census Office. It finds that in the aggregate there are 6,726,779 bachelors of twenty-one or over, and makes record of the remarkable fact that there are at present in the United States 2,500,000 more single men than single women of that age and above.

The exact figures are 4,195,446 maidens, so that the latter are in the minority of 2,531,333. In other words, says The Cleveland Plain Dealer, there are 2,531,333 unattached males who could not possibly get wives unless they fell back upon the widows or upon girls under twenty.

New England has always been supposed to be overburdened with single women, and yet the census reckoning shows that there is not a State in that group which has not more bachelors than spinsters. Even Massachusetts, long declared to be the chosen home and resort of the old maid, has a slight overplus of unmarried men, the figures being 282,932 single males, against 277,711 females similarly situated. Maine has 60,878 bachelors, against 43,790 spinsters; New Hampshire 38,713 bachelors and 30,554 spinsters; Vermont, 29,132 bachelors and 19,749 spinsters; Rhode Island, 41,645 bachelors and 39,405 spinsters, and Connecticut, 94,158 bachelors against 74,731 spinsters.

It is clear from a glance at the census figures, however, that the unmarried women of the East ought to migrate to the great and growing West, where the available supply of husbands is relatively enormous. Just think of California, for example, where there are 239,504 bachelors and only 88,755 maidens of twenty and upward!

But the opportunity in Idaho is much more attractive, the single men numbering 23,421 and the spinsters only 3,556. Montana is another State rich in chances of marriage, its bachelors numbering 55,457, against 7,560 spinsters. Oregon has 60,525 bachelors and 16,775 maidens, while Washington claims 90,014 single men and 16,318 women. But the banner State for bachelors is Wyoming, which has 2,347 spinsters against 20,927 unmarried persons of the sterner sex. It must be very difficult for a woman to become an old maid in Wyoming.

The excess of bachelors over spinsters of twenty years and upward in Massachusetts is nearly 2 per cent. In Rhode Island it is 5 per cent., in Connecticut 25 per cent., in Maine 39 per cent., in New Hampshire 26 per cent., and in Vermont 45 per cent. New York shows a surplus of 23 per cent., New Jersey 29 per cent., Pennsylvania 38 per cent., Ohio 38 per cent., Indiana 60 per cent., and Illinois 68 per cent. Kansas rises to an excess in bachelors to 108 per cent., while Missouri shows a surplus of 72 per cent. Michigan has an excess of 77 per cent. of single men.

In this country the males outnumber the females 24 in every 1,000, and thus it is obvious that, if all of the women do not get husbands, it is not for lack of available material.

"OLD MOORE" VERY DOLEFUL.

Says War, Pestilence and Death Are Due Next Year.

WAR, PESTILENCE, and sudden death are to be meted out next year, according to "Old Moore," who has already read the whole story among the stars, says The London Daily Mail. In fact, his almanac containing the whole story is already printed.

"Old Moore" is attracted by the likelihood of a general election in England, which he half promises in several months, for general elections are not to be regulated even by the stars.

Uranus and Saturn threaten danger to the King. Uranus will be active about Jan. 7, but apparently little will come of it, for Saturn will take up the post of "threatener" in February and action again in June. In that month, too, an "air of mystery and trouble will be afloat," just as in December there will be cold weather.

Every month will be marked by a world's wonder, such as these:

JANUARY.—Great fire in London, fatal results, great destruction.
FEBRUARY.—Turbulent scenes in the House of Commons.
MARCH.—Flying machines will be the surprise of the day.
APRIL.—War in China.
MAY.—War in Spain.
JUNE.—Aeronaut to be killed.
JULY.—The British Government will be ridiculed throughout the land.
AUGUST.—Many will drop dead in the streets.
SEPTEMBER.—More sudden deaths; collisions and earthquakes.
OCTOBER.—Probably a general election.
NOVEMBER.—Disasters day by day.
DECEMBER.—Storms and cold weather.

It may also be mentioned that "road locomotion will make vast strides in May."

Wants Napoleon's Home.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA of England, it is said, would like to become the owner of Napoleon's villa on the Island of Elba. Two years ago, while she was cruising in the Mediterranean, her yacht touched at Elba, and she went ashore and spent some hours at the villa. Since 1815 this historic residence has changed hands several times. It belonged for some years to Prince Demidoff, who spent much time and money in acquiring for his magnificent palace at Florence a large number of souvenirs of Napoleon. At present the villa is the property of M. Ubalto Tonielli, one of the wealthiest business men on the island.

A Natural Mistake.

Guy Fawkes had just been discovered in an attempt to blow up both houses of Parliament.

"What excuse have you to offer?" his captors demanded.

"I—I thought," he faltered, "that for a moment I was a subway contractor."

Taking him at his word, they at once accommodated him with rapid transit underground.

NEW SHIPS FOR UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Connecticut and Louisiana Approach Perfection in Naval Construction.

GUNS OF LATEST TYPE

Vertical Twin Screws Expected to Drive the Ships Through the Water at 18 Knots an Hour.

AS HAS been the case in all similar authorizations by Congress during the past decade, the two new battleships are to be greater in every respect than any ships in the United States Navy that have preceded them. Just as everybody thought a dozen years ago that it would be a long time before the type of ship represented by the Texas and the ill-fated Maine would be improved on, so it is to-day, for when one examines the specifications that are to govern in the construction of the Connecticut and Louisiana, our latest battleships to be authorized, it seems, to the layman at least, that the limit of perfection in naval construction and armament has at last been attained.

That such a limit has not yet been reached, however, is undoubtedly true, and people with confidence look forward to the authorization by the next and succeeding Congresses of battleships more powerful than these new ships.

The dimensions of the Louisiana and Connecticut will be as follows:

Length, 450 feet.
Breadth, 76 feet 10 inches.
Displacement, (on trial,) not more than 16,000 tons.
Depth, mean, 24 feet 6 inches, and gross, 26 feet 9 inches.

A study of these figures will show that the type represented by the Louisiana will in tonnage exceed the Georgia class by 1,000, the Rhode Island class by 1,400, the Kearsarge and Wisconsin classes by 4,475, the Oregon class by 5,712, and the new Maine class by 3,500, while when compared with the Texas, (sister ship of the old Maine,) they will have a tonnage nearly three times as great.

THE MAIN BATTERIES.

Of the main batteries that are to be placed on the new battleships in turrets fore and aft they will carry in pairs four of the latest type of the twelve-inch guns, which types it has been proved are more easily manipulated, and have just as great a destructive power as the monster thirteen-inch guns. The turrets in which the twelve-inch guns will be housed will be of the elliptical type, electrically controlled and balanced, each of them with an arc of fire of about 270 degrees.

Next in importance come the eight 8-inch guns, which will also be in pairs, and will be mounted in turrets controlled in the same way as the 12-inch turrets. They will be located at each end of the superstructure, that is, two on each beam.

The twelve 7-inch guns, which, with the 12 and 8 inch guns, constitute the main battery, will be arranged broadside on pedestal mounts on the gun deck, and will be protected by 7-inch armor. Each will be isolated by splinter bulkheads of nickel of from 1½ to 2 inches thickness, the forward and after guns being arranged to fire right ahead or right astern, respectively, the remaining guns having the usual broadside train. All of the 7-inch guns will be so arranged that their muzzles train inside the line of the side armor, which will leave the ship a clean and unobstructed side should it be desired to go alongside a pier or vessel.

OTHER FEATURES.

The secondary battery is to consist of twenty 3-inch, twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic, six 1-pounder automatic, two calibre .30 machine, two 3-inch field, and six automatic 30-calibre guns. The vessels will not carry a torpedo outfit.

It may be mentioned in connection with the 8-inch guns that should it at any time be found necessary or advisable to dismount them and store them in some other place aboard ship or on shore, the arrangements will be such that it can be done in a marvelously short time.

Of the protection, the armor of the new ships will total 3,992 tons in weight. The armament will total 944.94 tons, 867.79 tons being the weight alone of the main armament, and the remaining 76.95 tons referring to the secondary battery.

The weight of the ammunition that can be carried will total 590.96 tons. This immense amount of explosives will be carried in magazines located in parts of the ships where the danger from explosion from any local or foreign cause is least, and it will be hoisted into the turrets and to the gun decks by means of electrically controlled machinery of the latest type.

The propelling machinery of the new vessels will consist of vertical twin-screw four-cylinder engines of the triple-expansion type, which will have a combined horse power of about 16,500, which will be sufficient to drive the battleships through the water at a maximum speed of about 18 knots. To furnish steam to these great engines, there will be twelve boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type, which will have a total heating surface of 46,750 square feet. The electrical equipment for the search lights, manipulating the turrets, ammunition hoists, &c., will be elaborate.

In appearance the new ships will resemble the new Maine class, having, like her, three funnels and two steel masts fore and aft, the masts being arranged for the wireless telegraphic apparatus. The fore will have two and the after one fighting top. The full complement of officers and men that will be required to man the Louisiana or the Connecticut will total 863.

UNCLE JAKE ON ETHICS OF FARO

He Enlightens the Unsophisticated Manufacturer of Playing Cards Who Had Failed to Provide for Dealers' Peculiarities.

A NEW and pat illustration of the straight common sense laconically expressed in the dictum "Never play the other fellow's game," was furnished by the ex-Superintendent of the playing card department of a world-famous printing house during an impromptu "smoker" in his Nassau Street office last week.

Among the half-dozen up-to-daters present was one whose observation and experience extend from the moonlit statue of Rameses to the red-light memory of Capt. Jim Price, and who, in the course of a general conversation, which drifted from card making to card faking, asserted that while he did not know how to turn a dishonest trick he was "on to" the slickest and most crafty wiles of the ebon-legged gentlemen who did.

"There are others of the same opinion," remarked the ex-Superintendent, "and, having myself casually fed Kitty and the Tiger with red, white, and blue celluloid sustenance, I was one of them until a rather costly experience, entirely apart from personally satisfying the appetites of the playful felines referred to, convinced me that there were stranger things in the philosophy of faro than either Horatio or Horace Greeley ever dreamed of. The revelation came to me in this wise:

CATERING TO THE FARO TRADE.

"Our company having compelled most of the other manufacturers in our line to throw their hands into the discard, the faro field was among the few inviting pastures of the trade left for it to conquer. Its President was the first to recognize this fact, as well as the big profit that would result from monopolizing the patronage of the faro dealers, whose purchases of cards of a high grade aggregate tens of thousands of packs annually. He finally sent for me, and after some discussion wound up with the ultimatum that unless I could turn out a better card and at as cheap or a cheaper price than that the faro dealers were then paying, the scheme was off, and would be consigned to the bone—or chip—yard.

"I was full of ambition in those days, and not inclined to stand for any bluff, so far at least as workmanship was concerned, and I promptly and confidently answered that I thought I could keep up my end of the game. 'Very well, then, go ahead,' said the President, 'and I'll attend to the details.'

"I subsequently learned that before consulting me he had thoroughly canvassed the project with 'Uncle Jake,' a white-haired veteran of the green cloth, universally esteemed and trusted by the birds of his own feather, as well as by many of ostensibly more reputable plumage, as a dead game and dead square sport, whose word was as good as any man's bond, even when the limit was high enough to raise the roof.

"It was stipulated that if, in Uncle Jake's opinion, our cards filled the bill, he was to thoroughly canvass the country, and introduce them to the 'profession,' and to receive $5,000 and all expenses in payment for his services. On my part, after much study and experiment, I finally perfected a card, which in design, finish, quality, and price I may fairly claim discounted anything else of the kind, and which, with much pride and confidence, I submitted to Uncle Jake, in the President's private office.

UNCLE JAKE'S VERDICT.

"The venerable critic of chance and its instruments keenly inspected the sample pack, with a gleam of admiration in his usually non-committal eyes; shuffled it with such delicate dexterity that the riffle of the cards sounded like the rush of countless zephyrs' wings, and finally laid them caressingly on the desk before him, with the sententious verdict: 'They're world beaters. Best I ever handled. Ought to sweep the board, sure!'

"I was elated, and am certain the President shared my gratification, as he said in his quiet and practical way: 'That settles it, and all that remains to be done is for you to pack your grip, Uncle Jake, and disseminate the good work among the heathen by the limited express.'

"'Hold on a minute, Governor,' replied Uncle Jake, and then, turning to me, he added: 'Young man, bring me a piece of sandpaper, if you please.'

"'Sandpaper!' I echoed. 'What—'

"'That's what I said, sandpaper,' curtly interrupted he, and after the sandpaper I wondering went, my question, perforce, awaiting the practical answer it received on my return, when Uncle Jake took up one of the cards and began deftly sandpapering it on the back, close to one of its side edges. This odd work silently done and critically inspected, he turned to the President and said: 'For the work they're wanted for they're not worth the price of a white sleeper.'

"'What are you talking about?' demanded the astonished President.

"'The color won't stand the filing,' replied Uncle Jake, as he directed attention to the fact that the sandpaper had obliterated the pattern, leaving a narrow margin of the white background exposed.

"'Of course it won't,' exclaimed the President. 'Why should it?'

THE DEALER'S "HONEST" JUDGMENT.

"'Simply because,' explained Uncle Jake, 'unless the edges of the cards are filed as I have shown you, they won't stick together when the dealer wants them to, and he can't pull two at a time instead of one when, in his honest judgment, the interests of the bank and the location of the bets require it.'

"'In order to be forehanded we've finished 25,000 packs of them,' I explained, and as the face cards are single-headers no one except the faro dealers will have any use for them. Do you mean to assert that they are worthless unless they can be used in a brace game?'

"'Can't you make a card the colors on which will stand the sandpaper test?' queried Uncle Jake, ignoring my question.

"'Yes, I suppose we can,' said I.

"'But, Sir, we will not,' sternly interposed the President. 'We don't propose to, nor can we afford to be business partners with sure-thing players.'

"'Well, Governor,' said Uncle Jake, 'you're running this game, and no one has any call to interfere, but in fairness I'm bound to tell you flat that I couldn't plant a single pack of these cards in a month of winning Fridays. When folks want sandpaper you can't stand 'em off with glue.'

"'Do you mean to intimate that the use of sandpapered cards is so general as to be practically universal with faro dealers?' asked the President.

"'Excuse me, Governor, from answering delicate questions when professional confidence is involved,' replied Uncle Jake. 'I've already said all I could to protect your interests in a commercial way, and enough to cost me five thousand and perques.'

"'By thunder! so you have, Uncle Jake,' cried the President, 'and you're a trump; a whole pack of them, and if in spots you fall a trifle short of being the noblest work, &c., you come a plamed sight nearer to it than some men I've dealt with.'

"'Thanking you, all the same, Governor,' replied Uncle Jake, 'certainly I might be a good deal better than I am, and possibly somewhat worse. At the best, the majority of us are but the dark deuces in life's slippery pack, and Fate shuffles the cards as she pleases. About all I can claim for myself when the last hand is dealt is that I never raised a cold deck on a warm friend.'"

SHOES COBBLED BY MACHINES

Worn Footgear May Be Repaired While You Wait.

MACHINES to do "cobbling," repairing worn-out shoes, is the latest. The process is described as follows by The Providence Journal:

The outworn shoes come into the shop with nothing of any value save the tops. The dilapidated heels and soles are rapidly taken off by one man, who in turn hands the work on to another special department. A thin strip of leather called the welt is sewed around the under part of the shoe with a machine called the "welt stitcher." The welt is the foundation for the sole, and to this thin border of leather the heavy tap will be firmly fastened at last. The process occupies just eighteen seconds, and when done in a far rougher manner by hand three-quarters of an hour is required.

The bottom of the shoe inside the welt is now filled with cork and other waterproof ingredients. Then the high-grade white oak leather sole is laid on the bottom, but it is not yet time to sew it on. A machine called the "channeler" swiftly cuts a half-inch gash around the lower edge of the sole. This process is rapidly followed by another machine, the "channel opener," which lays back the strip cut by the "channeler."

Now everything is ready for the "stitcher." The intricate mechanism performs in a few seconds the task that costs the hand repairer hundreds of painful stitches, straining eyesight, and unlimited time. Furthermore, the machine uses a heavier thread, the stitches are tighter and more uniform. Every portion of this machine is kept hot to enable the waxed thread to pull smoothly through the leather.

NEW CURE FOR BLACK SCALE

California Fruit Growers Experimenting with a Destructive Bug.

THE DAY of doom of the pest that has for years ravaged the orange and lemon groves and olive orchards of California under the ominous title of the black scale is seemingly very near. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been annually expended in California in spraying the trees to get rid of the pest, says The San Francisco Call. Orchardists have lost their tempers and been at large financial loss and great inconvenience. In the last forty-seven days the fact has been made manifest that tiny flies, which are able to and delight in vanquishing the black scale, will thrive and propagate in the open air in California. This means that the black scale must speedily go.

Orchardists and owners of fruit lands all over the State had been waiting to hear concerning the result of the investigation which Alexander Craw of the quarantine division of the State Board of Horticulture had been making in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara Counties. Mr. Craw returned to San Francisco and the substance of what he has learned is given in the foregoing.

The flies that were sent out are thriving. In forty-seven days they have passed through three stages of existence. They are now inhabitants of California and will instinctively hunt the black scale wherever it may be found.

Various forms of scales have been killed off by preceding parasites, but not one of these tiny destroyers had the name that helps to make the menace of the black scale formidable. Its title is the Scutellista cyanea. It is a native of South Africa, where it has demonstrated its ability as a sure destroyer of black scale.

Curious Surgical Case.

THE popular belief that a man who receives a wound from a bullet in the heart is bound to die therefrom almost instantaneously is now seen to be unfounded, for at the last meeting of the French Academy of Medicine Dr. Peyrat told of a man who was restored to health after his heart had been pierced by a ball from a revolver. The wounded man, he said, was placed in a hospital in Paris, and Dr. Launay, a noted surgeon, operated on him there with great success. According to Dr. Peyrat this is the only case of the kind on record. True, statistics recently compiled by Dr. Dentu, show that out of every hundred persons who receive wounds in the heart from swords or daggers from thirty to forty-two are cured, but, though medical books have been carefully searched, no record has been found in them of a man who has been rescued from death after his heart had been perforated by a ball.

All Know a Good Thing.

THE Ohio Penitentiary managers and economists, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, had been wondering what to do with the crusts of bread that are left over every time the 1,000 prisoners sit down to a meal. They finally decided to cut the crust off all bread and make the crust into bread pudding. Since this information has worked its way through the prison the piles of left-over crusts are daily increasing.

UP-TO-DATE IDEAS IN TABLE LINEN

Coronation Table Cloth Decked Out in Various British Emblems.

LACE-EDGED CLOTHS

Beautiful Designs from Which the Housekeeper May Select as Befits Her Purse and Her Taste.

ALREADY many of the new Fall importations of that special delight of the housekeeper's heart, table linen, are in, and within a few weeks there will be a full assortment of new patterns and designs.

By Sept. 15 almost everything new in these lines of Fall goods has arrived, although difficulties in getting through the Custom House may delay their appearance somewhat longer.

For the woman who likes things which have associations there is a table cloth this year which is entirely new in design, the coronation, or Edward VII. It is a handsome cloth bearing the royal standard of Great Britain in the four corners of the border and the four corners of the centre. In the border along the sides and ends are patterns of thistles, fleurs de lis, and shamrocks, and there is a small scroll design connecting the four coats-of-arms of the centre with what may be perhaps conventionalized roses, a small design. In a square of 2½ yards this cloth will cost $15; 2½ by 3, $18, and 2½ by 3½, $21. Napkins three-quarters of a yard square are $18 a dozen, and seven-eighths of a yard $25.

There is a growing tendency to use the round dining table, and consequently the round cloth, and many of the handsomest designs are to be found in cloths of this shape. Elaborate insertions and edgings of lace are used in the round cloths, as the lace lends itself well as a finish to the edge. In the square cloths it is possible to use hemstitching and drawn work for a finish to a handsome cloth. In the finer round cloths where the lace is not used a scalloped edge, buttonhole stitched, makes a delightful finish. One of these cloths which is now en route to New York for one of the large linen houses has this scalloped edge of embroidery, and for a pattern in the cloth a simple rope design running around the table.

This is about as simple a design as may be, and would almost appeal to the woman—there are not many such—who uses only the plain heavy satin damask with no design whatever for her table cloths. The plain damask requires the best of laundry work, and must never be disfigured by a spot or blemish, or it is impossible. Hemstitched, with the insertion of a band or bands of heavy lace, these plain cloths are beautiful. A cloth of this kind, made up with fine crepon lace, and two and a half yards square, will cost $50.

In fine plain linen are the round cloths made up with fine Battenberg lace. There is the band of lace insertion, heavy and wide, and a broad lace edge. This cloth, 2 yards around, will cost $40; 2½ yards, $50; 3 yards, $75, and 4 yards, $125.

For the woman who uses blue delft on her table there are cloths of the peculiar shade of delft blue which will match or blend with them, and they make smart luncheon cloths for a change. They are not expensive, and in a size 2 by 2 yards, with a dozen doilies, will cost $9, and 2 by 2½, $10. They are hemstitched.

Colored sets, white, with borders of green or red or blue in l'art nouveau designs, are not out for this Fall, but they are comparatively new. With the napkins they cost $14, $16, and $18 a set, and are pretty for luncheon or breakfast cloths. There are also colored cloths in pretty delicate solid colors which cost, sets with the cloth 2 yards square, $12; 2½ yards, $13.50, and 3 yards, $15.

In centre pieces and doilies there are many pretty things. Most of these are also round rather than square. Something quite new is from Germany, drawn work combined with embroidery, the result being very satisfactory. The most elaborate and consequently most expensive pieces have a solid edge of drawn work and embroidery. The less expensive ones, however, unless one is judging from the standpoint of the amount of work done, are really quite as pretty, single flowers scattered over a whole doily with delightful effect. Doilies with the handsome crepon lace range in price from $3.50 to $12.

In ecru there is something else which is quite new, doilies and teacloths, the centre of the round-thread ecru linen, made up with Irish point lace. In a 24-inch square these are $10.50, 36-inch $18.50, and 45 by 45, $27.50.

DEERSKINS SOLD FOR 10 CENTS

A COMMISSION firm in this city recently received from Wrangel, Alaska, a shipment comprising a number of bundles of deer skins, each containing about seventy hides, and while this fact in itself has nothing of startling interest, the fact that the skins were bought in that locality for as low as 10 cents each might give one an inkling as to the plentiful supply of deer in the wilds of Alaska.

As trifling as this sum is, there are numbers who hunt the deer for their hides and whatever they can realize on the carcass, which usually has a market value of about a dollar. Beginning about the first week in September, the hunters cruise among the islands in boats, and either lure the deer with jacklights or hound them into the water with dogs, shooting them in their attempts to swim away from the hounds.

Small sloops, manned by a crew of but two or three men, return from a few days' cruise with as many as seventy-five carcasses, and frequently the bodies of the animals are piled up on the wharves like cordwood.

Last Winter the Indian guide of a Government officer killed five moose in one day's hunt, but saved the meat of only one. When questioned as to why the others had not been brought in, he answered: "They were only bulls."

The demand for prize heads and antlers has more to do with this excessive and wanton slaughter than anything else. Taxidermists have offered tempting inducements for exceptionally large and fine heads, and as it is not always possible to study a head in detail until it is on the ground, many deer and moose are thus uselessly slain.

In California.

SAY, for Heaven's sake boil my face for a bit, will you?" said the recuperative intoxicated person, as he sank wearily into the chair.

"Sorry, Sir," answered the barber; "but I can't do it. You see our price has always been two bits."

One Way of Cure.

"Phatt seems to be losing flesh. What sort of flesh reducer is he taking?"

"I understand that he has joined an oath tipping league.

"WHITLOCK'S FOLLY" A VICTIM TO FATHER TIME

Bronx Borough's "House of Many Mysteries," Bereft of Its Beauty, Forced to Give Way to the Encroachments of Business—Plaster Mill Instead of Park.

BRONX BOROUGH'S "house of many mysteries," as the old Casanova mansion at Oak Point on Long Island Sound is known, will soon be a thing of the past. It is falling rapidly into decay, and bereft of all its surrounding beauty the structure is of little value except to a dealer in second-hand lumber, into whose hands it will probably fall in the course of a few months. A final blow to the dignity of the structure fell several days ago, when ground was broken for a large plaster mill directly in front of the mansion.

The mill will occupy ground that was once a beautiful park, with statuary and flowers, that had been constructed at the expense of many thousands of dollars by a French landscape gardener who had been employed at the Palace of Versailles.

Many strange tales have been told about the house, which was built by B. M. Whitlock, a wealthy Southerner, who came North in the late fifties and selected as a site for a home what he thought was the most beautiful spot on Long Island Sound. It was on a small wooded island just north of Oak Point. Ground was broken there for the mansion, which was three years in course of construction. The cost was about $250,000, as much of the structure was torn down and rebuilt, for Whitlock was determined to have just what he wanted. In that way it gained the name of "Whitlock's Folly."

Stories are told by old residents of the state maintained in the great house, which has about a hundred rooms. The interior decorations were imported from France, gold knobs were used on the doors, and the woodwork was of carved cherry and mahogany. The entrance to the grounds had a drawbridge and an immense iron gateway. As a carriage approached the horses would step on a hidden spring and the bridge would drop and the gates fly open as if by magic, a second spring causing them to close.

The civil war brought ruin to Whitlock, and not long after the close of the struggle "Whitlock's Folly" passed to other hands.

It was said that one or two expeditions bound for Cuba had been fitted out in the cove in front of the house, and that large quantities of arms and ammunition had been stored in the vaults. That story had some foundation on the facts that Señor Casanova, the next owner, was an avowed Cuban patriot, and that a large schooner yacht went regularly to the cove. The Casanova régime came to an end about fifteen years ago, and since that time the house has been going gradually to decay. The property fell into the hands of a speculative land company.

TO LIFT TRAINS UP A SLOPE

Engineers Have Worked Out a Novel Plan for Wabash Railroad.

A GIGANTIC enterprise is contemplated by the Gould or Wabash system on the line of the West Virginia Central Railroad. Plans have been drawn by which it is expected to lift whole trains loaded with coal or merchandise up the side of a precipitous slope of the Great Backbone Mountains, in Tucker County, West Va., by means of electric power, and by that method make a double track road with an easy down grade both ways.

The plan, which is said to have been thoroughly worked out by the engineering corps of the railroad, is a most remarkable one in many ways, says The Baltimore American.

At present the line, going westward, after leaving Cumberland runs through Keyser, Piedmont and Fairfax, and thus on into the Blackwater Cañon, where the scenery is wild and magnificant, but where it is impossible to maintain more than one single track.

From Fairfax down on through this deep gorge the road descends a steep grade to Hendricks, and then makes a detour to Parsons, and thence on up a slight grade to Elkins. Thus it can be seen that there is a big handicap at present, with a one-track road through the gorge and a tremendous grade coming East.

The operation of this great platform is, of course, a gigantic undertaking, but it is believed that it can be successfully worked. The whole would be operated by electric power. To provide this power the large plant of the railroad at Cokeland would be drawn upon.

The electric plant at that place at present supplies electric lighting and power for a large territory and furnishes electricity for the mines. There would be ample power, however, it is said, to move the platform and its freight up a sharp incline to a height of about 1,000 feet.

After leaving Elkins it is said that the railroad promoters have in view an extension from that point to what is known as the Coal and Coke Railroad, along the Little Kanawha. This will open a rich territory right through the heart of the bituminous coal region. It will cut right through the great Pittsburg 14-foot vein, where thousands of acres of coal lands are owned by the railroad and kindred interests.

DR. GATLING'S NEW AUTO PLOW

Hardest Kind of Labor on a Farm Becomes Almost a Pastime.

DIVERSE as the plow and the automobile would seem at first glance, Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor of the gun that bears his name, has hitched the two together and made farming a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The hardest farm labor is thus, says The Atlanta Journal, reduced to a pastime. One more occupation for the horse is destroyed, and one man with an automobile plow can do the work that formerly required fifteen pairs of hands and thirty horses.

The Gatling motor plow is driven by a gasoline engine of sufficient power to propel it at any desired depth down to twelve inches. The truck is built like the trucks used with traction engines, except that the steam boiler is replaced by a strong platform on which is placed the gasoline engine, which is connected to the traction gearing by a series of wheels; to this truck is attached a set of disk plows, which may be geared to run at any depth or any angle needed to give the best results when plowing.

With this machine it is estimated that one man can plow from thirty to thirty-five acres in one day. To plow this number of acres in one day with the ordinary plow would require fifteen men and thirty horses, so when it comes to cultivating one of our large Western farms it is easy to estimate the large drove of horses and the great number of men required to do the plowing and the immense cost to the owner to house and feed them.

All that is required to operate the Gatling plow is for the farmer to sit upon the cushioned seat of the truck and work the controller, which is not unlike those attached to automobiles; or, if he happens to be indisposed, his wife can take his place.

It is generally estimated that the cost of plowing under ordinary conditions is $1.50 per acre. Then the further preparation of the ground by harrowing and rolling costs another 50 cents per acre. With the Gatling machine the ground becomes thoroughly pulverized and the rolling is not required.

A harrow attached to the machine will do the smoothing, and a seed drill attached behind this will do the seeding, so that the plowing, harrowing, and seeding may all be done with one passage of the machine and at just about one-fourth the cost of the present methods, thereby enabling the wheat grower of the United States to compete in the markets of the world with a profit to himself.

How American Cities Grow.

THE calendar year 1901, according to a recent report of the United States Geological Survey, was the greatest in the history of the country in city building. Forty-two cities submitted reports to the department in response to inquiries, and these showed that the total number of permits issued in those cities was 85,571, as against 68,417 for 1900, a gain of 17,154, or 25.07 per cent. The value of the buildings erected on these permits in 1901 was $372,173,631, compared with $241,516,585 in 1900, a gain of $130,657,046, or 54 per cent.

Cuvier's Collection Doomed.

THE splendid cabinet of comparative anatomy in Paris begun by Cuvier, the distinguished naturalist, in 1796, and the completion of which occupied twenty-one years, is to be demolished by the authorities of the Jardin des Plantes. Among the numerous valuable specimens gathered and classified by Cuvier are the embalmed remains of the huge rhinoceros brought to his Versailles menagerie by Louis XIV. and which the gay monarch used to visit each week attended by his Court. The carcass thus honored by the King and his sycophants was saved with difficulty by Cuvier in 1793 from the incensed revolutionists, who desired to burn it because it had been one of their "tyrant's" amusements.

No Smoking at Funerals.

UP-TO-DATE undertakers now insist upon drivers refraining from smoking while engaged in the procession to the cemetery. Assistants and helpers on hearse and carriages frequently "had steam up", in cigarette, pipe, or cigar after the cortège got under way from the house of mourning.

Of course, employes of funeral directors catering to "high-class trade" would not likely run the risk of dismissal because of smoking, but the practice of discouraging this breach of "professional etiquette" is now more or less general.

JEWEL EVOLVED FROM A BONE

A ROUGH opal that was once part of the backbone of a prehistoric animal, and is now one of the most remarkable specimens of its kind in the world, has recently been found in Australia. The stone, which is in the rough, is remarkable for its size alone, which is 2¼ by 2½ inches. It weighs 1,150 karats. From a small piece which has been chipped from one of the edges it appears to be a stone of wonderful beauty, rich color and fire.

It is not, however, on these considerations that its claim to distinction is based, but upon the fact that it is an opalized fossil. A glance at it will convince even the lay mind that it is a petrified vertebra of some animal. The facets for the heads of the ribs are found to be perfect. By a careful examination under a strong magnifying glass it is possible in places to discover in the porosity of the stone even the cell tissue of the bone.

This remarkable specimen, which thus is of scientific as well as commercial value, was probably formed by silica operating upon the bone. It is well known that opal is formed by the deterioration of the rock in which it is found, the silica of which after first having been dissolved by superheated water has greatly cooled in fissures of the rock. By what chance this vertebra came in contact with this silica bearing water is a matter of conjecture.

It was found by a man in Australia who stumbled over it accidentally. Its brilliancy and peculiar shape attracted his attention, and after a careful examination he came to the conclusion that it was an opal. He took it to a lapidary and his suspicions were confirmed.

It is now the "bone" of contention between the scientific and the commercial world. The scientists want it badly, but they do not want to pay for it what the stone is worth commercially, and the persons who own it won't part with it, even for scientific purposes, unless they receive its full commercial value.

It is now locked in the safe of a Maiden Lane jeweler awaiting the outcome of the wrangle.

Dr. O. P. Hay, Assistant Curator to the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, after a careful examination of the vertebra pronounces it undoubtedly that of a marine animal, of the family of Pleiosaurs, and believes from its shape that it formed part of the Cimolisaurs, an animal which attained a length of possibly forty feet, fossils of which are now being found frequently in Australia.

CENTURY OF WORK FOR MAP MAKERS

Topography of Every State to Be Accurately Shown—A Government Plan.

WORKING in the vicinity of Rochester are F. W. Baldwin and three assistants of the United States Geological Survey of Washington. They are engaged in work on the topographic map of the United States, a job that the Government began about twenty years ago and which, it is thought, will require about one hundred years more to complete, says The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The undertaking was begun in 1882. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the States; New York State for instance appropriating some $20,000 to $25,000 yearly for the past few years toward its share. The work of co-operation in this State was begun ten years after the work was started in the country. As yet only about one-fifteenth of the area of the country has been completed.

There has never been a topographical map of the United States published other than rough sketches, which are of little value. Hence in 1882 the Government started one of the biggest surveys ever made. An estimate of the cost of the work complete has not been made public, but it is conclusive that it will be millions of dollars, although the co-operation of the States cuts the expense to the Government down about half what it otherwise would be. The map of this State alone will cost at least $1,000,000.

The States are not compelled to make any appropriation for their share of the expense, but so far several of them have done so. In one or two instances they began the work entirely on their own responsibility, but it is believed that afterward the Federal Government reimbursed them. One-half of the field work of the survey is all they are asked to pay. The engraving and publishing are done entirely at the expense of the Government. The States are very well satisfied to stand their half.

They have found out that the maps are of great value to the States in many ways, especially in the matter of highway improvement in different parts of the State, and with the work of the Forest Preserve Board in the portions covered by the maps and in the examination of water supplies for existing and proposed canals and for the great cities. The State is getting a fine class of work at a comparatively low cost.

It is a revelation to the lay eye and mind to look at the work. It is possible to tell the exact nature of every part of the country; the location of the cities and their general appearance, and the towns, the streams, the railroads, and even the common roads. All the boundaries between States, counties, and even townships are shown on the map.

In case of some of the larger States and where there is less to be shown, the scale is just double that in this State and most of the others. It is surprising on such a large map as the topographical map of the whole country must of necessity be, to see the whole four tracks of the New York Central plainly shown.

The topography of New York is of great variety. From tide water at New York one can reach an altitude of 5,430 feet at Mount Marcy, in the Adirondacks. In the Catskills he can reach a height of 4,000 feet. It takes but a few hours to get to a cool climate, even on the hottest days, without leaving the boundaries of the State. The sheets of this State vary greatly. Some of them show almost level land, while some depict such country as is to be found only on the sheets of the great States of the West.

It is expected that the sheets relating to New York State will be completed within five years.

NEW SCHOOL FOR STORE WORKERS

Counter Service and Window Dressing Among the Subjects Taught.

THAT there is always room at the top is nowhere more fully demonstrated than in the great department stores of this country, from which there comes an incessant demand for men with energy and ideas. Of the mechanical, routine workers there is a large supply, and the number grows daily to the despair and irritation of proprietors and managers.

While there is room in every department of the stores and retail houses generally for talent and knowledge, a lack of properly equipped workers is felt in the spheres of window dressing, decorating of interiors, card-sign painting, and advertisement writing.

The possibilities along these lines were grasped by a keen-sighted man, himself a successful practicer of most of the arts referred to, who has started a school in New York for the tuition of beginners and for the perfecting of workers already in operation. The college of instruction is absolutely unique, being the only institution in the world dealing with some parts—and these the most important—of its curriculum.

In some instances city employers have themselves paid for the tuition of likely young men. Others have given their workers time and facilities for attending the classes, while many students from far-off country districts have not only had their expenses defrayed, but have received their salaries during the tuition period.

Several of the large wholesale dry goods concerns of New York have manifested their interest in the novel work by supplying merchandise for the use of the pupils in decorating the windows.

One of the features of the school's method is that the instruction given is personal and individual, each pupil being dealt with according to his capacity, and no limit is put on the duration of the course. Most students complete their curriculum in four or six weeks, while none have exceeded two months.

A special two weeks' course of window trimming and card-sign painting for those who desire improvement can be had for $25. For beginners a complete course costs $50.

Church Music "By Request."

THE directors of orchestras are not the only people who find it advisable to offer request programmes. Church organists and choirmasters are also frequently reminded that their audiences like to have a word to say in regard to the music provided for their delectation.

"I used to rebel at this interference," said the organist of an up-town church, "but after trying the experiment I found that the congregation showed discrimination in the selections, and that I had no cause to be ashamed of one of my request programmes."

NEW YORK RECRUITS FOR ARMY SERVICE

Steady Stream of Ambitious Applicants Dealt With in This City.

AVERAGE KEEPS GOOD

Matters Which Are Considered in Selecting Eligible Men—Sobriety and Personal Appearance Factors.

THROUGH all the alterations in the material, industrial, financial, and moral conditions of affairs in the city there is one thing in the metropolis which remains stable. That is the number of men who leave the civilian walk of life and go into the military.

Notwithstanding the many and various changes which occur each month in other lines, due to the general business conditions and degree of prosperity, the line of men who file into the recruiting offices for the United States Army in New York City remains substantially the same. In this the recruiting in this city is different from that in other portions of the country.

During the entire year the men enter the army in a steady stream. Each month sees an addition through the New York recruiting stations of an average of 100 men to the various branches of the "strong right arm" of the Government. Frequently the number exceeds this; once in many months it falls below. But there is never any material decrease or increase which can be attributed to any unusual conditions in the general aspect of the industrial life.

There does not seem to be a very great need of many more men in the army; hence it appears that the dispatches of the past week from Washington were given out with a view of stimulating interest in the military and to keep the people familiar with the fact that men who desired employment of that kind can find it in the army.

What the result of this work has been is indicated by the reports of Lieut. Col. Regan, who is in charge of the New York Central Recruiting Station. Last month there were 411 applicants for enlistment in the army. Of this number only 126 were accepted. Not that many of those who were rejected did not comply, strictly speaking, with the requirements, but because the recruiting officer, having been carefully instructed from Washington, knew that it was not necessary for him to accept every man who was sound physically.

There are many things which should enter into the consideration of an applicant's fitness to become a soldier. When there is a pressing need for men, in time of war or when material additions to the fighting force are to be made in a hurry, such circumspection is impossible.

When an applicant climbs the dingy stairs to the recruiting station at 27 Third Avenue, across the street from the Cooper Institute, two things determine whether or not he gets inside, and if he does not, there is not one chance in a hundred of his getting into the army. These are personal appearance and a record for sobriety.

He is met at the top of the stairs by an officer who looks him over quickly, and if by this hasty inspection he decides on the man's general unfitness to become a soldier he is plainly told so and the superior officers are not troubled with a more detailed inquiry into his qualifications. Thus it behooves a prospective applicant for the army to look to his personal appearance and to refrain from fortifying himself for any real or imagined ordeal the enlistment may have in store for him by the use of liquor. But there are occasions, of course, when through both of these unfavorable appearances the officer sees the making of a good soldier in a candidate, and he is taken into the office of the Sergeant who makes the preliminary general examination.

If this is passed satisfactorily, the physical examination is conducted by a physician and the successful man is attired in a fatigue uniform, of which there is a large stock at the central recruiting office, is sworn in, and becomes a soldier in the United States Army.

FAMOUS "HEATHERBLOOM" A HORSE SHOW STAR

Newcomer Among Thoroughbred Horses Breaks All Records in the Ring, Clearing More Than Two Feet Over His Own Height—Jumps Only When He Feels Like It.

THE most remarkable jumping horse in the world, Heatherbloom, the holder of the best records for high jumping and the season's star of the horse shows, has reopened the question of what may be the extreme limit attainable by a jumping horse.

Heatherbloom, in his latest and most wonderful performance, the leap at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show, at Philadelphia, that eclipsed the old records and dropped Filemaker and Rosebery, the former champions, into obscurity, made his trial at stiff bars, and actually jumped an inch and a half higher than either of the horses named ever got, clearing the hurdle at 7 feet 5 inches.

The performance becomes the more impressive when it is considered that Heatherbloom is a horse just 16 hands high, or, in plain terms, measuring 5 feet 4 inches, his jump thus being 2 feet 1 inch more than his own height.

The newest champion may be remembered by patrons of the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden as the winner of the middleweight championship in 1900, but at that time it was not thought even remotely possible that Heatherbloom would develop into the horse he is. He then was a five-year-old, and a clever and safe jumper for his age, but his best qualities were said to be shown in the hunting field, in which he had enjoyed a season's training. From the show ring Heatherbloom returned to the field and fox hunting, and last year he was not among the jumpers that competed for the prizes at the Madison Square Garden exhibition.

The newcomer among famous horses is a Virginia product, and, unlike most of the horses that have been conspicuous as high jumpers, is a thoroughbred, his sire being the race horse Philosophy, who won races on the great tracks about New York a dozen years ago, and his dam being Flip Flap, a steeplechaser of more than ordinary merit across country in her time.

After his one season's experience in the show ring he became the property of Howard Willett, an enthusiastic cross-country rider and horse show exhibitor. Under the instruction of Mr. Willett's grooms Heatherbloom so far improved on his early education that he now has first place among jumping horses, the tenacity of purpose and the courage inherited from his thoroughbred ancestors giving him a real advantage over the half-bred and commoner types of horses that he usually meets in the jumping rings.

With the good qualities thus inherited Heatherbloom also acquired one bad trait, in that he has the almost mulish stubbornness of the thoroughbred horse, and when he does not feel disposed to jump it is beyond the power of grooms or rider to make him leap.

MORLEY SILENT ON RELIGION

Refuses to Discuss Recent Canards Started for Political Effect.

THE announcement of the approaching completion of Mr. John Morley's "Life of William Ewart Gladstone" recalls the numerous and varied rumors that have from time to time been current regarding the alleged change of religious beliefs, or rather unbeliefs, of the distinguished statesman and littérateur.

Not long ago he was reported as having "come under the influence" of a celebrated evangelist and was represented as mourning over his "infidel past." His repentance over the spelling in his books of the Almighty's name with a small "g" was set forth with picturesque fullness, but without accuracy.

That canard vacated its place in popular favor for a dramatic, but wholly imaginative, narrative of the ex-Cabinet Minister's reception into the Catholic Church in company with his adopted daughter. The lady "went over," but Mr. Morley adhered to his "impenitence."

In 1887 a leader of the Scottish clergy created a sensation—the Irish Home Rule controversy was then at its height—by a furious onslaught on Mr. Morley, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, denouncing as an iniquity the permitting of "atheists" to participate in the government of the empire.

In reply to a correspondent who asked if he classed himself among the "atheists," Mr. Morley sent the following characteristic letter, now published for the first time:

"Athenaeum Club,
"June 16, 1887.

"Dear Sir:

"I have made it a rule to decline to discuss my religious opinions in connection with political attack. The clergy may desecrate these high controversies if they please; I will not. What I have written, I have written.

"I am sure that the intention of your letter is friendly, and I thank you for it.

"Yours faithfully,
"JOHN MORLEY."

NO RED HEADS IN THE SENATE

Time Has Changed the Polls of Men Who May Have Had Them.

DEVERY'S announcement last week in re David B. Hill that "no bald-headed man can ever be President" is now supplemented by the discovery that there are no red-headed Senators. The Washington correspondent of The Indianapolis News says that there are men in the Senate who might have been red-headed in their day, but that day has long passed.

The nearest approach to red in hirsute adornment is the Tuscan thatch of the impassioned Carmack of Tennessee. His hair would have been red if it had waited, for his mustache borrows the glint of sunset, and in the heat of debate is actually red.

Another head of hair that verges on the poetical is that of McLaurin of South Carolina, Tillman's implacable foe. McLaurin's hair is wavy, with strands that hint of a Summer dawn. It is tempestuous in action, but no one has ever seen it rise on end—not even when Tillman performed his justly celebrated leap.

WARNING OF COMING STORMS.

Western Expert's Signals Give Seven Hours' Notice—System Based on Vibration.

H. C. ALCIATORE, a weather expert, has almost perfected, in so far as the making of practical tests is concerned, the mechanism by which signals may be received six or seven hours in advance of a lightning and thunder storm. By a contrivance on the roof, having connection with an instrument in the office, the vibrations caused by the storm in the distance may be caught and made to give notice of the approaching disturbance, says The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In discussing his plans and the work already accomplished, Mr. Alciatore said recently:

"There are times when a warning for nearly six hours ahead of the coming of a lightning storm would be of value to certain interests in the city, particularly street railway, telephone and telegraph companies, whose property is much exposed to atmospheric electricity; therefore, if we can construct an instrument that will give us such a warning, we will have done something toward protecting these interests.

"On the roof of our building we have an antenna, which is simply a piece of two—O wire, about twenty feet long. The top of this antenna is about 120 feet from the ground, and the lower end is connected to earth through the coherer and a telegraph relay. The coherer is attached to the armature of an ordinary telegraph sounder, which is worked by the relay.

"In the present installation I do not use recorders, choking coils or condensers, but I hope to make arrangement for adding a recording apparatus later on. As the mechanism is now arranged, the approach of an electrical storm is announced by the clicking of the sounder. With a properly constructed receiving machine, it is possible to receive signals from a storm six to seven hours before it reaches the station.

"On a calm, clear day the atmosphere is charged with positive electricity. If an electrical storm comes along, disturbances in the electricity of the air will take place, and more or less rapid discharges of electricity will occur from the clouds to the earth or from one cloud to another.

"A cloud has a limited capacity; it can carry an electric charge of a certain potential and no more; therefore, if, during the progress of an electrical storm, a cloud becomes charged beyond that potential, there will be a discharge of electricity from that particular cloud either to the earth or to a neighboring cloud of a lower potential. In other words, the electricity in the overcharged cloud will try to equalize itself.

"When a discharge of electricity occurs in the atmosphere, a train of vibrations is set up in the ether. These vibrations travel with the velocity of light, and in all directions from the originating point.

"If we have a conductor on the roof of the building, such as we have here, some of these vibrations will reach or will strike this conductor and will be carried downward, and, passing through the coherer, will cause the metal filings therein to cohere; or, in other words, will transform the filings into a conducting bridge through which the current from the local battery in the office will pass and the relay will be set in motion and a signal recorded; but the jarring imparted by this shock to the filings causes them to return to their former conditions, and the instrument is ready to receive another magnetic impulse from above.

"After the warning of a storm has been received, however, the connection is grounded, as the arrangement during a storm would be more attractive toward the fire of the clouds than a lightning rod."

Would Not Mention Names.

IT IS related of a public man whose name is very familiar in these good days that he was invited to the rooms of a social club out West, and a gentlemen's game of "draw" was proposed.

The only other guest of the club was a one-eyed man. The two were strangers to each other, but the more distinguished visitor supposed that the one-eyed man's presence there was sufficient voucher for his good character.

During the game the distinguished guest noticed suspicious movements upon the part of the one-eyed guest, and watched him carefully until he caught him, "dead to rights" in a common, coarse, utterly uncultured piece of card cheating.

Laying down his cards, the gentleman guest said: "I dislike very much to leave the game at this stage; but I can not and will not sit in a game of cards when cheating is going on. One member of this party has been cheating. I say so without hesitation, because I know it. I caught him at it. I shall not call him by name, nor will I use any means to expose him. But this much I have to say: if I ever sit in another game with him, and catch him at the same practice, I shall straightway proceed to knock his other eye out."

Machine Drills Square Holes.

A MACHINE which will drill square holes has at last been made. An Englishman named Edward Segitz is the inventor, and his apparatus is said to have solved a problem heretofore regarded as being about as unaccomplishable as the mathematical impossibility of "squaring" the circle. Segitz's machine is a "three-winged" drill, semi-round, which yet cuts four straight edges in its rotary motion. That is, the motion appears to the eye to be rotary, but there is, of course, a manoeuvre in the triple flange which produces the square cut, triangular, or other angular holes, with automatic regularity and machine speed.

Official Cravat Adjusters.

THE leading haberdashery shops employ only clerks who are expert in arranging cravat shapes. Made-up neckwear is adopted for provincial trade, as a rule. Among the duties of such assistants is to attend weddings and other house functions. The bridegroom nowadays presents his "best man" and ushers with cravats and gloves for the ceremony. The haberdasher's clerk reports at the proper place in due time and adjusts these cravats uniformly, placing the scarfpins in correct position, &c. He also fits the gloves in each case. His employer collects a handsome fee for this professional service.

WHEN THE RIFLE FAILED TO WORK

Adventurous Hunter's Narrow Escape from a Pursuing Grizzly.

OBLIGED TO RUN AWAY

Saved By the Prompt Action of the Artist Member of the Party Who Had Refused to Hunt.

THE tellers of tales of bear hunts and the strenuous deeds which often accompany them will be forced to bow and retire gracefully before Herman Weedon, a newcomer to New York.

"When I was a younger man than I am to-day," Mr. Weedon said recently, "my chief delight was in hunting, and by this I do not mean the so-called hunting in which some people indulge, such as lying in a runway and shooting down an inoffensive small deer.

"Several years ago it was my annual custom to go to the Rockies to hunt the grizzly bear, and many a time I have been in quarters so close that I never expected to escape with my life. Some people think it takes nerve for a man to enter a cage filled with animals that have possibly for some time been subjected to the more or less refining influence of association with human beings, but this is mere child's play compared to the attacking of a grizzly who knows nothing of refinement and who will not pause to discuss the subject, or who has no regard for the ordinary rules and usages of polite society.

"I have on my arm the scars left by an animal of this description, and had his life and strength lasted one second longer than it did I probably would not be here now to tell the tale. It is the old story of a hunter who is overconfident and who grows careless. I was with a party of friends in the White River country of Colorado, which every hunter knows is a veritable paradise for one who seeks big game. I had been out during all the day with but little luck, and was returning to the camp tired and footsore. When I arrived within a hundred yards of the place I was making my temporary home I suddenly almost ran into a large grizzly who was nosing around that neighborhood, probably attracted by the odor of the cooking in the camp.

RIFLE FAILED TO WORK.

"Perhaps I was overconfident and careless, or perhaps the reason was that I came across the brute so suddenly that I was a bit flurried. However this may be, my aim was bad, and the bullet went wide of the mark I had intended. Instead of striking the animal in the heart, the bullet succeeded only in lodging in one of his foreshoulders, breaking the bone and infuriating the monster beyond human comprehension. Furious and almost blinded with rage and pain, the animal rose and charged toward me. I was prepared for this, however, and threw down the lever of my rifle in order to throw in a fresh cartridge. To my horror, the magazine failed to work. For a second it looked as though I would be an easy victim of the on-rushing beast. There was but one thing for me to do under the circumstances, and that was to dodge the brute and run for my life, as, aside from my rifle, I had nothing but a hunting knife which would have been of absolutely no effect against a grizzly bear.

"I do not think it took more than three or four seconds at the outside for me to reach the clearing where we had our camp. There was one man in the camp. He, however, was not a huntsman, but a young artist who had come with us for the purpose of sketching the scenery in that vicinity. Several times we had attempted to induce him to join us, but in vain. He always said that he preferred to stay in the camp and sketch, that he had no desire to kill anything, and did not know how to use a gun, anyhow.

ARTISTS SHOT TRUE.

"It chanced this young man was in the camp and started toward me when he heard the shot fired. He picked up the gun at the time, although he afterward told me he did not know what prompted him to do so. Then he saw me and the bear. I saw him simultaneously and yelled to him to shoot, not to mind me, but to take a chance, as I saw it would be impossible for me to reach a weapon and turn with it before the bear would be upon me. The fact that the young man followed my advice is all that saved the day for me.

"The animal was almost upon me before the young artist fired. I did not have time then to notice what a pretty shot it was, as I was too busy rolling over and over down the hill in an effort to regain my feet, or at least keep out of the reach of those awful claws. The bullet struck the grizzly square in the heart and down the hill he came, rolling and tumbling behind me; his huge body lurched against me and knocked me over as I was attempting to scramble to my feet. I thought I was one, but the animal was dead before he reached me.

"Of course I was grateful to the artist—any man would be to another who did him such a favor, but at the same time it was a little blow to my pride as a hunter to have the only man of the camp who refused to hunt come to my rescue in this manner, and at the same time have him secure the credit of killing the largest grizzly we bagged during the trip and one of the largest I have ever seen in all of my experience."

CHINESE BOOKIE IN THE RING

WHEN the Aqueduct racing season opens this Fall there will be a new face seen in the betting ring—a face that has probably been seen there many times before, sometimes taking in or dealing out money, as his luck may run. It will be "Boston," and he will be the first Chinese bookmaker to be seen about this section, if not in this country.

"Boston" is known throughout Chinatown. He is considered rich, dresses well in American clothes, wears the latest style hat of the expensive kind, has a liking for red neckties, and talks English with ease.

He is proprietor of a shop in Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, where he sells teas and Chinese novelties. He has always been a lover of horseflesh. He likes to gamble, and few of his brethren in Chinatown can give him high stakes enough to suit him, so he is forced to commune for his pleasure with other gamblers, and it is said by a number of them that he can play a hand of poker with as much skill as the best of them.

"Boston" has determined to go to the track for this reason, as he explains it:

"I like to keep poolroom, but can't do no business with the police now. Poolroom better in every way. Too long way to track."

"Boston" has been said to have been interested in public institutions of this kind before and to have met with opposition with the police. When seen a few nights ago and asked if the report was true he answered:

"I guess I have to go to the track. No money here in New York while Tammanee is out. Refolm people won't stand for poolroom. I'm saving all my money, and I will open a book down at the Aqueduct. I start in the field first, and if I make money enough then I go to the ring."

"Do you expect that there will be a big following down from Chinatown to play the horses?" he was asked.

"Not light away. Chinese no like hoise race. Likee fantan only."

"Will you explain the game to them and try and educate them to the horses?"

"Oh, I no wolly 'bout Chinese. Melican man is the best gambel'. Chi'man comee long. I takee his monee just samee as Melican man."

"If you get enough customers from your race, won't you have the sheets written in Chinese and the odds pasted up in the same Chinese characters?"

"Chinaman can't get away from Melican only Monday. So not much money from him."

Letters to The Editor of The Times

THE CENTRAL CLOSING STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you upon the timeliness and directness of your able editorial in this morning's issue on "The New York Central's Promises." You have hit the nail on the head. The company should have what it needs for betterment of its facilities, and they should pay the city for what they get.

If you examine the plans submitted to the Murray Hill Commission you will observe that the company proposes to close Forty-sixth Street east of Park Avenue to within 100 feet of Lexington Avenue. Now of what benefit is a blind alley of 100 feet to the taxpayers of the city! In the event of the Commission giving its sanction to the proposed confiscation of that thoroughfare, the company should be compelled to acquire the entire strip to Lexington Avenue and pay the city liberally for the privilege.

The company also proposes to close Forty-ninth Street, east of Park Avenue, and close Park Avenue from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Streets. What can be their gain in so doing? There is evidently something back of that. Is it not a fact that the New York Central has used Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, east of Madison Avenue, for a great many years, to the exclusion of other traffic, without remunerating the city for the rights enjoyed? Have the people no champion?

OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

UNCLEAN BROOKLYN STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to direct attention to the present shocking condition of Eighteenth Avenue, from Bath Beach to Ocean Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Heretofore, from Spring to Fall, it has been swept twice or three times every week, and kept in a condition that rendered it pleasant for driving or walking. You will scarcely credit it when I inform you that it has not been once swept this year.

The consequence is that during dry weather those using the road are overwhelmed with dust, while immediately after rain or sprinkling it becomes tire deep in mud. To add to the discomfort the accumulations of filth on each side of this otherwise beautiful avenue are such as will certainly create an outbreak of sickness if not immediately removed. Sixtieth Street, from Fourteenth to Twenty-second Avenue, which is also a leading macadamized road, has been similarly neglected, and is much in the same condition. It is little wonder therefore that Tammany adherents sneer at some of us residents and point to those results as the inevitable outcome of the change to a Fusionist administration.

JOHN MACLAY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 30, 1902.

PANAMA CANAL ROUTE PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That plank in the platform requiring Government ownership of coal mines is not precisely in line with the teachings of Jefferson. But we have been drifting from the principles of the man who wrote the great Declaration, and who founded the Democratic Party. Had Jefferson lived in these days he would have said:

"It is one of the first duties of Government to protect the liberty and lives of its citizens, and if a terrible menace threatens the lives and happiness of the people the Government must intervene."

If we are to escape the calamities of anarchy we can best avoid strangulation by removing the fast-inclosing grip upon our throats by those ruthless trust barons.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Oct. 3, 1902.

LOCKLESS WATERWAY FOR PANAMA CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is one of many who—at this important juncture—would like to witness a careful reconsideration of the once proposed "ocean-level cut" through the Panama Isthmus. There are not a few who believe that, if not done in the first instance, it will be surely demanded in a near future at, of course, a far greater aggregate expense (to say nothing of the obstruction of commerce) than if provided for in the original plan. The writer has not, at the moment of writing, the carefully weighed and quite specific estimate of the cost of such a lockless waterway, but remembers it as not so excessive as to remove it from serious consideration.

The now reported absolute clearness of title proffered by the present holders, the friendly attitude of the Colombian Government, and the abundant accumulation of gold in the United States Treasury, taken in connection with the immense attraction of unobstructed communication and the fast-growing importance of Pacific Ocean commerce, may incline Congress to sanction the ocean-level plan. As I understand the figures, the outlay would still leave a surplus in the United States Treasury of considerably over $200,000,000.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

BRONX STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you publish from "T. F." in this morning's issue is timely and will meet a hearty response not only from those who ride up the east side, but from the Jerome Avenue passengers as well. Insufficient cars and consequent overcrowding, irregularity in running, frequent changes in conductors, so that they do not learn the names and location of the streets, are some of the inconveniences and discomforts suffered by the patrons of the latter line. Yesterday a lady visitor to my house told the conductor she wanted Clinton Place, University Heights. He assured her that there is no such street, and left her to find her way as best she might. His car passes that street every day, and numbers of people take the cars there.

Such occurrences as this have been frequent. At Burnside Avenue the cars from West Farms, Tremont, and Morris Heights cross Jerome Avenue. This is an important crossing, large numbers of people transferring there daily. There is no shelter there, and no matter what the weather, cars frequently pass right on their way, although a car is but a few blocks away on the other road. It is said that conductors have orders to wait when cars are in sight, but this rule is a dead letter, even though an approaching car is but two or three blocks away. On several occasions recently conductors have had no transfer tickets to the elevated cars. It would seem that they might have secured some from the conductors of cars they met, but they made no effort to do so, thereby compelling passengers to pay another fare on the elevated.

"T. F." suggests that possibly the officers of the road do not know the condition of things. Such a plea of criminal ignorance cannot be accepted. Their employes know of their existence, and their passengers are made to suffer through them.

CHARLES E. CADY.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

NOT TO SELL HOPE HALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from a very successful trip to the prisons of California. I learn with surprise and distress that during my absence the story has once more appeared in all the New York newspapers, and from them has naturally been copied all over the country, that my Hope Hall, in Flushing, was to be sold. In one paper it was stated that it was to be sold because we have not the funds to maintain it. On July 6 last this report was also sent out to the press. I received telegrams and telephone messages from several of the New York papers which enabled me to contradict it on the spot.

I thoroughly understand that the press receive this matter as an item of news, and they are not aware of the fact that it is a weapon being used against me by a few dissatisfied Flushing people, who wish to see my home closed. The majority of the inhabitants of Flushing are in favor of the work, and we have there many true friends and supporters. The unkind stories circulated against us have been proved falsehoods. The effort they made to have it indicted by the Grand Jury was a failure, and now the only card they have left to play is the constant announcement that I have decided to sell. If it was only the annoyance of answering letters and telegrams to contradict these statements I should not look upon it as serious, but it has reached the point where I must, in common justice, appeal to the press from this wrong which is being done to us, as subscribers to my work all over the country are withholding their subscriptions because they have seen these statements and have believed them.

Every three months for the last two years this report has had to be contradicted, and it is almost impossible to tell the harm that it has done to the good cause. I wish to state most emphatically that I have not for one moment, since I purchased my Hope Hall, entertained the idea of selling it. I have been offered more than twice its value, but as it is in every way suitable, and as I do not wish to remove any distance from New York or to begin all over again the fight which has almost been won, I naturally should not think of pulling up stakes to go elsewhere. I say say of this, as well as my Western Hope Hall, that we are in a splendid financial position. We have no debts, and though it means constant hard work to raise the necessary funds, there is no possibility of our ever having to close through financial embarrassment.

In the permanent success in the reformation of hundreds of lives we have had marvelous success, and I was never more encouraged than I am to-day in the outlook for our work. I have been making these statements in drawing room gatherings, and in many of the large Summer hotels during this season, and the readers of your paper will naturally have been very much surprised at the announcement of the abandoning of Hope Hall. That is why I am so exceedingly anxious at this time to give the denial to this statement over my own signature. During the coming Fall and Winter I am going to establish our work in yet other prisons, and we shall be extending, instead of retrenching, our efforts.

MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

RECORD TOBACCO SHIPMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A special dispatch from Baltimore in your issue of to-day claims for that city "the largest consignment of plug tobacco ever made in one order in the United States."

In 1861, on the breaking out of the Civil War, the firm of Lewis & Co. of Glasgow, Mo., consigned one lot of plug tobacco contained in forty cars over the Erie Railroad, to Du Bois & Vandervoort, 37 Water Street, New York, then the leading house in that business. The net weight of that shipment was nearly 700,000 pounds, in boxes weighing from 100 to 150 pounds each. The invoice was made in twenty-five columns across and eighteen feet in length, joined in one long roll. The freight was $10,000.

The lower grades began selling at 13 cents per pound, and as values suddenly rose, much of it sold as high as 70 cents per pound finally. A portion of the lot changed hands eleven times before it ever left the warehouse. Until we hear further New York claims priority.

CARLOS A. BUTLER.

New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

ZOLA, A COMPARISON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had not the villainy of a French military clique hatched out a Dreyfus affair, posterity might remember Zola, dimly and reluctantly, as the author of certain repulsive literature of the ultra-realistic school. We are prone to question the honesty of him who obtrudes roughly upon our propriety with the professed intention of making us better. This, in a word, represented one reasonable view of Zola. Unfortunately for these cities, an opportunity arose which solved the question, distinctly and unmistakably. The identical force which ripped and drove through the most offensive chapter of his fiction, found itself again ripping and driving relentlessly through the pages of "J'accuse"—and that was fact. We doubt whether some fine allegory or the dainty sarcasm of a pen less virile would have set France into a tumult of shame.

Posterity will be little concerned with the theories of a novel writer on atavism and heredity; and since posthumous fame always dwells with the greater achievement, the name of Zola will be uttered in the same breath with that of Dreyfus, not with "Le Débacle" or with "Nana." But we must not read these with thinking of the other.

IRVING E. DOOB.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

BISHOP POTTER'S SALOON VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter has earned a well-deserved reputation for common sense, and usually views a political or social question from a reasonable worldly standpoint, if not always a very high spiritual one. I read with a good deal of interest a speech he recently delivered to the clergy of his diocese giving his views on the temperance question, and I ask the privilege of a short space in your columns to show wherein I agree, and also in what measure I disagree with the argument of the right reverend gentleman.

If I apprehend his position correctly, he attributes the widespread existence of the evils of intemperance, so far as it affects the working classes, mainly to two conspicuous causes. First, to the severe, monotonous, and uninteresting nature of their daily labor, which is exhaustive of their spiritual vitality. Second, to the need of recreation and pleasurable excitement to counteract the mental depression occasioned by the severity and dismal monotony of their work. Now, I am inclined to agree with Bishop Potter in this diagnosis of the disease, and think it is a clear statement of existing facts. But it seems to me that the remedy of the evil does not lie exactly in the way he has suggested. It appears to me that when labor is recognized to be in the deplorable state he describes, for the great mass of the toiling multitude, so physically exhaustive and mentally depressing that the workmen rush to the dramshop to drown their misery, the first thing to consider is the question, can this severity and deadly monotony of their work be materially mitigated? Is it possible to render the toil of the millions who spin and weave and delve in the dark bowels of the earth to furnish those above them in the social scale with the necessities and comforts of civilized existence; I say is it practicable to make this labor less painful and more pleasurable, less mentally depressing, and more spiritually invigorating?

I think it is. We have but to review the condition of labor in the great industries now with what it was even a quarter of a century ago to perceive that a substantial amelioration has been already effected. Legislation has compelled the introduction of sanitive measures, whereby a vast amount of toil has been made less dismal and more cheerful, less sickening and more wholesome. The hours of labor, too, both in this country and in England, have been shortened, and the labor of children under a certain age entirely forbidden. God knows there is an immense amount of work yet before the reformer in this direction before our industrial organization reaches the Christian ideal. And this is a work which the Church, and gentlemen in the position of Bishop Potter must undertake if they would be true to their high mission as expounders of the Christian faith.

I hold that no form of labor which is plainly destructive of the physical and moral well-being of any body of operatives should be allowed to continue without a clear and emphatic protest from the Christian Church. And alas! it is only too true that very many industries coming under this category do exist all over our own favored land. But what has been the attitude of the churches of nearly all denominations toward the eight-hour movement? Where they have not been in open opposition they have been conspicuous by their silence. And yet any clear apprehension of the spirit of justice would show that the introduction of machinery which has marvelously increased the product of the workman's toil should tend to the material reduction of the number of working hours; thereby rendering pleasant and wholesome, what now is exhaustive and unhealthy. If the Protestant Church wishes to regain the hold it has undoubtedly lost over the working classes, it must think of these things, and stand out as champion of their cause.

I quite agree with Bishop Potter when he recognizes the need of recreation for those who are doing the hard work of the world. It is quite as necessary for their sanity of mind as food is for their sanity of body. It is more imperative now, when the conditions of labor are such as he describes, than it would be if their labor was less severe and monotonous. But I think he makes a sad mistake when he stands up as an apologist of the saloon, where intoxicating and maddening liquors are retailed under any conditions. The evils of intemperance are too tremendous and soul destroying to be regarded by the head of a Christian Church in any other light than one of extreme horror and repugnance. The liquor saloon as it exists to-day is the direct foe of rational human progress, and any high civilization. It breeds brutality, ignorance, and crime, and has broken more women's hearts than even war with all its dreadful horrors! When it is laid low (if it ever should be) then those who love humanity, and labor for its enlightenment, will cry hosannah!

But while such is my attitude to the liquor saloon, I am strongly in favor of recreation halls, where all the means of wholesome amusement can be provided for both sexes. Cards, backgammon, billiards, pingpong, chess, checkers, dancing, and popular music! All sorts of viands, too, should be furnished with tea, coffee, sweet cider, and ginger ale to wash them down. There should be rooms for conversation and halls for debating, and a library attached with all the newspapers and magazines on file. They should be made as nearly as possible self-supporting, and the management should be left in the hands of the classes for whom they catered. Nothing would be more damaging to their success than to have an air of sanctity or charity about them. Such institutions, in my opinion, would be the best means of fighting the attractions of the liquor saloon, which, alas! are about the only places now where hard-working people can get warmth and cheer and welcome.

T. G.

Rutherford, Sept. 28, 1902.

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S CAUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gen. Henderson certainly displays the qualities of a true American citizen. It required a large measure of courage and a rugged devotion to duty to take a step which may end a brilliant public career and deprive him of an opportunity to win greater laurels as a statesman. Believing that his views upon the tariff were not in accord with those entertained by a majority of his prospective constituents, Gen. Henderson realized that he could not faithfully represent them without sacrificing his own principles. Such being the case, no other course was open to him but to decline a re-election. And in taking such action he exhibited those sturdy, independent qualities which distinguished the founders of our Government. His course ought to exert a healthful influence upon American politics.

Gen. Henderson's course is sustained by many notable precedents. Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt resigned from the United States Senate in 1881 because they were opposed to the course of President Garfield in relation to Federal appointments in New York, and asked their constituents to approve or disapprove their course. Henderson's case has a close parallel in that of Hoke Smith of Georgia, who resigned his office as Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland in 1896. He was in close harmony with the Administration in its stand in favor of sound money, but the people of Georgia were largely in favor of free silver as expounded by Bryan. Therefore, Smith resigned from the Cabinet, and brought his paper, The Atlanta Journal, which had been a strong opponent of free coinage, into line in support of the Democratic candidate for President.

Benjamin H. Bristow, as Secretary of the Treasury, and Marshall Jewell, as Postmaster General, resigned from Grant's Cabinet because they were no longer in harmony with his course. Chief Justice Bleckley of the Georgia Supreme Court resigned his office because of some action of the State toward the judiciary department which was contrary to his principles. George F. Edmunds of Vermont resigned from the United States Senate after a long and distinguished service there on account of lack of harmony with the Republican Party to which he belonged. Thomas B. Reed of Maine declined a re-election to Congress with a prospective re-election as Speaker, under conditions similar to those which caused the recent declination of Speaker Henderson. James G. Blaine resigned his post as Secretary of State under Harrison in 1892 because of his rivalry with Harrison for the nomination for President.

Posterity will be little concerned with the theories of a novel writer on atavism and heredity; and since posthumous fame always dwells with the greater achievement, the name of Zola will be uttered in the same breath with that of Dreyfus, not with "Le Débacle" or with "Nana." But we must not read these with thinking of the other.

IRVING E. DOOB.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

BISHOP POTTER'S SALOON VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter has earned a well-deserved reputation for common sense, and usually views a political or social question from a reasonable worldly standpoint, if not always a very high spiritual one. I read with a good deal of interest a speech he recently delivered to the clergy of his diocese giving his views on the temperance question, and I ask the privilege of a short space in your columns to show wherein I agree, and also in what measure I disagree with the argument of the right reverend gentleman.

If I apprehend his position correctly, he attributes the widespread existence of the evils of intemperance, so far as it affects the working classes, mainly to two conspicuous causes. First, to the severe, monotonous, and uninteresting nature of their daily labor, which is exhaustive of their spiritual vitality. Second, to the need of recreation and pleasurable excitement to counteract the mental depression occasioned by the severity and dismal monotony of their work. Now, I am inclined to agree with Bishop Potter in this diagnosis of the disease, and think it is a clear statement of existing facts. But it seems to me that the remedy of the evil does not lie exactly in the way he has suggested. It appears to me that when labor is recognized to be in the deplorable state he describes, for the great mass of the toiling multitude, so physically exhaustive and mentally depressing that the workmen rush to the dramshop to drown their misery, the first thing to consider is the question, can this severity and deadly monotony of their work be materially mitigated? Is it possible to render the toil of the millions who spin and weave and delve in the dark bowels of the earth to furnish those above them in the social scale with the necessities and comforts of civilized existence; I say is it practicable to make this labor less painful and more pleasurable, less mentally depressing, and more spiritually invigorating?

I think it is. We have but to review the condition of labor in the great industries now with what it was even a quarter of a century ago to perceive that a substantial amelioration has been already effected. Legislation has compelled the introduction of sanitive measures, whereby a vast amount of toil has been made less dismal and more cheerful, less sickening and more wholesome. The hours of labor, too, both in this country and in England, have been shortened, and the labor of children under a certain age entirely forbidden. God knows there is an immense amount of work yet before the reformer in this direction before our industrial organization reaches the Christian ideal. And this is a work which the Church, and gentlemen in the position of Bishop Potter must undertake if they would be true to their high mission as expounders of the Christian faith.

I hold that no form of labor which is plainly destructive of the physical and moral well-being of any body of operatives should be allowed to continue without a clear and emphatic protest from the Christian Church. And alas! it is only too true that very many industries coming under this category do exist all over our own favored land. But what has been the attitude of the churches of nearly all denominations toward the eight-hour movement? Where they have not been in open opposition they have been conspicuous by their silence. And yet any clear apprehension of the spirit of justice would show that the introduction of machinery which has marvelously increased the product of the workman's toil should tend to the material reduction of the number of working hours; thereby rendering pleasant and wholesome, what now is exhaustive and unhealthy. If the Protestant Church wishes to regain the hold it has undoubtedly lost over the working classes, it must think of these things, and stand out as champion of their cause.

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When William McKinley was Governor of Ohio he became involved in financial difficulties which threatened to sweep away all his property and leave him a bankrupt. His first thought was to resign his office on the ground, no doubt, that his personal integrity ought to be maintained by his exertions to meet his financial obligations, and because he felt that a bankrupt ought not to hold an important public office.

Instances might be cited, I think, where men have resigned or declined important public offices because the execution of the duties would clash with their individual sense of duty.

GEORGE A. BENHAM.

Washington, Sept. 27, 1902.

MR. DEPEW AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Depew says "the protective tariff has created our industries." The most prosperous time that New England ever had, when her manufacturing industries increased more than ever before or since, was in the decade between 1850 and 1860, when we had the lowest tariff that this country ever had. (Vide great speech of John G. Carlisle in Congress, who therein cites official facts and figures.)

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Oct. 3, 1902.

THE TARIFF AND TWO OBJECT LESSONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have done, and are doing, good work in your effort to have the tariff adjusted to the country's needs. But it is not through generalizations nor vague and miscellaneous statements that the inequalities and positive iniquities of the tariff are to be brought home to the people; it is by calling to their attention and to that of our legislators (the latter being for the most part professional men and statesmen (?) who have no intimate technical knowledge of the various industries for which they make laws) the specific instances in which the present tariff retards and hampers our commercial growth.

Late in 1896 or early in 1897, the experiment was tried in London, by a wide-awake Englishman, of opening a retail shop for the sale of the shoes made by a well-known New York firm. The man began in a very small way, in a diminutive shop, but in the fashionable shopping district, at Regent and Oxford Streets. For the shoes sold here in Broadway at $6.50 he asked 30 shillings there, (about $7.25,) not an exorbitant increase in view of the several contingencies. Although English shoes were cheaper, he prospered, as the American article was by far the better, both as to smartness and durability. In the Summer of 1898 I again paid him a visit; his store was twice the size, his line of shoes was much larger, and included shoes for women. He was doing a fine business in spite of the price, but said that if he could only afford to sell those shoes for a little less money, he could increase his sales indefinitely. The removal of our foolish tariff on hides, which does nobody in this country any good except the Beef Trust, which controls the price of hides, would undoubtedly bring about the desired result, and our shoe manufacturers would find an increased outlet to a free trade country!

A little later I sent one of these same American shoes to an old German cobbler in Dresden to be repaired. He looked at them very thoughtfully, inquired if they were "machine-made" shoes, and, on being informed that they were, he shook his head sadly and said: "Thank God, I am an old man, and my time in this world is short; if the American machinery-made shoes ever come to Germany, and could be sold here at 25 marks (about $6) or so, they would drive every cobbler out of business, and what would become of me? I would starve, as I am too old to start in any other kind of business!"

Two rather pointed object lessons on the way our tariff acts in restraint of trade at the present stage of our manufacturing development and of our commercial superiority.

OTTO F. VON ARNIM.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the objections to the present Dingley tariff are so evidently well taken that they should be kept before the people.

The duty upon raw hides, which is a handicap to every manufacturer of leather goods, particularly boots and shoes, when sent out of the country, must come into competition with the manufactured goods of other countries which have paid no duties on their raw material.

So, indeed, with all other goods where we place duties on the raw materials of which they are made. There should be no tax on food products, such as sugar, meat, salt, &c.

One of the principal objections to this tariff system is the immense cost it creates in the collection of duties. If a business man desires to raise money or to make money he will do it with as much saving to himself as possible. The money that is now raised for the Government by our present revenue system could be raised and paid over to the Treasury at an expense not to exceed $1,000 per year. The States have all necessary machinery for collecting State, county, and municipal taxes. The Federal taxes could be collected by the same State methods and at the same time, and once a year the Treasurer of the United States could receive from the Treasurer of each of the States the amount due from each State to the General Government.

This plan requires that the support of the General Government as well as the support of States and municipalities shall be defrayed by a direct tax on property. This is about the only country in the world that refuses to place a tax on property to defray its expenses, but rather chooses to levy its heavy taxes on the consumer.

This plan also requires absolute free trade. We would then rent or sell our cordon of custom houses. We would dispense with all our tide waiters, gaugers, weighers, clerks, revenue cutters, detectives, &c., constituting many thousands of able-bodied men, who would thus be turned from consumers into producers, and thus add to the wealth of the country instead of being a drain on the same, as at present. But far and above everything would be the immense benefit which this country would receive by removing the shackles from industry and trade.

Let us have a fair and equal chance with the rest of the world. What! tax property to support the Federal Government? Are not Governments for the protection of life, liberty, and property? Is not property one of the principal beneficiaries? Then let it pay for it. Is it right and just that these immense corporations, with their thousands of millions of capital, should be absolutely free from any Federal tax, while the poor man pays a tax of 2 cents a pound on his sugar?

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Oct. 3, 1902.

EXPRESSION OF THE POPULAR WILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sept. 28 I noticed two letters, one signed "A Woman of Seventy," and one "G. W. Hopping." Both of these writers deserve credit for good sense, and they are both right. They point at the same condition of fault, that the people have no way of giving a majority expression on any subject or measure up for consideration, and in many instances are unable to bring a measure before themselves for a vote, as can be done at an old-fashioned New England town meeting, as Mr. Hopping writes.

I lived in one of those towns for many years, attended some of the caucuses and knew what was going on, but I found that not even through these old-fashioned town meetings was it possible to get a majority vote from the people, because some one had "things fixed." It is this fixing and possibility of fixing things long before a town meeting or election of delegates or candidates that prevents any possibility of getting an honest expression of the will of the majority of the people. I have attended some of the meetings in New York since I have been a voter here, and I find it useless for any man, whether a "sovereign of labor" or a "bloated bondholder," to attend a meeting or primary unless he wants to "fix things" or help some one else "fix things."

The next chance is to choose between two evils on election day. Then if there is a fight on between the fixers on one side, the people may elect a candidate who stands for what the fixers of the other side have placed on the ballot, and no expression as to what the people desire can be obtained, it seems, through our elective system.

If the people here and there would take up the subject of a better political system than the "fixing system," it would be a subject worthy of discussion, and some good might come out of it. It surely would do no harm. We are a happy-go-lucky people, and will probably remain so as long as there remains sufficient freedom to draw on the enormous natural resources which God has placed at the disposal of the people of the United States, but how fast is it becoming beset with the selfish desires of the unscrupulous! If the press would lend its columns for a liberal discussion of how to improve our elective political system it would serve millions of souls to see the light of day for which the trusts make no provision.

AN ANTI-FIXER.

New York, Oct. 1, 1902.

POLITICAL HARI-KARI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's Democratic State Convention has simply committed political suicide by nominating David B. Hill's man, Bird S. Coler. Hill sprung his vest-pocket candidate on the convention, and he was nominated, which insures an overwhelming defeat, just when the Democrats had a good fighting chance in a strongly Republican State. Hill is determined to either rule or ruin; and, as he is a back number politically, he has nothing to lose, but the Democratic Party has.

Mr. Hill had arranged his little coup with McLaughlin, another "has-been," and tied the Democratic Party to a damning political defeat. The Democrats of New York State must have Republican votes to elect a Democratic candidate for Governor, and the people will not vote for the would-be-boss Hill's candidate.

Mr. Coler cannot receive the support of the Democratic Party, let alone enough Republican votes to elect him. The people are not foolish enough to make a Presidential possibility of Mr. Hill's Man Friday. Our party can make some of the most asinine blunders of any Democratic State organization in the United States.

If Mr. Coler were not blind with egotism he could plainly see the overwhelming defeat that awaits him. There will be a lot of money spent for campaign purposes that will be worse than thrown away. I feel sorry for my Democratic fellow partisans, but it is better to elect a Republican than Mr. Hill's political tool, whom he sneaked into the convention on the sly, and who was afraid to make an open race for the Governorship.

TAMENEUND.

New York, Oct. 1, 1902.

VIEW OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Strikes and Politics" in THE TIMES of Oct. 1 seems to be unfair and misleading. You say: "The panic and trade depression which began in 1893 was an inheritance from the preceding Republican Administration. Wise and prudent men saw the storm coming and had begun to shorten sail before Harrison went out of office."

Of course they had. As soon as it was known in 1892 that Cleveland had been elected, and that the Democrats were to again control Congress, shortening sail was the only thing shrewd business men could do. As you say, they saw the storm coming and knew that it would destroy business. They knew several months before Cleveland was inaugurated that the Democrats would pull down the Republican tariff structure.

About the only thing the Democratic Party has done since the civil war has been to destroy (when in power) the work of Republican Congresses.

The Democratic Party is a destructive and not a constructive party. No great measure for the welfare of the Republic in the last forty years has had its origin in this party. Cleveland was elected on a "tariff for revenue only" platform, and his party, as soon after gaining control of Congress as possible, proceeded to repudiate its promises of a "tariff for revenue only" and passed a protective tariff bill which Cleveland himself could not approve of and refused to sign. While this abortive measure was undergoing the process of incubation the country was in the throes of a disastrous panic, brought about, as most intelligent men believe, by distrust of the party in power and uncertainty as to what its action might be. The Wilson bill, bad as it was, as soon as it became a law was a certainty, and business began slowly and painfully to adjust itself as best it could to the new conditions.

It seems to me entirely proper to say that business men of both parties know that nothing but disaster follows the accession of the Democratic Party to power in National affairs, while under Republican rule there is at least a fair measure of prosperity most of the time, and great prosperity often.

The Republican Party cannot be held responsible for the panic of 1873. That was the outcome of the inflated condition of values following the civil war. Panics may come under Republican rule, but not because of it, while depression and want of confidence, if not always panic, is a natural and inevitable result of Democratic rule.

M. T. RICHARDSON.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

A SOCIALIST'S THEORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a Socialist meeting in Cooper Union the other night a prominent Socialist said: "The natural evolution of industry was toward monopoly, and when the monopoly becomes complete—that is, when the entire industrial world has evolved into one gigantic whole—then the people will step in and take possession."

Oh, yes, the people will pass right out of slavery into perfect freedom! Why, it needs only a little knowledge of history to see the absurdity of such an argument. In the first place, monopoly has for its essence the enslavement of the people, and when that monopoly becomes complete—that is, when the people are completely enslaved—progress ceases. Some Socialists see this, but still foolishly believe that by educating and preparing the people for the "coming of Socialism" they can do what only freedom can do.

Look down the ages. Where has any progress ever been made where the individual has been gradually stripped of his rights? On the contrary, has not whatever progress that has been made resulted from the growing freedom of the individual? To me this seems self-evident—a caged bird when suddenly turned free is helpless; it is unable to provide for itself, or even to fly, and it dies. Is it not so with men? How a thinking person can encourage rather than discourage the growth of monopoly surpasses my understanding.

BERNARD KIERNAN.

New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

A DEEP-SEATED DISCONTENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 2d inst. on Devery's popularity hits the mark; it is undoubtedly true that people feel that whatever Devery may be he is different from the familiar representatives of money and politics. I am a church member, trying to live as a good citizen and bring up my sons to be the same. I would ten times sooner shake hands with Devery than with Platt or Quay, yet these men are United States Senators and sit at the President's table.

There is as you say, "a deep-seated discontent with something or somebody." Day after day we read in the papers about "millionaires," their million-dollar residences, their five-thousand-dollar automobiles, of "corners" in food products that "clean up" a million or two; day after day the average man finds that his earnings have less and less purchasing power and that he is gouged in one way or another by some protected industry or monopoly.

For instance, I can go to Asbury Park and back for 90 cents; a trunk going on the same trip costs $1.80, and any attempt to get a "parcels post" is sure of defeat at Washington because of the strong lobby the express companies will have to oppose it, and Platt, the expressman, and his "me, too," would not be last in the fight. Again, when I got to the Grand Street Ferry after my vacation the other day on my way to the Brooklyn flat we squeeze into, I knew I was getting there by the stench that nearly made me sick when I alighted from the horse car; there along the curb were stabled Mr. Vreeland's horses, or the Interurban Railway Company's horses, or whatever the company now calls itself, and the whole neighborhood reeked as it did all the Summer. I keep a restaurant, and my customers like fresh air as much as Mr. Vreeland's horses, but if I set my tables on the sidewalk in the hot season, what would happen to me? Yet I have to pay 5 cents to ride a mile and see this greedy monopoly use the public streets for stables, switch yards, turntables, Inspectors' and time keepers' shelters, and, not content with that, refuse to pay their taxes until forced by legal process.

Wait and one day you will see something in this country that will make the French Revolution look like a Sunday school picnic, and then—why, then, the man on horseback.

J. G. H.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

MISUSE OF ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was the serious charge of a great writer against a contemporary poet that he "trampled upon his mother tongue with the hoofs of a buffalo." Though the American bison is "practically" extinct, people in the habit of trampling upon their mother tongue far more brutally than the accused poet are still numerous and active. The worst of it is, they are continually inventing new methods of abuse, and to prevent these from obtaining the sanction of prescription should be the effort of all who would rescue the victim, for this effort may not be altogether hopeless.

Such an outrage as "liable," in the sense of "likely," is entrenched in long usage, but it may not be too late for an effective protest against the misuse of "practically" for "very nearly," as I have misused it above. The other day I read in your news columns of a woman's head "having been practically severed from her body." If severed at all, it must have been practically, for we know that the forts and ships theoretically destroyed in the late manoeuvres were practically uninjured. What the writer said was that the woman's head was actually, as a matter of fact, severed from her body, and that is just what he did not mean.

"Practically" has several bad companions, but I cannot deal with other offenders at this time, and will close with an appeal to THE TIMES to exert its great influence in the cause I know it has at heart—the keeping of our noble language pure and undefiled.

F. A. HENRY.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 1, 1902.

REALTY TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the letters printed from time to time in THE TIMES on the proposition of Mr. Grout to have realty taxed at a hundred per cent. valuation as the law requires. Self interest does crop out in the most of them.

Take the letter written by Mr. William C. Churchill, for instance. He first complains of the increased burden which real estate would have had to bear had the law been enforced last year, comparing it with the result of taxing personalty. Now the tax on personal property has never been, and never can be, collected. Firstly, because it can be hid, and, secondly, because it should not be taxed. Could it be reached and taxed, in great measure it would mean double taxation, as in the case of mortgages and stocks which represent franchises, which are now taxable as real estate, though not yet collectible.

To tax other personal property is to place a burden upon production, and, therefore, inadvisable. However, as the law calls for personal property taxation at 100 per cent. valuation, the impossibility of collecting does not excuse the compounding of a crime in the failure of the taxing authorities to levy taxes upon real estate at 100 per cent. value.

The great objection to Mr. Grout's plan to follow out the law seems to shine out from the illuminating final paragraph of Mr. Churchill's letter:

I have had some practical experience of full values. I had the misfortune (?) to own land at Pocantico Hills when Mr. John D. Rockefeller moved into my neighborhood. The full-value experts, in the process of bleeding him, had, for the sake of consistency, to tax me pro rata, and the valuation of my property went up 876

VARIED ASPECTS OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE DISCUSSED BY READERS

BISHOP TALBOT'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania printed in your columns today, coming as it does from an eminent Churchman familiar, presumably, to a high degree with the situation in the coal regions, and one feeling much sympathy for the suffering miners resident in his diocese, is an interesting and important contribution to the literature on the present great strike.

I feel, however, that the Bishop's appreciation of what is the real issue of the strike, while not an uncommon one, is in his case curious and lamentable. "The one problem," he says, "in the coal regions today is adequate and thorough protection to every man to exercise his inalienable right to sell his labor when and how he can find a market for it." How Bishop Talbot or any other intelligent man alive to the present constitution of the labor world can regard the right of the individual laborer to sell his labor how and when he pleases as all important it is difficult to see. The value of this right has certainly been much modified by modern combinations of both labor and capital.

The Bishop himself, further on in his letter, implies "that the right and even the duty of labor to organize for its own protection and the betterment of its conditions" is not to be called in question. And certainly the tendency of all such organization is to restrict and to interfere with the right of individual labor to find its market when and where it pleases.

The truth is that we are come into times very different from those in which our conceptions in regard to the inalienable rights of man were formed, and our conceptions, it is likely, must suffer change. Mr. Hewitt has already put the case for "the inalienable rights" of man as they bear on this struggle, and I desire to call attention to an admirable criticism of his position contained in your paper for Sept. 14 in the form of a letter from Mr. Charles B. Stover.

Bishop Talbot also gives his indorsement to the position of "nothing to arbitrate." Even if the Bishop from his superior knowledge of the facts believes this, it is too fine a point to put upon the matter in the face of the great interests to human comfort and happiness involved in the maintenance of this strike. Suppose the very question at issue is the "inherent" right of the operators to conduct their own business; suppose this, in the face of the many-conflicting statements of fact reported almost daily in the newspapers between the mine operators and the strike leaders. Yet would it not be better to have this real position of the strikers unmasked and declared officially by an authoritative tribunal than to let the public slowly find it out by patching together the statements of the rather reticent operators—and in the meantime suffering for coal.

It may seem unnecessary to arbitrate when one side is altogether in the right, but it cannot always be foolish to do so, especially when large human interests are waiting for a decision.

W. FRANKLIN BRUSH.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

REPLY TO BISHOP TALBOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES Bishop Talbot's letter in support of the operators of the coal mines. He lives in South Bethlehem, Penn. The men nearest him are managers of the railroads and the operators of the mines. The same men manage both the roads and the mines. Bishop Talbot simply supports them. The sophistry of his defense is in assuming that this is only a dispute between the miners and the operators, and that the people of this country are not to be reckoned with; that it is none of their business. He takes it for granted that the operators have a right to manage the mines just as they please. In other words, that Almighty God put the coal where it is for the making of millionaires. The people do not think so. This question will never be settled until it is settled rightly, and it never will be permanently settled until the coal fields are confiscated and mined by the National Government for the good of those for whom God made the mines.

A CLERGYMAN.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

PREACHERS AND THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The message sent to President Roosevelt from the Methodist preachers' meeting was a wish that he would "mediate" in behalf—not of the miners, but of the unfortunate public, and especially ministers and churches.

Those heroic (sic) men who favored the "on-the-fence" resolution yelled with all the enthusiasm they could command in favor of the "poor, oppressed miners," but it was behind closed doors!

They condemned with all the reasonable epithet of a preachers' vocabulary the operators and their heartless conduct," but when it was suggested that the meeting demand the suppression of the operators and justice and fair play for the miners, it was "out of the question."

If a resolution of that cowardly stamp affects the determined soul of Theodore Roosevelt it will be as great a wonder as the indifference which he has shown toward the whole question.

A MEMBER OF THE PREACHERS' MEETING.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

WOULD USE THE SCHOOLS' COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal famine is the paramount question with everybody, and the probable suffering which will ensue immediately after the cold weather sets in is something dreadful to contemplate.

There seems to be considerable alarm felt over the probable suffering of the school children with the coming of Winter, and yet we are informed there is enough coal on hand for six weeks' use, and it is also stated that the Government has now about 100,000 tons of coal distributed throughout the coaling stations and the navy yards, thus making certain that the projected naval manœuvres in the Caribbean Sea next Winter will not suffer from lack of coal.

It seems to the writer that the supply of coal on hand in the school buildings should be distributed where it will do the most good in averting suffering, and just so with the Government supply of coal, as the children can go without schooling for a few weeks, and the navy can go without manoeuvres until the coal question is settled.

M. I. W.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

SOFT COAL FOR DOMESTIC USE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 29 "Housekeeper" asks information relative to soft coal, complaining that the soft coal supplied in this market is all dust.

All West Virginia and Southern and Central Pennsylvania coals are soft, though rich, and transportation reduces them to a very fine or dusty condition. All soft coals are subject more or less to this condition. The coals that resist transportation and handling best and reach market in a coarse or lumpy condition are the big "Pittsburg" seam, but little of which comes to this market, and the Freeport and Kittanning seams. The latter, or "hard" soft coals, are mined largely along the Alleghany River and its tributaries on the line of the Allegheny Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, and on the lines of the Erie and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroads. These coals go largely to the lake, Canadian and New England markets, are screened clean of the slack or dust complained of by "Housekeeper," and are really good domestic coals. These coals are selling at the mines at not to exceed $2.50 per ton, which, with $2 added for freight to New York, would make them a reasonable and agreeable fuel, as they are found to be in Central New York and New England, Canada, and the Buffalo market. The railroads entering New York exclude them from this market in the interest of the middle district and Southern coals.

With such coal, properly used, there need be no suffering from want of fuel.

HARRY DUBERSTEIN.

New York, Sept. 29, 1902.

THE DELIVERY OF COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is perhaps a case of "counting chickens," &c., but how to deliver coal this Winter by retail dealers, supposing the strike should end shortly, is a serious question. There is only one way out of it. Let the trade deliver just as they do now; that is, give customers what coal they need and not what they would like to buy. It 's all anybody should ask, for at least the first three months, in all decency. There is no reason why the rich should buy coal now that they will not and cannot use until next Spring, excepting their ability to pay for it and their own convenience. The retail trade should get together and adopt some method of meeting the question from the standpoint of the public.

COAL.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

COLERIDGE ON MINE RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may have escaped my attention, but I have not noticed in recent discussion as to ownership and operation of coal mines any reference to an expression of opinion upon the subject by the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge a few years before his death, from which I extract the following:

"A very large coal owner some years ago interfered with a high hand in one of the coal strikes. He sent for the workmen. He declined to argue, but said, stamping his foot upon the ground: 'All the coal within so many square miles is mine, and if you do not instantly come to terms not a hundredweight of it shall be brought to the surface, and it shall all remain unworked.' This utterance of his was much criticised at the time. By some it was held up as a subject for panegyric and a model for imitation, the manly utterance of one who would stand no nonsense, determined to assert his rights of property and to tolerate no interference with them. By others it was denounced as insolent and brutal, and it was suggested that if a few more men said such things, and a few men acted on them, it would very probably result in the coal owners having not much right of property left to interfere with. To me it seemed then, and seems now, an instance of that density of perception and inability to see distinctions betweeen things inherently distinct, of which I have said so much. I should myself deny that the mineral treasures under the soil of a country belong to a handful of surface proprietors in the sense in which this gentleman appeared to think they did. That fifty or a hundred gentlemen, or a thousand, would have a right, by agreeing to shut the coal mines, to stop the manufactures of Great Britain and to paralyze her commerce, seems to me, I must say, unspeakably absurd."

There is certainly in this commercial age no more important question than this: What constitutes ownership, the property relation existing between the owner and the thing owned? Does it exist in the nature of things prior to the establishment of Government and municipal law, or is it subject to the whim of Legislatures who may modify or abolish it as they will?

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

EVIL OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is outrageous that a few men who cannot agree as to their rights in the coal fields are able to inflict suffering upon a people dependent upon them for fuel. For five months the strike has progressed with bitterness and has been marked during that time with lawlessness and murder.

If the men now on strike cannot triumph without resorting to violence it is ridiculous to presume that it will end advantageously for them.

It is certain that neither of the contestants has any humanitarian consideration for the thousands suffering as the result of the battle. When it becomes necessary for a man to expend a week's salary for fuel that the Almighty embosomed in the ground for his use and convenience, an indignant demand arises in his mind to end the strike regardless of consequences to operators or miners.

As the health of thousands will be imperilled by a scarcity of coal, it is imperatively necessary that something should be done now, and not later, to stop the strike, even though the political prestige of selfish office-hunting men should suffer thereby.

P. J. KENNY.

Jersey City, Sept. 30, 1902.

SAYS COAL MUST BE MINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal situation has got to be met. It has got to be met within a month. Coal has got to be brought to market. Not in driblets, but in sufficient quantities to keep the people warm at home and at work and to keep up business and transportation.

It is infatuation to whistle and hope. Both operators and miners have plainly stated their position. Neither side intends to yield. Each intends to wear the other out.

It is infatuation to expect that the public officials will see that we get coal. Indeed, they would not be warranted in doing what would be necessary on their own initiative.

The public, which needs the coal, is the one to move. And a public movement to get coal, begun now and hustled to the end of actually getting coal before cold weather, will get it. Nothing else will.

Now, the coal is in Pennsylvania. Legally, the coal properties are under the executive jurisdiction of that State and of no other. But among the principles of our Government is that of the comity of the States.

The people of the different States can in mass meetings nearly contemporaneous instruct their Governors, with all the force of a great body of voters, to advise the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the people of Pennsylvania can instruct him, to take the coal companies under public control at once and mine coal pending the settlement of disputes between the miners and operators.

Coal is mined by miners. The miners are there ready and willing to work. No coercion need be exercised over them. The control of the coal mines is the one thing necessary to get coal into the market. That control the people must have now, at once. As to the legal question, I think it is strictly within the exercise of the public police power—public control of public safety and welfare.

Mass meetings to effectuate such a purpose can come, and only can come from a sudden crystallizing of public sentiment. The press has something to do with this crystallizing, if it acts at the right moment. That moment is here. And if it passes unnoticed an uprising, lawless, panic-stricken, including rich and poor alike, will come as sure as the Winter cold is coming.

Public action at the present time is entirely in the conservative interest.

There are signs of such action now in Boston and Detroit, at least. Will not THE TIMES further it, taking counsel with the committees in those cities?

ELLIS GRAY SEYMOUR.

Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1902.

DUTY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems President Roosevelt is in want of information as to what to do with the coal strike.

If you went to Pennsylvania and shot and maimed or killed a person, or derailed a railroad train containing passengers, what would be your fate?

If your help should discharge themselves from your employ and then mob, assault, injure, or kill any one who attempted to call on you, have we not ample and sufficient laws in such cases?

If the Governor of Pennsylvania, as its chief executive officer, should insist on the full execution of the laws and punishment of the law-breakers, as provided by said laws, how long would Anarchy exist?

If the inferior officers refuse to execute the laws, have them removed and their places properly filled. Is there anything to arbitrate between rioters, train wreckers, and murderers and the executive department of the Government?

The President should urge Gov. Stone to see that the laws are executed, and in case of the Governor's inability to have them enforced he should call on the President, who can then act.

B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1902.

RELIEF OF COAL FAMINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No matter how rapidly soft coal may be rushed to the Eastern markets; no matter if every hard coal miner returned to work to-morrow, we still have to face the appalling fact that the shortage of coal for the coming Winter will equal all that could have been produced by the hard coal miners during the strike.

It is no use now to say whose fault this is. We must decide at once on the best course to mitigate as much as possible the suffering, sickness, disorder, and loss which in any event must bear heavily upon us for many months.

Soft coal shipments should be hurried on as fast as possible, and also shipments from abroad. Dealers need not fear any immediate fall in prices.

As to the strike, the miners will not give up, but the operators can't give up, for to do so would be practically to hand over their business and their property to the union.

What then? There is one thing, and only one thing to be done. Let the mine owner say to the miners, "We can have nothing to do with your union or recognize it in any way. But to all who will return to work immediately, we will give an increase of 25 (or 50) per cent. wages over what they received before the strike, all other conditions to remain the same. This arrangement to continue for six (or five, or four) months." This they could well afford to do in view of the enormously increased price of their product.

Should the miners accede to that it would of course be a serious blow to the union, but should they not it would be a blow from which it would never recover, for it would have to answer for all the dreadful consequences that would ensue, and the force of an indignant public opinion would crush it out of existence.

In any event, the military force in the anthracite region should be doubled, and the least attempt at rioting should be summarily dealt with. Measures should also be taken to repeal at once the obnoxious law which excludes all miners from working who have not served two years' apprenticeship.

A. W. C.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 30, 1902.

MAYORS AND THE COAL FAMINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your valuable paper this morning that the Mayors of Boston and Detroit are calling the leading residents of their cities to take action for the relief of the poor on account of the high price of coal, but we have not yet heard anything of the Mayor of our great city. We should expect him to be the first to act.

A REPUBLICAN.

William's Bridge, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1902.

PROTECT MINERS WHO WOULD WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your vigorous articles urging Gov. Stone to send to the coal regions ample military protection for the thousands who stand ready to work the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania are highly appreciated by your readers as pointing to the only hope of warmth to millions who will otherwise suffer from the fast-approaching cold season.

It all depends on Gov. Stone. The Constitution prevents the Federal Government from interfering with the domestic affairs of the States. The coal-carrying and coal-operating chartered companies cannot arbitrate with unincorporated, irresponsible mobs. Many people charge the coal companies with the blame of the coal famine because they refuse to arbitrate with the strikers. Of what use would arbitration be with parties not legally bound to abide by the decisions of the arbitrators? The British Parliament has recently decided that labor unions must be held in damages equally responsible with corporations for violations of law.

Every State should require labor unions consisting of a thousand men and upward to be incorporated, and not leave responsibility as now, like the handle of a jug, all on the side of the chartered companies.

In the meantime, under present conditions, the Governor must secure the free and uninterrupted working of the coal mines, if it requires the entire enrolled militia of the State to do it. Why have these mines been closed for nearly five months? Because the strikers have prevented others from taking their places. And they have done it by intimidation, violence, and bloodshed. There never has been a protracted strike which was not accompanied by these barbarous methods on the part of the strikers to prevent the companies from employing others in their place. But how else can the working men correct what they consider the unjust exactions of their employers? I answer, by putting the labor unions and companies on the same plane of legal responsibility and settle all differences by fair arbitration.

It is hoped the good advice of the President will end the strike. But he is limited by the Constitution from doing anything more than giving advice unless officially called upon by the Governor of Pennsylvania to send him Federal troops to aid him in preserving peace and order in the State.

GEORGE W. CLARKE,
10 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

MR. BAER'S OFFER TO MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Baer in his statement published in today's issue of THE TIMES admits a grievance of the miners in saying: "Before the strike began our employes were informed by placards, which were posted at every breaker, that if they would continue to work they would be paid the same rate of wages as they had been receiving since 1900."

In other words, the scale of pay would be resumed that had prevailed previous to that then paid. Is that correct?

JOHN M. FISHER.

New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

AN ANSWER TO MR. BAER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The joyous predictions of President Baer would be more convincing if they were a trifle more explicit. That pious and public-spirited gentleman is quoted in this morning's TIMES as saying:

The situation looks brighter than it did; more coal is being mined to-day than was mined at any time since the strike began.

It is a pity that Mr. Baer did not see fit to say where the coal is being mined and who gets it. The alert news gatherers in the service of THE TIMES have not, apparently, been able to find a decided increase in the supply.

At the top of the very column containing Mr. Baer's statement is a display head beginning: "Coal Sells at $25 a Ton." In the next column is an account of the self-murder of a coal merchant who saw no escape from financial ruin. THE TIMES prints dispatches from several cities in relation to the coal supply, but only one of them tells of an increased output. A pitiful 12,000 tons have been shipped in a week from the Reading collieries and washeries! What is the basis in fact for Mr. Baer's optimism!

He is "positive that the strike will be ended before Winter, and that there will be plenty of Winter coal at fair prices."

"Fair prices" is a rather elastic expression. A rich mine owner like Mr. Baer, upon whom, according to his own theory, wealth has been conferred by God, can pay almost any price for coal. But how about the millions who are not especially favored by heaven? Does Mr. Baer mean that they will be able to get coal at figures that will not amount to plain robbery?

It is a comfort to know that no matter who suffers, the sacred rights of property are not to be attacked. The poor may languish and die. The sick in hospitals may pass shivering into another life. To the horrors of cold let the agony of famine and the crushing weight of utter despair be added, rather than that the saintly operators of the coal mines should not manage their own property in their own way.

All lovers of peace and justice must be glad to learn that the glorious Constitution of the United States protects these godly gentlemen in their right to paralyze industry and to destroy life.

Coming across the North River to-day I heard a man express the hope that the coal mine owners may spend eternity in a place where the question of heat supply is purely academic. He was a blasphemous wretch. He and all the rest of us should be grateful to the brave operators who are making so noble a fight for one of the greatest principles of civilization.

JOSEPH ELDRIDGE ESRAY.

Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 1, 1902.

CONDEMNATION OF COALFIELDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Robert K. Kneass, published in your columns last Sunday, outlines the only proper and legal method of solving the coal strike problem. Let the State of Pennsylvania condemn the coalfields and impanel a jury of condemnation to assess the properties. But, while this is the correct and legal method, it requires time for its consummation, and time is the one supreme element in the situation. All medical men appreciate the impending suffering, disease, and death which will surely result if the mining of coal is delayed until November.

The declaration for Government ownership of the mines, as embodied in the State Democratic platform, is only buncombe, one of D. B. Hill's platitudes to catch votes. The suggestion that the President call the Congress together in special session, or send United States troops into the mining region, can only come from those who are ignorant of constitutional limitations.

The solution of the whole problem is in the hands of Gov. Stone and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Let them begin condemnation proceedings at once. In the meantime Gov. Stone should declare martial law over the whole anthracite district. Martial law virtually exists now. Let it be formally declared. Then, upon the safe ground of military necessity, let the mines be worked to their full capacity until the civil proceeding of condemnation is completed.

The method herein outlined is just, legal, and effective to relieve impending disaster. It is a method which must have the approval of good citizens everywhere and the blessing of the benign Ruler of the world.

A. L.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

MR. HEWITT AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely it is true that "the time has passed" when words seem to be of value in a conflict "which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole Nation," action to terminate the calamity being peremptorily required.

The issue therefore stands as to which of the parties in conflict shall or will act. Action in common, by submitting to arbitration, has proved impracticable—the United Mine Workers demanded it from the very outbreak of the conflict—because the operators will not have arbitration as between themselves and the United Mine Workers unless primarily united workers will become isolated workers, the united operators having then to deal singly as organs of the whole with isolated crews, that are virtually delivered into their hands, to be done with as the operators may please. By their self-created, but gladly accepted champion, A. S. Hewitt, the united operators have applied the fundamental teaching in strategics and politics, "Divide et impera!"

From the very beginning of the conflict the stated demand for dissolution of the union, prior to arbitration, coupled with the assertion of readiness to arbitrate on the part of operators, has served, and it continues to serve, the double purpose of attempting the desired breaking up of the union and of confusing the issues. If this action in common for terminating the conflict between the union of operators and the union of mine workers is rendered impossible by the primary condition set up by the operators, the question stands as stated: Who shall or will act to terminate the conflict? Action isolatedly on both or on either side might terminate the conflict.

Mr. Hewitt, true to his self-imposed mission, now tells Mr. Mitchell: "They (the public) know that one word from you will end the strike. Why do you not speak this word?" By sophistical reasoning, and assisted by some very unsophistical action and expressions on the part of Mitchell, who evidently is not as well tutored and trained in dialectics and politics as Mr. Hewitt is, the latter perverts in sundry ways the true inwardness of his utterances and the real aspect of the situation, a fact easily demonstrated, were such action at all useful at this moment when all eyes are turned toward the outcome of the action of the Nation's Executive in the premises.

President Mitchell, in writing privately to Mr. Hewitt, ignored or forgot that his personality must be sunk and obliterated in the cause which he represents. Never has a leader of a reform movement lived on the face of this earth who has not been accused of ambition and self-promoting motives and has not been persecuted by detraction and calumny. With his duty as his one all important point in view, Mr. Mitchell need not have given an opportunity for Mr. Hewitt privately directing to him a communication that "will not be pleasant reading."

The word now and thus demanded of Mr. M. by Mr. H., viz., of the Mine Workers' Union, is the word of self-annihilation, the conditionless surrender to the bad grace of the operators, to the old impositions and abuses. Suppose instead that the operators' union speak the word that will end the conflict, the word that, for a stated time—say until after the next Presidential election—they agree, each, singly, and all together, to abstain from those abusive practices, as specified by the wage earners, recognizing as the obligée the wage earners on any of the mines concerned, singly or as a body.

Thus the much animadverted Mine Workers' Union is not recognized, but the object of the strike, except formal acknowledgment of the union as such, would be achieved. There is not a particle of reasonable doubt that such declaration, simultaneous with readiness to employ the old forces, would end the strike, and end it under an order from the men in power in the Mine Workers' Union. They surely would be satisfied with the practical victory, delaying the moral one for a time still more opportune. Because the public wants coal you demand dissolution of the Mine Workers' Union. Why not demand the dissolution of the operators' union, the cessation of obvious abuses in dealing with the wage earners? The union of wage earners will practically disappear as quickly, as there is for a specified time a working obligation toward the termination of the abuses that they have complained of.

Mr. Hewitt's shifting and one-sided policy is well demonstrated in his various pronunciamentos. To bring about the "Divide et Impera," he first attempted to discredit Mitchell, the leader, of hitching motives of individual ambition and advancement, well knowing how idiotically credulous and suspicious the mass of uneducated, non-discriminating mine workers are in regard to their leaders. Now that the attempt at disruption of the union by means of discrediting their leaders has failed, the appeal for his and their self-destruction is directed to the leader as such, covertly threatening him with dire consequences should he refuse to betray his trust.

When Mr. Hewitt thus acts as the spokesman of the operators and directs demands first to the wage earners that they abandon their organization and discredit their leader, and second to the leader, that he betray his followers, he never mentioned or specified the primary cause of the conflict, which is now "of vital concern to the whole Nation," namely, the grievances as specified by the Mine Workers' Union. But he enlarges on and gives free scope to his imagination in the matter of excesses committed by the very foreigners who were brought to these shores in circumvention of the law by the operators for the purpose of lowering wages, of reducing American wage earners to a lower economical level than that of the black slave prior to his emancipation. The negro had to be well taken care of because he was worth about a thousand dollars and his offspring were to grow into such value, while the white wage earner may be starved with his offspring, he being easily replaced without cost, his very life being absolutely of no concern, as present and past experience proves, to his employer, the coal mine owner. The operators unite and co-operate for his suppression, but when the wage earners unite they proclaim by Mr. Hewitt, their mouthpiece, the ultimate ratio of their class and kind: "The operators could not treat with your organization without violating their obligations as trustees of the owners of the coal property and their duty as citizens of a free country."

The obvious first duty of the trustees of an operative coal mine is self-evidently and explicitly to operate the mine. In vain would the trustees scan the by laws and the statutes that define their duties for the specification of a duty not to work the mine, when the wage earners demand the discontinuance of dishonest practices and of revolting abuses. Nor could there be found any provision in law, defining the duties of the citizen, which imposed on these trustees the duty of closing the mines unless they can operate them by the aid of evil practices.

F. M. F. CAZIN,
Mining Engineer, Retired.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 2, 1902.

THE LEADER IN ADVERTISING GAINS.

NINE MONTHS' RECORD
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed **3,953,448** agate lines of advertising from January 1, 1902, to September 30, 1902, (nine months), as compared with **3,520-789** agate lines in the same period last year,—

A gain of	432,659	agate lines.	
2nd morning newspaper	386,822	"	"
3rd " "	258,153	"	"
4th " "	253,987	"	"
5th " "	93,409	"	"
6th " " loss	56,902	"	"
7th " " "	135,861	"	"

A greater gain than that of any other New York morning newspaper, notwithstanding the exclusion of all forms of objectionable advertising.

In these nine months THE NEW YORK TIMES led every other New York morning newspaper in publishers' announcements, financial and dry goods advertising.

The most of the best in news, circulation and advertising.

MAY RAISE TARIFF IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 4.—J. Israel Tarte is the stormy petrel of Canadian politics; and just now his course indicates a crusade against imports from the United States. If his policy succeeds, when Congress comes to deal with the question of tariff revision, it will find the situation complicated by the appearance of a high Canadian tariff on the northern border, adopted as a part of a new programme offering the world "reciprocity in trade or reciprocity in tariffs."

Such a tariff will affect—and largely reduce—over $120,000,000 worth of American exports.

Mr. Tarte is now in the remarkable position of a protectionist minister in a free trade Government. He never has been a free trader, and has been from time to time fond of describing himself as a representative in the Ministry of "the Conservatives who support Laurier;" but in the last few months he has quite taken the bit between his teeth and started out on a furious Protectionist campaign. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in Europe, and there is no one to call him to order.

But the Liberal press call him other things. The Toronto Globe, the chief organ, pours ridicule upon him. It says that "he could run for 365 consecutive nights with a change of bill at each performance. If he were ever unhappy, it would be when the curtain was down, the lights were out and the audience dispersed for sleep or refreshments. He is his own advance agent, his own bill poster, his own scene shifter, his own miracle worker. He is always ready for the major part, and for half a dozen of the minor parts, if any of the performers are ill or missing." Imagine the leading Republican party organ in New York talking this way to Senator Platt and you have the situation!

Mr. Tarte retorts that the Globe lost every seat in its district except one; and the Globe retorts again that "Mr. Tarte ought to be the last person in the world to sneer at the Globe or the Ontario Liberals for not winning victories—they had before them an easy road to popularity—to repudiate Mr. Tarte and all his works." The Montreal Herald, the Liberal organ in Mr. Tarte's own city, indicates very clearly what it thinks to be the object of the Tarte crusade. It says:

AN APPEAL TO PREJUDICE.

"It is clear that another appeal is to be made to prejudice, and this time it is not the French Canadians who are to be the objects of it, but the Americans. * * * There is no doubt that the storm is coming. It is only necessary to keep an eye on Mr. John Charlton to be sure of that." After connecting Mr. Charlton with other appeals to prejudice, it says:

"He was a high priest of reciprocity when the tide was running that way, and now he wants to apply a process of strangulation to $45,000,000 of American imports."

Then it proceeds to argue that "Mr. Charlton in Ontario and Mr. Tarte in Quebec, by lending their support to the anti-American crusade, are both "playing into the hands of the enemies of the Liberal Government."

It is only fair to Mr. Charlton to say that he is still for reciprocity with the United States, if obtainable, and only advocates a higher tariff on American goods as a self-respecting reply to the existing American tariff.

But all this makes it abundantly clear that—as The Montreal Herald says—"the storm is coming." The Manufacturers' Association is out for a higher tariff, and has appointed a committee and raised a fund to make a fight for it. But the Manufacturers' Association favors the continuance of the preference to British goods, which resolves its crusade into one against American imports chiefly. Mr. Tarte is the obvious leader of this fight; and he is now visiting the manufactories in different parts of the country, as if carrying on an informal tariff inquiry. As The Globe pleasantly remarks—"in the absence of Mr. Fielding (Finance Minister) and Mr. Paterson (Minister of Customs) in the Old Country, he has absorbed the Departments of Finance and Customs, has determined upon a generous revision of the tariff, and has begun an investigation into the condition of the industries."

MOVEMENT IS FORMIDABLE.

That the movement is formidable, Tarte's leadership and the backing of the powerful Manufacturers' Association makes evident. Tarte is not a man to risk his political life for nothing; and, unless he succeeds in carrying his party with him or finds harborage in the Conservative Party, he has already put it in grave peril. Sir Charles Tupper, late leader of the Conservatives, declares that "such a spectacle"—as Mr. Tarte's departure from the Ministerial programme while keeping his office—"has never before been seen in any country governed by the British Parliamentary system. It is a violation of all precedent and form, as understood by parliamentarians, and in England the Ministry would not remain intact under similar conditions a single hour."

Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding will be home next month, and then the question of "which path" must be decided. Mr. Tarte says that a revision of the tariff at the next session of Parliament was decided upon a year ago, and leaves it to be inferred that it will follow his lines—that is, an increase which will hit American goods especially hard. The free-trade wing show a willingness to be content with the tariff as it is for a while. But the whole Conservative Party is for an increase.

Thus when Congress comes to deal with the tariff question, especially if it proposes to lessen the protective pressure by a series of reciprocity treaties, it may find the Canadians with a far higher tariff to bargain with than they now possess.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

6TH AVE., 21ST & 22D STS., NEW YORK.

Ready-to-Wear Millinery!

To-morrow we will begin the sale of Ready-to-Wear Hats that we usually sold at $5.00 apiece—and considered good values at that price. They are all hand made by first-class milliners. These consist of CAMEL'S HAIR HATS—all colors—trimmed with rich taffeta silk, bright jet buckles and cabochons, wings and quills. There are also fashionable BLACK SILK VELVET HATS—in various stylish Autumn shapes—trimmed with taffeta silk and black natural wings. These trimmed Hats will be sold at the price asked elsewhere for untrimmed Hats of the same style and quality. The price is..... **2.98**

Black Ostrich Plumes!

Each of these Black Ostrich Plumes is of prime stock, with a deep, rich color and a broad flue—the two requisites to first-class Ostrich Plumes. The two bargain lots are:—

Lot 1—18-INCH BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES—the $2.00 quality—each at..... **1.25**

Lot 2—20-INCH BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES—the $3.00 quality—each at..... **1.98**

Cartwright & Warner's Merino and Wool Unshrinkable Knit Underwear

For Men, Women and Children!

"Made for those who can afford the best!"

This high-class knit underwear is made of the finest grade of wool procurable. Every garment is full-fashioned and perfect fitting and represents the latest and best product of the Cartwright & Warner Company. The wool is treated by a new secret process that makes it strictly non-irritating, and renders the finished garment absolutely unshrinkable, no matter how washed.

Cartwright & Warner's name on a garment carries with it the value of a hundred years' successful experience in the manufacture of the best knit underwear in the world and stamps it with the character of superiority that places it above and beyond all others in a class by itself—unapproached and unapproachable.

We are the only authorized Retail Dry Goods Agents for the sale of Cartwright & Warner's "unshrinkable" knit underwear in New York.

Men's Underwear!

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S WINTER WEIGHT SANITARY NATURAL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—for men—unshrinkable—each **2.50**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S FALL WEIGHT SANITARY NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—for men—unshrinkable—each **2.85**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S EXTRA FINE FALL AND WINTER WEIGHTS SANITARY NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—for men—unshrinkable—each **3.50**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S SILK AND WOOL WINTER WEIGHT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—for men—in a beautiful shade of blue—unshrinkable—each **3.95**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S FALL WEIGHT WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—for men—unshrinkable—each **2.00**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Winter weights—for men—unshrinkable—at 2.50 and **3.00**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S EXTRA HEAVY WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—for men—unshrinkable—each **3.65**

For Women and Children!

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S FULL WEIGHT WHITE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS—for women—unshrinkable—each **2.00**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S WHITE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS—for women—Winter weight—unshrinkable—each **2.75**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND DRAWERS—for women—Winter weight—unshrinkable—each **2.75**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NATURAL WOOL COMBINATION SUITS—for women—Winter weight—unshrinkable—at **4.75**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S WHITE MERINO COMBINATION SUITS—for women—Winter weight—unshrinkable—at **5.50**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR—for children—in white or natural; also a great variety of CHILDREN'S COMBINATION SUITS at the lowest possible prices. These garments come in Fall and Winter weights and are unshrinkable.

The Ever Active **Upholstery Dep't** With Another Bargain Budget!

Out-of-the-common offerings are the following. Here they stand, in black and white, as conclusive concrete evidences of a mastery of the markets. Where else could you find such values? It would prove a vain search to look for better or even as good. Autumn housefurnishers will be here in great numbers to-morrow. Read:

Almost Perfect Imitations of **Real Lace Curtains!**

Six remarkably handsome patterns at reduced prices as follows:

CURTAINS, worth 1.50 a pair **98c**

CURTAINS, worth 1.75 a pair **1.25**

CURTAINS, worth 2.25 a pair **1.45**

CURTAINS, worth 4.00 a pair **2.95**

CURTAINS, worth 4.50 a pair **3.45**

CURTAINS, worth 2.75 a pair **1.95**

Dentelle Arabe Lace Curtains!

THE CURTAIN OF THE SEASON—A surprising offering of this season's most popular curtains at 1-3 to ½ the prices asked elsewhere; 20 patterns of 24 pairs each, just 480 pairs of IMPORTED IMITATION ARABE CURTAINS made on extra heavy cable (or diamond point) net. Every pair exact copies of the real Arabes. Prices cut as follows:

Real value $6.00 a pair, at	Real value $6.75 a pair, at	Real value $8.50 a pair, at	Real value $9.50 a pair, at
3.95	**4.95**	**5.95**	**6.95**

Court Says Christian Science Is Pernicious Fallacy

Philadelphia Church Refused a Charter Because It Is Intended for Business and Not for Religious Purposes—Members Practice Medicine Without Proper Qualifications.

CHRISTIAN Scientists in Philadelphia have received a knock-out blow from Judge Arnold, Presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that city. It is a blow that will make Christian Scientists all over the country feel very sore for some time to come.

The Philadelphia Christian Scientists were anxious to secure a charter, and applied to the courts. The original application was denied upon the ground that the proposed incorporation was for business and not for church purposes, and that the court had no power to act.

In his supplemental opinion Judge Arnold, while adhering to his original position, took the further stand that even if the court had the power to charter such an association, it should refuse to give its sanction to a body organized for the purposes for which the Christian Science Association was established.

The court expressly finds that the practice of Christian Science is the practice of the art of healing; and that "when persons who make a business of practicing the art of healing, with or without medicine, are not regular and registered physicians they violate the law which is intended to prevent the practice of medicine by non-qualified persons."

Judge Arnold's Decision in Full.

THE charter applied for in this case covers a double purpose—a church and a business. We have power to grant a charter for a church, but we have no authority to grant a charter for a corporation for profit, that is, a business corporation. That the application is for a charter for a corporation for profit is shown by the statement in the proposed charter that the purposes for which the applicants desire to be incorporated are "To establish and maintain a place for the support of public worship and to preach the Gospel according to the doctrines of Christ Jesus, as found in the Bible, and the Christian Science text book 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mary Baker G. Eddy."

The Gospel according to Mrs. Eddy is also shown in an article signed by her and published in The Christian Science Journal of March, 1897, in which she has written that "The Bible" and a book written by her, called "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, and my other published works, are the only proper instructors for this hour. It shall be the duty of all Christian Scientists to circulate and to sell as many of these books as they can. If a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, shall fail to obey this injunction, it will render him liable to lose his membership in this church."

This shows that the so-called church is an association for profit, organized to enforce the sale of Mrs. Eddy's books by its members, which is a matter of business, and not of religion. As the courts have no power to charter such an association, the application for a charter is refused.

WOULD REFUSE ANYWAY.

In a supplemental opinion Judge Arnold says:

Objection having been made that we went outside of the record in our former opinion, attention is called to the fact that applications for charters are generally conducted ex parte, no opposition being made unless another association alleges that the applicants are infringing upon its corporate name. When an application for a charter is made the court acts for the Commonwealth, and should not permit the applicants by withholding evidence of material facts to obtain a charter for one purpose in the guise of another. The court should search for and obtain all the information necessary to a proper knowledge of the purposes of the intended corporation in order to enable the court to determine its power and its duty in the case before it. We appoint Masters to assist us in these matters, but we are not confined to or bound by the evidence produced before them.

Even if the court had power to charter this association, it should refuse to give its sanction to a body organized for the purpose for which this association has been established.

The Master has found that "The witnesses uniformly agree that the Christian Science Church differs from other Christian beliefs in endeavoring to practice the entire command of the Master who founded the Christian religion, in which He said, 'Preach the Gospel and heal the sick.' The ordinary Church attempts merely to preach the Gospel. The Christian Science Church preaches the Gospel and heals the sick. It appears that the method of healing the sick is simply and solely by inaudible prayer."

MRS. EDDY'S BOOK.

The Master also finds that "The book of Mrs. Eddy, entitled 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' shows that the Church is not only an organization to inculcate a creed or to establish a form of worship, but also to accomplish the cure of disease. Not only does the Church preach the Gospel as found in the Bible and in the book of Mrs. Eddy, but it also, through its healers, attempts to cure disease." He also finds that "The fundamental principle of the teaching is that what is termed disease has no real existence. The doctrine is set forth on Page 188 as follows: 'What is termed disease does not exist,' and on Page 184 as follows: 'The so-called laws of health are simply laws of mortal belief. * * * Truth makes no laws to regulate sickness, sin, and death, for these are unknown to truth and should not be recognized by man as reality.'"

Quoting from Pages 393 and 394 of "Science and Health," the Master finds that "The doctrine is taught that man is never sick, that his belief that he is is the disease and the cause of it, and that the universal and perfect remedy is to understand that his sickness is not real." From Page 395 he quotes: "When divine science overcomes faith in materia medica and faith in God destroys faith in drugs, all material methods of healing, sin, sickness, and death will disappear." And from Page 400: "When disease is once destroyed in the mind fear of it is gone, and therefore it is thoroughly cured." He also quotes from Page 176 as follows: "Christian Science heals organic disease as well as functional. It finds that decided types of acute disease are quite as ready to yield to truth as the less distinct types and chronic forms of disease. It handles the most malignant contagion with perfect assurance."

PERNICIOUS FALLACIES.

These statements are palpable fallacies, and as long as they are merely inactive beliefs they may do no harm, but when they are put into practice they are pernicious and injurious to the community. When this practice is confined to the healers no harm results to others, but when they apply it to children or persons so racked with pain that in their desperation they resort to any theory or practice which promises relief, such practice results in neglect of proper treatment and often in death.

The Master has found that: "The healers who engage in the cure of disease are constituted by the readers at the different churches, and, in fact, according to the book, any of its students can acquire the power to heal and cure disease in the mode therein prescribed. It is the common but not universal practice for these healers to receive a compensation for their services. As I [the Master] have already said, their services chiefly consist in inaudible prayer either in the presence of or far away from the patient." He also finds that "the evidence and the teachings of Mrs. Eddy's book show that there is to be established not only a place for worship, but also for the establishment of a system for the practice of the art of healing. * * * The witnesses who testified before the Master in this case are very clear that one of the prime purposes of their Church, and the one that distinguishes it from the orthodox Church, is that it attempts to heal the sick. It is impossible to conceive of the Christian Science Church except as associated with the idea of healing or curing the sick."

When persons who make a business of practicing the art of healing with or without medicine are not regular and registered physicians they violate the law which was intended to prevent the practice of medicine by non-qualified persons.

It was for this reason that Judge Pennypacker, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, refused a charter to an association of persons like those before us, and we agree with him.

DAY RATE STOPS CAR FAMINE

Sudden Demand For Coal Cars Would Make Them Very Scarce in the East.

AS THE SEASON advances and the eastbound movement of freight begins to assume heavier proportions, the question as to whether there will be a car shortage is beginning to absorb the interest of shippers and railroad men. Two new factors have made their appearance in the solution of the problem. One of these is the coal strike and the other is the per diem system.

The complications arising out of the coal strike are varied and add to the uncertainty of the situation, especially as it affects the City of New York and the surrounding country. The introduction of the per diem system, on the other hand, will influence the situation in the opposite direction.

The railroads which enter the anthracite coal region are also the main arteries of traffic between this city and the West, and in this double capacity they are compelled to own enough equipment, freight cars and locomotives, to be able to handle their coal as well as their general freight traffic. Freight cars are of various kinds; there are open coal cars, box cars, flat cars, refrigerator cars, and others, some of which can be used only for one class of freight and others can be used for various kinds. At present there are standing idle in the yards of the coal-carrying roads hundreds and hundreds of open cars which are practically useless for any freight traffic outside of coal, except for such local traffic as the carrying of sand, gravel, or similar material which is not injured by the elements.

When the coal mines are active these cars are run full to the end of each line, and the coal is there turned over to the connecting railroads, while the coal cars are returned to the mines empty. These cars, which are used in local traffic only, may be left out of the calculation, as the local traffic enters only to a very limited extent into the car shortage.

DEPENDS ON COAL STRIKE.

But there are some coal cars which can be used for other purposes. These are ordinary box cars, which are loaded with certain grades of anthracite, and are generally sent through to Western points, where they are unloaded, swept, and are then reloaded with grain and shipped back East. As there is no coal to be shipped now these cars are used entirely for other freight. But if the coal strike should be ended suddenly, there would, of course, be a sudden and very heavy demand for them, which might seriously affect the movement of other freight. It is expected that the demand for anthracite coal will be so great when the strike is over that every available car will be pressed into service, and every available locomotive will be called upon to move coal trains.

But even if the strike should continue to drag along, there is good prospect for a car shortage, although it is not believed by traffic men that it will assume the proportions of a car famine as in former years. These famines are generally started by the inability of the receiving road to unload the freight cars which are destined for some point on their line. When, for instance, New England is beginning to be filled up with Western freight faster than it can be handled by the consignees and the yards of the railroads are beginning to fill up with freight cars, these roads notify their connections that they, the New England lines, cannot receive any more freight. Thereupon the freight cars have to wait on the tracks of the immediate connections of the New England roads. These in turn notify their Western connections that they cannot receive any more freight. The yards of the Western railroads begin to fill up, and the consequent tying up of so many freight cars brings about a car famine, which cannot be satisfied until the Eastern yards are clear of loaded cars.

If there is a car shortage this year it will be mainly for box cars of about 60,000 pounds capacity. These cars are the ones used mostly for shipping grain, and as there is a tremendous crop to be moved this Fall the demand for these cars will be very heavy. Some roads, as for instance the Baltimore and Ohio, will also be troubled with a lack of motive power to move freight in spite of the heavy purchases of locomotives made for the last two or three years. The Baltimore and Ohio is unfortunate in that it must use a great deal of sulphuric water, which rapidly corrodes the pipes in the boiler and keeps a lot of the locomotives constantly in the repair shop.

But while there may be a shortage in some classes of cars and perhaps in motive power the traffic managers of the railroads confidently expect that the per diem system of charging for the use of cars by other railroads will be of tremendous help in preventing the re-enacting of such occurrences as the car famine of 1901, when in the East and West side tracks for miles and miles were piled up with loaded cars which could not be moved.

When a railroad has to pay 20 cents a day for the time that a foreign car is on its tracks the road will be much less willing to give a consignee all the time he wants to unload his car. Car officials will be more anxious to enforce from the shippers and the receiving merchants the $1 a day penalty for the delay in unloading cars beyond a stipulated period. The cars will be returned into circulation much quicker and more actual use will be had out of them. They will be in use for the maximum portion of time with a minimum loss for loading and unloading.

NEW IDEAS FOR BRIDGE LIGHTS

Electric Lamps to Span the East River Like Necklaces of Pearls.

HOW to illuminate tastefully, brilliantly, and effectively the three new bridges that are to span the East River in a few years from now is New York's latest problem. The most difficult sort of a nut to crack, for such bridge illumination as this will be is altogether a new idea and quite without precedent.

The problem is being worked out high up in a building in the financial district, the quaint architect's rookery where Henry Y. Hornbostel, consulting architect of the Bridge Department, has his quarters. By the middle of December Mr. Hornbostel will have his plans in shape for submission to the Municipal Art Commission, in a series of pictures that, in colors, will show how each bridge will look, framed in by a city's and a river's night, lighted as no bridge ever has been.

All this is most interesting, for as it stands to-day, and has stood for years, the old Brooklyn Bridge, as soon as darkness settles down, is one of the most often quoted and impressive sights of this country, the great structure over the river almost fairylike with its lights, being the finest spectacle of the water front.

The World's Fair at Chicago gave Mr. Hornbostel his idea of lighting the three bridges. The buildings were lit by myriads of electric bulbs. Something not far from this plan is being worked out for the Williamsburg Bridge, which now is far advanced in construction.

"I said in print some time ago," said Mr. Hornbostel, "something like this, and it is the basis of my idea for this bridge, which is first to be lighted: 'The Brooklyn Bridge lights at night have often been compared to a necklace of diamonds; I will make the new East River Bridge a necklace of pearls.'"

The "pearls" will be made very simply, and the phrase is quite accurate. The new East River Bridge will have ropes of incandescent lamps that will outline the floor of the bridge, a splendid line. But more than this bare outline seems to imply will be done. The ropes of "pearls" crossing the river, extending to the approaches on either side, will also be carried up the high steel towers, outlining them and throwing all the essential parts of spans, abutments, massive cables, beams, and trusses into view, making up a night picture that New Yorkers will wonder at once it is completed.

This basic idea Mr. Hornbostel has well in hand, and all that remains now is to work out his sketch in colors for the Municipal Art Commission, and to plan just how the lights shall be arranged.

The general plan is simple. These incandescent lights will be set about a foot apart, and will be easy to renew when a lamp burns out.

The plan given above is for the East River Bridge alone. For the Manhattan Bridge, that for which the caissons are now beink sunk, unnoticed by the public, to span the river from the Bowery at Canal Street to Fulton and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, "Bridge No. 3" officially, and for the Blackwell's Island Bridge, the piers of which are now rising, he is working on yet more complete and modern systems of lighting.

For the latter Mr. Hornbostel proposes to have no string of lights, no single lamps, no electroliers or candelabra, nothing hitherto associated with the science of lighting bridges. Instead of these he will light the entire structure from one end to the other by lights from his towers alone.

Each tower will have at its top eight lights, each pair illuminating the roadway just below it on either side. A roadway of light will thus correspond with the roadway actual, and, arranged with precision, will become a part of it. The concentration of such broad beams of illumination will be no more unpleasant, Mr. Hornbostel says, than if the sun at midday is looked straight at, and will not be open even to that objection unless the lights are stared directly at by design.

There will not be a shadow on this bridge lighted solely from the towers. Of this Mr. Hornbostel is assured. The scientific value of this new plan is apparent. It will throw the lights just where they are wanted. A man on each tower can always keep them in perfect order. And from the river and from all the three Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn the bridge that is lighted in this way will stand out grandly against a night sky.

NIPPUR UNEARTHED BY HILPRECHT

Work of Pennsylvania Scientists Tears Veil from Ancient History.

TABLETS OF KINGS

They Cover Every Period of Babylonian History Up to the Time of Abraham—Buried in Debris.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The wonderful story of misty centuries that intervened between the time of the creation and the time of the Patriarch Abraham may now be largely revealed through discoveries which have been made in the ruins of the City of Nippur, or Babylon. These discoveries were made by scientists sent out by the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, who has been in charge of this work, has just returned to the university from Constantinople, where he has been for eighteen months classifying the results of his work.

The matter upon which Prof. Hilprecht has been engaged consists of 20,000 clay tablets from the imperial library of Nippur. This library was discovered by Prof. Hilprecht twelve years ago. Since that time, through his efforts, probably one-eighth of the historical tablets contained in the library have been recovered. Most of them are now stored in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople. A comparatively small portion was brought to the University of Pennsylvania.

At the request of the Director of the Ottoman Museum, and with the sanction of the Sultan, the Professor took charge of the classification and interpretation of the tablets. In this work he has been engaged for the last eighteen months. After a stay of a few months at the University of Pennsylvania, where he will lecture upon his discoveries, he will return to Constantiple, and will divide his time between the museum there and the ruins of Nippur, where he hopes to complete the exploration of the library. He will devote his life to the work, and has a mighty task before him. He estimates that the library will yield at least 150,000 tablets. When these are recovered he and his assistants hope to classify and translate them.

CHANGE WORLD'S IDEAS.

"The contents of the tablets which we have recovered," said Prof. Hilprecht, when seen at the university, "will altogether change the ideas of the world as to the state of civilization and knowledge of that early people. It will be seen that the Babylonians knew, 2,300 years before the Christian era, that the earth was round, and that their astronomers took the same views of celestial phenomena as we take now.

"Nippur is, in fact, sixteen cities, one built above another. We have by no means reached the lower of these buried cities. Much of the Temple Library has been brought here, and is now in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The Temple at that early period was not only a place of religious worship. It was also the school; the college. The priests were the teachers of all branches of knowledge, and it was, therefore, natural that the library should be in the Temple.

"The inscriptions on the tablets which we have discovered are in cuneiform character. Their deciphering is a matter of much difficulty, for we have no Babylonian alphabet. But we have made some progress in the translation of the tablets, and have thus obtained a glimpse of the marvels which await us in this great library.

EXCELLED IN MATHEMATICS.

"The Babylonians were great astronomers and great mathematicians. On a tablet which I recently found were the most minute astronomical calculations as to the constellation Scorpion. The calculations as to the positions and movements of the heavenly bodies were remarkable, and showed pretty clearly that the astronomers 2300 B. C. were as proficient in their science in some respects as those of to-day.

"Another tablet which I have in mind was mathematical. The Babylonians, in their arithmetical tables (multiplication table, for instance,) went far beyond us. Our multiplication table stops at twelve times twelve. The Babylonian table went up to sixty. Their school children might have sung 'sixty times sixty' in reciting the multiplication table. Indeed, for astronomical purposes, they carried the table out to 1,300 times 1,300, being tabulated to that extent.

"They wanted to know at once the result of large calculations; they did not want to be retarded in their deep calculations. The Babylonian children would have been wonders from our point of view. Not only did they have to learn arithmetical tables carried out to four figures, but they also had to learn two languages, the Sumarian, a colloquial language, and the Babylonian, the tongue of the learned. And that was in the schools of the lowest grade."

DISCOVERY OF THE LIBRARY.

Considering what slight records there are now of the period before the days of Abraham—a few chapters in Genesis and the legends of the Talmud—Prof. Hilprecht's discovery approaches the first magnitude in importance. It has already been ascertained that among the tablets in the library exist records covering the deluge, and also historical matter regarding the earliest history of mankind from the time of the creation. This matter closely resembles the story of Genesis; but the history, when properly classified, is expected to be far more elaborate in detail, so much so that to render the connected chronicles into English may require many volumes.

These discoveries result from the campaign of the University of Pennsylvania for the excavation and exploration of the site of Nippur. Of this campaign Prof. Hilprecht has been the chief figure. He is now recognized as the founder of Babylonian paleography, and as the world's foremost student of Babylonian inscriptions.

Twelve years ago, at the beginning of the explorations, Prof. Hilprecht first rode over the mounds of Nippur and pointed out what he regarded as the mound covering the Temple Library. His theory was not generally accepted by his colleagues at the time, but as the exploration progressed a large number of tablets were found under this mound, and it was styled "Temple Hill."

During subsequent expeditions the excavations were enlarged. Finally, from the large number of tablets brought to light, Prof. Hilprecht's discovery came to be generally accepted. When the last university expedition went to Nippur, Prof. Hilprecht was put in charge as scientific director and was able to prove that his theory was the correct one.

He therefore set to work to unearth the great library, and recovered 20,000 tablets, all belonging to a period prior to that of Abraham, and nearly all historical. The fact was established that the library was thrown into ruins at about the time that Abraham started upon his wanderings from the land of the Chaldees, and that it had not been disturbed from that time until the present. Twenty-five feet of debris resting upon the ruins of the library represented four milleniums of accumulation through the erection of buildings and their decay.

RECORDS OF KINGS.

The library was destroyed by the Elamites about 2,280 B. C. When the roof fell in the tablets were scattered in great confusion, in which condition they were found. The excavators opened up a series of rooms in which the records had been stored. In some of these rooms ledges had been cut into the walls, something in the order of bookshelves, in which the tablets had been laid.

A connection has been traced between this library and that of the great King Ashurbanapal of Nineveh, discovered twenty-five years ago by the British explorers, Laird and Smith. This library contained Assyrian copies of Babylonian originals concerning the history of the creation and the deluge. In the Nippur Temple library, it has been ascertained, the originals from which these copies were made, are to be found. Prof. Hilprecht expects to unearth them, and thus to obtain a complete record of events, told of only in part by the Assyrian copies.

The tablets recovered from the great library belong to every period of Babylonian history up to the time of Abraham. Data have been gathered regarding the different Kings who reigned in Nippur, or who left records of their activity in the destruction and restoration of buildings. Some of the tablets belong to the period of the King Sardou I., who reigned 3,800 B. C.

BABYLONIAN PUBLISHERS.

Tablets were also recovered of a later date, but they were found in the upper stratum, 3,000 years on top of the library. In one room not far from the ruins of the library, and in an upper stratum, were found evidences that in that place, about 435 B. C., there flourished a prominent and influential publishing house, known to the trade as Marashu Sons of Nippur. Its business was the publication of commercial documents and it existed throughout the reigns of Artaxerxes and Darius II.

Among other things, Prof. Hilprecht identified the river Chebar, on the banks of which Ezekiel saw his vision and comforted his people in their exile. It was a large, navigable canal of the City of Nippur. The place has also been found where Nebuchadnezzar quartered the children of Israel in their exile. In digging for the city walls on the southern side of the city Prof. Hilprecht discovered an enormous structure which belonged to the fifth millennium before the Christian era. It was 600 feet long and the floors were paved with brick. A number of large terra cotta vases and other important antiquities were found in its ruins. The real significance of this structure will be explained by Prof. Hilprecht in his lectures at the university, which will begin next Wednesday.

A "STRIKE" WHICH WAS AVERTED

It Was Only That of the Rainbow Trout, and He Himself Called It Off.

IN the big exhibition tank devoted to the rainbow trout at the Aquarium there occurred last week a study in piscatorial life that showed the possession of a degree of intelligence on the part of the fish figuring in the incident that is somewhat unlooked for in cold-blooded, low-order animal life.

It is the custom each evening to introduce into the tank small minnows, or, as they are known hereabouts, "killies," upon which the trout feed. Most of these "killies" are pounced upon and devoured by the voracious inmates of the tank immediately upon their entrance. But now and then one, smarter and swifter than his companions, succeeds in eluding the gastronomic ambition of his cannibalistic enemies.

A small colony of these wily survivors of previous feasts can usually be seen swimming cautiously about, hugging closely the sides of the tanks, ever watchful, in a nervous terror of an unexpected onslaught.

It was between one of these surviving "killies" and the largest of the rainbow trout that this matching of piscatorial "brains" took place. The "killie," noticing a familiar and suspicious activity on the part of the "whopper" rainbow, and realizing that there would soon be "something doing," straightway hied himself to the upper part of the tank, where, covering the drainage vent-hole, reposes a circular wire cage. Upon this the "killie" halfway wriggled himself, his tail being the only part left in the water. This appendage, waving tantalizingly, was altogether too great a temptation for the rainbow, so, gathering himself for the effort, he "struck" for the "killie."

But, much to the mystification of the spectators, even though his movement was like a flash, he stopped short of the "killie" by about two inches by turning a complete flip-flop, and retreated to the other side of the tank. The "killie," after making a survey of the field, came down from his perch and swam serenely around.

The mysterious action of the trout was explained by Superintendent Spencer, who said that when the trout were first introduced into the tank they nursed extremely sore snouts for several weeks in their attempts to rush the "killies" against the walls of their tank, but it did not take them long to adapt themselves to this condition, hence the arrested "strike."

What Coal Is Coming To.

A CURIOSITY is exhibited in the window of a store on Warren Street, near Broadway. It attracts groups of amused sightseers. A large pasteboard card hangs in the centre of the window. Fastened to the upper corners are diminutive pieces of coal. The inscription reads:

> Anthracite—A mineral formerly found in Pennsylvania, but seldom seen now and of great scarcity.

Some Useful Hints For Women Who Would Hunt

Suggestions Concerning Camp Costumes, the Proper Weapons, and the Proper Frame of Mind—What to Take into the Woods and What to Leave at Home.

IF YOU WANT to get the greatest amount of sport out of a given vacation time," said the woman who is a veteran among hunters, "plan to spend your four or six weeks in the region where big game abounds and at a time when there is no legal restriction against shooting it.

"Hunting parties are no longer made up exclusively of men, and every year sees more women who are ambitious to become expert with the gun and rifle, and as a general thing they bag their full quota of game, too. At first men were inclined to object to having their special domain of sport invaded by petticoats, but once they are used to the new régime most of them are willing enough to admit that two or three women in a party—provided they are endowed with really sportsmanlike qualities—add zest and interest to an expedition. And, indeed, why should not women, if they feel so inclined, take to shooting as well as golfing? Given a steady nerve, with an average amount of strength, and a woman may become as expert in the capture of big game as any of the modern Nimrods.

THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT.

"To the woman who is planning to rough it for the first time the question of equipment naturally presents itself. The tenderfoot is very likely to betray herself by the amount of luggage with which she descends upon the camp. A bride who was spending part of her honeymoon in the Maine woods this Summer took thither a good part of her ample trousseau, and then spent most of her time bemoaning the lack of space in which to hang her gowns—for, of course, a camp is not usually provided with such luxuries as closets and wardrobes. The old campaigner found room in a small steamer trunk for her own and her husband's complete outfit and wasted not a moment in gowning herself for lunch or dinner.

"In choosing one's clothes care should be taken to provide things that are both substantial and warm. A flannel waist and short skirt with thick boots, and some sort of soft hat, make a costume both appropriate and comfortable. A thin shirtwaist or two might be taken for the warm days that sometimes come in October, while a pair of rubber boots are occasionally indispensable. A sweater or loose jacket is necessary for the cool nights and mornings.

"These, with two or three changes of underwear, are all that one needs in the way of dress; indeed, more than this is likely to prove a troublesome burden. Light dresses or long skirts have no place in the woods, however picturesque they may be in their appointed places

"The question of weapons is something that must be decided largely by the woman's own taste. The ordinary rifle which men carry, say a 38-55, is too heavy for any but an exceptionally athletic woman, and even such a one would probably find more real pleasure by contenting herself with the little 30-30 rifle, which has the advantage of being light and at the same time carries a bullet sufficiently large and swift to kill any ord'nary game she may encounter.

SELECTION OF GUN.

"In an all-day tramp through the woods a gun increases its weight in proportion to the number of miles covered, and by nightfall the lightest one becomes a leaden burden.

"If my lady is ambitious to add ducks and partridges to her other trophies of the chase, then a shotgun as well as a rifle must be selected, and as this may be folded away and packed in an ordinary trunk it does not increase one's hand luggage when traveling.

"As most camps are located where fishing as well as hunting is to be had, the all-round sporting woman divides her time between these two. And when it comes to the selection of fishing implements there is opportunity for the woman of artistic temperament to revel at her will. Rods of delicate workmanship, so slender and graceful as to seem like mere toys, are nevertheless sufficiently strong to land a sturdy pickerel or bass if handled by an expert angler. And in the purchase of spoons, flies, and all the other devices concocted to tempt the unwary beauties of the water, a woman may have genuine pleasure. When to all these are added a reel with the latest improvements for rapid and easy action, and fifty feet or more of silk line at 10 cents per foot, the modern angler goes forth feeling that there is nothing more to be desired to insure her complete success.

"She changes her mind with more than the proverbial rapidity of her sex when on the first morning she goes out fishing with the old grizzled guide. Without even a rod or reel he drops over his line with a bit of prosaic red flannel on the end and lands one big fish after another, hauling them in hand over hand, while never a fish condescends to notice the artistic creation displayed for his benefit at the other end of the boat.

BEWARE OF TENT LIFE.

"Unless one is an old stager and thoroughly understands the art of camping out, it is far better to make arrangements to board at some good sporting camp either in Maine, Canada, or the Adirondacks than to attempt to carry tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and all the other paraphernalia necessary to set up housekeeping in the wilderness. Folding stoves, folding dishes, pneumatic beds, and all the host of various devices which sporting goods stores display to entrap the uninitiated would better be left reposing calmly on the shelves where they belong.

"The temper of man is not yet proof against the vexations of modern camping inventions. She who would live close to nature and spend the precious vacation days in serenity of spirit would do well to avoid all such contrivances and put up with the homely comforts which the native guide or camp owner can supply. From the standpoint of economy, too, it is cheaper to board in a camp where prices range from $7 to $10 a week, than to carry one's own outfit.

"Last of all, as perhaps the most necessary part of the whole equipment, let the modern Diana take with her into the woods a plentiful supply of good nature and cheerfulness. The woman who expects to find the conveniences of an up-to-date hotel in the backwoods camp, or who cannot endure a few hardships with a smiling countenance, would better at once abandon all idea of going into the woods. Such a one, who does not enter with zest into 'roughing it,' can stir up enough unpleasantness to render the most carefully conducted expedition a dismal failure.

"To the woman, however, who is glad to escape the conventions of modern society and live for a few weeks simply and naturally, every hour of the day is filled with keenest enjoyment from the time she takes the first breath of morning air, fragrant with the scent of pine and balsam, until she comes into camp at night tired and hungry to do justice to the ample supper, and then bask in the light of the great camp fire, that goes roaring up the chimney."

7,000 VOLUMES OF CHINESE LORE

Prof. Hirth's Library for Use of Chinese Students at Columbia.

LONG WAY TO WISDOM

To Get Along in China A Student Must Learn About 40,000 Characters In a Three Years' Course.

WITH the recent arrival of Prof. Friedrich Hirth, who is to teach Columbia students the language and lore of China, a library of peculiar value and interest has been added to the number of large private collections owned in this city. Nothing upon the voluminous subjects of Americana, Napoleon, or Egypt will be found in it. It is in a class by itself.

This unique library is Prof. Hirth's private collection of works upon the Chinese. It deals with every department of their social, political, and historical career, beginning in the dim ages when that land was more civilized in some things than the most polished nations of Europe.

It is the most valuable private library of its kind in the world. Prof. Hirth will use this library in connection with his lectures upon the Chinese at Columbia University, and students taking the courses provided for in the Dean Lung series of studies will be allowed free access to its volumes.

Prof. Hirth has been familiarizing himself with Columbia since he arrived from Europe, about two weeks ago. His name suggests the Teuton, and he is unmistakably so in every feature. He speaks English fluently, although somewhat slowly, for he has been so long in China that he has grown a trifle rusty in speaking any language but that of the Orientals. Twenty-five years of his life have been spent in the Far East, and he is not an old man at that.

SEVEN THOUSAND VOLUMES.

"My books are not yet out of the Custom House," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter while revising the proofs for his course of Chinese studies, "but I hope to have them all arranged in my house, near the university, shortly after the opening day. There are in all about 7,000 volumes, or, as we would say in China, '7,000 pen.' The Chinese do not bind their books as we do. They are paper covered, and each volume has from 100 to 300 pages. I have a number bound up with three or four Chinese volumes in one book when they treat of the same subject.

"There is no system of classification in China in regard to books, so that when a Chinaman studies it is a most laborious and slow process. If he has a number of references to look up, he soon has his table littered with a mass of books that he has to go over and over to find the exact topics he wants. In my library I have tried to classify the works to some extent, keeping different subjects separate, so that reference may readily be made when needed.

"I have been particularly interested in collecting works upon Chinese art. My library contains works showing every stage of its development. The Chinese art is the foundation upon which all Japanese art is built, and what the Japanese owe to China in this respect will readily be seen in studying the art of China in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Besides printed works, I have about 600 Chinese scrolls on silk and paper, some exquisitely done. A few are very old and curious."

COLUMBIA'S OWN COLLECTION.

This collection of works on China is the second that Prof. Hirth has gathered. It has all been secured since 1890, for in the latter year he sold his first collection to the Royal Library of Berlin. That one contained some of the rarest works on Chinese art in existence, with handsome colored illustrations. Duplicates of many of them may be seen in Prof. Hirth's present collection.

While this library will be available to all who are interested in the study of China, whether learning the language or not, Columbia will possess an excellent working library of its own on China in the Chinese language. It will add an entirely new department to the Columbia library this year. This collection is really the first installment of the large library selected by the Foreign Office of China for presentation to Columbia. More than 2,000 volumes have recently arrived, but are still boxed up. As soon as the Chinese department gets running smoothly, Prof. Hirth will have the pleasure of classifying this collection.

The official name of this gift is the "T'u-Shu-Chi-Ch'eng." The complete collection is said to consist of 6,000 volumes, and treats of every subject known to Chinese literature. The value of this library may be still further appreciated when it is said that the collection was begun by a commission of eminent Chinese scholars appointed by Emperor Kang-Hsi, who closed his reign about the same time that the Pilgrim Fathers were settling New England.

3,000-VOLUME ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Nothing like this library has ever been seen in this country. It puts at the disposal of American students a collection of sources not hitherto available. It is valued at $7,000. Probably the most remarkable work in the library is a copy of the famous 3,000-volume encyclopedia, the largest in the world. This makes the Encyclopaedia Britannica, with its several score of ponderous tomes, dwindle into insignificance so far as bulk is concerned.

It will require a bold heart and robust constitution to tackle the study of Chinese under these conditions. The pathway is not made smoother when it is learned that nothing less than 40,000 to 45,000 characters are necessary to be familiarly known in order to be fairly up on Chinese literature and art. At least that was the number Prof. Hirth said would be about right for an American to know in order to associate with educated persons in China.

"Of course," continued the professor, "a man might get along with about 5,000 characters; but he could only get along in the common, ordinary, everyday way. He could make himself understood, get enough to eat, and find his way from place to place; but he would be practically an ignorant Chinaman. I do not know how many students may wish to undertake the study of the language; but I am prepared to teach it. I think a three years' course would send a young man to China fairly versed in the language. After one gets hold of the peculiarity of the characters, the linguistic study runs along easier than it appears at first thought."

Prof. Hirth has just come from the University of Munich. He had received a number of high honors in Germany, and is recognized as one of the greatest authorities in the world on China. He understands the country thoroughly from a practical standpoint. The greater part of the twenty-five years he spent there was in the Customs Service at different ports. He has written several books on Chinese art.

RICH REPUBLIC OF 6,000 MONKS

ON the east point of the sacred Mount Athos, on the Turkish peninsula Chalkidike, is a settlement of 6,000 monks, scattered among twenty monasteries, the whole forming a monastic republic in the dominions of the Sultan, to whom they are tributary. The yearly tribute they pay to Abdul Hamid is by no means a small one, but the sum is easily met by the republic, which is very rich, and counts many millionaires among its members.

As an independent commonwealth the republic maintains its own ship, a sailing vessel, called Pokróv' Presswjatyja Bogorotizy. A short time since this vessel lay in the harbor of the South Russian town of Taganrog. She is in reality a floating monastery. Painted black, she carries at her bow the large cross of the Panteiei Monastery on Mount Athos.

The Captain, Father Gerassim, and the whole crew are monks from Mount Athos and wear the monastic dress. The ship's cargo consists of holy oil from Mount Athos for the Panteleimon Monastery in Moscow. There is a church on board, and all of the crew live under the rules of their order.

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Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The market during the past week saw several times the two-edged battleaxe of forced liquidation and bear pressure swung effectively. Prices simply crumbled, stockholders capitulated before 20, 30, 35 per cent. money. Promises of Treasury "relief" measures had gone for naught before the more effective factors which were still operative to draw upon the life blood of the market. The slaughter was by wholesale, but it aroused Secretary Shaw to a realizing sense of what was actually going on, and prompted the issuance of orders that meant something more tangible than the well-intentioned but wholly inadequate propositions that had at first been submitted.

Moralizing over what happened would serve small purpose. Such panicky conditions have been seen before, and are likely many times to be seen again. Human nature, as it averages in Wall Street, seems to call for just such a stir-up every now and then, after which there generally develops a period of smooth sailing, and for a while a conservatism is observable—encouraging even if not always lasting. That such conservatism is not of enduring quality as a rule the records prove abundantly.

But all men are not constituted alike, and to buy stocks simply and only on demonstrated merit—to take the minimum of risk—is altogether too tame for an ordinary Wall Street operation. And again, the get-rich-quick desire that animates so many is another factor continually demanding consideration. Hence the speculative position is pushed, and, as is invariably the case, is pushed to the limit and over it. Chances certainly are taken—desperate chances sometimes. People buy what they are not able to pay for, and not only this, but what they are unable to take care of. And when the wind blows they find themselves in a frail little craft, tossed and tumbled, and finally upset, and even thankful to escape with the experience of having been half drowned.

Three times the week's market was under extraordinary pressure. What took place on Monday in the face of desperate money market manipulation—the fundamental factors of a panic being disclosed—will stand a long time for Wall Street record.

That the sudden scare and consequent enforced liquidation were illogical did not relieve a situation wherein conservative interests appeared suddenly in selling competition with bear speculators of reckless sort. And that the sequel of the next day was inspiriting in its phenomenal exhibit of recovery does not, unfortunately, provide much alleviation for the distress that the smash of Monday inflicted. An equable period of two or three days was followed by a sensational collapse in quotations on Friday, induced by a shameless falsehood, invented and distributed by stock jobbers who are not popularly believed to be of small caliber—the misrepresentation that Secretary Shaw's relief measures were to be officially disputed and defeated being attended by a wholesale pounding of market values. Then when yesterday Wall Street came to business to find that President Roosevelt had failed in his coal strike conciliation endeavors, the prevalence of a generally tired feeling was not to be wondered at. During the brief session of the Stock Exchange quotations showed weakness. No grave losses were recorded; but the net results of the day's transactions were disagreeable. And, adding to the feeling of depression that became the Stock Exchange fashion of the day, there developed misconception of the weekly Clearing House Bank statement. The banks have adhered to their customary form of report. In their exhibit they do not take advantage of the Treasury rule that the 25 per cent. legal reserve may be dispensed with as to Government deposits—making in the statement thus a difference which would have amounted to a gain of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in reserve, had the course been immediately pursued of basing the Clearing House calculation upon the policy which the Secretary of the Treasury establishes.

A glance at the record of stocks which went through Blue Monday, Sept. 29, 1902, will show which were the weak vessels in which too much trust was reposed. All the same, their number is small. For while a good many stocks were depressed seriously not a few were forced down only to rise as suddenly, some to greater heights. When normal conditions are completely restored, strong markets are again presaged. In the present case these normal conditions do not mean the release from bankruptcy of insolvent enterprises, or the setting upon their feet again of failed banks or other financial institutions. Nor do they mean restoration of lost confidence, the replenishing of the Government's reserve of gold, the return of activity to paralyzed industry and commerce, or anything of that sort. Simply the restoration of equilibrium to the money market, disturbed by events which largely reflect the marvelous rate at which every financial and industrial wheel in the country is and has been revolving. Early in the year the New York banks held in specie and legal tenders $270,000,000, or $50,000,000 more cash than recent holdings have averaged. The Government drew upon this supply of money; other parts of the country have called off their deposits or have borrowed from the fund. The banks had loans outstanding of $938,000,000, tens of millions more than the current figure, while at the same time there has been a stimulated demand. They were showing $80,000,000 more deposits than loans. Deposits were up to $1,019,000,000—remarkable deposits, and equally remarkable loans.

The country has a use for all the cash that it can get hold of, for the country is filled to overflowing with bullish factors. Only in the speculative purlieus of New York is there to be found a bearish feature.

It is a good thing to have the check rein drawn on speculation, which would otherwise exceed all bounds and would be sure, sooner or later, to end in disaster widespread and overwhelming. But in checking speculation legitimate venture necessarily suffers. Temporarily, it may be, but it suffers, nevertheless.

But one who has held on to proved securities need distrust the ability of those securities to recover temporary losses.

On the subject of New York bank loaning facilities it may be well to bear in mind that these have experienced no such extension the past two or three years as was experienced during a like period subsequent to 1896. Taking the averages for the close of September each year the record runs this way:

Sept.	Loans.	Sept.	Loans.
1896	$456,000,000	1900	$817,000,000
1897	576,000,000	1901	867,000,000
1898	667,000,000	1902	874,000,000
1899	714,000,000		

It will hardly be questioned that forces have been at work lately of an expansive character equal, if not superior, to those which marked the earlier part of the returning era of prosperity, or that the proper demand for money has not been as great or greater. But here it is seen that increase of $264,000,000 for the three years ending with 1899 has been followed by increase of only $160,000,000 for the three years ending with the present one. Also that the current figure is but a trifling remove from that which obtained a year ago. The banks were able between 1896 and 1899 to add $72,000,000 to their cash holdings, but between 1899 and 1902 the increase has been no more than one-third as much, or $24,000,000.

Those extraordinary records of last Monday and last Tuesday—panicky plunges downward on one day recovered by leaps and bounds at the very start of the next day—make an exhibit which will be long pointed to by students of Wall Street as unprecedented. Herewith is the phenomenal showing:

	Monday. Sales.	Monday. Decline.	Tuesday. Sales.	Tuesday. Advance.
Amal. Copper Co.	12,200	1⅝	19,100	2½
Am. Car & Foun. Co.	1,800	1½	3,700	1⅝
Amer. C. & F. Co. pf.	600	1⅛	300	1½
Amer. Grass Twine..	430	2	980	1⅝
Amer. Cotton Oil...	1,000	1⅞	1,200	1½
Am. Hide & Leather.	1,740	⅞	4,400	⅞
Am. Hide & Leath.pf.	700	1⅛	1,000	1⅝
American Ice Co.	400	⅝	600	⅝
Amer. Linseed Co.	200	2¼	200	⅝
Am. Locomotive Co.	1,800	1⅜	2,650	1
Am. Locom. Co. pf.	700	1¾	400	1
Amer. Malt. Co. pf.	100	⅞	200	1
Amer. Smelt. & Refining Co.	2,700	1⅛	5,200	2⅛
Amer. Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	300	½	480	1
Amer. Sug. Ref. Co.	16,350	4¾	13,300	4
Anac. Cop. Min. Co.	815	2	310	1
Atch., Top. & S. Fé.	80,100	5⅜	99,000	4⅝
Atch., T. & S. Fé pf.	12,910	1⅜	18,100	2½
Baltimore & Ohio.	21,650	5⅛	22,700	5
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	800	¼	300	3¼
Balt. & Ohio rights.	10,920	⅝	16,440	⅝
Brook. Rapid Trans.	12,000	3¼	15,730	3
Canadian Pacific.	23,300	5⅝	21,500	3⅞
Can. Pac. sub. certs.	400	5¼	400	3⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio.	10,600	3⅞	15,800	3⅞
Chicago & Alton.	1,900	4¼	3,600	3
Chicago & Alton pf.	800	2	400	1
Chic. Great Western.	6,200	1⅜	5,470	1¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	100	½	200	
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	500	¾	1,100	2¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46,340	8¾	44,845	9¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1,000	7	1,100	8
Chic. & N'western.	500	5¼	650	4
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	200	2⅜	300	1¾
Chic. Term. Trans.	1,300	1⅜	1,700	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1,300	2⅝	3,300	2⅛
Chi. Union Traction.	600	1	2,200	½
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	500	9	200	5½
C., C., C. & St. L.	900	4	340	3½
Colo. Fuel & Iron.	5,100	3⅝	7,500	3
Colorado Southern.	2,200	2⅝	2,050	2½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	300	⅜	500	⅝
Col. Southern 2d pf.	500	1⅝	1,700	1⅞
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	300	1	4,300	2¼
Consolidated Gas.	1,800	3½	2,300	4
Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	1,600	2	1,200	3
Corn Products.	1,275	1	200	1
Corn Products pf.	343	¾	100	1¼
Delaware & Hudson.	1,200	3⅛	2,600	5⅛
Del., Lack. & West.	600	2	500	5½
Denver & Rio G'de.	4,100	4¾	3,300	4¼
Denv. & Rio G'de pf.	1,650	3	4,025	3
Detroit Southern.	800	1⅜	900	1⅞
Detroit & South. pf.	3,400	1⅞	5,400	2
Detroit United Ry.	700	1½	665	†1¼
Distilling of America pf. tr. certs.	100	2¼	100	1⅛
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	670	1	950	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	1¾	400	⅞
Erie	30,900	2½	21,400	3½
Erie 1st pf.	4,300	2¼	2,700	3⅝
Erie 2d pf.	500	2¼	800	2
Evans. & T're H'te.	3,100	1⅛	600	⅛
General Electric.	2,500	8	2,300	5
Great Northern pf.	400	4	700	3½
Hocking Valley.	700	2½	1,400	2⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	400	..	500	2½
Illinois Central.	7,150	6⅛	11,400	7
Illinois Central reg.	5,189	¾	2,950	⅜
Iowa Central.	800	2½	550	1
Iowa Central pf.	700	1	400	1⅜
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	1,050	1½	800	1⅝
Kan. City Southern.	2,600	2⅜	1,400	1⅝
Kan. City South'n pf.	100	3½	900	2
Lake Erie & West'n.	300	2¼	300	¾
Louisville & Nash.	47,600	10⅜	72,400	5¾
Manhattan Elevated.	41,825	5⅛	44,750	5½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	.....	..	4,900	2⅝
Met'politan Securit's.	680	½	710	1
Metropolitan W. S. El., Chi., pf.	5,690	2½	.....	...
Mexican Central.	3,150	1	2,900	1¼
Minn. & St. Louis.	100	3½	200	1
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	2,350	6	3,600	5
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	400	2	1,300	...
Miss., Kan. & Texas.	5,000	3¼	6,100	2⅝
Miss., Kan. & Tex.pf.	5,200	3½	4,740	3
Missouri Pacific.	60,720	4¼	54,200	4
National Biscuit Co.	200	½	100	†½
National Lead Co.	8,500	2½	6,550	1½
Nat. Lead Co. pf.	800	2½	325	1⅝
Nat. R.R. of Mex.	300	1½	800	¼
Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	1,200	1⅞	100	⅝
New York Air Brake	300	8	350	3
New York Central.	12,575	4¼	11,400	4¼
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	400	1½	900	2
N. Y., Ont. & West.	10,800	1½	17,100	2¼
Norfolk & Western.	16,600	3	19,250	3
Norfolk & West. pf.	100	⅞	200	...
North American.	1,100	7	1,800	8½
Pacific Coast.	800	3½	1,400	2
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	300	3	200	1
Pacific Mail.	850	1¼	100	1
Pennsylvania R.R.	45,100	5½	56,100	6
People's Gas, Chic.	6,750	2¾	3,700	2¼
Père Marquette.	100	*1	100	⅞
Pressed Steel Car.	3,050	2¾	4,850	3
Pressed Steel Car pf.	2,200	1	2,000	1¼
Pullman Company.	200	2	200	†3
Ry. Steel Spring.	600	2	800	1
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	200	*½	400	...
Reading	79,200	4¼	92,420	7½
Reading 1st pf.	1,400	⅝	1,900	1⅝
Reading 2d pf.	9,500	2½	10,800	3⅜
Repub. Iron & Steel.	3,600	1½	5,000	1¼
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1,100	1½	900	1½
Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	600	⅜	800	¾
St. Joseph & Gr'd. Isl.	100	1	2,400	2½
St. Joseph & Gr'd Isl. 1st pf.	900	4	800	2¾
St. Joseph & Gr'd Isl. 2d pf.	600	4½	.....	...
St. L. & San Fran.	2,700	2½	2,800	⅞
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	700	1½	1,350	..
St. Louis S'western.	1,100	2	500	1
St. L. & S'west'rn pf.	4,300	3⅝	3,600	2⅜
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	400	1½	3,700	†5½
Southern Pacific.	65,400	4⅜	78,000	4
Southern Railway.	24,500	2	29,500	2⅜
Southern Railway pf.	1,450	1	950	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	5,700	3¼	6,200	3⅞
Texas Pacific.	12,500	2⅞	12,000	2⅞
Third Avenue.	100	1	860	†2
Tol., St. L. & West'n	1,700	..	850	..
Tol., St. L. & West'n pf.	1,420	3⅜	1,880	3
Twin City Rap. Tr'sit	210	2½	700	†2
Union Bag & Paper Co.	500	⅝	100	⅛
Union Pacific.	83,500	4⅞	95,400	4⅞
Union Pacific pf.	550	¼	700	⅞
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	100	2½	200	⅝
U. S. Leather.	6,800	¾	5,300	⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	950	2⅜	750	1⅞
United States Steel.	20,765	1½	30,310	1½
U. S. Steel pf.	18,800	1⅞	14,485	1⅞
Vir. Carolina Chem.	1,600	⅛	3,200	¾
Wabash	7,600	1⅜	5,900	1½
Wabash pf.	8,600	2¼	13,350	5
Western Union Tel.	5,200	4	13,350	3⅜
Westinghouse E. & M.	900	8	200	3
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	3,100	1¼	1,600	1⅞
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	220	1½	300	1
Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	2¾	500	1⅜
Wisconsin Central.	1,800	1⅜	3,500	1¼
Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1,750	2¼	2,050	2

*Advance. †Decline.

SEABOARD AIR LINE PROSPECTS

Every railroad in the country is looking to a coal supply, present and prospective. Orders for new engines and cars are of daily comment and report; the cars are larger and the engines more powerful, and yet there does not seem to be a sufficiency of either. Car builders are operating plants night and day in order to rush out cars as fast as possible, but the car capacity is relatively better than the motive power facilities of the roads to handle them. Trains of coal and coke with from sixty-five to eighty loaded cars are to be seen daily hauled by one locomotive. This means a haul of from 1,800 to 2,400 tons per machine, which, as may well be imagined, is a hard strain on motive machines, and causes a necessity for frequent repair. That means more engines, more cars, more coal, from all parts of the country. More territory must be developed to keep pace with the necessities of the industrial situation, and therefore one may not be surprised at the interest taken in all lines to secure coal for their own and commercial uses. The bituminous coal production is four times that of the anthracite, and it is growing in very large proportion every year, as the sections of this country are developed. No one used to think much of the South as a coal producer a few years ago, and yet here we have West Virginia second on the list of producers, and Alabama doing more than many Western States; the people of the North Atlantic States need this Virginia coal more this year than ever before, and there is congratulation on every side that "the navy has a full supply." This comes from mines in Southwestern Virginia, and is the finest steam coal raised.

From all parts of the coal, iron, and timber territory of Southwest Virginia come reports that these interests were never more active or their outlook more propitious. Investors are seeking coal fields to an extent never before equaled, and, while these conditions do not partake of the boom or artificial nature, it is undoubtedly in the sign of the times that the coal production is soon to see immense increase resulting from the opening of large acreages of hitherto undiscovered or inaccessible coal-bearing tracts. Not only in this particular, however, but in material progress and development generally, Southwest Virginia has for the past several years been forging steadily ahead. The announcement that the Seaboard Air Line made purchases of large railroad properties by which it is enabled to extend its lines into the coal fields of Southwest Virginia is another evidence of the enterprise and pluck of that system. For several years, and in fact ever since it acquired a through line from Washington to Tampa, the Seaboard has been casting about to get into some big coal fields. It is a large consumer of coal for its own use, and with at least four great seaboard terminals the management realized that, like the Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, and other big Southern trunk lines, the acquisition of a route into extensive coal and mineral territories would be a most advantageous movement. The Southwest Virginia territory which it will reach will prove of vast help to the Seaboard in handling big outputs of coal and iron ore to Portsmouth and Wilmington.

The coal fields of the counties of Buchanan and Dickenson are untouched and undeveloped. The coal deposits of Wise County are only partially reached by the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western and the Louisville and Nashville, which meet at the town of Norton, in Wise County. These three Virginia counties lie along the Kentucky line from northeast to southwest. The high range of the Cumberland Mountains divides them from Kentucky. An equally high parallel range walls off the counties of Tazewell, Russell, and Scott. The three counties taken together form a rectangular area eighty miles long and thirty miles wide. Competing railroad interests have awakened to the importance of pre-empting this territory. In one of the old railroad guides is a map of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, and Ohio River and Charleston Railway. The connection of these two lines, or parts of them at least—which would make the shortest coal line both to the seaboard and the Western markets—seems at last to be accomplished, for the South and Western Railroad will extend the old Ohio River and Charleston from the coal fields of Southwestern Virginia to a connection with the Seaboard Air Line at Lincolnton, N. C. An agreement has been entered into between the Seaboard and the syndicate building the South and Western for an interchange of traffic. The new road, if it is extended to connect with the Detroit Southern, as contemplated, will give a direct route from the great lakes to the South.

By the purchase of the Virginia and Southwestern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line has put itself in position to gain access to a very important coal-producing territory, and one which will be of a great deal more consequence in the future. The Seaboard Air Line, as it now exists, is a welding together of numerous short roads brought under the control of John Skelton Williams of Richmond and his friends within the past few years, and the necessary connecting links which have since been built. The Virginia and Southwestern Railway, which has lately been purchased by the Seaboard Air Line, extends from a point in the vicinity of Big Stone Gap, through Bristol, to a terminus called Maymead, a total length of about 100 miles. Certain branches are in course of construction. It is a combination of the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, sold under foreclosure in 1898, and the Bristol, Elizabethton and North Carolina Railway, both of which were purchased in 1899 by the syndicate which organized the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, and the Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company was organized by them at that time to operate the railway property.

J. M. Barr, Vice President and General Manager of the Seaboard Road, at one time held a similar position with the Norfolk and Western, hence is familiar with the territory it is proposed to tap. The plan involves better railroad connections between the South Atlantic States and the Virginia coal fields than have ever before been possible, and the arrangement would appear to have much to commend it to those who are interested in the development of the coal resources of Southwestern Virginia, as well as those interested in the industrial affairs of the South Atlantic seaboard.

George L. Carter of Bristol, Tenn., who organized the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and the Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company, is President of the South and Western Company. There are planty of high-grade coal lands in the bituminous coal fields in Dickenson and Wise Counties, Virginia. Prof. William Bullock Clark, geologist of the Johns Hopkins University, made the reports on these lands and says that the coal is of high grade for steam and coking purposes. He regards the supply as almost inexhaustible. This marks the beginning of one of the great schemes for the development of coal in Southwest Virginia. It will be in the interest of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. It is understood that the coal-mining part of the enterprise will be handled by a corporation which will occupy relations to the Seaboard somewhat similar to those existing between the Norfolk and Western Railway Company and the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company. The railroad plans contemplate the completion at once of a railroad from Wise County, Va., to Lincolnton, N. C., a distance of 240 miles. From Lincolnton to Southport, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will afford the connection, giving a tidewater outlet to the Atlantic Coast that will enable the coaling of vessels south of Cape Hatteras, an advance considered of great moment in maritime circles. The railroad to be built will furnish a route over 100 miles shorter than those now used by the coal mines in supplying the greatest manufacturing territory in the South. This will give the Seaboard a position as a bituminous coal road equal in many respects to the leading systems in this class. About 118,000 acres of coal land in Dickenson and Wise Counties, Va., are owned by the Crane's Nest Coal and Coke Company, which in turn is owned by the South and Western.

At the same time, a note from Birmingham, Ala., states that no stroke which the Seaboard has yet made will prove of greater advantage to the system than its decision to enter Birmingham. "For some time it was known that the system had its eye on this district, and those who gave the matter any thought have long since believed that it would be only a question of ways and means ere the Seaboard would be knocking at our doors. Some of the Directors of the system are already interested in coal and iron properties in this district, and had carefully looked over the ground with a view of further investment. The vast and rapid development of the Birmingham district not only surprised them, but made a direct appeal to them as a good place for investment, just as it has done to many others. And now the Seaboard, with its three or four extensive lines traversing a wide and productive area, is steadily coming this way, and will penetrate some of the most productive coal fields in this part of the country. That a railroad should desire to get into Birmingham is quite natural. It is an enviable point, both from freight and passenger standpoints, but Birmingham will reap vast benefits from such a movement, and it is hoped and believed that a few years will see at least one and perhaps two more great systems knocking at our doors."

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

ROCK ISLAND'S RECORD

Phenomenal Progress on Old Mileage Which Now Becomes Practically Doubled.

If not in all, at least in some of the projected extensions to the Rock Island system there are tolerably plain indications that official activity is not to be confined exclusively to the development of freight business, but that the passenger branch of the service will claim considerable attention.

What has been in progress already in this direction is of the most encouraging nature, and hence it is believed that effort will not be stinted to keep this feature well to the front. The company in its late fiscal year made a remarkable record of passenger earnings, one which, although not generally realized, placed it well ahead of such roads as Chicago and Northwest, Illinois Central, and St. Paul as to average results per mile, and one which shows that the gain made over 1901 was not approximated by any one of a number of properties that have lately been heard from. Here, by way of illustration, are a few comparisons, it being hardly necessary to state that the fiscal years ended June 30 for all roads named except Northwest and Rock Island, which still adhere to May 31 and March 31 respectively:

	Passenger Earnings, 1902.	Inc. Over 1901. Amount.	Inc. Over 1901. P.C.
Rock Island	$8,030,164	$1,630,150	25
Wabash	5,780,240	797,546	16
Denver & Rio G.	3,894,885	582,272	15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	3,040,842	382,598	15
Atchison	13,439,385	1,761,367	13
Northwestern	10,886,139	1,167,948	12
St. Paul	8,918,966	979,751	12
Big Four	5,487,506	507,855	10
Illinois Central	8,020,640	692,906	9
Southern Railway	9,601,360	535,555	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,954,919	128,106	4

For the late year Rock Island's average passenger receipts per mile of road amounted to $2,053, Chicago and Northwestern showing $1,899, Illinois Central $1,876, and St. Paul $441. But the noteworthy feature of course is the late improvement of 25 per cent., against 16 per cent. for Wabash, the nearest thereto; 12 per cent. for either St. Paul or Northwest, and 9 per cent. for Illinois Central.

A number of interesting points were brought out in the Rock Island report for 1902, among them being record totals of gross and net earnings, earnings for the stock and developments, only revealed by a study of traffic statistics. It will hardly be denied, however, after what has been said, that the showing made by the passenger department is entitled to high rank, even if upon further examination it may not be conceded that it should actually be accorded first place.

The company, it will be remembered, had its passenger earnings considerably swollen, when it carried thousands of visitors into Chicago in its fiscal year 1894, covering the whole period during which the Columbian Exposition was open, and when indicated receipts from passengers amounted to $6,538,568. From that total the receding tide of trade and industry, reflected as this was in a curtailment of travel, brought this item down to $4,072,127 for 1897. There has since been steady recovery, a recovery which up to 1901 brought an average yearly gain of $600,000, that year producing $6,400,014. But now comes the necessity of stating that it was not so much from freight expansion that the company derived such great benefit in the late year—the benefit which took the shape of an increase of $3,000,000 in the aggregate of gross earnings—as it was from passengers. Freight brought a good round gain, $1,330,000, or 7.51 per cent., but nearly all of the remaining improvement, the $1,630,000 mentioned above, came from the passenger department.

The striking fact here is that not only was the 1893 figure exceeded in 1902, and by a large amount, $1,500,000, but that the result stands the test of mileage operated, and gives by far the best average on record. Compared with results at their previous lowest ebb, the latter indicates improvement of 80 per cent., and, compared with results at their previous maximum, it represents improvement of 12 per cent., it being always proper to bear in mind that 1902 was not, like 1893, a period in which passenger earnings were stimulated by any such fortuitous circumstance as the holding of a great fair at the company's chief terminal point. This comprehensive exhibit (on a minimum mileage of 3,910 miles against approximately 7,500 now) gives the record at a glance, results for 1892 being included to show the influence of the special feature manifested in the following year.

	Miles Operated.	Pass'ger Earn'gs. Amount.	Pass'ger Earn'gs. Per Mile.
1893	3,610	$5,843,146	$1,618
1894	3,571	6,538,568	1,831
1895	3,571	4,338,053	1,215
1896	3,571	4,445,953	1,245
1897	3,571	4,072,127	1,140
1898	3,568	4,316,817	1,209
1899	3,619	5,053,581	1,396
1900	3,647	5,541,037	1,505
1901	3,819	6,400,014	1,676
1902	3,910	8,030,164	2,053

To no inconsiderable extent 1902 was favored by appreciation in rates. In fact, rate appreciation, if comparison be made with some previous years, was quite marked, and especially as against 1893, when cheap excursions largely accounted for the amount of business done. But as to the latter, again the test of mileage may be instituted, and again the late year shows a new high record in passengers carried one mile, the necessary testimony being introduced below:

	Passenger Miles. Total.	Passenger Miles. Per Mile.
1893	264,874,980	74,203
1894	329,360,986	92,235
1895	193,153,346	54,090
1896	204,045,426	57,120
1897	178,084,817	49,869
1898	196,337,343	55,169
1899	240,826,469	66,536
1900	259,662,994	71,199
1901	295,962,782	77,404
1902	372,313,683	95,502

Thus the year last reported on is seen with 372,313,683 passenger miles and an average of 95,502 per mile of road, compared with which 1893 shows 329,360,986 passenger miles and 92,235 per mile, and 1897 only 178,084,817 passenger miles and an average of 49,869.

That Rock Island has developed a claim upon the traveling public which the latter has responded to is therefore a very evident fact in the light of the foregoing statements. But what is perhaps of more consequence, and what certainly shows the growing resources and productiveness of the territory served, is the further fact that the road's main strength in this particular branch of the service is its local travel. Earnings are not stated separately, but local passengers outnumber through passengers nearly twenty to one, and although there has been no lack of improvement in through passenger earnings—the changes in which, by the way, are introduced in the reports—the really important additions to results have come from local development. Thus, more than three million dollars of the four millions gained in the past five years is traceable to that source, as shown in the changes now submitted.

	Increases in Passenger Earnings. From Connecting Lines. Amount.	P. C.	From Original Business. Amount.	P. C.
1898	$7,288	2	$237,422	7
1899	102,443	25	567,321	16
1900	117,016	10	370,439	14
1901	41,601	4	317,377	19
1902	424,053	42	1,206,097	22
Total	$759,381		$3,198,656	

As to the distribution of the large gain in passenger earnings for 1902 the report refers to the fact that business increased $1,819,231 at 463 stations, and decreased only $189,081 at 117 stations; also that in the number of passengers carried there was an increase of 870,943 at 437 stations, and a decrease of only 49,273 at 142 stations. That in the period which has shown such a favorable opening out of travel there should have been the necessity to add to train schedules and the running of train mileage goes without saying. But here the company has been able to maintain the service with an increase of only 36 per cent. in passenger train miles since 1897, average earnings per train mile running up 31 per cent., in the latter case $1.21 for 1902 taking the place of 92 cents for the earlier period.

But apart from actual operating results, as these refer to the handling of the business offering, the most significant feature brought out is the remarkable change in conditions that has allowed, or has induced, such a change in the patronage of the Rock Island system. If dependent on the agricultural position alone, it is hardly to be supposed that the company could have made such a record. In the States and Territories where the mileage is located crops have at times been good, but they have at other times been bad, and were poor enough as to the important staple, corn, last year, when the greatest stride of all was made in passenger business. As a matter of fact, Rock Island shows by its commodity movement just what was going on in agricultural conditions, its tonnage of almost every grain and grain product being smaller than for 1901. Corn alone scored a loss of 285,349 tons, or more than 30 per cent.—not surprising of course considering what happened in Kansas and Missouri last year. Where the secret of the transformation is seen to lie, however, is in such gains in tonnage as are reported in building materials, general and miscellaneous merchandise, manufactured products, and the like. These, taken in conjunction with the passenger movement, furnish an emphatic proclamation of the fact that the granger roads are much less granger roads than they used to be, and that the country is, at least in a good measure, progressing on general rather than on special lines.

Herein is to be found a fortress of strength not yet appreciated, and one which there is perhaps a tendency to underestimate rather than to properly recognize.

And it is to be borne in mind by students of the Rock Island situation that the extraordinary progress recorded—the phenomenal financial exhibit made—by the Rock Island (as presented in this review) is upon the basis of and is the result of the operation of a system of less than 4,000 miles, while to-day the property expands to a mileage approximating 8,000 miles—and every new mile acquired for the reason of its certain immediate productiveness.

MILTON J. PLATT.

ATCHISON AND ST. PAUL

A Statistical Comparison.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has reported operations on six full fiscal years. In that period it is well known that it has been the object of the management, by raising the physical standard of the property and increasing its transportation facilities, to reduce the cost of handling a heavily growing traffic, to the end of course that a more profitable outcome might be secured. There will be no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to the result of such efforts as have been extended after a glance at the statement annexed, showing the amount and proportion of gross earnings absorbed in conducting transportation and general expenses:

	Gross Earnings.	Conducting Transportation and General Expenses. Amount.	Per Cent. of Gross.
1897	$30,621,230	$13,140,381	43
1898	39,214,009	15,565,659	39.7
1899	40,513,499	15,123,778	37.2
1900	46,282,078	15,899,295	34.4
1901	54,474,823	18,671,648	34.3
1902	59,135,086	19,902,851	33.6

From 43 per cent. required from total traffic receipts for 1897, to only 33.6 per cent. for 1902, with a decrease indicated for every year subsequent to the first one, may be taken as a piece of striking testimony to the adequacy of methods adopted to enable the company to work its plant on a reducing scale of outlays. The saving, not in any way connected with economies in maintenance, is equal to more than $5,500,000; or, put another way, the late year's operating expenses would have included $25,428,050 for transportation and general outlays instead of $19,902,851, had the proportion for 1897 prevailed for 1902. This brief but significant exhibit may be adopted as a text for the discussion which follows:

When Atchison was issuing monthly reports showing 70 and 80 per cent. and even more of its gross earnings being swallowed up in operating expenses—plowed into the property is the way in which the excess above reasonable requirements was referred to—in all directions the inquiry was made as to when these enormous outlays would cease. There was no call for such prodigality; officials of other roads, at that time—1897 and 1898—were not imbued with such a spirit of liberality; the rights of stockholders were entitled to some consideration, and so on. Finally, information was vouchsafed that the policy being carried out had a time limit, and when the time expired more normal conditions were seen to prevail. But now that Atchison is being conducted on the lines sought after, the fact that in certain working expenses there is a consequent unfavorable comparison is seized upon, and this is tacked on to other developments in the effort to prove that conservatism has been altogether thrown to the winds, and that, to put it mildly, there is possible danger ahead. Confining present observation to this feature, the cost of operation, and to the items of maintenance, which of course are the items to come in for criticism as reflecting on the property, one or two facts may without difficulty be demonstrated which will be calculated to remove from all but biased minds any impression that the Atchison outfit has been placed on a starvation diet. The point has been made that maintenance of way as reported for the late year at $782 per mile is $412 less than the average for 1898, on record as being $1,194 per mile. The fact may be admitted but it may not as readily be assented to that $782 is a meagre average, especially after the improvement that must have been brought about by the higher figures of previous years, and particularly as $800 per mile has been accepted theoretically as a fair sum for such properties, and one that has not always been maintained by roads with established reputations for careful management.

come clear how far that admitted standard of excellence surpassed the road whose record is in question. These items will supply the information:

ST. PAUL—MAINTENANCE OF WAY.

	Actual Amount.	At Atchison's Averages.
1897	$4,434,955	$5,999,175
1898	5,197,771	7,347,876
1899	6,017,197	6,714,014
1900	9,068,881	5,494,502
1901	7,690,864	5,365,888
1902	8,456,636	5,165,110
Total	$40,850,804	$36,088,565

Evidently, had St. Paul been operated on Atchison's maintenance of way averages per mile, it would have expended less in the past three years, but only a matter of $3,760,000 less for a whole period of six years. But if the exhibit of rolling stock maintenance be brought forward, it will be found that the tables are completely turned, for St. Paul has in no year averaged as much put out in this direction as Atchison, and in all excepting two years a sum conspicuously smaller.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT.

	—Atchison.— Amount.	Per Mile.	—St. Paul.— Amount.	Per Mile.
1897	$3,443,884	$594	$2,564,889	$417
1898	4,659,280	672	3,481,024	566
1899	4,810,796	654	4,182,599	680
1900	5,267,832	718	4,523,972	712
1901	6,257,457	801	4,135,980	635
1902	7,364,591	1,001	4,601,095	697

It will be borne in mind that the above totals for St. Paul take in the amount credited to additional equipment when so stated in the reports, and one-half the renewal and improvement appropriation when that combined all appropriations, but still with the effect shown.

Atchison has adopted the better way of showing maintenance of equipment averages, by giving the amounts per locomotive and car. This was not undertaken, however, until 1899, so the two previous years have been estimated from amount spent and rolling stock numbers. This table shows the yearly allotment:

	Locomotive.	—Repairs Per— Passenger Car.	Freight Car.
1897	$1,800	$800	$50
1898	2,000	750	65
1899	2,032	715	74
1900	2,097	550	81
1901	2,858	728	70
1902	3,156	829	86

Applying the above year by year to St. Paul's outfit, and giving the latter the benefit of excluding its narrow-gauge equipment, thus leaving the whole amount expended for the standard-gauge cars and engines only, the following rather striking calculations are arrived at:

ST. PAUL—MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT.

	Actual Amount.	At Atchison's Averages.
1897	$2,564,889	$3,318,300
1898	3,481,024	4,143,960
1899	4,182,599	4,688,260
1900	4,523,972	5,137,707
1901	4,135,980	6,166,481
1902	4,601,095	7,093,107
Total	$23,489,509	$30,547,805

So, to have expended each year per car and engine as much as Atchison, St. Paul would have been compelled to put out more than $7,000,000 in excess of the sum actually disbursed upon equipment maintenance. As against an advantage of $3,762,289 on rpad maintenance, St. Paul is at a disadvantage on equipment to the extent named, showing that a total of $3,296,057, to be exact, stands in favor of Atchison on the aggregate account, easily seen by arranging the figures this way:

ST. PAUL.

Maintenance of way, actual	$40,850,804
At Atchison's averages	36,088,565
Excess	$3,762,239
M'tenance of equip., actual	$23,489,509
At Atchison's averages	*30,547,805
Deficiency	7,058,296
In favor of Atchison	$3,296,057

*Per car and engine.

It may be urged that a more convincing way of showing how Atchison compares with St. Paul would be to apply St. Paul's averages to Atchison in order to determine where differences exist and what those differences amount to. This of course could be done with fairness perhaps as to maintenance of way, on a mileage basis, but obviously as to equipment the same is not to be said. St. Paul operates a smaller number of locomotives and a larger number of cars, but has more equipment per mile than Atchison, and St. Paul does not specify what outlays per engine or car have been. Still, if the results per mile as a foundation for calculation be considered the only thing acceptable, then these figure out in this way, and show that they are too close together to indicate anything of arrears on the part of the Atchison Company. The fairer comparison, however, is the one previously submitted.

ATCHISON.

Maintenance of way, actual	$41,166,107
At St. Paul's averages	46,759,032
Deficiency	$5,592,925
M'tenance of equip., actual	$32,304,200
At St. Paul's averages	*26,821,088
Excess	5,483,112
In favor of St. Paul	$109,813

*Per mile.

As to the amount of work done by each road, further analysis of details will show Atchison still more favored. Taking the units of service, ton miles and passenger miles, St. Paul reported for the late year 4,374,992,000, or 662,000 per mile of operated road; Atchison 4,838,418,000, or 616,000 per mile. Hence St. Paul's traffic density is about 7 per cent. greater than Atchison's; and, if anything, wear and tear should necessitate larger maintenance outlays on the whole.

Of course there are many factors which enter into the working of railroad properties that are not of a nature to facilitate comparison. Influences affecting one are absent in another, difficulties here are not met with there, and so forth. But on general lines, particularly when it is made to appear that something has been done to ease the way to a brilliant showing of profits—when it is hinted at or asserted that proper standards have not been maintained and that the savings effected have been effected for ulterior purposes—it may be shown in a broad way what has actually been in progress by instituting comparison with a standard which has received fairly general acknowledgment. In this case Atchison can hardly be said to have made a poor showing or one that justifies criticism of the management so far. Covering the whole of the past six years on its road, Atchison has expended $948 per mile—that is, year in and year out, and this is only $129 per mile less than St. Paul's figure of $1,077 per mile, (including the special appropriations.) At the same time, over the same period, Atchison has put into equipment $745 per mile, or $127 per mile more than St. Paul; which, taken together, makes a fairly even presentation, and one the company's officials need hardly be ashamed of. The sequel to what Atchison has done in improving its traffic methods, in making its first heavy betterments, followed by large outlays on equipment, is found in the text above.

SUB-TREASURY EMBARRASSMENTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two recent occurrences make pertinent inquiry into the Sub-Treasury system of the United States, and the question of how that system came to be established. The system is denounced by students of public finance, yet it seems to linger with a persistency comparable only with the vigor with which it is assailed.

The first of these occurrences was the somewhat nebulous announcement emanating from Washington in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the Secretary intended to recommend to Congress the disestablishment of the Sub-Treasury system. The Secretary of the Treasury subsequently denied that any such report was authoritative, though men in Wall Street intimately acquainted with the ramifications of the Treasury Department said that the sources from which this report emanated showed plainly that there was "something doing."

One former official of the Treasury Department said that it would be perilous for a Secretary of the Treasury to announce that he intended to make such a recommendation to Congress on the eve of a Congressional campaign. "But," remarked this ex-official, "the Sub-Treasury system is bound to go, sooner or later."

On that same day, Assistant Treasurer of the United States Conrad N. Jordan was telling an acquaintance of the difficulties he encountered in accommodating the money which the United States deposited in the Sub-Treasury of New York. A new vault is now building, and it is most important for the proper safeguard of the funds so rapidly accumulating that this vault be rushed to completion.

On the day following the remarks concerning the plethora of cash in the Sub-Treasury, interest rates soared in Wall Street because of a scarcity of money. Then came the second event referred to, namely, the offer of Secretary Shaw to anticipate interest on Government bonds for the whole of the present fiscal year. According to this plan, it is estimated that some $15,000,000 will be released from the Sub-Treasury for the benefit of the New York money market.

"The whole Sub-Treasury system is utterly unscientific," remarked one prominent banker in commenting upon the subject. "Just at the time money is wanted we cannot get it. When imports are coming in rapidly and heavy payments are being made to the Government as an indication of prosperity, our financial system penalizes the commerce of the Nation by taking all of this money out of circulation."

Just how this Sub-Treasury system operates is seen in a statement of the movement of money in this city from Aug. 22 to Sept. 13. Between those dates, the operations between the banks and the Sub-Treasury resulted in a net loss in favor of that institution of $17,961,900. In the same period the banks suffered a net outgo to the country banks of $9,658,700. Thus, while it was true that a large sum was sent out for the moving of crops, the absorptions of the Sub-Treasury on account of tariff payments were much more important and significant.

The Sub-Treasury system grew into the financial scheme of the United States. It was a part of the so-called "Independent Treasury" system, which, incidentally, has ceased to be independent. The story is a familiar one of how the first Bank of the United States was chartered in 1791 and liquidated after 1811; of how after the war of 1812 the country again took refuge in a Government bank, this institution to be assailed by Andrew Jackson and driven out of existence. Then the Government placed its money in State banks, "pet banks," as they were called, but the crisis of 1837 gave the National finances such a shock from the fact that many of these "pet banks" suspended specie payments, that the Government determined that it would thereafter take care of its own money.

The Independent Treasury then grew up. The act of Aug. 6, 1846, was thought to irrevocably divorce the State and banks. The policy of isolation lasted until the civil war, when the National banking system grew up entirely to afford means to the Government for carrying on its operations. There was no thought of providing a scientific financial and banking scheme for the country.

Under this new scheme the Treasury undertook to become the central redemption agency for the issues of the National banks, but the regulation that the Government might deposit its funds in "Government depositories" swept away the old barrier between State and banks. It seemed like a reversion to the old system observed between the abolition of the second bank of the United States and the formation of the Independent Treasury.

At the present time there are nine subtreasuries in as many large cities, each of them having been established as off-shoots to the "Independent Treasury" system. Under this system, it is now imperative that all collections of money for the Government shall go into these Sub-Treasuries, and there be kept until paid out as obligations of the Government, or deposited in the depositories of the Government.

The unscientific character of this system is realized in the power the Secretary of the Treasury of this country in all financial crises has had to wreck the Nation's whole financial fabric. Upon the whim, it might almost be said, of this one man rests the question whether the money market of the country shall be aided or not. This, if the Government is receiving a large surplus of receipts over expenditures. If this surplus is not large, the Secretary can do little, however much he might want to do a great deal. Either horn of the dilemma is unpleasant.

An examination of the crises through which this Nation has passed since 1873 will show just how the money market is related to the "Independent Treasury." The crisis of 1884 was largely local, and relief was provided by the issuance of $24,915,000 in Clearing House certificates. But in 1890, the Government's aid was imperatively demanded.

At this time, Secretary of the Treasury Windom purchased $17,959,000 in bonds in one month and $16,031,800 in another. The Clearing House, in addition, issued $16,645,000 in loan certificates—but this was a much smaller sum than was required in the less acute crisis of 1884.

In 1890, the dependence of the money market upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury was still further illustrated. In that year the absorptions of the Treasury from the New York banks were little less than abnormal. The situation became so critical that on Oct. 10, the Secretary of the Treasury offered to anticipate the interest on Government bonds. This measure did not afford the needed relief, however, so Secretary Gage determined to purchase bonds.

Toward the end of December of that year exports of gold to London, together with financial difficulties in Boston precipitated another squeeze. Local banks contributed $11,000,000, and still later $10,000,000 more to relieve the situation, but to no effective avail. The Secretary of the Treasury saw that his intervention was necessary, and he decided to increase the number of Government depositories and divert thereto the internal revenue receipts for the next thirty days, these amounting to about $1,000,000 a day. This action finally relieved the tension.

When President McKinley was shot last year, the money market again sought relief from the Treasury Department. Immediately after the President was shot, upon appeal of the New York banks—suppose the appeal had not been granted!—Secretary Gage determined to purchase $20,000,000 in bonds at the market price. This action relieved conditions to such an extent that when on Sept. 14 President McKinley died, Wall Street withstood the news without difficulty.

In the crisis of 1893 the affairs of the Treasury Department were in such condition over the silver purchase requirements that but little assistance could have been rendered. The passage of the Silver Purchase Repeal act restored confidence, and the troubles antecedent to that occasion had been bridged over by a liberal issue of Clearing House certificates.

It will thus be observed that every financial crisis which the money market of this country has passed through within the last thirty years has made clearer the absolute dependence of the country upon the President of the United States, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury. And with a dilatory Secretary, even a President might have difficulty in providing necessary relief.

IVY LEE.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION

Effect of the Treasury's Relief Measures—Likelihood That Rates Will Rule Firm for Some Time—The Bank of England's Position

It is rather a remarkable state of affairs that with the Treasury of the United States holding more gold than any other Government in the world it was, nevertheless, only by heroic and altogether unprecedented action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury that a financial panic of serious proportions was last week averted.

By what means this calamity was escaped it is not necessary here to advert, the news columns throughout the week having told, daily, of the steps taken and of the progress made. But that at last the financial community and the business world generally are coming to a realization of the danger of too great complacency in respect to the financial laws of the country and the consequent woeful inelasticity of the currency—of that something may be said. A recent Wall Street presentation of the case puts it well when, referring to the exasperating fact that the Treasury hoard is more than $575,000,000, it declares of the average business man that "though he has paid willingly the customs duty and the internal revenue taxes which have swelled this vast accumulation, it aggrieves him that it is as far out of reach for legitimate business purposes as if it was at the bottom of the Atlantic."

It is notorious, of course, that this inability to get at this "tied-up" money is due to the antiquated currency laws, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there should now be a strong agitation looking to permanent relief by a needed change in the laws. The only fear is that, as in times past, once the danger is temporarily removed the reform agitation may be dropped. It should not be, for the necessity of a change is urgent and is bound to become more so with the growth of the country, the expansion of business, and the tendency to trade combinations and railway consolidations, involving as such things do the use of a vast amount of money.

However, discussion along these lines is not for here, where the actual conditions of the money market itself are to be treated. What these conditions are the present prevailing rates for money show. From an extreme of 35 per cent. for call money to an average figure of 15 per cent. prevailing for some weeks before Secretary Shaw's relief measures, the call figures have dropped to an average of, say, from 6 to 7 per cent., while time money still holds stiff at 6 per cent. and a commission, averaging about 8 per cent., for ninety days, while money for six months and a year may be had for 6 per cent. Clearly this is not ease; but it is much better than it was a short while ago, and it serves very forcibly to impress what might have been had the market not been relieved.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that the danger point is not yet safely passed. A goodly part of the demand for money for crop moving purposes has still to be met, while with the continued Treasury absorptions—imports, with their incident customs collections continuing on a large scale—it is clear that the unwelcome Treasury absorptions must be figured with. In addition, there is the testimony from all sides of unparalleled business and commercial activity, necessitating, of course, the active use of large sums of money.

Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the banking interests in the financial district have given notice to pools and syndicates that they must not at this time endeavor to resume speculative activity under penalty, in case of disobedience, of having their credits forthwith curtailed. The pity is that such a notice was not given several months ago. Had it been there would have been no such decline in market values as was witnessed on Monday, much to the discomfiture of holders of margined accounts. When the crop-moving money begins to flow back to this centre the pressure will undoubtedly be relieved, but in the interim it seems to be agreed, even by the pools themselves, that the best thing to do under the circumstances is to give heed to the warning.

Probably the most significant development of the week in a general financial way was the advance in its minimum discount rate by the Bank of England to 4 per cent. This action, of course, is purely a precautionary one, and may be taken as indicating that in the opinion of the Governors of that institution capital will be in demand for some time to come, and that, therefore, they desire to check, if possible, the flow of gold this way. When it is remembered that the weekly statement of the Bank issued at the time, showed a decrease in its gold holdings of $11,500,000 and an increase in its loans of $27,000,000, this action is easily understood.

It is to be questioned, however, if the Bank can in the due course of events prevent gold coming this way, if it be needed. In a few weeks our exports of cotton and breadstuffs should be on a large scale, and the commercial bills offered against these exports will thereupon come upon the market. The result ought to be a fall in exchange, which will attract gold here if interest rates at this centre remain high. In any event, even if gold does not come, these bills will enable the settlement of a large part of our foreign indebtedness, and to that extent will relieve the situation.

As the movements of currency show, the banks last week again lost by reason of Sub-Treasury operations to a total net of some $2,455,200. Fortunately, this loss was largely offset by receipts of new gold. This week something like $4,000,000 Australian gold is due, which will help matters considerably.

Generally, however, it may be said that there is little reason to expect or hope for cheap money for some months. To the contrary, it looks very much as if both call and time money will rule firm and around or above the legal rates until the new year.

Treasury and Money Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable article on "National Treasury Absorption," published on the 28th, illustrates with great clearness the actual working of our antiquated fiscal system. Under this system the more money we need in the channels of trade, because of prosperity, the more money will the Treasury take out of the channels of trade and because of this same prosperity. The greater the activity of trade the greater must be our merchants' needs for money, and of course, at the same moment there must be the greatest consumption of dutiable imported merchandise and of taxable domestic goods, and the greatest governmental absorption of money in consequence. On the other hand, too, when trade is dull and money is a drug in the market, then the Government finds that it must sell bonds in order to obtain money, the people not consuming a sufficient quantity of such goods as pay customs duty or pay internal revenue tax, and the governmental revenues consequently falling below expectations.

The desideratum is the equalization of governmental receipts and governmental expenditures. A way is needed to promptly reduce the revenue when the Treasury is absorbing money, as at present, and also to promptly increase the revenue when a deficiency is apparent, as in the middle nineties. Congress tries, in the appropriation bills, to arrange for the paying out of all of the receipts; and tries, in the revenue bills, to arrange for the receipt of that amount of money which will be needed. Misfits, however, are the results of Congressional efforts and must continue to be, in my judgment. Even if Congressmen were financiers—and most are not—the fact would still remain that the upward and downward movements of the volume of trade are likely to upset the wisest calculations of the amount of revenue to be derived from any schedules of taxation, no matter how cleverly devised.

The nature of the difficulties which have arisen during the past twenty years shows that Congressional remedies are much too slow and that Congress ought to delegate to the Executive branch of the Government a portion of its power, with careful limitations and most explicit definitions. A competent Secretary of the Treasury should be able to foresee by some months when money must pile up in the Government vaults, and when, also, the Governmental receipts must be deficient, and such a man ought to have the power to promptly apply any remedy which might be necessary. For instance, the Secretary and everybody else saw clearly that the Government would absorb much money through the collection of Spanish war taxes, long after these taxes ought to have been abrogated, and if the Secretary had been given the power, when these taxes were levied, to abrogate them as soon as the necessity for them had passed away, he certainly would have done so, and thus left in the channels of trade many millions of dollars which were unnecessarily taken out by the Government. To my mind, it appears quite evident that whenever Congress levies a tax for a particular purpose, as the carrying on of a war, it should in the same measure authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to abrogate such taxes, upon reasonable public notice, whenever in his judgment it shall appear that their collection shall have become unnecessary. It may be argued that business directly affected by such taxes would be injured by any sudden change, but, on the other hand, it may be said that the Secretary would act only when such action had been clearly foreshadowed by the Treasury's receipts of money. Long before any taxes were abrogated it would be a matter of notoriety that they would have to be abrogated, and so business would have already adjusted itself to the change before the change should actually take place.

In customs and in internal revenue bills I should think it advisable to name certain articles the duty or tax upon which may be raised or lowered, through a percentage change, by the Secretary of the Treasury whenever in his judgment it shall appear upon the one hand that the Government must have more money, or, upon the other hand, that the Government should absorb less money if financial disturbance is to be avoided. Merchants dealing in the articles thus subject to a variable tax might suffer annoyance or loss, but at present the whole country suffers annoyance and loss because the Secretary can neither increase nor decrease his revenue.

I believe, too, that the loss to people who would have to deal in articles subject to changes in taxation is more apparent than real. Congress would fix normal tax rates upon these particular articles and everybody handling them would know that the rates would not be changed except because of the necessity indicated. Now, when money should begin to accumulate in the Treasury people would begin to inquire as to the possibility of a decrease in the rates of taxation upon the named articles. Talk of this nature would induce caution in the importing or the carrying of large quantities of such goods and by the time the Secretary should give notice, or by the expiration of the period of notification, everybody affected by the change would be fully prepared for it. And so, too, when there were indications that certain taxes must be increased because the revenues were deficient, preparations would be made by the traders who would be affected.

Congressional tinkering with the tariff and with internal taxes is extremely harmful to general trade, because so erratic, nobody being able to guess what articles may be affected or to what extent. If, however, an expected change were known to necessarily be only a percentage of rebate upon existing rates or a percentage of increase upon such existing rates, the harmful effect would be slight even to the individuals directly affected. Changes in taxation must take place because active trade will yield a large revenue, and inactive trade a small revenue. Congress makes changes only after general business has been injured either by the Treasury's embarrassment for want of money or by the Treasury absorption of that money which is badly needed in trade. Changes by percentage only and within prescribed limitations and upon a group of named articles would do little harm, and could be made in time to keep the Treasury's receipts reasonably close to the Treasury's payments. Congressional changing of taxes might then take place only at much longer intervals than at present, for if the Government were to receive neither too much nor too little money, the principal reason for Congressional action would not exist, and Congress itself would hesitate to disturb the trade of the country.

To-day the Secretary considers himself forced to adopt a new way of getting rid of money, thus establishing what may prove to be a bad precedent. The present dilemma, however, has been clearly foreseen for many months and is only the culmination of conditions which were matters of notoriety. When an evil is approaching it would seem to be proper to have the means for warding it off. Schedules of taxation will yield an expected sum of revenue if the volume of trade remain stationary, but, as the volume of trade never remains stationary, and as it is desirable that the revenues of the Government should be neither too much nor too little, the logical way to insure to the Government an expected sum of revenue must be to allow some latitude in the rates of taxation, to name certain articles upon which the Secretary of the Treasury may exact a percentage of advance over the schedule rates of taxation, or may allow a percentage of rebate from the said schedule rates, thus regulating the Government's actual income to its actual requirements.

J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The stock market during the week just passed was altogether unsettled, with price movements more irregular than in any single week in some time. On Monday there was a violent break; on Tuesday an equally violent recovery following the announcement of the relief measures taken by Secretary Shaw; on Wednesday and Thursday there was dullness; on Friday there appeared first strength and then weakness, on the publication of the Ridgely canard, and yesterday there was heaviness.

Taking it all in all, it may be said that, in view of its numerous shocks, the market stood up astonishingly well. Inasmuch as the course of prices was influenced mainly by general, not special, developments it is hardly necessary to set out at length the reasons for the advances or declines of more than a few particular issues.

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Missouri Pacific.

It looked very much at one time last week as if the old pool in Missouri Pacific had resumed operations with the purpose of advancing the stock. The speculative element was so badly "hit" in the recent sharp drop in the stock—which served to recall that the issue has a bad habit of slumping unexpectedly—that little outside buying of the security was induced, and hence the later decline.

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Pressed Steel Car.

One of the features of the market during the week was the sharp advances in the shares of Pressed Steel Car, which rose to the highest price on record. Former insiders have been caught short of the stocks, and, now that a consolidation with American Car and Foundry is likely, find themselves in a most uncomfortable position.

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Manhattan.

The old bull pool in Manhattan has resumed operations, but thus far with poor success—and this notwithstanding the fact that it is recognized that the earnings of the system are steadily increasing. The reason for the non-success of the pool is that in times past when the stock looked strongest and most inviting it invariably went down—to the discomfiture of the lambs. This the lambs have not yet forgotten.

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The Granger Stocks.

For the most part the Granger stocks were reactionary during the week, for one reason because London sold them steadily; for another, because the pools in them have been obliged to curtail their operations and have, therefore, not given the old-time support. In the Street, of course, this is recognized as merely a temporary condition, for earnings are on such an enormous scale—as witness the phenomenal increase for the year reported by Northern Pacific—that, marketwise, the stocks cannot fall in time (when the money market becomes better) to reflect these wonderfully good conditions.

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Louisville and Nashville.

While disappointed minority holders have been selling their Louisville and Nashville stock, banking interests close to Mr. Morgan and the Atlantic Coast Line management have been quietly taking the stock as offered. With Louisville showing something like 14 per cent. earned on the stock, it will not be a matter of surprise if the dividend rate on the stock be increased to 6 per cent.

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The Coal Stocks.

In the false hope that the Washington conference would settle the coal strike there was not a little buying of the coal stocks in the early part of the week. When on Saturday, therefore, it developed that no settlement had been effected, the early buyers hastened to sell. There was fairly good support on the decline given by interests who believe that, with proper protection afforded the working miners, the backbone of the strike can be broken within a week.

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Colorado Fuel.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston is credited with having joined hands with the Gates interests in an endeavor to advance the market price of Colorado Fuel. The public is looking on with interest, but apparently refuses to nibble at the bait so invitingly held forward.

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Republic Steel.

It will not be surprising if, very shortly, a dividend shall be declared on Republic Steel common stock, earnings on which at the present time are said to be fully 7 per cent. H. C. Frick has become interested in the property.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market during the past week showed further contraction as compared with previous weeks, and the course of prices was irregular. For the most part the movement of prices was governed by the same general conditions which shaped the course of the Stock Exchange market. At the beginning of the week money stringency following the hope that was felt at the end of the previous week that money market betterment was at hand very much unsettled prices and sharp downward movements occurred in many of the active stocks while everywhere was shown more or less hesitancy. Then the Treasury relief measures so far restored confidence that Monday's fall in quotation was on Tuesday followed by a recovery that in most cases entirely offset the previous day's losses. After that transactions became relatively small and the market drifted through the balance of the week without further developments of much interest. The operations during the week of the pools interested in outside stocks were insignificant, the market in most instances being left pretty much to itself.

Some Active Issues.

Northern Securities was the most active stock of the week, the trading in this stock on some days especially early in the week being quite animated. The movement in the stock corresponded to the general course of the market and did not appear to be due to any other than general influences. Rock Island was watched with much interest, but at no time was much activity shown. The sales of the Rock Island stocks for the whole week were much below the totals that where shown on some days during the recent heavy trading in the stock. United States Realty and Construction was the other stock which showed considerable activity, the common stock being traded in during the week to the extent of 22,000 shares. Early in the week the announcement was made that the Alliance Realty Company was not to be included in the United States Realty and Construction Company. The rejection of the Alliance Realty Company was scarcely reflected in the stock of the United States Company, but the bid for Alliance Realty dropped abruptly from about 130 to 110.

San Francisco Street Railways.

Some attention was given to the San Francisco stocks during the latter part of the week, and both issues advanced about 1 point. It is stated that these stocks will probably be transferred to the Stock Exchange next Thursday.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Watmbeck Manufacturing Company, New York, dry goods; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thomas Harper, Brooklyn; Thomas J. O'Hare and Bennett Braude, New York.

Arthur J. Kahn Company, New York, ornaments and fancy articles; capital, $8,000. Directors—Arthur J. Kahn, Max Peissinger, and Isidore B. Peissinger, New York.

Consolidated Electric Light and Power Company of Gowanda, Erie County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edwin C. Fisher, Charles S. Phelps, and George I. Lincoln, Gowanda.

Snow, Barlow & Co., Manhattan, to act in any part of the world as principals, agents, contractors, attorneys, or proxies; capital, $100,000. Directors, George A. Snow, George E. West, and William E. Barlow, New York.

Interlake Telephone Company, receiver, to operate in counties in Western New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—George S. Fuller, Albrecht Vest, and Jacob Gerling, Rochester.

BRONX BOROUGH'S GRAND UNION STATION

Opinions Differ on the Subject of Proper Location.

Argument of President Davis of the North Side Board of Trade—Bronx League's Appeal.

There is considerable difference of opinion among the residents and taxpayers of the Borough of the Bronx as to the exact location of the proposed grand union station, north of the Harlem River, which is believed to be the inevitable solution of the congested and dangerous traffic through the present Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Two locations are urged, one at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue and the other at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, through which street the new rapid transit system will run. A union station at that point would afford facilities for the convenient transfer of passengers to and from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the New York and Northern and Harlem Divisions of the New York Central, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Other arguments are offered in behalf of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Several years ago the officials of the New York Central Railroad Company, realizing that a union station north of the Harlem River would in the course of a few years become a necessity, prepared plans for a station on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, which is the north end of the company's car and freight yards at Melrose. The structure was to have a frontage of several blocks from Morris to Mott Avenue, and to extend over the greater part of the yards which run from One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street north to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, who has given the question considerable study, said:

"Assuming that a grand union station north of the Harlem is needed, no location that has been suggested for such a station possesses so many advantages, it seems to me, as the vicinity of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Such a station must be as large as the Grand Central Station, and preferably larger. It should be in a prominent and accessible locality, convenient to all existing lines of travel and of contemplated additions. A union station, covering, for instance, the plot bounded on the north by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, on the east by Third Avenue, on the south by the Harlem River, and on the West by Park Avenue and the New York Central Railroad, would meet all of these requirements.

"The advantages of that location are that it would give the station a frontage on the broadest and most conspicuous open thoroughfares and plaza in the Bronx, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street being 100 feet wide, and that it would have a water front on the Harlem River, a distinct advantage over any other site suggested. It is the principal transfer station of all the Union Railway lines, connecting with every section of the Bronx and the populous cities and towns of Westchester County, as well as the east and west sides of Manhattan.

"Direct connection could be made with the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads and the New Haven and Port Chester Railways, the Harlem River terminal of which is here, by a spur from the Second Avenue Bridge along the waterfront to the new station, the New York Central's tracks now being elevated at that point. Direct connection could be made with the city's east side rapid transit line, should the latter follow Lexington Avenue in Manhattan and Third Avenue in the Bronx, which would seem to be the logical route. This east side line will be the most traveled of any of the city's lines. It is but a short distance from the ferry to Queens Borough and the projected railroad bridge, as well as of Port Morris. The location is to the Bronx what City Hall is to Manhattan—the point toward which all lines of travel and the street system converge.

"This is the era of big undertakings, and the projected union station in the Bronx will be the biggest of its kind. It is clear that location is one of the most important elements and worthy of the best thought of the eminent engineers of the city and of the railroad company. The progressive spirit of William Barclay Parsons and William J. Wilgus and of officials behind them is assurance that it will receive such consideration."

James L. Wells, President of the Tax Board, and President of the Bronx League, believes that One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street is the proper and only location for such a station, principally for the reason that it is in the line of the new rapid transit system. With that object in view, President Wells offered the following resolutions at last Tuesday's meeting of the league, which were unanimously adopted and sent to the proper authorities:

Resolved, That the Bronx League earnestly requests the Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City of New York to immediately adopt some measures as will secure as early as possible the extension of the west side rapid transit line now under construction in the Borough of Manhattan across the Harlem River and up the Jerome Avenue valley to the northerly line of the city, as was originally planned.

Resolved, That this league requests the Rapid Transit Commission to immediately adopt such measures as will secure as early as possible the construction of a rapid transit line east of Fourth Avenue and northerly from Forty-second Street in the Borough of Manhattan, extending across the Harlem River into the Borough of the Bronx so as to connect at or near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the east side line now being constructed in said borough, and that said line be further extended from or near Boston Road and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to and along the White Plains Road, or other convenient route, to the northerly line of the City of New York.

Resolved, That this league urges upon the attention of the Rapid Transit Commission the establishment of a grand union and transfer station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street so as to afford facilities at this point for the convenient transfer of passengers to and from the Hudson River, New York and Northern, and Harlem divisions of the New York Central Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and proposed extensions of the Third and Eighth Avenue elevated railroads at that point.

GRAND CENTRAL'S SUBWAY.

Connection with the Underground Road to be Made—Railroad's Plans Not Finished Yet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of passengers who pass daily in and out of the Grand Central Station, at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, are undoubtedly anxious to learn if the plan of the Rapid Transit Subway contemplates an underground communication between the station and the tunnel trains.

If no such provision has been made, it is not too late to remedy the defect. A very serious blunder was made in the Boston Subway at the North Station by not providing convenient means of reaching the station without crossing a very busy street at the surface.

F. L. FERNALD.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

Letters of the same tenor as the above have been received at the office of the Rapid Transit Commission. Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, when asked about the matter, said:

"We are going to fix it later. The trouble is that the New York Central people at present are formulating their plans to change the motive power of the railroad from steam to electricity. The alterations will necessitate many changes in the area under the station, and while the road's plans are in embryo the company cannot make any agreement with us as to the underground connection we want. When the railroad officials are ready to tell us what we can do, we shall make plans. There will be no great difficulty about arranging it. It will be only a matter of fixing the details."

Negotiations for a connection between the subway and the railroads entering the Grand Central Station were carried on late in the year 1900 between President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, Chief Engineer Parsons, President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad, and W. K. Vanderbilt. After several conferences Mr. Orr wrote a letter to Mr. Vanderbilt, stating that the commission could not agree to make the connection at Park Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street for various reasons, the main one being that such a junction would interfere with possible future plans for an east side subway, branching off the main line at that point.

Mr. Vanderbilt had informed Mr. Orr that the Central would like to agree on the connection at Thirty-ninth Street and run its suburban trains down the subway, or all the way to Brooklyn as soon as the East River Tunnel should be built.

There were more negotiations afterward, and President Callaway wrote to the commission that the railroad company was to install electric motive power, using much of the space under the Grand Central Station. After the change, he said, the subway, in case its line crossed Forty-second Street, might make an arrangement for the underground connection of stations and tracks.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GR

ATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
t. 4	396,727
date this year	141,856,666
responding date last year	218,595,992

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

t. 4	$1,710,500
date this year	$721,518,350
responding date last year	$776,868,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 7 r cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. ss a commission; at six months, 6 per pt. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per pt. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

n Arbor pf	1¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	8
d. Term Tran. pf.	⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
neral Electric	1		

Stocks Declined.

gal. Copper	⅝	Kan. City South. pf.	1½
n. Car & Foundry.	⅞	Louisville & Nashv.	1¾
n. Cotton Oil	1	Manhattan	1¾
n. Linseed	½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
n. Linseed pf.	3	Mexican Central	⅛
n. Smelting	⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
n. Sugar	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅜
aconda Copper	1⅛	Mo. Pacific	2⅜
, Top. & S. F.	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
T. & S. F. pf.	½	National Lead	¾
altimore & Ohio	1⅝	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	½
ooklyn Rap. Tr.	⅜	New York Central	1¼
ooklyn Union Gas	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
nadian Pacific	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
sapeake & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Ont. & W. pf.	½
. & Alton	¾	Norfolk & Western	1¼
. Gt. West	⅜	North American	⅜
. G. W. deb.	⅛	Penn. R. R.	1½
. Mil. & St. P.	⅜	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
. M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading	2¾
. C. C. & St. L.	2¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
. Southern	1	Republic Steel	½
. South. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & San Fran.	1
. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1½
nsolidated Gas	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
n. Tobacco pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1¾
rn Products	¾	Southern Ry.	⅝
rn. Products pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
enver & Rio Gr. pf.	1¼	Southern Ry., Mob. & O.	⅝
etroit Southern	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
etroit South. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
ist. of Am. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
ul., S. S. & A.	1½	Twin City	2
ul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1⅝
rie	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
rie 1st pf.	1¼	U. S. Steel	⅞
rie 2d pf.	⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
ock. Valley pf.	2¼	Wabash pf.	⅜
linois Central	2¼	Western Union	⅛
t. Paper pf.	½	Westinghouse	1
t. Power	1	Wis. Central	½
t. Pump	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅛
wa Central	⅝		
wa Central pf.	¾		
C., F. S. & M. pf.	½		
an. City South.	1⅜		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per ent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

t. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

hi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1
lex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅜
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was reactionary throughout, the tendency to rally that appeared being slight. The failure of the coal conferrees at Washington to accomplish anything led to professional selling of the coal stocks, and, sympathetically, of other issues, weakening the entire list in the early trading. Later, when the bank statement appeared and showed a decrease in surplus reserves of $1,417,425 and a decrease in loans of only $1,878,100, a further selling movement set in, carrying the market lower.

The principal selling was in the coal stocks, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Manhattan, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, Louisville, and, in the industrial group, American Sugar. At no time was the pressure serious, and it was noted that on the decline good support appeared.

Beyond the coal strike conference developments and the bank statement there was no news that affected the situation. As for the strike conference, it may be said that some very well-informed persons in the Street expected that the conferrees would agree upon some plan looking to a final settlement of the strike, and therefore the disappointment at the failure was the more keen. The Street is becoming impatient with all parties to the issue.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The regular statement of the Clearing House, issued yesterday, was, contrary to general expectations, in the usual form, the Government deposits not being set out as a separate item, as had at one time been intended.

The statement was regarded unfavorably. Reserves decreased $1,417,425, loans decreased $1,878,100, specie decreased $710,900, legal tenders decreased $1,792,300, and deposits decreased $4,343,100.

The unfavorable feature of the statement, with the exception of the decrease in reserves, was the small decrease in loans. In view of the enormous liquidation in the stock market in the latter part of the preceding week, which was not shown in the statement of that week, and on Monday last, when the market had its bad break, it was expected confidently that there would be a material decrease in loans. The only explanation offered for the figures is that the "average" system under which the statement is made up has beclouded the real condition of the banks.

As for the loss in cash, it was about what had been expected.

***

United States deposits held by the banks amount to $40,769,300, against which therefore more than $10,000,000 reserve has been held, and was included in the statement yesterday. Under Secretary Shaw's ruling, official notice of which has not yet been received, that reserve is no longer necessary, and the banks therefore are in that much better position. In other words, if the $40,760,300 United States deposits held by the banks were deducted from the aggregate given the statement, would work out as follows:

Total deposits	$872,176,000
Deduct United States deposits	40,760,300
Deposits subject to 25 per cent. rule	$831,406,700
Reserve required	207,851,675
Reserve	219,863,200
Surplus	$12,011,525

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$872,306,700	$873,558,200	$816,810,700
Deposits	872,176,000	943,553,100	877,210,800
Circulation	35,660,900	30,618,100	30,110,800
Specie	151,269,900	180,354,600	163,404,100
Legal tenders	68,593,300	71,093,700	63,140,500
Total res.	$219,863,200	$251,448,300	$225,544,600
Res. required	218,044,000	235,888,275	219,302,700
Deficit	$1,819,200	$15,500,025	$6,241,900
Ratio res. to deposit	25.2%	26.4%	25.7%

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 7 per cent nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,855,443; balances, $11,058,053; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $658,022.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅞@$4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20 and 5.17½@5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount bid, Boston—10@12½c discount, New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Dullness was very marked on the local Stock Exchange to-day, only 18,210 shares and $48,000 bonds changing hands. Nearly one-half of the transactions were in Reading common, sold by New York and traders. Shorts bought. New York also sold United States Steel in this market, offerings being taken by an investment house on Fourth Street. The purely local stocks were neglected, with prices heavy rather than weak. The Street's sentiment was in favor of the coal operators on the stand they have taken, and it is thought the coal stocks will develop on any further decline. The money market was dull at 6 per cent. for call and time loans. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Am. Railways	54	54	54
100	Atchison	89	89	89
320	Cambria Steel	28⅝	28½	28⅝
450	Con. Lake Superior	24½	24⅜	24⅜
340	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9⅝	9¾
300	Erie	30	38½	38½
10	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	58	58	58
35	Lehigh Valley	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
900	Mtr. Rubber	⅝	5-16	5-16
2,125	Marsden	5 9-16	5½	5½
410	Pennsylvania R. R.	81⅜	81⅛	81⅛
79	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101½	101¼	101¼
50	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
1,060	Philadelphia Elec.	9	8⅞	8 15-16
60	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49	49
1,800	Phila. Rapid Tran.	17½	17½	17½
8,190	Reading	35¼	34½	34½
350	Southern Ry.	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
15	United Gas	113¼	113¼	113¼
260	Union Traction	48⅛	48	48
1,410	U. S. Steel	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	90
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	6½	6½	6½
7	West Jersey & Seashore	70	70	70

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109½	110¼	Joliet & Chi.	185	...
2s, c., 1930	109½	110¼	Kan. & M.	41⅞	45
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108	K. & D. M. pf.	65	70
3s, c., 1918	108	108½	Kn. Ice, Chi.	12½	19
3s, 1918, sm.	107⅜	108¼	K. L. C., pf.	47	67
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111⅛	Lacl. Gas.	...	90
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111⅛	Lacl. Gas. pf.	...	110
4s, r., 1925	136¾	137¾	L. E. & W.	60	65
4s, c., 1925	136⅜	137¼	L. E. & W. pf.	120	130
5s, r., 1904	105¼	106¼	Long Island.	80	84
5s, c., 1904	105¼	106¼	Man. Beach.	10	...
D. C. 3-65s	123	...	Met. St. Ry.	90	110
Adams Exp.	210	240	Met. Sec. 1st in. paid	122	124
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	M. W. S. El.	...	...
Alle. & W.	145	...	Chi., pf.	88½	92
Am. Ag. Ch.	22½	...	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	119½	...
A. A. C. pf.	83½	...	Mich. Cent.	...	174
Am. Blc. pf.	5	7	M. & St. L.	111¾	112½
A. C. & F. pf.	91½	92½	M. & St. L. pf.	120	127
Am. Coal	180	225	Mor. & Ess.	194	198
A. C. O. pf.	96	97⅞	N. C. & St. L.	105	110
Am. D. Tel.	38	39	Nat. Bis. pf.	104	105½
Am. Express	240	260	Nat. L. pf.	94	95½
A. L. Dun. pf.	37	38½	N. Central	48	48
Am. Loc. pf.	94	95	N. J. & L.	110	111
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	N. Y. & N. E.	46⅝	48
A. M. Co. pf.	23	25	N. Y. & N. J.	104	105½
Am. Sn. pf.	99	102	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf. 90	93⅜
A. S. R. pf.	120	122	N. Cent. Coal	43	48
A. T. & C.	92	95	N. Y. B. & M. B.	95	110
A. T. & T.	164	167	N. Y. A. B.	177	178
Am. T. Co.	146	148	N. Y. & O.	14½	15
A. W. Co. pf.	76	79½	N. Y. & St. L.	1st pf. 110	120
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf. 90	93¾
B. & O. pf.	93	95	N. Y., L. & W.	138	141
B. A. L. pf.	103	...	N. Y. & R. Beach.	14	...
Bruns. City	11½	12¾	N. & W. pf.	91	93
B., R. & P.	121½	126	Nor. Central.	240	250
B., R. & P. pf.	141	...	Ont. Mining.	8½	9
B., C. R. & N.	...	250	P. C. 1st pf.	100	106
Canada So.	85	86½	P. C. 2d pf.	81	84
Can. P. ctfs.	135½	136½	Peo. & E.	40	45
C. R. R. of N. J.	176	180	P. C. C. & St. L.	96	100
C. & E. Ill.	188	...	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
C. & E. Ill. pf.	214	216	P. Ft. W. & C.	136	139
C. G. W. pf.	...	...	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	190½	...
C. G. W.	87	88	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	...
C. G. W. pf.	47	48	Pullman Co.	230	238
C., I. & L.	...	75	Quicksilver	2	3¼
C., I. & L. pf.	...	89	Quicksilv'r pf.	9	11
C. & N. W.	232	236	R. R. Sec.	...	94
C. St. P., M. & Om.	159	165	Ill. C. ctfs.	92	...
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	196	Rens. & S.	210	...
C. U. T. pf.	50	56	R. W. & O.	138	...
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	117¾	125	Rub. G. pf.	68	72
C. L. & W.	73	80	St. J. & G. I.	20	21
C. L. & W. pf.	93	95	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	75	77
C., F. & I.	...	...	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	37	39
C., F. & I. pf.	130	135	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	86
Com. Cable.	170	180	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	74
Consol. Coal.	83	100	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	90	94½
D., L. & W.	266	275	S. R. & T.	6¾	7¼
D. & S. W.	35	50	T. P. L. Tr.	38	42
D. & S. W. pf.	...	60	Third Av.	129	130
D., M. & Ft. D.	47	50	T., P. & W.	15	25
Det. Un. Ry.	89½	90	Tol. R. & L.	...	38
Dia. Match.	137	143	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	41¾	43
Ev. & T. H.	61	61½	T. C. R. T. pf.	154	158
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	U. B. & P.	14¼	15
Ft. W. & D. City	60	...	U. B. & P. pf.	76⅝	77
Gen. Chem.	63½	66	U. S. Exp.	140	150
Gen. Ch. pf.	100	104	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	55½	56
Gt. Nor. pf.	192	196	U. S. Rub.	18½	19½
Hock. Valley	93	95	U. S. R. pf.	56½	57½
Homestake	80	80	Va.-C. C. pf.	126	129¼
Ill. C.	1.10	5	W.-F. Exp.	235	250
Int. Sil. pf.	40	50	Westinghouse 1st pf.	215	230
I. S. P. pf.	92	95			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
4th week Sept.	$1,162,000	$995,000	$793,000
Month	3,605,000	3,218,000	2,613,000
From July 1	10,405,804	9,188,006	7,722,153
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
4th week Sept.	185,400	141,700	119,600
Month	589,334	506,071	472,673
From July 1	1,637,707	1,501,450	1,340,284
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week Sept.	204,012	187,787	171,189
Month	662,676	635,973	614,239
From July 1	1,830,400	1,980,573	1,754,475
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
4th week Sept.	122,462	111,410	.....
Month	439,500	446,486	.....
From July 1	1,503,194	1,382,172	.....
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Sept.	10,176	8,615	8,023
Month	33,230	29,588	31,154
From July 1	102,558	92,336	90,271
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
4th week Sept.	45,463	38,410	36,106
Month	143,682	124,080	119,597
From July 1	454,182	400,195	370,688
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
4th week Sept.	65,433	58,950	66,176
Month	206,362	206,350	205,830
From July 1	616,358	589,538	563,947
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
4th week Sept.	107,672	82,744	73,429
Month	349,641	305,792	274,449
From July 1	974,178	910,910	973,153
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
4th week Sept.	3,908	3,234	.....
From Jan. 1	141,149	111,894	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	393
4th week Sept.	78,447	67,391	53,159
Month	249,200	227,783	199,271
From July 1	769,858	726,367	635,964
CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS for August—			
Gross earnings	1,745,191	1,729,193	1,449,939
Exp. and taxes	1,350,419	1,209,869	1,061,333
Net	394,772	519,324	388,601
Int. and rentals	237,124	235,367	241,247
Surplus	157,648	283,957	147,354
Gross, 2 months	3,314,228	3,325,388	2,812,584
Exp. and taxes	2,551,780	2,328,581	2,067,734
Net	762,448	996,807	744,850
Int. and rentals	465,124	469,502	412,344
Surp. 2 months	296,290	527,005	264,102
CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY OF BUFFALO for year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	529,025	548,983	19,958
Op. expenses	349,714	333,380	*16,334
Net earnings	179,311	215,603	36,292
Other income	3,566	4,404	838
Total	182,877	220,007	37,130
Fixed charges	182,439	199,982	17,543
Surplus	437	20,025	19,588
Betterments	40,121	497,612	457,491

*Increase.

PEORIA AND EASTERN for August—	1902	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	230,701	228,749	1,952
Op. ex. and taxes.	169,610	176,282	*6,672
Net earnings	61,091	52,467	8,624
Fixed charges	33,688	33,688	.....
Surplus	27,403	18,779	8,624
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	435,483	433,304	2,179
Op. ex. and taxes.	326,640	332,663	*6,023
Net earnings	108,843	100,641	8,202
Fixed charges	67,376	67,376	.....
Surplus	41,467	33,265	8,202

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE for August—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	907,458	904,235	788,517
Op. expenses	620,461	635,242	569,459
Net earnings	286,997	268,993	219,058
Fixed charges	156,581	122,680	109,997
Balance	130,416	146,333	109,061
Gross, 8 mos.	6,367,767	5,944,217	5,302,450
Op. expenses	4,789,163	4,528,447	4,129,739
Net earnings	1,578,604	1,415,770	1,172,711
Fixed charges	1,075,178	974,302	875,017
Bal., 8 mos.	503,426	441,468	297,694

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Market's Course Was Shaped by the Week's Events Here.

Interest in Secretary Shaw's Relief Measures—Brokers Thought It Indicated a Serious Situation—Kafir Shares Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—There has been little done this week on the stock market except to watch events in New York and to shape a course accordingly. Secretary Shaw's latest relief measures had rather a startling effect, since they involved the immediate adoption by the Executive of measures which the week before were indicated as possible objects of legislation on the meeting of Congress.

Bill brokers here inferred that this prompt action must have been forced by a serious situation, and raised their rates for discount well above the official quotation, the result being that all bills were taken to the Bank of England, which was thus practically compelled to raise its rate from 3 to 4 per cent. The announcement of this movement had very little effect, and since it was made the market has been on the whole rather more cheerful.

It is noticed, however, that neither the rise in the Bank rate nor Secretary Shaw's relief measures affected the American demand for bar gold, which is as keen as ever and takes most supplies that come here. Paris also was a small buyer.

The new loan for Japan has been announced as £5,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds at par. The issue is expected to go well, considering the market state here and the number of new issues expected.

The Government is offering £2,000,000 in local loans stock at the minimum price of 98. Half the stock has been dealt in at 1 point premium.

Kafirs were more active during the last few days on a report circulated that a statement would shortly be made respecting Transvaal taxation and that no war tax would be imposed for a year and a half. Yesterday's rumor of Lord Milner's retirement had no effect.

RATE OF DISCOUNT HIGHER.

Bank of Germany Raises It from 3 to 4 Per Cent.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was raised to-day from 3 to 4 per cent.

The rise in the bank rate, which had been anticipated, was due to the large increase of bills discounted by the Bank of Germany and to the rise of the Bank of England's rate.

Holiday on London 'Change.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—To-day was a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar Silver quiet at 23½d per ounce.

Money 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 3⅛@3½ per cent.; three months' bills 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 33.60; Lisbon, 26.50.

Bullion amounting to £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. Portuguese and Brazilians were in brisk demand. Kafirs had a good tone at the opening, but later they were generally heavy and quiet. Spanish 4s were strong. During the last hours Portuguese were in fresh demand. Russian industrials were active and buoyant. Prices closed firm, except in the case of Thomson-Houston, which was offered and drooped. Rentes recovered. Metropolitans were in good inquiry.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account. Exchanges on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 88.10 ex-interest.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The increase to-day in the Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount had little effect on business on the Boerse, but New York advices checked trading. Mines were favorably disposed, owing to the reported intention of the Frenche miners to declare a general strike.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 4.—The stock market has been quiet during the week, with few sales reported. G. M. Haffards & Co. report the following list:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
...	American Linen Co.	...	96
...	Barnard Manufacturing Co.	...	104
...	Border City Manufacturing Co.	...	117½
...	Barnaby Manufacturing Co.	...	100
...	Chace Mills	...	130
...	Flint Mills	...	105
...	Granite Mills	...	137
...	Hargraves Mills	105	...
130	King Philip Mills	...	...
122	Laurel Lake Mills	120	...
...	Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	...	85
...	Mechanics' Mills	...	86
...	Narragansett Mills	...	105
...	Osborn Mills	...	92
...	Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	...	120
...	Robeson Mills	...	100
100	Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	...	...
...	Seaconnet Mills	...	87½
...	Shove Mills	...	65
...	Stafford Mills	...	92
113	Tecumseh Mills	...	120
...	Union Cot. Manufacturing Co.	...	142½
...	Wampanoag Mills	...	83½
67	Weetamoe Mills	...	90

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 4	$1,779,504,377	$84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,748,296,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,748,504,667	56,504,667
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,781
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,840
Aug. 23	1,375,558,456	69,887,937
Aug. 16	1,357,552,698	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,385,468,608	63,114,300
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,566,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,396,068,402	60,126,603
July 5	1,372,202,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,306,747
June 21	1,280,698,007	59,493,184
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,825
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,256,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,923,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,730,118,750	69,237,560
April 12	1,535,190,041	68,336,549
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,690,957
March 8	1,413,238,867	67,340,185
March 1	1,450,914,903	61,507,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,826
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,382
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,862,949,755	58,736,793
Dec. 7	1,540,898,651	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,805,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,238,080,364	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,846,135
Oct. 5	1,282,803,248	74,089,727

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in outside securities yesterday was without feature, only a few stocks showing any activity. Except in National Enameling, which moved up sharply, there were no changes in active stocks that amounted to as much as 1 point. After the publication of the bank statement one or two of the active stocks were sold down, but the amount of stock disposed of was very small.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING common, which for a long time had attracted little or no attention, jumped up from 39 to 41½. But at the close the price dropped back 1½ points between sales, the final sale at 40 showing a net advance for the day of 2 points. The preferred stock showed some improvement in the quotation, but no transactions were reported.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can pf.	51½	51¼	51¼
350	Am. Writing Paper.	6½	6¼	6¼
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	24½	24½
10	Am. Union Electric.	13	13	13
800	Bamberger De Lamar.	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	British Columbia Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
125	Camden & T. R.	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Compressed Air	2⅛	1⅞	2
1,000	Electric Lead Reduc.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
25	Empire Steel	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
600	Greene Con. Copper	28⅛	28	28
400	Manhattan Transit	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	Mont. & Boston Copper.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1,200	National Enameling	41½	39	40
100	New Brunswick Coal	6	6	6
75	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
100	New York Transport.	13¾	13¾	13¾
2,900	Northern Securities	110½	110¼	110¼
100	New Orleans Ry. pf.	54½	54¼	54½
2	Otis Elevator	44	44	44
2,150	Rock Island, n., w. i.	58⅜	58	58
500	Rock Isl. pf., n., wi. i.	84	83¼	83¼
100	San Francisco common.	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
165	Seaboard Air Line.	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49½	49	49
50	Standard Oil	660	660	660
100	Tennessee Copper	16½	16½	16½
400	Union Copper	3	3	3
1,250	United States Realty.	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
400	United States Realty pf.	77⅝	77¼	77⅝
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	37	37	37

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,100	Distill. Secur. 5s, w. i.	81	80½	81
40,000	Rock Isl. n. 4s, w. i.	88½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Top. & S. F. com. (semi-an.)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 6	Dec. 12
C., M. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. com. (extra)	1½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 29
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (qt.)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 9	Oct. 31
Delaware, Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 20
Evansville & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 27	Oct. 16
Georgia R. R. & Banking	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 16	Oct. 11
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. reg. (quart.)	1¾	Oct. 7	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Oct. 6	Sept. 24	Oct. 6
Georgia Ry. & Electric pf.	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Green & Coats Sts. Phila. Pass. Ry. (quarterly)	3	Oct. 7	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
North Chicago (quarter)	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Phila. Co. of Pitts. com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 8
United Rys. St. Louis pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 10	Sept. 28	.....
Wellesley & Boston (quarter)	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 10
BANK STOCKS.				
Gallatin National	6	Oct. 6	Sept. 24	Oct. 6
New York Produce Ex. (semi-an.)	3½	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
TRUST COMPANIES.				
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	8	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Union (quarter)	10	Oct. 10	Oct. 4	Oct. 10
FIRE INSURANCE.				
North River	4	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 10
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Am. Chicle Co. com. (month)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 4	Oct. 11
American Locomotive Co. pf. (qt.)	1¾	Oct. 21	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Am. Shipbuilding Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 7	Sept. 23	Oct. 8
Am. Tel. & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Am. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Am. Type Found. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Am. Type Found. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Am. Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 15
Associated Mer. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Dec. 2
Associated Mer. Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Associated Mer. Co. 2d pf (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Bell Telephone, Phila.	2	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Central Coal & Coke com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Central & So. Am. Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 8	Sept. 30	Oct. 9
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Colts' Arms Co.	1	Oct. 11	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Consol. Mer. Gold Mines (month)	3c	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Corn Products Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 10	Sept. 27	Oct. 11
Empire State-Idaho Mine Devel. Co.	½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 8
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 25
H. B. Claflin Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
New York Dock Co. pf.	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Pfio & California Ref. Co. (month)	1	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
Pennsylvania Salt Co.	6	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16
Reece Buttonhle Machine Co. (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 4	Oct. 15
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Rochester (N. Y.) Gas & Elec. com.	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Standard Underground Cable (quar.)	2	Oct. 10	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
Street's W. Sta. Car Line com. (qt.)	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 27
Union S. & S. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Union S. & S. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Fruit Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Shoe Mach. Co. com (quart.)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
United States Printing (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	.....
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Vulcan Detinning Co. com.	1	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Vulcan Detinning Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarterly)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 9
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	3½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.	Oct. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Annual
American Spirits Mfg. Co.	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Atchison, Top. & S. F. Railway	Nov. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railway	Sept. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Cincinnati & Northern R. R.	Oct. 1	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Annual
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Railway	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Oct. 29	Annual
Consumers' (N. Y.) Rubber Tire Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	Oct. 6	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Detroit Southern R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 27	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	Oct. 1	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Empire State Land Co.	Oct. 1	Oct. 20	Oct. 14	Annual
Erie Railroad	Oct. 3	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R.	Sept. 27	Oct. 22	Oct. 20	Annual
Federal Distilling Co	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F. RR.	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Georgia Southern & Florida R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Great Northern Ry.	Sept. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	Sept. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Hocking Valley R'way	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 6	Special
Journeay & Burnham	Oct. 2	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Adj. Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Annual
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Special
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Met. West. Elevated R. R. of Chi.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Oct. 7	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 26	Oct. 13	Oct. 9	Annual
Northern Pacific Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Special
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 16	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 10	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway	Sept. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 21	Annual
St. Law. & Adirondack Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 6	Special
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.	Oct. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 10	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Sea Gate Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 14	Annual
Seventh National Bank	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Special
Syracuse Light Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Annual
Tol., St. L. & Western R. R.	Oct. 15	Oct. 30	Oct. 20	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	May. Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Union Talk. Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 18	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Western Maryland Railroad	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 14	Special
Western Maryland Railroad	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual

*For common stock only. Books open for preferred stock Oct. 15.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 4, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,269,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,165,000	$2,455,000	$1,490,000	$15,007,000	$996,000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,746,000	4,509,000	2,096,000	25,142,000	.....
2,000,000	1,295,500	Merchants' National	11,701,500	1,686,200	1,358,200	12,951,300	.....
3,000,000	2,532,400	Mechanics' National	12,222,000	1,398,000	1,374,000	11,532,000	.....
1,500,000	3,275,700	Bank of America	19,593,400	2,904,100	2,608,900	21,422,500	.....
1,200,000	287,700	Phenix National	4,930,000	1,075,000	248,000	4,918,000	47,400
$5,000,000	15,388,100	National City	125,565,000	22,335,000	6,415,000	108,730,000	5,415,000
700,000	1,240,700	Chemical National	21,728,500	4,059,600	2,092,500	22,759,000	.....
800,000	285,400	Merch. Exch. National	5,159,700	915,300	478,400	5,461,400	242,900
1,000,000	2,147,300	Gallatin National	8,562,600	988,800	792,500	6,421,300	993,900
300,000	85,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,711,200	460,900	42,200	2,047,500	47,500
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'...	3,470,000	357,000	276,000	3,443,000	.....
200,000	187,700	Greenwich	1,196,700	122,600	153,400	1,075,700	.....
200,000	525,100	Leath. Manufac. National	5,146,300	2,486,100	218,800	6,562,000	485,200
1,750,000	161,000	Seventh National	6,470,000	1,542,000	243,400	6,841,800	544,600
5,000,000	3,676,100	Am. Exchange National	28,233,000	3,493,000	1,802,000	20,788,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,434,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	67,913,200	9,193,300	4,585,900	55,586,000	8,265,600
1,000,000	1,985,700	National Broadway	6,964,400	1,119,400	150,600	5,864,700	448,700
1,000,000	1,423,200	Mercantile National	15,639,300	2,149,300	1,379,500	14,157,700	987,900
422,700	550,800	Pacific	3,901,000	405,100	415,100	3,753,900	.....
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	5,912,200	525,700	778,200	5,777,700	49,600
250,000	368,500	People's	2,270,500	178,500	437,300	2,708,600	.....
2,000,000	1,977,900	National Bank of N. A.	14,197,100	2,220,400	1,153,900	12,918,600	817,800
2,000,000	5,908,500	Hanover National	46,367,000	5,945,000	5,942,800	50,695,700	2,471,800
1,000,000	1,109,100	Irving National	5,644,000	679,100	513,200	4,338,000	244,500
1,550,000	901,900	National Citizens'	5,623,300	1,187,400	371,200	6,279,000	643,300
500,000	264,100	Nassau	2,571,300	439,700	314,500	3,170,400	.....
300,000	1,049,100	Market & Ful. National	6,329,800	925,900	669,900	6,528,000	50,000
1,000,000	1,271,900	National Shoe & Leather	4,013,500	942,300	222,900	4,550,900	49,500
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	23,704,000	3,487,000	2,893,000	26,380,000	.....
750,000	947,200	Oriental	7,786,500	201,800	345,500	1,774,900	.....
1,500,000	6,277,600	Imp. & Traders' National	21,284,000	3,855,000	1,150,000	19,351,000	47,800
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	50,121,000	10,242,000	5,508,000	58,902,000	49,400
250,000	151,200	East River National	1,176,100	186,500	107,900	1,317,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	17,860,100	2,956,300	2,327,100	19,262,800	50,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	9,786,000	1,807,000	988,000	12,148,000	560,000
300,000	1,205,500	Second National	9,512,000	1,531,000	1,075,000	10,314,000	262,000
10,000,000	12,019,900	First National	74,982,700	13,704,000	1,951,100	65,634,000	3,353,900
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	5,177,800	1,019,400	368,100	4,839,100	490,200
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,848,000	343,000	255,000	3,137,000	.....
250,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	3,958,100	785,000	392,400	4,877,600	50,000
750,000	431,000	German-American	3,973,900	785,900	219,200	4,012,100	.....
1,000,000	3,262,700	Chase National	39,187,900	10,828,100	2,230,700	47,523,100	450,000
1,000,000	1,570,900	Fifth Avenue	9,006,700	2,522,600	155,400	9,976,200	.....
200,000	626,500	German Exchange	3,759,800	215,000	546,100	3,170,100	.....
200,000	868,500	Germania	3,106,400	410,900	568,900	4,773,900	.....
300,000	1,185,500	Lincoln National	11,341,800	651,300	2,590,300	12,905,000	247,000
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,042,700	1,873,300	332,000	7,385,800	49,300
200,000	395,900	Fifth National	2,981,300	514,000	143,100	2,505,100	197,000
1,000,000	1,277,400	Bank of the Metropolis	8,728,600	1,682,900	478,000	9,218,600	.....
200,000	479,700	West Side	3,105,000	452,000	386,000	2,335,000	.....
500,000	1,157,500	Seaboard National	10,629,000	1,987,000	1,470,000	12,408,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,125,600	Western National	37,576,900	7,745,000	3,248,500	42,875,500	550,000
300,000	350,600	First National, B'klyn	4,419,000	499,000	645,000	4,630,000	75,000
500,000	892,200	Liberty National	7,320,500	1,198,500	360,700	6,990,000	498,100
1,000,000	470,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,160,500	758,100	508,700	4,050,700	.....
500,000	570,700	New Amsterdam National	7,101,000	1,247,600	425,200	7,630,700	100,000
350,000	478,200	Astor National	4,241,000	774,000	255,000	4,195,000	350,000
500,000	451,100	National Bank of U. S.	4,235,500	690,500	66,800	3,663,400	380,000
39,400,000	100,441,200	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	Total, State banks.					
10?672?000	117 667 900	Totals	$72 303 700	151 269 000	68 593 300	$72 178 000	35 630 900

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 15, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Frank Fassold has been appointed Indiana special agent and W. S. Reyburn Illinois special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency.

Dr. F. G. Cross, ex-Ohio manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been elected President of the newly formed Columbia Life Insurance Company of Ohio, which has decided to take over the business of the Bankers' Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company.

R. W. Osborn has been appointed Pacific Coast manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. Edward Pope.

The Directors of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford have voted to increase the capital stock of that company from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000 by the issue of $250,000 of new stock to be paid in at par. The last quotation of Aetna stock previous to this decision was 405.

Commissioner Monroe of the Arkansas State Insurance Department has revoked the license of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati to do business in the State of Arkansas, pending the joint examination of the affairs and condition of the company which is now being made by the State Insurance Departments of Michigan and Ohio.

John L. Smith has resigned as special agent of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company for the State of Kentucky.

Robert Bennett has been appointed special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Commissioner Barry of the Michigan State Insurance Department says in regard to the policy of examining insurance companies of other States without regard to the insurance authorities of their home States: "Whatever burden or expense is put upon the company is borne by the insured, and it therefore follows that the interests of the latter demand that only those requirements that are absolutely necessary should be exacted from the former. It has been my unvarying policy to depend upon the supervising department of the State in which the company is located for whatever information I have desired concerning the condition of such company aside from that contained in the statements filed in this department."

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Oct. 4 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$237,000.00	$3,100.00	$11,200	$30,000.00	.....	$141,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,061,400.00	44,300.00	140,000	152,300.00	$150,000.00	2,301,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,325,000.00	154,000.00	100,000	255,000.00	3,000.00	3,394,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	637,175.00	10,849.00	37,083	53,870.00	.....	615,107.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,719,900.00	82,600.00	53,300	217,600.00	.....	1,917,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,554,712.00	25,907.28	115,140	85,277.56	34,832.00	1,622,596.42
Hamilton	200,000	1,859,900.00	124,200.00	106,700	78,900.00	5,000.00	1,957,200.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,297,000.00	11,300.00	54,700	128,200.00	300.00	1,280,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,402,100.00	145,500.00	95,800	216,300.00	53,200.00	2,951,000.00
Mutual	200,000	2,094,780.00	29,422.00	133,261	115,550.00	.....	2,060,465.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,656,221.00	39,580.00	120,916	207,740.00	121,364.00	2,020,306.00
Plaza	100,000	2,790,500.00	119,000.00	218,000	83,000.00	.....	2,880,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,015,045.04	16,001.09	58,322	100,957.92	.....	1,009,274.19
State	100,000	6,248,000.00	392,000.00	146,000	141,000.00	240,000.00	5,836,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,700,000.00	30,000.00	158,000	122,000.00	.....	2,062,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,288,800.00	34,900.00	115,900	91,600.00	29,900.00	1,450,400.00
United National	1,000,000	2,320,600.00	196,000.00	34,500	33,900.00	.....	1,357,300.00
Varick	100,000	725,600.00	2,800.00	22,900	88,300.00	29,000.00	739,900.00
Washington	100,000	759,970.00	13,310.00	51,179	83,769.00	12,439.00	782,258.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	431,000.00	6,300.00	14,000	44,000.00	.....	299,654.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,644,300.00	38,300.00	135,600	139,700.00	1,800.00	1,662,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,516,298.00	13,873.00	105,113	106,249.00	111,466.00	1,615,954.00
Broadway	100,000	1,746,722.00	13,460.00	160,985	176,300.00	.....	1,915,027.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,410,400.00	81,400.00	44,000	133,600.00	70,300.00	1,426,100.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	317,600.00	6,200.00	39,400	48,700.00	21,700.00	385,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	788,100.00	88,100.00	29,100	75,300.00	10,000.00	722,100.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,300	3,023,300.00	221,900.00	91,800	404,400.00	.....	3,451,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,191,200.00	232,300.00	163,900	235,700.00	20,000.00	4,549,900.00
Merchants'	100,000	887,937.00	6,943.00	63,641	85,554.00	.....	942,343.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,031,000.00	169,000.00	270,000	452,000.00	27,000.00	4,310,000.00
National City	300,000	3,091,000.00	122,000.00	258,000	277,000.00	68,000.00	3,231,000.00
North Side	100,000	980,063.27	10,821.90	60,842	44,424.83	53,190.80	898,336.05
People's	100,000	1,280,700.00	85,400.00	94,700	44,800.00	45,800.00	1,323,000.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	526,940.00	9,475.00	42,201	81,263.00	42,396.00	543,634.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,108,500.00	88,750.00	2,500	134,800.00	47,000.00	964,650.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	595,861.00	12,393.00	34,533	98,552.00	5,737.00	644,131.00
Union	200,000	1,289,828.00	36,211.00	72,423	84,113.00	114,900.00	1,270,081.00
Wallabout	100,000	832,200.00	87,300.00	29,300	65,100.00	39,000.00	883,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	555,100.00	14,700.00	18,900	85,000.00	7,500.00	597,200.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	740,200.00	41,300.00	10,000	104,400.00	.....	703,800.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,925,300.00	270,500.00	278,600	1,316,700.00	1,081,600.00	6,732,500.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,346,866.00	68,534.00	62,155	351,928.00	38,740.00	2,100,073.00
Second National	250,000	1,172,100.00	67,300.00	12,200	276,500.00	10,100.00	1,085,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,257,743.71	40,467.36	61,337	236,940.50	18,542.99	1,254,249.33
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,229,900.00	111,000.00	24,100	140,000.00	21,400.00	1,974,500.00
Second National	125,000	1,062,625.00	29,676.00	26,173	22,000.00	17,700.00	957,031.00

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 4	4,961,261
Same week last year	2,549,385
To date this year	141,856,666
Corresponding date last year	218,595,992
Bonds for the week	$22,421,500
Same week last year	$10,412,600
To date this year	$721,518,350
Corresponding date last year	$776,866,620

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Oct. 5, '01.	Oct. 4, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	1,377,640	4,138,460	2,760,820
Industrial	1,171,745	822,801	*348,944
Mining	800	.....	*800
Banks	.....	5	5

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Oct. 5, '01.	Oct. 4, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$9,959,600	$17,476,000	$7,516,400
Industrial	417,000	3,988,000	3,571,000
Government	36,000	38,500	2,500
State	.....	919,000	919,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@35 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,160,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,400	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,250	24,838,825	20,877,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,879,675
Feb. 15	13,580,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,111,900	10,002,600	2,986,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,338,075	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,125,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	19,909,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,850	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,600	18,421,900	20,537,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	16,148,100	23,888,225
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	6,915,875	26,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,654,225	16,562,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,293,025	12,942,600
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,025	6,241,

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1902.

NO LONGER A JOKE.

Uncle Sam—This is no longer a merry jest; those jokes have lost their point.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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DURING the recent Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church an elderly delegate who had dozed through the proceedings without discovering that steps had been taken toward the election of a Bishop Coadjutor made his way at adjournment to where Bishop Potter was standing to congratulate him on his approaching marriage.

"I am glad you are to have an assistant," said the old gentleman, smiling.

"I hope you will help elect a good one," replied the Bishop.

"Why, I thought you had chosen for yourself!" stammered the delegate.

"I leave that entirely to the diocese," said the Bishop.

"Well, we all approve of Mrs. Clark," blurted out the old man, somewhat confused.

"Oh, you mean my Bishop Comforter," said Dr. Potter, coloring. "I thought you spoke of my Bishop Coadjutor."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHAW, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening, incident to a discussion of the Chinese question, told a story on himself.

"Some years ago," he said, "when I had to make a frayed collar do service as long as possible, I undertook to show a Chinese laundryman, in dumb show, that I wanted several collars turned inside out.

"He seemed to understand, but as he handed me the check he inquired:

"'You no 'Melican man? You no speak Engils?'

"And he seemed quite sorry for me."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT IS told of the late Senator Matt Carpenter that one day while chatting with friends in a committee room the conversation turned on the relative merits of religious sects. Nearly every member of the party belonged to some Church, and there had been an animated discussion, Senator Carpenter pacing up and down, listening intently enough, but saying not a word.

"What Church do you belong to, Carpenter?" asked one.

"I don't belong to any."

"Why don't you join one?"

"I don't want to. None exactly suits my views."

"What one would you join if you were to feel forced to a choice?"

"The Catholic, by all means."

"And why the Catholic?"

"Because they have a purgatory, and that's a motion for a new trial."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DR. ORMOND of the Princeton University Faculty is as noted in local circles for his physical rotundity as for his metaphysical profundity. Some time ago, on entering the nursery at his home, he surprised his offspring—a half dozen young boys and a small girl—in ardent discussion of the "Absolute." One young philosopher turned to him in appeal:

"Father, can a man be absolutely good?"

"No," the professor replied, "a man can't be absolutely good."

"Father," another young sage demanded, "can a man be absolutely bad?"

"No," was the judicial response. "A man can't be absolutely bad."

And the little daughter, aged four, piped up:

"Father, can a man be absolutely fat?"

But the philosopher's equilibrium was too embarrassed to reply.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN United States Ambassador Choate reached London he found an irrepressible reporter waiting to interview him.

"Mr. Joseph H. Choate, I believe?" said the journalist.

"No, Sir—Mr. Joseph Choate," the Ambassador replied, adding slily: "In England I drop my H."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN the steamer Majestic arrived in New York on her last trip she had as a passenger Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, a member of Mr. J. P. Morgan's London firm. Mr. Morgan went to the dock to receive him, and, not having a pass, one of the officials of the dock passed him through and escorted him to a private office at the end of the dock.

Now, smoking is prohibited on all the prominent docks, and signs are conspicuously displayed to that effect. Nevertheless, Mr. Morgan was smoking a heavy black cigar, and when a gentleman afterward asked the official escort if that was Mr. Morgan he answered that it was.

"But he was violating your rule by smoking," the gentleman remarked.

"Yes?" was the official rejoinder, with well-simulated astonishment. "But if any one had seen him do so, he would have been stopped."

"But it is evidently a very difficult matter for any one to see Mr. Morgan on this dock, and he's not a small man at that," was the laughing reply of the man who had been ordered to "put out that cigar."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PAUL D. MOODY, son of the evangelist, was a class deacon and a power of righteousness in his class at Yale—1901. To his strength of character were added companionable qualities that made him very popular with his fellows.

One day Paul was induced to get into the exhilarating game of "nigger baby"—a favorite campus pastime. Through a conspiracy it devolved upon him to pay the rigorous penalty of the game, which consisted in crouching against Alumni Hall while the other participants, fifty feet away, took three shots each at him with a tennis ball. Great was the hope of the Philistines that a worldly, undeaconlike cry would burst from the target at some stinging hit, but none came.

"I guess you swore under your breath once or twice, anyway; now, didn't you, Paul?" a fellow-player asked, when the ordeal was over.

"No, I didn't," replied Moody, frankly. "But, I tell you, when 'Bob' Robertson [the 'Varsity pitcher] was throwing, I appreciated as never before the magnificent fortitude of Stephen, the stoned martyr."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT one of the public receptions at the White House during the second Cleveland Administration Mr. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was presented to Mrs. Cleveland. On shaking hands with her he gave her a card, asking simply:

"Will you please sign that?"

Mrs. Cleveland glanced at the card to find nothing but the words: "He has not—" written across it. She looked in amused perplexity to Mr. Clemens for something further, when the latter explained:

"My wife said if I came here I would be sure to come with my goloshes on; but I haven't, have I? So I wish you would sign that for me to give to her."

Mrs. Cleveland looked down at his feet and then laughingly wrote her name on the card.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

TOM OCHILTREE relates that while he was a Representative in Congress from Texas, and returning to his home from Washington, he observed a large crowd at the station. When the train stopped he stepped upon the platform and started to address the crowd. He began: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this welcome home."

"Welcome! Thunder!" interrupted a constituent. "Henry Bacon has just committed suicide in the station."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE New England town meeting is ever a source of anecdote, and one that may bear repeating comes from Wellesley, Mass., noted for a college, and, until his recent death, for one Solomon Flagg, who attributed his four score healthy years to the fact that he had always used tobacco and liquor—if the liquor was good.

Flagg was Town Clerk, Historian, and the traditional wit of town meeting. At one of these Mark Cheringa, the meanagement of the poor farm was under

criticism, and some one had made bold to defend the Superintendent, Robinson by name, who was charged with being intolerably lazy.

Flagg listened intently; then cleared his throat and thus addressed the chair: "Mr. Moderator: Our friend who has taken his seat is an eloquent goat, and there may be some truth in his remarks. But, Mr. Moderator, in my opinion, a pair of paper tags on the soles of Brother Robinson's shoes would outwear a leather patch on the seat of his trousers."

And Solomon Flagg carried the day.

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EX-SENATOR DAVID B. HILL'S "regularity" is so deeply stamped into his political character that he studiously refrains from comments on William Jennings Bryan, out of respect to the fact that the Nebraskan was twice the National standard bearer of the Democratic Party. When he was at the Hoffman House recently the Sage of Wolfert's Roost was asked:

"Do you think Bryan will run again?"

"That reminds me," replied the Senator, "of a freight wreck down near Washington. Some box cars were piled up by a collision, and as the wrecking crew got to work a tattered and terrified man crawled out, examined his limbs to see if any bones were broken, and began to limp down the track.

"'Hold on, Willie,' called one of the crew. 'You may as well ride to Washington. We'll be fixed up soon.'

"'This is the second time I've been wrecked,' replied the hobo. 'Don't you think I know when I have had enough? I'm no Bryan.'"

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DR. JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOT, Director of the Hudson Guild, was instructing a class of boys from the "Double Fifth Avenue" district. In illustration of some ethical principle the boys were asked to find their own examples, and one of them related a typical Sunday school story just bristling with goods and bads. When the boy sat down it was evident he had made a very deep impression, and Dr. Elliot said:

"That is very good. But is it a true story?"

"No, Sir," promptly replied the boy; "that's a moral story."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ARCHITECT E. F. MACKUSICK, the designer of the grand stairway on the fifteenth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria, is a man who is not easily flabbergasted. On a recent trip from Peru, while he was dreamily gazing at the heavens from the upper deck of the steamer Advance, his wife suddenly broke in upon his reverie by asking him to explain to her the principles of wireless telegraphy. He started in to give her a general outline of the invention, but did not seem to succeed in making things very clear. "For instance," said she, "Mr. J. P. Morgan is on his way to Europe and somebody wishes to talk to him from his New York office. The boat is signaled and its Marconi operator informed that Mr. Morgan is wanted. Now, what keeps the connection intact until Mr. Morgan appears?"

Mackusick wriggled uneasily for a moment, and then calmly said: "Why, that is very simple, my dear. The operator just says: 'Please hold the air a minute while I call him.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE the recently organized choir of the Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn were rehearsing last Saturday night Dr. Carson asked them if they could suggest a good hymn which they could sing. For a few minutes the singers looked through their books in search of an appropriate one, but were unsuccessful. Finally the silence was broken by some wag saying:

"For goodness sake, Doctor, don't sing 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains' with coal at $20 a ton."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

FRANK E. KARELSEN, the former School Inspector, tells this incident of a visit to a friend in a Western city: "I met on the street one day the little daughter of an acquaintance. I knew she was supposed to be in school, and asked her why she was not.

"'Oh,' she replied, 'they sent us home because our teacher is sick.'

"'Hasn't she a substitute?' I asked.

"'No, Sir,' she said very naively; 'she has a sick headache.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE the Rev. Dr. C. T. Baylis, the new pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, was visiting the Sunday school of the Bethesda Church of the same borough, he was asked to speak to the children. He took for a text St. Luke, x., 42: "But one thing is needful."

"Now, boys and girls," said he, becoming confidential, "what is this thing which is needful?"

"Coal," came the answer, piped from the centre of the school.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S latest story—or is it Marshall P. Wilder's—is that during the parade at the coronation of King Edward VII. the following dialogue took place between two Irishmen:

"Will, will!" said one, "who would ever have thought there were so many people in England! Most everybody in the world must be here to-day!"

"Nonsense, man!" replied the other, "there ain't even near half the people of the world here. Why, there are as many people in this world that two-thirds of them never know what the other half are doin' at all, at all."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PROF. FOSTER of the Yale Law School in one of his first lectures on contracts explained to the class certain kinds of contracts, to the performance of which the law would hold a man, and others on which he could not be held.

"Suppose that I contract with certain parties to make a touch-down against Harvard," he quizzed, "can they hold me?"

"They can't hold you, according to the rules of the game," the student replied, "but I wouldn't trust them if the umpire wasn't looking."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BISHOP Beckwith of Georgia was riding in a railroad car seated directly in the rear of a former parishioner. The latter relieved his mind to the conductor anent a too-prolonged stoppage, in language not fit for lay ears, much less those of the clergy. Happening to turn about, and recognizing his Bishop, he apologized.

"I'm a plain man, you see, Bishop," he said. "And I 'call a spade a spade.'"

"Indeed?" returned the Bishop quietly. "I should have thought you would have called it a 'damned old shovel.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CAPT. H. ST. GEORGE LINDSAY of the White Star liner Celtic was asked the other day why it was that his company persisted in giving its steamers what seemed to him such singularly ill-fitting names—as Cymric, Cedric, Georgic, and those proposed for the two recently put on the stocks, Corinthic and Athenic. Why always this "ic" at the end of the names?

"Well," responded Capt. Lindsay, "we believe, you know, in keeping up the famous 'ic' galaxy, following Majestic, Oceanic, Germanic, and the rest, and it is possible that the next boat the company builds will be named the 'Seasic.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JAY COOKE was from his boyhood an enthusiastic angler. The waters of Put-in Bay, not far from Sandusky, Ohio, have often been the scene of his exploits from his earliest to his latest years. Concerning this harbor and its association with a notable event in our naval history this little tale was a favorite of Mr. Cooke's:

An old countryman entered a drug store in Sandusky, holding up a handkerchief with a knot in it.

"Well, uncle, what is it?" asked the clerk.

"I'll get 'round to it pretty quick. Now, what place is it down here on the lake?"

"Do you mean Put-in Bay?"

"Yes, that's it. Now, who was it that put in there?"

"Perhaps you mean Commodore Perry."

"The very man. And I want a bottle of Perrygoric."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BISHOP Brewster of Connecticut tells this story illustrative of his wife's cleverness. One day they visited a mission school, and in kindly catechising the children he asked:

"Who is your neighbor?"

A dead silence followed the question. Finally one little girl raised her hand and made the most unexpected and amazing reply, "God."

On the way home the Bishop said to his wife:

"Now, what do you suppose that child had in mind to give such an answer?"

"I suppose," replied Mrs. Brewster, "that she was following that rule of a great many older people, 'when in doubt play trumps.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

LEGAL terms are often confusing to those outside the profession, but Judge Cleaveland of New Haven tells of an exceptional mix-up in which ignorance of the law was combined with English spoken with a Weber and Fields movement.

Judge Cleaveland's office is termed Surrogate in New York, but in Connecticut is called Judge of Probate. One day a German woman came into court and announced excitedly:

"Chudge, my husband has joost died detested. He left me and three young infidels, and I want an executioner appointed!"

His Honor was too staggered to reply immediately. The woman, fearing some mistake, added:

"Ain't this the right place? Ain't you the Chudge of Reprobates?"

"NOTHING DOING!"

OCT 1902

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XVI.

MY FRIEND Wm. Shakespeare," said the Idiot, "was a wonderful man, but once in a while he made a mistake. Whether he did it for dramatic effect or not I don't know, but he did it, just the same."

"Which of his errors has got on your nerves this morning?" asked the Doctor. "His failure to write the Turpitudinous Mrs. Bellamy, or what?"

"I hadn't connected the Turpitudinous Mrs. Bellamy with Shakespeare at all," said the Idiot, "and, what's more, I shan't. There isn't any more of a point of contact between Shakespeare and that lady than there is between old Jacky Milton and Twirly-Whirly. No, Sir. The mistake I refer to was in that poem he wrote about the Seven Ages of Man. He ought to have made it eleven."

"What did he leave out?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"The four College Ages," said the Idiot. "He skipped from the schoolboy into the larger spheres of action without paying the slightest heed to Harvard or to Yale, although he had a corking chance for a line or two like this:

First comes the Freshman with his verdant mien;
His yellow locks a-streaming down his neck;
His throat as husky as the bloodhound's bay
As from the muddy field he kicks the goal:
And then the Soph, a fresher freshman this,
Who knows more things than he can well forget
In twenty aeons. Next the Junior staid,
Who looks upon himself as one designed
To take a tangled solar system up
And set it right, so that the errant earth
May soon be run on proper principles.
And after him the Senior, grave of port,
Who peers into the future anxiously
To see if he's to be a Captain great
Of Industry or just an office boy
To fill ink wells and keep the windows clean.

The Poet laughed as he applauded the Idiot's verse.

"It's a pity you didn't live early enough to have been of use to the immortal bard," he said. "You and he would have made a great team."

"I think it would have been better the other way," said the Idiot. "There were plenty of Idiots in Shakespeare's time, but there are no Shakespeares in ours. Moreover, if little Willie had only waited until now, just think how many more things he would have had to dramatize. He wouldn't have wasted his time on a little bantam like Henry V. with the Emperor William just boiling over with dramatic effects right at hand, and if he'd have put in a minute on Antony and Cleopatra with Richard Croker and Carrie Nation in sight, I miss my guess."

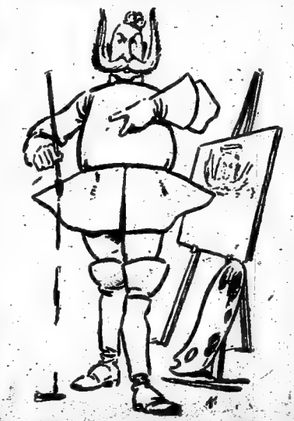

Boiling over with dramatic effect.

"Humph!" sneered the Anglomaniac. "It's a good thing for literature that Shakespeare lived when he did. If he'd lived in this age we'd have had precious few 'Hamlets' and 'As You Like Its' to fall back on as a relief from your 'Florodoras' and your 'Rogers Brothers at Harvard.' The spirit of this age would have driven Shakespeare to suicide."

"Oh, tut!" retorted the Idiot. "The spirit of this age! There's more that's worth while going on to-day under the spirit of this age in a minute than happened in a year in Shakespeare's day, and you ought to be glad you're allowed to live in it, instead of growling about it all the time."

"It's productive of a lot of poetry, isn't it?" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"It is that," said the Idiot. "It is productive of so much poetry and such big poetry that we can't find anybody great enough to put it on paper for us. The age itself is an epic. The trouble is we haven't time to develop a man who knows how to tell it. That's why I wish Mr. Shakespeare might come to town. He'd do it in a jiffy, and instead of wasting our time on Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmiths and other bits of feminine facetiae we'd have a drama of some decent human interest to brag about. I guess there's as much to write about in Marconi as in Richard III., and I'll wager you a sixpence that 200 years from now more people will know Edison's last name than will be able to tell you Queen Elizabeth's maiden name."

"I don't think the college man is of sufficient importance to the world to have been included in the Seven Ages excerpt," said Mr. Brief, reverting in the cause of harmony to the original point of the discussion. "Youth covers his case in any event, and Shakespeare covered that."

"Good!" cried the Anglomaniac. "That's sound doctrine."

"More sound than substance, if I may be permitted to say so," said the Idiot. "You ask any college man of your acquaintance, and he'll tell you differently. The college man is the most important thing in modern life. He will tell you so himself, and he ought to know. He is endowed with millions of dollars in all parts of the globe. When Cecil Rhodes wanted something to put his money on after he got through with it himself he played the college man for a place. Andrew Carnegie is trying to turn all Scotchmen into college men, and if you'll follow the newspapers closely you'll find that next to the potentates, the coal strike, the Carnegie libraries, and prizefighting the doings of the college man take up the most space."

"Tommy-rot," said the Anglomaniac. "It would be better if it were so, showing that the American people really are interested in these institutions."

"I must confess," observed Mr. Whitechoker, "that I don't find much in the papers about our colleges."

"Then I must infer that you don't read them," said the Idiot. "For it is the solemn fact that if a man knows these days what it is his son has a special taste for he can pick his college by merely reading the news:

"You must have a special newspaper, then," said the Doctor. "I read my paper very thoroughly in the morning, and I'm blessed if I know any more about Harvard or Yale or Columbia after reading them than I knew before."

"Then you don't read intelligently," said the Idiot.

"Well, here's this morning's paper—let's test it," said the Bibliomaniac. "Find us your news."

"I'll be very glad to," said the Idiot, taking the paper and running his eye hastily over its columns. "Here you are—the very first thing. Listen to this:

After a break of two years in track athletic relations, Columbia and Princeton have patched up their differences and will hold a set of dual outdoor games, probably in New York. Ernest Stauffen, the new manager of the Columbia 'Varsity track team, says meets will also be arranged with Pennsylvania and Princeton.

"He is the limit!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac.

"That covers three colleges—Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton," continued the Idiot. "And then right in the next column I find this:

One of the most promising of the new men on the Yale football squad is Kinney, a freshman, who was a guard on Andover in the seasons of 1900 and 1901. Kinney weighs 205 pounds and is fast for his weight. He played on the St. Paul School's eleven at Garden City for two years before going to Andover. Kinney is a Cleveland, Ohio, boy, and is trying for a guard position.

"Do you consider that important?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"Of course I do," said the Idiot. "So did the editor who printed it, and some day, if this chap Kinney keeps on, maybe he'll be President of the United States, and that paragraph will be a curiosity worth having. Now, let's turn over a page and see what else we can find. Ah, here we are right away. Look at those headlines:

Yale Capt. Chadwick Makes the Only Score.
Sevan Coaches Drill Princeton's Squad.
Columbia Football Squad Gains in Strength.

"Then right on top of these is this telegraph dispatch from Harvard:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Harvard's football practice on Soldiers' Field this afternoon was long and full of incident. Ninety-three men were out in their togs. Three rushes between the different elevens were held, and each abounded in brilliant plays. In the first line-up against the second team the 'Varsity eleven worked the ball down to the scrubs' one-yard line. There they lost it on a fumble, and Hodges, the freshman halfback from Milton, made a splendid forty-five-yard punt. Soon after this the 'Varsity in its turn was compelled to punt. Leatherbee booted the ball to Foster, right halfback on the second team, who by magnificent running returned the pigskin thirty-five yards.

Hurley of last year's freshman team was also in the game to-day for all it was worth, making one star run of thirty-five yards and plunging through the 'Varsity's line for hard gains.

"All of this, taken from a single issue of a New York newspaper chosen at random, and yet you gentlemen say the college man doesn't cut any ice and the American public is not interested in education!"

"But it isn't the kind of news I meant," said Mr. Brief.

"It's the kind I meant," said the Idiot, "so you see I was right, after all."

"It doesn't tell a man what college to send his boy to if he has a particular bent, as you said, though," said the Bibliomaniac.

"Of course it does," returned the Idiot. "It's perfectly clear from those items that if your boy is a track athlete he'll find plenty to do at Columbia or Princeton from this on. We all know that if a lad is an oarsman a course under Prof. Courtney at Cornell will bring him distinction, and if he's a football player he'd better go to Yale."

"Why Yale?" demanded the Anglomaniac. "On the admission of your own newspaper stuff Seven Coaches are drilling Princeton's Squad, Ninety-three Men are out for Harvard's honors, and Columbia's Squad Is Gaining Strength."

"It's perfectly plain, just the same," said the Idiot, "that he ought to go to Yale for his football. Kinney is on the Yale team."

"And that means what?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"It means that if he plays on the Yale team," the Idiot explained, "Kinney, who weighs 205 pounds, being on his side, won't jump on him when it comes to a scrimmage, while if he played on Harvard's eleven the chances are—well, you let a 205-pound youngster who is fast for his weight use you for a mattress at the other end of a running broad jump, and you'll see what the chances are."

"And this is education!" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"You bet it is," said the Idiot. "Just try it and see. After you've played one game of football with any one of these elevens, Mr. Anglomaniac, you'll know a great sight more than you do now."

"It would be a great waste of time, said the Anglomaniac.

"I guess you're right there," said the Idiot. "In your case the waste that would follow would probably approximate eternity. Eleven husky Americans such as we find at Harvard or Yale wouldn't do a thing to an Anglomaniac if they had the chance!"

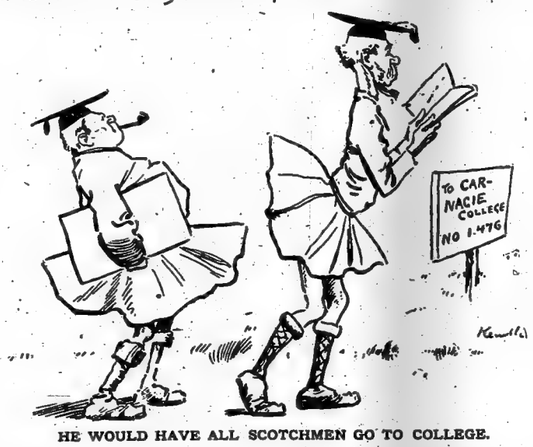

HE WOULD HAVE ALL SCOTCHMEN GO TO COLLEGE.

The Freshman.

FELICITY

"I'm happy," loud caroled the tomcat,
And my joy I can hardly control;
Oh, it's proudly I sigh,
I've been hit in the eye
With a nugget of anthracite coal."

—R.K. MUNKITTRICK.

Why the Dogs Hesitated.

"OUR bark," said the Ancient Mariner, "had reached 'bout seventy-seven degrees north latitude, an' up to that time the v'yage hed been purty fairly prosp'rous; but then the trouble began, an' fer a while things looked duberous. The ice closed in 'round us, an' fer more'n three weeks we was ground 'tween the floes, an' it begun to look 'at we'd never git out. Fin'ly the Cap'n said 'at he 'lowed we'd have to take the dogs, w'ich, o' course, we'd brung with us fer jus' sech a 'mergency, an' pull fer the nighest land over the ice. So we loaded the sleds with pervisions, hitched on the dogs, bid the ole bark a kind o' a sad good-by where she lay creakin' an' groanin', an' told the dogs to go.

"D'you reckon them critters would move? No, Sir! We coaxed 'em, an' whipped 'em, an' cussed 'em, but it all did no good; they wouldn't stir. Waal, Sir, we figgered an' figgered on w'at ailed 'em, but it all did no good, till at las' the mate struck the idee an' explained it. After that we didn't blame the critters much, dog natur' bein' dog natur'."

The Ancient Mariner ceased talking, and appeared to think that his tale was concluded, but, as this did not please the Interested Listener, he inquired:

"But what ailed the dogs?"

"Shucks! Can't you see fer yerself?"

"N-n-no; can't say that I do."

"Waal, the dern critters hated to leave their bark behind 'em."

Then the Ancient Mariner relighted his pipe, and the Interested Listener drifted out.

One Out of Millions.

"And what are your claims to goodness?" queried St. Peter of the applicant before the gate.

"I never wrote a letter to a paper suggesting a solution to the coal strike."

"Admitted," cried St. Peter, with joy. "Wait for the bellboy. You shall have the best room in the establishment."

Force of Habit.

TAKE a young man who has been living civilized all through his youth and compel him to subsist on restaurant fare for two or three years and you make him a dyspeptic, a hopeless martyr, or a married man.

He becomes so accustomed to reading the column beginning "small steak, sirloin steak, extra sirloin," &c., and ending with something that is always out, that when he gets into a place where he doesn't have to order his food and wait for it he becomes wholly irresponsible.

One of these young men was recently invited to take dinner with a friend who lives in a suburban town. He accepted with an alacrity that was not understood until he began on the dinner.

The old passion for "high stacking" was so strong that he ate voraciously and long, to the amazement and delight of the hostess.

He complimented everything that was served and asked himself the question, which has never yet been answered, "Why can't they do things this way in a restaurant?"

As he and his friend were chatting over the coffee he began to fumble around his saucer as if in search of something.

"What are you looking for?" asked the friend.

"The check."

Then he remembered where he was and wished he could disappear through the floor. He says he will rehearse before invading another private family.

FORETHOUGHT.

Gilhooley—Oi jist bought me a bottle of hair restorer.

Mulcahey—But your hair ain't falling out.

Gilhooley—That's jist it! If Oi shtart usin' it now, Oi won't git bald when me hair does fall out.

And There Were Others.

"Did you see many horseless carriages where you were this Summer?"

"No; but we had plenty of cowless milk."

One of Those "Treasures."

THREE women were having an experience meeting on the hotel piazza. The first told how her maid had locked her in the bathroom and fled from the house. The second told of a green cook who had boiled the watermelon. The third said:

"Well, my latest treasure has just landed, and did not know how to wash windows, so I proceeded to explain matters to her. We live on the fifth story of an apartment house, and I showed her how to wash the outside by sitting on the sill and letting her feet hang into the room. Imagine my amazement when I went back a few minutes later and found her washing the glass on the inside and sitting with her feet hanging out into the street."

SURE.

Farmer—Hey, Nigger, where did that chicken come from?

Toby Johnson—From an egg, mister, from an egg.

Uncle Bailey's Presence of Mind.

IN a little tumble-down log cabin squatting at the foot of a hill in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky lives "Old Uncle Bailey." Besides age and novelty, Uncle Bailey is noted for the extreme blackness of his skin and the extreme whiteness of his kinky hair. He is also extremely poor, but he disperses even the thought of hard times with a philosophic "mout ha' b'in," for he strenuously declares that he would have been "well off" but for certain circumstances over which he, of course, had no control.

One of these circumstances was whisky—a circumstance which still figures largely in his life. There have always been just two things worrying Uncle Bailey—the next meal and the next drink. In his more prosperous days he got the drink by the barrel. Every Fall, no matter if "th' ole 'oman" had only half a dress and "th' chillun" none at all, he invested his earnings of the Summer in a barrel of whisky, and the old woman didn't object, as a rule, although she had good grounds. The whisky was purchased at a little country store some sixteen miles from Uncle Bailey's little "fo-akur patch," and hauled home in a cart pulled by a one-eared mule of unknown age.

One October afternoon as Uncle Bailey was coming home with the Winter barrel a deplorable thing happened. He was feeling unusually good, and, as was his custom when living in hope, was singing "Down in de Valley" at the top of his voice, leaving the mule to follow its own course. The mule, ambling from first one side to the other of the road in search of tender twigs to nibble, guided the cart out of the track and over a high stump.

At the top notes of the chorus Uncle Bailey was bumped off the seat board and the barrel was dumped over the rear of the cart bed. The weight caused it to burst when it struck the hard clay road, and the hard-earned liquor, representing the proceeds of numerous cookshine and bags of persimmons, was soon rushing down the rut to a small ravine. Uncle Bailey sat for a moment dazed; then he arose to make the best of the situation. He ran down the ravine about twenty yards, and, lying down on his stomach, waited the coming of the whisky. As the advance tide rushed under his face his thick lips opened a deep furrow in it as he began to drink. It is not known just what part of the whisky Uncle Bailey saved, but he must have scooped in at least half of it.

When the old mule and the cart, minus Uncle Bailey and the expected barrel, were found in the clearing the next morning, one of the "chillun" ran for the nearest neighbor and a search was instituted. Uncle Bailey was found lying on his stomach, paralyzed. After much rubbing and shaking he was partially revived, and related the case as follows:

"When dat on'ry cuss of er mewl fro' dat bar'l outen de ke-art Ah just t'ink Ah gin up; den Ah t'ink dat Ah jes' couldn't stan' t' see all dat good whisky wasted, so Ah jes' run an' lay down an' drink twill mah eyes go plum shet, an' Ah didn't know nuffin' twill Ah jes' now wake up!"

The Use of the Preposition.

In addressing his class on the correct use of the parts of speech this is the way a college professor caused considerable merriment at his own expense:

"Gentlemen," he said, "a preposition is a bad word to end a sentence with."

A "Man of Steady Habits."

IT was a very angry man who met an acquaintance on the street the other day. "I thought you told me that D. was a man of steady habits," were his first words following the usual salutation. "I said I required a man of absolutely steady habits, and you were very positive in your assurance that the man in question was such a one."

"Well, has he proved otherwise?"

"Why, man, he is drunk all of the time; in fact, I do not think he has drawn a sober breath since he has been with me."

"Then what are you jumping on me for? Your own statement bears out just what I told you about him. I have known D. for the past ten months, and I know that he has been drunk during all of that period, and if that isn't being a 'man of steady habits,' I'd like to know what it is."

Mohammed and the Cat.

Mohammed had just cut off his sleeve rather than oust the sleeping cat.

"What a humane man!" exclaimed one of his admirers, enthusiastically.

"Nonsense!" returned another, "the old duffer hasn't got two jacks in his hand; that's why he can't disturb the kitty."

Thus early was it seen that a prophet is without honor in his own country.

She Probably Knew.

WHEN Mr. Goodheart came home to supper he found Mrs. Goodheart in a state akin to despondency, which was quite unusual with her.

"Why, my dear, what is the matter?" he anxiously inquired.

"Matter enough," said she. "Our servant has left us, and here is a letter from Sarah Armatige saying she will be here to-morrow, and expects to stay over Sunday with us. What on earth is to be done?"

"Oh, that will be all right," said Mr. Goodheart. "Harold can act as dining room waiter, Millie can be maid of all work, and you can be cook. You know you are a good one. We shall get along swimmingly."

"And what will you do?" inquired Mrs. Goodheart.

"Me? Oh, I'll be a gentleman," he replied.

"Very well, we will try your plan, Edmund," said she, cheerfully; "but I am afraid we shall all feel rather awkward in our unaccustomed rôles."

Mr. Goodheart says she was as cheerful as a lark all the remainder of the evening.

In the Courtroom.

"Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury, I acknowledge the reference of counsel of the other side to my gray hair. My hair is gray, and it will continue to be gray so long as I live. The hair of that gentleman is black, and will continue to be black so long as he dyes."

Extracts from Letters He Sent from the Country.

LOVE, AND A VIOLIN

By Charles Raymond MacAuley

Author's Illustrations

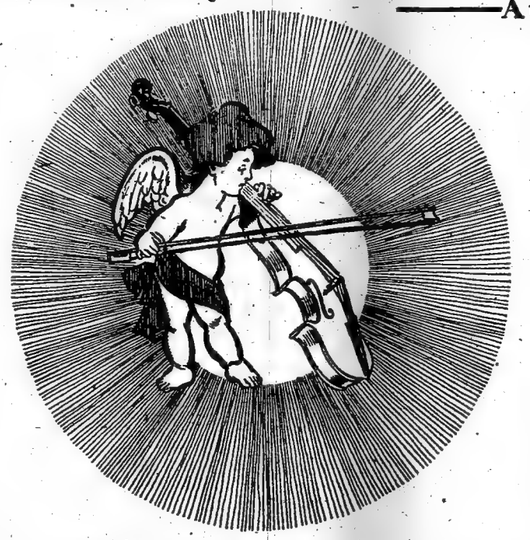

AUTUMN chill was in the air. Dead brown leaves were strewn in little heaps along a street that sprawled its way at the foot of a mountain that rose in easy gradients upon the one hand; upon the other a turbulent river tore its way to the sea through a cañoned pass. The sun had but just dipped behind the white-topped crags, and the frontier village was sunk in sweet obscurity in the purple shadows that stretched along the base of the hills. It was as though the everlasting mountain had drawn its royal robes about its rugged form, donned its white nightcap, and was preparing to sink to sleep in the calm bosom of approaching night. Just another touch of realism was given the metaphor by the moon that flirted a moment with the silhouetted crags, and then, with a cold, passionless, good-night kiss, parted reluctantly from them and sailed majestically off into the star-lit dome. From afar out upon the plain came the mournful howl of a solitary coyote, which was echoed dismally from cliff to beetling cliff. The far-away murmur of the rock-girted river and the occasional hoot of an owl among the towering pines were the only sounds that disturbed the stillness of the evening.

Dan Cupid stood at the intersection of two well-nigh deserted streets and bethought him of some congenial occupation for his meddlesome and mischievous fingers.

Upon the opposite corner a youth and maiden met, stopped, and conversed in guarded undertones.

Dan unfastened his bow from an invisible baldric and drew an arrow from the well-filled quiver at his back; fitting the notched shaft carefully to the taut string, he took deliberate aim and let fly at the pair across the road. The downcast eyes of the maiden, the blush upon her cheek, the abashed look of the youth, gave unquestionable evidence of the little god's unerring aim.

It was an excellent shot and prettily planted, yet it afforded the little sportsman no more satisfaction or amusement than would have been felt by a mighty hunter upon potting a sleeping antelope. The game was too easy, and scarce worthy the skill of the marksman.

Dan turned disdainfully upon his chubby heel and wandered aimlessly down the darkening street. Being the author of his own code of ethics, he did not hesitate to peep through a keyhole here or between the chinks of a shutter there. Whenever occasion offered, he winged an arrow from his tiny bow.

He arrived at length near the point where the street canted up into the mountain. There, at the end of the level thoroughfare, stood a ramshackle, two-story structure, which might have been said to have been an "Old Curiosity Shop" transplanted. Within its grimy windows was arrayed a wondrous variety of unsalable knickknacks. So far as could be seen, they were thickly mantled with dust, and a busy spider had set the anchorage of his intricate web from the headpiece of a stringless guitar to the rusty muzzle of a revolver that was fashioned after the manner of another time. The room opening off the street was untenanted; but from somewhere within came the plaintive strains of a violin. The most euphemistic would have hesitated to dignify the sound by the name of music; yet since occasion a note rang true, and as it quivered on the night air spoke of a genius untutored and a deftness and sympathy of touch once acquired, but long since forgotten.

Glancing above the outer door, Dan Cupid noted the half-obliterated name, Thomas MacWhirter. Without a moment's hesitation he melted through the two walls and stood within the inner room. The room was meagrely furnished, and the table, benches, and chairs were of the most primitive pattern. The wood fire that glowed within the open grate performed the double duty of providing light and heat for its two occupants. Bathed in the ruddy firelight sat an old woman bent far forward, with her elbows fixed upon her knees, her chin resting within her open palms. She might well have been a rustic figure cast in bronze, so far as any outward semblance of life was concerned. By the side of the curtainless window, illumined by the pallid radiance of the moon, an old man sat, drawing a listless bow over the strings.

Dan Cupid shivered, climbed to a seat upon a high-backed bench near the window, and beat his gauze upon the aged musician.

The old man paused for a moment; his bow wandered aimlessly over the strings, and then came the first notes, low and sweet, of "Robin Adair."

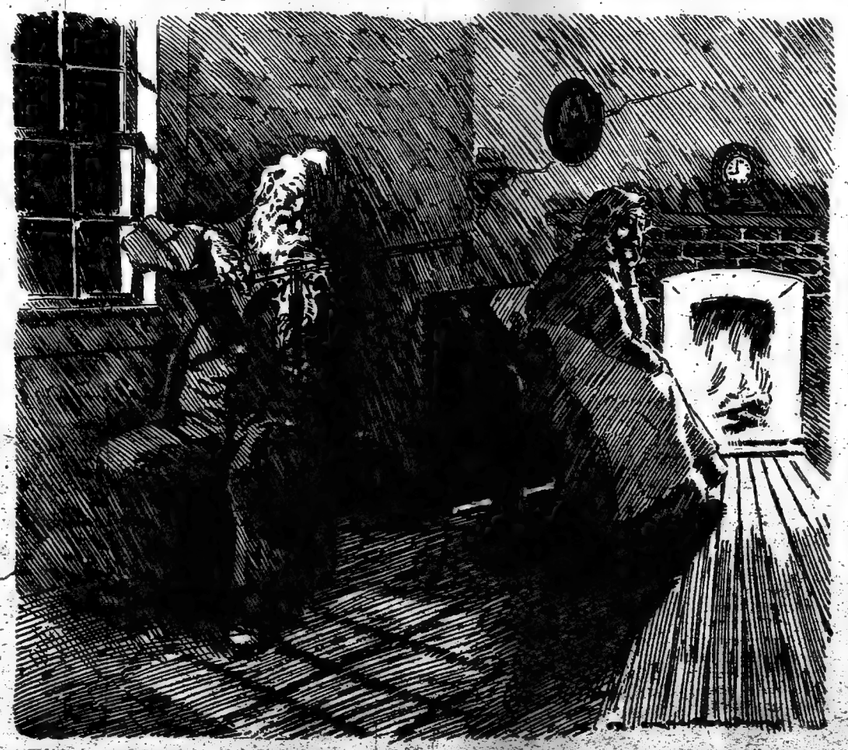

The old woman raised her head, clasped her bony hands together, and looked straight before her into the flickering blaze. It was her initial movement since Dan Cupid's entrance.

From "Robin Adair" the music-swept into "Comin' Thro' the Rye." The notes were falling firm, resonant, true; and not without a touch of mystic sentiment. Dame MacWhirter's hands were clasping and unclasping; once she stole a glance at MacWhirter, and it could be seen that an expression of pleased surprise dwelt upon her wrinkled countenance. The music was breathing the breath of life into a multitude of dead memories. She was traversing again the circle of her existence by way of its diameter. Once more she saw herself a lass, and a right bonnie lass, too. Again she saw sturdy Tammas MacWhirter come tramping across the moor—she even fancied she heard again the cooing of the amorous doves, the drumming of the frogs in the tarn, the lowing of the stabled cattle, as she listened to the sweeter music of Tammas's whispered declaration of love. She lived again their marriage, and was thrilled anew over with their clewing hours, their long confidences, as they sauntered together for the Kirk. Words like that when they are put down on the page, of their children, and the sorrow of their passing. She realized, for the first time how, during the last score of years—years of poverty, years of privation, years of utter loneliness—they had drifted apart till they stood, metaphorically, at the opposite ends of the world. Love had receded from their life and left it bleak and barren. She stealthily gathered up her chair and moved it near to the figure by the window.

Dan Cupid saw and smiled. Here offered a quarry worthy of his subtlest dart. He felt somewhat of a culprit, too, for having flown through the window—thus leaving these two bereft of his presence—at the first howl of the wolf at the door. He was determined upon retrieving himself, and so took most careful aim. Swift and true sped the feathered shaft.

MacWhirter straightened in h chair; he lifted his shaggy head; a deep flush mounted to his furrowed brow; the last note of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" melted into the tune of "Annie Laurie." The melody was rich, powerful, impassioned. As the last note trembled on the air the old woman rose from her chair and came to the old man's side. She put her toil-worn hand tenderly upon his shoulder and placed her tear-wet cheek lovingly against his.

"Tammas," she whispered, just as of old, and in the olden dialect, "'Tammas MacWhirter, d'ye ken ye're e'en yet a braw laddie?"

"An' I dunno, Janet, but what ye're a bit bonnie lass, yersel'," he answered.

Long-Distance Exercise.

"DANCING is certainly a long-distance exercise," said the man who has a passion for statistics. "I don't dance, myself, but I have a brood of young relatives who do, and as it frequently devolves upon me to see them through their saltatory revels I have plenty of time to figure out how far they travel in the course of an evening. After much conscientious computing, I have settled upon these figures as a conservative estimate of the number of miles covered by an indefatigable dancer in one night:

"In a square dance the distance traveled is about half a mile. This may sound like an exaggeration, but if you reduce the term to yards or feet and recall the various manoeuvres of the square dance, you will see that the figure is not a bit too high.

"Three-quarters of a mile for the waltz may likewise seem a trifle excessive, but it is really a very modest estimate.

"In a schottische, polka, or two-step one travels about the same distance as in the waltz. With those basic figures for a starting point, further calculations are easy.

"In the average programme for an evening there will probably be four square dances, which will make a distance of two miles; six waltzes, aggregating four and a half miles, and six or seven miscellaneous numbers, which easily foot up four miles more.

"All told, the persistent dancer will trip the light fantastic to the extent of ten or eleven miles every time she goes out for a mild-mannered evening of it. This presupposes a plucky disposition on the part of your fellow-dancers, but except young things there is little [illegible] to the [illegible]

WITH THE PLAYERS

SEVERAL unrehearsed incidents that caused passing smiles to those who had seen "Du Barry" often enough not to be oblivious to anything except the unfolding of the dramatic story marked the opening of the new Belasco Theatre. A touch of realism is added to the last episode of the play—the street scene in Paris, showing Du Barry on her way to execution—by a snowstorm, the tiny flakes being represented, as usual, by bits of white paper falling from the fly loft. This scene is preceded by the one showing Du Barry a prisoner in an old chamber. Now the snow machine had evidently been out of commission for the Summer, and it showed an ambitious but unfortunate disposition to enter into the play before its cue. And as a result there were occasional drifts of snow apparently coming through the roof and suggesting the need of a tinsmith badly.

***

When the curtains were parted amid the applause that followed the first act Mrs. Carter bowed dignifiedly as is becoming a star in her new theatre, and then the curtains came together again. Now Mrs. Carter evidently supposed that

there would not be any great demonstration until later in the evening, and so, the applause continuing and the curtains suddenly parting once more, she was observed dancing gleefully in the centre of the stage.

***

After Mr. Belasco had spoken his thanks there were loud calls for Mrs. Carter. The actress had retired to the wings, but the Svengali-like motions of her preceptor caused her to move slowly toward the centre of the stage.

"Speech!" yelled a big man in front.

"Oh, I can't!" protested the actress.

"Why not?" persisted the one who wanted his money's worth—and perhaps more.

"Because—" faltered Mrs. Carter, and "the woman's reason" was final, for the curtains swung together, hiding her from view.

***

The only important change in the cast of "Du Barry" is in the part of the Duc de Richelieu, which is now played by George Barnum, an actor who has long been identified with character parts and who was especially successful in "Gloriana" some years ago. To one who knows the theatre "from the inside" his appearance on the scene provided an interesting note for study of cause and effect. It is doubtful if any but the fewest number of theatregoers could feel the tenseness of the situation that resulted on this occasion, and always results in the presence of a new actor in a cast. This is especially true, of course, when the change is in a rôle that bears directly on the plot and involves a crucial situation.

Mr. Barnum had undoubtedly been carefully rehearsed with all of the other actors who are engaged in the scenes in which he appears. It is reasonable to suppose that at the last rehearsal he was what actors term "letter perfect" in lines and business.

There is always a nervousness in a new-comer which, unconsciously perhaps but none the less certainly, affects every one on the scene.

As a result there was an almost imperceptible hesitation in the scene where the plot is hatched to make Du Barry the King's favorite. After the new actor's first scene it was easier for everybody, as, indeed, it is always in such cases.

***

"Where do you go from here?" is the usual exchange of queries that passes between actors who meet on the road. That explains perhaps how it happened that a night or two ago a member of "The Emerald Isle" chorus who stepped into an owl lunch wagon on his way from the theatre put the question to the proprietor of the restaurant on wheels, apparently unconscious of its humor.

"I reckon I'll stay right here," answered the man of quick lunches, and the actor wondered why every one else in the wagon laughed at his question.

***

Jessie Busley wears several gowns in "The Two Schools," the new farce at the Madison Square Theatre, which are what the press agent would describe as "stunning creations." As she burst into view in the last act, on the opening night, the man who poses as knowing all about theatrical people's personal affairs solemnly announced to a friend alongside of him that the gown Miss Busley had on cost the management $200. Just then the hem of the actress's skirt caught on a nail and the man addressed turned to his friend with a doubtful smile.

"Another lie nailed," he said quietly, and it is understood that he was not the one who had to pay for the drinks.

***

When the announcement was made that Henrietta Crosman would appear this season in "The Sword of the King" the members of the actor colony at Nantucket, where Miss Crosman was summering, decided that their friendliness for her could not be more fittingly conveyed than in the gift of a handsome sword suitably inscribed.

"She can wear it in the play," was the general expression, "and thus have with her at the crucial moments the reminder that her professional friends are loyal."

So the actors got up a little fund and sent post-haste to New York an order for a fine weapon. A few days ago it was delivered to Miss Crosman, and, upon opening the package she read this inscription:

"Fight the good fight to victory."

It was a very pretty sword and Miss Crosman was duly grateful, but—"there is always a but," as a certain young leading woman explained—"we forgot all about the fact that the period of Miss Crosman's new play is the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the sword is a modern cavalry sword."

So, with the best intentions in the world, Miss Crosman will not be able to carry it in the play, and it will probably be used to decorate a blank space on the wall of her apartments.

***

The recent experience of Wilton Lackaye in St. Louis, where, if reports are true, the actor was locked up and made to spend a night in jail because some loafer had knocked off his hat, ought after all to bring some satisfaction to Mr. Lackaye and to actors generally. Contrary to general custom in such cases it was the citizen of St. Louis who was fined in this case, the fact having been made obvious that the actor was in no way to blame. This would seem to mark some progress in the methods of dealing with actors. The fact of the matter is that, generally speaking, the actor on the road is at the mercy of those among whom he finds himself. This condition has existed so long that actors have come to recognize it as an invariable fact that they may expect no sort of justice if they happen to get into trouble while on the road.

The reason is not far to seek. As a rule the actor is a stranger in any town in which he happens to find himself. He is treated as an alien and in questions between him and "our fellow-townsman"—well, the actor is not likely to get any the better of it.

In the face of injustice the actor might be able to right it by remaining on the field and fighting to a finish. But unfortunately he is a bird of passage—when Saturday night comes it's pack trunks and away to the next town or forfeit his contract and remain idle possibly for the rest of the season. So he pockets his pride and pays his fine. And the incident is closed with the innocent one the sufferer in many cases.

***

It is true that in some cases the very fact that the actor is here to-day—somewhere else to-morrow—has made him careless of his obligations to others, and this, no doubt, has complicated the situation. That the prejudice against actors as a class is not so acute as it once was is a pleasant theme for friends of players at all times. But one may reasonably doubt any complete change in the face of repeated experiences of players all over the country, the most of which, though painful to the individual, are too trivial to be recorded or to become generally known.

***

A story is going the rounds about Charles Richman, and as that leading man is dear to the hearts of the matinée girl in this city it is repeated for her benefit. It is said to have occurred at a time when Richman was playing in a war drama—just which the chronicler does not record.

The story involved two brothers, Southerners by birth, who became estranged through love of the same woman. The war breaks out, and one of them joins his fortunes with the Union Army, the other the Confederate forces. The crucial moment of the play occurred in the third act. A scene shows the ramparts of Vicksburg being besieged by the Union Army. The brothers are in command of the respective forces. The rebel brother comes upon the stage, points out his brother to his officers, denounces him as a traitor, and gloats over their coming revenge. A certain point in the speech was the cue for the appearance of a Union officer climbing over the ramparts, followed quickly by his soldiers. The curtain usually descended on the victory for the Union forces, to the tumultuous applause of the audience.

On the occasion referred to by Mr. Richman one of the Union soldiers, a little fat German, mistook the cue, and before the proper time climbed over the ramparts and stood alone against the entire rebel army.

The audience began to giggle, but the German was all seriousness, and stood with his gun pointed at the Confederate Army. At last, noting the laughter, he looked behind him and saw that the rest of the supers were not in their places.

"Come on, you tamned loafers," he shouted, "we are gettin' licked."

***

Augustus Cook, the Miles Standish of "A Rose of Plymouth-Town," abandoned a military career for the stage. He is authority for the following dialogue, which he says occurred at his home:

Mistress (to cook seeking employment)—There's only one thing I'm afraid of. My husband, the Colonel, is very particular about cooking. Are you sure you could do all we require?

Cook—Oh, he's a Colonel, ma'am! Then you'd better take me, because my young man's in the army, so I know just what soldiers want.

***

Children and parrots take to profanity as the sparks fly upward, and no possessor of either ever can be sure what sort of a vocabulary waits only opportunity to be aired. A prominent member of the Professional Woman's League has a son, a sturdy little chap, who greatly surprised and amused her the other day by his nonchalant use of a very respectable oath.

The boy, who is not yet out of kilts, was playing in a backyard, where, by the way, he had been forbidden to go because of the unfriendly disposition of a neighboring goat. His mother—the boy's, not the goat's—sat at a desk near an overlooking window cataloguing art objects for the exhibition for which she has been an active worker. When she let her gaze fall into the grounds aforesaid she was horrified to find that the child was struggling violently with the long-feared enemy. The goat had charged, but his intended victim had caught both horns in two chubby hands and was holding fast. It was the arena scene from "Quo Vadis" in miniature.

The mother rushed to the rescue. She arrived in the nick of time, for the lad was commencing to weary and could not have kept his grip much longer. Upon being released, however, he straightened himself stockily and brushed his palms against each other with a fine bravado.

"You were just in time, mamma," he observed seriously. "If you hadn't come when you did I'd a killed the blankety goat." The boy did't say blankety, by the way, but the remark was made in such a matter-of-fact tone that "mamma" was unable to restrain her mirth, and so he was spared a thrashing.

***

Here is one concerning that brilliant woman Janauschek, which probably comes nearer being true than most of the stories told of popular players. Janauschek was capable of some pretty emphatic language, when aroused, and in the incident mentioned it seems entirely in the range of probabilities to those who know the actress's peculiarities. It seems that the advance agent went to Syracuse a week or so before the local theatre opened there for the season and proceeded to fill up the guileless newspaper men with the statement that Janauschek had said that she would open her season in that place or not at all. Her manager wanted Chicago, but offered to compromise on Boston or Philadelphia, but the madame was firm.

Naturally, Syracuse was delighted at the honor. Janauschek got pages of advance notices, and when the opening night came the theatre was packed as never before.

After the first act an ambitious reporter "went behind" to interview Mme. Janauschek.

"Syracuse feels very proud that you have started here this season," he said, "and my paper would like to tell the people, for you, why you have so honored us."

"My God," said the tactless Fanny, "I had to open in some place."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

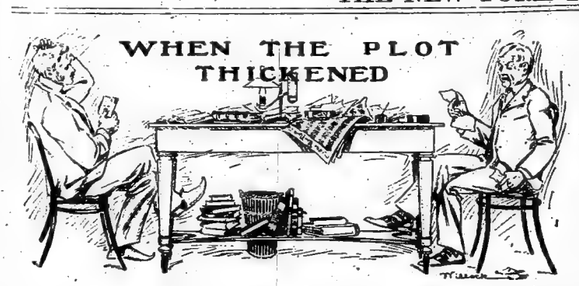

DUDLEY explained his idea with enthusiasm.

"Something is bound to come of it," he said. "We will exchange mail for one week. You must read my letters and answer them as if they were your own, without consulting me, or even telling me their contents, and I will do the same with yours. By following up this misfit correspondence I'll be sure to get a plot."

"Quite likely," drawled Grant. "But what do I get?"

"The satisfaction of seeing me make a stake with an original story, and possibly a check, if that delinquent Boston firm comes to time."

Grant pondered the proposition doubtfully.

"It's a crazy notion," he said, at length, "but since I get scarcely any mail up town except laundry bills and circulars from local tradesmen, the chances of your prying into any of my secrets seem exceedingly slim, so I suppose I can safely accommodate you. When do you wish to put the system into operation?"

"To-morrow morning, if you're willing," said Dudley. "My imagination seems to be afflicted with a most aggravated case of dry rot these days, and the sooner I get to work on a plot from real life the better."

At no delivery on the following day were there any letters of importance for either of the friends, but in the 10 o'clock mail on the second morning there was a letter addressed to Grant that promised interesting results. The envelope bore unmistakable earmarks of femininity, and in spite of their agreement Dudley hesitated before opening it.

"It seems hardly fair to the girl," he thought. "Still—"

He looked across the table at Grant, who had finished his breakfast and was smiling over a communication to Dudley from the ponderous Boston firm.

"That settles it," growled Dudley. "He's got the check, confound him, so I might as well get even by making the most of this innocent little note."

The letter was written in a sprawling, fashionable hand, and covered several pages. Before he was halfway through Dudley perceived that he had been precipitated into the thick of a plot far more unique than any he had counted on discovering.

"My dear Henry," the letter ran. "After many months of hard work I have come to the conclusion that the editing of the papers left by my late husband, Gen. McKeever, is too big a job for me to finish alone, and I have decided to place them in the hands of some trustworthy literary man who will do justice to the General's memory. The question is, Whom shall I employ? I wish you would advise me. I know that you have a large acquaintance among writers, and it has occurred to me that you might be able to recommend some person for the place. From our previous conversations on the subject, you are tolerably well aware of the nature of the data left by the General, and consequently you will know what qualifications are essential in the man who undertakes to finish the book. The payment will be very liberal, and whoever accepts the position can well afford to lay aside all other work while engaged in this. Kindly give the matter your earnest attention, and advise me as soon as you have made a choice. Yours sincerely, LUELLA McKEEVER.

"Hawthorne Apartments, Sept. 2."

Dudley read the letter several times. Even after he knew it by heart he kept on reading it. Presently Grant started down town, and then he made preparations for answering it.

"She's the same old Luella," he mused, over ink and notepaper. "I've been thinking, ever since I heard that the General was dead, that I would look her up and see if she were as sweet and pretty as she used to be. This is an unparalleled opportunity. It's a blessing I made that contract with Grant. He wouldn't have recommended me in a hundred years, but I shall have no hesitancy in recommending myself. Luella refused me once, in another capacity, and she may refuse me now in this, but I certainly shall not fail through want of endeavor."

Grant's was an easy hand to imitate, and after a couple of hours' practice Dudley flattered himself that his writing would pass muster before anybody less skilled than an expert. That feat accomplished, he wrote to Mrs. McKeever.

"My dear Luella," he said. "I am very glad that you consulted me in regard to a competent literary man to finish editing the General's papers, because it gives me a chance to recommend a man whom I think remarkably well fitted for the post. Clarence Dudley is the man I mean. You have no doubt heard his name mentioned frequently of late, for he has been doing some very creditable work. Dudley is a particular friend of mine. I have known him intimately for many years, and have always found him the right sort. I have never known a man whom I liked so well. He is, by all odds, the best friend I ever had, and if you can see your way clear to trusting him with your book you will be conferring a favor upon me personally. Aside from his attributes as an all-round good fellow, Dudley is so well equipped mentally that I feel sure he would give excellent satisfaction, and I hope you can strike a bargain with him. Let me know at once what you think of my selection. If your decision is favorable, I will have Dudley call on you, and you can settle the matter to suit yourselves. Yours,

"HENRY GRANT."

Dudley did not view this effusion with unalloyed pride.

"It is pretty fulsome praise to sing at one's own funeral," he commented. "If she should ever find out that I am the author of the panegyric she will certainly think me too effervescent to write a history of her deceased husband. I must warn Henry to say nothing about our compact. If he should give me away, my vanity would certainly prove fatal."

Grant did not come up to their rooms that night. He sent word that he should be out of town for a day or two, but that Dudley was to stick to their bargain and continue to answer his share of their mail, as usual. There was very little to answer, but it made up in quality what it lacked in quantity, for Thursday morning brought another letter from Mrs. McKeever.

"I was somewhat surprised at your choice of literary executor," she wrote. "I knew Clarence Dudley several years ago, and have rather pleasant recollections of him, but I had hardly thought that his literary qualifications are exactly what I require. Still, you seem to be in a position to judge him from every standpoint, and I will gladly grant him an interview. Before sending him to me, however, there is one point that I must make clear to you. I should have mentioned it in my last letter, but shrank from doing so. But it is too important to be put off longer. It relates to the commands of Gen. McKeever. It was one of the provisions of his will that no one except myself or my second husband should write a line of his biography. Naturally, he preferred that I should do it without assistance, but he was not a jealous or a selfish man, and he realized that I, being a young woman, should probably marry again. If I found the book too great an undertaking to accomplish alone, and decided to marry before its completion, he expressly stipulated that my husband should carry on the work. So, you see, before entering into a literary agreement with any author I must come to an understanding with him in regard to that clause in the General's will. You will see, my dear Henry, without further explanation, that my position is most awkward. By the General's commands I am bound to see that the book is put on the market, yet I am unable to finish it myself, and am constrained to seek help only from some man at whose head I am virtually bound to throw myself in marriage. For pity's sake, Henry, help me over this difficulty. Explain the situation to Mr. Dudley as delicately as you know how. I think it much better that you, rather than I, should broach the subject. Then, if he does not positively revolt, let him come to see me. Yours,

"LUELLA."

Dudley spent less than ten minutes on his reply to the second note.

"My dear Luella," he said. "Dudley understands the situation thoroughly. I must say that his remembrance of you seems to be exceedingly vivid, and he is anxious to met you again. Notwithstanding your frank criticism of his work, I still think him the very man for the place, and if agreeable to you he will call on you Saturday afternoon at 3.

"HENRY."

Mrs. McKeever was plainly nervous through the preliminary handshaking when they met on Saturday afternoon, but Dudley had braced himself for the occasion and acquitted himself as became the literary trustee of a noted General.

"I must confess," said Mrs. McKeever, "that I was astonished when Henry Grant proposed your name as an accomplished historian. I did not know that you aspired to fame in that direction. Furthermore, I didn't know that you and Henry were such close friends."

"Oh, yes," said Dudley, carelessly. "I've known Grant for years."

"So he tells me. He seems very fond of you. I really did not know it was possible for one man to care so much for another. I hope that you are equally devoted to him. His praise of you is unstinted. He says that you are the best friend he ever had and that he likes you better than anybody else in the world."

"Does he?" murmured Dudley. "Dear old Hank!"

"And, besides, he is so very proud of your literary achievements. If I didn't know Henry to be such a level-headed fellow I should accuse him of gushing. I should be afraid that his judgment had been warped by the heat of friendship and that his recommendation was not entirely reliable. However, I have decided to take his advice, and if you are willing to—to enter upon the probation which I explained to him would be required of you—why—"

She shifted her eyes uneasily. Dudley felt that he had skated safely over the thinnest parts of his duplicity, and he filled up the pause buoyantly.

"Now, see here, Luella," he said, "you ought to know pretty well how I feel about the matter. I put the question to you six years ago, and you turned me down most beautifully. I swallowed the dose, I flatter myself, with fairly good grace, but I kept on thinking of you pretty constantly, even after you married Gen. McKeever and went to Chicago to live. Ever since you've been single again I've been aching to sound you on the subject, but I felt rather afraid of you and thought I'd better go slow. I want you, Luella, and I want to write the General's biography. Are you willing to let it go at that?"

"Yes," sighed Mrs. McKeever; "if you're satisfied, I am."

In the first thrill of victory Dudley felt that the only way he could honorably square himself was to confess his double-dealing. Many times in the course of the afternoon he was on the point of making a clean breast of it, but modesty always forbade.

"If I hadn't spread it on so thick in my own behalf I shouldn't mind," he argued. "Since I did, I think I'd better let things go as they are. I'd feel pretty sneaking to have her know that I blew my own horn so loudly."

Grant came home that evening, but Dudley was too busy pondering over the outcome of his epistolary enterprise to say much to him. Just before they went to bed he remembered that he must caution Grant to keep their scheme a secret

"By the way, Grant, you haven't told anybody about our exchanging letters, have you?" he asked.

Grant yawned. "No," said he, "only one person. I told her the evening the plot was hatched, but she doesn't count. She'll never say anything about it."

"She?" echoed Dudley. "Who is she?"

"Oh, nobody but Luella McKeever. She's all right."

Dudley caught his drooping head in both hands.

"Good Lord," he said. "I've got a plot, now, with a vengeance."

A Doctor Without Hope.

THE young physician sat in his lonely office and wept bitterly, and while he was weeping a friend came to comfort him.

"Why do you weep?" the friend inquired.

"Alas!"

"I thought so. What is the name of the lass?"

"You misunderstand me," responded the young physician with dignity. "I am weeping because I must abandon my profession."

"You cannot mean it! Have you not studied long and faithfully to acquire it?"

"I have."

"And you have your diploma?"

"I have."

"And you are well grounded in the noble art of healing?"

"I feel that I may truthfully say so."

"Then why do you make such a rash assertion?"

"Alas! I—I—" The young physician broke down utterly, but soon assumed a forced composure. "I cannot raise a beard and a young physician without a beard is—is—"

Again the young physician broke down, and his friend knew that he was as one who could not be comforted.

"Moike, how are they goin' to hate the big house wid coal so high?"
"Shure we boiled an egg wid it last night."

THE GIRL FROM "COLUMBIA"

By FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS

Author of "MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN"

A STORY IN TWO PARTS

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SYNOPSIS OF PART I.

Cecil Tremaine and Cuthbert Leigh, students at Oxford, while strolling along Addison's Walk, discuss the relative merits of English and American girls, their remarks not being flattering to the latter. A peal of laughter is heard and a girl's hat blown by the wind goes flying by them down the slope. Tremaine, after some difficulty, rescues the hat, and thus his acquaintance begins with a young woman who says her name is Nannie Foster, and that she is from "Columbia." Tremaine becomes greatly interested in her, assuming that she has come from the American University to study at Oxford. She introduces him to a little, old man who has been accompanying her on her travels. When she speaks of the little man as Professor, Tremaine jumps to the conclusion that he is a scholar of distinction, and the report of his coming is noised about Oxford. The young woman makes Tremaine promise that she will be allowed to accompany him some day into what she calls "the cubby hole" of Magdalen College. Tremaine visits the young woman at the Dragon's Head Inn.

II.

THE sign of the Dragon's Head, much battered by wind and weather, creaks at the portal; Tremaine gets a glimpse at the tap room as he goes—shining mugs and flagons, platters, forks, and spoons; the round arms of the barmaid, and the speckless sanded floor; he had seen all this before, but never in such sweet society as this.

Once up the narrow flight of stairs, he was cordially welcomed to the coffee room, which, Miss Foster explained, they had secured for their private use during their stay.

"It's such a nice quiet room for popper to study in," she remarks, throwing her hat and wrap on the wonderful old brass-nailed hair cloth sofa, and cocking her exquisitely small and pretty feet on the stuffed fox hessock, and flinging her whip on the open piano.

"Do sit down. Phillipps will be serving the lunch soon, Mr. Tremaine," as that young gentleman nervously beholds the exit of Mr. Foster.

"Popper's gone to wash his hands, he'll be back."

"You said, did you not, that Mr. Foster found the room pleasant for study. May I ask—you see you are really turning me into an interrogation mark with your brilliancy—is Mr. Foster a man of letters?"

Miss Foster nods.

"Lots of letters!" she replies. "Oceans."

"Perhaps he's a professor?"

Miss Foster nods more slowly this time and lays her finger on her lips.

"Traveling incog?" Cecil hushes his naturally buoyant voice to a mysterious whisper befitting the occasion.

Miss Foster nods again vigorously.

"You've hit it this time; 'incog,'" she says in a tone of secrecy.

"Professor of what?" queries he.

"Guess," says she.

Tremaine doesn't think Mr. Foster's aspect apposite to any of the arts or sciences, so he shakes his head.

"Guess," she repeats. "Do."

"Belles Lettres?" ventures Cecil.

"Right you are—beautiful letters! he's there every time on that score. popper is!"

"What college, please?"

"Ask him," returns the girl as Phillipps with a tray of succulent viands, and Mr. Foster, all enter the room at the moment.

"Popper!" cries the girl, "Mr. Tremaine guessed you were a professor of belles-lettres, and now he wants to know your college. Will you tell him?"

"Guess," nods the professor solemnly.

"Columbia?" returns the Briton.

"Columbia, the gem of the ocean!" hums the professor glibly as he seats himself at the board and waves his hand for his guest and his offspring to follow suit.

"Sir," exclaims Tremaine, rushing around and clasping the nice little clean-shaven man's hand warmly, "I cannot tell you how happy I am in accepting the hospitality of one of the learned professors of that great college of the New World—Columbia! Oh professor. Why, when you are in Oxford, do you choose to hide your light under a bushel? When, if you only let the men know who you were they would all vie in honoring you. I vow I'll let them know whether you will or not!"

All of which nice little speech, honey-mixture of youth, hot heart and girl's eyes on-looking, caused Mr. Tremaine to flush to his hair, and the professor to wave a deprecatory hand or two and his daughter to laugh most heartily.

"Now, Mr. Tremaine, you just sit down and take some of this lovely veal and ham pie with plovers' eggs; it's divine, and don't talk to popper, talk to me; popper's awfully taken up with his new study."

Cecil relapses into the depths of veal and ham pie, but he can't eat, not with that pair of eyes, and the whole entrancing bewilderment and novelty of the situation staring at him, not he. The learned professor may dip deep into pie and other edibles, he may quaff unsparingly of the foaming ale, and linger long with cheese and tarts, but Cecil is feasting on heavenlier food and drinking of a nectar unseen.

He doesn't care if the meal goes on forever, so that he may gaze into Miss Foster's face and listen to her talk; nevertheless, it does come to an end, and the professor, heated from the excellent brew of the "Dragon's Head" flings open the casement, and anon doubtless absorbed in some abstruse problem, absently (or otherwise) seats himself on the piano stool and begins to finger the keys.

Tremaine turns sharply to listen, for the touch is light and firm, and the air is "Linger Longer, Lucy!"

Miss Foster again lays her finger on her lips. "Popper's new study is music," she says reverentially.

"Oh, I see, taking it up as a distraction from—"

"The belles-lettres; exactly," replies she. "He sings quite well; you should hear him; indeed you will; for it's his hour for practice, and he's so methodical he never lets anything interfere with it. Go on popper!" in lighter and louder key.

The professor bobs his learned head and goes on.

"Columbia, the gem of the ocean!" sings he in great form, while the old piano shakes beneath his really masterly touch.

Cecil leans at the casement, lost in a philosophic revery all too sweet on the beauty of greatness and condescension, the unbending of intellect to thus daily with the music, &c., ad lib.

Miss Foster is perched in the window seat near him; he feels the brush of her gown against his coat, he scents the fine perfume from her golden hair, he sees the sweetness of her lovely face, he can almost hear her soft breath come and go, as she dutifully listens to her parent.

Presently Tremaine hears something else, a subdued, anon a gleesome, now a hilarious chorus arising from the street and mingling with Professor Foster's patriotic outburst.

He looks hastily out, so does his companion; he beholds with nervous chagrin a dozen fellows, Cuthbert Leigh of the number, standing opposite the Dragon's Head, just in front of the frowning and gargoyled walls of Brasenose College, and exercising their young lungs in the most lusty manner in very excellent accord with the nice little clean-shaven man's melodic efforts; he retreats disconcertedly.

Miss Nannie Foster, on the other hand, stands up, claps her hands with glee, leans out of the window and beckons the company in!

"They're such a nice looking lot of boys," she remarks enthusiastically. "They often come around of an evening when popper is singing and join in; you see I never could ask them up before, because Mr. Leigh, your friend you know, wasn't with them—and you weren't here. But now it's all right; they're all friends of yours I'm sure, aren't they?"

Tremaine was obliged to confess that they were, although mentally consigning them, then and there, to that chaste spot where one sends one's enemies on such occasions as the present.

Nothing loath, the young fellows came trooping up to the coffee room. The professor, being trained by his child, rises to receive them; Tremaine must perforce introduce them, Talbot, Brown, Beaumont Smith, Lord Alvord, Vernon Jones, and the rest, duly presented to "Professor Foster of Columbia" and "Miss Foster, B. A."

There is a vast deal of handshaking and laughing, and quips and jokes, and bell ringing, for much ale, and quaffing the same, and toasts, and jingles, and expressions of cordial delight at the versatility of the learned man.

"Oh," laughs Miss Foster, "popper is really a versatile artist, indeed he is!"

"Not all belles-lettres, is he, Miss Foster?" cries Cuthbert Leigh quickly.

"Not much! You should hear him sing 'Don't Kiss in the Dark,'" and thereupon the girl gave Cuthbert her eyes in such a delicious fashion as caused Cecil Tremaine to yearn for the gore of his whilom bosom companion.

The whole company, to a man, now demanded and clamored for "Don't Kiss in the Dark"; the one man who proved the rule was Tremaine; he occupied the turmoil by asking the fair hostess in a most subdued undervoice if she really liked such a hubbub better than—

She filled the pause.

"You all alone; No, not at all, but, you see, Americans are nothing if not hospitable; they're all your friends, and I couldn't let them stand in the street and chorus popper, could I, now? I'll be awfully nice to you, yet, you see; you know you're pledged to let me go into the cubby hole at Magdalen; then we can be all—alone!"

This pretty little sub rosa was at this critical and sweet juncture punctured by the professor demanding of his daughter the whereabouts of the desired song.

"It's somewhere in the pile," cries she, nibbling a biscuit and surreptitiously bestowing the other half upon Cecil, who ate and found a water-cracker honey of Hybla like many another youth before him.

Cuthbert Leigh turns the great pile of music over and over, so do three or four of the others.

"Hold!" cries he, as a photo falls from between the sheets, and he picks it up and raises it aloft.

It is neatly labeled in legible print, "Belle Arlington as Prince Bonjour in the opera of The Strawberry Roan."

"It's awfully like you, Miss Foster!" exclaims Cuthbert, while Cecil again felt murder in his heart and something else, a gazing, as he was, and all the rest of 'em, the professor included—his mouth open to sing doubtless—at the big picture of the noted American artiste in her boy's togs.

"It's the image of me," returns Miss Foster, carelessly watching her parent's mouth close, "that's why we have it. Everybody who has seen photos of Belle Arlington says I am exactly like them. Now, popper, here's your song; fire away; or shall I play your accompaniment?"

The professor seems glad of this filial assistance, and resigns his seat, standing up and facing the audience like anything but the great and learned man he is.

And this is what the professor from Columbia sang:

I went out on a Sunday night
To court my neighbor's sister;
I'm blamed, says I, if, before I sleep,
I haven't up and kissed her!
The clouds hung dark, and the stars were hid,
But I heard her gate a-swinging;
So up I creeps and kisses her cheek—
And gets back a blow that is stinging!

CHORUS:

Now boys, says I, as I rub my head,
Choose nights when the stars is shining,
And do your courting when all the clouds
Are showing their silver lining.
Before you begin, make sure you are right,
Whether it's June or December—
And whatever else you may do,
Don't kiss in the dark, remember.

The guests, quick as a flash, were joining in this chorus before the erudite gentleman had gotten half through; and the applause was so violent that he had to wait quite a full minute, bowing his acknowledgments, before going on with the second verse of this really immortal lyric.

I jumped back on that Sunday night,
From courting my neighbor's sister,
And, striking a match, said I, arrah now,
I wished that I might have missed her!
The wind was high and the match went out,
But I got up and lighted another—
When, Holy poker! cried I, as I stared,
I'd up and kissed her mother!

As Miss Foster dashed brilliantly into the chorus accompaniment, all the boys took it up with such a will, such a power of juvenile and vociferous lung, such a clinking of ale glasses, beating of time with heel and toe, wrist and palm—except Tremaine, who hung a bit aloof, moody, as heart-aching young gentlemen are apt to do—that anon the worthy landlord of the Dragon's Head Inn came politely up to the coffee room door to judiciously inquire—ahem! "If Mr. Foster would like anything, or if the bell had not been answered properly? and so forth."

And then, all bursting with merriment, tempered by

reverence for the host's exalted position, with redundant expressions of good will, with assurances galore that Oxford's greatest and most famous should not sleep ere they were made aware of the honor being conferred upon their town by the presence of the professor and his most charming daughter, they took their leave—Tremaine lingering a little to say that he would be "around to-morrow if he might."

When Cecil came around to-morrow he was met with the news that "Mr. and Miss Foster had gone up to London for a couple of days," so he was fain to content himself with leaving his card, as did a vast number of other persons, more or less distinguished in university life, who had suddenly been made aware of the learned professor's existence in their midst.

Meantime Cecil was by no means idle, and when Nannie and Mr. Foster got back to the "Dragon's Head Inn" they found not only a pile of pasteboards bearing great and famous names, but Mr. Tremaine's invitations for a little informal tea that very afternoon in their honor. A bit of a note enclosed with the formal sheet begged that they would "come early and that then Miss Foster could have a chance to inhabit the cubby-hole to her heart's content."

But the professor and his child did not see fit to accede to this pleasing suggeston, and it was extremely late, rather than early, when the young woman caused herself to be conveyed in a smart trap to Mr. Tremaine's rooms at Magdalen.

Cecil was already nervous, fagged, and harassed, but as she appeared in the doorway all afloat and a dream with mauve chiffon and violets, from the top of a very chic flower-hat to the toe of a dainty kid shoe and the tip of a monstrous ostrich feather fan, wafting in, too, odors of Parma as she came, laughing, blushing, an exquisite creature truly, his blues forsook him at one glance, and never was host as jolly as this one.

What matter if the professor was cruelly disappointed at the severe headache which prevented him from coming? What matter if Mrs. Humphry Ward would partake neither of his tea or his cakes? What matter if the earth shook, or the sky fell; was not she there, looking up at him and drinking Bohia and nibbling macaroons like—nothing else in the world!

All the most noted men and women—and there are a considerable number in Oxford always—were presented to the professor's daughter, and all welcomed her as one of themselves, a girl of brilliant ambition come over to study, to devote her life's best to perfecting herself in certain branches, so she said. What these particular branches were, no one ever remembered having heard mentioned, but, all the same, the chat ran high, the laughter was sweet, the tea exhilarating, the cakes toothsome, and everybody jubilant, most positively including the scores of English youth who prostrated themselves before this American beauty's shrine.

Miss Foster now arose from her seat.

Cecil whispered "Don't go" in quite a tragic way.

"I'm not going," she answered, "popper's going to try and come for me; I'll wait for him, of course; besides, you know, I'm not going until I've been in the cubby-hole, and made a sketch of it, too, never fear. How soon—" added the girl in a still lower tone, "do you think they'll all be gone?"

Tremaine flushed to his hair again.

"Pretty soon," he replies.

"That's good," returns she comfortably, munching a bonbon. "When they have departed and we're all alone just you and I, then—for the cubby-hole!"

"All alone!"

Heaven pour its choicest blessings on the American system of female education!

Would the people never go?

Of course they would; they did; in fact, the last of them, a severe stately Countess, with four young daughters and a much lingering younger son, were the last, and they, the Fates be praised! providentially learning that Miss Foster was waiting for her father to come in a cab and fetch her, now got themselves out of the door, the quad, the precinct.

"No matter to wait for popper," put in the joyous girl as Cecil, with a very novel tug at his heartstrings and his whole concentrated essence of ancestry tingling in his face, turned to behold the Yankee siren sole tenant of his apartments, and the twilight deepening, and, well—it was delightful, whatever else it was besides!

"No matter to wait for popper, Mr. Tremaine; let's go straight for the cubby-hole. Come!" starting out of the door, he after her.

"Is this the way?"

"No, across here"

Which was across the green of the quads, and under an arch, and through a passage, and up some steps, and along a corridor, and down some other steps; a rush into a gruesome little corner, a burst of soft mellow twilight, and, behold, Miss Foster has her desire and steps out into the pulpit where once reformers preached. Cecil came out after her, of course, although there was scarcely room for two.

The girl was all animation, apparently taking very practical dimensions of the spot on her drawing pad, seating herself comfortably on the ledge of the protecting stone balustrade, and as innocent of sentimentalism as she was of embarrassment.

Not so Mr. Tremaine, both sentiment and embarrassment had him indelibly marked for their own, and after floundering about considerably amid the aridity of his companion's extremely matter-of-fact remarks, he plunged in medias res

"Oh!" cried he, "you must know that I care for you, love you, adore you; I do—"

"Yes, yes," interrupts Miss Foster quickly and cheerfully.

"I know all about it; no matter about that just now. You see, I'm so afraid some one will come and hale us out of here before I have time to fix it all in my memory and on paper; it's so unique!" scanning the balustrade and taking notes.

"Oh, no matter about the beastly little heavenly place! Miss Foster, Nannie, don't you understand, I love you. I want you for my wife; will you marry me?" and Cecil's big shapely hands are folded over Miss Foster's small bejeweled ones, and his frank, young eyes are riveted on her beautiful face.

"Not really!" cries she, "oh, no!" and then she falls a-laughing, and draws back, and tries the door at the end of the cubby-hole, to find it properly locked on the other side as it should be by the careful custodian.

"It's locked!" she exclaims, with an accession of mirth.

"Now, for a bit of unexpected realism!" with a little rush to the balustrade again, somewhat incumbered by Mr. Tremaine's would-be encircling arms and words of endearment.

"Oh, nonsense; you don't love me a bit! Mr. Tremaine, you don't know what love is. See, I'm going to jump down to the ground. I dare you to follow!"

"You're not going to do any such thing!" cries he, holding her fast. "By Jove, you're not! Do you suppose I'm a brute as well as a fool as I am for bringing you here, and forgetting that they bar up this place every evening about now. You keep still; I'll jump, and yonder's a ladder. I'll have you safely down inside of a minute."

Miss Foster laughs the more, as it were in merriment uncontrollable, when, catching sight of the ladder, she also espies the nice little clean-shaven man dawdling about the quad, of course, waiting for his daughter.

"There's popper!" cries she; "he'll set up the ladder and we can both get down that way instead of the other, if you prefer."

"May I speak to your father?" says Tremaine, breathless.

"Why not?" answers she. "Speak and ask him for the ladder!"

"No, ask him for you, I mean," returns Cecil, catching at her gown and wasting kisses on it.

At this point Miss Foster's hilarity knows no bounds; she simply goes off into ecstasies of laughter and has to lean against the pulpit to keep her balance.

"May I?" urges Cecil, with kisses for the little hands now.

"Yes," responds the girl. "Ask him if you choose." More laughter as Tremaine takes a handspring and lands at the professor's feet.

"Hello!" ejaculates that personage.

"What's the row?"

"Oh, Professor Foster, I love your daughter, Miss Foster, to distraction, madness. I have her permission to speak to you. Will you—or—will you grant me the leave to visit Miss Foster with the prospect, after you have thoroughly investigated me, of course, of making her my wife?"

The dewy beads stand out on Cecil's brow.

Miss Foster's continuous mirth still echoes in his ear.

Mr. Foster prods the earth with his large and elegant cane.

"Well," the nice little clean-shaven man says, after a hazy pause.

"I know just how you feel; dozens of chaps come to me with the same story wherever we stop—but I don't mind telling you the truth, as we're not playing here, and business can't be hurt; the young lady you're gone on is Belle Arlington, the prima donna—and—she's my wife."

At this crisis, with a handspring as lively as his own, Miss Foster lands beside her lover and her husband, laughing still.

Tremaine staggers, quivers as the girl's pretty fingers are laid lightly on his arm.

"Please, please say you'll forgive me—us? You see, I didn't mean to deceive you a bit; popper," with a twinkle in her eyes, "and I came down here expressly to study our notes in the new comic opera, 'The Bachelor of Arts,' and to get local color and all that sort of thing, and the minute I saw that divine cubby-hole I knew it must go in the piece. I wrote up to the author and told him to put in a scene for it, just such a scene, will you believe it! as we had up there a minute ago, and I promised I'd make the drawings for the scene painters and machinists, and I'm to play the part of the 'B. A.,' and popper there is to be Prof. Cherry-Bounce, and I look too well to believe, don't you know, in a gown and college cap, and really, I've blessed the breeze that blew my hat away that morning more than you can imagine and you've been such a help to me in getting up in my part, and you will forgive us," clasping the two pretty hands together imploringly and gazing Cecil's heart out of him entirely by now—for such is the perverse effect that one neighbor's wife occasionally has under similar circumstances.

"Popper," with a wicked little glance at the nice little clean-shaven man, "and I've been married five years. Our real name is Foster. I did take the B. A., 'Belle Arlington,' in New York, and, oh, I'll give you my photo as Prince Bonjour, and you must come and see the first performance of 'The Bachelor,' won't you?"

Tremaine gasps.

The nice little man is at his old occupation, prodding the turf, a few paces away.

"I'll try," he says, at last.

"And you must come behind the scenes and see me, sure, and," laughing again, but looking with grave eyes at the young fellow's pallid face,

"When you've seen me in boy's clothes in the flare of the footlights, happier than you've seen me here, with the roar of applause in my ears, and the jolly music, and the rush, and tumble, and dazzle of it all, and twenty fellows pelting roses at me, some with diamonds hidden in their hearts—why," with a small, low whistle, "you won't love me so much then."

"Heaven help me; yes, I will!" whispers he, leaning against the stepladder.

She shakes her head.

"No, you're not that sort. You're the sort," and she hesitates a moment, "that, when my little girl's grown to a woman—I have a little girl at home with my mother—the sort I hope she'll meet and marry some day before the craze of the theatre gets hold of her."

Miss Foster sighed.

The nice little clean-shaved man, possibly regarding this as an entrance cue, ceased prodding the earth and joined her as she turned away, leaving Tremaine standing bareheaded by the stepladder at the foot of the cubby-hole in the quad of Magdalen College.

A Christmas Forethought.

THEY were forehanded people, and, although the September sun was giving an excellent imitation of "Midsummer in the Tropics," they were, even at this early date, engaged in making their Christmas presents. The girl at the far end of the piazza was busily employed in "catstitching" a piece of denim that would eventually evolve into cushions for a window seat. She had studiously withheld all information as to what end her handiwork would ultimately serve; and curiosity ran high. Finally, with a twinkle in her blue eyes, she said:

"Well," she announced, "if you must know, I am making a coal bag. I have come to the conclusion that if the present price of fuel is not reduced by holiday time, coal, in quantities of one or two bushels, will be a popular Christmas present. It is with the hope of disguising the ugliness of my gift that I am embroidering this bag."

"Precisely as Advertised."

SOON after one of the largest American railways had been opened a traveler noticed a marked disregard for punctuality on the part of the officials, but he was interested in the country and made no complaint. At last the terminus was reached. There he met a beaming official of the company, who, pulling out his watch, said:

"Just look and see what time you make it, will you, please?"

"It wants ten minutes to 1," said the traveler, a little puzzled.

"Yes, Sir, 12:50 exactly! And that's the hour she's timed to arrive! How's that for promptness? Crossing the continent almost 3,000 miles, and getting here at 12:50 o'clock, precisely as advertised."

"I can't deny that, you know," said the traveler; "how many days were you late?"

"Oh, two or three, perhaps; but we struck the Coast at 12:50!"

Sure of Applause.

THAT the theatrical claque is not confined to playhouses was demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt to the teacher who was drilling the pupils for the exercises in one of the public schools.

The unresponsive bit of femininity over whom the amateur "coach" worked rejoiced in the name of Sarah.

When Sarah began to talk all her vocal organs took joyful holiday and retired in favor of her pose. In vain the teacher begged and implored. Sarah still clung to her monotone. Then the teacher threatened.

"Sarah," she said, "if you don't try to do better you will fail utterly and then how will you feel?"

"Oh, they'll applaud me, Miss Brown," returned Sarah, easily. "My mother is goin' to give my little brother Andy 10 cents, and if he don't begin clappin' the minute I sit down he's goin' to be strapped within an inch of his life."

The Doughnut.

I AM the doughnut, and my might is felt
Both far and near, for all with joy agape
Appreciate the graces of my shape,
Whose curves and lines into a poem melt
That holds and Yankeefies the Slav and Celt,
Who from my magic thrall would not escape,
But linger long and sweetly bow and scrape
Among the hosts who've always fondly knelt,
And always will, beside my shrine that's made
Of Fancy's finest eighteen-karat gold.
Fresh from the fat when Autumn's bright and bland,
I leap and trumpet over hill and glade:
"I am the doughnut, and I firmly hold
New England in the hollow of my hand."

E. E. HUNTINGTON.

IN a cozy room in Main Hall, Vassar, a group of reunited college mates were gathered in the gloaming of an October afternoon. It was too dark to distinguish more than a recumbent silhouette or two on the high-backed window seat, and a broad couch occupied by chatting girls, with many gay pillows for a background. Gossip of the Summer's engagements and approaching marriages had gone the rounds, and now a voice unmistakably Western, with its rolling r's, issued from the depths of the cushions, asking:

"Where is Ruth Mellen, gir-r-ris?"

"I hear she is coming back to-morrow," answered a New England voice, "and they say that her father is going to allow her to accept the captaincy of our class athletic team, after all."

"Isn't that great!" "Good enough!" "Hooray for 1903!" came in chorus from different parts of the room, and then a musical Southern voice asked:

"Who knows what made her father change his mind?"

"Here's Alice Wright. She'll tell us," answered the New Englander, as a shadowy new-comer glided into the room, and was pulled down among the pillows.

"Yes," began Miss Wright, after the commotion caused by "moving over" had subsided, "Ruth spent part of her vacation with me, down at the shore, and she cured her pater of his foolish notions when he came to escort 'my lady' home."

"What happened?" "How did she do it?" questioned interested voices.

"It might be called a 'water cure,'" laughed Miss Wright, "and if there's time before dinner, I'll tell you all about it.

"Prof. Mellen is a Solomon in regard to the 'ologies' at Harvard, but his views on college athletics are decidedly archaic. You remember, when Ruth sprained her thumb last Spring, he denounced basket ball as 'unwomanly and violent,' breaking her all up by forbidding her to play again?

"Well, this Summer my big brother Billy used to take Ruth and me swimming off his catboat every morning, teaching us to dive and to do other stunts in the water. We were quite crazy about it, and learned to tow each other 'way in to the beach without getting very tired.

"Her father came to carry Ruth home with him on a scorching day in August. Mother and I insisted that it was really dangerous to travel in such deadly heat. So he consented to stay over with us until the following morning.

"That afternoon Billy proposed a cool sail down the Sound, and after some persuasion on the part of the family the professor decided to join the party. My brother Dick, (he's seven,) who had taken a great fancy to the man of learning, pleaded to be allowed to come, too, and as he had often been with us before, we took him along.

"There was a fine breeze stirring out in the harbor, and everything went beautifully until young Dick's hat blew off and went skipping overboard.

"We were sailing before the wind at the time, and in the excitement of locating the floating headgear Ruth's father got up on the stern just as Billy brought the yacht sharply about.

"The boom swung across the deck so quickly that it caught the professor a stunning blow on the forehead, knocking him right over the side into the water.

"No one knew how to sail the yacht but Billy, and before he could decide the best thing to do Ruth had called out, 'You steer the boat; I'll help father,' and had gone over the quarter after the feebly struggling professor, who was too much dazed to help himself.

"By that time we had lost our steerage way, and it was some minutes before we could beat back to where Ruth, swimming strongly, was holding her father's head above water, just as we had been practicing it on each other for the last month.

"After they were both safe on board again, Billy headed for home, while Ruth (who had kept her nerve beautifully) and I wrapped the professor in blankets and put him to bed in the little cabin.

"He soon came around all right, except for the bump on his head, and you should have seen his face beam when he realized how his daughter had rescued him from the 'briny.'

"He never could be prouder of her scholarship and medals than he was of her swim that hot afternoon.

"Of course, Billy said 'It was great,' and the way he looked at Ruth when he said it made me open my eyes a bit. That evening he led the professor aside and they had a long, earnest talk—presumably on athletics, but I couldn't imagine what made them so serious about it, shaking hands and all that, until Ruth came to my room to bid me good-night.

"'Allie,' she whispered, 'father says I may go on with basket ball next term, and—Billy and I are so hap'—Phew, there goes the dinner gong, girls. I'm off to smooth my wig."

***

Football men have settled into harness for the season, and the army of padded warriors do breathless dives, crashing tackles, and neck-aching "twisters" every afternoon, rain or shine. From Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the one great subject for discussion in the temples of learning is the development of the eleven, the way Jones showed up at half back, and how Smith's knee is getting on.

The enthusiastic students gather at the side lines to watch the daily practice and bark out their approval in college cheers, while over the white-lined gridirons roll and tumble the panting giants in moleskins.

***

Ye royal and ancient game of golf is one pastime we don't outgrow as time moves on apace. This was demonstrated very clearly at the woman's annual championship tournament held on the links of the Brookline Country Club last week, by the re-entry of every ex-champion in the land. Over a hundred women, from all over the United States, had their names down for a try at the cup, and the fact that so many of these names began with "Mrs." led to some conjecture as to whether or no "hubby" was obliged to stay at home and "mind the baby" while his sportive better half gayly swung her brassie at the long-suffering "quinine pill."

***

"No, Sir, I've not been prizefighting or trying to stop a riot," answered Deacon Brown to the anxious inquiries of his friend, "I've just been learning a few things about motor cycles, that's all.

"My boy Frank is up at Harvard, and I went to see him at college last week. During the mornings he had to attend a great many lectures, and proposed that I do Boston on his motor cycle to pass the time. I have ridden a wheel for a good many years, so, when Frank brought the machine around and hurriedly explained, 'Now, Dad, just pull this, and turn that—that lever increases the spark, and here's the gasoline pump,' it looked simple, and I got on.

"Frank gave me a shove, with the assurance that I needn't worry about the power giving out, for it had just been charged to run all day, and off I rode.

"The violent coughing of the thing bothered me at first, but I soon became accustomed to that, and enjoyed my novel ride very much until I tried to slow the machinery down in order to get off. I pulled a lever, and the outfit nearly jumped out from under me, tearing up Harvard Square like a cyclone. As soon as I could let go the steering bars I pushed the lever back again, and to my horror the pop-pop-pop came faster and faster. People began to shout at me as I shot along, and I caught bleary glimpses of horses trying to climb telegraph poles.

"Soon I was bumping at an awful rate across the bridge over Charles River, and the awful truth forced itself upon me—I was astride of a snorting runaway juggernaut, dashing toward the densely populated City of Boston, and, worst of all, my steed was warranted to keep it up all day!

"I desperately pulled at the break, and slowed down a little. 'Stop me, officer!' I called to a passing policeman. The fat man in blue by a mighty sprint managed to get his hand on the back part of the saddle, but just then my grip gave out on the brake.

"The machine leaped ahead with renewed speed, and the gallant guardian of the peace was yanked off his pins, and left plowing the dust with his nose, while I desperately steered the hopeless terror into Commonwealth Avenue.

"Charging up that aristocratic thoroughfare, my plight caused a dreadful disturbance. John Gilpin's ride wasn't a circumstance to mine. Hatless, with my long frock coat streaming in the breeze, I swooped down on flocks of blue-stockinged children, who fled shrieking to their trembling nurses, while windows were raised and doors flung wide open.

"By getting a new hold on the brake I managed to turn around at the end of the avenue and get pointed toward Cambridge again. Arriving once more in the Square after a dozen hairbreadth escapes, I determined to stop or die, so, seeing an inviting front yard with an open gate right ahead, I whizzed through it and tried to fall off——

"When I first began to smell witch-hazel I opened my eyes to find myself in a cellar, with several men endeavoring to separate me from a bin of soft coal, while above was a broken window, showing where I entered.

"Frank stood by with a scared look on his face, and, handing him the remains of a handle bar that I had still retained, I weakly asked where the rest of 'the thing' was.

"'Well, Dad,' he answered, 'most of it is in the two front rooms and the hall, but they've swept up a few parts that were scattered around the kitchen and in the attic.'

"That's all, my friend; but I'm through experimenting with moody and erratic two-wheeled bucking broncos which take the bit in their teeth and head for eternity at a 48-second clip. No, thanks; I'll walk."

Nº 1 Nº 2 Nº 3

NEW STYLES FOR FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

NO. 1.—This is called the "full biscuit-padded suit," and is especially popular with slender players.

NO. 2.—Designed especially for line plunging. The conical helmet is tipped with nickeled steel, which gives perfect protection to the wearer, and is invaluable in disposing of dangerous opponents.

NO. 3.—A dainty and attractive wrap to be used on the side lines. The "gridiron" design here shown adds smartness to this graceful garment.

OCT

1902

SOME NOTES of CLUB LIFE

J. PIERPONT MORGAN was the subject of a conversation in a club in this city. One of the group discussing the characteristics of the financier startled the others by volunteering the information:

"He is all devotion to Miss Milligan."

Two months have elapsed since this speech, and now nearly every fashionable club knows who or rather "what" Miss Milligan is. It is the last phase of solitaire at cards, and, at present, is one of the fashionable fads of the hour.

Miss Milligan is played everywhere to-day, and the rainy Autumn in country houses has made the game very popular, both at home and in clubs. It is played with two packs of cards and the solution is effected by the placing in eight rows of different cards, the aces having the

top row and alternate red and black layers being made until the cards are exhausted, when they must come out in these alternate layers and in rotation of numbers. It is extremely difficult to accomplish.

Mr. Morgan is an adept at the game, and he plays it on the Corsair, at his country house, or whenever occasion offers. It is one of the few recreations which he allows himself.

⁂

The Church Club will begin its sessions this month, and the debates which will be held promise to be extremely interesting. The Church Club has become a very popular institution not only with clergymen but with the laity, and members of all the different well-known congregations in town belong to it. It is in a very flourishing condition. One of the most prominent members is Commodore Nicholson Kane, who has taken part in a number of the debates and who is very much interested in the work. He is registered as from St. Clement's, one of the oldest congregations in New York. He is very active in church work in that district, although his home is near St. Thomas's. He has a class of boys and is one of the very enthusiastic organizers of clubs in the lower part of the city connected with church work. He may lecture this Winter to his boys on navigation, and give a course of instruction to those who want to become jolly "Jack Tars."

⁂

Among the members of the Knickerbocker Club who hail from the far South is Thomas Slidell, a grandson of the famous Slidell, whose name was notably connected with the history of the civil war. In parts of the South the name is pronounced with the emphasis on the last syllable, but Mr. Slidell pronounces his name with stress on the first syllable. He is quite a young man and a graduate of Princeton in 1895. He is a nephew of Alfred Slidell of Paris and New Orleans and of the Baroness Erlanger, the widow of the famous Paris financier. He is consequently, on his mother's side, a cousin of Perry and August Belmont and the Tiffany family. It was the episode of the capture of his grandfather on a British ship which led to complications between this country and Great Britain during the civil war.

⁂

The other member from distant Dixieland is C. Wickliffe Yulee. His father was Senator Yulee of Florida. He is a tall, rather dark man, who has lived in New York a number of years. He married Miss Murray. A sister, now married, was named Florida Yulee, after the State where the family was prominent for many years.

⁂

There are very few men of title who are resident members of any of the principal clubs in this city. Perhaps the Union has more than any other. It can lay claim to two—Count Ward and the Duc Loubat. The former is Reginald Henshaw Ward, who lives abroad and is known in England as the Copper King. His title is a very new acquisition. It is a Spanish one, but he insists on using it on all occasions, although he is still an American citizen. The Duc Loubat has his title from the Pope. He also lives abroad, making a visit once in a while to this country.

⁂

Albert R. Shattuck, who resigned this week the Presidency of the Automobile Club, is very picturesque when driving one of his machines. He has a streaming black beard and looks like a Viking. Mr. Shattuck, who is a very wealthy man, was engaged in the cotton factorage business for a number of years in New Orleans. He has a literary bent, and has written a good deal on various subjects, and at one time contemplated embarking upon a history of the Roman Empire. He married Miss Mary Strong, the daughter of the late Mayor Strong. He inherited from his parents a beautiful home at Lenox, at which place he became converted to the automobile. His wedding at St. Thomas's Church some years ago, just before the election of the late Mayor Strong, was a big social affair. Lispenard Stewart was his best man. He has studied the automobile more thoroughly than any other man in New York. He was educated abroad, and as he goes abroad ever year, is familiar with the latest mechanical devices, for he has the advantage of speaking several languages and so of getting to know the workmen in the various European factories. He is called the father of automobilism in this country.

⁂

Exploration nowadays is quite a fashionable fad. With young Fitzhugh Whitehouse, so well known in New York and Newport society, traversing unknown parts of Abyssinia, and the ever-ready Paul de Chaillu still burning for another trip in the jungles of Africa, and the eagerness of many of the jeunesse dore to go to the north pole and other remote places, New York clubland will have many representatives in the field. There is a spirit of restlessness now at all the clubs, and as this

promises to be a quiet Winter, after a very gay Newport Summer, one must not be surprised to hear of quite a number departing from Fifth Avenue in search of adventure.

⁂

Joseph Jenkins Lee, who went last week on a visit to South America, is a member of the Calumet. He has been quite a traveler, having spent several years in Brazil and, also, having recently made a tour of Japan and the East. He was in Company K of the Roosevelt Rough Riders during the Spanish war. In this company were also Reginald Ronalds, Kenneth Robinson, Willie Tiffany, who died from the effects of Cuban fever, and Craig Wadsworth. It was this company which had the gruesome task of burying poor Hamilton Fish at Las Guasimas. The Cuban campaign with all its hardships has not dampened the desire of the New York contingent for further adventure. Capt. Woodbury Kane, who was also with the Rough Riders, has since been in South Africa, and the others have traveled a great deal and are ready for new fields. Those who have been accustomed to the luxuries of New York club life could hardly picture Wads-

worth, Lee, and several other of these men eagerly sitting off a can of turtle soup, cold, which had fallen into their possession, each taking a spoonful in his turn.

⁂

Neither of J. Pierpont Morgan's sons-in-law is a very enthusiastic clubman. W. Pierson Hamilton is seen oftener, perhaps, in clubs than Herbert Satterlee. Mr. Hamilton since his marriage to Miss Morgan has shifted his clubs. He formerly belonged to the Calumet, but now has resigned from that organization and has joined the Metropolitan. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton stop at Tuxedo, and Mr. Hamilton belongs, of course, to the club there, which is the meeting place for all the cottagers. He is quite a young man, and is a member of the old family of Hamiltons.

⁂

The University has always been Herbert Satterlee's club, when he goes to any. He is not a member of the Metropolitan as yet, and the country club which claims his attention is the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht. For years Herbert Satterlee lived in East Twenty-eighth Street in rooms above a curio shop. Mr. Satterlee seemed to be an incorrigible bachelor, but there never has been a more marked transformation in any one on becoming a benedict. He was always a very serious man, devoted to his profession, to collecting rare books and prints, and a student of genealogy. He is quite an authority on Knickerbocker families and the history of old New York. He comes himself from very distinguished old stock. Since his marriage he has been a bit transformed,

and now in his new rôle of a paterfamilias he is always ready with a new story about the precocity of his daughter, and he sings nursery rhymes delightfully. The Satterlee baby being the last one in the Morgan family, much ado has been made about her. She is registered on the passenger lists as Miss Satterlee. She has two maids, and her fond father is never tired of telling what a wonderful baby she is. When she arrived in London this Summer there was quite a procession to meet her, headed, of course, by Grandpa Morgan, who is most enthusiastic over his grandchild. There were two carriages and retainers, and the cavalcade, as it rolled away from the station, made an impression even on the jaded Londoner, used to royal displays.

A Philosopher.

THERE is a conductor on the Broadway line of decidedly philosophical tendencies.

The other day about 5 o'clock the usual block occurred as the car crossed one of the busy crosstown thoroughfares. People on the car were rapidly losing their tempers.

"Don't get cross," said the knight of the bell strap. "If everybody wants to get there first, nobody'll ever get there at all. I learned that a long time ago."

His Mistake.

De Style—There goes a newspaper compositor who lost his job through soft coal.

Gunbusta—How so?

De Style—Well, the reporter wrote, "There are a great many 'smoke hearings' in the New York City courts at the present time" and the compositor set it up "smoked herrings."

WOULD GET FULL—
BUT HAS NOT THE PRICE.
—Atlanta Journal.

Establishing Her Identity.

I HAVE no doubt, Madam," said the cashier, "that you are Mrs. ——, the person named on this draft, but the rules of the bank require that you must be identified by somebody known to us before I can cash the paper for you."

"I suppose I could go and hunt up some acquaintance," replied the lady, "but I took it for granted you were sufficiently familiar with my face to make such a formality unnecessary. It has been in the public prints often enough. I am known to you by name, I presume, as a public speaker and lecturer on social and political sub—"

"I repeat, Madam, that, so far as I am personally concerned, I have no doubt you are Mrs. ——, the well-known public speaker, but in business matters, as you must be aware, a banking house must be guided by established business prin—"

"When business principles are contrary to established rules of common sense," interrupted the caller, impatiently, "what is the use of being guided by them? Bank drafts are drawn, Sir, to facilitate the transaction of business. The theory is that banks are organized to serve as a means of promoting the rapid interchange of commodities, or, rather, the converting of commodities into circulating medium of the country, to the end that toil may meet its due reward without undue delay; but, banks, Sir, are conducted for the real purpose of enriching their proprietors. They are swift to take money in and slow to pay it out. They form but another link in the chain with which plutocracy is fettering the limbs of labor, another spadeful of earth on the mountain that crushes down into the ground the common people! Banks, Sir, are simply a part of the scheme through the operation of which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer! The monopolists control the means of exchange and dictate to the workers the terms on which the workers may live! Like a hideous vampire, the money power fattens on the lifeblood of the people and—"

"Madam," said the cashier, feebly, "here's your money."

Wondering.

"I noticed that there was a man named Overall on the Yale track team this Spring."

"Well, what of it?"

"Oh, I was just wondering if he's a jumper, that's all."

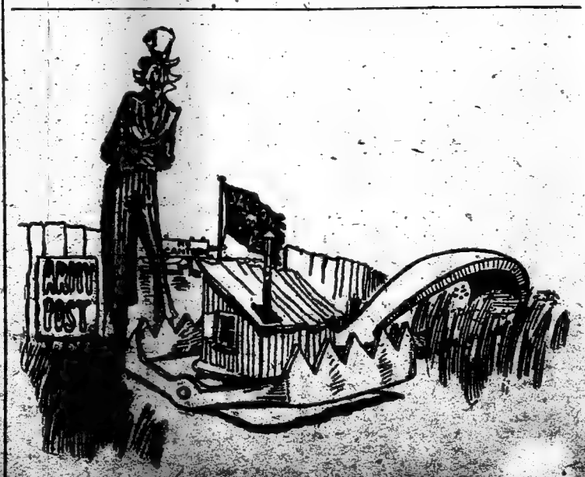

THE RAISED TRAP.—Boston Herald.

PRACTICALLY every stock on the list was off."—Market paragraph.
Beautifully explicit language, English!

***

The intention of the Administration to have a kind of a sham naval battle down Venezuela way may be all right, but it looks a little like carrying coals to Newcastle.

***

"I think," said the Cynic, "that women have a better destiny than men after all, for they can marry men if they like, while we, if we marry at all, must marry women."

***

A New Jersey farmer found a lump of coal as big as a chestnut in the crop of

a chicken that he killed for dinner the other day. It is reported that he has killed his whole flock since then, hoping for a recurrence of the happy event.

***

There is a big brokerage star
Who is commonly known as J. R.
And he should be entombed
For a stock that he boomed
As "certainly going to par!"

***

Imperial Tobacco, Ltd., and American Tobacco have signed terms of peace and are now prepared to sell tobacco to the world at large—at a price. The pipe of peace again.

***

There is a rumor that President Roosevelt has strenuously refused to become a member of the Brotherhood of Trolley Car Conductors.

***

Advt.—A Prophet who has a choice lot of first-class unused bull tips on hand will sell the same cheap for cash or credit or a draft on Russell Sage. No cash offer refused.

***

So Philadelphia won the American League championship. This may be accepted as a proof of the old fable anent the tortoise and the hare.

***

It must be pretty hard on the cart horses of the city not to be allowed to

wear hats any more. They must feel about half dressed.

***

Boarding house keepers have advanced the prices of their rooms to nearly double last year's price owing to the high price of coal. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

***

There was a young lady of Mars,
Who was given to reading the stars;
But she found all of them

Marked just J. P. M.—
Twas the time of the corner in stars!

***

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

The rise in the price of money is quite generally attributed to the large amount absorbed during the year by the Morgan undertakings.—Market Paragraph.

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;
From Park Row clear down to the Bay
I am Lord of the Gold and the Loot.

My word it is law in the Street,
My bond is as good as your gold;
My men in each office you meet
And they purchase whatever is sold.

I am maker of Combines and Trusts,
And the gold in a corner I get—
But, alas, when the stock market busts,
It's all up to Morgan, you bet!

***

"Lo, where the stage, the poor, degraded stage,
Holds it's warped mirror to a gaping age."
—Sprague.

Yet had Mr. Sprague never seen Du Barry, nor yet Iris!

***

Senator Platt prophesied that the coal strike would surely end before the middle of September. Senator Platt as a

politician has excellences all his own, but Elijah could give him weight for age and beat him as a prophet.

***

The anthracite coal Presidents say that enough coal is being mined to supply the actual needs of this city. It might not be malapropos to inquire how much is enough. Nor might it be considered impertinent to recall the story of the man who taught his mule to live on nothing, and how, just as he had him fairly taught, the mule died.

***

The Czar of Russia not long ago solemnly pledged to Finland her national existence and freedom. The Government of Russia now takes from the heroic little nation both these proud distinctions. Adam Zad the Bear is living up to his beautiful reputation.

***

The contract for the construction of pneumatic tubes for mail delivery have been let. If the mail service department is not careful we shall soon be almost up to date in this regard.

***

According to a Boston authority a demand has been legally made for the appointment of a receiver for the coal properties. The question naturally arises, who will be the lucky receiver. There should be several applicants for the job. It's safe to say that the strike will be over before the squabble over the receivership has fairly begun.

***

"It's funny," said the Philosopher, "how general is the distrust of women for men."

"Yes," said the Cynic, "but it might do some good if it were less general and more particular."

***

The melancholy days are come
The saddest of the year,
Of tumbling stocks and margins gone
And money scant and dear.

***

"Did you ever stand on a big bluff at night?" began the Sweet Young Thing at the Summer resort.

"Yes," interrupted the Hoary Sinner, "more than once I've told my wife it was only 11 when it was really 3:30."

***

Col. Felder, speaking of the sojourn of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene in Quebec, says that the gentlemen are very popular and much sought after in society in the Ancient Capital. They are also much sought after over here, and several urgent invitations have already been sent them to return.

***

If there is any real necessity to find the pole why not send a few of New York's detectives looking for it? If they can't find it we sha'n't miss them much while

they are gone, anyway. If they return in vain perhaps some country constable will be able to find it.

***

Jupiter Pluvius, he
Must have gone off on a spree
And let the tap run
Maybe thinking it fun
To see the rain tumble on me!

***

Good manners are about as rare nowadays in the city man as good morals have always been.

***

Any one curious to see the much-talked-of "pleasure of anticipation" in full working order may see it any Saturday morning about 11:30 just when the bank statement is due. It's on exhibit in every office.

***

RUSSELL SAGE'S PHILOSOPHY.

At a time of liquidation come under my umbrella—25 per cent., please.

Don't consider a man dead just because he had melons for breakfast.

It's better to be short of Manhattan than money.

Don't buy stocks unless you also control the wires. Keep your eye on me and Western Union.

It is much better to lend money at 25 per cent. than at 5 per cent.

C. M. KEYS.

What It Suggested.

A SOMEWHAT foppish youth had been spending his vacation at a fashionable resort. In the course of his sojourn he had purchased a small supply of up-to-date tall neck stocks, one of which he wore when on a visit to his irate old uncle.

"Hello! uncle, how's the gout, eh?" playfully inquired the light-hearted nephew.

"How's the gout, indeed," groaned the uncle, gazing at his juvenile relative. "What's that infernal thing round your neck?"

"Only a stock—a collar—don't you know."

"Bah, stock the deuce—a collar, you call it! Why, you look like a donkey looking over a whitewashed wall!"

A Matter of Conscience?

WHEN Mrs. Betterton gave the conductor a quarter and he refused to give her any change, all the passengers who got wind of the transaction waxed indignant according to their temperament.

"It's a beastly shame," said the fat man in the corner. "If I wasn't afraid of getting into trouble myself I'd thrash him for you, seeing that you're a woman and can't do it yourself."

"You can report him at the car barns, though, if you can't lick him," said the man with the bundle of books, "and that punishment, in my opinion, will fit the crime even better than physical chastisement. You must be sure to take his number."

This seemed sound advice, of which everybody approved except Mrs. Betterton.

"I don't like to take any such radical steps," she said. "I might make him lose his place."

"Serve him right," snarled the fat man. "Why should you handle him as if he was eggsheils? Report him, that's what I say."

And that was what everybody else said, but Mrs. Betterton still held out for leniency. "I may be mistaken, after all," she said. "I felt positive at first that I gave him a quarter, but it may have been only a nickel. Anyway, I'll give him the benefit of the doubt."

This conclusion was charitable, but it did not appeal to Mrs. Betterton's traveling companions, most of whom had grievances of their own which they wished to see avenged vicariously.

"Women are such softies," grunted the fat man. "Not a bit of sand about 'em, not a bit."

Mrs. Betterton bore this rebuke and many others like it with stoical indifference, but when she got home and reported the incident to her neighbor in the top flat, who ungraciously added to the load of recrimination by asking, "Well, why didn't you report him? That was the only proper thing to do," her fortitude gave way.

"Because I didn't dare to," she flared out, in a kind of miserable triumph. "He had me at his mercy."

"How so?" asked the top-flatter.

"Through my own cupidity," sighed Mrs. Betterton. "You see, it was like this. On my way down town this afternoon I paid my fare with another quarter, and the conductor, like all well-regulated conductors, gave me 20 cents in change. He went on up toward the front of the car immediately afterward, but in less than a minute he was back again, holding out 20 cents and saying, as soft as butter, 'Here's your change, Madam.' I was so utterly astounded that I had barely strength enough left to take the money, but I finally got it tucked away in my pocketbook, and then I settled down to try to figure out how it happened. I couldn't make out then, and I can't make out now, whether the man is constitutionally absent-minded or whether he was suffering from temporary insanity, but I do know that he was guilty of the unparalleled misdemeanor of giving change to the same passenger twice and that I was guilty of receiving it. Naturally, I kept that crooked little transaction constantly in mind during the trouble on the uptown trip, and when I remembered that I was already 20 cents to the good at the company's expense I didn't have the nerve to stand up for my rights and demand the change due me—upon my word I didn't."

The top-flatter heaved an admiring sigh. "Dear me," she said, "how very good you are. I didn't know you were so conscientious. You are much more honest than I am. Now, if I had been in your place I should have made a fight for my change, in spite of my previous haul, I feel quite sure that I should."

Mrs. Betterton waved aside this unstinted praise with a deprecatory gesture. "Don't say a word," she cried. "You don't know me. I'm not really so good, after all. You see, we had the same conductor coming up town that we had going down, and—and—well, I was afraid that he had come to his senses and would remember me. Otherwise I should have raised a row, too."

In the Year 1925.

Black—And you say he was formerly only a poor beggar.

White—Yes, Sir. But he has wonderful foresight. One day he found sixteen pieces of coal. He saved them, and last week sold them to a curio dealer for a fabulous price.

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The Philosophy of Collars

THERE are few subjects which should be discussed with anything but an impartial mind if it is desired to render a just opinion on their merits and demerits, and the subject of collars is assuredly no exception to this rule. At the same time it must be admitted that the only proper way to discuss this subject is first to remove it—a somewhat paradoxical statement, but perfectly clear to all who affect collars and are aware of their tendency to irritate one if one is at all heated, as may naturally be expected in debate. Thus the collar, if retained, would become one of the strongest arguments against itself.

Therefore, we will remove our collar and plunge at once into a discussion of the reasons for its existence, its good points and its shortcomings, and its ultimate fate, and endeavor, if possible to decide whether the world would be any happier or brighter for the abolition of collars, or whether collars per se have added to the gayety of nations.

The exact time when collars were first worn cannot be set down with any degree of certainty, but it is reasonable to assume that they came into being for utilitarian rather than for ornamental purposes. It is well known that the collars of our mediaeval ancestors were substantial enough to protect the throat from the swords and pikes of belligerent acquaintances, and it is to be conjectured that the immediate forebears of the modern collar had an equally useful if not so strenuous an origin. As a matter of fact, then, it would appear at first glance that the collar of to-day is but a degenerate descendant of such weighty progenitors; but a survey of the uses to which collars are now put should convince one that the plain linen band has grounds for existence equally well based with those of its great-great-great-very-great-grandparents.

In the first place, collars serve to overcome the shortcomings of nature. A six-inch neck with a protruding Adam's apple could never hope to get on in the world unassisted by a collar. Such a neck would be simply impossible. Similarly a one-inch neck with a four-ply chin. Some of our greatest financiers and most astute statesmen would be wallowing in sloughs of despond to-day were it not for the ubiquitous collar. Hence the variety of collars, and hence the necessity for keeping one's neck well groomed. The farmers' boys who achieve National fame doubtless owe much to the collar they donned when they entered upon an urban career. The rich men's sons who waste their talents and meander through life monuments to Failure may justly attribute many of their errors to an ill-advised selection of collars. Everything has a place and every neck has a collar, but not any collar.

Again, collars are hygienic in the extreme. This may not appear true on the surface, but may safely be stated in view of the weird discoveries that the medical gentlemen are now making. We live in a world of germs. The food we eat, the water we drink, the very air we breathe are all laden with insidious, wicked, and death-dealing organisms of less than atomic corporeality but more than monstrous activity. Everything with which we come into contact is germ-laden, the wise men of the mortar tell us. Through the very pores of our skin death blows are delivered. Now, the neck is one of the weakest parts of the human body, and at the same time is one of the most important parts. The collar guards the neck against the satanic germ. Eureka! a new reason for wearing collars is discovered.

Still further, collars form an index to the progress of a nation. The peoples who wear collars are incomparably further advanced than the peoples who leave their necks as nature provided them. Even the savages who string beads into a species of collar are on a higher intellectual plane than their fellow savages who do not run to beads. In our own country a striking example of the importance of collars from a National standpoint is afforded by the Chinese Exclusion act. Do you think we would ever have excluded the Chinese if they wore collars? But spread the news not abroad. Should the benighted laundrymen of Chinatown ever learn that all their fellow-countrymen need do in order to get an entrance into this delectable kingdom is to don collars, the well-laid plans of Congress would be agley forever. Our collar makers would dance a merry fling, but the rest of the Nation would pay the piper.

In truth, collars have their shortcomings, too. We have already hinted at one fault—the tendency to irritate one when one is heated—and we have obviated this fault, for the present, by removing our collar. But there are times when the collar cannot with propriety be removed. Such occasions are multiplying daily with the ever-increasing variety of parlor games being placed on the market by enterprising dealers. A ping-pong enthusiast, for example, must feel worried when he is called upon to display his skill at a social gathering. How he would like to rip that band of linen from his neck, but he durst not violate the conventionalities. And his opponent, a chubby-faced college youth with comfortable turn-down collar, or a sporting dominie with queer, stubby, little turn-up, grins at him comfortably while he, perspiring in his ridiculous but fashionable choker, makes ludicrous and feeble attempts to drive, cut, or kill the tiny celluloid sphere.

Moreover, if it were not for collars we would not be cursed with collar buttons, those imps of mischief who delight to frolic in most unexpected quarters while their aggrieved owner is hunting for them on aching knee. But there—everyone will be satisfied with a mere hint at that line of argument. The subject is distasteful to a well-regulated mind, and the morbid should never be encouraged.

Taking all things into consideration, the problem presented by the collar is one that every man should solve for himself. It simply means that the collarless man is likely to have much physical comfort but possibly nothing of worldly success, while the collar-wearing individual will probably have riches, honor, and advancement thrust upon him, but certainly none of the physical enjoyments attendant upon the existence led by the other fellow. Which do you prefer? Just think a bit about it.

In Bluebeard's Time.

Bluebeard's wife, on discovering her predecessors in the forbidden chamber, sent at once for the Captain of the precinct.

"This," said the great sleuth, "is undoubtedly an outside job, done by some one unfamiliar with the premises. If I could eliminate these traces of the crime the case would be perfectly clear. As it is, I shall make an interesting arrest in a few days, in the meantime—"

But the unhappy lady fled to the tower, preferring Bluebeard to the green whiskers she had summoned.

What She Wanted.

SHE is a charming little Southerner who has recently come from a small Kentucky town to spend the Winter in the metropolis with an artist aunt who has a small flat on the west side. A few days ago it fell to her lot (the aunt being absorbed in the pursuit of "atmosphere" or something of that kind to which the artistic fraternity is addicted) to go to the butcher's, the baker's, &c., to purchase a few household supplies.

Not being familiar with the soaring prices of meats in the metropolis, she was somewhat staggered on inquiring the price of ham, in the first grocery she entered, to find that it was 23 cents a pound. That price she decided was too steep, and she consequently sought further, resolving that if she could not do better she would descend to the cheap canned ham. Her eye was presently caught by a very attractive display in a delicatessen window; so she entered and inquired of the round-faced Teuton who was behind the counter what he asked for ham.

"Id vas thirdy-three cents," he replied.

The young lady could not restrain an exclamation. "My goodness, but that is very high"—and then the idea recurred to her about the tinned ham.

So she said to the clerk, "Have you any potted meats?"

The young German did not seem to grasp the idea, for he inquired:

"Vas? Potted meats?"

"Potted meats," repeated the girl, with a tone of impatience in her voice.

The clerk, not fully understanding her and fearing that she was trying to find fault with his stock, said, rather brusquely: "Ve haf meats vat iss goot to eat if dot iss vat you vant."

This statement puzzled and embarrassed her, for she began to think (as most strangers do under such circumstances) that the clerk saw that she was not a habitual dweller in Gotham and was inclined to make sport of her unsophisticated ways. But her pride came speedily to the rescue. Her delicate face flushed a little as she turned to leave, but there was a naughty little twinkle in her dark eyes as she said, very sweetly and very demurely:

"Oh, no, that kind wouldn't do at all. I wanted some I could use as an ornament." And she rushed back to the flat, and, bursting into tears, told the story to her aunt.

The Strenuous Life.

Mrs. Knicker—I have planned to go somewhere for the Summer to rest from the Winter.

Mrs. Bocker—And after that?

Mrs. Knicker—I shall go somewhere for the Winter to rest from the Summer.

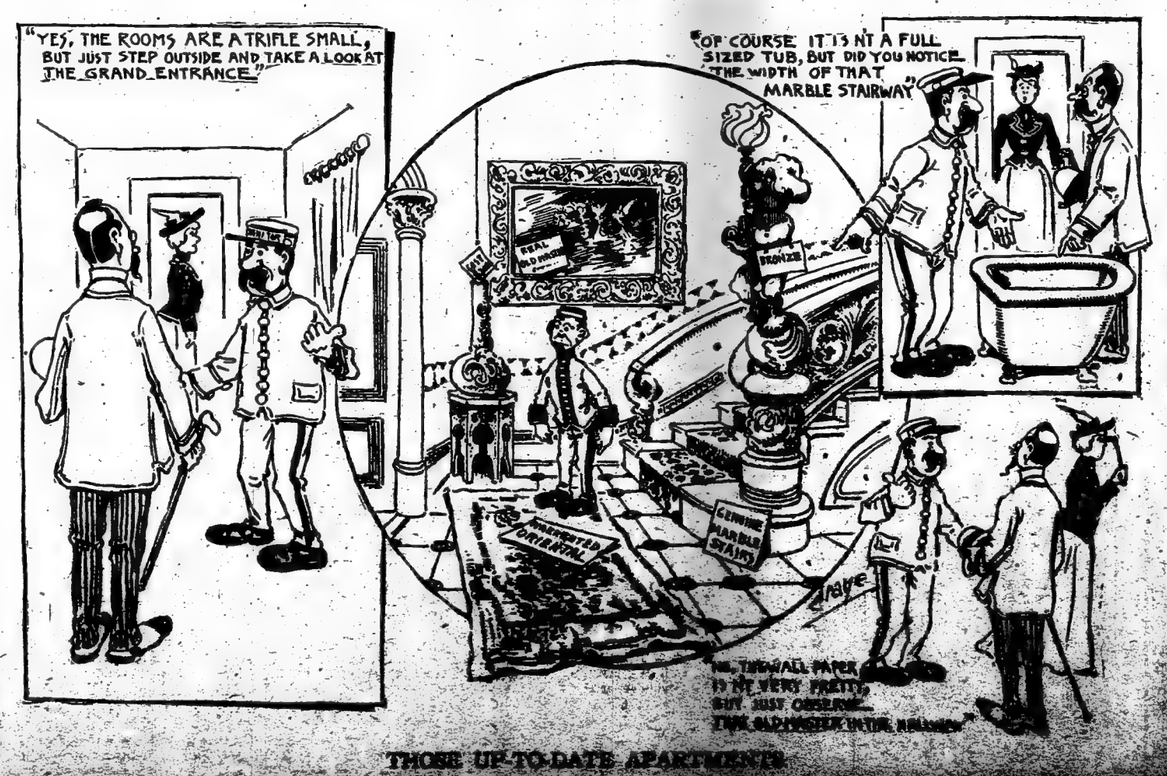

THOSE UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS

Women Here and There

Why doesn't it go to show that a man who will propose to one girl after another has a warm heart and a desire for domesticity? Perhaps there are some women who would not think so, but a good, practical woman who has a head as well as a heart, might feel that it was a good augury for a happy married life. Anyway, the bridegroom at one of the Fall weddings in a town not so far from New York had proposed to one after another of seven girls, had been refused by them, and, not being discouraged, asked the eighth. This was the girl with the practical head, and she accepted. That was quite right, and very likely it did not make much difference to the man, for he had only had the bad luck to begin at the wrong end on his list of proposals. The girl knew the history of the other seven and was not dismayed. Probably she was not as entirely pleased with the joke of it as the first seven, and here comes the wicked part of the story. The seven were mischievous girls, and on the day of the wedding, in addition to the festive gowns, in which they decked themselves out for the occasion, each wore a big bow of white ribbon, asked to be directed to the mourners' seat when they reached the church, and sat in a conspicuous position, with gay smiles and their seven knots of white ribbon, all seven in a row. But no one cared much, not even the bride, and the bridegroom thought it was no end of a joke.

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There are more practical brides than one may think in reading the novels of the day. There was that other girl who, upon hearing that an estimable young man of her acquaintance had been refused by the girl he had asked to marry, exclaimed in sympathy:

"Why, what a shame. He is a splendid fellow. I would marry him if he asked me."

This remark was duly carried to the young man, and the girl being pretty, attractive, and possessing many good qualities which go to making a good wife, he proposed to her immediately, was accepted, they were married, and—for this happened some years ago—they have been busily engaged since in "living happy ever after."

***

Oh, yes, there are many more reasons than love for precipitating matrimony. There is Miss Agatha Andriuskiszewiskiwezcki of Philadelphia, or, rather, she was Miss Agatha until she became Mrs. Agatha Sapetka the other day. Poor Miss Agatha! No one who has not been similarly afflicted will know the unhappiness that was her's bearing around with her continually a name of twenty-four letters, made up of z's and k's and w's. Mariana in the moated grange was blessed in comparison. It was a little worse than having no name at all, for no one could pronounce it, and unkind people were inclined to smile upon seeing it written. The only way to manage an introduction was to have the name written out on a slate in deaf-mute fashion or placarded, and though Miss Andriuskiszewiskiwezcki is a healthy, well-developed young woman, her shoulders were not broad enough to carry a name like that. It was not practical, either. So, finally, in despair, the young woman decided to apply to the courts to have her name changed. But there began trouble again. The family objected. They are poor, there is but little they can leave their children as a heritage, and a name with only two letters less than the entire English alphabet they considered worth while. But after considerable unhappy experience in her social life, Miss Agatha was obdurate. It was as well to have no family as no friends, she said, and she put in a petition six months ago. The family was wroth, and relations at home were strained, Miss Agatha was made to feel that she was a member of the family only by sufferance, but there was to be no open rupture until the fatal decision had been made. In the meantime a young man in the neighborhood who was sufficiently acquainted to call the young woman Agatha, and who consequently had not been frightened away by her last name, seeing the trouble that was likely to ensue, offered to marry the young woman; she could then use his name and represent the family name of Andriuskiszewiskiwezcki if she wished merely by an initial, and in writing she could make that as large as she liked. The family was delighted with the proposition, Miss Agatha's heart melted at this simple way out of all her troubles, and she is now Mrs. Agatha A. Sapetka.

***

There is a surprising number of women—most of them young—who are to be seen outside the shops taking notes, or more often making sketches, from things in the windows at the time that the new styles are out. They are as a rule artists who make the sketches for milliners who would not be seen doing anything of the kind themselves. In some of the shops a written permit is given out-of-town milliners and dressmakers, who are allowed to make sketches openly. In going from shop to shop one sees that even in the large shops different milliners are inspired by strikingly similar ideas, or else this millinery plagiarism is not confined to out-of-town people.

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It was a small sermon upon the use of condiments. The man mixed the salad dressing. It is a simple thing to do, to mix a French dressing, but the salad is good or bad as it is well or poorly put together. The woman, looking on as the condiments went in, gasped. A lettuce and tomato salad of which she was particularly fond, and it was to be spoiled because into the dressing was going mustard and Worcestershire sauce, both of which she disliked. But here was shown the art of properly combining one's seasonings. There was not the slightest perceptible flavor of either the mustard or sauce, only an added pungency to the dressing as a whole which was a vast improvement.

***

There was such a crowd of smart people at the Saratoga races this year that women visited the race track who had never done such a thing before in their lives and not only went there, but made small bets.

"I don't know what my family would think of my betting on the races," said one very charming woman, whose husband has been in the Government service and was at one time Minister to Greece. "We are all blue Presbyterians and I have hardly felt one scruple except when I have lost some money."

***

There can be no mistake about it, for the mistress of the house is a woman of verity, and she vouches for the truth of the story. She keeps a large boarding house, and not long ago a man came to engage table board for four persons. He was a man of good appearance, his credentials were everything that could be desired, and she agreed to take the party. But upon the day set for their arrival the man came alone.

"When will the others come?" she asked him.

"To tell you the truth," he replied, "I am the only one, but I have a somewhat unusual appetite, and I pay the rates for four people for myself."

To say that the woman was astonished would be a mild expression, but it seemed a fair arrangement, particularly for her side of the bargain. That was until the man had been boarding with her for a week, and then she was obliged to ask him to leave, for she said he not only ate enough for four people, but for a boarding house full, and she could not afford to keep him.

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The man says the woman has a heart of stone. The woman herself says it is a shame, for she loves the dog, but still she knows that she allowed him more liberties than any other good housekeeper would have done under the circumstances. The dog has the habit peculiar to his kind of burying his bones when he has a few, to lay up for a time of need, and he has various places in the back yard for storing them. But he has more trouble than most dogs, for the first applicant to his store house is usually the improvident dog of a neighbor, who keeps no bones of his own, but relies upon those buried by Carlo, and invariably digs them up and carries them off. Carlo is aware of this, and the other day, having a bone for storage, after smelling around in the usual receptacles for such treasures, he seemed to have a sudden thought, turned quickly, and ran into the house and up stairs, followed by his mistress. Into the "best bedroom" he ran, jumped upon a chair at the head of the bed, dug away for a time at the pillows on the bed, moved one of them so that he could get his nose back of it, dropped in his bone, and was turning away with a satisfied, I-know-that-dog-can't-get-this-bone expression on his face, when his mistress called him back. She made him take up his bone again and carry it down stairs, and for this the man says she is cruel, and she herself thinks it was rather hard lines on so clever a dog.

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This is the season for many mushrooms, among them the Coprinus, and it will be found intermittently from now until November. The Coprinus comatus, or shaggy-mane mushroom, is one of the most delicious, and is to be had this damp weather in large quantities. It grows in the open fields, around barns, and in lumber yards. In one lumber yard in South Brooklyn there are quantities of the tall, white shaggy fungi, and the Italians of the neighborhood are around at 5 o'clock in the morning gathering it. The piles of lumber raised some little distance from the ground make famous natural mushroom beds, the only trouble being that the rich harvest there is much of it out of reach. The Coprinus comatus is a satisfactory mushroom, for it is not to be confused with poisonous varieties and is one of the most easily identified.

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"One sure way of learning to know old china and to discover imperfections in it is by experience," says a woman who is a collector in a small way. "I shall never forget the lesson that I learned with my old delft pitcher. Such a beauty as it was when I bought it, and absolutely perfect. Not a flaw or a nick in it. It is not one of the blue delft pieces, but a plain yellow, with a band of big red roses with green leaves around the top of the bowl and a nice little line of black around the rim. It was so light that one could tell by lifting it that it was the old paste, and anyone, inexperienced as I was, would know that; also that it was a good piece of something, if not the delft, and there was a guarantee on the bottom which one must of course take for what it might be worth. I bought my pitcher at auction, and paid $5 for it, having but little competition. I thought it was strange for such a perfect piece to bring so little when there were many dealers present and things were bringing high prices. I did not know the reason for the bargain until a year or so afterward, when I discovered that my pitcher had a false nose. The patchwork had been well done, but the yellow was different in shade; so different that I don't know how I could have failed to see it, but I could not be similarly deceived again. That was one thing I learned thoroughly, and perhaps the lesson was worth $5. A careless maid broke off the nose not long after, and I viewed the fragments without a sigh. One defect in a supposed treasure will untwine every heartstring."

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It is possible to have children too well trained. There is a young mother who has many theories upon bringing up children in the way in which they should go. Her boy is only a baby, but, as the young mother wisely says, if he learns to do things when he is little, he will do them unconsciously later. One of the young mother's housekeeperly theories is in regard to having doors closed, and her baby has learned that. It is funny to see him go through a door and press his fat little body against it to close it. But the trouble is that he has learned his lesson too well, and he does not discriminate. He not only closes doors, but gates. Baby has a grandmamma who lives not far from his home, and mamma takes him frequently to see her. She at first allowed the little fellow to walk, for it is only a short distance, but since the door-shutting habit became fixed she is obliged to wheel him in his go-cart. In the neighborhood in which the family lives there are little lawns in front of the houses, with iron fences and gates. Owing to the idiosyncrasies of tradespeople, these are frequently left open, much to this small boy's delight, for it gives him the opportunity of closing them. It is great fun for him, but gate-shutting is such a laborious task for so small a boy that it makes the trip to grandma's too long, and now he rides, or mamma would have a little fight at each gate.

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She has been married just a year, and as important business has taken her husband away from home frequently during that period, she has spent much of her time visiting among his friends, becoming acquainted with them, as "John" wished her to.

"But they all object to my name," she said the other day, talking to an acquaintance. "To be sure it is an unusual one, but I don't consider it objectionable."

"Any one who knew her would understand objections being made to the name," said one of the husband's relatives, hearing of the remark. "Since she has been visiting among us there is not one branch of the family that will speak to another, and John is not on good terms with any of us. She is a born mischief-maker, and her name is one of the queerest I ever heard, and the most inappropriate—'Unity!'"

***

Poor little milliners who come to town at this time of the year from smaller places looking for ideas have hard times, but they are barefaced in their methods of stealing designs for hats. There was a woman standing in front of a millinery shop on Twenty-third Street the other day deliberately writing down descriptions of the hats in the window. There was a crowd of other women looking on, but this woman could be seen plainly from the inside through the clear plate-glass windows, and she created a small commotion. A saleswoman called a man, and he, after casting freezing glances in her direction, deliberately pulled down the big window shade, shutting all the hats from view. On the outside the small army of shoppers turned to look at the culprit, who was placed in an embarrassing position, though it would seem through her own stupidity. It is a poor milliner who, if she must steal, can't carry the outlines of a number of hats in her head until she can find a retired place to jot down the particulars.

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"You must learn the shop language before you can go shopping in England," says a girl who has just returned from there and has many stories to tell of the difficulties met in the shops. "Shoes are not shoes unless they are slippers; all boots are high, and you can't to save your life get a spool of thread because there is no such thing, only a reel of cotton. If you wish cotton, sheeting for instance, you ask for calico, and the tape needle to run the ribbons in your gowns is a bodkin. There is not such a thing as a shirtwaist to be had in all England, for they have nothing but blouses, and one would go continually with wet feet if she did not learn to ask for goloshes. The best thing to do is to buy everything necessary in New York and look on when your English friends shop in London."

OCT

WEDDING GOWNS AND DINNER DRESSES

THE princesse robe worn by Miss Edith Church Post when she married Goelet Gallatin on Wednesday last was made of heavy white satin, the low neck filled in with tucked white chiffon and point lace, and the sleeves, which were of chiffon to the elbows, with bands of

This coat, worn by Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, is of mastic-colored cloth, bordered by bands of black velvet, turned back like revers, and bordered in turn by bands of heavy white lace. The coat is semi-fitted in the back by three curving seams and a straight strip of the cloth, scalloped at the edges, giving a bolero jacket effect. The coat is lined throughout with white satin and chiffon.

point lace wound around them. The satin in the bodice was carried around from side to side in soft and graceful folds, and were fastened at the left side under the arm. In front there was a boxplait, narrow at the top, but growing wider as it neared the bottom of the gown, and on each side were gored panels of accordion plaited chiffon. A flounce of old point d'Alencon lace, that formed a bertha to the bodice, extended down each side of the central boxplait and then around the bottom of the skirt to the train, which was very long and plain. Orange blossoms were caught at intervals in the lace and a bunch of the natural flowers was fastened on the corsage. The long point lace veil, which extended nearly to the floor, was held on the coiffure by a crown of orange-blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses.

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The frocks of Miss Post's attendants, who were Misses Evelyn Blight, Mary Harriman, Nathalie Henderson, Hester Hone, and Mildred Stokes, were of pink crepe de chine with insertions of ecru-colored lace. Their large black moiré hats were trimmed with long black ostrich plumes that started at the sides and, winding over the turned up brims, drooped against the hair of the wearers. The attendants carried large bunches of delicate pink roses.

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Mrs. Charles A. Post, the bride's mother, was gowned in black guipure lace over blue gauze. The skirt, which was very tight around the hip and extremely full at the bottom, was trimmed with two deep flounces of the black guipure. These flounces were scant and shaped to fit the skirt and the blue gauze showed between. The guipure of the bodice was shaped like a coat and came down to meet the upper flounce. Her white velvet hat was embroidered in black and gold, with an aigrette at one side, and in the black tulle facing it a jeweled ornament was placed.

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The wedding dress of Miss Ethel Wyman, who married Count Lerchenfeld, was unusually pretty. It was of white satin crêpe de chine over a foundation of silk flounced with chiffon. The bodice had a lace yoke, and the lower half was laid in fine tucks and bloused a little in a pointed pouch. Down the front of the skirt ran a satin panel appliqued with lace medallions. The long, full train was was finished with a deep hem. The sleeves clung to the arms at the top and hung in full puffs at the elbows, where, at the inside of the arms, deep tucks were laid, and the tapering of these tucks to the outside of the arms formed full puffs at the elbows. At the wrists the fullness of the lower sleeves was gathered into deep, gauntlet-shaped lace cuffs. The veil of old rose point formed a frill over the forehead and down the sides of the coiffure, and was caught directly on the top by orange blossoms. It was so draped at the back that one end fell at the left side and another in the centre of the back, both falling well below the waistline. She carried a round bouquet of yellowish-white roses.

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Miss Florence Wyman was her sister's maid of honor. Her simple white crêpe frock cleared the floor by four inches, and was finished by three deep tucks, the lowest and widest being two inches deep. The jupe had a wide boxplait each side of the front, and also one at each side near the back, and in these the stitching stopped just above the tucks. A wide white taffeta ribbon formed a girdle with short loops and long ends in the back. The bodice had a guimpe of thin white lace, and the bodice proper was finished at the top, where it touched the guimpe, with a shaped piece like a bertha, appliqued with circular medallions of white lace. This shaped piece projected out over the sleeves, making epaulets. The sleeves were full and gathered into narrow cuffs that matched the bertha collar. Her hat was white broadcloth, with [illegible]

moderately wide brim. It was formed of layers of the horsehair, each edged with an embroidered edge of white silk. Across the front white chrysanthemums were arranged in a wreath, and she carried a large round bunch of the natural white chrysanthemum asters with ferns.

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Miss Beatrice Mills wore at a recent luncheon in a modish restaurant a charming costume of palest blue voile. The Eton coat had a yoke of white lace that was so arranged as to meet at the top in the back, and then separated, showing the wedge-shaped extension of the blue running up between the ends of the lace. Down the back from neck

This hat of brown fur felt, worn on the avenue one day last week, is trimmed with folds of brown velvet around the crown and a bird, with shaded brown feathers.

to waist line four narrow box plaits, not much over an inch wide, were dressed in. The belt attached to the coat was of white lace over blue voile. In front the coat pouched, and it had white lace down each side. The sleeves had box plaits on the upper portions, and puffed out below the elbows, to be drawn into cuffs trimmed with lace. The skirt had five box plaits, like those in the coat, from the belt to the hem, and perhaps a foot apart; around the skirt's edge were clusters of the inch-wide box plaits, set close together and tapering to wedge-shaped Vs at their tops. Running horizontally through these plaits were short picket-pointed straps of voile, stitched and piped with white. These were graduated; the upper, perhaps four inches long, passed under the centre plait and extended out over the first one at each side; the second tab passed over the central plait and out under those at each side, with the ends projecting over the next to the outside plaits, and the third passed under the central plait, over the two next, and out under the last ones. Her moderately large hat was black, trimmed with a black ostrich plume.

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Miss Gwendolyn Burden while at luncheon recently wore a most chic frock of dark blue etamine. The skirt was plain and sweeping, and the Eton coat was sufficiently short to show a bit of the white underblouse in the back above the belt; in front the fronts drooped lower and flared, and fine white pearl ornaments with pendants were fastened on each side. The sleeves, which were gathered a little at the top, flared at the elbows into wide affairs that came a little over halfway between the elbows and hands, and each had two pearl clusters, with three-inch pendants of fine white pearl beads, as a finish. A large dark hat topped the frock.

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Mrs. Whitney Warren was seen recently in a filmy white gown, the distinguishing point of which was its immensely deep collar of heavy cream-colored lace; in reality it was more a cape than a collar, for, while it did not extend over the shoulders [illegible]

its lower edge—which was cut square and at this point was not over nine inches wide—depended cream-colored passementerie ornaments and cords. The elbow sleeves ended in several full, overlapping ruffles of lace. The skirt had a short train and a wide, flat flounce of cream-colored lace over a knife plaiting of chiffon, the latter showing for several inches below the lace edging it. Nearly halfway up there was a second and similar flounce over white chiffon. The hat worn was cream-colored straw, wide of brim and having a moderately high, round crown. It was bent well down over the coiffure in the back, slightly so in front, and a big white ostrich plume trailed over the left side and down the back.

The coat worn by Mrs. Warren was of white broadcloth, and reached almost to the floor. It was very simple, lined with white liberty satin throughout, and had no trimming save stitching, except on the narrow standing collar, which was embroidered in gray and white cords. Just below the collar in front, large cabochons of the cords were sewed, from which swung ropelike ends. The sleeves were a modified melon shape, with wide stitched bands crossing them at the elbows, and were finished with deep cuffs, made in each case by three overlapping, upward-turned, and unlined pieces of the white cloth, left open and rounded at the outer edges.

***

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander wore on her arrival from abroad a black broadcloth costume. The skirt touched, and had cut bands of the cloth at the bottom, with fancifully cut extensions running up from each. There were four or five of these bands, stitched at the edges. The Eton coat closed nearly to the neck, where it was rounded out and was trimmed by stitched straps of the cloth

This gown of rough brown material, flecked with red, is trimmed with strappings of the cloth, lined with red satin. Red satin shirring at the edges as pockets. The blouse is of cut red silk, and the brown hat is trimmed with red.

and by heavy white lace, appliqued on each side of the front, and also across the back. The tucked white blouse worn had a yoke and sleeves of heavy white lace, the [illegible]

"MISERY LOVES COMPANY."

The Star Pupil.

SHE was a young writer who had become convinced of the growing popularity of children's stories, and naturally she decided to write one. In view of this determination she started out to observe the "smaller fry" in both their natural environments, the home and the school.

One day while visiting a school she fell in with the janitor and whole pages of local color danced before her excited fancy as she engaged the old man in conversation.

"I suppose," she began, "you have numerous chances to observe the children at their games during recess. Do you find them less interesting as they grow older?"

"I do that," returned the janitor with heartfelt emphasis, "and I'll tell ye another thing. The older they get the dummer they get. Why, down in the lower classes when we go in to sweep of an afternoon, the board does be covered with work, an' every sum has a dif'runt name signed to it, (the teacher makes 'em do it that way, so she kin spot the careless ones,) but up stairs, in the highest classes, (where they do jometry, mind ye!) there's ony one chap knows enything. He does the work for the whole class, an' his name is all over the board. I'm thinkin' if that teacher don't get a move on her soon she'll lose her place."

"And what is the name of this boy wonder?" asked the writer of the future.

"I don't know his name in full," returned the observant sweeper, "but the letters he signs to his jometry sums is 'Q. E. D.'"

Each One He Met, Probably.

"I'LL tell you what," said a certain hard-working woman the other day, "one sometimes has to pay dearly for a compliment. I'm not earning very much money, and just now my expenses are rather heavy, so that any outside drain—even the smallest charity—makes a certain hole in my capital. When people are busy making both ends meet they appreciate the truth of charity beginning at home.

"But the other day, when a poor old man rang the basement bell and asked for work I did feel sorry for him. Obviously poor, he was spruce looking and scrupulously clean. One could see the evident attempt at mending his tattered clothes.

"I explained to the old man I was sorry I had nothing for him to do, and then he broke down completely.

"'You are a voomins,' he said, 'of intelligence and refinement. I can see it in your face, an' it is many a day since I haf shpoke vid such a voomins.'

"I began to feel myself glow with appreciation of his discernment, and when he proceeded to lay bare his sufferings and troubles I ran upstairs and got my purse. When I thought of that 'intelligence and refinement,' I didn't have the heart to give him only a penny. It seemed such a small amount to give a man of such exquisite judgment. So I looked hard at the penny, and even a nickel looked small. So I took 50 cents out of a pile I had laid aside toward a pair of gloves and handed it to him, and, really, his gratitude was worth the whole price of the gloves.

"Only—I wonder how many other women he told that they were educated and refined that day!"

Not Ready for Wings.

"TELL ye what it is, boys," remarked Zeb Peters, the Cranberry Corners philosopher, straightening up from his work and taking in the half-dozen loungers in his little cobbler's shop with a sweeping glance, "when I see a man with two good legs on him an' a pair of No. 11 feet firmly attached to the end of said legs settin' around an' wishin' fer a pair of wings or a flyin' machine—well, I've got my opinion of him, an' it hain't a very complimentary one at that."

"I know what's troublin' ye, Zeb," spoke up Job Hankins, the member of the party who had introduced the subject of flying, "ye're afraid ye won't git quite so many boots an' shoes to mend when folks have wings to travel around with."

"I s'pose it would make some difference in my income," said Peters, reflectively, "but I wasn't thinkin' of that. Not at all. What I was revolvin' in my mind was the fact that there are mighty few men, present company excepted of course, that I'd want to trust with a pair of wings."

"Ruther rough on yer feller-citizens, ain't ye, Zeb?" inquired another of the crowd, quizzically.

"Mebbe I am," acknowledged Peters, cheerfully; "mebbe I am. But I look at it this way: No Philadelphy lawyer that was ever born could begin to keep track of all the rascality that's goin' on now, an' I don't know what we'd do if all the plaguey rascals in the country had flyin' machines or wings to travel around with an' do business. Why, it takes at least forty detectives now to run down one embezzler or murderer, an' half of the time they don't catch him at that if he gits over half a day the start. An' jes' s'posin' he had a pair of wings to help him along, where'd the detectives be then, d'ye imagine?

"No, Siree, boys, I don't believe in makin' flyin' machines or wings an' dealin' 'em out to every Tom, Dick, an' Harry who steps up to the flyin'-apparatus counter with money enough to pay fer 'em. The minute ye begin that every rogue an' sharper in the country will be transactin' business with a pair of wings hitched to their shoulderblade. I don't know but what I'd buy a pair of 'em myself. Have to do it, I s'pose, if I wanted to keep up with the procession an' make a decent livin'.

"Shouldn't wonder a bit if Hankins is right about folks not comin' to me to have their boots an' shoes mended after wings git to be fashionable. They won't have to. In the first place, they won't wear out near so much shoe leather, an' in the second place, lots of people won't bother, let alone pay, to have their old shoes patched up when they can jump aboard of their flyin' machines or hitch on their wings an' make a beeline to the nearest town, drop down in front of a shoe store an' help themselves to whatever they need in the way of footwear, an' sail away again over the housetops before the owner has a chance to git down his gun, or even say Jack Robinson!

"No, I reckon I sha'n't do a very rushin' business mendin' boots an' shoes after wings git into general circulation. An' what would be the use of me settin' here stitchin' an' peggin' away all day an' mebbe earnin' a dollor or ten shillin' when there's lots of stove wood, all sawed an' split ready fer use, invitin'ly piled up in half of the back yards of the country; an' hams, an' hindquarters of beef an' mutton, an' poultry an' game, hangin' up in front of every meat market, ready to be swooped down on an' carried off; an' the United States Sub-Treasury, an' the different mints, an' banks, an' so on, with counters all piled full of gold an' greenbacks, put up in handy packages, an' waitin' fer some enterprisin' citizen with wings to light on the windowsill an' reach in an' help himself.

"No use talkin', boys, there's altogether too many temptations connected with wings an' flyin' machines, an' I don't believe the world is quite ready fer 'em yet. Be time enough fer our wings, I reckon, when we git to be angels an' hain't got to work quite so hard fer a livin'."

And with a sigh of resignation the philosopher of the shoebench picked up his cobbler's hammer and vigorously resumed pegging away at his work.

The Meanest Woman.

THE conversation has assumed a tinge of pessimism. It had to do, in fact, with the "meanest man," each of the party had ever known, and in each case the crowning act of "meanness" had been related. Suddenly the girl on the divan entered the arena.

"I hope I won't be accused of disloyalty to my sex, but my candidate for the invidious distinction of superlative meanness is a woman, and I figured in the incident which, in my opinion, entitles her to the palm.

"I had grown tired of the usual crowded boarding house, and fell an easy victim to the advertisement, wherein it was set forth that 'no other boarders were taken.' The terms were 'strictly in advance,' which accounted for my being there more than twenty-four hours. The first day of my career as a 'paying guest' was unbearably hot, and, as we sat down to dinner, I noted with deep envy that before the plates of the host and hostess stood a bottle of ginger ale. It was the ordinary 'domestic' article, far from priceless, but to my thirsty soul the famed ambrosia of the gods was a thick, muddy liquid by comparison. It was borne in on me after a while that 'all the advantages of a home with a refined family' (as per the advertisement) had no reference whatever to that family's liquid refreshments. Nevertheless, I determined to have some of that ginger ale, so, in tones as frigid as my temper was torrid, I directed that a bottle of ginger ale be brought to me and charged to my account as an 'extra,' all of which was done.

"Presently came the day of reckoning. By the time it arrived I had consumed six bottles of the effervescent stuff.

"'And now,' I said, addressing Her Stinginess, 'how much do I owe you for the ginger ale?'

"'Let me see,' she began, judicially, 'six bottles, at 15 cents apiece, that's just 90 cents.'

"'But,' I said hotly, (the ginger had evidently got into my system,) 'I heard the man who delivered it say it was only 10 cents a bottle!'

"'I know that,' returned the feminine head of the 'refined family,' 'but I had to charge you 5 cents extra on each bottle for keeping it on the ice!'"

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 4, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Oct. 4. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 4, 4,961,261.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 4, '02.
199	147	230	Aug. 28.	199	Jan. 4.	210	240	...	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 2, '02.	1¼	SA	240	240	230	230	...	77
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	64⅝	64⅞	− ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	65	66⅝	63⅞	64⅞	84¾	51,250
91	80	91	July 29.	82¼	Jan. 2.	83½	...	...	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '02.	3	SA	85	85	85	85	85	20
...	...	13¾	Sep. 26.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	11⅝	12	− ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	12¼	13	11½	11⅞	...	12,530
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	40⅝	Sep. 29.	41¾	42	...	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	41½	42⅝	40⅜	41⅜	...	5,600
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	1	Oct. 3.	1	1⅛	− ⅜	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1½	1½	1	1	2½	3,000
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	5	Sep. 24.	5	7	...	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	5	5⅝	5	5⅜	10¾	800
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¾	Apr. 11.	36½	36¾	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	36	37⅝	34½	36½	24¾	34,560
89½	67	93½	Oct. 3.	85½	Jan. 14.	91½	92½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91¼	93¾	89⅞	92½	80	3,510
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	51	51½	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	50	53	47	51¼	29	7,400
91½	85	99¼	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	96	97⅞	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	June 2, '02.	3	SA	98	98	98	98	...	50
40	32	42⅝	May 1.	32½	Jan. 14.	39	39	+ 2	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	37½	39½	37½	39	32	700
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	245	260	+ 2	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	249⅜	252	249¾	252	188	350
45	39⅝	62½	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	56¾	57¼	+ ¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	56¾	58	54	57½	...	2,910
41⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	11	11½	− ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,321,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11⅜	11⅜	10¾	11¼	26½	2,425
77⅝	62	67	Jan. 3.	52	July 10.	57	58½	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	63½	500
30⅛	5⅛	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	22	22¾	− 2¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	22¾	23¼	22½	22½	17	800
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	48½	51	− 3	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	50	50	50	50	49	100
33½	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅝	May 19.	31	31¼	− ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31¾	30	31	25⅛	8,850
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	94	95	− ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93½	95¼	93⅛	94½	84½	2,415
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6	6¾	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	6½	6	6¼	6¾	600
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	23	25	− ¾	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	..	23	24	23	23½	24	600
69	38½	49¾	May 26.	43¼	Apr. 22.	45½	45½	− ¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	47¼	45	45½	39½	10,678
104⅞	88	100⅝	June 23.	94⅝	Sep. 24.	95¼	96	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	95⅝	96	95	95½	95½	2,180
49⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	130	139¾	+ 5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	130	135	130	135	...	1,250
90	73	101	Oct. 2.	85	Jan. 13.	99	102	+ ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	99¾	101	99	100	85%	2,300
153	103½	135½	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	123¾	124½	− 3¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	126¾	127½	123	124	115½	46,450
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	120	122	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119½	119½	119½	119½	114	136
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	169¾	Jan. 13.	167	167	...	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	32,803,400	July 15, '02.	2¼	Q	167	167	167	167	...	10
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	146	148	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	145¼	146	145¼	146	150	500
21⅞	13¼	17½	Jan. 7.	13¾	May 1.	14½	15	− 1½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	17	100
82¾	70	80¼	Sep. 22.	73	Apr. 23.	76	79½	...	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	75	133
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95½	July 14.	102	103	− 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	104	104½	102	103	140	1,425
34	20	48¾	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	40	43	...	Ann Arbor	100	3,530,000	.....	..	..	34	34	34	34	...	20
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	70	73	+ 1¾	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	...	100
91	42¾	96⅝	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 21.	88¾	89	− 3	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	90⅞	91¾	85	88½	75⅜	320,985
108	70	106½	Sep. 2.	95⅛	Jan. 27.	100½	100⅝	− 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100½	102⅝	99¾	100½	95½	48,295
114½	81⅝	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	106	106¼	− 2¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	81,829,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	107	109½	103	106	99½	120,380
97	83⅝	93	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	93	95	+ 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	92½	96	92½	96	93	1,100
...	...	3¼	Oct. 1.	2⅛	Sep. 29.	2⅜	2⅝	− ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	2⅜	3½	2⅛	2⅝	...	62,515
...	...	108½	Jan. 17.	106½	Jan. 17.	108	...	...	Boston Air Line pf.	100	1,425,000	July, '02.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	...	30
88⅞	55⅞	72⅞	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	64	64¼	− 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	65	66	62¾	64	60¼	40,275
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	228	228¾	−13	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	235	235½	228	228	...	700
14¾	8¾	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11½	12¾	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11	12	11	12	...	1,100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	51	51¾	+ ¼	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	50	51	50	51	...	1,500
89	54½	97	May 22.	85	Sep. 29.	85	86½	...	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	85	88	85	88	80	500
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¾	Jan. 28.	136¼	136½	− 1⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	65,188,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	139	139½	134½	136⅝	108	78,200
...	...	144⅝	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	135½	139¼	− 1⅝	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 30 in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	137½	138	134⅜	138	...	810
196⅝	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	175	Sep. 23.	176	180	+ 5	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	175	180	175	180	161	300
52⅜	29	57¼	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	50⅝	50⅞	− 1¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	51	53	48½	50⅝	44½	61,610
60½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	37	37¼	− 2	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,512,800	.....	..	..	36	38⅝	34½	36⅝	36	10,600
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	73	Sep. 29.	73¼	...	− 1	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	74¾	75	73	74	77½	2,200
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	30	30⅜	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,405,600	.....	..	..	31	31¾	29	30⅜	21½	18,120
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	87	88	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	87	87	87	87	84½	300
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	47	48	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	46½	48⅜	45⅝	47	43	1,820
94¾	90	94½	June 10.	90¼	May 5.	91	92	+ ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,327,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	90⅞	91½	90⅝	91	...	410
188	134	198⅝	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	193	193¼	− ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	192	196½	183⅞	193	159	221,721
200	175	200¾	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	197	198¼	− 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	198	200	192	198	189	2,520
215	168⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204⅛	Jan. 14.	232	236	− ¼	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	232	236⅝	230	236¼	193	1,750
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 15.	...	...	− 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Oct. 1, '02.	2	Q	260	260	260	260	212	500
175¾	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	170	180	− 2¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	67,040,200	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	198	202½	197¼	202¼	139¼	2,580
146¾	125	170¼	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	159	165	− 3	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	164⅞	164⅞	164¼	164¼	...	100
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15½	Feb. 21.	21	22	− ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22¼	20½	21½	20¼	6,800
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	39½	40	− ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	41	37½	39⅞	37¾	9,300
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	18	18½	− ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	19	18	18¼	18¾	4,700
80	54¾	80	Apr. 28.	44¾	Mar. 15.	56	56	− 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,300,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	50	56	48¼	56	...	1,000
101	72½	108⅜	Aug. 8.	95¾	Jan. 14.	101	102	+ 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	104	104	100	101	94	1,740
124	115⅞	124½	Sep. 2.	118	Jan. 21.	117½	125	...	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 21, '02.	1½	Q	124	124	124	124	...	12
136½	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	84	84½	+ 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,737,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	80	86½	76½	84½	90½	109,550
18	6⅝	35⅝	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	31¼	31½	− 1½	Colorado Southern	100	30,935,000	.....	..	..	31½	32⅝	30⅛	31¼	13¼	8,550
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59¾	Jan. 15.	72¼	72⅝	− 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	6,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	73	73	72¾	72⅝	53¼	945
28¾	16¼	53½	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	48¼	48⅞	− 1⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	49¼	49⅞	47⅞	48⅝	23	4,100
25½	12½	24⅜	Oct. 1.	14¼	Jan. 17.	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,916,000	.....	..	..	22	24¼	21	22⅜	16	19,560
189	168½	174½	Sep. 9.	152	Apr. 15.	170	180	− 2¼	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	...	100
238	187	230⅝	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 13.	213	219	− 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	212¾	217	212¾	218	222¾	3,150
124	83¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	122	123	− ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	124	124¼	121	122¼	115	3,600
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	33	34	...	Corn Products Co.	100	44,541,750	.....	..	..	32½	34½	32	33	...	3,875
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81⅝	July 31.	83	84	− ½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,097,110	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	83	83½	...	1,053
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	171	174	− 1½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	174½	178	171⅞	173¾	162	3,700
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	266	275	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	270	275	268	275	221½	1,400
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	44	44½	− 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	46¾	42¾	44⅞	43	10,800
103¼	80	93⅝	Aug. 21.	88¾	May 19.	91	91½	− 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,830	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	92	93	90	91½	91	7,475
45	18	53⅝	July 11.	38¾	Jan. 31.	47	50	− 2½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	47	48¾	47	48	38	300
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	21⅝	21¼	− 1⅞	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22⅞	20⅜	21	...	3,800
40⅞	36	48¼	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	40⅜	40¾	− ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	42⅝	39⅝	40⅝	...	39,700
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	89½	90	− ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	90	90¼	87½	90¼	76¼	1,643
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 13.	5	5¼	...	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	...	36,614,700	.....	..	..	4¾	5	4¾	5	...	625
...	...	38½	Aug. 26.	31¾	Aug. 19.	36¼	37⅛	− ⅞	Distilling of America pf. trust ctfs.	...	25,250,300	.....	..	..	36⅞	37½	35	36⅝	...	1,833
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	19	19½	− 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	20⅝	19	19	11	2,468
22½	13⅝	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	30¼	31¼	− 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31⅞	30¼	30¼	20	700
45½	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅞	May 19.	38⅝	39	− ½	**Erie**	100	112,578,900	.....	..	..	38½	40⅝	37	38⅞	33⅜	196,940
75	59⅝	75⅝	Jan. 2.	65⅝	May 19.	67⅝	68	− 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	67½	69⅝	66	67	68½	17,800
62¾	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	53⅝	54	− 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	53⅜	55⅝	52¼	53⅝	53½	5,700
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	61	61½	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	61	61	...	59⅞	60	4,100
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	60	...	− 2½	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	62½	62½	62	62	27	310
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	98¼	June 20.	100	104	+ ¾	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...	100
289¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	181½	July 28.	184	185	+ 5	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	188	188½	182	185	230	7,300
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	192	196	− 1	Great Northern pf.	100	123,895,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	190	195	190	195	184	1,400
75¼	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	93	95	− 1	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,321,600	July 19, '02.	1¼	SA	94	98⅜	93½	95	52½	4,600
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81¼	Jan. 14.	91	93	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	91	92½	90	90¼	74	1,300
154⅜	124	173¼	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	149⅜	150¾	− ⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	151½	155	147	149⅜	143	28,503
...	...	12⅝	Sep. 20.	10¾	Oct. 4.	10¾	10¾	− 1⅜	Illinois Central rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	11	11¼	10¼	10¾	...	24,106
28	18½	22⅝	Mar. 20.	19	May 14.	20½	21	...	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,000	July 1, '99.	1	..	20⅝	20⅞	20	20¾	23¼	4,500
81¼	60	77⅞	Jan. 7.	72½	Oct. 2.	72½	72¾	− 1⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	12,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	73¾	73¾	72½	72¾	73¼	1,000
100½	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	66	67	− 8	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	70	70	64½	66	86½	2,022
11	5¼	23	Sep. 22.	8¼	Jan. 27.	16½	24½	+ 2	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	19	22¼	19	20	6¼	2,006
51	32½	65	May 17.	35	Sep. 30.	40	50	+ 8	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	42	45	35	37	...	1,190
49	24⅛	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	50	54	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	52	52¼	51	51	44¾	600
89	74	95	Oct. 2.	57¼	Jan. 13.	92	95	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	85	100
43¾	21	51¾	Aug. 21.	37¼	Jan. 15.	45½	46	− 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	46½	46¾	44	45¼	38¾	2,700
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	81	81⅝	+ ⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,078,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	81½	82⅜	80	81⅝	74	2,200
41	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	33¾	Jan. 25.	41½	45	− 4¼	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43⅞	43	43¾	31	500
61¼	77½	86	Aug. 1.	80	Sep. 24.	80½	81	− 1	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	81	82	80	80½	...	3,850
25	13½	39	Aug. 26.	19	Jan. 15.	34	34½	− 2	Kansas City Southern.	100	23,983,500	.....	..	..	35	35⅞	33¼	34	18	5,900
55	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	53	Jan. 15.	55	55¼	− 3½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	57	57	55	55	28	2,000
18½	5¾	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	34	38	− ¾	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,800,400	.....	..	..	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	15	800
76¼	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	50¼	Sep. 29.	60	65	− 1⅝	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	62¼	62½	60¼	61	63	600
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	80	84	− 3½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '98.	1	..	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	70	300
111⅜	76	159½	Aug. 20.	102¼	Jan. 27.	137⅞	138½	−10⅞	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	145	145	137¼	137⅝	102	182,500
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	11	Sep. 27.	10	15	+ 1	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	...	500
145	88	140¾	Jan. 9.	122	Mar. 12.	135¼	135¾	+ 1⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	42,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	135¼	138¾	132	135⅜	118⅝	182,145
...	...	134½	July 23.	103½	May 19.	122	124	+ 1½	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	122½	124	122	124	...	2,080
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	139	Oct. 4.	139	140	+ 8	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	141½	142¾	139	139	160¼	16,090
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	38	Dec. 4.	40½	42	+ 8	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,496,700	.....	..	..	42	42	42	42	40	100
30	12¾	31¼	Mar. 31.	25⅝	Sep. 29.	26	26¼	− ¾	Mexican Central.	100	47,983,100	.....	..	..	26¾	27¼	25¾	26	23	9,700
111¼	67¾	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 22.	111½	112¾	− 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	109	117¼	109¼	112	104	6,200
86¾	15	82	Sep. 5.	36¾	Jan. 2.	72½	78	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	77¾	77¾	71½	72¼	25¼	11,650
94¾	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	126	129	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	131	131	126½	127	78	3,295
85¾	15	35⅝	Sep. 10	2⅜	Mar. 5.	30	30¾	+ 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	38,100,300	.....	..	..	30¾	31¼	29½	29¾	25¾	20,670

1909 High.	1909 Low.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range for Week. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Range since Jan. 1, 1909. High.	Low.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Last Week.	Dividends. Amount.	Date.	Per Cent.	Week ending Oct. 9. Price.	Range for Week. High.	Low.	Last.	Year 1908. Low.	High.	Oct. Shares.
40½	34		37⅝	Sep. 8	33	Mar. 12	54	54½					— ½										
63½	47		49¾	Sep. 8	38	Jan. 14	73½	73½					— ½										
72¾	62		65	July 8	58	Feb. 11	81	81					— 1										
149	78¼		104	Sep. 2	86	Jan. 16	124	125					— 1										
73	53		61½	Sep. 9	57¾	June 23	73	73					— 2½										
98	83		86	Sep. 9	75	July 12	93	93					— 2										
42¾	35¾		40⅜	Mar. 10	37½	May 17							— ¼										
181½	127⅝		170	Aug. 4	147	Jan. 14	162¼	163					— 2										
96¾	85¾		93¾	Sep. 8	86¾	Jan. 8	101	101¼					— 1⅝										
50	41½		45¾	Apr. 3	39	Jan. 4	46	46					— ½										
34	23¾		25½	Sep. 10	21	Feb. 15							— 2										
81	67		126¾	Sep. 4	99¾	Jan. 7	98	102					— ½										
91	87		93½	Oct. 2	89	Jan. 14	91¾	91¾					+ ¼										
89	72¾		95¾	Oct. 3	82¾	Feb. 4	93	94					+ 2½										
225	195½		250	Apr. 29	215	Jan. 12	230	250					+ 5										
...	...		38½	Sep. 19	24	Apr. 16	36¾	37					— ½										
...	...		90	Sep. 2	80	Apr. 1	89¾	89¾					+ ½										
88	24½		78½	Sep. 5	52¾	Mar. 10	69	69½					+ ½										
82⅞	65		90⅞	Sep. 10	79¾	Mar. 10	87¼	87½					+ ⅛										
64½	38		80⅞	dep. 11	60	Jan. 14	77	78					+ 1										
...	...		96½	May 15	93	Oct. 1	92	94					— 1										
24	11⅜		24⅝	Sep. 8	15¾	Jan. 2	21¼	27½					— ⅜										
82	55¾		83¾	Sep. 10	68	Jan. 16	79	79½					— ½										
38¼	18		25⅝	Apr. 21	17¼	Feb. 8	21	22					— ⅛										
90	65		74	Mar. 21	63	July 25	68	72					— 2¼										
15¼	7⅛		24½	Aug. 29	12	Jan. 14	20	21					+ ¾										
78½	55		81½	Sep. 19	62	Feb. 6	76	77					— 2										
36	17		42	Sep. 2	27	Jan. 6	37	39					— 1										
66¼	27¼		33¾	July 31	15⅝	Jan. 2	73	75¾					— 2½										
70¾	53¾		80⅝	July 30	70½	May 5	73	74					— ½										
39¼	16		39	Aug. 13	24⅝	Mar. 6	33	34					— 1										
71	41¼		90	Sep. 9	65¼	Mar. 5	69	71					— 3										
41¼	19½		33	Sep. 4	23¼	June 23	30¾	31					— 2										
86	65¼		85½	Sep. 9	30¾	May 19	90	94¾					+ 3½										
63¾	29		81½	Sep. 10	58	Jan. 15	73	73½					— ⅜										
35¾	18		41¾	Aug. 21	31⅛	Jan. 27	38⅝	38¾					— ⅛										
94¾	67¼		98½	Apr. 15	62	Jan. 14	95¾	96¾															
...	...		92¼	July 19	90	May 22	91¼	95					+ ¼										
8¼	3¼		8⅝	Apr. 29	4	Jan. 10	6¾	7¼					+ ⅛										
70⅝	49⅝		74⅝	Apr. 24	61¼	Jan. 14	66	66¼					— ½										
52¼	25¼		54⅝	Sep. 3	37⅛	Jan. 15	45⅞	46					— 2⅛										
42½	19		44½	Feb. 18	35	Jan. 15	38	42					— 1										
129½	117		134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	129	130					— 1½										
...	...		38	Sep. 11	36	Sep. 27	...	38															
25¾	10⅜		33	Sep. 2	15½	Jan. 21	27⅜	29¼					— ...										
39½	28		49⅝	Sep. 2	35	Jan. 15	41⅝	43					— 2⅜										
109⅞	65⅝		129	Aug. 25	107	Jan. 20	121	121½					— 4½										
19⅝	12		18¼	Apr. 3	13	Feb. 1	14¼	15					— ⅝										
75⅝	65		85	Apr. 5	72	Jan. 16	76⅝	77					— 1½										
133	76		113¼	Aug. 26	98⅝	Feb. 28	103⅝	103⅞					— 3½										
90½	81½		96	Aug. 29	86⅝	Mar. 6	90½	91					— ⅝										
...	...		18⅞	Sep. 8	10¼	May 12	15⅞	16					— ⅝										
...	...		59	Sep. 6	42	May 19	55½	56					— 1⅝										
...	...		44¾	Mar. 8	30	Aug. 11	...	...															
...	...		68	Mar. 6	57	Sep. 4	...	...					— ⅞										
100	54		160	Aug. 23	97	Jan. 2	140	150					— ⅞										
10⅝	7⅝		15¼	Sep. 22	11¼	Feb. 20	13⅜	13⅞					— ⅛										
85¾	69½		91½	Sep. 22	79¾	Jan. 21	89	89¼					— ½										
34	12½		19⅝	Oct. 1	14	Jan. 2	18½	19¼					— ⅝										
55	41		64	Mar. 24	50¼	Jan. 14	56¾	57¼					— ⅝										
105	24		40⅝	Jan. 7	38⅜	June 19	39¾	39⅞					— ⅛										
101⅞	69		97⅝	Jan. 7	87⅛	June 19	89¼	89¾					— ⅛										
72	51		76⅝	Apr. 28	60	Jan. 18	66½	67⅞					— ⅝										
125	116		134⅛	Sep. 9	120¼	Jan. 17	126	129¼					— ⅛										
26	11⅛		38⅝	Sep. 10	21⅝	Jan. 14	33⅞	34⅜					— ⅝										
46½	23⅜		54½	Sep. 10	41¼	Jan. 13	49¼	49¼					— 1										
199	135		250	Aug. 26	194⅜	Jan. 25	235	250					— 10										
100¼	81		97⅛	Aug. 28	84⅜	July 10	91¼	92½					— 1½										
180	145		233	Sep. 11	169½	Jan. 15	213½	220					— 6										
187	157		234	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 2	215	230					...										
22	11⅛		30¾	Sep. 9	17	Jan. 27	29⅝	27					— ⅛										
90¾	45		66	Apr. 29	49¼	Jan. 27	59	65½					— 2⅝										
38	24		42⅝	Sep. 10	28	Jan. 17	37¼	38					— 3½										
26	14¼		31	Aug. 20	19½	Jan. 30	27½	28					— ⅛										
49⅜	38½		57⅝	Aug. 29	39½	Jan. 24	51⅝	52⅝					— 1⅝										

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OCT

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 4, 1902

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 4. $21,464,000	Week Ended Oct. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	6
American Bicycle 5s	45½	47	45	47	75
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	98	96⅝	96⅝	45
Ann Arbor 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104⅞	104⅞	101½	101⅝	398½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96	96⅛	95⅝	96	64½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93	93½	93	93½	14
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94	94¼	93⅜	94	93½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	104¼	101⅞	101⅝	504
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	110	111	110	111	5
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	93½	93⅝	93	93½	95
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96	96	96	96	10
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90½	90¼	90	90	56
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101¼	102½	101½	102	43
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118¾	118¼	118¼	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	8½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	103½	105⅛	105½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109	110	108½	110	48
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	83¼	85½	80⅜	83½	10
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	38½	39½	38½	39	56
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28	28	28	28	32
Central of New Jersey general 5s	134	134	134	134	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	87½	88	87½	88	11
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106	106¼	105½	105⅞	37
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81	81½	81	81	18
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅝	96	95½	95⅝	430
C., B. & Q., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94½	94½	94½	94½	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	108	108	108	108	21
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	89½	90½	88½	89½	25
Chi. & Eastern Ill. sinking fund 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	4
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Dav. Div. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	121¾	122	121¾	122	27
C., M. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	191	191	191	191	1
C., M. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	109	109	100	109	10
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108½	100	34
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138½	138½	135½	138½	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	13
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	97	99¼	95	97½	906
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	9
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82½	83¼	82½	83	8
Colorado & Southern 4s	92	94	92	93½	25
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	68½	68⅞	67¼	67⅞	2,568
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	53
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	85½	90	83¼	87	168
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	97	97	97	97	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Erie general 4s	86	86⅜	85¼	86	124
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99	99⅜	24
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	114	115	114	115	23
Green Bay debenture A	80	85	80	85	10
Green Bay debenture, B	23½	29¼	22½	27¼	2,435
Hocking Valley 4½s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	2
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	10
International Paper Co. 6s	107½	107½	107	107½	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	10
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	91	91	88½	89	100
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	70	70	7
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	13
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	121	121	121	121	8
Laclede Gas 5s	108¼	108½	108¾	108½	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	11
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101¼	101	101	10
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
Louis. & Nash., So. & N. Alabama 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	103½	104	103½	104	40
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81⅞	83	80⅝	82	61
Mexican Central 1st income	23½	23½	23¼	23½	245
Mexican Central 2d income	18	20	18	18	85
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¾	100¼	99⅜	100	63½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83¼	83¼	83¾	83½	18
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	94
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	113	113	113	113	15
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	5
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	15
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77½	77½	77	77	37
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	50
National Starch Company 6s	102	105	102	102	1
National Starch Company debenture 5s	85	85	85	85	8
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	53
New York Central debenture 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
New York Dock 4s	95½	96½	95½	96½	12½
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95	95½	95	95	20
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	11
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93	94	93	93⅝	157
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103	103	100⅝	100⅝	47
Northern Pacific 3s	74½	74⅞	74	74	162½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅛	104⅞	103¼	103⅝	183
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	102⅛	102½	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115	116	115	115⅞	4
Oregon Short Line 4s	93⅞	94½	92⅞	94	1,015
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	125½	126	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	6
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	110½	110½	110⅝	110⅝	7
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	108⅝	110⅝	106	108⅝	1,221
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	79	81	77½	80¼	714
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	96	96	139
Reading general 4s	96	96⅝	96⅜	97⅜	104
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞	21
Rio Grande Western 4s	90	90	89	89	4
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	122	123	122	122	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	12
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	114¾	114¾	113⅝	114¼	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90¼	90¼	88	88	20
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121½	121½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115½	115½	115	114	11
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅝	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	38
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	69½	69½	69½	69½	2
St. P., M. & M. Dakota ext. 6s	114¾	115¾	114¾	115¾	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87	87	87	87	4
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	104	104	103	103	15
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	86	86½	85	85	23
Southern Pacific 4½s	104¼	104¾	104	104¾	104
Southern Pacific 4s	87	87½	87	87½	21
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	94	94	93	93	2
Southern Railway 5s	116	116	115¾	115¾	14
Standard Rope & Twine income	13½	14	12	12	4
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 5s	69	69¾	68	68	14
Texas Coal & Iron, Tex. Div. 5s	120	120	120	120	13
Texas Coal & Iron Texas Div. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Union Pacific conv. 4s	97½	98	97½	97½	1
United States Leather 6s	111	111	111	111	1
United States Rubber 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Utah Fuel 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Virginia Midland 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wabash 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Wabash 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Wabash Debenture B	72	72	72	72	1
Wabash 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Wabash Terminal 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	30
Wisconsin Central general 4s	93	93	92¾	92½	39
Total sales					$21,464,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 4, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, coupon	108	108½	108	108¼	21
United States 5s, coupon	105½	105½	105¼	105½	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	16½
Total sales					$38,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 4, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	12½	15⅝	11½	14½	919
Grand total					$22,421,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	108⅜	Aug. 23	108⅜	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	107⅝	July 28	107⅝	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	122⅝	Feb. 7	109½	July 24	110½	Sep. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108½	July 26	110⅝	Oct. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139¼	Feb. 5	132¼	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	107⅞	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¼	Sep. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	105½	Oct. 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106⅜	Aug. 22	108¼	Oct. 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 23	106⅜	Aug. 26	106⅜	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107	Sep. 13
U. S. 3s, 19-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅜	Sep. 3	104⅜	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	103¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 25	106¾	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96¼	Aug. 25
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	14⅝	Oct. 4
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¾	Sep. 22

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	Aug. 18

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 4, as telegraphed to the Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,520,549,835	$1,079,948,062	+41.0
Boston	119,962,385	125,622,963	— 4.5
Philadelphia	111,086,112	99,115,206	+12.1
Baltimore	21,742,095	19,384,796	+12.8
Chicago	152,589,023	135,890,875	+12.3
St. Louis	41,228,699	39,076,355	+ 5.5
New Orleans	9,908,541	8,229,758	+20.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,977,061,790	$1,506,267,867	+31.2
Other cities, 5 days	296,017,204	265,018,741	+11.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,273,078,994	$1,771,286,598	+28.3
All cities, 1 day	400,011,061	330,422,318	+21.1
Total, all cities for week	$2,673,110,055	$2,101,708,916	+27.0

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 6.

Associated Merchants Company—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company—Special meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Books close.
North Chicago Street Railway—Books close.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fulton Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
Green and Coats Streets, Philadelphia, Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads—Dividend payable on regular stock.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Annual meeting.
Syracuse Lighting Company—Annual meeting.
Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Central and South American Telegraph—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Power & Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Public Service Railway Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

Dividend payable on common and preferred Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Corn Products Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company—Annual meeting.
Manhattan Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
North River Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United Railways of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Wellesley and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

Colt's Arms Company—Dividend payable,

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$12,815,489
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	8,504,161
From Jan. 1, 1902	430,982,618
From Jan. 1, 1901	434,731,070

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1902	$10,004,814
Week ended Oct. 1, 1901	13,143,060
From Jan. 1, 1902	353,735,274
From Jan. 1, 1901	354,775,845

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$225,628
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	1,040,721
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,160,628
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,930,991

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$4,000
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	2,100
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,020,488
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,317,976

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$219,628
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	1,038,621

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$22,859,860
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,387,005

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$4,611
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	24,333
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,122,488
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,111,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$1,000,000
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	36,750,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	37,000,000

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$1,000,000
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	34,627,512
From Jan. 1, 1901	34,888,000

Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$229,239
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	1,065,054
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,283,116
From Jan. 1, 1901	6,042,991

Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$1,004,000
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	1,002,100
From Jan. 1, 1902	52,770,488
From Jan. 1, 1901	69,317,976

Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 3, 1902	$774,761
Week ended Oct. 4, 1901	62,954

Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$45,487,372
From Jan. 1, 1901	62,274,985

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 4, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 Q J	100 Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	96½ Oct 4	95½ ..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 A O	105¾ Mar 31	101¾ Oct 1	101¾ Oct 4	101¼ 101¾
Do registered A O	105¾ Mar 25	100¾ Jun 28	104½ Sep 19	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 Nov.	97 Jul 30	92 Jan 28	96 Oct 1	.. ..
Do do registered Nov.	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ..
Do stamped Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	90¾ Mar 24	96¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995 F A	95¾ Jan 8	91¾ Jun 3	95¾ Oct 4	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series B, 1995 F A	97 Aug 7	97 Aug 7	97 Aug 7	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1911 F A	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946 J D	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ De 30,01	114 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J	97¾ Jun 25	88¾ Sep 24	94 Oct 4	93½ 94
Do do registered	97 Apr 25	87 Apr 24	97 Apr 25	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 A O	105 Sep 5	101¾ Oct 2	101¾ Sep 4	101½ 102
Do do registered	104 Sep 16	102 Jan 3	104 Sep 16	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911 M S	113 Sep 10	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 1	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 M N	89½ Apr 25	80 Sep 25	90 Oct 4	88 90
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941 M N	101 Feb 18	97 Sep 22	98 Oct 1	98 ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 J J	91¾ Jun 9	89 Sep 29	89¼ Oct 4	89¼ 90
Do do registered J J	90¾ Jul 16	90¾ Jul 16	90¾ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 F A	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	110 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 M S	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	107 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 M S	119½ Feb 20	116 Sep 5	117 Sep 29	116½ 117¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943 J J	.. ....	.. ....	Apr-14,97	125½ ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 F A	130¾ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 29	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J D	129½ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	127 Aug 13	.. 128¾
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18,98	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 J J	103 Jun 18	102 Apr 18	103 Sep 23	103 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934 A O	106¾ May 20	103¾ Jun 5	104¾ Oct 4	104½ ..
Do do registered A O	126¾ Mar 25	124½ Jun 30	124½ July 8	.. ..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921 A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 J J	107¾ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	105¾ Oct 2	105¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913 M S	111 Feb 15	107¼ Sep 18	107½ Sep 18	.. ..
Do do registered M S	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J	95 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	94¾ Sep 6	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. coll. 5s, 1937 M N	106¾ Apr 15	106¼ Jan 2	109 July 24	107 109
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 F A	123 Sep 26	119¾ Mar 10	122 Sep 27	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 M N	113½ Apr 12	106¾ Jan 3	110 Oct 2	109 110
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 M N	.. ....	105¾ Se 8, 01	105¾ Se 8, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945 Oct. 1	89¼ Apr 12	74 Jan 2	90¾ Oct 1	70 80
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945 Oct. 1	44½ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	39 Oct 4	38¼ 40
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945 Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	19½ Jan 3	28 Oct 4	27 28¾
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951 J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 J J	108¼ Sep 3	108¼ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947 J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 99	106½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 J J	112½ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	.. 113
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 M N	103¾ Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101¾ May 24	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987 J J	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	134 Oct 1	134 135½
Do do registered Q J	139¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	135¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 J J	115 Jun 26	112¾ Aug 4	113¾ Aug 21	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912 Q M	106 Mar 27	103 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	.. ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910 Q M	103 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102 Oct 3	99¾ 102
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908 A O	115 Mar 6	112 Apr 10	112 May 27	.. 115
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 A O	117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114 Sep 16	111 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 M N	123¾ Apr 30	119½ May 14	120 Oct 3	110¼ ..
Do do registered M N	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 M S	110¼ Feb 27	105¾ Oct 1	106 Oct 3	105½ 106½
Do do registered M S	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 J J	116 Jun 17	108½ May 15	113¾ Sep 29	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 J J	105¾ Apr 2	103 Sep 17	103 Sep 17	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99¼ July 21	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941 M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 21,99	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 M N	101¼ Mar 15	102½ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 A O	88 Jan 11	84½ Aug 22	85 Sep 13	82½ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950 J J	88 Jun 11	81 Sep 27	81 Oct 3	80¼ 81½
Do registered J J	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 J J	106¾ Jun 10	102¾ Jul 1	103¾ Sep 25	103¾ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 F A	105¾ Jan 17	100¼ Aug 7	100¾ Aug 7	100¼ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 J J	102¾ Mar 31	98½ Sep 20	98¾ Oct 4	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 A O	116¼ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Do do 4s, 1919 A O	106 Feb 14	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 M N	111½ Feb 20	107¾ Aug 28	108 Oct 3	107¾ ..
Do do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 M S	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98½ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 M N	110 Feb 20	107¼ May 2	108 Sep 15	.. ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 M S	122 Jan 24	116¾ Sep 17	116¾ Sep 17	114¾ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 J D	114 May 19	111 Jun 13	111¾ Oct 2	111¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 A O	139½ Jul 31	138¾ Apr 4	139¾ July 31	.. ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 M N	129¾ Apr 12	129¼ Jan 21	129¾ Sep 24	123½ ..
Do do registered M N	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 J J	125 May 6	123½ Sep 12	125½ Oct 1	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947 J J	142¾ Jun 4	136 Jan 10	135¼ Sep 16	131 ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 J J	117 Jun 24	113 Jan 10	113¾ Sep 16	118 ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 J J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Do con. 7s, 1905 J J	193 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	191 Sep 16	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 J J	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	112¾ Aug 28	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989 J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 8	113¾ Oct 4	114 ..
Do do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989 J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 J J	124¾ Apr 2	118½ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	114¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	116¾ Sep 23	118½ 119
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 J J	113¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ Oct 4	112¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 J J	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Jy 18, 99	.. ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 J J	131 Apr 2	126½ Aug 19	122 Oct 1	120½ 122
Do do 5s, 1910 J J	110½ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 J J	101 Oct 1	102½ Aug 22	101 Oct 3	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919 J J	110 Mar 19	116 Sep 30	116 Sep 30	115 ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 J J	106¼ Feb 7	108¾ Jul 16	109 Oct 3	107¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910 J J	117¾ Apr 4	115 Sep 18	115 Sep 18	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 J J	115 Mar 4	113¾ Jan 7	115 Mar 4	.. ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J	121¼ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	117¾ Aug 19	117¼ 119
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 J D	117 Mar 19	114¾ Jan 27	117 Mar 19	.. ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 J D	125¾ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 Q F	141 Jan 25	135 Aug 12	135¾ Sep 11	135 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902 J D	104¾ May 28	101¾ Jun 3	102 Oct 1	102 ..
Do do registered J D	104 Apr 2	101¾ Jun 3	103¾ June 14	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 F A 15	107¼ May 8	107 Jun 28	107¾ Aug 25	.. ..
Do do registered F A 15	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 M N	106¼ Jun 24	106¾ Jun 24	109¼ June 24	.. ..
Do do registered Q F	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 10,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 A O	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115½ July 22	115¾ ..
Do do registered A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 A O	110 Apr 10	106¾ Jan 2	109 Aug 18	.. ..
Do do registered A O	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ May 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909 M N	109½ Feb 27	107 Aug 14	108 Oct 4	.. ..
Do do registered M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 A O 15	117¼ Mar 22	114 May 10	115¾ June 24	.. ..
Do do registered A O 15	.. ....	.. ....	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 M N	124 Apr 21	121½ Jan 8	122¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered M N	.. ....	.. ....	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Do 4s, 1987 M S	109½ Mar 7	109¼ Mar 7	109¼ Mar 7	.. ..
Do do registered M S	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 23, 01	.. ..
Do 7s, 1930 J J	119½ Apr ..	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	.. ..
Do do registered J J	137¾ Apr 10	133¾ May 17	133¾ July 11	.. ..
Do 5s, 1930 J J	128¾ Jan 10	123 Aug 7	125 Aug 8	125¾ 125
Do do registered J J	142¼ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	135¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 J J	130¾ Jan 10	139¾ Jan 3	139¾ Jan 10	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 J J	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Fe 21,01	103 ..
Do incomes, 1911 M N	114¼ Sep 17	110¾ May 2	114¾ Sep 17	114¼ 116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 J J	132 Apr 29	128 Jan 6	128¾ Sep 22	.. ..
Do registered J J	129¾ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¾ Aug 4	127 129
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 J J	113¾ Apr 30	104¾ Jan 3	106 Oct 3	106¾ 109
Do do registered J J	112 Mar 25	109 Jan 25	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905 M N	100¾ Jul ..	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910 M N	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915 M N	99¾ Jul ..	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916 M N	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 26	99¾ June 28	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 J J	99¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905 J J	91¾ Jul 8	91¼ Jul 8	91¼ July 8	90 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905 J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 A O	110¾ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110½ Apr 4	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923 A O	.. ....	.. ....	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 J D	142 Apr 30	137¾ Aug 20	138¼ Oct 1	138 ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 M N	141¾ Mar 21	138½ Oct 2	138½ Oct 2	138¼ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 J J	140 Jun 6	137¾ Sep 23	137¼ Sep 23	137 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 A O	130¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	129 Sep 16	.. ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947 J J	90¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 6	89¼ Sep 29	.. ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 Q M	119 May 21	117¾ Jun 24	118¼ Aug 20	116¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921 M N	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107¾ ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919 J J	114½ May 14	103 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	108 ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ De 9, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 J J	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ May	114¾ July 16	115 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 J D	104¾ Apr 17	101½ Oct 3	101½ Oct 3	.. 102
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 J J	103¾ Jan 27	100 Sep 26	100 Sep 26	101 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990 M N	104¾ Apr 7	102¾ Apr 7	103¾ Sep 26	103 ..
Do do registered M N	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 M S	.. ....	.. ....	100 Je 14, 01	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J	.. ....	.. ....	93 No 22,99	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920 M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 Q F	106 Jan 20	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928 J J	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ Jul 31	114¾ Sep 19	114¾ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 J J	134¾ Jun 4	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940 A O	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ No 19,01	.. ..
Ind., B. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 A O	102 Mar 3	98 Oct 2	98 Oct 2	96 99
Do income 4s, April, 1990 A	82½ Feb 21	72 May 16	80 Oct 4	80 ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 A O	116½ May 27	114¼ Apr 2	116¾ Aug 16	113¼ ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 J J	128 Jun 6	127½ Jan 25	128 June 6	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947 J D	97 Feb 27	91 Jan 2	93¼ Oct 4	93 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 A O	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	93¼ Oct 4	93 93¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 M S	120¾ Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 M N	138 Apr 1	133 Jun 24	135¾ Sep 18	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 Sep 26	137 ..
Do do registered J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 J J	137 May 19	133¼ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	.. ..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	135¼ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923 F A	118¼ May 2	115¼ Aug	115¼ Aug 4	115 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 M N	106¾ Mar 3	102 Jan 28	102 June 28	104¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 A O	117 Mar 12	114¼ May 5	114¼ May 28	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 M S	144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	.. ..
Do registered M S	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	.. ..
Do registered A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906 A O	109 Jun 12	106¾ Apr 2	109 June 12	.. ..
Do do registered A O	111¾ Feb 27	111¾ Feb 27	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 M N	151½ Apr 21	147½ Jun 3	147½ June 3	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered M N	147½ Jun 18	146¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 J J	104¾ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	101¾ Oct 1	100¾ 101¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 J J	113 Jan 6	110¾ Mar 17	110¾ May 29	.. ..
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928 J D	117¾ Apr 17	103 Jul 16	105¾ Aug 12	110 116¾
Des. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1999 J D	98	94¾ Jun 28	98 Oct 4	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917 M N	.. ....	.. ....	111 Fe 28,01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 J D	103 Jul 22	101 Jun 14	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 J D	96¾ May 15	92¾ Jan 24	96¾ Oct 4	96¼ ..
Det., M. & T. 1st gtd. 3½s, See A, 1911 Oct. 1	91¾ Sep 4	90 Jan 2	91 Oct 4	87 88
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1951 J D	97¾ Apr 26	94¾ Feb 6	96 Sep 4	.. ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 M S	95¾ Apr 25	92¾ Feb 6	95 Sep 5	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 A O	115 Mar 7	111¾ Apr 10	115 July 23	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 20	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 M N	115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	111¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 M N	112 May 14	111¾ Jan 13	114 May 23	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 M N	120 Jan 28	119¾ May 20	119¾ May 20	June-01 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	112¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 A O	121¾ Jan 13	119¾ Sep 13	119¾ Sep 13	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 J D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 13	102¾ Jan 13	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920 M S	142 Feb 25	137 Sep 16	139 Oct 3	137 ..
Do 1st con. fund. 7s, 1920 M S	139 Feb 25	138 May 21	138 Sep 16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996 J J	102 Jun 12	99¾ Feb 4	99¾ Oct 3	99¼ 100
Do registered J J	99¼ Jul 30	95¾ Jul 29	95¾ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. s. 4s, 1938 F A	99 Jan 2	95¾ Sep 24	98 Oct 4	98 98¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 F A	96 Apr 28	92 Sep 29	92 Oct 2	92 93
Buff. & N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 M N	133 Jan 3	133 Jan 3	133 Jan 3	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 M N	125¾ Apr 25	122¾ May 1	122¾ Oct 2	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909 A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Aug 5	.. 106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 A O	137¼ Jun 23	136¼ May 20	137¼ June 23	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1922 M N	121 Aug 16	118¾ Sep 24	116¾ Sep 24	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913 J J	118½ Apr 23	116¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & G. Wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946 M N	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 A O	118 Mar 3	114¾ Aug 21	116¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937 J J	118 Mar 5	116¾ Jan 13	117 May 29	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 F A	108 Apr 1	103 Mar 20	103 Apr 1	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 F A	108 Jan 12	107¾ Aug 4	108 Aug 21	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 M N	116¾ May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 3	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 J D	115½ May 20	112½ Jan 17	114¾ Sep 4	114½ ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 F A	.. ....	.. ....	96 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 J J	126¾ Jun 6	121¼ Jul 29	121¼ July 29	120½ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918 J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 M N	106½ Feb 28	106½ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	105¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921 J D	116½ May 28	106 Jan 30	115 Oct 2	114 115
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928 J J	92½ Apr 4	87¼ Jul 9	89 Aug 27	.. 88
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913 A O	106¾ Jan 23	102 May 8	103 Sep 25	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945 J J	112 Sep 16	112 Sep 16	112 Sep 16	.. ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929 J J	112 Sep 19	109¼ Jan 27	112 Sep 19	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Oct 3	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	29¼ Oct 3	9¼ Jan 3	27¼ Oct 4	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999 J J	112 May 2	107¼ Jan 7	108¾ Sep 29	.. 109
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948 A O	106 Mar 19	105¾ Apr 28	108 Aug 15	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951 J J	116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	115¼ Apr 5	113¾ ..
Do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 12,00	112 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951 J J	105¾ Feb 15	104¼ Mar 25	104¼ Mar 25	.. ..
Do do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952 A O	106¾ Jan 20	104¾ Aug 19	104¾ Aug 19	104¾ ..
Do do registered A O	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 4, 01	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953 M N	106 Jan 31	105¼ May 1	105 Oct 3	.. 106
Do do registered	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950 J D	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Sep., 96	.. ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953 J J	101¼ Apr 2	96¾ Sep 3	100 Sep 25	.. ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921 F A	.. ....	.. ....	123 May 24,99	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951 J J	87¼ May 8	87¼ May 24	87¼ May 24	.. ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951 J J	101 Jun 19	98¾ Oct 3	98¾ Oct 3	98½ ..
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Oc 23,99	.. ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951 J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951 F A	114

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		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101⅜	Jul 2	102	Sep 18	101⅞	..
Do registered	*J J	104½	Jun 10	101⅜	Aug 26	101⅜	Aug 26	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J	105½	Apr 8	106⅜	Jul 11	106⅜	Sep 12	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	109	Jan 27	108½	Apr 2	108½	Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103¾	Aug 20	101¼	..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾	Jan 3	102¾	Apr 17	102½	Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾	Apr 29	100¾	Oct 4	100¾	Oct 4	100⅝	..
Do do registered	*J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅛	Apr 3	100¾	Jun 10	100⅜	June 10	101	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	100⅜	No 21,01	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	96	Jan 7	93½	Aug 11	94	Oct 4	94	95
Do do registered	*F A	96¼	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	93½	Sep 22	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	94½	Sep 12	..	94½
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93½	Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	..	..	..	111½	Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	108	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940	J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep	..	..	..	..	110¾	Se 5, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	108	De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¼	No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113⅝	Oct 4	113¾	114
Do registered	*J J	113½	Jun 11	112⅝	Jan 22	113¼	Oct 1	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞	Mar 3	104¼	Sep 18	104¼	Sep 18	104¼	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107⅞	Mar 13	104¼	May 15	104¼	May 20	104¼	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	109½	Feb 17	107⅛	Jul 21	107¾	Sep 4	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	110½	Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	..	..	..	146¾	Ap 12,01	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	118⅝	De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	133½	Feb 6	126	Jun 21	127	June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	..	..	..	110	De 7, 01	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	115⅞	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121¼	May 1	..	..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	118½	Oct 4	118½	Oct 4	116¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¾	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108	Sep 9	103	Sep 9	105	Sep 9	103½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 1	104½	Oct 1	104½	Oct 1	..	..
Do registered	A O*	106¾	Sep 22	106¾	Sep 22	106¾	Sep 22	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	..	..	..	100	De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O*	229½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 28	229½	Sep 12	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	230	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220	July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Jan 14	135¼	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*J J	..	..	..	..	125½	Fe 8, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	114	Ja 3, 00	105	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¼	Mar 18	102	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	103¼	Jan 4	102	Sep 8	102⅝	Oct 4	102	102¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¼	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¼	Mar 10	133	Jul 18	133	Aug 11	..	..
Do imp. and ext 6s, 1934	*F A	138	Jul 1	135	Aug 14	135	Aug 14	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¼	May 26	134⅜	Jul 24	134⅜	July 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¾	Mar 21	100¾	Oct 1	100¾	Oct 4	100¼	101½
Do registered	..	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	93½	Oct 3	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 1, 01	108	..
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1589	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¼	Jan 10	102	Sep 25	..	..
N. P. Ry pr.lin.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	106¾	Mar 31	103¼	Oct 2	103¾	Oct 3	103	103¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Feb 27	103¾	Apr 12	104½	Sep 15	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾	Jul 31	73	May 5	74	Oct 2	74	74¼
Do do registered	Q F	76	Sep 10	72	Jan 3	73	Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102½	May 20	100¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼	Jun 30	95	Jul 1	95¾	Oct 4	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	96¾	Jan 10	94½	Oct 2	94½	Oct 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	139½	May 1	122½	May 1	129¾	May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122	Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112½	Feb 28	110¼	Apr 4	112½	Aug 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	117½	Sep 11	117½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	..	..	..	112½	Je 3, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½	July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar 12	100¾	Jan 28	114	Oct 2	113	114
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	May 13	102¼	May 13	102½	May 14	101	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101¼	Feb 27	102	Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,1921	J J*	113¾	May 26	110¾	Oct 3	110¾	Oct 3	110½	..
Do-registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	110⅝	Jul 8	110⅜	July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.cts.,S.B,1941	F A	99	Jan 3	97¼	Mar 7	98¾	July 7	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s,1916	M N	98	May 28	97¼	May 12	98	May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	123	July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	121	Oc 22,00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A.1940	A O*	116¼	Feb 15	114⅜	Apr 2	115½	June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½	Jan 7	114⅜	Apr 2	115⅝	July 1	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	116½	Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	..	..	..	106¾	No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97¼	June 13	..	..
P., L. E. & W. 2d con. 5s, 1951	J J*	132	Jun 13	122¾	Aug 4	129¾	Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May 2	122¾	Aug 12	129¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼	Mar 3	110¼	Mar 3	110¼	Mar 3	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	..	112⅝	Sep 20	103⅝	May 19	109⅝	Oct 4	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112⅝	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111	Sep 19	110⅝	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¾	Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	101	Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	125	June 23	122½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112½	Aug 28	112½	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	A O	117	Jan 27	113½	May 19	114⅞	Sep 16	111½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	..	..	..	107½	Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121	May 2	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102¾	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101	Sep 18	..	101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	..	100⅝
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	June 3	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	97½	Jan 14	97⅝	Oct 4	97½	97⅝
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	92	Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. coll. g. p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	A O	98	Mar 14	93½	Oct 3	93¼	Oct 3	92	93¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅞	Jun 27	99	Sep 30	99	Sep 30	98	100¾
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1949	A O	95¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94¼	Sep 20	91	93
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	111¼	Mar 26	114	May 13	110½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¼	Apr 30	80½	Jul 3	80½	July 3	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	92¾	Aug 29	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98¼	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97	Oct 4	..	97½
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	107⅝	Sep 22	108	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	106¾	Aug 14	108	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 28	130¾	Jul 10	131½	Oct 1	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118¾	Sep 29	114	Aug 19	114	Oct 4	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101	Jan 3	94	Jan 3	101	Sep 10	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¼	Feb 5	94½	Sep 26	95¾	Sep 30	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¾	Jun 16	125¾	Jun 16	125¾	June 16	123	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 1st gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	94¾	May 31	88½	Oct 2	89	Oct 2	88¼	89
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1980	M N*	100¼	Apr 15	96¾	Jan 2	98¾	Oct 4	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	90¼	Aug 18	77	Jan 3	88¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾	May 26	80¾	May 12	81¾	June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	90¼	Sep 17	88	Jul 22	89¼	Sep 23	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	114¼	May 16	115¾	June 25	111¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼	Apr 30	133¾	Aug 22	138¾	Aug 22	136½	..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140	May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½	May 27	112	Jul 7	112¾	Sep 15	112¾	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	116¾	Ap 18,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¾	Apr 7	115⅝	Jun 24	115¾	Oct 1	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	106¼	Jul 31	108	Sep 25	..	106
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	108	Je 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107⅞	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	107¾	Sep 26	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	133¼	Sep 27	133¾	Sep 27	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	118	Ap 24,99	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr 17	124¼	Mar 28	124½	June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	..	..	..	111	Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	115¾	De 11,00	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	126	De 31,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	95¼	No 30,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	May 28	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	..	..	..	97	Au 22,01	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	98	Jul 10	89¼	Jun 3	98	July 10	96¼	..
Seaboard A. L. 5% gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Aug 15	84	Apr 1	90	Oct 4	85¾	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	106¾	Apr 30	103¾	May 24	106	Oct 4	104	104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	106¾	Fe 15,97	112	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	98	Sep 16	96¾	Mar 7	97	Sep 28	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	100	De 4, 01	..	..
Southern Pacific Company.									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1903	J D*	101¾	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	100¾	Oct 3	99¼	100¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾	May 1	92	Jun 6	95¾	Oct 4	95½	96
Do do registered	J D	95	Apr 16	93¾	Mar 24	97	Aug 19	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	117	Ja 24,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 3	100¾	Sep 24	100¾	Oct 2	100	100¼
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97½	Je 30	100	..
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D	104	Jul 16	97	Oct 4	97	Oct 4	95¾	96
Gen. gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J D	104	Jul 16	97	Oct 4	97	Oct 4	95¾	96
Hous. & T. C. con. g. 5s, 1912	J D	104	Jul 16	97	Oct 4	97	Oct 4	95¾	96
Do Waco & N. W. div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	J D	104	Jul 16	97	Oct 4	97	Oct 4	95¾	96
Do West. Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1912	J D	104	Jul 16	97	Oct 4	97	Oct 4	95¾	96
Do sec. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97	Sep 3	93¾	Jan 0	96	Sep 5	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127½	Feb 27	125¾	Feb 3	127½	Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122	Sep 15	121½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137	Jan 9	133¼	May 28	134½	July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	..	..	..	105½	No 7, 01	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	87¼	Jan 16	89	Oct 1	88	88¾
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¼	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	112¼	Aug 7	112½	Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¾	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105½	June 6	103	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	108	De 23,01	103½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110⅝	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110⅝	Jan 14	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	110½	June 13	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	110¼	Sep 22	110	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼	Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	108½	Jy 29, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	118¼	Oct 1	118¼	Oct 4	118¾	..
Do registered	J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	96	Oct 2	96	Oct 2	..	97
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115	Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99¼	Mar 20	100½	Sep 5	99¼	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	120	Mr 25,01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98¼	June 13	94	Jan 2	96	Sep 17	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120	Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 17	116⅜	Aug 4	116⅜	Aug 4	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	114	Sep 29	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	129	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	126½	Sep 13	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	130¼	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¾	June 17	126	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	122	Oct 3	122	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¾	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111½	May 1	..	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92	Sep 9	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	100	Jan 9	110¼	Sep 17	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117	Sep 10	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	..	..	..	..	116½	De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	..	..	..	102	Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	..	..	..	114	Se 10, 01	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	118½	Sep 5	118½	Sep 5	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½	Sep 2	96½	Aug 12	104½	Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939	A O*	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	115¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	118	Aug 22	116½	Jan 24	118	Aug 28	112	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115¼	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115½	May 15	115¾	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	101¾	Sep 25	101¾	Sep 25	101¾	Sep 25	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	120⅞	Oct 3	120	121
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 10	96	Mar 11	99½	Sep 10	99	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	..	..	..	111	Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Jan 15	112¾	Jul 2	114	Sep 17	113	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	..	..	..	112⅞	No 22,01	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109	Sep 29	109	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 9	98¼	Sep 27	95	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93½	Jun 20	91	Jan 3	92	Aug 13	91	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼	Jun 10	88¼	Jul 25	90¼	Sep 3	..

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 4, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Per.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1928 A O	..	....	....	20½ Ay 20.01
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 J J	..	....	....	99 Jy 17, 90
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1912 A O	100	May 2	100	May 2
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 M A	113	Jan 2	107	Aug 6
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928 A O	..	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 M N	119¾	Apr 17	108	Sep 16
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925 J J	95	Mar 21	95	Sep 20
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1940 F A	71	Apr 28	56	Feb 24
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19	Apr 28	15	Oct 4
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g.6s, 1913 M N	116¾	Apr 21	113	May 1
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 4s, 1921 J J	90¾	Feb 27	84½	Aug 26

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1934 F A	..	....	....	....	108	Se 30, 01
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. std. g. 6s, 1909 J J	..	....	....	....	95	No 2, 02
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1949 F A	106¾	May 7	105	Mar 12	105	Oct 4
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 F A	111¾	Apr 24	95	Sep 29	97½	Oct 4
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 M N	115	Apr 3	110¾	Aug 22	110¾	Aug 22
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115	Jun 28	106	Jan 20	115	June 28
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926 J D	..	....	....	....	102	May 22, 01
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	..	....	....	....	80	May 4, 97
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J	109¾	Feb 27	109	Feb 27	109¾	Feb 27

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929 J J	109¾	Mar 17	97¼	Aug 8	97¼	Aug 8
Cons. Cable Co. 1st g. 6s, Jan., 1927 J J	108¾	Apr 8	105¾	Apr 28	105¾	Apr 8
Do registered J J	..	....	....	....	105¾	Oc 30, 01
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. 5s, 1928 J J	..	....	....	....	108	Oc 7, 99
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 M N	114¾	Apr 28	114¼	Apr 28	114¾	Apr 28
West. Un. Tel. coll. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 J J	115¾	Feb 27	112	Aug 21	115	Sep 22
Do reg. and t. g. 5s, 1938 M N	109¾	Apr 30	108¼	Jul 28	108	Sep 3
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	114¾	Jan 7	111¾	May 9	111	June 17
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	104	May 9	102¾	May 9	103	May 9

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A "b" before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.....1	Int. Steam Pump pf.1
Am. Dist. Tel.....2	Man. Beach.....1
Am. Express.....2	Met. Sec. 1st tr. pd.
Am. Snuff.....5	M., W. & St. El., Chi...3
Am. Tobacco pf.....1	Nat. Lead pf.....1
Ann Arbor pf.....1¾	New Cent. Coal.....1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.....3	Pere Marquette.....2
Cent. R. R. of N. J.5	Pressed Steel Car...5%
Chi., R. I. & Pac..2½	Pressed S. C. pf.....2½
Col. Fuel & I.....4¾	Reading 2d pf.....1
Del., L. & W.....5	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.....2¾
Int. Silver.....2	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed.....2¾	Long Island.....3½
Am. Linseed pf.....3	Manhattan El.....1%
Am. Sugar Ref.....3%	Met. Street Ry.....3
Am. Woolen.....1½	Minn. & St. L.....1
Anaconda Copper...1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.5
At., T. & S. F.....3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....5
At., T. & S. F. pf..1	Mo., K. & T.....2¾
Balt. & Ohio.....2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.....2¾
B'klyn R. T.....2¼	Missouri Pacific...2¾
B'klyn Union Gas..13	Nash., Chat. & St. L.4¾
Can. Pacific.....4¾	Nat. Lead.....2¾
Can. Pac. Sub. ctfs.1%	Nat. R. R. of Mex.1¾
Ches. & Ohio.....1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.1¾
Chi. & Alton.....2	N. Y. Air Brake....2
Chi. & Alton pf.....1	N. Y. Central.....3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.1	N. Y. Dock.....1½
Chi. & N. W. pf....3	North American....5
Chi. Un. Tract. pf...1½	Pacific Coast.....2½
C., C., C. & St. L..3	Pac. Coast 2d pf....2
Col. Southern.....1¼	Pennsylvania.....2
Col. South. 2d pf....1¼	People's Gas, Chi...1¾
Commercial Cable...2¼	Pullman Co.....5
Consol. Gas.....2¾	R. R. Securities....1
Del. & Hudson.....1½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf..2½
Den. & Rio Gr.....2%	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.2
Den. & R. G. pf...1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..1
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.2¼	St. L. & S. F.....2½
Det. South.....1½	St. L. S. W.....1
Dul., S. S. & A....1	St. L. S. W. pf....3
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.2	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I..9¾
Erie 1st pf.....1¼	Texas Pacific.....2¾
Erie 2d pf.....1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr..1
Ft. W. & D. C....2¼	Third Avenue.....1½
General Electric..5	Tol., St. L. & W....1
Gt. North. pf.....1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.2%
Hocking Valley.....1	Twin City R. T....4%
Ill. Central.....3%	U. S. C. I. P. pf...1%
Ill. Cent. Rights...1%	Un. B. & P. pf.....1½
Int. Paper pf.....1¼	Union Pacific.....3½
Int. Power.....3	Wabash pf.....1
Int. Silver pf.....8	Wells-Fargo Exp...10
Iowa Central.....1	West. Union Tel....1½
Kan. & Mich.....4¼	Westinghouse El. & Mfg.....6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf...2¼
Kan. City South....2	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf..3¼
Kan. C. So. pf.....3¼	Wis. Central pf.....1%
Keokuk & D. M.....1%	
Lake Erie & W.....1%	
Louis. & Nash.....1	

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio conv. 4s.1	Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s.....2%
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....1	Green Bay deb. B...3¾
B'klyn Un. El. 1st..1	Kan. & Mich. 4s...2½
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc..1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s...1
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s.....1%	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.1
Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s.....12	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.1%
Col. Fuel. conv. 5s..1	Seaboard A. L. 6s....1
	Southern Pac. 4½s..1
	Stand. R. & T. inc...1

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s....1½	L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s.....3
At., T. & S. F. adj. stamped 1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc..1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc...2
Col. Mid. 4s.....1	Nat. Starch 5s.....6½
E. Tenn. va. & Ga. con. 5s 1¼	Rio Gr. West. 4s...1
E. Tenn. reor. lien..1	St. L. & S. F. g. 5s.1
Erie, Penn. coll. 4s..1	Seaboard A. L. 5s....1
Ill. Cent. St. L. Div. 3½s.....1%	So. Ry., Mob. & O. Col. 4s.....1¼
Int. Paper 6s.....1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s.....3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.2	W. & L. E. con. 4s..1%

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23½d per ounce and in New York at 50¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¼@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .07". 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 200 Elkton at .38, 300 Hale & Norcross at .28, 1,500 Isabella at .32@.31, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07@.07½, and 300 Moulton at .25@.24.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3.

GOLD BULLION—		
St. Louis	Southampton	$194,660
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	121,662
Alene	Puerto Colombia	1,180
Alene	Carthagena	344
Alene	Kingston	315
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Allianca	Colon	2,311
New York	Puerto Plato	2,000
Philadelphia	Curacao	303
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Philadelphia	Puerto Cabello	800
Philadelphia	Curacao	825
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,425
New York	Turks Island	275
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	422
Philadelphia	La Guayra	1,500
		$328,022

Exports, New York, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

Sept. 30	St. Louis	London	S. B., $770,750
Oct. 1	Korona	Demerara (Mexican)	S. C., 880
1	Esperanza	Progreso (United States)	G. C., 2,000
3	Finland	London	S. B. 143,100
4	Curityba	Banes (United States)	S. C., 250
4	Curityba	Banes (France)	G. C., 2,508
			$919,408

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 25	St. Paul	London	S. B. $144,000
9	St. Louis	London	S. B. 211,500
24	Havana	Progreso	G. C. 2,000
24	Cherokee	Turks Island	S. C. 1,242
26	Lucania	London	S. B. 126,000
			$484,742

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Oct. 4.	Asked. Oct. 4.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	....	....	....	....	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
22½	..	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,000	....	..	32¾	July 29	21	Mar. 11	25 Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	..	30	June 19	30	June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1¼	..	....	..	....	70 July 15, 1901
180	225	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902	5	..	....	..	....	180 Dec. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	..	..	....	..	....	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
92	95	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep., 1902	1¼	94	Sep. 26	94	Mar. 10	94 Sep. 26, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	1¼	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..	....	..	....	*121 Nov. 24, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1902	1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
121¼	126	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2	128	Aug. 26	110	Apr. 4	122½ Sep. 24, 1902
141	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145	Sep. 10	139	Apr. 2	142 Sep. 26, 1902
..	280	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,659,000	July 1, 1902	3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
188	..	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
214	216	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,900	July 1, 1902	3	220½	July 30	134¾	Jan. 6	214 Sep. 24, 1902
136	139	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	151	July 1	136½	Sep. 13	136¼ Sep. 13, 1902
..	75	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	80	May 7	49¾	Jan. 14	77¾ Aug. 29, 1902
..	89	Chi. Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	91¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 16	90 Sept. 5, 1902
190	196	C., St. L. & C. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	....	..	....	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	120 June 4, 1898
73	80	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	3,000,000	....	..	84½	May 22	35	Feb. 10	75 Sep. 11, 1902
93	95	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	May 1, 1902	1¼	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	95 Sep. 16, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902	1¾	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 28	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
130	135	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	4	140	Mar. 26	122	Mar. 25	133 Sep. 20, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	..	24¾	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1½	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
35	50	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45 Aug. 11, 1902
..	60	Den. & Southwest. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	64	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61 Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	783,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150	Jan. 7	132	Aug. 13	141½ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90	July 18	65	May 8	87¾ Aug. 25, 1902
137	143	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902	2½	139⅞	Jan. 2	130¼	Jan. 13	139 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3¾	....	....	....	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
85	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1902	2½	104¾	Feb. 27	82	May 29	91 Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	....	..	..	....	..	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	....	..	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9, 1902
63½	66	General Chemical Co.	7,410,300	Sep. 2, 1902	1	67¼	May 10	63½	July 21	65 Sep. 12, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of dep.	10,000,000	....	..	62¾	Sep. 9	61	Sep. 4	62 Sep. 19, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	108¾	Aug. 1	92	May 20	104½ Sep. 18, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	....	....	....	....	*106¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84⅞ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1902	2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	*100 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,800,300	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,400	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*108 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiin Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	*105 May 20, 1899
60	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Sep. 25, 1902	25c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
65	70	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	76 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	....	..	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	..	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
12½	19	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17¼	Mar. 11	13	Aug. 23	13 Aug. 23, 1902
47	67	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	90	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92	Sep. 10	88½	Jan. 30	90 Sep. 10, 1902
..	110	Laclede Gas of St. Louis pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	107½ Sep. 12, 1902
120	130	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	130 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902	3½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
90	110	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,676,000	July 1, 1902	2½	100	Sep. 20	72	Apr. 16	100 Sep. 23, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
88½	92	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1½	91¾	Mar. 22	80	Mar. 3	89 Aug. 29, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119½	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
120	127	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾	Apr. 28	113½	Jan. 22	127 Sep. 20, 1902
194	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	68 Feb. 13, 1902
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½	Jan. 27	117¾	May 21	118 Aug. 29, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	**	..	..	....	..	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..	....	..	....	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902	1	..	....	..	....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
240	250	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	250	July 23	235	June 16	246 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	....	..	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8½	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902	30c	9¼	Jan. 6	7¾	Mar. 24	8¾ Sep. 8, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	..	....	..	....	76½ Oct. 7, 1899
100	106	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902	1¾	106	Mar. 25	100¼	Jan. 6	105 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	93	Sep. 8	80	May 17	87 Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	July 21, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,400,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	....	..	....	117 May 16, 1899
110	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902	2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120 Aug. 14, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	18,714,200	July 8, 1902	1¾	193¼	Aug. 4	185¼	Aug. 4	193¼ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140 Sep. 12, 1902
2	3¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	4¾	Mar. 8	3	Sep. 8	3 Sep. 8, 1902
9	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11¾	Mar. 10	9¼	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	....	....	....	....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1¼	*141	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,800	July 15, 1902	1	125	Apr. 23	74	July 27	74 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,980	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	....	....	....	....	50 May 16, 1902
82	86	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	90	July 30	83¾	May 19	87 Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	....	....	..	55⅝	Mar. 12	52¾	June 30	52¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	....	....	....	....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	100 Feb. 17, 1886
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	*30 Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900	....	..	20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
154	158	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	156½	Feb. 15	156¼	Aug. 5	156¾ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*220	*Jan. 6	*220	Jan. 6	*220 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	....	..	....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	....	....	....	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1¼	..	....	..	....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	..	....	..	....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

OCT 100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	274	281
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	365	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4350	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	304½	307½
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	340	345
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Oct. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	775	805
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	800	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	150	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	235	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	8	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	352
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	1025	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	8	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	635	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	137	142
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	800	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	390	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	630	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July. 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	620	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	285	300
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1902	175	185
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	350	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	215	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	455	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	775	800
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	395
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1485	1510
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	210
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	390	395
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	.....	205	215
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	5½	Q	July 1, 02	175	..
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	290	310
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	375	385
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	350	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1	300	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	340	350
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1130	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	610	630
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	Q	July 15, 02	580	..
Morton	2,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1060	1165
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Nassau	500,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	310	..
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 02	1175	1225
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1415
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 20, 02	275	285
People's	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 02	370	..
Real Estate	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	180	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 20, 02	160	165
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	775	790
U. S. of Amer.	1,000,000	5½	S	July 1, 02	110	120
Un. Tr. of Pitts.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Union	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
United States	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	240

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	106	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	72	74
Do con 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	86	88
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	41½	42½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	96½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,800	..	..	.....	41½	43
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	91½	93
Bay State ($50)	100,000,00	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10¾
Do 1st 6s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	78	81
Cent. Ua. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. Do 1st con. 5s, 1938	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	..
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Denver Gas & Electric	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	104	108
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	24	26
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	69½	72
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Ind'apolis ($50)	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	104½	106
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1908	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	106	..
JacksonGas($50)	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	76	80
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Do 1st 6s, 1926	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	99	102
Mutual	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	108½
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	346	350
N. E. Gas & Coke Do 1st 5s, 1937	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110	111½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1946	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	66¾	67½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
Standard (N. Y.)	2,587,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	91½	93½
Do preferred	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	92
Do 1st 5s, 1930	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Syracuse Light'g Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Do preferred	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
	1,000,800	..	..	.....	38	38½
	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	89½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	110	125
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 31, 02	*57	59
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	12⅜	12⅞
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	51½	52¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep. 30, 02	128	..
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	94½	97
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¾
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	93	96½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,920,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	98	99½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	290	295
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 10, 02	42	46
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	30¾	31¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	61¼	62
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	9¾	10
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	24	24½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	79	79½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	126	128
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	110½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5⅝	6
Brit. Exchequ. 5s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	90	90½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	¾	¾
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	4½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	117½	122½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	68	72
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	1,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	83	86
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	23	24½
Do preferred	849,000	36	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	12
Do deb. 4s	2,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13	16
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Cont. Tobacco deb. 5s, 1913	1,581,100	5½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,846,000	1½	Q	June 15, 02	62	70
Cuban 6s of 1906	3,000,000	..	..	.....	26	27
Desolation Securities	1,625,600	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	..	27
Electric Boat	4,267,300	..	..	.....	23	23
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	.....	35	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅛	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5
Electric Vehicle	10,450,400	8	..	1900	5	7
Do preferred	8,135,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	13½	14½
El. Storage ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Empire Steel	2,290,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15
Do preferred	2,370,080	1½	S	July 1, 02	28	30
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	¾
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	93	96½
Hartman Steel	2,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	123
Hing-Hall-Mavin	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	4
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	M	Mar 15, 02	99	101
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	107	112
Ill. Transp. ($100)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	4
Int. Power pf.	800,000	2½	Q	May 20, 02	100	105
Internat. Salt ctfs.	28,750,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Lanston Mtype	2,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Lorillard pf.	7,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	125	..
Market Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mergenthaler	15,000,000	2	Q	May 31, 02	190	195
Mexican Se.	22,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	100½
Mex. Nat. Constr.	..	..	..	.....	..	1
Mex. Nat. 1st gold pf.	67,500,000	..	..	.....	..	15
Mexican Rscue. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Mex. & Tex. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Nat. Enamel'g & S.	14,025,100	..	..	.....	..	1
Do preferred	7,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	70	75
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	June 1, 02	100	102
N. Y. & Texas	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Nor. Securities	40,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	110	110½
Otis Elevator	8,000,000	..	..	.....	42½	44
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	100	102
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
P., E. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	Oct. 1, 02	*36	37
Prod. & Gamble	4,500,000	2	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	..	Q	July 15, 02	200	207
Retail Mining	3,600,000	1	Q		27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	104½	106½
Safety Car Heat' & Lighting	4,849,600	12	Q	Oct. 1, 02	170	178
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,652	..	..	.....	29¼	30¼
Do preferred	16,035,100	..	..	.....	45½	49
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30, 02	285	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	33½	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	79	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	660	670
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	150	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16¼	17
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	20	22
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	110	114
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅞	3
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	130	132
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	132
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	131
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	31	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	72½	77
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	98½
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	36½	37½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	81	90
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	76	77½
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	31½	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	..	51
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*180	182½
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17⅝
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	125	129

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	680	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	585	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	135	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
New York	200,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	225	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	215	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	..	50
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	385	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	570	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	104	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	112	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	246	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100¾	101¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	107½	109¼
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100¾	102
B., B. & 42d St. R. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248¼
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3	S	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124¾
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3¾	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	188	192
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105¼	107
Coney Island & B.	1,925,000	24	Q	May 1, 02	390	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	306,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 6% ctf., 1903	400,000	3	S	July 15, 02	100	101
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 02	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,009,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110½	111
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	May, 1899	120	130
Do 1st 6s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Rec., 1902	113	115
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	108	109
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1902	400	415
42d St. & Gran. St.	748,000	6½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1939	226,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	110	112
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Mutual Life Building
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE OR ON CERTIFICATE.
Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.

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Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

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Accepts Trusts.
No. 30 Nassau Street.

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UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
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CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,844,000

OFFICERS.
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208 FIFTH AVENUE
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square.)

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

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Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Until October 15th, when the permanent quarters will be ready for business, the temporary offices will be found on the 4th floor of the building

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

CHARTERED 1822.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET,
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Capital $1,000,000.00 Undivided Profits $6,800,000.00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.
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FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL	$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS	3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.
Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

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Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $700,000.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,

83 & 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

TITLE DEPARTMENT.	Titles guaranteed to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.	Safe Deposit Vaults as perfect in construction and complete in safeguards as the best in the World. Boxes $5 to $250 per annum. No inheritance tax is imposed upon deposits in New Jersey of either residents or non-residents.
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Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets

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CAPITAL and SURPLUS. $1,500,000.00

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.

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1902 OCT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, followed by clearing; winds south to west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,458. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THOUSANDS MARCH AT FUNERAL OF EMILE ZOLA

Municipal Guards Line the Route to Preserve Order.

DREYFUS ATTENDS AFTER ALL

Is Unnoticed by the Crowd—Mme. Zola Gave Him Back His Promise to Stay Away—Very Little Disorder.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The body of Emile Zola was laid at rest to-day with simple but impressive ceremonies. It was such a funeral as Zola himself would have wished, without pomp, but with thousands of workingmen, many accompanied by their wives, sorrowfully marching behind his coffin. Municipal guards, mounted and on foot, lined the route, but except for a company of infantry which rendered military honors to the body as it was carried from the house to the hearse they were there as guardians of order and not as participants in the ceremony.

Ex-Capt. Dreyfus marched in the funeral cortége, but he passed completely unnoticed by the crowd. A little distance behind him was Mme. Dreyfus, accompanied by her father. M. Dreyfus sent a handsome wreath, which was placed beside the coffin.

The Temps to-day says Dreyfus went to the Zola house last evening and watched beside the corpse with the family. He induced Mme. Zola to give him back his promise not to attend the funeral, and he walked in the procession to-day between M. Lalance, an ex-Deputy from Alsace in the German Reichstag, and M. Monod, a member of the Institute.

Long before 1 o'clock this afternoon, the hour fixed for the start of the cortége from the Zola residence in the Rue de Bruxelles, an immense concourse began gathering along the short route leading to the entrance of Montmartre Cemetery. The public was completely excluded from the cemetery from midday. The immediate vicinity of the house was surrounded by a cordon of police, through which none but relatives and intimate friends of M. Zola were allowed to pass. Facing the house was drawn up a double line of infantry, commanded by a Captain on horseback. The soldiers were there to render the military honors due to a dead officer of the Legion of Honor. The broad portal of the Zola residence was hung with black drapery, which was relieved with silver stars and fringes and surmounted by three silver Zs.

SPLENDID FLORAL OFFERING.

A handsome hearse, with sable plumes on the roof and on the heads of the two horses attached to it, stood before the door. The hearse also was enveloped in black and silver housings. Preceding the hearse were three other cars, almost hidden beneath masses of magnificent floral offerings from Zola's admirers in all parts of the world, including an immense wreath of giant chrysanthemums, intertwined with maidenhair fern, to which was attached a ribbon bearing the words "From the Frenchmen of San Francisco."

Mme. Zola wished to follow her husband's body to the grave, but her doctors absolutely forbade her to do so; she therefore bade farewell to the body in the mortuary chamber. Her grief was most poignant when the coffin was removed to the entrance hall of the house, where it rested a few minutes.

The bier was then borne through the door. As it emerged into the street the mounted officer of infantry saluted it with his sword and the two lines of soldiers presented arms. The crowd of mourners in front of the house uncovered, and amid a deep silence, broken only by the melancholy rolling of muffled drums, the coffin was laid in the hearse. Beautiful wreaths of violets, Zola's favorite flower, were arranged about it. The pallbearers, M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Hermant, representing the Society of Dramatists; Ludovic Halévy of the Academy, Octave Mirbeau, MM. Charpentier and Fasquelle, M. Zola's publishers, and M. Briat, on behalf of the miners, took their places beside the coffin, with tasseled cords in their hands, and the procession then started for the cemetery.

Among the masses of spectators which lined the route there were probably many who were not admirers of Zola, but the deep respect for the dead which is inherent in Frenchmen prevented a discordant note, and everybody uncovered as the hearse passed. The cortége entered the deserted cemetery and followed the avenue through the tombs to the cross roads, where a small platform had been erected for the funeral orators. This platform faced a catafalque, upon which the coffin was deposited. Here it rested beneath the overhanging boughs of lime trees, from which, during the orations, yellow leaves fluttered down upon it.

THE FUNERAL ORATIONS.

M. Chaumié was the first speaker. He said the Government was in honor bound to participate in the funeral of one of the highest literary glories of France, whose death had cast the country into mourning. Zola's lifework had been dominated by anxiety for sincerity and truth, an anxiety inspired by his great feelings of pity and justice.

Alluding to Zola's part in the Dreyfus affair, M. Chaumié said that whenever a cause appeared to him a just one he regarded it as his imperious duty to defend it, although he had to brave unreasonable anger and suffer furious insults, unjust hatred, and most painful abandonments for so doing. These clamors were already dying out, and death was bringing with it appeasement and calm. It had hastened the definitive hour of justice, and all truly high-minded men, whatever part they might have taken in the struggle, now bowed before this coffin.

M. Hermant, on behalf of the Societies of Authors and Dramatists, then gave an eloquent review of Zola's labors.

The final oration was delivered by Anatole France, one of the most ardent champions of the revision of the Dreyfus case. M. France said that Zola's work could be compared only to that of Tolstoi, but that Tolstoi had built up a religion of resignation, whereas the ideal of Zola had been work. The speaker dwelt upon the democratism of the dead novelist's work, and then delivered a powerful tribute to Zola's part in the Dreyfus affair and a denunciation of his enemies. M. France said he would not maintain a cowardly silence before the coffin of his friend, and spoke of the sinister situation in the country when the populace, misled by monstrous lies and excited by odious declamations, believed it had been betrayed and felt exasperated. Then Zola wrote to the President of France that terrible letter in which he denounced forgery and felony.

M. France then recalled the yells of rage and shouts of "Death!" which had pursued Zola to the law courts during the long trial, which, he said, had been judged in voluntary ignorance of the case, on false testimony, and amid the rattling of swords. In those days, continued M. France, many good citizens despaired of the salvation of the Fatherland and of the moral fortune of the country. But all was saved. Zola's courageaus words had awakened France. The consequences of his action were incalculable. A new order of things had been founded; better justice and a deeper knowledge of the rights of all men had come from his act.

Applause broke frequently from M. France's hearers in the course of his oration, and the crowd at the entrance of the cemetery heard and re-echoed it.

WORKINGMEN'S TRIBUTE.

At the conclusion of the orations the relatives of the dead novelist grouped themselves beside the coffin, and a monster procession, composed mainly of members of labor organizations, was allowed to enter the cemetery and file past the body. A majority of those who marched wore red flowers, the Socialist emblem, in their buttonholes; others wore bouquets of violets. Each delegation brought a wreath and deposited it beside the coffin. A deputation of miners, in their working costumes, carried a bunch of flowers fastened to a pole.

The people took the flowers and ferns which had been strewn on the coffin during the ceremony and carried them away as souvenirs, until none was left. After the march past the coffin was placed in a temporary vault.

The proceedings were perfectly orderly until the delegations left the cemetery. Then several of the leading actors in the Dreyfus affair, such as Col. Picquart, Maître Labori, and M. Juarès, were recognized and loudly cheered. Labori, who was greatly excited, addressed a few words to the crowd; but, fearing that his words would lead to trouble, the police induced him and Col. Picquart to enter the lodge at the gate of the cemetery and remain there until the crowd had dispersed.

A few scuffles occurred in the Boulevard de Clichy. Groups of Socialists marched by, singing "Carmagnole," and Nationalists responded with counter cries, but the imposing force of guards and police prevented serious collisions. A policeman was wounded in one row. A few arrests were made, but the prisoners were afterward released.

TROOPS GUARD GLENS FALLS.

No More Rioting There, Although a Feeling of Uneasiness Prevails.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Soldiers of the National Guard are again guarding the peace of this town, and, though there has been no rioting since last night, an uneasy feeling prevails in the minds of the citizens. The militia is protecting the power house and other property of the Hudson Valley Electric Railway in Glens Falls. A squad is also guarding a bridge at Sandy Hill, having been sent there owing to a report that one of the canal bridges there was to be blown up.

Thirteen persons are being held for inciting riot last night and will be examined when Railway Attorney O'Connor of Waterford arrives. Sheriff Austin of Washington County is expected to arrive to-night.

The mass meeting, which was held in private grounds, was but a small feature of the trouble and attracted little attention. The labor leaders disclaim any part in the riot and say they deplore the trouble.

Mud is being thrown at cars and passengers in Fort Edward to-day.

The company did not attempt to move any cars here. Capt. Mott being unable to furnish enough men to guard them and the property of the railway. The militia and police compelled every one to "move along." Glen Street is picketed by National Guardsmen. Several unruly persons refused to move, insulted the militiamen, and were promptly knocked down by the soldiers. The police then made several arrests. Two other companies will be ordered out.

FURIOUS RACE RIOT.

500 Men, Women, and Children Involved in a Fight at Haverhill, Mass.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 5.—A race riot which for fury among the combatants has not been equaled here for years gave the police force a vigorous hail hour this afternoon. Fully 500 men, women, and children were involved in a fight on River Street, sticks and other missiles being freely used, causing bruised heads and bloody faces in abundance. Seven arrests have been made, and warrants for many more have been issued. River Street is mainly settled by Italians, Syrians, Poles, and Hebrews, and it was between the two last-named races that the trouble occurred.

The best reason the police have received for the trouble was the objection of some Polish tenants to paying rent to a Hebrew collector.

SALE OF RICH SILVER MINE.

Plant at Valardena, Mexico, Acquired by American Smelting and Refining Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Oct. 5.—The authoritative announcement is made here that the deal which has been pending for some time for the purchase of the large smelter and mines at Valardena, State of Durango, owned by the Omaha Grant Smelter Company, by the American Smelting and Refining Company has been consummated. The consideration is not given out, but is said to considerably exceed $5,000,000.

These mines have for several years past had an average production of $2,600,000 of silver ore. It is reported that the smelter and mines will be closed down by the Smelter Trust in order to diminish the bullion output in Mexico.

NEW ROCHELLE PLUMBERS' STRIKE.

Twenty Helpers Formed a Union and Asked for Recognition—Trouble Followed Discharge.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The journeymen plumbers of this city went on strike yesterday morning, and it is believed that the other journeymen in the building trades will go on strike on Tuesday. The cause is the refusal of the employing plumbers to recognize a union composed of about twenty boys who were employed as plumbers' helpers.

The boys, whose ages range from sixteen to twenty years, formed a union two weeks ago, and a few days later asked that it be recognized by the employers. Thereupon the bosses discharged the helpers, although some of them were within a few months of serving out their apprenticeship. The journeymen were informed that they must work without helpers.

The boys appealed to the journeymen for support, and last week the journeymen asked the employers to have the boys returned. The request was refused, because recognition of the boys' union was coupled with it. Then the journeymen struck.

The bosses decided to work with and for each other to finish outstanding contracts, each man to do his own small jobs and to work as a journeyman for any other employer that has a big job on hand. The men notified the Building Trades Council, and that body will meet to-morrow evening. The expectation is that it will be ordered that no union man shall work on a job where the employing plumbers are working as journeymen. Many labor men advocate the declaration of a general strike to enforce the demands of the journeymen.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

RECEIVED PAPAL BULL IN HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Mgr. Farley, New Archbishop of the Diocese, Greatly Affected.

Other Impressive Scenes at the Ceremonies in Celebration of the Church's Golden Jubilee.

Mgr. John M. Farley was officially apprised of his appointment as Archbishop of the Diocese of New York yesterday morning at the conclusion of the ceremonies in celebration of the golden jubilee of the Church of the Holy Cross, on West Forty-second Street.

His secretary, Father Hayes, handed to him a sealed packet which had been sent through the mail by special delivery from the Apostolic Delegation in Washington. The Bishop looked at the packet for several minutes before opening it. He seemed to be aware of its contents. He finally broke the seal and brought forth the Papal bull notifying him of his new office, and the sight so affected him that he was speechless for some time.

He showed no sign of pleasure, nor did he say a word to those about him. He went to the vestry, where were gathered priests and choir boys, and knelt before a small altar and prayed for nearly twenty minutes. Just before he rose he brushed tears from his eyes, and a minute later went to make the announcement to the guests of the church, who were partaking of a dinner in the Holy Cross School Hall.

The Papal document was written in Latin script upon parchment. It was sealed with the heavy lead seal, the "Bulla," from which it derives its name. It was worded as follows:

From Leo, P. P. XIII., health and Apostolic benediction:

To us having been intrusted the care and solicitude of all the churches in Christendom, by the Divine Authority committed to Saint Peter by Christ, being the successor of Saint Pater of the Roman See, we hereby relieve you, our venerable brother John M. Farley, of the Titular See of Zeugma, and command you to preside and rule over the Metropolitan See of New York, left vacant by the death of Michael Augustine Corrigan, the late Archbishop.

The document ended with the Papal signature, followed by the seal of the Ring of the Fisherman.

Archbishop Farley—for it is by that title he is hereafter to be known—will receive the pallium, the insignia of the office of Archbishop, within the next three weeks. The day after it is received the ceremony at which he will be proclaimed Archbishop will be performed.

The Pontifical mass in the Church of the Holy Cross was attended by a congregation that filled the edifice to the doors. Despite the heavy rain a great crowd, unable to gain admittance, congregated about the doors and staid there for three hours, until the people inside filed out, and then went into the church to pray.

Bishop Farley and Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese, officiated at the service, in which 125 priests from all parts of the country participated. The musical programme was rendered by the full orchestra from the Philharmonic Society, a band of music, a chorus of fifty voices, and a double quartet, under the direction of Prof. Franz Mantel, organist of the Holy Cross Church. In addition the surpliced choir of the church, which was made up of nearly 100 voices, sang the Te Deum.

During the proceedings a striking incident occurred. While Mgr. Farley was delivering an address of congratulation upon the anniversary, a candle on the high altar fell into a vase of ferns and set them on fire. A thrill of excitement passed through the closely packed spectators, but one of the visiting priests went calmly forward and extinguished the blaze before any damage was done.

At the opening of the celebration the entire body of priests in their embroidered vestments marched around the church, while the orchestra, band, and organ played a march from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." As they appeared, the congregation rose and then the chorus took up the music, adding to the impressiveness of the scene.

Mgr. Mooney, who preached the sermon, spoke of the growth of the Catholic Church in America. He went back to the landing of Columbus and related the struggles of the ministers of the Church during the centuries afterward. His eloquence carried him away at times, and he would stop to brush away the tears stealing down his face. His words had a great effect on the congregation, and handkerchiefs were frequently brought into use. He recalled that the church was originally built by the late Rev. Joseph H. Lutz, and that in 1867 it was struck by lightning and the walls so seriously damaged that the entire church had to be rebuilt.

The Rev. Charles McCready, rector of the church, also made a brief address.

After the services a dinner was tendered in the Holy Cross School Hall to the visiting clergy and fifty laymen, among whom were Supreme Court Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and James O'Gorman.

The sermon at vespers was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith, who, referring to the Catholic tendency toward the erection of great places of worship, said that the desire to build them sprang from the inherent longing in humanity for a temple as exemplified by ancient ruins of temples.

"The materialists," he observed, "would have us spend the money for schools, the poor, and other utilitarian objects, yet they have in the new Custom House decided upon the erection of a $2,000,000 temple to the God of Mammon. Is it possible to imagine that one of the money kings of to-day would act as he does if he believed, as the Catholic Church teaches, that he will some day meet before the throne of the Almighty the men whom he now subjugates to starvation—and worse horrors?"

AN ELOPEMENT OUT WEST.

Cowboy Lochinvar Got a Bullet in the Hip During Chase, but They Were Married Just the Same.

Special to The New York Times.

HYANNIS, Neb., Oct. 5.—William Clark, a cowboy, eloped yesterday with Myrtle Shawberg, his employer's daughter, near here. Shawberg saw them as they started and emptied his gun at Clark, one bullet taking effect in the latter's hip. The couple got away, and when they reached Hyannis sent for a doctor and a preacher.

While one probed for the bullet the other married them. Clark swooned from pain at one part of the ceremony. The father arrived just as it was concluded, and was sent away at the point of a gun in the preacher's hands.

The girl was pledged to a man of her father's choice, but fell in love with Clark when the latter saved her life in a runaway.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Shocks and Tidal Wave Did $700,000 Damage at Zalina Cruz—Harbor Improvements Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Oct. 5.—The earthquake shocks and tidal wave which visited points on the Gulf of Tehauntepec Sept. 23 resulted in much greater damage than was indicated by the meagre early reports. Official reports which have just been received by the Government say that the seismic disturbance caused damage to the amount of more than $700,000 to harbor improvements at Zalina Cruz, the Pacific Coast terminal of the National Tehauntepec Railroad. Costly hoisting machinery owned by English contractors was sent to the bottom of the gulf.

The tidal wave which followed the earthquake shocks swept away many buildings at San Isidore, San Diego, and Port Angel. No lives were lost at these places, as the inhabitants fled to the hills when the first shock occurred. There were many other remote coast towns from which no reports have yet been received.

Arrivals at San Diego from the interior report that the Soconusco Volcano, situated in the State of Chiapas, near Guatemala, is showing signs of a violent eruption.

WORRY FINDER OF JEWELS.

Detectives Make Life Miserable for a Philadelphian Who Stumbled Upon Gems Worth $3,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The finding of a handbag containing diamond rings and other jewelry valued at $3,000 brought much suffering and mental torture to Edward Hubbard, a young mechanic living at Ninth and Dickinson Streets. Hubbard while on his way to luncheon Saturday found the bag on the sidewalk.

In the bag were four pearls, an opal ring surrounded by diamonds, a solitaire, cluster of seven diamonds, a diamond sunburst, breastpin, and pearl ring, besides four gold rings and $4.50 in currency. Hubbard informed Contractor Kyle, his employer, that he would hold the bag until he saw a notice of the loss inserted in a paper. Then he would return the bag to the owner.

It was then that Hubbard's tribulations began. One of the workmen who had a grievance against the young man rushed to the City Hall and informed Police Captain Miller of the affair, and immediately detectives were sent to find Hubbard. His home was watched, and detectives were sent to New York to see if the gems were not disposed of there.

Hubbard, on returning to his home Saturday evening, felt nervous at having in his possession such costly trinkets, and gave them to Mr. Kyle. During Hubbard's absence from his home several decoy letters were sent by the detectives. As he failed to return two other detectives were hurried to New York to look for him.

Hubbard's parents reside in Brooklyn, and the detectives thought they would find the young man there. When Hubbard heard all this he was greatly alarmed. Inasmuch as one of his brothers in Brooklyn is at the point of death, the young man feared his parents would not understand matters clearly. Detective Tate found the young man later, and together they went to Mr. Kyle's home, where the jewels were turned over to the detective.

The jewels were the property of Mrs. Ida Kaiser, who resides at 1,901 Vine Street.

HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Gun Was Discharged and Killed a Man in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 5.—The first fatality of the hunting season in Maine occurred Sunday morning near the town of Guilford, where Clarence Lombard, his son Omar, and a friend named James Stevens were out after deer. At noon the hunters sat down on a ledge to rest, and Stevens placed his shotgun across his knees while he examined a piece of quartz.

As he stooped down to pick up another bit of the rock, the gun fell from his knees and was discharged as it struck the ground. The charge struck the elder Lombard in the right temple, blowing the top of his head off. Lombard died instantly, and his body rolled down an embankment. Lombard was foreman for the Guilford Manufacturing Company, and leaves a wife and three sons.

VANDALS IN A GARDEN.

Large Venetian Basket at Joseph Thomson's Country Place at Bellehaven Daubed with Paint.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—Joseph Thomson, a New York retired man of wealth, who summers at Bellehaven, has asked the local officers to ascertain who the vandals are who are destroying his property here. They are thought to be residents of Bellehaven who are prompted by spite.

The specific piece of property attacked is a Venetian basket spread out on the hillside in front of Mr. Thomson's residence, about twenty-five feet long and ten feet wide at the mouth, where choice flowers grow. It is a fac simile of one Mr. Thomson saw abroad, and cost $500 to have constructed. Early in the Summer Mr. Thomson caught two Bellehaven girls despoiling the basket at night. Though he identified them, when they wept he let them go with a reprimand. In July Mr. Thomson awoke one morning to find black paint daubed all over the basket as well as on some statuary near by. He suspected that the girls in the previous scrape knew something about it, but the girls stoutly denied any connection with it.

One night this week the basket was daubed again with black paint. Mr. Thomson is at a loss to know why the basket should be attacked.

THE ROSPIGLIOSI CASE.

Decision in Regard to Allowing a Religious Marriage Expected Soon.

ROME, Oct. 5.—The statement is made that the presence in Rome at the end of this month of Mgr. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, will result in decisive action with regard to the claim of Prince Rospigliosi to the performance of a religious marriage ceremony with Princess Rospigliosi, (the Princess was Miss Marie Reid of Washington, D. C., and was married first to Frederick Parkhurst of Bangor, Me.) The Reid-Parkhurst marriage was celebrated by Mgr. Chapelle when he was pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Washington.

Prince Rospigliosi threatens to create a scandal if his religious marriage with the Princess is not allowed. He maintains that Mgr. Chapelle did not obtain the necessary dispensation for Mr. Parkhurst, and that Miss Reid married Mr. Parkhurst without knowing that he was not of the Catholic faith.

Princess Rospigliosi has appealed for the annulment of her marriage with Frederick Parkhurst. The matter involves a point of canon law, the decision of which is considered as liable to affect thousands of marriages of Catholics and non-Catholics in the United States.

FAMILY'S 3 GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Two Will Be Celebrated To-day and Another on Oct. 20.

Golden weddings are coming thick and fast in the family of Emory Burnham of 257 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

To-day Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, and Mrs. Harrington Viets, (a sister of Mr. Burnham,) and her husband of Dundee, Mich., celebrate their anniversary at the Burnham home.

On Oct. 20 Mrs. Christian Hess of Holmesville, Mich., another sister of Mrs. Viets, will celebrate her golden wedding.

$6.50 Round Trip to Washington

for G. A. R. Encampment Oct. 6th to 11th via Royal Blue Line. 8 fast trains daily. Parlor, sleeping and dining car service. Train from New Jersey Central stations, Ft. of Liberty St. and South Ferry.—Adv.

Holts.

New restaurant, corner Broadway and Houston Street, will be open to-day.—Adv.

COAL MINE AGREEMENTS MAY BE CANCELED

Actual Owners of Anthracite Lands Threaten Suit.

Telegraph President Roosevelt That They Have Been Ignored and Will Proceed in Law Unless Strike Is Settled at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—New England owners of the mines leased and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on a royalty will begin a suit for the legal cancellation of their agreement with President Baer and his associates unless the labor troubles existing in the coal regions are settled forthwith.

For some time these shareholders have been content to let Mr. Baer and his associate Presidents conduct their side of the argument as they saw fit. But to-night C. McVey Holman of Washington, who is just returning from his Summer mansion at Rockland, Me., telegraphed the President that the interests of the actual owners of the land had thus far been utterly disregarded in the conferences held with a view to settling the strike.

Mr. Holman will confer on Monday with other holders of large portions of the stock in the affected mines preparatory to making demands which cannot be disregarded. Mr. Holman expects to be called to Washington to present the shareholders' side of the matter and to take summary action.

"It is estimated that the property in which I am interested contains about 7,000,000 tons of coal," said Mr. Holman to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-night. "Our properties are under lease from us to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and by the terms of the lease they pay us 32 cents for every ton of coal that is taken out of the mine.

"Therefore it will be seen that our lawful income ceases the very moment that mining is abandoned. When mining operations are suspended in the abandoned sense, the terms of the leases are violated and therefore the lease is made invalid.

"It seems to be that the statement that there are only three parties interested in the strike, namely, the operators, the miners, and the general public, is entirely wrong. We, the actual owners, as we believe, consider that we have a paramount interest in the speedy settlement of the difficulties and the resumption of operations.

"It has been held in the State of Pennsylvania that the lease of coal lands to the railroad companies in this way was in effect a sale. Our present desire is an actual ruling from the courts on the subject. If the Government should decide to take the coal lands by the right of eminent domain it would have to reckon with us, the actual owners.

"A great many of the owners are in sympathy to a certain extent with the demands of the strikers, and it is possible that I personally may this week apply for an injunction compelling the operators to accede to the demand or resume operations once more."

VIENNESE SURGEON SUMMONED

Prof. Lorenz to Perform Operation on J. Ogden Armour's Daughter in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Prof. Lorenz has been summoned to Chicago in the case of Lolita Armour, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, who is suffering from congenital dislocation of the hip. An operation previously performed upon the Armour child for the purpose of curing the displacement was not successful.

A process of manipulation for a restoration of the hip joint to its proper position is the method which will be resorted to.

The operation does not call for the use of the knife, but is strictly one of manipulation.

The foregoing explains a Vienna dispatch appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning stating that Prof. Adolf Lorenz of the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna and Dr. Friedrich Mueller had started for Chicago to perform a surgical operation.

PRICE OF WATER ADVANCED.

East Orange City Council Blamed by Local Citizens' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 5.—The action of the Orange Water Company in advancing the price of water to consumers in this city 50 per cent., giving as an excuse the coal famine, is generally conceded to be a sad blow to the Republican organization which controls the City Government, and to be a strong arm in the hands of the Citizens' Union, which aims to reform East Orange government.

Members of the East Orange City Council privately admit that the city's hands are tied, and that there is no redress. The city has no contract with the water company, the agreement having expired on July 1, and under the company's charter it may charge such prices for water as it may choose from time to time. The bills sent out for the next three months are swelled 50 per cent.

The City Council has been dickering with the project to purchase the plant of the water company for a long time, and it is generally claimed that the present trouble could have been obviated by more prompt action on the part of the City Council. The Citizens' Union speakers are making capital out of the increase.

NEW COAL CHUTES BURN.

Loss to the New York Central at Rochester, $100,000—Coal Consumed.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The new coal chutes of the New York Central, recently erected at a cost of more than $100,000, were burned to the ground this morning. There were 400 tons of coal in the chutes, and most of this was consumed.

The fire was caused by the defective insulation of feed wires, which supplied the electric motors in the chutes. Central trains were forced to go to Depew for coal.

Priest Sues for $10,000 Damages.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Rev. Felix Morelli, pastor of the Church of St. Philip Neri, has begun suit for $10,000 damages against the North Jersey Street Railway Company. Father Morelli was alighting from a West Orange car at Grove and Market Streets about two weeks ago when the motorman released the brake, and the car, being on an incline, slipped back with sufficient speed, it is alleged, to throw the priest, who is a very heavy man, to the ground. His right ankle was broken, and he has been confined to his room since the accident.

$9,000,000 FAILURE IN RUSSIA.

ODESSA, Oct. 5.—The failure of the great metallurgical works at Kertch for $9,000,000 has caused a flutter on the Russian stock markets, and has resulted in making idle 5,000 men.

Commencing Oct. 6th, the through Sleeping Car Line for Quebec will leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 4 P. M. daily except Sundays.—Adv.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Day Line West Point or Newburgh excursion. Music.—Adv.

Makes Time for the Business Man.

The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

COMPLICATIONS ON THE ISTHMUS FEARED.

Order by Admiral Casey Causes a Serious Situation—Colombian Troops Not to Use the Railway.

COLON, Oct. 5.—Under recent orders issued by Rear Admiral Casey, United States Navy, who is at Panama on the battleship Wisconsin, no Colombian military officers, troops, arms, or ammunition can be transported across the isthmus by rail unless by special permission. This order ignores the passes issued by the railroad company.

Exchange at Barranquilla is rising by leaps and bounds. An American dollar is now worth $85 in Colombian paper currency.

PANAMA, Oct. 5.—After the conference last week between Gen. Salazar (Governor of Panama) and Commander McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, no further difficulties were feared, for it was believed that Gen. Salazar was satisfied that the landing of American marines on the isthmus had for its only object the maintenance of free railroad transit between here and Colon.

The arrival at Panama of Rear Admiral Casey on board the battleship Wisconsin, however, has quite changed the situation. It now appears that the instructions brought by Admiral Casey may result in serious complications.

Last Friday Gen. Salazar received a communication from Acting United States Consul Ehrman, saying that Admiral Casey would not permit the transportation of armed or unarmed military employes of the Government or of war material of any kind by the railroad. Gen. Salazar, up to yesterday, had not answered this letter. He was presumably awaiting the result of the conference with Admiral Casey which took place yesterday on board the Wisconsin.

At this meeting Gen. Salazar said that the United States, according to the convention of 1846, had contracted two inseparable obligations, namely, to guarantee positively and efficaciously free transit across the isthmus, and to guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which Colombia possesses over the isthmian territory. The Governor said further that if the Colombian Government was not allowed to transport its troops and war material by rail over the isthmus, not only did the United States not fulfill its second obligation, but it attacked Colombia's rights of sovereignty and violated all principles of morality and justice. He declared that he, as the representative of the nation and Government, could not accept such an interpretation of the convention, against which he must energetically protest.

Gen. Salaza explained that the revolutionists could not be considered on the same footing as the Government soldiers, the latter being defenders of the laws of the nation, while the rebels, by their actions, had placed themselves outside the law. He said that an interpretation of the convention of 1846 which did not permit Colombia to transport its troops and war material over the isthmian railroad, constructed on its own territory, while allowing other nations and even those openly aiding the revolution to transport war material over that railroad under the protection of American marines must necessarily be entirely erroneous.

Admiral Casey replied that he was complying with instructions received. He said he regretted that he had been compelled to take these measures, but considered them necessary to the protection of free transit across the isthmus. Admiral Casey said also that he would consult with Washington and see what could be done in the matter.

It is the general impression in Colombian circles here that Admiral Casey has misinterpreted his instructions. It is considered fortunate that Gen. Salazar has acted prudently, and that cordial personal relations exist between him and Admiral Casey, as this may do much toward preventing the very serious complications which are now thought to be possible.

It is believed by Colombians here that, unless the Washington authorities send instructions to their representatives on the Isthmus which do not have the appearance of attacking the sovereignty rights of Colombia, the question may decide the vote of the Colombian Congress on the Canal bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The action of Admiral Casey in giving notice of his intention to decline to transport combatants, ammunition, or arms across the Isthmus is greatly regretted at the Colombian legation.

One member of the legation staff expressed the opinion to-day that it would produce a most unfavorable impression among the people of Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 5.—The British steamship Para, belonging to the Royal Mail Service, arrived here to-day from Colon. She brings reports of a serious situation at Santa Marta, Colombia, whither the British cruiser Retribution has proceeded for the purpose of affording protection to the railroad there and other British interests.

According to the reports brought by the Para, fighting is still going on at Santa Marta between the revolutionists and the Government forces. The Magdalena River is completely cut off from communication. The revolutionists hold Teneriffe, near Santa Marta, and have four quick-firing guns at that point. Last week the force at Teneriffe captured Señor Laforest, Colombian Minister of State, who was traveling from Bogota.

The Para also reports that, owing to the rebel success in the vicinity of Santa Marta, the Government has sent back from the isthmus to the vicinity of Santa Marta a large body of troops on board the Government gunboat Cartagena.

NIGHT CHASE ON MURRAY HILL.

Two Men Who Had Acted Suspiciously at Front Doors Escaped from Five Policemen.

Residents in the neighborhood of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street were startled just before midnight last night by hearing cries of "Stop, thief!" sounds of footsteps running along the sidewalk, and the rap of a policeman's club on the sidewalk. Two men, wearing slouch hats and acting in a suspicious manner, who had been entering the basements along Thirty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, were the men being chased. Policemen from the West Thirtieth and East Thirty-fifth Street Stations were the pursuers.

Special Patrolman Stafford had noticed the actions of the men and he tried to get near enough to arrest them. They stopped in front of the town house of Henry Kearsarge Knapp, at 34 East Thirty-fifth Street, and went down to the basement, where they remained a couple of minutes. Then they emerged and ran up the steps to the front entrance. They tried the storm door, the house being closed, but were unsuccessful in opening it. They spied Stafford and leaped over the railing of the stoop and fled eastward through Thirty-fifth Street. Stafford rapped for help.

Policeman Baxter and Roundsman Quinn from the "Tenderloin" Station and Policemen Smith and Murphy of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House appeared. The runaways kept on through Thirty-fifth Street to Lexington Avenue, where they turned and went northward. After running half a dozen blocks up Lexington Avenue they turned eastward into one of the side streets and disappeared.

Special Train to Washington for G. A. R.

Leaves New York via New Jersey Central, Royal Blue Line, at 10:30 P. M., Oct. 7. Station foot Liberty St. Arrive Washington 6 A. M.—Adv.

Holts.

New restaurant, corner Broadway and Houston Street, will be open to-day.—Adv.

Drink "Black & White" Scotch Whisky

Won't upset your stomach like poor Scotch.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES COAL STRIKE FURTHER

Sunday Morning Conference with Several of His Advisers.

The Meeting Absolutely Secret but Understood to Bear Upon a Proposition to Miners to Mine Coal Temporarily While Congress Investigates Grievances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—There was a brief conference at the White House this morning over the coal strike situation, which was attended by Attorney General Knox, Secretaries Root and Moody, Postmaster General Payne, and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. The purpose of the conference seemed to be for a general discussion of the situation and to consider possible emergencies.

There was no consideration given to any proposition looking to action by the Government, the fact being recognized that the President is without power or authority to make an initial movement. All laws bearing on this point have been carefully examined and their limitations were fully known and recognized before the invitation was sent by the President to the representatives to the two sides of the contention to meet him in conference.

There is not now, and has not been from the outset, any purpose on the part of the President to call Gov. Stone to Washington or to take any step that would look like an interference with his duties and prerogatives, nor has any consideration been given to suggestions that the President should send the military forces of the Government into Pennsylvania unless that shall become imperative upon the demand of the Governor of the State. The machinery of the law must be placed in motion by Gov. Stone, upon whom the responsibility rests of maintaining order and protecting the rights and property of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

It is understood that the proposition was discussed of making a further appeal to President Mitchell to use his influence to induce the miners to resume work, relying upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania and Congress to make a thorough investigation of the difficulties through committees of those bodies. Encouragement is given to hope for the success of such a proposition by the fact that Mr. Mitchell at the recent Washington conference exhibited a disposition to do something to terminate the troubles. It is not proposed that the miners shall be asked to surrender any of their claims or even to abandon permanently the struggle to secure in whole or in part the concessions demanded from the mine owners. But in view of the widespread suffering that already exists in consequence of the protracted suspension of work in the mines and the still greater suffering that will follow its continuance it is hoped the miners will, in the interests of the people of the country at large, consent to resume operations, even if the resumption should be limited to the Winter months. The sacrifice involved in a compliance with an appeal of this character would be appreciated by the people, would excite universal admiration and gratitude, and insure the miners material and moral support from the country.

It cannot be definitely said that there was a determination at to-day's conference to make such an appeal to the miners through Mr. Mitchell, but from what can be gathered from the guarded utterances of those who attended the conference there is reason for the belief that the President has that course in contemplation and that he may act within a few days.

That the President will make a further movement to bring about a resumption of work in the mines through mediation is reasonably certain, and the significant fact that those who participated in to-day's conference decline to furnish any positive information as to what was said or done, declaring that they were admonished to say nothing in reference to the meeting, indicates that a movement of the nature of that outlined may be looked for shortly.

REAL CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Scranton (Penn.) Editor Says It Was Precipitated by Miners to Prevent Laborers

the union to control discipline and thus put it beyond the power of the laborer to revolt.

"In the mines also are many 'company hands,' men paid by the month to run engines, act as firemen, attend to the pumps, &c. The union's demand for an eight-hour day was to enlist them in the strike. They are getting good wages—engineers, $80 to $90 a month for long hours but light work, and others in proportion. Nine-tenths of these men were entirely satisfied and many of them refused to go out.

"When the coal in big lumps comes from the mine or pit it is passed through a high structure called the breaker, where it is broken by steam machinery into the various sizes and the impurities picked out. Much of the labor in the breaker is done by boys, who average 75 cents a day. They have no complaint, for their pay is better than that of the average lad in a city office. But they belong to the union and have votes in the calling of strikes, and the idea of striking has developed among them rapidly. Last year in this end of the coal fields there were a hundred-odd local strikes, mostly over the pettiest conceivable things, and the breaker boy and barroom loafer element had a good deal to do with declaring them.

"I have lived in the anthracite region fourteen years, and know that in the year 1901 the miners earned more money than ever before during my time. Our banks are full of their savings, very little of which has yet been drawn out, in spite of their five months' idleness. There is no similar grade of labor in the country which is better paid than the anthracite coal miner, and no workman more independent, because the law of the State practically gives him a monopoly of the labor of mining by forbidding any but a licensed miner to work at mining in the mines. To get a license, or certificate, as it is called, he must first have worked at least two years in the mines as a laborer and then pass an examination to show that he knows enough about the peculiar requirements of mining to be a safe man to admit to a chamber."

MASS MEETING IN PITTSBURG.

Secretary Wilson of Miners' Union Presents Miners' Cause to Large Gathering.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 5.—The Avenue Theatre was crowded this afternoon with an audience composed mostly of organized workmen who had assembled to listen to President John Mitchell and Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Miners' Union present the anthracite strikers' cause.

Mr. Mitchell was unable to be present, owing to matters of importance engaging him in the strike region. Secretary Wilson, however, was present and made a rousing address. Several other speeches were made by local people, and the sentiment that predominated all of the talks was "arbitration."

Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the stubborn stand taken by the operators and their treatment of President Roosevelt's voluntary effort to bring the strike to a peaceful conclusion; extending moral and financial support to the strikers, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to raise contributions for the aid of the strikers and their families. A collection was taken up in the audience, and $855.43 was collected.

RAISING FUNDS FOR MINERS.

Vaudeville Performance in Cleveland, Ohio, Nets $2,000—Plans for Big Assessments.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Three thousand people crowded into a local theatre to-night to attend a vaudeville performance for the benefit of the striking miners. Probably $2,000 will be the net result when the receipts are counted. President Sol Sontheimer of the United Trades and Labor Council made a brief address in which he said that the laboring men of Cleveland differed from the statement of the mine operators that there was nothing to arbitrate.

The members of the Ohio Federation of Labor, who meet in Cambridge, Ohio, Tuesday, will introduce a resolution asking the American Federation of Labor to assess its million and a half members 10 cents a week for the benefit of the striking coal miners. The resolution will be strongly urged. If the matter is acted upon a sum of $150,000 weekly will be raised.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland has contributed $500 per week to the strike fund of the anthracite miners.

BIG DEAL IN COAL LANDS.

More Than 17,000 Acres Said to Have Been Purchased in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

HARLAN, Ky., Oct. 5.—Congressman Vincent Boreing of Loudon, Ky., yesterday closed a deal for coal lands on which option had been taken by N. B. Dotson. Mr. Boreing executed deeds and received payment at the rate of $15 an acre.

It is understood that the land sold brought Mr. Boreing $109,000. W. H. Frast of Fredonia is also here representing a New York syndicate, and has closed a deal for 10,000 acres of land on Martin's Fork. All the available surveyors, engineers, and draughtsmen are now employed on this and other lands, and the tracts are being surveyed and taken up as fast as the titles are examined.

This augurs well for the proposed line of railroad which the Southern has surveyed and located to this town.

MAY RAISE INSURANCE RATES.

General Use of Oil as Substitute for Coal Will Seriously Effect Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Charles A. Shaw, President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York and Brooklyn and Secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who is visiting Washington, believes that the general use of oil for cooking purposes, which the coal strike threatens to bring about, will cause an increase in the insurance rates.

"Up to the present time," said Mr. Shaw, "the board has taken no notice of the increased use of oil, believing that the strike would soon end, but if the mines lie idle much longer the use of oil will become so general that insurance men will be compelled to make a thorough investigation of the change in fuel.

"At present the insurance companies have a Board of Engineers in Chicago which tests various devices for the use of oil and passes upon them. There is a long list of approved burners which may be used in buildings without invalidating insurance policies.

"In the West and Southwest many people invalidate their insurance by using oil-burning devices which have not received our engineers' stamp of approval.

"Oil is dangerous. Insurance men make provision in their policies that it shall be used only for lighting and that lamps must be filled in the daytime. If the demand for such permits becomes great, insurance companies may be compelled to take some special action."

CARS FOR SOFT COAL MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—The syndicate of three mining companies formed by the Merchants' Coal Company, as announced, to furnish 2,500 tons of bituminous daily to relieve the stringency is criticised by some Baltimore coal dealers as a scheme to block them out of business and control local retail trade interest of the mine companies. Legal proceedings may be instituted. One leading dealer said:

"The inter-State commerce law prohibits discrimination. According to that law, if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can give the syndicate cars it must give them to other shippers. We expect to make an arrangement to get coal over the Pennsylvania Railroad."

The Reading is loaning the Baltimore and Ohio hundreds of coal cars, and will help it out with locomotives next week. General Agent Wilkins of the Pennsylvania Railroad has assured the dealers that in a few days his company will give them all the cars they want. They are now confident that with the powerful aid of the Pennsylvania the situation will soon be improved.

The plan, inaugurated by President Boswell of the Merchants' Coal Company to furnish Baltimore 2,500 tons of bituminous coal a day for domestic use at $4.50 per ton at the yards, it is thought, will help very much in warding off actual suffering. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made the execution of the plan possible by agreeing to contribute a special allotment of fifty-four cars a day to haul the coal to Baltimore. Whether justly or not, the average consumer hails the combination that to-morrow will begin to supply the fuel at $4.50 per ton, and at the rate of 2,500 tons per day, as saviors of the situation. In their effort to excuse their charging $7.50 per ton for bituminous coal, the retail dealers are hammering away at Mr. Boswell and his colleagues and are declaring that the combination will make $2 a ton net.

CLERGY ON THE COAL WAR

Preachers Demand That an End Be Put to It Forthwith.

Ethics of the Dispute Discussed—Dr. Huntington Insists That Personal Rights Must be Maintained.

Explaining that he felt that there never was a Sunday in the history of this country when the duty of pressing the truth that labor and capital must work harmoniously together was more clearly incumbent upon the ministers of religion, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, preached yesterday morning, in Grace Chapel, on East Fourteenth Street, on the "Rights and Wrongs of the Coal Strike."

"Unless personal rights are cheerfully conceded and resolutely maintained," said the preacher, "society, as we know it, must, sooner or later, go to pieces. Upon the ruins, some form of government, (most likely a despotism concealed under a pretty name,) would spring up, but it would not be the government that you and I have known. It is not credible that any large fraction of the people of the Republic, law-abiding as we know them to be, desires an overthrow of that sort.

"So, then, let it be conceded that the mine owners are right, wholly right, in taking the ground that the first thing to be done in the disturbed district is to restore and to maintain order. There must be no more murders and mutilations, no more floodings and burnings, no, not if all the resources of the State of Pennsylvania have to be commandeered in order to suppress such horrors.

"But have the mine owners a right to go a step further, have they a right to say that they will never employ a man known as belonging to a labor union? Yes and no, I answer. A legal right most certainly they have, for they are as free to refuse to employ as they are free to employ this man or that. But have they a moral right to discriminate against a man because he has seen fit to join a particular organization? They have the same moral right to do this that 'good society,' so-called, would have to exclude them, the mine owners, from its precincts and to banish them from its privileges, on the charge of their having confederated themselves in vast combinations, corporations, trusts, and the like—the same right, I say, no more, no less.

"The freedom to unite with others for the furtherance of a common object, provided no injury be done our neighbor, is just as much one of the rights which men are bound to assert and to defend, as is the freedom to sell one's labor unmolested. They are twin rights. A man ought to be as free to join a labor union, if he so desires, as another man is free to join a corporation. To visit penalties on anybody for having done the one or the other would be an ill-judged proceeding, unfriendly to good morals, even if not destructive of them. If we cannot rise to the height of bearing one another's burdens, let us, at least, take heed not to fall below the level of respecting one another's rights.

"So then from the point of view of simple justice, I cannot see that we have any reason to blame the mine owners for refusing to allow the management of their own business to be taken out of their hands, which, to all intents and purposes, it would be were arbitration made obligatory.

"If a great principle be involved in their contention that the humblest man must be protected in the exercise of the right to sell his own labor where and to whom he chooses, it is better that we should shiver all Winter than permit the foundation of civic liberty to be sapped in violation of that principle.

"Listen to a master voice of the Victorian age, for there is statesmanship as well as poetry in what he says:

> "'Should banded unions persecute
> Opinion, and induce a time
> When single thought is civil crime
> And individual freedom mute;
> Then waft me from the harbor-mouth,
> Wild wind! I seek a warmer sky,
> And I will see, before I die,
> The palms and temples of the South.'

"Yes, even exile from one's country were better than sadly standing by to watch the downfall of its liberties.

"And yet we are all of us sorry that President Roosevelt's well-meant attempt to harmonize differences and effect pacification should have failed. In the first place, most of us incline to the belief that the miners have real grievances which ought to be redressed; and in the second place, we cannot help looking forward with anxiety to the privations which the poorer people of our cities and large towns will, in all probability, have to suffer during the coming Winter.

"The miners, we will suppose, have at least some real grievances. It is not likely that all this discontent should have sprung from nothing, been wholly engendered by the wordy talk of agitators. Let President Roosevelt, now that his peace conference has failed, request a few men, widely known throughout the land for ability, fairness, and knowledge of the subject, and equally well known for their freedom from all political entanglements—let the President, I say, request some such group of picked men, promptly to investigate the actual condition of things at the mines and promptly to report the same, through him, to the American people. Public opinion will do the rest.

"There are such men as I have described. Commissioner Wright of the Labor Bureau (the man to whom we are indebted for that fine saying, 'The Decalogue is the best labor platform') is such a one; President Hadley of Yale is another; President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton another. There are plenty of them. They would serve without pay and without promise of political reward. Do you suppose that any 'owners' or 'operators,' or 'district Presidents' or 'walking delegates' could stand out for long against the united public opinion which such a judgment, known to have been honestly rendered, would produce?"

GOV. STONE ARRAIGNED.

Public Opinion Ought to Compel Him to Enforce the Laws, the Rev. Dr. Savage Declares.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, preaching at the Church of the Messiah yesterday on "The Ethics of the Coal Strike," said in part:

"Capital has a right to combine; labor has a right to combine; each has a right in every legitimate way to better itself; but neither has the right to disregard the welfare of the great outside public; neither has the right to misuse its power to the injury of the other.

"No matter what the merits of the present controversy may have been in the first place, no matter whether the operators or the workmen are to blame, we have gone beyond that; the condition is becoming intolerable, and the great outside party to the difficulty, the suffering public, must come in and demand its rights. The public has a right to demand that this condition of things shall be ended, and ended at once.

"No body of men on the face of this earth has any right to interfere with the liberty of any other man. This is a fundamental principle of human rights, fundamental to the very safety and perpetuity of our Republic.

"The strikers in Pennsylvania have put themselves in the attitude of criminals before the law, and the organization of United Mine Workers has taken a position that is criminal through and through. If Mr. Mitchell has no power to preserve order and protect life and prevent assault and the burning of houses and use of dynamite on the part of his followers he should confess that as a man and resign his position. If he has power to do it and does not exercise it then he himself is a criminal before the law.

"Is there anybody in the United States who has the power to do anything, and to do it right away? There is one, and I marvel that such a storm of indignation has not swept this country as it has stood face to face with the condition of things as to make the one man who could do it hide himself for very shame.

"Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania has had the power any time these three months to put an end to the situation in a week, and he has done nothing. Not only that, but it has been his plain duty to do it. All that he needs to do is to put the laws of Pennsylvania in force for the protection of life, of property, and of the right of men to work and to sell their work to any one they please.

"He should call for the entire military force of the State of Pennsylvania to back him up in this effort to enforce the law, and if he has not power enough in the State of Pennsylvania then he has the right to appeal to the President of the United States, and it will be his duty to back him up with the entire military force of America.

"Let the people of this country make their insistence on his doing his duty so strong that he will not dare to defy or disregard it."

BISHOP BURGESS'S PRAYER.

Asks Divine Intervention That Hearts of Operators and Miners May Be Softened by Spirit of Conciliation.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 5.—Bishop Burgess at each of the services in the cathedral to-day asked the congregations to unite with him in a prayer asking God's guidance in the present crisis of the Nation resulting from the coal strike. The prayer was:

"Eternal God, who hast made all things in heaven and earth and Who has created the treasures of the ground, the gold and silver, iron and coal, for the blessing of mankind, to be used not for war or death, but to extend Thy kingdom of love and peace, be graciously pleased to look upon our mining lands, where strife and dissension are rampant; send into the hearts of operators and miners alike the spirit of conciliation and good-will; protect the homes and laborers from arson and violence, and bring to men everywhere throughout this land a deep sense of the value of that constituted freedom which is not at all allied with license or anarchy.

"But forasmuch, O Lord, as great suffering is threatened the poor throughout our cities and throughout our land, we beseech Thee to stir up the wills and hearts of those who have, that they may help with discretion and love those who are without, that so to the sick and the suffering, to the helpless children and the aged poor, true help may come, and that Thy Church may thus drive back disease and suffering and death, through the power of Thy Son and in His name. All this we ask for the sake of Him who died upon the cross that all might live—Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

DR. PARKHURST'S INVOCATION.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst did not refer to the coal strike in his sermon yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, but in his invocation he dwelt on the critical state of the country, and besought Divine guidance. He thanked God that in this emergency the administrative head of the country is brave to do that which he believes to be right, and he prayed that his advisers might be animated by a wise and righteous spirit. "May there be very much of thoughtfulness among our people at this time," he added, "in the critical days that we are passing through. May both parties to this conflict remember that it is not their own interests that ought to be considered, but the interests of the general public as well. May they be drawn toward a solidarity of human interests, and not think that they are laboring for their own particular purposes alone, but for the welfare of the country at large. Work on the consciences of those in places of power and influence and bring light out of darkness."

DEATH FROM OIL STOVE.

Husband Burned to Death and Wife Fatally Injured in Oakfield, N. Y.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Sherman Reed, seventy-three years old, and his wife, sixty-four years old, were the victims of a fatality at their home in the village of Oakfield to-day. Mr. Reed is dead and his wife is so badly burned that no hope is entertained of her recovery.

An oil stove which had been recently placed in an up-stairs room at the Reed home did not work properly when lighted to-day, and it suddenly burst into flames. Mrs. Reed seized the stove and attempted to carry it from the house. She stumbled and rolled down the stairway. Her clothing was covered with blazing oil and she was terribly burned.

To reach his wife Mr. Reed had to walk through the flames. His clothing caught fire, and he was burned to death. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the village.

T. HENRY FRENCH'S CONDITION.

Manuscript Broker Resting Comfortably at the New York Hospital.

T. Henry French, the broker in dramatic manuscripts, who was stricken in his office, 22 West Twenty-fourth Street, while talking with Howard Bronson, the playwright, last Friday afternoon, is reported at the New York Hospital to be resting comfortably.

While in Paris a few months ago, Mr. French suffered sunstroke. Later, in London, he was stricken again. These attacks left him inclined to a general weakness of the entire system. His health has not been of the best for two years past.

Rival Clothing Unions at War.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A boycott which will throw nearly 4,000 workers out of employment is to be begun here to-morrow. The movement has been instituted by the custom cutters and trimmers, who hereafter will refuse to cut clothing for shops employing members of the Special Order of Clothing Makers. The cutters and trimmers are affiliated with the United Garment Workers, and it is to assist the latter body in its fight against the Special Order that the action is to be taken.

Proposes a Conference on Trusts.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Signor Luzzati, ex-Minister of Finance, has contributed an article to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna in which he suggests a conference of European statesmen and economists in an attempt to arrive at an understanding on the subject of trusts and combinations, against which, he says, customs tariffs and commercial treaties are but fragile armor. Signor Luzzati's idea is supported by other Italian economists and by the press. It is declared that Europe must adopt means to meet the "American danger."

Bandits Capture Turkish Landowner.

SALCNIKA, Oct. 5.—Brigands have captured a Turkish landowner named Shefik Bey at Orisar, near Vodena, forty miles from Monastir. He is being held for a ransom of $15,000.

Serious Strike Riot at Geneva.

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—A meeting to-day of the striking employes of the street car lines led to serious rioting. Twenty-eight cars were wrecked, and the police had difficulty in restoring order. Many arrests were made. The strike started last Sunday.

General and Journalist Fight Duel.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—As an outcome of newspaper attacks, Gen. Barges, Captain General of Catalonia, fought a duel to-day with pistols, with the director of the newspaper El Imparcial of Madrid. Neither combatant was injured.

Heavy Snow in the Alps.

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—There have been heavy falls of snow in the Eastern Alps. There are three feet of snow at Ariolo, at the south end of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where the temperature is below zero.

Dr. Joseph Parker Again Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who was seriously ill last Spring, but who was reported to have recovered, has suffered a sudden relapse, and was unable to preach to-day. Thousands of persons who expected to hear him in the Temple were disappointed.

Spain May Restrict Emigration.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Minister of Marine, the Duke of Veragua, is considering measures for the restriction of emigration.

Discovery in the Roman Forum.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Two tombs of great antiquity have been discovered in the Necropolis in the Forum.

Don't Drink Labels

All of the Bass's Ale is made by Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton at Burton-on-Trent, England. They never bottle it; but sell it in bulk to various dealers and bottlers. The labels, then, are of no consequence. What IS of consequence is that the handling, and rehandling of Ale cannot help it—can only harm it.

Facts About Evans' Ale

The present members of the firm of Evans & Sons are of the third generation engaged in the brewing of Ale at Hudson, N. Y. The methods pursued in the Brewery have been steadily improved until no Ale in the world can compare with the product of the Evans' Brewery. Moreover, it is bottled at the Brewery.

You would have to pay as high for Evans' Ale as for foreign brands if its brewers followed the English custom of allowing outsiders to do the bottling. Bottlers must have their profit—*and it comes out of your pocket.*

EVERY DEALER SELLS IT.

C. H. EVANS & SONS, Brewery and Bottling Works, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St.

STRIKERS PREPARING TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

Leaders Busily Engaged Strengthening Their Lines.

Belief That a Strong Effort Will Be Made This Week by the Operators to Resume Operations—Troops Fear Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 5.—The Washington conference between President Roosevelt, the coal operators, and the representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers having been without result, the strike leaders are now engaged in tightening up their lines and preparing themselves to combat any movement by the operators to break the ranks of the strikers.

The first step in this direction was taken to-day, when W. R. Russell, President of District No. 12 of the Miners' Union, which comprises the entire State of Illinois, came here by direction of Mr. Mitchell for the purpose of discussing relief measures. Mr. Russell had a conference lasting several hours with his chief, and at its conclusion it was announced that steps would immediately be taken to carry out a plan by which the relief fund from Illinois, at least, will be increased. What the plan is both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Russell declined to say.

Mr. Russell said if it were necessary to do so, the Illinois miners stand ready to increase the assessment. He said they are taking a great interest in the struggle, and will go deep into their own pockets to help the Pennsylvania workers. President Russell also said the soft-coal operators are also in sympathy with the strikers in this State. He said these operators believed the union was a good thing for both the men and the employers, because since the organization was recognized in the Western country conditions have considerably improved.

While the Illinois District President did not say so explicitly, he intimated in his conversation that some of the coal operators in the West have shown their sympathy with the hard-coal miners in a substantial way. When he was asked the direct question, he declined to say anything about it. The 36,000 mine workers in Illinois are now contributing to the Pennsylvania strikers 10 cents on every ton of coal mined by them. The boys employed in that State are giving up 10 cents a day. In addition to this tax, the Illinois miners are paying 1 cent per ton into their own general defense fund.

Walter E. Weyle, who has done considerable work for United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright in the anthracite fields, spent about three hours with Mr. Mitchell this afternoon.

During the afternoon Mr. Mitchell received about half a dozen telegrams.

A correspondent of The Associated Press to-night asked Mr. Mitchell in the presence of Mr. Weyle what he heard from President Roosevelt, and his reply was: "Why do you ask; what have you heard?"

He was informed that the President and his Cabinet had held a long conference to-day on the coal strike, and he was asked if he had heard from the President's Cabinet. His answer this time was: "I have not heard from the Cabinet."

"Have you heard directly or indirectly from Commissioner Wright?"

"I don't care to say anything."

Mr. Mitchell was much interested in what took place at Washington, but had nothing to say regarding the proposed plans for ending the strike.

The beginning of the sixth month of the strike shows no material change in the situation. The operators told President Roosevelt on Friday that 17,000 men are at work and that 15 per cent. of the normal coal production is being mined. Mr. Mitchell then denied that such a number of men are mining coal. He said the operators are including in the 17,000 all the engineers, firemen, and pump runners, (of whom there are about 9,000,) fire bosses, foremen, carpenters, clerks, and all other employes. He also denied that 15 per cent. of the normal production is being sent to market, and said if the statement were true, "The operators owe it to the public to sell the coal at the normal prices instead of charging dealers $15 to $20 a ton."

While the Superintendents hereabout will not talk of future plans, there is an impression among citizens generally that a strong effort will be made this week by the coal companies to resume operations. The officials of these companies have all along maintained that men are ready to return to work, but fear personal violence. Mr. Mitchell says he has no apprehension of the strikers breaking away. He claims the companies are keeping a constant pressure on the workers to return but without success.

At Drifton, he said, the coal company officials had made a canvass of that community and found only one boy, the son of a non-union man, who was willing to return. Mr. Mitchell said he received this report from there to-day. National board member John Fallon of this district, and Adam Ryscavage'vice, President of District No. 1, went to Freeland, which is near Drifton, to-day, and addressed a meeting there.

The three anthracite District Presidents will arrive here to-morrow for a conference with their chief. To-morrow night the four will leave for Buffalo, where they will meet a committee from the National Association of Manufacturers, which organization hopes to be able to devise some plan by which the mining of coal can be resumed.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Oct. 5.—At an early hour this morning a section of track on the Silver Creek branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Road was blown up with dynamite. The explosion shook the houses in New Philadelphia and Silver Creek.

Last night the officials of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company learned that a plot was on foot to tear up the New Jersey Central tracks at a point between the No. 4 and the No. 12 collieries. Two companies of the Twelfth Regiment were called out and guarded the tracks all night.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 5.—Just before daybreak this morning a squad of the Thirteenth Regiment, stationed near the Grassy Island colliery, came across an Italian striker named Giuseppe Papriello, prowling about the outpost with a shotgun. He fired in the direction in which the soldiers were approaching, afterward alleging he was shooting at a bird.

Col. Watres has received information that Papriello was receiving arms and ammunition, and this evening a detachment of two companies was sent to his house. The soldiers found there 1,200 rounds of cartridges for shotgun. No arms, however, were found. Papriello was turned over to Sheriff Schadt.

It is expected that to-morrow morning will witness no end of disturbances. The soldiers are anticipating this, and some serious clashes are not unlikely.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 5.—Peter Macofsky, a non-union workman, was severely beaten to-day by a mob on West Centre Street. He escaped and sought refuge in the house of a friend. The crowd surrounded the house, but were dispersed by a squad of soldiers, who escorted Macofsky to his home.

OFFER THEIR COALFIELDS.

Two Letters Sent to the President, Suggesting Government Operation of Kentucky Deposits.

Following the failure of the coal conference in Washington last Friday two letters have been sent to President Roosevelt, offering to allow the United States Government to mine coal on property owned by the writers of the letters and their associated interests in order to relieve a possible coal famine.

Charles Barry, President of a company which he says owns many thousand acres of coal fields in Jackson County, Ky., offers to permit the working of the fields by the Pennsylvania strikers on a union basis under Government supervision, and suggests that an extra session of Congress be called to make an appropriation to transfer and house the miners and begin mining operations, which he holds would put coal on the market within thirty days at less than present prices.

Mrs. Johanna C. Samuels, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., and Washington, but who has been in New York for several months, says that she is the individual owner of coal lands in Kentucky, convenient to two railroads. She offers to contribute coal mined to the people free, if the Government will pay the miners and carriers.

SOFT COAL MINES RESUME IN WEST VIRGINIA TO-DAY.

About 4,000 Miners Will Go to Work After Four Months' Strike in West Virginia—The Workmen Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 5.—Seventeen mines which have been idle since the 7th day of last June because of the strike will start up on Monday, and 4,000 miners who have been idle for that length of time will resume work. Such an agreement was arrived at in a convention of miners held here Saturday.

The decision of the convention means that the miners have lost the strike and go back to work at the terms submitted to them by the operators four months ago. It was a delegate convention of the United Mine Workers of Sub-District No. 1 of Division 17, and it was held here Saturday to consider an old proposition made by the Kanawha Hocking people, the largest coal interest in this immediate region, owning and operating seventeen mines. The proposition was made by the operators soon after the strike began on June 7. It was spurned by the miners then, Saturday it was accepted.

The decision of the convention was not reached till after much heated discussion and strong opposition. It was contended by those opposing that the acceptance of the proposition meant that the miners surrendered all that they contended for at the time the proposition was first submitted to them and all in addition that they contended for after that time. Those favoring the acceptance of the old proposition declared that the strike was already lost and that they would be compelled to go back to work soon any way, and that they might as well do it new as to delay it. They declared it was useless to try to keep up the fight longer. They acknowledged that they were surrendering the essential point of the struggle, the recognition of the union, but they averred that the strike was forever lost and had been lost in fact for many weeks.

A vote on the proposition resulted in the miners accepting the old proposal. It provides for a nine-hour day, pay every two weeks, and gives the miners the right to organize.

Miners feel both gloomy and glad over the convention's action. They feel gloomy because organized labor has received a death blow here, but glad because they are going back to work Monday. The miners, too, have their grievances against the mine workers' relief department. It has given them little if any assistance and starvation stared them in the face this Winter. They realized it and concluded to accept the best terms that had been offered. The action of the convention only affects the Kanawha Hocking mines.

Coal Famine Closes Steel Mill.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Oct. 5.—The Shenango Valley Steel Mill closed down at midnight on account of inability to secure coal for the boilers. The plant employs about 1,000 men, and is one of the main industries of the city. The order was unexpected. All the industrial plants in the Shenango Valley are having trouble in securing coal.

Trespassers Cut Down Trees for Fuel.

Henry V. Condict, President of the Condict Land Company, Jersey City, informed Chief of Police Murphy yesterday that a number of poor persons in search of fuel had trespassed on a portion of the company's lands known as the Glendale Woods, in the West Bergen section of the city, and had cut down and carried away a dozen big trees. He did not wish them prosecuted, but he asked that the property be protected from further depredation. His request will be complied with.

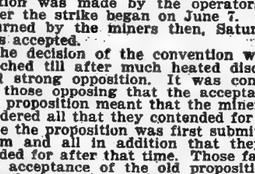

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During this sale we quote prices below any retail figures in America, and in many instances below the prices other retail stores have to pay when buying at wholesale. Our representatives go direct to the lace manufacturing centers of Europe each year to prepare for this wonderful event.

Through them we secure the most exclusive and novel designs in every grade of lace curtain, from the Nottingham to the Arabian and Renaissance, as soon as they are created.

Buying in such quantities direct from the foreign and domestic makers, we get price concessions which make it possible for us to undersell any retailer or jobber in the United States.

A visit here to-day is the most potent argument we can give for the purchasing of your lace curtains in this remarkable sale.

Women's Underwear.

50c.—The best grades of fleece-lined cotton; perfect-fitting combination suits, made and trimmed in the best manner; good value at 75c.

98c.—Fine merino Oneita combination suits; guaranteed not to shrink; all perfect fitting.

95c.—Fine ribbed wool tights; black and white; actually worth $1.25 each.

Flannel Waists, $1.98.

Fine twill flannel; made with new Duchess front; tailor stitched and piped with white, garnished with cord and velvet buttons; military shoulder straps stitched and piped to match front; smart separate stock collar with turnover points; colors, light blue, red, rose, cadet, green and black.

Umbrellas, $1.95.

Of pure silk; durably made; a pleasing assortment of beautiful handles for choice; the women's have pearl and silver, ivory and sterling silver and Dresden handles; the men's have selected wood and horn handles, trimmed with sterling silver mountings; manufactured to sell at from $3.50 to $5.00.

Albatross, 19c. Yd.

A large quantity of this dainty and desirable fabric is offered at this remarkable price to-day. It is just the thing for house dresses, tea gowns, evening waists and gowns. The colors are cream, pink, ciel, helio, cardinal, black, rose, gray, cadet, etc.

Oak Dresser, $14.98.

Of quartered golden oak; large full serpentine-shape base; oval French plate mirror, 24x30; value $22. Special for to-day only.

Books, 44c. Each.

Handsomely bound in cloth and gold; copyrighted editions, published at $1.50 and recently sold at $1.08. Some of the titles are:

A Woman's No, by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
A Millionaire's Love Story, by Guy Boothby.
The Mysterious Burglar, by Geo. E. Walsh.
The Wager, by L. McManus.
My Lady's Diamonds, by Adeline Sergeant.
Joan, the Curate, by Florence Warden.
The Real Lady Hilda, by Mrs. B. M. Croker.
The Good Mrs. Hypocrite, by "Rita."
Captain Jackman, by W. Clark Russell.
A Rogue's Conscience, by David Christie Murray.
A Man's Undoing by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
A Splendid Sin, by Grant Allen.
Hagar of the Pawn Shop, by Fergus Hume.
On the Brink of a Chasm, by L. T. Meade.
A Rational Marriage, by Florence Marryat.

Men's Underwear.

29c.—Heavy fleece-lined shirts and Drawers; Jaeger color; double sewn seams; trimmed with pearl buttons; regularly sold for 50c. each.

45c.—Heavy fleece-lined ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers; the drawers are made with double seats; colors, blue and ecru; a bargain at 75c.

98c.—Fine all wool camel's hair and natural gray Shirts and Drawers; shirts single and double-breasted; all sizes, including extra large up to 56, in regular $1.50 quality.

Fur Coats, $39.00.

They are of Altas Seal fur; beautifully trimmed with chinchilla, mink, Persian lamb and Alaska sable collar, cuffs and revers; worth from $75 to $85.

Gold Seal Rings, $5.

These handsome and thoroughly up-to-date carved, signet and seal rings are shown in the most fashionable designs, such as the Medusa Head, double entwined snakes and many beautiful chased effects. They are a remarkable bargain at this price.

Girdles, 69c.

A special sale of Royal Worcester Girdles, made of excellent quality tape; very comfortable and durable and a great bargain at this price.

Oak Rocker, $2.75.

In golden oak; polished and prettily carved. Our regular price is $4.50. This is special for to-day only.

Groceries.

Smoked Tongue, extra large and fancy, our 25c. kind, per lb., No tongues C. O. D. 16c

Kippered Herring or *Herring in Tomato*, best from Scotland, per can, 14c

New Lentils, fancy, per lb., 5c

New Dill Pickles, per gallon pail, 45c

New Milchner Herring, extra fancy and large, half keg, 60c.; keg, $1.20

New Evaporated Peaches, per lb., 9c

Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans, 15c

Lunch Chocolate, our 15c. ½ lb. cans, 10c

Fancy Grenoble Walnuts, per lb., 15c

California Asparagus, very fine, can, 18c, 22c

"Bradbury Pianos."

A CLEARING SALE OF

Odd Styles Pianos, Other Makers' Pianos, Exchanged Pianos, Store Sample Pianos, Used Pianos

ALL AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

"BRADBURY," large, price was $450.....NOW $250
"BRADBURY," medium, price was $350.....NOW $250
"BRADBURY," small, price was $300.....NOW $175
"BRADBURY," Parlor Grand, price was $900.....NOW $375
"WEBSTER," large, price was $300.....NOW $175
"KNABE," Upright.....NOW $200
"SOHMER," Baby Grand.....NOW $375
"NUNNS & CLARK," Square.....NOW $25

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LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.
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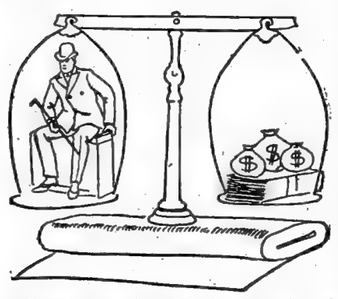

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Our $20.00 suits in style and finish are equal to the best made.

Our $25.00 overcoat will give good service, and easily last from three to four years.

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We are selling Spoons and Forks at $1.00 per ounce.

SIX TEASPOONS	$3.00
SIX TABLE SPOONS or FORKS	10.00
SUGAR SHELLS, each	1.15
BERRY SPOONS, "	2.75
SOUP LADLES, "	8.50
FIVE-PIECE TEA SETS	100.00

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(See our Windows for Hats at Lower Prices; also for the latest Silk and Opera Hats.)

RELIEF MEASURES URGED

Central Federated Union Appeals to Mayor and Aldermen.

They Are Asked to Take Steps to Alleviate Suffering from the Coal Famine—Operators Denounced.

The Central Federated Union took up the question of the coal strike yesterday very vigorously. Several of the delegates said that the miners would receive more contributions than ever.

Daniel S. Jacobs, Chairman of the Miners' Defense Committee of the Central Federated Union, submitted a resolution "that the coal operators be condemned by all fair-minded citizens for their stubborn refusal to arbitrate, for their desire to crush the union of the miners at whatever cost to the public, and for their selfish disregard for public peace and welfare." The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Several other resolutions were passed. One submitted by Typographical Union No. 6 was to request President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress to bring about legislation for the purpose of seizing the mines under the right of eminent domain, and operating them in the interest of the people.

On motion of Daniel Harris, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, it was decided to send the following memorial to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen:

The strike of the miners of anthracite coal has resulted in conditions detrimental to the interest and well being of all our citizens. The near approach of Winter means fearful privation to the poorer classes and even great inconvenience for the very rich.

Coal has become a luxury, and in a few days the local supply will be entirely exhausted. Wood can only be secured by the payment of exorbitant prices. Many manufacturers, and particularly small ones who produce the necessities of life, will be compelled to close their establishments, thereby depriving thousands of employment.

We view with dread the dangers which menace our fair city if this suicidal struggle continues, the sight of cold, hungry, and sick women and children will make men desperate and add additional financial burdens to our people, incurred in efforts to maintain peace and order.

There is no relief in sight. The coal mine operators have arrogantly refused to consider all the honorable overtures made by the United Mine Workers and they have even refused to submit their case to the President of the United States for arbitration, utterly ignoring his desire for a peaceful settlement in the interest of the whole of the citizens of these United States. By this action on the part of the coal barons it is apparent that they are determined to crush out the independent spirit that is inherent in all liberty-loving citizens, and their openly avowed determination to wipe out the United Mine Workers of America means to turn back the march of progress and enlightenment and return to feudalism and chattel slavery when no man dare call his soul his own.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens of New York, in view of the terrible conditions confronting us, appeal to you, our chosen representative and request that you take such action as you may deem necessary to prevent or alleviate suffering among the poor, and we further petition you to exert all efforts within your power to compel an honorable settlement of the dispute between the anthracite mine owners and their employes.

This petition will be signed by the officers of the Central Federated Union and the officers of all affiliated unions.

Speeches were made by several of the delegates denouncing the coal operators, and a number of them said their respective unions had increased their per capita assessment in aid of the miners.

At a meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The arrogant position assumed by the Coal Trust will shortly result in widespread suffering; and,

Whereas, The power to prevent such suffering is in the hands of the officials of the Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand that the right of eminent domain be exercised by the Government, the mines seized, and worked by the authorities of the Government for the benefit of the whole people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, and the officers of the union authorized to work with any committee of citizens to the furtherance of relief for the citizens of this country.

The union levied a 2 per cent. assessment upon all earnings of its members for the benefit of the mine workers, and it is estimated that this will yield between $6,000 and $7,000 a month. The President of No. 6 was also instructed to telegraph President Mitchell informing him of this action and congratulating him on the stand taken by him in Washington on Friday last.

It was announced yesterday that the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union will give a benefit in aid of the miners at the People's Theatre to-morrow evening.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said yesterday that no special steps would be taken to-day to operate the mines beyond the efforts that have been made up to the present. All that was necessary was protection, he said.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that the calling of the conference by President Roosevelt had any effect in influencing the miners to stay away who were otherwise willing to go back if they had protection?"

"Not in the least," he replied. "Notwithstanding the conference, I am fully persuaded that the majority of the strikers would return to work if they were sure of protection. The conference and its result have not influenced them in any way. I believe the Governor of Pennsylvania should set to work vigorously now to stamp out all disorder and violence at the mines. It should be stamped out permanently, not day by day. When this is done there will be no difficulty about mining coal."

"Beyond the bringing of the 50,000 tons of coal from England, with more to come, by the International Mercantile Marine Company, have the operators any special plans for providing coal for poor people in case the strike lasts into the Winter?"

"That I am not prepared to answer."

Dr. Edward J. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, was asked what position the Board of Health would take when nothing but soft coal was to be procured.

"If nothing but soft coal can be procured," he said, "why soft coal will have to be burned. That goes without saying."

"Will the health ordinance against the smoke nuisance be suspended?"

"I would not care to say that. But if people are careful they can reduce the smoke nuisance to a minimum. A great deal of soft coal is being burned now in the city, but the people are trying to abate the nuisance as much as possible. It would be as much an inconvenience to the burners of soft coal as to their neighbors if they did not do this. I know that appliances are being put in by many factories for consuming the smoke."

AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

Chicago Labor Organizations Banded Together for Extensive and Systematic Relief Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Organized labor of Chicago has banded itself into one great body to aid the striking miners of Pennsylvania. Every presiding officer of every local organization in the city will have charge of the work in his organization, and all will be under the control of the Miners' Relief Committee and of a committee of twenty-five from the Chicago Federation of Labor.

It is the intention of this general body to raise $15,000 a week and to send to the miners as much clothing and food as possible.

Meetings will be held every day in the headquarters of the committee, and next Sunday night at the Chicago Auditorium a general mass meeting will be held, at which Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria will make the principal address.

KIT CARSON'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Josie Carson Squires, better known as Josie Carson, daughter of "Kit" Carson, the noted scout and Indian fighter, died last night at the Territorial Insane Asylum. Her death was expected since last June. She was admitted from Raton in 1898.

Mrs. Squires has had quite a career. Her married life was unhappy, and she had not lived with her husband for several years prior to incarceration in the asylum.

The only known relatives have been notified, but it is feared the woman will be buried in the Potter's Field.

Choicest Materials
only are used for the brews of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., and ample time is given them to properly mature before offered to the public. Their well-known brands are served at all first-class Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, and Bars. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Wholesale Dealers, New York.—Adv.

LETTERS FROM READERS ON THE COAL STRIKE

TRUSTS IN LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are hearing a good deal nowadays about trusts. There seems to be a trust in most every commodity. I have not yet, however, seen any article on trusts in labor.

We have had examples for the past few months of the worst kind of a trust in labor. We see large numbers of men terrorized over and prohibited from going to their respective occupations peacefully and unmolested. The worst tyranny that we have before us to-day is the Labor Trust. I should like to see you bring out one or two articles on this phase of the question.

It is well known that if the labor unions choose to send out their walking delegates and stop hundreds and thousands of men working on certain contracts they can do so. It is done all the time in various directions, and in various parts of the country.

A case in point shows how tyrannical the Labor Trust can be. I know of a three-million-dollar apartment house being built in this city. Some of the materials used are imported from Chicago ready-made by Chicago labor. The labor union here objected to Chicago labor and instituted a strike to have the goods returned to Chicago and New York goods substituted.

Where is there a single commodity of general commerce controlled by a trust which has ever exercised such a throttling process as this or involved as much loss on the so-called working classes?

Illustrations may be piled up by the dozen, but it is about time for the press to take hold of this phase of the trust question and point out the very worst form of a trust that laboring people are living under.

It is the Labor Trust that has put coal to $15 and $20 per ton. It is the Labor Trust which makes rents high and numbers of other things the same way. I hope you will find space in your paper for this letter, and give us your views on the question. READER.

New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

TRUCE IN THE COAL WAR URGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent conference between President Roosevelt and John Mitchell, representing the coal miners, and the operators of the coal mines, at which the offer of Mr. Mitchell to leave the matter to a tribunal to be appointed by the President was scornfully rejected by the other side in the present war, induces me, as one of the many prospective sufferers, and as an American citizen, to offer merely a suggestion to the contending parties—it is this simply:

Call off hostilities for a period of three months, the leaders of the miners to advise their men to mine coal at the old scale of prices and hours, and temporarily to forget grievances. In the meantime either side will be blessed by millions; many lives will be saved and homes teem with happiness; at the end of the period of cessation resume the present status.

In the meanwhile, should the above plan be mutually adopted, neither the miners nor the operators will lose an ounce of prestige or be regarded as having given in to each other; but the probabilities are that both sides will have, after three months of reflection, arrived at (by the help of the Almighty) some way by which all differences can be adjusted without ruffling the dignities of either side.

ISAAC HENRY.

New York, Oct. 4, 1902.

ARBITRATION OF DISSENSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my word of praise and encouragement to the efforts of the public-spirited citizens who, by an appeal to humanitarian motives, are endeavoring to end the disastrous coal famine now prevalent.

The gravity of the situation has been greatly enhanced by reason of the failure of the President's efforts to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences existing between the operators and miners—a failure which, apparently, was caused solely by the refusal of those who represent the former class to submit pending controversies to arbitration. This action on their part will doubtless deeply (and justly so) stir public sentiment against those few who have made it possible. And, better still, it will lay particular emphasis upon the present necessity of Government ownership of the coal mines. A public necessity should be supplied and controlled by a public body. Bellamy in his "Looking Backward" has shown the wisdom of this policy.

In contending that their cause is too righteous to admit even of discussion the position taken by Truesdale, Baer, and the rest of the operators is as amusing as it is absurd. What a truly logical proposition—that one of two contending bodies or factions should sit as the court of last appeal in deciding the differences existent between the two!

May the day be not far distant when men will be more willing to arbitrate difficulties and dissensions which arise between them. There will then be less of that rancor and bitterness which the Scottish poet speaks of when he says:

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

FRANK H. PIERCE.

New York, Oct. 4, 1902.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTION OF THE COAL STRIKE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan of arbitration devised by President Roosevelt has failed, but it has nevertheless had one good effect in showing exactly where the difficulty lies, and of emphasizing the fact that so long as the operators refuse to recognize the union and the authority of Mitchell, and so long as Mr. Mitchell refuses to permit the resumption of work without this recognition, so long, indeed, will the strike continue. It shows, however, also, that there is right in the contention of each side, and that there is wrongdoing as well on the part of each. The operators ought to be able to work their mines without interference on dictation from their employes; the workmen ought to have fair and just consideration of their demands, and their wrongs should be redressed.

But while in this matter the Federal Government cannot yet legally interfere, the possible, indeed the only, solution rests with the legal authorities of Pennsylvania, and lies in the hands of the Governor of that State. This remedy is drastic, but necessary. First and at once, the Governor should send sufficient troops to insure the independent and proper working of the mines. If the operators' contention is correct they should have ample means to prove it. Secondly, the Governor should call an extra session of the Legislature and submit to it the grievances of the miners. These wrongs should be carefully and impartially considered, and laws enacted which should make a continuance of such injustice impossible. Such legislation is within the Constitutional power of the State Government as is seen in the passage of such acts as affect the hours of workingmen, their health, and safety. On the other hand, if legislation can control the price of gas, and the mileage charge of railways, it ought to be able to control the wage scale of laborers, placing it on a just and equitable percentage rate.

And, finally, a legally appointed commission should see that these regulations are enforced, in the same way and with the same authority that the State Board of Health or the State Board of Lunacy enforces the regulations which protect the people at large. F. T. H.

New York, Oct. 4, 1902.

SOME FEATURES OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are some facts regarding the strike which are so well known I am surprised that THE TIMES, in common with other papers, ignores them.

1. The law of Pennsylvania (passed by the Republican Party to catch the labor vote) prohibits inexperienced men from working in the mines. This is the vital point in the whole matter. It is a violation of the State law to introduce green men in the mines, as well as it is to smash breakers or kill soldiers.

2. The use of troops is useless because the soldiers are in hearty sympathy with the strikers. I have yet to meet a soldier who did not damn the operators, both for the strike and their own losses and discomforts at the mines. No troops can be found who will seriously oppose the miners.

There is one effective remedy which is being used by the traveling public. It is to boycott the coal-carrying roads. I would not ride or spend a cent for freight or transportation on any of the railroads which are even remotely responsible for the strike, and thousands of others are doing the same thing. CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

New York, Oct. 4, 1902.

ONE WAY TO SETTLE THE COAL TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present deplorable coal situation is so well understood by interested parties as well as by the public at large that it seems like presumption for any individual to make suggestions looking to a remedy resulting in the immediate mining of coal. But I will risk the charge of being presumptuous in advising and criticising the operators.

Why, instead of issuing pronunciamentos which invariably wind up with the statement that they are fighting for a principle and that the miners can go to work at the same terms as prevailed before the strike, and will receive fair treatment—whatever that may mean—why don't they recognize the law of supply and demand, as other producing interests have to do, and which they can do without surrendering any principle that may be involved in this controversy, and say to the miners: "Go to work at an advanced scale that will make coal coast, say, 20 or 30 or even 50 cents more at the mines," (it won't make millionaires of them,) "and we will weigh the coal you get out at the mines." This, I think, would be no more than right and just, and they could charge the increased cost (to protect themselves financially) to the consumer, who, of course, would be glad to get his coal at an advance of 50 cents to $1, instead of having to pay an advance of $10 to $15, as at present.

It appears to me that this is the solution of the grave troubles in which the entire country is now involved, and until they do this they will not have done what is right by the miners (leaving Mr. Mitchell entirely out of the question) and by the people, whom they (the operators) are holding up quite as tyrannically as they claim Mr. Mitchell is holding them up.

LEOPOLD BERNHEIMER.

New York, Oct. 4, 1902.

WOULD HAVE MINERS VOTE ON THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is generally believed that a majority of the miners who were obliged by the order of the officers of the United Mine Workers to go out on strike were opposed to it, and that a great many, if not a majority, of those now on strike are in favor of returning to work.

For the purpose of ascertaining the true feeling of the miners as to the continuance of the strike let a vote of the strikers be taken, by secret ballot, of course, whereby it may be determined how many are in favor of returning to work on the terms proposed by the coal operators, as stated by Mr. Baer of the Reading Company, and how many are opposed to doing so.

If the result of the vote should disclose that a majority, or even one-third, of the strikers are in favor of returning to work, the strike would end at once, upon the assurance of the authorities that all who returned to work would be protected. In fact, it is doubtful if such assurance would be required, because such a display of strength would cause a stampede for work.

New York, Oct. 4, 1902. E. R.

JUBILEE GIFT TO THE POPE.

Subscription List for the New "Triregno" Closed, More Than the Necessary Sum Having Been Collected.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The committee presided over by Cardinal Respighi, the Pope's Vicar General, for the purpose of presenting to the Holy Father a new "triregno" on the occasion of his Pontifical jubilee, has now closed its subscription list, having collected more than the necessary sum; amounting to nearly $20,000.

A well-known art jeweler is already at work on the "triregno," his principal difficulty being to combine strength and durability with comparative lightness, as the Pope cannot carry a "triregno" weighing more than two pounds. The new "triregno," an offering of Catholics from every part of the world, is of solid gold, simple yet elegant, and adorned by medallions representing St. Peter, Pius IX., and Leo XIII., the only Pontiffs who have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversaries of their elevation to the Papal throne.

The Pope will wear the "triregno" on the occasion of the solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving which will mark the close of the jubilee year.

TOWER IN VENICE MAY FALL.

Steeple of S. Stefano Shows Further Signs of Collapsing—Municipality Opposed Its Demolition.

VENICE, Oct. 5.—The steeple of the Church of S. Stefano shows further signs of collapsing.

It was announced on July 26 in a dispatch to The London Times that the demolition of the tower of S. Stefano had been ordered. The upper part of the tower showed signs of falling, and preparations were made early in August to demolish the structure. The houses surrounding the church were ordered by the authorities to be evacuated.

The decision of the Government to demolish the tower was opposed by the Municipality of Venice and a majority of the citizens. The municipality contended that it was possible to repair the tower, while the citizens threatened to prevent its demolition by force.

The Church of S. Stefano is situated on the Campo Morosini. It is a Gothic building of the fourteenth century. It was originally erected for a monastery of Austin friars, and is regarded as a good example of the influence of the chief religious orders upon the architecture of the period. The tower is a lofty one, but is not so notable for its decorations as the church itself.

TROUBLE AT ROGERS WORKS.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Trouble of some kind is expected at the Rogers Locomotive Works to-morrow or some day within a week. Just what form it will take is not known.

Owing to the general demand for locomotive engines and the many orders ahead the management of the works decideed to work the hands on Saturday afternoon until 4 o'clock, and ten days ago a notice abolishing three hours of the Saturday half-holiday was posted in the works. This was ignored, and a peremptory order requiring work on Saturdays until 4 o'clock was also ignored yesterday.

To-morrow as each of the hands reports for work he will be asked whether he will work on Saturdays, but beyond this the management has given no indication as to what will be done. It is supposed those who refuse will be dismissed, and it is said the unions would call out every man in the shop as soon as the first man was discharged for refusing to work on Saturday afternoon.

John Havron, the President and General Manager of the works, said to-day that the men have no complaint to make on the scale of wages, and that the additional work demanded of them was necessary to the prosperity of the works.

"We believe that we ought to have the same chance in the market which our competitors, the Baldwins and the trust, have," said he. "If we are not to have this we want to know it, and then we will be able to shape things accordingly."

The demand for work on Saturday afternoons was apparently concerted among the owners of foundries in this city, for on Friday similar notices, requiring work on Saturday afternoon, were posted in the shops of the Watson Machine Company and Benjamin Eastwood. There was not the slightest friction, at either of these places, as all the men returned to work after the noon hour.

The Saturday afternoon half holiday is provided for by law in this State, but the law has been but little observed. Manufacturers all over the State contend that its enforcement would mean serious harm to all manufacturing interests in New Jersey as the manufacturers here would find it difficult to compete with fifty-five hours a week against other places where the men work sixty hours.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

This Store was never so well stocked with Fall merchandise before. Everything is here, and everything is of the best. The price inducements are particulary strong, as every one who buys at The Big Store can liberally testify.

Women's Suits and Dresses.

THE FRESHEST FALL STYLES.

The intricacies and difficulties of dressmaking are entirely obliterated through the vast variety of gowns we are showing. These gowns possess in a marked degree individual characteristics and decisive expressions of advanced style ideas. Notably: Delicacy of execution in Costumes and Dresses.

Masterly handling of our Suits and Semi-Costumes.

Journeymen's tailoring on Walking and Traveling Suits.

All these combine to demand and merit foremost recognition.

The progressiveness of our Ready-to-Wear Suit Sections is the most pronounced of the Suit and Costume trade in general.

Pedestrian Suits,	Panne Cheviot Street Suits,
Tourists' Suits,	Zibeline Afternoon Gowns,
Traveling Suits,	Mannish Cloth Shopping Suits,
Velveteen Suits,	Velveteen Dress Suits,
New Blouse Suits,	New Norfolk Suits,
New Jacket Suits,	New Plaited Suits,
New Long Coat Suits,	New Plaid Suits,
New Grecian Skirt Suits,	New Dinner Gowns.

BLOUSE JACKET SUIT OF CHEVIOT, With tailored folds over shoulders and down the back, forming plaited ripple, nine-gore skirt over Mercerized drop, 13.75

FANCY JACKET SUIT OF PEBBLE CLOTH, In black, blue and Oxford. Peau de Soie facing and edged with silk cord, seven-gore kilted skirt with tabs and button, 17.50

STYLISH SUITS, Embracing a number of the latest models made of Panne Cheviot, Zibeline, Broadcloth, Tweeds and mannish materials, in blouse styles with dip front, some with Francis Model Capes, some with the new military shoulder straps, some with folds of satin, etc. All priced to-day at 19.50

CORDUROY DRESSES, Shirt waist style, very comfortable for house or street wear; good flaring skirt, waist trimmed with steel buttons, 13.75

WALKING SUITS, Of Cheviot, Melton and Mannish Cloth, Norfolk or open seam jacket style; a special occasion, 11.75

ETAMINE BLOUSE DRESSES, In black, blue, gray and castor; waists with capes and cravatte, skirt with nine gores and side plaits, 15.00

FINELY TAILORED SUITS, Of Cheviot or Broadcloth, either fly front or double-breasted tight-fitting, with a very fine shaped and draped skirt over the best grade of Taffeta, 23.50

And a Large Variety of Dresses

Made of Moire, Taffeta Glace, Metallic Velvet, Peau de Soie, and imported Velutina, according to our own designs and direction, possessing very distinct style individuality, at $15.00, $19.50 and 25.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

To-day--October Sale of Notions.

Women's Cloaks.

REFRESHING CHANGES IN STYLE.

Forsooth, styles were never more attractive. The conventional is wholly avoided; and you obtain garments with plenty of material.

GARMENTS THAT HAVE THE FLOWING, DASHING, STYLISH SWING TO THEM SO MUCH WANTED IN THIS SEASON'S BEST STYLES.

27-INCH MANNISH TOP COATS of covert cloth, with strap seams, velvet collar, 11.75

OXFORD GRAY BOX COATS, velvet collar and cuffs, with flowing sleeves and stitched velvet lapels on pockets, 15.00

CLOTH MONTE CARLO COATS, with pointed cape and high turn-over collar, with new flared sleeve, neatly trimmed with Peau de Soie, 19.50

PEAU DE SOIE MONTE CARLO COATS, with double capes and high collar, nicely trimmed with silk braid, 25.00

SLOT SEAM JACKET, medium weight, tan and black, 6.75

SHORT KERSEY JACKETS, with velvet collar and turn-back cuff and strap seams, 9.75

LONG GARMENTS, black and Oxford pleated back, flowing sleeve high collar and removable cape, 13.50

(Second Floor, Front).

To-day--Annual Sale of Knit Underwear.

Women's Waists. BRIGHTEST FALL STYLES.

The Waist Department at The Big Store is world famous. It is the largest known, and it is at all times splendidly stocked with

EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE. PRICE ATTRACTIVENESS IS ALWAYS APPARENT.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS; broad military shoulders; tailor stitched front, fancy stock of taffeta with turn-over and hemstitched tie of silk in light blue, rose, white and black, 6.50

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS; entire front of open seams and fagoting; soft collar and cuffs; light blue, white, pink and black, 8.90

WAISTS OF FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH; tucked yoke and wide box plait; piped with green velvet; large velvet buttons; fancy cuffs of navy and green velvet, 3.95

MERCERIZED SATEEN WAISTS; entire front box plaited; front and sleeves plaited; Ecru linen; turn-over on stock and cuffs, 1.00

BRILLIANTINE WAISTS; dotted and plain; Duchess and side button effects; plain black and plain with white dots, 1.95

VELVETEEN WAISTS; dotted and plain; Duchess effects; 3.90

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS; entire front of fine tucking and hemstitching; black and colors, 5.00

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS; circular yoke; bodice of plaits and tucks; a very dressy waist, 12.75

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS; hemstitched tuck yoke; very full Duchess front; light blue, white and black, 6.90

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS; double box plait front and shoulders; piped with plaid silk; Duchess front; very large silk buttons; collar and cuffs trimmed with plaid silk; black, light blue, red, gray and navy, 1.95

HEAVY WHITE MADRAS WAISTS; box plait front and shoulders; large pearl buttons, 1.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

To-day--New York's Greatest Shoe Sale.

Fall Millinery.

ELEGANCE IN GREATEST VARIETY.

Nowhere outside the shops of Paris will you find more pretty hats than in the Siegel Cooper Store. The new Millinery Salon was accorded a succession of ovations this past week, and rightly, too,

For There Is None Finer in the United States.

But the Hats! Beautiful is inadequate. A stronger term is necessary. If you have seen a pretty French model Hat at some swell Fifth avenue milliner's you are pretty likely to see the same model here. The only difference will be in the price. Such hats as Fifth avenue milliners ask $40.00, $50.00 and $60.00 for can be had here for,

20.00, 25.00 & 30.00

Hats at 5.00 and 10.00

To-day's special offerings will be a very beautiful collection of handsomely trimmed Hats at $5.00 and $10.00, fashioned after the latest Parisian models. Made of fine imported materials; guaranteed to be equal in style and materials used in hats that command almost double.

(Second Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

CRITICISM

Contemporaries quite naturally criticise the management of the Wanamaker business somewhat freely. Successful competition either instructs or provokes. In any case, the wise merchant ponders carefully the remarks of intelligent critics. As yet, the Solon of modern retailing has not appeared. Nevertheless, there are voices whose utterances command respect, and we are all attention when they make us and our business the subjects of discussion.

Just now we are impressed by a recent assertion to the effect that certain other merchants are "the masters of their own businesses," while "the Public runs the Wanamaker business." The comparison is important—very suggestive. We frankly admit the accuracy of the statement, and have no issue with our distinguished critics; no odious comparisons to present. No power can save a business that runs without a policy—no policy, no government. A mistaken policy is better than none.

You, our Public, will have your own opinion upon the subject—if you care to think about it at all. But *our* notion is that it demands greater mastery of administration to give the Public a generous share in the control of a great (the greatest, we believe) retail business such as ours. A hard and fast, narrow, inflexible management that omits humanics from its system is easy to conceive and execute. But an elastic policy, adapting itself to the utmost limit of possible demand, except at points that are controlled by ethical or physical causes requires wisdom, tact, sympathy, kindliness. Anybody can be a martinet. It requires skill, education, adroitness to become a tactician.

There is sentiment in business—retail business. You, the Public, are unceasingly guided by it. Your favors follow feeling. You buy at the store towards which you feel best—that you like most. Our business philosophy rests upon this conviction, and the Public are to have the largest share in the running of our business consistent with protection, principle and precision.

MEN'S SUITS
Made to Order

We take good care of the man who is particular about the making of his clothes. If he wants the smartest clothes we know how to make, and wants them to fit him in faultless manner, we take care of him fully. If he has ideas of his own, peculiarities, eccentricities, we follow them exactly as he wishes. Our Tailoring Store is organized to give every sort of man exactly what he wants.

We have a superb collection of woolens to start with; and the most expert tailors.

Perhaps you wish a business suit—most men do right now.

We have a splendid selection of fancy cheviot suitings that we make into sack suits at $20 and $25.

Also worsted trouserings to order, at $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS and Reefers

Peter Thompson's fame as a maker of Regulation Sailor Suits for boys and girls is wide-spread. The Russian Blouse Suits he makes for the little fellows—the "half-raters"—are equally distinctive and unapproachable in style.

Here are some, for boys of 2½ to 6, at $7.50. The suits have patent leather belt, lanyard and whistle, chevron on sleeve, and insignia in the white serge shield. The most effective suits for very little boys it is possible to get.

Sailor Suits, for 3 to 12-year-old boys, are $3.50, and a bargain at that. Of blue and red serge, and blue cheviot, and fully worth $5.

Chinchilla Reefers—not too early to talk about 'em—thick and warm, red flannel-lined; patch chevron on sleeve. Splendid storm coats at $8. 4 to 12-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

DISTINGUISHED WRAPS Join the DRESS EXHIBIT Today -:-

The group of *Dœuillet* Dresses holds front position in our Fashion Display today. The other gowns step aside to admit the sumptuous Foreign Wraps to the forward position that they so well deserve.

Not one whit less elegant; not one iota less beautiful than the French costumes, are the Evening Robes and Carriage Wraps that have come from *Dœuillet, Beer, Francis, Armand, Stamler et Jeanne* and *Artus Paillard* who has succeeded the famous house of Hubert et Riqueur.

These distinguished garments have no duplicates in America—each is as exclusive as it is elegant.

The Show Days for Dress contiuue.

Second floor, Broadway.

PARIS LINGERIE Presented With Paris Bodices and Tea Gowns

A new and larger French Store has been built on our Second floor, in anticipation of the broader stocks of fine French garments for which our buyer was instructed to give commissions this season.

The last week has brought the architectural work to completion, and the last few days have seen the arrival of the completing lines of foreign garments. Today the array of dainty and exquisite wear-things for women is probably the broadest and choicest that American women were ever invited to view.

Silk Waists, Tea Gowns and Lingerie From the Best Needleworkers of Paris

The first appeal to the artistic eye is made by the Paris Waists and Bodices—more beautiful, more dainty than ever before; but more practical, more serviceable, notwithstanding. This because the Louisines and Crepe de Chines, while the paragon of daintiness, are not perishable.

The collection will give you an hour of delight in the viewing.

The Tea Gowns make a distinguished showing. More and more women are buying the beautiful semi-dresses for informal wear around the home. Comfort, luxury, propriety, were never more delightfully merged than here.

The Lingerie has a beauty no less positive, but less tangible to description. Every piece is the hand-work of French women in whom is born the instinct to impart daintiness and beauty to everything they produce.

Suffice to hint that we have never shown a broader nor more beautiful collection of trousseaux, and the various pieces singly, than the hundreds of garments ready here today. And of more substantial signi ficance is the fact that ne ver before have the prices been so reasonable.

The collection of French Beauty-things for Infants and Children is no less notable in its way, having been selected with the same expert care and liberal manner.

LACE ROBES
Of Particular Merit

We offer today a group of charming Lace Robes at a price that is especially attractive in view of the fact that this is a lace season, and lace robes are particularly in demand—

Twenty-two Dollars Each

The Robes are in black and white, and consist of skirt, waist and sleeves, cut ready to fit. The foundation or body of the robes consists of Point d'Esprit Net.

The skirts, waists and sleeves are all beautifully appliqued with taffeta silk; and there are seven choice designs to choose from.

Skirts have two full graduated ruffles, edged with application of silk.

They are made full, not skimped; and are shaped after the latest fashion.

The white robes are especially adapted for young girls' evening dresses.

At $22, these Robes exceed in value any offering made hitherto at a similar price.

Broadway.

Men's Handkerchiefs
A Three-fold Offering

There's luck in odd numbers. More than luck in these—timely economy, on men's handkerchiefs of excellent quality:

First—*Handkerchiefs at 95 cents a dozen, worth $1.50 a dozen.*

Regularly sold at 12½c each, or $1.50 a dozen. Of pure Irish linen, hemstitched here, to save duty. Today 10c each. 50c a half-dozen.

Second—*16c Handkerchiefs at 12½c.*

Pure Irish linen, hemstitched, with ½-inch hems; perfect goods and neatly laundered; our regular 16-cent quality.

Third—*$3-a-dozen Handkerchiefs at $2.25 a dozen.*

Of fine Irish linen; regular size; one-inch hems; perfect quality, fully laundered. $3 a dozen sort, now at $2.25. Half-dozens at same rate.

Broadway.

DINNER SETS
Continued Activity

September and the China Sale, are bits of history now—but certain after-effects remain in the shape of belated Dinner Sets—bought for the September Sale, but tardy in materializing.

Now we're going to dematerialize them, as far as we're concerned, by spirited price-reductions, which continue the splendid values of the September Sale.

Then there are other Dinner Sets, bought for our regular Fall business, but priced so closely as to be worthy companions in value of the reduced Sets.

DINNER SETS

Austrian china Dinner Sets, in a new decoration and shape; very pretty and all handles gilt.
102-piece Sets, $15, well worth $22.
113-piece Sets, $17, well worth $27.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower border decoration and all pieces gilt; $10, worth $18.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces; full printed pattern, illuminated with gold; $15; worth $20.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; underglaze decoration; $6, worth $8.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; violet flower decoration; all handles gilt; $20, worth $30.

Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; $25, worth $35.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; all pieces gold stippled; $25, worth $45.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; all pieces heavily gilt; $30, worth $50.

Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; heavily gold-stippled and rich flower decoration; $42.50, worth $55.

Then here are certain most interesting

CHAMBER TOILET SETS

Fine English Porcelain Sets, just received, and new quite both to shapes and decorations; fine underglaze work in five colors; $6.50, worth $8.50.

The same shapes in rich enameled decorations; $9, worth $15.

All are full 12-piece sets with covered slop-jar.

Basement.

More of the 65c HENRIETTAS at 40c Yard
A Clear Saving of Twenty-five Cents a Yard!

No wonder the first 35,000 yards went practically after our first telling of the news. But the quantity we controlled was large, and we called on the maker for a second supply.

Here today, in the same full color-line—26 colors of our choosing—that was here at first. That's because we took the goods before they were dyed, and had them completed to suit us.

The value of the offering is apparent, when you consider that we sold the self-same quality in our regular stock at 65c a yard, before we got hold of the present quantity.

And every woman knows the great advantage of *good* Henrietta for medium-weight dresses, and the like.

Here are the shades ready again this morning:

Royal Blues, Cardinals, Light Grays, Tans, Garnets, Slate, Greens, Cadet Blues, Browns, Old Roses, Castors, Black, Navy Blues, Russian Blues, Rosedas

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

PIANO Costs Advanced October First

Many of the large piano factories have recently conceded higher wages to their skilled workmen. This has made it scarcely possible for factories working on a close margin to continue selling at the same prices.

Consequently we have received a notice of a decided advance in the price of *J. C. Campbell* pianos beginning October First.

Other announcements of advances have also been made by other factories, and more will follow. This advance will make no stir in piano stores that have no fixed prices; for many stores never expect you to pay their asking price. But with every piano plainly marked at its lowest price, the case is different at Wanamaker's.

But the trade wind suggests the advisability of early buying by those who wish a new piano this season—particularly if you wish a piano at a medium price. The best possible opportunity is still yours—

Twenty Frederick Doll Pianos Are Still Here at $185 -:-

The best piano, sold regularly and in good faith, at its price, that is on the market today. Handsome and modern in architecture, fine tone, excellent action—worthy construction throughout.

You can still buy a *Frederick Doll* piano at the low price of $185; and you may arrange to pay for yours at the rate of $10 down and $6 a month, while buying at this low rate.

Of course we guarantee the *Frederick Doll* in every way. Come and see and hear it.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

LAMPS—A Winter's Tale

As the sun swings southward on its Winter career, days dwindle and nights grow longer, Lamps play a star part in the domestic firmament. It somehow takes the chill of an Autumn evening to bring out the virtues of a cosy lamp, and incidentally, to display the shortcomings of the household equipment in that direction.

Here are lamps for Winter nights, in richer variety of beautiful shapes and kinds, than ever. Lamps that don't restrict themselves to giving light, but decorate and adorn the library, the parlor or the dining-room, and fit in with almost every decorative scheme.

Many of them are complaisant by nature—will shine with equal brilliance, whether you supply them with kerosene, gas or electricity.

And it will be well for practical as well as artistic homes to be well provided with oil lamps when coal supplies dwindle or stop, and the gas flame grows small or disappears.

Here are some of the artistic Lamps that raise the collection far above the average of the usual showings:

Sevres Vases, mounted as lamps, with roll-top oil fount; handsomely hand-chased and finished to match vase, $38.50, $45 and $60.

Metallic Lamps, in classic designs and newest finishes, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15 and $16.50.

Japanese Bronze Vases, mounted as Lamps—one of the choicest groups in the collection. No two alike, hence designs that cannot be duplicated; $12, $15, $22.50, $28.50, $35, $50, $65 and $100.

German and Japanese Pottery Vases, mounted as lamps, in many odd shapes; $5, $9.50, $15 and $18.50.

Louwelsa-ware Lamps, in rich dark blended colorings, squat and tall shapes; $7.50; $10.50, $20 and $30.

Globes and Shades, with bent colored glass panels; lined with silk. The newest and most artistic globes and shades that have been produced. $3.50, $5, $9, $10.75 and $12.

Basement.

Women's Waists

Some attractive new styles in Women's Warm Waists have recently joined our collection. They are of French flannel and albatross, in delightfully soft qualities and pretty, plain colorings. There are effective trimmings and pipings in many, that lend variety and character to the styles.

The price-range gives plenty of leeway for choosing:

At $2.75—Of albatross or flannel, in plain colors; clot seams with inverted vest; front trimmed with metal buttons; plaited back; stock collar with embroidered turnover.

At $3.25—Of French flannel, in plain colors; plaited front with two broad box plaits; pearl buttons; plaited back.

At $4.50—Of albatross or flannel, in plain colors; front cluster-plaited between plaits; fancy braid; or stitched plaits, broad box plaits; with covered buttons; plaited back.

At $6.50—Of French flannel, in plain colors; plaited front with vest; trimmed embroidered silk medallions and French knots; cluster-plaited back; fancy stock collar.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian CORSETS

Apart from the undoubted style and grace, and the variety of excellent new models in our Lillian Corsets, there's another important characteristic—the wide price-range. Beginning at $2.50, it runs up to $25—the latter price for the most elegantly luxurious corsets it is possible to obtain, the former remarkably low for imported corsets of any pretensions to quality. And "Lillians" don't have to pretend—they possess. New arrivals:

At $2.50—Of coutil; medium bust, long over hips and abdomen; for medium figures; white and drab.

At $3.50—Of coutil; low bust; medium long hips; garters attached.

At $4.50—Of batiste; low bust, extended hips. Also in coutil.

At $5—Of coutil; medium high bust, short hips; for slender figures; whalebone. Same, in batiste, $5.50.

Also Lillian Corsets in fine silk batiste, in all the latest models. $9.50 to $19.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

SILKS AND SHOES are the head and foot of the Under-Price Store news today.

Sandwiched in between are other offerings of personal interest. But this sandwich is odd—it's meat all the way through:

SILKS---A Sale

About twelve thousand yards in all—and every yard, handsome, new, seasonable, under-price. Quite an attractive lot of adjectives, isn't it? And the best part of it is that they're all strictly true and merited. "Under-price" is an under-statement—in many cases it should read *half-price.*

Details of the enticing offerings:

Colored Satin Duchesse, 58c; worth $1
All-silk Satin Duchesse in fifteen splendid shades, that we have sold regularly at $1 a yard. The silks are fine and perfect, in complete range of colors, beginning with ivory. A splendid chance to buy fine linings or all-silk satins for dress purposes.

Colored Moire Velours, 55c; worth $1
Sixty pieces more of the same fine quality that sold so quickly last week. In light and dark colors. Moires are the most popular silk weave this season, and it is particularly good fortune to be able to get such a fine quality at this little price.

White and Black Taffetas, 58c; worth 75c
More of these fine quality Taffetas have just come in. They are bright and strong, and recommended to give good service.

Imperial Taffeta, 58c; worth 75c
This has been termed a New Lining Silk; but, while excellent and strong for linings, it is also fine for waists and dress purposes. Regular 75c quality; but by taking all the manufacturer had, we get it to sell for less. White, black, and complete assortment of colors.

Fancy Moire Velours, 58c; worth $1.25
All moires are fancy silks to a certain extent; but these are more so, because they have additional self-colored small figures scattered over the regular water marks. In three patterns and a variety of colors.

Pure Dyed Black Taffetas, 85c; worth $1.10
Three thousand yards of a fine, brilliant and mellow foreign Taffeta, that we have sold regularly at $1.10; guaranteed for wear.

Women's Garments

Practical demonstrations—these Waists and Wrappers, of how much goodness and comfort may be obtained at a moderate outlay.

WAISTS, $1.25

Of twill flannel, in black, blue and red; full front; plaited back; bishop sleeves and plain stock collar.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

At $1—In neat figures; round yoke front and back; finished with small ruffle trimmed with fancy braid; deep flounce on skirt.

At $1.25—In stripes; yoke front and back; trimmed with braid; ruffle over shoulders; gathered flounce on skirt.

Garments for Children

Specially attractive offerings of Babies' warm Dresses and Girls' Dressing Sacques:

At 39c to 75c—*Babies' Flannelette Dresses;* in yoke, waist and princess styles; plain colors or assorted stripes; sizes 3 months to 4 years.

At 50c to $1.75—*Girls' Dressing Sacques,* of French flannel and daisy cloth; plain colors; neatly trimmed with scalloped edges of white; sizes 4 to 14 years.

SHOES IN THE BASEMENT

It has come to be a truism, in talking about this Basement Store, that "Shoe news is good news." Evidence has been steadily cumulative, to this effect.

Here are today's contributions to this pile of evidence, and to the comfort of shoe-wearers and the easement of their purses.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, timely sorts, at tidy savings:

Men's Patent Leather Shoes at $2.40
A well-known $3.50 shoe, in button and lace style; straight-form last, light welted soles; graceful and easy, and a third under value.

Women's Dress Shoes at $2.40
Enamel leather lace Shoes, made on lasts showing a modification of the mannish style; splendid shoes for school or business wear. Smart, comfortable and durable. Worth $3.50, and more.

Girls' Shoes At $1
Black kidskin spring-heel button and lace Shoes, with tips; good for looks, for wear, for comfort, and worth a half more. Sizes 11 to 2.

THREE LARGE AUDIENCES FOR GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH

Eight Thousand Persons Listened to His Pleadings.

Many Unable to Enter the Academy of Music in the Evening—167 Penitents Received at the Services.

Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, who is in the United States on a "campaign of salvation," spoke to three audiences in the Academy of Music yesterday. He pleaded for the doing of the right thing, and at the close of his last address 167 men and women had been persuaded to his point of view and had declared their decision, as he said, to "the world, heaven, and hell."

Gen. Booth said at the close of the evening meeting he considered the gatherings remarkable. "The results," he said, "in spirit and in the number of souls that have been brought to the mercy seat make me deem the meetings the best that I have ever held in America, and among the best in my career. Taking into consideration the reception on my arrival, the friendliness of the press, and the general evidences of enthusiastic loyalty on the part of my people, I believe that there is every promise for a mighty campaign throughout the entire country, and for raising as strong an army in the United States as can be found in any country under our flag. I am more in love with America than ever."

About 8,000 persons listened to the speaker in the three meetings. In the evening a crowd of a thousand waited an hour in the driving rain for an opportunity to hear him. Of the people who gained admission to the Academy, probably two-thirds were Army workers; of those outside very few belonged to the Salvation Army.

Within the Academy unsual scenes were enacted, particularly when, at the close of each sermon, Col. John Lawley of Gen. Booth's staff took personal charge of the effort to bring men, women, and children to the "mercy seat," in this instance the rail that separated the orchestra enclosure from the seats. Men wept, women trembled with emotion, and children were moved to excitement, while the restless pleader talked.

The men and women and children had come, as he said, some from the curiosity that impels Americans to go to see and hear a man much talked about; others from an interest in the kind of services he was to conduct, and a few because of a desire to receive the kind of help that he proposed to give if he could.

The morning meeting was to have been begun at 11 o'clock, but the Academy was well filled a half hour before that time. Gen. Booth's personal staff, the ranking officers of the State organizations east of Cleveland, and the officers of a number of organizations in this State were on the stage. On the right of the stage was the Salvation Band, and it was no small factor in the conduct of the meetings.

It was a few minutes after the hour mentioned when Col. Lawley went to the front of the stage. "Here comes the General," he cried. In an instant handkerchiefs were waved, hands were clapped, feet stamped, and voices were raised in an acclaim, and the band added to the tumult by neglecting to toot in concert.

The General clapped his hands as he advanced to the front and then, beckoning for silence, said:

"I thank you very much; and now we will proceed to business with the thirty-eighth hymn."

"From all the sins which I have known," the General began, "from all the sins o'er which I have wept, there is cleansing for me. David says that, as far as the East is from the West, so far can God remove our transgressions from us, so that we shall never see them any more. Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him!"

"Amen," was the answer, and the General continued: "Now let's sing."

Alive with energy that impelled him to steps short and sharply marked, the General delivered his address so as to hold attention, even if the disposition of his audience had been not to heed his words. His gestures were frequent and rapid, with hands that appeared to be too loosely hung.

The declaration that he is the friend of the poor people was one of the dramatic incidents of the day. He had been telling one of his stories by way of illustration, and he said that he attended a meeting of some poor people in Lancaster, England, not long ago.

"For the poor are my people," he declared. "I gave my life to them ever and ever so many years ago. They were my first love, and I shall be true to my bride. It is with the poor that I shall hope to be in the Kingdom, for, although I esteem the rich, it is for their pocketbooks that I care most, because I know that I belong elsewhere."

The morning sermon was preached from the text, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me," and the General said that the things possible so to be done were the putting away of sin, of whatever kind, living a godly life in the world, resisting temptation, and persevering to final victory.

"Oh, the glory of it!" he cried, "the pleasure of it, the fighting of the good fight, the finishing of the course, the keeping of the faith! Is it not worth while, is it not a reasonable thing for us to do?"

At the close of the morning sermon thirty-nine persons went to the "mercy seat" during the service conducted by Col. Lawley. Again the place was packed for the afternoon. The General preached about sin, and said:

"Some think that a crime must be committed, some violation of man's laws in which, for a man to sin, he must be caught. But when it comes to the end, when you find you cannot stay in New York any longer, but must leave this world, when you see your friends with tears and wringing of hands at your bedside, and you are slipping off, off, off into eternity, then you ask yourself: 'By what criterion shall I judge my sin?' Then you answer, and you judge your sin in the light of your own conscience, by what you know to be right in the sight of God."

There were twenty-two penitents at the close of the afternoon preaching, but the largest company of all appeared in the evening, after Gen. Booth had pictured the horror of eternal death. At first they went forward in twos and threes, but finally so many at a time that it was impossible for the workers to conduct all to the rail, and many had to wait. The total result of the evening's meeting was 102 converts, making a total of 169 for the day.

Announcement was made at the evening meeting that this evening Gen. Booth will speak in Carnegie Music Hall on "The Past and Future of the Salvation Army," and that Mayor Low would preside at the meeting.

PARK EMPLOYE ACCUSED.

Story of Bribery for Release from Arrest May Bring Mount Morris Park Investigation.

A story became current last evening affecting the conduct of certain employes of Mount Morris Park, which may be made the basis of an investigation into the conditions existing in that quarter.

William Burr, the son of William T. Burr of 12 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, an ex-President of the Harlem Democratic Club; Harry Fleet of 38 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Gertrude Kegelman of 74 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, all pupils in the De Witt Clinton High School, in West Harlem, made bold to pick some flowers last Thursday, which grew on a hedge in Mount Morris Park, and were told by an employe that they were under arrest.

The park employe, it is said, took the children to an officer at the corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where, it is charged, they bought their liberty for $2—all the money the boys had with them.

FALLEN TREE BLOCKED STREET.

Obstruction Stopped Traffic All Day and Was Still There Last Night.

During the storm yesterday morning a gust of wind uprooted a large tree standing in front of 63 West Fifteenth Street, which is near the corner of Sixth Avenue. The tree fell directly across the street, and closed it to traffic during the day.

Policeman McLaughlin of the West Thirteenth Street Station notified the Bureau of Encumbrances of the fact, but up to a late hour last night no steps had been taken for the removal of the tree.

THE ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

Of the Republicans, Finch, Allen, Seymour, Weekes, and Colby Seek Renomination.

The Republicans of this county will hold their assembly conventions at the following places to-night:

First—41 North Moore Street.
Second—12 Chambers Street.
Third—3 St. Luke's Place.
Fourth—280 East Broadway.
Fifth—12 East Eighth Street.
Sixth—37 Marion Street.
Seventh—16 Allingdon Square.
Eighth—271 Grand Street.
Ninth—252 Eighth Avenue.
Tenth—40 Second Avenue.
Eleventh—265 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Twelfth—464 Grand Street.
Thirteenth—625 Eighth Avenue.
Fourteenth—246 East Tenth Street.
Fifteenth—738 Eighth Avenue.
Sixteenth—73 Avenue D.
Seventeenth—836 Ninth Avenue.
Eighteenth—283 Third Avenue.
Nineteenth—Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street.
Twentieth—225 East Thirty-first Street.
Twenty-first—One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue.
Twenty-second—135 East Forty-ninth Street.
Twenty-third—One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
Twenty-fourth—241 East Fifty-seventh Street.
Twenty-fifth—1,146 Broadway.
Twenty-sixth—179 East Seventy-third Street.
Twenty-seventh—760 Sixth Avenue.
Twenty-eighth—165 East Eighty-first Street.
Twenty-ninth—324 Madison Avenue.
Thirtieth—344 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Thirty-first—101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Thirty-second—208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Thirty-third—1,850 Lexington Avenue.
Thirty-fourth—2,661-2,663 Third Avenue.
Thirty-fourth—2,661 and 2,663 Third Avenue.

Assemblymen Edward R. Finch, James A. Allen, Julius H. Seymour, John A. Weekes, Jr., and Bainbridge Colby will probably be renominated. Charles S. Adler, William S. Bennet, Gherardi Davis, and Arthur L. Sherer are not seeking renomination.

The Democrats will also name candidates for members of Assembly to-night, the conventions being held at the respective district headquarters.

Tammany Hall's county convention to nominate Justices of the Supreme Court will meet at the wigwam on Thursday night.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAY SPEAK FOR COLER.

Democratic Candidate for Governor to Open His Hoffman House Headquarters Shortly.

Candidate Coler was at the Hoffman House for a short time yesterday. He had nothing to say for publication. He will open headquarters in the hotel in a few days.

Ex-Senator Hill and Chairman Frank Campbell are expected here some time to-day to start the campaign in this section. One of Chairman Campbell's first acts will be the appointment of an Executive Committee, of which in all probability Senator P. H. McCarren will be the Chairman.

Among those expected to speak for Coler are mentioned ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator Hill, John B. Stanchfield, E. M. Grout, E. M. Shepard, and De Lancey Nicoll. Friends of Randolph Guggenheimer say the latter is displeased with ex-Gov. Hill's treatment of him. He told him, so it is said, that an up-State man would certainly be nominated for Governor, and thus induced Mr. Guggenheimer to consent to accept second place. It was his displeasure with what subsequently occurred that induced Mr. Guggenheimer to leave the convention.

MANY JUDICIARY CANDIDATES.

Democrats Mentioned for the Three Nominations Include Eleven Names.

There will be no dearth of candidates at the Democratic Judiciary Convention at Tammany Hall on Thursday night. Those who are mentioned as candidates for the Supreme Court Bench include Edward E. McCall, Joseph I. Green, John J. Brady, J. J. Delany, Joseph E. Newburger, Charles Blandy, Charles W. Dayton, M. Warley Platzek, Charles H. Knox, James W. Gerard, and Benno Lewinson.

The general understanding is that McCall, Green, and Brady will be named, but the friends of Judge Newburger, ex-Postmaster Dayton, C. H. Knox, and Charles Blandy are quite sanguine.

Messrs. Dayton and Knox were defeated last Fall. Judge Newburger is on the bench of the Court of General Sessions, J. J. Delany is a good deal in the public eye just now as the counsel for Fire Chief E. F. Croker; Charles Blandy was for many years an assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, having been originally appointed by William C. Whitney; M. Warley Platzek will be remembered as a member of the Nixon committee appointed by Richard Croker to purify the city's moral atmosphere, while James W. Gerard is connected with a down town law firm.

SENATOR AHEARN'S POSITION.

Turned Down by Tammany Leaders, He May Run Independently.

Senator John F. Ahearn of the Tenth District will probably seek re-election on an independent ticket. His friends are very indignant at what they term the treachery of Leaders T. F. Foley and Daniel E. Finn, which resulted in the nomination of ex-Congressman D. J. Riordan for Senator in place of Mr. Ahearn. The latter supposed he had no opposition for a renomination until Friday, when it was too late for him to do much of consequence. Then he sought an adjournment until to-day, and although this action was favored by Leader Charles F. Murphy, Foley and Finn objected. The convention in which the Fourth Assembly District was not represented named Mr. Riordan.

Senator Ahearn has served continuously since 1890 in the State Senate. In that year as a County Democracy candidate he defeated Thomas F. Grady by about 5,000.

Mr. Ahearn said last night that he was in the hands of his friends and intimated he might make the race on an independent ticket. He has until Oct. 15 to make a decision.

SENATOR DEBOE'S ASPIRATIONS.

Kentucky Statesman Seeking Republican Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—United States Senator William J. Deboe, whose term will shortly expire, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

There are five or six candidates in the field, but Mr. Deboe's friends believe that he will have a good chance to win the nomination. The Senator says his defeat for re-election for the Senate has not by any means put him out of politics.

Nominated for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District yesterday nominated George D. Reynolds for the long term.

Man Wanted for Murder Caught.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Oct. 5.—Thornton Cooper, said to be wanted by the police authorities of Washington, D. C., for the murder in that city of Harry Warner, was arrested here to-day. Deputy Sheriff A. B. Suite of Prince George County, Md., learned that Cooper had fled to this place, and came here in search of him. With the assistance of Chief of Police Burr of Moorestown he located Cooper, who had secured employment with a farmer. Cooper was taken to Washington.

Zola Memorial Service Postponed.

The special service in memory of Emile Zola, which was to be held last night by the Emile Zola Association, an organization composed of Jews of the east side, was postponed till next Sunday night owing to the inability to secure speakers. It will be held in Saltzman's Hall at 66 Essex Street, and the speakers will be of all nationalities.

Another Eruption of La Soufriere.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Oct. 2.—After a week of tranquillity, La Soufrière showed signs of disturbance yesterday. There was a slight eruption at 6 P. M. To-day the volcano was again quiet.

Missing Man's Body Found in River.

John Brickholtz, fifty-five years of age, who had been missing from his home, at 57 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, since July 15, was found drowned in the Hackensack River at Carlstadt, N. J., yesterday.

UNION PACIFIC CHANGES.

Rumors That the Road May Return to the Goulds—The Company's Internal Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 5.—Rumors are being circulated around Union Pacific headquarters to the effect that at the annual meeting of the stockholders to occur on Oct. 14 the road may return to the Goulds and be lost to the Harriman interests. These rumors are persistent and are among the big officials of the company, who refuse to allow their names to be used or to give their authority for the statements.

General Manager Edward Dickinson of the Union Pacific, who, it is said, has resigned to go with the Orient Road, refuses to either deny or affirm the report. Mr. Dickinson has been very careful in the past to deny all rumors relating to his leaving the road, and his refusal to make a definite statement now is taken among the railroad men here to mean that he is considering that or some other proposition which will sever his connection with the Union Pacific.

The other proposition is said by his friends to be the fact that Mr. Dickinson is not in accord with the Harriman policy of forcing piecework upon the shop men and which has resulted in a strike of all shopmen on the system, about 2,000 men. Dickinson has always stood close to his shopmen, and is not in accord with the treatment given them now.

Yesterday General Foreman Bonivier and Foreman Holland of the Omaha shops resigned their positions, saying they could not be responsible for work done with the present non-union force of machinists, and furthermore, that they did not approve of Harriman's policy with the men. The general foreman of the shops at Evanston, Wyo., also resigned for the same reasons.

The strikers at headquarters in Omaha claim the motive power of the railroad is in fearful order and to be responsible for the greatly delayed trains which are arriving over the Union Pacific.

Some passenger trains are arriving from ten to fifteen hours late, while east-bound freight from California points is said to be from one to two weeks behind time. So far the company has succeeded in bringing in the fast mails on time, but all passenger trains are hours late.

CANADIAN RAILWAY PURCHASE.

Victoria Terminal Acquired by Vancouver Capitalists—Great Northern Interested.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 5.—A. Guthrie of St. Paul, a contractor of the Great Northern Railway; John Henry, and J. J. Jaffrey of Vancouver have bought the Victoria Terminal Railway and its franchises, which, it is understood, will give the Great Northern Railway an entrance to Victoria and Vancouver.

The sale embraces a controlling interest in the Victoria Terminal and Sydney with the mainland and the delta extension, which runs seventeen miles from the mouth of the Fraser River to Cloverdale.

The sale does not include the interest of the Sydney and Nanaimo Navigation Company, operating the steamers Strathcona, Iroquois, and Unican, which are owned by E. V. Bodwell.

The new owners have not as yet formulated any plan of action for the near future, and it will be a matter for consideration whether they will proceed at once with the building of a mainland connection with Westminster, or await the arrival of Spring to begin the work.

ONE CITY FOR THE ORANGES.

Republican Platform Urges It as an Important Issue in the Campaign—Six Municipalities Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of this city, in their platform framed for the Fall election, have named as one of the important issues, consideration of the consolidation of the Oranges, declaring that "under such consolidation civic pride would be stimulated, taxes reduced, municipal expense lessened, and a higher school education, better streets, and general improvement in the governmental methods of all the cities and towns interested secured."

The municipalities referred to for the consolidation are Orange, East Orange, West Orange, South Orange, Brick Church, and Orange Valley. The population of the consolidated city would be about 80,000 and the area about equal to that of Newark. The subject has been agitated before, and it has had many supporters in each municipality.

SHOWMAN BOSTOCK ARRESTED

Accused with Two Members of His Company of Violating the Sunday Law by Giving Performances.

Frank C. Bostock, proprietor of the trained animal show which is giving performances at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon for violating the Sunday law.

Detectives Donohue and Dunn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were sent to the rink by Capt. Kear, with special orders to make an arrest if the animals were put through any performance. The detectives paid for their admission and entered the rink about 3 o'clock. Herman Wedon, twenty-six years old, who said he lived at 457 West Forty-ninth Street, went through a specialty with twelve animals of different classes. When the performance was over the detectives went behind the scenes and placed Mr. Bostock and Wedon under arrest and took them to the station house, where they were released on bail of $500 each.

Meanwhile the performance was continued, and at 8 o'clock last night was resumed. The last act on the programme is called "Daniel in the Lion's Den," and John Bonovito plays the part of Daniel. After this act was over the same detectives placed him under arrest on the same charge. He was taken to the station house, where he also was bailed out.

OVEN A BABY INCUBATOR.

Lives of Twins Saved by Keeping Them in a Range for Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5.—That an oven may make a good baby incubator is proved by the fact that the twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Simmons were put in an oven and by this means kept alive.

The infants were born three weeks ago. One weighed three and a half pounds and the other three pounds, and each was 26 inches long. Both are girls. At the time of their birth the physicians said they considered it impossible for the frail little bodies to be kept alive, although it might be possible, with the aid of an incubator for several weeks, to nurse them until they could gain more vitality.

The oven of a large range was immediately converted into an incubator and the little girls' grandmother took charge of them. By constant watching the heat was kept uniform. The infants were kept in a basket in the oven for three weeks and are now in a healthy condition.

DISCHARGED, TOOK POISON.

Employe Expired in Office of an Express Company in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Joel Seymour, just discharged after a service of almost twenty years with the United States Express Company, committed suicide by taking strychnine in his office, 241 North Clark Street, yesterday afternoon. Two auditors of the company, C. H. Beck and K. J. Reams, were with him. An examination of his books showed that his accounts were correct.

Seymour had stepped into a rear room after the examination of the accounts, and, returning, said to the two men:

"Good-bye, gentlemen, it is all over. I am through." Then he fell to the floor. Beck and Reams helped him to his feet. As he sat down in a chair he said:

"I want to die. Don't let them give me anything. I won't take it."

Soon afterward he became unconscious and died in the room half an hour later.

Seymour had been told on Friday that he would not be needed by the company after Saturday. No complaint of his honesty or ability was made. According to Alonso Wygant, General Agent of the company, he was discharged because of addiction to liquor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

High Class Dress Goods at Prices

That Should Fairly Crowd the Department.

Main Floor

We announce the following special inducements for to-day in our Dress Goods Section. These offerings are of such an unusual character that the counters should be thronged from the opening to the closing hour.

A special selection of high class English and Scotch Tweeds, including Bannockburn Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots and London Mixtures; easily worth $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 a yard, for the day only, yard..... **$1.25**

We also offer a special purchase of very fine grade silk-and-wool striped Crepe a Soie; 46 inches wide; very sheer and desirable fabrics for street and evening wear. The colorings cannot be equalled. These goods actually cost $1.75 a yard to import; special for to-day only... **88**

Any woman can secure at this sale enough Crepe for two or three dresses at the usual cost of one.

Canvas Cloth, in black and street shades; 46 inches wide; a good $1.25 value; also 20 pieces heavy all-wool black Cheviots, for gowns and skirts, at, yard..... **75**

50 pieces of all-wool English Tweed Suitings, 50 inches wide, in the new mixed effects; its actual value is $1.00 the yard; 20 pieces all-wool 45 inch Plaids, in green and blue combinations, this also sells regularly at $1.00; 10 pieces 54 inch Zibeline Plaids, in blue, brown, tan and green; regular value of this material is $1.25 the yard.

Choose from any of these fabrics to-day (Monday), at, yard..... **58**

Black and Colored Henriettas.

This is a cloth that cannot be matched anywhere at the price we are selling it for to-day. It's regular 65c. quality, fine finish and beautiful lustre, in all the popular street shades, besides a full assortment of evening colors; 44 inches wide; strictly all wool, and for to-day only at the very special price of, yard..... **39**

Stirring Silk News.

Main Floor.

Only three items—but they are of sufficient import to hasten your footsteps here early in the day.

Silks have always been a feature of this store, and the Silk Department has always been prominently recognized for its great value-giving—but rarely has it ever offered a stronger Silk trio than the following:

10,000 yards or over of excellent quality White Taffeta; such would be cheap at 85c. yard, for, yard..... **60**

5,000 yards or over of Black Dress Taffeta; 36 inches wide; very excellent quality; positively worth $1.25 yard, special for to-day..... **95**

2,500 yards Black Peau de Soie; a superior dress silk; 27 inches wide; regular $1.50 quality, per yard..... **1.15**

Exceptional Offerings in Black Laces.

Main Floor.

A special sale of great importance takes place in our Lace Department to-day. It includes Black Fancy Lace Galloons and fancy combinations of silk in floral, scroll, geometric, wheel, ring and crochet designs; filet grounds, serpentine effects, desirable for appliqued designs on nets; taffeta silk, Crepe de Chine and nun's veiling fabrics:—

75c. values for 40c. yard	$1.25 values for 75c. yard
90c. values for 50c. yard	$1.50 values for $1 yard

Our Women's Neckwear Dept.

Main Floor.

Our Neckwear is selected always with the greatest care as to neatness, richness and style. We receive weekly all the new ideas of fine goods that are shown, thus the assortment is always very large and up-to-date. In every instance our prices are lower than elsewhere for the same character of goods.

The new Bishop Stock, in endless styles and patterns, in every color and combination, two special numbers at..... **48 and 68**

We have also a full line of these Stocks, from..... **95 to $3.50**

Imported Plauen, or Lear Lace Collars, in all this season's shapes; two specials for to-day..... **75 and 95**

Also a full line of these Collars from..... **$1.48 to $7.50**

Special values in fine white embroidered Top Collars, large variety of patterns..... **12½ and 35**

Ruffs, in black jackdaw and magpie; few numbers in ruff or cape effect; extra values at..... **$2.25 and $3.48**

Also two special invoices at..... **$4.50 and $6.50**

Choice line of the finest hand needlework goods, in fine Batiste Claire, or silk and crepe de Chine, at low prices.

Extraordinary Offering of

"Judic" Corsets.

Second Floor.

Regular $6.00 Grade.

For $3.00.

The "Judic" Corsets are among the best made in France. The Judics are sold exclusively by the Simpson Crawford Co.

This special number is made of very fine quality coutil, trimmed with lace, is perfect in shape and full over the hips. A Corset as good as this will not be found anywhere in the city under $6.00. The special price is..... **$3.00**

Baby's Clothes.

Second Floor.

Of course, baby must be fitted out for the new season. Here's help to mothers that are planning whether it's to dress baby very fine or with just good clothes. The following trio stands for better-than-usual value.

Infants' short, hand-made French Dresses, just received; entire yoke of tucks made by hand, herringbone stitching, deep hem, fine seams, neck and sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; would be considered good value at $8.00; we say..... **$1.75**

Another style of very sheer and fine nainsook, round yoke, all hand tucked, trimmed with ruffle, edged with fine Valenciennes lace; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace; sizes 6 months to 3 years; would be good value at $4.00..... **$2.50**

Two styles of children's colored Walking Coats of fine cloth, in tan, brown, blue, black, red and white, some tailored, some trimmed with lace, others with fur; sizes up to 5 years; sell regularly at $8.00; special..... **$6.50**

Art Objects, Chinaware, &c.

Fourth Floor.

We are quoting remarkably low prices on the most exquisite Art Objects. Marbles, Rich China, Cut Glass and other goods that find their home in our China and Bric-a-Brac Store.

In all cases the values are greater, we believe, than have ever been offered in any previous sale—while in many instances the prices are below the actual manufacturing cost.

Art Objects.

Representing the newest studies from the studios of many of the most famous artists of France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Bronzes after Jerome, Lanson, Villains, Schork, Pinedo and at least 50 others.

Marbles.

The newest effects, representing the very latest creations from the studios of Battelli, Cipriari, Poetrilli, Vichi and other modern artists. Bust, Statuary, Groups, &c., in the white marble, antique and old bronze finish.

Saphо, figure, Carrara marble, by Prof. Poetrilli..	$190.00
Napoleon I, full figure, in antique effect.....	$125.00
Paul and Virginia, large group, standing 45 in. high, 2 figures.....	$500.00
"Eunice," Carrara marble bust, by Prof. F. Saul..	$135.00

And many other subjects, ranging in price from $25.00 to $500.00.

Rich China.

From the Havilands, from Martin's and other Limoges decorators.

Soup Set, 13 pieces, rich gold and silver incrustations, set..... **$125.00**

American Cut Glass.

Our Cut Glass Room contains the most complete assortment of Cut Glass ever seen in this city; Bowls, Jugs, Punch Sets, Ice Cream Sets, Decanters, Salad Dishes, Nappies, Vases and every other article in the line. The following items are selected as special for this occasion, and are marked at less than cost of production:

Fancy cut Decanters or Claret Jugs; $4.00 is the elsewhere price; special for..... **$2.55**

Rich, deep cut glass Olive or Almond Dishes, 6 inches, with handles, regular price $2.25, for..... **$1.25**

Rich, deep cut Punch Bowls, on foot..... **$33.00**

Service Plates in 50 designs, Oyster Plates, Chop Sets, Pudding Sets, after dinner Cups and Saucers, Ice Cream Sets and all other richly decorated China for the banquet hall and dining table; our specials.

American Porcelain Sets, richly decorated in colors, with gold edge, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; fully worth $15.00, at..... **$10.00**

Haviland Limoges China Sets, richly decorated, gold stippled handles, new decorations and designs well worth $32.00, during this sale..... **$21.80**

Women's Suits and Jackets.

Pedestrienne Suits, $18.00.

125 Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Bannockburn Tweed, in black, blue, green and brown combination; Norfolk Jacket and Kilted Skirt; the popular suit of the season; positively worth $22.50; special for to-day..... **$18.00**

Tailor Made Suits, $27.50.

75 Women's Tailor Made Suits, of the best grade Lymansville Cheviot, in black and blue; new style blouse effect, with top capes, vestee of velvet, stitched in white; blouse and skirt trimmed with satin bands on mercerized drop; actual value $32.50 to $35.00; at..... **$27.50**

Tailor Made Jackets, $12.00.

150 Women's Jackets of fine quality Montagnac and Cheviots, double-breasted effect, lined with black and white plaid and plain black taffeta; cheviot jacket has peau de soie facing; perfect in fit and finish; unmatched elsewhere for less than $15.00 to $16.50; special at..... **$12.00**

Tailor Made Jackets, $16.50.

100 Women's Coats, entirely new style and made expressly for us, of fine quality heavyweight cheviot; beautifully tailored and elaborately stitched; new curved flat collar of broadcloth, trimmed with fancy buttons, new bell sleeve; we have never offered better for $20.00; special for the day **$16.50**

In the Linen Store.

Main Floor.

We place on sale to-day the following special offerings:—1,000 pattern Tablecloths, double damask, entirely new designs, elegant finish, with napkins to match; either breakfast or dinner size, at the following low prices:—

Table Cloths.

2x2 yards	$1.95
2x2½ yards	$2.45
2x3 yards	$2.95
2x3½ yards	$3.45
2x4 yards	$3.95

Napkins.

20x20 inches	$2.25
24x24 inches	$2.95

These goods are worth fully 20 per cent. more.

Towels.

The best Towels can always be found here. We are offering for to-day all-linen huckaback, hemmed, large size; all-linen, huckaback, hemstitched, extra heavy quality; all-linen, hemstitched, medium size, very fine quality; all-linen huckaback, with scalloped borders; all-linen damask Towels, with knotted fringe. Most of these come with white, red or blue borders; your choice at

25c. Each.

Tray Cloths.

Three different kinds—hemstitched and open work border, hemstitched with 2 inch hems, also damask with hemstitched borders; 17x27 inches and 18x27 inches; your choice..... **20**

Great Selling of Bed Coverings.

Our Blanket sales have been very excellent during September. The Comforters have gone out so fast that we could not get enough of some lines.

All-wool Blankets for double beds, extra good quality, at, pair..... **$4.95**

Blankets for double beds, excellent values; a very good make, weighing from 5½ to 6 pounds..... **$3.95, $4.95, and $5.95**

In Comforters we are offering the best values and showing what we believe to be the largest stock in the city.

Cotton-filled Comforters, splendid quality..... **$1.95**

Cotton-filled Comforters, with ruffled borders..... **$2.25**

Down-filled Comforters..... **$3.45**

Down-filled Comforters, with silk covering; really worth 25% more..... **$8.75**

And many new silk and satin Comforters from $12 to $35 each.

Trimmed Hat Dept.

We have just received and will exhibit in our Millinery Showrooms on the Second Floor, twenty-five

French Model Hats and Toques.

Probably we are the first New York house to get these late styles. You may see them to-day, along with many excellent adaptations from our own workrooms.

On the Main Floor we offer our own importation of

Untrimmed French Hats,

along with a number of effective styles from our own city, in all colors and combinations, principally made of Taffeta Silk and Angora Combination braids. Not one of the above untrimmed French Hats cost less than $8.50 to land here, and many cost as high as $10.00.

The simplest trimming gives you a $15.00 Hat. Choice to-day at..... **$5.00**

We would call the attention of milliners to the above values.

On the Second Floor, adjoining the Millinery Showrooms, we offer a number of

Stiff Trimmed Hats

from our own workrooms; also 200 Felt Strip Hats, strictly tailor-made, in all colors and combinations, for, respectively..... **$4.00 and $3.50**

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

The Forsythe Waist.

SPECIAL OPENING,

Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Dress Waists.

Our special opening of Dress Waists this week will be an event of the greatest interest. Only a specialty house like ours could make such a showing or offer waist buyers so many inducements in styles, qualities, sizes, prices. You should not fail to visit our show rooms this week.

Waists appropriate for young women; for matrons; for the more mature; for

Luncheons
Teas
Receptions
Theatre
Evening Wear
Social Functions

From the simplest to the most elaborate. Designs absolutely new and entirely different from former seasons. Our importations of Parisian Novelties will be a revelation. They cannot adequately be described. They must be seen. All of our Dress Waists are silk-lined and boned, and made with the utmost care and thoroughness. A host of beautiful things as low as $15, $18 and $22.

TAILOR-MADE WAISTS.

The assortment surpasses all former displays, comprising

Velvet Waists.

Velvet cords; Cut Velvets; Fancy Velvets; Panne Velvets; Figured Velvets; Velvets with shot effects; all silk lined.

Silk Waists.

Foreign Novelties in Stripes, Plaids, Figures, Brocaded effects; Moires in all the leading shades.

Flannel Waists.

Saxony Cloths; Clan Tartans; English Stripes; Bedford Cords; Embroidered Figures, &c.

A Man's Glove For Women.

The FORSYTHE $1.50 GLOVE.

A special glove for women. An ideal walking or shopping glove, with a style of its own, and unlike and superior to anything hitherto made. Mannish in leather, cut and stitching; easy fitting; long wrist; large pearl button. Three shades of Tan; White, Black and Grey.

At $1.50 absolutely unequalled.

NO GLOVE IN OUR EXPERIENCE HAS GAINED SUCH POPULAR FAVOR IN SO SHORT A TIME—ONLY 30 DAYS ON SALE.

Neckwear.

In this department we are ready with our new stocks and latest Neck dressings. They are sure to please you.

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

Leather Belts.

Made from the finest imported leathers in Red, Tan, Blue, Black, White; also Novelties in Lizard, Snake and Alligator Skins. With the new Harness Buckle they will be very fashionable.

Tailored Suits and Skirts.

We are now showing our new Fall Models of Tailor-Made Suits.

We have a very complete line of Ladies' Cloth Skirts, finely tailored; Oxfords, Meltons, Cheviots, Broadcloths, &c., at very moderate prices; all lengths.

Made by

JOHN FORSYTHE,

THE WAIST HOUSE,

865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

Mail Orders promptly filled.

Send for samples.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI HAS TOO MANY MUSICIANS

Americans Want Italians Deported as Contract Laborers.

After a Clash with Nahan Franko, the Men of Florence, Naples, and Genoa Rehearse "Zanette" and "Iris."

Signor Pietro Mascagni is in trouble. He is not sure that the orchestra which he imported to render the music of his operas, men selected from the best of Florence, Naples, Genoa, and other centres of music in Italy, may not be deported before he can give his first concert.

When he went to the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon he found twice as many musicians as he had any idea of using. Instead of the ecstasy of the intermezzo there was an interruption in the proposed rehearsal of the fortissimo order, an eruption of discordant sounds, a babel of tongues where men shook their long curls as the lions do in a menagerie when they are kept waiting too long for their food.

Surrounded by the angry musicians the Italian composer looked like one who had first peeped into the horrors of Dante's Inferno and cried for help. Andrew Boyd persuaded Nahan Franko and the members of the orchestra which he had engaged for Mascagni to leave and the men of the Italian orchestra, with additional musicians brought from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore took their places for the rehearsal. The tuning-up process sounded like inspired melody after the discord that had preceded it.

In the wings and in the hallway of the stage entrance, where the musicians who were not to play were filing out to a neighboring café, the story was told of the troubles of Mascagni. Much of this was confirmed later by members of the Italian orchestra gathered abroad by Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg. They landed here some fifteen members short of a full complement of players. Nahan Franko was asked to find here the additional men. He had little difficulty, until the Musical Mutual Protective Union told the members whom he had obtained that they could not play with the imported Italians. They obeyed the command.

According to Mr. Franko he was empowered to hire a complete orchestra. This he gathered from the regular musicians of the Metropolitan Opera House, the Philharmonic, and other musical organizations—an orchestra that had been trained together and was familiar with the music of the Italian composer. In proof of his side of the story Mr. Franko has in writing on an official letterhead dated Oct. 3, the following contract:

> We, the undersigned, have given to Nahan Franko the full power to engage an orchestra for our New York productions of six performances.
> MITTENTHAL BROS. & KRONBERG.

Mr. Franko says that he was practically without sleep for two days, while he was busy getting together his orchestra, many of the musicians canceling other engagements to play under the leadership of Mascagni. He ordered the men to report at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for rehearsal. They were all there at the specified hour. When they came into the building through the stage entrance with their instruments they were amazed to see the Italian orchestra there ready for the rehearsal. Mr. Franko asked for an explanation and says that he was told that the composer had stated that he could not and would not be the leader of an American orchestra.

Mr. Franko called up Edward Lauterbach on the telephone. Mr. Lauterbach was out and so Mr. Franko treated his orchestra several times to beer and assured them that they were not beaten, and that under his contract they would be amply paid for their trouble, even if they had to appeal to the courts. Later in the evening he found Mr. Lauterbach at home, and the latter agreed to take charge of the combined suits of the musicians for breach of contract.

It was decided that the matter be taken up by the Musical Protective Union, and at a meeting of the men last night they agreed to carry the matter before the United States Commissioner of Immigration. The charge to be made is that the members of the Italian orchestra are not artists, but that they come within the meaning of the law providing against the importation of contract laborers. This action is to be taken the first thing this morning.

Mr. Kronberg said in the afternoon that he had met Mr. Franko Saturday evening and notified him that he need not bring his orchestra, as it had been decided to use the Italian musicians. Mr. Franko does not remember the notification of a change in plans. Mr. Kronberg says that he has a full orchestra of seventy-eight, sixty-three of them being the musicians from abroad. He adds that Mr. Franko will be fully paid for his services, which proved to be unnecessary, and that the men will be paid for the rehearsal in which they were not allowed to take part. He says that everything that is just and fair will be done by Mr. Franko and the men.

The management was confident after the rehearsal of "Zanette" in the afternoon and "Iris" in the evening that the Italians will prove themselves a superior orchestra. It had been said that they were unable to interpret the music of "Iris," but this had been disproved.

Signor Mascagni was greatly distressed over the trouble, and denied absolutely that he had said that he would not lead and American orchestra, and particularly as good a one as that of the Metropolitan Opera House. He said:

"Regarding the report that I am said to have said that I would refuse to conduct any American orchestra, I never said such a thing. In fact I have the greatest respect for American musicians and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra. The music of my operas is universal and pertains to all nations. The fact is that when I write music it is intended for all the nations."

Asked how it happened that he had brought here baggage to the amount of twenty-three trunks, he laughed and said that figures are not always accurate, but that he did have two trunks filled with clean shirts, 136 in all. He had heard of the coal strike in America and wanted to wear clean linen when appearing before American audiences.

One of the men of the Musical Mutual Protective Association said last night that the musicians abroad, unless they are stars, are poorly paid, and that 200 lire a week is looked on as a fabulous price for an orchestra man. As a lire is of about the value of a franc and the members of the union get not less than $7 for each performance it was manifest that there would be a great saving to the Italian composer in using his imported orchestra.

All the members were positive that the Italians would be deported under the Contract Labor law, and that the American union men would have the honor and emolument of playing under the leadership of Mascagni.

EZRA KENDALL'S NEW PLAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Ezra Kendall, the popular comedian, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been the favorite of the mirth-loving audiences of vaudeville houses, made his Chicago début as a star at the Grand Opera House to-night.

Mr. Kendall was received at his first appearance with enthusiastic applause, and the lower part of the house vied with the gallery all through the performance in giving the star proofs of their thorough appreciation.

"The Vinegar Buyer" is a comedy by Herbert Hall Winslow, based upon Whitcomb Riley's "Jap Miller," and is called "A License for Laughter" upon the programme. It is not much of a play, but there is a great deal of humor in it, which clearly bears the mark of Ezra Kendall's whimsic genius.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Commencing on Wednesday, George W. Lederer will run in the face of the old rule that a stage manager can fine an actor, without the latter having any recourse, and constitute himself a court of appeal for the five hundred or more persons engaged by him. In all big theatrical organizations, and especially in those wherein the female chorus forms a major portion of the company, it has always been the rule to punish slight offenses with a nominal fine, which increased in proportion for repeated neglect to profit by the first warning. The authority for such punishment has been vested in the stage manager, and heretofore appeal from his decision has not been permitted. This rule is one of the few arbitrary measures of the managers of years ago which has survived. Manager Lederer has in his employ for "Sally in Our Alley," "The Wild Rose," "The Strollers," and other musical plays, about 500 comedians, singers, and chorus people, and he argues that there should exist some one to whom appeal can be made for supposed grievances.

***

In the handsomely bound souvenir book that was issued by David Belasco, in which was told the history of Mme. Du Barry and the play, he told for the first time the policy of the new theatre. He said:

"The Belasco Theatre will be devoted to such plays as prove suitable to the art and temperament of Mrs. Leslie Carter. Here she will appear during a part of every season. Her plays will not be confined to those of any one author. It is the present purpose to have Mrs. Carter seen in Shakespearean and classic rôles, of which she has been making a close study. She will share this season with Blanche Bates, who follows "Du Barry" in a new play. Later David Warfield will appear. Next season Mrs. Carter will open in a new and unnamed play, which will appeal to her genius for sustained tragedy. Eventually it is probable that a stock company will be formed."

***

Weedon Grossmith, the English actor, who will appear in "The Night of the Party" at the Princess to-night, is said to be a painter of some ability. Some of his work will be exhibited here this Fall. Mr. Grossmith started out in life to become a painter. His love of art led him as a boy to study drawing and painting at the Kensington and Slade (Universities) Schools of Painting, and subsequently at the Royal Academy Schools. Later he achieved considerable success as an exhibitor of pictures and portraits, chiefly of women and children, many being well placed on the walls of the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and many provincial exhibitions. But the stage fever was generating, and eventually, having shown himself a clever mimic and entertainer, he resolved to take the fatal step. Previous to touring throughout America with Miss Rosina Vokes, (Mrs. Celia Clay,) he made his professional bow in Liverpool in 1885. His first appearance was as the detective in "Time Will Tell."

***

That strange accidents befall professional wizards in the course of their business is a fact not known generally by the public. Pins, poison, and playing cards combine to make life hazardous. De Kolta, appearing at the Eden Musée, recently had an accident which nearly cost him his life. The act required the use of two glasses. One contained water, and the other was filled partly with a chemical preparation of much strength which de Kolta used to remove the ink from the paper to make it as white as before the writing was put on. The spectators supposed that both glasses contained water. The stage hand had mixed the glasses, had changed their places, and the magician took up the wrong glass and swallowed a part of its contents before he felt the burning of the acid in his throat. He realized his danger immediately and rushed into the dressing room, where liberal doses of hot mustard water and other remedies saved him from death by poison. His condition was serious for some time, and that trick has been expunged from his repertoire.

***

An odd story has been circulated recently to the effect that the sight of Charles Felton Pidgin, author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," is being restored through the play taken from that novel. One of the leading characters, Alice Pettengill, is a country girl who has her sight restored by the physicians at the close of the play. It is said that Mr. Pidgin has so accustomed himself to think of the fictitious restoration as real that he began to believe his own doctors could assist him. At any rate, he has begun to see since the play was produced. He attended its presentation in Boston last Spring, and later came to New York when the play was at the Academy. At that time he had recovered his sight sufficiently to see the performance indistinctly. It was owing to a sudden blindness, from his constant attention to figures as chief clerk of a Bureau of Statistics of Labor, that prompted Mr. Pidgin to take up the pastime of novel writing. "Quincy Adams Sawyer" was his first effort. He must have had his own case in mind when he created the character of the blind girl who has her sight restored.

***

The Helen May Butler Ladies' Military Band, one of the musical organizations to be heard at the Woman's Exhibition that is to be opened to-night, will give a series of free concerts to-day. Beginning at 1 o'clock in City Hall Park, the band will play at 2 o'clock in Union Square, at 2:30 in Madison Square, at 3 in Herald Square, and at 3:30 in Long Acre Square.

***

Charles Frohman's reason for producing "Everyman" in Mendelssohn Hall Oct. 13, instead of one of his theatres, is that the play requires peculiar treatment. It is of a religious nature, having been written originally for production in the churches. Attempts are to be made to deprive it of the theatrical atmosphere which attaches itself to a theatre proper. The scenic production, which arrived here Saturday, was built in England after models discovered by the Elizabethan Stage Society of England. It is said to be identical with the crude but impressive effects used in the sixteenth century.

***

Charles Frohman has secured Wyndham's Theatre, London, for the purpose of continuing there the run of "The Marriage of Kitty," with Marie Tempest in the principal rôle. The comedy will probably be produced here later in the season when Miss Tempest will make her first American appearance as a comedy actress.

***

Edward C. White, manager for Mildred Holland, has engaged for a term of years Willis Granger, who will appear to-night in Buffalo as Gypsy Jack.

INSTITUTE OF PEDAGOGY.

The Institute of Pedagogy that was established here by the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., was opened on Wednesday last in St. Francis Xavier's College, West Sixteenth Street. Lectures are delivered on week days, Monday to Friday inclusive, from 1 to 6 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

The Rev. Dr. Shahan, who will lecture on "History of Education," is editor of The Catholic University Bulletin. Dr. Edwin L. Earle will lecture on "Principles and Methods of Education." The courses in logic and ethics have been assigned to the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, instructor for several years in St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers. The Rev. Dr. Pace, instructor in psychology, is the head of the Department of Philosophy in the Catholic University. The lecturer on American history is Dr. Charles H. McCarthy, author of a work on Lincoln's Administration. The Department of Library Work is under the direction of the Rev. Dr. J. H. McMahon.

Application has been made to the proper authorities to secure recognition for the work done in the institute, in order that teachers trained under Roman Catholic auspices may be enabled to comply with the requirements for appointment and promotion in the schools of the State.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Established 1862.
15 years on John St., as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

English Luncheon and Tea Baskets

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
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Telephone Service is the Quickest Messenger.

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Business, from $5 a month.

Residence, from $4 a month.

One-Year Contracts.

Monthly Payments.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.
220 West 125th St.

NORTHERN PACIFIC HALTS.

Mysterious Disagreement with Harriman System Stops Work on Snake River Valley Road.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 5.—Owing to a serious disagreement of some kind between the Northern Pacific and the Harriman system, work has been stopped on the Snake River Valley Railroad, which was to be built from Lewiston, Idaho, to Riparia, Washington, the two systems to be conducted jointly and operated for their mutual benefit.

This arrangement was made last Spring as a final settlement of the old Clearwater difficulty between President Mellen, representing the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Construction materials were shipped to Riparia and Lewiston, the right of way secured, and grading commenced.

It was then intended to rush work this Fall and Winter, that the line might be completed by Spring. All work has now been suspended.

The exact nature of the difficulty which has arisen is unknown outside of railway headquarters in New York, but it is surmised that arrangements have not been perfected as to the operation of the new lines that will be satisfactory to both systems.

GOULDS IN NORTH MICHIGAN.

Engineers Preparing Plans of Proposed Extensions in the Upper Peninsula.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 5.—It was learned here to-day that the Goulds are to further invade the North Michigan territory. A Toledo man has just returned from the Clergue country, bringing the news that Wabash engineers have toured the Upper Michigan peninsula and are preparing blue prints of several proposed extensions of the Ann Arbor Railway, a Gould line.

One of the new projected routes planned is an extension of the Ann Arbor Railway to Cheboygan, it is said. This extension was to be brought about either by building a new road, or buying the Detroit and Mackinac, and extending that line to Cheboygan. At that city a line of car ferries would connect with Detour. From Detour the track would extend to the Soo.

DETECTIVE IDENTIFIED THEM.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 5.—The two men, members of a gang of five caught robbing passengers on trolley cars, who were arrested in this city yesterday after a fight with the police during which many shots were fired and their companions escaped, were identified to-day by Detective Sergeant Reitz of New York as Alexander Skinner and Arthur Hall, two professional "crooks" who have served time. They were held and will be tried next week.

Before the men were identified by Reitz two women, one claiming to be Skinner's wife, and the other a sister of Hall, appeared at Police Headquarters and sought to have them discharged, saying that the prisoners were respectable business men. When the detective arrived from New York the women fled.

AMERICAN'S REMARKABLE LUCK

Big Winnings of Harrison Power of Natchez, Miss., Cause a Sensation in France.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—American society here is much exercised in spirit over the exploits of Harrison Power, a young American who has been doing the French watering places, accompanied by his wife, and has distinguished himself by winning unusually large sums at baccarat.

Mr. Power hails from Natchez, Miss. His luck is simply marvelous, and at Trouville it was so consistent as to attract the amused admiration of Thomas F. Walsh, who, though no player himself, sat behind Mr. Power one day at the baccarat table while the latter in fifteen minutes or thereabouts cleaned out a combination against him of all the young French nobility of the place, which included the young Rothschilds and Comte de Cherisey, finally going off with 550,000f., and causing the establishment to be temporarily closed up.

Mr. Walsh said he never laughed so much in his life as at the discomfiture of the punters.

Mr. Power had already won 250,000f. at the same gaming table, so that his luck is pretty consistent. At Vichy, however, he lost; but he made up for this at Ostend, and is now winning large sums at Biarritz. Even at the races at Trouville he almost invariably backed the winner, and as an instance of his extraordinary luck he bought a small two-year-old of no particular pedigree which his wife fancied, entered it for a race, and won 10,000f. with it. Naturally, American visitors are watching his career with considerable interest.

GERMANY'S PARCELS POST.

A Description of the System in Berlin—Most Parcels Go Only Short Distances.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The news that Great Britain has completed arrangements with an American express company for the transmission of parcels calls attention to the splendid system operated by the German Postal Department. By the courtesy of the Postmaster General I was permitted to visit the main postal building in Berlin, where parcels are received and distributed. This building is a large structure on the Oranienburger Strasse, occupying a whole square, and having somewhat the appearance of a fortress. It has a large courtyard, where can be seen numerous yellow wagons which deliver the parcels to all parts of the city. Recently a number of automobile wagons were introduced for this purpose.

The first department visited was the place where the so-called "begleitaddressen" (accompanying cards) are sorted. These consist of an original card and duplicate, which are issued when the parcel is accepted for mailing. The original card is placed on the parcel and the duplicate is sent through the mail in the regular manner. When the card arrives at the parcel department they are carefully sorted and indexed. From there the cards go to another department, where the packages are received. The room is divided into stalls, arranged according to districts, and numbered. The cards, which are also numbered, find their way into the stalls bearing the same number, where they are united with the parcels. The parcels are received in another part of the building, where they are placed in baskets running on wheels down an inclined track, through the courtyard into the parcel department. After the parcel has been united with the card it is taken to the postal wagon of the proper district for delivery. Parcels of value are always registered.

An interesting part of the parcel department is the room where packages sent to soldiers are received. These are allowed to pass through the mails at the low rate of 20 pfennigs for three kilograms, (six and six-tenths pounds.) Most of the soldiers' packages seen in the room contained provisions sent by relatives from every part of the German Empire. Another room was filled with packages and baskets containing flowers from Italy and the Riviera.

A large share of the parcels distributed by the Postal Department are not delivered by the wagons of the Government, but are called for and taken away by private expressmen by order of the firms receiving the parcels. These expressmen are favored because they carry parcels at a rate slightly below the Government rate.

The officials are very particular as to the packing of parcels, requiring that goods of a perishable nature be inclosed in oilcloth or thick paper or boxes, so that the weather cannot affect them. It is also required that packages of value shall be registered and sealed with wax. Parcels can be sent by special delivery, on payment of an extra mark. Parcels can be sent C. O. D.

The following charges are made for the carrying of parcels: Parcels weighing five kilograms, (eleven pounds,) 50 pfennigs, (12½ cents,) and for heavier parcels an extra 5 pfennigs for every additional kilogram. The Post Office is responsible for lost parcels to the amount of 3 marks per pound, and also pays the same sum for parcels weighing less than a pound, so that 3 marks is the minimum of reimbursement.

It is sometimes said in America that owing to the great distances there a parcels post system would not be practical. The latest statistics issued by the German Postal Department show that the largest number of parcels are sent within a radius of ten miles, while less than 3 per cent. go further than 150 miles. Leading German authorities are agreed that a parcels post system would prove a success in America.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of The AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL,

Their New 12-story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolians, and Aeolian Orchestrelles and Aeriol Pianos will be in stock from which to make selection.

The PIANOLA.

THE popularity of the Pianola extends to every corner of the globe, and the instrument is endorsed by every musician of prominence.

A great many people are gifted with keen musical temperaments, but find it difficult to acquire the technique or key-striking part of pianoforte playing. To them the PIANOLA is a source of infinite pleasure.

The PIANOLA enables any one to render with inimitable technique all the pianoforte literature of the world, and is in that respect greater than the finest musician. The performer need not have ever played a scale or chord or learned a note of music.

The beauty of music lies in the individuality of expression, which temperament of the player dictates. With the PIANOLA that is one's sole aim. The technique is always correct. The Pianola gives one a perfect and complete control over time, accent and expression—all those qualities which make up the distinction between human and mechanical playing.

The Cost of the PIANOLA is $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

MOSZKOWSKI says:

Any one hidden in a room nearby who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think it is a great virtuoso that plays.

The Aeolian Company
New York.

SELLING AGENTS
FRED'K LOESER & CO
Brooklyn

LAUTER CO.
Newark & Jersey City.

Our Specialty—Flats and Apartments Furnished En Suite—Estimates Furnished on Application.

Estimates and Samples submitted for Door and Window Draperies, Wall Covering, Cozy Corners and Oriental Rooms.

Colonial Furniture Models a Specialty.

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y

8th Ave., 35th to 36th Street, N. Y.

Froehlich Flawless Folding Couch Beds and all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds, Metal Beds, brass trimmings, upward from $2.39.
Send for Folding Couch Circular.

COMBINATION Card Table and Chair, of very novel and artistic design, in Antwerp oak, with adjustable table at back; finely upholstered in decorative embossed leather of superior quality; a useful, ornamental article and cheap at 12.69

BEDROOM Suit of 3 very handsome pieces—in either mahogany or golden oak as preferred. Very finely constructed in every detail, with superior cabinet work, exquisite carving and very large oval French bevelled plate mirrors. As used with brass bed

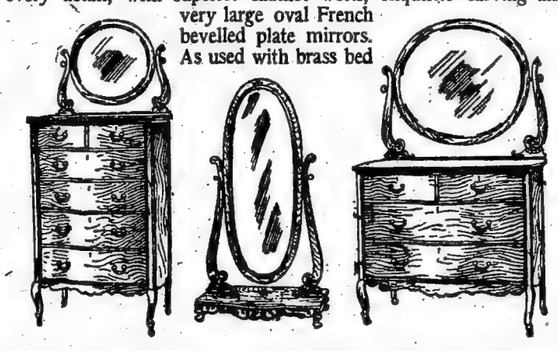

for the modern bedroom—exquisitely effective and very elegant. Special values

Mahogany Dresser, 30.69 Chiffonier, 24.75 Cheval, 32.00
Golden Oak Dresser, 29.43 Chiffonier, 23.59 Cheval, 30.95

COMBINATION Bookcase, in polished golden oak finish; complete bookcase section, desk and cupboard at base; fancy carved top and desk lid; special value at .. 9.35

Upholstery—LACE CURTAINS and BED SETS. 250 pairs ecru Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3½ yds. long, heavy applique border, extra fine quality net, regular value $4.50, special, per pr..... 1.98
Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, full size spread and two shams, heavily appliqued in best quality net; regular value $9.00, very special, per set..... 4.98
RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS, consisting of spread and Bolster Sham, lace motif in spread and sham, finished with lace insertion; deep flounce trimmed with renaissance edging; regular value $6.50, very special. 3.49
150 Couch Covers, heavy reversible Oriental tapestry, 60 inches wide by 3 yards long, heavy fringe all around, Regular value $3.00, special 1.75

Carpets

INCOMPARABLE BARGAINS and extensive assortments of special interest: KASHMIR RUGS, reversible and copied from the most effective antiques. 6x9, 5.00 7.6x10.6, 7.25 9x12, 10.00
THE AMERICAN RUG, chenille weave, very heavy—figures on one side, plain on the other, making a decided change on either side. 6x9, 15.00 7.6x10.6, 23.00 9x12, 30.00
500 yds. yd. wide REVERSIBLE BRUSSELS; these goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction; only, a yard..... 75c
1,000 yds. INGRAIN CARPETING, suitable for Bedrooms; exquisite colors; a yd..... 39c
1,000 yds. AXMINSTERS, suitable for Parlors and Libraries..... 1.08

Oilcloth and Carpet Catalogue in Colors Free.

The Opening *of the* Oyster Season

brings new delight to oyster lovers since the baker created

Kennedy's Oysterettes

The oyster cracker with a taste to it.

So good you enjoy it for itself alone but better when it's served with Oysters, Soup or Terrapin. 5 cents in the In-er-seal Package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Amusements.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av., 66th St.
Zoological Congress and Exhibition of Trained Animal Acts.
Presented in its proper form. Trainers' daring deeds the talk of the city.
Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7.
MR. ESAU THE APE MAN.
Feeding of the Carnivora, 4:30 and 10:30 P. M. General Admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes Seating Four, $6. Season tickets—Adults, $10; Children, $5. CHILDREN, HALF PRICE AFTERNOONS. Res. Seats at Hotels & Garden. Tel.—691—Col.

WALLACK'S
B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:20 sharp,
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In Ronald McDonald's Comedy.
THE SWORD OF THE KING
Direction of Maurice Campbell.
FIRST MAT. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8TH.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. | Telephone 2482 Madison.
Opens To-night with Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Co. in "The Night of the Party."
Seat sale is now on at the box office.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. | Evgs. 8:15.
Sam S. Shubert presents
Jefferson De Angelis
OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera,
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Evgs., 8:15. Mt. Sat., 2:15.
CASINO, B'dway & 39th St.
Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Prs.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
Mat. Sat., 2:15

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
CLOSED TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING
THE NINETY AND NINE.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
"One of the greatest successes ever presented on the stage of Daly's Theatre."
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2.15.
SUNDAY Oct. 12th | KYRLE BELLEW A Gentleman of France | Sam Franko's Sunday Night Concerts.
Prices 25c to $1.00 Seats now on sale.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO-NIGHT
And every Aft. and Evg. until Oct. 18.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.
A World's Fair Under One Roof.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Paris Life—Delightful Comedy.
"THE MOST WELCOME DRAMATIC PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON"—Mail & Express.
Charles Frohman Presents
Alfred Capu's 4-Act Comedy,
THE TWO SCHOOLS
CHARLES HAWTREY,
after witnessing the performance of "The Two Schools" at this theatre, says:
"It is the best play I have seen for years. I think the whole production one of the most artistic things I have ever seen in my life, awfully well put on, admirably stage-managed, the best thing I have seen for years. Please keep it for me in England."
CHARLES H. HAWTREY.
Next Matinee--Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. TO-NIGHT AT 8. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
ETHEL Barrymore | A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. The Mummy and the Humming Bird.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
To-night & Tuesday, 8:15—AUNT JEANNIE.
Wed. evg., 4 nights, & Sat. Matinée, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
Tuesday, Oct. 14—THE JOY OF LIVING.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE."
Nobody can afford to miss it—Journal.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:00 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Saty.
David Belasco presents for a limited season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
Popular Prices, 25c. to $1.
FAMILY MATS. WEDS., 25c. and 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
The Pet of B'way.
Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN.

VICTORIA 42 St., B'way & 7th Av. Two Big Successes One Price. | Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
ALICE FISCHER IN MRS. JACK
Evs. 10:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 4:15.
CREATORE and his BAND.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Biggest Production in N. Y. in his new romantic play. Engagement Ends Oct. 25.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY.
Royal Burlesquers.
2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. | B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New—Musical Absurdity, | TWIRLY-WHIRLY

GRAND--WARFIELD
"The Auctioneer."

MASCAGNI | SEATS ON SALE. | METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

BIJOU 5TH WEEK.
HEARTS AFLAME.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c.
SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY.
No Performance Fri. Eve. or Sat. Mat.

MR. JEROME AND LABOR

Central Union Again Denounces the District Attorney.

Asked to Produce Cases of Leaders Convicted of Corruption—Delegate Donnelly Says Labor Men Did Not Jeer Mr. Hewitt.

District Attorney Jerome was again denounced at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union as being biased against organized labor. His letter to Secretary Bohm, which has already been published in THE TIMES, giving the cases of Hanlon and Donnelly, the delegates of the Bricklayers' Union now held in bail on the charge of extortion, as a proof of his statement that labor leaders sometimes sell out their unions, was read. The letter was accompanied by the copy of an affidavit by Charles Jungman, who charged that a labor trouble was settled for a money payment by the two accused delegates. It was admitted in the affidavit that the two delegates afterward insisted on the employment of union men.

Delegate Harris of Cigarmakers' Union 144 said that this case simply showed the animus of the District Attorney. He was against the unions.

"Until a man is tried and convicted," he continued, "I believe nothing about him. How do we know that the money collected was not a fine imposed by the union on the contractor for violation of the union conditions."

Another delegate said: "It is often the case that before a strike against non-union conditions can be settled the contractor against whom the strike is directed is fined for the time lost by the strikers. The delegates in these cases collect the fines. I have been arrested myself on this account, but was discharged."

Other delegates said that the District Attorney had utterly failed to make good his assertion that labor leaders were corrupt and sold out their unions. He sent the cases of two men who were not yet tried.

It was decided to write to the District Attorney again and ask him to furnish better cases.

Samuel B. Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6, Chairman of the committee which attended the Rapid Transit meeting last week when the Pennsylvania franchise was discussed, denied on behalf of the committee that the labor delegates jeered ex-Mayor Hewitt.

"Mr. Hewitt," he said, "is a kindly old man, but knows nothing about labor matters. We were not the only ones who laughed—in fact, we did not laugh—when he said the Pennsylvania Railroad should be given the franchise for the tunnel free, and that any money taken for it would be blood money."

The meeting laughed at this remark of Donnelly's, and some time was spent in criticising and denouncing Mr. Hewitt. Delegate Donnelly said that as the Rapid Transit Commission took no action at its meeting, the Board of Aldermen will wait until the Rapid Transit Commission acts. It was then decided to postpone the meeting at the City Hall Plaza to protest against signing a contract for the tunnel without the labor clauses until the first meeting of the board after the Rapid Transit Commission acts.

CANDIDATES MUST PAY FARES.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 5.—Under President Hill's instructions, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads have decided not to assist in the election of State legislators who will enact into law the planks adopted by the Republican and Democratic State Conventions held last month, declaring for the creation of an appointive State Railway Commission which will regulate rates and otherwise govern the railroads of this State.

The displeasure of railroads is exhibited this week in their refusal of transportation for campaign speakers to be sent throughout the State by both committees.

This State is nominally Republican, and in past years the policies of the Republican Party have been largely shaped by the railroad managers resident at Seattle and Tacoma. Despite energetic objections these men failed to prevent the insertion into both platforms of planks favoring an appointive commission. Railroad managers went so far as to get Presidents Hill and Mellen to visit the Eastern Washington wheat districts in July and voluntarily gave the farmers a 10 per cent. reduction in grain rates.

This created some sentiment in favor of railroads, with the result that the Railroads Commission planks were adopted only by small majorities. Now that transportation for their speakers must be paid for by the State Committees, they must obtain at least double the funds heretofore thought necessary for conducting a campaign.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Howard Rupp, forty years old, of 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, was killed at the One Hundred and Fortieth Street Station by a south-bound train of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road last night. About 11 o'clock a passenger at that station told the station agent there was a man's body lying on the track. The station agent sent the porter for a policeman, and then as a train was approaching, he with two passengers climbed down on the track and picked up the body. The head was crushed in and the man was dead. The body was carried up on the platform. An ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital said the man had been instantly killed.

Neither the station agent nor several passengers who were on the platform had seen the man fall, but the station agent remembered having sold him a ticket. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Letters were found in the man's pocket, addressed to Howard Rupp of 117 West Ninety-sixth Street. Mrs. N. Nicoll of that address went to the station house and identified the body as that of Rupp. She said he was a widower and had two grown children living in Philadelphia. He was a pressman by trade and worked in a down-town newspaper office.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, she said, Rupp left the house saying he was going to a dentist's. He had been suffering all day with a toothache, and told his landlady he was going to have it pulled. Mrs. Nicoll said she would take charge of the body if the Coroner would permit.

ALLEGED ABDUCTOR CAUGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Detective Sergt. O'Brien of New York arrived in Washington to-day to take a look at a prisoner who has been locked up at the request of the New York authorities. The prisoner is a fashionably dressed, intelligent young man, who is charged with having abducted a fifteen-year-old girl whose parents are said to be well-known society people of New York. His name is given as Ernest L. Squires, alias Ernest L. Somers.

A dispatch from Capt. Titus of the New York Detective Bureau was received here yesterday asking the Washington police to find and arrest Squires.

The young man refused to admit that he was Squires, and declared that the police would have to prove him to be the man wanted. He was entirely calm and collected. The facts were telegraphed to the New York police, and Sergt. O'Brien arrived to-day. He promptly identified the prisoner as the man.

Ernest L. Squires, whose arrest in Washington is reported in the foregoing dispatch, was arrested in this city in April, 1900, on a charge of abduction. He was admitted to bail on a bond of $2,000, indorsed by Max Hahn, but skipped his bail and left the city. Since then, according to the police and to Vernon M. Davis, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who has been interested in the search for the missing man, Squires has been in Mexico, Texas, and other Southern States.

Squires before his arrest was a broker in this city, and was worth considerable money. He moved in good society, and had an excellent business. When he went South to escape trial he established a brokerage business in Monterey, Mexico, and later on opened up a similar establishment in Forth Worth, Texas. In both places he was known as Ernest L. Somers, the latter being his mother's name.

A short time ago he went to Washington, where he opened a broker's and real estate office, also under the name of Somers & Co. His presence in that city became known to the police authorities here, who had kept up a quiet search for him ever since his disappearance, and his arrest on Saturday followed.

Squires will be kept a prisoner in Washington for thirty days, when he will be brought to this city on extradition papers to stand trial on the charges against him.

Amusements.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. MACBETH, with ELITA FROCTOR OTIS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. | Stranglers of Paris

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night & Fri. (Pop. Prices) "Ueber Unser Kraft." Tue., Wed. & Sat., "Comtesse Guckerl."

3D AV. THEA. Mat. To-day. | A SISTER'S LOVE

POL ROGER & CO.
CHAMPAGNE
BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,
Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.
On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants
ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.,
Sole Agent, U. S.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Champion Egan Won Two Matches—Good Play in Brooklyn Court.

Several stake matches were decided in Egan's Jersey City handball court yesterday, and the clubday attendance was larger than usual. Mike Egan and James Flaherty won the principal contest of the day, beating Oliver Drew and Dan Bruder in three straight games. Egan was in excellent form, and had only got back from New York, where he played and defeated two men in the Harlem handball court during the forenoon. Several interesting matches have been arranged for this court during the season, and a championship contest between Egan and Drew will take place there very shortly. Following are the scores of the best matches during the day:

M. Egan and J. Flaherty	21	21	21
Oliver Drew and D. Bruder	14	16	19
J. Manning and W. Lenehan	21	21	16
A. Runciman and C. Golden	10	18	21
C. Cannon and G. Nees	21	21	8
W. O'Keefe and P. Eckhoff	16	15	21
P. Dolan and J. Hanlon	21	21	21
P. Burns and J. Tracey	12	17	20
A. Whalen	21	21	21
M. Kenny	10	17	9

Ex-Alderman J. Dunne took part in two matches in Casey's Brooklyn Court and was on the winning side each time. He and John Malcolm defeated "Phil" Casey and Denis Shea three games out of four. Dr. Gillen and C. Raleigh played W. Schmidt and Dunne and put up almost as good a contest as Casey and Malcolm, but they were outplayed, as their opponents won the first, third, and fourth games. Folowing are the principal scores:

J. Dunne and John Malcolm	21	21	19
Phil Casey and Denis Shea	19	16	21
W. Schmidt and J. Dunne	21	19	21
C. Raleigh and Dr. Gillen	18	21	16
T. Dunne and M. Ryan	21	20	21
W. Jones and M. Slater	16	4	18
Dr. Gillen	21	15	
W. Schmidt	18	21	

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The Chicago and St. Louis baseball teams played the last games of the National League season here to-day. The visitors won both games of the double header, outbatting the local men each time. The weather was cold and too raw for a good exhibition, and some of the fielding errors were excusable. The scores by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	2—11	15	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—4	10	0

Batteries—Hardy and Kling; Hackett and Weaver.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	2	0	0	2				6	6	1
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	0				5	9	2

Game called end of fifth inning.

Batteries—Williams and Kling; Wicker and Weaver.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	103	36	.741	Chicago	68	69	.496
Brooklyn	75	63	.543	St. Louis	56	78	.418
Boston	73	64	.533	Philadelphia	56	81	.409
Cincinnati	70	70	.500	New York	48	89	.350

ALL-AMERICANS, 5; CINCINNATIS, 4.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The All-Americans won the first of the baseball series here to-day in an exciting game. The spectators kept their seats until the last man was out, as the Cincinnati team had a splendid chance to tie the score in the ninth, but the necessary hit was not forthcoming. The weather was too cold for a large attendance. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4	9	2	
All-Americans	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—5	8	1	

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Bernhardt and Sullivan.

WOMEN IN THE SHOW RING.

Women exhibitors at horse shows have heretofore generally been loath to enter the ring in person, but dissatisfaction from time to time at the way their animals have been handled has caused a change in this direction, and the ladies have overcome their objections to being seen in the saddle or on the seat under the critical eyes of the judges.

The women exhibitors in the Morristown Horse Show, which is to be held from Wednesday to Saturday at the Driving Park, in Morristown, comprise a large portion of the list of entries, which so far are greatly in excess of last year's exhibit.

Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. A. S. Alexander, Miss Ethel D. Spears, Miss Eve Schley, Mrs. Walter Bliss, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Miss A. Flagg, Miss Margaret D. Lloyd, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, and Mrs. K. McTwombly are among the prominent exhibitors who will participate in several of the events.

Over $30,000 has been disposed of in purchasing handsome prizes, cups, ribbons, and harness.

The following is a partial list of contributors of prizes:

Richard A. McCurdy, Otto H. Kahn, Howard P. Frothingham, Herman Behr, Elliot Smith, W. J. Romaine, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, A. R. Whitney, Henry E. Fenshawe, J. Edward Davis, C. Ledyard Blair, George Jenkins, Granville W. Garth, Dr. F. H. Humphreys, Thomas B. Hidden, A. R. Whitney, R. H. Williams, A. H. Vernam, E. T. H. Talmage, Seymour C. Cromwell, De Witt C. Flanagan, Charles Scribner, Tonso Sauvage, E. F. Randolph, J. T. Pyle, C. Pfizer, Charles H. Hathaway, H. F. Taylor, Arthur Whitney, Brewster & Co., and E. Waddock.

Western Athlete's Record Shot Put.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Ralph L. Rose of Healdsburg has broken the world's amateur record for putting the shot, held by Dewitt of Princeton. At the semi-annual field day of the Academic Athletic League Rose threw the shot 49 feet 6 inches. Dewitt's record was 48 feet 7 inches.

Yachts Laid Up at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 5.—With the close of the yachting season yachts of all descriptions, from the large racing schooners and the Vigilant class to the small raceabouts of the Manhassett Bay design, have put into the harbor to be hauled out and berth until Spring. At the Jacob yard all effort is being made to give space to all newcomers, and so far about thirty-five yachts have been accommodated, among which are the 70-footers Yankee and Mineola, the yawls Vigilant and Ailsa, the Electra, the Queen Mab, the Newport special thirties, and various other craft in the steam and cruising lines. The schooner yacht Amorita is tied up in the marine basin awaiting her turn as well as Clifford Brokaw's sloop Dorwina and the steam yacht Cayuga. The Virginia, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York Yacht Club, and J. M. Goetchius's Eidolon, New York Yacht Club, have arrived and anchored in the harbor preparatory to laying up at the same yard.

William Mohr's sloop Eleanor, New York Yacht Club, has also been hauled out on the marine railway at the Hansen yard preparatory to being put into her Winter's berth.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Southwest storm is now moving more rapidly and is central to-night over western New York. Another disturbance is moving in from the extreme Northwest, being central to-night over northwestern Minnesota. Thus far, however, it has not been attended by precipitation. Rain has continued from the Mississippi Valley northeastward, followed by clearing weather in the South and locally in the Ohio Valley. Excessive rain fell in southwestern Virginia. In the West the weather continued fair. The temperatures are decidedly lower from the Ohio Valley southward, where they are 9 to 19 degrees below the seasonal average. In the West they have risen and are about as much above the seasonal average.

There will be rain to-morrow in New England and New York, except in the extreme western portion, and rain, followed by clearing, weather on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Showers are probable to-morrow night or Tuesday in the north upper lake region and Western Montana, elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Tuesday.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Middle South Atlantic States and warmer in the south slope and central valleys and warmer Tuesday in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, the East Gulf, and South Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast winds will be fresh easterly, possibly brisk over southeast portion; on the middle Atlantic Coast southerly to westerly and fresh to brisk; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh westerly to northwesterly; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh northerly to easterly; on the upper lakes fresh northerly, becoming variable, and on the lower lakes fresh and mostly westerly.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-morrow will have fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

Warnings have been issued for moderate floods in the James, Pedee, and Wateree Rivers.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day; to-morrow probably fair except rain in Eastern Maine; fresh east winds to-day except brisk on southeast coast.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; light south to west winds.

Virginia, fair to-day preceded by rain; extreme southeast portion rain; cooler in north and east portions; to-morrow fair; variable winds becoming fresh southwest to west.

Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania, clear and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh south to west winds.

New Jersey, clearing to-day, cooler in interior; diminishing south to west winds; to-morrow fair.

Eastern New York, rain to-day followed by clearing in west and extreme south portions; to-morrow fair; fresh south to west winds.

North Carolina, generally fair to-day and to-morrow, warmer to-morrow in interior; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh southwest winds.

West Virginia, fair in west, clearing in east portion to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer.

North Dakota and South Dakota, generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

Nebraska, fair to-day, warmer in east portion; to-morrow fair.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; to-morrow fair and slightly warmer; fresh west to south winds.

Western New York, fair in west, clearing in east portion to-day; to-morrow fair, probably warmer; fresh west to south winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in southeast portion, showers at night or to-morrow in northeast portion, fair and cooler elsewhere; fresh south winds shifting to west.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain to-day followed by clearing, fair to-morrow; winds south to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	48	61	64
6 A. M.	46	62	64
9 A. M.	49	63	68
12 M.	55	64	68
4 P. M.	57	64	66
6 P. M.	55	63	64
9 P. M.	53	64	64
12 P. M.	50	65	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64⅞
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1901	52
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	59

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 62 degrees and at 8 P. M. again 62 degrees. The maximum temperature was 65 degrees at 12 midnight, the minimum 60 degrees at 12:01 A. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. both at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:01	Sun sets...5:37	Moon sets...8.44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:31	Gov. Isl'd...11:00	H. Gate...12:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:54	Gov. Isl'd...11:14	H. Gate...1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	.....	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	.....	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

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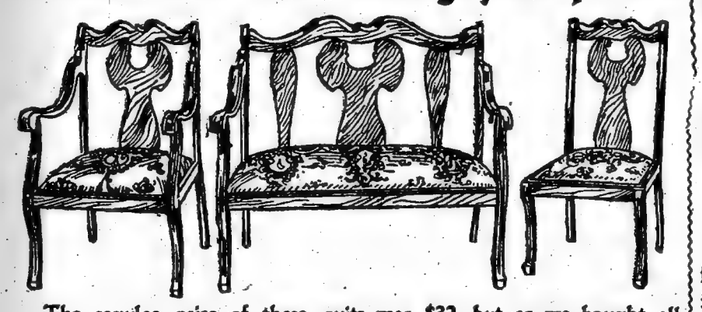
The regular price of these suits was $32, but as we bought all the manufacturer had, we are able to sell them at the very low price of..... $19.75
The upholstery is of the best and they are covered in a good quality of damask.

Oak Sideboard, quartered oak drawer fronts, two bevel plate mirrors, is 4 ft. wide, handsomely carved and highly polished. We have always sold these at $24.90, but have a few left to close out at..... $17.50

Special Rocker for This Week.

Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, three-tone velour covering. While they last at
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P. D.
Very Best French Corset.
NEW STRAIGHT FRONT MODELS:—

No. 1636 for medium figure..... $2.00
No. 579 for medium figure..... $2.50
No. 2038 deep hip for medium figure $3.00.
No. 1593 for medium figure..... $3.00.
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No. 1840 deep hip for slender figure.. $3.75
No. 1850 deep hip for stout figure... $4.50
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NOTE.—The P. D. is a genuine French corset—recognized and accepted by American women as the best corset sold in this country. The foremost dealers have P. D. in styles suited to every figure and to every fashion. The important thing is to ask for and insist upon the P. D. The trade supplied by
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Rosalind, Newfoundland. 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp... ..... | .....

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	8:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	.....	.....
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Fernambuco	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminols, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at $11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $20 and up to Oct. $11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. $11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Oct. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 6.

Alamo, Mobile, Sept. 30.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 21.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 2.
Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 20.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 1.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Sept. 26.
Ponce, San Juan, Sept. 30.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Oct. 4.
Sardegna, Naples, Sept. 24.
Seneca,

The New York Times.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MINERS.

It is plain from the extraordinary conference held during the morning hours of the Sabbath at the temporary White House that the President has not abandoned his purpose to secure if possible some relief for the country from the "intolerable" situation as to the supply of coal.

We have already pointed out what we consider the legal authority for intervention on the part of the President to protect the right of free labor in the coal region. By what process that authority can be brought to action is a matter for his legal adviser and for his own judgment. Whatever may be the result of the study of this phase of the problem, it remains true that the right of free labor is interfered with; that the adequate mining of coal is promised by the operators if that right can be restored; and that the United Mine Workers, through energetic and honest action by their officers, could restore it if they wished. It is intimated in several quarters, some of them usually well informed, that the next step of the President will be directed to securing from the miners action that will lead to the resumption of production, on conditions that can only be surmised.

Undoubtedly the action of the miners that would most promptly lead to the resumption of mining would be the re-establishment of peace, order, and safety in the coal regions. Either the contention of the operators would be shown to be correct, and they would get enough men to supply the coal needed, or that contention would be shown to be incorrect, coal could not be mined without the union, and the operators would have to come to some terms of actual settlement. If it be true that the President is inclined to appeal to the miners for the solution of the trouble, he could make no appeal to them more in accord with justice and the traditions of the American people than this, and the miners could in no way so advance themselves in the respect of the public as by responding to it in good faith.

THE TREASURY AND BUSINESS.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury published yesterday with reference to the requirement of reserves against Government deposits was explicit and satisfactory, and it certainly was expedient, in view of the violent onslaught on the market made on Friday by means of false statements as to the position of the Secretary and the Controller of the Currency. Had the substance of the letter accompanied the announcement of the original action of the department it would have been better yet. To this might have been added the fact that the policy of the Secretary was not a novel one; that it had been previously adopted by Secretary SHERMAN at the time of his extensive refunding operations, and that it was entirely within the discretion of the department. But Mr. SHAW'S original action was undoubtedly determined on under the pressure of extraordinary conditions, and more thought was given to its immediate effect than to the possible misunderstanding or the misrepresentation of its method.

The incident is not without its lesson. It is plain, as long as the relation of the Treasury to the money market is as intimate as under our present system it must be, and as long as the action of the Treasury is, as it must be, left to so great an extent to the discretion of the Secretary, the market is exposed to risks from false reports as to that action. You cannot avoid it. If the Secretary can help, as it is shown that he can, and in certain contingencies ought to, lies will be told about what he is to do or can do, or will not or can not do. The prizes offered for lies of this sort when they can be made in a credible fashion are enormous. They are the largest precisely at the moment of the greatest excitement when his action is most important and probably most necessary. If it were practicable to find out the men who profited by the canard of Friday, and to fine them, say, $100,000 for their offense, it is not at all unlikely that they could pay their fine and be considerably "ahead of the game."

This particular source of danger would in great part be avoided if the business of the country were not so tied up with the business of the Treasury, if the latter were transacted, for instance, on the same general plan as that of Great Britain and of every other important civilized commercial country. It would still more surely be avoided if the banks of the country were authorized to issue currency that would expand or contract according to the legitimate needs of trade, and did not depend for its volume largely on the price of United States bonds. That, again, is a change for which there are numerous convincing precedents. So long as we insist on having a currency which is "American" only in the sense that it is too clumsy and dangerous for adoption by countries intelligent enough to know better, we shall continue to have the inevitable fluctuations of trade aggravated by the needless disturbances in the relation of the currency to business demands.

The experience of Friday ought also to be a warning to the banks that the excessive speculative spirit which broke out with renewed frenzy after the Secretary came to the relief of the market should be held in check by the only sure means—restriction of loans. It is only undue exaltation in the market that permits such sudden and disagreeable reaction as was caused by the false report of the Treasury's position.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. THURSTON

Deputy Police Commissioner THURSTON makes no secret of his opinion that his resignation was practically required by the Mayor. In his candid statement he remarks that some one had been "knocking him with the Mayor." Translated into the English which gentlemen in his station are accustomed to use, this can only mean that the Mayor had been convinced that Mr. THURSTON was not a satisfactory police official. It is true that he expresses his gratitude for the "confidence" shown toward him by his immediate superior, Commissioner PARTRIDGE. But if his gratitude is deserved, if the confidence has really been accorded, that only emphasizes the fact that the Mayor did not share it.

From this state of facts it may be gathered that the Mayor is reaching a higher standard of police administration than that observed by either Mr. THURSTON or Col. PARTRIDGE, which is desirable. The general impression is that the defect in Mr. THURSTON'S conduct of his office was the difficulty of securing from him adequate action in the discipline of the force through the trials he held. That is the one thing that most needs reforming in the present administration. We are not convinced that it will be remedied by the departure of a subordinate. The public will await eagerly the next measure adopted by the Mayor, since at last he seems to have taken a hand in the work.

THE ARMY AND THE CANTEEN.

The Army and Navy Journal has summarized the reports of the commanding officers of several military departments in the United States for the year ending with June 30. Civilians will turn with special interest to what the commanding Generals have to say about the operation of the anti-canteen law. This law was passed in opposition to the great weight of expert opinion at the instigation of people profoundly ignorant of the subject and is keenly resented by a great majority of officers serving with troops.

Gen. FUNSTON is more emphatic than any of the other commanding officers on this subject. He assigns "the deplorable increase of offenses in general and of desertion in particular" chiefly to two causes, one, the chafing of soldiers just returned from field service at the restrictions of garrison life and the other the abolition of the canteen. "Since this action was taken," says the commander of the Department of Colorado, "saloons of the lowest type have been established just outside the boundaries of the various reservations. * * * There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the trials by general court-martial and summary courts, at least so far as this department is concerned, are directly traceable to this cause. Since I have had command here there have taken place the ruin and degradation of several non-commissioned officers of long service and fine record."

Gen. RANDALL of the Department of Columbia reports: "There was a considerable increase over the preceding year in the ratio of trials by court-martial to the average of enlisted strength. This is believed to be due in part to the large number of recruits, but in part also to the abolition of the sale of beer at post exchanges."

It is true that the Inspector General of the Department of Dakota does not share these opinions and reports that he is "inclined to the opinion that the abolition of the beer feature in post exchanges has not materially increased the number of trials by courts." But of the consensus of army opinion in favor of the restoration of the canteen, as an aid to military discipline and efficiency, there can be no question at all. And it is very greatly to be wished that those who know nothing about the matter would consent to have it settled by those who do know something about it.

THE STEAM TURBINE.

One of the most interesting facts in the history of engineering is the remarkable progress made during the past few years in the substitution of the steam turbine for the steam engine as a motor. For more than a quarter of a century the effort of the mechanical engineer had been directed to improving the steam engine, until the economy attained, while still representing a very small part of the theoretical efficiency of the fuel consumed under the boilers, seemed to have reached the point of unstable equilibrium where any further refinement of mechanism would turn the scale through costing more than it was worth. Then came the steam turbine. It brought us back to the beginnings of dynamics—the eliopile of HERON of Alexandria and the combination of eliopile and wheel of GIOVANNI BRANCA described in 1629. The steam turbine which is now attracting the attention of engineers and power users all over the world combines these two devices in almost their original simplicity. All the complications and refinements of the steam engine, with its intricate valve gear, are done away with, and we have the breath of HERON'S eliopile turning the wheel of BRANCA and doing work with greater economy than has been attained in the steam engine using steam expansively in a cylinder to impart an oscillating motion to a piston.

Figures presented at the recent meeting of the British Association give some idea of the inroads of this simple form of motor into the field until lately monopolized by the steam engine. Its first use was in 1884 in the driving of dynamos, and by 1890 as many as 360 plants had been installed, ranging from 4 to 120 horse power, and aggregating more than 5,000 horse power. Those now in use or building aggregate over 300,000 horse power, the largest turbine thus far installed being of 3,000 horse power. Experience has shown that the turbine compares favorably with the engine in running economy, is materially cheaper in first cost, and is much less expensive to maintain. The best economy thus far recorded is 17.3 pounds steam per kilowatt hour, corresponding to about 10.2 pounds steam per indicated horse power per hour. In large turbines working with superheated steam and a good vacuum a still higher economy is promised. As regards durability, it is asserted that careful tests with turbines long in continuous operation at high speeds have failed to show that they use any more steam than when installed per unit of effective energy. The usefulness of this form of motor, though first developed in connection with the driving of dynamos, is by no means limited to that employment. Already seven vessels have been fitted with motors of that type, and they will be put into the destroyer Eden and the third-class cruiser Amethyst, now building for the British Navy. Two 4,000 horse power turbine motors have been ordered for steamers for the Channel service. One English turbine steamer, the King Edward, was tested competitively this Summer with a steamer chosen for the purpose as giving a fair basis of comparison, and made ten more miles in the season's run with 480 tons less of coal.

There is reason to believe that the substitution of turbines for the ponderous and costly engines of the Atlantic liners, cruisers, battleships, and other large steamers, will show a proportionately greater economy than has been secured in applications to smaller vessels. The large turbines would be cheaper to build, occupy less space, and be very much lighter than the engines they would displace, and would probably effect an important fuel economy without sacrifice of speed. The difficulties in the designing of such large turbines have already been overcome, and motors of this type up to 5,000 horse power are now building in this country. It must be recognized as an epoch-making innovation in the use of steam as motive power.

THE MODERN MARATHON.

How fast the world makes history and how quickly great and epoch-making events are forgotten in the absorbing interest of current happenings is illustrated by the difficulty which even generally well-informed readers of a recent cable dispatch via London may have in discovering any especial significance in the intimation that the commemoration of the great battle of the Shipka Pass is likely to encourage the Macedonian revolutionary movement. At the foot of Shipka Pass the Russian Government has built a magnificent Greek church, which on the 25th of September was consecrated with great ceremony. It has been presented to Bulgaria as a permanent memorial of the five days' battle between the Russians, commanded by Gen. GOURKO, and the Turks, commanded by SULIEMAN Pasha. However completely forgotten by the general public, this was one of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of modern times. In it the Turks lost 50,000 in killed and wounded, and the Russians, whose defensive attitude exposed them to fewer perils, lost 30,000. With such a record of carnage the "Fifteen Decisive Battles" described by Sir EDWARD CREASY seem very trivial affairs. It was fought just twenty-five years ago. In it Russia held its ground, and subsequently under Gen. TODLEBEN captured Plevna and forced its way to the gates of Constantinople.

All of this is very recent and momentous; but it has been almost forgotten. Russia's reason for remembering it will doubtless appear later on. That the building of the memorial is interpreted in Macedonia and Bulgaria as evidence of the undying purpose of Russia sooner or later to drive the Turks out of Europe and open the Black Sea through the control of the Bosphorus is not to be wondered at.

COMPARISONS MOST ODOROUS.

It was not so very long ago that this journal was speaking of the singular neglect under which the sense of smell labors, and of the fact that whereas by means of music we exercise the faculty of hearing and by the way of cookery and wines improve the sense of taste and through glasses augment the power of sight, yet when it comes to that prominent feature the nose and the sense which it serves we make no effort to train the olfactory nerves at all. An orphan and an outcast, the sense of smell is left to get along as best it may. Indeed, though the bard of Avon calls comparisons odorous, 'tis the very pariah among the five senses, the other four of which belong to a superior caste.

In an accommodating age like this one it is only necessary to express a need, when somebody provides a means to satisfy it. The training of the Public's Nose has begun! An enterprising manager announces to New York for this very month a perfume entertainment, at which any Nose that pays for his, her, or its seat will be wafted from New York by successive puffs of perfume until, time and space being eliminated, the shores of Japan are scented, and amid a delicious burst of odors from mats and teachests, sandalwood and saki, the Nose will be guaranteed arrival in Yokohama, no matter in what region that dull clod the body may have been left behind! For, as the poet has justly remarked,

Odors when sweet violets sicken
Live within the sense they quicken,

and memory finds in them so many pegs on which to hang its festoons.

The novelists used to make great case of perfumes when to use them on one's raiment was the fashion, not for women alone, but for men also, and it's fair to believe that COWPER himself, who remarked so testily,

I cannot talk with civet in the room,
A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume,

in his youth was guilty of perfume on his handkerchief at least. The moralists who snort at scented wigs, gloves, and scarfs have always had admiration unbounded for the perfumes of flowers, though the former are for the most part merely efforts to bottle up the latter. The man who passed his days in a rose garden was doing right, but the other who had no time to spare, but tried to recall a rose garden by sprinkling himself with ottar of roses, was a weakling and presumably a degenerate.

We are confident that there is a great future for the man who has taken up this idea of THE NEW YORK TIMES, if he will seriously devote himself to the orchestration of odors, the symphonizing of smells. Let him not fear the taunt that he would gild the lily or "throw a perfume on the violet"; those able flowers can stand it. A rhinologist of genius might—to use a phrase from a kindred art—obtain fine effects of chiaroscuro by the judicious use of light and shade in odors, blending or contrasting, say, Newmown Hay and Patchouly or lavender and onions, and by the use of other more subtly smelt combinations and counter-punctations of the strong perfumes and the weak, the noisy and the suave, the solemn and the frivolous. The profound knowledge of discords we observe in WAGNER might find its parallel in the hands of one who should be able to use just at the right moment odors which it would be gross flattery to call fragrant. There are flowers and fungi which give forth smells that cry to heaven; but even these, when deftly intertwined with savory scents, may tickle the olfactories with sensations never dreamed of before.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are able to convey from an authoritative source, to those of our readers who have been troubled of late by the sight—or was it the memory?—of piles of discarded railway ties burned beside the tracks to get them out of the way, that it has always been the custom of at least one of the great roads most familiar to New Yorkers to give its section men as many of these ties as they found it convenient and profitable to use for fuel. On this road certainly, and on other roads presumably, the little bonfires that have been taken as evidences of a rather cruel waste were simply a means of destroying old wood which even those who had the best facilities for carrying it home didn't think worth accepting as a gift. Of course, estimates of fuel value have changed materially of late. What was once rejected is now gladly utilized, and no philanthropic traveler along the railways is likely to see piles of burning ties for some time to come. Indeed, the road to which we have referred has just decided to give all its old ties to such charitable institutions along its line as will undertake to attend to their distribution where they will do the most good. This is an excellent scheme, so far as it goes, but it will not go far toward relieving the present difficulties of the poor, first, because the number of ties beyond further service as such is very small in any given locality, and, second, because wood of this particular quality is fuel of an extremely poor sort, such as very few people would think of using for any purpose in ordinary times.

—Very general surprise must have been created by that Boston dispatch of ours which told of the existence in Massachusetts and Rhode Island of large deposits of coal—anthracite of good quality at that. Of course the existence of these deposits has been known to not a few thousand people for a good many years, for attempts to exploit them on a considerable scale were made back in the 50s, and though the result was commercial failure, coal to the amount of thousands of tons was brought to the surface and easily sold in competition with the Pennsylvania product, and the position of a considerable number of large veins extending over long distances was discovered and recorded. Business troubles, which extended all over the country, put an end to the venture at the time, and since then the development of the richer fields in Pennsylvania has been so great that the New England deposits have been forgotten by everybody except a few geologists and the people living in Bristol and Plymouth Counties. It is not at all remarkable that in the present circumstances the owners of these old mines should suddenly be asking each other if the time had come for them to resume operations. For a while, at least, any coal they can supply will be most profitable merchandise, and though coal mining is a business not to be lightly undertaken or to meet a momentary demand, yet there is a strong impression that it is worth while to spend a little money in seeing what can be done there with modern methods. As late as 1889 2,000 tons of Rhode Island coal figured in the official statistics of production, but then they disappeared from the annual reports. It is certainly much to be desired that Pennsylvania's supposed monopoly of this fuel should be proved imaginary. The miners and operators alike of that State have exercised the advantages bestowed upon them by nature in a way little to the general satisfaction, and some vigorous rivals, even if they weren't very big ones, might teach them better manners and morals. Possibly a few hard-coal mines in New England would have the same effect upon those of the Keystone State that the canals of New York have—or have had—upon its railroads. The possibility of exercising a restraining influence often obviates the necessity of bringing it to bear.

—What Chicago calls waste of time—that is, the devotion of time to anything else than business—was long since reduced there to what seemed to be the smallest possible proportions, but recently one thoughtful inhabitant of the hustling city carefully considered his own habits and those of his neighbors and reached the conclusion that the half hour, or ten minutes, they have been accustomed to use up in breakfasting could be, if not better employed, at least better utilized. Even Chicago still admits that it is necessary to eat; but why, asked this particular Chicagoan, should not the eating be done while on the way to work? Instantly the thought of dining, or rather breakfasting, cars on the trolley lines occurred to him, and it is said that the plan is really to be tried on some of the routes used by well-to-do and therefore especially industrious suburbanites. Philadelphia was naturally the place to look for edifying comments on this pretty scheme, and in American Medicine of that city we find them. "Why," it inquires, after telling the details of the new invention, "why have any home at all? What is the use of marriage and children, all the old-fashioned ways, and all the ridiculous old things, such as health, religion, ethics, poetry, love, peace, and the rest? Why not have meals served in the office, and supply one's self with a patent desk which, at the end of the business day, by the push of a button is transformed into a bed? If sleep is slow in coming under such circumstances 'the hypodermic man' is at the command of the telephone. When digestion fails, as it is likely to do after a few years of machine-feeding, chemistry will probably supply all foods in a predigested state, and any way by that time the 'pile' will have been made." At all that, and at the suggestion which follows that death may sometimes have a word or two to say before the "pile" is sufficiently high, no doubt Chicago will sniff disdainfully, and, with a few jeering remarks about Philadelphia peculiarities, rush on unheeding in the way that suits it best. It's not so bad a way, after all, and people do die of other things than hustling. Philadelphia itself knows by long experience that they can be very cool and leisurely, and still die, for instance, of typhoid fever.

—About the queerest outcome of the coal strike that we have heard of is reported, with what truth we do not know, from an ambitious little city on the Sound, a few miles above the city limits. In that city resides an elderly man of large wealth and a somewhat famous name. This man, like the rest of us, has been worrying about the approach of cold weather, and the other day he went to the biggest of the local coal companies and made a pathetic plea that it sell him just a little coal from the scanty supply it is saving to sell its old customers—of whom he is one—when Winter really begins. The plea was successful to the extent that a ton of the precious anthracite was loaded into a wagon and sent to the rich man's house. Arriving there, the driver filled his basket and carried it into the cellar. But he didn't empty even that first basketful into the hungry bin, for in that bin he saw that there was already some coal—not much, to be sure, but several tons and quite enough to disprove the claim of a pressing need. The driver hurried his basket of coal to the wagon, went to the nearest telephone, and asked his employers for instructions. Instantly the reply came, in not too pleasant tones: "Bring that ton of coal straight back to the yard!" And straight back it went, despite the protests of the eminent gentleman, who thought he had made sure of at least a little comfort for at least a few cold days. So the tale runs. It may not be true, but—well, that's the way it reaches us, and we have little doubt of its accuracy.

Open and Closed Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it were true, as "Fresh Air" claims, that "no poison is more deadly than that exhaled from human lungs," the occupants of all unventilated railway cars would be corpses ere the journey ended. Fresh air is very desirable, but all people cannot endure it under all conditions, as, for instance, in the surface road open cars, rushing along in cold and inclement weather, with wholly inadequate protection and often with none. Such cars, under such conditions, are an outrage on public health. They produce colds, rheumatism, and pneumonia as are used long before it is warm enough, and long after it is too cold; should be very greatly reduced in number, and should not be used at all the greater part of the year. But to claim that is not to deny that ventilation, properly secured, is very desirable, though sometimes it may be difficult to get without exposure to dangerous draughts. SANITAS.
New York, Oct. 4, 1902.

Special Judge for Criminal Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The congested criminal calendar calls for a special criminal Judge, elected or appointed, who should hold terms during nine months of each year for the disposal of all cases of felony that may arise in the municipality of New York. Such action would soon relieve the situation.
DAVID S. COPELAND.
Verona, N. J., Oct. 4, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Fitted for Politics.

"What makes you think he would be a great success in politics?"

"He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any other man I every knew."—Chicago Post.

Kind Wishes.

Mrs. Muggins—They have a queer way of sending wedding presents out in Chicago.

Mr. Bruggins—Do tell me about it.

Mrs. Muggins—Well, the sender writes on his card: 'Many happy returns of the day.'—Philadelphia Record.

Qualification.

"Old man Tellum thinks he is sure to get a Government job."

"Why? He has no political pull."

"But he claims he has. He says he ate the oyster that Oyster Bay was named after."—Baltimore American.

No Ear for Music.

"How do you like the music, Mr. Judkins?" said Miss Parsons.

"I'm sorry, but I have no ear for music," he answered.

"'No,' put in Mr. Jasper. "He uses his for a pen rack."—Boston Christian Register.

Superfluous.

Uncle George—Look at the bee, who improves each shining hour.

Thriftless Nephew—That's all the bee's good for. If it amounted to anything it would improve some of the cloudy hours. The shining hours don't need improving.—Boston Transcript.

OLD GRIMES, JR.

C. B. Sumner in Boston Globe.

"Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more"
Until some mighty Trust shall buy
That far-off "Golden Shore."

He was as honest as the sun,
And all his bills did pay,
So consequently had to wear
His Winter suit in May.

He paid good wages to his men;
He must have been insane;
He lived a simple, quiet life
And never did complain.

He helped the widow in her need,
His name the orphans knew;
He had but one new hat a year,
And boots he had but two.

His life was like a Summer day;
He always wore a smile;
'Tis sad to think he lived in vain
Who might have lived in style.

Yes, he is gone, good old man Grimes,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He was so far behind the times
He should have died before.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMAN SENSITIVENESS IN REGARD TO THE RED SEA.—A few days ago a TIMES special gave publicity to the fact that the papers of St. Petersburg were deeply apprehensive of the German Bagdad Railway, and the menace its completion portended for those loosely attached Russian regions between the Caspian and Black Seas. The Berlin press is expressing apprehension on Germany's own account in another quarter, which, however, at no very remote period may be closely associated with the present cause of Russia's trepidation. It is the extension of British influence in the Red Sea.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that while the attention of Europe has been occupied with the Boer war, England has been gradually obtaining a mastery over the Turkish provinces of Hejaz and Yemen. "English newspapers have described a state of insurrection there which did not exist, with the object of assisting the Government. Lord Curzon's plan is to become master of Mecca and Medina, and the masters of Mecca and Medina are the masters of the Mohammedan world."

And the Conservative organ continues: "Military conquest of the land is not intended by England; only a peaceful change. But Russia and France must be reckoned with. These powers cannot permit England to become master on both littorals. If they did, Obok would cease to be of importance, and Russia would see her dream of establishing herself at Raheita or elsewhere on the Red Sea vanish. This is why the Negus is now negotiating with Russia. He wishes to prevent his country falling into a state of vassalage to England."

There is no doubt, concludes the Kreuz Zeitung, that the Abyssinian question, with such fostering, will speedily become acute.

Apropos of this subject it may be noted that advices from Cairo, while showing that the Government of the Negus, inspired by Menelik himself, is offering every inducement to Egypt to open up the country by rail communication between Omdurman and Sennaas, Matamma, and Rosnaires on the Blue Nile, and between Berber, Kassala, and Adowa further north, there is developing at the court of the Negus a strong Church party which, bent on drawing closer the bonds of the orthodox Russian and Abyssinian Churches, obstructs in every way every scheme of Menelik to improve his country through the medium of Anglo-Egyptian resources.

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TRIALS OF VIENNA CAB DRIVERS.—Visitors to the Austro-Hungarian capital, who have employed the carriages of local "cabbies," which with their elegant open two-horse vehicles and shining harnesses, outshine the equipages of the nobility, will be interested to learn that this elegant and cheap means of transportation is threatened with extinction. The situation is described as "desperate," and the new electric cars are to blame.

The cabmen have decided to send a petition to the burgomaster and the Municipal Government demanding indemnity for their unremunerative licenses at $600 each; or, should this plan fail to please the city fathers, they will themselves pay the said sum for each license now in operation, provided no more be issued. They prefer the first alternative, for, with the $600 and the money derived from the sale of their carriages and horses, the men hope to set up in some other business. There are 1,000 two-horse public open carriages in Vienna, and their owners have for many years monopolized all first-class traffic and have even controlled the number of lincenses annually issued.

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SPANDAU BOOKSELLER AND THE POLICE.—The story is told by a Berlin paper about a bookseller in Spandau who has had a curious altercation with the local police. The bookseller was summoned and fined on three separate occasions for keeping his shop open on Sunday during church hours. He pasted up his three summonses in his front window with the following legend: "What the police can accomplish!" As a large crowd was constantly before the shop, the police ordered the removal of the papers. No attention was paid to the order, and so the guardians of the peace sent a policeman to paste paper over the summonses outside the window. The next move of the bookseller was to add the following notice: "One mark reward to any one giving information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who have defaced my front window." A magistrate finally came to the rescue of the police, saving them from further humiliation by applying an ancient law, which is that all shop windows must be free from obstructions.

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SECRET OF RUSSIAN RIFLE SCORES.—The Russian Minister of War has just issued orders to the effect that during the next two years the chief Inspectors of rifle firing shall pay special attention to the practice of the troops under conditions of supposed warfare. It has just been revealed that the high scores recently made by the Russian infantry were obtained at stationary targets at known distances, and this has created a smile in European War Offices. Moreover, as the report alludes to the fact that hitherto this kind of rifle practice in the Russian army has been conducted "exactly on the principles laid down by the other great powers," it is to be concluded that there has been gross carelessness somewhere in observing those principles.

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SHOULD A GREEK PRIEST SHAVE?—Athens is just now disturbed over a question which confronts the Holy Synod of the Greek Patriarchate. It seems that a certain Greek priest suddenly discovered that the hair on one side of his beard was falling rapidly, and, on consulting a doctor, he was told that the only cure was shaving. But no Greek priest is allowed to cut his hair or shave. If he does, he is punished by being suspended from his priestly functions. In his dilemma the priest applied to the Holy Synod of Greece, which declared that it was impossible for him to shave and remain a priest. He thereupon appealed to the Holy Synod in Constantinople, which is the highest authority in ecclesiastical matters in the Greek Church, and got a favorable decision, on the ground that, although it was against the rules, the Holy Synod could give permission in exceptional cases. Accordingly, the priest shaved, and has been suspended from his office by the Greek Synod.

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RELICS OF THE LISBON EARTHQUAKE.—An interesting discovery has just been made in Lisbon which recalls the great earthquake of 1755. During some building excavations made in the Sé quarter of the city, a portico of great beauty was uncovered. Its entrance, which was closed by massive bronze doors, was thrown open, and a lofty and ornate chapel was found containing several tombs of more or less note. One of them, that of an infant, was opened and found to hold the skeleton of a female child clad in a gorgeous gold brocade vestment, covered all over with "glories," or representations of the Holy Ghost. The tissue of the garment is still in admirable condition, and bears handling and stretching, but it is feared that ere long exposure to the air will destroy the fibres and the colors. The Lisbon Archaeological Society has taken possession of the relic. Further investigation proved that the remains are those of a child of Dom Pedro. Other tombs will be searched as the excavation proceeds, and rumors of additional valuable finds are already afloat.

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PRIVATE IRON BOUNTIES IN GERMANY.—The experiment of offering private export bounties to German manufacturers begun by a powerful group of iron and coal interests is being watched with interest by the Berlin press. The scheme, which was mainly brought into being by the Westphalian coal and pig-iron syndicate, is based on the idea that the association shall pay to its members who export their commodities a bonus equal to the difference between the current price at home and the price they actually obtain in foreign markets. The plan is already doing much to give a fresh impetus to German metal exports; but the permanency of its influence is doubted in some quarters, where it is said that the process of helping the foreigners at the expense of the home consumer cannot go on indefinitely.

GRAND ARMY REUNION

Thirty-sixth Annual Encampment Begins in Washington To-day.

Preparations Completed for a Record-Breaking Gathering of Veterans—Programme of Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The thirty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin here to-morrow with the meeting of the various auxiliary organizations affiliated with the main body. The convention will continue until next Saturday.

Preparations for the gathering are complete, and Washington is ready to entertain the throngs which will make the city their headquarters during the week. The local committees have taken every precaution for the protection of life and limb and the housing of those who will be unable to find hotel accommodations.

For indigent veterans large tents have been erected, and several floors of the new Government Printing Office have been utilized. Great crowds of visitors have been pouring into the city throughout the day, and at the railroad stations it is said that the number of persons coming to the encampment is perhaps greater than ever before brought to the city on any occasion.

The business houses and private residences along Pennsylvania Avenue and the other main thoroughfares of the city have been appropriately decorated for the encampment season.

To-morrow there will be an automobile parade, a regatta on the Potomac River, the dedication of Camp Roosevelt on the White Lot, at which Secretary of State John Hay will make the chief address, and a grand camp fire at Convention Hall.

Tuesday the naval parade will take up the morning, while the afternoon and evening are to be devoted to receptions and reunions.

On Wednesday will occur the big parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, while in the evening a number of receptions will be held.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will occur the meetings of the National encampment and the various auxiliary bodies, and also reunions and receptions.

A fitting preliminary to the gatherings of the veterans at Camp Roosevelt during encampment week was the holding of religious services there this afternoon and to-night in Grant Tent. The rain interfered with the attendance, still there were many veterans present. At the afternoon services the Rev. W. C. Alexander, the Chairman of the Committee on Religious Exercises, presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. D. B. Shuey of Emporia, Kan., and J. G. Butler and J. M. Shick of this city. To-night the exercises were under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. W. W. White of New York addressed the veterans.

This morning Gen. Torrance and members of his staff attended religious services at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. They occupied the President Lincoln pew. This afternoon they were the guests of Mrs. John A. Logan at dinner.

PRESIDENT CANNOT ATTEND.

His Indisposition Makes It Impossible for Him to Review Grand Army Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt will not review the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which it was expected he would occupy the reviewing stand in front of the White House.

The official statement issued last night that he would have to exercise extreme care indicated that it would be impossible for him to review the veterans, and the direct statement that he will not do so was made on official authority to-day.

The President has not yet been able to rest his foot on the floor, and his physicians have forbidden him again to overtax his strength as he did during the past week.

It was stated at the White House to-night that the President is doing very well. He has about recovered from the strain incident to the hard work of last week in connection with the coal strike.

ARMY EXPENSES DECREASE.

They Were $918,919 Less Last Year Than the Previous—War Accounts Accurately Kept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—According to the annual report of the Paymaster General, army expenditures decreased during the past fiscal year $918,919, as compared with the preceding year, partly owing to decrease in the pay of the army and in part owing to a reduction of claims for extra pay by volunteers. The total expenditures made by Paymaster General Bates were $52,523,479.

A financial statement, setting out in great detail the expenditures of the Paymaster General's office, makes it appear that the total approximate cost of the war with Spain on account of pay and extra pay to volunteers and regulars, and mileage to officers, was $75,688,440. Gen. Bates takes satisfaction in noting the fact that every cent of the $200,000,000 disbursed through his department from the date of the outbreak of the Spanish war has been satisfactorily accounted for. He contrasts this record with the civil war, when nearly half a million dollars was lost by the Government.

More Y. M. C. A. Foreign Secretaries.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada increased their force of twenty-five men in foreign lands this month by seven recruits. G. S. Phelps goes to Kyoto, Japan, to become General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; C. V. Hibbard becomes College Secretary at Tokio, Japan, where there are 50,000 students and high school boys; Prof. C. H. Robertson will go to China to work among the literati; Charles W. Harvey will become a General Secretary in one of the cities of China; F. M. Gilbert will be a student Secretary at Lahore; E. Carter will be a traveling Secretary among the associations in India, and J. L. Murray will take the Secretaryship at Bangalore.

Catholic Chautauqua at St. Paul.

The Western Catholic Chautauqua is the new name of the Columbian Catholic Summer School, which started in Detroit and was removed last Summer to St. Paul, is to be permanently located in that city. The President of the school is the Rev. P. Denehy of Minneapolis, and the Secretary John A. Hartigan of St. Paul. New courses of study are shortly to be announced, and the social side of the Summer work is to be developed for Roman Catholics of the West, just as it has been at Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain, for Roman Catholics of the East.

Veteran Journalist Dead.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—John A. Place, a veteran newspaper man and Republican politician, died to-day, aged eighty years. He was born at Foster, R. I., and began newspaper work at the age of sixteen. He was successively owner and editor of The Oswego Commercial Advertiser, The Fulton Patriot, and The Oswego Times, and also a Director of the New York State Press Association. He was a legislative correspondent at Albany and State Canal Auditor under Gov. Cornell. He served as a State Assemblyman and State committeeman, and was once Postmaster of Oswego. Death was caused by old age.

Suit to Terminate Receiverships.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—A representative of the Attorney General will leave for New York City to-morrow, where he will bring proceedings at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the termination, under the new receivership law, of certain receiverships that have been pending more than ten years. The first case to be acted on has been running since 1881, and the Attorney General says that the expenses have eaten up all of the assets.

MAJOR EBSTEIN CHOSEN

Announcement of Thurston's Successor Expected To-day.

New First Deputy Commissioner of Police Will Remain in Brooklyn, Instead of Coming to Manhattan.

The appointment of Second Deputy Commissioner of Police Frederick H. Ebstein as First Deputy Commissioner, to succeed Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, who resigned on Saturday, will, it is expected, be officially announced to-day by Commissioner Partridge upon his return from out of town. Major Ebstein, when seen at his home in Brooklyn last night, said that his appointment as the Commissioner's Chief Deputy had been definitely determined upon. His duties, he said, would not be changed, and by his own desire he would continue in charge of the department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

"Col. Partridge," said Major Ebstein, "went out of town yesterday, and I have not seen or heard from him to-day. He said yesterday that he would appoint me as First Deputy Commissioner, and I believe I am at liberty to say so myself. The Commissioner will return to the city some time to-day, and will then probably make formal announcement of the appointment.

"For certain reasons I prefer to remain in Brooklyn, and I shall not as First Deputy Commissioner go to Manhattan. Col. Partridge is agreeable to this. The place for the First Deputy Commissioner, as a matter of fact, is on this side of the river. Under the provisions of the Charter he may be located in any borough of the city. When Col. Partridge appointed his deputies he was very likely following the precedent established by the previous administration in locating the First Deputy Commissioner in Manhattan. The Commissioner himself, however, has direct personal supervision of police matters in Manhattan and he relieves the Deputy Commissioner there of many important duties. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner located in Brooklyn is left in almost absolute charge of those boroughs, his sphere of activity is larger, and he is far more independent in his action than the deputy in Manhattan. For these reasons I believe the First Deputy Commissioner should be in charge of the department in Brooklyn and Queens."

"If, as First Deputy, you remain in Brooklyn, will you at least go to Manhattan to preside at the police trials there?" was asked.

"I think not. I may, however, go over until the Second Deputy Commissioner who is to be appointed is 'broken in.'"

"Do you know who will be the new Second Deputy?"

"Well," rpelied Major Ebstein, with a smile, "I have a pretty good idea, but I am not at liberty to mention his name."

"Will he be a Brooklyn man?"

"I cannot tell you that either just now. The new man should find it easier getting familiar with the work of the department than did Col. Partridge, Col. Thurston, and myself when we entered upon our duties. Most of that which we learned we had to dig out for ourselves, and it was not easy work mastering the details of an intricate and complex proposition like the New York Police Department. The new Deputy will get the benefit immediately of the experience we have gained during the past eight or nine months. I believe one of the reasons why my appointment as First Deputy was decided upon was that both Commissioner Partridge and Mayor Low felt that it would be wisest to fill the position with a man of some experience in the work, rather than with one who would have to put in some time learning the ropes, so to speak."

"Will the retirement of Col. Thurston and your appointment be followed by any important changes in the conduct of police affairs?"

"I cannot say."

Major Ebstein said that he was not familiar with the circumstances which led up to the resignation of Col. Thurston.

"I was quite as much surprised as any one when I heard of his resignation," he said. "I am sorry that we must lose Col. Thurston. I knew him before he was appointed Deputy Commissioner and have found him to be a man of many very excellent qualities. I regret that he is to leave the department."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

Celebration of the Founding and the Freeing of the Pews — Bishop Whitehead's Sermon.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Transfiguration, ("The Little Church Around the Corner,") Twenty-ninth Street, was celebrated with appropriate services yesterday. In addition to being the anniversary of the founding the day was also the anniversary of the freeing of the pews and the establishment of the daily sacrament there.

Masses were sung at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock in the morning by the junior choir, Father J. O. S. Huntington, superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, making an address at the 9 o'clock service. His subject was "Devotion to Work."

The principal service was at 10:30 A. M. Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg preached the sermon. His text was from Psalms, cxxxvii., 4: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" He said in part:

"This plaintive thought has found utterance in many localities during the centuries; but in every instance God has sent peace and joy to the hearts of the inquirers and has taught them to sing His song with grateful and loving hearts under the most trying circumstances. Men have asked for guidance, have asked how they shall sing the song so that others will hear and heed its message. God has taught men how to do this, and they have sung so well that the song has been preserved to us until this day. It was such men who founded the church on the shores of America when this land was but newly discovered.

"We still hold fast to the traditions of the Church and sing the song identically as it was sung in the primitive days of the Church. The trouble is that men do not understand the song, as they do not understand the Church and its mission, or they would cease to criticise, cease to grapple with partial interpretations of the Gospels, cease to harass their minds with the new schools of religious thought which are springing up so rapidly. There is a noble Protestantism and a noble Catholicity. This nobility does not consist in wranglings over the lighting of a candle, but in a thorough understanding of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM.

Dr. MacArthur Says They Are Not Opposed and Believers of Both Religions Should Join Hands.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night at Calvary Baptist Church on "Yom Kippur—Its Jewish and Christian Significance." He gave an account of the ritual as laid down in Leviticus and in Numbers and also as commented on in the Epistle to the Hebrews, and he said that during the past week he had done himself the pleasure and profit of attending a number of Hebrew services, both of the Reformed and Orthodox Jews. He also said:

"I was greatly interested and instructed by what I saw at those services. It seems to me that all Christians ought to take advantage of opportunities to attend such services. We thereby get better acquainted with our Hebrew friends and fellow-citizens, and I hope that they also will more frequently attend Christian services. Fortunately, the old bitterness has gone, never to return.

"I sometimes regret that the Christians were ever given that name. It was not taken by the disciples, but was given to them, first in Antioch, by those who were not Christians. 'Christ,' in Greek, means precisely the same as 'Messiah' in Hebrew—namely, 'the Anointed One.' Had the name 'Messian'—if I may coin the word—been given to them, the gulf between the Jews and the Christians might have been much narrower. The two stand so close in God's Book that they ought to stand closer together in life. Many of our prejudices and bigotries come chiefly from ignorance, and when we come to know more of each other, we find that at heart we are more nearly one than we had supposed.

"True Judaism and true Christianity are not opposed. Judaism is the root and trunk, Christianity the flower and fruit. Christianity is Judaism evolved, matured. Christ was the ideal Hebrew. There is not a Jew now in this audience who would not welcome Him as He was in the flesh to his home. And the day has come when Jews and Christians ought to drop their hostility and reach out their hands to each other."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH PAULISTS.

Preliminary Steps to Establish an Order of St. Paul—Proposed Constitution Drafted.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the organization in the Episcopal Church of an Order of Paulist Fathers, to consists of priests and Deacons in that Church who shall pledge themselves to the work of missionaries while earning their livelihood by secular work without receiving any compensation whatever from any congregation, mission, board, or Bishop or from any other source whatever for their ministrations in the Church.

The plan for the formation of such an order in the Episcopal Church was made several months ago by the Rev. Conrad R. Birnbach, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, Ill., and formerly settled in Hammonton, N. J. The suggestion was made by Mr. Birnbach on account of the lack of clergymen in the Middle West to take care of parishes in thinly populated districts where the people are not able to support a pastor and a regular church organization.

A constitution for the adoption of the new religious organization, which is to be called the Order of St. Paul, has been proposed. After defining those who shall be eligible to membership, including priests and Deacons, as already mentioned, and laymen who are postulates for Deacons' priests' orders, but the last-named shall not be entitled to vote until they have been ordained as Deacons, the constitution goes on to recite:

"Clergymen, either in priests' or Deacons' orders, may be received into the Paulist order upon sufficient evidence of their ability to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their families, if there be such, and such clergymen may be permitted to live in the place where their business demands their presence, provided they will be ready to do clerical work in some nearby place without any compensation whatever.

"While it may be possible that the examining Chaplains when passing judgment on a Paulist postulate for the priesthood may interpret the canons of the Church pertaining to such an examination in the mildest possible way, yet none of the Paulist priests shall allow himself to be regarded as eligible to the rectorate over a self-supporting parish, unless he has, either during his examinations or afterward, shown a full mastery of all the sciences usually required of candidates for the priesthood by the canons of the Church."

DR. BANKS ON THE THEATRE.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, in his sermon in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night, said:

"Good judges who know whereof they speak declare that instead of getting better the moral quality of the theatre in New York is steadily growing worse. True that dramatic critics in weighing the situation say that it is a triumph for the drama of dirt. Theatrical managers excuse themselves for these vile and reeking plays which smell of the very pit by claiming that they represent the realities of human life.

"But that is a great libel on modern civilization. If these plays are true to life there is no goodness in human nature, no honor in men, and no virtue in women. But we all know this is a lie. The fact is these filthy plays represent the worst, not the best, or even the average of human life. But it is impossible that one should look upon and listen to these exhibitions of filth, no matter however spiced with wit, and whatever glamour of light and color may be thrown into them, without being hurt by it. There is contamination in the very air.

"As easy could you take fire into your bosom and not be burned, or charcoal into your hands without being blackened by it, or have a snail crawl across you without leaving a slimy trail, as to sit in the stew of bestiality presented in one of these dirty plays, and go away as clean in mind and heart as when you came. New York's dirty theatre of to-day is exactly the place for decent Christians to give a wide berth."

BIBLE TEACHERS' SCHOOL.

The Bible Teachers' Training School is to be opened on the 15th inst. in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Among the lecturers and instructors announced, besides Dr. White, the President, are the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, the Rev. Dr. R. W. Rogers of the Drew Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory, the Rev. Dr. James M. Gray of Boston, Robert E. Speer, Miss Caroline M. Holmes, Principal of the Training School for Christian Workers; Miss Caroline M. Palmer, and the Rev. George Soltau, an English minister.

The school offers a two years' course in the English Bible, with lectures by specialists in pedagogy, and it will have normal classes. Students are required to teach in the dining room Bible classes that have been organized in several sections of the city. Courses are conducted also by correspondence, under the direction of Dr. White.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, returned from Bar Harbor to-day, where the Embassy has been located during the Summer. He will be joined by his entire staff in the next few days. His adopted daughter, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, who has been spending the Summer abroad, will not return until November.

M. G. de Wollant, late First Secretary of the Russian Embassy, and his popular wife, who was Miss Helen Tisdel of this city, are now in Mexico, where M. de Wollant has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires.

The British Embassy also has returned from Bar Harbor. The staff consists of Arthur S. Raikes, late Chargé d'Affaires; Percy Wyndham, H. C. N. De Ring, H. C. Norman, and S. Waterlow, all bachelors, and with the exception of Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Norman, comparatively recent arrivals in America. The appointment of Dayrell E. Crackanthrope, late Secretary here, to a similar post at Brussels, robs society of one of its most interesting diplomatic homes. As the daughter of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles Mrs. Crackanthrope combined the beauty and charm of her Spanish mother with the sturdy qualities of her American ancestry, and was one of the most agreeable young matrons in Washington.

The departure of the Duchess de Arcos, who was Virginia Lowry, and is the wife of the late Spanish Minister, with Mme. De Wollant and Mrs. Crackanthrope, leaves the diplomatic circle with only three American women—Lady Herbert, the wife of the British Ambassador; Mme. Jusserand, wife of the Ambassador from France, scheduled to succeed M. Cambon, and the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Minister from Belgium.

Baron Gevers, Minister from the Netherlands, returned to-day from a three months' absence in Europe.

The Baroness Moncheur, who has been spending the Summer with her parents, Ambassador and Mrs. Powell Clayton, in Mexico, has joined her husband at the Belgian Legation here.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's paper there is a brief letter signed "Another Democrat," in which it is attempted to throw doubt upon the alleged fact that the Wilson bill caused the hard times of 1893-97. As "Another Democrat" truly remarks, the "hard times" began before that bill was enacted. I very distinctly recall the fact that orders that had been given weeks, and sometimes months, before the election in 1892 were modified, and in many instances, wholly canceled, within two or three weeks after that election—indeed, as soon as it was surely known that both houses of Congress would be of the same political faith as the President-elect. Has "Another Democrat" forgotten this? "Coming events" sometimes do cast their baleful shadows a long way ahead of the events they usher in.

An old book of fables, which I read when a boy, was illustrated with rude woodcuts. One of them represented a hillside pasture-land, protected from the wilderness below by a stone wall. A flock of sheep were represented scampering rapidly over the hill, while, in the foreground, a fierce wolf with glaring eyes and hungry teeth, was shouting, "What are you running for? I am not over the wall!"

This fable teaches—but doubtless "Another Democrat" can easily the moral.

E. ZIMMERMAN.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

KAISER'S ATTITUDE TO BOERS.

Rome Paper Says He Has Used Them for His Own Political Ends—Botha Bears Witness to Kruger's Integrity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Seccolo, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, warns the Boer Generals that they cannot consider themselves as flattered by Emperor William's tactics. It declares that the Emperor "has always cynically used the Boers for his own political ends."

In 1896, the Seccolo observes, the Kaiser sent his famous telegram after the Jameson raid. He was anxious then to propitiate the South African Republic in the interests of German finance, and he also had an eye to German colonial expansion. During the recent war, foreseeing the result, he was anxious to neutralise German Anglophobia, so he went to London and affected an attachment to the British Nation. Now, in order to propitiate the German pro-Boers, he smiles on the Generals, after refusing to receive Mr. Kruger.

The Seccolo says it is a pity that such men as the Boer Generals should be the victims of this "imperial tight-rope dancing."

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that in speaking at a meeting at Zwolle, Holland, Gen. Botha referred to the South African concentration camps in a tone not calculated to remove the false impressions in regard to them still current. He dwelt on the valor of the Boer women and their fixed determination to transmit the use of the Dutch language to their children.

As an instance of Mr. Kruger's "unquestioned integrity," Gen. Botha stated that the ex-President, when leaving South Africa for Europe, reimbursed £14,000 standing to his [Gen. Botha's] credit in the State Treasury, and also £40,000 worth of Government bonds.

REMINISCENCES OF BISMARCK.

A Life of Count Keyserling, Who Was a Friend of the Chancellor from Youth, to be Published.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Baroness Hélène von Taube von der Issen, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is about to publish a sketch of the life of her father, the late Count Alexander Keyserling, based upon letters and diaries. Count Keyserling enjoyed the late Prince Bismarck's friendship from the time they studied together at the university.

Referring to Bismarck's psychological attitude, Count Keyserling says:

"His religiousness seems to me to have experienced a natural ebb and flow. As a student he was skeptical in the extreme. He then pursued the love of woman without great scruples, and must have had the gravest and most painful experiences before his marriage. Love made him a believer. He required a religious background in order to manage his stormy feelings aright."

THE KING'S VISIT TO LONDON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Times publishes a statement to the effect that King Edward has signified his pleasure that the procession on the occasion of his state visit to the City of London on Oct. 25 be as imposing as possible.

It is intended to mark the visit by a great naval and military pageant.

It is expected that part of the crew of the warship Terrible will take part in the procession.

The Terrible has recently returned to Portsmouth after an absence of exactly three years and an experience such as has seldom been equaled in recent years by any warship.

A detachment of men from the Terrible took part in the operations which resulted in the relief of Ladysmith, distinguishing themselves at the battles of Colenso and Spion Kop. The men rejoined their vessel in March, 1900, and the Terrible immediately afterward sailed for China and provided a detachment which took part in the relief of Peking.

A gun which was used both at Ladysmith and Peking is among the trophies carried home by the Terrible.

LESS CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Alexandria to The Times says the cholera statistics for the week just ended were 1,809 fresh cases and 1,782 deaths. The figures show that the epidemic is rapidly disappearing. Cairo, Luxor, and Ramleh are now almost free from cholera, and Assouan town and province are quite free.

Surgeon General Pinching authorises the correspondent to say that there is nothing more disquieting in the condition of Upper Egypt than in that of Lower Egypt. The epidemic started in Upper Egypt later, and therefore lingers longer.

TO INVITE AMERICAN TENDERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Government of South Australia, says the Melbourne correspondent of The Times, has introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad line from Adelaide to Port Darwin to complete the Overland Railway.

The road is to be constructed on the land-grant system. Three months after the passage of the bill tenders are to be invited from Europe and America. The tenderers are to state the area of land they require. The bill specifies a maximum area that can be granted.

FRENCH GOVERNOR'S AUTHORITY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A new decree reorganising the Government of French West Africa, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, greatly increases the authority of the new Governor General, M. Roumer, who becomes as powerful as any British Viceroy.

He will have a special Council, and will be responsible for Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Dahomey.

First Iron Ship Built in Dublin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that the first iron ship ever built in that city was launched on Saturday from the yards of the newly established Dublin Dockyard Company.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are surprising things in furs this year, stunning things among them, charming enough to make a woman wish to mortgage almost anything she possesses to have them, besides such homely things that it is a marvel that any one could have designed them. One of the monstrosities is a long coat of squirrel skin, with a deep collar, or waist-deep cape, of ermine. There may be women who would admire it, but the one who wears it will have the appearance of a much-bundled Eskimo.

***

Another queer little coat is of chinchilla and lace. It is a short, square jacket, and it falls straight and loose to the waist. It is made of alternate perpendicular bands of the fur and lace.

***

Another chinchilla jacket, similar in shape, is attractive. It has a plait caught at the neck in the centre of the back, like a watteau. It is loose below and straight and plain in front. It falls also very little below the waist line. It is edged with deep cream lace, put on straight, with a bit of black embroidery in the centre. There is a full ruffle of a lighter cream lace down the front.

***

For warmth there is nothing better or more serviceable for the ordinary woman who has a goodly sum of money for her wardrobe than the cloth coats that are lined with gray and white squirrel skin. Short coats of that kind will cost from $60 up, and capes lined with the fur from $40 up. They are always in good taste, and are comfortable.

***

An attractive coat of white cloth, which is comparatively simple—one of the desirable attributes not to be found in all garments this year—is trimmed with a heavy white lace. The coat is comparatively short, falling loosely to the hips, fitting around the shoulders and rippling out below. It is finished around the neck with a deep collar that is edged with a heavy lace. Large medallions of the lace are set in just inside the edge of the collar. The flowing sleeves are finished with lace at the lower edge.

***

There is a sacerdotal effect to many of the garments for inside and outside wear. One long white coat of cloth has a shawl collar. The coat falls in long straight lines, and the collar, which is of lace, has a deep point in the back which extends below the waist. Coming over the shoulders, it forms merely a deep square collar in front. There is a graduated lace flounce to the coat.

***

Narrow bands outlining a low-cut neck, bands of embroidery or of plain material, contrasting with the garment they adorn, are to be seen on some garments. The long lines formed by the bands down the front also give the effect of sacerdotal vestments.

***

Many of the straight collars or boas, one does not know what to call them, are so long and broad that it is almost a question if they are not intended for couch covers. Pretty collars of this style with muffs to match are of ostrich feathers and marabou. They come in delicate pink or pale-blue shades, and are perhaps a third of a yard broad. The muffs to match are plain in design and of medium size.

***

One of the prettiest of these marabou and ostrich feather muffs and collars is of a pale gray, with a little of the white ostrich feathers introduced, giving a frosted appearance.

***

The little open-and-shut fans of feathers can be bought, it seems, at very low cost, as the sticks, which have every appearance of being real shell, are imitation. That does not detract from the beauty of the fans. They range from something over $1 to between $4 and $5 in price. There are all kinds of feathers and all colors. On some of them the head of the bird is at the top of the right hand outside stick, and the feather part above the fan grows broader or longer toward the left side to give as far as may be the effect of a bird in flight.

***

Speaking of birds, there is a pretty decoration on a white purse which has a deep flap on one side, fastened with an inconspicuous clasp. The purse or pocketbook is of white leather, long and narrow, and the decoration is in a deep delft blue with swallows on the flap. On the narrow line of the leather of the purse proper is a continuation of the scene, the landscape being very small, as if far below, over which the birds are flying.

***

One of the long, narrow wrist bags of gray suede of a pale shade has a gilt clasp and a chain, the former having a design of mistletoe in strass—we are more familiar with Rhinestones—and a few large pearls. The leaves are of the glistening stones and the berries of the pearls.

FRENCH POPULATION QUESTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that at a meeting of the Academy of Moral Sciences on Saturday M. Levasseur presented statistics showing that since 1801 the population of France has increased by only 44 per cent., while that of the rest of Europe has increased by 129 per cent.

Death of Lord Sherard.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Castel Sherard, tenth Baron Sherard, is dead.

Lord Sherard spent a great part of his life in the navy, from which he retired shortly after he succeeded his uncle in the barony in 1886. He was born in 1849, and entered the navy in 1863. When he retired he held the rank of Commander. He married, in 1898, Miss Mary Rodwell, daughter of an Essex clergyman, but he leaves no children, and the title passes to his brother, Philip Halton Sherard, who was born in 1851.

Obituary Note.

Dr. E. STANDLEE, formerly Dean of the American Medical College, member of the State Board of Health, President of both the National and State Medical Associations, and one of the founders of the new John King Hospital, now in the course of erection, is dead at St. Louis, aged forty years.

MARRIED.

LEONARD—NORTON.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, Staten Island, Oct. 4th, 1902, by Rev. Mr. Walker, Thomas Demock Leonard and Lucie Moore Norton, daughter of Mrs. E. X. Norton.

POTTER—CLARK.—On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter and Elizabeth Scriven Clark, daughter of the late George Scriven.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Oct. 4, of congestion of the lungs, Robert Campbell, in his 65th year. Funeral private.

CHESBROUGH.—On Oct. 4, at her home in St. Louis, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John M. Chesbrough and daughter of Mrs. Hannah and the late A. D. Leayeraft. Interment at St. Louis, Mo.

COOPER.—On Friday, Oct. 3, 1902, at his residence, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., John B. Cooper, in his 73d year.
Funeral services at Zion Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry, Monday, Oct. 6, on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

HARVEY.—Alexander Harvey.
Service in memoriam will be held on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av., New York City.

JOYCE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1902, Samuel Joyce, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 209 West 54th St., on Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

MERKER.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, Dr. Charles H. Meaker, aged 47 years.
Funeral service at his late residence on Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 12:25 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad.
Daytona Halifax Journal, Florida papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, suddenly, in this city, Richard T., son of the late George P. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y.
Service and interment at Skaneateles, N. Y., on Wednesday.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Oct. 4, Joel, son of the late Joel and Abbie Seymour of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City,
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

New Publications.

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DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 5.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
Manhattan.		
ALBRECHT, Mary, 329 E. 20th St.	34	3
ALZATI, Mamie, 555 West Broadway	19	4
BERNSTEIN, Jacob, 11 W. 112th St.	19	1
BECK, Richard F., 44 Greenwich Av.	30	5
BARCROLI, John, 541 W. 57th St.	1	3
BELANDA, Vanda, 113 Eldridge St.	1	4
BRUNNO, Joseph, 2,430 1st Av.	8	5
BROWN, Thomas, 667 Caldwell Av.	68	3
BRENNAN, James, 235th St. and Broadway	74	3
CURERO, Nado, 189 Chrystie St.	1	4
COHEN, Julius, 11 Stanton St.	1	3
CLASSON, Christopher, 245 Stanton	36	3
CUSACK, John, 432 W. 26th St.	52	3
COFFEY, Mary, 315 West Broadway.	66	3
DOXEY, Emeline F., 1,431 2d Av.	33	4
DEVINE, Margaret, 329 E. 63d St.	1	3
DAINA, Anna, 212 Elizabeth St.	14	4
ENGLAND, A. Estelle, 500½ E. 84th	1	5
FOLEY, Margaret, 155 E. 52d St.	7	3
FAVELET, Lottie, 224 E. 27th St.	39	4
FAY, John, 1,457 1st Av.	62	2
GOLDSTEIN, Rose, 183 Clinton St.	1	4
GRANGE, Charles F., 96 Morton St.	63	4
GRANT, Nellie O., 262 W. 41st St.	3	2
HINDIN, Morris, 77 Ludlow St.	34	4
HAMBERGER, John, 163 Hudson St.	53	3
JONES, Abraham, 9 Minnetta St.	48	3
KRANZ, Harry, 2 Mitchell Place	6	4
KURBITZ, Harry, 32 Pike St.	1	4
KLOSEEY, Mollie, 51 Essex St.	5	4
LIMERICK, Mary, 12 Morris St.	63	3
LANDAU, George, 197th St., Fort George	52	4
LASSER, Simon, 75 7th St.	50	4
LIEBERMAN, David, 120 Orchard St.	25	4
LOONEY, Neil, 175 4th Av.	30	4
MOORE, Lewis H., East Orange, N.J.	62	3
MANIACI, Rosa, 356 E. 13th St.	1	4
MASSARO, Carmela, 923 Columbus Av	1	5
NAPPA, Luigi, 87 Mulberry St.	70	4
O'NEILL, Maggie, 526 10th Av.	31	2
PEDACE, Pietro, 6 Spring St.	1	4
QUARINO, Jennie, 370 10th Av.	1	3
ROXBURG, Harold, 82 Charles St.	1	4
ROSENFELD, Louis, 233 E. 7th St.	60	3
ROSSWAG, Martha, 337 E. 24th St.	1	4
RIBELOTTI, Fortunato, 111 Broome.	1	4
ROWAN, William F., 54 Leroy St.	1	4
ROCHE, James, 1,515 Lexington Av.	54	4
SUTHERLAND, Robert H., Jr., 1,684 Park Av	1	3
SPENCER, Marcus J., 457 E. Houston	60	1
SALVATORE, A. Fasso, 266 Elizabeth St.	1	4
SEIFER, Mamie, 140 Delancey St.	1	2
STEIFEL, Rachel L., 96 Avenue C.	59	4
TEN, Mark, 25 Pell St.	33	4
WEISS, Celia, 235 E. 11th St.	23	3
WRIGHT, Elizabeth, 215 W. 62d St.	58	3
ZINGELL, Irene, 157 2d St.	53	5
Bronx.		
BEPLER, Mary M., 754 Jackson Av.	39	3
BEYAU, Helen, 772 East 163d St.	1	4
CULLEN, Raymond, 844 East 139th.	1	4
McKENNA, Peter, 133d St., Willis Av	20	3
WOELLEBEN, Catherine, 168th St., Jackson Av.	58	3
Brooklyn.		
ANNARUMMO, Lucia, 402 President	1	4
BALDERWECK, Jacob, 76 Central Av	51	4
BANNON, John J., 266 Baltic St.	18	3
BEETH, Rose L., 42 Columbia Place.	1	3
BOND, Jennie, St. Mary's Hospital.	29	2
BYRNES, Elizabeth, Malbone and Bedford Av	1	3
CHAMBERS, William, L. I. St. Hos.	70	4
CHEATUM, Eleanore, 1,619 Sterling Place	4	4
COMORFORD, Peter, 73 Rodney St.	77	4
FEATHERSTONE, Eliza, K. Co. Hos	33	4
FENELON, Anastasia, 323 Marcy Av	54	4
FRANCIS, Ruth, 490 Watkins St.	1	3
FRANZ, Jacob, 62 Cedar St.	56	3
GRATZ, Emil, 127 N. 6th St.	49	3
GROEHNKE, Frederick, E. D. Hos.	14	4
HANKER, Peter, 103 40th St.	49	4
HAYES, May, 226 S. 5th St.	1	3
HEILWIG, Louis, 240 Melrose St.	2	3
HERZ, Hirsh, 126 Cook St.	3	3
HOFFMANN, Anne M., E. 94th St. and Avenue L.	1	3
KRAUS, John, St. Catharine's Hosp	41	3
LINECK, Johanna, Germain Evan, H.	69	4
MALLEY, Matthew, St. Catharine's H	1	3
MANGIN, Robert L., 134 Troy Av.	62	3
MONTGOMERY, William, 187 Front	16	3
McDOWELL, Chester, 1,122 5th Av.	1	4
McELRAEVY, Robert, 1,143 Herkimer	19	4
NEWMAN, Clara, 234 Leonard St.	1	3
PESCE, Vincenzo, 54 President St.	1	4
RICHTER, Elizabeth, 1,062 60th St.	21	4
SCHNERSLER, John, 258 Scholes St	1	4
SCHRECK, John J., 45 Ellery St.	1	4
SCULLY, Mary, 28 Concord St.	40	4
SCHURTEK, Mordobe, 80 Leonard St	29	3
STACY, Thomas H., 315 Monroe.	72	3
THORWARTH, Elise, 112 Stockton St	65	4
VINDETT, Salvina, 2,353 Pacific St.	1	4
ZINKEWITCH, John, 292 N. 24 St.	6	4

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Special Notices.

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Great Fire at Amoy, China.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.—News received here from Amoy says a fire there has spread to the British concession. Three foreign warehouses and the Custom House are burning.

72,744 agate lines of real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES during September, 1902, a gain over the corresponding period of last year of 24,788 agate lines; second morning newspaper gained 19,060 agate lines, third morning newspaper gained 2,329 agate lines, fourth morning newspaper loss of 7,633 agate lines, sixth morning newspaper loss of 9,056 agate lines, seventh morning newspaper loss of 20,944 ag

GOLF FOR PROFESSIONALS

Open Championship This Week on Garden City Links.

MANY AMATEURS WILL BE IN

Willie Anderson, the Present Title Holder, a Strong Favorite—Ten Money Prizes Are Offered.

Professional golfers will have their turn this week to compete for National championship honors. On Friday and Saturday the annual open championship will be played on the Garden City Club links, and this tournament will close the series of National events held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. All of the leading professionals in the country will be entered, in addition to a number of amateurs.

As in the case of the amateur championships for both men and women, changes have been made in the method of conducting the open event. Instead of changing the system of play, however, there will be for the first time a different plan in the distribution of prizes. In former years, while amateurs have always been eligible to compete, the first prize only could be taken by an amateur, the money value going to him in plate should he be so fortunate as to win. That has never occurred in this country since the introduction of golf championships, and only two amateurs in England—Henry Hilton and John Ball, Jr.—have ever won the open during its history there of about thirty years. Ten money prizes are offered, and this year the officials have decreed that amateurs will be eligible to earn any of them. Thus, if an amateur wins the sixth money this week, instead of giving the purse to the professional next in line, the value will be presented to the amateur in plate.

Amateurs have always been backward in starting in the open championship because only the best had the ghost of a chance to win and many others did not care to play without anything in sight. Last year not an amateur got a place that would entitle him to any of the emoluments, and it may safely be assumed that the professionals will be able to take care of themselves and walk off with the big majority of the purses this week. Walter J. Travis is looked upon as the only really dangerous amateur who may force one of the professionals out. In fact, he is being highly regarded as a possible champion. Should he win, he would be the highest honor ever obtained by an amateur golfer in this country and would more than repay him for his defeat in the amateur championship at Chicago last July. It is significant that the chances of the National amateur champion, Louis N. James, the Princeton freshman, are not regarded seriously by any one. The latter was defeated without difficulty a week ago at Morristown and later failed to qualify in his Princeton championship tournament. Whether he will enter is problematical, although the unwritten rule is that the amateur champion should always compete in the open.

LOW SCORES NEEDED TO WIN.

The Garden City course is over 6,000 yards in circuit, and some record-breaking scores are looked for during the two days of play. The open event is played entirely at medal play, thirty-six holes each day. The leading professionals who are picked to be "in the money" have been doing some grand golfing this season and one of the hottest battles for open championship honors has been predicted. Willie Anderson, the Pittsfield Country Club "pro," is the present champion, and by his victory last month in the Western championship his prospects of winning a second time have brightened materially.

Anderson and Alexander Smith tied last year at Myopia at 331 strokes for the seventy-two holes, an unusual ending. An eighteen-hole round was played to determine the tie, and Anderson won, Smith taking second. His brother, Will Smith of Chicago, got third; Gardner Fourth, Auchterlonie fifth, Bernard Nicholls sixth, David Brown of the Crescent Athletic Club seventh, and Alexander Campbell of the Brookline Country Club eighth. The latter's score was 339, only eight strokes more than the leaders. All of these players will be seen this week. Among the many good ones not in this charmed circle, George Low of Dyker Meadow and Jack Park of Essex County are regarded as certain winners of some portion of the money.

Besides the title of open champion the winner receives $150 in money and a gold medal of the value of $50. The other purses are divided as follows: Second, $150; third, $125; fourth, $100; fifth, $80; sixth, $70; seventh, $50; eighth, $40; ninth, $30; tenth, $25.

The coming open championship will be the eighth held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association.

Horace Rawlins, who is still an active player, won the first event. James Foulis of Chicago won in 1896, and "Joe" Lloyd of Essex County, Mass., won in 1897. Frederick Herd of Chicago was the victor in the first seventy-two-hole championship in 1898, and another Westerner, Willie Smith, took the honors in 1899. The following year was memorable from the appearance among the contestants of Harry Vardon and James Taylor of England, both of whom have held the open championship of Great Britain three times. Vardon won the United States honor in a total of 313 strokes to 315 for Taylor.

The Garden City links will be open to the professionals for practice this week and a number of them will arrive two or three days before the opening day. Professional golf will be continued during the following week, for the Fox Hills Club of Staten Island has announced a professional tournament, in which $400 will be divided, for Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 13 and 14. Many of the leading players have promised to stay over and compete in the Fox Hills tournament and the prospect of a large entry list is practically assured.

The New York Golf Club will hold an open competition next Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park for the amateur championship of Greater New York, thirty-two to qualify for the match play, rounds to be finished by Oct. 18 and 25, and Nov. 1, 8, and 15, respectively. The final round will be thirty-six holes. All amateur golfers residing in New York City are invited to take part in this competition. Entries may be made by mail with the Secretary, B. R. Abbott, 34 West Thirty-eighth Street, up to Oct. 9. No entry fee is charged. The Morosini Cup, to be held for one year, and a gold medal will be the winner's trophies. The cup presented by G. P. Morosini will become the property of the person winning it three times.

Entries for Washington Regatta.

The last open rowing regatta of the season will be held on the Potomac River, at Washington, D. C., to-day. New York City will be represented by the Dauntless Rowing Club in the senior eight event. The Atalanta Boat Club will be represented by J. Farley in the junior singles, and the Nonpareil Boat Club will have a junior double.

Philadelphia will have an eight in the intermediate and senior events, representing the Vesper Boat Club, and a senior double, composed of Lockwood and Engle, and H. S. Rodermael in the junior singles. The West Philadelphia Boat Club will send a junior four shell crew, and a four-oared gig crew. Root and Van Hall will row in the junior double for the Malta Boat Club. The Pennsylvania Barge Club will row a junior eight with a crew averaging 120 pounds, styled the "Chippy Crew." The Fairmount Rowing Club has entered its eight in the intermediate and senior eight events.

Baltimore will be represented by the fast crew of the Arundel Boat Club, which won the junior and intermediate four-oared gig events so handily on the Harlem River on Labor Day. This crew is entered in senior gig and shell races to-day. The course over which the crews will row will be on the upper part of the Potomac River, three-quarters of a mile, with a turn for all racers excepting the eight, which will be one and one-half miles straightaway. The regatta will start at 1 o'clock. Secretary of the Navy Moody has loaned the torpedo boat Gwynn to the officials of the regatta to follow the races.

Events Arranged for New Polo A. A.

The Entertainment Committee of the New Polo Athletic Association has arranged a series of entertainments for members of the club during the coming indoor season.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 16, the members will tender a benefit to George Fisher, the wrestling instructor of the club. Among the various events of the evening will be a wrestling contest between Mr. Fisher and Leo Pardello, in which Pardello agrees to throw Fisher three times in one hour. Both contestants have agreed upon George Bothner as referee.

On Oct. 24 an amateur wrestling tournament will be held in two special classes of 120 pounds and 130 pounds. Gold medals will be awarded to the first and second contestants in each event.

Entries for the same can be made with George Gruber, New Polo Athletic Association, or C. Dieges, 25 John Street, New York.

On Nov. 6 an amateur bag-punching contest will be held. Entries can be made with George Gruber, New Polo Athletic Association, or C. Dieges, 25 John Street, New York.

CHANGES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Derby Distance Increased to a Mile and a Half—New Chute Building.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has announced the renewal of the leading stake fixtures for two and three years olds at the seaside track in 1903 and 1904, with a number of important changes, made with a view to increasing their attractions for horse owners and the patrons of racing. One of the chief changes made is in the Brighton Derby for 1904, with the addition of a quarter of a mile to the distance, making it a race of a mile and a half for three-year-olds, with $5,000 in added money, the estimated value of the stakes now being $10,000.

Other events announced are the Brighton Junior of $10,000, the Neptune of $5,000, and the Venus of $5,000, all for two-year-olds—to be run in 1903, and the Iroquois of $5,000, one mile and a furlong, and the Oaks of $5,000, one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds, to be run in 1904, the values stated being guaranteed. The stakes will close on Nov. 1.

President Engeman also has completed plans to continue the work of improving the course. Construction has been begun on a chute at the head of the homestretch, which, when finished, will give a straight run of a quarter of a mile to the judges' stand. The value of this alteration will be appreciated by none so much as by horsemen who may have starters in the Brighton Handicap or in other races over the handicap distance of a mile and a quarter. Heretofore the starting point for races at a mile and a quarter has been on the turn, and in the rush for a good position there commonly has been much crowding before the field was straightened out for the run through the stretch. When the new chute, or extension to the homestretch, is opened, there will be no excuse for crowding, as there will be a straight run to the stand. Track Superintendent William Clare has a large force of men at work on the chute, and expects to have it completed before the end of the month.

MANY DOGS ENTERED.

Ladies' Kennel Association Show Will Break All Former Records.

The entries for the coming Ladies' Kennel Association Dog Show, to be held at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 21, are all in, and they speak for the largest exhibition of high class dogs ever held in this country. E. M. Oldham, the famous expert, who is the Superintendent, says, never in his experience covering many years, have so many entries from new exhibitors been received. "The love of the high class thoroughbred dog," says Mr. Oldham, "is growing daily, and is not confined to any one class of society. It affects the artisan as well as the society leader. The entries are not confined to one breed, but to every varity of dogs—those that have hitherto not shown popularity."

One of the features of the show will be the fine display of whippets, basset hounds, and bull terriers. In previous years these classes were confined to one or two exhibits. Another feature will be the exhibition of the famous Sherbrook St. Bernards, the most valuable dogs in America, comprising the eight dogs for which Frank Gould paid $30,000 last week.

Many of the European judges have already arrived in this country, prominent among them being the Hon. J. Otho. Paget, the world's leading expert in English beagles, and the Hon. George Raper, whose specialties are Newfoundlands, Great Danes, and Basset Hounds.

The largest prize list ever awarded at a dog show in this or any other country will be given, amounting to upward of $10,000; besides over fifty special prizes for the best classes, comprising silver and gold cups. The special prizes have been donated by American millionaires W. C. Whitney, C. H. Mackay, J. L. Kernochan, August Belmont, James R. Keene, and others. The officers of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America are Mrs. James L. Kernochan, President; Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Vice President; Mrs. D. W. Evans, Secretary. The Dog Show Committee is composed of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. D. W. Evans, and Miss L. Alger.

NEW TURF FIRM FIRST.

Whitney and Duryea Lead Winning Owners at Gravesend.

With the singular good fortune that has clung to the stable ever since Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea formed their racing partnership by the purchase of Irish Lad, that new and popular turf firm leads the list of winning owners at the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting on the Gravesend track. One horse started with the Whitney and Duryea green and white jacket up, and that colt, Aceful, won the Junior Champion Stakes, worth $13,800 to the victor. The stable, with two horses in it, Aceful and Irish Lad, has sustained but one defeat, and has won a total of $55,510, thus leading by a considerable margin the big and expensive stable of W. C. Whitney, which won three purse races at the meeting, and has a total of $43,375 to its credit for the season.

Second on the list of winners at Gravesend is the stable of L. V. Bell, with a total of $12,845, nearly all of which was won by Hermis. Other winners of $5,000 or more are Shields & Carruthers, with $8,410; Frank Farrell, with $6,675; Green B. Morris, with $6,080; John A. Drake, with $6,080, and J. G. Follansbee, with $5,260. Forty-five stables won $1,000 or more in the course of the meeting, at which $168,285 was distributed in stakes and purses, $118,000 of that sum being money contributed by the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The most valuable race of the meeting, the Junior Champion Stakes, with a gross value of $19,050, however, was made up entirely of the subscriptions of owners, without the addition of a dollar by the association.

The winnings at Gravesend caused the advancement on the list of Whitney and Duryea, but no other changes in the relative positions of the leaders among the turf's winning stables for 1902, the now dissolved firm of McLewee & Co. still holding first place, with $84,015, though the stable did not race at Gravesend. J. R. & F. P. Keene, $67,625; August Belmont, $63,320; J. A. Drake, $55,665; Whitney and Duryea, $55,510; G. B. Morris, $53,535; W. C. Whitney, $43,375, and J. B. Haggin, $36,565, are the next largest winners for the season.

Strong Football Team for Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Orange Athletic Club will probably put the heaviest and perhaps the strongest football team in its existence in the field this season. A schedule of games with the leading colleges and athletic clubs will be announced soon. Carl Schwinn will again be manager of the team, which will be captained by Louis Mohor. The first game of the season will be played in Philadelphia on Saturday, when the Orange team will line up against the Philadelphia team of the National Football League. The season on the Orange Oval will open on Oct. 18. The list of candidates includes Miller, Lancon, Kingden, and Larendon, who formerly played for Columbia University; Archie Dailey, guard; Schaeffer of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Stacy of Wesleyan, Wallis of Yale, Rice of Massachusetts Technical, Smith of University of Virginia, Yockum of Pennsylvania State College, Bradley and Allen of Stevens Institute, Kohler of University of North Carolina, Whyte of West Point, and Kyle, Clark, Conners, Truex, Herb Schwinn, Steen of the New York Athletic Club, Hambacher, Fitzpatrick, Myers, Gint Smith, Fordyce, O'Gorman, Luders, Taylor, Pritchard, Pietz, Work, and Mohor of last year's team.

FIELD HOCKEY POPULAR

Women's Colleges Have Taken Up the Old English Game.

ENGLAND'S AUTHORITY HERE

Miss Applebee Suggests That Golfers Go In for the Revived Sport—How It Is Played.

Miss Constance McK. Applebee, the authority on the English game of field hockey, has returned to America after a brief visit to England. It is Miss Applebee's intention to further introduce the game of English field hockey among American colleges. On her last visit here she successfully launched the game at Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, and Radcliffe, and at Smith College no less than 500 girls signed the agreement to play the game.

The game of field hockey, which has been highly recommended by American authorities on physical education, is as popular in England as baseball is in America. It also has an advantage owing to the fact that it can be played by boys and girls, men and women, and in England mixed tournaments are particularly popular. It is Miss Applebee's intention to endeavor to get the different golf clubs to take up this English game as an adjunct to the game of golf, for in this way the women folk will become more interested in physical development.

Although the game can be traced back to 1527 in England and 1387 in France, it was only in 1875 the Men's Hockey Association was formed and placed upon a sound basis. In 1886 the first women's hockey club was started, and it gradually became a favorite sport among Englishwomen. It was in 1895 that the All-England Women's Hockey Association was formed, and from that until the present day it has been popular throughout Great Britain.

The dimensions of the regulation hockey field are 100 yards in length by not less than 50 yards nor more than 60 yards in breadth. This space must be marked out with whitewash lines and with a flag at each corner. Care must be taken that the angles are right angles. The longer lines are called the "side lines" and the shorter ones the "goal lines."

Across the ground fifty yards from each goal line is marked the "centre line." Each half of the ground is again divided by a line called the "twenty-five-yard line."

Five yards inside each side line is marked a dotted line, parallel with the side line; this is called the "five-yard line."

In the middle of each goal line and four yards apart are placed the goal posts. These must be uprights seven feet nigh, with a horizontal bar stretching from one to the other. In the front of each goal and fifteen yards from it is drawn a line four yards long, parallel to the goal line. The ends of this line are carried round in a curve, forming a quarter circle, until they reach the goal line at a point fifteen yards from the centre of the goal. This half-circle is called the "striking circle."

The field must be a level, smooth stretch of turf, kept short and well rolled. The better the condition of the ground the greater can be the accuracy and skill of the play. Cricket, tennis, or football fields can often be hired for one or two days a week during the hockey season, and if reasonable care is taken of the ground it should in no way be the worse for hockey.

When no better is available, an ordinary flat field, if rolled and looked after a little, will answer the purpose in the beginning; then when the game is well started and the players reach the stage of skilful and accurate play a flourishing hockey club will have less difficulty in procuring a suitable ground for the coming seasons.

A good stick is of greatest importance. Sticks should weigh from 19 to 25 ounces. The most useful weight for a beginner is 22 ounces; with this she can play in any place on the field. The general custom is a 19 to 22 ounce stick for the forwards, 21 to 23 ounce for the backs and goal keeper. The average height is about 3 feet 2 inches. But in this, as in the weight, each individual is the best judge as to which suits her particular mode of play, and which, while long enough to prevent stooping, is not so high as to impede easy and free wrist play.

The sticks are made of ash or hickory, or the better kind with ash blades and cane handles. The cane handle gives a spring to the stick which sends a clean driving hit without any jar to the hands.

A regulation "American Association hockey stick," made from an English pattern, has been brought out, and can be relied on.

A useful addition to the stick is a thick rubber ring about two feet from the top to prevent other sticks slipping up and "backing" the fingers.

The balls should be the size and weight of an ordinary cricket ball and painted white. The American Hockey Association has also brought out a very good ball which, while as good for play as a cricket ball, is not so expensive.

It is now the general custom on hockey fields to have nets afixed to the back of the goal posts. Though not an actual necessity they are a great convenience. In the case of a hard shot it is sometimes difficult for the umpire to decide whether the ball has gone through the goal or at the side of it. With nets properly fixed this point cannot arise. If the ball passes between the goal posts it will be stopped inside the net and disputes between awarding "goal" or "twenty-five-yard bully" are rendered impossible.

Columbia's Basket Ball Team.

With the election of H. H. Elias (1903, College) as Captain, and W. F. Allen (1905, Law) as manager, the Columbia 'Varsity basketball team is rapidly preparing its plans for the coming season. A meeting of the Intercollegiate Basketball Association, which consists of Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, will be held at the local university to elect officers and arrange the season's intercollegiate schedule. When this meeting is over, Manager Allen of Columbia will at once finish his scheme of games, on which he has already been at work. The schedule this year will be the most ambitious ever attempted at Columbia; besides the college games it will include a five days' Christmas trip up State and numerous games with Young Men's Christian Association and military teams in the vicinity.

Columbia's basketball management is confident that it will have the most successful team at the university this year. Last year's team, which finished second in the intercollegiate league, almost tied Yale for the championship, and beat Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania on the local court, will all be back in college. In addition, H. A. Fisher and R. Quinn, two of the best players in the university, who were ineligible by the one-year residence rule, will be able to play this season. The team will have these veterans to draw on: T. H. Allen, Captain of last year's team; H. H. Elias, the present Captain; Frank Goodman, Captain of the baseball team and quarter back on the 'Varsity eleven; Frank L. O'Connell of the track team, H. C. Townsend, stroke of the 'Varsity crew; V. de la M. Earle, Captain of the gymnastic team; H. A. Fisher, formerly of the All New York team; W. R. Tyler, pitcher in the nine; W. Rogers of the lacrosse team, and R. Quinn, formerly of the Holy Cross five. Columbia is out for the intercollegiate basketball championship, and means to get it.

Columbia's New Rowing Officials.

Columbia's rowing club will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday for the election of officers. Only regular nominations have been made; there are no independent nominees in the field. The nominations are: President—Gerald S. O'Loughlin, 1903, College; Vice President—Arthur C. Scott, 1905, College; Secretary—Thomas Van Nostrand, 1904, Science; Undergraduate Representative—Stephen P. Nash, 1903, Law; Manager—Barent Lefferts, 1903, College; Assistant Manager—James Meyers, 1904, College.

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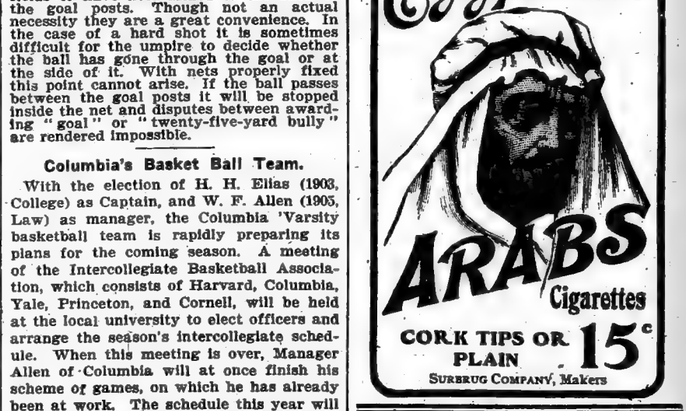

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Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 21, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant Stephen S. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant James McV. Whitney:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. Dated September 4th, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s8-1aw6wM&o20.

Surrogate Notices.

BRONSON, KATHERINE DEKAY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Rucellai, Cosimo Rucellai, Nannina Rucellai, Bencivenni Rucellai, Bernardo Rucellai, Antonio Rocchi, Marco Bonato, Luigi Fabris, Napoleone Bonato, Regina Colonna, Luigi Fabris, Napoleone Bonato Versilia, Natale Garagio, Teresa Rapi, Antonia Tobacchi, Maria Sola and Giuseppina Sola, and The New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of KATHERINE DEKAY BRONSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry de Forest Weekes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
o6-1aw7wM

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902. CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au25-1aw6mM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-law6mM

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-law6mM

Referees' Notices.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—Estate of JOHN S. HILL.

In pursuance of a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1900, entitled "In the Matter of the Judicial Settlement of the Account of Proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased," the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of John S. Hill, deceased, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said decree to be sold and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth (130) Street, distant ninety-three feet and nine inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building erected on said lot of land being party walls. The premises described above being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1902.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being East 130th Street:

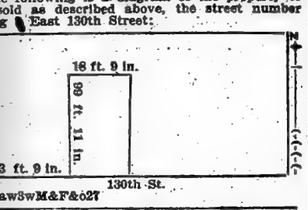

o6-2aw3wM&F&o27

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS V. BELL, individually, and as sole surviving trustee under trust instrument executed by Isaac Bell, now deceased, and also as executor of the last will and testament of the said Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee of certain trusts under such will, and as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Adelaide Mott Bell, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES L. BAILEY, as executor of the will of Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee, under such will of the trust for the life use of the defendant, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Edward Bell, Harold W. Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee for the defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, and Henrietta Bell, and Charles Edason and Charles Henry De Witt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Bell, Senior, deceased, defendants—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 21, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant Stephen S. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant James McV. Whitney:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. Dated September 4th, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s8-1aw6wM&o20.

Surrogate Notices.

BRONSON, KATHERENE DEKAY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Rucellai, Cosimo Rucellai, Nannina Rucellai, Bencivenni Rucellai, Bernardo Rucellai, Antonio Rocchi, Marco Bonato, Luigi Fabris, Napoleone Bonato Versilia, Natale Garagio, Teresa Rapi, Antonia Tobacchi, Maria Sola and Giuseppina Sola, and The New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of KATHERINE DEKAY BRONSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry de Forest Weekes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
o6-1aw7wM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY J. WILLIAMS, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street distant seventy-seven (77) feet easterly from the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue "A," running thence easterly along said southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly and at right angles to said Seventy-fourth Street one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one (21) feet, and thence northerly and again at right angles to said Seventy-fourth Street one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to said Francis J. Schnugg by one Simon Dessau by deed dated January 10, 1891, and recorded January 19, 1891, in Liber 2, Page 44, Section 5, Block 1,485, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1902.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 128 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

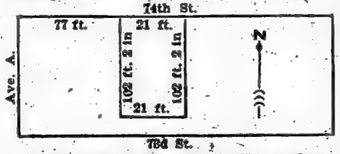

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,234 86-100, with interest thereon from the fourth day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343 49-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $455.12 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of September, 1902.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, October 9th, 1902, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, Oct. 2, 1902.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDOWELL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. O'BRIEN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, as widened, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and running thence westerly and at right angles with the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and fourtenths feet; thence northerly, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-four and four-tenths feet to the said westerly side of said Bathgate Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Bathgate Avenue, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15, 1902.

JAMES E. HEATH, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,157 Bathgate

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street can finally rest assured as to the certainty and the efficacy of the money market relief measures instituted by the Secretary of the Treasury. In an official letter, the wording of which is at once definite and convincing, Secretary Shaw effectually sets at rest the reports of a conflict of authority between himself and Controller Ridgley—sets at rest, also, any doubt that might remain in respect to his ruling that banks shall not be asked to maintain a reserve against Government deposits. There has been no conflict of authority, and there will be none. The officials at Washington are fully agreed on the matter, being convinced that there is neither sense nor necessity for a double security to be given by the banks against Government deposits, but that the bonds deposited in Washington against the Government moneys held by the banks are easily and fully sufficient.

The importance of this frank and timely statement by Secretary Shaw cannot be overestimated, especially in light of the vicious assault upon market values made on Friday through the medium of the report deliberately and falsely circulated that the Secretary's original order was to be overruled by the Controller of the Currency—his inferior in office!

Not only does this strengthen the position of the local banks, but it improves materially the standing of the interior institutions. So far as these local banks are concerned, with their Government deposits of some $40,000,000, their reserves are therefore not what Saturday's bank statement showed, but actually above $12,000,000.

While this has been the most important of the developments over Sunday, it has been by no means the only significant happening, as witness the announcement that the Directors of St. Paul have voted to issue $25,000,000 new stock, to be offered to stockholders at most attractive figures. There is more than passing importance in such action. The St. Paul Directors are probably the most conservative body of railroad managers in the country, and what they do they do deliberately and after all due consideration. Only a few weeks ago they put their common stock upon a 7 per cent. basis, (announcing the rate of 3½ per cent., then declared, as a fixed semi-annual figure,) and at the same time gave an additional dividend of one-half of 1 per cent.—the stock selling ex dividend of this 4 per cent. tomorrow. Now they announce this new stock issue, with its incidental valuable rights.

What the purpose of the new issue is has not yet been disclosed; but the intimations are that when the full facts are known it will clearly appear why the St. Paul management little more than a year ago refused $200 a share for the stock. With more than $20,000,000 expended out of earnings in the last five years, and with fully $25,000,000 surplus in the company's treasury, the new rights, however, are not surprising.

The real significance of the action, nevertheless, is not so much the showing of the company's prosperity as the confidence in the future expressed by the action of this conservative body. It is a most promising sign.

The money market this week will be helped by the receipt of some $4,000,000 Australian gold and, as well, by the continuing increases in Government deposits.

The coal strike drags along, but if may not be well to be too cynical in respect to its early ending.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The increase in the rates of discount here and in London last week only slightly affected the security market, nor did the week's events in Wall Street exercise any lasting influence upon it. The advancing of the rate of discount by the Reichsbank was due directly to the unusually bad status made public Sept. 30, and indirectly to the action of the Bank of England and to the New York demand, which made lenders here less inclined to place money. The heavy pressure on the Reichsbank was partly due to the belief that an increase in the rate of discount was impending, and borrowers hastened to supply their wants at the old rates.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Reichsbank held yesterday, Dr. Koch, President of the bank, said the fact that the situation in Wall Street was still not clear was one reason for raising the rate of discount.

The situation in the open market is improving, the private rate of discount has receded since the settlement, and money on call has dropped to 3 per cent.

The tendency of the stock market last week was quiet, and values were fairly well maintained. Domestic loans were inactive. Several foreign rentes were strong, especially Spanish, which continue in unusual favor, Paris buying all that is offered.

Iron shares were mostly lower during the week in spite of reports of increasing exports of rails to the United States. A reduction in the price of rolled wire, added to previous reductions, together with the pessimistic tone of annual statements now being published, had a depressing effect.

Coal shares were better as a result of the cold weather and the announcement that the actual restriction of output of the Coke Syndicate was 20 per cent. in September, as against a nominal reduction of 27 per cent. Other industrials were dull and somewhat lower. Bank shares weakened.

The sugar market was unusually active. Refiners made another advance yesterday of 75 pfennigs per metric hundredweight.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 5.—Last week was a disappointing one on the cloth market. Negotiations were often fruitless, and buyers throughout were not disposed to anticipate wants. The China demand was small, supplies recently purchased being apparently sufficient for the present requirements. Makers of China standards are fairly engaged.

Offers from India were fairly numerous, but were mostly impracticable. Consumers seemingly anticipate a decline in prices, of which there are at present no signs. Makers have no margin to concede.

The miscellaneous, South American, and Levant trades were moderate.

Yarns were in steady inquiry, although there was not the average turnover. Several important lines, however, were entered.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—While the rise of 1 per cent. in the Bank of England's rate of discount last week had a reassuring effect in a sentimental sense, it had little practical result in either direction on actual business or the money market or the Stock Exchange. The consensus of opinion from the British standpoint is that the Governors of the Bank of England acted wisely in raising the rate to 4 per cent., that they have at present complete control of the money market, and that last week's action increased the likelihood of their retaining it by preventing heavy gold shipments. No further rise in the rate is regarded as imminent. The change made no appreciable difference in money rates on the open market, which are a shade easier.

The American monetary situation continues to overshadow all other influences on the Stock Exchange, and every department is taking its cue from the prevailing moods of American railroads. After several flurries over the exciting aspects of the New York stringency, and the effects of this on stocks, the market here has become calm again and dormant with respect to practically all investments save American railroads, and dealers are more and more shy of these on account of apprehensions of manipulations in New York.

The recent scare in British railroads has been succeeded by a return of confidence in some quarters, but the public is not in a speculative mood.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves and umbrellas; Hotel Cadillac.
Wigginton, C. E., Minneapolis, Minn., house furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hunter, A. S. T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencil, cloaks, suits, hosiery, gloves, and books; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; 488 Broadway; Holland House.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 443 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; O. Steinwedel, notions; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Deportes & Edmunds Clothing Company, Columbia, S. C.; R. H. Edmunds, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Welsh & Wiseman Company, Danville, Ky.; G. C. Wiseman, carpets; Hoffman House.
Fitz, C. N., Northampton, Mass., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y., cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Mears & Hagan, Scranton, Penn.; J. C. Mears, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Brosnan Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Brosnan, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Wicks, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. H. Hoke, housefurnishing goods; H. Bogen, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Clairborn, Brown & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; W. T. Clairborn, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Fallers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, notions and furnishing goods; 653 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints, ginghams, and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Bear, Morris, & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; E. I. Bear, dry goods; S. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Antrobus, cloaks and suits; 347 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, N. C.; I. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear; 115 Worth Street.
Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; I. Lowenberg, manufacturing department; 463 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman Frank G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; B. N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, Baltimore; Col. John Lambert, Chicago; Judge Lambett Tree, Chicago; Col. Isaac E. Elwood, Chicago.

HOLLAND—J. U. Tata, Bombay, India; Paymaster Richard Hatton, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, Massachusetts; H. Algernon Saint John Brennon, London.

GRAND AVENUE—Dr. Eben Powers, Washington; John P. Jaeckel, State Treasurer, Auburn, N. Y.; State Senator B. M. Wilcox, Auburn, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Dr. C. Lupez, Panal, Mexico.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:50 A. M.—168 Orchard Street; L. Levy; damage trifling.
1:15 A. M.—543 East Twelfth Street; Abe Koplan; damage, $25.
3:25 A. M.—76 Monroe Street; Samuel Goldberg; damage, $100.
4:55 A. M.—Pier 24, North River; J. Kidney; damage, $5.
4:55 A. M.—260 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James Carroll; damage, $150.
9:35 A. M.—28 Orchard Street; Meyer Cohen; damage trifling.
3:15 P. M.—62 Essex Street; Isaac Zimmerman; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—67 Lewis Street; Morris Siegelman; damage trifling.
4:35 P. M.—346 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Vinceneto Golle; damage, $400.
5:25 P. M.—419 West Twenty-seventh Street; Joseph Hoehler; damage, $100.
5:35 P. M.—1,144 Broadway; Multiplex Lamp Company; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 5.—The building and stock of the Weeum Watt Company, wholesale dealers in notions and stationery, was destroyed by fire early to-day, entailing a loss estimated at $150,000; insurance about $140,000.

Sudden Death of a Plumber.

Edward Farley, forty-six years of age, a plumber, of 169 East Sixty-ninth Street, died suddenly yesterday in Frank Fitt's hotel, Rockaway Park, Queens. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,512,106.89
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
222 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.
DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Will of Thomas A. Nevins.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—The will of Thomas A. Nevins, the millionaire contractor of Orange, N. J., who died recently in Ireland, where he had an estate, will be offered for probate to-morrow. The will, which is remarkably brief, provides that the entire estate shall go to the widow, Mrs. E. N. Nevins, during her life time, and at her death it is to be divided among the surviving children, Thomas Nevins, Mrs. Nestos, and Mrs. Jackson. One-half of Mrs. Jackson's share is to be held in trust for her children. The value of the estate has not yet been made public.

Chancellor O'Neill Going West.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Rev. George Doane O'Neill, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, will leave for Denver, Col., on Tuesday, seeking to regain his health. Father O'Neill has been ill for several weeks. The Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange Valley, will attend to Father O'Neill's duties at Seton Hall College and elsewhere.

Greek Crown Prince's Condition.

ATHENS, Oct. 5.—A bulletin issued today on the condition of Crown Prince Constantin, who was painfully, but not dangerously, injured yesterday by the overturning of a motor car near Villatator, says there are no complications, and that the Prince is without fever. The cuts around the eye have been stitched.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 4th day of October, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$363,981,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$363,981,089
Silver dollars	466,104,000	Silver certificates outstanding	466,104,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,351,361	Treasury notes outstanding	26,721,000
Silver bullion of 1890	24,389,639		
Total	$856,806,089	Total	$856,806,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,919,767.85	
Gold certificates	58,998,670.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,916,603.00	
Silver certificates	4,597,782.00	
Silver bullion	3,351,017.55	
United States notes	3,852,132.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	65,618.00	
National banknotes	13,506,910.82	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,786,233.15	
Fractional currency	158.12	
Minor coin	660,302.92	
		$172,655,195.41
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$127,871,144.58	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,829,767.84	
Total	$135,700,912.42	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,991,867.75	
		137,692,780.17
Total		$310,347,975.58
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,469,751.94	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,830,715.17	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,402,282.44	
Post Office Department account	7,967,702.45	
Miscellaneous items	2,338,280.19	
		87,008,682.19
Available cash balance		$223,339,293.39

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$833,980.40	$4,817,452.06	$82,056,208.43
Internal revenue	675,957.04	3,062,151.52	61,985,353.22
Miscellaneous	54,703.76	348,612.45	10,668,544.68
Total receipts	$1,563,741.20	$8,218,216.03	$154,710,101.33
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	185,000.00	1,255,000.00	32,408,911.30
War	260,000.00	1,205,000.00	36,769,955.94
Navy	110,000.00	425,000.00	21,238,199.93
Indians	25,000.00	145,000.00	3,739,731.14
Pensions	400,000.00	2,400,000.00	38,723,910.04
Interest	500,000.00	1,200,000.00	11,231,267.81
Total expenditures	$1,480,000.00	$6,630,000.00	$144,111,976.06
Excess of receipts over expenditures	83,741.20	1,588,216.03	10,598,125.27
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	766,551.55	3,483,557.03	65,370,304.95
Internal revenue	1,212,969.20	3,012,697.05	75,820,726.19
Receipts from all sources last year	2,017,624.98	6,716,141.88	148,865,080.24
Expenditures last year	1,800,000.00	8,260,000.00	132,220,824.65
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	96,250.00	146,250.00	5,344,007.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	40,796.00	483,289.50	5,019,122.00
Notes received for current redemption	468,095.00	1,649,153.00	41,812,976.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$59,933,428.00	$5,336,125.00	$65,269,553.00
This fiscal year	1,027,790.00	256,785.00	1,284,575.00
This month	28,020.00	5,270.00	33,290.00
This day	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,933,428.00	5,336,125.00	65,269,553.00
This fiscal year	1,027,790.00	256,785.00	1,284,575.00
This month	28,020.00	5,270.00	33,290.00
This day	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00

FINANCIAL.

Rock Island new 100-year 4% bonds.
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company Joint 4% bonds.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company 5% Debenture Bonds.
Central of Georgia Railway Company, various issues.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, old stock.
Borden's Condensed Milk Company, common stock.

OWNED AND RECOMMENDED FOR INVESTMENT BY
Cornelius P. Rosemon,
BANKER,
NO 32 WALL STREET.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT & SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 NASSAU STREET, CORNER WALL.
Tel. No. 5820 Cort.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, October 7, 1902, for the following:

1. Repairs to sewer in Central Park West, between Eighty-eighth Street and Eighty-ninth Street.
2. Building sewer in Union Square East, between Fourteenth Street and Sixteenth Street.
3. Repairs and alterations to the interior of the City Hall.
4. General repairs and alterations to hot blast and steam heating, plumbing and gasfitting, and electric wiring in the City Hall.
5. For furnishing, for one (1) year, on existing electric light poles and on other electric light poles that may be erected, 600, more or less, street sign boxes.
6. For furnishing, and illuminating for one (1) year, on existing gas lamp posts and fire alarm posts, and on other gas lamp posts that may be erected, 1,025, more or less, street sign boxes.
7. For furnishing (without maintaining or illuminating) on existing electric light poles, gas lamp posts, and on other poles and posts that may be erected, 800, more or less, street sign boxes of two different patterns, one for electric light poles and the other for gas lamp posts.
8. For paving with asphalt pavement on a concrete foundation One Hundred and Eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; One Hundred and Fortieth Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue.
9. For paving with asphalt block pavement on a concrete foundation One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Morningside Avenue; One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, from Edgecombe Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue.
10. For paving with granite block pavement on a concrete foundation Sixty-eighth Street, from Eleventh Avenue to the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
11. For erection of a public bath building at Nos. 243, 245 and 247 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan; for erection of a public bath building at Nos. 133, 135 and 135½ Allen Street, Borough of Manhattan; for erection of a public bath building at Nos. 347 and 349 West Forty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan.
12. Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation One Hundred and Second Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Catharine Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street; Oliver Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street; East Broadway, from Scammel Street to Gouverneur Street, and Scammel Street, from East Broadway to Henry Street; One Hundred and Fortieth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Edgecombe Avenue; One Hundred and Forty-first Street, from Eighth Avenue to Edgecombe Avenue; One Hundred and First Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Liberty Place, from Liberty Street to Maiden Lane; Horatio Street, from West Fourth Street to Hudson Street; Nineteenth Street, from Avenue A to First Avenue; Forty-fifth Street, from Tenth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue; Thirteenth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Greenwich Avenue; Jefferson Street, from Cherry Street to Monroe Street; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; One Hundred and Fifth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; One Hundred and Sixth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; One Hundred and Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Ninety-ninth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; One Hundredth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Twenty-sixth Street, from East River to about 200 feet west; Forty-first Street, from Sixth Avenue to Broadway; Eighty-ninth Street, from Madison Avenue to Fifth Avenue.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES FOR CANNON.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, Oct. 1, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M., Oct. 30, 1902, for furnishing following cast-iron projectiles, more or less: 6,000 75 mm. shell (12½ lbs. weight,) tapped and bored for fuze, but without fuzes; 2,000 75 mm. shell (18 lbs. weight,) tapped and bored for fuze, but without fuzes; 800 5-inch shot (55 lbs. weight;) 400 6-inch shot (100 lbs. weight;) 472 8-inch shot (300 lbs. weight;) 812 10-inch shot (575 lbs. weight;) 563 12-inch shot (1,000 lbs. weight;) 650 12-inch mortar shot (1,000 lbs. weight.) Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. U. S. reserves right to reject all or any proposals or parts thereof. Information can be had on application to Brig. Gen. WILLIAM CROZIER, Chief of Ord.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt and granite pavement on present pavement and concrete foundation, the roadway of Park Avenue, from 111th St. to 57 feet north of 133d St.; 91st St., from Lexington Av. to Park Av.; 117th St., from Fifth Av. to Lenox Av.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Oct. 2, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and material required for repairs to sewer in 56th St., between 8th Av. and 9th Av.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Oct. 2, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902, for general repairs and renewals required for the six (6) hydraulic passenger elevators and other work incidental thereto in the Criminal Court Building.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Oct. 2, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

Dividends.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
The 35th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, held this day, a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) was declared, payable October 15th, 1902. Transfer books will be closed from October 7th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., September 30, 1902.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent., payable November 1, 1902, to Stockholders of record October 8th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

OFFICE OF HERZFELD & STERN,
40 Exchange Place, 27 William St.,
New York, Oct. 3, 1902.

Mr. Felix E. Kahn has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

HERZFELD & STERN.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 28,283; finder please return to United States Savings Bank.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 309,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 3,353,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 16,286,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 33.68.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage
Eastern Division Bonds
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

DATED MAY 15th, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas & Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, Eastern Division bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for redemption, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the said Mortgage.

The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1903, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease.

31	583	1058	1472	2289	2984	3540
58	607	1142	1506	2343	3042	3541
90	614	1144	1508	2353	3048	3595
99	659	1145	1525	2395	3067	3681
140	677	1160	1547	2434	3072	3695
165	680	1209	1549	2465	3108	3717
173	700	1235	1691	2502	3167	3733
176	718	1265	1698	2504	3223	3822
247	763	1275	1708	2568	3294	3861
262	792	1304	1794	2643	3297	3854
269	847	1305	1935	2695	3344	3963
290	850	1306	1948	2765	3349	3972
285	851	1332	2000	2833	3375	3973
316	912	1361	2035	2842	3403	3988
391	926	1391	2072	2849	3418	4038
450	974	1393	2088	2861	3467	4054
471	1006	1423	2098	2884	3495	4106
530	1017	1443	2251	2906	3504	4149

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1902.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

Officers
Oakleigh Thorne, President.
Heman Dowd, Wm. H. Chesebrough, Richard J. Scoles, Vice-Presidents.
S. D. Scudder, Treasurer
G. M. Wyckoff, Secretary.
Francis C. Prest, Assistant Secretary.

Receives Deposits subject to Check.
Credits Interest on daily balances.
Collects Coupons, Notes, Checks and other obligations.
Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest.
Acts as Trustee of Mortgage Bonds and individual trusts.
Registrar and Transfer Agent.
Manages Estates as Receiver, Executor, Administrator or Trustee.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Underwritings and Subscriptions.

Executes Trusts of Every Description

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BE[illegible]E CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert Case, Caleb Fiske, Robert Hoe, Grayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward E. Ludden, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John R. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Morton F. Plant, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY SHARES "Representing stock of the Havana Tobacco Company when issued."

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to deliver at its office, Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York, regular engraved certificates of the HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY upon surrender of the abovementioned Certificates of Deposit duly endorsed.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, Second Vice President.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
111 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 57 Chambers Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York, October 6th, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of New York for the year 1902, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner of Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: A deduction of Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
		W. Seward Webb.	

THE Equitable Trust Co. OF NEW YORK
CORNER NASSAU AND CEDAR STREETS

TRUSTEES
James H. Hyde, Louis Fitzgerald, E. H. Harriman, Wm. T. Cornell, C. B. Alexander, W. H. McIntyre, T. H. Hubbard, G. E. Tarbell, H. R. Winthrop

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations. Interest on daily balances
WM. T. CORNELL, President
JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-President
L. L. GILLESPIE, Secretary
F. W. FULLE, Treasurer

TRUSTEES
V. P. Snyder, Otto H. Kahn, Jas. Henry Smith, Geo. H. Squire, Bradish Johnson, Wm. Alexander, G. W. Jenkins, M. Hartley Dodge, H. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $1,500,000.00

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Stock Trust Certificates
For Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Referring to our notice of September 15th, 1902, extending the time for stamping of Southern Railway

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON R. R. R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:1? P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sept Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A.M. and 3:36 P.M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 278 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

*9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(1)Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:40 P M—For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4.00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡8:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—‡9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†‡4:00 A. M. †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3.53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡‡4.25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:10, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), ‖‡1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Hector Street, Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., (8:00 P. M., East Long Branch only.)

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave. 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve., Cincinnati.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	‡8:25am.	‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:35pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. Offices 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges $12.35, $12.45, $7.15, $5.25, $6.45, $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., R
Buffalo Local	*$7.10 AM	*$6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*$12.40 PM	*$12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*4.40 PM	*$5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 525, 1284 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 345 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE

From Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:35 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—" Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Cur), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 3:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street, Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent. 10-6-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE. $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The Fast and Elegant Steamers

LARCHMONT and TREMONT

Leave Pier 35, E. R., foot of Catharine St., EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AT 5 P. M.

Staterooms Reserved in Advance.

Cut Rates to All New England Points.

$3 TO BOSTON

By direct steamer, all the way by water from New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston from Atlas Stores, 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

DIRECT STEAMER, CHEAPEST AND BEST TRIP ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

DAILY--SUNDAYS INCLUDED.

ONLY 50 CENTS TO PROVIDENCE VIA THE NEW LINE.

SPLENDID STEAMERS.

Chester W. Chapin and Rhode Island.

Service Every Day in the Week, Sundays Included RELIABLE AND POPULAR ROUTE.

Steamers leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Returning, leave Providence 7:30 P. M. Tickets and rooms obtainable at ticket office, Pier 36, N. R., on sailing days only.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Palatial Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany; daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day excursion to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

LAST UP TRIP SAT., OCT. 18. DOWN OCT. 20.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line

ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

To Portland Direct.

The Route for Sportsmen.

Offices 290 Broadway Pier 32, East River.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic.. Oct. 8, Noon		Oceanic. Oct. 22, 9:30 AM	
Teutonic.. Oct. 15, Noon		Majestic.. Oct. 29, Noon	
Cymric.. Oct. 17, Noon		Celtic.... Oct. 31, 6 AM	

Pier 46 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. (Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia Oct. 16, Nov. 6 and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address H. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Select Cruise to the Orient

by Express Steamship

"Auguste Victoria,"

COVERING 77 DAYS,

leaving N. Y. Feb. 3, 1903.

THIS CRUISE is unique in its character and of the very highest class. It has always been the policy of our Company to limit the number of passengers so as to attract the select class of tourists, who prefer to pay a little more, but want absolute comfort and no overcrowding. Cost

$350 & up.

Send for rates, itineraries, etc.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria, Oct. 9. 10 AM | Columbia. Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16. 10 AM | A. Victoria. Nov. 6. 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 18. 5:30 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon | Pennsylv'a, Oct. 25, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.

Select Cruises

To the Orient. To the West Indies.

SEND FOR PROGRAMS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"

North German Lloyd White Star Line

Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg

North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.

FEBRUARY 4, 1903.

The "Moltke's" sister S. S. "Blücher" is on view this day, Monday, October 6, at the Hamburg-American Piers, Hoboken, N. J. No cards required.

We hope that the very large number of New York residents who have secured accommodation for the Cruise will do us the pleasure and themselves the satisfaction of examining this beautiful ship.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, &c.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser.. Oct. 7, 10 AM | Kaiserin.. Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin.. Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz. Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser.. Dec. 2, 10 AM

*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremerhaven pier foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg-Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich.. Oct. 9, 10 AM | Bremen.. Nov. 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friedrich. Nov. 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis.....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, the Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 8 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Friesland. Oct. 7, 10 AM | *Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM
Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 A.M.
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland. Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland.. Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland. Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland.. Nov. 1, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
Umbria.. Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania. Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania.. Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria.. Nov. 15, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Tour to Old Point Comfort, Richmond Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns. The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley in the Glory of the Autumn Foliage, Harper's Ferry, Washington, etc., October 17. Circulars on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?

If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade)..... $87
UPRIGHT (slightly used)..... 125

BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.

UPRIGHT (celebrated maker)..... 135
UPRIGHT (concert used)..... 225

JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.

FINE SQUARE..... 45
UPRIGHT (good maker)..... 100

NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.

UPRIGHT..... 90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months)..... 135

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
JACOB DOLL MFR.
92 5th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

ASPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

$35 Rosewood piano; elegant upright, $25; large size upright, $85. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

Ladies' wishing to realize the highest prices for their street, evening, dinner, or reception gowns should address week of Oct. 6, Boston dealer, R Box 140 Times.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Japanese Spaniel puppies, thoroughbred, strong, and healthy; beautifully marked; call 308 East 15th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CATHARINE M. STEINERT, plaintiff, against ANNIE STEINERT, Andrew C. Steinert, Valentine F. Steinert, Josephine Ritzmann, May Ritzmann, John Steinert, Katie Steinert, John Schlichthernlein, Nicholas Schlichthernlein, Charles Schlichthernlein, Michael Schlichthernlein, Katie Schlichthernlein, Charles Steinert, Louisa Steinert, John H. Steinert, Edward Steinert, Charles F. Schel, as executor of the last will and testament of John Steinert, deceased: Edward von der Brelie, George Mattas, Charles Sinsabough, Andrew Best, George Barr, Elizabeth Sheldon, George Faust, and Charles Bischoeffberger, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on June 10th, 1902, and bearing date the 6th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 29th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the lands and premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet westerly from the Ninth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches (98 ft. 9 in.) to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches (98 ft. 9 in.) to the northerly line of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet to the place of be

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offerings scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway are the following:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James E. Heath, referee, 2,157 and 2,159 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, each 18.9 by 94.4, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $1,338.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 126 and 128 Forsyth Street, east side, 100 feet south of Delancey Street, 50 by 100, brick synagogue.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS.
60th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order...$46,000
64th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 51,000
67th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 47,500
71st, adj. Park, 18 feet, dining extension. 29,000
72d, adjacent Mad., 23 feet, good order.... 65,000
76th, adjacent 5th, 20 feet, good rear..... 65,000
81st, adjacent 5th, 21 feet, perfect order.. 71,000
Mad., adj. 80th, 20.1 feet, possession..... 35,000
Particulars from McCHAIN & HERSHFIELD, 20 West 34th St.

Bargain.—An 18-foot four-story new American basement Dwelling, most beautifully built and an uncommon and roomy arrangement; very attractive.
Price $27,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

WEST 81ST. ST.
4-story and basement private House in first-class condition; a well-built, attractive residence, costing $36,000; will be sold for $32,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

SIXTH AVENUE CORNER, 125x120.
For Improvement. North of 42d St. WILL BE SOLD TO CLOSE ESTATE.
ROBERT S. FINNEY,
TEL. 2169 CORT. 35 NASSAU STREET.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

For Sale—5-story and basement factory, 50x95; suitable for piano manufacturer or furniture business; terms to suit; would exchange for lots. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23RD ST.

JOSEPH F. FEIST,
Real Estate and Insurance,
908 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

A Rare Chance.—5-story triple flat, steam heat and hot water; all rented; rent, $5,700. Price, $50,000. Schoen, 60 Liberty St., Room 20.

27 STR. NEAR 8 AVE. | 5-story, 2 families on floor, 25x85. Pr. $23,000; terms to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

15 STREET BET. 7 & 8 AVE. | Elegant double flat; 6 rooms and bath. Pr. $23,500; rent, $2,564. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

76 STR. NEAR 2 AVE. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores, 25x85x100. Pr. $25,000. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

8TH AVE., CORNER below 116th St. | 5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER. | 4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. $4,000; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft. front, 6-story, elevator 75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Quick purchaser modern double tenement, West 51st St., $21,000; rent, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av. $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Below 59th St.—Apartment house; shows great speculative and remarkable investment value. Box R 139 Times Office.

Bargain.—Very choice plot lots, much below value; elegantly located. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Have plot, 17 lots, located on a 100-ft. street; great future; asking $65,000; sell on easy terms; might consider exchange for cash and investment property.
GEO. W. DOUGHERTY,
2211 West 116th St.

Bronx.

Duana, Real Bargain.—Plot, 60x135x irregular, located on East 184th St.; splendid future; easy terms or reasonable offer refused. Chas. A. Weber & Co., 149th St., block east of 3d Av.

Bargain.—Two 3-family houses, 20x60x115 each; 3 blocks from "L" station; rents $720 yearly; want an offer. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A.—Bronx lots; greatest sacrifice ever offered; will sell at half value.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful detached 2-family parlor and basement house; full lot; choice neighborhood, near Boston Road, 169th St. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Choice building lots, $425; 10 per cent. cash; $5 monthly; houses built to order, $1,900. Bronx Company, 4,030 3d Av.

Sacrifice!—William's Bridge, 50x100, $3,600; frame house, 9 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Neat little farm of 18 acres; house of 8 rooms, cellar, and attic; large barn and stable, also large hennery; all in perfect repair; one acre woods; plenty of fruit; trout stream forms portion of boundary line; picturesque; bargain, $3,200.00; easy terms; 3 miles from depot. H. P. Thorp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—Two good lots in Sherman Park; if buyer pays all cash will sell for about half price. ADDRESS CASH NEEDED, 39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., South—$5,250 buys fine ten-room house, large lot; modern; every improvement; hardwood trim; A DESIRABLE HOME. Cooley & West, Inc.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Chester Hill—$7,250 buys good ten-room house, best neighborhood. THERE'S GOOD VALUE IN THIS. Cooley & West, Inc.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale.—320 acres, 2½ miles of station with buildings; over 13,000 fruit trees in bearing; has produced $15,000 in three years; 100 acres in wood and timber; with stock and implements; price $8,000. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Excellent residence farm or Summer boarding place; 150 acres good land; house 16 large rooms; good barn; outbuildings of all kinds; six miles from Kingston; good roads; will exchange. M. Freyknecht, Rifton, N. Y.

Choice Cincinnati Office Building, opposite Post Office. A bargain. Address Davis, 2,441 7th Av., New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—A VILLAGE FARM, 13 acres, 700 ft. front on Fulton St., Farmingdale, L. I., an hour from city; 8 minutes' walk from railroad station; good two-story house, 8 rooms, attic, and cellar, in apple-pie order; large barn, stable, poultry yard for 400 fowls; over a hundred fine fruit trees; lot small fruits; 6 acres corn, lot vegetables, rye, &c.; all for $5,800; worth over $5,000.
Geo. G. Reed, Farmingdale, L. I.

At Ocean Side, L. I., 44 minutes from city; near new trolley line; 10 acres, house, 8 rooms, barn, a few large fruit trees, for $3,800; about $800 cash; balance at 5 per cent. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale.—At Glen Head, L. I., 56 acres land, high ground; house with outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to owner, Box 4, Glen Head, Nassau Co., L. I.

Nearly three acres in village; house, ten rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,000. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Large house near beach; all improvements; proper for boarding. Address Wm. A. Zell, Villa Sydney, Bay 17th St., Bath Beach.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 39th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

SIXTH—No other company can render such an amount or quality of service.

It has a force of 121 experienced real-estate lawyers, and 362 other trained workmen in its employ, and can undertake the largest and most urgent task, as well as the smallest or least important one.

Its pay-roll for labor exceeds $450,000 per annum, and this entire equipment is at the instant command of its clients.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Lends money on approved Real Estate in large or small amounts at reasonable rates.

ITS UP TO YOU
To apply or write for free passes and investigate Whitlock.
Railroad, Two Tunnels, Trolley consolidation in five counties, all leading to our property.
Consider this as an impulse to real estate investments.
It foreshadows PROFIT for the investor, rising values for the home owner.
Our policy of making GOOD SELECTIONS for out-of-town investors produces many buyers.
Boating, Fishing, and Gunning at your door. Lots $150 and up; easy terms.
40 trains daily. Commutation tickets five dollars per month, including ferry.
Whitlock Realty Co., Dept. T.
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH,
10 West 23d St.
Managers.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ONLY $500 CASH.
Flatbush—Worth $8,500. Price $7,500. Lots here sold for $3,000. Will be $5,000 in FOUR years. IMMEASURABLY ATTRACTIVE. Every Improvement. SEWER. Macadam. Fine large Lawns. Tall Trees. Near L Station and Trolleys. This detached House is a pretty Picture; an Original Design, the very latest of modern architecture. Beats anything ever seen yet, near this price. Built by one of our best Builders. One nearly like it sold for $8,000 before completion. Contains 10 Large Rooms, Tiled Bath, Nursery, Laundry, and every contrivance known. Terms $500 cash, balance very easy.
COME AND LOOK AT IT ANY TIME.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

TAKEN IN BY MORTGAGE.
Group of five detached houses, just finished, East 19th St., and Ave. W., Brooklyn; 35 minutes from New York City Hall; adjoins Flatbush branch Kings Co. L and Ocean Ave. trolley; the coolest in the Summer and the warmest in the Winter; all improvements; open nickel plumbing, hardwood trim; 9 rooms and bath; worth $5,000; make offer; small amount down, balance as rent. V. M. Stillwell, owner, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

OCEAN AVENUE, FLATBUSH.
Here is a home to be proud of. Its location, appointments, and apparent value will immediately make it appreciated by refined people; new modern detached colonial dwelling; 14 rooms; bath and toilet separate; finished in choice hard woods; gas and electric fixtures; steam heat and all improvements. Apply to owner John L. Bickford, No. 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 204 Flatbush.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
Only one left; 4-story and basement whitestone, replete with every convenience for comfort; finest house in the best section of the city; 25 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; small amount of cash needed; all offers carefully considered. Peterson, builder, on premises, 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

150 FEET FROM PROSPECT PARK. **FIRST STREET** 561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—SIXTH ST., NEAR Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; openwork plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises.
JOHN A. BLISS, Builder.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Bond and Mortgage at 4 and 4½ per cent. Builders loans a specialty.
T. C. VAN PELT, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

Well-located Bushwick Avenue corner store property, 3-story frame, 25-foot wide; good opportunity for bakery or other business; will sacrifice for $8,500; terms to suit. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OUR QUICK METHOD
of converting your real estate and business, no matter where located, into cash, SENT FREE on request. Send full particulars and price. Established 16 years.
Large List of Buyers. Write at Once.
ROBERT WARD R. E. CO.,
GARFIELD BUILDING,
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK CITY.

ROSLYN OR SANDS POINT.
Wanted—To buy gentleman's country seat or land suitable therefor with good beach, view and yacht anchorage. Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Attractive property wanted, [city, suburban,] reasonable expectations satisfied. Owners' descriptions, stating selling and exchanging requirements, indispensable. Customers waiting. Numerous tempting opportunities for wide awake, brainy bargain seekers. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Have many inquiries for houses; immediate possession; owners having apartments or houses rent or sale kindly send particulars.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"MARLBORO FARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $600 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

An attractive little place, 3½ acres, barn, and 6-room cottage, with furnace and city water, 1¼ miles from station, Summit, N. J., will be sold for $5,000 cash. Address Owner, Box 2, Summit, N. J.

Brick and frame factory, about 17,000 square feet; half-mile from railroad; 9 miles from city; bargain; $14,000, part cash. W. Gramlich, Carlstadt, N. J.

Farm near Somerville, N. J., for sale; 90 acres; excellent; $6,000; sacrifice. Somerset, Box 1,385, New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

Staten Island, Eltingville, close to station; 12 acres, cheap; must be sold.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.

CORNER STORE ON 7TH AVE.
Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1,663 Amsterdam Avenue.

Photograph gallery for rent; good, well arranged, and store, with living quarters attached; may be used for millinery, dressmaking, or other purposes. Inquire N. Christatos, Florist, corner 58th St. and 6th Av.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 228 West 58th St.

To Let—Offices, 143 West 125th St.; best central location in Harlem. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A first and second loft at 148 Chambers St., near Hudson, to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Auction Sales.

STANDARD ART GALLERIES.
Benj. S. Wise.....Auctioneer.
Administrator Sale
The contents of the superbly furnished Bijou Residence,
302 West 77th Street,
Near Corner West End Avenue, will be sold at public auction on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
October 8th and 9th.
Commencing promptly 11 A. M. each day.
Exhibition Tuesday, October 7th,
9 A. M. till 9 P. M.
By order of Mr. H. T. SKILLIN, Administrator.
Office, 309 Broadway.
For the estate of Miss J. L. SKILLIN,
Magnificent gold drawing room furniture, cabinets, Vernis-Martin and Buhl tables, Carrara marble figures, a small but expensive collection of hand-painted miniatures, bric-a-brac, rare and costly, purchased by the late owner abroad; Persian and Kirman rugs, carpets.
Dining Room
In carved quartered oak, buffet tables, tapestry, upholstered chairs, magnificent cut glass, Sterling, choice china, &c.
Upright Piano, Library Suit,
Colonial mahogany bookcase, brass beds, curled hair mattresses, chiffonier bureaus in mahogany
Several Very Handsome Gowns, hats, coachman's outfit, blanket robes, whips, boots. The collection of oil paintings and etchings are worthy the attention of those looking for high-class art, for there are many well-known artists represented.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The furnishings throughout were purchased only last Spring from the leading furniture and art houses in this city. No expense was spared in making this one of the best furnished houses for which the upper west side of New York is noted, in consequence the furnishings are virtually new.
Stable of horses, carriages, &c., will be sold later. Details in time.
Take Amsterdam or Boulevard cars to 77th Street, or Park carriages which will meet 72d Street elevated station.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO."—Wise.
40 HIGH GRADE PIANOS
at auction
at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer, will sell
OCT. 7TH, OCT. 21ST, and
NOV. 11TH,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.
NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVE.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14th St
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED - SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 2,586 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 206 Broadway.

Typewriters, Remington, Smith, Underwood, cheap on installments. Address "Going Philadelphia." Box R 188 Times Office, New York.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway:—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths { $70 to $75.
8 rooms and bath { $75 to $80.
Apply on premises to Supt.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view,
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

The ALAMO
55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.
RENTS { 3 rooms, $40; 5 " 50; 6 " 65; 12 " 125
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE MARGARET.
NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.
THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 18th St.
Suites of four and five Rooms and Bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, or on Premises.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.
ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

79TH ST. & RIVERSIDE.
SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.
THE HUDSONIA.
Rents, $660 to $1,900.
Open Evenings.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.

699 MADISON AV.,
near 62d St.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT; five rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, &c.;
RENT $1,000.
Apply on premises.

159 WEST 45TH ST., adjoining Longacre Square. Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply janitor, or LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

HEALTHY LOCATION,
1,800 Anthony Ave., 175th St. Handsome apartment; 5 rooms; all improvements; $17—$20. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,
eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments of 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 94th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $35. 509 West 112th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Special bargains in flats this section; two to five rooms; steam heat, hot water, telephone; $20 to $40. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $60.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SELECT APARTMENTS.
$720 TO $1,200.
313 TO 330 MANHATTAN AVE.
Opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front, between 112th and 113th Sts. 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$780 to $1,500.
1845, 1851, AND 1855 7TH AVE.
Entire Blocks from 113th to 114th St.
Corner apartments, near Central Park, on the Drive. 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, etc.; broad, spacious halls; wide open courts; cheerful, sunny rooms; service and appointments up-to-date.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 Broadway. Telephone 427 Cort.
1855 7th Ave. Telephone 2911 Harlem.

THE AWOSTING.
Lexington Ave., Cor. 84th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $60 per month.
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
Columbia Court,
Riverside Drive and 115th Street.
UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY DETAIL.
Rents $1,300 and upwards.
Apply on premises.
PORTER & CO., Agents,
2727 BROADWAY, AT 104TH STREET,
and 159 West 125th Street.

IVY COURTS,
220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.
All light; furnished or unfurnished.
Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.
Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

KENMARE,
93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.
The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.
15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.
Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

STRATHMORE.
52d St. and Broadway.
All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.
APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Elegant corner 7 or 8 room apartment; private home for winter; gas, electric lights, linen, silver, cut glass; $75 and $110. Particulars, 288 West 116th St.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished Apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Murray Hill.—Furnished flat; all conveniences; rent, $50; references required. Jacquin, 432 5th Av., N. Y. City.

$85.00 per month, very desirable eight-room apartment overlooking park. Fite, 102 W. 93d.

Apartment Hotels.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Arlington
18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.
High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.
An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.
Rentals, $600 to $1,550.
Descriptive booklet on application.
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE HIGHLANDS
New Apartment Hotel and Apartment House.
91st St. & Lexington Ave.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
For Permanent and Transient Guests.
More modern conveniences and attractions than any apartment house in New York.
Single rooms with breakfast and dinner, $11.00 weekly.
Parlor and bedroom, including all meals for two, $25.00 weekly.
Rooms $3.50, $5.25, and $7.00 per week, furnished.
"Life Without Servant Problem."
Meals, American Plan, $7.50 and $8.75.
$2.50 PER DAY, ROOM AND MEALS.
Parlor and bedroom, with meals for one, $3.00.
Parlor and bedroom, with meals for two, $4.50.
All above rates include privilege of baths.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
ROOF GARDEN AND SUN PARLOR.
Suites, furnished and unfurnished, 2-10 rooms. Housekeeping and Hotel Service.
Apartment long-distance telephones.
(Booklet on request.)

THE KENESAW,
202 WEST 103D ST.
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
One apartment of two rooms and bath, unfurnished $35, or furnished $40 per month.
Also one apartment of three rooms and bath, furnished, $55 per month.
Dining Room on American Plan. $7 Per Week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 Rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any Apartment House, combined with home comfort. The best table d'hote dinner, 75c. Meals a la carte. Rates to permanent guests.
E. SIEBERT, Manager.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th Street.
Two apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $800 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

THE HANOVER.
7 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.
Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy31-law6m

Autumn Resorts.

NEW YORK.
West Point.

WEST POINT HOTEL,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.
Only Hotel on Military Reservation | Open Throughout the Year.
CADET DRILLS DAILY.
THE AUTUMN is the most delightful period of the year at WEST POINT.

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The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel.

GARLAND ESTATE'S VALUE

Chinese Porcelain Collection Appraised at $356,310.

First National Bank's Late Vice President Left Fortune of $6,500,000 Over and Above All Debts.

Among Wall Street men and those familiar with New York commercial affairs, there was some surprise expressed yesterday at the size of the estate left by James A. Garland, which has just been distributed. Mr. Garland, who died July 26, 1900, was Vice President of the First National Bank of this city. He was well known as an art collector, and as the owner of the Garland collection of Chinese porcelains in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is estimated at $356,310.

The gross value of his estate exceeded $7,000,000. After all debts were paid the net value was close to $6,500,000. While Mr. Garland was known in financial circles as being wealthy, it was not thought he was so rich as this, and yesterday the case of Mr. Fayerweather was recalled, who, dying almost unknown in financial circles some years ago, left an estate of many millions. The Garland collection in the Metropolitan Museum, which has been on exhibition there for some time, is said to be the most complete of its kind in this country.

Mr. Garland, however, had other collections at the time of his death, which are enumerated in the schedule of the settlement of the estate. These included a collection of 104 snuffboxes, valued at $35,000; a collection of 31 textiles, tapestries, vestments, &c., loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and valued at $20,000; oil and water color paintings valued at $111,206, a collection of jades which was in Massachusetts at the time of the death of Mr. Garland, and was valued at $800; a collection of ivories valued at $400, a collection of 14 musical instruments at Hamilton, Mass., consisting of mandolins, Japanese drums, guitars, &c., valued at $500; a piece of tapestry about three feet by four feet six inches in the Boston Art Museum, valued at $100; two other tapestries in the Boston Art Museum valued at $3,000, and a heavy mahogany desk inlaid with ivory valued at $400. Mr. Garland's estate is almost entirely of personal property. It included the following:

Shares.		Value.
900	First National Bank of New York	$3,060,000
170	Atlas Portland Cement Company	13,600
150	Long Branch Water Supply Company	20,250
	Membership in New York Stock Exchange	30,000
	Certificates of Indebtedness of Tide Water Supply Company	165,000
1,000	Preferred stock Southern Railway Company	51,750
100	Central Railroad of New Jersey	12,975
2,000	American Cotton Oil Company common	68,000
600	American Cotton Oil Company preferred	54,000
2,000	Northern Pacific Railway Company preferred	143,000
3,000	Southern Railway Company preferred	155,250
4,500	Central Railroad of New Jersey	583,875
	Interest in common with George F. Baker and Harris C. Fahnestock in property in their possession and subject to their control and management	2,292,820

Had no grandchildren survived, a large share of this estate would have eventually gone to Harvard University. The gross estate was estimated at $7,326,187 at the time of the death of the testator, with unpaid debts amounting to $605,723. The executors and trustees named in the will were the sons, Charles T. and James A. Garland 2d of Hamilton, Mass., and Robert B. Dodson of 2 Wall Street. Under the will it was provided that they receive a gross sum of $10,000 per year for distribution among themselves for services, but they declined to accept this, and lay claim to the commission they would be entitled to under the law, which was much larger. The net personal estate amounted to $6,458,068. The will provided for annuities of $1,800 each for his brothers Joseph and Stephen T. Garland, and of $1,000 for his niece, Bella G. Phillips, and it likewise provided that $12,000 be set aside yearly during the lifetime of his widow, Anna Louise Garland, and on her death the residuary estate to be held for the benefit of his three children, James A. and Charles T. Garland and Louise G. Emmett, wife of Robert Emmett, $500,000 being specifically held in trust for each, the principal to go to their issue.

After the trustees had made provision for the payment of all the annuities, they found they had a yearly income of more than $50,000 from the residuary estate after the widow's $12,000 had been provided for. To determine what should be done with this excess of income, the trustees brought a friendly suit in the Supreme Court, which decided some time ago that the excess should be divided among the three children. In the failure of issue, it was provided that the residuary fortune should go to Harvard University.

DECOY FOR "WILLIAM PENN."

Invitation to Invest in Stocks on "Inside Information" Led to Arrest of William P. Auchenbach.

William P. Auchenbach of 250 West Thirty-sixth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of having violated Section 336-B of the Penal Code, in that he failed to register with the County Clerk the trade name "William Penn," under which he carried on business at 105 East Fourteenth Street. He was held under bail for examination on Wednesday.

Post Office Inspector Boyle and Detective Sergeants McConville and Savage had been looking for "A. H. Arthur," also of 105 East Fourteenth Street, who, it was alleged, had sent out circular letters that invited investments in stock on which "Arthur" claimed to have inside information, "as received from a young lady stenographer and telegraph operator employed as secretary and confidential operator by one of the leading Stock Exchange houses."

One of the circulars was received by E. T. Standford of 20 Robinson Street, Binghamton, N. Y., who sent it to Capt. Titus. A decoy registered letter was sent to "Arthur" as from Standford, and "William Penn," at the Fourteenth Street address, told the letter carrier that "Arthur" worked for him, and that he would get authorization to receive the registered letter. When the letter carrier returned "Penn," or Auchenbach, had a letter signed "A. H. Arthur," which authorized him to receive registered mail. "Penn" said that "Arthur" was in New Jersey.

In "Penn's" office were found several letters from "Arthur's" clients. A. H. Archer of Pittsburg, Penn., had sent him $65 to invest. Julia A. Murphy, also of Pittsburg, had sent $20. A copy of a letter to J. H. Mertens of Cumberland, Md., directed Mertens to "inclose everything to me as usual to William Penn, 105 East Fourteenth Street, New York."

SINKING OF A TUGBOAT.

The W. J. Cloud Found, with Only Her Smokestack Exposed to View.

Considerable mystery surrounds the sinking of the tugboat W. J. Cloud at the pier of the New York Central Railroad Company at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and East River on Saturday night or early yesterday morning. It is supposed that the tug was sunk by the swells from a passing Sound steamboat. A deck hand, who had been left on the tug on Saturday evening, has disappeared. The belief is that the tug sank while he was away from it, and that he became scared and fled.

The tug is the property of G. H. Dendtz of 297 Forest Street, Jersey City, and was chartered by the Water Front Improvement Company of Jersey City for use in the work of filling in Riker's Island. She was made fast to the pier on Saturday evening. Only her smokestack could be seen yesterday morning.

Man Killed by Erie Milk Train.

The body of a man, supposed to have been William Sullivan, was found beside the Erie Railroad tracks near the milk station at Jersey City early yesterday morning. The belief is that he was struck by an east-bound milk train. He wore a scapular about his neck.

MR. COLER ADVISES YOUNG MEN

Tells Them the Day of the Energetic Man Has Come to Stay.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, was one of the principal speakers yesterday afternoon at the first of the Sunday Winter meetings for men that are conducted each year by the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn.

When Mr. Coler walked on the platform shortly after the meeting opened he was greeted with vociferous applause, but he did not in any way by look or action indicate that he considered the greeting a personal one. He took a seat in the back row of the platform, and although a place was made for him in the centre of the first row, he declined to avail himself of an invitation to take it, made by the Secretary of the association.

Frank Harvey Field of the Board of Education introduced Mr. Coler.

"We earnestly hope," said Mr. Field, "that there will be nothing in the nature of a demonstration for any of the speakers this afternoon. When the committee made up the list of speakers it selected such men as would draw young men to these meetings. The first speaker this afternoon is a Director of this association, and is well known to all. I introduce Mr. Bird S. Coler."

Mr. Coler confined his address to advice to young men. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The era of the young man in all the walks of life is at hand. He may have to fight for position, and perhaps for existence, but in the end he is bound to win if he is persistent and never lets go. I never won anything in my life that I did not have to fight for. The day of the passive man has gone by. That of the active and energetic man has come to stay."

WOULD INTEREST J. P. MORGAN.

Parsee Merchant to Urge the Financier to Develop India's Mineral Resources.

One of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Havre on the French liner La Champagne, was Jamesby N. Tata, a Parsee merchant, who has come here to try to interest J. P. Morgan and other financiers in the development of India's mineral resources. His firm, the headquarters of which are in Bombay, has a branch here at 27 William Street.

"Although I have retired from active business life," he said, "I still hold an interest in our business. My son is now head of the house, and his brothers and several of my nephews are actively connected with the business. New York has always been our principal foreign headquarters, and we have for years carried on a large trade in American cotton for the Indian market. I spend most of my time now traveling.

"The principal object of my present trip is to study carefully your steel interests and your methods of reducing ores. India has vast fields of undeveloped minerals of great richness. In the past, the great obstacle in the way of developing these resources was the lack of proper fuel for smelting and reduction purposes. You see we have not the coal to draw on, which you possess here in the United States. Of late years so many improvements have been made along these lines and new methods have been introduced which I think render it feasible for us to undertake the development of our mineral resources.

"I bring with me letters of introduction to Mr. J. P. Morgan and others of your leading financiers, and I hope to interest them in our products. While I was in London the Secretary of State for India, learning of my intention, asked me to make to him a report of the result of my investigation on my return."

"MONK" EASTMAN GANG LET GO.

One of the Men Injured in Shooting Affray Dead.

The score and more men arrested Saturday night, charged with disorderly conduct, in the billiard room of William Smith, 787 East Twelfth Street, which was the scene of a shooting affray, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. They were defended by ex-Assemblyman Isidor Cohn and were discharged. Smith, the alleged proprietor, was held in default of $1,000 bail, however, for selling liquor without a license.

As against the complaint of Acting Capt. Ryan that the men, who, he said, were known as the "Monk" Eastman gang, were a disgrace to the city, their counsel pleaded that they were all "innocent boys," and had been arrested without cause. Policemen Rothbach and Cohen testified that the prinsoners were in a room where a general shooting affray took place, though they were not able to make affidavit that they had seen any of them discharge a revolver, neither could they swear that any had been found in possession of firearms. It was claimed by the defense that the shooting was done by a body of Italians which mounted the stairway, blocked the door, and commenced to shoot. Those who jumped from the window and had been injured were forced to such measures to avoid the flying bullets, said the prisoners with one accord.

Of the trio—Frey, Bellowitz, and Levinson—that jumped and sustained injury, the latter, who lived at 93 Monroe Street, died in Gouverneur Hospital from a fractured skull soon after the affray. A loaded revolver was found in his clothing.

ROLLER SKATER'S FALL FATAL.

Police Looking for Two Boys Partially Responsible for Girl's Injuries.

As the result of injuries received while roller skating near her home, 1,867 Park Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, Mary Tracey, a sixteen-year-old girl, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from concussion of the brain, in terrible agony. On Saturday afternoon Mary's mother went shopping and left her daughter in front of the house amusing herself with her skates. Mary was joined by a playmate, to whom she loaned one of the skates. The two were rolling up and down the street, each on one foot. Suddenly two small boys came rushing along with a small wagon. One was in the wagon while the other was pulling it. The wagon came very close to running into Mary, who in avoiding it tripped and fell heavily.

The girl was partially stunned, but ran up stairs and let herself into the house and went to bed. When her mother got home she could not arouse her daughter and was forced to get into her apartments by climbing through a window. She tried to arouse the girl, who complained of being ill, and Mrs. Tracey sent for a physician. The girl then told of the accident. The physician worked over the girl for several hours, but could do nothing for her.

The police are looking for the two small boys, who are believed to be partially responsible for the accident.

MAN WITH BROKEN NECK LIVES.

Although He Is Unconscious, His Life May Be Prolonged for Some Time.

At the New York Hospital last evening it was said that James Burke, who had his neck broken and his skull fractured on Sept. 3, might have his life prolonged for some time, although he has not recovered consciousness. Dr. Mix, who has charge of the case, said that the dislocation of the neck had been reduced.

Burke is twenty-six years of age, and he lived at 26 West Forty-ninth Street. While working in the Metropolitan Opera House he fell a distance of twenty feet and struck on his head.

WOMAN'S OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE

Jennie Bruce, Formerly a Chorus Girl, Died in Roosevelt Hospital.

Jennie Bruce, formerly a chorus girl, took an overdose of morphine on Saturday night. She died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. She was thirty years of age, and had lived with her sister, Mrs. John Seavey, at 270 West Thirty-ninth Street.

She returned as usual to her home on Saturday evening. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Seavey found her unconscious in her room. An ambulance surgeon said that the woman was suffering from an overdose of morphine. She had been known as a user of morphine for some time. She had planned to go out with several friends yesterday.

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

OUR NEW STORE, 2309 Third Ave., Near 125th St., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Our Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Sale

is worthy of your attention. You can always save in your household expenses if your groceries come from a Butler store. The best always for the least is the rule with us. We endeavor to make prices a quarter to a third less than elsewhere—a half less if possible. It is to be half less for UNEEDA BISCUITS during this sale.

Uneeda Biscuit

2 Packages for 5 Cents.

BUT ONE LOT SOLD TO EACH CUSTOMER.

TWO WASHDAY SPECIALS.

3 pounds Best WASHING SODA.....
1 pound Best STARCH.....
A package BABBITT'S 1776.....
All for 10c

3 Cakes BABBITT SOAP for..... 10c
5 Cakes XXX Chunk SOAP for..... 10c
15 Cakes Coney Island SOAP for..... 25c

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS.

3½ Pounds of PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
3½ Pounds GRANULATED SUGAR,
Both for..... 23c.

BUTLER'S CONDENSED MILK, Quality Guaranteed,
3 Cans for..... 22c.

Golden Drip Syrup, quart bottle	10c
Maple Syrup, pint bottle	15c
Domestic Oil, pint bottle	10c
White Pepper, ¼-pound can	10c
English Mustard, ¼-pound can	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Cocoanut, ½-pound package	9c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Superlative Prepared Flour, per 8-pound package	13c
Honey, 1-pound bottle	15c

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS
CEYLON TEA.

Like quality sold elsewhere for 60c. and 70c. a pound. Absolute Purity Guaranteed.
Pound Package, 50c
½-Pound Package, 25c

Cocoa, Butler's Peerless Brand, ¼-pound can	18c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Peerless Brand, ¼-pound package, special	5c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, all varieties, per can	7c
Campbell's Salad Dressing, a bottle	10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, nutritious and wholesome, per pkg.	10c
New Peas, Safe Brand, Early June, per can	8c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in bean or ground, per pound	10c
Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, per can	17c
California Peaches or Pears, special, per can	15c
Salmon, Hatchery Brand, fancy red Alaska, 1-pound tall can	13c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEA, Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, A POUND, 35c.
COFFEE, Best Mocha and Java, A POUND, 25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

CAUGHT SAWING CELL BAR

Made Two Attempts in One Week to Escape.

Prisoner Menet, Held for Burglary in Queens County, Declares He Will Not Stay in Jail If Convicted.

Ernest Menet, awaiting trial in the Queens County Jail on a charge of burglary, who was discovered last week to have sawed one bar through and another partly in the main portion of the jail, was found yesterday to have started work at a new point in the Administration Building. When Menet was first discovered he was examining the work he had accomplished preparatory to starting work again after darkness had come with the shutting off of the lights in the jail. He was searched and removed to a small corridor in the Administration Building. The Administration Building is intended for the segregation of prisoners. There are but four to six cells in any one section and several sections.

Menet after his removal to his new quarters was left alone a great part of the time. His exercise was taken under the direct supervision of officers of the jail, and he was supposed to see no one except at exercise time and at meal times, and then only officers. Yesterday it was discovered that he had the back of the cell lock partly sawed away. He was taken out and searched. Under the sweatband of his hat was found a flat file of great strength, and a small saw was found between the lining and outside of his vest.

Sheriff De Bragga ordered him stripped, and took all his clothing away, and then caused him to be removed to another section of the building, where he was again locked up after a new suit of clothing had been provided for him. Menet was furious and told the Sheriff that if he was convicted he would not remain in the jail two days. The Sheriff replied that if convicted Menet would be landed in prison, even if he had to place half a dozen guards over him constantly.

Menet once served a term in the Elmira Reformatory, and is said to have been known as "the locker," because of his ability to get out of his cell and wander about the institution. Once while in the reformatory he made his way to the chapel, but was discovered there on his way out.

He had two lock picks last week made out of a corset steel. With these he had for a couple of nights released himself from his cell. He would then climb up to the top of the steel grating which separates the main portion of the jail from the walls at a distance of several feet. Near the top he worked with his saws. His plan was to get through and swing to a small space, where a footing might be obtained and from which a skylight could be reached. Passing through the skylight he would have reached the roof, and it is supposed he had planned a rope of sheets to lower himself to the ground, five stories below.

FIRE UNDER VICTORIA ANNEX.

Hotel's Guests Fled from Their Rooms, but the Scare Was Over in Twenty Minutes.

Guests that have rooms in the annex to the Victoria Hotel were startled a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon when smoke in considerable volume curled past their windows. They thought that the annex was on fire, and they hurried to the main part of the hotel. An alarm brought several fire engines and hook and ladder trucks.

The hotel annex is a five-story brick building on Broadway, near Twenty-sixth Street, with stores in the first story. The fire was discovered in the basement of the store at 1,144 Broadway, that was occupied by the Multiplex Lamp Company. The firemen had little difficulty in quenching the fire, but were unable to determine the cause. In the basement were barrels of excelsior that had been used by the lamp company in packing lamps and fixtures.

Traffic on the Broadway trolley lines was delayed for twenty minutes by the fire engines.

STATEN ISLAND POLICE RAID.

Surprise a Crap Game and Take Two Prisoners.

Capt. Nally of the Eightieth Precinct, Stapleton, Staten Island, with his two detectives, Ghorman and Feigel, made a raid on an alleged gambling house in New Brighton early yesterday morning and arrested the reputed proprietor, Frank Ocann, and Peter Foley. Some time ago complaint was made to Capt. Nally that gambling was going on in the rear of a barber's shop on the Richmond Terrace, near Clinton Avenue, New Brighton.

The Captain and the detectives early yesterday morning went over to the place, and going into the rear of the building saw a number of men at a table playing craps. The rear door was forced, and when the men recognized the detectives they made a rush to get out. All escaped with the exception of the proprietor and Foley. They were locked up at headquarters in Stapleton. A pair of dice and $15 in money were found on the table by the detectives.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Croak in the First District Court, New Brighton, later in the day, and held in the sum of $500 each for trial.

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN MAHONEY.

No Word Yet from the Spanish Legation Concerning the Alleged Marquis.

The body of John Mahoney, who left with the doctors of Bellevue Hospital a note asserting that he was Celia y Medina-Cell, and that if the Spanish Minister were communicated with all funeral expenses would be paid, lies at the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital. No arrangements have been made as yet for its disposition. Señor Mariand Fabregas, the Spanish Vice Consul, when seen at his home at 438 St. Nicholas Avenue, said that he had received no reply to his letter to the Spanish Minister at Washington. In that he had inclosed the letter left by the dead man.

He expected that word either that the Marquis de Celia y Medina-Cell is or is not known to the Spanish Minister probably would be received to-day or to-morrow. If the man is known, and his title is certified to, the Spanish Consul will look after his burial. If not the body will be returned to the relatives, and will be given a pauper's burial.

ROBBED AT HIS OWN DOOR.

Stranger Accompanied a Brooklyn Man Home, Then Forcibly Took Possession of His Jewelry.

The Brooklyn police are looking for a highwayman, who early yesterday morning accompanied Edward Merriam of 48 South Oxford Street to his home, and when he got him there relieved him of his valuables.

Merriam says that he was making his way along Fulton Street in the direction of his home at about 2:30 o'clock, when the stranger, whom he described very closely, accosted him and insisted on accompanying him on his way. When they arrived at Merriam's home, the stranger suddenly jammed him against the vestibule door. Then he relieved Mr. Merriam of his gold hunting case watch, a diamond ring, and a gold scarf pin, set with pearls.

Merriam says he is a clerk in the offices of E. F. Hooley at 49 Wall Street, Manhattan.

LABORER DIED ON THIRD RAIL.

Slipping on Wet Planking at the Brooklyn End of the Bridge, He Fell and Was Shocked.

Slipping on the wet planking of the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge yesterday morning, Charles Hearne, a laborer, employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, fell, and sruck the electrically charged third-rail. Half an hour later his body was found there by Marcellus Prout, the foreman. The man's right hand that had rested on the third-rail had been burned.

Prout said that he had instructed Hearne to go to the tool house to get a link for the purpose of coupling some cars, and, wondering at the length of time the man was away, went in search of him. Hearne was fifty-one years of age. He had a wife and two children at 120 Second Street, Brooklyn.

ITALIAN SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Man Wounded Twice in Quarrel in Mulberry Street Lodging House.

Resenting a remark made to a friend, Antonio Amardio, an Italian laborer, living at 5 Mulberry Street, drew a revolver and fired two shots at John Carroso, who lives in the same tenement. The quarrel started in the office of the lodging house at 9 Mulberry Street yesterday afternoon. While trying to prevent Amardio's interference Bernard Hcoghought, the clerk of the lodging house, was struck on the right arm by a bullet.

One of the bullets entered Carroso's chest and another glanced on his forehead, inflicting a scalp wound. Patrolman Duffy of the Elizabeth Street station heard the reports of the shots and arrived at the doorway of the lodging house in time to see Amardio coming down the stairway. He arrested him and found the revolver on the stairway. Carroso was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that he will recover probably.

COMING CHURCH CONGRESS.

Episcopal Clergymen Will Hold a Discussion of the Drama.

The Twenty-first Church Congress in the United States will convene in Albany on Oct. 14, and remain in session through the following Friday. Many of the topics chosen for discussion possess timely political and economic interest and the writers and speakers who will discuss them are prominently known and recognized as authorities on the questions assigned to them.

The congress will open at 10:30 A. M. on Oct. 14 with the celebration of the Holy Communion and an address by Bishop Burgess, the lately elected Diocesan of Long Island. At 8 P. M. an address of welcome will be delivered by Bishop Doane of Albany, which will be followed by the discussion of the topic, "The Church and the Drama," by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of Manhattan, the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins of Philadelphia, the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving of Brooklyn, and the Rev. W. E. Bentley of Manhattan.

POLICEMAN McDERMOTT'S WORRY.

Policeman John J. McDermott was disappointed because Police Commissioner Partridge did not establish the three-platoon system last week. He talked so much about it that he was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for examination as to his sanity.

He is forty-one years of age, and he lived at 979 Second Avenue. His wife appeared as the petitioner before Magistrate Deuel.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DINING-ROOM LOGIC.

"Don't argue with a fanatic, but ask him to dinner," says Sydney Smith. Let us add, convince him of the basic soundness of your argument by satisfying his aesthetic as well as his gastronomic taste.

First one of our Parqueterie Floors, from 23 cts. a sq. yd. Or a Wilton Velvet Carpet, $1.50 per yd. Self-colored and two-toned effects—specially suited for Dining rooms. All made and laid promptly.

Our Dining room furniture in Golden Oak—Sideboards, $15.00; China Closets, $13.00; Extension Tables, $8.00; Side Tables, $9.00. Also Chairs, Plate and Spoon racks, etc.

Elaborately carved Renaissance and beautifully inlaid Mahogany Sheraton pieces, dull finished Colonial designs—all worked out with infinite skill, at factory prices, as you

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 54 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's

Ladies' Suit Dept.

A floor literally teeming with suggestions for Fall Wear. The height of the season finds us splendidly equipped to meet your every want in this department—Suits of Broadcloths, Venetians, Cheviots and Novelty Mixtures, many of them being copies of the best imported productions—thousands of practical garments are here for your inspection, and all are priced in a way that should crowd this section every day this week.

We Specialize the Following for To-day:

Ladies' Blouse Suits of High-grade Cheviot, black, blue and browns, new gored Skirts, all over Silk, 24.95

Broadcloth or Venetian Suits, blouse effect, trimmed with Taffeta, new flare Skirt, black, blue and brown, 18.95

Cheviot Suits, fly front, all colors and sizes, 15.50

Runabout Suits in Novelty Scotch materials, handsomely trimmed, blouse shapes, new plaited trimmed Skirts, 24.95

Runabout Suits, Norfolk shapes, perfectly tailored, of blue and black Cheviots, 14.75

Runabout Suits of fine Cheviot and Novelty Cloths, new shape, trimmed Jacket and Skirt, 17.75

New styles in Monte Carlo and loose Silk Coats in Peau de Soie and Taffeta, all lengths, 18.50 to 97.00

500 Pieces of

High Class Dress Goods!

At About One-Half Their Actual Value.

A great transaction just completed enables us to make this remarkable offering. The merchandise is distinctly high class, and the styles and colorings the most desirable in the market to-day. These goods are in great demand now for entire costumes and separate skirts, and you can effect a big saving by taking advantage of this opportunity.

Thousands of yards of the finest quality of all wool tucked Prunella Cloths, Cheviot Serges and Melrose Cloths—some are in half-inch tucks, cluster tucks, spaced tucks and others triple tucks—41 to 52 inches wide; colors, royal, navy and cadet blues, browns, wine, myrtle, castor, light gray and light shades, including cream—also black—never sold heretofore for less than 1.35 to 1.65 yard, at . . . . . 69c Yard

54-inch all-wool Mixed Venetians, in Hair Line Stripes, in shades of gray, navy and black, proper weight to make up without lining.

48-inch all-wool Prunella of a very superior quality in ¾-inch tucks in nine of the most desirable fall shades, also black—regular prices 1.50 and 1.75 yard, at . . 75c Yard

54-inch all-wool Short hair Zibeline Mixed Venetians in eighteen of the best Fall Colorings. This is without doubt the greatest Suiting value (quality and style considered) that has been offered this or any other season—manufactured to sell at 1.65 yard, at . . . . . 89c Yard

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Nothing quite so pitiful as a would-be that isn't.

Our undress livery is right.

Every whipcord garment coachman or groom ever wears; tan, brown, Oxford and the new silver gray.

Heavy covert overcoats to wear with them, tan or Oxford.

"The Blue Book of Domestic Service" details the duties of the servants of the largest households.

Could you use a copy in your household?

Its price is a postal request.

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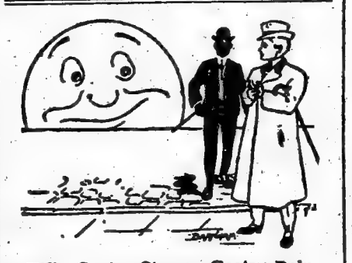

Fall Coats—Storm Coats—Rain Coats or Coats for sunny weather:—All here in our New Fall Stock. Also Suits for business or dress; brim full of new fall style. . . . This is the best of all times to see them.

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Broadway at 31st St.

THE King's Strength

and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of

Bass' Ale

as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by

Bass' Pale Ale

which was supplied to him at his own request.

GAS FUEL.

A substitute for coal. Can be applied and used in any heating or cooking apparatus without alteration. Demonstrated at showroom of CHARLES L. SCHWAAB, 921 6th Ave.

Tuesday, Oct. 7th.

Oriental Rugs.

2 Original Invoices not having been assorted or reserved.

148 Kurdistan Rugs, average size 4x7 ft., *$18.25.*

197 Kurdistan Rugs, (extra fine), average size 4.2x8 ft., *$21.00.*

Lord & Taylor,
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We call attention to our extensive line of ROYAL WILTONS. (The best wearing carpets made.)

GREAT SPECIAL SALE (THIS WEEK)

425 Pieces Axminsters, Pieces Wilton Velvets, Pieces Body Brussels, from 85c. yd.

We offer an extraordinary consignment of

Hand-Made India Jeypore Rugs

IN LARGE CARPET SIZES.

Some in the following new and popular delicate shades:—Light blue, Nile green, pink and ivory; highly appropriate for drawing rooms.

At Prices Far Below Regular Value.

INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.

Immense stock at greatly reduced prices. Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK OF HIGH GRADE PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, ALSO BRASS BEDS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light west winds.

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VENICE MONUMENTS IN A SERIOUS CONDITION

Radical Repairs Needed to Avert Catastrophes.

ST. MARK'S LIBRARY IN PERIL.

It Is About To Be Moved Into the Zecca, Which Building Is Likely to Collapse.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Discussing Signor Boni's work in connection with the reconstruction of monuments in Venice, The Times's correspondent in that city says that the Church of St. Mark, the Doge's Palace, the Procuratie Vecchie, the Zecca, and the Churches of Santa Maria Gloriosa, dei Frari, and SS. Giovanni e Paolo need prompt attention if catastrophes are to be averted.

In St. Mark's there is a crack in the great arch of the Apocalypse, and the arch sags downward almost a foot. It is expected that it will be necessary to remove all the mosaics of the arch, and that the brick wall behind them will have to be more solidly constructed.

In the Doge's Palace diagonal lesions are visible behind the bookcases of the Biblioteca Marciana, and it looks as though the brickwork were tumbling outward. The correspondent says that this is not surprising, seeing that one of the chief internal walls was cut through in order to make room for an elevator for the heavier books.

In the Procuratie Vecchie there are serious cracks, caused probably by the wholesale demolition of internal walls and the stacking of heavy goods in the rooms above the colonnade.

The correspondent comments on the folly of the civil engineering corps, which is preparing to remove the Biblioteca Marciana to the Zecca. The latter building is already in a rickety condition from top to bottom. The engineers intend to roof in the Renaissance courtyard so as to make a reading room out of it.

The correspondent says it is probable that the place will tumble in before the library can be opened.

Regarding the general subsidence of Venetian soil, Signor Boni believes that the land has sunk at the rate of 9 centimeters (about 3½ inches) a century.

If the fear expressed in the foregoing be well founded, and the building in which the Library of St. Mark is to be placed collapses, one of the most precious collections of books for its size in the world may be destroyed. The foundation of the library was the collection of Petrarch, who went to live in Venice in 1529, and who made St. Mark "the heir of his library." It was afterward greatly enriched by Cardinal Bessarion and others.

The library contains 280,000 books and 9,036 manuscripts. The latter include Greek manuscripts of great value, of which more than 1,000 were given by Cardinal Bessarion, and important manuscript collections of works on Venetian history. There are also a great number of rare incunabula, and very many volumes, unique or exceedingly rare, on the subject of early geographical research. Among the manuscripts are a Latin Homer in the handwriting of Boccaccio, a codex of the laws of the Lombards, and the autograph of Sarpi's "History of the Council of Trent."

The Zecca was built as a mint by Sansovino, who designed the Loggetta, which was destroyed when the Campanile fell It was begun in 1536, and gave its name to the zecchino, or sequin, the favorite coin of the Venetian Republic. In the entrance corridor are gigantic statues by Campagna and Aspetti.

If the mosaics in St. Mark's referred to have to be destroyed the loss will be more sentimental than actual, as they are among those which have suffered severely by the "ravages of restoration."

MARRIED A HALF CENTURY AGO.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Dowd, Who Originated "Standard" Railway Time, Celebrates Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. and Mrs. Harriet Miriam Dowd to-day celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage, which took place at Berlin, Conn., Oct. 6, 1852. A reception was given at Temple Grove this afternoon. Their six children include Willis Edmond Dowd and Dr. C. N. Dowd of New York, Mrs. Miriam Wilcox Dowd James and Mrs. Bertha North Dowd Lester, wife of Col. James W. Lester of Saratoga Springs; Arthur Dudley Dowd of Boston, and Franklin Bancroft Dowd of Dobbs Ferry. The grandchildren number thirteen.

Dr. Dowd's two sisters and two brothers were in attendance. This evening a double family dinner was given at the residences of Col. Lester on Lake Avenue and of Mrs. James, on Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Dowd, who is of Puritan stock, was born at Madison, Conn., April 25, 1825, and entered Yale College in 1848. He has been prominently identified with educational institutions at Baltimore, Waterbury, and New Britain, Conn.; North Granville, N. Y., and later with Temple Grove Seminary. In 1863 he was licensed to preach by the Troy Presbytery, and two years later was ordained an evangelist, but never presented himself for a pastorate. In 1868 he removed to Saratoga Springs, which has since been his home.

In the Fall of 1869 Dr. Dowd presented the subject of standard time to a railway convention in New York. He is the author of several works on the subject. The system adopted by the railroads in November, 1883, and now in use throughout the United States, was originated and worked out by him.

WEDS HIS ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

The Bridegroom Is 52 Years of Age and the Bride Is But 19.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 6.—Dr. Louis G. Knox, a practitioner of this city, was married in Jersey City last evening to Blanche Evans, his adopted daughter. The bride, accompanied her mother, came from Aberdeen, Washington, for the purpose and was met in Jersey City by Dr. Knox. The ceremony was performed by Judge James E. Blyden in his office in Jersey City.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Knox married Millie De Granville, then a well-known circus performer. Miss De Granville had previously adopted the daughter of another performer, Laura Ashby, who was in straitened circumstances at the time and the little girl thereafter made her home with Dr. and Mrs. Knox. She was given a fine musical education.

Two years ago the young lady went to Aberdeen, Washington, to live with her mother, and this was the first time, within her remembrance, that she had seen her with the exception of one visit her mother made her some years ago. Dr. Knox's wife died six months ago. Since the present Mrs. Knox went away she and Dr. Knox were in correspondence, and the wedding was the result. Dr. Knox is fifty-two years of age and his bride is nineteen.

TERMINALS NEAR A FORT SITE.

Goulds-Wabash-Western Maryland Lines in Baltimore Will End Close to Old Fort Covington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The Goulds-Wabash-Western Maryland lines will have terminals on a historic site near this city. A deal has just been completed for the purchase of more than forty acres on the shore of the Patapsco River, southwest of the city, on the site of Old Fort Covington, near the cove in the rear of Fort McHenry, where on Sept. 13, 1814, was fought the battle in which the British were repulsed and Baltimore saved.

The company has in view the purchase of property in the vicinity which will give it deep-water facilities. By this arrangement the Western Maryland will have two lines, one into the city and the other around the city by the Gwynn Falls route to Locust Point, beyond the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's terminal.

CRUSADE IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Capt. Walsh Closes Two Places in Twenty-ninth Street and Warns Handbook Poolmen.

A crusade in the Tenderloin was started yesterday afternoon, and as a result the district was comparatively quiet. Capt. Walsh had announced his determination to close "those places in Twenty-ninth Street." The Savoy was closed, and it was said that Paul Slavin, the alleged proprietor, had applied to the Excise Commission to have his own license broken, so that he could get a rebate. The Berlin was closed also. Disreputable women had been warned and very few of them were observed in the district last night.

Capt. Walsh sent Detectives O'Neill, Curran, Greig, Baxter, and Walsh through the precinct to warn saloon keepers that the handbook pool business must be stopped. Inspector Brooks was in the district in the evening. He remarked that "everything was quiet."

Concerning the report that gamblers would meet to devise ways and means to fight the new régime in the "Tenderloin," Capt. Walsh said: "I can't stop those fellows from meeting if they want to. I don't care if they meet every night."

Detectives of Capt. Walsh's staff told their friends that the regular poolrooms and gambling houses would not be disturbed at the present time. They say that it is the Captain's intention to get the small fry out of the way first.

MAY BE BARRED FROM VOTING.

Republican Voters in Maryland May Be Kept from Polls by Law Passed by Democratic Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Republican leaders of Maryland are alarmed over a discovery made to-day that unless prompt action is taken a number of Republican voters will not only be prohibited from voting this Fall but from voting at the State election next year.

A law of the last Democratic Legislature provides that no person coming into this State shall be eligible to register until one year after he has caused his name to be entered in a record book kept by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or, if in a county, the Clerk of the Circuit Court for that county.

In Baltimore County, as well as in others, this provision of the law has not only been overlooked by the political managers, but by the clerk, no book having been provided. As the year begins to run from the declaration of intent to become a citizen, and as next Wednesday will be the last day of registration, immediate action will be necessary to get recent arrivals in the State on the records.

PAWNED WATCH FOR CHARTER.

New Jersey Secretary of State Does Not Trust Edward M. Shepard's Agent for the Fee.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 6.—Despite the fact that E. V. Frothingham, a young lawyer from the office of Edward M. Shepard, the New York lawyer, brought $14,400 in cash and deposited it with the State Treasurer to pay a fee for the charter for the Whippany and Passaic River Railroad Company, the Secretary of State would not trust him for the filing fee of $75, and Frothingham was obliged to pawn his watch to obtain that amount.

As the new corporation was waiting to hold a Directors' meeting as soon as the charter was filed, Frothingham temporarily sacrificed his timepiece. He sent a telegram to New York asking for the $75, and it was sent at once, but he was obliged to borrow $3 from the corporation clerk to make up the amount necessary to redeem the pledge.

The Whippany and Passaic Railroad runs from Whippany, in Mcrris County, to Essex Falls, Essex County, and is only seven miles long.

The incorporators are Edward M. Shepard, Brooklyn; Herman Behr, Robert D. Foote, W. W. Cutler, Morristown; Richard W. McEwan, Robert B. McEwan, Jesse L. McEwan, Whippany, N. J.

A Russian Doctor's Discovery.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Moscow correspondent of The Daily Mail says Dr. Koulatke has succeeded in reanimating a heart which he extracted from an infant that had died twenty-four hours previously. The heart beat with normal regularity for an hour. Dr. Koulatke hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimation in cases of death by drowning.

$6.50 Round Trip to Washington for G. A. R. Encampment Oct. 6th to 11th via Royal Blue Line. 8 fast trains daily. Parlor, sleeping and dining car service. Train from New Jersey Central stations, Ft. of Liberty St. and South Ferry.—Adv.

RESENT ADMIRAL'S ORDER

Colombians Want to Carry Combatants Across the Isthmus.

Diplomatic Protest Expected at Washington — Residents Think United States Wants to Get Control of the Isthmus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is evident that the action of Admiral Casey in declining to allow the transportation of any combatants, ammunition, or arms across the Isthmus on the Panama Railroad is interpreted by the Colombian Legation officials here, and by others in sympathy with the Colombian Government, as having a doubtful basis of authority in law.

Under the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, now the United States of Colombia, it was provided that, in consideration of the use of the Isthmus of Panama as an open and free means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, the United States should guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus so that free transit should be never impeded. The United States also guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property of New Granada.

At the Colombian Legation no statement can be had in regard to the matter, but it is understood that the view is taken that Admiral Casey has in effect interfered with the sovereignty of Colombia and taken a step far in advance of any yet taken by the United States Government to protect traffic over the Isthmus. Commander McLean of the Cincinnati permitted troops to be transported across the Isthmus, but took away their arms and ammunition, and sent a detachment of marines in charge of them. The Colombians suggest that in the successive orders by Commander McLean and Admiral Casey there is evidence that the United States Government is making the effort to obtain control of the Isthmus.

When the situation became critical last month Secretary Moody sent full instructions to Commander McLean, which were also repeated to Admiral Casey, as to the attitude of the United States forces on the Isthmus. These were as follows:

"United States guarantee perfect neutrality of Isthmus, and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. Colombia guarantees right of way for transit across Isthmus open and free to Government and citizens of United States and their property. Any transportation of troops which might contravene these provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should use of road be permitted which might convert the line of transit into theatre of hostility. Any transportation of Government troops not in violation of treaty and which would not endanger transit or provoke hostilities may not be objectionable. The department must rely on your judgment to decide such questions, as conditions may change from day to day. Consult department freely when in doubt."

At the Navy Department it is stated that no conclusions can be drawn from Admiral Casey's dispatch until further advices are received from him. The Secretary has asked him for a full explanation of the circumstances which caused him to forbid the transit of Colombian troops. It is suspected that, inasmuch as Admiral Casey had instructions to communicate freely with the department, there may have arisen a condition of affairs in which he was obliged to act hastily and without first consulting the department. There is a feeling that he may possibly have inclined too much to the view that he must anticipate any state of affairs that would in any degree prevent the free use of the Isthmus.

The Colombians feel that their sovereignty has been impaired, and will no doubt resent the affair in the usual diplomatic manner.

PANAMA, Oct. 6.—Acting General Superintendent Prescott of the Panama Railroad said in an interview to-day:

"We have not refused nor will we refuse to transport armed or unarmed soldiers or war material for the Colombian Government unless the United States forces controlling the railroad line prevent us from fulfilling the obligations which our contract imposes on us. I consider the presence of United States marines on trains to be ample protection for free transit."

JUDGE DECIDES AGAINST A TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Funds Alleged to Have Been Paid in Excess of Franchise Rate Must Be Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Judge Tuley to-day gave the complainants in the suit of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association permission to amend their petition for injunction so as to enable them to secure the return of the funds alleged to have been collected in excess of the franchise rate.

The construction placed on his decision by attorneys for the complainants is that 5,000 or 6,000 telephone lessees may come into the suit and become parties to it, whether they are members of the Manufacturers' Association or not.

The decision of the court, it is estimated, will cost the Chicago Telephone Company more than $1,000,000, unless the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of Judge Tuley. All that remains for the complainants to do now is to prove up their claims.

There were 337 lessees involved in the original suit, their claims being in the aggregate about $75,000, but all the druggists, liverymen, and private citizens who paid $175 a year for their telephones may come in and become parties to the suit, Judge Tuley holding that all may be considered together.

The question as to whether they can go back of five years, the time provided in the statute of limitation, remains to be argued.

ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans Won in 122 Small Towns Out of 162—Interest in License Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Republicans won in 122 out of the 162 small towns of the State holding local elections to-day, as against 118 last year. Democratic Mayors were elected in Norwalk and South Norwalk, and three out of five Aldermanic elections in New London went Democratic. Eight of the large cities, including New Haven, Bridgeport, and Hartford, did not hold elections to-day.

In the small towns Democratic local tickets won in thirty-nine towns, as against forty-four last year. The Republicans gained four towns over last year. The interest in to-day's election centred in the license vote of the little towns. Of these, eighty-two voted license and eighty-six no license, as against seventy-four for and ninety-five against last year.

Torrington had the hottest license fight. In that city the saloonkeepers refused to give free drinks for the first time last Christmas, and their patrons joined force with the Prohibitionists in "turning down" the saloon vote this year.

For Accommodation of Travel To and From the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington, Pennsylvania Railroad have made arrangements to run their regular trains in sufficient sections to take care of the travel.

The Washington Limited, leaving New York at 10:10 A. M., will be placed in service Sunday, October 5th.—Adv.

WOMAN WITNESS ARRESTED IN BOYS' MURDER CASE.

Wept Under Cross-Examination About Youth Accused of Crime—Poisoning Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Barber, who lives on a farm near Marlton and was on terms of intimacy with Paul Woodward, accused of the murder of the boys John H. Coffin and Price Jennings, was arrested to-day and held as a witness. The Commonwealth purposes to use her not only to prove certain allegations against Woodward, but to strengthen its circumstantial evidence as to the motive for the crime.

Mrs. Barber was arrested early this afternoon by County Detective Cherry. Under cross-examination by Assistant Prosecutor Archer, she gave material information as to Woodward's whereabouts before the time of the disappearance of two boys and his arrest, which varied greatly from Woodward's own statements.

When Mrs. Barber faced Mr. Archer she became hysterical and wept. After a cross-examination lasting nearly an hour the woman was detained in his outer office, while Woodward was cross-questioned again for two hours. This was the prosecutor's fifth interview with the young man since he gave himself up on learning the detectives were after him.

After this interview, in which Woodward made several statements at variance with his previous stories, Assistant Prosecutor Archer said:

"Woodward is clever and plausible. He will say little, but always strenuously protests his innocence. He has now told his story five times, and it varies somewhat in the recital. To-day he told me in great detail of his whereabouts from last Tuesday night until the time the bodies were found. But he still insists he had not known Price Jennings, and had never even seen him."

After another interview with Mrs. Barber to verify certain essential statements of Woodward's, she was locked up in the Camden County jail as a witness. Prosecutor Lloyd to-night issued this statement:

"The Commonwealth is gradually weaving a strong circumstantial case against Woodward, the circumstances of which we will be prepared to make public in a few days. The rest to-day has the greatest bearing on the case, but in no way has any connection with the actual committing of the crime."

Robbery and a morbid love of killing are given as possible motives for the crime.

Dr. William Jones, County Physician, who, with Dr. George M. Beringer, has conducted the medical examination to-night, said:

"I am thoroughly convinced that the boys were poisoned. While the chemical analysis of the viscera has not proceeded far enough to show the drug that caused death, yet in my opinion chloral was the poison employed. The bodies when found showed certain well-known indication of chloral poison. The drug could easily have been placed in the soda that the lads drank at Cyclers' Rest, on White Horse Pike.

"Woodward, I understand, frequented the Tenderloin district in Philadelphia and wouldbe familiar with the use of chloral."

Undertaker Burrell, who had the bodies of the boys in charge, said to-day that there were marks of violence on them.

The detectives have not completed their investigations, and after the inquest, which will be probably held on Thursday, several arrests are expected.

A HANNA-JOHNSON DEBATE.

Challenge from the Senator to a Discussion on the Tariff Accepted.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6.—In his speech at Steubenville to-day Senator Hanna challenged Mayor Tom L. Johnson to a debate on the tariff, the subject to be discussed from a strictly economic standpoint and with no reference to monopolies.

Senator Hanna's challenge was telegraphed to Mayor Johnson at Wooster, and he at immediately replied that he would accept the challenge and would debate the subject in any way or at any time Senator Hanna might name.

Mayor Johnson will be in Cleveland from Oct. 17 until election day.

REPUBLICANS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Candidates Nominated in Twenty-four of the Thirty-five Districts of New York County.

Republican conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly were held last night in every Assembly district in New York County. In nearly every district it was definitely known beforehand who would be selected, and the conventions, therefore, were void of excitement. A number of Republican Assemblymen did not seek renomination. Prominent among them were Gherardi Davis, who has represented the Twenty-seventh District for several years; Julius Seymour of the Nineteenth, and Bainbridge Colby of the Twenty-ninth.

In a number of the districts the conventions were adjourned without nominations having been made, the leaders desiring further time in which to decide upon an available candidate. The results of the conventions held last night follow:

1—Adjourned.	19—Charles F. Bostwick.
2—Adjourned.	20—Adjourned.
3—Hugh T. Sweeny.	21—Frederick E. Wood.
4—Adjourned.	22—Charles Govan.
5—Edward R. Finch.*	23—Josiah T. Newcomb.
6—Adjourned.	24—Francis W. Stanton.
7—Adjourned.	25—Howard Conklin.
8—Max Franklin.	26—Adjourned.
9—James A. Allen.*	27—George B. Agnew.
10—William Rohling.	28—Carl T. Schmitt.
11—Adjourned.	29—George B. Clark.
12—Adjourned.	30—Jacob C. Stiesi.
13—Adjourned.	31—M. J. Newman.
14—Louis Kurz.	32—Harry Michaels.
15—Herman Beyer.	33—Adjourned.
16—Jos. S. Weinberger.	34—William Haupt.
17—Washington Braunn.	35—Frank L. Brooks.
18—Wm. F. Searing.	

*Renominated.

Edward R. Finch, who was renominated in the Fifth District, is the author of the Finch law making citizens who fail to register a preferred class in the drawing of names for jury service.

Prof. Charles F. Bostwick, who was named in the Nineteenth District to succeed Julius Seymour, is a lecturer in the New York University Law School.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District nominated Howard Conklin for the Assembly. There was every inclination on the part of the convention to renominate John A. Weekes, to succeed himself, but the present Assemblyman withdrew his name owing to serious illness.

George B. Agnew, who was named in the Twenty-seventh District, is a business man and has been a member of the National Guard for ten years, now holding a commission as Lieutenant in Squadron A.

FINED FOR NOT REMOVING HAT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A man by the name of Stanley Mansfield was arrested here for refusing to remove his hat in a theatre.

Mr. Mansfield, it is said, was told to remove his headgear by an usher at the beginning of the fifth act. He refused, saying that he had kept it on during the four previous acts and was going to see the remainder of the play under similar circumstances.

When Justice Hall had heard the evidence he said: "Such cases as these will cause a large loss of life some time. You can't tell what an audience will do, and a panic can be started by a very small trifle. I will fine this man $5 and costs and let it be a lesson to him."

Foliage Excursion, October 11, via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains. Delightful Autumn trip. Round trip tickets, good to Oct. 15, $2.—Adv.

Luxurious Train to California. the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

LARGE AMOUNT OF COAL COMING FROM ENGLAND

100,000 Tons Sold at Newcastle for America Yesterday.

Great Quantities Bought in Wales Last Week—British Consumers Have to Pay More—Freights Going Up.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A telegram from Newcastle announces that 100,000 tons of coal were sold on the Newcastle Coal Exchange yesterday afternoon for America.

Reports from Cardiff say that twenty-five steamers have been secured for early sailing from South Wales for New York and Boston. It is said that the American purchases last week at Cardiff alone totalled 100,000 tons, of which 80,000 tons were for New York. The purchases at Swansea last week totalled 20,000 tons.

It is estimated that the Welsh sales of coal for America aggregate 200,000 tons since the rush began.

Some of the steamers owned by big concerns, such as Elder Dempster & Co., the Leyland Line, and the Johnston Line, are loading coal at Cardiff and Liverpool. Ocean frieghts are rising, though the earlier shipments were taken at normal rates.

It is not expected that sufficient anthracite will be obtained so supply the American demand. Anthracite is now quoted at the highest price which it has ever reached in this country.

The increased American demand is appreciably enhancing the price of all coal to the English consumer. House coal of all grades has advanced $1 since Oct. 1.

A prominent dealer on the Coal Exchange said yesterday:

"I should not be surprised if retail coal in London reached $10 a ton in the next few weeks."

A representative of a big Swansea anthracite company said:

"While we are selling every ton of hard coal we can spare for America, the increase in price is affecting us adversely in another way. We have spent $5,000 yearly during the past ten years to popularize anthracite for house use in England. We have kept up stove stores and agents in London and elsewhere, and we were just beginning to make headway. Now, this big jump in prices threatens to put back our crusade for several years at least."

The French miners' strike has not yet affected the Welsh market, but if it spreads there will undoubtedly be a further advance in prices.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—William M. Wood and James Phillips, Jr., of the Executive Committee of the American Woolen Company have cabled abroad for 5,000 tons of anthracite coal to be placed at the disposal of the operatives of the mills of the company—2,000 tons for the help at the Washington mills, Lawrence; 2,000 for the Providence mills help, and the rest for other localities where the company has operatives.

The coal is to be sold at exact cost.

MR. MITCHELL FOR GOVERNOR.

Secretary of the Illinois State Democratic Committee Declares for the Miners' Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—"I am for John Mitchell, President of the Mine Workers of America, for Governor of Illinois next time," said George E. Brennan, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee to-day in a group of Illinois politicians at the Sherman House headquarters, and all the others nodded assent.

"I thought Mitchell was a Republican," said a bystander.

"Mitchell has always been a Democrat," said Secretary Brennan. "He retains his residence at Braidwood in Will County, and until a few years ago he took an active interest in politics. He is young—only thirty-three years old—but there is not the slightest doubt that he could poll a tremendous vote in the State. John Mitchell has risen in the estimation of the people in the last week to a wonderful extent, and I believe he could be elected Governor of his State in 1904."

Mitchell and Brennan worked side by side in the Braidwood mines for years. It is said that had William J. Bryan been elected President in 1900, the head of the Miners' Union would have been appointed Commissioner of Immigration, for his Illinois friends had obtained that pledge from Senator Jones, the head of the Democratic National Campaign Committee.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE STRIKE.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The coal strike in the United States is attracting more and more attention here. The newspapers print rather full accounts of the conferences at Washington.

The press sides with the miners and censures the operators for their unyielding attitude. The Frankfurter Zeitung, regarded as the best financial authority in Germany, to-day devotes a leading article to the strike. It alludes to the spirit of the operators as "lunacy of fancied greatness," which may very well develop, and adds:

"When the coal combination sees it is able to throw 70,000,000 of people into anxiety and need and remain beyond reach it will naturally get the idea that it holds possession by the grace of God, like the potentates of old Europe."

The paper also alludes to the probable effect on the Continent of the withdrawal of English coal for America, says it is likely that England will draw from the Continent the deficit caused by the shipments to the United States, and concludes:

"Hence, if the strike continues, the price of coal will rise on the Continent."

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT IN THE HUDSON VALLEY.

The Governor Directs the Second Regiment to Protect Railway Property from the Strikers.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Gov. Odell late to-night issued an order for the entire Second Regiment, composed of separate companies between Troy and Plattsburg, on duty to protect the property of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, upon whose lines a strike has been in progress for some weeks.

Adjt. Gen. Henry is on duty at National Guard Headquarters to-night, and has prepared a list of additional available troops should their services be deemed necessary by Col. Lloyd.

The Governor's action was based on a report made by Col. Lloyd, whom he sent to Glens Falls to investigate the situation there, the Sheriff having called on the Governor for another company of the National Guard.

It is intended to patrol the entire line of the Hudson Valley system, and if the Second Regiment cannot do the work more troops will be called out.

It is believed the regiment will be in camp at the centre of disturbance by noon to-morrow.

President Addison B. Colvin of the Hudson Valley Railway said to-night that as soon as the road is under entire military protection that he would run cars into Troy. To do this the cars must pass over the tracks of the United Traction Company, and the act will most likely result in a strike on that system. The military authorities are preparing for this, and the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn with the Tenth Batallion of Albany will be held in readiness.

MR. MITCHELL ISSUES AN APPEAL TO STRIKERS.

Calls Upon Them to Hold Mass Meetings and Declare Untrue the Statements of Operators.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 6.—After a conference between Mr. Mitchell and his district Presidents which continued until 11:15 P. M., and five minutes before the National President left for Buffalo, he gave to the press the following statement, which was hurriedly prepared after he returned from a flying trip to Philadelphia to-day:

"Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 6, 1902.

"To District Secretaries and All Mine Workers in the Anthracite Field:

"You have, no doubt, read in the daily papers the proceedings of the conference at the White House last Friday, in which your officers proposed an immediate resumption of work if the operators would agree with us to refer the questions at issue in the strike to the decision of the President of the United States and a tribunal named by him. You have noted the reply of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads, in which they responded to our overtures by denouncing your union, its members and officers in the most vehement and malicious manner possible. They also declared that a large majority of the strikers would return to work if given military protection, and they demanded that the President send United States troops to the coalfields.

"In order to demonstrate to the people of our country that the statements of the operators are unfounded, that the mine workers are law abiding citizens, the officers of all local unions should call mass meetings of all men on strike, union and non-union, such meetings to be held in each mining town at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 8. We know that the mine workers are not restrained from going to work by fear of bodily harm, and if this is the sentiment prevailing at the meetings, resolutions should be adopted emphatically declaring the statements of the operators to be untrue.

"We also advise that acts of lawlessness by the coal and iron police and by strikers be denounced, and the services of members of the union tendered the local authorities to preserve law and order.

"Great care should be exercised that those on strike do not permit themselves to be provoked by the coal and iron policemen into the commission of overt acts. The operators, failing to break the strike and deprive you of your well-earned victory, are now attempting to array public sentiment against you by making false claims that a reign of terror exists in the coal fields. Be steadfast and true while this struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment is going on, and we have no hesitancy in saying that victory will be achieved in the not far distant future. The heart of the Nation beats in sympathy with you and all good citizens favor your cause.

"Do not fail to have resolutions drafted in plain, temperate language; telegraph them at our expense to President Mitchell's headquarters immediately on the adjournment of meetings.

"JOHN MITCHELL, President U. M. W. of A.

"T. D. NICHOLLS, President Dist. 1.

"THOMAS DUFFY, President Dist. 7.

"JOHN FAHY, President Dist. 9."

The news of the calling out of the entire State Guard caused a mild sensation among those gathered at strike headquarters, but apparently the least perturbed were President Mitchell and the three District Presidents. There was a crowd in the lobby of the Hart Hotel, and as soon as the miners' chief came down the stairs with his traveling bag in hand he was asked for an expression on the action of Gov. Stone. He at first declined, but a moment later, as he pushed his way through the throng, he exclaimed:

"If they call all the troops out in the United States, it won't make the men go to work."

President Nicholls said:

"Nothing has arisen to warrant the calling out of more troops, but if they are not used for any unlawful purpose their presence in the coal fields cannot do us any harm."

District President Duffy remarked:

"The troops are not needed. I protested to Gov. Stone when they were first ordered into my district, and I am still of the same mind."

President Fahy said: "I do not see the necessity for calling out more troops unless it be that of bolstering up the operators' side of the struggle."

The news of the call for all of the troops was received so late that no opinions could be had from any of the officials of the coal companies living in this vicinity.

President Mitchell, accompanied by the three district Presidents, left for Buffalo at 11:35 P. M. over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. At Buffalo the miners will be joined by National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

President Mitchell slipped out of town before dawn this morning for Philadelphia, where he met Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative on matters pertaining to the anthracite coal strike. Mr. Mitchell returned here to-night and made the simple statement that he had met the Labor Commissioner. He refused absolutely to discuss his visit to Philadelphia, declined to say where in Philadelphia he met Mr. Wright or what passed between them. Subsequently he said that he saw other gentlemen while there, but declined to disclose their identity.

Because Mr. Wright is close to President Roosevelt, there is a general impression here that the Commissioner carried a message from the Chief Executive to Mr. Mitchell. A rumor which cannot be verified is in circulation here to-night that President Roosevelt has appealed to Mr. Mitchell to end the strike in the cause of humanity.

W. J. BRYAN ON COAL STRIKE.

He Urges President to Call Extra Session of Congress, and Suggests Measures for Passage.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—In a statement made this evening W. J. Bryan says President Roosevelt should be commended for his efforts to settle the miners' strike. He suggests, however, that since the operators decline to arbitrate, the President's hands are tied, and urges him to call an extra session of Congress. Five measures, Mr. Bryan says, should be recommended for passage. These are, in Mr. Bryan's language:

"A law establishing a National Board of Arbitration, consisting of three to five members, to consider and report on all controversies between corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes; a law abolishing government by injunction; a law that will discriminate between the natural made man, created by the Almighty, and the corporate giant created by legislation; a law taking the tariff off coal; a law which will prevent railroads engaged in inter-State commerce from operating coal mines except for the purpose of supplying fuel for their own engines."

Justice Accused of Embezzlement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 6.—Justice of the Peace Frederick I. Stults, Jr., of South Amboy, was arrested to-day on a bench warrant charged with embezzling $100 which he illegally received as cash bail from Byran A. Perrigo, a canalboat Captain.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

A charming day and a charming way if your tickets are via Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

Exposition Flyer leaves New York 3:15 A. M., by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

New York To-day—Chicago To-morrow The Pennsylvania Special leaves daily. All comforts, including an observation car.—Adv.

ORDERS OUT ENTIRE PENNSYLVANIA GUARD

Gov. Stone Sends Two More Brigades to the Coal Region.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN 9,000

This Action Taken After a Confefence at Harrisburg with Prominent Officers of the State Militia Yesterday Afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—Gov. Stone late to-night ordered out the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to duty in the anthracite coal regions. The soldiers will be in the field to-morrow. The order calling out the guard is as follows:

"Headquarters National Guard, Adjutant General's Office.

"Harrisburg, Oct. 6, 1902.

"In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland, and Columbia, tumults and riots frequently occur, and mob law reigns; men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away, and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been delayed, stoned, and the tracks torn up; the civil authorities are unable to maintain order, and have called upon the Governor and Commander in Chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder. The presence of the entire division National Guard of Pennsylvania is necessary in these counties to maintain the public peace.

"The Major General commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace.

"As tumults, riots, mobs, and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about coal mines, he will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample military protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference, and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace; will see that threats, intimidations, and all acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions and throughout the several counties, and no interference whatever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duties under this order. The dignity and authority of the State must be maintained and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted.

"By order of WILLIAM A. STONE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"THOMAS J. STEWART, Adjutant General."

The formal order was given out at the Executive Mansion shortly before 11 o'clock to-night by Private Secretary Gerwig. Gov. Stone called a conference to-day of the general officers of the Guard, at which it was decided to place these troops in the field. Those present at the conference this afternoon were Major Gen. Miller, Gen. Gobin of the Third Brigade, Gen. Schall of the First Brigade, Col. Hulings of the Sixteenth Regiment, who represented Gen. Wiley of the Second Brigade, who is in Kansas; Assistant Adjt. Gen. Elliott, and Assistant Quartermaster General Richardson.

The canvass and other camp equipage will be shipped from the State Arsenal, and it is expected that all the troops will be in the field within twenty-four hours.

The troops now in the field are the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments of the Third Brigade, and the Governor's Troop, Sheridan Troop, and Second Philadelphia City Troop. The troops which will be sent to reinforce those now on duty are the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Regiments, Battery A, First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, which compose the First Brigade; the Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments and Battery B, which constitute the Second Brigade.

The division numbers approximately 9,000 men.

Adjt. Stewart has gone to Washington to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is probable that Assistant Adjutant General Elliott will take his place in his absence. Col. Elliott is a graduate of West Point and is regarded by the Governor as one of the most efficient officers in the National Guard.

This is the first time since the Homestead riots in 1892 that the entire division of the Guard has been ordered out for strike duty. The cost to the State of this tour of duty will probably exceed $1,000,000.

Major Gen. Miller will probably issue orders to-morrow designating the points of mobilization of the troops.

MR. TRUESDALE'S COMMENT.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said late last night that he had heard the news that all the

tion of Manufacturers to confer with President Mitchell and the three district Presidents of the United Mine Workers will arrive in the city some time during the night or early to-morrow morning. The object of the conference is to devise some means whereby the manufacturers of the country may obtain enough coal to keep their plants in operation during the continuance of the miners' strike.

The committee is composed of the following members:

George H. Barbour, Michigan Stove Company, Detroit; P. L. Converse, Locomotive Manufacturer, Philadelphia; E. R. Ripley, United Glass Works, Pittsburg; Richard Young, leather belting manufacturer, New York, and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, President of the association.

It is expected that the committee and President Mitchell will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT SEES SARGENT.

Rumor in Washington That He Is Sending a Message to Mitchell Urging Resumption of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Information obtained here to-night indicates that the prospects for a speedy settlement of the coal strike are more encouraging than at any previous time. Nothing will be given out at the White House in regard to the matter, nor will members of the Cabinet talk about it. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, conferred with the President this morning, and subsequently left the city. It is believed his visit to the White House was for the special purpose of receiving a message from the President to Mr. Mitchell and instructions to make the labor leader acquainted with the result of yesterday's conference, and to urge him to use his influence for a speedy resumption of work in the mines, relying on the Legislature of Pennsylvania and Congress for a full investigation of the merits of the controversy.

A significant occurrence this afternoon furnishes ground for the hope that the end of the strike is in sight. Among those from this city who were to attend the Detroit convention called by the Mayor of that city to consider the strike was a prominent Republican ex-official who, in reply to inquiries, was informed by a Cabinet officer that it [illegible] sary for the gentleman alluded to to visit Detroit to attend the convention, as the probability was strong that the strike would be terminated before the convention could complete its labors. This declaration was made in reply to the inquiry as to what the delegate should say to the convention on behalf of the Administration.

The aim of the President, acting in the interest of all the people, is to use every proper effort to secure a resumption of work in the mines. The existing inconvenience to the public and the certain distress that will follow if there shall be a continuance of the strike until the arrival of cold weather can be corrected and prevented only by the miners going to work. That is the point to which the President is directing his best thought and most earnest effort. Recognizing that he is without authority in the premises, he appreciates that moral suasion and appeals to the patriotism and humanity of the miners to make personal sacrifice in the common interest of the people is the most he can do on his own motion. Whether this course has been decided upon by the President will be made apparent in the course of a few days, and perhaps through the meeting which it is expected will take place between Commissioner Sargent and President Mitchell.

It has been suggested that the President might with equal propriety make a like appeal to the operators. Perhaps he may do so, but in view of the fact that the operators at the conference of last week in the White House did not meet the President in the spirit of the invitation that brought about the meeting, refused to give the Mitchell party recognition and declined to consider the proposal to arbitrate made by Mr. Mitchell, the President does not feel warranted in making such an appeal to them.

Regardless of what may be the present purpose of President Roosevelt in regard to bringing about a termination of the coal troubles, it is certain he will make those troubles the subject of discussion in his next message to Congress and that legislation calculated to prevent such troubles in the future or to provide for voluntary arbitration when they occur, will be strongly recommended.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS TALK.

John Markle Says the Present State of Affairs May Be Traced Directly to Politics.

In the opinion of some of the Presidents of the coal-carrying companies who were seen yesterday the effect of the result of the conference between the coal Presidents, Mr. Mitchell, and President Roosevelt at Washington would be to restore matters to the condition they were in before it took place. Before it took place they said the strike showed strong signs of breaking up. A representative of the Erie Railroad said:

"Mitchell would have made a hit at the conference if he had offered to call a convention to call the strike off for four months to tide over the Winter and then renew the demand, with the alternative of a strike. He let this opportunity go past, however. Reports from the mines show that conditions are improving."

Chairman Thomas of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad said:

"There were more men at work on Saturday than at any other time since the strike began. Matters will likely improve now."

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road said that everything was quiet at the mines. He did not know anything of the proposition telegraphed from Omaha by John Brisben Walker to President Roosevelt, suggesting that the striking miners place their case in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan, beyond what he had seen in the newspapers.

At Mr. Morgan's office it was stated that this was not a matter in which Mr. Morgan was in a position to act.

John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co. called on several of the coal Presidents. In the afternoon he made the following statement:

"Affairs have indeed reached a crisis. In the mining regions of Pennsylvania a condition of anarchy exists and I feel sure that when President Roosevelt called us together he did not realize the seriousness of the situation. The present state of affairs may be traced directly to politics.

"The anthracite coal situation has resolved itself into this: The people of the United States wish to know whether a workman has the right to ask protection in order that he may work as he desires and whether the Government is going to afford him such protection."

COAL PIRATES RAID A BARGE.

Ten Tons Loaded on Skiffs While Employe Is Covered with a Revolver.

The firm of Moquin, Offerman & Heissenbuttel, coal dealers, of Brooklyn, learned yesterday that one of their barges, the William T. Offerman, Perth Amboy for New York, in charge of E. L. Delano, was boarded early Friday morning while lying stranded in the Kill von Kull, near Elizabethport, N. J., and looted of about ten tons of Pennsylvania bituminous coal.

Delano, the only man on the barge, reported that two men came on board under cover of darkness and pounded on the door of his cabin. When he opened the door he looked first into the muzzle of a revolver, at the other end of which was a tall man with a black beard. Three other men were on deck, and beside the Offerman were moored two skiffs. The three men last mentioned at once set to work unloading coal into their boats, while the fourth man kept Delano covered. When the skiffs were loaded the thieves made off into the darkness, out of which they had come.

As they went Delano called out, asking how much coal they had taken, and the reply was, "Oh, about ten tons."

Mr. Offerman of the firm said yesterday: "This is merely the beginning of this sort of business. We'll have a lot of it in a little while. As near as I can judge, about ten tons of coal were taken off the boat. There ought to be a patrol boat stationed down there at this time."

SCHOOL COAL IS MISSING.

Flushing Inspector Arrested Charged with Irregularities in Making Transfers.

Harry C. Van Nostrand, Coal Inspector for the Department of Education of the Flushing District, yesterday was placed under arrest and released on parole in connection with alleged irregularities in the transfer of coal from one school building to another. The charges are that certain amounts of coal, variously stated at from two to six tons, did not reach their destination.

The Flushing schools in some cases had a few tons of coal left in the cellars from last year. In others the delivery of the supply for this Winter had begun before the coal strike started. In order to equalize the supply in the different schoolhouses, orders were given by the Commissioners to make transfers from the houses where coal remained to those poorly stocked, and Van Nostrand was placed in charge of the work. It is said the fact has been developed that two tons of the coal were delivered to Robert Lott of 215 Franklin Place, Flushing, and that four tons more were delivered at two saloons.

IMPORTATIONS OF COAL.

Collectors of the Ports Instructed to Facilitate Prompt Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Treasury Department to-day sent the following letter to the Collectors of the principal ports of entry in the United States:

"Reports indicate that quite a large quantity of coal is being imported. If any portion of this should arrive at your port, the department desires every facility afforded for its prompt delivery. So far as may be, give consignments of coal the preference over everything else, and for the present solve all reasonable doubts in favor of the coal importer."

ALABAMA MINERS' STRIKE.

Tennessee Company Refused to Discharge Men Not Contributing to Anthracite Benefit Fund.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 6.—Nine hundred miners employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company at Blocton struck to-day, according to advices received by the local officers of the miners' union.

This closes all the principal mines of the Tennessee Company where convict labor is not employed.

The strike situation in the mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was discussed at the meeting of the board yesterday. Afterward the following statement was given out:

"The position taken by the officers of the company with regard to difficulties with the employes at the Alabama mines has the support of the full Board of Directors. The strike now on at the mines is not based on differences as to wages, terms, or conditions of employment, but is entirely due to differences within the miners' union, and it will be of short duration."

The miners made a demand on the company to enforce the collection of $1 a week from members of the union who were unwilling to contribute that much to the support of the striking anthracite coal miners. The company was asked to discharge those who refused to pay, but it declined to interfere. The company is now producing about 25 per cent. of its regular output.

ANTHRACITE MINE LEASES.

Counsel Kerr of Ontario and Western Says They Contain Clauses Applying to Present Strike.

John B. Kerr, general counsel for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, speaking of the report from Boston that certain New England owners of coal-mining properties in the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania that are held under lease by the operators are about to begin suit to break the leases because their royalties have stopped since the strike began, said yesterday afternoon:

"In the first place, there are very few New England owners of coal lands in Pennsylvania. Then, all the leases, so far as I know, contain strike clauses. They provide that in case of a strike, when the lessee is willing to pay the prevailing wages to his employes, he is excused from the payment of royalties during the strike.

"The leases also provide that the lessees are excused from paying the royalties in case of an accident at a mine that prevents the mining of coal, or in case trouble on the railroads makes it impossible to transport the coal.

"In other words, all the leases I know anything about place the lessee in the position in which the owner would be placed if he were operating the mines.

"If an operator attempts to cut the wages of his men to less than the prevailing wages, and they strike, he is not excused by the strike clause. But in the present instance the operators are willing to pay the prevailing wages and are excused from the payment of royalties."

CITIZENS' COAL STRIKE MOVE.

Committee, Headed by W. Bourke Cockran, to Plan Mass Meeting.

A meeting of citizens who have interested themselves in the coal question was held at the residence of Andrew H. Green, 21 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A large number of invitations had been sent out, and those present included the Rev. Sidney H. Cox, Jefferson M. Levy, the Rev. Leighton Williams, Robert Hunter of the University Settlement, Hugh O. Pentecost, Sheriff Dike of Kings County, Wilson McDonald, Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, Mornay Williams, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Rabbi Gotthell, Rabbi Silverman, Rabbi M. H. Harris, Charles B. Stover, Roger A. Pryor, W. Bourke Cockran, Miles M. O'Brien, and the Rev. Dr. Slicer.

A committee, consisting of W. Bourke Cockran, Andrew H. Gren, Roger A. Pryor, the Rev. Leighton Williams, Rabbi Gotthell, and William R. Hearst, was appointed to call a mass meeting to be held in the largest hall obtainable in the city, and as quickly as possible. The committee will meet at Mr. Green's residence to-day at 4 P. M.

It was the sense of the meeting that if any private organizations should take any action and appoint committees for the same purpose, they be invited to meet with the Green committee.

THE PROPOSED FRENCH STRIKE

Delegates Meet To-day to Decide Whether It Shall Be Ordered—25,000 Men Have Already Stopped Work.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The delegates to the National Committee of French Miners will meet to-day to decide whether an immediate general strike is to be ordered. Agitation in favor of this measure has been in progress for some time.

It is estimated that 25,000 men have already stopped work in the northern coal fields, but no serious disorder has yet occurred, the Government having sent gendarmes and troops to the threatened points.

The demands of the miners include fixed minimum wages, an eight-hour day, and the establishment of old-age pensions.

A strong minority of the miners is actively opposing the strike.

Refuses to Aid Coal Strike Conference.

Mayor Low sent a telegram yesterday morning to Mayor Maybury of Detroit declining to appoint delegates to the latter's coal strike conference at Detroit, stating to Mayor Maybury that he did so "in view of the failure of the President's effort at mediation, and because of the vagueness of your programme."

Churchmen Commend the President.

The Churchmen's Association, which, includes more than one hundred of the representative Protestant Episcopal clergymen of the Diocese of New York, passed resolutions yesterday conditioned upon the gravity of the coal situation which strongly commended the course taken by President Roosevelt in his efforts to end the strike and pledged to him the association's support in his further efforts in the interests of the public.

Locomotive Strike Ends Quickly.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 6.—The fifteen hundred employes of the Rogers Locomotive Works who quit work this morning because the company would not continue their half holiday on Saturday will return to work to-morrow morning at the usual time. Superintendent Reuben Wells told a committee of the men that the company was not asking any more than other shops in the country, who were working fifty-eight hours a week. He said if the men did not return to work the plant would shut down and the firm would go out of business.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PLAN TO SETTLE STRIKES

Message to Congress Suggested an Arbitration Commission.

In April, 1886, He Pointed Out the Advantages That Would Accrue from the Existence of a Permanent Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In connection with President Roosevelt's reported intention to suggest action by Congress as a means of preventing a recurrence of such conditions as now prevail in the coal region, it is pertinent to recall that in April, 1886, President Cleveland sent a special message to Congress which was inspired by labor troubles in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the country. After discussing the relations between labor and capital, President Cleveland recommended the creation of a permanent commission to arbitrate differences between employer and employe. Discussing the question, Mr. Cleveland said:

"The discontent of the employed is due in large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of Governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance."

After pointing out that any effort in the direction of securing a better accord between labor and capital by the Federal Government must be limited by Constitutional restrictions and that there "are many grievances which legislation by Congress cannot redress, and many conditions which cannot by such means be reformed," Mr. Cleveland said:

"I am satisfied that something may be done under Federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country, and in my opinion the proper theory on which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties.

"But I suggest that instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims, and after each dispute shall arise, for the purpose of determining the same there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital.

"A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lacking, extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a Federal court of a duty so foreign to the judicial functions as the selection of an arbitrator of such cases is at least of doubtful propriety.

"The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its rights to be represented in the departments of the Government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have relation to disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between the States, its existence would be justified under the provisions of legislation which gives to Congress the power 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States'; and in the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within State limits and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered, upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of a State, under the Constitutional provision which requires the general Government to 'protect' each of the States 'against domestic violence.'

"If such commission was fairly organized, the risk of loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding.

"If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the States, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

"In July, 1884, by a law of Congress, a Bureau of Labor was established and placed in charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who is required to 'collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity.'

"The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon the bureau thus already organized by the addition of two more Commissioners and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the Commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful.

"Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable."

GAS FAMINE POSSIBLE.

If Strike Lasts Till Christmas, Officials Are Doubtful of the Result.

Present prospects are that, in case the coal strike continues until Winter sets in, the gas companies of this city will have great difficulty in turning out the normal supply of gas. If the strike should continue until Christmas, gas company officials say that a condition very nearly approaching a gas famine would ensue. Even at the present time the state of affairs is serious, especially in Brooklyn. There the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which has a virtual monopoly of the gas business in Brooklyn and the surrounding districts of Greater New York, has already ceased selling gas stoves without warning the buyers that they are apt to be disappointed in the supply of gas that will be fed into those stoves.

In Manhattan Borough the Consolidated Gas Company is manufacturing about 60,000,000 feet of gas a day. G. W. Doane, Treasurer of the company, said that this was, for the most part, coal gas. The Consolidated Company is able to so adjust its plants that either soft or hard coal can be used to advantage. This is not the full capacity of the company, however.

"In the event of a cold snap coming before the strike ends," said Mr. Doane, "we will, of course, have very great demands to fulfill. If the people depend entirely upon gas for their fuel, there may be considerable difficulty in supplying the demand. We do not believe, however, that the strike will last that long. We are able to take care of all business that may present itself up to Christmas. I do not think it necessary to alarm the public by making any predictions as to what would happen if the strike was not ended by that time."

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company is not so situated that it can utilize either bituminous or anthracite coal. Nine-tenths of its output is water gas, which can be manufactured from anthracite coal only. The company is at the present time buying all the anthracite it can pick up, although a large portion of what is to be found now is of poor quality.

"We are working to our full capacity now," said President James Jourdan of the Brooklyn Company yesterday, "but although our full capacity with good coal is $2,000,000 feet, we are able to produce only 19,000,000 feet a day, because of the poor fuel we have to work with.

"A large, though not abnormally large, number of gas stoves have been sold in Brooklyn recently. Owing to the deterioration in the quality of gas and in the reduction of the output, we have warned recent purchasers of stoves that they would not likely have as much gas supplied to them as their stoves would call for."

Mr. Jourdan said that his company was paying extraordinary prices for coal. Both coal and coke were being imported from England and Nova Scotia, and cargoes from various quarters were being picked up wherever they could be found. Some coal is being obtained from Ohio. In spite of the high prices that have to be paid for the coal, however, the price of gas remains at the legal price—$1 a thousand feet. Mr. Jourdan said that the gas companies were feeling this fact very much.

GENERAL DECLINE IN STOCKS.

Liquidation by Pools and Unfavorable Coal Strike Developments the Causes.

There was a general decline in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday due in large measure to liquidation by pools and speculative cliques. Influencing this selling were the unexpectedly high rates for money—the call figure at one time rising to 12 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 8—and the altogether unsatisfactory coal strike developments.

The market opened heavy, and though at times some fitful rallies appeared, they were not consequential. Finally actual weakness developed, with prices running off sharply anywhere, in active stocks, from 2 to 5 points, while an extreme break of 15 points was recorded in Wells Fargo Express on the transfer of 100 shares.

A somewhat better feeling appeared shortly before the close, when it became known that pressure was being brought to bear upon President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to have him call the strike off. The close, nevertheless, showed many important net losses. Some of the most severe in representative stocks were:

Am. Sugar	3¼	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Atchison	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Balt. & Ohio	3½	N. Y. Central	2
Canadian Pacific	3¼	Pennsylvania	2
Northwest	7¾	People's Gas	2½
Rock Island	6	Panhandle	4¾
Jersey Central	5	Reading first pf.	1¾
Colorado Fuel	2¾	St. L. & San F.	4½
Del. & Hudson	3½	Southern Pacific	1½
Lackawanna	5¾	Southern Railway	1¾
Denv. & R G	2¾	Tenn. Coal	3¼
General Electric	4	Texas Pacific	3¾
Hock Valley	4	Union Pacific	1½
Iowa Central	3	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Manhattan	1¾	Wabash pf.	1¾
Sault Ste Marie	6½	Wis. Central pf.	2

Total dealings for the day fell only a few thousand short of the million-share mark, and bankers at the close of the session said that the general situation, financial and marketwise, had been materially improved by the day's liquidation.

ATTACKED CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dr. MacArthur's Criticism at Memorial Service for Gen. T. J. Morgan.

Methods of the Roman Catholic Church were criticised at a public meeting held by the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in memory of Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, who died on July 13 last. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Church, who was in Washington while Gen. Morgan was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after commending Gen. Morgan for initiating the movement to withdraw Government support from denominational Indian schools, declared that while some Churches had their hands in the public till up to their wrists, the Roman Catholic Church "had its entire arm in."

"The onslaught made upon Gen. Morgan was terrible," said Dr. MacArthur. "His very life was in danger. The Catholics, especially, hated him with a hatred as causeless as it was bitter and malignant. When they could not move him they struck at President Harrison."

CONSIDERING POLICE PLATOONS.

Mayor's Committee Hears Reports on Systems in European Capitals.

The Advisory Committee which was appointed some time ago by Mayor Low to investigate the question of a possible change in the present two-platoon police system of this city met last evening in the rooms of the Bar Association on Forty-fourth Street and held a two-hour conference. The members of the committee are Police Commissioner Partridge, ex-District Attorney Philbin, and ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and at its termination Col. Partridge said that Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy, retired, and Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, had laid before the committee the results of their observations of the police systems of London, Paris, Berlin, and other European cities.

Another meeting of the committee will be held on Friday, when it is probable that several recommendations affecting the organization of the force in New York City will be made.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW LINE.

Another Outlet for Freight Along the Pan-Handle Route.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Pennsylvania system has a corps out surveying for a new line from New Cumberland, West Va., to parallel the Ohio River north of Monaca, Penn. It is intended to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Monaca to Rochester, Penn., and connect with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

This will give Western freight intended for distribution along the Pan Handle Railroad another outlet, so that it will not have to be switched to Pittsburg, then back again via the Pan Handle. It will save a haul of Western freight about fifty miles.

The new line is also designed to reach new territory that promises to yield abundantly to the traffic of the Pennsylvania system.

DELEGATES OF THE PRESBYTERY.

Ministers and Elders Who Will Attend the Synod in Albany.

More than 100 ministers and elders attended the October meeting of the Presbytery of New York yesterday in the Old First Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell was elected Moderator. The Stated Clerk reported that he had not found the records of the former Fourth, or New School, Presbytery, of the east side, covering the period from 1846 to 1870, among the papers turned over when he took office in April. They referred in part to the labors of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Thomas Hastings, and William Allen.

The following-named were elected to attend the Synod in Albany on the 21st inst.:

MINISTERS.

J. Ross Stevenson,	Frederick E. Shearer,
John Lloyd Lee,	Hugh Pitchard,
David S. Wylie,	J. B. Devins,
J. C. Palmer,	George Nixon,
C. P. Mallery,	D. J. McMillan.

ELDERS.

Robert Wallace,	J. S. Bolton,
Dr. E. P. Hoyt,	John Stewart,
R. L. Ammerman,	George Sterry,
Alexander T. Johnston,	W. H. H. Smith,
Dr. Charles A. Kinch,	H. C. Dickson.

Presbyterian Church Meeting.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the First United Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the church, in Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The election to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees resulted as follows: Edward C. Parker, Robert Sloane, and Samuel Grier, for three years, and Robert Hutcheson, for two years. By a vote of 192 to 80 the administration of the church and the course of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Anderson, were sustained. In the year sixty-one new members were received, twenty-five since Sept. 1.

Trinity Church Free Evening School.

The Trinity Church Free Evening School, George B. Towle, Headmaster, was reopened last evening for the Fall term. The instruction is in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, and penmanship. Pupils have been requested to apply to the Headmaster at the school, 90 Trinity Place.

No New Southern Pacific Bonds Now.

The tentative plan of the Southern Pacific Directors to issue $25,000,000 bonds for improving the system has been abandoned, so a representative of E. H. Harriman said yesterday. It is understood that conditions are regarded as unfavorable to such a plan at this time.

DEALERS SAY SOFT COAL FAMINE IMPENDS

Loaded Cars Side-Tracked for Lack of Engines.

Operators Have Appealed to President Cassatt—Locomotives Withdrawn to Haul Grand Army Encampment Excursions.

A soft coal famine, on the heels of the present anthracite coal famine, according to the coal dealers, is now impending, and is likely to strike this city in a few days. While the sidings along the railroads are choked up with thousands of cars loaded with soft coal, very little of it is reaching the city and the price of soft coal is increasing day by day. The soft coal operators have appealed to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad to try to bring the coal to this city.

Various reasons are assigned for the failure of the companies to bring these cars of soft coal to tidewater. According to Manager Helbut of the Metamora Mines of West Virginia, this state of affairs is owing to a contract made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to bring the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to their encampment at Washington this week.

"The Baltimore and Ohio Company," he said, "has to use from twenty to twenty-five of the engines of its coal trains for the passenger trains to bring all these Grand Army men to Washington. This may take about two days. In the meantime, the company, which is one of the two lines which bring soft coal to the Eastern cities, is sidetracking the coal cars. At Altoona there are 8,000 cars of soft coal on the sidings which are awaiting shipment. The result will be a soft coal panic next week, which will be terrible, unless there is some remedy in the meantime."

Mr. Helbut believed that the action of President Roosevelt in calling the conference between the soft-coal dealers and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers at Washington was an unfortunate piece of business and tended to complicate matters and prolong the strike.

Another dealer, whose firm is connected with the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said that the small sizes of steam coal were rising rapidly in price. Pea coal was selling at $12 a ton, and buckwheat at $8 and $9 a ton. The prices of these sizes a few days ago was $5 and $6 a ton. Rice size, which is ordinarily very cheap, was selling at $6 a ton. Wood was increasing in price, $5 and $5.50 per load of a quarter of a cord of pine firewood being asked. This is an advance of about $2 a load.

"Regarding anthracite," he said, "a good many fairy stories are told. We sell it, when we have it, at $20 a ton, though some, we understand, has been sold as high as $25. It is hard to procure, however. Some Welsh bituminous coal has come into the market, which would be about $10 a ton retail, and a small cargo of Yorkshire house coal from England, which would sell at about the same price. The Yorkshire coal burns with very little smoke."

Samuel J. Smoot, President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said: "Retail dealers are unable to buy a pound of either hard or soft coal. The famine in soft coal is as great as the famine in hard coal."

It was learned late yesterday afternoon that a consignment of egg size of anthracite contracted for on Saturday was sold yesterday at the wholesale rate of $22 a ton.

The imported coal brought by the International Mercantile Marine Company for selling to poor people will probably have to be sold at not less than $8 a ton on account of the duty of 62 cents a ton on imported coal.

CHICAGO AND ALTON LEASE SUBJECT OF CONTEST.

That Entered Into Between the Railroad Company and Railway Company Disputed by Stockholder.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A bill attacking the validity of the lease entered into between the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and the Chicago and Alton Railway Company in April, 1900, by which all of the property owned by the former was transferred to the latter for a period of ninety-nine years, was filed in the Circuit Court to-day by Henry D. Laughlin, a minority stockholder in the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Laughlin declares that E. H. Harriman and his associates, including George J. Gould, M. F. Schiff, James Stillman, and others, secured a controlling interest in the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and, after executing the lease, caused a "fictitious issue and increase of corporation stocks and bonds by which the holders of the majority of the stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company greatly profited and the minority stockholders correspondingly lost." This process, Laughlin declares, is "vulgarly known as a "squeeze."

Laughlin is now seeking to have the lease declared invalid, to have all the property demised by the lease returned to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and to have an accounting taken between both concerns.

According to the bill, Harriman and his associates acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in 1899, when they were about to become interested also in the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company. The line of the latter railroad was a parallel and competing line with the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

After acquiring a controlling interest in the stock of both companies, it is asserted Harriman and his associates "formed a scheme and undertook to circumvent certain laws of the State of Illinois, and to indirectly consolidate the stock, property, and franchises of the railroad corporations," without giving public notice, as is required, it is said, by the State Constitution.

They afterward organized, it is declared, a corporation known as the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, and, after purchasing a portion of the line and property of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company, acquired by lease all of the property of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

With these properties as a basis, Laughlin avers, Harriman and the others placed the capital stock of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company at $40,000,000 and caused its bonds to be executed in the aggregate amount of $22,000,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

It is further set out in the bill that Harriman and his associates afterward transferred to the Chicago and Alton Railway Company substantially all the stock held by them in the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, amounting to about $21,000,000 face value, and caused to be transferred to the Chicago and Alton Railway Company that part of the railroad of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Company lying between Springfield and Peoria.

In payment, it is declared, they took $22,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company and $39,086,800 of its common and preferred stock.

In these transactions Laughlin asserts Harriman and his associates were on both sides of the deal and wholly dominated the corporations. The plan was designed, the complainant sets forth, to prevent further competition between the lines of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company, and "by a fictitious increase and issue of corporate bonds and stocks, known as stock-jobbing, to make the railroads and other properties of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company stand for $22,000,000 in corporate bonds and nearly $40,000,000 in corporate capital stock."

TARIFF REVISION CANDIDATE.

Eugene N. Foss Nominated for Congress by Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Eugene N. Foss of this city, whose preliminary campaign for Republican delegates in the Eleventh Congressional District was fought on a tariff revision basis, attained the realization of his efforts at the convention to-night.

The nomination of Mr. Foss was made without opposition.

Brokaw Brothers

Established and continued under same management for almost half a century.

Have In Complete Readiness All Their Lines Of

Fall and Winter Clothing

For Men, Boys and Children.

Nothing that this house has displayed during the 46 years of its existence has surpassed either in variety, desirability or economical prices the stock now offered to the public. Careful dressers will find in it every requisite for complete outfitting.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

GERMS IN DIRTY STREETS

Result of Commissioner Woodbury's Scientific Experiment.

Gelatine Plates in East Sixty-eighth Street Collect 5 Microbe Colonies, as Against 9,600 in Stanton Street.

Dr. Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, lately began a series of investigations with the assistance of Macdonough Craven, F. L. Stearns, Prof. James Ewing of Cornell, and others to determine the nature and number of micro-organisms in the air of our city streets, and show the influence of clean gutters and street pavements upon the healthfulness of neighborhoods. The results, while still incomplete and lacking in exact scientific value, are interesting and instructive, and will be pursued until results are reached which conclusively demonstrate that clean streets are worth all they cost in the effect they have upon the public health.

The results already attained, using gelatine plates to collect bacilli, warrant certain valuable generalizations as to the character of the air of clean and dirty streets. The first point established is that air taken at the curb is much more highly charged with micro-organisms than that taken at the six-foot level. Another is that traffic is more or less energetic in distributing bacteria according to its character.

The net conclusion warranted in the results already reached by this novel and interesting method of investigation is that adequate but not too copious street flushing is the method which most effectually minimizes the organisms carried by the air. The general conclusion that clean asphalt streets in orderly residential neighborhoods are forward in purer air than that to be gathered among the pushcarts and above the filth-laden pavements of the crowded tenement districts is too obvious to need discussion.

Commenting on the results as far as determined, Prof. Ewing says, in reply to an inquiry as to whether food products are rendered unfit for use when exposed to such an atmosphere:

"The presence of these large numbers of bacteria and molds means dirt, in a broad sense, and not ordinary dirt but living material capable of fermenting—albumens, carbohydrates, &c., causing decomposition, with formation of foul odors, gases, &c. Now these effects are not possible under all conditions, while under other conditions they are not only possible but certain to occur. These effects require fermentable and putrescible materials. Hence such material exposed in such localities will undoubtedly ferment and putrify more readily than in localities comparatively free from bacteria and molds. Uncooked or even cooked meats, fish, and perishable vegetables will stand less chance in such localities."

The number of microbe colonies developed on the plates range from 5 in air taken on East Sixty-eighth Street, where the pavement is asphalt, the traffic light, and the neighborhood residential, to 7,400 on Rector Street, and 8,920 on Second Street, between Avenues A and B, to 9,600 on Stanton Street between Pitt and Ridge. The investigation promises results of great importance when fully carried out and compared with readings taken in other cities.

REPORT ON MORO CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Sumner Sends Detailed Account of Capt. Pershing's Expedition to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following account of Capt. Pershing's expedition against the Moros has reached the War Department by cable from Gen. Davis, at Manila:

"Gen. Sumner, from Vicars, reports as follows upon events up to Sept. 28:

"'Capt. Pershing and Capt. Eli Helmick's columns fired into nearly every cotta (small native fort) in Maciu. The places were captured and destroyed. Some were very strong, but our bursting shells demoralized and put the hostiles to flight. It is evident they do not intend to be cooped up as they were at Bayan. (This is the place where Capt. Pershing first defeated the Moros in their forts.)

"'One of the Sultans of Maclu and forty or fifty Moros were killed, and two lantakas (small brass swivel cannon) and some rifles were captured. Two enlisted men slightly wounded. No property or food destroyed except such as was found in captured forts. I am hoping that this has been a lesson that will be beneficial to the Moros. * * * No opportunity will be missed to impress them with the fact that we can live with perfect peace with them if they desist from hostilities and recognize our sovereignty.'"

WARNS SULTAN OF BACOLOD.

Gen. Sumner, Commanding Americans on Mindanao Island, Tells Him He Must Cease His Opposition.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Gen. Sumner, who is in command of the American forces on Mindanao Island, has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan of Bacolod warning him to cease his opposition to the Americans, calling his attention to the results of the Maciu campaign, and promising him the same punishment if he continues his opposition.

Whatever the Sultan's reply may be, immediate action against him is not probable.

Gen. Sumner has sent a battalion of infantry back to Malabang and is going himself to Iligan to prepare plans for the construction of a trail from Iligan to Lake Lanao.

POSTAL DEFICIT SHRINKS.

Net Amount, $2,961,170, for the Past Year—Increase of Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Auditor Castle, for the Post Office Department, to-day balanced the books of the Postal Service for the year ended June 30, 1902, and the result showed the following as the year's business of the entire Postal Service:

Gross receipts	$121,848,047
Total expenditures	124,809,217
Net deficit	2,961,170

The gross receipts, or postal revenues, exceed those of the previous year by about $10,216,854, and the deficit is more than $1,000,000 less than the previous year, notwithstanding heavy extra expenditures for rural free delivery, &c.

The Leader in Advertising Gains.

Nine months' record of THE NEW YORK TIMES. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 3,953,448 agate lines of advertising from Jan. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1902, (nine months,) as compared with 3,830,789 agate lines in the same period last year, a gain of 432,659 agate lines; second morning newspaper, 386, 822 agate lines; third, 358,183 agate lines; fourth, 353,867

GEN. BOOTH WELCOMED BY MAYOR LOW

Carnegie Hall Crowded by Friends and Soldiers.

Thirty-seven Years Since the Idea of the Salvation Army Was Developed—The Future Work of the Organization.

Mayor Low welcomed Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army in Carnegie Hall last evening. Four thousand persons waved a salute with their handkerchiefs, and the General's American campaign was begun. The General told his officers and soldiers that, although not so young as he was, he would stay with them to the end, and he encouraged them by reminding them of the development of the army since the day, thirty-seven years ago, when the Salvation Army was under one hat. After a pause he said: "And I wore it."

The police had prepared for a crowd, a big one, but the size of it exceeded their expectations. Several times they closed the doors to check the crush. In spite of the precaution several women fainted. They were resuscitated, but they insisted upon going in. The general scramble had for a short time a very threatening appearance. At least a thousand persons were turned away.

Mayor Low and Gen. Booth went on the stage together. The applause that greeted them was of a kind that the Salvation Army knows how to give, the drums of the band adding to the general roar of the welcome. The army sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name!" and Commander Booth Tucker, who acted as Chairman, allowed the audience to vent its enthusiasm and joy in three verses.

The Mayor's speech was brief. He complimented the army for saving the forsaken members of society, especially in New York. He said:

"Whenever I think of the work the Salvation Army does, I recall the silk cocoon. When the chrysalis is lost, the cocoon is dead, and the silk within used to be considered worthless at the time I was engaged in the business of importing the raw silk. It was discovered that this silk, bearing the same characteristics of the other kind, with the same power to take on beautiful dyes, could be used. The pierced cocoons were not worthless. Why throw away the pierced cocoons of society any more than the waste silk? The threads, though broken, are the same.

"What this seems to me to illustrate is that the Salvation Army deals not with fortunate men and women, but with the pierced cocoons of society. They have the powers of faith and character of their fellows. They can be reclaimed and used. The fact that Gen. Booth and his people are doing this work, rescuing the pierced cocoons in the byways and alleys of this city, makes it a pleasure to come here and welcome him in the name of the city itself."

The Mayor told the following anecdote:

"I remember to have read an anecdote of an English Bishop to the effect that, when asked if he liked the methods of the Salvation Army, he replied: 'No, I do not, but, he added, 'I think I ought to say that I think God does.'"

Gen. Booth said that he saw a day not far distant when the Salvation Army would minister also to the rich; that, as its officers and soldiers are quite experienced now in saving the poor, some day not far away it would be able to reach the well-to-do. He said that just before he had left England an Earl's daughter had joined the Army.

"Although at present we do little in this line, with the rich themselves," he added, "we do a great deal in the way of saving their wayward sons and daughters."

The General referred to the dissention which had rent the army forces in twain in these words: "You had your civil war here, but the American nation still stands. So with the Salvation Army, it still stands."

Concerning the development of the army he said: "We house 17,000 poor creatures nightly, and we feed 300,000 hungry persons each week."

Mrs. Booth-Tucker followed the General with a brief speech.

BROOKLYN CONGRESS NOMINEES

Sixth District Democrats Name Robert Baker, ex-Secretary of the Single Tax League.

Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the House of Representatives were held by the Democrats of Brooklyn last night in the six Congress districts of the borough. The following were named:

Second District—GEORGE H. LINDSAY.*
Third District—Dr. HUGH ROGERS.
Fourth District—Dr. FRANCIS E. WILSON.*
Fifth District—EDWARD M. BASSETT.
Sixth District—ROBERT BAKER.
Seventh District—JOHN J. FITZGERALD.*
*Renominated.

The nomination of Robert Baker in the Sixth District was regarded as of particular interest in view of the fact that he has long been a leading spirit of the most radical Democratic element in Brooklyn. Mr. Baker, who is about forty years old, is an enthusiastic Single Taxer, a warm admirer of William Jennings Bryan, and an ardent follower of Bird S. Coler. For six years he was Secretary of the Single Tax League of the United States, of which Tom L. Johnson was Chairman, and was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn, being Secretary of that orgnization last year. In 1894 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly on the ticket of the Shepard Democracy. Last Spring, with Coroner Michael J. Flaherty and others, he organized the Radical Democracy of Brooklyn, which persistently urged the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor.

Herman A. Metz, a close personal friend of Edward M. Shepard, was originally slated for the nomination in the Sixth District, but he declined to run, and Mr. Baker was named.

Edward M. Bassett, candidate in the Fifth District, another new man nominated, is a lawyer and a resident of Flatbush. He was formerly a member of the Brooklyn School Board.

Dr. Hugh Edward Rogers, nominated in the Third District, is one of the youngest men to be named for Congress in Brooklyn. He is only twenty-seven years old, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital about five years ago. He has been practicing medicine since in the Bushwick section. He lives at 36 Troutman Street.

WILLIAM R. HEARST NOTIFIED.

He Declares the Country Needs a Greater Leaven of Democracy.

William Randolph Hearst was officially notified in a private room of the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon of his nomination for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan was the Chairman of the Notification Committee and John M. Quinn acted as Secretary.

Mr. Hearst, in accepting the nomination, said in part:

"What this country needs is a greater leaven of Democracy. We have too much social privilege for the favored few. We want a Government which will consider the general welfare of the people as a whole, instead of the special advantage of any particular section of the people. I hope the voters of the whole country will elect a Democratic Congress now, to make laws based on Thomas Jefferson's definition of Democracy, 'The greatest good for the greatest number,' and I hope by 1904 such laws will have been made and a Democratic President will then be elected who will enforce them without waiting for a Constitutional amendment."

Those present were William Dalton, George W. Plunkitt, Bernard Meyerberg, P. H. Keahon, Robert Muh, George P. Scannell, Peter J. Dooling, Frank G. Riin, Cornelius Donovan, John Shrady, Charles O'Neill, and James J. Frawley.

CHAS. S. ADLER'S NOMINATION.

The delegates to the Republican convention of the Ninth Congressional District will meet this evening in Pacific Hall, East Broadway, near Jefferson Street, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to run against Congressman Goldfogle, who has been renominated by the Democrats. Charles S. Adler, who represents the Eighth District in the Assembly, will receive the nomination. Mr. Adler will be placed in nomination by Edward Lauterbach, and the nomination will be seconded by Gen. James S. Clarkson and Otto Rosalsky.

The new Ninth District has a Democratic Majority of about 500 votes. Mr. Adler is the only Republican who has succeeded in carrying the Eighth Assembly District in many years.

EX-SENATOR HILL IN TOWN.

He Says: "You Must Vote the Democratic Ticket to Stop the Coal Strike."

David B. Hill came down from Albany yesterday to make arrangements for the Democratic State campaign. He occupied Room 258 at the Hoffman House, and soon after his arrival Bird S. Coler was in consultation with him. The leaders began to make calls on the State leader, and until midnight he was busy making arrangements for the campaign. All Mr. Hill would say about politics was:

"You must vote the Democratic ticket to stop the coal strike."

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, called on Mr. Hill, as did Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn and Congressman George B. McClellan.

Charles W. Dayton, who is seeking the nomination on the Tammany ticket for Supreme Court Justice, said:

"If the coal strike continues I would not be surprised to see as big a majority for Coler as Cleveland received in 1882."

David B. Hill refused to discuss the plans for the campaign. Mr. Coler talked with his friends, but not for publication. No announcement was made as to when Mr. Coler would be notified of his nomination.

ROOSTER DEMOCRACY'S TICKET

Coler and the Other State Nominees Approved, but Separate List Is to be Put Out.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy at 1,155 Broadway last evening Borough President Cantor offered a resolution indorsing the Democratic State ticket, which was adopted after considerable discussion. It was decided, however, to nominate a separate State ticket by petition in order to have a separate column on the ballot and qualify at the next election. Nineteen men left for up-State counties last night to get signatures to the petitions. According to law, sixty signatures are required in every county.

A ticket is to be put up in this city. Nominations for the Assembly are to be made in all of the districts, but the question of nominating candidates for Congress and State Senate was referred to the Advisory Committee.

Guggenheimer to Support Coler.

Randolph Guggenheimer announced yesterday that he would heartily support the candidacy of Bird S. Coler and the entire Democratic State ticket. He said John B. Stanchfield, the temporary Chairman of the convention, asked him in Saratoga if he would accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Coler and that he declined, giving as a reason that it would be most unwise to nominate two men from the same city.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS MEET.

Coal Strike Resolutions Adopted and Nominee Coler Denounced.

The Liberal Democratic Party of New York City, being mostly persons who are out of tune with the regular Democratic ticket in this State, held a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night with the net result that Candidate Bird S. Coler and ex-Senator David B. Hill were roundly denounced and a resolution adopted apropos of the coal strike, calling for the public ownership and operation of railroads in the United States.

Two things were notable about the meeting. The first was that the platform was decorated with pictures of the following gentlemen: William Jennings Bryan, Henry George, Tom Johnson, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and John P. Altgeld. The second concerned the entrance of a small boy, who made bold to distribute a pamphlet entitled, "Why Every Bryan Democrat Should Vote for Coler." The boy was put out.

Judge Samuel Seabury presided at the meeting.

Democratic Campaign in Brooklyn.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn last night began to arrange for the opening of the campaign at a large mass meeting to be held next Saturday night at the Academy of Music. A complete list of the speakers is not yet ready, but it was announced that ex-Senator Hill will be the chief speaker, that Controller Grout will preside, and that Mr. Coler will also be present.

WANT SENATOR AHEARN TO RUN.

Action Delayed Until Thursday, When Decision Will Be Made.

At a meeting of the John F. Ahearn Association last evening at its rooms, 290 East Broadway, speeches were made by Benjamin Spellman of the Second Assembly District, and Joseph Edelson, who was the Republican candidate in the Tenth Senate District at the last election, urging Senator Ahearn to run independently, now that he had been turned down by the regular convention.

It was the sense of the meeting that a Committee of Five be appointed to wait upon the Senator and induce him to run. Secretary Downing, however, prevailed upon them to lay the matter on the table until next Thursday, by which time, he said, Ahearn would be in a position to declare what he intended to do.

BIG REGISTRATION EXPECTED.

Belief That the Finch Law Will Cause an Increase in the City—Jury Duty an Issue.

The Republican and the Democratic organizations expect an unusually large registration in the city this year because the Finch law is operative. The law, which went into effect on April 10 last, provides that citizens who fail to register shall become a preferred class in the selection of trial jurors. Under the law the Commissioner of Jurors is required to keep two lists of jurors, one list to be known as the "voting list" and the other as the "non-voting list." When a trial jury is to be selected no names from the voting list shall be drawn until after all of the names on the non-voting list have been exhausted.

It was declared by Mr. Finch and others, when the bill was pending in Albany, that thousands of citizens refrained from registering for the sole reason that by so doing they rendered themselves less liable to summons for jury duty. The estimates of the number of voters to be added to the registration lists by the passage of the bill ranged from 2,000 to 6,000.

NOTIFYING THE NOMINEES.

Senator Platt Will Deliver an Address as Chairman of the Committee.

Senator Platt will leave for Albany on an early train to-day to take the leading part in the ceremony of notifying Gov. Odell and the other Republican nominees on the State ticket of their nomination. As Chairman of the committee the Senator will deliver an address.

After the notification there will be a conference between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and Chairman Dunn with regard to the campaign, and the Governor's speaking tour may be arranged. The campaign is to be opened after Chairman Dunn's return to this city.

Nominations in Queens.

The Democrats and Republicans of Queens Borough last night nominated their candidates for Assembly. The nominations were: Republicans—Second District, convention at Flushing, Charles Vanderwater. Democrats—First District, convention at Corona, Joseph Sullivan; Second District, convention at Jamaica, Frank X. Duer.

SUFFOLK REPUBLICAN TICKET.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 6.—The Republicans of Suffolk County this evening made the following nominations at their County Convention, held here:

County Judge—WALTER H. JAYCOX.
Sheriff—HENRY H. PRESTON of Shelter Island.
Treasurer—HENRY S. BRUSH of Huntington.
District Attorney—LIVINGSTON SMITH of St. James.
Superintendent of the Poor—JOHN J. KIRKPATRICK.
School Commissioners.—First District—CHARLES H. HOWELL of Riverside; Second District—CHARLES W. FORDHAM of Bay Shore.
Assembly.—First District—W. K. REEVE of Patchogue.

FRANK MOSS DISCUSSES DEVERY'S POLITICAL RISE.

He Asserts That the Churches Are the Chief Criminals in the City.

"If the time comes when Devery steps into his own—and that time certainly will come—he will be besieged by an army of office seekers who have been his willing supporters."

So said Frank Moss, ex-Commissioner of Police, during a speech delivered at the Metropolitan Temple last night. His subject was "Civic Conscience." He had been bewailing the fact that Devery could command the boastful support of citizens of New York City.

"The evils of our city," he said, "are so deep seated that even the most favorable local administration takes a long time in remedying them. Suppose the leader of the Ninth District should be announced to speak here to-night instead of me. He'd get a much larger audience than I have. The election of Devery means that large bodies of our citizens are not ashamed to march under the banner of a man like him.

"No one in the city was ever more defiant than Devery. As an official, sworn to enforce the laws, he never hesitated to ride around his district in company with the most notorious gamblers or to patronize the betting ring at the race track with them. Why, the last campaign in the city turned on his personality, and his side lost on account of him, but yet we see him now in such a position that no honor in his part of town is too great for him."

The speaker dwelt on municipal reforms of recent years. People made a mistake, he said, to lay all the blame on the policeman or Building Inspector who would accept a bribe rather than to blame the influential citizens who gave the bribe. He continued:

"As an official member of the Methodist Church, I say that the chief criminals in this city of ours are the churches themselves. If I were outside of a church I wouldn't dare say this, but I can say it to you. On the churches rests the main burden, the blame for educating a public sentiment that stands for the state of things we see around us."

Every church in the city, he concluded, ought to do as the Episcopalians, led by Bishop Potter, did when they authorized their leader to make his anti-vice demands on Mayor Van Wyck. If this good example were to be followed there would soon come a day when the public would not endure what they had hitherto suffered with little protest.

DEVERY CARRIES PRIMARIES.

His Agents Sleep on Chairs to Forestall Goodwin and Meet No Opposition.

William S. Devery's active agents were prepared yesterday for a surprise to be sprung in the unofficial primaries in the Eighth Judicial District, which were held to elect delegates to a convention to select a candidate to run on the Democratic ticket in place of the late Joseph R. Stiner.

It was rumored that many of the followers of Charles F. Murphy were to occupy the Goodwin Headquarters, in which the primaries were to be held, to prevent the Devery men from voting. The Deveryites marshaled their forces, and, having won over a Goodwin follower with a key to the Horatio Seymour Club rooms on Eighth Avenue, they packed the place and awaited the arrival of the foe. The skirmishers sent to see whether the way was clear reported the presence of the Devery foe intrenched. The anti-Deveryites beat a hasty retreat, and the followers of the ex-Chief slept on chairs to the number of fifty.

When Devery arrived he was asked if there had been an arrangement for a compromise between him and the Goodwin forces.

"It's not so," said Mr. Devery. "The only overtures that have come from the people in Fourteenth Street have been hurdles. But we've taken them all, and from now on its going to be a steeplechase. I asked to have these three Inspectors look out for my interests, but it was refused. I don't care as long as they are honest.

"When I was a boy I learned to spin a top, and when the letter 'A' came up it meant 'take all.' It seems to me that the letter 'A' is up with the political top in this district. See the idea?"

The Inspectors of the primaries, who were Goodwin men, failed to appear at 3 o'clock, the time appointed for the polls to open. There was a hurried consultation and the Board of Election officials were talked to over the telephone. The result was that the Devery men waited an hour, and on the failure of the Goodwin men to put in an appearance, a new set of primary officials were sworn in. In order to make assurance doubly sure, it was decided to have every Devery voter swear in his vote. The result was that 485 Devery votes were sworn in with no votes for the opposition. There was no trouble of any kind during the day. The primary polls were opened at 4 o'clock and were closed at 8 o'clock.

STECKLER'S LABOR SUPPORT.

List of Unions Which Have Indorsed His Nomination for the Supreme Court Bench.

Labor organizations in this county are taking concerted action to bring about the election of Justice Alfred Steckler to the Supreme Court bench. Although Justice Steckler is a Democrat he has been nominated by the Republicans and indorsed by the Liberal Democracy.

The movement, according to the leaders, is in a great degree spontaneous in inception. In proof of this it is pointed out that labor unions have indorsed his candidacy regardless of individual party preferences. As a sample of the forty or more unions that have indorsed the nomination of Justice Steckler, the resolutions adopted by the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, with a voting membership of 5,000, may be quoted. These say:

Whereas, The Hon. Alfred Steckler, as Justice of the Fourth Judicial District Court, served the people faithfully and well, and while occupying that position, fearlessly, fairly, and conscientiously discharged the duties of the office; and,

Whereas, As a Justice of the Supreme Court Judge Steckler has performed the duties of that office in like manner and with satisfaction to the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union of the City of New York, do hereby pledge Judge Steckler our most active support, and promise to exert all our efforts to bring about his election.

The following trade organizations in this city, with their membership, have, by resolution, decided to support Justice Steckler:

Housesmiths and Bridegemen's Union	5,000
General Council of the Laborers' Union Protective Society	15,000
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	3,000
United Cement Masons' Union	1,000
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	1,000
Brotherhood of Chandelier Makers	1,000
Derrickmen, Riggers, and Pointers' Union	1,000
Musical Mutual Protective Union	4,000
Wall Paper Machine Printers' Union	500
Foremen Blasters' Union, L. A., 12,045	500
Seaboard Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	4,500
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers	1,500
United Board of Building Trades	45,000
Mosaic Workers' Helpers	500
Eccentric Association of Stationary Firemen	2,000
Lodge No. 406, International Association of Machinists	1,000
Enterprise Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters	1,500
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers	3,000
Lodge No. 405, International Association of Machinists	1,000
Safety Association of Engineers	1,000
Emmett Association of Clerks, L. A. 1,962	1,000
Dock Builders	1,500
Laborers' Protective Union	1,500
Bricklayers' Union, No. 7	4,000
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Branch, No. 101	1,000
Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association	3,000
Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 1	1,500
L. U. 64 of Electrical Workers	500
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers' Union	1,000
Progress Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers	1,000
Branch 30 of Bricklayers and Masons' Union	1,000
United Compressed Air and Foundation Workers	500
Foundrymen's Association of Helpers	1,200
Actors' National Protective Union No. 1	1,000
Salamander Association of Asbestos Workers	800
Metropolitan Double Drum and Hoister Runners	800
House Shorers and Movers' Union	900
Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers' Helpers	700
The Ceramic, Mosaic, Encaustic Tile Layers' Local Union	800

Another Judiciary Candidate.

Another candidate for a Democratic nomination as Justice of the Supreme Court in this county is Thomas P. Wickes. He is fifty years old, a native of this State, and a graduate of Yale and the Columbia College Law School. For twelve years he was an assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, being appointed by William C. Whitney in 1876. He is a member of the University Club and of the Association of the bar.

NAMED TO SUCCEED STINER.

Mayor Low Appoints William Armstrong Municipal Justice.

Mayor Low announced yesterday the appointment of William Armstrong as Justice in the Municipal Court of the Eighth District, in which a vacancy was caused by the death of Joseph Stiner. Justice Armstrong will serve until Jan. 1, 1903. His successor will be elected at the regular election, and yesterday unofficial primaries were held in the district for the election of delegates to a convention to nominate the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Armstrong is forty-six years old, has been a life-long resident of the Ninth Assembly District, and has been a practicing lawyer for more than twenty years. He is a graduate of the New York public schools, and studied law in the office of the late Granville P. Hawes, being admitted to the bar in 1880. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and has been a lecturer for the Board of Education. He has been actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE DELAYED NOMINATIONS.

Queens County Letters Were Registered and Consequently Failed to Arrive in Time.

The Democrats of the Second Senatorial District and of the First Congressional District are concerned over the rejection by the Secretary of State of certificates of nomination for Townsend Scudder, their Congressional nominee, and of Luke Keenan, the nominee for the State Senate.

The trouble came from the fact that Henry Mertens, President Cassidy's clerk, to whom the latter intrusted the business of mailing the certificates, took the precaution of registering the letter in which they were mailed. Mertens was advised to do this by Surrogate Daniel Noble, and neither the Surrogate nor Mr. Cassidy's clerk knew that registered mail is collected from the Long Island City office at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. only. The result was that, whereas, the letter, registered at 10:20 A. M. Saturday, should have reached Albany that afternoon, and would have done so if it had been intrusted to the general delivery, it did not leave Long Island City until 5 P. M., and, necessarily, arrived too late.

When President Cassidy learned the result of the precautions, Mertens made affidavit before the Surrogate of his performances, and the Surrogate, armed with this, now proposes to go before Justice Gaynor this morning, asking for an order directing the Secretary to accept the nomination papers. In the event that the court denies the positive writ, Mr. Noble will move the issuance of an alternative writ directing the Secretary of State to show cause why he should not accept the papers.

Daugherty & Albers Judgment Cancelled.

Daugherty & Albers were reported on Oct. 1 as having had a judgment for $3,327.32 entered against them. This judgment was entered as a result of an error in the office of Max D. Steuer of 320 Broadway, counsel for the firm. Mr. Steuer had served the answer to the summons and complaint in the action. An amended complaint followed, and an entry was made in Mr. Steuer's diary that he should serve an amended answer instead of an answer to an amended complaint. It followed therefore that no answer to the amended complaint was served, and a judgment by default was entered. The judgment has been canceled, pursuant to an order by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:35 A. M.—104 Eighth Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.
7 A. M.—223 and 225 East Third Street; Wolf Sternbeck; damage, $50.
1:50 P. M.—414 Cherry Street; Nathan Lavine; damage trifling.
2 P. M.—269 Second Street; Julius Stooloff; damage, $200.
6:30 P. M.—472 Pearl Street; Marie Sportalli; damage trifling.
7 P. M.—112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Miner's drug store; damage, $25.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Memphis, not later than Oct. 31, and relieve Capt. Eveleth Winslow of the charge of First and Second Districts of the Mississippi River improvements. Capt. Winslow, upon being relieved, will proceed to Wilmington and assume the duties heretofore performed by Capt. Lucas.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Buchanan, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., and will proceed to Fort Assiniboin for appointment and duty as adjutant of the First Squadron of his regiment.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieutenant Leonard J. Mygatt, Seventeenth Infantry.

Extension of leave has been granted to First Lieut. Joseph S. Cecil, Nineteenth Infantry, two months; First Lieut. A. M. Wetherell, Thirteenth Infantry, fifteen days; Capt. James F. Brady, Artillery Corps, one month.

Navy.

Capt. E. H. C. Lutze from the naval gun factory, Washington, to duty in connection with fitting out Maine and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Commander G. Blocklinger to San Francisco; thence via steamer Oct. 15 for Yokohama for duty with Asiatic Squadron.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt to San Francisco; thence via steamer Oct. 15 for Yokohama for duty on Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Engineer William Bray, retired, to navy yard, New York, for duty.

Lieut. J. H. Holden from Naval Academy to Minneapolis to duty in connection with fitting out Maine and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Arrivals—Samoset at League Island.
Hartford at Washington.
Prairie at Baltimore.
Talbot at Washington.
Justin at Cavite.
Sailings—Isla de Luzon from Colombo for Bombay.
Leonidas from San Juan for Havana.
Puritan from New Bedford for New London.
Peoria from New Bedford to New London.

W. & J. Sloane

Novel Effects **Harmony in Color**

DECORATIVE FABRICS

For Curtains, Wall Hangings or Furniture.

Most of the patterns shown in our Autumn stock of decorative fabrics are absolutely novel, having been secured after careful search. The discriminating buyer will appreciate this selection.

Broadway & 19th Street

VIGILANCE LEAGUE CRITICISES MAYOR LOW

Letter of Its Police Committee Reviews Fusion Work.

Declares Administration Has Utterly Failed to Justify Ante-Election Expectations — Member Talks of "Reform's Political Grave."

The City Vigilance League sent a long letter to Mayor Low yesterday. While friendly in tone, the letter pointed out to the Mayor with considerable directness and at length that his administration had utterly failed to justify the expectations of those who put it in power or to fulfill the ante-election promises.

The attitude of the Police Department toward the gamblers, as well as the entire vice situation and the conduct of the police during the east side riots on the occasion of Rabbi Joseph's funeral, are specifically pointed to as supporting this general statement.

The letter, it is further said, places the responsibility directly at the Mayor's door, and closes with an earnest request that for the sake of the administration and the cause of reform he use every means at his disposal to remedy existing conditions.

The City Vigilance League has a permanent Committee on Police, and it was by this committee that the letter to the Mayor was framed. The Committee on Police had been at work for a long time, and has, it is said, an abundance of facts and data to show that the Police Department has not contributed its full share toward the work of making the city what the league thinks it should be under a reform administration. At a meeting some weeks ago it reported to the league on the conditions, and was then given full power to take such action as might seem proper. The letter sent to the Mayor is one of the results.

This letter to the Mayor, it was learned last night, was framed by the committee as early as four weeks ago. But partly because the contents did not at that time meet with full and unanimous approval of all the members, and partly because promises had been held out of certain improvements in the conditions pointed out, it was not sent at that time. In its present form the letter is said to cover three typewritten pages, and it is understood that it was transmitted to the Mayor as a result of action taken at a meeting yesterday.

Members of the City Vigilance League who were seen last night were inclined to be rather reticent on the subject.

Dr. Matthew Beattie, President of the League, in a conversation last night with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter admitted that the letter had been sent in the afternoon. When asked for some comment, he said:

"I have nothing to say regarding the letter. It is a document that will speak for itself, and I have nothing to add to it. I only hope the Mayor will do something, and do it soon."

Another member of the league, who asked that his name should not be used, when asked to outline the contents of the missive, said:

"We have all agreed that the letter shall not become public through any action on our part. The City Vigilance League is friendly to Mayor Low and his administration, and wishes to uphold him and aid him by any means at its disposal. The letter was written in that spirit.

"If we have decided not to make it public it is purely because we feared that to do so might cause the Mayor embarrassment."

"But while we follow with friendly wishes the administration of Mayor Low, we would serve him, the public, and the cause of reform but poorly if we shut our eyes to such glaring mistakes as, for instance, the administration of the Police Department.

"That Riot Committee appointed by the Mayor had no choice but to condemn the conduct of the police, which was an indirect condemnation of the administration itself.

"Mayor Low is digging a political grave for himself, and what is more important, he is digging the grave of reform, and Partridge is the sexton."

Mayor Low seemed visibly annoyed last night when approached by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter on the subject of the City Vigilance League's letter.

"It is my invariable rule never to discuss official business except in the City Hall. I can make no exception, and I have nothing to say.

REALTY TAXATION DISCUSSED.

President Wells's Argument Before the West End Association on Full Value Assessment.

The first of the Fall meetings of the West End Association was held last night at Clyde's, its new headquarters, Broadway, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. James L. Wells, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, spoke on the proposition now pending to assess real property in this city at its full value.

With regard to the declaration that, with property assessed at its full value, the city would pay more than its share of the State taxes, Mr. Wells said that the Board of Equalization existed to prevent just such a thing. At present, for instance, he said, the average assessment basis for the State was 75 per cent. of the market value. During the present year, therefore, Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Richmond, with an assessment valuation of 67 or 68 per cent., had had something more than $150,000,000 added to their valuation by the board, while Queens, with an assessment valuation of 80 per cent., had had its valuation reduced by $12,000,000 in round numbers.

With a valuation of 100 per cent., he said, the board must make a very large reduction for the city—a reduction equal to the excess due to the higher percentage valuation, bringing the city's quota to the figure that would be obtained if the average valuation of 75 per cent. were used.

Taking up the assertion that the new plan would discriminate unjustly in favor of personalty and against real estate, Mr. Wells said that personal property was now assessed at 100 per cent., and to put real estate at the same figure would not institute a new discrimination, but rather abolish an old one. He added that the equalizing of the two kinds of property would cause to return to legal residence in the city the representatives of many millions now established at Newport, in New Jersey and elsewhere, and that the taxes on these millions would once more come into the City Treasury.

Concerning the enlargement of the debt limit, Mr. Wells admitted that the limit would be enlarged, but he denied that the enlargement would lead to extravagance.

Dealing with the real estate question, as affecting the market for property in the city, Mr. Wells spoke of the claims made that as long as the full value proposition was under consideration the market must be unsettled, if not ruined. He quoted statistics to show that the number of conveyances and of building contracts in the five weeks past of the present year compared favorably with the like period last year, showing a reasonable increase and a great activity both in sales and in building operations in spite of the coal strike and the financial stringency.

In the informal discussion which followed there was developed a wide difference of opinion among the gentlemen present, representing several banks and building interests.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Elegant Imported Goods, bought for the new store, are arriving daily. We had them shipped "rushed," because we expected the new store would be open and our present building would be closed. However, the goods are not being sent into obscurity. We are anxious to sell the ultra novelties before the season advances. Hence, liberal price-concessions.

Another Undermuslin Sale.

There's never any defection when we announce a sale of Muslin Underwear. Nothing short of your firm confidence in the perfection of our garments and the fairness of our prices could win such quick, cordial responses. The critical women of New York recognize the merit of our offerings and come with the regularity of clockwork.

Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace inserting and lace edging, 24c.

Corset Covers, cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with six rows of lace inserting, and lace edging, 29c.

Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting, beading, ribbon and lace ruffle, 39c.

Better qualities at prices relatively low, ranging up to $2.69.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with umbrella-shaped ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 39c.

Walking Skirts, muslin trimmed with tucked umbrella-shaped ruffle, lace edging, and finished with dust ruffle, 49c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with tucked lawn ruffle and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 69c.

Walking Skirts, cambric, trimmed with hemstitched umbrella-shaped ruffle and finished with dust ruffle, 79c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with muslin tucked umbrella-shaped ruffle and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 84c.

Walking Skirts, cambric, umbrella-shaped ruffle, trimmed with tucks and embroidery ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 99c.

Better qualities at prices relatively low, ranging up to $24.39.

Drawers, muslin, umbrella-shaped ruffle, trimmed with embroidery ruffle, 29c.

Drawers, cambric, trimmed with three rows of tucks and lace ruffle, 34c.

Drawers, cambric, trimmed with two clusters of tucks and embroidery flounce, 42c.

Better qualities at prices relatively low, ranging up to $4.74.

Night Gowns, muslin, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and hemstitched lawn ruffle, 39c.

Night Gowns, muslin, trimmed with tucks, four rows of embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 49c.

Night Gowns, cambric, square neck, trimmed with hemstitched tucks, beading and ribbon, 59c.

Night Gowns, cambric, high neck, trimmed with tucks, six rows of embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 74c.

Night Gowns, cambric, low neck, trimmed with embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 99c.

Underskirts, cambric, umbrella-shaped ruffle, lace inserting and lace ruffle, 49c.

Better qualities at prices relatively low, ranging up to $1.99.

Autumn's Greatest Carpet Sale.

Annex.

Grand Carpets; lavish display; unequalled prices. Selling cheaper than others is the maxim and the fact of the Macy store. For example:

Tapestry Brussels, many handsome designs and color combinations, appropriate for parlors, dining rooms, halls and stairs. The quality that others sell at 75c. a yard; our regular price 63c; reduced for this sale to..... **48c**

Ten-wire and Smith's best Tapestry Brussels, beautiful styles for parlors, dining rooms, halls and stairs—large variety. The quality that others sell at 85c.; our regular price 69c; reduced for this sale to..... **57c**

Wool Velvet Carpets, in such well known makes as Higgins' and Smith's, choice effects for parlors, chambers, dining rooms, halls and stairs. The quality that others sell at $1.10; our regular price 98c; reduced for this special sale to..... **69c**

Worsted Velvet Carpets, extra fine grade, the kind that wears next best to Royal Wiltons—rich Persian patterns and exquisite rug patterns with matching borders. The quality that others sell at $1.50; our regular price $1.34; reduced for this sale to..... **98c**

Five-frame Body Brussels, best make, artistic designs and color schemes, with or without borders. The kinds others sell at $1.35 and $1.50; our regular price $1.24 and $1.34; reduced for this sale to..... **99c**

Axminster Carpets—the superlative, high grades, scores of graceful splashy floral patterns in clear, strong tints. The ideal floor covering for parlors and reception rooms. Sold by others at $1.00 to $1.35; our prices for this sale 69c. and..... **98c**

AVOID IMITATIONS

CAUTION!

Examine the shade roller carefully, and if it does not contain autograph signature of Stewart Hartshorn on label, refuse it, because sooner or later it is bound to give you trouble. If you want the best shade roller—one that is *guaranteed not to give trouble*—insist on having the improved

Hartshorn Shade Roller

Perfectly constructed of the best materials, on simple mechanical principles, the genuine Hartshorn Shade Roller is an assurance against time, worry, trouble. It can always be depended upon, because it has quality, strength and durability. Look for autograph signature on label o Stewart Hartshorn

No tacks are required to attach the shade.
WOOD ROLLERS.
TIN ROLLERS.

"Bradbury Pianos."

A CLEARING SALE OF
Odd Styles Pianos, Other Makers' Pianos,
Exchanged Pianos, Store Sample Pianos, Used Pianos
ALL AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

"BRADBURY," large, price was $450.....NOW $250
"BRADBURY," medium, price was $350.....NOW $250
"BRADBURY," small, price was $300.....NOW $175
"BRADBURY," Parlor Grand, price was $900.....NOW $375
"WEBSTER," large, price was $300.....NOW $175
"KNABE," Upright.....NOW $200
"SOHMER," Baby Grand.....NOW $375
"NUNNS & CLARK," Square.....NOW $25

TERMS CASH, OR EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr., 142 Fifth Ave.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists th every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

WOMEN'S OVER-GARMENTS

Style is no longer a matter of arbitrary mandate—particularly in Wraps for women. There are certain delineations of form that must be considered; but in looking over such an array of beautiful garments as is here now, one marvels at the infinite variety of choice that is presented. Scores of elegant wraps are shown that have no duplicates in America.

But not alone in the elegant and exclusive lines is variety unconfined. Right among the most popular Coats of all, is the assortment at its greatest—almost broader in numbers than we can show—certainly more extensive than you have time to see.

Here are hints of price-ranges:

Elegant Wraps, for carriage, street and evening wear, $48 to $350.
Velour Garments—short blouses, box coats and capes, with handsome fur, braid and passementerie trimmings; $45 to $275.
Jackets—a good, serviceable garment for as little as $5.50; others both imported and domestic, up to $55.
Box Coats and Three-quarter Length Wraps, imported and domestic, $10.50 to $160.
Silk Coats, box and three-quarter length, at $18 to $105.
Black Capes, of every description, in wide variety of newest styles, $5 to $65.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Dresses and Skirts

The past week has shown you the marvels of design that the best dressmakers in the world have produced. But Wanamaker's is no less notable for the popular and practical garments for women as for these matchless displays of a more elaborate character.

All the while that we have been talking of elegance, we have also been showing, and our public has been buying, the splendid stocks of smart and practical dresses for everyday wear.

For instance, our collection of *Tailor-made Suits* includes the best productions of both foreign and American manufacturers. The variety is legion; and prices are most gratifying. $10 to $120.

Walking Suits, with skirts that just touch the ground, $11.50 to $40.
Separate Dress Skirts, $4.50 to $45.
Walking Skirts, $4.25 to $20.
And a very special group of

Walking Skirts at $2.50

Just one hundred and twenty Skirts of twilled Oxford mixture, made with stylish flounce; some have alternating stitching of black and white; some stitched in black. Most remarkable skirts to buy at this little price. Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing Sacques

Of French Flannel

Lots of pretty, new styles in this showing of dainty Dressing Sacques of French flannel. Ought to call them by a better name—by the way—than by one that indicates the least part of what they're useful for.

These are charming enough to wear almost anywhere—plain colors, but full of new conceits. One is a piquante little sacque with accordion plaiting falling from the shoulder and forming the short back; another is trimmed with bands of satin ribbon and hemstitching. A third shows a dainty effect in lace insertion.

Some prices and descriptions:

At $2.50—Fitted back, full front, rolling collar; finished with embroidered silk scalloped edge.
At $3.25—Fitted back, full front, bell sleeves; trimmed with pinked white flannel.
At $4.75—Fitted back with felled seams; full front; bound with white satin, and trimmed with ribbon ruffle.
At $6—Short French back, pointed front, large sailor collar with tie; trimmed with embroidered silk scalloped edge and French knot.
At $6.50—Two styles; lace insertions and box plaits, plaited sleeves with flared cuffs; or trimming of satin ribbon bands and hemstitching; bell sleeves.
Dressing Sacques of Albatross, $6.75 to $12; of Silk, $4.25 to $16; of Eiderdown, $1 to $6.50.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Cashmere Wrappers

The fabric itself lifts the wrappers above the ordinary, workaday garments; the attractive new styles help in the process.

Many pretty new effects are achieved with trimmings of lace, and the popular faggoting. You can pay almost any price you choose, up to $18.75, and get an attractive, comfortable lounging gown:

At $4.50—Front and back of fine plaits; trimmed in yoke effect, with black satin ribbon edged with white; bishop sleeves; Watteau back.
At $5—In rose, cadet blue, navy blue, red or black; plaited yoke; bretelles over shoulders; Watteau back; trimmed with black and white velvet.
At $6.75—Cluster-plaited to waist; six rows of lace, forming yoke effect; Watteau back; bishop sleeves; ribbon at waist.
At $9—In light blue, pink and red; Watteau back; full front; plaited sailor collar, trimmed with fancy white silk and faggoting; plaited sleeves with trimmed cuffs; ruffle on skirt.
At $11.50—Plaited yoke front and back; trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; fancy puffed sleeves; standing collar with lace and velvet ribbon.
Other new Wrappers, of silk, $12.75 to $26; albatross, $17.50 to $27; crepe cloth, $18 to $41; crepe de chine, $56; ribbon and lace, $36.
Second floor, Tenth street.

LACE CURTAINS

Sharply Under-Price

These handsome Lace Curtains have just come into our stock. They are Renaissance, Arabian and Brussels lace, in Fall designs, yet priced decidedly below their real values. Thus:

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS

At	$7	$12		$16 a pair	
Worth	$8, $8.50	$14, $14.75, $15	$18.50, $19		

ARABIAN CURTAINS

At	$7.50	$13	$19.50 to $51 pr
Worth	$9, $9.50, $9.75	$15, $15.50, $16	$23 to $60

BRUSSELS CURTAINS

At	$21	$24	$26	$33 a pair
Worth	$28.25	$31.50	$34.50	$44

Third floor.

ALL WEIGHT OVERCOATS

And a Fall in Prices

Rather pleasant news, that—with overcoat weather scarcely more than beginning, in a gentle, hesitating way. The man who buys an Overcoat *now* at a bargain, can legitimately feel that he has done a good stroke of business.

Eighty-one men, precisely, may feel that way today. We won't hang on to odd lots, or broken sizes, in overcoats or anything else.

So down go prices in these Fall-weight $13.50 to $18 Overcoats, to

Ten Dollars Each

They are coverts, in light colors, cheviots, in black-and-white, and light-colored whipcords.

All lengths—long and short, and all sizes in one style or another. But there are a good many more than 81 overcoatless men with $10 each, in the city today. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bleached Sheets and Pillow-Cases

At Far Less Than Regular Prices

We offer today a generous supply of Bleached Muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases from a mill well known for the high standard of its product. It is jealous of its reputation, and will not put the factory labels on any goods not absolutely flawless.

The present group consists of such Sheets and Pillow-Cases as have failed, by reason of slight imperfections, to meet the mill's requirements. A crooked hem or a minute spot of machine oil, that the first washing will remove, is the extent of the defect.

But sufficient to bring the lot to us at a sharp price-concession, of which you, in turn, get the advantage. And many a housekeeper will be glad to seize the opportunity to get such splendid bed-muslins for less than the cost of the materials. Plenty of all these popular sizes:

BLEACHED SHEETS

63x90 in., 43c.	72x99 in., 53c.	90x90 in., 59c.
72x90 in., 48c.	81x90 in., 53c.	90x99 in., 65c.
72x93½ in., 51c.	81x99 in., 59c.	90x108 in., 70c.

BLEACHED PILLOW-CASES

42x36 in., 12c.	50x36 in., 15c.	54x36 in., 17c.
42x38½ in., 13c.	50x38½ in., 16c.	54x38½ in., 18c.
45x36 in., 13c.	50x40½ in., 17c.	54x40½ in., 19c.
45x38½ in., 14c.		Fourth avenue.

You Learn It Easy And It Sticks!

If you've ever started to learn a foreign language, you know how hard it is to catch the accent, even from a good teacher. And to learn it at home, out of a book, is impossible.

But a new way has been found—

To Learn to Speak French, German or Spanish

The quick, easy, accurate and inexpensive way—avoiding the wearisome "book-tuition," the high-priced professor, the "amateur linguist," and the thousand-and-one "without a master" systems.

The most natural way to learn a foreign language is by listening to the natives speak it. Perhaps you can't go to the natives, however, so, in our method, we have brought the natives to you.

Did you ever hear of Dr. R. S. Rosenthal's famous

Language Phone Method?

It has revolutionized the world of language teaching, simplified it, improved and abbreviated it.

What the modern electric car is to the antiquated stage-coach, this PHONE METHOD of teaching foreign languages is to the old systems. Absolute accuracy of pronunciation—so rarely acquired by the student of a foreign tongue—is invariably attained from this method.

The most eminent College Professors, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Merchants and Tourists have endorsed the LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD as the *only* System by which languages can be mastered.

Here is what John Macine, Professor of French and Spanish in the University of North Dakota, writes:

"For many years past I had felt convinced that the phonographic principle would, in some way, be applied to facilitate the mastery of languages by ear and mouth instead of merely by the eye. Your Language Phone fulfills my idea of such an instrument to a far greater extent than I had ventured to hope for when I ordered it."

By arrangement with the International College of Languages, of which the well-known linguist Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal is the head, we are forming a Language Study Club, whose members receive the complete LANGUAGE PHONE equipment at a greatly reduced price.

Investigate the Method and test the Phone for yourself at our Book Store—or we will send you a Booklet with full particulars on request.
Book Store, Ninth street.

STERLING SILVER

For Wedding Gifts

October weddings are announced by the score—and the wedding presents they call for mount up in geometrical ratio.

Of course, many people will give silver, as being handsome, serviceable, of intrinsic value, and always welcome.

Many new designs are to be found in our present collection. The pieces of Sterling Silver are richly varied, both as to purpose, pattern and price.

Of which these hints:

Berry Bowls, $16 to $75. Bonbon Dishes, $2 to $10.50.
Bread Trays, $15 to $42. Coffee Sets, $45 to $50.
Gravy Boats and Trays, $16.25 to $30.
Sugars and Creams, $12.50 to $23.
Water Pitchers, $15 to $40. Loving Cups, $11.25 to $125.
Meat Dishes, $38.75 to $114. Tea Sets, $100 to $225.
Claret Pitchers, $7 to $18. Candelabra, $31.75 to $47.
Sugar Sifters, $9 to $15.
Butter Plates, dozen in case, $26.75 to $32.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

The Smart Corset

for Slender Women

Usual corsets provide shapeliness for all figures except the woman of slight proportions. All sorts of figure-aids had to be resorted to in order to wear dresses of stylish lines.

That was before the introduction of

The Wright Bust Form

The name is deceptive, as the "bust form" is really a complete corset that gives continuous lines from shoulder to bust, giving the long slope from neck, with graceful curve over the bust, and continuing with the most correct straight front.

The *Wright Bust Form* will do for the figure what no other corset can do; and what the dressmakers cannot do.

It will also enable you to buy a stylish ready-made suit, without requiring alterations. And it is the most comfortable of all corsets.

An expert corset fitter will be glad to demonstrate all its merits to you when you come. Prices, $1.50 to $2.75.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Clothing

When you're ready to put your boy into an overcoat—which ought to be soon—we're ready to provide it.

For little boys, the Russian and Cape Overcoats—both possessing endless possibilities in the way of snugness and warmth—are correct. Of cheviot, frieze and kersey, and as stylish as they are "comfy." 3 to 8-year sizes, $6 to $12.

Topcoats, of course, for bigger boys. Fancy cheviots, frieze and kersey are the materials, 6 to 16 years the sizes, $5 to $11 the prices.

Then a suit to go under the coat:

At $3.50, worth $5

Double-breasted Suits of cheviot; knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

PENNY wisdom and pound foolishness is a grave mistake in merchandise economies. But being penny-foolish is worse—buying unworthy stuff for the sake of a fancied but trifling economy.

But the Basement Store doesn't tempt you to be foolish by the penny or the pound—every economy made possible here is safe, sure, of positive value, on goods of perfect reliability.

Note, for example, the money-saving characteristics of this Fall Sale of Silks. Item the first:

$1 All-Silk Satin Duchesse at 58c

Satin of excellent quality, suitable for dresses, waists, linings, trimmings, millinery or fancy-work. The quantity is liberal—beginning with over a thousand yards of ivory white, that is just right for brides' and bridesmaids' dresses, or to be worn under light, transparent materials such as net, voile or mull.

Other attractive shades are pink, light blue, lavender, yellow, brown, navy blue, green, and so on—fifteen shades in all.

Fine, bright quality, such as we have usually sold at $1 a yard, and guaranteed by us to wear, at **58c a yard.**

Imperial Taffeta, 58c; worth 75c
This has been termed a New Lining Silk; but, while excellent and strong for linings, it is also fine for waists and dress purposes. Regular 75c quality; but by taking all the manufacturer had, we get it to sell for less. White, black, and complete assortment of colors.

Colored Moire Velours, 55c; worth $1
Sixty pieces more of the same fine quality that sold so quickly last week. In light and dark colors. Moires are the most popular silk weave this season, and it is particularly good fortune to be able to get such a fine quality at this little price.

Fancy Moire Velours, 58c; worth $1.25
All moires are fancy silks to a certain extent; but these are more so, because they have additional self-colored small figures scattered over the regular water marks. In three patterns and a variety of colors.

Pure Dyed Black Taffetas, 85c; worth $1.10
Three thousand yards of a fine brilliant and mellow foreign Taffeta, that we have sold regularly at $1.10; guaranteed for wear.

White and Black Taffetas, 58c; worth 75c
More of these fine quality Taffetas have just come in. They are bright and strong, and recommended to give good service.

Then here are other interesting offerings:

News for Women

"Good things come in threes"—say the Germans. Here's one of these trios of quality, in the way of women's Garments:

Dressing Sacques at 75c
Of basket-weave flannelette, in light blue, red and pink; fitted back, full front; bound with black; ribbon at neck.

Flannelette Waists at $1
In black-and-white checks; plaited front and back; bishop sleeves, plain stock.

Gingham Petticoats at $1.50
Stylish Scotch plaids; graduated accordion-plaited ruffle; ruche at top and bottom.

Japanese Lacquer-Ware

Prettily decorated Japanese Boxes and Trays, in the familiar paper-mache lacquer-ware, at prices that are much lower than usual on such goods:
Trays 25c, worth 35c.
Handkerchief Boxes, with lock and key, 25c and 50c, worth 35c and 65c.
Jewel Boxes, with lock and key, 50c, worth 75c.

CORSETS

Graceful, comfortable models, at surprisingly low prices:
At $1, worth $1.75—Sonnette Corsets of strong materials; medium low bust, bias cut; straight-front, long over abdomen, three side steels; gored bust and hips; sizes 18 to 30 in.
At $1, worth $2—Lillian Corsets of coutil; low bust, short hips; in white and drab; sizes 23 to 25 in.
At 50c, worth 75c—Low bust, dip hips, long over abdomen; bias cut, straight-front, extra gored hips; in white and drab; sizes 19 to 26 in.
At $1.25, worth $1.50—L. R. Girdles, in pink, blue and white; ribbon-bound top and bottom; sizes 18 to 23 in.

Bath Towels

Snow-white Bath Towels, made especially for us, and now priced at particularly low figures. Ends are either fringed or hemmed; not always both styles at the same price. Borders are mostly all-white.
10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Shoe News from Below-Stairs

Remember, that this Under-Price Shoe Store in the Basement possesses a live, wide-awake organization of its own—and is not purely and simply a safety-valve for the Main Shoe Store. Although, of course, many a good bargain comes to it from that source.

No—the Basement Shoe Store is steadily on the lookout for live, worth-while shoe-bargains, that are of real benefit to you.

These have been lately brought in, as prizes worth telling about:

Men's $4 Shoes at $2.85
Almost all leathers and in a dozen styles; you may be shod for the Winter at a saving of a third, if you'll let us fit you.

Men's Shoes at $1.90
Men who usually pay $2 to $2.50 for shoes will appreciate these satin calf, kid, box calf and enamel leather lace, well-made, correctly shaped, sturdy shoes.

Women's Shoes at $1.50
Black kidskin lace and button shoes, in this season's styles; stylish last and most durable leathers; sold usually at $2.50.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.10
Satin calf; lace; sturdy, well-made and good-looking; worth $1.50; sizes 9 to 13½.

The "Marvel" Washable Gloves

Gloves that can't be put out of commission by perspiration, because they are moisture-proof; and gloves that, when soiled, may be cleaned with a little soap and water without stiffening the leather.

That is, in brief, what makes these Marvel Gloves a boon to glove-wearing humanity. The waterproofing is done by a chemical process, when the gloves are being dyed.

By it, the pores of the gloves are filled, so that dirt cannot penetrate, nor be driven further in, as usually occurs in cleaning gloves.

Then the "Marvel" Gloves are made from the highest grade of French kidskin, and are excellent in every detail of fit, sewing and finish.

Women's Overseam Gloves, in colors, white and black, $1.65.
Women's Pique Gloves, $2. Men's Pique Gloves, $2.
Women's Gloves, Tenth street. Men's Gloves, Ninth street and Broadway.

The Brightest Publication On the News-Stands

Everybody's Magazine

The October number is the best issue yet published. It contains:

Rudyard Kipling's Latest Story—

"PRIVATE COPPER"

complete in this number. Also

OLD STEAMBOAT DAYS ON THE MISSOURI. By G. W. Ogden.
WHAT IS LUCK? By Paul Latzke.
MONSTERY, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. The Marvelous Adventures of a Hohenzollern. By H. S. Canfield.
THE STING OF THE PARTY WHIP. A Story of Practical Politics. By Holman F. Day.
INTIMATE PORTRAITS. Pietro Mascagni and His Librettists, Miss Clara Barton, Gabrielle Rejane, Eleanora Duse.
THE CROESUS OF SOUTH AFRICA. The Career of Alfred Beit. By Chalmers Roberts.
THE WOMAN THAT TOILS. II. Experiences of a Literary Woman as a Working Girl at the Lynn Shoe Factories. By Marie Van Vorst.
THE BIG BONANZA FOUR. Stories Recalled by the Death of John W. Mackay. By E. H. Hamilton.
LIGHT CURES: OLD AND NEW. By Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph. D.
GOWNS AND A GOBOLINK. By Eleanor Hoyt.
VASILLI VERESTCHAGIN. His Adventurous Life and His Great Paintings. By C. Bryson Taylor.
LITTLE STORIES OF REAL LIFE. Round the Circle. The Cactus. The Button.
A WOMAN'S VICTORY FOR SCHOOLS. How Miss Haley supplied Chicago's Treasury with Money to Pay Teachers' Salaries. By Dr. A. E. Winship.
HOW TO MAKE MONEY.
WHAT IS WORN BY THE FRENCH SPORTSWOMAN.

Every article of interest, and articles of interest to everybody. A tremendously big ten cents' worth!

Buy it here, or at any news-stand. 10 Cents

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. HAY ADDRESSES GRAND ARMY MEN

Speaks at the Dedication of Camp Roosevelt, Washington.

Secretary Moody Also Talks to the Veterans—The President to Greet Veterans from a Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The ceremonies incident to the beginning of the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which commenced here today, were varied in character and mostly only semi-official. The only formal proceeding of the day was the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, the tent city on the White House grounds, which will be the headquarters of the several corps organizations during the week. The ceremonies there consisted of a number of addresses, the chief speech being delivered by Secretary Hay. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hay said:

"Thirty-seven years have passed since some of us, wearing crape on our arms and mourning in our hearts for Abraham Lincoln, saw the great army which he loved pass before the White House in the grand review. Many of you marched in those dusty columns, keeping step to the rhythm of drums and trumpets which had sounded the onset in a hundred battles. The banners blew gayly out—what was left of them; they were stained with the weather of long marches; they were splendid in the rags and tatters of glorious victories. There was not much of pomp or state about that solemn march. But the men in the street that day—many of whom I have the honor of seeing before me—afforded their own country, and the rest of the world, a lesson which shall never be forgotten, though its tremendous import was not immediately perceived. In fact, many inferences were drawn at the moment which the lapse of a few months found altogether false. One trained observer of events in the Old World said: 'These splendid fellows will give you trouble; it is too fine a force to be disbanded easily.' He reasoned from the precedents of the past, unaware that we were making new precedents.

"Since then the world has learned the lesson of that hour. The normal condition of the Republic is peace, but not the nerveless peace of helplessness. We do not need the overgrown armaments of Europe. Our admirable regular force, with its perfect drill and discipline, though by far the smallest in the world in proportion to population, is sufficient for our ordinary wants; but when the occasion calls, when the vital interests or the honor of the country are threatened, when the National conscience is aroused, an army will spring from the soil, so vast, so docile, so intelligent, so formidable, that it need not fear to try conclusions with any army on the face of the earth.

"But that was only half the lesson; the other half was equally important—that when that citizen army has done its work it makes no claim, it exacts no conditions of disbandment, but melts away into the vaster body of the Nation, as the foam-crested, sunlit wave melts back into the profound depths of the ocean. The great host of 1865 ceased to exist as an armed force, but in every town and hamlet of the land it lived as a part of the body politic—a nucleus everywhere of courage, patriotism, and self-sacrifice. This was a new product the Republic might proudly show to the world, saying: 'These be the peaceable heroes I breed from great wars.'

"Our fathers ordained that in this Republic there should be no distinctions; but human nature is stronger than laws, and nothing can prevent this people from showing honor to all who have deserved well of the country. Every man who has borne arms with credit has earned and is sure to receive a special measure of regard. And it is our peculiar privilege to remember that our armies and navies, regular and volunteer, have always been worthy of esteem. The dominant characteristic of every American Army that has ever stepped to the tap of a drum has been valor and humanity. They have—in the long run—carried nothing but good to any land they have occupied. As our comrade McKinley of blessed memory said, 'The flag has never floated over any region but in benediction.'"

Secretary Moody also made an address, in the course of which he dwelt for a few moments on the inspiration that the example of the heroes of 1861-5 had been to the sailors of the present day. He said that Capt. Clark of the Oregon had told the men under his command when at Bahia, Brazil, that they might meet the Spanish fleet and that after reminding the men of the strength of the opposing fleet, he had said to them: "If we do meet it, it will not look so well." Capt. Clark had related this incident to him, and had added: "I was with Farragut, you know."

The Secretary said he had asked Admiral Dewey how he had felt in contemplating the mines and torpedoes in Manila Bay the night before attacking the Spanish fleet in the harbor of that city, and that the Admiral's reply was he simply had asked himself what Farragut would have done if confronted with similar conditions. The Secretary concluded that men inspired by such traditions as these never could turn their backs on the flag.

The following statement was made at the White House to-day:

"The President has expressed to Commander in Chief Torrance and to Chairman Warner of the local committee his keen regret at his inability to review the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic Wednesday. His physicians feel that he should not subject himself to the great strain this would involve. He has, however, thought in some way he might be able to greet the members of the Grand Army in Washington and their families and friends who accompany them. His physicians to-day stated that if nothing unforeseen occurred in his condition, and if the weather was favorable, he could safely be driven along the line of the parade on Wednesday, and it is hoped this arrangement can be carried out."

The President is reported to be doing very well to-night. He had a comfortable day, receiving few visitors. It is confidently expected he will be able to carry out his hope of riding along a portion of the parade next Wednesday to review a part, at least, of the Grand Army.

COL. WM. QUINTON PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President has appointed Col. William Quinton, First Infantry, to be a Brigadier in the regular army. He will retire for age on the 15th inst.

William Quinton is a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America at an early age, going to Chicago. He was graduated from the high school of that city in 1860, and in June of the following year enlisted as a volunteer in the army, serving throughout the civil war. He was honorably mustered out May 1, 1866. June 12, 1867, he received an appointment as First Lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regular Infantry. He was promoted to a Captaincy April 18, 1884, and was appointed successively Major in the Fourteenth Infantry Sept. 16, 1898; Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and Colonel of the First Infantry May 28, 1902.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS CRITICISES DEMOCRATS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who has recently returned to Washington from a stumping tour in the North under the auspices of the Democratic Congressional Committee, commented rather severely in the following language upon the utterances of a few Democrats who have thought it unwise for their party to control the next House of Representatives. He said:

"I have seen the discussion of so-called Democrats who are publishing to the country the idea that in the cause of good government and the interests of the Democratic Party it would be best for the Democrats to lose the next House. While not presuming to confirm what has been said that the Democrats who say this are asses, I am fully prepared to say that the assumption underlying the statement is that all Democrats are fools. Thomas Jefferson said: 'I am not afraid of error as long as reason is left free to combat it.'

"If Democracy and Jeffersonianism is idiocy, the sooner the people are able to find it out the better.

"Until freedom becomes a mere sound, individuality a word of no meaning, community independence nonsense, the people of the United States will not be prepared to believe that Jeffersonianism is idiocy.

"A Democratic majority in a Democratic House under wise and proper leadership will have common sense and common conscience enough to outline for a Presidential campaign a proper policy upon which Democracy will win. If it has not these elements it ought not to win. If one who believes in 'equal opportunity for all and special privileges for none' is an idiot, and the party composed of such men is not capable of controlling itself and through itself the destiny of the country, then the idea of popular sovereignty and common right is lost, and the 'experiment of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, is lost.'

"A Democratic House can be trusted because Democracy is fundamentally and eternally right, and Federalism under whatsovere guise or name is fundamentally and eternally wrong."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Bry Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, laces, white goods, and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Walker, boys' clothing, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlaman, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dait, notions and laces, 65 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. D. Barsher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, leather goods; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. F. Podmore, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Clemmens, cloaks, suits, waists, corsets, and muslin underwear; J. G. Likes, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Lederer, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Holland House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing. Hotel Netherland.

Meyers, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Meyer, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Eyrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; F. C. Pierson, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Glisdorf cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. Branders, notions, jewelry, and carpets; 552 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. U. Zug, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. R. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Lichenstader Brothers, Lima, Ohio; H. Lichenstader, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Binswanger, M., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, notions, furniture, and white goods; Hotel Savoy.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Power & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, J. E., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair," The, Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommers, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Willis Jobbing and Commercial Company, Augusta, Ga.; J. T. Willis, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Decker, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. D. Hamlin, hosiery; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Less, millinery; Hoffman House.

Upham & Brouse Company, Akron, Ohio; E. A. Upham, notions; C. A. Brouse, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goodall, Brown & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Goodall, notions, 89 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; R. A. Parrott, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; E. A. Smith, millinery; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. O'Toole, furnishing goods; Mrs. J. B. O'Connor, jewelry and leather goods; 443 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. McDaniels, prints; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Weil, L., & Brother, Goldsborough, N. C.; L. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. M. Blanchard, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, linings, and cloths; Hotel Navarre.

Bronner, H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, white goods, and jewelry; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:02	Sun sets...5:35	Moon sets...9:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:12	Gov. Isl'd..11:39	H. Gate....1:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:37	Gov. Isl'd..11:53	H. Gate....1:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton		10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan		10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port-au Prince		12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp		
THURSDAY, OCT. 9.		
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa		2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples		
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 10.		
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, Oct. 11.		
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemia, Liverpool		
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at $11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $20 and up to Oct. $11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. $11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Oct. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Oct. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY.) OCT. 7.

British King, Antwerp, Sept. 24.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
Coleridge, Barbados, Sept. 30.
Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 20.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 30.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 1.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 2.
Magda, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 6.
Sardegna, Naples, Sept. 24.
Southwark, Southampton, Sept. 26.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Canning, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 7.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 5.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 1.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 4.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 8.
Menominee, London, Sept. 29.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

Dona Maria, Oporto, Sept. 26.
El Dorado, Galveston, Oct. 4.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 4.
Main, Bremen, Sept. 29.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 27.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Citta di Palmero, Naples, Sept. 24.
El Dea, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Jenny, Gibralton, Sept. 27.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Arrived.

SS Alamo, Avery Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Aggi, (Norw.,) Kjerland, Vera Cruz Sept. 14, Cardenas 23d, and Caibarien Oct. 1, with mdse. to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Croxdale, (Br.,) Fethergill, Philadelphia Oct. 5, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Broomhead, Antwerp Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 A. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, Galveston Sept. 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Spithead, (Br.,) Chalmers, Yokohama June 24, Hiego 27th, Shanghai July 11, Foo-Chow 17th, Amoy 19th, Manila Aug. 6, Singapore 16th, Colombo 24th, Port Said Sept. 12, and Algiers 19th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 2, and Charleston 3d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Bermuda Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo Sept. 27, and Curacao 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Stettin Sept. 19, and Shields 22d, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Citta di Messino, (Ital.,) Massardo, Girgenti Sept. 5, Messina 9th, Palermo 13th, and Almeria 19th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Seneca, Pattison, Tampico Sept. 29, and Havana Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 A. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, McPherson, Port Arthur Sept. 29, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Ponce, Dalton, Arroyo Sept. 26, Mayagues 27th, and San Juan 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Zindel, Kingston Sept. 27, Port Morant 28th, Montego Bay 29th, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 30th, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gales, London Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Sperling, Miragoane Sept. 25, Petit Goave 26th, Port au Prince 27th, Port Maria 29th, Port Antonio 30th, and Inagua Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Jones, Hamburg Sept. 17, with mdse to W. W. Brauer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool Sept. 26, with mdse. to White Star Line.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Prager, Genoa Sept. 24, Naples 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Sept. 24, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:13 P. M.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Ocken, Amsterdam Sept. 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Glenwood, (Br.,) for Fernandina, via Norfolk.
SS Monteagle, (Br.,) for Montreal, via Sydney, C. B.
SS Charles F. Mayer, with one barge.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Bos, (Norw.,) for Sydney, C. B.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 9 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Boite, from Genoa and Naples, sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg, sld. from Plymouth for New York at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, hence for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard today.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, from New York for Marseilles and Naples, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York, arr. at Glasgow Oct. 4.

SS Canova, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. White, sld. from Glasgow for New York Oct. 4.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Lyderhorn, (Norw.,) Capt. Bondelie, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Labuan, (Br.,) Capt. Gardner, from Calcutta for New York, passed Oran Oct. 3.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from New York for Curacao, arr. at La Guayra Oct. 4.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Capt. Falk, from New York, via Havre and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Oct. 4.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Gelletich, sld. from Denia for New York Sept. 29.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Umbert, from Genoa, sld. from Cadiz for New York Sept. 30.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Oct. 1.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, sld. from Antwerp for New York Oct. 4.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, sld. from La Guayra for New York, via San Juan, to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Venice, Bari, and Almeria for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Ship Lena, (Br.,) Capt. Nibbs, from New York, arr. at Zanzibar Oct. 4.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

More About Our Model Food Store.

We have already told how complete in design and equipment this Model Food Store of ours is to be—as nearly perfect in fittings and architecture as it is possible for human hands to make it. But there is another side to the question, one which we think far more important from every point of view. We refer to the Foods that will be gathered together and sold in this store. In this regard everything will be just as high class as it is possible to buy. Every article will be the very finest procurable. Nothing will be kept that isn't absolutely pure.

Stocks were never gathered with a firmer idea of completeness. The very limit of the Modern Food Purveyor's Art is here shown in each line.

The most fastidious epicure will here find everything suited to his taste, while the economical housewife will find every well known brand of staple food at the lowest possible prices consistent with high quality. In fact, this Grocery Store of ours will more than hold up the well known high standard of the Simpson Crawford Co.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits $27.50.

Of fine quality black and blue Cheviot, blouse coat, slot seams, piped with self-colored satin, taffeta lined. Seven gored flare skirt, with overlapping stitched seams, trimmed down front with satin piped straps of self material; new inverted plait, lined with best quality satin faced mercerized lining; a very natty model..... $27.50

Women's Fine Dress Skirts, $16.75.

Of medium weight Canvas Cloth, in black and blue; nine gored, wide flaring skirt, semi-habit, back flare trimmed with perpendicular graduating stitched straps of taffeta; lined with a heavy grade of self colored taffeta; a finely shaped graceful skirt..... $16.75

Women's Top Coats, $18.00.

30 inch double breasted box Coats, of black Montagnac, velvet collar, turned-over cuff, stitched Peau de Soie revers, inverted plait back, lined with heavy black satin..... $18.00

Women's Short Jackets, $12.00.

Short double breasted Jackets of Vicuna and Cheviot, in black and Oxford gray, with Peau de Soie revers and facing; lined with fine black satin, finely shaped custom tailor finished; jaunty coats..... $12.00

$29.75 Electric Seal Coats, $22.50.

23 inch Electric Seal Coats, with high storm collar and revers turned over cuffs, correctly shaped, best workmanship and finish; lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin; $29.75 value..... $22.50

Astrakhan Scarfs, $7.75.

100 handsome Astrakhan cluster neck Scarfs, with eight genuine Alaska sable tails..... $7.75

These Are Days in Which The Crowds at Our Silk Counters Are Continuous.

Main Floor.

The pure light from the rotunda makes the home of Silks luminous all the day.

To view our Silk Store from stairway or gallery is a scene that must appeal to every one.

How beautiful the Silks appear under the skilful handling of the salespeople! It needs but a touch of fancy to convert the scene into a veritable sea of hues and colors, richer and more varied than the rainbow.

Our Silk Offerings really tell more vividly than any language we might employ that back of the Simpson Crawford Co. Store are the twin objects—to have everybody appreciate that not only does our Silk Department stand for excellence and superiority—but also for unmatchable value-giving.

Black Taffeta Silk, guaranteed for wear, the yard, ... 58

White Taffeta Silk, fine quality, the yard, ... 60

Peau de Cygne, street and evening shade, all silk and good quality, the yard, ... 60

Black Peau de Soie, very desirable for entire dresses, 27 inches wide, the yard, ... $1.15

The following rich Novelty Silks are offered at much less than regular prices:—

Persian Moire Velours, the yard $1.25

Moire Renaissance, the yard . . $2.75

Cachmere Broche, the yard . . $3.50

Moire Broche and Chameleon Renaissance, the yard $3.75

Pekin Velour Ecossie, the yard . $3.95

More Very Good Dress Goods Offerings.

Main Floor.

Our Dress Goods Store is in its glory. Sales are doubling and trebling the past best records. Increased business does not come by chance. Merit must be back of it. Merit is back of our Dress Goods Store. Women who have been around tell us that nowhere have they seen such a rich and complete display of the new weaves.

Right prices on the best fabrics is the secret of the great business. But words must not crowd out the most interesting part—the price part.

Black and Colored Henriettas

This is a Cloth that cannot be matched anywhere at the price we are selling it for to-day. It's regular 65c. quality, fine finish and beautiful lustre, in all the popular street shades, besides a full assortment of evening colors; 44 inches wide; strictly all wool, and for to-day only at the very special price of, yd. 39

50 pieces of all-wool English Tweed Suitings, 50 inches wide, in the new mixed effects; its actual value is $1.00 the yard; 20 pieces all-wool, 45 inch Plaids, in green and blue combinations, this also sells regularly at $1.00; 10 pieces 54 inch Zibeline Plaids, in blue, brown, tan and green; regular value of this material is $1.25 the yard.

Choose from any of these fabrics to-day at yard..... 58

Canvas Cloth, in black and street shades; 46 inches wide; a good $1.25 value; also 20 pieces heavy all-wool black Cheviots, for gowns and skirts, at, yard..... 75

We also offer a special purchase of very fine grade silk-and-wool striped Crepe a Soie; 46 inches wide; very sheer and desirable fabrics for street and evening wear. The colorings cannot be equalled. These goods actually cost $1.75 a yard to import; special at.... 88

A choice selection of high class English and Scotch Tweeds, including Bannockburn Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots and London Mixtures; easily worth $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 a yard, for the day only, yard..... $1.25

Webster's Dictionary 98c. New Census Edition.

Webster's Dictionary, the new census edition, with an introductory dissertation on the "Origin, History and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and Europe," together with an explanation of the principles on which Languages are formed; 1,500 illustrations and an appendix of 10,000 words, including Dictionaries of biography, synonyms and antonyms, noms de plume, foreign phrases, abbreviations, &c. Handsomely bound in full sheep, with thumb index; special price..... 98

Our Famous Five Volume Sets.

Each volume handsomely bound in English ribbed cloth (boxed), per set, publisher's price $3.00; for this sale..... $1.19

STEINWAY PIANOS

Steinway & Sons to-day place on sale in their warerooms in the

WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

at reduced prices, a limited number of pianos in light wood cases, some of them nearly new, also several modern instruments in light enamels, to make room for their annual exhibit of pianos in Art-Cases, soon to be announced.

Amusements.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
The World's Greatest Animal Exhibition. Accepted by the Elite of This City.
Every Afternoon and Evenings, Sundays Included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7.
THE **MR. ESAU,** APE MAN.
Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M. General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Telephone 2,482 Madison.
Evgs., 8:30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO.
In the big comedy hit of the season, THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE Jefferson De Angelis
Mt. Sat., 2:15. OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera.
CASINO, B'way & 39th St. 150th Time in N. Y., Oct. 27. "THE EMERALD ISLE."
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of Mat. Sat., 2:15
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. Frank McKee's
TO-NIGHT Stupendous production
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Sat.
David Belasco presents for a limited season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY

Mendelssohn Hall MUNCHHOFF
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL | MISS MARY Munchhoff
Seats, $1 & $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
Popular Prices, 25c. to $1.
FAMILY MATS. WEDS., 25c. and 50c.

VICTORIA 42 St., B'y & 7th Av. Double Bill At One Price. A Double Hit. Evs. 8:10. Mats. to-mw. & Sat., 2:10
ALICE FISCHER IN MRS. JACK
Ev. 10:15. Mats. to-mw. & Sat., 4:15
CREATORE and his BAND.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN | This aft. at 1:30. To-night at 7:30.
20,000 PEOPLE LAST NIGHT.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.
The Greatest Show Ever Seen in New York.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Royal Burlesquers. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
The Pet of B'way. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
—A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. The Mummy and The Humming Bird.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
ETHEL Barrymore | A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS. Evenings 8:30 MAT. SAT. THE TWO SCHOOLS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
To-night at 8:15 (last time)—AUNT JEANNIE.
Wed. evg., 4 nights & Sat. Matinée, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
Next Tuesday—The Joy of Living.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE."
"Nobody can afford to miss it."—Journal.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20 sharp. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN THE SWORD of the KING.

MASCAGNI SEATS ON SALE. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 8 TO 11.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

BIJOU 5TH WEEK. HEARTS AFLAME.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Sat. The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

M. J. RRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. MACBETH, with ELITA PROCTOR OTIS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-nt., Wed., Thur. & Sat. Schoenthan's comedy, "Comtesse Guckerl." Frl. Ev. "Ueber Unsere Kraft."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2.15. KYRLE BELLEW A Gentleman of France

GRAND -- WARFIELD

FISTAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY. No Performance Fri. Eve. or Sat. Mat.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Strangler's of Paris

3D AV. NEXT Mat. Thurs. | A SISTER'S LOVE

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN

At Potomac Regatta, Which Was Feature of G. A. R. Encampment.

ANOTHER DAUNTLESS VICTORY

Holders of Record for Eight-Oared Crews Won the Senior Event —Vesely Took Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—New York oarsmen carried off the honors to-day in the regatta of the Potomac River Rowing Association, which was held as a feature of the opening day of the annual G. A. R. Encampment. Thousands of visitors to the city and friends of the oarsmen watched the races from the wharves, boathouses, and bridges on the course, while the river was crowded with every conceivable kind of craft. There were eleven events on the programme, the first race starting at 10 A. M. All the events except those for the eights were a mile and a half with a turn, the former rowing the same distance straightaway.

The greatest race of the day was the struggle of the intermediate eights, in which the Vespers of Philadelphia won and the Potomacs were second by only three feet, with the Fairmount Club of Philadelphia less than a length back of the Potomacs. The Vespers were first away, with the Potomacs close up and the Fairmounts last. Few expected the Potomacs to show so well because of the fact that five of the crew had little experience in rowing. However, the eight went the pace set by the Vespers all the way and hugged up to the Quakers' bow at every stroke. The Fairmount eight did not get going properly until too late, and then it lost its speed, as it was caught in the mill run on the District side of the course, losing considerable ground. They pulled up, however, and forced matters to the flag, where the Vespers crowded on steam enough to win by less than three feet, while the Potomacs were less than a length ahead of the Fairmounts.

The crack Dauntless eight of New York and the Vesper eight of Philadelphia gave a magnificent exhibition in the senior eight-oar event. The two crews came down the course bow and bow all the way to finish that was killing. Both got away well, although the Dauntless had slightly the better of the start. At the quarter Dauntless was leading by a quarter of a length, but at the bridge the Vesper eight spurted with a thirty-four stroke that brought it even up with the New Yorkers. At the three-quarter mark Dauntless spurted, but Vesper held on. Within a furlong of the flag the Dauntless boys hit it up for 36, and pulled over the line winners by less than a length. The time was 7:53¾.

Nassau Boat Club oarsmen accounted for the junior four-oared gig event, beating out three good crews from the West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore, and the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, and finished second in the junior four-shell event. In the junior double-scull event the Potomac Boat Club's double just beat the Seawanhaka Boat Club's crew by a half length, the Seawanhaka double making the Washington oarsmen go the limit to win out. In this race the double from the Union Boat Club of New York finished fourth.

Fast time was out of the question, as the water was very choppy, owing to a stiff breeze blowing down the course.

Junior Singles.—Won by William Britt, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; H. S. Rodearmel, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., second; G. A. Griffin, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—11:33¼.

Intermediate Singles.—Won by William Varley, Atalanta Boat Club, New York; Norman A. Garrett, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md., second; W. B. West, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., third. Time—11:49½.

Senior Singles.—Won by Frank Veseley, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; B. L. Zimm, New York Athletic Club, New York, second; Robert Farnam, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—11:07.

Junior Doubles.—Won by Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; bow, C. W. Hecox; stroke, D. F. McGowan; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., third. Time—10:35¾.

Senior Doubles.—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; bow, George Engle; stroke, R. C. Lockwood; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; bow, Van C. Hall; stroke, J. M. Root, Jr., second; Atlanta Boat Club, New York; bow, J. J. Mulcahey; stroke, F. P. Kafka, third. Time—10:12.

Junior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Ariel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md.; bow, W. S. Thompson; 2, F. F. Key; 3, Krieger; stroke, G. Kastendyke. Nassau Boat Club, New York, second; Anakostan Boat Club, Washington, D. C., third. Time—10:02½.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York; bow, J. W. Powers; 2, W. F. Quigley; 3, H. R. Stivers; stroke, A. J. Fraser; coxswain, R. M. Stephens; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., second. Time—10:04.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; bow, William Frech; 2, John Fitzharris; 3, William Magee; stroke, George Athorn; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., second; Jefferies Point Boat Club, East Boston, Mass., third. Time—9:50.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; bow, G. Graham; 2, A. Powell; 3, C. Atkinson; 4, A. C. Gradie; 5, S. Shepard; 6, C. Gunther; 7, C. Seitz; stroke, J. Egan; coxswain, C. Fairfax; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., second; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., third. Time—7:53½.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; bow, H. Roll; 2, H. Neal; 3, C. H. Vanderbeck; 4, S. Vanderbeck; 5, C. C. Armstrong; 6, E. Creamer; 7, M. D. Gleason; stroke, Charles Scott; coxswain, L. C. Abell. Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., second; Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia, Penn., third. Time—7:40½.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Dauntless Rowing Club, New York; bow, J. F. Daley; 2, W. H. Pumphrey; 3, D. M. Daley; 4, E. W. Stellig; 5, J. P. Instone; 6, G. Brasch; 7, R. H. Stellig; stroke, F. W. Schaeffer; coxswain, A. F. Camacha. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., second. Time—7:53 3-4.

L. A. W. Street Sprinkling Ordinance.

The New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, has sent to its members and to about thirty affiliated organizations throughout the city a circular letter and a petition to be presented to the Board of Aldermen, asking for he enactment of the ordinance introduced last February and now pending before the board, the purpose of which is to regulate street sprinkling and which it is hoped will do away with the nuisance of which citizens have so long complained.

The ordinance was approved by a joint committee composed of George A. Coleman, representing the Road Drivers' Association; Frank Eveland of the Automobile Club of America, Joseph Oatman and Dr. E. V. Brendon of the Associated Cycling Clubs, and Joseph B. Thompson of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, the draft of the ordinance having been prepared by Mr. Thompson after careful investigation and study of the subject.

The contract under which the Street Sprinkling Association has for the past ten years been sprinkling the streets and collecting its pay for so doing from the property owners, will expire on the 26th of April next, and it is intended to prevent a continuance of the nuisance by opposing a renewal of the contract either by the city authorities or by the Legislature.

Princeton's Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—In the second match of the semi-finals of the university golf tournament held to-day, A. Poole of Chicago was defeated by M. Olyphant of Englewood, N. J., by 3 up and 1 to play. The outcome was a great surprise, as Poole has always stood high in his work here, while Olyphant, though he is very steady, is not a brilliant player. Olyphant and Conklin will meet to-morrow to settle the university championship.

Amusements.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new romantic play, ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES.
AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.
1st Day, Tuesday, Oct 7th.
The Matron (Two Races), the Manhattan Handicap, the Jerome Handicap, and three other races.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Take 2d av. "L" to Willis av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ninety-three Entries for the Competition at Garden City on Friday and Saturday.

Messrs. Heebner & Ballou of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association gave out yesterday the entries for the open golf championship at the links of the Garden City Golf Club on Friday and Saturday. There are ninety-three entries, thirteen being amateurs. On account of the large number of entries, the start will be made at 8 A. M. on Friday, the pairs thereafter starting off at intervals of five minutes. All the players will have started by noon.

The winner will receive the custody for the year of the one-thousand-dollar championship trophy, besides $200 in cash and a hundred-dollar gold medal. There are nine other money prizes, respectively of $150, $125, $100, $80, $60, $50, $40, $30, and $20. This year all the prizes are open to amateurs, who will receive the value of any prize they win in plate. The entries and pairings follow:

D. A. Clark, Mt. Airy Country Club, and John Harland, Brooklawn Country Club.
George H. Sparling, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Joseph Mitchell, Glenville, Ohio.
J. M. Bennetts, Far Rockaway, and H. Vinall, Powelton Golf Club, Newburgh.
M. A. Donovan, Northward Ho Golf Club, and Willie Collins, Oakland Golf Club.
John S. Pierson, Richmond County Golf Club, and John Harrison, Colonia Country Club.
Alexander Patrick, Eastern Parkway Golf Club, and John Mackie, Roseville Golf Club, Newark, N. J.
John Campbell, Boston, and A. G. Griffiths, Islip.
James G. Campbell, Wilmington, and G. F. Baldrick, Bedford Springs.
John J. Keenan, Newport Golf Club, and G. J. Reilly, Montclair.
Robert Fullerton, Morristown, and Thomas Anderson, Jr., Montclair.
Jack Park, Scotland, and David Bell, Midlothian Country Club.
Harry Turple, Auburn Park, and W. Fovangue, Philadelphia.
George Thompson, Lenox Golf Club, and I. S. Mackie, Fox Hill Golf Club.
Stewart Gardiner, Garden City, and *Charles B. Cory, Wollaston Golf Club, Boston.
Walter E. Stoddard, Wee Burn Golf Club, and Willie Watson, Farmington Avenue Golf Club, Hartford, Conn.
Gilbert Nicholls, Boston, and James H. Norton, Ampersand Golf Club.
Lawrence Auchterlonie, Glen View Club, and D. Bail, Ardsley Club, New York.
Willie Tucker, Ardsley Club, and H. T. Rawlins, Waumbek Golf Club.
Peter Eagan, Bellport, L. I., and James Madden, Nassau Country Club.
Fred Herd, Washington Park Golf Club, and *R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook Golf Club.
R. Steedman Patrick, New York, and J. J. Dougherty, Cape May Golf Club.
D. E. Miner, Elizabeth, and Robert Dow, Siwanoy Golf Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Alex Ross, Pinehurst, N. C., and Willie Dunn, Stamford.
Alex Smith, Nassau Country Club, and David Brown, Boston.
A. J. Christie, Homeward Country Club, Chicago, and Willie Hunter, Northeast Harbor Golf Club, Maine.
J. G. Jones, West Hampton Country Club, and David Patrick, Baltusrol Golf Club, New Jersey.
William Smith, Midlothian Country Club, Chicago, and *Walter J. Travis, Garden City Golf Club, Long Island.
A. H. Findlay, Boston, and *James A. Stillman, Newport Golf Club.
John Young, Somereet Hills Country Club, New Jersey, and John H. Shippen, Marine and Field Club, New York.
David Ogilvie, Suburban Club, Baltimore, and D. Leitch, Springfield, Mass.
J. D. Tucker, Ardsley Club, and Charles Thom, New York.
Donald J. Ross, Oakley Country Club, and *F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's G. C.
Willie Anderson, Montclair, and A. H. Fenn, Poland Springs.
James Litster, Overbrook G. C., and David Honeyman, Mexico City G. C., Mexico.
Bernard Nichols, Hollywood G. C., and *Louis Livingston 2d, Westbrook G. C.
*W. L. Gunther, Oakland G. C., and Willie Watson, Farmington Avenue G. C., Hartford, Conn.
*Edward D. Van De Water, Meadow Club, L. I., and *Hugo Johnstone, Myopia G. C.
Jack Jolly, Forest Hill Field Club, and Philip S. Honeyman.
James Govan, St. David's Golf Club, and Robert Shields, New Haven Country Club.
*A. G. Lockwood, Allston G. C., and George Braid, Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.
*Charles H. Seley, Wee Burn Golf Club, and William D. Robinson, Atlantic City Golf Club.
William Norton, Deal Golf Club, and David Hunter, Flushing Golf Club, L. I.
J. A. Foulis, Chicago Golf Club, and George Low, Dyker Meadow Golf Club.
John Hobens, Yountakaw Country Club, N. J., and John Jones, Myopia Hunt Club.
Harry Simpson, Hackensack Golf Club, and John Reid, Delaware Country Club.
*Charles B. McDonald, Garden City, and Alexander Campbell, The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
*George T. Brokaw, Lakewood, N. J.
*Amateurs.

Columbia's New Football Candidates.

The opening day at Columbia University yesterday served to bring out fifteen new men as candidates for the eleven, increasing the squad to forty-five, the biggest crowd of football candidates Columbia has ever had. Among the new men who reported yesterday were William Erb, the former quarterback of the Leland Stanford eleven; H. C. McCollom, end on the team two years ago; J. S. Maeder of the 'Varsity crew, L. E. Mahan, Captain of the tennis team; Wallace, from the University of Oregon; Moore, from the University of Virginia; W. H. Landers, from the University of California; Hasbrouck of the University of Wisconsin, W. J. Lawson of Cornell, H. C. Townsend of last year's 'Varsity, who broke his leg at the beginning of last year. Other candidates, all of whom are novices, were Morris, Sand, Baldwin, Jenks, and Feuerbach.

Practice yesterday afternoon found the 'Varsity players wretched at tackling. The scrub, stronger than usual by the infusion of new blood, held especially well, but nevertheless the 'Varsity managed to score three touch-downs. Weekes scored all three.

Annual Meeting of Baseball Presidents.

President P. T. Powers of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has issued a call to the Presidents of leagues and individual clubs comprising the association to attend the second annual meeting, which will take place at the Victoria Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, on Thursday, Oct. 23.

"The success of this association, which was only organized last year, has been almost phenomenal in its character and extent," said Mr. Powers yesterday. "Its success warants its members in believing that the future will find it more prosperous in its achievements of substantially developing the National game. It is a matter of satisfaction to find that our members have built up and maintained the strongest baseball organization in existence in so short a time, with the future portending a continuation of the benefits derived from it."

More Entries for Automobile Run.

Two more entries for the 500-mile reliability contest of the Automobile Club of America from this city to Boston and return, which starts on Thursday, have been received by Secretary Butler, bringing the total number up to eighty. This is considered a very satisfactory showing, as it is but eight less than the total entry list in the similar contest of 650 miles held by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland last month, which had eighty-eight entries. The two added entries are an Oldsmobile of four horse power, weighing 800 pounds, entered by H. B. Shattuck & Son of Boston, Mass., and a Fournier-Searchmont car, seventy-eight horse power, weighing 2,100 pounds, entered by Whitney Lyon of this city. Both are gasolene vehicles.

To-day and to-morrow between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. the competitors will report to the Contest Committee at the clubhouse, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and after receiving their official numbers, will have their vehicles weighed and sealed.

City Employes Play Baseball.

Baseball teams composed of employes of the Bronx and Manhattan Building Bureaus played a lively game on Manhttan Field Saturday, which resulted in a victory for the Bronx representatives. The contest was called at the end of the eighth inning, with the score 13 to 8 against Manhattan. Following are the teams in batting order:

Bronx.—McLoughlin, second base; Cullen, centre field; Meyer, pitcher; Farles, third base; Lansing, catcher; Field, short stop; Ulman, right field; Howley, first base, and Marvin, left field.

Manhattan.—Healey, second base; Moore, third base; Sweeney, left field; Thompson, right field; Mahoney, first base; Amoraux, pitcher; Geiser, short stop; Kennedy, centre field, and Powers, catcher.

Dohertys Win Tennis Championship.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The final in the doubles for the covered court lawn tennis championship of Europe, which was postponed Saturday after three sets, owing to lack of light, was concluded to-day and resulted in the brothers Doherty defeating G. W. Hillyard and C. H. L. Cazalet by the score of 3-6, 6-7, 10-8, 6-3, 9-7.

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A visit of inspection is well worth your time.
Medium prices prevail.

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With each number the great out-of-door magazine

OUTING

grows more attractive, and more welcome for the joy of living it brings.

To read only William J. Long's camping-out story in the October number, is to get your 25 cents' worth.

FAIRVIEW HORSES SOLD

Charles Reed's Famous Stud Dispersed by Public Auction.

OFFERING DREW A BIG CROWD

Knight of the Thistle Brought the Top Price of $18,000—St. Blaise Bought for $5,500.

The dispersal sale of the thoroughbred horses of Charles Reed's Fairview Stud in Tennessee was held in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday, with an attendance fairly representative of the breeders of the United States. The fact that there was no local racing was responsible for the presence of a large number of horsemen not directly interested in breeding, but large as was the crowd about the sales ring, the bidding was slow and the prices realized were considerably below expectations. Among the prominent breeders of race horses at the ringside were John E. Madden, Col. Milton Young, J. V. Shipp, O. V. Chenault, J. E. McDonald, W. Lakeland, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, Col. James E. Pepper, C. F. McMeekin, L. O. Appleby, W. P. Headley, Col. J. P. Chinn, Capt. S. S. Brown, and Dr. Carter, while most of the millionaire turfmen and breeders were represented by agents.

The stallions, which were sold first, included the famous sires St. Blaise, an English Derby winner; Exile, a Brooklyn Handicap winner; the English horse Knight of the Thistle, and Pessara, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap. Of these Knight of the Thistle, purchased for $30,000 two years ago at the sale of L. O. Appleby's Silver Brook Stud, brought the largest price of the sale, R. H. McCarter Potter, owner of the Pequest Stud, securing him for $18,000 after a spirited contest, in which Col. J. P. Chinn of the Leonatus Stud, Col. Milton Young of the McGrathiana Stud, L. O. Appleby, the former owner of the horse, and G. A. Wheelock, the bookmaker, took part.

St. Blaise, now twenty-two years old, and for whom Charles Reed paid $100,000 at the breaking up of the late August Belmont's breeding establishment twelve years ago, caused but mild competition and went to J. B. Haggin of the Elmendorf Stud for $5,500. Pessara brought the third best price, $3,600, and was bought by Col. J. P. Chinn of the Leonatus Stud. The once famous horse Exile sold for but $100 to G. H. Whitney, a New Jersey turfman. Diablo, a Brooklyn Handicap winner, and the first stallion offered, was led out of the ring without a bid. The brood mares, many of them dams of winners, realized but a small average. The best price was $2,500, paid by W. Lakeland for Bradwick, dam of Cyrano. The stallion sales and the mares that brought the best prices were as follows:

STALLIONS.

Knight of the Thistle, b. h., 9 years, by Roseberry-The Empress Maud, by Beaudesert, R. H. McCarter Potter	$18,000
St. Blaise, ch. h., 22, by Hermit-Fusee, by Marsyas, J. B. Haggin	5,500
Pessara, b. h., 14, by Pizarro-Sister Monica, by Springbok, Col. J. P. Chinn	3,600
Exile, b. h., 20, by Mortemer-Secondhand, by Stockwell, G. H. Whitney	100
King William II., ch. h., 9, by Spendthrift-Kaponga, by Victorious, Col. J. P. Chinn	100
Timothy, ch. h., 15, by Forester-British Beauty, by Oxford, G. Strauss	100
The Bouncer, b. h., 6, by Miser-Rebound, by Long Taw, G. Strauss	50

BROOD MARES.

Bradwick, ch. m., 11 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Brademante, by War Dance; W. Lakeland	2,500
Bon Bon, br. m., 14, by Hindoo-Bourbon Belle, by Bonnie Scotland; M. Young	1,025
Danae, ch. m., 6, by St. Blaise-Queen of Hearts, by Highlander; M. Young	1,200
Fidelitas, b. m., 4, by Mariner-Fidelia, by Flood; J. B. Haggin	1,050
Fontinella, b. m., 12, by King Alfonso-Tarantella, by Peter; M. Young	1,250
Gentility, b. m., 11, by Miner-Etiquette, by Enquirer; W. Lakeland	1,400
Heather, b. m., 11, by Mr. Pickwick-Bracken, by Fechter; R. H. McCarter Potter	1,400
Period, ch. m., 14, by imp. Mr. Pickwick-Etiquette, by Enquirer; Capt. S. S. Brown	1,225
Peggy R., ch. m., 7, by imp. St. Blaise-Woodflower, by The Ill-Used; G. H. Whitney	1,600
St. Agnes, b. m., 9, by imp. St. Blaise-Thora, by Longfellow; August Belmont	1,000
Selinda D., blk. m., 13, by Longfellow-Vie, by Virgil; August Belmont	2,000

The Fairview Farm, consisting of 1,971 acres of blue grass land in Sumner County, Tenn., where the Reed breeding establishment has been maintained for years, will be sold later on private terms. There also remain at Fairview Farm sixty-one thoroughbred weanlings, foals of 1902, thirty-two being colts and twenty-nine fillies. These will be offered with the farm, or may be bought at private sale.

MORRIS PARK'S OPENING RACES.

The Fall races of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park, the last important meeting of the metropolitan circuit, will open to-day, with four stake fixtures set for decision. The chief events will be the two divisions of the Matron Stakes, for two-year-olds, the richest prizes remaining to be run this season. The division for colts will be worth $14,375 gross and the division for fillies $8,595 gross. The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens and horses that have not won more than one race; three-year-olds and upward; special weights; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Colonel Rorer and Amur, 113 pounds each; Emshee, Taps, and Remorse, 108 each, and Valley Forge and The Talisman, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Cruzados, Unmasked, and King Pepper, 120 pounds each; Harrow, 118; Muskets, 115; Isis, 110; Extinguisher, 109; Wealth, G. Whittier, Himself, and Hurstbourne, 108 each; Yardarm, 107; Judith Campbell, 105; Onatas, 102, and Sweet Billie and Belle of Lexington, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes, first part, for colts and geldings two years old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Grey Friar, 124 pounds; Acefull, 122; Fire Eater and Blue Ribbon, 119 each, and Carsman, Lord of the Vale, Merry Acrobat, and Surbiton, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Matron Stakes, second part, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Eugenia Burch, 122 pounds; Lady Albercraft and Stolen Moments, 119 each; Fleeing Venus, 114; Tioga, 106, and Merry Reel, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter, over the hill. Col. Bill, 128 pounds; Hermis, 126; Oom Paul, 110, and Numeral, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1901 or 1902; special weights, with penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. Intrusive, 112 pounds; Satire, 110; Stevedore, 109; Bar Le Duc, 108; Keynote, 105; Boaster, 104; Handicapper and Lady Sterling, 103 each; Prince Richard, Ivernia, and Lord Badge, 101 each; Essene and Bleerta, 100 each; Fried Krupp and Musidora, 98 each, and Cornwall, 97.

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Malta-Vita Pure Food Co.
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WARNER'S RUST-PROOF Are the Splendid Figure-Making Models!

Not only is a beautiful figure the logical result, but there's corset comfort and pleasure derived from wearing a corset that is pretty, as the daintiest piece of lingerie. Known the World Over as the Only Guaranteed Rust-Proof Corsets. Styles to Suit Accurately all Forms. $1.00 to $3.50 per pair.

SOLD BY ALL RETAILERS.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Opening Games Rolled in New York, Harlem, and Royal Arcanum Leagues.

The opening games in three more of the local bowling leagues were rolled last night, and some very good scores were made, especially in the Harlem and Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournaments. In the Columbia League games, Johansmeyer of the Cyclone team scored 255, which is the highest individual tournament score so far this season. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 168; Schmidt, 165; Blue, 161; Herbert, 111; Fernbach, 159. Total—762.

Empire City Council—Gelhaus, 133; Weigold, 132; Forman, 141; Buek, 154; Potter, 244. Total—804.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 181; Schmidt, 150; Blue, 141; Herbert, 134; Fernbach, 137. Total, 743.

Bushwick Council—Linz, 231; Ridderhoff, 178; Meyer, 167; Meht, 182; Baker, 182. Total, 940.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 171; Ridderhoff, 162, Meyer, 177; Meht, 180; Baker, 179. Total—869.

Empire State Council—Belhaus, 153; Weigold, 157; Forman, 181; Buek, 114; Potter, 157. Total—762.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Powell, 187; Geils, 145; Coonan, 180; Remsen, 110; Gedney, 185. Total, 807.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Bucholz, 149; Hahnefeld, 153; Dede, 222; Kessler, 181; Bellmer, 170. Total, 875.

SECOND GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Powell, 172; Geils, 144; Coonan, 193; Remsen, 158; Gedney, 138. Total, 805.

Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 167; Sperling, 198; Stoddard, 173; Stevens, 180; McCormick, 187. Total, 905.

THIRD GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 177; Sperling, 179; Stoddard, 193; Stevens, 171; McCormick, 168. Total, 888.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Bucholz, 149; Hahnefeld, 162; Dede, 189; Kessler, 246; Bellmer, 130. Total, 922.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 178; Steffens, 183; Lankenau, 146; Schwacke, 170; Wilckens, 198. Total, 875.

Aurania Bowling Club—Ranken, 168; Laig,

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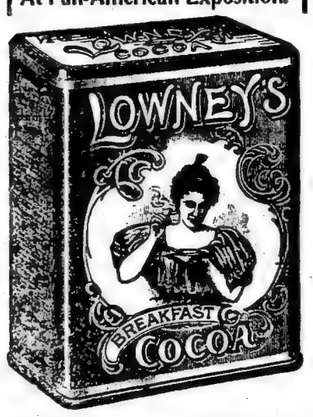

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No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

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Pure Wool 98c
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Heavy Mercerized.
$1.19, worth $2.59

FOWNES GLOVES, $1.50.
75c. FOUR-IN-HANDS at 49c.

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Troopers, Alpines, Derbys, 20 New Styles. Why pay $3 to $4 elsewhere?

SILK HATS, 3.90 and 4.80.
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More 5.00 Shoes at 2.65.

Packard's Samples,
All Styles and All Sizes.
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Pointed sole, flat last; sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEEDS $15,000,000

President Butler's Address to Students and Report to Trustees.

Beginning of the 149th Academic Year, with Large Registration—Change of Courses Proposed—Reference to Labor Troubles.

Columbia University entered upon its one hundred and forty-ninth academic year yesterday. The belief is that the registration will exceed last year's record-breaking figures of 5,234. In the morning President Butler addressed the students and later he spoke to the young women of Barnard College.

About 1,500 students gathered in the auditorium of Earl Hall to hear the address of welcome. After a few words of greeting Dr. Butler spoke of the ideal function of the university in the State and of the restraining influence that the academic mind should exert upon the public. Referring to the present labor troubles he said:

"There is continuing place in America for the academic mind. It must bear the marks of sympathy as well as of insight; of reasonableness as well as of rationality. Just now we need it sorely in order to check the waves of passion which from time to time sweep across the surface of the sea of public opinion and which, if left to follow their course, would tear away some of the firmest foundations of our political and economic superstructure. We need it, too, to point out the ethical aspect of the continual war upon success by the unsuccessful which is so distressing a part in the news of each day.

"If we were forced to live in fixed castes one might be applauded for striving to break his bonds at any [illegible] country where the ranks of the most powerful are constantly recruited from those of the most obscure, there is small excuse for envy, hatred, and malice, much less for violence and disorder. It is for the academic mind insistently to repeat these truths and it is for the academic minded to practice them.

"It is a democratic community, this university of ours. Each one of us has large freedom, because human beings grow better so. Yet we are not all on one plane. Our student members are being instructed and trained, and therefore mistaken uses of freedom are pointed out to them. The world would not get ahead very fast if each new generation had to find out everything for itself from the beginning. It is human experience which is speaking in that oversight which includes both instruction and discipline."

The Trustees in the afternoon listened to the reading of President Butler's report, in which many radical changes in university administration are proposed. The innovation that Dr. Butler recommended strongly is the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in two years instead of four. After discussing the change at considerable length, the President said:

"My own belief is that Columbia University will perform the greatest public service if it establishes two courses in Columbia College, one of two years and one of four years—the former to be included in the latter—and if it requires the satisfactory completion of the shorter course, or its equivalent elsewhere, for admission to the professional and technical schools of the university. By taking this step we would retain the college with its two years of liberal studies as an integral element in our system, shorten by two years the combined periods of secondary school, college, and professional school instruction, and yet enforce a standard of admission to our professional schools which, both in quantity and in quality, is on a plane as high as the Columbia degree of Bachelor of Arts of 1880, which was recognized as conforming to a very useful standard of excellence. At the same time we should retain the four years' course with all its manifest advantages and opportunities for those who look forward to a scholarly career, and for as many of those who intend to enter upon some active business after graduation as can be induced to follow it.

"Under such a plan we should have in Columbia College four different classes of students: (1) those who were taking the shorter course of two years in preparation for a technical and professional course, and who would therefore look forward to a total university residence of five or six years; (2) those who were taking the shorter course of two years, but without any thought of subsequent professional or technical study; (3) those who felt able to give the time necessary to take the longer course of four years before entering a professional or technical school, and (4) those who, as now, take the four years' college course without any intention of technical or professional study. The final result of the changes would certainly be to increase the total number of students taking a college course of one length or another.

"The Dean of Columbia College is of the opinion that such a shortened course of two years as is contemplated by this suggestion could readily be made to include all of the studies now prescribed at Columbia for candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts."

The President said that $10,000,000 is urgently needed by the university for use as follows:

To pay the existing debt	$3,000,000
To accept the option to purchase the property immediately south of the present site on Morningside Heights, before July 1, 1903	2,000,000
To build and equip a college hall	500,000
To complete and equip University Hall	1,000,000
To build and equip a Law School building	400,000
To build and equip a building to give accommodations to departments now overcrowded or temporarily assigned to the library	400,000
For general university purposes, including provision for the most pressing needs of the Schools of Applied Science and of Medicine	2,700,000

Continuing, the President said:

"At present rates of interest, a capital sum of not less than $5,000,000, over and above the $10,000,000 named, would be needed in order to complete the university's equipment and to provide for its maintenance. The burden of our present debt is three-fifths as great as the whole of the productive funds of Yale University in 1900, and more than one-half as great as the value of the productive funds of the University of Chicago in the same year. It is greater than the total annual income (exclusive of benefactions) in 1900 of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Chicago Universities combined. Nothing is to be gained, and much may be lost, by failing to face the facts, and to ask the public to consider both the heavy burden of our debt and the great cost of the work which Columbia University has undertaken to do, and which it will and must do for the city and the Nation."

A number of appointments were made by the Trustees. Bradley Stoughton, B. S., was appointed instructor in metallurgy, and James D. Rogers, Ph. D., was appointed lecturer in Greek. Several gifts were announced by the Trustees, among which were: Anonymous donation of $10,000 for the purchase of books; $7,500 for a Chair of Political and Moral Ethics; $1,300 from James H. Hyde and Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., for two traveling fellowships in France, and a gift from Mary E. Merrington to the Physics Department.

Columbia Alumni Officers.

The annual reunion, with a dinner, of the Columbia alumni was held at Sherry's last evening. A large representation was present. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President—Edward Mitchell, '61; Vice President—Julien T. Davies, '66; Treasurer—T. Ludlow Chrystie, '92; Secretary—F. P. Keppel, '98. Members of Standing Committee—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, '88; Charles H. Mapes, '85; Ellery Oswald Anderson, '98; Frederick Coykendall, '95, and Tompkins McIlvaine, '90.

LAYING A PACIFIC CABLE.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 6.—The cable steamer Colonia, which sailed from Bamfield Creek, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the terminus of the Pacific cable, at 2:30 P. M., Sept. 18, arrived at Fanning Island, near the Fiji Islands, this morning at 11 o'clock, and buoyed the end of the cable a mile off shore. The total distance covered proved to be 3,455 miles, about 85 miles less than estimated. The Anglia will lay the remaining mile with a heavy shore cable on arrival, and complete the last section from Fanning Island to Suva.

It is understood the Colonia has established a record in cable laying, having made an average of eight miles an hour, and completed the entire journey in 17 days and 21 hours, several days less than expected. The news was received this evening from Lucas & Peake, to whom congratulatory messages were forwarded in return by Canadian Pacific Railroad officials, the Mayor of Victoria, members of the Provincial Government, and others. The Colonia will now proceed to lay the cable to Hawaii and Manila, for which she has the contract. It is understood that as soon as the work is completed a test of the east and the west routes will be made, the same message being sent both ways simultaneously to London.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday with its bright sunshine brought in from the suburbs many familiar faces, and those already in town were out in full force, so that fashionable restaurants were crowded. Many dinners were given at an unusually early hour in the evening to enable the diners to attend some one of the four "first nights" of the evening.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Delmonico's. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Lady Herbert, and J. F. D. Lanier. Among those seen at the luncheon hour were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Neilson, and Miss Kathleen Neilson, who lunched together; William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Master Ripley, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. D. S. Riker, Miss Riker, Mrs. Randolph, Miss Bryce, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and others.

***

The wedding of Miss Helen Jacquelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, and Robert Brevoort Potts, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill Potts, will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 34 East Thirty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will officiate. A small wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony. Miss Jacquelin will have no attendants. The young couple will live at Netherwood, N. J.

***

The wedding of Miss Florence Jacquelin, a younger sister of Miss Helen Regall Jacquelin, and Charles R. Swords, son of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, is to be celebrated the latter part of November, in the Church of the Incarnation. It will be a large church wedding, and will be followed by a large reception. The exact date has not yet been determined, nor have the attendants been selected.

***

Miss Mabel E. Meredith, who is to be married in Buffalo on Oct. 14 to Philip V. Mohun, will have Mrs. Bradshaw as her matron of honor and her sister, Miss Grace Meredith, will be the maid of honor. Miss Gordon and Miss Warden are to be the bridesmaids. Several New Yorkers are going up for the wedding.

***

At noon to-day, in Grace Church chantry, the wedding of Mrs. Jessie Inglis Beebe, a daughter of Mrs. John Hogg of Boston, and Edward Chester Center will be quietly celebrated. H. Livingston Center will be the best man, and the ushers will include William S. Scott and Samuel C. Hopkins.

***

Miss Edith Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller, and Arthur J. B. Tait will be married to-day at Yonkers.

***

Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs (Mrs. Robert Garrett) are due to arrive in Baltimore on Monday, Oct. 20. They have been traveling abroad since their marriage on April 3 last. They will spend the Autumn at Uplands, Mrs. Jacobs's country place, near Catonville, Md.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller have returned from Porto Rico, where they have lived since their marriage, some two years since, and have taken a house in East Fifty-third Street for the Winter.

***

There arrived yesterday on the Vaderland, among others, from Antwerp, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and the Misses Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bull, Miss Dorothy Bull, W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. Rockhill and Miss Rockhill, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Terry.

***

J. Henry Smith has arrived from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford and Miss Leiter are due to arrive on the Teutonic to-morrow.

***

Booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Mrs. Robert Abbe, G. L. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. de Coppet, the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hoadley and Miss Gladys Hoadley, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, and Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills had a box at the opening last night of Ethel Barrymore in "A Country House" and "Carrots." Among her party were the Misses Mills and Miss May Goelet.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughters, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Reginald Vanderbilt dined at Delmonico's. Others dining at fashionable restaurants were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Miss Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch, Miss Chlotilde Hatch, Miss Natica Rives, and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Hughes Stevenson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevenson of 1,921 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, to Victor W. Hungerford of this city. Mr. Hungerford is a son of the late William A. Hungerford and a graduate of Columbia College, class of '95, and of the New York Law School. He is a member of the Columbia University Amateur Comedy and University Clubs and of Squadron A.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Astor closed her villa Beechwood to-day for the season. She will soon go to Europe.

T. B. Stork and family have closed their cottage at Jamestown and returned to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman closed their Newport cottage to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard have gone to New York to attend the marriage of Miss Eleanor Thomas to R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Lorillard's brother. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard will soon go abroad.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Natalie Wells will sail for Europe Oct. 21. They will be accompanied by Miss Marion Fish.

Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville has presented to Emmanuel Church a handsome brass reading desk for use in the chapel connected with the church.

NEW VANDERBILT RESIDENCE.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has purchased as the site for a new residence the plot having a frontage of 82 feet on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 115 feet west of Madison Avenue. The property was sold by William Hall's Sons and, according to report, Mr. Vanderbilt pays about $400,000 for it.

During the last year Mr. Vanderbilt has been the tenant of the house 25 East Fifty-seventh Street. The site of the new residence is part of the block formerly owned by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Coaching Party for Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 6.—James Hobart Moore of Chicago gave a coaching party to-day for Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, and John A. McCall of New York. Mr. Moore has fourteen of his own horses here and to-day had a relay waiting for the party at Germantown Gap, where they stopped for tea. The return trip was made through Dunn's Gap. The country is beautiful now and out-of-door life at its best. Mr. Perkins is a member of the J. Pierpont Morgan firm and Mr. McCall is President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Invites the President to Hunt Moose.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—Frank H. Kratka, Mayor of Thief River Falls, Minn., to-day sent President Roosevelt an invitation to hunt moose in Northern Minnesota for ten days, beginning Nov. 12. The invitation was burned on birch bark, and was accompanied by a special hunter's license, also on bark, for which the President, if he accepts, must pay $25 like any other non-resident hunter. The party is to include Senators Clapp and Nelson, Gov. Van Sant, and Congressmen Fletcher and Morris.

ANIMALS FOR THE BRONX

Director Hornaday Returns from Purchasing Trip in Europe.

Little Miss Carnegie Presents to the Menagerie a Lion, Large and Hairy, According to Specifications.

William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Society, returned from Europe yesterday on the Red Star liner Vaderland. He went abroad several weeks ago to purchase animals for the new lion house and mountain sheep hill in the Bronx Zoological Park. Mr. Hornaday expended $17,000 for wild beasts, and says that he has been successful in procuring some splendid specimens. He visited all the animal dealers of Europe north of France, among them those at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Cologne, and Frankfort.

Of his trip Mr. Hornaday said:

"Europe is a splendid hunting ground if you have the money and know where to seek your game. We have spent about $17,000 and have to show for the outlay a splendid collection of lions, tigers, leopards, wild sheep, goats, and other animals. The felines are in every way worthy of our new lion house, and can be compared favorably with those in every garden in Europe, except one.

"Although the Zoological Society believes that money can always buy fine animals, it was feared that when the time came to purchase lions it would be difficult to obtain fine full-grown specimens, and that fear would have been realized had it not been for the co-operation of Carl Hagenbeck, the Hamburg dealer. For six months Hagenbeck reserved for the New York Zoological Society two pairs of Barbary lions, which are equaled by few others of their kind in any zoological garden in Europe or anywhere else.

"Some of our purchases are six lions, two tigers, one jaguar, two black leopards, one cheetah, two African leopards, one clouded leopard, two snow leopards, and four pumas. All of these animals except the white leopards were shipped from Hamburg on the Pennsylvania Oct. 5 and are due in New York next week. The snow leopards are now in Calcutta, and will be shipped very soon.

"In addition to the above animals the society's collection of wild sheep and goats is increased by four important specimens, the Siberian ibex, the burrhull of India, the blue mountain sheep, and the bearded mountain sheep. This addition brings the collection on hand up to representatives of eleven species."

One of the lions obtained by Mr. Hornaday is a gift of Margaret Carnegie, the six-year-old daughter of Andrew Carnegie. That little miss, hearing a discussion on animals, decided that she would like to do something for the New York menagerie.

"What would you like to give?" Mr. Carnegie asked his daughter.

"I should like to give the biggest and hairiest lion in the world," was the reply.

"I suppose by that you mean the most expensive," said Mr. Carnegie, smiling.

The Nubian lion which Mr. Hornaday obtained as the result of that conversation is as large and hairy as could be desired, and it cost $1,500. Another lion is the gift of Nelson Robinson of this city.

The clouded leopard bought by Mr. Hornaday will be the only one of its kind in the United States. It cost 1,200 marks. Other acquisitions are a Persian deer, which cost $440; an elephant tortoise, two Nubian tortoise, and three ostellus. These last are very rare, and Mr. Hagenbeck told Mr. Hornaday that they were the first he had ever seen. They are golden brown, and are known as hanuman, or sacred monkeys. They have already arrived. Another addition to the monkey house will be three orang-outangs. Mr. Hornaday also secured one python and two anacondas.

IN THE SHOPS.

A big pasteboard box containing several quires of paper and envelopes has hearts, big and little, covering a good part of the white outside. They mean, of course, big and little love letters that are to be written on the paper within.

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A nice little gray suede wrist bag has a very pale design of cherries on the leather.

***

On some of the new Scotch china there is nearly as much fruit as on the Fall millinery. There are big designs of bright-red cherries and strawberries which look good enough to eat, but appear a little odd on a teapot. There are plums, too, but not quite as brilliant. The best design on the Scotch dishes is the appropriate Scotch thistle, looking on the inside of a bowl as if it might be picked out, it is so natural.

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Here is an attractive white frock for a child. It is of broadcloth, the skirt simply made, with three narrow ruffles, with the edges unfinished, as these heavy cloths may be, tiny shaped ruffles only flaring a trifle more at the lower edge than at the top, where they are put on. The cloth forming the ruffles meets, but is not joined in the centre of the front. The bodice is of white chiffon, sleeves and all, the only cloth used being combined with lace to form a pointed shoulder collar. One point of this collar falls over the top of each sleeve like a cap.

***

Small boys are going into furs, as their grown-up brothers and papas have been doing for some time. One little light-tan coat is long, of heavy cloth, and fastened across the front with frogs. It has turn-over collar and cuffs of beaver.

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In pale-blue silk is a businesslike looking little coat with two flap pockets, with three rows of fancy white silk braid outlining the overlapping front of the coat. This fastens invisibly, and has collar and cuffs of ermine.

***

Ermine collars and cuffs finish other coats of black velvet and black satin for the small boy. The satin coat has frogs set on one side diagonally, and, between every two, three cut-steel buttons.

***

A long, plain squirrel-skin coat for a woman, one which reaches the ground in front and flares out in a small train in the back, fastens with cut-steel buttons, with loops from the opposite edge of the coat. These loops are used with all coats buttoning with visible buttons.

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A serpent undulating, the body curving down in the centre, and with several twists at the two ends, forms the top of a shell comb. This comb has no teeth in the centre, but three on either side.

***

One can get aluminium hairpins in different colors. They come in white, black, brown, and auburn.

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Here are new ties in heavy linen duck. One style is narrow, about an inch wide, and hemmed on either edge, with the end embroidered and a trifle wider than the body of the tie.

***

Other ties have a similar inch-wide band which passes around the neck, but has double-width ends finished with embroidery similar to that on the narrow ties. This may be in all white or colors. The ties are knotted once at the throat and fall nearly to the waist. Here is a chance for the woman to do a little embroidery for herself again. There is nothing more simple than work on this heavy linen.

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Inexpensive new pillowshams and bureau covers are in cut-out designs in imitation of Mexican drawn work, but done by machinery.

***

Other inexpensive shams and bureau scarfs have a pattern appliqued upon them. The foundation is of some kind of white lawn, and the pattern is applied in the same material, shamrocks, perhaps, or something equally pretty, stitched to the sham. Shams and scarfs in this work cost 95 cents each.

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Those gauze sash ribbons with patterns in brocaded silk running through them are beautiful.

***

There are beautiful narrow ribbons in Persian designs which make smart trimming. They come chiefly in narrow widths, have only one ornamental side, the other being unfinished.

***

A little girl's frock is of pale blue, with a shoulder collar of the material set with French knots in white, and edged with a ruffle of white lace. The skirt is plain, with a deep hem, and the plain band which forms the belt is set with French knots to match the collar.

IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND WHY THIS IS A STORE OF PRONOUNCED INDIVIDUALITY.

JOIN THE History Club. Write for Details.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

JOIN THE Shakespeare Club. Write for Details.

As bright and cheery as a lovely morning in May is The Siegel Cooper Store. Everything is in the full bloom of beauteous freshness. The best and most attractive Fall and early Winter stocks are here in superlative abundance. In

Millinery,	Women's Wear,	Shoes,
Underwear,	Dress Fabrics,	Silks,
Gloves,	Men's Wear,	Children's Clothing

And allied lines there are hosts of extra good values.

In the matter of Homefurnishings The Big Store is equally well equipped. And everything you obtain is of the very worthiest.

This Sale of Notions

Is a Prodigious Event.

THOUSANDS came yesterday and bought Notions. The Main Aisle was a concourse of eager customers. The regular Notion Store on the 18th street side of the Main Floor was equally busy.

To-day the big sale leaps forward with new interest. If you were not here yesterday, come to-day by all means.

Business overflowed in all directions.

Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies of Every Kind Are Offered at Lowest Prices.

In fact, PRICE has been made a paramount inducement. It ranks as attractively as quality. You can easily see by reference to the list how cheaply you can buy if you attend this sale.

SUPPORTERS.

SEW-ON SUPPORTERS, fancy frilled lisle elastic, satin tops, all colors, pair,	17
TWIN ANCHOR HOSE SUPPORTERS, fancy frilled and plain lisle elastic, all colors, pair,	17
LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S LISLE SUPPORTERS, pin top, button clasp, black and white, pair,	5
Fancy all-silk frilled and cable ELASTIC, all colors, ¾ yard for	10
FANCY SILK-FACED FRILLED ELASTIC, all colors, ¾ yard for	5

MOHAIR SERPENTINE TRIMMING BRAID.

⅝-inch, 40c. dozen; yard	4
½-inch, 55c. dozen; yard,	5
¾-inch, 75c. dozen; yard,	7
⅞-inch, 90c. dozen; yard,	9
1-inch, $1.10 dozen; yard,	10
NARROW FLAT MOHAIR BRAID, suitable for trimming, in all colors, 12 yards in piece,	10
MOHAIR SOUTACHE BRAID, 24 yards in piece,	12
BLACK AND COLORED HERCULES DRESS TRIMMING BRAID, ½-inch to an inch wide,	3
1 inch to 2 inches wide,	5
FEATHERSTITCH BRAID, 6 yards in piece,	6
PEARL BUTTONS, 1½ to 24 line, 2 dozens,	8
STEEL JET BUTTONS, dozen,	10
KINDERGARTEN BEADS, box 4c. and	8
SHETLAND FLOSS, black, white and colors, 12 skeins to pound: a lb.,	80
GERMANTOWN WOOL, 16 skeins to a pound, best quality, lb., $1.15; a skein,	8

BRAID, VELVETEEN AND BRUSH BINDINGS.

VELVETEEN BINDING, full 1⅝ inches wide, 5-yard pieces, black only; exceptional value; 20c. quality, piece,	10
WINNER VELVETEEN BINDING, none better made, 5-yard pieces, black and all colors, piece,	25
MOHAIR BRUSH BINDING, black, also colored, with velvet top, yard,	3
MOHAIR SKIRT BRAID, special quality, 5-yard pieces, black and all colors, piece,	7

DRESS SHIELDS.

DRESS SHIELDS, "The Winner;" light weight, double covered, usually 15c. and 18c. pair:	
Size No. 3, 90c. dozen; pair,	9
Size No. 4, $1.00 dozen; pair,	10
DRESS SHIELDS, "The Popular," double covered, fine nainsook, every pair guaranteed:	
Size No. 2, $1.25 dozen; pair,	12
Size No. 3, $1.50 dozen; pair,	14
Size No. 4, $1.75 dozen; pair,	16
DRESS SHIELDS, rubber lined, covered with fine Jap silk:	
Size No. 3, $1.65 dozen; pair,	15
Size No. 4, $1.90 dozen; pair,	17

SILKS.

CORTICELLI AND ROMAN SPOOL SILK, 100 yds. on spool, best grade, spool,	5
EUREKA SPOOL SILK, best grade, 50 yards on spool, best colors, a dozen, 28c.; 2 spools for	5
MACHINE SILK, 5 yards, black and all colors, all letters, dozen spools,	15
DRESSMAKERS' ½ ounce high grade spool silk, black, all letters, 00 to E, dozen spools, $2.20; spool,	20
1-OUNCE BLACK SILK, best quality, all letters, dozen spools, $4.20; spool,	39
CROCHET and KNITTING SILK, all desirable colors, new pure dye, spool,	3

F. P. C. IRONING WAX, PER DOZEN, 38c.

M. Heminway & Sons' best wash EMBROIDERY SILKS, most desirable shades, dozen skeins,	25
WASHABLE NET SILK for crocheting or all kinds of fancy work, the latest shades and tints, 30c. a dozen; ball,	3

RENAISSANCE BRAIDS AND PATTERNS.

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, choice of handkerchiefs, doylies, tie ends and turn-overs, each,	3
RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, choice of centre pieces, 22x27, curtain borders, yokes, collar and revers, insertions and scarfs, each,	9
RENAISSANCE BRAID, assorted widths, piece of 36 yards,	14
DUCHESS BRAID, assorted patterns, white and cream, yard,	3

PINS AND HAIRPINS.

SAFETY PINS, nickel plated, sizes 1, 2, 3, 3 dozen assorted,	5
PIN CUBES, large size, colored, mourning or jet pins, each,	3
GEM PINS, best quality, paper containing 360 pins, 4 papers,	10
JET PINS, assorted sizes, good quality, 4 boxes,	10
HAIRPINS, assorted sizes, 12 papers,	9
HAIRPIN CABINETS, containing 200 pins, best quality, assorted sizes, invisible and heavy,	5
INDESTRUCTIBLE LACE PINS, superior quality, pearl, coral and turquoise, dozen on card,	5

HOOKS AND EYES AND FASTENERS.

SPRING HOOKS AND EYES, black and white, sizes 2, 3, 4, gross,	4
EUREKA HOOKS AND EYES, warranted not to rust, black and white, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, gross,	10
RICHARDSON DE LONG HUMP HOOKS AND EYES, black and white, sizes 0 to 4, 2 dozen on a card,	4
RICHARDSON DE LONG HUMP HOOKS AND EYES, on tape, yard,	15
BALL AND SOCKET FASTENERS, substitute for hooks and eyes, black and white, dozen,	4

BELTINGS, CASINGS AND BINDINGS.

DOUBLE TAPE, silk stitched, 9-yard pieces, all colors, piece,	5
PRUSSIAN BINDING, all silk, superior quality, black and white, 9-yard piece; dozen, $1.38; piece,	12
TAFFETA SEAM BINDING, all silk, 8-yard pieces, black and white, piece,	7
BELTING COTTON, glaced, 9-yard pieces, black, white and gray, piece,	7
DOUBLE SILK SERGE BELTING, best quality, black, white and gray, 10-yard pieces, piece,	60

SHOE SUPPLIES.

MANHATTAN COMBINATION SHOE POLISH AND PASTE: best quality,	8
MANHATTAN PATENT LEATHER PASTE, best quality, a box,	7
MANHATTAN WATERPROOF POLISH, best quality, bottle,	15
BIXBY'S ROYAL SHOE POLISH, bottle,	6
DANDY SHOE SHINER, household necessity, can be adjusted to any size shoe, each,	85
SHOE LACES, best quality, tubular, 4-4, 5-4, dozen,	5 and 6

COTTONS, THREADS AND WOOL.

KERR'S LUSTRE TWIST, black and White, all letters, 400 yards on spool, a spool,	10
CROWLEY'S 200-YARD 3-CORD SPOOL COTTON, black and white, dozen spools,	18
GENEVA SILK FINISH THREAD, substitute for silk, black and white, 500 yards, a spool,	7
BASTING WHITE COTTON, dozen spools,	5
BASTING COTTON, 500 yds. spool	3
FAST BLACK DARNING COTTON, 12 balls,	10
BLACK DARNING COTTON, on cards, a dozen,	6
CASHMERE MENDING WOOL, 30 yards on card, best grade, black and colors, card,	2

PLAITERS AND PINKING MACHINES.

VICTORIA PLAITERS, with two knives,	12
KNIFE PLAITING BOARDS, size 9x14,	90
KNIFE PLAITING BOARDS, size 14x15,	1.35

Can be regulated to any size and different style plaiting.

ROYAL PINKING MACHINES, two hard steel cutters, $5 grade, each	2.50

FEATHERBONE TAPES AND TAPE MEASURES.

WARREN'S FEATHERBONE black and white, silk covered, yard,	10
Twilled,	5
TAPE MEASURES, ½ inch wide, double stitched, 60 inches long, brass tips, each,	4
BLACK AND WHITE TWILLED TAPE, ½-inch wide, 24-yard pieces, piece,	5
WHITE TAPE, bundle of seven pieces, assorted widths, package	2

WAX, MACHINE OIL AND STOCKING DARNERS.

HANDY IRONING WAX, with handle, dozen,	7
MACHINE OIL, superior quality, bottle,	3
STOCKING DARNERS, black and fancy enamel, with or without handles, each,	3
COLLAR BUTTONS, pearl top, card of one dozen,	8
EXTRA QUALITY BONE COLLAR BUTTONS, a dozen,	4
FEATHERWEIGHT FOUNDATION COLLARS, size 12½ to 16,	7
PEARL BEADS, extra quality, all sizes, 12-inch strings, string,	12
CHAINS OF LARGE DULL BLACK BEADS, latest novelty, 68 inches long, strung on heavy black silk cord,	65
SHELL AND AMBER HAIRPINS, good quality, straight and crimped, dozen,	9
WAIST FORMS, French figure, jersey covered, size, 32 to 40, each,	36

NEEDLE CASES.

KERBY BEARD NEEDLE CASE, containing 36 assorted sewing and darning needles, each,	9
KERBY BEARD NEEDLE CASE, containing 60 assorted gold eye sewing needles, also assorted darning needles and bodkin, each,	10
KERBY BEARD NEEDLE CASE, containing 180 assorted gold eye sewing needles, also embroidery and darning needles, each,	39
SATEEN CORSET STEELS, black, white and gray, 4 and 5 hooks, each,	4
JET HAT PINS, 6 and 7 inch, doz.	4
WHITE FLAT LINEN CORSET LACES, 4 yards long, each,	3
MERCERIZED CORSET LACES, 5 yards long, colors, each,	9

Women's Pajamas.

All flannelette in pink and blue stripe; cut full and perfect fitting, **1.50**

Jaunty and piquant new effects in colors and style. Finest material; superior in fit and workmanship; jacket trimmed with frogs and pearl buttons, **1.95**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Brocaded Tapestry Portieres.

New large stock in elaborate patterns and tassel fringes, making luxurious hangings; excellent heavy quality and latest variegated colorings; choice, **3.95**

(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

Tapestry Table Covers.

Beautifully figured imported Tapestries, all wool filled, 1¾ and 2 yds. square; $5.00 to $7.00 grade; very special, **1.95**

(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

Oriental Couch Covers.

Very beautiful and bizarre designs for the latest forms of couches and window seats. Made from fine reverseible tapestry; pretty hand-knot fringe. Very special, **1.25**

(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

Kimono Dressing Sacques.

New dainty stripe effects in Domet Flannel. All trimmed in sateen; very special, **59**

An opportunity to secure pretty plaid and striped Dressing Sacques in Domet Flannel. Trimmed in satin; very special, **98**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Petticoats.

PETTICOATS, made of fine Taffeta Silk, accordion plaited, with ruffle and extra dust ruffle of "Nearsilk." Made to sell at $5.00; very special, **3.00**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Infants' Caps.

Just the cut

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER AND DUTY

We were in error on Sunday in citing Section 5,299 of the Revised Statutes as now in force. It was repealed by the "posse comitatus" clause of the Army Appropriation act of 1878.

The fact remains that the right to work, the most essential right in any civilized community, is practically denied in the State of Pennsylvania. Whether the President shall be advised by the Attorney General that he can, under the act of July 2, 1890, known as the "Sherman act," or under any other, use the power of the United States to restore that right, he cannot well ignore the fact of its denial. It is plainly within the power and the duty of the Governor of Pennsylvania to re-establish and protect the right. It is within the province of the President to call on the Governor so to do and to point out the readiness of the United States Government to sustain him should his own resources prove inadequate, which is inconceivable. Such action would place the attitude of the President beyond all possible misunderstanding by the people, and we believe that the people would overwhelmingly approve it.

MITCHELL'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

When Mr. JOHN MITCHELL left the conference at the Executive Mansion on Friday it is probable he received the congratulations of his friends and associates in the management of the anthracite strike on the masterly manner in which he had "bluffed" the leading operators and put them in the position of refusing an honorable and advantageous settlement of the trouble. In the judgment of thinking men he failed to realize or avail himself of the greatest opportunity ever offered a labor leader to put organized labor on record as taking its stand for obedience to law and the protection of human rights. His part in the conference was a disappointment, and his answer to the terrible indictment of the United Mine Workers by the speakers who described the reign of terror which had come from the efforts of its partisans to discourage and intimidate those willing to work in and about the mines was a shifty and dishonest evasion of the truth and a repetition of the silly falsehood that most of the lawlessness has been provoked by criminals brought into the district to act as Coal and Iron Police. His offer to resign his position if the men charged with murder were named and their crimes proved was not at all impressive. It deceived nobody and did not support the contention that the miners' union has been maligned in holding it responsible for the condition of anarchy which has obtained in the coal-producing counties since midsummer. Such flippant juggling with grim and terrible facts at a time when the public nerves are under extreme tension and the patience of all classes is strained to the breaking point will gain no friends for the union and will destroy what little confidence remains in MITCHELL'S honesty and disinterestedness.

How can any sane man think for a moment that organized labor can afford to shield crime and deny facts which are of public record and susceptible of easy and immediate proof? So far from correcting the popular view of the conditions now existing in the coal region, created by the daily telegraphic advices of many weeks and confirmed by the specific statements of the operators who reviewed the situation for the information of the President, Mr. MITCHELL'S evasive and apologetic reference to those who are disgracing the name of labor and involving the cause of the United Mine Workers in irretrievable ruin had precisely the opposite effect. That he fell into it willingly, and even eagerly, shows very clearly that he has not risen above the plane of the demagogue and that the labor movement must wait for its Moses until a greater than MITCHELL shall come to lead it out of the wilderness of its present confusion and bewilderment. That he deplores lawlessness, the consequences of which he cannot fail to recognize, is probably true. That he is powerless to control it, lacks the courage to denounce it, and probably has no desire to discourage it so long as it delays a resumption of mining, is the conclusion warranted by his weak, evasive, and futile answer to the indictment embodied in the statements of the coal-road Presidents and representative operators. Nothing that remains for MITCHELL to do will retrieve the opportunity he lost through lack of high moral courage. The man who elects to stand as the defender of criminals and the apologist for crime, however virtuous his own conduct, and who remains the ostensible leader of what is practically a revolution against the civil authorities of Pennsylvania, will have more to do than MITCHELL is capable of doing to rehabilitate himself in public respect and confidence.

PIPER, PARTRIDGE, LOW.

Some of our readers may remember that we urged upon Mayor LOW to choose for his Commissioner of Police a man of military training and practice. The main trouble with the police, as we saw it, lay in the lack of discipline which was both the effect and, in a considerable degree, the cause, or at least the occasion, of Tammany corruption. A strict disciplinarian, even a martinet, with those notions of honor and duty which are so seduiously and successfully inculcated at West Point, seemed to us the likeliest man to reform the police.

The Mayor did not take the same view. He did apparently defer to it far enough to appoint to one deputyship a trained and professional soldier and to the other a National Guardsman to whom soldiering had been an avocation. We have nothing to say of the manner in which Col. THURSTON has discharged the duties from which he is now relieved, but if his retirement means that it is meant to make him a scapegoat for the unquestionable shortcomings of the department under a reform administration, we do not believe that the sacrifice will be accepted by the public. The fault is higher up. It is "toujours perdrix" that is the real trouble with the department, and the department is, up to date, the most manifest and grievous failure of the Low administration. Col. PARTRIDGE has disappointed his friends and cheered his enemies, if he have any enemies but those he has made in office, and has given occasion for the unrighteous to rejoice at his blunders. He has blundered and wabbled and really done nothing to the purpose. But it is only fair to him to say that much of his wabbling has been incited by the very wabbly counsel the Mayor has given him about the "cosmopolitan" manner in which specific and explicit statutes should be enforced. No Commissioner, acting under such counsel, could make a real success in executing the laws, which is his only business.

Capt. PIPER, the new deputy, appears to be an excellent man. He certainly made a very soldierly answer to the inquiry of the reporters who asked him what his "policy" would be, when he said: "That of my chief, first, last, and always." That is, in fact, the only loyal "policy" of a subordinate. But that remark once more "puts it up" to the "chief." It is again and always, Col. PARTRIDGE, excepting in so far as it may be still higher up, up to the Mayor. What business has the Commissioner, what business has the Mayor, with a policy, when the question is of enforcing laws? The administration of the police must be a failure when every patrolman is in effect told that it is not his business merely to enforce the law, but also to exercise judicial functions about the "policy" of enforcing the law. If the Mayor desired to enforce the law, he would have made that clear long ago. If he tells the Police Commissioner that he desires the law to be enforced in a "judicious" and "cosmopolitan" manner, and tells him so publicly, what are we to expect? If the trumpet gives an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?

NEEDS AND VALUE OF COLUMBIA.

When Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER took the post of President of Columbia University, THE TIMES took occasion to point out that the very great possible usefulness of that noble institution would depend on the success of its managers and friends in providing funds proportionate to the work that was expected of it, and though it was understood that Dr. BUTLER was not to make himself as directly responsible for this part of the usual requirements of the office of President as his predecessor had done, we were confident that at least the University and the public would have the benefit of his clear, practical, and courageous intelligence in the presentation of the facts. His first annual report, submitted yesterday to the Trustees, fully justifies that confidence.

Dr. BUTLER deals in the simplest and plainest manner with the actual situation. One thing that makes it peculiarly necessary that he should do so is the impression that has prevailed for a long time that Columbia is "rich." The contrary is the case. It is true that the assets of the University as reported to the Regents at the close of the fiscal year were over $21,000,000, and that the debt outstanding was but $3,000,000, which for a "going" business concern would show a prosperous condition. But on the one hand a large part of the property, nearly one-half of it, is occupied for educational purposes, without furnishing nearly enough room for the work the University is able to do and is urgently pressed to do, and on the other hand, the income from the remainder and from ordinary sources is quite inadequate to the requirements of that work. It is by this standard that the resources of a great educational institution must be measured, and by this standard Columbia is not rich, but cramped for means. The following table presents in a simple form what the President of Columbia estimates to be the immediate needs of the University in order to do what it is well able to do, and to do well, if it had the money:

1. To pay the existing debt	$3,000,000
2. To accept the option to purchase the property immediately south of the present site on Morningside Heights, before July 1, 1903	2,000,000
3. To build and equip a college hall	500,000
4. To complete and equip University Hall	1,000,000
5. To build and equip a Law School building	400,000
6. To build and equip a building to give accommodations to departments now overcrowded or temporarily assigned to the library	400,000
7. For general university purposes, including provision for the most pressing needs of the Schools of Applied Science and of Medicine	2,700,000
Total	$10,000,000

Beyond these needs, Dr. BUTLER estimates that it will require an endowment of $5,000,000 to care properly for the work in applied science and in medicine, to make provision for a Faculty in fine arts, and to build a chapel, dormitories, and an astronomical observatory.

Confining our attention for the present to the table above, it will be noted that nearly three-fourths of the amount there called for is needed to discharge the debt of the University, and so to release about $100,000 of its revenues and to provide land and buildings. Only $2,700,000 is set down for general university purposes. The apparently disproportionate cost of what may be called the housing of the University is due to the great and increasing price of land in this city, even in the relatively remote part occupied by the University. As Dr. BUTLER points out, "while land in the vicinity of Harvard University can be purchased for about $18,000 an acre, and in the vicinity of the University of Chicago for about $50,000 an acre, land adjoining the present site of Columbia University is valued at more than $200,000 an acre."

Unquestionably the sum required by the University is very large, and it would be very desirable that so much of it should not be needed for the housing. But that is absolutely inevitable if the University is to be developed in this city. And against this fact must be set the equally obvious fact that in this city wealth is in the ratio of the value of land and that the means of its citizens available for the support of the University are adequate and ample. The question which Dr. BUTLER presents in his characteristically candid manner is whether the men of wealth in the city regard the University in its full usefulness as worth what it will cost. To that question we can imagine but one answer.

THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Trades unionism is much older in Great Britain than in this country. It has attained a higher standard of development there, and includes in its leadership a much larger proportion of representative men than are found prominently identified with the American unions. Not a few of them are or have been members of Parliament, and have had their intelligence quickened and their judgment ripened by contact with the practical problems of government and by association with the representatives of other and very different interests. In this country the labor leader who gets into politics and is appointed or elected to office usually severs his connection with the trades union which brought him prominence, and should he fail to do so it is very likely his former associates would relegate him to inconspicuous privacy in the ranks of his former command. In England this is somewhat different. The labor leader in Parliament has no need to become conservative. He may remain an agitator for impossible socialistic schemes without putting anything in peril, and should he abandon or modify his original principles he would lose the confidence of those who sent him to Parliament without gaining the confidence of representatives of the classes with which labor assumes itself to be more or less actively at war. This probably explains why it is that so many more men of prominence in public life are identified with the British than with the American trades unions.

In view of this fact, we should naturally expect that a British Trades Union Congress, bringing together the representative men of the various industries, would find itself under the natural leadership of statesmen or men with such experience in public life as to have rubbed all crudeness out of their concepts of class relations. In the case of the Trades Union Congress lately in session in Holborn Town Hall, London, this expectation was not altogether vindicated. The proceedings of the business sessions show that it is apparently impossible for the British workman in matters of legislation to remember that he is a citizen and a member of the body politic, and not to look at every question from the point of view of his immediate interests as a wage earner. Considering the fact that there is in England a large and influential class temperamentally and by education hostile to everything which seems inimical to the interests of the favored minority of land owners, and jealous even of the undisputed rights of the "common people," this is perhaps less surprising than that the same spirit of class antagonism should manifest itself so prominently in this country, where hereditary conservatism does not exist, and consequently does not invite the opposition of aggressive radicalism.

The most instructive impression to be gained from a reading of the digests of the papers and discussions of the Trades Union Congress printed in the London papers is that organized labor in Great Britain is more pronouncedly socialistic than it seems to be almost anywhere else. Curiously, the members whose individual or political prominence enabled them to direct and give tone to the discussion were apparently oblivious to the fact that the chief advantage of such discussion would be found in its effect upon public opinion outside of labor circles. The London Standard properly rebukes the tone of "Sacerdotalism" affected by the speakers, and pertinently says:

Let us assume, for the sake of avoiding offense, that all those who are by no means so well content with the practice and principles of strike committees as are the delegates to the congress, have been led astray by capitalistic prejudice, or by the intellectual sluggishness that refuses to recognize unfamiliar truths. The fact remains that they doubtless form the mass of the nation. Would it not be politic for the official leaders of unionism to show that they are at least sensible that their case is matter for argument, not for declamatory assertion, and that they are not afraid to deal frankly with the points in which it fails to commend itself to disinterested and dispassionate judges?

Whether it is a cause for satisfaction or regret that organized labor has not yet learned to take good advice on questions of policy and to shape its public declarations so as to make it appear that the privileges and immunities claimed by it are consistent with broad principles of equity and are conceded to other classes depends upon the point of view.

THE ESSEX COUNTY PARKS.

Essex County, New Jersey, has set an excellent example to suburban districts near great cities in the extremely satisfactory character of the work accomplished by its Board of Park Commissioners, which, in a short time and at relatively small expense, has created a system of parks of which any county would have reason to be proud. In the selection of sites for improvement good judgment has been shown. In nearly every case land has been chosen which, by reason of its position, would long have remained unimproved, or, if built upon, would have given as near an approach to slum neighborhoods as the environment permitted. As the rule, it was undesirable for manufacturing or residence purposes. By acquiring these tracts, converting them into beautiful parks, and making them attractive as pleasure resorts, millions of dollars have been added to the value of surrounding and near-by residence property, and taxable valuations have been greatly increased. From this point of view the investment is a good one, and the new parks will prove the most profitable of public assets.

To the north, south, east, and west of Newark, the principal city of Essex County, are four capacious and attractive parks. That on the north is the Branch Brook Park, of sixty acres, converted from a low-lying swamp basis, useful chiefly for surreptitious dumping, into a really beautiful pleasure ground, stretching from Newark to Bloomfield. It is traversed by a beautiful stream, has a charming lake, fine drives, and the beginnings of a superb collection of foliage plants and forest trees. It also has beautiful flower beds. Extensive athletic grounds are one of its features. On the south of Newark is Lake Wequahic Park, nearly as large as the Branch Brook and equally beautiful, with fine reservations for athletics. The east and west parks are smaller, but, lying close to the most populous parts of Newark, are of great benefit to the poor. All are connected by broad macadam parkways, which extend west to Orange, where a beautiful park occupies a valley which admitted of no other advantageous utilization. Its natural attractions are greater than those of the Newark parks, in that it has many fine old trees, which have been carefully preserved. Following the parkways still further west brings one to the park on the crest of Orange Mountain, inclosing the Eagle Rock reservation of 400 acres, which probably offers the most extensive view of any pleasure ground within a hundred miles of New York, overlooking Newark Bay, New York Bay, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Staten Island. Beyond this, again, lies the South Mountain Park, of 700 acres, which, except for its perfect roads, stone bridges, and picturesque culverts, retains as nearly as possible its forest character.

The Essex County Park Commission was created in December, 1896. It has accomplished noteworthy results in a very short time. Its work combines sound judgment with good taste, and the results are in the highest degree creditable to all concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With ANATOLE FRANCE to stand beside his grave and eulogize his work, the shade of ZOLA can well afford to smile indifferent at the continued barking of certain other representatives of modern French literature. The members of that noisy pack are no doubt men of ability, each in his own way, but in every case the way is such that the choice of its follower to take the wrong instead of the right side of the Dreyfus controversy, and to stick to that side long after its wrongness has been conclusively demonstrated for everybody willing to be influenced by facts, is something to excite no great amount of surprise. ANATOLE FRANCE is not one of the giants of French literature, but he is assuredly one of its recognized ornaments, and, widely open to criticism as some parts of some of his books are to those of us who do not make allowance for differences of national tastes and customs, yet they all show a wise and gentle nature, an appreciation of beauty and a power to put it in words, that put him far out of, and further above, the class to which belong the exploiters of treason and the defenders of injustice. The Zola funeral illustrated in all its details the extreme unlikeness of the French to other peoples. Nowhere else perhaps would such a ceremony take the form this one did, or attain even a part of the same significance. The literary man in politics or attempting to influence public opinion directly is not quite unknown elsewhere, but elsewhere the literary man who thus tries to broaden the field of his activity is assumed to have abandoned his own domain, at least temporarily, and he is judged without any reference to his books or his style. The French are more logical and more consistent, and the merit of ANATOLE FRANCE'S writing will for them lend much weight to his noble and courageous support of ZOLA and ZOLA'S latest mission, particularly as between ZOLA and FRANCE there was hardly a trace of literary sympathy. Their methods and aims were as dissimilar as their material and their productions, but they had the harmonizing traits of sincerity and honesty.

—Those trolley car strikers in the Upper Hudson Valley seem to be a strangely inarticulate lot. Presumably they have, or think they have, grievances against their employers that could be put in words and submitted to the judgment of the public, but, so far as we have seen, no effective efforts have been made to make known the origin of the trouble, and the strikers have been content to let themselves be judged from the daily dispatches rehearsing the violent and riotous acts of which they have been guilty. From such data, of course, only one opinion can be reached, and, if the story has two sides, nobody has been allowed, and still less compelled, to hear it. The leaders of the strikers, if they have any, must be a particularly unintelligent set of men, or else the case of their followers is a particularly bad one. It is to be noted, too, that these strikers, though they must be, as a class, very different from the miners to whom the disorder in the coal regions is ascribed, resort to the worst of all the hopeless means for gaining their ends—to the means that have prolonged without advancing the strike in Pennsylvania, the means that have given to the mine operators such small measure of public sympathy as they now enjoy. The men up the Hudson have not been living in "colonies," they are not segregated and stagnated by the prison of a foreign language, and they have not been degraded and brutalized by any long course of oppression and exploitation. Why, then, are they so much like the part of the miners which Mr. MITCHELL mournfully says he cannot control or inspire with his own alleged desire to lose the strike unless he can win it by lawful and honorable devices? This mystery deserves more attention than it has yet received, and a few sociologists ought to start at once for the Glens Falls region—if there is none there now, which seems to be the fact.

—It is the general impression that the electricians of to-day are of all men the most progressive, and that the things they now do are as different from, as they are more numerous than, their achievements of the past. It is distinctly confusing for the lay mind, therefore, to find The Electrical Review gravely asking: "Has not our wonderful progress during the last fifteen years been rather along the lines of improving the old systems and devising new applications, rather than in replacing the old systems by new?" This question was elicited by somebody who called attention to the likeness of the present direct current series arc lighting to that of the early days when this method of illumination began. The Review admits the identity, and then goes on to say that low-voltage incandescent lighting of to-day differs from that devised by EDISON only in the extent of use, the size of units, and the addition of a few auxiliaries which secure better and more economical service; that the trolley system, the extraordinary growth of which has been the cause of so much remark and speculation, is practically the same as that installed by SPRAGUE upon the Richmond Road in 1887, and that even the telephone, perhaps the most important of all modern inventions, differs only in details of construction and application from the system devised by BELL. Is it true, then, that this generation of electricians, up to whom we have all been looking with such awe and admiration, are not innovators at all, or inventors at all, but simply skilled mechanics and enterprising business men, who are content with improving and making commercially profitable the discoveries of years supposed to be, so far as electrical science goes, almost as remote as the later stone age?

—Those generous Kentuckians who are offering their coal lands to the Government on such easy terms undoubtedly mean well, but it must be confessed that their suggestions speak more for their hearts than for their heads. Snow would be flying—perhaps it would be melted and gone—before the Government, even if it wanted to do so, could possibly secure the authority to enter into the business of mining coal and bring undeveloped deposits to the producing stage. What the country wants, and must have if its people are to escape terrible losses and still more terrible sufferings, is an immediate supply of fuel of the kind it is prepared to use. Only the parties to the present controversy, or war, are able to provide this fuel in quantities large enough, and in time soon enough, to ward off the threatened catastrophes, and any schemes that distract attention from that fact are harmful to the exact extent that they receive consideration. The only two remedies for this moment are for either the miners or the operators to yield, or for them to compromise their differences. Everything else involves long discussion and delay, and while this new plan or that might succeed in the end, its success would be the poorest of consolation to those of us who had frozen to death or perished of pneumonia. The public should stick to the point that it wants coal and wants it now. So will it avoid the division of the pressure it can exert, and, by concentrating pressure where only it can be really effective, take the one practical means of ending its heavy anxieties.

NUGGETS.

Everybody's Privilege.

When the worst comes to the worst we have to make the best of it.—Philadelphia Record.

Changed from Her Former State.

"She's not as pensive as she was before you married her."

"No; she's expensive now."—Indianapolis News.

Whence the Misunderstanding.

Patience—I would never squeeze my feet out of shape.

Patrice—Oh, yes, you would, if you were in my shoes.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Librarian's Humor.

"What," we ask of the librarian, "do you suppose is the greatest library book in the world—the book that is in most demand?"

"Carnegie's bankbook," he responds confidently, without looking up from his work.—Baltimore American.

JUST THE SAME.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Old Father Time's a lusty wight,
And when he starts to mowing
And swings his scythe from left to right
He's bound to make a showing.
He's never careful what he lops;
Both far and wide he ranges,
But there's one place he always stops,
One thing he never changes.
The heart of man,
His little ways
Were just the same in Aesop's days.
The same old plan—
It may seem strange—
But that's one thing Time cannot change.

He topples mighty empires down,
Makes hardest granite crumble,
Plucks from the potentate his crown
And boosts the poor and humble;
But still the crow will lose his cheese
And jackdaws plumes will borrow,
And naughty lambkins wolves displease.
As yesterday, to-morrow.
The heart of man,
His little ways
Were just the same in Aesop's days.
When Time began
His flight to wing
It was about the same old thing.

Time bleaches white the raven hair
And withers beauty blooming,
Turns fair to foul and foul to fair,
To change all nature dooming.
But still, though parched with raging thirst,
The fox at grapes goes sneering
And foolish bullfrogs swell and burst
To be like bulls appearing.
The race once ran
The tortoise wins
And asses roar in lions' skins.
The heart of man,
His little ways
Were much the same in Aesop's days.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION OPENS AT THE GARDEN

Femininity in Control and Man Is Admitted on Sufferance.

Big Crowd Views the Entertaining Spectacle—"Red Cross Nurses" Had to Confess They Were Imitation.

Femininity is the star at the exhibition by the Professional Woman's League in Madison Square Garden, which was attended at the opening last night by several thousand persons. In fact, everything masculine has been dropped from the programme, and petty man is granted only the privilege of paying the price of admission and looking on.

The exposition will be a continuous performance for a fortnight. It is intended to show how prominent is woman, and how great a part she occupies of the fields which the sterner sex may have thought it had monopolized. There are interesting and costly exhibits which portray scenes in many countries, and industries which the women of those lands pursue. There are, also, three bands of women musicians, any number of vaudeville troupes, in which all the performers are women, and displays of almost everything that is or ever was made by or for woman.

Everything in the show is conducted by women. In the box office there is a pretty face, and at the doors there are others. Inside some fifteen women, in natty blue uniforms, highly burnished brass buttons, helmets and shields, and carrying minature "billy clubs," see to it that there is no disturbance of the public peace, and incidentally prevent congestion in the passageways by their repeated admonitions to "move on, please," in a manner very like that of the real policeman on the busy street corner.

Interest last night centred in the "Doll House," where the handiwork of actresses was displayed and for sale. Most of the contributions were of dolls, and nearly every actress of note on the American stage gave a doll dressed by her own hand in the gown she wore in her favorite part. Lulu Glaser's doll was a prototype of herself in the dress she wears in "Dolly Varden." Mrs. William Collier's is dressed as Mary McElvain. Cleopatra, Trilby, Miss Ophelia, and dozens more are represented.

The Red Cross Society, which was to have equipped an exhibit, requested yesterday morning to be excused because of the serious illness of the President, Mrs. Scheffer. During the day Channing Pollock, the manager, fitted up a tent to answer the purpose temporarily, and engaged Miss Perry, who used to be with "Way Down East," and Miss Casey, formerly with "Under Southern Skies," as nurses. Neither knows the first thing about hospital work, but consented to serve in the emergency.

A man rushed up to the hospital tent early in the evening and appealed to the uniformed "nurses" with the red crosses on their arms to hasten to attend his wife who, he said, had stepped on a nail which had penetrated the foot, causing great pain.

The girls looked at each other as though they had forgotten their lines, and the agitated man became exasperated at the delay. Finally the "nurses" had to confess that they were only "acting the part" and that they were not nurses at all, and the man, much troubled at the delay in obtaining medical assistance for his injured wife, ran out of the Garden and found a physician.

That was before the arrival of Mrs. Bella Dunkinson, and thereby hangs an interesting story. Mrs. Dunkinson is described as a "feminine soldier of fortune." She has followed armies in several countries, acting as nurse, and during the Spanish-American War served with the American troops in Cuba. She arrived in New York from Havana yesterday, and went to the home of Mrs. Alexander L. Pollock, an intimate friend.

When Alexander L. Pollock was United States Minister to Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, in 1894, he was taken ill with yellow fever, as was also his son, Channing Pollock, who is managing the exposition. Mrs. Dunkinson was in Salvador at the time, having gone there to serve as nurse in the Ezeta revolution. She nursed the Pollocks during their illness, which ended in the death of the senior Mr. Pollock. Later Mrs. Pollock and Channing returned to New York, and Mrs. Dunkinson set out again seeking wounded soldiers to nurse. Her arrival in the city was unexpected, and Mr. Pollock, hearing of it, pressed her into service as nurse at the hospital tent, which she will fit up in regular army style.

The feminine military band heard a discordant interview between their director, Helen May Butler, and Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday. The band had been scheduled to parade and to play in the City Hall Park, Union, Madison, and Long Acre Squares. When the director applied to the Police Commissioner for the permit it was withheld, Mr. Partridge saying that the music would attract a crowd that would blockade traffic.

When the exhibition opened, the Bostonian Orchestra of thirty women performers under Marietta Sherman Raymond, played from the gallery at the west end of the arena. In the basement rooms, where are built the "Streets in Venice," the military band furnished music. Extending around the garden are the exhibits representing the various countries. Next to the door on the left is the American Indian booth, in which there is a rugged mountain scene of the far West, in front of which are Indians, tepees, and camp fires and a large quantity of goods made by the squaws.

Then are represented Spain, England, Scotland, Cuba, Russia, Italy, Holland, a Southern cotton plantation, China, Japan, Ireland, Germany, the Philippines, Turkey, the United States—this by a New England farm kitchen scene—India, France, Mexico, Porto Rico, and Switzerland. In each girls and women are seen at some characteristic employment.

Above and back of these, on the south side of the Garden, is the exhibit of the fine and applied arts. The displays of dealers fill the centre of the hall.

There were many theatre folk of note at the Garden last night. Among them were Lillian Russell, Lulu Glaser, Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Grace George, Jane Holly, Marion Ballou, Mrs. Abeles, and Mrs. Ralph Delmore. Edna Wallace Hopper will be in charge of the "Doll's House" to-night.

AMERICAN GENERALS BREAK ENGLISH MOTOR CAR LAWS.

Gens. Corbin and Young, with J. W. Gates, Summoned for Driving Too Fast—Will Make No Defense.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Gens. Corbin and Young and John W. Gates have had an unpleasant experience of the rigor of English laws regarding motor vehicles. Both on Saturday and yesterday they were in a car which was stopped by the police, who summoned the Americans for going at a rate exceeding twelve miles an hour. The car is a fast new vehicle, just purchased by Sir Thomas Lipton, who lent it to Mr. Gates to show the Generals around the country.

On Saturday the party was driving through Windsor when a policeman arrested the chauffeur and took the names and addresses of Mr. Gates and Gen. Young, who were the occupants of the car. Yesterday the same party, with Gen. Corbin, was nearing Brighton when a policeman stepped out of a hedge and stopped the car.

When the cases are called up no defense will be made, for, as one of the Americans said, "The police have got you at their mercy. You may be morally sure you were not driving at over the speed limit, but that is ineffective against the police, with their stop watches."

Sir Thomas Lipton stated that as he was not present he could not say anything regarding the merits of the case. He was rather amused at the American Generals so quickly joining the category of overswift automobilists who have fallen foul of the police, and among whom are many distinguished persons, including Premier Balfour.

May Yohe and Strong Not Married?

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 6.—Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe have not been married here. Their marriage would be in contravention of the laws of Argentina.

A private dispatch received in New York last week from Buenos Ayres read as follows: "Married the 2d. MAY STRONG."

Coming Here on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, will have among her passengers A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gates, Mrs. Hetty Green, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, Princess Josephine Ruspoli, Miss Sackville West, W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, and W. C. Whitney.

THE AUSGLEICH DIFFICULTY.

No Agreement Between Austria and Hungary Yet Reached.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, has returned from Budapest without arriving at any definite settlement with M. de Szell, the Hungarian Premier, on the remaining difficulties in connection with the Ausgleich negotiations. Nothing, however, has occurred to give rise to any serious doubt as to the eventual issue.

The correspondent says that, while Emperor Francis Joseph has been careful to avoid overstepping the limits imposed by the Constitution, even keeping himself in the background in the exercise of his prerogatives, his Majesty, by his judicious and timely intervention, has saved the situation at more than one perilous juncture. Some months ago the Emperor was reported as saying:

"In the last resort it is my business to see the Ausgleich concluded and to maintain the unity of the State. It is for my Ministers to secure the acceptance of the Ausgleich by the two Parliaments."

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The Neue Freie Presse says the recent negotiations at Budapest between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers have resulted in an agreement regarding the customs tariff, but that the differences as to constitutional questions are as acute as ever.

SAYS FINNS SHOULD REJOICE.

Organ of the Governor General Declares That the Senate's Loss of Power Ought to be Welcomed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times quotes an article in The Finnish Gazette, the organ of the Governor General of the Grand Duchy, commenting on the edict placing the Finnish Senate under the supervision of the Governor General.

The paper says the law should be welcomed joyfully, not only by Russians, but also by Finns, as it radically changes the relations of the Senate and the Governor General, and it will no longer be possible for the two powers to conflict. Their constant co-operation will promote the unity which constitutes strength in every institution.

DANISH WEST INDIES SALE.

To be Discussed by the Landsthing at Once—The Rigsdag Reassembled Yesterday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—In view of the change in the Danish political situation, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times, the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States will probably soon reach a definite conclusion.

To-morrow the Government will lay before the Landsthing the treaty between Denmark and the United States which was rejected by the Upper House at the last session. The Government will ask that the treaty be dealt with summarily.

There will, says the correspondent, probably be a majority of one or two votes in favor of the sale of the islands.

BOERS' VISIT TO GERMANY.

French Papers Advise the Germans to Exhibit as Little Anglophobia as Possible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Temps, while believing that the Boers will have to content themselves in Germany with a warm welcome by the nation, without a reception by Emperor William, hopes that, in their own interest, the Germans will give the maximum amount of money to the Boers with the minimum amount of provocation toward Great Britain.

The Journal des Débats also recommends the Germans to show reserve.

LAWLESSNESS IN CAUCASIA.

Russian Railroad Officials Authorized to Carry Rifles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, has issued an order authorizing various classes of railway officials on the Siberian sections of the Caucasian line to carry rifles.

The measure was rendered necessary by frequent outrages on these railroads. In the Transcaucasian territory, especially, the spirit of lawlessness, which has never been completely suppressed, has lately shown a marked tendency to increase.

GREEK CROWN PRINCE BETTER.

Thanksgiving Service for His Escape to be Held in Athens.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—According to yesterday's bulletin, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, the condition of Crown Prince Constantin was satisfactory. There was no fever, and the state of the wound was normal.

A thanksgiving service for the Crown Prince's escape is to be held in the cathedral at Athens. It will be attended by the civil and military authorities and by the diplomats.

A MOUNTAIN ON FIRE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—According to a telegram from Irkutsk, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, a huge rent of recent formation has been discovered in the side of Mount Verkholensky.

It was at first thought that the fissure was the result of volcanic action, but it was found on closer examination by geologists that the steam and white hot exudations thrown out were due to the spontaneous combustion of coal schists under the surface of the mountain.

THEATRES BUSY LAST NIGHT

Ethel Barrymore Triumphant in a Bit of French Realism and an English Satirical Farce.

Weedon Grossmith Opens the Princess in His Farce "The Night of the Party"—Henrietta Crosman at Wallack's.

In the double bill last night at the Savoy, Miss Ethel Barrymore made what is in effect if not strictly her début as a star. The audience was perhaps the most fashionable yet assembled this season, and it showed a friendly determination to help the young actress to success; but its labors were in vain, for all and more than all that was necessary was accomplished unaided by the authors of the plays, by Miss Barrymore's associates in the theatre, and last but foremost by Miss Barrymore herself. In every respect the occasion was a spontaneous, vivid, and overwhelming success.

Miss Barrymore's artistic individuality has been long and favorably familiar to metropolitan playgoers; but its arch simplicity, its soundness in humor as in emotion, and the rare justness of her artistic means of expression were for the first time fully stamped on the public mind in the plays of last night. The rich vibrations of her voice and the subtle sweetness of her smile were never more happily in evidence.

"A Country Mouse" is an English satirical farce by Arthur Law. Its story is that of a simple girl from the country, who is introduced into an ultra smart set of aristocratic society in town. Realizing the charm which arch rusticity has for the jaded Londoner, she deploys her simple ignorance with such success that she has all the pick of the men in the play at her feet. In the first act no one on the stage and few in the audience have divined her ruse; in the second the cat is let out of the bag to the audience and to the women on the stage. In the last act the country mouse ends triumphantly by refusing a nobleman in order to marry a noble Duke.

In effect, and no doubt in intention, too, the farce is a satire on the jaded worldliness of smart London society. "All married people are good," says the Mouse with a demure and goodly optimism, "particularly the husbands. All of them I have met in London have been particularly kind to me." She might have added that the bachelors were even better, for one of them was so chastened by her sweet simplicity that he gave up a London intrigue with a married woman and lured her (her rustic eyes being quite open) into his bachelor chambers alone and unchaperoned.

There was a second "love interest," as the playwrights would call it, in the case of a young woman who, in order to get the attentions she conceived to be her due, donned a wedding ring and gave it out that she was married. Her lover professed to be of a romantic strain of temperament—uncertainty, excitement, even peril, were the spice of love to him, and once when he had been told that the girl was free to marry him, flew into a temper at being so grossly deceived, and was on the point of leaving her in a dungeon, until she lied out of the sad dilemma. Here both the satire and the situation touched the limit that separates farce from undue exaggeration. The idea was promising, but somehow one felt the hand of the author rather heavily. But the passage was short, and did not outlast its welcome with the audience.

All through the play the lines were good in a somewhat heavy English manner. When the bachelor, having learned to prefer the Mouse, said to his married attachment, "I must think of my honor!" she answered:

"I didn't know you were so imaginative!" On the morning after what Mr. Pinero would call "a warm evening," the sentimental youth who could only love married women made this soul-stirring confession: "I thought of that embrace in the theatre box all the way home. When I took off my great coat I kissed the shoulder. Do you know why? There was a dear little stain on it!"

The most striking stage situation came very properly in the last act, when all the couples, bent on clandestine meetings, met in the rooms of a bachelor. They played hide and seek, as is usual upon such occasions; but the machinery of the situation was novel, in particular a certain matter of a stepladder; and, aided by capital acting, it aroused a first-night audience to fits and convulsions of laughter. At last the Mouse descended from the roof, where she had been with the Duke in the thick of a London fog. They were both tousled and streaked with soot, but ecstatically happy and ecstatically funny.

The stage management and the acting of the piece were so good as to be almost beyond praise. After what we have lately seen in "At the Telephone" it comes like a whiff of the sea. To say that it was quiet and restrained is to tell only half the truth. It had the very positive force of imagination and intelligence. The play was full of points—and none of them was "made." The actors kept in the skins of their parts and let the points make themselves. Quietly, gradually, irresistibly the sense of each came out, and with it the sense of the satire upon the luxurious, animal immorality of a certain phase of smart society. One saw the essential truth of the picture, laughed at it, and hated it.

As the aging and victorious Duke, Harry Davenport was sound and clever. As one of the young men, Bruce McRae revealed an astonishing range of expression. Earnest, abrupt, natural, and irresistibly amusing, Miss Adelaide Prince was admirably sinuous and tigerish as the aristocratic and unfaithful wife, who had married the one honorable gentleman of the piece, a rich brewer, for his money—"it's quite the fashion now to have daughters. If there are a dozen, so much the better. They bring so much money into the family!" As a cockney charwoman, Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt was capital. And in this extraordinary cast Miss Barrymore was easily the commanding figure.

For the most intelligent kind of playgoers, "Carrots," the little one-act curtain raiser, must be ranked as a full lift above the English piece. It is by Jules Renard, and is admirably translated by Alfred Sutro—who did the version of Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee." It is one of the "slices of life" from the Théâtre Antoine, and is as full of human significance as "At the Telephone" is empty of it.

The story is of a younger son, a boy of sixteen, who is rendered unhappy by a harsh and unsympathetic mother. He is driven to the verge of suicide, when it transpires that his father, who had always seemed gruff and aloof, has been rendered similarly unhappy. In realizing that their grief is common, father and son, in a scene of humor and of pathos that vibrate in every fibre of the heart, are drawn together, and are even made to see that the mother also, terrible as she is in her hysterical tyranny, is a suffering human being. The scene is a farmyard, and the action is appropriately simple and ordinary, but no one could take the meaning of the play without deep spiritual profit.

The play was taken from Paris to England by Forbes Robertson, the great English Hamlet, who is also a lover of the Théâtre Antoine, and his wife, the American actress, Gertrude Elliot, played the title part. Miss Barrymore's work last night was a revelation of simple and infinitely varied feeling, moving the audience irresistibly from rich, human laughter to tears. As the father, Bruce McRae equaled his performance in "A Country Mouse," and as a mother, Mrs. Pitt surpassed hers.

Here again the stage management was admirable, but if memory may be trusted a part of the text had been cut. The psychology of the mother, which in the production abroad gave the play the last touch of humanity and understanding, seemed less clearly developed, perhaps, because of a distrust of over much talk. No such distrust is warranted, and the play should be given as in the Théâtre Antoine or not at all.

"THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."

A comedian of quiet restrained methods, Weedon Grossmith, who last night made his reappearance at the Princess Theatre after a long absence from this country, compelled to laughter in a play of his own writing, "The Night of the Party." Mr. Grossmith's personality, as revealed last night, is neither grotesque nor eccentric, and that he succeeded with an audience at first friendly to the stranger, then warmly demonstrative to the actor, must be credited not to a mirth-producing individuality, but to well-conceived and well-executed comic effort. This, it might seem, should be sufficiently obvious at any time, and would not call for especial comment but for the fact that so much that is projected nowadays in the line of so-called humor is effective only with those who fail to differentiate comedy from banality and horse play from humor.

"The Night of the Party" is not remarkable by reason of any radical departure from the popular methods of farce writing, but its situations for the most part are amusing and the lines are not infrequently bright.

To be sure, in the case of the lines, careful anaylsis would probably reveal the fact that in themselves they are not always essentially funny, but take point from the situations and, in Mr. Grossmith's case at least, value is often given them by a drollery of utterance, a fleeting expression of countenance, or a quick meaning gesture.

Crosbie, servant to Mr. Frank Frayne, in a temporary absence of his master from town, invites some of his friends to a party in his master's apartment. The latter returns unexpectedly, and while the revelers are in hiding and Crosbie in endeavoring to divert suspicion, Lady Hampshire, a young married woman, who is infatuated with Frank, visits the apartment.

How the suave, sleek, and conscienceless servant passes himself off for his master at a country inn, how he manages to squirm out of an encounter with Lady Hampshire's husband, who has become suspicious, and how, finally, Crosbie succeeds in satisfying everybody, incidentally lining his pockets with money, are things that must be seen to be appreciated. Before the second act is half over the farce resolves itself into a veritable game of hide and seek. There are several secondary heart and money quests on the parts of servants and master that serve to add to the general complexity and prolong the interest.

Mr. Grossmith throughout maintained the integrity of the character, now deferential in the presence of his superior, then mildly rebellious in his outraged dignity. He was especially amusing in the scene in the first act, where the master enters unexpectedly, surprising the half-tipsy servants at their revels. Here the denotement of fear, combined with somewhat impertinent assurance, was admirably portrayed, and, as elsewhere in the actor's performance, effects were produced by deft and subtle touches, in themselves apparently insignificant, but conducive to a natural, lifelike portrayal of character.

The height of laughter was reached in the last act, when, to prevent the discovery of the hare-brained wife who has again foolishly sought disaster, the servant poses as master, orders his employer about, and entertains the outraged husband.

The company on the whole was satisfactory, admirable character bits being contributed by Hubert Druce, Prince Miller, Maud Hobson, and Joan Burnett. Herbert Sleath played the part of the master with commendable discretion.

The usual first-night "speech" was demanded and accorded.

The newly modeled theatre is pleasingly decorated and is entirely comfortable. Its size ought to make it especially popular as a house for light comedy, where audience and player may be in close touch and easy range.

MISS CROSMAN'S MELODRAMA AT WALLACK'S.

At Wallack's last night Miss Henrietta Crosman opened successfully in "The Sword of the King," a costume play, by Ronald MacDonald, dealing in the manner of melodrama with the time of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England. The play kept the floor of the house cheerful, and caused considerable enthusiasm in the more elevated stations and at the end. In spite of a false drop of the curtain, which bade fair to cut her off, Miss Crosman made a pretty speech thanking the audience for their favor. A more extended notice will be given to-morrow.

"BEYOND HUMAN POWER" IN GERMAN.

Manager Heinrich Conried produced last night at the Irving Place Theatre with his German stock company the first of the international series of plays which he proposes to give during the Winter to illustrate the dramatic literature of the various nations.

The piece was Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson's "Beyond Human Power," a religious drama which calls in question the livability of the Christian religion, and discusses miracles in their relation to faith. There is much talk, and except for a sharp climax at the end of each of the two acts, nothing dramatic in the conventional acceptance of the term. But the intellectual purport of the whole is revolutionary in its relation to orthodox religious beliefs, at the same time that it is in an unusual degree reverent toward them.

Although the programme said that the play was being performed for the first time in this country, a version of it was played last Winter by Mrs. Campbell.

The acting was entirely conscientious and harmonious. Alexander Rottmann was realistic as the wonder-working pastor and healer. Hermine Wama, as the ailing wife, was satisfactory.

Marie Eichardt, as Mrs. Roberts, just back from the United States, made nothing of her limited opportunities. Julius Haller, from the Municipal Theatre in Brünn, made his first appearance in the part of Bratt, the pastor from a distant land, and he was well received. Others in the cast were Richard Schlaghammer, as Elias, the pastor's son; Grete Kupfer, as his daughter Rahel, and Johanne Clausen-Koch, as a centenarian cured by the prayers of the pastor.

The next play in this series will be Schiller's "Don Carlos."

AT OTHER HOUSES.

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

CRITERION.—"Iris."

VICTORIA.—"Mrs. Jack" and Creatore.

EMPIRE.—"The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

HERALD SQUARE.—"The Emerald Isle."

KNICKERBOCKER.—The Rogers Brothers.

BROADWAY.—"Sally in Our Alley."

GARRICK.—"At the Telephone" and "There's Many a Slip."

MANHATTAN.—"A Rose o' Plymouth Town."

BIJOU.—"Hearts Aflame."

DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Twirly-Whirly."

GARDEN.—"Aunt Jeannie."

MADISON SQUARE.—"The Two Schools."

ACADEMY.—To-night, "Ninety and Nine."

BELASCO THEATRE.—"Du Barry."

GRAND.—David Warfield in "The Auctioneer."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Kyrle Bellew in "A Gentleman of France."

NEW STAR.—"Searchlights of a Great City."

THIRD AVENUE.—"A Sister's Love."

AMERICAN.—"The Stranglers of Paris."

MURRAY HILL.—"Macbeth."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—"Robert Emmet."

METROPOLIS.—"For Her Children's Sake."

Vaudeville Entertainments.

DEWEY.—"Royal Burlesquers."

PROCTOR'S.—"A Celebrated Case" at the Fifth Avenue, continuous vaudeville at the Twenty-third Street, "Camille" in Harlem, and "The Power of the Press" at the Fifty-eighth Street.

EDEN MUSEE.—De Kolta, the magician.

KEITH'S.—The Fadette Woman Orchestra of Boston.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—"The Major and the Judge."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Bostock's Zoological Congress.

MISS MARLOWE'S NEW ROLE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—Miss Marlowe is always welcomed in Boston, which was the first city to stamp her dramatic efforts with approval, so that when she appeared here to-night in a new play it goes without saying that she was greeted effusively by a large and critical audience. The drama which she presented at the Hollis Street Theatre was "The Queen Fiammetta," by Catulle Mendès, a French love story which had a great success at the Odéon, in Paris.

The scene is laid in Bologna, the time is the Renaissance, and the frame historical, although the Queen is an imaginary sovereign. Politicians plot to dispossess her of her kingdom, and Cardinal Sforza inspires a fanatic priest to undertake her assassination. Fiammetta bewitches him, and it is only at the climax of the play that he discovers that the woman whom he adores and the Queen whom he has sworn to kill are one and the same. The present version of the play is by Paul Kester and Mildred Aldrich, and is divided into four acts.

Apart from the literary and poetic merits, "The Queen Fiammetta" is a scenic production of much beauty. There are two scenes in convents, two garden scenes, and a scene in the Queen's villa, and courtiers, jesters, monks, and guards furnish the living accessories, while incidental music and dances add much to the spectacular features of the production.

Frank Worthing has the part of the fanatic priest. The others in the company are Edgar L. Davenport, Jerrold Robertshaw, Francis Kingdon, E. Lovatt Fraser, William Lewers, Frederick Burt, Frank Reicher, Edward Kendal, Chester Beecroft, R. E. Mayo, Ellen Rowland, Margaret Huddlestone, Katharine Wilson, Olive Oliver, Doris Mitchell, Gwendolyn Valentine, Bertha Von Zastrow, and Kate Upper. William Seymour is in charge of the production.

There were two other noteworthy openings in this city to-night. Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune" at the Colonial, and Charles Hawtrey in "A Message From Mars," at the Boston Museum. Both productions were well received.

LIONS DROWN OUT "IRIS"

Roars of Hagenbeck's Beasts Mingle with Pinero Dialogue.

Four-Footed Actors at the New York at Opening Night Interfere with Their Neighbors.

Carl Hagenbeck's assortment of trained animals performed last night before a large crowd of spectators at the New York Theatre. By a matter of chance the most strenuously vocal of the collection were caged close up against the wall of the Criterion Theatre, where Pinero's "Iris" was being heard by a fashionable audience.

The manager of the Criterion objected and objected, but he couldn't stop the roars of the lions that mingled with the crisp Pinero dialogue. The hybrid beast—a cross between a tiger and lion—took a hand in it, while the jaguar and the puma were shocked by the incidents of the third act and expressed their disapproval. Altogether "Iris" spent an unpleasant night.

The animals did everything which a trained animal might be taught to do. Charlie, a sea lion, did some clever juggling with a ball. There were trained dogs, bears, and monkeys, but they did little except what has been seen at the vaudeville houses here. A novelty was an act introduced by Herman Boger.

He brought in the iron-barred cage on the stage several varieties of wild beasts, all considered as natural enemies of each other, and before he ended grouped them together and laid on them while the two monster lions, mounted on either side, looked out at the audience through the gratings. The applause was vociferous, and the animals seemed to enjoy it, for they bowed to the audience and gave a roar of apparent delight.

Boger's group comprised the giant hybrid, half lion and half tiger; one Somali lion, one African lion, two Royal Bengal tigers, one Congo panther, one Indian leopard, two South American pumas, two polar bears, and four German boar hounds. Some sea lions he has taught to play ping-pong.

Slubert, a clown, brought on his "trained goats of all nations." They, with a dog, attempted to play a piano. Then Anna Gilke's parrots and cockatoos performed many vocal and acrobatic wonders.

An eye of one of the polar bears was closed last night after fifteen minutes of constant chastisement in order to get him in a docile mood.

CALLS ANIMAL SHOW SACRED.

Frank Bostock, accused in the West Side Police Court yesterday of violating the Sunday law by giving an exhibition of trained animals, justified himself by saying that on that day he used his animals to represent Daniel in the lions' den and similar suitable subjects.

"How were the men performers dressed?" asked Magistrate Cornell. "The whole question appears to rest on a question of costume, according to the law."

"They were dressed in evening clothes," answered Police Captain Kear.

"And the animals appeared as usual?"

"Yes; some in bear skins," replied Capt. Kear.

Bostock and two of his trainers were held for further examination on Thursday.

TWIN STARS AT BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish made their début as stars at Ford's Opera House to-night in Joseph Brooks's production of Madeline Lucette Ryley's new play, "An American Invasion."

The new stars and their play scored a success. The first three scenes are laid in Calcutta, India, and the fourth in London. The theme of the play, American commercial activity abroad, is interestingly interwoven into a love story.

Mr. Dodson plays the part of an energetic American engineer seeking a great Government engineering contract in Calcutta. Miss Irish impersonates Mrs. Lucie Penruddoch, a fascinating widow who is the sister of an English officer opposed to the American. The engineer loves Mrs. Penruddoch, who is drawn into a conspiracy against him. The scene in the third act, where her duplicity is exposed to Brainard, the American, furnished a strong situation, which was sustained by the stars.

The dialogue is bright, especially the lines which contrast the business methods of English and Americans. The company is largely composed of English actors, Henry Hare and Whitworth Jones making strong impressions.

The boxes were filled with prominent society people, and the play was one of the most successful first productions seen

"THE ETERNAL CITY" PRODUCED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Hall Caine's dramatization of his novel, "The Eternal City," was produced to-night at the National Theatre here to a large and brilliant audience, which crowded the house to its greatest capacity, many standing throughout the play.

Viola Allen sustained the character of Donna Roma with great force, her rendition of the part showing careful study. The play ran smoothly for a first performance, but with all the exertion of management to secure expeditious movement the performance did not end until after midnight.

The company is a strong one, and all performed their parts with ability and a degree of ease that exhibited careful rehearsing. The play is superbly mounted, the five acts presenting a series of tableaux that added to its success. The tableaux of the third act, showing a hall in Castella St. Angelo and the gardens of the Vatican, were especially effective.

The applause was generous throughout, and at the close of the last two acts the curtain was raised several times, in obedience to the manifestations of approval from the large audience.

Nat Goodwin in a New Play.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott appeared to-night for the first time in Madeline Ryley's comedy, "The Altar of Friendship," at the Broad Street Theatre, which opened for the season. The production may be characterized as a society comedy drama. The dialogue is bright and witty. As Richard Arbuthnot, Mr. Goodwin demonstrated his versatility. He was ably supported by Miss Elliott in the rôle of Sally Sartoris.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET HERE.

Lady Henry Somerset, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in England, was a passenger on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which arrived here yesterday morning from London. This is Lady Somerset's thirteenth visit to America, and as on previous occasions she comes in the interest of the union. She will remain in America a month. Wednesday she will lecture in Toronto, after which she will go to Portland, Me., to attend the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, where she will deliver one or more addresses. From Portland Lady Somerset will go to Boston to speak, and then will return to New York. She probably will lecture here also.

Speaking of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in England, Lady Somerset, among other things, said:

"During the past few years our union has made considerable progress, but not as much as I could wish for. The best work we have accomplished is to have a bill passed which prevents children under fourteen years old entering saloons."

Of the work among women addicted to drink Lady Somerset said:

"Our plan is much better than locking them up in prison for six months. We have a home for them, where they are given home comforts and pure surroundings. This tends to raise their moral standard, which is for the cure of drunkenness."

In answer to a request for her opinion of the movement in this country against the army canteen Lady Somerset replied:

"I did not keep closely informed of the progress of that movement, but for the effect of temperance on an army I can quote as an authority Lord Roberts, the British Commander in Chief. He declared that temperance promoted the efficiency of any fighting force and bettered the service in every way. He should be an authority on that subject, I think."

Just before she left the pier some one took occasion to ask Lady Somerset if she had heard of Mrs. Carrie Nation.

"I trust that you are not going to associate me with Mrs. Nation in the public mind," Lady Somerset smilingly replied, "for I have no sympathy for her methods. She could not do such things in England as she is reputed to have done here without going to prison."

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

The New England town meeting is ever a source of anecdote, and one that may bear repeating comes from Wellesley, Mass., noted for a college, and, until his recent death, for one Solomon Flagg, who attributed his fourscore healthy years to the fact that he had always used tobacco and liquor—if the liquor was good.

Flagg was Town Clerk, historian, and the traditional wit of town meeting. At one of these March gatherings, the management of the poor farm was under criticism, and some one had made bold to defend the Superintendent, Robinson by name, who was charged with being intolerably lazy.

Flagg listened intently; then cleared his throat and thus addressed the Chair: "Mr. Moderator: Our friend who has taken his seat is an eloquent gent, and there may be some truth in his remarks. But, Mr. Moderator, in my opinion, a pair of paper taps on the soles of Brother Robinson's shoes would outwear a leather patch on the seat of his trousers."

And Solomon Flagg carried the day.

SECOND PRIZE.

Bishop Brewster of Connecticut tells this story illustrative of his wife's cleverness. One day they visited a mission school, and in kindly catechising the children he asked:

"Who is your neighbor?"

A dead silence followed the question. Finally one little girl raised her hand and made the most unexpected and amazing reply, "God."

On the way home the Bishop said to his wife:

"Now, what do you suppose that child had in mind to give such an answer?"

"I suppose," replied Mrs. Brewster, "that she was following that rule of a great many older people, 'when in doubt play trumps.'"

THIRD PRIZE.

It is told of the late Senator Matt Carpenter that one day, while chatting with friends in a committee room the conversation turned on the relative merits of religious sects. Nearly every member of the party belonged to some church, and there had been an animated discussion. Senator Carpenter pacing up and down, listening intently enough, but saying not a word.

"What church do you belong to, Carpenter?" asked one.

"I don't belong to any."

"Why don't you join one?"

"I don't want to. None exactly suits my views."

"What one would you join if you were to feel forced to a choice?"

"The Catholic, by all means."

"And why the Catholic?"

"Because they have a purgatory, and that's a motion for a new trial."

WILL OF LUTHER R. MARSH.

He Leaves All His Property to His Friend, John J. Huyler—Previously Provided for Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The will of Luther R. Marsh was filed to-day, in the office of Surrogate O. H. Powell, by Daniel Finn, attorney for Mr. Marsh. It was filed sealed, as some of the heirs at law could not be cited, owing to their residence being unknown. The will is as follows:

Amen, this is my last will and testament. All others are revoked. Item, I give and bequeath all my property and estate, of whatever name, kind, or description, unto my friend, John J. Huyler, with whom I am living in Middletown, N. Y., hereby making him my sole legatee, my sole executor, and releasing him from compliance with any of the requirements which the statutes impose upon executors. In witness whereof I have this 7th day of August, 1902, set my hand and seal.

(Signed) LUTHER R. MARSH.

[L. S.]

Then follows the usual declaration and attestation, signed by the witnesses, Daniel Finn and Alice Augusta Fink of 10 Benton Avenue. Mr. Marsh left few near relatives, and a few years ago made provision for his sister and her sons by deeding to her his estate at Brockton, N. Y., which is said to have been worth nearly $100,000.

The estate bequeathed to Mr. Huyler has not yet been inventoried. Its value is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

CROSSMAN-RILEY WILL CASE.

Estate That Is Valued at $4,000,000 at Issue in a Contest by Seven Plaintiffs.

Seven relatives of Mrs. Caroline E. Crossman-Riley, who died in Brooklyn in January last, are contesting her will. The estate, according to the contestants, is valued at $4,000,000, the bulk of which Mrs. Crossman-Riley left to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men. The case is to be before Surrogate Fitzgerald on the 15th inst.

The will was executed on May 7, 1898. Among the bequests were: To the testatrix's sister, Clarissa A. Duryea, $10,000; to her nieces, Addie Baugh, Emma C. Barrett, and Charlotte Kellogg, $10,000 each; to her sister-in-law, Clara Pratt, $10,000; to her cousin, Ella Knapp, $5,000. Mrs. Crossman-Riley directed that her coachman, Charles M. Peterson, should receive $1,000 and her horses, brougham, and stable equipment, so that he might have "a sufficient outfit to enable him to start a livery business for himself."

The contestants are Mary Louise Hellroughs, Phoebe Poynton Weaver, Harriet E. Peck, Henry T. Peck, and Daniel P. Pratt. They allege that the will is not that of Mrs. Crossman-Riley, and that "fraud, coercion, and undue influence" were used.

Mrs. Crossman-Riley announced in the will that the reasons she did not provide for her brother, the husband of Clara Pratt, was because he was already well-to-do and because he had been guilty of "unbrotherly treatment."

NEWS OF THE PLAYERS.

It was announced that Opie Read of Chicago, the well-known story writer, had signed a ten-year contract with the firm of Charles & Courtenay for the production of all the plays he may write in that period. One of the conditions of the contract is that Mr. Read shall live in New York, and consequently he will move here about Jan. 1. Beryl Hope, who has played principal rôles in stock companies for several years, will be starred in the first play, as yet unnamed, which will be seen late this season.

***

Blanche Walsh held rehearsals yesterday for the first time for her new play, the "Daughter of Hamilcar." Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of Flaubert's novel "Salammbo." She will appear with it in Chicago within the next three weeks, and later comes to New York. Charles Dalton is announced as the leading man. Other engagements for the cast are Hugo Toland and Ina Brooks.

***

Though it appears that Mascagni will retain his Italian orchestra, completed by a few men engaged in the United States, Franko and the musical union will probably take steps to attempt to force Mascagni's managers to pay for the services of Franko and his musicians which were not engaged. Franko also declares that an attempt will be made to show that Mascagni violated the labor law in bringing over his musicians.

***

Mascagni spent yesterday rehearsing the operas which are to be seen at the opening performance Wednesday night. He was in receipt of the following telegram from the Italian Ambassador in Washington:

Manchester, Mass., Oct. 6.

Maestro Pietro Mascagni,
Hotel Savoy, New York:

The Ambassador of Italy welcomes the great representative of the Italian musical art on his landing on American soil, and hopes to see and applaud him in person soon.

MAYOR DES PLANCHES.

Italian Wheat Crop Short.

ROME, Oct. 6.—Official statistics place this year's Italian wheat crop at 131,208,000 bushels, a falling off from the average crop of upward of 19,880,000 bushels. The decrease is attributed to drought, cyclones, and the smaller area under cultivation. Italy will import a large quantity of cereals this year, in consequence of which the customs receipts will probably exceed the estimates.

Thomas E. Osmun Ill.

Thomas Embley Osmun, sometimes referred to as Alfred Ayres, the author-critic, last week suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home, 218 East Fifteenth Street. His physicians say that he probably will recover the use of his left limbs.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

YANG-TSE VICEROY DEAD

Liu-Kun-Yi Had Ruled at Nanking for Many Years.

Was Long the Most Powerful Man in China Next to the Late Li-Hung-Chang—Well Disposed to Foreigners.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—Liu-Kun-Yi, the famous Viceroy of Nanking, died to-day.

Next to the late Li-Hung-Chang, there is said to be no doubt that Liu-Kun-Yi exercised more power during the last twenty years than any other official in the Chinese Empire. Liu-Kun-Yi and Chang-Chi-Tung have between them ruled the great Yang-tse Valley for many years. Both of them have been distinguished from other Chinese Viceroys by their enlightened policy and by the favor which they showed to foreigners.

Of the two, Liu was regarded as the more powerful, as he paid much more attention to military matters than Chang, and his army of 20,000 men is well trained and well armed. He also had a small fleet, generally designated the Nanking Flotilla.

Besides this, Liu's authority was more absolute than that of Chang-Chi-Tung. He was a younger man than the Viceroy of the dual Hou-Kwang Province, and possessed the energy that is a distinguishing feature of his native province, Hu-Nan.

Liu entered the Chinese official service in 1861, when he was about twenty-one years old. From 1875 to 1879 he held the Viceroyalty of the Two Kiangs. In the latter year he was disgraced, in an official but not dishonorable sense. Soon afterward he was again in favor, and was appointed Viceroy at Woo-Chang, (Hou-Kwang Province.) In 1889 he and Chang-Chi-Tung exchanged places.

The Viceroy was well disposed toward all foreigners, but the British were special favorites with him. At the time of the Boxer outbreak it was chiefly owing to the vigorous measures taken by him and Chang that the uprising did not extend to the Yang-tse Valley. If this had been the case, Europe and America would have had an immensely harder task than actually confronted them in suppressing the rebels.

The attitude of the Yang-tse Viceroys naturally greatly offended the Empress Dowager, but she later admitted that they had taken a correct course, and the authority of Liu and Chang was in no sense diminished. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the Empress Dowager would have had power enough to remove either of them, so greatly respected were they in their provinces.

CANON RAWLINSON DEAD.

Well-Known Historian Was Born in 1812—Canon of Canterbury for Thirty Years.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Rev. George Rawlinson, Canon of Canterbury, died there this evening.

Canon Rawlinson was one of the best-known of nineteenth century writers on ancient history, his work dealing more especially with the history of Egypt and the other early Eastern empires. He wrote also on Biblical history and criticism, and, in collaboration with his brother, made a translation of Herodotus. His researches were careful and minute, and, although his works were criticised as lacking animation of style, they were welcomed as additions to the sum of historical knowledge.

Canon Rawlinson was the son of Sir H. Rawlinson, Bart., M. P., and was born at Chaddington on Nov. 23, 1812. He was educated at Swansea Grammar School, at Ealing School, and at Oxford. He took high honors at the university.

After his graduation he was a tutor for some years at Oxford, and in 1861 was elected Camden Professor of Ancient History. He took an active part in the agitation in favor of the changes which resulted in the passage of the Oxford University act. In 1872 he was appointed a Canon of Canterbury Cathedral by the Crown, and in 1888 he was made Rector of All Hallow's Church, Lombard Street, London, both of which positions he held at the time of his death.

His best-known historical writings are "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," "The Sixth and Seventh Great Monarchies," "A History of Ancient Egypt," "A History of Phoenicia," "The Origin of Nations," and "Historical Illustrations of the Old Testament."

CAPT. BADENHAUSEN DEAD.

Was Dock Superintendent of Hamburg-American Line in This Country.

Capt. Edmund Badenhausen, Dock Superintendent in America of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died in Hoboken on Sunday night after a short illness. Capt. Badenhausen had been connected with the Hamburg-American Line for forty-two years, having served in all the grades, from fourth officer to Captain of transatlantic liners, Inspector, and lastly as Superintendent of the company's great docking properties in this country. He was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1840. When a boy he entered the German Navy, and after a few years' service afloat was sent to the German Naval School, from which institution he was graduated with high honors and a Master's certificate.

Capt. Badenhausen had been decorated with the Order of Stanislaus by the Czar of Russia and was awarded a gold medal by the President of the United States for rescuing the crew of the schooner Julia and Mary of Bangor, Me. The Hamburg-American Company yesterday displayed the flags of Germany and the United States at half mast over their offices at 39 Broadway and in Hoboken.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Abel Mix Phelps.

Dr. Abel Mix Phelps of 62 East Thirty-fourth Street died yesterday in the New York Post Graduate Hospital after a two weeks' illness, from disease of the liver. He was one of the best-known surgeons in New York, and as a specialist in orthopedy his reputation was of National scope. He was born in Alburgh Springs, Vt., in 1857, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1873. He also studied abroad.

In 1887 Dr. Phelps was given the chair of orthopedic surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and there he established the department as it exists to-day. He founded the Daisy Fields Hospital for Cripple Children in Englewood, N. J., of which he was surgeon in charge.

Dr. Phelps had made many contributions to the branch of medical science in which he specialized. He devised an operation for club-foot which bears his name, the lateral traction fixation hip splint for treating joint hip disease, the modified wood corset for treating Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine, and a hare-lip operation which bears his name. He was a member of many societies. In 1900 he was made President of the New York State Medical Society. In 1894 he became President of the American Orthopedic Association. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

James W. Bouton.

James W. Bouton of 367 West Twenty-third Street, in the book business at 10 West Twenty-eighth Street, died at his home yesterday after a long illness. He was about fifty-five years old. Mr. Bouton was one of the best known collectors of rare books in this country, and added to his love of books a delight in rare pictures which was hardly less keen than the other. His travels during his forty odd transatlantic journeys had led him into all the book centres and into nearly all the nooks and corners of the Old World. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock Thursday in the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company.

Dr. Morris J. Asch.

Dr. Morris J. Asch died on Sunday at his sister's home, at Irvington. He was seventy years old. Death was due to apoplexy and heart disease. After a long period of active practice Dr. Asch retired a year ago. He was a bachelor, and leaves two sisters and a brother. He was a member of several medical societies and many clubs, among them the Union, University, Army and Navy, and New York Yacht, of which he was Surgeon. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at Irvington.

Mrs. Mary Kean Lawton.

Mrs. Mary Kean Lawton, widow of Alfred Lawton, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, 23 Linden Street, Bergen Point, Sunday night. Mrs. Lawton was in her eighty-seventh year. Her great-grandfather, Michael Hillegas, was Colonial Treasurer and later the first Treasurer of the United States. Her two grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Lawton's father was a Lieutenant in the navy during the war of 1812. Her brother, Gen. William A. Nichols, served in the Mexican war and in the war of the rebellion, and in the Spanish war Mrs. Lawton's nephew, Major Nichols of the regular army, held important positions in Manila.

Philippe J. De Horrack.

Philippe J. De Horrack, who died at Maisons Laffitte, Paris, on Sunday, for nearly fifty years was associated with the house of Tiffany & Co., having been identified during that entire period with the affairs of the Paris branch, of which he was manager until his retirement from active business. He devoted a great deal of time to Egyptology, and his many writings and researches in that connection now may be published. He leaves a widow and a daughter. The house of Tiffany & Co. will close to-day at 3 o'clock during the obsequies.

Zophar C. Howell.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Zophar C. Howell, the oldest wallpaper manufacturer in the United States, died to-day. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1811. He came of a long line of paper manufacturers, three generations of his family having been active in the business.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. HONORAH BRENNAN, widow of Daniel Brennan, once Street Commissioner, of Orange, died Sunday night at her residence, 149 Day Street, that city, after a protracted illness. Mrs. Brennan was ninety years old.

JOHN HASTINGS, brother of State Historian Hugh Hastings and a well-known newspaper editor, died at his home in Albany last night. Mr. Hastings was born in Albany fifty-one years ago. He was last connected with the staff of The Evening Journal of that city.

JOHN B. NEIL died yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, from cancer of the throat. Mr. Neil was born in 1842, and in 1877 President Hayes appointed him Registrar of the Land Office in Salt Lake City, and afterward in 1880 made him Governor of Idaho. He served through the civil war.

NEWTON S. MURPHY, a well-known lawyer and former partner of United States Senator Matt H. Carpenter, is dead at his home, in Milwaukee, after a three weeks' illness. Mr. Murphy was also at one time proprietor of The Milwaukee Sentinel. He was sixty-nine years of age.

JOHN H. BOWLEY died at his home, 111 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was born in New York in 1837, and was a veteran of the civil war. He became Chief Clerk in the Hudson County Register's office, a position he held for forty years.

CARL C. MOELLER, one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, is dead there, aged sixty-three years. He was stricken with paralysis a month ago. Mr. Moeller was born in Nowhauser, Germany, in 1839. He went to Chicago in 1861, and a year later became a member of the Board of Trade, founding the house with which he was associated at the time of his death.

Dr. THOMAS WILDE, one of the best-known physicians in Brooklyn, died at his home, 121 Seventh

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The weather is generally clear to-night throughout all districts after rains last night in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and light local rains to-day in New England, the lower and northern upper lake region, and northern California.

Temperatures are slightly lower in the Middle Atlantic States, the north upper lake region, the Middle Slope, and the Northwest, and higher elsewhere.

There are no storm conditions on the map to-night and generally fair weather may be expected over all districts for the next two days with no marked changes in temperature.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to southwest. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh, on the Gulf variable, on the upper lakes fresh and mostly west, and on the lower lakes light to fresh southwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW: New England fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; slight winds, mostly west.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York: Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota: Fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota: Fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair to-day and to-morrow; light winds, mostly west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	49	67	68
6 A. M.	47	65	66
9 A. M.	49	61	69
12 M.	53	65	70
3 P. M.	55	65	70
6 P. M.	53	62	64
9 P. M.	49	58	62
12 P. M.	46	56	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing-House Square	66½
Weather Bureau	62¾
Corresponding date 1901	51½

The thermometer registered 63 degrees at 8 A. M. and 61 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 4:40 A. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond; B. F. Yoakum, President of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, St. Louis; J. C. Stubb, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway, Chicago; Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army; Prof. Dr. A. D. Lorenz, Vienna; Dr. Friederich Muller, Vienna; John G. Milburn, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston; Dr. Harold G. Palmer, Providence.

IMPERIAL—Capt. Charles Boone, United States Navy; Capt. W. B. Dunning, United States Navy; Dr. William H. Greenberg, Dallas, Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. H. H. Rand, Portland, Oregon.

HOFFMAN—Col. J. L. Dismukes, Nashville; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austhian-Hungarian Minister to the United States, Washington; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago; Capt. Philip S. Brown, United States Navy; Dr. Kronig, Leipsic.

MANHATTAN—Gov. John Garry Evans, South Carolina; William H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. C. A. Crawford, United States Navy; U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.

MURRAY HILL—Col. M. S. Pope, Boston; Dr. B. G. Copeland, Birmingham, Ala.; Major F. H. French, United States Army.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	8.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅝
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71@72c; No. 3, 69@69c; No. 2 red, 68½@69½c; No. 2 corn, 60¼c; No. 2 yellow, 61¾c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; fair to choice malting, 57@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.26; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.27; mess pork, per bbl, $16.90@$16.55; short clear sides, (loose,) $11.20@$11.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@$11.65; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Cotton suffered with stocks and grain under a general speculative realizing movement. The market opened easy, with prices down 1 to 3 points under better weather reports from the belt and reports of weakness in the stock market. Following the call the tendency was steadily downward all day, the final prices being about bottom for the session. Commission houses sold freely under stop orders, and Wall Street bulls failed at times to offer support. At first the room contingent was slow to believe in a serious decline, feeling sure the syndicate would step in and bid the whole list rapidly upward. But as the forenoon wore along and no signs of bulling came to the front the trade put out extensive short lines. The private crop reports, while still somewhat bullish, were less so than in some time past, and the recent very small crop estimates were less popular. In fact, one firm in Memphis, regarded as very reliable and conservative, estimated the total yield under September prospects at 11,440,000 bales, putting Texas and Indian Territory down at 3,000,000 bales. Receipts for the day were moderate, and the export clearances fair, but the official estimates for receipts pointed to an early resumption of an unrestricted movement. The late bad slump in the stock market aggravated the weakness in cotton. The January and March breach was narrowed to 10 points at one time in the afternoon, as compared with 25 points a short time ago. The market closed barely steady and net 14 to 20 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales, the great bulk of which was done in the Winter months. Liverpool, all things considered, was better than expected, but failed to in any way check the downward movement here. The South sold here at the close.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 4 points lower, on the basis of 8.90c for middling upland and 9.15c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,354 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Savannah, easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; Baltimore, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅜@8 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8½c. Estimated receipts of cotton at New Orleans are 20,000 to 21,000 bales, compared with 21,961 bales actual for the same day last week, and 14,212 bales actual last year; Houston, 20,500 to 22,500 bales, against 25,972 bales actual last week, and 30,231 bales last year. Galveston expects 21,000 to 23,000 bales, as compared with 25,303 bales a week ago and 20,104 bales for the corresponding day a year ago.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.70	8.70	8.55	8.55@8.56
November	8.71	8.71	8.54	8.53@8.55
December	8.79	8.79	8.62	8.62@8.63
January	8.86	8.86	8.68	8.68@8.69
February	8.61	8.63	8.56	8.56@8.58
March	8.57	8.59	8.51	8.56@8.57
April	8.67	8.67	8.61	8.56@8.57
May	8.70	8.70	8.58	8.58@8.59
July	8.70	8.71	8.70	.....

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Cotton, spot, fair demand; prices steady; American middling, 4 84-100d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,900 American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 2,600 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 68-100d, sellers; October and November, 4 63-100d, sellers; November and December, 4 61-100d, sellers; December and January, 4 60-100d, sellers; January and February, 4 59-100d, buyers; February and March, 4 59-100d, sellers; March and April, 4 58-100d, buyers; April and May, 4 58-100d, buyers; May and June, 4 58-100d, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Irregular conditions were noted in all grain markets and while wheat at one time was ⅝c higher than the opening and ¼c above Saturday's close, it lost practically everything in the last hour, closing ½c net lower. At the start there was a decline of ⅝c, which surprised nobody, for weekly markets from abroad were about as bearish as at any time this year, chiefly owing to the fact that world's shipments aggregated 14,166,000 bushels. This country furnished nearly 7,000,000 of this amount, but Russian exports were also large, aggregating 4,040,000 bushels, or the heaviest of the year. Supplementing these figures was an increase of 1,280,000 bushels in the quantity on passage. The effect on foreign markets was naturally depressing, and Liverpool closed ⅝d net lower. Paris also opened easy. The tendency here under these conditions was to sell the market down, and in so doing a considerable short interest was developed, being helped by the fact that corn had weakened sharply in all markets. Offerings continued fairly liberal until 11 o'clock, when evidences of a rally in corn checked wheat sellers. Eventually the weakness was replaced by a very strong undertone, and advancing prices on which active covering of shorts took place, lasting until the final hour, when sales for profits by the pit element caused a second reaction. The visible supply increased only about half as much as expected, the figures being 782,000 bushels. At the same time interior receipts aggregated but 1,407,000 bushels, compared with 1,661,000 bushels a year ago. The Ohio State report was bearish on wheat as an average of 18 bushels per acre was indicated. Local stocks increased for the week 119,000 bushels, while contract stocks gained about 12,000 bushels. Export trade included 7 loads No. 2 red and 2 loads Manitoba wheat here with 5 at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, Oct. 15-20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79c, Oct. 20-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 20-25.

DULUTH, Oct. 6.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; December, 68¾c; May, 66¾c; macaroni, No. 1, 68¾c; No. 2, 61¾c; oats, December, 29½c; on track, 30½c; to arrive, 30½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 72½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c; December, 69¼c; rye, No. 1, 50½c; barley, No. 2, 72c; sample, 38@67c; corn, December, 48½@48¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Wheat, December, 66¾c; May, 68¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red, do., $24@$25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.50@$2.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1 65; coarse, $1.32@$1.34. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.85; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22.50@$23; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74 1-16	74 11-16	74 1-16	74¼
May	74 11-16	75½	74⅝	74⅞
Corn—				
October	67½	67½	67½	67¼
November	....	....	....	64½
December	55	55¾	54⅝	55
January	51	51	50½	50½
May	47⅝	48¼	47⅜	47⅜
Oats—				
October	....	....	....	36¼
December	....	....	....	37¼
Lard—				
October	....	....	....	$10.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	68¼	68½	68¼	68½
December	69¾	70 5-16	69 7-16	69¾
May	70⅝	71⅜	70½	70¾
Corn—				
October	59½	61½	59	60¼
December	46¾	49¾	48¼	48¾
May	43⅝	45⅝	42¾	42⅞
Oats—				
October	32½	32½	31¾	31¾
December	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛
May	33¼	34	33¼	33½
Lard—				
December	$9.15	$9.20	$9.15	$9.20
January	8.90	9.00	8.87½	9.00
Ribs—				
January	8.27½	8.35	8.25	8.32½
Pork—				
January	15.70	15.95	15.70	15.90

COFFEE.—Owing to the failure of the French market to maintain the initial advance of ¼@⅜f. which would have been considered a fair response to our activity and strength of Saturday, the local market opened barely steady at a decline of ten points, after which, notwithstanding the arrival of several cables telling of less favorable crop conditions, prices continued to sag, and the close finally was quiet at a net loss of ten to fifteen points on sales footing up about 21,250 bags. The ruling sentiment seemed to remain bearish, and there was no sign of aggressive bullishness apparent. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

The market for mild coffee continues steady. Mocha, 13½@15½c; Java interior, 16½@19c; Java Timer, 10½@17c; Java Palembang, 13½@14c; Maracaibo Cucuta, 9½@13c; Maracaibo, low grades, 7@8¾c; Maracaibo, washed, 10¼@13c; Jamaica, 7@11c; Laguayra, 7@8c; Caracas, washed, 10@13c; Bogota, 12@16c; Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican, washed, 10½@13c; Central American, 9½@14c; Guatemala and Coban, 10@17½c; African, 9¾@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20@5.25
November	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
December	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	5.60	5.60	5.45	5.45@5.60
February	....	....	....	5.50@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
July	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
August	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
September	....	....	....	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 4¾50; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 15,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 691,000 bags. Santos—Firm; good average Santos, 4$800; receipts, 29,000 bags; stock, 1,049,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ⅛@¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@⅜ pfennig higher; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Opened irregular, ⅛@½f higher; at 3 P. M. irregular and unchanged to ⅛f lower; at 5:30 P. M. declined ¼f; total sales, 49,000 bags. January, 38.75; February, 39.00; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 40.00; July, 40.25; August, 40.50; September, 40.75; October, 35.25; November, 38.25; December, 38.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $21; short clear, $19.50@$21. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9½c; 180 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10⅝. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14¼c; 14 lb, 13¾c; 12 lb, 13¼c; 14 lb, 13¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¾c. LARD—$10.80; city lard, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard, South America, $11.50; continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.75; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—14½c; city lard stearine, 12@12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 52½@53c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.35; oil bbls, $4.50. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; W, $1.90@$1.95; I, $2.20@$2.25; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85; W G, $4.05@$4.10, and W W, $4.20@$4.25.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.—Turpentine, 49½c bid; receipts, 420 casks; sales, 125 casks; exports, 7,291 casks. Resin, receipts, 2,247 bbls; exports, 1,596 bbls; A B C D, $1.25; E, $1.32½; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.40; W G, $3.65; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 6.—Spirits turpentine, 49¼c; receipts, 21 casks. Resin, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 54 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.60 and $2.40; receipts, 57 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 129 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, 10@15c higher, closing weak; bulls and cows steady to 15c higher. Steers, $4.75@$6.60; extra, $6.90; bulls, $2.25@$4.10; fat export do, $4.50; cows, $1.50@$4. Dressed beef prices are very reliable and conservative, estimated the total yield under September prospects at 11,440,000 bales, putting Texas and Indian Territory down at 3,000,000 bales. Receipts for the day were moderate, and the export clearances fair, but the official estimates for receipts pointed to an early resumption of an unrestricted movement. The late bad slump in the stock market aggravated the weakness in cotton. The January and March breach was narrowed to 10 points at one time in the afternoon, as compared with 25 points a short time ago. The market closed barely steady and net 14 to 20 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales, the great bulk of which was done in the Winter months. Liverpool, all things considered, was better than expected, but failed to in any way check the downward movement here. The South sold here at the close.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 4 points lower, on the basis of 8.90c for middling upland and 9.15c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,354 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Savannah, easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; Baltimore, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅜@8 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8½c. Estimated receipts of cotton at New Orleans are 20,000 to 21,000 bales, compared with 21,961 bales actual for the same day last week, and 14,212 bales actual last year; Houston, 20,500 to 22,500 bales, against 25,972 bales actual last week, and 30,231 bales last year. Galveston expects 21,000 to 23,000 bales, as compared with 25,303 bales a week ago and 20,104 bales for the corresponding day a year ago.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.70	8.70	8.55	8.55@8.56
November	8.71	8.71	8.54	8.53@8.55
December	8.79	8.79	8.62	8.62@8.63
January	8.86	8.86	8.68	8.68@8.69
February	8.61	8.63	8.56	8.56@8.58
March	8.57	8.59	8.51	8.56@8.57
April	8.67	8.67	8.61	8.56@8.57
May	8.70	8.70	8.58	8.58@8.59
July	8.70	8.71	8.70	.....

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Cotton, spot, fair demand; prices steady; American middling, 4 84-100d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,900 American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 2,600 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 68-100d, sellers; October and November, 4 63-100d, sellers; November and December, 4 61-100d, sellers; December and January, 4 60-100d, sellers; January and February, 4 59-100d, buyers; February and March, 4 59-100d, sellers; March and April, 4 58-100d, buyers; April and May, 4 58-100d, buyers; May and June, 4 58-100d, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Irregular conditions were noted in all grain markets and while wheat at one time was ⅝c higher than the opening and ¼c above Saturday's close, it lost practically everything in the last hour, closing ½c net lower. At the start there was a decline of ⅝c, which surprised nobody, for weekly markets from abroad were about as bearish as at any time this year, chiefly owing to the fact that world's shipments aggregated 14,166,000 bushels. This country furnished nearly 7,000,000 of this amount, but Russian exports were also large, aggregating 4,040,000 bushels, or the heaviest of the year. Supplementing these figures was an increase of 1,280,000 bushels in the quantity on passage. The effect on foreign markets was naturally depressing, and Liverpool closed ⅝d net lower. Paris also opened easy. The tendency here under these conditions was to sell the market down, and in so doing a considerable short interest was developed, being helped by the fact that corn had weakened sharply in all markets. Offerings continued fairly liberal until 11 o'clock, when evidences of a rally in corn checked wheat sellers. Eventually the weakness was replaced by a very strong undertone, and advancing prices on which active covering of shorts took place, lasting until the final hour, when sales for profits by the pit element caused a second reaction. The visible supply increased only about half as much as expected, the figures being 782,000 bushels. At the same time interior receipts aggregated but 1,407,000 bushels, compared with 1,661,000 bushels a year ago. The Ohio State report was bearish on wheat as an average of 18 bushels per acre was indicated. Local stocks increased for the week 119,000 bushels, while contract stocks gained about 12,000 bushels. Export trade included 7 loads No. 2 red and 2 loads Manitoba wheat here with 5 at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, Oct. 15-20; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79c, Oct. 20-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, Oct. 20-25.

DULUTH, Oct. 6.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; December, 68¾c; May, 66¾c; macaroni, No. 1, 68¾c; No. 2, 61¾c; oats, December, 29½c; on track, 30½c; to arrive, 30½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 72½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c; December, 69¼c; rye, No. 1, 50½c; barley, No. 2, 72c; sample, 38@67c; corn, December, 48½@48¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Wheat, December, 66¾c; May, 68¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red, do., $24@$25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.50@$2.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1 65; coarse, $1.32@$1.34. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.85; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22.50@$23; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74 1-16	74 11-16	74 1-16	74¼
May	74 11-16	75½	74⅝	74⅞
Corn—				
October	67½	67½	67½	67¼
November	....	....	....	64½
December	55	55¾	54⅝	55
January	51	51	50½	50½
May	47⅝	48¼	47⅜	47⅜
Oats—				
October	....	....	....	36¼
December	....	....	....	37¼
Lard—				
October	....	....	....	$10.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	68¼	68½	68¼	68½
December	69¾	70 5-16	69 7-16	69¾
May	70⅝	71⅜	70½	70¾
Corn—				
October	59½	61½	59	60¼
December	46¾	49¾	48¼	48¾
May	43⅝	45⅝	42¾	42⅞
Oats—				
October	32½	32½	31¾	31¾
December	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛
May	33¼	34	33¼	33½
Lard—				
December	$9.15	$9.20	$9.15	$9.20
January	8.90	9.00	8.87½	9.00
Ribs—				
January	8.27½	8.35	8.25	8.32½
Pork—				
January	15.70	15.95	15.70	15.90

COFFEE.—Owing to the failure of the French market to maintain the initial advance of ¼@⅜f. which would have been considered a fair response to our activity and strength of Saturday, the local market opened barely steady at a decline of ten points, after which, notwithstanding the arrival of several cables telling of less favorable crop conditions, prices continued to sag, and the close finally was quiet at a net loss of ten to fifteen points on sales footing up about 21,250 bags. The ruling sentiment seemed to remain bearish, and there was no sign of aggressive bullishness apparent. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

The market for mild coffee continues steady. Mocha, 13½@15½c; Java interior, 16½@19c; Java Timer, 10½@17c; Java Palembang, 13½@14c; Maracaibo Cucuta, 9½@13c; Maracaibo, low grades, 7@8¾c; Maracaibo, washed, 10¼@13c; Jamaica, 7@11c; Laguayra, 7@8c; Caracas, washed, 10@13c; Bogota, 12@16c; Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican, washed, 10½@13c; Central American, 9½@14c; Guatemala and Coban, 10@17½c; African, 9¾@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20@5.25
November	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
December	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	5.60	5.60	5.45	5.45@5.60
February	....	....	....	5.50@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
July	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
August	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
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MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
October 1st.....53 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

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The Packard Night School (now open) is Pre-eminently the school for those who would EARN WHILE THEY LEARN.

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Boarding and day pupils. Finishing courses. College certificates. Special music, art, and languages; home care; social recreation. Reopens Oct. 1st.

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College Preparatory and General Course. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. FIREPROOF BUILDING, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED.

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Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

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REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

VACANCIES IN A PLEASANT HOME OF experienced high-class tutor, (English,) who receives a few young boys for thorough education and training. This is a good opportunity for boys requiring very special attention. Preparation for all the large first-class boarding schools. Apply R. P., Penshurst, Morristown, N. J.

N. B.—Morristown, for its fine air and dry soil, ranks as a sanitarium.

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The Gilman School for Girls Also called The Cambridge School

Resident pupils, $1,000.
ARTHUR GILMAN, A. M., Director, Cambridge, Mass.

VERMONT.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS

Miss FARWELL. Wells River, Vt.

Ideal school and home for girls from eight to thirteen. Large grounds. Terms $425. No extras. Reopens Oct. 1, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

KAPPLER, GOTTLIEB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHRISTIAN KAPPLER and ELISABETH WENZ, the heirs and next of kin of GOTTLIEB KAPPLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Katharina Kappler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 11th, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gottlieb Kappler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And you, as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. HARFEAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

s30-1awdwTu

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 239 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1awdmTu

ENGLEHART, J. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

jy22-1aw6mTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

ap-29-1awdmTu

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Lady pianist wishes dancing or gymnasium classes to play for. Address Studio, 245 West 51st St.

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Mme. Louise Gage Courtney will resume lessons in singing October 6 at her residence, 206 West 52d St.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
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Classes and Private Lessons
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GEORGE W. WALLACE'S Schools,
200 West 83d St. and
80-82 W. 126th St. See circular.
Classes resume October 13th, 14th, 15th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 82 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser...Nov. 4, 8 AM
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz..Oct. 21, 8 AM|Kaiser...Dec. 2, 10 AM
* Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremerhaven pier foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM|Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Oct. 18, 10 AM|Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM

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FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM|Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher, Oct. 7, 9 AM|Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon|Pennsylv'a, Oct. 23, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM|Phoenicia, Dec. 8, 2 PM
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM|Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.

Select Cruises To the **Orient.** To the **West Indies.**

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Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Trave, Oct. 11, 4 AM|*Derfflinger, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM|†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM|†Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

North-German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
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Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

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The accommodation on this famous steamship includes a finely appointed and decorated suite, with private bathrooms, etc., and many handsome Chambres de Luxe, which are now on sale for the 70-day Cruise to the Orient, leaving New York, February 4, 1903, at various prices. These offer the very highest grade of convenience and luxury in Ocean travel.

The "Moltke" has no less than 53 staterooms at very moderate rates for the exclusive use of one passenger.

The great interest excited by this Cruise of the "Moltke," most notable of all Mediterranean Cruises, all through the country, makes immediate application for space necessary.

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Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Friesland, Oct. 7, 10 AM|Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM
Philadelph, Oct. 8, 10 AM|St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 A.M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM|Zeeland..Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM|Finland..Nov. 1, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS .....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.

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Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
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CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon|Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM|Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon|Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Oct. 8, Noon|Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 15, Noon|Majestic, Oct. 29, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 17, Noon|Celtic, Nov. 5, 10 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

R. M. S. Tartar, Oct. 20|Empress of China, Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5|Emp. of India...Dec. 29
R.M.S. Athenian, Nov. 17

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Oct. 17|MIOWERA.....Nov. 14
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

Tour to Old Point Comfort, Richmond Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns. The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley in the Glory of the Autumn Foliage, Harper's Ferry, Washington, etc., October 17. Circulars on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

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DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20), (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 8:25 P. M. (12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:35 (Dining Car), 2:10 A. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:23 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses St. Cortlandt Street; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. 10-6-1902.

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PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, Via New London. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 4:30 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

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Palatial Steamers "New York" and "Albany."

Fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:15 "

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Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
LAST UP TRIP SAT., OCT. 18. DOWN OCT. 20.

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Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

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Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:16 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 6	964,385
To date this year	142,821,051
Corresponding date last year	219,301,803

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 6	$4,085,500
To date this year	$725,583,850
Corresponding date last year	$779,350,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar pf.	3½	Int. Silver	4½
Am. Tobacco pf.	¾	Third Avenue	½
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1½
Int. Power	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Manhattan	1¾
Am. C. & Fdy.	⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	3½
A. C. & F. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Mexican Central	½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Grass Twine	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	6½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. H. & L.	1⅝	Mo. Kan. & Texas	⅝
Am. H. & L. pf.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Linseed	½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2⅞
Am. Locom.	1	Nat. Lead	1¼
Am. Locom. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Malting	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	⅝
Am. Smelting	⅝	N. Y. A. B.	7
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Sugar	3¼	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	2¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Ann Arbor pf.	1⅔	Norf. & West.	1
At., T. & S. F.	2½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast	2
Brklyn R. T.	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Brklyn Un. Gas	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Butterick Co.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅜	People's Gas	2½
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	6	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	5	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pullman	3
Chi. & Alton	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	7¾	Rubber Goods	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	7½	Rubber Goods pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	St. J. & G. I.	2¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F.	4¼
Col. Southern	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. W.	4
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	St. L. & S. W. pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	3	Sloss-Sheffield	3¾
Con. Tobacco pf.	2½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	4½
Corn Products	1	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	3½	Southern Railway	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	7¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G.	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	3½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	3⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	3
Detroit South.	1	Twin City	1½
Detroit South. pf.	1⅞	Union Pacific	1⅞
Detroit Union Ry.	3¼	Union Pac. pf.	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	U. S. Express	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Leather	1½
Erie	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	4	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Hocking Valley	4	U. S. Steel	⅛
Illinois Central	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅛
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash	1½
Int. Paper pf.	⅜	Wabash pf.	1¾
Int. Pump	1	Wells-Fargo	15
Iowa Central	3	West. Union	1½
Iowa Central pf.	2⅜	Westinghouse	⅜
Kan. & Mich.	3⅝	Westinghouse	3
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	⅞
Kan. City So.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	1	Wis. Central	1½
Long Island	½	Wis. Central pf.	2½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1	Seaboard A. L. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1	Erie gen. 4s	1½
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	1	Green Bay deb. B	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅝	Nat. Starch 6s	1
Chi. G. L. & C 1st	1	Ore. S. L. 4s	1¼
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1⅞	Penn. Warrants for 3½s	1¼
Col. Southern 1st	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	1½	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1
		Wabash deb. B	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Less than a million shares of stock were traded in yesterday, and the market was weak throughout. Average declines did not run beyond a couple of points. Though in some conspicuous stocks greater recessions were scored, the heavier declines of the day were chiefly in stocks dealt in on a relatively small scale.

Much was heard of enforced liquidation upon the part of pools, but such representations were guesswork. What was evident throughout the day showed in the free and easy selling by speculators for the short account, practically every active room trader joining in the campaign to force quotations downward.

Money on call ruled from 8 to 12 per cent. throughout the day, many large transactions being recorded at the top figure. Sterling Exchange quotations advanced. But neither local nor international money market rates figured as prominently in creating nervousness as did the conditions that have developed in the Pennsylvania coal strike. Factors figuring there have only now become actually effective in any serious degree stock-marketwise.

In the bond market, as in stocks, quoted values suffered somewhat in the speculative issues; but in only few bonds as in few stocks were transactions on an exceptionally large scale. In the bond market especially was it notable that buying orders on a substantial scale were executed at the decline. One important banking house with international relations was credited with having bought Union Pacific bonds in especially large volume, and insiders were open buyers of Consolidated Tobacco bonds, while Wabash debetures were taken by brokers who are recognized as seldom doing business for others than the Gould interest.

Conspicuous in yesterday's market features (whether significant or not) was that disclosing weakness to a greater extent among standard railway stocks than among trust stocks. What made this exhibit doubly prominent was the fact that at the very moment of the day's greatest weakness the properties largely suffering were at the same time reporting increases in earnings simply phenomenal. Canadian Pacific's price, for example, fell about 5 points, with 30,000 shares changing hands, coincident with an official report showing an increase in current earnings approximating 17 per cent. Practically every railroad whose report was received yesterday—and yesterday's record was only fairly representative of what right along is the daily record—disclosed earnings tremendously greater than for past corresponding periods. An average of 10 per cent. is being added week after week to railway earnings—but in yesterday's market as in most recent markets other factors than earnings and profits dominated. No verdict is being rendered upon National prosperity in Wall Street's present ups and downs.

ST. PAUL'S NEW STOCK.

The confident buying of St. Paul stock yesterday—that issue being the strongest active stock on the list, closing for only a fractional net loss in spite of the general market weakness—was said on the floor to come from Standard Oil interests and to be in connection with the forthcoming $25,000,000 new stock issue.

No official statement has yet been made as to the figure at which the new stock will be offered to shareholders, but it is understood that the price will be sufficiently low to assure that the rights to subscribe will prove at once inviting and valuable.

A meeting of the Directors of the company is shortly to be held to pass upon the matter.

POOL SELLING IN EVIDENCE.

It was very apparent in yesterday's market that there was considerable selling, of a quiet but persistent nature, by various pools and speculative cliques.

Missouri Pacific, for instance, traded in to the extent of 35,000 shares, declined at one time over 2 points; Southern Pacific—the most active stock on the list—fell 3 points, and closed for a net loss of 1⅞ points on dealings in 82,000 shares; Atchison, next in point of activity, fell 3⅜ points, closing 2⅛ points down on dealings in 81,000 shares; Union Pacific left off over a point lower, on transactions involving 80,000 shares; Manhattan was down 2 points on the transfer of 33,000 shares; Sugar Trust stock fell 4¼ points, closing down 3¼, on dealings in 18,000 shares, while there was an equally severe break in Canadian Pacific, dealt in to the extent of 29,000 shares.

All of these stocks have lately been more or less the subject of pool manipulation, with not a little public buying in addition, this buying having been induced by the promises or expectations of higher prices. The public for the most part was forced out last week. Now the pools themselves are apparently getting out, realizing that the banks mean what they say when the declaration is made that at the moment no encouragement in the way of extension of credits will be offered speculators.

Bankers yesterday at the conclusion of business said that the market was much better for the pool liquidation that had appeared.

THE MARKET'S SHORT INTEREST

While it is an unquestioned fact that there was much pool liquidation yesterday, it is equally certain that a good deal of stock was sold by interests who really have no stock to sell—that is to say, was sold for the short account. For that matter this kind of selling has been much in evidence for a week past, the result being that there has been built up a short interest in the market of no mean proportions.

Hence it is that the technical position of the market is now much stronger than for some time, for there are no more eager buyers—to cover—than shorts, once an upward movement is fairly under way.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The general opinion in the Street is that the persistent offering down of Louisville and Nashville, which sold down at one time yesterday to the lowest figure on the present decline, is in an endeavor to shake out weak minority holders. On the decline it is certain that the buying has been by strong people who know or believe that in due time the dividend on the stock will be increased.

The continued increased earnings of the road go far to bear out this belief. Yesterday the company reported for the fourth week of September an increase in gross earnings of $143,432, making an increase since July 1 last of $1,124,240.

THE GOULD STOCKS.

One report in the financial district yesterday had it that the younger members of the Gould and Rockefeller families completed on Saturday the selling of their speculative holdings in Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Manhattan, and Wabash, and yesterday were offering the stocks down in order to accumulate a line at lower levels.

In well-informed quarters of the Street this gossip was credited only to a limited degree. That is to say, it was generally believed that the Gould-Rockefeller pool had liquidated, but it was not believed that yesterday's selling of the Gould stocks came from this pool. Rather, it was stated that the selling was largely for the account of a Nassau Street operator.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Apropos of the break in Sugar Trust stock, the gossips in the Street had it that this was primarily due to selling by a Boston "plunger," who is understood to have joined with several local operators and espoused the short side of the market. Selling for this joint account also was stated to be responsible in some measure for the drop in Baltimore and Ohio, Northwest, New York Air Brake, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, and St. Louis and San Francisco.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Reports from houses with Canadian connections were to the effect that Canadian interests had become somewhat alarmed because of the uncertain money market conditions here, and were selling a great part of their stock holdings.

To this probably was due the heavy liquidation in Canadian Pacific stock, that issue selling off at one time over 4 points and closing for a net loss of 3¼ on dealings in 29,000 shares.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday totaled little more than 20,000 shares, about equally divided between purchases and sales. The buying coming from London was said to be really on orders cabled from here and represented covering against sales made in the London market before the opening here.

A Broad Street operator, usually identified with the bull side of the market, was credited with some of this early selling as well as with not a little that appeared later in the New York market.

THE BOND MARKET HEAVY.

One of the interesting developments of yesterday was the weakness of the general bond market, with noteworthy liquidation in a number of active bonds. This selling was especially noticeable in Oregon Short Line 4s, Continental Tobacco 4s, Colorado Fuel convertible 5s, Wabash debenture Bs, Green Bay and Western debenture Bs, and Union Pacific convertible 4s.

Bond brokers declared that the selling seeemed to be for the purpose of releasing money, so that advantage might be taken of the high interest rates, or so that the money might be used for stock purchases, some good stocks now being on an attractive investment level.

PROBABLE BOND PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Shaw said to-day that certain bond dealers had asked him if propositions to purchase bonds would be considered by the department.

He has replied that propositions of this kind coming from any source would be considered to the extent of $5,000,000, but that the rate would have to be low if any purchases were made.

Irving National Bank Deposits.

In the weekly statement of associated banks of the city, published on Sunday, the deposits of the Irving National Bank were stated to be $4,338,000. This was a typographical error. The correct amount is $4,838,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Vulcan Detinning Company common and preferred stocks admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Merrimac Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., it is said, will spend $1,650,000 in building and equipping a mill at Huntsville, Ala., which will be used to manufacture coarse cotton cloth.

Current reports that the capital stock of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company is to be increased from $250,000 to $12,000,000.

According to Duluth dispatches, iron ore shipments for September were 3,750,009 tons, the largest for any corresponding month in the history of the trade.

Capital stock of the El Carmen Copper Company increased from $25,000 to $750,000.

Dispatches from Reno, Nev., stating that W. C. Whitney of this city and associates have bought control of the Butte-Tonopah Mining Company.

Approval by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners of the issue of $948,700 additional stock by the Old Colony Street Railway and a similar increase by the Boston and Northern Street Railway.

Advices from Sharon, Penn., that the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Engineering Company of Cleveland has secured contracts for the erection of an ore-handling plant for the Union Steel Company of Donora.

Statement from Detroit that earnings of all the railroads in Michigan for August increased nearly 8 per cent. over last year.

Cleveland, Ohio, reports that a new syndicate has incorporated the Ohio and Pennsylvania Traction Company, which may be capitalized at $2,000,000, and plans another trolley line from that city to Pittsburg.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

According to Pawtucket (R. I.) dispatches, a combination of forty manufacturers of toys, games, and novelties, is being promoted, with a proposed capital of $10,000,000.

Special settling day appointed by the London Stock Exchange for Mexican Central Railway $4,000,000 (part of $10,000,000) collateral trust five-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds, first series.

Dispatches from St. Louis stating that the St. Louis and Suburban Railway has voted to increase its capital from $3,000,000 to $7,500,000, and to issue $7,500,000 bonds.

Reserve of outside banks, $3,243,575 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,509,700 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 6@12 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days, plus a commission, and 6 per cent. nominal for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House Statement: Exchanges, $136,417,431; balances, $6,907,976; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $960,201.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83½; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87@$4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.17½@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market was easy yesterday, and the supply was still abundant. There was less inquiry for gold on American account.

The Stock Exchange was quiet. The tendency was rather dull, in sympathy with the decline in consols and American rails, but the foreign market was firm, especially Turkish and Portuguese.

American rails opened materially lower, owing to the disappointing New York bank return and the poor results of the conference on the coal strike at Washington. After some local hardening Wall Street's afternoon prices caused a resumption of sales.

South Africans were dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Money was in quiet demand to-day and moderately plentiful, pending further repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, being overshadowed by Americans, which opened with an uncertain tone, combined with the influence of the New York bank statement of Saturday and the coal strike. There was a better tendency later in St. Paul on the new distribution of stock. After a general reaction, prices closed weak. Union Pacific was quoted at 105⅜. Consols were fairly steady, owing to the cheaper tendency of money. Portuguese securities and Spanish 4s were firm. Rio Tintos were easier. Argentines were lower. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 90⅛; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108⅜; Canadian Pacific, 140¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 31; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 198; De Beers deferred, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 154½; Louisville and Nashville, 142; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 161; Norfolk and Western, 75½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 83¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35½; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 39⅜; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 74½; Union Pacific, 106⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 40¼; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 50; Spanish fours, 87⅝; bar silver quiet at 23 9-16d per ounce; money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000. The sum of £150,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 33.68; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .15.

Bar gold, 77s. 9⅝d. American eagles, 76s. 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Parquet stocks opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs were dull. Later there was a generally good tendency, but business was quiet. Foreigners were firm, Spanish 4s and Brazilians especially. Rentes were supported. Turkish securities were active and advanced substantially. Banks and Industrials were well disposed. Toward the close Metropolitans were very firm. Italians were in demand and Turks receded on realizations. At the close prices were generally firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 17c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed 88.35.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Prices were irregular on the Boerse to-day. Collieries were firm, owing to the strikes in France. Iron shares were weak as a result of unsatisfactory Rhineland and Westphalia trade reports. Internationals were firm, Portuguese being the feature.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46⅛ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—In the money market the situation to-day was the same as it had been, with call loans at 6 and 7 per cent. and time money on moderate supply to the right borrowers at recent quotations. Sterling exchange continues firm, but as yet there has been no further advance. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $18,217,833; balances, $1,488,666.

The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, departs from the usual form in that the United States deposits, amounting to $4,791,000, are not included in the deposit item. As, however, last week's figures include these, and as the reserve figures are made up on that basis, the comparison this week by reason of the change is really of little value. Hereafter, however, the changes can be computed without trouble. The deposits this week, not including the $4,791,000 of Government funds, show a loss of $2,226,000, which would really be a gain of $2,565,000 if the statement was computed in the usual manner. The loans show a contraction of $1,699,000, the excess reserve increased $242,029, and the New York reserve increased $2,041,029.

The stock market experienced a sharp decline late in the day and closed soft. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,050	Atchison	88¾	85⅝	86
400	Atchison pf.	100¾	100	100
1	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
160	Boston Elevated	165	165	165
1	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
35	Boston & Providence pf.	300	300	300
650	Mass Elec.	36	35½	35½
61	Mass Elec. pf.	96½	96	96½
10	Mexican Central	28¾	28¼	28¼
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232
225	Pere Marquette	81½	81	81
8	Rutland pf.	73	70	70
2,105	Union Pacific	104	101⅞	102⅝
10	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90½	90½

TELEPHONES.

910	Am. Tel. & Tel.	166	165	165
10	Western pf.	99½	99½	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	23½	23½
219	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	84½	83⅝	84½
100	Am. Pneu. Service	7½	7½	7½
6,415	Am. Sugar	124½	120	120⅝
16	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120
60	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
55	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77¼	77¼
5,028	Dom. Iron & Steel	62	56	56
10	Edison	276	275	275
1,670	Edison Lights	7	6¼	6½
1	General Electric	184	184	184
2,130	Mass Gas	38	37⅝	37⅝
998	Mass Gas pf.	88	85½	85½
20	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	88	88	88
1,000	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
6	Seattle Elec.	103	103	103
50	Swift Pack. & Prov.	157½	151	151
831	United Fruit	112	111	111
50	United Shoe Machine	53	53	53
50	United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31½	31½
50	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	U. S. Leather pf.	89½	89½	89½
666	U. S. Steel	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
273	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	88⅜	88⅝
50	Westinghouse	106	106	106

MINING.

150	Adventure	19¼	19	19¼
204	Allouez	2⅝	2½	2½
905	Amalgamated	64⅞	63⅞	64
110	Am. Zinc	11	11	11
50	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
265	Bingham	29	28⅝	28⅝
250	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
8	Cal. & Hecla	530	530	530
160	Centennial	16½	16	16
610	Con. Mercur	2	2	2
1,650	Copper Range con.	58	56⅞	57
200	Dominion Coal	129	129	129
1,275	Guanajuato	3	3	3
120	Isle Royale	14	13¾	14
25	Mass	15½	15	15
60	Mayflower	2	2	2
175	Montreal & Boston	3	2⅝	2⅝
70	Mohawk	47½	47	47½
200	Montana Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Old Dominion	17	17	17
10	Osceola	57	57	57
10	Phoenix	4¾	4¾	4¾
19	Quincy	126	125	125
10	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
25	Shannon	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1	Tamarack	165	165	165
30	Tecumseh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
540	Trinity	10¾	10	10¾
610	U. S.	21¾	21	21
440	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14½	14½
400	Utah	21	20½	20½
1	Victoria	5	5	5
12	Wolverine	60	58	58

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—General weakness developed in the local market to-day under selling by operators who desired to better protect their holdings of New York stocks. In most cases prices only receded in fractional amounts, but Lehigh Navigation was off ¾, Pennsylvania Railroad 1 1-16, Philadelphia Rapid Transit ½, Philadelphia Company preferred ¾, Tidewater Steel ½, and United Gas 1. The buying was by strong houses, but even they were inclined to restrict business until the New York situation improved. The local bank statement also had an unfavorable effect, the banks having lost $1,174,000 in reserves and $736,750 in surplus reserve, bringing the latter item down to a total of only $2,454,000. A year ago it was $9,582,250. Loans decreased $406,000, and deposits $46,000. Money ruled firm at 6 per cent. Total sales: 35,674 shares and $92,700 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sugar Ref.	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝
25	American Railways Co.	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
100	Atchison	87	87	87
100	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
1,518	Cambria Steel	28½	28	28⅛
18	Catawissa 1st pf.	64	64	64
950	Consol. Lake Superior	24½	24	24
900	Consol. Lake Sup. pf.	73⅞	72⅝	73
28	Cons. Traction of N. J.	69⅝	69½	69⅝
200	Denver & Rio Grande	43	42¾	43
200	Diamond Steel pf.	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Erie	38½	38⅛	38½
422	Electric Co. of Am.	9¾	9¼	9 9-16
4	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254½	254½
100	International S. Powder	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Inter. S. Powder pf.	41	41	41½
1,095	Lehigh Valley R.	35	34	34⅜
20	Lehigh Navigation	77	77	77
220	Manufactured Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
420	Marsden	5⅝	5½	5⅝
60	National Asphalt Co.	½	½	½
252	Nat. Asphalt Co. pf.	½	5-16	½
80	North Penn. R. R.	110	110	110
885	Penn. R. R.	81¾	80 1-16	80 1-16
17	Penn. Co. for 2 lines	620	620	620
136	Phila. Traction	98½	98	98
3,835	Phila. Electric	8 5-16	8⅛	8⅜
1,000	Philadelphia Co.	49	48¾	49
179	Pennsylvania Co. pf.	49⅞	49½	49⅞
1,630	Phila. Rapid Transit	17⅛	16⅞	17
140	Railways Co. gen.	5	5	5
15,707	Reading	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛
350	Reading 2d pf.	38½	38	38
100	Southern Pacific	73	73	73
300	Southern Railroad	37⅝	37	37
200	Susquehanna Steel	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100	Tidewater Steel Co.	6	6	6
1,025	United Gas Imp. Co.	113	112¼	112¼
685	Union Traction	48	47⅝	47⅝
2,852	United States Steel	40	39½	39¾
100	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—The reactionary tendency in Nashville Railway 5s certificates was the only semblance to anything like a feature in the local stock market to-day. The decline was due to the financial showing based on the additional burdens which the recently arranged agreement with the City of Nashville has imposed. The figures apparently showed that the immediately prospective earnings of the company will not meet the tax and interest requirements by about $50,000. The general market was fairly steady. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,952 shares of stock and $83,900 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Seaboard Railway com.	30¼	28¾	28¾
200	Seaboard Railway pf.	48	48	48
110	Atlantic Coast Line	179⅞	177½	177½
149	Consolidated Gas	72½	72½	72½
300	United Rys. & El. com.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
10	International	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
145	Alabama C.	36	36	36
80	Alabama C. & I. pf.	89	88½	88½
8	Bank of Baltimore	125	125	125
50	Sec. Fire	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry., 10-yr. 5s	104	104	104
54,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	85	85
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
36,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67¼	67¼	67¼
5,000	United Rys. Elec. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
2,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000	Nashville Ry. 5s cfts.	77½	77½	77½
14,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50	50	50
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	38	38	38
1,400	A. C. L. 4s cfts.	98	98	98
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	115	115	115
5,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The course of prices in the outside market yesterday was, without important exception, downward, and in many stocks the net losses were substantial. Declines of a point or more were recorded in the Rock Island stocks, in Northern Securities, in United States Realty, and in other stocks less active. In some cases prices rallied a little, but in general the market closed at about the lowest prices of the day. The weakness on the Stock Exchange led to considerable liquidation in the active stocks, and the buying on the decline offered no effectual resistance to the downward tendency of the market. Here and there in the list net gains resulted from the day's transactions, but that was the case only in stocks in which trading is narrow. The volume of business transacted was very small, Northern Securities being the only stock which showed a fairly large total. For several days the trading has been contracting more and more, and in many respects yesterday was the poorest day that the outside market has had in some time. The recent violent fluctuations in the market, declines coming when hope of improvement was most confident, have caused much hesitancy on the part of buyers and have so far unsettled the market that transactions have become very much smaller than they were a week or two ago.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, being the most active stock of the day, attracted more attention than any other issue. For some time past traders have been more active in this stock than in any other, but apparently they have not followed the course of the stock with overmuch success. Yesterday the price dropped from 110½ to 107⅝, practically without rallying at all. More than 11,000 shares were traded in.

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UNITED STATES REALTY sold off with the rest of the market, the preferred stock going as low as 74¾, being 1½ points below the lowest sale of last week. The common declined to 32½.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	Am. Lt. & Trac.	42	41½	42
1,100	Am. Writing Paper	6⅝	6	6
100	Am. Writ

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 6, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63⅜	64	13,160	*Amal. Copper Co.	64⅞	64⅞	63⅜	63⅞	−1
10½	10⅝	2,100	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	10½	−1⅝
40¼	40⅝	700	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41⅜	41⅝	39⅞	39⅞	−1½
35¾	36	4,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	36⅞	37	35¾	35½	− ⅞
91	93	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	−1
55	56¼	280	*Am. Grass Twine	56¼	56¼	55½	55½	−2½
49	50	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	48½	48½	−1⅝
95½	98	600	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	95	95	−1⅝
38	40	200	Am. District Tel.	36¼	38¼	36¼	36¼	−2¾
10½	10⅝	100	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	...
22	23	800	*Am. Linseed Co.	22¼	22¼	21¾	22	− ½
49	52	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	49	49	49	49	−1
30	30¼	4,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	−1
93½	94	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94½	94½	93	93⅛	−1⅝
6	6¼	200	*Am. Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	− ½
44¾	45½	2,800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45¾	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− ¾
94½	95	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	−1
120½	123¾	18,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123¼	124	119¾	120¾	−3½
119	121	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	+ ½
164	167	50	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	164	164	164	164	...
144	149	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	146⅜	146⅜	146¾	146¾	+ ⅜
14½	15	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
76	79	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	−2¼
101	102	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102	102	100	100	−3
69	71	100	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	−1¾
86¾	86⅞	80,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88⅜	88⅜	85½	86⅜	−2½
99¾	99⅞	9,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	99⅜	99⅞	−1⅜
104⅜	104¾	22,200	Baltimore & Ohio.	106¼	106¼	104⅛	104½	−1½
2⅛	2¼	5,100	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛	−⅛
62⅜	62⅝	12,010	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¼	64⅞	62¾	62¾	−1⅛
224	227	700	Brooklyn Union Gas.	225	225	222	224½	−3½
50¼	50½	100	*Butterick Co.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¼
132⅝	133	29,900	Canadian Pacific	136	136⅛	131⅜	132⅝	−3⅝
132	133	500	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd.	134	134	132	132	−3
170	177	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	175	175	175	175	−5
49⅞	50	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	50⅜	50⅜	49¼	49⅜	−1
35⅛	35¼	4,000	Chicago & Alton.	36⅝	36⅝	35	35¼	−1½
72⅜	74	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	73½	73½	73	73	−1
29¼	29½	10,500	Chicago Great West.	30	30	28⅝	28⅝	−2
85	87	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	87	87	87	87	...
45	45¼	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	46	46	44¾	45⅞	−1½
192¼	192½	30,680	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	193½	194	190⅝	192½	− ½
195½	198	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195½	196	195½	196	−2
228½	231	2,320	Chicago & Northw.	230⅞	231½	227⅝	228¾	−7¾
...	...	300	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	...
195	200	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	195	195	195	195	−7½
20¾	21	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	21⅛	21¼	21	21	−⅛
38	39	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	38⅞	38	38	−1⅞
17½	18	900	Chicago Union Trac.	18¾	18⅞	17½	17⅝	− ¾
100	101	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	102	102	100¾	100¾	− ¼
82	82¼	12,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	84	84½	81⅜	82	−2½
30¼	30½	1,100	Colorado & Southern	31	31½	30½	30½	− ¾
45½	46¼	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	48	48	46	46	−2⅜
22	23	210	Col. & H. C. & I.	22¾	22¾	22	22	− ¾
215½	217	2,400	Consolidated Gas	217	217⅝	215	215	−3
119½	121½	800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122	122	120	120	−2½
32¼	33	100	Corn Products	32¾	32⅞	32	32	−1
170½	171	1,500	Delaware & Hudson.	172	172⅞	170	170	−3½
266	275	200	Del., Lack. & West.	267½	267½	267½	267½	−7½
42	43	1,300	Denver & R. G.	43¾	43¾	42	42	−2⅞
90⅝	91	3,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	91⅞	91½	90½	90⅝	− ½
20½	20½	720	Detroit Southern	21	21	20	20	−1
38⅝	39	3,124	Detroit Southern pf.	40¼	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−1⅞
45	47	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	47	47	47	47	−1
85	87	300	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	87	87	−3½
4⅜	5	195	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
36	37	443	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36½	36½	36⅝	36⅝	...
17½	18	2,100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅝	19	18	18	−1
29⅛	30	274	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	−1
37⅝	37¾	24,735	Erie	38¼	38⅜	37½	37½	−1⅜
67	67¼	1,525	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	66⅜	67⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	1,400	Erie 2d pf.	53½	53½	52½	52⅝	− ⅞
60	61	200	Evans., T. H.	61	61	61	61	...
180½	181¼	800	General Electric	181¼	181½	181	181	−4
90	92	800	Hocking Valley	94	94	91	91	−4
90¼	91¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅞
147½	148	7,100	Illinois Central	149⅜	149⅜	147	147½	−2¼
9½	9⅝	2,500	Illinois Central rights.	10⅛	10⅛	9¼	9¼	−1
19⅜	20	800	International Paper	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	− ⅛
72	72¼	400	Internat. Paper pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72	− ¾
67	68	200	*Internat. Power Co.	67	67½	67	67½	+1½
16½	24	210	*International Silver.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+4½
49	51	400	Internat. Steam Pump.	51	51	50	50	−1
42	42½	700	Iowa Central	45	45	42	42½	−3
78	80	100	Iowa Central pf.	79	79	79	79	−2¾
79	79¾	1,500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80¾	80¾	79½	79½	−1
41⅞	43¼	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	43	43	42½	42½	−1⅝
32⅜	33	1,000	Kansas City South.	33½	33¼	32¾	32¾	−1¼
53⅜	54⅝	1,300	Kansas City South. pf.	54	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	−1⅞
33	37	200	Keokuk & D. M.	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	− ⅞
58	60	250	Lake Erie & Western.	60	60	60	60	−1
75	80	200	Long Island	80	80	80	80	− ½
136½	136⅞	23,000	Louisville & Nashville.	138	138	135⅝	137	−2
134	134¼	33,875	Manhattan Elevated.	135¼	135⅝	133⅞	134	−1⅝
120¼	122½	200	*Met. Sec. 1st ln. gd.	120½	120½	120½	120¼	−3½
137½	138	4,300	*Met. Street Railway.	139½	139¼	137⅝	138	−1
25⅜	25⅝	1,350	Mexican Central	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	− ½
109½	110½	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	110	110	110	110	−2
66	66½	6,075	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	72¼	72¼	66	66	−6½
120	124	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	−2½
29	30	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28	− ⅞
60¼	60½	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	61¼	61¼	59¾	60	−1
111⅜	111½	35,900	Missouri Pacific	113¼	113⅞	110⅞	111½	−1⅝
102	105	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	−2½
27¼	27⅜	3,700	*National Lead Co.	28½	28⅝	26¾	27	−1¼
94½	95½	300	*National Lead Co. pf.	96	94	94	94	−1
18	19	1,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	− ⅝
38¼	38½	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38⅜	39	38½	38½	− ¼
172	174	700	*New York Air Brake.	175	175	170	173	−7
154	154¼	4,300	New York Central	155½	155⅜	153½	154	−2
49	50	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	50½	50	50	50	−1
86	89	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d of.	87	88¾	87	88¾	−2¼
228	232	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230	230	−3
33¾	33⅞	10,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34¼	34¼	33½	33⅝	− ¼
73	73¼	21,900	Norfolk & Western.	74	74¼	72½	73	−1
90	91	120	Norfolk & Western pf.	91	91	91	91	−1
123	123¼	1,500	North American	124	124	122	123	−1
75	75½	1,000	Pacific Coast	76	76¾	75	75	−2
78½	80	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	79	80	79	80	−1
41⅞	41½	500	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	− ¾
160¼	160¾	46,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	162¼	162¼	160	160½	−2
101¾	101⅝	9,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	103⅝	101	101½	−2½
...	82	500	Père Marquette	82½	82½	82	82	...
95⅝	97½	450	P., C., C. & St. L.	96	96	95¼	95¼	−4⅜
60	61	4,900	Pressed Steel Car.	61	61½	59⅝	60¾	−1½
91	92½	120	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	− ¾
230	237	100	Pullman Company	232	232	232	232	−3
35⅝	36⅜	2,200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36⅝	36⅝	35½	35½	−1
87⅜	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	− ½
68¼	68⅜	76,700	Reading	68¾	69⅜	67¼	68⅜	− ⅜
85⅝	85⅞	3,220	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	85½	85½	−1⅜
76¼	77	3,000	Reading 2d pf.	77	77	76½	76½	−1¼
20½	20⅞	3,450	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21¼	21¼	20½	20½	− ⅜
77¼	78	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	78½	77⅝	77⅝	−1⅝
20½	21½	500	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21	21	21	20½	−1½
20	21	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	21	21	21	21	−2¾
75	76	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	75½	75½	75	75	−2
36	37	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	−2½
...	73¾	1,800	St. L. & San Fran.	77⅞	77⅞	73¾	73¾	−4¼
71½	72	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72⅜	72½	71½	72	−2¼
30	31	1,800	St. Louis Southw.	33	33	30	30	−4
66¾	67	2,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	69¼	69¾	66	66½	−2½
56	59	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	60	60	56½	56½	−3½
89	90	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	90	90	−4⅜
71⅛	71¼	82,320	Southern Pacific	72⅜	73	70¼	71¼	−1⅞
36⅜	36¾	28,400	Southern Railway	38⅛	38⅛	36⅞	36⅝	−1⅝
94½	95	1,000	Southern Railway pf.	95	95	94½	94½	−1½
62⅜	63	8,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	65½	65½	62	63	−3½
42⅝	42¾	18,675	Texas & Pacific	45½	45⅝	42	42½	−3⅝
129	130	100	Third Avenue	129	129	129	129	+ ½
28	29	500	Tol., St. L. & West.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	...
40	40½	800	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41	41¼	−¾
119	119½	700	Twin City R. T.	120	120	119½	119½	−1½
76	78	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1½
102¾	102⅞	80,600	Union Pacific	103¾	104½	102	102⅝	−1⅞
90½	90⅝	1,200	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90½	90	90	− ⅞
15¼	15¾	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	16	16	16	16	− ⅞
130	140	200	U. S. Express	135½	135½	135	135	−14½
13½	13⅝	3,500	*U. S. Leather.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	− ¼
88	89	1,010	*U. S. Leather pf.	89	89	88¼	88¼	−1¼
17⅝	18	500	U. S. Rubber	18	18	17½	17½	− ½
54	56	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	56¼	56¼	55	55	−2¾
39⅛	39½	21,600	U. S. Steel.	39¾	39¾	39	39¼	− ⅛
88	88⅜	14,700	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89½	88	88¼	−1⅞
66¾	67	1,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66⅝	67	66	66¾	− ¼
31	32	100	*Vulcan Detinning Co.	32	32	32	32	...
32⅝	32⅞	6,900	Wabash	34	34	32⅜	32⅜	−1¼
47⅜	48	8,150	Wabash pf.	49	49	47⅜	47½	−1⅝
220	240	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	225	225	225	225	−15
90⅜	91	3,200	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	91⅝	90½	91	−1½
213½	218	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	214	214	214	214	−3
26¼	26⅝	1,800	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	26⅜	26⅞	26	26	− ⅞
58	58½	1,159	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	59½	59½	58¼	58¼	−1
36¼	37	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	37⅝	36¾	36½	−1
26	26¼	4,900	Wisconsin Central	27⅞	27⅞	25¾	26	−1½
50	50¼	1,500	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51	50	50	−2½
Sales.		964,385	*Unlisted.					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109¾	110¼
2s, c., 1930	109½	110¼
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111½
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111½
4s, r., 1925	136¾	137¾
4s, c., 1925	136¾	137¾
4s, r., 1904	105¼	106¼
5s, c., 1904	105¼	106¼
D. C. 3-65s	123	...
Adams Exp.	200	240
Alb. & Sus.	225	...
Allc. & W.	145	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	22½	...
A. A. C. pf.	83½	...
Am. Bicycle.	1	1½
Am. Blc. pf.	5	7
Am. Coal.	180	225
Am. Exp.	240	260
A. I. C. pf.	37	38
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	23
Am. Snuff.	132	139¾
Am. Sm. pf.	99	100
A. T. & C.	92	95
Ann Arbor.	40	43
At. & At. pf. ex div.	90	95
B. & O. pf.	93	95
B. A. L. pf.	108	...
Bruns. City.	11	12
B. R. & P.	121½	126
B., R. & P. pf.	141	...
B., C. R. & N.	...	250
Canada So.	84	85
C., B. & Q.	188	...
C. & E. Ill.	214	216
C. & E. Ill. pf.	135	138½
C. G. W.	91	92
C., I. & L.	...	75
C., I. & L. pf.	...	89
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	165
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	196
C. U. T. pf.	50	55
C., C. & St. L.	118	125
C. L. & W.	73	80
C., L. & W. pf.	93	95
C. P. L. pf.	130	133
C. So. 1st pf.	72	73
Com. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal.	83	100
Corn P. pf.	83	84
D. & S. W.	35	50
D. & S. W. pf.	...	60
Dis. Match.	137	140
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	88
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	60	70
Gen. Chem.	63½	66
Gen. Ch. pf.	100	104
Gt. Nor. pf.	187	194
Homestake.	60	80
Ill. C. 1.	105	...
Int. Sil. pf.	40½	50
I. S. P. pf.	91½	95
Jol. & Chi.	185	...
K. & D. M.	33	37
K. & D. M. pf.	60	70
Lacl. Gas.	80	90
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W. pf.	120	130
Man. Beach.	10	15
Md. C. pf.	90	110
M. W. S. El.	40½	42
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	88	92
Mil. El. R. & L.	119½	...
Mich. Cent.	...	174
M. & St. L. pf.	120	127
Nat. Bis.	46¼	46½
Nat. Bis. pf.	103¼	104
N. Cent. Coal.	43	48
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	121
N. Y. Dock.	24	26
N. Y. P. & B.	90½	63½
N. Y. & R. Beach.	14	...
Nor. Central.	240	250
Ont. Mining.	3½	3
P. C. 1st pf.	100	106
Peo. & E.	40	43
Pere M. pf.	...	94
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
P., Ft. W. & C.	190½	...
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	...
Quicksilver.	2½	3¼
Quicksil'r pf.	7	11
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stf.	90	94
Rens. & S.	210	...
R., W. & O.	138	...
Rub. G. pf.	65	71
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	86
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	90	...
S. R. & T.	6½	6¾
T. P. L. Tr.	38½	40
T. P. & W.	15	25
Tol. R. & L.	34½	36½
T. C. R. T. pf.	154	158
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	54	56
Va.-C. C. pf.	127	128
Vul. Det. pf.	80	81½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	182	182
Westinghouse 1st.	110	110
Westinghouse 2d	108½	108
Westinghouse Glass com.	60¾	60¾
Westinghouse Glass pf.	91	91
Wheeling & L. E.	128	127
Ally. Trust	155	155
Colonial Trust	665	660
C. R. E. & T.	263½	263½
Federal National Bank.	146	146
Pittsburg Trust	900	900
Real Estate Trust	250	250
Title & Trust Co.	265	265
Union Trust	265	265
Am. S. & Title Ins. & Trust Co.	110	110

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of September showed increases:

Chi., Ind. & Louisville	$23,364
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,603
C., C., C. & St. Louis	58,891
Grand Trunk	106,187
Louisville & Nashville	143,432
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	47,289
Mo., Kan. & Texas	78,076
Missouri Pacific	27,000
Central Branch	3,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	49,979
National R. R. of Mexico	42,581
Norfolk & Western	100,440
Peoria & Eastern	13,988
Rio Grande Southern	212
St. Louis Southwestern	1,687
Texas & Pacific	2,734
Tol., St. L. & Western	9,465
Tol., Peoria & Western	7,946
Total increase, 18 roads	$720,230
Increase previously reported	405,350
Total increase, 32 roads	$1,125,580

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$3,584
Denver & Rio Grande	41,200
Detroit Southern	1,471
Kanawha & Michigan	3,701
Total decrease, 4 roads	$46,956
Net increase, 36 roads	$1,078,624

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pean., Oct. 6.—Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15.	Brewing common	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
150.	Brewing pf.	48	47½	48
535.	Crucible Steel common.	22	21½	21⅞
186.	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85½	85½
45.	Fire Proof. common.	30	29½	29⅞
220.	Fire Proof. pf.	40⅛	40	40⅛
100.	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	48	48
1,650.	Pittsburg Coal common.	29⅞	29½	29½
273.	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91½	91½
50.	Pittsburg Steel Car com.	60¼	60½	60¼
700.	U. S. Steel common.	39⅝	39½	39½
640.	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88½	89⅜
50.	R. Coal common.	11½	11½	11½
300.	R. Coal pf.	40	39¾	39¾
54.	Westinghouse Air Brake.	182	182	182
5.	Westinghouse 1st.	110	110	110
450.	Westinghouse 2d	108½	108	108
200.	Westinghouse Glass com.	60¾	60¼	60¾
38.	Westinghouse Glass pf.	91	91	91
90.	American Trust	128	127	127
45.	Ally. Trust	155	155	155
100.	Colonial Trust	665	660	660
20.	C. R. E. & T.	263½	263½	263½
10.	Federal National Bank.	146	146	146
5.	Pittsburg Trust	900	900	900
6.	Real Estate Trust	250	250	250
6.	Title & Trust Co.	265	265	265
5.	Union Trust	265	265	265

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,010.	Amal. Copper	64⅞	64⅞	63⅜	64
100.	Am. Car & F.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼
320.	Am. Locomotive	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼
12,510.	Am. Sugar	123⅝	124½	119⅝	120⅞
22,010.	At., Top. & S. F	88⅝	88⅝	85⅝	86⅜
1,060.	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	99⅜	100
1,650.	Balt. & Ohio	106¼	106¼	104	104⅝
4,610.	Brook. Rap. T.	64¼	64⅝	62⅜	62½
2,690.	Can. Pacific	135⅝	136	132⅛	132⅝
600.	Ches. & Ohio	50⅞	50⅞	49	49½
280.	Chi. & Alton	36	36½	35½	36
2,480.	Chi. Gt. West.	30¾	30¾	28⅝	28⅝
15,980.	C., M. & St. P.	193	194⅝	191	192⅝
40.	Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	21	21	21	21
30.	Chi. Union Trac.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
500.	Col. Fuel & I.	84	84½	82	82
200.	Col. Southern.	31	31½	31	31
20.	Col. & Hock. C.	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼
30.	Den. & Rio G.	43½	44	43½	44
4,030.	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	37¼	37⅝
10.	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
970.	Ill. Central	149⅛	149½	147½	147⅞
100.	Iowa Central	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
1,950.	Louis. & Nash.	137⅝	138⅝	135⅝	136
8,190.	Manhattan	135⅝	135⅝	133⅝	134
130.	Mexican Cent.	26	26	25	25¼
880.	Mo., Kan. & T.	29½	29½	28½	28⅝
170.	M., K. & T. pf.	61	61	60	60
23,800.	Mo. Pacific	113⅜	113¾	111	111½
10.	Nat. Lead	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
140.	N. Y. Central	154⅜	155	153⅜	154½
1,520.	N. Y., Ont. & W	34	34½	33⅜	33½
850.	Norf. & West.	74	74⅜	72⅝	72⅝
1,320.	Pennsylvania	162¼	162⅝	160¼	160¼
740.	People's Gas.	103½	103⅞	101	102½
200.	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	61¼	60	60¼
30,680.	Reading	69¼	69⅝	67¼	68½
910.	Rep. Steel	21¼	21¼	20¼	20½
40.	Rep. Steel pf.	78	78	77⅝	77⅝
10.	St. L. S. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
15,080.	Southern Pac.	72⅝	73	70⅝	71
9,690.	Southern Ry.	38	38	36⅜	36⅝
10.	Southern Ry. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,420.	Tenn. Coal & I.	65⅜	66	62⅝	63½
1,200.	Texas Pac.	45⅝	45⅞	42	42¼
21,160.	Union Pac.	103⅜	104½	102	102⅞
1,080.	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13½
12,343.	U. S. Steel	39⅜	39⅞	39½	39¼
910.	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89½	87½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Large Plot on West 141st and 142d Streets — Negotiations for Sixth Avenue Corner.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to Charles M. Rosenthal, eleven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, together with an abutting plot of the same size on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, beginning 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue and extending to a point 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue. This sale disposes of the last of the Equitable Life's unrestricted property in that neighborhood. The plot of nineteen lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street was sold last Spring, through the same brokers, to Gustav and Leon Fleischmann, who are now erecting thereon six-story elevator apartment houses.

A report that the Hobart estate had sold the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, 125 by 100, was declared to be premature by the representatives of the owners. It was intimated, however, that the negotiations now pending would have a successful outcome. The price mentioned in connection with the report was $250,000.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Jacob Axelrod the five-story American basement dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, 180 feet east of West End Avenue, on lot 20 by 92 and irregular.

Jacob A. King has sold the property 451 West Fifty-fourth Street, for Mrs. Sarah Brush, to a builder, who will erect a seven-story business structure on the plot.

Snowber & Co. have sold for a Mr. Levy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 166 West Sixty-fifth Street, 19 by 50 by 100.5.

Joseph H. Franklin has sold to Charles Adler the three-story dwelling 23 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 99.11.

Simon Sindeband and H. Baker have sold for Solomon Jarmulowsky the property 145, 147, and 149 Orchard Street, for about $126,000.

William Stonebridge has sold for John J. Short, for $1,500, the lot on the west side of Arthur Avenue, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 119.

Louis Rinaldo denies that he has sold 84, 86, and 88 Elizabeth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

2,157 and 2,159 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, each 18.9 by 94.4, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 2,157 to John Bigle, $4,905; No. 2,159 to the plaintiff, Peter McDowell, $4,480.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur M. Silber, referee, 546 to 552 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Broadway, each 18.9 by 100.11, four five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $26,403.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James F. Delany, referee, 303 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,210; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 209 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 134 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,128.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkitt, referee, 410 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 154.10 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,530.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 391.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,838.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 235 and 237 East Twenty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 40 by 85.9; L. Kaufman of 35 Nassau Street, owner; G. A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements and stores, 35.4 by 67, 27 by 65, 27.6 by 65, and 23 by 77.4; Stephen M. Anderson of 309 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; F. W. Herber of 503 Manhattan Avenue, architect; cost, $106,000.

Morris Avenue, north side, 147 feet south of Belmont Avenue, for a two-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 54; Mrs. Frederick McConnell of 1,007 Morris Avenue, owner; W. B. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 63 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. H. Robinson of 285 Elizabeth Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 65 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. A. Donaldson of 498 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Oct. 6.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft n of Ash St, 63.11x100x58.11x100; Lucy M. Maher to Michael J. Maher, all liens..... $1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 32.6x100; Rosie Silberman to Louis Minsky and another, (mtg $59,000)..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, old w s, 25 ft n of 181st St, old line, 18.9x100; Washington Av, e s, 25 ft n of 181st St, 20.5x90.2x20x90.2; Lucy M. Maher to Michael J. Maher, all liens..... 1

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 181st St, 26x100; Bathgate Av, e s, 78.10 ft n of 181st St, 26.1x100; Lucy M. Maher to Michael J. Maher, all liens..... 1

BEACH AV, 108, e s, 20x100; Paul M. Herzog to Wilhelmina Wagner, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

DIVISION ST, 243, e s, 22x48.6x22x48.7; Celia Lazinsk to Max Davis and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 110.2 ft s of Mott St, 54x100, with title to strip between old w s of Fordham Av and new w s of 3d Av; Harry Overington to Stephen M. Anderson, (mtg $11,880)..... Nom.

GARDEN AV, s s, 200 ft e of Orchard Av, 50x100, ½ part; Mary E. Looram to William Kehoe..... 1,000

GRAND ST, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 64.5x50.7x58.5x51; Louis Oshinsky to Henry Tishman, (mtg $70,000,) other considerations and..... 100

HESTER ST, 99, 25x50; Rachel Richman and others to Charles Brothers, quitclaim..... Gift

INTERIOR PLOT, centre line between 36th and 37th Sts, 141.11 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 30x n 4.10x w 30x s 3.9; Jefferson M. Levy to the Hudson Realty Company, quitclaim..... 1,500

JAMES ST, s w corner of Oak St, 25.2x55.9x25.2x53.8; David Boyd, individually and administrator, to Robert Boyd, in trust..... Nom.

JAMES ST, s w corner of Oak St, 25.2x55.9x25.2x53.8; Oliver Fiske to David Boyd, administrator..... 1,750

KING AV, n e corner Bowne St, 100x260 to the water front x100x323, City Island; Julia Huerstel to Magdalena Waldenberger, (mtg $2,200)..... 8,000

LOTS 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20, Block H, map of Dore Lyon property; Richard Flanagan and others to Annie Britton.. Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,657, e s, 75.4 ft n of 110th St, 25.6x75; Max Cohen and another to Isaac Goldstein, (mtg $17,000). Nom.

ORCHARD ST, e s, 25x65; Aaron M. Levy to Morris Berger, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and..... 100

PARK AV, 1,743, e s, 20x75; Eliza Burke to Anna Baconby, (mtg $11,800)..... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 90th St, 22x52; Arthur H. Masten to Christine M. Masten, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

PEARL ST, 460, e s, 22.6x87x22.6x85.6; Matilda A. Viemeister to Harry W. Viemeister, quitclaim..... 6,000

PEARL ST, 460, e s, 22.6x87x22.6x85.6; Harry W. Viemeister to Catharine Viemeister, mtg $10,000..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 60 ft s of Valentine Av, 50x100; Lucy M. Maher to Michael J. Maher..... 1

TELLER AV, n w s, 688.3 ft n e of 169th St, runs s w 93.10x n e 44x n e 84.5 to avenue x s w 58.4 to beginning; Isaac W. Jacobson to Frederick B. Aschner, all liens..... Nom.

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, Lot 648, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 25x125; Jens F. Stock to John R. Ross.. 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD or Av, e s, 68.9 ft s of 1st Av, 56.8x70.11x51.4x66.4; Francis C. Fiser to Antonio Ruggiero.. Nom.

177TH AV, w s, 88 ft s of 15th St, 22.6x100; Maurice J. Sullivan to the Sea Gate Realty Company, B. & S., (mtg $195,000)..... Nom.

181ST ST, s s, 129 ft w of Park Av, 22x100.5; United States Realty and Construction Company to Elizabeth E. W. Adams, B. & S., other considerations and..... 100

56TH ST, 22, s s, 77 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5; Alfred C. Chapin to Daniel O'Day, Jr., (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

57TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Dave H. Morris to Teresa R. Carroll, Ca. H..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Warren Schoonover to William F. Livermore, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; William F. Livermore to Amanda M. Schoonover, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

83D ST, 47 West, 18.9x102.2; Edward T. Kelley to Clara E. Pratchart, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

94TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.8; Susan A., Pulleyn to John J. Pulleyn, B. & S..... Nom.

104TH ST, 31, n s, 50.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.11; John M. Ruck to Wilhelmina Ruck..... Nom.

114TH ST, 302 West, 20x100.11; Antoinette L. Stark and another to Walker R. Benjamin, (mtg $19,000)..... 1

115TH ST, 122, s s, 190.8 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11; Artemas B. Smith, executor, to Max Cohen and another..... 7,375

131ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Carrie Gans and another to Alice G. Markey and another, (mtg $17,500). 18,500

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x100; Ferdinand B. Hauck to Louise Bratter..... 1

181ST ST, w s, part of lot 31, map of Rebecca Bassford; Lucy M. Maher to Michael J. Maher, all liens..... 1

187TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 31.10x72.8x31.10x72.2; also 187th St, n s, 43.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 22x72.8; Lucy M. Maher to Michael J. Maher, all liens..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ANN ST, 60; the minister, &c., of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to John Loster, 3 years..... $1,200

BROADWAY, 1,420; Frank W. Weiss to Anthony Mott and another, 20 7-12 years..... $720 and 1,500

ESSEX ST, 5; Harris Klein to Abraham Miller, 2 7-12 years..... $720 and 780

2D AV, 2,449; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to John Collins, 3 years..... 4,500

6TH ST, 748; Yoachim Spiro to S. Ehrlich, 8½ months..... 425

11TH ST, 422; Henry Levy and another to Frank Spinella, 5 years..... 1,900

181H ST, 232 and 234 West; Oscar Mayer, by John Reilly, agent, to Thomas Harriman, 2 8-12 years and 17 days..... 1,000

61ST ST, 228 and 230 West; Arthur M. Felson to William H. Ross, 5 years... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Elizabeth E. W., to United States Realty and Construction Company; 57th St, s s, 128 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... $37,500

ANDERSON, Stephen M., to Harry Overington; Fordham Av, w s, 110.2 ft s of Mott St, due Nov. 13, 1903..... 1,880

BOWE, Mary A., to Hanford W. H. Powell and another, executors and trustees; 119th St, s s, 119 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years..... 4,000

BROWN, Maria, to Katherine Bissell; 121st St, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

CAHILL, Catherine D., to Jacob Brodie; Webster Av, 1,041, w s, installments, due June 1, 1903..... 125

CHAMPION, Ezra R., to Frederick G. Potter; 47th St, n s, 480 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $125,000, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 28,000

COHEN, Max, and another to Norman L. Archer; 115th St, s s, 190.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Laurens R. Bowden and another, executors and trustees; 130th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Sarah E. Bruce; 130th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 15,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to City Mortgage Company; 130th St, 506 and 508 West, prior mtg $30,000, due Jan. 2, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Austin E. Pressinger; 130th St, 506 and 508 West, prior mtg $31,000, due Dec. 30, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,330

COWMAN, Thomas, to John J. Bell; 130th St, 502 and 504 West, prior mtg $3,156, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 000

DAVIS, Max, and another to Celia Lazinsk, Division St, 243, due April 1, 1908..... 2,200

EDDY, Jane B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 130th St, 13 East, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 7,000

FALL, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 45th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 500

FINKELSTEIN, Wolf, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Chrystie St, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

FINKELSTEIN, Wolf, to Charles Vonhaf; Chrystie St, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,000

FIREPROOFINE MANUFACTURING Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; leasehold property, (not given,) 3 years, 6 per cent, gold..... 20,000

GALLAGHER, Cornelius, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 St, 218 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,500

GOFF, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Clinton Av, 1,948, e s, 3 years..... 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Isaac, to Max Cohen and another; Madison Av, 1,657, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Louis P. Mahler; 9th St, 627 East, due Feb. 10, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GROLL, Dora, to West Side Savings Bank; 40th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 8,000

HITCHCOCK, Mary, to Isaac Butler; 12th St, s s, part of Lot 290, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KATZ, Sigmund, to Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, 1,358, s e corner of 73d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 22,000

KILIAN, Theodore, to Philip Ruprecht; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, prior mtg $85,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

KLUBER, John C., and another to Broadway Savings Institution; 43th St, 421 to 425 West, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 100,500

LEITNER, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; Ittner Place, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MARKEY, Alice G., and another to Carrie Gans and another; 131st St, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent gold. 12,000

MARKEY, Alice G., and another to Carrie Gans and another; 131st St, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, installments, 4½ per cent. gold..... 5,500

McDERMOTT, Thomas J., to Miriam H. C. Cannon; 61st St, n s, 416.8 ft w of 9th Av; also 61st St, 315 West, 1-6 part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MILLER, Matilda, to Lydia A. Scofield; Scofield Av, s s, Lot 10, map of Elizabeth Fell on City Island, 3 years..... 3,500

MURRAY, John, to Margaret A. Murray; Columbia St, 82, due Sept. 1, 1920, 6 per cent..... 3,000

O'DAY, Daniel, Jr., to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees; 56th St, s s, 77 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 40,000

O'MEARA, Catharine, to Julia A. Kent, trustee; 119th St, 139 East, due Nov. 22, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SOLOMON, Jacob, to the Washington Bank; Fox St, w s, 103.9 ft n of Home St, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 900

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, to Isidore Jackson and another; 7th St, 244 and 246 East, building loan, demand, 6 per cent. 18,000

SPRING, Hyman, to Stephen Duncan; 9th St, 627 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper; Clay Av, 1,349, w s, 580.9 ft n of 169th St, correction mortgage, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

TISHMAN, Henry, to Louis Oshinsky; Grand St, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

VETTER, Benedicta, to Bowery Savings Bank; 164th St, old line, s s, 275 ft e of Washington Av, old line, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

WACKER, George H., and another to Morris Appel; Park Av, s e s, 65.5 ft n e from s w corner of Lot 61, being part of Lot 61, map of Morrisania, installments, 6 per cent..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Henry D. Goodman..... $39,000

ALBRO, Ellen, to James McClenahan and others, trustees..... 15,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Louis Stern... 6,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Home Life Insurance Company..... 5,000

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL to Nineteenth Ward Bank..... 8,000

HENDRICKS, Charles, to John H. Ives and another, trustees..... 1

HERRMAN, Jennie, and another to Henry D. Goodman..... 1

ISAACS, Kitty, or Kate, or Gertrude, to Hyman Schnitzer..... 1

JONES, Joseph H., to Robert W. Todd... 900

KAHN, Henry, to John P. Danth..... 2,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Emily Edmonston..... 8,007

RANDALL, Martha E., to Benjamin R. Graham, 2 assignments..... 2,300

STETTHEIMER, James J., and others, to Eugene Sondheim, assigns 2 mtgs, other considerations and..... 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 60,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ephraim L. Corning, trustee..... 5,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 16,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 1,425; Frederick S. Schumann against John and Anton Bohatz, owners; Joseph Fisher, contractor..... $132

AV A, 1,425; Morris Strominger against John Bohartz & Brother, owners; Joseph Fischer, contractor..... 895

DIVISION ST, 245; John Gass against Chevee Ahavers Zedik Beni Association, owner; Simon Abrahamson, contractor. 834

LEXINGTON AV and 107th St, n w corner, 102x212; Cooke Heating & Power Company against William J. Keogh Amusement Company, owner and contractor..... 1,013

MADISON AV, 1,322 and 1,324; Kava Botchmin against Ernest Tribelhorn, owner; Alexander Frascolla, contractor. 77

PERRY ST, 63 and 65; Patrick A. Harrison against Samuel Parnass, owner and contractor..... 120

WESTCHESTER and Wales Avs, s e corner, 89x112; Florence Stolz against Giuseppi F. Rando, owner and contractor; Rosalea Coniglilo and Philippo Donato, contractors..... 2,741

WESTCHESTER AND WALES AV, s e cor, 88.7x112.7x irregular; Barnet Mason against Giuseppi F. Rando, owner and contractor..... 644

7TH AV AND 23D ST, s e cor, 148.1x175x irregular; Neptune B. Smyth against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; Henry F. Collins, contractor..... 426

43D ST, 219 and 221 West; C. Pardee Works against Samuel Green, owner; Purcell & Fay Company, contractors.. 87

97TH ST, 229 and 231 West; Richard E. Thibaut against Catherine W. Hoelsle, owner; Lippman & Gordon, contractors. 1,970

120TH ST, 42 and 44 West; C. Pardee Works against James Everard, owner; Purcell & Fay Company, contractors.. 488

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West; C. Pardee Works against Henry Strasbourger, owner; Purcell & Fay Company, contractors 113

169TH ST AND BARRELTO ST, n e cor, 40.3x41x irregular; M. Pizzutiello & Brother against Arthur Hamann, owner; Arthur H. Hamann, contractor..... 598

176TH ST AND MORRIS AV, n w cor, 120x100; Henry G. Sllieck, Jr., against Ralph C. Bullard, owner; Cunningham & Bullard, contractors..... 416

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

3D ST, 06 and 68 East; Harris Mandelbaum & Fisher Lewine, with Zelig Falk and Joseph Fine..... 15,000

7TH ST, 244 and 246 East; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, with Leona Spielberger..... 18,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WILLIAM ST, 27; Fagan Iron Works against John T. Williams, July 24, 1902, by bond..... $11,065

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x100; William Buess against Max Vogel and another, Sept. 17, 1902..... 500

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Peter Wirsing against Thomas Cowman, July 28, 1902..... 474

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Breen Brothers against Thomas Cowman, July 23, 1902..... 2,461

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Bernard J. Lenahan against Thomas Cowman, Aug. 14, 1902..... 603

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Henry McNabb & Son against Thomas Cowman, July 28, 1902..... 430

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; John Bell Company against Thomas Cowman, Aug. 7, 1902..... 1,245

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Richard J. Cullen against Thomas Cowman, July 29, 1902..... 82

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Thomas Cowman, July 26, 1902..... 300

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Thomas Cowman, Aug. 19, 1902..... 800

Lis Pendens.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 125.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.3x89.3x irregular; Louisa F. Walton against Henry E. Rowland, trustee, (dower;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

PROSPECT AND LEGGETT AVS, n e corner, 25x80; Joseph Stickney against Mary A. Ogden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

1ST AV, 1,135 and 1,137; Frederic D. Shear against Hester C. Wichtman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, T. R. Shear.

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 25x99.11; John J. Halstead and another, trustees, against Elias Feldman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

122D ST, 61 East; Edward L. Clarkson, administrator, against Michael Gavin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clarkson.

123D ST, n s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Samuel E. Jacobs against Arthur Clarke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.'S OFFER

Committee of Creditors Advises the Acceptance of Thirty-seven and a Half Cents.

Advices received by the Committee of Creditors of Meyer Jonasson & Co., Broadway and Twelfth Street, indicate that the firm will compromise its debts on the basis of 37½ cents on the dollar. The largest bank and merchandise creditors have manifested a disposition to accept the offer.

A letter sent out by the committee yesterday says in part:

An offer is now made by the members of the firm of Meyer Janasson & Co. to settle with all creditors by paying them 37½ per cent. of their respective claims, one-third in cash and the balance in promissory notes of the firm satisfactorily indorsed and to be paid within three months from Oct. 15, 1902.

We feel satisfied that this settlement is the best which the condition of the firm's affairs warrants and is very much more to the advantage of creditors than a liquidation through the ordinary course of bankruptcy proceedings, and we therefore recommend to creditors that they accept the terms offered.

The letter was signed by Louis F. Doyle, Chairman, attorney for National Park Bank; A. Herrman, of Herrman, Sternbach & Co.; Edmund Wright, of Frederick Vietor & Achelis, and William Dann, of Max Heller & Co.

ALLIANCE REALTY DIRECTORS.

Frederick Southack, President of the Alliance Realty Company, announced yesterday that Walter T. Rosen of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., F. S. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co., and George L. Peabody of Lee, Higginson & Co., have been elected Directors. The other members of the board as at present constituted are:

Charles Francis Adams, 2d.,	John R. Hegeman,
Alwyn Ball, Jr.,	James J. Higginson,
Charles T. Barney,	James H. Post,
Edwin M. Bulkley,	George R. Read,
Henry O. Havemeyer,	William A. Read.

Frederick Southack.

"The Board of Directors," said Mr. Southack, "have declared to-day a dividend of 1½ per cent. out of the net income of the company, without regard to profits."

A formal statement embodying these facts was issued, which, Mr. Southack said, he regarded as a full answer to all criticisms and rumors about the company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALEXANDRIA OVERALL COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment for $1,223 against the Alexandria Overall Company of Alexandria, Va., in favor of Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city for merchandise sold in July. It was served on two fire insurance companies here.

LIVE OAK AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—Transcripts of two judgments from Kings County were filed here yesterday against the Live Oak and Gulf Railway Company in favor of Joseph A. Smith, which aggregate $5,202. One of the judgments for $2,607 is also against Alexander B. Silverstein.

AARON SCHNEIDER.—Aaron Schneider, dealer in trunks and bags at 821 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon Leopold. He began business in June last, and he has a store in the basement at the corner of Twelfth Street and Broadway. Abraham H. Simon, the attorney, said the assignment was due to poor business and the pressure of some creditors. The liabilities are $898 and nominal assets $500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ARCHIBALD SMALL.—Archibald Small, florist, at 2,331 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,584 and assets of $478. He began business about a year ago.

EZRA SITT.—Ezra Sitt, a clerk at 60 Washington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,044 and nominal assets of $549 in debts due him by persons in Asyria, Haiti, Bluefields, Nicaragua; Scranton and Shenandoah, Penn., and Toledo, Ohio. He was for seven years a manufacturer of suspenders and aprons at 60 Washington Street, and he gave up business in December last.

KUPER & LAPIN AND LAPIN & GOLDMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets of Kuper & Lapin, manufacturers of velveteen bindings at 28 and 30 East Fourth Street, and of Lapin & Goldman, manufacturers of umbrellas at 62 White Street, against which firms petitions in bankruptcy were filed on Saturday. Herbert H. Maass, who applied for the receiver, said that the firm has abandoned its premises and posted a notice of the petition in bankruptcy, and that a large number of employes were at the places of business demanding their wages and threatening to get in the place. In the case of Kuper & Lapin it was said that there is on hand of about $5,000 to $6,000 and fixtures and machinery valued at $25,000. In the case of Lapin & Goldman the merchandise is estimated at $5,000 to $6,000 and fixtures and machinery at $2,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Henry C.—R. D. Goodwin, executor	$20,286
ANZAL, Ernest W.—G. Blumenthal	124
BECK, Robert W. and Louisa—F. W. Engs & Sons' Company	166
BROBERG, Christina E.—Sprague National Bank, costs	80
BRIGANDO, Michael, and Tony Terezza—People of the State of New York	300
BASCOM, John H.—H. E. Bonin	136
CLARK, Francis A., and Federal Rubber Company—J. W. Buckley	74
CRONKITE, Romer C.—A. Small	22
CAMPBELL, Joseph, Jr.—J. J. Kennedy	673
CUCHINO, Thomas F. and Catherine—J. J. Kennedy	229
CALLAN, Thomas—United Wine and Trading Company	273
DORN, Leontine—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	77
DIAZ, José A.—M. Sahlein	236
FRANK, Meta—W. Miller	163
GOTTLIEB, Fannie or Frances—J. Sussman	332
GARDAM, Joseph—F. Kinch	87
HOPPE, John H.—N. Vogler, executor	237
HECKER, John V.—C. Bonynge	188
HUTCH, Ella L.—E. Hamilton	160
HURZWITZ, Jacob—A. Herzberg	118
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIST COMPANY—T. E. Greacen	286
KELLER, George—R. Von Hope	4,941
KRAMER, Charles—G. W. Downes	372
KATZ, Abraham and Jane—I. Fouker	27
KURTH, William—W. Garrettson	40
KAVANAGH, Mary, and Henry W. Sharkey—J. M. Richards	437
KATZ, Abraham and Jane—I. Pouker	27
LIVE OAK AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY—J. A. Smith	2,594
LYMAN, William—M. Feigel and another	156
MOEBUS, John—A. J. Brugman	35
MURRAY, William V.—P. Wagner	63
MOREAN, Armond—C. Jahl, administrator	1,345
MOREAN, Armond—R. H. Jahl	630
MACRAE, Charles—L. R. Walton	614
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—F. Stolzenberg and another	1,522
MANNKEN, Frederick—G. Gennerich and another	274
MITCHELL, Edmund H. and Louise W.—A. Howell	519
MAY, Marion S.—G. E. Korst and another	160
MESSLER, Herman D.—J. J. Keenan	451
MADEAU, Frederick—A. W. Schelling	465
ORTTMANN, Samuel—C. W. Travers	79
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—S. P. Hopkins	685
QUINN, William F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	72
SCHLIEP, Louis C.—M. Zandrik	25
SELWOOD, William H.—S. Ingersoll	1,344
SELWOOD, Martha E.—S. Ingersoll	1,344
STANTON, William S.—D. J. Barry	91
SPENCER, William G.—S. Borchardt	189
SPALLONE, Salvatore—J. W. Haaren	139
SILVERSTON, Alexander B., and Live Oak and Gulf Railway Company—J. A. Smith	2,607
SIMON, Max—Moquin-Offorman-Heisenbuttel Coal Company	413
SCHUELLER, Frederick—J. S. Silk and another	157
SMITH, Warren W.—E. H. Hazelwood	96
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—J. Stillwagon, by guardian	77
TEREZZA, Tony, and Michael Brigando—People of the State of New York	300
UNION CARBIDE COMPANY—City of New York	50
WARNER, George H.—T. McMahon, Jr.	520
WILLIAMS, Hugh—C. Schratt	41
WRIGHT, Louis A., and Solomon Baron—S. Friedman	224
ZIESENITZ, Henry—W. Menzel and another	157

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Improved Railway Joint Company, Rochester; capital, $300,000. Directors—T. J. Nichols, W. F. Walters, and P. E. Gavin, Rochester.

Phenix Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. J. McBride and H. F. Shields, New York; Florence A. Spaeth, Newark, N. J.

Nodine-Smith Company, Binghamton, tobacco; capital, $240,000. Directors—W. H. Nodine, Binghamton; A. H. Brown, Auburn; J. E. Rotchford, Syracuse.

Atlantic Development Company, New York, to deal in securities and engage in engineering and construction work; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Edgar Langdon and George E. Fisher, New York; F. M. Mowery, Montclair, N. J.

Terra Nova Company, New York, to develop mines; capital, $300,000. Directors—R. B. Cowing, Jr., C. White, and W. B. Walt, Jr., New York.

Earl Gulick Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, tooth powder; capital, $25,000. Directors—Florence N. Gulick, J. G. Gulick, and Katherine A. Walsh, New York.

H. A. Stoothoff Company, New York, fertilizers; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. A. Stoothoff, New York; John Stoothoff and T. J. Donigan, Mount Vernon.

Dr. Kane Medical Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. B. Jones, P. A. Agresta, and Agnes M. Kane, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Coalite Manufacturing Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Moses, Straus, John H. Carpenter, David W. Miller, Louis M. Finger, Charles H. Sansom, and Robert C. Ribbans.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale. 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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LOTS AT $25. $2 DOWN $1 MONTHLY

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Extraordinary Opportunity.—$4,000; very attractive home, hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 14 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; 8 acres choice land; abundance fruit; large shady lawn; brook; fine location. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

An attractive little place, 3½ acres, barn, and 6-room cottage, with furnace and city water, 1½ miles from station, Summit, N. J., will be sold for $3,000 cash. Address Owner, Box 2, Summit, N. J.

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"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
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Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

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Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

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SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

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SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH.

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Open Evenings.
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HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT; five rooms and bath;
steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, &c.;
RENT $1,000.
Apply on premises.

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Elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; only $840 to $900 yearly; cheapest high-class apartments below 59th St. Apply janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway.

HEALTHY LOCATION,

1,800 Anthony Ave., 175th St. Handsome apartment; 5 rooms; all improvements; $17—$20. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Southeast corner 97th St., West End Av.; Holyoke Apartments; elegant apartments of 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; elevator service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Corner flats, 117 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 135th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents low.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
Five rooms; elevator; $35. 109 West 113th St.

SELECT APARTMENTS.

$780 TO $1,000.
312 TO 320 MANHATTAN AVE.

Opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front, between 113th and 114th Sts. 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$780 to $1,500.
1845, 1851, AND 1855 7TH AVE.
Entire Blocks from 112th to 114th St.

Corner apartments, near Central Park, on the Drive. 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, etc.; broad, spacious halls; wide open courts; cheerful, sunny rooms; service and appointments up-to-date.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 Broadway. Telephone 427 Cort.
1855 7th Ave. Telephone 2911 Harlem.

THE AWOSTING.

Lexington Ave., Cor. 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $40 per month.

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Columbia Court.
Riverside Drive and 115th Street.
UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY DETAIL.
Rents $1,300 and upwards.
Apply on premises.
PORTER & CO., Agents,
2727 BROADWAY, AT 104TH STREET, and 159 West 125th Street.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.

All light; furnished or unfurnished.
Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.
Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.

The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

The BROADWAY

S. W. Cor. 40th St.

Attractive apartments; large rooms, with attendance. Southern exposure. (9241)

GEO. R. READ.
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

THE HUDSON,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; separate elevator and stairs for servants.
Rents $500 to $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.

Two and three large rooms and bath; southern exposure.
$480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight, nine rooms; elevator; every convenience; choice; $1,200 and $1,500.

Special bargains in flats this section; two to five rooms; steam heat, hot water, telephone; $20 to $40. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $60.

Attractive apartments. 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

12 West 18th St.—Apartment, fire-proof, unfurnished, to let, immediately. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Elegant corner 7 or 8 room apartment; private home for winter; gas, electric lights, linen, silver, cut glass; $75 and $110. Particulars, 239 West 116th St.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished Apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Murray Hill.—Furnished flat; all conveniences; rent, $50; references required. Jacquin, 432 5th Av., N. Y. City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE.
Near Madison Avenue; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

GERKEN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to HINRICH GERKEN, Berend Gerken, Charles Gerken, Jannie Hondes, the American Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN GERKEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Diedrich Gerken, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the aged of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, Manhattan, New York City.
s30-1aw6wTu

The New York Times goes into more [illegible] Homes and reaches more of [illegible] Thousands who demand the best [illegible] than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, without [illegible]

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."

For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.

The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.

Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Fall resort; Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Switwater Hotels; booklets.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMMA IDA TOPLITZ, Harry L. Toplitz, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lippman Toplitz, deceased; Lillie Toplitz, wife of said Harry L. Toplitz; Solomon B. Toplitz and Belle L. Toplitz, his wife; Samson L. Toplitz and Millie G. Toplitz, his wife; Berthold L. Toplitz and Jennie Toplitz, his wife; Edgar M. Toplitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Palmer, Florence Rose Docter, Charles A. Brodek, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll, William Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Seldin, Manhattan Straw Board Company, John Ryan, George A. Jaeger, Wollwaarenfabrik "Mercur," Mohawk Valley Cap Factory, The G. S. Cook Company, Isaac Loeb, Carolina G. Federzoll, Samuel W. Ehrich, Julius S. Ehrich, The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York, Alexander Cunningham, William Vogel, Harry W. Vogel, George D. Fritz, Charles W. Dellett, George W. Middleton, Celia Lyon, Herman H. Sanger, George Ranger, Sperry and Popham Coal Company, Limited; Morris Sternfeld, John J. Crowley, William W. Kimmey, John Doe, the name "John Doe" being fictitious, his real name being unknown to the plaintiff, it being intended to designate thereby one of tenants of the premises affected by this action; Samuel H. Stone and William Ford Upson, as trustee in bankruptcy, for Solomon B. Toplitz, defendants. —Amended Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint. —Dated May 2nd, 1902.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Alexander Cunningham and Wollwaarenfabrik "Mercur":

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.—Dated October 6th, 1902.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
07-1aw6wTu.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM E. MILLER, plaintiff, against JAMES O'HARA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known as Number 242 East 50th Street, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street; running thence southerly parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same parallel with Fiftieth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, parallel with the Second Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described herein:

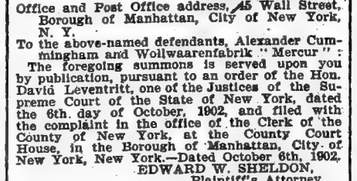

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,243.50, with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $387.05, with interest from October 6th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $328 and interest.

Dated New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
07-2aw1wTuThS

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

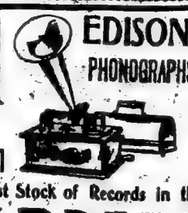

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Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA,
Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 2d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSEMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters, Remington, Smith, Underwood, cheap on installments. Address "Going Philadelphia," Box R 188 Times Office, New York.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Surrogate Notices.

FERRIS, ANNA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CULVER, Ellen Vennard, Christopher Clark, Emelyn Clark, Ellen C. Potter, Mary L. Potter, Christopher Culver, Joseph D. Culver, Isabel N. Chappell, Susan G. Amerman, Helen Murphy Gardner, Josephine Adams, Harriet H. Douglass, Mary A. Douglass, Ferdinand Douglass, Jessie Douglass, Marian Douglass, Frank Douglass, Wilhelmina Douglass, Lawrence Douglass, Ferris W. Douglass, Myra C. D. Mead, Frank Culver, Henry Culver, Ellen M. Comstock, Katharine Comstock, Maro M. Comstock, Mary C. Potter, Ellen L. Potter, Clark S. Comstock, Mary Louisa Berrien, Edward H. Weed, Edith M. Ewen, John Ewen, Edith Mabel Ewen, Mildred E. Ewen, Caroline G. Ewen, Maria Louise Ewen, Elisa M. Ewen, Austin D. Ewen, Louis T. Ewen, John Ewen, Frank Ewen, Edward Ewen, Milton Ewen, Isabel Ewen, Maria E. Dudley, Clarence Ewen, Adelaide Payne, Stanley Gaines, Frances Kitchell, Mary Gaines, Sarah Gaines, Franklin Ewen, Warren Ewen, Sethena Ewen Henry, Harriet Ewen, Hamilton Ewen, Edward Ewen, Mrs. Cyrus Miller, christian name unknown; Mrs. Lyon, christian name unknown; Fannie Ewen Kitchell, Mary Ewen, Sarah Ewen, Mrs. John Berrien, (if living, and her heirs and next of kin if she be not living, whose names and residences are unknown,) heirs of Mrs. John M. Hartshorne, heirs, if any, of Stanley Ewen, and any and all other heirs and next of kin of the said ANNA W. FERRIS, whose names and residences are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ANNA W. FERRIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George B. Mead, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna W. Ferris, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s9-1aw6wTu

BRONSON, KATHERINE DEKAY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Rucellai, Cosimo Rucellai, Nanalina Rucellai, Benedvenni Rucellai, Bernardo Rucellai, Antonio Rocchi, Marco Bonato, Luigi Fabris, Napoleons Bonato, Regina Colonna, Angelo Cornato, Laura Cosetti, Veruda, Natale Garagie, Teresa Rapi, Antonia Tobacchi, Maria Sola and Giuseppina Sola, and The New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of KATHERINE DEKAY BRONSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry de Forest Weekes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
o6-1aw7wM

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO B. RITTERBUSCH, Executor,
LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.
my13-1aw6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
JACOB DOLL MFR.
92 5th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?

If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee is inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

M Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3RD AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade)	$87
UPRIGHT (slightly used)	125
BROOKLYN—338 FULTON ST.	
UPRIGHT (celebrated maker)	135
UPRIGHT (concert used)	225
JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.	
FINE SQUARE	45
UPRIGHT (good maker)	100
NEWARK—608 BROAD ST.	
UPRIGHT	90
UPRIGHT (used 3 months)	135

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,560 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE OF SALES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, at the Gowanus Pipe Yard, Butler and Nevins Streets, Borough of Brooklyn:

About 70 tons, more or less, of old scrap cast iron.
1,000 pounds, more or less, of old brass.
1 wagon.
1 top BUGGY.
2 horses.

On Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Ridgewood Engine House, Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street, Borough of Brooklyn:

97 tons, more or less, of old steel and wrought iron.
18 tons, more or less, of grate bars and scrap cast iron.
25 tons, more or less, of miscellaneous scrap iron.

On Thursday, October 16, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Millburn Engine House, Millburn, L. I.

2 tons, more or less, of old steel and wrought iron.
20 tons, more or less, of grate bars and scrap iron.
R. G. MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,

AUCTIONEER,
33 LIBERTY STREET.

One hundred and fifty odd OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, the property of various owners and estates, whose accounts I wish to close up, before removing to my new galleries up town, will be sold Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, commencing each day at 3 P. M. Sale absolute.

At the
O'BRIEN ART GALLERIES,
33 Liberty Street.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO."
—Wise.

40 HIGH GRADE PIANOS
at auction
at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer, will sell
OCT. 7TH, OCT. 21ST, and
NOV. 11TH,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.
NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVE.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, afternoons and evenings; week Oct. 6, oil paintings, engravings, &c., 325 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,049, Near 123d St.—Handsome rooms; good table; back parlor.

19th St., 109 East.—Desirable second floor front hall room; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 138 West.—Pleasant rooms; good table; shopping convenient; transients accommodated; terms reasonable.

50th St., 233 East. — Comfortably furnished rooms; ladies, gentlemen, couple; parlor; private house; conveniences; table board.

50th St., 216 West.—Rooms, with board; reference.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome, large rooms, singly or en suite; with private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

64 WEST 56TH ST.—Rooms en suite and singly; superior table telephone.

70th St., 30 West.—Very desirable rooms, single or en suite; refined surroundings; parlor dining room; excellent table and service; telephone and messenger call.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

83d St., 61 East.—Large front room, fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; Jewish family; references exchanged.

118th St., 308 West.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent board; private house; delightful, convenient location.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

139th St., 269 West.—Large second story front room, bath, table board, $16; references.

In a select Presbyterian family, between 75th and 85th St., West; reference required. T Box 152 Times Office.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SE

EBSTEIN AND PIPER THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

Former Promoted to Police Vacancy Left by Col. Thurston.

New Official an ex-Army Captain, Who Has Won Commendation in the Street Cleaning Department.

The vacancy in the Police Department office of First Deputy Commissioner, created by the resignation on Saturday of Col. N. B. Thurston, was filled yesterday by the promotion of Second Deputy Commissioner Major F. H. E. Ebstein to First Deputy Commissioner. The position thus left vacant was filled by Col. Partridge by the appointment of Capt. Alexander Ross Piper, a West Point graduate, who, to take the new position, resigned as a Superintendent of Final Disposition in the Street Cleaning Department. His salary there was $2,000 a year. That of Second Deputy Commissioner is $4,000. Capt. Piper, the Commissioner, and Major Ebstein were in conference the greater part of the day.

Capt. Piper is tall, spare, of military appearance, and has agreeable manners. He lost his right arm in a gunning accident five years ago. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him if he had had any experience with the police, Col. Partridge interposed with:

"I don't think that he was ever 'run in,' if you mean that."

Capt. Piper said that, to the best of his recollection, he had never been "run in." In the discharge of his duties in the Street Cleaning Department he has had much to do with the police, and has a general idea of the character of the precincts. He is not yet capable of sitting in judgment over delinquent policemen, and will require several weeks' coaching before he will preside at trials. He took possession of the quarters which have been occupied by Col. Thurston. Asked as to his plans as Deputy Commissioner, he said:

"My policy will be that of my chief—first, last, and always."

Major Ebstein said he would remain in Brooklyn unless Commissioner Partridge should be absent from his post.

Capt. Piper is married, has four children, and lives in Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge. He was born on Staten Island in 1864, and was graduated at the Military Academy in 1889. After the war with Spain he resigned his commission.

He was appointed to his office in the Street Cleaning Department June 21 last, and his duties were performed in such a manner as to attract the attention of Mayor Low, who in one of his weekly talks on municipal matters, spoke of his services in saving the city many thousands of dollars in the disposition of the products of street cleaning. It was understood yesterday that he would transfer his home to Manhattan.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner Thurston said yesterday that he had said all he cared to say about his resignation. He moved in the morning from 72 to 176 West Eighty-seventh Street. He has resumed his duties as Inspector of Small Arms Practice at the National Guard headquarters in the Stewart Building.

Mayor Low declined yesterday to talk of Col. Thurston's resignation. District Attorney Jerome said there was no truth in the report that Col. Thurston's retirement came of a complaint made by Mr. Jerome against him.

FENN DIVORCE SUIT.

Allegations of the Son of the Late Justice Fenn of Connecticut.

Emory W. Fenn, son of the late Justice Fenn of the Connecticut Supreme Court, has begun a suit for divorce in this county. He charges his wife, Marie De Leon Fenn, with reckless extravagance, improper conduct during his sojourn with the Cuban insurrectionary army, and violent outbursts of temper.

Mrs. Fenn has denied the charges. She furnished many affidavits in proof of her good character. One of those who testified to her respectability is Richard W. Erwin, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts, a member of Gov. Crane's Council.

In her own affidavit Mrs. Fenn said she was engaged in the dressmaking business while her husband was away, and that the man named as co-respondent, Shanz by name, was a boarder. Shanz denied the charges also.

When her character was attacked before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in an argument on an application for alimony, Mrs. Fenn rose and started to invade the part of the courtroom devoted to counsel. A friend restrained her and persuaded her to leave the room. Her father, Mr. De Leon, was a well-known Cuban patriot, it was said.

MOLINEUX TRIAL GOES OVER.

The Continued Illness of Justice Barrett Causes Its Postponement for a Week.

As anticipated last week, the second trial of Roland B. Molineux, which was scheduled to begin yesterday in the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court, had to be postponed on account of the continued illness of Justice Barrett. The case went over for a week, and in the meantime Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division will make every effort to find a Judge to take the place of Justice Barrett.

Though no trial was expected, District Attorney Townsend and his assistants, as well as the lawyers representing the defendant in the case, were present in court.

While Justice Truax, who appeared to adjourn court, was on the bench Mr. Weekes made a motion that he pass on the District Attorney's proposition of having a special jury impaneled for the Molineux trial. That Justice Truax declined to do on technical grounds.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne took occasion to deny an alleged interview in which he was quoted as saying that he would call Mrs. Roland B. Molineux as a witness against her husband.

CANAL ADVOCATES MEET.

The largest meeting of the advocates of canal enlargement that has been held recently was called to order in the Produce Exchange committee rooms yesterday afternoon by Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Canal Association of Greater New York. The meeting included representatives of the Produce Exchange, Board of Trade and Transportation, Merchants' Association, Manufacturers' Association, Mercantile Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Canalboat Owners' and Commercial Association of the State of New York, and New York Lumber Trade Association. Gustav H. Schwab offered the following resolution:

That the Canal Association of Greater New York, in meeting assembled, recognizing the marked advance toward their ideal of canal improvement as exemplified by the plank adopted by the recent Republican and Democratic Conventions held in Saratoga, tenders its thanks to the sub-committee attending those conventions, and hereby pledges its constant support and efforts necessary to the successful termination thereof.

The letters of acceptance of the Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor are now awaited.

CARROLL'S 57TH STREET HOME.

The dwelling on the south side of Fifty-seventh Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, at the rear of the Huntington mansion, was conveyed yesterday by D. H. Morris to Teresa R. Carroll, for a nominal consideration.

This transfer throws considerable light upon reports which were current while this house was building, to the effect that its real owner was John F. Carroll.

Mr. Morris bought the lot from the Huntington heirs for about $115,000, and the house and ground probably represent an investment of not less than $250,000.

To Honor John Fritz, Ironmaster.

The eightieth birthday of John Fritz, the ironmaster and inventor, of Bethlehem, Penn., will be celebrated by a dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Oct. 31. This banquet will also signalize the successful founding of the John Frits Gold Medal for achievement in the industrial sciences. The organizing committee having the matter in charge on behalf of the various engineering societies has already raised $6,000, representing the contributions of some 500 of the leading members of the engineering professions in this coun-

BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR

More Money Wanted by the Heads of Some Departments.

Police Commissioner Seeks an Increase of $916,529—Publication of Full List of Assessments Suggested.

The Board of Estimate started work yesterday on the budget for 1903. The estimates considered were those that had been submitted by the heads of the Departments of Bridges, Street Cleaning, Fire, Police, Law, and Taxes.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal requested an increase of $109,190.62 over the amount allowed for his department this year. Explaining his request, the Commissioner said that provision had been made for maintaining and operating the new bridge at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for establishing a repair gang for the bridges over the Harlem River, and for painting all of the Harlem River bridges. He declared that the work of painting the bridges can no longer be postponed without serious detriment to the structures. The total of the estimate for bridges is $506,334.

Police Commissioner Partridge asked for an increase of $916,529.95, making a total of $12,210,838.37 for 1903. Of the increase, $421,850 is for salaries of the members of the uniformed force, $156,000 for salaries of the clerical help, and $170,000 for extra telephones and telephone supplies. The Commissioner asked for 150 new patrolmen.

Explaining the reasons for the $156,000 increase for employes' salaries, the Commissioner said that on the seventy patrol wagons are 140 drivers, who are patrolmen, each working twelve hours. He said that the drivers could be civilians, and that the change would transfer 140 men to the active force. Doubt was expressed concerning the allowance of the increases.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury asked for 135 more sweepers for his department. The total of his estimate is $5,608,113, which is an increase of $445,316.

Presidents Haffen, Swanstrom, and Controller Grout praised the work of Commissioner Woodbury in cleaning the streets. Controller Grout said that the streets of Brooklyn were never in better condition than at present.

Corporation Counsel Rives asked for an increase of $28,000 in the salary account of his office. The appropriation made in the Spring for his office was for a period of eight months.

President Wells of the Department of Taxes and Assessments asked for $349,900, an increase of $28,000. Of the increase $17,000 is for supplies and contingencies in the anticipation of a new appraisement of property.

Mayor Low suggested that the Commissioner make an estimate for the Board of Estimate of the cost of publishing a full list of the assessments. Mr. Wells promised to do so. He said that it would be a costly job, as there are more than 500,000 parcels of assessable real estate in the city. He agreed with Mr. Grout that the publicity consequent upon the issue of such a list yearly would do a great deal toward bringing to the department's attention any gross cases of undervaluation or of overvaluation.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Estimated Receipts of Nearly Ten Millions of Dollars in One Day.

The paying of taxes for 1902 was begun yesterday at the office of the Receiver of Taxes and the branch offices in the boroughs. When the doors were opened several hundred persons were in line. Deputy Receiver McDonough estimated that about $9,700,000 would be paid in the course of the day. That amount is one-sixth of the amount to be collected.

Among those who sent checks yesterday were: Vanderbilt estate, $800,000; August Belmont, $100,000; Astor estate, $350,000; George Ehret, $75,000; John D. and Thomas Crimmins, $100,000; Aldridge estate, $55,000, and the Rhinelander estate, $71,000.

SUES HIS FORMER PARTNER.

Cornelius Fellowes Wants Dissolution of His Wall Street Firm.

Supreme Court Justice Steckler began taking testimony yesterday in the suit brought by Cornelius Fellowes against his former Wall Street partner, Davis Johnson. Mr. Fellowes is President of the National Horse Show Association and a member of the Coney Island Racing Association. Mr. Johnson is now carrying on the brokerage business in which the plaintiff claims a large share.

It is stated by Mr. Fellowes that he asked in vain for an accounting from his former associate. He demands a dissolution of the firm of Fellowes, Johnson & Co., and asks for a receiver and an injunction restraining Johnson from interfering with, collecting, or disposing of any of the firm's assets. Prior to Nov. 1, 1887, he claims he contributed $50,00 and became a special partner in the firm of H. Tileston & Co., brokers, and later the firm became Fellowes, Johnson & Tileston. Then Tileston withdrew. Mr. Fellowes left his $50,000 in the firm, and added to it other contributions, as well as the $20,000 he received for his Stock Exchange seat. Dichman, Luckey & Schwartz represented Mr. Fellowes in court, and Mr. Johnson's lawyer was Charles E. Lydecker, who denied all the allegations of the complainant and contended that the desired accounting could not be given, because the books of the firm had been destroyed by fire several years ago.

OCTOBER GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

The October Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday before Judge Cowing. The foreman is James S. Curry, a merchant, of 45 East Tenth Street. His associates are:

Gilbert E. Jones, secretary, 41 Park Row.
John P. Faure, underwear, 260 West Broadway.
Ezekiel C. M. Rand, clerk, 31 Nassau Street.
O. Egerton Schmidt, manager, 37 Liberty Street.
Frederick Sonnenburg, retired, 111 East Fifty-sixth Street.
Arthur T. Sullivan, woolens, 329 Broadway.
Charles J. Canda, banker, 11 Pine Street.
Kalman Haas, quicksilver, 27 William Street.
Ebenezer Bailey, real estate, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.
George J. Grossman, President, 271 Broadway.
Richard Nelson, manager, 67 Gold Street.
Frank Brainerd, merchant, Produce Exchange.
John A. Berrian, broker, 23 Beaver Street.
Charles B. Rowland, civil engineer, 329 Madison Avenue.
Alfred M. Cohen, laundry, 110 Seventh Avenue.
J. Stanley Isaacs, real estate, 111 Broadway.
John A. Hiltner, Vice President, 271 Broadway.
Frank H. Dodd, publisher, 372 Fifth Avenue.
Frank Riedel, real estate, 304 East Forty-second Street.
William Milne Grinnell, President, 11 Broadway.
John J. Sinclair, stone, 128 Bowery.
Jacob Freund, linens, 85 Franklin Street.

Among the cases to be considered are those of William Hooper Young, accused of the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, and the three men said to have killed James B. Kraft in a Twenty-ninth Street resort.

DEAF-MUTES' INSTITUTION.

Investigation of the Charges by the State Board of Charities.

Drs. Michael J. Scanlan and Stephen Smith, members of the State Board of Charities, began in the United Charities Building yesterday afternoon a hearing on the charges that have been made against the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, this city, by Henry M. Lechtrecker, the board's Inspector. The management of the institution was criticised recently by Controller Grout.

The testimony of two representatives of the institution was taken privately. It was declared that no starling disclosures had been made. The hearing is to continue this afternoon, and the finding is to be announced after the meeting of the full board in Albany on Wednesday next.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CUSTODIAN OF PRIMARY RECORDS ACTS MINISTERIALLY.—At a primary election in the City of Manhattan, to nominate a candidate for Alderman, the requisite number of votes were cast for Mr. [illegible] and also for Mr. [illegible]. The statements [illegible] with the Custodian of Primary Records credited Matthias J. Calihan with 186 votes, Dr. John J. Evans with 182, John Evans with 9, M. J. Calihan with 1, and James F. Pool with 1. The Custodian added to the 186 votes cast for Matthias J. Calihan the 1 vote M. J. Calihan received, and gave Dr. John J. Evans the 9 votes received for John Evans, making the doctor's total 191. The certificate of nomination on that showing was issued to Dr. Evans. An order of the Monroe County Special Term of the Supreme Court refusing a mandamus to Matthias J. Calihan to compel the Custodian to issue the certificate to him as the candidate receiving the largest number of votes has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. Justice Williams, for the court, holds that the Custodian of Primary Records had no right to go back of the returns and assume that the nine votes cast for John Evans were meant for Dr. John J. Evans. The court below, said Justice Williams, was wrong in acting on the assumption that the numerous quo warranto cases in which the courts have gone behind election returns and after taking evidence that ballots of different designations were meant for one and the same person counted them for that person were in point. The Custodian was required to act ministerially and not judicially.

LEVYING LIFE ASSURANCE ASSESSMENTS.—The question before Justice Truax in the case of Crosby against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assurance Association was whether the direction on the plaintiff's policy fixing assessments "according to the age of each member" meant the age of such member at the time of levying the assessment or his age when the policy was issued. Mr. Crosby was forty-three years old when he became a member of the association, and when he was assessed in 1895 at his then age of fifty-five, he refused to pay the amount called for, and the association canceled his policy. That, Justice Truax holds, the defendant had a right to do. While the question has never been passed upon in this State, the Federal courts and the courts of Georgia and Virginia have sustained the right of the association to increase assessments. In Georgia it was held that the rate table on the

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The secret of the *best* OPERA and FIELD GLASSES lies in the letters: LEMAIRE

See that the name is spelled as above on end of glasses around the eyepiece; otherwise you will buy a worthless imitation. For sale by all leading dealers.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dep't.
4th floor.

About 2000 yards of fabrics, suitable for hangings and wall coverings. Brocades, damasks, taffetas, velours, etc.
1.00, 1.50 and 2.25 per yard.

Hand made point Arabe Lace Curtains, new designs, full length.
13.50, 18.50 and 25.00 per pair.
Usual prices 19.00 to 35.00

About 1200 pairs Sash Curtains, point Arabe, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, point de Calais and novelty laces.
3.00 to 18.00 per pair.

150 Bobbinette Bedsets, with deep lace trimmed flounce. Single and double sizes. Complete with bolster cover.
3.75, 5.00 and 7.00 per set.

Imported "Bonnes Femmes" made of mull mounted with Renaissance lace.
8.50, 9.50 and 10.50 each.
Usual prices 12.00 to 18.00.

Brass Bedsteads. New Models, with solid brass curved pillars—heavy filling—finished with best English lacquer.
22.50, 17.50 and 35.00
Usual prices 30 to 55.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

Ten Thousand Yards of colored taffetas silk, Soft, natural finish. Complete range of dark and light, fashionable colors, —white and black.

55c per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

STYLISH FURNITURE

Intending Purchasers should not fail to inspect the high-grade display in our new Furniture Buildings; this embraces Furniture of every known wood and finish for the Parlor, Hall, Reception Room, Dining Room and Bedroom.

Our Prices Are Far Below Elsewhere
FOR HIGH-CLASS GOODS.
An inspection of our lines, including our new Upholstery Fabrics, Curtains and Draperies, is earnestly solicited.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK!
Brass Bed Sale

Solid Brass Bedstead, 2-inch pillars, heavy fillings and large mounts throughout at..... $22.50
Regular $32.50.

A duplicate of above (with 1½-inch pillars), at..... $20.00
Regular $30.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT SPECIAL SALE of Axminsters, Velvets and Brussels; also large Carpet Size India Rugs.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

Skilful Fitting of Vassar Corsets.

Vassar Corsets—EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN,
made of the finest materials—wrought entirely by hand; filled with pure whalebone—fitting figure of any proportion.
Fitted in less time, at less expense and as a rule far more satisfactorily than in corsets made to order.
Ranging in price from..... $2.75 to $27.50

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

The Famous Queen Quality Shoe for Women.

In this department we offer "Queen Quality" Shoes exclusively, because we know them to embody all the essential points that critical women seek.

"They make the Shoe fashions."
"They fit where others fail."

Boots, $3.00. Oxfords, $2.50.
A few specials, 50 cents extra.

Broadway and 21st Street.

Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
The Standard Sanitary Goods for Men, Women and Children.
Protects Against Temperature Changes.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that The Best Is The Cheapest, and that The First Wealth Is Health.

SOLD ONLY AT THE DR. JAEGER CO.'S OWN STORES:
NEW YORK: 16 West 23rd Street. 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

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DESKS.

Our designers, like "Princess Vagabondia," have chosen all that is best.
French grace—boudoir beauties in birch, $13.00; in the unsurpassed sunshiny oaks, $6.50. Exquisite Vernis-Martin with Watteau scenes. Satinwood, with charming inlaid or painted garlands; or dark mahogany, to form a setting for a dainty clock to help mi-lady to keep her social engagements.
Colonial dignity—from superbly finished copies of Washington's desk to quaint, glass-knobbed open ones with secret compartments—the joy of Colonial Dames.
American modernism—office desks, large, roll-top ones, with every convenience. Desks combined with all sorts of contrivances, such as dressing-tables, bookcases, chiffoniers, etc., for convenience in the town house or apartment. These, too, are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 AND 47 WEST 22D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 54 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Good news now. The best and largest line of $15 Suits we ever asked you to look at. All full of style and lined and tailored elegantly. Subdued patterns seem to be most popular.

60 doz. Four-in-Hand Scarfs, made from finest imported silk de Joinvilles, special at 85 cents.

Hit of the town are our Young Men's Suits, $10 to $22. Chest measure 31 to 35.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers

Time's up on the good old Summer time and it's time for you to dress up.

Frock coats are ready; cut as they should be cut this Fall, made with the care and attention to detail that mark the well built frock.

Unfinished worsted, cheviot, thibet and the luxurious vicuna.

Coats and vests, $20.50 to $40.

Evening suits too—dress coats and dinner coats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Autumn days and fashionable neckties require that a tab collar be worn. This shape with square cornered tabs is proper.

Cluett "Cantab" 25c;
Arrow "Cantab" 15c.

Wear Cluett or Monarch shirts with these collars to get the best satisfaction. Our name is everything.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

O'Neill's

Fifteen Thousand Yards of
High Class Dress Goods

At Half and Less Than Half Their Actual Value.

Our announcement in yesterday morning's papers resulted in the cutting up of more yards of Dress Goods than has been known in any one establishment in many years, and proved beyond a doubt that the merchandise offered in this remarkable sale represents

The Greatest Dress Goods Values Ever Offered This or Any Other Season.

Thousands of yards of the finest quality of all wool tucked Prunella Cloths, Cheviot Serges and Melrose Cloths—some are in half inch tucks, cluster tucks, spaced tucks and other tripple tucks—41 to 52 inches wide; colors, royal, navy and cadet blues, browns, wine, myrtle, castor, light gray and light shades, including cream—also black—never sold heretofore for less than 1.35 to 1.65 yard, at..... 69c Yard

54-inch all wool Mixed Venetians, in Hair Line Stripes, in shades of gray, navy and black, proper weight to make up without lining.

48-inch all wool Prunella of a very superior quality, in ¾-inch tucks, in nine of the most desirable fall shades, also black—regular prices 1.50 and 1.75 yard, at 75c Yard

54-inch all wool Short Hair Zibeline Mixed Venetians, in eighteen of the best Fall Colorings. This material can be made up without lining—manufactured to sell at 1.65 yard, at..... 89c Yard

Remember these are distinctly High Class Goods, and if you haven't purchased your materials for Tailor-made Gowns or Separate Skirts this is certainly an opportunity you should not neglect.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st STREET.

"YANKEE OAK."—UNMASKED.

"Yankee Oak" is a name covering a multitude of substitutes for genuine Oak Sole leather.

Common "Hemlock" or "Red" leather is now chemically bleached and softened, till it looks like genuine "Oak."

It is then re-christened under some fancy trade name which includes the word "Oak."

But though it looks like Oak, its wear is inferior even to honest Hemlock, which is brittle, heavy, spongy, crumbly and cheap.

Ninety per cent. of all $3.50 shoes are made of this kind of leather, which the U. S. Government specifically debars from use in Army brogans.

Using such leather in shoe soles, is like putting a mud foundation under a steel structure.

It costs the Regal factory over $400.00 per day to put the best Oak bark tanned sole leather into every pair, instead of the "Yankee Oak," "Union," and straight "Hemlock" used in other $3.50 shoes.

This adds a dollar to the wear of every pair of Regals—at no extra cost to you.

Observe in our Windows, the shoe dissection test which no other store dare offer.

Fall styles now on sale.
Style Book on request.

REGAL
OAK SOLED SHOES
$3.50

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1389 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

Horner's Furniture.

Everything worth seeing and worth owning in Furniture can be found in our warerooms. Designs to suit every taste and every purse, and in larger assortments than elsewhere.

Prices the lowest at which first quality goods can be made and sold.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers.
[illegible] 63 West [illegible] Street.

Hurrah for fine weather at [illegible]. Whether it does last or not, it's [illegible] less Fall overcoat time—the [illegible] and most stylish in stock this [illegible]

Smith, Gray & C[illegible]

The New York Times goes into more class homes and reaches more of thousands who demand the best

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,460. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT SNUBS "WHITE" REPUBLICANS

Appoints a Democrat District Attorney in Alabama.

He Assures an Afro-American Delegation That He Disapproves of the Movement to Shut Out Negroes from Southern Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—To-night President Roosevelt gave a black eye to the movement to establish a "white" Republican Party in Alabama by going outside the ranks of the new organization to select a successor for District Attorney Vaughan, whom he has removed. The new man is Thomas R. Roelhac, a Democrat, who voted for Mr. McKinley in 1896, but is said to have voted for Mr. Bryan in 1900.

The leaders of the movement to establish a new Southern Republican Party, which should be free from the influences of the old negro Republican Party in the South, have been here trying to induce Mr. Roosevelt to back them up. It is not known that they had any particular candidates in mind. They were willing, it is said, to accept any good white Republican for Vaughan's place, so as to strengthen the movement for a new party.

The President conferred to-day with a delegation representing the Afro-American Council, who came to talk with him about his attitude toward the "Lily White" movement in the South. The delegates were introduced by Gen. James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port of New York.

While none of the Alabama Republicans will say for publication that they trace Mr. Roosevelt's action to the influence of Mr. Clarkson and the negro delegates to-day, it is strongly intimated that the delegation in 1904 will be against Mr. Roosevelt if the white men control the State Convention that year. The last State Convention indorsed Mr. Roosevelt by the narrow vote of 153 to 147.

It is said that the contest now resolves itself into a question whether the negroes or the whites shall control the Alabama machine in 1904. It is said that white Republicans represented what they supposed to be Mr. Roosevelt's views to the State Convention, or it would not have indorsed Mr. Roosevelt at all.

The Afro-American delegates who called upon the President to-day were Bishop Alexander Walters of New Jersey, Bishop G. W. Clinton of North Carolina, and the Rev. S. L. Carruthers of Washington. They sought in particular to learn whether the President indorsed the action of the Republicans in North Carolina and Alabama in refusing to admit negro delegates to their recent State Conventions.

Postmaster General Payne also attended the conference. After it was over the members of the committee said the President had given them a most favorable reception, telling them that he heartily disapproved the attempt to found an exclusively white Republican Party in the South, and mentioning his action in removing District Attorney Vaughan of Alabama, who was at the head of the "Lily White" movement there, as an indication of his attitude.

They also say that the President told them he did not believe a man's color should operate against him anywhere, and that in all appointments the character, intelligence, and esteem in which the applicant was held in the community in which he lived would be the first consideration.

Bishop Walters and his colleagues went to the White House prepared, in case the President gave them an unfavorable reply, to issue a long advisory document to negro voters throughout the country suggesting that negroes vote independently in the coming Congressional elections. The address, it is stated, will not now be issued.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 7.—Judge Roelhac is a prominent lawyer of Sheffield, Ala., and served a term as Circuit Judge of that district. He is a native of North Carolina and comes from a distinguished French family, his grandfather having come to America with La Fayette during the Revolutionary War. He always has been a Democrat, and on account of his financial views has been called a "Gold Bug" Democrat. It is said his appointment was partly due to the indorsement of certain leading negroes who were opposed to the "Lily Whites" movement by Alabama Republicans.

CHURCH PEOPLE REBUKED.

Non-Member to Dedicate Monument to Noted Kentucky Divine Whose Grave Has Been Neglected.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—With two policemen detailed to assist him at the gate and keep out of the cemetery church people whom he has sought to rebuke, Capt. W. F. Norton, Jr., known to the theatrical world as "Daniel Quilp," owner of the Auditorium, the largest playhouse in Louisville, a lover of sports, and a non-church man, will to-morrow have dedicated a handsome monument he has erected to the memory of the Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., one of the noted Baptist divines of the South.

The body of Dr. Broadus has lain for more than seven years in an unmarked grave in Cave Hill Cemetery. Capt. Norton's act was unknown until he issued invitations Oct. 1. The invitations read as follows:

To mark a friend's remains
These stones arise.

Mr. W. F. Norton, Jr., requests the honor of your presence at the unveiling of a monument erected by him (a non-churchman) to mark the grave which has been suffered to remain unmarked for more than seven years of John A. Broadus, D. D., LL. D., the greatest teacher and divine of the Baptists, 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at Cave Hill Cemetery.

NO CALL FOR REV. DR. LORIMER.

Tremont Temple, Boston, Will Not Ask Former Pastor to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—It was decided by the Executive Committee of Tremont Temple this evening not to call the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of New York back to Boston. The vote was very close, twenty favoring Dr. Lorimer and twenty-two being against him.

The result of this meeting is that Dr. Lorimer's name must be stricken from the list of candidates for the vacant pastorate. The Board of Deacons stood seven to seven on the question of recalling their former pastor.

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The Connecting Line
between the East and the West is the New York Central with its eight trains a day to Chicago, five to St. Louis and Cincinnati, fourteen to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, nine to Toronto.—Adv.

THE NEW JAPANESE BUDGET.

Large Appropriations for Extensions of Railroads and Telephone Systems.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times's correspondent at Tokio says the draft of the new Japanese budget which has just been made public includes appropriations for extensions of railroads and telephones, also a grant in aid of the Seoul and Fusan Railway, whereby the work of construction of this new line will be completed within six years from date.

The proposal to continue the present rate of land tax will secure an annual sum of 12,000,000 yen a year for purposes of naval expansion.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Wheat Lands of Northern Victoria Yield Nothing—Distress Among Farmers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times's correspondent at Melbourne reports that, owing to the prolonged drought, a large area of the wheat lands of Northern Victoria will yield nothing this season.

There is great distress among the farmers of the stricken district, who are unable to procure sufficient feed for their horses and cattle, and they are appealing to the Government for free transportation to the southern area of the wheat lands of the province where the land owners are patriotically offering free pasturage.

GOVERNMENT AID IN RUSSIA.

Steam Navigation Company Gets Funds for a Persian Gulf Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times's Odessa correspondent says the Russian Steam Navigation Company has asked the Ministry of Finance, in addition to a subsidy, for an advance of money sufficient for the construction of the special vessels necessary for the new line between Odessa and the Persian Gulf ports.

The correspondent understands that the Russian Ministry agrees to furnish the funds asked for on condition that the vessels for the proposed new fleet be constructed entirely of Russian materials, in Russian yards by Russian workmen, and that the fittings be entirely of home manufacture.

DANISH WEST INDIES SALE.

Expected that the United States Will Pay 20,000,000 Kroner for the Islands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times's Copenhagen correspondent says that it is expected that the Danish West Indies will be transferred to the United States for the stipulated sum of nearly 20,000,000 kroner. The correspondent points out that the question of the transfer of the islands has long been the occasion of an interesting struggle between the numerically overwhelming peasant parties opposed to the transfer on the one hand against a coalition consisting of Copenhagen merchants and bankers and advocates of the transfer in academic circles and in the districts along the coast. The King is personally opposed to the transfer, but loyally sacrifices his own sympathies to the will of his people.

Those who are close to him say, however, that it will be a bitter moment for him when he has to affix his signature to the treaty of transfer.

PAN-GERMANISM A MENACE.

Its Propagandas Said to Extend Throughout the World, and Is an Absorbing Factor in Europe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times's correspondent in Vienna says that after many years of experience in a position where has has had exceptional opportunities for observation, he is forced to conclude that Pan-Germanism constitutes a far greater peril for the non-German and non-Slav States than does Pan-Slavism.

The propagandas of the latter, the correspondent continues, are confined to European countries where the population or a portion of the population belongs to the Slav race. Pan-Germanism, on the other hand, reaches to the remotest corners of the earth, wherever two or three Germans are gathered, while in Europe it is a permanent, aggressive, absorbing factor. It has already compelled States outside the German Empire, but a portion of whose population is of German nationality or of Teutonic extraction to keep vigilantly on the defensive.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States, continues the correspondent, and still less Austro-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, or Switzerland, can afford to disregard the rising tide of Pan-Germanism.

LABRADOR SWEPT BY STORM.

Eighteen Vessels Driven Ashore—Worst Gale in Fourteen Years.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—The mail steamer Virginia Lake has returned here from Labrador and brings reports that the whole coast of Labrador has been swept by a fearful gale. Eighteen vessels were driven ashore and are total losses. Some of the wrecked vessels had cargoes of fish on board.

The Virginia Lake brings home 139 shipwrecked fishermen, who composed the crews of the lost vessels. The present gale, with regard to results, is the worst which has been experienced since 1888. The steamer Kite, with 225 persons on board, ran on the rocks, but was refloated.

The disasters would have been greater but for the fact that the gale occurred during the neap tides. No lives were lost.

From Luncheon to Breakfast.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago at 8:55 A. M., the next day.—Adv.

Foliage Excursion, October 11,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains. Delightful Autumn trip. Round trip tickets, good to Oct. 15, $2.—Adv.

CUP CHALLENGE MAILED

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Again Send a Yacht to Compete Here.

THINKS HIS CHANCES GOOD

The Document Will Leave Liverpool To-day on the Oceanic—Several Defenders May Claim Attention.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The initial step in another contest for the America's Cup was taken to-day when Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge was signed by the officials of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and mailed by them, at Belfast, Ireland, to the New York Yacht Club. The letter containing the challenge will go to the United States on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which will sail from Liverpool to-morrow and Queenstown the day following, and may reach its destination by Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Hon. Charles Russell represented Sir Thomas Lipton when the challenge was signed. Neither he nor any of the other officials would speak of the terms, but is generally understood that they do not materially differ from those which were agreed to last year. The first contests for the trophy will probably take place during the month of August.

Speaking of his third attempt to win the America's Cup, Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"I cannot discuss the terms until the officials of the New York Yacht Club have had an opportunity to deal with them, and have signified their opinions. I have every reason to hope they will be considered satisfactory. I have always found the members of the New York Yacht Club too good sportsmen to stick at minor details. What we both want is a good race under the best possible conditions, and may the best boat win. Do I think I shall win? Well, I do not think I would try my luck for the third time unless I thought I had a pretty good chance. No other Britisher has exhibited any desire to lift the cup. If anybody had turned up I would willingly have made way for him. But I cannot let the chance go altogether.

"I certainly believe Shamrock III. will be an improvement on the last challenger. If she is beaten the Americans will have to produce a better boat than can be built in the United Kingdom.

"I intend leaving the Shamrock II. in America as a trial horse there, while I use the Shamrock I. for the same purpose on this side.

"On previous occasions the arrangements for the competitions were so adequately fulfilled that I can suggest no improvements. I am anticipating my visit with the keenest pleasure, whether I win or lose. I have always been treated with the greatest kindness, and it is a case of revisiting old friends, only this time I hope they will not have a faster boat."

No official notice of the sending of the challenge was received at the New York Yacht Club house yesterday, but Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard received a cablegram last night at his residence containing the usual notice. This is merely a matter of courtesy, however, and no action will be taken upon it.

Secretary Carmack said that he understood that the cablegram received by Mr. Ledyard did not give any hint as to the details of the challenge, and Mr. Carmack said that he did not know whether Sir Thomas had challenged with a "single sticker" or a schooner yacht. He said that it was his own personal opinion that Sir Thomas had challenged with a "single sticker."

Mr. Carmack added that the members of the club "were, of course, delighted to know that a challenge was coming."

If the challenge comes by the Oceanic, it should be in the hands of Secretary Cormack in time to allow the race to be sailed in August of next year—that is to say, if the weather conditions then are such as to permit the races to be sailed within two weeks.

As soon as the challenge is received a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be called, and if the course of procedure of former years is followed a special committee will be appointed to arrange the details of the contest with representatives of Sir Thomas Lipton's Club, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and this committee will have full powers to accept the challenge and bind the club to the match. It is also probable that at this meeting, or at all events very soon afterward, the personnel of a syndicate that will order a new yacht to be built by the Herreshoffs will be made known.

It is possible also that two other syndicates may be disclosed—one to build a yacht from designs by William Gardner of Gardner & Cox of this city and one that will pledge its ambition and hope upon a design by Crowninshield of Boston. But at this moment it is only "guesswork" as regards these two enterprises.

As to the Columbia and Constitution, it is now practically certain that they will be entered in the competition for the honor of defending the cup. It has been said recently that Capt. Charles Barr has been retained as skipper of the cup defender. This is manifestly an error, as no one is in position to-day, nor will be until after the trial races next Summer, to retain any one for any service whatever as the defender. When the defender is chosen by the Cup Committee after the trial races immediately preceding the dates set for the cup races, the skipper and crew then aboard the chosen yacht will naturally continue in their places. It is probable that Capt. Barr will sail the Constitution in the trials next year, and the probability is strengthened by the fact that during the past season he has been sailing master of the Mineola, the seventy-footer owned by August Belmont, who is one of the owners of the Constitution.

PROBING MURDER OF BOYS.

Woodward, Suspected of Double Crime, Tries to Attack a Witness.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—Paul Woodward, who is under arrest on suspicion of having caused the deaths of Price Jennings and William Coffin, whose bodies were found near Haddon Heights, was identified to-day by John Farmer, a negro, as the man he had seen in company with the boys near the scene of the murder the day the crime is supposed to have been committed. Woodward, hearing this testimony, sprang at the colored man and tried to grab him by the throat. The detectives present had to restrain the infuriated prisoner.

Woodward to-day was taken to the scene of the alleged crime, but he displayed no emotion and protested his innocence. The analysis of the organs of the boys' has not yet been completed, but the police express confidence that it will be shown that the children were poisoned.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR PANAMA.

Gen. Perdomo, New Minister of State, Has 8,000 Men Ready to Move for the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Oct. 7.—Gen. Perdomo has been made Colombian Minister of State.

Gen. Salazar, commander of the Colombian forces on the isthmus, received a telegram this afternoon saying that from Honda to Barranquilla, on the Magdalena River, Gen. Perdomo has 8,000 men in readiness to proceed for the isthmus.

It is believed that Gen. Salazar, considering it inadvisable to have these troops concentrated here at the present time, has sent a message to detain them where they are until further notice.

A dispatch received from Kingston, Jamaica, on the revolutionary situation at Santa Marta, Colombia, said Señor Laforest, Colombian Minister of State, had been captured by the revolutionists at Teneriffe.

Autumnal Foliage. Ever famous Hudson River Day Line Trips. See Steamboat column.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

FIRE IN TEXAS OILFIELD.

Twelve Lives Reported to Have Been Lost and Forty Derricks Destroyed.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 7.—Fire, which started in the oil field about 10:30 has destroyed forty derricks, and 100 more are burning.

The telephone operator in the field says he does not know yet whether any of the tanks are burning. The fire is located in the Hogg-Swayne tract, where the wells and tanks are thickest. The whole tract will undoubtedly be burned to the ground. Twelve lives are known to have been lost.

At midnight it is believed some of the tanks are on fire, but this has not been ascertained definitely.

SUES THE COAL ROADS.

The State of Pennsylvania Asked to Revoke Charters and Break Up the Alleged Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Frank H. Thompson, a West Philadelphia business man, will bring an equity suit in the United States Circuit Court to-morrow morning, through his counsel, Francis Tracy Tobin, to break up the combination between the railroads engaged in the anthracite trade.

Mr. Thompson also announces that he will petition Attorney General Elkin for permission to use the name of the Commonwealth in an application for the revocation of the charter of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company for violating the Constitution of Pennsylvania in mining and selling coal when its duty is simply to transport coal as a common carrier; also for the revocation of the charter of coal companies of which it has absolute control, for their failure to mine coal according to the terms and conditions of their charters. The defendants named in the bill in equity are:

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.
The Central Railroad of New Jersey.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
The Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

These companies, it is declared, control the anthracite business under a combination formed about six months ago to fix uniform prices, and have met frequently in New York and fixed prices for the ensuing month in violation of an act of Congress. The bill goes on to declare that coal is recognized as a necessity of life, and that in consequence of the failure of the combination to provide a proper quantity, it has placed the price so high as to make it prohibitory. Therefore, the complainant has been prevented from securing the coal necessary for his own use during the coming Winter.

He avers that "the mining and the transportation of coal are businesses which are ever affected with the public interest and are by no means of private right merely, and, being such, are within the control of the community of its police powers."

He therefore prays "that the said combination be declared illegal as an unlawful restraint of trade and that the said companies and their representatives be enjoined, restrained, and prohibited from meeting together for the purpose of fixing the rate of coal or market thereof."

RIOT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Troops Charge a Crowd and Make Five Hundred Arrests.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—From Vienna a correspondent of The Daily Express reports a disturbance in St. Petersburg last Sunday.

Troops charged a crowd on Kazan Square, and many persons were wounded. Five hundred arrests were made.

MAY INDICT LAURA BIGGAR.

Grand Jury Instructed to Prevent Any Attempt to Compromise the Alleged Conspiracy Case.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 7.—The October Grand Jury for Monmouth County began its labors here to-day after being charged by Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort.

The Justice dealt largely with the alleged attempt of Laura Biggar and others to obtain the bulk or all of the Henry M. Bennett estate by asserting that a child had been born to the ex-actress, and that she was the wife of the late millionaire. He directed them to indict if they found the facts warranted. If any effort at a compromise was attempted by Laura Biggar reducing her claim to the estate, and it was accepted, then all the parties to the compromise were to be indicted.

Justice Fort to-day refused to admit to bail Dr. C. K. Hendrick and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton of Hoboken, who are in jail here charged with conspiracy with Miss Biggar. The security offered had previously been rejected by County Judge Heisley.

THE WESTINGHOUSE EARNINGS.

Net Aggregate of Air-Brake Company a Little Less than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—The annual report of President George Westinghouse, in behalf of the Directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting held in Wilmerding yesterday afternoon, showed gross earnings for the year ending with July above those of the year before, and net earnings slightly less, while the dividend payment was over $150,000 less than the year before.

The company starts this fiscal year, beginning with August, with a credit to its profit and loss account of $3,237,044.39, as against a balance of $2,942,814.44, carried over for the year ending with July, 1901.

Gross earnings for the last fiscal year were $8,559,503, as against $7,889,857 the year before, an increase of $689,646; net earnings were $2,928,695, as against $2,961,342 the year before, a decrease of $52,647; dividend payments aggregated $2,634,468, as against $2,792,250, a decrease of $157,782.

The following Directors for the ensuing year were elected:

George Westinghouse, President; Robert Pitcairn, H. H. Westinghouse, John Caldwell, E. M. Herr, W. W. Card, and Henry Oliver.

OPPOSE THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

National Association of Manufacturers Say Measure Will Hurt Their Foreign Trade.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—The National Association of Manufacturers is sending out circular letters to manufacturers urging them to defeat "beyond resurrection" the "Eight-Hour" bill pending in Congress. The circular is signed by the President, D. M. Parry, and the Secretary of the association, Marshall Cushing of New York.

"We do not oppose organized labor," said Mr. Parry to-day, "but we do oppose this bill. It is hard enough now for us to get foreign trade. We don't intend to be put on the same footing as the manufacturers of Great Britain, whose trade has been simply slaughtered by laws similar to the one now proposed."

Cruiser Boston Ordered to Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The cruiser Boston, Capt. Hoskins, which came into port yesterday from the Northern Pacific Coast, is under orders to sail for Panama, after first going to Mare Island Navy Yard to have certain minor repairs made to her machinery.

"Black and White" the best Scotch.
Is liked best by men who appreciate good things.—Adv.

20 Hours Each Way
By the Pennsylvania Special the business man may save a whole day between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

RUSSELL SAGE'S ILLNESS

Aged Financier's Condition Much Improved Last Night.

He Had a Temperature of 104 Monday and Pneumonia Was Feared—Mrs. Sage Says Her Husband Is Not Now Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Oct. 7.—Russell Sage was a very ill man last night. Dr. J. Carl Schmuck of Far Rockaway, who attended the aged financier, said that his temperature was 104 degrees, and that for a time he greatly feared that his patient would develop pneumonia. To-night, however, Dr. Schmuck said that Mr. Sage was a great deal better, his temperature was normal, and with a few days' rest he thought Mr. Sage would be enjoying his usual good health. Mrs. Sage was seen at their Summer home near here to-night, and asked about the condition of her husband.

"Mr. Sage," she said, "is up stairs resting peacefully, his temperature is normal, and there is absolutely nothing serious about his condition. I cannot understand how these reports get out. Just let Mr. Sage do a little coughing or catch a slight cold, and in a remarkably short time it seems the papers know all about it, and if they do not find it out right away, the Wall Street brokers do and give it to them. So what are we going to do? Nothing but grin and bear it.

"Mr. Sage has got a slight cold, it is true, but it is not a serious one. Why, he got up this morning and insisted on going to work, but I persuaded him to stay home and rest. I wish he would remain indoors a week, but I am afraid he will get up again in the morning and insist on going to New York.

"Mr. Sage persists in sitting in a particular seat in the car on his way to and from New York. That seat unfortunately is the one next to the door, and the result is that in the continued opening and shutting of the door he frequently is caught in a draught. I remember on one occasion, when I accompanied him from the city, we were occupying his favorite seat, when just as the train was about to pull out of Valley Stream, a man, who had been compelled to run for the train, rushed through the door all out of breath and with perspiration streaming down his face. He forgot to shut the door, and taking a seat right behind us, opened the window, and Mr. Sage and I got the benefit of the draught, and both caught colds that kept us in the house for two or three days. I do my best to persuade Mr. Sage to take some other seat, but he is fond of that part of the car, and is too obstinate to follow my advice.

"You ask me if the presence of Dr. Munn, our family physician, at Cedarhurst to-night is on account of Mr. Sage's reported ill-health? You do not suppose I hope that Dr. Munn waits until somebody throws a bomb at Mr. Sage, or I dislocate my shoulder before coming to see us. Dr. Munn calls very often, both here and in New York, and to-night's visit is simply one of the friendly calls that we appreciate very much. Both Dr. and Mrs. Munn are lifelong friends of ours, and naturally we see a great deal of them.

"I wish very much that we were back in our New York home. This place is too far for Mr. Sage to have to go in order to attend to his business. They are remodeling the Bristol, however, next door to our New York home, and then there is a new building going up on the other side, too. So I guess we will have to remain here until Christmas before returning to the city. There is too much hammering and sawing going on now for us to return."

SAGE STOCKS SOLD HEAVILY.

Bear Operators Acted on Reports of the Financier's Illness.

Bear operators in the stock market yesterday made much ado of the report that Russell Sage was seriously ill, and that there was a probability that some of the money he has out on loan—estimated at as high a figure as $25,000,000—would be called in.

Coincident with the report, heavy selling orders were put into the market in stocks in which Mr. Sage is known to be interested, principally Missouri Pacific and Manhattan. The former broke over 2 points, closing for a net loss of 1⅞, while Manhattan, showing at one time a loss of 2 points, closed at a decline of 1¼.

An interest close to Mr. Sage said yesterday at the conclusion of business that he understood that Mr. Sage's money matters were so arranged that none of his outstanding loans would be disturbed, even in the event of the veteran financier's death.

THE AUDIENCE WAS PAID.

Pastor, for Benefit of His Church, Listened to Agnostic Harangue 11 Hours at $20 an Hour.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 7.—There was recorded in the Town Clerk's office in Stratford to-day a warrantee deed from Thaddeus E. Peck to the Trustees of the Methodist Church to a tract of land 30 by 100 feet, situated in the rear of the church property.

The Methodist Church Society has been wanting the land for years, but has never been able to induce its owner to sell. A short time ago Peck agreed to sell it to the church for $250, and to take the amount out in a series of lectures in which he was to pay for the privilege at the rate of $20 an hour, the proviso being that the Rev. Royal W. Raymond, the pastor, was to be the sole auditor and the discourses were to take place in the church.

The pastor accepted the conditions. Mr. Peck is the town philosopher, agnostic, chemist, inventor, and, when occasion allows, an expounder. He is known as "Thad the Tedious," so the action of the pastor was regarded as modern martyrdom.

The Rev. Raymond listened to the fourth discussion last week and got receipts amounting to $220. The Methodist Society is to pay the remaining $30, which Mr. Peck is going to spend on a banquet.

The Rev. Mr. Raymond says that neither his religion nor theology has been shaken by the eleven hours of discussion. Privately he admits that he is not sure whether he understood what the discussions were about, but thinks it wise not to say anything about it till after the banquet.

Many of the members of the Methodist Church think the pastor's course undignified, but refrain from criticism as the church is the gainer.

ACTOR LEWIS MORRISON HURT.

Knocked Down by Horses in St. Paul While Rescuing a Woman and Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—Lewis Morrison, the actor, was severely injured to-day while trying to save a young woman named Dorothy Royce and a baby she was wheeling in a perambulator from being run down young woman and the baby were directly by a dray at Sixth and Robert Streets. The in front of the horses, and were hemmed in by two rapidly approaching bicycle riders.

Mr. Morrison dragged them aside, but in so doing was knocked down and painfully bruised. He is now at the Ryan Hotel. Mr. Morrison is here with his company, which is rehearsing "Faust" for production at the Metropolitan next week.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271 Pas 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

DENMARK POVERTY-STRICKEN.

Minister of Finance Announces a Deficit and Asks for Increase in Taxes.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 7.—M. Hage, Minister of Finance, read the budget statement before Parliament to-day. He said he estimated the deficit for the coming year at $945,000, and announced that, as there was no prospect of checking the steady increase in expenditure, it was necessary to increase taxation.

The Danish Parliament reassembled yesterday. It was then announced from Copenhagen that tax reforms were promised whereby the burdens on the peasants would be lightened and the cities would be made to pay a fairer proportion of the taxes.

AUTOMOBILE VICTIM WINS.

J. B. Hughes Gets $12,070 Verdict Against Felix Warburg for an Accident at Seabright.

TRENTON, Oct. 7.—A jury in the United States Circuit Court to-day, after a five days' trial, awarded $12,070 damages to Joseph B. Hughes of New York in his suit against Felix Warburg, also of that city, and a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Hughes claimed damages for injuries sustained by the running away of his horses, which were frightened by Mr. Warburg's automobile at Seabright, N. J. One of the horses was killed, and Mr. Hughes, who is sixty years old, asserted that his spine was permanently injured. Mr. Warburg himself was not in the automobile at the time.

MINERS' HOUSES BLOWN UP.

One Explosion Said to Have Been Determined Upon by a Lithuanian Union.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Kuklewicz of Brownsville, near here, called on Gen. Gobin at headquarters this morning and reported to him that her home was partly destroyed by a dynamite explosion about 1 o'clock this morning. She said the explosion set fire to the house and, between the fire and the wreck caused by the explosion, the damage to the house is so great that she was compelled to move out with her family.

It was reported to the General that the explosion was determined upon by the Lithuanian local of Brownsville. Provost Marshal Farquhar, in command of a squad from the Second City Troop, went to Brownsville this morning to make an investigation. Kuklewicz is employed at Shenandoah Colliery.

The home of Fank Hintz, a non-union man, living on South Chestnut Street, was dynamited at 11:45 to-night. The explosive was placed on the back door sill, and the door was splintered and the windows shattered by the concussion. Hintz was not at home when the explosion occurred. A crowd gathered about the house after the explosion, and Mrs. Hintz, in her excitement, went to the window and fired a shot into the crowd, but the bullet did not take effect. The family escaped without injury.

CONFESSED TO PART IN MURDER TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Scranton Man Tells of Shooting for Which Two Others Had Served Nine-Year Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 7.—To-day, twenty years after Thomas Hanley and Luke Kelly were sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years for a crime they did not commit, one of the men who actually were guilty confessed. He is E. W. Tonery of Scranton, and he walked twenty-five miles to this city to-day to ease his conscience. He found Hanley, confessed, and begged his forgiveness. Kelly is in Butte, Mon.

Tonery says that he and a man named Patrick Clark committed the crime. They needed money, he says, and held up Rosencrantz. Clark's pistol, which had a hair trigger, went off, the bullet entering Rosencrantz's head. They got $28 and escaped.

"I was so mad," said Tonery, "at the shooting that I felt like shooting Clark. He was frightened and went away, and I never saw him again. For many years it did not worry me much that other men were convicted and sentenced for a crime I had committed, but of late it has preyed upon my mind. I never knew Mr. Hanley, but I felt it was my duty to find him. At times I was going to hang myself, I was so miserable. This morning I could not stand it any longer, and I walked down here. Thank God, my mind is now free."

The two came to the office of District Attorney Jones and made the statement. Nothing will be done by the authorities in the case or by Hanley. "I'm thankful enough," he said, "that my name has been cleared."

WANTS COAL LANDS SEIZED.

President of Chicago Federation of Labor Says People Should Use Force.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"Laboring men should follow the precedent established by George Washington and use force when their life and liberty is threatened," declared the President of the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day in discussing the condition in the Pennsylvania coal fields. "It is up to President Roosevelt to do something in this matter. Backed up by the millions of people in this country, he has a perfect right to take the coal lands by force.

"It has never been done, you say. But that is no argument. The President can establish a precedent, which, supported by 75,000,000 people, will be as good, and have the force of law. If he takes the coal lands regardless of the restrictions of the laws which surround him, he will be praised by the great majority of the people, and will make it easier to handle such difficulties in the future."

FOR RECIPROCITY IN COAL.

Said That Canada Would Regard Favorably Such an Arrangement with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 7.—The advocacy of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts of reciprocity in coal between the United States and Canada finds a ready response in this country.

"I have no hesitation in saying," said a member of the Dominion Cabinet to-day, "that there ought to be no duties between the two countries on any of the necessaries of life. It is not hard to see the substantial benefits for both participants in an agreement on such lines. If the United States wants reciprocity in soft coal, we would give the matter our ready consideration. As it is to-day anthracite is free."

The Dominion trade returns for the twelve months to the end of June show that during that period Canada imported 3,009,135 tons of bituminous coal from the United States, for which it paid $5,626,695, and in the same time Canada sold to the United States 1,529,468 tons, for which the United States paid $4,318,681.

Newark Mayoralty Candidate Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Dr. James T. Wrightson, Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, is ill with a cold contracted on Sunday, and much concern is manifested over his condition.

THE SOUTH FERRY TERMINAL of the Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington is reached from all parts of New York City and Brooklyn by the elevated, Broadway cross-town lines and Brooklyn ferries, under the same roof, avoiding all the discomforts of crossing crowded streets.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS MINERS TO GO BACK

If They Consent He Will Appoint a Commission.

Mr. Mitchell Declines to Commit Himself, but It Is Said that He will Not Accept the Proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Beyond the statement given out this afternoon at the White House explaining the visit of Commissioner Wright to Philadelphia to meet Mr. Mitchell, there were no developments to-day in regard to the coal strike. The statement from the White House follows:

"On Monday, Oct. 6, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, went to Philadelphia and gave to Mr. John Mitchell the following from the President:

"'If Mr. Mitchell will secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions the President will at once appoint a commission to investigate thoroughly into all the matters at issue between the operators and miners, and will do all within his power to obtain a settlement of those questions in accordance with the report of the commission.'

"Mr. Mitchell has taken this matter under consideration, but the President has not yet been advised of any decision."

The foregoing statement was issued after a conference with Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, Mr. Sargent, and Gen. James S. Clarkson. The President also conferred to-day with Dr. Albert Shaw and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Mitchell since the statement was issued. It was not expected that an immediate reply would be made by Mr. Mitchell, as it was supposed he would not care to act upon the suggestion of the President without consultation with the leaders associated with him or until the matter had been submitted to the miners themselves. It is probable the various miners' organizations which have been invited to assemble tomorrow by Mr. Mitchell, to consider the report made by him of the results of the conference in Washington last week at which the representatives of the two sides met the President, will give the President's proposition consideration. Commissioner Wright reported to President Roosevelt that Mitchell desired time to consider the proposition.

Mr. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, who went to Philadelphia in the expectation of meeting Mr. Mitchell, returned this morning and reported to the President that he had failed to meet the labor leader, that gentleman having left Philadelphia for Buffalo after his interview with Commissioner Wright. The expectation is that Mr. Mitchell will make response to the President's suggestion within a few days.

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE.

There was a report in circulation this afternoon to the effect that the President would appoint a commission to investigate the strike regardless of what may be the action of Mr. Mitchell and his associates on the proposition to immediately resume work. There is no authority for this report, nor is it probable that the President would give any intimation of what he may do in the event of his proposition being declined. What he most earnestly desires is to secure a resumption of work in the mines that the threatened public distress may be averted, and it is not at all likely that he will do anything to interfere with that consummation or that he will take any step that would indicate a belief that the President has any authority to intervene in the settlement of the troubles.

There is apprehension that the action of Gov. Stone in ordering the entire military force of the State into the mining regions with instructions to preserve the peace and protect life and property will seriously interfere with the efforts of the President to bring about a settlement. It is believed, however, that the President does share this apprehension. He recognizes that it is the duty of the Governor to preserve the peace, and that in doing this no feeling of sympathy with those who violate the law can be allowed to intervene. The operators have declared that, if given protection by the authorities, they can work the mines and get out sufficient coal to meet the public demands and that they have been prevented from operating by the lawless acts of the striking miners. The presence of the troops will

decline to ask the miners to resume work under the conditions stipulated.

ATTITUDE OF THE STRIKERS.

Sentiment Among Them Said to be Opposed to Accepting the President's Proposition.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 7.—The two principal features of the coal strike, which claimed public attention in the coal-fields to-day, were: Will the miners yield to the desire of the President of the United States for them to return to work and investigate afterward, and will the mine operators be able to carry out their promise to produce enough coal to relieve the situation if given the protection of the full military power of the State?

After a most careful inquiry among the district officers, not including the district Presidents, who are in Buffalo, and the rank and file of mine workers, it was found that sentiment is strongly against accepting the President's proposition in its present form. As to the other feature of the situation, as it exists to-night opinion is divided, and will remain so until the real test comes.

The President's message to Mr. Mitchell became known here this afternoon, and it was earnestly discussed by the striking miners and citizens generally. It is positively known to those who are close to the officers of the union that President Mitchell and his district Presidents have all along been opposed to the men returning to work without some concessions, but whether they are still so inclined with the President appealing to them, cannot be officially stated. It is reasonably certain, however, that they still are.

An officer of the union now in the city, who does not care to be officially quoted in the absence of President Mitchell for fear it would be construed as being official, said the mine workers appreciate the efforts being made by President Roosevelt to end the strike in the interest of the entire country, and they have only words of praise for him. However, they feel that after sacrificing everything for the last five months, they consider it unfair for any one to ask them to return to work without a single concession, especially when the miners see victory almost at hand.

This is the tenor of the remarks of most of the mine workers in this region. In connection with this, 2,500 striking mine workers of the Prospect, Oakdale, and Midvale Collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, met in this city to-day, and it was announced after the meeting that they had unanimously decided to remain on strike until they get some concessions. The vote was taken in accordance with the address issued by President Mitchell last night, calling on the local unions to take a vote on the question of remaining on strike.

Tremendous interest is manifested in the effect the presence of the entire division of the National Guard will have on the strike. The strikers say the presence of the soldiers will have no effect on the strike. On the other hand, there is a feeling among some of the coal company officials that the mere move of sending all the troops into the coal region may not have the desired effect of bringing about an early resumption of the collieries. An official of one of the largest coal companies in the territory said that an early resumption depends altogether upon where the military authorities place the troops.

"If the troops are kept in all communities where violence and intimidation is practiced," he said, "there will be no trouble. The difficulty now is that a man goes to work one day under the protection of the soldiers and the next day after the neighborhood has been quieted down the troops are sent away and the willing workman is again at the mercy of the lawless element."

Several hundred of the 3,000 National Guardsmen now in the field are strikers, and they propose to turn a portion of their pay from the State over to the relief fund of their fellow-workers.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 7.—Announcement was made by the Temple Iron Company to-day that enough men had now been secured to make a start of its big Mount Lookout Colliery in Wyoming, and that operations will be resumed there to-morrow or the next day. Widely varying claims were about as to gains and losses to-day in the working forces at the collieries.

The main question now being asked is whether or not President Mitchell will call a convention to consider President Roosevelt's proposition. If he refuses to call it there is a danger, it is quite generally believed, that a certain element of the strikers will seize his refusal as an excuse to make a break.

Meetings are being arranged by the locals for to-morrow, in obedience to President Mitchell's suggestion to pass resolutions declaring that the miners are not restrained from going back to work because of fear of violence as alleged by the operators at Friday's White House conference.

MOBILIZING THE MILITIA.

It Is Expected All the Troops Will Be in the Field by To-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—General orders placing the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania on duty in the strike region were issued to-day from division headquarters, which have been established at the Commonwealth Hotel, in charge of Col. William J. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General of the Guard, who will remain in Harrisburg until the troops are recalled. The orders designate the location of the three brigades, and all of the State troops will be in the field by Thursday.

No effort is being made to get the troops on duty within any special time limit, it being the desire of the general officers to allow the soldiers to arrange their private matters before going into the field. Col. Richardson is directing the shipment of camp equipage from the State arsenal. Gen. Miller has taken the field as commander of the division, but he left this morning for Washington to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He will be on the ground when the troops are mobilized, and will direct their movements from division headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The War Department to-day received an order from Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania for 10,000 pairs of shoes and 2,500 blankets, to be delivered immediately. The blankets and shoes are now available at Philadelphia and at New York. The State of Pennsylvania has exhausted its quota of the appropriation allowed by Congress for militia supplies, so that Governor Stone, though getting the goods at cost price, will have to pay $2 per pair for shoes and $3.50 per pair for the blankets.

NOT POLITICS, SAYS STONE.

Governor of Pennsylvania Tells Why He Ordered More Troops Out.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—Gov. Stone to-night, in response to questions, said that there has been no communication between President Roosevelt and himself concerning the coal strike; that it was deemed necessary at the military council to send the entire division of the National Guard to the anthracite region, and in the performance of what was believed to be a plain public duty; its political effect was not considered.

CLUB A NON-UNION MAN.

Engineer Employed at a Colliery Beaten Into Insensibility by a Mob.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 7.—While John Colsen of Mahanoy City, a non-unionist engineer at the Reading Company's Henry Clay shaft, was walking to the colliery this afternoon he was attacked by a mob, one of whom hit him on the head with a brick, while others clubbed him into a state of insensibility. He was rescued from death by a body of coal and iron police, who dispersed the mob. Local colliery Superintendents to-day asked Sheriff Deitrick to have troops stationed here.

Companies H and E of the Fourth Regiment were rushed to the Royal Oak Colliery from their encampment at Mount Carmel this evening and dispersed at least 1,000 people watching 20 non-unionists who were behind a barricade in the district breaker. At the sight of the troops the mob fled, but some of them hurled rocks at the non-unionists before they escaped into their homes. The soldiers will guard the colliery all night.

CONFERENCE AT BUFFALO.

Manufacturers Meet Mr. Mitchell—To-day They Will Confer with Operators at Philadelphia.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The conference between the committee appointed by the National Manufacturers' Association and President Mitchell and his lieutenants, held at the Iroquois Hotel this afternoon, did not result in any definite plan being agreed upon for the partial resumption of work in the anthracite coal fields, but the members of the manufacturers' committee said they were greatly pleased with the progress made.

The following official statement was given out:

"The committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has listened to the explanation of the present strike difficulty as offered by a special committee of the United Mine Workers, at the head of which was Mr. John Mitchell. The National Association of Manufacturers' committee has learned what it could of the conditions and now goes to Philadelphia for the purpose of meeting a committee of the mine operators with the idea of getting their side of the difficulty. The National Association of Manufacturers' committee carries no proposition from the mine workers, and has no other mission than the desire to speedily bring about a settlement of this dispute.

"DAVID M. PARRY,
"President of the National Association.
"GEORGE H. BARBOUR of Detroit.
"RICHARD YOUNG of New York.
"FRANK LEAKE of Philadelphia."

It is known that Mr. Mitchell was appealed to on the broad grounds of humanity to concede every possible point, so that the country might be saved from the hardships and sufferings incident to a coal famine which seemed inevitable. It is also stated that a proposition of some kind was submitted to the mine workers, but the terms specified are not obtainable.

In reply Mr. Mitchel pointed out in substance that offers for conciliation already brought forth by those high in authority had been spurned by the operators. As the matter now stood a proposal from the operators was the thing to be expected.

After the meeting President Parry was asked if the conference had resulted in bringing any nearer a solution of the strike question.

"We have great hopes that something definite will be done," he replied. "Manufacturers are trying to run on soft coal, but they cannot get a sufficient quantity of that. In a short time the supply will be exhausted. This will mean the shutting down of factories. There are 1,500 manufacturers, and each employs from 500 to 1,500 men."

The following gentlemen represented the manufacturers at to-day's meeting: David M. Parry, President of the Manufacturers' Association, Indianapolis; George H. Barbour of Detroit, Richard Young of New York, Frank Leake of Philadelphia, and John Maxwell of Indianapolis. The miners were represented by President Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, and District Presidents T. D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy, and John Fahey.

COAL TRUST INVESTIGATION.

United States District Attorney Burnett Instructed to Report on a Petition Sent to Washington.

United States District Attorney Burnett yesterday admitted that he had been instructed by the Attorney General at Washington to investigate the workings of the Coal Trust in this district, which comprises the southern half of New York State. He declined to explain the nature of the investigation or when it would be started.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—It is stated here that the investigation into the alleged anthracite coal trust which District Attorney Burnett will make has no significance as regards the present strike so far as the Administration is concerned.

Several days ago the Department of Justice received a formal petition from New York alleging the existence of an anthracite coal trust and requesting the department to proceed against it under the Sherman anti-trust law. The usual course of the department, it is said, where such petitions are formally presented, accompanied by allegations as to matters of fact, is to refer the matter to the District Attorney of the district whence the complaint comes for investigation, and this course was pursued in the present instance.

AID FROM BRITISH MINERS.

National Federation Votes $5,000 for Strikers in Pennsylvania.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in session at Southport to-day, voted $5,000 from the central fund for the relief of the striking American miners and adopted a resolution in favor of the Executive Board and the different districts making further donations for the same purpose.

Benjamin Pickard, M. P., the President of the Federation, referred to the length of the American strike, and said the miners here had seen for some time that there was bound to be a collision. The struggle for independence in America was similar to the fight experienced in this country.

Mr. Mitchell, "to whom all honor was due, had done his level best to remedy things in the mining world," and although the miners had landed in trouble "a foundation was being laid for the freedom of trades-unionism in the United States."

The owners were cornered, he thought, and the men were right in refusing to leave the matter to be decided by the law courts.

An amendment to donate $25,000 to the American miners was defeated, but the districts were strongly recommended to send immediate financial support to the strikers in the United States.

COAL PRESIDENTS MEET.

Differ as to Effect of Calling Out More Troops—Report That a Proposition Was Made to Mitchell Denied.

The Presidents of the coal-carrying companies held their usual Tuesday meeting yesterday at 143 Liberty Street. The conference appeared to be a very excited one. Messages were sent to and from the meeting room several times. There was a rumor that the conference differed in opinion on some important points while discussing the probable effect of the calling out of more troops. The statement issued on Monday by President Bacon of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, giving a history of the strike of their soft coal miners was read and commented on.

After the meeting they declined to discuss what had taken place, but President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in reply to a question, said there was no apparent disposition on the part of the operators to modify or change their policy. He did not want, however, to talk on the subject. None cared to express any opinion as to the effect upon the situation the calling out of additional troops would have.

Mr. Baer went to the office of J. Pierpont Morgan in the Drexel Building.

Some time later there was a rumor that the operators had made a proposition to John Mitchell over the long-distance telephone. President Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was asked if this was the case.

"Not that I know of," he said.

"Was a proposition, of any kind made to Mr. Mitchell outside of the meeting room?"

"Not that I know of."

"Is there any intention on the part of the operators to change their policy?"

"Not that I know of."

An official of one of the companies who attended the meeting said there was no telephone in the meeting room, and he knew of no proposition being made to Mitchell or any reason for it. He thought such a thing, considering the attitude of the operators, would be ridiculous.

AID FOR THE STRIKING MINERS.

Many Labor Unions Double Their Weekly Assessments.

The coal strike was discussed last night at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union, and it was unanimously decided to support the strikers financially by every possible means until the strike is ended.

The delegates of more than twenty unions reported that their organizations have decided to double their weekly per capita assessments on their members in aid of the striking anthracite mine workers. In some cases this will bring the assessments up to 40 cents a week per member.

ALDERMEN AND COAL CRISIS.

Want Extra Session of Congress—Relief for City Departments — Mr. McCall's Plan to Close Public Schools.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the first time in three weeks. Tammany Leader Alderman McCall introduced resolutions in reference to the coal strike. They described the dangers of the strike to the country, and it was resolved that President Roosevelt be requested to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the matter. The Republican members, after Alderman James had moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Refrigeration, declared that the matter should take its proper course.

Alderman McCall said that the Democratic members of the board would favor the resolutions, "but," he added, "I hereby give notice that if the coal strike is not settled before the cold weather comes I shall offer a resolution here that the public schools be closed. I am informed that the Board of Education spends annually from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 for coal. If the very grave situation that now appears inevitable shall develop I shall ask this body to request the Board of Education to close the public schools and to distribute that coal among the worthy poor of the city."

The figures mentioned by Alderman McCall being questioned, Miles M. O'Brien, ex-President of the Board of Education, was appealed to. He stated that in his opinion the board annually expends about half the sum stated by Alderman McCall.

Many of the heads of city departments asked for authority to purchase coal without public letting. The Board of Education was authorized to expend $100,000 for coal after a letter from the President of that board had been read, saying that an offer from Wales had been received to deliver in New York 10,000 tons of coal at $9 a ton, and the Board of Education desired to be in a position to accept the offer.

Authority to purchase coal to a similar amount was granted to Water Commissioner R. G. Monroe, who had declared that unless immediate action were taken some of the boroughs would be without water within a week.

The Park Department obtained permission to secure without public letting on the best terms possible 500 tons of coal for Manhattan and 250 tons for the Bronx.

WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK.

Brooklyn Would Suffer Most Should the Supply of Coal at Pumping Stations Run Short.

It was learned yesterday that the Water Department has coal enough to run all pumping stations just twenty-four days. All sections on the higher land in Manhattan and the Bronx, several districts in Queens, and the entire Borough of Brooklyn, with a small part of Richmond, depend upon pumping stations. The rest of the city is served with water by force of gravitation.

Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply said last evening that the supply of coal now in possession of the department amounted to 6,000 tons of bituminous, and 250 tons a day were required to keep the engines in the pumping stations at work.

"With the present supply," he said, "the department might be able to manage for a month. Had the Commissioner been able to forego advertising for contracts a few weeks ago he could have laid in a sufficient quantity of coal to avert any inconvenience. If there should be a shortage of fuel in the department, of course Brooklyn would be the keenest sufferer. A total failure of the coal supply would mean a water famine in Brooklyn."

Commissioner Monroe denied the possibility of the department being crippled for lack of coal.

"The Board of Aldermen," he said, "gave me the authority to spend the $100,000 in the general market. I am relieved of the necessity of advertising for bids for thirty days, which made it virtually impossible to get coal except in lots of less than $1,000, because dealers refuse to make contracts for any length of time in the future. With the amount of money at my disposal now, I can purchase any quantity of coal when I see a chance to get it. The pumping stations will not close down for lack of coal, you may be sure."

CAN GET NO BIDS FOR COAL.

The Fire and Dock Departments Advertise in Vain.

The Fire Department for the past ten days has been advertising in The City Record for 500 tons of anthracite coal, and the bids were to have been opened yesterday morning, but Secretary William Leary found that not a single bid had been put in. He said that there was no danger of a shortage for some time to come, as he thought that the department had sufficient coal to last until Jan. 1.

Bids were also to have been opened yesterday by the Dock Department for 2,000 tons of coal, but at noon, the hour appointed for the opening of the bids, Commissioner Hawkes found none on hand.

COAL THIRTY CENTS A PAIL.

Famine Prices Demanded on the East Side—Sales Agents Have None to Sell.

The news that Gov. Stone had ordered out additional Pennsylvania State troops to the mining regions had no effect in the lowering of the price of coal yesterday. Dealers generally thought that it might be some weeks before any effect would be felt.

Many complaints, it was said, were received by dealers about the Welsh coal that has recently reached the market. Dealers on the east side who have sold it to customers have been requested by them to take it away. It is semi-bituminous, and when burned melts into "clinkers," which cling to the grates and damage them.

Soft coal was quoted by one dealer at $8.75 and $8.80 a ton; pea coal, anthracite, at $12.50 alongside, and domestic sizes of anthracite at $22 a ton wholesale.

Coal was sold by the pail at famine prices on the east side by the few peddlers and grocers who continue to handle it. Thirty cents a pail was demanded in some of the tenement districts.

The sales agents of the various companies said yesterday that they have not yet begun to sell coal. At the office of the sales agent of the Pennsylvania and Reading, 143 Liberty Street, a piece of coal about the size of a young turnip is ostentatiously displayed on a table.

"That we keep to remind us that we were once sales agents," said one of the agents in charge yesterday. "It is the only coal that has been here for many weeks."

SOFT COAL SUPPLY INADEQUATE

Railroads Cannot Haul More Than They Are Bringing Without Interrupting Passenger Traffic.

Persons who have been depending on a supply of soft coal in the city to take the place of anthracite when the cold weather comes seem likely to be disappointed. It was learned yesterday by inquiry at the offices of the principal local dealers in bituminous coal that the present supply is greatly inadequate to the demand, and that with the approach of Winter the conditions will become worse.

The Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio are the three principal roads which have lines into the soft coalfields, and these are, it is declared, handling every ton of soft coal of which their lines are capable. No more coal could be handled than is being done, the officials say, without interrupting the passenger traffic over the railroads. For this reason the railroads refuse to make rates for shipping the fuel.

Another slight increase in the price of soft coal in this city was made yesterday, the present average wholesale rate being $4.25 a ton, as against $4 before the strike.

Soft Coal Advanced in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Soft coal has advanced $1 a ton wholesale in this city. Yesterday Chicago's big retailers were having their wants filled readily at $3.50 a ton; today the price is $4.50. The Sunday Creek Coal Company, which controls the entire output of the mines in the district traversed by the Hocking Valley and Ohio Central Railways, and which practically supplies all Chicago and the great lakes with Hocking Valley coal, made the advance in rates here.

COAL COMING FROM SCOTLAND.

Arrangements for Shipment of 40,000 Tons to This Country at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Scotch coal masters are in receipt of numerous urgent inquiries for the prompt shipment of coal to New York and Philadelphia, and they are arranging freightage for 40,000 tons. The most urgent demand is for anthracite, for which American buyers now have to pay $4.12 per ton, against $3.12 which they refused to pay a month ago. The demands for steam coal are also so numerous that some of the masters have withdrawn their current price list.

The steel trade fears that there will be prejudicial effects on business from the higher prices created by America's wants.

COAL MASS MEETING PLAN.

Conference of 1,000 Representative Men to be Held To-morrow to Arrange Details.

The committees interested in a proposed mass meeting on the coal crisis, which will probably be held in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening next, met yesterday to consult at the home of Andrew H. Green, 91 Park Avenue. It was decided to accept the invitation of the proprietor of the Murray Hill Hotel to hold future meetings in the parlors of his house. The first is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock, when definite plans will be prepared to be submitted to a conference of 1,000 representative men, who have been invited to gather at the hotel to-morrow evening to decide upon a Committee of Finance and other committees and to discuss the situation.

Among those present at the meeting in Mr. Green's home were Mrs. W. J. White and Miss Annie Patterson of the Brooklyn Federation of Women, which is affiliated with Typographical Union, No. —. Miss Patterson offered a set of resolutions of her society, which declared that the Governor of New York should, by the right of a community of interests between the two States, ask the Governor of Pennsylvania to seize the mines and work them until there should be an understanding between the employers and their men. The resolution was not adopted, but was tabled as a suggestion, and the women were invited to attend the future gatherings to plan for the public mass meeting.

C. C. Shayne, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, has called a meeting of the board for noon to-day at the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, to consider the coal situation. It is proposed to cooperate with the Andrew H. Green committee and to take part in the coming mass meeting.

Thrown Open to Firewood Gatherers.

There promises to be a big rush of firewood gatherers to Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton to-day as a result of an order issued yesterday afternoon by Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn, suspending a rule of the Park Department prohibiting the gathering of driftwood on the Shore Road, which runs along the Narrows from Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton.

Orange Hospital Appeals for Coal.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 7.—There are less than three tons of coal in the cellar of the Orange Memorial Hospital, and all efforts to enlarge the supply so far have been fruitless. The Executive Committee of the Board of Governors has decided to appeal to the residents of the Oranges in the hope that any who laid in a large supply of coal last Spring will sell some to the institution.

WHERE COAL BEATS OIL.

Tests at Washington Show That Latter Cannot Compete for Naval Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Oil cannot compete with coal for naval use, according to the conclusion reached by the board of naval engineers, which for many weeks past has been making a series of practical tests with various oil burners under a 2,000 horse power boiler in this city.

A preliminary report has been drawn up for submission to the Secretary of the Navy, which will show that out of the fourteen different devices presented by American inventors, not one would burn coal oil under a naval boiler and produce steam in competition with coal, even were the oil sold at $1 per barrel.

FIRST COAL IN MONTHS.

Two Carloads Passing Through Fishkill Landing Attract Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Two carloads of anthracite coal passed through Fishkill Landing to-day, being transferred across the Hudson River by steamer from this city. The cars were marked "Rush," and were consigned to J. M. Hall, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who resides at New Haven. The cars came through the coal fields at night and hence were not molested by the strikers.

This is the first coal seen at the New Haven yards at Fishkill Landing in four months. Ordinarily about 300 coal cars are transferred across the river here every day on their way east, but since the strike no coal cars, either full or empty, have been moved.

Ohio Legislators Praise Coal Strikers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The lower branch of the Ohio Legislature to-day adopted a resolution commending the "patriotic and manly efforts" which President Roosevelt has taken to bring about a settlement of the anthracite coal strike, and congratulating the miners and their "capable and efficient officers, headed by President John Mitchell, upon their law-abiding and patriotic conduct during the entire strike," whose cause, the resolution says, is "just and right and ought to prevail."

Chicago Voters May Aid Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Contribution boxes for the striking coal miners will be established at all polling places at the next registration day, according to the terms of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee this afternoon.

FRENCH COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Already 36,000 Have Ceased Work and General Orders Affecting 100,000 Men Are Expected.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Telegrams received here from Lens Pas de Calais says that 36,000 miners have ceased work in the Pas de Calais region. Large numbers of troops are arriving at all threatened points. Several minor disturbances have been reported, but no serious trouble has as yet occurred.

The National Committee of the French Miners' Federation met this afternoon at the Labor Exchange here, with the intention of deciding whether an immediate general strike was to be ordered, agitation in favor of such a step having been in progress for some time. The meeting lasted three hours and then adjourned until to-morrow, without arriving at a decision.

The reason why the committee failed to vote with regard to ordering a general strike is understood to be because discussion of the matter developed a division of opinion. The majority was in favor of an immediate strike, but the minority desired first to attempt to negotiate with the Government. The minority induced the majority to postpone action and give it an opportunity to approach the Government with the view of securing promises of early legislation which would render the strike unnecessary.

M. Basly, a Socialist Deputy, who represents an important district of the Pas de Calais coal fields, says he is confident that a general strike will be voted and that 70,000 out of 100,000 miners will obey the order. He adds that the strike will extend over the Pas de Calais, the Nord, the Loire, and the Carmaux regions.

Syndicate Gets Norwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 7.—The major part of the property of the Norwood Park Association has been exchanged for improved New York real estate by the Norwood Park Association. The syndicate taking over the association's holdings is headed by Thomas P. McKenna. It will not have control of the California cottage, the Hurd residence, and two cottages on the south side of Norwood Avenue, but will have control of more than twenty cottages and the Casino. There is talk of consolidating Norwood and Hollywood.

NEGRO FISHER'S LONG TRIP.

Two Nights and a Day in an Open Boat Without Food or Sleep.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 7.—James Henry Grant, a negro, started on a fishing trip in a seventeen-foot open sailboat from Block Island last Friday. When night came on he decided to anchor off the island until morning, but a gale sprang up, the cable parted, and he had to drift before the wind.

He knew the coast and he hoped to reach Fire Island inlet and then gain shelter in the waters of the Great South Bay. This he managed to do after voyaging two nights and a day without food or sleep.

Accepts Call to Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Rev. Edward Vicars Stevenson, at present senior curate of St. Michael's Parish, New York, has accepted the call to Grace Church here. He will assume his duties about Nov. 1, succeeding Dean Erskine M. Rodman, who was made rector emeritus several months ago.

HEALTH REPORTS OF CHICAGO.

Typhoid Fever Decreasing, Diphtheria Becoming More Malignant.

The typhoid fever epidemic is on the decline, according to the bulletin issued Sunday by the city Health Department. Only 22 deaths were reported during the week. The epidemic started with the week ended Aug. 2, when 16 cases were reported. Since them the weeks have registered, respectively, 28, 45, 53, 51, 43, 33, 28, and 22. The statement says that the milk supply of the city is purer now than when a circular on the subject was issued six weeks ago.

While typhus is growing less virulent than during the Summer, more and more cases of diphtheria are coming to the attention of the health authorities. Physicians report that the diphtheria is of the malignant, lymphatic type, the child often not complaining at all of a sore throat, and first culture failing to reveal the typical diphtheria bacillus.

The total deaths reported for last week, 471, are twenty-five more than for the previous week and 52 more than for the corresponding week last year. The increase is due chiefly to the effects of the unfavorable weather upon chronic invalids; the deaths of those over 60 years of age are nearly 10 per cent. greater than the week before and one-third greater than a year ago. Deaths from violence also account, in part, for the increase—44 occurring during the week, 39 the week before, and 33 in the first week of last October—Chicago Inter Ocean, Oct. 6.

The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

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CHAMPAGNE
BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,
Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.
On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants
ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.,
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BRIARCLIFF MILK

CHEAP milk comes from cheap dairies, and from cows cheaply and improperly fed.

Briarcliff Milk, Butter and Cream took Gold Medal at Paris for purity and richness. No such milk as that from the Briarcliff Farms comes to New York market. It has received the approval of the New York Medical Society for purity.

Farms, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Store, 573 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Telephone, 907 38th Street.
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LABORATORY:
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WILL FIND IN
SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES
The description of a new movement in New York that adds materially to their comfort and convenience.
$34,000,000 INVESTED
In a Western industry that has grown from small beginnings to one of the wonders of the continent.
ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

W. & J. Sloane
Body Brussels Carpetings
A bright, cleanly and most serviceable floor covering, shown in small floral and two-toned effects, suitable for bedrooms.
Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

To-day's Money-Savings.

An interesting list in which are recorded some of the sharpest economies of the season. Every item is the best value possible. A glance over the appended list is the most potent argument in favor of your shopping here to-day.

Ansonia Clocks $2.95
Marbleized effects with bronze top ornament; 8 day movement; strike the hour and half hour on Cathedral gong; list price $8.75.

Men's Bath Robes $2.98
Made of fine quality eiderdown with neck cord and girdle to match; cut full and long; about fifty different colors from which to select; regular $4.98 robes.
Other grades of eiderdown and blanket robes $3.98, $4.98 to $12.98.

Men's Underwear
29c.—Heavy fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; Jaeger color; double sewn seams; trimmed with pearl buttons; regularly sold for 50c. each.
45c.—Heavy fleece-lined ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers; the drawers are made with double seats; colors, blue and ecru; would be a bargain at 75c.
98c.—Fine all wool camel's hair and natural gray Shirts and Drawers; shirts single and double-breasted; all sizes including extra large up to 56, in regular $1.50 quality.

Umbrellas $1.95
Of pure silk, durably made, with a handsome assortment of handles; the women's have pearl and silver, ivory and sterling silver and Dresden handles; the men's have selected wood and horn handles trimmed with sterling silver mountings; manufactured to sell at $3.50 to $5.

Persian Lamb Coat $65
Of Leipsic dye, beautifully made and elegantly finished to the minutest detail. Actually worth $125.00.

Girdles 69c
Royal Worcester girdles made of excellent quality tape, very comfortable and durable and a splendid value at this price.

Dinner Set $5.95
Open stock Alpha green pattern; American porcelain, with pretty underglaze decorations; 100 pieces, including soup tureen.

Ansonia Clocks $4.95
Marbleized Ansonia Clocks; with gilt trimmings; 8 day movements; strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gong; have handsome bronze top ornament; list price $10.

Men's and Boys' Night Robes 49c
Outing flannel; of excellent quality; liberally cut; 54 inches long; a fine assortment of good colorings; sizes 12 to 20.

Women's Underwear
45c.—Fine white merino vests with long or short sleeves; pants to match; regular price 75c. each.
95c.—The finest grades of Australian wool vests and pants in natural gray and white; included in this lot also are some of the very finest grades of imported Swiss ribbed white merino vests with long or short sleeves; all sizes; regularly sold for $1.29 each.
50c.—The best grades of fleece-lined cotton; perfect-fitting combination suits, made and trimmed in the best manner; good value at 75c.

Gold Seal Rings $5
Handsomely carved solid gold seal and signet rings. They are shown in the most fashionable designs; such as the Medusa head, double entwined snakes and many beautiful chased effects. Sizes and patterns for men and women.

$59 Fur Coat $29
Of Altas seal fur; trimmed with nutria beaver and Alaska sable collar, cuffs and revers.

Tea Sets $7.75
Of Limoges china; with pretty decorations; 56 pieces; gold stippled handles; value $10.00.

Dinner Sets $16.98
Of fine Limoges china; with pretty floral decorations; handles gold stippled; 100 pieces; value $22.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Carpets.
Lowell Brussels Carpets,
Bigelow Axminster Carpets,
New and specially prepared designs.
Oriental Rugs
for
Libraries, Dining Rooms and Halls,
Designed specially for our Fall trade.
Upholstery.
Curtain Materials, Tapestries, Furniture Coverings, Shades, Beds and Bedding.
Lace Curtains.
Estimates for Furnishings on application.
Broadway & 19th Street.

A Reflection of Colonial Life

finds truthful expression in our reproduction of the furniture of our forefathers. The simple art of the early Wood Craftsman is faithfully adhered to in our replicas of these fine old models—of individual worth are the Stately Highboy, the Tester Bed of dignified memory, and the curious Tables and chairs: pieces that possess a meaning for purity of design and handwrought construction.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

Thousands of Men

Wear Stroller Shoes because they are the best shoes for the "knowing ones" to wear. Why don't you "get wise?" High grade shoemaking exemplified. None made better at any price.

STROLLERS

The Best All Around Shoe for Men,

$3.50

Sold exclusively at our stores.

Good Hat News.

Our best quality hats at 2.80 are made of the same material and in the same blocks as the hats usually sold by other stores at 5.00. You can make the difference. Why not save it? Each hat has merit. Price, **$2.80.** We have all new fall models in a less expensive grade. Price, **$1.80.**

Silk Hats, $5.00 & $6.00.
Opera Hats, $6.00 & $7.00.

Brill Brothers
:79 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St.. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 5TH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,
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COLLECTIONS
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Rare Artistic Furniture, Objets d'Art, Paintings and Engravings, together with Magnificent Articles of Club Furniture, from the Ateliers of Salvati of Venice (wood carver to the crowned heads of the old world), and Chefs-d'Oeuvre of such followers of Europe's prime masters in wood carving as our own R. J. Horner & Company, Herts Brothers, Newman and others.

ALSO A COLLECTION OF RUGS.

THESE AND MANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES OF MORE UNIVERSAL USE, BUT EACH MARKED BY ITS OWN INTRINSIC BEAUTY.

REMEMBER THE SALES DAYS,

This day, (WEDNESDAY), THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

B&K TRADE MARK.

DEGREES OF BEST.

There are two kinds of best in our Fall Overcoats.

The best in price, handsome and luxurious in finish:

$30.

The best value for the money, perhaps; stylish, well-made, well-fitting.

$12.

Browning King & Co
Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

Area greater than any New York store,
HAHNE & CO.,
Choice as great as in New York.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.

The new importations from Switzerland, England and Germany are ready for your inspection. Styles, fabrics and weights to suit every requirement. Prices lower than in New York.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed, white or natural Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves—98c.; short sleeves—87c.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed, white silk and wool mixed Vests, high neck, long sleeves—$1.49; short sleeves—$1.24.

Men's Imported Ribbed natural wool Shirts or Drawers, full fashioned, guaranteed not to shrink—$2.48.

Men's English Pure Natural Wool Cashmere Shirts or Drawers, guaranteed not to shrink—$3.45.

Men's Imported Heavy Ribbed Pure Silk, pink or blue, Shirts or Drawers, full fashioned—$5.95.

Mail orders carefully and expeditiously filled on day of receipt. Free deliveries by our own wagons to all railway stations in New Jersey and Greater New York.

HAHNE & CO., Newark.

SECOND REGIMENT ON DUTY

Patrol the Tracks of the Hudson Valley Trolley Line.

Company Will Try to Run Cars To-day, and a Strike on the Union Traction Line May Result.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The closely adjoining towns of Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward, which are virtually under martial law, are being policed to-night by National Guardsmen of the Second Regiment, 1,000 strong, and the citizens are enjoying a feeling of security they have not experienced since the motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley Railway was inaugurated, on Aug. 30 last. The regiment was mobilized at Glens Falls to-day by order of Gov. Odell.

The railway officials are determined to renew the running of their cars from Waterford to Troy to-morrow. To accomplish this the cars must pass over the road of the United Traction Company, the union employes of which threaten to strike if such an attempt is made. In this event all of the traction company's system in the vicinity of Troy and Albany may be tied up within a day or two, and should there be riotous demonstrations New York City may be called upon for additional National Guardsmen.

There were no disturbances on the Glens Falls Division to-night. The company's power house, located near Sandy Hill, is under the protection of a heavy guard. The companies of the Second Regiment at present on reserve duty are from Troy, Cohoes, Hoosick Falls, Schenectady, Saratoga, Glens Falls, Whitehall, Gloversville, and Amsterdam.

Before Justice Armstrong at Glens Falls to-morrow there will be arraigned over 100 persons against whom warrants have been issued charging them with being implicated in last Saturday night's riot, when the company's cars were wrecked and non-union employes mobbed.

George Bourgeau of Glens Falls, the deaf laborer who was struck by a guardsman on the head with a musket butt last evening because he did not promptly move on, died to-day. He was twenty-eight years old, and unmarried.

VAGRANT ACCUSES FAMILY.

C. W. Simpson Says He Was Bereft of Wealth, but Wife and Daughter Deny His Charges.

An old man, who said he was Charles W. Simpson, a stationer, formerly in business at 57 Centre Street, and at one time worth $200,000, was sent to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday at his own request. He told Superintendent Merwin that he was bereft of his fortune three or four months ago by the machinations of his family, and that since that time he had obtained enough money to pay for his lodging at 49 Bowery by begging on the streets.

An investigation was made, and the man's wife, who lives at 500 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, said her husband's charges were false. She said that he had not been in her house for more than fifteen years, and that he never owned a store at the address he had given, although he once had a shop at 69 Centre Street. That was twenty-five years ago, she said. Last Winter he sued to recover money he said was due, she asserted, and lost, and at that time signed an affidavit admitting that he owned none of the property he now claims.

Mrs. Pauline Frost, a daughter, whom Simpson accuses of taking over his business, denies the charge, saying she never had anything to do with his affairs. She says her father has not been home since she was a little girl, and that he has no right to anything her mother has.

Before being sent to Blackwell's Island the insanity experts at Bellevue Hospital examined Simpson and pronounced him rational.

DYING GIRL DISAPPEARED.

Arrests in Connection with a Mysterious Case of Substitution—Patient Forced in "Water Cure" Establishment.

Louise Wagner of 205 East Fifty-fifth Street is wanted by the police because of the disappearance of a dying girl from her house some time Sunday night or Monday morning. Several arrests have been made in connection with the case.

Dr. Spor of 354 East Fifty-third Street reported to the police that on Sunday night he was called to the Fifty-fifth Street house by Joseph Joerns, who said he lived there. Dr. Spor found there a German woman, whose condition was such that he called in Dr. R. G. Burton. They agreed that the patient could not live through the night, and ordered her removal to Flower Hospital.

They went to the hospital in the morning to see her and were told that Josephine Murphy of 613 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street was the patient whose removal they had ordered. As soon as they saw her, however, they declared that there had been a substitution, and that the Murphy girl was not the one they had attended the night before. The woman in the hospital also was in a critical condition, and last night Coroner Jackson took her antemortem statement.

Detectives last night found the mysterious patient, who they say is Martha Faulhaber, sixteen years old, at the "water cure" institution of Dr. P. Canitz, 627 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. She was hurried to the Lincoln Hospital. Soon after her removal the detectives arrested at his home, 1,245 Webster Avenue, the girl's father, William Faulhaber, a cigarmaker. The girl, according to the police, confessed that her father had taken her to the Fifty-fifth Street house on Friday, and that she had been taken from there in a cab early on Monday.

Detectives Macauley and McLoughlin previously had arrested Frank Williams of 824 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Ellen Murphy, mother of the girl in Flower Hospital, and Joerns. They were held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Acting under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel, the detectives last night rearrested Joerns, who had obtained bail. They also took into custody George Ernest of 251 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lizzie Walsh, who said she was a servant employed in Mrs. Wagner's house.

The police hope to trace a cab which was seen standing early Monday morning in the block in which Mrs. Wagner lives. Detective McLoughlin says that he believes that the girl attended by the two physicians is in the river.

IRISHMEN GREET MR. REITZ.

Boer ex-Secretary of State Contradicts Mr. Chamberlain, Saying He Never Accepted British Sovereignty.

A committee of fifteen, representing the United Irish-American Societies of New York, held a reception last evening in the Morton House to meet F. W. Reitz, late Secretary of State of the South African Republic. Mr. Reitz, who is staying at the Everett House, greeted the committee and listened to an address of welcome delivered by the Chairman, Thomas S. Lonergan.

Mr. Reitz, after expressing thanks for the greeting and his appreciation of American institutions, said:

"In the Blue Book issued by Mr. Chamberlain is a charge against me that is unjust and untrue. I never signed the peace terms as an individual, and I am not now, never have been, and never will be a subject of Great Britain."

RULES AGAINST PORTO RICAN.

Judge Lacombe Holds That Isabella Gonzales Should Be Deported.

Porto Ricans are not American citizens entitled to land in the United States without interference from the immigration authorities, according to a decision handed down by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Isabella Gonzales. The woman, who was unmarried, reached this port on Aug. 24 last, when her deportation was ordered as an undesirable alien. She has relatives on Staten Island who retained the law firm of Le Barbier & Parker to fight the case, and in the meantime she was released on parole, and is now with her people in the Borough of Richmond. The matter came before Judge Lacombe on an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

In denying the application Judge Lacombe rules that the treaty of Paris did not undertake to make native-born Porto Ricans citizens of the United States, as it expressly provided that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the ceded territories should be determined by Congress.

"This legislation," the Judge concludes, "has certainly not operated to effect a naturalization of the petitioner as a citizen of the United States. Being foreign born and not naturalized, she remains an alien and subject to the provisions of law regulating the admission of aliens who come to the United States."

It is understood that the case will be appealed, and in the meantime the woman's parole will be continued.

FALSE TEETH TO END LIFE.

Prisoner Uses Them to Cut Wrist, and Then Swallows Them.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Michael Sullivan, who surrendered himself to the police here yesterday, saying he was wanted in Boston by the police, and that he was led to giving himself up by his conscience, is giving the authorities a lot of trouble. The Boston police replied simply to hold the man. He appears to be insane, and is constantly watched. He first tried to hang himself with his suspenders, and everything with which he could harm himself was supposed to have been taken away.

He removed his false teeth this evening and with them gashed his wrists and his throat. When the jailers reached him he struggled to retain his teeth, and in endeavoring to do so thrust them into his mouth. Either accidentally or purposely he swallowed them. He has been placed in a padded cell.

MARRIED HIS GRANDDAUGHTER.

Evidence Came Out in Action Against James Clarke Estate.

The trial of the suit of James Clarke of Communipaw Avenue and the Boulevard, Jersey City, before Judge Henry M. Nevius in the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday against the estate of his father, the late Luke Clarke, a contractor, disclosed the fact that the late Luke Clarke married his granddaughter for his fourth wife. The suit was brought to recover $5,200 for services. The late Mr. Clarke died in 1899. His will cut off some of his heirs. They made a division to avoid a contest, but the claim of Luke Clarke, Jr., was ignored.

The evidence showed that Mr. Clarke was over eighty years old when he married his granddaughter, sixteen years old, three months after the death of his third wife. This act stirred his children and his aunt, but proceedings at law did not come to trial because of Mr. Clarke's death.

The trial yesterday resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

RECEIVERS' RIGHTS DEFINED.

United States Circuit Court Decision Regarding the Hecker Trademark.

Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the action brought by the receivers for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company against four members of the Hecker family, sustaining the receivers' right to bring suit against the Heckers for alleged infringement of trade mark.

Judge Townsend says that if the suit had been brought concerning tangible property in New Jersey, where the company was incorporated, the contention of the Heckers that the receivers had no right to maintain a suit for the determination of title to property in their own names might have been well founded. He holds, however, as a principle of law, that the court, having charge of the assets and business of receivers appointed by it, possesses full jurisdiction in an action brought by such receivers to protect the business carried on in the Southern District of New York against unfair competition, and that the suit is brought to restrain injury to the business now carried on by the receivers within the court's jurisdiction.

ASBURY PARK'S BEACH FRONT.

Lawyer Lindabury's Opinion that It Is the City's Property.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Richard V. Lindabury, the eJrsey City lawyer, after a careful examination of the evidence in the hands of the Beach Ownership Committee, has reported to that committee that so far as he can see the beach front, lakes, squares, and parks in this city are the property of the city. City Attorney John F. Hawkins and Counselor Frank Durand, who are associated with Mr. Lindabury, are of the same opinion.

Mayor Bradley refuses to talk about the beach ownership.

Miss Roosevelt at a Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The wedding of Robert Haydock Hallowell, son of Col. Norwood P. Hallowell of West Medford, and Miss Rebecca Jackson, the daughter of Mrs. James Jackson, to-day, was one of the smartest weddings of the present season here, and had, perhaps, an added interest from the presence as one of the guests of Miss Alice Roosevelt. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Lawrence, assisted by Dr. Donald, in Trinity Church. The building was crowded with society people, including representatives from nearly all the fashionable families in Boston.

The bride wore a gown of duchesse satin, trimmed with old lace, with court train, and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a beautiful diamond crescent. The bridesmaids were gowned in white silk muslin, trimmed with white velvet, and wore white chiffon hats.

Miss Roosevelt wore a blue gown, a white feather boa, and a black hat.

The church was elaborately decorated, the chancel being filled with palms and white asters, while the pews were decorated with white roses. The bride was escorted by her brother, James Jackson.

Daniel B. Hatch Out of Bankruptcy.

Daniel B. Hatch, surviving partner of Hatch & Foote, bankers and brokers, of 3 Nassau Street, has been granted a discharge in bankruptcy by Judge Adams of the United States District Court. His liabilities were $651,040 and assets $88,558. The firm of Hatch & Foote failed on Sept. 18, 1900, and Charles B. Foote, the other partner, died on Sept. 20, 1900. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Hatch, the surviving partner, on Nov. 7, 1900.

The Rev. J. Le B. Johnson's Return.

The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, formerly a Chaplain of the Fire Department and attached to Grace Church, has returned to this city. He disappeared some time ago. Mr. Johnson, while Chaplain, was instrumental in the endowment of the Bonner Medal and the establishment of a coffee wagon for firemen at large fires.

Explorer Sverdrup Decorated.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 7.—King Oscar has bestowed the Grand Cross of St. Olaf on Capt. Otto Sverdrup, the arctic explorer, and has given him an annual allowance of $810. Capt. Sverdrup is indisposed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Siamese Minister to the United States and Secretary of Legation Loftus; George W. Stevens, Richmond; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—C. N. Brady, Washington, and Samuel Hart Benton, Colorado Springs.

GRAND—Capt. W. B. Orear, United States Army, and Capt. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—F. Freyslebeu, Austrian Consul General of Montreal.

GILSEY—David McKenzie, United States Navy, and Col. C. D. Taylor, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Archibald McKean, London, and J. W. Worthington, Birmingham, Ala.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. George B. Williams, Washington; L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington, and Col. S. Johnson, London.

EMPIRE—Capt. J. L. Knowlton, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10:20 A. M.—418 West Fifty-fifth Street; Michael Dooley; damage, $250.

1:15 P. M.—56 Lewis Street; Frank Hupsner; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—208 Broome Street; Joseph Hornick; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROANOKE, Ala., Oct. 7.—Five storehouses and their contents were totally destroyed by fire at this place to-day, the loss being about $50,000, which was partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CHASKA, Minn., Oct. 7.—Fire, believed to be incendiary, to-day destroyed the Catholic church, which was only recently completed, and the residence of Mr. Dutert, a banker. The loss will be $50,000. There was $28,000 insurance upon the church.

Sozodont Tooth Wash

Strictly Pure
No Acid ...
Standard for 52 Years

New Size 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The weather continued generally fair to-day over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the lower lake region and interior New York, where there were light showers. There were also showers on the North Pacific Coast.

The temperatures were generally, though not decidedly, high, except in the lake region and in the districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where they have fallen somewhat. Fair weather will continue for the next two days over all districts except in the North Pacific States, where there will be rain to-morrow, and in Western Montana, where showers are probable to-morrow night or Thursday. It will be cooler Thursday in the plateau and Central Rocky Mountain regions and in the Northern slope.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light west, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast light northwest to north; on the East Gulf coast light north to east; on the upper lakes light and variable, becoming southeast over west portion, and on the lower lakes fresh west, becoming variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather.

Flood warnings have been issued for the Roanoke River in North Carolina.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; light northwest to north winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow, cooler to-morrow in west portion; light variable winds, becoming southeast.

North Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in east portion; to-morrow, fair, cooler.

South Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow, fair, probably cooler.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	48	56	58
6 A. M.	48	54	56
9 A. M.	48	58	61
12 M.	55	67	67
3 P. M.	59	67	69
6 P. M.	58	64	66
9 P. M.	55	60	63
12 P. M.	52	58	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1901	50
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	57

The thermometer registered 55 degrees at 2 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 54 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry: First Lieut. Garrison McGaskey, from Company H to Company M; First Lieut. James H. Como, from Company M to Company H.

Navy.

Lieut. T. C. Hart is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster J. J. Cheatham will report to the Commandant of the navy yard at New York for duty as assistant purchasing pay officer.

Ensign H. P. Perrill is ordered to Washington, Oct. 16, for examination for promotion, thence to Narragansett Bay for duty at naval torpedo station.

Lieut. W. W. Bush is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Wyoming and to duty in charge of the engineering of that vessel when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Arrivals—Boston at San Francisco, Mayflower at Washington, Helena at Ichang, Marietta at Curacao, Puritan and Peoria at New London, and Vicksburg at Chefoo.

Sailing—Eagle, Portsmouth, N. H., for New York.

The Brooklyn was placed out of commission to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Bancroft was placed in commission yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Results of Last Night's Games in Principal Tournaments Now in Progress.

Games in the principal local bowling tournaments last night resulted as follows:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 196; F. Gerdes, 172; Dumas, 165; Kahlsdorf, 172; Lehrbach, 245. Total, 950.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Geisler, 183; Leonhardt, 117; Malzacher, 169; Meyer, 196; La Forest, 150. Total, 845.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Geisler, 161; Leonhardt, 158; Malzacher, 171; Meyer, 202; La Forest, 193. Total, 885.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 138; Potts, 147; Williamson, 196; Smied, 224; Mische, 200. Total, 905.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 190; Potts, 201; Williamson, 204; Smied, 174; Mische, 180. Total, 949.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 190; F. Gerdes, 202; Dumas, 184; Kahlsdorf, 190; Lehrbach, 201. Total, 976.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 158; Clancy, 209; Kaht, 149; Quick, 231; Gross, 184. Total, 931.

Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 206; Miller, 183; Treu, 159; Swope, 213; Dent, 149. Total, 910.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 193; Miller, 149; Treu, 154; Swope, 159; Dent, 173. Total, 828.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 193; Barnes, 236; F. Anderson, 192; Brady, 178; R. Anderson, 166. Total, 965.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 184; Barnes, 139; F. Anderson, 177; Brady, 156; R. Anderson, 155. Total, 811.

Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 194; Clancy, 198; Kaht, 169; Quick, 198; Gross, 191. Total, 950.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Bettjer, 150; Le Beau, 143; Scholes, 155; Johannsmeyer, 163; Setzer, 138. Total—749.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Schlusing, 167; Murphy, 177; Tobin, 148; Roeschlau, 170; Dohn, 202. Total—864.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 169; Le Beau, 146; Scholes, 135; Johannsmeyer, 187; Setzer, 166. Total, 803.

Morris Bowling Club—Tompson, 177; Weisker, 147; O'Neill, 129; Briggs, 184; McDonald, 165. Total—822.

THIRD GAME.—Morris Bowling Club—Tompson, 136; Weisker, 156; O'Neill, 191; Briggs, 158; McDonald, 173. Total—814.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Schlusing, 134; Murphy, 149; Tobin, 140; Roecchlau, 160; Dohn, 188. Total, 771.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 139; Lynch, 141; Bergman, 108; Wilcox, 148; Spencer, 210. Total, 806.

Commonwealth Council—Folk, 167; Brown, 133; Mulhausen, 143; Fallet, 151; Beyd, 179. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Folk, 130; Brown, 154; Mulhausen, 208; Fallet, 148; Beyd, 162. Total, 792.

Ridgewood Council—Heingartner, 137; Miller, 175; Huetwohl, 147; Suydam, 166; Crowell, 115. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Heingartner, 169; Miller, 174; Huetwohl, 165; Suydam, 211; Crowell, 144. Total, 963.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 135; Lynch, 125; Bergman, 156; Wilcox, 155; Spencer, 171. Total, 786.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 171; Peifer, 157; Herrmann, 147; Klepper, 176; Fecher, 180. Total—831.

Morningside Bowling Club—Bernstein, 195; Warner, 159; Hirsch, 182; Gerdes, 145; Knauf, 167. Total—848.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 167; Peifer, 192; Herrmann, 168; Klepper, 124; Fecher, 171. Total—822.

Columbia Bowling Club—Eckhoff, 190; Monsees, 143; H. Sievers, 163; Spreen, 212; Luhrs, 136. Total, 844.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Eckhoff, 152; Monsees, 150; H. Sievers, 153; Spreen, 150; Luhrs, 167. Total—752.

Morningside Bowling Club—Moses, 138; Warner, 156; Hirsch, 156; Gerdes, 150; Bernstein, 176. Total, 782.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Jenkins Brothers—Brady, 153; Vitz, 122; Keating, 158; Martin, 158; Mahoney, 165. Total—756.

E. F. Keating & Co.—Ogg, 138; Deventer, 75; Philip, 116; Carrol, 65; Shurger, 120. Total—514.

SECOND GAME.—E. F. Keating & Co.—Ogg, 149; Deventer, 87; Philip, 76; Carroll, 92; Shurger, 101. Total, 494.

Lalance & Grosjean—Freeman, 150; Chaumont, 151; Thompson, 106; Verrinder, 155; Stevenson, 178. Total—742.

THIRD GAME.—Lalance & Grosjean—Freeman, 156; Chaumont, 106; Thompson, 167; Verrinder, 166; Stevenson, 145. Total, 780.

Jenkins Brothers—Brady, 125; Vitz, 136; Keating, 218; Martin, 145; Mahoney, 124. Total—748.

Registered Trade Mark.

Dr. Deimel Underwear

During the changeable weather of the early fall the Dr. Deimel Underwear keeps the bodily temperature even; safeguards against sudden weather changes, and insures a marked freedom from chills and colds of all kinds.

Booklet, telling all about it, with samples of linen-mesh, on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 WEST 23D STREET.

Yotto
RIVALS THE SUN

Perfect Gas Lighting.

Do your mantles blacken?
Do they lose their brilliancy?
Do they give you any trouble at all?

If so you are NOT using the right kind of incandescent mantle and burner.

Our Yotto Mantles and burners will do away with all such complaints—they are the "real thing."

We have them in two sizes:

75 candle power small size.... 75c

125 candle power, regular household size. 1.00

We also have them in larger sizes, suitable for store use, inside and outside.

Drop us a postal, and our representative will call, or write us for catalogue C.

American Incandescent Lamp Co.,
55 PARK PL., N. Y. CITY.

Thinking about the fall suit?

May we suggest some of the smartest things?

Three button, double breasted sack, in faintly overplaided Oxford effect—$15.

Sack suit of new indistinct herringbone effects with faint overplaid—$18.

English walking coat of Oxford mixtures, flap pockets, new long skirts—$25.

All these suits are made with the stylish long lapel, our new "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 2 P. M.
also Thurs. and Fri. Afternoons at same hour.

A GRAND SALE BY AUCTION.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
Louis XVI. and Empire FURNITURE

Comprising in part Artistic Six-Fold Screen, Chaise Lounge, Centre Tables, a replica of the Drawing Room Suite owned by Mme. Elizabeth, pair Beautiful Gold Cabinets, Handsome Aubusson Carpet, Empire Bedstead and Dressing Tables, Tulip Wood Cabinet, embellished with Sevres Plaques; cost $1,200; a fine English Chiming Hall Clock, Royal Sevres, Coal Port, and other European Porcelains; a rare old Spinet, made by Astor & Co., London.

ALSO THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A PRIVATE DWELLING,
REMOVED FROM WEST 74TH ST.
Consisting of Handsome Modern Furniture for every department of the household, Choice Brass Bedsteads, Best Curled Hair Mattresses, Turkish Carpets and Rugs. Several Beautiful Specimens of Colonial Furniture, Engravings, Etchings, Chickering Grand Piano.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Finest Imported Dress Goods.

The extreme styles were secured in Paris by our buyer. He went to London for many of the severer suitings. It was there that he selected those splendid Tweeds—neatest of mixtures.

We expected the new store would be ready at or about the time of their arrival. They were intended to play an important part in the first grand display. But the opening date is still uncertain, and Novelties like these cannot wait. It would be imprudent to hold them.

Similar effects may be seen in some of the other stores. Make comparisons. Of course, under normal conditions our prices would be less than anywhere else. But just now, for reasons given, the price differences in our favor are extra attractive.

French Cheviots, elegant and rich fabrics, lifted into the "novelty" class by side bands formed by lateral rows of black silk velvet ribbon enhanced with tinted silk-embroidered dollar-sized dots, arranged in pyramidal or conical effects—green, navy, brown, gray, black, cream, $4.49 a yard.

French Basket Canvas, another ultra style wrought by a side band, three inches wide—silk-embroidered classic geometrical design—seal brown, myrtle green, navy, royal, gray and black, $3.49 a yard.

French Diagonal Cheviot, stunning side bands of big dots with zig-zag border embroidered with coarse, heavy woolen yarn—chocolate, slate, navy, royal, brown, cream and black, $2.98 a yard.

Hard-twisted Basket Canvas, woven braid effects that seem to be set-in instead of being part of the surface—navy, black, brown and Oxford, $3.74 a yard.

Camel's-hair Plaids—exaggerated, bold, tremendous plaids—brown, red, blue and gray grounds divided by soft, mellow hues, $2.98 a yard.

Two-toned Tufted Moleskin Cloth, hairy to shagginess—very swell—Oxford, cardinal, royal, navy, gray, and brown with narrow white stripes and charming white tufts, $2.98 a yard.

Hair-lined Striped Zibeline—one of the handsomest of the quiet styles for street costumes—gray, cardinal, brown, castor, reseda and Oxford cut by narrow white lines, $2.49 a yard.

Panne Zibelines, closely-shorn face, rich and velvety—cardinal, myrtle, olive, gray, brown, tan and blue, $2.49 a yard.

Two-toned French Basket Cloth, in navy and myrtle—the most popular of all color combinations, $1.94 a yard.

Camel's-hair Plaids, glistening with grayish, silky hairs—myrtle and navy so softly merging into one another that it's hard to tell where one ends and the other begins—overshot with dainty white, red or blue pin-head dots—mere specks of wool, $1.59 a yard.

London Tweeds, $2.24 to $3.49. Scotch Tweeds, $1.49 to $2.98—blue-and-white, gray-and-white, black-and-white—all the smart, nobby effects.

Black Goods Specials.

Storm Serge.
Black Storm Serge, every fibre wool, unusually fine black, 50 inches wide, others call it good value at 65c.; our price is.. 49c

Black Cheviot.
Black Cheviot, firmly woven of all worsted yarn, warranted fast-dye, 50 inches wide, others call it good value at 75c.; our price..... 59c

Black Prunella.
Spun of the best combed Australian yarn, sponged and shrunk, warranted not to spot or shrink, 44 inches wide, others call it good value at $1.25; our price..... 98c

Black Broadcloth.
Purest Wool, high satin lustre, 56 inches wide. Exactly the same quality is sold by others at $1.75 a yard; our price. $1.19

Camel's-Hair Zibeline.
Black Camel's-hair Zibeline in the height of style; smooth, plushy surface, jet black, 46 inches wide. Sold by others at $1.50 a yard; our price..... $1.24

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LIGHT WEIGHT COATS FOR MEN.

How much did you intend to pay for your fall coat? You are apt to change your mind if you pay our ready-for-service shop a visit. Would a long coat in either black Cheviot or Oxford, silk lined to the edge, perfectly tailored, at $15.00, interest you?

We have other values equally as good in coats which cost more, if you prefer them.

FIFTH FLOOR.

SHOES FOR MEN.

The three shoe virtues—service, style and comfort—are the basic principles of all our footwear. If you have peculiar feet, bring them here; we will shoe them. Besides that, we have lasts of our own that will please your sense of exclusiveness. There is one shoe in particular of which we are proud. It has the three virtues personified and a metallic oak sole which makes it absolutely waterproof. It will cost you $3.50.

MAIN FLOOR.

CAMERA OPPORTUNITIES.

Is there not at least one incident in your life of which you would like to have a true picture that would bring it before you at your pleasure? Life is fleeting; so are its pleasant memories. Perpetuate them. The cost is scarcely worthy of mention.

4x5 Korona Camera, fitted with achromatic lens, time and snap shutter, reversible view finder and focussing screen, covered in black morocco leather, complete with one double plate holder. List price $10.00, $2.50

Poco Camera, 4x5, fitted with a double rapid rectilinear lens, unicum shutter, reversible view finder, rising front, swing back, pneumatic release; will carry three double holders. Complete with full instructions. List price $18.00, $6.50

We have an excellent little school with an expert to instruct beginners and answer knotty questions for the other enthusiasts. No charge for this service.

THE LITTLE THINGS THAT GO WITH IT.

Saks' M. Q. Developer in capsule tubes; box of six for Velox, Decko, Cyco and Vinco papers, 25c

Eastman Hydro Powders, 6 in a package, 18c

Saks' 8 oz. toning and fixing solution, double strength, bottle, 15c

Focusing Cloth, finest quality serge-rubber, 25c

Graduating Glass, 4 oz., 5c

Eastman Red Seal Plates, 4x5, per dozen, 33c

Le Pages' Photo Paste, 2 oz., thoroughly guaranteed, per bottle, 5c

Regular dollar spruce tripod, 48c

Standard lens for enlarging, portrait and wide angle work, 25c

Ray Screens, 15c

SIXTH FLOOR.

In the United States and Its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's as Providers Of Infants' Apparel

Thousands of New York homes have learned to know Wanamaker's, not alone as a store where everything is sold; but which stands the analysis as does no other store, when dissected into its scores of specialty stores—the aggregation of which makes this one great modern center of retailing.

Today's illustration is made by our

Infants' Wear Store

which presents a most elaborate display of

French and American Hats and Dresses for Little Folks

Our buyer spent many weeks in Paris this Summer, placing commissions for the exquisite, hand-made Dresses and Undergarments; and the array today shows dress after dress, and piece after piece that it will give mothers unbounded delight just to view, even if not tempted to possession.

There are beautiful Coats, for infants of every age; and Caps and Hats of marvelous daintiness and beauty.

The foreign things are not all expensive. Some are as elegant as Paris could make; but we secured vast quantities of dainty hand-made things at little more than the cost of machine-made goods.

Then we have besides, all the pretty things for Infants' wear that best American manufacturers have brought out.

We invite you to visit our Infants' Wear Store today, on the second floor, Fourth avenue side.

The other wear-things for children are no less completely ready. Shoes in the Shoe Store that are made with scientific regard for the little feet, and completest recognition of baby's right to be smartly shod. Knit Underwear and Stockings in sensible shapes for comfort and protection—everything else that baby needs, in choicest, fullest variety.

Street Dresses for Women

Tailor-made dresses—not the severe suits of styles gone by; but the smartest, dressiest gowns that were ever cut from tailoring fabrics.

Clean-cut and perfectly moulded in their primary lines, but relieved by artistic touches in sleeve, in blouse, flounce of skirt, or plaiting, that give a new character of beauty to women's most serviceable apparel.

Here are four hints from as many scores:

At $20—Suits of cheviot; made with double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket, laced with peau de soie; seven-gored skirt with flare; drop lining of silk.

At $24—Suits of cheviot; fly-front jacket; seven-gored skirt; lined with silk.

At $30—Suits of broadcloth and cheviot; fly-front blouse jacket. A number of suits have the tailor stitching in white; all silk lined.

At $37.50—Suits of broadcloth; double-breasted blouse jacket, with flare from belt; nine-gored inserted plaited skirt; white stitching; silk-lined throughout.

And other prices up to $120. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's JACKETS

A Satisfying Showing

If proof be desired of the numerous good qualities of Short Jackets for women—comfort, good-looks, all-around practicalness—it may be found in their constant popularity. Styles in dress may come and go, but Short Jackets stay.

That's the reason we prepare our stock of Jackets so thoroughly every season. This year is no exception—it's even better than usual. Every possible correct style is included. The range of low-priced garments is excellent—$12, $15, $16, $18, to $25. Others are priced up to $55. Here are some descriptions:

At $12—Of black kersey; well-shaped and tailored; fly-front; wide sleeves with turnover cuffs; lining of satin.

At $16.50—Of black kersey; fly-front, with shawl collar inlaid with stitched taffeta, and trimmed with taffeta bands; plain back and lining of satin.

At $20—Of fine black melton; plain fly-front; edges piped with braid; turnover cuffs; lining of satin; suitable for mourning.

At $35—Of black satin; entirely appliqued with cloth and braid; fly-front with bell sleeves; handsome and stylish.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black SILK WAISTS

Black Silk Waists are here in an unusually rich variety of totally new, distinctive styles. Beginning at a very modest price, they range upwards to exquisite productions, many of which are inspired by foreign models.

There is a profusion of strappings and pendant tabs here and there, aided by various effects in stitching, hemstitching, faggoting and piping of more or less elaboration. $37.50 purchases the highest-priced waist—these are on the way up:

At $2.75—Of black taffeta; back and front of cluster cording; plain sleeves; corded collar.

At $3.75—Of black taffeta or moire; two styles; fine plaits forming yoke effect, with vest or with stitched strap down front; plaited or French back.

At $4.25—Of black taffeta; stitched plaited front; with white stitching and fancy cord; French back; stock collar; trimmed with black-and-white checked silk.

At $5—Of black taffeta, moire, peau de soie or Louisine; five styles; full front with pointed straps; trimmed with buttons; some with plaits and two broad box-plaits and vest; plaited or French backs.

At $5.50—Of black peau de soie or Louisine; three styles; front of hemstitching and fancy stitching; or fine plaits, hemstitched and plaited back.

At $7.50—Of black peau de soie, Louisine or taffeta; four styles; front of stitched box-plaits between plaits; some with box plaits and stitched straps; others with lace medallions in front: French or plaited back. Second floor, Tenth street.

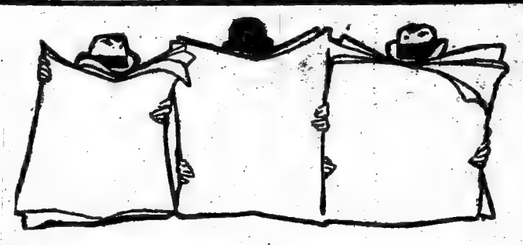

SOFT HAT or DERBY---

"Wanamaker Special," $3

Three dollars is enough to buy you a thoroughly good hat. The "Wanamaker Special" proves that.

Of course we got an unusually big three dollars' worth to put our name in; but that's all to your advantage when you buy the hat.

Quite a variety of styles in both soft hats and Derby hats—in most approved blocks.

It's a hat worth asking about. $3—soft or stiff.

Annex, corner Broadway and Ninth.

YOUR FALL SUIT---

Most Men Are Anxious Now

Men don't buy until they're ready; and a vast number of men get ready all at once, and come at the same time. The end of this week will be busy, of course, and we're better ready than ever before to fit a man out comfortably—more space, bigger stocks, wider aisles. But if you're of a quiet disposition, and want to buy most comfortably, come just a little ahead of busy-time—today, for instance; and give us a chance to show you the stock at its best.

We're particularly proud of our Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits at $15, $18 and $20. They're smart and handsome—careful tailoring inside and out; and we can fit any man that has any right to expect a fit, and some that haven't, but find it here.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S BATH ROBES

The Comfortable Terry Kind—$3

Perhaps some other store *could* get such Robes as these to sell at three dollars. But no other store *does* get them; though we've been bringing them over in as large quantities as were available for a couple of years. And go where you will, you'll not find better robes for less than five dollars.

These are made of excellent Terry cloth, in neat stripes; cut comfortably throughout, sleeves properly put in; skirt right length; seams neatly finished. $3 each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

What $5 Will Do in Clothing Boys

A great deal, if you invest it at the right place—say Wanamaker's. It's a popular price in itself—not so large a sum as to seem lavish, nor so small as to imply cheapness. And here, in this stock of Boys' Clothing at the zenith of its purchasing power.

Have a look at these stylish, smart, well-made suits, of reliable all-wool materials, and handsome enough for any boy to wear, at

Five Dollars Each

Russian Blouse Suits for the boys of 2½ to 6 years; sailor collar; patent leather belt; handsomely trimmed; in serges and cheviots.

Norfolk Jacket Suits for boys of 7 to 16 years; of plain blue and fancy cheviots.

Double-breasted Suits, with knee-trousers; double seat and knee; blue serge and blue and fancy cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Three-piece Suits of blue serge and blue and fancy cheviot; sizes 9 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

TRAVELING BAGS

Small enough to hold snugly the few essentials for a one-day trip, or sufficiently capacious for a week's outfit. Splendidly varied as to style, leather, finish, price. But alike in being the best obtainable at any given figure.

That's the history of our collection of Traveling Bags. Now for a word of some of the most popular sorts:

Hand-sewed Pigskin Bags, Oxford shape, with solid brass trimmings; lined throughout with pigskin; double pockets; 14 to 17 in., $11.75 to $14.

Genuine Alligator Bags; riveted frames with brass trimmings and one pocket; leather-lined; 14 to 16 in., $5 to $6.50.

Horn-back Alligator Bags, with solid brass trimmings; riveted and hand-sewed frames, with English locks; 14 to 17 in., $11.50 to $16.

Cabin Bags, in seal, well made, with dull brass catches and pocket on either end; also compartments for toilet articles; 14 to 17 in., $12.50 to $14.75.

Oxford Bags in russet, with English lock; hand-sewed; 14 to 18 in., $11.25 to $12.75.

Mauve Grain-leather Bags; double pockets; lined throughout; high cut; excellent hand-bags for men; 15 in., $9.75; 17 in., $10.75; 18 in., $11.25. Basement.

GIRLS' DRESS SKIRTS

The Skirts of which every girl needs one or more in her wardrobe, to wear with shirt-waists and fancy waists.

Many new, attractive styles are here in 36 to 40-inch lengths—as low as $4, as high as $15. Some in-betweens:

At $6.50—Skirts of canvas; yoke top and seams; trimmed with braid.

At $7.50—Skirts of cheviot serge, trimmed with bands of taffeta; plaited flounce.

At $8—Skirts of cheviot serge; yoke top; trimmed with braid; slot seams; plaited flare at bottom.

At $8.50—Box-plaited Skirts of canvas, trimmed with braid.

At $9—Skirts of broadcloth; well tailored and strapped with cloth.

Second floor, Ninth street.

EDITIONS DE LUXE

An Unusual Offering

We recently secured a collection of superbly bound editions of valuable books, that were not intended for general selling. They are the fine things that publishers only print in limited editions; and for which they expect very high prices.

We, however, secured a quite substantial concession on the cost and turn over the full advantage gained to you.

They will make superb additions to your own library, or the very finest sort of gifts for particular friends.

Here is the list in brief:

Lord Byron's Complete Works; Edition de luxe, limited. Illustrations on Japanese vellum. 16 vols., buckram, $56. Our price, $45.

Library of World's Best Literature; Special Edition. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner. 46 vols., art buckram. $157.50. Our price, $52.50.

Mark Twain's Complete Works; Royal edition. 22 vols., buckram, $77. Our price, $68. Underwood edition, 22 vols., $55. Our price, $45.

Stoddard's Lectures. Thick paper edition, half Morocco, 11 vols., $37.50. Another edition, bound in half Russia leather, $33. Our price, $29. Same, in cloth, $22. Our price, $18.75.

World's Best Orations. Edited by David J. Brewer. 10 vols., buckram, $35. Our price, $28.

Harper's Cyclopedia of United States History. 10 vols., cloth, $40. Our price, $32. Three-quarter Morocco, $80. Our price, $64.

Green's History of the English People. Illustrated Library Edition. 4 vols., cloth, $16; half Morocco, $30. Our price, $24.

Voltaire's Works. La Verite Edition, 168 illustrations. 42 vols., buckram, $84. Our price, $65.

Edgar Allan Poe. Monticello Edition, limited. 17 vols., three-quarter Morocco, $36.50.

Janice Meredith. Paul Leicester Ford. Illustrated edition, 2 vols., $5. Our price, $1.25. Book Store, Ninth street.

Sale of SIDEBOARDS

Here's good news for householders who are still midway in the process of Fall furnishing. It is a sale of fine Sideboards, made by two of the best furniture manufacturers in the country. We have taken these sideboards from our regular stock—patterns that we are going to discontinue—and have marked them at

Reductions of One-fourth to One-third

There are twenty-five styles, and a total of seventy-nine Sideboards, in all. Of twelve patterns we have but one each; of most of the others we have from two to five each. Construction and finish are according to our regular high standard of quality. Facts, as to prices:

At $18, from $25—Twenty-six golden oak Sideboards; swell top base, 45 x 21 in.; two small drawers, one lined for silverware; one long linen drawer; two cupboards; top has one long and two small shelves; beveled edge plate-glass mirror 28 x 16 in.; all quartered oak front; highly polished.

At $32, from $48—Three weathered oak Mission style Sideboards; heavy square front; top 48 x 28 in.; two small drawers; large linen drawer; double cupboards; top has one shelf; beveled edge plate-glass mirror 36 x 18 in.; dull finished brass handles.

At $48, from $60—Four quartered golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. high; square-top base 54 x 22 in.; two small drawers; large linen drawer; two cupboards; side columns with claw-foot legs; cupboard doors are carved; top has three shelves and mirror 40 x 18 in.; top shelf is supported by carved columns, and panel back of top shelf is elaborately carved.

The range of prices follows on other special Sideboards:

$30, from $40—Golden oak.	$60, from $90—Flemish oak.
$30, from $40—Weathered oak.	$63, from $100—English oak.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.	$78, from $115—Weathered oak.
$38, from $50—Golden oak.	$85, from $130—Golden oak.
$38, from $50—Weathered oak.	$85, from $135—English oak.
$40, from $55—Weathered oak.	$95, from $130—Golden oak.
$40, from $55—Golden oak.	$95, from $160—Belgian oak.
$45, from $55—Golden oak.	$115, from $180—Golden oak.
$48, from $60—Golden oak.	$115, from $180—Weathered oak.
$55, from $85—Golden oak.	$180, from $290—Golden oak.

Fourth floor.

THE WOOD FIRE

Looks as though, paradoxically enough, a luxury were to become a necessity. Wood fires—the ideal sort of fires, are to be increasingly in fashion, now that the "black diamonds" are beginning to live up to their name.

Wood fires mean andirons, tongs, wood-boxes, and other paraphernalia. All here—in lavish assortment of artistic styles. Other implements, too, for the use of those who were far-sighted enough to get their winter coal into their bins before the "visible supply" became invisible:

Brass Andirons, $2.75 to $60	Brass Fire Sets, $2.75 to $24
Brass Fenders, $5.50 to $25	Brass Coal Hods, $4 to $18
Brass Coal Grates, $1.80 and $2.75	
Black Iron Andirons, $1 to $36	Black Iron Fire Sets, $2.25 to $36
Black Coal Grates, $2.25 to $9	Folding Fire Screens, $1.50 to $50
Bellows, 60c to $7	Bellows and Brush, $2.75 to $7.50 a set.
Hearth Brushes, $1.25 to $3.25	Wood Boxes, $20 to $48

Basement.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

One sure test of the completeness of a Dress Goods stock lies in its assortment of Black Dress Goods. The Wanamaker stock will meet this test, whenever applied, with credit. Particularly now, when assortments of Fall and Winter fabrics are at their best. For quantities, in some of the more exclusive sorts are limited; many patterns are imported, and when exhausted, cannot be replaced.

The following list, of Black Dress Goods in varying weights and weaves, and also of fabrics that were bought, and are now being sold, below their value, is far from complete—but will convey some idea of the great variety:

All-wool Cheviots at 37½c to $3 yard.
All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviot at 75c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool Camel's-hair Zibeline at $1 to $3 yard.
All-wool Cheviot Etamine at 75c to $1.75 yard.
All wool Crepe Granite at 65c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool Worsted or Storm Serges at 50c to $1.50 yard.
Mohair Granites at 65c to $1.50 yard.
Canvas Suiting at 75c to $1 yard.
All-wool Prunella at $1 to $3 yard.
All-wool Poplin at 75c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool Melrose at 75c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool Satin Soleil at 85c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool Fine Dress Serges at 75c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool Satin Prunella at $1 to $2 yard.
All-wool Cravenette Serges at $1.25 to $1.75 yard.
All-wool Paquin Serge at $1 yard.
All-wool Venetian Cloths at $1 to $3.50 yard.
Broadcloths at 75c to $4 yard.

Light-weight Black Dress Goods

All-wool Mistrals at 50c to $1.50 yard.
All-wool French Voiles at 75c to $2 yard.
All-wool Etamines at 75c to $1.75 yard.
All-wool Crepe de Chine at 75c to $1 yard.
All-wool Albatross at 37½c to 75c yard.
Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris at 75c to $2.50 yard.
Silk-and-wool Crepe at $2 yard.
Silk-and-wool Bengaline at $2.25 to $3.25 yard.
All-silk Crepe de Chine at 75c to $2.50 yard.

Under-Priced Black Dress Goods

At 37½c yard, worth 50c—All-wool Cheviot, 36 in. wide.
At 40c yard, worth 65c—All-wool Henrietta, 37 in. wide.
At 65c yard, worth 85c—Mohair Granite, 42 in. wide.
At 75c yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Striped Granite, 46 in. wide.
At 75c yard, worth $1.25—All-wool French Broadcloth, 51 in.
At 75c yard, worth $1.25—All-wool Diagonal Serge.
At 75c yard, worth $1—All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviot, 50 in. wide.
At $1 yard, worth $1.50—Mohair Prunella, 46 in. wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

GOLFING DAYS

Most out-door games die with the straw hat—except foot-ball, and Golf. And just now we are thinking chiefly about golf—that peerless, perennial game. Incidentally, about the complete equipment we can provide for every golfer, from the duffer to the cup-winner.

And in October, between bracing air and a rubber-cored ball, Colonel Bogie gets his hardest knocks, from the golfers that really appreciate the game. Hence these hints are timely:

Golf Clubs

Nicholls Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50 each; Irons, $1.50 each.
Slazenger Steel-core Drivers and Brassies, $2.75 each; Irons, $1.75 each.
Aberdeen Brassies and Drivers, 75c each; Irons, 75c each.
The Standard Mills Aluminum Clubs, $3.50 each.
The Spalding Aluminum Clubs, $3 each.

Golf Balls

Kempshall Flyer, $6 dozen.
Haskell, $6 dozen.
Vardon Flyer, $3.25 dozen.
Wanamaker Remade, $2.50 dozen.
Ocobo, $3.25 dozen.
Silvertown, $3.25 dozen.
Craigpark, $2 dozen.
Henley B., $3.50 dozen.

Caddy Bags

Heavy brown canvas Caddy Bags, $1.75 each.
Heavy brown canvas Caddy Bags, with reed strips on sides, $2.50.
Leather Caddy Bags, $3.25, $4.50, $5 and $7.50 each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Women's Silk Underwear

All-silk and Silk-mixed Goods

Silk in Ribbed Underwear is luxurious, dainty, pleasant. It is no longer costly; and it is now made in comfortable shapes. We have succeeded in gathering such a line this season as has probably never been assembled before; and women who enjoy the silken texture, will be gratified with what we have ready to show:

Corset Covers

Silk-and-cotton, white, high neck and long sleeves, $1.
Silk-and-cotton, white, high neck and no sleeves, $1.25; high neck and long sleeves, $1.50; black, $1.75.
Silk-and-wool, white; high neck, no sleeves or long sleeves, $1.50.
Spun Silk, white; high neck and long sleeves, $1.25 and $2.50.

Vests

Silk-and-cotton, medium-weight; high neck, long or short sleeves, shaped, $1. Heavy-weight, Swiss ribbed; low neck, no sleeves, $1; high neck, short sleeves, $1.25; and long sleeves, $1.50.
Silk-and-merino, Swiss ribbed, medium-weight; low neck, no sleeves, $1, $1.50 and $2; high neck, short sleeves, $1.25, $1.75 and $2.50; high neck, long sleeves, $1.50, $2 and $2.75. Heavy-weight, high neck, short sleeves, $2; high neck, long sleeves, $2.50. Shaped Vests, in medium or heavy weight, $1.50 each.
All-silk, white, low neck, no sleeves, $1.75; low neck, short sleeves, $2; high neck, short sleeves, $2 and $2.50; long sleeves, $2.25 and $3.

Tights

Silk-and-cotton, shaped, knee or ankle length, medium-weight, $1. Also Swiss ribbed, white or black, $2.50.
Silk-and-merino, shaped, medium or heavy weight, $1.50.
Silk-and-wool, Swiss ribbed, white or black, heavy-weight, $2.50; medium-weight, white, $3.50.
All-silk, medium-weight, white, knee length, $2.75; white or pink, ankle length, $3; heavy-weight, white or black, knee length, $3.50; ankle length, $3.75.

Union Suits

Medium-weight, shaped, silk-and-cotton, high neck, long or short sleeves; same, in slightly heavier weight, $2 a suit. Flesh silk, Mercerized cotton, high neck, long sleeves, or low neck, knee length, $6; low neck, ankle length, $7. Swiss ribbed white silk-and-cotton, low neck, sleeveless, $3; high neck, short sleeves, $3.25; long sleeves, $3.50.
Silk-and-wool, shaped, white, medium or heavy weight, $3; Swiss ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, $3 and $5; high neck, short sleeves, $3.50; high neck, long sleeves, $4 and $5.
All-silk, white, low neck, no sleeves, $4 and $4.50; high neck, short sleeves, $4.50; high neck, long sleeves, white or black, $5; long sleeves, white, $6. Broadway.

The Under-Price Store

There's an important new arrival in the Under-Price Store today, that will be of particular interest to housekeepers, in view of the none too remote possibility that kerosene oil will be the chief illuminating agent during the Winter months.

A Sale of Lamps

A manufacturer has quit this particular phase of the lamp business, and turned his attention to another line.

We secured his remaining stock of about 600 handsome Metallic Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps, at a very low price. We have marked them the same way—greatly to your advantage.

In addition to these extremely decorative lamps, there are other attractive groups of rich Decorated Lamps, and of the favorite Ruby Lamp Globes—all very materially under-price. Details:

At $1.60, worth $2.50 to $3.50

Metallic Table Lamps, with enameled bodies, in ruby, green, brown, and other colors, with gilt crown and base. All have separate oil-pots, with center-draught burners.

At $4, worth $6 to $7.50

Metallic Reception and Banquet Lamps, in newest shapes and finishes—satin gold and bright gold, ruby and black, verde antique, etc.

At $3.50, worth $5

Decorated Lamps, in squat shape, nicely decorated on shaded green and brown grounds; complete with 11-inch globes.

At $5, worth $10

Decorated Lamps, with massive bodies mounted on high gilt base, finished with gilt crown; decorated with handsome floral designs; complete with 12-in. globes.

Ruby Lamp Globes

Rich Ruby satin-finished Lamp Globes, decorated with pretty floral designs. 9 in., $1.25, regularly $2; 10 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 12 in., $2, regularly $3.50.

Women's Petticoats

The Petticoats of sateen form an unusually attractive bargain—a saving of a third. Those of flannelette are warm, seasonable, well-made garments.

Details of both:

75c Black Sateen Petticoats at 50c

Finished with two side-plaited ruffles, and fold above.

Flannelette Petticoats at 50c

Four styles, in solid colors and stripes; ruffles with plaits and hemstitched hem; some trimmed with torchon lace, and others with embroidered scalloped edge.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Pure Irish linen Handkerchiefs, of good quality, prettily embroidered, hemstitched in a popular narrow width of hem.

In a large variety of attractive new designs, and worth twenty-five per cent. more than their price—12½c each.

Sterling Silver Reduced

Toilet articles and fancy pieces, in sterling silver in pretty designs, have had their prices reduced, in some cases cut plump in half:

Sterling silver Hair Brushes, $1.50, from $2.75; $2, from $3.50.
Sterling silver Military Brushes, $1 each, from $1.75.
Silver-mounted Dressing Combs, 50c, from 75c.
Ebony Cloth Brushes, silver-mounted, 50c, from 85c.; 75c, from $1.50.
Salve Jars, cut glass, silver-mounted, 25c, from 50c and 75c.
Mucilage Jars, cut glass, silver-mounted, 50c, from $1.
Silver-handled Manicure Pieces, 25c, from 50c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GEN. SMITH IN TEARS

Affected as Secretary Roct Praised the Soldiers in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt Expects to Drive Along the Line of the G. A. R. Parade To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Washington to-night officially extended the freedom of the city to the members of the Grand Army, speeches of welcome being delivered by Henry McFarland, President of the Board of District Commissioners; B. H. Warner, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and by Secretary of War Root. Conspicuous among those on the platform was Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was moved to tears as Secretary Root, beside whom he sat during the evening, paid his tribute to the soldiers in the Philippines. The Secretary said that the American soldier to-day is the lineal inheritor of the men of 1861. Continuing, he said:

"I am sure you must have been proud of these children of your warlike stripe, for you followed them from Cuba far away on the other side of the world in the islands of the tropical seas when they were obliged to overcome organized rebellion against the lawful sovereignty of the United States, in a country of jungle, mountain, forest, and swamp, of torrential rains, of tropical heat, where defense seemed almost certain to be interminable. I am sure you must have been proud of them if you followed them as they broke the force of the insurrection and with a rapidity and energy and undaunted courage and an unwavering resolution against which no obstacle availed, against which no discouragement could offer a hindrance, scattered the forces of insurrection and put an end to the Government which was set up in defiance of the authority of the United States.

"I know it upon testimony overwhelming that the army of the United States to-day is just as well as brave, self-restrained as well as gallant, humane as well as courageous, and that never in the history of warfare among men has an army exhibited the highest qualities of civilization and of manhood to a greater degree than the American Army in the Philippines."

Secretary Root was loudly applauded as he took his seat. It was some time before Gen. Smith regained his composure.

President Roosevelt expects to leave the temporary White House to-morrow for the first time since his return from Indianapolis for the purpose of driving along the line of the Grand Army parade. He made this announcement to-night in the following letter to B. H. Warner, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee:

My Dear Mr. Warner: Let me, through you, extend the most hearty greetings to the members of the Grand Army. I have regretted greatly that my inability to leave my room hitherto has prevented my joining personally in the greeting. If the weather is good to-morrow, I shall for the first time leave the house so that I may drive along the line of the parade and see the men to whom this country owes more than to any others within its borders. Faithfully yours.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The veterans and their friends were entertained to-day by a parade given in honor of the Naval Veterans and by a number of reunions held in the big assembly tents at Camp Roosevelt.

The weather was threatening during the early morning, but the sun burst through the clouds about noon, so that with the mild temperature which prevailed there was no reason for complaint on that score. The attendance has steadily increased, and to-night the city is crowded as it has been only on very rare occasions.

TO BE AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

Henry White to be Promoted from Present London Post—Another Appointment in View.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, is to be made Ambasador at Rome. President McKinley intended to thus reward Mr. White, but found no opportunity during his incumbency.

The appointment is not to be made immediately, and Mr. Meyer, the present American Ambassador at Rome, who has just returned to that post from a visit to his home, in Massachusetts, will, it is expected, remain in Rome during the coming Winter.

John B. Jackson, who has been Secretary of Embassy at Berlin since 1894, also is slated for an important diplomatic appointment, the purpose being to send him to one of the first desirable Ministries that becomes vacant. His promotion is to be based upon the same reason as will inspire that of Mr. White, namely, a desire to extend into the Diplomatic Service the principle of promotion based on merit, which has worked so well in other branches of the Government service.

It is felt that men of higher quality can be retained in the diplomatic service when it becomes known that the best places are to be filled by the promotion of those in the subordinate posts who show particular fitness for their work.

TO ENTERTAIN SIAM'S PRINCE.

President Will Give an Informal Reception and Secretary Hay a Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The attentions to be shown the Crown Prince of Siam during his coming visit to Washington will begin with an informal reception by the President on Saturday, when the Prince and his suit will be taken to the temporary abode of the Executive by the Siamese Minister, P. H. Ya Akharaj Varadhara, and the Third Assistant Secretary of State, H. H. D. Pierce. The Prince and suit will probably be received in the same room in which the coal conference took place last week, the limitations of the house as well as the physical condition of the President making a formal reception impossible.

On Saturday evening Secretary of State Hay will give a dinner in the Prince's honor, and on Sunday evening the Minister of Siam will give a similar entertainment. There will be no ladies at either banquet. On Monday a special train will convey the royal party and some additional guests to Annapolis, where the Naval Academy will be visited, and on Tuesday an excursion will be made to Mount Vernon, on the United States steamship Dolphin. Mr. Pierce will accompany the party to Boston on Wednesday. According to the present plan, Mrs. Roosevelt will not meet Siam's future ruler.

BONDS FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

About $4,000,000 Received from New York and Other Cities by Secretary Shaw's Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The committee appointed by Secretary Shaw to pass upon the character and sufficiency of the State and municipal bonds as a basis for public deposits has received about $4,000,000 of these bonds, among them the issues of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Des Moines, Lowell, and Trenton.

The bonds of several States also have been favorably passed upon. The Secretary allows in deposits 75 per cent. of the face value of these bonds when their market value is not below par.

Hawaiian Navigation Officer Here.

Joshua K. Brown, Immigration Inspector at Honolulu, visited Ellis Island yesterday. Mr. Brown was the first Federal officer sent to the Hawaiian Islands to enforce the Chinese exclusion law, and he is now on his way to Washington to urge upon the Treasury Department the advisability of establishing at Honolulu a bureau similar to Ellis Island for the registration and detention of immigrants.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES C. CONVERSE.—A judgment for $6,332 was entered yesterday against Charles C. Converse of Havana, in favor of J. Condit Smith and William F. Judson, for balance due of money advanced and building materials furnished in 1901 to Mr. Converse for the erection of a building in Havana. They claim they furnished him with $30,000 in money and $3,000 in building materials, and that he was to pay them $8,000 for the right to use the Ransome system of construction in the building.

SAMUEL H. BLAIR.—The place of business of Samuel H. Blair, manufacturer of handkerchiefs and drapery trimmings at 298 Church Street, has been closed up since Saturday, and creditors said they had not been able to see Mr. Blair. The stock and fixtures were sold at auction on Saturday last, and the prices realized, it is said, were very low. It is said that he owes considerable money to the trade, and two firms in White Street are creditors for about $1,000. He began business in 1895, and in June, 1901, claimed a capital of $10,000. He was formerly at 359 Canal Street, and moved to 298 Church Street in February last.

LOUIS OPOZNAUER.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell yesterday received a writ of replevin for $2,000 against Louis Opoznauer, manufacturer of waists and skirts at 131 and 133 Bleecker Street, from A. A. Joseph for goods sold by Daniel Doyle to Mr. Opoznauer. The Sheriff recovered a portion of the goods called for in the writ, chiefly cloth. Mr. Joseph said that he heard a City Marshal was in the place with a writ of replevin in favor of a creditor, and he immediately issued a writ of replevin to the Sheriff. Mr. Opoznauer has been in business since 1891, but never had any capital rating at Bradstreet's. Mr. Joseph said he understood the liabilities are about $12,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX LIGHT.—Max Light, a salesman, of 2,037 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,162 and no assets.

MAX SUSSMANN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Max Sussmann, wholesale dealer in clothing at 34 Great Jones Street, by W. Stursberg, Schell & Co., creditors for $601. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Oct. 6 concealed and removed a large part of his property, and has also in the past four months paid money to various creditors to prefer them. He has been in business five years. His liabilities are reported to be about $8,000.

MORRIS GROSSMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Morris Grossman, whose address was not given in the petition, by the following creditors: Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, $284, for money loaned between Jan. 3 and Sept. 5; Max Stark, $225, money loaned between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, and Sigmund Levkovitz, $100, money loaned on Sept. 29. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred cash in bank to several of his creditors to prefer them. Marcus Schnitzer, the attorney for the creditors, said that Mr. Grossman was a dealer in men's furnishing goods and hats at 284 East Houston Street and 140 Second Avenue. He began business in November, 1900.

JOHNSON & ANDERSON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets of Johnson & Anderson, dealers in wall paper at 36 East Twentieth Street, on the application of Joseph A. Arnold, representing the petitioning creditors, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm on Oct. 2, and fixed the bond at $7,500. Mr. Arnold said that the stock ought to be sold immediately, as it was made for this season's trade. It is stated that Charles E. Wannmaker, the assignee, is about to sell the entire stock, invoiced at $16,000, and also the sample books, to Alfred Peats & Co. for $7,100, but Mr. Arnold thought a larger sum could be obtained for the stock if sold by the receiver without delay.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAY STATE CLOTHING COMPANY—J. M. White and another	$354
BLUMENTHAL, George A.—M. Lewy	251
BROGAN, Charles—J. M. Strong and another	75
BUNGER, John—L. K. Burke and another	379
CONVERSE, Charles C.—Cuba Supply Company	4,574
CONVERSE, Charles C.—J. Condit Smith and another	6,332
DELGADO, Marina E., or Marina E. Parke—J. B. B. Fiske	352
DODGE, Lemuel P.—T. W. Sheridan and another	16
DUNN, James D.—Manhattan Shoe Company	208
ELMER, Josephine—M. J. Walter and another	528
EBERT, Leo—United Wine and Trading Company	209
FLYNN, Michael J.—J. Simmons	624
FANTL, Alfred—H. S. Kramer	150
HALL, Sibyl E.—J. Chapman	617
HILLYER, Mark P.—W. H. Ferry & Co.	174
HOFFMEISTER, Jenny M.—Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company	120
HARTMAN, Max and Susie—H. Fonseca and another	489
HARTMAN, Max and Susie—H. Fonseca and another	443
HARTMAN, Max—H. Fonseca and another	470
HARTMAN, Max—H. Fonseca and another	519
HARRINGTON, James—L. Frank	12
JOHNSON, Edward—J. Elias	41
KENNEDY, Michael—George L. Storm Company	400
KLING, Adelaide N., executrix—G. Derr	911
MALCOLM, William H.—C. O'Neill and another	215
MENDEL, Edward—D. Cennucci	50
MARCUS, Samuel, and Hyman Weiner—People of the State of New York	1,000
MAYNE, Charles W., and Gertie Wilson—People of the State of New York	500
MACHITTE, Edwin V.—C. Otten	193
McDONALD, Jesse—E. Silver	275
MALCOM BREWING COMPANY—M. Reischmann and another	68
MAYER, Max—E. N. Brennan	114
MARCOTTE, H. J.—L. Frank	18
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—J. H. Rose, $2,630; C. Puckhafer, $1,389; S. Neugass, by guardian, $735; A. Rosenberg and another, $1,383; C. Haist, $1,385; M. Barteld, $1,428; M. Barteld, $1,428; M. Bach, Jr., $1,381	
NORTH AMERICAN DEBENTURE COMPANY of New York—G. M. Silverberg	1,621
PATTERSON, Henry A.—C. Isacke	906
PETTIT, Roland S.—A. H. Colby	6,370
RITTERMAN, Morris I., and David B. Kramer—T. S. Holland	72
ROSE, Martin A.—R. B. Ellison and another	733
RECTOR, Charles E.—D. J. Holly and another	65
RECTOR, Charles E.—D. Blohm and another	102
RECTOR, Charles E.—A. J. McIntosh	132
SIMON, William, Harris Wolf, and Morris Schotken—O. Hentschel	232
SMITH, Warren W.—New York Edison Company	49
SPEARS, Clarkson C.—C. R. Diffenderffer and another	145
SCHLEIP, Louis C.—G. Denny	27
SHITZKY, Jacob—J. Marrow	186
SENTENNE & GREEN COMPANY and John C. Green—German Exchange Bank	2,543
SHERWOOD, John T.—E. P. Hoes	207
THE RIDGE CLUB—Acker, Merrall & Condit	109
WAGNER, Charles F.—C. Girandin	519
WEINSTEIN, Moses—W. J. McGirr	187
WEERS, William—C. R. Jewel and another	193
WHITE, Patrick—J. Salen	73
YOST, Charles G.—J. J. McGinn and another	31
ZEITLIN, Samuel—H. B. Irwin, costs	210

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:03	Sun sets...5:33	Moon sets..10:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:56	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate.. ....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd..12:20	H. Gate....2:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	.....	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp	.....	.....

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	.....	.....
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	*11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11.30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, via Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 20 and up to Oct. 11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. 11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched East Oct. 6. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 8.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
British King, Antwerp, Sept. 24.
Canning, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 6.
Colorado, Brunswick, Oct. 5.
Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 20.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 2.
Magda, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 5.
Southwark, Southampton, Sept. 28.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 1.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 4.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 8.
Menominee, London, Sept. 29.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

Dona Maria, Oporto, Sept. 26.
El Dorado, Galveston, Oct. 4.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 4.
Main, Bremen, Sept. 29.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 27.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Citta di Palmero, Naples, Sept. 24.
El Dia, Galveston, Oct. 8.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Jenny, Gibralton, Sept. 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 2.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 4.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Bencleuch, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 5.

Arrived.

SS Clan Ferguson, (Br.,) McAllister, Glasgow Sept. 25, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso Oct. 1, with hemp to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:27 A. M.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Pierce, Leghorn, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 12:07 P. M.

SS Albuera, (Br.,) Grady, Victoria Sept. 3 and Rio Janeiro 11th, with mdse. to Arbuckle Bros. —vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Nueces, Hix, Galveston Oct. 1 and Key West 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Atlos, (Ger.,) Wagner, Savanilla, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Montano, Genoa Sept. 22 and Naples 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel Feitman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 7, 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh, clear.

Sailed.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Nord America, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Glencoe, (Br.,) for Mobile.
SS Desterro, (Ger.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Egremont Castle, (Br.,) for Port Natal.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS El Rio, for Galveston.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Maverick with one barge.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Calliope, (Br.,) for Pensacola via Norfolk.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—SS Queen Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Harris from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Adelaide, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:50 A. M. Oct. 8.

SS Queen Wilhelmina, (Br.,) Capt. Husband, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Ripley, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, from New York via Melbourne, &c., for Auckland, arr. at New Zealand port previous to to-day.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Oct. 2.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Bahia for New York Oct. 4.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) (from Genoa,) sld. from Las Palmas for New York Oct. 4.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, sld. from Para for New York Oct. 5.

SS Labuan, (Br.,) Capt. Gardener, from Calcutta for New York, passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Sapp, from New York and Baltimore, arr. at Bordeaux Oct. 4.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. Hutchinson, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Wilkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schall, from New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Oct. 5.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Lethongton, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, Sydney, N. S. W., &c., Sept. 21.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boyesen, sld. from Amsterdam for New York Oct. 3.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) sld. from Naples for New York Oct. 4.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, sld. from Marseilles for New York Oct. 4.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Capt. Gulliksen, sld. from Leith for New York to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 2 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) (from Genoa,) sld. from Palermo for New York Oct. 4.

SS Indrapayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila, &c., for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ocklemann, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Denbighshire, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, (from Yokohama, Cebu, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York yesterday.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Women's Pedestrienne Suits, $27.50.

Of pebbled Cheviot and Venetian, in Oxford, Blue and Green; blouse coat, military effect, fastened at collar and belt with handsome oxidized silver buckles, double shoulder cape, trimmed with broad stitched straps of black broadcloth or self material; nine gored flare skirt, with overlapping stitched seams, kilted at bottom, new inverted plait, trimmed around bottom of flare with a broad stitched strap of broadcloth or self material $27.50

Women's Tailor-made Suits, $22.50.

Women's Suits of Oxford Pebble Cheviot and light gray Venetian Cloth; blouse coat, turned-over cuff, trimmed down front and back with stitched straps of self material, taffeta lined; seven gored flare skirt, new inverted plait back; trimmed down front with stitched straps of self material, kilted at bottom over drop of best quality satin faced mercerized lining. $22.50

Women's Silk Top Coats, $19.50.

32 inch Peau de Soie Silk Coats; loose fitting with deep shawl collar, turned-over cuffs, inverted plait back, trimmed with narrow silk braid, in fancy designs; taffeta lined; a handsome wrap... $19.50

Women's Dress Skirts, $12.50.

Women's unlined Dress Skirts, of excellent quality black Broadcloth; seven and nine gored; with strapped or stitched seams, inverted plait or habit back; some tucked and strapped over hips. Finely shaped correct hanging skirt; superior workmanship and finish $12.50

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts, $10.

Man tailored, correctly hanging Pedestrienne Skirts of Meltonette, unfinished worsted and cheviots; with overlapping welted or box plaited seams; a large variety of styles..... $10.00

Women's Cloth Waists.

In Waists there is a greater diversity of fabrics than milady has ever before had the pleasure of choosing from. And the Cloth Waists, if anything, are in the lead as regards feminine fancy. The term "Cloth" comprehends all the woollen fabrics from Flannel down to Serge. 'Twould be trite to repeat what we have ofttimes said, that our showing of Women's Cloth Waists is by far the largest and best that we know of, and we keep pretty well informed as to what's doing about town.

Women's French Flannel Waists, four different styles, all colorings, including solid white and solid black $1.95

Women's French Flannel Waists, fancy vest, with embroidering of contrasting colors..... $2.95

Women's Waists, of best quality French Flannel; shoulder tucking, velvet collar and cuffs, piped with folds of contrasting colorings of silk; velvet buttons down Duchess front..... $3.95

Women's fine quality Cashmere Waists, six 1-inch tucks running horizontally; four tucks in sleeve, 6-inch back, each tuck of colored hemstitching, white and colors..... $5.00

Women's imported Bedford Cord Waists, elegantly tailored, trimmed with leather and Dresden buttons..... $5.75

Women's all-wool Crepe Waists, solid colorings, with white stripe; also Women's Waists of Prunella Cloth, tailor made, with silk stock, Dresden buttons..... $5.90

Women's Waists, of French Flannel, combination trimming of corduroy and black and white velvet, elaborately finished with crochet buttons, all colors..... $7.50

Women's Waists, of Broadcloth, all solid colors, with Scotch Plaid stock..... $8.75

Women's Waists, of fine quality Serge, white only, combination stocks, such as golden brown, cardinal and green..... $11.75

And a full assortment of White Cloth, Prunella Cloth, Flannel and Brilliantine Waists, with fancy combinations, such as taffeta silk folds, tailor stitch; also with embroiderings and stocks to match.

Splendid Opportunities in

Misses' Undermuslins.

Misses' Gowns, made of fine Nainsook, entire yoke, back and front, made of embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion, yoke and sleeves trimmed with deep lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes insertion and Valenciennes lace; ribbon drawn through beading around neck; size 6 to 16 years, at..... $3.75

Misses' Drawers, made of fine Nainsook, trimmed with deep lawn ruffle, with one row of Valenciennes insertion and edged with Valenciennes lace; perfect shapes; sizes 2 to 6 years, $1.75; sizes 8 to 12 years, $1.85; sizes 14 to 16 years..... $1.95

Misses' Skirts, made of fine Nainsook, trimmed with deep, very full flounce of Valenciennes lace insertion, bottom of flounce and dust ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; sizes 3 to 8 years, $3.95; sizes 10 to 12 years, $4.50; sizes 14 to 16 years..... $4.98

Misses' Corset Covers, made of fine Nainsook, with three rows of Valenciennes lace insertion around back and front, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon drawn through beading around neck, armholes and bottom; sizes 8 to 16 years.. $2.95

Men's Underwear.

Main Floor.

In Men's Underwear we carry none but the most reliable makes—goods which we can recommend to you as the best in the market. Among the prominent lines are Cartwright & Warner's English non-shrinkable Underwear. And the best domestic made goods—the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills Garments, in medium and heavy weights; all grades of merino, all wool and silk and wool.

SPECIAL OFFERING of medium weight garments, all thoroughly self-finished, silk bound, overlocked seams, reinforced Drawers, white and natural colors.

Half Wool, . . . 75
Two Thirds Wool, . $1.00
Ninety Per Cent. Wool, . $1.25

These numbers we specially recommend for good wearing and washing qualities.

Men's Half Hose.

Two important items follow:—Imported Lisle thread and fine cotton Half Hose, in fancy stripes and figures; all high grade goods; our regular 25c. and 35c. qualities, reduced to pair.. 19
or 6 pairs for..... $1.00

50c. and 75c. Half Hose at 3 Pairs $1.00

About 90 dozen high grade fine imported fancy Half Hose; our regular 50c. and 75c. numbers have been taken right out of stock in order to clean up on these certain lines; marked special, at pair..... 35
3 pairs..... $1.00

Dainty Wear For Baby.

The showing of dainty, pretty, beribboned things for baby we are now making delights the eyes and brings forth a chorus of approbation from every woman who sees them. But we've no room to dilate, so we'll just give items:—

Infants' Caps, made of fine quality white Bengaline silk, trimmed with lace and fur; value $1.50, at.... 98

Children's Bonnets, made of fine quality Bengaline silk, in beautiful shades of tan, blue, brown and red, trimmed with chiffon ruche around face; value $1.50, at..... $1.00

Infants' colored Cloth Coats, in pretty shades of tan, blue, brown and red, trimmed with braid and fur; value $5.50, at..... $4.25

Infants' colored and white Cashmere Dresses, in very pretty shades of pink, blue and tan, trimmed with tucks, French knots and ribbon velvet; others with appliqued lace and tucks; some are long waist and short skirt, French style; others in Mother Hubbard style; sizes from 6 months to 5 years; prices range from

$3.75 to $6.25

Our Book Store News.

The month of October, which really inaugurates the fall season, will be particularly rich in new Books by popular authors, and all new Books and new editions of Books will be found on our counters on day of publication. Note the following:—

THE TWO VANREVELS, by Booth Tarkington, author of The Gentleman from Indiana.

PAUL KELVER, by Jerome K. Jerome.

CAPT. MACKLIN, by Richard Harding Davis.

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS, by John Oliver Hobbes.

RACER OF ILLINOIS, by Henry Somerville.

LITTLE STORIES OF MARRIED LIFE, by Mary Stewart Cutting.

BORDER FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS, by Cyrus Townsend Brady.

TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND, by J. P. Mowbray.

HOPE LORING, by Lillian Bell.

THE LAST WORD, by Alice McGowan.

THE MATE OF THE GOOD SHIP "YORK," by Clark Russell.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND, by John Fiske.

GABRIEL TOLLIVER, by Joel Chandler Harris.

All new books and all the latest papers on literature, art and fashion will be found on our counters on date of publication.

We Continue the Offering of Most Unusual Values in

Art Objects, China, &c.

The opening of our Art Goods and China Store was an event of artistic importance. A visit to it will afford you much pleasure and interest. Besides being filled with the best sorts of practical goods, such as China and Glassware, it holds the most exquisite things that the most artistic potters and painters in Europe and the countries of the Far East can produce.

All admirers of art, critics and connoisseurs will find much to gratify and entertain them here, while the keenest economists can just revel in the values, prominent among which are

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of The AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL,

Their New 12-Story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolians, and Aeolian Orchestrelles and Aeriol Pianos will be in stock from which to make selection.

The PIANOLA.

THE popularity of the Pianola extends to every corner of the globe, and the instrument is endorsed by every musician of prominence.

A great many people are gifted with keen musical temperaments, but find it difficult to acquire the technique or key-striking part of pianoforte playing. To them the PIANOLA is a source of infinite pleasure.

The PIANOLA enables any one to render with inimitable technique all the pianoforte literature of the world, and is in that respect greater than the finest musician. The performer need not have ever played a scale or chord or learned a note of music.

The beauty of music lies in the individuality of expression, which the temperament of the player dictates. With the PIANOLA that is one's sole aim. The technique is always correct. The Pianola gives one a perfect and complete control over time, accent and expression—all those qualities which make up the distinction between human and mechanical playing.

The Cost of the Pianola is $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.
SELLING AGENTS:
FREDK. LOESER & CO.....BROOKLYN
LAUTER CO.....JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK

ACEFULL MEETS DEFEAT

Whitney and Duryea Colt Is Beaten for Matron Stakes.

EUGENIA BURCH A WINNER

King Pepper and Hermis Took Handicap Stakes at Opening of Morris Park Fall Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park opened yesterday with a splendid attendance, fair weather, and spirited sport. Four stake fixtures were on the afternoon's programme—the Matron Stakes, run in two parts; one for fillies and the other for colts, standing out as the feature of the racing.

This novel arrangement divided a gross sum of $21,068 between the two races, the colts getting the larger share, and in return for it furnishing the sensation of the day, for in this part of the big prize the much-vaunted colt Acefull, owned by Whitney and Duryea and already talked of as an English Derby colt, was beaten in a fighting finish, to the immense surprise of the horsemen and a great portion of the betting public. Seven horses ran, with Acefull always the favorite at a price almost prohibitive, Grey Friar being the next choice, though even his stable conceded the prize to Acefull and started the colt with the idea that second place would be the best that he could get. Whether or not Acefull disliked the run down hill, he certainly never was up with the leaders, and, though he closed fast at the end, Grey Friar and Surbiton, the latter a colt from the Keene stable that made his first public appearance in this event, fought it out to the end. Grey Friar, hard ridden by N. Turner, won by a head on the post, while Surbiton was a neck before Acefull.

In the section of the stakes for fillies Eugenia Burch started favorite at odds on and won rather cleverly by a half length from Merry Reel, while Stolen Moments, another Keene horse in a first appearance, took third money. For the Jerome Handicap, one mile and a quarter over the hill, L. V. Bell's great colt Hermis won in a romp in fast time after Oom Paul made the early running. King Pepper and Unmasked were the first two into the last half furlong for the Manhattan Handicap, Belle of Lexington then making a bid, but never quite getting up to King Pepper, who won, ridden out, by a nose. Remorse and Lady Sterling were handy winners of the two purses. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens or winners of not more than one race in 1902, special weights; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

J. B. Haggin's Remorse, b. c., 3 years, by Order-Repentant, 108 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5..... 1
A. Featherstone's Emshie, b. c., 3, by Fonso-Amelia P., 108, (O'Conner,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 2
John A. Drake's Amur, ch. c., 4, by Bob Miles-Anadem, 113, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 1. 3
Time—1:28⅘. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a length and a half between second and third. Choate, Colonel Rorer, Taps, The Talisman, and Valley Forge also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.
The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. g., 4 years, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 120 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
The Lotos Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5, by Onondaga-Annette, 100, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5..... 2
J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, b. g., 5, by Domino-Mere Hill, 120, (N. Turner,) 16 to 5 and even..... 3
Time—1:12. Won, ridden out, by a nose, a neck between second and third. Muzette, Himself, Extinguisher, and Wealth also ran. Value to the winner, $2,190. Winner trained by C. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes, first part, for colts and geldings two years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.
F. R. Hitchcock's Grey Friar, gr. c., by St. George-Una B., 124 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Surbiton, br. c., by Kingston-Virginia Waters, 109, (Shaw,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
Whitney & Duryea's Acefull, ch. c., by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness, 122, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 5 and out..... 3
Time—1:11⅘. Won ridden out by a head; a half length between second and third. Fire Eater, Merry Acrobat, Blue Ribbon, and Invincible also ran. Value to the winner, $12,175; to the second, $600, and to the third, $400, to the nominator of the winner $525, to nominator of second $215, and to nominator of third $210. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Matron Stakes, second part, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.
Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, br. f. by Ben Strome-The Humber, 122 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 5..... 1
J. E. Madden's Merry Reel, ch. f., by Mirthful-Amanda V., 104, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Stolen Moments, br. f., by Kingston-Carita, 109, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:12. Won cleverly by a half length; a head between second and third. Lady Albercraft, Black Diana, and Fleeing Venus also ran. Value to the winner, $8,895, to the second $800, and to the third $400, to the nominator of the winner $450, to nominator of the second $270, and to the nominator of the third $180. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter over the hill.
L. V. Bell's Hermis, ch. c., by Hermence-Katy of the West, 126 pounds, (Rice,) 1 to 2 and out..... 1
Henry Wahnhoff's Hunter Raine, b. c., by Longstreet-Chartreuse, 100, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 110, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10.. 3
Time—2:06¾. Won easily by three lengths, a head between second and third. Numeral also ran. Value to the winner, $2,290. Winner trained by James McCormick.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1901 or 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; the Withers mile.
L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3 years, by Hanover-Aquila, 108 pounds, (Rice,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 1
J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., 3, by Chorister-Rapture, 105, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even..... 2
The Milltown Stable's Essene, ch. g., 3, by Inverness-Sadie, 100, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:41. Won easily by three lengths, a length between second and third. Intrusive, Stevedore, Bar Le Duc, Booster, Handicapper, Lord Badge, Fried Krupp, Prince Richard, Biserta, Musidora, and Cornwall also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by James McCormick.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles, Philma Parton, 146 pounds; Neponset, 142; Ferocious and McGrathiana Prince, 140 each; Collegian and Lavator, 138 each; King Edward, 135; Rocklight, 133; Cryptogram, 132, and Seminole, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Chuctanunda, 135 pounds; Articulate, 125; Young Henry, 114; Huntress, 112; Brunswick, 109; Schoharie, 107; Star of the West, 100; Par Excellence, 98; Parisienne, 96; Ondurdis, 88, and Ezera, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry, selling allowances, horses entered to sell for $1,000 to carry 95 pounds, then one pound for each $100 additional; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Captivator and Forward, 100 pounds each; Interval, 97; Ornature, Colonist, Tioga, and Nevermore, 95 each; Pearl Diver and Squid, 92 each, and Ipse Dixit, 87. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ipse Dixit and Nevermore.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with penalties and allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Mackay Dwyer, 115 pounds; First Chip, Boutonniere and Incubator, 113 each; Dinksie, Joe Cobb, Gimcrack, and Athelroy, 110 each; Forward, 107, and Love Note, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile over the Withers course. Schoolmaster, 112 pounds; The Cuckoo and Anna Darling, 109 each; Titian, Judge Du Relle, and Knight of Harlem, 104 each; Patronymic, Pretoria, Whitecrest, and Whisp, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $1,000; one mile over the Withers course. Mr. Brown, 116 pounds; Ben Howard, 108; Ben Battle, 104; Prince Richard and Black Dick, 101 each; Satire and Rossfame, 96 each; Tenagra, 90, and Meistersinger and Past, 88 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Satire, Meistersinger, and Past.

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KENTUCKY FUTURITY TROTTED.

Nellie Jay Won After a Hot Contest, While The Rajah Was Distanced.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—The Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters, a race famous for the surprises and sensations it has produced, lived up to its traditions to-day, when after a splendid race of five hard-fought heats, the Boston filly Nellie Jay finished winner of the big stakes. The Rajah, regarded as the best trotter of his age, started a heavily backed favorite, but he was unsteady and flighty, and, breaking three times in the first heat, was distanced.

Gail Hamilton won the first and second heats, both heats being trotted in 2:14½. In the third heat Nellie Jay went on, and won in time a quarter of a second faster than that of Gail Hamilton, and then finished the race by taking the fourth and fifth heats, the slowest heat of the race being but a half second behind Gail Hamilton's first mile. Nellie Jay, now owned by George R. Wooden of Boston, was driven by S. McKay, who was said to have received $10,000 out of the stakes and a big share of the money won in bets for his victory. Gail Hamilton got second money, and John Mc, who was second in every heat except the third, was third.

The race was the feature of the opening of the thirtieth annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and a crowd of 8,000 witnessed the racing. In the Tennessee Stakes for 2:08 pacers Twinkle, driven by Scott Hudson, won after a five-heat race, Daphne Dallas taking the second and third heats, and in the second equaling the record for the stakes—2:05—made by Dan Patch last year. Doctor Strong took the 2:17 trot in straight heats, his best mile being 2:12½, and Kavalli took the 2:11 pace, also in straight heats, his best mile being 2:07¾.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD.

All of the Larger Colleges Have Games To-day—Columbia Opens Local Season with Fordham.

The students of the larger universities will have another chance to-day to watch the work of their football representatives, as all of the big college elevens have games on their own grounds. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania should experience little trouble in winning. These elevens are all in good physical trim. Yale will contest with Wesleyan, the eleven which held Brown down to five points on Saturday, while Harvard meets Amherst, an eleven coached by "Charlie" Gould, Yale's leader of last year. Cornell plays Hobart, while the University of Pennsylvania contests with Haverford. The minor games will be between Exeter and Bowdoin, at Brunswick, and Gettysburg and Lafayette at Easton.

Columbia will open the local football season to-day by playing the Fordham College eleven at 3 o'clock at the Polo Grounds. Fordham is reported to have a fairly strong team, which has been brought to its present excellence by the coaching of "Tot" Murphy. Columbia has not much fear over the outcome of the game.

Notwithstanding the game to-day, Columbia's football practice yesterday afternoon was hard and long. The 'Varsity had a more difficult time in scoring three touchdowns on the scrub than it anticipates in winning to-day's game. Besides the regular game all the candidates were given practice in falling on the ball, and they showed they needed it. The ends were given practice in getting down the field in punts; they tackled wretchedly and Weekes simply played tag with them. Tomlinson, a former Yale tackle, came out for the team yesterday. He is a 200-pounder, very aggressive, and just the sort of heavyweight Columbia needs for the line. He was put on the scrub at first, but did such good work that he was later put on the 'Varsity, and may be given a trial in to-day's game. The 'Varsity line-up was the same as usual, except that toward the end of practice Weekes and Smith, the regular half backs, were displaced by Lawson and Townsend. Townsend played a great game, and is looked upon as a certainty for full back.

The probable line-up for the game this afternoon is: Left end, Wood; left tackle, Buren; left guard, Stiefel and Tomlinson; centre, Duden; right guard, Dollin; right tackle, Thorpe; right end, Wolff; quarter back, Goodman and Erb; left half back, Weekes; right half back, Smith; full back, Fisher and Townsend. Seven new men appeared for yesterday's practice, among whom were Chaffee, Withrow, and Lamont.

English Race Horses Sold.

A sale of English thoroughbred horses, consisting of stallions, brood mares, horses in training, and yearlings, was held at the American Horse Exchange last night, and was attended by a large crowd of turfmen and a number of the Western and Southern breeders who came to New York for the sale of the Fairview stud on Monday. The best prices realized were $1,650 for the black colt by Kilwarlin-Irene, bought by William Lakeland of Brighton Beach, and $1,500 for the bay or brown colt by Sir Hugo-Santa Normis, bought by L. V. Bell, the broker turfman. E. J. Arnold of St. Louis paid $900 each for the chestnut filly by Sainfoin-Maid of Mentmore and the chestnut filly by Sir Hugo-Santissime. The prices of others were moderate, only eleven head bringing more than $500 each.

Yale Golfers on the Links.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Competitors in the annual golf tournament of Yale played their qualifying round to-day. The leading sixteen will continue at match play. Three tied at 90 for the last place, and they play off the tie to-morrow. The eligibles were H. Potter, 80; Charles Hitchcock, 80; George W. Butts, 83; P. H. Jennings, 85; S. C. Carroll, 85; F. O. Tyler, 85; E. B. Schley, 86; H. W. Curtis, 86; C. D. Barnes, 86; M. K. Smith, 87; H. H. Seward, 88; T. Draper, 88; C. B. Ewing, 89; E. A. Downey, 89; A. Lindenberg, 89; L. M. Richmond, W. [illegible] and R. Lobdell, 90.

Glyphant Wins Princeton Golf Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—M. Glyphant of Englewood, N. J., a sophomore in Princeton, won the finals and the university golf championship to-day by defeating L. Conklin, '04, of Newark, by 3 up and 2 to play in a thirty-six-hole match. The cards were:

Out—Conklin	4	5	4	6	6	4	4	4	—43
Out—Glyphant	5	6	3	5	6	5	5	4	6—47
In—Conklin	5	4	4	6	5	5	5		—34—77
In Glyphant	5	4	3	6	5	5	5		—33—80

Pittsburg Won Post Season Game.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—The champion Pittsburg baseball team and the All American stars played the first of their series of games here to-day. Rain fell freely during the first five innings. Leaver up to the ninth inning, when an error, two hits, and a fly to outfield netted them three runs. The score was 4 to 3 in favor of the former team.

Baseball Games for Championship.

Three of the series of baseball games for the semi-professional championship have yet to be decided. On Sunday at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, one of these will be played, the Metropolitans and Murray Hills being the opposing teams.

Morristown Horse Show To-day.

Three hundred entries have been received for the fifth annual Horse Show, to be held under the auspices of the Morristown Field Club, which opens to-day at Morristown, N. J. It promises to be an unusually attractive event, for many of the horses entered are blue ribbon winners in the Madison Square Garden exhibits. Prizes aggregating over $30,000 will be awarded. Miss Alice Scribner and Miss Emeline V. Vernam will compete in the harness events, and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, who has won a number of prize blue ribbons, will try for a cup this time in the tandem and four-in-hand classes.

Among those who have taken an active interest in the success of the show are Mrs. J. B. Daniel, Mrs. K. L. Packard, Mrs. H. Dobson, Mrs. Arthur P. Holland, Mrs. F. Ladenburg, Mrs. K. L. Wilb, Mrs. K. Stafford, Mrs. H. Whitney, Mrs. W. D. Scott, Mrs. O. P. Brennman, Mrs. J. R. Brower, Mrs. Herman Behr, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. B. T. Mills, Mrs. K. Hoffman, Mrs. Hamilton Mck. Twombly, Mrs. N. Meakes, Mrs. N. Bliss, Mrs. O. P. Harper, Mrs. C. N. Vreel, Mrs. N. L. Ross, and Mrs. H. Barton.

Cornell's Class Rowing Regatta.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The interclass rowing regatta was held on Lake Cayuga to-day and was won by the sophomore eight. The race was for one mile. The senior crew was second by about half a length, while the junior combination lapped the stern of the senior boat for half a mile. The time of the winners was 5 minutes and 12 seconds.

New Trial for Wife Murderer Smith.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to George H. Smith of Churchville, Monroe County, now under sentence of death in Auburn prison, he having been convicted of the murder of his wife.

Australian Gold for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The steamship Sierra yesterday brought from Australia $3,700,000 in English sovereigns consigned to local banks.

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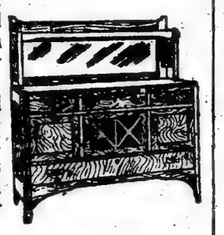

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Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M. General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus.

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Matinées, 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2.
"A notable success."—Herald.
"Spontaneous, vivid, and overwhelming success."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in Arthur Law's Comedy, Entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by "CARROTS."
Miss Barrymore in Both Plays.
"No prettier bill in town."—Journal.
"A double-barreled success."—Evg. Sun.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW
Matinées To-day & Saturday.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
The Mummy and The Humming Bird.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. 4 Nights & Sat. Matinée, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
Next Tuesday—The Joy of Living. Seats Ready.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS.
Evenings 8:30. MAT. SAT.
THE TWO SCHOOLS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées To-day and Sat. 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE."
"Nobody can afford to miss it."—Journal.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
For a limited season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in his play, DU BARRY

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
SUNDAY, Oct. 12th KYRLE BELLEW A Gentleman of France
SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night Concerts.
Prices 25c to $1.00. Seats now on sale

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
Popular Prices, 25c. to $1.
FAMILY MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. and 50c.

TO-NIGHT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & ZANETTO
MASCAGNI
and his Italian Opera Co. of 180, conducting his own op's. M'n'g'm't Mittenthal Bros. & Kronberg.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.
Frank McKee's Stupendous Production.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Open from 1:30 to 11 Admission, 50c.
"BIGGER THAN A DOZEN 3-RING CIRCUSES."—Press.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
—A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Royal Burlesquers.
2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.

VICTORIA 42d St. & 7th Av. Mat. to-day, 2:10. Evg. to-night, 8:10.
Alice Fischer in MRS. JACK.
To-day at 4:15, To-night, 10:15
CREATORE and his BAND OF 60
Day & Concert a Success.—HERALD.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
MAT. TO-DAY SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new romantic play, ROBERT EMMET,
Biggest Production in N. Y. Engagement Ends Oct. 25. The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th St. Lewis & Ryan, Musical Dumonds, Mansfield & Wilbur. MAT. TO-DAY.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, and exhilarating sail. See Hudson River Day Line Trips. Steamboat column.

BIJOU LAST TIMES.
HEARTS AFLAME.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
MACBETH, with ELITA PROCTOR OTIS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c
SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY.
No Performance Fri. Eve. or Sat. Mat.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
"Her Greatest Success." The Sword of the King

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV'S. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Stranglers of Paris

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. WARFIELD

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
Big COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night, Thursday & Sat. Evgs., "Comtesse Guckerl." Fri. Eve., "Ueber Unsere Kraft."

CORNERSTONE OF NEW CUSTOM HOUSE LAID

Secretary Shaw Performs Ceremony and Makes an Address.

Plea for Interchangeability of All Forms of Our Money with Gold—English the Language of Commerce.

In the presence of a large company of distinguished citizens, among them being Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department and two ex-Secretaries, Lyman J. Gage and John G. Carlisle, the cornerstone of the new Custom House building, in Bowling Green, was laid yesterday afternoon. Secretary Shaw delivered an oration in which he touched upon nearly every subject of interest to the commercial life of the Nation.

The cornerstone of the building is a huge block of granite, upon which are carved the words, "New York Custom House, October, Anno Domini MCMII." It is placed at the northeast corner of the building, nearest the Produce Exchange Building. In the box, sealed in the stone, is a collection of souvenirs of present-day interest, including newspapers, photographs, coins, Treasury laws, &c.

A large speakers' stand had been erected just back of the cornerstone, and in addition chairs for several hundred spectators had been placed. The speakers' stand was decorated with flags. All traffic was stopped on the streets immediately in the neighborhood of Bowling Green during the exercises, so that the speakers had some success in making themselves heard.

The procession arrived at the speakers' stand promptly at 2 o'clock. It had formed at the old Custom House, Wall and William Streets. A corps of mounted police led the line, followed by a band and four companies of United States troops from Governors' Island and Fort Hamilton. Immediately following these came the guests of honor in carriages. The line of march was through Wall Street to Broadway, and thence to Bowling Green. As the parade marched through Wall Street paper tape was thrown from scores of brokers' offices, so that the place seemed to be filled with thousands of small white fluttering pennants. The carriage bearing Secretary Shaw, ex-Secretary Gage, Collector Nevada N. Stranahan, and ex-Collector George R. Bidwell was cheered at many points along the line.

Mayor Low arrived at the speakers' stand alone, and was there to greet the guests as they arrived. Among those who took seats on the platform, in addition to those already named, were Gustav H. Schwab, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Charles Stewart Smith, Alexander E. Orr, William F. King, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Henry C. Stewart, and Joseph J. Couch.

Collector Stranahan introduced Bishop Frederick Burgess of Long Island, who offered prayer. Mr. Stranahan then delivered to Secretary Shaw a silver trowel. The Secretary took a small quantity of mortar and spread it on the under stone. The workmen had some difficulty in getting the stone exactly in place, as it was lowered from a derrick, and Secretary Shaw assisted them.

AMERICAN MONEY IN ORIENT.

The Secretary then was introduced, and made his first speech before a New York audience. His plea for the interchangeability of gold and silver dollars and his prediction that United States money would be the future money of the Orient were cheered enthusiastically. He said in part:

"Our foreign commerce, like the productive and consumptive capacity of our people, has increased more rapidly than our population. In this regard we are relatively of greater importance and relatively a better customer of foreign nations than ever before. Since 1860 our population has multiplied by two and one-half, while our foreign commerce has multiplied by three and one-third. In 1880 we imported of raw material for purposes of manufacture nearly $2 per capita, but in 1902 more than $4 per capita. In 1860 our importation of raw material for purposes of manufacture was 17½ per cent. of the total; in 1902 it was 36 per cent. of the total. Thus our very prosperity redounds to the advantage of those across the seas who supply that which we do not produce.

"It is idle to speak of present attainments except by way of encouragement, and it would be equally vain to boast. It is ever idle, however, to suggest means by which our commerce may be extended, our mercantile influence enhanced, and our benefit to the world increased. We speak the natural language of commerce. German may be the language of science; French may be the language of diplomacy, but English is the language of commerce. We labor under a disadvantage as compared with some other countries in our standard of weights and measures. Sooner or later we must come to the metric system, and, in my judgment, the sooner the better. But we have the advantage over all other great commercial countries in our monetary denominations. I wish I might say in monetary system. But the dollar, dime, cent, and mill are the natural complement to the metric system of weights and measures. So soon as all our forms of money shall be made by statute interchangeable with gold, when the 60 per cent. flat in the silver shall be protected as well as the 100 per cent. flat in the greenback, and when the possessor of any form of our money shall have the right to have it tested by the standard, then will exchange on this western metropolis be as acceptable the world around as drafts written in less convenient forms of money.

"Sooner or later United States money will be current in the Philippine Islands, and its superiority and its freedom from fluctuation will make it the most convenient, and because of its stability and convenience it will be carried thither to the continent beyond and the prices current of the Orient will be written, naturally, logically, irresistibly, in United States money.

CANAL SEEMS ASSURED.

"For a century people have talked about an isthmian canal. It now seems assured. I rejoice that it has received non-partisan support. Our commerce with South American republics and ports washed by the Pacific Ocean is by no means as extensive as it ought to be. Ten per cent. is not our share. I wish all measures to extend the same might have non-partisan support."

Ex-Secretary Gage followed Mr. Shaw. He detailed the history of the New York Custom House, and said, in part:

"In the year 1783 the customs business was transacted in a small office at 215 Water Street. From 1789 to 1815 the 'Government House,' or a portion of it, was occupied for customs purposes. That building stood on the site of Fort Amsterdam, and, strangely enough, after the lapse of nearly a hundred years, the Custom House is coming back to its own again, for this building will occupy the very ground where once stood the 'Government House,' erected for but never occupied by President Washington.

"By an act of Congress, passed in 1891, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to sell, at a price of not less than $3,000,000, the Wall Street property. He was also authorized to secure by purchase or condemnation the square of land upon which this cornerstone has now been laid. The Wall Street property was finally sold for the sum of $3,265,000, and the new site purchased substantially for $2,200,000.

"The ground area contains 65,732 square feet, against 30,000 square feet in the Wall Street property. The architectural design contemplates a building of seven floors, which, after allowing for adequate light, will furnish floor space of nearly eight acres."

Following Mr. Gage's speech, Collector Stranahan presented to Secretary Shaw the trowel used as a souvenir of the occasion. Vicar General Joseph Mooney closed the ceremonies with a benediction.

The new Custom House is to be of Renaissance architecture, filling the space bounded by Whitehall, State, and Bridge Streets, and Bowling Green. The Bowling Green and Bridge Street sides of the structure are parellel and are 200 and 269 feet in length respectively. The structure will be decorated with many fine carvings and sculptures. It will take about two years to complete the building.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Oct. 7.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Scudder Prime of this place was celebrated last evening at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Eva Prime, wife of Commodore Ebenezer Prime, of the United States Navy. All of the children were present. Miss Ida Prime, a missionary to Turkey, having arrived home a short time ago for the occasion.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be marked by its weddings, several of which are of much social importance, and there will also be the opening at Morristown of the annual horse show. Many dinners are arranged for at the Golf Club house this evening, to-morrow evening, and the night after, and on the last night of the show a dance will be held.

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On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next week, the women of the Morris County Golf Club will play for the championship. Many luncheons and dinners will be given at the clubhouse during the tournament.

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The wedding of Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. de Saulles, (Miss Catherine Hecksher,) and Rudolph Degener will be celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 25. Relatives and a few intimate friends are the only ones to whom invitations will be sent. Miss de Saulles is well known here, as her mother has had apartments at the Lenox for two Winters, or ever since Miss de Saulles made her début. She is a niece of John G. Hecksher.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Katharine H. Conger, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rapelje Conger of Morristown, N. J., and Russell Loines.

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The cable brings the announcement of the wedding in London on Monday of John H. Davis of Washington Square and Miss Ada Therese Sievwright, a daughter of the late Basil Sievwright of Dunedin, New Zealand. The marriage took place in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. Mrs. Davis was in New York last Winter when Miss Sievwright, and with her sisters was a guest of Mr. Davis's. There were reports then that she would be the fifth Mrs. Davis, but when last Summer the further report came from abroad of the engagement, Mr. Davis denied it. The first Mrs. Davis lived but a short time. His second wife was a Miss Chapman of Cleveland. She died seventeen years ago in Paris. She was the mother of Miss Flora Davis, who was married in October, 1893, to Lord Terence Blackwood, now Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. In the Spring of that year Mr. Davis married for his third wife Miss Amelia Whiting, a daughter of the late Augustus Whiting. She died in June, 1895, and in July, 1898, he married Miss Ethel Jackson of Cape Town, South Africa. That marriage was celebrated in the Church of the Ascension. She died some two years ago after giving birth to a son. Mr. Davis has lived as much in London and Paris as in New York during the past decade, and is about sixty-four years old. He and his bride will soon return to New York.

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The wedding of Miss Massie Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, and Capt. Moreton Gage of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, British Army, will be celebrated at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will officiate, instead of Bishop Potter, who is absent on his honeymoon trip. It was intended that this wedding should take place much later and be a large church affair, with a correspondingly large reception, but as Capt. Gage could get no further extension of his leave of absence, it was of necessity set for an earlier date. It will be an extremely quiet affair, with only relatives present. There will not be more than fifty or sixty guests. Neither Miss Strong nor Capt. Gage will have attendants. They will sail for England next week on the Teutonic, and after a fortnight's stay there will go to Natal, in South Africa, where the Captain's regiment is stationed. Capt. Gage is the son of Lieut. Gen. E. T. Gage of the Royal Artillery.

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Most of the details of to-day's many weddings have already appeared several times in this column, so that a mention of them and the hour and place of each one will be sufficient. In town there will be the wedding at 3 o'clock, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, of Miss Harriet Augusta Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, and Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., son of Major Robert P. Barry and Mrs. Barry (Miss Neilson) of Warrenton, Va. In the Church of the Ascension, Mrs. Sadie D. Price Pell and Dr. Percy Turnure, son of the late Lawrence Turnure, will be married. The out-of-town wedding of much importance is that at Ardsley of Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, and Robert Livingston Beeckman. A special train will convey the guests to and from Ardsley. The ceremony will be performed at 12:30 o'clock.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter Gladys sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Cherbourg. They are going to Paris for six weeks, and will return, so it was said, after the holidays. Mrs. Leiter also sailed on the same ship. On the Philadelphia there sailed, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Finlay—Beaufort.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The marriage of Miss Louise Beaufort, daughter of an old and prominent family of Cape Vincent, to Henry J. Finlay of New York City took place this morning in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Cape Vincent. The church was beautifully decorated with roses, palms, and other flowers, and more than 500 guests were assembled to witness the ceremony.

The bride was attired in white silk mull over silk, cut en train, and wore a long veil, with orange blossoms. She was attended by Miss Finlay of New York, sister of the bridegroom, who acted as maid of honor. She wore a pink silk gown and carried a bunch of pink roses. The two bridesmaids were the Misses Madeline and Mamie Beaufort, sisters of the bride. The bridegroom was assisted by his brother, E. H. Finlay of New York. The ushers were E. H. Peugnet of New York and C. P. Peugnet of St. Louis.

The bride was given away by her brother, John H. Beaufort of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kelly of Plattsburg, assisted by Fathers Guilbault and Leacy of Cape Vincent. Following the ceremony a luncheon was served at the bride's home. Many guests were present from New York, St. Louis, and other cities. Mr. and Mrs. Finlay will travel for a few weeks in various parts of the United States, after which they will leave for an extended trip in Europe.

Thomson—Mead.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Herbert Gordon Thomson, eldest son of Dr. William H. Thomson of New York, and Miss Anna Mead, daughter of Theodore Hoe Mead, were married at St. Stephen's Church, this city, at noon to-day by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Grosvenor of New York. The bride was attended by Miss Ethel Robinson as maid of honor and by the following bridesmaids: Misses Cora Van Norden, Mary Tilton, Elizabeth Bigelow, Carolyn Eidlitz, and Catherine Clark, all of New York. The best man was Henry M. Brookfield and the ushers were Gilbert W. Mead, Wilson F. Smith, Alexander Ward, R. C. W. Wadsworth, and William Macnaughton. About one hundred guests attended the wedding breakfast at Rippowam, the country estate of Mr. Mead, near Ridgefield.

Tate—Miles.

YONKERS, Oct. 7.—Miss Edith Dutcher Miles, daughter of Dr. Charles A. Miles of this city, and Arthur J. B. Tate of New York were married this evening at the home of the bride's father in this city. The Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church officiated. Mrs. Everett Tolles of Scranton, Penn., was matron of honor and John Patterson of New York best man. The bridegroom is a son of the well-known animal painter, A. S. Tate of New York.

Center—Beebe.

Edward Chester Center of this city and Mrs. Jessie Inglis Beebe, a daughter of John Hogg of Boston, were married at noon yesterday in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of pale gray chiffon and a large white lace hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes. H. Livingston Center was the best man and Samuel C. Hopkins and William S. Scott were the ushers.

JAMES STILLMAN CLEARING HOUSE HEAD

National City Bank's Executive Chosen President.

Average Daily Exchanges of the Associated Banks, $245,898,649, and Average Daily Balances, $11,110,210.

The annual report of the New York Clearing House Association was presented at the annual meeting of the association yesterday. The Clearing House transactions for the year ended Sept. 30 were: Exchanges, $74,753,189,435; balances, $3,377,504,072; total transactions, $78,130,693,507.97. The average daily transactions were $245,898,649 in exchanges and $11,110,210 in balances, making a total average of daily transactions of $257,008,860.

The largest exchanges on any one day during the past year were $500,430,955, on May 6; the largest amount of balances $24,943,456, on July 2, and the largest transactions of one day $517,945,422, on May 6. The smallest exchanges on any one day were $79,821,157, on March 29; the smallest balances $5,231,656, on July 7, and the smallest total transactions for any one day $85,377,811.74, on March 29.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James Stillman, President of the National City Bank.
Secretary—Gates W. McGarrah, Vice President and Cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
Manager—William Sherer.
Assistant Manager—William J. Gilpin.

Mr. Stillman is the President of the largest bank in this country, an office which he has held since 1891, when, as the youngest member of the Board of Directors of the bank, he was elected to succeed Percy R. Pyne. Mr. Stillman is now only fifty-two years old, having been born in 1850 and coming of a family belonging to the early English settlers of Connecticut. Perhaps this New England Puritan blood still shows in the present head of the family, for he has the reputation of being of a taciturn disposition, somewhat cold and keen. He is a man of medium height, with sharp eyes and steel gray hair, and he keeps himself in good physical trim, for he takes regular exercise on his bicycle. In spite of the reputation which he has among certain people he is not hard to approach. His charities are of a private kind, but among those which have become public property is a gift of $100,000 to Harvard University for the erection of an infirmary for students, besides an endowment for the maintenance of that institution.

Mr. Stillman received his early education in Hartford, Conn., and later at the Churchill School in Sing Sing. When he was eighteen years old he became a clerk in the office of Smith, Woodward & Stillman, in which his father had long been interested. Two years later he became a partner in the reorganized firm of Woodward & Stillman, of which firm he has been the head since 1899. The firm does a large business in cotton. Through his connection with the firm he came into close touch with Moses Taylor, the merchant, who was then President of the bank which under Mr. Stillman's management has become perhaps the most prominent banking institution in this country. As an illustration of his effective methods, it may be said that, when in 1897 the Government wanted to deposit the millions due to it from the Union Pacific Railroad, in order to get them into circulation, Mr. Stillman got them deposited in the Treasury $50,000,000 United States bonds, and thus gained for his bank the distinction of being the chief depositary for these millions. Mr. Stillman is also a Director in some fifty railroads, banks, and industrial corporations, among them being:

Amalgamated Copper Company.
Ailis Chalmers Company.
American Surety Company.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Chicago and Alton Railway.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.
Consolidated Gas Company.
Lackawanna Railroad.
George A. Fuller Company.
Hanover National Bank.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
New York Life Insurance Company.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Northern Securities Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
Union Pacific Railroad.
Western Union Telegraph Company.

He is also President of the Second National Bank. He is understood to be closely identified with the Gould and Rockefeller interests.

He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Union League, Union, Metropolitan, Reform, Lawyers', Century, Turf and Field, Tuxedo, and Washington Metropolitan Clubs. He has, besides a town house, a fine residence at Newport and an estate at Cornwall-on-Hudson, where he goes in for farming and cattle breeding. He is a skilled amateur photographer and takes much interest in art and music.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Henrietta Lieber has returned from Europe and is at her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

J. G. Rosengarten and Miss Rosengarten of Philadelphia are here on a visit.

John C. Whitridge and his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Smith of Baltimore are at Hartmann's.

Mrs. Charles Potter and Miss Frances M. Hall will leave on Friday for Camden, S. C. Later Miss Hall will go to New York.

Mrs. C. C. Moore will leave to-morrow for Virginia Hot Springs, and Mrs. James Hopkins and W. B. Hopkins of Philadelphia will go to New York.

Mrs. Beach and Miss Belle Beach closed their Newport season to-day, and went to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have closed their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter have resumed their Saturday afternoon musicales, to which they invite a number of friends to listen to the production by local amateurs of new and untried productions. The musicales were last year of a very pleasant social character, bringing together lovers of music and capable vocalists and instrumentalists once a week and forming quite a musical salon. Many of the selections rendered are the compositions of Mr. Potter.

F. K. Sturgis of New York was here to-day on a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond have closed their cottage on Kay Street and gone to New York.

United States Senator and Mrs. G. P. Wetmore and E. J. Berwind have gone to New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

Painting the lily, it seems to be, but a white frock which is trimmed with silver spangles has a full belt of cloth of silver and that is also set with the spangles.

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A pale blue gauze gown, which is spangled, is further trimmed with narrow blue velvet ribbon, rows of it running down the skirt. These bands are set with silver spangles, and at intervals of a few inches strung with tiny squares of silver. The end of each strap of velvet is finished with a more elaborate ornament of silver.

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Many of the new gowns have full skirts.

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Here is a threefold screen for a delft blue room. The frame is a simple one of soft wood finish with white enamel paint and hung with a simple cotton material of blue and white, small figures of the blue being closely set. In the upper part of each fold of the screen is a panel in which is set a Holland scene, done in the delft blues, each panel different.

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Boxes for ribbons and laces come in sets. In some instances a small bureau with three or four drawers is made and covered with one of the pretty cottons which are used for covering waste and work baskets, or the bureaus may be as elaborate as desired, and covered with figured silks. One pretty one is covered with material in a French design, with a portrait on each little drawer. The handles to the drawers are small pulls of brass.

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A little different from the bureau is a wooden frame done in white or delicately tinted enamel paints, usually in the white, as the boxes show all necessary color. The framework is simple, a few round sticks, just enough to hold together, the corner pieces having short projections on the inside to support the boxes. There may be either three or four of these covered with cretonne or flowered art ticking. In one case with four boxes these are marked respectively "Handkerchiefs," "Gloves," "Laces," and "Veils," in plain letters on the front of the box. These also have handles, but are taken entirely from the frame, and there is a cover which can be raised.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

WEDNESDAY IS
Homefitters' Day
AT
THE BIG STORE

A Famous Leader in All Wool Smyrna Rugs.

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS at less money than manufacturers can make them for. THIS RUG IS OUR LEADER; designs are as good as any high-priced rugs; size 9x12 ft., 11.50

Smyrna Rugs.

SMYRNA RUGS; absolutely the best quality; one size only; patterns all new; every rug guaranteed perfect, 7.6x10.6; $22.50 quality, 14.50

SMYRNA RUGS; made by all prominent manufacturers; quality guaranteed.

18x36 in., 85c.	21x48 in., 1.25.	26x54 in., 1.65.	30x60 in., 2.00.
36x72 in., 3.00.	4x7 ft., 4.75.	6x9 ft., 11.00.	9x12 ft., 22.50.

Bigelow Axminster Rugs.

BIGELOW AXMINSTER RUGS; all new; perfect floral and Turkish designs.

18x36 in., 79	27x63 in., 1.98	36x72 in., 2.98

Tapestry Art Rugs.

TAPESTRY ART RUGS; one piece, very heavy and durable; fast dye; elegant range of designs; at less than manufacturers' cost.

6x9 ft., 2.40	9x12 ft., 4.80

(Third Floor, 6th Av.)

Lace Curtains and Portieres--Special Bargains.

Crisp, snowy Curtains, fresh as new-fallen snow. The display of Curtains is notably attractive, and the arrangement such that each curtain as it is exhibited is seen by the light of half a dozen great windows.

The display of Rope Portieres will claim much attention, not only because the prices are unusually low, but by reason of the artistic character of the Portieres themselves.

Lace Curtains.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, finished with patent overlock edges; 6 dainty new designs; formerly sold at $2.00; specially priced, 1.15

SCOTCH NET CURTAINS; best Saxony yarns; double thread weaves; the $3.50 grade at, per pair, 2.10

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS; 8 richly overwrought bordered patterns that were $4.50 and $5.00; choice, to-day, at, per pair, 2.95

POINT DE ARABE LACE CURTAINS; 500 pairs of this popular curtain in beautiful designs; $5.90 grade at 3.95

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS; exquisite insertions and rich edges; with large corner pieces on extra heavy net; fully a dozen beautiful patterns; formerly sold at $7.90 to $9.00; choice at, per pair, 5.90

HAND-MADE ARABIAN CURTAINS; handsomely wrought designs on first quality net; the grade sold at $22.50; per pair, 15.00

BORDERED PORTIERES; the latest of the swell hangings; 15 rich colorings in plain and brocaded centres, with handsome lace appliqued borders; a $7.50 quality at, per pair, 4.15

Rope Portieres.

Our Fall showing of these really artistic hangings comprises the broadest assortment we have ever shown. You can find here portieres for any size door from 3 feet wide to 8 feet wide, and colorings to match all interior decorations.

For single doors; each,	1.95	and 2.75
For 4 ft. and 5 ft. doors; each,	2.50	and 2.95
For 6 ft. doors; each,	3.95	and 4.75
For 8 ft. doors; each,	5.25	and 7.25

(Third Floor, Sixth Ave.)

Popular Pictures

ETCHINGS—Framed in gilt; matched metal corners; matted; size 17x26; made to sell at $1.25; special, 50

COLORED FAC-SIMILES—All popular subjects; framed in 3-inch gilt frame; made to sell at $2; special, 50

PASTELS—Framed in 3-inch Florentine gilt frame; matched corners and matted; all landscape subjects; made to sell at $6.00; special, 3.75

(Third Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Comforters and Blankets.

Medium and heavy weight COMFORTERS, both tufted and stitched; covered with figured silkoline and cambric tops; satin backs; regular $1.50 quality at 98c

10-4 SIZE WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, just enough cotton warp in them to prevent shrinking; pink, red and blue borders; $2.50 grade at 1.59

(Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Wall Papers.

New and Clever Designs.

FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES AND HALLS.

We have selected about 50 different papers, comprising all the new and popular colorings and styles, and have cut the prices just in half for this occasion; were 35c; per roll, 17½

FOR SITTING-ROOMS, DINING-ROOMS AND CHAMBERS, thirty-five different patterns; the most popular effects; light, dark or medium colors; were 20c.; per roll, 10

FOR BEDROOMS AND KITCHENS, great variety of neat and pretty papers; new designs in all colors; were 10c.; per roll, 5

OTHER PAPERS; regular 6c. grade; reduced to, per roll, 3

(Third Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Heating Stoves.

This Is Very Important News.

Even should the coal strike be quickly settled there would still be a coal famine—a fact voiced with emphasis by those thoroughly familiar with the true conditions of the great disturbance in the anthracite region.

OUR STOVE STOCK IS SO LARGE AND SO COMPREHENSIVE that you need not suffer for want of a warm and comfortable room. We have Stoves that consume wood, hard and soft coal, oil and gas—Every variety, in truth.

EVERY PRICE IS EXTRAORDINARILY LOW.

NO. 53 ALUMINUM HEATER, has brass fount, holds 3 quarts of oil, best burner, 10-inch cylinder wick, 32 inches high, Russia iron front, all nickel plated, 6.00

NO. 45 ALUMINUM HEATER, has brass fount, holds 5 quarts of oil, best burner, 15-inch cylinder wick, 42 inches high, and will heat a large suite of rooms, 7.75

Our "BARGAIN" OIL HEATING STOVE is made entirely of steel, with central draft fount, nickel-plated top, best burner, odorless; special to-day, 3.25

OUR NO. 24 ALUMINUM OIL HEATING STOVES are guaranteed not to smoke or smell. It has a brass fount holding two quarts of oil; 8-inch cylinder wick, 30 inches high and the most powerful heater on the market. Made entirely of steel, with nickel-plated cold handle, so that the stove can be carried to various rooms, 4.25

(Basement.)

Housefurnishings.

Enamel Ware and Paints Specially Priced.

Turquoise Blue and White Imported Enamel Ware. These utensils have three coats of Enamel, absolutely well made, first quality and free from all imperfections. These goods are priced for this sale at considerably less than the regular prices:

ENAMEL WARE.

TEA KETTLES, No. 6 size, 45

TEA KETTLES, No. 7 size, 55

BERLIN SAUCEPANS, 2-qt. size, with enamel covers, at 40

3-qt. size SAUCEPANS, 35

4-qt. size SAUCEPANS, 45

READY MIXED PAINTS.

PAINTS, all colors, guaranteed half-pint size, 11

Quarter size. 35

Half-gallon size, 60

ENAMEL PAINTS, quarter-pint size, 11

Half-pint size, 19

One-pint size, 35

VARNISHES, for hard oil finish, half-pint size, 15

One-pint size, 25

FLOOR PAINTS, quart size, 28

Half-gallon size, 55

LIP SAUCEPANS, 4-qt. size, 20

LIP SAUCEPANS, 5-qt. size, 25

PRESERVING KETTLES, 3-qt. size at 20c., 4-qt. size at 25c., and 5-qt. size, 30

BERLIN SAUCE POTS, with enamel cover and side handles; 3-qt. size at 45c., 3-qt. size at 50c., and 4-qt. size, 60

FOOT TUBS, 17½ inches, at 60

(Basement.)

Wines and Liquors.

CROIX D'OR CHAMPAGNE; a very excellent domestic wine; case 24 pints, $7.50; case 12 quarts, 6.50

MALT VIGOR; highly concentrated; invaluable as a maker of blood, nerve and brain; per dozen, 1.50

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKEY; per bottle, 90

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE; per bottle, 88

NORMANDY RYE; 10 years old; per gallon, $3.25; per quart, 1.00

GOLDEN WEDDING RYE; 7 years old; per gallon, $2.95; per quart, 87

MONONGAHELA RYE; 5 years old; per gallon, $2.65; per quart, 73

IMPERIAL PORT OR SHERRY; 6 years old; very fine quality; per gallon, $1.65; per quart, 48

HAUT SAUTERNES; delicious full bodied wine, imported from France; per case 12 quarts, 7.75

HOCHHEIMER; imported from Johann Gerst, Frankfurt a-M.; per case 12 quarts, 6.75

CABINET RIESLING; very choice domestic wine; per case 12 quarts, 3.50

PURITAN MEDOC; fine old California Claret; per case 12 quarts, 3.00

(Fourth Floor, 18th St.)

China and Glassware.

A Great Showing of Richly Decorated Wares.

Our exhibit of "Open Stock" patterns in Dinner S

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE SITUATION.

The announcement by President ROOSEVELT of the proposition he has made to Mr. MITCHELL may be said rather to state the situation than to improve it. He asks Mr. MITCHELL to "secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions" and promises, in return, to "appoint a commission to investigate thoroughly all the matters at issue between the operators and the miners" and to "do all within his power to obtain a settlement of those questions in accordance with the report of the commission."

It is plain that if Mr. MITCHELL complies with this request he yields the one point of absolute difference between the union and the operators as developed at the conference at the White House; he consents that the members of the union resume work without the recognition by the operators of the Mine Workers' Union. He obtains, on the other hand, a certain recognition by the President, who accepts the issue as existing between "the operators and the miners," the miners being represented by their President. That must have some force with public opinion. It is all the force that it can have at present. What might result from the investigation, what future policy the commission might recommend, and what the President of the United States might do "within his power" to secure the adoption of that policy—all this is a matter of pure conjecture.

Should Mr. MITCHELL be willing and able to carry out the plan of President ROOSEVELT there would be this very great advantage: the dispute between the operators and the union could be investigated in peace and all facts could be ascertained and made public in a manner and degree now impracticable. The result ought to be that the real rights, grievances, and interests of both sides would become known and could be adjusted more fairly and more permanently.

GOV. STONE'S ACTION.

The action of Gov. STONE in adequately garrisoning the anthracite district with State troops, to the end that disorder may be suppressed, life and property protected, and mining resumed if any considerable number of miners really want to return to work, is commendable from every point of view. Equally so are the Governor's instructions to the commanding General. What he is required to do is to put an end to conditions which have become intolerable in a community living under the rule of law, and in which life is held sacred and property is respected. The whole duty of the troops is summed up in the concluding sentence of the Governor's proclamation: "The dignity and authority of the State must be maintained and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders asserted."

If as large a proportion of the 9,000 State troops as can be mobilized is insufficient for the purpose in view, the Governor must use his authority to organize a posse comitatus to the extent of twenty, fifty, or even a hundred thousand men if necessary. If this does not put an end to lawlessness, he will have the right, and it will become his duty, to call upon the President for Federal assistance, and that he will get it promptly and effectively cannot be doubted.

Meanwhile two contentions will be put to the test—that of the operators, that thousands of miners are anxious to resume work and are deterred from doing so by fear of violence to themselves or their dependents; and that of the strike leaders, that no such desire exists among the men and that if free to act as they please the ranks of the strikers would remain unbroken. If the operators can mine coal in quantities proportionate to the needs of the market without the assistance of the men on strike, MITCHELL is functus officio and his union is a failure. If they cannot mine coal, save as they are doing it now, without the consent of the union, MITCHELL has established his contention and must be reckoned with. A very few days should settle this question.

In ordering out the entire body of the State troops, Brig. Gen. GOBIN is necessarily called upon to surrender command to Major Gen. MILLER. It is not inappropriate in the circumstances to compliment Gen. GOBIN upon the discreet and circumspect manner in which he has discharged his duty during the weeks he has been in command of the troops first called out. In no instance have the troops abused their power or oppressed those whom they have held in restraint. Both officers and men have behaved extremely well, and for this we are indebted largely, if not chiefly, to the good judgment of the commanding General, who at no time lost his head or manifested a disposition to evade or exceed his duty.

Now let us see if the operators can mine coal. Further discussion of the strike issues is unnecessary. After what happened at the President's conference last week, if they cannot put 100,000 men to work before next Saturday night the best thing open to them is to send for MITCHELL and settle the strike on the best terms they can make.

THE MINERS' UNION AND DISORDER.

Now that the entire National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania is concentrating in the region of the coal strike, the "appeal" of the President of the Mine Workers' Union to its members must be taken as expressing the spirit of that organization toward the constituted authorities and toward the duty they are undertaking to perform.

It is not an admirable spirit. The union had been accused by the operators of engaging in, conniving at, or failing to prevent the coercion and intimidation of men who wished to work. Mr. MITCHELL merely asks his followers to hold meetings and adopt resolutions "emphatically declaring the statements of the operators to be untrue." What he should have done was to direct his followers to see that no possible justification for those statements occurred. He should have directed them, in the language of Mr. SARGENT of the Locomotive Firemen's Union, with reference to such occasions, to "go to their homes and stay there." He should have exhorted them to see that any man connected with the union who was guilty of inciting or committing violence or intimidation or coercion in any shape, should be expelled from the union and cease to receive any aid or countenance from it. Had he done this at the start it is probable that there would have been no need of troops. Had there been such need, the union would not have been responsible for it.

Mr. MITCHELL speaks in a very different tone. He asks that the local unions denounce "acts of lawlessness by the coal and iron police" and that "those on strike do not permit themselves to be provoked by the coal and iron police into the commission of overt acts." It is true that he also asks the local unions to "denounce acts of lawlessness by strikers," and that "the services of the members of the union be tendered to the local authorities to preserve law and order." But as this is accompanied by the declaration that no miners are deterred by fear of bodily harm from going to work, and that the real offenders in the region are the coal and iron police, it cannot be expected, or, indeed, intended, to produce much effect. Mr. MITCHELL and his District Presidents do not at all meet the situation, and they miss, as they missed from the start, a great opportunity. Had they taken the stand of sincere, plain, resolute defenders of law and order, determined that the rights of no class in the community should be impaired, their standing with the public would have been very different and far stronger. They are not now acting either with courage or good faith.

THE JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention in this district to be held to-morrow evening will have uncommon need of common guidance. That the majority party here should take action to strengthen the bench is patent to every lawyer and every intelligent layman. That the Tammany Convention will take action likely to have that effect is unfortunately not so certain. There are three Supreme Court Justices to be elected. Out of the thousands of lawyers in the district certainly three men can be found learned in the law and of high character who would be willing to take the nominations.

A good many names have been mentioned in the preliminary discussion. Most of them should not be considered in connection with nominations for the bench. Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON'S name is among those mentioned, and he certainly is possessed of attainments and character which fit him for service. He has spent many years in successful practice of the law in New York, and in the office of Postmaster he gave evidence of ability, of qualities of mind and habits of industry that would at once inspire confidence were he named for one of the Judgeships. Mr. CROKER opposed the nomination of Mr. DAYTON. If it is in any serious respect a new Tammany that we now have, it could in no way give better evidence of regeneration than by the nomination of Mr. DAYTON for one of the Judgeships and of two candidates equally fit and acceptable for the others.

IS VENICE DOOMED?

That is a very startling announcement that the Rome correspondent of The London Times makes about the Plaza of St. Mark. It is perhaps, on one account and another, and taking it altogether, the most famous and attractive square in the world, so saturated with associations that it is hard to judge its riparian building coldly and critically. "Hallowed to an Englishman," says FERGUSSON, the English historian of architecture, "by the noblest poetry in the world," meaning BYRON'S

I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand,

and so forth. The description may by some be held to denote that Mr. FERGUSSON did not know much more about literature than he did about architecture. But if the Church of St. Mark and the palace of the Doges and the rest were to disappear, we could repeat with a new meaning what was said by a greater poet than the declamatory BYRON, that

We have seen those glories fade,
Those beauties wither, and that strength decay.

Doubtless palaces built on mud are in a parlous state after a duration of from five hundred to a thousand years, a state in which eternal vigilance is a necessary condition to their continued existence. The Rome correspondent of The Times, who seems to have some technical knowledge of what he is talking about, has several times already expressed a want of confidence in the Italian engineers in charge of the municipal monuments of Venice. And, indeed, the facts that the Campanile fell without warning and that the remaining structures of the plaza have been allowed to fall into so dangerous a state amount of themselves to an impeachment of their official custodians. Scientific engineers would no doubt undertake so to prop and underpin these famous piles that they would be stable for some generations longer, though it is true that the devices they would be most likely to recommend belong to a construction which has by no means stood the test of so long a time as that during which these endangered monuments have stood. At any rate, every intelligent Venetian knows that, ever since the discoveries of America and of the circumnavigability of Africa pronounced the commercial doom of the city of the Adriatic, Venice has been getting her living by her attractiveness, a better living as the facilities for travel have increased. If Venice allows her famous structures to molder away, and with them the treasures of art which they contain, it is to be presumed that the authorities of Venice are alive to the necessity of preserving the attractiveness of their city, and that they will take the most competent advice to that end that is available anywhere in the world.

CAVALRY REMOUNTS.

According to the cable, Gen. CORBIN was so much impressed with the Kaiser's charge, at the culmination of the German manoeuvres, at the head of a division of cavalry, and especially with the endurance of the horses, that he means to urge the formation of a Government stud to supply animals of equal capability for our army.

It is admitted that the Kaiser's charge, though "magnificent," was not in the least "war." The whole imposing division would have been blown into eternity in actual war before it got within reach of the guns it was assumed to capture. The correspondent of The London Times, describing the charge, intimates that one of the artillery commanders allowed his judgment as an officer to be influenced by his attitude as a courtier, and forbore to make the most effective disposition of his guns. In any case, nobody but a lunatic would attempt such an operation in modern war. Doubtless Gen. CORBIN knows this as well as anybody else. The fact remains that the cavalry had made a hard and rapid march of some fifteen or twenty miles, and the horses had enough left in them to charge at a hard gallop for some three miles, and arrived apparently without having a single animal exhausted or so as to be permanently injured. It was a great feat of horsemanship and horse breeding.

It is not to be wondered at that the Germans have good troop horses. The stud horses at Trakene are crossed between the Arabian and the English thoroughbred, and the farmers throughout Germany are required to use them, so that the whole horse breeding of the country, it may be said, is directed to the production of a good cavalry horse. In fact, as good a result would probably follow without such compulsion. The Government is the greatest horse buyer and offers the best market in the country. So it is in France, where there is no compulsion in the matter, but the farmers know what their best customer wants, what it will insist upon, and provide the product accordingly. With us the army demand is comparatively trifling. Our breeders will supply as good saddle horses for cavalry purposes as can be had anywhere, but as yet by no means at the price to which horse buyers for the army are limited, simply because the demand is not extensive or trustworthy enough to make it pay them to breed exclusively for the requirements of the Government. Moreover, in times past Secretaries of War have done much mischief by requiring horses to be bought for the army in districts which did not produce saddle horses at all, and to which no private buyer in want of a saddle horse would think of resorting. But in Kentucky and Tennessee and West Virginia and Missouri there are as good troop horses to be had as any in the world. In order to secure them in sufficient quantities for the use of the army it is necessary only to assure the breeders of a sufficient and stable market, to let them know the type of animal you want, and to trust them for its production. A small and "model" Government stud farm is the utmost length to which the Government is required to go in the matter.

NUGGETS.

If Wishes Were Automobiles.

If wishes were automobiles beggars would be running over folks the same as millionaires.—Los Angeles Herald.

The Best Position.

"I see the new magazine is out?"
"Yes, and they've got my poem right next to advertising matter!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Still Hoping.

Since we are having our April showers in October, perhaps we may expect that extremely backward Summer will get along about next January.—Buffalo Express.

A Surprising Effect.

Grace—She was struck dumb when she saw me in my latest Parisian creation.
Maud—How do you know that?
Grace—Because she couldn't stop talking about it.—Yonkers Herald.

THE STONE IN THE ROAD.

John Edward Everett in Ram's Horn.

Uphill with heavy load
A farmer's wheels went round;
A stone was in the road,
At which the farmer frowned.

At once, with snap and crack,
The shaft gave way and dropped;
The wagon staggered back,
But struck the stone, and stopped.

That stone, frowned on at first,
Now held the wagon fast;
The stone the farmer cursed
Reclaimed his load at last.

'Tis thus through life, I wis:
The evils often bless,
And hindrance often is
A rock of sure success.

GOV. ODELL NOTIFIED OF HIS RENOMINATION

Committee, Headed by Senator Platt, Meets Republican Candidates.

In Accepting the Honor, the Governor Indorses the 1,000-Ton Barge Canal Project—Democratic Charges Answered.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The Notification Committee appointed by the last Republican State Committee, and headed by Senator Thomas C. Platt, gathered in this city this morning, and proceeded toward noon to the Executive Mansion, where Gov. Odell and the other Republican nominees on the State ticket awaited them. The gathering was a notable one, including as it did Senator Platt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Gov. Black, State Treasurer Jaeckel, ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Louis F. Payn, Frank Platt, Lispenard Stewart, and Chairman Morris of the New York County Committee.

Senator Platt made the formal speech of notification on behalf of the committee and the Republican Party in the State. He said, in part:

"If there was any doubt of your re-election when you were nominated two weeks ago, I think it must have been removed by the action of the Democratic Party when it nominated a ticket upon a platform of rampant and unmasked Socialism. If your good work as Governor, so thoroughly approved by the taxpayers of the State and by all who are interested in its welfare and progress, were not enough to assure success to the ticket of which you are now the head, this new issue so startlingly presented by the Democratic Convention will assuredly elect you."

"No utterance of the last two National platforms of the Democratic Party has so astonished the sober-minded people of New York as the proposition of the Democratic State Convention last week calling upon the Federal Government to seize, confiscate, and operate the coal properties of the country. Where are the Socialistic tendencies of the Democratic Party to stop when they advance so preposterous a plan as this? Coal is not the only necessary of life. The people must have food to eat and clothes to wear as well as fuel to burn. The clutch of monopoly is naturally directed at everything for which there is the largest demand. Shall the Government become the National farmer and the National manufacturer as well as the National miner? The step proposed by the Democratic Party leads directly to all of those results."

Gov. Odell replied for himself and the other candidates. The entire party was afterward entertained at luncheon.

GOV. ODELL'S RESPONSE.

In responding to Senator Platt's speech of notification, Gov. Odell began by thanking his fellow-Republicans for tendering him a renomination, and declaring his cordial approval of the platform adopted by the State Convention. Continuing, he said:

"Increasing demands and new problems are continually before us, and to-day we are facing a situation where the commercial supremacy of our metropolis and State is threatened because the canal system has not been sufficiently improved to meet the requirements of commerce. The Democratic Party proposes to build a thousand-ton barge canal at a cost of nearly $85,000,000 without providing means for the payment of the principal and interest except by a direct yearly assessment on the people of nearly $7,000,000, while the Republican Party proposes to produce the same results by extending the payment over a period of fifty years and to meet the principal and interest through indirect sources of revenue, thereby relieving the farm and the home from direct taxation. The Republican platform commits the party to an enlargement sufficient to meet the requirements of commerce, and it being generally understood that those who have given to this subject the greatest study and attention believe in the thousand-ton barge plan, I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of a canal of such capacity.

"There is no force in the Democratic criticism that this plan will delay the work, because immediate plans for providing the necessary revenue and the preparation for the work can be formulated and enacted into law by the coming Legislature, so that the question can be submitted to the people in 1903, accompanied by information which will enable them to judge intelligently as to the scope of the improvement and at the same time assure them of the entire practicability of the work being carried out and the money provided without subjecting them to a direct tax.

"With the knowledge gained by two years of service to the State, I have no hesitation in assuring the people that the plans thus outlined for the improvement of the canals and the building of good roads can be accomplished under proper revenue laws without imposing a dollar of direct tax.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

"The reduction in the expenditures of Government has not been brought about without some criticism. This is particularly true of the charitable and insane departments. I became convinced very early in my administration that there was too great a division of responsibility in the management of these departments and that too much money was spent for ornamental structures. A thorough personal examination of the institutions confirmed me in this view. This led to amendments to the laws, substituting in the institutions for the insane boards of visitors for the managers, and in the charitable institutions a transfer of the financial administration from the State Controller to an officer charged entirely with this responsibility.

"There has been no change in the personnel of any of the staffs of the Institutions for the insane, except by death, since the enactment of this law. The boards of managers or trustees of the charitable institutions were left undisturbed.

"I may also state that more liberal dietary has been given to the insanse, $50,000 having been added for that purpose during the last fiscal year; also that no dietary has ever been prepared for the institution at the instigation of any one without the approval of the Superintendents who have charge of the patients. Ninety thousand dollars have been added for the purpose of more adequately compensating those whose faithfulness warrants additional salary."

Explaining the new tax law, Mr. Odell, in replying to Democratic charges of juggling, said:

"The law in question is one that was originally passed during the administration of ex-Gov. Hill. The law of 1902, to which they direct attention, is simply an amendment to this original statute wherein 'revenues' is substituted for 'direct taxes,' and the borrowing limit instead of being 50 per cent. of the amount authorized to be levied in direct taxes by the Legislature is limited to $6,000,000. The reason for this change was that if the necessity ever did arise for borrowing in future years in anticipation of revenue receipts, $6,000,000 was fixed as the maximum, being 50 per cent. of the average of the tax heretofore assessed directly upon land and property."

THE STATE EXPENDITURES.

Gov. Odell submitted figures to show that the actual surplus in the State Treasury Sept. 30, 1902, was $8,016,220.84, or nearly $500,000 in excess of the surplus of Sept. 30, 1901. He estimated the receipts for the current fiscal year at $17,000,000, making a total balance of $25,016,220.84. The appropriations for the year were given as amounting to $21,[illegible]6,905.93, leaving an available balance of $3,019,314.91.

Answering Democratic charges of extravagance Gov. Odell then took up severally the various State Departments and made comparisons of expenditures in the year 1901 with those of the year 1893.

In explaining the increase of $123,380.54 in the expenses of the Legislature Gov. Odell pointed out that there are forty additional members provided for under the new Constitution. To the amendment of the executive law in 1895, placing all of the State's legal work in the Attorney General's office, whereas prior to that it was the custom of the Attorney General to employ special counsel for whom an extra appropriation was made, was attributed the increase of expense in that department. Continuing, Gov. Odell said:

"The work of the Attorney General's office has increased greatly. The appropriation for this department for the year 1901 amounted to $157,108.95. If from the expenses of 1893 the fines amounting to $1,200 are deducted the net expense would be $101,875.28, while if from the expenses of 1901 the fines [amounting to $28,000] collected are deducted the net cost would be but $111,103.95, or for all this increased work but $9,228.67 additional."

Continuing, the Governor said:

"Great stress has been laid upon the apparent increase in the printing expenses of the State, it being claimed that in 1893 the cost was but $376,010.43, while the actual expenditure in 1901 was $722,084.22. It was the custom during all of these years to appropriate far less than the debt actually incurred, and so from year to year balances had been left for each succeeding administration to shoulder. Upon my entrance into office I was struck with this apparent increase in the printing expenses and brought about amendments to the laws, first to reduce the cost to the State and second to pay up all deficiencies. By the contracts made under the recent printing legislation the department printing will cost for the current year $22,594.05 less than in 1893. The legislative printing will cost $141,006.90 less than in 1893, giving a total saving on these two items alone, on the same amount of work, of $163,600.95."

DIRECT TAX LAW.

Gov. Odell said that in 1893 the direct tax was $10,418,192.08, while in 1902 it is $749,089.02. Continuing, he presented the following exhibit:

In 1901 total excise moneys paid to the counties was.....	$8,216,089.05
The counties received from excise licenses in 1896, the last year of the old law.....	3,172,376.58
The gain of the counties therefore is.....	5,044,292.47
The amount of taxes received by localities under the special franchise tax is.....	4,000,000.00
Making a total of direct annual benefit to the localities of.....	$18,714,415.53

Of which New York County has received $9,670,681.60.

Commenting on this showing Gov. Odell said:

"In addition to this, the appropriations for the charitable institutions and for the hospitals for the insane, for common schools, for the regents for academies and high schools, for building roads, and for the State's share of highway taxes for the year 1901, amounted to $12,096,394.96, and for the same purposes in 1893, $7,052,274.05, an increase of benefits to the localities upon whom this expense formerly fell, in whole or in part, of $5,044,120.91, which, added to the $18,417,415.53, makes a total of direct benefits to the localities resulting from Republican legislation of $23,461,536.44 for 1901 over the last year of Democratic administration.

"It may be interesting also to state that as a result of the operation of these revenue laws since their enactment down to Sept. 30, 1901, the localities have been benefited to the extent of $153,207,654.88. As real property pays 88.3 per cent. of the direct taxes, it will be seen that $134,000,000 in round numbers have been saved to the owners of real estate and to the rent payers.

"If to the total appropriations for the year 1893 of $17,367,335.98 there are added the increased amounts made necessary for the maintenance of hospitals for the insane, the charitable institutions, for schools, for the building of good roads, the increase in expenses of more than $500,000 per annum for the judiciary and the Legislature, increased membership of both having been provided for by constitutional enactment, amounting in all to nearly $6,000,000, such appropriations for 1893 would amount in round numbers to $23,000,000. These figures, compared with the appropriations first for the year 1901, amounting to $22,307,698.75, and then for the year 1902, $21,996,905.92, will give a comparison of the economy of the two administrations."

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Gov. Odell to Speak in Clermont Rink Oct. 13—New Executive Committee Announced.

Senator Platt and Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, returned to the city last evening from Albany, where they had participated in the notification of Gov. Odell and the other candidates on the State ticket.

Chairman Dunn said he had held a conference with Gov. Odell while he was in Albany with regard to the State campaign plans, which were now nearly complete. Gov. Odell probably will come to New York Thursday. He will make his first speech of the campaign on Oct. 13 in the Clermont Avenue Rink.

The make-up of the new Executive Committee of the State Committee was announced last night as follows:

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman.	Michael J. Dady,
Reuben S. Fox, Secretary.	J. Sloat Fassett,
George W. Dunn,	Lemuel E. Quigg,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	John T. Mott,
George W. Aldridge,	Clarence W. Meade,
William C. Warren,	Louis F. Payn,
Francis Hendricks,	Isaac V. Baker, Jr.,
Cornelius Van Cott,	William H. Ten Eyck,
Timothy E. Ellsworth,	W. W. Worden,
Robert C. Morris,	Thomas Wheeler,
	F. J. H. Kracke.

ADLER NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Will Run Against Henry M. Goldfogle in the New Ninth District.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth District last night at Pacific Hall, on East Broadway, near Jefferson Street, unanimously nominated Charles S. Adler as the Republican candidate to represent the district in Congress. Mr. Adler's Democratic opponent is Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle. The convention was called to order by Joseph Levison. Otto Rosalsky named Mr. Adler, and the nomination was seconded by Jeremiah Sullivan of the Tenth Assembly District, John Stibling of the Twelfth, and Joseph Cohn of the Fourth. Edward Lauterbach, who had a seat on the platform, eulogized Mr. Adler as a man and as a capable and energetic representative of the interests of his constituency. William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and ex-Collector Charles H. Treat also praised Mr. Adler.

Mr. Treat announced that the Republican Club of the district, of which he is the President, had opened new headquarters for the campaign at 99 Canal Street, and that they would be known as the Adler headquarters. A telegram of regret that he could not be present at the convention was read from Gen. James S. Clarkson, who explained that he had been unexpectedly detained in Washington.

Through a miscalculation of the time the arranged speeches would take up, Mr. Adler was escorted into the convention hall before his nomination had been made. The roll was called after he had taken his seat on the platform amid great cheering. When the vote had been announced Mr. Adler, in response to calls for him, made a short speech, in which he said that, if he was elected to Congress he would consider the people of the Ninth District his employers.

When the convention adjourned, a parade was organized with Mr. Adler and Leader Charles Murray in a carriage at the head of it. There were from 1,000 to 1,200 men in line, and they marched through the entire district to the music of two bands. The line of march was illuminated with red lights and fireworks.

Dr. Anderson to Run for Congress.

Dr. Andrew J. Anderson of Long Island City was nominated last night by the Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional District. The convention was held at 344 East Eighty-sixth Street. There was no contest.

To Succeed Justice Stiner.

As a result of the primaries held last night in the Eighth Judicial District the Republicans will nominate for Civil Magistrate in that district William Armstrong, who is now serving as the successor of Justice Joseph Stiner, having been appointed by Mayor Low when Justice Stiner became incapacitated by illness for further duty. There seems to be a general understanding among the Democrats that the Democratic nomination will go to James E. Durose, who served in the State Assembly last year.

Queens Republican for Assembly.

James Touhy, lawyer, of Long Island City, has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First Assembly District of Queens. The convention was held at Elmhurst.

TO NOTIFY CANDIDATE COLER.

Committee Appointed to Meet the Gubernatorial Nominee at the Tilden Club Oct. 15.

For the first time since Bird S. Coler was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Party an official statement was given out last night by the party head. The statement was made public at the Hoffman House. It was decided finally to fix the time and place for the formal notification of Candidate Coler, and Mr. Coler will be officially told of his nomination at the Tilden Club at 8 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 15. The statement was given by Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, after a long conference with Mr. Coler, ex-Senator Hill, and Martin W. Littleton. Mr. Littleton afterward appointed the following to act as a Committee of Notification:

John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Chairman;	Ex-Lt.-Gov. W. F. Sheehan
George Foster Peabody,	Charles V. Fornes,
Herman Ridder,	James E. Church,
Edward B. Whitney,	Frank Fitzgerald,
Cord Meyer,	John F. Clark,
F. S. Flower,	C. A. Pugsley,
R. Guggenheimer,	James H. Manning,
Edward M. Shepard,	James W. Hinkley,
P. H. McCarren,	Charles H. Truax,
John L. Shea,	John Fox,
	Robert C. Dowling.

In addition to Mr. Coler, all the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket will be present and will be notified of their nomination. A reception will be tendered afterward.

FEAR FOR COURT PATRONAGE.

Tammany Dissension Over the Proposed Nomination of Judge Newburger for the Supreme Bench.

There is trouble in Tammany Hall over the attempt to force the nomination of Judge Joseph E. Newburger of the Court of General Sessions for Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Newburger has seven years yet to serve on the bench of the Criminal Court. Should he be nominated for the Supreme Court and elected he will have to resign his present Judgeship, and a Republican Governor will appoint a Republican to succeed him. That would give the Republicans and anti-Tammanyites control of the Court of General Sessions and its patronage.

The court as it now stands politically has for Judges McMahon, Newburger, and Foster, Tammany Hall; Goff, anti-Tammany Democrat, and Cowing, Republican. If Judge Newburger should make way for a Republican, Tammany Hall Judges would be in the minority.

Many of the district leaders of Tammany are protesting against Judge Newburger's nomination for the Supreme Court. They are using the argument that he wishes to sacrifice at least seventy-five subordinate political offices for the faithful in order to gratify his personal ambition.

DEMOCRATS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Candidates Nominated in Thirty-two of the Thirty-five Districts in New York County.

Democratic conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly were held in every Assembly district in New York County last night. The results follow:

1—Andrew J. Doyle.	19—Theodore T. Meehan.
2—Joseph T. Burke.*	20—J. H. Fitzpatrick.*
3—Dominick F. Mulvaney.	21—Adjourned.
4—William H. Burns.	22—Wm. H. Hornidge.*
5—Harold H. O'Connor.	23—Eugene McCarthy.*
6—Harry E. Oxford.*	24—Leo Ph. Ulmann.*
7—Peter F. Sherry.	25—Julius Keller.
8—Isidor Cohn.	26—Myron Sulzberger.*
9—Richard Butler.	27—Champe S. Andrews.
10—J. F. McCullough.*	28—John P. Dooling.*
11—Hugh Dolan.	29—Solon D. Berrick.
12—Adjourned.	30—G. A. Littauer.*
13—John C. Hackett.	31—Lewis Abrams.
14—Harry W. Doll.*	32—M. G. Neville.*
15—Thos. J. McManus.	33—James O'Farrell.
16—Samuel J. Prince.*	34—William J. Ellis.
17—John Curry.	35—Adjourned.
18—George P. Richter.	*Renominated.

William S. Devery and his followers in the Ninth Assembly District met in the headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Club, 293 and 295 Eighth Avenue, and nominated Richard Butler, one of the principal Devery spellbinders in the recent primary contest, as candidate for Assembly. There was a short but decisive contest between the Deveryites and the Goodwinites for possession of the meeting hall, and Devery carried the day.

KINGS DEMOCRATS FOR SENATE.

Nominations for the State Senate were made last night by the Democrats in the seven Senate districts of Kings County. The following candidates were named:

Third District—*THOMAS H. CULLEN.
Fourth District—THOMAS H. WHITLOCK.
Fifth District—*Dr. JAMES H. McCABE.
Sixth District—WALTER C. BURTON.
Seventh District—*PATRICK H. McCARREN.
Eighth District—ARTHUR H. CAMERON.
Ninth District—*JOSEPH WAGNER.
*Renominated.

HILL TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

George Raines Also Expected at the Academy of Music Mass Meeting.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill visited the Willoughby Street auction room in Brooklyn yesterday morning and had a long conference with Hugh McLaughlin, Senator McCarren, James Shevlin, and other local leaders. Mr. Hill was accompanied to Brooklyn by Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton of that borough and Charles Baker, Bird S. Coler's private secretary. Mr. Coler was not present at the conference. The State leader talked for nearly two hours with Mr. McLaughlin and the latter's lieutenants. When seen at the close of the conference and asked what had been discussed, Mr. Hill replied:

"I have nothing whatever to say."

John L. Shea, who was also at the conference, said that ex-Senator Hill's visit to Brooklyn was particularly for the purpose of discussing plans for the campaign in Kings County.

"Mr. Hill," said Mr. Shea, "has just consented to speak at the big Democratic mass meeting at the Academy of Music here on Saturday night. We expect to have George Raines of Rochester as a speaker also."

After leaving the auction room, Mr. Hill went to the campaign headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square, and called up ex-Senator Raines on the long-distance telephone. He then returned to Manhattan.

Simms to Lead Colored Democracy.

There was a meeting of the United Colored Democracy last night at the headquarters, 101 West Twenty-seventh Street, to select a leader to succeed Edward E. Lee, who resigned. There has been a fight between James J. Bell, Jr., and Caleb A. Simms. Delegates from twenty-five Assembly districts were present. Simms had eighteen votes, and then Bell's adherents promised to follow the leadership of the successful candidate.

Assembly Nominations.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—R. E. L. Reynolds, (Dem.)
ULSTER COUNTY—First District, G. W. Thompson, (Proh.) Second District, Joseph A. Smith, (Dem.)
ORANGE COUNTY—Second District, James J. Mills, (Dem.)
CLINTON COUNTY—H. Wallace Knapp, (Rep.)

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

Oct. 10, 11, 17, and 18 the Dates—Unregistered Citizens to be Preferred for Jury Service.

Registration of voters will begin in this city on Friday, Oct. 10. The other days named for this purpose are Oct. 11, Oct. 17, and Oct. 18. The total registration for the Greater City last year was 615,054.

It is expected that these figures will be considerably enlarged this year, chiefly owing to the fact that men who do not register will have their names placed upon what is known as the preferred jury list. Citizens who register, under the new law, cannot be called upon for jury service until after the list of non-voters has been exhausted by the Commissioner of Jurors.

CONVENTIONS IN PEEKSKILL.

Senator Depew Talks of His Nomination for the Assembly Forty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 7.—At the Palmer Hotel at Croton Dam to-day two Republican Conventions were held. George H. Covey of Katonah was named for School Commissioner and James K. Apgar was unanimously renominated for the Assembly from the Third Westchester District for the sixth time. Ex-County Clerk Lester F. Crumb was Chairman of the School Convention and ex-Assemblyman David Wiley Travis of the Assembly Convention.

Senator Depew, who was named for the Assembly in this same place forty years ago, was present and made a reminiscent address and political speech. He also on behalf of the Republican County Committee of Westchester presented to James Hopkins of North Salem a set of engrossed resolutions in recognition of Mr. Hopkins's services on the County Committee, he having served continuously thereon since 1858, and for the past ten years a Treasurer. Joseph Hudson, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors for Westchester County, received a loving cup.

The Democrats at Peekskill this noon nominated for School Commissioner Miss Alice M. Abbott, a teacher in Oakside School for many years.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Republican Candidates in Stamford, Conn., Beaten for the First Time in Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—For the first time in ten years the town election in Stamford went Democratic yesterday, and importance is attached to it, as the Democratic candidate for first Selectman was the avowed candidate of the local trades unions. This is in keeping with the action taken in Hartford, Ansonia, and Bridgeport last Spring, in electing labor candidates for Mayor.

The Republican candidate for first Selectman, which is the chief office under the township form of government, Edwin S. Holly, has been re-elected every year since 1892, and sometimes his majority has been over 300. Last year he was elected by a majority of 250. This year the Democrats nominated John J. Looney, a young real estate dealer, who never before has taken an active part in politics. He received the indorsement of all the local trades unions and made a direct appeal for the labor vote. He was elected by a majority of 84.

The result caused much surprise, as it was not thought that trades unions would prove to be such an important element in the vote. The entire Democratic ticket was also elected with the exception of one office.

Mayor Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, who is the Democratic candidate for Representative at Large, has issued a statement denying that any Wall Street man was to give him financial assistance in his campaign. Mr. Cummings's father-in-law, James D. Smith, is a New York banker, and this gave rise to the report that Mr. Cummings was to have a big campaign fund. It was said that E. C. Benedict and J. P. Morgan would contribute to it.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

Free Silver Adherents to Run Independent Ticket—Adopt a Coal Mines Plank.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—The refusal of the Democratic State Convention, held in this city recently, to indorse the Kansas City platform and William Jennings Bryan has brought a split in the Democratic ranks here, and it is now proposed by those who favored the silver plank to place an independent ticket in the field. A conference will be held with the State Economic League for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates, the latter organization also having been turned down by the convention.

A platform has been adopted by the independents, and a plank therein demands that the Government buy up as soon as possible the coal beds, together with railroad and telegraph facilities. President Roosevelt is called upon to summon an extra session of Congress for the purpose of taking action upon the coal strike, and also to instruct Attorney General Knox to bring criminal proceedings against the coal companies under the anti-trust law.

It is the purpose of the silver men to defeat the regular Democratic ticket even at the cost of a Republican victory.

Protests Against Cunneen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Two protests to the placing of the name of John Cunneen on the official ballot as the candidate of the Prohibition Party for State Attorney General were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. One was by J. H. Durkee of Rochester, Chairman of the Prohibition Committee of the State of New York, and the other by George W. Dunn of Binghamton, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS—First District, George P. Lawrence, (Rep.) Third District, Rufus B. Dodge, (Rep.) Thirteenth District, William S. Greene, (Rep.)

LEVY ON BOROUGH HALL.

President Swanstrom Startled by a Deputy Sheriff with Judgments.

Consternation prevailed in the office of Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn yesterday when Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Partridge announced that he had come to levy upon the property in the Borough Hall on five unsatisfied judgments obtained by Col. William C. Beecher against the city, on behalf of five clients who sued for damages caused to their property by the overflowing of sewers. The aggregate amount of the judgments is $4,163.68.

"Don't take my desk," appealed the Borough President to the deputy; "I need that in my business."

"Well," replied Partridge, with a grin, "maybe I'd better not take anything, but I'll have to serve you with these notices of levy."

At the office of Sheriff Dike it was said that the executions were issued in Kings County, and, as the office of Controller Grout was in New York County, it was decided to serve the notices upon Borough President Swanstrom as the highest city official in Brooklyn.

FRANCO-SIAMESE CONVENTION.

Siam Recognizes France's Right to a Special Position in Siamese Portion of Mekong Valley.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—At a Cabinet meeting held at the Elysée Palace to-day Foreign Minister Delcassé announced that a Franco-Siamese convention settling pending questions and defining the boundaries, &c., was signed this morning.

By the terms of the convention the southern frontier between Siam and Cambodia is moved from the mouth of the River Piek-Kompong-Tiam, on the Great Lake, to the mouth of the Stangroinos,

A SHEAF OF NEW PLAYS

Henrietta Crosman Brings Delight Again at Wallack's in Top Boots and a Sword.

"Ninety and Nine" at the Academy of Music—"The Countess Gucki" at the Irving Place.

Miss Henrietta Crosman is again among us in her now familiar guise of a heroine whose feminine spirits, high temper, and love of adventure lead her to don breeches and top boots, and who oscillates in a manner, now romantic, now diverting, between deeds of heroic might and womanly weakness. Nell Gwynn, Rosalind and Philippa Drayton, as portrayed by Miss Crosman, are one and the same person, except perhaps in such trivial matters as the lines they speak.

The new play with which Miss Crosman has opened at Wallack's is a romantic comedy, "The Sword of the King," by a new playwright, Ronald MacDonald. The verdict of those who saw the Monday performance was that the balances were hanging in doubt, but inclined toward success. Judging by the evidences in the second-night audience, which in such matters is much the truer criterion, the cheerful augury is the true one. There were no immediate or spontaneous demonstrations of approval; but on every hand was the rustle of interested contentment, with now and then little bursts of delight. The six weeks of Miss Crosman's stay should pass very cheerfully.

Those who would enjoy the piece must leave their sophisticated senses at home and bring the mood of credulity that happy children bring to fairy tales. There is nothing logical, coherent, or even plausible about the story. At the same time, granting the fundamental assumption that a woman strides in boots and swashes with a sword—and who would be so insensible as not to demand this roundly in one of Miss Crosman's pieces?—there is nothing that violates the deeper impulses of human nature or otherwise shocks the sensibilities. As in all right romances for the believing, the faisities are meant for the entertainment of those who would be entertained.

The play is said to be made out of a novel from the same pen. One might guess this from the undramatic development of the story—the flimsy adventures and the flimsier escapes from them—and also, except in the case of the heroine, from the absence of good acting parts. The hand of the literary amateur is evident, moreover, in a tendency toward pseudo Shakepearean pariance and toward blank verse rhythm. At the same time the play has been carefully stage managed. It abounds in clever theatrical detail—little surprises of "business," betokeping experienced and skillful stagecraft. Handsome costumes and good scenes help out the whole. The acting in general is only passable. The chief men's parts are taken by Audrey Boudicault as the hero and Sheridan Block as the Prince of Orange.

The weight of the evening's entertainment rests on Miss Crosman's shoulders—or, rather, on her sturdy legs, for when she is in skirts things don't go half as well. Give her top boots and a sword, and the house is at her feet. It is a very real and potent charm she exerts—the charm of vigor and buoyancy, of coquetry and caprice, of feminine grace that is at its most gracious when she is most earnestly playing the man, of loyalty and honest affection that shines translucently through every guise.

At its best it is a truly poetic charm, as was seen last season when in spite of crudeness here and roughness there it expanded to the refined and noble proportions of Rosalind.

"The Sword of the King" is no drama at all, and only a make-believe comedy; but a vastly worse play would be excuse enough to experience again the delight of Miss Crosman's individuality.

"THE NINETY AND NINE."

Ramsay Morris's New Melodrama Produced at the Academy of Music.

Click, click, click. The telegraph wires were bearing the news to the hangers-on about the railroad station at Cleve that the forest fire was sweeping all before it. Three thousand human beings—men, women, and children—at Marlow were in dire peril. Was there no way to save them? Yes! Mark Beveridge's private car with its locomotive was on the siding. But the engineer—ah!—he was far away!

"You can run an engine!" It is the fireman who speaks, and he addresses Beveridge. That gentleman, by the way, is a coward and a villain.

"What, risk my life? No, no, it's sure death."

All through three acts of "The Ninety and Nine" Mark Beveridge had been wandering about, opening doors here, peering into windows there, inducing others to steal for him, but suggesting all the while that idleness is wearisome to the flesh and the spirit alike. It seemed that he would have jumped at a chance to do something.

But no, the coward, ahh!!

Who comes? Tom Silverton, the drunkard; misunderstood, despised, by all—save one. Ruth Blake, through all his trials, has been true as steel. Her father and mother are in the doomed village.

Click—cl—the wire is silent. 'Twas the last call for help. Will no one save them?

"Yes! I will!"

"You, Tom Silverton—you can run an engine? Then you are a murderer!"

Quick music, lights down, then a sudden flare and the stage at the Academy reveals a giant engine, wheels revolving, autumnal landscape swiftly moving, and the forest fire fiercely burning. Tom Silverton, the hero, stands at the throttle fighting smoke and flame and death, putting on to his work of mercy. And when the engine, with its cars, apparently arrives at the endangered village, the three thousand (there were somewhat less) anxious villagers, instead of piling pell mell into the cars to be whisked away to safety, forget all about the danger, fall on their knees, and sing the Doxology. But a little incongruity like that couldn't deter that Fourteenth Street audience last night, which at this point was apparently transported to the very pinnacle of melodramatic transports.

If "The Ninety and Nine" is to enjoy any sort of a lease of life it will be by reason of that big engine—name unknown—and a diminutive actor—Harry Le Van—who manages to be extremely amusing in the role of a transplanted New York "kid." Some idea of his particular brand of humor may be had from this:

"Say," he said, "me and the rest of de gang wanted to go into one uv dem feed places in New York. No one wuz allowed in widout a collar. Der wuz eight uv us, so we bought a celluloid collar and took turns wearin' it. It wuz so tight fer one uv de gang dat when he tried to swaller a sinker it stuck in his t'roat. A cop wuz called. He put his hand down de boy's t'roat and—

"What—pulled out the sinker?'

"Naw! Pushed it down. It wuz his, wuzn't it?"

Ramsey Morris, who is the author of this play, said to have been suggested by Ira D. Sankey's hymn, seems to have written it along a line of his own. Indeed, it seems to have been written backward, for the actual plot of the story is not revealed until five minutes before the last curtain goes down.

As a result, for at least an act and a half it is exceedingly difficult to guess what it is all about, though all the conventional characters of rural melodrama are on the scene properly stamped and labeled. Strong drink is denounced and occasional quotations from Scripture and hymns evoke the usual applause from those who want virtuous sentiment laid on thick.

When one remembers that because some one, in some place, at some time or another, has killed a man, and that the murderer was known to have had a knowledge of how to run a locomotive; and that the hero is at once spotted by the villain as that murderer when he makes his grand offer to take charge of the locomotive, it is easy to understand the kind of logic that prevails throughout the piece.

Katherine Grey and Edwin Arden, both capable and pleasing players, succeeded better than might have been expected with the material in hand. There is no occasion to enumerate others under the circumstances. The success or failure of the play will probably rest on the big locomotive. Then, why "The Ninety and Nine"—why not the 007—or wasn't that the locomotive's number?

"THE COUNTESS GUCKI" AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Bertha Rocco, formerly of the Stadt Theater in Leipsig, made her début last night with the German Stock Company at the Irving Place Theatre as Countess Gucki, the part in which, in an English translation, Ada Rehan made such a hit at Daly's Theatre several years ago.

Fräulein—or is it Frau? the programme sayeth not which—Rocco made a very favorable impression, though not every one may agree with her idea of how an Austrian Countess, supposed to move in the highest circles of aristocratic Vienna, would have used her hands and made her curtesies. Mistress Rocco was quite unconventional in her manners, and the average American would probably not have picked her out for a Countess.

She was, however, vivacious, full of spirit and life, and she looked pretty enough, her eyes especially being quite up to the requirements of the part, the Countess being nicknamed "Guckerl" because of her fine eyes and her method of using them. These qualities made one almost forget any little disagreement regarding her demeanor, and besides Mistress Rocco has the good excuse that neither she nor her critics lived in the early years of the last century when the play is supposed to take place, and books after all give only a partial idea of the manners of a bygone age.

Of the others in the cast, Gustav von Seiffertits as the old councillor, and Alexander Rottmann as the dashing young officer who wins the Countess, were by far the best. Julius Haller was good as the old Russian General, one of the admirers of the Countess, and Ida Frey, who played some small parts well last year, was pleasing as a young girl of the famous German "Backfisch" variety. Georgine von Januschowsky-Neuendorff, whose name could stand abbreviation, as the better half of the councillor, presented a distorted caricature which was entirely out of place.

The tout ensemble was not as good as has been the rule at Manager Conried's theatre on other occasions.

TIGRESS TURNS ON TRAINER.

Prof. Weedon, Slightly Hurt at Bostock's Show, Cows the Animal by Firing a Pistol.

There was plenty of excitement at the Bostock performance in St. Nicholas Rink last night, and it was not confined to the spectators.

During the performance in the arena it was noticed that one of the tigresses, Goldie, was in an ugly mood. Prof. Herman Weedon, a German trainer, led her out of the ring to her cage, and there the beast turned upon him, and her claws tore the sleeve from his right arm and lacerated the flesh. The trainer sprang back and in doing so jammed his head against an iron girder, stunning himself and inflicting a slight scalp wound. He, however, managed to jerk his revolver from his pocket and fire three blank cartridges full in her face. The noise and powder flame and smoke had always proved effectual in cowing the animal, and it was effectual on this occasion. The tigress retreated into her cage and was shut in.

Weedon was overcome by shock, and was carried on a stretcher to the basement of the building, where a physician attended him.

Meanwhile the audience had heard the shots and thought them at first a part of the show. But when a clown rushed to the bars of the arena and a stretcher came into view they changed their mind, and did not quiet down until announcement was made that the accident was not serious.

NEWS OF THE PLAYERS.

The announcement made by David Belasco yesterday that Blanche Bates's new play, "The Darling of the Gods," will be seen soon at his theatre, is said to be the result of a little rivalry between him and the firm of Klaw & Erlanger. Both made attempts to get "A Japanese Nightingale," and Klaw & Erlanger were successful, and are said to be going to produce it early in the Spring. In order to put on a Japanese play before this firm Mr. Belasco wrote the new play in collaboration with John Luther Long.

"The Darling of the Gods" is said to be the first long play built of Japanese scenes and characters. The nature of the piece is stated to be something like "Madame Butterfly," by the same authors, and successfully presented by Blanche Bates. The new production will be in twelve scenes, with striking stage settings. The cast will be composed of Robert T. Haines as leading man, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, George Arliss, Albert Brunning, J. H. Benrimo, Gaston Mervole, Rankin Duval, Eleanor Moretti and others. Rehearsals begin today at the Belasco Theatre, and the play will have its first production in the new National Theatre, Washington, Nov. 17.

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Dessa Gibson of "A Chinese Honeymoon" accidentally fell down the winding stairs of the Casino after the performance Monday night and received concussion of the brain.

***

Ed Stevens, formerly manager for Lois Fuller, has been ill for some time with bronchitis, and lately became so much worse that he will leave his business and shortly go to Arizona.

***

James T. Powers announces that he will star in a new play this November, the authors of which are Fred Rankin and H. B. Smith. The play is placed in Paris and Turkey, and tells of the adventures of an American student.

***

Because of the postponement of Maude Adams's engagement, William Faversham will follow John Drew at the Empire in a new and modern play by H. V. Esmond, author of "When We Were Twenty-one."

ARREST BY POLICEMAN.

Exhibition in Madison Square Garden Enlivened by Bluecoat in Skirts.

Everything was in full swing yesterday at the exhibition by the Professional Woman's League in Madison Square Garden, and the second day passed auspiciously. There was a paid attendance of 2,230 in the afternoon, and in the evening, until 10 o'clock, 6,727.

The incident of the day was the arrest of an obstreperous youth by Grace Lyons, Policewoman No. 10, who had a tustle with the young fellow before she turned him over to a city policeman. He was charged with disorderly conduct. The disturbance attracted a great crowd at the end of the hall, who saw Miss Lyons's fight with the boy. The paid admissions at the first night's entertainment numbered 4,832.

AMERICAN 'CELLIST HONORED.

Anton Hegner Performed at Danish Court and Received Jewel from Queen Alexandra.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 7.—Anton Hegner, the American 'cellist, who performed again before the Danish Court at Bernstorff Castle yesterday, was the recipient of a handsome gift from Queen Alexandra of England. It consisted of a ring set with three gems—a ruby, a diamond, and a sapphire—representing the British national colors.

The Dowager Empress of Russia, Princess Victoria, and a Grand Duke of Russia played selections with Hegner. The latter starts for America to-morrow.

TO DEFEND BROOKLYN LAWYER.

Counsel Engaged in Case of Henry S. Davis, Accused in London of Fraud.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The United States Embassy is taking great interest in the case of Henry Shackleford Davis, the lawyer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was remanded at a police court here Oct. 4 on the charge of obtaining money by means of a worthless check. Influential connections of the prisoner in the United States have made inquiries in his behalf, and the Embassy has consulted with the Home Office on the case and is providing counsel to defend Davis when he is brought up again. He is now in Brixton Prison.

It is said that Davis's mind is somewhat affected by illness, and that he fell into the hands of unscrupulous persons, for whom the police are searching.

To Assist Martinique Refugees.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Colonial Minister Doumergue proposes to ask the Chamber of Deputies to vote funds to re-establish in the south of the Island of Martinique the communities which were obliged to abandon the northern villages, and to help the merchants and manufacturers to start in business again.

IRISH LEADERS COMING.

Redmond, Dillon, and Davitt Sail for Boston to Attend United Irish League Convention.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The attitude of the Irish Members of Parliament on the English Education bill was discussed at length this afternoon at the pre-sessional conference of the Nationalist members. The proceedings were strictly secret. None of the fifty Members of Parliament present appeared willing to divulge whether it had been decided to continue to support the main features of the bill or assist in the endeavor to defeat the Government by opposing it, or, as proposed in some quarters, to absent themselves and not vote on the bill.

The members of the conference bade farewell to John Redmond, John Dillon, and Michael Davitt on their journey to Boston, where they will attend the National convention of the United Irish League Oct. 10, and commended the action of the leaders with reference to the project to hold a land owners' and tenants' convention.

The general impression is that the Nationalist conferrees agreed substantially not to commit the party definitely to either side of the education controversy and that all of them practically conceded the desirability of being in readiness to take advantage, for Nationalist purposes, of any developments which might arise in Parliament.

With regard to the National convention of the league to be held in Boston, the conference passed the following resolution:

"We appeal with the utmost confidence to our faithful kindred in the great Republic to come to the rescue of our people in the struggles they are waging for existence in their native land and for their national freedom."

In view of the seriousness of the situation, John Redmond was requested to return immediately upon the conclusion of the Boston convention.

CANADA'S FUTURE DISCUSSED.

Premier Laurier Tells British Audience That She Will Soon Furnish Mother Country's Grain Supply.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Premier Laurier of Canada opened the new Produce Exchange here to-day. In his speech he alluded to the expansion of the Canadian produce trade, and dwelt on the success assured to men of muscle and business capacity who would go to Canada and occupy the vast territories there which were still unpeopled.

The Premier also said in the course of the next decade or two Canada would be able to meet Great Britain's total requirements, thus insuring her against shortage in war time.

The problem of a fast steamship service between England and Canada, the Premier further remarked, had been under consideration ever since he had been Premier. He hoped that Canada would be able to solve it, as she had solved others vastly more difficult.

The speaker said that Canada was ambitious to excel Great Britain both in population and wealth, and remarked that he was proud to take back the testimony of the Corn Exchange that the finest wheat in the world was grown in Manitoba.

FOR A CHURCH REUNION.

Church of England Conference Suggests Co-operation of All Denominations in Evangelism.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The forty-second Church Congress opened at Northampton to-day with a record attendance. The opening addresses all emphasized the necessity for such a reunion and mutual recognition by the various denominations as to make possible a common organization for evangelistic work and terminate what the Rev. Herbert Henson, Canon of Westminster Abbey, designated as "the disastrous suspicion which now degrades the religious life of England." The speaker declared that the non-Episcopal Churches must be frankly recognized as churches competent to negotiate terms for reunion.

LADRONES AGAIN ACTIVE.

Murder Committed and Tribute Levied in Several Parts of the Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—Gen. Jesse M. Lee telegraphs from Tacloban, Island of Leyte, that Ladrones have twice attacked the Town of Carigara, Province of Leyte, where they killed a number of native constabulary and levied contributions. The population of Carigara withdrew to the mountains.

Ladrones have been active recently in several parts of the islands. Gov. Taft is going to Cavite shortly for the purpose of meeting the Municipal Presidentes of that province to discuss with them methods for the suppression of Ladronism.

The municipal police of several towns in Bulucan Province, Luzon, have been disarmed and a system of volunteers has been established in their stead. It is hoped this measure will succeed in checking Ladronism, as the police have proved ineffective.

GERMAN CENSORS OVERRULED.

Courts Fail to Find Objectionable Features in Paul Heyse's Drama "Mary Magdalene."

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Paul Heyse's drama, "Mary Magdalene," which the police forbade, will have a presentation after all at the Lessing Theatre. The Police President failed to-day to prove before the District Court that the play is blasphemous and immoral.

The police acted under a Ministerial decree in forbidding theatrical representations of Biblical characters and theatrical managers and the public were much interested in the case, owing to Heyse's prominent position in German literature.

BRITISH IMPORTS INCREASING.

Board of Trade September Returns Place the Gain at $17,775,000.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The September statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase in imports of $17,775,000 and an increase in exports of $9,190,000.

The returns show increases in almost all imports, including $5,891,360 in manufactured articles, $4,735,500 in dutiable articles of food and drink, $2,790,105 in dutyless eatables, $4,852,480 in raw materials, and $1,560,330 in tobacco.

The more notable increases in the exports were $3,005,000 in metals and articles manufactured therefrom.

In view of the exaggerated stories about coal exports, it is interesting to note that the increase was only 110,000 tons over 1901, of which only 20,000 tons went to the group of countries in which the United States is included.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR INQUIRY.

First Sitting of Royal Commission—Newspaper Reporters Excluded.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The first sitting of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the South African war was held to-day under the Presidency of Lord Elgin. Much dissatisfaction was caused by the decision of the commission to exclude the press, the general opinion being voiced by the Pall Mall Gazette, which says:

"The presence of reporters is necessary to assure a full and free investigation."

PERUVIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Action Followed Motion of Censure Adopted by Congress.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 7.—The Peruvian Ministry has resigned.

The Peruvian Ministry resigned in consequence of a joint motion of censure of the Government adopted Oct. 3 by both the upper and lower houses of Congress.

Prof. Barrett Wendell Honored.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Prof. Barrett Wendell, Professor of English at Harvard since 1898, has been appointed Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, for a year.

To Dine with King Edward.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood will lunch with King Edward at Buckingham Palace Oct. 13.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON MEETING.

Minority Stockholder Offers to Sell His Stock—Outgoing Directors Re-elected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was held today in this city. H. D. Laughlin, minority stockholder, who yesterday filed suit against the company, attacking the validity of the lease entered into between the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, by which all the property of the former was transferred to the latter for ninety-nine years, appeared at the meeting and offered to sell his stock. It is probable his offer will be accepted, thus disposing of the question.

The outgoing Directors, Norman B. Ream, D. R. Forgan, E. H. Harriman, and George J. Gould, were re-elected. The statement for the last year was submitted and shows a decided decrease in both net and gross earnings, and a decided increase in operating expenses. This fact, it was stated, is due to the physical improvements that have been made and which were charged to the operating expenses. Plans were considered for the closer affiliation of the Alton with the rest of the Harriman systems, and it is possible that the Kansas City Branch of the Union Pacific will be consolidated with the Alton. The same plan may prevail with the Kansas City and Southern Railway.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. LOUIS CHANGES.

Trains to Chicago to Run Over Illinois Central and to St. Louis Over Wabash.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company was held here to-day, more than two-thirds of the total issue of stock being represented. George Crocker, Edwin Langdon, and H. E. Huntington were re-elected Directors, and H. E. Huntington has taken the place of John W. Mackay, deceased. The board as at present constituted consists of Edwin Hawley, John E. Searles, F. H. Davis, H. E. Huntington, Edwin Langdon, F. E. Palmer, L. C. Weir, George Crocker, and L. F. Day. The meeting of the Board of Directors was adjourned until Oct. 15.

In about thirty days the company will begin running its trains to Chicago in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. At the same time it will discontinue its trains to St. Louis over the Rock Island and Burlington tracks, and will enter St. Louis over the Wabash, using the Iowa Central line from Albert Lea to Albia, Iowa, and the Wabash from the latter point to St. Louis.

St. Louis and Southwestern Report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company was held here to-day. The eleventh annual report for the year ended June 30 last showed the following, compared with the previous year. Gross earnings $7,267,259, increase $119,914; operating expenses $5,173,068, increase $540,174; net earnings $2,094,193, decrease of $360,089; all other receipts, $89,018; total income, $2,183,211; charges against income, interest on bonds, taxes accrued, equipment payments, rental of leased lines, $1,455,022; surplus, $728,195; decrease of $826,785.

Seaboard Air Line Increasing Its Facilities.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, was in Baltimore to-day, in conference with Vice President Middendorf, and afterward left for Richmond. He announced that the Seaboard had just ordered the construction of 800 freight cars to accommodate increasing business and 10,000 tons of steel rails, making a total of 30,000 tons ordered since July. In reference to the Louisville and Nashville deal, Mr. Williams said there was nothing to add to his previous statement, which was that the Seaboard expected fair treatment and would respond if discriminated against.

Hocking Valley Directors Re-elected.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—At the annual meeting of the Hocking Valley Railway Company here to-day the old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: Charles B. Alexander, Robert Bacon, R. M. Gallaway, Ralph W. Hickey, Charles Steele, and Thomas F. Ryan of New York; James H. Hoyt, Myron T. Herrick, and Charles G. Hickox of Cleveland; N. Monsarrat, P. W. Huntington, W. F. Goodspeed, and R. S. Warner of Columbus, Ohio.

New York Central Hearing.

The State Railroad Commission considered yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the application of the New York Central for permission to abandon its station at One Hundred and Tenth Street. No one appeared in opposition to the application. Decision was reserved.

Will Go to the Missouri Pacific.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 7.—Emmett A. Gould to-day resigned as Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Wabash Railroad, and will succeed Daniel Hardy, General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ART NOTES.

The Maryland Legislature commissioned Mr. E. W. Keyser of Baltimore to model a bust of Admiral Schley for the old State House at Annapolis. The plaster model has reached Baltimore from Paris, where the sculptor is just now. It shows Schley in uniform holding a pair of marine glasses and gazing fixedly out from a supposed position on board ship. The bust is to the waist, and evidently is the figure of a standing, not a seated person. The studies for the portrait were made at Washington; it will be cast in bronze. The sculptor is a young man, nephew of Ephraim Keyser of Baltimore, sculptor, pupil of Saint Gaudens in New York and of Puech in Paris, and member of the National Sculpture Society.

***

A memorial tablet of bronze has been fixed to a granite boulder near Peabody, Mass., to propitiate the ghost of John Proctor, who was done to death for the crime of witchcraft as late as 1692 by order of the enlightened yokels of Salem. It is dedicated to him as "a martyr to the truth." The site is now in Peabody Street, but was once Gallows Hill. The tablet is erected by the Peabody Historial Society.

***

The final decorations for the Boston Public Library by John S. Sargent are finished, and may be brought over when the painter comes across the ocean this Winter. It will fill the spaces on the south side of the hall. Mr. Sargent is said to have an order to paint the portraits of President Roosevelt and several other notable men in politics and finance.

***

At Bassai, in Arkadia, the temple of Aphrodite and that of Apollo are being excavated and the latter restored. Inscriptions in the dialect of Arkadia and many objects relating to the worship of Venus are found. Further north, in the ancient Thessaly, a temple of Artemis has been discovered near Trikkala, which has already yielded a number of ancient coins of Thessaly and Macedonia and a small bronze statue of the sixth century B. C.

***

The one-armed Mexican sculptor Jesus Contreras left a symbolical statue which is supposed to refer to his own career. It is the figure of a woman who is chained down to a rock and tries to rise. His monument to the Mexican poet Acunya won a medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

***

The annual exhibition of oils and sculpture by the Art Institute at Chicago will be open from Oct. 29 to Dec. 7. There is the N. W. Harris Prize of $500 for the best painting by an American which was executed within the two years preceding the exhibition, and the M. B. Cahn Prize of $100 for the best painting by a Chicago artist. The Union League Club spends about $2,000 in purchases from this exhibition.

***

C. J. Mulligan, a Chicago sculptor, has designed for Independence Square a fountain which is to be lit by electricity when running. Two girls and a boy are standing together in a group firing off Roman candles, which glow at night with red, white, and blue lights alternately, while another boy waves an American flag above their heads.

***

Portland, Ore., is to hold a "Lewis and Clark Centennial" in 1905 to recall the famous explorers of the West, and for the exhibition a symbolic design for badge or poster is wanted. A prize of $250 for a design one foot square to be reproduced in four colors. Designs should be in the hands of I. N. Fleischner of Portland before March 1, 1903. A singular proviso is that all unsuccessful designs shall become the property of the exposition company. The small prize money and this queer grab will be enough to insure designs that no self-respecting exposition would be able to use.

***

Henri Gaidoz has discovered among the sculptured reliefs of the eleventh century in the cathedral at Geneva a figure with a hammer which he identifies as a figure of the Gaulish god Taranis, who was shown with a hammer like Thor and is met with in France in large stone figures and small bronze statuettes. The suggestion implied is that the sculptor introduced a heathen deity into a Christian edifice.

***

Mr. R. N. Hall of Buluwayo, Rhodesia, has been working for the past six months at the famous ruins of Zimbabwe, discovered by Rauch and described by Bent. His present task is to clear the masonry of wild vines and trees, prevent the further dislocation of walls and mounds, and open up the labyrinth of paths which are incumbered with rubbish. Some hard flooring has been found, apparently of cement; drains, steps, stone ore crushers, ancient tools, engraved and decorated pottery, a gold bangle, and samples of beaten gold. Near what is called the temple on a hill is the inclosure called the fort. The present archaeologists lean to the belief that these ruins represent a colony from the shores of the Red Sea, which supplied the Sabaean ships with gold, ivory, and perhaps precious stones.

***

A prize of $600 is offered by the municipality of Venice for a design to be used on the grand gold medal which will be awarded next year at the International Art Exhibition. All comers are welcome. It is rumored that the new campanile, which will cost about $500,000, will not reproduce the old tower exactly, certain changes being introduced in the design.

***

Lovers of fine book bindings who grieve to think of the effect of gas and coal fumes on leather may be glad to learn from a British firm of tanners at Elswick, "who supplied binding materials to the monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby, before the Reformation," that the finest material for binding is the skin of the Cape goat tanned with sumach, and a royal commission, it seems, has put the stamp of its approval on the Cape goat. The following colors are apt to wear the best: Dark blue, dark green, and black. Another skin that holds its own with the best is the seal's, the fur stripped off and the outer part shaved down. These are costly materials. What is needed is to find some way of curing the rabbit skin of Australia or New Mexico so that it would become durable and pliant enough for book bindings.

***

The National Arts Club will hold a festivity of the old-fashioned kind on Friday, Oct. 31. The first lecture of the Winter season will be on certain "Architectural Refinements in Saint Mark's, Venice," by Prof. William H. Goodyear.

DEATH OF CAPT. DONOHUE.

Expired Suddenly at His Desk in the Morrisania Police Station After Signing the Blotter.

Police Captain John J. Donohue, in command at the old Morrisania Town Hall, the Twenty-sixth Precinct, signed the blotter to go home to luncheon at 1 P. M. yesterday and fell dead in the arms of Sergt. Norman Westervelt. His end came of apoplexy. His body was taken to the Lohengrin apartmeent house, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, where Capt. Donohue lived with an unmarried sister. The Captain was unmarried. He had several relatives, including two nephews, in this city. Burial will be in Calvary.

Capt. Donohue was born in New York in 1855. He worked some time as a compositor, and became a policeman in August, 1879, a Roundsman the next year, a Sergeant five years later, and Captain on the nomination of Commissioner James J. Martin, Dec. 23, 1892. His last commands were in order, West Forty-seventh Street, West One Hundredth Street, and Morrisania. He had always been considered hale and vigorous until the middle of last Summer, when he complained of faintness at Police Headquarters, and went home in a carriage. He had worried much about his name being brought into prominence several times during the past year, notably in the case of McAuliffe, the Glennon witness, who was a prisoner in the West Forty-seventh Street Station House just before his death, which was due to violence, and through an accusation of extortion made by Jared Flagg, Jr.

Sergt. William O'Toole was directed to take command of the precinct temporarily.

Edward Fermor Hall.

Edward Fermor Hall, a member of the Century Association and St. Anthony Club, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday after a long illness. He was born in this city fifty-two years ago, and was graduated from Columbia College with the class of '72, taking two degrees. He then associated himself with various insurance companies, his last connection being with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, from which he was compelled to retire by failing health. He was a brother of F. de Peyster Hall of this city. The funeral service will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth Street, and the interment, which will be private, will be in Middletown, Conn.

George Seelye Prince.

George Seelye Prince, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, died at his residence in Yonkers yesterday morning. His health had not been good for a long time.

Mr. Prince was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1858. For a time he was cashier of the National Bank of Geneva, but he took an active interest in railroads when he was only eighteen years old. He became connected with the West Shore Railroad in 1882, and when that line was bought by the New York Central he was transferred into the Treasurer's department of the latter line. He won promotion and became Assistant Treasurer. In 1900, when Mr. Rossiter resigned the office of Treasurer, Mr. Prince became his successor. In Yonkers he was active in church circles. He was a Trustee of St. John's Riverside Hospital. In 1884 he married Miss Ida Broadmeadow of Shrewsbury, N. J. The widow, one son, and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. David E. Smith, formerly of Bronxville, N. Y., died at Washington yesterday, aged seventy-four years. The funeral will take place at Kensico Cemetery to-morrow.

Henry A. Jackson died on Monday at his home, 408 Third Street, Brooklyn. He was forty-five years old, and was President of the Photo-Engraving Company of Manhattan. A widow and three children survive him.

Thomas Hunter, Jr., the only son of Thomas Hunter, President of the New York Normal College, died yesterday at the home of his father, 2,079 Fifth Avenue. The funeral will be held to-morrow from the family residence.

Ex-Congressman William W. Grout died yesterday at the Grout homestead, at Kirby, Vt., after an illness of six weeks of malarial fever and other complications. He was sixty-six years of age. He left no family, his wife and children having died many years ago.

Jesse B. Rogers died at his home, 1,195 Broad Street, Newark, yesterday. Mr. Rogers was born in New York sixty-three years ago. He was admitted to the bar, and after practicing a short time he bought a home in the Orange Mountains and devoted himself to the study of agriculture, in which he became an expert. He served on many agricultural commissions. Four children survive him.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Roberts Wolfe, a retired Presbyterian clergyman and ex-Principal of Hillside Seminary for young women, died at his home, in Hillside Avenue, Montclair, yesterday from pneumonia. Mr. Wolfe was born in Wendham, Morris County, N. J., Sept. 16, 1821, and was graduated from Williams College and Union Theological Seminary. For the past forty years he had been identified with the First Presbyterian Church at Montclair. He is survived by a daughter and three sons.

George W. Weeks of Clinton, Mass., formerly agent for the Lancaster Mills and prominent in the textile industry of the country, died suddenly at Clinton yesterday. He was injured in a railroad accident at Medill, Me., last April, and had not fully recovered. He was sixty-four years old.

Benjamin N. Stinemetz, a well-known merchant of Washington, D. C., died there yesterday afternoon of angina pectoris. He was born in Williamsport, Md., in 1831.

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COMMISSIONER TO CHINA TELLS OF NEEDED REFORMS.

Mr. Sharretts Suggests Financial Policy to Enable the Empire to Control Payment of Indemnities.

Thaddeus S. Sharretts, who recently acted as Special Commissioner of the United States to China, has returned to New York to resume his duties as a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers. He said last night that he soon would file with the Secretary of State a report of his work in China. Speaking of his mission, he was very hopeful of the future trade relations between the United States and China.

"In my opinion," Mr. Sharretts said, "the likin, or waterway tax, a system of systematic squeezing, together with every likin station, should be abolished. Every interior Custom House, under cover of which unjust taxation is raised, should be done away with. The nations should join together and negotiate a joint treaty with China which will compel her to reform her entire financial system.

"China should be compelled to develop her mines, build railroads, make opium a Government monopoly, like Java coffee and tobacco; tax salt at the point of production, and put an internal revenue tax on domestic luxuries used by the better classes. Under such a system China easily could raise sufficient revenue to pay the indemnities without any increase in the customs duties, even with the likin tax abolished.

"Instead of the foreign Governments paying the indemnity in a roundabout way to themselves, through a tax on their imports, they would be properly paid. China would be reformed, developed, and grow rich. She has wonderful resources undeveloped. With the Chinese given a purchasing power no one knows how our trade with China would grow."

Mr. Sharretts told of an interview he had with the late Viceroy Liu Kun Ye. The Commissioner made his call on the monitor Monterey, in order to impress the Viceroy. Explaining that he was not doing so in an official way Mr. Sharretts urged that the Viceroy should not sign a treaty urged upon him by Great Britain increasing import duties. He recalled the friendly attitude of the United States during the Boxer troubles, and the Viceroy agreed to that, but said we were unfriendly in not admitting Chinamen into this country. When told that there were more Chinamen in any of our large cities than Americans in his province the Viceroy was silent, and then said that he would not sign the treaty without consulting with the United States.

Mr. Sharretts does not believe that China will ever be partitioned among the other nations, as the United States, England, Germany, and Japan would not agree to losing the general trade of the country for the holding of any section of it.

Macedonian Disturbances Unimportant.

BELGRADE, Servia, Oct. 7.—Trustworthy advices received here describe the disturbances in Macedonia as being devoid of any importance. They say the troops called out by Turkey will soon be masters of the situation.

Ten Russians Drowned Off Kamchatka.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—A. A. Prozolor, son of the Chairman of the St. Petersburg Bourse, and nine sailors have been shipwrecked and drowned off the Kamchatka Peninsula. M. Prozolor was known as a political economist.

Norway's Greatest Actress Dead.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 7.—Lucie Wolf, Norway's foremost actress, died last night. She was sixty-nine years of age.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

Tiffany & Co.

Webb's Rock Crystal Ware

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s Pottery and Glass department has now on display and sale a collection of Webb's glass with rich new rock crystal sculpture effects, by W. Fritchie.

Among the interesting pieces are wine sets, decanters, magnums, rose bowls, loving cups and presentation pieces of delicate design and workmanship.

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MARRIED.

CENTER—BEEBE.—At Grace Church Chantry, New York, Oct. 7, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Edward Chester Center to Mrs. Jessie Inglis Beebe, daughter of Mr. John Hogg.

THOMSON—MEAD.—At St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, Conn., on Oct. 7, by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Anna T., daughter of Theodore H. Mead, to Herbert Gordon Thomson, son of Dr. W. H. Thomson of this city.

WALDRON—WOOLSEY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 7, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, New Paltz, N. Y., by the Rev. E. C. Oggel, D. D., Miss Lulu May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Woolsey, to Franklin Chamberlain Waldron of New York City.

WAGNER—QUINCHE.—On Oct. 7, 1902, by the Rev. M. J. Moran, Berthe Quinche to James Gerard Wagner.

DIED.

BUCK.—At her residence, 1,974 Madison Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, Anna M. Buck, aged 78 years. Fune

The sentinels at our door are Fit and Fashion—they guard your interest. No garment is allowed to leave our house that is not perfect in every detail. Our strong point: We make the garment to please the wearer; should it be otherwise money back for the asking.

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Our Tuxedo at $35.00 and Full Dress $40.00 silk lined throughout are special value—better style cannot be had at any price. We have on display sample garments for inspection.

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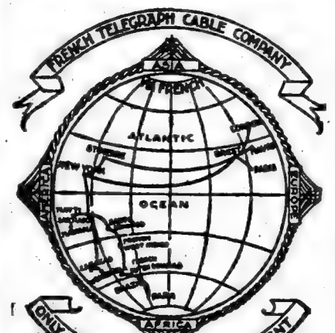

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.
2d Day, Wednesday, Oct. 8th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Autumn Hurdle Handicap, the Hurricane and four other races.
Take 3d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Carter, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; carpets; Miss Word, cloaks and suits; Mrs. Thomas A. Carter, furs and waists, 415 Broadway.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lissner, A., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, furnishing goods and linens, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Whittaker, ribbons; R. Lamb, furnishing goods, 8 Greene Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Hasemeier & Seikman, Richmond, Ind.; H. H. C. Hasemeier, underwear and corsets; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Shaw, dry goods; J. C. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hislop, W. B., & Angus Company, Auburn, N. Y.; A. A. Angus, notions and furnishing goods, 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; J. Dives, dry goods; Annie Lambert, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss H. Davis, fancy goods; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Shwartz, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. McBride, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Jennings, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Callender, McAuley & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Wallace, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Breen, leather goods and notions; B. Shuman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions and trimmings, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Isaacs Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Isaacs, gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Knowles, millinery, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; H. W. Howe, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Iowa; I. H. Sawyer, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods, 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, leather goods, ribbons, and jewelry; T. J. Fitzpatrick, linens and domestics, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Himmerling, B. Worcester, Mass.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits and dress goods; M. A. Clark, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Beal & Doyle Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. T. Beal, dry goods; J. A. Watts, notions and furnishing goods; H. R. Prather, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens, 777 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Sendar, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit goods; A. S. Beller, manufacturing department; Mrs. A. K. Morton, muslin underwear; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons; O. L. Evans, cloaks; Miss Hanson, ladies' underwear; C. L. Basford, blankets; E. P. Kuthler, buttons and trimmings; H. M. Diller, furs; 104 Worth Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, silks and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and carpets; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Manix, J. E., Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; R. O. Smith, domestics and linens; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, notions, cloaks, and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Lewis, and T., & Sons, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Woodley, linens and domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dunlap, D. R., Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; D. R. Dunlap, notions and clothing; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed ..... .74
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .70½
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .33½
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.00
Cotton, middling 8.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .05⅝
Sugar, granulated 4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .40
Beef, family 15.50
Beef hams 21.50
Tallow, prime ..... .06¼
Pork, mess 18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. ..... .09⅝
Lard, prime 10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 24.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71c; No. 3, 66¼@70c; No. 2 red, 67¾@68½c; No. 2 corn, 60c; No. 2 yellow, 62½c; No. 2 oats, 27¾c; No. 3 white, 31½@35c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; fair to choice malting barley, 47@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.26; mess pork, per bbl, $16.95@$17; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.10@$11.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@$11.67½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The break of Monday was followed by a further loss of 2 to 7 points Tuesday, the close being at about the lowest figures. Opening figures were 1 point higher to 2 points lower, this being a better start than due, considering that cables reported weak situation in Liverpool, that the weather chart portrayed generally fair and mild conditions over the crop country, and that receipts were very heavy. At the close the market was steady, with prices net 2@7 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales. The regular weekly crop weather report from New Orleans fell flat as an influence, though decidedly bullish. The average trader refused to believe the report in its entirety.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 5 points lower on the basis of 8.35c for middling upland and 9.10c for middling Gulf. Sales, all Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 8¼c; Mobile, easy and unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Savannah, easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c; Charleston, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c bid; Wilmington, unchanged at 8¼c; Norfolk, ⅛c lower, at 8 7-16c; Baltimore, ⅛c lower, at 8¾c; Augusta, partially ⅛c lower, at 8 5-16c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8¼c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 7,000 to 8,000 bales, as compared with 3,728 bales actual a week ago, and 9,684 bales actual last year; at Houston, 10,000 to 12,000 bales, against 16,463 bales a week ago and 8,289 bales a year ago; at Galveston, 11,000 to 13,000 bales, against 10,267 bales actual last week, and 8,289 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.57	8.57	8.50	8.51@8.52
November	8.55	8.55	8.49	8.51@ ..
December	8.64	8.66	8.58	8.59@8.60
January	8.69	8.72	8.63	8.65@ ..
February	8.58	8.58	8.53	8.50@8.52
March	8.57	8.59	8.48	8.50@ ..
April	8.57	8.59	8.53	8.50@8.53
May	8.58	8.59	8.50	8.51@8.52
July	8.54	8.54	8.54	.. @ ..

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 4.80. Futures opened easy, 5 points decline. Closed quiet but firmer, 5 to 9 points net lower. October, 4.53, sellers; October-November, 4.57, sellers; November-December, 4.55, sellers; December-January, 4.54, buyers; January-February, 4.54, sellers; February-March, 4.53, buyers; March-April, 4.53, value; April-May and May-June, 4.53, sellers. Manchester yarns easier; cloths dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The advent of an almost perfect weather map caused moderate depression in all grain markets, although wheat in New York successfully resisted all attempts to pound it below the previous night's close, and was finally unchanged, with a rather steadier tone than any other market of the country. Part of this relative steadiness was due to the development of a better export trade than has been noted at seaboard points in some time, the total sales reaching 46 loads, most of which was done at New York.

The interior movement, for the first time in some days, exceeded last year, aggregating 1,769,000 bushels, compared with 1,177,000 bushels a year ago. This was largely due to the heavy Northwest arrivals and the unusually small receipts which figures last year. In Spring wheat States the weather was clear and cool, while advices from the Winter wheat sections denoted favorable conditions for pushing farm work. In detail, the export business included 22 loads of No. 2 red, 11 loads of No. 1 hard, Manitoba, and 4 loads of No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at New York, with 9 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79c, Oct. 20-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, Oct. 20-25.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra, No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; no grade, $2.40@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.50@$2.75, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.32@$1.34. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.85; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.25@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22.50@$23; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼
May	74⅞	75 1-16	74⅝	75
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	67
November	..	..	..	64½
December	54⅞	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝
January	..	..	..	50¼
May	47½	47¾	47½	47¼
December	..	..	..	37⅛
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$10.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅞
December	69⅝	69⅞	69⅛	69⅜
May	70⅝	71	70½	70⅝
Corn—				
October	59⅝	59⅝	59	59
December	48⅝	48 15-16	48⅛	48⅜
May	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞
Oats—				
October	31⅝	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
December	32 5-16	32½	32 1-16	32¼
May	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
Lard—				
January	$8.95	$9.00	$8.87½	$8.87½
May	8.42½	8.42½	8.32½	8.35
Ribs—				
January	8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.25
May	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.85
Pork—				
January	15.35	15.90	15.30	15.70
May	14.80	14.90	14.75	14.77½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $21; short clear, $19.25@$21. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9½c; 180-lb, 9½c; 160-lb, 9⅝c; 140-lb, 10c; pigs, 10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14¼c; 10-lb, 13⅜c; 12-lb, 13¼c; 14-lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6½c asked; country, 6¾@6¾c. LARD—$10.80; city lard, $10.20@$10.85; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.75; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 14¼c; city lard stearine, 12¾c.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy discharges.

4914—Peter Muller.
5017—Henry S. Meyer.
5035—Leon M. O'Rourke.
5122—Henry J. McGuckin.
5177—Harris J. Bramson.
5061—Herman A. Brodek.
5147—Reuben Niklad.

Adjourned cases.

4896—Emil Held.
4080—Robert Slimmon.
5043—Louis Sroka.
4103—Joseph Herrman.
3910—Henry Kassebaum.
4705—Solomon Nemser.
5001—David Tim.

Motions.

In re Am. Piano Mfg. Co.
In re Julius Sauer.
In re John H. Lohman.
In re Orlando M. Harris.
In re Solomon Nemser.
In re J. W. & N. Lawrence.
In re Arthur E. Smith.
In re Gluckman & Gross.
In re Fernald & Son.
In re J. A. & I. Ablowich.
In re Meyer Jonasson & Co.
In re Mayer & Wertheim.
In re Amelia Heyman.
In re Moses M. L. Frank & Co.
In re John C. Seager.
In re Ritter Brothers.
In re Jerome B. Wheeler.
In re Mutual Mercantile Agency.
In re Clark & Hogan.
In re Victor Lowenstein
In re Mary H. Archibald.
In re Frankfurt & Shaine.
In re Israel Blumenthal.
In re Jacob Cohen.
In re Max Bronstein.
In re Hecker Lunch Co.
In re Robert Slimmon.
In re Bramhall & Co.
In re Wray Drug Co.
In re David Frischberg.
In re Hoefer, Menken & Beck.
In re Mollie Harris.
In re Henry Siemers.
In re Fromberg & Goldstein.
In re Victor Lowenstein

Involuntary cases.

5113—Philip Engelberg.
5124—Thomas A. Coe.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The following decisions were handed down to-day by the Court of Appeals:

Mercantile National Bank of New York, appellant, vs. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York, respondent, et al., executors, appellants, vs. Pollock and another; Reichert vs. Stillwell, administrator, appellant; National Revere Bank of Boston vs. National Bank of Republic of New York, appellant; Dorney vs. O'Neill, appellant; National Commercial Bank of Albany, appellant, vs. Lackawanna Transportation Company; Mount Morris Bank vs. Twenty-third Ward Bank, appellant; Brewer vs. Gilmore, appellant; Heutz, appellant, vs. Havemeyer et al.; Tabernacle Baptist Church vs. Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, appellant; Masons' Supplies Company vs. Jones et al., appellants—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Second National Bank of Morgantown, appellant, vs. Weston, executor; Bank of Monongahela Valley, appellant, vs. Weston, executor; Ulhein and another vs. Matthews, appellant; Otterray, appellant, vs. Louden; Bly, appellant, vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

People ex rel. Corkran, appellant, vs. Hyatt, Chief of Police—Order reversed and relator discharged.

People vs. Elliott, appellant; People vs. Doody, appellant.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

People ex rel. Linton, appellant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; in re application of New York Juvenile Asylum.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Rice vs. Culver, &c., appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs against the plaintiff. Order of Appellate Division affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant Friedrich on the stipulation, with costs.

In re judicial settlement of Gorden et al., executors.—So much of the order of the Appellate Division and of the decree of the Surrogate as in effect allows the widow one-third of the rents and profits of the estate reversed, and the proceedings remitted to the Surrogate with instructions to modify and readjust his decree accordingly, with one bill of costs to appellant against respondent in all courts.

In re transfer tax upon the estate of Vanderbilt, deceased.—Order reversed and proceedings remitted for the assessment of the tax.

Loury, respondent, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to plaintiff and to defendant trustee, payable out of principal of the fund.

Collin, respondent, vs. Collins.—Order reversed and judgment of trial court affirmed, with costs.

Bruzen, respondent, vs. Epstein and others.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

The People, respondent, vs. Smith.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial granted.

McCann, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; the People ex rel. North vs. Featherstone, Coboes Commissioner.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Oct. 8

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
30—Fisk vs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg.
31—Downes vs. City of New York.
35—Downes vs. Dimock & Fink Co.
36—Murdock vs. Market & Fulton Nat. Bank.
37—Schippell vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
38—Shipman vs. Niles.
39—Kuno vs. Fitzgerald Bros. Brew. Co.
41—American Press Association vs. Brantingham.
42—Nevin vs. Coleman.
43—Lehman vs. Tribune Association.
46—Scott vs. Conn.
47—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Lesser.
48—Same vs. same.
51—Davis vs. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

74—Spence vs. Glass. Appeal from order of City Court.
4—Pommerantz vs. Bloom. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
55—Havens Lumber Co. vs. Byers.
56—Cubberley vs. Glenn
71—Silverberg vs. Kandel.
74—Benschel vs. Aaronson.
78—Tompkins vs. Trattel Marble Co.
81—Gubner vs. Farrell.
82—Ginsberg vs. Cohen.
91—Musgrave vs. Fleck.
103—McCorkle vs. Ellis.
104—Ehrlich vs. Guthrie
111—Bruetting vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
116—Voegell vs. D'Amico.
117—Sturgis vs. Grau.
119—Budde vs. Iler.
123—Bernstein vs. Rose.
127—Canovan vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
130—Mahle vs. Randrup
134—Wisoff vs. Patchoff
145—Anhalt vs. Lightstone.
146—Everly vs. Buhler.
148—Automatic Vending Co. vs. Heine.
149—Ahearn vs. Flanagan, Ndy & Co.
152—Geiger vs. McGurk.
159—Stern vs. Finkelstein.
161—Lacov vs. Monahan
169—Fohs vs. Rain.
178—Levy vs. Abramson
181—Rounginsky vs. Granz.
186—Jefferson Real Estate Co. vs. M. L. Hiller & Son.
187—Same vs. same.
188—Cothren vs. Chaffee.
193—Barnett vs. Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1589—In re Garden St. General calendar.
930—Yutte vs. Yutte.
845—Goldstein vs. Kaplan.
888—Fleck vs. Voelcker.
822—Browning vs. Met. Realty Co.
859—Rogers vs. Wildey.
865—Brantingham vs. Huff.
807—Clark vs. Noarden.
880—Same vs. same.
912—Patt vs. Kretch.
955—Carll vs. Wilmot.
602—Copeland vs. Brown.
739—Sartorius vs. Bklyn Union R.R.Co.
190—Liebowitz vs. Siegel.
783—Le Vie vs. Fenlon.
857—Roussel vs. Lux.
715—Kimball vs. Kimball.
834—Abresch vs. Meyer.
794—Allen vs. Filer.
795—Same vs. same.
819—Van Breton vs. Blase.

Undefended Divorces.

1665—Martyn vs. Martyn
1682—Hamann vs. Hamann.
1688—Briggs vs. Briggs.
1654—Ferry vs. Ferry.
1677—Stein vs. Stein.
1686—Feher vs. Feher.
1687—Graham vs. Graham.
1688—Walpuski vs. Walpuski.
1602—Weaver vs. Weaver.
1681—Emery vs. Emery.
1684—Stroud vs. Stroud.
1228—Mills vs. Mills.
1229—Goetchius vs. Goetchius.
1230—Popper vs. Popper.
1231—Kinzel vs. Kinzel.
1232—Goldson vs. Goldson.
1235—Eggert vs. Eggert.
1234—Fagan vs. Fagan.
1235—Rittel vs. Rittel.
1236—Tornabene vs. Tornabene.
1237—Bleck vs. Bleck.
1247—Taegder vs. Taegder.
1238—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
1239—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
1240—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
1241—Weissberger vs. Weissberger.
1242—Gurian vs. Gurian.
1243—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
1244—Tepper vs. Tepper.
1245—Methot vs. Methot.
1246—Grunberg vs. Grunberg.
1248—Goldstone vs. Goldstone.
1249—Devoto vs. Devoto.
1250—Brown vs. Brown.
1251—Latham vs. Latham.
1252—Weldrick vs. Weldrick.
1253—Benedict vs. Benedict.
1254—Kallenbach vs. Kallenbach.
1255—Pazen vs. Pazen.
1256—Cuzzone vs. Cuzzone.
1788—Ingram vs. Ingram.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Merc. Credit Guar. Co.
2—Murphy vs. Murphy.
3—Knight vs. Levy.
4—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Sire.
5—N. Y. Billposting Co. vs. Perlstein.
6—Willis vs. Sanders.
7—Winter vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—Hechter vs. same.
9—Roberts vs. same.
10—Ferraro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Paone vs. Paone.
12—Ramsfelder vs. Jugoe
13—Fay vs. Pearsall.
14—Koziell vs. Koziell.
15—In re Steves.
16—In re Carrigg.
17—Magie vs. Stewart.
18—Moritz vs. Supreme Council R. A.
19—Auer vs. Michaelis.
20—Jefferey vs. First Nat. Merc. Co.
21—Stiner vs. Siegel.
22—Wandell vs. Hirschfeld.
23—In re Burnes.
24—Rottenberg vs. Rottenberg.
25—Snow-Church Co. vs. Snow Church Surety Co.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Adams vs. Rhoads.
28—Same vs. same.
29—In re Buckhaut St.
30—In re Met. Register Co.
31—Knox vs. Martin.
32—People, &c., vs. Rosenfield.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6483—Block vs. Pick.
6654—Brown vs. Brown.
6426—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6498—Burns vs. Dinkelspiel.
6462¼—Dunn vs. Chap. Gen. Am. Knights, &c.
$700¼—Smith vs. Haight.
6499—Burns vs. Dinkelspiel.
6840—In re Miller, dec'd.
6905—Rumk vs. Douglass
6750—Whitely vs. Terry.
6761—Pinkus vs. Wainwright.
6842—National Citizens' Bank, &c., vs. Topliff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

1164—Veltri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1174—Lowenstein vs. Farber.
1167—Emery vs. Carey.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1170—Langenzen vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
1171—Same vs. Meyer.
1191—Diamond vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1194—Neuman vs. Tolmie.
1201—Wiggins vs. Oberly.
1206—Brankmann vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
1209—Fox vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1051—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6064—Langan vs. O'Sullivan.
1189—Cohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5008—Murray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1386.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad case. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Oct. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

3785—Koehler vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
1012—Schleifstein vs. Eastern Brew. Co.
908—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Sampson.
1091—Dietrich vs. Mayor, &c.
1028—Vail vs. Jackson.
1075—Whitney vs. Johnson.
1181—Herbert vs. Hoadley.
1016—Tannenbaum vs. Lesser.
1177—Mulhall vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
6898—Byrne vs. Union Ry.
5325—Le Vie vs. Fenlon.
679—Levison vs. Hempstone.
814—Bode vs. Stuer.
5811—Herbert vs. Musical Courier Co.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
5842—Smith vs. Second Nat. Bank.
704—Hoenigthans vs. Littman.
701—McKesson vs. Russian Co.
917—Healy vs. Union Ry. Co.
894½—Rohan vs. Ryan.
963—Barry vs. Jackson
6121—Jackson vs. Sperry & Popham Coal Co.
6200—Graham vs. Krumenaker.
6201—Same vs. same.
5893—Dunn vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1025—Warren vs. Capes.
1048—Seaboard National Bank vs. Weed.
1850—Cullinan vs. Furthman.
6217—Snyder vs. Murray
1004—Rupp vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6449—Hazard vs. N. Y. Herald Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10 30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Jeffrey. Winifred Moran.
Marie A. Witthaus. George W. White.
Nicholas J. Hayes.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1783—Thomas W. Hogan et al. Motion.
1805—James Fitzgerald. 1817—Matilda Fisher.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Oct. 15.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1175—Simone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1171—Farrell vs. same.
601—Golderg vs. same.
1114—Relsepe vs. Malloy.
823—Beckmann vs. Commonwealth Roofing Co.
1270—Davidson vs. Popkin.
1305—Fierstein vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1307—Pfeiffer vs. Murtaugh.
1280—Schoenbauch vs. Buse.
1284—Cohen vs. Williamson.
1812—Aldrich vs. Steinman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short cases.

3634—Beaford vs. Atlantic Realty Co.
3549—Siff vs. Forbes.
3535—Kennard vs. same.
3671—Blenderman vs. Tornabens.
2864—Bates vs. Friedman.
5242—Accodo vs. German Exch. Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1385—Mudden vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
961—Gannon vs. same.
1476—Hankinson vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
1352—Holub vs. Zeman.
1358—Kenny vs. Hilton.
1357—Scott vs. Cranston.
2603—Silber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1306—Corinbert vs. Haber.
1363—Myers vs. Nichols.
1261—Menke vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
1285—Donn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1324—Baum vs. same.
791—Pipp vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
1241—Hochstein vs. Watson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Cowing presiding.—

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Surrogate Notices.

BRONSON, KATHERINE DEKAY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Rucellai, Cosimo Rucellai, Nannina Rucellai, Beatrice Rucellai, Bernardo Rucellai, Antonio Rocchi, Marco Bonato, Luigi Fabris, Napoleone Bonuto, Regina Colonna, Angelo Comato, Laura Goretti, Veruda, Natale Saragie, Teresa Rapi, Antonia Tolenchi, Maria Sola and Giuseppina Sola, and The New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of KATHERINE DEKAY BRONSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry de Forest Weekes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[Seal.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
o6-1aw7wM

TAYLOR, JOHN HENRY, OR HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE TAYLOR, Kendrick Taylor, Richard Taylor, Charles Taylor, and to the issue, if any, of Harriet G. Smith, Mary Ann Mumford, Jacob Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Charles Taylor, who were the sisters and brothers of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, deceased, the widow and heirs and next of kin of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, known also as HENRY TAYLOR, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Jacob Taylor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Henry Taylor, known also as Henry Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
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Instruction.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S Schools,
290 West 83d St. and
80-82 W. 126th St. See circular.
Classes resume October 13th, 14th, 15th.

Billiards.

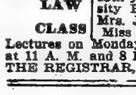

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Surrogate Notices.

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23 day of December next. Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902.
JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-1awfmW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903. Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY R. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A Cruise

TO THE

ORIENT

By S. S. Auguste Victoria

Special Features—number limited to 300 passengers—only 2 placed in one room—all dining at one sitting.

Including the most interesting places in the World, lasting

77 DAYS.

Most extensive itinerary ever offered — as comparison will show—from New York Feb'y 3, 1903, to Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piraeus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.

COSTING ONLY

$350 and up

Also a cruise to the West Indies—duration 22 days—cost $125.
Send for rates and itinerary, etc.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
34-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA.
7 State St. 159 Randolph st. 1229 Walnut St.

Clark's Cruises

FOR 1903.

Per Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" AND "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs post free—mention tour wanted.

F. C. CLARK,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.

Every feature of this notable Oriental Cruise has aroused great public interest; the attractive and varied itinerary, the luxurious appointments of the "Moltke," and the remarkably moderate fares charged.

Already all berths at $300, $350, and $375 have been engaged; should any of these passengers withdraw, the berths will again be placed on sale. In the meantime there is plenty of splendid accommodation at $400 and upwards, but it is going fast, and early application should be made.

Send postal for plan showing location and price of every stateroom on the ship, if you think of going.

THOS. COOK & SON,

DOWNTOWN—261 BROADWAY.
UPTOWN—1185 BROADWAY.
Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 53 North River, Gansevoort St.
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 6 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiserin....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM | Bremen..Nov. 18, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pretoria..Oct. 11, Noon | Pennsyl'a..Oct. 25, Noon
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM | Moltke....Nov. 1, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Phoenicia..Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM
Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM | Patricia..Jan. 12, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE'S FLYER

S. S. Deutschland

will resume her regular monthly sailings from N. Y. as follows:
Nov. 19, Dec. 15, Jan. 22, Feb. 19, Etc.
For PLYMOUTH, (London,) CHERBOURG, (Paris,) and HAMBURG.
For reservations apply to
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis.....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great..Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Philadelph. Oct. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 AM
Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM | St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM
R D STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS .....Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Campania..Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria..Nov. 1, 3 P. M.
Umbria..Oct. 18, 3 PM | Campania..Nov. 4, 10 AM
Lucania..Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria..Nov. 15, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:35 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:53, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 760 Fulton Street, 38 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

	Shares.
STOCK TRANSACTIONS.	
Oct. 7	890,311
To date this year	143,711,362
Corresponding date last year	210,817,340
BOND TRANSACTIONS.	
Oct. 7	$2,984,500
To date this year	$728,568,350
Corresponding date last year	$781,590,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Locom. pf	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Anaconda Copper	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	½
Kan. City So. pf	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	2	Iowa Cent. pf.	1¼
Am. Ice	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	4½
Am. Ice pf.	2½	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝
Am. Linseed	1½	Lake Erie & W.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Locomotive	¾	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	2½
Am. Snuff	3	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar	2½	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Sugar pf.	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brklyn R. T.	1¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Brklyn Un. Gas	4½	N. Y. Central	1½
Brunswick	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	3
Canada Southern	5	N. Y. Dock	1⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	Norf. & West.	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Pacific Coast	2
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	People's Gas	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Peoria & Eastern	4½
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Southern	1
Col. Southern	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & San F.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Corn Products	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅝
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	5½
Del. & Hudson	2	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	Southern Pacific	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Detroit Southern	2	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	Twin City	1½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	2¾
Gen. Chemical	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞
General Electric	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	8	Wabash	1¼
Hock. Valley pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	2	Westinghouse	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Int. Pump	⅞		
Iowa Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2¾	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1⅝	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g.	3½	Pen. & East. inc.	2
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1	Reading 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 4s	1⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
		Wabash deb. B	1
		Wis. Cent. 4s	1

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After a little show of buoyancy, yesterday's security market sagged all day long. Declines of a point or more were scored in over a third of the list. Few breaks were sensational, but the heaviness that ruled, without the disclosure of any appreciable rallying power whatever, distributed disquietude; and though considerably less than a million shares constituted the day's business, the average participant in the market had at the close of the day feelings of discouragement. Yet net declines in the stocks most largely traded in were as a rule only fractional, St. Paul, on sales approaching 50,000, being an exception in a shrinkage approximating 4 full points, and one or two of the Gould issues were similarly exceptional, though their net declines averaged less than half of that of St. Paul. By way of contrast, Evansville and Terre Haute, Fort Worth and Denver, Lake Erie and Western, Nashville and Chattanooga, and others went down a couple of points in transactions of but a single hundred shares each; on 200 shares apiece Brooklyn Gas dropped over 4 points and Canada Southern 5, with Great Northern, on 600 shares, losing 8, while a slump of 11 points was produced by sales of less than 2,500 shares of "Soo" Railway preferred.

Naturally, all day long the chief topic of Wall Street discussion was—as in every other business quarter—the coal strike situation. The shares of the coal-carrying railroads were all weak, Reading falling a point, Lackawanna 1½, and Delaware and Hudson 2, though Erie actually scored a fractional gain. Yet none of the coal stocks was traded in on any exceptional scale, the Reading total aggregating only about 20,000 full shares, which was also the Erie total, while Delaware and Hudson figured for less than 3,000 shares and Lackawanna for but a single hundred.

Of course, rumors in plenty crowded Wall Street, some of them sensational. But it would be foolish guesswork to attempt any calculation of the extent to which the varying tales of the day figured as market influences.

Money was as high as 12 per cent. at one time during the day, and again was as low as 4, but the volume of business was around 10. Sterling exchange for the first time recently showed yielding tendency—and rumors of arrangements for gold exports began to get circulation just before Stock Exchange adjournment.

MORE POOL SELLING.

As on Monday, so yesterday, there was further selling of pool stocks. While some of this selling represented genuine pool liquidation, it was clear that not a little of it was for the short account. The bears held to the view that, the pools having largely unloaded, they would not be averse to seeing their stocks lower, so that they might buy them on the decline, and hence that little opposition to the bear campaign would develop.

This certainly was true of some of these pool stocks, little resistance being offered in Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Manhattan, Canadian Pacific, Illinois Central, and Southern Pacific. On the other hand, there was manifestly good support in Union Pacific and Atchison.

BUYING "ON A SCALE DOWN."

There was evident in yesterday's market buying by banking interests on a scale-down. That is to say, purchases were made at a stated figure, with standing orders put in for further purchases perhaps ¼ or mayhap ½ point lower, should such recessions appear.

These interests point out that the market is down now on an average of from 10 to 12 points from the high figures of a few weeks ago, and hence that some issues are not unattractive.

HEAVY SHORT SELLING.

Notwithstanding the liquidating sales everywhere apparent, it may be said that the greater part of the selling of stocks yesterday was for the short account by a group of professional bear operators, who have been working on the short side of the market for some time.

This selling, not unnaturally, coupled with voluntary selling of long stock, forced liquidating sales in some quarters, through the impairment of margins, the reaching of stop-loss orders, and the like. But that there was any appreciable amount of liquidation, such as had appeared on Monday, is not the case.

The short interest in the market is now greater than it has been in many months.

HIGH-PRICED ISSUES SUFFER.

Some of the higher-priced shares suffered rather severely yesterday as the result of a desire on the part of holders to realize on them in order to direct their money into other channels. Because of the limited market in the majority of these stocks the sales had to be made in not a few instances at sacrifice prices.

For instance, the transfer of 200 shares of Brooklyn Union Gas resulted in a decline in the price of that security of 4¼ points; 600 shares of Great Northern preferred, changing hands, forced a net decline of 8 points; Sault Ste. Marie preferred broke 9½ points on the transfer of 2,400 shares; Twin City Rapid Transit lost 4 points on 1,600 shares; the sale of 100 shares of American Snuff broke that stock 3 points; Northwest preferred lost 2 points on 700 shares, and Consolidated Gas 2½ points on 5,200 shares.

THE COAL STOCKS.

The coal stocks moved with much irregularity throughout the day, but it was noticeable that substantial support appeared in the lower-priced issues. This was especially true of Erie, which, dealt in to the extent of 20,000 shares, was one of the few issues to show advances at the close of the day.

There was good buying of the Readings also, with the first preferred stock showing a net advance at the close.

On the other hand, liquidating sales appeared in Delaware and Hudson, which closed for a 2-point loss on dealings in 2,700 shares. It was said, however, that the selling of this issue was not due to any developments in connection with the coal strike, but rather to the exigencies of the money market, certain speculative holders being obliged to raise money for business purposes, and, therefore, selling their stock.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

There is reason to believe that the heaviest selling of St. Paul stock yesterday—it showed the largest net decline of any of the active railway issues—came from Western houses who are known to hold the belief that the proposed new stock issue is a bear rather than a bull argument. There is so little of the stock in the market that it is comparatively an easy matter to put it down, especially in the present tight money market, where few people care to buy.

It was officially stated yesterday that no announcement may be expected for some weeks as to the terms on which the new stock is to be issued.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Banking interests identified with the property were heavy buyers of Union Pacific yesterday, as they had been on the day previous.

The Keene pool is understood to have largely liquidated its line of Southern Pacific stock. Some members of the pool have lately been called upon to take up their stock.

The selling of Sugar Trust stock, which broke that issue to the lowest price recorded in some months, was said to be due to continued pressure by a leading Boston operator.

The Gates interests were sellers of Illinois Central, St. Louis and San Francisco, Alton, Northwest, and New York Central—this in spite of the fact that one of the members of the firm early in the day declared that the market was "scraping on bottom."

Syndicate buying was reported in the Steel Trust shares.

TO INVESTIGATE BANK'S AFFAIRS.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 7.—Justice Fort, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, directed it to investigate the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey, which had branches in Monmouth County, and which is now in the hands of a receiver.

He claimed the bank officials were guilty of gross mismanagement, if not fraud, and said if any one was indicted it should be the President of the concern. It has been alleged that the concern had invested much of its money in mortgages on property on which there was a prior lien.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Opening of the new Produce Exchange at Liverpool, England.

Reports that the Gould interests have purchased forty acres of land on the shore of the Patapsco River, southwest of Baltimore, to be used for terminal purposes.

Contract awarded by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the construction of the proposed North Alabama Railroad, thirty-two miles in length.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for September showing an increase in imports of £3,555,000 and a decrease in exports of £1,838,000.

According to Joplin, Mo., dispatches zinc ore, which declined severely in recent weeks, is again strong on a basis of $39 for highest grade.

Binghamton, N. Y., dispatches stating that the Borden's Condensed Milk Company is buying creameries and milk stations through the region to an extent which insures practical control of the New York market.

Cable advices from London that the shipments of pig iron from the Middlesbrough district to the United States during the first nine months of the year exceeded 100,000 tons, against 3,500 tons in the corresponding period of 1901 and nothing at all in the two preceding years.

Chicago reports that the Atchison has adopted plans for the construction of more than 300 miles of new line in Oklahoma.

Statement from St. Louis, Mo., that a company, capitalized at $1,000,000, has been organized to manufacture briquettes, blocks of compressed coal dust, for fuel.

Increase of $68,972 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $944,548 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@12 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to .9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $321,723,440; balances, $14,363,365; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,478,345.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83½; demand, $4.86@$4.86¼; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.87; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.19⅝ less 1-16 and 5.17½@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market had a very easy tendency yesterday, the moderate amount due the Bank of England being all repaid. The present extreme abundance of short money is of course temporary and is largely due to a general disposition to lock up funds for long periods, but it may very well last without much alteration during the remainder of the month.

Discount quotations were steady. In the Stock Exchange business was inactive, and the general tone of the market was dull in nearly all of the departments except the foreign shares, owing to the renewed weakness in consols and American rails. Home rails were flat, notwithstanding the satisfactory Board of Trade returns.

American rails were nominally well above parity during the morning, but afterward the position taken by Wall Street and arbitrage selling produced a general fall, the last quotation being about the lowest of the day. There were no operations in gold reported by the Bank of England.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day as the outcome of the disbursement of $35,000,000 in interest on consols and other Government stocks.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened steadier. Consols were quiet. Home rails were lethargic. Americans were flat on New York advices, but afterward showed a marked improvement, owing to more favorable rumors respecting the coal strike. Prices closed irregular. Canadians rose sharply. Brazilians were steady.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93¼; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 89¾; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 137½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¾; Chicago Great Western, 31¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197½; De Beers deferred, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 44¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93⅜; Erie, 39¼; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 153; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 75¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 82½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35⅜; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39¼; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 73½; Union Pacific, 105¾; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 40½; United States Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 33¾; Wabash preferred, 69½; Spanish 4s, 88¼.

Bar silver steady at 23 9-16d per ounce. Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 38.30; Lisbon, 20.50; Rome, 10.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Parquet stocks opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs were heavy. Spanish 4s were in strong demand throughout. Italians were firm. Rentes were favorably influenced by the customs returns showing an increase of $3,000,000 for September. Bank of Paris and Credit Lyonnais were in good inquiry and harder. Rio Tintos became firm on dividend rumors. Kafirs closed with a better tone. The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks. Spanish 4s, 88.92.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Prices opened easier on the Boerse to-day, owing to New York advices. Industrials were maintained. At the close the tone was somewhat firmer, and there was a good recovery. Canadian Pacific acted in sympathy with the London market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Money at the Clearing House was in sharp demand, with loans made as high as 7 per cent. Money was in moderate supply for commercial purposes, and time loans were still being made at recent quotations. Sterling exchange continued firm, but with no further advance in rates reported. New York funds, 20 cents discount; call loans, 6@7; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $25,148,928; balances, $2,305,236.

The distinctive feature of the stock market was the continued active selling of Dominion Steel. The price easily broke, after a series of ups and downs, from 55½ to 51½. Much of the present liquidation is said to be coming from Toronto and Montreal sources, and despite the repeated denials of the report the story is still in circulation that serious differences of opinion have developed on the inside. In sympathy with the break in Dominion Steel, Dominion Coal also sold off to 126, and the feeling concerning this stock was also extremely nervous. Massachusetts Electric was another weak spot. United Fruit, in the face of the continued excellent reports regarding the size of its earnings, was also inclined to soften, the selling of it carrying its price off to 110½. The local selling of Sugar was quite heavy, and the Street had a story that a prominent local operator, who heretofore had been pronounced bullish on this stock, had taken the short side, and was letting the stock out very freely. Massachusetts Gas was off to 37, and the preferred sold as low as 65½. Swift Packing, on small transactions, showed exceptional strength, lifting from 150 to 152½. The copper shares, as a class, were traded in only in a limited way. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,036	Atchison	87½	85⅝	86⅛
167	Atchison pf	100½	99½	99¾
32	Boston Elevated	155	155	155
5	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
10	Boston & Maine	195½	195½	195½
69	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	126	126	126
5	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
865	Massachusetts Electric	35	34	34¼
115	Mass. Electric pf	96½	96	96
183	N. Y. N. H. & H.	232	228½	228½
105	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
1,100	Union Pacific	103¼	102¼	102½
1	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
112	Western Union	93¼	93	93
15	Western Union pf	114	114	114
	TELEPHONES.			
145	Am. Tel. & Tel.	166	165	165
4	New England	139¼	138	138
152	Western pf	99½	99	99½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	84½	84½	84½
60	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5,944	Am. Sugar	122	118¼	118¾
291	Am. Sugar pf	120	118	118
100	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
281	Am. Woolen pf	77½	76¾	76¾
8,045	Dom. Iron & Steel	55½	50	50
5	Edison	270	270	270
2,305	Edison rights	6¼	6¼	6⅜
15	General Electric	181	181	181
722	Mass. Gas	37½	37	37⅜
1,989	Mass. Gas pf	86	85½	85⅝
875	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
2	Planters' Compress	32	32	32
25	Pullman	237½	235	235
242	Swift Pack. & Prov.	152½	150	150
1,732	United Fruit	111¼	109	111
50	United Shoe Machine	52½	52½	52½
10	United Shoe Machine pf	31	31	31
699	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39	39
415	U. S. Steel pf	89	87⅞	88¼
	MINING.			
595	Amalgamated	64⅝	63½	63½
210	Arcadian	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16
50	Bingham	28½	28½	28½
50	Bonanza	70c	70c	70c
44	Cal. & Hecla	530	520	520
630	Centennial	16	16	16
1,135	Copper Range Consol.	58	56⅞	57
100	Con. Mercur	2	2	2
1,140	Dom. Coal	127⅞	124	124
910	Guanajuato	3	3	3
5	Isle Royale	13	13	13
165	Mass	15	15	15
250	Mohawk	46½	46½	46½
102	Montreal & Boston	3	2⅝	2⅝
40	Montana Coal & Coke	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	Old Dominion	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
15	Osceola	56½	56½	56½
100	Parrott	25	25	25
10	Quincy	125	125	125
50	Rhode Island	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
14	Tamarack	166	162	165
100	Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
391	Trinity	10½	10	10½
296	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14	14
535	Utah	21	20½	21
20	Victoria	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Winona	4	4	4
20	Wolverine	59¼	59	59

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c discount to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange took something of a brace to-day, although under the surrounding conditions but slight improvement could be looked for. Initial business was a reflection of the up-turn in Wall Street. Transactions were largely professional. Box Board and Swift's issues led in the trading, with gains of a point in each. The good showing made in the statement prepared by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company for submission to the New York Stock Exchange in connection with the application to list its shares effected a one-point advance in that stock. American Can preferred was bought fairly well, and made a like advance, while Biscuit held steady and Quaker Oats gained ½. Shipbuilding was offered somewhat freely, and slipped off.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
670	American Can	12¾	11⅞	11⅞
3,070	American Can pf	51	50	50
130	Am. Shipbuilding	59½	59	59
501	Chicago Ry. Tool	98	96	98
1	Chicago City Ry	215	215	215
53	Chicago T. & T.	126¼	123	123
50	Chicago Union Traction	17	17	17
58	Diamond Match	138	138	138
250	Lake Street Elevated	10	9½	10
50	Northwestern Elevated	36	36	36
70	Northwestern Elev. pf	82	82	82
925	National Biscuit	46½	46	46¾
400	National Carbon com	31	30	30
50	National Carbon pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
495	Quaker Oats pf	91	91	91
200	Street's W. C. Line	32¼	32	32¼
148	Swift & Co.	152½	151	152
25	United Box Board	14½	14	14
705	United Box Board pf	63	61¼	61¼
5	West Chicago	94¾	94½	94¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—The only feature of the local market to-day was its excessive dulness. The tone held steady owing to the indisposition of holders to sell at a sacrifice, but the demand was too small to have any favorable influence on prices. Nashville Railway 5s certificates broke 2 points on the Street's bearish construction of the terms of agreement with the city. Atlantic Coast Line declined sharply from 177⅛ to 172. Seaboards were fairly steady. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,794 shares of stock and $69,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway	29	28¾	28¾
125	Seaboard Railway pf	48	47⅛	47⅛
50	Atlantic Coast Line	172	172	172
225	Consolidated Gas	72½	71½	71½
480	United Rys. & Elec.	13½	13½	13½
10	Baltimore Brick	9	9	9
10	Alabama C. & O.	36	36	36
10	G. S. F. 2d pf.	81	81	81
12	Union Bank	118	118	118
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	84¾	84½	84½
2,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	111⅜	111	111⅜
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
25,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	67½	66¾	66¾
6,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
1,000	Atlanta 5s	106	106	106
3,000	Ga., Cad. & Nor. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1,000	Atlanta & Char. 1sts	113	113	113
13,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, ctfs.	76	75½	75½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50	50	50
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	38¼	38	38⅛
5,500	A. C. L. 4s, ctfs.	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
300	Virginia Midland 1st	104½	104½	104½
500	Virginia Midland 2d	114	114	114

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,051	Crucible Steel	21¾	21⅜	21⅜
461	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	85	85¾
10	Fire Proof, common	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
100	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
2,380	Pittsburg Coal	30¾	29½	29⅝
64	Pittsburg Coal pf	91¾	91½	91¾
3	Pittsburg Plate Glass	142	142	142
60	P. & L. E.	250	250	250
50	P. S. Car	61	61	61
18	Peo. Pipeage	25½	25½	25½
2,525	River Coal	11¾	11	11¾
100	River Coal pf	40	39¾	40
205	U. S. Steel	39¾	39½	39½
515	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	89½	89½
80	Westinghouse Air Brake	181	180	180
1,060	West. Electric 2d	107¼	106	107
900	Window Glass	60½	60	60½
50	Bank of Pittsburg	138	138	138
76	Colonial Trust	650	640	640
40	Federal Nat. Bank	140	145	145
45	Pennsylvania Trust	300	298	298
70	Real Estate Trust	308	308	308
20	West. E. S. B.	125	125	125

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	109½	110
2s, c., 1930	109½	110
6s, r., 1918	107⅜	108¼
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	107⅜	108¼
4s, r., 1907	111½	111¾
4s, c., 1907	111	111¾
4s, r., 1925	137½	138½
4s, c., 1925	137½	138½
5s, r., 1904	105½	106½
5s, c., 1904	105½	106½
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Adams Exp.	200	240
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	22½	..
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	83½	..
Am. Btc. pf.	5	7
Am. Coal	180	225
A. C. O. pf.	95½	98
Am. Dist. Tel.	38	40
Am. M. Co.	6	6¼
A. T. & C.	92	95
A. T. & T.	165	168½
Am. Tob. pf.	145	149
Ann Arbor	40	42
Ann Arbor pf.	90	93
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	121½	126
B., R. & P. pf.	..	..
B., C. R. & N.	141	..
B., C. R. & N. pf.	250	..
Can. P. cts.	131¾	132¾
C. R. R. of N. J.	170	177
C. & E. Ill.	188	216
C. & E. Ill. pf.	138¼	..
C. G. W. pf.	83	87
C. G. W. 1st pf.	92	..
C., I. & L.	75	..
C., I. & L. pf.	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O.	190	193
C. U. T. pf.	50	53
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	117½	125
C., L. & W.	75	80
C., L. & W. pf.	93	96
C., F. & I.	131	134
C. F. & I. pf.	160	180
Consol. Coal	83	100
D. & R. G.	35	50
D. & R. G. pf.	..	60
D., M. & Ft. S.	45½	48
D., M. & Ft. S. pf.	120	140
Dis. Match.	137	140
Ev. & T. H.	..	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	87
Gen. Ch. pf.	100	104
Homestake	90	98
Ill. C. 1 l.	138	..
Int. Silver	16¼	22
Int. Sil. pf.	40½	51
I. S. P. pf.	91½	95
Jol. & Chi.	185	..
King. & P.	10	20
Lacl. Gas.	80	90
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W. pf.	120	130
Man. Beach	9	11
Md. C. pf.	90	110
M. W. S. El.	40	41½
M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	89	91
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	119½	..
Mich. Cent.	174	..
M. & St. L.	100	110
M. & St. L. pf.	118	128
Nat. Bis. pf.	104	105½
N. Cent. Coal	43	48
N. Y., B. & M.	..	..
N. Y., B. & M. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	120
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf.	88	89
N. Y. D. pf.	60	63
N. Y. & R.	..	..
Beach.	14	..
N. Cent. Coal	240	250
Ont. Mining	6	9
P. C. 1st pf.	100	106
P. C. 2d pf.	78	82
Pere Marq.	78	81
Pere M. pf.	..	94
P., C. & St. L.	110	120
P. Ft. W. & C.	190½	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	..
Pullman Co.	228	235
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksil'r pf.	4	8
R. R. S. Ill. Cent. cts.	92	94
Rens. & S.	210	..
R., W. & O.	188	..
Rub. Goods.	20½	21¼
Rub. G. pf.	65	72
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	73	74
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	86
T. P. L. Tr.	38	42
T., P. & W.	15	25
Tol. R. & L.	32¼	34½
T. C. R. T. pf.	154	159
U. B. & P. pf.	77	78
U. S. C. I. Pipe	15¼	15½
U. S. R. pf.	54	56
W.-F. Exp.	225	250
Westinghouse 1st pf.	210	214
W. & L. E.	87	..
W. & L. E. pf.	155	157

PHILADELPHIA P

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Texas Sett 3s
5,000 ..... 95¾
Va 6s def, Brown Bros & Co cts
1,900 ..... 13¾
Alb & Sus 4s
1,000 106
Am Bicycle 5s
1,000 ..... 45½
3,000 47
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 90½
A, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 101
5,000 ..... 101¼
1,500 101
10,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 101
5,000 ..... 101⅛
3,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101⅛
11,000 101
Adjustment 4s
500 96
500 96
1,000 ..... 95⅝
Stamped
1,500 ..... 93¼
B & A prior lien 3½s
5,000 ..... 93¾
Gold 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
15,000 ..... 101⅝
P L E & W V 4s
10,000 97
Bklyn R T 5s
1,000 105
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
2,000 ..... 101⅜
8,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101¾
3,000 102
Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000 109
5,000 ..... 108½
1st inc 5s
12,000 79
1,000 ..... 78½
15,000 77
2d inc 5s
15,000 ..... 37½
48,000 37
3d inc 5s
2,000 27
37,000 26
10,000 ..... 25¼
C of N J gen 5s
2,000 134
2,000 ..... 134½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 88
10,000 87
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 119¼
C & O gen 4½s
3,000 106
1,000 ..... 105⅞
1,000 ..... 105¾
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
9,000 ..... 80½
C, B & Q con 7s
5,000 ..... 103¼
C, B & Q 4s it bds
5,000 ..... 95⅛
6,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 95
10,000 ..... 95¼
C & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 123⅛
C, I & L ref 6s
1,000 131
C, M & St P, I & D ext 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 109⅜
10,000 ..... 108⅝
9,000 109
5,000 ..... 109¼
C, St P, M & O 6s
2,000 ..... 138½
Chi Ter Tran 4s
1,000 ..... 87⅛
C, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 101½
St L Div 1st
4,000 103
Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 96
7,000 ..... 96⅛
6,000 96
15,000 ..... 96⅛
5,000 96
2,000 ..... 95⅝
9,000 ..... 95½
Col Ind 1st 4s
5,000 83
Col & So 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 92½
15,000 92
2,000 ..... 92½
7,000 92
Colonial Tobacco 4s
10,000 ..... 66½
1,000 ..... 66⅝
1,000 ..... 66¾
21,000 ..... 66⅝
8,000 ..... 66⅝
31,000 ..... 66⅝
75,000 ..... 66½
Den & R G con 4s
2,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Det, G R & M 1st 4s
20,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
E ie 1st con 4s
6,000 ..... 94½
E ie 1st gen 4s
1,000 ..... 84⅜
10,000 ..... 84⅞
7,000 85
1,000 ..... 85⅛
10,000 ..... 85⅜
12,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 ..... 84⅝
E ie Penn coll tr 4s
1,000 92
Flint & P M 6s
5,000 ..... 122½
G R & W pref ctr A
10,000 85
Deb ctfs, B
25,000 ..... 26½
5,000 26
1,000 26
1,000 26
1,000 26
15,000 ..... 25⅝
15,000 ..... 25⅝
1,000 26
25,000 ..... 25⅝
Hock Val 1st 4½s
4,000 ..... 108½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
12,000 ..... 88½
4,000 88

Int & Gt N 2d 5s
1,000 100
Kan City So 3s
5,000 ..... 66¾
Manhattan con 4s
6,000 ..... 103⅝
Met St gen 5s
10,000 118
Mex Cent con 4s
8,000 ..... 80½
Mex Cent 1st inc
2,000 ..... 28¼
24,000 28
20,000 ..... 27½
23,000 27
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 90⅞
500 ..... 99⅝
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 106
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
4,000 ..... 123⅜
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000 105
N Y C & H R, M C col 3½s
10,000 94
L S col 3½s
9,000 ..... 94¼
N Y C & St L 4s
2,000 ..... 104½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
5,000 112
Pur money 4s
2,000 95
N Y, O & W ref 4s
5,000 ..... 102½
Nor & W con 4s
5,000 ..... 100¾
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
4,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 92⅞
3,000 93
Northern Pac 4s
6,000 ..... 103¼
5,000 ..... 103⅛
7,000 ..... 103¼
Nor Pac gen 3s
24,000 74
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 ..... 117½
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000 102
Ore S L 4% & participating
10,000 93
10,000 ..... 93⅛
63,000 93
2,000 ..... 93⅛
2,000 ..... 93¼
3,000 93
2,000 ..... 92¾
Panama 1st 4½s
1,000 101
Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s 50% paid
68,000 ..... 105⅞
15,000 ..... 106½
11,000 ..... 108¼
85,000 108
5,000 ..... 107⅝
30,000 ..... 107⅝
5,000 ..... 107⅝
8,000 ..... 107⅝
500 ..... 107⅝
2,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107⅝
3,000 ..... 107⅝
2,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107⅝
2,000 ..... 107⅝
Reading gen 4s
19,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 ..... 97⅛
3,000 ..... 97⅛
2,000 ..... 97⅛
1,000 97
3,000 96
5,000 ..... 96⅛
5,000 ..... 96¼
5,000 ..... 96¼
3,000 ..... 96½
40,000 ..... 96⅝
37,000 ..... 96⅝
40,000 ..... 96⅝
50,000 ..... 96⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 110
Wabash deb, B
10,000 ..... 81¾
30,000 ..... 81½
20,000 ..... 81⅜
10,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81⅜
10,000 ..... 80½
65,000 80
10,000 ..... 80⅝
25,000 80
W & L E 1st con 4s
13,000 92
Wis Cent gen 4s
6,000 ..... 91⅝
5,000 ..... 91½

Total sales $2,984,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.11
Best & Belcher	.11	.10
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.90	.91
Challenge Con.	.10	.10
Chollar	.02	.02
Confidence	.60	.65
Con. Cal. & Va	1.00	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.08	.07
Hale & Norcross	.18	.19
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.21	.24
Occidental Con.	.08	.08
Ophir	.90	.93
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.04	.05
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.15	.16
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.13	.12
Utah con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.03	.04
Silver bars	50⅞	50⅞
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	8½	8	8½
Alamo	3¾	4½	3¾	4
American Consolidated	2	3	2	3
Anaconda	17½	19½	17½	19¼
Blue Bell	6½	7½	7¼	7½
C., K. & N	9½	9¾	9⅝	9¾
C. C. Consolidated	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
Coriolanus	2⅞	3	2⅝	3½
C., C. & M	3	3¾	2¾	3⅝
Dante	3	3¼	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝
Elkton	32	33	31¾	32½
El Paso	71½	72	72½	73
Fanny Rawlings	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Findlay	7	10	7	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Golden Cycle	59½	62	59½	61⅞
Golden Fleece	12	18	12	18
Gold Bond	4	4½	4¼	4⅝
Gold Sovereign	3	3⅞	3	3⅝
Gould	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2	3
Isabella	35	35	33½	34
Jackpot	11	12½	12	12½
Keystone	4⅜	6	5½	5⅞
Last Dollar	40	45	40	60
Lexington	4⅜	5	4⅞	5¼
Little Puck	4	5	4	5
Little Bessie	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
Mollie Gibson	4¼	6½	4½	6
Mary Cashen	6	6½	6	6½
Moon Anchor	7½	9	7½	9
New Haven	2¾	4	3	3⅝
Pharmacist	5⅜	6	5	5¾
Pinnacle	5⅞	7	6	7
Pointer	2	2½	2	2⅜
Portland	182	185	180	190
Rose Maud	3	3⅜	3	3¼
Rose Nicol	3¼	4½	3½	5
Sunset Eclipse	1	2⅛	1	2¼
Vindicator	102	115	102½	110
York	7⅞	8¾	7⅞	8

Portland declares a cash quarterly dividend.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,196.59
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
115 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.
DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroad, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS' **LETTERS OF CREDIT** available throughout the world.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks Dealt in.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia, 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL & TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1902.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company, as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBER, NOT A PARTNER IN A STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE, CAN MAKE SATISFACTORY PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS BY ADDRESSING IN CONFIDENCE, RELIABLE, BOX T 153 NEW YORK TIMES.

Lost and Found.

Bank Book Lost.—Bank Book No. 855,421 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 7th day of November application will be made to the bank for a new book.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,073,286, against $10,004,314 in the preceding week, and $9,128,738 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $370,439,560, against $393,-905,083 in the corresponding period of last year.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8th,
At 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF ESTATE OF EDWARD W. SOUTHWORTH, DEC'D.
65 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
25 shs. Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Ry.
33 shs. New York Dock Co. Pref.
22 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, (ex rights.)
210 shs. Doe Run Lead Co.
700 shs. St. Joseph Lead Co.
$1,500 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bonds, 1903.
$1,500 University Club of New York City 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
26 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Bank of America.
14 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
60 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. Pref.
13 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. Common.
$4,000 Otis Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs. Otis Railway Co.
3 shs. Southern Rway Prefd.
$2,500 interest in capital of McInnesz Steel Co. of Corry, Pa.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$78,000 West Michigan Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1902, Coup.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
20 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
$4,000 American Lithographic Co. Deb. Ctfs.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
70 shs. Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. Meadville Distilling Co., Limited.
5 shs. Peckham Manufacturing Co. Common.
10 shs. Peckham Manfg. Co. Pfd. 7 p. c. Cum.
26 shs. Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.
9 shs. New York County National Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
32 shs. Merchants' Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
20 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
20 shs. 7th National Bank.
50 shs. Empire State Trust Co
6 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
48 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
125 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
5 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Bank Note Co.
71 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
80 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
5,000 shs. United Verde Extension Gold, Silver & Copper Co.
5,000 shs. Peuerecito Copper Co.
650 shs. Mexican National Construction Co. Pfd.
10 shs. 1st National Bank.
12 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. 2d Natl. Bank of Jersey City.
25 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$2,000 National Starch Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$10,000 General Gas & Electric & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1932.
$5,000 Lehigh Power Co. of Penn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1930.
75 shs. Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Co.

New York, October 7, 1902.
The Atlantic Trust Company will receive deposits of shares of The Alliance Realty Company, or Central Trust Company Receipts representing the same, until October 10, 1902, 3 P. M.
WALTER T. ROSEN, Chairman.
F. S. SMITHERS,
GEORGE L. PEABODY,
Committee.
ROBIN GREY, Secretary,
25 Broad Street.
UNDERWOOD, VAN VORST & HOYT, Counsel.

Dividends.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Four Per Cent. One-Hundred-Year Adjustment Mortgage Bonds. Annual Interest.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1902, an installment of interest (being the sixth instillment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the par amount thereof, being Forty Dollars ($40) upon each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, and Twenty Dollars ($20) upon each Five-hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on the coupon bonds, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 6, and on the Registered Bonds, to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1902. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 11, 1902, and will remain closed until November 3, 1902.
Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds. Semi-Annual Interest.
A semi-annual installment of two per cent. in respect of interest on the STAMPED Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be paid at its office, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on November 1, 1902, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 12, and to the holders of Registered Bonds. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 11, 1902, and will remain closed until November 3, 1902.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 10, 1902.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York.
National Banking Association, 48 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 6, 1902.
Coupons from the Galveston County Bonds, Texas, falling due October 10th, 1902, as follows:
Galveston County General Funding Scrip Bonds,
Galveston County Road and Bridge Scrip Funding Bonds,
Seawall and Breakwater Bonds,
may be presented for payment at this Bank.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
The 35th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, held this day, a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) was declared, payable October 15th, 1902. Transfer books will be closed from October 7th to 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid October 20, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 9, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened October 31.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Cor Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 10th, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Vulcan Detinning Company.
New York, September 26, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable October 20th, 1902.
Transfer books close October 10th and reopen October 21, 1902. MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.
A Quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred stock, payable November 15, 1902, was declared October 7, to stockholders of record October 21. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. October 21, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 17.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.
A Quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable December 30, 1902, was declared October 7 to stockholders of record December 9. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. December 9, and reopen at 10 A. M. December 31.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 57 Chambers Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York, October 6th, 1902.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of New York for the year 1902, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner of Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
In case of payment before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter. (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.) with A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next. DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

United States Bankers Corporation

CAPITAL, $6,000,000.

NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, NEW YORK. 27 STATE STREET, BOSTON

DIRECTORS:

J. Q. A. BRACKETT, President, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.....Boston, Mass
JOHN G. CARLISLE, Counsel, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.. New York
WALTER I. BADGER, Counsellor at Law.....Boston
CHARLES N. BRADY, President Hazel Glass Company.....Washington, Pa.
WILLIAM R. DUNHAM, President New England Trust Company.....Providence
THOMAS D. TAYLOR, Vice President United States Bankers' Corporation....Boston
D. RUSSELL BROWN, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island; Vice President City Savings Bank.....Providence
DON E. CURTIS, Second Vice President United States Bankers' Corporation..Boston
CHARLES R. BARLOW, Treasurer Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co.. New York
BURTON M. FIRMAN, Treasurer United States Bankers Corporation.....Boston
GEORGE C. DARLING, Treasurer New England Trust Company.....Providence

General Counsel:
JOHN G. CARLISLE, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Registrar and Transfer Agent:
THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The organization of the United States Bankers Corporation has been effected for the purpose of broadening the benefits of Trust-Company Banking.

Demonstration of the earning power of Trust Companies and their great and growing usefulness is found on every hand, and thoughtful students of finance predict for them ultimate supremacy over all other banking institutions.

Preliminary suggestion of the scope of this Corporation, made with a view of securing opinions from the entire country, has brought a great volume of correspondence from banking men, commending plans and offering subscriptions to capital.

This correspondence has shown conclusively that the field in which this Corporation can assist is a wide one, and that its permanent strength will be materially added to by avoiding concentration in the holding of its shares.

In pursuance of this policy the present public offering of two and one-half millions of Treasury stock at par is herewith made, consisting of 250,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each.

The United States Bankers Corporation is organized under the General Corporation Law, its stockholders therefore are not subject to extra liability. Its object is to assist in establishing Trust and Deposit Companies in forty or more cities of the United States. It is expected that in every instance this Corporation will own control of the Trust Companies so organized, and that the alliances so formed will speedily provide a large volume of profitable business for each of these Trust Companies, which in turn must naturally result in early appreciation in value of the shares of this Corporation.

To those who are not familiar with the sources of profit open to Trust Companies and denied to all other chartered banking institutions, the following partial list of such sources will be instructive:

Legal depository for court and other trust funds.
Acting as executor, guardian, receiver, assignee or trustee under agreement or appointment of court.
Management of estates, care of property.
Acting as fiscal agent for corporations.
Acting as registrar and transfer agent in issuing and transferring stocks and bonds.
Acting as custodian of wills and other valuable papers.
Acting as agent of married women in management of separate estates.
Furnishing bonds for agents, executors, administrators, etc.

The work of organization is being actively carried on, and, in several cities where existing charters can be utilized, is even now well under way.

In offering this portion of the Treasury stock of the United States Bankers Corporation at par, it is well to invite attention to the fact that it is unusual for shares of this character to be offered publicly for subscription, therefore the outline of operations here presented is made as complete as possible. The following definite statements are made regarding assets and income:

Securities of Trust Companies which will be held by this Corporation representing the control of such companies will remain as permanent assets; they cannot be sold without a majority vote of the shareholders.
Increase of values of such securities will be counted increase of surplus.
The sources of revenue for this Corporation will consist of dividends on stock of Trust Companies income from sale of rights and from use of rights of its special system of work.
Not less than one and one half millions of Treasury stock will remain in the Treasury until the control of at least ten Trust Companies has been acquired. If it should then be decided to sell any portion of this Treasury stock, the price above par at which it will be offered must be decided by unanimous vote of the Directors.

By these provisions, and many lesser ones, the interests of the Corporation and of the individual stockholders are safe-guarded. In conformity with the central idea of avoiding concentration, the outside limit of a single subscription which will be accepted is 2,000 shares ($20,000). The lowest limit of subscription is ten shares ($100).

Subscription books will be opend on October 25th, and the stock then allotted.

In allotting stock the Directors reserve absolute rights of rejection and discrimination. Subscriptions will be received immediately on and after the printing of this announcement, and numbered upon receipt thereof. Other conditions being equal, subscriptions will be accepted in strict order of priority. Checks or drafts to the amount of one-half must accompany each subscription. Balance payable on notice of acceptance.

Requests for copies of By-Laws, Charter, or other descriptive matter will be promptly responded to, and all desired information will be furnished.

Checks should be drawn to the order of the United States Bankers Corporation, and addressed:

United States Bankers Corporation,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

United States Realty AND Construction Company

137 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

BRADISH JOHNSON, President.
H. S. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors.
JAMES STILLMAN, Chairman Executive Committee.
ALBERT FLAKE,
ROBERT E. DOWLING, } Vice-Presidents.
S. P. McCONNELL,
BYRON M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.
R. G. BABBAGE, Counsel and Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
JAMES STILLMAN, CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
H. S. BLACK, ROBERT E. DOWLING,
HUGH J. GRANT, ALBERT FLAKE
HENRY MORGENTHAU.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES STILLMAN,	P. A. VALENTINE,
CHARLES M. SCHWAB,	AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES H. HYDE,	G. G. HAVEN,
H. S. BLACK,	HENRY BUDGE,
ALBERT FLAKE,	GEORGE C. CLARK,
ROBERT E. DOWLING,	CHARLES F. HOFFMAN,
HUGH J. GRANT,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
HENRY MORGENTHAU,	HENRY L. HIGGINSON,
JAMES SPEYER,	JOHN W. GATES,
BRADISH JOHNSON,	B. AYMAR SANDS,
WM. H. McINTYRE,	S. P. McCONNELL.
CHARLES H. TWEED,	KENNETH K. McLAREN,
GEORGE FRANCIS ADAMS, 2nd.	

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,373,061

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President; James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Laroque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. JAMES N. JARVIE. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 Broadway, 234 5th Avenue,
100 West 125th Street.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
82 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $300,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues [illegible]

WANT A FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES SALESman.—Salary $5,000 per annum. Only those with most successful experience and highest references will be considered. BANKER, 207 Times Office.

For Sale.—200 shares Old Terrible Mining Co. stock at $7.50 per share. Apply HOWARD W. [illegible] 11 Nassau St. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WELLS-FARGO ELECTION.

E. H. Harriman Chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee and Col. Evans President.

Directors of the Wells Fargo Express Company met yesterday and elected the following officers: Dudley Evans, President of the express company; Homer S. King, President of the bank; Nathan Stein, Secretary; H. S. King, Treasurer, and H. B. Parsons, Assistant Treasurer. Col. Evans has been acting President since last December. An Executive Committee was also elected, composed of the following members: E. H. Harriman, Chairman; John J. McCook, F. B. Underwood, W. T. Van Brunt, and W. S. Thorne.

The election of Mr. Harriman as Chairman shows where control of the company is held. No discussion was had of the reported merger of the company with the Pacific Express Company. Meetings of the Directors will hereafter be held in New York.

Continued from Page 13.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Long Acre Square Building Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. J. Corwin, Succasunna Plains, N. J.; A. S. Ridley and H. M. Work, Brooklyn.

Stephen Rogers Painting Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Stephen Rogers and D. D. Wallace, Brooklyn; W. J. Rogers, Arlington, N. J.

Woman's Monday Club, New York, lunch rooms and restaurants, capital, $10,000. Directors—Katherine Prindiville, A. Coralie Huliett, and Granville Whitlesey, New York.

The Vintage and Liquor Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. R. O'Beirne, R. H. Neal, and F. J. McNulty, New York.

Andrews-Rosenwald Company, New York, commission business; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. S. Andrews, A. B. Andrews, and Max Rosenwald, New York.

The Thirty-fourth Street Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julian Benedict, Ernest Collyer, and Samuel Rosenthal, New York.

National Tobacco Growers' Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—E. P. Coyne, J. T. Little, and William Klein, New York.

National Trolley Manufacturing Company, Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—Stephen Rauber, Robert Seibert, and R. T. Ford, Rochester.

Oscar Daniels Company, New York, real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—Oscar Daniels and H. E. Simon, Chicago; J. B. Crandall, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7.—Certificates of incorporation were filed at Dover to-day as follows:

American Motor Carriage Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to manufacture motors propelled by electricity and compressed air. Capital, $500,000.

Standard Paint Company of Mansfield, Ohio, to manufacture and sell roofing paints. Capital, $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Inspector Chapman of the Michigan Inspection Bureau will hold a conference with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit on the subject of rates.

President I. S. Blackwelder of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has formally announced the standing committees of the union for the coming year. The Governing Committee comprises Eugene Cary, German-American; A. J. Harding, Springfield; M. F. Driscoll, Phoenix of London; Lovejoy & Spear, Phoenix of Hartford; P. D. McGregor, Queen; Marshall & McElhone, Firemen's Fund and Home Fire and Marine; S. A. Rothermal, Traders; J. H. Lenehan, Phoenix of Brooklyn; G. H. Lermit, Northern of London; Cofran & Bissell, Hartford; W. S. Warren, Liverpool and London and Globe. The Large Cities Committee comprises W. J. Littlejohn of the North British and Mercantile, Chairman; Eugene Cary, German-American; Frederick S. James, National of Hartford; Law Brothers, Royal; J. H. Lenehan, Phoenix of Brooklyn; G. H. Lermit, Northern; J. H. Washburn, Home of New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,640	Amal. Copper	64	64¾	63	63⅝
50	Am. Car & F.	36½	36½	35½	35½
20	American Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½
30	Am. Ice pf	36	36	36	36
470	Am. Linseed	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
200	Am. Locomotive	30¼	30¼	28⅝	28¾
6,740	Am. Sugar	121¼	121¾	118⅝	119
80	Anaconda Cop	105	105	98¾	98¾
30,230	A., T. & S. F.	87⅝	87½	85⅝	86¼
540	A., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	99⅛	99¼
1,820	Balt. & Ohio	105½	105½	103⅝	103⅞
3,910	B'klyn Rap. T.	62⅝	63¼	61⅝	61⅞
2,920	Canadian Pac.	134	134	131½	131⅝
510	Ches. & Ohio	50⅜	50⅜	49¼	49½
200	Chi. & Alton	35½	36	34½	34½
270	Chi. Gt. West	28⅞	29	28	28
10,110	C., M. & St. P.	190¼	190¼	185	185¾
20	Chi. Term.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
30	Chi. Ter. T. pf	38¾	38¾	37¼	37¾
400	Col. Fuel & I.	81	83¾	81	81¼
280	Col. Southern	30¼	30¼	30	30
40	Col. & Hock. C.	22½	22½	22¼	22½
20	Den. & R. G.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
30	Det. Southern	20	20	20	20
3,660	Erie	38¼	38⅝	37⅜	37⅝
70	Erie 1st pf	67	67	67	67
10	Erie 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
210	Ill. Central	148½	148½	146	146
30	Kan. City So	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
2,130	Louis. & Nash.	137¼	137⅝	135¾	136
1,340	Manhattan	134⅝	134⅝	132⅝	132¾
40	Met. Street	138	138	138	138
40	Mex. Central	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½
650	Mo., K. & T.	28⅝	28¾	28	28⅜
40	M., K. & T. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60¼
25,510	Mo. Pacific	112⅛	112⅛	109¾	109⅝
10	National Lead	27½	27½	27½	27½
30	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	18	18	18	18
360	N. Y. Central	154	154	151¼	151½
860	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅜	34⅜	33⅜	33½
750	Norf. & West	74½	74½	72⅜	72⅝
140	Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼	40¼	41
1,650	Pennsylvania	161¼	161¼	159½	159⅝
500	People's Gas	102	102⅜	100¾	100⅜
18,750	Reading	69¼	69¼	67⅝	67⅞
260	Republic Steel	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20⅝
10	St. L. S. W.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
20	St. L. S. W. pf.	67	67	67	67
21,040	Southern Pac.	72	72	69⅝	70
4,840	Southern Ry.	37¼	37¼	36	36⅝
1,250	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅝	64	62	62⅝
650	Texas & Pacific	43⅜	43¾	42¼	42⅜
22,200	Union Pacific	103¼	103⅝	102	102⅜
1,120	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅝	13	13⅜
40	U. S. Leath. pf.	88¾	89	88¾	89
8,460	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅝	38	39⅛
810	U. S. Steel pf	88⅝	88⅝	87¾	88
320	Wabash	32¼	32¼	31¼	31⅞
1,260	Wabash pf	48⅜	48⅜	46⅞	46⅞
90	Western Union	91	91	90½	90½
50	Wheel. & L. E.	25	25	25	25
60	Wis. Central	26⅜	26½	25⅜	25⅝
171,540					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Col. F. & I. conv.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Erie gen. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
2,000	Union Pac. conv.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
$8,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 50⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¼@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Elkton sold at .36, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .03, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .18, 500 Isabella at .34, 200 Mollie Gibson at .08, 100 Ophir at .95, and 200 Standard at 3.50.

MUST PAY MORE TRANSFER TAX.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Estate to be Assessed an Additional $118,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—As a result of a decision by the Court of Appeals to-day the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt must pay an additional transfer tax amounting to $118,000.

The Vanderbilt estate contended that under the law no tax could be imposed on a trust fund created by the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt. This contention was upheld by the lower courts. In the decision to-day the highest court rules, Judge Haight writing the prevailing opinion, that: "The transfer tax still remains a tax upon succession. Each trust estate created is to be separately appraised and the tax determined according to the percentage fixed by the statute for those who are contingently entitled to the estate, and when fixed the tax is forthwith payable out of the trust estate."

Asks Receiver for Omaha Hotel.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7.—Rome Miller, a local capitalist, to-day applied to the District Court for a receiver for the Kitchen Brothers Hotel Company, which operates the Paxton Hotel, one of the largest in the city. Mr. Miller in his petition alleges mismanagement of the property. The hearing was set for Oct. 11.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business Confined to Small Properties—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

E. Francis Hillenbrand has sold for an estate to Gross & Herbener the five-story flat 107 West Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 200 and 202 Henry Street, 48 by 100; also, 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a three-story dwelling; also, 230 and 232 East Third Street, 50 by 106; also, 2,168 Fifth Avenue, a five-story single flat. The Henry Street parcel has been resold for improvement. The same operators have also sold to Sarah Goldstein 1,657 Madison Avenue; also, 98 Avenue D, a four-story single tenement; also, for improvement, 80 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Dr. Charles R. Putnam to a client the dwelling 115 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought and resold to Selig Falk and Joseph Fine 66 and 68 East Third Street, three-story buildings, on plot 37.6 by 101.

Jackson & Stern have bought 368 and 370 Madison Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 96.

N. & L. Ottinger are the buyers of the dwellings 65 West Eighty-third Street and 105 West Eighty-sixth Street, recently reported sold.

The property 145 to 149 Orchard Street, the sale of which was reported in this column yesterday, was bought by Nathan Kirsh.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Irvington Heights Association forty acres at Irvington Heights, overlooking the Hudson River. The property adjoins the land of J. Pierpont Morgan and Helen Gould.

The ninth floor of 27 and 29 Pine Street, which was leased several months ago and elaborately fitted up by the New York Realty Corporation, has been sublet to Prindle, Weedin & Co. of Providence, R. I., for the unexpired term of the lease—about five years. The original lease was made at the rate of $5,000 per annum, while the new tenants will pay an annual rental of $6,500.

Charles E. Duross has leased the following houses: 321 West Eighteenth Street, for Charles P. Ebbetts; 267 West Twenty-third Street, for John Guertins, for three years; 962 Lexington Avenue, for a Mrs. Morrison, to a Miss Cottrell; 248 West Fifteenth Street, for Thomas Smith, and 54 West Twenty-sixth Street, for George Perrott.

Details will be found in another column relative to the transfer of properties in the block bounded by West and Washington, Cortlandt and Liberty Streets, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

546 to 552 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Broadway, each 18.9 by 100.11, four five-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 546, to the plaintiff, Henry T. Sloane.....$25,500

Nos. 548 to 552, to the plaintiff, Mary Lewis..... 83,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

209 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 134 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herbert B. Turner..... 10,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

410 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 154.10 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Charlton..... 15,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

240 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 391.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Andrews..... 16,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By the McVickar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 19 East Thirty-second Street, north side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkitt, referee, 422 Hudson Street, east side, 23.1 feet north of St. Luke's Place, 22.11 by 59.6, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,637; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,650.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Webster Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, gore lot, 82 by 3 by 82.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner, for a nine-story brick church, 66 by 178; Trustees of the Broadway Tabernacle Society of 110 West Fortieth Street, owners; Barney & Chapman of 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $350,000.

Nos. 264 and 266 West Ninety-sixth Street, for a three-story brick station, 50 by 100.6; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of 21 Park Row, owner; P. C. Hunter of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 117 Lewis Street, for a seven-story brick shop, with stores, 24.1 by 96; R. Rouder and A. Berkowitz of 140 Lewis Street, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fox Street, east side, 50 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story and cellar brick substation, 50 by 99.10; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of 21 Park Row, owner; Van Vleck & Hunter of 21 Park Row, architects; cost, $55,000.

Tenth Street, north side, 355 feet west of Avenue D, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 14 by 24; John Zeigler of Tenth Street, Unionport, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 1,000 feet south of Hunholl Road, one one-story frame barn and stable, 50 by 42; William Selts, Jr., of 417 East Ninetieth Street, owner; Moore & Lanseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 541 and 543 West Thirty-seventh Street, to two four-story brick stables; S. Warwick of 656 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 138 Cherry Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Mackey of 334 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 336 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; C. Broof of 338 Third Avenue, owner; T. K. Styles of 149 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 138 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Frankel and another, owners; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, to eight-story brick office; United States Trust Company, premises, owner; R. W. Gibson of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner, to four-story brick offices, with store; G. Elfret of 235 East Ninety-second Street, owner; H. F. Knowles of 429 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,330 Crotona Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Mary Ruhl, premises, owner; Emile Guisberger of 729 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

No. 626 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 50; W. J. Williamson and H. B. Bryan of 2,792 Third Avenue, owners; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 182d St, runs s 3x w — to 182d St x e — to beginning; John Schreyer to Louis Wendel..... Nom.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 4th St, 24x99.11x24x39.8; Rosalia Cohen and another to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

CANNON ST, w s, 116.6 ft n of Stanton St, 41.6x100; Abraham Nevins and another to Nathan Feldman and another, (mtg $23,500)..... Nom.

CANNON ST, w s, 116.6 ft n of Stanton St, 41.6x100; Max J. Klein and others to Abraham Perelman and another, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 63, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Bernard Levison and another to Annie Wolburg.....$39,300

CORTLANDT ST, 83, s s, 22.6x58, (mtg $45,000;) Cortlandt St, 81, 89, and 91; West St, 109, 111, and 113; Washington St, 164 and 166; Begins Cortlandt St, s e corner of West St, runs s 106.4x e 195.11 to w s of Washington St x n 52x w 70x n 58.7 to s s of Cortlandt St x w 23.5x s 57.10x w 63x n 58x w 58.9 to beginning, (mtg $200,000;) John C. Wilson to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company.....161,544

DELANCEY ST, n s, 32.6 ft e of Orchard St, 27.6x75; Barbara Frey and others, heirs, to Sussman Volk, (mtg $12,000)... Nom.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 253.5 ft s of Olin Av, 100x100; John B. Lazzari to Edward Jacobs, E. & S.)..... Nom.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 253.5 ft s of Olin Av, 100x100; Edward Jacobs to Anna Lazzari, B. & S..... Nom.

ELM ST, w s, 25.5 ft s of Pearl St, 24.6x72; 96 James St, 25x100; 75 Roosevelt St, 25x52; 73 Roosevelt St, 28x52; 71 Roosevelt St, s w corner of Oak St, 25x55; 344 to 352 32d St, s s, 67 ft e from s w corner of 1st Av, runs s 102.2x w 83x n 102.2 to street x e 83; 515 to 517 Pearl St, s s, 11.4 ft n w of Centre St, 50.1x50.6x50.4x52.9; 39 East Broadway, s s, 267.10 ft e of Catharine St, 26x75x25.6x75; 1,569 to 1,575 1st Av, s w corner of 82d St, 102.2x67; David Boyd, &c., to Robert Boyd.....Omitted

FORDHAM AV, n s, which now forms the s e corner of a lot now owned by John Levinesa, runs n 100x e 39.1 x s 100 to avenue x w 39.1 to beginning; John O. Fordham, as trustee, to Lewis Mickleson. 1,000

FRONT ST, 250; Water St, 271, begins Front St, n s, 165 ft e of Peck Slip, runs e 19.3x n 148.9 to Water St x w 24.5x s 88.10x e 3x s 11.8 e 0.10x s 50.5; Richard J. Chard to William G. Hoople and another, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations and..... 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 174 ft n of 141st St, 16x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Penelope T. Tuttle, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HENRY ST, 233 and 235, n s, 46x87.6; Joseph Bluestone to Samuel Mandel and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Barry St, 70.4x76.9x70x81; Theresa Lemon to Joseph Roberts, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 1 to 4, 31 to 34, 38 to 41, 19 to 26, and 26A, Block 32, map of Pelham Park; Antonia Urbansky to Maria Urbansky.. Exch.

LOTS 441 and 442, Block P, amended map of H. P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose to Theodore H. Schreppel, (mtg $1,800)..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 17, w s, 175.7 ft n of Canal St, 25x88.5; Aaron Gordon to Isaac E. Selkevitz, (mtgs $23,500)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,244 to 1,248, w s, 40 ft s of 90th St, 60.8x87.9; Peter W. Rouss to Abraham Kassel..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,539, e s, 67.7 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; William Rosenzweig to Marcus Markiewicz, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

MONROE AV, n e corner of Belmont St, 100x100; Mary E. Barlow to James K. Price, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.75)..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; Aaron Zwerdling to Frank Selden, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; Frank Selden to Rachel Selden, (mtg $21,700)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 124.11 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Annie Egloff to Thomas F. Taylor, trustee, B. & S..... Nom.

WALKER ST, 9 to 13, s s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 10,000

1ST AV, s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Leon Tuchmann to Francesco Ruggiero and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

6TH AV, n e corner of 85th St, runs n 25x e 100x n 77.2 x e 50x s 100.2 to street x w 150; George S. Prince to New York and Harlem Railroad Company, Ca. G... 80,000

4TH ST, s w s, being Lot 127, map of M. Minthorne, 25x96.2; Mary J. Murphy to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $15,000)..... 24,200

12TH ST, 532, s s, 445.6 ft s from s e s of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Isabella M. Pettet to Moses Metzger, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

12TH ST, 35, n s, 389.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.6x114x72.10; Helen M. Kellogg to George A. Hearn, quitclaim..... Nom.

12TH ST, 16, s s, 286 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x103.3; Emily A. Ryder to Municipal Realty Corporation..... Nom.

18TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x108.3; Adolph Altman to Margaret Daub, (mtg $10,000)..... 25,000

14TH ST, n s, being w 50 ft of Lot 147, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Peter Lipert to Mary T. Kopp, (mtg $1,100)..... Nom.

30TH ST, 5, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas M. Applegarth to Lizzie L. George, B. & S., (mtg $64,500)..... 100

35TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Michael Kenny, executor, to Sarah F. Goss, (mtg $1,000)..... 8,750

36TH ST, 59, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Charles E. Hackley to Robert C. Myles..... Nom.

46TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.5; Brevoort Real Estate Company to William Lane, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

63D ST, 34, s s, 142 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Annie Stone and another, individually and as trustees, to Celine S. Hollins, B. & S..... 45,000

72D ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, runs n 102.2x w 25x s 58.1x s w 48.3 to n w s of Riverside Drive x s e 58.2; Charles E. Appleby to Mary T. Sutphen, quitclaim..... Nom.

90TH ST, 46, s s, 235.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew to Ludolph H. Abraham, other consideration and.. 100

93D ST, n s, 328 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 14x n 61.8 e 8x n 1.11 e 6x s 63; Eleanor E. Staats, widow and devisee, to James A. Tyler..... Nom.

101ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 16x100.11; Samuel Cohn, referee, to Solomon Oppenheimer..... 8,000

101ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 16x100.11; Solomon Oppenheimer to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 118, s s, 143.7 ft e of Park Av, 16x100; Leonard J. Obermeier, referee, to Solomon Oppenheimer..... 7,800

101ST ST, 118, s s, 143.7 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Solomon Oppenheimer to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 120, s s, 159.7 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11; Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Solomon Oppenheimer..... 8,800

101ST ST, 120, s s, 159.7 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11; Solomon Oppenheimer to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $5,500).. Nom.

116TH ST, 166, s s, 238.4 ft w of 3d Av, 15.10x100.11; Catherine J. Smith to Emma M. Wood..... Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 110.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Ann M. Jenny and another to Timothy Keegan, quitclaim..... Nom.

132D ST, 274, s s, 116.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Moses Metzger to Isabella M. Pettet, (mtgs $7,000,) other considerations and..... 100

133D ST, 43, n s, 368.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Jessie E. Ryan to Hyman Schneider, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

148TH ST, n e s, 193.8 ft s e of Bergen (Retreat) Av, 27.10x100.1x25.4x117.8; Lillian A. Vivn to Elizabeth V. Carter, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

153D ST, 485, n s, 18 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11; George F. Brendle to William Gurges, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 291; John H. Timoney to Joseph Kelly, 5 9-12 years..... $1,500

BOSTON ROAD, 970; Kassel Lavenburg to Anton C. Miller, 2 years..... 360

CENTRE AV, s s, about 150x100, on the water, City Island; William Anderson to Leslie V. Bateman, 5 years..... 600

FORSYTH ST, 5; Aaron Jacobs to Hyman Silverman, 5 years..... 516

WEST HOUSTON ST, 100 to 102; Nicholas Foller to Andrea Ragaglia, 7 years.... 1,500

3D AV, 380; Walter R. Benjamin to Frederick Wachtel, 1 11-12 years..... 1,300

6TH AV, 394 and 396; Herman L. Kingsbury, executor, to Edward F. Lankenau, 5 years..... 10,000

11TH ST, 432 East; Frank Spinello to Salvatore Zuccoro, 3 7-12 years..$456 and

28TH ST, 102 West; Herman L. Kingsbury, executor, to Franziska Sieben, 5 years..... 960

49TH ST, 547 West; William Arnold to Michael Hallinan, 5 years..... 300

113TH ST, 211 and 213 East; Elias Guisaroff and another to Moritz Samisch, 10 years..... 1,900

129TH ST, 111 East; Catherine Dolan to James A. Loughran, 1 8-12 years..... $360 and 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Ludolph H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, 46 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... $20,000

AU, Lola M., to Nicholas Wapler; Kepler Av, n w corner of 238th St; also 238th St, n s, 175 ft e of Oneida Av, 3 years. 3,000

BONNEAU, Andrew, to Leopold Leyserson; Waverley Place, Lot 12, map of Thomas R. Mercein, 8th Ward, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

BRACKEN, Mary, individually and as executrix, to Bowery Savings Bank; 176th St, s s, 95 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

CARTER, Elizabeth V., to Lillian A. Vion; 148th St, n e s, 193.8 ft s e of Bergen Av, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

COLEMAN, Henry K., to Frank G. Wild; Washington St, e s, being ½ part of Lot 12, map of estate of Robert Halliday, all title or ½ part, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... $192

DAUB, Margaret, to Adolph Altman; 18th St, 122 East, 5 years..... 524

DONNELLY, William F., to Marion E. Van Dyke; 32d St, n s, 275.3 ft e of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Cannon St, w s, 116.6 ft n of Stanton St, prior mortgage — 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FIGLIULO, Julius, to Caroline M. Hertzel; Eagle Av, n w corner of 161st St, due Oct. 1, 1905..... 6,500

GEORGE, Lizzie L., to Thomas M. Applegarth; 30th St, 5 West, prior mtg $64,500, 2 years..... 3,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Giuseppe Lauritano; Elsmere Place, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av; also Arthur Av, e s, Lot 346, map of S. Cambreling and others, due April 6, 1903..... 15,500

GOSS, Sarah F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 35th St, n s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 4th St, s w s, Lot 127, map of Mangle Minthorn, 5 years..... 5,000

HASSETT, Louis G., to John M. Willis; 215th St, s w s, being Lot 105, map of building lots in 12th Ward, 226, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Rosalia Cohen; Avenue D, n e corner of 4th St, prior mortgage $35,000, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 500

KASSEL, Abraham, to Peter W. Rouss; Madison Av, 1,244 to 1,248, 3 years..... 7,850

KEATING, William H., to Louis Fleischmann; White Plains Road, s w corner of 12th St, Wakefield, due Jan. 4, 1903, 6 per cent..... 82,500

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors; 32d St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, prior mortgage $100,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LANE, William, to Henry W. De Forest, as trustee; 46th St, 352 to 356 West, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 30,000

MAHER, Michael, to Calvin L. Weser; Fulton Av, 2,011, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

McGRATH, John, to Elizabeth Gilmore; 160 East 110th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 1,000

MORAN, Rosalie De N., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 75th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to American Mortgage Company; 12th St, s s, 286 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 105,000

MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to American Mortgage Company; 12th st, s s, 286 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

MYLES, Robert C., to Charles E. Hackley; 36th St, 50 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Max J. Klein and others; Cannon St, w s, 116.6 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 33,000

NORELIUS, John C., to Lewis E. Hockton; Morris Av, w s, 191.9 ft s of Belmont St, 2 mortgages, 2 years, each.... 2,800

Recorded Releases.

ANDERSON, Jacques, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors; 32d St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av.

BOLTON ROAD and Emerson St, adjoining land of Keppler estate and estate of DeWitt C. Hays, about four acres; Mary C. Hays against Lucy J. Whitcomb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Williams.

BRADY, Margaret, to Adolph Altman; 18th St, 122 East, 5 years.

BRUNDAGE, Mary, to Frank G. Wild; Washington St, e s, being ½ part of Lot 12, map of estate of Robert Halliday, all title or ½ part, 2 years, 4½ per cent.

CANNON ST, n s, 116.6 ft n of Stanton St, 41.6x100; Abraham Nevins and another to Nathan Feldman and another.

CLARK, Frederick, to Frank Wahlig, all title.

COLEMAN, Henry K., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 75th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.

DONNELLY, William F., to Marion E. Van Dyke; 32d St, n s, 275.3 ft e of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent.

FIGLIULO, Julius, to Caroline M. Hertzel; Eagle Av, n w corner of 161st St, due Oct. 1, 1905.

GOSS, Sarah F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 35th St, n s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 4th St, s w s, Lot 127, map of Mangle Minthorn, 5 years.

HASSETT, Louis G., to John M. Willis; 215th St, s w s, being Lot 105, map of building lots in 12th Ward, 226, 1 year, 6 per cent.

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Rosalia Cohen; Avenue D, n e corner of 4th St, prior mortgage $35,000, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent.

KEATING, William H., to Louis Fleischmann; White Plains Road, s w corner of 12th St, Wakefield, due Jan. 4, 1903, 6 per cent.

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors; 32d St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, prior mortgage $100,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent.

LANE, William, to Henry W. De Forest, as trustee; 46th St, 352 to 356 West, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.

MAHER, Michael, to Calvin L. Weser; Fulton Av, 2,011, 1 year, 6 per cent.

MORAN, Rosalie De N., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 75th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.

MYLES, Robert C., to Charles E. Hackley; 36th St, 50 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Max J. Klein and others; Cannon St, w s, 116.6 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year, 6 per cent.

NORELIUS, John C., to Lewis E. Hockton; Morris Av, w s, 191.9 ft s of Belmont St, 2 mortgages, 2 years, each.

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERIC

Apartment Hotels.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hotel Marie Antoinette

Broadway, 66th to 67th Street.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

600 Rooms. Singly and en Suite. 300 Rooms overlooking the beautiful Hudson River and the Majestic Palisades.

Long Distance Telephone in Every Room.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS BY THE MONTH, SEASON OR YEAR.

Attractive Rooms and Suites
With Bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS.

It is generally conceded that the HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE is one of the most popular and attractive family hotels in the city. It is most accessibly and conveniently located, being within five minutes' walk of Central Park, The Riverside Drive and Durland's Riding Academy, and within fifteen minutes' ride of any theatre in the city.

The underground R. R., Elevated R. R., and five lines of surface cars pass within 100 feet of the Hotel, reaching any part of the city without change of cars.

We invite a personal inspection of the Hotel and its apartments Information regarding rates, terms, &c., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.

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18-20 West 25th St.,
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High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.

Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

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41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

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APARTMENTS. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.

T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL,

Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 Rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any Apartment House, combined with home comfort. The best table d'hote dinner, 75c. Meals a la carte. Rates to permanent guests.

E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE HIGHLAND, 91st St. & Lex. Av.—New Apartment Hotel. Family, transient. Rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly. Single room & board, $11. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $22. Meals, $7.50 & $8.75 weekly. Transient, $2.50 upward, daily. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $4.50. 100 vestibuled baths, use included. Suites furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping. Roof garden, Sun Parlor. Booklet.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th Street.

Two apartments of from two to four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $700 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. First-class restaurant. Persons objecting to careful inquiries need not apply.

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2 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.

Apartments by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone service in each apartment. Table American plan.

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Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $800 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

STRATHMORE.

52d St. and Broadway.

All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.

APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 18th St.

Suites of four and five Rooms and Bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $46. Pamphlets on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, or on Premises.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $960 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850. SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

699 MADISON AV.,

near 62d St.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT; five rooms and bath;
steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, &c.;
RENT $1,000.
Apply on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

No. 40 South.—Corner apartment, seven light rooms; bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat; $50 to $75.

HEALTHY LOCATION,

1,800 Anthony Ave., 176th St. Handsome apartment; 5 rooms; all improvements; $17—$20. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

12 West 18th St.—Apartment, fire-proof, unfurnished, to let, immediately. Apply Superintendent; on premises.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park

and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

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55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS		
3 rooms,	$40	
5	"	50
6	"	65
12	"	125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

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Lexington Ave., Cor. 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $60 per month.

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

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MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

477 West 140th St.,
476 West 141st St.

Corner Apartments, 5 and 6 all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights, uniformed service; magnificent view of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

RENTS, $37.50 TO $47.50.

Apply on premises, or to

W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 144TH ST.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
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BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

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220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.

All light; furnished or unfurnished.

Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.

Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

KENMARE,

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.

The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.

15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.

Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

MARLBOROUGH ARMS

57 WEST 10TH STREET.

Choice suites of two or three rooms and bath; suitable for gentleman and wife; excellent restaurant on premises.

Rent $360 to $600; elevator and steam heat.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A.—Steam-heated apartments; six and seven rooms in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept and the rents are from $27.50 to $35; easy of access; the electric elevated station is at 67th St.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 8d Av., near 68th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.

Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light rooms; $35 up.

SAN MARINO

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $26. 509 West 113th St.

Apartments, unfurnished, modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $40.

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EUCLID HALL.

BROADWAY (Westerly side), 85TH ST. TO 86TH ST.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATION AT 86TH ST. CORNER. WORK ON THIS PART OF THE ROAD IS ABOUT FINISHED, AND THE PAVEMENTS ARE RE-LAID IN FRONT OF THIS PROPERTY.

APARTMENTS OF 9, 10 AND 12 ROOMS.

THESE SUITES AFFORD FACILITIES FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING FOR FAMILIES ACCUSTOMED TO SPACIOUS LIVING QUARTERS. OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT ALL TIMES. INQUIRE ON PREMISES TELEPHONE, 2,262—RIVERSIDE.

12 WEST 44th ST.

The MANSFIELD

New 12-story fire-proof model apartments, exclusively for

BACHELORS

Every latest improvement, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone, in each apartment. SQUASH COURT. Café, with first-class cuisine. Two Studio Apartments. Tenancy given at once.

E. S. WILLARD,
44 Pine St. 489 Fifth Ave.
Telephone connection.

"WASHINGTON HEIGHTS."

THE SAN SAMONE,

Block Front, E. S. Amsterdam Avenue, 141st to 142d Street.

New Seven-story Elevator House. Apartments of five or six rooms and bat .hPlumbing is worthy of special notice, no expense having been spared to make it most thorough, sanitary and attractive. Electric light and telephone.

Rents, $30 to $42. No Dark Rooms.

T. J. McGUIRE, Builder and Owner.
LAYTON & ROGERS, Agents, 1659 Amsterdam Avenue.
Telephone 76 High Bridge.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,

149 Broadway. Telephone 427 Cort.
1855 7th Ave. Telephone 2911 Harlem.

SELECT APARTMENTS.
$780 TO $1,000.
312 TO 320 MANHATTAN AVE.

Opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front, between 113th and 114th Sts. 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$780 to $1,500.

1845, 1851, AND 1855 7TH AVE.
Entire Blocks from 112th to 114th st.

Corner apartments, near Central Park, on the Drive, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, etc.; broad, spacious halls; wide open courts; cheerful, sunny roms; service and appointments up-to-date.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive, Superintendent. Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN,

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.

Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 118th St.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.

PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat: most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Attractive apartments. 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Elegant corner 7 or 8 room apartment; private home for winter; gas, electric lights, linen, silver, cut glass; $75 and $110. Particulars, 239 West 116th St

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished Apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Murray Hill.—Furnished flat; all conveniences; rent, $50; references required. Jacquin, 432 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. thereof, in the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of August, 1902.—Present, HONORABLE P. HENRY DUGRO, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STERLINGWORTH RAILWAY SUPPLY COMPANY:

On reading and filing the petition of Frank W. Coolbaugh, James R. Zearfoss, and William J. Kuebler, as directors of the Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in this State, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 31st day of May, 1902, setting forth, in substance, that all the stockholders of said New York corporation had been duly incorporated by the same name under the laws of Pennsylvania; that the said Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company, since September 21, 1898, had transacted all its business under its Pennsylvania charter at its manufacturing plant and place of business located at Easton, Pa., and has not transacted any business under its New York Charter, and praying for the dissolution of the New York Corporation, and on motion of Frank S. Gannon, Jr., counsel for the petitioners, and on due proof of service of a notice of this motion bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, and of the petition and proposed order herein upon the Attorney General of the State of New York.

ORDERED, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court on the thirty-first day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said thirty-first day of October, 1902, in the Albany Evening Journal and in the New York Times and in the New York Law Journal, the two last-mentioned being newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, wherein this order is entered.

P. HENRY DUGRO,
Justice Supreme Court.

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THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN A. LANGE, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on Friday, October 10th, at 4 P. M., at the office of Lester Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts, due the estate for groceries sold by said bankrupt at his former place of business, 2,169 6th Avenue, New York City.

Order of GEORGE W. GLAZE, Trustee.
LESTER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Auction Sales.

STANDARD ART GALLERIES.
BENJ. S. WISE.....Auctioneer

Administrators' Sale.

The contents of the superbly furnished
BIJOU RESIDENCE,
302 West 77th St.,
near corner West End Av., will be sold at public auction TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), Oct. 8th and 9th, commencing promptly 11 A. M.

By order of
MR. H. T. SKILLIN, Adm'r,
for the estate of
MISS J. L. SKILLIN.

Magnificent gold Drawing Room Furniture, Cabinets, Vernis-Martin and Buhl Tables, Carrara marble Figures, a small but expensive collection of hand-painted Miniatures; Bric-a-Brac, rare and costly, purchased by the late owner abroad; Persian, Kirman and silk Rugs, Carpets,

Elliott, Tubular Chime Clock, Mahogany Case.

DINING ROOM.

In carved quartered oak, Buffet, Table, tapestry upholstered Chairs, magnificent Cut Glass, sterling; choice China, &c.

Upright piano, Library Suit, Colonial mahogany Bookcase, brass Beds, curled hair Mattresses, Chiffonier, Bureaus in mahogany.

Several very handsome Gowns, Hats, Coachman's Outfit, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Boots.

The collection of Oil Paintings and Etchings is worthy the attention of those looking for high-class art, for there are many well-known artists represented.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The furnishings throughout were purchased only last Spring from the leading furniture and art houses in this city. No expense was spared in making this one of the best-furnished houses for which the upper west side of New York is noted. In consequence, the furnishings are virtually new.

Stable of horses, carriages, &c., will be sold later. Details in time.

Take Amsterdam or Boulevard cars to 77th St., or Park carriages, which will meet 72d St. elevated station.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,

AUCTIONEER,
33 LIBERTY STREET.

One hundred and fifty odd OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, the property of various owners and estates, whose accounts I wish to close up, before removing to my new galleries up town, will be sold Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, commencing each day at 3 P. M. Sale absolute.

At the
O'BRIEN ART GALLERIES,
33 Liberty Street.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, afternoons and evenings, week Oct. 6, oil paintings, engravings, &c., 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

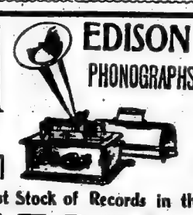

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 156 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS

new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,626 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 205 Broadway.

Typewriters, Remington, Smith, Underwood, cheap on installments. Address "Going Philadelphia," Box R 188 Times Office, New York.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a Typewriter. Fine machines for rent or sale.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken

Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?

If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,

including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

In Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's
3rd Ave. 59th to 60th St.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Send for Catalogue.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, magnificent Colonial upright; $115, Gilbert mahogany; $105, boudoir upright; Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$35 Rosewood piano; elegant upright, $25; large size upright, $85. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
35 PARK ROW.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST. } NEW YORK.
84 BROADWAY. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY

We loan money to people in any kind of business.
160 Nassau St., Office 736.

$10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000 to loan on city real estate. Wm. P. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Automobiles.—New company for manufacturing, protected by patents; opportunity for small investments; shares, $10; now $5; send for prospectus. Address Standard Motor-Vehicle Co., R. 621-623, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Never Thrown Away!—Pencils with your advertisement; gross, $1.50; thousand, $7; samples, 2 cents postage. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205, Postal Telegraph Bldg., 253 Broadway.

Well furnished boarding house; desirable location; near "L" station and all cars. Browne, address I Box 170 Times.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,049, Near 123d St.—Handsome rooms; good table; back parlor.

19th St., 109 East.—Desirable second floor front hall room; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests accommodated.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome, large rooms, singly or en suite; with private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

64 WEST 56TH ST.
Rooms en suite and singly; superior table telephone.

70th St., 30 West.—Very desirable rooms, single or en suite; refined surroundings; parlor dining room; excellent table and service; telephone and messenger call.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

139th St., 259 West.—Large second story front room, bath, table board, $16; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SEPARATE TABLES; TELEPHONE; GOOD STUDIO, NORTH LIGHT; REFERENCE.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes a large, well-heated room and board near Columbia University; references required. M. S. F., Box 140 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

A middle-aged lady, requiring change of scene, wants board in private family of culture, without young children, in town or village in New York State within 35 miles of New York City; cheerful surroundings essential. Address F. B. H., Room 807, No. 82 Wall St., New York.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 2,441, (142d St.)—In apartment 41; fine outlook; elevator and every convenience; board optional.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat; closets; $8.

28th St., 350 West.—Large and small rooms handsomely furnished; steam heated; gentlemen; references; convenient to cars.

34th St., 232 East.—A large front room for light housekeeping or two gentlemen.

38th St., 27 West.—Large front room and private bath; gentlemen only.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room, with private bath.

49th St., 131 West.—Two or three comfortably furnished rooms for rent in private house.

59th St., 312 West.—Parlor and large bedroom en suite; heated; bath; couple; single beds; $6. McVay.

64th St., 44 East.—A commodious, well-furnished room; strictly private house; references essential; breakfast optional.

64th St., 151 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or double; exra large wardrobes.

76th St., 59 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room in apartment. Barbour.

80th St., 160 West.—Beautifully furnished; large and small; third floor; conveniences; private house; gentlemen only.

82d St., 129 West.—Large front room, southern exposure, second floor; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen.

Downtown business men who are tired hanging on car straps every morning and evening, will find The Hotel Raleigh, 663 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter months; single rooms, steam heated, $4, $5, $6 per week.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 124, Near L Station.—Large and small rooms furnished for gentlemen; references. OWNER.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For Sale—Handsome bay gelding; will go saddle or harness; fearless of auto and can be driven by a lady. Dickel's, West 56th St.

2 Second-hand Oldsmobile Specials for sale, $6. Oldsmobile Co., 138 West 39th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred Japanese spaniel puppies, strong and healthy, beautifully marked; prize stock. Apply 308 East 15th St.

Wanted.

GOLD COINS $1.50 paid for gold dollars; gold quarters, 75c.; gold halves, $1; book prices paid, 10c. LOW, 287 4th Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Girls Wanted—$3 to start; pay advanced as you learn; light, pleasant workroom; respectable companions; call at once. J. & P. B. Myers, 85 John St.

Ladies, having good connections, can add several dollars weekly to their private income without publicity, trouble, or loss of dignity; no trifling. R 172 Times.

Wanted—At 41 King St., by an American family of adults, two German girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one for upstairs work and wait on table. Take 8th Av. cars to King St.

Wanted—Good cook and baker in private family; personal reference required; wages, $22. Call before 11 or after 5 at 22 East 68th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—Energetic men to represent an old-established Accident and Sickness Corporation; liberal inducements offered. Address Edwin B. Quackenbush, General Manager, 35 Nassau St., New York.

Wanted—A night watchman; only those who can bring first-class recommendations as to sobriety and reliability need apply. Steady, R Box 230 Times.

Wanted—Boy for downtown office; good chance for advancement; state age and salary. Yalesa, Box 163 Times Office.

Wanted—Men; steady work, Baltimore boat; wages $13 to $25; expenses advanced. 113 First St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, require a practical bedding man; must be competent to cut and also act as foreman of workroom.

Men, $5, $7, England; $10 Germany; $25 South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to L. S. Webster, 17 Moore St., near Stone, Room 17.

Wanted—Young man to assist in office; wholesale clothing house. T., Box 144 Times.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Companion, &c.—By an educated Protestant lady as companion and assist in housekeeping; best references; good home considered more than large salary. Companion, Box 380, 1,267 Broadway.

Stenographer and typewriter, (experienced,) as visiting secretary, or will work at home. Bruckman, 1,022 Lexington Av.

Teacher, &c.—By an experienced teacher to teach or as secretary or companion to a lady; highest reference. Box 15, Covington, Va.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, Waitress.—Colored; excellent references; obliging, neat; moderate expectations. Priscilla, 146 West 53d St. Telephone, 142aB Columbus.

Chambermaid and Waitress.—By young girl lately landed, for chamberwork and waiting; private family. 340 West 17th; Johnson bell.

Chambermaid, &c.—Competent person; chambermaid, sewing, or wait on lady; private family; best city reference. 238 East 37th St.

Cooks.

Cook.—By first-class Swedish cook, with her own kitchen maid; in American family; best reference. Call three days at 207 East 40th St.; ring twice.

Cook and Laundress.—By thoroughly competent woman; excellent references; wants steady place; city, country. 145 6th Av.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—By American woman work by day, cleaning or laundress; city references. K. Purcell, 224 East 59th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Experienced, reliable; takes work home, or by day; skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, repairing, and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—German dressmaker to go out by the day for fine family sewing; a children's outfit. Grand, Box 34, 1,364 Broadway.

Dressmaking Parlors, 120 East 115th St.—House and street gowns; latest designs; reasonable prices. Newkirk & Foley.

Lady's Maids.

French maid or nurse desires situation with family going abroad; good references. Call at present employer's, 54 West 49th St., Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Lady's Maid.—Young woman; lady's maid; good dressmaker; cut, fit; h

REALTY SALES INDICATE NEW PENNSYLVANIA PLAN

Transfers in Block Opposite Cortlandt Street Ferryhouse.

Rumors That Railroad Intended Putting Up an Office Building There Have Been Denied.

Several properties in the block bounded by West and Washington, Cortlandt and Liberty Streets, were conveyed yesterday by John C. Wilson to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company. That company was formed for the purpose of representing the Pennsylvania Railroad in the real estate purchases necessary for its proposed terminal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and is presumably acting in a similar capacity in the transfer recorded yesterday.

The property acquired includes 81 and 83 and 89 and 91 Cortlandt Street, 164 and 166 Washington Street, and 109 to 113 West Street. This makes a very irregular parcel, but, roughly, it may be described as the block front on the south side of Cortlandt Street, between Washington and West Streets, excepting the southwest corner of Cortlandt and Washington Streets, about 70 by 58.7, and another plot, 63 by 58, on the south side of Cortlandt Street, beginning 58.9 feet east of the West Street corner. The property extends along West Street 106.4 feet. According to the deed it is subject to mortgages for $200,000, and the expressed consideration was $161,544.95.

The only portion of this property which the Pennsylvania Railroad now uses is that at the corner of Cortlandt and West Streets, affording an approach to its foot bridge over the latter thoroughfare. Rumors that the railroad had acquired the entire block front in question have been frequent during the last five years, the motive ascribed for such purchase being that of securing a site for a large office building similar to that owned by the Central Railroad of New Jersey on the Liberty Street end of the same block. In connection with these reports, however, Pennsylvania officials have pointed out that the railroad would have no use for such a structure at that point, since its executive offices are in Philadelphia, and its branches in this city could not very well be centralized or united. Adequate office accommodation will also be provided in the proposed terminal structure at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

Douglas Robinson, who as broker has made all the Pennsylvania's recent purchases in connection with its tunnel project, was not in the city last evening.

U. S. REALTY ORGANIZATION.

John W. Gates, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and P. A. Valentine Added to the Directorate.

The permanent organization of the United States Realty and Construction Company was effected yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at 135 Broadway.

The following officers were elected: President—Bradish Johnson; Chairman of the Board—H. S. Black; Vice Presidents—Albert Flake, Robert E. Dowling, and S. P. McConnell; Secretary—R. G. Babbage.

The Executive Committee will have the following members: James Stillman, Chairman; Charles M. Schwab, Albert Flake, Robert E. Dowling, H. S. Black, Hugh J. Grant, and Henry Morgenthau.

The Board of Directors, as announced yesterday, includes only three names that were not mentioned in the provisional list made public several weeks ago, namely, John W. Gates, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and P. A. Valentine of Chicago. In addition to these members and those forming the Executive Committee, the board is made up as follows:

James Speyer,	Charles F. Hoffman,
James H. Hyde,	H. L. Higginson,
William H. McIntyre,	B. Aymar Sands,
Charles H. Tweed,	Charles Francis Adams,
A. D. Juilliard,	2d,
George G. Haven,	S. P. McConnell,
Henry Budge,	K. K. McLaren.
George C. Clark,	

This gives the board a membership of twenty-five, which will ultimately be increased to thirty.

A Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer for the new corporation were also appointed at yesterday's meeting, the former being Byron M. Fellows, who was Treasurer of the George A. Fuller Company, and the latter, Morris B. Mead, who has acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Realty Corporation since its organization about a year and a half ago.

DIAMONDS WORTH $18,000 GONE FROM UNDER PILLOW.

Dealer Took Gems Home, and Says a Burglar Stole Them While He Slept.

Abraham H. Freimann, an importer of diamonds, with an office at 48 Maiden Lane, and who lives on the third floor of 317 East Eighth Street, reported to the police early yesterday morning that he had been robbed of unset diamonds valued at $18,000.

Freimann said that the diamonds had been taken out of a leather wallet which was in the pocket of a coat, which he had placed under his pillow on retiring Monday evening. He said that he went to bed about 10:30 o'clock and awoke about 4 o'clock to find that the coat had been taken from under the pillow without arousing him. About the room, he explained, he found the family clothing lying on chairs and the soft, his waistcoat, still containing his watch, being among the garments. Upon the roof of a projection to the building, in the rear, was the coat which had contained the wallet.

Detectives had discovered little up to last evening to help them in solving the mystery. There are no marks of forcible entry on the doors, but that may not mean much, as the family cannot positively say that the windows were closed, nor even that the doors were locked. Freimann slept in a front hall room with his two sons, Max and Louis, respectively, nine and seven years old. They, like their father, failed to hear or see the burglar.

Freimann told the detectives that he had imported the diamonds from Antwerp and that he had taken them home from his office on Monday evening with the purpose of showing them to a customer early yesterday morning. The gems were his absolutely, and had not been purchased on memorandum. The Freimanns have only lived in the flat which they now occupy for three weeks. The detectives are puzzled as to who could have known that the diamond dealer sometimes took diamonds home.

BIDDING FOR CITY WORK.

Street Sign Contract and Those for Two Public Baths Decided On.

President Cantor was busy yesterday opening bids. The Barber Asphalt Company and the Uvalde Company were bidders for 47,157 yards of street paving. The prices ranged from $1.10 a yard to $1.45. Bids were opened also for repairs to the City Hall. The estimated cost of the work was $50,000. The lowest bidder was N. W. Ryan, who bid $29,863. For repairs to the steam-heating apparatus Walker & Chambers were the lowest bidders, at $15,900. Bids were also opened for street signs, to be placed on existing electric light poles. The Edison Company bid $12.50 and will receive the contract.

Bids were opened for the erection of three public baths in Manhattan, to be located at 243-247 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 133-135½ Allen Street, and 347-349 West Forty-first Street. President Cantor said that the estimate for each building was $80,000. The amount appropriated for the buildings and sites was $350,000. Murphy Brothers, the lowest bidders for the three structures, called for $291,686, which would leave only about $59,000 for sites. President Cantor found that he needed about $70,000 more, and if the appropriation is made it will be used for the One Hundred and Ninth Street bath. The other two contracts were awarded to Murphy Brothers.

CORONERS AGAINST JEROME.

Appeal to Police Commissioner to Prevent District Attorney's Office from "Interfering" with Their Work.

A merry war has broken out in the Criminal Courts Building. The principals to the contest are District Attorney Jerome and the Coroners of this county. The trouble dates back to the days when District Attorney Jerome conceived the idea of organizing his homicide bureau and gave orders to the police to notify his office the moment a murder occurred within his jurisdiction. Ever since then it has virtually been a foot race between District Attorney Jerome's assistants and the Coroners as to who should reach the scene of an important murder first. In many cases the Assistant District Attorneys have won.

Yesterday the Board of Coroners met in secret conclave and appointed a committee, consisting of Coroners Goldenkranz and Scholer to see Police Commissioner Partridge and request him to issue an order preventing the District Attorney's office from securing evidence in cases requiring the attention of the Coroners. The police are also to be complained of by the committee, who claim that they, too, destroy and remove evidence.

District Attorney Jerome, when told of the Coroners' intention, and asked what he had to say, laughed and replied:

"No, I have nothing to say—on the Coroners. If they believe my assistants are violating any law they should certainly have no difficulty in getting redress. I wish they would tell me. I would not countenance any such act on the part of my assistants."

SAID HE REFUSED A BRIBE.

Policeman Arrested the Alleged Would-Be Bribe Giver, but a Jury Acquitted the Prisoner.

Twelve jurymen in Recorder Goff's court yesterday opened their eyes in wonder when they were called upon to consider a case in which, they were told, a policeman had rejected a bribe and appeared as a complainant against the would-be briber. After they had heard all the evidence, the summing up of both sides, and a charge by the Recorder, in which he admonished them to "sink all prejudices against any man or class of men," they filed into the jury room, returning in six minutes with a verdict of acquittal.

The policeman was George Chambers of the Mercer Street Station. The defendant in the case was Mrs. Mary Herman, who kept an alleged disorderly house at 237 Wooster Street. Chambers said that on April 1 Capt. Chapman stationed him in front of the house to warn people seeking to enter the premises. The woman offered him $1 to go away, whereupon he placed her under arrest.

Mrs. Herman told a different story. She said that Policeman Chambers had asked her for $5, and when she refused, he arrested her and made the present charge against her.

The lawyer, in summing up, denounced the police as a "gang of thieves," and said "it was almost impossible to find an honest man on the whole force."

The woman was discharged by Recorder Goff after the jury brought in its verdict.

CAPT. ALLAIRE RETIRED.

Left Union Army a Brevet Brigadier General and Rejoined Police Force as a Patrolman.

Police Captain Anthony J. Allaire yesterday was retired from his position by Commissioner Partridge on the ground that his vision is defective. He is seventy-three years old. "I was seventeen months on night duty at Police Headquarters," he said yesterday, in referring to his retirement. "That was a longer period than any other Captain was ever there, and it was there that my sight was injured."

Allaire was born in Cincinnati, but was brought to New York when three years old. He is a member of a well-known family of iron founders. After serving in the Volunteer Fire Department he became a policeman Aug. 24, 1860. He was a Sergeant at the breaking out of the civil war, when he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers, the second police regiment. He rose in rank by steady promotions, and at the close of the war was a Brevet Brigadier General. He rejoined the police force as a patrolman on July 10, 1865, less than a month after being mustered out of the army. He has a long list of important arrests to his credit, and has done much effective work as a drill master for the department. He is said to be very wealthy.

Sergt. John F. Gardner of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, is at the head of the eligible list for promotion, and will attain to the vacant Captaincy if Col. Partridge follows his usual custom.

WOODBURY SEES THE MAYOR.

Both Decline to Discuss Report That Street Cleaning Commissioner Is to Replace Col. Partridge.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury held a conference with Mayor Low at City Hall yesterday, and this led to the further spread of the story that Commissioner Partridge would resign and that Commissioner Woodbury would become the head of the Police Department. After the conference Major Woodbury was asked about the matter. He said:

"I will not say a word. Every statement about that matter must be made by Mayor Low. I have no information to give out."

Mayor Low declined to say whether there would be a change in the head of the Police Department.

District Attorney Jerome received a visit from Police Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Piper, whom Col. Partridge introduced to him. After a brief stay at the District Attorney's office the visitors went to a neighboring restaurant, where they joined Commissioner Woodbury at luncheon. Mr. Jerome said the call was purely social.

TO UTILIZE CHURCH TOWER.

That of the New Broadway Tabernacle Will Contain Mission Room, Sunday School, &c., in Its Seven Floors.

A unique feature of the new Broadway Tabernacle, to be erected at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, the plans for which were filed yesterday, will be a tower rising to a height of 146 feet and covering an area so large that the space within it can be utilized. The first floor of this tower will contain the Sunday school room. On the third floor will be mission rooms, and a ladies' parlor; on the fourth, rooms for the Young Men's League and the Young Men's Library; on the fifth, the pastor's study, a reception parlor, and the church library. The sixth floor will be fitted up as living quarters for the sexton. The seventh floor will be given over to the Tabernacles's museum, above which will be the belfry.

The church will stand on a plot 80 by 178, and the structure itself will cover a space about 66 by 178. The main auditorium will be finished in quartered oak, and will contain galleries. In the basement will be two halls, to be known as Pilgrim Hall and Social Hall. The building has been designed by Barney & Chapman, and, according to their estimate, will cost $350,000.

Search for a Missing Boy.

George McLean, sixteen years old, disappeared from his home, 835 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on Tuesday night a week ago, and his mother, Mrs. H. E. Burton, has since searched for him without avail. Young McLean is subject to epileptic fits, and a characteristic that may lead to his identification is the constant shaking of his left arm from the shoulder down to the hand. He is blue-eyed, with reddish hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and of medium build.

Chamber of Commerce Dinner Plans.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce will be given this year at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 11, instead of at Delmonico's, as has been the case. The change is made necessary by reason of the large attendance expected. Covers will be laid for 600. The price of tickets to members has been increased from $20 to $50.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

STEEL TRUST EARNINGS

The First Nine Months Show $101,142,158.

September Estimated Figures, $11,750,000, as Against $9,272,812 That Month Last Year—Regular Dividends Declared.

The United States Steel Corporation gave out its statement of earnings for the first nine months of the current year. The statement of earnings for the last three months, September being estimated, shows that the earnings were $36,764,643 for the quarter, which compares with $28,663,840 for the same period last year. The September earnings are estimated at $11,750,000, as against $9,272,812 for September, 1901. As the estimates heretofore have always been below the actual earnings, September figures will probably reach $12,000,000.

The statement shows:

NET EARNINGS.

January, 1902	$8,901,016
February, 1902	7,678,583
March, 1902	10,135,858
April, 1902	12,320,766
May, 1902	13,120,930
June, 1902	12,220,362
July, 1902	12,041,914
August, 1902	12,972,729
September, 1902, (estimated)	11,750,000

Total net earnings after deducting, each month, the expenditures for ordinary repairs, renewals, and maintenance of plants, also interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies		$101,142,158
Deduct amounts set aside for the following purposes, viz.:		
Sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies.	$467,540	
Depreciation and reserve funds	10,306,565	
		10,774,105
Balance of profits for nine months applicable for United States Steel Corporation securities		$90,368,053
Deduct:		
Interest on United States Steel Corporation bonds for nine months	$11,400,000	
Sinking fund on United States Steel Corporation bonds for nine months	2,280,000	
		13,680,000
Balance		$76,688,053
Dividends for nine months on stocks of United States Steel Corporation, viz.:		
Preferred 5¼ per cent.	$26,790,258	
Common, 3 per cent.	15,249,665	
Dividends on outstanding stocks of subsidiary companies	148	
		42,040,071
Undivided profits for the nine months applicable to increase "depreciation and reserve fund" accounts, for new construction or surplus		$34,647,982

The earnings for the first fiscal year were about $110,000,000. The net earnings so far show $101,142,158, with three months yet to come. Figured at $10,000,000 a month, this would place net earnings at $130,000,000, or thereabouts. Of course, a comparison is hardly fair, because in the last fiscal year the first three months of the present year were included, due to the shifting of the beginning of the fiscal year from April 1 back to Jan. 1.

At the meeting of the Directors yesterday the regular dividends were declared.

MAN'S BODY IN NORTH RIVER.

Rope Twisted About Ankles at First Aroused Suspicion of Murder.

While standing on the end of the Adams Express pier, north of the Pennnsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon Robert Stranahan, one of the company's employes, saw the figure of a man in the river about 200 feet off shore. Believing the man had either jumped or fallen from a Twenty-third Street ferryboat that had just entered her slip, Stranahan plunged into the river and swam out, but turned back on finding that it was a dead body which he had approached.

The crew of the tug Belvedere picked up the body and took it to the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City, whence it was transferred to the morgue. There it was found that the man's ankles were fastened together with a piece of rope. That led to a report that the man had been murdered, but Capt. John Bracken of the Belvedere explained that when the body was taken in charge by his crew there was a rope about the man's waist that had apparently been used as a belt. The rope had become loose and in handling the body it slipped down and became twisted about his ankles.

County Physician Charles B. Converse decided that the man had committed suicide or had been drowned by accident.

COLUMBIA "ANNUAL SCRAP."

Sophomores Capture Eighty Freshmen and a Free Fight Results.

Columbia University sophomores and freshmen had their "annual scrap" yesterday, when the second-year men waylaid the newcomers and imprisoned them in convenient furniture vans. They captured about eighty in this manner and then carted the prisoners to Washington Hall, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. The captives were there paraded upon the stage, forced to drink milk from nursing bottles, to drink a mixture of sour beer and milk, to milk goats, and sing and spar for the entertainment of a large company.

A vaudeville performance succeeded, which was broken up by a bombardment of eggs from the liberated freshmen, while upper class men in the gallery squirted mineral water on audience and performers alike. All hands then indulged in a free fight, which was taken from the hall to the street, where the cars were blocked, while a score of policemen made a show of restoring order.

Alimony for Mrs. Marie De Leon Fenn.

Marie De Leon Fenn, whose husband, Emory Fenn, is suing for an absolute divorce, will get $25 for counsel fees and $6 a week alimony pending the trial of the case. Justice Guldersleeve granted her application in the Supreme Court yesterday. Fenn is the only son of the late Justice Fenn of the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Last Trip of Albany Day Line.

The last trip of the season from New York for the Hudson River Day Line steamboats will be on Saturday, Oct. 18.

TOBACCO COMPANIES SEPARATE

Universal and Harry Weissinger Interests Part as the Result of Friction.

It was announced yesterday that Frank Tilford and Henry R. Wilson have resigned from the voting trust of the Universal Tobacco Company, and also as Directors of the same company. At a meeting of the Directors of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company Frank Tilford and William H. Butler resigned as Directors of that company, and Atilla Cox, President of the Columbia Finance and Trust Company of Louisville, Ky., and H. L. Snyder of New York were elected in their stead. William H. Butler also resigned as a voting trustee of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company, and Henry R. Wilson was elected in his stead.

As a result of friction, which is said to have existed for some time past among the Directors of the Universal Tobacco Company and the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company, a separation of the two corporations has been effected, bringing about the resignations of Frank Tilford and Henry R. Wilson as Directors and members of the voting trust in the Universal Company, while William H. Butler resigns as a voting trustee and Director of the Weissinger Company. For trade reasons, as it was stated last night by one of the men concerned in the transaction, Frank Tilford resigned as a Director of the Weissinger Company.

The Weissinger Company has been owned by the Universal Tobacco Company for some time past, and the two have been practically under the same management. An official of the Weissinger Company said last night:

"The transaction was not friendly. There had been business difficulties existing for some time, and each side came to the conclusion that it would be better to cut loose from the other."

CHURCH OFFERS SCHOOLROOM.

Dr. Huntington Places Parish House at Disposal of the Board of Education.

A letter written by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, to President Charles C. Burlingham of the Board of Education, offering to make room for about 400 children in the East Thirteenth Street parish house, was made public yesterday. It was in part as follows:

My Dear Sir: In view of the congested condition of the public schools of the city, to which his Honor the Mayor has recently called attention, the corporation of Grace Church will very gladly, if you so desire, place at the disposal of your board, for the current school year, such schoolrooms in its parish house on East Thirteenth Street as may be deemed adapted or adaptable to the existing need.

The church receives very valuable privileges and enjoys important exemptions at the hands of the civic authorities, and it, therefore, seems only fair that when need arises, as in the present instance, there should be at least an offer of reciprocity.

Mr. Burlingham replied that there had been for some time, and was now, a great need for additional school accommodation in the particular neighborhood in which the parish house is situated, and that he had no doubt that the offer would be accepted.

Tesla Disobeyed Jury Summons.

Nikola Tesla, the electrician, was yesterday fined $100 by Judge Warren W. Foster in Part II., Court of General Sessions, for failure to obey a summons for jury duty. Unless Mr. Tesla is able to give a good excuse for his failure to appear, he will either have to pay his fine or submit to imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail.

The Deutschland to Resume Trips.

The steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line will resume her regular monthly sailings between New York, London, Paris, and Hamburg, sailing from New York Nov. 19, Dec. 15, Jan. 22, and Feb. 19.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROVING REPUTATIONS.—On the trial of James Gallagher at the Cayuga County Term of the Supreme Court for murder, the plea of self-defense was interposed and by various kinds of evidence the prisoner sought to show that George Beibert, the deceased, was of a quarrelsome, morose, irritable, and vindictive disposition; was subject to violent outbursts of temper, and had been in the habit of making threats against him. A judgment on a verdict finding Gallagher guilty of manslaughter in the first degree has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The court holds, by Justice Williams, that the fact that the defendant offered no evidence tending to show that the general reputation of Beibert for peaceableness and good disposition was bad, did not render it improper for the trial court to allow witnesses for the People to testify that the general reputation of the dead man by the speech of people for peaceableness and good disposition was good. Justice Williams said that the defendant, by his evidence, had in effect attacked the good character of Beibert, and that it was therefore proper for the People to show the general good reputation of the deceased.

***

EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in habeas corpus proceedings, refused to order the discharge of Emanuel and Rachel Brantwein, who are in the custody of the United States Commissioner of Immigration awaiting debecause Mrs. Brantwein is a cripple. The the St. Louis on Sept. 7, and were detained because Mrs. Brantwell is a cripple. The couple formerly resided in this city. Justice Bischoff said the case was simply one where the proper authorities had decided to exclude aliens—there being no allegation that the parties were citizens. Where, continued the Justice, an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under any law or treaty, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers is final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury. The habeas corpus proceedings instituted on behalf of the Brantweins were in effect an attempt to review the determination of the Immigration Commissioner. Justice Bischoff said in conclusion: "It seems to be clear that a State Judge or court has no authority to act within the defined limits of the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

In sudden cases of Croup, and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DOCTOR D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable. It often proves an elixir of life when death seems very near.—Adv

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Open front, or back, or both; bosoms long or short; with cuffs or without; many with 3 to 5 sleeve lengths to a size.

27 different sorts.

Don't you think your white shirt is here?

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Rich Mahogany, reflecting the Yule blaze like the Vestal fire of old. Soft Weathered Oak, yielding like an autumn frost to a south wind of the tropics—Settles, $11.00; Seats, $5.00; Chairs, $5.50.

'Tis not a question of which is the more beautiful. Our designers are noted for their nobility of purpose; and each is subservient to its usefulness.

Oriental Rugs, Draperies, Carpets, etc., (made and laid promptly.)

It behooves you to measure your requirements immediately—so many of our best designs have already been selected, that it is a question as to how many will be able this year to

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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Oriental Rugs.,

200 pieces, including Antique and modern Iran, Shiraz, Daghestan and Herez Rugs.

Very handsome specimens. 25.00, 40.00 and 60.00 each.

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100 dozen, "Bosom" shirts, —with cuffs attached—made of imported madras, English striped batiste, French Percale and Satin Broche.

Colored or white grounds with stripes and small figures in pink, blue or tan, and an extensive variety of black and white designs.

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$35, $50, $75

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS of POLKA DOT VELVET, Black, Blue and Brown..... $16.75

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LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of ZIBELINE and CORDUROY, Oxford, Blue and Brown..... $15.00

"Runabout" Suits.

NEW FALL STYLES. WALKING SUITS of THE NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, BOUCLES, BANNOCKBURNS and KILMARNOCKS, Copies of Foreign Models,

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Separate Skirts, of Prevailing Fall Materials and Colors,

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

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PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

THE LATEST FASHION

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$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

For More than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world.

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1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,108,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,340,000

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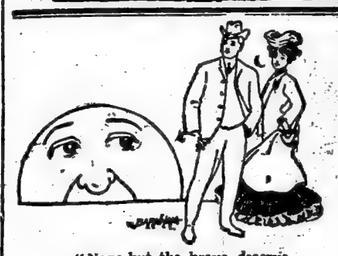

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We've made good shirts so many years that Cluett and Monarch brands are popular enough to prove it.

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For the needs of health of men and women when the physician says "Get the Best," get it.

There is only one best—

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Thus prescribed, it will prove to be the bridge between infirmity and strength.

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Fair; winds variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,461. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAMMANYS' JUDICIAL SLATE INCOMPLETE

Name of Edward E. McCall Apparently Settled Upon.

At Council of Leaders Yesterday No Man Considered Who Was Unprepared to Contribute $30,000.

Tammany Hall was crowded yesterday, and politicians of high and low degree watched the leaders at work making a judicial slate to be put through at the County Convention to be held to-day. The names of a hundred candidates were discussed. The first question which was asked by the Tammany leaders were:

"Can the candidate put up the necessary funds?"

There was hardly a minute of yesterday at Tammany Hall that a story was not circulated as to the amount which men, high in the councils of the party, were ready to put up for the Supreme Court nominations. The name of no man who was not ready at once to give $30,000 was considered. To the surprise of many of the politicians it was stated that several men had come forward with offers to contribute $100,000 to the campaign funds and to the leaders of Tammany Hall in return for a Supreme Court nomination.

Leader Charles F. Murphy was in consultation all of yesterday and until midnight fixing up a slate. During the day Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery District was in constant attendance at the Wigwam, insisting that Edward E. McCall be named for the Supreme Court bench.

There was a rumor that Leader Murphy was not entirely satisfied with the stories which have been circulated about the large sums which were to be paid this year for Supreme Court nominations. He asserted yesterday to several friends that such statements, if proven to be true, would injure the chance of Tammany carrying the county this Fall and electing the three Justices. Leader Murphy agreed, however, that Edward E. McCall should be named because the Bowery Senator said that he would insist first, last, and all the time on the nomination.

The question as to who would be named for the other two places was not settled, so Leader Charles F. Murphy said shortly before midnight. A meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which there is sure to be some discussion over the candidacies.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx was promised some time ago that he would have the naming of a candidate from his district. He picked for the nomination John J. Brady, a lawyer of the Bronx district, who has the active support of all the elements which go to make up the organization in that borough. President Haffen appeared at Tammany Hall yesterday to seek the nomination of Mr. Brady. After a consultation with Leader Murphy President Haffen said to a friend that he did not expect that the leaders would give his district one of the nominations.

A Tammany district leader said last night:

"If President Haffen insists, his district will receive one of the nominations. The trouble has been over the nationality of the Tammany candidates. John J. Brady would be sure of the nomination, were not Senator Sullivan insisting so strenuously on the nomination of Edward E. McCall."

President Haffen was asked at Tammany yesterday to pick out the name of a well-known German in his district who would be available.

The name of Charles G. F. Wahle was mentioned by several district leaders. Charles F. Murphy said, when asked about his chance of receiving the nomination:

"All I can say is that his name has been mentioned as a candidate."

Mr. Wahle was formerly a resident of Leader Murphy's district, but he moved to the Bronx and did not keep up his active connection with the Anawanda Club. Leader Murphy's organization. J. W. Gerard of the firm of Bowers & Sands was discussed as a probability by the Tammany leaders.

Half a dozen German-Americans, headed by Dr. Joseph Senner, ex-Commissioner of Immigration, called on Charles F. Murphy at Tammany Hall and presented to him a memorial urging that Benno Lewinson be nominated for Justice. The delegation represented the Federated German Societies of New York, of which Mr. Lewinson is President.

The friends of Charles W. Dayton continued to urge his nomination. They claimed that his selection would bring to the Tammany ticket the support of the independent Democrats.

Several leaders declared that it was the determination of Leader Murphy not to name on the ticket this Fall any person who received in the past a nomination while Richard Croker was at the head of the Wigwam. This statement was in part carried out yesterday. Charles H. Knox, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, had a short talk with Leader Murphy yesterday. Several leaders in the Sullivan-Murphy combination said afterward that Mr. Knox would not be named.

THE AUSGLEICH DEADLOCK.

Partly the Result of Economic Conditions—One Hopeful Sign.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that one of the chief causes of the existing dead-lock over the Ausgleich is the disturbing effects of the present transition stage in international commercial relations, which effects have been aggravated by the depression of the past few years. Similar difficulties will also have to be overcome by some of the principal European States in connection with the renewal of commercial treaties.

The correspondent says that the efforts of Hungary, which was formerly a purely agricultural country, to create independent industries and secure a monopoly of the home market cause jealousy and apprehension in Austria, which are not calculated to promote a settlement of the difficulties between the two States.

One of the favorable features of the present crisis, says the correspondent, is the recognition of the fact that some agreement is practically indispensable in the economic interests of all concerned.

Fatal Shooting in Saloon in Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 8.—Dr. G. B. Crawford, a prominent physician of Lovelake, shot and killed John A. Vickers in a saloon. Crawford's son and Vickers had a dispute, and Dr. Crawford says he shot to save his son's life, as Vickers was advancing upon young Crawford with a knife.

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To West Point or Newburgh and return by Day Line Steamers, $1.00. Autumnal Foliage.—Adv.

STRATEGY OF CUPID.

Eighteen-Year-Old Girl Married During the Brief Absence of Her Parents from Hotel in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Cupid proved himself a strategist of considerable ability in this city on Monday when Miss Marguerite Safford Stone and Alpin William Cameron terminated a brief courtship with a marriage. Miss Stone, who is not yet eighteen, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Stone of New York and Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Cameron is the son of Alpin J. Cameron, a New York wool merchant who has a home in Ridgewood, N. J. The Stones have been coming to Atlantic City for years.

Miss Stone and Mr. Cameron met this year for the first time. Soon after the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Stone took their daughter to Newport. They returned two weeks ago, and went to Marlborough House. On Monday Mr. Stone went to New York on a business trip and Mrs. Stone to Philadelphia. A few hours after their departure Mr. Cameron summoned the Rev. P. T. Carew, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, from Ridgewood, N. J., and Miss Stone and Mr. Cameron were married. When Mr. and Mrs. Stone returned they were amazed to find that ther daughter had left the hotel and the city as the bride of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Stone is by no means inclined to act the part of the forgiving parent. He said to-night: "This wedding was surreptitiously performed, without my knowledge, without my consent, and during my absence from the city. My daughter is a minor and the parties responsible for the outrage will be held strictly accountable."

REWARD FOR HEROIC NURSE.

An Indiana Woman Who Nursed Small-pox Patients in the Philippines Will Receive It.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 8.—Miss Alice Kemmer, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. B. E. Kemmer, near Sweeber, has been summoned to Washington to receive from the hands of the Government a reward due her for an act of mercy, while employed as a nurse in the Philippines.

After she was granted a leave of absence she voluntarily relinquished it and took upon herself the care of two small-pox patients in an isolated hospital connected with the First Reserve Hospital in Manila. Miss Kemmer had never had the disease, but she fearlessly began her self-imposed task, and for one month devoted herself to the care of the patients.

With never more than two hours' sleep at a time, in intensely warm weather, the nurse attended her patients day and night and saved their lives. Her kindness and care of the smallpox patients attracted the attention of Major Gen. Chaffee, and it was upon his recommendation that she is to be rewarded by the Government.

FRENCH CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED

Frederick C. Havemeyer's Imported Expert Drove Too Fast with Party of Friends.

Edmond Fromont of 213 West Thirty-eighth Street, brought recently from France by Frederick C. Havemeyer of 244 Madison Avenue to operate his big Fournier automobile, was arrested last night by Bicycle Policeman Hanley for speeding at a rate of twenty miles an hour. He was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Mr. Havemeyer is in Colorado on a hunting expedition. Fromont was left in charge of the big machine. Last night the chauffeur took out a party of friends, including two young women. It was on the return trip that Fromont endeavored to show his friends what speed the auto could make, and raced in Eighth Avenue. He said that Mr. Havemeyer did not know that he had taken the machine out, and seemed to fear that his employer would learn of it.

AMERICANS FETED IN QUEBEC.

Albany Burgesses' Corps Recipient of Unusual Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—The Albany Burgesses' Corps marched up Citadel Hill to-day flying the British on left of the American colors, and was received by Col. Farley and the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Foreign colors were never before admitted inside the Citadel, except on the occasion of the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1898.

At the banquet at Chateau Frontenac to-night the most distinguished citizens of Quebec were introduced to members of the corps by United States Consul General Henry, and these felicitated the corps on their visit. The visitors left to-night at midnight for Montreal.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

New Term Next Monday—Judge Holmes May Take His Seat in December.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The United States Supreme Court will convene on Monday next. Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, who was appointed to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Gray, will not take his seat on the bench until he shall be nominated to the Senate and confirmed by that body.

The nomination will be sent to the Senate shortly after Congress assembles in December. There is no doubt that the nomination will be confirmed, and probably in time to enable Judge Holmes to assume his judicial duties before the adjournment of court for the Christmas holidays.

Because of the vacancy a number of important cases that would otherwise be taken up by the court in December has been been postponed until there shall be a full bench.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Tennessee Mob Avenges the Death of a White Farmer.

NEWBERN, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Garfield Burley and Curtis Brown, two negroes, were hanged here to-night by a mob of 500 persons.

Burley on Saturday last shot and instantly killed D. Flatt, a well-known farmer near Dyersburg, after a quarrel over a horse trade.

A posse last night located Burley in a negro cabin at Huffman, Ark. While being brought to Dyersburg Burley confessed the killing, implicating Curtis Brown as an accessory.

Both men were lodged in jail at Dyersburg to-day. A mob soon appeared at the jail and demanded possession of the prisoners. Criminal Court Judge Maiden made a strong plea that the law be allowed to deal with the case, saying that he would instruct the Grand Jury to find indictments at once and that the negroes would be placed on trial to-morrow.

The mob would not listen to the Judge's reasoning and forcibly took possession of the two men.

Makes Time for the Business Man.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago leaves New York 1:58 P. M. daily.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINS CRASH AT MENLO PARK

One Person Killed, Score Injured, in Rear-End Collision.

Engineer of Second Train Admits Seeing Warning Signals, but Says Air-brakes Failed to Work.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 8.—One heavy express train from the West ran into another which had been brought to a standstill by a hot box at Menlo Park, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles east of this place, at 9:45 o'clock this morning. One man was killed and at least a score were so badly injured as to require the services of physicians. Everybody on both trains had a bad shaking up and few escaped without cuts or bruises, for every window of all the cars was shattered, while the passengers were hurled headlong over the seats. The passengers most seriously hurt, except the one killed, were in the car in the middle of the forward train, which ordinarily would have been considered the safest of them all.

The list of victims of the accident is as follows:

Dead.

SILPATH, COURTNEY J., 25 years old, of Jersey City, bridge tender at the Twenty-third Street Ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City. He was returning from a vacation in Bordentown, N. J., where his mother lives.

Injured.

BORUSKY, BERNARD, Easton, Penn.; cuts and bruises; taken to St. Francis Hospital and later went home.

COMER, Mrs. CHARLES, Peoria, Ill.; bruised on right side, and right hand crushed.

COSTER, B. F., Philadelphia, fireman of Train No. 76; scalp wound; cared for by railroad officials.

CURTIS, E. F., Philadelphia, scalp wound and bruises. In Wells Memorial Hospital, New Brunswick.

EDWARD, T. R., Beaver Falls, Penn., slight injuries.

FISHER, Mrs. CLARKE, Trenton, N. J. Taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in New York, with serious injuries to spine and both legs badly crushed. Later removed by relatives.

FLANAGAN, Mrs. BRIDGET, Providence, R. I. Attended to in Jersey City and proceeded to New York.

FLANAGAN, Miss MOLLIE. Attended to in Jersey City and proceeded to New York.

HOLLIS, EDEN, New Brunswick, brakeman on Train No. 76; cut about head and body; taken to the home of his cousin, Aaron Bussey, 164 Albany Street, New Brunswick.

KEANE, Miss MARY, Providence, R. I.; bruises; was able to proceed on her journey.

LATHROP, Mrs., Trenton; slight; taken home

McCARTER, Mrs. M. G., Brooklyn; shock; taken home.

McKENNA, JAMES, 355 Market Street, Newark; left leg lacerated, head bruised; sent home.

MALONE, M. C. A., 1,202 South Broad Street, Trenton; shock and bruises. Takes to home of Miss Oliver, 131 New Street, Newark.

NORRIS, Mrs. JAMES, Trenton; bruised and slights cuts. Sent home.

OLIVER, Miss GERTRUDE, 131 New Street, Newark; bruised and shock. Sent home.

STUART, Miss MARY, 33 Elliott Place, Brockton, Mass.; slight injuries.

WILLETTS, Miss, Trenton; slight bruises. Sent home.

WRENN, Mrs. T. B., 176 North Stockton Street, Trenton; severe bruises and shock. Removed to a hospital in New York.

The trains in the wreck were known as No. 6 and No. 76, the latter being generally spoken of as the "business men's train," which left Philadelphia on time at 8 o'clock. Train No. 6 was three hours late, having been held up by two wrecks west of Philadelphia. It preceded the "business men's train" on short headway, and picked up many passengers waiting at the stations for the second train. Neither one of the expresses was scheduled to stop between Trenton and Newark, but the hot box brought No. 6 to a standstill at the Menlo Park Station, just after it had rounded a long, sweeping curve. The track however, could be seen for half a mile back. Many of the passengers on No. 6 left the cars and walked up and down the track, and in that way were saved from the disaster which befell the others.

The train had stood about four minutes when those standing outside heard the thunder of a fast train and saw No. 76 come around the curve at a mile-a-minute speed. Cries of warning sent the passengers in the halted train rushing to the doors, but few could get out through the narrow vestibuled passages before the crash came. Car 974, which was in the middle of No. 6, crumpled up like cardboard. It was old and of lighter construction than either of the five Pullman sleepers before it or the three day coaches and baggage car behind.

The locomotive of No. 76, which was one of the largest type running on the Pennsylvania Road, drove half through the baggage car of No. 6, but did not derail it. It wedged fast there, and when the wreck was cleared that engine and car were hauled away backward, still wedged together, but moving on their own wheels.

Young Silpath was in the baggage car. His body was badly crushed. Joseph Kelley of Philadelphia, engineer of the second train, went into the baggage car with his engine, but escaped without a scratch. His fireman, C. S. Curtis, jumped just before the crash, receiving a severe scalp wound and many bruises. Miss Malone was thrown out of a window by the force of the collision, while Miss Oliver, her friend, whom she was going to visit, was hurled over the backs of the seats and came down on the opposite side of the car. On Train No. 6 was the body of Mrs. Ann Young, being brought from Chicago for interment. The case inclosing the coffin was somewhat broken.

Nine of the wounded were taken to Jersey City in the parlor car Jamaica, arriving just before noon. There another fatality occurred. Daniel F. McCarthy, sixty-two years old, a messenger, of 127 Steuben Street, who was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, saw the injured taken from the train, and was hurrying across the tracks to his work when Drill Engine No. 962 decapitated him.

Kelley, the engineer of Train No. 76, admits that the signals were set against him, but says that his air brakes failed, causing him to run past. Passengers on his train say that the brakes went on with such force just before the collision that they were thrown from their seats, and many received bruises in that way before the actual crash. Kelley's engine was running so slowly at the moment of the impact that several of the trainmen had already jumped from the train, and were running up the track beside it. At the same time the engineer of Train No. 6 was making frantic efforts to start his train ahead.

PING-PONG STIRS UP CHURCH.

Old Bridge, N. J., Congregation Divided as to Propriety of Permitting Games

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 8.—Is ping-pong a proper game to be played in a church building? Are checkers and dominoes consistent with Christian living? Should a church be used for anything excepting worship?

These are some of the questions that are agitating the congregation of the Baptist Church at Old Bridge. The members are divided in their opinions. It all came about through a proposed organization of a men's club at the church.

Recently several of the women of the church met to discuss the organization of such a club on behalf of their husbands, brothers, &c., who need diversion, but lack initiative. The Rev. Mr. Peake, pastor of the church, presided, and the Rev. F. Uhl and W. N. Conners also were present. Mr. Uhl gave a talk upon the success of similar organizations in Pennsylvania. The women voted unanimously to assist the proposed club, and it was decided that the church basement would be the proper place for the meeting room.

Since then, however, several of the members of the church have expressed themselves forcibly as being opposed to the entire plan, and so the project still is in the air.

THE DINING CAR SERVICE is one of the most important adjuncts of first-class service. Royal Blue Line Trains between New York and Washington maintain the highest standard.—Adv.

A $10,000,000 BOND ISSUE.

Jones & Laughlin's Steel Company of Pittsburg Plan Extensive Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company was held to-day to decide on a proposition for the issuance of bonds to the amount of $10,000,000. At the reganization of the company the bond issue was provided for and the meeting to-day is said to be the formal ratification of that provision.

None of the bonds will be placed on the market, but will be taken up by the present bondholders. The proceeds of the bond issue will be used to carry out the plans now under way for improvements and extensions to the immense plants of the company. The improvements under way and planned include the building of a large blooming mill and the addition of converters to the Bessemer steel plant.

The intended improvements will give the plant within the coming year an estimated capacity of 1,200,000 tons of steel a year.

A FALSE TOOTH HUNT.

Owner Erroneously Thought He Had Swallowed Them and Had His Esophagus Cut Open.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Believing that he had swallowed his false teeth during sleep Tuesday morning and being supported in his belief by the operator of an X ray machine, Frank Buettner, a well-known local contractor, to-day had his esophagus opened its entire length to recover the missing article. The operation was a severe one, but no teeth, however, were found.

A search of the bed in which Mr. Buettner slept Monday night disclosed the teeth between the mattresses. Mr. Buettner's condition is serious.

The object which the X ray expert held to be the teeth was a swelling due to laryngnitis.

FORECLOSURE SUIT BROUGHT.

Attempt to Have Foreclosed $1,000,000 Trust Deed Given by Monolith Cement Company.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 8.—The largest foreclosure suit ever brought in the Elkhart Circuit Court was filed this afternoon by William P. Williams, Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, as Trustee for the bondholders against the Monolith Portland Cement Company, Limited; also Melvin U. Demarest of Elkhart, receiver of the company, and about eight creditors, to have foreclosed a trust deed for $1,000,000 given by the insolvent company to bondholders, of which a majority live in Michigan, with others in Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, and in this county.

The promoters disposed of nearly $300,000 of stock, and then sold nearly $150,000 of bonds, giving a trust deed as security. The company is now in a receiver's hands and this step is taken to clear up liens and take up the project anew.

The company has over 500 acres of marl land near Bristol, and had projected a plant to employ 200 hands. It had arranged to build a huge dam and had built an electric-light plant at Bristol which is used to light the city and is one of the chief assets.

HUDSON VALLEY CARS RUNNING

It Is Stated the Railway Company Will Not Reinstate Any Employes Out on Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 8.—There is no material change in the motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley Railway in Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties. The company holds that the strike is substantially broken, but the strikers declare to the contrary. The present peaceful situation is generally believed to be due to the presence of the Second Regiment of the National Guard which was mobilized at Glens Falls yesterday.

The railway company to-day ran its full schedule of cars without any interruption. It is understood that the Hudson Valley Railway Company, having become weary of extending offers to its ex-employees to return to work as individuals, has decided not to reinstate any of those at present engaged in the strike.

The United Traction Company, over whose lines the Hudson Valley Railway Company expected to resume the operation of its car service between Waterford and Troy, has placed a "cut switch" in Waterford. It is stated that though the Hudson Valley Railway Company has a lease of the line running into Troy, the traction company would rather prefer a lawsuit than a strike of its union employes.

Trades Assembly to Expel Militiamen.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Trades Assembly to-night decided that all members of the military companies on duty at Glens Falls should be expelled from their respective unions.

BIG PURCHASE OF ORE LANDS.

Standard Oil Company Has Acquired 2,000,000 Acres in Kentucky Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—It is estimated now that the Standard Oil Company has obtained at least 2,000,000 acres throughout the Kentucky oil fields. The company has also begun the construction of a pipe line, which will cost at least $1,000,000.

The Standard has acquired 75,000 acres within twenty-five miles of the Cloyd's Landing well in Cumberland County. It is also leasing in Clinton, Adair, Monroe, Allen, and Cumberland Counties, and all along the same line into Tennessee. It is estimated that the company has 500,000 acres in these counties.

QUEEN BOXES KING'S EARS.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The correspondent at Belgrade of the Neuss Wiener Tageblatt says that, to revenge herself upon King Alexander for stopping her "pin money," Queen Draga created scandalous scenes before the courtiers.

The King reproached the Queen with being the curse of his life. Draga retorted with coarse abuse, and even boxed the King's ears.

Woman Bank Cashier to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Sarah F. Dick, cashier of the First National Bank at Huntington, Ind., and one of the only two women cashiers of National banks in America, will shortly retire after thirty years' service. She has established a record in banking circles as an expert, and her career has attracted attention all over the United States.

Foliage Excursion, October 11.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains. Delightful Autumn trip. Round trip tickets, good to Oct. 15, $2.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS AT ODDS ON TRUSTS

Chairman Morris Tries to Revise Copies of Speech.

Congressman Scuthwick Proclaims the Party as the Foe to Trusts, After Fassett Had Defended Combinations.

There was obvious discomfort revealed in the faces of Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and other prominent Republicans, sitting on the stage of Carnegie Hall at a Republican mass meeting during a portion of the time Congressman Southwick of Albany was speaking. J. Sloat Fassett, a previous speaker, had defended the trusts of the country, but Mr. Southwick proceeded on the tack that the Republican Party was the foe of trusts.

The speaker called attention to the fact that President Roosevelt was seeking to cure the trust evil through a Constitutional amendment. He then told of the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law, and in most earnest manner continued as follows:

"To-day Attorney General Knox at Washington is prosecuting great combinations of capital, yes, defying Wall Street; defying Mr. Morgan, if you please; prosecuting great combinations of capital in Wall Street controlling great railroads in the Northwest, under a Republican anti-trust law."

This passage was taken down by the official stenographers, with the rest of the speech. Immediately after the meeting had adjourned, and, without waiting for consultation, Mr. Morris inquired for the head stenographer. Mr. Dillon, the man in charge of the shorthand corps, was pointed out, and Mr. Morris called him aside and whispered to him for a moment. Then Mr. Dillon rushed to the stenographers' room and demanded that all copies of Congressman Southwick's speech be handed to him at once. Mr. Dillon took the page containing the references to Mr. Morgan and the Northern Securities Company suit, drew a pencil through them, and handed the page to a stenographer with this direction:

"Copy this page and leave that passage out. Hurry it up, so we can give the corrected copy to the press."

It was represented to Mr. Dillon later that some of the reporters were in a hurry, so he altered another copy himself and gave it to a reporter with this remark:

"Of course a Congressman has a right to revise him own speech."

Carnegie hall was occupied by about fifteen hundred people, of whom about one-third were women, for the mass meeting. The hall was more than ordinarily decorated with flags and bunting.

Robert C. Morris came on the platform at the head of the speakers, he being followed by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Job E. Hedges, Nathan L. Miller, and Congressman Southwick. Mr. Morris introduced Gen. Woodford, who, among other things, said:

"If the Democratic Party should peradventure get the next Congress, we shall go back inevitably to the sorrow, the paralysis, and the disaster that has always followed Democratic victory in this country."

Gen. Woodford spoke of the efforts of President Roosevelt to end the coal strike, saying:

"The President stands to-day pleading with capital on the one side and labor on the other to remember what the flag means, and what the peace of the Nation means. There is no American, whatever his party, but must approve what President Roosevelt has been so earnestly attempting to do in these recent weeks."

Gen. Woodford introduced as the first speaker ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, who made a long speech, discussing at length the good things about trusts. When he got up to speak the Republican orator of the Gubernatorial campaign in which Mr. Fassett took part was recalled by some one calling out:

"Take off your coat."

Mr. Fassett parried the remark, however, in this fashion:

"I do not believe the exigencies of this campaign will require so violent an exertion as to follow the advice of my friend in the office and take off my coat. I always felt that this episode was misrepresented to the people, for I believe that the success of American institutions has grown out of the efforts of men who were not afraid to take off their coats. [Applause.]

Continuing, Mr. Fassett said in part:

"There are good trusts and bad trusts. My Democratic friend says, 'What is a bad trust?' A bad trust, in the first place, is one that does not work. In the next place it is a trust in which you and I have not any stock. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Coler says, 'Half this talk about trusts is fake,' and he refuses to resign from them, and is President of two and a stockholder in an unrecorded number."

Mr. Fassett was followed by State Controller Nathan L. Miller, who is a candidate for re-election. He discussed the State finances as administered under Gov. Odell. Congressman Southwick was then introduced. He spoke principally of imperialism and the efforts to make an issue of it. The sentence of his speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the meeting, applause after it lasting for a minute or more, was this:

"Imperialism! The Republican Party a party of imperialists! The Republican Party undermining the liberties of the people! Why, your New York Journal and your New York World and the rest of the yellow journals here set up William McKinley with a crown on his head and a sceptre in his hand, and they kept that twaddle going until they nerved the hand of a Czolgosz."

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Job E. Hedges was introduced. He evoked roars of laughter by saying that everything had been said for the Republicans already and he would speak for the Democratic Party. He then made a burlesque address, glorifying with mock eloquence the history of the Democratic Party.

FLINT BOTTLE PRICE ADVANCED.

Manufacturers Decide to Make All Ware 20 Per Cent. Higher.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—The prices of flint bottles are to be advanced at a meeting of the American Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association, which began here this morning. All the prominent manufacturers in the country, including non-members of the association, received an invitation to attend the meeting, and there was a general response.

Trade is said to be in a deplorable condition, and a strong effort is to be made to put the industry on a profitable basis. There has been no cutting of prices lately, it was explained, because sales have been made at the cost of production. It was unanimously decided to advance the price on all wares 20 per cent.

TRAIN HITS AN AUTOMOBILE.

Harry Tod, Grandson of ex-Gov. Tod of Ohio, Instantly Killed.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 5.—An automobile containing Harry Tod, John Tod, Frank Silver, and Charles Stitt was run down by an Erie train to-day. Harry Tod was instantly killed and Charles Stitt received slight injuries. The others escaped injury.

Harry Tod was a son of Harry Tod, a prominent capitalist, and a grandson, of Gov. Tod of Ohio.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

CONSUL GENERAL BRAGG REMOVED FROM HAVANA.

He Goes to Hongkong in the Same Capacity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Edward S. Bragg, Consul General at Havana, has been transferred to the post of United States Consul General at Hongkong, taking the place of William A. Rublee, who has been transferred to the Consulate at Havana.

The change has been in contemplation for almost three months. It was fully decided that it was necessary to make the change, and the only question was where Gen. Bragg could be placed without substantial loss to himself, for it is difficult to find in the Consular service a position paying as well as his.

The official salary of the place is $5,000 per annum, but there are fees attached, much of which go to the Consul General, which swell the total compensation to about $7,000 per year.

Although it is realized that Gen. Bragg has been guilty of a lack of judgment at least in allowing to escape from him a rather contemptuous criticism of the Cuban people, in view of the fact that he was not directly responsible for its publication, the President decided to look on his case with a lenient eye. Early in July Gen. Bragg wrote a letter to his wife at her home in this country, in which he used this language:

"Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to make something out of the Latin race."

The letter was published on July 14. A few days later the Cuban Government asked Mr. Squiers, United States Minister to Havana, if the quotation was authentic, intimating that if it were so, Gen. Bragg probably had destroyed his usefulness at Havana. By direction of the State Department, Mr. Squiers called on Gen. Bragg for an explanation. He at once admitted the accuracy of the quotation, but held that he had a right to write what he pleased in a purely personal letter to his own family. But, without discussing this question with the General, the State Department decided that a change must be made, and set about to find another place for Gen. Bragg.

About two weeks ago this was found through the willingness of United States Consul General William A. Rublee at Hongkong, China, to exchange his post for that at Havana. The delay in making the announcement of the change has been caused by the necessity of arranging the details of the transfer. It is understood that these have been perfected and that the change will take place as soon as Mr. Rublee can reach Havana.

Mr. Rublee's post at Hongkong is salaried at $5,000 per annum, and his notarial fees, to all of which he is entitled, amounted last year to $1,047, so that Gen. Bragg probably will not lose much by the change.

The new appointee at Havana, like Gen. Bragg, is a Wisconsin man. He is a son of Horace Rublee, deceased, editor and part owner of The Milwaukee Sentinel. He was originally appointed United States Consul at Prague, Austria, in 1896, and retired from that post in 1893. He reentered the Consular Service in 1901, going directly to Hongkong as Consul General. His record is said to be excellent.

MAY AID ROUMANIAN JEWS.

Influence of Jewish Capitalists Likely to be of More Avail Than Humanitarian Sentiment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The best hope for the Jews of Roumania, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, lies in the near approach of the moment when the Roumanian floating debt must be converted by means of a great loan.

The influence of Jewish capitalists, the correspondent says, may then be of more avail in helping their suffering kindred than the whole force of the humanitarian sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic.

The expenditure of Roumania has exceeded the income in most recent years. The public debt of the State amounted on March 31, 1901, to 1,432,015,545 lei, (a leu is equal to a franc.) For 1901-1902 the service of the debt (interest, amortization, pensions, &c.) was estimated at 6,040,328 lei.

MYSTERIOUS HOTEL GUEST.

Handsome Woman Arrives in Matteawan, N. Y.—Has Hair Cut and Suddenly Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Landlord Warren S. Dibble of the Dibble House at Matteawan is trying to solve the mystery surrounding a strange female guest who stopped at his house on Monday night.

She arrived about 6 o'clock, and after registering and paying for her room, was assigned to quarters on the first floor. In about half an hour she sent word to the clerk that she wanted a barber. One was sent to her, and the young woman, who was about twenty-two and pretty and stylish in appearance, said she wanted her hair cut short.

The barber argued with her on the point, thinking she was hasty in such action. However, she insisted, and it was with reluctance he cut her hair. Her hair was light and of a rich, luxuriant growth. At noon the next day, when the guest, who registered as "M. Lideman, New York," did not appear, the landlord became apprehensive, and started an investigation. Her room was locked, and the door forced open. The gas was left burning, and on the floor was the hair which had been cut. No one saw the woman leave the hotel, and it is thought her mind must have been disturbed.

The belief is growing that the woman, after leaving the hotel about midnight, went to the Hudson River and committed suicide. No trace of her could be secured at the railroad or steamboat offices.

WHOLESALE IRISH EVICTIONS.

Three Hundred Ejectment Writs Granted to Lord De Freyne Yesterday.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Lord De Freyne applied at the Castlerea (County Roscommon) Quarter Sessions to-day for 300 ejectment writs. The tenants' cases were all undefended.

After granting the writs Judge W. O'Connor Morris, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, delivered a long and sympathetic address, in which he advised the tenants to settle with their landlords and then to appeal to Parliament to remove their legitimate grievances. The Judge assured the tenants that there was nothing in the story that the Government was going to pledge the credit of British taxpayers to the extent of $750,000,000 to pay the landlords.

The friends and neighbors of those of Lord De Freyne's tenants who have already been evicted are caring for the homeless in outhouses and stables.

All the tenants on the Ellis estate at Abbeyfeale (Limerick) have decided to submit to eviction and are building huts on land adjacent to the estate.

$17,000 for Two Tunnel Deaths.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 8.—When the suit brought by the Mutual Trust Company, as administrators of the estate of William Howard, who, with his wife, Hattie E. Howard, was killed in the tunnel disaster in the New York Central Railroad in Park Avenue last Winter, to recover damages from the railroad company was called before Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court to-day, counsel for both sides announced that the case had been settled. It is understood that the road will pay about $17,000.

Between Business Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:56 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. the next morning.—Adv.

JOHN MITCHELL SEES QUAY AND PENROSE

Closeted Together at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

All of the Conferrees Refuse to Talk of Their Discussion and Its Possible Effect Upon Course of Coal Strike.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, upon whom rests the responsibility of leading 150,000 miners to ultimate victory or defeat in the coal strike, arrived in New York at 8:40 last night, and from 10:45 until 12:30 this morning was closeted with Senator Quay and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, presumably for a conference on the situation. With the strike leader and the two Senators is supposed to be Louis N. Hammerling of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

When it was over, Mr. Mitchell came out of the hotel alone and walked back to the Ashland House. To all inquirers he said:

"I have nothing to say. I have nothing to say."

Senators Quay and Penrose had left orders at the desk that they should not be disturbed either by cards or telegrams, and remained inaccessible during the night.

President Fahey of District No. 9 was seen after he had had a short talk with President Mitchell upon the latter's return to the Ashland House.

When asked whether the miners would take any steps to alleviate the great suffering in the cities because of the lack of coal, he said that for the miners to give in now without some sort of concessions from the operators would mean that they would be reduced to a state worse than slavery.

Mr. Mitchell's mission was veiled in the deepest secrecy, and at no time, from the moment of his arrival until he disappeared into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, would he give any intimation of his purpose.

Mr. Mitchell, just before he left the Ashland House, where he is stopping, to go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, did make the following statement as the result of a flood of telegrams that he had been receiving ever since his arrival:

"I have been receiving telegrams all night, and have heard from 260 out of 300 unions in the coal regions. So far, they are all unanimous, not a union voting against a continuance of the strike. They say that they have no fear of bodily harm in continuing, and that they will not resume work until a decision has been made on the points at issue by a commission acceptable to them, or until an order to take up work has been issued by their leaders.

"This is the voice, not only of the laboring men, but of many non-union men who have been converted to their ideas."

The only direct question that he would answer was whether he had replied to the President's request that the miners resume work pending an investigation by a commission later to be appointed. Mr. Mitchell said that he had replied to President Roosevelt, but in spite of the published reports of the substance of his reply, he would not state what he had said.

READING SYSTEM REPORT

Anthracite Railroad Tonnage Decreased 10.05 Per Cent.

Contrast Between Railway Showing and the Coal Company's Marine Business from Port Richmond.

The fifth annual report of the Reading Company, covering the fiscal year ended June 30 last, was made public yesterday. The Reading Company owns the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but the report does not include the latter railroad's operations. Although the Reading is the largest anthracite coal road, the report contains absolutely no comment on the strike of the coal miners and hardly any reference to it, excepting to explain decreases in tonnage and earnings.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the three constituent companies shows:

	1901-1902.	1900-1901.
Gross receipts	$61,347,193.25	$62,143,471.50
Gross expenses	45,135,549.59	46,621,008.15
Net earnings	$16,211,643.66	$15,522,463.35
Fixed chgs and taxes.	13,832,817.46	12,859,376.30
Net income before payment of Reading Company's dividends and Gen'l Mortgage Sinking Fund	$2,378,826.20	$2,663,087.05

The report says that the net addition for the year to the total surplus of the three companies was $1,374,890.91, making the total surplus as of June 30, 1902, $4,686,-614.88. "The experience of the last few months," adds the report, "during which the anthracite traffic on the company's lines has been suspended through the strike among the miners, has demonstrated the wisdom of maintaining a sufficient surplus."

The report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company shows earnings as follows:

	1901-1902.	1900-1901.
Coal traffic	$2,436,159.44	$12,391,307.46
Mer'handise traffic	11,295,207.46	10,079,427.41
Pass'nger traffic	4,880,905.14	4,561,392.52
Miscellaneous	725,836.25	469,126.87
Mail	149,369.82	116,167.28
Total P. & R. Ry.	$29,176,578.14	$27,617,421.54
Other sources	345,156.42	726,748.18
Total	$29,515,534.56	$28,344,169.72

The report says the tonnage of anthracite carried decreased from 10,523,891 tons in 1900-1901 to 9,465,953 tons in 1901-1902, a loss of 1,057,938 tons, or 10.05 per cent., and the tonnage of bituminous coal increased from 5,018,491 tons to 6,087,088 tons, a gain of 1,068,597 tons, or 21.29 per cent. The revenue from coal traffic increased from $12,391,307.46 to $12,436,159.44, a gain of $44,851.98, or .36 per cent.

The slight increase in revenue was due to the additional soft coal carried. The real losses on account of the strike are shown better in the report of the coal company and in the following statement of the railroad company's ocean business from Port Richmond, which shows heavy decreases:

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.
*Merchandise	800,179.11	1,218,330.17
†Anthracite	1,480,281.10	1,759,251.11
†Bituminous	780,397.10	826,336.14
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
*Merchandise	1,229,371.17	1,000,460.16
†Anthracite	1,849,249.19	1,409,499.12
†Bituminous	1,024,873.13	1,011,335.19

*Tons 2,000 pounds. †Tons 2,240 pounds.

The report of the coal company says:

"The total production of anthracite coal from lands owned and leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the year 1901-1902 was 8,198,274.11 tons, a decrease of 1,055,689.17 tons from the production of the previous year, or 11.4 per cent. The decrease in production of the whole anthracite region for the year ended June 30, 1902, was about 10.2 per cent., as compared with the year ended June 30, 1901. The decrease in the production of the whole region resulted from floods and strikes.

"The coal purchased aggregated 1,034,-290.02 tons, an increase of 96,855.15 tons, or 6.9 per cent., and the sales amounted to 8,289,828 tons, a decrease of 810,688 tons, or 8.9 per cent., from the previous year.

"The cost of coal mined and purchased for the year was $2.02 8-10, which is 20 5-10 cents higher than the cost of the previous year. This higher cost resulted principally from the following causes, viz.: The increased cost of labor, due to the advance in October, 1900, which affected the whole of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902; the additional expenses attending the freshets of December, 1901, and March, 1902; the increased amount expended for colliery and other improvements, and to the expenses in connection with the strike, with the consequent reduction in our tonnage.

"The management has decided that, in view of the steady increase in the consumption of anthracite coal, and in order to meet the loss of production caused by the lessened efficiency of labor and by reason of the exhaustion of certain collieries, to expend about $3,500,000 in the sinking of seven new shafts and the construction of new breakers, machinery, &c. This amount will be expended proportionately during the next five or six years, and can be paid for either out of the net revenues of the company or from the depletion of coal lands fund.

The report of the railway company says that improvements, insurance, equipment renewals, the new work at collieries, and the payment into the depletion of coal lands fund have all been charged to expenses.

COAL ROAD STOCKS ADVANCE.

Anthracite Issues Strong, with the Exception of Lackawanna.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the coal stocks, with the exception of Lackawanna, were all strong and active. Erie, traded in to the extent of 12,000 shares, sold up ⅞ and closed at the top price of the day; Reading, the total dealings in which were 37,000 shares, advanced at one time 1¼ points and closed for a net gain of 1; Pennsylvania rose nearly 2 points, but subsequently reacted a point, closing at a net gain of ⅝; while fractional gains appeared in Ontario and Western and Delaware and Hudson.

Lackawanna was an exception to the list, selling over 4 points on the transfer of 1,400 shares. It is understood that this selling represented liquidation by a speculative owner whose loans had been called.

The advances in the various stocks were by the Street regarded as significant and as probably foreshadowing an early ending of the strike.

OPERATORS FAILED TO CONFER.

Manufacturers' Committee, After Meeting President Mitchell, Visited Philadelphia in Vain.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The visit to this city of the committee representing the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of conferring with the Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads appears to have been fruitless. The committee arrived here early this morning and spent the greater part of the day at the Manufacturers' Club, awaiting the appearance of the Presidents, but none of the latter answered, in person at least, the request of the committee for a conference. To-night the committee issued the following statement:

"The committee of manufacturers came to Philadelphia after meeting John Mitchell and his associates at Buffalo on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering measures by which the coal strike could be ended, and this committee will meet again Oct. 14."

After the members of the committee had breakfasted they dispatched a messenger to the offices of President Baer of the Reading Company, announcing that they were ready to meet the operators. The nature of Mr. Baer's reply is not known, but in answer to a question the railroad President said: "I know nothing about a committee."

MINERS REFUSE TO RETURN.

All Local Unions in Anthracite District Vote to Remain on Strike Until Concessions Are Granted.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 8.—Every local union of the miners' organization throughout the hard coal belt held special meetings either last night or to-day, and resolved to remain on strike until the mine owners grant them some concessions. And while the reports of these meetings came pouring into Wilkesbarre, President Mitchell dictated a letter to the President of the United States, in which he gave his answer to the proposition that the strikers return to work and trust to have their condition improved through an investigating commission.

What the answer of the miners' chief is he refused to divulge, but it is difficult to conceive that, with the replies of the local unions piled around him, he could do otherwise than respectfully decline the President's proposition.

Mr. Mitchell sent his letter to Washington before he had heard from all the locals, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the three District Presidents, left for New York.

This evening the corps of newspaper correspondents stationed here were invited to examine the reports, and not one was found that was not couched in firm language. Briefly stated, the resolutions in these reports affirm the confidence of the men in the integrity and judgment of their President, praise President Roosevelt for his efforts to end the strike, denounce the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads for their alleged abuse of the Chief Executive at the conference in Washington, denounce the employment of the coal and iron police, thank all organizations and citizens throughout the country for the financial assistance given, and denounce Gov. Stone for sending troops here.

Nearly all the resolutions contained a sentence to the effect that the men will remain out "though all the troops of the United States were sent here," until they are granted some concessions.

PRESIDENT AWAITS REPLY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—No consideration was given the coal strike to-day at the White House, the parade and review of the Grand Army occupying the attention of the President and the principal officials of the Government.

The letter which Mr. Mitchell said he had mailed to the President this afternoon had not been received at the White House to a late hour to-night, and it is doubtful if it will reach Washington until to-morrow morning.

TROOPS ALL IN COALFIELDS.

Last Regiment Arrives on the Scene of the Strike—Soldiers Well Received by Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania is camped to-night in the anthracite coal regions, the last regiment from the western part of the State having arrived late this afternoon.

Contrary to expectations, the troops were well received, and there was no disposition on the part of the strikers to annoy the soldiers. There was only one instance during the day of any show of feeling, and this was manifested at Bethlehem, when some boys stoned the second section of the train bearing the First Regiment of Philadelphia.

Universal quiet prevails throughout the entire region. Brig. Gen. Schall, who arrived in Tamaqua this afternoon, telegraphed to Major Gen. Miller that there was no disturbance of any kind in the district. The soldiers who arrived to-day are all scattered throughout Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties. The First Brigade is quartered as follows:

First Regiment and a detail of Battery A, Hazleton; Second Regiment and a detail of Battery A, New Philadelphia; Third Regiment, Minersville; Sixth Regiment and City Troop, at Tamaqua. The latter organizations will take care of the operations in the Panther Creek Valley.

The Second Brigade is quartered as follows: Tenth Regiment, Shamokin; Fourteenth Regiment, Mahonoy City; Fifth Regiment, Ashland; Eighteenth Regiment, Shenandoah.

The fact that all of the locals throughout the anthracite region have voted unanimously to continue the strike would indicate that the presence of the troops will have but little effect upon forcing the men to return to work, and from present indications it would seem that the settlement of the strike is no nearer solution than it has been for many weeks.

CITIZENS' COAL MEETING.

Bourke Cockran to Speak on the Ethics of the Strike at Carnegie Hall.

Three committees of citizens, representing the merchants, manufacturers, and the Board of Trade of this city, met last evening in the Murray Hill Hotel, and after a three-hour session decided to call a mass meeting to be held next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Carnegie Music Hall to discuss means of getting coal to the city. Bourke Cockran's aphorism that there is an ample supply of views but a great dearth of coal will be the watchword of the meeting, and it was resolved that discussion of the merits of the two sides in the strike would be discouraged and the main question of getting coal the only one considered.

One of the speakers at the meeting next Monday will be Bourke Cockran, who will speak on the "Ethics of the Coal Strike." When it was asked how the ethics of the strike could be discussed without taking sides, no explanation was forthcoming. Other probable speakers will be the Rev. Lyman Abbott, Prof. Felix Adler, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, and Judge Roger A. Pryor.

A Committee on Resolutions and Speakers was appointed last evening, the members of which will meet daily during the rest of the week, and after thoroughly discussing the situation will draw up a series of resolutions to be proposed at the meeting next Monday night. These resolutions will be submitted to the several speakers in advance, and the latter will be expected to make their speeches in harmony with the sentiments they contain. The Committee on Resolutions consists of Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Bourke Cockran, Miles M. O'Brien, Gustav Gottheil, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Frederick W. Devoe.

A resolution was introduced at last night's meeting by the Rev. Dr. Slicer binding the several speakers to refrain from discussing the merits of the strike in any form, but after considerable debate the resolution was withdrawn, the committee preferring, as Secretary Charles R. Stover put it, "to leave it to the speakers' honor to talk only about how the coal was to be got."

Besides the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions, a Committee of Ways and Means was chosen, which will continue in existence after the meeting next Monday, and will arrange for the holding of other meetings of a local and racial character in various parts of the city. This committee will also take such steps for public relief during the coming Winter as the conditions may call for. The members of this committee are C. Sprague Smith, David Blaustein, J. J. Kennedy, John S. Huyler, Charles B. Stover, J. Wesley Johnston, Charles Haupner, Norton Goddard, and V. Everitt Macy.

MINE OWNERS WILL GIVE COAL.

Manager of Company in Illinois Plans to Help Chicago Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Mayor Harrison has found one mine owner who is willing to contribute toward the proposed municipal coal yards. In a letter to-day, H. Gandrac, manager of the Valley Coal Company, at Petersburg, Ill., informed the City Executive that his mine would contribute free of charge a carload of screenings and slack each month for the needy of Chicago, if the city would arrange for the payment of the freight.

In the event of a continuance of the strike in the anthracite district and the advance in bituminous coal rates, this and similar contributions will be required this Winter to care for those in actual distress.

ENGINE CRASHES INTO HOUSE.

Result of a Delaware and Hudson Train Leaving the Track in Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—A peculiar railroad wreck took place in this city to-day, when a Delaware and Hudson train jumped the track on Quay Street, north of State Street, and the engine crashed through the front of a three-story brick building, demolishing the front wall and damaging the structure so that it will have to be torn down.

The train, which was made up of thirty coal cars, was running at a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour. Just what caused the engine to jump the track is unknown, but it is believed that the switch at this point had not been properly closed. The engine's crew stuck to the engine, and, although the fireman was slightly bruised by falling bricks, no one was seriously hurt.

The steam boiler in the building, which was used as a storehouse for rags and paper, was knocked over by the collision, and the wreckage caught fire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished by a fire company which was summoned to the scene. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

REFUSE TO SELL HARD COAL IN TON LOTS

Canvass of Coal Yards Brings Only Two Offers.

Importers and Steamship Agents Estimate that 300,000 Tons Are Coming from Great Britain.

If a householder had gone into the retail market to buy coal yesterday, equipped with no other influence than the ability to pay the price that was demanded of him, and had selected the dozen coalyards chosen at random in different parts of the city by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter as a test, he would have been able to buy a total of not much more than two tons of nut coal, and for it he would have had to pay about $42—$20 for one tone, $22 for the other.

The different dealers were approached as though it were desired actually to purchase a few tons of anthracite for household purposes. In general it was found that the coalyards on the east side were better equipped than those on the west side, while in Harlem practically no anthracite was to be obtained at all. Everybody in Harlem, it would appear, is burning bituminous coal.

Curtis & Blaisdell, one of the largest retail houses in the city and having offices, among other places, at 377 Water Street, refused pointblank to sell anthracite to a stranger. It was said that they were filling orders only from their regular customers, and that only half a ton at a time was being sold. They were quoting $20 a ton for nut size coal.

A typical east side coalyard, operated by the Co-operative Coal Company, at 60 Delancey Street, displayed about five tons of nut size. The manager quoted $20 a ton as a price, but he refused to sell more than a basketful to any one purchaser. It developed that most of his sales were for very small quantities, costing from 15 to 25 cents, to burn in stoves.

"I have great difficulty in getting the coal," said the manager, "but we must supply our customers. They come and ask for 15 or 20 cents' worth, and I give it to them. But I don't know what we'll do when cold weather comes."

John Krete of 309 East Eightieth Street had about ten tons of nut coal—no range or egg sizes. He offered to sell one ton only of this coal at $22. He said he was trying to restrict his sales to regular customers, as he could easily dispose of all the coal he could get to one purchaser.

In Harlem, Sperry & Popham of 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, reported that they had had no anthracite on hand for several weeks.

"Our customers took all the hard coal we had," said a member of the firm, "and since then we have been selling soft coal only. We are getting $10 a ton for that."

Leonard Brothers of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street said that the only anthracite they had was of pea size, for which they were getting $13 a ton. They had no larger sizes, and did not know where any could be obtained.

On the upper west side there was the same story of a dearth of anthracite. Boymann's coal yards, at 217 West Sixty-fourth Street, answered that they had had no anthracite for several days, but expected some to-day. When it came, they would sell at $20, but they would only promise to deliver soft coal orders at $10 a ton.

Muller & Gehrung of 850 Tenth Avenue said that they had had no hard coal for three weeks. "We have been expecting a boat load for that entire time," said a clerk, "but we can't say exactly when the boat will arrive."

It developed that several dealers were expecting ships to come in.

R. Thelford of 884 Tenth Avenue offered to "scrape together" one ton of chestnut coal for $20, but he could supply nothing for a range, nor did he know where any of the larger sizes might be obtained. Coal yards in all this section seemed to be filled with wood. Blocks of wood were being unloaded from wagons in many house cellars in this section also.

Thomas Stokes of 804 Tenth Avenue courteously refused to sell the would-be purchaser more than a quarter of a ton, and that only of chestnut size, at $20 a ton. He said he had no range size.

"I've got as much egg coal as anybody in town," remarked Mr. Stokes, "and mine is all in my window."

Mr. Stokes said that he did not believe there was more than 1,500 tons of anthracite coal for sale in New York City yesterday, and that by the end of the week all of that would be gone. He said that soft coal was not being shipped; that he had not been able to buy any for several days.

"These are hard times for housekeepers," it was suggested.

"Well," remarked Mr. Stokes, "if you want to learn what hard times are, go into the coal business."

Down in the old Greenwich Village section of the city, L. E. Muller of 111 King Street, reported that he had about twenty tons of nut size. He could supply no range size, and only a few tons of egg coal. He was holding the egg size for bakeries and others who could use nothing else in their business. He said that he, too, was expecting a ship to come in with a plentiful supply.

It was estimated yesterday by importers and steamship agents that at least 300,000 tons of coal, anthracite, bituminous, and semi-bituminous, were being brought here from England, Scotland, and Wales, including 100,000 tons which the International Mercantile Marine Company announces that it is bringing.

Mr. Mackey, who has charge of the coal imports of Barber & Co., Produce Exchange, said yesterday:

"We have 100,000 tons of the best Scotch and Welsh anthracite coming here and all grades of bituminous and non-bituminous coal. We are offering it for sale at $7.25 a ton. We have anthracite for sale in large quantities. The price is $10 per ton in cargo lots. Steam coal prices range from $5.50 to $7 per ton, cost, freight, and insurance."

Mr. Mackey said that practically all the coal his firm had bought came from the ports of Tyne, Sunderland, Glasgow, Leith, Cardiff, and Swansea.

They had two boats loading for New York. One would bring about 6,000 tons of anthracite and the other would be loaded with bituminous coal. Of the 100,000 tons purchased by this firm only 15,000 tons would come to New York. The rest was for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

PUBLIC CLAMOR FOR COAL.

Miners' Headquarters Deluged with Personal Pleas for Fuel—Biblical Advice.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 8.—At strike headquarters scores of letters are received from persons who want the strike ended so that they can get coal. One postal card reached headquarters from Canada on which was written, "Please take the advice in the third chapter, fourteenth verse, St. Luke's Gospel, and let us have some coal."

The biblical passage referred to reads as follows:

"And soldiers also asked him, saying, 'And we, what must we do?' And he said unto them: 'Extort from no man by violence. Neither accuse any one wrongfully, and be content with your wages.'"

LEHIGH VALLEY SHIPS COAL.

3,500 Tons Over the Road's Perth Amboy Wharves.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company shipped 3,500 tons of coal over its wharves here yesterday. Some of the coal went East in schooners and some went to New York. This is the largest shipment of coal from this place since the strike began. Sixty-five men were given employment on the wharves.

It is expected that there will be coal enough received every day now to permit of shipments, but Superintendent Pierson refused to have anything to say on this point.

The scenic beauties of the PICTURESQUE ERIE RAILROAD make it the most popular route for Autumn travel. Superb roadbed and equipment. Solid vestibuled trains to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Its dining car service is unexcelled.—Adv.

PRICE OF BREAD RAISED

Bronx Bakers Induced to Act by Cost of Coal.

Six Rolls Instead of Seven for Five Cents After Oct. 15—Some Shops Demanded the Higher Price Yesterday.

Owing to the increased price of coal, many Bronx Borough bakers raised the price of their bread, rolls, and buns yesterday. The Bakers' Association of the Borough of the Bronx, of which Adam Miller is President, met last Sunday and decided upon a general increase in price, to go into effect Wednesday, Oct. 15, and a committee was appointed to have placards and hand bills printed notifying the public of the change in price. The Bronx was flooded yesterday with handbills by the various bakers, which read as follows:

I wish to inform my customers and the public in general that the Bakers' Association of the Bronx has decided to advance the price of rolls, owing to the stringency of fuel. Rolls formerly sold seven for 5 cents will hereafter be sold six for 5 cents. To take effect Oct. 15, 1902.

In the stores were similar placards, and the attention of each and every customer was called to them. Many of the bakers in receiving the placards changed the date from the 15th to the 5th by pasting a piece of white paper over the one and raised the price immediately.

George Pfeiffer, Secretary of the Bakers' Association of the Borough of the Bronx, when seen last night at his shop, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Melrose Avenue, said: "Yes, there will be a general rise in the price of bread, rolls, and buns on the 15th of the month, in fact there has been almost a general rise already. It was necessary, however, and as soon as the price of coal drops we will go back to the old price again. There is little or no profit in baking at the present time when you have to pay $20 a ton for coal. This is especially true of the small baker, of which there are many in the Bronx, for you have to use just as much heat to bake 100 loaves of bread as you would 500 and expend almost the same amount of labor and time. Our association will meet next Sunday morning to hear the reports of the committee which was appointed to canvass the seventy-five bakeries that belong to the association and learn its opinion in regard to the increse in price.

"I can tell you, however, that it will be unanimous, for thre is no money to be made now, and if the price of coal goes any higher it will force many of the smaller bakers to the wall completely."

Herman Keil, a prminent member of the association, who keeps a large bakery at 3,198 Third Avenue, said last evening: "I have not raised my prices as yet, but will on the 15th of the month, unless there is a break in the price of coal, and I see little or no chance for that, judging by the present outlook.

"Another great disadvantage, and one that we feel at the present time more than ever, is the competition of the big bakeries who employ ten men to our one. But even these concerns have felt the present pressure, and if they have not increased the price, they have decreased the size of their loaves, which is the same thing."

REFUSE WOOD GIVEN AWAY.

Over Twenty Large Wagon Loads of Fuel Carried Away by Poorly Clad Persons.

Down along the river front, at the various points where refuse is dumped, there were swarms of poorly clad women and boys and girls yesterday, gathering and carrying away the wood taken from the trash piles by men employed by the Charities Organization Society. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, the hour when needy persons are instructed to call for the fuel, the twelve dumps were visited by more than a thousand persons. It is estimated that some twenty or thirty large wagon-loads of the wood were taken to the homes.

The salvage consists of boxes, broken barrels, loose boards, and sticks and splinters. These were saved from the loads of the garbage haulers during the day, one man being engaged in the work at each dump. He got the stuff together and split it into stove lengths and piled it where it would be easily accessible when the poor called.

In some of the more congested and poorer districts there was a steady stream to and away from the dumps. Most of the callers were women and children, but there were a few men. In order that no person should receive more than a fair proportion of the fuel none was permitted to fill wagons or carts, although a few women were allowed to haul away what would amount to an armful in baby carriages and little express wagons.

A policeman had been stationed at each dump to prevent the strong from maltreating the weak in the scramble for the wood, but the weather being warm there was little excitement and no disorder. At each dock every splinter was carried away before the hour had passed.

General Secretary Devine of the Charities Organization Society said that he had heard nothing from any one in authority that the coal said to have been offered for the poor of New York by the International Mercantile Mining Company is to be distributed through the Charity Organization Society.

COCOANUT SHELLS FOR FUEL.

East side confectionery manufacturers are supplying cocoanut shells for fuel. Patrons of these places have tided over cold weather in former years by buying these shells by the bag, the price being 5 cents. This year, however, the demand has been unprecedented. The providers, too, are short of coal themselves and they have made some use of the shells. In consequence the price has been raised. The dealers are now discriminating. Their customers are charged from 10 to 15 cents a bag, while to outsiders the price is higher and in some cases it is prohibitive.

Each bag contains from 50 to 60 pounds. The material furnishes more heat than coal, and while it does not burn as long as coal, its lasting quality is much better than wood. In fact, the shells have proved so satisfactory both as to price and heat-producing quality that many east side residents have succeeded in going through a Winter without the aid of coal.

RECTOR SUDDENLY RESIGNS.

Dr. Breed of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, Astonishes Most of His Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Breed, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, astonished most of his congregation by suddenly tendering his resignation at a meeting of the Vestry on Tuesday night.

Members of the Vestry yesterday declined to tell what was the cause of Dr. Breed's resignation. Several of the church members, however, said that the rector had not been well for some time, and they believed that was the reason. Dr. Breed has been rector of St. John's for fifteen years, and is popular.

Boston Call for New York Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—At a meeting to-day of the Central Congregational Church, Back Bay, it was voted to extend a unanimous call to the Rev. John Hopkins Denison, pastor of the Sea and Land Church, New York City. It is understood by the church that he will accept the call. Mr. Denison is a grandson of ex-President Mark Hopkins of Williams College.

German Liederkranz Election.

At the annual meeting of the German Liederkranz the following officers were elected:

President—F. A. Ringler.
Vice Presidents—Ralph Trautmann and Louis C. Raegener.
Corresponding Secretary—R. F. Lang.
Recording Secretary—William Alten.
Treasurer—G. Lucius.
Trustees—H. Cillis, R. J. Schaefer, Dr. H. Krolipfeiffer, and Edward Uhl.

The Treasurer's report showed: Assets, $329,380.33; liabilities, $150,928.55; surplus, $172,430.78.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED IN NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

First Attempt to Break Street Car Strike the Cause—Military Commander to Report to Mayor.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The first attempt to run cars from the Canal Street barn to-day resulted in a serious riot in which about fifty shots were fired and a number of people wounded.

Policeman Schlessinger was shot through the head and probably fatally wounded; Conductor Kennedy was shot in the hand; Motorman Ferguson, a striker, was shot through the arm, and a number of policemen were painfully wounded by flying missiles.

The first car started had on board a number of policemen and Peter Johnson and Alfred Clark, two men who arrived here last night with a force of thirty men to take the place of the strikers.

Obstructions were placed on the track, the car was stopped, and a mob which had gathered began a fierce bombardment with all sorts of missiles. A shot was fired, and this was the signal for a fusilade from both sides.

Clark and Johnson were dragged from the car and terribly beaten before the police could fight off the mob and rescue them.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene, and after a long struggle the space immediately around the car was cleared.

Motorman Nintz is charged with having fired the first shot from the street car. Orders for his arrest have been issued.

Gov. Heard was reached during the afternoon and after a telephonic conference with Mayor Capdevielle ordered Major Gen. Glynn, in command of the military district, to report to the Mayor. Arrangements will be made to distribute the troops to-morrow so that adequate protection will be afforded the company in its effort to run cars.

STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET.

President Vreeland's Address in American Association Convention an Arraignment of Municipalities.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—Over seven hundred street railway men were present in Light Guard Armory when the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Street Railway Association was called to order to-day. President H. H. Vreeland of the Association, who is the head of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, briefly replied to Mayor William C. Maybury's address of welcome to the delegates, after which he severely arraigned the present-day attitude of the public, of Municipal Assemblies, and of State Legislatures toward street railway interests.

He charged that, notwithstanding the fact that inviolability of contract was one of the very fundamental principles of American government, contracts between municipalities and street railway companies were apparently held to be binding only upon the companies, the contracts being infringed constantly by new taxes and new regulations.

"Even in the courts the standing of the corporation is prejudiced," said Mr. Vreeland, "and before juries sworn to render impartial verdicts upon the facts, its first and constant care is to remove from the minds of the jurymen a frankly admitted antagonism. Although the Supreme Court of the United States held that the income tax law was unconstitutional, many States discriminate against street railways by requiring them to pay additional taxes upon their gross earnings.

"I look forward eagerly to the day when street railway men will stand up for the rights of their corporations as firmly as they do for their individual rights."

President Vreeland declared that one of the points street railway men would have to gain in the near future was the free interchange of freight cars between electric and steam railroads.

President Vreeland showed that during the year 1901 capital invested in street railways in the United States had been increased by $477,605,002, and the mileage by 2,594 miles.

CHARGES BY MINISTER'S BRIDE.

Mrs. McWilliams Says Her Wedding Supper Was Stale Bread.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 8.—The McWilliams divorce case had its frist hearing in court yesterday on the question of counsel fees and alimony asked for by Mrs. McWilliams. Robert McWilliams is a minister. His wife left him after a five-day honeymoon. The clergyman's attorney filed affidavits in opposition to the application, alleging Mrs. McWilliams was at present housekeeper for a former admirer, but Vice Chancellor Gray held that the affidavits did not establish anything wrong on the part of the wife. The money asked for was allowed.

Mrs. McWilliams says that as soon as the wedding ceremony had been performed her husband became dictatorial and harsh. She alleges her wedding supper consisted of stale bread and milk warm from the cow, and that he finally drugged her.

"The" Allen's Illness.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 8.—"The" Allen, who is suffering from a mental strain, may have to be forced to go away from his home here. He has been told by Dr. Robertson that he ought to go elsewhere for a change, but he has refused to leave. It is said that an effort is to be made to have him go to a sanitarium.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg; F. E. Howe, Treasurer of the Bankers' Association, Troy; ex-Congressman Henry C. Brewster, Rochester; Senator John F. Dryden, New Jersey.

HOLLAND—L. M. Magruder, Vicksburg; Dr. Charles T. Carrington, Richmond.

CAMBRIDGE—C. C. May, Montreal; Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany; Senator Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania; Senator B. Penrose, Pennsylvania; Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; Dr. Crayke Priestley, Des Moines.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; E. Mayer du Planches, Italian Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Dr. Charles Seth Evans, Cincinnati; Col. A. B. Andrews, South Carolina.

GRAND—Capt. H. B. Ferguson, United States Army; Major J. F. Guilfoyle, United States Army; Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, United States Army; Capt. F. G. Mouldin, United States Artillery Corps.

EARLINGTON—J. N. C. Stockton, President of the National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville; A. F. Cordes, Richmond.

GILSEY—Lieut. J. E. Bailey, United States Navy.

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Powders, Pills and Tablets may temporarily relieve the pain, but

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

CURES the cause of the Headache, so that the pain does not recur. It improves appetite, perfects digestion and nutrition, induces restful sleep, and strengthens the entire system, increasing capacity for labor.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

INK SPURTED OVER DRESSES.

Spigot Was Pulled from Barrel of Writing Fluid in Wadleigh High School Class Room.

The Wadleigh High School, in West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, is not yet completed, and temporarily a supply room is being utilized as a cloak room for the young women pupils. Among the supplies in the room is a barrel of ink, the spigot of which is directly beneath the shelves on which the cloaks are kept.

At noon when two of the classes were struggling for their garments, the sleeve or some portion of one of the girls' coats caught on the spigot of the ink barrel, and pulled it out, projecting quite a jet of ink across the room. There was a wild scramble to get out of the way of the fluid, but despite their best efforts, many of the girls were liberally sprinkled. The attendance at the afternoon session was considerably smaller than usual, probably due to the catastrophe of the noon hour.

VERDICT AGAINST PHYSICIAN.

Jury Awards Damages to John P. Purcell for Improper Diagnosis.

On the ground that the death of his seven-year-old daughter Gertrude was indirectly due to improper diagnosis of her disease, John P. Purcell of New Dorp, S. I., was awarded in the Richmond County Court House, at Richmond, yesterday, a verdict of $500 damages against Dr. George Jessup of New Dorp. The verdict will be appealed at once. Cantwell & Moore represented the plaintiff and Alexander & Green the defendant. The sum of $5,000 was asked for.

Testimony on behalf of the plaintiff was to the effect that the child was taken ill on June 17, that Dr. Jessup was called and diagnosed the case as measles. On the morning of the child's death, June 23, Mrs. Purcell claimed the child had a sore throat. Dr. Jessup declared she had bronchial pneumonia. Dr. Walker Washington was called and said the child was ill with diphtheria. He testified in court that it took two days for diphtheria to develop.

The gist of Dr. Jessup's testimony was that six hours before death diphtheria manifested itself. Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend gave expert testimony and indorsed Dr. Jessup's treatment and diagnosis. Drs. W. C. Walser and William Bryan as witnesses corroborated Drs. Jessup and Townsend.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE

General Cessation of Work in the Coalfields Ordered.

To Begin To-day—47,000 Men Had Already Quit Work Yesterday—Rise in the Price of Coal Expected.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The National Committee of the French Miners' Federation decided yesterday to declare a general strike, to begin this morning.

The committee has issued a manifesto addressed to the miners' comrades in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and Australia. It is in part as follows:

"The cause we are defending is common to all. We are pushed to the last extremity in fighting to obtain a slight improvement in our miserable condition—more equitable remuneration with the regulation of our work for the present, and legislation sheltering us against the strict needs of old age. We are sure you understand your duty. We leave to you the initiative in such measures as are most convenient to you in aiding us in this struggle."

The manifesto then appeals to the troops mobilized in the mining region to remember the conduct of Col. St. Rémy in refusing to obey orders during the Brittany school troubles, which were contrary to his conscience.

The decision to declare a general strike throws the responsibility upon the mine owners, because the latter have declined to discuss the claims of the miners. The mine owners took this attitude on the ground that the questions of the regulation of work and old age pensions were now before parliamentary committees, and that the strike had already broken out without warning and without motives.

It was estimated yesterday that 42,000 men had already struck in the northern coal fields, and that 5,000 men had struck around St. Etienne.

The Temps calculates that the French miners number 162,000 men, of whom only 60,000 belong to the Federation.

The probability of a rise in the price of domestic and factory coal is beginning to be seriously discussed. The Secretary of the Mine Owners' Committee, in an interview, predicts dear coal in Paris this Winter. He says the Pennsylvania strike will be partly responsible for this, as orders have been given in England to reduce the available stocks there and to increase the price of coal exported to France, which imports considerably from the English coal fields. This, and the rise in French coal owing to the strike, are certain to result in high retail prices.

Brokaw Brothers

For almost fifty years manufacturers of the unequalled "Brokaw Clothing."

Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Every garment in this great gathering of Autumn styles for *Men, Boys and Children*, was manufactured exclusively by us, and strikingly exemplifies those remarkable advantages of fit, finish and appearance, which distinguish the "Brokaw" from all other ready-made clothing.

Seasonable Wearing Apparel, in Perfect Taste, at Moderate Prices,

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Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

Our New Piano Department

WE have made arrangements with a well-known manufacturer to carry a full line of his pianos.

We can offer our old customers and the public generally this

$155 Piano,

equal in every respect to those sold elsewhere for $350 to $500, with every assurance that they will give entire satisfaction.

We extend our well-known credit system—$5.00 down, $1.00 per week—in this department, as in all other departments of the house.

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Respectfully advise their patrons who propose to order

PIANOS IN ART-CASES AFTER SPECIAL DESIGNS

of the importance of placing their orders at once if these instruments are to be completed for the Holidays.

In consequence of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their up-town store,

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Has Ever Been Found
in the Enamel of
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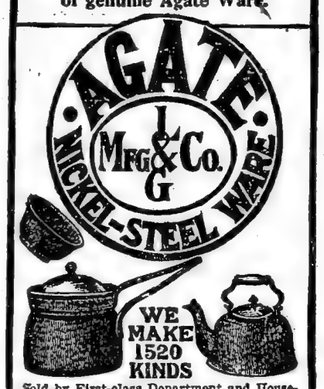

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We've made good shirts so many years, and made them so well, we kind o' think we know how.

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HOW GOV. ODELL MAY PUSH CANAL PLANS

Resolution of Last Legislature Opens Way for Early Action.

Paved Way for Submisison of Constitutional Amendment to the People After the Next Session.

Gov. Odell came to this city last evening. He was accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major Harrison K. Bird, and Representative Lucius N. Littauer. The Governor dined with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After dinner he came down to the corridor and sat in the "Amen Corner" for more than an hour, greeting and talking with acquaintances. Among those who paid their respects to him were Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, ex-Collector Bidwell, and J. Sloat Fassett. After his informal levee in the corridor, the Governor went to the State Committee headquarters and had a talk with Chairman Dunn.

It has been decided that the Governor will make several speeches during the campaign. The propriety of his doing so was questioned by some of the Republican leaders, but it was agreed that the stumping tour of Mr. Hill when he was Governor furnished ample precedent. The Governor was joked on the fact that he was to open the campaign by a speech in Brooklyn on the thirteenth day of the month.

"The number 13 does not forebode evil to me," he replied. "During some of the most successful campaigns which I have conducted I occupied a room numbered 13."

The Governor will remain in the city until this evening, and may stay over another day. He expects to be at his home in Newburg on Sunday, and will return to this city on Monday.

Inquiry was made of the Governor last night about a statement which he made in his speech of acceptance with regard to canal improvement, which has excited a good deal of interest among the canal men. In its platform adopted at the recent State Convention in Saratoga, the Republican Party declared in favor of canal improvement, without specifying any plan, and also declared in favor of meeting the cost of such improvement from the revenues raised by indirect taxation. In his speech of acceptance Gov. Odell said:

"There is no force in the Democratic criticism that this plan will delay the work, because immediate plans for providing the necessary revenue and the preparation for the work can be formulated and enacted into laws by the coming Legislature, so that the question can be submitted to the people in 1903."

To raise the necessary funds for the improvement of the canals a constitutional amendment will be required, and any amendment to the Constitution must pass two Legislatures, the Senates of which are not the same, before it can be submitted to the people for their approval. As a new Senate is elected this year the general impression has been that any legislation with regard to the improvement of the canals would have to pass the Legislature which will meet in Albany on Jan. 1 next, and also the Legislature which will meet in 1903, the Senators elected this year serving for two years, before it could be passed upon by the voters.

When, therefore, Gov. Odell in his speech of acceptance made the statement above quoted, that the question could be submitted to the people in 1903, there was an impression that he had misstated the facts. The assertion in his speech that the canal question, under the proposed Republican plan, could be submitted to the people in 1903 was read to the Governor last night and he was asked if that was what he meant to say. He said it was. When asked to explain the doubt raised by his assertion, he said:

"The statement which I made in my address was a deliberate utterance, carefully considered. It speaks for itself. I do not care to add anything to it. Everybody knows that it requires the ratification by two Legislatures of any amendment to the State Constitution."

"But your statement conveys the impression that work need not be delayed beyond 1903, or the life of one Legislature."

"I guess that's right."

That was all the Governor would say, and an explanation of the mystery was sought from other sources. Information was obtained which is believed to furnish the solution.

Article VII. of the State Constitution, the subject of which is "the limitation of the legislative power to create debts," provides, after certain reservations which have no bearing upon the point at issue in this matter, as follows:

> No debts shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

In the Republican platform adopted at Saratoga it was advocated that there be an extension of the time in which a debt created under the article of the Constitution quoted could be paid. Article VII., in addition to the provision quoted above, further provides that a law authorizing a debt for a specific purpose shall become operative after it has been submitted to the people and received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it.

Therefore, under those provisions of the Constitution a debt for canal purposes could be created and the money be made available in one year, provided it contained a provision for the imposition and collection of a direct annual tax to discharge the debt. But, inasmuch as the Republican platform distinctly declared against the raising of funds by direct taxation for the discharge of the proposed canal debt, it was not clear how the necessary delay to cover that point was to be obviated until a member of last year's Legislature called attention to a concurrent resolution which was passed at the last session and received the signature of the Governor. This resolution provides as follows:

> The Legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the Treasury moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof, and may set apart in each fiscal year moneys in the State Treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due, and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under Section 4 of Article VII. of the Constitution, until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said Section 4, Article VII., or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof.

This resolution, having passed the last Legislature, can be submitted to the Legislature which meets next January, and which will have a Senate different from that of the Legislature which met last Winter, and if passed by the coming Legislature, can then be submitted to the people for their approval at the election which will be held in November of 1903. If it is ratified by the people at that election, the way will then be open, it is said, for the immediate undertaking of whatever plan of canal improvement the Legislature may decide upon.

DEVERY DEAD-LOCK IN JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Seventeen Fruitless Ballots for Three Candidates and an Adjournment—Ex-Chief Makes a Threat.

The Democrats of the Eighth Judicial Convention, embracing the Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Assembly Districts, with parts of the Fifth, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Districts, met last night at 265 West Thirty-third Street, to select a nominee for the Municipal Court Justiceship, to succeed the late Justice Stiner. Three candidates were placed before the convention, one of whom was championed by ex-Chief Devery. Seventeen ballots were taken by the convention, but none of the candidates could poll the necessary eighty-two votes to nominate. Each ballot stood unchanged, and shortly before midnight the convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-night or at any hour directly after the adjournment of the County Convention of Tammany, to be held to-night.

The fight, although bitter, was without any quarrelsome element. John H. Little was chosen temporary Chairman and Frederick C. Kruger temporary Secretary. Devery, heading his men from the Ninth, moved that the unit rule be adopted. This was carried, and the officers of the convention made permanent.

Francis Sullivan of the Seventh nominated ex-Assemblyman James E. Duross. At this Devery started up and declared that he wanted to nominate a man who would represent the Ninth District. Devery asserted his district was entitled to recognition; that it was a home rule district, and had a hard fight. Devery said he had won against two organizations in his district, had been subjected to much abuse, declared he was going to have some reward for his followers, and that he was in the convention to fight, if necessary, and to fight just as long as it was necessary for him to get the recognition he wanted. He declared the district was entitled to the Justiceship, and wound up by saying:

"And if we don't get it some of you had better look out."

Then Devery nominated George Washington Gibbons.

Devery's little talk got others worked up to a fighting humor and the fight was on in earnest. Isaac Moss, from the Eleventh, nominated James W. McLaughlin.

On the first ballot McLaughlin got 79 votes; Gibbons 53, (the Ninth's solid delegation,) and Duross but 30, with 82 votes necessary to nominate. Without a change, ballot after baliot was taken. By the time the fifteenth ballot was reached the delegates were getting tired and restless and began to make a good deal of noise. Leader Dalton of the Eleventh District jumped up and declared that all delegates who wanted a drink after the adjournment of the convention could drink their fill in the saloon down stairs at the expense of the Eleventh.

"That's not a fair deal," shouted Devery, jumping to his feet and fairly taking the convention by storm. "That's not on the level," he went on, "and it's a cheap way to buy votes."

Dalton declared he didn't mean his offer in that sense, but said that he knew the delegates were thirsty. They all agreed to that, and then Dalton made a little talk. He said that certain district leaders had three times promised him that the Justiceship nomination should go to the Eleventh District. On these promises, he asserted, he had thrown certain support certain ways in the matter of the Congressional nomination. Then he made a personal appeal to Mr. Devery to swing his delegation from the Ninth into line and nominate McLaughlin. Devery retorted:

"And what do I get," he shouted, "a bit of wind pudding with a bunch of air sauce?"

In the meantime somebody had managed to send the message along down stairs to the barroom that Dalton of the Eleventh was willing "to buy." A step ladder was raised at an end window of the hall, and an aproned barkeeper climbed up holding aloft a gallon can of beer and a bunch of glasses. Confusion followed. Everybody roared with laughter, and nearly everybody started for the can of beer. During the confusion, Dalton, more or less jestingly, offered to throw dice for the nomination with Devery.

"Say, Bill," said Devery, using one of his pet expressions, "if you've got any sporting blood in you, I'll sit right down here and play you a game of cut-throat euchre for the nomination."

A semblance of order was restored and two more ballots taken. The seventeenth stood as the first did. After some wrangling the adjournment was then taken.

COLER'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

John N. Carlisle of Watertown, Secretary of State Committee, Selected.

Bird S. Coler's campaign for Governor will be handled by John N. Carlisle, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee and for years a political follower of David B. Hill. The announcement of the State Executive Committee was made last evening by Chairman Frank Campbell. In accordance with the usual custom the Gubernatorial candidate's wishes were consulted in the naming of the Executive Committee, which has charge of the campaign. David B Hill met Mr. Coler early yesterday at the Hoffman House. All the arrangements for the notification of Mr. Coler that he is a candidate for Governor will be made at the Tilden Club on Oct. 16.

Senator David B. Hill will start the campaign for Mr. Coler in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday night. On the State Executive Committee the following were named:

John N. Carlisle, Chairman;	Lewis Nixon,
Hugh McLaughlin,	Thomas M. Mulry,
Charles F. Murphy,	Frederick Cook,
John W. Cox,	Herbert P. Bissell,
John D. Crimmins.	Arthur A. McLean,
	George Hall.

State Chairman Frank Campbell is an ex-officio member of the committee.

John N. Carlisle is thirty-six years of age, and is a member of the law firm of Brown, Carlisle & Hugo of Watertown, N. Y. He has been Chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Committee since 1894. He has been Secretary of the Democratic State Committee since 1896.

Bird S. Coler carried out his wish in naming Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran political leader of Brooklyn, second on the Executive Committee. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, will represent the interests of the Wigwam in the campaign. Frederick Cook, is a wealthy brewer of Rochester, and was Secretary of State. Herbert P Bissell of Buffalo ran for Mayor of that city against Erastus C. Knight but met with defeat. Arthur A. McLean is the Democratic leader of Newburg, Gov. Odell's home town, and George Hall is the Democratic leader of St. Lawrence County.

None of the Democratic State leaders would talk about the campaign last evening. When Candidate Coler was asked about the part he was to take in the contest he said:

"I cannot say anything until I am officially informed of my nomination. After the notification I will talk enough to make up for lost time."

David B. Hill left the city yesterday afternoon for his home at Wolfert's Roost. He would not discuss politics for publication.

KINGS ASSEMBLY TICKET.

Conventions for the nominations of candidates for the Assembly were held last night by the Democrats in the twenty-one Assembly districts of Kings County. The following were named:

1—Edwin John Chapman.	12—John F. Kearney.
2—John McKeown.*	13—Thomas F. Matthews.*
3—James J. McInerney.*	14—John B. Ferre.*
4—John E. Bullwinkle.	15—Henry Howard Dale.*
5—Fortescue G. Metcalfe.	16—Max Lehman.
6—Frank J. Ulrich.	17—Joseph Byck.
7—William E. Keegan.	18—John S. Griffith.*
8—John C. L. Daly.*	19—John Wolfe.*
9—James A. Kehoe.	20—Louis J. Zettler.
10—Adjourned.	21—Edward A. Miller.
11—W. S. Shanahan.*	

*Renominated.

Assemblyman Sloane Renominated.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester this evening renominated Assemblyman J. J. Sloane to succeed himself. If elected Mr. Sloane will enter upon his fourth term as Assemblyman from this district.

Everett for Bronx Assemblyman.

Peter J. Everett, a lawyer, with offices at 4 Warren Street, was nominated last night for Assemblyman by the Democrats of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, at an adjourned meeting of the Assembly District Convention. Mr. Everett has been connected with Tammany Hall for many years, and has a following in the Bronx.

Republicans Name W. A. Armstrong.

William A. Armstrong was nominated by the Republicans of the Eighth Judicial District for the Municipal Court Justiceship last night at a convention held at 253 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Armstrong was recently appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Justice Stiner.

Over 1,500,000 Election Ballots.

More than 1,500,000 ballots were ordered yesterday for the coming election at a cost of $28,995. This number will give 800 official and 200 sample ballots to every election district in the greater city.

TURKISH BATH FIRE PANIC.

Patrons Fled from Twenty-eight Street Establishment in Half-Dress or Less.

Fire started at 1:30 o'clock this morning on the second floor of Everard's Turkish bath establishment, in Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway. Fully a hundred patrons of the place were driven into the street in a state of half dress or less and badly frightened.

The fire was caused by some one carelessly dropping a lighted cigarette. An alarm of fire was sounded, and then the panic began. Everybody in the place was routed out by the attendants, and told to get into the street. The fire engines' clanging gongs frightened the patrons of the Gilsey House at Twenty-ninth Street and of the Metropolitan Hotel nearby; and there was some excitement there. Nobody was hurt, and everybody got out of the Turkish bath safely, minus his clothing. The damage is said to be $150.

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Kitchen Furniture
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Fire Irons & Fenders,
Refrigerators, etc.
Best Quality Goods Only.

Charles Jones,
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902-904 6TH AVE., Cor. 51st St.

H. P. MARTIN FOR CONGRESS.

Wins Fifteenth District Nomination by One Vote Over William B. Donohee.

There was a contest for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Fifteenth Congress District at the convention which was held last night at 307 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Henry P. Martin was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Martin had the support of Senator Plunkitt. His opponent for the nomination was William B. Donohee, who had the backing of the delegates from the Nineteenth Assembly District.

The result of the first ballot was 59 votes for Martin and 58 for Donohee. Mr. Donohee then moved to make Martin's nomination unanimous.

W. R. Spooner Named for Congress.

William R. Spooner, a lawyer living at 436 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was nominated for Congress last night by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District at an adjourned meeting held at the rooms of the Republican Union in East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mr. Spooner has been identified with politics for many years, and two years ago was the candidate for State Senator from his district, but was defeated.

Francis Burton Harrison for Congress.

Francis Burton Harrison, son of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, was nominated by the Democrats last night as their Congressional candidate in the Thirteenth Congress District. Mr. Harrison was graduated from Yale University but a few years ago. He married Miss Crocker of the wealthy California family.

To Challenge Many Voters.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, said last night that the returns showed that in the Second Assembly District there are 1,041 inmates of lodging houses who voted at the primaries. Last year there were 815. Of the 1,041, 406 are newcomers. Mr. McCullagh said they would all be challenged at the coming election.

James Stewart for State Senator.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Senatorial District last night held an adjourned convention and nominated James Stewart for the State Senate. Mr. Stewart is a printer and a resident of the Fifth Assembly District.

W. J. BRYAN TAKES THE STUMP.

Three Speeches in One Day for the Fusion Ticket in Nebraska.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Oct. 8.—William J. Bryan to-day began a campaign on behalf of the fusion ticket of Nebraska, which will continue with little interruption until November. It is Mr. Bryan's plan to visit nearly every county in the State. He made three speeches to-day, at Pawnee City, Table Rock, and Falls City, speaking to large crowds at each place.

Trusts and imperialism were dwelt upon in his speech at this place, with incidental reference to the coal miners' strike and the financial question. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by H. H. Hanks, fusion candidate for Congress in the First District.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS — Thirteenth District — Charles T. Luce, (Dem.)
NEW YORK—Thirty-second District, William De Graff, (Dem.)
CONNECTICUT—Fourth District, William D. Bishop, (Dem.)

Senatorial Nominations.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—William Townsend, (Dem.)
FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Dr. E. P. Schwartz, (Dem.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—J. F. Simpson, (Rep.)
ONEIDA COUNTY—First District, M. J. McQuade, (Rep.); T. A. Mortimer, (Dem.); Third District, William H. Goetz, (Dem.)
OTSEGO COUNTY—John B. Conkling, (Rep.)
ALBANY COUNTY—Third District, W. V. Cooke, (Dem.)
SULLIVAN COUNTY—J. F. Simpson, (Rep.)
ONEIDA COUNTY—Third District, William H. Goetz, (Dem.)
OTSEGO COUNTY—John B. Conkling, (Rep.)

Secretary Moody Leaves for the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Moody left to-day for a tour of speech-making in the West. His itinerary has not yet been finally arranged, but he will be gone about two weeks, and go as far west as Omaha. During his absence Assistant Secretary Darling will have the direction of naval affairs.

NOVELIST FOR CONGRESS.

Massachusetts Democrats Nominate F. J. Stimson, "J. S. of Dale."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Frederick J. Stimson of Dedham, widely known as a novelist under the name of "J. S. of Dale," has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twelfth District. Mr. Stimson has a brilliant record also as a lawyer, and is the author of many standard law works, including a "Handbook of the Labor Laws of the United States," quoted as an authority in the courts of the United States.

In 1898 Mr. Stimson was counsel for the United States Industrial Commission, and has served several terms in the Legislature and upon commissions. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1886, and with Simon Sterne and others had much to do with framing municipal laws of that State.

Railway Secretary for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 8.—William D. Bishop, Jr., Secretary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was nominated for Congress at a convention of the Fourth Congressional District held in this city to-day. Mr. Bishop is a son of W. D. Bishop, formerly President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and who represented this district fifty years ago in Congress. He is a lawyer by profession, a member of the law firm of Stoddard & Bishop. He is a member of all the social organizations in this city, and also a member of the University, of the New York Yacht, the Yale, the Reform, and the Transportation Clubs of New York City.

The Sunday Edition.

In the homes of the intelligent citizens in the metropolitan district no newspaper occupies a stronger place than THE NEW YORK TIMES. The SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW YORK TIMES has not only advanced strikingly in circulation, but the volume of its advertising has increased. The SUNDAY EDITION contains many features which appeal particularly to those who wish a newspaper stripped of all catch-penny devices for obtaining circulation. The SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW YORK TIMES includes no chromos, "cut-out" pictures, or colored supplements. It appeals only to the intelligence of its readers. The SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW YORK TIMES goes into homes that bar other newspapers. It is a sane newspaper, neat in typography, rational in its news treatment, and independent in its opinions. It has refused to appeal to the vicious, the ignorant, or the thoughtless. The SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the news without sensationalism or lurid pictures or salacious stories or nightmare creations. Accompanying the Sunday edition are two Supplements—the Magazine Supplement, (16 pages,) presenting a unique selection of the best stories about men of affairs, and the Financial Supplement, (8 pages,) giving a review of current prices on stocks and bonds; also the dealings in securities, including high and low prices—in short, the most compact and convenient reference publication issued to investors. If you do not receive the SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW YORK TIMES at your home, we suggest an order to your newsdealer, so that you may be informed of the merits of the paper.—Adv.

The Ale Situation

Foreign Ale is sold in bulk by the brewers in England to the *various bottlers*. The brewers must have a profit upon their product. The bottlers ditto. Hence, foreign Ale must produce a double profit—*and it comes out of your pocket.*

EVANS' ALE

is bottled at the brewery by its makers—you would have to pay as much for it as for foreign brands if its brewers followed the English custom of allowing outsiders to do the bottling. It's a price difference worth serious study.

Dealers and Restaurants Everywhere.

C. H. EVANS & SONS,
Established 1786. Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St.

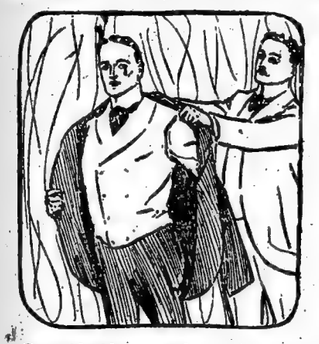

Quoth the cedar chest to the summer clothes: "I am here, get in before the moths catch you."

Fall suits are ready—fall suits that have character and style, that are correct, down to the smallest detail.

Here's one of the smartest styles.

The new three button, double breasted sack, in a greenish brown overplaid Oxford, made with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar—$15.

Every other thing to dress you well.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

UNDERWEAR for Men, Women, Children.
The Kind that Fits, Wears, Satisfies.
In Fabrics of Knitted Wool, Linen, Silk, Cotton.

At retail everywhere.
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at
108–110 Franklin St.

PROTESTS AGAINST PARK AVENUE WIDENING PLAN.

Property Owners Want Protection from the New York Central—Substitute Agreement Proposed.

Some of the property owners in the Murray Hill district, at a meeting in the City Hall yesterday, condemned the new terminal plans of the New York Central Railroad Company, involving the widening of Park Avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-sixth Street. President Cantor, who presided, explained that opposition to the petition of the company was directed partly against the proposed plan and partly on account of the small compensation to be paid to the city for closing the streets.

William H. Steinkamp, appearing for St. Peter's Church, at Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, declared that the property would be damaged considerably. Others complained that the resolutions that had been offered were not sufficiently binding on the petitioners.

Alderman Ware presented a substitute stipulation or agreement. It suggested that the company's power houses for generating electricity shall not be situated within the Borough of Manhattan; that the company indemnify the city from all costs of the alterations and changes proposed; that the title to the portions of Park Avenue and Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Streets, proposed to be discontinued, be paid for at reasonable prices, to be agreed upon between the company and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; that the company grade and pave Park Avenue as widened, the grade of Park Avenue at its intersection with Fifty-fifth Street to be adjusted so as to afford proper approaches to the bridge.

Discussing the resolutions, Alderman Ware said:

"I have consulted with the Corporation Counsel, and he has advised me that the local board has full power in passing any resolution closing and discontinuing streets to require certain conditions and promises from the parties interested and directly benefited thereby. If the resolutions prepared by the New York Central had been passed by our board, we would have become the laughing stock of the city."

After others had spoken, an adjournment was taken until Friday.

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY.

Nickel Intrusted to Little Girl Found Clutched in Her Hand.

Clutching tightly in her chubby fist a nickel with which she had been sent to the corner newsstand to buy an evening paper, five-year-old Dora Lampert of 71 Third Avenue was run over and crushed to death by a trolley car last night at Third Avenue and Tenth Street.

Policeman Kettaman of the Fifth Street station arrested Richard Rehfeld, the motorman, of 180 Broome Street, who said he had been a motorman one week, and David Seidman, the conductor. Dr. Jones of the Bellevue Hospital ambulance staff was called, but all he could do was help take the little body from underneath the car. When Dora's body was carried to the police station the five-cent piece her father had given her and cautioned her not to lose was still clutched in her hand

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's and Women's Knit Underwear.

The mercury has gotten right for heavier underwear. Nothing else was needed. The stock has been in prime condition for weeks.
We have dropped a hint to that effect upon several former occasions. But the pith and snap of what we said were weakened by warming weather.
As you read what we do set down, it will pay to remember that we have gathered the best made by the mills of Europe and America—an immense variety to choose from—and the prices are less than anywhere else—always less.

Men's Underwear.

Men's "Norfolk" and "New Brunswick" White Merino Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $1.59.

Men's "Norfolk" and "New Brunswick" Pure Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned and regular made, $1.69.

Men's "Norfolk" and "New Brunswick" White Merino Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $1.89.

Men's "Norfolk" and "New Brunswick" Pure Wool Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $1.98.

Men's Mercerized Heavy Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, double gussets, taped seams, $1.59.

Men's All-wool Derby-ribbed Shirts and Drawers, plain colors with fine mercerized stripes in neat colorings, $1.94.

Men's Heavy-weight Pure Blue Wool, Derby-ribbed Shirts and Drawers, $2.49.

Men's I. & R. Morley's English White Merino Shirts, full fashioned and regular made; Drawers have spliced seats; Shirts, 34 inch, $2.24, rise 20c. each larger size. Drawers, 30 inch, $2.64, rise 20c. each larger size.

Men's I. & R. Morley's English Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned and regular made; Drawer have spliced seats; Shirts, 34 inch, $2.24, rise 15c. each larger size; Drawers, 30 inch, $2.24; rise 15c. each larger size.

Men's Imported Swiss Silk Shirts and Drawers, well finished; Drawers have double gussets and taped seams, all sizes, $3.74.

Women's Knit Underwear.

Women's Heavy Fleece-lined Vests, long and short sleeves, silk tapes; Drawers to match, French bands, ankle length, 24c.

Women's Shaped Ribbed White and Natural Merino Vests, long and short sleeves, high neck; Pants to match, French bands, ankle length, 74c.

Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, 89c.

Women's Heavy-weight Imported Swiss Ribbed White Merino Vests, short sleeves, 94c; long sleeves, $1.19.

Women's Ribbed Cotton Corset Covers, high neck, long sleeves, all sizes—including extra sizes—49c.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Imported Merino Corset Covers, high neck and long sleeves, $1.19; short sleeves, 94c.

Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed Wool Corset Covers, high neck, short sleeves, 94c.; long sleeves, $1.19.

Men's Half Hose.

Men's imported Black Cotton half hose, all black and black with unbleached split feet, double soles, heels and toes, 19c.

Men's Black and Natural Heavy Wool Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 24c.

Men's Black and Natural Heavy Wool Half Hose, excellent quality, double soles heels and toes, 44c.

Women's Hosiery.

Women's Heavy Black Fleece-lined Hose, good quality, double soles, heels and toes, our price is only 24c.

Women's Imported Black Fleece-lined Hose, double soles, heels and toes, extra value at 29c.

Women's Medium-weight Black Cashmere Hose, made of Australian yarn, double soles, heels and toes, 49c.

Splendid Values in
Men's Clothing.

Buy your fall clothing now. Selections are easiest when the stocks are fullest. You will like the new styles first look, and your liking will grow with the increased satisfaction you find in the fit and the wear. Splendid values in these specials.

Men's Suits.

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, also black Cheviots, in single-breasted Sack Suits, strictly all wool, good serge lining..... $10.00

Fancy Cheviots, fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, black Cheviots and Thibets, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; special value..... $12.50

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, black Cheviots, Thibets and unfinished Worsteds; equal in value to most $20 suits..... $15.00

Very fine fancy Worsted Cassimeres and Cheviots, black unfinished Worsteds, Thibets and the new three-buttoned double-breasted Sack Suits..... $18.00

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS

Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 241 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"
Porcelain lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

TWICE EACH YEAR

comes the house cleaning time and with it the annoyance of cleaning carpets. Those that are to be cleaned should be well cleaned. They wear longer and look brighter. The Thomas J. Stewart Co. is the largest carpet cleaning house in the world because it does its work the best. Rates low. Address The Thos. J. Stewart Co., 1,564 Broadway, New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J. Telephone.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

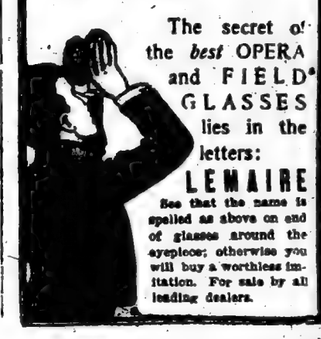

The secret of the *best* OPERA and FIELD GLASSES lies in the letters:
LEMAIRE
See that the name is spelled as above on end of glasses around the eyepiece; otherwise you will buy a worthless imitation. For sale by all leading dealers.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's Automobile and Golf Jackets

The man whose body passes through fifteen to twenty-five miles of crisp Fall air in an hour knows how much he needs one of these jackets.

The man who wants free arms without chance of a chill, when driving the white ball around a three mile wind-blown course also covets this luxury.

And the chance to possess one of these is yours for the first time today; for they have just arrived from abroad, and are first shown in America by Wanamaker's.

The Jackets are knitted from soft Angora wool; and are in a variety of styles and dignified colors.

Price, $15. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth st.

CLOTHES for Men

The smart Overcoat for Fall wear is made of medium-color covert cloth, in greenish and brown effects; rather short, with stitched collars and sleeves; extremely nobby, at $12, $15, $18 and $20. Also in black unfinished worsted, at $12 and $18.

We have a new Suit—just in—made of black and blue cheviot, double-breasted, serviceable and stylish, at $12. We have them also in single-breasted style if preferred.

Some beautiful effects in Striped Worsted Trousers, at $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

Low-Priced Offerings

Surprising, indeed, how little you need pay for suits for your boys, and have these suits stand the strain of hard wear, if you buy them here.

Here are two groups of suits that are full of boyish style and are built from good all-wool materials that are made to last, at

$3.50 a Suit

Double-breasted School Suits of all-wool blue serge or fancy cheviot; silk-sewed seams. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Sailor Suits, of all-wool blue serge or cheviot, handsomely trimmed with braid. Sizes 5 to 12 years.

Five Dollars would be little enough to pay for a suit of either kind.

Knee-Trousers, of corduroy or fancy cheviot, strong and durable; sizes 3 to 16 years. 65c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

STYLISH COATS

For Women

Twelve large cases of Foreign Coats, of the more practical sorts, have just been opened; new arrivals of Domestic Jackets have also come forward. The stock is prodigal in variety, and representative of every good style that the season has evolved.

And prices show many quite remarkable values, of which we quote four particular instances:

At $14—Coats of black cheviot; box back; hip length; fly-front; wide sleeves; turnover cuffs; lined with satin.

At $16.50—Coats of black cheviot; half-fitted back; fly-front; three-quarter length; bell sleeves; turnover cuffs; lining of satin.

At $30—Fine black kersey Coats; half-fitted back; seams strapped with cloth; fly-front; cuffs, collar and around bottom finished with stitching.

At $40—Three-quarter Length Coats of satin, entirely covered with cloth appliqued, edged with braid; box back; fly-front; bell sleeves; satin-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fall Shirt-Waists

The rich, stylish, heavy cotton materials used in these Shirt-Waists for Fall and Winter, have vastly multiplied the variety and beauty of effects possible, compared with the materials formerly used. In fact, the new waists form a distinct departure, and, judging from the number worn, a popular one.

Here are some of the attractive styles we're selling hand over fist:

At $2.25—Of white madras; plaited front and back; broad box-plaits finished with fancy studs; stock collar and tie.

At $2.75—Of figured madras; plaited front; French back; box-plaits with fancy studs; stock collar and tie.

At $3.25—Of white madras, with black dots or figures; plaited front with inlaid vests; trimmed with pearl buttons; French back; fancy stock collar.

At $4.50—Of white figured cheviot; box-plaited front trimmed with pearl buttons; side-plaited back; pointed stock with embroidery turnover.

At $5—Of white pique; plaited front; inlaid vest; large pearl buttons; straps on shoulders; French back; pointed stock with embroidery turnover.

At $6—Of raw silk basket-weave vesting; plaited front and back, with pearl buttons; stock collar and tie.

At $7.50—Of silk-figured madras; box-plaited front, with pearl buttons; straps on shoulders; side-plaited back; pointed collar with French knots.

Waists of albatross, $2.75 to $5.50; flannel, $1.25 to $6.75; etamine, $2.75 to $9; brilliantine, $1.75 to $3.75. Second floor, Tenth street.

Now for a budget of hints of those eminently seasonable articles of women's apparel—

Black Sateen Petticoats

The variety is broad and satisfactory—and prices are, in every case, most reasonable:

At $1—Trimmed with three stitched ruffles and bands above.

At $1.50—Trimmed with three graduated corded ruffles.

At $1.75—Accordion-plaited flounce finished with plaited ruffle.

At $2—Umbrella flounce finished with two ruffles and cording above.

At $2.25—Circular flounce, trimmed with bias folds.

At $2.75—Graduated accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with three hemstitched ruffles.

Other attractive styles up to $3.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

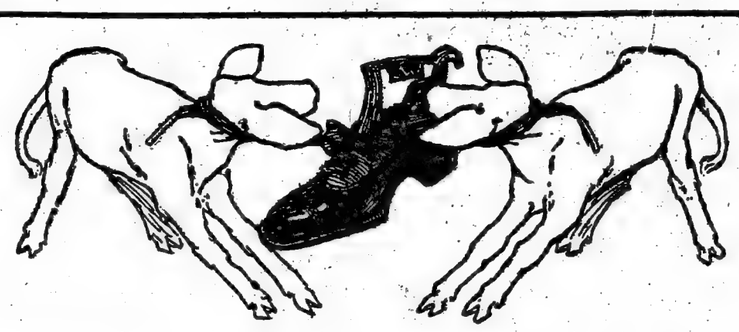

Modern Specialism in SHOES

If we could open the book of Shoe history to the eyes of the public, some remarkable things would be demonstrated. Things that are well known facts among the shoe trade; but not familiar to the public.

Of course the public knows, though not quite so positively as does the trade, that the greatest retail shoe business in America is done by the Wanamaker Stores in New York and Philadelphia.

But the reasons for this greatness, and the Wanamaker influences that have formulated advancement in shoemaking during recent years, are not so well known.

For instance, when *chrome tanned leather* was first introduced, it was Wanamaker's that gave it promptest recognition; and demanded it in Wanamaker Shoes. Others followed, until its use became universal.

Wanamaker's was first in recognizing the merits of *oak-tanned* sole leather, and for many years no other leather has been used in the soles of Wanamaker Shoes at any price.

Today some manufacturers are exploiting oak soles as unusual—though they have been the tradition of many years at Wanamaker's. Those who remember the opening days of Wanamaker's in this old Stewart Store will perhaps recall the cut-up shoes that told the inside goodness of Wanamaker Shoes; and years before the same open intelligence was given at our Philadelphia store.

This is merely illustrative of the feeling in the trade toward Wanamaker's. The leadership that is acknowledged and followed continuously.

It has all been for the betterment of shoemaking. We have stimulated others to make honest shoes; others have spurred us to still greater efforts.

Today Wanamaker Shoe leadership is still supreme. Vast government contracts attest it. Our unmatched retail shoe business is the public testimonial to the economy and betterness of Wanamaker Shoes.

We have exceptional Shoes for women at $1.60 a pair; for men at $2.40 a pair. But more decisive in value, because of the high-grade leathers in them, and the beautiful styles in which they are made, are the

Wanamaker-Wearwell Shoes for Men
Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women
At $3 a Pair

In each line there is broadest variety of styles and leathers; and both men's and women's shoes are guaranteed to be *better* than the widely-exploited shoes sold at $3.50, though the Wanamaker Shoes are a half-dollar less.

The Wanamaker $3.90 Shoes for men cannot be matched under five dollars.

Wanamaker $5 Shoes for men and women cannot be matched for less than a dollar more, and many seven-dollar shoes are almost identical.

The same goodness, the same economy, follows in the lines of Wanamaker Shoes for girls, boys and children. And the selection is as broad as the limits of worthy and stylish shoes can be pushed.

For people at a distance unable to come to our store, we have now on the press a large catalogue, illustrating and describing the Wanamaker Shoes, and telling how easy it is to buy shoes by mail. We shall be glad to mail it as soon as published to all who send us their names and addresses. To be sure of getting the *new* catalogue, ask for Shoe Catalogue No. 18.

WALKING HATS

For Women and Girls

Really, they are lessons in effective simplicity. They show, in most enticing fashion, what may be done with a felt hat, in the prevailing broad, flat shape, a pompon, and a quill, a wing, and ribbon or silk. Of course, they are evolved to be appropriate for their intended use—to wear with the smart walking suits of today. The majority of them were trimmed in our own work-shop, and you'll agree that they are well done. Others are imported. $2.25 to $9.

Then there's an interesting division of Draped Hats, of silk, silk-and-velvet, or fancy chenille and braid. In colors, black, and black-and-white. They are extremely jaunty and require but little by way of trimming. $1.75 to $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Still a Chance to Get a Gas Radiator

It's almost too late. The gas companies have stopped selling them. But we still have a limited quantity of excellent Gas Radiators to sell at the old low prices.

When the cold snap comes it will probably be too late to get yours

These prices:

Four-tubed Low Radiators, $1.75 to $3.50.
Four-tubed High Radiators, $2.65 to $4.25.
Six-tubed Low Radiators, $2.85 to $4.50.
Six-tubed High Radiators, $3.50 to $4.75.
Eight-tubed Radiators, $4.75 to $5.75.
Asbestos Gas Grates, oxidized front, copper reflectors, $7.50 and $8.
Best covered Gas Tubing, lengths from 3 to 18 feet, at 8c a foot.

Basement.

"PRINCESS MAY"—Best Dollar Gloves

They stand on a proud pinnacle of superiority of their own—do these "Princess May" Dollar Gloves for women. Never have other gloves equaled them in quality-for-price.

Real kidskin in the first place; carefully selected, soft, but firm skins. Style and cut, and a nice attention to detail of finish, that usually marks the much higher-priced glove.

New supplies, to meet the steady demand, are here today.

Glace and Suede, in a splendid assortment of the new shades, also black and white. Three-clasp, and handsomely stitched on the back.

We guarantee these gloves, and sell them over the counter, or mail them to any address in the United States, for

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

Recruiting the Sale Of Sideboards

To the very attractive offerings of our finest Oak Sideboards, of which we told you yesterday, we have added, fresh today, twenty-six styles from among our handsome Mahogany Sideboards, also in patterns that our manufacturers have discontinued.

The result is a collection of rare variety in design, all at price-reductions ranging from *a quarter to a third*. Among these sideboards are some of our choicest Colonial and old English patterns; some in dull finish, others polished. There are many different; sizes and barely two alike in style.

As an illustration, here is a beautiful little sideboard, of finest construction and finish, for a small apartment; marked at a very little price for the quality of mahogany:

At $40, from $65—Six small-sized Colonial Sideboards on the Chippendale order, with high base; top 48x23 in.; one long and two small drawers; double cupboard; top has two small shelves and pattern plate mirror, 40x16 in.; top moulding above mirror is carved; drawer-fronts are richly moulded; very best construction and highly polished.

Others in the group:

At $35, from $50.	At $65, from $100.
At $45, from $65.	At $70, from $95.
At $47, from $78.	At $80, from $105.
At $48, from $80.	At $85, from $125.
At $50, from $70.	At $95, from $135.
At $55, from $80.	At $110, from $165.
At $60, from $90.	Fourth floor.

LACE CURTAINS

A Price-Upset

Taste and care, in the selection of attractive designs in Lace Curtains, are important factors. For lace curtains not only decorate and soften your rooms, but act as an index to the tone of your house, when seen from the street.

Here's a chance to let your windows do themselves, and you, credit—fresh, handsome Lace Curtains in newest styles, that have just reached us—and make their first appearance with greatly depressed prices. But, as far as you're concerned, the occasion is a joyous one; for reductions run up to a *full third* of full values:

WHITE IRISH POINT LACE
At $3.75 pair, worth $4.75 — At $6 pair, worth $7.50
At $5.25 pair, worth $6.50 — At $7.25 pair, worth $9

RENAISSANCE LACE
At $7 pair, worth $8 and $8.50
At $12 pair, worth $14, $14.75 and $15
At $16 pair, worth $18.50 and $19

ARABIAN LACE
At $7.50 pair, worth $9, $9.50 and $9.75
At $13 pair, worth $15, $15.50 and $16
At $19.50 to $51 pair, worth $23 to $60

BRUSSELS LACE
At $21 pair, worth $28.25 — At $26 pair, worth $34.50
At $24 pair, worth $31.50 — At $33 pair, worth $44

Third floor.

The Maid-at-Arms

By Robert W. Chambers

Mr. Chambers was a favorite writer before his *Cardigan* was published. But with that excellent story he took a position at once in the very front of the later novelists. In fact, so romantic is his later work, and so artistic his picturing, that quite eminent authorities ascribe to him the historic and nature power of Cooper and Irving, coupled with the grace and lightness of touch so much admired in Charles Major.

Reviewers are unanimous in giving a still higher place to Mr. Chambers' latest book, *The Maid-at-Arms*.

Mr. Chambers has never written so romantic and passionate a love story, as he has never conceived so womanly and fascinating a heroine as Dorothy Varick. The meeting of Philip Ormond with the mettlesome Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Lupus, when Philip comes from the South to visit his kinsman, is one of the finest bits of comedy in recent fiction, and the most inviting opening to a story that can well be imagined. Philip is soon in the thick of love and war. The love on Dorothy's side is passionate and strong, yet gracious and tender. A tragic touch heightens the intensity of the love of Philip for Dorothy, through a prior promise made by Sir Lupus to Sir George Covert of Dorothy's hand in marriage. The denouement of the story is reached with the battle of Oriskany and the splitting up of the Indian Confederation.

The Maid-at-Arms is unquestionably Mr. Chambers, greatest novel. It is certainly the most romantic love story that we have had in American fiction for a long time.

Price, $1.08. By mail, $1.19.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Mattings and Rugs

Today's word is about the beautiful "Extra" Persian Rugs, which for artistic and true Oriental tone-effects are unrivaled.

We have just received a representative invoice of these Rugs, which were carefully selected abroad. They are in medallion, and small allover designs on red, green and blue grounds; in all sizes, at from $60 to $400, according to size.

Also a lot of very silky Mosul Rugs, carefully culled from probably a thousand or more; sizes 6x3 ft. to 9x4½ ft., at from $12 to $75.

Also this interesting news of

Straw Mattings

About one hundred rolls have been picked out of stock, in reducing lines where quantities were small in certain patterns and prices. As they get down to one, two and three rolls of a style we make prices which it is your gain to seize upon.

China Mattings

Our very best grade is down from $20 to $12 a roll. The $12 grade is now $9; $9 grade now $6; $6 grade now $4.

Japanese Mattings

$9 to $14 rolls are reduced to $5 a roll; $18 rolls to $10; $20 rolls to $15. All rolls contain 40 yards each.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

YOU must not overlook the doings in this important section of the store for a single day, if you wish to squeeze the last fraction of value out of your money. Every offering made in the Basement Store has "economy" writ large across it. And to be truly economical, the merchandise offered must be worthy and timely, as well as underpriced.

These are all three:

Fine LAMPS at Low Prices

It's a rare occasion, when such handsome Lamps as these are sold at such signal reductions. There are Metallic Reception, Table and Banquet Lamps, and a group of effectively decorated Porcelain Lamps, all at much less than their worth. Also, a new addition today, of

Portable Gas Reading Lamps at $1.50

You can attach the rubber tube to a gas-fixture, and have the light anywhere you want it. These Gas Lamps have brass column on black iron base, with key attachment; complete with six feet of mohair-covered tubing and stock neck, to fit over any burner; Argand gas burner, and are complete with tripod, chimney and handsomely decorated shade. Regularly worth $2 and $2.50, at $1.50 each.

At $1.60, worth $2.50 to $3.50

Metallic Table Lamps, with enameled bodies, in ruby, green, brown, and other colors, with gilt crown and base. All have separate oil-pots, with center-draught burners.

At $4, worth $6 to $7.50

Metallic Reception and Banquet Lamps, in newest shapes and finishes—satin gold and bright gold, ruby and black, verde antique, etc.

At $3.50, worth $5

Decorated Lamps in squat shape, nicely decorated on shaded green and brown grounds; complete with 11-inch globes.

Ruby Lamp Globes

Rich ruby satin-finished Lamp Globes, decorated with pretty floral designs. 9 in., $1.25, regularly $2; 10 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 12 in., $2, regularly $3.50.

Lace Remnants

Another most varied collection of Short Ends of Laces is ready today—the accumulations due to several weeks of lace-selling and including many particularly desirable remnants from our recent Dressmakers' Sale of Laces.

Included are Edgings, Galons, Bands and Insertions; also a few Dress Nets and Lace Motifs—all divided between light and heavy weights, in Net Grounds, Point Venise, Imitation Crochet, Imitation Cluny, Chantilly, etc., in black, white, cream and ecru. All are marked at

Half Former Prices, or Less

Salt-Water Taffy, 15c lb.

Half a dozen delicious flavors incorporated in candy of a delightful pertinacity. Don't know where its briny name came from—"Salt-water Taffy" has a sort of deep sea-going suggestion. Enough to say that it's mighty good to eat, sells usually at 25c a pound, and is now priced at

15 Cents a Pound

Flannelette 7c a Yard

Flannelettes have dozens of uses, as the cold weather approaches. Hence, this is welcome news, of Flannelette that is usually sold at 9c or 10c a yard, here today at

7c a Yard

In neat, small checks and stripes; with good nap on both sides. In light pink and blue grounds with white, or cream ground with pink or blue.

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

Women's medium or heavy-weight Cotton Underwear, and Children's Stockings, at very attractive, low prices.

Women's Underwear at 25c a Garment

Cream-colored, shaped ribbed Cotton Vests; high necks, long or short sleeves; Drawers in knee or ankle length, French bands, side-buttoned; medium or heavy weights.

Children's Stockings at 12½c a Pair

Fast black ribbed Cotton Stockings, seamless, elastic, full-sized; with double knees, heels and toes; unusually good value.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SECRETARY SHAW ON THE TRUST PROBLEM

Sees Evil and Good in Trend of Industrial Affairs.

In Speech Before Massachusetts Republican Club He Says President's Remedy of Publicity for Monopoly Is Inadequate.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, was the principal speaker to-night at the dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He spoke on the trust question, as follows:

"The method originally adopted by which competing concerns formed a co-operative alliance was through the agency of a Trustee. That is, competitors in certain lines, finding their methods mutually unsatisfactory, appointed a Trustee, to whom was turned over the product of their several concerns. By this means the Trustee was placed in control of the entire output, and could dictate both the volume thereof and the price therefor. At the end of the year profits were divided according to a schedule agreed upon at the time of the organization. This, I say, was the original method, and the organization was called a trust because of the trusteeship connected therewith.

"This method was first brought to public attention through the Whisky Trust. Subsequently it entered into other branches of manufacture and trade. So common was it in 1888, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, that a Democratic Congress appointed a committee to investigate the subject. After six months spent in the effort this committee returned a vast amount of evidence and a brief report, from which I quote the following language:

"'Your committee respectfully report that the number of combinations and trusts formed and forming in this country is very large and affects a large portion of the important manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. They do not report any list of these combinations for the reason that new ones are constantly forming and old ones are constantly extending their relations so as to cover new branches of business and invade new territories.'

"This, it must be remembered, was fourteen years ago, and the condition described in the report is a condition that had grown up and developed during and existed at the close of Mr. Cleveland's first administration. At that time no laws had been enacted for their prevention. There was, therefore, a clear field for statesmanship; and this Democratic Congress had appointed its best and ablest men to formulate constructive legislation on the subject. It is, therefore, interesting to note the closing paragraph of the report, which is as follows:

"'Your committee further report that owing to present differences of opinion between the members of your committee, they limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent Congresses, the facts shown by the testimony taken before the committee.'

"I do not charge the Democratic Party or the then President with any want of sincerity. I have always conceded to our political adversaries the highest standard of integrity and the best of motives. In fact, I am willing to concede anything and everything they may claim, except ability to cope with great problems. In proof of this want of constructive legislative ability, I want to emphasize the fact that as far back as 1888, when the trust question was in its infancy, the very best brain and the very best statesmanship of the Democratic Party culminated in a report that they did not know what to do, and with a recommendation that subsequent Congresses deal with a subject admittedly too complicated for them to solve.

"Fortunately a 'subsequent Congress' had already been elected. It was elected upon the first political platform ever written that promised affirmative relief. Benjamin Harrison, together with a Republican Senate, had been elected, also, and upon the same platform. It did not take long for Republican statesmanship to formulate a remedy. 'Sente File No. 1' was the journal designation for the bill now known as the Sherman anti-trust law. It passed both houses. It was signed, and it remains the only anti-trust law of a Federal nature on the statute books this day. I am not claiming that John Sherman was a better man physically, or a more patriotic man personally, or a more sincere man individually, than the personnel of the Democratic committee. I am simply claiming that John Sherman was a statesman as distinguished from a mere politician. He wrote laws—not resolutions merely.

"The Sherman act had not been on the statute books very long when some one conceived the idea that a great corporation could be organized which should own more than one concern, or plant, or factory. Under this method competitors sell to large corporations created for the purpose, usually taking stock in the new organization sufficient to cover the price agreed upon for the plant sold. This method continues at the present time.

"Since the passage of that act twelve years ago more than 1,200 men, about equally divided between the two great parties, have been elected to Congress and to the United States Senate. And more than twice that number have been defeated, either in convention or at the polls, and every one of them has been as ambitious and every one has known that if he could add paragraph, line, sentence, phrase, or word to the Sherman act to make it more drastic or to render it more easy of enforcement his political fortunes were assured.

"But not one of them, of either party, has been able to define the thing more specifically than John Sherman defined it, and no one of all that number has been able thus far to propose a remedy more effective than the remedy contained in the act as it left the pen of that old statesman. A few bills have been formulated, but they have proved impractical, or already covered by the Sherman act itself.

"The importance of this subject justifies this reiteration of what has been done already. Listen! During Mr. Cleveland's first Administration a Democratic Congress declared the task beyond its strength. The first Republican Congress under President Harrison passed the Sherman law, and it has received the seal of approval of the Republican Party by resolutions repeatedly adopted in many State and National Conventions. The Democratic Party came into power again in 1893. It did not repeal the Sherman act. This raises a pretty strong presumption that the law has some degree of merit.

REMEDY OF PUBLICITY.

"I now desire to look at some remedies that have been suggested. Prominent is that of publicity. And yet I think no one expects this to be a complete remedy for every phase of the trust problem. It is expected to be a protection against fictitious capitalization, and to disclose, in many instances at least, the real character and inside operations of the concern, and to invite competition. It ought to do these things at least. If corporations are compelled to make public the details of their business, the actual money cost of their plants, prices paid for material, operating expenses, including wages, prices obtained for product, both gross and net profits, it will be a constant invitation to enterprise and capital, of which we have an abundance, to engage in competition. This is the remedy so earnestly recommended by our wise and conscientious President.

"Of course the opposition party comes forward with its time-honored panacea for all financial and industrial ills. It charges all evils to the protective tariff, and as a remedy for all evils it demands the removal of all protective tariffs. The trust being an admitted evil, must necessarily, from a Democratic standpoint, be the result of protection, and the remedy must, of course, be the removal of protection.

"That issue has been fought over again and again ever since the revival of industries at the close of the civil war. The anti-monopoly party declared that the tariff was the mother of monopolies. When the Sherman act was pending the Democratic Party in Congress denounced the bill as revolutionary; said it would afford no remedy, and declared the correct thing would be to adjust the tariff so as to invite foreign competition. Just before the bill came to a vote in the House, a Democratic leader, William L. Wilson, who was of the committee appointed in 1888, and who signed the report saying in effect that the task of dealing with trusts was too great for his party, and recommending that the Republican Party deal with it, and who subsequently became the author of the Wilson-Gorman bill, made a speech denouncing the pending measure. He declared that it would seriously affect the business and prosperity of the country, and what was more, the rights and liberties of the people, and added: "Was ever criminal law made in this fashion before?" He openly took the position that the Federal Government could not deal with trusts.

"But I do not want to leave this subject until I have analyzed the tariff remedy a little further. And I speak of the tariff to-night only in its relation to trusts. I do not refer to it now as an economic measure. The best way to determine the wisdom of a remedy is to make application thereof to specific instances. If there is a monopoly of any kind in the United States it probably is the Standard Oil Company, and yet its success has been in no manner dependent upon the tariff. Protection, then, is not the cause of this monopoly, and if not the cause of all monopolies then its removal would not cure all monopolies.

"Neither are trusts confined to countries that pursue the protective policy. Only thirty days ago, at a trades union congress in London, resolutions were passed deprecating the 'growth of gigantic capitalistic trusts, with their enormous power of controlling production,' in more vigorous language, and suggesting more drastic and revolutionary remedies than I have seen anywhere on this side of the Atlantic.

"We are frequently threatened with overproduction, and against this we must always protest by increasing our markets as far as possible. But other countries also have overproduction, and from this source our industries are sure to be crushed unless protected. Does any one suppose any iron industry in the United States could have survived an inundation from Europe occasioned by recent business stagnation in some localities on the Continent but for the tariff? The Republican Party watches primarily that the American laborer shall have employment. It is probable that during the last year or two free trade in iron would have cheapened the product to the American consumer, but 1,500,000 people, fed and clothed directly by wages paid by the various iron and steel manufactories, would have been again begging bread. Unreasonable prices are always objectionable, but prices unreasonably low are more objectionable and fraught with greater hardships, primarily to the wage earner, and, secondly, to all those who supply the wage earner's necessities, than prices unreasonably high.

"Another remedy is constitutional amendment which will give Congress authority to deal with trusts, combinations, and monopolies, wherever situated, regardless of State lines. Indeed, Republicans in Congress voted for such a measure once, but it failed to pass. And why? It takes a two-thirds vote in both houses to pass a measure for a constitutional amendment, and the Republican Party was not that strong.

SOME CONSOLING FACTS.

"Since then I have investigated somewhat, and I have discovered a few facts which are quite a consolation, at least to me. One is that the United States Steel Corporation produced only 43.9 per cent. of the iron ore dug in this country during the year 1901. It produced 42.9 per cent. of the pig iron, 66.3 per cent. of the steel ingots and castings, 50.1 per cent. of the rolled products, such as steel rails, structural shapes, plates, &c., and wire, and 65.8 per cent. of the wire nails. This proportion is less than it was a year ago.

"In this connection I might add that this particular corporation on its own motion makes public many, and perhaps all, the important details of its business, including gross and net profits. Its receipts for the year ended June 30, 1902, derived from the sale of iron and steel and the gross earnings of its transportation companies, were in round numbers $550,000,000, and the net profits of the concern were something like $130,000,000. It therefore made a net profit of 26 per cent., not upon its capital, but upon its business from the ore bed to the finished product at the doors of its factories.

"I recognize that there are some people who will insist that steel products are from 100 to 150 per cent. too high, but if these published reports can be relied upon, a reduction of 26 per cent. would exhaust all the profits of the concern. But conceding this is high, there is some consolation to be drawn from this enormous amount of business. The corporation owns its own ore and it therefore pays out for labor, directly or indirectly, every dollar except what it pays in interest and dividends. It follows, then, that this one concern paid during the year ended June 30, 1902, directly or indirectly, over $400,000,000 for labor. And what became of this money? Most of it was spent primarily for food and raiment and material to build homes. This food came from the wheatfields of Minnesota and the Dakotas and from the grazing fields of the mountain States and from the farmers' stalls in the corn belt. The material for raiment came from the cotton-fields of the South and from the sheep ranches of the Far West, but it all came thence by way of the factories of New England and the Atlantic States. Nor is this all. The farmers who received this money for food products, for cotton, and for wool spent it in turn for labor or for building material, for carpets or clothing or barbed wire or nails or other articles of consumption. The mills which ground the wheat, the packers who killed the beeves and the hogs, and the factory men who produced the cloth paid at least 95 per cent. of their gross receipts for labor. And so these millions went on and on and on, and are going still. They have cheered many homes. They have brought food to those who were starving six years ago, and they have helped, in a measure, to make us all rich. But what has the corporation done with its net profits? It has paid it in interest on its bonded indebtedness and in dividends on its stock. The stock of this corporation is held by more than 48,000 persons. So this profit is thus divided and subdivided. And what do these stockholders do with it? They, too, have been fed and clothed. I speak of these things only to show that the entire profit has not been lost. There are compensations, even with high prices. We have at least kept the money with us. It has not gone hence and labor has received, perhaps not its due proportion, but more than if the money had gone abroad.

"But I believe competition is in sight. Last year the entire rolled iron and steel products of the United States were 12,000,000 tons, of which the United States Steel Corporation produced less than 51 per cent. The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company is building a plant near Buffalo, costing $26,000,000, and purposes to be able to produce a million and a quarter tons per annum. The independent concern with which Mr. Frick is connected is being increased to a $20,000,000 plant. I have a letter from Mr. James Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, in which he says that when the plants now in process of construction are completed the capacity of this country will be fully 24,000,000 tons per annum; you can draw your own conclusions. In my judgment we are to have competition, and it will be the kind the American people have learned to appreciate. It will be American competition, and our own artisans will not be forced upon the street again to beg while foreign workmen supply the limited needs of a paralyzed country.

"If any one should be disposed to characterize what I have said as a defense of existing conditions, let me correct him once and for all. I am not in favor of trusts, nor of monopolies, of any kind or form, and I see much of evil, as well as some measure of good, in the trend of industrial affairs. But I am more anxious that my son shall be taught to face conditions like a man than to be told he is whipped anyhow, and that the best thing for him to do is to lie down and cry. And I want to say to you, my good Democratic friend, that if you allow the calamity howler to rob your son of his hope, and teach him that whoever undertakes gigantic enterprises, especially if he is successful, is a scoundrel, and whoever finds employment for a thousand men is a thief, and should he find employment for 10,000 he is a robber, you will be spared the humiliation of ever seeing your son's name on the stationery or in the list of Directors of any business enterprise.

"Existing laws against trusts are being vigorously enforced. This policy must be continued, and the laws themselves must be reinforced wherever needed. But there are some things that must be permitted to regulate themselves.

"We are making wonderful industrial progress, notwithstanding the evils of which we all complain. In 100 years prior to the election of William McKinley we had sold abroad more than we had bought abroad, and had for our enrichment a balance of trade of $400,000,000 to show for this 200 years. But since 1897 we have sold more abroad than we have bought abroad; not at the rate of $400,000,000 in 100 years, but more than $500,000,000 per annum. Not $400,000,000 in 100 years, but $2,800,000,000 in five years.

"Our markets are the envy of all nations, and our productive capacity the astonishment of all peoples. Our hope must be the preservation of that which is desirable and our aim the consummation of yet grander achievements. We must neither close our eyes to the evils that confront us nor forget the blessings we enjoy. It is early in the morning yet, and we are an infant Nation. The day is full of promise, and that which is, and has been, is but the earnest of that which is to be."

RUSSELL SAGE RECOVERING.

Financier Able to Sit Up and Dine with His Family.

Russell Sage's condition was so much improved yesterday that he was able to get up in the afternoon and dress himself and sit with the family at dinner in the evening. Shortly after 6 o'clock Dr. J. Carl Schmuck visited his patient and expressed his pleasure at finding him able to be up and eating.

The doctor told Mr. Sage that under no circumstances must he see any one for a couple of days at least as his condition would not warrant it. Mr. Sage is anxious to get back to business as soon as possible, but Dr. Schmuck told him that it would be utterly impossible for him to go to New York until next week at the earliest.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THREE-CORNERED RAILWAY WAR.

Courts Asked to Restrain the Building of West Virginia Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 8.—Judge Nathan Goff, United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, upon a bill filed by McGraw & Post, solicitors for the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg Railroad Company, granted to-day an injunction against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, restraining it from building its road over the route surveyed and located by the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg Railroad Company, from the town of Durbin, in Pocahontas County, West Va., through the counties of Tucker, Preston, and Monongahela, into the town of Point Marion, in Pennsylvania.

This line of the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg Railroad is the natural route through West Virginia from these lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio to Pittsburg. It seems that the Chesapeake and Ohio, being unable to secure this line, is endeavoring to prevent it being built. On Sunday it put 400 men to work on the rights of way of the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg near Durbin, whereupon that company applied to Judge Goff and secured the injunction which now puts the fight in the Federal courts.

It is said here that the Wabash is interested to see the route of the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg Railway maintained, and the natural advantages of this route would indicate the truth of the rumor. It is also said that the action of the Chesapeake and Ohio in attacking this road, at its Pocahontas terminus will be followed by the Baltimore and Ohio in an attack at the Preston and Monongahela terminus. The survey through Pocahontas County runs for the most part over the lands of John T. McGraw, and Mr. McGraw has sold exclusive rights of way through these lands to the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg Railroad Company, shutting out the Chesapeake and Ohio and other competing lines.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE DEAL.

Meeting Delayed by Railroad Accident—Stockholders to Vote on Louisville Purchase Nov. 17.

A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was held yesterday in this city under some difficulties. Most of the Directors had to come from the South, and they happened to be on a train which was delayed by the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, so that they got here some five hours behind time.

The only action taken at the meeting was to call a special meeting of stockholders of the road, to be held in Richmond, Va., on Nov. 17, at which the action of the officials of the company in purchasing the control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be submitted for their approval together with a plan for the future disposition of the interest so purchased.

In this connection it may be stated that an amount of money approaching $18,000,000 was paid over by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the Gates-Hawley syndicate, being part of the amount due the latter for the block of 200,000 shares of Louisville and Nashville stock taken by Mr. Morgan and sold by him to the Atlantic Coast Line.

RAILROAD SALE CONFIRMED.

Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Turned Over to New York Purchaser.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The sale of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad to Paul Cravath of New York for $3,000,000 was confirmed here to-day by the United States Circuit Court. The delay was occasioned by the demands of the first mortgagees that their claims should be given a lien prior to all other liabilities. The court decided against them, and they take an appeal to the upper courts. An amount covering the claims is to be held in trust to await the final decision. Out of the purchase money one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are to be paid off.

The Metropolitan Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company, which have been attending to the finances of the road, get $60,000 for their services. The receiver, Joseph Robinson, receives $25,000 for his compensation, and his attorney, Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, gets $25,000 for conducting the litigation of the road while it has been in the receiver's hands.

OREGON SHORT LINE PLANS.

Special Meeting of Directors Will Take Action on Amendment for Navigation. Improvements—Board Re-elected.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railway was held at the general offices of the company in this city to-day, 273,414 shares being represented.

The old Directors were re-elected: W. S. McCormick was the only new Director elected, taking the place of T. R. Jones of Salt Lake City, resigned.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors will be held here to-morrow to take action on the proposed amendment to the charter admitting of improvements for navigation. A similar amendment, it is understood, will be made to the charter of the Union Pacific, at the meeting of the Directors next week.

Under the present charters, neither the Short Line nor the Union Pacific can use the funds of the systems for navigation improvements. Nothing now can be done in the way of forwarding the plans for the new steamship lines to points in the Orient not now reached by the Union Pacific system.

BOSTON AND MAINE MEETING.

Stockholders Vote to Increase Capital Stock of the Railroad.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad stockholders, held in the City Hall to-day, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company by the issue of 10,000 new shares and at once issue bonds to the amount not exceeding $2,000,000. The following Directors were elected:

Lucius H. Tuttle, Boston.
Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford.
Richard Olney, Boston.
A. W. Sulloway, Franklin, N. H.
Joseph H. White, Brookline.
Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley.
Harry R. Reed, Boston.
Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York.
Henry M. Whitney, Brookline.
Henry F. Dimock, New York.
Charles K. Pratt, New York.
Alexander Cochrane, Boston.
William Whitney, Holyoke.

According to the annual report submitted by President Tuttle, the gross earnings from operation during the year were $31,840,694, and the total operating expenses $22,435,151.19, the net earnings from operation being $9,407,542.81.

REPORT ON TEXAS RAILROADS.

An Aggregate Loss of $4,000,000 for This Year Compared with Last.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 8.—The annual reports of the sixty-one railway companies operating lines of road in Texas covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, which have just been received by the Texas Railroad Commission, show that there was an aggregate loss of more than $4,000,000 in net earnings as compared with the previous year, and that the gross earnings exceed those of the previous year by about $1,000,000.

The big decrease in net earnings of the Texas roads is said to be due to the increase in operating expenses.

One Line Through Utah to California.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 8.—A report says negotiations will soon terminate as a result of which only one line will be built through to California through Southern Utah. Negotiations are now under way for the purchase by Senator Clark and his associates of the Oregon Short Line south of Salt Lake, including the Tintic branch. If there should be a hitch over the price an understanding has been reached whereby the San Pedro line will lease this portion of the Oregon Short Line.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Rare Rugs from the Orient.

Third Floor.

If you've observed Oriental Rugs—you've undoubtedly noticed on many certain peculiar marks and signs. On one the Tree of Life is woven, on another a prayer; and so on. Tradition is the guide; heredity the inspiration of the tireless toilers in Sunrise lands; and their best come to America. Here you will find a collection of antique and modern Oriental Rugs that few stores can equal, and each one is marked at its fair worth, for Rugs in the Simpson Crawford Co. store are sold as prosaically as anything else. Careful buying, together with a keen knowledge of Rugs, keeps us pretty close in touch with their intrinsic worth.

4 bales extra quality square Carabagh and Kazakji, at..... $4.50

Mixed lot of small Persian Rugs, about 350 pieces to select from..... $5.95

2 bales extra quality Shirvans; unusually good value, at..... $9.00

100 pieces Antique Beloochistan, all in perfect condition, and very silky..... $10.75

Fine Antique and Modern Bokhara Rugs at..... $14.50

And from that price they range up to $45.00

500 Shirvans of fine quality, selected for their good condition and color; mostly antiques..... $16.50

Large selection of fine Kelim Rugs, splendid for couch covers and cosey corners, at..... $16.00

And from that they range up to... $40.00

3 bales Moussul and Antique Ghendji Rugs, many exceptionally fine pieces in this lot..... $18.50

Extra heavy Persian and Kurd Rugs; average size 3½x6½ feet... $28.50

Cashmere and Afghan, in large assortment of choice patterns at..... $40.00

And from that they range up to.... $200.00

Turkish Silk Rugs, average size 4x6 feet, beautiful specimens, at... $75.00

And from that they range up to.... $150.00

We are offering great inducements in best grades of Indian and Persian carpets, suitable for dining room, library and parlor.

Royal Wilton Rugs

At the following interesting prices:—

27x54 inches..... $2.95
36x63 inches..... $4.95
6x9 feet..... $18.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in..... $24.50
9x12 feet..... $28.50

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

Fourth Floor.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, exceedingly graceful designs, suitable for parlor or drawing rooms; strong, serviceable nets, stylish insertions and edgings, at, pair, $6.75, $12.00 and $22.00

Real Arabian Lace Curtains, genuine cushion work all hand made lace, at, pair, $8.75, $14.50 and $35.00

Irish Point Lace Curtains, exceptionally attractive designs; actual value $5.00 and $6.50, at, pair..... $3.95 and $5.45

Nottingham Lace Curtains, correct copies of the higher grade laces, at, pair..... $1.85 and $2.45

Stores Bonne Femme, made from the finest quality French mull, trimmed with butter color edgings and insertions; per window, $7.85, $11.50 and $14.00

Bed Sets, Bobbinet Bed Sets, real Renaissance, Motifs and Edgings, per set..... $7.50

Furniture Tapestries.

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, splendid designs and colorings; per yard..... $1.50

Silk Damask, suitable for fancy furniture covering or drapery purposes, yard..... $3.00

Tifian Velour, lustrous quality; usually sell for $1.45 per yard; for this sale..... $1.15

Mercerized Armure Portieres, handsome designs; choice coverings, trimmed with heavy rope edgings; worth $10.00 pair, for..... $7.75

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, Persian designs, fringed all round; exceptional value, each..... $2.45

Couch Coverings, handsome designs, trimmed all round with heavy knotted fringe; each $5.75

Tapestry and Velour Table Covers.

A very comprehensive collection; all sizes and styles; estimates and carefully executed sketches submitted for draperies, cosey corners, Turkish rooms, &c. John King's Scotch Holland Shades a specialty. Lace Curtains cleaned to look like new.

A Sale of Chairs, Couches, Brass and Iron Beds and Bedding.

Fourth and Fifth Floors.

We have largely gleaned from our stocks of the above goods certain lines that we to-day place on sale, and a special sale here, of course, means money saving, because the values come under the heading of very real bargains.

And so, if there be need for Chairs, Couches, Brass or Enamel Beds or Bedding, now is the best time to buy—as $10.00 has the purchasing power that $15.00 usually commands.

Are the savings worth while? Show us the man or woman who answers nay, and we'll show you the person that the good things or the sunny side of life do not appeal to.

Morris Chairs.

Handsome Morris Chairs, mahogany finish or quarter sawed golden oak; finely polished; can be adjusted to four different positions; complete with reversible cushions; covered with best quality plain or figured Velours; stitched edge; actual value $14.00; special price, complete with cushions..... $9.50

Other styles at $12.00, $14.50, $15.00, $18.50, $19.75, $21.50 and up to $75.00.

Rockers and Chairs.

Handsome Rockers or Chairs, quarter sawed golden oak or mahogany finish, wood seats, piano polish; roomy and comfortable; would be good value at $4.00; your choice of Rocker or Chair for.. $3.00

Other styles at $2.50, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50, $7.00, $8.25, $10.50 and up to $65.00.

$7.50 Rockers and Chairs, $3.75.

250 Rockers and Chairs at half regular price; Colonial style with Rush seat; made of golden oak, weather oak or solid mahogany, wax finish; these Chairs have been selling right along at $7.50; your choice now of Rocker or Chair for..... $3.75

Library Chairs.

Library Chairs, large and roomy, upholstered with best steel springs, deep tufted back and arms, covered in best quality leather; very comfortable; actual value $40.00; special for this sale at $33.00

Other styles at $24.00, $32.00, $35.25, $36.00, $38.50, $40.00, $45.00 and up to $125.00.

Brass and Enamel Beds.

Brass Beds, latest designs; heavy continuous rail, T ball joints, heavy husks and vases; all sizes; actual value $29.00, for..... $23.50

Brass Bedstead, rich design, 2-inch posts, 1-inch top rod, ¾-inch filling, extra large husks and vases, extended foot rail; the finish and construction are perfect; all sizes; sell regularly for $35.00; special at..... $24.50

White Enamel Bedstead, continuous posts, cast corners, scroll designs, all sizes; real value $6.50; now..... $4.50

White Enamel Bedstead, 1¼-inch posts, extra high head board, bow foot, brass mounts and spindles; $9.00 would not be high, reduced to.. $6.50

White Enamel Bedstead, 1¼-inch posts, extra heavy filling, brass rings and spindles in head and foot board; have always sold for $10.00, now at the very low price of..... $7.00

Upholstered Couches.

Our special Couch, 32 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches long, with 7 rows of deep tufting and indestructible upholstering, covered in best quality plain or figured velour, finished with heavy fringe or highly polished frames; regular value $20.00, special at..... $15.00

Other styles at $10.00, $12.75, $14.75, $17.50, $18.75, $19.50, $22.50, $24.00, $27.00, $28.50 and up to $85.00 each.

Box Couches.

Box Couches, 32 inches wide, 76 inches long, with large box nicely lined and fitted with patent self-opener, upholstered with best steel springs and covered with best quality plain or figured denim; actual value $17.50, special at..... $12.50

Other styles at $8.50, $10.50, $11.75, $13.50, $15.75, $17.00, $18.75, $19.50, $21.00 and up to $45.00 each.

Leather Couches.

Handsome oak or mahogany finished frame, finely polished, upholstered with best steel springs, covered in best quality leather, deep tufted; our guarantee with every Couch; very special at..... $36.75

Other styles at $7.50, $11.00, $12.50, $14.75, $20.00, $24.00, $26.25, $32.50, $38.25 and up to $85.00.

Mission Furniture at Exactly Half.

To-day we offer 25 pieces of Mission Furniture at exactly half former price. They comprise Side Chairs, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Divans, Settees and Tables; the frames are made from Adirondack cedar, finished weather oak; cushions covered with denim; prices range from $2.75 to $41.25; while they last you buy them at exactly one-half..... $1.38 to $20.65

Mattresses and Springs.

Mattress made from improved South American hair, full 40 lbs., one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. or sateen tickings; our regular $14.00 value, at..... $10.00

Mattress made from black S. A. hair, full 40 lbs., one or two parts, your choice of A. C. A., San Remo or sateen tickings; have been selling regularly for $18.00, now..... $13.50

Mattress made from black drawings, full 40 lbs., one or two parts, your choice of ticking; our $24.00 quality; now reduced to..... $18.50

Our special Mattress, made from best long gray drawings, full 40 lbs., one or two parts, covered in best quality ticking; very fine quality at $30.00; for this sale..... $20.00

Upholstered Springs to fit iron or brass beds, covered in best ticking, excellent value at $11.00, for..... $8.50

With rabbet edge; value $13.50..... $10.50

Blankets and Comfortables.

Fourth Floor.

To-day we make an unprecedented offering of best wool Blankets in two sizes, for double and extra size beds; pink, blue and red borders.

Double Bed Size, the pair, $3.95; Extra Large Size, the pair, $4.95.

Of course, we are showing very large lines of higher priced Blankets, and direct particular attention to those at $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 the pair.

DOWN QUILTS—250 silk covered Down Quilts for double beds, newest designs; figured silk tops with fancy borders; splendid value at.. $8.50

300 Down Quilts covered with best French Sateen; newest patterns; sizes 72x72 inches; filled with purest down; guaranteed not to shed.. $4.75

500 figured Silkoline Comfortables; double bed size, with white cotton filling; real value $2.35, to-day..... $1.95

Housekeeping Linens.

Exceptional values in hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, 2 yards long; regular price $3.50 each, at.. $2.75

2½ yard lengths; regular price $3.95 each, at.... $3.25

3 yard lengths; regular price $4.50 each, at..... $3.75

We are showing a complete assortment of hemstitched sets, in the newest and choicest patterns, comprising Table Cloth, with one dozen Napkins to match; prices range from

$6.50 to $40.00 Per Set.

Bleached TABLE DAMASK, 2 yards wide; sells regularly for 90c. yard, at..... 79

Extra heavy Table Damask, 2 yards wide; exclusive pattern; actual value $1.25 yard, at $1.00. Breakfast and Dinner Size Napkins to match.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Main Floor.

200 pairs hemstitched Bed Sheets, pure linen, 2½x2¾ yards; the pair..... $4.50

150 pairs hemstitched Pillow Cases, 22½x36, all linen; real value $1.20 the pair, at..... 85

The following Sheets and Pillow Cases are of good, strong Muslin. Every Sheet and Slip was torn from the main piece when manufactured, consequently when washed the ends will all be straight.

SHEETS.....	54x90	63x90	72x90	81x90	90x90
	32c	40c	46c	50c	57c
PILLOW CASES....	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
	11c	12c	14c	18c	

Refrigerators.

The "Star" Refrigerators from $5.00 to $19.25

"Alaska" Refrigerators . $9.90 to $48.00

The "Jewett" Refrigerators $9.25 to $50.00

The "Wilke" Porcelain Refrigerators $50.00 to $170.00

We have of the Wilke all the 1903 styles now on exhibition, and it is worth a trip to see them. All our Refrigerators are guaranteed to be odorless, even after long use, which means that you can put all sorts of food in them, and one will not contaminate the other. They keep what is confided to their care in a most satisfactory manner, and they're very economical in their ice requirements. John H. Long, of the Northwestern University of Chicago, has the following to say of the Wilke Porcelain Refrigerators: "The merit of Wilke's Refrigerator is found in the nature and curve of application of the materials used in the construction. The smooth glazed tile surface of the interior not only permits thorough cleaning whenever this may be necessary, but this substance, along with the wool or asbestos filling, presents a perfect, non-conductive and non-absorbent wall, which renders the passage of heat from the outside extremely difficult."

From the economic point of view, therefore, as well as from the sanitary, the system is one which cannot be too highly recommended.

$35.00 High-Grade Sewing Machines, $13.75.

Fourth Floor.

All the latest improved attachments are included in these ball bearing Machines; everything is strictly high grade and up to date in every respect. The woodwork is polished oak, with swell front; they have drop-heads, which give the appearance of a table when closed, and they are guaranteed for an unlimited length of time; thus should any of the working parts prove defective they will be made good free of charge; instruction cheerfully given free. We repeat, a strictly $35.00 machine for..... $13.75

Call and see our Automatic Lift Sewing Machine, the kind for which agents would charge you $50.00; our sale price..... $20.00

In Our Picture Salon.

Fourth Floor.

We are now giving some remarkably good values in Remarque Proof Etchings, Pastels and Hand Colored Photogravures, which are well worth the attention of all picture lovers.

Remarque Proof Etchings, fitted with mats, 2 inch gilt frames with corners, size 19x29; usual value $1.50; while they last..... 75

Pastels of Landscapes, very artistic bits of art; gilt frames with corners, size 15x25; good value at $3.00; we now say..... $1.50

Hand colored Photogravures of figured pieces, fitted with mats in handsome gilt rococo frames; size 20x30; usual value $6.00, now..... $3.75

Silverplated Tableware.

Main Floor.

Our Jewelry and Silverware Store places no limit upon the fineness of its goods—and at the same time permits no lower prices. Thus you are always assured of the best for the least.

Just enough in the following offerings to give you the flavor of our doings here.

Tea Sets, quadruple plated, five pieces, value $18.00..... $14.00

Coffee Sets, quadruple plated, satin engraved or highly polished, three pieces on tray; value $15.00..... $11.75

Candelabra, three and five lights, quadruple plated, French grays highly polished in plain and heavy chased style; value $9.00..... $7.75

Baking Dishes, quadruple plated, with porcelain lining; value $5.75..... $4.50

Cake Baskets, quadruple plated, satin engraved and bright finish; value $4.50, at..... $3.50

Bread Trays, quadruple plated, satin engraved, highly polished and butler finished, pierced and heavy chased borders; value $3.75, at..... $2.50

Chocolate Pots; quadruple plated, highly polished and satin engraved; value $3.50, at.. $2.25

Separate pieces, quadruple plated, all choice designs, as follows:—

Tea Pots, Fern Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Candle Sticks, Cream Pitchers, Fruit Bowls, Spoon Holders, Syrup Jars, Bread Trays; values from $2.50 to $3.00, at..... $1.95

Rogers' A1 Plate, handsome pattern, Teaspoons, per doz..... 95

Dessert Spoons per doz..... $1.75

Dessert Forks, per doz..... $1.75

Table Spoons, per doz..... $1.90

Table Forks, per doz..... $1.90

Dinner and Dessert Knives, triple plated, per doz.. $2.25

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

COLLEGIANS AT FOOTBALL

Columbia Scores 45 While Fordham Fails to Count.

STAR PLAYING BY WEEKES

Harvard Barely Triumphs Over Amherst—Yale Team Does Well Against the Wesleyan Eleven.

Columbia's football team yesterday kept up the pace it began in the Rutgers game by defeating the eleven of Fordham College at the Polo Grounds by the score of 45 to 0. Columbia, in the first half, scored 20 points, while in the second half, with scrubs at substitutes on the team, 16 points more were added. Altogether twenty-three men played for the Blue and White. On an average Columbia scored a touch-down every four minutes. Fordham was incapable of coping with her opponents, and the game was not half so hard for practice as the ordinary work against the scrub in which the 'Varsity had trouble in scoring three or four touch-downs.

Harold Weekes was at the top of his game. He was never faster, and simply played tag with the Fordham ends. Six times he raced around end for touch-downs, and each time he had to elude at least half a dozen Fordham players. Weekes ran anywhere from 35 to 75 yards for his scores. In the second half Weekes went out of the game, and it was noteworthy that after his departure Columbia did not score again, and, in fact, came very nearly being scored against.

Smith, although he suffered with a wrenched knee, played a magnificent game. He was irresistible in line plunging, and was also very efficient in end running, once making a brilliant dash of 60 yards. Brown and Thorpe were bulwarks on the defense, and of great advantage in advancing the ball on the tackle back formations. They constantly made gains of 5 and 10 yards. Goodman again played a star game at quarterback, and Townsend, Fisher and Wilson of the substitutes played well. As in the Rutgers game, the ends and guards were weak. Morley tried eleven men at the four positions. Columbia showed improvement by not fumbling so much in outside play as in the Rutgers match. For offside play the Morningside team was penalized once, but did not ever lose the ball on a fumble.

Fordham was very weak, but once in the second half menaced Columbia's goal, with Weekes out of the game. O'Toole made two runs for a total of fifty yards around Currier. Then in a scrimmage a Fordham player grabbed the ball and sped behind Columbia's goal. The score was not allowed, as the referee had blown his whistle. Columbia got the ball on downs and quickly took it out of danger. Glennon of Fordham sprained his ankle and Dr. Black, also of the visitors, dislocated his knee. Thorpe was put out of the game for rough play.

At the start of the game Smith kicked off, but Fordham had to punt. Weekes ran down the field forty yards for a touchdown, and then a moment later exactly duplicated the feat. Smith kicked the second goal, making the score 11 to 0 for Columbia. The first two touch-downs took just three minutes.

On the next kick-off Weekes, pulled along by Brown's splendid interference, ran the ball back forty yards. On the first line-up Weekes was downed for three yards' loss, but on the next attempt he made good, circling McGuire for seventy-five yards for another touch-down. Smith kicked the goal, making the score 17-0 in favor of Columbia in less than eight minutes' play.

On the resumption of play Columbia made its five yards in every down, until after working the ball sixty-five yards by straight bucking, Duell went over Fordham's goal line for another touch-down. Smith booted the leather between the posts. Straight line bucking for seventy-five yards gave Smith a chance to score again, and he kicked the goal, the score being 28-0, and nothing more was made in this half.

At the start of the second half Weekes, on a fake tackle's back, sped around O'Toole for forty yards for a touchdown. Smith had gone out of the game, so Weekes tried at goal, but missed. Weekes soon after ran twenty-five yards for another touchdown, the score being, after Thorpe kicked the goal, 40—0 in favor of Columbia. It was the old story again when Weekes ran sixty yards for a touchdown. Thorpe failed at goal. Weekes was taken out of the game to give Townsend a chance at half back. The game was soon over, with the ball in Columbia's possession on Fordham's forty-yard line. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Fordham, 0.
Post, McCollom	Left end	McGuire, McVehig
Brown	Left tackle	Robinson
Stiefel, Aisberg, Wallace	Left guard	Curley
Duden	Centre	Glennon, Clark
Dollin, Landers	Right guard	Boyle, Black
Thorpe, Schramm	Right tackle	Curtin
Wolff, Pembroke, Currier	Right end	Plunkett
Goodman	Quarter back	Fallon
Weekes, Townsend	Left half back	Adams
Smith, Fisher, Frambach	Right half back	O'Toole
Duell, Fisher	Full back	McGee, Murn

Touch-downs—Weekes, 6; Smith, 1; Duell, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Smith, 4; Thorpe, 1. Referee—Mr. Smith, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Smythe, Columbia. Time—20 and 15 minute halves.

YALE, 35; WESLEYAN, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Yale defeated Wesleyan in an interesting game in which there was the widest divergence between the two halves. The score was Yale, 35; Wesleyan, 0. The early part of the game showed Yale much stronger and able to gain ground at will for almost any distance. The score at the end of the first half was 22 to 0.

In the second half Wesleyan seemed to realize that the substitutes which Capt. Chadwick put in were not the equals of the regular Yale players. Wesleyan aimed tackle plays first at one man and then at another of the substitutes, and made big holes in the Yale line through which they gained ground in surprisingly easy fashion. But Wesleyan was not able to keep it up, being lighter. Twice, however, the ball was landed close enough to Yale's goal to make tries for a field goal, but each time Rogers, the fullback, failed. Toward the end Wesleyan seemed likely to score, but just before time was called the ball was tossed back to Wesleyan for a kick. It went over the full back's head and back of the goal line. The referee called the play a safety instead of a touch-back and therefore raised Yale's score to 35.

Yale's touch-downs were secured in much the same style of game that has characterized her play earlier in the season, being very simple football, end runs and line bucking. The features of the game were Metcalf's run of forty-five yards with the ball caught on Rogers's kick-off, and in the second half Ward's magnificent run of more than a hundred yards. Ward also caught the ball on a kick-off on Yale's seven-yard line and dashed for goal. He distanced all pursuers by sheer endurance after he had dodged the ends. The line-up and summary:

Yale, 35.	Position.	Wesleyan, 0.
Neale, Hare	Left end	Eyster
Hamlin, Shevlin	Left tackle	Cobb
Glass, Kinney	Left guard	Coote, Schneider
Holt	Centre	Day
Goss, Batcheldor	Right guard	Espy
Hogan, Bissell	Right tackle	Forbes
Coffin	Right end	Onthrop
Metcalf, Winslow	Quarter back	Calder
Chadwick, Hinkie	Left half back	Hanlon
Ward, Preston, Soper	Right half back	McDonald
Farmer, McClintock, Vanderpoel	Full back	Rogers

Referee—Dr. S. A. Hammond, Yale. Umpire—W. A. Hickok, Yale. Linesmen—Mr. Agard, Wesleyan; Mr. Tilney, Yale. Touch-downs—Farmer, (2,) Ward, (2,) Shevlin. Goals from touch-downs—Ward, 3. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

HARVARD, 6; AMHERST, 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Amherst football team which was defeated 23 to 0 by Yale, held Harvard down to six points this afternoon, and much of the time seemingly outplayed the Crimson eleven. In the middle of the second half Harvard pushed the ball to Amherst's eight-yard line, where Lindsay was sent through for the only touch-down of the game. Barnard kicked an easy goal. Twice Harvard was within scoring distance, but a fumble or the fine defence of the visitors prevented a touch-down.

The interference of the Crimson team was poorly formed, while the backs started very slowly and failed to take advantage of the holes opened up by the line men. On the other hand Amherst played a snappy game, forcing Harvard to kick a number of times, and, although not getting within the Crimson twenty-five yard line, they kept Harvard continually on the jump.

The game opened very favorably for Amherst, for after the kick-off Washburn gained twenty-six yards around Jones's end, and, aided by two centre plays, brought the ball to Harvard's forty-yard line. After another gain of eight yards a fumble gave the ball to Harvard. Amherst was steadily pushed back to her fifteen-yard line, but a fumble by Tenney gave the ball to Amherst.

In the middle of the second half Lindsay took the ball through Amherst's right tackle eight yards for a touch-down. Barnard kicked a goal. From this point Harvard played much stronger football. The line-up:

Harvard, 6.	Position.	Amherst, 0.
Jones	Left end	Griswold
Bleakie, Dodge	Left tackle	Pierce
Hovey	Left guard	Palmer
King, Lawrence	Centre	Howard
Barnard	Right guard	Varnum
Knowlton, Mills	Right tackle	Diehl
Bowditch, Motley	Right end	Priedy, Rafferty
Marshall	Quarter back	Lewis
Stillman	Left half back	Bieran
Tenney, Lindsay	Right half back	Washburn
Meier, Piper	Full back	Quill

Touch-down—Lindsay. Goal from touch-down—Barnard. Umpire—Mr. Hammond, Harvard. Referee—Mr. Brown, Harvard. Linemen—Harvard, Dr. Cummings; Amherst, Mr. Tay. Time-keeper—Fred Wood, B. A. A. Time—Two fifteen-minute halves.

CORNELL, 56; HOBART, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Cornell defeated Hobart College to-day by 56 to 0. The contest was one-sided, but fierce tackles and sensational runs served to keep up the interest. Snider, the right half back, made two seventy-yard runs for touch-downs, and Capt. Warner was conspicuous. Cornell had hard work to secure the first two touch-downs, for during the first ten minutes of play Hobart was strong; but the intense heat and the constant hammering of the Cornell backs told, and before the half was over 34 points had been made. The second half was cut down to ten minutes. Cornell used six substitutes during the contest. Line-up:

Cornell, 56.	Positions.	Hobart, 0.
Lawrence	Left end	Espy
Lueder	Left tackle	Whitney, (Capt.)
Warner, (Capt.)	Left guard	Sinclair
Lies, Davitt	Centre	Ellis
Hunt, Webb	Right guard	Summers
Smith	Right tackle	Atwater
Tydeman	Right end	Hill, Hadsell
Brewster, James	Quarter back	Maddigan
Purcell, Shepard	Left half back	Everett
Snider, Coffin	Right half back	Lombeck, Wasey
Gatlin, Halliday	Full back	Williams

Touch-downs—Shepard, (3,) Snider, (3,) Purcell, Tydeman, Halliday. Goals from touch-downs—Brewster, (5,) Coffin. Drop goal from field—Brewster. Referees—Evans, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Nieman, University of Cincinnati. Time-keepers—Messrs. Chase, Cornell, and Rich, Hobart.

NEW SKIPPER FOR SHAMROCK II.

Capt. Bevis to be Transferred to Cup Challenger After Trials Are Completed.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 8.—The proposal to place the Shamrock II. under the control of an American skipper and crew when she is refitted to meet the new challenger has been abandoned, as it has been decided at the conclusion of the tests on this side of the Atlantic to transfer Capt. Charles Bevis and the crew of the Shamrock I. to the Shamrock II.

Capt. Bevis is a novice in racing for the America's Cup, but he commanded the Laurea, winner of the French International Cup, and the Ailsa, and is reckoned among the best steersmen. He is a man of exceptional resource and originality.

Glens Falls Trots Declared Off.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The second day of the harness races here furnished good sport, but owing to the poor attendance the remainder of the races have been declared off. In the 2:25 class pace, Knox's Gelatine Lad won the third, fourth, and fifth heats and race, the best time being 2:13¼. In the 2:27 class trot, Surprise won the third, fourth, and fifth heats and race, the best time being 2:19½.

CHOICES WON FOUR RACES

Best Backed Horses Took a Majority of Morris Park Events.

INTERVAL'S HURRICANA STAKES

Knight of Harlem, at Long Odds, Captured the Purse for Maidens—Satire Beat Mr. Brown.

Public form was strongly in evidence at the Morris Park race track yesterday. For the first four races the best-backed horses, which were the actual favorites, won without a break in the line of successes, and, though the afternoon closed with two defeats for choices, there were few backers to complain of the results. The weather was clear and pleasant, the track in perfect condition, and the attendance but a little less than that of the opening day.

The programme included two stakes, the Autumn Hurdle Handicap, over a two-mile course, and the eleventh renewal of the Hurricana Stakes, the latter a five-furlong sprint down the Eclipse straightaway, for two-year-olds, with selling conditions. For the Hurricana seven of the ten horses named on the programme went to the post, with J. E. McDonald's smart filly Interval always the favorite and Andrew Miller's Nevermore the next choice. From the first jump to the last Interval was one of the leaders, and for the last half mile was in front, racing clear of the others into the last fifty yards. Nevermore dropped out of it after a quarter of a mile, and Interval seemed to have the stakes won before she came out of the dip in the straight course. Then the apprentice Boisen on Tioga sent that filly on with a rush, and all but caught Martin napping on the favorite, Martin having to ride out in the final strides to win by a half length, with Tioga second and Pearl Diver third.

Philma Paxton, the favorite throughout the betting on the Autumn hurdle race, had a compartively easy thing of it at the end and won with something to spare by half a length. Chuctanunda won the heavy-weight handicap in about the same style that he has won most of his races this Fall, and though he had to be roused with the whip at the finish, his admirers were more convinced than ever that the Sanford horse is the greatest weight carrier and fastest sprinter of the Eastern turf. His race really was a remarkable one, as he was up in front all the distance, and probably would have won with ease had he not stumbled close on the post. The stumble threw him just enough off his stride to let Brunswick get to his shoulders, and Odom on Chuctanunda had to draw his whip to get the favorite going again.

Incubator was heavily backed for the fourth event, and started at odds on in a field of six, with Boutonniere the next choice. To the head of the stretch Boutonniere seemed to be winning, but Lyne, who rode Incubator, then swung wide, and in the run through the stretch, drew away and was first in handy style. Backers of Boutonniere confidently expected Lyne to make a claim of foul, the first two bumped together repeatedly in the run home, but no claim was made. A remarkably bad field of maidens, three years old and upward, ran in the mile race, fifth on the card, and after a wild scramble Knight of Harlem, owned by Thomas Watts, of horse show fame, drew out of the crowd and won well off before the others. Knight of Harlem was backed from 20 to 1 down to 10 to 1. In the last race, the Western horse Mr. Brown, was made an odds on favorite, but he, too, failed by a short neck, the hardened campaigner Satire beating him out after a sharp fight to the post.

Jockey N. Turner, who rode Gray Frier when he won the Matron Stakes Tuesday, yesterday received a check for $600 from F. R. Hitchcock, in payment for the performance. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg made an offer for the purchase of the mare Musette, who broke down in the race for the Matron Stakes, but the offer was refused, probably the owner, Jos. Ullman, not desiring to part with the mare. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles.

Henry Lang's Philma Paxton, ch. f., 4 years, by Tom Paxton-Helen Bancroft, 146 pounds, (Mara,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....1
The Albemarle Stable's McCrathiana, Prince, ch. c., 5, by Hanover-El Dorado, 140, (Helder,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....2
J. W. Colt's Lavator, ch. g., 6, by Salvator-Hot Springs, 138, (Johnson,) 3 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3
Time—3:51¼. Won ridden out by a half length, three lengths between second and third. Ferocious, Collegian, Cryptogram, and Seminole also ran. Value to the winner, $1,290. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

S. Sanford & Son's Chuctanunda, b. c., 4 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 135 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.....1
Schaffer & Meyer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 108, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
George F. Johnson's Ondurdis, br. f., 4, by Kingston-Skodi, 88, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..3
Time—1:11¼. Won ridden out by a neck. A length between second and third. Far Excellence, Essers, Articulate, Huntress, and Parisienne also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricana Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at time of entry, selling allowances, horses entered to sell for $1,900 to carry 95 pounds, then one pound for each $100 upward; five furlongs on the Eclipse course.

J. E. McDonald's Interval, b. f., by Pomo-Intermission, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....1
Perry Belmont's Tioga, br. f., by Tenny-Ionis, 95, (Boisen,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.....2
The Pepper Stable's Pearl Diver, b. f., by Kanlaka-Nocturne, 92, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3
Time—0:50. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a length between second and third. Captivator, Squid, Nevermore, and Ipse Dixit also ran. Value to the winner, $2,380. Winner trained by Henry Harris.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with penalties and allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

T. P. Hayes's Incubator, b. c., by Ingoldsby-My Chick, 113 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....1
I. B. Hagin's Boutonniere, br. c., by Esher-Nosegay, 113, (Lyne,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....2
August Belmont's Forward, ch. g., by Hastings-Fetish, 107, (Minder,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1. 3
Time—1:21¾. Won handily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Mackay Dwyer, Athelroy, and Dinksie also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile, over the Withers course.

The Osceola Stable's Knight of Harlem, ch. c., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Last Ban, 104 pounds, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....1
James Kneale's Titian, b. c., 3, by Tithonius-Duchess, 104, (Waugh,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1... 2
William Heuston's Patronymic, b. g., 3, by Pirate of Pensance-Miss Cody, 101, (Boisen,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—1:43. Won cleverly by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Schoolmaster, The Cuckoo, Anna Darling, Judge Du Relle, Whisp, Whitecrest, and Pretoria also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by B. Wood.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $1,000; one mile on the Withers course.

Schaffer & Meyer's Satire, b. c., 4 years, by Juvenal-Sandals, 96 pounds, (Boisen,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
J. B. Respass's Mr. Brown, b. h., 6, by Bramble-Little Bess, 116, (T. Knight,) even and 1 to 2.....2
W. T. McGrath's Ben Battle, ch. g., 5, by Eberle-Battle Belle, 104, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3
Time—1:42. Won ridden out by a neck; a head between second and third. Black Dick, Prince Richard, Tenagra, Meistersinger, and Past also ran. Value to the winner, $1,000. Winner trained by owners.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Young Henry, 115 pounds; Schoharie, 108; Trinity Bell, 105; St. Finnan, 104; Belle of Lexington, 100; Sweet Billie, 98; Star of the West, 97; Onduris, 88, and Bastile, 85.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500; special weights, with penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Roxboro, 112 pounds; Princess Tulane, Gold Money, Ada Lay, Lady Josephine, Athlana, Lass o' Linden, Navasota, Sparkle, Esher, and Christina A., 110 each; Lady Lake, 108, and Merry Reel, Sweet Nell, Sweet Marjorie, Never Smile, Rosewater, Neerburban, and Futurita, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 in 1902 at the time of entry; special weights, penalties, and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Colonel Bill and Igniter, 118 pounds each; De Reszke, Extinguisher, and Grand Opera, 115 each, and Keynote, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Handicap, second of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, for two-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Dublin, 130 pounds; Six Shooter, and Slipthrift, 124 each; Unmasked, 123; Whiskey King, 122; Belle of Troy, 116; Extinguisher, 112; Wealth and Redpath, 110 each; Belle of Lexington, 104; Daly, 102, and Emsabee, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $700 in 1901 or 1902, special weights; one mile on the Withers course. McWilliams, Snark, Queen Carnival, and The Black Scot, 109 pounds each; Ben Howard, 106; Keynote, Sparklet, Star of the West, and Barouche, 103 each, and Flying Jib, Sheriff Bell, Tom Lawson, Gates, Rigadon, Bernays, and Decoration, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 13, special weights, selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Hermencia, Major Mansir, Kalif, and Lee King, 108 pounds each, and Charlie Grainger and Numeral, 103 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kalif and Numeral.

Morris Park Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs over the Eclipse course, to be run next Saturday, have been announced by the official handicapper, W. S. Vosburgh, with the Futurity winner, Savable, named as the top weight, with 126 pounds. Aceful is rated next, with 125 pounds, the next half dozen high weights being Africandeer, 123; Dick Wells, 122; Mixzen, 121, and Whitechapel, Spencer Reiff, and Lord of the Vale 118 pounds each. Hurstbourne and Dalesman are in at 116 each, Eugenia Burch at 115, Judith Campbell at 114, and Astarita at 112. Weights on fifty-five entries are announced.

For the Hunter Handicap, one mile, for fillies three years old, to be run the same day, Rockwater is named as top weight with 126 pounds, Lux Casta next with 120, and Huntressa, the third on the list, with 118. Seventeen fillies are handicapped; penalties for both races accrue, beginning today.

Pacing Filly Won Walking.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 8.—Three races were completed at the Kentucky Breeders' meeting to-day. The 2:13 trot went over with four heat winners after as many heats. The unusual incident of a horse walking in first was witnessed in the third heat of the Futurity for two-year-old pacers, when, after a fast seven-eighths, Hudson pulled up Jessie Herr. The other two contestants were driving hard for second, but did not overtake the walking filly.

In the 2:21 trot, after the third heat, when the Judges thought F. Cares was not pushing Judge Cullen, the favorite, to his best, the driver was taken out, fined $100, and Hudson put in the sulky. Judge Cullen took the next two heats and the race. To-morrow the famous Transylvania, $6,000, for 2:12 trotters, and the $8,000 three-year-old trotting Futurity will be contested.

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BRILLIANT MEXICAN WEDDING.

Daughter of Secretary of the Treasury Marries Resident of Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—The marriage of Marie Teresa Limantour, daughter of José Ives Limantour, Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, to Miguel Iturbe of Paris, France, took place here to-day. It was the most notable and brilliant society event that has happened in Mexico for some time.

The ceremony was performed in the Church of Santa Teresa, in the presence of President Porfirio Diaz and other distinguished invited guests. The bridal gifts from the bride's father exceeded $1,000,000 in value, including a necklace valued at $60,000.

Mr. Iturbe belongs to an old and distinguished Mexican family whose members for several years have made their home in Paris. The couple left for Paris soon after the ceremony.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Barry—Robbins.

The wedding of Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., son of Major Robert P. Barry and Mrs. Barry of Warrenton, Va., and Miss Harriet Augusta Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Brick Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Oliver H. Bronson of Simsbury, Conn., an intimate friend of the Robbins family.

The bride, who was escorted by her father, wore a white satin gown, with an extremely long, square train. It had a yoke of lace and sleeves and folds of duchesse lace. The tulle veil came to the end of the train. She carried white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Ethel Jacquelin, was in white satin crepe de chine, accordion plaited, with a deep accordion plaited bertha edged with lace. Her white fur felt hat was trimmed with white roses and white ribbon, and she carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Robbins of Baltimore, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Mary Whittredge, Miss Elizabeth Keteltas Clark, fiancée of Wolcott P. Robbins, and Miss Genevieve Phelps Robbins, a sister of the bride. Their gowns were similar in cut and trimming to that of Miss Jacquelin, but sashes of yellow chiffon and shoulder straps of the same were used instead of white, and their large flat hats were of black silk beaver, trimmed with black ribbon. White roses were under the brims. They carried yellow chrysanthemums.

Mr. Barry's best man was Leonard Hoener, and the ushers were Wolcott Phelps Robbins, brother of the bride; Frank Outerbridge, William Putnam, Edward King, Robert Spence, and William Benjamin. The church was decorated tastefully with yellow dahlias and greens. There were two standards of plants midway down the main centre aisle. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Among the guests invited to the church and reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Phelps Robbins,	Mrs. Charles A. Miller,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Hart,	Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Darrell,
Mr. and Mrs. David H. Rowland,	Mr. and Mrs. William L. Andrews.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis,	Mrs. E. W. Howard,
Miss Curtis,	Mrs. C. D. Simmons,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Barry,	Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Morris,
Major R. P. Barry and Mrs. Barry,	Miss Phelps, (Hartford.)
Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong,	Mr. and Mrs. D. Leroy Dresser,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant,	Mr. and Mrs. Worthington Whittredge,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin,	The Misses Steward,
The Misses Jacquelin,	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark,
Mrs. Charles B. Wood,	Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Bleecker,
John Neilson,	Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Bulkley,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Marshall,	Dr. and Mrs. Janeway,
Mr. T. F. King,	John C. Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Perkins,	Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower,
Frederick M. Johnson,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke,
Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson,	
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,	
Mr. and Mrs. George Gould,	
Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Stewart,	
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph,	
Mr. and Mrs. Park.	

Beeckman—Thomas.

Robert Livingston Beeckman and Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, daughter of Gen. Samuel Thomas, were married yesterday afternoon at The Towers, the Thomas country seat at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, by the Rev. Mr. Ingham. The bride, who was escorted to the floral altar by her brother, E. R. Thomas, but was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown, veiled with point lace and tulle, and a necklace of pearls. Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, the matron of honor, wore a white lace robe and a large Gainsborough hat. The other attendants were the Misses Margaret and Katherine Stewart, nieces of the bridegroom. They were in white chiffon and they wore white picture hats. The best man was Edward H. Bulkley and the ushers were Stuyvesant Le Roy, Joseph Stevens, Edward L. Potter, Alphonso de Navarro, Theodore Havemeyer, and J. Borden Harriman.

For the decorations Small used thousands of white orchids, American Beauty roses, and other flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman are on Edwin Gould's yacht. Later they will continue their wedding trip in an automobile. They will live at 48 East Fifty-seventh Street. A special train conveyed the guests to and from Ardsley.

Among those invited, besides representatives of the Beeckman and Livingston families, were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier,	Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay,	Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,
Miss Jay,	Mr. and Mrs. George Gould,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard,	Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould,	Mr. and Mrs. Park.
Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr.,	

Turnure—Pell.

Dr. Percy R. Turnure, a son of the late Lawrence Turnure, and Mrs. Sadie Price Pell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Price of Baltimore, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, by the Rev. Percy S. Grant. It was a very small wedding, as only a few verbal invitations to relatives and intimate friends had been given. The altar was decorated by vases of pink and white flowers, and there was a full surpliced choir. Mrs. Pell entered at the side of the chancel, following the surpliced choir, and preceded by her attendant, Mrs. Edwin Main Post. Her father, Benjamin Price, gave her away. She wore a pale gray crêpe de chine gown. The skirt, accordion plaited, had insertions of antique lace. The bodice was tucked, and it had insertions of lace. Her round turban of gray fur felt had a gray ostrich plume, drooping cavalier fashion at the left side, and her ornament was a superb diamond crescent, the present of Dr. Turnure. She carried a small, round bouquet of gardenias. Mrs. Post wore a robe of heavy white lace over chiffon and silk, and a flat hat, also of white lace. George Turnure was his brother's best man. A reception was held at 12 West Tenth Street, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, uncle and aunt of the bridegroom. Among those invited to the church and reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron,	Miss Redfield,
Major J. C. Mallery and Mrs. Mallery, Philadelphia;	Henry Barbey,
The Misses Katherine and Helen Brice,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mrs. George Evans,	Dr. Weir and Mrs. Weir,
	Dr. Poole,
	Dr. Martin,
	Dr. Adrian Lambert,
	E. M. Post.

Dr. Turnure and his bride, after their return from their bridal trip, will live at 55 West Forty-ninth Street.

Seay—Tilton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A brilliant military wedding took place this evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in which the contracting parties were Miss Mary Tilton, only child of Lieut. Col. Henry Remsen Tilton, United States Army, and Capt. Samuel Seay, United States Infantry, and late Military Governor of Siasi, P. I.

The church was profusely decorated with flowers, the chancel being adorned with Bride's roses. The pews reserved for the family and immediate relatives were marked with cosmos blossoms and ferns tied with white ribbon in honor of the bridegroom's branch of the service.

The ushers were Col. Henry P. McCain, Capt. John R. Taylor, Capt. Mason Patrick, and Capt. Chester Harding, all brother officers of the bridegroom, and in full uniform. The bride was escorted by her father, and her only attendant was the bridegroom's sister, Miss Seay of Nashville, Tenn. The bride's gown was of white chiffon over white satin, with which she wore a tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

At the chancel she was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Capt. Sidney Cloman. The Rev. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's, officiated. A small reception to the bridal party and some few intimate friends was held at the home of the bride's parents on Q Street, where the floral decorations of white and green were augmented by a graceful display of silk flags.

Capt. and Mrs. Seay, after a trip of some weeks, will reside at Plattsburg, N. Y., where the officer is now on duty. Capt. Seay was graduated from West Point in the class of '87, entering the Academy from Tennessee.

Brown—Carpenter.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8.—In St. Luke's Cathedral this evening occurred the wedding of Arthur Flint Brown, a young business man of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Florence Washburn Carpenter, a Portland society leader, daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Carpenter. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. Edward F. Brown of New York City. Bishop Codman of the Maine Episcopal Diocese officiated, assisted by Dean Vernon. The church was elaborately decorated. The maid of honor was Miss Persis Furbish of Portland, and the other attendants of the bride were Miss Marion Brown of New York, Miss Eleanor Hyde of Bath, Miss Florence McMullan, Miss Quita Fogler, Miss Susan Cram, Miss Violette Brown, Miss Helen Brown, and Miss Marjorie Jordan of this city.

Benjamin W. B. Brown of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Robert Troescher of New York, William Hunter, Alfred Brown, and Lawrence Brown of Buffalo, and James P. Baxter, Jr., and Philip Clifford of Portland. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, on Pine Street.

Latimer—Gray.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 8.—In Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, this evening, the Rev. Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin married Miss Ella Steward Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Gray of Harrison Street, to Richard William Latimer of Montville, Conn. The church was decorated with chrysanthemums and white dahlias, the general effect being white. The Gray house was decorated similarly.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Gray, who was maid of honor. Miss Gray wore white silk chiffon and carried pink chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, Miss Katherine D. Sanger, Miss Lula F. Duff, Miss Jennie Morgan, and Miss Ethel Palmer, all of East Orange, wore white Liberty silk, with lace yokes, trimmed with chiffon, and white chiffon sashes. The bride was attired in a dress of white satin, covered with chiffon. She wore a bertha of point lace and a Duchess lace collar. There was the regulation tulle veil.

Robert L. Latimer of Montville, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Stephen Gordon, Milo Wilder, and W. Steward Gray of East Orange, and Howard Palmer of Norwich, Conn. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer will reside in Montville.

Gage—Strong.

Miss Massie Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, was married at noon yesterday to Capt. Moreton Foley Gage of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, British Army, son of Lieut. Gen. Edward T. Gage of the Royal Horse Artillery. The wedding took place at 176 Madison Avenue, the Strong residence, and the Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor officiated. The bride wore a white satin Princesse robe that was trimmed with rose point lace, and a veil of the same lace that was caught with a comb set with pearls, and she carried an ivory-bound Prayer Book. She was attended by her sister, Miss Alice Strong, who was in white chiffon and lace.

The parlors and dining room were decorated by Thorley and the walls of the library were covered partly by Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums. Mr. Helfenstein, the organist of Grace Church, and Miss Maude Morgan, the harpist, played the wedding music, and later Lander's Orchestra played while the breakfast was served. Between fifty and sixty guests, nearly all relatives, had been invited. The breakfast was served at small tables by Shay, the bride's being decorated with white flowers. Capt. Gage and Mrs. Gage are booked to sail next week on the Teutonic, and after two weeks' stay in England they will go to Natal, in South Africa, the Captain having been ordered there. He is related to the Gladstone and Berkeley families of England and is a cousin of Viscount Gage of Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland.

Elliott—Kemon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Miss Marie Louise Kemon of this city and Arthur James Elliott of Brooklyn were married this evening at the North Presbyterian Church, on N Street, the Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, the pastor, officiating. The ushers, who led the bridal procession, were D. M. Claghorn of Brooklyn, Harry Van Petten, Alton F. Johnson, D. W. McChesney of Chicago, and J. A. Montelius of Evanston, Ill. They were followed by two bridesmaids, Miss Ethel Elliott, the sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Clara Kemon, the sister of the bride. Miss Janet Kemon, also the sister of the bride, as maid of honor, walked directly in advance of the bride, who entered the church with her father.

Mr. Elliott had as his best man Frank H. West of Evanston, Ill. A small reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Owen—Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A small company of friends witnessed the marriage to-day at noon of Miss Elizabeth Washington to Vernon Goldsmith Owen of Gaithersburg, Md., the ceremony taking place at the Vermont Avenue Church. The bride is the daughter of Col. Thornton A. Washington of San Antonio, Texas, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington, brother of the first President. She was escorted by her uncle, James Edmunds of this city, and wore a stylish tailor-made gown of dark-blue broadcloth, the jacket opening over a white silk blouse, with large hat to match. The only attendants were the two ushers, Claude W. Owen and Walter Plummer, both of Gaithersburg. The bride and bridegroom went from the church to the railway station for a short wedding trip before taking up their residence in Gaithersburg.

Gallagher—Woodruff.

Miss Daisy Estelle Woodruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gilbert Woodruff of Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I., and George Gallagher, son of the late ex-District Attorney George Gallagher, were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, New Brighton.

Archdeacon George D. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. Frank Crowder, rector of the church, officiated. Miss Violette Spencer Woodruff, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Cleaver Brown was best man. Following the wedding was a reception to the families and immediate friends at the home of the bride's parents.

Fisher—Sexton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 8.—It will be a surprise for the friends of Willis R. Fisher of Sayreville to receive to-morrow cards that will announce that he was married this afternoon at South Amboy to Miss Josephine Sexton, daughter of J. E. Sexton, a lumber dealer of that place. The Rev. H. M. P. Pearce, rector of the Episcopal Church at South Amboy, performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is the youngest son of Peter A. Fisher, a millionaire, of Sayre & Fisher, brick manufacturers at Sayreville. The young man told his relatives a few hours before the event. The couple started on a wedding tour to Chicago

Meyer—Leavitt.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Oct. 8.—Miss Sarah Willetts Leavitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Holland Leavitt, and Charles Garrison Meyer, son of Cord Meyer, were married to-day at the country residence of the bride's parents, in this village. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elijah Fairchild of Chicago, an uncle of the bride. Miss Margaret Leavitt, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Amy Talbot, Miss Mabel Wheeler, Miss May Allen, Miss Mabel Canning, Miss Amy Morehead, and Miss Caroline Bogert. The best man was Edward Meyer, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Percy Wharton, Louis Livingston, second, M. Reginald Thompson, Herbert Rawlins, Benoni Lockwood, and George Watson.

Sutphin—Durand.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Miss Sarah Carroll Durand, daughter of Wallace Durand, and Dr. Edward Blair Sutphin, a grandnephew of the late John I. Blair, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Durand, the bride's sister. The bride was given away by her father. Raymond W. Smith of East Orange was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Harrison, Miss Edna Crane, Miss Mary Miller Halsey, Miss Adele Carpenter, Miss Genevieve Whitehead, and Miss Mary Linan of Scranton, Penn. After the wedding there was a reception in the Durand home, at 29 Saybrook Place.

Roemer—Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Miss Agnes Mae Thompson, daughter of David Thompson, was married to-day at noon to Frederic Betz Roemer of New York City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Pelletreau, rector of Christ Church, in this village.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Morristown Horse Show and the wedding at Port Chester of Miss Clausen and Mr. Black are of interest to society to-day. Yesterday was a field day for weddings. Curiously enough, whenever one important wedding is for a certain date there are usually at least three or four more also for that day, and if they happen to be weddings of the same set, it makes the rush a little too great. The decisions, however, appear to be arrived at independently, and each deciding party is apparently unconscious that others have settled on the same time.

***

The annual golf tournament at the Hot Springs, Va., is to be begun to-day. Many New Yorkers are there. Among them are Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia are there also, and there have been several exciting meetings of the Bridge Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson have recalled the invitations issued for the dinner dance to-morrow evening at the Tuxedo Club for Miss Gibson, as there is illness in their family.

***

Albert K. Fairfax, who will sail next week for London, where he will assume his British title of Lord Fairfax, which he inherited from his father, Dr. John C. Fairfax of Virginia, is a member of the Union Club and is well known in New York, where he has lived for years. He is a cousin of Mrs. Burton Harrison. Mr. Fairfax will be absent several years on business in London, and he may reside there permanently.

***

Mrs. Lehr and Miss Lehr of Baltimore, who are abroad, have decided to remain in Europe all Winter.

***

Neither Miss Cathleen Neilson nor her fiancé, Reginald Vanderbilt, sailed with Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter Gladys on Tuesday for Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Field Bishop are making an automobile tour of New England. They left Lenox the end of last week. Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox are to be the guests of Charles Lanier at Lenox—which, by the way, was named after the Duke of Lenox.

***

Among those who arrived yesterday on board the Graf Waldersee were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Harriman and Miss Elizabeth Harriman, Everett P. Wheeler, and Miss Constance Wheeler.

***

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Miss Natalie Wells, and Miss Marion Fish are booked to sail for Europe on Tuesday, Oct. 21. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay intend to sail early in November.

***

George Parmly Day, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, (Miss Lavinia E. Stockwell,) and Miss Wilhelmina Johnson are to be married on Saturday at Burlington, N. J., in the Chapel of the Holy Innocents. Mr. Day is a brother of Julian Day, whose marriage to Miss Isabella Curtis is to be celebrated on Saturday of next week at Rye, N. Y. Julian Day will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney (Miss Hay) are occupying their new house, at 11 East Sixty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have arrived in town for the season, and they are at their house, in East Fiftieth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin have returned from Bar Harbor.

IN THE SHOPS.

Almost the longest pencils on record, perhaps quite the longest, having the diameter of an ordinary pencil, are in the shape of walking sticks, with square, crooked handles of white, gold, or imitation gun metal. The ferrules on the opposite end of the pencil are of brass, and can be removed and show the pencil point. These walking sticks are about twice as long as an ordinary pencil.

***

Long scissors with gun-metal handles for the library table are among the latest things to appear in that popular material. They come singly in a leather scabbard, with a metal tip, or in a double scabbard, with a paper knife, which also has a plain gun-metal handle. The leather cases are of red or green, or may be had in leather to match other appointments of the writing table.

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A writing set of a few pieces, which comes put up in a handsome box, satin lined, consists of a pen handle and pencil, each of gun metal, a small glass ink bottle, with a top of gun metal, and a seal.

***

Very charming are the numerous bead bags, purses, and card cases, though the more crudely colored designs in exact imitation of our grandmothers' bead bags, mounted in modern fashion, require consideration before they can be accepted. They are something of monstrosities when not the genuine article. But of the bags in single and two tones too much cannot be said. One flat, square cornered bag, a little longer than it is wide, all of white beads put on in a quiet conventional design, is drawn up at the top with white ribbons, and is charming. So is another bag of like design, but of gold and white beads, and also drawn up with white satin ribbons.

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In the same style, but with a fringe of beads on the lower edge, is a bag in steel and white beads, drawn up with a gilt chain, and another steel bead bag has a steel chain.

***

There are many small purses in beads, some with and some without chains. One that is very pretty is of solid beadwork, no design, the beads of a delicate pale blue, the frame and chain of a deep gold. Another purse is exactly like this with the exception of the beads, which are of a deep red. A card case has the outside of pale blue beads like the outside of the purse. It is lined with silk.

***

In the new Eastern embroideries there are some wonderfully beautiful things in kimonos. One is in silk of a beautiful moss green, and upon this is the most exquisite embroidery, on the upper part, around the shoulders, a design of apple blossoms and their leaves, and falling from this long sprays of wistaria blossoms, the sprays, nearly a yard long, in the most delicate violet, contrasting beautifully with the green. Around the edge of this kimono, sides, lower edge, and sleeves there can be seen a line of bright scarlet.

***

Storks, large and small, appear upon other kimonos, notably on some of blue; one a pale blue, one a soft medium shade, and another a deep rich blue. The storks cover the body of the garment, and upon the lower edge of one are queer, aquatic creatures, while another has a band of perpendicular lines of flowers and grasses.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
MACBETH, with ELITA PROCTOR OTIS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Harlem Opera House. Kyrle Bellew. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. "A Gentleman of France."
Next Week—LULU GLASER in "Dolly Varden."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. To-night & Sat. Night, SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY.
Next Week—Reilly & Woods Big Show.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:20.
To-night & Sat. Mat. & Eve., "Comtesse Guckerl." Fri. Eve., "Ueber Unsere Kraft."

3D AVE. Mat. To-day. A SISTER'S LOVE.
Next Week—The Ivy Leaf.

THE GATES OF THE WORLD'S LEADING MARKETS SWING WIDE OPEN TO THE BIG STORE.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

A brand new March Song—On Sale To-day for the first time.
"WE'LL STAND BY OUR PRESIDENT."
An American song for all Americans, Per copy, 10c
(Music Store, 3d Floor, 18th St.)

6,000 WAISTS SPECIALLY PRICED.

Leadership of The Big Store Again Shown.

YES, LEADERSHIP—Leadership in every detail pertaining to the sale of Ready-to-Wear Waists is the claim of this justly celebrated Department.

Styles are created here which have proved the most popular of the season. Manufacturers and retailers look upon this vast branch of our business as a guiding star, for it points the way to many new styles. This expression is frequently heard: "It's all right if it comes from Siegel Cooper's."

Thousands of Square Feet of Space Are Devoted to the Mammoth Waist Displays.

Hundreds of different styles are shown.
We offer special to-day 6,000 Waists as follows:

1,000 All-wool Canvas Cloth Waists, in red, rose, royal, tan, green, gray and black, stitched with white on open seams across front, back and sleeves, 2.95

5,000 Black Mercerized Sateen Waists. The entire Waist is covered with narrow box plaits and hemstitched "Butcher Linen," turnover on collars and cuffs, 95

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Modish Skirts.

Latest Fashionable Skirts, Beautiful in Themselves, and Adding Dignity and Grace to the Carriage.

Justly famed as our Skirt Department is, it shall be more celebrated to-day, for we shall sell CHEVIOT SKIRT, as pictured,

AT 7.50

BLACK THIBET RUNABOUT SKIRT, with strapped seams, at

5.00

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE SKIRT, with lace insertion, at 22.50

Women's Silk Coats.

The Unprecedented Demand for Silk Outer Wraps

Has been fully anticipated at the Siegel Cooper Store with a showing of more than 100 distinctly different styles, of which each has proved a success, namely,

"Monte Carlo" Shapes. "Kimono" Effects. ¾ Length Garments. Full Length Coats.

At 15.00, 19.50, 25.00 and 35.00.

Extremely popular numbers.

WOMEN'S RAIN and "PARTOUT" COATS—Of Cravenette, Cheviot, Covert, Melton, and mannish Suitings, in long, loose and half-fitted effects, at 11.75, 12.75, 15.00.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Suits and Dresses.

A Beautiful Exposition of the Most Engaging Fall Modes.

But rich as the styles and as exclusive as many of the models are,

Reasonableness of Price Remains a Paramount Feature.

The showing this Fall is far more elaborate than during any previous similar season, and at once causes the most enthusiastic commendation.

Among the many leading features are:

PEDESTRIAN SUITS, TOURISTS' SUITS, TRAVELLING SUITS, VELVETEEN SUITS, NEW BLOUSE SUITS, NEW JACKET SUITS, NEW LONG COAT SUITS, NEW GRECIAN SKIRT SUITS, PANNE CHEVIOT STREET SUITS, ZIBELINE AFTERNOON GOWNS, MANNISH CLOTH SHOPPING SUITS, VELVETEEN DRESS SUITS, NEW NORFOLK SUITS, NEW PLAITED SUITS, NEW PLAID SUITS, NEW DINNER GOWNS.

BLOUSE JACKET SUIT OF CHEVIOT, With tailored folds over shoulders and down the back, forming plaited ripple, nine-gore skirt over mercerized drop, 13.75

CORDUROY DRESSES, Shirt waist style, very comfortable for house or street wear, good flaring skirt, waist trimmed with steel buttons, 13.75

FANCY JACKET SUIT OF PEBBLE CLOTH, In black, blue and Oxford, Peau de Soie facing and edged with silk cord, seven-gored kilted skirt with tabs and buttons, 17.50

WALKING SUITS, Of Cheviot, Melton and Mannish Cloth, Norfolk or open seam jacket style; a special occasion, at 11.75

ETAMINE BLOUSE DRESSES, In black, blue, gray, castor; waists with capes and cravatte, skirt with nine gores and side plaits; at 15.00

FINELY TAILORED SUITS, Of Cheviot or Broadcloth, either fly front or double-breasted tight-fitting, with a very fine shaped and draped skirt over the best grade of Taffeta, 23.50

STYLISH SUITS, Embracing a number of the latest models made of Panne Cheviot, Zibeline, Broadcloth, Tweeds and mannish materials, in blouse styles with dip front, some with Francis Model Capes, some with the new military shoulder straps, some with folds of satin, etc. All priced to-day at 19.50

And a Large Variety at Dresses

Made of Moire, Taffeta, Glace, Metallic Velvet, Peau de Soie and imported Valentine, according to our own designs and direction, possessing very distinct style individuality, at $16.00, $19.50 and 25.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TAMMANY JUDGESHIP AUCTION.

It was reported on Monday that Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY'S organization had fixed the upset price of a Tammany Supreme Court nomination at $30,000. On Tuesday rumor had it that the price had been advanced to $35,000. Competitive bids above that figure would, of course, receive the most polite consideration.

It is improbable that many Judges now on the bench have escaped this nomination tax. It has been the almost unvarying practice of Tammany to fill its campaign chest or the pockets of its chief men by these assessments. It would be a waste of breath to characterize the practice as piratical and infamous. Everybody knows that the sale of a seat upon the bench is infamous. Its effect is to bar the advancement to Judgeships of all lawyers who are too poor or too honorable to pay the price.

This was a Croker custom. CROKER is out, but his successor continues the custom. There could be no better evidence that the Democratic Party can make no advance toward decency in this city until the Tammany organization has been annihilated.

THE FATE OF PROTECTION.

In the excitement attending other more immediate issues, the significant speech of Senator DOLLIVER of Iowa at Chicago last week has not received the attention it deserves. In form it was a defense of the more rational—perhaps we should say the less irrational—form of the theory of protection. In effect it was an attack, and a formidable attack, on the actual operation of the protective system.

Senator DOLLIVER placed great emphasis on the relation of the protective system of taxation to the maintenance of adequate competition in the home market. He quoted and indorsed the declaration of Mr. BLAINE that protection "was based on the controlling principle that competition at home will always prevent monopoly on the part of the capitalist, assure good wages to the laborer, and defend the consumer against the evils of extortion."

And he went on to predict that if that "basis" could not be maintained, if monopoly grew up in the fostering shade of the tariff, "the protection which for more than a generation our laws have given to all our industries alike is not likely to remain to enrich such a conspiracy of avarice and greed."

Now, as a matter of fact, the maintenance of home competition has never been the basis of protective taxation. It has never been its object and has never been its effect. Protectionists have always asserted that the plain tendency of protection toward monopoly was checked by home competition, and in the beginning this was measurably true. But ever since the protected interests learned to combine and the Republican Party made itself the general agent to conserve the favors granted to these interests, the competition has grown small by degrees and detestably less. The movement has been steadily toward the "conspiracy of avarice and greed" to which Senator DOLLIVER refers. The Senator apparently sees this, and his advocacy of the "Iowa idea" is the result. That idea briefly is that the time has come for the revision of the tariff in the direction of the emancipation of home and international trade, and that if the Republicans have not the sense and the courage to take it up, the people will intrust the task to the opposition.

THE BACTERIOLOGY OF CLEAN AND DIRTY STREETS.

The experiments undertaken by Dr. WOODBURY, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to determine the respective influences of dirt and cleanliness upon the number of micro-organisms in the air of our city streets are interesting, and if pursued to a conclusion will have much scientific value. What has been shown so far is not likely to surprise the bacteriologist, since it is exactly what he would have expected in the circumstances; but for a great many who are not bacteriologists they will have startling significance and should be effective in awakening a popular interest in everything which looks to municipal cleanliness.

At various points selected to give strong contrasts between typical conditions plates coated with a medium prepared in the laboratory of Cornell University Medical College were exposed on different days corresponding as to weather. These plates were each exposed for half an hour at the curb level and six feet above the curb. The micro-organisms collected by them were subsequently transferred to a medium favorable for their growth, and kept at a uniform temperature, and when the germ colonies had developed they were magnified 700 diameters and photographed. From the standpoint of the number of colonies alone—that is, dealing with dirt in a broad sense—there are several points that are plainly demonstrated and others that may require exposures of plates over long periods to warrant conclusions. The germ colonies chiefly in evidence in the photo-enlargements thus far made are those characteristic of organic decomposition. In the aggregate they are probably not pathogenic. There is every warrant, however, for believing that they carry large numbers of disease germs. The next step will be to continue the cultures further and by microscopic study segregate and count certain bacilli recognized as those of diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases.

It was deemed advisable in making simultaneous exposures in the various parts of the city to eliminate as far as possible conditions that might have effect upon the number and classes of bacilli found. To this end, exposures on transverse streets, for example, were all made on the same side of the street and at the centre of the block, care being taken to select localities that were as similar as possible, not only in height of buildings and in kind of pavement, but also with reference to the work going on in that vicinity—that is, with the market districts, tenement districts, &c. The centre of the block was selected so as to be as far as possible from the eddies formed at the intersections of streets by the winds, by passing traffic, or other causes. On longitudinal streets the same care was taken, and the department is now in possession of seven series of experiments covering six stations to the series, and each exposure of a series made between 2 and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, between Friday, Aug. 1, and Saturday, Aug. 16.

Among the points established by the results thus far reached is the fact that air taken at or near the curb level is much more heavily laden with what Prof. EWING has humorously described as "the rich bacterial flora of these localities" than that taken at a level of six feet or more above the sidewalk. This is not surprising, but it is worth noting, as possibly accounting for the greater susceptibility of infants than of adults to diseases of zymotic origin. Obviously, unclean streets are very unsafe playgrounds for small children. Another safe conclusion is that the character of the street traffic determines in great degree the distribution of bacteria in air currents. The vibrations and disturbances caused by the passage of a slow-moving, heavy truck have the effect of loosening the dust and the street dirt in the interstices of the pavement and on the surface. This is more or less true of all traffic, but especially so of heavy carting. Light and rapid traffic creates air currents which pick up the dust and dirt and foul the air. Rapid and heavy traffic, such as street cars, acts both as a loosener and a distributer of the dirt. This is especially true of electric cars, which hug the surface and make strong currents of air. The surface of the streets, therefore, should not only be as clean as possible, but the dust should be so treated as to resist the effort of traffic to disseminate it.

Still another conclusion deduced from comparisons of results in different localities is that adequate but not too copious street flushing is the method which most effectually minimizes the organisms carried by the air. The general conclusion that clean asphalt streets in orderly residential neighborhoods are traversed by purer air than that to be gathered among the pushcarts and above the filth-laden pavements of the crowded tenement districts is too obvious to need discussion. If proof were needed, however, it is found in a count of bacterial colonies on plates given exposures in clean and unclean neighborhoods. When it is found, for example, that a plate exposed for half an hour in a clean, orderly up-town residential street with a well-swept asphalt pavement shows five isolated pinhead colonies after an enlargement of 700 diameters, while one exposed for the same length of time and under identical conditions of hour and weather in a lower east side street lined with crowded tenements, from the windows of which tons of putrescible refuse are daily thrown, shows nearly 10,000 confluent colonies, some as large as the print of a man's thumb, covering the whole microscopic field, the difference in the healthfulness of the two neighborhoods is easily accounted for. Plates of this kind are useful object lessons for those who regard municipal cleanliness as a fad, tolerable if not too costly. If they show anything, it is that clean streets are worth all they cost, and that negligence in their care is criminal extravagance.

GAS FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

The idea entertained by many people—probably a million of the householders of New York—that in the event of a prolongation of the coal strike until cold weather sets in they can make shift to keep their indoor temperatures enough below the frost line to be tolerable by the liberal consumption of gas for heating purposes should be modified to avoid disappointment.

It is doubtful if a corporation in the position of the Consolidated Gas Company will under any conditions likely to arise from the anthracite strike be unable to maintain its output on the basis of the present somewhat restricted production. Coal and coke from abroad can be had, and it is understood that the considerable importations of Welsh anthracite have been absorbed for gas purposes. In one way or another well-established gas companies have always managed to get the coal they needed, and it may safely be assumed that the gas supply of New York will not be cut off or materially reduced. The present output of the Consolidated is understood to be about 60,000,000 cubic feet per day, or at the rate of about 22,000,000,000 cubic feet per year. The distribution last year was understood to have been about 24,000,000,000 cubic feet.

That a great deal of gas is now used for purposes for which solid fuel was formerly employed is shown by the fact that the output between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is greater than that between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., which means that the day consumption for heating is greater than the night consumption for lighting. The gas range, asbestos fireplace log, and portable heating stove are largely used in apartment houses of every grade. In what is called light housekeeping the gas range does very well indeed, and if intelligently managed is economical and convenient. Gas-heating appliances are largely the luxuries of the well-to-do, whose main dependence is upon steam or coal. If steam fails or coal cannot be had, the consumer can turn to gas, no doubt, and keep his house warm with it. But the conditions necessitating this would no doubt apply equally to many thousands of householders at about the same time. In a city like New York enough persons might take to burning gas for heating purposes to empty the holders faster than the producing plants could fill them. New York gas at $1 per 1,000 feet is about equivalent in practical heating value to anthracite at $15 per ton. Careful experiments conducted by Mr. E. G. COWDREY at Milwaukee showed that with a special boiler constructed for gas a house with a capacity to be heated of 30,000 cubic feet was kept warm for seven months on a consumption of 370,000 cubic feet of gas. Stated differently, 2.12 feet of gas per hour were consumed for each degree of difference between the inside and outside temperatures. As compared with anthracite at $6 per ton, the greatest value of gas for heating purposes made it worth about 40 cents per 1,000.

But the fact is that the number who could avail themselves of the advantages of gas for general heating, irrespective of its cost, is necessarily so limited that it cannot be considered as of general public interest. Mr. A. E. FORSTALL, also a leading gas engineer, made some conclusive tests of gas heating in his own house at Montclair, N. J., which established a parity of efficiency between 20,000 cubic feet of gas and a ton of anthracite. But the inequality of the consumption, depending upon variations in the weather, was so great that the impracticability of serious gas heating becomes apparent from the standpoint of the gas engineer. One day a house would consume 1,000 cubic feet, and perhaps the next day 2,000. It needs no calculations to show that for 5,000 consumers the difference in the use of gas in one day as compared with another, being that between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 cubic feet, would present impossible conditions. Even the Consolidated Gas Company could not meet them, since to do so would involve a provision of producer and holder capacity which could not possibly earn interest on their cost through twelve months, and which would be enormously and burdensomely in excess of requirements between, say, May 1 and Nov. 1. The result of any general dependence upon gas for house heating this Winter would be to destroy its usefulness for both heating and lighting.

THE TARIFF APPETITE.

That increase of appetite doth grow with that it feeds upon is particularly true of unhealthy desires, and of none more than of the hunger for monopolistic favors under protective taxation. We have had numerous instances of this among ourselves, but we have had nothing quite so mischievous and absurd as is to be observed in Germany.

It will be recalled that the German Government last Summer presented to the Parliament a scheme of increased taxes on imports intended, not to obtain added revenue, but to obtain the support of the Agrarians, the extreme partisans of protection in Germany. A commission was appointed to consider the Government proposition, and the majority of its members were Agrarians. They proceeded to increase almost every tax in the list submitted by the Government, especially on food stuffs. The Government proposed to advance the tax on wheat from 83 cents a kilo to $1.55; the commission put it up to $1.79, or 56 cents per bushel. Barley, which the Government had advanced from 48 cents to 95 cents per kilo, the commission raised to $2.14, or nearly 70 cents a bushel. In these cases, and on nearly all grains, the proposed tax is simply prohibitory in ordinary times. Meats were treated still more heroically. Pork, which had been free, and which the Government was willing to tax $7.14 a kilo, the commission wishes to tax $10.71, or within a fraction of 50 cents a hundred.

Now this is, of course, so far as the motives of the land owners are concerned, unqualified and cruel selfishness. It is well known that the supply of meats from German sources is not equal to the demand of the consumers. The land owners have already secured a practical exclusion of imported live stock from the rich supplies of the neighboring States. Prices have been steadily rising, and only this Summer those of prepared meats and sausages were again advanced. Yet the stolid German land owner would use his power in the Parliament to extort still more serious exactions from the working population. How to reconcile this policy with the ambition of Germany to become a great exporting and manufacturing country is the problem that the Government of the Kaiser has to face. It is like entering a race with a starved horse.

One of the most perplexing features of the agitation over the coal supply is the number of irreconcilable statements that have been put out at different times on either side of the controversy. There has not been much choice as to the two parties, and the impartial student of the situation has been tempted to believe only what each has said against the other. In the present condition of the fuel market it is cold comfort to perceive that apparently the mine owners and the miners have lies "to burn."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the miners employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company had deliberately determined to do their utmost toward making unionism ridiculous and toward justifying the severest accusations of its bitterest enemies, they could not possibly have chosen or invented a means better adapted to attain their end than is a strike for the reason they give for abandoning work. The facts are simple, though almost incredible. Some of the Alabama miners wanted to contribute a dollar a week to the Pennsylvania strikers, and of course had a perfect right to do so as long as they pleased. But a part of them had no such inclination, and it was because the company refused to enforce upon all the wishes of some, by discharging those who objected to having their wages thus cut, that the strike was declared! Such action was mad as well as maddening, and, coming at just this time, when the very lives of millions are dependent upon the maintenance of the already inadequate supply of soft coal, it can have no other effect than a further hardening of the hard hearts of the Pennsylvania operators, and a faster diminution of the public's waning sympathy for the miners as a class. That the Tennessee company should have consented at all to be the union's collection agency, when the funds raised were to be used for the injury of other companies like itself, is remarkable only to those who forget that the other companies are its business rivals and competitors, but certainly only crazy men could have expected it to use the money earned by its employes in ways to which the employes did not consent, and still less to make contribution to a strike fund the condition of employment. Mr. MITCHELL can approve of much, either explicitly or tacitly, if he thinks it will help along his battle, but surely he cannot approve of such a strike as that which has started down in Alabama.

—For American Generals in England, particularly when they are there in a representative capacity and therefore the objects of much public attention, to get themselves "summoned" by the police twice in two days for illegally rapid automobiling, is not exactly a mortal sin, but it is pretty bad and distinctly lamentable. The machine in which the Generals were riding is the property, it seems, of Sir THOMAS LIPTON, and the commander of its activities was the eminent Mr. JOHN W. GATES. The latter, naturally, is a "scorcher" on the road as in the Stock Exchange, but the two Generals should have been on their guard when in such company, and a single failure to mitigate his ardor should have been enough for them. The first time he was to blame, but for the second the responsibility was theirs, and they deserve the scoldings they are sure to receive.

—By offering the use of its parish house to the Board of Education, and thus enabling that body to decrease by some 400 the number of children now deprived of instruction owing to the inadequacy of the city's school accommodations, Grace Church has not, we believe, established a precedent, but only followed an admirable example, set several times in the past by other churches. There is one passage, however, in Dr. HUNTINGTON'S letter to the board which is, so far as we remember, entirely new, both in tone and substance. "The church," he wrote, "receives very valuable privileges and enjoys important exemptions at the hands of the civic authorities, and it, therefore, seems only fair that when need arises, as in the present instance, there should be at least an offer of reciprocity." Of course, the facts here set forth are matters of common knowledge, but it is a matter extremely uncommon for a church explicitly to recognize that it is under any obligation to the municipality for the many and material favors they all receive—under any obligation, that is, not paid and more than paid by the holding of its regular services and the performance of such charitable and instructional work as churches feel moved to do of their own accord and in their own way. Whether or not the debt to the city is thus fully met is a question that has often been raised in non-churchly circles, usually when some church, thanks to its exemption from the common burdens, has been able to carry through a real estate "deal" that brought to it a financial profit large enough to fill with hopeless envy the most enterprising of lay hunters after "unearned increment." But Dr. HUNTINGTON is in, and not out of, the church circle, and yet he, too, both raises the old question and by clear implication answers it in the negative. That renders his letter a very notable one, and we shall be disappointed if it does not start a lot of discussion.

—That "implacable amiability" which was in the past our only objection to Sir THOMAS LIPTON evidently remains his distinguishing characteristic. It weighted with slightly cloying sweetness every line of the "interview" with which he sped on its way his third challenge for the America's Cup, and it is safe to anticipate that before the races are over we shall have had our remarkable virtues, our exquisite fairness, our phenomenal skill, and our delightful manners lauded by the courtly knight till—we begin to have doubts on the subject ourselves. Of course it's the height of ingratitude, and perhaps of cruelty, to complain that a man is too good and too kind, but—well, it's all right to begin a duel with a salute, but a little trying if your antagonist doesn't show his appreciation of the encounter's seriousness by setting his teeth hard after it is on and by looking a bit savage. Surely we don't want a second DUNRAVEN over here to take our depravity for granted and to act accordingly, but Sir THOMAS goes to the other extreme and—there is such a thing as a golden mean. A touch—just a touch—of animosity adds interest to any contest, and its complete absence from the make-up of one of two combatants imposes a really tiresome strain on the other, especially if the other wins. Victory over this most suave and beaming enemy will be robbed of half its value, for it will be utterly impossible to exult over him, and nobody wants to feel sorry for the opponent whom he has been exerting every effort to do up, discomfit, and demolish. Sir THOMAS LIPTON is precisely the man we would select to beat us, if we had to be beaten, but it must be confessed that, as a man to beat, he is not what he might be if his disposition were a little less blindingly sunny. When all's said and done, we're not a bit better than we ought to be, and, in times of great stress, we have been, and could be again, not quite so good as we ought to be. Therefore is the halo which Sir THOMAS insists upon putting on us so often not the most comfortable of headgear. And to think that we should have to go begging for a row of an Irishman!

—It would hardly be worth while to—well, to become possessed of the Philippines if we were not thereby to enrich our language with a few jewels from the Spanish treasure house. The press representatives in Manila evidently recognize this truth, and they carefully sprinkle their dispatches with the new words found there that strike them as useful or convenient. They seem to be especially fond of "ladrones," and they invariably use it instead of earlier borrowings from foreign tongues, like "bandits" and "brigands," or our own "outlaws" and "robbers." There is no harm in their choice, and it has the advantage of giving a pretty touch of color to their stories. Unfortunately, however, it isn't generally known in this country that "ladrones" is simply the plural of "ladron"—accent on the last syllable—a thief or highwayman, and all too often it gets into the news columns of this and other papers with a capital letter. Thence do the unwary get the impression that the "Ladrones" are an especially savage, warlike, and irreconcilable tribe of Filipinos, instead of what they really are, native criminals of any and every tribe who prefer pillage to peace or are afraid of the attentions they would receive from the police if they ventured into a city or village. "Ladrones" is all right, for those who like it better than "brigand" or "robber," but it has no more right to a capital letter than—than do those whom it fits to the contents of their own pockets.

Aid to Registration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to your readers to bring to their attention Chapter 89 of the Laws of 1902, amending the election laws in relation to registration.

Under the election law, as amended by this chapter, much of the difficulty heretofore experienced by an elector in ascertaining the place to register is avoided. If he will go into any place in his vicinity where he sees the sign "Board of Registration meets here," he will find posted there a map of the Assembly district in which he resides. Referring to this map, he can readily find the number of the election district in which he resides, and attached to the map he will find a list of the polling places in the Assembly district numbered to correspond with the election district numbers. For example, if he lives in the Fifth Election District he will find in the list of polling places opposite the number five the exact location of the polling place where he can register. All this is but the work of a moment, and will, I think, save a great deal of annoyance both to voters and Inspectors of Election.

WILLIAM S. BENNET.
Member of Assembly, Twenty-first District.
New York, Oct. 8, 1902.

Dirty Streets and Microbes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a great mystery why Commissioner Woodbury has allowed the streets of New York to be so dirty. Of course, every one has felt that it must be intentional on the part of the present Street Cleaning Commissioner, as he knows, and we know, that the streets can be kept clean. He has seen it done, and so have we. We all know that if not easy, it is perfectly possible, and yet Dr. Woodbury has not had them cleaned, but on the contrary has, as we now learn by inference, deliberately left them in the dreadful condition so familiar and so distressing.

Only to-day is the mystery revealed. Now, at last, we learn that it was to discover how many more bacteria can be discovered in the dirtiest down-town streets than in the just ordinarily dirty up-town streets; which latter are only less noisome because their residents have learned that it is more comfortable and sightly to employ private garbage carts to remove their refuse than to throw it into the gutters.

Great is Science! We bow to its investigations, but hope, now that these important inquiries have been made, that Dr. Woodbury will kindly let the unscientific enjoy clean streets. L. P. S.
New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

Changes in Hall of Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a great deal of talk lately about the Hall of Records, yet nobody seems to know that, although the outside shell is the original, that the inside, or prison part, was originally built with brick piers and groin arches, and brick paved floors. No wood whatever really was used and the building was fire-proof, which is more than can be said of the so-called skyscrapers of to-day.

The alterations were made in Mayor Tiemann's time, and to fit the building for Controller Haws's use. I worked at the job, and therefore know what I am writing about. I think that if the hall is removed and used as a museum, it should be restored to its original condition, although the inside would be very gloomy.

JOHN H. WHITENACK.
New York, Oct. 8, 1902.

'NUGGETS.

Strict Attention.

"Why don't you look out at this beautiful scenery?"

"Oh, I am traveling on business and not for pleasure!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Soup.

At the boarding house: Daintleigh—Beg pardon, Mrs. Skinner, but isn't this the same soup we had yesterday, warmed over?

Mrs. Skinner—No, Sir; it is what was left over from yesterday.—Boston Transcript.

Her Version of the Eden Incident.

"I suppose you regard Eve as to blame for tempting Adam to eat the apple?"

"Not at all," answered Miss Cayenne. "Eve was too generous to want the apple all for herself, and Adam was not gentleman enough to let her have it."—Washington Star.

Cutting Him Short.

"Do you give me credit for wisdom?" asked the Judge.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer who had just started on a long-winded and wearying argument.

"Well, just remember," said the Judge, "that a word to the wise is sufficient."—Chicago Post.

THE BLACK-LACE-MITTED GRANDMAS.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

Can't you shut your eyes and see them—
Dear old souls of long ago?
Sweet-grandmothers, as we knew them
When life's tide was at its flow?
Good old mothers of the present—
Bless them, every one, I say,
With their tender, time-seared faces
And their hair bestrewn with gray;
But if I could go back thirty—forty years ago and see
Dear, old black-lace-mitted grandmas it would be a treat to me!

Dim old eyes and brass-bowed glasses,
Sunken cheeks and parchment skin,
Big, two-handled, black work basket
That they took their "knittin'" in—
"Breakfast shawl" put on "three-cornered,"
"Slat" sunbonnet, and a pair
Of old-fashioned black lace "half-hands"
Leaving gnarled old fingers bare—
Ah, if I could go back thirty—forty years ago and see
Dear, old black-lace-mitted grandmas it would be a boon to me!

Knuckles big and brown and—ugly?
God forbid that I should say
Hands deformed by tasks of beauty—
Hands that laid their dead away.
Though they craved more years of service—
God forbid that these should be
Aught but beauty's very essence,
Soul of sacredness to me!
O, if I could only go back thirty years or so, I know
I'd seek first the lace-mitt grandmas of the dear, dead long ago!

Crude, unlettered, bent with toiling,
Blunt, unskilled in tricks of speech—
Yet as good as gold of Ophir,
Fit forevermore to teach
All their daughters, by example,
What the mother-heart should know—
Inspirations to devotion,
Dear old souls of long ago!
Let me take the whole world with me on my backward trip to see
Blessed, black-lace-mitted grandmas that are still so dear to me!

MASCAGNI'S OPENING AT THE OPERA HOUSE

"Zanetto" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Are Rendered.

Composer's First Interpretation of His Own Works on This Side of the Atlantic Greeted with Applause.

Of course the first appearance upon this side of the Atlantic of the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," as the interpreter of his own works, was a foregone "success of curiosity." The wild and repeated applause at the end of "Zannetto" last night was necessarily largely such a tribute. For a decade he has held the expectant attention of Europe and America. As one writer expressed it at the time of the first production of the first of his operas in New York: "Just as we had all concluded that the Italian Muse was hopelessly sterile, appears this new child of hers, who sends us home delighted, and humming his melodies as we go." Indeed, in those days, the young composer seemed to many a kind of reversed Euphorion, in Goethe's drama. Euphorion, according to his author, or his first English interpreter, was the offspring of "Northern character and Grecian culture." Mascagni, according to the enthusiastic first hearers of his first work, united Italian "temperament" to "Northern," specifically to German, "culture." Hence an expectation that the diverse elements of modern music were about to be reunited. Wagner and Verdi were about to lie down together and this little Dago child was to lead them.

It were superfluous to recount how those bright hopes were disappointed. "L'Amigo Fritz" and its successors were patiently and hopefully heard. But they did nothing to corroborate the conclusion to which Cavalleria had led the ardent. On the contrary, they so far undermined them that the unthinking who had taken the other side drew the counter-conclusion that there was nothing, or not much, in the original work that had run round the world as fast as the managers could make their arrangements to reproduce it. But these advocati diaboli have in their turn been confuted by the fact that the impartial world has judged, and that "Cavalleria" is now as firmly imbedded in the consciousness of operagoers, and by consequence, in the repertory of opera, as "Rigoletto" or "Faust."

"Zanetto," which opened the initial performance of Masoagni, is practically a novelty in New York. There is a vague legend that Mr. Seidl once did the music of it at the Waldorf-Astoria, but it has never till last night achieved the honors of operatic production. The "book" plays a great part in the success of "Cavalleria." That vernacular and home-made Sicilian tragedy had its vernacular and home-made elements impressed more strongly, perhaps, upon those who saw Eleonora Duse's dramatic version than upon any hearer who has listened to it, and looked upon it only on the lyric stage and through the medium of Mascagni's idealizing music. There is no realism about the "book" of "Zanetto." It is a filmy and unreal idyll, and any charm which it may have had in choice or other Italian is quite dispelled in the brutal and illiterate version of the English libretto. Silvia, the beautiful and rich padrona of an inn in the outskirts of Florence, has been much exposed naturally to admirers. But she has rejected them all, not having been drawn toward any one, and having been protected by her recollection of a beautiful youth whom she has seen but once.

While she is condoling with herself upon her celibate condition, she hears the voice of a wandering minstrel, who comes toward the inn, but overcome himself up upon a couch and goes to sleep, rather than enter it. In his sleep she approaches and recognizes him, and, upon his awaking, proceeds to make discreet and orderly love to him. He prefers his freedom, but thinks it would be nice to have an asylum and a sister. He has heard of Silvia, who he thinks might serve him somewhat in the character of a female Mecaenas, or Carnegie. She entreats him not to appeal to Silvia, that is herself, and directs him in to the quarter opposite her abode. He takes her advice and departs. "The allegorical sense of the plot," observes the author of the "argument," "is, that love, if not frankly and honestly received, goes away and may never come again. Another is that true love is willing to sacrifice itself in order that its ideal may receive its high ambition." It may be so. It may even be that in the original Italian, this may be a pretty and touching story. There is no trace of these qualities in the English version. What is left quite evident is that there is no action, no dramatic quality, and that whatever the music makes of the idyll, in which there are but two persons and no drama, must be done by way of psychological interpretation.

It looks like a subject for the eminent romancer, Enrico Giacomo. The performance last night, let it be said emphatically, was very good. It did not, indeed, appear why the composer should have specially imported an orchestra to do the score of it, and have incurred the tribulations of Ellis Island and the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The orchestral part could have been done certainly as well and apparently cheaper if he had thrown himself upon the mercy of the musical union. But one can understand also that he was especially anxious that the music of "Zanetto" should be rehearsed and presented in his own sense, which he may well have despaired of communicating to Germans or Americans.

There is evidently a detailed verbal, almost a syllabic, appropriateness to the Italian words, which may very well lend it a significance to Italian hearers which it does not possess, and cannot attain outside of Italy. It is sonorous, mellifluous, and melodious. There is even an evident recurrence of favorite themes, of phychological since they cannot be of dramatic significance. The "a capella" chorus before the rising of the curtain or the coming in of the orchestra is an effective devise, and contributes to the "atmosphere" of which the little piece may be said almost entirely to consist. The two singers had that combination of technic and temperament which is almost the birthright. The Silvia was Mme. Bianchini-Cappelli, a soprano with a pleasing voice and evidently abundant experience of the stage. Our old familiar friend Mme. Mantelli was the Zanetto, and surprised her most accustomed hearers by the spirit and vigor of her singing and acting. But, outside of Italy, be it always understood, "Zanetto" can never become more than a mildly acceptable curtain-raiser.

By no means in that class, of course, is "Cavalleria," but a great little lyric tragedy. Besides the two singers of Zanetto, it introduced in Turriddu Signor Pietro Schiavazzi, a very zealous, but untunable and exaggerative tenor, and as Alfio Signor Bellatfi, a well-trained and agreeable baritone. The chorus was composed of fresh and finely tunable voices, though the orchestra was, unfortunately, both weak and at times painfully discordant. But the distinction of the performance was the unfailing spirit and vigor which it doubtless owed to the composer-conductor, and which would have made it enjoyable in spite of much more serious faults than it showed.

The personal success of the conductor was very marked. Apparently the whole Italian colony was in attendance, and a great part of it in evidence. After "Zanetti," Sig. Mascagni was repeatedly recalled, and presented with a multiplicity of tributes, mainly floral, but one consisting of a framed and illuminated diploma of inscrutable purport, commonly, but doubtless falsely, rumored to be a certificate of honorary membership in the M. M. P. U.

The two operettas will be repeated to-night.

MASCAGNI LOSING PATIENCE.

Mascagni's troubles about his orchestra were so many yesterday that at one time his courage and patience failed and he declared to his managers that he would be obliged to return home. He said that he was here to increase his fame and not to earn money. In the morning's mail he received several threatening and warning letters, saying that at last night's performance some members of his orchestra and chorus, influenced by the Musical Union, would betray him and throw false notes into the music. Later in the morning he found himself without a harpist, and in the afternoon he had difficulty with the United States officials in preventing them from interfering with his Italian orchestra on the ground that the labor laws were being violated.

Mascagni and his managers met the orchestra for rehearsals at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Because the harpist had not appeared Mascagni, it was said, told his managers that they must either produce a harpist or he would return to Italy. Finally F. Conaso of Philadelphia arrived, and the rehearsal was begun. In the afternoon Nahan Franko's lawyer appeared, and served notice of a suit for the services of Franko and his rejected musicians.

Few in the audience who saw the nervous gestures of Mascagni as he conducted last evening realized how nervous he was. He watched his orchestra and chorus as closely as his music; fearing that at any moment some one would strike false notes and destroy the harmony of the opera.

CLYDE FITCH HOME AGAIN.

Clyde Fitch returned from Europe yesterday morning on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, after a stay abroad of many months, during which time he was critically ill.

"I will begin work to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock," said Mr. Fitch, "to rehearse Mary Mannering's play, 'The Stubbornness of Geraldine,' which Charles Frohman will produce at the Garrick early in November. I am writing more plays. I simply can't stop. This nervousness of mine forces me to work. My doctors say I should not—perhaps they are right. I am under contract to write a play for Maxine Elliott, but I made the contract a year ago. Immediately after finishing the production of Mary Mannering's play I shall put on 'The Bird in the Cage.' My third play is 'The Girl with the Green Eyes' for Clara Bloodgood, which will be seen at the Bijou in February."

RETURN OF MRS. POTTER.

Her Recitations to be Interspersed with Intonations of Music.

Kyrle Bellew has announced that Mrs. James Brown Potter will be in this country within a fortnight for the purpose of introducing "cantellations," which has been declared to be a lost art, at least as far as the United States is concerned. "Cantellations" are recitations interspersed with intonations of music.

It is the aim to have them mark Mrs. Potter's production of plays in the principal cities. Four concerts are to be given in each. Negotiations are under way for a manager, with a possibility that Maurice Grau may take the position.

At the annual festival at Bristol, England, to-day Mrs. Potter will reintroduce "Cantellations," after a lapse of ten years, with a large orchestra and 600 voices. This, it is said, is the first time in thirty years that a professional woman has been asked to lead at Bristol.

TO STAGE ON OLD DRAMA.

"Every Man," Written 500 Years Ago, Will Be Revived in New York.

Ben Greet, who is an authority on old English dramatic literature, and who has staged many of the old plays(arrived here last night on the Teutonic. He has come here under Charles Frohman's direction to stage and produce "Every Man," an ancient religious drama, which is supposed to have been written by John of Damascus.

"The play is 500 years old," said Mr. Greet last night, "and the last time it was produced, previous to within the last year, was 450 years ago, at Lincoln's Inn Fields."

GEN. SMITH IS MYSTERIOUS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Considerable interest attaches to a few words uttered last night by Gen. Jacob H. Smith, the commander of the American forces in the Samar campaign. Gen. Smith was one of the speakers at the gathering of the Grand Army veterans in Convention Hall. Secretary Root spoke earlier in the evening, and when Gen. Smith was called upon he spoke as follows:

"I am delighted at this opportunity of addressing the Grand Army of the Republic and this Washington audience, because I want to acknowledge here before you all that I have received at the hands of this Administration, and particularly from him who represents this Administration here this evening, kindness none of you dreamed of. I would not, as a soldier, criticise the Administration of the Government of the United States. I would lose this right arm first. But I could never under any circumstances criticise a man who has been as kind to me as this representative of the Administration has been."

The nature of Mr. Root's kindness to Gen. Smith is not known, but the General seemed to be very much in earnest. He was enthusiastically received and warmly applauded.

PROPOSED TREATY WITH CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—It is understood that Secretary of State Valdo, while in Washington recently, was given an outline of the treaty which the United States desires to make with Cuba, and it is said this matter has been a subject of heated discussion at Cabinet meetings.

As far as its commercial features are concerned, the treaty is believed to be satisfactory, but the part relating to the carrying out of the Platt amendment provisions is objectionable. There is some talk here of requesting that certain provisions be modified.

In the House to-day Representave Zigues criticised the action of the House in delaying to adopt legislative measures which were supported by President Palma, and declared that both branches of Congress and the Secretaries had proved their unfitness to hold office.

The speaker said he represented a group sworn never to accept the Platt amendment, and dilated upon the imposition of such an appendix to the Cuban Constitution.

Replying to Señor Ziques, Representative Betancourt said he believed that revision of the Platt amendment could be brought about in the course of time by means of a mutual understanding between the United States and Cuba, but never by force.

PRESIDENT WEBB WILL RETIRE.

Major Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, LL. D., in a letter to the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York has expressed a desire to retire as President of the institution. Action is to be taken next week. Secretary Charles Putzel said yesterday that Gen. Webb's letter was read at the meeting of the board last Friday. The President gave as reasons for his desiring to retire his age—he was born in 1833—and the growth of the college, which imposed increasing duties each year. The board decided to adjourn subject to call of the Chair so as to be able, if possible, to select a successor to the President. It is likely that the next meeting will be called for Monday or Tuesday of the coming week. Gen. Webb named Dec. 1 next as the date of his retirement.

As Gen. Webb has served as President of the college more than thirty years, he will be eligible for participation in the retirement fund created by appropriating 1 per cent. of the excise tax receipts to create a fund for pensions. Gen. Webb's salary is $8,500 a year, and on retiring he will receive $5,000 a year.

The Trustees had up to last evening received a number of applications from New York men and men of other colleges who desire to succeed President Webb. The selection will be made with great care, and the impression is that the next head of the college will be a man well known among educators.

The college authorities are engrossed with the problem of the new college buildings, which are to be erected in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam and Convent Avenues, and the new President they believe should be a man who would zealously and intelligently aid them in consummating labors of many years in this direction. It is believed that the buildings should be ready for occupancy fifteen months from the time of breaking ground. The Trustees will not give a hint as to the applicants for the Presidency or say if any has been considered more seriously than the others.

Attendance at Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—President Jacob Gould Schurman to-day announced the official figures of Cornell's registration for the year. The attendance at Ithaca is 2,411 students. This does not include some 600 students in Cornell's Medical College in New York City.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS GRAND ARMY VETERANS

Carried to His Carriage for an Eventful Ride.

An Ovation All Along the Route—A Pleasure Ride with Mrs Roosevelt After the Parade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt to-day reviewed the Grand Army parade in his carriage. He was carried down stairs from his room on the second floor of the temporary White House in an invalid's chair at 11:10 this morning, and, amid the cheers of a large crowd, was placed in the carriage, in which there was a board to support his injured leg. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Col. Bingham, his military aide.

As the carriage appeared on the avenue the President was greeted with loud cheers. The President stopped at the reviewing stand for a moment until the Marshals of the parade and Rawlins Post of Minneapolis, the right of the line, had passed, and then drove down the avenue to the Peace Monument at the foot of the Capitol. The veterans faced the carriage as the President drove by, and saluted him. There was continuous cheering from the crowds as the President drove along.

Less than thirty-five minutes were consumed in the journey, and when the White House was reached Secretary Cortelyou and Col. Bingham got out and, much to the surprise and delight of the waiting crowds, Mrs. Roosevelt emerged, entered the carriage, and was driven rapidly away with the President.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the White House about 1:30 P. M., having been gone an hour and a half. They had driven through Rock Creek and Zoological Parks, but kept clear of the crowds. Several thousand people waiting outside the White House cheered their return.

The delightful weather eased the minds of his physicians as to the propriety of the President leaving the room in which he has been confined since his return from Indianapolis. The arrangements for the ride to the Peace Monument, which was the eastern limit of the President's journey, were most carefully arranged. The President was in excellent spirits and looked forward to the ride with intense pleasure.

The large landau belonging to the President, drawn by two sorrel horses, was driven to 22 Jackson Place just before 11 o'clock, and a few minutes later when the head of the procession was reported to be rounding the Treasury Building the President was carried down stairs in an invalid's chair by four men. In front of the temporary White House for half a square each way 20 deep 5,000 or 6,000 people greeted the President's appearance with shouts of welcome. When he was lifted into the carriage the President steadied himself on his right leg and hopped to the further side, adjusting his injured leg to the board which had been placed there before his attendants could help him.

Mrs. Roosevelt watched the President's departure from the window, and as the President drove away he saluted her by raising his hat.

There was a wait of perhaps ten minutes in front of the temporary White House after the President entered his carriage to follow the head of the procession to reach the reviewing stand opposite Lafayette Park. A platoon of mounted police acted as an escort for the President. As the party swept into the broad avenue a tremendous cheer went up and the sidewalks and grands were white with fluttering handkerchiefs.

The journey down the avenue was made to the right of the oncoming column of veterans, the demonstration swelling in volume as it proceeded. The return journey from the Peace Monument was made on the other side of the avenue and at a more rapid pace. When the carriage drew up in front of the Jackson Place residence the horses were flecked with foam.

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE G. A. R. PARADE.

Particularly Noticeable for Its Fine Appearance Was Lafayette Post of New York—Women in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—For five hours to-day the Grand Army of the Republic marched along Pennsylvania Avenue between crowds which seemed larger than those at the last inauguration of a President. It is ten years since Washington had a National encampment.

The ranks of the Grand Army have been thinned by death; one New York post, which sent eighty men to the encampment of 1892, sent only thirty to this, and in addition there were numbers of Grand Army men in the crowds, who had attended the encampment, but were unable to march from the infirmities of age. But, after allowing for all this, the number of men in line was still surprising.

Another fact that was remarked upon by the spectators was the fine appearance presented by many of the posts. Many of them, particularly those from the Atlantic States, marched and looked like soldiers still. Particularly noticeable was Lafayette Post of New York, which won applause from the Capitol to the reviewing stand for its splendid appearance. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, too, won golden opinions all down the line.

No two State delegations looked alike. It was impossible to mistake Kansas for Pennsylvania. The Delaware veterans followed closely after the Kansas men, and the difference in their characteristics was as striking as if they had been men of different nationalities. At the head of the Oklahoma delegation walked a bronzed giant with black beard and a felt hat, who looked as if he were the West personified. Among the Oklahoma men were a few Indians. The Oklahoma banner, inscribed "We Want Statehood," and carried by a woman, evoked applause.

Men from Alaska, marching in line, afforded material for many a sidewalk sermon on the vastness of the United States. Ahead of the Florida contingent marched a man enveloped in tree moss, followed by a baby alligator in a cage. The Florida men carried palms. Louisiana and Mississippi men carried sugar canes with tassels of cotton on the top, North Dakota carried sheaves of wheat and Iowa carried corn.

Kansas veterans came to Washington loaded down with samples of everything grown in the Sunflower State, and their headquarters are full of them. Every Kansas man carried an umbrella with a gigantic sunflower painted on it. Nearly every man in the delegation wore chin whiskers.

"Daughters of the Post" were numerous, and some of them were so prettily uniformed and marched in so soldierly a fashion that they got more applause than the veterans. One of the "Daughters," attired in zouave uniform, marching with some New York Zouaves, pleased the crowd. There was one female band, composed of women hailing from Waterloo, Ind., all of whom wore long maroon-colored dresses. They played a patriotic air as they passed the reviewing stand, and were duly cheered. Indeed, whenever ladies occupied a place in the line they were applauded, notwithstanding their presence was forbidden by general orders.

When the contingent from New York delegation began to march past the reviewing stand Secretary Root came and stood with Commander in Chief Torrance. It took the New York delegation about 45 minutes to pass, notwithstanding that they marched if anything more rapidly than most of the others.

Bryan Post of Trenton, N. J., carried a hornet's nest, (vacated,) and a placard held aloft announced that "There are still left some of the spring chickens of 1861."

During the parade a young woman jauntily dressed in white and blue and carrying a cornet headed Stephenson Post of Springfield, Ill. The parade came to a halt at Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and the crowd manifested a disposition to have fun with the young woman. Believing that she was with the post as an ornament and that her cornet was another, the crowd began to yell derisively: "Why don't you play?"

To the astonishment of the scoffers, she placed the cornet to her lips and played a sentimental melody. The crowd cheered madly and demanded more. She played "Marching Through Georgia," and then the veterans behind her began to cheer. They took up the song with enthusiasm and fairly roared it out. When the post moved on again the young cornetist was cheered to the echo.

DEFEND THE PRESIDENT.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 8.—At the meeting to-day of the Boston Presbytery Dr. Kneeland, Chairman of the Committee of Presbytery and Sunday Observance, gave a strong report condemning the criticisms of President Roosevelt in attending a Sunday political meeting.

Dr. Kneeland said that he had communicated with the President and had received a personal letter from him stating that he deeply regretted the incident into which he had been led and that he had refused to submit to arrangements involving such desecration of the Sabbath in Cleveland and other places. The report was unanimously accepted.

FOR HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

The Chances Appear to Favor Gen. Thomas J. Stewart—Saratoga May Get Next Encampment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—It is expected the Grand Army will elect its Commander in Chief for the ensuing year to-morrow.

The principal candidates for Commander are Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, ex-Commissioner of Pensions; Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, Adjutant General of that State, and Col. J. L. McElroy of the District of Columbia and editor of The National Tribune, the special organ of the Grand Army. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is mentioned in connection with the succession, but as a receptive candidate merely. The belief is that the contest is between Gen. Black and Gen. Stewart, with chances favoring the latter.

The general expectation is that the next encampment will be held in Saratoga.

GOV. BLISS UNHORSED.

Accident to Michigan Executive During G. A. R. Parade in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Gov. A. T. Bliss of Michigan was thrown from his horse near Washington Circle to-day during the G. A. R. parade and suffered several bruises about the body. He was treated at the Grand Army Hospital and later removed to his hotel. His injuries are not regarded as serious.

The Governor rode with his old regiment in the Michigan division. After he had passed the reviewing stand the horse became frightened and made a bolt westward out Pennsylvania Avenue. Gov. Bliss succeeded in guiding him safely through the crowded thoroughfare, but at the circle a sudden lurch unhorsed the Governor, who was thrown to the pavement.

Pet Lamb for Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The members of Capt. P. R. Schuyler Post, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, to-day presented Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the son of the President, a lamb named "Teddy." The lamb was the son of "Bessie," which attracted much attention last year at the encampment at Cleveland, where she followed the procession as the post's mascot.

THE BODLEIAN TERCENTENARY.

Celebration Begun at Oxford Last Evening with a Brilliant Reception—Americans Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The opening reception last evening in connection with the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library is described in a dispatch from Oxford to The Times. The reception was given by the Vice Chancellor of the university at the Ashmolean Museum.

The affair was a crowded and brilliant one. Many of the guests wore gorgeous academic gowns, and among them were representatives of the universities of Europe, America, India, and the British colonies.

Among the Americans present were:

Prof. Clapp, representing the University of California.

Profs. Charles Sedgwick Minot and Barrett Wendell, representing Harvard University.

Profs. Eri Baker Hulburt and De Witt Barton, representing the University of Chicago.

George William Harris, representing Cornell University.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, representing Yale University.

J. H. Canfield, representing Columbia University.

Prof. Roe, representing the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Tressaler, representing the University of Wisconsin.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ATTACKED.

Uproar in the Hungarian Parliament Over a Speech by the Vice President—Reply by the Premier.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 8.—The lower house of the Hungarian Parliament reassembled today, and had hardly commenced business before there was a repetition of the tumultuous scenes which marked the last session.

Immediately after the royal rescript had been read, Vice President Barabas, a Kossuthist, rose, and in a violent speech declared that the recent negotiations looking to the further renewal of the agreement fixing the proportionate cost of the administration of the common affairs of Austria and Hungary had been unavailing. He asserted that Austria was trying to despoil and ruin Hungary with the connivance of the Emperor-King.

This attack on the monarch led to a tremendous uproar and excitement, in the midst of which President Apponyi said he had not clearly heard M. Barabas's remarks, and requested their repetition. M. Barabas then defiantly shouted that, while he bowed respectfully before the King, he must adhere to his opinion regarding the Emperor. M. Barabas was theupon called to order, and was informed that if he used such expressions he would not be allowed to speak. This was the signal for a renewal of the furious protests, the Leftists shouting: "Then no further business will be transacted by this House," and promising to block all steps to arrive at an agreement with Austria.

Premier de Szell then rose, and, speaking at first amid undescribable uproar, said:

"It has been insinuated that it is his Majesty's intention to ruin the destiny of Hungary. In the statement I must solemnly and categorically repel. I declare that in these delicate and difficult negotiations with Austria his Majesty has not exerted any influence upon me. I have the right to ask you to believe this, not as politicians swayed by party passion, but as serious men. I assure you that his Majesty has always preserved the most strict neutrality."

The Premier's remarks were loudly cheered by the Government's supporters.

Later, replying to an attack because the Government was not represented at the recent celebrations in honor of the centenary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Premier explained that, while recognizing the undying merits of Kossuth, the latter had placed himself at variance with the whole nation in maintaining that the Emperor of Austria could never be King of Hungary, hence it was impossible for the Government to attend the festivities.

SCHOOLMASTER KILLS PUPILS.

Becomes Suddenly Insane and "Runs Amuck"—Is Lynched by Villagers.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that a fearful tragedy was enacted at Droyssig, Bohemia, on Monday.

A village schoolmaster, forty years of age, while talking to his class, suddenly became insane, rushed to his desk, drew a revolver from it, and "ran amuck," shooting right and left among the terrified children. Three scholars were killed and three were dangerously wounded.

On hearing the shots and screams, the villagers quickly arrived at the school, and, infuriated at the sight which met their eyes, lynched the schoolmaster.

EARL OF EUSTON BANKRUPT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, was declered a bankrupt this morning. The petition was lodged by a firm of financial agents who are creditors to the amount of $25,000.

It is understood that Lord Euston's principal liabilities are promissory notes amounting to $72,500. Counsel for the bankrupt said the latter would make no offer to his creditors and that there was no prospect of his being able to do so.

THE KAISER WILL NOT RECEIVE BOER LEADERS

Proposal that They Visit Him Definitely Abandoned.

They at First Agreed to His Conditions, but Later Seemed to Have Changed Their Attitude.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—After announcing that Emperor William has finally decided that he will not receive the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says it would almost seem as though the "slimness" of these brave Generals were failing amid the unfamiliar surroundings in Europe.

The Boers, says the correspondent, have perhaps trusted too much to their Pan-German friends, who are not at all "slim," but very much the reverse, as many of their proceedings prove. Or else possibly the Boers have been listening to the sage advice of Dr. Leyds, who is played out because he was long ago found out.

Anyhow, the correspondent remarks, the Generals seem for the present to have run their heads against a brick wall, and it is really impossible to feel any pity for them.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the chief mouthpiece of the Government, announces that the proposal that Emperor William receive the Boer Generals has been abandoned.

The paper says that when his Majesty heard that the Generals were coming to Berlin he intimated his willingness to receive them in audience on condition that they would refrain from doing or saying anything anti-British, and that they be presented through the British Ambassador.

Gen. De Wet, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, agreed to the conditions. Subsequently, however, the Generals seemed to changed their opinions, and appeared to expect an invitation from the Emperor. Hence the proposed audience has been abandoned.

THE PLAGUE AT ODESSA.

Has Long Defied All Attempts to Eradicate It—Latest Cases Very Severe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The manner in which the plague at Odessa has long defied all attempts to eradicate it, says the correspondent of The Times in that city, is causing great alarm not only in Odessa but also in the larger centres of South Russia.

The correspondent says the most alarming circumstance in connection with the latest cases is the severe nature of the attack. Several cases have ended fatally within between twenty-four and forty-eight hours.

In the majority of the large towns in South Russia precautionary measures on an extensive scale have been ordered with a view to minimizing the possible consequences of the spread of the disease.

CUNARD LINE'S ALLOWANCE.

Chairman of the Company Says the British Government Is Getting Full Value for Its Money.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times says that Lord Invercivde, Chairman of the Cunard Company, in speaking at Glasgow yesterday, said it was not true that the money given to the company by the Government was in the nature of a subsidy. The company had undertaken to build two fast steamships of a description which no private company would have undertaken to build in the ordinary commercial way.

The Cunard Line, said Lord Invercivde, was giving the Government full value for its money.

TRIUMPH OF VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION IS EXPECTED.

It Is Said that Castro's Government Is Likely Soon to Fall—The President May Be Assassinated If Caught.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 8.—According to advices received here from Venezuela by the steamship Caracas it seems certain that the revolutionists will triumph, probably in a fortnight, and that La Guayra and Caracas will capitulate.

Every effort is being made to capture President Castro, who, it is asserted, will be assassinated if he is caught.

The President, it is said, will attempt to seek refuge on board a foreign man-of-war.

THE EMBASSY AT ROME.

Ambassador Meyer Says He Has Not Resigned—Seems Now to Desire to Continue in His Present Position.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The correspondent of The Associated Press saw George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, here this morning and showed him the Washington dispatch announcing that Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, was to succeed him at Rome. Mr. Meyer said:

"I saw President Roosevelt in the Summer, and staid a day with him at Oyster Bay, and he gave me no intimation of any change in the Italian mission. I have not sent in my resignation. I leave Paris next Sunday in order to be at my post on Oct. 13, the date my leave expires."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The inference from the statement made at Paris to-day by the Ambassador is that Mr. Meyer has become reconciled to his position, and desires to continue in it. In the dispatch to which Mr. Meyer refers there was no assertion that he had resigned, But it has been understood here for some time that he contemplated retiring. The fact that the President, as explained by Mr. Meyer, gave him no intimation of any change in the Italian Embassy does not show that a change is not contemplated, and that Henry White will not ultimately be advanced from the Secretaryship of the Embassy in London to the Embassy at Rome.

Almost from his assumption of his duties in Rome there have been rumors of Mr. Meyer's early withdrawal. Shortly following his appointment by President McKinley, so distinct was the intimation from Mr. Meyer that he might not remain long in his new station that Mr. McKinley decided to appoint Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland as his successor.

Last Summer Mr. Meyer came home with the intention of securing the nomination to Congress in the new district in Massachusetts which embraces his home. He found that his candidacy would not be likely to succeed, and withdrew. He now probably desires to remain in Rome.

By some it is suggested that the report that Mr. White would go to Rome was authorized in order to intimate to Mr. Meyer that the President would like to have the opportunity to send Mr. White there. There does not seem to be any actual basis for this suggestion.

SUNK BY THE KRONPRINZ.

German Liner Collides with the Steamship Robert Ingham—Two Men Drowned—The Kronprinz Undamaged.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from Southampton tolday for New York, ran into and sank the British steamer Robert Ingham, in a dense fog off Beachy Head this morning. The Robert Ingham went down about four minutes after the collision, but the Kronprinz Wilhelm saved all her crew of thirteen men, with the exception of the mate and a man named Scott, the only passenger on board.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm suffered no damage whatever, and proceeded on her voyage after landing the shipwrecked men at Southampton.

The passengers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm collected $260 for the widow of William Miller, the drowned mate, whose body was recovered. The body of Scott was not recovered.

The Robert Ingham was bound for the Tyne. Miller and Scott were both asleep below when the crash came. Scott was killed in his berth. Miller rushed on deck and was immediately washed overboard, his body being picked up by one of the Kronprinz Wilhelm's boats, which hurried to the rescue of the men from the lost steamer.

The crew of the Robert Ingham lost all their belongings, but upon their arrival at Southampton they were provided with clothes by the Mariners' Society.

Capt. Elliott of the Robert Ingham says that at the time of the collision his vessel was going at the rate of about 3 knots an hour through a bank of fog. Suddenly he heard a foghorn. The next moment the liner crashed into the Robert Ingham's starboard quarter, which was almost cut clean away. The Captain says that if the sea had not been calm the entire crew of his vessel would probably have perished.

The movements of the Robert Ingham are not given in the shipping records available, and she was probably a local vessel.

The sunken steamer was of 660 tons net register, and was owned by Ridley, Son & Tulley of Newcastle. She was 224 feet 5 inches long, had 30 feet 2 inches beam, was 17 feet 2 inches deep, and was built in 1871.

PART OF MANCHURIA EVACUATED BY RUSSIA.

Territory South of the Liau River Restored to China—Railway Also Now in Chinese Hands.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—The Manchurian territory lying south of the Liau River was restored to the Chinese to-day in accordance with the Russian-Chinese agreement.

Although reports show an increase in the trade of Manchuria, reforms are not expected there until the evacuation is completed, as Russia maintains her objection to the extension of the imperial post to the railroad and the interior, and discourages trade.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 8.—The Shan-hai-Kwan—Niu-Chwang section of the railroad is now entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

General Insurrection Said to Have Broken Out in a Dozen Districts.

SOFIA, Oct. 8.—A messenger arrived this afternoon at Rilo, a village on the Macedonian frontier, bearing a telegram addressed to the Macedonian Committee at Sofia, and signed by Nicoloff, one of the leaders of the revolutionists, who recently escaped from prison.

The telegram said that a general insurrection had broken out in a dozen districts in Macedonia.

THE DANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.—In the Landsthing to-day Dr. Deuntzer, the Premier and Foreign Minister, submitted a bill ratifying the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The Premier urged a speedy settlement of the matter.

The first reading of the bill is fixed for Oct. 15, and the second reading for Oct. 22. The Ministry now agrees to take a general plebiscite of the islands after the legislative ratification of the treaty.

The vote in the Landsthing will be close, but it will undoubtedly be favorable to the treaty.

JOHN KENSIT IS DEAD.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—John Kensit, the anti-ritualistic crusader, who was seriously injured on Sept. 25 at Birkenhead by being struck with a chisel thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting, died this morning from pneumonia, supervening on the wound.

His son, who is participating in the anti-ritualistic campaign, and who was recently thrown into prison for refusing to find bail to keep the peace by abandoning the holding of meetings, was permitted by the Home Secretary to visit his father yesterday. Young Kensit was escorted by police to the hospital here, where the elder Kensit had been under treatment since the day he was injured. After an affecting meeting the son returned to prison.

The elder Kensit's protests against the confirmation of the appointment of ritualistic Bishops on several occasions caused sensational scenes. Among the most prominent incidents of his career was the disturbance which he created in St. Cuthbert's Church, Kensington, on Good Friday, 1898, by his protest against the "Adoration of the Cross."

The recrudescence of the anti-Ritualistic agitation in England which recent years have witnessed was originally almost entirely the work of John Kensit, who succeeded in a short time in making the question almost as burning a one as it was in the days of Maconochie.

Kensit was a London bookseller, and until about six years ago was altogether unknown to the public. He first attracted attention by making disturbances in various places of worship, including St. Paul's Cathedral. Disgraceful scenes often followed the actions of Mr. Kensit and the large band of followers which he succeeded in gathering round him. He organized a society called the "Wycliffe Preachers," and members of it went from one place to another and protested against Ritualism in churches. So frequent did these protests become that at some churches guards were appointed, and clashes between the Kensitites and the guards occurred in a number of instances. On one occasion Mr. Kensit's followers carried away a cross from a church.

The agitation was also carried on through the columns of The Rock, The Churchman, and other papers. It was not confined to attacks on the Ritualists of the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholics being also denounced. "No Popery!" was the cry of Kensit and his adherents.

A petition, signed by 100,000 persons, was recently presented to the Home Secretary praying for the release of Mr. Kensit's son. The Minister refused to take any action.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 8.—Mrs. David King has closed her villa on Bellevue Avenue and with her daughter, Mrs. E. Martland, went to New York to-day.

Goold Redmond and Miss Redmond, who have been occupying the Bishop Potter cottage during the past Summer, returned to New York this afternoon for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler went to New York to-day.

Robert Bontelle Noyes, grandson of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, went to New York to-day to sail soon for Porto Rico to engage in business with his uncle, Henley Luce. Mr. Noyes was accompanied to New York by his mother, Mrs. Bontelle Noyes, and Admiral and Mrs. Luce.

Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a reception this afternoon in honor of the Misses Gibert, who are her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter gave a luncheon this afternoon at Sunnyfields Farm.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, Francis J. Otis, and J. Arden Harriman went to New York today.

Mrs. E. G. Tinker has closed her cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Seth Barton French has sent to Newport for a number of favors for a young people's cotillion to be given by her at Virginia Hot Springs, in honor of her children.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, (formerly Mrs. Robert Garrett,) who are to return to this country soon, are expected to come to Newport to inspect the work on the new villa which is being built for them on the site of the William K. Travers villa, on Narragansett Avenue.

MR. CARNEGIE HONORED

Freedom of Perth Conferred Upon Him Yesterday.

Four Other Cities to Compliment Him in a Similar Manner—He Discusses Arbitration and the British Colonies.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 8.—Andrew Carnegie commenced at Perth to-day a round of functions embracing the bestowal on him of the freedom of five cities and the opening of several libraries. The tour will close with the delivery of his address as Lord Rector of St Andrews University on Oct. 25, on which occasion Ambassador Choate and Ambassador White will receive honorary degrees.

The students of St. Andrews are arranging to draw Mr. Carnegie's carriage from the railroad station to the university and to hold a torchlight procession at night. A committee of students representing all the Scottish universities will present to Mr. Carnegie a joint address.

The freedom of Perth was presented to Mr. Carnegie this afternoon in recognition of his benefactions to Scotland. The city was generally decorated and the enthusiastic Scots suspended business while the ceremony was in progress. The Burgess's ticket presented to Mr. Carnegie was inclosed in a silver casket.

Replying to the Provost's presentation speech, Mr. Carnegie dilated on the horrors of so-called "civilized war" and the benefits to be derived from arbitration. "A great good has recently come to the world," he said, "a King in disguise and not yet recognized. Through the efforts of the Czar, ably seconded by one whose memory I revere, your late Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, there now exists for the first time among men a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration, which is now sitting to determine a dispute between the Republics of the United States and Mexico. Not a drop of blood will be shed through this dispute. It is to bring a victory which will cause no tears. In my opinion the grandest achievement of the nineteenth century was the creation of this tribunal. Shame to the nation which refuses to submit its differences to the arbitrament of this High Court of Humanity!"

Dealing with the colonies, Mr. Carnegie declared that there was no legal bond between them and the mother country that could hold the connection for a year, adding:

"Besides, you would scorn the use of force if those communities wished to set up for themselves. The motherland is not reduced to that. On the contrary, union with her is a boon so precious that the new settlements of our race should humbly sue for admission. The will of the people is the only enduring bond of union between the separate parts of the empire."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clarence E. Pullen.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 8.—Clarence E. Pullen, ex-Surveyor General of New Mexico, a newspaper contributor and magazine writer and lecturer, died suddenly here this afternoon of heart failure at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Emma P. Dennett.

Mr. Pullen was a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of the Plymouth colony, and was a native of Maine. He was fifty-two years old, the son of Judge Thomas S. Pullen, and was born in Dover, Me. He was educated at Foxcroft Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was first employed as an engineer in the construction of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. Afterward he was connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road as civil engineer, and was appointed by President Garfield to be Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Mr. Pullen took part in several political campaigns as a speaker for the Republicans. He is survived by a brother, Stanley Pullen of Portland, and two sisters, Mrs. H. C. Vaughan of Foxcroft and Mrs. Emma P. Dennett of Bangor.

Adolph A. Strohn.

Adolph A. Strohn, President of the German Alliance Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Mr. Strohn had been identified with the fire insurance business all his life. He was born in Germany and came to this country forty-eight years ago. For thirty years he was in business in this city under the firm name of Strohn & Reitzenstein. He was one of the founders of the German-American Fire Insurance Company and was a Director in that corporation at the time of his death. Mr. Strohn was a widower and he leaves no immediate relatives. The funeral services will be held at the residence of G. Reitzenstein, 210 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BARRY—ROBBINS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Oliver Hart Bronson, Harriet Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, to Robert Peabody Barry, Jr.

GAGE—STRONG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 176 Madison Av., by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, D. D., Anne Massie, daughter of William Everard Strong, and Capt. Moreton Foley Gage, Seventh Dragoon Guards, British Army.

KINSOLVING—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Edith Minturn Lewis to Charles James Kinsolving.
Washington papers please copy.

LAKIN—BEAMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1902, at Blowmedown Farm, Cornish, New Hampshire, by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Helen Wardner Beaman, daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, to Herbert Conrad Lakin.

SCOVILL—PLATT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Francis T. Russell, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Miss Medora Hurlbut Platt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson Jenks of Brooklyn, to Mr. Edward Ely Scovill of New York.

THOMSON—MEAD.—At St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, Conn., on Oct. 7, by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Anna T., daughter of Theodore H. Mead, to Herbert Gordon Thomson, son of Dr. W. H. Thomson of this city.

DIED.

BUCK.—At her residence, 1,974 Madison Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, Anna M. Buck, aged 78 years. Funeral service at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., on Thursday, at 8 P. M.

DUNPHY.—At Marathon, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 7, William H. Dunphy, beloved son of Mary C. and the late John Dunphy.
Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, Marathon, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 9, thence to his late residence, 903 West End Av., New York City. Notice of interment hereafter.

FITCH.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, 1902, Eloise Maddren, daughter of Helen E. and the late Roswell Reed Fitch.
Funeral services Friday evening at her home, 50 Orange St., Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Fort Edward, N. Y.

FORD.—William F., in London, England, Oct. 8, 1902.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—Edward Fermor Hall, on Oct. 7, in his 53d year.
Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near Fifth Av., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 9:45 A. M. Members of the Fraternity of the Delta Psi are invited to attend. Interment private at Middletown, Conn.

HUNTER.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, Thomas Hunter, Jr., only son of Thomas and the late Annie Hunter.
Funeral service on Thursday at 2,079 Fifth Av.

PRINCE.—On Oct. 7, 1902, at his residence, in Yonkers, N. Y., George Seelye Prince, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, at Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:09 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

RUGGLES.—On Monday, October 6th, 1902, at 187 Madison Avenue, Ellen Rosalie Ruggles, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th Street, near Broadway, on Thursday at 10:15. Burial at Poughkeepsie.

RUSSELL.—In New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, of appendicitis, Frederick Grenville, son of the late S. F. W. Russell.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1902, at Washington, D. C., in his 74th year, David E. Smith, M. D., formerly of Bronxville, N. Y.
Interment at Kensico Cemetery, Thursday, Oct. 9, on arrival of 3:06 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

STROHN.—Adolph A. Strohn, on Tuesday night, Oct. 7, at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.
Funeral services will be held at 210 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 10, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

Medical Society of the County of New York.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. A. Mix Phelps from his late residence, 62 East 34th St., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.
FRANK VAN FLEET, M. D., President.
JOHN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M. D., Secretary.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Ave.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

Gen. Hugh H. Abernethy.

Gen. Hugh H. Abernethy died at his home, 118 Mercer Street, Jersey City, yesterday from cancer of the liver and consumption. He was born at Easton, Penn., in 1843, being a descendant on his mother's side of Gen. William Maxwell, who commanded the New Jersey troops during the Revolution. In 1867 he removed to Jersey City, where he became Superintendent of the Communipaw Coal Company, which position he held until his death. He was an active Republican, and held several public offices. He became Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, in 1892, and resigned in 1896. He was retired with the rank of Brigadier General by brevet. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES D. BURRELL died yesterday afternoon at St. Catharine's Hospital from appendicitis. Mr. Burrell was fifty-eight years old and was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Consolidated Exchange. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. KATHERINE A. BAWO, the youngest sister of Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Newark Diocese, died at her home, 181 Roseville Avenue, that city, early yesterday morning from peritonitis. She married Carl F. Bawo in 1893. She is survived by her husband and four children. The funeral will be held on Friday.

Miss CAROLINE SCHELL, who, in the ninety-one years of her life, had never been confined a day in bed by illness, died suddenly on Tuesday night at the home of her niece, Mrs. R. J. Garrettson, 53 Evergreen Place, East Orange, from heart disease. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the Reformed Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Miss Schell's family have long been identified with banking affairs in this city.

FREDERICK GREENVILLE RUSSELL, son of the late F. W. Russell of Hartford, Conn., died of appendicitis yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. He was connected formerly with the Pope Manufacturing Company, and lately with the sales department of the Automobile Company of America. He was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity and the St. Anthony Club. He was forty-three years of age.

Capt. John J. Donohue's Funeral.

Funeral services for Police Captain John J. Donohue of the Morrisania command, who died on Tuesday at the desk of his station house, are to be conducted to-morrow in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Burial is to be in Calvary Cemetery. The general impression that Capt. Donohue was unmarried was wrong. He was married ten years ago, and he is survived by his widow.

WILLIAM ELTON ILL.

William Elton, the veteran English actor, who until lately has been taking the character part of Jimmie Noonan in "Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is reported to be dying from cancer of the stomach.

Mr. Elton has been playing with "Robert Emmet" since it opened in the middle of August, and, while not at all well, managed to do his work there creditably until a week ago. He was suddenly taken ill and went to St. Vincent's Hospital. From there he was sent yesterday to the Catskills. His wife and children are in England.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 8.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ASCHER, Caroline, 103 E. 61st St.	65	8
BROWN, Jacob, 225 E. 99th St.	1	8
BENDER, William C., 1,306 2d Av.	31	6
BESSEMER, Henry, 423 E. 22d St.	38	6
BATES, Alfred, 53 Barrow St.	20	5
BURLIN, Fannie, 99 Orchard St.	39	7
BELLINI, Adolph, 34 W. 18th St.	48	1
BATES, Francis, 122 E. 34th St.	62	7
BULLWINKEL, E., 86th St. and Avenue A	27	6
BARNES, Elizabeth, 143 W. 116th St.	78	7
BOYD, Elizabeth, 63 W. 100th St.	30	7
COLLINS, Margaret, 332 E. 101st St.	1	7
CARROLL, James, 497 Lexington Av.	32	5
CLEARY, William B., 237 E. 88th St.	55	5
COLWELL, Lew

MORRISTOWN'S HORSE SHOW.

The annual horse show of the Morristown Field Club was opened yesterday at Morristown, N. J., with a beautiful day, fine horses, and a splendid attendance.

Society from the surrounding towns filled the boxes, and the infield was crowded with carriages. The boxholders present included Livingston Rowe, C. F. Cutler, A. de Barry, R. Henshaw Metcalfe, W. J. Romaine, Mrs. Catlin, Miss Winslow, A. R. Whitney, John C. Williams, Mrs. E. F. Slayback, Mrs. Elliott Smith, Miss Howland, Walter P. Bliss, H. McK. Twombly, Charles Scribner, George B. Post, Jr., E. T. H. Talmage, Charles H. Mellon, Joseph B. Dickson, Dr. D. H. McAlpin, George G. Freiinghuysen, Mrs. F. O. Matthiessen, John Claflin, W. S. Letchford, Herman H. Behr, Mrs. M. Taliaferro, Thomas W. Cauldwell, J. Morgan Slade, H. A. Harrison, Clarence Storm, Jacob E. Ward, C. W. Throckmorton, J. R. Brinley, Tonzo Sauvage, Dr. H. B. McCarroll, and G. H. Watson.

Charles Pfizer, with his family drove a four-in-hand from Bernardsville, followed by E. T. H. Talmage with a party of five on his break. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ward entertained a party of six on their break, driving in from Morris Plains, N. Je One of the late arrivals was C. A. Otis, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, driving a four-in-hand from Bernardsville. Mr. Otis has been making a coaching tour of 850 miles through New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

The class which most interested the spectators was for harness horses, driven by ladies. Mrs. E. F. Slayback carried off the first honors with her roan mare Jewell, with Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, driving the bay mare Lachine, a close second. Miss Ruth Twombly's entry was third, and Miss Emeline G. Vernam fourth.

The honors of the day were evenly divided, the only star appearing being E. F. Slayback's roan gelding Jewell, which carried off two blue ribbons in the runabout class, and the class for harness horses driven by women. In the tandem class Thomas B. Hidden, with the chestnut mare Lady Gay as leader, and the chestnut gelding Jersey Cadet as wheeler, easily was first.

A bad field, and a wretchedly trained horse over the jumps came near costing the life of the groom who rode the gray gelding Squire Grey. The horse fell over the second jump, and the rider was pinned under the animal, and while difficulty was extricated. The groom was unconscious when rescued, but quickly revived.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS.

Pairs of harness horses, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands—Won by Walter P. Bliss's ch. g. Sunshine, and gr. g. Shadow; Miss Luella Day's team of bays, Master Claude and Miss Earl, second; Tonzo Sauvage's brown team, Bobs and Daisy, third.

Roadsters—Won by Albion L. Page's b. m. Pandora; Dewitt C. Flanagan's ch. g. The Congressman, second; N. L. Newcomb's b. m. Lady N., third.

Harness horses over 15.3 hands—Won by J. Edward Davis's b. g. Gay Boy; E. T. H. Talmage's b. g. Talisman, second; Walter P. Bliss's b. g. Morris, third.

Horses to runabouts, 14.3, and not exceeding 15.2 hands—Won by E. F. Slayback's roan m. Jewell; Walter P. Bliss's gr. g. Shadow, second; Mrs. Dewitt C. Flanagan's b. g. The Friar, third.

Jumpers—Won by Charles Pfizer's bay gelding; Miss Ethel Money's blk. g. Starlight, second.

Tandems, wheeler to be 14.3—Won by Thomas B. Hidden's ch. m. Lady Gay, leader, and ch. g. Jersey Cadet, wheeler; Frederick Lewishon's ch. m. Silver Tail, leader, and blk. g. Sensation, wheeler, second; Miss Luella Day's b. g. Master Claude, leader, and the b. m. Miss Earle, wheeler, third.

Saddle Horses, over 14.1 and under 15 hands—Won by H. P. Wertheim's ch. m., Red Princess; Francis G. Lloyd's gr. m. Haidee, second; Miss Scribner's b. g. Tempest, third.

Harness Horses, 14, and not exceeding 15.2, driven by ladies—Won by Mrs. E. F. Slayback, driving roan g. Jewell; Mrs. C. L. Blair, driving b. m. Lachine, second; Miss Twombly, driving b. g. Hector, third; Miss Emeline G. Vernam, driving ch. m. Flash, fourth.

Pairs of harness horses, 15.2 or over—Won by J. W. Ogden's team of brown geldings, Regent and Piccadilly; H. P. Wertheim's team of brown geldings, second; Mrs. George F. Stone's ch. g. Star and b. g. Victor, third.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Games in the principal bowling tournaments last night resulted as follows:

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 164; Worden, 123; Schmidt, 112; Rodman, 159; Tuthill, 167. Total, 725.

American Canning Company—Henriques, 178; Wear, 151; Storr, 178; Tattenden, 168; West, 151. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 185; Worden, 120; Schmidt, 152; Rodman, 151; Tuthill, 129. Total, 737.

Metcalf Brothers & Co.—Michler, 125; Volckman, 118; Peck, 167; Rickerly, 124; Davies, 146. Total, 680.

THIRD GAME.—Metcalf Brothers & Co.—Michler, 120; Volckman, 108; Peck, 124; Rickerly, 159; Davies, 118. Total, 629.

American Canning Company—Henriques, 162; Wear, 115; Storr, 142; Tattenden, 158; West, 156. Total, 733.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 142; Klepper, 200; Hermann, 170; Schlett, 175; Fecher, 127. Total, 814.

Lafayette Bowling Club—McNally, 203; Brant, 215; Drew, 200; Taylor, 190; Roach, 187. Total, 995.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Dennis, 184; Ohler, 186; Tracy, 181; Maine, 180; Weingarth, 176. Total, 907.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 153; Klepper, 151; Hermann, 200; Schlett, 172; Fecher, 181. Total, 860.

THIRD GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—McNally, 182; Brunt, 189; Drew, 175; Taylor, 169; Roach, 167. Total, 882.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Dennis, 172; Ohler, 194; Tracy, 150; Maine, 154; Weingarth, 164. Total, 843.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 145; Kennedy, 152; Daley, 173; Tighe, 162; Tindale, 254. Total, 886.

Iwago Bowling Club—Grant, 191; Hardenberg, 167; Duke, 126; Jenkins, 169; Miles, 201. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Grant, 198; Hardenberg, 178; Duke, 152; Jenkins, 173; Miles, 171. Total, 872.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 200; Reids, 168; Cook, 168; Doncourt, 168; Cantrell, 167. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 202; Kennedy, 148; Daley, 194; Tighe, 163; Tindale, 191. Total, 898.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 224; Reids, 166; Cook, 161; Doncourt, 168; Cantrell, 196. Total, 915.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Gilfillan, 194; Small, 160; Brown, 171; Knubel, 167; Duff, 193. Total, 885.

Westchester Wheelmen—Bauman, 135; Winter, 154; Clark, 138; Dale, 145; Brodbeck, 134. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.—Westchester Wheelmen—Bauman, 183; Winter, 128; Clark, 149; Dale, 213; Brodbeck, 168. Total, 841.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 209; Brick, 183; Sieburg, 139; Rehm, 154; F. Gerdes, 150. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 179; Brick, 129; Sieburg, 134; Rehm, 172; F. Gerdes, 132. Total, 746.

Central Park Bowling Club—Gilfillan, 156; Small, 161; Brown, 145; Knubel, 129; Duff, 132. Total, 743.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 170; Hahn, 166; Hoff, 142; Kuhlwein, 148; Wilckens, 168. Total, 792.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Moynahan, 157; Wilson, 154; Fletcher, 158; Parker, 194; Shaffer, 147. Total—810.

SECOND GAME.—National Bowling Club—Schmied, 116; Sauer, 141; Haus, 158; Cahoon, 182; Starr, 179. Total—776.

Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 201; Hahn, 190; Hoff, 155; Kuhlwein, 167; Wilckens, 191. Total—904.

THIRD GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Moynahan, 200; Wilson, 167; Fletcher, 192; Parker, 172; Shaffer, 143. Total—874.

National Bowling Club—Chandler, 170; Sauer, 167; Haus, 163; Cahoon, 142; Starr, 212. Total —854.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 182; Runge, 124; Becker, 153; Clayton, 170; Blue, 152. Total, 781.

Central Foundry Company—Waters, 97; Van Vleck, 108; Beach, 106; Feitt, 122; Dibley, 149. Total, 582.

SECOND GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Waters, 113; Van Vleck, 131; Beach, 97; Feitt, 137; Dibley, 177. Total, 655.

Metal Workers—Zimmerman, 181; Ellert, 108; Barnett, 193; Chew, 129; Deasey, 155. Total, 766.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 118; Runge, 169; Becker, 150; Clayton, 120; Blue, 142. Total, 699.

Metal Workers—Zimmerman, 120; Ellert, 97; Barnett, 183; Chew, 141; Deasey, 173. Total, 714.

BASEBALL GAME AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—In the annual baseball game between the sophomores and freshmen, played here to-day, the former were victorious by the score of 8 to 2. The contest was close and exciting, and brought out the fact that there is much promising material in the entering class for next season's baseball team. It was a battle of pitchers between Dunscombe and Hillebrand, a younger brother of the famous "Doc" Hillebrand, and, with proper support, the freshmen would have won, as a costly error gave their opponents the lead. Capt. Davis forced the calling of the game for football practice in the freshmen's half of the ninth inning, but for which they might have won after all. Doyle as catcher and Jones at third base played their positions very well, while Young and Callan were the best among the sophomores. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Sophomores	0	0	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—8	5	4
Freshmen	2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	3	5

Batteries—Dunscombe and Young; Hillebrand and Doyle. Umpire—Mr. Linekauff.

PITTSBURG, 2; ALL-AMERICAN, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 8.—The All-American baseball stars were powerless before the grand pitching of Phillippe and splendid fielding of the National League champions to-day, and were shut out, only two men reaching third base. Joss, for the visitors, also pitched a fine game, both runs for the home team being made through errors. On Friday and Saturday the clubs will play the third and fourth games of the series in Cleveland. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2	6	1
All-Americans	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	4

Batteries—Phillippe and Zimmer; Joss and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and O'Day.

AUTOMOBILES ALL READY.

Big Run to Boston Will Begin This Morning—Few Vehicles Withdrawn.

At 9 o'clock this morning the 500-mile reliability contest of the Automobile Club of America to Boston and return will be started from the clubhouse, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Nearly eighty vehicles, representing every leading American make of motor carriages as well as the principal foreign types, will start upon the six days' contest. The total number of entries is eighty, but three were withdrawn yesterday, and several more may fail to start to-day.

The cars withdrawn yesterday were the entries of the Pope-Robinson Company, Hyde Park, Mass.; Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., and the Electric Vehicle Company, Hartford, Conn., respectively. All were gasoline vehicles.

The competing cars were weighed, inspected, and sealed under the direction of the Contest Committee yesterday and several transfers from one class to another were made. The automobiles will be started at half-minute intervals, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock, and will proceed up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, thence to Seventh Avenue, across Central Park Bridge, and up Jerome Avenue and West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street to the Shore Road to Boston. It is expected that Norwalk will be reached at noon, where a stop will be made for luncheon. The day's run will end at New Haven.

To-morrow's run will be to Springfield, with luncheon at Hartford, and on Saturday night the automobilists will reach Boston. Sunday will be spent there and the return trip will occupy Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week.

SQUADRON A POLO TOURNAMENT.

Polo at Van Cortlandt Park has become very popular this season, and the daily practice indulged in by members of the Squadron A Club attracts a large number of visitors to the playing grounds. The open tournament, now in progress, with the trooper players as hosts, will be continued this afternoon, the contestants being the Westchester and Rockaway teams. Last Saturday the Squadron A team defeated the Freebooters in the opening game, by a very small margin, and, judging from the lively practice which they had yesterday afternoon, the squadron players will give a good account of themselves when they meet the more seasoned players later on. The game this afternoon will begin at 3:45 o'clock.

Local Trotting Events This Week.

On Saturday, Oct. 11, the New York Driving Club will give a matinée race meeting at the Empire track. Eight races have been arranged by the committee, and each one promises a contest, particularly the races between Star Pugh, 2:09¼; Bessie Bonehill, 2:05¼, and Coney, 2:02, as the black whirlwind must perform without the hoppies, and the one between Jolly Bachelor, Allabrieve, Colonel Wilkes, and Nora McKinney. This race will be of Grand Circuit calibre, for all the horses are first-class trotters. The friends of Jolly Bachelor claim the horse was a little short when he was beaten by Allabrieve last week in 2:13¾. Colonel Wilkes worked a mile to wagon in 2:11½ last Friday, and Nora McKinney, Brayton Ives's mare, has shown a half in 1:04 and a quarter in 0:29¾.

The annual Fall invitation race meet of the Bay Ridge Driving Club, postponed from Oct. 4, will be held next Saturday afternoon at the course of the Parkway Driving Club, Coney Island Boulevard and King's Highway.

Good Prices for Horses.

At the second and last sale of imported thoroughbreds held at the American Horse Exchange last night a large crowd was in attendance and the bidding was lively. The leading sales were: Ch. m. Shapely, 8 years old, by Minting, out of Symmetry, to J. E. Madden for $1,400; Reginella, ch. m., 7 years, by Melton, out of Regina, to H. T. Oxnard for $1,400; Marciana, b. m., 10 years, by Minting, out of Emmeline Macia, to J. E. Madden, $1,200; Smirr, b. m., 8 years, by Gallinule, out of Spray, to H. T. Oxnard, $2,050; Merry Token, b. m., 11 years, by Merry Hampton, out of Mizpah, to August Belmont, $1,400; Pierrette, b. m., 14 years, by Mask, out of Poetry, sold to R. H. McCarter, New Jersey, for $1,500.

The total for 47 head sold last night was $28,250, at an average price per head of $601. The total for two days was $56,575, an average price per head of $536, sixty-five head being sold during the two days.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GODERICH, Ontario, Oct. 8.—The factory of the Goderich Organ Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $75,000.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 8.—Reports received to-day estimate the loss by last night's fire in the oil fields from $100,000 to $250,000. Rumors of loss of life have proved untrue, although one man was probably fatally burned.

CANAAN, N. H., Oct. 8.—A loss of $20,000 resulted from a fire which to-day destroyed three large barns on the estate of Mrs. N. B. Sawyer, Jr., about a mile from this village. Prompt work by citizens who turned out in full force saved the residence. The barns were being fitted with steam heat and gaslight. They were well insured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The two-story brick building occupied by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, at the southwest corner of Peck Court and Wabash Avenue, was almost entirely destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8.—Buildings belonging to the Moore & Handley Hardware Company were destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $200,000, 75 per cent. of which is covered by insurance. The company's main building escaped, but several freight cars were burned. The fire was started by an explosion, presumably of gasoline. Two men were seriously injured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

11:15 A. M.—229 Elizabeth Street; Somer Somerman; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—228½ West Thirteenth Street; Edward Thomas; damage, $100.

5:20 P. M.—47 Orchard Street; Samuel Lipsky; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—2,237 Second Avenue; Sarah Burgmandt; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—710 Ninth Avenue; Edison Electric Light Company; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—34 Essex Street; Aaron Levi; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:04	Sun sets...5:32	Moon sets..11:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:26	Gov. Isl'd...12:38	H. Gate....2:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:45	Gov. Isl'd...1:06	H. Gate....3:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 9. Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	.....	.....
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Launenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Leon XIII., Havana	.....	.....

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‖1:30 P. M. and ‖11:30 P. M., Sundays at ‖1:00 P. M. and ‖11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at ‖11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at ‖1:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‖Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 20 and up to Oct. $11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. $11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‖Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched East Oct. 6. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 9.

Canning, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 4.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 6.
Magda, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Marianhenas, Barbados, Oct. 2.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
Southwark, Southampton, Sept. 26.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

Dona Maria, Oporto, Sept. 26.
El Dorado, Galveston, Oct. 4.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 4.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 7.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Citta di Palmero, Naples, Sept. 24.
El Dia, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Jenny, Galveston, Sept. 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 2.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 4.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Bencleuch, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 7.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 5.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 29.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Oct. 2.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 4.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 8.

Arrived.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown 4th and Wilmington 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with merchandise to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:35 A. M. Oct. 9.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:35 A. M. 9th. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:15 A. M.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Roberts, Rossario ——, Montevideo Sept. 18, and St. Lucia Oct. 1. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:35 A. M. 9th.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, Oct. 1, and Queenstown, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:22 P. M.

SS Lady Joicey, (Br.,) Cook, Caleta Buena, &c., May 17, with mdse. to Beeche, Duval & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Gunson, Glasgow, Sept. 27, and Moville, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, Sept. 27, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:20 P. M., 7th.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Wettia, Bremen, Sept. 30, Southampton and Cherbourg, Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Scott, Leith, &c., Sept. 18, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M., 7th.

SS Beacon, (Nor.,) Petersen, Port Antonio, Oct. 2, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to H. Mallory & Co.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, Sept. 20, and Boston, Oct. 7, with mdse. and passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Elwick, (Br.,) Smith, Cienfuegos, Sept. 29, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 7th.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Vincent, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 7th.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg, Sept. 27, Boulogne, 28th, and Plymouth, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:03 A. M.

SS Junio, (Span.,) Bavalo, Huelva, Sept. 16, with sulphur ore to the Davis Manufacturing Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS British King, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp, Sept. 25, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg, Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Toms, Sourabaya, &c., July 24, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Watson, Jacksonville, Oct. 5, and Charleston, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS New York, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
United States naval collier Sterling.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Bernilla, (Br.,) for Santander.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Nanina, Hela, for Baltimore.
SS Fiandria, (Ger.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Cacique, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Sparta, (Ger.,) for Emden.
SS Sopergs, (Ital.,) for Savannah via Norfolk.
SS Nyanza, (Br.,) for Sapelo, &c.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Galveston.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—SS Emma, (Br.,) Capt. Thoren, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York for Alexandria, Odessa, &c., arr. at Cadiz yesterday.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 2:35 A. M. and arrived at Southampton, 9th.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Horace, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Oct. 5.

SS Hevellius, (Belg.,) Capt. Byrne, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Nutman, from New York for Port Natal and Algoa Bay, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Sept. 26.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, for New York, sld. from Genoa Oct. 6.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, for New York, sld. from Almeria yesterday.

SS Orange Nassau, (Dutch,) Capt. Pols, from New York via Port au Prince, &c., for Amsterdam, passed Lizhant to-day.

SS Adria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaarschmidt, from New York via Port Said for Shanghai, Hiogo, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 3:10 A. M., 9th.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	8.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅞
Lard, prime	10.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71½c; No. 3, 66@70¾c; No. 2 red, 67½@68½c; No. 2 corn, 69c; No. 2 yellow, 62c; No. 2 oats, 28@28¼c; No. 3 white, 31½@34c; No. 2 rye, 45½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25; mess pork, per bbl, $16.95@$17; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.10@$11.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@$11.67½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Business in cotton was moderately active. The market opened barely steady, with prices 2 to 4 points lower. Later business increased the decline to a matter of 5 to 8 points, as compared with the previous day's closing, after which there was a rally of 2 to 3 points on the more active positions, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 1 to 5 points. The early weakness was due to liquidation and something like a bear raid, following weak cables, generally fine weather reports, and the still unsettled state of affairs in the cotton strike regions. There was considerable buying on the reaction theory. There was some further selling for short account, however, on the belief that bad weather in the cotton belt had been retarding the movement. Locally the market for spot cotton closed quiet at unchanged prices on the basis of 8.85 for middling uplands, while five of the Southern spot markets declined at least 1-16c. Sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.85 for middling uplands and 9.10 for middling Gulf; sales, 114 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c; Mobile easy, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Savannah easy, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Wilmington quiet, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Norfolk quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅜c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c lower, and 8¼c; Augusta steady,

Waircus & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; E. Perkins, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Weinstock, upholstery goods; 358 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Nordlinger, E., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, art goods and jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Lemmon & Sale, Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. G. Buckingham, notions; Westminster Hotel.
Sheahan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; St. George Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Soule, house furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. K. Rice, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. E. Schwartz, laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Boyle, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Anning, woolens; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; J. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Gerard House.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. S. Fowler, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, ribbons and hosiery; 57 White Street.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods; 486 Broadway; Morton House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
New York Cloak and Suit Company, Lowell, Mass.; J. A. Story, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Hayes, H. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Island City Manufacturing Company, Galveston, Texas; M. J. Sass, clothing and furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Horrmann & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Wietz, photo supplies; 104 Worth Street.
Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, laces; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kisner, toys; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods, silks, and linings; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Palmer, John E., Portland, Me.; F. H. Palmer, laces, ribbons, and millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Rice, Well & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; A. Rice, clothing and hats; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hannah, cloths and tailored dress goods; 154 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; Criterion Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; M. Mayer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Duer, cloaks and suits; 200 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; 113 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; M. Hess, dry goods; Miss M. Herkel, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Colvin, A. S., Company, Rutland, Vt.; A. H. Colvin, cloaks, hosiery, and underwear; F. P. Titcomb, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A moderate depression that developed during yesterday night over Western Upper Michigan has moved eastward to Ontario and caused light showers in the Michigan Peninsula and the east lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather was clear, except in Western Montana and in the North Pacific Coast, where there were light showers.

The pressure has risen rapidly to the westward of the low area, with a decided fall in temperature, which extends through Montana. It is cooler in the middle plateau. Over the remainder of the country the temperatures have risen generally, though not decidedly, and are above the seasonal average in the interior. There is nothing on the weather map to indicate any decided changes in the weather during the next two days, and generally clear weather may therefore be expected. However, the advance eastward and southward of the Northwest High area will cause a fall in the temperature in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the middle and north slopes, and the Central Rocky Mountain region by to-morrow night. Over the remaining districts there will be but little change.

In the New England coast the winds will be fresh and mostly westerly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh west to southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast variable; on the Gulf Coast light east; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk and variable, becoming northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk southwest to west.

Steamers which depart for European ports to-morrow will have fresh winds, mostly west, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair in south, showers in northern portion to-day; to-morrow fair, cooler in east portion, fresh winds, mostly west.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, and North Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, variable winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh east winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, cooler in north portion; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

Western New York, fair to-day, cooler in west portion; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

South Dakota, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair

North Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota, fair to-day; cooler in south portion; fresh north winds; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	48	55	58
6 A. M.	47	53	56
9 A. M.	53	58	60
12 M.	63	59	63
3 P. M.	66	64	62
6 P. M.	63	63	62
9 P. M.	58	61	60
12 P. M.	55	60	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60½
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1901	56
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	58

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 64 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1902.
Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; seven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE 45 WEST 81ST ST. (Manhattan Square N.)
Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised.
Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., (Principal,) will be in his office every morning from 9 to 12. A personal interview desired 11th year begins Oct 1
Illustrated Catalogue.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York.
42nd Year begins September 16th, 1902.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy schoolrooms and ample play-grounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON and ALICE S. PALMER, Principals.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 FIFTH AVE.

REGENTS' COLLEGE and Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 18 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1764.
34 & 36 East 51st Street.
Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training in class and individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., F. F. WILSON, A. M., } Headmasters.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST,
AT NEW LOCATION 122 W. 72ND ST.
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments; OPTIONAL MILITARY DRILL. Hot Lunch-eon; Playground. Optional study hour under instructors. Catalogues. The Principal is daily at his office from 9 to 6.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
For Girls, 25 West 55th Street. College-Preparatory or Classical Course.
For Boys, Annex under Head Master.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo, N. Y., Art, Sight Singing, Science, Manual Training, and Physical work in every class. Kindergarten.
ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd.M., Principal.

NIGHT SCHOOL
Business, English,
Commerce and Foreign Languages, History, Drawing, Mathematics, Literature, Music.
25 Expert Instructors. 47 Classes and Clubs. Scholarships. Catalog free.
WEST SIDE YMCA 316 W. 57th St., (8th Av.) H. S. Colburn, A. M., Dir.

LITTLE and BEEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL
542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 9.
Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel. 1629 Riverside.)
W. F. LITTLE. L. M. BEEMAN.

THE LYON SCHOOL.
NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

$7.50 IN CASH will put you through a complete three months' course in shorthand and typewriting or bookkeeping and penmanship with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars.
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Miss Conklin's School.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
542 FIFTH AVE., COR. 45TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships. Apply for circulars. Telephone 587—38th.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods. Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,
LENOX AV., COR. 115TH ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 24TH.
Afternoon Classes in Physical Culture for boys and girls attending Public Schools from 4 to 6 P. M., reopen Oct. 1st.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

Stern's School of Languages.
23d year. 9 of N. Y. City. Now Open.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
New location; 34 East 60th St., New York.
177-179 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE MADISON SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
778-780 Madison Av., New York. Kindergarten, College Preparatory, and General Courses.
ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. 306 W. 59th St. **Normal School** of Physical Education.
Open. Circulars.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

SYMS SCHOOL.
Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

REGENTS
And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 58th Street.

60 WEST 12TH STREET.
MISS LANE'S SCHOOL
will open on Wednesday, October 8th.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

Thorough Regents, civil service, college preparatory courses; moderate fees; easy terms; open day and evenings; enter now. Yorkville Preparatory School, 233 East 69th St.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MRS. DORR'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Advanced courses, Kindergarten, Small Classes, Individual attention. Reopens Oct. 1st. 303 WEST 106TH ST., and Annex.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,
72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
October 1st..... 55 West 45th Street.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
902 West End Ave.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 85th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

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NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Evening sessions. Two and three year courses. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For catalogue address Dept. 245-249 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

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Mt. Pleasant Military Academy,
OSSINING, (formerly Sing Sing,) N. Y.
86th year. Refers to Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Dr. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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VACANCIES IN A PLEASANT HOME OF experienced high-class tutor, (English,) who receives a few young boys for thorough education and training. This is a good opportunity for boys requiring very special attention. Preparation for all the large first-class boarding schools. Apply H. P., Penshurst, Morristown, N. J.
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SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

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The Gilman School for Girls Also Called **The Cambridge School**
Resident pupils, $1,000. Arthur Gilman, A. M., Director, Cambridge, Mass.

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GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
326 West 57th St.,
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The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Mrs. Marie Harmon, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Piano instruction given thoroughly by experienced, successful teacher. 149 West 117th St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S Schools,
260 West 83d St. and
50-52 W. 126th St. See circular
Classes resume October 18th, 14th, 15th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.
Already all berths at $300, $350, and $375 have been engaged; should any of these passengers withdraw, the berths will again be placed on sale. In the meantime there is plenty of splendid accommodation at $400 and upwards, but it is going fast, and early application should be made.
THOS. COOK & SON.
DOWN-TOWN, 261 Broadway.
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Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Alter, Trave, and Ems do not call at Algiers.
†Trave, Oct. 11, 11 AM | *B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North German Lloyd | Hamburg-American Line.
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Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
*Kaiserin, Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Oct. 18, 6 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz, Dec. 18, 2 PM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton—London—and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Bremen, Nov. 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria, Oct. 9, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon | Pennsylv'a, Oct. 25, Noon
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM | Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.

SELECT CRUISES.
S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.
WEST INDIES: From N. Y. Jan. 10. Duration 22 days. Cost $125 & up.
ORIENT: From N. Y. Feb. 8. Duration 77 days. Cost $350 & up.
Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA ..... Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA ..... Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM | St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 AM | Phila....Oct. 29, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M.
Umbria....Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania....Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria....Nov. 15, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic....Oct. 15, Noon | Majestic....Oct. 29, Noon
Cymric....Oct. 17, Noon | Celtic....Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic....Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic....Nov. 5, Noon
Pier 49 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Belcastel, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

Tour to Old Point Comfort, Richmond Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns, The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley in the Glory of the Autumn Foliage, Harper's Ferry, Washington, etc., October 17. Circulars on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

Surrogate Notices.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. Remington, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1903.
MARIA R. REMINGTON, Executrix.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, Sept. 22, 1902.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

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DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:58 A. M., 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:55 (Congressional Limited, coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 8:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, Via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 6:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day excursion to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
LAST UP TRIP SAT., OCT. 18. DOWN OCT. 20.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M. Saturdays 2:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

60 CENTS TO PROVIDENCE VIA THE NEW LINE.
Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RHODE ISLAND, in commission, leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., N. Y., week days only at 5:00 P. M.
Tickets and rooms obtainable at Ticket Office, Pier 36, N. R., selling days only.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Steamers of the NEW LINE between New York and Providence will be withdrawn for the season after Saturday, Oct. 11.

Albany Evening Line
ROUND TRIP, $2.50.
ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
To Portland Direct.
The Route for Sportsmen.
Offices 290 Broadway
Pier 23, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE
From Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
Northbound trains except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express" and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Fal

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 8	607,931
To date this year	144,319,293
Corresponding date last year	220,189,263

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 8	$3,557,000
To date this year	$732,125,350
Corresponding date last year	$784,498,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@ 15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent, nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	Met. Sec. Co	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Grass Twine	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Hide & L.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½
Am. H. & L. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
B'klyn Un. Gas	⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Canada Southern	½	Norf. & West.	⅞
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pacific Coast	2
Ches. & Ohio	⅛	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅛	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Reading	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅜	Rubber Goods	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¾
Col. Southern	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1
Consol. Gas	2	Southern Pacific	1½
Corn Products	½	Southern Railway	1
Corn Prod. pf.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr.	¼	Penn. Coal & R.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Detroit South.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Erie	⅞	Twin City	2
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1⅞
Int. Paper	⅛	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	1⅜
Int. Pump	½	United States Steel	⅝
Iowa Cent.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Kan. & Mich.	1½	Wabash	1
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	2
Ken. City South.	½	West. Union	1
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	Wh. & L. Erie	1½
Lake Erie & W.	¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Manhattan	⅞	Wells. Central	¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	General Electric	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅜	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Keok. & Des M.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	5
Am. Tel. & Tel.	4	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	4	Pullman	2
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	Quicksilver	1
Del., L. & W.	4	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	3½	Westinghouse	2½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	1
Peo. & East. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	4	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1⅝	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a distinctly better tone to the stock market yesterday than has appeared at any time in some days. Not only was it apparent from the action of the market that liquidation had run its course, at least for the time being; but it was manifest also that substantial interests were on the market as purchasers—a fact none too pleasant to the bears who have both oversold and overstaid the market.

Yesterday's improvement was the more marked in that it came to pass with but few influencing developments—indeed, appeared in the face of a rise in call money rates in the afternoon to as high as 15 per cent. Nevertheless, though the actual developments were few, the promises held out were most assuring. In respect to the coal strike reports were that the operators were slowly but surely getting more men back to work; while, concerning money, there was a sudden decline in exchange toward the close that augured well for a resumption of the gold import movement. In addition there was the receipt during the day of nearly $4,000,000 gold.

The phenomenal exhibit made by the United States Steel Corporation for its last quarter is striking proof of the fact that any trouble with the stock market now is purely local—due to a scarcity of available funds. The prosperity of the country—and in the end it is this that determines values—grows greater and greater.

Coincident with the appearance of the annual report of the Chicago Terminal Company come reports of important plans developing in respect to the property, in which Gould as well as Harriman interests figure.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

There seemed to be steady liquidation of St. Paul every time it showed a tendency to rally. The Street was at a loss to determine the source of the selling, but the report was that a fairly large speculative interest had been obliged to lighten his load.

In the active railway list the strongest issue was Union Pacific on a continuation of the buying which has appeared in the stock for some days and which has come from the banking house most prominently identified with the property. The same interests bought Southern Pacific, though on a more moderate scale. Mr. Keene is thought to have disposed of approximately 100,000 shares of Southern Pacific in the last week or more.

Bear operators were the sellers of Amalgamated Copper, which on the late trading broke nearly two points from the high figure earlier recorded. On the floor of the Exchange it was said that the selling was probably designed for its effect on the rest of the market and that for that reason Standard Oil brokers had been employed to do the selling. Bearish literature on the copper trade situation is again appearing.

All the steel stocks were strong, the Steel Trust shares, however, no more so than the stocks of the independent companies. The failure of the trust stocks to respond more to the excellent showing made during the last quarter was attributed to the indisposition of the syndicate managers to conduct any bull movement, pending a decision in the remaining suit in the New Jersey court. Undoubtedly, too, the continued tightness in the money market militates against any activity in the shares at the moment.

Short covering was largely responsible for the advances in Missouri Pacific, Manhattan, New York Central, and Atchison.

Notwithstanding the fact that the dispatches told that the union lodges were voting to continue the coal strike, unless ordered by President Mitchell to the contrary, the coal stocks—Lackawanna excepted—were all strong. The opinion grows on the Street that, whatever the means, the strike will be ended in the course of a very few days.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

There was some little speculative selling of American Car and Foundry following the announcement that the dividend on the common stock had not been increased at the Directors' meeting, held during the day, but the stock received support from those interests who have been buying it for some time on developments stated to be quite apart from dividend considerations.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was paid that the question of an increase in the dividend was discussed, but that the Directors, though satisfied that the large earnings warranted an increase, had decided to postpone final consideration on the dividend until the next quarterly meeting.

The earnings of the company for four months ended Aug. 31 amount to $2,322,000, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $1,235,136.

TALK OF NEW HAVEN RIGHTS.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday, said to have its origin in Boston, that the New York, New Haven and Hartford management contemplates giving valuable rights to its shareholders to reimburse them for large expenditures in recent years out of earnings and in connection with the company's shipping extension plan. Nothing could be learned of the matter in the Street.

From Boston, coincident with the report of rights, came this dispatch:

The policy of the New Haven in charging betterments to operating expenses has resulted in the expenditure of no less than $18,000,000 in the last eight years. This sum has been buried in the yearly maintenance accounts. Probably many more improvements were concealed in these items, but this sum, it is admitted in the yearly reports, represents actual betterments.

The sums paid in annual dividends, the surplus after dividends, and the betterments charged to operating expenses for the last eight years are shown in the following table:

	Dividends.	Bet'ments.	Surplus.
1902	$4,296,568	$3,403,708	$382,290
1901	4,294,738	2,425,815	363,549
1900	4,231,278	2,745,652	391,331
1899	4,158,688	1,653,719	207,282
1898	3,839,816	1,146,816	109,882
1897	3,803,516	716,553	74,728
1896	3,608,542	1,223,015	58,350
1895	3,794,296	830,978	*316,301
Total	$31,997,481	$13,146,467	$1,272,051

*Deficit.

HIGH-PRICED STOCKS LOWER.

The selling, in a moderate way, of high-priced specialties was, as on the day previous, a noteworthy feature. Lackawanna broke 4 points on the transfer of 1,400 shares; Westinghouse declined 3½ points on transactions involving 700 shares; New York Air Brake lost 2¼ points on 500 shares; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 5 points on 800 shares; General Electric, 1¾ points on 1,300 shares; Jersey Central, 4 points on 400 shares; Brooklyn Union Gas, 2¾ points on 400 shares; Northwest, 2⅜ on 100 shares, and Pullman, 2 on 400 shares.

These declines, coming at a time when the remainder of the list was advancing, lent color to the report that the sales represented liquidation in order either to reduce commitments or to raise money for other purposes.

WESTERN UNION'S YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday, when the annual report was submitted and the old Board of Directors re-elected, with the exception of John J. Mitchell of Chicago, who was elected to succeed Stuyvesant Fish, resigned, and Howard Gould, who was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. H. Perkins. It was said that Mr. Fish's resignation was without significance.

The report is for the fiscal year ended June 30, and shows as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Revenues	$28,073,005	$26,354,151	$1,718,944
Expenses	20,780,766	19,669,903	1,111,863
Net revenue	$7,292,329	$6,685,248	$607,081
Interest on bonds	992,580	956,160	36,420
Profits	$6,299,749	$5,729,088	$570,660
Approp'd for divs.	4,868,031	4,868,007	24
Surplus	$1,431,717	$861,081	$570,636
Previous surplus	9,319,286	8,458,205	861,081
Profit and loss surplus	$10,751,003	$9,319,286	$1,431,717

The statement of expenses shows the following distribution:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Op. and general expenses	$14,727,407	$13,991,830	$735,577
Rent leased lines.	1,568,534	1,569,640	*1,106
Maint. & reconst.	3,591,065	3,270,425	320,640
Taxes	575,332	520,155	55,177
Equip. of offices and wires	318,428	316,852	1,576
Total	$20,780,766	$19,668,902	$1,121,864

*Decrease.

Robert C. Clowry, President of the company, in his report goes into details as to the growth of the company, enumerates the contracts negotiated and closed with railroad companies since April 1, and indicates the Western Union's growth by means of a table of comparisons.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The voting trust certificates of the Southern Railway stamped by J. P. Morgan & Co., in accordance with the agreement extending the voting trust for five years more, were listed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange. This was done because the Committee on Stock Listing ruled some time ago that certificates so stamped were not a good delivery for contracts calling for Southern Railway stock.

The other securities listed yesterday were: Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $220,000 additional general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds, making a total listed so far of $1,933,000.

United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, $15,000,000 5 per cent. cumulative preferred and $10,000,000 common stock.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

Our regular monthly statement of the condition of blast furnaces shows that notwithstanding the great difficulty in securing a satisfactory supply of fuel the production in the month of September was only about 60,000 tons under that of August. This may be considered remarkable under the circumstances. During September so many complaints were heard relative to the banking of furnaces on account of shortage of fuel that it would not have been surprising to find the production very heavily decreased. The monthly production is quite regularly running a trifle under 1,500,000 tons. The number of furnaces in blast Oct. 1 was 285, with a weekly capacity of 345,940 gross tons, against 281 on Sept. 1, with a total weekly capacity of 335,189 tons. The increased capacity as compared with the slight change in the number of active furnaces is due to the blowing in of some furnaces of large size and the blowing out of some small furnaces.

The production of pig iron and steel billets is still considerably short of the country's requirements. Importations continue on a large scale, and further transactions in foreign pig iron have occurred during the week. Foreign pig iron is the almost sole dependence of foundrymen along the seaboard, and in a great portion of the Central West, who desire quick shipments. Deliveries on contracts of domestic iron are much in arrears, and foundrymen are steadily in the market for additional quantities to cover their necessities. Nothing is doing in Bessemer pig iron for importation.

The foreign billet trade is greatly upset by the attitude of certain customs officials in changing the basis on which the duty is levied. The question has been referred to Washington, meanwhile orders for considerable quantities of German billets have been either canceled or will be held in abeyance until the decision of a higher authority is announced. A great deal of feeling has been caused by the attempt to advance the rate of duty. Manufacturers important interests have for some time been dependent on a supply of foreign billets, and they will be put to serious disadvantage if compelled to pay the increase in cost. Our Philadelphia advices, however, are to the effect that the German makers are in some cases reducing their price to offset the increase in duty.

The coke situation is developing into a very decidedly disturbing factor. Shipments of coke from the ovens are so hampered by the lack of transportation facilities that consumers are in serious straits in many sections of the country for lack of coke to run not only blast furnaces, but foundries. Very high prices have been paid during the week. Some Eastern buyers of coke have been obliged to pay $12 per ton at the ovens.

The anthracite coal strike is rapidly coming to a crisis. The operators having received what they demanded, namely, full protection of all workmen who desire to return—it is incumbent on them either to make their word good and speedily begin to mine coal, or acknowledge that they have been defeated. It is the general impression that the ample protection now given to workmen by the calling out of the entire National Guard in Pennsylvania will result in the miners returning to work.

Large sales of plates are reported at Pittsburg, to be used by lake shipbuilders, aggregating possibly 30,000 tons.

Sales of 100,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron have been made at Pittsburg for shipment in first quarter and first half of next year at $20.50 to $21 at furnace.

The conference between T. J. Shaffer, President, and John Williams, Secretary, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, and the Vice Presidents of districts and Conference Committee of the American Tin Plate Company, was adjourned in New York to-day without any agreement having been arrived at regarding the plan for the manufacture of "drawback" plates in this country. When negotiations will be resumed is not now known.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

65 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 153⅜.

33 shares New York Dock Company preferred, $100 each, 60.

25 shares Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad, (leased to Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at 4 per cent.,) $100 each, 105¾.

22 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, (ex rights,) $100 each, 260.

210 shares Doe Run Lead Company, $100 each, 115.

700 shares St. Joseph Lead Company, $10 each, $17.75 per share.

$1,500 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 4 per cent. registered debenture bonds, due 1903, 221.

$1,500 University Club of New York City second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1917, 85.

26 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 340½.

6 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 544.

14 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 434½.

10 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 240.

13 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company preferred, $100 each; 13 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company common, $100 each, $86 lot.

$4,000 Otis Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, $3,525 lot.

50 shares Otis Railway Company, $100 each, $160 lot.

3 shares Southern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 94⅞.

$2,500 interest in capital of McInness Steel Company of Corry, Penn., $3,000.

$78,000 West Michigan Traction Company first mortgage 30-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, July, 1902, coupons on, $1,000 each, $1,000 lot.

$4,000 American Lithographic Company debenture certificates, 35.

5 shares Trust Company of the Republic, $100 each, 275.

50 shares Meadville Distilling Company, Limited, 75.

9 shares New York County National Bank, $100 each, 1,515.

26 shares Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, $100 each, 145.

32 shares Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., $25 each, 140.

20 shares Seventh National Bank, $100 each, 165.

25 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 289.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company $700 each, 400.

50 shares Empire State Trust Company, $100 each, 198.

5 shares Consolidated National Bank, $100 each, 205.

48 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 165½.

25 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 220¼.

5,000 shares United Verde Extension Gold, Silver and Copper Company of Arizona, $39 lot.

5,000 shares Peuetecito Copper Company of Delaware, $31 lot.

12 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 300.

$2,000 National Starch Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1920, interest May and November, 99.

$2,000 General Gas, Electric and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold sinking fund bonds, due 1932, coupons February and August, 101.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Cripple Creek dispatches the production of the mines there during the month of September amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

Merger of the Princeton (N. J.) Electric Light Company, the Princeton Gas Company, and the Hopwell Electric Light, Heat and Power Company into a new company to be known as the Princeton Lighting Company, with a capital of about $500,000.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the Hudson Realty Company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Reports from Pittsburg that representatives of twenty-two lithographing companies had held a meeting and arranged to form a combination.

Dispatches from Savannah, Ga., stating that a meeting of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, for organization purposes, has been called for Nov. 11 in Jacksonville.

Statement that a trust company with $250,000 capital is to be organized in Tioga, Penn.

Fiscal year of the United Fruit Company changed to end Sept. 30, instead of Aug. 31, and annual meeting postponed until Dec. 10.

Boston and Maine Railroad to issue 10,000 new shares of common stock and bonds to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000 for funding the indebtedness of the company and general improvements.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@15 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 9 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $312,621,323; balances, $13,061,172; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,197,090.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easy. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅞@$4.83¼; demand, $4.85.80 @$4.86; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86¾; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½@ 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—25@ 20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was very abundant yesterday, and the small amount due to the Bank of England was all repaid. Discount quotations were again weak.

There was a rather more cheerful feeling on the Stock Exchange, except in home rails and American rails, which were dull. Mining shares were rather firmer in tendency, and left off higher in a few cases.

Little attention was paid to the reports of depression on the Canadian Stock Exchanges, the collapse in prices and the money pressure there being regarded as natural consequences of the conditions in New York.

American rails again opened firm, and prices were well above parity until the afternoon, when arbitrage selling was renewed and wiped out most of the earlier advances. In the absence of further news in regard to the American financial and labor situations there was a general disposition to do nothing.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Money was easier and in quiet demand in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened unsatisfactorily, apart from a good undertone in foreigners. The uncertainty regarding Americans was due largely to the unfavorable attitude of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, which had an effect upon the whole market. Subsequently business became more cheerful, and Americans rallied to above parity. But this was not maintained, and prices closed irregular. Consols fluctuated and closed with an improvement. Home rails hardened fractionally. Grand Trunks were inactive. Canadian Pacifics were sold heavily, but improved later. Rio Tintos declined on less favorable dividend rumors. Copper was dull and closed at 51 15-16.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90⅛; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅜; Canadian Pacific, 137⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51⅛; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 195½; De Beers deferred, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 44½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 53⅛; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 75½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 82½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34⅞; Reading first preferred, 83½; Reading second preferred, 83¾; Southern Railway, 33⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 73⅝; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 40⅞; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 49; Spanish 4s, 88¼.

Bar silver dull at 23¼d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16 to 3⅜ per cent.

Bar silver dull at 23½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 38.22; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .02.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were buoyant and Spanish 4s and Spanish rails were in good inquiry. Russian industrials were supported. Thomson-Houston was heavy and Metropolitans were firm. Rio Tintos were unsettled and closed heavy. De Beers were in good demand. Kafirs were well supported. There were a few realizations in Brazilians. French rails finished with a general rise, caused by a number of buying orders. The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s, 88.97½.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Internationals were well maintained on the Boerse to-day. Mines were firm, stimulating the whole market in spite of discouraging New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The money market continued to display considerable strength and quoted rates were practically the same as they had been for some time, although all the loans at the Clearing House were made at 7 per cent. Time money was in moderate supply, but quotations were quite stiffly held. Sterling exchange was weak and posted rates were off ¼c all around. New York funds, 25@20c discount; call loans, 6@7. Clearing House exchanges, $28,452,142; balances, $2,098,072.

Copper Range led the stock market until the last hour, when pressure was applied to it. The other coppers were very slow. At the close the market showed considerable weakness. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Atchison	87⅝	86⅞	87½
167	Atchison pf.	100⅝	99⅞	100¾
3	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
129	Boston Elevated	155	154	154
23	Boston Elev. subscrip'n.	75	74	74
3	Boston & Lowell	244½	244½	244½
18	Boston & Maine	195½	195	195½
15	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
25	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	126	126	126
690	Massachusetts Electric.	34½	33⅝	34
26	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96	95½	96
225	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
50	Pere Marquette pf.	85	85	85
16	Prov. & Worcester	300	300	300
177	Union Pacific	104½	104	104
24	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90	90
11	West End	93	93	93
30	West End pf.	114	113¾	114
300	Wisconsin Central	27	27	27

TELEPHONES.

519	Am. T. & T.	164½	163¼	164
4	Am. T. & T. sub.	114	112	112
5	Cumberland	127½	127½	127½
200	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
55	New England	139	139	139
10	Western pf.	99½	99	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

188	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85⅝	84	84½
358	American Sugar	121	119⅝	120⅝
25	American Sugar pf.	119	119	119
76	American Woolen pf.	77	76	77
17,620	Dom. Iron & Steel	54	46⅜	53⅝
350	Edison rights			6½
74	General Electric	181⅝	180	180
643	Massachusetts Gas	37½	37	37½
1,011	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85⅝	85	85⅝
602	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
52	Pullman	235	235	235
50	Reece Buttonhole	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9	Seattle Electric pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
45	Swift P. & P.	151	150	150½
7	Torrington pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
505	United Fruit	110	109	110
60	United Shoe Machine	52½	52½	52½
280	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30⅝	30⅝
315	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39½	39⅝
134	U. S. Steel pf.	89	88¼	88¼

MINING.

255	Adventure	19	18½	18⅝
50	Allouez	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,193	Amalgamated	64¼	62½	62⅞
10	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
295	Bingham	28	27½	27½
7	Calumet & Hecla	510	510	510
410	Centennial	16	16	16
610	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
3,592	Copper Range	58½	56¾	57
175	Daly-West	50	49	50
1,300	Dominion Coal	127¼	119	127¼
3	Dominion Coal pf.	116	116	116
115	Franklin	10	10	10
158	Guanajuato	3	2½	3
50	Isle Royale	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
221	Mass	15	14⅜	14⅜
50	Michigan	10	10	10
225	Mohawk	46½	46	46
70	Montana Coal & Coke	5⅝	5½	5⅝
400	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
205	Old Dominion	17	16½	17
120	Phoenix	4½	4¼	4½
35	Tamarack	165	165	165
150	Trinity	10⅛	10	10⅛
200	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	14	14⅜
50	Utah	21	21	21
175	Victoria	5	5	5
1,545	United States	20⅞	20½	20⅝
100	Winona	4	4	4
15	Wolverine	59	59	50

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Trading was almost at a standstill to-day, owing to the scarcity of money. Local institutions are loaned up to the limit, and, while they have not so far shown any disposition to disturb existing loans, they are not making any new ones for stock market purposes. Part of the stringency is caused by preparations to pay subscriptions of local members of the ship combination underwriting syndicate, which will call for nearly $2,000,000. Prices held well in the stock market, not a few scoring fractional advances, while the net losses did not exceed eighths or quarters. Total sales, 26,954 shares and $43,427 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Allegheny Val. R. R. pf.	33	33	33
240	American Railways Co.	52½	52¼	52¼
27	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
1,045	Cambria Steel	28⅝	27¾	27⅞
2,254	Consolidated Lake Superior	22¾	22½	23
661	Consolidated Lake Superior pf.	72¾	71½	72
100	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254½	254½
10	Int. Smokeless Pow. pf.	41	41	41
111	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24¾	24¼	24½
1,695	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	33⅝	33⅞
18	Lehigh Navigation	77½	77½	77½
850	Manufactured Rubber	¾	¾	¾
5	Merchants' Nat. Bank	175	175	175
20	Marsden	5 1-16	5	5 1-16
708	Pennsylvania Railroad	80¾	80¼	80¾
207	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98	98¼
5,255	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8 9-16	8¾
600	Philadelphia Co.	48¼	47¾	47¾
130	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49¼	49½
350	Phila. Rapid Transit	17½	17⅜	17½
8,150	Reading	34 9-16	34¼	34 5 16
30	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Reading 2d pf.	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
100	Southern R. R.	37½	37½	37½
180	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
734	United Gas Imp. Co.	112½	112	112
1,338	Union Traction	47⅞	47½	47½
1,180	United States Steel	39¾	39⅜	39½
15	United States Steel pf.	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
588	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 10c discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Trading in local securities was again of a professional nature and was largely irregular in trend. Something of the selling sentiment that overtook the market late yesterday was present early and several of the stocks heretofore prominent fell off. Swift & Co. lost 1½ points on early selling of odd lots. Pneumatic Tool still felt the effects of its recent statement and advanced a point, while Carbon, Lake Street Elevated, and Can shares felt selling pressure and weakened, Carbon falling below par. Toward the close prices rallied slightly in imitation of Wall Street. Title and Trust gained a point, but Match lost as much.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	American Can common	11¾	11½	11⅝
175	American Can pf.	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
100	Am. Shipbuilding common	59¾	59	59¾
14	Chicago Title & Trust	124	123½	124
50	Chicago Union Traction	51	51	51
570	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	97	97	97
1	Chicago Telephone	165	165	165
176	Diamond Match	137½	137	137
540	Lake Street Elevated	9⅞	9¼	9⅝
169	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	89¼	88	89¼
259	National Biscuit common	46½	46	46¾
15	National Biscuit pf.	103½	103¼	103½
75	National Carbon pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Northwestern Elevated pf.	82	82	82
315	Quaker Oats pf.	91¾	91	91
265	Swift & Co.	152	150½	152
50	Street's W. S. C. Line pf.	84½	84½	84½
200	United Box Board	13½	13½	13½
562	United Box Board pf.	61¾	60½	61¼
110	West Chicago	93	92	92½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday showed some increase as compared with Tuesday's operations, but only in a few instances was the greater activity accompanied by any improvement in prices. In fact, a

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62⅝	62¾	31,310	*Amal. Copper Co.	63⅞	64⅝	62¼	62¾	− ⅞
11	11¼	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+ 1⅞
40	40½	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	+ ½
⅞	1⅛	700	Am. Bicycle Co.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	6,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	36	36	34	34⅞	−1⅝
91¼	92	150	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ½
54¼	55	1,520	*Am. Grass Twine	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+1¼
49½	50	500	Am. Cotton Oil	49	50	49	49½	+1
9¾	10¼	1,227	*Am. Ice Co.	10¼	10½	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
35	36	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37	37	35	35	−1
20½	22	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
29½	30	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29½	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
93¼	94	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93¾	93½	93⅝	− ⅛
45¾	45½	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45	45½	45	45	+ ½
120⅛	120½	11,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120¼	121¾	119⅝	120	+1⅝
92	95	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	+1
163½	168	400	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	164¼	164¼	163	163½	−4
97	101	900	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	100	100	97	97	−3½
87⅜	87½	46,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87¼	87⅞	87	87½	+1
99⅝	100⅜	6,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100¼	99⅝	100	+1
104⅞	105	10,750	Baltimore & Ohio	104⅝	105⅜	104¼	105	+1¼
1¾	1⅞	4,871	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	1½	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
93	94	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	94	94	−1
62	62⅜	6,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62	63	62	62⅛	+ ⅝
224	233	450	Brooklyn Union Gas.	225	225	223	223	+2¾
80	83½	300	Canada Southern.	84	84	83	83½	+ ¼
133¼	133⅜	20,750	Canadian Pacific.	132⅝	133⅞	132⅝	133½	+ ⅞
132½	133½	200	*Ca. P. s. cts., 3d in. pd.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	+ ¼
171	174	400	Central R. R. of N. J.	170	174	170	171	−4
50¼	50½	6,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	50¼	50⅝	50	50¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	2,200	Chicago & Alton	34	35	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
71⅝	72⅜	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	72	72	72	72	...
29	29¼	2,500	Chi. Great West.	29	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
45	46¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+1⅝
91	92	10	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	91	91	91	91	...
185½	185¾	13,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	185	186¾	185	185½	+ ½
102	105	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
228½	229	100	Chicago & Northw.	227⅝	227⅝	227⅝	227⅝	−2⅝
...	...	100	Chi., Northw. pf.	260	260	260	260	+2
195	195½	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	196	196	195¼	195¼	+1½
21	21½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
38½	38¾	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+1⅝
17¼	18	200	Chicago Union Trac.	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
99	100	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	101½	101½	100	100	− ⅞
82⅛	82½	14,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	82¾	82¾	81	82⅛	+1⅛
30	30⅜	1,100	Colorado & Southern.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	+ ½
71¼	71¾	250	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	71⅞	71¾	71¼	71¼	...
46	46½	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	47	48	44¾	46	+1½
21½	22	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	21⅝	22	21½	22	...
214¼	215	3,500	Consolidated Gas	213	216¼	212¾	214½	+2
120	121	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
32	32½	300	Corn Products	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
83	85	100	Corn Products pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅞
168½	170	1,300	Delaware & Hudson.	170½	171	168¼	168⅛	+ ⅛
261½	262½	1,400	Del., Lack. & West.	263¾	264¾	261½	262	−4
57⅞	57½	800	Denver & R. G.	44	44	43	43½	+1½
90½	91	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	91	91	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅝
45½	47	900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	45½	46½	45¼	46½	+ ½
19¾	20	400	Detroit Southern	19	20	19	20	+ ½
29	30½	600	Detroit Southern pf.	30½	30½	29	29	...
83½	...	120	Detroit United Ry.	84	84	84	84	−3
...	...	500	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36	36¼	36	36¼	...
17¾	18½	175	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
28½	29¼	500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	− ½
38⅜	38⅝	12,200	Erie	38⅛	38½	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
66	67½	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	66⅜	67	66⅜	67	+ ⅞
52½	...	700	Erie 2d pf.	52	53	52	53	...
178½	179	1,300	General Electric	180½	181¼	178¼	178¼	−1¾
187½	189	300	Great Northern pf.	188	188½	188	188½	+1½
90½	91½	300	Hocking Valley	91½	91½	91	91	...
88¾	90¾	300	Hocking Valley pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	− ½
145¾	146	8,725	Illinois Central	145¼	147	145¼	145¾	+ ¼
96	98	9,645	Illinois Central rts.	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
20	20½	300	International Paper.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
69	69½	500	*Internat. Power Co.	67	69	67	69	+1½
49¾	51	600	Internat. Steam Pump.	49⅛	50	49⅛	50	+ ½
44	44½	100	Iowa Central	44	44	44	44	+2
74⅝	75	850	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	70	79⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅝
39	42	600	Kanawha & Michigan.	38	40	38	39½	+1½
32½	34½	900	Kansas City South.	33	33½	33	33	+ ½
54⅜	55	600	Kansas City South. pf.	54⅛	54¾	54⅛	54⅜	+ ¾
36	37	100	Keokuk & D. M.	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅛	− ⅛
58	60	300	Lake Erie & Western.	56½	58	56½	58	+ ½
125	125	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	120	125	120	125	−5
135½	137	6,700	Louisville & Nashville.	136¾	137½	136⅞	137	+1⅜
132½	133½	16,150	Manhattan Elevated.	134¼	134½	133⅛	133⅝	+ ⅞
119	120	200	*Met. Sec. 1st In. pd.	119	119	119	119	−1
137½	137⅝	9,300	*Met. Street Railway.	137	138	137	137¼	+ ¾
25	25½	1,240	Mexican Central	25¼	25½	25	25	−¼
108	108½	140	Minn. & St. Louis.	108	109¾	108	108¾	+ ¼
67⅝	68	2,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	68	69	67	67⅞	+ ¾
138	138½	1,380	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	115	119	115	118½	+3½
203	203½	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	201½	204½	201½	204½	+1½
60	60½	3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	59½	60¾	59½	60¾	+1⅝
111	111½	51,500	Missouri Pacific	110	113⅜	109¾	111¼	+1⅝
105	108	140	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	−2
46¼	47½	1,200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ¼
103	105	180	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	2,600	*National Lead Co.	27½	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	400	*National Lead Co. pf.	94½	94¼	94½	94¼	+1½
...	...	700	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
17	17½	300	New York Air Brake.	176	178	174	175¾	−2¼
153	153½	6,100	New York Central	153	154½	153	154	+1½
47	48	700	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	44⅝	47	43¾	47	...
86	88	1,100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	86	85	85½	− ¼
228	230	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	228	228	228	228	...
33½	34	4,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33½	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	9,900	Norfolk & Western.	73	73⅝	72⅝	73	+ ⅝
122	123	500	North American	122	122	122	122	−1
74½	75	500	Pacific Coast	74½	75	74	75	+2
79	80	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	79	79	79	79	−1
40½	41	500	Pacific Mail	40½	40¾	40½	40½	...
160½	161	31,625	Pennsylvania R. R.	160⅝	162	160⅛	160⅞	+ ⅜
100½	101	1,900	People's Gas, Chicago.	100½	101¾	100½	101	+ ½
39	40	400	Peoria & Eastern.	40	40	40	40	...
94	96	200	P., C. & St. L.	95	96	95	96	...
61⅜	62	3,200	Pressed Steel Car.	61⅜	62	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅛
91	93	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	92	92	92	+1⅝
230	234	300	Pullman Company	234	234	230	230	−2
2	2½	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	−1
8	10	100	Quicksilver pf.	8	8	8	8	...
67⅝	67⅞	68,950	Reading	68⅜	69¼	68¼	68¾	+1
85	87	1,800	Reading 1st pf.	86	86¼	86	86	+ ⅛
76	77	1,400	Reading 2d pf.	76¾	77	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
76½	77	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76½	77	76¼	77	+ ⅛
36	36½	700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36	36	35½	36	+ ½
20½	21	200	*Rubber Goods Mg. Co.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
74⅞	75	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	...
36	37	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36	37	36	37	+1⅝
72½	73	500	St. L. & San Fran.	73	73⅝	73	73	+ ⅜
72½	73½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73½	73½	72½	72½	+1
20	30	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	30	30	20½	20½	+1
64¼	64¾	2,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	64¼	64¾	63½	64¼	+ ⅝
50⅜	52	1,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	50⅜	52	50	51	...
88	90	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	−1
70⅝	71⅛	43,200	Southern Pacific	70⅝	71⅝	70⅜	71½	+1⅛
37⅝	37¾	10,500	Southern Railway	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37½	+1
94⅝	94⅞	620	Southern Railway pf.	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅞	+ ⅞
63	63½	2,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63½	63¾	63	63½	+1
42⅜	42⅝	9,800	Texas & Pacific	42⅝	43⅛	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅝
38½	39	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ⅛
27⅛	28	325	Tol., St. L. & West.	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	− ⅛
41	42	500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅝
116	117½	885	Twin City R. T.	115	117	115	117	+2
100⅝	101⅝	66,950	Union Pacific	103½	104½	103⅛	104¼	+1⅝
90½	90⅝	2,250	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	...
15⅛	16	50	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	...
54	56	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54⅜	+1⅝
135	140	100	U. S. Express	135	135	135	135	...
13⅜	13½	1,700	*U. S. Leather.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
89	89½	950	*U. S. Leather pf.	88⅜	89	88⅜	89	+ ¼
17⅛	18⅛	700	U. S. Rubber	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	39⅝	10,025	U. S. Steel	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅝
88⅝	88½	6,985	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅞	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅝
66	67	750	Va.-Caro. Chemical	65⅞	66¾	65¾	66	+ ⅞
31½	32½	100	*Vulcan Detinning Co.	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
32⅞	33	2,200	Wabash	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+1
47⅞	48	3,800	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+1
91¼	91½	900	Western Union Tel.	90¼	91¼	90½	91¼	+ ⅛
210	215	60	Westinghouse E. & M.	210	210	209	210	−3½
26½	27½	400	Wheel. & L. E.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+1¼
58	60	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ¼
37	37½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
26⅞	27	1,500	Wisconsin Central	26½	27¼	26½	27	+ ⅝
49⅜	50	2,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	50½	50½	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛

Sales..... 607,031 | *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,620	Amal. Copper	63⅞	64⅜	62½	62¾
1,040	Am. Car & F.	36	36	34½	34⅞
90	Am. Ice	10¼	10⅜	10	10
50	Am. Ice pf.	35	35	35	35
110	Am. Locomotive.	29¾	30	29½	30
20	Am. Smelting	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾
8,030	Am. Sugar	120	121	119⅝	120⅜
14,300	A., T. & S. F.	87⅛	87¾	86⅞	87½
120	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100¼	99⅞	100⅜
240	Balt. & Ohio.	104⅜	105¼	104⅞	105
4,510	Brooklyn R. T.	62	62⅞	62	62¾
820	Can. Pacific	132⅜	133⅝	132½	133
380	Ches. & Ohio.	50½	50½	50⅛	50⅛
30	Chi. & Alton.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
900	Chi. Great W.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28¾
10,640	C., M. & St. P.	185¾	186⅞	185¼	185¾
30	Chicago T. T.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
30	Chi. Union Trac.	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜
440	Col. Fuel & I.	82	82⅜	81½	82
160	Col. Southern.	30	30	29⅝	30
60	Consol. Gas	212⅜	214⅜	212⅜	214⅜
100	Corn Products.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
20	Den. & R. G.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½
50	Det. Southern	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	D., S. S. & A.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
2,850	Erie	38	38½	38	38½
20	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
320	Ill. Central	145¾	146½	145¾	146½
20	Kan. City So.	33	33	33	33
2,330	Louis. & Nash.	137	137½	136¾	137
4,910	Manhattan	133¼	134½	133¼	133⅞
140	Mex. Central	25¼	25¾	25	25
340	Mo., Kan. & T.	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	29
120	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	60¼	59¾	60¼
16,550	Mo. Pacific pf.	110	111¾	109¾	110⅞
10	Nat. R. R. of M.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
330	N. Y. Central.	153½	154¼	153¼	153½
620	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝
430	Nort. & West.	73	73⅝	72⅝	73¼
2,010	Pennsylvania.	160½	161¾	160¼	160⅞
170	People's Gas	101	101¼	101	101⅛
30	Pressed S. Car.	62	62	61	61
23,620	Reading	68¼	69⅛	68¼	68⅝
40	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86
130	Republic Steel.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
40	St. L. S. W.	29⅝	30	29⅝	30
12,200	Southern Pac.	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71⅜
3,010	Southern Ry.	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37¼
10	Southern Ry. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10	Stand. R. & T.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
700	Tenn. Coal & I.	63¼	63¾	63	63¼
530	Texas Pacific	42⅝	43¼	42¼	42⅞
18,580	Union Pacific	103¼	104⅞	103¼	104
380	U. S. Leather.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	89	89	89	89
6,990	U. S. Steel.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅝
460	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
250	Wabash	32	32⅜	32	32⅛
730	Wabash pf.	47¼	48	47	48
90	West. Union.	90⅝	90⅞	90½	90½
50	Wheel. & L. E.	26	26	26	26

158,040

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Union P. conv.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23½d per ounce and in New York at 59c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .07½, 500 Anaconda at .16, 2,000 Brunswick at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 200 Elkton at .35, 100 Hale and Norcross at .20, 50 Ontario at 9.00, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 500 Sierra Nevada at .08, 400 Small Hopes at .45, and 1,000 Virginia M. at .02.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
4th week Sept.	$365,803	$446,632	$384,009
Month	1,177,596	1,456,053	1,358,602
From July 1	3,385,090	4,302,037	3,921,415
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,004
4th week Sept.	539,771	393,199	344,220
Month	1,657,418	1,325,286	1,278,694
From July 1	4,903,357	4,002,793	.....
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	154
Month Sept.	71,903	57,459	.....
From July 1	203,840	161,893	.....
CHICAGO & ALTON for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	9,225,739	9,036,656	7,796,449
Op. expenses	6,023,919	5,595,669	4,831,822
Net earnings	3,201,820	3,440,987	2,964,627
Other income	1,528,139	1,531,381	.....
Total income	4,729,959	4,972,368	.....
Int., txs., & rents	3,904,617	4,123,461	.....
Bal. for div.	825,342	848,907	.....
Dividends	781,760	781,760	.....
Surplus	43,582	67,147	.....
Previous surplus	450,576	395,923	.....
Total surplus	500,158	463,070	.....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for the year ended June 30—			
From R. R. tenants	616,282	559,611	579,859
Other tenants & inc.	106,742	99,579	94,284
Freight switch.	848,022	701,451	546,788
Passenger	68,069	70,348	45,032
Total earnings	1,639,116	1,430,989	1,265,961
Expenses—			
Maint. way and structure	179,749	97,016	67,605
Equipment	144,156	127,429	67,527
Conduct. transp.	481,412	432,357	297,058
General expenses	99,316	81,675	76,999
Taxes	111,500	88,890	80,585
Total expenses	1,006,133	827,608	589,734
Int on mort. debt	597,000	591,900	584,200
Total disbursem't	1,603,733	1,419,508	1,173,934
Surplus	35,383	11,421	92,027

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH for the year ended June 30—

Revenue	28,073,095	26,854,151	24,758,570
Expenses—			
Op. & gen. exp.	14,727,407	13,991,836	13,220,009
Rent leased lines	1,508,534	1,569,940	1,566,704
Maint. of lines	3,591,065	3,270,425	2,950,898
Taxes	575,331	520,156	529,469
Equipment	818,428	816,852	817,024
Total exp.	20,780,766	19,668,903	18,593,205
Net revenue	7,292,329	6,685,248	6,165,364
Int. on bonds	902,580	956,160	896,305
Balance	6,209,749	5,729,088	5,269,059
Dividends	4,868,032	4,868,008	4,867,984
Sinking fund	.....	.....	9,707
Surplus	1,481,717	861,080	391,274
Sur. July 1, 1901	9,319,286	8,458,205	8,066,928
Sur. June 30, 1902	10,751,003	9,319,285	8,458,206

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE for the year ended July 31—

Gross earnings	8,550,503	7,880,857	8,530,905
Op. expenses	5,630,808	4,888,515	5,011,706
Net earnings	2,928,695	2,981,842	3,519,199
Dividends	2,634,468	2,792,250	3,285,000
Surplus	294,227	189,092	234,199

BANK REPUDIATES CHECKS.

Police Looking for Man Who Imitated Forms Used by City.

The Nassau Bank, in Williamsburg, yesterday repudiated several checks which were alleged to be indorsed by one Edward Keogh. The checks were presented and honored by the bank. The man who presented them was a man who represented that he was a fireman attached to Engine No. 129, in Frost Street. He is not known in the engine company. Three department stores in Broadway, Williamsburg, were swindled by the checks. The check form used is similar to that issued by the city for the payment of its employes, and in this section of Brooklyn they have been cashed by the Nassau Bank.

It is said that the forger in buying goods asserted that he lived in 278 Frost Street. There is no such number. In every instance the man bought goods and presented a check. In return he received change. Many complaints were made to the police, who are looking for him.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

American Axminster Industry, Auburn, floor coverings; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. F. Firth, Halifax, England; F. J. Collier, Hudson, and G. H. Nye, Auburn.

Phoenix Yeast and Spirits Company, Phoenix; capital, $250,000. Directors—H. L. Beets, Phoenix; F. J. Bosse and Carl Risch, Syracuse.

State Press, New York, publishing business; capital, $200. Directors—S. B. Thomas and L. A. Cheney, New York, and C. G. West, Greenwich, Conn.

Oliver Engine Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas Oliver, C. J. R. Kerr, and J. F. Egan, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,168.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES.
353 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, 5th Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

POST & CO.
Transact a General Brokerage and Commission Business,
OFFICE 74 BROADWAY.
EDWIN M. POST, C. M. WARNER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exg. A. HOWARD HINKLE,
GROVE E. WARNER, Special Partners.
APPLY FOR DAILY LETTER.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. | Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, | 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York;
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT & SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 NASSAU STREET, CORNER WALL.
Tel. No. 5820 Cort.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,524,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Record Price on Long Acre Square —Sale of 51st Street Plot Next to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s.

The Livingston estate, according to a report current yesterday, has sold the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story building on lot 26.2 by 69.11 by 25.10 by 65.6. The price named, $200,000, is at the rate of about $115 per square foot and establishes a new record for Long Acre Square property. Nothing definite could be learned as to the identity of the purchaser, but it is said that the lot has now been acquired by Charles T. Barney, whose holdings adjoin it on the south and east.

Davis & Robinson have sold for a client the plot 40 by 100.5 on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, adjoining the plot 82.6 by 100.5 sold recently through the same brokers to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The name of the buyer of the forty-foot frontage is withheld.

De Selding Brothers have sold for the Baroness Graffenreid, who was formerly a Miss Hamilton of this city, the lot on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, 74.8 feet south of Twenty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, together with three adjoining lots on the south side of Twenty-ninth Street, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue. The purchaser is M. Kamak. These lots are part of the block which is under a long lease to the Erie Railroad for use as a freight terminal.

Robert A. Donaldson has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 70 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for Joseph Jerger 207 to 213 West Eighty-fifth Street, five and six story flats, on plot 100 by 100, for about $200,000.

It is reported that the City Real Estate Company has sold the four-story American basement dwelling 229 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets.

The Riker estate has sold 171 to 183 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, seven three-story dwellings, on plot 100 by 100.11, to Mark Blumenthal, who has resold the property. Mr. Blumenthal has also purchased and resold to John Kafka the five-story brick flat, 25 by 100, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; also, to Lowenfeld & Prager, 1,644 and 1,646 Park Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 90.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Abraham King the five-story flat 2,092 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

G. Freedman and B. Chenken have sold for A. Prentiss to Jacob Weinstein 198 to 202 Elizabeth Street, old three-story buildings, on plot 74.10 by 97.6.

Hershkowitz & Roth have sold to Isaac Muller, for about $75,000, the six-story tenement 227 and 229 East Third Street, on plot 47 by 96.

Duff & Conger have sold for Henry B. Auchincloss, as Trustee of the estate of John Auchincloss, the four-story and basement private house 1,140 Madison Avenue; 18 by 70.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the four-story dining-room extension house 49 East Eighteenth Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2 for Mrs. Thomas Kane on private terms. The same firm sold the four-story private residence 70 East Fifty-fifth Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.5 feet, for Robert A. Donaldson on private terms.

The northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, 102.4 by 80.3 by 100.5 by 54.7, was conveyed yesterday by Raymond C. Knox to Edwin Thorne, for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of $150,000.

Yesterday's official records also showed the transfer of the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 105 by 64, by James F. Donnelly to Frank L. Bacon.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar Realty Trust Co.

10 East Thirty-second Street, north side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to S. H. Stone and Jackson & Stern.....$61,200

422 Hudson Street, east side, 23.1 feet north of St. Luke's Place, 22.11 by 59.6, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. J. McLaughlin 16,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

85 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Blair Ingalls..... 21,750

Webster Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, gore lot, 82 by 3 by 82; partition sale, to A. P. Kirkland 300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Chalmers Wood, referee, 396 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.4 by 63.7, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,915.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, Seward Baker, referee, 38 lots in the Westchester section of the Bronx, situated on the West Farms Road, Bear Swamp Road, Poplar and Chauncey Streets.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 77 feet east of Avenue A, 21 by 102.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,628.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 97; H. Ungrich, Jr., of 60 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; L. Ungrich of 437 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $7,800.

Nos. 112 to 116 Avenue C, for a six-story brick tenement, 55 by 70; S. Brasch of 50 East Third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 603 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 20 feet east of Melrose Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 40 by 23; Francis Keil, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 20 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a two-story brick storage warehouse, 30 by 41 and 60 by 29; Francis Keil, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 264 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a one-story retaining wall, 130 by 150; T. Schweiser and A. Traber, premises, owners; F. Wolfgang of 767 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $700.

Alterations.

Nos. 315 and 317 East Seventy-eighth Street, to two four-story brick tenements; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; H. Reckmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 60 West Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick stable; Hoffman estate, owner; J. Holland of 619 Forest Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 437 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story brick stable; J. Stein & Brother, owners; A. E. Williams, architect; cost, $150.

No. 414 Fifth Avenue, to five-story brick lofts, with store; John P. Duncan estate of 392 Canal Street, owner; C. L. Sefert of 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 20 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to a one-story brick stable; F. Keil, premises, owner; C. S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Courtlandt Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick store and dwelling, 16.8 by 50; Henry Wilker of 566 Wales Avenue, owner; Christopher F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

ALLEN ST, 135½ w s, 16.6x87.6x16.8x 87.6; Frederick W. Seiler and another, administrators, to Frederick W. Seiler..$10,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 54th St, 102.4x80.3x100.5x54.7; Raymond C. Knox to Edwin Thorne, (mtg $150,000)..... 1

CANNON ST, 118 and 120, e s, 50x100; Henrietta Zodikow to Samuel Eckert, (mtg $60,500) 100

CANNON ST, 118 and 120, e s, 50x100; Samuel Eckert to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $62,500)..... 10

CLINTON ST, 63, w s, 25x100; Jette Nathan to Benno Levison, Jr., and another, all liens, (R S $1.50)..... 39,000

ELM AV, n s, Lot 49, map of South Belmont, 50x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Isaac L. Dunn, B. & S., all liens..... 150

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x 100; Bolton Hall to Andrew J. Connick, B. & S., Ca. G..... 1

GROVE ST or AV, w s, 155 ft n of 181st St, 26.5x150; Hugh C. Munday to Frederick W. Brooker, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

LOT 225, Block F, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Mary E. Fairbrother to H. P. Rose..... 1

LOT 494 and 495, Block O, amended map of Mapes estate; William Nagle to Hudson P. Rose, all liens..... 1

LOT 7⅜ map of Neill estate; Adeline Gressman to Katharine Lancaster, (mtg $2,200)..... 3,450

LOT 227, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; Theodore H. Schreppel to H. P. Rose..... Exch.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 89th St, 24.2x 100; Century Realty Investment Company to Lewis Samuels..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,567, e s, 25x70; Wilhelmina Duschatko to Jacob Stone and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 26,000

MONROE ST, s s, 24.9x52.10x24.10x55.5; Jacob Lunitz to Simon Lefkowitz and another, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, 882, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 26.11x65.4x28.5x56.3; Alexander C. Campbell to Peter McDowell, Ca. G..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 882, e s, 26.11x65.4x28.5x 56.3; Prospect Av, 886 to 890, e s, 60.4x 85.3x irregular; Peter McDowell to Alice M. Johnston, (mtg $21,500)..... Exch.

TOPPING ST, w s, 225 ft n of 173d St, 25x100; Jerome J. Dansig to Andrew Turbino, B. & S..... 1,800

2D AV, 730, e s, 27.6x74x irregular; Albert Rankin to Julius Maier and another..... 19,250

3D ST, 66 East, 18.9x101.2; Emma C. Holly and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 100

3D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 19x 101.1; Samuel M. Landsman to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $7,500). 1

4TH AV, 426 to 430; 29th St, 51 East; Henry D. Winans to James P. Lee, (mtg $45,000) 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 38th St, 105x64; James F. Donnelly to Frank L. Bacon, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

11TH AV, s s, 39.6 ft s of 42d St, 19.9x 70; Joseph Smith to William von Twistem 1

17TH ST, 536 East, 23.5x92; Joseph Laux to William Schweikert, (mtg $7,500).... 1

17TH ST, n s, 406 ft w of 2d Av, 15x92; St. John's Baptist Foundation to St. Andrew Convalescent Hospital 1

25TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Charles Dorn to Francis Meyer.... 100

25TH ST, n e s, Lot 92, map of Bellevue Lots, 25x98.9; Charles Dorn to Magdalena Meyer 100

26TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; the Bellevue Hospital Medical College to New York University..... 1

43D ST, 309 West, 25x100.4; William J. Shaw to Elizabeth Shaw, (mtg $25,000).. 1

46TH ST, 352 to 356 West, 75x100.5; William Lane to Gottlieb M. Karpas, (mtg $52,00) 1

50TH ST, n s, 191 ft w of 2d Av, 17x 100.5; Frank W. Mosher to Helene Ahrens, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 24x 100.5, with strip adjoining; William Stubenbord to Emma B. Mattheus, (mtg $15,000) 1

62D ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 20.10x100.5; Daniel C. Jacobus to Agnes J. Pratt, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

68TH ST, 76 West, 20x100.5; Byron H. Burditt to Louise C. Mahoney, (mtg $20,000) 100

78TH ST, 135 East, 18x102.2; Anna R. Schampain to David Lydig, (mtg $9,000). 1

80TH ST, 118 East, 18.4x102.2; James G. Zachry to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

81ST ST, s s, 112 ft w of 9th Av, 20.2x 51.2x18.5x51.2; Eliza C. Williams to Roberta F. Frank, B. & S..... 1

86TH ST, 105 West, 20x100; Emma L. Pinkney to Nathan L. Ottinger and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

97TH ST, s s, 347 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Abraham L. Fox to Pauline Rosenfield, (mtg $18,000,) all liens 1

111TH ST, 99 and 101, n s corner of Park Av, 31.11x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

116TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 40x100.11; Max Marx to August Oppenheimer, (mtg $61,000) 100

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11; A. B. Simonds and another to Delta Chapter House, Ca. G..... 1

122D ST, 212 West, 15x100.11; Frank A. Shaw to Harry L. Bloodgood, (mtg $11,000) 1

140TH ST, n s, 612.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Elkan Kahn to Theodore Koertge, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 25 x86.6; 149th St, s s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Eliza C. Williams to Robert F. Frank, B. & S., all liens..... 1

160TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; Alice M. Johnston to Peter McDowell, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

161ST ST, 568 to 572 West, 48.6x99.11; August Oppenheimer to Max Marx, (mtg $27,500) 1

182D ST, s s, 32.5 ft w of Park Av, 16.8 x79.3x16.8x77.9; Emma C. Sanguinette to the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, (mtg $2,500)..... 3,750

UNION AV, w s, old line, 311.5 ft n of 165th St, 18.3x135x irregular; Ella Meyer to Frederick W. Posthoff, (mtg $5,000).. 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of 6th St, 50x105; John Bauer, Sr., and others to John Bauer, Jr., all title, (mtg $4,000) 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lots 12 and 13, and Lot A, map of Washingtonville, —x— to Garden Place x—x100; Louis Sparrenberger to Frank L. Bacon, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 67th St, 100.5x125; Madison Av, s e corner of 89th St, 34.2x100; Charles Horn to William Ryle & Co., (mtg $208,000,) recorded 1

WALTON AV, Lot 357, map of Mott Haven, 83x120.6x83x119; James W. McElhinney to James R. Steers..... 10,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 67th St, 100.5x125; Madison Av, s e corner of 89th St, 34.2x100; Arthur Ryle and another, executors and trustees, to Century Realty Improvement Company, all title.. 10,322

WEST END AV, n e corner of 67th St, 100.5x125; Madison Av, s e corner of 89th St, 34.2x100; Catherine H. Ryle, widow, to Century Realty Investment Company, all title 5,161

WORTH ST, 18, s s, 25x88.10; Lawrence R. Lee and others to William A. Gaston and others, trustees, (mtg $24,000) 16,000

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 95, n w corner of 6th St; Fredericke Stroheim and others, trustees, to Solomon Katz, 3 years..... $1,416

DELANCEY ST, 9; Samuel Goldberg to I. Finkelstein, 2 years, 2 months..... 720

RIVINGTON ST, 153; M. Kempe to Beer & Rosenthal, 2 years..... 408

8TH AV, 931; Ottinger Brothers to Herman Brothers, 5 years.....$2,200, 2,600

14TH ST, 628 and 630 East; Alice E. H. Thornton to Raffaele La Porta and another, 3 years..... 3,600

15TH ST, 607 East; William Connolly, by committee, to James Smith, 3 years.... 588

31ST ST, 18 West; Louis L. Seaman to Gustave Sattler and another, 15 years, $4,750, 6,000

6TH AV, 394 and 396; Edward F. Lankenau to John Heise, 5 years..... 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAUER, John, Jr., to Louis Fleischmann; White Plains Road, n w corner of 6th St, Wakefield, due March 16, 1903, 6 per cent..... $3,000

CAMP, Ida J., to Anna S. Wilson; 104th St, 311 West, 3 years..... 20,000

COLLINS, Ann, to City Real Estate Company; 120th St, 120 East, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CLELAND, Henry, and another to Alphonse G. Koelble; Waverley Place, n e s, 35.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, prior mortgages $82,500, due April 3, 1903, 6 per cent..... 8,400

COLLINS, Ann, to City Real Estate Company; 120th St, 118 East, due Oct. 1, 1906 15,000

DUFFY, Catherine O'T., to William F. Clare, trustee; 54th St, 355 West; also 47th St, 260 West; also 33d St, 346 West, undivided interest, 3 years, 6 per cent... 1,000

ECKERT, Samuel, to Henrietta Zodikow; Cannon St, 118 and 120, prior mortgages ——(two mortgages,) 3 years, 6 per cent., due Oct. 1, 1905..... 1,500

EDMISTON, Robert, to Thomas Booth; Honeywell Av, w s, being part of Lot 257, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 3,000

GEISS, George, to Nannette Reis; 3d Av, w s, 63.2 ft n of 92d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to the German Savings Bank; Monroe St, 106, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

HUTCHESON, Aubrey G., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 147th St, n s, 132.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years... 14,000

KOERTGE, Theodore, to Elkan Kahn; 140th St, n s, 612.6 ft e of Willis Av, installments, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

KANPAS, Gottlieb M., to William Lane; 46th St, 352, 354, and 356 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, to Arabella B. Lewis; 21st St, 233 and 235 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 53,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to H. Miller, trustee; Mangin St, 22, due Oct. 1, 1907. 20,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to William Lane; 46th St, 352 to 356 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 51,000

LEEKOWITZ, Simon, and another to Jacob Lunitz; Monroe St, 8, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,250

LEE, James P., to Adelaide R. Hastings and others, executors and trustees; 4th Av, 426 to 430, also 29th St, 51 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 70,000

LANCASTER, Katherine, to Adelaide Grossman; Lot 75, map Neill estate, installments, gold..... 750

LYON, Abraham H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 691 and 693, 2 years..... 7,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 3d St, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, due May 1, 1907 20,000

MAIER, Julius, and another to Henry Berne; 2d Av, 730, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 14,000

MAIER, Julius, and another to Albert Ranken; 2d Av, 730, prior mortgage $14,000, 1 year 1,500

MOORE, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33d St, 22 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

MUCCI, Liberato, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 228, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1906..... 335

McKEOUGH, John J., and wife to Barclay A. Hannon and another; 9th Av, 123, prior mtg $10,000, due Jan. 2, 1905, 4 per cent..... 4,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Rachel Mamlock; Fulton Av, s w corner of 174th St, 3 years 7,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Carrie Strelitz, administratrix; Fulton Av, w s, 18.10 ft s of 174th St, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 5,000

NEBEL, Margaret F., to Henrietta Schubert; Washington Av, e s, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, due Oct. 1, 1905..... 4,000

PETERSON, Paul C., to Arvilla P. Keeler; 10th St, s s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 5 years..... 2,000

SCHREPPEL, Theodore H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 441 and 442, Block F, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, prior mortgage $1,800, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 200

STONE, Jacob, and another to Joseph H. Lavac; Madison Av, 1,507, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,900

SAMUEL LEWES, to Century Realty Investment Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 89th St, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

SCHWEIKERT, William, to Joseph Lane; 17th St, 530 East, prior mortgage $7,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,700

THORLEY, Charles, to Jennie E. Thorley; Broadway, n w corner of 42d St, leasehold, 1 year, 3½ per cent..... 125,000

VON TWISTERN, William, to Joseph Smith; 11th Av, e s, 39.6 ft s of 42d St, due Oct. 1, 1903..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARON, Lizzie, to Max Baron, ¼ part... $1

BAYLIES, Walter C., and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 25,000

CADWALADER, John L., trustee, to Marion Cutting..... 1

DONOHUE, Matthew F., to Alexander Walker..... 1

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to David Werdenschlag..... 22,102

MARTIN, W. R. H., and another, trustees, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 8,000

REALTY ASSOCIATES to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company..... 1

SOLOMON, Marx, to Leon Tuchmann.... 1

STRONG, Charles E., trustee, to John L. Cadwalader, as co-trustee..... 1

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Edward H. Cole.. 543

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Edward H. Cole. 710

TOWNE, Paul R., to Charles C. Worthington..... 295,000

WATHERSPOON, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 16,750

Mechanics' Liens.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

46TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 75x 100.5; William Laue with Gottlieb M. Karpass $51,000

BROADWAY, 3,133 and, 3,135, and 600 West 125th St; Alfred B. MacLaughlin against John Jordan, owner and contractor 98

LEXINGTON AV, 574; John J. Falihee against C. Amelia Brundage, owner and contractor 173

WEST END AV, 511; John J. Falihee against Ann S. Young, owner; C. Amelia Brundage, contractor..... 95

27TH ST, 142 to 146 East; New York Elevator and Supply Company against Norman E. Black, owner; Gilbert E. Orcutt, owner and contractor..... 80

59TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Christian Huber against Henry L. Topiltz, owner; Nell Campbell & Son, contractor..... 138

97TH ST, 229 and 231 West; Lippner & Gordon against Catherine W. Hoelzle, owner and contractor..... 5,100

202D ST, 747 to 751 East; George Koerber against David De Venny, Jr., owner and contractor..... 370

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PERRY ST, 63 and 65; Patrick A. Harrison against Samuel Parnass, Oct. 6, 1902 ..... $120

77TH ST, 314 East; Vincenzo Serritella against Emanuel Scheuer and another, Sept. 18, 1902, canceled..... 80

Lis Pendens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 151 and 153; Jacob Israelson against Antoinette Finck, (action to establish lien;) attorney, J. G. Boston.

MORTON ST, 38 and 40; William A. Boeckel against Thomas Eagleton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

RIVINGTON and Mangin Sts, s w corner, 24.1x 75; Broadway Trust Company against Abraham N. Harrison, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Bamberger.

17TH ST, 228 West; Emile Latil against Mary H. S. Donslow and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lindsay, Kremer, Kalish & Palmer.

32D ST, n s, 275.3 ft s of 8th Av, 41.9x115.9x 49.8x112.10; William Engel against William F. Donnelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

97TH ST, s s, 347 ft w of Central Park West, 18 x100.11; Josepha M. Young, executrix, against John A. Rochford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. H. Powel.

111TH ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 128x100.11, and 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11, four actions; Donald B. Toucey against James H. Cassidy and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, W. A. Elliott.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELMER PARLOR FURNITURE COMPANY.—Schedules in the accounting of the Elmer Parlor Furniture Company of 376 Broome Street show liabilities of $4,906, nominal assets of $1,299, and actual assets of $595.

MARGARET K. DOUGLASS.—A judgment for $7,230 was entered yesterday by consent against Margaret K. Douglass in favor of Charles A. Runk, as executor of the estate of W. G. Talman, for the amount now due on a note of $5,931 made by her on March 23, 1899, payable six months after date, which was indorsed by James S. Douglass. She filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 3d inst.

BENJAMIN P. WARING.—Benjamin P. Waring, a custom tailor, at 26 East Twenty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to John Mayer. He has been in business eight years, and his inventory of Oct. 1 last showed assets $11,500 and liabilities about $2,400. Shirley & Smith, his attorneys, said the assignment was due to illhealth. They could give no figures as to assets and liabilities.

WILLIAM WINTERFIELD.—William Winterfield of 69 Wall Street confessed judgment yesterday for $41,377 in favor of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. for money advanced to him outstanding accounts prior to June 1, 1902, on which date an accounting was made. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, attorneys for the firm, said that Mr. Winterfield was formerly an importer of silks and dress goods at 111 Fifth Avenue, and creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against him on March 2, 1900, but nothing more was done with the petition. The bankruptcy proceedings do not affect the above claim for which he confessed judgment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEON J. WEEKS.—Leon J. Weeks of 176 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,193 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Syracuse, and among the creditors are Lucille Weeks, $1,201, for money loaned, and W. H. Lee, $612, judgment obtained on Jan. 22, 1898, for loss of services of Anna Miles and cash loaned.

SAMUEL H. BLAIR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel H. Blair, manufacturer of handkerchiefs and drapery trimmings at 298 Church Street, by the following creditors: James F. White & Co., $537; Herrmann, Auken & Co., $758, and S. Peieris & Co., $586. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has disposed of all his merchandise and other assets. His place has been closed since last Saturday.

MAX SUSSMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets of Max Sussman, wholesale dealer in clothing at 34 Great Jones Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday. It was stated that his stock was being rapidly depleted by replevins, and at a meeting of creditors it was mentioned that he could only pay twenty cents on the dollar.

REBECCA SCHNEEHARGE.—Rebecca Schneeharge, a dressmaker of 242 East Forty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,262 and nominal assets $14,000, consisting of the house 242 East Forty-ninth Street, valued at $14,000 and mortgaged for $15,000, the mortgage being included in the liabilities, which leaves the unsecured debts at $1,262. The mortgages are held by Sarah Hamill, $10,000, and Lawrence W. Ahrens, $5,000.

BERNARD PETCHAFT.—Bernard Petchaft, a traveling salesman of 403 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities $11,500 and eleven other claims, the amounts of which are unknown. The assets consist of a lot of accounts, value unknown, pledged for $3,500; forty shares of stock of the National Suspender Manufacturing Company, par value $4,000, actual value unknown, and a judgment for $4,202 against Bernard Petchaft, Jr., obtained on Oct. 3, 1888. Among his creditors are eight lawyers, for professional services.

FREDERICK J. AHLES.—Frederick J. Ahles, residing at 431 East Fifty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $25,988 and no assets. He was formerly President of the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company of 149 East Fifty-fourth Street, and of the liabilities $19,790 is a judgment obtained against him on Oct. 25, 1897, by the Washington Life Insurance Company on a guaranty of Mr. Ahles on a mortgage of the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company. The receivers of the Murray Hill Bank are creditors for $5,832 on an anomalous indorsement of a note of John Goerlitz. There are only five creditors.

SIMON FEIST.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Simon Feist, manufacturer of cloaks of 403 Broadway, by the following creditors: Leon Seligman, $125; Meyer J. Wallach, $500, and Israel Oberndorfer, $100. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring $150 in money. Mr. Feist has been in the cloak business for over twenty years, and used the style of Feist Brothers. In January last his statement, it is said, showed assets of $134,000 and liabilities of $18,000. Besides his business he was largely interested in real estate. Seven years ago he became the owner of seven apartment houses on Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, which he valued at $200,000, mortgaged for $118,000. It is said that he still owns six of these houses, and that one of them, 687 Amsterdam Avenue, was sold under foreclosure in June last. He also formerly owned two apartment houses, 856 and 858 Ninth Avenue, but, it is said, he disposed of them several years ago. At 403 Broadway the sign of Feist Brothers appears. When the reporter called there yesterday he was informed that Mr. Feist had gone home. While the reporter was making inquiries there about the affairs Moses Hamburger came in and said that the business belonged to him; that he bought it from Mr. Feist on May 7 last, and was carrying on the business under the style of Feist Brothers. Asked if he had filed a certificate in the County Clerk's office to that effect, Mr. Hamburger said that he had done so. Asked why Mr. Feist was about the place, if the latter did not own the business, Mr. Hamburger replied that he employed Mr. Feist occasionally.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to eight bankrupts, among whom were Henry J. McGuckin, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Balmoral at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, liabilities, $89,298; Leonora M. O'Rourke, saleslady, of 52 West Thirty-first Street, formerly a dressmaker, liabilities, $12,866; Ritter Brothers, cloak manufacturers at 136 Prince Street, liabilities, $3,588, and Solomon Nemser, jeweler of 1,280 Third Avenue, liabilities, $4,252.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, John C. and Harry J.—S. Finkelstein and another..... 71

ADKINS, William, and Theodore W. Compton—R. M. Reay..... $100

A. D. BLANCHET COMPANY—F. Kurka and another..... 594

BOYCE, Terrance—V. J. Hedden & Sons' Company, costs..... 24

BILLOWITZ, Morris—United Dressed Beef Company..... 239

ASMUS, William—Armour Packing Company..... 495

BRILL, George C.—L. P. Faccini..... 216

BROOKS, Esther C.—Park & Tilford..... 218

CASSELBERRY, Jacob P., and Atlantic Realty Company—L. D. Hosford..... 1,077

CASSELBERRY, Jacob P., and Atlantic Realty Company—J. Van Orden..... 75

COOK, Will M.—P. L. Dunbar..... 276

CARROLL, Patrick—M. Rosenfield and another..... 83

CACCAVAJO, Joseph—E. C. Swezey..... 11

COHN, Fannie—S. J. Weaver and another 3,255

COURTNEY, Bridget—W. Cox..... 32

DUNN, Edward—E. C. Brown..... 139

DOUGLASS, Margaret K.—C. A. Runk, executor..... 7,230

COHN, Fannie—S. J. Weaver and another 3,225

COURTNEY, Bridget—W. Cox..... 32

DECKER, Frank D.—E. J. Gillies and another..... 241

DREYER, Frederick—W. Strauss..... 770

DIETRICH, Philipp—W. E. Du Bois..... 369

FROM, Louis—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, costs..... 24

FLOOD, Michael F.—S. Oppenheimer and another..... 126

GLOVER, Edward F.—W. A. Weber..... 61

GILMARTIN, Francis J.—J. G. Burke and another..... 264

GETZ, John—K. Yamanaka and another.. 39

GLANTZ, Simon—A. Greenspan..... 350

GREEN, Roderick, Edmund C. Strong, and John Kelly, Jr.—G. Marshall..... 610

GRAVES, Maitland E.—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York..... 428

HAUPTMANN, Johanna—M. Albrecht.... 48

HILL, Halpert P.—F. G. Kneer..... 29

LINDNER, Charles, Jr.—S. Heller..... 151

LEE, Joseph T.—J. M. Bowerman..... 742

LIPSCHITZ, Morris, and Herrman Wacke —L. Meyerk..... 51

MOORE, Charles V., and William N. Reardon—Corn Exchange Bank..... 116

MASUR, Moritz—A. J. Jones..... 217

MURRAY, John, James Rogers, and Thomas Maloney—City of New York.... 2,021

MACCOLINI, Tullius W.—N. Selvaggi.... 889

MENDELS, Eugene E.—W. J. Reed..... 304

NEUMANN, Ignac—M. H. Sugarmann..... 173

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—H. Bullenkamp 2,232

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—A. Sauer..... 1,554

OTIS, Elita P.—H. L. Greenbaum..... 30

PAULI, John—R. Wightman and another, costs..... 24

PATTERSON, George T.—W. S. Eastes... 515

ROSENBAUM, Emil—J. Roberts..... 88

SISK, Richard—J. Schields, costs..... 24

SUMER, Louis—V. Nevois..... 74

SCOTT, Marie G.—W. Reed..... 90

SCHALES, Phillip and Mal—S. W. Leslie 77

SALZMAN, George—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 219

SMITH, Abe—H. Freudenthal..... 105

THE SEYMOUR COMPANY—Evangelist Publishing Company..... 202

THE J. H. MOHLMAN COMPANY, Dedrich Schmidt, and C. Henry Mattiage—M. Langenzen..... 221

WAGNER, Henry—A. Habenicht..... 1,523

WINTERFIELD, William—E. Dieckerhoff and another..... 41,377

WINTER, Daniel—A. Zimmerman..... 249

WALKER, John B.—W. & J. Sloane..... 124

WEILBACHER, Henry R.—J. Roberts... 113

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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

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149 Broadway. Telephone 427 Cort.
1855 7th Ave. Telephone 2911 Harlem.

SELECT APARTMENTS.

$780 TO $1,000.
312 TO 320 MANHATTAN AVE.
Opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front between 113th and 114th Sts. 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$780 to $1,500.
1845, 1851, AND 1855 7TH AVE.
Entire Blocks from 112th to 114th st.
Corner apartments, near Central Park, on the Drive, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, etc.; broad, spacious halls; wide open courts; cheerful, sunny roms; service and appointments up-to-date.

THE HENRY JAMES,

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent.
Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN,

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 106th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 109TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $540 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

IVY COURTS,

220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.
All light; furnished or unfurnished.
Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.
Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

KENMARE.

93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.
The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to
Spacious Living Quarters.
15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.
Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 115TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 18th St.
Suites of four and five Rooms and Bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, or on Premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

A.—Steam-heated apartments; six and seven rooms in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept and the rents are from $27.50 to $35; easy of access; the electric elevated station is at 67th St.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

HEALTHY LOCATION,

1,900 Anthony Ave., 175th St. Handsome apartment; 5 rooms; all improvements; $17—$20. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

THE SWANNANOA,

103 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

One Bachelor Apartment,
61 East 86th St.
2 rooms and bath.
All improvements. Rent, $35.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

28th St., 10 West.—Bachelor apartments, or others; 4 rooms and bath; very desirable; central location; suitable for two or three bachelors; $45 month.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

34th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $60.

12 West 18th St.—Apartment, fire-proof, unfurnished, to let, immediately. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

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55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS { 3 rooms, $40; 5 " 50; 6 " 65; 12 " 125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

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Lexington Ave., Cor. 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**
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DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.
Facing Madison Square.
Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. For plans and particulars apply to (0231)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., 60 Cedar St.

MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARMTENTS,
Columbia Court,
Riverside Drive and 115th Street.
UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY DETAIL.
Rents $1,300 and upwards.
Apply on premises.
PORTER & CO., Agents,
2727 BROADWAY, AT 104TH STREET,
and 150 West 125th Street.

THE HUDSON,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; separate elevator and stairs for servants.
Rents $500 to $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WASHINGTON.

318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.
Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 469 5TH AV.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath; southern exposure, $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Elegant parlor flat; 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen downstairs; only $32; hot water supply; private yard.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight, nine rooms; elevator; every convenience; choice; $1,200 and $1,500.

Surrogate Notices.

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.
ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-1aw6mTh.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-1aw6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor.
JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1aw6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 800 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.
JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.
MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor.
SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Frank Harvey Field, 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1902. CATHERINE C. O'BRIEN, Administratrix. FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. N. Y.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
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Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN ARENBERG, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Hyman Arenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN ARNEMANN, bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Friday, Oct. 10, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 637 8th Av., and then at 570 8th Av., N. Y., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, surgical instruments, perfumes, cigars; also fixtures, counters, bottles, &c., order of ALFRED E. OMMEN, Receiver. MAURICE S. HYMAN, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES A. BLOHM, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Blohm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 13th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS EAGLETON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Thomas Eagleton of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Thomas Eagleton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 8th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAYMAN & LIPSITCH, bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Monday, Oct. 13, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispnard St., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ready-made clothing, woolens, trimmings, tables, machines, desks, &c., Order of
LE ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys. for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BERNHARD LEVINE, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Levine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 8th, 1902.

NO. 5,213.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST MEYER and EUGENE A. MEYER, composing firm of Meyer Bros., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Ernest Meyer and Eugene A. Meyer, composing firm of Meyer Bros., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Ernest Meyer and Eugene A. Meyer, composing the firm of Meyer Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 8th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM MICHAELSEN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Michaelsen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELLEN L. REEHILL, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Ellen L. Reehill, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 23d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER STANTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Walter Stanton, individually and as a member of the firm of Coffin & Stanton of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Walter Stanton was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 3d, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

ZWICK, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA S. ZWICK, Amelia M. Zwick, Charles A. D. Zwick, Matilda M. Lelaurain, Eugene Rishoffer, Augustine Ensfelder, and Caroline S. Zwick, and to all persons interested in the estate of Daniel Zwick, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edmond Ensfelder, as executor and as trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
C. J. D., Sup. on order.
FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. o2-1aw6wTh

For Sale.

$1 EDISON $1
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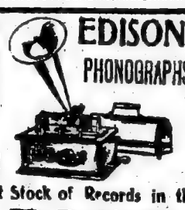
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S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Eve.

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Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $25; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

For Sale.—4,000 cords dry yellow pine, 4-ft. wood; ready immediate shipment. Charles B. Crombie, 18 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE OF SALES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, at the Gowanus Pipe Yard, Butler and Nevins Streets, Borough of Brooklyn:
About 70 tons, more or less, of old scrap cast iron.
1,000 pounds, more or less, of old brass.
1 wagon.
1 top buggy.
2 horses.
On Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Ridgewood Engine House, Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street, Borough of Brooklyn:
67 tons, more or less, of old steel and wrought iron.
13 tons, more or less, of grate bars and scrap cast iron.
25 tons, more or less, of miscellaneous scrap iron.
On Thursday, October 16, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Millburn Engine House, Millburn, L. I.
2 tons, more or less, of old steel and wrought iron.
20 tons, more or less, of grate bars and scrap iron.
R. G. MONROE, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
For full particulars see City Record.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, afternoons and evenings, week Oct. 6, oil paintings, engravings, &c., 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES MILLER and Mary Miller, his wife; Milton M. Reisman, Charles Schmidt, Jr., Louis Bradt, Francis A. Winslow, assignee of Herman Vossnock, Jr.; Frederick E. Vossnock and Charles A. Lee for the benefit of creditors of Joseph Stern and Moses Stern, copartners composing the firm of Joseph Stern & Son; David Higson and Alfred B. Collings, copartners composing the firm of Higson & Collings Company; William C. Reddy, as temporary receiver of the C. F. Mc. Hawkins Sons Brewing Company; James Phelan, Andrew J. White, J. Sargeant Cram, Commissioners composing the Board of Dock Commissioners of the Department of Docks in the City of New York; National Bank of La Crosse; J. M. Stoddart Company, Limited; Hans J. Rugg, Clarence H. Hale; William R. Potts, Nelson J. Gates, George W. Weld, Charles R. Oliver, George S. Rockwell, and Edward Lawrence, copartners composing the firm of Frederick A. Potts & Company; Gustavus F. Swift and Edwin C. Swift, copartners doing business as Murray Hill Beef Company; John L. Van Neste and Harry T. Pond, copartners composing the firm of Van Neste & Pond; Peter Wannemacher; Thomas Lenane, doing business as P. Lenane & Bro.; United Wine and Trading Company; Israel B. Easterday; Joseph Weintraub; The New York Veal and Mutton Company; Edward Goldsoll; Charles H. Nicholl; John V. Schaefer and Abram Van De Venter, copartners doing business as John V. Schaefer & Co.; and Charles F. John and The People of the State of New York, Ferdinand Sulzberger, and Frederick Joseph and L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York. To the above-named defendants and to each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 18, 1902.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and Office Address, Number 69 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.
To the defendants, L. Lindsey Fountaine, David Higson, and Alfred B. Collings, and to each of them:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902.
Dated New York, September 10th, 1902.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and Office Address, Number 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s11-1aw7wTh.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HATTIE HEYMAN, Plaintiff, against ERNEST HEYMAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., August 26th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.
To the defendant, Ernest Heyman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1902.—Dated N. Y., September 17th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, New York, Manhattan. s18-1aw6wTh

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?

If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,

including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board; upward music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

Bloomingdale's
59TH ST. 58TH ST. 3RD AV. 5TH AV.

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

HARDMAN PIANO

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Send for Catalogue.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, magnificent Colonial upright; $115, Gilbert mahogany; $106, boudoir upright; Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$35 Rosewood piano; elegant upright, $25; large size upright, $85. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.
That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.
That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.
All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, on or before . why a new certificate should not issue.
EDWARD F. SWIFT.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 23d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in b

MOVEMENT AGAINST FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING

Investigation and Suppression Desired by the Sphinx Club.

Its Executive Committee Acts in that Direction, After the Reading of a Paper on the Subject.

A movement to protect the readers of newspapers and magazines from fraudulent advertising was started last evening at the annual meeting and dinner of the Sphinx Club in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad presiding. In its membership are the leading advertisers and advertising men of the country.

The Executive Committee of the club was empowered to take the initial steps toward forming a society for the investigation and suppression of fraudulent advertising. The action was the result of a paper that was read by John A. Thayer, Director of the Department of Advertising of the Butterick Company, the subject being, "Should Publishers Accept Fraudulent and Other Objectionable Advertising?" The paper was accompanied by stereopticon reproductions.

Mr. Thayer quoted frequently from data furnished by Louis Wiley, the advertising manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was shown by Mr. Thayer that the publication of reading notice advertising had materially assisted William H. Miller of 520 per cent. fame, and others in defrauding the public. Mr. Thayer indicated, by clippings, that there is a strong tide in the direction of more rigid censorship of the advertising columns, and that among the publishers there is a decided inclination to do away with extravagant phrasing and to eliminate anything that covers of fraud.

He cited instances in which the ruling against advertising copy submitted had cost the publishers of daily newspapers many thousands of dollars, THE NEW YORK TIMES having refused to insert more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the investment and kindred advertising offered to it in the last six months. That was because the owners and publishers, he said, had come to a proper appreciation of the great trust imposed upon them. The relationship between the reader and the publisher, he argued, was being felt more keenly by the latter, who was no longer in a position to shirk the responsibility.

"While there could only be one expression of opinion as to the acceptance of advertising intended to defraud and mislead the readers," Mr. Thayer said, "there are many minds and many views as to what constitutes objectionable advertising. The main object is to do away with impossible claims made in the wording and to suit the illustrative features to the publications, but always within the bounds of morality."

He said that severe censorship would bring an abundance of clean, straight forward advertising. He outlined the workings of an organization for the investigation and suppression of advertising believed to be fraudulent, and the matter was taken up at once, and a part of the fund was subscribed for carrying on the work.

The officers elected were George H. Daniels, President; Philip A. Conne, W. Atlee Burpee, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, and Charles H. Fuller, Vice Presidents; W. W. Hallock, Treasurer; F. James Gibson, Secretary; Whitney Lyon, W. Philip Hooper, E. W. Spalding, Oscar E. Binner, Paul E. Derrick, and W. R. Hotchkin, Directors.

PLIGHT OF INSANE WOMAN.

Mrs. Kennedy Is Brought to New York from Michigan, but Her Husband Cannot Be Found.

Bellevue Hospital authorities are much mystified over the case of Mrs. Mary Kennedy of Toronto, richly dressed and wearing diamonds of considerable value, who yesterday was confined in the insane pavilion by order of Deputy Superintendent William F. Walsh of the Department of Outdoor Poor. She was brought to this city yesterday morning by a keeper from a private asylum at Wayne, Mich., who said she had been confined in that place as a pay patient. Her husband, Edward J. Kennedy, is in New York and had written directing that she be brought here. The address he gave was James Wakely's saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Kennedy, however, was not known there, the keeper said, and as a last resort he turned his charge over to the public care. The patient appeared rational and wept bitterly over her predicament, declaring that she was sure her husband had not deserted her, and that he would be found at the address he gave.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES' SITES.

Eight Acquired or Contracted For by the Public Library Trustees.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library in the Astor Building yesterday it was reported that sites for Carnegie libraries had been acquired or contracted for as follows:

Site No. 1.—222-224 East Seventy-ninth Street; James Brown Lord, architect.

No. 2.—1-3 East Broadway; McKim, Mead & White, architects.

No. 4.—Northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Alexander Avenue; Babb, Cook & Willard, architects.

No. 5.—224-226 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; McKim, Mead & White, architects.

No. 6.—190-192 Amsterdam Avenue; Carrere & Hastings, architects.

No. 7.—Sixty-seventh Street, near First Avenue; Babb, Cook & Willard, architects.

No. 9.—Port Richmond, S. I.; Carrere & Hastings, architects.

No. 22.—Tottenville, S. I.; Carrere & Hastings, architects.

The building at Site No. 1 is nearing completion. Contracts have been let for the building on Site No. 2, and plans for the others are being prepared by members of the Architects' Board of Architects.

Dr. John S. Billings, the Director, reported that special endowments are needed for the Departments of Art, Music, Education, and European History and Literature.

GLASS BLOWERS IN A RIOT.

Their Leader Arrested, Strikers Seek Special Policemen, Threatening to Lynch Them.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 8.—The glass blowers' strike at the Jonas Glass Works, at Minotola, near here, assumed the nature of a riot last night. The special police of the company found it necessary to charge upon the strikers with drawn revolvers, but did not fire them. The interpreter of the strikers was arrested after a hard struggle. It was necessary that a physician should dress the man's wounds.

The mob of strikers became furious, and later in the evening they went about the town with ropes, clubs, and knives, looking for the policemen. This morning they again were looking for the specials, and it was necessary for the latter to secrete themselves in the yard of the glass works, as the strikers threatened to lynch them if they could find them.

SHOT IN CROWDED STREET.

Brooklyn Italian Kills Another in Sight of Hurrying Throng.

Vincent Cenalo was shot and killed in Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by Salvator Vincenzo of 40 President Street, a rigger in the employ of the Morse Iron Works. Cenalo lived at Van Brunt and President Streets.

According to Vincenzo, Cenalo had repeatedly sought to extort money from him. Yesterday morning, while Hamilton Avenue was thronged with men hurrying to the ferry on their way to work, Vincenzo encountered Cenalo and three other Italians at Hamilton Avenue and Bush Street. Vincenzo alleges that he was attacked, and fired in self-defense. Three shots struck Cenalo. Pursued by Vincenzo, he ran into a saloon and fell dead in front of the bar. Vincenzo, it is alleged, stood over Cenalo in the saloon and fired two more shots into the body.

Inspector Cross Back from Europe.

Police Inspector Adam Cross, who is to be tried on charges growing out of the riots at Rabbi Joseph's funeral, was one of the passengers on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia yesterday. He said that he would not discuss police matters, but would report for duty in the evening. Other passengers were William G. Choate, John H. Harjes, W. C. Egleston, and E. F. Dubois.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

Practical Work to be Undertaken by a Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

At the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society yesterday afternoon the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which includes more than twenty of the leading medical men and women in the city, made preliminary arrangements for the organization of the campaign against the disease. It is expected that the work will be under way within the next fortnight. The plans are for the most practical work in that line ever undertaken, and the campaign is to be waged principally in the tenement house districts.

The members of an Executive Committee that will arrange for the commencement of the work and report in detail on Friday next are Charles F. Cox, Otto T. Bannard, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Robert W. De Forest, Robert Hunter, Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dr. S. A. Knopf, and Edward T. Devine.

Outlining the plans as considered by the committee, Mr. Devine, Secretary of the Society, said that the work will include relief in special cases and by exceptional means, research work, and the dissemination of information.

The research work will comprise an inspection and the making of maps, depicting the conditions in various localities. Close inspection is to be made in specific cases, as in the one, recalled by Mr. Devine, where in sixteen houses in one city block there had been 108 cases of tuberculosis during the past nine years. The causes and contributing influences are to be determined.

Information is to be spread throughout the city. Free lecture courses are to be conducted in public school buildings, in rooms of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and in clubs and other meeting places. More than forty conspicuous physicians have volunteered to speak at the meetings. Pamphlets are to be issued, too, telling about the nature of the disease, its causes, its probable results, and what had best be done under varying circumstances to check its spread.

The plans of the committee have received the approval of a large number of prominent physicians and surgeons. It has been pronounced the most practical programme ever outlined in the city, and many have expressed the conviction that if it can only be carried out it will result in stamping out the disease almost completely. A large corps of physicians, nurses, statisticians, and others are preparing the literature and completing the arrangements for the lectures and the research work.

The members of the Central Council of the society, whose terms expire this month, were re-elected, and the Council re-elected the officers.

LAWYER ACCUSES SERGEANT.

Says Policeman Worked in Rival's Interest in Case Growing Out of Dying Girl's Disappearance.

Complaint was made against Sergt. Hayes of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station by Max Steinert, a lawyer, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when the case of Martha Faulhaber of 1,245 Webster Avenue, was considered. The girl mysteriously disappeared from the home of Louise Wagner, at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street, on Saturday night, after two physicians had pronounced her dying. Steinert, who had appeared at prior hearings for the six prisoners taken in connection with the affair, had been superseded by James Nugent.

"I saw an order from the defendant to pay Sergt. Hayes $100," said Steinert to the Magistrate. "I know that the Sergeant recommended Nugent as counsel, saying that he had influence with you, and that he induced the prisoner Joerns to retain Nugent."

Nugent immediately called Hayes to the rail.

"Do you want to ask me any questions?" said the Sergeant to the Magistrate.

"No, I do not," said the Magistrate. "This is the first time I have heard that I was ever friendly to Mr. Nugent. I have always heard that I had been harsh with him, and anyway I have no favorites and conduct my cases in a proper way."

The case was adjourned until the afternoon, when Drs. Spor and Burton testified that they had identified the Faulhaber girl as the one they had been called to attend and for whom they alleged that Josephine Murphy of 613 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street had been substituted in Flower Hospital. Magistrate Hogan paroled Frank Williams, discharged Lizzie Walsh, the servant of the Wagner woman, and George Ernest, and held Joerns in $2,000 bail for further examination next Wednesday.

WIFE KEEPS HIM IN JAIL.

When Chernoff Finished a Sentence in the Workhouse He Straightway Was Taken to Ludlow Street.

A motion made before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday brought to light the story of Jacob Chernoff, a Russian, whom his wife, Sarah Chernoff, is trying to keep in jail. She had him arrested for disorderly conduct last Spring, and he was sent to the workhouse for six months. As he stepped out of that institution on Sept. 1, his term having expired, a Deputy Sheriff met him and showed him a warrant obtained by the wife, charging non-support and intent to leave the State before she could bring suit for a limited divorce. He was taken straight from the island workhouse to the Ludlow Street Jail.

Morris F. Gottlieb, lawyer for the prisoner, asked Justice Bischoff to vacate the order of arrest and let Chernoff out of jail. It was argued that the warrant had been obtained from a Justice who was not informed that Chernoff was in the workhouse at the time. No Justice, pleaded the lawyer, would have isued the warrant if he had known that he was transferring a man from one prison into another without giving him a chance for a breath of free air.

After some argument on the other side, which was represented by Simon O. Pollock, Justice Bischoff remarked:

"Well, it seems that he won't support his wife if he's out of jail, and certainly he can't support her if he is in jail all the time."

Decision was reserved.

ELEVATED LOOP TO STAY.

Court of Appeals Decides Against East New Yorker Who Sued the Brooklyn Company.

Residents of the East New York section of Brooklyn have lost their two years' fight to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to abandon the elevated railroad loop at Manhattan Junction. The Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision affirming that of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, allowing the railroad company to continue to operate the loop.

The loop was built in April, 1900, to connect the Broadway and Fulton Street elevated lines. Trains then were operated around this loop instead of being sent through to the terminals of the elevated lines in East New York. During the greater part of the day East New Yorkers were compelled to travel by trolley car to Manhattan Junction to make connection with the elevated trains. The loop excited great indignation in East New York. Finally Edward F. Linton, a prominent resident of the district, began the litigation just decided.

FEATURES OF THE WOMEN'S SHOW

According to the estimate of the management, not less than 9,000 persons attended the Women's Exhibition in Madison Square Garden last evening. It was pronounced the largest attendance at any function held in the Garden except the Horse Show, and the skeptics were referred to the box office for confirmation of the report.

In the Streets of All Nations, which occupies the entire arena, and where colored women were singing plantation songs, and where a bevy of white women in kitchen frocks grouped around a huge pumpkin appeared as the representatives of America, there was a constant shuffle of humanity, and the female policemen who are a feature of the show had an opportunity to show what they could do in the way of handling a crowd.

At the booth of the Professional Woman's League a voting contest was opened yesterday for the most popular theatrical manager in New York. William A. Brady led last night with 109 votes, while Weber and Fields were second with 74 votes.

WRONG REPORT ON LINER CAUSED SOME ANXIETY

The Teutonic Says Nantucket Observer Made Time Error.

Immigration Commissioner Williams Sees Inspectors Work—Some of the Boats' Passengers.

A large number of well-known persons arrived here last night on the White Star liner Teutonic, and a somewhat anxious crowd had assembled at the pier to meet them, for the steamship had been erroneously reported off Nantucket at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The apparent delay was explained by the fact that the Teutonic did not pass Nantucket until seven hours later.

The passengers began to land at 9:45 o'clock. Among the number were George Crocker, who has been ill in London; Miss Nancy Leiter, who will spend the Winter in Washington, and who was met by her brother, Joseph Leiter; Sir Audley Gosling of the British diplomatic service, who is here on a vacation; the Earl of Yarmouth, Richard A. McCurdy, Nelson Morris, and Richard Le Gallienne. Mrs. Garret A. Hobart was at the pier to meet E. T. Bell and Mrs. Bell.

N. S. Champ, who is William Ziegler's private secretary, and who was in charge of the Frithjof, the relief ship sent out to aid Baldwin, also was a passenger on the Teutonic.

"I left here on May 23," said Mr. Champ, "and left Tromsoe on July 2. We were to carry supplies and furnish medical aid, if necessary, to Mr. Baldwin's party. The journey was a trying one, inasmuch as we were not able to reach Camp Ziegler on account of the ice, which, according to the Captain of the Frithjof, was the worst he had seen in thirty-five years. At one time we were 160 miles in the ice."

Mr. Champ was accompanied on the Teutonic by A. Fiali, who was one of the Baldwin party and who took a complete and remarkable set of photographs of the regions treversed.

Louis Stern, who was another passenger, expressed his intention of supporting Mr. Odell in the coming campaign. "Coler is a weak stick," he said.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams boarded the Teutonic at Quarantine.

"This is the first time that I have had an opportunity to watch my Inspectors at work in the second cabin," said Mr. Williams, "and I am quite satisfied with their method. The system itself, however, is cumbersome and must be remedied. Some means by which the second cabin passengers can be examined by number or in some regular rotation, instead of the present unsystematic way of examining them as they come along, will save half the time now found necessary."

CAB HIT AN AUTOMOBILE.

Runaway in Central Park West, with Francis M. Bixby, Jr., a Passenger.

Francis M. Bixby, Jr., of 246 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Alfred Dunn had an exciting experience in a runaway hansom cab last evening. The hansom was going down Central Park West and it hit an automobile in front of the Majestic Hotel, at Seventy-second Street. The machine had turned to the left to avoid a collision with a south-bound electric car, and George W. Harris, the driver, did not calculate his distance properly and turn far enough to give it space.

The left wheel of the hansom struck the machine in the centre, and the force of the collision caused Harris to lose his balance and fall to the street. The horse attached to the hansom ran down the driveway.

At the corner of Seventieth Street Moses Anderson, a colored porter, attempted to stop the runaway horse. He got hold of the reins, but they were dragged from his hands. Then he ran forward and grasped the bridle. The porter was dragged nearly half a block before he succeeded in bringing the animal to a stop. Harris was not injured seriously.

Mr. Bixby is a son of Francis M. Bixby, a real estate dealer, of 76 Madison Avenue.

DOODY'S SENTENCE STANDS.

Court of Appeals Affirms Conviction of Perjured Brooklyn Contractor.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings County yesterday received word from Albany to the effect that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the conviction of Daniel Doody, a contractor, of Brooklyn, of perjury. Doody is now in Sing Sing Prison.

His conviction was a sequel to the prosecution of several officials of the City Works Department of the old City of Brooklyn under Mayor Wurster on charges of bribery. Doody was the chief witness against the accused officials. His story in brief was that he had been compelled to give up in bribes part of the compensation he received from the city under his contracts. In the second trial of Deputy City Works Commissioner Fielding, however, he could remember none of the things he previously had testified to, and his indictment followed.

FLAG RUSH AT COLUMBIA.

Freshmen Fail to Capture Sophomore Banner in Long Struggle.

As a penalty of non-success in their efforts to wrest the Columbia flag from the possession of the sophomore class in the annual flag rush at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on South Field, the freshmen of Columbia University will not be allowed to carry canes upon the college grounds, to sit upon the library steps, or bring their lady friends to functions taking place upon the college grounds.

The sophomores placed a member of their class in a tree with the flag in hand and surrounded the sapling. For an hour and a half the freshmen struggled. The contest resulted in one broken nose, divers abrasions and contusions, and any number of bloody noses, though not in the capture of the flag.

Court Remits Tesla's Fine.

Nikola Tesla, the electrician, who was fined $100 on Tuesday for failure to obey a summons for jury duty, yesterday had his fine remitted. Mr. Tesla appeared before Judge Warren W. Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, and explained that he had not intended any disrespect to the court, but that, being very busy, he had overlooked the summons. Judge Foster excused Mr. Tesla until Oct. 15.

Providence Service to be Discontinued.

Passenger service via the Providence Line will be discontinued for the season after Saturday, Oct. 11. Final trips will be made as follows: From Providence, Friday, Oct. 10; from New York, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Fall Furnishing

demands the consideration of Crex Grass Carpet—the new floor covering. Unusual in beauty, wonderful in durability, remarkable in price. Blends with any scheme of color or plan of decoration. Ask your dealer to show you

CREX
Grass Carpet
TRADE MARK
AMERICAN GRASS TWINE CO.

DISSENSION IN PRESBYTERY.

Jersey City Pastor Attacks Brother Preacher, and Tells Another to "Go Way Back and Sit Down."

The meeting of the Jersey City Presbytery yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was enlivened by a stormy discussion over the condition of the John Knox Presbyterian Church, at Manning Avenue and Grand Street, services in which are about to be abandoned because the church is no longer self-supporting.

The Rev. William Montgomery, who has had charge of the church for the last year, said the congregation owed $700 on salary account, and being unable to collect the money, he asked the Presbytery to pay. A committee appointed to inquire into the matter reported that Mr. Montgomery had no claim against the Presbytery, and asked that the question be referred to the Board of Trustees.

The Rev. Mr. Magil thought that justice should be accorded Mr. Montgomery, though the Presbytery might not be legally liable.

"Go way back and sit down," said the Rev. Charles Herr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. "Justice for that man! The only justice would be to take him out and duck him in a pond. Such a man as he is ought to be somewhere cracking stones."

Several members at once rose to a point of order.

"I have the floor," said Mr. Herr, "and I propose to have my say. Why did the John Knox Church go out of existence? Because that man Montgomery did not fulfil his pastoral duties. This trouble was all talked over by him and the Trustees of the church, and he agreed to remain and take the weekly contributions for his salary. From that time on matters went from bad to worse until it was impossible to get more than three men at an evening service. If ever a brother destroyed a work, destroyed his chances, that man is Mr. Montgomery. This Presbytery should refuse to grant him a certificate to any other Presbytery."

That ended the discussion, and Mr. Montgomery's claim was again referred to the committee for further investigation. Mr. Montgomery's views on the question could not be obtained, as he is now at Woodbridge, N. J.

CITY DEPARTMENTS' NEEDS.

Board of Estimate Considers the Amounts Asked for by Various Commissioners.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the provisional estimates of several of the city departments. Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, wants $5,069,513.58, or $704,675.23 more than last year. Col. Monroe explained that $471,600 of the increase is for lighting streets, parks, and public buildings, the cost of which was carried formerly by other departments. Then there was increased territory needing service, but he said that for next year the entire increase was only 4½ per cent., while in other years it had ranged from 5 to 19 per cent.

Col. Monroe expects some trouble in obtaining coal, especially at anything like normal figures, but hopes that increased revenues from the water supply will be something of a set-off to the additional charges. The Commissioner greatly deplored the excessive waste of water, and estimated it represented about $9,000,000 per annum. To check that he wants thirty-six additional Inspectors.

For the Board of Charities, Commissioner Homer Folks asked $2,016,073.18, an increase of $242,113.19 over 1901. The bulk of this is for increases in the salary list of $62,551.17, and $76,500 for repairs and alterations to buildings. The Commissioner, in his contingent fund, included in the increase, has made some provision for the advance in the price of coal and meat, having spent last year $100,000 on the former and $145,000 on the latter. The Commissioner said his department had a three months' supply of coal.

Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner of Corrections, wants $841,667, or $60,555 more than last year, of which more than $10,000 is an increase in the salary list, so that the prevailing rate of wages may be paid.

"The administration believes," remarked the Mayor, "that this should be done in all departments."

President J. W. Brannan of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals, asked for $633,011.78, an increase of $10,035.46 over last year, this latter being necessary to comply with the ruling of the Corporation Counsel that the eight-hour law must be observed.

John De Witt Warner of the Municipal Art Commission wants $8,600 for 1903, an increase of $1,400. The bulk of the appropriation is applied to the payment of the salaries of employes. The Commissioners get no salary.

DIVORCE DENIED MRS. CRANE.

Artist's Wife Named Her Daughter as Co-respondent—Referee's Report Not Confirmed.

Supreme Court Justice Scott yesterday refused to confirm the report of Isaac Fromme, referee in the divorce suit instituted by Mrs. Jeanne B. Crane, wife of Bruce Crane, the well-known painter. The co-respondent named by Mrs. Crane was her own daughter by her first marriage.

Referee Fromme had decided that the plaintiff's charges were amply proved. Justice Scott said in his decision that the case was "strongly earmarked with signs of collusion." He also called attention to the fact that the evidence of private detectives was uncorroborated.

Mr. Crane is a member of many clubs and societies here. Mrs. Crane comes from a well-known Troy family, and is a niece of the late Rev. Dr. S. S. Burchard. Before she married the artist her first husband, Mr. Brainerd, had died. Previous to the beginning of her suit Mrs. Crane was once in an insane asylum for a short while.

GRIST FOR "DIVORCE MILL."

More than 130 Cases to be Heard in Next Sixty Days.

That part of the Supreme Court known as the "divorce mill" was opened yesterday. In Special Term, Part III., Justice Scott listened to the arguments which had to be advanced, although none but undefended cases were to be heard. More than 130 cases of that kind are on the calendar for the next sixty days. The room was packed with process servers, lawyers, private detectives, and witnesses, as well as the principals, who were about equally divided between the two sexes.

One of the incidents of the day's session was the testimony of a little girl, ten years old. She testified in behalf of her mother, Mrs. Marie Kinsel, who had brought suit against Joseph Kinsel. Justice Truax hesitated to accept the child's testimony at first, but when he had questioned her, she answered so intelligently that she was allowed to tell of her father's conduct.

VALIANT BAKER ASKS DIVORCE.

He Served Count Esterhazy and Fought a Duel for a Chambermaid.

Peter Feher, now a resident of this city, was once "pie baker" for Count Esterhazy of Dreyfus case fame. He announced that fact proudly when he appeared yesterday before Justice Truax to get a divorce from Barbala Feher, who was a chambermaid to the Countess.

"I fought a duel over her once," said Feher.

Then he told how John Palko wanted to marry Barbala. She was loath to decide between them, and they resorted to swords. Feher won, and he and Barbala were wedded in Hungary. Later they came to New York. Palko followed them, according to Feher, and induced Barbala to elope with him to Florida.

After hearing considerable testimony the Justice reserved his decision.

School Teacher Gets $4,000 Verdict.

Miss Louise W. Koues, a school teacher, got a verdict of $4,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Fitzgerald. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Welch appeared for her and told how she had been injured while alighting from an Eighth Avenue car at Forty-second Street in 1899.

We Display

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English Suitings, $25 to $40.
English Trousers, $6.50 to $12.
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Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

YOUNG WOMAN PRAYED, THEN SPRANG INTO RIVER

Ferryboat Passengers See Life Saver Fight to Effect Rescue.

Captain of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Yacht Mirage Picks Up Drowning Couple in a Launch.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht, the Mirage, played an important part last evening in a dramatic attempt at suicide by Sophie Lund, twenty-five years old, of 202 East Thirty-first Street, and her rescue by William Long, a life saver stationed at the Recreation Pier at East Twenty-fourth Street.

Long was standing at the west end of the pier at 6 o'clock, when a pretty young woman passed him. He noticed that her face was sad, but paid no more attention to her until she reached the end of the pier. Then he saw her kneel as if in prayer. She stood up and looked over the edge of the stringpiece and then knelt again. Suspecting that the woman intended throwing herself in the river, Long started toward her. She looked over her shoulder for a moment and seeing him approach jumped into the river.

The tide was running a strong ebb, and the woman was carried rapidly down stream. Long started on a run, and, reaching the end of the pier, sprang into the river. When he struck the water the woman was about fifty feet from him, but he soon overtook her. She had gone down once and was sinking for the second time when the life saver reached her side. Long grasped the woman by the right arm, but she struggled free, calling out:

"My God, let me drown! Let me die!"

Hundreds of passengers on a boat which had just left the slip of the Twenty-third Street ferryhouse had witnessed the leap of the woman into the river and the attempt by Long to rescue her. The life saver was having a hard struggle. Every time he took hold of the young woman she threw off his grasp and fought desperately until she became unconscious.

The Mirage was at anchor near the New York Yacht Club pier when a sailor called Capt. F. N. Spinney's attention to the struggle in the water between the young woman and the life-saver. He at once ordered that a launch be lowered, and, jumping in himself, guided the craft to the drowning couple. When taken aboard the young woman was all but dead, and Long was utterly exhausted. The launch was hurried to the Recreation Pier and a call for an ambulance was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Williams worked over the young woman for half an hour, with the assistance of Policeman Deger, while a member of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps attended to Long. The young woman regained consciousness for about five minutes, and gave her name and address. She continued to beg to be allowed to die, as she had been ill for a long time and was tired of life. Then she relapsed into unconsciousness and was taken to the hospital, where she is in a critical condition.

William Long, the rescuer, has saved many lives, but he said that he never had such a struggle as that of last night.

When Miss Lund's clothing was searched at the hospital $87 in bills was found sewed in the lining. She boarded with Mrs. Jennie Bahr at the address given. Mrs. Bahr said last night that the young woman for the last two weeks had been out of work and ill.

GIRL WANDERS STREETS WITH A STRANGE BABY.

Brought to New York by Alarming Telegram, Infant is Thrust on Her at Grand Central Station.

A well-dressed, pretty girl, eighteen years old, walked into the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last evening at 6 o'clock. She was carrying a boy baby about six months old, and was weeping bitterly. She said that she did not know positively whose child it was, and asked Capt. Delaney to take charge of the infant as she had no money and no home in this city.

The Captain, after much difficulty succeeded in quieting the hysterical girl, who said her name was Marian Gray, and that her home was in Roxbury, Mass. Early yesterday morning she received the following telegram:

Come to New York at once. Your sister has been severely injured in a railroad accident and is dying. MRS. PALMER.

The young girl took the first train and reached the Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock. As she stepped from the train she was met by a woman who said she was Mrs. Palmer, and asked if she was Marian Gray. When she replied in the affirmative, she alleges that the woman literally threw the baby, which she was carrying, into her arms, and threw a milk bottle at her, saying as she did so:

"This is your sister's child. She has paid no board for it for months, and I will not keep it any longer."

Mrs. Palmer then turned away and was lost to view in the crowded station. The young girl called after the woman asking where her sister was, but received no response. She sat down on one of the seats and began to cry. A crowd quickly gathered, and some one suggested that she take the infant to the New York Foundling Asylum. The girl was without money, so she walked to Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. There the authorities refused to harbor the child, as Miss Gray admitted that she was not its mother. They advised her to go to the Outdoor Poor Department, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. She says that she walked down there, but that they refused to give her shelter.

From there she wandered through the streets aimlessly. She was finally stopped by a policeman, to whom she told part of the story, and he directed her to go to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Dr. McDonald examined the infant and assisted to quiet the girl. The baby was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said the little fellow was suffering from a high fever brought on by its privations.

Dr. McDonald was so touched at the pitiful story told by the young girl that he gave her $2 and advised her to go to St. Elizabeth's Industrial Home, at 235 East Fourteenth Street. She acted on his suggestion, but found that the place was crowded. She was recommended to go to Mrs. Osborne's, at 143 West Fourteenth Street, and she left the home saying that she would try there.

Miss Gray said that her relatives were comfortably situated in Roxbury, Mass. She did not know whether her sister had a baby or not, as she had not heard from her for at least a year.

CHILD'S FATHER SUES NURSE.

The suit of William Baker against Frieda Royen, a trained nurse, for $10,000 damages for the death of his child, a baby born April 16, 1900, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Mr. Baker testified that Miss Royen was engaged when his baby was born. It was found that the child was tongue-tied, and the father asserts that Miss Royen, without consulting him, cut the ligament with a pair of shears. In doing so, Mr. Baker said that she severed some of the arteries in the child's mouth, causing it to bleed to death.

Miss Royen declared that her work did not cause the death of the child, but that a physician who was afterward called in had severed the arteries while engaged in trying to sew up the baby's wound.

The jury will hand in a sealed verdict this morning.

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Women's . . . . . 3.50 per pair
Misses' (11½ to 2) . . . . . 3.00 " "
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Our business is Children's Outfitting exclusively.

60-62 West 23d Street.

No "distinctive cut."
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Not a thing to distinguish our clothes from the products of the best tailors—not a detail omitted that good form demands.
The ranks of Fall suits are still unbroken.
$16 to $38.
Fall overcoats are coming out on top every day.
$15 to $30.

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The "carried overs" from last winter.
Fine - - - Good - - - Warm.
Some cut extra long.
Especially good choices in sizes 40 to 44 stout.
Some have sold as high as $28.
Not too early for such an unusual bargain.
$15.
All at New York store.

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GAS FUEL.
A substitute for coal. Can be applied and used in any heating or cooking apparatus without alteration. Demonstrated at showroom of CHARLES L. SCHWAAB, 621 6th Ave.

RUNAWAY BRONCHO IMPALED.

Veering from Two Men, It Struck an Iron Bar on a Fence.

While unbroken bronchos which had been shipped from the West were being unloaded on a pier at about 7:30 o'clock last evening three broke away. One eluded capture and ran along Thirty-third Street to First Avenue, down to Thirty-first Street, and westward along that street. The crowd on the street scattered, and the animal dashed along, without any attempt being made to stop it till it reached the residence of Dr. Russell Bellamy, at 35 West Thirty-first Street.

There Eugene Wallace of 50 East Fourth Street and "Tom" Sullivan of 343 East Thirty-third Street tried to stop the runaway, but the horse veered, and, in doing so, impaled itself on an iron bar of the fence in front of the house. Then the two men succeeded in capturing the horse. At a stable at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street it was said that the horse would probably have to be shot.

Suicide by Hanging at Sea.

A suicide at sea was reported yesterday by the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which arrived from Bremen. On Friday morning Johann Brandt, forty-three years old, of Berlin, hanged himself in the ship's hospital during the absence of the guard. Brandt had been suffering from delirium tremens. His body was buried at sea on the same day.

Pulitzer Inquest is Adjourned.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, of whose murder William Hooper Young is accused, was adjourned last night by Coroner Parslow of Hudson County, N. J., until Friday night on account of the absence of a juror, W. K. Clynes.

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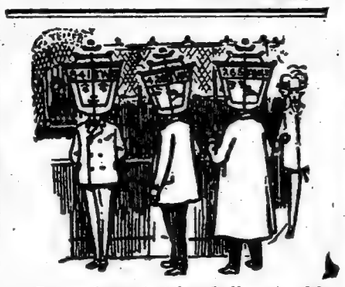

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
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WARNING.
"Bass" on Draught

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on the 28th day of June, 1902, on the application of Bass & Co., Ltd., Brewers, Burton-on-Trent, as complainant, restraining the defendant, a restaurateur of New York City, from selling as "Draught Bass" ale not brewed by Bass & Co., Ltd., and the defendant was further compelled to pay to the complainant substantial costs and damages in this action.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cool; fresh northeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,462. NEW YORK. FRIDAY. OCTOBER 10. 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

VISIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM

His Party to be Received To-day by Representative Officials.

Homeward Bound, After Nine Years of Study in Europe—Reception by the President—Then Visits Cities.

The Crown Prince of Siam, whose departure from Europe on his first trip to this country was announced a week ago, will arrive here to-day on board the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck. By his people he is known as Maha Vajiravudh. He is accompanied by his brother, Prince Chakrabongse; his private secretary, Mom Anuvatra, and two military aides, who spell their names Phya Rajavallobh and Luang Sarasiddhi. The party will be received by Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, representing the President; Edwin Morgan, Mr. Peirce's secretary, and David B. Sickles, who will act as Mr. Peirce's aide. They will go in the dispatch boat Dolphin down the bay and will take the Prince aboard at Quarantine.

If the expectation be that the Prince and his suite will arrive in a glory of multicolored silks, and that the Prince will greet his official hosts with strange Asiatic kow-tows and salaams, disappointment is bound to be the result, for the Prince, who is now twenty-one, has been away from Siam nine years, and he has been educated out of many of his oriental ideas.

The education that he received in England, at Sandhurst and Oxford, was trimmed in Germany and ornamented in France, and now, according to one of his friends, he has come to America for the finishing touches.

His father, King Chulalongara I., who is accounted next to the Mikado of Japan as an enlightened Asiatic monarch, sent him to England in his twelfth year, and told him to learn how to become a soldier. After studying privately, he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, worked on an equal footing with the other students, and, at the end of the course, led his class in several subjects. For a year after his graduation he was attached to the Durham Light Infantry, after which he entered Christ Church, Oxford.

There he took a prominent part in everything that was going on except athletics, in which he never took an interest. He was elected President of the International Club, however, and he distinguished himself as a student, particularly in history. After some research he wrote a treatise on "The War of the Polish Succession" of such value that the Oxford authorities caused publication of it. He did not take a degree, however, as he was not a regular matriculant.

When he left the university he took up the study of law, devoting himself particularly to international law. He has visited all of the countries of Europe and studied their Governments. He speaks English and French fluently. His education is a part of the policy of the Siamese King, who, besides having given European educations to the Crown Prince and his brother, maintained abroad ninety young men who study European customs, laws, and languages while they prosecute their professional studies.

The Prince will make an extended tour here, and until Nov. 2 he will be the Nation's guest. He will leave to-night for Washington, and at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning he will be received by the President and the members of the Cabinet. The Prince and the members of the Cabinet will exchange calls in the course of the day, and in the evening the Siamese visitor will be entertained at dinner by Secretary Hay. Among the guests will be the members of the Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, representing the navy; an officer of the army, the three Assistant Secretaries of State, the Siamese Minister, Phya Akharaj Varadhara, and Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court. On Monday he will go to Annapolis, on Tuesday he will visit Mount Vernon, and in the evening he will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by Prof. J. H. Gore of Columbian University, an intimate friend of the Prince and of the Siamese Minister.

He will go to Wilmington on Wednesday, where he will visit Gen. Wilson, and the next day he will go to Philadelphia, where he will remain for five days as the guest of William Potter, ex-Minister to Italy, and a warm friend. He will come here from Philadelphia on Oct. 21.

During his stay in this city until Oct. 29 the Prince will occupy the state apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria. In his party will be, besides the members of his suite, the Siamese Minister, Luang Surayudh, the aide de camp to the Prince's brother; E. H. Loftus, the Secretary of the Siamese Legation, and Prof. Gore.

The itinerary here will include a trip on board the Dolphin to West Point, a dinner by Mayor Low at the Union League Club, a visit to James H. Hyde's residence at Bayshore, L. I.; a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, to be given by Judge Holls, and a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, the hosts at which are to be the members of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The last-named dinner is to be given in recognition of the friendly disposition of the King of Siam toward the Presbyterian missions in that country. On the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 23, the Prince will entertain at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The party will go to Boston on the following day, and will be quartered at the Somerset House until Nov. 2. The programme in Boston includes a luncheon to be given at Harvard Union by President Eliot. The Waltham Watch Company's works at Waltham and a number of shoe factories in Lynn are to be inspected.

An extended trip through the West is to be begun on Nov. 2 from Boston. The itinerary has been arranged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the private train in which the Prince will travel at his own expense will be known as the "Crown Prince of Siam Special." It will consist of a Pullman dining car, a Pullman compartment car, and the private car Columbia, which Prince Henry used during his visit here. The company has prepared, for the use of the Prince's party a souvenir itinerary bound in white covers, on which appear the royal arms of Siam.

The Prince will visit Syracuse, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Kansas City, Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek. A short stay will be made at San Diego and Los Angeles, with stops at Riverside and Pasadena. From Los Angeles the party will proceed to Del Monte via Santa Barbara, thence to Mt. Hamilton and San Francisco. After spending a few days at San Francisco the journey will be continued through Portland and Seattle to Vancouver. The total distance to be covered by the Prince will be 7,131 miles. The Prince will sail for Japan from Vancouver on Dec. 1.

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Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Enjoy Fall Foliage and Elixir of Autumn Air on Hudson River Day Line Strs. Music.—Adv.

BIBLE IS BARRED FROM NEBRASKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

State Supreme Court Holds That Reading Scriptures or Reciting Prayers There Is Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—The Supreme Court of Nebraska to-day handed down a decision which will prevent the reading and studying of the Bible, the singing of hymns, and the reciting of prayers in the public schools of the State.

The suit has been in the courts for several years, and was brought by Daniel Freeman of Gage County, who objected to his children attending a shool where religious exercises are taught or practiced. The decision hinged solely on whether or not the exercises were religious and sectarian. The court holds they are both.

The section of the State Constitution bearing on the subject forbids exercises by a teacher in a public schools in a school building in school hours and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of the reading of passages from the Bible or in the singing of songs and hymns, or offering prayers to the Deity, in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, customs, or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations.

Daniel Freeman, the complainant, is the original homesteader of the Union, having taken out Homestead No. 1 many years ago.

GILMAN ESTATE AGREEMENT?

Appeal Against Appointment of Administrator Withdrawn and Other Disputes May Be Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 9.—In the Superior Court to-day the appeal against the appointment of the Bridgeport Trust Company as administrator of the estate of George Francis Gilman was withdrawn. The appeal has been pending for about a year and was filed on behalf of Edward L. Norton, who was appointed by the majority of the heirs-at-law.

The appointment was made by Judge Nobbs of the Probate Court, and when made was denounced as arbitrary and created a good deal of bitterness.

It is said that the splendid administration of the estate has won over the heirs who opposed the appointment.

The withdrawal of the appeal is said to be the forerunner of the settlement of other matters in litigation.

LIGHTNING SHUNS THE WATER.

Discovery of Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard in Experiments with High Electromotive Force.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—"Lightning does not strike the water," says Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard University. The discovery was made by the renowned physicist in his experiments with the highest electromotive force ever used. By means of his battery of 20,000 cells he obtained a voltage of 6,000,000, which force, he says, is at least comparable to lightning, and enabled him to deduce his conclusion. He said:

"With my large battery I was able to obtain an electric spark about seven feet long, and found that instead of striking the water a spark of six or seven feet in length invariably jumped to some adjacent object in preference to striking the liquid surface. A spark of only a few inches in length, however, will strike the water, but such a spark is not comparable to lightning.

"Beyond a million volts the initial resistance of atmosphere air to electrical discharges becomes less and less, and the discharge therefore is shunted through the air instead of upon the water, and strikes some object adjacent to the water."

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN ROW

Management Is Criticised at the Rock River Conference—Profits Said to Disappear.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The affairs of the Methodist Book Concern occupied the entire session of the Laymen's Association of the Rock River Conference to-day. It was called a monopoly by James B. Hobbs of Chicago, a member of the committee appointed a year ago to investigate the management. Mr. Hobbs was unsparing in his criticism of the business methods of what was styled by other members of the association as a trust.

"If J. Pierpont Morgan or Carnegie had our business," said Mr. Pye, one of the managers, "he would capitalize it at $20,000,000, and its stock would sell in Wall Street at par."

"The total amount of business done in the four years ended 1900 was $7,858,039," said Mr. Hobbs. "At the general conference a profit of $343,000 was reported, but immediately after the conference adjourned the book agents met and charged off $630,000. What, then, becomes of our profit?" asked Mr. Hobbs.

Severer even than the arraignment by Mr. Hobbs were the charges made by Judge Horton, who declared that the Eastern and Western Book Concerns should be combined, and the present Book Committee displaced.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SPEAK.

Mr. Knox Will Address the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Attorney General Knox will deliver an address next Tuesday night before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, on "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution." The Attorney General has prepared his forthcoming speech with great care. It will be especially interesting in view of the public agitation over the question of trusts, and is expected to have some bearing on the coal strike. The speech will be devoted to an analysis of the commerce clause of the Constitution and a discussion of the power and duties of the Federal Government under that clause, and will in no sense be partisan.

The fact that the Attorney General is to deliver this address has given rise to a report that the President is preparing to make an elaborate pronouncement defining the attitude of the Administration on this question. There is no likelihood that the President will make any public utterance on the subject of trusts other than that which may be incorporated in his annual message to Congress in December next.

Admiral Melville Leaves Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the United States Navy, who was stricken with intermittent fever about ten days ago, was recovered sufficiently from the attack yesterday to leave the Polyclinic Hospital, where he was a patient.

Senator Clark Denies Railway Deal.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 9.—Senator W. A. Clark to-day denied the rumors from Salt Lake City that he is concerned in a deal to purchase the Oregon Short Line. He says positively that there is nothing in the rumor.

THE SOUTH FERRY TERMINAL of the Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington is reached from all parts of New York City and Brooklyn by the elevated, Broadway cross-town lines and Brooklyn ferries, under the same roof, avoiding all the discomfitures of crossing crowded streets.—Adv.

New York To-day—Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special leaves daily. All comforts, including an observation car.—Adv.

DEADLOCK IN CONVENTION

Disorder and Excitement in Eighth Judicial District.

Devery Refuses to Yield His Demand for Gibbons—The Other Leaders Equally Unwilling to Compromise.

Amid great disorder and excitement the Eighth District Judicial convention continued its session last night and up to 1:45 o'clock this morning the dead-lock seemed as little likely to be broken as ever. It was then adjourned until 7 o'clock to-night. The Street at 11 o'clock, the Chairman being John H. Little, and the purpose to elect a successor to the late Justice Stiner. The leaders present were Devery, Dalton, Keahon, and George F. Scannell. The delegates marching in from Tammany Hall rendered it impossible to proceed for a time, but Devery brought some kind of order by warning the convention that the building was unsafe. Then the eighteenth ballot was taken, resulting as had the last one on the night before, as follows:

James W. McLaughlin	76
James E. Duross	30
George Washington Gibbons	53

Devery, in casting his vote for his constituents in the nineteenth ballot made this speech:

"In nominating the man whom I name I have made no pledge nor obligation. I am standing here for a man of the people—a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world. I am naming a man from a district that's got nothing. You fellows up here in the Eleventh, under Mr. Dalton, have got a Senator and a Congressman. Pat Keahon has got a Senator and a Congressman. We have had a battle down in our district, and this man stood by the cause. This man was the reason for my going into that battle.

"If it hadn't a been for him I wouldn't ha' done it. He is a man who's been doing everything to help along the party, and the organization's never done anything for him. They turn him down every time. I promised to be a man of the people when I was elected, and I am determined that the young men of my district shall be protected. I am for home rule. This is a fight of the young men. This man hasn't got anything and these other men whom you have nominated are living in luxury. I'll stay here now till doomsday. I cast 53 votes for George W. Gibbons."

Leader Dalton then spoke.

"That speech of Mr. Devery's sounds very nice, but it doesn't go with people who know something about the conditions on the west side. When Mr. Devery says we've got a Congressman and Senator, he misrepresents the facts. I challenge anybody to show a district where more young men are taken care of than this. We will not allow any man to say what Chief Devery says, and what he says can't be borne out by the facts."

There was a furor as Dalton continued.

"We have been a friend of the young men and the friend of Chief Devery."

"These recriminations must cease," shouted Chairman Little through the clamor.

"Ah-h-h, get out with your parliamentary decision," broke in Devery. "We've got to have some debate on this question."

Then Dalton continued: "We've done a great deal for you, Chief, and you know it, and you know me."

"Yes," retorted Devery, "I know you very well."

"I've done a great deal for your candidates," said Dalton.

"Name one single thing you've ever done," roared Devery, "name a single one."

Dalton sat down without naming anything and a pandemonium of hoots and cat calls from the Devery following arose. The nineteenth ballot resulted in the same way, and about twenty minutes elapsed before the twentieth was taken. In the meantime Dalton, Keahon, and Scannell were trying to get together, but were unable to do it.

After the ballot Keahon spoke up: "My candidate from the Seventh is the youngest man here to-night," he said. "Every man nominated from my district is a young man." Then Devery and Keahon had a long talk.

"I'm committing suicide not to carry it," said Devery. "I've got to have it," in his appeal to Keahon.

Gibbons was the Chairman of one of the committees sent to Goodwin, whom Devery ousted from the leadership of the Ninth District, to demand some of the jobs. Goodwin turned Gibbons down, and Devery went for the leadership. Gibbons is middle-aged and a police court lawyer.

RAISING THE SPANISH FLEET.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 9.—The work of raising the balance of the Spanish fleet sunk by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay has been commenced. A contract embracing the raising of several vessels was awarded two months ago to a Philippine engineering company. The gunboat Marques del Duro was brought up in September. Capt. Mead, ex-City Engineer of Manila, had charge of raising her, employing twenty men, half of whom were divers. Instead of using lighters and purchases, Capt. Mead adopted a plan of building bulwarks about holes in the boat's hull, and then with powerful pumps freed the vessel from water.

Three years ago the gunboats Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria were raised by the Hongkong Dock Company and rebuilt for Philippine gunboats. Vessels now being raised will be similarly reconstructed.

Dock companies at Hongkong and Shanghai have commenced delivery to the Manila Government of light-draught gunboats, to be used in patroling Philippine waters.

ONE DEAD IN TRAIN COLLISION.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 9.—One person dead and more than a score injured is the result of a head-on collision of the Highland division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at 7:25 this evening directly in front of the station at Sandy Hook.

An excursion train of fourteen cars, running from the Fair Grounds to Waterbury, failed to take a siding, it is alleged and crashed into the regular west-bound train standing in front of the station, discharging passengers. The engines on both trains were considerably damaged, but the first car on the excursion train was crushed, and the inside, which was crowded, was a mass of splinters, broken glass, and shrieking, wounded men and women.

Miss Mamie Quinlan of Naugatuck, aged twenty-two, who occupied a seat near the front end of the car, was so seriously injured that she died a few moments later in the station. Her companion, Michael Mella, was injured, but not seriously. Hardly a person in the car escaped injury.

FIRE IN LODGING HOUSE.

Fire started soon after 1 o'clock this morning in the store of Joseph Reddegeld on the first floor of the Globe Lodging House at 190 and 192 Park Row and extending around the corner to 190 and 194 Worth Street.

This store is above a 3-cent restaurant. The store is one where matches, small notions, and the like are handled. The fire started up and burned rapidly. It spread with great rapidity through the lodging house, in which 200 lodgers, eighteen in one family, were sleeping. They were roused by the cries of the night clerk and fled half clad and in a state of panic into the street. All escaped without injury. The damage was about $25,000.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky.
Always leaves a pleasant taste in your mouth.—Adv.

NEW POLICE DEPUTY ALERT.

Piper Surprises and Rebukes Men on Patrol.

"Turn your eyes to the front! Don't look around to see who's behind you. A policeman on the floor ought to look to the front!" With this command spoken as a man accustomed to give orders would speak it, the new Deputy Police Commissioner Piper last night introduced himself to the police of the Oak Street Station.

The night platoon was on the floor before Acting Capt. Spreckles receiving the usual instructions before being turned out at 6 o'clock. There was nothing of particular interest in what the Captain was saying, and the men heard him listlessly, some of them shifting from one foot to another and wishing it was over.

Two men of military bearing entered the station just as the Captain was finishing his instructions. As they entered, one of the policemen's curiosity got the better of his discretion and, as he afterward explained, he "rubbered" to see who the newcomers were. It was so unusual for any one to be allowed in the station at that time, and he knew they must be men of importance, it being a rule not to allow anybody but policemen or their officers in the station at roll call.

"I thought I was hit with 'lectric current from the third rail," said the policeman who told the story. "That young feller knows his business. No more rubberin' for me!"

Deputy Commissioner Piper was accompanied by his colleague, Deputy Commissioner Ebstein. After the incident of administering a little discipline, the Commissioners waited until the men were turned out and then inspected the station.

They declined to say whether their visit had any significance. But it caused the policemen of the precinct to do a lot of talking, and by degrees the new Deputy Commissioner's words reached other precincts.

"I wonder if we've got another Teddy Roosevelt!" was a comment heard often as the story went the rounds.

After visting the station house the two Deputy Commissioners walked up to Park Row on their way to the Astor House, and during the trip one or two policemen on post were surprised to be addressed in something of the following manner, particularly if they were not engaged in walking their posts: "Officer, why are you standing here? Why are you not walking your post?" One of the bluecoats who was addressed replied that he was going to walk his post as soon as he got a cup of coffee that was coming to him from a nearby restaurant. The Commissioners made themselves known to the patrolmen, and then passed on.

"I didn't know who it was that was talking to me," he explained afterward, "but I supposed that it was some one that knew what he was talking about, just judging by the tone in which he caught me up. Hereafter I don't do anything but just keep going and not take any chances."

PRICE OF BEANS SOARING.

Crop of 1902 Estimated to be Only 15 Per Cent. of Last Year's Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Beans are soaring in prices. Local jobbers to-day made an advance of 15 to 50 cents a bushel. Late advices show that the Michigan crop damage has been underestimated rather than exaggerated.

It is conservatively estimated that the 1902 crop will be only 15 per cent of last year's yield, and unless there is a cessation of the rains, prices will go still higher. Marrowfat beans are now jobbing from $2.90 to $3 per bushel, according to quality.

PRICE OF WHISKY ADVANCES.

Kentucky Distilleries Close Because of the High Rates for Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Not one of the hundred or more Bourbon whisky distilleries in Kentucky is in operation. The distillers say the price of corn is so high that they cannot afford to operate their plants. They will wait until the new corn is put on the market.

This condition has caused an increased demand for Bourbon whisky, and prices are advancing every day. Within the last month the price of all the standard brands has gone up nearly 35 per cent.

GAVE BIBLES AND WHISKY.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—A peculiar scheme for increasing the circulation of a newspaper was disclosed to-day, when the editor of The Benton News was indicted for bestowing a premium quart bottle of whisky on every new subscriber. The editor's name is J. R. Green, though he formerly was known as J. W. Thomas.

Some time ago he purchased The Benton News, in Pollack County, and put in operation his plan of giving Bibles and quart bottles of whisky. By that unique combination he succeeded in obtaining a considerable list, but the scheme finally came to light and he was arrested for violation of the internal revenue laws.

MISS ANTHONY A BRIDESMAID.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—This evening at 6 o'clock Miss Anna Dunn, who for the past five years, in her capacity as private secretary to Susan B. Anthony has become a very familiar figure to American clubwomen, was united in marriage to Gilbert T. Mason, a prominent business man of this city.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Anna Shaw, an acquaintance of both bride and bridegroom, at the residence of Miss Anthony, which has long been the bride's only home.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, attired in gray silk, acted as bridesmaid for her secretary. Many beautiful and costly presents were received from prominent Women Suffrage advocates, with whom the bride had always been a favorite.

PHYSICAL TESTS FOR TRAINMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The management of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad yesterday sent out instructions to heads of departments that hereafter all applicants for positions in the train and engine service of the road must undergo a careful physical examination.

Formal lists of questions to be asked applicants, with details as to the physical examinations and tests to be made, were sent to all heads of departments along the line. Dr. B. F. Clark of this city, chief surgeon of the road, will be in charge of the examiners, who are the local surgeons of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern system.

There have been examinations passed by applicants for positions on the system to guard against color blindness, for instance, but nothing approaching the thoroughness and comprehensiveness represented by the new regulations. The new rule in placing the physical standard very high it is believed will result in distinct betterment of service among trainmen.

The President Takes Another Drive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Roosevelt felt so much better as a result of the drive he took yesterday that he went out again for an hour about noon to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, and they drove through Rock Creek Park.

Athletes are Interested
in our new Golf Bicycle Suits for all outings. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

The Real Wheels of Progress
are on the 20-hour Pennsylvania Special between New York and Chicago. Leaves at 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S TICKET FOR SUPREME BENCH

E. B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis, and E. E. McCall.

Leadership of Charles F. Murphy Unquestioned for the First Time—Devery's Spectacular Entry into the Wigwam.

For the first time since the abdication of Richard Croker the Tammany organization was in perfect working condition last evening. The slate for the judicial nominations prepared by Leader Charles F. Murphy went through without any objection on the part of the minority leaders of the organization, headed by John F. Carroll. The work of naming three candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceships had been so carefully prepared that even the volume of applause given to the various personages was carefully regulated. Those named for the Supreme Court were:

EDWARD B. AMEND,
VERNON M. DAVIS,
EDWARD EVERETT McCALL.

A fact which was noted by the old-time politicians was that the nominating speeches and the speeches made in seconding the nominations were made by men who themselves were seekers after Supreme Court Justiceships. They made fervid speeches to show that no ill-feeling rankled in their breasts because they were "turned down," and their actions in taking the platform of Tammany Hall for their opponents is, in the parlance of the Wigwam, called "taking their medicine."

The entry of William S. Devery into the Wigwam was the chance for his well-practiced shouters to do themselves justice. The name of Richard Croker was hardly cheered by the 4,000 men who a few years ago would have yelled themselves hoarse on his appearance.

Tammany Hall was packed long before the hour set for the convention. The Executive Committee, following the usual custom, held a meeting at 6:30 o'clock to go through the formality of approving the slate decided upon by the leaders.

ONE NOTE OF PROTEST.

There was just one note of protest. Isaac A. Hopper wanted to see Charles W. Dayton nominated for Supreme Court Justice, and he made the motion to have his name placed on the list. The motion was not seconded, and at once the matter was dropped. It was 8:30 o'clock before the real work of the convention was begun.

Chairman George M. Van Hoesen of the Tammany General Committee called the convention to order, and Julius Harburger was named as the presiding officer. Secretary Smith started the roll call of about 1,000 names with the speed of a rapid phonograph. The names of but few delegates could be heard, as the band was playing and the politicians were hurrahing for their leaders. As William S. Devery appeared at the door the band played "Auld Lang Syne" as the ex-Chief of Police walked solemnly up the aisle and took a seat on the left side of the hall in the second row of seats.

Chairman Harburger made a speech, in which he predicted Tammany success, and said that the judicial ticket would sweep New York County by 75,000 majority. The first mention of the name of Bird S. Coler was received with enthusiastic cheering. An adjournment of ten minutes was taken to receive the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which adopted the platform.

The platform, which was read by Daniel J. Cohalan, declared against the oppressive combinations of capital. The coal strike and its deplorable consequences and disastrous possibilities were declared to be the effect of the policy of the Republican Party. In this connection the platform declares:

During the Summer months this responsibility was shirked, the demands of labor in the mines fell on unheeding Republican ears. Now, on the eve of a general election, there is great professed anxiety by Republicans high in office to settle the difficulties between labor and capital. Yet there is no expression of sympathy with the chief sufferers in the coal fields or promise of interest and help in solving the problems of their situation, as they confront one of the most gigantic of the evil trusts.

We denounce the selfishness and arrogance of those who, defying public sentiment and ignoring public need, refuse to submit to just arbitration a question so vital to the welfare, the health, and even the lives of millions of people.

We demand for labor equal rights with capital. If capital has the right to organize and speak or act through one or more representatives, labor should enjoy the same privilege.

Gov. Odell was denounced for his alleged attempts to put the charitable institutions of the State under the control of the Republican Executive. The Republican policy toward the canal system was also criticised, and the statement was made that commerce was diverted from New York by the increased rates for transportation on railroads. The following are statements made in the platform:

The Republican candidate further stands as the representative of all that this city has suffered at the hands of that party in the State.

Excise taxes and the proceeds of other taxation, direct and indirect, taken from this city are spent for the benefit of the rest of the State.

Our legislative representation, especially in the latest Congressional apportionment, is conspicuously unjust.

The Republican State machine is reaching out to seize the public schools of Greater New York.

It is fit that we call attention to the hypocrisy of the Republican Party in refusing to nominate for re-election to the Court of Appeals a Judge who is completely equipped for the duties of the office. In view of the clamor raised by that party in 1896 for the advantage of itself and a Judge of a subordinate court, its nomination of William E. Werner instead of John Clinton Gray is unparalled stultification.

FUSION'S RECORD DENOUNCED.

The administration of Mayor Low was condemned because of the discord, charges and counter-charges made by present city officials. It was also claimed that Mayor Low's officials had exploited the civil service machinery to the utmost for partisan purposes, and the plan of Mayor Low and Controller Edward M. Grout to have real estate taxed at its full value was denounced.

Referring to the Police Department the platform recites as follows:

A conspicuous feature in the record of incompetency and failure of the so-called reform administration in this city is found in the Police Department. Vice and crime have increased. The incapable officials at Headquarters are responsible for the demoralization and inefficiency of the Police Department, which has resulted in a sickening array of murder and other high crimes, and which made possible the recent riot on the east side.

This shameful example of neglect to provide for the protection of thousands of our fellow-citizens engaged in demonstrations of grief and respect at the funeral of a leader of their faith cannot be offset by hypocritical afterthought at the City Hall. The efforts to placate the righteous resentment of the victims of this neglect by the sacrifice of a scapegoat is ridiculously transparent.

We believe in the ability and integrity of the police force as a whole. We demand for it as its due a capable and intelligent leadership, and the re-establishment of the humane three-platoon system, with its greater possibilities of efficient service and protection for life and property.

After the reading of the platform nominations were made. Victor J. Dowling, whose friends have been active in pushing him for a Supreme Court nomination, took the platform. He nominated Edward B. Amend. Justice Daniel Finn and Judge George F. Roesch seconded the nomination.

The next politician to take the platform was Joseph I. Green, ex-Assemblyman, who for a few days was considered to be on the slate for a Supreme Court nomination this year. Mr. Green presented the name of Vernon M. Davis. This nomination was seconded in a short speech by James W. Gerard, Jr., another candidate for a judicial nomination, whose name was on the slate as late as yesterday morning. Isaac A. Hopper seconded the nomination of Mr. Davis also.

The third candidate was presented by John J. Delaney, who was received with enthusiastic cheers as he mounted the platform. Mr. Delaney had also been "turned down," and the Tammany cheers were an expression of approval of the contest made by Mr. Delaney and also that he was game and would "take his medicine" by nominating his opponent. Mr. Delaney named Edward Everett McCall impressively, and the Wigwam resounded with cheers.

Ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, also a Supreme Court candidate, seconded the nomination of Mr. McCall, after which the crowd began to leave the hall. Routine resolutions were then adopted to comply with the election laws. The committee to fill vacancies in the judicial ticket was named as follows:

John T. Oakley, George F. Scannell, Thomas F. McAvoy, William Dalton, and James J. Frawley.

At the Tammany Executive Committee William S. Devery was for the first time officially recognized as the leader of the Ninth District. He came to the Wigwam accompanied by a band and a crowd of 1,000 people. He was ushered into the inner sanctum and was allowed to take part in the meeting. He will become a full-fledged district leader on the reorganization of the Executive Committee in December.

SKETCHES OF NOMINEES.

EDWARD B. AMEND resides at 324 East Eighty-seventh Street and has an office at 119 Nassau Street. He is President of the German-American Reform Union. He is head of the law firm of E. B. & W. J. Amend, was born June 2, 1858, in this city, where he has always resided, and has been in active practice as a lawyer for the past twenty-three years. He is a member of the Bar Association and one of the counsel of the German Savings Bank and of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, as well as of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung. He is a graduate of the College of St. Francis Xavier and of Columbia College. He is a Trustee of the College of the City of New York, a Director of the Yorkville Bank, and one of the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory. He is a member of the Catholic Club, the Arion Society, the German Society, the German Hospital, the German Press Club, the Isabella Heimath, the Beethoven Maennerchor, and the Democratic Club.

VERNON M. DAVIS is forty-three years old and a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He was born in this city. During the last term of John R. Fellows as District Attorney, Mr. Davis was first assistant and gained much prominence by his successful prosecution of arson cases. Mr. Davis was made District Attorney by the decree of the courts pending the appointment by the Governor to fill the vacancy. Soon thereafter Mr. Davis returned to the practice of law with John F. McIntyre and others. He was a member of the Board of Education under the Van Wyck administration, and when E. T. Gerry retired from the Presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Davis was chosen as his successor. Mr. Davis is a member of the law firm of Davis & Martine, at 40 Wall Street, and lives at 194 Lexington Avenue. He is also one of the counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

EDWARD E. McCALL was born in Albany, this State, in 1863. He was educated in the public schools of that city and in the Albany High School. He came to New York in 1880; entered the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and joined the law department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. For some years he has been practicing law on his own account, with offices at 346 Broadway. He has never held public office. Mr. McCall is a brother of John A. McCall, the President of the New York Life Insurance Company. He lives at 321 West Eighty-sixth Street, has a wife and two children, and is a prominent member of the Catholic Club.

JUDICIARY NOMINEES ACCEPT.

Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener Notified by the Liberal Democracy.

Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener yesterday formally accepted the nominations of the Liberal Democracy for Justices of the Supreme Court in this district at a meeting held at the Lawyers' Club. Messrs. Palliser, Spellissy, and Hauser of the Notification Committee addressed themselves to Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener, commended them for their ability and impartiality, each also commenting on the non-partisanship which brought about the nominations.

Replying, Justice Steckler said: "I promise that if elected to the Supreme bench—a position worthy of the noblest and highest ambition—my every impulse will be to fulfill the onerous duties of the office in accordance with the best traditions of our Judiciary."

Justice Hall said: "So far as regards the Judiciary, I have never been a partisan, but have at all times and upon all occasions labored for a non-partisan Judiciary."

Justice Keener said: "While a Republican in politics, I recognize fully that a Judge must be as oblivious of political affiliations as he should be of personal friendships, and I give my pledge that, if elected, I will discharge my duties without fear or favor, uninfluenced by political opinions."

Registration of voters in this city to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

NEW BOSTON WOMAN'S SCHOOL

Some of the Courses Will Be Household Economics, Science Preparatory to Medicine, and Nursing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The formal opening of the Simmons College at 38 St. Botolph Street, Boston's latest educational institution for young women, was held this morning in the presence of a distinguished audience. When the classes begin to-morrow at 9 there will be 125 young women, some from distant points, others from adjoining towns and cities, and the majority belonging in the city.

The courses are professional, collegiate, and special, the first two leading to graduation and requiring four years for the completion, and the third being open to those who can give only a portion of their time to the work of the college.

Other courses will be household economics, secretarial course, library course, science preparatory to medicine, science preparatory to teaching, science preparatory to nursing. In addition, the corporation is contemplating opening courses in applied art, horticulture, and agriculture. An advanced course of one year household economics will be offered to graduates of colleges and to such others as may present an equivalent preparation or experience.

To Manage Baltimore Gas Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Allen S. Miller of New York has been elected general manager of the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, as the first important step in a policy of development. Mr. Miller is consulting engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

Foliage Excursion, October 11,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains. Delightful Autumn trip. Round trip tickets, good to Oct. 15, $2.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 849 Broadway.—Adv.

GOV. ODELL APPEALS TO COAL OPERATORS

Conference in Senator Platt's Office to be Resumed To-day.

MITCHELL HAS MANY VISITORS

In Consultation at Midnight with Herman Robinson of Civic Federation of Labor—Oscar S. Straus and Gen. Tracy Among His Callers.

Gov. Odell, aided by Senator Thomas C. Platt and Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, yesterday made an earnest effort to induce the coal operators, whom they had invited to a conference, to agree to a truce with the striking miners. The meeting was held in Senator Platt's office, at 49 Broadway. No result was reached, but it was announced that the conference would be continued to-day.

At midnight John Mitchell, at the Ashland House, his headquarters, conferred with Herman Robinson, one of the organizers of the Civic Federation of Labor. Mr. Robinson remained with him until 12:30 o'clock, and then left the hotel. He refused to discuss his visit in any way. Just before Mr. Robinson's arrival Lawyer Edward Lauterbach and David Lamar, the latter of whom during the evening at the Hoffman House had done considerable telephoning to various distant places, had interviewed the strike leader in his apartments. Mr. Lauterbach announced that matters were "progressing nicely," but would not say anything more definite.

During the day Mr. Mitchell went on a mysterious mission to offices in the Equitable Life Building, and subsequently at his headquarters received many callers, including Oscar S. Straus, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Albert B. Boardman, and S. H. Bacon, President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company.

As a result of the various conferences an optimistic feeling prevailed in Wall Street and among the coal dealers in the city. The general impression was that a settlement of some sort between the operators and mi

"but I cannot accommodate you this time."

Senator Platt was the last of the conferees to leave the building.

"I am too tired to talk. I don't think there will be any statement given out today," he declared.

"Will there be another conference, Senator?" was asked.

"There will be further meetings to-morrow," replied the Senator, and, entering his carriage, he was driven up town.

Both Senator Penrose and Senator Quay refused to talk about the conference in any way.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening, and it was immediately rumored that he had been summoned to a conference with Gov. Odell to discuss the strike situation. Mr. Morgan did not see the Governor, however. He keeps a suite of rooms there, and had simply arrived to change his business suit for evening dress. He quitted the hotel within fifteen minutes.

Senators Platt and Quay retired early, but Gov. Odell was about the hotel all evening. He was asked if he would explain the reasons for his being mixed up in an effort to settle the strike. He declined to do so. He was asked if any definite proposition had been submitted to the operators, but again declined to answer the question, and also refused to state whether or not the general trend of the discussion at the conference looked favorable to an early settlement of the agitation.

Gov. Odell virtually admitted that the politicians, through some medium, had been in communication during the night with President Mitchell. It was known that David Lamar, acting for Edward Lauterbach, had been doing a good deal of long-distance telephoning from the Hoffman House, his messages going to Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre, and other Pennsylvania points.

During the night there was a conference in the rooms of the Republican State Committee between Gov. Odell, Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee, and Edward Lauterbach. Concerning this conference Gov. Odell would not have much to say. He gave the impression, however, that the talk was along general lines looking toward any possible means by which the strike might be brought to a speedy settlement rather than a discussion of any definite suggestion of propositions. He declared, however, that the approval of President Mitchell had not been obtained to any suggestions or propositions for settling the strike.

Gov. Odell said that no time had been set definitely for the continuance of the conference to-day. He understood it was to go on at some hour of the day, and intimated his intention to remain in this city, and if there is a continuance of the conference to be present and take part in it.

Senator Penrose was about the hotel up to 11 o'clock. He declined to talk of the coal strike situation, and asserted there was a possibility of his going back to Pennsylvania before morning.

MITCHELL HOLDS OUT NO HOPE.

After Many Conferences with Various Persons He Refuses to Talk—Mr. Lauterbach Hopeful.

From anything that could be learned directly or through inference from his movements, President Mitchell's purpose in his New York visit, or the results of his many conferences, which began almost immediately upon his arrival Wednesday, and had not ended at midnight last night, remained as much an enigma at the close of thirty-six hours as at the beginning. And the probable departure of the party, Mr. Mitchell and Messrs. Fahey, Nichols, and Duffy, for Wilkesbarre, this morning, bids fair to leave the mystery still unsolved.

The nearest to an inkling of the situation at the close of last evening came in a statement from Edward Lauterbach, who, with David Lamar, was closeted with the strike leader from 10:40 to 11 o'clock. Mr. Lauterbach said smilingly when he came from Mr. Mitchell's room:

"Things are progressing nicely."

Asked if there was any possibility of a settlement in the near future, he replied:

"I cannot say."

In spite of this, however, an opinion formed by those thoroughly conversant with the situation and confirmed by Mr. Mitchell's positive refusals to give out any information, did not give much hope. A statement from District President Nichols at the close of the morning conference was supposed to have been inspired by Mr. Mitchell and distinctly discouraged the idea that a settlement was in sight. Mr. Nichols said:

"Unless the demands of the strikers are granted in full I cannot see how President Mitchell can settle the strike without calling a convention. If only a part of the demands are granted that would render it necessary to call a convention, and the process would take two weeks at least."

At midnight last night Mr. Mitchell was closeted with Herman Robinson, one of the organizers of the Civic Federation of Labor. What Mr. Robinson's mission was, whether or not he represented any other parties than himself and the strength of his influence with Mr. Mitchell were unknown.

Earlier in the evening Mitchell left the hotel, escaping the notice of all the newspaper men and took, as he said, a walk that he might have a rest from the strain of the day. When he returned he said:

"I have seen no one and have attended no conference."

"Has there been anything in your visit affecting the settlement of the strike?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say," he replied.

"Mr. Mitchell," a reporter said, "the public is vitally interested in the result of this, and its demands for some information ought to be granted."

But Mitchell replied, this time angrily: "I can say nothing."

It was a night and day of many conferences. Indeed, hardly was there an hour except those set aside for eating and sleeping, from the time the President of the Mine Workers arrived in New York until he for the last time entered his room with Mr. Robinson, that he was not in consultation with some one regarding the various phases of the situation.

In the early morning Moses W. Soloman of Chicago, a lawyer, who has been prominent in that city in more than one case where politics and the affairs of capital and labor are mixed up together, called upon Mr. Mitchell at the Ashland House and had a long talk. When Mr. Soloman came away he would say nothing.

"Did you talk about the strike?" he was asked.

"I cannot discuss that. I am merely a messenger," was the reply. And Mr. Soloman steadfastly refused to say for whom and what was the nature of the message he bore.

After the talk with Mr. Soloman "Mother" Jones called upon Mitchell, but as she said later, with no reference to the strike.

It was about 10 o'clock when Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by an elderly man, smooth shaven and of clerical garb, issued from the Ashland House and went to the Equitable Life Building, at 120 Broadway. They entered Room 21, on the door of which were the words, newly lettered, "New York State Commission, St. Louis Exposition." The room had been engaged two days before and the furniture was put in Wednesday. One of the clerks from the office of E. H. Harriman stood guard at the door and a number of clerks from Mr. Harriman's office went in and out while Mitchell and his companion were present. What went on and who the various conferrees were could not be learned from any source, although rumor had it that Mr. Harriman was there, and another report that intermediaries from certain of the operators participated.

When he came out, Mr. Mitchell was pressed for a statement, but as before, he replied:

"I have nothing to say. You seem to take as much interest in me as in a bridal party."

Going back to his room in the Ashland House, Mr. Mitchell had a long conference with his three District Presidents, at the close of which Mr. Nichols gave out the statement quoted above.

Later L. H. Hammerling, the Wilkesbarre labor leader, who went with Mitchell to the Fifth Avenue Hotel Wednesday night on the occasion of the conference with Senators Quay and Penrose, called at the hotel for a long talk.

As Mr. Hammerling is local Secretary for a union in Wilkesbarre and General Agent for The Mine Workers' Journal, his conference was considered to be of importance; but it, like the others, was lacking in result so far as the public were concerned.

The greater part of the afternoon was consumed by a conference between Mr. Mitchell and his lieutenants. At the close of this, Mr. Nichols, again speaking for the leader, said that no proposition from the operators, formal or informal, had been considered by them. He added that the strike might be settled by Monday, but that this was improbable.

Asked if there was any truth in a statement purporting to come from Chief Engineer Shepard of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the strike had been settled by agreement between the operators and miners, Mr. Nichols brushed away the question by ridiculing the proposition.

Late in the afternoon, Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federation, called, but he declined to talk about his visit further than to say that it did not concern the coal strike settlement.

The evening opened with more conferences. In the first of these Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Albert B. Boardman, and D. H. Bacon, President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, were the participants, but all declared that the anthracite question was not touched.

"We came to see President Mitchell about the bituminous situation in Alabama," Gen. Tracy said. "We spoke of the strike of the employes of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Mr. Mitchell received us well and heard our statement of facts. We made a favorable impression, I think, and I hope that the result of our interview will be favorable to us."

Later in the evening Father Ducey called upon Mr. Mitchell, as he said afterward, to "ask about the condition of the miners," and, so far as could be learned, nothing pertaining to the question at issue entered into the conversation.

Other callers were James K. Archibald, Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Philip Kelly, from the Theatrical Protective Union; Joseph Barondess, representing the Jewish Actors' Protective Association, who said he had given President Mitchell $1,210 that had been raised at a benefit given at the People's Theatre.

Various rumors were in circulation. Early in the evening a porter started a story that Senator Quay had been smuggled into a side entrance of the hotel about 6 o'clock and had remained with Mr. Mitchell for fifteen minutes, but no verification of this could be obtained.

About 7 o'clock a long-distance call for Mr. Mitchell from Washington gave rise to the conjecture that he was going there today instead of to Wilkesbarre, as the general supposition is. Mr. Mitchell and his companions, however, would say nothing of the nature of the conversation.

At 10:40 Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Lamar called, and when they had departed Mr. Robinson, the last visitor of the night, arrived. He remained in consultation with Mr. Mitchell until 12:30 o'clock. He refused to discuss his visit in any way.

At that hour Mr. Moses, the Chicago lawyer, remarked to the reporters:

"I can say semi-officially that the strike will be settled to-day; that some settlement will be reached between the miners and the operators."

District President Nichols was asked if Mr. Solomon represented them in any way whatsoever, and declared that he did not.

President Mitchell went to bed at 1 o'clock this morning, as did his three District Presidents.

It is generally accepted that Mr. Mitchell's party will leave New York at 7 o'clock this morning and go direct to Wilkesbarre.

COAL STOCKS ADVANCE.

Wall Street Believes Settlement of the Strike Is Near—Dealings in 125,000 Shares of Reading.

All Wall Street followed with much interest yesterday the movements of the coal strike conferrees and awaited eagerly reports of their doings and sayings. On the Stock Exchange there was a growing impression that the end of the strike was near at hand, and this was reflected in advancing prices for all the coal stocks dealt in on the Exchange.

The belief in a settlement was made stronger when it became known that a block of 100,000 Reading second preferred had on the day previous been transferred by a leading operator to J. P. Morgan & Co., who are understood to have paid $2 a share above the ruling market price.

The trading in Reading was on an enormous scale, more than 125,000 shares being dealt in with the issue at one time scoring an extreme gain of 2½ points and closing for a net advance of 1½. The first preferred rose a full point on the transfer of 3,600 shares and the second preferred at one time over a point, though reacting later, on 9,400 shares.

The Erie issues were all strong, the common closing ¾ up, the first preferred 1 and the second preferred 1¼. Lackawanna rose 7 points on the transfer of 700 shares, Delaware and Hudson 3⅜ on 2,300 shares, Ontario and Western ⅝ on 13,000 shares, and Pennsylvania over 2 points on 40,000 shares.

DROP IN PRICES OF COAL.

Dealers Look for a Speedy Termination of the Strike—Little Coal in Up-Town Section.

The talk of a possible settlement of the coal strike had the effect of easing prices of both hard and soft coal yesterday. James Van Zandt, the agent for this city of the Cambria mines in Pennsylvania, was seen at his office, 1 Broadway, and said that a drop had taken place in the price of soft coal, which was now $7.90 a ton, as against $8.50 on Wednesday. Most of the dealers who were seen appeared to be under the impression that no matter how the strike ended, the end was near. One dealer said:

"A drop of twenty degrees in the thermometer would bring matters to a crisis at once. Something would have to happen. The strike would have to end at once."

Anthracite, while no more plentiful than before the negotiations for a settlement began, was not quoted at $25 a ton. Some of the dealers said that $20 a ton was being asked, and one dealer in Brooklyn sold small lots as low as $17 a ton. A representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, in talking of what would follow in case the strike was declared off, said:

"Even if the strike were ended now, it would be January before anything like a good supply of domestic anthracite could be put in the market. Of course, there would be a gradual improvement and the importation of foreign coal would ease matters a good deal. Many of the mines are in bad shape, but even with working only the best mines enough coal could not be brought here before March to bring the supply of coal nearly up to the normal."

An investigation made by the Police Department in pursuance of a request made to Commissioner Partridge by Mayor Low, into the coal resources of New York revealed the fact, it was learned yesterday, that in the district above Seventy-second Street, east and west, two of the dealers had closed their yards, and nine had not a pound of coal. The rest had only 3,745 tons among them. The largest supply found with one dealer was 600 tons, and the lowest was two tons. In all, the yards of thirty-eight dealers were visited.

The demand for oil stoves has become so great in Brooklyn that the department stores are keeping them.

RELIEF FOR EAST SIDE POOR.

Operators Arrange to Sell Coal to Tenement Dwellers at 15 Cents a Pail.

The operators, who have been hinting for the last week at plans by which poor people can get coal at a moderate price, considering the present scarcity, have made arrangements by which coal can be sold in the tenements at 15 cents a pail. This will counteract the work of local dealers, who have been charging 50 cents a pail.

Four distributing stations are to be established, and the first will be opened in the yards of Alfred Barbour's Sons, 377 Water Street, to-day. The coal will be sold in accordance with an agreement between the dealers and the operators at prices averaging $10 a ton. It is to be sold in pails only.

A representative of Alfred Barbour's Sons said yesterday that the plan was neither a money-making scheme nor a charity. Fifteen cents a pail will be exactly $10 a ton, the exact cost, he said, of bringing the coal to the yards. The coal will thus be sold at no profit.

PLENTY OF GAS FOR BROOKLYN.

Gen. Jourdan Announces That All Danger of a Famine Has Been Averted.

Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, said yesterday that the danger of a gas famine in Brooklyn was averted.

"I have just concluded negotiations," he said, "by which our company will be able to purchase all the coal we need at from $8 to $15 a ton. Up to last night we had to pay from $15 to $21 a ton for coal, some of which was of poor quality.

"I cannot explain just now the reasons for this change of price, but I believe from certain evidence I have received, and judging also from what I have read in the newspapers, that the stringency in the coal market will not last much longer."

Gen. Jourdan said that two days ago Brooklyn was facing an impending coal famine, with darkness added, but he hoped the worst was past.

MR. BAER REPLIES TO PRIEST'S PLEA FOR MINERS.

Reading's President Says He Will Grant Men Full Time and Steady Work, Barring Accidents.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 9.—The Very Rev. P. C. Nagle, rector of St. Nicholas's German Roman Catholic Church of this city, which has one of the largest congregations in Northeastern Pennsylvania, among its members being many mine workers, wrote the following letter to President Baer of the Reading Company:

"Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 7.

"Mr. George F. Baer, President.

"Dear Sir: Add to your fair propositions to the strikers the granting of full time, steady work, except by unavoidable accidents, and this promise will have a greater influence on the miners returning to work than all the soldiers or anything else. My miners do not complain about wages, but about losing too many days.

"If you can make this offer the strike will be settled without delay.

"Most respectfully,

"P. C. NAGLE.

"N. B.—I am forty-four years priest here in Wilkesbarre."

Dr. Nagle received the following reply from Mr. Baer in to-day's mail:

"I am perfectly willing to promise the men full time and steady work, except when work is prevented by unavoidable accidents. I am quite sure the conditions are such that I can keep this promise.

"Will you kindly tell me how I can give this assurance to the men to make it most effective?

"Yours truly,

"GEO. F. BAER, President."

MITCHELL DECLINES TO FOLLOW PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

In Letter to Mr. Roosevelt Says Miners Would Not Resume Work Trusting to Justice by Operators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Mitchell of the Coal Miners' Union has declined to comply with the appeal of President Roosevelt to call the strike off. His letter to the President, dated at Wilkesbarre, was made public at the White House to-day, and is as follows:

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Hon. Carroll D. Wright has, no doubt, reported to you the delivery of your message to me last Monday and my statement to him that I should take your suggestion under advisement, although I did not look upon it with favor. Since that time I have consulted with our district Presidents, who concur fully in my views.

We desire to assure you again that we feel keenly the responsibility of our position and the gravity of the situation, and it would give us great pleasure to take any action which would bring this coal strike to an end in a manner that would safeguard the interests of our constituents.

In proposing that there be an immediate resumption of coal mining upon the conditions we suggested in the conference at the White House we believed that we had gone more than half way and had met your wishes.

It is unnecessary in this letter to refer to the malicious assault made upon us in the response of the coal operators. We feel confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insincerity of those who maligned us.

Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past, we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice in the future, and inasmuch as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you, and inasmuch as there is no law through which you could enforce the findings of the commission you suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work simply upon the hope that the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission.

As stated above, we believe that we went more than half way in our proposal at Washington, and we do not feel that we should be asked to make further sacrifice. We appreciate your solicitude for the people of our country who are now and will be subjected to great suffering and inconvenience by a prolongation of the coal strike, and we feel that the onus of this terrible state of affairs should be placed upon the side which has refused to defer to fair and impartial investigation. I am, respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.

No comment was made concerning the letter of Mr. Mitchell by officials at the White House to-day, although it can be said that the President has not abandoned all efforts in bringing about an end to the strike.

SEIZED MINERS' AMMUNITION.

Pennsylvania Troops Confiscate Shipment of Cartridges at Scranton —Consignee Arrested.

SCRANTON, Oct. 9.—One thousand rounds of ammunition were confiscated at the Delaware and Hudson freight station in Olyphant this morning by order of Col. Watres of the Thirteenth Regiment. That makes 2,500 rounds of ammunition that have been seized in the anthracite district commanded by Col. Watres within the last two weeks.

The ammunition was consigned to Bastiano Passano, a leader among the Italians in upper Lackawanna County. Passano was placed under arrest as he was about to remove the packages from the freight station.

Col. Watres has been informed that bodies of men have been drilling in the woods almost daily. Yesterday he had detachments of men out searching for evidence of such action, and the knowledge that the consignment of ammunition had been shipped to Passano was obtained by one of these detachments.

COAL TRAIN DERAILED.

Stone Placed on Track Causes Wreck Near Lattimer Colliery.

HAZLETON, Oct. 9.—The engine and one car of a Lehigh Valley coal train were derailed last night a short distance from the Lattimer colliery. The derailment was caused by a big stone which had been placed on the track. A detachment of Company I, First Regiment, which was summoned, discovered other obstructions on the rails further east.

Italians with clubs threatened to stop trolley cars at Harleigh to-day, but they dispersed before it was necessary to call the militia.

Commissioner Wright Summoned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, left here for Washington late this afternoon in response to an urgent message from the capital. It is understood that a telegram from the President was received yesterday, but Mr. Wright could not leave here then on account of his inauguration to-day as President of the Collegiate Department of Clark University.

Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Plan.

The Committee on Ways and Means which is arranging for the citizens' mass meeting to be held next Monday night in Carnegie Hall has established permanent headquarters in the office of Charles Sprague Smith, Cooper Union, which will be open morning, afternoon, and evening each day. The committee will meet every afternoon at the office of its Chairman, John S. Huyler, 64 Irving Place.

PLEA IN READING SUIT.

Frank H. Thompson Wishes to Bring State of Pennsylvania Into Action Against the Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Frank H. Thompson of this city to-day, through counsel, forwarded to Attorney General Elkin at Harrisburg a petition asking permission to use the name of the Commonwealth in a suit against the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to show cause why the company's charter should not be revoked.

The ground on which the suit is based is the alleged violation of the State Constitution, Article XVII., Section 5 of which prohibits a carrying company from engaging in mining.

The petition declares that the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Temple Iron Company and all their coal lands, leased or deeded, are owned or controlled by the Reading Railway Company. It also charges that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company has entered into an "unlawful combination to regulate and fix the price of coal" with the other so-called anthracite carrying roads. The Reading is also held accountable in a large measure for the existence of the anthracite miners' strike.

Suit was entered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Mr. Thompson under the Sherman act, in which all of the principal coal-carrying roads are made respondents.

Forty Cars of Hard Coal Sidetracked.

There is a train load of forty cars of hard coal sidetracked near the Newark Bay drawbridge in Bayonne. It was backed in there on Wednesday. Where the anthracite came from or to whom it is consigned nobody seems to know, but it is believed it is held in readiness to be rushed into New York the moment the strike ends.

GRAVEST SITUATION, SAYS LYMAN J. GAGE

Remarks at the First Dinner of the Chicago Society.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis Wants Bayonets Enough to Preserve Order in the Coalfields.

References to the coal strike, which were little short of sensational, were the features of the first dinner of the Chicago Society of New York at Sherry's last evening. The speakers who were responsible for the statements which aroused so much interest were Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Gage declared that in his opinion the present situation is the gravest which has ever confronted the United States, and Dr. Hillis said that if there could not be enough bayonets to preserve order in the coal regions, this Republic had better go out of existence.

The Chicago Society of New York was organized in March last. The dinner was in celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the great fire in Chicago. More than 100 members were in attendance. Pride seemed to be felt by all of the speakers in the fact, mentioned by the Chairman, Melville E. Stone, that Chicago had sent fourteen distinguished clergymen to New York. "And," Mr. Stone remarked, conscious that no Chicagoan present would deny the statement, "a great many more are needed."

President Cassius M. Wicker eulogized the commercial industry and enterprise of Chicago and dwelt at length on its literary and artistic progress.

"The latest proof," said Mr. Wicker, "I believe, of the literary atmosphere of Chicago is the assertion of our fellow-townsman; Mr. Eberly J. Gross, that Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" was first thought out on the Lake Shore Drive. They say that a large nose is the mark of a successful business man. Had he seen so many in Chicago that they suggested to him the wonderful protuberosity of his hero?"

After the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge had recalled memories of the fire, Lyman J. Gage was introduced. He said Chicagoans were likely to do New York a great deal of good, if they were careful not "to let New York do them—good." Much had been said about the men who had made Chicago; it was inevitable destiny which had made Chicago, he said, and Chicago had made men. Mr. Gage then said:

"There are two great forces for evil—two destroying elements in society—which have beset humanity since the earliest times—ignorance and vice. The evil which has been wrought by each is incalculable, but I believe that ignorance has been far more baneful in its effects than vice has been. And it looks now to the thoughtful man as though the time had come when ignorance has seized upon the reins of power in the land, and in defiance of natural laws is trying to wrest from nature the gifts which she has bestowed upon society.

"We are at present faced with a situation, in my opinion, which is the gravest that has ever faced society in the United States since the beginning of its history. The burning question has been forced upon us, whether the fundamental and inextinguishable right of man to freedom is to be recognized or to be trodden under the heels of a brutal mob. The rights of the individual to liberty must be preserved and defended, or our liberties are gone and the rights guaranteede by the Constitution, which have been our glory for a hundred years, shall pass away like the vision of things which have been."

Edward F. Cragins spoke briefly of the advancement made by Chicago in commerce and in the arts, and of what it had done to insure enduring fame, and then the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who was introduced by the Chairman as the Chicago clergyman who was found worthy to stand in the shoes of Henry Ward Beecher, delivered a short address. Quoting the words of Fisher Ames, "the noblest," the speaker said, "ever spoken," Dr. Hillis said:

"I want to see a boy go to a free school house, read a free newspaper, go to a free church, and then, if necessary to him to secure his freedom, let there be a row of soldiers on either side of him. Chicago, at a time which we all remember, taught the world the lesson that there is an eternal principle that a man has a right to speak and think and to work for whomever he pleases. If a non-union man needs guns from Wilkesbarre to Washington to protect him, there ought to be bayonets enough there to insure him work, or else the public had better go out of existence."

Loud applause greeted Dr. Hillis, as had been the case also after Mr. Gage had spoken in a similar strain.

Other speakers were the Rev. Ernest Stires and the Rev. P. S. Henson, whose remarks dealt principally with the advance made by Chicago in the past half century.

It is the intention of the society, when sufficient members have been enrolled, to build a permanent clubhouse in this city. The present membership is about 200.

COAL CONFERENCE URGES STATE TO SEIZE MINES

Inter-State Meeting at Detroit Urges that Prosecution, Civil and Criminal, Be Started Against Operators.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—The Inter-State conference on the coal situation, called by Mayor W. C. Maybury, met to-day and after a protracted session adopted resolutions advocating that the Pennsylvania Legislature and Executive provide for the condemnation and operation of the coal-carrying roads of that State and the legal seizure of such mines as may be necessary to supply the Nation with anthracite.

When the conference met the call of the roll by States showed the following representation: New Hampshire, 2; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 23; Illinois, 8; Wisconsin, 8; Minnesota, 0; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 6, and Michigan, 75. Various resolutions and plans looking to the settlement of the coal situation were referred to a committee.

They ranged from censure of the coal operators for refusing to arbitrate to a demand that the President send troops to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania to seize the mines and begin the production of coal immediately.

While these were before the committee Senator Mason, the permanent Chairman, addressed the conference, advocating the calling of a special session of Congress to authorize the appointment of receivers for the mines and their immediate opening. That plan also was advocated by Judge Frank E. Gavin of Indianapolis, the Rev. Rufus A. White of Ohio, and the Rev. Father Murphy of Flint, Mich.

Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo urged as his solution of the strike the giving of large voluntary contributions to the miners' relief fund.

The resolutions as finally adopted by the conference urged the President to instruct the Attorney General to institute civil as well as criminal proceedings against the officers of companies violating the Inter-State Commerce act and the act of July 2, 1890, and to have Congress confer on the Inter-State Commerce Commission the absolute power to determine the rates of transportation on inter-State commerce.

It also was resolved that the Government should exercise its right of eminent domain when by such action a great public wrong could be righted and public suffering averted. A special session of Congress also was urged to authorize the appointment of a committee to investigate coal mine conditions. Censure was expressed for the course pursued by the Presidents and owners of coal roads and mines. President Mitchell's course was approved.

GUARDSMAN SHOT IN TENT.

Sergeant Wounded in Shamokin District—Assailants Escape.

SHAMOKIN, Oct. 9.—Theodore Vlouz, First Sergeant of Company B, Tenth Regiment, was in the kitchen mess tent to-day when a bullet from a revolver pierced the tent and lodged in his right shoulder. Comrades of the wounded soldier rushed from the tent and saw four men, one holding a revolver, rush from the top of a culm bank close by and disappear on the mountain. Several soldiers gave chase, but the men escaped. Vlouz's wound is not fatal.

Eighteen hundred strikers paraded the streets to-night before attending a Socialistic meeting, which was addressed by John Collins of Chicago. Four men dressed in National Guard uniform walked abreast carrying the American flag. They were cheered by strikers along the sidewalks. Officers of the Tenth Regiment, which is encamped here, deny that the marching soldiers belong to the regiment.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1863.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SHOT DEAD BY SOLDIER.

Man Who Approached Guarded House at Shamokin Refused to Halt.

SHENANDOAH, Oct. 9.—William Durham, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was shot dead by Private Wadsworth of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, this morning. Wadsworth was a member of a squad that had been detailed by Provost Marshal Simmons to guard the house of John Bulcavage, which was dynamited on Monday night.

Durham, it is said, was walking toward the house and was commanded by Wadsworth to halt. He disobeyed the command and the sentry fired. The bullet pierced his heart and he died instantly.

Col. Rutledge has refused to surrender the soldiers wanted by Coroner Lee to testify at the inquest into the death of Durham. The Coroner will make another effort to get the witnesses to-morrow.

DYNAMITE WRECKS TRAIN.

Cattle Cars on the Lehigh Valley Road Blown Up.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 9.—A cattle train on one of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's mountain cut-off tracks, near Pittston, was wrecked by dynamite late last night. Seven cars were damaged, and several head of cattle were killed.

A coal train is generally run over the cut-off at night, and it is believed the wreckers' plan was to prevent that train going through.

BRICKS AS FUEL.

Soaked in Oil, They Are Used in Ranges in Westchester.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The plan of soaking bricks in oil and then using them in ranges for heating and cooking purposes has been found to work well here, and half the families in the village are using them. At Croton all the boarding houses are using them for cooking purposes.

It is said the finer grades of red pressed brick absorbs more oil and allows it to burn more evently than the commoner kind.

COAL COMING FROM GERMANY.

To be Re-exported to America—Demand at Newcastle Declining.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—American anthracite coal imported at Hamburg last Winter is being rebought for the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Nothing is known at Newcastle regarding the report, circulated in New York, of the cancellation of American orders for coal, but the demand for coal is declining.

No transactions were reported to-day.

The possibility of a strike by British coal miners in sympathy with the American strikers has been mooted in some quarters, but the suggestion has no support of any kind. On the contrary, the activity in the coal trade and the high prices brought about by the American and French strikes militate against any such movement here.

Coal in Plenty for New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Adrian Iselin, Sr., has arranged things so that no matter what the rest of the country does for coal those who live in this city will have a full supply. Mr. Iselin is the principal owner in mines located on the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. He has directed that the entire output of the mines be shipped here until there is enough to last all Winter.

THE FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

Spreading Rapidly in Some Districts, but Others Not Affected—The Premier in a Difficult Position.

[LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.]

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says Premier Combes is placed in a delicate situation owing to the impossibility of eliminating all political [illegible] from the coal strike problem, which he has to solve.

The miners, under the guidance of Socialist leaders, will show no hesitation in trying to force his hand in order to test the Premier's power. On the other hand, he is understood to have good reasons for believing that the coal companies, in whose councils the military, and even Nationalist, influence predominate, are not unwilling to [illegible] the Government by allowing the whole dispute to become one in which the Minister of the Interior will be obliged to exercise authority and play the powerful rôle of arbiter.

A GENERAL ST[illegible] SWITZER[illegible] ORDERED.

10,000 Men Have Al[illegible] Work—Cavalry Charge R[illegible] Geneva.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A [illegible] from Geneva announces that th[illegible]men's National Committee has [illegible] a general strike throughout Switze[illegible] sympathy with the strike of the st[illegible] employes at Geneva. The strike w[illegible]aimed by the committee by a vote o[illegible]4.

Apparently, however, th[illegible]ements for an immediate and univ[illegible]peration of work were incomplete. A[illegible]n connected with the building tra[illegible]k, and the newspapers have had t[illegible]ublication, but work continues at [illegible] works and in the bakeries, and [illegible] and shops are open.

GENEVA, Oct. 9.—After [illegible]eral strike had been declared by th[illegible]on's National Committee, the latt[illegible]ded the streets with an appeal to [illegible]men to leave their work, and an[illegible] that before declaring the strike [illegible]mittee made a last appeal to the [illegible]r company, which refused to r[illegible] delegates.

It is estimated that 10,0[illegible]are on strike, and it is believed th[illegible]ave no intention of returning to w[illegible] the demands of the street car emp[illegible] satisfied. The ordinary life o[illegible]ty of Geneva is practically suspe[illegible].

Several of the newspaper[illegible]ing set up and printed over the [illegible]ontier. The printers of the Jour[illegible]nève agreed to remain at work, a[illegible]ber of strikers who made a de[illegible]on in front of the office of that [illegible]e dispersed by the gendarmes. [illegible] have made numerous arrests. [illegible]signers have been expelled. The [illegible] were closed to-night.

Toward noon, in conse[illegible] of the threatening attitude of th[illegible], the authorities ordered that all [illegible]t cars which were still running b[illegible]ack to the depots.

At a late hour this evening several thousand strikers and sympathizers assembled outside a street car depot and clamored for the resignation of a prominent official of the company. A battalion of infantry failed to clear the streets. Cavalry were then summoned, and charged the crowd with drawn sabres. Several persons were wounded and others were arrested.

Detachments of cavalry and gendarmes are guarding the gas and waterworks. There are now 3,000 troops under arms here. They are quartered in school houses. Their presence prevents the strikers from interfering with the larger establishments, although several small factories have been compelled to close.

The authorities have issued orders for the resumption of the whole street car service to-morrow, and have promised troops to protect traffic from interference.

MASCAGNI'S TROUBLES CONTINUE.

"Iris" Not Ready for Production, and Two Musicians Dismissed.

Although Mascagni shed tears of joy in his dressing room after the opening performance on Wednesday evening, he is not certain yet that the strenuous life has been finished. He received yesterday more threatening letters, telling him, among other things, to be careful of himself at the banquet to be given to him on Sunday next by the Italian Society.

One of his managers, Samuel Kronberg, was told that two strange men, apparently not Italians, were playing in the orchestra. Suspicion was fastened on them for some discordant notes, and, after watching them a while, Mr. Kronberg asked them a few questions, the answers to which convinced him that they were the source of the trouble. When he accused them they grabbed their instruments and ran out the stage door.

Mr. Kronberg said that he would have no trouble with the Government officials regarding the violation of the labor law, as his men were admitted under the law which gives them a visiting privilege. At the expiration of fifteen weeks they must return to Italy.

"Iris" was not performed last night because its scenery was not finished until 10 o'clock. Mascagni will appear in Brooklyn to-night and return to the Metropolitan on Saturday.

SITE FOR DE KOVEN THEATRE.

Reginald De Koven secured the site of his new home for light opera yesterday, which he stated recently that he would build and conduct in connection with the School of American Opera. The site purchased from Messrs. Potter & Potter is located on Forty-second Street, just off Seventh Avenue—a twenty-five-foot frontage at 213 West Forty-second Street, just west of the Belasco Theatre. The plot juts back and includes 214 to 220 on West Forty-third Street.

The theatre will be known as the Lyric and the work on its construction will be begun within sixty days and the theatre completed by next October. An architect has already drawn the plans for a capacity of 1,500 people. It is stated that Mr. De Koven is the sole owner of the theatre and site. He says that in the theatre will be presented light musical works of the higher class, and that in these productions American authors and composers will be given preference.

When seen last night Mr. De Koven stated that the theatre and the six-story building which will include it would cost about $750,000 and would be of pure Italian Renaissance style. He hopes to make the theatre a model one. The ventilation will be exceptionally good and arranged in the dome, and the stage will be large and its dressing rooms will be provided with baths for the performers. The seats will be placed widely apart and in such a position that the view cannot be obstructed. Though he will probably get some well-known theatrical firm to assume the business management, he has not yet determined just whom to ask. Lee Shubert stated that the Shubert brothers were not, as rumored, connected in any manner with the new theatre.

MRS. HONE ON THE STAGE.

At the first rehearsal of "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," held by Clyde Fitch in the Garrick Theatre yesterday morning, Mrs. Charles Russell Hone appeared in an important rôle. Mr. Fitch believes that she will make an impression in the theatrical world.

Mrs. Hone's husband, who died four years ago, was a cotillion leader in society, and connected with the banking firm of Brown Brothers. She is the daughter of Mrs. John Hoey, once leading woman with Lester Wallack. After the death of her husband Mrs. Hone became a dressmaker.

Anton Hegner, a Danish Knight.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9.—King Christian has gazetted Anton Hegner, the American 'cellist, a Knight of the Danebrog Order.

After Two Congressional Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—James J. Butler was nominated to-day for both the long and short term in Congress by the Democrats of the Twelfth District. Mr. Butler sat in the last Congress as the Representative of the Twelfth District until by a party vote his seat was declared vacant. Butler is a son of Col. Edward Butler, the ward boss of St. Louis, whose trial for bribery will begin Monday at Columbia.

Register to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, four months in the county and thirty days in the election district can register and vote.

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THE FAMOUS
Queen Quality $3.00 Shoes.
The Best $3.00 Shoe for Women that has ever been placed on sale.
BOOTS $3.00
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A few Specials 50c. extra.
BROADWAY AND 21ST STREET.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Children's Millinery
Should be designed by those who cater to the requirements of youth alone. Suitable in style to the age of the wearer and to harmonize with the outer garments. This we make a careful study of and rarely fail to please our patrons.
Our assortment of Infants' Caps and Bonnets is the largest and best.
Our Ready-to-wear Hats for school and everyday wear cannot fail to merit your approval.
60-62 West 23d Street.

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Through THE Looking Glass
By Lewis Carroll
Illustrated by Peter Newell
(In a box.)
$3.00 net
Beautiful Holiday edition of this great classic for old and young. Uniform with the Peter Newell *Alice in Wonderland.*
HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York

Yotto RIVALS THE SUN
Perfect

IOWA'S GOVERNOR FOR CHANGES IN TARIFF

Mr. Cummins, in Chicago Speech, Says the Time Has Come.

Modification of Duties, However, Not a Remedy for Trusts—Believes Nation Should Be Proud of Some of Its Trusts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—At the dinner given to-night by the Marquette Club to mark the thirty-first anniversary of the Chicago fire Gov. Cummins of Iowa responded to the toast, "The Iowa Platform and the Tariff." He said, in part:

"In all its length and all its breadth we meant just what we said. We believe that to the doctrine of protection more than to any other principle of government is due the commanding position so brilliantly won and so firmly held by the United States in the affairs of the world; that to the policy of protective duties is due more than to any other policy of the Government the unequaled manhood and womanhood of the people, at once the safety and glory of the Republic.

"That changes would become necessary or advisable no Republican has ever doubted. The platform was adopted under circumstances that made it clear that the Republicans of Iowa are deeply convinced that the time has come, through the progress of our industries and the changing relations to the commerce of the world, when modifications of the tariff are imperatively demanded, and, if I do not misinterpret the signs of the times, this belief is shared by the Republicans of forty-four other States.

"No intelligent observer can doubt that upon some of the most important products of the United States the duties are too high, and it is the mission of the Republican Party to reduce them so that they will again be in harmony with the principle out of which they sprang. We all know that no harm can come to any legitimate undertaking through any readjustment of tariff schedules made by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President.

"It has been said by illustrious leaders of the Republican Party that a modification of the tariff is not a remedy for the trusts. I take this opportunity to say for the Republicans of Iowa that they wholly agree with this view and have not proposed to effectually repair the wrongs that are perpetrated by unlawful combinations by any readjustment or abatement of the tariff schedules.

"No thinking man can doubt that large corporations are absolutely necessary to carry on, with convenience and economy the growing business of the world, and however great a corporation becomes if it develops into a natural way through the recognized laws of commerce and through the energy and sagacity of its managers against the competition of others engaged in like business, it ought not to be the object of disfavor or condemnation; on the other hand it should be the subject of just pride and mark the rising tide of a better civilization.

"The corporations or combinations to which the Iowa platform refers are those which have been brought together, not to outstrip competition in a fair race, but to destroy competition by the actual obliteration of independent establishments, and which accomplish their purpose either by purchase or piracy. They are invariably accompanied by the issuance of vast quantities of stock, which have no basis save the audacity of promoters, and which serve two ends equally objectionable—first, to enrich beyond comprehension the movers of the nefarious enterprises, and, second, to cloak the enormous profits which may be extorted from their hapless victims.

"There are but two forces that can be trusted to fix prices—competition, and the regulation by organized government. The latter is totally inadmissible, and we must preserve the former. It is therefore the high and imperative duty of the Government to so adjust its laws that there will be the least possible motive for the destruction of competition."

SECRETARY SHAW TALKS ON TARIFF PROVISIONS.

He Calls Attention to Those Relating Particularly to Raw Material in His New Haven Address.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—The Republican State campaign was opened here this evening with a rally in the Hyperion Theatre, at which the speaker was Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Shaw said, in part:

'Political campaigns should become schools of statecraft. I have come to the conclusion that they are the only times when the people study principles and problems of government carefully. I care little for partisan politics and I do not care about what is termed practical politics. But I like such discussions of issues as this occasion affords.

"Let me ask you what it is that divides the great parties. Is it wealth? There are wealthy men in both parties. It is principles and measures? There was a time when the colleges taught free trade. If you know of any college that teaches free trade now, teach that college better. If you intend to legislate for the entire world, free trade is correct. But if you do not so intend, free trade is not correct legislation. But somehow we are called upon to legislate for this country, and not for the entire world.

"It seems to me that the Democratic leaders have shown greater anxiety to discover an issue on which to win successive campaigns than to formulate a policy upon which to run the Government after they shall have won.

"Our political opponents have always urged the removal of all tariff duties from what they are pleased to term raw material. And they urge such a course because they claim it will enable our manufacturers to successfully compete with their European rivals in foreign markets. And what is raw material? Ore in the bowels of the earth is raw material, until man acquires title to it, but ore at the mouth of the mine is the finished product of the miner, whose labor shall be protected, and who is placed in open competition with the world.

"The Republican Party, ever ready with encouragement to the manufacturer, meets these arguments by what are known as drawback provisions. Whoever will may bring wool or silk, or hides, or iron, or wood, or any other commodity, from the cheapest market of the earth, and if therefrom he will produce a manufacture for exportation he will be paid from the Treasury the full amount of the duty he paid upon the material imported. In fact, he need not pay the duty if he will conform to certain regulations and give the necessary bond.

"In practice the Republican policy of protection, extended to all American labor, has resulted to the advantage not only of the manufacturers who supply the American market, but also to the American exporter of manufactures. In 1860, at the close of a long period of Democratic control, when the manufacturer was given free raw material, we imported, for purposes of manufacture, a little less than $2 per capita. In 1902 we imported, for the purposes of manufacture, a little over $4 per capita. In 1880 our importations for purposes of manufacture were 17½ per cent. of the total; in 1902 they were 36 per cent. of the total. As usual, our opponents' arguments sound well until tested by experience.

"Personally, and speaking for myself alone, I should be glad to see these drawback provisions made more liberal. Let me illustrate. If Smith imports hides from South America, and exports the leather which he manufactures therefrom, he will be allowed a drawback equal to the duty he has paid on the hides; but if he sells the leather to Jones, Jones is not entitled to any drawback even though he exports shoes manufactured therefrom.

"In other words, the thing imported must be made a part of a manufacture, and by the importer himself. Some of our European rivals offer greater encouragement to their exporters than we thus far have to ours. Personally, I believe yet more liberal provisions may be safely made without fear of fraud and without embarrassment to the public revenues. We have attained our commercial independence, and every reasonable advantage should be given to him whose enterprise furnishes employment to American citizens, the product of whose skill increases our annual balance of trade."

Mr. Shaw was interrupted several times by an intoxicated man, who wanted to hear about the coal strike and "free coal." Mr. Shaw replied to him that "President Roosevelt, that man who cares for you better than any one else can, is doing all he can to settle the trouble."

Once again he was interrupted, and paid the President a tribute of affection and esteem, reciting the fact that he is crippled and attempting to work for the solution of the difficulty at the risk of serious physical harm to himself.

ALLISON DEFENDS TARIFF.

Senator Says Destruction of the Protective System Would Benefit Most of the Trusts.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Senator Allison, in the course of a political speech here to-night, opening the Republican campaign, said:

"I might give many illustrations of how insignificant is the part the tariff plays as respects great combinations of capital and how puerile is the remedy proposed for the destruction of all trusts by placing trust-made articles on the free list. I think it may be said truthfully that more of the trusts would be benefited by the removal of the tariff than would be injured, and when injured, to endure the injury more easily than their competitors, who would be practically destroyed. The great tobacco combination is an illustration of this. The removal of the duties on imported tobacco and its products would not only result in a great loss of revenue to the Government but would be an actual boon to the tobacco combination.

"The cure for the trust evil is of far deeper significance and requires more potential remedies. That they will be found, I do not doubt. That the evils are recognized by all, we know, but whatever we do, let us not saddle upon our people quack remedies having their origin in conceptions of free trade.

"The only remedy proposed by the Democrats is political, and seeks by indirection to attack the policy of protection, which has withstood all direct assaults upon it for more than forty years. The policy of protection is a beneficent one, and whatever changes experience has shown to be needed will be made by the Republican Party. These changes cannot be hoped for except through the Republican Party. The revision proposed by our opponents is one that can only lead to the destruction of our immense industrial interests, interwoven as they are with all other business and occupations, and with the destruction of these disaster and distress will inevitably follow."

RHODE ISLAND NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—The Rhode Island Republican Convention, held here to-day, nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL, Providence.
Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE L. SHEPLEY.
Secretary of State—CHARLES P. BENNETT.
Attorney General—CHARLES F. STEARNS, Providence.
General Treasurer—WALTER A. READ, Gloucester.

The convention adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republicans of Rhode Island, in State Convention assembled, reaffirm the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1900 and pledge anew our loyal support to the principles therein contained.

We record our unreserved approval of the Administration of President Roosevelt and commend his faithful fulfillment of the pledge given to the people to further and carry out the aims and plans of the lamented statesman whom he succeeded. We recognize the signal ability with which he has considered and acted upon the questions of National importance that have crowded fast upon each other during the past year. Especially do we approve his wise attitude with reference to our relations with the new Republic of Cuba. We honor his consistent efforts to secure and perpetuate a high standard of public service, and declare here our conviction that his record as the Nation's Executive merits for him the nomination for President by the National Republican Convention of 1904.

We reaffirm our belief in the wisdom of the American protective system. Under tariff laws enacted by Republican votes with a view to encourage and protect American interests, we have rapidly attained a measure of industrial development and prosperity never before equaled in the world's history. Laborers, mechanics, farmers, and manufacturers alike have shared in the benefits secured. Our producers are not only securing every year a larger share of domestic consumption, but we are ever encroaching upon the trade of our competitors in the markets of the world. Our achievements in every field of enterprise command universal admiration. Stability of wise economic policy is essential to our continued industrial prosperity. While insisting upon this stability of policy we do not fail to recognize the fact that new or changed industrial conditions may naturally lead, from time to time, to a readjustment of tariff rates. All questions as to the time when a new adjustment of rates will be necessary and as to the character of the revision demanded by the public interests can be safely left to the judgment of a Republican Congress.

We recognize the tendency in this age of increased competition to the formation of consolidated corporations of large capital, commonly but erroneously called "trusts," and in so far as they result in the prosecution of business at lessened expense, with cheaper prices to the people, they should not be condemned. The evils growing out of such aggregations of capital should be summarily dealt with by legislative action. The only Congressional enactment looking to the control of such corporations was drawn by a Republican, enacted by a Congress Republican in both branches, and under it prosecutions of the so-called "Beef Trust" and others equally objectionable are now being made by the Republican Administration.

The questions arising as a consequence of our war with Spain and the government of the territory acquired as a result thereof, have been wisely and honorably considered and acted upon by Congress. We commend the scheme of education and ultimate self-government established in the Philippines, and confidently look forward to rapidly increasing loyalty and intelligence among their people as a result. The conduct of our army while establishing order and maintaining our authority among a barbarous and ignorant people is worthy of the warmest praise.

Capital and labor working hand in hand are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the country. Each can profit only by the services of the other. We believe in the intelligent organization of the workingmen of this country for the betterment of their condition, for the securing of fewer hours of labor, and the increase of their compensation. The Republican Party has always recognized the dignity and importance of labor.

The platform concludes by reviewing some of the results of Republican legislation in Rhode Island.

REPUBLICANS NAME GEN. KING.

Will Run Against Fitzgerald in Seventh Congress District.

Gen. Horatio C. King was nominated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, Brooklyn, yesterday by the committee appointed by the Republican convention last week.

Gen. King was Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1895, but in 1896 supported McKinley, and soon after joined the Republican Party. The district in which Gen. King will run is heavily Democratic. His opponent is John J. Fitzgerald.

Middlesex County (N. J.) Ticket.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Republicans of Middlesex County placed the following names in nomination to-day:

For Sheriff—WILLIAM CARMAN of Menlo Park.

For Surrogate—THEODORE B. BOOREEN of New Brunswick.

For Members of Assembly—M. J. WHITFORD of New Market, W. H. V. JACKSON of New Brunswick, and J. E. MONTGOMERY of South Amboy.

For Coroners—J. V. HUBBARD of New Brunswick and Dr. E. E. HAINES of South Amboy.

Republican Down-Town Opening.

The opening of what is to be known as the down-town headquarters of the Republican Club of 450 Fifth Avenue, situated at 99 Canal Street, was made the occasion last night of a series of speeches, in which the campaign of Charles S. Adler, nominee for Congress in the Ninth District against Congressman Goldfogle, was started.

Adjourned Republican Conventions.

These nominations were made last night at adjourned Republican conventions:

CONGRESS.

10th Dist.—William Blau.

SENATE.

Dist.	Dist.
11—Meyer Shoenfeld.	18—John Goode.
12—Emerich Kohn.	20—Frederic Werner.
16—Thomas M. Belknap.	

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Dist.
1—Joseph Casey.	12—Jacob Cybulsky.
2—Meyer Greenburg.	20—Philip J. McDonald.
6—Frank Pitelli.	33—Jacob H. Corn.
7—Van Vorst Wells.	

Richmond County Republicans.

The Republicans of Richmond County held their convention last night at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton. Clinton G. Daniels of West Brighton was nominated for County Clerk, and Walton H. Price of Graniteville was named for Assembly. Mr. Price was a member of President Roosevelt's regiment, and served with him in Cuba.

Merrill to Support Gregg.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County, who was refused the honor of a renomination on Wednesday, and who, it was said, might bolt the nomination of his ex-assistant, George A. Gregg, for the District Attorneyship on the Democratic ticket, issued a statement yesterday, in which he said he would promise the votes of his following to the nominee, and would take the stump for him.

GOV. ODELL'S CAMPAIGN

Committee Favors Tour of the State in Special Car.

The Governor Says Mr. Baer, as a Democrat, Told a Senator He Would Be Pleased If the Strike Hurt the Republican Party.

Gov. Odell's time was so taken up by the coal strike conference yesterday that Chairman Dunn of the State Committee was unable to confer with him with regard to the details of his campaign. Demands for the Governor to speak are coming into headquarters from all over the State, and the advisability of having the Governor make a tour through the State in a special car was considered yesterday by members of the Executive Committee informally. The members of the committee are in favor of the plan, and if the Governor agrees to it an itinerary will be arranged for him without delay. The disposition of the committee is to conduct the campaign on State issues, and it is agreed that no one is so capable of presenting these issues to the people as Gov. Odell himself.

The Governor was about the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening for a time greeting friends. He said he would remain in the city until to-morrow, and expected to confer with Chairman Dunn and Senator Platt with regard to the details of the State campaign before he left. When asked what he thought of the coal strike as a political issue in the State campaign, the Governor said:

"The Republicans are not responsible in any way for the coal strike, and no sensible man thinks that they are. Chairman Campbell of the Democratic State Committee is trying to hoodwink the voters on this subject, but I do not think he will succeed. The people are too intelligent. Why, most people know that Mr. Baer, the President of the Reading Company and head of the coal operators, is a Democrat. When told that the strike would hurt the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, Mr. Baer, I understand, replied to Senator Quay that he didn't care; that such a result would be most pleasing to him as a Democrat.

"I am not at all surprised that the Democrats are trying to make political capital out of the coal strike. It is about the only thing in sight that they can make political capital out of; their only hope. But my judgment is that, when they think they will profit by that false issue in New York, they are underrating the intelligence of the New York voters."

Jotham B. Allds of Chenango, who was the Republican leader in the Assembly this year, and who has been nominated for the Senate to succeed Senator Thornton, said at headquarters yesterday that the coal strike was not an issue up the State.

"The people up State," said Allds, "are not having any trouble about getting coal. They cannot get all they want, it is true, but they are getting all they actually need, and they are getting it for $6.50 a ton. This is true in all sections of the State outside of New York and Buffalo. It is a fact that New York dealers have been offering the up-State dealers as high as $10 a ton for coal, but in nearly every instance the up-State dealer has preferred to sell to his regular customers at the usual Summer rate. He does this, of course, because he knows that to do otherwise would destroy his regular trade. With such conditions prevailing, the coal strike is not worrying up State Republicans even a little."

Reports which reach State headquarters about the disaffection among Republicans of the Fifth Judicial District over the nomination of Attorney General Davies for Justice of the Supreme Court are to the effect that the disaffection does not extend outside of Jefferson County. Unless Judge Rogers, who was put up by the disaffected Republicans and indorsed by the Democrats, should receive the indorsement of Republicans in other counties of the judicial district besides Jefferson, Davies, it is said, will be in no serious danger of defeat.

His fellow-members of the State Committee have a joke on John W. Dwight, who is running for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District. Mr. Dwight is running for the short term in this district and George J. Smith is running for the long term. Mr. Dwight is 6 feet 1 inch in height, while Mr. Smith is just 5 feet 1 inch in height. When these two were introduced to an audience the Chairman made the introduction in this way:

"This is the long Mr. Dwight who is running for the short term, and this is the short Mr. Smith who is running for the long term."

The prevailing odds on the Gubernatorial election are still 2½ to 1 on Odell. Bunnell & Buchanan wagered $3,000 at these odds yesterday. Fred Brooks made a bet of $5,000 to $2,250 on Odell with J. J. Judge.

Register to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, four months in the county and thirty days in the election district can register and vote.

MRS. ODELL ENTERTAINED.

Reception to the Governor's Wife at the West End Woman's Republican Club.

The members of the West End Woman's Republican Club, dressed in their best bibs and tuckers, were out in large numbers yesterday to attend one of the most successful social afternoons in the history of the club. Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., wife of the Governor of the State, was the guest of honor of the day; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Stanton Blatch of England, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, with Mrs. Lawrence, another daughter, and Mrs. Donald McLean, were present, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the founder of the club, had come up from Washington for the occasion. The club rooms, at 2,307 Broadway, were decorated with flowers, and the Stars and Stripes, and a special big cake with the club emblem, a shield in red, white, and blue, occupied the centre of the refreshment table, a gift presented in honor of Mrs. Odell.

Before the opening of the meeting, for which there was a regular programme of music and song, Mrs. Odell held a reception in a small room adjoining the club room. Mrs. Odell is a woman of about medium height and size, with a charming presence and sweet and sensible face. She had a pleasant word or reminiscence for every one presented to her, some of the women being acquaintances made at the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Los Angeles in the Spring. She was dressed in a gown of white cloth with a transparent yoke and stock of fine Irish lace, with a diamond pin and pendant. Her hat was a large one of black.

Later Mrs. Odell was formally presented to the club members in a body by Mrs. Augustine J. Wilson, the club's President, as "the wife of our present and future Governor." There was hearty applause at this. There was a standing vote when Miss Boswell proposed Mrs. Odell as an honorary member of the club, and she rose and expressed her thanks in a few words. When the refreshments were served, Mrs. Odell cut the big cake in the centre with a business-like steel carving knife, and slices of the cake were in great demand. Addresses made by Mrs. McLean and Miss Boswell were in the nature of eulogies of Gov. Odell, and Mrs. Odell, when asked to express a sentiment said:

"I want my husband to be re-elected to prove that he has been in the right in everything that he has done."

INDEPENDENTS IN BALTIMORE.

New Registration Law Indicates 15,000 and Politicians Are Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Under the new registration law in this city requiring every voter desiring to qualify to vote at party primaries to name his politics, and when registering, the lists just completed show that 15,000 declined to give any party affiliation, and can be counted as independents. That vote can turn any city or State election, and leaders of both parties are worried about it. Elections in Baltimore will be more uncertain than ever.

The total registration, 84,520 white and 15,780 colored, is very light. Several thousands of voters did not register. Republican managers concede that the number registered as Democrats exceeds the total declared as Republicans. On the other hand, the Republicans seem confident that two-thirds of the Independents will vote for Republican candidates.

REGISTRATION BEGINS TO-DAY.

Booths to be Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.—McCullagh's Precautions Against Fraud.

Registration for the coming election will begin to-day. The registration booths will again be open to-morrow and on Friday and Saturday of next week. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh sent to Commissioner Partridge a letter yesterday, in which he said that he expected the co-operation of the police in enforcing the election law.

Mr. McCullagh stated that he would furnish the police with lists of persons alleged to be residents of places licensed as Raines law hotels, and he made a demand that all persons on that list be challenged by the police when they attempted to register.

Through a mistake of the printer, in the last column of the list of questions which the Inspectors are required to ask each voter, instead of the words "last place of residence" there appears "last place of registration." Superintendent McCullagh has informed all of the Inspectors that this is a mistake, and that his last place of residence must be demanded from every voter.

The officers of the Republican County Committee said yesterday that from the number of inquiries they have had from persons who have heretofore not taken the trouble to register or vote, but who are now alarmed over the penalty of jury duty for those who fail to exercise the right of franchise, they are convinced that the Finch law will serve an excellent purpose in bringing out a full registration.

HUDSON COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Congressman McDermott to be Renominated—Allan Benny Named.

Open primaries were held last night by the Democrats of Hudson County for the nomination of Congressmen. The result was the nomination of Allan Benny in the Ninth District, which includes Bayonne, the Seventh to the Twelfth Wards of Jersey City, Harrison, Kearney, and East Newark.

In the Tenth District, which includes the first six wards of Jersey City, Hoboken, and all the townships of North Hudson, the candidate will be Allan McDermott, who represents the old Ninth District, comprising all Hudson County, in the present House.

The Republicans held their primaries at the same time, but elected delegates, who will meet in convention on Saturday night to nominate candidates.

INDORSEMENT FOR COLER.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Acts as a Unit First Time in Years.

For the first time in a number of years the Brooklyn Democratic Club acted as a unit last night when it indorsed the Democratic State ticket. Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Ray, speaking in support of the indorsement resolution, caused a mild stir by declaring that he did not think the Democratic Party the only good party.

"I cannot recall any particular thing that the Democratic Party has done for the whole people," he continued, "and there are many good things that have been accomplished by the Republicans.

"Party platforms are largely made for the purpose of enabling distinguished gentlemen to display their rhetoric. Mr. Coler, however, is his own platform, and he will be elected for what he is and has done. For the first time in a very long while the Democratic Party has chosen a man whom the people want."

MANDAMUS FOR NOMINEES.

Tardy Democratic Candidates Want Their Names Placed on Ballots.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—A writ of mandamus was to-day served upon Secretary of State McDonough directing him to show cause why the names of Townsend Scudder, Democratic nominee for Congress in the First Congressional District; Edwin D. Bailey, Jr., Democratic nominee for State Senator in the First Senatorial District, and Luke A. Keenan, Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Second Senatorial District, should not be placed on the official ballot under the regular Democracy emblem.

The certificates of nomination of the men were mailed on Saturday to the Secretary of State, but were not received until Sunday, Oct. 5. The law provides that they must be filed prior to midnight of Oct. 4.

CHAIRMAN CARLISLE ON DUTY.

John N. Carlisle of Watertown formally took charge of the campaign to elect Bird S. Coler Governor in the headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday. Candidate Coler was busy during the day preparing his speech of acceptance, which, it is said, will be quite long and will cover the main points to be made during the campaign against his opponents.

Chairman Carlisle had no news about the Coler campaign yesterday, but declared that in a few days matters would be "looking up." This is Chairman Carlisle's first effort to manage a State campaign.

Manhattan Club to Give Reception.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, last night it was decided to give a reception to the candidates on the Democratic State ticket Wednesday evening, Oct. 22.

Decline to Run for Congress.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, Abram R. Weaver, and the nominee in the Thirty-first District, E. K. Burnham, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate declining their nominations.

W. R. Hearst and Max Ihmsen Chosen.

William R. Hearst and Max Ihmsen of New York, President and Secretary, respectively, of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, have been elected members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Nominated for the Assembly.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—E. W. Scoville, (Rep.)
ONEIDA COUNTY—Second District, E. E. Dorn, (Dem.)
OTSEGO COUNTY—Eugene Carr, (Dem.)
SULLIVAN COUNTY—Charles Barnum, (Dem.)
SCHOHARIE COUNTY—W. D. Colclough, (Rep.)

Democrat for Assemblyman.

Edward Rosenstein was nominated at the adjourned Democratic Assembly Convention of the Twelfth District last night. There was a contest, Mr. Rosenstein winning over his opponent, Max Eckman, by a vote of 18 to 14. The convention was held at 434 Grand Street.

Dover County (N. J.) Ticket.

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Democratic County Convention to-day placed in nomination its county ticket. The nominations are: For Sheriff, Henry M. Drake of Chester; Surrogate, C. A. Reed of Morristown; Assemblymen, John McClellan of Boonton and William Swackhammer of Washington Township.

Congressional Nominations.

RHODE ISLAND—First District, Melville Bull, (Rep.) Second District, Adin P. Capron, (Rep.)
CONNECTICUT—Third District, James H. Potter, (Dem.)
ARKANSAS—Sixth District, William M. Carpenter, (Rep.)
TEXAS—Third District, J. W. Yates, (Rep.)
MISSOURI—Twelfth District, J. J. Butler, (Dem.)

Senatorial Nominations.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—George E. Warner, (Dem.)
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—J. A. McCarthy, (Dem.)

The scenic beauties of the PICTURESQUE ERIE RAILROAD make it the most popular route for Autumn travel. Superb roadbed and equipment. Solid vestibuled trains to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Fine dining car service is unexcelled.—Adv.

FRIDAY IS ALWAYS A DAY OF SURPASSING INTEREST AT THIS STORE.

JOIN THE HISTORY CLUB. Write or Call for PARTICULARS.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Charge accounts will be opened with persons of recognized responsibility.

TO-DAY'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING.

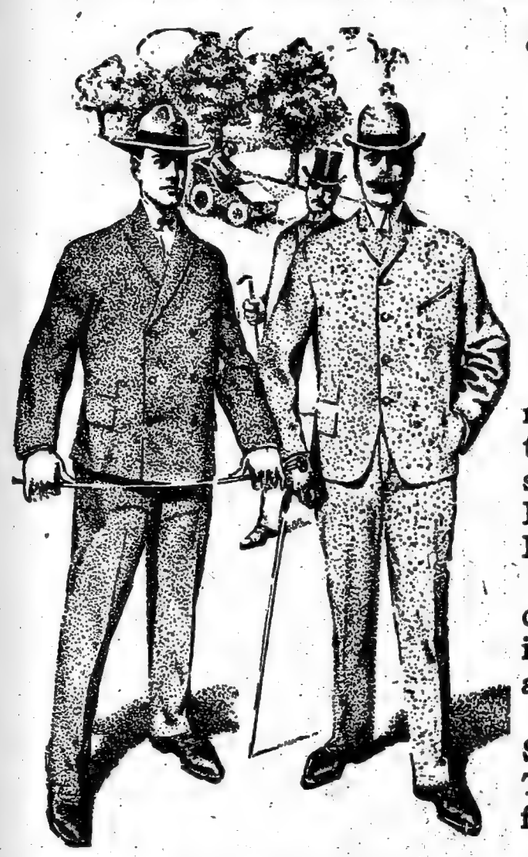

350 Men's Suits,
140 Coats and Vests,
130 Top Coats,
$7.75

THE SUITS comprise dark mixtures, stripes and checks, in the very latest cut and made of splendid fabrics. ALL SIZES, EVEN UP TO THE VERY LARGEST.

THE COATS AND VESTS comprise Black Diagonals, Cheviots and Thibets; Sack or Cutaway Coats.

THE TOP COATS comprise Short Coverts, Venetians and Twills; also medium length Oxfords and Blacks.

(Main Floor, East.)

The Boys' Store
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
To-day, 880 Suits
AT $1.90 EACH
Boys' School Suits,
Made of splendid wear-resisting fabrics, in new fall colorings, comprising Slate, Brown, Oxford and Olive combinations; also dark Navy blue Cheviots; double-breasted Jacket Suits; sizes 7 to 16 years.
Serge Blouse Suits.
Pure Worsted Serges, in Navy, Slate and Olive Shades, embroidered shields, silk scarfs; sizes 3 to 8 years.
As no "Cheap" Clothing is allowed to come in or go out of the Boys' Store—$1.90 tells a story of WONDERFUL VALUE-GIVING.

Dress Goods AND Waistings.
We place on special sale to-day and to-morrow a purchase of 400 pieces of Dress Goods and Waistings
At 29c. a Yard.
These goods were manufactured to be sold regularly at 40c. to 65c. a yard.
All colors are represented in this very attractive collection. The lots include Waistings, Heavyweight Skirtings, Fancy Knickerbocker Suitings, Henriettas, Granites, Etamines, etc.
At the Price We Name These Offerings Are Most Extraordinary.
(Main Floor, Front.)

Dinnerware and Odd China.
Most Tempting Offers in Pretty and Serviceable Dinnerware and Odd China.
DINNERWARE.
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces; finest French Limoges china; very rich decorations; large platters and soup tureen; complete service; special, 16.50
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces; fine thin porcelain; rich underglazed decoration; "Open Stock" pattern; special, 8.50
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces; pure white porcelain; special, 5.00
TEA SETS; 56 pieces; finest thin porcelain; decorated in natural colors; special, 4.25
ODD CHINA.
CUPS AND SAUCERS, and Plates of all sizes; finest French Limoges china, richly decorated; special, each, .19
CUPS AND SAUCERS; fine thin egg-shell Japanese china; very richly decorated; special, .10
CABORETTES OR LOBSTER SALAD DISHES; handsomely decorated, with handles; special, 1.00

Tapestry Portieres.
750 Pairs at ½ Price.
A manufacturer's sample line comprising about all there is that's new in fall hangings, such as Bordered Portieres, with Applied Borders of Lace Applique, Velvet and Tapestry, Novelty Brocades, L'Art Nouveau effect, and heavy Petit Points, as well as cotton and mercerized weaves in Armures, Ottomans, Reps, &c.; in fact a most timely offering. The quantities are small and there is not a complete color line of each style, although every conceivable color is shown for a quick clearance. We have divided them into three lots to-day, per pair,
3.50 5.90 8.75
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Great Sale of Notions Continues.
Crowds have been pouring into the Main Aisle and into the regular Notions Store on the Main Floor, 18th Street, all week. The sale, from every critical viewpoint, is a phenomenal success.
Quantities are Larger than Ever. Prices are Lower than Ever Before.
Everything is of the best. Better cannot be had elsewhere, no matter what you pay. No unknown or inferior grades. No short lengths; no insufficient quantities. The booths are so arranged that everything is handily classified.
New York's Greatest Sale of Notions.

HAIRPINS, assorted sizes, 12 papers,	9	SAFETY PINS, nickel plated, size 1-2-3, 3 dozen assorted,	5
SPRING HOOKS AND EYES, black and white, 2-3-4, per gross,	4	PIN CUBES, large size colored, mourning and jet, each,	3
MACHINE SILK, 50 yards, all colors, per dozen spools,	15	GEM PINS, best quality, paper containing 360 pins; 4 papers for	10
SPOOL SILK, dressmaker's ½-oz. high grade spool, black, all letters, per doz., $2.20, per spool,	20	GERMANTOWN WOOL, 16 skeins to a pound, best quality; $1.15 per pound; per skein,	8
M. HEMINWAY & SONS' BEST WASH SILKS, most desirable shades, per dozen,	25	KERRS' LUSTRE TWIST, black and white, all letters, 400 yards on spool, per spool	10
F. P. C. IRONING WAX, per doz.,	38	WHITE BASTING COTTON, per doz. spools,	5
TAPE, ½-inch wide, 24-yard pieces, black and white, per piece,	5	WHITE BASTING COTTON, per 500-yard spool,	8
DRESS SHIELDS, "THE WINNER," light weight, double covered, regular 10c. and 12c., per pair,		BLACK DARNING COTTON, per dozen cards,	6
No. 3, doz., 90c Per pair 9c	No. 4, doz., $1.00 Per pair, 10c	CASHMERE MENDING WOOL, 30 yards on card, best grade, black and colors, a card,	2
		VICTORIA PLEATERS, with two knives, each,	12
		SEW-ON SUPPORTERS, in fancy frilled lisle, elastic satin top, all colors, per pair,	17
		HOSE SUPPORTERS, for women, misses and children, pin top button clasp, black and white, per pair.	5
		FANCY ELASTIC, all silk frilled and cable, all colors, ¾-yard, for	10
		MOHAIR SOUTACHE BRAID, 24 yards in piece, per piece,	12
		SHETLAND FLOSS, black, white and colors, 12 skeins to a pound, per pound,	30

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Cheviot Suits for Men

Blue and black cheviot Sack Suits have been in remarkable demand this Fall—and he's a sensible man who buys such a neat, refined, serviceable suit.

Our stock is large and ample, of course, and we meet the needs of all sorts and sizes of men, in all the various grades.

Black cheviot, single-breasted, at $8.50, $10, $12, $15 and $20.
Black cheviot, double-breasted, at $12, $15, $18, $20 and $22.
Blue cheviot, single-breasted, $12 and $15.
Blue cheviot, double-breasted, $12, $15 and $18.

These suits are made from cheviot that's been used by the Wanamaker Clothing Store for years, and are guaranteed in every respect—absolutely pure wool and fast color—silk-sewed throughout; from $12 up they have hand-made collars and buttonholes. Stout men are well provided for.

We have today a special offering of $25 silk-lined Fall Overcoats, in Oxford and black unfinished worsteds, at $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

From among the dozens of up-to-date styles of Boys' Suits in our stock, we pick out these two groups, at specially low prices, to tell about today.

Sailor Suits of hard-finished blue serge. Jauntily trimmed with narrow braid. Extra pair of trousers with each suit—a wise idea. Sizes for boys of 4 to 12 years. $4.50, worth $6.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits of blue or fancy mixed cheviot. A very popular style nowadays. Extra trousers. Sizes, 7 to 15 years, $5. It would take another dollar to buy one of these suits elsewhere.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Jackets

A Popular Offering

These are the busy days of full stocks and new fair prices; but we are constantly watching every chance for your price-advantage, no matter how eagerly you are buying at regular prices.

Today a remarkable chance is here, on coats at a popular price—

$9 JACKETS at $6

Smart Short Jackets of pebble cheviot, of excellent quality; fly-front, seams outlined with stitching, hip pockets; coats lined with satin. Worth a full half more than today's price—right at the start of the season.

Only a hundred in the lot; and they'll be likely to go in a jiffy.

Widest assortment of the most excellent Garments in newest styles, $10, $13.50, $15, $18, to $34.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Underwear

That Meets All Requirements

This stock of Underwear for Men has been gathered by system, not haphazard. We have provided for every possible preference, as to material and price, and for every build of man.

This meant, in a good many cases, having the underwear built according to our own specifications—having ordinary dimensions changed, here and there, as our experience proved it to be necessary. Many distinctive improvements in trimming have been made—all with the intended and successful result of producing underwear that fits well, is comfortable, and wears well—three cardinal points.

And yet a fourth—garment for garment, price for price, you won't be able to equal the Wanamaker Underwear in any regular stock in New York whether you take our Cotton Underwear at 37½c, or the silk garments at $19.25, for purposes of comparsion. A few random descriptions of well-liked sorts:

At $1 each—Medium or heavy-weight white or natural colored Merino or French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Some lines in 28 and 31-inch inseam in Drawers.
At $1.50 each—Medium-weight fashioned Merino Shirts and Drawers, in tan, blue or lavender tint; also in French natural colored merino. Heavy-weight white or natural colored Merino Shirts and Drawers; full fashioned and regular made.
At $2 each—Pure natural wool full fashioned Underwear; heavy weights; in sizes up to 50 inches. Drawers with 28 or 31-inch inseam. Also white Merino Shirts; size 34, $2.05; Drawers to match, size 30, $2.20; advance 15c on each larger size.
At $2.50 each—English full fashioned heavy-weight colored Merino Shirts and Drawers. Also unshrinkable all-wool, in a medium heavy weight; Drawers in two lengths of inseam, $3 a garment. Shirts, with double front, back and sides, and double-front drawers, $3.25 each.
At $3.50 each—Unshrinkable English silver-gray all-wool Shirts and Drawers, in medium or heavy weights. Same, in heavy-weight natural wool, finer quality, $3.75 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Flannelette Wrappers

The main element of change in these comfortable Wrappers of flannelette comes from the new designs in the materials—pretty stripes and figures—rather than the noticeable differences in styles.

For all that, there's an attractive variety among our present gathering, including some of the well-liked Kimono Wrappers. And prices are all modest:

At $1—In stripes; yoke front and back; flounce on skirt.
At $1.50—In stripes; yoke front, box-plaited back; bretelle over shoulder; trimmed with fancy braid.
At $1.75—In stripes; full front, trimmed with fancy braid, forming jacket effect; plaited back; ruffle on skirt.
At $2.25—In Persian designs; yoke front and back; bretelle over shoulder, finished with bias fold; deep ruffle on skirt.
At $2.50—In figures; full front, plaited back; trimmed with satin ribbon; ruffle on skirt.
At $2.75—In Persian patterns; full front, trimmed with satin ribbon, edged with black velvet, forming block effect; upper part of sleeve trimmed; plaited fitted back; ruffle on skirt.

Kimono Wrappers

At $2.25—Light ground, Persian pattern; bell sleeves; finished with Persian border.
At $2.75—Persian stripes; finished with border of satin.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wanamaker Accomplishments In Providing Wearables for Men

The winning, in six years' time, of the eminent position this store now holds in the favor of a vast clientele of the well-dressed men of New York, has not been a matter of haphazard chance. It has not grown simply because of the favorable location of the Wanamaker Store in this busy center of the Men's Clothing district. Convenience of location has been a happy incident; but primary causes of a far more powerful nature have brought men here, not alone from the immediate vicinage, but from every part of Greater New York.

And it has not been the mere matter of money-saving; though money-saving is always the twin merit of betterness.

The whole secret lies in the fact that the best experts in the Men's Wear trade have been engaged in exclusive producing and buying of Wanamaker Furnishings for Men. They have been backed by ample capital—our chief spending several months each year in Europe; and when at home, working constantly for the betterment of his merchandise with and among the best American manufacturers.

Never working for cheapness, as a primary result—always for betterment—taking out the inconveniences and discomforts that have troubled men in their ordinary furnishings; keeping constant eye on the makers of men's goods in London, Paris and Vienna.

Buying the foreign things in lavish quantities; and applying the foreign ideas, when better than ours, to goods made in America. Making in our own factory such goods as we could economize on, or get made better than was possible outside. Always preferring to use outside manufacturers when able to come together with them on lowest basis of cost, and have our own ideas of quality, style and workmanship carried out absolutely.

Such an alliance produced

The Wanamaker Dollar Dress Shirt

SHIRTS The most remarkable value known in the Men's Wear trade today. Never equaled outside of Wanamaker's. It is today, as it has been for years, the unmatched standard of shirt values. It has no equal under a dollar and a half in the retail trade.

Designed and planned over specifications of our own—patterned after every comfortable line in cutting; finished with every convenience, and every touch of smart effect—then made by a manufacturer who has no waste, no chance of loss, no waiting for orders, no left-over stock. Hence, we can sell for a dollar a shirt that costs a half-dollar more in any other store.

But at Wanamaker's for a half dollar more, you are shown superb dress shirts, patterned after a beautiful Paris model—more dressy, more refined, and equal in quality to other shirts at two dollars or more.

COLLARS No less remarkable than our Dollar Dress Shirts are the Wanamaker

Two-for-a-Quarter Linen Collars—

Linen both sides, and the full equal of best twenty-five cent collars, in quality and style, at just half the regular price—and sold year in and year out at 12½c each.

BATH ROBES *Blanket Bath Robes* have another bit of trade history to tell. They were made clumsy and ill-fitting, and out of all sorts of outrageously designed blankets, under the policy that any blanket that could be tied around a man, was sufficient for a bath robe. We took the bull by the horns and settled the problem absolutely. Our designer made his own patterns. We got the best mill in the country to make blankets designed for smart bath robes. Then we made up the robes in *our own* factory—to fit the slight man as well as the broad shouldered fellow—the short man as well as the tall man; and we made proper fitting robes for boys, as well. Handsome in design, refined in colorings, shapely and comfortable. It was a revelation in Blanket Robe making. Our enormous selling is deserved. Then we have complete stocks when boys are being fitted out for college, as well as in the Spring—not merely in rush periods, or as a side feature for the holidays. Prices range from $3.75 to $10.

Terry Bath Robes we buy abroad, and do it so well that jobbers have gone out of that line, because we sell robes for less than they can to dealers. We go to best sources, get the robes made in superb style; get sharp, clear, beautiful coloring; and prices begin at $3—up to $20.

Our Imported Woolen Robes ($10 to $22.50), and Silk Robes ($25 and $27.50) are exclusive designs to be found only at Wanamaker's.

PAJAMAS *Pajamas*—the comfortable, sensible, now almost universal sleeping garments for men—owe their first large exploiting to Wanamaker's; and they owe the real comfort in shape and finish to Wanamaker's today. All the pajamas we sell are made over our own special patterns—refined in character and excellently made. Prices $1 to $15 a suit.

For the *Making of Custom Shirts* we have the broadest collection of D. & J. Anderson's zephyrs that comes to America—including at the present time a large number of the advance patterns for 1908, which are shown nowhere else.

Our superb showing of English Silks for the making of Men's Scarfs to order, is now being admired by hundreds of men daily.

The logical reasons for Wanamaker pre-eminence in the selling of Furnishings for Men, are many and decisive.

The stocks today are at their fullest and best.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth st.

Broadcloths

And Other Tailor Suitings

Costume designers and dressmakers generally love to work out their schemes for elaborate gowns in broadcloth and kindred fabrics. They are grateful materials, responding easily to the artistic touch, in rich and endlessly varied effects. Many of the handsomest of the French costumes we brought over this Fall are made of these fabrics.

Our collection of Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths is, of course, extremely wide and well-chosen. In these two fabrics alone we carry three hundred and fifty colorings and qualities—a stock that cannot fail to meet easily all demands that may be made upon it for the season's costumes:

Prices for Broadcloths begin at $1 a yard, then at $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, up to $3, for the finest grade that comes to America and the same quality that most stores sell at $3.50 and $3.75 a yard.
Self-colored Venetian Cloths at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 a yard.
Venetian Cloths, in mixed colorings, at $1.25, $1.75 and $2.25 a yard.
Satin-faced Meltons or Mixed Colored Broadcloths at $1.25 and $1.75 a yard.
Dull finished Mixed Meltons at $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

The following Tailor Suitings, sold at the same counters with the broadcloths, are favored stuffs this season too, for stylish gowns:

At $1.25 a yard—All-wool Mixed Bannockburn Suitings; 54 in. wide.
At $1.25 a yard—All-wool Striped Cheviot Suitings; 54 in. wide.
At $1.35 a yard—Camel's-hair Striped Mixed Satin Meltons; 54 in. wide.
At $1.50 a yard—Fancy Mixed Tailor Checks; 54 in. wide.
At $1.50 a yard—Fancy Mixed Tweed Suitings; 54 in. wide.
At $1.50 to $2.75 a yard—Black-and-white Mixed Worsted Suitings; 54 in. wide.
At $1.50 a yard—Blue-and-green Plaid Satin Melton Cloths, with white place mixtures; 54 in. wide.

Rotunda.

Comfort in Leather

For Appreciative Men

There's hardly a man who wouldn't prefer to "have things nice"—particularly his personal belongings, such as cigar or card-case, wallet, or pocket-book.

We have tried to gather these leather conveniences in a variety of such styles, sizes and shapes as men of discernment will be apt to like. We've succeeded rather well, and the result is a really excellent collection of new leather goods for men. Hints follow—useful for the man who is going to buy for himself; helpful for those who wish to make acceptable presents:

Black Seal Card Cases, with or without tucks; some moire-lined; 50c to $2.75.
Genuine Alligator Card Cases, 75c to $4.75.
Genuine Walrus Card Cases, $2.25 to $2.75.
Genuine gray and tan Steer-leather Card Cases, with stamp pockets, $1.
Ticket Cases, in black grain, seal and alligator leathers, 50c to $1.50.
Black Walrus Card Cases, with stamp pockets; moire-lined, $3.
Black Steer Card Cases, with stamp pockets, $2.25.
Genuine Morocco Card Cases; calf-lined, $1.
Memorandum Card Cases; open at back to hold bills; full length; in black grain, seal, alligator and lizard; 50c to $2.75.
Full-dress Card Cases in black grain, seal, alligator, walrus and lizard; newest shades; 50c to $2.25.
Black Seal Vest Cases, with pencil; sterling silver-mounted; $2.75.
Narrow Vest Card Cases in morocco, seal, alligator, 50c to $2.
Imported Full-dress Alligator Card Cases; sterling silver-mounted; stamp pockets at back; $5.50.
Matt Seal Homeric-mounted Full-dress Card Cases, $6.
Black Seal and Alligator silver-mounted Card Cases, $1.25 to $2.
Black Grain and Seal Pocket-books, with strap, 50c to $3.50.
Black Grain, Seal, Alligator and Walrus Pocket-books; gusset sides; 50c to $3.75.
Black Seal Wallets, new style; very flexible; with button; $1.75.
Black Grain, Seal, Lizard and Alligator Wallets, $1 to $5.50.
Bill Folds, in all the prevailing styles; plain, secret and specie pockets; in grain, seal, alligator, calf, morocco, lizard and walrus leathers; some moire-lined; 50c to $2.75.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, in newest imported designs, including the famous Egyptian figure mountings, $2 to $10.
Imported Wallets, in embossed leather; satin-lined; scarabee-mounted, $5.

Broadway.

Lillian Corsets

New Paris Models

We present today a complete and satisfactory showing of Lillian Corsets in the latest and most luxurious of the season's Paris models.

They represent the art of corset-making in its perfection. In the exquisite modeling of each curve and line, in the beauty and richness of the materials, and the wonderfully careful workmanship, they stand without rivals.

They will appeal, by their faultlessly graceful design, their ease and comfort, to every well-dressed woman.

Many of the particularly attractive models are shown in a Broadway window; the full collection is to be found on the Second Floor, where expert, painstaking fitters and comfortable fitting-rooms are in readiness.

Lillians, $3.50 to $25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Coats

An Attractive Group

Here's a most interestingly low-priced group of Winter Coats, for girls of 14 to 16 years, that mothers will be quick to take advantage of:

Full-length Coats of Zibeline, in green and brown mixtures; deep cape, trimmed with bands of velvet and braid; bishop sleeves.

Stylish, comfortable, well-made little coats, worth all of their full price,—$13.50, now

$10 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Under-Price Store

Run your eye over the offerings below, and consider them as merely an indication of what the Under-Price Store holds for you today, and every day.

Consider, also, that, while prices are always low—even trifling, they stand for meritorious merchandise only. The doors of the Basement Store can't be pried open far enough to admit *trash*.

The Sale Of LAMPS

Handsome Metallic and Decorated Lamps, also Gas Reading Lamps and Lamp Globes, at especially low prices:

At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.50

Portable Gas Reading Lamps. You can attach the rubber tube to a gas-fixture and have the light anywhere you want it. These Gas Lamps have brass column on black iron base, with key attachment; complete with six feet of mohair-covered tubing and stock neck, to fit any burner; Argand gas burner, and are complete with tripod, chimney and handsomely decorated shade.

At $1.60, worth $2.50 to $3.50

Metallic Table Lamps, with enameled bodies, in ruby, green, brown and other colors, with gilt crown and base. All have separate oil-pots, with center-draught burners.

At $4, worth $6 to $7.50

Metallic Reception and Banquet Lamps, in newest shapes and finishes—satin gold and bright gold, ruby and black, verde antique, etc.

At $3.50, worth $5

Decorated Lamps, in squat shape, nicely decorated on shaded green and brown grounds; complete with 11-inch globes.

Ruby Lamp Globes

Rich ruby satin-finished Lamp Globes, decorated with pretty floral designs. 9 in., $1.25, regularly $2; 10 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 12 in., $2, regularly $3.50.

Men's Suspenders. 2 Pairs for 25c

About three hundred pairs of Men's Suspenders, modeled after the most popular suspender of the day, at such a little price that they will be picked up in a few hours. All good colorings; neat stripes. 2 Pairs for 25c.

Men's Unlaundered Dress Shirts

Open back; of Utica muslin; three-ply linen bosom; reinforced back and front; gussets at all openings; collar button, shield and scarf loop. Long or short sleeves. Splendid shirts at an unusually low price. Only sixty dozens, at 45c each.

CORSETS—A Third Under-Price

Three notable offerings of Corsets, in stylish, graceful shapes, are made in the Basement Store today—*all one-third below value.*

At 50c., worth 75c—Bias cut Corsets; straight-front, dip hips, gored; long over abdomen; in white and gray; sizes 19 to 26 in.

At 75c., worth $1.25—C. B. Corsets of coutil; straight-front; bias cut, medium low bust, medium long hips and abdomen; four hooks; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; in white and gray; sizes 19 to 25 in.

At $1, worth $1.50—Fine jean straight-front Corsets; low bust, bias cut, gored hips; tabs on front for garters; lace and satin ribbon-trimmed at top; for medium and stout figures; in white; sizes 18 to 30 in.

Women's Pocket-Books

Women's Combination Pocket-books, in brown or black grain seal and steer; leather-lined; change pocket; ¾-inch silver initial, in all letters. Convenient and handsome purses, these, fully worth 75 cents, at

Fifty Cents Each

Table Linen Remnants

When our fine Table Linens, sold by the yard, get down to short lengths, they also get down to the Under-Price Store, at lowered prices.

More are here today—ranging from unbleached to finest bleached damask, in lengths up to 4½ yards—at considerably less than usual cost by the yard.

Waists and Dressing Sacques

Warm, well-made, good-looking Flannel Waists and Flannelette Dressing Sacques, at little prices:

Flannel Waists, $1.25

In blue, red or black; full front and plaited back, bishop sleeves, plain stock collar.

Dressing Sacques, 75c

Of basket-weave flannelette, in light blue, pink or red; fitted back, full front; bound with black; ribbon at neck.

GLOVES for Men and Women

Two timely Glove bargains; one for men, the other for women, are offered today.

For Men, 50c a Pair

Suede and Glace Gloves, of heavy stock, suitable for street wear; in gray and tan.

For Women, 55c a Pair

Lambskin Gloves, two-clasp; in black, white and colors; complete size-range.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES HAS BEEN BADLY MANAGED

Mr. Grout's Charges Against Institution Here Upheld.

The State Board of Charities Recommends a Complete Reorganization—What Mr. Grout Says.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The State Board of Charities has served upon Superintendent of Public Instructions Charles R. Skinner a copy of the report of its sub-committee upholding charges of gross mismanagement and irregularities in the Lexington Avenue Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes made by Controller Grout of New York.

A complete reorganization of the institution is directed to be undertaken at once, and must be accomplished within three months from Oct. 15, 1902, otherwise all public support is to be withdrawn.

The chief features of the reorganization recommended are the selection of a Board of Trustees who can constantly supervise the affairs of the school in all departments; the discontinuance of all business relations between the school and individual Trustees and their firms; the liquidation of all outstanding indebtedness, and the retirement of all stock certificates so that public funds can be applied directly to the education of inmates.

A new system of records is recommended whereby all supplies issued may be charged up to the persons receiving them, and the school is directed to make provision for caring for the pupils during the vacation period.

The report of Inspector Lechtrecker, which resulted in the above recommendations, accompanies the report. He found that among other irregularities a number of the Trustees have been negligent in their duties; that there has been apparent diversion of funds received for maintenance of pupils to the building fund; that accounts were not properly audited; that certain officers and Trustees disregarded the proprieties in their business relations with the institution.

The matter of the appropriation for the institution will be considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment next week.

Controller Grout said yesterday afternoon: "The State Board recommends three months for the inauguration of reforms. I won't stand for three months. They must be inaugurated at once."

"Are the Trustees liable to prosecution for malfeasance?" Mr. Grout was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Greut, "but I don't think there is any disposition on the part of any one to go to that extreme. I will vote against further appropriations for this home. It is not necessary, and there is no reason why the city should support it. The children could be sent to other institutions which are better managed. The city has no use for any institution that has a bad management."

"Do you contemplate proceedings against any other institution that is under suspicion?" a reporter inquired.

"There are three or four other places that need examination," was Mr. Grout's reply, "but I won't say anything about them now. I shall have them investigated, and I will make the results known later."

A well-known lawyer familiar with the affairs of the institution, but who refused to permit the use of his name, said:

"While the findings of the committee seem severe, there is nowhere any assertion that a single cent has been misappropriated. The Trustees are now, as they ever have been, ready to act on any suggestions that can possibly benefit the institution."

An officer of the institution and one of the leading members of the Board of Trustees was seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and his attention called to the report of the State Board of Charities. This member, who refused to allow himself to be quoted, said:

"We are amazed at the tenor of the report of the State Board of Charities committee. Our belief was and is that the duties of the Board of Trustees of the institution have been properly carried out and all funds received for the care of the pupils have been properly applied, and that the accounts of the institution have been properly audited.

"We believe that the conclusions reached by the State Board of Charities regarding the conduct of the institution are incorrect and unjust to the members of the Board of Trustees of the institution, who gave their time and energy and money to carrying out a purely public function for which no provision had been made by the State.

"A special meeting of the Board of Trustees has been called to consider the report, and a reply will be formulated which will be placed before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting Tuesday night next."

Emil Calman, who died nearly two months ago, was the President, and Julius Hammerschlag is now acting President of the institution. The Treasurer is Samuel Sachs, a banker, and the Secretary, Paul M. Herzog, is also one of the Council.

The Trustees, besides the officers, who are ex-officio members of the board, are Morris E. Eder, Arthur Lehman, Alfred L. Peck, William I. Rosenfeld, Albert Blum, Marcus Goldman, Nathan Herrman, Baruch Kaufmann, Herman Mosenthal, George Rosenthal, and Phineas Sondheim.

COL. ERHARDT ON THE POLICE.

He Writes to Col. Partridge "Painting the Outside of a House Does Not Clean the Interior."

Among others who were invited by Commissioner Partridge to attend the conference between the Police Commission appointed by Mayor Low and the Bar Association, held last Monday evening, was Joel B. Erhardt. He did not attend, but sent a letter to Col. Partridge, in which he said:

"Painting the outside of a house does not clean the interior. No force can be improved if the inefficient or dishonest members are simply shifted from one place to another any more than the remedy for dishonest or incompetent servants in a household is by transferring them from room to room; the place they leave is tainted and the one they go to they foul. This does not improve them, but still further disorganizes. What will be gained by having "changes in the law," where they lack now the moral courage to observe those we have—what security that the new law will be enforced?

"How utterly unimportant is the question whether inefficient or faithless officers shall have a shorter or a longer tour of patrol in considering what is best for the protection of the citizens!"

SHOT WOMAN AT TELEPHONE.

Chicago Man Sought by Police on Charge of Devising New Plan of Attempted Murder.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Bud Haggins, said to be a race track employe, is sought by the police on the charge of devising a new plan of attempted murder, and trying it upon Annie Butler of this city.

Haggins had quarreled with the woman frequently, and had been arrested on her complaint. She feared him, and had refused to have anything to do with him. Going to a telephone within less than half a block from her house, he called her to the instrument, and after a few words requested her to hold the wire. Then he went around to the side window of her house, knowing he could see her at the telephone, and, she says, fired one shot at her.

The bullet struck her left side, causing a wound that may prove fatel. Haggins then ran away, and is sought for by the police.

BUILDING TRADES' STRIKE.

Fight of Plumbers' Unions Threatens Tie-Up North of the City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The strike of the Building Trades Council's unions, which is in progress here, resulting from the Master and Journeymen Plumbers' Associations having a falling out, will spread, it is believed, from the Harlem River to the State line. The outlook now is for a general tie-up of all building along that section of the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The Builders' Association sent a committee to confer with the Journeymen Plumbers today and try to bring them and their employers together.

The journeymen refused to listen to the filing of a bond that an agreement would be kept for two years, and the Builders' Association, which embraces about all the builders along the railroad, all of whom were present, met this afternoon and indorsed the stand of the Master Plumbers and resolved to fight the union to the end.

Alderman Peter Cuneen, as master plumber, had a job to finish in Rochelle Park to-day, and he and Louis Kuttner, another boss plumber, went there and did the work. All the workmen of other trades quit work, and the Trades Council has placed a fine of $100 on the building. The Builders' Association resolved to fight this action, and may take the matter into the courts later on charges of blackmail.

OLD HALL OF RECORDS DECLARED UNSAFE.

Application of Building Superintendent Stewart for Authority to Tear Down the Structure.

To nullify the appeals and protests filed by historical societies within recent months, the Superintendent of Buildings, Perez M. Stewart, has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court to cause the tearing down of the old Hall of Records. Application was made to Justice Leventritt yesterday for an order to have the building demolished, the allegation being that it is unsafe. The Justice put off his decision until this morning, and gave instructions that all those interested in the controversy over the old building be notified of the Building Superintendent's move.

With the application were the affidavits of Thomas Darcy and Ernest Greene, Building Inspectors, who declared that the south and north porticos of the structure and the side walls are unsafe, owing to subway excavations in the vicinity. The peculiar construction of the building, they said, made it impossible that such underground operations should be carried on around it without great danger to the passing crowds.

The fight over the removal of the structure is of long standing. In the first draft of plans for the subway the engineers provided for the demolition of the building. After Mayor Low came into power some societies of the city heard about the proposed "sacrilege" and sent delegations to protest to the Mayor and the Aldermen.

After a controversy between the Aldermen and the Rapid Transit Commissioners the Aldermen took the side of the protesting societies and citizens who had protested individually, and refused to allow the building to be torn down. That was a month or more ago. Contractor McDonald announced, when he heard of the board's decision, that it would be impossible to mine under the structure and support it temporarily, owing to its dilapidated condition. The move of Superintendent Stewart had not been expected.

THIEVES' VICTIM TURNS SLEUTH

His Deductions a la Sherlock Holmes Lead to Two Arrests and Evoke Magistrate's Compliments.

Sherlock Holmes has a worthy disciple in Henri Chegnay of 251 West Eighty-eighth Street, who, with nothing more to start from than a scant thimbleful of sharp sand, a tiny fragment of mica, and a shred of blue wallpaper no bigger than a baby's finger nail, yesterday caused two honest-appearing workmen to be held for trial in $1,000 bail each in the West Side Court, on a charge of burglary.

Chegnay's apartment was left unoccupied all day on Tuesday, and when he came home that night he found it ransacked and a gold watch and jewelry of a total value of $411 stolen. He did not go to the police, but began "deducing."

A careful search resulted in his collecting the mica, sand, and paper from the floor Examining these with a strong glass as the original Sherlock Holmes did cigar ashes, he found that the mica and sand were of the same sort that was being applied to the roof, and that the wallpaper was similar to that being hung in an adjoining apartment.

Catharine Forbes, the janitor's daughter, told him that John Ward of 2,440 Eighth Avenue, a roofer, and Charles Price of 799 Park Avenue, a paperhanger, had been working about the building on Tuesday, and that one of the workmen had overheard Mrs. Chegnay say she was going out for the day and had then asked her which apartment the Chegnays occupied.

Then Mr. Chegnay went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, with the result that Detectives Schneidler and Everett arrested Ward and Price, who stoutly protested their innocence in court.

"Are you a relative of Sherlock Holmes?" asked Magistrate Cornell of Mr. Chegnay after hearing the story.

"Not that I know of," said the complainant, smiling.

"Well, this is the nicest case I ever had before me—the neatest case of deduction I ever heard of outside of fiction," said the Magistrate.

ACCUSATION OF FORGERY.

Cashier of the Hamilton Bank Had a Young Man Arrested After His Effort to Get Money.

Edward S. Kehoe, twenty years of age, of 657 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, was held under $5,000 bail for examination to-day on the charge of forgery by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on the complaint of Jesse C. Joy, cashier of the Hamilton Bank, at 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Joy said that during the first hour of business Kehoe came to the bank and asked to have two checks for $350 each cashed. One was signed "Dimock & Fink Company," and indorsed on the back with the name of Martin Fink. The other was on the Twelfth Ward Bank, and was drawn to the order of Virgil T. Hervey, and was signed with the name of Lawrence Winters.

The Winters check had the rubber stamp certification of the bank, but the certification was not signed by the cashier. That aroused Mr. Joy's suspicions, and he called Kehoe into his private office, where, he said, Kehoe confessed that he had forged both checks.

Kehoe was arrested, and when he was searched the police found another check for $350, purporting also to have been signed by the Dimock & Fink Company, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 220-222 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Fink appeared in court, and said that the forged signature of his name was almost a perfect copy of his signature. He declared that he had never seen the prisoner before. In the Twelfth Ward Bank it was said that Lawrence Winters had an account there about a year ago, but had made no deposits since.

CLUBMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Charles W. Lewis Found Dying from Poison in His Room.

Charles W. Lewis, seventy-one years old, a member of the Lotos Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution, committed suicide by swallowing morphine in his furnished room on the top floor of 24 West Forty-fifth Street shortly before noon yesterday. A colored servant found him lying unconscious but fully dressed on his couch.

Dr. Charles G. Child of 61 West Forty-fifth Street was called, but the old man died in a very few minutes while the doctor was working over him. Lewis's friends assigned no reason for his act. He had been known as a speculator in Wall Street.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE PUT OUT.

Aldridge & Co. Dispossessed by Owner of Store in Fifth Avenue.

Antique furniture from the establishment of W. H. Aldridge & Co. of 509 Fifth Avenue lined the west side of that thoroughfare from Forty-second to Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon, the firm having been dispossessed for alleged non-payment of rent by the owner of the building, William Walton.

It remained there for three hours, to the interest and great curiosity of passers-by. Then it was carted to the firm's factory, 507 West Fiftieth Street. Mr. Walton said that his tenants had received warning that he would take action if the rent due on the 1st inst. was not paid yesterday.

REFUSED TO GO TO COURT.

Frenchman Accused of Burglary Feared Effect of His Old Clothes on the Jury.

Ernest Monet, the Frenchman who is alleged to have been the leader of the Buckley Street, Long Island City, gang of burglars, was to have been placed on trial yesterday, but he refused to appear in court. His objection was that he had too much respect for the court to appear before it in the clothing he had on.

Monet has twice tried to cut his way out of jail, and after the last time, to avoid any possibility of his concealing more saws or files, Sheriff De Bragga had him stripped and his clothing taken away. He has since been in a suit of underclothing, a pair of overalls, and a check jumper. This gives him a far different appearance from what he had when he wore a black, well-cut suit. Sooner than carry him into court or to risk giving him his clothing, it was decided to postpone the case, and Joseph A. Hayes, otherwise Harry Clare, another of the gang, as it is alleged, was called to trial. Clare's counsel first went before Justice Gaynor and asked for a change of venue, which was refused. Clare's trial was begun before County Judge Moore, and will continue to-day.

Missing Lawyer Is in South Dakota.

George Frankenstein, a Jersey City lawyer, who sold his library and left town in January last, and who was supposed to be in Germany, has been heard from. He has established a residence in Sioux Falls, S. D., and has brought suit there against his wife, Jessie Frankenstein, for divorce on the ground that his wife's temper made it impossible for him to live with her. Mrs. Frankenstein will defend the suit, claiming that her temper is no worse than her husband's.

John W. Mackay's Estate.

Surrogate Thomas granted yesterday to Clarence H. Mackay, son of John W. Mackay, letters testamentary on his father's will, which was filed in Nevada on Sept. 10. In an affidavit, submitted with the application for the letters, Mr. Mackay estimated that the estate was valued at "about $2,500,000." No accurate appraisal has been made yet.

Mr. Sage's Condition.

The condition of Russell Sage continues to improve, and he wanted last night to prepare to set out for his office this morning. He was up and about his home at Cedarhurst all day yesterday, and in good spirits. Dr. Schnuck, who is attending him, says there is nothing in view that should prevent his total recovery. Mrs. Sage said last night that she and the doctor would try and persuade Mr. Sage from making the trip to the city this morning. She wants him to obey the doctor, and remain at home until Monday at least.

Railroad Must Pay Widow $20,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A verdict for $20,000 damages was given by a jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Garretson to-day in favor of Jessie W. Meyrowitz against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Mrs. Meyrowitz sued the company for damages for the loss of her husband, Oscar Meyrowitz, a New York optician, killed in the Park Avenue tunnel disaster.

Woman Wins Suit Against Priest.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A jury in the Supreme Court to-day gave a verdict for $500 damages to Ada Foley in her suit against the Rev. Father Xavier of St. Joseph's Church, Yonkers, who had accused her of writing improper letters to him and had caused her arrest.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Francis J. Kernan, Second Infanry, aide de camp, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Capt. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Petersburg Iron Company, Petersburg, Va., in connection with the inspection of projectiles.

Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, vice Major Frederick W. Sibley, Eleventh Cavalry, relieved, during the examination of First Lieut. Henry Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry.

Contract Surgeon Randell C. Stoney will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., to relieve Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Kieffer, upon being relieved, will proceed to Philadelphia and assume the duties of attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. S. Blakeman was retired Oct. 7.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. H. Doherty is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for duty as Assistant General Storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., is ordered to the Independence.

Ensign C. Boone's resignation is accepted, to take effect Dec. 1.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn has three months' sick leave.

G. Brown, Jr., is commissioned Paymaster from June 13, 1902, with rank of Lieutenant.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Arrivals: Prairie, at Newport News; Puritan and Peoria, at New Bedford; Talbot, at Annapolis; Eagle, at New York.

Sailings: Dolphin, Washington for New York; Yankton, Portsmouth, N. H., for New York; Prairie, Baltimore for Newport News; Potomac, San Juan for Norfolk; Sterling, Brooklyn for Norfolk; Hist, Newport for New London; Cincinnati, Colon for Cape Haitien; Monterey, Woo Sung for Amoy; Nashville, Villefranche for Marseilles.

The tug Nina was placed in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for duty as a tender and supply vessel to the torpedo boat flotilla during the coming Winter manoeuvres.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Fair weather continues generally throughout the country, only a few local showers having occurred. It is much cooler in the lake region and portions of the Northwest, while elsewhere the temperatures have changed but little. The weather will continue fair for the next two days over practically the entire country, except along the middle and East Gulf Coasts, in Central Florida, and the middle plateau, where showers are probable to-day.

The temperature changes will not be marked. It will, however, be somewhat cooler to-day in the Middle Atlantic States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north, except brisk on the southeast New England Coast; on the South Atlantic Coast light northeast to east; on he Gulf Coast light to fresh east; on the upper lakes light to fresh east to southeast, and on the lower lakes light to fresh northeast to east.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and cool to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh to brisk north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, fair and cool to-day; fresh northeast winds; to-morrow fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair and somewhat cooler to-day, light to fresh northeast winds; to-morrow fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, fair to-day, fresh northeast winds; to-morrow fair.

Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh northeast winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in southeast portion, light to fresh east winds; to-morrow fair.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh east to northeast winds.

South Dakota and West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

North Dakota, fair to-day in northwest portion; fair to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cool to-day; fresh northeast winds; fair to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	52	55	59
6 A. M.	53	54	56
9 A. M.	58	50	68
12 M.	65	70	70
3 P. M.	68	66	68
6 P. M.	65	60	64
9 P. M.	63	53	56
12 P. M.	62	49	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61⅝
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1901	60
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	58

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 49 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Silk and Velvet Specials.

Main Floor.

Our always busy Silk Department is now teeming with splendid values, such as you will find in no other store in this or any other city, in proof of which read the following special items, which are for Friday's selling only:—

Black Taffeta Silks, imported, value 65c. per yard, at. 50

Plaid Silks, imported, very desirable, $1.25 quality, at, per yard. 98

Black Peau de Soie, very fine quality; the most desirable black silk fabric for entire dress, regular price $1.25 per yard, at. 90

Fancy Panne Velvets, worth up to $2.00 a yard. . . 75

Colored Velveteens, all colors, 24 inches wide, worth 85c. yard. 65

Black Silk Velvet, worth $1.00 yard. 65

The above specials are very extraordinary values and the opportunity to get them at these prices should not be overlooked by prudent shoppers.

Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

50 pieces Checked and Mixed Suiting, in black and white, blue and white, green and white, blue and brown; boucle, novelty and bourette fancy, in stylish combination; regular prices 48c. and 59c. a yard at 39

A grand and fortunate purchase of English Mohair Sicilian, a fabric actually of 75c. value, in royal and navy blue, and black; 45 inches wide, of brilliant lasting lustre, and in much demand at present; real value 75c. yard, at. 45

56 inch Melton for Street Suits and walking or golf Skirts; just the thing to be made up without a lining, in Oxford, two shades of gray, brown and blue mixtures; $1.25 and 95c. values; special at, yard . . 85

Men's Shoes, $2.50.

Second Floor.

We offer for Friday:—

Five Styles:

Patent Leather, Box Calfskin, | Patent Kid, Velour Calfskin, Vici Kid.

The value is exceptionally good at. $2.50

Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

Those Which Fit Correctly.

Made over properly shaped lasts.

The kinds that have perfectly smooth insoles and will not hurt the little feet.

Welted soles for girls. . . . . $1.50 to $3.00

Welted soles for boys. . . . . $2.00 to $3.50

For party and dress occasions we have the newest novelties, including

Patent Leather Slippers, Patent Leather Turn-sole Boots, | Kid Three-strap Slippers, Five-strap Sandal Boots.

Women's Waists.

Second Floor.

Women's Waists of mercerized satin; 80 fine tucks in front; in clusters of 12; Duchess front with vest of tucked mercerized; tucked back; $1.25 value, at. $1.00

Women's Waists of all-wool Twill flannel; in reseda, royal, light blue, red, gray and black; slot seams piped with white; front also piped; regular price $1.50. . . . . $1.25

Women's Waists of changeable taffeta; in red, green and royal; front of hemstitching and tucking; tucked sleeves, fancy turn-over on collar and cuff; tucked back; fully worth $5.00, at. $3.95

Women's Dressing Sacques.

Women's Rippled Elderdown Sacques; with 9 inch circular collar with black applique; crochet edge; regularly $1.25, at. 95

Women's all-wool Elderdown Sacques; excellent quality crochet edge; in gray, light blue and red; value 95c., at. 69

Infants' Wear.

Second Floor.

Infants' Short hand-made Dresses, imported specially for this sale; tucked yokes; others with tucked and herringbone, and others again with Valenciennes lace insertion and tucks; sizes from six months to three years; value $2.50; special, for this occasion only. 1.25

Corsets.

Second Floor.

Special consignment of batiste and coutil Corsets, manufacturer's sample lines, in white, drab, and black; not all sizes in all styles; values up to $3.00; for this day, only. 95

Linings.

Main Floor.

In our Lining Department we offer the following two very special items for Friday:

200 pieces Fast Black Percaline; extra quality, 36 inches wide, yard. 11

100 pieces Taffetaline; a beautiful silk dress lining; in all the latest shades; 20 inches wide, yard. . . . 29

Handkerchiefs.

Main Floor.

Women's plain linen Handkerchiefs, with narrow, neat hems; also women's embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, suitable for corset covers, turn-overs and cuff sets; special for this sale; our regular 12½c. goods; Friday 10

New Printed Waistings

At Special Prices.

Main Floor.

We have received a very large invoice of a 32-inch Waisting, in white ground with pretty Persian stripes, black and white stripes and in blue and white.

These Flannelette Waistings are made by one of the best printers in the world and are washable. Usual price is 15c. yard. To clean them out quickly we put on them the marvellously low price of, yard. 12½

Brass Bedsteads At $21.50.

Fourth Floor.

We offer, for Friday only, Brass Bedsteads, in very handsome designs, 1⅛ inch posts, T ball joints, bow foot and extended foot rail, heavy husks and vases, all sizes; the actual value of these beds is $32.00; for this one day's selling only we offer them at. $21.50

From the Picture Store.

Fourth Floor.

Pretty Etchings, fitted with mats, in handsome gilt frames, 19 x 29 inches; regular price 70c., for Friday only. 60

French Facsimiles, fitted with mats, in gilt frames and ornamental corners; regular 25c. values, for Friday only. 18

Renaissance Scarfs.

Second Floor.

The $2.50 Kind for $1.60 Each.

This is a special offering for Friday. 54 inch Renaissance Scarfs, with linen in the centre, in one pattern; each. $1.60

In the Upholstery Store.

Fourth Floor.

Royal Velour; the best grade brought to this market; a rich, heavy pile fabric, in choice colorings; usually sold at $2.50 yard, special for Friday only. . $1.60

Strong, durable Furniture Tapestry, in Oriental and Floral effects, value $1.35 yard, at. 95

Gobelin Furniture Tapestries, exceptionally attractive designs; regularly $2.25 yard, at. $1.50

Silk Armures, in several choice color effects; usually sell at $2.00 yard, for this occasion only. $1.35

Irish Point Lace Curtains; value $5.00, at, pair. $3.85

Irish Point Lace Curtains, figured all-over effects; good quality net, large, showy designs; actual value $7.00 pair, at. $5.50

Boys' Clothing.

Extra Special for Friday In Our Boys' Clothing Store.

Second Floor.

1,000 Boys' Suits, for ages 3 to 16 years - - $2.65

Norfolk Suits, double-breasted Jackets and Sailor Suits; every good, durable fabric; well made and perfect fitting. The smaller boys' suits are elegantly silk-embroidered, and embrace good, strong serges, with deep collars and liberal blouses; the older boys have a choice of 25 styles, in cheviots and tweeds; every suit is easily worth $3.50, for one day only we say. 2.65

Seasonable Men's Furnishings.

Main Floor.

Men's $1.00 Shirts, 69c.

Fancy stiff bosom Shirts, open front and back; bosoms ¾ or full length; a very special lot of desirable Shirts in good patterns; white grounds, with neat figures and stripes; usually $1.00 each, at. 69

Fancy Shirts, $1.35.

Men's extra quality French Percale Shirts, strictly custom made, white grounds, with neat effects; made coat fashion; open all the way down front; closed back, cuffs attached or detached; value $2.00, at. $1.35

Pajamas and Night Shirts.

Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts, heavy weight, fancy striped, neat patterns, very large and long, double stitched; pearl buttons, without trimming, each. 45

Good quality heavy weight Domet Flannel Pajamas, in fancy stripes, fast colorings; made extra wide in body and trousers; Shirts have side opening and white loops; value $1.25, at. 95

Men's High Class Neckwear.

$1.50 to $2.00 values 75c

Main Floor.

The well-dressed man is just as fastidious and particular about his Neckwear as the well-dressed woman. The leading shape in fall ties is a fold-in, 2¾ inch square, to tie as a four-in-hand or Ascot, making that much desired full knot. We have them in the finest grades of heavy weight pure silks, in the new fancy fall colorings, besides black and white; the regular price is $1.50 and $2.00, but for Friday only we make a special price of. 75

A new idea now shown for the first time is a pure silk black Barathea, with various new and rich colorings, in large polka dots, down the centre; 2 inch Four-in-hand shape; usually $1.00 each; for this occasion. 50

Men's Underwear.

Main Floor, Front.

Men's very heavy weight natural wool Shirts and Drawers; soft, clean yarn; ¾ wool, pearl buttons, reinforced Drawers; silk bound; sizes 30 to 48 inch; very unusual value; each. 95

Men's Norfolk and New Brunswick full fashioned, regular made, natural wool Shirts and Drawers; Shirts have ribbed bottoms, silk fronts, pearl buttons; Drawers have heavy sateen bands; 4 large pearl buttons and reinforced piece; all sizes Shirts and Drawers; for Friday only, each. $1.50

400 odd Shirts, medium weight, ¾ wool, white; just a little lot in Shirts only; sizes 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46; the regular price is $1.00 each; to close this little lot, at. 50

Children's 25c. School Stockings, 15c.

Boys' and Girls' heavy weight fast black ribbed cotton Hose; double knees, heels and toes; narrow and wide ribs; strong, durable and good color; 6 to 10 inches; regular 25c. value, to-day 15

Women's Imported Hosiery.

Main Floor.

25c. Hose at 6 Pairs for $1.

Women's fine gauze, medium weight, imported fast black cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, our own importation; the grade sold universally at 25c., at pair. 18

6 pairs for $1.00,

35c. Hose at 24c.

Women's medium heavy weight imported ingrain black cotton Hose, our own importation, otherwise we could not sell them so cheap; very elastic; unbleached heels and toes, or entire unbleached soles; pair. 24

39c. Lisle Hose, 27c.

Our own importation of women's medium weight black ingrain lisle thread Hose; double heels and toes; these have white heels and toes or white soles; usually 39c., for, pair. 27

$2.00 Blankets & Comforters, $1.50.

Fourth Floor.

The Blankets included in this sale are cotton warp and wool filling, for medium sized beds; the Comforters are of silkoline covering, for extra size beds, and of good filling; they are easily worth $2.00; for Friday only we say. . $1.50

Six Leaders from Our China Dept.

Fourth Floor.

285 dozen Decorated American Porcelain Cups and Saucers, pair. 10

50 fine Decorated Porcelain Tea Sets; 56 pieces; worth $6.50, at. $3.95

250 fancy shaped Bowls for bonbons, jelly, etc. Japanese China, richly decorated; each. 45

Cut Glass.

300 Cut Glass Oil or Vinegar Cruets; regularly $1.50, at. 95

180 deep Cut Glass Water Bottles, fancy designs; value $2.50, at. $1.50

500 dozen thin Table Tumblers, each. 4

Clocks.

100 French Travelling Clocks, gold finished; in leatherette cases; 8 day timekeeper, warranted; value $4.75, at. $3.75

100 Marbleized Iron Mantel Clocks, 3 designs; 8 day timekeeper; gong strikes every half hour; warranted; value $4.50, at. $3.25

More News of House Furnishings

Basement.

Every day since the opening of our great Housefurnishing Basement the stock has been rapidly growing larger and more complete, until now the department is full and contains everything you can want or think of for your home. Everything is the best we can get and the prices the lowest for goods of equal merit. The following items speak for themselves:—

Leggett's Paints.

Decorated Enamels, all colors	.10
Inside White Linseed Oil Paints	.12
Bath Enamels, best shades	.15
Quick drying Floor Paint	.41
Hard Oil Finish	.20

We carry an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Adams" Varnish and Paint Brushes.

Curtain Drying Frames.

The "No Sag" Frames, braced across centre	.65
The "Adjustable" Pin Frame	1.25
The "Gibray" Frame	1.30
The "Improved Star" Frame	1.75
The "Champion" Frame	3.50

Gray Enamelled Ware.

Best Quality at Best Prices.

Dish Pans, assorted sizes	.39
Preserve Kettles, assorted sizes	.25
Lipped Sauce Pans, assorted sizes	.19
Coffee or Tea Pots	.30
Frying Pans, assorted sizes	.19
Covered Sauce Pans	.30

Carpet Beaters.

Closely woven reed, rattan bound Beaters	.15
Fancy woven, large reed Beaters	.20

Coffee and Spice Mills.

Grinding your own coffee and spices insures purer spices and better flavored coffee; the "Favorite" canister Coffee Mill	.20
The "Ever Ready" Coffee Mill	.30
The "Red Dragon" Coffee Mill	.35
The "None Such" Coffee Mill	.40
The "Regal" Coffee Mill	.60
The "Jewell" Glass Mill	.65
The "Clear View" Glass Mill	.80
The "Enterprise" Cast Frame Mill	.95
The "Enterprise" Rapid Grinding Mill	3.00
Imported Whole Spice Grinding Mills	.40
Imported Ebony Grinding Mill	.75
Barrel Shaped Spice Mill	.70

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

LEMAIRE Et Cie PARIS

The secret of the *best* OPERA and FIELD GLASSES lies in the letters:

LEMAIRE

See that the name is spelled as above on end of glasses around the eyepiece; otherwise you will buy a worthless imitation. For sale by all leading dealers.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

ANOTHER SHOE BARGAIN.
Nettleton's Samples at ½.
2.97, 3.49, and 3.98.

Button and Lace Calf, Enamel, Patent Leather and Vici Kid — Double and single sole, worth 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00.

Fall styles (pointed toe and high heel,) 4.98 & 5.98.

Sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00.

MEN'S HATS.
Rakish Novelties for Young Men.
Silk Hats, 3.90; worth 5.00.

Opera Hats, 5.80, worth 10.00
Wide Brim Soft Hats, 1.90 & 2.75.
Every new style, Troopers, Sombreros, Telescopes. Why pay 3.00 or 4.00 elsewhere?

Men's Furnishings.

Fall Neckwear, 49c.; worth 75c.
Everything that is new
Dress Shirts, 59c.; worth 1.25.
With extra large bosoms.
Fancy Shirts, 98c.; worth 1.50.
1.50 Gloves (imported skins) 98c.

Underwear.
White Merino, 49c.; worth 75c.
Heavy Honeycomb Silk, 1.19; worth 2.50.
Pure Wool, 98c.; worth 1.50.

Without Fault

Aside from its maturity, purity, quality,

Hunter Whiskey

has that rare, old, aromatic flavor that gratifies and satisfies.

A taste the most refined
Which lingers on the palate
And leaves no fault to find

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

You May Not Be Aware of It----

But very little STRAIGHT Scotch Whiskey comes to America. It is nearly all blended, which means mixing with the lowland grain and potato spirits. All blending is done to cheapen. We guarantee our

BONNIE BRIER BUSH
AND
SOUVENIR

to be without mixture.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

GEN. STEWART CHOSEN GRAND ARMY CHIEF

Pennsylvanian Is Elected on First Ballot at Washington.

Report of Special Committee, Attacking Administration of Commissioner of Pensions Evans, Is Presented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania to-day was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, succeeding Gen. Torrance. The encampment held two sessions to-day in the First Congregational Church. In addition to electing officers, the veterans heard the annual address of the retiring Commander in Chief and the report of the committee appointed last year to investigate the administration of the Pension Office by Commissioner H. Clay Evans.

That report was referred to in his address by Gen. Torrance, who said that the acceptance of the resignation of Commissioner Evans by the President immediately followed the presentation to him of this committee's findings. Referring further to the effect produced by that inquiry, he said:

"One most gratifying result of our investigation was to find that no ground existed for the wholesale charges of fraud so often made against the pensioner. A large part of the last report of Commissioner Evans was taken up with a recital of cases of fraud committed or attempted to be committed against the Government during the preceding thirty years, but when analyzed it appeared that very few who had any military service were parties to such frauds. The violators of the law were simply imposters, not soldiers. The report further showed that the number of Union soldiers convicted of that crime during the year was but one thousandth part of 1 per cent. of the total number on the pension roll. We challenge any other department of the Government to make as favorable a showing."

The Commander in Chief also took cognizance of the charge that the pension roll contains the names of more Union soldiers than there are survivors of the civil war, and pointed out that there are more than 200,000 survivors of that war whose names do not appear on the roll at all. He advocated legislation in their behalf.

He devoted considerable space to consideration of the status of the ex-Confederate soldier, repeating in spirit his plea of a month ago for the manifestation of good-will and brotherly kindness toward the late adversaries of the members of the Grand Army.

The greater part of the afternoon session was devoted to the election of National officers. In addition to the election of Gen. Stewart as Commander in Chief, the following other officers were chosen: Vice Commander in Chief—William M. Olin of Massachusetts, and Junior Vice Commander in Chief—James M. Averill of Georgia. The filling of the remaining offices will be attended to to-morrow.

There was a sharp contest over the election of the Commander in Chief, but it was ended by the first ballot. Four candidates were placed in nomination—Gen. Stewart, Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, Gen. Daniel Sickles of New York, and Col. John McElroy of the District of Columbia. Gen. Sickles withdrew before the vote was taken, and himself seconded the nomination of Gen. Black. The first ballot resulted in the election of Gen. Stewart, the vote being as follows: Stewart, 467; Black, 272, and McElroy, 83.

For Senior Vice Commander the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Olin was J. L. Smith of Ohio. Mr. Olin's vote was 421 and Mr. Smith's 326.

Mr. Averill was opposed by L. C. Way of Florida and Mr. Shaw of West Virginia. Averill received 567 votes, Way 57, and Shaw 26.

While the election of officers was in progress the encampment received a visit from a delegation from the Woman's Relief Corps, consisting of Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Eli Torrance, Mrs. John C. Black, and Mrs. W. C. Jones. They were escorted to the platform, presented to the encampment, and were received with cheers. Mrs. Jones made a report of the operations of the Relief Corps for the past year, showing that $160,000 had been expended for relief by the corps, while during its entire history more than $2,347,000 had been thus spent.

The report of the special committee on pensions began by saying that Commissioner Evans afforded the members every opportunity to make it thorough.

Speaking of the results of their inquiry into special complaints, they say that many of these complaints were without merit, but that on the other hand many meritorious claims had been thrown out. "From a personal investigation," they say, "we are convinced that scores of claims are rejected every day that should be allowed." The responsibility for these rejections is laid principally at the door of the medical division of the Pension Bureau.

The report closes as follows:

"Hailing from widely separated States of the Union, and familiar with the views of our comrades, we deem it out duty in making this report to declare that among the survivors of the war of the rebellion there is an irremovable belief and conviction that the present Commissioner of Pensions is not disposed to administer the duties of his office in that spirit of equity and justice to applicants for pensions which they have a right to expect, and, while we are actuated by no feeling of unkindness toward the honorable Commissioner of Pensions, we are convinced that justice to the soldier is impossible of attainment under the present administration of the Pension Bureau."

The report of Adjt. Gen. Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis showed that on June 30 the muster roll of the Grand Army contained 263,745 names of members in good standing, and that there were 6,511 posts. The figures as to membership show a net loss since the preceding year of 5,804. The Adjutant General said that the high-water mark of membership was attained in 1890, when it numbered 409,489, and that there had been a gradual decline since that date. Commenting on that circumstance, he said: "It is indeed encouraging that, notwithstanding the inevitable increase in the loss by death, the gains by muster in and reinstatement overcome it. There are still living 900,000 of the men who were a part of that grand army of the sixties, and of that number less than 75,000 are over sixty-two years of age. This suggests to me to say that if proper energy were put forth the Grand Army of the Republic ought to increase in numbers instead of decrease."

VETERANS SEE BRIDGE BUILDING

Army Engineers Place 360 Feet of Pontoon Structure at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Washington Barracks has been one of the points of attraction for the Grand Army veterans during the week. The engineer school is situated at the barracks, and four companies of engineers constitute the garrison. The dress parade has been attended every evening by a large crowd of the survivors of the war of the rebellion, who watched the movements with great interest.

The engineers to-day gave an exhibition of their skill in the building of pontoon bridges. The detachment for that work consisted of 150 men. In exactly forty minutes a pontoon bridge 360 feet in length was completed, over which a battery of artillery could pass with safety. The regulation service material was used, and service conditions were assumed. Adjustable trestles were employed close in shore, and advance guard pontoons of wooden framework with canvas covering were used in midstream.

By invitation of the officers, the spectators walked out on the bridge and inspected the details of the construction. The work of dismantling then began. The bridge was removed and all the material, including the advance guard pontoons, taken ashore in considerably less than forty minutes.

RAILROADS SUE "SCALPERS."

The Companies Seek to Enjoin Defendants from Dealing in G. A. R. Excursion Rate Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An interesting suit has been entered by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads against members of the Travelers' Brokers' Association, an organization embracing the so-called scalpers in railroad tickets.

The railroads seek to enjoin the defendants from trafficking in tickets issued by the railways at excursion rates for the Grand Army Encampment. The petitions state that return tickets for the encampment were issued at a little less than one-half the cost of a single fare from the point of issue to Washington, on condition that the return coupon shall not be transferred. It is alleged that the defendants purchased the return coupons from excursionists and sold them to other persons, which, it is contended, is an interference with the legitimate business of the railroad companies.

An instance is cited where a "scalper" sold the return coupon to Charleston, S. C., to a colored woman for $4. In indorsing the ticket the purchaser did not sign the name of the one to whom it was originally issued, and it was taken up by the agent of the company.

The defendants claim that they are carrying on a legitimate business, for which they pay the license prescribed by the District Government. Action was deferred.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RECEIVES.

She Meets Women Belonging to Patriotic Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—One of the largest receptions incidental to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment season was given by Mrs. Roosevelt to the patriotic organizations of women meeting in National convention during the encampment.

It was held at the Corcoran Art Gallery from 4 to 6 o'clock this afternoon. From the time the doors were opened until the close of the reception a constant stream of callers, white and colored, were introduced to Mrs. Roosevelt, by whom they were greeted with a cordial handshake.

Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Loeb, Miss Hagner, Mrs. Palmer of New York, Mrs. Rixey, and Mrs. Bingham.

Mrs. Roosevelt was attired in a dress of white moiré antique, corded, with a bow of ribbon in her hair. Owing to fatigue, she was obliged to occupy a chair during a part of the time.

BELIEVES SHE WAS DRUGGED.

Young Woman Found in a Dazed Condition in a Sewer Excavation in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Anna Blake, aged twenty-five years, of 170 Ridge Avenue, a stenographer employed in New York, was found in a dazed condition in a sewer excavation in South Broadway at 2:10 o'clock this morning by Patrolman McCarthy. When arraigned in court on a charge of intoxication she told a story that implicates a Yonkers physician and another girl, with whom she said she went driving on Wednesday afternoon. The case was postponed for further investigation by the police.

The young woman said she believed that she had been drugged. She had refused at first to go driving because she had a headache, but she said the physician and her friend insisted that the air would relieve her, and she went with them. The physician, she said, gave her what he said was a headache tablet. Later she had a cup of creme de menthe frappe at Woodlawn. That, she said, was the last she remembered until an hour or so before she was found by the policeman.

She had been walking along South Broadway before she became dizzy and fell into the trench. The shock and pain of the bruises she received revived her and she called for some time before the assistance arrived.

Two hours before the girl was found Detective Murray was stopped by a man whom he knows and told to let him know if he found a girl walking about in a dazed condition. The police believe the man referred to Miss Blake. Arrests are expected

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO TO ACQUIRE THE READING?

Reports Says the Object in This Change of Control Will Be to Perfect Community-of-Ownership Scheme.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The Evening News published the following to-day:

"The News is informed by an inside authority that the acquisition of the Reading by the Baltimore and Ohio is settled upon.

"It is said that the relation of the Baltimore and Ohio to the Reading will be somewhat similar to the connection between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio. This is that the Baltimore and Ohio will not own a majority of Reading stock, but will possess a large minority, and become the most powerful single stockholding interest in the property. It will thus become the dominating force in the management, and the same policy instituted by the Pennsylvania Railroad influence in the Baltimore and Ohio will be brought into play by the latter in the Reading. This means the reorganization of the operating and traffic departments of the Reading.

"The object in turning the control of the Reading over to the Baltimore and Ohio is generally accepted to be in order to perfect the community-of-ownership scheme without conflicting with the Pennsylvania laws, which are very strict in prohibiting competing railroads in that State from owning stock in one another. Otherwise the Pennsylvania Railroad would assume control itself.

"It is declared most positively that the recent issue of $42,500,000 of new Baltimore and Ohio stock is largely to pay for the Reading stock that will be turned over to the Baltimore and Ohio."

NORFOLK & WESTERN REPORT.

At the Annual Meeting It Was Stated Labor Troubles Had Affected Coal and Coke Shipments.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railroad was held in this city to-day. All the members of the old Board of Directors were re-elected. Six of the eleven Directors at present are Pennsylvania Railroad men. The general officers of the road also were re-elected.

The following extracts were from the annual report, which was approved:

Revenue from passengers, increased $244,885, or 11.45 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

Revenue from freight increased $1,089,162, or 8.06 per cent.

Number of tons of freight carried increased 924,036 tons, or 8.15 per cent.

Coal and coke shipments were affected by labor troubles in the coal fields beginning May 25. There were 592,367 tons of coal sent to foreign markets, a decrease of 185,410 tons as compared with the previous year, this decrease being due to the necessities of the home markets and the inability of the company owing to the lack of sufficient cars and engines to haul the business offering.

West Jersey Superintendent Stricken.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 9.—A. C. Dayton, Superintendent of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, was stricken with paralysis at his home in this city to-day, and is in a critical condition.

POSTAL RECEIPTS' BIG INCREASE.

Fifty of the Largest Offices Show 20 Per Cent. More Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The largest increase in postal receipts in the history of the service is shown in the reports of the gross receipts of the fifty largest Post Offices in the United States for last month, as compared with September, 1901. Those fifty offices furnish approximately half the entire postal revenue of the country. The net increase over the same month last year was 20 per cent. The total gross receipts were $5,038,694, an increase of $833,667.

The largest increase was 50 per cent, at Dayton, Ohio, closely followed by almost 49 per cent. increase at Jersey City, N. J. New York City and Chicago each showed an increase of 22 per cent. Receipts at Albany, N. Y., fell off $695.

Register to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, four months in the county and thirty days in the election district can register and vote.

NEED OF NAVAL OFFICERS SECRETARY MOODY'S TEXT

He Says the Matter Demands Action of Congress.

In Speech at the Marquette Club Banquet in Chicago He Gives Figures to Prove His Statement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Secretary Moody of the navy, at the banquet at the Marquette Club here to-night, spoke of the great need for more naval officers. He said in part:

"The most imperative need of the navy to-day is of additional officers. It demands the instant attention of Congress. Even though the short session of Congress is coming and there is little opportunity for general legislation, it is the duty of the Republican Party, with power and responsibility in both Houses, to consider and meet this need at that session. There should not be even a year's delay. It takes longer to make an officer of junior rank than it does to build a battleship, and conditions will not permit us to dally with the question.

"The 1st of January last is a convenient point of time for the discussion of the present relation of the number of officers to the duties which are required of them. We find that the ships which may be counted as serviceable demand as a minimum 1,237 officers of the line. There were at that time 264 officers on shore duty of various kinds, courts-martial, inspection, instruction at the Naval Academy, recruiting, ordnance, and others which I will not enumerate.

"Some part of the shore duty, I have thought, acting upon professional advice, unnecessary, and it has been discontinued. There is to-day a less number of officers upon shore duty than on the 1st of January.

"The requirements called on Jan. 1 for 1,631 officers. There were on the date named 1,023 officers, including midshipmen, or 508 less than needed. It is true that in time of peace there would be at all times a large fraction, say one-fourth, of our ships out of commission, undergoing repairs and improvements. Suppose this to be so, it would reduce the shortage by one-half, but still we would be 300 short of our requirements.

"But how of the future? We have between sixty and seventy ships authorized and in process of construction, many of them of the most important and powerful types. To man them all demands 498 officers, again allowing the absolute minimum number, allowing, for instance, 17 officers to a battleship, although Germany has 20, France 26, and England 33 officers for the same type of ship. Allowing the same proportion of officers in transit, on shore duty, and on leave, it will require 623 officers to produce the 498 demanded by our new ships. In the meantime, officers will be dying or leaving the service through disability or by resignation. In four years it is estimated that not less than 160 vacancies will be created in this manner. We have, therefore, by this computation, 783 officers to be provided for our ships now in process of construction which we may expect to complete within four years. This number, added to the 607 which we to-day lack, shows that in four years, in order to officer our fleet as it then will exist, there will be required 1,390 officers, more officers than we have to-day.

"This is leaving out of account the officers that might be demanded and that in the last war were actually used to officer the auxiliary vessels which would come into the navy in time of war. Whence are these officers to come? I am informed that in those four years we can expect under existing conditions about 355 graduates of the Naval Academy. This still leaves us more than a thousand officers less than the proper complement.

"The law allows promotion from the ranks of not exceeding six per annum. Perhaps this number might be to advantage increased somewhat. But the duties of a modern naval officer are varied and complex. They exact a broad range of knowledge and a training which must be begun in early life and continue incessantly until the highest rank is reached. In the main it is true that our reliance for the supply of officers must be in the young representatives of our great democracy who are educated at the academy at Annapolis."

ATTACKED IN HER ROOM.

Seamstress Beaten and Choked by a Man Who Had Concealed Himself in a Closet.

Ada Gross, a seamstress, was getting ready for bed in her room at 317 East Fourteenth Street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning when a burglar who had concealed himself in a closet in the room sprang out at her, and, seizing her, rolled her in a quilt and threw her on the bed. Then he turned out the gas.

Miss Gross managed to squirm out of the bed clothing. When she called for help the intruder struck her in the face, loosening several teeth, and choked her almost into insensibility before he ran down stairs. Her cries were heard by a passer by, who chased the man to Third Avenue and down that thoroughfare to Eleventh Street, where he was arrested by Detectives Higgins and Garrison of the Fifth Street Station.

The man described himself as George Steinburger, twenty-one years of age, of 80 Poplar Street, Brooklyn. He denied his guilt, but he was identified by Miss Gross. Her pocketbook, containing a small amount of money, was found in the street near the spot where he was arrested. Steinburger was held for trial by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Court.

CHIEF ENGINEER MISSING.

Search for the Body of Emil Murphy of Queens County Electric Company.

Vice President Jacob Beetem of the New York and Queens County Electric Company left Long Island City yesterday afternoon for Buffalo to see if he can identify a body found there as that of Emil Murphy, chief engineer of the company. The circumstances indicate murder.

Murphy, who boarded at the house of Adolph Rassiga, on Fulton Avenue, Long Island City, went on his vacation on Sept. 21. He expected to go to Buffalo and then to Boston to visit his wife and children and return within a week. His friends and the members of his family have not seen him. Mrs. Murphy arrived in Astoria yesterday.

The description of a body that was found recently at Buffalo is similar to that of Murphy.

PRIEST DIES FROM POISON.

It Was in Mineral Water and Several Others Are Very Ill.

MANNINGTON, West Va., Oct. 9.—Father W. R. Prendergast, pastor of the Catholic church here, died at 10 o'clock today from the results of poison taken into his stomach by means of mineral water served at dinner last night.

A colored servant is at the point of death and twelve other people who drank the water are very ill, but are expected to recover. The poisoning is a mystery and the authorities are investigating.

New York-Mexican Trust Company.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 9.—A certificate of consolidation was filed to-day by the Corporation Trust Company and La Compania Mexicana de Fomenta of Mexico, under the name of the International Bank and Trust Company of America of New York. The capital stock is increased from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—It is reported in financial circles that the International Banking Company of New York will establish a branch in this city, as it has at Oriental and at Cuban points. L. H. Miller, representing this bank, is here examining the situation.

$20,000 Awarded for Breach of Promise.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 9.—A jury in the Superior Court to-day returned a verdict of $20,000 for the plaintiff in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Mary E. McDonald, a Radcliffe College graduate, and a writer, and Patrick Kieran, Superintendent of the water works system here. It is alleged that the promise to marry was made in 1898. Miss McDonald sought $50,000 damages.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

All our $15 MEN'S SUITS *have our* "Concave" Shoulder.

We have always put the same style, the same careful workmanship into our $15 suits as into our highest priced ones. Now we have made another improvement—our new "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar—two things alone that merit the attention of every man seeking correct style and fit in his clothes.

This shoulder is an innovation in ready-to-wear suits—it gives the fashionable broad effect and does away with the superfluous padding. It is all in the cut of the shoulder, in the manner it's worked out by hand.

Our line of

MEN'S FALL SUITS AT $15

is the most complete and varied we have ever shown. It includes every material that is stylish, with many exclusive patterns which you will not find outside of the high-priced tailor shops—plain and fancy cheviots, fancy worsteds, cassimeres, unfinished worsteds—everything that is good style is here.

Single and double breasted sack suits made with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar—$15.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

The Beginning of the Oyster Season brings to mind the pleasant thought of

Kennedy's Oysterettes

The oyster cracker with a taste to it.

A bubble of lightness touched with salt to give it zest and savor.
As good with soup as they are with oysters.
5 cents in the In-er-seal Package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THREE MEN SHOT TO DEATH.

Pitched Battle in an Arkansas Town Between Two Factions Leads to Call for Militia.

ELDORADO, Ark., Oct. 9.—Three men were killed, another will die, and two were wounded in a shooting affray which occurred here to-day.

The dead are H. L. Dearing, a constable, and "Tom" and Walter Parnell, farmers. Guy B. Tucker, the City Marshal, is the one fatally wounded.

The shooting is alleged to be the sequel to the killing here Sept. 18 by Dearing of Robert Mullens.

The Parnells were friends of Mullen's and Thomas Newton a friend of Dearing. This afternoon "Tom" Parnell and Newton became involved in a dispute. It is claimed that both factions prepared for trouble. Dearing, Tucker, and Newton were walking along the street when they met the Parnell brothers. "Jim" Parnell is said to have fired at Newton. About seventy-five shots were fired. It developed into a man-to-man affair, Dearing and "Tim" Parnell emptying their several pistols at each other at a distance so close that when they fell unable to shoot their bodies formed a cross.

In compliance with a request from the Sheriff of Union County, Gov. Davis tonight ordered the company of the State Guard at Eldorado on duty to suppress trouble and preserve the peace.

COTTON MILL MERGER A FACT.

Writings Signed by Seventy Plants Located Through the South—The Financial Parties Interested.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Oct. 9.—The much-talked-of "Fries Cotton Mill merger" of certain classes of all Southern cotton mills has been consummated at last to the extent that writings have been signed by seventy mills situated in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

The company formed to acquire these properties will be the Southern Textile Company. The financial parties interested are represented by a prominent New York trust company. The controlling management will be Southern manufacturers. In the plan under which they will organize appears this clause:

"No plant or business shall be purchased in the organization of the new company except with the written unanimous approval as to the desirability of purchase, and as to the proprietary price of the following-named persons:

"T. W. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.; S. B. Tanner, Henrietta, N. C.; John W. Fries, Winston-Salem, N. C.; C. G. Latta, Raleigh, N. C., and A. W. Haywood, Haw River, N. C."

This committee will meet here in formal session to-morrow to consider and pass upon options submitted by the seventy mills referred to. From these it will select the more desirable and purchase them outright. The option provides that the company can issue $7,000,000 in common, $7,000,000 in preferred stock, and $6,000,000 in bonds.

THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING"
"MILITANT"
CORSET
HABIT HIP
The newest straight front model, with
DEEP HIP
A perfect fitting corset
If not obtainable where you trade will supply you direct.
Artistic catalogue mailed upon request,
Sole M'f'rs.
Style No. 170 - $1.00
Style No. 200 - $2.00
GEO. C. BATCHELLER & CO.
345-347 BROADWAY
N. Y.

IN MEMORY OF CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Demonstration at Santiago de Cuba in Which School Children Participate.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 9.—There was a great demonstration here to-day upon the occasion of the ceremonies held in memory of the Cuban patriots Gen. José Maceo, Gen. Moncada, Gen. Crombet, and Gen. Sanchez, Cols. Garzon and Silva and Capt. Bergues, who were killed in battle fighting for the independence of the island.

Four thousand school children, representing thirty-two public schools, headed the procession, in which representatives of the insular and municipal governments, members of numerous societies and thousands of veterans also participated.

There were five carriages loaded with expensive artificial wreaths and flowers. It is estimated that 40,000 citizens marched in the procession, which was several miles long.

"THE" ALLEN IN A SANITARIUM.

Persuaded by His Physician to Undergo Treatment and Long Rest.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 9.—"The" Allen, who is suffering from mental trouble, was taken this morning to a sanitarium. When Dr. George A. Robinson of Sayville, who has been attending Mr. Allen, called on his patient at Bayport, he found him in an unusually quiet mood and persuaded him to go to a saniatrium for treatment and a prolonged rest. Allen went away on a New York train from his home in Bayport, accompanied by a Mr. Lynch of New York, who is said to be his life-long friend.

In speaking of his patient, Dr. Robinson said there was a beautiful side of Allen's character, and that he possessed many fine traits that endeared him to his friends. The doctor said that one reason for Mr. Allen's removal from Bayport was that there was no provision for heating his Summer home there and that it was not suitable for a Winter residence.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Telephone 2,482 Madison.
Eves., 8:30. Matinée To-morrow at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO.
In the big comedy hit of the season. THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15.
LAST 11 PERFORMANCES OF THE
Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera.
"THE EMERALD ISLE."
Mat. To-morrow, 2:15

CASINO, B'way & 39th St. Mt. T-m, 2:15 Evgs., 8:15.
150th Time in N. Y., Oct. 27.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7.
Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M.
General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 PM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ALL DRURY LANE PRODUCTIONS OUTDONE.
Frank McKee's stupendous production
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Excelling all past melodramatic productions. Prices 25 50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8. Sunday Eve., Grand Concert. Good Seats, 50c.

Mendelssohn Hall MUNCHHOFF
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL | MISS MARY Munchhoff
Seats, $1 & $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Saty.
Last week of a limited season Mrs. in his play,
LESLIE CARTER DU BARRY

MASCAGNI and his Italian Opera Co. Metropolitan Opera House.
Sat. Mat., "Cavaleria Rusticana" & "Zanetto."
Saturday night, "Iris." Sunday night concert.
Sunday night popular prices, 50c. to $2.00.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

Harlem | Kyrle Bellew. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Opera House. "A Gentleman of France."
Next Week—LULU GLASER in "Dolly Varden."
SUNDAY, OCT. 12th | SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night Concerts
Prices 25c to $1. Seats now on sale.

VICTORIA. Continually crowded. A decided novelty. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
At 8:10 At 2:10 CREATORE and his band of 60. At 9 At 3 ALICE FISCHER in comedy hit Mrs. Jack.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
The Mummy and The Humming Bird.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"A notable success."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by "CARROTS."

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15, Saturday Matinée.
The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
Next Tuesday—The Joy of Living. Seats Ready.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS.
Evenings 8:30. MAT. SAT.
THE TWO SCHOOLS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP.
Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE."
"Nobody can afford to miss it."—Journal.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
—A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

NEW YORK, B'way, 45th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
Prices 25c. to 1.00. Family Mats. Wedys, 25 & 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
The Pet of B'way. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY. Royal Burlesquers.
Sunday Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

BIJOU LAST TIMES
HEARTS AFLAME

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Biggest Production in N. Y.
in his new romantic play, Engagement Ends Oct. 25.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
"Her Greatest Success." HENRIETTA CROSMAN
TheSwordoftheKing

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Open from 1:30 to 11 Admission, 50c.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c. 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Strangers of Paris
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT Sunday Night.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
The New Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

GRAND | WARFIELD
Next Week—S BELLS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
MACBETH, with ELITA PROCTOR OTIS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night, (Pop. prices,) "Ueber Unsere Kraft."
Saturday Mat. & Evg., "Comtesse Guckerl."

H&S Hurtig & Seamen's, W. 125th | Mat
Lewis & Ryan, Musical Dumonds, Mansfield & Wilbur. | To-m'w

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Saturday evening.
SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY.
Next Week—Reilly & Woods Big Show.

Team Match by Women Golfers.

The first women's golf team match since Spring in the series for the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was played yesterday on the Apawamis Club links at Rye between the home club and the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg. The latter won by 7 holes to 3. The players and scores are:

POWELTON.	Holes.	APAWAMIS.	Holes.
Miss Waldron	2	Mrs. H. B. Clark	0
Mrs. G. Collingwood	2	Miss Gwynne	0
Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell	0	Mrs. Tiffany	3
Miss G. Jenkins	3	Mrs. Beddall	0
Total	7	Total	3

CUBANS GROW HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES

The Situation Causes Concern to Washington Officials.

Spirit of Indifference Toward Cultivation of Friendly Commercial Relations with This Country Most Evident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The situation as to Cuba is such at present as to give officials here great concern. It is feared that Cuba is drifting away, and evidence is multiplying day by day to mark the growth of a spirit of indifference toward the cultivation of friendly commercial relations with the United States that almost borders on hostility.

The best efforts of the State Department thus far have failed to secure the adhesion of the Cuban Government to the treaty which, by the terms of the Platt amendment, must be entered into between the two Governments. The delay is all on one side, namely, at Havana, for Secretary Hay and the Cuban Minister, Señor Quesada, have performed their part in drafting a treaty which, it is believed, carries out the intent of Congress.

That treaty is now awaiting the approval of the Cuban Government, which approval is withheld, not with any expressed intention of rejecting the convention, but through what is regarded here as the natural inertia of the Cubans in diplomatic matters. This treaty includes provisions for a considerable measure of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, and while it is true that the Cubans believe that the United States has been rather niggardly in the arrangement of the reciprocity schedules, these objections are not regarded as sufficient to account for the great delay in concluding the treaty.

However, there is no intention, it is said, to resort to any undue pressure on the Cubans so long as there is no discrimination against the United States and in favor of another country.

It is believed that, as Cuba is the principal sufferer from the lack of treaty relations with the United States, internal pressure soon will force action on the pending convention.

CLYDE LINE STEAMSHIPS COLLIDE, ONE IS BEACHED.

The Apache and the Iroquois Come Together in Charleston Harbor—No One Injured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—The Clyde steamships Iroquois and Apache collided in this harbor, off Cummings Point, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, the latter vessel receiving damages that forced her Captain to run her aground on Morris Island to prevent her sinking. The bow of the Iroquois was badly damaged, but the ship was able to turn about and return to her dock after the accident.

The Iroquois was outward bound for Jacksonville, and the Apache was inward bound for Charleston. The night was clear, and there was only a slight breeze. A mistake in giving signals is said to have caused the accident.

No one was injured, and there was comparatively little excitement among the passengers. Neither Captain would say anything for publication. The big ships came together with a tremendous crash, that could be easily heard two miles away.

When the ships extricated themselves from each other Capt. Bearse of the Apache shouted to the other skipper that his ship was filling rapidly, and to prevent her going down at once he ran her on the shoal at Cummings Point, about 300 yards distant. It is yet impossible to estimate the damage to vessels or their cargoes.

The Apache lies easily, and is in no danger; but a wrecking ship may be necessary to float her, as the efforts of the tugs sent to her were of no avail. The Iroquois is being repaired here, and will sail in a few days for Jacksonville or New York.

At the office of the Clyde Line here it was said that the boats had collided in Charleston Harbor, and that the resultant damage was slight. The Iroquois was docked again, while the Apache was beached for convenience.

KILLED SWEETHEART AND SELF

Employe of the Government Printing Office Inspired by Jealousy to Commit the Deed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Miss Alice Fisher, a young woman employed in the Government Printing Office, was shot and instantly killed at noon to-day by William Dougherty, an employe of the same office. Dougherty then shot and killed himself.

Jealousy was the motive. The affair occurred at the home of a friend of the young woman. Miss Fisher had gone to the friend's house at the request of Dougherty.

The man wanted the young woman to resume past friendly relations and cease accepting the attentions of another young man.

CLARK UNIVERSITY EXERCISES.

Collegiate Department Opened and President Wright Inaugurated.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Collegiate Department of Clark University was dedicated, and President Carroll D. Wright was inaugrated this morning. The exercises took place in one of the large halls of the main building of the university, and were attended by a large number of Worcester people, as well as by many prominent educationists from out of town. United States Senator Hoar, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and made an eloquent address. United States Senator Lodge also spoke.

President Wright briefly outlined the purposes of the new college, which, he said, opened auspiciously with an entering class of seventy-nine students. His oration was upon the relations between college training and citizenship. President Hall of the university extended a warm welcome to President Wright.

The exercises opened with prayer by Bishop Vinton of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts, and closed with a benediction by the Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Framingham.

OZANAM WON TRANSYLVANIA.

Axtell's Daughter Surprises the Horsemen at Lexington's Harness Meeting—Smathers's Trotter Won.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—Ozanam, the brown daughter of Axtell and Ozania, today won the fourteenth Transylvania, the most classic and next to the richest stake offered by the Kentucky Breeders' Association. Geers drove Prince of Orange the fastest heat to-day, lowering the record for the stake to 2:07½. John Nolan held the record for this event by trotting a heat in 2:07¾ in 1898.

Every heat was under 2:10, and the average time broke the world's record for six heats.

Prince of Orange and Ozanam both lowered their marks in the race. The time by quarters in the fastest and record heat was 0:31¼, 1:03, 1:35¾, 2:07½.

The winner was very low in the pooling until the last heat. More than $100,000 went into the box on the event. Every heat was bitterly fought to the wire.

When the three heat winners appeared for the sixth heat the crowd of 15,000 was intensely excited.

Ozanam and Prince of Orange each had two heats. Major Delmar led by half a length at the half, the other two together. On the turn all were lapped, and at the head of the stretch they were abreast. Then McDonald, driving Major Delmar, took to the whip, and Benyon and Geers followed suit. Neck and neck they reached the seven-eighths, where Ozanam pulled half a length ahead, Major Delmar fell back, beaten. Prince of Orange made a spurt, and twenty yards from the wire was at Ozanam's saddle. Then both broke, and they passed under the wire running. When the decision was announced the cheers were deafening.

Rythmic cut his quarter severely in the first heat, and was drawn. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—2:13 Class; trotting; $1,000; unfinished from Wednesday:

Elmitagro, b. g., by McKinney, (Dickerson)	7	2	1	2	1 1
A. J. D., b. g., (Walker)	3	1	2	3	2 2
Crescent, g. g., (Curry)	1	4	10	10	5 3
Pug, g. g., (Merrifield)	12	10	6	1	3 4
The Questor, b. g., (Geers)	8	6	3	4	7 ro
Klondike, g. g., (Gerrity)	13	5	8	6	4 ro
Anna Held, b. m., (Benyon)	11	11	9	8	6 ro
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	2	3	4	5	dr.
The Merchant, ch. g., (Thomas)	4	7	7	7	dr.
Roscoe Medium, b. g., McMahon)	10	8	5	9	dis.
Cherry Ripe, b. m., (Carnathan)	5	12	11	dis.	
Eyeline, blk. m., (Amos)	6	9	dis.		
Newton A., br. g., (Anderson)	9	dis.			
Invader, b. g., (Desmarest)	dis.				

Time—2:13½; 2:11½; 2:13; 2:14½; 2:11¼; 2:13.

SECOND RACE.—The Futurity; for foals of 1900; $5,000; trotting; two in three heats; $3,000 to winner, $1,000 to second, $500 to third, $200 to fourth.

Katherine A., b. f., by Wiggins, (Thomas)	1	1	
Hilgar, b. g., (Marvin)	2	4	
Del Toro, b. c., (Benyon)	4	2	
Blossom, b. f., (Dodge)	3	3	
Sporty, b. c., (Geers)	Dis.		
Lizzie A., ro. f., (Hayes)	Dis.		
Chiming Bells, b. f., (Miller)	Dis.		

Del Toro and Hilgar divide second and third money.

Time—2:15; 2:15¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Transylvania, 2:12 class, trotting, $6,000.

Ozanam, br. m., by Axtell, (Benyon)	11	5	3	1	1	1
Prince of Orange, br. g., (Geers)	6	1	1	2	2	2
Major Delmar, b. g., (McDonald)	1	2	10	5	3	3
Miss Whitney, b. m., (L. McDonald)	3	6	2	6	9	ro
Francis B., ch. m., (Snow)	2	3	8	7	6	ro
Wentworth, blk. g., (McHenry)	6	12	4	3	10	ro
Dulce Cor, b. m., (Miller)	10	8	6	4	7	ro
Charley Mc, blk. g., (Raybould)	7	9	5	8	5	ro
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote)	5	10	12	10	4	ro
Waubun, gr. g., (Saunder)	13	11	11	9	8	ro
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Eckers and Curry)	4	4	7	11	dr.	
Idolita, b. m., (Tozier)	8	7	9	12	dr.	
Rhythmic, br. h., (Hudson)	12	dr.				

Time—2:09½; 2:09¾; 2:07½; 2:08; 2:09; 2:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—2:25 class, trotting, $1,000.

Wild Wilton, br. g., by Wilton, (Cares)	1	1	1		
John Patterson, b. g., (Geers)	5	2	2		
The Dean, b. h., (Chandler)	2	3	4		
Bugle, b. m., (McCoy)	8	6	3		
Edgewood Belle, blk. m., (McCarthy)	3	11	10		
Baron Vincent, b. g., (Grimes)	4	7	5		
Fair View Chimes, br. g., (Kinney)	7	4	6		
Patchwood, b. h., (Derider)	6	9	8		
Hugh Wynne, b. g., (Marvin)	10	8	11		
Director Bell, blk. h., (Turner)	11	10	7		
Boltcorat, by. g., (Greenwade)	9	5	ds		
Guy Fortune, ch. h., (Walker)	dis.				
Winaka, b. m., (Titer)	dis.				
Bonasa, b. m., (Ryan)	dr.				

Time—2:16¾; 2:16; 2:14½.

FIFTH RACE.—2:19 class, pacing; two in three heats; $1,000.

Dorothy Wilton, b. m., by Wilton, (Cares)	1	1
Tom Keene, ch. h., (Sweringer)	2	4
Darkaway, blk. h., (Raybould)	9	2
Dr. Madora, ch. g., (Hudson)	3	5
Tommy Mack, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	3
Pure Gold, ch. h., (Jones)	4	7
Hard Case, br. g., (Carnathan)	5	6
Affle, br. m., (Gaitsgill)	7	9
The Judge, b. g., (Stahl)	8	8
Katie Mestin, b. m., (Kinney)	10	ds
Acrobat, b. g., (Mares)	dr.	
Mary Anna, b. m., (Walker)	dr.	
Air Castle, ch. m., (Greenwade)	dis.	

Time—2:09¾; 2:10.

SIXTH RACE.—Wagon race, trotting, two in three heats; cup; amateurs to drive.

Alice Barnes, b. m., by Election, (E. E. Smathers)	1	1
Franker, b. g., (J. Jones)	2	3
Imogene, ch. m., (C. K. G. Billings)	4	2
Peko, b. m., (H. K. Devereaux)	3	4

Time—2:10½; 2:11.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Rice Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Rev. Dr. William A. Rice has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church of this city to become Secretary of the National Society of Ministerial Relief of the Congregational Church of the United States. The resignation goes into effect Nov. 1.

Lion Cub for New York Athletic Club.

When it was learned that one of the baby lions born in the Bostock Zoological Congress in the St. Nicholas Garden a few days ago had died, there were applications from various people who desired to secure the body for mounting. Mr. Bostock presented it to the New York Athletic Club, and it will form one of the decorative features of the clubhouse lobby.

An Old Teacher Resigns.

Mrs. Eliza J. Eveland, Principal of the Primary Department of Public School No. 2, Jersey City, last night sent her resignation to the Board of Education after an uninterrupted service of fifty-four years, she having been appointed in September, 1848. Mrs. Eveland says she thinks her place can be better filled by a younger woman. Her resignation will take effect Nov. 30.

William Brown Dies of Poison.

William Brown, forty-five years old, a clerk in the Sevilla apartment house, at 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night from laudanum poisoning. Brown was taken to the hospital Sept. 28 a prisoner, and the police say that he took a large dose of whisky and laudanum with suicidal intent. Brown is said to have been wealthy at one time, and to have had large business interests at Tompkinsville, S. I.

A Massachusetts Divorce Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Judge Bond, who is holding the divorce court this term, issued an order to-day that he would grant no more divorces where the statutory ground was relied on unless the libellant instituted criminal proceedings.

Illness Hastened a Wedding.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 9.—A secret marriage occurred at this place a week ago, but it was not known until to-day. The reason given for the secrecy of the marriage was that the mother of the bride was very ill. The ceremony was performed beside her bed. She believed that she was about to die and she wanted to see her daughter married. Since the wedding the mother's condition has improved. Mrs. Ida Lee, daughter of the late State Senator Joseph H. Petty, was the bride. She was married to Charles H. Singer of New York.

Guaranty Company's Big Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Receiver George Keefer to-day filed in the Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., his report on the condition of the Germania Guaranty Company, showing the face value of the assets to be $205,374.63, and the liabilities $590,960.63, leaving a deficit of $385,586.

Daniel O'Day's Purchase of a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 9.—Daniel O'Day, a wealthy resident of Deal has purchased the farm of Clarence S. Steiner, west of the Deal Golf Club grounds, adjoining the farms of Young and Fox.

Registration places for voters open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE
BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,
Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.
On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants
ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.,
Sole Agent, U. S.

AUTOMOBILE RUN STARTS

Seventy-five Machines Start from Here in Reliability Contest.

FIRST STAGE TO NEW HAVEN

Sixty-eight Vehicles Finish First Day's Journey on Their Way to Boston Within Required Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Of the 75 automobiles which started in the 500-mile reliability contest of the Automobile Club of America from New York to Boston and return, all but one successfully completed the first day's run from the metropolis to this city, and 68 arrived within the time limit. The first car to arrive here was a small De Dion-Bouton car of 6 horse power and weighing only 900 pounds, which, driven by Kenneth Skinner of Boston, arrived at 4:04 P. M., just 4 minutes ahead of time. From then until 5 o'clock cars came in in groups of ten, three belated steam carriages coming in at 7 o'clock. The only carriage which did not finish the run was the one electric car driven by Knight Neftel of New York, which had not been heard from up to 9 o'clock.

The day's run was uneventful, the grades being easy all the way, and no serious accidents were reported, though a number of punctured tires and other slight mishaps were reported. Car No. 1, a big 24 horse power gasoline touring car, driven by Harlan W. Whipple of the Automobile Club of America, which was first to start from New York and maintained the lead to the noon control at South Norwalk, punctured a tire a few hundred feet from the station.

To-morrow the start will be made at 9 A. M. for Hartford, where the first car is due at 12:08. Two hours will be allowed for luncheon, the start being made at 2 P. M. for Springfield, where the night will be spent, and on Saturday the run will be continued to Boston, stopping at Worcester for luncheon. Sunday will be spent in Boston, and the return will be made over the same route, leaving Boston Monday morning and arriving in New York Wednesday evening.

The start of the run from the Plaza at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue was witnessed by a crowd of several thousand persons, including a number of prominent automobilists who did not take part in the run. Among them were Col. John Jacob Astor, David Wolfe Bishop, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., A. C. Bostwick, Jefferson Seligman, C. G. Dinsmore, George Moore Smith, Eugene Higgins, and Juan M. Ceballos.

The cars lined up in West Fifty-eighth Street, on both sides of the street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, entering the street from Sixth Axenue. All the gasoline cars, which were in a great majority, had their engines running ready for an instant start, and their noisy puffing was audible several blocks away, and was the principal cause of the gathering of a large crowd.

Promptly at 9 o'clock Starter M. T. Burton gave the word, and the first vehicle, Harlan W. Whipple's big Packard touring car, was sent away. Others followed at intervals of half a minute or so, until by 10 o'clock all had been started. President A. R. Shattuck and Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club and W. E. Scarrett, J. A. Hill, and George F. Chamberlain of the Contest Committee bringing up the rear.

Each car is accompanied by an official observer, who notes all stops and incidents of the trip, and reports them to the club. Points have been figured on an average speed of fourteen miles an hour, giving 2,092 points for the 488.4 miles, and one point will be deducted for every minute the car stops, except as authorized, and for every minute over ten that it is late at a station, while a car arriving more than ten minutes ahead of time will necessarily have exceeded the limit of fourteen miles an hour, and will be disqualified. Passing through towns and cities only, only enght miles an hour will be allowed.

A car making the trip at an average speed of twelve to fourteen miles an hour will receive a first-class certificate; from ten to twelve miles an hour a second-class certificate, and from eight to ten miles an hour a third-class certificate. In addition four cups are offered by President Shattuck and the members of the Race Committee to the cars making the four best records.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Rockaway defeated Westchester yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park in the second polo match of the Squadron A tournament. The victors scored 12 goals to 9¾ for the Country Club players, the latter receiving three by handicap allowance. There was a good crowd out to watch the sport, and several stylish traps and automobiles were lined up by the polo field. The Squadron road coach carried a merry party from the Plaza Hotel to the grounds.

The victors brought a superior team to the field and as they were better mounted their riding was more spirited and dashing. Robert J. Collier and Rene La Montagne, Jr., were both credited with making goals in the remarkably fast time of ten seconds. Collier made his at the opening of the third period and La Montagne repeated the performance at the opening of the last quarter. In each case they got the ball promptly at the throw-in, and outriding their opponents carried it down the field with three accurate strikes between the goal posts.

McMurtry opened the game well for Rockaway by making two goals. His hitting throughout the match was very accurate and he added considerable strength to the team. Aided by their handicap allowance Westchester managed to hold the game within one-quarter of a goal of a tie at the end of the third period. That fraction was lost by the Country Club for a safety in the second quarter.

Wild hitting on the part of the Westchester contingent cost several excellent chances for goals. There were occasional periods of hard fighting, but on the whole the game was a very open one. The line up and score follows:

ROCKAWAY.		WESTCHESTER.	
1—G. G. McMurtry	2	1—T. I. Blair	1
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	2—T. C. Cooley, Jr.	3
3—R. J. Collier	4	3—H. C. Brokaw	3
Back—P. F. Collier	3	Back—R. G. Barstow	2
Total	14	Total	11

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	McMurtry	Rockaway	6:00
2	McMurtry	Rockaway	1:00
3	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00
4	Cooley	Westchester	7:10

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Cooley	Westchester	1:45
2	McMurtry	Rockaway	1:00
3	Cooley	Westchester	7:00
4	Blair	Westchester	3:00
5	R. Collier	Rockaway	1:30
6	McMurtry	Rockaway	1:00

Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	R. Collier	Rockaway	0:10
2	McMurtry	Rockaway	1:00
3	Blair	Westchester	7:00
4	Barstow	Westchester	2:00
5	McMurtry	Rockaway	1:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:10
2	Blair	Westchester	4:50
3	R. Collier	Rockaway	2:00
4	R. Collier	Rockaway	2:15

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 12; Westchester, 7. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 3. Lost by penalties—Westchester, ¼. Net score—Rockaway, 12; Westchester, 9¾. Referee—R. G. D. Douglas.

The final game in the tournament will be played to-morrow between Rockaway and Squadron A. It will start at 4 o'clock and is open to the public.

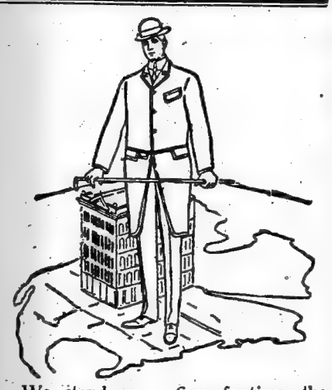

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GOVERNOR AT HORSE SHOW

New Jersey's Chief Executive an Interested Spectator.

WILD HORSE EXCITES CROWD

H. McK. Twombly Carries Off the Honors in the Show Ring at Morristown—Society Out in Force.

Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey attended the Morristown Field Club's horse show at Morristown yesterday, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the sport. He was the guest of Robert F. Ballantine, and he did not leave until the final class of the day had been judged.

More than a little excitement was caused by the gray gelding Squire Grey, a competitor in one of the hunting classes. On the opening day the Squire threw his groom and then rolled upon him, but both escaped injuries. The same thing happened yesterday, when the horse attempted the first jump. The groom, who was unhurt, pluckily remounted, and the second jump was cleared handily. The horse refused the third jump, and the groom for a time failed to control him. Taking the bit between his teeth the Squire bore down on the crowd, which confusedly gave way, one woman virtually losing her dress in the exciting scramble. The groom, however, managed to check the horse in time to prevent any serious result.

Society was in evidence again yesterday. Occupying the various vehicles in the infield were H. A. Grannis, D. Willis James, C. Ledyard Blair, H. Pyne, Charles Pfizer, Gustav E. Kissell, Tonzo Sauvage, T. Tower Bates, Thomas B. Hidden, E. T. H. Talmage, Clarence Blair Mitchell, J. Edward Davis, Walter P. Bliss, Albion L. Page, R. H. Williams, and many others.

The honors in the show ring were carried off by H. McK. Twombly, whose horses were successful in the saddle, tandem, and four-in-hand classes. Miss Ruth Twombly's clever handling of the gelding Alabama contributed largely to the winning of the blue ribbon in the saddle class, while Miss Florence Twombly was heartily applauded for her splendid horsemanship in the tandem class, the good points of the chestnuts Don and Evolution being skilfully exhibited by the young lady. The spirited driving of a four-in-hand at full speed proved more interesting to the spectators, however. In this class Mr. Twombly's horses once more proved their superiority, and the whip fed the desire of the crowd by sending his charges a half mile at the top of their speed.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS.

Harness horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Fredrick Lewisohn's blk. g. Sensation; Thomas B. Hidden's ch. m. Lady Gay second, Miss Luella Day's b. g. Master Claude third.

Pairs of horses to depot wagon.—Won by Walter B. Bliss's team of bay geldings Morris and Somerset; H. Williams's team of bay mares Lady Sara and Lady Welford second, H. P. Wertheim's team of bay geldings third.

Roadsters, to be 15 hands or over.—Won by N. L. Newcomb's b. g. Lord B.; George F. King's b. g. Content second, Albion L. Page's ch. m. Vapo third.

Pairs harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by Thomas B. Hidden's team of chestnut geldings Jersey Cadet and Royal Cadet; J. Edward Davis's b. g. Gay Lad and b. m. Gay Lass second, R. H. Williams's blk. geldings Anthracite and Bituminous third.

Combination harness and saddle horses.—Won by E. T. H. Talmage's ch. g. Rainbow; Clarence Blair Mitchell's gr. g. Moonshine second, Miss Eleanor Whitney's ch. g. Legenpone third.

Heavyweight hunters, up to 190 pounds, to hounds.—Won by Charles Pfizer's bay gelding; A. D. Shepard's d. m. Baby second.

Tandems, ladies to drive—Won by H. McK. Twombly's team of sorrels, Evolution, leader; Don, wheeler; Miss Louis Pfizer's bay geldings, second; J. Edward Davis's b. g. Gay Boy, leader; b. g. Gentleman Jack, wheeler, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15 hands or over—Won by H. McK. Twombly's b. m. Alabama; Clarence Blair Mitchell's gr. g. Moonstone, second; Philip Livingston's ch. g. Commander, third.

Middle-weight Hunters, up to carrying between 165 and 190 pounds to hounds—Won by Miss Anita de Bary's ch. g. Zebulon; Charles Pfizer's bay gelding, second; Miss Ethel Money's b. m. Wenonah, third.

Harness Horses, 15.2 hands or over—Won by J. W. Ogden's br. m. Winsome; Walter P. Bliss's br. g. Proctor, second; Tonzo Sauvage's gr. m. Duchess, third.

Four-in-hands, wheelers any height—Won by H. McK. Twombly's four bays; Gustav E. Kissell's four, second; Mrs. Charles Pfizer's four, third.

Handicap Tennis at Columbia.

Columbia's annual Fall handicap tennis tournament was begun yesterday on the courts at South Field. Eight matches were played, among the competitors being Dr. C. H. Page and Marston T. Bogert of the Faculty. Summaries:

Rosenberg, 1905 College, (plus 15,) beat J. Lockwood, post graduate, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5; H. A. Thomas, 1906 College, (scratch,) beat S. Campbell, 1906 Science, (plus 15,) 5—7, 7—5, 6—4; J. Hawkesworth, 1904 Science, (owe 15,) beat Robert Le Roy, 1905 College, (scratch,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; R. Van Bernuth, 1904, (plus half fifteen,) beat A. J. Akin, 1904, (plus 15,) 6—0, 5—7, 6—4; L. V. Ledoux, 1905 Law, (owe fifteen,) beat Dr. C. H. Page, (plus half fifteen,) 6—1, 6—2; Prof. M. T. Bogert, (owe half fifteen,) beat J. P. Wylie, post graduate, (scratch,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Registration places for voters open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE
Removal of the AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL
Their New 12-Story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.
Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolians, and Aeolian Orchestrelles and Aeriol Pianos will be in stock from which to make selection.
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THE STRIKE SITUATION.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. JOHN MITCHELL was put in a position to refuse a request from the President of the United States. It must be admitted, however, that he has used his unusual opportunity with dignity, and that in resenting the unnecessarily offensive attitude of the operators at the conference in Washington on Friday last he is a good deal less to blame than are the gentlemen who availed themselves of that opportunity to say a great many things which, if proper to be said at all, were not proper to be said at that time or in the circumstances. In the following paragraph from his letter to the President Mr. MITCHELL smites the arrogant representatives of the operators under the fifth rib by saying that they are not to be trusted:

> Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past, we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice in the future; and, inasmuch as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you, and inasmuch as there is no law through which you could enforce the findings of the commission you suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work simply upon the hope that the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission.

Throughout the whole discussion THE TIMES has endeavored to make it clear to the operators that they could not expect to break the strike by vague generalities as to what good things were in store for those who might return to work. In what he says of them MITCHELL is right on every count. The operators are not to be trusted to correct any grievances which they are not compelled to correct. Whether these grievances are great or small is unimportant. They stand between the public and a coal supply. The operators know perfectly well whether they are willing to correct any, or all, or none of them. To have said what they would do would have been honest and manly. That they have not done this warrants MITCHELL in saying that he cannot trust them.

He is also right in reminding the President that such a commission as he might appoint would be without power and that the influence of the Executive in bringing about such reforms as the commission might recommend would depend vastly more upon political than upon moral considerations.

The answer to be expected from the operators, that the refusal to recognize the union is because no one can trust it, or trust MITCHELL, is unhappily true, but it is as unconvincing as the familiar retort "You're another." Had the operators offered the members of the United Mine Workers a fair contract, and then demanded satisfactory assurances that it would be respected, they would have put MITCHELL in a position very different from that which he now occupies.

As illustrating the senseless blundering which has from first to last characterized the defensive campaign of the operators nothing is more typical than the correspondence between Father NAGLE, rector of the German Catholic Church of Wilkesbarre, and President GEORGE F. BAER, just made public. Father NAGLE wrote to MR. BAER that the complaint of the miners was not so much against the scale of wages as against the irregular employment, and that if the men were promised six days' work a week instead of an average of four days they would be satisfied. To this Mr. BAER replied:

> I am perfectly willing to promise the men full time and steady work, except when work is prevented by unavoidable accidents. I am quite sure the conditions are such that I can keep this promise. Will you kindly tell me how I can give this assurance to the men to make it most effective?

If Mr. BAER is perfectly willing to make such a promise, why does he not make it? If he has such an announcement to make he should make it directly, and not through the indirect medium of a letter. Such a promise made three months ago would have ended the strike. It would be likely to do so now if made officially and in such a way as to bind President BAER and his company, and, incidentally, the operators for whom he is authorized to speak.

As to the general strike situation, it is very little changed, but the advantage is much more in favor of the miners than it was a month ago. Predictions are useless. Both sides are giving the public an abundant supply of lies "to burn," but coal is no more plentiful and no cheaper.

A NIMBLE CANDIDATE.

Gov. ODELL is as keen-eyed as a lynx, as quick as a cat, and as elastic as a toy balloon. The instant he read the canal plank of the Democratic platform he saw that the Republican canal plank wouldn't do. The Democrats pledged themselves unequivocally to a 1,000-ton barge canal. That is what all friends of canal improvement demand. The Republican platform pledges the party to nothing, but talks in a vague and misty way of necessary improvements. So in his speech of acceptance Gov. ODELL says: "You don't like our canal plank? You want a 1,000-ton barge canal? Easiest thing in the world! I'll straddle over intervening space and plant one foot on the Democratic plank." The Governor has been a recognized enemy of all canal improvement, but now with smooth and winning facility he declares himself in favor of a 1,000-ton barge canal.

And what are our public-spirited and industrious friends, the advocates of canal improvement, going to say to these fine promises of the agile Republican candidate for Governor? We refrain from prophecy, but submit to the judgment of a candid world this resolution adopted at a large meeting of the friends of canal improvement held in the Produce Exchange on Monday:

> The Canal Association of Greater New York, in meeting assembled, recognizing the marked advance toward its ideal of canal improvement as exemplified by the plank adopted by the recent Republican and Democratic Conventions held in Saratoga, tenders its thanks to the sub-committee attending those conventions, and hereby pledges its constant support and efforts necessary to the successful termination thereof.

That is to say, you make a prodigious fuss about the wretched quality of bread the bakers are supplying to the community. After having carried on the bread-improvement propaganda for some years you go into the shop of Baker Smith and he sells you an honest loaf of the very best bread, just the kind of bread you have long and loudly demanded. Then you go into the shop of Baker Brown next door and he sells you a paving stone, accurately dressed to dimensions, to be sure, and really a very fine stone, but still a stone. Thereupon you go into the street and adopt resolutions recognizing the marked advance made by Smith and Brown toward your ideal of bread improvement.

We resolutely refrain from prophecy, as we said before, but we may be permitted to declare our expectations. A good many of the friends of canal improvement are Republicans. Gov. ODELL is a candidate satisfactory to his party. The nomination of Mr. COLER, although we think he would make quite as good a Governor as Mr. ODELL, has not been received with hilarious enthusiasm by all Democrats. We have a gloomy foreboding that on election day the Republican friends of canal improvement will cheat their good intentions by listening to ten thousand reasons, more or less, why they should not vote against their party. It is the hardest thing in the world for a Republican to vote against his party. So we fear they will vote the straight Odell ticket, although they know in their hearts that Gov. ODELL is the determined foe of canal improvement and notwithstanding their perfectly justified conviction that the Republican canal plank was drawn up with artful and wicked intent to break a promise kept only to the ear.

So these good Republican friends of canal improvement will, we are afraid, cast their votes to make certain the destruction of the canal system. Then, next Winter, a year hence or two years hence, they will resume the issue of canal improvement literature and will come around to the offices of newspapers like The World and THE TIMES that care very little for parties and machines, but are deeply interested in all sound measures to promote the public welfare, and will beg them to print powerful articles every day about the supreme need of improving the canals.

Experience teaches that when party calls the public-spirited reformer often gets deaf on the other side.

UNABATABLE NUISANCES.

Commissioner LEDERLE of the Department of Health has made a wise move in the matter of providing a fund of $5,000 for emergency purposes in the abatement of nuisances. Under the charter the Board of Health has power to abate nuisances in cases where it cannot reach owners or agents responsible for the conditions which involve danger to life or health, and the expense of such abatement when ordered by the board and performed by its officers or agents is made a lien upon the property on which such work is done, insuring the ultimate payment of such charge to clear the title. But the authority to do certain things is of very little value, outside of its moral influence as a basis for threats, unless the means are provided for doing them. It is the provision of such means that Commissioner LEDERLE seeks through the appropriation asked for.

The department is often blamed for its apparent negligence in matters of sufficient consequence to call for immediate action, when, as a matter of fact, it has done everything in its power. A complaint is received and an immediate inspection ordered, and the facts are found to justify the complaint. An order of abatement is immediately issued, and then the difficulty begins. A case in one of the upper wards which is now giving the department officers a good deal of trouble will serve as an illustration. On a city lot of the usual size a cellar was excavated and the foundations of a house built. It has stood for probably a year and a half. It has gradually filled with water and become a dangerous local nuisance. The Health Department was appealed to, found the nuisance, and issued the order for immediate abatement. Then arose the question upon whom the order should be served. The builder who made the excavation had failed and abandoned the work. The property then changed hands two or three times by foreclosure, and according to the best information obtainable title now rests in a woman living somewhere in New Jersey who cannot be reached. To all appearance the Health Department has done nothing about it, and the owners and occupants of adjacent property are voicing their indignation with great enthusiasm. This is a case in which the department should proceed under Sections 1,197, 1,278, and 1,279 of the charter of New York to do what is necessary to abate the nuisance and protect those who suffer from it, but this course it is powerless to take. It cannot use moneys specifically appropriated for other purposes without rendering the Commissioner individually liable and involving him in all kinds of difficulties with the Controller. There is no fund from which the cost of such work can be taken, and the contingent expense account is not large enough to furnish it, even if the authority to draw against it for such purposes existed. The result is that the department cannot avail itself of its large and useful powers under the charter, and in the case of an absent or skillfully evasive owner of unimproved property which, being vacant, cannot be vacated, and from which there are no rentals to be intercepted, its orders are scarcely more effective than so many bulls against comets.

Commissioner LEDERLE should have the use of a sufficient fund for work which it devolves upon the department to do, and until he gets it his success in abating nuisances of the kind described will largely depend upon his ability to find and serve orders upon people who seek to keep out of his way, and who, if they disregard orders which may reach them, cannot be served with summonses and complaints in suits for the penalties prescribed by law for such negligence. It is just such cases as that described, in which the Health Department is not at fault, which invite the largest measure of the hostile criticism from which it suffers.

COMPROMISE IN HUNGARY.

The Ausgleich, the equalization or compromise between Austria and Hungary, is a disagreeable matter of adjustment of interests between two very diverse countries under the same crown which have been subjected in very different degrees to the change that has taken place in most European countries, namely, from agricultural to manufacturing States.

Hungary is still mainly agricultural, while Austria has become a land of factories and machine shops.

An agreement is difficult to reach when one country is eager to protect its industries by tariffs and the other dislikes to have the nearest home market cut off where its manufactured products can be, and, as the Austrians think, ought to be, taken without a tax. The very fact that such questions can exist between two sections of the empire throws a sinister light on the situation; it marks the fact that an economical along with a national antagonism exists, and shows the difficulty that meets the Emperor when he tries to be equally loyal to his Austrian, his Hungarian, and his Bohemian subjects.

It has been stated very often that nothing binds the empire together but the personality of the Emperor and the esteem in which he is held in all parts of his jarring confederation. It is not attachment to the Hapsburgs, but to the man FRANZ JOSEF that prevents the dissolution of the feeble band which connects these peoples—that is a very common statement. Whether the prophecy of a dismemberment on the Emperor's death be sound or not, there are many things that give color to such gloomy forebodings, and the chief reason is found in Hungary's peculiar position on the map and the jealousy with which the other sections of the empire regard her.

Hungary is ambitious to become a manufacturing State, and therefore demands a tariff. She has many non-Magyar elements that may weaken her—the old Saxon settlements in Transylvania, the Swabian colony on the Danube below Budapest, the Slavs and the Roumanians within her borders. These she seeks to incorporate in her people by forcing them slowly but surely to learn Magyar in the schools, speak it in court, and conform to Hungarian dress, habits, and customs. She stands very much alone, and naturally regards the future with anxiety. When the débâcle comes, who will be her friend and prevent one of the big beasts making a meal of her after their playful wont?

Not Russia, who is slavering Finland over as she prepares to swallow her alive. Not France, who has ceased long ago to encourage such distant friends and is concentrating her blandishments on Spain. Not Slavic Austria, for she hates the Hungarians with a rabid hatred as a people that manage to accomplish their ends by hook or by crook. There remains Germany, which takes a tender interest in Austria, very like the approving smile that a cannibal bestows on a particularly large and well-fed stranger.

There will be a mess when FRANZ JOSEF dies; Germany has a wide and throbbing heart for the Pan-Germans of Austria; she will respond to their call. But Germany does not want Hungary, and the more the latter talks Magyar the less does she want her. If, however, the inscrutable decree of manifest destiny shall ordain that Styria, Moravia, and other German-speaking parts of Austria must belong to Germany, it is God's will; 'twould be impious to resist. At the same time to little Hungary she would be a friend indeed, and go great lengths to preserve her identity among the nations. Even Russia must keep her hands off—if Germany bid her respect her small friend—and there is Hungary's chance!

Meantime (it is perhaps merely the straw that shows the current) Emperor WILLIAM is always glad to see Hungarians. He lets himself be painted by Magyar portraitists and is particularly condescending to men and women of Magyar descent. Perhaps the sprightliness of the Hungarian temperament is also a factor in their favor, and for obvious reasons the somewhat spectacular and theatrical air often met with in Magyars may find H. I. M. sympathetic. At the same time it behooves the Hungarians to prepare for eventualities and be ready to offer as much as possible to Germany for her friendship and protection—hence the hard bargaining called the Ausgleich.

ENRAGED MUSICIANS.

We think we can assure our distinguished guest, Signor MASCAGNI, that he excites himself unnecessarily in attributing to the Musical Mutual Protective Union of this town the intention of smuggling a tone-deaf or perfidious member of that organization into his orchestra, there to blow false notes at critical periods, in order to bring the opera and the composer into ridicule and contempt. Such insidious procedures are rather Latin than Teutonic. The M. M. P. U. has upon various occasions been plausibly accused, and even by German conductors, of being pig-headed. But the charge against it of being vulpine and circuitous we believe to be entirely undeserved and not susceptible of historical proof. If there have been false notes drawn or blown at the Mascagni performances, and it seems by the testimony of those who have attended them that there have, there is little doubt that they have been drawn or blown in good faith by superzealous Latins and not by insidious Teutons, emissaries of the union or other.

Doubtless the composer-conductor is to be commiserated. Many people may think he brought his troubles on himself. Why, such people say, import an orchestra when there is a good orchestra to be had where you are? Why run the risk of having your first bassoon held up for ophthalmia and the rest of your band for being contract laborers? The answer is that the operatic conductor, like Nature in Mr. BRYANT'S poem, may and only does "speak a various language." The Italian conductor does not commonly command so many as to make himself understanded of men of German or of Teutonic speech. If it be asked, why, then did MASCAGNI'S managers engage an entire orchestra of local musicians for the whole Mascagni season, we have to say that we really do not know. Perhaps they apprehended that the ophthalmia of the first bassoon might run through the whole orchestra. Evidently that is what has made the trouble. It is all very well to offer the price of one rehearsal to musicians who were engaged for a series of concert and operatic performances, but evidently the managers have laid themselves liable, in addition, to the separate suits of some sixty-odd musicians who may be able, each for himself, to prove damages they have severally sustained, and engagements they have severally been forced to abandon, by reason of having engaged for a season of Mascagni. But, on the other hand, the distinguished composer's withers are unwrung. He is not concerned, but only his managers. And who ever troubles himself about the troubles of an operatic manager?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is always interesting, and usually instructive, to watch a neighbor while he tries to explain away one of his own blunders, and to transfer to the shoulders of somebody else as much as he can of the responsibility left after the possibilities of explanation have been exhausted. The operation is more or less funny, and though there is an element of cruelty in laughing at it, the cruelty is redeemed by a strain of sympathy, due to the laugher's remembrance of the many times when he, too, had to attempt the same trying task. Best reason of all, and best excuse, as well, for studying the wrestle of the neighbor with his blunder is the opportunity it offers for comparing one's own stock of devices with that of another and mayhap getting hold of something really good and new to be stored up for future use in the inevitable day of dire need. Hence do we consider it seemly to quote The American Electrician's answer to our recent mild criticism of its accuracy in stating that the seekers for perpetual motion are chasing "ignis fatuil." Our learned contemporary begins, of course, by saying that it meant and tried to print "ignes fatui," and that anybody of ordinary intelligence would lay such little blame as the mistake deserved on "one of the myriads of typographical imps." There is nothing new in that—we have worked those imps ourselves before now. Much better is the conclusion of the struggle—as follows: "It is extraordinarily easy for a compositor to change an 'e' into an 'i,' and slip in one or two of the latter letter for good measure. It is not so easy, however, to pass over such a misprint several times in successive proof readings, but the explanation of this blindness on our part would constitute the solution of a psychological problem far beyond our ability." That last is really excellent. It combines the virtues of frank confession of the sin that counted most with a quick and adroit turning of the critic's attention off into the limitless and misty domain of psychology, where "everything goes," and blunders are not blunders, but the favorite objects of owlish guesswork. We'll store up our friend's invention—or adaptation—and would advise other folks to make a note of it.

—It is much to be feared that there will be some uneasy questioning on the part of the inhabitants of Hongkong as to why Gen. BRAGG, having violated the diplomatic proprieties in Havana, should have been sent to their city to expiate his fault, instead of being retired to the private life for which, there are several reasons to believe, he is better qualified than for the duties of Consul General anywhere. Doubtless they have read about his likening the Cubans to a pig's tail, and it will be natural for them to feel an anxious curiosity as to whether, when his private letters home are published, they are to find themselves in a similitude more or less picturesque than that which grieved the Cubans. The fact that the Britishers in Hongkong, like Britishers elsewhere, have slight regard for the sensibilities of alien neighbors will not make them readier to ignore derisive or derogatory characterizations of themselves, and ever present with them will be the thought that what Gen. BRAGG has done once he may do again. And what he did certainly went far toward proving, not that he is a bad man, by any means, nor even that he is an inaccurate observer when in foreign lands, but simply that he lacks the peculiar turn of mind required in those whose task it is to represent abroad this or any other nation. It is evident that racial differences are more irritating than interesting to him, that he does not sufficiently appreciate the loss of liberty to express private opinions which is or should be involved in the acceptance of a diplomatic or Consular post, and that he finds irksome the duty to replace personal likes and dislikes with an official suavity for all. Hongkong, owing to its relations with Oriental commerce, is a particularly important city, just now, and the unnecessary giving of offense there might have consequences even more serious than it had in Havana.

—More injudicious action could hardly be imagined than that of Schenectady's "Trades Assembly" in deciding that all union men now on duty as militiamen at Glens Falls should be expelled from the labor organizations to which they belong. When employers, finding themselves inconvenienced or pecuniarily injured by the absence on military duty of their employés attempt this sort of coercion, they are not only denounced with vigor by all good citizens, but the law steps in and not only protects the defender of the public peace or safety, but also inflicts penalties by no means light upon the short-sighted, selfish, and unpatriotic claimant for his services. If the Trades Assembly of Schenectady has enough of reality or individuality to be reached by a legal process, there is no reason why it should not be made to feel the enormity of its effort to disorganize the National Guard, just as would any wretched capitalist guilty of the same crime. What possible objection—what avowable objection, that is—can any unionist who is also a law-abiding citizen have to the performance of such work as the militiamen are now doing in the Upper Hudson Valley? As Mr. MITCHELL truly says of the situation in Pennsylvania, not all the soldiers in the United States can cause a resumption of work by the miners if the miners are disinclined to resume, and in the same way the soldiers in Glens Falls can exert no compulsion whatever on the strikers there, if, as the strikers have so often asserted, they are taking no part in the rioting and violence which have for weeks disgraced the region The militiamen, as such, have no knowledge of the existence of a strike, and by no possibility will they be called upon to interfere with strikers in any way. Their whole duty is to preserve the peace, and nobody in the Trades Assembly or out of it even imagines that the soldiers will be asked to do anything else or would do anything else if they were asked. Why, then, should militiamen be expelled from unions?

—Everybody understands that lack of coal is causing money losses in the aggregate enormous, and is sure to cause, if continued even a few weeks longer, a very large amount of real personal suffering, but it is not so widely realized that sickness for multitudes and death for many will be the consequences of the strike if it lasts into cold weather. The Philadelphia Medical Journal, disclaiming any desire to discuss the political and sociological aspects of the struggle, asserts a special right to raise its voice in behalf of the poor, the invalid, and the helpless. "The men," it says, evidently referring to both sides, "who are responsible for this situation will have laid at their doors by a righteous and outraged public opinion an increased death-rate with the onset of cold weather. Any other result is inconceivable. The destitute households, and even the well-to-do households, wherein suffering and disease will pay their tax and their tribute to help to support the quarrels of capital and labor, are about to enter upon their period of trial. No persons understand what this means better than the doctors, and no persons have the right and the duty more plainly indicated for them to speak and to protest in this crisis. We are now in the second week of October. There is no provision to meet this hygienic crisis in thousands of households. Let the wrangling operators and miners weigh their responsibility." The appeal is probably hopeless, for the miners and operators are too busy weighing private interests to give more than occasional careless thoughts to public responsibilities. The remedy must come from the outside, and from the developments, mysterious but significant, of the last few days, one can at least hope that it is on the way and not far off.

Some Sage Observations.

Form The Brooklyn Eagle.

Russell Sage keeps young by not giving himself time to get old. It is a safe way. So soon as your man of millions retires he begins to gather moss. It works into the crevices of his intellect, spreading them wider and letting in all sorts of little vegetative ailments that grow ranker and ranker with time, taking to themselves more and more of the substance of their host until after a little he is ailments mostly. He has nothing to think about except his corns and his lungs and his rheumatism, and the more you think of your works the more they creak. Nothing is left then but Christian Science or something to do.

NUGGETS.

Neighbors.

Mrs. Dearborn—Have you a speaking acquaintance with that woman next door?

Mrs. Wabash—A speaking acquaintance? I know her so well that we don't speak at all.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Business Department.

"Suppose you were to discover the north pole; of what use would it be?"

"Oh, I don't trouble myself with practical details of that sort; I leave all that to the manager of my lecture tour."—Washington Star.

He Wasn't One of the Two.

Uncle George—You are always complaining about your wife's bad temper, but you know it takes two to make a quarrel.

Harry—In this case the two are my wife and my wife's mother.—Boston Transcript.

Might All Bring Some.

"Yes, we have been married seventeen years on the 9th of October, and we are going to invite all our friends to help us celebrate it."

"The seventeenth anniversary! I never heard of celebrating it. Is it anything like the silver anniversary, or the china anniversary?"

"Yes, it's the coal anniversary."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Settle the strike
As soon as you like,
But—settle it safe an' sure;
For the flame burns low,
An' the wind says, "Snow!"
As it howls at the cabin door.

An' we hear the moan of the leafless trees
An' the cry o' the poor on the wintry breeze:
"The bleak winds howl, an' the children freeze!"
Settle the strike
As soon as you like,
For the poor o' the world make moan:
"The coal an' clods
Of the world are God's,
An' they hide them from His own!"

An' we hear the wail o' the leafless trees
An' the cry o' the poor on the icy breeze:
"The bleak winds howl, an' the children freeze!"

E. M. SHEPARD ATTACKS TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS

Says President Is Vague in Telling of Evils of Combinations.

In St. Louis Speech Advocates Tariff Reform as the Means of Dealing with Oppressive Methods of Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York City in the last municipal election, addressed a large meeting at the Odeon to-night.

The meeting was held under the direction of the Jefferson Club. Mr. Shepard was enthusiastically received and his speech frequently was applauded. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"If American civilization shall finally consist of vast wealth organizations on one hand, controlled by the Captains of Industry, however wise and benevolent—and on the other hand of all-powerful and exclusive organizations of wage earners, however wise and benevolent they also may be—and if our politics depend solely upon the interplay between these forces—then the great body of independent workers, made up of small farmers, traders, manufacturers, and mechanics, cannot survive in their independence, and the glory of our Democracy, as it was conceived of by the Fathers, will be over past.

"We are warned of the tyranny of trades unions. I am not here to speak in their behalf; indeed, they need no advocate. We may admit, for many of the high-minded men who direct trades unions do admit, that, unless inspired by the genius of Democratic equal rights, they bring some dangers to the American Commonwealth. But if there are to be great combinations in the wealth which employs labor; there will inevitably be—and there ought to be—great combinations among those who are employed. If I were a day wage earner and found all the employers in the trade which alone I knew and in which I must earn my living, if I were to earn it at all, to be in a close confederacy, I should not be content—I should not feel safe—I would not submit, until my fellows and myself were in a confederacy as efficient as theirs. It is useless for men to talk of compulsions and force on the side of organized labor, who deny or ignore the corresponding and earlier compulsions of capital.

"Organized labor has sometimes gone, and, since it is human, it probably will sometimes hereafter go, beyond what ought to be permissible in a free democracy. If they have done this, have they not conspicuous examples in the proceedings of our Captains of Industry? If, on the other hand, Government must inexorably preserve—and surely it must preserve—order as the prime condition of civilization, and the equal right to labor of all men as a prime requirement of Democracy, so, on the other hand, must the vast power of capital be deprived of every special privilege, under guise of protective tariffs or subsidies or railroad rebates or otherwise. The laborers of the country are likely to support the Democratic Party in this campaign and in all campaigns while the party itself remains loyal to the masses of men.

"The campaign has been ably opened by Republican orators and chiefly by the President. We are told that his speeches are not electioneering. Surely, however, it will be no disrespect to the gallant Chief Magistrate, of whose exhilarating energy Americans are proud, if we believe that his speeches, dealing with political and party questions to be answered at the polls, would not have been made were it not for the coming election of members of a new Congress. Whether he talks as President of the whole people or as the head of the Republican Party, he has in effect stated the Republican claims for renewal of its power in the House of Representatives. Some of his associate leaders, Senator Hanna and Secretary Shaw, for instance, present a view very different from his.

SENATOR HANNA'S VIEWS.

"Senator Hanna tells us that nothing is the matter: that there is no ground for complaint; that the dinner pail is full; that prosperity is overflowing alike for Captains of Industry, for those in the middle class of men, and for the laboring masses. Why, he asks, should you disturb so idyllic an industrial situation? Why discuss politics or even think politics? Like one of the great Pennsylvania coal operators, he thinks that God, in infinite wisdom, has placed the affairs of the country and the welfare of its laboring and middle classes in the hands of the Republican Party, and of the committee of financial magnates who direct its policy, so that criticism is sacrilege and folly. If Senator Hanna correctly says that all is sunshine, then large bodies of honest American men are wrong. If the mutterings here and there, if the recent anthracite coal difficulties, of the increases in the prices of meats and other supplies and materials far beyond the increase in income with which to meet them, if the dissatisfaction of manufacturers with the tariff limitations upon their power to export—if these and other signs of economic disturbance, signs like the darkening heaven and its still, sultry air which bring in a storm to end a fair Summer afternoon—if all of these signs are no more than the vagaries of foolish and frivolous agitators, then indeed Senator Hanna may be right.

"But the President and many others on the Republican side do not indulge so halcyon a view. The President inherited from the lamented statesman who lived in the White House before him and whose memory is so warmly cherished by the American people the notion that all was not well, or, at least, not well enough. The Buffalo speech of President McKinley put cautiously—but still plainly—the proposition that changes must be made in economic policy, and more especially in our tariff laws. Though President Roosevelt has treated his predecessor's treatise with scant respect, and opposes any tariff revision at present, nevertheless he denies Senator Hanna's proposition that nothing is the matter. On the contrary, he says, and with great emphasis, that there are evils, more especially in the great consolidations, with which the new Congress ought to deal.

"What things are uppermost in the public mind and ready for your verdict three weeks from next Tuesday? First and foremost come trusts and their relations to the tariff taxes levied by the Republican Party and to its regulation of inter-State commerce. Next are direct subsidies to shipping and other favored industries. Third is Cuban reciprocity. And fourth is the future of Democratic self-government under the American flag. These indeed are not all. The enormous extravagance of Federal Administration is of itself certain to bring calamity.

"I am one of those who will always condemn the past folly and wrong of the Republican Philippine policy. But in this matter the future is fortunately still open to President Roosevelt and his advisers. Our relations with these islands are in the control of the National Executive. Mr. Root is likely, under the President, to govern the Philippines for two years to come. We hope and pray that Mr. Roosevelt will be President for that time. Let us hope for, and, so far as we may, believe in, the entire sincerity of the declarations of the Secretary about the mission of America in behalf of liberty and freedom among the peoples of the earth. It would be disrespectful to him and to the Administration to assume that they use these sacred words, 'liberty' and 'freedom,' in any but the American sense. Some of us have been unable to identify Secretary Root's torch of liberty in the fierce flames and smoke of war in the islands of the East. But let it be conceded, let us strive to believe, that his effort and that of the Republican Administration were only, as they say, to prevent anarchy and to restore order as the true foundation for 'liberty and justice and freedom.'

QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

"The President advocates reciprocity with Cuba, and every word he says of this condemns the present Republican Congress and is reason to elect a Democratic successor. In view of the promises his Administration and President McKinley's gave Cuba, in view of the subordination to which they coerced it by the Platt amendment, any other attitude on their part would be far from honorable. No doubt the President ought to be more explicit about the measure of reciprocity for which he stands. Will he insist upon abatement from our duties on tobacco and sugar of only 5 or 10 or 20 per cent? The promises he has induced Republican conventions to make are utterly vague. Whatever the President's own intentions—they mean, I believe, to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

"The President and his Republican associates in their campaign of oratory have said nothing of the pending bill for a subsidy to American shipowners. In the face of the enormous Anglo-American shipping combination just formed, the Subsidy bill is far from popular with the American people. Nevertheless the President is committed to it. In December last he told Congress that 'many of the fast foreign steamships * * * are subsidised,' and pointed out the supposed advantages which foreign shipbuilders had over American shipbuilders, although he never mentioned the enormous advantage that the foreign shipbuilders enjoy in their freedom from the burdens of the American tariff. He told Congress that 'our Government should take such action as would remedy these inequalities'—being a prudently euphemistic declaration that if a ship subsidy bill were enacted he would sign it. The Subsidy bill has been laid to rest, but only, so the Republican leaders intend, until after the election. They will certainly drive the bill through at the coming session of the present Congress unless the popular vote in November should render it too dangerous.

"I have said that the question now primal in practical importance is the relation of the trusts, the Republican tariff, and the regulation of inter-State commerce. One of the very ablest of the captains of American industry, a man of singular genius and in many things of a high public spirit, has declared that the tariff 'is the mother of trusts.' And the President has given his own testimony in unmistakable fashion. Many corporations tend, he said, in August, to monopoly; they are, he says, the creatures of the State, and the State ought to control them. 'Those gentlemen of large means,' he says, 'who deny that the evils exist are acting with great folly.' Later he said, 'Shame to us if we blink at the evils. They are there. Shame to us if we fear to face the problem. It is there, and to say that it is not there will not disprove its presence.' Nearly a month later and on the eve of that temporary disability of his which all good Americans earnestly regret, and after warning us against the 'hysteria' and 'blind rage' which, in his opinion, the trusts tend to arouse, he again condemned 'the folly of those who say there are no evils.' These are the utterances, not of a party leader or orator of a party out of power, but of a President of the whole country.

SHOULD EXPLAIN EVILS.

"Well, then, if there be evils in great corporations which, as the President says, are or ought to be subject to governmental control, we may rightly ask the President and other leaders of the party in power, with exceptional opportunities of knowledge, what the evils are.

"Now, President Roosevelt and other Republicans do not go so far as Senator Beveridge and Gov. La Follette have gone. The former prefer to be vague, although the President is quite able to speak outright when he deems it safe so to speak. What really serious evil so affecting the masses of the people as to justify the alarming language of the President and of other Republican statesmen does any one of them point out? None whatever, except in Senator Beveridge's admission of unjustly high prices and unjustly low wages. If, indeed, the evils be not great, if they do not present a genuine National danger to which it is fit to arouse the National intelligence and the National conscience, surely the President is playing with fire. He has been not unready to accuse men differing from him in politics of the odious vice of demagogy. But would it not come perilously near demagogy for the American whose words, while he is in the White House, reach the furthest and go the deepest of any utterances made by any public man, to contribute as his part of a Congressional campaign, assertions which, whether so intended or not, and however much he may limit them by platitudes about moderation, prudence, sound hearts, and soft heads, must tend to arouse hatred and distrust and dislike of the corporations which transact an enormous business vital to the country?

"The Democratic position, on the other hand, is not demagogic. We would not arouse any hatred of corporations. Their promoters and stockholders are, we believe, men like the rest of us in virtue, though, perhaps, abler than many of us. They avail themselves of laws as they find them. Democrats simply ask for equal justice, and for the removal of specific and unfair advantages which some of them enjoy to the discredit and menace of all of them, and to the injury of the country at large. We present the simple proposition, which is not and cannot be disputed, that many great industrial combinations enjoy two kinds of special privileges, which their competitors, and especially their humbler competitors, do not enjoy. Both of them are within the limits of legal regulation.

"First is the enormous advantage accorded them by the Republican protective tariff. This advantage the Republican orators concede. The second advantage, and one which, as you well know, has been a capital factor in creating some of the vast aggregations of capital, is the system of special and secret railroad rates. The Democratic Party is committed to deal with both of these evils. Not that we would make corporations less prosperous, or prevent combinations where combinations are, as, doubtless, in some cases they are, inevitable and in the long run beneficial, or that we would injure any sound and legitimate interest of railroads. But we would enforce a justice and equality beneficial to all. Both of the evils are within the curative power of the Federal Government without constitutional amendment.

"The President and the Republican Party either deny or they ignore these two specific evils. They prefer evils less well identified or less serious or less remediable. In his message to Congress December last, the President announced his resolve to make the great corporations 'work in harmony' with American institutions, and thus, as he said, to 'rid the business world of crimes and cunning,' and he therefore proposed a general Governmental supervision of corporations at Washington. The President, this Summer and Fall, has become clear that nothing but an Constitutional amendment would be effective for his unspecified ills. But no amendment is necessary to enable Congress to reduce duties upon articles made by trusts or sold by American manufacturers abroad cheaper than to their own countrymen. No such amendment is needed to deal with the transportation problem in inter-State commerce, which includes practically all that needs regulating. Each State may be trusted to prevent such discriminations within its own border and between its own companies and citizens. In the case of inter-State corporations no such amendment is needed even to safeguard, as the President would do, the interests of investors by requiring more publicity or by forbidding the watering of stocks. It needs but a little effort on the part of the President and Congress to enforce the publicity of every railroad rate paid by any inter-State shipper; but to this he does not refer. The President seems driven (surely he cannot wish) to leave undefined the body of evils which he tells us inhere in the trusts and to postpone the application of any practical remedy until some year when two Sundays come together. He knows how enormously difficult and dilatory is the process of Constitutional amendment, involving the assent of two-thirds part of the Senate and the same fraction of the House, and then the vote of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

"I do not believe that any such amendment will be adopted or that it ought to be adopted. The Democratic Party will, I hope and believe, set its face against any reduction of the power still vested in the several States to deal with corporations.

"Nor would the change bring solid and lasting advantage to the fortunes in control of great corporations. The Democratic Party, for the very reason that it stands for liberty, stands likewise for law and for the protection of every lawful property interest. It knows that associations and corporations are essential features of modern business. When they ask only equal rights they are to be cherished, not threatened. We are not hostile to the legitimate accumulation of wealth. I challenge Republican orators to point out laws of that character enacted by Democrats. But we do believe in equality of privilege and right, and that burdens should be fairly apportioned. If there be set up at Washington the enormous power which the President suggests to regulate all corporations, those corporations which are legitimate and enjoy today no special privilege must ultimately suffer.

"We were told a year ago by high Republican authority that the time had come for tariff revision. Mr. Babcock, the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the present House, on Aug. 1, 1901, asked whether we should 'continue a tariff on articles that need no revenue, need no protection, and are articles of export.' 'How,' he said, 'can such policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who secure control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market.' Mr. Babcock has not stood fire. The discipline of the Republican Party is almost military, and has been too much for him. So it is that in July last he recanted, saying that the tariff was an issue which his party gladly espoused, and he defended the preference given foreign consumers by saying that surplus products must not be 'dumped on the home market.' So the President now declares against tariff revision for the present—not even the reduction of a single duty.

"The time may come that special taxes must be laid upon corporations enjoying a practical monopoly in any field of human industry. The difficulties of such a plan of taxation are no doubt great, and we may well for the present adopt the Democratic programme for which I have spoken—a programme less sweeping, less revolutionary, but full of beneficent promise. We may, however, warn the great combinations of the country that if, continuing their close alliance with the Republican Party, they stand against tariff revision, if they resist the legal establishment of equal rights over the great inter-State highways of the country, they may by and by have themselves to thank for the popular adoption of a far more drastic and alarming programme."

WHITEWASHES BRITISH REMOUNT OFFICIALS

The Court of Inquiry Even Praises the Department.

London Times Says That the Report Illustrates the Inveterate Attitude of the War Office Mind.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times to-day prints the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the charges against the Remount Establishment of the army, and which practically "whitewashes" the entire department.

In an editorial article The Times says that the report of the five general officers on the administration of the department illustrates the inveterate attitude of the War Office mind. The idea that an incompetent person who is doing his stupid best should be superseded, even in moments of national crisis, by a competent person is foreign to the whole scheme of military thought.

The dominant notion, says The Times, is that once a man has got a post he has a vested right to continue in it unless he does something unworthy of a gentleman. His administration may be bad, but its results are complacently explained by pointing out failures all around, as if none can control entirely extraneous events.

That, the editorial says, is the key to the whole War Office system, and the report illustrates the fact. At the time of the beginning of the South African war the remount department had practically no information about sources of supply. It did not even know that there was a frontier between Gibraltar and Spain; it did not know that Gibraltar was unprovided with accommodation for unlimited numbers of mules; it did not think it worth while to let Gibraltar know that the mules were coming. Not only had it no information, but it was too self-satisfied to ask for any. It might have obtained valuable information from British Military Attachés and Consuls, but it was apparently afraid that they would publish in the local papers the tremendous secret that the remount department wanted to buy horses and mules.

The Times says the effect of the whole report will be to discredit the "whitewashers" rather than to rehabilitate the objects of their tender solicitude.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Blue Book published yesterday contains the report of the court of inquiry which has investigated the charges brought against the Remount Establishment of the British Army. With the exception of a couple of minor cases, the report not only whitewashes all involved, so far as the alleged irregularities are concerned, but finds that the unprecedented demands on the Remount Establishment were met with extraordinary success.

The Commissioners point out that the wastage of horses in South Africa reached an enormous rate, and find that the system of purchase abroad met the requirements of the public service. They say, however, that the Remount Establishment would have been less open to criticism if it had cut loose from the fault pervading many departments of the British service, namely, the suspicious attitude regarding the assistance of those outside the department, and had utilized the assistance tendered by the British Military Attachés at Washington and Vienna.

The Commissioners express satisfaction at the arrangements made for the conveyance of horses to and their accommodation at the various ports of shipment, with the exception of New Orleans, in the earlier stages of the war, and Gibraltar.

Attention is drawn by the Commissioners to the "excellent laws governing the transport of animals by rail in the United States and Argentina," and the report adds that the existence of these laws contributed largely to the successful transport of animals to the ports.

Commenting on the report, The Westminster Gazette said yesterday:

"It will hereafter rank as a British classic, as a most subtle and beautiful description of the working of a British institution, and of the manner in which it is justified when exposed to criticism." The paper added:

"According to the report the Remount Establishment had only one drawback—it never contemplated the possibility of the outbreak of war. If the system described in the report, which also finds that Gen. Truman [the Inspector General of Remounts] showed 'lack of accuracy in his replies,' and 'difficulty in grasping the gist of questions' before the court, leads to good results, as the report suggests, then are all business precautions reduced to folly and absurdity."

THE KRONPRINZ BLAMED.

Captain of the Vessel She Ran Down Says She Was Going at "a Terrific Speed" in the Fog.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Capt. Elliott of the British steamer Robert Ingham, which was run down and sunk off Beachy Head yesterday by the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, testified to-day at Southampton at the inquest over the body of William Miller, mate of the Robert Ingham, who was drowned.

Capt. Elliott said that at the time of the accident the Kronprinz Wilhelm was going at "a terrific speed," although the fog prevented her from seeing more than a few yards.

The inquest was adjourned until Oct. 23.

OXFORD HONORS AMERICANS.

Degrees Conferred on Ambassador White, Profs. Minot and West, and J. H. Canfield.

OXFORD, Oct. 9.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred to-day on Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany; that of Doctor of Science on Prof. Charles S. Minot of Harvard, and that of Doctor of Literature on Prof. A. F. West of Princeton and J. H. Canfield of Columbia.

To the American recipients of degrees, which were bestowed in connection with the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library, special prominence was given.

Mr. White came first of all the recipients. Prof. Henry Goudy, Regius Professor of Civil Law, in presenting the Ambassador said he deserved to be honored as one who employed his learning not for the benefit merely of himself or his own country, but for the whole world. Prof. Goudy characterized Mr. White as "a singular lover of peace among nations, who has ever done his best to encourage peace, and who has taken a prominent part in furthering the cause of arbitration."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was also conferred upon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Prof. Edward B. Poulton, Hope Professor of Zoology, presented Prof. Minot, and Prof. Ingram Bywater, Regius Professor of Greek, introduced Prof. West and Mr. Canfield, both using laudatory terms in presenting the new Doctors. As each joined the semi-circle among the Doctors and heads of colleges there was hearty applause.

A large number of addresses congratulating Oxford upon the occasion of the Bodleian tercentenary were presented from various universities.

The proceedings terminated with a grand banquet in Christ Church Hall this evening, at which Dr. D. B. Monro, Vice Chancellor of Oxford University, presided.

Ambassador White, responding for the guests to a toast to the "Pious Memory of Sir Thomas Bodley," founder of the Bodleian Library, said there never were so many agencies tending to cool down the propensities to war as at the present moment and spoke with admiration of The Hague Peace Conference.

DREYFUS'S PARTICIPATION IN EMILE ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

M. Monod, Who Walked with Him, Denies That the ex-Captain Concealed Himself.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Gabriel Monod, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has written a letter in answer to communications stating that ex-Capt. Dreyfus concealed himself at Emile Zola's funeral.

M. Monod says that M. Dreyfus spent the night before the funeral in the death chamber, and was present during visits of friends to view the coffin. He followed the funeral procession in company with M. Monod, listened to the addresses at the grave, and afterward passed before the coffin, thus openly taking part in the entire ceremony.

"The triumphant funeral of Zola," says M. Monod, "was the first act in the definite rehabilitation of Dreyfus."

APPEAL BY FRENCH BISHOPS.

Collective Letter to Legislators Regarding Authorizations Asked for Schools.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A collective letter from the French Bishops to the Senators and Deputies, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, declares that the whole of liberal France, without distinction of party or creed, is expectant and anxious in regard to the decisions to be taken by Parliament as to the 500 authorizations demanded for conventual schools. The Bishops add:

"The decisions will exercise upon the future of France an influence perhaps decisive. Legislators have rarely had to face, before their contemporaries and posterity, so formidable a responsibility."

MOROCCAN REVOLT NOT ENDED.

Berber Tribes Were Negotiating Only to Gain Time—Sultan to Head an Army to Punish Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says the negotiations between the Moroccan Government and the Berber tribes at Mekinez have ceased, as it has been proved that the object of the Berbers was solely to gain time.

The Sultan will soon leave Fez with a large expedition in order thoroughly to punish the rebels. Preparations for the expedition are being energetically pushed forward.

THE MACEDONIAN RISING.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Conflicting reports have been received in London as to the situation in Macedonia. Reliable correspondents who have visited Salonika give varying accounts, some to the effect that the rebellion is not important, while others, the correspondent in Athens of The Standard, for example, say that the situation is very grave and that people possessing any considerable wealth are leaving the country.

In Vienna there is a tendency to minimize the seriousness of the revolutionary outbreak. It is asserted there that the two opposing Macedonian committees are neutralizing each other and that the movement will soon die of inanition, provided Turkey effectually guards all the mountain passes. It is alleged that the Sarafof committee has ordered the cessation of the insurrectionary movement on the ground that the moment is not favorable for a successful rebellion.

A special edition of The Reformer, the organ of M. Zontcheff, President of the Macedonian Committee, published in Sofia, describes desperate fighting. The insurgents of Melnik, it is said, have occupied the Krisna defile on the Bulgarian frontier, whence the Turks are unable to dislodge them. Many men on both sides were killed in the fighting there. The Turks have burned the village of Geleznitsa, and there has been serious fighting between Turkish troops and 400 insurgents near Monastir.

IRISH M. P.'S SAIL FOR BOSTON.

Nationalist Leaders to Attend the League Convention There.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the United Irish League, and John Dillon, M. P., left Euston Station to-day for Liverpool, where they boarded the Dominion liner New England on their way to Boston to attend the National Convention of the United Irish League, which is to open in that city on Oct. 19.

Messrs. Redmond and Dillon and their party were met at Liverpool by the local Irish leaders, and given a hearty send-off. Michael Davitt will join the New England at Queenstown.

Mr. Redmond said he would return after the Boston convention, and that Messrs. Dillon and Davitt would tour the principal cities of the United States in an appeal for funds to insure an efficient attendance of Nationalists in Parliament.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A cablegram from Dublin received here to-day by Col. John F. Finerty announced that Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, Davitt, and Blake, Ireland's delegates to the convention to the United Irish League of America, of which Col. Finerty is President, expect to reach Boston on Oct. 17. Accompanying the delegation is Mrs. John Martin, a sister of John Mitchel, who is coming as the special representative of the women of Ireland.

The convention will hold its sessions in Faneuil Hall, and applications for credentials from more than 600 delegates have already been received.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHILE.

It Is Said That New York Capitalists Will Spend $25,000,000 There.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 9.—American enterprise is about to embark in new fields in this country. A number of engineers, under William C. Hill, who represents certain New York capitalists, have arrived here for the purpose of building railroads and other public works.

The party was received to-day with great cordiality by President Riesco, who promised them every facility in their work.

It is said that $25,000,000 is to be expended on railroads and other improvements.

MANCHESTER A TERMINAL PORT.

It Is Said the Ship Trust Will Start a Service Between There and Boston.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 9.—According to The Manchester Guardian, Manchester has been definitely selected as one of the terminal ports of the fleet of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

A service between here and Boston will, it is said, be inaugurated in January by steamers with a cargo capacity of 8,000 tons each and provided with refrigerator space.

Dr. Parker Must Take a Long Rest.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The physicians of Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who was seriously ill last Spring and who was reported to have recovered, but who experienced a sudden relapse on Sunday, have ordered his entire abstention from work for six months and his departure to a warm climate.

GERMANS NOW ANGRY WITH BOER LEADERS

Some Papers Want Them Kept Out of the Country.

Their Refusal to Apply for Presentation to the Kaiser Through British Channels Creates a Sensation.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It developed to-day that the Boer Generals declined in a telegraphic message to seek presentation to Emperor William through the British Ambassador. This news has produced an extraordinary commotion among politicians and courtiers.

Only last Monday the Foreign Office received a message from the Generals announcing that they had not the slightest objection to applying for an interview through British Government channels, and it was even understood here that the Government of Great Britain was willing to countenance the interview. Whether that is true or not, the Pan-German Committee in charge of the reception of the Boers was confident that the Generals would come with proper credentials, and hence have an opportunity for an audience.

Then, yesterday, came a dispatch saying that the Generals were determined not to apply to the British Government, but would leave the Emperor to summon them himself. This, of course, would have put his Majesty in direct opposition to Great Britain, and the announcement that the proposed interview would not take place immediately followed.

The press to-day attacks the Boer Generals in the slashing style which it has heretofore reserved for Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Some of the newspapers say that the Generals should not be allowed to come here at all, and advocate the suppression of the proposed scenic reception, which includes the arrangement for girls to crown the Generals with laurel wreaths.

Various explanations are given of the Boers' motives. A favorite idea is that Dr. Leyds, who is called the "Boers' evil genius," devised the whole thing so as to strike back at the Emperor for refusing to receive Mr. Kruger. The Reception Committee is advised that the Generals intend to come here as though nothing had happened.

Any anti-British demonstration will now certainly be stopped sharply by the police, as official circles are very much annoyed at the Boers' behavior.

A good example of the manner in which the German press has been speaking of the plan for the reception by the Emperor of the Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, is found in the following, which appeared in the Lokal Anzeiger, the most widely circulated newspaper of Berlin, on Sept. 29:

"With unmingled delight throughout all parts of Germany and far beyond its confines will the news be received that Emperor William has resolved to grant the gallant Boer Generals an audience on the occasion of their approaching visit to Berlin. The initiative in this step, as we are assured in a well-informed quarter, came from the Boers themselves or from their friends in Holland. In authoritative quarters it is clearly understood that the reception of the Boer leaders by Emperor William will be open to misjudgment on the part of those who make it their occupation to excite mistrust of German policy. But the practices of these persons are too notorious necessarily to be allowed to exercise any influence upon important decisions.

"The audience accorded to the Boer Generals by Emperor William will demonstrate even to the most incredulous that the German Government in its attitude during the South African war was never actuated by motives of hostility to the Boers. In particular, the Emperor has always paid to the high soldierly virtues of the Boer warriors the respect they deserved, and it will not be wrong to assume that it was the soldier in him which gave the verdict in favor of receiving the Boer Generals."

On the following day The London Times published a long leading article which can be taken as a typical specimen of British comment on the proposed reception of the Boers by the Kaiser. It was in part as follows:

"It is hardly credible that he [the Emperor] should contemplate a step which the simplest common sense must tell him would arouse deep indignation throughout the British Empire, and which would intensify and perpetuate the angry feelings he has been endeavoring to assuage. The Boer leaders have less acquaintance with the usages which habitually regulate the relations between friendly States, but they have equal reason to know that on this matter British sentiment is certain to be sensitive, and to understand why this should be the case. Were they to seek and obtain such an audience, we should be driven to draw from the fact conclusions we should be loath indeed to acknowledge. We should be compelled to revise our views as to the personal friendship of the Emperor for us, and to revise our own judgment on the loyalty and honesty of the Boer chiefs. * * * It is our very earnest desire to continue to place entire trust in them, and we shall continue to do so, as Mr. Chamberlain told them, until they give us any reason to doubt them.

"Unquestionably they will give us reason to doubt them, and reason to which we cannot and ought not to shut our eyes, if they affect the position of public personages on the Continent, visit the heads of foreign States in a capacity which is necessarily ambiguous, and solicit the alms of our most unfriendly critics in speeches and addresses spiced to suit the taste of their hearers."

ANTI-BRITISH ATTITUDE OF THE BOER CLERGYMEN.

Synodical Commission Threatens Burghers Who Helped Great Britain with Excommunication.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A pastoral letter drawn up by the Synodical Commission of the Dutch Reformed Church throws a lurid light on the attitude of that Church, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times.

The letter threatens the National Scouts and others who helped Great Britain in the later stages of the war with excommunication unless they show deep contrition for their acts. The correspondent says that until this clause of the letter is repealed no request for compensation for war losses sustained by the Church can be entertained by the Government.

The National Scouts and others who aided the British number 4,500, and, the correspondent remarks, they have only the Government to look to for protection against religious persecution, to which the Synod has given its official support.

The correspondent declares that the Boers are every whit as priest-ridden as ever Ireland has been, and that the Church has the power to accelerate or altogether prevent the pacification of the country. He says that, provided the Church listens to reason, the Government might take into consideration the diminution of its funds likely to be occasioned by the impoverished condition of the people, but there should be no compensation by the payment of a lump sum. An annual subsidy, on certain definite conditions, to enable the Church to tide over a few bad years, is the utmost that could be expected or that would be politic.

Japanese Loan a Success.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The subscriptions for the Japanese loan of $25,000,000, which were opened on Tuesday, were closed at noon to-day. The loan is said to have been subscribed for three times over.

Registration places for voters open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty.

BIG FOREST FIRE IN GREECE.

Threatens the Complete Disfigurement of a Most Picturesque and Interesting Region.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says that an immense forest fire which is raging in the Pikermi region, midway between Athens and Marathon, threatens the complete disfigurement of one of the most picturesque and interesting districts of Greece.

A large force of soldiers, with gendarmes and a portion of the Athens fire brigade, has been dispatched to the scene of the fire. The conflagration is spreading, on account of the high wind.

The correspondent adds that the fire, as usual, is the work of incendiaries.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

An interesting engagement reported is that of Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence (Miss Katharine D. Wisner) and Heth Lorton. Miss Lawrence is a descendant of the old Lawrence family and is related to many old and prominent New York families. Mr. Lorton is a young Southerner who has lived several years in New York. He is one of the organizers of the Wednesday Cotillions, held at Delmonico's, and a member of the St. Nicholas Society, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, Southern Society, and Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have been at Quogue this Summer. Their town house is 126 East Thirtieth Street.

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Another engagement that has been made public is that of Mrs. Grace Ruggles, widow of James F. Ruggles, and Henry Meyer Johnson of Bay Shore, L. I. Mr. Johnson is a widower. His first wife, who was Sarah K. Baldwin, a sister of Mrs. Ruggles, died about six months ago. She was a widow, a Mrs. Oliffe, when she married Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is less than fifty years of age, and his prospective bride is about his age. She has a son, Burnet R. Ruggles, who was graduated from Yale four years ago, and one daughter, a miss of fifteen or sixteen. Mrs. Ruggles's father was of the Baldwin family of Syracuse and Baldwinsville, for whom the latter place was named. Mr. Johnson is a brother of Bradish Johnson of this city, and a member of several prominent clubs. It is said that the wedding is to be in February next, after the year of mourning for Mrs. Johnson.

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An engagement announced at New Rochelle is that of Miss Chloise Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, and Cornelius S. Lee, a son of the late Cornelius Smith Lee. His mother was Miss Blood, a sister of Mrs. Charles Walsh. Mr. Lee lives with Mrs. Walsh at 160 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch had the Gibert cottage at Newport for the past two Summers.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark and their daughters, the Misses Catharine and Elizabeth Clark, who, since their return from Europe the latter part of August, have been at Garden City, have opened their town house, 46 East Fifty-third Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus have closed Bide-a-While, their Bar Harbor cottage, and have returned to Philadelphia. Mrs. Edward A. Smith has returned to Philadelphia also.

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Mrs. Burton Harrison returned from Sea Urchins, her Bar Harbor home, to New York on Monday. Mrs. S. Megargee Wright has closed her cottage there. Mr. Wright left some two weeks ago. Judge Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence left that resort on Sunday for New York.

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Miss Gwendolyn Burden will be the guest over Sunday of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul at the country residence of James Paul, Jr., near Philadelphia.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pinckney Norris will open their Cape May cottage when they return from Europe. They are due here to-morrow.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Amy Penn Gaskell Hall and Richard Philip McGrann. Miss Hall is the daughter of Col. Peter Penn Gaskell Hall, a direct descendant of William Penn. Miss Hall is a sister of Mrs. Henry Hancock. Mr. McGrann is the son of Bernard J. McGrann, whose residence is Grandview, near Lancaster.

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Bishop-Coadjutor Mackay-Smith and Mrs. Smith were received on Wednesday by Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader and Mrs. Cadwalader in the old Cadwalader mansion, on South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Among those who attended the reception were representatives of the Biddle, Wood, Coxe, Newbold, Bishop, Rowland, Armstrong, Lee, Frazier, Drayton, McClure, Hazlehurst, Houghton, Rhoads, Gillespie, Latimer, and Montgomery families.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Black—Clausen.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 9.—In St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y., at high noon to-day, Miss Marion Clausen, daughter of ex-Park Commissioner George C. Clausen of New York, was married to Witherbee Black, son of William Black of Black, Starr & Frost of New York, by the Rev. E. M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. Charles Edward Brugler of Port Chester. Special trains conveyed the guests to and from New York City. The bride was gowned in a creation of white point lace, with a white tulle veil. She wore a pearl necklace, a present from the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Lillian Fraser of New York. The bridesmaids were the Misses Esther Waterman, Rita Robinson, Margaret Noyes, Alice Le Count Adams, Emily Benedict Pikard, Catherine Fox, Ruth Eden, and Fanny Cox. The flower girl was Miss Caramai Carroll. The ushers were Edgar Y. Clausen, Charles H. Blair, Jr., Charles Ellis, and Raymond Little of New York; Edwin C. Luther of Pottsville, Penn.; Clifford D. Mallory of Brooklyn, Guy Gamble of St. Louis, and J. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn.

After the ceremony the bridal party and the 500 guests went to the country home of the bride's parents, on Ridge Street, where a wedding breakfast was served by Maresi in tents on the lawn and on the piazzas of the house. The tent that was occupied by the bride and bridegroom was the only white one on the lawn, and was in the centre. Each of the tents was decorated with palms and flowers. At about 2 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Black departed on a wedding tour.

The presents were numerous and costly. The favors to the best man and the ushers were scarfpins of old gold, each set with a ruby and a diamond. Each of the bridesmaids received a clasp in the shape of a heart made of pearls, and the flower girl received a gold necklace studded with turquoises.

Farquhar—Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Miss Frances Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Parker of this city, became the bride of Frederick George Farquhar of Philadelphia, at the home of the bride's parents, in Billerica, to-day. The occasion called forth a large gathering of friends of both families, many going from this city on a special private train.

The ushers were Stephen H. Parker, cousin of the bride; Dr. G. W. Farquhar of Pottsville, Penn., cousin of the bridegroom; Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, and Robert C. Sanborn of this city. The bridegroom was attended by George Nelson Parker, brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edgar S. Weirs.

Herman—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 9.—Miss Erminie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Smith of Colonial Terrace, was married to John Foster Herman of New York this evening by the Rev. Andrew Underhill, rector of the St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y. The maid of honor was Miss Carrie Higham of Yonkers, a cousin of the bride, and Dr. Frank Herman of Brooklyn, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Walter E. Smith, a brother of the bride, and Josiah Miller of Brooklyn. After a reception and supper Mr. and Mrs. Herman left for a brief wedding tour. They will reside in New York City.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S THREAT IS EFFECTIVE

Liberal Unionists to Support the Education Bill.

The Colonial Secretary Tells Them the Government Will Resign If the Measure Is Defeated.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 9.—The much-discussed conference of the Liberal Unionists, which was called by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to formulate the attitude of the Birmingham Liberal Unionists toward the Education bill, was held here to-night.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at the meeting, and enunciated his views in a lengthy address. He acknowledged that the bill was not perfect, but said that the Liberal Unionists must not split on that point. He said he had always been in favor of the Government providing only secular education, but, rightly or wrongly, the majority of the country required that religious instruction of some kind be given. If the country could not get what it wanted from a Unionist Government it would not get it from the radical Government which would follow the Government it might smash.

Mr. Chamberlain advised the Liberal Unionists to agree to differ on the complicated points involved, but to do nothing to assist the intrigues of those who would hand over Ireland to home rulers, who would transfer South African problems to the discretion of pro-Boers, and who would leave Imperial interests in the hands of "little Englanders," and domestic reforms to the framers of the Newcastle programme.

The Colonial Secretary made several suggestions amending the Education bill so as to give safe and ample popular control of education. He said he could promise, however, that one thing was definitely certain—that the bill would not be withdrawn. The Government could not withdraw the measure without a tremendous loss of prestige, and the only logical alternative to the acceptance of the bill would be the expenditure necessary to replace the existing denominational schools.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain announced that if the Government was defeated on this bill it would resign. He warned his hearers to mark that, and to remember the consequences.

An official report issued to the press of a private conference which followed Mr. Chamberlain's speech says that 105 persons attended the meeting. The speeches indicated considerable divergence of opinion, but the general tone of the meeting was entirely loyal, and the suggestion that the Education bill might lead to the disruption of the Liberal-Unionist Party was received with almost unanimous disfavor.

The report then gives certain questions which Mr. Chamberlain put to the meeting on points of detail, to all of which only a few dissentient votes were given.

A prominent delegate, upon leaving the conference, said Mr. Chamberlain had completely dominated the meeting; that several speakers had said they would rather swallow the bill whole than embarrass the Government, and that, in short, by the threat that the Government would resign in case the bill were defeated, Mr. Chamberlain appeared to have played a trump card, and to have stopped effectually any incipient revolt.

The delegate in question added that the Colonial Secretary's proposals for amendment had mollified adverse opinion of the bill.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Waite, Major C. A. Rogers, and Miss Pendleton of New York, J. C. Rosengarten, Miss Rosengarten, and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sinnickson of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Boston are at cottages here.

James R. Hopkins closed his cottage on Gibbs Avenue to-day and returned to Philadelphia.

Miss Cynthia Roche left to-day for Tuxedo. Her mother, Mrs. Burke-Roche, will keep her cottage here open until Nov. 1.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson has closed her Newport season and gone to New York accompanied by her sister, Miss Evelyn Blight.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, who occupied the Frederick W. Vanderbilt villa, Rough Point, during the Summer will leave for New York to-morrow.

Moses B. I. Goddard of Providence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Social Events at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 9.—Abner McKinley and John McCall of New York were among the guests at a dinner given here to-day by William B. Plunkett of Adams to the officers and Directors of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company. Others present were John Sloane of Lenox, W. A. Briscoe, Norwich; Stephen A. Jenks, Pawtucket; William Welch, Hopedale; F. W. Sibley, Providence, and about a dozen others.

Dr. W. Seward Webb arrived in Lenox to-day on his private car, and is spending some time at Elm Court as the guest of William D. Sloane.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, is expected to arrive in Lenox to-morrow, as the guest of Mrs. A. C. Kingsland.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck and Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Bishop will make the trip from Lenox to Springfield to-morrow on their automobiles to meet the members of the Automobile Club, who are making the run from New York to Boston.

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox are expected to come to Lenox on Saturday as the guests of Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

IN THE SHOPS.

It keeps the bonbon man busy thinking of new sweets and new boxes to put them in to appeal to the eye as well as to the palate. There have been Parisian almonds for some time, odd little confections, as much like the real soft-shelled almonds in the shells as twin sisters. They have been put in boxes not quite so natural, but in the shape of almonds, although gigantic ones. Now there are Spanish peanuts, confections which have the appearance of peanuts with the shells on, in big peanut boxes, and Italian walnuts, similar dainties in walnut form in big boxes.

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Stuffed dates have the hollows, made by the removal of the stones, filled with candied orange peel, pineapple, ginger, or nuts. They can be had in attractive glass-topped round boxes of good size for 28 cents a box.

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For the children's luncheon there are small round boxes of guava jelly which cost only 5 cents a box.

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The baby's garments are prettier and more dainty each year. One long wrapper is of white silk, embroidered in white. It has a yoke at the top, all in one piece, back and front, without seam on the shoulders. The edges have an embroidered scallop, and above the scallop are short lines of embroidery, in a conventional design with a little space between each line. The turn-over collar is separate, and it continues down the front on either side, giving turned-back edges. The collar has scallops and embroidery. The sleeves have turned-back cuffs, also scalloped, with the little pattern of embroidery. The hem around the lower edge is turned up on the right side and finished with feather stitching.

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The smallest and daintiest thing in a baby's wardrobe are the white silk mittens with open-work backs.

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Calendars for 1903 are appearing, and the attractive ones are of red cardboard, ornamented with hunting scenes. One hunting scene is on either end, with a block calendar in the centre. Another has a hunting scene at the top, with a calendar below.

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Blouses for the Fall and Winter come in black and white cut velvets, the black and white being in fine stripes or colors, giving the effect of gray. One lot of these waists has small gray silk dangles at intervals down the front, one of the make-believe ornamental fastenings.

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One of the smart shops shows a handsome evening frock for a young girl. It is of a deep cream point d'esprit, with a small figure as well as the small dot on the net. This all-over point d'esprit forms the simple skirt of the gown, which is finished with two-inch undulating bands of lace to match around the lower edge. There is the tiny yoke of the lace at the top of the skirt. The low-cut bodice is round and full, blousing slightly in front. That is also of the all-over point d'esprit, and falling over it are tabs of the lace bands. The corsage is outlined with soft folds of white chiffon, with white baby ribbon roses, each with a pink centre. Falling nearly to the waist from the heading of white chiffon are ends that are formed of folds of the same material, finished with tassels made of loops of white crystal beads. The white chiffon crosses the shoulders in a narrow band, and there is a little space that shows the arm above the sleeves that are of a deep falling puff of the cream point d'esprit. There is a belt, pointed a little in the front, of white silk in folds, narrow and drawn snugly.

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A pretty collar with a muff to match is formed of pale pink ribbon. The upper part of the collar has loops of rather narrow ribbon, an inch or more in width, and beneath for a foundation and falling over the shoulders is a ruffle of wider pink ribbon. The muff is formed of similar loops of narrow ribbon with ruffles of the wider at the two ends.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rudolph Stuehler.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Rudolph Stuehler, editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, a well-known German newspaper man, died suddenly this morning at his home here. Mr. Stuehler was forty-five years of age. He had not been long in this city, coming here from Wilmington, Del., about two weeks ago, to take charge of the Tageblatt. He had been in the newspaper business about twenty years, the greater portion of the time in New York State.

David Austen.

David Austen died yesterday at his home, 214 Ninety-second Street of weakness of the heart brought on by pneumonia. He was born in this city Feb. 19, 1814. His father, David Austen, was a prominent auction dry goods merchant, and the son went into business with him in the firm of Austen & Spear. He severed his connection with the firm in 1841, and traveled in Europe for six years. On his return he re-entered business and was a partner in the firm of David Austen, Jr., of Williams Street and Exchange Place. He retired about thirty years ago and has lived in this city since then.

Mr. Austen was married twice. His first wife was Mary A. Elwell, daughter of Robert Elwell, and his second wife was Cordelia Pickett of Cincinnati, Ohio, a cousin of Salmon P. Chase. He had one son by his first marriage, Col. David E. Austen of 126 West Ninety-second Street, receiver of taxes for New York City. The two sons by the second marriage, John Gamiss and George, succeeded to the firm of Russell & Co., sugar dealers, of Iloilo, Philippine Islands. John Austen died in Paris twenty years ago, and George retired from business at the same time and is now living at Geneseo, N. Y.

Mr. Austen was a member of the Building Committee of Grace Church and was instrumental in selecting the present site of the church. He was the oldest member of the Union League Club.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH P. TRUITT, son-in-law of Col. John F. Wilson of "Tunlaw," is dead at his home in Philadelphia. He succumbed to pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Truitt's second wife was Miss Minnie Wilson of Plainfield, N. J., whom he married in February. He was a broker and belonged to the Union League of Philadelphia.

HENRY HAGAN, one of the best known hotel keepers in Canada, died yesterday morning at Montreal, aged eighty-two years. He had entertained many Americans at his salmon pools at St. Anne des Montes.

MORRIS MYERS, aged seventy-two years, a Boston wig manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday on a Delaware and Hudson Railroad train just before it reached Albany. He was accompanied by his son Louis. A Coroner gave permission for the body to be taken home.

The New York Times Saturday Review

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS this week will contain articles of uncommon interest covering a wide range of literary subjects.

Recent important architectural publications will be reviewed by Montgomery Schuyler.

There will be an interesting and sympathetic review by Edward Cary of the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler's "Recollections of a Long Life," W. C. Crockett's important book on "The Scott Country," Dr. Cone's "Rich and Poor in the New Testament," and many recent works of fiction and belles lettres will have thoughtful reviews, including the last work of Bret Harte. There will be a long article on a new book which is sure to have great popularity, namely, "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer.

Latest news of the book world of Europe and the United States.—Adv.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 9.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ADAMS, Henry C., 201 W. 132d St...	59	8
AUSTEN, David, 92d St., Boulevard.	88	9
ADLER, Adolph, 14 E. 118th St.....	54	9
BUCK, Anna M., 1,974 Madison Av..	78	7
BOUN, John, 327 5th St.....	46	7
BONACUM, Cornelius, 129 W. 44th St.	11	9
BECKER, Mary A., 242 E. 107th St..	64	7
BAXTER, Henrietta, 213 Adams St., Brooklyn	34	7
CARR, Jean, 128 W. 27th St.....	54	7
CARR, Mary, 916 2d Av.....	1	8
CROWLEY, William F., 1,700 B'way.	34	9
COOK, William F., 160 E. 85th St..	52	9
DONOVAN, Margaret, 170 E. 88th St.	37	9
DEVENNEY, Patrick, 154 Madison St.	13	7
DOORNER, Charles, 6 1st Av.....	77	6
ENNIS, James, 301 E. 33d St.....	53	9
FEHR, Charles, 942 Columbus Av....	41	9
FLYNN, Julia, 5 Chrystie St.....	57	7
FLEIG, Emma, 164th St. and B'way.	5	8
GOLDSTROM, Sophie, 155 E. 109th St.	58	7
GEERCKE, Pauline L., 339 E. 125th.	3	8
GEHRINGER, Ferd., 522 W. 44th St.	1	8
GLASEL, Alexander, 481 E. Houston.	42	8
HAYES, Mary E., 206 E. 100th St...	32	6
HUNTER, Thomas, Jr., 2,079 5th Av.	40	7
HATT, Elizabeth, 673 Amsterdam Av.	75	7
HISENBERG, Frederick, 361 E. 76th.	2	8
HEINCK, Kate, 338 E. 76th St....	22	8
HEYDEN, Henry, 453 W. 155th St....	62	8
JONES, Julia, 405 E. 24th St.....	35	7
JACOBY, Sophie L., 2,807 8th Av....	1	9
KRAWEIS, Morris, 129 Suffolk St....	7	9
KEAKOWER, Fanny, 75 W. 118th St.	35	7
LANDON, Joseph, 12 Park Row

LYNE WON ON LONG SHOTS

Popular Jockey Landed First with Wealth and Christine A.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Colonel Bill and Hermencia, Both at Odds On, Were Successful Choices at Morris Park.

The racing at the Morris Park track yesterday was of a character to suggest the freshness and snap of early Spring, horses and riders seeming to bounce out of the routine rut and run and ride with real enthusiasm, while the spectators awoke to the occasion and cheered the close finishes with genuine spirit.

There were frequent surprises in the results, only two favorites getting to the winning post first, and both of these, Colonel Bill and the Western horse, Hermencia, being at odds on. For two of the greatest surprises of the afternoon the popular jockey, Lucien Lyne, who, as jockey for the stable of J. A. Drake, has made a following for himself since he came from the West in midsummer, was chiefly responsible, Lyne's splendid efforts contributing much to the victories earned by Wealth in the Bronx Handicap and Christine A. in the sprint for fillies two years old. Lyne also rode Hermencia, thus taking half the programme, to the great gratification of that part of the betting public who "follow" Lyne, and that is a considerable proportion of the "regular" patrons of racing. On both of his winning mounts, at long prices—Christine A. at 15 to 1 and Wealth at 12 to 1—Lyne displayed both excellent judgment and great skill in finishing, and horsemen after the races agreed that Lyne in his present form is fully the equal of the most celebrated of the jockeys of recent years.

With Wealth he won the chief feature of the card, the Bronx Handicap, at six furlongs, as much by jockeyship as through the merits of the mare, though Wealth, a fast four-year-old, was very leniently treated by the handicapper and was in receipt of weight from some ordinary three-year-olds, while the top weight and favorite, Dublin, attempted to give her 17 pounds. Emshes, with the lightest weight in the race, broke in front and made the pace to the last turn of the Withers mile, Dublin racing after him to that point and then moving to the front. Just as Dublin looked to be winning, however, the horse tired under the weight and pace and Unmasked, Belle of Troy, and Wealth slipped past him, all except Wealth then fighting for the advantage of the lead. Lyne waited with rare patience until well within the last furlong and then sent Wealth on with a rush, and, with a lot to spare at the end, won by a trifle more than a length. Unmasked just managed to get the place by a neck from Belle of Troy. On Christine A. Lyne rode just such another well-judged race, and, with a run left in his mount to the end, brushed up to the leaders close on the finish and snatched the purse from Gold Money, who had been hard hustled racing in front with Navasota, the pacemaker for the first three furlongs.

For the Belle Meade Stakes, at seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, Colonel Bill, rated as the best of his age, barring only his stable-mate Hermis, was a hot favorite at 20 to 9 on in a field of five, Oom Paul, of that number, taking the place of Keynote, who was scratched. Colonel Bill won, but it was only after a warm struggle in the winning post between the favorite and Ignite, the latter closing from behind and bringing Colonel Bill to a hard drive under the whip in the last half furlong.

St. Finnan actually outran himself in the opening race, a six-furlong sprint, and won, ridden out, in fast time, with Onducdis and Belle of Lexington, a neck apart, second and third. Keynote, who has run second countless times this season, again was second in the fifth race, Star of the West coming from behind and beating him handily in the run home.

J. H. Alexandre, Vice President of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, in the forenoon measured the jumps of the Morris Park steeplechase course and later stated that while he found the course a fairly safe one he intended to recommend to the Steeplechase Association a rule fixing a minimum limit for jumps on the courses of Jockey Club tracks. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. M. Clancy's St. Finnin, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
George F. Johnson's Onlurdis, br. f., 4, by Kingston-Skodi, 88, (Shea,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
The Lotos Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5, by Onondaga-Annette, 100, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 10 and 1 to 2 3
Time—1:09¾. Won, ridden out, by a length; a neck between second and third. Schoharie, Sweet Billie, and Bastile also ran. Value to the winner, $805. Winner trained by John Hynes.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500; special weights, with penalties and allowances; five furlongs on the Eclipse course.
J. F. Smith & Co.'s Christine A., ch. f., by Ornus-Lionell, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 1
P. H. Hayden's Gold Money, ch. f., by Goldcrest-Money Spinner, 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5 2
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkle Esher, b. f., by Esher-Sparkle, 110, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:05¾. Won, ridden out, by a head; a neck between second and third. Roxboro, Navasota, Athlana, Lass o' Linden, Lady Josephine, Ada Nay, Lady Lake, Futurita, Neeburban, Never Smile, Sweet Marjorie, and Merry Reel also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by C. Brown.

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Mead Stakes, for three-year-olds; non-winners of $1,500 at the time of entry; special weights, with penalties and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.
L. V. Bell's Col. Bill, b. c., by Wagner-Mattie T., 118 pounds, (Rice,) 9 to 20 and out 1
A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 118, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and even 2
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 112, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 3
Time—1:27½. Won, ridden out, by a half length; three lengths between second and third. Extinguisher and Grand Opera also ran. Value to the winner, $1,880. Winner trained by James McCormick.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Highweight Handicap, first of the Autumn serial handicaps, for two-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers mile.
The Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4 years, by Rainbow-Prosperity, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 1
J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5, by Domino-Mere Hill, 123, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 2
J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 6, by Fonso-The Belle, 116, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:14¾. Won cleverly by a length and a half; a neck between second and third. Dublin, Sixshooter, Slipthrift, Whisky King, Red Path, Daly, and Emshee also ran. Value to the winner, $1,980. Winner trained by R. W. Walden.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1901 or 1902; special weights; one mile on the Withers course. John E. Madden's Star of the West, b. f., 3 years, by Montana-Isis, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
John G. Follansbee's Keynote, b. g., 3, by Chorister-Rapture, 103, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 2
W. C. Daly's Ben Howard, b. c., 3, by Ben Strome-Mary Howard, 106, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1 3
Time—1:41¾. Won handily by a length and a half; a length and a half between second and third. Bernays, McWilliams, Barouche, Sparklet, Decoration, Rigodon, and Flying Jib also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 13, 1902; special weights; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.
W. Kayle's Hermencia, ch. g., 5 years, by Hermence-Grecia, 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 5 and out 1
Henry J. Morris's Kalif, b. g., 5, by Executor-Kiebern, 108, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5 2
Perry Belmont's Numeral, ch. g., 3, by Juvenal-Numeroet, 103, (Boisen,) 4 to 1 and even 3
Time—1:48. Won cleverly by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Lee King and Major Mansir also ran. Value to the winner, $960. Winner trained by owner.

Morris Park Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Beauregard and Draughtsman, 153 pounds each; Marylander, 151; Eagle, Sir Ellerslie, Lavator, and Rockliffe, 148 each; Seminole, 147; Collegian, Yelp, Templeton, and Marothen, 142 each; King Edward, 140, and Our Julia K., Gregory, and Silvertwist, 133 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. River Pirate, 124 pounds, Boutonniere, 114; Joe Cobb, 112; Earl of Warwick, 108; Tom Lawson, 95, and Illyria, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Protectory Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have not ridden more than three winners, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Anak, 100 pounds; Whitecrest, 99; Clorita, Sadducee, and De Rezske, 98 each; Honolulu and Bellario, 95 each; Operator, 93; Ascension, 91; Guesswork, 90, and Musidora, 85. All claim 5 pounds apprentice allowance.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Knight of Gold, Harrison, Gates, Glennevis, Bondage, Mount Kisco, Insensible, Ornature, Sentinel, Sir Troubadour, Guy Park, Mart Mullen, and Sailmaker, 110 pounds each; Love Maid, Pride of Galare, Meddling Mary, Star and Garter, and Old Glory, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile over the Withers course. Taps, Carrier Pigeon, Judge Du Relle, and Titian, 115 pounds each, and Patronymic, Tact, Pretoria, Whisp, Knight Templar, and Moon Daisy, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 121 pounds; Herbert, 119; Royal, 108; Carbuncle, 106; Zoroaster, 105; Andy Williams, 103; Tom Kenny, 99; Hunter Raine, 95; Moor, 93; Circus, 88, and Animosity, 85.

NEW BASKET BALL RULES.

The following changes have been made in the new basket ball rules:

Rule 1, Section 1. A new provision is included, making the minimum sized space for championship games 2,400 square feet.

Rule 2, Section 4, reads as follows:

The official ball must be used in all match games. The referee may, in all match games, and shall, in serial championships, declare all games void when this rule is violated. The latter part of this rule has been added this year.

Rule 3, Section 4. The same clause as the above has been added here referring to the official goal.

Rule 3, Section 5. This whole section is new this year. No spectator or others shall be permitted nearer than six feet to the goal in any direction. The referee shall see that this rule is enforced and act in accordance with Rule 11, Section 34, and Rule 6, Section 35.

Rule 4, Sections, 5, 6, and 7, have been added. These sections relate to eligibility of players.

Rule 6, (was Rule 7 in the old book.) This rule refers to the duties of the referee.

Sections 13 to 38 inclusive, are new and indicate all the rules in which the referee makes the decisions.

Rule 7, (this was Rule 8 in the old book.) Refers to the umpires, and in Section 4, last clause, indicates the rules for violation of which the umpire calls fouls.

Section 6 of this rule read last year: "Whenever a foul is made the umpire shall call time," &c. The words "blowing the whistle" have been substituted for "calling time." This change was made because the phrase "calling time" was misleading, as the referee is the only official that can call time.

Rule 8, (this in the old book was Rule 9.) The rule reads as follows:

The scorer shall be appointed by the Captain of the home team, except in serial championship games, when he shall be appointed by the Championship Committee." The new part begins at the word 'except.'"

The whole of Section 4 of this rule is new and relates to scoring by large cards or blackboards.

Rule 9 (this was 10 in the old book) reads as follows:

"The timekeeper shall be appointed by the Captain of the home team, except in serial championship games, when he shall be appointed by the Championship Committee. The new part of the rule begins with the word 'except.'"

Rule 10, Section 3. The latter part empowers the referee to call a foul on the Captain for making derogatory remarks.

Rule 11, Section 1, eliminates last year's scoring of three points for a goal and substitutes the original scheme of two points.

Rule 11, Section 10, has been made more explicit and states that the referee awards the point when the opposing team touches the basket.

Section 14 now provides a decision by the referee when players from both sides step into the six-foot lane while a free throw is being made. Under these conditions, if a goal is made, it does not count.

Section 23 relates to the changing of men other than between the halves. Last year there was no penalty for changing them without notifying the referee and scorekeeper.

The present rule reads as follows: "If it becomes necessary for any reason other than sickness or injuries to change the men, it can only be done between the halves and only after the referee and scorer have been notified."

The following has been added: "Any goals made by the team violating this rule shall not be counted, but this shall not affect the scoring of the other team."

Section 24 (H.) This rule refers to throwing the ball up between two men and one of them batting it to the outside. Last year the rule only provided for throwing it up between the centre men. This year it covers instances where the ball is thrown up between two men at any time.

Section 34. This refers to the responsibility of the home team for the behavior of the spectators, and a new clause has been added, making the serial Championship Committee responsible when it is a serial championship game.

GOLFERS AT GARDEN CITY.

Herbert M. Harriman, the National amateur champion in 1899, was added to the list of entries yesterday for the open championship of the United States, which will begin to-day on the Garden City links. Besides his entry, there were two other additions—Frank H. Croker, amateur, of Deal, and Will Thompson, professional of the Marion Cricket Club near Philadelphia. These names, the committee stated, had been properly received but delayed in the mails. This brings the total number of entries up to ninety-six.

The presence of Harriman makes three former amateur champions as starters, Travis and Charles B. Macdonald being the others. The absentees are the English golfers, W. J. Whigham, and the present title-holder, L. N. James of Princeton. Never before in an open event have so many amateurs been entered for honors, and the majority are sure starters.

The Garden City links yesterday presented as lively an appearance as they do when an important match is in progress. Nearly eighty professionals and amateurs made their last practice rounds, and there were some well-fought foursomes and three-ball matches. George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, made the lowest score of the day, seventy-three strokes. It is:

Low—Out	5	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	—36
In	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	2	—37 — 73

Low did 72 earlier in the week, and so did Alec. Smith and Will Anderson, the present open champion. The latter did 76 yesterday in a match with Alec. Findlay of Boston, who did 79. Anderson won by 2 up. Walter J. Travis made a round in the afternoon in 77. He played with Dan Leitch, now of Springfield, Mass., but who used to teach Travis how to play the game not many years ago on the Flushing links. The pupil showed how well he has learned by defeating his old teacher by 4 up and 3 to play. Other good scores were: Alec. Campbell of Boston, 77; Will Norton of Lakewood, 76; James Foulis, a former open champion, of Chicago, 79; Alec. Ross of Boston, 78; Lawrence Auchterlonie of Chicago, 79; Donald Ross, 78, and Stewart Gardner, 78.

Harvard's Football Coaches Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—Harvard's poor showing against the Amherst football team on Wednesday brought a dozen coaches to her assistance to-day. For fully an hour the Crimson men were coached in the most rudimentary sort of football. The principles of interference and how it should be broken up were taught the ends and backs, while the linemen were shown how to break through and to block as well. In the half between the first team and scrub the 'Varsity was once held for downs, but on the defense was much better, and in three plays forced the scrub back for a fifteen-yard loss.

Meir and Tenner were slightly injured in yesterday's game so both were on the cripple list to-day. The rest of the cripples, however, with the exception of Wright, were able to be out and run a little.

Good Football Practice at N. Y. U.

Football practice at New York University yesterday was pronounced by the coaches to be the most favorable this week. Instead of the Princeton game scheduled for Wednesday, which was canceled on account five of the New York men being laid up, two fifteen-minute halves were played against the scrubs yesterday and two touch-downs were scored.

This was accounted for by the absence of Tuthill, '04 'Varsity half back, and Reynolds, '03, tackle, and the appearance on the scrub of Lane, '04, an old 'Varsity guard, and four men from the Medical School. The latter filled the back positions in a manner that gave the 'Varsity a hard rub. Especially the work of Sutten, ex-Captain of Trinity College team, and of Campbell was notable. Both have good chances of making places on the 'Varsity. It has been arranged by the Faculties of the Law and Medical Schools so that students in these schools will be able to practice regularly hereafter at University Heights with the team. The squad will thus be strengthened by a dozen experienced players.

Coaches "Bob" Keene, 1900; "Pop" Foster, '97, baseball coach last year, and Halford, '01, were on the field yesterday and devoted themselves to individual coaching, while Coach Rorke attended to the team work.

Columbia's Football Team Scored On.

For the first time this season, Columbia 'Varsity football team was scored on yesterday by the scrub in the regular practice. Metzenthin of the second team scored on a sixty-yard run around McCullom. Soon after Townsend got a touch-down for the 'Varsity, tying the score. Weekes and Smith, the 'Varsity half-backs, were given a day off.

A promising end appeared in the person of R. S. Stangland, one of the university strong men, and a member of the 1904 freshman crew. Strangland weighs close to 190 pounds, but is very fast, holding the university record of 10 1-5 seconds for the 100-yard dash. He is new at football, but Morley believes he can make a good man of him.

Experimenting with Yale's Eleven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Experiments were tried on Yale Field this afternoon by the Yale coachers to speed up the players back of the line and to find a full back. Shevlin, substitute tackle, was played at full back, and succeeded in scoring a touch-down on the 'Varsity. The ball was kept by the coachers in the hands of the scrubs, regardless of distance gained, however, their object being to test the defensive powers of the rush line. No team that Yale has met this year so far has done so.

Wilhelmi was moved in from half back to tackle. He was green at that position, however, and ineffective. Holt, who is indisposed, did not play to-day, and may not play for a week. He has gone to his home, suffering from a cold and malaria.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Results of Last Night's Games in Principal Metropolitan Tournaments.

Games in the principal local bowling leagues last night resulted as follows:

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheim & Levy—Dreyfuss, 157; Emanuel, 180; Oppenheimer, 155; Eckstein, 86; Fishblatt, 177. Total, 754.
Niles Tool Works—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—George Borgefeld & Co.—Wallach, 211; Wambach, 106; Mitschke, 118; McKean, 150; Hoering, 144. Total, 729.
Niles Tool Works—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—S. Oppenheim & Levy—Schacht, 143; Emanuel, 146; Oppenheimer, 121; Eckstein, 130; Fishblatt, 163. Total, 712.
George Borgefeld & Co.—Wallach, 221; Wambach, 158; Mitschke, 128; McKean, 167; Hoering, 122. Total, 798.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

First Game.—F. Adee & Co.—Lowe, 161; Brinkman, 93; Shay, 96; Platt, 152; McKinney, 150. Total, 681.
Dimock & Fink Company—Willing, 121; Rabe, 104; Weber, 100; Hamilton, 101; Veich, 187. Total, 613.

Second Game.—Dimock & Fink Company—Willing, 98; Burt, 98; Weber, 106; Hamilton, 163; Veich, 135. Total, 530.
Plumbers' Trade Journal—Riggs, 167; Ogg, 96; Ainsworth, 132; Heatherton, 149; Walters, 163. Total, 707.

Third Game.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—Riggs, 158; Ogg, 93; Ainsworth, 84; Heatherton, 136; Walters, 162. Total, 633.
F. Adee & Co.—Lowe, 117; Brinkman, 107; Shay, 83; Platt, 120; McKinney, 122. Total, 549.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Amphion Council—Cheshire, 121; Thomas, 158; Palmer, 146; Horst, 167; Bauer, 171. Total, 763.
Brooklyn Council—Claus, 114; Grinnell, 149; Spencer, 138; Fawcett, 138; Halloran, 138. Total, 675.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Council—Claus, 171; Grinnell, 148; Spencer, 92; Fawcett, 135; Halloran, 164. Total, 710.
Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 160; Mawley, 138; Blood, 102; Betts, 137; Cordieu, 161. Total, 704.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 152; Mawley, 148; Blood, 160; Betts, 142; Cordieu, 143. Total, 745.
Amphion Council—Chesire, 156; Thomas, 154; Palmer, 132; Horst, 136; Bauer, 123. Total, 721.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 208; Breen, 185; Starr, 204; Fisher, 159; Arnold, 208. Total, 964.
Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 172; Smith, 185; Olsson, 168; Meyer, 180; Shiman, 192. Total, 897.

SECOND GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 203; Smith, 170; Olsson, 190; Meyer, 200; Shiman, 234. Total, 997.
Phoenix Bowling Club—Talley, 176; Hunt, 166; Young, 153; Haviland, 147; Cluts, 163. Total, 805.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Talley, 156; Hunt, 161; Young, 168; Haviland, 136; Cluts, 188. Total, 809.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 186; Breen, 160; Starr, 183; Fisher, 200; Arnold, 187. Total, 916.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 209; Howard, 184; Wiese, 154; Nissen, 177; Schmitt, 161. Total, 876.
Washington Heights Bowling Club—Farrington, 171; Miller, 173; Philbrick, 156; Turner, 179; Whitman, 181. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Farrington, 149; Miller, 157; Philbrick, 159; Turner, 225; Whitman, 171. Total, 865.
Algonquin Bowling Club—Diedrich, 182; Vreeland, 212; Davies, 195; Clingen, 214; Wyman, 205. Total, 1,008.

THIRD GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Diedrich, 216; Vreeland, 211; Davis, 213; Clingen, 154; Wyman, 183. Total, 977.
Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 197; Howard, 192; Wiese, 150; Nissen, 187; Schmitt, 172. Total, 898.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahusdorf's Harlem Palace Alley.

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—L. Mulford, 153; Hasey, 191; Duke, 192; Zollinger, 168; Smith, 180. Total, 884.
Lafayette Bowling Club—Dieckman, 152; Wanderer, 139; Huber, 144; Davis, 169; Darrell, 165. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Church, 169; Dieckman, 149; Huber, 158; Bernstein, 172; Wanderer, 177. Total, 825.
New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 129; Huntington, 155; Carpenter, 150; Hewes, 139; West, 144. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 151; Huntington, 84; Carpenter, 139; Hewes, 181; West, 144. Total, 699.
Corinthian Bowling Club—L. Mulford, 135; Hasey, 139; Duke, 152; Zollinger, 148; Smith, 170. Total, 750.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM P. CARROLL.—A deficiency judgment for $22,890 was entered yesterday against William P. Carroll in favor of Alphonse Hogenauer and Albert E. Wesslau, growing out of the foreclosure sale of three flats, 126 to 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

HENRY SMYTHE.—A judgment for $6,861 was entered yesterday against Henry Smythe, dealer in rubber substitutes and colors, of 3 South William Street, in favor of William Wright & Co., on notes made by Mr. Smythe on Feb. 19 and March 1 last. Several judgments have been entered against Mr. Smythe in the past few months. His liabilities were reported to be about $32,000.

Out of Town.

THE MCELWAINE-RICHARDS COMPANY.—The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis was appointed yesterday receiver of the McElwaine-Richards Company of Noblesville, which operates an enameling works and foundry. The trust company's representative, George A. Buskirk, took possession of the plant. George Richards, President and Treasurer of the company, says the plant is in a prosperous condition and that the application for a receiver was made because of a lack of capital to conduct the business. The plant gives employment to about 300 men. It is capitalized at $350,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEOPOLD OPOZNAUER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Leopold Opoznauer, manufacturer of vealskin, at 131 Bleecker Street, by the following creditors: H. B. Claflin & Co., $582, and Sol. Friedman & Co., $38. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000, and has suffered creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin against him on the 7th inst.

SIMON FEIST.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar temporary receiver of the assets of Simon Feist, wholesale dealer in cloaks at 403 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 8th inst. by David Steckler. It was stated that the stock is valued at $1,500, and has been levied upon by a City Marshal on three executions aggregating $600, and a restraining order has been issued to prevent the marshal from removing or disposing of the stock. The outstanding accounts are estimated at $3,000 to $4,000. Mr. Steckler said that Mr. Feist was property poor.

M. FRANK'S SONS.—Solomon A. and Joseph A. Frank, who compose the firm of M. Frank's Sons, wholesale dealers in tobacco at 191 Pearl Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $31,136 and assets of $8,161. The assets consist of stock on hand, $2,000; stock in warehouses, $1,050; accounts, $4,200; office furniture, $100, and some judgments, $511. Of the liabilities, $7,182 are secured. There are about 140 creditors, among them being John C. Buschman of Westfield, Mass., $7,312, of which $1,212 are secured; Noble Brothers & Co. of Westfield, $1,500; S. Barnett & Son, this city, $1,800, and Mrs. Hattie Frank, $1,000. The business was started in January, 1898, and Bradstreet's took away their capital rating several months ago.

JACOB SLUTZKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob Slutzky, manufacturer of millinery trimmings and novelties at 25 and 27 West Houston Street, by David Steckler for the following creditors: Russell Murray & Co., $547; Hamilton De Veer, $1,056, and Rudolph Cohen, $239. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred accounts of over $1,000, and money which was applicable to the payment of his debts, and removed a large part of his property. He has been in business six years, and in June, 1901, claimed to have a capital of $20,000. Mr. Steckler said that the place of business was cleaned out some days ago, and all the stock and machinery had disappeared. He understood that Mr. Slutzky owes upward of $12,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Oct. 9, the first name being that of the debtor.

ALEXANDER, Jacob—H. Feinberg	$242
BURKATT, Joseph H.—City of New York	47
BLODGETT, Ernst G.—City of New York	95
BLOOMER, Martin B., and John M. Quinn—M. Borowitz	54
BREIDENSTEIN, John—A. Burkelman	121
CARROLL, William P.—A. Hagenauer and another	22,890
COHEN, Herman, and Samuel Lehman—I. Pincus, costs	71
DECKER, Abraham—City of New York	144
DEAN, William G.—O. S. Dodd	973
DAY, Margaret—J. F. Hogan	16
FORD & M., Henry C.—Molleson Brothers Company	82
FAAS, Caroline, or Carrie—I. Heineman	324
GRAHAM, Thomas and Jennie—F. E. Gillies and another	459
GUIDERA, Rosalie C.—E. H. Bernheim	9,304
GALL, Charles—City of New York	44
GELBKROHN, Jacob—N. B. Mellor	99
GERILLO, Ferdianano—A. Savarese	22
HOES, William D., public administrator, &c.—M. Edgerton, ⅓ of estate and costs	80
HOES, William D., public administrator, &c.—E. J. Edgerton, ⅓ of estate and costs	387
HOES, William D., public administrator, &c.—A. Curry, ⅓ of estate and costs	80
HIGGINS, Anthony—City of New York	44
HEDERI, David, and George Ishie—J. F. Richards	387
KREHBIEL, John H.—A. Epple	31
KEECHUM, Angelina—I. E. Bogert	19
LOUIS HEIDENHEIMER COMPANY, Louis Heidenheimer, and William Junge —J. Klein	41
LA BOYTEAUX, William H.—R. B. Roosevelt, costs	33
LOPEZ, Mary—G. Borger	46
LEWIN, Arnold—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company	709
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—R. Munday	1,297
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. M. Cruikshank, by guardian	500
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Dieckmann	568
MEGHAN, Frank C.—W. G. Green	908
McCREA, William G.—A. Naylor	354
MORRIS, William H.—L. E. Cropsey	3,277
McFADDEN, Benjamin and James M.—E. H. Gato Cigar Company	42
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. W. Kones	345
MARTIN, George W.—R. E. Thibaut	502
MARTIN, George W.—R. E. Thibaut	101
MOUL, Annie M. and Henry S.—Sackett Wall Board Company	118
MOORE, Martin—Acker, Merrall & Condit	217
NOFFKA, Kate—J. B. Moore and another, executors	442
NACHMAN, Gabriel—Robbins Chemical Company, costs	68
NAGLE, George W.—J. Boyd	32
O'LOUGHLIN, Edward—R. L. Winters	51
POLLACK, David—A. Messer	111
PETRUZZI, Martineresa—A. Zita	100
PETERSON, John—H. Joseph	174
SOCIALISTIC CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING Company—F. Brankmann	100
SMYTHE, Henry—E. Graham and another	6,861
SILVER, Simon—J. G. Walsh	70
SILVER, Abraham, Jacob, and Hyman—L. Siegel	101
SITTNER, Louis—Molleson Brothers Company	293
STEIN, Henry B.—T. D. De Witt	91
STEUHL, Peter—City of New York	69
STANDING, Guy—W. Clausen	38
SCHECTER, Isaac—H. Hochberg	40
SESSLER, Louis—A. Jungman	177
SHAW, Henry W.—Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York	316
THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—J. H. Whittle	92
THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—C. L. McTernan	83
THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—E. J. Carey	354
THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—H. L. Whittle	83
THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—E. L. Cottel	83
THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—M. E. Weiss	83
TUCH, John—S. Sachs	44
VAN VEEN, Joshua—M. L. Siff, costs	14
WHELPLEY, James N.—K. S. Mayor	1,207
WEILL, Joseph—B. Becker	68

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Timolat vs. Phila. Pneumatic Tool Co.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. International Power Co.
4—Barney vs. Rapid Transit Commissioners.
5—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.
6—Myerly vs. Salsbury.
7—United States vs. Neely.
8—Rinehart vs. Palm Fechteler Co.
9—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.
10—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Mach. Co.
11—Universal Talking Machine Co. vs. Am. Graphophone Co.
12—Alves vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c.
14—De re Corrado.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
168—Neall vs. Schooner "Edith L. Allen."

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1720—In re E. 186th St.
1592—In re Clay Av.
1483—In re Hoffman St.
1722—In re E. 183d St.
1741—In re E. 173d St.
1643—In re E. 167th St.
1488—In re Lorillard Pl.
1554—In re E. 242d St.
1137—In re E. 178th St.
856—In re E. 172d St.
82—In re Walton St.
117—In re Woodlawn Road.
126—In re Public Pl.
1874—In re Lyman Place
1873—In re Riverside Drive, &c.
1875—Jakobi vs. Jakobi.
1876—Atkins vs. Kirby. Demurrers.
15—Ellis vs. Macfadden.
44—Burke vs. Phelan.
45—Same vs. Casey.
75—Christianson vs. O'Neill.
33—Jander vs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
35—Columbia Bank vs. Emanuel. Preferred causes.
1188—Knickerbocker B. & L. Co. vs. Kurtz.
1539—Ormsby vs. Thompson.
1417—Hayes vs. Klock.
1531—Dunn vs. Mestanis. General calendar.
845—Goldstein vs. Kaplan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjournment until Oct. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
6940—In re Miller, decd.
6842—National Citizens' Bank, &c., vs. Toplitz.
6858—Northern National Bank of Lancaster, Penn., vs. White.
6795—Ryder vs. Frank.
6558—Sweeney vs. Kellogg.
6946—Stuart vs. Bailey.
6436—Sestwick vs. Blum.
6881—Missel vs. Schnugg.
6050—Roth vs. Roth.
6902—Monauer vs. Wittenhauer.
4548—Jacobson vs. Morteus.
3966—Mut. Bank vs. Greacen.
6480—Hughes vs. Culver.
5830—Jennison vs. Jennison.
6485—McCabe vs. City of New York.
6355—Mills vs. same.
6362—Hennis vs. same.
6364—Kevill vs. same.
6385—Berks vs. same.
6366—Corcoran vs. same.
6367—Pontin vs. same.
6368—Manning vs. same.
6369—Wheeler vs. same.
6370—McBride vs. same.
6371—Manning vs. same.
6377—Fawcett vs. same.
6379—Higgins vs. same.
6412—McCumsey vs. same.
6413—Derwin vs. same.
6415—McLaughlin vs. same.
6416—Hyde vs. same.
6417—Moore vs. same.
6414—Brown vs. same.
6500—Butcher vs. same.
6582—Corcoran vs. same
6583—Cronin vs. same.
6584—Fricke vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., VI. and VII., for trial.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1191—Diamond vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6064—Langan vs. O'Sullivan.
1189—Cohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1182—Underhill vs. Conron.
1272—Lefkowitz vs. Radinsky.
3294—Cohn vs. Beck.
1570—Agar vs. Tucker.
1574—Flamer vs. Oex

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:05	Sun sets	5:30
		Moon sets	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	1:21	Gov. Isl'd	1:35
H. Gate	3:31		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:39	Gov. Isl'd	2:02
H. Gate	3:58		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 10.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco ..... 10:30 A. M. .....
Lauenburg, Haiti ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

Astoria, Glasgow ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Croatia, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c. ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool ....
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Consuelo, Hull ....
El Dorado, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana. 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London ..... 12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West ..... 3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg ..... 12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam ..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curaçao and Venezuela ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*9:30 A. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Leon XIII., Havana ....

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

Princess Anne, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

Finance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Southampton ..... 4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamships and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and later mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and later mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §1:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §20 and up to Oct. §11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. §21, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Oct. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched East Oct. 6. Due here to-morrow.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Peru and were dispatched east Oct. 8. Due here Monday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 10.

Dona Maria, Oporto, Sept. 26.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 6.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 4.
Southwark, Southampton, Sept. 26.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Citta di Palmero, Naples, Sept. 24.
El Dia, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 26.
Jenny, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 2.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 4.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Bencleuch, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 7.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 5.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 29.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Oct. 2.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 4.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 8.

Arrived.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Hammond, Rio de Janeiro, &c., Sept. 16, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at about 12 midnight.

SS Atlas, Fossett, Sabine Pass, Texas, towing one barge, both with oil to the Standard Oil Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M.

SS Athalia, (Nor.,) Madsen, Tilt Cove, Oct. 1, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Camperdown, (Br.,) Stott, Tampico, with copper and lead bars to the American Smelting and Refining Company; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS City of Philadelphia, Reynolds, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS George H. Stout, Davis, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Albany and Troy.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, Oct. 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chattahoochee, from Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Pawnahoe, Johnson, Charleston, Oct. 6, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 4, and Wilmington, N. C., 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Roberts, Rosario, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 8th.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Lotzs, Hamburg, &c., Sept. 24, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, Sept. 27, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 A. M.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Casey, Manaos, &c., Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Gundel, Copenhagen, Sept. 24, and Christiansand, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

United States dispatch boat Dolphin, from Washington, D. C.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Malta yesterday.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Anglo-Canadian, (Br.,) for Fremantle, &c.
SS Avonmore, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Mokta, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS El Valle, for Galveston.
SS Niceto, (Span.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Orizaba, for Nassau, &c.
SS Roma, (Ital.,) for Naples.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Genoa, passed Sagres Oct. 2.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Leghorn and Naples, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York via Christiansand and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Oct. 5.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Capt. Herald, for New York, sld. from Catacolo Sept. 30.

SS Murcia, (Br.,) Capt. Orchard, for New York, sld. from Huelva Oct. 4.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, sld. from Rotterdam at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchinson, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics and muslin underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Belvedere House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. R. Dey, dry goods; 60 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; A. F. Cordes, silks and colored dress goods; 347 West Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Johnston, house furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Thorne, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Robertson, D. L., & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; D. L. Robertson, piece goods; Grand Hotel.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Hill, dress goods, silks, linings, white goods, linens, ladies' underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Glaser, A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, laces; 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Kauh, hosiery and fancy knit goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel; G. H. Urweiler, embroideries; Hoffman House.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Meinhard, Schaul & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. S. Meinhard, clothing; 640 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kilpatrick, Thomas, Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, domestics and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. McGrail, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; F. H. Almond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, cloaks and waists; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkins, notions; F. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; William Potter, ex-United States Minister to Rome, Philadelphia; Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, Boston; Theodore Voorhees, Vice President of the Reading Railway, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Samuel Insull, Sr., London; Madame d'Szilassy, Cairo, Egypt.

ENDICOTT—P. Glassenapp, member of the German Embassy, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge Stephenson Burke, Cleveland; Baron Von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister to the United States, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. M. C. Hallett, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Kenneth Campbell, England; Dr. James Leidy, Philadelphia; Surgeon Major John Adcock, Bath, England.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. W. E. Cole, United States Army; Capt. A. E. Graves, London.

PARK AVENUE—Judge R. G. Sherer, Albany.

NAVARRE—Capt. F. P. Gilmore, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—Sir Audley Josling, K. C. M. G., London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge R. C. Kellogg, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—28 West Twenty-eighth Street; James Everhardt; damage, $10.

9:10 A. M.—530 to 538 West Thirty-seventh Street; Howard & Childs's Brewery; damage, $500.

10:30 A. M.—190 Forsyth Street; Samuel Levi; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—126 West Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:00 P. M.—Summit Place and Boston Road, the Bronx; owner unknown; damage, $5.

Thieves Conquered by Conscience.

A watch and fob that two highwaymen last August took from George H. Wilson, a letter carrier, have been returned through the mail. The package was addressed to Assistant Postmaster Knowles, and within was this note: "The trick we played on the letter carrier in Overbrook was only a joke, and we didn't intend to go so far. So we return this, as our conscience won't let us keep it. Good luck to him in the future from the two Pals." Wilson was making a midnight collection in Overbrook when overpowered by two men. They did not touch the mail or his keys. In addition to the watch and fob, they took 49 cents which he had in his pocket. The money evidently did not affect the conscience of the highwaymen, for it was not returned.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BUSINESS

25 Expert Instructors. 47 Classes and Clubs. Commerce, English and Foreign Languages, History, Drawing, Mathematics, Literature, Music.

WEST SIDE YMCA 316 W. 57th St., (8th Av.) H. S. Colburn, A. M., Dir.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

LITTLE and BEEMAN'S FOR BOYS
NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL
542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 8. Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel, 1629 Riverside.)
W. F. LITTLE. L. M. BEEMAN.

THE LYON SCHOOL.
NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

$7.50 IN CASH will put you through the complete three months' course in shorthand and typewriting or bookkeeping and penmanship with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars.
GAFFEY'S BIG SCHOOL,
168 West 23d St., corner 7th Ave.

Thorough Regents', civil service, college preparatory courses; moderate fees, easy terms; open day and evenings; enter now. Yorkville Preparatory School, 233 East 69th St.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 FIFTH AVE.

REGENTS' and **COLLEGE** Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
58 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1902.
Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE 45 WEST 81ST ST. (Manhattan Square N.)
Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised.
Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., (Principal,)
will be in his office every morning from 9 to 12.
A personal interview desired. 11th year begins Oct. 1
Illustrated Catalogue.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND,
5TH AVE., } COR. 125TH ST.
7TH AVE., }
A practical school for practical people. Offering to its patrons a choice of 6,000 positions each year.
DAY AND EVENING.
Brooklyn Department, Broadway and Bedford Ave.
WRITE, CALL, OR TELEPHONE.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York.
42nd Year begins September 16th, 1902.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy schoolrooms and ample play-grounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON and ALICE S. PALMER, Principals.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
160 and 162 West 74th St., N. Y. City.
College Preparatory and General Course.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
FIREPROOF BUILDING, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED.

WEINGART INSTITUTE.
LENOX AV., COR. 115TH ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 24TH.
Afternoon Classes in Physical Culture for boys and girls attending Public Schools from 4 to 6 P. M., reopen Oct. 1st.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

Stern's School of Languages.
23d year. Cor. of N. Y. City. Now Open.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
New location: 34 East 60th St., New York.
177-179 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE MADISON SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
778-780 Madison Av., New York. Kindergarten, College Preparatory, and General Courses.
ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and **Normal School** of Physical Education.
N. Y. 308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

SYMS SCHOOL.
Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,
72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

The Peebles & Thompson School
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
October 1st.....53 West 45th Street.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
13th year begins Oct. 20, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, V. Pres. Lectures on Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address THE REGISTRAR, Washington Sq., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Evening sessions. Two and three year courses. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For catalogue address 243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.
Mt. Pleasant Military Academy,
OSSINING, (formerly Sing Sing,) N. Y.
68th year. Refers to Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Dr. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MASSACHUSETTS.
The **Gilman School** for Girls Also Called *The* **Cambridge School**
Resident pupils, $1,000. Arthur Gilman, A. M., Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Mrs. Marie Harmon, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester's school for dancing and deportment, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; advanced class Monday, beginners Tuesday and Thursday, children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S Schools,
240 West 83d St. and
50-52 W. 126th St. See circular.
Classes resume October 13th, 14th, 15th.

Surrogate Notices.

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN LOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George E. Gartland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1902. SUSAN B. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m2-1aw6mF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM E. MILLER, plaintiff, against JAMES O'HARA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known as Number 242 East 50th Street, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street; running thence southerly parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same parallel with Fiftieth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, parallel with the Second Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 6, 1902.
FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HORACE K. DOHERTY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described herein:

50th St.

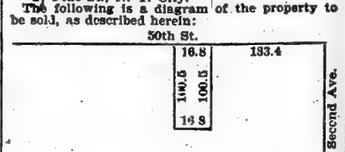

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,248.50, with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $387.04, with interest from October 6th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $325 and interest.

Dated New York, Oct. 6, 1902.
FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
o7-2aw3wTu&F&o30.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CATHARINE McDONALD, plaintiff, against CATHARINE McDONALD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant about two hundred and thirty-eight feet (238) from the southeasterly corner of Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, running thence southerly one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-third Street thirty (30) feet one-half (½) inch; thence northerly and partly through a party wall as far as the same extends to the easterly side of Thirty-third Street; thence westerly along the said Thirty-third Street thirty (30) feet and one-half (½) inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1902.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Referee.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 450 West 33d Street:

33d Street.

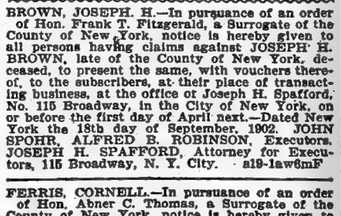

o6-2aw3wM&F&o27

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-1aw6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor No. 180 Broadway, New York City.
my16-1aw6mF

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors.
jy18-1aw6mF.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis .....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM | St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 AM | Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM | Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon | Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.
Um

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 9	728,933
To date this year	145,048,226
Corresponding date last year	220,856,716

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 9	$2,851,500
To date this year	$734,976,850
Corresponding date last year	$789,228,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 9@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Kan. City So.	1
Am. Hide & L.	½	Kan. City So. pf.	1¼
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Long Island	2
Am. & F. P.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2¼	Met. Sec. Co.	1
Am. Ice	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅞
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Mexican Central	1
Am. Locom.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	6
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	6¾
Am. Smelting	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Sugar	2¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	1⅝	North. Pac.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Brklyn R. T.	1	Nort. & West.	⅝
Brklyn Union Gas	7	North American	2
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Pacific Coast	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	2¼
Chi. Great West.	1	People's Gas	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¾	Pressed S. C.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	3⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Pullman	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Trac.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅞
Cin., C. & St. L.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Col. F. & I.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Southern	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. S. W.	2
Corn Prod.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Corn Prod. pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	5⅝
Del. & Hudson	4⅜	Southern Railway	½
Del., L. & W.	7	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1
Detroit South	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	2
Det. South. pf.	1	Twin City	1
Det. Un. Railway	4	Union Pacific	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A.	1¼	U. S. Express	5
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Leather	1
Erie	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Va. Car. Chem.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	2⅜	Vulcan Detinning	⅝
Ft. W. & D. City	3	Vulcan Det. pf.	1
Gen. Electric	4½	Wabash	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	1½	West. Union	½
Ill. Central	2¼	Westinghouse	2
Int. Power	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Wis. Central	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Anaconda Coper	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Iowa Central	¾	Rubber Goods	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Col. & South. 1st	1	Nor. Ill. 1st 5s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1⅝	Wis. Central 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Mob. & O. new 6s.	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B	1⅛
Erie 1st con. 4s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Money loaned on call was as high as 15 per cent. yesterday and not inconsiderable transactions took place around that figure, though the ruling average of the day was from 9 to 10 per cent. Sterling exchange quotations were firm without feature. Stock market transactions were on a reduced scale, not much more than 700,000 shares being quoted. In its tendency the market reflected buying by investors who have been taking advantage of recent recessions. Many advances of 1 and 2 points were scored and some gains were much more substantial. The coal stocks were all strong. Erie's gain was only fractional, but Reading rose 1½, Delaware and Hudson about 4, and Lackawanna 7. In Wall Street throughout the day there was confident expectation of early official announcement of coal strike settlement.

Evidences of continuing liquidation were apparent in some parts of the market, but in far less degree than was the rule only a day or two ago. Equally evident—increasing, however, instead of diminishing—has become the industry of wide-awake folks seeking bargains. The enforced closing out of speculative accounts has offered rare opportunities for profit to the owners and controllers of ready money—opportunities that have been taken advantage of on a scale beyond anything known in the actual investment market for a long time past. Such buying, moreover, has been welcomed as a healthful development by even the most aggressive critics of recently overexpanded speculative accounts. The new buying is not dangerous buying. It is by prudent people who do not have to season all their operations with extra risks.

An encouraging feature in the situation shows in the announcements of incoming gold. Bankers of most importance recognize these arrivals and engagements as exceptionally significant just at this juncture. To-morrow's bank statement will disclose other factors co-operatively significant.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Missouri Pacific was one of the very few stocks on the list that failed to share in the general market improvement. By many people this was believed to be due to the putting out of a report about noon that Russell Sage had suffered a relapse, and that it had been decided to market some of his Missouri Pacific holdings. Both reports were late in the day declared to be false.

An early drive was made against Amalgamated Copper, but with little success so far as the dislodgment of long stock was concerned. Instead of stock coming out it appeared rather that powerful interests were disposed to buy. Hence the subsequent rally in the security.

The purchases of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific came from the same banking interests who have been active on the buying side in recent days. There was no news on the stocks except that the earnings continue excellent. For the same reason there was renewed buying of Atchison, Canadian Pacific, and the other Grangers.

There were steady purchases of the various steel stocks, but no endeavor to bid them up, except in the case of Sloss-Sheffield, in which there was apparent a disposition on the part of a manipulative pool to renew operations for a rise.

Gates interests were credited with activity in Colorado Fuel, Illinois Central, Alton, and New York Central.

The advance in the shares of Pacific Coast was due, of course, to the increase in the dividends on the stocks. The Street, however, was rather inclined to doubt the wisdom of advancing the dividends in the face of the reported decreases in earnings for the year of $63,000 in gross and of $76,000 in balance after charges.

HIGH-PRICED STOCKS UP.

Nearly all of the high-priced shares which lately have suffered through forced liquidation were strong yesterday, and it was commented upon as a noteworthy fact that they advanced more easily than they had declined.

The transfer of 500 shares of Brooklyn Union Gas put that stock up 7 points; Northwest rose 3⅜ on 700 shares, and the preferred 2 points on 200; St. Paul preferred was up 3¼ points on 100 shares, Lackawanna rose 7 points on 700 shares, Westinghouse Electric 4 points on 400, United States Express 5 points on 100, Sault Ste. Marie preferred 6¾ on 500, New York Air Brake 3¾ on 800, General Electric 4¼ on 400, and so on through the list.

In the Street these advances and the ease with which they were scored were regarded as indicative that liquidation had for the time being clearly run its course, and as conclusive that in the case of good stocks the supply even at advancing prices is limited.

THE MARKET'S SHORT INTEREST.

In some parts of the Street yesterday the impression seemed to be that the rise in yesterday's market was due to short covering. This is not the fact. The advance was largely brought about by purchases for the long account by leading banking interests.

It is true that a few shorts covered, but the larger ones not only did not cover, but actually fought the market's advance and put out larger short lines around noon.

Hence it is that the short interest in the market is now greater than ever it was. That it does not show in the demand for stocks may be explained on the ground that some brokers are believed to be short of customers' stocks, finding this an easier course than borrowing in the recent and present high money market.

UNHAPPY SHORTS IN SUGAR.

When all Wall Street became bearish this week a fairly large room trader, influenced by the reports of Boston selling of Sugar Trust stock, decided to take a "flier" on the short side of that issue, and induced a number of his friends to join him in the selling. Their total sales are understood to have approximated 30,000 shares.

Yesterday these interests covered 10,000 shares—some of them at a loss—and are said now to be wondering how best they can buy in the remaining stock, inasmuch as there does not seem to be much stock available at going figures.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

One of the agreeable happenings of the day was the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Southern Railway preferred stock.

It will be recalled that some weeks ago action on the dividend was deferred in order to prevent the dissolution of the voting trust which, by the payment of this dividend, would have been dissolved under the terms of the trust agreement. Since that time a majority of the holders of all the Southern Railway stock have formally assented to a continuation of the trust, and hence yesterday's dividend action.

The declaration of the full dividend was the more favorable in that cynics in the Street had some time ago knowingly shaken their heads and declared that a reduction was certain.

ST. PAUL'S STOCK ISSUE.

A story published in the Street yesterday was to the effect that the St. Paul Directors were to meet during the day and act on the proposed new stock issue. The result was that the stock opened up over a point, only later, as the day wore on and no announcement was made, to sag off under pressure from the same source whence lately has come a great part of the selling. This is understood to be forced liquidation by an overextended Western speculative holder. In the late trading the stock recovered sharply.

Officials of the road again yesterday said that no action on the new stock is likely to be taken for some weeks.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL.

The report of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company for the month of August, published yesterday, shows net receipts of $17,597, an increase of $7,303 and a surplus of $10,270, a gain of $7,777.

It is stated that the coal shipments in August, 1901, were 63,094 tons, while in August last they were 48,241 tons, a decrease of 14,853 tons. This decrease in shipments was caused by a shortage of cars. If the company could have secured cars to the full ability of its mining capacity the net result of the month's operations would have been very much more favorable. The statement covers a period prior to the sharp advance in soft coal, owing to the strike in the anthracite regions. The company is now charging $3.25 per ton for coal at the mines, against $1.15 per ton at this time last year.

A POLICY OF CONSERVATISM.

Bankers in the Street continue to urge upon speculative interests a policy of caution and conservatism at the present, declaring that it is no time to extend commitments—that indeed, they will do all in their power to discourage speculative excesses.

Apropos of this it was said that yesterday's late rise in call money rates to 15 per cent., and the rise also on the previous day, were intended to exercise restraining influence and to remind overzealous operators that the money market situation is none too easy yet.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has published an interesting and comprehensive chart showing the clearings of the New York Clearing House, their fluctuations and their growth from the year 1854 up to the end of 1901. In addition the names of the Presidents of the association since 1853 and some valuable general figures are presented.

The chart impresses the importance of the New York Clearing House in the banking world of the United States by a presentation of the total clearings for the year ended Sept. 30, 1901, which were $77,020,672,494, while the clearings through all the other Clearing Houses in the United States in the same year were but $37,751,469,872.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Dun's index number of prices proportioned to consumption was $100.648 on Oct. 1, against $96.682 on Sept. 1, and $96.891 a year ago. The advance of 4.1 per cent. in wholesale prices during the month of September was equivalent to the decline during the preceding month, so that the index number is again at about the position of Aug. 1. Fluctuations were in different classes of commodities, however, the advances in September occurring mainly in fuel and garden products, while the decline of August was chiefly in breadstuffs and meats. Further recessions took place in these products, and the tendency of grain and provisions is still toward a more normal level. The advance in prices for the last month was almost the same as the rise above the level a year ago, metals and meats providing most of the alteration as compared with Oct. 1, 1901.

The index number on Oct. 1 is given below, separated into seven classes showing where changes were most extensive, and earlier dates are also given for comparison:

	Oct. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Oct. 1, 1901.
Breadstuffs	$17.494	$17.579	$17.146
Meats	10.279	10.402	9.517
Dairy and garden	12.931	10.930	13.164
Other food	8.300	8.811	9.190
Clothing	15.771	15.773	15.279
Metals	16.736	16.855	15.760
Miscellaneous	16.637	16.532	16.835
Total	$100.648	$96.682	$96.891

SEPTEMBER FAILURES.

Dun's Review prints this week detailed reports of failures for September and the third quarter this year. The report shows that losses in September were larger than in the two preceding months of the quarter, and also exceeded the liabilities for the corresponding month in recent years. There are no more than average losses in manufacturing lines, but the statement of insolvencies among traders is most unsatisfactory, owing mainly to a few very large failures. Comparison of the September exhibit in detail, with the defaults in the same month last year, shows a moderate increase in number of manufacturing failures, but scarcely any change in liabilities. The largest increase over last year's liabilities occurred in the clothing class, where there also appears a gain in number of defaults. Printing and milling insolvencies were also considerably heavier, and a moderate increase is reported for miscellaneous manufacturing. Comparison is most favorable in liabilities of machinery and liquor concerns, owing to unusually heavy losses last year. Nine of the fourteen classes record heavier defaults than a year ago.

Liabilities of commercial failures for September in different classes, compared with last year, are given below:

MANUFACTURES.

	Liabilities. 1902.	1901.
Iron, foundries, &c.	$180,900	$36,000
Machinery and tools	372,980	625,307
Woolens, carpets, &c.	176,390	222,000
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	30,600	120,431
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	477,217	429,455
Clothing and millinery	646,564	391,019
Hats, gloves, and furs	24,550	38,053
Chemicals, paints, &c.	45,700	4,000
Printing and engraving	272,973	65,005
Milling and bakers	126,500	39,462
Leather, shoes, and harness	123,751	102,920
Liquors and tobacco	62,210	366,225
Glass, earthenware, brick	54,000	.....
All other	897,019	775,513
Total manufacturing	$3,493,763	$3,215,391

TRADERS.

General stores	$1,130,564	$463,537
Groceries, meats, and fish	694,783	348,311
Hotels and restaurants	87,853	215,042
Liquors and tobacco	262,810	373,088
Clothing and furnishings	961,337	177,735
Dry goods and carpets	489,324	508,415
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	97,845	103,071
Furniture and crockery	124,330	136,569
Hardware, stoves, and tools	167,724	890,901
Drugs and paints	160,482	64,180
Jewelry and clocks	152,492	61,076
Books and papers	2,100	15,800
Hats, furs, and gloves	2,000	.....
All other	1,107,628	570,564
Total trading	$5,441,272	$3,928,288
Brokers and transporters	1,096,223	1,117,694
Total commercial	$10,031,258	$8,261,373

A NEW BANK PRESIDENT.

Gates W. McGarrah, who has been Vice President of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, has been elected President of that institution, succeeding Nicholas F. Palmer, who resigned in June last because of the pressure of his extensive interests in the iron industry. Mr. Palmer will remain on the Board of Directors.

Mr. McGarrah, the new President, became cashier of the bank some five years ago, and has since become one of the prominent younger bankers in the city. He was only this week elected Secretary of the New York Clearing House Association.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE.

President Grant B. Schley of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company has resigned, and Henry K. McHarg has been chosen to succeed him. Mr. McHarg, as one of the receivers of the company, has been in charge of its affairs for about two years, and under his direction the plans to rehabilitate the company which are now being carried out were formulated. Of the 10 per cent. back interest which was due on the bonds, 7½ per cent. has been paid off in cash and the remaining coupon is to be funded by an issue of 5 per cent. scrip, as is to be the case also with one of the coupons which fall due in 1903.

While the readjustment of the company's finances are now practically completed, it is not likely that the receivers will be discharged before the beginning of next January. The favorable conditions which have existed in the iron trade have brought large profits to the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, and its earnings during the present year have been at the rate of about $100,000 a month—exclusive of the earnings of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad Company, which is owned by the Coal and Iron Company. The bonded debt of the company as readjusted will amount to a little less than $5,000,000, requiring an annual interest payment of about $400,000. The balance of $800,000 amounts to more than 9 per cent. earned on the stock for the present year.

Mr. McHarg has also been made President of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad.

QUOTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The securities of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco were yesterday dealt in for the first time on the New York Stock Exchange. Their quotations were about at a parity with the prices they have been commanding on the "curb," where they have been features for some time.

In the application upon which is based admission to the Stock Exchange list the company's condition is set forth with much detail. It shows $15,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 common stock—the preferred being entitled to 5 per cent. cumulative dividends. The United Railways Company holds in its treasury the capital stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco. The Board of Directors includes Henry J. Bowdoin, Baltimore; W. Gerard Vermilye, Englewood, N. J.; Arthur E. Newbold, Philadelphia, and Eugene Delano and Patrick Calhoun, New York. Mr. Bowdoin is President. The banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. is identified with the property and they certify a summarized income account of the company for the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30 of this year as follows:

EARNINGS.

Passenger	$2,528,626.50
Advertising	9,371.00
Mail	3,998.93
Total earnings	$2,541,996.43
Operating expenses	$1,343,850.41
Taxes accrued	196,737.45
Total expenses and taxes	1,540,587.86
Net earnings	$1,001,408.57
Other income	12,795.22
Total income	$1,014,203.79
Deductions from income	4,215.81
Net income	$1,009,987.98

FIXED CHARGES.

Interest on bonded debt	$562,025
Sinking fund reserves	52,000
Total fixed charges	$614,025.00
Surplus for six months	$395,962.98

This shows considerably more than the 5 per cent. preferred stock dividend earned.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the American Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association has decided to make a 20 per cent. advance on all wares.

Rights of way said to have been almost completely given for the proposed branch of the Wabash from Washington, Penn., to Waynesburg.

Dispatches from Binghamton, N. Y., stating that a Philadelphia syndicate is negotiating for the independent telephone companies in Southern New York State to connect with Philadelphia by way of Williamsport.

Capital stock of the Scully Steel and Iron Company of Chicago increased to $1,000,000 from the previously nominal amount of $25,000.

Incorporation in Indiana of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Railroad, capital $125,000, to build a line from Indianapolis to Hicksville, on the Ohio State line, a distance of 124 miles.

Organization at Norfolk, Va., of the Virginia-Carolina Trust Company with a paid-up capital of $250,000.

Suit for foreclosure brought against the Monolith Portland Cement Company.

Reports from Indianapolis that the Gas Belt Bottle Manufacturers' Association is considering the matter of making a third advance in the price of bottles made in Indiana factories.

Advices from Alexandria, Ind., that the formation of the Ax Trust, known as the American Ax and Tool Company, is practically completed, the Kelly Ax Works of that city, one of the largest concerns, having been absorbed.

Dividend rate on Pacific Coast Company's common and second preferred stocks increased from a 4 to a 5 per cent. annual basis.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 9@15 per cent., closing at 15 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $344,221,729; balances, $14,301,040; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $341,500.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅞@4.83⅛; demand, $4.85⅛@4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅜@4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅛@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—25@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—In its City article to-day The Times says the final installment of 20 per cent. on consols scrip was due yesterday. The amount paid to the Bank of England was probably about £3,000,000, but the supply of money was so large that there was no pressure, and only a portion of the small amount of advances maturing was renewed. Rates for loans were consequently very easy, and discount quotations were weak in tendency.

On the Stock Exchange the tendency was cheerful, and in many cases prices left off higher. Consols relapsed slightly. Mining shares were dull. American rails opened steady, with all prices about at parity, except in the case of Union Pacific, which was active and higher on New York purchases. Fresh support was forthcoming in the afternoon, also from Wall Street.

A solid reason for the better tone is the appreciable liquidation that has been effected in most of the leading shares, but a good deal more is needed to reduce the huge positions open to safe limits.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The demand for money was steady to-day owing to anticipation that the Bank of England soon will be compelled to take steps to diminish the plethora of money.

Prices on the Stock Exchange had a better tendency as a result of the recovery in Americans and Canadian Pacific on the supposition that the forced liquidation in New York was virtually over. Business, however, was restricted pending the mining settlement, which had a retarding influence. But the glut of money and the success of the local loans were factors in prompting somewhat larger transactions. Consols were steady. Gilt-edge securities were generally firm. Americans opened steady and rose to above parity; but the dearth of authentic strike news caused a disinclination to deal in them. They improved later and closed below the best prices of the day. Canadian Pacific hardened on contradictions of the rumor of a financial panic at Montreal. Rio Tintos relapsed at first, in anticipation that the dividend, when declared, will be $5.60, not reaching expectations by 60 cents. Then they hardened and subsequently reacted slightly.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 138¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¾; Chicago Great Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197; De Beers deferred, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 45; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 141½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 75⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 133¼; Rand mines, 11⅝; Reading, 36; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅛; Southern Pacific, 74½; Union Pacific, 108⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 93¼; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 33½; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 87⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 23 7-16d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 23 7-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 32.62; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .05.

The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day were £50,000 for shipment to Egypt and £130,000 for South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Prices opened hesitating on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were offered at first as a result of the strike situation, but firmness soon predominated. Spanish rails advanced. Turks were in request and Russians recovered substantially. Toward the close Spanish 4s, Spanish rails, and Turks suffered on profit taking, Russians receded, and Thomson-Houston drooped. The whole list closed weak. Rio Tintos were unsettled and heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 88.45.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 4,400,000f; Treasury accounts current increased 4,825,000f, gold in hand decreased 13,000,000f, bills discounted decreased 87,175,000f, silver in hand decreased 4,225,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day owing to more satisfactory advices from New York and the news from Pretoria regarding the new customs tariffs in the Transvaal. Mines were animated. Internationals were irregular. Chinese were harder. Spanish 4s were easier as a result of realizations for Paris account. Canadian Pacifics recovered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £586,000, circulation decreased £538,000, bullion decreased £1,124,217, other securities decreased £2,897,000, other deposits increased £2,689,000, public deposits decreased £2,526,000, notes reserve decreased £604,000, Government securities increased £2,996,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.38 per cent. Last week it was 44.63 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 25@30c discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Business on the Stock Exchange was larger than usual, and was well distributed over the list. The confidence expressed in the Eastern market was reflected to some extent, but fluctuations were narrow and the tone indifferent. Swifts shares gained 3 and Can once again touched 12. There was steadiness in Oats and Biscuit, but Pneumatic Tool was offered freely and lost 2. Match gained a point. Complete transactions were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
965	Amer. Can common	12	11⅜	11⅝
475	Amer. Can pf	50⅛	49½	50
15	Chicago Edison	169	169	169
964	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	97	93	95
20	Chicago Title & Trust	124½	124½	124½
50	Chicago City Railway	212	212	212
76	Diamond Match	138	137	138
200	Lake St. El	10	9⅞	9⅞
70	Met. El. common	41	41	41
100	Met. El. pf	89½	89½	89½
263	National Biscuit com	46¼	46⅛	46⅜
60	National Biscuit pf	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
75	Nat. Carbon common	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
50	National Carbon pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Northwestern El. common	35½	35½	35½
200	Quaker Oats pf	91½	91½	91½
106	Street's W. S. C. Line	32	31	31
140	Street's W. S. C. Line pf	84½	84	84
281	Swift & Co	155½	152½	155
39	United Box Board com	13½	13⅜	13½
110	United Box Board pf	61¾	61¼	61¼
218	West Chicago	93	92½	93

Registration of voters in this city to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the active outside stocks yesterday an upward movement was in progress which resulted in a number of substantial net gains. The market was stimulated by the continued improvement in Stock Exchange prices, which checked liquidation and brought about a resumption of buying in a number of stocks which had suffered more or less heavy declines during the last few days when the market was dull and sagging. The listing of the stock of the United Railway Investment Company of San Francisco removed from the curb a stock which at times had supplied a large amount of business, but which recently had not been active. According to present reports, several other stocks which of late have figured much more prominently in outside trading are soon to be transferred to the board.

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UNITED STATES REALTY more than recovered its losses of Wednesday, being one of the strongest stocks in yesterday's market. The common, after dropping fractionally to 30, started upward and made an advance of nearly 3 points. The preferred, though much less active than the common, also enjoyed a substantial rise, selling from 73½ up to 74½.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¾	11½	11½
300	American Can pf	49⅞	49½	49⅝
100	Alliance Realty	120	120	120
200	Am. Writing Paper	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
900	Am. Writing Paper pf	24	23½	23½
400	Bamberger De Lamar	11	11	11
400	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1 15-16	1⅜
450	British Columbia Cop	6	6	6
50	Camden & Trent. R. R.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Central Foundry pf	14	14	14
1,000	Elec. Lead Reduction	3	3	3
1,200	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	4	3¾	4
50	Electric Vehicle	5	5	5
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,380	Greene Con. Copper	26	25⅞	25⅞
100	Havana Tobacco	49	49	49
1,300	International Salt	12⅞	10¾	12⅞
5	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	210	210	210
200	Manhattan Transit	6⅛	6	6⅛
3,700	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
900	Rock Isl. pf., new, w. i.	84½	85	84½
100	Royal Baking Powder pf.	105½	105½	105½
100	Seaboard Air Line	29	29	29
75	Standard Oil	660	655	660
200	Union Copper	3	3	3
100	United Box Board	13¼	13¼	13¼
51	United Box Board pf	61	61	61
100	Universal Tobacco	4	4	4
5,890	U. S. Realty	32⅞	30	31⅝
1,325	U. S. Realty pf	74½	73¼	74¼
400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	36½	35½	36⅛
50	White Knob Copper	17	17	17

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Telg. 4s	98½	98½	98½
1,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	78	78	78
3,000	B'klyn Rap. Tr. new 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
10,000	†Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½
3,000	†Northern Union Gas 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
53,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	88	87⅝	87⅞
1,000	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	86	86	86
15,000	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
15,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 5s, ctfs.	75¾	75¼	75½

†Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Chicle pf	..	136	..	136
American Chicle pf	..	95	..	95
American Malting 6s	96	98¾	96	98¾
Am. Steel Foundries	..	84	..	84
American Tobacco	200	348	200	350
American Typefounders	41	44	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf	94	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	13½	..	13½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	78	79	78	79
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	123	121	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	..	109	..	109
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	⅞	½	⅞
Camden Land	¼	¾	¼	¾
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf	68	68	68	68
Central Foundry	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Central Foundry 6s	62	72	68	72
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf	11	14	11	14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 9, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63	63½	28,250	*Amal. Copper Co.	62⅞	63⅝	62	63¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	5,510	Am. Hide & Leather	11¼	12¼	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
40½	40¾	900	Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅝	41¾	40⅝	41½	+1½
1¼	1⅝	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	...
35½	35½	1,800	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
91½	93	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91½	92½	91½	92½	+ ½
54½	56	300	*Am. Grass Twine	55	55	54½	54½	− ½
49	51½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	50	51	49	51	+1½
38	40	100	Am. District Tel.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+2½
10¼	10⅝	1,300	*Am. Ice Co.	9⅞	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1
36	37	110	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+1½
30	30½	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
93½	94¼	610	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅞
45	46	300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45½	+ ½
94½	95	250	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	+ ¾
122¾	122½	18,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	121½	123½	120⅝	122½	+2⅝
119	121	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	+1⅝
75	77	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	77	77	76	76	...
98	98½	2,100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	99	99	98	98	−1
88⅞	89	30,350	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅞	89	87⅞	88⅞	+1⅜
100¼	101	3,110	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	101	100⅝	100½	+ ½
106⅜	106½	14,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	105½	106⅝	105½	106⅜	+1⅝
2	2¼	8,731	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
94	95	510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94⅝	94	94⅝	+ ¼
63	63¼	6,435	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62¼	63⅝	62¼	63	+ ⅛
228	230	500	Brooklyn Union Gas.	230	230	230	230	+7
135¼	135⅝	14,800	Canadian Pacific.	134½	135½	134	135½	+1⅞
50⅞	51	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	50⅛	51¼	50⅛	51	+ ⅝
36	36¼	2,950	Chicago & Alton	35	36½	35	36¼	+1½
72	73	120	Chicago & Alton pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
29⅞	30	8,300	Chicago Great West.	29¼	30⅜	29¼	30	+1
46⅝	47⅜	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	...
187½	187⅞	23,910	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186¾	187⅝	186¼	187½	+2
194	196½	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	+3¼
231½	232	700	Chicago & Northw.	230	231	230	231	+3⅜
...	...	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	280	282	280	282	+2
196	197	440	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	196	196½	196	196	+ ⅞
21¼	21⅜	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	21½	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅜
39	39½	1,450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅞	39½	38⅞	38⅝	− ⅛
17½	18	200	Chicago Union Trac.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
100⅝	102	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	+1
84½	84½	18,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	82¼	84⅞	82	84¼	+2½
131	135	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	132	132	132	132	−1
31	31½	1,100	Colorado & Southern.	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	+1¼
71½	72	263	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ¾
46¼	46⅝	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46¼	47	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
217	217½	1,800	Consolidated Gas	214¾	217	214⅝	217	+2½
32¾	33½	900	Corn Products.	33	33⅜	32½	32½	+ ⅛
83¼	85	115	Corn Products pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+1⅝
171	172	2,032	Delaware & Hudson.	170	172½	170	172½	+4⅝
264	269	750	Del., Lack. & West.	264	269	264	269	+7
44	44⅜	1,100	Denver & R. G.	43⅞	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
92	92½	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	91½	92	91¼	92	+1¼
20½	20¾	400	Detroit Southern	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
39¾	40	1,024	Detroit Southern pf.	39½	40¼	39¼	40	+1
47½	48	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼	− ¼
90¼	91	100	Detroit United Ry.	88	88	88	88	+1
36½	37	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	+1¼
29¼	29½	210	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+1
39⅛	39¼	20,270	Erie	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
68⅝	68⅞	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	68	68½	68	68	+1
53¾	54	600	Erie 2d pf.	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	+1¼
61	61½	1,085	Evans. & T. H.	60	61½	60	61⅜	+2⅝
61¼	63½	210	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	62¼	63	62¼	63	+3
102	104	100	General Chemical pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
182½	184	400	General Electric	181	182½	181	182½	+1¼
180½	190	300	Great Northern pf.	189½	189½	189¼	189½	+1
92¼	93¾	2,000	Hocking Valley	91⅞	94	91⅞	92½	+1¼
148	148¾	5,850	Illinois Central	147¾	148¾	147	148	+2½
95	96	6,750	Illinois Central rts.	91½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	20¾	800	International Paper	20	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
71	71½	10	Internat. Paper pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	...
68	70½	300	*Internat. Power Co.	69½	70	68½	70	+1
43	43½	1,300	Iowa Central	44	44	43	43¼	− ⅝
78	79	350	Iowa Central pf.	79	79	79	79	+1¼
80	81	525	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79⅝	80	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	40½	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅝
34	34½	800	Kansas City South.	34	34¼	34	34	+1
56	57	600	Kansas City South. pf.	55⅜	56	55⅜	56	+1¼
36	37	300	Keokuk & D. M.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞	...
79	82	500	Long Island	82	82	82	82	+2
138¾	138⅝	6,300	Louisville & Nashville.	137¾	139	137¼	138¾	+1¾
134½	134⅞	19,300	Manhattan Elevated.	134½	135⅝	134⅛	134⅞	+1¼
118½	122	500	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	120	120	120	120	+1
139	140	1,350	*Met. Street Ry.	140	140½	139½	139½	+1⅞
26½	27	2,700	Mexican Central	26¼	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+1⅝
73½	74	5,110	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	71	74⅜	71	73½	+6
124	125	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125⅜	126	125	125	+6⅜
29⅜	30	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29⅜	30⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	60⅜	61½	60⅜	61	+ ⅝
111¼	111⅝	35,200	Missouri Pacific.	111½	112	111	111¼	...
28¼	28½	1,500	*National Lead Co.	28	28⅜	28	28½	+ ⅜
93½	94½	200	*National Lead Co. pf.	94¼	94½	93¼	93½	−1
18⅞	19	2,250	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19¼	19½	18¾	18⅝	...
39	39⅜	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅜
178½	180	400	*New York Air Brake.	176½	179½	176½	179½	+3⅝
154⅞	155	3,500	New York Central.	154⅝	155	154	155	+1
47½	48	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	48	48	48	48	+1
34	34⅛	13,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	8,200	Norfolk & Western.	73	74	73	73⅝	+ ⅝
123	124	500	North American.	123	124	123	124	+2
78¼	79	1,200	Pacific Coast.	78½	80	78	78¾	+3¼
80	82	600	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	82	83	82	82	+3
41	41½	200	Pacific Mail.	41	41½	41	41½	+1
162⅞	163	43,088	Pennsylvania R. R.	161¾	163¼	161½	163	+2⅛
103	103⅜	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	102	103½	101½	102⅞	+1⅞
96	97	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	+1
61¾	62¼	7,600	Pressed Steel Car.	61⅝	63	61½	62	+ ⅜
92	93½	1,800	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	93¼	92	93¼	+1½
230	236	100	Pullman Company.	231	231	231	231	+1
35⅝	35⅞	500	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36	36	35½	35½	− ⅛
87	88½	15	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	...
70	70¼	125,920	Reading.	69	71¼	69	70¾	+1½
86⅝	87⅛	3,600	Reading 1st pf.	86¾	87	86⅝	87	+1
77⅜	77½	9,400	Reading 2d pf.	77⅝	78½	77	77¼	+ ¼
21⅜	21⅝	2,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77½	+ ½
20⅜	21	1,000	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	− ⅛
59	60	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ¼
75⅜	76¼	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	76	76¼	76	76¼	+1¼
37½	38	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+1
77¼	77½	2,000	St. L. & San Fran.	77	78	77	77½	+ ¼
72⅞	73	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	73	73⅜	73½	+ ¾
31½	32	100	St. Louis Southw.	31	32	31	31½	+2⅝
65	67	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	65	67	65	66¼	+2
56⅜	57	2,440	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	52½	57	52	56⅜	+5⅜
72⅜	73	34,240	Southern Pacific	71⅞	73	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅜
37½	38	3,200	Southern Railway	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
94½	95	800	Southern Railway pf.	95	95½	95	95½	+ ⅜
63½	64	4,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63½	65¼	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
42½	43	400	Texas & Pacific	43	44	43	43⅝	+1
39½	40	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	39½	40½	39½	40½	+2
41½	42	500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	42	42	42	42	...
118	118½	22,100	Twin City Rapid Transit.	118	118	118	118	+1
104⅞	105	45,200	Union Pacific.	104⅞	105⅝	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
90⅜	90⅝	300	Union Pacific pf.	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	16	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
54½	56	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	54½	55⅜	54½	55⅜	+ ½
140	140	100	*U. S. Express.	140	140	140	140	−5
13⅞	14½	14,000	*U. S. Leather.	13½	14⅝	13¼	14½	+1
89	90	400	*U. S. Leather pf.	89½	90⅝	89½	90	+1
56	57	4,100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1¼
39⅞	40	10,530	U. S. Steel.	39⅞	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	6,710	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	89½	88⅝	89	+ ⅜
22⅝	22¾	500	United Rys. Invest.	22⅝	22¾	22½	22½	...
61	61½	5,600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	61	62¼	61	61½	...
67½	67½	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67	67⅝	66⅜	67½	+1¼
32	33	400	Vulcan Detinning.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	81	100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	81	81	81	81	+1
33⅛	33⅝	2,123	Wabash.	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅝
48⅝	49	4,800	Wabash pf.	48½	49¼	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
91¾	91⅞	2,000	Western Union Tel.	91½	92	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
212	217	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	211½	214	211½	212	−2
38	39	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	38	37½	38	−1
27¾	28¾	2,025	Wisconsin Central.	27⅝	27¾	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	50	51	50	50⅝	+1
Sales.....		728,933	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,640	Amal. Copper	62⅞	63½	62	63¼
60	Am. C. & F.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼
40	American Ice	9¾	11	9¾	11
10	Am. Ice pf.	36	36	36	36
150	Am. Locomotive	30¼	30¼	30	30¼
10	Am. Smelting	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
11,130	Am. Sugar	121½	123¼	120⅞	122½
11,830	A., T. & S. F.	87⅞	88¾	87⅞	88¾
150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
540	Balt. & Ohio.	105½	106¾	105½	105⅞
2,140	Brook. Rap. Tr.	62½	63⅝	62½	63¼
1,170	Canada Pacific	134⅝	135	134	135
400	Ches. & Ohio	50½	51¼	50½	50⅝
30	Chi. & Alton	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
340	Chi. Gt. West.	23½	24¼	23½	23¾
7,040	C., M. & St. P.	186⅝	187⅝	186⅝	187⅜
370	Col. F. & I.	82¾	84½	82¾	84½
60	Col. Southern.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝
20	Del. Southern.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
60	Dul. S. S. & A.	19	19	19	19
4,410	Erie	39⅛	39⅝	38⅞	39
230	Ill. Central.	147⅝	148½	147⅜	147⅜
1,820	Louis. & Nash.	137¾	139	137¼	138⅝
4,690	Manhattan	134⅝	135½	134¼	134⅞
60	Mex. Central.	26	26¼	26	26¼
220	M., K. & T.	29⅞	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜
10	M., K. & T. pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
1,330	Mo. Pacific.	111⅞	112	111⅞	111¾
10	Nat. Lead.	28	28	28	28
180	N. Y. Central.	154½	155¼	154½	154⅝
720	N. Y., O. & W.	34	34⅝	34	34⅜
610	Norf. & West.	73½	73⅝	73⅜	73½
1,840	Pennsylvania	161⅞	163½	161⅝	162⅝
800	People's Gas.	101⅞	103¼	101½	102⅞
80	Pressed St. Car.	61¾	62⅝	61¾	62⅞
39,510	Reading	69¼	71¼	69¼	70¾
60	Read. 2d pf.	77⅞	78½	76⅞	76⅞
340	Rep. Steel.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
11,600	Southern Pac.	71⅛	73	71⅛	72½
1,090	Southern Ry.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
940	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅜	65	63⅜	64⅝
890	Texas Pacific.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
18,750	Union Pac.	104⅝	105⅞	104⅝	105⅞
10	Union Pac. pf.	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
2,330	U. S. Leather.	13½	14½	13¾	14½
6,360	U. S. Steel.	39¼	40	39¼	39⅞
900	U. S. Steel pf.	88¼	89¼	88¼	89
250	Wabash.	33⅛	33⅞	33	33½
600	Wabash pf.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48½
50	West. Union.	92⅜	92½	91⅞	91⅞
70	Wis. Cent.	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜
20	Wis. Cent. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
139,960					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	St. R. & T. Inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,000	Wabash 2d	109½	109½	109½	109½
$4,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,414	3,267	3,267
4th week Sept.	$849,513	$518,112	$454,948
Month	2,063,364	1,659,187	1,490,668
From July 1	5,879,741	4,978,353	4,248,977
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
4th week Sept.	312,557	272,329	224,902
Month	1,025,392	914,550	846,301
From July 1	2,906,160	2,710,038	2,461,735
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	962	962	950
1st week Oct.	134,000	111,928	107,741
From July 1	1,855,280	1,678,817	1,518,068

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY for August—

	Month August.	July 1 to Aug. 31.
Gross earnings	Inc. 22,419	Inc. 27,338
Expenses	Inc. 33,659	Inc. 109,075
Net earnings	Dec. 11,240	Dec. 81,737

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM for the year ended June 30—

Gross:			
Freight	27,409,017	21,623,654	22,533,020
Passenger	6,662,173	4,909,333	4,652,001
Mail	709,365	791,145	775,497
Express	372,553	309,369	302,808
Miscellaneous	789,147	717,188	647,374
Total, gross	36,032,256	28,350,689	28,910,789
Expenses:			
Cond'g trans.	8,915,425	7,751,338	7,122,817
Maint. of equip.	2,726,283	2,354,811	2,114,408
Maint. of road and structure	4,702,479	4,402,157	4,330,359
General exp	1,444,977	1,335,613	1,369,903
Total	17,789,164	15,843,421	14,033,212
Net	18,243,092	12,507,268	960,706
Taxes	1,239,644	969,642	990,798
Balance	17,003,398	11,537,626	13,042,414

The revenue account for the year of the Great Northern Railway Company and all proprietary companies:

Gross earnings	38,858,513	30,564,386	31,089,057
Exp. and taxes	20,874,317	18,296,481	17,075,533
Net earnings	17,984,196	12,267,905	14,023,524
Other income	2,031,750	1,619,775	2,290,494
Total income	20,015,946	13,887,680	16,314,018

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	5,074,207	5,137,546	3,986,676
Exp. and taxes	3,085,516	3,986,676	3,885,660
Inc. from op.	1,088,691	1,150,870	1,404,783
Total income	1,129,806	1,203,719	1,451,854
Chg's and imp.	454,306	462,106	478,739
Balance	665,202	741,611	973,115
Dividends	516,250	516,250	535,937
Surplus	148,952	225,361	437,178

POUGHKEEPSIE & EASTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	51,912	49,037	2,875
Oper. expenses	51,199	42,277	8,922
Net earnings	713	6,760	*6,047
Other income	2,046	502	1,544
Total income	2,759	7,262	*4,503
Fixed charges	3,221	3,750	*529
Deficit	462	†3,512	3,974
Total def. June 30	433,464	433,001	462
Cash on hand	2,249	3,891	†1,732
Current assets	21,192	19,633	1,559
Current liabilities	120,148	114,524	5,624

*Decrease. †Surplus.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	920,662	923,699	774,909
Exp. and taxes	686,523	691,732	701,583
Net earnings	234,138	321,967	78,326
Gross, 2 months	1,882,792	1,795,488	1,615,434
Exp. and taxes	1,406,282	1,228,771	1,328,713
Net, 2 months	476,530	568,717	276,701

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON for month of August—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net rec. from coal sales, &c.	17,597	10,284	7,302
General expenses	2,622	3,076	*453
Surplus	14,974	7,218	7,756
Bnds, int. & t'xes	4,704	4,725	*20
Surplus	10,270	2,493	7,777
Coal shipments in Aug., tons	48,241	63,004	*14,863

*This decrease in shipments was caused by shortage of cars.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 50⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¼@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 200 Elkton at .32, 300 Golden Fleece at .18, 1,000 Isabella at .80, 500 Jack Pot at .15, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .08, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 8.00, and 100 Small Hopes at .45.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—Complete transactions in the local market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	Brewing common	31½	31	31½
3	C. C. Water	42½	42½	42½
110	Crucible Steel	22½	22	22½
215	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85¼	85½
75	Fire-Proof	29½	29½	29½
50	Fire-Proof. pf.	89½	89½	89½
125	Marsden	5¼	5	5¼
101	Philadelphia Company	48¾	47½	48¾
3	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48	48	48
471	Pittsburg Coal	29⅞	29½	29¾
105	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91¾	91¾
100	River Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
422	River Coal pf.	40½	39¾	39¾
50	Stand. Undergr. Cable	210	210	210
100	Stove & Range pf.	22	22	22
200	United States Steel	40	40	40
30	United States Steel pf.	89½	89¼	89½
10	Westingh. Air Brake	178	178	178
430	Westingh. Electric 2d	106½	106	106½
170	Window Glass common	60	59½	60
90	Allegheny Trust	154	154	154
10	American Trust	125	125	125
40	Colonial Trust	630	615	615
25	Commonwealth Trust	245	245	245
20	Federal Nat. Bank	144	143	144
10	M. & M. Nat. Bank	136⅞	136½	136½
25	Pennsylvania Trust	855	840	840
50	Pittsburg Trust	855	840	840
10	*State Bank	73	73	73
$1,000	Birmingham Trac. 5s	116	116	116
2,000	River Coal 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼

*New high mark.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,086,216
Gold	135,054,527
Silver	9,274,255
United States notes	3,960,860
Treasury notes of 1890	102,141
National banknotes	12,646,512
Total receipts this day	3,108,968
Total receipts this month	15,200,700
Total receipts this year	161,692,676
Total expenditures this day	2,880,000
Total expenditures this month	13,145,000
Total expenditures this year	150,628,976
Deposits in National banks	141,658,466
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	268,016
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,176,815
Customs	1,884,177
Miscellaneous	97,966

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$365,577,089
Silver dollars	467,019,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,252,361
Silver bullion of 1890	24,289,689
Total	$859,118,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$365,577,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,019,000
Treasury notes	26,522,000
Total	$859,118,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,421,897
Gold certificates	58,622,830
Silver coin and bullion	4,173,088
Silver certificates	5,101,167
United States notes	3,960,360
Other assets	20,935,527
Total in Treasury	170,114,871
Deposits in National banks	141,659,466
Total	$311,774,138
Current liabilities	86,707,921
Available cash balance	$225,066,216

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.10	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.91	.91
Challenge Consolidated	.10	.09
Chollar	.02	.02
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. California & Virginia	.96	1.00
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.10	.18
Julia	.02	.02

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of a large plot on Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, west of Seventh Avenue, by Potter & Brother to Reginald De Koven.

Stephen F. Hart has sold for Amelia L. Skaden 117 West Forty-fourth Street, and for Joshua C. Standish 119 West Forty-fourth Street, making a plot 33.4 by 100.5.

L. J. & A. N. Du Mahaut have sold for James A. Campbell to a Mr. Stillwell, for $60,000, the four-story dwelling 11 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 106. The same brokers have also sold for a client the five-story double apartment house 3,221 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through Ogden & Clarkson, from the estate of Charles G. Havens the plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, 70.8 by 68.9 and irregular, containing about 3,500 square feet.

Henry Schwarzwalder is the buyer of the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story building 26.2 by 60.11, sold by the Livingston estate, through J. Romaine Brown & Co.

Morton B. Plant has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

It is reported that Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold 18 East Fortieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Duff & Conger have sold for Henry B. Auchincloss, as executor, the four-story dwelling 1,140 Madison Avenue, 18 by 70.

Charles Galewski has bought from Patrick Connor the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 100. Mr. Galewski has also purchased, for a client from the William F. Martin estate the five-story tenement 161 Canal Street.

Theodore K. Gibbs has sold to Daniel B. Freedman the four-story dwelling 62 West Twenty-first Street, 24 by 100.

William E. Finn is the buyer of the plot, 146.6 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, sold recently by Augustus Gebhard.

Pocher & Co. have sold for Thomas J. Daley to Albert J. Adams the three-story dwelling 269 West Fifty-second Street, 15 by 102.2.

Miles & Heifer have sold for a client to Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story dwelling 135 Clinton Street, 25 by 100.

Mishkind & Feinberg have added a lot to their holdings at the northwest corner of Broome and Clinton Streets, and have resold the entire plot, 50 by 100, to A. Weinstein for improvement.

P Brown reports that he has sold for Mandel & Moran to Frank Hillman and another, for $82,000, the seven-story flat 233 and 235 Henry Street, on plot 46.2 by 87.6.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought 66 Mott Street, front and rear tenements, on lot 25.6 by 94.

Andrew J. Larkin has sold for Mary Barnett to D. Grinberg the six-story tenement 349 and 351 East Seventeenth Street, 42 by 90.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for ex-Councilman Martin Engel 219 East Sixth Street, a five-story tenement.

Miles & Heifer have leased for Lowenfeld & Prager to S. De Stefano & Brother, for a term of ten years, the four-story stable 49 Market Street, 27 by 89.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

836 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.4 by 63.7, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Thomas H. Riley... $30,500

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 77 feet east of Avenue A, 21 by 102.2, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to M. J. Wilgohs 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip a Smyth, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 162 to 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, begins One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 162 feet west of Third Avenue, runs north 124.10 by east 36 by north 75 to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by west 36 by south 200 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, adjoins the foregoing, 31 by 200 and irregular, three and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $22,000; on the latter, $9,185.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.3 and irregular, five-story front and four-story rear tenements. Due on judgment, $22,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Broadway, 50 by 99.9, and Nos. 73 to 77 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 56.3 by 99.11, for two three-story brick stations; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of 21 Park Row, owners; R. C. Hunter of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $110,000.

No. 27 East Twenty-first Street, for a nine-story brick building, offices with store, 25 by 90; S. Haberman of 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; G. A. Schillinger of 136 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Tiebout Avenue, west side, 340 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 12 by 22; P. R. Noble of 2,397 Tiebout Avenue, owner; Charles Jackson of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Perry Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 93 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 51; C. A. Lavelle of 1,120 Jackson Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, of 1,120 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $37,500.

Alterations.

No. 252 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick tnement; I. Roth of 47 Second Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $500.

No. 155 West Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement; J. Bernstein of 99 Nassau Street, owner; G. M. McCabe of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 606 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick tenement, 25 by 43; Cathinka Hubener, premises, owner; William Kurtzer, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 74 feet west of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 20; John F. Kaiser of 636 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,659 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick storage building, 41 by 99; Francis Rogers of 4 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; J. P. Walther and B. Walther of 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $45.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Suburban Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; Edwin T. Post of 2,967 Decatur Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 148th St, 32.5x100; Henry W. Gennerich to Gustav F. Taussig, (mtg 53,000)..... $1

ALEXANDER AV, s w corner of 138th St, 100x100; Alexander Av, n w corner of 137th St, runs n 20x w 75x n 80x w 25x s 100x e 100; Miles A. Stafford to Eugenia H. Brown, (mtg $66,500)..... 1

BEAVER ST, 40, n s, 15.10x99x13.9x99; Beaver St, 37, n s, 16x98.11x13.9x90.4, leasehold; Howard van Sinderen, referee, to John G. McCullough and another... 75,000

DECATUR AV, e s, lot 124, map of Norwood, 25x100; Alice Erickson to William Seitz, Jr..... 1

DECATUR AV, e s, lot 125, map of Norwood, 25x100; Minnie C. Martens to William Seitz, Jr., (mtg $3,000)..... 1

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 161st St, 27x71; Charles Ogden, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to Joseph F. Barry, (mtg $16,000,) taxes, &c. 18,000

FOREST AV, w s, 150 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; Thomas Isherwood to Albert E. Stanley. 1

LEWIS ST, 110, e s, 25x100; Samuel Friedman to Israel Jacobwitz, ½ part, (mtg $25,500)..... 1

LEWIS ST, 27, w s, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Kalman Goldman, (mtg $20,000)..... 10

LOT 49, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward; Joseph Diamond to William J. Duane, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

MANGIN ST, e s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,00)..... 1

MARION AV, 2,638, e s, 50x174x50x176; Daniel Hoffman to Patrick Boleman, (mtg $5,500)..... 7,500

MONROE St, 139, n s, 26.1x½ block; John E. Brodsky to Jacob Israelson and another, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

OLD QUARRY ROAD, n w s, Lot 16 and part of Lot 15, map of the heirs of Abraham Bassford; James Ranahan to George A. Gill..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 686, e s, 26x90; George F. Maguire to Anna M. Heins and others, executors, and another, Ca. G..... 200

WESTCHESTER AV, s w s, s e ¼ of Lot 254, map of Washingtonville, 24.2x103.8; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Isoline Pessinger, B. & S..... 1

UNION AV, 607, w s, 20x100; George F. Moody to Leo Levinson, (mtg $5,400)... 1

27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.2x98.9x22.6x98.9; Irving P. Lovejoy to Henry L. Goodwin, E. & S., (mtg $17,300)..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Jacob Goldstein to Terence McDonnell, quitclaim..... 1

36TH ST, 30 West, 15x98.9; James W. Henning and wife to William T. Elliott, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

60TH ST, 107 East, 20x100.5; Julia De W. Thompson to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

60TH ST, 107 East, 20x100.5; Wesley Thorn to Von Beverhout Thompson and wife, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

63D ST, 34 East, 20x100.5; Celine S. Hollins to Sara L. Johnson, (mtg $30,000)... 100

69TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.5; Gustav F. Taussig et al., heirs to Henry W. Gennerich..... 35,000

70TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Stella S. Bernheimer to Paul Gumbinner, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

72D ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 58.2x102.2x irregular; Laura Wood, widow, to Mary T. Sutphen, quitclaim.. 1

79TH ST, n s, 116 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2; Annie N. Hoes and another to Rosa G. Mayer, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

81ST ST, 513 East, 25x102.2; Mary Berman to Yetta Berkowitz, (mtg $13,600).. 1

83D ST, 134 West, 16x102.2; Frank M. Beltzung to Annie L. Reilly..... 1

85TH ST, 207 to 213 West, 100x102.2; Mary J. Davies to George W. Eccles, (mtg $139,000)..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.11; Peter Bower to Mary Power, widow, ½ part, (½ part of mtg $11,500)..... 1

100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Sophie Michael to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

101ST ST, 122 East, 17x100.11; Edward B. Amend, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 9,000

101ST ST, 122 East, 17x100.11; Randolph Guggenheimer to Henrietta Blum..... 1

110TH ST, 155 to 171 East, 225x100.11; City Real Estate Company to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $70,490). 100

110TH ST, 249 East, 16.8x100.11; Emma Wienecke to Hanover Ralty Guaranty Company, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

110TH ST, 249 East, 16.8x100.11; Hanover Realty Guaranty Company to John J. Gibson, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

110TH ST, 249 East, 16.8x100.11; John J. Gibson to Theresa Scheppy, (mtg $6,500). 1

120TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Marie Schmidt to James T. Horn, (mtg $6,500.) Ca. G..... 1

128TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; John T. Horn to Georgianna Horn, R. & S., all liens..... 1

148TH ST, 553 East, 25x106.6; Jacob Berman to Yetta Berkowitz, all title, B. & S. and all liens..... 9

148TH ST, 551 East, 25x106.6; Yetta Berkowitz to Jacob Berman, all title, all liens..... 1

168TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95; Charles E. F. McCann, referee, to Mary Kerner, (mtg $14,500)..... 5,000

Recorded Leases.

CHERRY ST, 297 to 303; Water St, 542 to 548; Isaac Leader and others to Samuel Feldenstein and another, 5 years..... 12,700

GRAND ST, 309, s e corner of Allen St; Harris Goldman and another to Ephraim Grinspan, 2 years 7 months..... 1,800

McDOUGAL ST, 120; Jonas Weil and another to Antonio Passamnante, 3 years.. 4,300

WEST END AV, 719; T. P. Galligan's Sons against John Doe, owner; William F. Majory, contractor..... 1,000

2D ST, 112 East; Harry Abrahams and another to Hyman Lanes, 3 years..... 4,600

10TH ST, 345, n w corner of Avenue B; Bridget Hare and others to Thomas Haggerty, 7 years from May 1, 1895..... 1,200

10TH ST, 345, n w corner of Avenue B; Bridget Hare and others to Thomas Haggerty, 5 years..... 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

FARRINGTON, Horace J., to Amelia M. Michel; 21st St, 249 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 22,000

FEIGERT, Nicholas J., and wife to German Savings Bank; 113th St, 273 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

FEIGERT, Nicholas J., to Charles Reusch; 113th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

GILL, George A., to James Ranahan; Old Quarry Road, n w s, being Lot 16, and part of Lot 15, map of heirs A. Bassford, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,300

GOLDMAN, Kalman, and wife to Leopold Kaufmann; Lewis St, 27, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

HEANEY, Elizabeth A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Hughes (Jefferson) Av, 4 e s, 461.8 ft n e of Tremont Av, 1 year... 2,750

HUGHES, Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 11th Av, w s, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

JACOBOWITZ, Israel, to Samuel Freedman; Lewis St, 110, prior mortgage $25,500, installments..... 2,000

KATZ, Solomon, to James A. Wood and another; Anthony Av, 1,990 to 1,994, prior mtg $4,500, due April 8, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,998

KEMPE, Richard L., to Ozab Mueller and another; 165th St, s s, 20.3 ft e of Interval Av, prior mtg $13,100, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KOREF, Ignatz, and another to Adolph G. Hupfel; Avenue D, s w corner of 3d St, demand, notes..... 2,000

LEVINSON, Leo, to J. Clarence Davies; Union Av, 457, installments..... 1,750

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Henry St, 233 and 235, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 55,000

MAZE, Montgomery, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 19th St, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

MEYER, Hermann, to the German Savings Bank; 107th St, 170 and 172 West, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 4 per cent., each..... 12,500

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Isidore Lefkowitz and another; 22d St, 144 to 148 East, demand, 6 per cent.. 5,000

PESINGER, Isoline, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Westchester Av, s w s, being s e ½ of Lot 354, map of Washingtonville, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,125

POWER, Peter, to City Real Estate Company; 99th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, ¼ part and all title, prior mortgage $5,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

RIGNEY, Edward J., to the David Stevenson Brewing Company; Park Row, 227 and 220, s e s, at the w s of New Bowery, 66 and 68, 6 months, collateral for lease of 426 8th Av..... 4,500

ROSENBERG, Heyman, to Charles H. Lewis, Bathgate Av, e s, 49.7 ft n of 176th St, prior mtg $5,550, 1 year, gold.. 2,000

SAUL, William H., to Margaret E. Amabile; Lexington Av, 1,838, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

SCANLON, Arthur J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58th St, 450 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 1,200

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, and another to William Bachrach and another; 110th St, s s, 26 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $27,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,500

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, and another to William Bachrach and another; 110th St, s s, 26 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $38,000, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 44,000

STANLEY, Albert E., to Anna B. Austin, guardian; Forest St, w s, 150 ft n of road leading from West Farms to Westchester St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

WHEELER, Henry L., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 23d St, 322 West, prior mortgage $12,000, demand..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHESTER, Thomas, and another, as Commissioners, to Caroline B. Thompson and another, as administrators, two assignments 1

CLARK, Mary L., to Mutual Mortgage Company, other considerations and.... 100

COLLINS, Josephine C. M., to Josephine C. M. Collins, guardian..... 3,558

HAPPEL, Adam, to Gustav Gumbrecht.. 1,500

HENDRICKS, Francis, Superintendent of Insurance, State of New York, to Washington Life Insurance Company..... 1

HYNES, Catharine, to Charlotte Hastorf.. 3,132

KARUTZ, Elizabeth, and another, individually and as administrators, to August Hassey 14,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Samuel Weil... 1

KIMBALL, Austen, guardian, to George H. Coutts 16,000

KRESS, Christine, executrix, to Achille Bataille 4,172

SOLOTAR, Jacob, to Lillian Simon..... 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to New York Mortgage Security Company 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100.11x149.7; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works against Catherine Hoelzle, owner and contractor..... 767

LEXINGTON AV, 719; T. P. Galligan's Sons against John Doe, owner; William F. Majory, contractor 25

LEXINGTON AV, 874; T. P. Galligan's Sons against John Doe, owner; John P. Thornton, contractor 35

14TH ST, 514 East; Julius S. Totoff against Jane Krug, owner and contractor 90

59TH ST AND 1ST AV, s w cor, 100x100.4; Rueth & Bartolicius against George and Emanuel Doctor, owners and contractors. 4,551

50TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Pietrowski Keller Company against Henry L. Toplitz, owners; Neil Campbell & Son, contractors 120

69TH ST, 204 West; Emil F. Wildfener against Mrs. E. S. Conkling, owner; E. H. Blakely, contractor..... 19

106TH ST, 315 West; George Granville against Mrs. M. Hegeman, owner; Mathesius Brothers, contractors..... 20

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Pl, 50x100; Frank J. Hecht against Caroline Wiedhoff, owner and contractor..... 430

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50 x100; Gustav Ernst against Caroline Wiedhoff, owner and contractor..... 767

169TH AND BARRELTO STS, n e cor, 41.3x40.3x irregular; Charlotte M. Kuhn against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor 158

236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Katono Av, 135x100; E. B. O'Connell against Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schneider, owners; Louis Schneider, contractor 84

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

5TH ST, 632 East; Andrew N. Peterson against Virginia Day Nursery and another, April 21, 1902..... $692

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,425; City of New York against John Bohaty, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

CENTRE ST, 202; City of New York against James Bruce and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

FOREST AV, e s, 134.6 ft s of 163d St., 18.3x95; Charles Koch against Mathilda Steiner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

LOTS 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81, map of 89 lots in Perot estate, Bronx; John Meyer against William G. Ahrens, (action to recover possession;) attorney, M. A. Lawlor.

LOTS 43 to 45, map of 89 lots in Perot estate; John Meyer against Mary E. Ahrens, (ejectment proceedings, &c.;) attorney, M. A. Lawlor.

LYON AV, s s, Parker Av, w s, Westchester Av, n s, and Grace Av, e s, whole block; Thomas Brady and another against Anna E. Lyon and another, (amended specific performance;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

MARION AV, w s, n half of Lot 84, map of part of the farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham; William G. Hamilton and trustee against John M. Delmour and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. R. Vollmer.

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 33.5 ft s of Batavia St; Ellen A. Farrell against Bernard Golden and another, (action to eject tenants;) attorney, J. Solon.

5TH AV AND 55TH ST, s w cor, 100.5x125; Arthur C. Hume against Fifty-fifth Street Company and another, (action to recover three-sixteenth interest;) attorney, T. Allen, 3rd.

51ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x100.5; Louis H. Wenzel Company against Stein, Cohen & Roth and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, T. Prince.

58TH ST, n s, 396.5 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x100.5; New York Life Insurance Company against Nathan C. Backer, executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	8.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅞
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@73c; No. 3, 67@68c; No. 2 red, 68¾@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 58c; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 oats, 27⅞c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25½; prime timothy seed, $3.50; mess pork, per barrel, $16.95@$17; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.10@$11.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) @9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@$11.67½; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—Without manifesting special activity the cotton market reflected a firmer undercurrent in sentiment, and ended with a substantial net gain in values. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 4 points, with trade fairly active and the undertone generally firmer on better cables than looked for. The Liverpool market, although reporting a decline of 2 points on spot cotton, reported an advance of 2 to 4 points on futures, and also reported sales of 12,000 bales to spinners. The market was further stimulated by various rumors generally pointing to an early termination of the coal strike. Still another factor in the advance of futures at this point was the renewed stability of the spot markets of the South, a number of them reporting an advance of ⅛@1-16, although the local market for spot cotton closed dull at unchanged prices. Certain Wall Street bull operators, who had been inactive for several days, re-entered the market as buyers, and this phase of the situation led to renewed activity on the part of the "tailing" contingent, while there was also considerable demand from speculative sources on the ground that the heavy receipts were to be explained by demand and a disposition to market early. The leading demand was for January and March, although May showed a broadening interest. Shorts were the best buyers. Wire houses were steady buyers throughout the session, giving preference to the more remote positions. European orders were about evenly divided between buying and selling. A certain leading cotton-story supported January on all of the weaker intervals. The general situation here had the advantage of better accounts from Wall Street. At the best points the market showed a rise of 7 to 11 points, with the close quiet at a net gain of 5 to 10 points. Estimated sales were 225,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull and quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.85c for middling uplland and 9.10c for middling gulf. Sales, 1,200 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steadier, unchanged, at 5 5-16c; Mobile, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Savannah, firm, 1-16c lower, at 8⅛c; Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, quiet, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Baltimore, nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8½c; Augusta, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8 7-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 16,000 to 17,000 bales, as compared with 8,295 last week, 12,814 last week, and 6,667 bales for the same day a year ago; at Houston, 11,000 to 12,000 bales, compared with 14,438 bales last week, and 15,176 bales actual for the corresponding day last year. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.52	8.55	8.49	8.55@8.57
November	8.51	8.59	8.51	8.58@8.59
December	8.60	8.68	8.58	8.67@
January	8.64	8.75	8.64	8.72@8.73
February	8.50	8.54	8.49	8.52@8.54
March	8.48	8.54	8.46	8.52@8.53
April	..	..	..	8.52@8.53
May	8.49	8.54	8.47	8.52@8.53

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Spot cotton, good business done; prices easier; American middling fair, 5.14d; good middling, 4.86d; middling, 4.76d; low middling, 4.66d; good ordinary, 4.54d; ordinary, 4.42d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 10,500 bales of American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 300 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.62d, buyers; October and November, 4.56d, sellers, November and December, 4.53d, sellers; December and January, 4.52d, buyers; January and February, 4.52d, sellers; February and March, 4.51d, buyers; March and April, 4.51d, buyers; April and May, 4.51d, buyers; May and June, 4.51d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the first time in several days the grain markets failed in the afternoon to regain losses incurred earlier in the session, wheat closing around the lowest point and ⅛@⅜c under the previous night. A disappointing export trade had something to do with this late drop in the market for only a dozen loads were reported at the seaboard, mostly corporates. General speculative business proved unusually light all day, bulls failing to get the customary support from corn, as that market was feeling the effects of three days of fine weather in Western States and consequently responded less freely to bull efforts than it has on previous days this week. The news at hand bearing on wheat alone had very little effect, conditions here and abroad being practically the same as they were on Wednesday except for rain in England and France, which closed Liverpool ¼@⅜d net higher, but made little impression on Paris, that market closing 5 to 10 points lower to as much higher. The movement at Western markets was an average one and therefore of little effect on sentiment, while seaboard clearances reached 721,000 bushels wheat and flour, which was a pretty fair total. At the immediate opening wheat was steady and unchanged in price with trade for local account entirely, and the bears a little inclined toward caution, fearing a later up-turn in corn. The latter did show considerable firmness at different times during the day, but support was not vigorous, and wheat sellers became aggressive after midday, bringing out more or less long wheat from local sources. In all markets December appeared most attractive to the bull side, doubtless on the idea that it was in strong hands and would be the first to reflect any manipulation on the part of big Western bulls. Of the export business only one load was worked here and twelve loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74⅝c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, Oct, 20-25; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73½c, Oct. 20-25.

DULUTH, Oct. 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼c; December, 67c; May and October, 69½c; Marcaroni, No. 1, 64c; No. 2, 62c. Oats—December, 29¾c; on track, 30¾c; to arrive, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼@72c; December, 69¾c. Rye—No. 1, 50½@51c. Barley—No. 2, 72c; sample, 40@60c. Corn—December, 48¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—Wheat—December, 67¼c; May, 68¼@68¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69½@69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@67¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $2@$2.25. Buckwheat flour, $2.50@$2.75, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.32@$1.34. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.35; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.75; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22.50@$23; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74⅝	75 1-16	74⅝	74⅝
May	75 5-16	75½	75	75
Corn—				
October	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
November	..	..	..	63½
December	55¼	55¼	54⅝	54⅞
January	..	..	..	50⅝
May	48⅝	48½	47⅝	48
Oats—				
December	37⅛	37½	37¼	37¼
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$10.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	68¾
December	70	70 3-16	69⅝	69⅝
May	71⅛	71¼	70⅝	70⅞

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS.
60th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order...$46,000
64th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 51,000
67th, adj. Madison, 20 feet, good order... 47,500
71st, adj. Park, 18 feet, dining extension. 29,000
72d, adjacent Mad., 23 feet, good order.... 65,000
70th, adjacent 5th, 20 feet, good rear.... 65,000
81st, adjacent 5th, 21 feet, perfect order.. 71,000
Mad., adj. 80th, 20.1 feet, possession..... 35,000
Particulars from McCHAIN & HERSHFIELD, 20 West 34th St.

30 West 120th Street,
Opposite Mount Morris Park, 3-story, high-stoop brownstone, private, 18 feet wide; seen between 12 M. and 2 P. M. daily.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
FIFTH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

Bargain.—An 18-foot four-story new American basement Dwelling, most beautifully built and an uncommon and roomy arrangement; very attractive.
Price $27,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

WEST 81ST. ST.
4-story and basement private House in first-class condition; a well-built, attractive residence, costing $36,000; will be sold for $32,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

133 WEST 93D ST.—Three-story house, 18.9x50 feet, with butler's pantry extension; box stoop; light cellar; eight rooms besides kitchen and two bathrooms; open plumbing; newly decorated; price, $21,000; terms reasonable; immediate possession; caretaker in charge. Apply to your own broker or to OWNER, P. O. Box 883, City.

Brokers, Attention.—Full commission paid; several bargains in east side private houses; also west side; income property. Apply Sterling Realty Co., Owner, 203 Broadway.

$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

JOSEPH F. FEIST.
Real Estate and Insurance,
408 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

27 STR. NEAR 8 AVE.	5-story, 2 families on floor, 25x55. Pr. $23,000; terms to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
15 STREET BET. 7 & 8 AVE.	Elegant double flat; 6 rooms and bath. Pr. $25,500; rent, $2,564. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
76 STR. NEAR 2 AVE.	5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores, 25x85.100. Pr. $25,000. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
8TH AVE., CORNER below 116th St.	5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER.	4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. $4,000; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX.	75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house, up to date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Quick purchaser modern double tenement, West 51st St., $21,000; rent, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

$5,550 (just think of it) buys a brownstone dwelling 18x100, near 5th Av. Kehoe & Co., Madison Av., 125th St.

Bargain.—Very choice plot lots, much below value; elegantly located. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

Pays 11%.—West 40th, near 8th Av., 5-story apartment, 22 families; encumbrance $25,000. Kuhike, 206 Broadway.

Big bargain, 524 West 30th St.; two-story brick dwelling; lot 25x98; price, $8,000. Apply premises.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Bronx.

Webster Av. plot, 50x190, running through to Decatur Av.; valuable, strategic location; 3d Av. trolley; Harlem Railroad station opposite; agents write for particulars. Eugene A. Bofinger, Owner, 146 East 42d St.

A.—Bronx lots; greatest sacrifice ever offered

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 Broadway. Telephone 427 Cort.
1855 7th Ave. Telephone 2911 Harlem.

SELECT APARTMENTS.
$780 TO $1,000.
312 TO 320 MANHATTAN AVE.
Opposite Morningside Park, and occupying the entire block front between 113th and 114th Sts. 6 and 7 rooms, perfectly equipped with every modern convenience.

$780 to $1,500.
1845, 1851, AND 1855 7TH AVE.
Entire Blocks from 112th to 114th st.
Corner apartments, near Central Park, on the Drive, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, etc.; broad, spacious halls; wide open courts; cheerful, sunny roms; service and appointments up-to-date.

THE HENRY JAMES,
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent.
Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN,
2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

IVY COURTS,
220 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.
SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS.
All light; furnished or unfurnished.
Conceded to be the finest apartments on the West Side. Electric lights, telephones, liveried elevator and hall service.
Rents $60 and $75.
Apply on premises.

KENMARE,
93D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
SUPERB MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Every modern improvement; Telephones, Electric Lighting and Elevators.
The Suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to Spacious Living Quarters.
15, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS; 2 BATHS.
Rentals for remaining Apartments, $1,200 to $2,550.

"HAFOLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $700 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 East 17th St.
THE EASTON,
153-155 East 18th St.
Suites of four and five Rooms and Bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House, or on Premises.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hall boys; first-class service; rents, $900 to $1,200 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.
ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Apply to owner, on premises.

WASHINGTON.
318 AND 322 WEST 51ST ST.
Ready for occupancy, handsome, new apartments, suites of five and six rooms and bath; uniformed elevator service; rents, $35 to $65. Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

A.—Steam-heated apartments; six and seven rooms in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept and the rents are from $27.50 to $35; easy of access; the electric elevated station is at 67th St.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

HEALTHY LOCATION,
1,800 Anthony Ave., 175th St. Handsome apartment; 5 rooms; all improvements; $17—$20. Whitwell, 486 Tremont Av.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beauty Single Flat,
eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Elegant parlor flat; 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen downstairs; only $32; hot water supply; private yard.

One Bachelor Apartment,
61 East 86th St.
2 rooms and bath
All improvements. Rent, $35.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

28th St., 10 West.—Bachelor apartments, or others; 4 rooms and bath; very desirable; central location; suitable for two or three bachelors; $45 month.

Fifth Avenue Apartments.—Six light rooms; bath; steam heated; on second and third floors; $33 and $45 monthly. Apply Janitor, 1 West 115th St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

64th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; rent, $40.

12 West 18th St.—Apartment, fire-proof, unfurnished, to let, immediately. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Single flat of 7 large rooms and bath, at 532 Madison St., near 10th St.; $36 monthly. Agent, [illegible] Room 613.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

The ALAMO
55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS	3 rooms,	$40
	5 "	50
	6 "	65
	12 "	125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE AWOSTING.
Lexington Ave., Cor. 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $60 per month.
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Elegant corner 7 or 8 room apartment; private home for winter; gas, electric lights, linen, silver, cut glass; $75 and $110. Particulars, 239 West 116th St

Murray Hill.—Furnished flat; all conveniences; rent, $50; references required. Jacquin, 432 5th Av., N. Y. City.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERBERT L. COFFIN, Plaintiff, against MARY GRAHAM, as Administratrix, &c., and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street and running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-five feet eight and one-quarter inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly again parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and eight and one-quarter inches to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence westerly and along One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, September 25, 1902.
JOSEPH McELROY, JR., Referee.
WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 207 and 209 East 120th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,921.57, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $532.50, with interest from September 22d, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,000 and interest.
Dated New York, 25th day of September, 1902.
JOSEPH McELROY, JR., Referee.
se30-2aw3wTu&F&oc22

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York—Place of trial ——
SIMON ADLER and another, plaintiffs, against DAVID POLLACK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of October, 1902 at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence easterly and along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hunderd (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet, to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1902.
JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

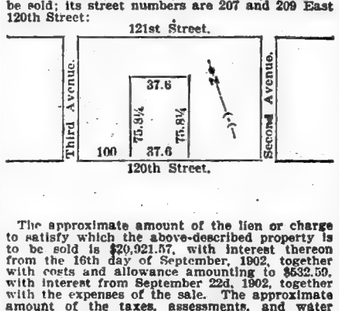

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,944.08, with interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $368.14, with interest from the 29th day of September, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates is $1,418.91, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.
The premises will be sold subject to five prior first mortgages, due February 28th, 1903, made to secure the sum of $95,500.00 and interest, upon which is unpaid the sum of $88,000.00 of principal, with interest thereon from March 3d, 1902, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the aforesaid deed by the referee herein, interest having become due and payable on August 28th, 1902; subject, also, to monthly tenancies.
JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.
oc4-2aw3wF&Tu&oc24

Surrogate Notices.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

LAST AUTUMN EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
SUNDAY, OCT. 12th
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
$1.50 Round Trip
Children 75 Cents
Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a.m. Returning, lv. Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket offices at Ferry Stations and 355 and 1234 Broadway.
From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hemsley & Son

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW ENGLAND.
Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."
For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Fall resort; Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels; booklets.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. LIVINGSTON COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this court, the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of cigars, wines, and liquors, chairs, tables, buffet, fixtures, etc., together with the good will of the café and cigar store conducted by the bankrupt at No. 379 Sixth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt (if any) in the lease of said premises will be sold as follows:
Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Edward G. Benedict, Esq., Receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place they will be opened by said receiver.
Said property may be inspected at any time at No. 379 Sixth Avenue, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Said business is now being conducted by the receiver, and will be sold as a going concern. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
If the receiver shall reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on October 17, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 379 Sixth Avenue, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Charles Shongood, Esq., United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, and that publication of such sale will be made two days prior in "The New York Times."
By order of EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Esq., Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for the Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 5,148.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ALTSCHUL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Charles Altschul of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Charles Altschul was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 9, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN ARNEMANN, bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Oct. 10th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 637 8th Av. and then at 570 8th Av., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, surgical instruments, perfumes, cigars, bottles, counters, fixtures, soda fountain, heater, etc. Order of
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Receiver.
MAURICE S. HYMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LEAVY, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Leavy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 9th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of The American Bread Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1902, the said American Bread Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 9th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,018.—HENRY STULTZ, GEORGE STULTZ, and CHARLES KRETSCHMANN, doing business as STULTZ & CO., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Henry Stults, George Stults, and Charles Kretschmann of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 27th, 1902.

Legal Notices.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices, fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

COAL.
U. K. Anthracite, also Steam Coal, for sale; shipped or shipping. Apply Colby & Co., No. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remington, $25; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $...50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RALNER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

For Sale.—4,000 cords dry yellow pine, 4-ft. wood; ready immediate shipment. Charles B. Crombie, 18 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE.
New York, Oct. 3, 1902.
To A. E. Ross, Mrs. B. Orcutt, Julia Benjamin, L. Miner, John Matthews, Mrs. A. Halley, Mrs. M. Murray, Agnes O'Brien, Elizabeth Moore and John Shaw, Mary F. Jackson, Albert Juhri, Owen Kelly, Mrs. T. Bluze, Alex. Johnson, Maria Tillman, Mamie Johnson, T. Fleming, Mrs. M. C. Hursey, Mattie Wheeler, Chas. Taylor, Mrs. Hattie Lee, Miss Bessie Brown, Herman Fisher, Mrs. Bell Jones, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Alice Butler, Mrs. Mary Murray, George G. Walker, Mrs. Walter G. MacGregor, Susan Adams, Mary Bengal, Hendricks, Ex., Columbia Transfer Company, account of H. M. Brown; Hattie Baker, Mrs. C. M. Bodden, Mrs. Blair, F. E. A. Corley, Amelia Edwards, Kate Gallagher, Anna Jones, Miss Lometz, Marcus L. Simpson, and D. L. Williams.
You and each of you are hereby notified that the time for payment of my lien I hold upon the property hereafter described having expired after due notice thereof had been given you, I will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in the Guaranty Storage Warehouses, to be sold by public auction, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided, at the Guaranty Storage Warehouses, 311 and 313 W. 41st St., on Wednesday, October 22, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and if the sale thereof is not completed on said date the sale will be continued at the same place each and every Wednesday thereafter, beginning at 10:30 A. M. and continuing till all the goods are disposed of.
GUARANTY STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
JOHN J. WEBB, Proprietor.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell Today, at 12 o'clock noon, at Number 240 Reid Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells this day, foot E. 57th St., (Manhattan,) gray horse, wagon, and harness, beer bottles and boxes, at 9 A. M. By order Attorney for Mortgagees.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, afternoons and evenings, week Oct. 6, oil paintings, engravings, &c., 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

2 Second-hand Oldsmobile Specials for sale, $6. Oldsmobile Co., 138 West 38th St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. SOLL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

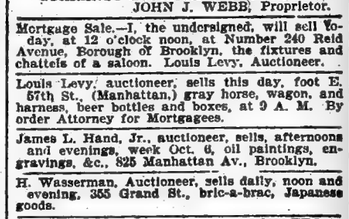

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $13,436.25. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00; also any taxes for 1902 which may be a lien at time of sale.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
s23-2aw3wTu&F&o15

Planes and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?
If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,
including Stool and Cover for $178 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled
into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.
Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston full-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.
Our Ten Years' Guarantee
inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.
Bloomingdale's
3rd Ave. 58th to 59th St.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

THE **JACOB DOLL PIANO.**
Send for Catalogue.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, magnificent Colonial upright; $115, Gilbert mahogany; $105, boudoir upright; Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$35 Rosewood piano; elegant upright, $25; large size upright, $35. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, remodeled. 126 West 23d St.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred Japanese spaniel puppies, strong and healthy, beautifully marked; prize stock. Apply 308 East 16th St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,049, Near 123d St.—Handsome rooms; good table; back parlor.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, Bet. 5th and 6th Ave.—Nicely appointed rooms and con

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE APPROVED

Unanimously Ratified by Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Will Soon Be Disposed Of by Board of Aldermen, Mr. Grout Says—Mayor Low's Attitude.

It was unanimously voted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday to ratify the Pennsylvania Railroad franchise, as it has been amended and revised by the various conferences between representatives of the railroad, the Board of Aldermen, and the Rapid Transit Board. The franchise, as now framed, does not include a provision establishing a rate of wages or limiting the hours of labor. It probably will be brought before the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, and it is generally believed that there will be no effective opposition to the passage of the agreement, as it is now stated.

At the last public hearing, which took place at the special instance of the Mayor, a proposition was made to the Pennsylvania Railroad to the effect that the franchise include a provision stating that no extension of time for the completion of the work should be granted on the plea that a strike had caused delays, unless the railroad would agree to submit questions of hours and wages to arbitration.

President A. J. Cassatt answered the proposition of the board in a letter read to them yesterday, which was in part as follows:

We have given very careful consideration to this suggestion, and we are satisfied that such a provision would be subject to the same grave objections that suggest themselves against the inclusion in the franchise of a provision regulating the hours of labor and the rate of wages. With every disposition to meet the views expressed by some members of your board we cannot see that any such provision has a proper place in the franchise. We have, we believe, agreed to every other provision that your board has deemed necessary to protect the interests of the city, but we feel that the city cannot insist upon such a provision without going beyond its province.

We fully realize that the City of New York has a direct interest in having this work go forward promptly and continuously to the earliest possible conclusion, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has an even greater interest in the matter, for aside from the importance to it of securing at the earliest day the use of the facilities it proposes to create, the company is under the strongest possible bond to push the work in that the loss of interest upon moneys already invested now amounts to $1,000 per day, which sum will be largely increased as the expenditures upon the work progress. It will, therefore, be to our interest to allot the work to contractors who will adopt all proper measures for securing the willing and hearty co-operation of the best class of labor in the City of New York, and thus as far as possible avoid delays to the work.

We must, therefore, stand upon the provisions of the franchise as agreed upon at the meeting of your board on Sept. 18 last, with the slight modification which we have asked to have made in the alignment near the East River.

After this letter was read, which Controller Grout and Commissioner John Claflin interpreted as being the final refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to accept the franchise except upon its own terms as to labor questions, the board permitted two men to address the meeting on the subject of the franchise. One of them was Henry Marcus, who said he represented real estate owners and who wanted an eight-hour day clause inserted.

A lawyer who said he represented Editor Dinsmore of "The Stockholder demanded, "on behalf of Mr. Dinsmore and those allied with him," that there should be a clause in the franchise granting the right to other railroads with termini in Jersey City and Hoboken to use the Pennsylvania's tunnel under prescribed conditions. The board did not take the proposition seriously, however.

Without further discussion President Alexander E. Orr of the board ordered the roll called. When Mayor Low's name was reached he voted "yea" and explained his position in the following formal statement:

"I propose to vote for the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, as agreed upon in conference with the committee of the Board of Aldermen, with the usual reservation, which I make in all such cases, that until I approve the action of the Board of Aldermen as Mayor of the city I am free to assume any attitude that circumstances at that time seem to call for.

"The letter which you have read from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes it clear that the company will decline to accept the franchise if it contains any clause relating to the hours of labor, the prevailing rate of wages, or an agreement as to arbitration. I understand the attitude of the company to be that these matters do not properly belong in a franchise and that it will not accept the franchise if the acceptance of it involves, directly or indirectly, a formal agreement by it upon these matters.

"I desire to recall, however, the statement publicly made before this board last week by Mr. Green, the First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the effect that the controversy upon these questions was a dispute about the shadow rather than the substance of the situation; because the Pennsylvania Railroad proposes to employ New York contractors, to employ local labor, and to fall in with, rather than to antagonize, local labor conditions.

"I have reason to believe, although I have no authority to state this publicly in the name of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that the company is not only not unfriendly, but is, in fact, entirely friendly to such a method of settling any labor controversies that may arise in connection with this work, as has been so effective and successful upon the rapid transit subway, now being built for the city."

Among routine matters, the board extended for three months the time in which the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company must secure the various permissions necessary for the building of its proposed trolley tunnel under the North River. It was complained that the permit was being delayed in the Board of Aldermen.

"Well, I suppose it has been delayed because of the attention given to the Pennsylvania tunnel," remarked Controller Grout. "You can rely upon the fact that the Pennsylvania franchise will now very soon be disposed of by the Board of Aldermen."

Because of the dissolution of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, hitherto counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, Edward M. Shepard himself was elected counsel.

Sub-Power Stations for the Subway.

The rapid Transit Subway Construction Company filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for two more of its sub-power stations. One will be built at 73 to 77 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a plot 56.3 by 99.11, and the other on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Broadway, on plot 50 by 99.9. The combined cost of both buildings will be $110,000.

ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS.

Presidents Have Asked for More Money for Next Year—Revision Suggested to Cassidy and Cromwell.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the provisional estimates that had been presented by the Borough Presidents for 1903 and sent back those from Queens and Richmond for revision. The estimates, with the increases were:

	Estimate.	Increase.
Manhattan	$1,829,924.50	$87,355.47
Brooklyn	1,208,866.00	44,505.75
Queens	1,089,576.50	919,748.03
Richmond	564,521.00	219,611.00

The estimate for the Borough of the Bronx was not taken up because of the illness of President Haffen.

President Cantor explained that the bulk of his increase was for repaving streets and the maintenance of public baths. He believed, however, that he could get along with $20,000 less for street paving, and that the cost of maintaining the baths could be provided for by an issue of bonds.

President Swanstrom said that he had made many reductions, and that nearly $80,000 was needed for the paving and grading of added street mileage and the construction of the Seeley Avenue bridge at Prospect Avenue.

Controller Grout laughed when he read President Cassidy's figures, and asked him if he intended to ask the Legislature to permit an assessment on Queens for the money needed.

"Perhaps some items may be cut out," Mr. Cassidy remarked.

"It looks that way to me," said Mayor Low, who advised Mr. Cassidy to take back his estimate and trim it down.

"The people don't understand conditions in Queens, where we have 500 miles of macadam roads, 700 miles of dirt streets, 200 miles of paved streets, and more than 127 square miles of territory," President Cassidy said after the meeting. "This is more than the aggregate in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, or fifty-three miles less than all of the other boroughs combined. I have asked for $250,000 for topographical work. On account of our dirt streets and roads the sewers need attention after every storm or they would become clogged. Our street cleaning service is not what it ought to be. Some of our streets are swept only once in two weeks, while in some portions of the borough the garbage is removed only once a week. Mr. Grout considers my estimate preposterous, but I think it is a good investment to be generous to the outlying sections of the city."

President Cromwell talked in a similar vein for Richmond, but he was told he would have to pare his estimate down materially.

JURY FOREMAN ARRESTED.

Taken Into Custody in Court After Being Indicted on a Charge of Perjury.

While serving as foreman of a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday, Herman Bauman, a builder of 181 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's office and arraigned before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of perjury, having been indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

Bauman was recently sued for $500 damages for breach of contract by Otto L. Spannhake, an architect, who claimed that Bauman had failed to pay him that amount for certain plans and drawings for a stable which he had made at Bauman's orders and delivered to him. The case came up before Judge William F. Moore in the Third District Municipal Court. Bauman took the stand and swore that he had never before seen Spannhake. After the case had been settled in Spannhake's favor, Bauman was prosecuted through the police courts. The arrest yesterday was on a bench warrant issued after the indictment had been found.

Bauman was taken at once before Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions. He was represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, who denounced his arrest as an "outrage." Judge Cowing fixed bail at $1,500, and Bauman, who had no bondsman in court, was taken to the Tombs.

YOUTHFUL OFFICER IN TROUBLE

Seventeen-Year-Old Prisoner, Convicted of Larceny, Says He Is Lieutenant in the Colombian Army.

Judge Cowing and a jury in Part I., Court of General Sessions, yesterday listened to a story which sounded like a chapter from a dime novel.

Louis E. Molina of 324 East Fiftieth Street, seventeen years old, who claims to be the scion of a family of wealth and distinction in Panama, appeared in court as defendant in a case of larceny instituted against him on the complaint of I. Calvo, a dark-skinned acrobat, known as the "Cuban Wonder on the Silver Wire." Calvo lives at 103 East Twelfth Street.

Molina, who looks like a grammar school boy, and speaks only Spanish, said through an interpreter that he came to this country nine months ago for the purpose of acquiring the English language.

"I was a Captain in the Colombian Army," he continued. "I hold my commission yet, and have just been ordered back to duty by Gen. Salazar, to whose staff I am attached."

"Have you seen active duty?" asked Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who appeared as his counsel.

"Yes, Sir," he replied. "I served through the last war up to the time of my departure for this country. I was a Lieutenant of artillery. I took part in the defense of Panama two years ago against the insurgent forces, and here is a medal of honor which I received for valiant conduct during the siege."

He displayed a silver medal, which bore the inscription in Spanish: "To the Brave Defenders of Panama from the Conservative Residents of Equador, July 5, 1900."

On Sept. 22 Calvo and Molina went to a photographic studio to have their photographs taken. Calvo loaned Molina his watch so as to enable him to make a better appearance. Molina failed to return the watch. His arrest followed. A pawnbroker appeared as a witness and testified that Molina had pawned the watch with him.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended mercy. Molina will be sentenced on Tuesday.

FOUGHT ON TELEGRAPH POLE.

Policeman and Prisoner Slid Together from the Crosstrees to the Ground.

A fight with an alleged thief, the contest beginning at the top of a telegraph pole, was the exciting experience that Policeman Christopher Stanton of Hoboken went through Wednesday night. He was at home eating supper when his son entered and told him that two men were stealing telegraph wires from the poles at the head of Eighth Street. When Stanton reached the place he saw a man jump from behind a telegraph pole and run away. Looking up he saw another man at the top of the pole cutting the wires. He called on the man to descend, but he refused. Stanton then drew his revolver and fired two shots, hoping to frighten the fellow, but the ruse did not work.

"I am a policeman," said Stanton, "and I want you to come down."

"If you are a policeman, come up and get me," was the reply.

"I will," said Stanton. He started up the pole and reached the crosstrees. Then his prospective prisoner undertook to slide down the pole on the opposite side, but Stanton seized and held him. The result of the struggle was that the two men slid to the ground together. There Detective Grinan, who had heard the pistol shots, awaited them, and he and Stanton, after a struggle in which they were compelled to use their clubs, finally reduced the prisoner to subjection.

At Police Headquarters he gave his name as William Chester, but refused to give his address. He was committed to the county jail for ninety days.

ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Boy Held for the Death of His Playmate Released.

Charles Milburn, sixteen years old, of 112 Washington Street, Hoboken, who shot and killed Newton Meyer, fourteen years old, of 101 Washington Street, while they were playing in the cellar of the latter's house on May 24 last, was placed on trial for manslaughter in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City yesterday, Judge John A. Blair presiding. An ante-mortem statement made by Meyer attested that the shooting was accidental. There were no witnesses of the tragedy.

Judge Blair directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. He expressed his regret at the untimely death of young Meyer, but said the affair could only be regarded as an accident.

New Members of S. P. C. A. Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at the headquarters of the society, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday, William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and Frederick G. Bourne, President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, were unanimously elected members of the board.

Kidney Arrests a Butcher.

William Berkeley, a butcher of 884 Second Avenue, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of petit larcency, the charge being that he stole a dozen sweetbreads from Schwarzchild & Sulzberger's slaughter house. Policeman Kidney arrested Berkeley. The butcher pleaded guilty and will be sentenced on Tuesday.

Sharkey Released on Bail.

Thomas T. Sharkey, the private detective, indicted for manslaughter for killing Nicholas Fish, the banker, was yesterday released on $7,500 bail. The bail was furnished by Thomas F. Foley. This makes the third change in the bail of the prisoner.

STATE BANKERS' MEETING

W. A. Nash Discusses General Subject of Branch Banking.

Arthur D. Bissell Says the Present Bankruptcy Law Has Served Its Usefulness and Should Be Repealed.

Nearly 200 bankers from different parts of the State assembled at the New York Clearing House Building yesterday for the annual session of the New York State Bankers' Association. It was, oddly enough, the first meeting of the association that has ever been held in New York City. The features of the day's session were the address of the President, Arthur D. Bissell, of Buffalo, who discussed banking problems in general, and the address of William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank, on "Branch Banking." In the evening the association attended the performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino Theatre, after which a supper was served in the theatre's foyer.

President Bissell, in his address, said that among the existing evils of banking was excessive interest paid on deposits. He advocated the policy of paying no interest on active accounts. Another evil was the collecting of foreign items at par. He said also that the present bankruptcy law should be repealed. The law had served its usefulness, and was now more of an incentive to dishonesty than anything else.

Mr. Nash, in discussing "Branch Banking," gave a description of the methods of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city in operating its branches, and then gave his conclusions on the general subject of branch banking as follows:

"Whether the sphere of branch banking could be extended beyond a great and homogeneous city I am not prepared to say. Of its favorable working in a great city under the conditions I have cited I have now no manner of doubt. It is true that the experiment has thus far been tried under prosperous and favoring conditions.

"It seems to me that the dangers to the creditors of the banks have not increased, but on the contrary the guarantees given to depositors have been multiplied and strengthened by this union of small institutions under one strong responsible head.

"It has been claimed that the small local borrower would suffer by the control of a strong and remote central bank, and that the accommodations would be curtailed by the use of funds in larger and more profitable ventures. This is a mistake and a fallacy. The small loans are very often the best, certainly the risk of loss is limited and the rates paid for money are higher than in the centres where the dollars most do congregate. At times one branch makes heavy demands for money, again it contributes largely and some other department gets the use of its unneeded funds. The ability to move money to points where a good demand exists is certainly an improvement on the old system existing in 1863."

At the conclusion of Mr. Nash's address the following nominations for the ensuing year were made, the elections to occur today: President—Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank, Brooklyn; Vice President—Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank, Albany; Secretary—T. E. Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco Bank; Treasurer—E. E. Johnson, Cashier of the First National Bank, Glens Falls.

VICTOR HERBERT'S LIBEL SUIT.

He Demands $50,000 Damages from a Musical Publication—Experts to Testify.

For the first time a Supreme Court jury will be called upon this month to decide as to the musical ability of a professional composer. Victor Herbert, leader of orchestras and originator of operas, is suing a musical magazine for libel. He claims $50,000 damages because the publication said that all his operas were "pure and simple plagiarisms," and so little to the liking of the public ear that the street organs had ignored them. The publication, through Lawyer Abraham H. Hummel, will attempt to prove that its assertions were correct.

A novel feature of the case will be the appearance of famous musical experts as witnesses. The trial was to have come up before Justice Truax yesterday, but the lawyer for the defense asked for an adjournment on the ground that some of his expert witnesses had not yet returned from trips to Europe. The Justice set the case down for the 17th of this month.

Among the experts whom Mr. Hummel has subpoenaed are John S. Duss, bandmaster; Iraeneus Stevenson, composer and critic; Emil Paur, leader of the Philharmonic Society; Frank von der Stucken, leader of the Cincinnati Orchestra; Bruno O. Klein, composer and organist, and William Gericke, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This list does not include more than half of those who will testify.

"I don't know whether the jury will be befogged by the bars and flats and sharps in the testimony," said Mr. Hummel yesterday, "but if they don't get mixed up, they'll have to be a bright set of jurors. I know what a complex matter it is going to be, because I've been taking lessons in music in order to try the case. Signor Pietro Mascagni has been employed to advise me in the conduct of the case, and he will appear with me in that capacity at the trial."

NO PAY FOR ABSENT TEACHERS.

Court Decides Board of Education Has Power to Withhold Salary.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision stating that public school teachers were not entitled to draw their salaries for periods during which they had been sick and unable to attend to their duties. The suit in which the decision was rendered had been brought by Margaret Murphy, teacher in Public School No. 2, this borough, against the Board of Education to recover money deducted from her pay.

Justice Gildersleeve stated that deductions from salaries made on account of absence from duty were devoted to the Public Teachers' Retirement Fund. In substance he held that, although the salaries of sick teachers might be retained, it was in the discretion of the Board of Education to pay the salaries intact whenever such action should be thought proper.

SHOT AT A BURGLAR.

Saloon Keeper in Williamsburg Believes That One Bullet Made Man Limp.

Joseph Firmbach, a saloon keeper, and his wife, who live at 592 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, had an experience with a burglar early yesterday morning. Mrs. Firmbach saw the burglar while he was searching her husband's clothing, and she awakened her husband. They jumped out of bed, and Firmbach ran to a bureau drawer to get his revolver. The burglar pushed Mrs. Firmbach aside and leaped out of a rear window to an extension, and then fourteen feet to the street.

Firmbach ran to the window and fired two shots at the fugitive. It is believed that he was hit, as he limped while going in the direction of Flushing Avenue. He had taken a gold watch and chain and $20. He entered the rooms by the window at the extension.

Girl Who Told Baby Tale Vanishes.

Inquiry made yesterday as to the whereabouts of Marion Gray, the girl who entered the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on Wednesday with a baby which she said had been forced upon her in the Grand Central Station by a woman who had called her from Roxbury, Mass., by telegram, was without result, and the police of the precinct are inclined to believe that the girl's story is false. The child, which was left at the station, was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

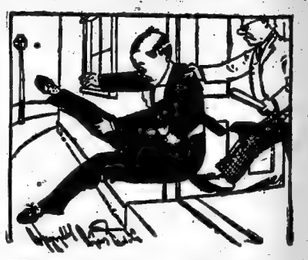

You may want to go out unexpectedly some night—are your evening clothes ready?

Correct in cut, of stuffs as fine as man can want, our evening clothes are ready to go anywhere.

Dress suits, $30 to $50.

Tuxedo coats sold separately $16 to $27.

Also afternoon dress is ready, frock coats and vests; $20.50 to $40.

Also morning dress—sack suits.

Also overcoats.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT MURDER; AFTERWARD A SUICIDE.

Husband and Wife Shot, Each in the Head—Longshoreman, Described as the Assailant, Shot Himself.

Mysterious features attended two attempts at murder and afterward a suicide on the lower west side yesterday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon. At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Adams, a plasterer, of 81 Carmine Street, was beaten and shot in the head by Henry Brockstedt, a longshoreman, of Hoboken, N. J., in Adams's home. Afterward Brockstedt went to his lodging house, at 49½ Dominick Street, drank carbolic acid and shot himself in the head with a pistol, dying in a few minutes.

Adams was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his wife, Hattie, was in a serious condition from a bullet wound in the head. At about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening she, in company with a man, walked into the hospital. She said she had been wounded at the corner of West Broadway and Chambers Street by some assailant unknown to them. Mrs. Adams wanted her wound dressed and to be permitted to go home. The bullet had penetrated the skull back of the right ear, and could not be located, and the physicians refused to allow her to leave. To the police Adams, two hours after the shooting, said that he had had trouble with his wife because Brockstedt had paid too much attention to her.

Mrs. Adams, when questioned by the nurses, at first denied that she knew who had shot her. Later she said that Brockstedt shot her, and then walked to the hospital with her. She would not explain under what circumstances she had met the man, nor the cause of the shooting. Yesterday forenoon a man believed to have been Brockstedt called at the hospital and left a package of candy for the wounded woman.

According to Mrs. Davis, who lives at 81 Carmine Street, Mrs. Adams has been a scrub woman in the Park Row Building. She and the three eldest children, Mrs. Davis said, earned the money to keep the family. The husband seldom worked, she said.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Adams was at home, and Brockstedt called. Mary, the twelve-year-old daughter, was there with her brother, Hermann, aged three years. Mary heard the words of the men and saw her father shot.

"Brockstedt visited my father's house," Mary said, "and he said to my father, 'What have you done to that little woman?' My father said, 'What little woman? Do you mean my wife?' The big man said 'Yes,' and then jumped at my father, who had been lying on a bed. He threw his arm around my father's neck and held him and pulled a revolver from his pocket and beat him in the face with it. Then he twisted my father's head around and holding him that way shot him in the back of the head. Then he ran out."

Adams as five children: William, aged seventeen; Amelia, aged sixteen, who works in a bakery in Mount Vernon; Mary, aged twelve, employed by a feather maker at Bleecker Street and West Broadway; Philip, aged ten, who is in school, and Hermann, aged three. The children are at home under the care of neighbors.

Brockstedt's body was found in his room at the lodging house a short time after the shooting of Adams was reported to the police. He was a large, brawny man, about forty years of age, and of rough appearance. Adams is a slender, pale-faced man of about forty-five years. Mrs. Adams is a large woman, strong and good-looking. The husband and wife are Germans. It was said at the hospital last night that the bullets had not been found, and that while the condition of the patients were serious it was not feared that the wounds would prove fatal, at least within a few days. Coroner Scholer went to the hospital in the evening and took the ante-mortem depositions of Adams and his wife.

FUNERAL OF T. J. PATTERSON.

McLaughlin, Shevlin, McCarren, and Shea Among the Pall Bearers.

The funeral of Thomas J. Patterson, late Assessor and Tax Commissioner of Brooklyn, who died suddenly on Tuesday at his home, 157 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, of heart disease, took place yesterday from the Church of the Transfiguration, at Hooper Street and Marcy Avenue. The service was attended by many prominent politicians and business men of Brooklyn. Among the floral tributes was one from Henry O. Havemeyer.

Bishop McDonnell was present at the requiem mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. William J. McGuire, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Heafey and Fitzpatrick. About fifty other priests took part. The pallbearers were Hugh McLaughlin, James Shevlin, State Senator McCarren, John J. Shea, John G. Jenkins, Andrew T. Sullivan, Lowell M. Palmer, and Arthur C. Salmon. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Nuns from Martinique Seek Aid.

Two of the Sisters of Notre Dame de la Déliverande, who were among the few who escaped from the horrors of the eruptions in the Island of Martinique, are stopping at the Convent of St. Regis. They have been authorized to solicit relief subscriptions. Their convents were overwhelmed at St. Pierre and Morne Rouge, and out of the community of nuns whose lives were devoted to the care of the sick and the instruction of children twenty escaped and are now housed in miserable quarters. They are absolutely destitute, but have determined to remain and do the work to which they have been consecrated. Donations may be sent to the Mother of the Convent of St. Regis, Hudson River and One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Boy Accidentally Shoots Companion.

Frank Ennis, fifteen years old, of 771 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, is in the German Hospital in a critical condition from a gunshot wound in the right lung received yesterday morning at the hands of Arthur Durand, sixteen years old, of 31A Stuyvesant Avenue. The shot was accidentally fired from a gun which belonged to Durand's grandfather, who was Chief of Police of Dublin, Ireland, and which the boys were examining. The weapon had been in the Durand family for nearly a century, and was not thought to be loaded.

Registration of voters in this city to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' GLOVES.

The "Corso" walking glove. 1 clasp, Imperial point backs. Colors,—tans, modes, red, grey, black and white.

1.25 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Dressmaking Dep't.

Tailor-made dresses. Riding habits.
Reception and ball gowns.
Opera Cloaks.

Experienced fitters and designers have the care of all orders. The success already achieved by the department is a guarantee of their taste and skill.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dep't.

4th floor.

10,000 yards fine French Cretonnes. Numerous designs and complete range of colors.

35c. per yard.
Usual price 55c. and 75c.

About 1,400 pairs, full length, figured Muslin Curtains. Hemstitched or plain, wide ruffle.

1.00 per pair.

Mission Furniture, made of brown, fumed or weathered oak. Upholstered in Roonskin.

Rockers and Chairs.

4.25 each.

Arm Chairs.

9.00 each.

Twenty-third Street.

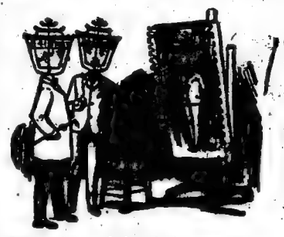

Stands critical inspection.

Like our styles. Such snap and life to those $15 & $18 Business Suits. Better and better to $28.

Isn't that up state snow-fall an Overcoat warning? Every good kind, $12 to $40. Cravenettes, $15 to $25.

Found the Hat you want? Good Derbies and Alpines, $2 & $3.

Fall Neckwear, Shirts, Fixings, Etc., very new and smart.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BLANCES AT TOILET TABLES.

Dainty carved ones with French bevel mirrors—in Oak or Birch, $12.00. Also many charming designs in Satinwood, White Mahogany, Bird's Eye Maple, White Enamel and Mahogany.

Inlaid toilet tables with Louis XVI. garlands and bow knots, and Satinwood pieces, painted with blossoms and miniatures—the perfection of daintiness and durability, and all at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

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These Splendid Values

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Our Great Fall Sale

Morning Hours Have Advantages.
Come Early if You Can.

Rich Black Peau de Soies—value $1.15 69
Corded Taffetas and Silk Plaids—value .69 39
Corded Wash Taffetas—value .59 39
All Wool Cashmeres—others ask .59 34

ALSO:—

LADIES' JACKETS
Castor Kersey—slot seams—double breast—notch collar—value $9.00.... 6.98
Montagnac Monte Carlo Jackets—velvet collar—value $12.98..... 7.98

LADIES' WAISTS
Taffeta Silk—all colors—pleated, tucked and other styles..... 3.98
French Flannel—latest colors—pretty tailored styles—value $2.98.. 1.98

LADIES' STREET SUITS
Cheviots and English Mixtures—Blouse and Norfolk—well tailored—value $16.98..... 9.98
Polka Dot Velveteen—shirt waist styles—large steel Buttons.....15.98

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS
Tweeds and Fancy Mixtures—colors and Black—side and box pleat—newest shapes—value $6.00... 3.98

DRESS GOODS
36-inch Plaids, value .39..... .29
All-Wool Whipcords—value .59..... .49
52-inch All-Wool Tailor Cloths..... .59
52-inch All-Wool Venetians—value $1.19..... .89

NEW RIBBONS
3-inch Liberty satins and plain Moire Taffetas—colors, black and white—usually .21..... .15
2½-inch Moire and Liberty Satins—also 3½-inch Plain Taffetas—were .16..... .12½

MEN'S SILK NECKTIES
Tecks, Puffs, Imperials and Four-in-hands—Stripes, Figures and Plain colors—value .50..... .24

WHITE EMBROIDERIES
3 to 5-inch fine Hamburg edgings—usually 10 cents.....

Fancy Outing Flannel—Heavy Nap.....5¾
Black Mercerized Skirting Sateens—value .15.....9
36-inch Moire Linings—value .17.....11
Quire Box Writing Paper—value .20.....9

ALSO:—

IN UPHOLSTERY
Imported Tapestry Portieres—Oriental and Rug designs—real value Nine Dollars.....3.98
Irish Point Lace Curtains—rich novelty borders—value 7.00.....4.98
Imported Verona Velours—50-inch—two tones and fancy combinations—regular value 3.50.....1.39

TOWELS AND TOWELLING
Heavy Huck Towels—pure linen and union—hem'd or hemstitch hems—39 and 40 inch—usually .25.... .15
Heavy All Linen Towellings—16 and 17 inch—value 8 to 10 cts..... 6¾

RICH OSTRICH PLUMES
Black and White—18 to 21 inches long—full flues—worth $3 and $4.....1.69
Limit—Two to a buyer.

CHILDREN'S CAMEL'S HAIR HATS
Extra quality—stitched binding—ribbon bands and streamers—worth $1.50..... .98

HOSIERY FOR TO-DAY
Children's Heavy Corduroy Rib Hose—Double Knees, Heels and Toes—all sizes 6 to 10 inch—value .25. .19
Ladies' Cotton Hose—silk emb'd clocks—special..... .24

Yard wide Bleached Muslins—value 7 . . . . . 4⅞
Unbleached Cantons and Domets—value 8½ 6¾
Feather Proof Tickings—value .14 . . . . . 8¾
Colored Crochet Spreads—value 1.59 98

ALSO:—

LADIES' WRAPPERS, Etc.
Fleeced Flannelette—desirable colors and styles—value 1.49..... .98
Eiderdown Dressing Sacques—best colors—value .75..... .59

CHILDREN'S RUSSIAN DRESSES
All-wool Imperial Serge—red, royal, navy, brown—braid trim'gs and emb'd stars—4 to 14 yrs.—regular value $5.00.....2.98

ALL LINEN TABLE DAMASKS
62 to 72 inch—silver and full bleach—10 patterns—value .79..... .54
Cream and white—61 to 63 inches wide—new ass't ment of patterns—value .59..... .49
Satin Double Damasks—68 inches wide—handsome patterns—value 1.00.. .89

CARVER AND FORK
Good steel—Genuine Stag handles—regular price .98 set..... .59

Babies' All Wool Bands—usually .39 19
Ladies' Coutille Corsets—4 styles—value 1.98 98
Children's Muslin Drawers—trimmed—value .29 . . .19
Ladies' Extra Size Night Dresses—value .98 59

ALSO:—

BLANKETS FOR TO-DAY
1¼ Extra fine Californias—All wool—never sold for less than $5.98 a pair—Friday.....4.49
Fleeced Cotton—full size—plain colors, stripes and checks—"seconds," but no damage to impair their wear—usually 98 cents..... .69

FLANNEL SPECIALS
Combination and fancy stripe Waistings; also Basket and Taffeta weaves—value .29..... .19

FEATHER PILLOWS
Pure and clean feathers, fancy stripe satin ticking—21x27—3½ lbs.—regularly .49—special..... .37

BLEACHED SHEETINGS
Two of the Best Makes—Single bed width—12½ ct. grade..... 8¾
Double bed width—21 ct. grade..... .15
Limit 10 yards of a kind.

WHITE MARSEILLES SPREADS
Heavy quality—fancy designs—usually 3.19.....1.98

Boys' Sailor Suits—3 to 10 years—value 3.98 . . 1.98
Boys' Percale Waists—4 to 13 years—value .39 . .19
Boys' Knee Pants—4 to 16 years—value .69 28
Young Men's Suits—14 to 20 years—value 6.98 . 4.49

ALSO:—

IN WASH DRESS FABRICS
Fancy Percales—extra quality..... 4¾
Apron Gingham—one of the best... 5¾
Fancy Flannelettes—12½c quality.... 8¾
Kimono Flannelettes—yard wide—15 cent quality..... .11
Oil-color Turkey Red—value .9.... 5¾
Quilting Chintzes—value 12½..... 6¾

600 ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS
18x36 inch..... .79 30x60 inch.....1.97
21x46 inch.....1.09 36x72 inch.....2.79
26x54 inch.....1.59 4x7 ft.....4.98
Please remember that these prices are for all wool Rugs of Newest designs and colorings.

NOTION SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY
Roll tape—24 yds—regularly .6..... 3
Corset laces—regularly .10—doz..... 4
Limit—6 doz.
Muslin Skirt Yokes—regular 10 cents.. 4
Limit—six.
Hose Supporters—regular 7..... 4
Limit—6 pr.
Frilled elastic—regular .10..... 5
Limit—3 yards.
Laundry Wax—regular .10 doz..... 6
Limit—2 doz.
Safety Pins—regular 3 doz. for 8..... 4
Limit—12 doz.
100 yds. basting cotton—regular .12 doz 7
Limit—3 dozen.

Men's Dress Shirts—value .50 24
Men's Winter Weight Underwear—value .59 35
Children's Fancy White Aprons—value .59 39
Ladies' Foster Lacing Gloves—value .98 59

ALSO:—

HIGH GRADE OXFORD BAGS
Genuine Alligator, Cowhide, and sole leather—leather lined—English hand-sewed frames—large traveling sizes—worth $12 and $14.....7.98

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS
Hemstitch and scallop—with and without lace—value .19..... 8
Sheer Linen—trimmed with lace edges, ruffles and insertings in round and fancy shapes—value .69 to .98..... .24

TAPESTRY CUSHION SQUARES
Floral and Oriental designs—regular value .29..... .17

5-FT. COTTAGE POLES
Oak and Mahogany—brackets and ends complete—worth 20 cents..... 13½

CAMBRIC SKIRT CHEMISES
Pin tucks and open embroidery insertings—skirt with tucks and ruffle of emb'y—usually .98..... .69

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, winds south becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,463. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

TRYING TO END THE WAR IN COLOMBIA

Admiral Casey Sends a Letter to Gen. Herrera.

Suggests a Conference Between Him and Gov. Salazar—Herrera's Attitude to the Admiral Not Friendly.

PANAMA, Oct. 10.—The United States steamship Ranger left here this morning with an important communication from Rear Admiral Casey for Gen. Herrera, the revolutionary commander. The latter's whereabouts are not known, which will make it uncertain how long the warship will be away, but she is not expected back in less than four or five days.

A conference between Colombian Government representatives and Rear Admiral Casey was held on Wednesday. It lasted over two hours. The Admiral subsequently received the correspondent of The Associated Press on board the battleship Wisconsin, and said the object of the conference was to see if the Government and the revolutionists could come to some amicable settlement or arrange the basis for such an agreement. He could not say much on the subject, for he had only heard one side of the question. The Admiral considered, however, that the terms offered in President Marroquin's amnesty decree were liberal, for, according to the decree revolutionists who laid down their arms, criminals excepted, would receive the benefits of the guarantees which the Colombian Constitution gave to all citizens.

Admiral Casey thought the revolutionists' claim that the Government should pay the debts incurred by them was somewhat extravagant. He said his only idea in conferring with the authorities was to end the strife, which he considered unpatriotic, for it not only ruined the country, but delayed the steps being taken looking to the completion of the canal by one of the most powerful nations of the world—a work which would bring great prosperity to Colombia.

The Admiral did not see from the arguments he had heard that there was much difference in the principles upheld by either of the Colombian parties, except in matters relative to the Church, and said, therefore, that if they had the welfare of their country sincerely at heart it should not be difficult to arrive at some peaceful conclusion.

Admiral Casey's communication to Gen. Herrera expresses his views of the situation, and proposes that the General hold a conference with Gen. Salazar, the Government commander here, so that they can personally discuss the terms of a peace treaty.

Admiral Casey received last Saturday Gen. Herrera's answer to Commander McLean's communication notifying the General that the United States had assumed control of the railroad line, but the Admiral would not divulge the contents of the letter, which, it is believed, must be very important, for he sent a copy of the document to Washington. According to report Gen. Herrera's note is couched in very strong and offensive language. The Admiral admitted that the language used by Gen. Herorera was not very polite, but said he could not complain of lack of politeness on either side.

Regarding his refusal to allow the Colombian Government to transport troops on the railroad, the Admiral said the United States had taken this action in order to maintain free transit. He knew that Gen. Herrera would not dare to interfere with trains flying the United States flag, but he thought that if the Government was permitted to transport troops or war material on the line it would be provoking to the revolutionists and might cause an interruption of traffic. It is claimed on behalf of Admiral Casey that if the Government reinforcements are very desirous of reaching Panama they can march here from Colon.

It is admitted that Admiral Casey will not allow Gen. Herrera to bombard Panama, and it is asserted that if the revolutionary gunboat Padilla comes within a limit assigned by the United States Admiral the latter will sink her. On the other hand, he will not permit the Government gunboats to provoke the Padilla into venturing within the limit referred to.

When the correspondent of The Associated Press left the Wisconsin on Wednesday evening his boat was stopped by the bay police patrols from the Government steamers Chucuito and Clapet, and later the correspondent was nearly shot, being fired upon from the land forts, as after 6 o'clock no boats are allowed in the bay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The fact that the Colombian insurgents have addressed insulting communications to Admiral Casey has been known in Washington for some days. Gen. Herrera's latest letter is not, it is understood, the only objectionable communication, although it is the most elaborate. The insurgents are aware of the fact that the attitude of the United States is the principal, if not the only, obstacle to their sweeping the isthmus, and that it is the most powerful influence in the way of their completing the downfall of the Government. This fact is as well recognized in Washington as it is in Colombia, although the United States Administration's attitude is due simply to treaty obligations, which always work to the advantage of the de facto Government.

The language of Herrera's communication cannot be learned here, but a prominent official of the Administration, in speaking several days ago of the rebel General's letters to Admiral Casey, said they were "ugly and threatening." Herrera and his fellow-insurgents have not been recognized by the Administration and have no standing, so that no notice is likely to be taken of what he has written. It is sent here simply for the information of the Administration.

That this attitude would be taken by the insurgents was expected and surprises no one. What does surprise the officials here is that the Colombian Government is hardly less hostile to the acts of this country than are the rebels. There is a good deal of sympathy here for the insurgents, and many naval officers regret that they are not the de facto Government, so that the treaty obligations of this country would compel it to protect them instead of the Marroquin people.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED IN INTERIOR OF COLOMBIA.

Uribe-Uribe Holds an Important Strategic Point—Colombians' Irritation with This Country.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 10.—The following information concerning affairs in Colombia has been received from a reliable authority at Colon:

The Colombian revolution within the past few weeks has assumed certain new phases, the most noteworthy of which are the resumption of hostilities in the interior of the republic and the nature of the attitude of the United States Government with reference to the interpretation of the treaty of 1846 between New Granada and the United States.

With regard to the hostilities in the interior, Gen. Uribe-Uribe has again appeared in the field, and is now said to hold the important strategic point of Tenerife, on the Magdalena River, where he has mounted cannon. The number of Gen. Uribe-Uribe's followers is not known. The river at Tenerife is narrow, and transit on it is completely blocked and will remain so as long as the revolutionists hold their position. It will be difficult, however, for them to hold Tenerife unless they are well provisioned with all the necessaries of war, as that part of the country cannot support an army.

If Gen. Uribe-Uribe succeeds in holding Tenerife there can be no communication between the Isthmus and the Atlantic Coast and Bogota.

In the matter of the attitude of the United States on the Isthmus, the arrival at Colon of Commander McLean, and his subsequent declaration of his intention to fulfill the obligations of the treaty by landing United States marines and bluejackets to maintain free transit over the railroad, caused intense irritation in all Colombian circles, where it is not admitted that the present situation warrants such action. This feeling of irritation was further intensified when 1,000 Government troops, entering Colon from Panama, were forced to lay aside their arms temporarily and travel under the escort of American marines and bluejackets. Since this, and presumably after having communicated with the revolutionary Gen. Herrera, Admiral Casey of the United States battleship Wisconsin has notified the Government that no military employe whatever, regardless of rank, and no arms or ammunition, can be conveyed by rail across the Isthmus without the special permission of the American commanding officer.

It is not easy to describe the extent of the Colombian ill-feeling resulting from these orders or the scope of the privileges the Colombians have lost. This ill-feeling, it is believed, will result in serious friction having its origin in irresponsible quarters. It is said that civil employes of the Government will also be debarred from travel on passes over the railroad. The stipulated number of such passes for the current year has already been exceeded.

There are indications that the Colombian Government is approaching a serious crisis with regard to its ability to continue the war. It is said upon good authority that millions of dollars of paper money are printed daily at Bogota. Exchange at Barranquilla has reached 85 Colombian dollars for one gold dollar.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the financial stress of Colombia, which entails extreme hardship upon all classes and untold and abject misery on the poor, than the utter destitution and pitiable condition of the Government troops from time to time sent out from the interior. Many of these soldiers are boys, their ages ranging from seven years up.

To a foreigner arriving in the country the state of affairs is suggestive of a reign of terror. Liberals are unable to walk the streets under penalty of arrest. A large proportion of the Government troops on the Isthmus comes from the colder provinces, and are not accustomed to the hot climate of the Isthmus. They have often to sleep out of doors or under inadequate shelter, and are badly fed, ragged, and barefooted. They now fill the improvised hospitals on the Isthmus, suffering from fevers and dysentery. There are often ten deaths a day among the soldiers stationed at Colon. It is a daily occurrence there to see the armed police impress negroes from the West Indies to carry the bodies of soldiers to the cemetery, where they are dumped into ditches without religious ceremony. Many of the troops would desert but for lack of means and opportunity to do so.

'SWEATING' PRISONERS ILLEGAL

Indiana Judge Awards $400 to a Victim of the Process.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Indiana Supreme Court decided to-day that the process known to the Police Department as "sweating" prisoners is illegal, and awarded Arthur Steele of Kokomo $400 damages against Lewis W. Harness, Sheriff of Howard County, for false imprisonment. Steele was suspected of larceny, and was placed in the "sweat box," although not under arrest. The Court says:

"An officer cannot legally hold the person arrested in custody for a longer period of time than is reasonably necessary under all of the circumstances of the case, to obtain a proper warrant or order for his further detention, from some tribunal or officer authorized under the law to issue such a warrant or order. An officer arresting without a warrant, cannot justify his action in holding or detaining the prisoner for an unreasonable time before obtaining a warrant, upon the ground that such delay was necessary to investigate the case and procure evidence against the accused."

The Court says the $400 damages awarded the boy after being subjected to the sweating process were very moderate.

BEES CLOSE A GROCERY STORE.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Business had to be suspended temporarily in the big grocery store of Charles M. Decker & Brother, in Main Street, yesterday, because a swarm of bees invaded the premises and drove everybody out. The insects were attracted by an invoice of fresh honey, and it was not until sundown that all had either flown or been driven out.

The honey had been taken out of the cases in which it had been shipped, and many of the smaller boxes were opened. It was not long before a stray bee wandered into the store. The leader was quickly followed by many more, and it was not long before the insects were arriving in swarms. Employes took some of the honey and placed it on the sidewalk, and many of the bees in the place went outside to their feast, and most of those which remained were killed. A few returned to-day in the hope of getting more honey.

Killing Frost in Utica Section.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The first killing frost of the Fall occurred in this section last night. Ice formed on shallow water.

Faster Runs on Trans-Siberian Line.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Oct. 10.—The journey from St. Petersburg to this port can now be accomplished in 12½ days.

The registration booths are open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the election district can register and vote.

The scenic beauties of the PICTURESQUE ERIE RAILROAD make it the most popular route for Autumn travel. Superb roadbed and equipment. Solid vestibuled trains to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Its dining car service is unexcelled.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

LEADER MURPHY TEACHES DEVERY SOME POLITICS

At Eleventh Hour Settles Eighth Judicial District Fight.

Forces J. W. McLaughlin's Nomination Despite ex-Chief's Stand Against "Outside Interference."

In what seemed to be a hopeless deadlock between the Tammany leaders of the Eighth Judicial District in the convention to nominate a successor to the late Judge Stiner last night, the hand of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany's leader, appeared just in time to straighten things out, in order that the certificate of nomination might be filed by midnight. James W. McLaughlin was the nominee.

That was the second setback Tammany has administered to William S. Devery since his election as leader of the Ninth Assembly District. The first was in refusing him a seat in the Saratoga Convention. Last night it was the order to set aside Devery's candidate for the judicial nomination, George Washington Gibbons.

It was pointed out as an example of the irony of fate that the order for Devery to subside came from the man he had dubbed the "Sport" of Tammany's triumvirate, and that the emissary chosen to convey the order was Daniel F. McMahon, the "Two Spot," in Devery's phrase.

"The two-spot took the trick this time," commented one of the observant politicians.

Murphy's hand did not appear until nearly 11 o'clock. It was the third night of the convention, and the delegates had assembled at 7 o'clock to resume the balloting. Vote after vote was taken. Patrick H. Keahon, leader of the Seventh, steadfastly supported his twenty-eight-year-old candidate, James E. Duross, he being also voted for by the one delegate from the Fifth and the one from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

William Dalton, leader of the Eleventh, stood by his nominee, James W. McLaughlin. McLaughlin's support also came from the Thirteenth District delegates under William R. McAuley, and from those of the Twenty-fifth under George F. Scannell. Devery regularly cast his fifty-three votes for Gibbons.

The monotonous grind of roll calls continued until the twenty-seventh ballot. Then Devery, Dalton, and Keahon collected in a corner of the crowded room over the saloon at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, where the convention was being held, and discussed the situation in the presence of their friends.

Very soon afterward Devery and Keahon disappeared mysteriously from the room. The balloting went on, the votes being cast by lieutenants of their chiefs. Dalton alone was left of the leaders in the convention hall.

It developed that about this time Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, and Daniel F. McMahon drove up to the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street in a carriage. They sent for Devery and Keahon, and were closeted with them in the back room of a saloon for some little time. Orders were brought from Charles F. Murphy that Keahon should swing into line for McLaughlin, and that if Devery wanted to do the right thing, he must vote the same way.

It was represented to the leaders that Judge Stiner himself came from the Eleventh District, and that district was entitled to nominate the man to fill out his unexpired term. It was also pointed out that Dalton's efforts to get John J. Delany nominated a Supreme Court Justice had failed, and that there should be some recompense.

After some very animated talk the leaders emerged from their conference, and Secretary Smith said McLaughlin would be the nominee. Then Devery and Keahon reappeared in the convention, but with long faces. Chairman John H. Little ordered the thirty-third ballot taken. When Keahon's name was called, he said:

"I'm a Democrat, and I want to be regular. I don't retract anything that I've said, but I vote for James W. McLaughlin."

Everybody else voted for McLaughlin except Devery. For the sake of appearances he cast the 53 votes for Gibbons, and as soon as the roll call had ended he got up and said:

"The Ninth District withdraws its fifty-three votes, for harmony's sake, and votes for McLaughlin."

Then pandemonium reigned, except with the Devery delegates, who were almost silent. The minutes and other formalities were then quickly prepared, and a cab was in waiting to take the messenger to Police Headquarters with the nomination. Commissioner of Elections Voorhis had agreed to wait at headquarters until midnight to get the certificate, that being the last hour allowed by law. The messenger reached there just a few minutes before 12 o'clock.

Devery was asked after the convention had adjourned if he had not submitted to the "outside interference" which he had declared against.

"Appertainin' to that," responded Devery, "I got nothing to say. We're a set of novices learnin' politics, and we learned something to-night. We found that we was licked and there was nothing to do then but get in the band wagon."

James W. McLaughlin, the nominee, is about fifty years old. He has been active in the Eleventh District for about fifteen years. His law practice has been largely in the Criminal Courts Building. He has never held political office. His Republican opponent is Judge William Armstrong. The unexpired term is for seven years, and the place pays $6,000 a year.

TOWN HAS NO CHURCH SERVICES

Village of Saranac, Mich., Has No Minister to Conduct Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 10.—The Rev. H. C. Snyder has resigned as pastor of the Congregational Church of the Village of Saranac, Mich., and has accepted a call at Lakeville. This brings about a peculiar situation in the town of Saranac, with three churches and no ministers. The Rev. C. Harding, recently appointed pastor of the Free Methodist Church, has been ill ever since receiving his appointment, and cannot leave his old station.

During the last six months of the past conference year there was much trouble between members of the village Methodist Church and the pastor, the Rev. Charles Otten. The members withheld protest with the understanding that at the conference time there would be a change in the pastor, but the Bishop, it is said, refused to honor the request, and the Rev. Mr. Otten was returned for another year. The board has met and refused to recognize him as pastor, and have locked up the church, and in consequence the village is without church services of any kind.

NEW ILLINOIS RAILROADS.

Trust Deed for $10,000,000 Filed by the Joliet and Western.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 10.—A trust deed for $10,000,000 was filed in this county to-day by the Joliet and Western Railroad Company in favor of the Royal Trust Company, to secure fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds. The route of this road extends from Joliet westward and connects with Morris and DeKalb. Julian R. and George S. Steward of Plano are the financial backers of the enterprise.

The articles of the incorporation of the Joliet and Northwestern Railroad were also filed. The route of this company extends from Joliet to Morris, Aurora, Sandwich, Plano, and Newark.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

G. A. R. National Encampment.
Four pages of pictures taken at Washington in to-day's Commercial Advertiser. 5c. everywhere.—Adv.

REGISTRATION BRISK FOR A POLITICAL OFF YEAR.

Some Falling Off in Republican Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The registration yesterday for New York City was 186,092, with four election districts in Manhattan and the Bronx and four election districts in Queens missing. The first day's registration in 1901 was 230,477. The returns showed a slight increase in all the boroughs over an "off" year and a decrease of from 15 to 20 per cent., compared with 1901, and one of from 20 to 30 per cent., compared with 1900. The falling off was marked in Republican districts in Manhattan and the Bronx and was apparent in Brooklyn.

The total of Brooklyn's registration was 71,969, with two election districts estimated, against 83,576 in 1901 and 92,433 in 1900.

The following tables give the registration for the first day in 1902 for the City of New York by recapitulation and, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, by Assembly districts, or wards, compared with the registration results for the first days of 1901, the Mayoralty campaign, and 1900, the Presidential and Gubernatorial year, with data on the vote of these years. In considering yesterday's registration account should be taken of the beginning before the polls closed, of the solemn Hebrew festival of the Day of Atonement, and on the other hand of the provisions of the law which, to a certain extent, exempts men who register from jury duty.

Recapitulation.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1902.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	104,243
Borough of Brooklyn	71,969
Borough of Queens	6,250
Borough of Richmond	3,630
Total for city	186,092

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

First Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	1,321	1,750	2,107
Second	2,268	3,003	2,977
Third	2,337	2,844	3,099
Fourth	1,863	2,156	2,560
Fifth	2,903	3,654	4,068
Sixth	2,830	3,137	3,530
Seventh	2,406	3,612	3,852
Eighth	1,471	1,785	2,166
Ninth	2,797	3,802	2,883
Tenth	2,182	2,794	3,180
Eleventh	2,201	2,953	3,200
Twelfth	1,727	2,030	2,432
Thirteenth	1,836	2,165	2,583
Fourteenth	2,331	3,065	3,339
Fifteenth	2,399	2,878	3,284
Sixteenth	2,078	2,332	2,855
Seventeenth	2,194	2,622	3,126
Eighteenth	3,116	3,659	4,016
Nineteenth	4,099	5,553	6,018
Twentieth	2,697	3,385	4,047
Twenty-first	6,272	8,707	8,641
Twenty-second	2,663	3,217	3,722
Twenty-third	5,284	4,855	6,462
Twenty-fourth	1,202	2,944	3,216
Twenty-fifth	2,602	3,783	4,391
Twenty-sixth	2,163	2,905	2,765
Twenty-seventh	2,236	3,489	3,846
Twenty-eighth	2,429	3,043	3,212
Twenty-ninth	3,200	4,714	5,034
Thirtieth	3,194	3,596	4,044
Thirty-first	6,001	7,509	7,364
Thirty-second	3,097	3,723	3,905
Thirty-third	2,498	3,229	3,626
Thirty-fourth	5,515	6,903	7,300
Thirty-fifth	6,095	8,483	8,101
Annex	1,081	1,510	1,633
Total	104,999	133,184	144,177

Total registration, 1901, 353,447; 1900, 368,276.
Total vote, 1901, 333,093; 1900, 348,720.
*Four election districts missing.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	3,137	4,020	4,471
Second	2,845	3,193	3,730
Third	2,326	2,895	3,197
Fourth	3,973	4,790	5,503
Fifth	3,137	3,630	4,311
Sixth	3,633	4,118	4,560
Seventh	4,827	5,454	5,755
Eighth	2,194	2,536	2,831
Ninth	2,189	2,541	2,883
Tenth	3,350	3,986	4,608
Eleventh	4,014	4,671	4,993
Twelfth	4,340	4,954	5,205
Thirteenth	3,137	3,794	4,436
Fourteenth	2,555	2,937	3,532
Fifteenth	2,140	2,376	2,909
Sixteenth	4,262	4,604	4,969
Seventeenth	4,070	5,189	5,460
Eighteenth	4,948	5,806	5,644
Nineteenth	2,309	2,683	3,018
Twentieth	3,870	4,336	4,878
Twenty-first	4,708	5,058	5,525
Total	71,969	83,576	92,433

Total registration 1901, 219,759; 1900, 230,459.
Total vote, 1901, 208,314; 1900, 220,844.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.
First	4,185	4,916
Second	1,774	3,781
*Third	291	493
†Total	6,250	9,192

*Balance in Nassau County.
†Four election districts missing.
Total registration 1901, 28,533; 1900, 29,318.
Total vote 1901, 27,789; 1900, 28,131.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

First Day.

Wards.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	1,275	1,687	1,676
Second	761	911	964
Third	714	857	940
Fourth	530	663	675
Fifth	350	427	521
Total	3,630	4,545	4,776

Total registration 1901, 13,771; 1900, 18,982.
Total vote 1901, 13,044; 1900, 13,238.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, cited a case yesterday where all the registration in one election district will be declared illegal, and those who registered will have to do so over again. This was in the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, at the polling place, 19 Allen Street. There the four Inspectors split and the Democratic members allowed only Democrats to register. Republicans refused to register, and in consequence the registration will be declared illegal.

Registration generally was conducted without incident of note. Where the polling places were opened many of the boards of election officers were not complete, and about 100 vacancies for Inspectors and poll clerks were reported to the Bureau of Elections. Some of the absentees, President Voorhis said, were Hebrews who would not do duty that would carry them beyond sundown, when the observance of the Day of Atonement began. For that reason more vacancies in the boards than is usual are expected to-day. The work of the boards was little interfered with, however, as the vacancies were promptly filled.

Mr. Voorhis was put to some trouble at all times in the day by inquiries in regard to State Superintendent McCullagh's letter to the Boards of Inspectors requiring them to obtain the last place of residence of those who presented themselves for registration. Some of the Inspectors blundered and got the last place of registration. There were a few challenges made at each of the various election districts.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The first day's registration in Albany City is 7,896. This is 2,553 less than on the first day of registration last year, and 2,578 less than on the first day in 1900. To-day's registration is smaller than that of any previous first day in seven years.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—The total registration here to-day was 17,634. On the first day in 1901 the total was 17,962.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 10.—The first day's registration here resulted in the enrollment of 8,094 voters, a loss of 1,100 from the first day of last year.

ESPECIALLY FOR TO-DAY.
Large collection of men's trousers, $2.95, worth $5. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau & Fulton Sts., N. Y.—Adv.

The russet gold of Autumn and the mellow colored "Highlands" make the Day Line trip better than ever.—Adv.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM GUEST OF THE NATION

Plans for His Reception Spoiled by Liner's Late Arrival.

Reaches New York Late at Night and Starts for Washington at Once—Was Popular with Fellow-Passengers.

The Crown Prince of Siam, Maha Vajiravudh, arrived last night on the Fuerst Bismarck, but was too late to see what this country looked like in daylight.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the steamship reached Quarantine, and the elaborate plans which had been made for his reception on the dispatch boat Dolphin could not be carried out.

Instead, the Prince was taken aboard the navy yard tug Powhatan as soon as his seventy-seven pieces of luggage could be transferred from the liner, and he was then hurried to the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City, where he boarded his special train, which pulled out for Washington at 12:30.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, who represented the President, and the other members of the welcoming party left the Barge Office pier at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and were taken out on the Powhatan to the Dolphin, which was anchored off Ellis Island. The party included Mr. Peirce's secretary, Edwin Morgan; Col. David B. Sickels, ex-Minister to Siam, and acting as an aide to Mr. Peirce, the Siamese Minister; Isaac Townsend Smith, Siamese Consul General, and Loring Townsend Hildreth, Siamese Consul here; William Potter, ex-Minister to Italy; James R. Reynolds, Mayor Low's private secretary; E. H. Loftus, the Secretary of the Chinese Legation, and Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service.

The Dolphin anchored in Quarantine and remained there all the afternoon awaiting word of the sighting of the Fuerst Bismarck. At 6:30 Mr. Peirce decided to return to the city, and when the tug which brought the party back reached the Battery, word was received that the Fuerst Bismarck had been sighted off Fire Island at 6:55.

With the exception of Mr. Reynolds and Consul General Smith, the official party left the Battery again at 9:30 and reached Quarantine just as the Fuerst Bismarck came through the Narrows. Arrangements had been made with Health Officer Doty, who sent an officer aboard, and after some difficulty in arranging a ladder Mr. Peirce, the Siamese Minister, and the rest of the party went aboard the liner. When Mr. Peirce in the name of the President had extended a formal welcome, and the Siamese Minister had paid his respects, the others were presented.

Col. Sickels spoke to the Prince in Siamese, which seemed to please his Highness exceedingly. He told him that he remembered congratulating the King when the Prince was born.

"I don't quite recollect that," replied the Prince, "but I have heard your name very often."

When the formal greetings were over the Prince went into the drawing room and sat down, while the others remained standing. He admitted, when the newspaper men flocked in, that it was his first encounter with American journalism. He seemed a little afraid of the result. He is short, quite stout, fair, and wore a light gray suit and a derby hat. His voice is musical and he speaks with a marked English accent.

"I have long wished to visit your country," he said, "as I know you are a very industrious people. I expect to see a great many things here, and I am interested in your industries, and particularly in your agriculture." Here the Siamese Minister held up his hand as a signal that the reporters had had enough.

On the voyage over the Prince made himself popular with all aboard. He frequented the smoking room a great deal, and while he did not drink beer or other liquid refreshment retailed there, he took part in all the games that went on. Some of the passengers tried to inveigle him into a game of poker, but the Prince only smiled. His father, the King, had told him all about the great American game which Col. Sickels had introduced into Bangkok.

Ex-Mayor Charles F. Bishop of Buffalo, who was one of the passengers, having learned of the Prince's identity, took him aside one day and explained to him at great length American cartoons and American ideas. The Prince listened patiently, and when Mr. Bishop was through remarked:

"Yes, those are just the ideas I had formed of the United States during my nine years' residence in England."

The Crown Prince was accompanied by Prince Chakrabongse, one of his seventeen brothers. The Prince's mother, the Queen Consort, is the King's half-sister.

The others in his suite were Col. Rajavallobh, his First Aide de Camp; Major Sarasiddhi, Second Aide de Camp; Mom Anuvatra, private secretary; Luang Surayudh, Aide de Camp to Prince Chakrabongse. The Prince and his suite will be received this morning in Washington by the President.

MAY JOIN NEW LABOR BODY.

Chicago Teamsters, Freight Handlers, and Others Unions May Go to American Labor Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Negotiations that may result in the desertion of the National Teamsters' Union, the Freight Handlers' Union, and other strong labor organizations from the ranks of the American and Chicago Federations of Labor are in progress.

The American Labor Union, the Western federation of workers of Socialistic tendencies, is attempting to secure a foothold in Chicago, and to-day it became known that Albert Young, President of the Teamsters' National Union, has been seriously considering the matter of joining with it.

Clarence A. Smith of Butte, Montana, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Labor Union, and Mr. Young have exchanged several letters on the subject and the question of joining the union has gone further than either Mr. Smith or the teamsters' chief care to acknowledge at this time, it is said.

PLACE FOR A CORNERSTONE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The project of building a bridge over the Potomac as a memorial to the soldiers of the civil war is so firmly regarded as likely to be realized in the near future that the Stone Cutters' Association of Washington has furnished a large and handsome cornerstone. As the bridge has not been authorized and no one yet knows where it is to be placed, there has been some doubt as to where to deposit the cornerstone until Congress shall appropriate the money that will be necessary to build it.

This week, as a feature of the Grand Army demonstration, the cornerstone was taken to the White Lot, and appropriate ceremonies, including a speech by Secretary Root, were held over it. Attorney General Knox to-day gave his permission that the stone should be placed on the vacant lot at Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, the site of the proposed new building of the Department of Justice. It is only a short distance from the White House and Treasury, where the stone can be seen constantly by the public, and this possibly may serve to hasten the desired action by Congress.

BRADLEY & SMITH'S BRUSHES.
Pearl Street has been from time immemorial a great street for brush manufacturers and bristle merchants. Bradley & Smith, brush manufacturers at 251, have occupied the same building forty-three years. Long experience and continued prosperity enable them to maintain a foremost position in the trade and to sell their goods at the lowest possible rates. Notwithstanding the rise in the price of bristles, only in exceptional cases have their prices been raised.—Adv.

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Root, Knox, and Payne Discuss the Strike Situation with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Commissioner Wright was with the President this morning for a short time, and gave him a few additional details of the results of his meeting with Mr. Mitchell in Philadelphia on Monday last. The essential points of the interview between Commissioner Wright and Mr. Mitchell were reported to the President immediately following the meeting. However, Mr. Wright went to New England and did not return to Washington until last night. This morning was the first opportunity he had of conversing with the President about his mission.

For a long time this afternoon and again to-night the President discussed the coal strike situation with members of his Cabinet. After office hours this afternoon Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, and Postmaster General Payne came over to the White House and remained with the President until nearly 6 o'clock. To-night Secretary Root and Mr. Payne were with him for some time. Further than to admit that the coal strike was the subject which brought them together, the members of the Cabinet will not talk, except to say that nothing has been done.

Secretary Root left Washington to-night for New York after the conference with the President. He announced that his object in going was to register, so as to be able to vote at the coming election, but he is fully acquainted with every step that has been taken by the Administration in the coal strike, and knows many of the most influential financiers in New York.

The report that the Commissioner of Labor has a representative in the coal fields conducting an investigation for the Labor Bureau is not correct. Graham Brooks is understood to be in that section, making an investigation, but his labors are not by direction of the Commissioner of Labor. Mr. Brooks is a student of sociology whose conclusions on any matter which he had made a subject of investigation Commissioner Wright would respect, but he has no official or other relation with the Government.

Statements have been recently made to the effect that the President has in contemplation the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the strike under the act of Oct. 1, 1888, known as the "Arbitration act." That act relates entirely to common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce, and cannot be extended to the anthracite strike. This and other acts have been carefully examined by the Attorney General since the strike troubles began, and the conclusion reached that the Federal Government is without authority to act in the coal strike unless upon the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which is in annual session here, is giving some time to a discussion of the coal situation, though most of the sessions are devoted to regular federation matters. It was expected that the council to-day would adopt an address appealing to the public for assistance for the striking miners, but no action was taken. President Gompers announced to-night that the council may issue its appeal to-morrow.

CONFER IN PHILADELPHIA?

Senators Quay and Penrose Reported to Have Met President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Senators Quay and Penrose arrived here from New York this evening and immediately disappeared. It was reported, but the rumor could not be verified, that they were in consultation with President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad until a late hour.

Up to midnight Senator Quay had not appeared at the Hotel Walton, his stopping place in this city, nor did he present himself at Republican State Headquarters.

Shortly before the arrival of the Senators President Cassatt met President Baer of the Reading Company on the latter's return from New York. After a brief conversation Mr. Baer went to his home.

Senator Penrose was scheduled to-night to attend a meeting of business men at Pottsville, at which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw delivered an address. Mr. Penrose, however, did not go to Pottsville, which adds strength to the belief that matter of importance pertaining to the miners' strike was considered by the Senators after their arrival here.

THINKS MINERS WILL WIN.

Labor's Last Great Fight with Capital, Says ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and once Governor of Ohio, was interviewed to-day on the outcome of the anthracite coal strike.

"The operators will find it to their interests," said he, "to deal with the anthracite miners just as has been done by the operators in the bituminous coal fields. These miners furnish the finest exhibition of manhood the country has ever seen. While the operators get big prices for bituminous coal, the miners still continue to dig it out of the ground at 80 cents a ton, in keeping with their contracts. Thus it costs the operators 80 cents to mine the coal, 5 cents royalty, $1 for freight, and 15 cents added for the operators, makes a ton cost them $2. In the face of all this, soft coal is to-day selling for $5 a ton. The operators are the ones who are making the money. This is shown when it is considered that it does not cost any more to dig coal than it did before, and the railroad rates are the same.

"In regard to this anthracite strike, I expect to see President Baer resign. He cannot do otherwise from the stand he has taken. Public sympathy is turning to the miners. The operators will finally have to deal with the union once a year, as is done in the bituminous field. During the last five years soft coal operators have dealt directly with the union once a year and good has resulted. Senator Hanna has successfully dealt with the workmen in a similar manner for a quarter of a century.

"The time has come when capital and labor must cease fighting and work together. I expect to see such men as John Mitchell on the Board of Directors of mine operators. This anthracite strike is probably the last great fight between capital and labor in the United States."

BUFFALO BILL VERY ILL.

He May Be Forced to Close Season of His Show Immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MEADE, S. D., Oct. 10.—Col. W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) the old-time plainsman and scout, is very ill, and may be forced to close the season of his Wild West Show immediately, and to cancel his arrangements for taking the show to Europe in the Spring.

Col. Hayes, an old-time friend of Buffalo Bill, now commanding officer of Fort Meade, to-day received letters from Col. Cody telling of his sickness, and postponing the annual hunt in the Wyoming Mountains which Cody gives to a number of prominent hunters from all over the country.

The letter also states that his health is so feeble that he will probably go to his home for a long period of rest.

20 Hours Each Way
By the Pennsylvania Special the business man may save a whole day between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 211, 249, 1,196 Broadway.—Adv.

NO SOLUTION AT COAL CONFERENCE

Operators Urged by Gov. Odell to Recognize Miners' Union.

MR. BAER RESENTS PROPOSAL

Tells Him Politicians Have No Right to Interfere—His Proposition May Be Answered Tuesday—Mitchell Leaves Town.

The conferences between the coal operators and Gov. Odell and Senators Platt, Quay, and Penrose ended yesterday and without a settlement being reached.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Association, it is understood, had signified his willingness to accept arbitration and to make certain concessions, if concessions were necessary, to a settlement. He stood firm, however, in his demand for a recognition of the union.

The operators positively declined to consider any negotiations which would involve recognition of the union. Their position was

You know that I have nothing to say," was Mr. Baer's appeal as he hurried away.

Senator Platt was non-communicative concerning the conference, except to say that a proposition to which an answer was expected on Tuesday had been submitted to the operators.

After leaving Senator Platt's office, Gov. Odell went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is stopping. During the afternoon he held a lengthy talk with L. M. Hammerling, the General Agent of The United Mine Workers' Journal. About 5 o'clock Mr. Hammerling came down stairs and went over to the Ashland House, and soon reappeared accompanied by President Mitchell. They were closeted with the Governor about twenty minutes. After the conference Mr. Mitchell would not talk. Gov. Odell also declined to discuss the interview, saying that he did not think it would be "wise" to do so at the present time. He admitted having discussed the conference with the operators, but would not say what Mr. Mitchell had to say about it.

When asked to express his views on the strike and the conditions of it at the present time, Gov. Odell said:

"I don't see that it is incumbent upon me to make any statement as to the situation."

Mayor Low called to see the Governor late in the afternoon. The Governor explained that Mr. Low merely called to extend his well-wishes for a successful termination of the negotiations for a settlement of the strike.

It was reported during the day that the Governor was considering the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon the coal situation. As one of the things which the Legislature might do to bring the coal operators to terms it was stated that the Erie, Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson were all New York roads, and that the Delaware and Hudson was now the only road in the State that enjoyed the privilege of charging 3 cents a mile for transportation, the maximum rate which the other roads are allowed to charge being 2 cents a mile. Gov. Odell was asked whether there had been any discussion of the advisability of calling an extra session of the Legislature.

"None that I know of—not by me," he said.

"Is there any prospect of a settlement of the strike?" the Governor was asked.

"I can't say that I see any prospect," he replied.

"Will there be any further conference?"

"I do not know that there will. I am going to Newburg to-morrow."

Senators Quay and Penrose left for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

J. Pierpont Morgan spent Thursday night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and it is reported that he had had an interview with Gov. Odell and the Pennsylvania Senators concerning the coal situation.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning when he appeared down stairs he was surrounded by the newspaper men and asked if the reports about the conference were true.

"Is that any of your business?" snapped Mr. Morgan.

When he was told that it was not the personal business of the reporter, but that the question, if answered, would make rather interesting reading for the general public, Mr. Morgan replied gruffly:

"Why should I answer ... if it is none of your business?" He then hailed a cab and was driven down town.

At his office Mr. Morgan was joined by Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas. John Markle, the independent operator, was also at Mr. Morgan's office. Another caller upon the financier was Nathan Straus. Messrs. Baer and Thomas on leaving went straight to the conference at Senator Platt's office.

An evidence of the deep public interest in this conference was seen in the crowd which had gathered in front of the United States Express Building. The arrival of the conferrees was quickly noted by the crowd, and there were many who took apparent great delight in asking the Senators, Gov. Odell, and the operators, as they made their way into the building, if the strike had been settled and if the price of coal would appreciably diminish during the next few days. None of those to whom the questions were addressed paid the least attention to them.

MITCHELL LEAVES TOWN.

Entire Militia of Pennsylvania Couldn't Suppress the Strike, Is Fahey's Parting Declaration.

Before John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers left this city early this morning to return to the coal fields, one of his deputies, Mr. Fahey, made the following statement:

"It will require more than the entire militia of the State of Pennsylvania to suppress the strike. There are 147,000 striking miners, but there aren't that many soldiers in the State. Besides, there would have to be two or three soldiers to every miner to make the miners go back to work."

Mr. Fahey is a District President in the United Mine Workers' organization. He and Mr. Nichols, another District President, were with the strike leader all day yesterday. "Mother Jones" was in the company of the three men part of the time. None of them had a great deal to say for publication, replying to questions with mysterious nods or fleeing from their interviewers altogether. Mr. Mitchell announced early in the day that he would not be drawn into a public discussion of the strike.

Among those who called to see the leader in the forenoon was the Rev. Father Thomas B. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church. Another visitor was L. M. Hammerling of Wilkesbarre, to whose influence the stopping of last year's coal strike was attributed. Mr. Hammerling, who is the general agent of the United Mine Workers' Journal, called again in the afternoon and took the leader to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Messrs. Mitchell and Hammerling were busy at the Ashland House telephone many times in the morning, but neither of them would say whether they were keeping up with the conferences that were being held down town. Mitchell replied, when asked about this, that he had no official knowledge of such conferences. Asked if he expected any good to come from next Tuesday's meeting, he answered:

"That I can't say."

He did not know whether he would return for Tuesday's conference or not. It was said at the hotel that once during the day he called up Telephone "1,500 Broad," and that this was Senator Platt's private office number. Mr. Mitchell would not say if this was true.

One of the day's visitors, Charles B. Sparr, said after leaving the hotel that his talk with the strike leader had been on the subject of the power of Congress, under the inter-State law, to change carrying rates for coal. He and Mr. Mitchell had agreed that Congress, by lowering the rates for anthracite coal so that they would more nearly compare with those for bituminous, could do much to relieve the situation, as such action would give to the independent coal operators a better chance to fight the combinations.

At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Nichols, the strike leader as uncommunicative as ever, went to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western station and were locked in a sleeper attached to the train scheduled to start at 2:45 o'clock this morning. Later Messrs. Fahey and Duffy also boarded the train. The party was bound for Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

MARKLE ANSWERS MITCHELL.

Says Majority of Miners Are Disgusted with United Association and Won't Attend Meetings.

John Markle, independent coal operator, gave out the following answer yesterday to the statements made by President Mitchell to the effect that the local unions have acted unanimously against the acceptance of the request made by President Roosevelt to resume work immediately and trust to a future settlement of differences, according to the findings of a commission to be appointed by the President:

This is absolutely in line with the false statements that Mr. Mitchell and his organization have been placing before the public from the inauguration of the present strike. It is unnecessary here for me to call attention to the number of statements that Mr. Mitchell's organization has made which have already been proved false. The locals of the United Mine Workers are now sending forth these resolutions as cheering to refuse to work, and agreeing to abide by the action of their leader, Mr. Mitchell, but these resolutions are the action of locals composed of professional agitators and boys under twenty-one years of age.

The great majority of the workers in the anthracite coal fields to-day refuse to attend the meetings of the United Mine Workers' organization. They are absolutely disgusted with it. This is the condition of affairs as existing in the region where our collieries are located, and I am reliably informed that this condition exists in the other regions. I get the information direct, and I know it is true.

As soon as "the powers that be" put into the anthracite coal fields sufficient troops to protect the men desiring to work and to protect their families day and night, there will be a gradual resumption of work, and the anthracite coal market will be relieved. Please remember, in view of the extensive territory in the anthracite coal fields, and in view of the fact that Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania has at his command only about 10,000 National Guardsmen, that it is not in the Governor's power to protect all the men desiring to work, and their families, as they should be protected.

I stated before the President of the United States that I believed Federal troops were necessary. I reiterate that they are. Every politician or other individual, and every organization, negotiating with Mr. Mitchell and his United Mine Workers' organization, are prolonging this strike and keeping coal out of the market. Please remember the number of murders, brutal assaults, dynamiting of residences, and other overt acts which have been allowed to take place, which have intimidated a large number of men whom you cannot ask to return to work until you give them positive evidence that you can protect them and their families day and night while they are working.

On giving out this statement Mr. Markle said he had no intention of attending any of the conferences brought about by Gov. Odell and Senators Platt, Quay, and Penrose.

COAL STOCKS LOWER.

Lackawanna Breaks Nine Points on the Transfer of Only 1,400 Shares —Erie Common Supported.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the coal stocks were all lower, due to selling by disappointed speculative holders who had hoped for a settlement of the strike overnight.

The greatest weakness was in Lackawanna, which broke 9 points on the transfer of 1,400 shares. Delaware and Hudson lost 2 points on transactions involving 1,000 shares, the Reading issues a point or more each—some 37,000 shares of Reading common being dealt in; Pennsylvania 1¼ points on 23,000 shares, while the Erie and Ontario and Western fell off fractionally.

The best support was given Erie common, some 11,000 shares changing hands at a concession of only one-half point. Hill and Morgan interests were reputed to be the largest buyers.

PRICE OF COAL SOARS AGAIN.

The practical failure of all negotiations looking to a settlement of the coal strike had a marked effect on the coal market here. Soft coal jumped up $1 a ton, and was selling at $8.50 and $9 on board, and the small sizes of steam coal jumped up to $12 a ton. There was practically no anthracite for sale, except washery coal, in the yards of most of the dealers. Maurice R. Herbert of the firm of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal dealers, said that it was useless to fix a price for domestic anthracite.

"The situation is very serious," he said. "I am firmly of the opinion that the operators will never yield, and I believe the strike will eventually break. By the middle of November I believe coal will be mined, however, and brought here in fair quantities."

A dealer said that an offer was made for 100 tons of anthracite at $22 a ton, and the offer was refused. One lot of 40 tons was sold at $23 a ton.

COAL COMPANY'S ANSWER.

The Philadelphia and Reading Interests Deny That the New York Anti-Trust Law is Violated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have prepared an answer to the application of W. R. Hearst to the Attorney General of New York for the institution of an action against the company and others under the anti-trust laws of the State. The answer will be filed in New York.

The answer denies that the company is in any manner connected or identified with any combination contrary to the laws of New York State. It is averred that all railroad and canal companies organized under the laws of Pennsylvania are expressly authorized by the statute law of the said State to purchase and hold the capital stock of corporations authorized to develop the coal, iron, lumber, or other material interests of that Commonwealth.

The answer denies that the prices for the coal sold and shipped by the respondent were ever determined by combination or arrangement with the other corporations. The respondent also denies that the prices fixed by it in March, 1901, or at any other time, were determined at an alleged meeting of the Board of Directors of the Temple Iron Company, or that a uniform price for coal was agreed upon with other companies.

WANT SOFT COAL MEN OUT.

Officials of the Western Association Propose to Mitchell a Complete Tie-Up of All Mines.

DENVER, Oct. 10.—Telegrams have passed between the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, looking to a complete tie-up of all bituminous coal mines in the United States and Canada. The telegram of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation is as follows:

Exigencies demand that no coal of any kind be mined in the United States until the anthracite strike is won. The Western Federation of Miners will co-operate to this end.

Mr. Mitchell responded:

Telegram received. Shall give careful consideration to your suggestion. Many thanks for the proffer of co-operation and assistance.

"The significance of this correspondence," said President Moyer, "is far reaching. It means that if President Mitchell will call out all his men in every soft and hard coal mine in this country and Canada, the Western Federation will immediately co-operate with them and withdraw every man we have in the coal mines of the West, Northwest, and Canada. And this will mean that the stubborn mine operators in Pennsylvania will have to bring this long strike to an end or the people throughout the country will know the reason why. This is the only way to end the trouble."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—Concerning the report that the American Federation of Labor will call out the bituminous miners, W. B. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, said this evening:

"The American Federation of Labor has no authority to call out the miners. The United Mine Workers, which is the authoritative body, in July voted against calling out the bituminous miners in support of the anthracite, so the bituminous men will not be called out. The Federation can assist the miners in any movement, but it is not the initiative body."

PRESIDENT SEES GEN. GOBIN.

Commander of Troops in the Strike Region a Caller at the White House Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Among the President's callers this afternoon were Adjt. Gen. Stewart, who has just been elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Gen. Gobin, who is in command of the brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard that has been on duty for some weeks in the coal regions. The visit of Gen. Stewart is explained at the White House by the statement that he called to pay his respects to the President before leaving the city.

The same statement is made in regard to the visit of Gen. Gobin, but there is a suspicion that he was brought here through some agency for the purpose of advising the President as to the situation and feeling in the disturbed section of Pennsylvania. Gen. Gobin's experience with the pending troubles, and his previous experience in similar duty qualify him to speak intelligently in regard to the entire matter, and whether or not he was sent for, it is reasonably certain that he gave the President much valuable information on this subject.

It is believed by some that Gen. Gobin's visit was in pursuance of orders given him, through Gov. Stone, and that he was sent for by the President to talk over the situation in Pennsylvania, not only in regard to its present status, but also in regard to a possible emergency which would call for the use of the Federal military forces.

Gen. Gobin left the city late in the afternoon and Gen. Stewart departed this evening.

VIRGINIA'S COAL FAMINE.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10.—The freight traffic of the Seaboard Air Line is almost crippled by the scarcity of coal. To-day the coal that was aboard freight engines was removed to passenger engines and only enough was secured to run the south-bound from Norfolk to-night. The line's shops are busy changing engines to wood burners.

The street railway system of Tidewater, Va., is depending largely upon refuse coal and scrap wood from the large mills for fuel, and has chartered barges and tugs to gather the same. Their shut-down would put Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton Berkley, and adjoining suburbs in darkness and stop cars and ferries. The Norfolk tugboat owners met to-night and raised charges on account of the coal scarcity.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PROSECUTE MINERS' UNION.

Operators Call United Association an Illegal Organization.

Contend It Contravenes the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—Ex-Justice Pryor Says Federal Courts Could Not Act.

Representing specifically the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, but, it is understood, also in behalf of all the coal operators, David Wilcox, of counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Company, yesterday made public a letter which he had addressed on Oct. 8 to President Roosevelt, earnestly requesting that the Federal Government institute proceedings against the United Mine Workers' Association as an organization in conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890.

The gist of Mr. Wilcox's argument was that the miners' union by its strike prevented the production of the subject matter of commerce, and that this constituted not only a restraint of trade, but a prohibition of trade, both State and inter-State, in that commodity. On this ground Mr. Wilcox maintained that the miners' union should be restrained by such an injunction as issued in the Debs case, and that the organization should be dissolved.

Lawyers associated directly and indirectly with the more important corporate interests of Wall Street refused to comment upon Mr. Wilcox's letter, but ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, known especially for his successful fight against the Sugar Trust, said that the Federal courts had no rights whatever under the Sherman law to take any action against the miners, for no law in the country, he said, could force a man to work against his will.

Mr. Wilcox had addressed a letter to the President on June 7 last along the same lines, and he made that letter public yesterday also. His further reason for urging the matter upon the President, he said, was that since then the Circuit Courts of the United States had condemned the methods of the miners' union. Among other things, in his letter of Oct. 8, Mr. Wilcox said:

Commerce among the States begins when the subjects thereof begin to move to their place of destination and ends when they are sold. The question, therefore, is whether the mine workers' combination constitutes a restraint upon such commerce. The view that it does not is based upon the contention that this combination affects only production of coal within the States and not shipments of coal from one State to another. It is submitted that this distinction is without foundation in the law or the facts.

The authority in support of this view upon which reliance is principally placed is the case of the United States versus E. C. Knight Company. In that case several sugar refineries in Pennsylvania had been united into one organization. The court held that this consolidation of interests did not come within the statute because it affected merely the process of manufacture and had no necessary effect upon shipment of the manufactured product out of the State. It will be seen that these facts were widely different from those involved in the present case.

The coal of the country is the most important subject of its inter-State commerce. The Mine Workers' Association consists of a combination of persons employed in the production of coal in many States of the Union. Its object and effect are to control the terms upon which this subject of inter-State commerce may be produced at all, either for State or inter-State shipments. Its direct and necessary effect is that no coal shall be shipped anywhere within the country unless it so permits.

This combination, therefore, not merely restrains but destroys inter-State commerce by preventing the existence of the subject matter of such commerce of the greatest public interest and importance. No more effective or radical restraint of inter-State commerce could be imagined.

The Delaware and Hudson Company was chartered by the State of New York on April 23, 1823, for the purpose, as expressed in its charter, of furnishing to the State of New York a supply of coal found in the State of Pennsylvania. As the result of the mine workers' organization this inter-State commerce of this corporation has been for the time being in great part destroyed. Obviously, a combination which has this direct effect upon an established inter-State business is in every sense a restraint thereon.

In his letter of June 7 Mr. Wilcox said in part:

The United Mine Workers' Association and all of its members constitute a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States and also an attempt to monopolize the labor necessary in supplying coal found in one State to the markets of other States and thus to monopolize this part of the commerce among the several States.

The action already had by said United Mine Workers has greatly injured this company's inter-State business, as above stated, and said association is in great part monopolizing the labor necessary in carrying on the same. The courts have already many times held that such a combination is unlawful.

Ex-Justice Pryor dictated this statement to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter upon the subject of the arguments advanced by Mr. Wilcox:

"With all respect for the well-known ability of Mr. Wilcox, I cannot concur in his view of the Sherman act. In my judgment, that act does not apply to the case of the anthracite miners. The miners are not interfering with inter-State commerce or restraining inter-State commerce. They simply refuse to produce an article which might become the subject matter of inter-State commerce.

"Commerce and the subject of commerce are two distinct notions. Suppose that for some reason the planters of South Carolina should refuse, by agreement, to produce cotton. That would not be a regulation or restraint of inter-State commerce. Yet the two cases are analogous.

"As I understand it, the case of the United States vs. Knight, cited by Mr. Wilcox, is an explicit authority in favor of my position. But then, if the views of Mr. Wilcox are in the right, why is not the mine operators' combination obnoxious to the same act, for it is the concerted agreement not to pay adequate compensation to the miners which is really the cause of the non-production of coal.

"Suppose the mine operators should combine to pay the miners but a pittance of 25 cents a day for their work, and that thereupon the miners should strike, who would then be the cause of the non-production of anthracite?"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President Roosevelt has received the communication from David Wilcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and has referred it, together with the former one, of which Mr. Wilcox speaks, to the Attorney General.

IMPORTATIONS OF WELSH COAL

Tariff Law Likely to be Construed Liberally as Regards This Fuel During the Coal Crisis.

The practical effect of Secretary Shaw's recent instructions to his Collectors of Ports and other customs officers to facilitate as much as possible the importation of coal during the period of coal scarcity in this country will be to admit Welsh hard coal free of customs duties. Customs officers in this city take the Secretary's letter to mean, reading between the lines, that, while they are to carry out the tariff law in regard to the collection of duties on coal, where there is a chance to construe the law liberally, they are to do so.

Collector Stranahan of this port was asked yesterday in what way he purposed to facilitate the passage of coal imports during the crisis. He replied that a number of days could be saved, under the instructions of the Secretary, by putting coal importations at the head of the list. The coal could be examined at the dock, and passed right through without delay, while other imports, for which the public are not in such a hurry, could go through the regular time-requiring routine. He had already given instructions, he said, to the officers under him to hurry coal through as fast as possible.

Mr. Stranahan was asked if in the process of hurrying coal through in this way, the examination might not be so cursory as to admit duty free some coal that should be below the required test. The law in regard to coal, which fixes an unvarying duty on bituminous coal, charges 67 cents per ton of 2,200 pounds on anthracite and hard coals that have less than 92 per cent. of "fixed carbon," and admits duty free the coal passing a higher test.

"Well," replied the Collector, smiling, "if we are to put coal through in a hurry some may get in that doesn't pass test, if an importer puts it on his papers as above 92 per cent. We can't put shiploads of coal through a chemical analysis. I think the Secretary intends that we shall take the chance in the present coal situation."

DUTY ON COAL "SMUGGLED IN."

Secretary Moody Says It Should Be Repealed at the Next Session of Congress.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, addressing a great Republican concourse here this evening, declared that the duty of 67 cents a ton on bituminous coal "was smuggled into the tariff act in a sneaking and cowardly manner," and ought to be repealed at the short session of Congress.

He declared that the President could not constitutionally send troops into the coal regions without a call from the Pennsylvania authorities, nor could he seize anthracite lands by the exercise of eminent domain. "And if he could," continued Mr. Moody, "I should, for one, resist the latter action to the utmost, for I have seen far too much of the extravagance of Government ownership to want more of it. Its printing costs the Government twice or thrice what private concerns would pay for it, and the 17,000 men in the navy yards get 70 per cent. more per hour than those in the Cramp yards, this being due to numerous holidays, short hours, &c."

TROOPS SUFFER FROM COLD.

Oil Stoves in Great Demand in Their Camp at Wilkesbarre—Effort to Open More Collieries.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 10.—Disappointment followed the news received from New York this afternoon that the conference there for the purpose of settling the miners' strike had failed. It is feared in business circles that the struggle will continue for some weeks yet. The strike leaders will make every effort to hold their men in line, trusting to cold weather to bring the operators to terms. The local operators say nothing but failure was to be expected from the New York conference, as it was more of a political gathering than anything else.

The officers of the Third Brigade, with headquarters in this city, made the announcement to-day that the order of Gov. Stone to place all persons arrested for rioting under a military guard will be strictly enforced. A stockade is being erected at West Side Park, where the Ninth Regiment is in camp, and prisoners will be confined there.

The troops camped at West Side Park suffered from the cold for the first time last night, when a heavy frost prevailed. Oil stoves were in great demand to-day and the dealers in this city and surrounding towns had no trouble in disposing of their stock at advanced prices.

The operators will make another determined effort to start up additional collieries next Monday, and in case the militia cannot furnish the necessary protection for the men who want to go to work, and their families, a number of local operators will petition the Governor as to the advisability of calling on the President for Federal troops.

STRIKE UPSET ODELL'S PLANS.

Campaign Schedule Delayed Pending Effort at Settlement—Disapproval of Governor's Action.

Gov. Odell and Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee had an interview yesterday with regard to the Governor's campaign, but at the end of their talk neither had any definite announcement of plans to make. The Governor said that he would return to this city on Monday morning, would speak at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn that evening, and on Tuesday would have another conference with Chairman Dunn, after which he would be able to announce his itinerary.

The fact is that the active work of the Republican campaign is being delayed pending the efforts to settle the coal strike. Gov. Odell's action in thrusting himself into the coal situation has not been unanimously approved by the Republican leaders. Some of them thought he was making a mistake to identify himself with it, and told him so.

Their argument was that by taking a hand in the efforts to settle it he was confessing that the Republican Party had some responsibility in connection with the situation. They told him that the best course for him to pursue was to go ahead about his campaign and disclaim any responsibility for the coal situation. To these arguments Gov. Odell is reported to have replied:

"You must remember that I am Governor of the State as well as the Republican candidate. The situation is intolerable to the people of the State and I owe it to them to do what I can to effect a settlement. The right thing to do is the best thing to do."

A Delicatessen Dealer's Offer.

A delicatessen store on Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has adopted the novel expedient of offering a piece of hard coal for every fifty-cent purchase. Placed prominently in the window, surrounded by slices of ham, tongue, and other table delicacies, is a large scuttle filled almost to overflowing with coal. This incongruous mixture has attracted considerable attention during the past few days. Attached to the scuttle is a card bearing the above offer.

COAL FAMINE CLOSES SCHOOLS.

4,000 Pupils Sent Home by the Teachers at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The 4,000 pupils in the public schools of this city were sent home to-day by their respective teachers because of the coal supply giving out. There are eleven schools affected, and the pupils will not be able to resume their studies until a quantity of soft coal ordered by the Board of Education is received.

There is a carload of soft coal now on the way to this city, and it may reach here some time next week. It will not last long, however, and the authorities fear they will have to shut the doors of the schools indefinitely.

BRITISH MINERS' PROPOSALS.

Nationalization of Land, Mines, Minerals, and Railroads Urged.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in conference at Southport to-day, adopted a resolution urging the nationalization of land, mines, minerals, and railroads.

Benjamin Pickard, M. P., President of the federation, who presided, opposed the resolution, pointing out that the miners of Germany and France were "cursed by the system of Government control prevailing there."

BUY ARKANSAS ANTHRACITE.

Chicago Dealers Pay $10 a Ton—Nearly Up to Pennsylvania Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chicago has found a new source for an anthracite coal supply. Three carloads reached the city to-day, the first that have come to Chicago from the Arkansas mines. The local wholesale price of Arkansas anthracite is $10 a ton. The grade of coal that was received here to-day by a Dearborn Street firm is said to be nearly up to the Pennsylvania standard.

Hundreds of carloads of the fuel have been contracted for at the mines by Chicago dealers, but the scarcity of cars stands in the way of ready transportation.

Proposed Subscription for Miners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to-night decided to appeal to business men and other sympathizers with the anthracite coal miners for financial aid for the strikers. The suggestion was made that some responsible professional or public man should take the matter in charge and begin a sympathetic campaign for assistance.

Mass Meeting Postponed.

The Joint Citizens' Committee which had made arrangements to hold a mass meeting on the coal situation on Monday night met yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel and decided to postpone the mass meeting until Thursday. This action was taken in the hope that the present efforts at mediation would prove successful.

Wallach's Hats

Sps. 841 Columbus Av. 256 Sps. 449 Bowery 449 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 22nd

Until 10 P. M. To-Night, Midnight.

IT will Pay those Seeking Good Returns for a Modest Outlay to Look in Our Windows for "The Wallach" Derby, with the Full Crown and Half Round Curled Brim. Also for our Soft Hats, with Low Crowns and Broad Brims.

$5 Style, $3 Quality. Our Own Price, $1.90

(See our Windows, too, for more costly Hats; also for the modish models in Opera Hats.)

POOR BESIEGE COAL YARDS

Made Glad by Getting the Precious Fuel at Fifteen Cents a Pail.

Each Person Allowed to Buy as Much as 90 Cents' Worth—Amusing and Pathetic Scenes.

Coal was sold yesterday at cost price to the poor by the firm of Alfred Barber's Sons, at their yards, 377 Water Street, and by Curtis & Blaisdell, at 100 Washington Street. Fifteen cents would buy a pailful which weighed thirty-two pounds, or at the rate of $9.50 per ton. These firms were able to do this as a result of a conference Wednesday evening between representatives of the coal-carrying railroads and local dealers, when it was arranged to sell at cost price small quantities of coal to the very poor. As soon as possible stations will be opened at Fifty-sixth Street and the East River and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the East River.

When the gates of the coal yards of Alfred Barber's Sons were thrown open yesterday morning a crowd had gathered. It had been formed in line by two policemen from the Oak Street Station. It was an orderly gathering of people, most of them carrying sacks, but there was every other sort of receptacle, from a baby carriage to a basket. Each person was allowed to buy as much as 90 cents' worth. The majority did not have 90 cents and were content on the average with three pails, so that, as there were 250 tons sold, about 5,211 people were supplied with the prized fuel. The firm never had so much small change as it did at the end of the day, there being in silver and copper approximately $2,390.62.

Early in the day the policemen on guard noticed that two Italians were making suspiciously quick returns. They were traced, and not far away, on Oliver Street, was a wagon guarded by a third Italian. They would dump the contents of their sacks in the wagon and were preparing to make a harvest out of the necessities of the poor. They had not gathered a great deal before they were discovered. As they had paid for what they had the coal could not be confiscated, but the men were warned that if they returned to the yard they would meet with an unpleasant reception. The Italians drove away with such coal as they had to sell it at 30 cents a bucket.

Later it was learned that they were sending friends to buy the cheap coal. The scheme did not work very well, however, as the policemen were acquainted with many of the people of the district, who formed themselves into information committees and gave warning when they learned that fraud was being perpetrated. Moreover, some of the most trusted messengers, when they got hold of the coal, decided to take it to their own homes.

One woman purchased six tickets, or 192 pounds of coal. Leaving half of it in the care of her little girl, she carried the rest home and then returned after a long journey for the girl and the other half of the coal. She was a delicate little woman with the pinch of poverty in her sharp features, but gratitude shone in her eyes. She told Harry G. Barber that if she had not been able to buy the coal she would have starved. She earns her living by washing, and it was impossible to clean clothes without hot water. She said that she had been forced for some time to work half of her day hunting wood, stray boxes, and barrels, and her hours for working had thus been disastrously curtailed. More than that, the wood fire hardly answered the purpose.

It was not at all unusual for people to buy six tickets and find that they were not able to carry it away. Where they were old and feeble there was every now and then a volunteer to help, for the poor are good to each other. One old woman bought two pailfuls. Bent under the weight, she started away, when the bag burst and the coal scattered over the yard. Her lamentations were loud and pitiful. Mr. Barber and one of the clerks gathered together the scattered nuggets, and the stenographer found somewhere about the place a new sack. It was evident that the helpers had somehow or other put more than two pails in the new bag, for the old woman was more bent than ever when she staggered away, beaming her gratitude as she turned to say good-bye.

Many of the women could not leave their babies at home, and brought them in their ricketty carriages. It was not uncommon for them to dump the coal about the baby's feet. The wooden soapbox on four wheels, the small boy's delight and pride, was one of the common vehicles, and the boys had a trick of scrawling on the side with a piece of fuel the magic word "Coal."

Mr. Barber said that he would be forced to close the yard to-day, as the crowd interfered with business contracted for and there was a danger of the people being hurt by the heavy trucks. The sales to the poor would, however, be resumed to-morrow, and would be continued until the coal famine ended.

The scenes witnessed at the Barber yards were typical of those enacted at the yards of Curtis & Blaisdell, at 100 Washington Street.

Burns Brothers are to represent Coxe Brothers & Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading, and Curtis & Blaisdell and the Hudson Coal Company will represent the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, and the Philadelphia and Reading in selling coal at cost to the poor of this city.

Coal Famine and the Holy Ghosters.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Oct. 10.—It is reported here that the "Rev." Frank Sandford, head of the Holy Ghost and Us Society of Shiloh, Me., has informed his followers that the Lord appeared to him and through him commanded all the inmates of Shiloh to return to their homes as soon as possible "for reasons which the good Lord will later explain." According to report, however, the leader of the sect has concluded that in view of the high price of coal it would be too expensive to run the "institute" throughout the Winter. Many of the members are said to be short of funds and to have appealed to their friends here and elsewhere for money to bring them home.

Disorder in French Coal Region.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Information received here from Denian, Department du Nord, says it was found necessary to-day for cavalry to protect non-strikers when the men were leaving the coal pits. Notwithstanding the protection of the cavalry, many of the non-strikers were badly mauled. The collision between strikers and troops resulted in injuries to twenty miners and three soldiers.

To Buy Fuel for Newark's Poor.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the Common Council of this city this morning it was decided to place $5,000 at the disposal of that body for the purchase of coal and wood for the families that may be in need of it.

Cargo of Welsh Coal Arrives.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 10.—A cargo of 3,800 tons of Welsh coal arrived to-day by the British steamer Charlemont. Another steamer carrying coal is expected at this port in a few hours. The coal will be sold here for $12 a ton.

The registration booths are open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the election district can register and vote.

FREE OF KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

Ohio Governor Pardons Taylor Women, Alleged Cincinnati Abductors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Gov. Nash to-day pardoned Mrs. F. L. Taylor and daughter, the alleged Cincinnati kidnappers. In doing so, he gave out the following statement:

"This action is taken (1) because I doubt whether the applicant aided and abetted in the abduction of the child, Margaret Taylor.

"(2.) Because the father and mother, in a letter dated June 2, 1902, after the restoration of the child, join in asking for the pardon."

The Governor also gave out a letter from Clara Taylor, dated Genoa, Italy, in which she affirms that her mother and sister were innocent. The letter of the child's parents asking the pardon was also made public.

Flint Glass Selling Agency Plan.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—It was learned to-day at the meeting of the Flint Glass Manufacturers, held Wednesday, that plans were considered for the establishment of a selling agency, or the purchase outright of all the plants and the formation of a combination. Final action is expected at a general meeting called for Oct. 22. The capital, it is said, will be $30,000,000.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of the AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL

Their New 12-Story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolianas, and Aeolian Orchestrelles and Aeriol Pianos will be in stock from which to make selection.

HAVE YOU A PIANO that YOU DO NOT USE?

IS the piano in your home a musical instrument, and do you enjoy it as such, or does it remain unused for months at a time and become practically nothing more than an article of furniture?

THE PIANOLA is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years. It is bringing music into homes where it has long been a stranger. It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study or practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily detached from the piano and moved to another part of the room. The Pianola can be used in connection with any grand or upright piano, and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be easily and quickly adjusted by any one.

The action of the Pianola is so simple that even a child can readily learn to play it. At the same time it is capable of so much expression that its greatest admirers are those who best understand and appreciate good music.

The Cost of the PIANOLA is $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

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Nemo TRIPLE STRIP SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION

FOUR DISTINCT NEW SHAPES REPLACING "CUSTOM-MADE" CORSETS.

"Straight Front" for normal figure too fully developed.
"Tall Figure" for tall woman with too prominent abdomen.
"Low Cut" for short-waisted stout woman.
"Long Hip" for stout woman with too generous hips.

The Tape Strap in these Corsets is light, strong and avoids bulkiness. They positively reduce and support the abdomen.

Stout women should buy Corsets only where the Self-Reducing System is sold if they desire a perfect-fitting Corset—one which needs no alteration.

All shapes and sizes in this system, $2.50. In finer material, $5.00.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

KOPS BROS., 35 West Third Street, New York

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO CALIFORNIA

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DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Through tourist cars—highest class. Choice of routes.

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND TIME TABLES, LOWEST RATES, SLEEPING CAR AND STEAMER TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED, APPLY TO L. H. NUTTING, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 349 Broadway, New York

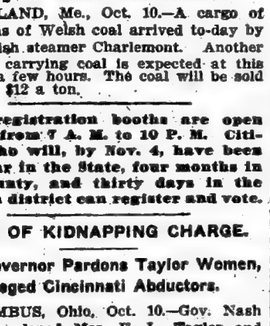

Autumn days and fashionable neckties require that a tab collar be worn. This shape with square cornered tabs is proper.

Cluett "Cantab" 25c; Arrow "Cantab" 15c.

Wear Cluett or Monarch shirts with these collars to get the best satisfaction. Our name is everything.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST

Every Interest a Woman has

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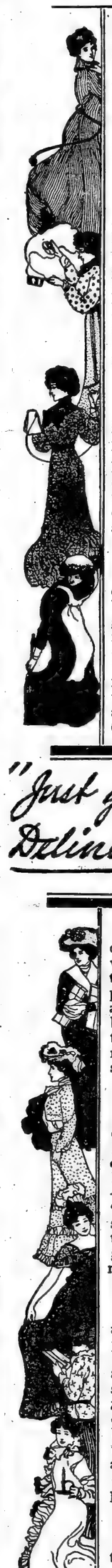

NO MATTER what she is intent upon, other women have already pondered over it, and the results of their experiences are recorded monthly in THE DELINEATOR.

Its pages treat of every phase in her life and daily doings—her work and her recreations, her wardrobe and her kitchen, her drawing-room and its society, her boudoir and its dainty furnishings.

It keeps health in the nursery, helps with the servants, and at every hour of a woman's day it offers its timely aid by wise counsel or clever suggestion.

If it is a question of dress, whether it be the morning gown or the night robe, or the many costumes in between, THE DELINEATOR reflects the Fashion truly, and fully, and clearly.

"Just get The Delineator"

Its illustrations of the modes are without question the finest that are published to-day, and they outnumber by far even those in the journals devoted exclusively to Dress.

Its styles are now copied in Paris, London and Vienna—the erstwhile Fashion-centres—a part of the "American Invasion of Europe" that is not as yet generally recognized.

And a word about its stories, poems and literary papers generally, although they deserve a column to themselves. Their quality is of the best—just compare them with what appears in any other high-class periodical.

In fact, it is just the sort of magazine that you would like to take regularly, we should think.

November Number just out. 15 cents per copy. Sold by all Newsdealers and Butterick Agents. Send $1.00 now and get the Magazine for an entire year.

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AUTOMOBILES RUN WELL

Seventy-one Machines Reach Springfield, Mass.

Vehicles Sent Away from Hartford Ahead of Time—A Large Crowd at Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—Seventy-one of the automobiles participating in the reliability run from New York to Boston arrived in Springfield this afternoon, more than a half hour ahead of the schedule, due to misunderstanding in the arrangements at Hartford, where the machines were sent away ahead of time. Great interest was manifested in the event and a large crowd gathered at the Springfield school, where the scores were taken and the machines quartered for the night. The first machine to make its appearance at the corner of Marble and Main Streets was an old mobile which arrived at 3:12, closely followed by Kenneth A. Skinner with a De Dion Bouton and a Pierce machine, both of which arrived at 3:13.

A bunch of twenty or more machines came in soon afterward. Nearly all of the rest were in before 5 o'clock, the last coming in at 5:21. The members of the club had their headquaretrs at the Cooley House, where they were tendered a banquet by an automobile company of this city. Winthrop E. Scarrett of New York, Chairman of the Reliability Contest Committee, and Albert R. Shattuck, President of the Automobile Club of America, made short addresses. The machines will leave this city to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and are due to reach Worcester for lunch, reaching Boston in the afternoon.

The times of the leaders were: Harlan W. Whipple, 3:31; Henry B. Jay, 3:15; Adams D. McMurtry, 3:19; Adams D. McMurtry No. 2, 3:16; H. Bartol Brazier, 3:36; Harold H. Brown, 3:36; Henry K. Browning, 3:37; P. H. Deming, 3:25; A. L. Riker, 3:30; Thomas B. Jefferey, 3:18; Grout Brothers, 3:35; S. T. Davis, Jr., 3:38; A. Skinner, 3:13; H. B. Shattuck, 3:26; F. A. La Roche, 4:29; S. G. Averill, 3:22; C. H. Tangeman, 3:15; Percy Owen, 3:28.

WANTS QUAY PROSECUTED.

A Philadelphia Reform Association Charges the Senator with Violating Civil Service Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Civil Reform Association, through its Secretary, Robert D. Jenks, urges that Senator Quay be prosecuted by the United States officials for alleged violation of the civil service laws. In his letter Mr. Jenks quotes the request sent to Federal office holders for campaign donations and Quay's letter withdrawing his request. Continuing, Mr. Jenks said:

"Senator Quay in this admits that the sending of the letter was a violation of the law. He does not state that under the United States law he renders himself liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both. There is a plain duty upon the proper prosecuting officer of the United States to institute appropriate legal proceedings against Senator Quay, who thus brazenly confesses to having violated a statute of the United States.

"It is no defense for him to say that he has at this late date withdrawn the letter, though he might have added that he was forced to do it. His position is analogous to that of a murderer who says: 'My attention having been called to the fact that it is breach of the law to kill a man, I withdraw the blow and ask the assaulted party (who died a month ago) to consider the blow as not having been made.' Is the murderer guilty?

"Over a month has elapsed since the first letter was sent out, and the political assessments asked for have doubtless been paid. No offer has been made to return them. Would any Federal employe have the temerity to demand the return of this 'voluntary contribution' which was coerced from him by the magic name signed at the end of the first letter?

"It is a disgrace to this Commonwealth that one of its Senators should stand a self-confessed lawbreaker. It is a disgrace to the administration of justice if he is not adequately punished therefor."

MR. COLER AN EARLY BIRD.

Democratic Nominee Makes a Pun While Registering, and a Bystander Commits a Double One.

One of the first voters to register in Brooklyn yesterday was Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Coler lives in the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, the "Republican Gibraltar" of Brooklyn. He registered in a tailor's shop at 1,437 Fulton Street, after standing in line for a short time awaiting his turn. In answer to the usual questions he said he was thirty-four years old, had lived thirty-one years in the State and county, and eighteen years in the district.

"You're early, Mr. Coler," observed a clerk.

"You might say an early bird," was the reply, with a smile. "Maybe I'll catch the Gubernatorial worm."

"Say, Mr. Coler," remarked a punster in the line of voters, "the coal strike ought to elect you, sure."

"How's that?" asked the candidate.

"Why," returned the other, "you're a Coler and your son's a minor."

Mr. Coler joined in the laugh, and, going out, boarded a Fulton Street car bound down town.

Democrat for Assembly.

George A. Price, Jr., was nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District last night. There was no opposition.

J. A. Goulden for Congress.

Joseph A. Goulden was nominated by the Democrats in the Eighteenth Congress District last night. Mr. Goulden is an ex-School Commissioner, President of the Tax Payers' Alliance, and a charter member of the North Side Board of Trade.

Nominated for State Senate.

John A. Hawkins was nominated last night by the Democrats of the Twenty-first Senate District.

TO HAVE A REAL HONEYMOON.

Miss Furniss, Playing in the Chinese Variety, to be Married.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Maud Furniss, who recently has been appearing as Mrs. Pineapple, one of the principal rôles of "A Chinese Honeymoon," and Alexander Dow, a wealthy manufacturer of this city. It is probable that Miss Genevieve Whitlock, whose performances both in "Florodora" and "A Chinese Honeymoon" have attracted much favorable notice, will take the part to be left vacant. Miss Whitlock is a Washington girl, and is well known there socially.

Miss Furniss's marriage will take place Wednesday. It will be a quiet wedding, only a few friends having been invited to attend. Mr. Dow is a member of the City, the Hardware, the New York Athletic, and other clubs. Miss Furniss previously appeared in "The Burgomaster," "The Strollers," and other plays.

INQUEST IN PULITZER CASE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Jersey City Against Young.

Coroner William N. Parslow, in the Jersey City Court House, last night concluded the inquiry into the death of Anna Pulitzer, for the murder of whom William Hooper Young is under arrest. The jury's verdict was that the woman "was found dead in the Morris Canal, in Kearny Township, on Sept. 18, and from the evidence adduced we find that she came to her death by violence at the hands of William Hooper Young."

The preliminary hearing in the case of Young before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Police Court was postponed yesterday for one week.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Passenger Traffic Checked for Two Hours on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Brakeman Stops Another Train.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 10.—The "cannon ball" express freight of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which left One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New York, about 7 o'clock to-night, was wrecked on the western end of the Coscob drawbridge at 8:30, and passenger traffic was stopped for two hours. No one was reported injured. The train had gone about 100 yards on the trestle when the "housing" of a truck beneath a heavily loaded car broke and four cars were derailed. One car hung over the west-bound track and blocked it.

An accommodation train had just left Riverside station and was on the east end of the bridge at the instant that the freight toppled over on the westbound track. The freight head brakeman feeling the jar of the train realized that something had happened, and before the engine came to a standstill he seized his red lantern and swung it almost in the face of the engineer of the on-coming passenger train, succeeding in stopping it.

PRIZE FOR POLICE ESSAYIST.

South Orange Sergeant, Formerly a College Professor, Devises Plan to Select a Roundsman.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Desk Sergeant John C. Johnson of the South Orange police is responsible for the following entry on the blotter in the police stations:

"Patrolman Murphy has broken three nightsticks hammering on the sidewalk signaling for Acting Roundsman Stieve."

It is said that Stieve is a little deaf, but Sergt. Johnson is of the opinion that if the village must defray the expense of purchasing three nightsticks because of the acting Roundsman's affliction it is the Sergeant's duty to make an official record of that fact. He has not said, however, he will prefer charges against Stieve.

Sergt. Johnson announced a few days ago that all the officers of the force would have an opportunity to be appointed Roundsman to fill a vacancy, his idea being to give them each two weeks' trial, and at the end of that time they are to submit an essay in their own handwriting on the subject "The Duties of a Roundsman." It is believed that the man who composes the best essay will receive the promotion. Johnson was once a college professor, and his friends consider him thoroughly capable of passing judgment on the essays.

EDUCATED ALLIGATOR DEAD.

Vailsburg Saurian Was Death to Chickens but Friendly to a Cat.

Special to The New York Times.

VAILSBURG, N. J., Oct. 10.—Dick, the last survivor of a family of six alligators taken from their home in a Florida river and shipped North in a cigar box fourteen years ago, is dead. Dick, for an alligator, was highly educated. Frederick Ryerson of 39 Crawford Street, Vailsburg, was his owner. He had one bad habit, of which he could not be broken, and that was killing chickens. He would lie motionless in the grass in the rear of the house, and when an unsuspecting hen would happen near his open jaws would close like a flash and the chicken would disappear.

The alligator was friendly with Mr. Ryerson's cat, and they often dined from the same plate. Dick knew his master's voice, and would answer to his call.

CUT IN PIPE PRICES.

Company, Embracing Forty Manufacturers, Takes Important Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—An important meeting of the Pipe Machine and Manufacturing Company, a concern incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and with headquarters at Trenton, was held here to-night. The concern consists of forty of the principal manufacturers of corrugated eave pipe in the United States.

The most important business that was transacted was the decision to reduce the price of their product 7½ per cent. This decision was brought about by the action of the sheet steel manufacturers, who also decided to reduce the price of their products, making this move possible. The action is a most important one to builders.

CALL MONEY IN CINCINNATI.

Loan Made Yesterday at the Unusually High Rate of Eight Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—An unusual rate for call money was established in the local loan market to-day. A prominent trust company accepted a loan, which was of good size and of ordinary quality, at 8 per cent.

In 1898-9 a heavy loan was negotiated at one of the Third Street banks at 7 per cent., while in 1896 call money worked as high as 12 per cent., a prominent local capitalist having placed over $100,000 at that rate.

At the present time most of the banks are getting 5½ and 6 per cent. for their money loaned in this city, while a great deal of Cincinnati capital is running in the Eastern loan markets at 8 and 10 per cent.

THE REV. DR. RITCHIE FINED.

Women Detectives Testified He Practiced Medicine Without a License.

As a result of evidence obtained by two women detectives of the New York Medical Society, the Rev. Dr. William M. Ritchie, whose office was in the Presbyterian Mission Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday was fined $75 for practicing medicine without a license.

Mr. Ritchie, according to his card, was the Secretary of the Inter-Denominational Committee for the Suppression of the Drug Habit, and he had printed matter bearing the names of many persons prominent in church work as indorsing the committee. The officers named in these circulars were as follows: The Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, Moderator of the General Assembly and pastor emeritus of a Presbyterian Church in this city, President; Thomas O. Conant, editor of The Examiner, First Vice President; F. L. Martin, President of the Presbyterian Supply Committee, Second Vice President, and W. W. Westervelt, a lawyer of 33 Pine Street, Treasurer. Mr. Westervelt appeared as counsel for Dr. Ritchie. The detectives testified that they had called at the rooms of the committee on July 9 and 10 last, complaining of various pains, and that Dr. Ritchie gave them a bottle of liniment.

Found Dead in His Factory.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 10.—Nelson Duryea, a wealthy resident of this place, seventy-five years of age, was found dead in a chair in his carriage manufacturing establishment to-night. He had been fond of a child three years of age, the daughter of Prof. William Vlyman, who lived next door. The child died to-day, and it was said that when told of her death Mr. Duryea became depressed. The child was scalded on Wednesday night by pulling over a boiling teakettle.

Railroad Increases Capital Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Chicago, Indiana and Eastern Railroad today filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in capital stock from $420,000 to $1,000,000. The notice of increase says it is made for construction purposes by unanimous vote of the Directors, who received authority from the stockholders. The road is now built from Muncie to Converse. It connects with the Pennsylvania at Converse and with the Lake Erie and Western and Big Four at Muncie.

Russell Sage Improving.

Russell Sage, who is resting at his home at Cedarhurst, L. I., was up yesterday and about the house. Yielding to the arguments of his wife and the attending physicians he will not leave the house until the fore part of next week.

Registration places for voters open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Annual Report Shows Increase of $602,335 in Gross Earnings—522 Miles of Track.

The annual report to the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30 of this year was issued yesterday. The gross earnings increased $602,335.58, or 5.14 per cent. The total receipts were $12,788,168.51, an increase of $652,609.04. The following table shows the comparative passenger and miscellaneous earnings:

	1901.	1902.	Inc. P.C.
Passenger rec'ts.	$11,718,929.02	$12,321,264.60	5.14
Miscel. receipts..	416,630.45	466,903.91	12.07
Total.....	$12,135,559.47	$12,788,168.51	5.38

The total increase in the cost of operations was $993,389. The gross fixed charges, including all bond interest and rentals, were $4,307,225.06. The net fixed charges were $3,732,633.

The cost of all roads, equipment, and other properties owned wholly or in part by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is $88,299,310.18. The total assets are $103,797,181.24. The accompanying table of liabilities is from the consolidated general balance sheet of the company:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$47,717,305.05
B'klyn Rapid Transit Co.....	$45,000,000.00	
Outstanding capital stock underlying companies	2,717,305.05	
Bonded debt and real estate mortgages		52,666,100.00
B'klyn Rapid Transit Co.....	$7,000,000.00	
Bonded debt of constituent companies	45,524,000.00	
The B. H. R. R. Co.	$250,000	
Sea Beach Ry. Co..	650,000	
B'klyn, Q. Co. & S. R. R....	6,624,000	
Nassau El. R. R. Co.	15,000,000	
B'klyn Un. El. R. R.	23,000,000	
Real estate mortgages	142,100.00	
Total capital stock, bonded debt, and real estate mortgages.....		100,383,405.05
Current liabilities		2,422,332.47
Audited vouchers.....	$376,684.27	
Due companies and individuals	28,056.54	
Taxes accrued and not due	1,070,479.63	
Interest and rentals accrued and not due.	806,415.76	
Interest accrued on real estate mortgages and not due...	741.14	
Sundry charges accrued	39,955.13	
Insurance	40,000.00	
Surplus account—Balance June 30, 1902		991,443.72
Total liabilities		$103,797,181.24

A recapitulation of the system's mileage shows these figures:

	Single Track.	Second Track.	Sidings.	Total.
Mileage controlled by stock ownership	132,847	131,267	22,747	286,861
Mileage controlled under 999-year leases	113.052	105.96	10.982	229.994
Mileage controlled under special leases	2.83	2.14	1.00	5.97
Total.....	248.729	239.367	34.729	522.825

Under the heading "Franchises" the report says:

All the franchises, both surface and elevated, included in the system, whether now operated or to be built upon, are perpetual, and will afford all necessary transit facilities to the Borough of Brooklyn and the westerly half of the Borough of Queens for many years to come.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Results of Last Night's Games in Principal Metropolitan Tournaments.

Games last night in the principal local bowling tournaments resulted as follows:

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 156; C. Behrer, 140; Smith, 143; McTammany, 134; M. Behrer, 124. Total, 697.

Manufacturers—Walsh, 149; Bolles, 123; Morgan, 143; Emory, 157; Cook, 178. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 163; C. Behrer, 123; Smith, 156; McTammany, 137; M. Behrer, 152. Total, 731.

F. N. DuBois & Co., (Apex)—Hegeman, 135; Myers, 176; Renner, 134; Ketcham, 143; Haff, 106. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.—F. N. DuBois & Co., (Apex)—Hegeman, 158; Myers, 110; Renner, 160; Ketcham, 150; Haff, 195. Total, 773.

Manufacturers—Walsh, 154; Bolles, 152; Morgan, 132; Emory, 162; Cook, 182. Total, 782.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bedford Council—Morris, 192; Markwell, 201; Miller, 162; Waterbury, 171; Weingarth, 180. Total, 896.

Gilbert Council—Hagar, 214; Fuller, 153; Chalmers, 174; Bierds, 161; Van Tassel, 163. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachold, 192; Auer, 188; Wannemacher, 170; Schaefer, 152; Albert, 169. Total, 871.

Gilbert Council—Hagar, 161; Fuller, 157; Chalmers, 150; Bierds, 158; Van Tassel, 191. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachold, 150; Auer, 143; Wannemacher, 176; Schaefer, 185; Albert, 191. Total, 845.

Bedford Council—Morris, 171; Markwell, 193; Miller, 175; Waterbury, 163; Weingarth, 180. Total, 882.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 178; Kennedy, 190; Daley, 136; Tighe, 166; Tindale, 178. Total, 838.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 162; Rosenberg, 170; Stelloh, 163; Bonneau, 156; De Ronner, 205. Total, 856.

SECOND GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 147; Kennedy, 167; Daley, 153; Tighe, 191; Tindale, 183. Total, 841.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Tobin, 212; Edwards, 187; Mattison, 201; Roeschlau, 223; Dohn, 191. Total, 1,014.

THIRD GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Tobin, 206; Edwards, 210; Mattison, 190; Roeschlau, 183; Dohn, 179. Total, 977.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 172; Rosenberg, 174; Stelloh, 213; Bonneau, 163; De Ronner, 256. Total, 978.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Tilley, 182; Martin, 178; Fellows, 157; Coles, 159; Smith, 192. Total, 868.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Heinrich, 171; Fiske, 157; Brown, 118; Duncan, 162; Littlejohn, 162. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Heinrich, 155; Fiske, 191; Brown, 134; Duncan, 158; Littlejohn, 151. Total, 789.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 181; Martin, 159; Kelly, 122; Liebler, 120; Maguire, 144. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 170; Martin, 153; Kelly, 137; Liebler, 154; Maguire, 146. Total, 760.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Tilley, 175; Martin, 159; Fellows, 167; Coles, 153; Smith, 172. Total, 826.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Lockwood, 203; Buckbee, 197; Hunken, 153; Carstens, 175; Heiles, 163. Total, 891.

Sylvan Bowling Club—Finnigan, 171; Dinsmore, 148; Buckingham, 214; Carroon, 194; Dickson, 185. Total, 912.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Lockwood, 211; Buckbee, 188; Hunken, 158; Carstens, 156; Heiles, 181. Total, 894.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 183; Steffens, 163; Rothermel, 192; Timm, 167; Amann, 192. Total, 897.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 201; Steffens, 149; Rothermel, 192; Timm, 149; Amann, 173. Total, 864.

Sylvan Bowling Club—Finnigan, 143; Dinsmore, 155; Buckingham, 167; Carroon, 188; Dickson, 193. Total, 848.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's New York Alley.

FIRST GAME.—Dipper Bowling Club—Eisenbarth, 136; Roetel, 163; Fraser, 138; Harkness, 175; Mische, 211. Total, 823.

Monarch Bowling Club—Meyer, 164; Oliver, 216; Ferber, 177; Cadieu, 198; Schwartje, 159. Total, 914.

SECOND GAME.—Dipper Bowling Club—Buell, 136; Roetel, 208; Mische, 216; Eisenbarth, 142; Harkness, 186. Total, 888.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 173; Granger, 183; Oest, 133; Klingelhoffer, 157; Sherwood, 157. Total, 803.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 194; Granger, 152; Oest, 154; Klingelhoffer, 187; Sherwood, 175. Total, 897.

Monarch Bowling Club—Meyer, 177; Oliver, 161; Ferber, 167; Cadieu, 152; Schwartje, 155. Total, 812.

Repeats Mr. Chamberlain's Threat.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—In a speech at Whitehaven last evening the Right. Hon. W. St. John Broderick, Secretary for War, reiterated Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's declaration at Birmingham on Thursday night that the Government's Education bill would not be withdrawn, and said the rejection of the bill would mean the rejection of the Government. Concerning criticisms of the army, Mr. Broderick said that the War Office was putting it into such condition that although there might be a change of Government, it would be found impossible to change the system now being adopted.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S **GLOVES** All that is new and correct—and for every occasion.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEN'S **NECKWEAR** The newest and prettiest effects—prices will satisfy you.

Timely Word About Clothing

and Very Good News for To-day.

MANY men wait until the first whiff of Fall weather, such as yesterday's, and then suddenly determine to buy heavier clothing. Where to go is an important question. The average man wants the most style and value he can get for his money. And that is where this store is so effective.

What We Don't Do.

1. *We don't manufacture our own clothing.*
2. *We do not limit ourselves to any one certain brand of clothing.*
3. *We are under no contracts or agreements; hence we do not have to sell "bobbies," "rejected models," "manufacturers' mistakes," etc., at high prices.*

What We Do.

1. *We sell the best clothing of the best makers in the business.*
2. *We can therefore give you at all times the best in quality, best in value, style and perfection in workmanship and fit.*
3. *No matter what our quoted prices are, they are at all times beyond competition anywhere. Here is proof.*

Journeymen-Tailored

Suits for Men.

First of all, THE TAILORING. The Coats are made in the "old-fashioned" way—hand-finished fronts, collars, shoulders, buttonholes, &c. Every detail perfect.

THE FABRICS. Pure Worsteds in beautiful patterns, foreign Cheviots and Tweeds, black, navy and Oxford Suitings.

STYLES. Any and every approved new shape or model.

Sizes to fit every build of man. **18.50** Every garment indicates its high pedigree.

Choice Suits at 9.50, 12.50, 14.50 and up to 26.50.

18.50 PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS, made of very choice black vicunas. (The very latest models.) FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO COATS AND VESTS, made of fine English dress worsteds. BELGIAN THIBET SILK-LINED SUITS. A very choice production. (New models.) **18.50**

Men's Top Coats and Rain Coats.

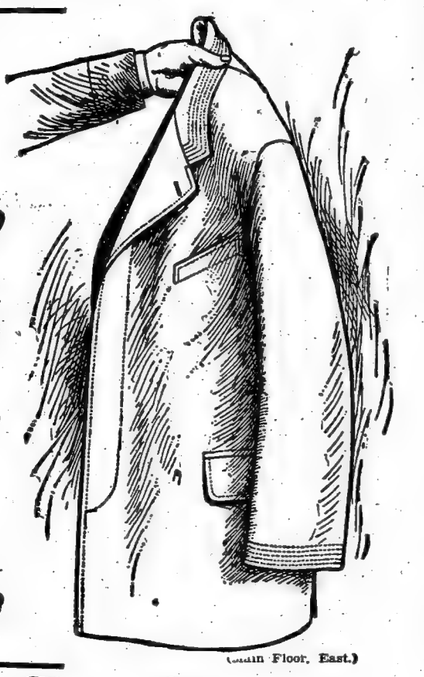

THE SHORT ENGLISH TOP COAT, in the new Autumn shades of olive, tan, and gray tones.
THE MEDIUM OR CHESTERFIELD, in black, Oxford, and mixtures. Many silk-lined throughout. **13.50**

THE POPULAR RAIN COATS, 52 inches in length and "Rainproof." A representation from all the leading makers, and our own exclusive "SPECIALS." Splendid lines from 7.75 upward.

Men's "Correct Form" Trousers.

Although the nether garments—a man's Trousers, are the most conspicuous, they must be absolutely correct. A SPLENDID SHOWING of FINE WORSTEDS AND CASSIMERES. Tailored perfectly. **4.50**

(Main Floor, East.)

Misses' Correct Fall Wear.

Elaborate and Beautiful Showing of the Latest Styles.

THERE is something very inviting about the Misses' Store on the Second Floor. You cannot spend an hour or so more pleasantly or more profitably than there. You move with freedom and ease through what is certainly beautiful in its simple neatness of arrangement and elegant in its multiform forms, colors, tones and textures. You simply feast your eyes. For here are all the latest Fall styles—handsome in themselves—and handsomely displayed.

But your pleasure reaches its climax when you learn that the best of everything in Misses' Garments is selling

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

WALKING AND DRESS SUITS.

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SUITS; heavy Melton; slot seamed jacket; lined with satin; seven-gored skirt; box plaits; panel front; at **11.75**

MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS; strictly man tailored; English suiting and mixed Meltons; also snowflake cloth; seven-gored plaited skirts; at **9.75**

MISSES' DRESS SUITS, blue and black broadcloth, Zibeline or pebble Cheviot, blouse coat, pleated front and back, with ripple or postilion, bishop sleeve and fancy cuffs, lined with satin, pleated or seven-gored skirt over fine percaline drop; at **17.50** and **19.50**

MISSES' ZIBELINE BLOUSE DRESS, waist trimmed with pipings of Taffeta and buttons, bishop sleeve, fancy cuffs and collar; side-plaited skirt, with fitted yoke, panel front, at **19.75**

JACKETS AND COATS.

MISSES' SLOT SEAMED JACKETS; tan Covert and black Cheviot; self trimmed and finely tailored, $8.75 grade; special, **6.75**

MISSES' BOX COATS, all-wool Kersey, strictly man tailored, lined throughout with best Skinner's satin, strapped front and back, bishop sleeves, bell cuff, velvet collar and outside pocket, at **16.75**

MISSES' FULL-LENGTH WATERPROOF CRAVENETTE COATS, loose back, velvet collar, bishop sleeve, turned cuff, fly front, finished with belt; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, at **10.00**

MISSES' JACKETS; fine Kersey, lined with satin, double-breasted front and fitted back, strapped seams and velvet collar, at **8.50**

WALKING AND DRESS SKIRTS.

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS of blue, black and brown Melton; slot seam effect; inlaid with broadcloth of constrasting colors; strictly man tailored; lengths 35, 39, at **6.95**

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, all wool Melton, blue, black, gray and Oxford; seven-gored flare with pleating at bottom, or lap-seam, finished with ten rows of stitching; special at **3.95**

MISSES' 13-GORED SLOT SEAM DRESS SKIRTS; self-strapped or inlaid with white broadcloth; seams finished with cluster of crochet buttons over mercerized drop; special at **7.90**

MISSES' BLUE AND BLACK DRESS SKIRTS; Lymansville Cheviot; trimmed with three-stitched folds; edged with braid; panel front, and cluster of buttons over fine percaline drop; at **7.90**

MISSES' DRESS SKIRTS, in blue and black Cheviot; trimmed with six clusters of narrow satin bands running lengthwise, forming box plait at bottom; plaits headed with silk ornament; fine percaline drop; at **8.75**

(Second Floor, 6th Ave.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

GLOVE-TIME

Always a matter of propriety, from now on gloves are a necessity to men, women and children.

The question is not "Why?" but "Where?"

For a good many years Wanamaker Gloves have been the standard of quality, by which American values are measured.

It is many years since we discovered over in Grenoble, the man who had the ability as well as the grit to attempt to produce for us

The Princess May Glove at a Dollar

Our specifications demanded real kidskins of a quality never known before in gloves sold for less than a dollar-and-a-half. Workmanship, style, finish were also of the same high grade. The Frenchman found it hard to grasp the Wanamaker idea of economy; but he made the attempt, and today the *Princess May Gloves* are not only still unmatched, but they are better than ever before. Made of real kidskins, French tanned, French cured, French dyed. Made by the best maker in Grenoble in the handsomest manner.

The fine, new, fresh stock is here in its fullness—for girls as well as women, at $1 a pair.

The *Royale* Gloves at $1.50 have the same excellence at their price. They are more expensively made, and tell their own merits—the unmatched dollar-and-a-half Gloves for women.

But we are proudest of our

Victoria Gloves at $1.85

The best kidskin gloves at any price.

This fact is best proven by an experience of our buyer. We knew that kid gloves were sold at higher prices, and we wanted to get still higher perfection in gloves, if it were possible by any means.

The maker of our *Victoria Gloves* is the best glove-maker in the world. We went to him and told him that we wanted him to produce a still better glove than the Victoria—to pick out the very choicest skins that came to his hands and lay them aside for the new perfect glove. His reply was, "Why, I pick out now only my very choicest skins to make Victorias—every one is picked from the best. The work is the very finest that I can do; the shapes are beautiful—the *Victorias* are perfection! I don't know how to make them better."

We are still seeking the better glove; but we know absolutely that better, finer, choicer kid gloves for women do not exist today, than our *Victoria Gloves at* $1.85 a pair.

The new arrivals are finer and more beautiful than ever before.

All the new, smart Cape Walking Gloves are ready—word of them again.

The *Russian Tannage* Cape Gloves, with outseam sewing, at $1 a pair; and the *Princeton* Cape Gloves at $1.50 a pair—and ever so many more— Tenth street.

Our Men's Gloves are in the Men's section of the store—just inside the Ninth street and Broadway door. All the best gloves—our own, as well as others you know—*Dent's, Fownes', Perrin's, Fisk, Clark & Flagg's*—all at fairest prices.

THE HATS That Stetson Makes

The Feather-weight Flexible Derby—the lightest, most comfortable Derby Hat on the market. Adjusts itself as readily to the shape of the head, as a soft hat—you don't need to have it blocked to fit you.

Stetson makes it in a variety of the new Fall blocks—full of style, comfort and with all the fine points for which the Stetson hats are famous.

$3.50, $4 and $5.

The Lenox Soft Hats. They possess an individuality of their own, but in the perfect good taste that every man admires. Low crown, broad brim—the ideal hats for Autumn wear.

$3.50—and not to be rivaled at that price.

Other Stetson soft hats, too, at $5 and $6, that stand 'way up in their respective price-class.

But perhaps you don't care to pay so much for hats? Look at the full lines, in Fall styles, both Derby and Soft Hats, at $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

Men's Winter Overcoats Ready Betimes

We're in shape to fit you out with your Winter Overcoat, whenever you take the notion to come and see us about it.

Many a prudent man is doing so now—and his number will increase day by day, until he, and the crowd that comes with him, are not prudent any longer—merely coming in out of the cold. And, at that, he is wise who seeks at any time a Wanamaker overcoat as an antidote for cold.

Ready now:

Overcoats of black and Oxford mixed cheviot that are marvels of goodness at $15. Black satin shoulders, all-wool body-lining, and splendidly put together.

Other coats at $20, and entirely silk-lined at $25 and $30.

Better coats than that, even, if you want them—up to $55.

SUITS for Youths of 15 to 19 Years

Long-trouser Suits, of course, in 30 to 35 in. chest-measure. Brand-new in materials, full of the newest style-touches that appeal particularly to these boys that are pretty nearly men, and fully as positive in their ideas about clothing. Some facts about these suits:

Single-breasted, of stylish fancy cheviots, at $8.50, $10 and $12.
Double-breasted, with long roll, 3 buttons, broad shoulders, in handsome fabrics, at $10, $11 and $12.
Blue and black cheviot Sack Suits, double and single-breasted, at $10.
Plenty of other good Suits at $8.50 to $20.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CHEVIOT SHIRTS In Neatly Printed Designs

An ever-increasing number of particular men like to wear the heavy, soft cheviot shirts all year 'round—but particularly in Fall and Winter. In the past, cheviots were only to be had in plain colors or woven designs.

Now we have these desirable fabrics brightened with neat printings—blue and black on ecru grounds. Then the shirts are made up in handsome style, beautifully laundered. Separate cuffs. Price, $1.50 each. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

GAS RADIATORS

If you heat your house by gas, you get one remove further away from the coal strike—the gas companies can use coal that you can't.

But you had better not delay about buying your Gas Radiator—other people are having the same prudent thoughts that you have—and *they're* putting their gas heaters where they will be handy when needed.

Your chance to do likewise comes today:

Four-tubed Low Radiators, $1.75 to $3.50.
Four-tubed High Radiators, $2.65 to $4.25.
Six-tubed Low Radiators, $2.85 to $4.50.
Six-tubed High Radiators, $3.50 to $4.75.
Abestos Gas Grates, oxidized front, copper reflectors, $7.50 and $8.
Best-covered Gas Tubing; lengths from 3 to 18 ft., 3c foot. Basement.

BOOKS for CHILDREN

Enough entertaining new books have been written and published to keep the boys and girls busy for the whole Winter.

And all these new books are on our counters, reinforced daily by new arrivals.

Here are some of the titles that hold promise of popularity—or have already achieved it:

In the Camps of Cornwallis. Everett Tomlinson. $1.
King Mombo. Paul Du Chaillu. $1.50.
In the Wasp's Nest. Cyrus T. Brady. $1.50.
Indian Boyhood. Charles A. Eastman. $1.60.
Catharine Proxy. Myra S. Hamlin. $1.20.
Foxy, The Faithful. Lily F. Wesselhoeft. $1.20.
Loyal Lass. Amy Blanchard. $1.
Grandma's Girls. Helen Morris. $1.20.
Margarita. Elizabeth W. Champney. $1.25.
The Wyndham Girls. Marion A. Taggart. $1.20.
Brenda's Cousin at Radcliffe. Helen L. Reid. $1.20.
A Little Girl in Old Detroit. Amanda M. Douglass. $1.20.
Outdoor Land. Robert W. Chambers. $1.50.
Just So Stories. Rudyard Kipling. $1.20.
Folly in the Forest. Carolyn Wells. 75c.
Sweet P. S. Julie M. Lippmann. 80c.
Little Polly Prentiss. Elizabeth L. Gould. 80c.
The Sandman Farm Stories. W. J. Hopkins. $1.20.
Flight of Pony Baker. W. D. Howells. $1.25.
That Minister Boy. W. W. Hopper. 90c.
Book Store, Ninth street.

Suit News for Women

Among the hundreds of lines of Dresses for women, there are bound to be price-happenings now and then even at the beginning of the season. Be sure we never miss a chance to help you save money, whether it is on fast-selling goods or slow.

Here are about fifty smart Walking Suits in various new styles, ranging in value up to $25—offered today

At $13.50 a Suit

The materials are mixed meltons and cheviots, canvas cloths and Scotch mixtures.

Jackets are in blouse and tight-fitting styles; skirts are beautifully tailored, and hang handsomely.

Scores of other lines, too—and fairest prices throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK WAISTS A Generous Showing

You may need a Silk Waist for everyday wear, with your tailored suit, or prefer to reserve it for evening or afternoon "dress-up" occasions. Tastes differ—and we have tried to meet all tastes. You can judge best how we've succeeded, from your own point of view, when you look at the waists.

There are waists of taffeta, peau de soie, crepe de Chine, Louisine, moire and peau de cygne, in a wealth of styles. Many of these Waists are Parisian in all essentials—style, charm, individuality. Made here, after French models—and a long way after French prices—the most expensive is $37.50.

Here are two large and very popular groups among the lower-priced kinds:

At $4.50—Waists of Louisine, in attractive plain shades—pink, blue, tan, gray, and so on. Backs and fronts are plaited and stitched, or fronts are plaited in a yoke effect. Stock collars and bishop sleeves.

At $5—Waists of peau de cygne or Louisine, in plain colors, or changeable taffeta in rich color-combinations. The fronts are full, with stitched straps, or double box-plaited and trimmed with pearl buttons. Backs are plaited or French, and waists have stocks with silk or lace turnovers.

Second floor, Tenth street.

GARMENTS for GIRLS

Completeness is the watchword. The stock is planned to answer the requirements for every possible style of Dresses and Wraps for girls of six to sixteen.

Just now, it is at its fullest and best—just at the time when plans for Winter wardrobes are ripening fast. And every price, from the coats—snug little reefers at $6.50—and the school dresses at $6.25, and the walking suits at $10, up to the elaborate velour garments at $80, represents the highest possible amount of real value to you.

These are the price-limits of the gathering:

Coats from $6.50 for a regulation reefer of kersey to the luxurious coats of velour at $80.

Suits, from well-made suits of cheviot serge at $10 to superb velvet costumes at $78.

Separate Skirts at $4 for plain cheviot serge, to $18 for handsome taffeta skirts, trimmed with bands of cloth.

Dresses, from practical school dresses of cheviot, nicely trimmed, at $6.25, to dainty little costumes of white broadcloth at $42.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c

These Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs are far above the average attractiveness obtainable in handkerchiefs at this price—12½c each. There's a good reason, too—they're worth 15c to 25c each—with a goodly representation of handkerchiefs worth up to 50c.

Of pure linen, prettily lace-trimmed; some with insertion or hemstitched plait. Some sample lines are included—all at 12½ Cents Each. Broadway.

BOYS' SUITS at $5

The Wanamaker stock of Boys' Clothing offers a rich field for choice among suits of all kinds, at all prices. Perhaps the best way to illustrate this splendid range is to select a single group for detailed description.

Here's such a group—that of

Suits at Five Dollars

A price, that, judged by the number of suits we sell at that figure, is extremely popular.

Every one of the Suits mentioned below is of exceptionally good value at $5:

Russian Blouse Suits of handsome cheviots, in colors, sizes 2½ to 6 years.
Sailor Suits of blue serge and fancy cheviots, sizes 4 to 12 years.
Norfolk Suits in plain blue and fancy cheviots, sizes 7 to 16 years.
Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers; in plain blue serge, blue and fancy cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years.
Three-piece Suits of blue serge and blue and fancy cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

LACE CURTAINS At Prices That Please

Economy is always doubly pleasant in unexpected places. These Lace Curtains, for instance—fresh and crisp in handsome new designs—just brought into our stock, and marked at once, at far less than their real selling price should be. Here's a hint for housekeepers of the interesting prices:

WHITE IRISH POINT—At $3.75, $5.25, $6 and $7.25 pair, worth $4.75, $6.50, $7.50 and $9.

RENAISSANCE—At $7, $12 and $16 pair, worth $8 and $8.50, $14 and $15, and $18.50 and $19.

ARABIAN—At $7.50, $13, $19.50 to $51 pair, worth $9 and $9.75, $15 and $16, $23 to $60.

BRUSSELS—At $21, $24, $26 and $33 pair, worth $28.25, $31.50, $34.50 and $44. Third floor.

BRUSHES and COMBS

Brush-and-Comb Sets; the brushes with handsome backs of sterling silver and good bristles; the combs of celluloid, sterling silver-mounted, at $2 the set.

Celluloid Dressing Combs, with ornamental sterling silver mounting, at 25c each.

Excellent values—both. Tenth street.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX Makes Happy Children And a Bright Home

Many a mother worries daily over new things to keep the children interested. Nothing is so bright as a home where the children are playing merrily. Nothing is more trying than a fretful child.

The love of music is an instinct with all children. A *Regina Music Box* will make a fretful child happy; it will make a sluggish child active. It starts the little feet to dancing; and it keeps the children entertained all day long. The children can wind it up for themselves. There is nothing delicate about it—nothing to get out of order. The music box will last until the children are grown up.

Then a *Regina Music Box* entertains the whole family. All popular and classic music is obtainable for it.

Prices range from $17 upwards.

If you select one at a higher price than you wish to pay cash for, you can arrange to pay for it by little monthly sums, that you'll scarcely miss.

See and hear the *Regina* in our Annex Store. If you can't come, we'll send you full information by mail.

The Under-Price Store

Saturday's news from the Under-Price Store is full of immediate and vital interest. The splendid offerings that crowd the counters are sufficiently powerful, in their attractiveness, to make the Basement a storm-center of activity today.

To begin with, here's interest-compelling

News of SHOES

Shoes of merit, carefully chosen from many would-be participants, because of the good materials, the honest workmanship, the style, that we *know* are in them.

And ready for you, man, woman or child, this morning, at an average dollar's worth of saving on a pair.

Plenty of shoes, plenty of selling space and salespeople, plenty of rich chances for economy. And plenty of weather ahead to wear Winter Shoes!

Men's $4, $5 and $6 Shoes at $2.85

"Samples" explain it, and the man who can wear sizes 7 to 7½, widths A, B or C, is much the gainer by this offering. All leathers and shapes and weights, and all advance styles.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40

Box Calf, kid and velour calf lace shoes, with welted soles of oak-tanned leather. Patent leather lace and button shoes also. Any normal foot can be fitted.

Men's $3.00 Lace Shoes at $1.90

Plenty more here today of the box-calf lace shoes, with welted soles of oak-tanned leather. Kidskin also, if you want it.

Women's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.40

Patent and enameled leather lace walking shoes. Kidskin, in half a dozen sorts for dress or business. Styles are correct, workmanship and material of the best.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.80

Black kidskin lace and button shoes; stout sewed soles; full round toe last. Enamel leather lace, stout soles for business wear. Patent leather, single soles, stylish lasts.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Shoes at $1.50

Black kidskin lace and button shoes, in stylish and comfortable lasts of fine material. Shoes that are on sale in hundreds of good stores today at full price.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.10

Sturdy shoes of satin calf, with spring heels.

Larger Boys' Shoes at $1.30

Satin calf shoes; heavy soles with heels; sizes up to 5½.

Girls' $1.50 Shoes at $1

Black kid; spring heels; sewed soles; handsome and durable shoes with tips; sizes 11 to 2.

Men's Furnishings

News of Neckties and Shirts, at price that will prove very attractive:

Men's Stiff-Bosom Colored Shirts at 50c

Seven hundred in all, $1 kinds, with a number worth $1.50 in the lot; good patterns and colorings, of percale and madras; cuffs attached or detached.

Men's Four-in-Hand Ties at 25c

Excellent choice of patterns and colorings in this group, such as would be put ordinarily into 50c neckwear. But they're made by the manufacturer from his short ends of silk, hence *half-price*.

Women's WEAR

More offerings of seasonable garments—Black Sateen Waists and Flannelette Petticoats, at enticing prices:

Black Sateen Waists

At 85c—Two styles; plaited front and back; front finished with stitched straps or cluster plaits.

At $1—Three styles; front of fine plaits; waist buttoned at side, or plaited, with piping of black and white cord.

Flannelette Petticoats

At 50c—In plain colors or stripes; ruffle finished with plaits and hemstitched hem; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidered scalloped edge.

UMBRELLAS Under-Price

Excellent and low-priced specifics against Autumn and Winter storms—Umbrellas at remarkably low prices:

$1.50 Umbrellas at $1

26 and 28-inch, of union taffeta, for men and women.

50c School Umbrellas at 25c

More of these exceptionally low-priced School Umbrellas for children. Of fast black cotton, 22 and 24-inch. These will be gone in a very short time, although there are 300 of them.

Waist Patterns Reduced

Embroidered French flannel and cashmere Waist Patterns, in light blue, pink, rose, reseda; also black and white. They are slightly soiled, hence they have been marked at the following sharp reductions:

$3, from $4.50 — $4, from $5 and $6
$3.50, from $5.50 — $4.50, from $6 and $7

The Flannel Waist Patterns have for trimmings Persian embroidery in neat designs, in quantities sufficient for fronts, collars and cuffs.

The Cashmere Waist Patterns are embroidered with silk cords and chenille for fronts, collars and cuffs.

Offerings that women will be glad to take advantage of.

GLOVES for Men and Women

Two timely Glove bargains; one for men, the other for women, are offered today:

For Men, 50c a Pair

Suede and Glace Gloves, of heavy stock, suitable for street wear, in gray and tan.

For Women, 55c a Pair

Lambskin Gloves, two-clasp; in black, white and colors; complete size-range.

Cocoanut Buttercups, 20c

Today's 20-cent Candy special is a dainty one—Cocoanut Buttercups—the favorite pillow shape, covered with Everton taffy or chocolate. 20 cents a pound.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HALL OF RECORDS DOOMED

Justice Leventritt Orders the Destruction of the Old Building.

Dangerous to Attempt Moving the Structure Entire, but Historical Society May Have the Debris.

As soon as a new home for its public documents can be provided the old Hall of Records must come down. The local historical societies, which have tried to have the structure left in the City Hall Park because it was once a Revolutionary prison, are planning to collect the débris and rebuild the hall on some other site, having failed to persuade Justice Leventritt to refuse an application to demolish it on the ground that subway excavations were making it dangerous.

The Justice, after hearing Corporation Counsel Rives, Deputy Register Breen, and a historical society representative on the matter, decided yesterday to order that the building be torn down as soon as possible, so that the rapid transit excavations might not be delayed further. Mr. Rives recalled the fact that the application for the hall's removal had been made by Superintendent of Buildings Stewart on the affidavits of two Building Inspectors. There was no question, he added, but that the lives of those who worked in the building and of pedestrians on the outside were in danger at present, and John B. McDonald, the contractor, had been prevented from proceeding with the tunnel work because of the likelihood that the structure would collapse utterly if any further encroachments were made by the excavators.

The Deputy Register agreed with the Corporation Counsel, and Justice Leventritt said he had found that the building ought to be taken down. At the suggestion of Mr. Breen, the Justice consented to make his order in such form that excavations on the subway should be discontinued in the immediate neighborhood until the officials of the Register's office had had time to obtain temporary quarters for the records stored in the building.

Ernest Auralt, representing the National Historical Museum, told the court that August Belmont and John B. McDonald had promised to give the building to his organization. He believed it could be supported temporarily, shored up, and removed to a new site. He asked that the court permit this, but Justice Leventritt refused.

SAYS UNCLES ARE IDIOTS.

Nephew of John J. and Samuel W. Nichols Wants Their Property Interests Guarded.

Commissions in lunacy were appointed by Supreme Court Justice Leventritt yesterday to examine into the condition of John J. Nichols and Samuel W. Nichols, brothers, of Greenfield Hill, Conn., and part owners of several valuable parcels of real estate in this city. The petitioner for the commissions was Albert B. Nichols, a nephew of the men to be examined. Both of the latter are more than sixty-five years old, and the nephew says they have been idiots since their birth.

For years, according to the petitioner, the two old men have been controlled by their sister, with whom they live. The properties in which they owned an interest are situated in Maiden Lane, Liberty Street, Cedar Street, and East Seventy-fourth Street. The interests in 21 Liberty Street and 57 Cedar Street were conveyed, or supposed to have been conveyed, to Wesley Thorne and the Mutual Life Insurance Company some time after 1875, the petitioner says, and interest in a piece of property at 16 East Seventy-fourth Street went to W. G. Park about the same time.

Justice Leventritt granted injunctions restraining the insurance concern, Park, and Thorne from disposing of the properties until after learning the results of the examinations by the commissions in lunacy. The Commissioners were told to inquire into the circumstances connected with the transfers of the properties.

POLICY PLAYERS ARRESTED.

East Side Establishment Raided by Detectives of the District Attorney's Office.

Detectives Reardon, O'Shea, and Platt of the District Attorney's office had a lively scuffle late yesterday afternoon while raiding the establishment of a man who has been referred to as the chief policy shop manager of the east side. The room, in which were many policy slips and cards, was at 287 Avenue B, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets. After the raid Detective Reardon said he had evidence to show that the place was a clearing house for the policy operators in that section of the city.

The officers had no warrants. Having watched the place for several days, they entered it when they thought the "lookout" was not wide awake. Running up the single flight of stairs, they found about fifty men huddled in the room. They flourished their pistols and blocked the door, but the pistols did not seem to have the desired effect, as there was a rush for the windows. Half a dozen men got away. Others had their heads and hands cut by glass.

Twelve men were arrested, including Frank Appel, accused of being the proprietor of the shop. He said he was a "shoe cutter." The prisoners were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station for the night.

STRIKE IN PRINTING TRADE.

Pressmen and Feeders Out of Many Book and Job Establishments—Unwilling to Arbitrate.

The book and job printing trade of this city was nearly tied up yesterday by a strike of the pressmen and feeders in the establishments conducted by members of the Typothetae. The press feeders struck first, and the pressmen went out in sympathy. The strike will prevent many magazines and periodicals from coming out on time. About 550 pressmen and 1,200 feeders are involved in the strike.

The sympathetic strike of the pressmen came unexpectedly. Some time ago many of the feeders, who belong to the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants, demanded an advance in wages from $12 to $14 a week, and struck to enforce them. Then it was decided, after several conferences with the employers, to make a demand for the advance in wages in all of the shops of the Typothetae. The employers refused the demand and the strike of the feeders followed.

Secretary H. V. Boyer of the Typothetae said yesterday that at a conference between committees of the Typothetae and the two unions in the rooms of the Typothetae arbitration was offered by the employers, but it was refused. The representatives of the unions were asked to make a counter proposal, but they had no proposition to offer beyond the demand for an increase of wages.

SAY WOODWARD CONFESSED.

Alleged Murderer of Boys Reported to Have Admitted Conspiracy to Rob.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 10.—The police said to-day that Paul Woodward, the youth who is charged with the murder of Walter Price Jennings and John Coffin, had made a partial confession. The two boys were found dead last week in the woods near Haddon Field. Mrs. Woodward, mother of the accused young man, and William and Charles May, boarders at her house, were arrested to-day and are being held as witnesses.

Woodward denies participation in the murder of the boys, but, according to the police, admits having been a party to a conspiracy to rob Jennings. He mentioned two men, residents of New York, who had planned with him to rob Jennings of $900, which the boy was to have stolen from his father. Woodward says he left both boys with these men near the scene of the murder, and returned to Camden. The police discredit Woodward's story and say they have sufficient evidence to convict him of the murder.

CAMPBELL FORESEES VICTORY.

Democratic State Chairman Tells Why He Thinks Coler's Success Is Certain.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee said yesterday that Bird S. Coler was certain to be elected Governor this Fall. A statement was issued by Mr. Campbell outlining fully the reasons why he took a roseate view of the Democratic outlook. The statement was in part as follows:

"The truth is that reports from every part of New York State indicate a decisive Democratic victory this year. The election of Mr. Coler is as certain as any event can be that has not occurred. His honesty, his intelligence, his proved reverence for law and devotion to the public interests have brought to his support every reform element that is not spurious or based on carping cant.

"The coal strike is simply one appalling incident in a general situation for which every thoughtful and patriotic citizen must surely hold the Republican Party responsible. And look at the food question. The price of living has increased so rapidly that hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of men, women, and children in the State can only afford to eat meat once a week.

"The panic in the Republican organization throughout New York State is due to the fact that the present situation is a complete unmasking of Republican policies. Gov. Odell and Senator Platt can fool the people no longer. When a man can investigate a political question at home, when the facts are in his own possession, facts that bear on his own daily life, he is a hard subject for campaign rooters. Meanwhile we have not the slightest objection to offer to Gov. Odell's defense of the coal President who last week insulted the President of the United States to his face. The Democratic Party concerns itself to-day about remedies that will avert distress and strife in the future, and we find that rich Democrats and poor Democrats, merchants, manufacturers, and workingmen alike are rising to the support of our wise, safe, and humane plans."

MURPHY AND CARROLL TRUCE.

Tammany's Leader Allowed His Rival to Name Davis for Supreme Court —Peace Until After Election.

Charles F. Murphy and John Carroll, who for some time contended for the leadership of Tammany Hall after Richard Croker retired to Wantage, England, have made their peace. All the factions in Tammany are now united with the exception of William S. Devery of the Ninth District, who so far has not shown himself willing to take orders. The story of the peace being made between Murphy and Carroll was told at Tammany Hall yesterday.

The slate for the Supreme Court nominations had been made up by Murphy after consultation with his friends. The Carroll district leaders were not consulted, and it was expected that there would be a show of strength at the meeting of the Executive Committee prior to the County Convention. The slate was to be: Edward Everett McCall, Edward B. Amend, and James W. Gerard. Overtures came direct from the Carroll camp that they were willing to negotiate if their wishes were considered for one of the Supreme Court nominations. The political wires were set working, and soon Murphy and his principal opponent had come to an amicable understanding.

The wish of the followers of Carroll was that Vernon M. Davis should be nominated on the Supreme Court ticket. The slate was changed, and Murphy agreed to the request of the Carroll leaders. It is understood that this truce between the factions of Tammany Hall is to last until after the election and may terminate at the December meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wigwam.

A THIRD JUDICIAL TICKET.

Greater New York Democracy Indorses Messrs. Steckler and Amend, and Adds John DeWitt Warner to List.

John De Witt Warner, Alfred Steckler, and Edward B. Amend is the judicial ticket decided on by the Advisory Committee of the Greater New York Democracy yesterday afternoon. The only new name, and the one that heads the ticket, is that of Mr. Warner, President of the Municipal Art Commission.

Alfred Steckler is the candidate for Justice nominated by the Republicans and Edward B. Amend is one of the Democratic nominees. The indorsement of those two candidates will naturally increase their chances of election. Politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel said that Steckler now had an excellent chance of running ahead of the lowest Democratic judicial candidate and thereby winning the election.

J. R. HOWE FOR CONGRESS.

Ex-Representative Named in the Second District, Brooklyn—Nomination for State Senate.

Ex-Register and ex-Representative James R. Howe has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Second Congress District of Brooklyn. The convention held in the district last week left the matter of naming a candidate with a committee, which yesterday chose Mr. Howe. He was elected to Congress in the Second District on the Republican ticket in 1894, and re-elected in 1896 in the same district. In 1890 he was elected Register of Kings County, being the only successful candidate on the Republican county ticket. His election was very largely due to the cutting of his opponent, J. Morrissey Gray, by the followers of ex-Senator Coffey and other Democratic leaders. The Second District is heavily Democratic. The Democrats there have renominated Representative George H. Lindsay.

The Republicans have named John M. Douglas for the State Senate in the Third Senate District, Brooklyn, and Dr. George James for the Senate in the Fifth District. In the Eighth and Ninth Assembly Districts, respectively, the Republicans have nominated Robert Hutchinsen and Peter Bee for the Assembly, thus completing the party ticket in Kings County.

BUFFALO REPUBLICAN BOLTS.

Democratic Headquarters Announces That J. N. Schatchard Bets Against Odell.

The following was the first statement given out from the Democratic State headquarters in the Hoffman House since the opening of the present campaign:

A dispatch to Democratic State Headquarters from Buffalo last evening announced that John N. Schatchard, one of the most prominent Republicans in Western New York, had bolted the Republican State ticket, and yesterday offered to wager $100 even on Odell's defeat. Four years ago Mr. Schatchard was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Buffalo.

Richmond Democrats Nominate.

The Democrats of Richmond County met in convention at the German Club Rooms, in Stapleton, yesterday afternoon and nominated C. Livingston Bostwick, the Democratic leader of the Second Ward, for County Clerk, and Charles J. McCormick of the First Ward for member of Assembly.

OPPOSING JOHN CUNEEN.

Objection to the Naming of Him as Prohibition Candidate for Attorney General Filed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Secretary of State John T. McDonough gave a hearing this morning to the persons who had filed objection to the naming of John Cuneen of Buffalo as the Prohibition nominee for Attorney General, he being also the candidate of the Democratic Party.

The objections were filed by George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and J. H. Durkee, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, who alleged that the committee which placed Mr. Cuneen in nomination had exceeded its power and had no authority under the election law to name a candidate of another party as its candidate, that authority being delegated only to a nominating committee. Decision was reserved.

Declines Nomination for Congress.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—J. N. Adam, nominated by the Democrats of the Thirty-sixth Congressional District, has declined

G. A. R. U. FOR TAMMANY.

Executive Committee Recommends Indorsement of the Democratic State and County Tickets.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union met last night in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. Fred Guertler presided.

It was announced after the meeting that the Executive Committee had decided to recommend to the General Committee of the union, which will meet on next Thursday, to indorse the entire State and County Democratic ticket. Edward B. Amend, the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court bench, is the President of the union.

Nominated for the Assembly.

ULSTER COUNTY—First District, Emanuel Metzger, (Dem.)

ALBANY COUNTY—Third District, L. S. Congdon, (Rep.)

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Second District, James C. Sheldon, (Rep.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY—Thomas Finnegan, (Dem.)

WHERE IDLENESS IS CRIME.

Nicaraguan Law Makes Unemployed Laborers Liable to Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The State Department made public to-day a report from Consul Donaldson at Managua upon a law of the Nicaraguan Government, regulating and defining labor in its relations with capital. The law went into effect on June 30 last.

A laborer is defined as any person, male or female, over sixteen years old, and not having a capital of $100. All laborers must have employers, and those found without employment will be imprisoned for twenty years. If a laborer desires money in advance his employer can give it to him only as a loan without interest, to be paid by retaining one-half of the salary or wages until the debt is paid. A laborer leaving his employer without satisfactory settlement of his debt will be imprisoned, fined, and obliged to return and work it out.

The Consul says the purpose of the law is, first, to do away with the practice of advancing wages to laborers on a contract which made the laborer a slave until he settled his accounts, and second, to prevent idleness and viciousness.

DEMAND FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

The Navy Department Urges Congressmen to Fill Vacancies in Their Districts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Owing to the urgent need for naval officers the Navy Department has sent the following telegram to all Senators and Representatives with vacancies for Midshipmen to fill:

"Owing to the great need for naval officers the department will hold a special examination for Midshipmen at Washington City only on Nov. 12 under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. You are authorized to nominate principal and five alternates under regulations recently mailed you. No candidate who has failed to pass any Midshipman examination this year can be renominated for Nov. 12. Vacancies not filled at this examination must remain over to be filled by members of the Fifty-eighth Congress."

NAVAL WINTER MANOEUVRES.

Arrangements for Three Fleets to Assemble at Culebra Dec. 5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has arranged for the assembling of the three fleets which are to take part in the big West Indian manoeuvres at Culebra Dec. 5.

All the vessels assigned will be there then except the cruiser San Francisco, which was suddenly called to Haiti to meet an emergency. It will be necessary for that vessel to return to the United States for repairs, which it is estimated will take about a month's time.

The North Atlantic Squadron is to sail from its rendezvous at Hampton Roads for Culebra not later than Nov. 20, and the European and South Atlantic Squadrons will start from their stations about the same time.

SUPREME COURT'S SITTING.

The President Notified, According to an Old Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A custom so old that its origin is unknown was followed to-day by Major J. M. Wright, Marshal of the Supreme Court, when he made his annual visit to President Roosevelt to notify him that the court would assemble for its October term Monday next. Even the officials of the court do not know when or how this ancient custom originated. It is the practice to have this visit made two or three days before the formal notification.

The first act of the court, after its meeting Monday, will be to call in a body on the President.

PRESIDENT WALKS UNASSISTED.

For First Time Since His Illness He Reaches His Carriage Unaided.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt went out for a drive in an open landau at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

For the first time since his illness the President reached his carriage unassisted. Instead of being carried down stairs in an invalid chair, he came down upon crutches. He descended the steps in front of the house without assistance, and crossed to the carriage. He held up his injured limb so that the foot did not touch the ground. A large crowd in front of the house applauded as he took his seat in the carriage. He acknowledged the greeting.

The President to Visit Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Judge Hammond of the United States Court to-day received positive assurances from President Roosevelt that he would be here Nov. 19 to participate in the public welcome home to be extended to Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, now en route home from the Philippines on vacation.

CAPT. DONOHUE'S FUNERAL.

Service Attended by Many Police Officials—Difficulties About Estate.

Funeral service for Police Captain John J. Donohue, who died suddenly in the Morrisania Station, was conducted yesterday in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. Requiem high mass was celebrated by Father Murphy, the pastor, with Father Maher as deacon and Father O'Connell as sub-deacon. The pall bearers were Capts. Flood, Sheehan, Lantry, and Byrne. Ex-Chief Devery, Inspectors McLaughlin and Brooks, Capt. George McCluskey, and many other police officials were present.

Difficulties have arisen in the settlement of Capt. Donohue's estate. It was learned yesterday that the Public Administrator had taken charge of the personal property, amounting to $40,000.

GETS FIVE YEARS FOR BIGAMY.

Missouri Mayor Had Married Under an Assumed Name.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 10.—James Pendleton, Mayor of Gentry, Mo., convicted of bigamy, was to-day sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Pendleton, under the assumed name of Coda S. Morris, married Miss Grace Obley of Emporia a few months ago, and later, under the name of John Cox, buried a coffin containing ice at Orlando, Oklahoma, and circulated the report that Coda S. Morris had been killed in a runaway. Pendleton has a family at Gentry.

State Receipts Under Liquor Tax Law.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—State Commissioner of Excise Cullinan reports:

Gross receipts under the liquor tax law from May 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1902, $36,115,804.64.
State's share of the above, $28,975,156.47.
Localities' share of above, $7,140,648.17.
Total, $36,115,804.64.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. DAILY SHOP TALK.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Men's Suits, $10.00 and $12.00.

Second floor.

Excellently tailored Suits, better than the best ever offered heretofore, at $12.00 and $15.00. A strong claim; but once you have worn one of these Suits you will agree that, at the price, it is positively unequalled. Every Suit is up-to-date, perfect in style and fit. Numerous patterns of the new Fall weaves to select from.

Men's Suits, $15.00 and $18.00.

Men never weary of reading about a good thing. That is why we talk so much and so constantly of these $15.00 and $18.00 Suits. They include Worsteds, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Cheviots. Every fibre, every yard of material used in making these Suits is strictly pure wool, sewn in the best possible manner. Style and fit are guaranteed absolutely perfect. They are equal to, if not better than, the regular $20.00 and $22.50 Suits sold elsewhere.

Embraced are the famous "Pickwicks," in which "we fit the hard to fit." All shapes and sizes.

Men's Suits, $20.00 and $25.00.

The fabrics embraced here are such as are shown by exclusive merchant tailors. All the new fall colorings in rich brown and gray effects, as well as the "Coronation" mixtures, are shown. The workmanship and finish of the Suits at these prices are on a par with the custom tailor's $30.00 to $40.00 products. Besides Sack Suits you may choose from 3 and 4 button Cutaways. Of course, perfect fit is assured in every instance no matter what your size or shape, as "Pickwick" garments are embraced at these prices.

Men's Top Coats $10.00.

These Coats are made of the fashionable Covert Cloth, and are the short, snappy Overcoats so popular this season. Stitched collars and cuffs, extra quality serge lining and satin sleeves. They are worth up to $15.00. About 100 to-day at..... $10.00

Men's Cravenettes, $9.25.

The genuine Priestly Waterproof Overcoats, full length; also a line of boys' Rain Coats of the same standard make; not many of either, but enough for one day's brisk selling. They are easily worth $15.00; for this occasion we put the price at..... $9.25

Stylishly Trimmed Hats,

In New Department on Second Floor.

$7.50.

Scores and scores of them. Every morning the cases and tables are filled with new ones, that bid adieu to the work-room the night before. You'd wonder how we could profitably sell such charmingly pretty Hats for so little. It's this way. We sell Millinery as we do everything else—at its worth.

Many of the Hats at this modest price are copies and adaptations from French creations, which serve as inspirations—as object lessons in this school of style. Many, of course, are the original ideas of our own trimmers, thus they all possess that indefinable tone that gives to each charm, character and individuality.

A Collection of

Misses' Trimmed Hats

in the most desirable shapes and colors; prettily trimmed with all-silk ribbons, quills, &c. Many napped beavers among them, at the low price of

$3.95 Each.

Not a hat in the lot worth less than $5.00 and many $6.00 values are included.

Feather Boas and Stoles.

Main Floor.

We are showing a number of French novelties in Feather Neck Boas and Stoles, in Ostrich, Marabout and Coque effects, and offer for Saturday, only,

75 White Feather Boas,

2 yards long; value $4.00, at

$2.95 Each.

Women's Suits, Skirts, Coats, Etc.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S SUITS of Bannockburn Tweed, black and white effect only; blouse coat, Postilion back, velvet collar and belt, Peau de Soie revers and facing; effectively trimmed with velvet, and black and white braid; taffeta lined. Eleven gored side-plaited skirt, habit back, trimmed around flare with fine Van Dyke points of black velvet, trimmed with black and white braid. Skirt unlined; a very smart suit for..... $29.75

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS of fine black cheviot. Deep graduating flounce; top of flounce finished off with broad fold of taffeta; habit back, trimmed over hips with folds of taffeta; best quality satin faced mercerized lining.... $10.75

WOMEN'S UNLINED DRESS SKIRTS of fine black and white pin check material; 9 gored; inverted plait back; kilted effect; trimmed with rows of buttons covered with self material; a finely shaped, smartly tailored skirt..... $8.75

WOMEN'S COATS of fine quality Kersey, full box, inverted plait back, velvet collar, turnover cuffs, double shoulder cape, trimmed with fancy silk braid; lined with excellent quality black satin; also Coats of black Montagnac, tight fitting back, velvet collar, fly front; finely shaped and beautifully tailored garments; finished with many rows of fine stitching, lined with best quality black satin... $14.75

Furs.

23 Electric Seal Coats, made of very choice skins, with large storm collar, revers, facing and turnover cuffs of fine dark mink; a correctly modelled coat, made with closest attention to detail and finish, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin..... $50.00

Beautiful silky Brown Fox Scarfs, 60 inches long, with four full tails..... $25.00

Handsome gray squirrel back Neck Scarfs; perfectly shaped, finely matched skins, with four genuine Alaska Sable tails..... $19.50

$1.25 Women's Wrist Bags, 75c.

Main Floor.

Extra size Women's Wrist Bags, in tan, gray and black suede, with gilt, jewelled frames; value $1.25; just 123 of them, for

75c. each.

Toilet Specials.

Main Floor.

Our Meadow Brook Violet Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box; regular price 25c. a box, now..... 18

Fehr's Talcum Powder, in fancy tin boxes, perfumed and plain; regular price 15c., now..... 8

2¼-lb. bars pure Castile Soap, white; regular price 39c. a bar, now 8

Our Aromatic Tooth Powder, pleasant to the taste, screw top bottles; regular price 17c., now..... 12

Men's Furnishings.

Main Floor.

We intend that our Men's Furnishing Department shall be a power in its line. Its merits are already favorably known and valued by thousands of New Yorkers. But we are not satisfied. Like Oliver Twist, we want more. We want YOU to know that in this store you can find the best in Men's Furnishings—the newest styles, the most serviceable goods and the most reasonable prices. For proof, peruse the following:—

Pure Wool Underwear, $2.00 each.

Men's heavy winter weight Norfolk and New Brunswick, full fashioned, regular made, natural pure wool Shirts and Drawers; soft, fleecy, good washing texture, self finished Shirts; Drawers have the heavy sateen bands reinforced, each..... $2.00

Cartwright and Warner Wool Underwear, $2.50.

Men's medium winter weight Cartwright and Warner pure natural wool Shirts and Drawers; woven of clean, strong yarn; guaranteed absolutely nonshrinkable; all sizes Shirts and Drawers; also the short, stout sizes in Drawers; per garment..... $2.50

Natural Wool Underwear, 79c.

Men's heavy weight natural wool Shirts and Drawers; ⅔ wool, making a warm and serviceable garment; all sizes Shirts and Drawers, for..... 79

Sample Half Hose, 25c.

750 pairs manufacturers' samples; fine imported faucy Half Hose, and some natural and black cashmeres in the lot; worth from 35c. to 65c. pair, at..... 25

Domet Night Shirts, 75c.

Men's extra size and very long home-manufactured Domet flannel Night Shirts; sizes 14 to 20 inch..... 75

Fancy Shirts, $1.00.

Just opened, a new and up to the hour line of fancy bosom Shirts for men; all in very neat effects, small patterns in black or blue on white grounds, made open front and back, sted-holes, hand-laundered; attached or detached cuffs; positively the best $1.00 shirt in New York; each..... $1.00

$1.00 Shirts, 69c.

About 450 Shirts, the same as we offered and you approved of last week; all neat, effective patterns, stiff and plaited bosoms; all sizes; the regulation $1.00 Shirts, for..... 69

Neckwear.

Our line of the Neckwear you see advertised in the surface cars so extensively, the "Kaiser Barathea," is very complete; it is by far the most satisfactory cravat worn; it creases less, consequently wears longer and always looks better than the ordinary kind; a complete assortment of all the new effects in the most approved shape of four-in-hand; each..... $1.00

$1.50 to $2.00 Neckwear, 75c.

600 Scarfs of the finest grades of imported heavy silks; made in a large shape of folded square, suitable to tie in the long four-in-hand once over, or "Ascot" shape. For the man who appreciates good neck dressing this is an exceptional opportunity; colorings are very rich and choice. The lot includes a few black and black, also white and white effects; nothing in the lot worth less than $1.50 and worth up to $2.00 each, for..... 75

Men's Gloves.

Main Floor.

Gloves for men in every style for present wear, the finest production of European and American specialists are to be found on our counters. For Saturday we offer the following:—

Men's 1-clasp real Cape Gloves..... $1.00

Outer Garments For Young Ladies.

Third Floor.

A bid for the patronage of all discriminating mothers and daughters prompts us to ask you in plain language if you've ever tried the Simpson Crawford Co. for Misses' Garb. This section of this store is busy daily with mothers and daughters who have been here before—and who will again come—because they like the store and its goods.

The stock of Misses' Outer Garb assembled here is fine, ample and varied—to suit all the tangents of safety. The garment at a few dollars is right and worthy, and the costlier goods are not priced a penny beyond their true value.

Misses' Suits of fine Grade Broadcloth; collarless blouse coat, stylishly trimmed, with stitched bands of Satin and fine crochet ornaments, full sleeve with fancy cuffs; unlined wide skirt having full flare, also high grade Norfolk Suits; best grade cheviot, taffeta lined coat with contrasting velvet collar and cuffs; gored skirt, self strapped, tailor stitched; sizes 14 and 16..... $18.75

Misses' Dress Skirts of Canvas Cloth; stylishly trimmed with vertical bands and scrolls of taffeta over silk drop, skirt with accordion dust ruffle; lengths 36 to 40..... $15.00

Misses' Collarless Monte Carlo Coats of Kersey and melton; self strapped, lined with guaranteed satin, tailor stitched; sizes 14 to 16. $14.75

Misses' Walking Skirts of two-toned Zibeline; full flare, self strapped; lengths 36 to 40..... $7.50

Misses' Covert Norfolk Jackets, in blue, Oxford gray and black; velvet collar and turned cuffs; sizes 14 and 16..... $10.00

Junior Suits, in fine quality Zibeline; plaited blouse, gored skirt, collar, cuffs and belt prettily trimmed with fancy stitching; a smart dress for girls from 12 to 16 years of age; lengths 32 to 35..... $11.50

Girls' full length Coats of Paca Cloth; velvet collar and cuffs; a splendid garment for school wear; sizes 6 to 14..... $6.75

Girls' full length kersey box Coats; triple capes, and cuffs trimmed with Panne Velvet; sizes 6 to 14 years..... $8.75

PROMPT ATTENTION ASSURED ALL MAIL ORDERS.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Housefurnishing
Hardware & Cutlery.
Cooking Utensils,
Kitchen Furniture
and Laundry Goods,
Fire Irons & Fenders,
Refrigerators, etc.
Best Quality Goods Only.

Charles Jones,
920 BROADWAY, Cor. 21st St.
902-904 6TH AVE., Cor. 51st St

Hawes $3 HATS
FALL STYLES
NOW ON SALE.

Broadway . . Cor. 13th St.
Broadway . . Cor. 30th St.
Broadway . . Astor House

TRY OUR
IONIC TONIC
TRADE MARK
MAKES RICH RED BLOOD
GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH
It combines in itself all the invigorating qualities for benefiting invalids and convalescents.
Full Quart, $1.00. Pint, 50 Cents.
FLEGENHEIMER BROS., Inc.,
267, 269 Eighth Ave., New York.
1023 Second Ave., near 54th St., N. Y.
2780 Third Ave., Cor. 147th St., N. Y.
1276-80 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
119 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
100 Market St., Newark, N. J.
176 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
17 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

INDIGESTION
besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.
The Best
Cure for Indigestion
is
IRON-OX
TABLETS
Fifty Tablets
25 Cents

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WE ARE WELL PREPARED (better than ever before) to give that attention to your order which it demands. Increased facilities and an army of experienced workmen.
CARPET CLEANSING,
REFITTING AND RELAYING.
We guarantee our "Compressed Air" process to clean the most delicate fabric.
Write or Telephone for Cost
T. M. STEWART
326 7th Ave.
near 28th St.
REAL CARPET CLEANSING

You must read "Yachting among the Clouds" in the October
OUTING
for there is fascination in the possibilities of the air-ship.
And this is only one of several absorbingly interesting subjects which this beautifully illustrated number has for you entertainment; so you will get your money's worth.

CRAZED INVENTOR'S CRIME.

Young Man Kills His Mother and Sister.

Injured Two Other Sisters and Tried to Kill Two Brothers, but Was Overpowered.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—While laboring under mental aberration, the result of the strain of perfecting an appliance for patents on an air brake, which are pending in Washington, Charles Cawley, a seventeen-year-old boy of Homestead, early today killed his mother and one sister while they slept and injured four other children, who, however, are expected to recover. He also tried to kill his two older brothers, but was detected, overpowered, and turned over to the police. The weapon used was an axe.

The dead:

Mrs. Hanna Cawley, aged about forty years.

Belle Cawley, aged twelve, who slept with her mother.

The Cawley family live in a neat six-room house. Last night all the members retired about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Cawley and Belle occupied one bed, while the others, Joseph, Adeline, Raymond, and Agnes, occupied other beds and cribs in the same room. Charles, the murderer; his brothers, James, aged twenty, and Harry, aged fourteen, occupied a room adjoining their mother's.

Some time about 3 o'clock this morning Charles quietly arose, and, dressing himself, but not putting on his shoes, crept down to the cellar and secured an axe. Coming up stairs, he went into his mother's room, where the victims were sleeping, and attacked each in turn.

Believing that he had dispatched them all, he started for his brother's room, but James, the eldest, had been awakened, and as Charles entered he seized a heavy rocking chair and after a fierce struggle overpowered him. On the way to the station the murderer fought ferociously.

After he was lodged in jail the murderer failed to recognize his brother James, and when questioned about the tragedy talked incoherently. Later in the day the murderer denied emphatically that he committed the deed. He told a fairly connected story. He said he was awakened at an early hour by sounds on the first floor and went down stairs to investigate. Returning up stairs, he found his sister lying across the bed covered with blood, and fled to give the alarm.

For two years he has been working on a device for a combined air and power brake. It is said to be a wonderful invention, and men who have seen it marvel at the mechanical ability of the inventor, in view of his years. He was of a kindly disposition, and was said to have been very fond of his mother and brothers and sisters.

PORTO RICO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Suit to Test the Constitutionality of the Tariff Law for the New Possession.

In the United States Circuit Court, a suit was begun yesterday by Henry M. Ward, attorney, in behalf of Domingo Felici and Santiago F. Lorenzo, partners, trading as Felici & Co., of Ponce, Porto Rico, against George W. Whitehead, Collector of Customs on the Island of Porto Rico, to test the constitutionality of the enactment of Congress that provides for the collection of duties there.

The plaintiffs, between Oct. 28, 1900, and April 12, 1901, paid under protest $4,982.04, assessed as duties on general merchandise shipped from the United States. They have been advised by counsel that the enactment is unconstitutional, as no tax or duty can be laid upon any articles exported from any State. The position taken by the counsel is that the Island of Porto Rico is in the same position to the United States, as far as exports and imports are concerned, as any one of the States of the Union.

RECEIVER FOR ELECTRIC LINE.

Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company May Be Reorganized.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Justice D. Cady Herrick, on motion of Sheehan & Collin, attorneys for the Colonial Trust Company of New York, to-day appointed George T. Blakeslee of Kinderhook receiver for the Albany and Hudson Electric Railway and Power Company.

This company operates the longest third rail electric railway in the United States. The Colonial Trust Company guaranteed its bonds, and its attorneys in their petition alleged that the road is bonded for more than its true value. Damage suits are pending against the railroad as a consequence of two collisions in which a large number of persons were killed and injured. Officials of the railroad say the appointment of the receiver is the first step in a plan for its complete reorganization, and that it will continue in operation.

The officers of the company are: A. C. Salisbury, President; M. E. Stark, Vice President; G. C. Blakeslee, General Manager. It maintains a New York office.

New Electric Railway for Canada.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The London, Aylmar and North Shore Electric Railroad Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of $500,000 to construct and operate an electric road with terminals in London and Port Barwell, Ontario, Canada, passing through Middlesex and Essex Counties. The Directors are J. H. Hitchcock and J. E. Howard, New York City; Frederick Hitchcock and Frank Hassler, Detroit, Mich.; Cecil R. Lenton, Robert M. Lenton, and W. A. Dorland, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. A. Stephens and M. E. Lyon, Aylmar, Ontario.

Denver, Queen of the Plains.

Among the best advertised towns in the United States is Denver, Col. And worthily so. Broad, well-paved streets, an excellent trolley system of 145 miles, all owned by one company and extending in every direction; handsome and substantially constructed buildings for homes, business, and manufacturing purposes; beautiful lawns kept green throughout the season by copious irrigation, and well-kept parks, all combine to make the town attractive for permanent residence or tourist visitors.

The most recent addition to the means of setting forth the charms of the town is a finely printed and illustrated pamphlet of forty pages, compiled and edited by Mr. Thomas D. Parker, manager of the Colorado Press Bureau of Information, who devoted a large part of the past Summer to the agreeable work of setting forth in most attractive guise the advantages of Colorado's capital city as a place of business and residence. There are included some sixty half-tone reproductions of scenes and buildings, and a fine portrait of Gen. James W. Denver, for whom the city was named. The State Capitol, which is within the city's limits, is just one mile above sea level. The Rocky Mountains rise, in the words of the publication, "to the west of the city, a majestic range, snowclad, whose serrated outline may be followed against the sky a distance of 200 miles from historic Pike's Peak on the south to Laramie Peaks on the north. Its piny groves, shaded cañons, and foaming trout streams are within one hour's ride by rail."

Ex-Detective Sergeant Loses Suit.

Justice Cochrane of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision yesterday setting aside a writ of mandamus obtained by Policeman Edward J. Burns directing Commissioner Partridge to restore him to the rank of Detective Sergeant. Burns was one of a number of men who were made Detective Sergeants by Commissioner Murphy just before he left his office. Justice Cochrane says that no act of Commissioner Partridge nor of Commissioner Murphy could give sanction to an unconstitutional law.

Dinner to Governor and Editors.

A reception and dinner will be held in honor of Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., and the members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York by the Union League Club of Brooklyn on next Monday evening. The speakers will be Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Representative Southwick of Albany, Job Hedges, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

A. D. Oppenheim's Return.

A. D. Oppenheim, senior member of the firm of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Broadway and Twenty-first Street, has just returned from a four months' visit to Europe.

THIRD EFFORT TO BREAK JAIL.

Keeper in Queens County Prison Discovers Another Attempt with Outside Confederates.

The third attempt within the last week of prisoners in the Queens County jail, in Long Island City, to break to freedom, was frustrated early yesterday morning by Keeper Samuel Styles.

Styles, at 2 o'clock in the morning, saw two men on the outside of the Administration Building under the east window. From the fourth floor a rope, made of blankets, was dangling. Styles fired several shots at the two men as they were scaling a fence surrounding the jail. The shots attracted the attention of William Massey, a letter carrier, who went to the assistance of Styles, but the men escaped. They were not prisoners, but confederates of some of the prisoners.

Styles went up to the fourth story of the Administration Building and found Cornelius Murray, awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny, and Frank Zuaksky, another prisoner, charged with burglary, ready to make their escape by crawling through an opening in the wall of the building. With a case-knife, which was found in one of their cells, they had removed about a dozen bricks after digging through the wall. The blankets which were found tied together suspended from the window, did not come from the jail, and were provided by the outsiders.

The prisoners for a certain time in the day are allowed out in the big corridor in the Administration Building for exercise, and it is supposed the opening in the wall was made some time yesterday afternoon. Why the opening was not discovered by the keepers at that time has not been explained.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Since Thursday night a storm of marked energy has moved northward over the Gulf of Mexico and is apparently central to-night over the Middle Gulf Coast. It has caused some high winds on this coast, and rains in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except North Carolina. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. Temperature changes were irregular and unimportant.

The Gulf storm will move northeastward during to-morrow, causing rain in the South, the Middle Atlantic States, except New York, and in the Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather Sunday, except in the Middle Atlantic States, where rain will continue. There will be rain Sunday in New York and New England. Unsettled conditions also obtain west of the Rocky Mountains and rain may therefore be expected in the South plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain region during the next day or two. It will be cooler Sunday in the Central Valleys, the East Gulf States, and South Atlantic States, and probably in the middle slope.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh south to southeast, shifting to east and northeast to-morrow night and increasing in force; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be east to northeast, slowly increasing. On the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high and mostly northeast; on the East Gulf Coast brisk to high south; on the West Gulf Coast fresh to brisk north; on the upper lakes fresh south, shifting to west and northwest, and on the lower lakes slight to fresh east, becoming variable, shifting later to north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh east winds, shifting to northeast and becoming brisk, with increasing cloudiness to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Louisiana to Punta Rassa, Fla., and on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Fort Monroe.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, partly cloudy to-day, warmer in the west portion; to-morrow, fresh south winds shifting to west and north to-night.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, cloudy to-day with rain in south portion; to-morrow rain; fresh to brisk east winds.

Eastern New York, increasing cloudiness to-day, warmer in central and north portions; to-morrow rain; fresh south winds becoming variable.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, rain to-day and to-morrow; increasing east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night and to-morrow; variable winds.

Western New York, generally fair to-day; to-morrow rain; fresh east to south winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, rain to-day. To-morrow, cooler, with fair in west and rain in east portion.

Virginia, rain to-day; northeast winds, becoming high on the coast. To-morrow, cooler, with rain, except fair in southwest portion.

North Carolina, rain to-day; northeast winds, brisk to high on the coast. To-morrow, fair; cooler except in east portion.

South Carolina, rain to-day; brisk to high northeast to east winds. To-morrow, fair, cooler.

North Dakota and South Dakota, generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota, fair to-day; cooler in southeast portion; fresh west to northwest winds. To-morrow, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness; winds south, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES—
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	61	47	48
6 A. M.	58	45	46
9 A. M.	60	50	50
12 M.	67	55	53
3 P. M.	70	58	56
6 P. M.	69	57	55
9 P. M.	66	54	54
12 P. M.	62	49	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1901	65
Corresponding date for last 25 years	58

The thermometer registered 46 degrees at 8 A. M. and 55 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 57 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 45 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 50 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. M. Inman, Atlanta.

EARLINGTON—Gen. George D. Ruggles, Washington; Dr. John Edwin Hayes, Louisville.

GRAND UNION—Walter Penfield, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, United States Inter-State Commissioner, Washington; Dr. Benjamin Johnson, Richmond.

SAVOY—Samuel Bowman, St. Louis; Joseph Riguay, Cuba.

HOFFMAN—J. Harper Wallace, Washington; J. W. Morgan, New Orleans; Bruce L. Whyte, Glasgow.

FIFTH AVENUE—Theodore Brooks, Cuba; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island.

GRAND—J. L. Purcell, United States Navy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:50 A. M.—192 Park Row; Morris Shuer and others; damage, $25,000.

1:50 A. M.—117 Walker Street; Owen Walsh and others; damage, $20,000.

6:40 A. M.—478 to 480 Pearl Street; Buckley & Wood Company and others; damage, $90,000.

9:55 A. M.—223 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Thomas Powers; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—257 West Twenty-seventh Street; J. E. Crawford; damage, $1,000.

1:55 P. M.—135 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

2:08 P. M.—Pier 10 North River; E. W. Sutton; damage, $50.

3:20 P. M.—248 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; William Jones; damage, $200.

4:30 P. M.—246 West Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:25 P. M.—236 Monroe Street; Jacob Arson; damage, $500.

5:30 P. M.—41 Spring Street; Antonio Comparelli; damage, $5.

5:48 P. M.—92 Orchard Street; Moses Kellsner; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—34 Scammel Street; Max Boslen; damage trifling.

6:05 P. M.—25 Clinton Street; Abraham Finkenstine; damage, $200.

6:20 P. M.—272 Cherry Street; Aaron Cohen, damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—856 First Avenue; Benjamin Blyer; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—Fire to-day at Homestead, Penn., caused by an explosion of natural gas, badly damaged the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Post Office, and office buildings of the Homestead Improvement Company. Loss, $20,000. Several persons were hurt through the explosion.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 10.—Fire to-day destroyed the three buildings constituting the plant of the Bay State Broken Stone Company. Loss, $5,000. The concern supplied in part the crushed stone used in the construction of the East Boston tunnel, and the fire will cause a temporary setback to the work on the tunnel.

Registration of voters in this city to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

Telephone Service is the Quickest Messenger.
Rates in Manhattan:
Business, from $3 a month.
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One Year Contracts.
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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.
and West 125th St.

Drawings and designs, lettering ornament, memorial windows in ink or colors. J. Gretacap, 1,801 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Dona Maria, Oporto, Sept. 28.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 6.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 26.
Jenny, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 2.
Southwark, Southampton, Sept. 26.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 4.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.
Benclench, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 7.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.
Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 29.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Oct. 2.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 4.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 8.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.
Georgia, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Oct. 7.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sarmatia, Swansea, Sept. 30.
Segurance, Colon, Oct. 7.

Arrived.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Von Borell, Bremen, Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.
Southeast of Fire Island at 1 A. M., 11th.
SS Enoch, (Br.,) Barr, Newport News, Oct. 9, with mdse. in transit to Sanderson & Son.
SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS El Dia, Mason, Galveston, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Venice, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.
SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Alice, Fossett, Sabine Pass, with oil to the Standard Oil Company, towing barge Standard Oil Company No. 76, in ballast from New Orleans to this port.
SS Canning, (Br.,) Hammond, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 16, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 9th.
SS Candlehoe, (Br.,) Dugdew, Sourabaya, &c., July 22, with sugar to Barber & Co.
SS Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Oct. 2, and Southampton and Cherbourg, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 P. M.
SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Jones, Santos and Rio Janeiro, with mdse. to John C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about midnight.
SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Allix, Havre, Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico, Oct. 3, with mdse. and passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Seneca, for Tampico, Campeche, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Ferndene, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) for Miragoane, Port au Prince, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Alamo, for Brunswick.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS George Farwell, for Jacksonville.
SS Navahoe, for Boston.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Denver, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Antwerp, passed Hurst Castle at 4:15 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.
SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York for Curacao, arr. at San Juan to-day.
SS Oranje Nassau, (Dutch,) Capt. Pols, from New York via West Indies, &c., for Amsterdam, arr. at Havre yesterday.
SS Kinsman, (Br.,) Capt. Matthews, for New York, sld. from Port Talbot yesterday.
SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, for New York, sld. from Barry to-day.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.
SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from New York via Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Shanghai Oct. 8.
SS La Hasbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.
SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bennett, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers Oct. 4.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Dalldorf, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam Oct. 8.
SS Forest Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam Oct. 8.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at 4:30 P. M. to-day.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:55 P. M. to-day.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 9:35 P. M. to-day.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool passed Brow Head at 11:20 P. M. to-day.
SS Rio Negro, (Br.,) Capt. Carse, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Hampton, (Br.,) Capt. Macdonald, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 20 in latitude 7 degrees, longitude 28 degrees.
Schooner Bougainville, (Fr.,) Capt. Tagner, from Nantes for New York, was spoken Sept. 27 in latitude 45 degrees, longitude 3 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

MAINE.

ROCKLAND BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Oct. 20, 1902, the two fixed red lens-lantern lights at this station, on the southerly end of the breakwater making out from Jameson Point, northerly side of the entrance to Rockland Harbor, westerly side of West Penobscot Bay, will be discontinued, and there will be established, in the lantern on the structure recently erected on the breakwater, 25 feet northerly from the present lights, a light of the fourth order flashing white every 5 seconds. The focal plane of the light will be 30 feet above mean high water. The light will illuminate the entire horizon, and will be visible 11¼ miles, the eye of the observer 15 feet above the sea. The structure consists of a square, red-brick tower, surmounted by a black lantern, and forming the southwesterly corner of a red-brick fog-signal house, on a gray granite pier, 8 feet high, capping the breakwater. A white dwelling, with shingled sides and slate roof and a white boathouse, are attached to the fog-signal house on its northerly side. The station is inclosed by a railing around the pier. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 259 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 44 degrees 6 minutes 14 seconds; longitude, west, 68 degrees 4 minutes 39 seconds. Indian Island Lighthouse, NNE. ¾ E., 3 11-16 miles; Mark Island Spindle, NE. by E. ¼ E., 5 11-16 miles; Owls Head Lighthouse, SE. ¼ E., 1¼ miles. On the same date there will be established at the station a first-class, Daboll trumpet to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 15 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 15 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 15 seconds.

(2) Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 94, No. 95; List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 76.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...5:28	Moon sets..13:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:20	Gov. Isl'd...2:40	H. Gate....4:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:37	Gov. Isl'd...3:00	H. Gate....5:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Croatia, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Leon XIII., Havana		

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maiden Maria Theresa	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Southampton		4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 20 and up to Oct. 11, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due in New York Oct. 11, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. [Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle."] Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. [registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.]

Transpacific mails are forwarded in part of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched East Oct. 4. Due here to-day.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Peru and were dispatched east Oct. 3. Due here Monday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 11.

Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Alsia, Copenhagen, Sept. 29.

THE SAW THAT SEES.

"Ho, Ho!" said the Regal Saw, as it cut through the painted finish of a tricky shoe in the window test.

"I'm somewhat of an X-ray myself—don't you think?

"You're a deep one Mr. Shoe, and a Slick one,—but I'll let daylight through your deceptions whether you need it or not!

"Dyed in the sole, is your glossy black disguise; but explain away this red badge of brittle Hemlock I've opened up, or I'll disgrace you quick!

"Cousin to that other chameleon, Yankee Oak, are you?

"He whose hard, unbending sole has been chemically bleached and softened, soaked and whitened, till all that was good and honest in him changed to all that looked like Oak leather, and wore like paper!

"Off with your coat, and show us what cute apology you've got for an insole—what cheapened fraud for a toe cap—what covered treachery for upper leather!

"Ninety per cent of the shoes I've dissected were like you—made to sell only—and sold on their looks.

"Every Regal shoe has the Oak leather sole of a $6.00 shoe, and 'The Window of the Sole' on every pair proves it before purchase."

Fall Styles now ready.
Get Catalogue.

REGAL
$3.50
PAT. SOLED SHOES.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.	BROOKLYN.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.	357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
261 Broadway, cor. Reade.	111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
785 " cor. 10th St.	1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.	Willoughby Avenue.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.	JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.	NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street.
	opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1239 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

"What perfectly delicious bread you make, Mrs. Fordham!"

"Miss Bride-to-Be, I'll tell you a secret. This is 'Old Homestead Bread.' We get it fresh every morning with the day's groceries. When you go to housekeeping, my dear, you had better order it, too."

Of course you know that the secret of really good bread-making is in the THOROUGH KNEADING OF THE DOUGH. That is the crucial test.

Old Homestead Bread is more thoroughly kneaded than any other bread made. Our patent KNEADING MACHINE manipulates the dough with the deftness of the fingers and with the strength of machinery. 5c a Loaf.

We use only the very highest grade of flour. The water is sterilized and kept at an even temperature. The absolute cleanliness of all the conditions in which the bread is made is satisfying to all who have investigated.

We wrap each loaf in paraffine paper, which keeps out moisture and dust. If your grocer does not keep Old Homstead Bread for sale, send us your name and address and your grocer's also, and we will see that you are supplied.

THE UNITED STATES BREAD COMPANY,
362-364 W. Broadway, near Grand St., New York, N. Y.
Telephone 4183 Spring.

After Grip Take
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A tonic and nerve food that nourishes and strengthens the debilitated system, restores the appetite and gives restful sleep.
A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Telephone 2,462 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Matinée To-day at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. In the big comedy hit of the season, THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. LAST 10 PERFORMANCES OF THE Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "THE EMERALD ISLE." Mat. To-day. 2:15

CASINO, B'way & 39th St. 150th Time in N. Y., Oct. 27. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON." Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of Mt. Tod'y, 2:15.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS. Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7. Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M. General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 PM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ALL DRURY LANE PRODUCTIONS OUTDONE. Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama, THE NINETY AND NINE. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve. 8. Sunday Eve., Grand Concert. Good Seats, 50c.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. Cavalleria Rusticana & Zanetto. MASCAGNI and his Italian Opera Co. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT at 8, "IRIS." To-morrow, (Sund.) Night, CONCERT. SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR PRICES, 50c to $2. —WEBER PIANOS USED.—

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS. Prices 25c. to 1.00. Family Mats. Wedys, 25 & 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. MAT. TO-DAY. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Royal Burlesquers. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MINNIE DUPREE —A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mat. Tod'y. David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER DU BARRY. In His Play.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. The Mummy and The Humming Bird.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15. "A notable success."—Herald. ETHEL BARRYMORE A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by "CARROTS."

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2. "A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15. THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. In consequence of the enormous demand for seats for "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mrs. Campbell will continue to present this play on Monday, Tuesday & Wed. Evgs. of next week. Thurs., Oct. 16—THE JOY OF LIVING.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS. Evenings 8:30 Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE TWO SCHOOLS

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15. THERE'S MANY A SLIP. Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE." "Nobody can afford to miss it."—Journal.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. To-day, 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

VICTORIA Eves. at 8:10. Mat. To-day. CONTINUALLY CROWDED. A DECIDED SUCCESS. Preceded by the famous CREATORE and BAND. ALICE FISCHER IN MRS. JACK.

BIJOU MAT. TO-DAY. LAST TIMES. HEARTS AFLAME

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." HENRIETTA CROSMAN. The Sword of the King

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Open from 1:30 to 11. Admission, 50c. WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

WEBER & FIELDS' The New Musical Absurdity, MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT Sunday Night.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-day Mat. (Pop. Prices) & Ev., Schoenthau's Comtesse Guckerl. Mon. Ev., Don Carlos.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in his new romantic play, ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.

Collegiate Football Game To-day. 2:30 P. M. Columbia vs. Buffalo. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds.) Adm. 50c. Grand Stand, $1.00.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. MACBETH, with ELITA PROCTOR OTIS.

Harlem | Kyrle Bellew. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Opera House. "A Gentleman of France." Next Week—LULU GLASER in "Dolly Varden."

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. WARFIELD Next Week—8 BELLS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. To-night at 8:15. SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY. Next Week—Reilly & Woods Big Show.

3D AVE. Mat. To-day. A SISTER'S LOVE. Next Week—THE IVY LEAF.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.

5th Day, Saturday, Oct. 11th.

FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.

Champion Steeplechase of $10,000, Nursery Handicap, Hunter Handicap, and three other races.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.

MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

Sporting Events.

FOOTBALL TO-DAY.

Jasper Oval.

MANHATTAN VS. COLUMBIA F. C.

Game called 1:30.

MUSIDORA WON HANDILY

Outsider in Protectory Stake First with Apprentice Rider.

ADVANCE GUARD'S HANDICAP

Old Campaigner Was Victor in a Stirring Finish at Morris Park—Titian Won by a Head.

Large fields of moderate-class horses made open racing at the Morris Park track yesterday, and Secretary Crickmore added to the perplexities of the betting element by having the conditions of the one stake event on the card so framed that all the horses in it were ridden by apprentices.

The third race on the card was for the Protectory Stakes, with selling conditions, over the Eclipse course, in which nine horses ran, all carrying light weights. Danzig, who has had several mounts this season, was up on Clorita, and as the riders on most of the others had not had even that much experience, the "tip" went out that Clorita was a "good thing," with the result that she was backed heavily at a remarkably short price. Danzig broke with the favorite back in the crowd and never got to the front, Ascension making the pace until the field came out of the dip, where Honolulu, De Reszke and Musidora closed on her, Musidora on the outside drawing clear of the others in the last half furlong and winning rather easily, with the stable boy H. Callahan in the saddle, and with the post betting against her 23 to 1. The 60 to 1 chance Honolulu lasted long enough to get second place by a scant length from the second choice, De Reszke.

The best finish of the afternoon was that in the last race, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, over the Withers course, for which the great old campaigner Advance Guard carried the top weight, and, ridden by Odom, started favorite. Advance Guard went away with his field, but was outrun in the early part of the race and trailed last through the back stretch, and only began to make up the lost ground when they were on the far turn. From that point Advance Guard gained steadily on the leaders, and, entering the straight for the run home, went on after Royal, the second choice, who then was in the lead, clear of the others and seemingly with the race won. Through the last quarter of a mile Odom had use for all his art and strength, and rode his hardest to get Advance Guard up, but it was not until they were in the last two strides that he reached Royal. Then in a stirring finish Advance Guard poked his head to the front just on the post and won by little better than a nose, Royal, splendidly ridden by Lyne, finishing second, two lengths before Tom Kenny, third.

The stout Pirate of Penzance colt River Pirate cleverly captured the handicap for two-year-olds after Joe Cobb made the early running. River Pirate, who carried the top weight, was the third of the winners ridden by Odom.

The Stewards called Lyne, who rode the favorite, Boutonniere, into the stand and questioned him about the race, but the boy explained the defeat satisfactorily by stating that his mount had been cut off at a critical stage of the contest by Tom Lawson, who finished third. Lyne's statement was substantiated by the patrol judge. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902; special weights; selling allowances; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

J. W. Colt's Lavator, ch. g., 6 years, by Salvator-Hot Springs, 148 pounds, (D. Johnson,) even and 2 to 5..... 1
F. Ambrose Clark's Seminole, br. g., 4, by Iroquois-Ossuta, 142, (G. B. Williams,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1..... 2
Thomas W. Lawson's Draughtsman, br. g., 6, by Owas-Sneeze, 153, (Carson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 5..... 3
Time—2:47½. Won handily by a length; six lengths between second and third. Beauregard, Marylander, Rocklight, Angle, Marothen, Yelp, Templeton, Collegian, Silver Twist, Gregory, and Our Julia K. also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. John E. Madden's River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 1
The Prospect Stable's Joe Cobb, br. c., by Esher-Feiseen, 112, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 9 to 5..... 2
J. E. McDonald's Tom Lawson, ch. c., by Riley-Emma Pickwick, 95, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:21. Won handily by a length; five lengths between second and third. Boutonniere, Illyria, and Earl of Warwick also ran. Value to the winner, $755. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Protectory Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have not ridden more than three winners, special weights, selling allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Perry Belmont's Musidora, ch. f., 3 years, by Magian-Fonsetta, 85 pounds, (H. Callahan,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 1
Andrew Miller's Honolulu, b. g., 3, by Star Ruby-Baby, 95, (Scott,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1. 2
Frank Farrell's De Reszke, b. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Serene, 98, (Fletcher,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 3
Time—1:11½. Won handily by a length and a half, three parts of a length between second and third. Clorita, Anak, Bellario, Operator, Ascension, and Guesswork also ran. Value to the winner, $1,040. Winner trained by Frank McCabe.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

R. W. Walden & Son's Pride of Galore, br. f., by Galors-Minnehaha III., 107 pounds, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
S. Sanford & Son's Guy Fark, b. c., by Potomac-Argo, 110, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.. 2
Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Meddling Mary, b. f., by Meddler-Mary C., 107, (Meade,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1..... 3
Time—1:12¾. Won easily by six lengths, a length between second and third. Sailmaker, Mart Mullen, Sir Troubadour, Sentinel, Insensible, Bondage, Mount Kisco, Glennevis, Love Note, Harrison, Knight of Gold, Old Glory, and Star and Garter also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile over the Withers course. James Kneale's Titian, br. c., by Tithonus-Duchess, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3..... 1
J. G. Follansbee's Moon Daisy, ch. f., by Star Ruby-Moonflower, 112, (King,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 2
The Oneck Stable's Whisp, ch. g., by Tenny-Whisperino, 112, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:44. Won, ridden out, by a neck, a length and a half between second and third. Carrier Pigeon, Taps, Judge Du Relle, Knight Templar, Pretoria, and Tact also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course.

Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 121 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2..... 1
J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 108, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.. 2
The Osceola Stable's Tom Kenney, b. c., 4, by Inspector B.-Touch Not, 99, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:54¾. Won, ridden out under the whip, by a head, two lengths between second and third. Herbert, Carbuncle, Hunter Raine, Moor, Circus, and Animosity also ran. Value to the winner, $1,020. Winner trained by A. Shields.

Morris Park Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Dublin, Blues, and Chuctanunda, 122 pounds each; Syrilin, 119; Annie Lauretta and Belle of Troy, 112 each; Grand Opera and Runnels, 110 each; Brunswick, The Ragged Cavalier, and Leonora Loring, 107 each; Wild Thyme, 99; Gimcrack, 95, and Gold Money, 92.

SECOND RACE.—The Champion Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties and allowances; about three miles and a half. Fulminate, Inspector Stevens, and Self Protection, 168 pounds each; Rowdy, 164; Judge Phillips, 153, and Adjidaumo and Hark Forward, 150 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds: six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Hurstbourne, 116 pounds; Athel, Eugenia Burch, and Croupier, 115 each; Judith Campbell, 114; Kate Star, 113; Astarita, 112; Sergeant, 108; Fire Eater and Invincible, 107 each; Gold Money, 106; Sciota, 104; Athelroy, Merry Acrobat, and Adios, 100 each; Erbe, 95; Prince Eugene, 93, and Mayor Graham, 90. Croupier, Adios, and Prince Eugene doubtful starters.

FOURTH RACE.—The Thirty-fourth Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old; one mile over the Withers course. Rockwater, 126 pounds; Lux Casta, 120; Flora Pomona, 116; Rosalghol, 112, and Pretoria, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Mackey Dwyer, First Chip, and Prince Ching, 107 pounds each; Princess Tulane, 106; Chicle, Scoffer, and St. Daniel, 105 each; Ancice, Lowry, Alice Carey, Ponca, and Squid, 102 each; Claude and Ornature, 100 each; Gillie, Kentucky Rose, Burning Glass, and Dinkale, 97 each; Aattorney and Turnpike, 95 each, and Russell Garth, 90. Apprentice allowance claimed for Russell Garth, Attorney, and Turnpike.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile on the Withers course. Hermis, 128 pounds; Wyeth, 115; Six Shooter, 110; Slipthrift, 108; Flora Pomona, 106; Zorosater, 103; Himself, 98; Jim Clarke and G. Whittier, 97 each; St. Finan and De Reszke, 95 each; Remorse, 93; Par Excellence, 90, and Knight of Harlem, 85.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Close Judging the Order of the Day—Mr. Twombly's Mare Quality Again Declared Against.

Very evenly matched fields again made work for the judges at the Morristown Horse Show, held at Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

There was a good-sized crowd in attendance, suburban society being represented in the boxes by Mrs. Charles Scribner and Miss Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. F. O. Matthiessen, Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Throckmorton, Livingston Rowe, Mrs. Catlin, Miss Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Spedden, Miss Howland, Philip Livingston, Mrs. Eliot F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George Kip, with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Slayback, from Madison, N. J.; Miss Ade Barry from Summit, N. J.; H. McKay Twombly, Miss F. Twombly, and Miss R. Twombly, from Florham Park, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, from Bernardsville, N. J.

On A. A. Grannis's coach were the Misses Grannis, Mrs. White, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Sherman. Charles Pfizer drove his four-in-hand with a party of six from Bernardsville, N. J.

Miss Ruth Twombly, with her sister Florence beside her on the box, gave a splendid exhibition of four-in-hand driving in the class for park fours, handling the lines and the whip so well that Judge William H. Catlin remarked that she was one of the best female whips he had seen in a long time.

The judges experienced their hardest task in the class for harness horses over 15 hands, in which there were eleven entries, made up of the best horses on the grounds. The first honors went to E. F. Slayback's roan mare Jewell, with J. W. Ogden's brown mare Winsome second, and Thomas B. Hidden's chestnut gelding Cavalier third.

Honors were evenly divided between H. McK. Twombly, Thomas B. Hidden, and Walter P. Bliss, each winning two blue ribbons.

The spectators took sides with Mrs. Ethel Money, who lost the blue in the jumping class. The judges gave her second prize after a deal of critical observation.

Quality, a bay mare, owned by H. McK. Twombly, which was sent out of the ring on Thursday on account of imperfect wind, was again pronounced ineligible yesterday after the judges had taken counsel with a board of three veterinarians.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS.

Pairs of harness horses, not exceeding 15.1 hands—Won by Walter P. Bliss's ch. g. Sunshine and gr. g. Shadow; Miss Luella Day's b. g. Master Claude and b. m. Miss Earle, second; Tonzo Sauvage's br. g. Bobs and br. m. Daisy, third.

Horses to depot wagons.—Won by Walter P. Bliss's b. g. Morris; H. P. Wertheim's b. g. Iconoclast, second; R. H. William's gr. m. Lady Sara, third.

Pairs of harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by R. H. William's team of black geldings, Anthracite and Bituminous; A. E. Whitney's team of bay geldings, Kid and Lee, second.

Saddle horses, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Tonzo Sauvage's ch. g. Senator; O. H. Kahn's b. m. Aurora, second; Dudley Olcott, 2d, b. m. Tamla, third.

Harness horses, over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by E. F. Slayback's rn. m. Jewell; J. W. Ogden's br. m. Winsome second; Thomas B. Hidden's ch. g. Jerry Cadet, third.

Tandems, to be shown before a dog or tandem cart.—Won by H. McK. Twombly's bay tandem; J. Edward Davis's b. g. Gay Boy leader, b. g. Gay Lad, wheeler, second; Philip Livingston's ch. g. Golden Rod leader, ch. g. Commander, wheeler, third.

Maiden hunters or jumpers, catchweights.—Won by W. D. Grand's b. g. Gordon; Miss Ethel Money's blk. g. Starlight second.

Four-in-hands, wheelers any height.—Won by H. McK. Twombly's four bays; Gustav E. Kissel's four bays, second.

Harness horses, exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Thomas B. Hidden's ch. g. Cavalier, Frederick Cromwell's roan mare second, Mrs. John D. Slayback's b. g. Major Flowers third.

Pairs roadsters.—Won by Thomas B. Hidden's team of bay mares, Daisy and Pansy; Albion L. Page's team of bay mares, second; N. L. Newcomb's b. g. Lord H. and b. m. Lady N., third.

Four-in-hands, wheelers any height.—Won by Gustav E. Kissel's four bays; Walter P. Bliss's four bays, second.

To-day the show will start at 10:30 A. M. with nineteen classes to be judged, embracing fancy driving by coachmen, pony classes in which children will drive, tandem driving, four-in-hands, hunters, hunt teams in hunt uniform, champion hunters and jumpers, champion harness and saddle horses.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD.

Many Games on the Schedule To-day—Cheering Programme Arranged for the Game at Polo Grounds.

The football season is in full swing now. More games are scheduled for to-day than for any day this year, and one or two of the big elevens may have to show their best football in order to win. The most important contests are those between Yale and Brown at Providence, Princeton and Annapolis at Annapolis, and Cornell and Williams at Ithaca. Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia will also play, but the result in each of these games is nearly a foregone conclusion. Brown and Yale resume football relations for the first time since 1898, when the former team gave the Blue one of the hardest fights of her career. Annapolis has not had much opportunity for practice, but the navy can always be depended upon to play well. Cornell and Williams have always furnished a good contest, and to-day's game should prove no exception to the rule.

At the Polo Grounds Columbia will have a chance to beat the Buffalos, their conquerors in the opening game last year. Harvard and Maine will play at Cambridge, Pennsylvania and Virginia at Philadelphia, West Point and Dickinson at West Point, Amherst and Union at Amherst, Syracuse and Colgate at Syracuse, Carlisle Indians and Bucknell at Williamsport, Rutgers and Lehigh at South Bethlehem, Haverford and Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster. Lafayette and Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Penn.; Indiana and Michigan at Ann Arbor, New York University and Ursinus at Ohio Field, Stevens and Pratt at Hoboken, and Manhattan and Columbia Field Club at Jasper Oval.

Canceled games have somewhat interfered with the season's schedule thus far. Columbia and Princeton have had contests canceled, while one of the games scheduled for to-day was called off during the week. Trinity was down to try conclusions with West Point. Fortunately, West Point was able to arrange a game with another college. Dickinson has agreed to fill in the date with the soldiers.

Recognizing the fact that cheering has something to do with the decision of a game, Columbia held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of electing leaders to direct the cheering at the various games. Roland P. Jackson, Captain of last year's crew, was chosen chief, with Frederick B. Irvine, A. B. A. Bradley, V. De La M. Earle, Sherman Stow, J. R. Knapp, and G. G. Greene as assistants. W. R. Morley, the coach; C. R. Wright, J. C. McCracken, C. G. Abbott, and Marston Taylor Bogert spoke to the thousand or more students assembled. The chapel bells were rung, a drum parade organized on the campus to stir up excitement, and rarely if ever has so much enthusiasm been expended over a football team at Columbia. The practice yesterday was light, few of the 'Varsity players participating because of to-day's game. Metzenthin made a run of ninety yards for the scrub, while Townsend scored once for the 'Varsity.

The practice at Cambridge yesterday brought to light a good half back in the person of Foster, a 'Varsity crew man. While he has played with the scrub all season, it was only yesterday that he had an opportunity to play with the 'Varsity. His work was so good that he will be given a chance in the game to-day. The team was kept hard at work all afternoon, the playing of the scrub and 'Varsity being fast and snappy. Wright and Marshall will be out of the line to-day, and the entire back field will give way to substitutes.

Annapolis had to be content with a short signal practice by electric light, as the team could not be excused from drill. The eleven will meet Princeton with almost an entirely new set of backs, and will be satisfied if the Orange and Black is kept down to twenty points.

Brewster, Hunt, Purcell, Burns, and Webb of the Cornell team are not in the best of shape, and this makes the result of to-day's game with Williams doubtful. This is Cornell's first important contest. The work yesterday was of a very light character.

Farnsworth, whose work with West Point attracted attention for the last two seasons, has rejoined the team, and will play in his old position. Daly has taken no part in the practice so far, but has given the cadets the benefit of his coaching.

During the past week Coach Warner of Carlisle has infused a good deal of snap into the playing of the Indians. Five of the regular men, however, are more or less injured. The practice for to-day's game was very light, the work consisting of going through the signals and drilling in the rudiments of the game.

CHAMPION GOLFERS PLAY

Auchterlonie Leads the Field in the Open Tournament.

AMATEURS ARE OUTPLAYED

Travis Does the Best, but He Ties for Ninth Place—Over Eighty Start at Garden City.

Lawrence Auchterlonie of the Glenview Golf Club, Chicago, and the former Western open champion, led the field of professional and amateur golfers yesterday in the first day's play of the open championship tournament on the links of the Garden City Club. He finished the two rounds, 36 holes, in 156 strokes, and Stewart Gardner, the home club professional, was second, with 158. Willie Anderson, the present champion, and who recently won the Western honors, tied for fourth place, with 161. It was a disappointment to his friends, for while five strokes with only half of the playing finished might not appear as a very serious matter, it is by no means easy to make up amid such a galaxy of experts as are competing in this event.

Never before has an open tournament brought out such a fine field of golfers. Three former open champions are in the lot—Will Smith, Fred Herd, and James Foulis, all of Chicago. Smith and Herd are tied for fourth honors with Anderson, but Foulis is too far away to be dangerous. Twelve amateurs competed, three former amateur champions being among them—Walter J. Travis, who tied for ninth place at 164, with six others; Herbert M. Harriman, and Charles B. Macdonald. The latter, however, have dropped lamentably to the rear, and there is little indication that the amateurs will cut very deeply into the profits of the professionals by capturing any of the first ten money prizes.

There were 85 starters, 81 finished the first round of 18 holes, and 78 turned in complete cards for the double round. Gardner made the best 18-hole score of the day, 76 strokes. The bogey for the 6,170-yard course is 80, but it has been done in 72 by Travis, Gardner, Anderson, George Law, and Will Smith. The comparatively new men who have taken some of the leading places from the old-timers are Alexander and Donald J. Ross, Boston professionals, although the former is more closely identified with the Pinehurst, N. C., links; Charles Thom of the public links at Van Cortlandt, and John Shippen, a remnant of the Shinnecock Indians, and who, four years ago, was a caddie on the Shinnecock Club links.

The course was in fine condition, and the tournament was admirably managed. The contest will be finished to-day. The scores are:

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SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

WILL THEY END THE STRIKE?

We learn on high authority that Mr. MITCHELL has offered to recommend to the miners an immediate resumption of work if the operators will grant an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, all other questions in dispute to be referred to arbitration. We are also informed that the operators have declined this offer.

The making of such an offer is proof of Mr. MITCHELL'S earnest desire to end the strike.

In his letter to Father NAGLE President BAER declared that he was willing to promise the men full time and steady work. This is evidence of his earnest desire to end the strike. Both sides being of that mind, it will soon be ended if passion gives place to reason.

Will the operators now make a further offer? Will they offer a 10 per cent. increase in wages, with some modification of Mr. MITCHELL'S suggested arbitration? Will they offer an increase of 10 per cent. or more than 10 per cent. if work is at once resumed without conditions as to arbitration, agreeing to take up disputed questions at the individual collieries? Will they give public assurance of employment for every working day in the week?

What inducements will they offer to the miners and men to return to work, now that the protection they asked for has been afforded? They have it in their power to end the strike by proposing any reasonable terms. Even one week's prolongation of the contest would involve a terrible cost for the country and for themselves. Will they end the strike?

Meanwhile, will the meddlers and the politicians be good enough to keep their hands off and give the operators and Mr. MITCHELL time to think?

MR. SHEPARD AT ST. LOUIS.

It is a matter of much regret to many of Mr. SHEPARD'S fellow-citizens that his clear and calm and penetrating discussion of pending issues, such as he engaged in at St. Louis, does not proceed from him in his own State as a candidate for high office. But we must all recognize that if his party here has no particular demand for his remarkable abilities, the party in the Union, and, indeed, the whole country, may profit by the light he throws on a situation of great importance and some perplexity.

What Mr. SHEPARD dealt with at St. Louis may be said to be the President's presentation of the questions of trusts and the tariff and the Republican leaders' proposed policy for meeting those questions. This was fair as well as ingenious, for the leaders cannot complain if the magnitude of the questions is estimated by the President's statement of them, and neither the President nor the leaders can object to criticism of the only policy regarding them that stands any chance of being pursued by the party in power. It is needless to say that Mr. SHEPARD was entirely courteous to the President and respectful of his high office, and this mode of treatment renders the more merciless his cool analysis of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S voluminous output and the comparison of the facts he offers and the policy the leaders propose to apply to them. The result is not flattering to either of the parties who are the subject of dissection. Mr. SHEPARD has little trouble in showing that the President wishes us to believe that the situation is tremendously difficult and pressing; that he himself suggests a policy for it which can be applied only "some year when two Sundays come together," and that the party leaders insist that no action whatever is needed. The only objection we have to this presentation of current issues is that it takes no notice of the movement in the Republican Party in the Northwest for actual revision of the tariff and none of the serious proposition of Mr. ROOSEVELT that such revision is needed and should be guided by a non-partisan commission. It is true that this movement is not likely to bear fruit, but it is a significant [illegible] by Republicans of the ground on which the position of the Democratic Party is taken.

As to that position, Mr. SHEPARD thus defines it:

> The Democratic position, on the other hand, is not demagogic. We would not arouse any hatred of corporations. Their promoters and stockholders are, we believe, men like the rest of us in virtue, though, perhaps, abler than many of us. They avail themselves of laws as they find them. Democrats simply ask for equal justice and for the removal of specific and unfair advantages which some of them enjoy to the discredit and menace of all of them, and to the injury of the country at large. We present the simple proposition, which is not and can not be disputed, that many great industrial combinations enjoy two kinds of special privileges, which their competitors, and especially their humbler competitors, do not enjoy. Both of them are within the limits of legal regulation.
>
> First is the enormous advantage accorded them by the Republican protective tariff. This advantage the Republican orators concede. The second advantage, and one which, as you well know, has been a capital factor in creating some of the vast aggregations of capital, is the system of special and secret railroad rates. The Democratic Party is committed to deal with both of these evils.

This is the "Democratic position" in the sense that it is what is demanded by the traditions and the principles of the Democratic Party. Unfortunately, it is not exactly the position taken by some Democratic Conventions, under the guidance of men less astute and informed than Mr. SHEPARD. It is, however, we believe, substantially what the Democratic Party would adopt if it were intrusted with the power and assumed the responsibility of action. It has the great merit of being safe, thorough, and practical. We cannot predict, if the two measures here so simply defined were put in operation, that no evils would remain in the conduct of great combinations of capital, but it is certain that the most serious evils would come to an end. And in any case, is it not refreshing, in the dust raised by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S tours, and amid the confusion of suggested sweeping changes, to be able to fix on a policy that would unquestionably accomplish much and that can be put in the way of operation by a vote for Congressmen next month?

We note in Mr. SHEPARD'S admirable address one point, which, though negative, is of importance. Without abandoning the opposition he has always professed to the Republican Philippine policy, he is prepared to exclude it from the issues of the Congressional campaign, on the ground that the power and the responsibility are now in the hands of the Administration and he is content to defer judgment until we see what use is made of the power and how the responsibility shall be discharged. This is at once the fairest and the wisest view to take of a matter which cannot in any case be seriously influenced by the result of the pending elections.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

The action of Mayor Low in correcting his mistake in reopening the discussion of the terminal franchise of the Pennsylvania Railroad is commendable. He very quickly found that there was nothing to be said on this subject which had not already been said, and that to insist further upon impracticable conditions which for good reason the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had refused, was only to imperil the most important public improvement ever undertaken by private enterprise for the benefit of New York. The letter of President CASSATT was correctly interpreted as a final refusal to accept the franchise incumbered with the conditions which the representatives of the labor organizations insist upon inserting in it. This did not mean that the work would be abandoned, but it did mean that it might be, and probably would be, indefinitely delayed. Mayor Low very naturally, and very properly, sought to avoid remaining in a position in which he could be held in any degree responsible for such a public misfortune; hence his formal announcement that he would vote for the franchise as originally approved by the Rapid Transit Commission, and its prompt restoration to the status it occupied before the Mayor expressed the desire to have its discussion reopened.

It now devolves upon the Board of Aldermen to confirm it, and they cannot safely lose any time in doing so. Public opinion demands such action on their part, and will not patiently tolerate any trifling with the matter. If they hesitate or delay all they will gain therefrom will be to have the question taken over their heads to the Legislature, coupled with an irresistible public demand that the powers remaining with the board be further curtailed to the end that they may be deprived of opportunity for interference in matters in which they have shown such eagerness to abuse their powers.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK.

Controller GROUT is urging upon the Mayor the appointment of a commission to consider means of increasing the city's water supply. He recommends that Mr. JOHN R. FREEMAN, who conducted the investigation of the whole subject of the water supply of New York for Controller COLER, be named as one member of this board; that the Merchants' Association of New York name one member, and that these two choose a third—the Chairman of the commission to be the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, who will be ex officio a member.

The plan is a good one and the suggestion timely. New York is growing, and its water supply is not. Unless the preliminary work is done at once and thoroughly by competent and disinterested experts the necessity for more water than we have will be upon us before it can possibly be provided. What legislation is necessary should be secured during the coming session, and to point out what is wanted in this line would be the first and perhaps most important work of the proposed commission.

The Merchants' Association, if called upon to name a representative in this board, would protect and promote the public welfare in the highest degree by selecting one who understands the problems of a public water supply and is not ambitious of professional identification with a great hydraulic undertaking. There is much to be done which the professional water works engineer neglects, in the conservation of the supply we now have, which is ample for all the requirements of a population twice as large as that of New York in 1902. But if present use and waste are to be maintained we must go further and further afield and find new sources to draw upon, that of every 100 gallons available we may have, in round numbers, 67 to waste by leakage and 33 to use for all purposes. Conceding that it is none too soon to anticipate the exigent requirements of the near future in the matter of additional supplies, prudence would dictate that everything possible be done to cut down waste in distribution or in use. This phase of the subject, which is one the professional water works engineer finds distasteful for the reason that it means much hard work and very little glory, should be intelligently represented in the councils of the commission, and the Merchants' Association could not do the city a better service than to see that its representative in this inquiry is one who will not overlook the fact that to double the present available supply by practicable economies is a more useful public service than to make good the present waste by reaching out to new watersheds and building new aqueducts.

THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

It must be particularly bitter to the owners of the French coal mines that, just at the time when they had a market for their anthracite at least better and bigger than they had ever dreamed of, on account of the strike in Pennsylvania, they should have been disabled from taking advantage of it by having a strike of their own on their hands.

The details of the strike in France have a curious resemblance to the details of the strike in Pennsylvania. And the French strike is not so much smaller than the Pennsylvanian as we might imagine. There are said to be 162,000 coal miners in France, and 120,000 of them are said to have joined the strike. In some districts, however, work is going on as usual, while in the Departments of the North and the Pas de Calais it has been abandoned altogether. The workmen who refuse to join the strike are known in France as the "Yellows," which is at least a less disgusting designation than that by which such a minority is known among our strikers. But they are treated in much the same way. Three hundred of them, it seems, have been attacked at St. Etienne by 700 strikers and handled very much as they would have been handled at Shamokin.

Fortunately for the preservation of order, the French Government has larger powers than the Government of any American State would have, except after an actual declaration of martial law. For example, the French Government has absolutely forbidden the sale, in the mining regions, of obsolete muskets, obsolete for military purposes, of which naturally there is an enormous quantity in France. Moreover, the French Government has an enormous standing army at command, and still again, every Frenchman, especially every official Frenchman, is deeply impressed with the necessity of preserving order. Violence and intimidation on a scale large enough to be dangerous are thus excluded from a French strike, and the strikers and the "Yellows" are left to a contest of endurance, on comparatively fair terms.

The strikers have appealed to M. COMBES, President of the Council, and have not obscurely threatened him with the Socialist "vote," in case he uses the power of the Government to restore and maintain order. But M. COMBES is likely to be less impressed with the loss of that vote than with the loss of the votes of honest and peaceable people which he will lose if he acquiesces in riot. In many respects France is a highly civilized country. In some she can give an example in civilization to ourselves.

BRITISH REMOUNTS.

No wonder the British press shows so much irritation over the report of the official army commission on the purchase of horses for the British Army during the South African war. The thing was a scandal of the first magnitude. And it was "proved up to the hilt." It was shown, for instance, that British officers had been buying horses in Austria at prices so far above the market that there was a profit to the dealer of 40 per cent. And yet this official army commission comes in and reports that there was nothing really wrong or discreditable about these ridiculous procedures, and that everything is for the best in the best of all possible armies.

The London Times, we observe, wearily remarks of this report that it shows that army officers cannot be induced to censure other army officers unless those other officers have been proved to be guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The exception seems superfluous. Because there was before this commission evidence to convict British officers either of actual complicity in corruption or else of congenital idiocy.

But the British press is right enough in assuming that this ridiculous attempt to appease or divert public opinion, in a case in which public opinion has been strongly aroused, simply illustrates the absurdity of trying to reform the British Army "from within." Such an attempt is like the attempt, the laughing stock of a generation, to have the United States tariff "reformed by its friends." It is true that the British Army and the United States tariff are still controlled by their respective "friends," and so, to that extent, the contention is thus far successful. The more terrible and exemplary will the result be when the respective peoples become tired of their respective aristocracies of privilege. What is always to be noted in the British case is that the British Army, in its official fastnesses, is absolutely incorrigible. It has not learned, it will not learn, the lessons, apparently emphatic enough, of the Boer war. It waits till some still deeper national humiliation shall enforce the lesson that the British Army is an obsolete, unbusinesslike, impractical machine, largely conducted for the purpose of making comfortable situations for the favored and privileged class which has contrived to retain control of it. With the lessons of the Boer war, which the British Army refuses to learn, full in view, it is really appalling to consider what is likely to happen, with the present organization of the British Army, if it should be fated for Great Britain to meet in the field "one of her own size."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In discussing our coal strike, the Frankfurter Zeitung shows what is, for a German paper, most amazing audacity, or else what would be for any paper anywhere, an even more amazing skill in the turning of the dangerous into the safe. For it declared that "when the coal combination sees it is able to throw 70,000,000 of people into anxiety and need and remain beyond reach it will naturally get the idea that it holds possession by the grace of GOD, like the potentates of old Europe." That, on the face of it, is a clear intimation that the "possessing" of the potentates of old Europe, including, of course, the Kaiser, is just as much, and no more, "by the grace of GOD," as and than the "possessing" of our own coal magnates. Naturally the idea is absurd for the Zeitung as regards the mine operators in this country, and possibly enough in its own mind it holds the claims of royalty no less ridiculous, but that it should give as public expression to the one opinion as to the other must be very alarming to its friends and most shocking to the officials charged with enforcing the law against "Majestätsbeleidigung." But the position of the Zeitung is not so perilous as it looks at first sight. Studying the sentence carefully, one sees that, besides its obvious meaning, it contains, or at least cannot be proved not to contain, another—the meaning that while Kings do rule by the grace of GOD, it is the height of impiety and presumption for our coal monopolizers to assert the same warrant for the exploitation and coercion of their fellow-men. Thus the Zeitung has said a thing either heterodox or orthodox, according to the way one looks at its words, and it can accept the congratulation of the irreverent on its courage, while still having its retreat open from any official attack that threatens serious consequences.

—Since almost everybody, for one reason or another, is directly and personally interested, if not in the coal strike, at least in its consequences, and earnestly desires its termination, the number of people with opinions as to the causes of the trouble and the way to remove them is very great. Of this multitude a fraction by no means inconsiderable have deemed THE TIMES a suitable channel through which to project their sentiments and suggestions into publicity, and their letters about the strike, the strikers, and the stricken—if that is a proper name for the mine operators—have for weeks past been reaching this office in almost overwhelming quantities. This we regard as a high compliment, and, recognizing the importance of giving the free expression to public opinion on a problem of such wide bearing, we have printed many columns of these letters, and have now no purpose of excluding such of them as really throw new light on the situation or contain ideas likely to be of real value. We are forced, however, to exercise a constantly closer discrimination in making selections from our strike communications, for there is a natural tendency among them to duplication, in substance, if not in form, and we haven't the space for letters that contain nothing unsaid by other correspondents or ourselves. In the next place, it seems unprofitable to publish letters which show a clear misapprehension of existing conditions and ignore the legal and Constitutional limitations resting upon the powers of the President, Congress, and the State authorities. Dozens and scores of the letters sent to us advise action which, while it undoubtedly would end the trouble, as such, yet could not possibly do so for years if attempted through the courts and Legislatures, and, if attempted otherwise, would mean revolution and the instant establishment of a military dictator. It is simple waste of time to discuss such measures, however attractive they may seem to men in a state of extreme irritation and threatened with suffering and loss. Taking all these matters into account, we are compelled to ask our friends not to be surprised if in the future the only letters we publish about the coal strike are those that contain something new as well as something wise.

NUGGETS.

Painless Dentistry.

"Did your dentist hurt you much?"

"Not this time; his charges were very reasonable."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Didn't Really Need It.

Muggins—Have you an encyclopedia?

Buggins—Well, no, not exactly; but my daughter is home from a young ladies' seminary.—Philadelphia Record.

One Out, Another In.

"And what became of the splendid, fearless man who put down that political boss you had here a year or two ago?"

"Oh, he's our political boss now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Nothing Gained.

"Did that new doctor succeed in curing your husband of insomnia?"

"Yes; but the doctor's bill was so excessive that my husband cannot sleep now for worrying over how he is to pay it."—Indianapolis News.

Explanatory.

"For a first attempt in public," said her friend, encouragingly, "I thought you sang with a good deal of feeling."

"I don't wonder at that," replied the ambitious young vocalist. "My heart was in my throat all the time."—Chicago Tribune.

EASY WHEN IT PAYS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

It's easy to be righteous when the profit comes that way;
It's easy to have virtues if the virtues only pay;
It's easy to be truthful, to be patient, to be kind,
If in being so we profit o'er the ones who trudge behind.

Oh, it's hard to still be truthful when a little lie would pay;
Oh, it's hard to cling to goodness, seeing profit slip away,
And the saints are few in number who go on through thick and thin,
Being righteous when, unnoticed, they might make it pay to sin.

THE INQUIRY INTO RUSSIAN PROBLEMS

Local Committees Are Discussing Political Subjects.

Minister of the Interior Tried to Interfere, but Failed—State of the Peasants as Bad as Ever.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The local committees appointed throughout Russia to examine and report upon the needs of agriculture appear, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, to be devoting far more attention to general questions of a more or less political nature than to the specific subjects with which they are specially competent to deal.

The correspondent says this is to be expected from the Russian character, and is to a great extent justified. The best judges agree that the agricultural depression is not an isolated phenomenon, but merely an aspect of the general internal state of the country. There cannot be substantial improvement in the condition of the rural population without far-reaching changes in the whole political organization of the empire.

The discussion of political questions, the correspondent goes on to say, is extremely distasteful to the bureaucratic spirit prevailing in the highest administrative circles. M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, attempted to interfere with it, even endeavoring to browbeat several local magnates. His efforts have failed, and have only served to diminish his prestige and authority.

The correspondent adds that the state of the peasantry is as serious as ever, and that there is reason to fear that next Spring will witness fresh disorders in the Southwest provinces.

EDITOR SARCASTIC AT MISS CORELLI'S EXPENSE.

She Complained That Her Name Was Left Out of the List of Guests in the Royal Inclosure at Braemar.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A curious quarrel has arisen between Marie Corelli, the novelist, and the editor of The Gentlewoman.

The Gentlewoman publishes a letter marked "Private and Confidential," in which Miss Corelli complains that her name was omitted from the list of those invited to the royal inclosure at the Braemar Highland gathering. As the name of Lady Byron was mentioned, and as she was Miss Corelli's guest, the latter says: "I can only conclude that my name was purposely omitted," requests an explanation, and says the omission caused the greatest surprise and offense to many persons, including Lady Byron.

The editor of The Gentlewoman replies by saying that Miss Corelli is quite correct in supposing that her name was purposely omitted, and that it was in accordance with instructions long since given by the editor, "in deference to Miss Corelli's expressed opinions of newspaper puffs." In all her books which the editor has been able to read, Miss Corelli gloried in an opportunity of expressing contempt for the press, and particularly for those "snobs."—Miss Corelli's favorite word—who seek newspaper notoriety. Now he realizes that Miss Corelli has been misunderstood, and that it would really have gratified her to have been named as present in the royal inclosure. He can only plead some little excuse for the mistake because of the apparent sincerity of Miss Corelli's letters and writings on the subject of "snobs" and newspapers.

The editor explains that logical consistency compels him to believe that Miss Corelli, in marking her letter "Private and Confidential," only meant a request for publicity.

Both the action of the editor and Miss Corelli's remarkable request have caused considerable comment.

GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS.

One Speaker Advocates the Co-operation of Germany with America and Great Britain.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The German Colonial Congress, under the Presidency of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, held its first business session to-day in the Reichstag Building. A number of Ministers of the State and Secretaries were present.

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen welcomed the delegates in the name of Emperor William and Chancellor von Bülow. The Secretary emphasized the necessity that greater attention be paid to the colonies, declaring that the eyes of all Germans should be turned beyond Europe toward "that great stage where the claims of different nations to the economic supremacy of the world are being decided.

"Our colonial policy and our over-sea policy," added the Secretary, "are only the expression of the fact that we also desire to occupy in peaceful rivalry the place to which we can lay claim, having regard for our position as a State and the development of our industry, trade, and shipping."

Duke Johann Albrecht cautioned the speakers to avoid expressions offensive to foreign Governments. This admonition was called forth by references made by Prof. Adolf Wagner, the Berlin University political economist, to Great Britain in advocating a strong German Navy. Prof. Wagner argued that Germany was better able than Great Britain, France, or even the United States to build a large navy, because her National debt was small and taxation low.

Max Schickel of the Norddeutscher Bank of Hamburg made a remarkable speech, in which he said new colonies could no longer be obtained peaceably, and advocated the co-operation of Germany with the United States and Great Britain in securing and protecting over-sea trade. "Let the members and friends of the Colonial Congress drop all personal antipathies," he said, "and seek to promote a good, honorable understanding with both our racially kindred competitors for the world's business, as thereby Germany's over-sea trade will attain new prosperity and sound development."

Prof. Prandl, holding the English Chair in Berlin University, proposed that the Government appropriate at least $125,000 yearly for German schools abroad and thus "strengthen the mysterious, powerful bond of language."

MR. KRUGER'S BIRTHDAY.

He Delivers an Address in a Church—Praises the Boer Generals.

UTRECHT, Oct. 10.—The Boer Generals arrived here this morning to greet Mr. Kruger, (who was born on Oct. 10, 1825,) on the occasion of his birthday.

The whole party attended a service in a church, where Mr. Kruger, assisted by his attendants, entered the pulpit and in a brief speech expressed his great appreciation of the Generals' service, and begged the public to assist in relieving the distress among the Boers by freely contributing to the fund for that purpose.

Mr. Kruger said the Generals had only ceased hostilities in order to prevent the extinction of their race, and that their assumption of the rôle of beggars showed their desire to save their people. Turning to the Generals, Mr. Kruger said:

"Continue your labors with all humility, and perform your duty as suppliants."

As Mr. Kruger descended from the pulpit the congregation rose and sang the hymn, "May the Blessing of the Lord Rest Upon You."

Pastor Jonker said that, although the Boer National Hymn could not be heard at present, God one day would permit the Boers to sing "We are a free people."

Pastor Fernhout remarked that the unity of the Boer people would not permit them to become servile.

Students of the university presented to the Generals a purse containing $400.

After the church service the Generals visited Mr. Kruger's home.

IRISH LAND OWNERS MEET.

Proposal for a Conference with Tenants Defeated—T. W. Russell Agitating Another Land Purchase Plan.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—The Landowners' Convention was in session here to-day, and by a vote of 77 to 14 refused to adopt a resolution, proposed by the Earl of Mayo, in favor of a conference between landowners and tenants for the purpose of discussing proposals to transfer the ownership of lands to the tenants.

The Duke of Abercorn presided at the convention. The proceedings were private. Considerable feeling was displayed against Capt. Shawe Taylor, who first proposed a conference between landlords and tenants. Capt. Taylor desired to attend the convention to-day, but was not permitted to do so.

Lord Clonbrook made a speech at the convention, in which he attacked Capt. Taylor, declaring that the latter was neither a landlord nor a tenant, and that he knew nothing about the question.

Thomas Wallace Russell, Liberal-Unionist member of the House of Commons for the South Division of Tyrone, has begun another land campaign at Saintfield and Belfast. He declares that at these places 50 per cent. of the landlords are ready to sell their land under a fair scheme, and has suggested a new basis of land purchase under which the State should give a bonus of $50,000,000 for the benefit of the landlords. It is contended that this sum would be speedily recouped by the decreased cost to the Government of governing a pacified Ireland.

LONDON'S ANTIQUATED PORT.

Lord Mayor, at the Request of Business Houses, Calls a Conference to Discuss Its Improvement.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There seems at last to be some real prospect of London's out-of-date port being taken in hand by practical men of business with a view to remedying its glaring deficiencies.

Urged by a requisition signed by the Rothschilds, J. S. Morgan & Co., the Atlantic Transport Company, the Barings, and others of similar standing, the Lord Mayor has summoned a conference at the Mansion House on Oct. 27, with the object of laying before the Government some practicable measure for the improvement of the port.

Among the proposals which are attracting attention is the entire abandonment of the present dock and wharf system, on which the recent Dock Commission proposed to expend $140,000,000, and the conversion of six or seven miles of the river into a vast tidal dock, furnishing ample room for all kinds of craft.

GERMAN LEGATION AT HAVANA.

Decided On by the Government at Berlin—Minister Not Yet Appointed.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Cabinet has decided to establish a German Legation at Havana, and the Foreign Office has inserted an appropriation for that purpose in the next budget.

The reasons for taking this step appear to be largely commercial. Although the Cuban-German trade cannot be called extensive, yet, with the German steamship interests, it is regarded as sufficient to warrant diplomatic representation of equal rank with the United States and Great Britain. A Minister, it is held, is likely to receive a more ready hearing by the Cuban administration than a Consul General. Besides, it is understood that the Cuban Government would be pleased to have as many foreign Ministers at the insular capital as may be possible, because it tends to increase the importance of the Government in the eyes of Europe, and also in the view of the Cuban people.

No one is yet mentioned for the post.

Another Chinese Viceroy Dead.

HONGKONG, Oct. 10.—Tao-Mu, Viceroy of the Provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, is dead.

Advices brought to Tacoma, Washington, Sept. 10, by the steamship Victoria were to the effect that Tao-Mu had been forced to resign by the bitter and determined attacks made upon him by the eunuchs of the palace at Peking, whose hatred he had incurred.

New Type of Warship for Germany?

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Emperor William is discussing with the highest naval authorities a new type of warship. Its departures from the existing forms are not disclosed, but something essentially new and effective is under consideration by ship designers and builders. His Majesty, who is at his farm at Cadinen, telegraphed Tuesday for the ex-Minister of Marine, Admiral von Hollman, and also summoned Herr Busley, the well-known naval architect and the owner of the Schichau Shipbuilding Works. Others who are participating in the conferences are Admiral von Senden-Briban (Chief of the Emperor's Marine Cabinet) and Capt. von Gusey (of the Marine Cabinet.)

Pope Praises America's Generosity.

ROME, Oct. 10.—On learning of the approaching arrival here of Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, the Pope asked for a full report on religious affairs in Cuba, which he carefully examined. On reading the agreements which were arrived at with Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, the Pontiff exclaimed: "Washington is the most loyal and generous Government the Church ever had to deal with."

HID WALLET FROM PICKPOCKETS

Pennsylvania Veteran in Washington Then Could Not Locate It Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—An original method of avoiding bunko steerers was the undoing of John O'Rourke, a Pennsylvania veteran, who came to Washington to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

Before O'Rourke left home friends poured into his ears warnings to beware of the "confidence men" and sneak thieves in every great city. The old soldier arrived in Washington on Monday with $50 and a return trip ticket. His first care was to visit the Capitol. Going out on the grounds and making sure he was unobserved, he took out his wallet and hid it under a cluster of vines, first taking out his ticket and $15 for running expenses.

This afternoon O'Rourke decided to return home, and went out to the Capitol to get his money. He searched every cluster of vines from the east front to the Garfield Statue without finding his wallet.

CLASSICS IN ORIGINAL ONLY.

Use of Translations by Students Forbidden at Hamilton College.

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Faculty of Hamilton College announced to-day that students found using English translations in the preparation of language lessons would be suspended from college, and for a repetition of the offense would be expelled. The stock of Latin and Greek literal translations on sale at the college book store has been confiscated.

The use of translations in the study of the classics is very general throughout this country and England and has many strong advocates.

Many Bound for Porto Rico.

Many passengers are scheduled to sail for Porto Rico to-day on the steamship Ponce, belonging to the line of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. On the list are the names of Gov. and Mrs. William H. Hunt, Gen. and Mrs. William H. Elliott, Joseph M. Young of Buffalo, James C. Duell of Tarrytown, W. W. Mackie of Boston, and Mrs. William Leverington of Brooklyn. A large percentage of the passengers are women, some being Americans bound for a Fall trip to the island and others natives of Porto Rico on their way home.

UNION VETERANS' UNION SESSION ENDS IN DISORDER.

Effort to Amend Constitution and Recommendation That the Commander in Chief Be Suspended the Cause.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The sessions of the Union Veterans' Union to-day were marked by scenes of wild disorder and confusion. The proceedings at times became so heated that personal encounters seemed likely.

The trouble began when an effort was made to amend the constitution so as to restore the six months' service clause as a basis for membership in the organization. After two hours' discussion the proposition was rejected. This created ill-feeling. A motion was made and carried to permit sons of members of the organization to vote and otherwise participate in proceedings. An amendment was adopted admitting to membership sons-in-law and grandsons of members, and any honorably discharged soldier, without regard to services.

While the voting was going on a large number of members of the Ohio, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and Pennsylvania delegations met in conference over a proposition to withdraw from the organization and affiliate with the Massachusetts department, which severed its connection with the union.

Before the convention met in the afternoon the Executive Committee heard Gen. Dyrenforth, the Commander in Chief, in relation to charges which had been filed against him by the Judge Advocate General of the Division of the Potomac, alleging the use of arbitrary power and reflecting on his personal character. Later the committee made a report recommending that he be suspended as Commander in Chief.

Gen. Dyrenforth was notified of the action taken in open session. Every man was on his feet, chairs were overturned, and an effort was made to throw Gen. Hutchinson, who presided, off the platform. He, however, raised a heavy cane which he carried, and thus kept the crowd back.

Gen. Dyrenforth refused to recognize the committee to present its report, and finally after Gen. Hutchinson had been called on to preside, Gen. Dyrenforth refused to make way for him. Gen. Hutchinson then left the hall, as did the delegations above named, and the convention proceeded to select a Commander in Chief.

The names of Harlow L. Street and Gen. Dyrenforth were put in nomination.

The Executive Committee declared the election illegal, and that under the constitution Gen. Hutchinson is the legal Commander in Chief. As the anti-Dyrenforth men filed out they stated that they would not remain in the organization under Dyrenforth or unless the six months' service clause was restored in the constitution.

GRAND ARMY ADJOURNS.

Committee on Legislation Urges Modification of Civil Service Laws in Interest of Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1902 came to a close to-day, although a few social gatherings may assemble to-morrow. San Francisco was chosen as the next place of meeting. Practically the only competitor was Atlantic City, but a few votes were cast for Saratoga.

Before the place of meeting was chosen the list of National officers was completed. A. W. Atchison of Texas was chosen Surgeon General and the Rev. D. B. Shuey of Kansas Chaplain in Chief.

During the day the Committee on Legislation presented its report. The report was devoted especially to the committee's efforts to secure a modification of the civil service laws in the interest of veterans. The committee finds that the President is in hearty sympathy with the effort to secure a broader recognition of the claims of the soldiers, "in marked contrast to the attitude of Congress."

The committee recommended:

"First—That the Committee on Legislation for veterans in the public service be continued. That a similar committee to this be appointed by the incoming Commander in Chief, with instructions to urge upon the lawmakers of the Nation at the coming session of Congress the enactment of H. R. 14,105, as introduced, or some similar measure of legislation.

"Second—That, in the event of failure to secure a vote on the subject matter and the adjournment of the Fifty-seventh Congress occurs without legislation thereupon, the Commander in Chief and said committee are fully authorized, directed, and charged to appeal to the President of the United States, in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, for justice, and respectfully request and urge that he will exercise the power conferred upon him by Section 1,753, Revised Statutes, to the end that by executive order or otherwise he will make effective throughout the civil service, in a practical way, as applied to the National Government, the recommendatory provisions of Section 1,755, Revised Statutes, and also insure that the requirements of all other laws affecting the rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in matters of appointment, employment, and retention in the public service, shall be carried out and observed."

A resolution was adopted by the encampment indorsing the report of the Pensions Committee, as was also a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Pensions to reinstate Pension Examiner Charles Hamback, who was dismissed by Commissioner Evans.

CHEERS FOR GEN. HAWLEY.

Grand Army Men Tender a Hearty Reception to the Last Survivor of the Original Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley received a hearty reception at the Grand Army of the Republic convention to-day when he appeared and tottered feebly to the stage. He is the last surviving member of the original National organization of the Grand Army. His old comrades gave him a generous cheering, and scores of them seized the opportunity to shake hands with him.

Gen. Hawley is Chairman of the Senate Military Committee. He has had his committee room beautifully decorated, and kept open house there all the week. He was Junior Vice Commander of the National Grand Army during the first year of the organization. In public life, as well as in private, he has always been a devoted supporter of the organization.

G. A. R. AND EX-CONFEDERATES.

Veterans Adopt a Resolution Indorsing Position of Commander In Chief Torrance in Soldiers' Home Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Before adjourning to-day the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic adopted a resolution indorsing the position taken by Commander-in-Chief Torrance in his recent address calling for assistance from members of the Grand Army for the Home for Confederate Soldiers at Mountain Creek, Ala.

Gen. Torrance has received many assurances of appreciation of the spirit of that address from his comrades of the Grand Army. There have also come to him a number of letters and telegrams from points in the South expressing appreciation. One of the letters was from Major J. M. Falkner of Montgomery, Ala., who is interested in the Mountain Creek Home, from which the following is an extract:

"Contributions, as a result of your inspired and inspiring letter, continue to reach me from nearly every part of the Union. I have received up to date, as a result of your letter, $541. But better than all money that could be sent me is the brotherly love, good will, gentleness, and kindness which pervade every letter that I have received, and I have yet to hear of any adverse criticism anywhere in Alabama, either as to your action or as to mine in receiving the funds contributed.

"In my opinion, down to this date nothing has ever been done that is so calculated to obliterate all the scars of war and to wipe out forever all the bitterness between those who wore the blue and the gray as your action in this matter, and while there may be a few who came in late, and did not get enough of war, that are still treasuring up animosities, yet there are few indeed who are not ready to say, in the language of that illustrious and magnanimous victor, Gen. Grant, 'Let us have peace.'"

AUSTRIAN NOBLEMAN LEAVES THE JESUITS

Count Eugene Esterhazy Abandons the Order.

He Also Brings Suit for the Return of $160,000 Which He Gave When He Entered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Hungarian paper Pesti-Naplo, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, announces that Count Eugene Esterhazy has abandoned the Order of Jesus, of which he has been an active member.

On his father's death, in 1877, the Count inherited a considerable fortune, and on entering the Order of Jesus surrendered 400,000 florins (about $160,000) and renounced his title. A few years ago he was sent by the Superior of the order to Cannes, and afterward to London.

Now Count Eugene has not only left the Jesuits, but has retired from the priesthood and demands the return of his 400,000 florins. This demand has been refused by the Jesuits on the plea that the money was an unconditional gift. A lawsuit has been begun.

MONEY FOR CAPE REBELS.

They Are to Share in the Benefits of the War Losses Compensation Loan Bill.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The War Losses Additional Compensation Loan bill, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, was passed in committee yesterday.

The bill provides for a loan of £1,250,000, out of which sum compensation is first to be paid to those not found guilty of treason, and then to those found guilty. Convicted rebels are not to receive compensation for any loss before their capture or surrender, or if they rebelled twice. All convicted rebels are to receive compensation for movables requisitioned by the colonial defense forces.

The last clause was vainly opposed by the Progressives, who stigmatized it as "the coronation of rebellion."

DISCONTENT IN ARGENTINA.

Government Accused of Incapacity—It Is Said to be Harassing a British Railway Company.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says the attitude of the Argentine authorities toward the Buenos Ayres-Rosario Railroad in regard to tariffs and general working deserves attention. It amounts to interference with the rights of property, and must, if maintained, end in the company claiming the protection of Great Britain.

The Times's correspondent adds that public opinion in Argentina is rapidly crystallizing against the incapacity and lethargy of the present Government on questions of financial and economic administration. It is recognized that radical changes are necessary, but no prominent leaders have appeared in the ranks of the general public.

THE GREEK FOREST FIRE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says the Pikermi forest fire continued to spread on Thursday evening, extending over a vast tract of country.

Owing to a change in the wind the flames are now half subdued. The damage is enormous.

It is stated that the peasants refused to aid the authorities.

BOERS NOT GOING TO ITALY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The semi-official paper Italia, in an article quoted by the Rome correspondent of The Times, notes with satisfaction that the Boer Generals are not to visit Italy, where, it says, they would have met with a polite, but not an enthusiastic reception.

The Italia says the Generals' mission has lost its philanthropic character, which would have assured its success, and has assumed an anti-British appearance such as has put European Governments on their guard.

T. F. WALSH'S HOSPITALITY.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 10.—Thomas F. Walsh, the retiring President of the National Irrigation Congress, set a lively pace for his successor in office, another multi-millionaire from Salt Lake. During the two days that he was here it is estimated that he spent $6,000 for entertainment, and this without any banqueting. He had three suites of rooms and a large following of distinguished gentlemen from the East, whose expenses he defrayed to the last cent.

He had ordered a banquet for 200 delegates at a cost of $5,000, but owing to a sudden call from the East compelling his return, he was able to cancel the order. Carriages, servants, and the best of everything went down against the partner of King Leopold.

RICE THROWING NEARLY FATAL

Special to The New York Times.

ATHOL, Mass., Oct. 10.—Rice throwing at a wedding this afternoon very nearly had a fatal termination at Moore's Corner. The wedding was that of Miss Daisy Waterman and M. H. Briggs. The ceremony and reception were both held at the church.

When the newly married pair were just starting away in their carriage someone threw a bag of rice, which hit the horses and caused them to run at such speed around a bend in the road that the vehicle was overturned and rolled over twice. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were thrown ten feet into the air and fell into a ravine. Mr. Briggs had two ribs broken and the bride was severely hurt. The carriage was a wreck.

Receiver for Insurance Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10.—E. J. Robinett, an attorney, has been appointed receiver of the Midland Fire Insurance Company of Kansas City, Kan. The company was organized in 1898, under the laws of Kansas, and its business was conducted under a co-operative plan, authorized by the Kansas Mutual Insurance law, whereby its policy holders were assessed to pay its losses. According to the insurance report of Kansas of 1900, the company had 1,121 members and $623,550 of insurance risks.

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT FOR PARK

Montgomery Ward Wins His Long Fight Prohibiting Erection of Buildings in That Area.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Montgomery Ward has won his long fight for the preservation of the entire lake front for park purposes, the Supreme Court of Illinois having denied a rehearing of the case. Attorneys for both sides consider the question as settled.

The whole tract from Randolph Street to Park Row, and from Michigan Avenue to the harbor line or breakwater, is thus secured permanently for a park, and the erection of any building in the area is prohibited.

The opinion handed down was in the "lake front armory case," which was the last long series of endeavors to obtain parts of the lake front for other than park purposes.

In 1897, after Montgomery Ward had secured a final decree in the original lake front case, enjoining the city from using the park west of the Illinois Central Railroad for any purpose other than a park, the Illinois National Guard obtained consent from the city and State to erect an armory building and parade ground to the east of the railroad and north of Monroe Street, at that time submerged.

Two years later the Legislature granted an appropriation of $100,000 for the armory fund, plans were drawn for buildings, and the filling in of the submerged land was commenced.

Although these activities were confined to a tract not covered by the original decree, Ward instituted a suit to enjoin a construction of the proposed buildings. Judge Neely granted the injunction and entered the decree just sustained.

GENERAL HOLIDAY IN CUBA.

Celebrations in Honor of Patriots Who Began 1868 Struggle for Independence—Cornerstone of Monument to Americans Laid.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—To-day was generally observed as a holiday in Cuba, and the praises of Cespedes, Agramonte, and the other Cubans who began the struggle for independence at Yara Oct. 10, 1868, were sung throughout the island.

The matter of erecting a monument to the Americans of the Lopez expedition was not disposed of yesterday by a conference committee of the Senate and the House, as announced, and the cornerstone of the monument to the memories of those Americans who, under Narcisso Lopez began a struggle for Cuban independence in 1851, was laid in Havana this morning. The civil and ecclesiastical authorities assisted at the ceremony. The monument is to be erected on the slope of Atares Hill, overlooking the Harbor of Havana, and where the famous citadel where the Americans were executed is situated.

President Palma's decree granting pardon to those persons convicted of election frauds prior to May 20 of this year, and reducing by one-quarter or one-half the sentences imposed in certain other cases, was promulgated this morning by the Secretary of Justice, Señor Zaldo.

The $30,000 voted by the House and Senate yesterday evening for the succor of poor soldiers and soldiers' widows was distributed to-day as far as possible. Eight hundred dollars each was given to the widows of Antonio Maceo, José Maceo, and Flore Crombet, the sons of Francisco Borrero and the mother of Guillermo Moncada. Three thousands dollars will be given for the education in the United States of the son of Antonio Maceo.

PERRINE'S COMET OBSERVED.

Montreal Astronomers See It with the Naked Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 10.—The comet discovered some weeks ago by Prof. Perrine of the Lick Observatory was seen here last night by the McGill Observatory people. It was first discovered with a telescope, and then became visible to the naked eye. It was located a few degrees east of Alpha Lyrae, or almost directly overhead.

Prof. McLeod said to-day that it was dimly visible to the naked eye, and in a field glass of moderate power appeared as a circular nebular patch with a well-defined centre. It is now thirty times as bright as when discovered, and visible from sunset to midnight.

AN AMERICAN DENTIST EXPELLED FROM AUSTRIA.

John W. Meadows Also Fined $50—Broke the Law by Extracting a Tooth.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—John W. Meadows, a qualified dentist, formerly of Philadelphia, has been fined $50 and expelled from Austria under an old law which prohibits foreigners from practicing dentistry in this country.

Mr. Meadows is skilful, and acted as assistant to Carl Pichler, a prominent dentist of Vienna. The American was apparently the victim of a plot, one of his former employers having sent his servant to Herr Pichler with the special request that Mr. Meadows extract a tooth. This is contrary to the law, which permits foreigners to act as assistants, but forbids them to perform operations.

The Judge expressed regret at being compelled to inflict sentence upon Mr. Meadows.

SHOULD ENCOURAGE PERITONITIS

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant Surgeon to King Edward, opened the new operating rooms of the Liverpool Infirmary to-day.

In view of the operation which Sir Frederick performed recently on the King, special interest was attached to a brief reference made by him to appendicitis. Sir Frederick said that in cases of appendicitis physicians formerly regarded peritonitis as malignant, but it was now looked upon as a thing to be encouraged.

SOUVENIRS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — President Roosevelt is richer in souvenirs than he was before the Grand Army of the Republic came to Washington. Veterans from all over the country have called at the White House and left presents.

One of the most interesting of the souvenirs was a cane left by the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Hagerty of St. Louis, who was a Chaplain in Sherman's army. The cane was made chiefly of wood cut from a tree on the battleground of Wilson Creek. The ferule was made of the iron of cars dumped into a creek by Gen. Marmaduke.

In the head of the cane is a star, the quadrants of the centre being made from pieces of wood from the frame of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, Gen. Grant's log cabin, Gen. Sherman's house, the house in which Gen. Lee surrendered, and the Springfield home of Lincoln. The points of the star are of wood from the battlefield of Lookout Mountain, the Morro at Havana, a cruiser sunk at Manilla Bay, "Devil's Den," on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and the peach orchard at the same battlefield. Dr. Hagerty made the cane himself.

FLOWERS FOR HIS FIRST WIFE.

St. Louis Man Makes Provision for Them in His Will.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The will of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., who died recently, was filed for probate this afternoon. The estate amounts to between $900,000 and $1,000,000, which, with the exception of something over $50,000, is bequeathed to his second wife, Augusta, who survives him. She is named sole executrix without bond.

The will especially requests that the grave of his first wife, Ottilie, be strewn with flowers every Sunday and on the anniversaries of her birth and death. For this the sum of $8,000 is given to the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, the interest to be used in keeping in order his burial plot and grave and having the flowers placed upon the grave of his first wife. He says in this connection in the will:

"I sincerely hope that the Cemetery Association will comply and literally carry out this provision of my will relating to my first wife's grave, as I am extremely anxious and desirous of paying this last tribute of love and respect to one of the noblest women that ever blessed man."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last of the polo games in the open tournament of Squadron A is to be at Van Cortlandt Park to-day. The attendance has been large, and it is probable that an unusually large number of spectators will be there this afternoon.

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A musicale was given at Thistlewood, the residence of Mrs. David Lydig at Lenox, on Tuesday. Francis Rogers sang and Henry Goodrich played. There were many guests.

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Baltimore's tramp ball was given in the Catonsville Country Club house last night. More than five hundred invitations were issued for it. The guests were dressed in tramp fashion. It was an original affair, and it proved to be extremely amusing.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are at Hempstead, visiting August Belmont, and they will be there several days.

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The nomination of Francis Burton Harrison for Congress by the Democrats of the Thirteenth District is of much interest to a large society contingent. He is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison. Archibald Cary Harrison is his younger brother and Fairfax Harrison of Washington is another brother. He married, two years ago in June, at Tuxedo, Miss Mary Crocker, the niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and George Crocker of New York.

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Various reports as to the date of the Assembly ball have been printed. The latest date mentioned is Thursday, Dec. 11.

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Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick of Philadelphia, who spent last Winter in New York, will open their Philadelphia house this year, as their daughter, Miss Mildred I. Dick, will make her début. Last Winter the Dicks leased their home to Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle. They retain their apartment at Sherry's and they will be here at intervals during the coming season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia have closed their Newport villa, and they are at Fern Hill, Germantown, the country residence of Mrs. Thomas McKean, Sr. They will open their Philadelphia house in November.

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Booked to sail to-day on board the Trave are Miss Mary Coolidge, Miss Katrine Coolidge, and J. T. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farnam, Mrs. Edward Moale, Jr., and Master Edward S. Moale of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Warren and family of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Delancey V. Newlin of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson gave a theatre party on Thursday night for Miss Maude Newlin of Philadelphia, who arrived recently from Paris. The guests included Miss Anita Tunstall-Smith of Baltimore, T. Bayard Verplanck, E. C. E. Fairfax, and Edmund Kirby. The party saw Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots" and "A Country Mouse."

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The wedding of Miss Phebe Hart Vail, daughter of the Rev. R. P. H. Vail of Stamford, Conn., and Dale Stouffer Tate of Pittsburg, Penn., is to be celebrated in Stamford on Tuesday evening next. Miss Vail will have as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Lydia Sanford Vail. Mr. Tate, who is a Yale graduate, class of '97, will have as his ushers Thatcher Brown and Edward S. Harkness, both of New York; Bayard Christey of Pittsburg, Hervey C. Parker, Jr., of Detroit, Dr. Robert D. Hamilton of Boston, Joseph R. Swan and Hugh Milliken of Stamford, and Theodore Hinman Simmons of Cleveland. Robert S. Tate will be his brother's best man.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Vaughan Lea, to Percy Kierstede Hudson of New York. Miss Lea made her début in New York two Winters ago, and, with her parents, has lived here during the Winter. Mrs. Lea was Miss Charlotte A. Brown. Mr. Hudson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Hudson (Miss Sara Kierstede) of East Seventy-sixth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 10.—Mrs. W. S. Wells is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Raynor, and Miss Turnbull of New York.

Miss Morgan and Miss Jackson of New York are the guests of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin will remain at her cottage until Nov. 1.

James J. Van Alen closed his villa to-day and went to New York. He will sail at once for Europe, and later will go to India.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will close her villa here next Wednesday.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet returned to-day from New York, where they went to meet Lady Herbert, Mrs. Goelet's sister.

George A. Huhn went to Baltimore to-day.

Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard and Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., returned to-day from New York, where they went to attend the marriage of Miss Eleanor Thomas to R. L. Beeckman, Mrs. Lorillard's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., W. S. Wells, and Miss Dorothy Potter have returned from New York.

John S. Tooker left Newport to-day for New York.

Miss Greta Pomeroy has returned from Lenox, where she has been visiting friends.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 10.—Bishop Vinton of the Western Massachusetts Diocese, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Folsom, at Sunny Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom will give a dinner in his honor to-morrow evening, and covers will be laid for about twenty guests. They will go abroad the first of November and spend the Winter in Rome.

Miss Dorothy Whitney and her friend Miss Bend, with a large number of servants and eight horses, returned to New York to-day from a fortnight's stay at Mr. Whitney's home preserve, on October Mountain.

A large number of cottage residents attended a lawn party given at Elm Court this afternoon, by Mrs. William D. Sloane. J. Bowers Lee is a guest at Elm Court.

David T. Dana has gone to Texas.

SALE OF VILLA BORGHESE.

Italy Has Bought the Famous Palace and Grounds for $660,000—The King Contributed $60,000.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The Government has purchased the Villa Borghese, and will convert it into a public park.

The price paid was $660,000, of which King Victor Emmanuel contributed $60,000 from his private purse.

The celebrated art collection of the Villa Borghese was bought some time ago by the Italian Government, although some of the famous paintings had previously been bought by foreigners and sent out of Italy in contravention of the Italian law. The villa and the art collections came into the market as a result of the financial difficulties of Prince Borghese.

The villa was founded in the first half of the seventeenth century by Cardinal Scipio Borghese, a nephew of Pope Pius V. It was afterward enlarged by the addition of the Giustiani Gardens. The beautiful grounds are very elaborately adorned with small temples, artificial ruins, fountains, statues, and the like. Near the western entrance are the remains of what is called the Villa of Raphael, which was destroyed in the garden, formerly the private garden of the Prince.

The Casino of the Villa Borghese, which was rebuilt by Marcantonio Borghese in 1872, contains a considerable collection of sculpture and a picture gallery.

Mormon Play Heading This Way.

It is probable that arrangements will be concluded to-day by which a Mormon play, entitled "Corianton," a romance of the Aztecs, will be produced in the Manhattan Theatre. Orestes W. Bean, the author of the play, has been considering the subject of rental for a few weeks after Oct. 20. He will give his answer to-day. Mormon actors and ballet girls appear in the play, which has been working its way eastward from Salt Lake City.

BANKRUPTCY LAW CONDEMNED.

Resolution Demanding Its Repeal Adopted by the State Bankers' Convention.

Outside of electing its officers for the coming year, as named in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, the State Bankers' Convention's most important action at its meeting at the Clearing House yesterday was to adopt a resolution demanding the repeal of the present Federal bankruptcy law.

The resolution was introduced by James H. Tripp of Marathon. Among other things, the resolution said that the bankruptcy law was originally passed for the purpose "of relieving the financial embarrassment of persons engaged in worthy business enterprises and to enable them to again engage in such business pursuits." It continued:

Whereas, Sufficient time having elapsed for the accomplishment of that purpose, to continue the said law longer in force induces extravagant living and reckless speculation, encourages fraud and dishonesty, and impairs the credit of honest men of small capital; and

Whereas, In its enforcement and administration the assets of the debtor are made comparatively worthless and the dividends of the creditors, if anything at all, are made so small as to be scarcely worth consideration; therefore,

Resolved, That present bankruptcy law, having outlived its usefulness, should no longer remain on our statute books, and that we, the members and representatives of the New York State Bankers' Association, ask our representatives in Congress to secure its repeal at the earliest possible moment.

J. Sloat Fassett delivered an address to the convention, and President Griswold appointed the retiring President, Arthur D. Bissell of Buffalo, as delegate at large to the American Bankers' Association, which convenes next month in New Orleans.

The bankers had a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening. About 600 persons sat at the tables. Among those present was Mrs. Hetty Green, who wore a bonnet that was resplendent with crimson flowers and a black silk brocade gown, with a yoke of embroidered white satin. She occupied a box and for a while she was the centre of interest to the "up-State" bankers. The entertainment ended with a vaudeville performance. There was no speechmaking.

GREAT STORM AT CAPE NOME.

Tug and Steamboat Were Driven Ashore and Wrecked—Mining Interests Reported Suffering Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 10.—The steamship Oregon brings news of a great storm which broke over Cape Nome Sept. 25 and 26. On the night of the 25th a hard wind sprang up, and all vessels in Nome Harbor were compelled to seek shelter under lee of Sledge Island. By noon of the 26th the storm had greatly increased in fury, and every lighter except one was driven ashore.

The steamship Senator arrived off Nome during the storm, but anchored under Sledge Island, thereby escaping injury. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the storm was raging with unabated fury. The water of Snake River backed up in River Street and overflowed the lower part of Nome. The tug Lee and another steamboat were driven ashore on a sand spit and wrecked. Two hundred natives camped on this sand spit had to flee for their lives. Loading everything into their skin boats they paddled up Snake River and thus escaped. Mining interests along shore and on the Snake River suffered heavily.

FIRES IN QUICK SERIES.

Four Yesterday Morning in One Police Precinct Kept the Department Busy.

Four fires in succession kept most of the firemen below Fourteenth Street busy from 1 until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and many persons had narrow escapes from death. All were in the Elizabeth Street Police Precinct. The excitement began at 12:50 o'clock, with the fire that started in the basement of 192 Park Row and burned through to the Globe lodging house above.

The Edison plant, in Duane Street, was set on fire by a fuse at 1:30 o'clock, giving the firemen another run.

Then came the second three-alarm fire of the morning, in the seven-story building 117 Walker Street. It was first seen on the fourth floor, occupied by Irwin & Co., silversmiths. The fire spread to the upper floors and did damage estimated at $25,000.

Smoke filled the neighborhood of the seven-story building 478-480 Pearl Street, at 6 o'clock, but those who noticed it thought it came from the other fires, and it was not until 7 o'clock that the firemen were summoned. The flames started on the third floor front, occupied by B. F. Young & Co., photograph mounts, and did $75,000

SAYS SHE'S EARL'S DAUGHTER.

Woman Beggar Claims Lord Dundonald as Her Father.

An elderly woman, neatly dressed, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months for begging by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, mainly on the strength of her record as furnished by the Charity Organization Society.

She was sentenced as G. L. Bailey, fifty-five years old, but she is said to travel under many other names, among them being Baillie, Lady Cam, Lady Gladys Campbell, Lady Cochran, Lady Dundonald, Lady Stewart, Williams, Hill, and Bailis. She is best known to the British police, it is said, as "Scotch Ellen." She says she is the daughter of the Earl of Dundonald, and that she has been successively the wife of Viscount Hamilton, Capt. Hill of the Royal Engineers, and Allen William Cam, a London solicitor.

FAVOR CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

Massachusetts Congressmen Said to be Disposed to Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of the Eleventh District entertained a few of his Republican colleagues and the Republican nominees for Congress at the Union Club to-day at luncheon. The object of the gathering was to give the members and possible members an opportunity to confer relative to the Speakership of the National House.

There was a disposition to favor the election of Congressman Cannon of Illinois, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and this can also be said to be true in a general way of the Congressmen from the other New England States. It was given out, however, that no definite decision or plan had been reached.

BISHOP POTTER TO RESUME WORK

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Bishop Henry C. Potter next Wednesday will leave the quiet retreat at Lake Mohonk with his bride and proceed to Millbrook, Dutchess County, where he will preside at a meeting of the Archdeaconry.

A new Episcopal church at Millbrook will be dedicated on that day, and Bishop Potter will preside at the consecration and preach the sermon. It will be his first active church work since his recent marriage. A number of prominent clergymen will attend the ceremonies. The consecration service takes place at 11 o'clock, and the sessions of the Archdeaconry at 2:30, continuing in the evening.

Millbrook's fashionable population is making great preparations for the coming of the clergy. A number of social gatherings will follow the church observances.

MASCAGNI AND THE UNION.

Denial of Reports of Attempts to Injure the Orchestra.

A meeting of the Muical Mutual Protective Union was held yesterday for the purpose of announcing to the public its position regarding Signor Mascagni. President Alexander Bremer said that the union had in no way attempted to injure Mascagni's orchestra as reported. It had only prevented its members from violating its laws and playing with non-union men.

The performance was given at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last evening. Antonio Paoli took the place of Carlo Carfetto, the tenor, who reported himself as ill.

The registration booths are open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the election district can register and vote.

IN THE SHOPS.

Peaches as large as life and with cheeks as pink as those which fill the street vendor's carts nowadays are to be seen among the milliner's supplies, with luscious-looking plums and the ever-present grapes.

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The up-to-date woman might be a modern Bacchante, judging by the number of grapes she wears. From the top of her head to the tips of her toes she is covered with them. Some slippers seen yesterday were white, embroidered in a pattern of grapes, with the leaves of the vine running around the slipper, and a special spray on the toe. The leaves were in green silk, and the bunches of grapes good-sized pearls.

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That style of embroidery is to be seen in many different forms. In a dull black slipper, to be worn by a woman in mourning, there is a pattern of leaves embroidered in dull black. There are also white slippers embroidered in white, and colored slippers embroidered in color.

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Harking back to grapes and going from the dry goods shop to a big place that has a lot of fine furniture, the familiar grapes were observed again, this time carved on the back of a Colonial sofa. It is an old-time design, an accurate reproduction, but it seems occasionally as if the shopping world had been turning into a vineyard.

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The silk hat for riding has draped around the crown a veil of white chiffon, with large dots of black. The veil hangs in long ends at the back.

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A hat, a muff, and a boa are made to match. The hat is a big flat, formed of ruffles of chiffon and silk. More of the chiffon is massed under the left side and drawn to the back, where a couple of big pink feathers are under the rim, falling in a long knotted end. The boa and muff are made of alternate double ruffles of silk and chiffon.

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Swallows in colors are set into handkerchiefs, each outlined by a line of embroidery. They are in many delicate shades, and the handkerchiefs are among the prettiest of the fancy-colored varieties.

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Swallows in delft blue are on the insteps of silk stockings, white or black. The embroidery is in the Kensington stitch, and it has the appearance of having been woven in.

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In the milliners' supplies this year are various kinds of ruffling ready made. They are used for making hats, and pretty hats of the materials can be bought untrimmed. Narrow, pinked ruffles make attractive hats, and, what is most important, they are light in weight, but it is possible that the edges may fray quickly.

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A handsome coat for a child is of heavy, pale blue cloth. It is long, reaching to the lower edge of the dress skirt, and finished with several rows of stitching. It has a deep cape collar, finished with a band of heavy cream lace, over a band of black velvet ribbon. The collar of the coat is a part of the cape, and is carried up high, where it falls over in ripples of gray squirrel fur. Beneath the ripple of fur one can see that the standing collar of the cloth is threaded with a rather wide band of black velvet ribbon, the slashes through which it is run being outlined with pale blue braid in froglike designs. The two edges of the front of the coat have narrow bands of the gray fur, and the velvet at the neck finishes in knots and falls to the waist, where there are other knots and other loops. At the waistline the coat is threaded with the black velvet, the slashes being finished with the braid like that at the neck. The sleeves are shaped in at the wrists and threaded with broad bands of black velvet ribbon. Full cuffs of gray squirrel fur fall back over them.

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For 35 cents one can get a lunch box of candy. It contains an assortment of apparently practical viands, all of cocoanut. There are fish cakes, sausages, wheat cakes—or they may be intended for big slices of bologna sausage, a potato with the skin on, a fried oyster and a potato in another form—strings of cocoanut that have the appearance of potatoes after they have been put through a colander.

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At the harnessmaker's there are all kinds of notebooks bound in pigskin. There are books for telegraphic blanks, books for noting one's appointments, all with silver corners and lettered in silver, and small writing cases.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. William Ellor of 21 Dodd Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-night and received the congratulations of many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ellor enjoy good health. They were born in Droysden, a village near Lancaster, England. They were married abroad, and soon afterward they came to this country. They have lived in East Orange for many years. They have three sons and three daughters. One of their sons is Joseph W. Ellor, Surrogate of Essex County.

Coming O'Connor-Smith Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At the marriage, Oct. 23, of Miss Alice Marion Smith to Timothy O'Connor of New York, the ceremony will be strictly private, the bride having as her only attendant her sister, Miss Lillian Smith. Several children will make the wedding a picturesque one, little Misses Rosalie and Violette Selfridge and Caryl Spoor acting as flower maidens, while Master Jamie Dyrenforth will serve as ring bearer. A very large reception will follow the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor will be at home, at 511 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York, after Dec. 1.

MARRIED.

BLACK—CLAUSEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. E. M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, assisted by Rev. C. E. Brugier, Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, to Witherbee Black.

DIED.

AUSTEN.—On Oct. 9, David Austen, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral from Grace Church Chantry, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment in Trinity Cemetery.

BROWN.—At Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 10, Susan Dod, widow of David Brown, in the ninety-first year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARLISLE.—On Oct. 10, Sophia, widow of the late Thomas J. F. Carlisle.
Funeral services from her late residence, 2 West 83d St., Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.
London (England) papers please copy.

DAVENPORT.—Entered into rest Oct. 10, Julius Davenport, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 142 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 4 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

PETTIGREW.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, Helen Leckie, wife of David Pettigrew.
Funeral services will be held at her residence, 112 West 118th St., on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In New York on Wednesday, Oct. 8, of appendicitis, Frederick Granville, son of the late F. W. Russell.
Funeral from his residence, 103 Elm St., Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 2:30. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to attend.

SUZARTE.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at his residence, The Alimar, West End Av. and 106th St., Eduardo Q. Suzarte, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Amsterdam Av. and 107th St., on Monday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

TUCKER.—Suddenly, in London, Thursday, Oct. 7, Stephen Davis Tucker of 109 East 16th St., in the 84th year of his age.

WATSON.—In Inverness, Scotland, on the 25th ult., Ella Munro Watson.

WILSON.—On Oct. 8, at Middletown, N. Y., Mary A. Wilson, late of Brooklyn.
Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Oct. 11 at 4:30 P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Washington, Conn., Oct. 9, suddenly, Sara H. K. Wright, widow of Samuel V. Wright and daughter of the late Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D.
Funeral at Washington, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 11, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 6 o'clock train from New York.

The Dyspeptic, despondent, over-worked man will find in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health-restorer.—Adv.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL, 107 & 109 East 14th Street.

Steinway Pianos are art creations in the highest sense of the term. The materials and the processes of manufacture of the Steinway Piano are far more costly than those of any other made; but it is The Steinway Ideal and the Steinway Art that endow them with artistic value.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their up-town store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

COSTLY CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

Philadelphia Girl Talked with Youth on Train and Lost $80.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 10.—Miss Ameta Stockwell of Philadelphia, while on her way to New York to-day, lost $80 as a result of a chance acquaintance with a most entertaining young man whom she met on the train. He wore a cap on which were the initials "S. L.," and said that he was attending college in this city. He told her, too, that he was a member of a Philadelphia regiment and expected to help preserve order at the coal mines.

At Bristol the young man excused himself for a moment, and when the train started without him Miss Stockwell was worried, fearing he had missed it. She soon discovered that her pocketbook was gone. As Miss Stockwell was without money, she decided to leave the train here, and proceeded to the home of William Schindewolf, a relative. This afternoon she returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Susan Dod Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Susan Dod Brown, widow of David Brown, head of the old firm of Brown & Bell, shipbuilders in New York City, died here this afternoon, aged ninety-one years. It was owing to Mrs. Brown's large individual contributions that many foreign and home missions were kept up. Princeton University has been the recipient of several gifts, chief among them being the Albert Brown Dod Hall, a large stone dormitory, which was a memorial to her brother, a member of the class of 1822. The David Brown Hall, another dormitory, was a memorial to her husband. She was also a benefactor of Lincoln University. No children survive her, six sons and a daughter all having died during her lifetime. Mrs. Brown leaves an estate valued at $2,000,000. The interment, probably on Monday, will be in the Brown vault in New York City.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. PASCOE, the Republican candidate for State Senator from Lehigh County, Penn., died yesterday evening after two days' illness at Allentown, in that State. Mr. Pascoe was fifty-one years old. He was a contractor for operations in steam and electric railroad building. He was also President of the Blue Ridge Powder Company. He served in the State Legislature in 1895 and 1896.

JULIUS DAVENPORT, for many years a prominent real estate broker, died yesterday at his home, 142 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in New Canaan, Conn., May 25, 1821. He had lived in Brooklyn sixty years. He is survived by two sons, Julius B. and William B., and by one daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Hooker. The funeral services will be held Monday.

Service in Memory of Catherine Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—A service in memory of Catherine Aiken was held in the Presbyterian Church here this afternoon. Miss Aiken died last Summer after a surgical operation. She had been for years Principal of a school for girls. She was well known as the founder of a method of mind training. She had written works on her methods. Miss Aiken died at a resort in Long Island when influential Stamford people were away. Therefore the memorial service was arranged in her memory to-day. Tributes to her were made by Thomas G. Ritch, the Rev. Dr. R. P. H. Vail, and the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong. The vocal music was rendered by the choir of Calvary Baptist Church of New York.

Hicks—Strong.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 10.—At the Rancho del Furtes, the home of the bride, about twenty miles from this city, Frederick Cocke Hicks, a member of a New York banking firm, was married last evening to Miss Georgianna P. Strong, daughter of H. W. Strong, a pioneer rancher of Los Angeles County. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. The bridegroom was accompanied by State Senator W. W. Cocke and his sister, Mrs. Thayer, who came with him from New York. The couple left for New York.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 10.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ARONWITZ, Dora, 69 Norfolk St.	42	10
ASTARITA, A. C. G., 157 Thompson	41	7
ANGELO, Margherita D., 244 Elizabeth St.	1	8
ALCANO, Rocco, 23 Marion St.	22	8
BARNAWELL, Ann, 332 W. 17th	58	8
BROWN, J., 443 10th Av.	73	8
BRANCH, J., 269 W. 146th St.	24	8
BOSWORTH, J. C., 412 W. 35th St.	1	8
BIEHL, L. W., 752 10th Av.	1	8
BRITLER, F., 109 E. 23d St.	48	8
BAUMAN, G., 185 E. 97th St.	50	8
COCHRANE, P. J., 423 W. 32d St.	57	8
CUMMINGS, B., 37 E. 69th St.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches, morning, "Looking Unto Jesus"; evening, "The Supreme Question in the Coal Regions." Public cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ Calming the Storm"; 7:45, "Spiritual Nearsightedness." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG LADIES' AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic, "The Worship of God in Music and Song." Evening topic, "The Still Small Voice and Its Message." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Edward Judson, D. D., 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor; 11 A. M., "Reciprocity in Religion"; 7:45 P. M., "The Sovereign Factor in Destiny."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D.
8 P. M.—Meeting for college students.
Addresses by college men.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Come. Morning theme: "Some Issues in the Coal Strike."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend 11 A. M. Full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st Street, Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
Preacher at the morning service the Rector. At evening service the Rev. James L. Lasher. Sunday school at ten A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th St.,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon by rector.
4 P. M.—Musical service. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith officiating. Offertory: "Hear My Prayer," by Mendelssohn.
8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by Rector. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M. —Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th Street.
Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector.
Services: 8 A. M., Holy communion.
11 A. M., Morning prayer and sermon.
4 P. M., Evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Farmer's Eucharistic service sung at 10:30, and Bishop Leighton Coleman will preach the sermon. Choral Evensong, with two Anthems and Solemn Procession at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Litany.....11 o'clock
Preacher, the rector.
Choral service.....8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et 8h du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley, rector, preaches at 11 and 8; evening topic, "Reasons for Churchgoing." Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Cor. 44th Street and Madison Av.,
The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector.
Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock; Rev. Mr. Steele will preach in the morning; Rev. Robert C. Booth in the afternoon; the rector will preach next Sunday.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services: Morning, 11; afternoon, 4:30.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—The Foundation of God Standeth Sure. 7:45 P. M.—Pastor will preach.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
Will preach in Grace M. E. Church, W. 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "A Lesson for Young Business Men Drawn from Russell Sage."

WEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Harvest Sunday. Dr. McPherson, morning. Evening, Professor Cole, choir 40 voices; orchestra.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St.,
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "The Ancient Faith." Afternoon subject: "Life's Bread." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METHODIST CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 106th St., Madison Av., J. Dunner Stone.—Services, 11, 2:30, 8. Masonic service at evening hour.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av. and 14th St.,
"The Church of the Open Door,"
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday School Rally Day exercises, 2:45.
Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE TRUE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—"GOD'S FAILURES."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av.
Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
10:30—"Enterprise to be Shown."
2:30—Bible school rally.
7:45—Musical service, Dr. Lowson, Director. Children's hour, Oct. 17, 3:30. Public invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Ministers in charge:
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
Services Sunday, October 12th.
REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., LL. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP at 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Great Crisis in David's Life." The third in a course upon "Great Crises in the Lives of Great Men." Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND FIFTY-FIFTH ST.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
On Sunday, October 12th,
at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.,
REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D. D., will conduct the services.
Topic for the morning,
"The Problem of God in Human Life."
Topic for the afternoon,
"A Man's Need and How Christ Met It."
The Preparatory Lecture will take place on Friday evening, Oct. 17th, at 8:15 P. M. The Home Sunday School resumes its sessions on Sunday, Oct. 19th, at 9:45 A. M., and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be commemorated at 4:30 P. M.
Strangers cordially invited to all these services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St.—The pastor,
REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. David Russell, pastor.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., the Lord's Supper.
4:30 P. M., "The Lord's Service."

Religious Notices.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Resistant Forces;" 8 P. M. "Ahasuerus and His Feast."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and new members received. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M., (by request,) on "The Holy Spirit," and the great need of this Divine power in our churches. Sunday school 9:45-A. M.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening song service.

RUTGER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Communion service at 4 o'clock.
Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, —Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, also evening at 7:45, by Dr. Willard F. Ottman. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Show Us a Sign."
Evening—"The Right to Work."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Secret of Prevailing Prayer."
Evening—"The Strange Fulfillment of a Life's Ambition."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERSTON COBB, D. D., Minister, Will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Afternoon subject: "Life's Aftermath."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—The Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 A. M. and new members received. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M., (by request,) on "The Holy Spirit," and the great need of this Divine power in our churches. Sunday school 9:45-A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach the third sermon in series upon the education of a Saviour of Men.
"What is to be Saved."
All cordially invited.
Services 11 A. M.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "Religion the Home of the Ideal." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject, "Is Going to Church a Duty?" Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av.; communion after service. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, Minister in Charge. —Services, 11 A. M. Rev. F. W. HAMILTON, D. D., of Boston will preach; subject—"Christ's Question to Those Who Would be Leaders."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "Apparently Great and Little Forces in Conflict."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.; evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject, "Evils of Ritualism." All invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GEORGE L. McNUTT,
the "Dinner Pail Man," will speak upon the "Problems of the Workingman" in the West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. Music by the famous Lotus Glee Club, and Men's Chorus, under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan. Men only. All seats free.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Avenue, near 27th Street.—Sunday at 11 A. M., "Wage Slavery Fostered by the Church."

LENOX AV. UNION CHURCH, WEST 119TH St., Near 5th Av., Rev. James P. Lichtenberger, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 o'clock.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the reopening of these non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.
1. The North Side Primary Union has united with the N. Y. Primary Union and will meet on Saturday, Oct. 11, 2:30 P. M., in the Madison Ave. Ref. Church, cor. of 57th St. Mrs. H. Elizabeth Foster, President.
2. In Madison Ave. Ref. Church, cor. of 57th St., on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Leader.
3. In Collegiate Ref. Church, Lenox Ave. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 8 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Leader.

REV. ROBERT L. PADDOCK, WHO EXPOSED police abuses in Red Light District, on "Heroism in City and State." Albertus Shelley Orchestra. Men's meeting Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St. Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders. o10-1aw6mSa

Surrogate Notices.

HEARTT, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to KATE LANAHAN, the heir and next of kin of MARGARET HEARTT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. Heartt and Margaret Josephine Ramsay of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Heartt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s6-1aw6wS

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WATER STORAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Development of the Natural Resources of the State to be Encouraged.

The Forestry, Water Storage and Manufacturing Association of the State of New York was organized on Thursday in the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-second Street. These officers were elected: President—William McEchron; Vice Presidents —Theodore Bassulin and E. L. Ashley; Secretary—John C. Durgin; Treasurer—J. T. Finch.

The objects of the association are to encourage the development of natural resources for the storage of water and the maintenance of water storage in the State, promote a practical and proper system of forestry, and discourage the removal of timber from lands in such manner as will render the lands useless for the further growth of timber. Its main office is to be at Albany.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Oct. 19.

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SUBJECT.—The fall of Jericho. John, vi., 8-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—By faith the walls of Jericho fell down. Heb., xi., 30.

Before any child of God can enter into the full enjoyment of God's promises he must realize that they are both exceedingly "great," and exceedingly "precious," (2 Pet., i., 4,) and that, to possess them, he must be "strong, and of a good courage," (i., 6.) This was brought before us in our first study of the work of Joshua. Then, to obtain them, he must by faith, without fear or hesitation, go forward no matter what difficulties may stand in the way. This was brought before us in our second study.

But this is not all. If we had had for our third study the incidents intervening between the crossing of the Jordan and the taking of Jericho, we would have seen that something more is required of the believer before he is prepared to make any spiritual conquest. For we find that, "Jordan passed," Joshua did not immediately go up against Jericho. On the contrary, he and his people went into camp again. And it was not for a night or two, but as a permanent camp which was maintained during all the time that the conquest of Canaan was going on. From it they went out to battle, and to it they returned time and again for refreshment and rest.

Certainly this was not according to any ordinary rule for a military movement. For, humanly speaking, it would seem that good generalship demanded that Joshua should press forward at once to the walls of Jericho when his people were elated because of their wonderful crossing of the Jordan, and when their enemies, because of it, were weakened by fear. For rapidity of movement is always an important factor in the success of ordinary military operations. But Joshua stood still.

Having crossed the Jordan, he paused to set up twelve "memorial stones" in the bed of the stream, and twelve others on the shore in the place where they lodged." (iv., 8-9.) Then the whole company "encamped in Gilgal in the east border of Jericho." It was "the tenth day of the first month." (iv., 19.) When they left Mount Sinai this company numbered 603,550 men able to bear arms, and at least 3,017,750 in all. But when the census was again taken after the wanderings in the wilderness, the men able to go to war numbered 601,730 (Num., xxvi., 51) and the whole company, therefore, 3,008,650. Deducting, however, 70,580 soldiers belonging to the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half Manasseh, we remained on the east of Jordan—only 40,000 going over with their brethren (iv., 31)—the camp at Gilgal consisted of only 531,500 who were able to bear arms, and of 1,924,250 who were women, or children, or aged and infirm.

OBJECT OF THE CAMP.

As a matter of course this immense impedimenta had to be provided for during the campaign, but the camp was not primarily established for that purpose. Its special object was to enable the people to perform certain religious obligations, and it was maintained, that they might be often reminded that they had performed them there, and be strengthened for their work. For the first thing done when this camp was established was the renewing of the rite of circumcision. (v., 2-8.) Thus they were brought again into the covenant relations with God which for forty years had been suspended, and the "reproach of Egypt" that He could not bring His people into Canaan, was "rolled away." "Wherefore the name of that place was called Gilgal," which means, "Rolling." (v., 9, R. V. and margin.)

Then four days later, or "on the fourteenth day of the month," (v., 10,) the Feast of the Passover—which had been kept only once since they left Egypt (Num. ix., 1-5,)—was again observed. This awakened in them a new sense of God's grace in their redemption.

Then on the morrow after the Passover Sabbath, (Lev., xxiii., 9-14,) "they did eat of the fruit of the land of Canaan," or—as it is also called—"the old corn of the land," (v., 11-12.) It was of "the first fruits" of the Spring harvest—the first taste of the riches which God had promised them. Then the Manna ceased to fall. And as the Manna was significant of the coming of Christ to the earth, so these "first fruits" have always been recognized as significant of His resurrection and return to heaven. So in the first stages of his experiences the believer feeds upon what Christ is to him as his Redeemer, but in his later and riper experiences it is more upon what Christ is to him as his Advocate at the right hand of God. Thus he feeds upon "the old corn," or Christ returned to the bosom of the Father.

Having received this preparation Joshua was ready to go forward again. But as he "was by Jericho"—probably making a careful reconnoissance of its position and defenses—he was suddenly confronted by a man who "stood over against him with his sword drawn, in his hand," (v., 18.) He was not, however, one who was to supplant Joshua. Neither was he one who was to oppose him. For in answer to his question, "Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?" it was revealed to him that he was not to attack Jericho according to his own wisdom, but as directed by this "Man," who declared Himself to be—"The Captain of the host of the Lord," (v., 14,)—the director of all those invisible forces by which God would overthrow the city. As He is afterward spoken of as "The Lord" (v., 2,) this vision was probably a gracious manifestation to Joshua of Him who had before manifested Himself to Abraham and to Moses—even "The Captain of our Salvation." (Heb., ii., 10.) He directed how Jericho should be taken. (vv. 2, 5,) and Joshua submitted himself at once to His direction.

Thus, when God's people to-day enter into solemn covenant with Him, as Israel did here by the rite of circumcision; when they are drawn into fellowship with Christ their Redeemed, as Israel was in the Passover Feast; when they feed upon Him in His ascended glory and power, as Israel fed upon "the old corn"; when they submit themselves to Him as "the Captain of their salvation," then—and not until then—are they ready to enter into conflict with sin and have any well-grounded hope of overcoming. Hence, spiritually, the camp at Gilgal and its associations must always follow the crossing of the Jordan and precede the conquest of Jericho. It must be a permanent camp, to which we can often return.

But if the believer falls into open and flagrant sin willingly (Hos., ix., 15) God may not permit him to return to "Gilgal" to renew his strength, but may cut him off entirely (Hos., iv., 15) and even make "Gilgal" itself "go into captivity," (Amos, v., 5.)

JERICHO THE KEY.

Now, Jericho was evidently a city of great importance. It was the key to all of the country back of it. It stood at the head of the plain stretching from the mountains to the Jordan and commanded one of the principal passes through the mountain range. Occupying such a position, it was strongly fortified by nature. To make it more secure it was surrounded by high and broad walls, with gates of entrance at only a few points. These were carefully closed at night (ii., 5-7) and were guarded both day and night, especially at this time, so that "Jericho was straitly shut up—none went out and none came in," (vi., 1.) Although this was "because of the children of Israel," it was not because of any steps taken by Joshua, but by the command of the King of Jericho—he would not allow his own people to go in and out freely.

This confinement, however, was not very irksome to them, for the space within the walls contained all that they needed or desired. It would probably have been as impossible to starve the city into submission as it would have been to overcome its walls by assault, for within its limits, as was usual in such cities, there were large tracts of arable land sufficient to raise all the food required by its inhabitants. Near the city also, and probably within its walls, there was a noted spring of water which gave such fertility to the soil that the whole neighborhood was covered with magnificent groves, and the place was known as "the City of Palm Trees," (Deut., xxxiv., 3.) In the time of Ahab, however, this spring from some unknown cause became brackish "and the ground barren," but it was "healed" again by the prophet Elisha. (II. Kings, ii., 18-22.)

In addition to this impregnable position and this fertility of resources the City of Jericho was very wealthy from a profitable commerce, for through it passed most of the trade to and from the South and West. The articles stolen by Achan give a very good indication of the wealth and luxury of its people—"a Babylonish garment," "two hundred shekels of silver," and "a wedge of gold of fifty shekels," (vii., 21.) The "vessels of brass and iron" spoken of (v. 19) also indicate the presence of manufacturing industries. Such things are not mentioned in connection with any other conquest.

Possessing such advantages it is not unlikely also that in this city were found the most learned and cultivated people of the time. But with all of this strength of position—abundance of resources—wealth and culture—the inhabitants of Jericho were gross idolators. "When they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened." (Rom., i., 21.) So corrupt and offensive had they become, that by God's command, Joshua "utterly destroyed all that was in the city—both man and woman—young and old—and ox, and sheep, and ass—with the edge of the sword. (V. 21.) This he was to do to all the people of the land. (Deut., vii., 1-26.) For he was not a missionary to bring them to repentance, but "a revenger to execute wrath" (Rom., xiii., 4,) upon those whose iniquities were now full. (Gen., xv., 16.)

A STRIKING TYPE.

With such characteristics—strong—independent—wealthy—learned—corrupt—Jericho was a striking type of what the apostle calls "this present evil world." (Gal., i., 4.) It contains all that is attractive to the natural man. It, and its resources, satisfy him. It stands, however, directly in the way of a spiritual life. The believer must be in the world, but he must not be of the world, for "if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (I. John, ii., 15.) When the child of God therefore—either at the beginning of his course, or when advanced in his experiences—enters into covenant with Him and seeks to walk in His fellowship, it always presents itself in some of its many forms, to oppose his progress.

So Amalek barred the way when the children of Israel came out of Egypt, and so Jericho barred it now when they entered Canaan. The one stands for the carnal mind within—the other, for the carnal world without. With both there must be a conflict—"Amalek," and "Jericho," must both be conquered before richer and more blessed experiences can be reached. They are not great physical difficulties rising up before the believer, like the Red Sea and the Jordan. None but a Divine interposition can overcome these, and in some wonderful way God's providence does generally take them out of the way, or take His people through them. In regard to them, His children must ordinarily simply "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." (Ex., xiv., 13.) But "Amalek" and "Jericho" are great spiritual powers. They must be met by the believer himself and overcome. But the strength for the fight and the praise for the victory belong alone to God. He fights with—and in—and for—His people, and His strength is made perfect in their weakness. (II. Cor., xii., 9.)

So Joshua conquered Jericho. All of his own plans were given up, and "The Lord" told him what to do, and how to arrange his forces to do it. The arrangement had no ordinary military meaning, but it is full of instruction for the soldiers of Christ. From the narrative it appears that a body of armed men led the procession, and another body of armed men closed it. (V. 9.) Between these two companies and separated from both, was "The Ark" borne on the shoulders of the priests, and preceded by seven priests blowing "seven trumpets of ram's horns." (V. 4.) It was probably the same order essentially, but with slight modifications, as that prescribed by Moses when the people left the camp at Mount Sinai (Num. x., 13-28) and considered in our lesson of Aug. 24. As then, so now, the arrangement made "The Ark" very conspicuous, and the sound of the trumpets called the attention of all to it.

"Early in the morning"—probably the next morning after a Sabbath—every man took his appointed place in this procession, and the host marched to the sound of the trumpets around the doomed city. None but Joshua knew what would be the result, or when. Not a man spoke or raised a spear or drew a bow. With their eyes fixed upon "The Ark" they simply went forward as they were bidden. The people of Jericho also evidently watched its movements with intense interest. When the circuit of the city had been made, the whole company returned again to the camp.

THE WATERS OF JORDAN.

Only a little while before both the children of Israel and the people of Jericho knew that at the presence of "The Ark"—as soon as the priests' feet "were dipped in the brim of the water," (iii., 15,)—the waters of the Jordan had been driven back, but now it seemed to have lost its power. Apparently, nothing had been affected by the march. Again the next day the same strange movement was repeated, and so, day after day for a whole week, but with no more result. No doubt many in Israel began to be discouraged. No doubt many in Jericho began to mock and despise such a mode of attack, it was a "stumbling block" to some and "foolishness" to others. (First Corinthians, i., 23.)

After six days of apparently fruitless effort, however, again the Sabbath dawned upon Israel. But it was not a day of quiet rest in the camp at Gilgal. Earlier than usual—"about the dawning of the day" (v. 15)—the order of march was again taken up. So they compassed the city that day, not once, nor twice, but seven times. Then faith had had its perfect work, and because of its triumph Joshua cried out to the people: "Shout! for the Lord hath given you the city," (v. 16.) At once "the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him." (V. 20.)

But their work was not as yet complete. Each man must fulfill the Divine command and utterly destroy everything that was in and of Jericho. For Jericho stands for everything worldly which opposes the progress of the believer. So the city was taken, and not only were its inhabitants put to death, but a ban was put upon it forbidding any man to rebuild it as a stronghold. (Verse 26.) It afterward, however, became a somewhat prosperous place again, but it was without walls for upward of five hundred years, or until the time of Ahab. Then the curse put upon it was literally fulfilled, (I. Kings, xvi., 34.)

Now the central figure in all this transaction was "The Ark." As we have already seen, it then spoke of God in the midst of His people. To us, it speaks of "God in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself" (II. Cor., v., 19,) or, of the finished work of Christ. That work must not only be clearly kept before the mind of the believer, but it must constantly be clearly kept before the eyes of the world to insure spiritual victories. For there is no other way revealed by which "the kingdoms of this world" shall "become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ." (Rev., xi., 15.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What did Joshua do when he had crossed the Jordan, and what is said of it?

Of how many did the camp consist—why was it established—and what was done in it?

What is the spiritual significance of this preparation?

What were the characteristics of Jericho, and what is said of its place spiritually?

How was Joshua directed to proceed against it—what did he do—and what was the result?

What were the people required to do when the city was taken?

What was the central figure in this transaction, and what does it mean to us?

TRINITY PARISH'S CELEBRATION.

Anniversaries of the Ordination, Rectorate, and Birthday of Dr. Dix.

Not since the celebration of Trinity's Bicentennial in 1897 has there been so much interest in the parish as in the arrangements which are being made for the celebration of the anniversaries of the ordination and rectorate of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. Dr. Dix was ordained to the priesthood fifty years ago, the date being Sept. 19, and on the 10th of November he will have been rector of Trinity forty years. The anniversary of his birthday falls on Nov. 1, and it was decided therefore to have the joint celebration on the last-named date.

The celebration is to be in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, instead of Trinity Church, because Dr. Dix's first connection with Trinity Parish was as an assistant at St. Paul's in 1855. The arrangements include addresses by Bishop Potter, the Rev. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, and a representative of the Trinity Vestry.

JOSEPH W. OGDEN'S GIFT.

New Church for Presbyterians to be Built in Chatham, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Oct. 10.—Joseph W. Ogden, a New York banker, has taken the final steps toward carrying out the offer he made recently to build a new church for the Presbyterians here. The edifice is to be erected in memory of Mr. Ogden's father, the late Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Ogden, who was for fifty years pastor of the church in Chatham, and is to be of pink granite.

An attempt was made a short while ago to raise funds for a new building, and several thousand dollars had been pledged, when Mr. Ogden offered to defray the entire cost of the structure on condition that those who had subscribed should cancel their pledges and allow him to meet the cost. The proposition was accepted.

The family of the late William C. Wallace will provide the interior finishings and decorations. Mr. Wallace was a life-long friend and classmate in Princeton, 1824, of Dr. Ogden.

COOPER UNION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Seven New Ones Founded—Number of Students in Free Classes.

The free classes at the Cooper Union have begun work with 1,125 individual students in the evening scientific department, 1,906 in the evening art department, 250 in the day art school for women, 50 in the day class in stenography for women, and 100 in the new class of naval architecture. There are 60 students in the day school of technical science.

The two scholarships, of $2,500 each, founded a few years ago by the Misses Catherine B. and Maria L. Campbell have been increased as follows: $5,000 from John F. O'Rourke to found two scholarships of $100 each to be called the O'Rourke Scholarships; $7,440 from the estate of Louis H. Laudy to found three scholarships of the value of $100 each, to be known as the Laudy Scholarships, and $5,000 from Jacob H. Schiff to found two scholarships of the value of $100 each, to be known as the Hewitt Eightieth Birthday Scholarships.

Poultney Bigelow Recovering.

Friends of Poultney Bigelow in this city have received details of the accident which happened to him in the Alps last Summer, and from the effects of which he is now recovering. He was riding his bicycle alone in the mountains when the handlebar slipped, and he fell, breaking several bones. He was found unconscious by peasants, who carried him to a hut. Mr. Bigelow was taken to the house of a relative in Munich, where his recovery has been slow but steady.

Offers Church Rooms for Schools.

The Rev. Edward Judson, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, in Washington Square South, who also has charge of the Mariner's Temple, near Chatham Square, has offered to the Board of Education the free use of a hall in the church edifice and of the basement of the Temple for school purposes. The board now conducts a kindergarten in the church and Dr. Judson had already offered the accommodations in the Temple for another kindergarten. The tender follows closely upon a similar offer of Grace Church property.

Terra Cotta Treasures for J. P. Morgan.

J. P. Morgan, accompanied by a customs broker, was a caller at the Custom House yesterday afterno

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	8.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅝
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 69@71c; No. 2 red, 68½@69¾c; No. 3 corn, 58c; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 oats, 27¾c; No. 3 white, 31¼@34c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.26; prime timothy seed, $3.50; mess pork, per bbl, $16.95@$17; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.10@$11.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@$11.67½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.60.

COTTON.—Slight net gains on the active options were scored in the local cotton ring. The initial tone was steady, with prices one point higher to two points lower, and the market then followed a narrow rut for a time in the absence of active trading by either side or special news features. An offset to the heaviness in the Liverpool market, the liberal port receipts, and the generally favorable weather chart, were bullish spot market reports from the South and reports of a storm that was working toward the central belt, and talk of cold weather. Shorts, led by a prominent room trader, turned hastily for cover, with the result that January worked up to 8.78 and other options in accordance. The commission houses became eager buyers again and the South bought the Winter months quite freely. The late dispatches from spot markets in the central belt stated that exporters were taking everything offered at former prices, with holders less anxious to sell except at an advance. Total export clearances for the day were nearly as large as total port receipts. The market later eased off on near months under realizing, with the close quiet and net two points lower to four points higher. Total sales were estimated at 150,000 bales. The week-end statistical statement by King, Hester, and The Liverpool Statistician were about as expected and made little impression on the market.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8.85c for middling uplland and 9.15c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,221 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Mobile steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 1-16c; Savannah, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Memphis steady, 1-16c higher, at 8⅝c; Wilmington quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal, 1-16c lower, at 8 9-16c; Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¾c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8 7-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 7,000 to 8,000 bales, against 5,062 bales last week and 11,053 bales last year; at Houston, 15,500 to 17,500 bales, as compared with 11,494 bales actual last week and 15,792 bales actual last year. Galveston estimates 14,000 to 16,000 bales, against 14,803 bales last week and 14,191 bales last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.55	8.56	8.52	8.53@8.54
November	8.59	8.61	8.55	8.57@8.58
December	8.67	8.70	8.63	8.67@8.68
January	8.71	8.73	8.69	8.74@8.75
February	8.50	8.57	8.50	8.56@8.57
March	8.50	8.57	8.49	8.55@8.56
April	8.51	8.56	8.51	8.56@8.57
May	8.52	8.58	8.50	8.56@8.57
June	8.54	8.54	8.54	....@....

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices steady; American middling, fair, 5.16; good middling, 4.88; American middling, 4.78; low middling, 4.58; good ordinary, 4.44; ordinary, 4.44. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 bales American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 5,100 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.53, seller; October and November, 4.57, buyer; November and December, 4.54, buyer; December and January, 4.54, seller; January and February, 4.53, buyer; February and March, 4.53, buyer; March and April, 4.53, buyer; April and May, 4.53, buyer; May and June, 4.53, buyer.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Considering the scarcity of important bull news and the weakness of corn, wheat did remarkably well in point of strength, closing firm at ⅜c net advance, and not far from highest point of the day. It was a case of light offerings more than anything else. Traders who went short at the opening in anticipation of a break, covered hurriedly when they found no other wheat on the market; consequently, while corn sagged lower under its weight of long selling, wheat displayed independent strength, partly on account of a scarcity of contract grades in the various markets. As might have been expected, the upturn shut out exporters to a great extent, but even this failed to disturb the market. It was equally indifferent to liberal interior receipts and easier cables, latter closing ⅛@⅛d lower at Liverpool and 5 to 10 points down at Paris. This persistent stability encouraged bull sentiment on Change and brought in a little outside support as well, although latter can hardly be said to constitute a feature of the trade yet. The news on crops was of litte importance during the day, except that weather in Argentina was less favorable owing to a lack of rain. Shipments from there aggregated 728,000 bushels, and for the season are still about 28,000,000 bushels behind last year. Weather conditions West were unchanged, apart from more cloudy developments in the Northwest which has not yet attained the importance of a storm. Exporters bought here one load Winter, one load Spring, and nine loads No. 1 hard, Manitoba wheat, while outports did ten loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c, Oct. 20-25, acceros; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80c, Oct. 20-Nov. 5; No. 2 red, Duluth, 78¾c, Oct. 20-25, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 67¾c; December, 67¾@67¾c; May, 69¾@69¾c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 53c; December, 39¾c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 30½c; December, 29¼c; May, 29¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 69¾c; November, 69¾c. Macaroni—No. 1, 64¾c; No. 2, 62½c. Oats—December, 29½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72c; December, 70c. Rye lower; No. 1, 50½c. Barley—No. 2, 70c; sample, 40@58c. Corn—December, 40¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—Wheat—December, 67¾c; May, 68¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.85; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.75, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $2.40@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.52@$1.54. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.35; Spring bran, bbls, spot, $18.75; Spring bran, middlings, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22.50@$23; oil meal, $25.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74⅝	75½	74⅝	75
May	75	75⅝	75	75⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	66
November	..	..	..	63¼
December	55¼	55¼	54⅝	54½
January	..	..	..	50½
May	48 3-16	48¼	47⅛	48
Oats—				
December	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$10.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	68¾
December	69¾	70½	69¾	70
May	70¾	71⅝	70⅝	71¼
Corn—				
October	53	53¼	57	57
December	43¼	43¼	47½	47¾
May	43¼	43½	42⅝	43¼
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	31¾
December	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32
May	33¼	33¼	32¾	33
Lard—				
January	$8.77½	$8.82½	$8.77½	$8.82½
May	8.27½	8.32½	8.27½	8.32½
Ribs—				
January	8.17½	8.20	8.15	8.20
May	..	..	..	7.82½
Pork—				
January	15.50	15.60	15.45	15.55
May	14.77½	14.80	14.70	14.80

COFFEE.—It was a very dull day in the coffee trade, though prices moved within a wider range than was the case on Thursday. The market opened quiet and net unchanged. The situation, before the opening of the local markets was featureless. Business was very dull during the best part of the session, and at noon prices showed no alteration from the opening figures. When the estimates for receipts at the interior were received, however, there was more disposition to sell, and while the market gained little in activity, the total sales amounting to but 5,000 bags, the close was unchanged to 10 points lower. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
November	....	....	....	5.10@5.15
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
January	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
February	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
March	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	....	....	....	5.50@5.55
May	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.55@5.65
June	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
August	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
September	....	....	....	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Weak; No. 7 Rio, 4¾c; exchange, 12d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 694,000 bags. SANTOS—Quiet; good average Santos, 4⅝00; receipts, 49,000 bags; stock, 1,027,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:20 P. M. was net unchanged to ⅛ pfennig higher; sales, 15,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady, ¼f higher; at 2 P. M. barely steady, unchanged, to ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 22,000 bags; January, 58.00; February, 58.25; March, 58.50; April, 58.75; May, 58.50; June, 58.25; July, 58.50; August, 58.75; September, 40.00; October, 37.50; November, 58.00; December, 37.75. Stock in Havre, 2,990,000 bags, of which 1,370,000 are Brazilian, compared with 1,972,000 and 2,835,000 bags last week.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@18.75; family, $21; short clear, $19.75@21. BEEF—Mess, $12@12.50; family, $15@16; packet, $14.50@15; extra India mess, $24@26. BEEF HAMS $21@22. PRESSED BOGS—Bacon, 9¼c; 150 lb, 9½c; 160 lb, 9⅝c; 240 lb, 10c; pigs, 10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14¼c; 10 lb, 12¾c; 12 lb, 13½c; 14 lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 8½@8c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c asked; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$10.70; City lard, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil kegs, $12.75; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 14½c; city lard stearine, 12¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil casks, 54c asked; machine casks, 54½c asked. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.35; oil bbls, $4.80. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; D, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.67½@$1.70; F, $1.72½@$1.75; G, $1.77½@$1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.30; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; WG, $4.10@$4.15; WW, $4.40.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Turpentine, 50¾c; receipts, 474 casks; sales, 443 casks; exports, 200 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,045 bbls; sales, 1,450 bbls; exports, 600 bbls; A, B, C and D, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 51c; receipts, 48 casks. Resin, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 104 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75@2.80; receipts, 60 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 51 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Turpentine, 50c; sales, 30 casks. Resin—B, D, and H, $1.25; sales, 500 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves active and 10c higher. Steers, $4.60@$6.00; fancy steers, $8.50; oxen, $3@$4.35; bulls, $2.75@$3.60; cows and heifers, $1.60@$4. Dressed beef active and firm. Calves steady. veals, $5.75@$9; little calves, $4@$4.50; grassers, $3.25@$3.75; Westerns, $4.25@$4.75; city-dressed veals, 11@11¼c per lb; sheep, steady; lambs 10c higher. Sheep, $3@$3.87½; lambs, $5.25@$6.15; culls, $4.50; Canadian lambs, $6.10. Dressed mutton, 6@7¼c per lb; dressed lambs firm at 8@10¼c. Hogs lower; State hogs, $7.35@$7.45; no Western hogs on sale; country dressed steady at 9¾@10¾c per lb.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Preparatory Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE 45 WEST 81ST ST. (Manhattan Square N.)
Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised.
Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
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Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
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Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

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Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

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Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

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Tutoring in all branches by college graduate; gentleman of large experience; best references. Address Principal, 31 Fenimore St., Brooklyn.

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Elocution, oratory, recitations, voice strengthening for reading, public speaking, conversation, entertaining, teaching. Kingsley's, 8 East 15th.

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Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training — class and individual — for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Headmasters.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., }

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prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
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Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses. Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

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Afternoon Classes in Physical Culture for boys and girls attending Public Schools from 4 to 6 P. M. Reopen Oct. 1st.

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Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,
72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

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If you have a son or a daughter to educate, get the free book about Pennington Seminary. It tells much you should know of an educational method that has been in successful practice 62 years, and of ideal surroundings that associate perfect health with rapid mental and moral growth. The book may be of great service wherever you send your child. Address
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Mr. and Mrs. Lester's school for dancing and department, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; advanced class Monday, beginners Tuesday and Thursday, children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

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Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

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209 West 125th St. and
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Classes resume October 13th, 14th, 15th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
From Bremen. Oct. 11, 11 AM Patrick, Nov. 15, 11 AM
Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM Aller, Dec. 4, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Call, &c.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
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5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
*Kaiserin...Oct. 11, 10 AM Kronprinz...Nov. 13, 8 AM
Kronprinz...Oct. 21, 8 AM Kaiser...Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser...Nov. 4, 8 AM Kronprinz...Dec. 18, 2 PM
*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 3d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM Friedrich, Nov. 21, 10 AM
Bremen, Nov. 15, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
F. Bism'k, Oct. 16, 10 AM A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM Deutschl'd, Nov. 13, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pretoria, Oct. 11, Noon Pennsylv'a, Oct. 23, Noon
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 6, 2 PM Phoenicia, Jan. 26, 9 PM

SELECT CRUISES.
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WEST INDIES. ORIENT
From N. Y. Jan. 10. From N. Y. Feb. 8.
Duration 22 days. Duration 77 days.
Cost $125 & up. Cost $350 & up.
Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
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TO THE ORIENT.
Feb. 4, 1903—70 days.
Already all berths at $900, $850, and $375 have been engaged; should any of these be surrendered they will again be placed on sale. Ample accommodation at $400 and upwards, but it is going fast, and early application should be made.
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DOWN-TOWN, 261 Broadway.
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By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and the Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 26, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Oct. 11, Noon
MINNETONKA ..... Oct. 18, 4 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA ..... Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Southwark, Oct. 14, 10 AM Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 AM Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Oct. 11, 10 AM Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 16 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Oct. 11, Noon Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 18, 2 PM Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania, Oct. 25, Noon Umbria, Nov. 15, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Oct. 15, Noon Majestic, Oct. 29, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 17, Noon Celtic, Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM Germanic, Nov. 5, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Holsgaard, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. LIVINGSTON COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this court, the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of cigars, wines, and liquors, chairs, tables, buffet, fixtures, etc., together with the good will of the café and cigar store conducted by the bankrupt at No. 379 Sixth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt (if any) in the lease of said premises will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Edward G. Benedict, Esq., Receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 306 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place they will be opened by said receiver.

Said property may be inspected at any time at No. 379 Sixth Avenue, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Said business is now being conducted by the receiver, and will be sold as a going concern. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on October 17, 1902

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 10	360,966
To date this year	145,409,102
Corresponding date last year	221,828,017

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 10	$1,979,000
To date this year	$736,955,850
Corresponding date last year	$792,898,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6¼@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	4
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Int. Power	½	Un. Rys. Invest. Co.	½
Peoria & Eastern	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Grass Twine	½	Manhattan	¾
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Ice	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Locom.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Sugar	1½	Missouri Pacific	¼
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
At. T. & S. F.	¾	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	North. Amer.	2
Cent. of N. J.	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Pressed S. Car.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	7½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3¾	Reading	½
Chi. Un. Track. pf.	6	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Del., L. & W.	9	Rutland pf.	6
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. pf.	¾
Detroit South. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Det. Un. Railway	1½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Erie	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
General Electric	2½	Texas & Pacific	½
Gt. North. pf.	1	Twin City	½
Hook. Valley	½	Union Pacific	1
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Pump pf.	8	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Kan. City South.	½	Wabash pf.	1
Lake E. & West. pf.	4	Westinghouse	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	1	C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Min. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s	1½
Col. South. 1st	1	Tex. Pac. 1st	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
Pac. Coast 1st	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

What little trading there was on the Stock Exchange yesterday—the total market dealings barely approximated 650,000 shares, with many usually active stocks altogether listless—was due in large measure to the professional element who traded in and out during the day for profits—or losses—of a bare fraction of a point. Truth is, there was no market in the real sense of the word, the larger interests and operators doing next to nothing, being evidently satisfied to maintain their position until such time as it shall appear whether the many coal strike conferences had had any result, and, if so, in what direction.

Generally, it may be said that the course of prices was downward yesterday; or, rather, that, opening down on an average of a point each all through the list, stocks thereafter moved neither one way nor the other, merely holding their losses, but yielding little or nothing more. These initial declines, of course, were due to selling by disappointed speculators who had looked or hoped for an imediate ending of the coal strike, and, their expectations not realized, had thereupon sold their stocks at the opening. That there is neither significance nor lasting effect to such selling no one need be told.

High money rates continue to have excellent restraining influence upon the market, tending to check speculative excesses. It may be noted, however, that in call rates there seems to be a tendency to greater ease, though time money holds decidedly firm.

The recent decline in stocks has enabled the larger interests to buy cheaply some railroad and industrial stocks necessary to the successful completion of a number of important projects.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Gates interests were responsible for the activity in Colorado Fuel, the movement bearing all the ear marks of manipulation. The old story of a possible purchase of the company by the Steel Trust was revived, apparently in order to help the speculative movement. There is no other foundation for it.

The gossips had it that the heaviness in Missouri Pacific was due to a final "cleaning up" by the Missouri Pacific pool, which was more responsible probably than any other pool in the Street for the decision of the banks to compel liquidation by large speculative and pool interests.

There were evidences that the recent buyers of Union Pacific around 102 and 103 had not only taken advantage of the strength of Thursday's market to dispose of a part of their holdings, but were further sellers yesterday, though only in a moderate way.

The declines in the coal stocks were scored in the initial dealings, the shares all opening down on an average of a point each. This was due to selling by disappointed speculators, who had looked for an announcement over night of a settlement or ending of the strike. The only actual break was in Lackawanna, which fell nine points. Losses elsewhere were not consequential.

Further liquidation in St. Paul carried that stock down two points. A Western speculator, not identified with any of the well-known Western operators, is understood to have overextended himself, and as a consequence has been compelled to sell his St. Paul stock. Who the buyers were yesterday was not disclosed.

There was a renewal of what appeared to be pool manipulation in Sloss-Sheffield. No public buying was induced on the rise.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

As an evidence of the market's extreme dullness yesterday little more than 350,000 shares were traded in all day, with the ticker standing still the greater part of the afternoon—it may be said that only nine stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each. These were Amalgamated Copper, Atchison, Colorado Fuel, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific.

Many usually active stocks were very quiet. Only 500 shares of Alton were traded in, 1,800 of Louisville and Nashville, 1,700 of Wabash, 4,500 of Southern Railway, 7,000 of Canadian Pacific, 700 of Rock Island, 600 of Illinois Central, and so on through the list.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $2,523,800.

The banks received from the interior $6,384,700, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco $3,450,000, nearly all on account of Australian gold, and sent to the interior $5,768,900, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $700,000 to Chicago and $700,000 to New Orleans. The gain on the interior movement was $615,800. Without the transfers by telegraph from San Francisco the banks would have lost to the interior $2,884,200.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,094,200, of which $1,955,800 was on New York Assay Office checks, including $1,188,200 for gold bars imported by the National City Bank, and $142,400 was on Seattle Assay Office checks.

There were exports of $250,000 to Cuba, and $200,000 to Canada.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $17,988,900, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,738,700. The gain on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $250,900.

The total gain from the interior, new gold, and Sub-Treasury was $2,916,800; deducting the loss by export of $450,000, the net gain was $2,823,800.

The feature this week is the gain by the banks on Sub-Treasury operations proper, of $250,900. This is the first gain of the kind since April, 19, 1902. It is caused by the deposit in other banks of current collections of internal revenue whereby the payments to the Sub-Treasury of New York banks for account of correspondent banks are diminished.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

With the exception of the coal strike, it may be said that there is not a single cloud in the business sky—indeed, that activity and prosperity grow greater and greater. Such, at least, is the tenor of the reports to the several commercial agencies of the country.

Bradstreet's sums the matter up as follows:

Aside from the fuel scarcity, it may be truly said that every business prospect pleases. Fall jobbing, though necessarily not so active as earlier, is really better than anticipated. Orders note difficulty of fulfillment, indicating lack of depressing stocks. Spring trade advices are better than usual at this date, and predictions as to the coming holiday business are optimistic. Money conditions are still the cynosure of eyes in speculative circles, but no scarcity for legitimate purposes is noted, and collections are reported exceptionally good for the season. The curtailment of iron production resulted in a smaller output for September than in previous months, but of late the domestic output of pig has shown signs of increasing. Other industries are active, and the east and west movement of freight, swelled by larger grain receipts and heavy buying by the West at the East, is proving profitable to the railroads.

Cooler weather has brought the coal supply question home to millions of people, and discussion of this has dwarfed all other matters in the public eye. There is a possibility, however, that the tendency to exaggeration may be carried to extremes, and that a matter bad enought at best may be made worse by injudicious talk. Special investigation by Bradstreet's correspondents at fifty cities and industrial centres east of the Mississippi and north of Ohio and Potomac Rivers seems to indicate that, aside from the damage to general business caused in the coal regions themselves by the idleness of 140,000 industrial workers, the coal strike as yet has been the cause of a much smaller displacement of industrial workers than is generally supposed, and current and extra expense to manufacturers rather than depression or real suffering to the great body of the people are as yet the main results.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Favorable symptoms still predominate, and the business outlook is encouraging despite the adverse factors of labor controversies, fuel shortage, and tight money. That these drawbacks have not seriously checked industrial progress testifies to the strong position attained during recent months of uninterrupted activity and growing confidence. Manufacturing plants dependent upon steam for motive power are finding profits curtailed by the high prices for fuel, and unless normal conditions are soon restored, it will be necessary to secure better quotations for products. The problem of adequate transportation is also disturbing, as there is already congestion in the coke region. When anthracite coal mining is fully resumed and grain shipments attain expected dimensions, the railroads will find great difficulty in meeting all requirements, despite vigorous efforts to increase facilities.

Railway earnings in September were 9.4 per cent. larger than last year, and 20.2 per cent. in excess of 1900. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 29.4 per cent. greater than a year ago, and 47.2 per cent. over those of 1899, while at other leading cities the gains were 13.5 and 18.8 per cent. respectively.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says:

In the Northwest general activity reigns in business, with retail trade improving and collections quite satisfactory. Duluth reports Eastern lumber buyers in the market and prices tending up. Minneapolis that advance orders for farm machinery exceed those of a year ago, and Kansas City that 50,000 visitors to the Fall festivals have helped retail and wholesale trade materially. Western cattle and hog receipts are large and prices are good. On the Pacific Coast a generally good business is reported, export trade is large, and building activity is exceptional. Philadelphia reports an active distribution of dry goods, except in the anthracite coal regions, the dullness in which is reported responsible for quite a falling off in the demand for groceries there and at New York.

Baltimore clothing manufacturers are behind on orders, and manufacturers of shirts and overalls are fully sold up. The Maryland tobacco crop will be only one-half the average, and prices are advancing. A fair trade is doing in dry goods at New York and Boston. The easier tone of raw cotton has made manufacturers more inclined to do business. Stocks of cottons are small both at first and second hands. Woolen goods are active at all markets. In women's wear cheviots note special activity, and fancy goods sell the best in five years. New England jewelry manufacturers note an active demand for solid goods.

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Of iron and steel Dun's says:

Production of pig iron on Oct. 1 was at the rate of 344,040 tons weekly, according to the statistics compiled by The Iron Age, a moderate increase over September, when the 335,189 tons output was at Sept. 1, but a loss from the high record of May 1, when the capacity of furnaces in blast was 352,064. These figures have lost their great value as indications of conditions in the leading industry owing to the artificial situation produced by fuel scarcity and iron imports. It is certain that all records of pig iron production would be far surpassed if coke could be obtained, even at the exceptionally high prices now prevailing. Hence reports of active furnaces measure the available supply of coke rather than the demand for pig iron. Imports continue on a liberal scale, although new rulings as to tariff rates checked arrivals of steel billets.

Railway equipment is still the most active feature of the market, car shops seeking material, while orders are placed for far distant delivery because early shipments are impossible. High premiums are offered for locomotives, but the works have their books filled well into next year. Last week's reduction in prices of sheets and wire have not been followed by any weakness in other branches of the trade, while an improved demand is reported in the lines making concessions.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's report that there is a good demand for lumbering supplies, provisions, and footwear at St. John, produce is scarce and strong, and retail sales of dry goods are improving. The volume of business is well maintained at Quebec, with collections up to the mark. Trade continues active at Montreal, dry goods payments on the 4th were well met, and general collections are fair to good. Wholesale trade is satisfactory at Toronto, dry goods reports favorable and manufacturers are busy. A large business is being done with Manitoba and the outlook is most encouraging.

Improvement is reported in trade at Hamilton, dry goods and clothing are unusually active, and prices of staples firm. Large building operations give strength to materials. Wool is quiet, but the supply is light. Dairy and grain offerings are large and collections satisfactory. Wholesale trade is brisk in Winnipeg and seasonable weather stimulates retail dealings. Collections are only fair, but immediate improvement is expected. Wheat shipments are heavy.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Savannah, Ga., that the Georgia Saw Mill Association is likely to advance its price list at the meeting to be held Nov. 4.

Report of Controller King on the condition of the 153 banks of Tennessee at the close of business on June 30 last, showing total resources of $32,983,696.

Georgia Railway and Electric Company preferred and common stock listed on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Philadelphia reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged to borrow ten heavy freight locomotives from the Lackawanna to haul bituminous coal and coke to Eastern markets.

Merrimac Manufacturing Company to issue $1,650,000 5 per cent. preferred stock, from the proceeds of the sale of which $800,000 will be applied to the construction of a mill at Huntsville, Ga.

According to Sharon (Penn.) dispatches, the Grant Tool Company has gone into the hands of a receiver with liabilities amounting to about $280,000.

Baltimore dispatches stating that it is reported there that United Railways and Electric Company has decided to issue first mortgage bonds on the extension of its system now being built from Dundolk to Sparrows Point.

Incorporation in Missouri of the Schwan Reduction Company with a capital of $5,000,000, for the manufacture of aluminum and the pyro-chemical process.

Statement that the United States Steel Corporation is again negotiating with the Mahoning and Shenango Valley merchant furnaces for between 100,000 and 200,000 tons of pig iron for delivery during the latter half of next year.

Authority given the Springfield Gas and Light Company by the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to issue 500 shares of new stock, at a par value of $100 per share, and which is to be offered to stockholders at $200 per share.

Incorporation of the Nedine-Smith Company, capital $240,000, to engage in the growing, buying, exporting, importing and manufacture of tobacco.

Decrease of $89,417 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $70,236 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@15 per cent., closing at 14 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6¼@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $270,320,210; balances, $11,754,735; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,623,488.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent., rate of discount in the open market, 3 3-16 per cent. for short and 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—No sales. Boston—25@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The money market was very quiet yesterday, says The Times in its City article to-day, and the rates for loans and discounts were practically unaltered.

The Stock Exchange was also very quiet, in view of the settlement. The tone was weak, except in consols, Turks, and some mining securities. American rails opened flat, and considerable sales from Wall Street caused quotations to drop all the afternoon.

The silver market was weak in tone on American selling orders.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Money was superabundant in the market to-day and rates were weak, notwithstanding the payment of the final call for consols. Discounts were fairly steady.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet, operators being occupied with the mining contangos. The undertone was confident. Consols hardened. Investment securities generally were cheerful. Home rails were firmer and Brighton was strong, not being affected by the proposed competition. Americans, reflecting the tone in New York, started cheerful, but weakened to below parity, became inactive, owing to the uncertainty regarding the strike position, and closed weak. Canadians were dull. Foreigners had a good undertone, the success of the Japanese loan favorably influencing Far Eastern securities. Rio Tintos sagged.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¼; Canadian Pacific, 138; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¼; Chicago Great Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 196½; De Beers deferred, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 45; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 38½; Erie first-preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 142; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 75¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Pennsylvania, 83¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35⅝; Reading first preferred, 74½; Reading second preferred, 39¼; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 73⅝; Union Pacific, 107; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 33½; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 87¾.

Bar silver steady at 23¾d per ounce. Money, 1¼@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.30; Madrid, 32.40; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .07.

Gold to the amount of £190,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Business opened quiet and featureless on the Bourse to-day. Turks monopolized attention, Ottoman Bank being in active demand owing to the impending issue of the Turkish trade concerning the conversion of the customs loan. At the close prices were generally firm, though the strike news depressed rentes. South Americans were weaker. Industrials were firm. Copper and Kafirs closed heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 88.45.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Business was inactive on the Boerse to-day. Banks and mines were firm. Chinese securities were favored. Canadian Pacific was irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 3,960,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 420,000 marks, other securities decreased 31,940,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 79,320,000 marks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks also felt pressure. Dealings were fairly large in the aggregate, and were distributed among a good number of stocks. Box Board lost 3 points, largely because of a story that was current in the Street to the effect that the Morton Trust Company of New York had failed to pay the first two installments of $2,000,000 which it had agreed to furnish. It was said the trust company had refused because there had been misleading reports as to the value of the stock. Swifts shares fell off 5 points on odd-lot selling, but the net loss was near 3 points. Carbon common lost nearly 2 points. Pneumatic Tool lost 1. Other lines were somewhat easy. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185..	American Can com.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
280..	American Can pf.	49½	49	49½
1..	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
220..	Chi. Pneu. Tool	95	94	94
10..	Chicago City Railway	212½	212½	212½
5..	Chicago Telephone	163½	163½	168½
10..	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½
100..	Lake Street Elevated	9¾	9¾	9¾
100..	Met. Elevated com.	41	41	41
200..	Met. Elevated pf.	39¼	39	39¼
335..	Nat. Biscuit com.	46¾	46	46
145..	Nat. Biscuit pf.	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
300..	Nat. Carbon com.	30	29⅝	29⅞
50..	Nat. Carbon pf.	100	99½	99½
250..	Quaker Oats pf.	91½	91	91
12..	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
50..	Street's W. S. C. Line	31¼	31¼	31¼
20..	Northwestern Elev. com.	35¾	35½	35¾
557..	Swift & Co.	170	151	153
196..	United Box Board	13	12½	12½
372..	United Box Board pf.	60	58¼	58¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Call money is still firmly held at 7 per cent., with, however, some loans still making at 6 per cent., and while there is a reasonable amount of money available on time loans to the right borrowers, there is little of any inclination on the part of the banks to shade quoted rates in the slightest degree. Sterling exchange continues quiet and steady.

Clearing House rates, 7 and 8 per cent.; New York funds, 25 and 30 cents discount; Clearing House exchanges, $24,150,231; balances, $2,481,468. The stock market was light and narrow, and closed dull and moderately firm. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,638..	Atchison	89½	87¾	87¾
45..	Atchison pf.	100¾	100	100
6..	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
77..	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
2..	Boston & Lowell	248	248	248
1..	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
4..	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
8..	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	153	153
450..	Mass. Elec.	35	34	34½
60..	Mass. Elec. pf.	95	95	95
164..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	222½	222	240
20..	Norwich & Worcester	224	224	224
4..	Old Colony	216½	216½	216½
252..	Pere Marquette	80¾	79	80¾
12..	Pere Marquette pf.	85½	85½	85½
870..	Union Pacific	104⅜	103⅝	104
45..	Union Pacific pf.	90¾	90	90¾
27..	West End	93¾	93	93
2..	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

222..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	135	134	134
194..	Am. Tel. & Tel. Sub.	111½	111	111½
50..	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
58..	Western	28	27	28
10..	Western pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

53..	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	54½	54	54
800..	Am. Pneu. Service	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,036..	Am. Sugar	122	120¾	121
21..	Am. Sugar pf.	130	130	130
170..	Woolen pf.	78½	76¾	76¾
4,595..	Dom. I. & S.	55¼	53⅜	54
2..	Edison	270	270	270
5..	General Electric	180	180	180
481..	Mass. Gas	38	37½	37¾
318..	Mass. Gas pf.	95	95½	95½
10..	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾
480..	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4¾	5
23..	Swift P. & P.	151	151	151
235..	United Fruit	111¾	111	111
105..	United Shoe Mach.	53	52¾	52¾
10..	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
154..	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾
144..	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89	89
20..	Westinghouse pf.	105	105	105

MINING.

100..	Adventure	18¼	18¼	18¼
60..	Alloues	2¼	2¼	2¾
1,520..	Amalgamated	62	62¾	63
16..	Anaconda	25	25	25
100..	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
7..	Arizona Hecla	510	510	510
255..	Centennial	18	17½	18
220..	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
166..	Copper Range	58¾	57½	58
745..	Dom. Coal	128½	127	128½
100..	Dom. Coal pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾
100..	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
10..	Guanajuato	3	3	3
10..	Isle Royale	13¼	13¼	13¼
390..	Mass.	14½	13¾	14
10..	Michigan	10	10	10
50..	Mohawk	46	45¾	45¾
25..	Monadnock	3	3	3
200..	Old Dominion	16	16	16
55..	Osceola	57	57	57
32..	Quincy	125	125	125
220..	Trinity	10¾	10	10
150..	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾
300..	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
100..	Utah	21	21	21
10..	Wolverine	58	58	58

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The market was very flat with some reactions in spots due to closing out several margined speculative accounts. The tightness of the money market was the chief cause of the selling. The offerings on an excessively slack demand permit the declines. The report of a deal involving United Railways, Consolidated Gas, United Electric Light, and the Maryland Telephone Companies being on the verge of consummation, failed to stimulate any interest. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,997 shares of stock and $58,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,120..	Seaboard Ry	29	28¾	28¾
100..	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
218..	Atlantic Coast L. pf.	174	173	173
200..	Consolidated Gas	73¼	73	73¼
18..	National Enameling	39	39	39
5..	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	9¾	9¾	9¾
16½..	G. B. S. Brewing	12	12	12
200..	United Rys. & Elec.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
25..	Nashville Ry	6¼	6¼	6¼
20..	United States F. & G.	148	148	148
5..	International	145	145	145
1..	Exchange Bank	195	195	195
59..	Old Town Bank	11	11	11
10..	First National Bank	164	164	164
10..	G. S. F. 1st pf.	101	101	101

BONDS.

$11,000..	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
30,000..	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	84¾	84¼	84¾
6,000..	United Rys. & E. inc.	67¼	67¼	67¼
7,500..	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	49	48¾	49
600..	G. B. S. B. inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾
250..	G. B. S. B. inc. scrip.	37¾	37¾	37¾
500..	Consolidated Gas 6s.	112¼	112¼	112¼
600..	G. C. L.	92½	92½	92½
1,000..	Col. & Green 1st.	120	120	120
1,100..	Va. Mid. 2d.	113¼	113¼	113¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Brewing	51¾	51¼	51¾
5..	Brewing pf.	94	94	94
570..	Crucible Steel	22¼	21¾	22
280..	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85¼	85¾
5..	Fireproofing pf.	40	40	40
341..	Manufacturers' L. & H.	85¼	87½	88
60..	Mon. Water	45	46	46
400..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¾
50..	Pittsburg Coal	29¾	29¾	29¾
101..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
470..	River Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
125..	River Coal pf.	40	40	40
100..	U. S. Glass	34	34	34
120..	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾
172..	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89	89
710..	Westinghouse E. M.	106¾	106	106¾
615..	Window Glass	90¾	90	90
1..	American Trust	125	125	125
56..	Colonial Trust	215	209	209
40..	Exchange Nat. Bank	90	90	90
60..	Federal Nat. Bank	145	145	145
15..	Fidelity Trust	685	685	685
15..	Mech. & M. Nat. Bank	135½	135	135½
10..	Pennsylvania Trust	290	290	290
20..	Pittsburg Trust	140	140	140
15..	Real Estate Trust	110	110	110

BONDS.

$1,000..	Brewing 6s	112½	112½	112½
1,000..	River Coal 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was practically of a standstill. Conditions were not favorable for further improvement in prices, but at the same time the liquidation that occurred during the day was only in a few cases of sufficient importance to bring about any substantial net loss. Here and there in the list gains that were more than fractional were noted, but that did not occur in any stock in which the trading was general. Opening sales in the Rock Island stocks, in Northern Securities, and a few other stocks were at declines of as much as a point from Thursday's closing prices, but the day's fluctuations, after these initial declines, were very narrow. The amount of business transacted showed a considerable shrinkage from recent totals, and it was a waiting market. Influences to direct the market decidedly in one direction or the other were lacking, and no new movements in prices were inaugurated.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.—The report of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company for the year ended July 31, 1902, announces that the installation of a plant and equipment on the company's property capable of producing 6,000,000 pounds of copper a month has been completed practically. The statement of investments in the Cananea property shows the total amount expended in the development and equipment of the property to July 31, 1902, to have been $3,682,072 in the mining division, $1,471,237 in the reduction division, and $1,887,967 in miscellaneous investments. The issue of 100,000 shares of the capital stock of the company authorized by the stockholders July 22, 1901, has been entirely disposed of, realizing the amount of $3,344,908. The present area of the mineral lands owned by the company is given as 10,408 acres. The general balance sheet as of July 31 shows assets to the amount of $11,620,228, of which $4,855 is cash in bank, $17,800 notes receivable, and $11,220,020 represents amounts paid for Cananea stock and advanced to that company. The liabilities include, besides the capital stock of $6,000,000, a working capital of $2,151,884; share premium account, excess of par, $2,343,745; railway bonds, provisional certificates outstanding, $68,000, and notes payable $1,053,001.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130..	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
300..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	22	22
20..	Bamberger De Lamar	11	11	11
3,050..	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
500..	British Colum. Copper	6¼	6	6¼
100..	California Copper	¾	¾	¾
100..	Central Foundry	4	4	4
40..	Central Foundry cfts.	2¼	2¼	2¼
4..	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	102¾	102¾	102¾
100..	Distillers secur., w. i.	30¼	30¼	30¼
200..	Elec. Lead Reduction	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900..	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	8	8	8
50..	Electric Vehicle	4½	4½	4¾
700..	Greene Con. Copper	25¾	25	25
8..	Havana Tobacco	47½	47½	47½
12..	Havana Tobacco pf.	66	66

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 10, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62⅞	63⅛	10,650	*Amal. Copper Co.	62⅝	63	62½	63	— ⅛
11⅞	11½	500	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
40	40⅝	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	40	40	40	—1¼
...	...	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35	35	35	...
34¼	34½	1,710	Am. C. & F. Co., ex d.	34	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
90	91	100	A. C. & F. Co. pf., x d.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
54¼	55	860	*Am. Grass Twine	54	54	54	54	— ½
49¼	50½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	49¼	49½	49	49	— ⅛
...	...	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	...
9⅜	10⅛	100	*Am. Ice Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
36	36½	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37	37	36	36½	...
20¼	21	120	*Am. Linseed Co.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
29⅜	30	800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30⅛	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
93	93¼	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	94	93½	93½	— ⅛
45	45½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
94⅜	95	170	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	— ¼
99½	100⅛	200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
121	121¼	7,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122	122	120⅝	121¼	—1⅛
119	120	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅛
96	96½	1,200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	96½	96½	95	96	...
87⅞	88	25,660	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅞	88⅛	87⅝	88	— ⅛
99⅞	100	2,875	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100⅝	99⅝	100⅛	— ⅜
104⅞	105	7,135	Baltimore & Ohio	103½	105¼	104½	105	—1⅜
1⅞	1⅞	2,020	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
62⅜	63	1,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅜	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	— ⅛
134	134⅛	7,000	Canadian Pacific	134⅜	134⅝	133⅝	134⅛	—1
170	175	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	170	170	170	170	—1
50	50¼	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50¼	50	50	—1
35⅛	35⅜	675	Chicago & Alton	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½	— ⅝
29¾	29⅞	1,500	Chicago Great West.	30⅛	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
45	47	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	45⅞	46¼	45½	46	—1⅜
183½	185⅜	8,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186⅜	186⅝	185½	185½	—2
103	105	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	193	193	193	—3½
230½	231½	200	Chicago & Northw.	231	231	229⅝	230⅝	— ¼
195½	197	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	196	196¼	195½	196¼	+ ¼
38	38¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	38¾	38¾	...
17	18	100	Chicago Union Trac.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
50	56	200	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	50	50	50	50	—6
84½	84⅝	20,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	84	85½	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	600	Colorado & Southern.	31	31	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
70⅜	71	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	—1
46	46½	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46½	46¼	46½	46½	...
216	217	250	Consolidated Gas	216⅜	216⅝	216¼	216⅝	— ¼
120½	122	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	120⅝	121	120⅝	121	+1
85	85	10	Corn Products pf.	85	85	85	85	...
169¼	171	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	170	170	169¼	169⅝	—2⅞
259½	260	1,400	Del., Lack. & West.	262	262	260	260	—9
43	43⅛	100	Denver & R. G.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
91	91½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅝
45½	49	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ½
20½	21	400	Detroit Southern	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	...
39½	40¼	400	Detroit Southern pf.	39¼	39¼	30	39¼	— ½
84½	86½	300	Detroit United Ry.	86½	86¼	86	86¼	—1½
36¼	37	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	18¼	150	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18½	18¼	18½	— ¼
28¼	29½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	29	29	28¼	28¼	— ¾
38⅝	38¾	11,300	Erie	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
67½	67⅞	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	— ½
61½	62¼	500	Evans. & T. H.	61½	62⅜	61½	62⅜	+1
179	182	500	General Electric	182	182	180	180	—2½
188	189½	300	Great Northern pf.	189¼	189½	188½	188½	—1
91⅜	92	600	Hocking Valley	92	92	91½	92	— ½
90½	91	300	Hocking Valley pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
147	147½	600	Illinois Central	147	147	146½	146½	—1¼
9⅜	9½	2,727	Illinois Central rts.	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
70½	71	200	*Internat. Power Co.	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
40½	51	50	*Internat. Silver pf.	40	40	40	40	...
91½	92	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	92	92	92	92	—3
43	43¼	100	Iowa Central	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
80	80¾	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
39⅜	42	200	Kanawha & Michigan	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅞	...
33½	34	400	Kansas City Southern	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
55⅜	57	100	Kansas City South. pf.	55½	55⅞	53⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
120	125	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	121	121	121	121	—4
137¼	137⅞	4,900	Louisville & Nashville	137	137⅞	136½	137	— ⅛
134½	134⅞	8,120	Manhattan Elevated	134⅝	134⅞	133¾	134½	— ⅜
139½	139¾	1,300	*Met. Street Railway	139	139	138½	138½	— ⅝
108½	109½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	108	109	108	109	— ½
73⅜	74	3,000	M., St. P. & S. M.	72⅞	74	73	73¼	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅜	29⅝	29	29½	— ⅛
61⅛	61¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	60½	61	60½	61	...
110½	110½	18,200	Missouri Pacific	110½	110⅝	109⅞	110⅝	— ⅛
104	108	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	...
46	46½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46¾	...
28⅜	28½	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	28	28⅝	27½	28⅝	— ⅛
93	94	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	— ¼
18⅜	18½	650	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
176	177	100	*New York Air Brake	176½	176⅞	176½	176⅞	— ⅛
153¾	154	2,300	New York Central	153⅜	154	153¼	153⅞	—1⅛
227	230	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230	230	...
33⅝	33¾	3,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅜	33⅞	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
73½	73¼	5,200	Norfolk & Western	73½	73⅝	72¾	73¼	— ⅛
122	124	400	North American	124	124	122	122	—2
76¾	77¼	900	Pacific Coast	78	78	76½	77¼	— ⅜
80½	82	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1½
161½	162	23,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	162¼	162¾	161½	161⅝	—1½
102½	103	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅝	—1½
39	41	100	Peoria & Eastern	41	41	41	41	—1
60¼	61	2,400	Pressed Steel Car	61	61	59½	61	—1
90	91	700	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91	91	90½	91	—2½
35¼	35½	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	35⅜	35⅝	35	35⅜	...
69¼	69⅝	35,900	Reading	69½	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝	— ⅛
85⅜	86¼	1,300	Reading 1st pf.	86¼	86⅞	85⅝	85⅝	—1¼
76	76½	2,300	Reading 2d pf.	76½	76⅝	76	76	—1¼
21½	21⅝	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅛
77½	77⅝	25	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78	78	78	78	...
20⅛	20⅞	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20½	20¾	20½	20½	...
...	...	200	Rutland pf.	65½	68¼	68	68	—8
73½	75	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	—2
36	38	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	—1
73¾	74½	350	St. L. & San Fran.	74	74	73⅜	73⅝	— ⅛
72⅜	73	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
30	30¼	200	St. Louis Southw.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	—1⅛
64¾	65¼	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	66	66½	64⅞	65	—1¼
60¾	63½	1,800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	57⅜	60⅝	57	60⅝	+4
71¼	71½	28,100	Southern Pacific	71⅛	71⅝	70⅞	71⅛	— ⅝
37¼	37½	4,300	Southern Railway	37⅝	37½	37	37⅝	— ⅛
37¼	37½	200	Southern Ry., stamped	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
95⅝	96	700	Southern Railway pf.	96	96½	96	96	+ ⅛
95¾	96	900	Southern Ry. pf., st.	96	96	95½	95¾	...
65¾	66	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66	66¾	65⅜	65⅜	— ¼
42	43⅛	3,900	Texas Pacific	43	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	— ½
129	130	70	Third Avenue	127½	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	...
42	43	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	+1⅛
117	118	100	Twin City R. T.	117	117	117	117	—1
13¾	14	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ¼
104¼	104½	28,800	Union Pacific	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	104	—1
90¾	90⅝	200	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90¼	90¼	90½	— ⅛
15½	16	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	55	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	55½	56¾	55½	55¾	— ⅛
14¼	14¾	2,400	*U. S. Leather	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
89½	90	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¼	— ½
56	57	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	39⅞	9,425	U. S. Steel	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	...
88⅜	88¾	5,125	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	23	1,400	United Rys. Invest.	22½	23	22½	23	+ ½
61½	62	1,600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	61½	62	61½	61½	...
66⅞	67	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾	— ½
32⅝	33½	1,500	Wabash	33	33½	32⅞	33⅜	...
48	48⅜	1,700	Wabash pf.	48¼	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	—1
91⅜	91⅞	100	Western Union Tel.	91½	91¾	91½	91⅞	— ⅛
211½	213	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	211½	211½	211½	211½	— ⅛
26⅝	27	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
27¼	27⅝	1,100	Wisconsin Central	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	...
50	50⅛	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	50	50½	50	50⅛	— ⅝
Sales.		360,966	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,830	Amal. Copper	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅜
110	Am. Car & F.	34⅜	34⅝	34	34⅜
20	Am. Ice pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
10	Am. Locomotive	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝
5,200	Am. Sugar	121⅜	121⅞	120⅝	121
11,500	At., T. & S. F.	88⅜	88⅝	87½	87⅝
150	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100
570	Balt. & Ohio	105½	105⅞	104⅝	105
1,010	Brook. Rap. T.	62⅜	62⅞	62½	62⅜
410	Can. Pacific	134¼	134⅝	133⅜	134½
120	Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50⅝
20	Chi. & Alton	35½	35½	35½	35½
120	Chi. Gt. West.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29½
4,840	Chi., M. & St. P.	186⅞	186⅞	185⅝	186⅞
3,140	Col. Fuel & I.	83½	85½	83½	84⅜
30	Col. Southern	31	31	30⅜	30⅜
1,230	Erie	38¾	38¾	38¼	38⅜
190	Ill. Central	147⅞	147⅞	146⅝	146⅝
500	Louis. & Nash.	138	138	137	137½
3,370	Manhattan	134⅜	134½	133⅜	134⅛
10	Met. Street	139½	139½	139½	139½
190	Mo., Kan. & T.	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
13,810	Mo. Pacific	110⅜	110⅞	109⅜	110⅜
40	N. Y. Central	153½	153½	153½	153½
800	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
270	Nor. & West.	73⅜	73¼	73	73¼
1,000	Pennsylvania	162	162¼	161½	161⅞
140	People's Gas	102½	102⅝	102½	102½
20	Pressed Steel C.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼
20,910	Reading	69½	69⅝	68⅞	69¼
140	Rep. Steel	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21
9,530	Southern Pac.	71⅜	71⅝	70⅜	71¼
750	Southern Ry.	37½	37½	37	37⅜
100	Southern Ry. pf.	96	96½	96	96½
770	Tenn. C. & I.	63½	63⅞	63¼	63⅜
650	Texas Pacific	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛
12,330	Union Pacific	104¼	104⅝	103⅞	104
1,590	U. S. Leather	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14¼
120	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56⅜	56	56⅜
3,100	U. S. Steel	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
560	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅞	89	88⅝	88⅞
90	Wabash	33½	33⅝	33	33
820	Wabash pf.	48¼	48¼	47⅜	48¼
10	Western Union	91½	91½	91½	91½
30	Wis. Central	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
50	Wis. Central pf.	50	50	50	50
104,580					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	St. L. South. 1st	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	Stand. R. & T. 1s	14	14	14	14
$4,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Oct.	$32,411	$34,781	$31,499
From July 1	465,836	474,131	417,748
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week Oct.	147,010	145,419	132,312
From July 1	2,032,766	1,863,925	1,544,584
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
1st week Oct.	124,000	121,600	130,800
From July 1	1,821,707	1,623,050	1,471,084
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,284	4,265	3,996
Month Sept.	3,802,429	3,425,279	3,112,621
From July 1	10,351,668	9,984,209	8,631,232
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,381	5,254	5,435
Month Sept.	4,439,010	3,852,037	3,181,505
From July 1	12,284,918	10,738,625	8,902,526
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	393
1st week Oct.	53,574	48,601	52,412
From July 1	828,432	774,988	688,376
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
1st week Oct.	480,291	396,165	366,505
From July 1	5,896,436	5,296,167	4,759,497
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for August—			
Gross earnings	443,106	424,618	363,998
Exp. and taxes	250,123	248,810	216,880
Net earnings	192,983	175,808	145,118
Gross, 2 months	849,514	812,310	696,986
Exp. and taxes	498,077	480,000	440,533
Net, 2 months	351,439	332,304	246,453

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$1,591
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	12,400
Toledo & Ohio Central	9,978
Wabash	34,128
Total increase 4 roads	$58,090
Increase previously reported	23,071
Total increase 5 roads	$81,161
Decrease:	
Ann Arbor	$2,370
Net increase 6 roads	$78,791

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,319,910, as against $2,359,327 in the previous week, and $2,249,674 in the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,284,848, as against $2,435,723 in the previous week, and $2,045,705 in the corresponding week last year.

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	162	162	162
Freight	927,749	860,046	872,296
Passenger	341,228	321,951	318,631
Mail, exp. & mis.	164,632	191,343	207,433
Total gross	1,433,659	1,393,042	1,392,760
Expenses:			
Maint. way and structure	188,602	164,244	176,681
Maint. of equip.	210,889	210,888	214,005
Conduct. trans.	358,591	367,077	333,945
Gen. expenses	62,013	50,482	48,496
Total expenses	749,184	792,303	771,128
Net earnings	194,475	601,639	621,631
Other income	39,216	45,913	37,249
Total income	743,706	647,552	658,879
Charges	415,622	415,208	408,478
Balance	328,086	232,354	250,401
Depleted equip.	189,379	...	...
Def. of E. & I.	64,054	86,995	53,788
Surplus	74,653	145,749	196,653

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	3,406,400	3,383,178	2,851,721
Op. expenses	2,281,123	2,380,018	2,214,185
Net earnings	719,246	1,003,159	663,533
Ratio, op. exp.	75.2%	70.3%	76.8%
Gross, 3 months	9,749,239	8,558,930	8,516,611
Op. expenses	5,296,271	4,586,751	4,455,346
Net, 2 months	1,452,968	1,972,179	1,969,265

NEW YORK AND NORTH SHORE for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	42,076	47,487	5,411
Op. expenses	22,820	25,574	2,954
Net earnings	19,256	21,913	2,457
Other income	161	163	2
Total income	19,617	22,076	2,459
Fixed charges	9,130	9,983	853
Net income	10,487	12,093	1,606

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	105,631	96,465	107,688
Op. expenses	76,357	64,148	74,806
Net earnings	29,274	32,316	32,880
Charges	22,037	23,060	22,762
Surplus	6,737	9,256	10,128
Gross, 3 months	293,204	306,053	306,717
Op. expenses	223,396	210,406	216,375
Net earnings	69,808	89,647	90,339
Charges	67,613	69,151	68,271
Surplus, 3 mos.	2,195	20,496	21,068

Hornellsville Electric Railway reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $4,463; operating expenses, $3,119; fixed charges, $1,136; net income, $206 loss; cash on hand, $157; profit and loss deficiency, $14,955.

Hornellsville and Canisteo Railway reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $2,717; operating expenses, $2,644; fixed charges, $1,114; net income, $1,754; cash on hand, $1,561; profit and loss, surplus, $12,780.

Kingston Consolidated Railroad reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $36,902; operating expenses, $19,238; net earnings, $17,662; fixed charges, $9,852; net income, $8,110.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—The San Jose Company of the Isle of Pines was incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators are James Hamilton, John Beafre, and Nathan F. Giffin, all of this city. The object of the company is to develop and improve land in the Isle of Pines for residential, commercial, and manufacturing purposes, and to establish all kinds of manufacturing plants.

Branch of Corn Exchange Bank.

The Corn Exchange Bank will establish a branch at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. The ground floor of the new building at that point has been leased to the bank for a term of years through Horace S. Ely & Co.

Registration places for voters open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty.

AGREES TO PARK AVENUE PLAN.

Murray Hill Local Board Practically Assents to the New York Central's Terminal Project.

The Murray Hill Local Board of Public Improvements yesterday practically assented to the changes in Park Avenue petitioned for by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to permit enlargement of terminal facilities. That will necessitate the closing of several intersecting streets between Forty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Streets.

The meeting was attended by Admiral H. D. Erben, ex-Controller A. P. Fitch, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Everett P. Wheeler, William H. Martin of the Harlem Board of Commerce, Henry Morgenthau of the United States Realty Construction Company, Tax Commissioner J. L. Wells, Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles A. Blandy, Charles G. Peters, F. M. Schaeffer, Assemblyman James M. Wainwright of Westchester, Chief Engineer Wilgus, and several officials of the railroad company.

Mr. Morgenthau, in a written protest, insisted on a depression of the tracks. Mr. Wheeler made a strong plea in favor of the petition, which he said would bring about the introduction of electricity as motive power in the tunnel. Mr. Wells also favored the application, but he and others made it clear that their support was not actuated by love for the railroad corporation, but because the changes would result in benefits to residents of the suburbs.

In his remarks Mr. Wainwright insisted that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company should also be compelled to use electricity as a motive power in the tunnel.

Aldermen Ware and Parsons were appointed a sub-committee to consult with Corporation Counsel Rives relative to the form of agreement to be entered into between the city and the railroad company before the application is granted.

The committee expects to present a report at a meeting next Wednesday.

COTTON MILL TRUST FAILS.

Promoter of Combination of Southern Plants Does Not Meet with Sufficient Response.

D. L. Underwood, who was planning to form a combination of Southern cotton mills, especially of those engaged in the manufacture of yarns, has abandoned the scheme. His original proje contemplated a company capitalized at $,000,000, with an issue of an amount of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock equal to 110 per cent. of the accepted valuation of the plant, and an equal amount of common stock. In a letter written to various mill owners Mr. Underwood says:

"My original proposal to the mills was that we would undertake to form a new company and provide working capital, if 60 per cent. of the spindles wished to join the combination. * * * We have reports indicating a desire for such a merger from less than 25 per cent. of the mills, (in number of spindles.")

The promoter says he has come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of so small a percentage of the mills "would not have sufficient promise of substantial success."

MERRIMAC'S STOCK INCREASE.

Funds Needed to Construct a New Mill in Huntsville, Ala.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The Merrimac Manufacturing Company was authorized by vote of the stockholders at the annual meeting held here to-day to issue preferred stock to the amount of $1,660,000, which increases the capitalization of the company to $4,400,000.

The additional stock is needed for the construction of a new mill in Huntsville, Ala., where the Merrimac already operates a substantial plant. It is the intention to build a mill that will give employment to from 1,500 to 2,000 operatives, and which will supply the print works of the Merrimac in Lowell with the material that is now being bought in the open market.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The volume of business transacted on the local Stock Exchange to-day was the smallest for many months past, aggregating only 16,525 shares and $60,691. The cause was outlined in this column yesterday—increased strength in the local money market, and the general calling of loans by the banks. These institutions have found it absolutely necessary to strengthen their position, and stock brokers, in consequence, have been compelled to readjust their loans. Many of them were paid off to-day, as brokers' clients were liberal with margins, thus reducing the interest rates in their accounts. Many brokers who have never before charged over 6 per cent. have been compelled to raise their rates. Prices in the market, however, held well, net changes not exceeding small fractions, and there were as many gains as losses. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
37	American Rys. Co.	52½	52½	52½
20	Cambria Iron	48¾	48¾	48¾
895	Cambria Steel	28½	28	28
680	Con. Lake Superior	23¾	22	22
8	Con. Lake Superior pf.	74	74	74
50	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
16	Diamond Steel pf.	5	5	5
20	Electric Co. of Am.	9¾	9¾	9¾
125	Fairmount Park Trans.	25	25	25
500	Int. Smokeless Powder	11¼	11¼	11¼
315	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	34½	34½
16	Lehigh Navigation	77½	77½	77½
50	Manufacturing Rubber	7	7	7
10	Merchants' Nat. Bank	176	176	176
135	Marsden Company	5	5	5
283	Pennsylvania R. R.	81¾	80¾	80¾
25	Phila. City P. R. W.	210	210	210
35	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾
335	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98	98½
105	Philadelphia Electric	8⅞	8 12-16	8 12-16
1,041	Philadelphia Company	48¾	47½	47¾
33	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¼	49¾
505	Philadelphia Rapid Tran.	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
8,530	Reading	34 9-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Negotiations for Seventh Avenue and 49th Street Corner—Auction Results.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mary L. Hall to a client of Folsom Brothers the four-story dwelling 12 East Eleventh Street, 20.10 by 94.10.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Harry N. Alden the four-story brownstone front dwelling 36 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92. The buyer, Mitchell A. C. Levy, owns the adjoining house, No. 38, and now controls a plot 50 by 92.

While contracts have not yet been signed, it is said that terms have been agreed upon for the sale of the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, a plot 100.5 by 100, owned by a syndicate headed by Charles Godfrey of Scranton, Penn. The McVickar Realty Trust Company is negotiating the deal.

James W. Henning is the buyer of the plot 40 by 100.5 on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Pepe & Brother have sold to Joseph Pessoneni for $24,000 the four-story stable 493 West Broadway, 25 by 100.

E. Francis Hillenbrand and Francis B. Robert have sold for the Baldwin estate to Gross & Herbener the five-story flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 100 by 37.

The buyer of 117 and 119 West Forty-fourth Street has resold those properties, together with the adjoining house, No. 121, to Albert J. Adams. The three parcels together make a plot 50 by 100.4. Latham & Peet were the brokers in the transaction.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Mary Ritter 144 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 98.9, to Charles Sumner Fischer, who will alter the house for his own occupancy.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought 344 East Fifty-ninth Street, a four-story tenement with store on lot 25 by 100.4.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Henry and Hartman Schmidt, for about $55,000, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 110.

John H. Springer has bought the northwest corner of Buena Vista Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a three-story dwelling on plot 100 by 103.3.

Herman Thomas is the buyer of the dwelling 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 100.5, sold recently by Morton F. Plant through Pease & Elliman.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Robert Boyd to John Palmeri the southwest corner of Oak and James Streets, old buildings on plot 25.2 by 55.9 and irregular.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to John Murray the four-story flat 2,012 Fulton Avenue, 20 by 94.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 319 to 325 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, old buildings on plot 60 by 100.11.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for T. Emory Clocke the plot 81 by 133 at the northeast corner of White Plains Road and Cleveland Avenue to a builder for improvement.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the following houses for a term of years: 254 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, for R. F. Cohn to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith; 70 West Sixteenth Street, for Alice Murray to Jessie Michaels; 336 West Seventy-first Street, for George Kitching to A. Eisenback; 315 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, for C. B. Guernsey to William Richardson, and 530 West End Avenue, for a Miss Egers to Florence Daritt.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 1,512 Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-fourth Street, for Louise Livingston to Henry Schwarzwalder, at a consideration of $200,000. This property was bought by Louise Livingston in 1895 for $135,000.

Max Marx has sold through A. M. Baumann & Co. to Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley the two six-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 227 to 233 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 40x100.11, and has taken in part payment the plot of six lots north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, running through One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 75x200, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for the Jason Rogers estate to Catherine A. Lavelle a plot of four lots situate east side of Jackson Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, size 100x87.5, on which the purchaser is going to erect five two-family American basement houses.

Plans have been filed by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the new American basement residence to be built for R. Barclay at 5 East Seventy-eighth Street. The house will be six and a half stories in height, with a front of limestone and granite. Contracts have been awarded, and the work will be begun immediately.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

No. 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 162 and 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, begins at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 102 feet west of Third Avenue, runs north 124.10 by east 36 by north 75 to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by west 60 by south 200 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by east 24, one and two-story frame buildings; together with 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 31 by 200 and irregular, three and five-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to James A. Speer $120,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 8 Cannon Street, for a seven-story brick factory, 25 by 95; J. Cohen of 58 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Washington and Duane Streets, southeast corner, for six-story brick lofts, with store, 25.3 by 50.2; J. Clark estate of 1,963 Seventh Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; costs, $15,000.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, southwest corner, for a five-story brick theatre, with apartments, 99.11 by 125.9; Associate Realty Concern of 247 Broadway, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; costs, $200,000.

Alterations.

No. 37 West Twenty-second Street, to four-story brick stores and bachelor apartments; White estate of 71 Broadway, owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, $400.

No. 116 West Sixty-fifth Street, to six-story brick offices, with store; J. L. Miller of 127 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munkwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 235 to 241 West Forty-third Street, to two six-story brick bachelor apartments; F. L. De Lifio of 18 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; J. B. Franklin of 335 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Real Estate Deal in Ocean Township, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 10.—Another big real estate deal in Ocean Township has been consummated, involving the transfer of more than 100 acres of land. The Gugel farm, between Oakhurst and Deal, with a frontage on the road leading to Asbury Park, has been sold by the Gugel heirs to Arthur L. Meyer and Benjamin P. Moore of New York. The new owners will cut the property into five-acre parcels.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Oct. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x30; George V. N. Baldwin, executor, to Conrad R. Gross and another, (mtg $40,000,) taxes, &c. $85,000

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x25; Henry Schmidt and another to Charlotte A. Allerton, (mtg $27,000). 100

BARKER AV, s e corner of Julianna St, 50x100, Olinville; Anna M. Phelps to Michael Murtha 1

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, 267 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25.2x135.5x25x132.6; Timothy Power to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr. 3,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n e corner of 182d St, runs n 147x e 104.9 s 50x e 92.2 to w s of Ryer Av x s 97.8 to 182d St x w 209.7; Susan C. Steers and another to Emily M. Newton, 2-5 part, (mtg $10,000) 1

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n e corner of 182d St, runs n 147x e 104x s 50x e 92.2 to w s of Ryer Av x s 97.8 to 182d St x w 209.7; Susan C. Steers and another to Emily E. Roberts, 1-5 part, (mtg $10,000) 1

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 50x100; Charles D. Griswold to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, quitclaim 1

HAMILTON ST, 11, n s, 25.1x68x25.1x69; Anna Baconby to Arthur M. Feisen, (mtg $11,900) 1

HENRY ST, n s, 92 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x100; Simeon Wolf to Daniel J. McGillicuddy and another 23,700

HUGHES AV, 2,249 and 2,251, w s, 50x100; Filomena Tesoro to Wolf Burland, (mtg $7,400) 100

LEWIS ST, 66, e s, 20x50; Annie Kosinsky to Hirsch Wilkenfeld, (mtg $5,000) 1

LOT 206, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to August Diener 800

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 113th St, 201.10 ft to 114th St x 95; George E. Wallace to Ellen F. Cunningham, (mtg $27,000) 1

MARKET ST, 91, w s, 20x51x19.10x51.2; William Hunter to Alfred M. Rau, (mtg $6,000) 1

MONROE ST, 34, and 39 Hamilton St; Samuel Roseff to Harris Roseff, B. & S, all liens 1

MONROE ST, 34, and 39 Hamilton St; Harris Roseff to Sophia Salem, (mtg $18,000,) taxes, &c 1

PITT ST, 36, e s, 21.10x100; Josephina Goldberger to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $11,000) 1

POST ROAD leading to King's Bridge, between 11th and 12th mile stone, contains 8 acres 39 perches; also salt meadow near said road, contains 4½ acres; Leonard Parkinson to Jacobus Dyckman 597

ROAD leading from New York to Westchester Docks, n w corner of road from William's Bridge to Westchester Docks, runs n w 61.4x s w 25x s e 53.11x n e 48; Sarah E. and William J. Elliott to Mary A. Blizzard 100

STANTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70; Alice Bunte and others to Augustus L. Appeiles, (mtg $27,000) 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 350.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x110x irregular; Arthur Knox to Annie E. Audiberet 1

WATTS ST, 5, n s, 22x irregular; also Watts St, s w corner of Sullivan St, 31.2x61.2x irregular; Katie F. Lyons and others to Charles Burkelman, (mtg $3,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, part of Lot 783, map of Wakefield; Joseph Dereszewski to Pit Raben, (mtg ——) 7,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 114.2 ft s of 6th Av, 25x26; Joseph Dereszewski to Progress Realty Company, quitclaim. 1

3D AV, e s, 145 ft n of 129th St, 28.3x93x25.4x105.8; Annie H. Haft to Minnie Lusher, (mtg $9,000) 100

3D ST, 66 East, s s, 18.9x101.2; 3d St, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 19x101.1; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Selig Falk and another 100

7TH AV, 1,845, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; 7th Av, 1,851, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; 7th Av, 1,855, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; George E. Wallace to Thomas F. McKenna, (mtg $530,000) 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Henry Hirsh to Edward Oppenheimer and another, B. & S., Ca. G., 1-3 part, all title 1

10TH ST, n s, 351.4 ft e of 6th Av, 24.6x94.10; Estera Hasbrouck, administrator, to Sarah C. Paine, (mtg $21,000, & $ $3) 7,000

10TH ST, n s, 351.4 ft e of 6th Av, 24.6x94.10; Sarah C. Paine to Jennie M. Hawley, (mtg $25,000) 100

12TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 240, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Rebecca Nugent to John E. Jennings, all title, quitclaim 1

12TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.3; Max Wertheimer and another to Theresa Wertheimer, (mtg $13,000) 1

20TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 40x92; Robert Colby to New York City Baptist Mission Society 1

23D ST, 334 West, 25x98.8; Edward P. Brandt, individually, &c., to Luke Fitzgerald 1

26TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Sophia Herschfield to Leopold Weiss and another, all liens 1

27TH ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of 7th Av, 23.4x70.2x22.8x70.2; the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to Morris J. Simon and another 17,000

40TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 21x100.5; Isabella McCullagh to Mary C. Finnigan 18,000

52D ST, 260 West, 15x100.5; Thomas J. Daley to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $10,000) 100

62D ST, 244 West, 25x100.5; David J. Benoliel to Abraham Ohayon, (mtg $15,000) 1

71ST ST, 326 West, 17x100.5; Josephine G. Erskine to Percy T. Griffith, (mtg $20,000) 100

80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Belle G. Beveridge to Hugo Hunfaloy, quitclaim 1

85TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; David L. Neyborg to Caroline Mintz 1

92D ST, s s, 165 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x112.3 to old road x20x111.2; John J. Egan and others to Mary A. G. McLochlin, (mtg $32,000) 100

95TH ST, 225 and 227 East, 54x100.8; Adelaunde Weisenmann to Yorkville German Realty Company, (mtg $30,000) 100

101ST ST, 116 East, 16x100.11; Solomon Oppenheimer to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $6,000) 1

101ST ST, 118 East, 16x100.11; William C. Orr, referee, to Solomon Oppenheimer 7,800

104TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11; Giuseppe Doino and wife to Joseph Ferro, (mtg $7,000) 1

104TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11; Joseph Ferro and wife to Giuseppe Doino, (mtg $7,000) 1

121ST ST, s s, 391.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; James J. McEvelly, referee, to Catherine M. Andrews 16,000

123TH ST, n s, at e e of Manhattan St, runs w 210.6x n e 97.10 to Manhattan St x s e 176.7; Thomas J. McGuire to Ann McGuire, (mtg $69,000) 1

136TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Otto Schmidt to Regina Wehinger, (mtg $11,000) 1

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Margaret L. Marsh and another to Max Marx 14,000

164TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of Prospect Av, 38x74.7; James E. Brown to the Union Woodworking Company, (mtg $13,750) .. 1

171ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, —x100x50x100; John R. Vandervoort to Lyman C. Perkins ..... Exch.

182D ST, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, runs n 147 x e 104 x s 50 x e 92.2 to Ryer Av x s 97.8 to 182d St x w 209.8; Lucretia V. Steers to Susan C. Steers, quitclaim and Ca. G 1

182D ST, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, runs n 147 x e 104 x s 50 x e 92.2 to Ryer Av x s 97.8 to 182d St x w 209.8; Susan C. Steers and husband to Frances A. Berry, 1-5 part, (mtg $10,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

COURTLANDT AV, 718; Christian Schoppaul to Conrad Lutz, 2 years $300

GOERCK ST, 68; Abraham Cohen to Vito Mattera, 3 years 1,500

PEARL ST, 472, Federico Fiore to Angelo Cono, 2½ years 1,320

PEARL ST, 31, and 20 Bridge St; Marx and Moses Ottinger to John Havecker and another, 3 7-12 years 2,500

SULLIVAN ST, 84; Daniel Coffey to Antonio Chichirinia, 2 7-12 years 750

2D AV, 922; P. J. Kennedy to Ramo A. Sanquinetti, 5 years 840

36TH ST, 441 West; Louise Weinberg to Della Rowan, 5 years, $300 to 360

94TH ST, 141 West; William J. Turi to Alexander Clark, 3 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACTORS' ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP (Edwin Forrest Lodge No. 2) to the Actors' Fund of America; 47th St, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. $5,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to Thomas J. Daley; 52d St, 269 West, prior mortgage $10,000, 2 years 5,000

AGNETA, Domenico, to Giuseppe Russo and another; Lots 286 and 298, map of Laconia Park, due Jan. 10, 1903 380

ALDIBERT, Annie E., to Thomas T. Barnard; Stebbins Av, e s, 350.11 ft s of Freeman St, 5 years 2,300

BCNN, Michael, to Leon Tuchmann; Monroe St, 247, 4 months 3,500

BULKLEY, L. Duncan, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 101st St, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

BURKELMAN, Charles, to Diedrich Knabe; Watts St, s w corner of Sullivan St, prior mortgage $55,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

BURKELMAN, Charles, to United States Trust Company of New York; Watts St, s w corner of Sullivan St, due and percentage as per bond 50,000

CAHILL, Edward J., to Maliqe G. Mace and others, as trustees; Lot 357, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Josephina Goldberger; 36 Pitt St, prior mtg $11,000, due Oct. 15, 1903 4,000

DIEBNER, August, to Henry Dorscher; Lot 206, 2d map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 5 years 3,250

DORLEB, Jacob, to Helene Fuld; 123d St, 400 East, due Dec. 1, 1907 3,000

EVERS, Henry, to Henry Bruns; Monroe St, n s, 112.2 ft e of Market St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 13,000

FALK, Selig, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 3d St, 66 East; also 3d St, s s, 350 ft n w of 1st Av, prior mtg $20,000, due Dec. 15, 1904, 6 15,500

FEIGEL, Morris, and another to Elise J. Francke; Mercer St, 151, 3 years, 4 per cent 22,500

FINNIGAN, Mary C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 216 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 4,000

FITZGERALD, Luke, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 324 West 23d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 18,000

GRIFFITH, Percy ——, to Josephine G. Erskine; 71st St, 326 West, 2½ years 4,000

HAWLEY, Jennie M., to George G. De Witt and another, executors; 10th St, n s, 381.4 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

JENNINGS, John F., to Henry C. Trumpler; 12th St, (12th Av,) n s, w ½ of Lot (original number) 240, map of Wakefield, 3 years 2,500

JENNINGS, Frederic B., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 47 and 49 Beaver St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 70,000

KEITH, Monroe J., to Mary L. Elmer; Valentine Av, n e corner of 201st St, due Nov. 5, 1905 10,000

MACLEAN, William, to Mary E. Cooper; 113th St, n s, 159 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 34,000

MACLEAN, William, to Thomas S. Faulkner; 113th St, n s, 154 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 34,000

MACLEAN, William, to Alfred J. Sporborg; 113th St, 267 and 269 West, prior mortgages $6,500, 2 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 2,500

MARX, Max, to Margaret L. March and another; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, new line, 1 year 9,000

McGUIRE, Thomas F., to Mary H. Hopkins; 3d Av, 2,673 to 2,677, prior mortgage $25,000, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent., gold 3,000

McVEANY, Victoria E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lafayette Av, e s, 150 ft s of Spring St, 3 years 2,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to Lucy G. Barnard; 168th St, n s, 125 ft e of old line of Franklin Av, prior mtg $32,000, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 4,000

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, to Cecilie Joseph; 101st St, 116 East, 3 years 6,000

RABEN, Pit, to G. De Witt Clocke and another; White Plains Av, w s, being part of Lot 783, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent., gold 3,000

RIVERSIDE AND FORT LEE FERRY Company, a corporation, to A. Merritt Taylor of Philadelphia, and another, as trustees; lease, privilege, and franchise to run a ferry from foot of West 130th St and Manhattan St, across North, or Hudson, River, to Dempsey Av, at Edgewater, Ridgefield, Bergen County, N. J., with wharf property, ferry houses, land under water, &c., prior mortgage $100,000, due March 1, 1950, 6 per cent. gold bonds 500,000

SALEM, Sophia, to Harris Roseff; Monroe St, 34; also Hamilton St, 39, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

SCHAWEL, Jacob, to Sara Rothgeisser; 83d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 12,000

SIMON, Morris J., and another to American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 27th St, n s, 77.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

SONDERHOF, Hattie, to Selma Green; 7th Av, e s, 97.3 ft s of 22d St, due Jan. 10, 1904, 6 per cent., note 1,000

WAGNER, Peter, and wife to Isabella Heimath, a corporation; 106th St, 215 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

WILKENFELD, Hirsch, to Annie Kosinsky; Lewis St, 66, 1½ years 500

YORKVILLE GERMAN REALTY COMpany to Alexander Weisenmann; 96th St, 205 and 207 East, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to Max Danziger $1

CECCARINI, Mary B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 23,000

CLOCKE, Euretta L., to Moses G. Wright. 2,000

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to Jonas Fishel 5,092

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Della M. Pennefether ..... Omitted

JONES, Henry E., to Washington Savings Bank 8,000

LANE, Charles, to American Mortgage Company 13,768

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE company to Anna G. Du Bois 5,000

MINALDI, David, and others, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 25,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE SECURITY Company to American Missionary Association, 2 assignments 36,000

RAKE, Adolphus L., to Mary H. Bruce and another, executors 700

RIEHLE, Magdalena, executrix, to Katharine Vetter 2,000

SLAWSON, John W., to George L. Slawson and others, 4-5 part 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

7TH AV, 562; James R. Van Duser against John D. Wendell, owner; Peter J. Drotloff, contractor $289

106TH ST, 406 to 410 East; Commonwealth Roofing Company against Florinda M. Burke, owner; William H. Burke, contractor 230

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company against George W. Steele, owner and contractor 406

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Henry and Bertha Doscher with August Diener 3,250

WALTON AV, e s, 227.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 100.11x100.11; Vernon G. Bruce with Herman Hunecke 14,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 180th St, s w corner, 25x100; Abraham Goldsmith against Joanna McSorley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

AVENUE B, s w s, 300 ft.— of Cedar St, 25x100; Camilla Hirsch against Fanny Gottlieb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Stern.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 139th St, 50x100.3x irregular, two actions; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Mary A. McNamee and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

136TH ST, s s, 141 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; the Sheltering Arms against Albert Friedlander and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Roosevelt.

136TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; the Sheltering Arms against William H. Jackson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Roosevelt.

136TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Edward M. Shepard, trustee, against Henry S. Stetler, administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Parsons.

160TH ST and Courtlandt Av, s e corner, 92x26; David G. Legget, trustee, against Martha Brogan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. FRANK'S SONS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of M. Frank's Sons, wholesale dealers in tobacco at 191 Pearl Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday. Four banks which have obtained judgment against the firm or have sued the firm are restrained from disposing of any of the property.

SIMON OPPENHEIM.—Simon Oppenheim, doing business as the Standard Novelty Company at 190 and 192 Greene Street, manufacturer of children's clothing, has been absent from his place of business, it is said, for a week, the place is closed, and everything of value has been removed. A City Marshal levied on some stock and fixtures last Tuesday and took them away. Many persons have been making inquiries about him at his place of business, and creditors say they have been unable to find him or learn what has become of his large stock of goods. People in the neighborhood said he appeared to be doing a large business, and some weeks ago his force was working night and day making up goods. Lesser Brothers, who represent several of the creditors, said yesterday that they had heard nothing from Mr. Oppenheim since he went away about paying his bills, and they had been unable to learn anything of his whereabouts. They had been informed that his liabilities were upward of $40,000, but in the trade it is thought his liabilities will not amount to half that sum. He has been in business since 1803, and in May, 1901, claimed to have a capital of $13,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH SHAPIRO.—Adolph Shapiro, a cigarmaker of 61 Hester Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $650 and assets of $450, in stock.

CHARLES H. FRYER.—Charles H. Fryer of 156 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,650 and assets of $96. The debts were contracted in Buffalo.

ISAAC COHEN.—Isaac Cohen, in the real estate business, at 121 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,958, to five creditors, and no assets. The debts were incurred in 1899 and 1900.

CASPAR HAGEMEYER.—Caspar Hagemeyer of 36 West Eighty-seventh Street, who was a partner in the firm of George Hagemeyer & Sons, lumber dealers, at the foot of East Eleventh Street, who failed in March, 1895, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $489,018 and no available assets. He has a legacy under the will of George Hagemeyer, Sr., claimed to be subject to the payment of $30,000, advanced to the petitioner during the lifetime of his father, and also subject to $25,241 to Mary Hagemeyer, the interest of the petitioner having been assigned to her to secure the payment of $50,000, of which $24,759 has been paid. The firm made an assignment on March 19, 1895, and the assets realized $128,513. Mentioned in the liabilities are a series of notes made by the firm of Chew & Eadie, which were indorsed by the firm of George Hagemeyer & Sons, which were issued to be discounted, and the proceeds to be used to retire other notes. They were delivered to William H. Chew without consideration, and he delivered them to Charles C. Cokefair, a note broker, under an agreement whereby Mr. Cokefair was to obtain the money on the notes, and to retain one-half the amount thereof until the maturity of each of the notes, and it is claimed that Mr. Cokefair sold the paper to various parties at a large discount, in many instances from 23 to 33 1-3 per cent. off, and the original Chew & Eadie notes were not retired. Out of the $150,000 notes delivered to Mr. Cokefair, George Hagemeyer & Sons obtained back $35,000 notes and received out of the entire proceeds of all the notes only $22,000. Among the creditors mentioned in the schedule are Mary Hagemeyer, $35,871, of which $25,241 was secured; East River National Bank, $12,015, secured; Chemical National Bank, $11,142, secured; estate of John I. Blair, $6,481; James H. Hayens, $13,418; John J. Duff, $5,000; William Noble, $5,000. Included in the liabilities is a claim of Charles C. Cokefair for $200,000 damages for breach of contract to deliver 1,000 first mortgage bonds of the Tuckeseige Timber Company in 1895. George Hagemeyer, the other partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 14, 1899, and received a discharge on Feb. 7, 1900. Richard B. Kelly is the attorney.

Winding Up an Insurance Company.

The International Insurance Company, fire, of 62 William Street, has applied to the Supreme Court, through Directors Hugo Schumann, George B. Edwards, Casimir Tag, and others, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Bischoff has appointed Angel J. Simpson as referee, and the order to show cause is returnable on Jan. 19 next. The matter is merely formal, as the company has ceased to do active business for more than a year past. The assets consist of $2,747 cash and no liabilities. Its capital stock is $200,000.

Abandons Contracts at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Contractor O'Toole has abandoned his two contracts at West Point for building the south wing of the cadet hospital and the north wing of the cadet mess, for which he was to receive about $27,000 and $41,000 respectively. The Fidelity Surety Company of Maryland was on his bond and has been notified to make it good at once. Both jobs have progressed very slowly, though the time has already elapsed for their completion.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARON, Nathan—I. Strauss and another. $971
BERNSTEIN, Max—G. W. Douns 710
BANKER, William—J. Schade and another 113
CAVANAGH, Patrick and Owen—M. Rosenfield and another 92
CLIFTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY —O. M. Henking 2,670
CALVERT, William E.—F. Dederick and John Osmer 84
CONDIT, Frederic A.—G. Schumann 131
DE WITT, Mary J.—H. D. Winans 184
DEGENHARDT, Frederick—H. Diercks 35
FITZPATRICK, Frank—J. W. Nix and another 400
FINGER, Michael—M. H. Myerhoff and another 474
GREEN, Thaddeus K.—G. White 250
HAGAN, Thomas F. and Thomas—Riverside Bank 750
HAGAN, Thomas F. and Thomas—Riverside Bank 788
HOMESTEAD GRAHAM LOAF COMpany—City of New York 64
INMAN, Willard P. Dennis C. Fox, and Nick Hansen—P. M. Ludington 5,255
LA BARRE, Lewis—E. A. Chapman 531
LEDINTZKY, Manice, by guardian—American Manufacturing Company, costs 22
MORIARITY, John T.—H. Tauser 80
MERTHENE, Emanuel—P. C. Ralli and another 538
MATTHEWS, Robert W.—M. D. Halpin .. 187
MECHEM, George B.—A. L. Schauer 1,288
NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILroad Company—City of New York 133
OLIVA, Marie R.—P. M. Leslin 180
O'CONNOR, Charles A.—W. M. Clark and another 139
O'NEILL, William and Patrick—People of the State of New York 1,000
RAPOPORT, Samuel—J. H. Walker 318
RABINOWITZ, Siegfried, and Albert Rosenthal—V. Altman and another, costs. 115
RANGE, Alexander—G. Albansoder 82
RAPHAEL, Harry—M. Kahnweller and another 353
R. LOUIS STEINER MANUFACTURING Company—American Brass and Copper Company 90
STILLINGS, John A. B.—M. F. Vehslage. 66
SAAL, Charles A.—Tribune Association. 140
SAAL, Charles A.—Tribune Association.. 118
SIMONSON, Talbot—City of New York.. 152
STEINER, R. Louis—American Brass and Copper Company 165
SULLIVAN, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit 211
SMITH, William—Acker, Merrall & Condit 85
STAHL, Paulena and Henry—Co-operative Building Bank 173
TYMANN, Christina—F. Witkowits 220
WORKMAN, Isidor—L. F. Rawitser 62
WICKERY, John B.—F. S. Lafond 519

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $600 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

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An attractive little place, 3½ acres, barn, and 6-room cottage, with furnace and city water, 1½ miles from station, Summit, N. J., will be sold for $3,000 cash. Address Owner, Box 2, Summit, N. J.

Real Estate at Auction.

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COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate and Hotel Property at the Natural Bridge, Va.

Pursuant to decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 10th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned commissioners will, on the

12th day of November, 1902, at 12 M. offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,090 Acres, and known as the

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY

with the buildings and improvements comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, &c., and also the personalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibited on the day of sale.

There will be excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate, the Wingfield, Wheeler & Parsons tracts, and any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably, with the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of June, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Co., to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.

There will also be sold, all the personal property on the premises which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE,
GREENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902,
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Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including liveried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

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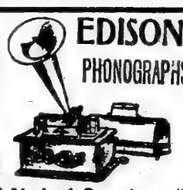

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Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

COAL.

U. K. Anthracite, also Steam Coal, for sale; shipped or shipping. Apply Colby & Co., No. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glan & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
289 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Second-hand single desks, hinge-top, removable piano legs of different lengths. Address Principal, 81 Fenimore St., Brooklyn.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

For Sale.—4,000 cords dry yellow pine, 4-ft. wood; ready immediate shipment. Charles B. Crombie, 18 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Laura A. Darragh, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert L. Darragh, deceased; Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitten, Mary E. Darragh, Lucinda Darragh, Carrie J. Paulsen, Luanna A. Davison, Elizabeth Darragh, Thomas A. Darragh, the New Amsterdam National Bank of the City of New York, John Darragh, the New York National Exchange Bank, Luanna Rolfe, Clinton D. Osborne, William H. Tillyer, Edward F. Hatch, Benjamin Altman, George B. Scott, as surviving partner of J. B. Scott & Son; Minot S. Hall, Amanda C. Briggs, The Chelsea, Charles H. Chumar, William H. Larkin, Frederick P. Wood, Consolidated Gas Company, Abram B. Atkins, Miriam Nicholson and Charles T. Galloway, composing firm of Nicholson & Galloway; Caroline O'Neil, Letitia Craig O'Neill, and Mary Creighton Henckens, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased; James Morrison, Herbert Griggs, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edgar Whitlock, as an executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

sc20-1awdw8

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

New Yorkers' Favorite Fall Retreat,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

In the Lead of all Health and Pleasure Resorts. Within Easy Access. Delightful Climate. Endless Array of Outdoor Diversions. Attractive Social Features and Amusements. Unexcelled Hotel Accommodations.

Permanent Bureau of Information and Distribution Open Daily at 1196 Broadway and 1300 Broadway, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 2:30 to 4 P. M., where Illustrated Literature and all Information can be secured.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Form one of the most attractive seasons of this famous resort.

THE BOARD WALK, the most magnificent ocean boulevard in the world. Five miles in length.

FISHING, SAILING, GUNNING, and the kindred sports in both still and rough waters. Large fleet of public yachts.

BATHING. An unequaled beach, and the temperature of the water during September and October is at its best.

DRIVING, RIDING, Etc. Miles of beautiful, well-paved avenues. A speedway seven miles in length along the ocean front. Good roads through the adjacent country.

GOLF. The links of the Atlantic City Country Club, among the finest in the United States, are open throughout the year. Frequent tournaments.

HEALTH FEATURES. Special sanatorium equipment, for the treatment of every physical ailment, is combined with some of the hotels. The hydriatic features being unexcelled in any part of the world.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. The majority of the hotels are open the entire year, and are equal to the finest hostelries in this country. Every possible comfort, convenience, and luxury are combined, including sea, water baths, &c., &c.

Atlantic City is but three hours from New York via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Through vestibuled express trains. Buffet Parlor Car, Passenger coach and combined coach attached in each direction on week-days. Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Pullman Parlor Cars, P. R. R. Dining Car, and wide Vestibule Coaches attached in each direction on Sundays. Leave New York City, W. 23d St., 9:55 A. M., 2:05 P. M., week-days; 7:35 A. M., Sundays. Arrive Atlantic City, 1:13 P. M., 6:15 P. M., week-days; 11:00 A. M., Sundays. Leave Atlantic City, 9:05 A. M., 2:20 P. M., week-days; 5:30 P. M. Sundays. Arrive, New York, W. 23d St., 12:30 A. M., 5:45 P. M., week-days; 8:45 P. M. Sundays.

RAILROAD FACILITIES, via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY: Two three-hour vestibule trains, with Pullman cars and coaches, every week day from New York, leaving Liberty St. 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. South Ferry 9:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Passing Lakewood.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LEADING HOTELS.

Write to any of them for further information, or call at New York Bureau, 1196 Broadway.

HOTEL DENNIS.
Open all the Year. WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL BRIGHTON.
Open all the Year.
F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

HADDON HALL.
Open all the Year.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
Open all the Year. JAMES B. REILLY.

THE WILTSHIRE.
Open all the Year. S. S. PHOEBUS.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Open all the Year. CHAS. E. COPE.

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Open all the Year.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE DUNLOP.
Open all the Year. ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

SEASIDE HOUSE.
Open all the Year. CHAS. EVANS & SON.

THE RUDOLF.
Reopens Feb. 7th. Office open all the year.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE CHALFONTE.
Reopens about Feb. 1st.
LEEDS & HAINES CO.

THE AGNEW.
Open all the Year. THE AGNEW CO.
Hotel and Sanatorium.

THE SHELBURNE.
Open all the Year.
R. E. R. RAMSEY, Mgr.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Open all the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.

NEW STRAND HOTEL.
Open all the Year.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

GALEN HALL.
Hotel and Sanatorium.
Open all the Year. F. L. YOUNG, Mgr.

THE PIERREPONT.
Open all the Year. J. L. BECHTEL.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Capacity 500. Open All the Year.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

As a Winter house equal to the best city hotels, is built, furnished, and heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. An entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the City Park, with central location. Sea water in all baths. Special suites with private dining rooms and service. Telephones in each room connected also with the city system. High grade weekly musicals. A beautiful exchange and dining room are among the features. Write for booklet, room plan, and rates.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. McNIECE and Mary C. McNiece, his wife; Jane M. Hamilton, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, deceased; William L. Hamilton, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George J. Hamilton, deceased; Petrona R. Hamilton, his wife; William F. Scott, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George J. Hamilton, deceased; Fanny H. Hamilton, Harry (S.) Hamilton, and Lillian E. Hamilton, his wife; Evelyn Hamilton Bailey, Eliza Jane Lavery; George W. Hamilton and Mary Hamilton, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Henry V. Hamilton and Lotta B. Hamilton, his wife; Mary Ann McCurdy, George J. Hamilton, Maggie Frost, as executrix of the last will and testament of Ann Eaton, deceased; the Dobbs Ferry Bank, Gladys Hamilton, Ethel M. Hamilton, John T. Lavery, Richard Lavery, Mary R. Lavery, Maximilian Morgenthau and Fannie Morgenthau, his wife; Nelia Sondheim, the Riverside Building Company, Richard S. Chisholm, Benjamin Barker, jr., as assignee in bankruptcy of George J. Hamilton, a bankrupt; Morris Hahn, Frank W. Struvy, the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Maria E. Angeli, Charles Burkelman, Morits Ettinger, Albany Venetian Blind Company, the Hamilton Republican Club, Michael Sess, Michael Roumao, Angelo Cardello, James Catino, Petro Quarino, Michael Pitrizzo, Aniello Conforto, Gennaro Corrado, and Lorenzo Anzalone, composing the firm of Michael Sess and Company; Margaret B. Harvey, Charles E. Harvey, and William Hodgson; Stephen P. Sturges as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Stephen B. Sturges, deceased; Jacob Sommer, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Thomas R. McMann, Hart & Crouse Company, John Walker, James Rogers, Henry H. Wotherspoon, James Wotherspoon, Herbert H. Gibbs, Charles F. Mattiage, Ferdinand Forsch, James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, William E. Conover, and Hugh Young, Herman G. Loew, Julia Simpson, Mary Saunders, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Victor Feuerherd; John Ludeman, the name "John" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, and John McKinley, the name "John" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1902.
CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Eliza Jane Lavery, Richard Lavery, Mary R. Lavery, Maggie Frost, as executrix of the last will and testament of Ann Eaton, deceased; Moritz Ettinger, and Aniello Conforto:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of September, 1902, and filed on the 12th day of September, 1902, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated September 12th, 1902.
CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s13-1aw6w5&c25.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON PULVER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Pulver, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 22d, 1902, at 10 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1902.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

NEW YORK.

West Point.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, NEW YORK.
Only Hotel on Military Reservation | Open Throughout the Year.
CADET DRILLS DAILY.
THE AUTUMN is the most delightful period of the year at WEST POINT.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."
For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
Caleb Tickner & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Fall resort; Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels; booklets.

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CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
35 PARK ROW } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
66 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES.

No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 306.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred Japanese spaniel puppies, strong and healthy, beautifully marked; prize stock. Apply 306 East 18th St.

Pianos and Organs.

$35 Rosewood piano; elegant upright, $35; large size upright, $85. Stairway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, 87 keys. 1,500 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

$1 A Week For the Harmony Piano.

Have You Taken

Advantage of This Remarkable Piano Offer?

If not, and you are a contemplative purchaser of a piano, do so immediately. For the 2,000 Harmony Pianos we placed on sale three weeks ago,

Including Stool and Cover for $175 on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, are going rapidly.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

Mr. Dave Amster to Bloomingdale's

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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

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NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on 4 stallments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 234 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Send for Catalogue.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 8th Av., Near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, magnificent Colonial upright; $115, Gilbert mahogany; $105, boudoir upright; Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $2; rent allowed on purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE

A, à la carte; T, Table d'hôte; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant à la Carte Supper.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. 80.) Specialities Ala. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Old Hotel Martin. Alm Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Reland 59th St. & Park Ave. Music. Tdh. Dinner with wine, 60c.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 3 Av. Terrapin Game. Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Reuter's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 44th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's "The Circle," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Music.

Scherz Harlem Casino, 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh., 75c. Straus Vienna Orchestra.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng. 7-9 & 10-12 o'c. Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 8 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

Boarders Wanted.

L—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21st St., 38-17 West, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Nicely appointed rooms and conveniences; excellent service and table; telephone.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome, large rooms, singly or en suite; with private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 52 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large, handsome rooms; excellent table; house and appointments first-class; references.

126th St., 10 West.—Two very desirable large rooms, with superior board and appointments; references.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

133d St., 170 West.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; with or without board; private house.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

Attractive rooms, private bath optional; home-like surroundings; table and appointments first-class; references. 168 East 72d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 239.
Corner 84th St.—Very choicest location in the city; handsomely furnished; my attractive suites or single rooms; hotel conveniences; parlor dining rooms; high class.

Hotel Arlington, 273 West 38th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, suites; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SEPARATE TABLES; TELEPHONE; GOOD STUDIO, NORTH LIGHT; REFERENCE.

Lexington Av., 962, Near 70th St.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; American; telephone.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

Montague Terrace, 5, Brooklyn.—Convenient to Wall St., all trolleys, L roads; elegant private house; river view; superior table; reference.

Board Wanted.

A gentleman and wife, in cultivated society, propose to close their country home and abide in this city for three months or more; they fall to find "life's warmest comforts at an inn," however famous; are skeptical as to boarding houses, and believe it not impossible that some small refined private family would receive them as welcome guests, assigning them one or two sunny rooms and accompanying conveniences, together with seats at the family table; in return for which suitable compensation would be made; satisfactory references would be supplied as to financial and social standing. Address Professional, Box 161 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

4th St., 210 West.—Newly furnished front room; bath, gas, elevator, steam heat; reasonable; Apartment 14.

4th St., 345 West, Near 13th.—Elegant square room; also single room; all conveniences.

7th Av., 2,444, (142d St.)—In apartment 41; fine outlook; elevator and every convenience; board optional.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room, handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; fourth floor.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat; closets; $8.

22d St., 477 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; bathroom on floor; also other rooms; private family.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room, with private bath.

47th St., 164 West.—Bright, sunny room; running water; for two or three gentlemen; conveniences; board optional.

53d St., 208 East.—Neatly furnished room; bath adjoining; steam heated; hot and cold water. Leyland.

64th St., 44 East.—A commodious, well-furnished room; strictly private house; references essential; breakfast optional.

64th St., 151 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or double; extra large wardrobes.

76th St., 158 West.—Beautiful sunny rooms, singly or en suite; newly furnished and decorated; dressing rooms and lavatories; tiled bath; telephone; private family; gentlemen.

76th St., 59 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room in apartment. Barbour.

82d St., 129 West.—Large front room, southern exposure, second floor; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen.

86th St., 317 West.—Handsome second-floor single, en suite; private bath; dressing rooms; near Riverside; breakfasts.

133d St., 221 West.—Large room, wardrobe, with private family; conveniences; reasonable; lady only. Collins.

Downtown business men who are tired hanging on car straps every morning and evening, will find The Hotel Raleigh, 363 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter months; single rooms, steam heated, $4, $5, $6 per week.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Haake, 1,183 Broadway.

Large alcove room, four windows, southern exposure, steam heat, elevator service. Address Graydon, 430 West 118th St.

Park Av., 1,027.—Large, well-furnished room; second floor; bath adjoining; private family.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1840; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. A. Crossman & Co., 5 Maiden Lane.

Watches and Jewelry.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Meir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, remodeled. 126 West 23d St.

MISSIONARY ACCUSED OF DECEIVING IMMIGRANTS

The Rev. H. J. Berkemeier Officially Barred from Ellis Island.

Commissioner Williams Says He Intimidated Girls and Used Privileges to Act as Boarding House Runner.

Commissioner of Immigration William Williams late yesterday afternoon issued an order to the gatemen at the Barge Office no longer to pass the Rev. H. J. Berkemeier of the Lutheran Immigrant Home, at 12 State Street, nor his assistant, Daniel Dagen, to Ellis Island. As the Lutheran Immigrant Home is an institution which has been in existence for twenty-seven years, and the Rev. Mr. Berkemeier's father went over to Ellis Island to meet immigrants before him, the order caused much comment about the Barge Office. When Commissioner Williams was asked to explain the order he gave a copy of a letter which he had sent to Mr. Berkemeier. It explained his action and was, in part, as follows:

"You have for some time past represented at Ellis Island the Lutheran Immigrant Home of 12 State Street, New York City, and you were allowed the freedom of this island under the supposition that your only object was to assist immigrants. I have recently had occasion to suspect the sincerity of your motives and now I have conclusive proof that instead of assisting immigrants you are in the habit of actually preventing recently arrived girls from meeting their friends and of compelling them to accept employment against their will with people who have previously directed you to look up servants for them at Ellis Island. Your action is the more reprehensible because you have prefixed to your name the word 'pastor.'

"On Oct. 1 Marie V. Rhein, a German immigrant girl of about twenty, reached Ellis Island by the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm. She desired to go to East Orange, N. J., with Mrs. Ambrose Vernon, a cabin passenger on this steamer, and the wife of a clergyman, who had come to Ellis Island to meet her. Through the privileges accorded you at Ellis Island you were enabled to secure the release to you of this girl for alleged missionary purposes. Your real object was in fact wholly different. This girl told you both at Ellis Island and later at your "home" that she wished to go to Mrs. Vernon, who again called for her on Thursday morning while she was still under your immediate care. On this occasion you treated both Mrs. Vernon and her husband with the utmost discourtesy, said that the girl had left you, declined to say where she had gone, and falsely stated that she had expressed a desire to have nothing further to do with Mrs. Vernon. What really happened was this: You told the girl that she could not go to Mrs. Vernon, asked her whether she had an arrangement with the latter for work, to which she said "No," talked to her about the contract labor law, and frightened her by saying that she would have to return to Germany unless she took for one year a certain position which you had found for her. Having made these misrepresentations, you turned her over at noon on Oct. 2 to a man who has a place of business in New York City, and he took her to his home at Flatbush, where she went to work. Both you and this man declined to tell Mr. or Mrs. Vernon where this girl could be found, and it required the services of an expert Treasury agent to ascertain her whereabouts.

"On Monday, Oct. 6, learning these facts, I summoned you to my office, where you repeatedly contradicted yourself and misstated the facts. In ignorance of the fact that both Mrs. Vernon and the girl were at Ellis Island, you stated (1) that the girl said she did not wish to go to Mrs. Vernon, which statement was promptly shown to be untrue; (2) that when, at the "home" on Thursday, Mrs. Vernon had not asked to see the girl, whereas, you later admitted that she had made such request; (3) that you accidentally received the girl, whereas Mr. Burlingame, an attorney of this city, stated that the man to whom you discharged her told him that he had made application to you some time ago for a servant girl, and that the girl was turned over in compliance with such application, and (4) that the wife of the man to whose house she went was an invalid, and that you were requested to tell the girl not to speak of any transaction that transpired when she passed through Ellis Island, so that his wife might not grow suspicious and nervous," all of which I do not believe to be true.

"Upon presenting herself at my office, shortly after my interview with you, the girl told all of the circumstances of this case, and particularly how she had insisted that she wished to go to Mrs. Vernon, until you had threatened her with return to Europe unless she took the place you had selected for her. I personally witnessed the delight with which she greeted Mrs. Vernon in my office, and later in the afternoon she voluntarily went with her to East Orange, as she would have done in the first instance but for your interference.

"The foregoing will cause surprise only to those who are not familiar with your method of dealing with immigrants. Upon investigation I find that the case of Anna Krajicek, who arrived at New York on the steamship Neckar in May, 1901, was another instance where you attempted to subject an ignorant foreign girl to similar treatment. Other cases have come to my attention in which your care of immigrants has inured to their distinct disadvantage.

"Your actions above referred to are in marked contrast with your words, for you have recently stated to me that your object was 'to provide the immigrants on their arrival with a Christian home and to assist them with necessary counsel and protection, in connection with which there is a chapel and the service of a chaplain, to be helpful to them in the discharge of their highest religious duties.'

"Your boarding house rates range from 75 cents to $1.25 a day per person. This is business, not charity. The time has come when I propose to draw a sharp line between the true missionaries, of whom there are a number at Ellis Island, and the boarding house runners who, parading under false colors, are for that reason the most dangerous people to whom an immigrant may be turned over.

"I now inform you that neither you nor any one representing you will be further allowed to come to Ellis Island or the Barge Office. Orders to this effect have been issued."

When Mr. Berkemeier was visited last night he seemed annoyed at the question as to whether or not he had anything to say in refutation of the charges contained in the letter of Commissioner Williams.

"I have nothing to say, nothing to say," he repeated, over and over again.

When asked under what arrangement with the Lutheran Church he was deputized to meet immigrants at Ellis Island, he declined to answer.

Mr. Berkemeier's assistant said that the home was being directed by an association, appointed by the conference of the Lutheran Church in this country. The assistant explained that girls were required to pay for their stay at the "Home" if they could, but that if they could not they were harbored for a time free.

The question as to whether or not he knew if the Rev. Mr. Berkemeier had ever presided as pastor over a church, the assistant said he could not answer.

The Rev. G. C. F. Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, is the Vice President of the Board of Trustees, and the Chairman of the Missionary Committee of the home. He said last night:

"The Lutheran Immigrant Home is not officially under the jurisdiction of the Lutheran Council. We make reports to that body, but that is not obligatory. The board is a self-constituted incorporated body.

"I have personally the greatest confidence in Mr. Berkemeier, and think there must be some mistake—that the Commissioner has been wrongly informed. Mr. Berkemeier has only been the Superintendent for about three or four years. When he went into office the entire rules for the conduct of the mission were revised.

"We know that money is taken for the maintenance of those who can afford to pay. Others are housed free of charge.

"Mr. Berkemeier was pastor of a Lutheran church at Hudson before he took charge of the mission. He is paid a salary, but it is not large for a minister. The mission is not fully self-sustaining."

Charles D. Boschen, who is the President of the Board of Trustees, and lives at 59 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, said that he had understood that there has been ill-feeling between all the missionaries who go to Ellis Island and Commissioner Williams since he came into the office.

Registration places for voters open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty.

CITIZENS' UNION URGES EXPENDITURES

Appeal of Chairman Cutting for $1,550,000 Next Year.

The Need of Baths, Stations, Small Parks, and Playgrounds Indicated to the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the estimates for 1903 of President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx, the Civil Service Commission, the Supervisor of The City Record, and of several county officials.

Clerks Ingram of Queens and Hartzheim of Kings explained the increases of $23,500 and $16,500, respectively, and Controller Grout drew out the fact that Mr. Ingram pays for copying double the price paid by Mr. Hartzheim. Mr. Grout protested against Mr. Ingram's action, and said he would not vote for the appropriation, at least not until after the receipt of a detailed account of the expenditure.

President Haffen of the Bronx asked for $1,439,924, an increase of $413,924, more than half of which is for the Bureau of Highways. On the suggestion of Mr. Grout discussion was postponed until a comparative statement can be compiled of the mileage of streets, highways, and sewers in the different boroughs.

The following letter from R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, was received by the board:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen: The chief bookkeeper of the Department of Finance has recently compiled a list of municipal improvements, projected and in course of construction, which will demand the expenditure of over $200,000,000 for their completion. While the Citizens' Union does not question the general wisdom of these expenditures and believes they will contribute to the commercial greatness of the city and the welfare of its inhabitants, it, nevertheless, feels constrained to urge upon the consideration of your honorable board the importance of making provision for the development of a policy of attention to the amenities of civic life—to the small matters which bespeak in municipal authorities a thoughtfulness for the comfort of citizens.

The great public works, such as bridges, tunnels, concourses, docks, and reservoirs, are accepted as matters of course, and are but vaguely appreciated by the majority of our citizens. They do not come home to the people, except as their absence may create public discomfort. On the other hand, public baths, comfort stations, small parks and playgrounds, well paved and cleanly streets, lying at the very doors of the masses, speak eloquently of the concern of officials for those to whom ordinarily the Government is something remote and apart.

It is chiefly through such instrumentalities that the citizens can be made to feel the intimate regard for governmental powers, which seem, when obvious at all, to be chiefly concerned with scarcely understood restrictions and limitations upon the action of the individual. Moreover these instrumentalities are eminently educational—they make for good citizenship, for better morals, and for health.

In our platform we asked for "positive benefits for the people," enumerating among other things: "More public baths, open Winter and Summer; more public lavatories; more playgrounds for children; more small parks." The Union is persuaded that the ultimate completion of some of the more costly improvements can wisely be deferred to make way for these direct agencies of civilization. You are aware of the very large and increasing annual expenditure demanded for the punishment of crime and the maintenance of order, and we urge liberal appropriations for these expedients for encouraging virtue and promoting happiness as the natural antidotes to the increase of vice.

Concerned as we are that your administration should realize the expectations of those who chose you their administrative officers, we beg to impress upon you with all the earnestness with which we are capable, the indispensability of the expenditures herewith suggested for public welfare. We trust that with the above objects in view, in preparing the budget for the coming year, you will see the wisdom of setting apart, approximately, the following sums for the purposes indicated:

Public baths, at least	$800,000
Public comfort stations, at least	250,000
Completion of open spaces already acquired or in process of condemnation for small parks and playgrounds	500,000

Yours respectfully,

R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman.

JUDGE FOSTER DECLINES JOB.

Employment Agency Sends Him Word It Has Openings for Capable Men Who Are Not Appreciated.

Judges who are dissatisfied with their jobs and tired of working at their present salary, but willing to make themselves useful in other situations, will have no difficulty in finding a new opening. All they need to do is to communicate with a new employment agency which has opened offices in a skyscraper on lower Broadway.

Judge Warren W. Foster, who sits in the Court of General Sessions at an annual salary of $12,000, yesterday found in his mail a letter offering him inducements to quit his present place.

The letter was addressed to "Warren W. Foster, Esq.," and its tone was distinctly optimistic, as can be judged from the following extract:

You may be surprised when we state that we have more openings for competent men than we can fill. On the other hand, we know that there are many men anxious to change their situation, some—possibly yourself—can see no prospect of advancement, or, perhaps, are not adequately paid.

If you are an all-round, capable man or a specialist of any kind, we can place you at the highest market wages. Do not expect more and do not continue to work for less than you are worth. The better man you are, the more we want you.

Judge Foster yesterday sent a reply, in which he expressed his gratitude for the kind offer but said he did not consider himself underpaid or overworked, and thought that, as he had a steady job, he would worry along at his present salary for the remaining ten years of his term on the bench of General Sessions.

POSTMASTERS TRADE CARRIERS

Brooklyn and San Francisco Offices to Exchange Men So That Wives' Health May Be Benefited.

After three months of negotiations between the Postmaster of Brooklyn, the Postmaster of San Francisco, and the Post Office Department in Washington, a letter carrier of the Brooklyn force has been exchanged for a carrier of the San Francisco office.

The transfer has been made at the request of the two carriers, each of whom desires to make the change for the benefit of his wife's health.

Carrier B. F. Hurchshart of the Brooklyn office last Summer found that the climate here did not agree with his wife, and he advertised in a San Francisco paper that he would like to exchange places with a carrier there. Carrier Lee F. Russell of the Golden Gate City, who desired to bring his wife East for her health, responded to the advertisement. The Postmaster in each city referred the matter to the department in Washington. In order that the exchange might be perfectly fair to both offices, the department went into a detailed comparison of the personal qualifications of the two men. It was finally found that either could do the work of the other satisfactorily, and the carriers will exchange places next Wednesday.

BUILDERS' TRIAL OF DESTROYER.

The Stewart Shows Speed of Between 27 and 29 Knots.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart, built for the United States Government by the Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Heights, on the Harlem River, fulfilled the expectations of her builders yesterday afternoon when she made between 27 and 29 knots an hour on Long Island Sound between Fort Schuyler and Greenwich, Conn. It is believed that the Stewart will make at least 30 knots at the Government trials, placing the craft among the fastest of her class. The contract calls for 28 knots.

Her triple expansion engines, which are of the four cylinder triple expansion type, are marvels of mechanicism and compactness and are capable of developing 8,000 horse power.

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MAYOR LOW UPHOLDS THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Asks Rapid Transit Board to Enforce It in Subway Work.

Believes in Paying Prevailing Wage Rate—Favors Three-Shift System Wherever Possible — The Pennsylvania Franchise.

Mayor Low yesterday sent to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, a letter in reply to the complaint that there were violations of the eight-hour law on the section of the subway for which William Bradley is the sub-contractor.

Other communications on the same subject have been received, the Mayor says, which are to the effect that, "although the eight-hour law has for the most part been observed faithfully and conscientiously, the conditions of the subway work are such that it ought to be regarded in its entirety as emergency work under the provisions of the eight-hour law."

Mayor Low suggests the application of his interpretation of the eight-hour law:

In business sections of the city, where blasting can be done at night as well as in the daytime, I think the work should be carried forward continuously in three shifts of eight hours each. In residential districts, on the other hand, where blasting cannot be done at night, I think that overtime may be asked, which is, of course, paid for as such, in accordance with the emergency provisions of the law itself.

In view of the importance which this and cognate questions have assumed recently in the City of New York, in connection with the proposed Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, I think it becoming to state clearly my own views upon the subject so far as the duty and attitude of the city are concerned. I firmly believe that it is the part of wisdom for the city to encourage, in every proper way, the eight-hour day and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages.

In conclusion, Mayor Low remarks:

For the reasons outlined I must ask you to insist upon a strict application of the eight-hour law, reasonably interpreted, to all work under the charge of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, as I am trying to do as to all work that is being carried on by every department through contracts made on behalf of the city.

On the other hand, I do not think that the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise ought to be permitted to fail because a clause providing for the eight-hour day and the prevailing rate of wages, or even for arbitration, is not included in the franchise itself. The laboring men of New York are not children. They have shown excellent capacity for taking care of themselves without asking the city to take care of them; and I am confident that the labor of New York, without any such clause in the franchise, will be able to look after its end of the line as well as the contractor who may have the work in charge.

PETTY TASTED POWDER.

Police Sergeant's Testimony Against an Italian Who Is on Trial for Murder.

Sergt. W. R. Petty, the Police Department's expert on firearms, yesterday gave some testimony that may send Carmine di Mitteo, an Italian, to the electric chair, although a witness for the prosecution has declared that the defendant did not commit the crime of which he has been accused.

Carmine di Mitteo was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Foster in Part II., Court of General Sessions, charged with murder in the first degree for killing Thomas Kilty of 21 Monroe Street during a "crap" game in May last. Many witnesses will swear that Mitteo did not fire the shot that killed Kilty, and two who will say that he did.

Mitteo, when arrested, was taken to the Madison Street Station, where Sergt. Petty was on desk duty. The Sergeant testified that he wet his finger and applied it to the index finger of the prisoner's right hand. He then put his finger in his mouth and tasted powder, he said. He also found evidence of powder on the man's hand and under the nail of his right forefinger.

The trial is to be continued on Monday.

LIEUT. VANDERBILT ADVANCES.

Will Leave Co. G, 12th Regiment, to be First Lieutenant of Co. D.

Second Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, has received the nomination for First Lieutenant of Company D, and an election has been ordered for next Wednesday night. The members of Company G regret that the Lieutenant is going to leave them, while those of Company D are jubilant that the Lieutenant has agreed to accept the nomination. The election undoubtedly will be unanimous.

Lieut. Vanderbilt was elected Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth on Sept. 20, 1901, and is at present senior Second Lieutenant in the regiment.

FROM CASH BOY TO DIRECTOR.

Col. Treadwell Succeeds the Late G. B. Berckmans in Tiffany & Co.

Lieut. Col. Harry H. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment and a member of President Roosevelt's staff when the latter was Governor of New York, has been elected a Director of Tiffany & Co., to succeed Gustav B. Berckmans, who died recently.

Col. Treadwell entered the employ of Tiffany & Co. as a cash boy thirty years ago. He has been a member of the Twenty-second Regiment since 1877. Col. Treadwell is also a member of the Society of Foreign Wars and the Englewood Golf Club.

KING AGAIN CONVICTED.

He Wounded Two Sisters of Charity at a Foundling Asylum.

For the second time within a month Henry J. King, who on July 17 entered the New York Foundling Asylum, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, and shot Sisters Angela and Cyrilla, was convicted yesterday for his deed. At the first trial he was convicted of assault in the second degree for the shooting of Sister Angela. Yesterday the jury in Recorder Goff's court brought in a verdict, declaring him guilty of assault in the first degree for the shooting of Sister Cyrilla.

King broke down and wept hysterically as the verdict was brought in. Struggling and crying, he was dragged back to the Tombs between two court attendants. He was remanded for sentence until Monday.

Rose Indicted for Wife's Murder.

Henry J. Rose, who shot and killed his wife, Isabelle, two weeks ago in her apartments, 330 West Thirty-third Street, yesterday was indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. He will be brought before Judge Cowing in Part I., Court of General Sessions, for pleading on Monday.

If of a morning we talk clothing alone, or furnishings, or hats, or shoes.

If we talk to boys alone, or to grown up men.

If we don't talk at all of the sort of clothes you want.

Just remember we sell everything man or boy ever wears, and all Fall things are ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING ROOM DESIGNS,
REMINISCENT OF WATTEAU.

Charming little scenes grace whole swarms of gay and whimsical pieces on our 2nd Floor.

Naive gold cabinets coated with lacquer in Vernis-Martin style, and painted with the most delicate scenes of fairyland are especially dainty, $39.00. Tables, $11.00. Desks, the essence of daintiness, with decorated lids and sides. Even chairs, whose well-shaped backs show irresistible paintings, $8.00.

Aubusson hand-woven Carpets and fine antique Persian Rugs. Plain Color Fillings 9 ft. wide, $9.00 per yd.—the correct backing for decorated pieces.

For all Furniture in thoroughly acclimated woods, select at once, as owing to our enormous business this year, those who procrastinate will not be able to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORIES 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Guilty?

Yes!—of having gotten together all the stunning Overcoats of the season, $12 to $40.

Yes!—of being able to give you the best $18 Suit made, and up to $28.

Yes!—of a great showing of rich Fall Scarfs.

Cravenettes and English Raincoats, $15 to $25.

None better than our $2 & $3 Hats.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

GAS FUEL.

A substitute for coal. Can be applied and used in any heating or cooking apparatus without alteration. Demonstrated at showroom of CHARLES L. SCHWAAB, 621 6th Ave.

LITTLE MAN WITH BIG NAME.

Constantinius Papaconstantinopoulos Causes Dismay in the Naturalization Clerk's Office.

An under-sized man, with an apologetic air, sidled into the office of the Clerk of the United States Court in the Federal Building yesterday, and, approaching Archibald Shields, son of the Commissioner, who has charge of the naturalization work, tried to explain his wants. The little stranger's English was hopelessly twisted, and he stuttered as well, but finally Mr. Shields surmised that the visitor was a Greek, who desired to throw off his allegiance to King George and become an American citizen, his motive being the acquisition of a license to peddle bananas. The clerk took his pen and inquired:

"What's your name?"

The little man smiled. He felt that he was on sure ground and thus began:

"C-c-const-t-tant-tinus P-p-pap-pac-c-const-t--t-a-nt-t—"

At this moment he paused for breath. Mr. Shields had stopped writing, and was regarding the Greek with an air of bewilderment. Turning to the Commissioner, he declared:

"If this goes with the job I resign. Here's a siphon of seltzer wanders in, disguised as a man, and I've pressed the lever by mistake. He's overcharged. His name comes in the class of excess baggage."

The Commissioner became interested, and told the Greek to start again. Smiling, bowing, and stuttering, he began, but at the fourteenth syllable, as nearly as he could estimate, the Commissioner gave up in despair the attempt to follow.

At that moment a Greek merchant, who speaks English fluently, entered the office, and volunteered to straighten matters out. After a fifteen-minute struggle he announced that the man's name was Constantinius Papaconstantinopoulos. He lives at 46 Oliver Street, and had been ten months in England before coming here last August. The papers were filled out and Papa, &c., went away, still apologetic and smiling.

NICHOLAS FISH'S WILL FOUND.

Banker Left All His Property, Real and Personal, to His Widow.

Nicholas Fish made a will in September, 1869, leaving all his real and personal property to his wife, Mrs. Clemence S. B. Fish. When the time limit for finding a will had elapsed after the death of Mr. Fish his widow applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration. The document made out in 1869 was discovered after the letters of administration had been granted, and was filed at the Surrogates' office yesterday.

Mr. Fish willed everything to his wife, appointing her and his brother-in-law, Sidney Webster, executrix and executor. That was all there was to it, the whole will covering only one page of paper. Mr. Fish died in Roosevelt Hospital last month.

James McCreery & Co.

Millinery Dep't.

Imported, artificial roses, foliage and grapes in all the fashionable autumn colors.
95c. per bunch.

Fine black satin roses,—all black or with colored centres.
50c. and 95c. per bunch.

Early Fall Hats. Simply trimmed,—for tailor costume or morning dress.
2.85 and 5.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

Hopsacking or Thibet cloth,—blouse and Eton model coats,—flare or pleated skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
12.50.

Norfolk Suits, made of men's suiting. Coats 22 and 24 inches long,—lined with taffetas silk.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
22.50.

Thibet cloth pedestrian skirt,—13 gore pleated model.
Lengths 37 to 41 inches.
6.00.

Children's full length Kersey or Serge box coats. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Colors,—tan and blue.
7.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Coats, Collarettes, Boas and Muffs.

Made of fine skins of Seal, Persian Lamb, and the fashionable Grey Squirrel.

Novelty garments in combinations of furs.

Twenty-third Street.

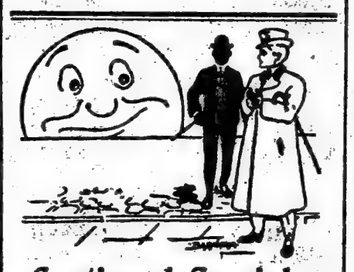

Continued Special Sale—Winter Overcoats, $15.

Heavy rough goods,
Black and Oxford—
most with worsted linings—
Silk shoulders—
all sizes.
Especially good selections for big men—up to size 44.
Some have been $28.
$15.

Our regular Fall Stock
Suits and Overcoats at its best now.
Best Silk Opera Hats—
the $9.00 kind—
$6.00.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway, at 31st St.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,
Between 6th Av. and Broadway.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof.
Warehouses { Lexington Av., 41st and 42d Sts. and Offices, 17th Av., 52d and 53d Sts.
Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 PER YEAR.
VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.
Furniture, Ornaments, &c., carefully packed. Van service by skilled workmen.
Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.
Inspection of buildings invited.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Pres. LAWRENCE WELLS, Sec'y and Treas.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Saturday Is Children's Day
It is also
A Great Day Here for Millinery
Therefore, to-day:—

2,000 Elegant Ostrich Plumes
AT THESE UNMATCHABLE PRICES:—

RICH OSTRICH PLUMES—Black and White—14 to 17 inch—Usually 2.49 to 3.29.. 1.69

RICH OSTRICH PLUMES—Black and White—18 to 20 inch—worth 4.50 to 6.00.. 2.98

OTHER ATTRACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:—

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Latest tailored effects—Rolling Rim, Shepherdess and Walking—full trim'd—special values at .....1.98..2.98..3.98

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS
Immense variety at lowest prices in New York—thousands to choose from—
Large Quills..... .10..15..19
Flat Double Wings..... .29..39..49
Wings and Birds..... .39..69..98
Paradise Aigrettes..... .98..1.98..2.98
Cut Ostrich and other Pompons—.29..39 to .98
Parrots—black and green..... .49..69
Rooster Heads with Breast..... .69
Large Birds—extra quality..... .98..1.24

LADIES' DRAPED HATS
Miroir Velvet—latest shapes—Black and Colors—worth 1.98.....1.29

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BEAVERS
Long Nap, silky finish—Flats and Dress Shapes.....1.98..2.98..3.98

NOVELTIES IN MADE HATS
Only require a touch of trimming to complete them—Taffeta, Silk Braid, Chenille, Chiffon and Panne Velvet, 1.98..2.98..3.98..4.98
Elsewhere sold at nearly double.

Another great lot of TRIM'D HATS AT $5.00
Nothing so smart, handsome or well made can be elsewhere found under $10 and $12
Look, compare and judge for yourself.

Charming Styles for the Girls
At Prices to Charm the Economical!

We wish we had space to tell of all the novelties in Cloaks and Dresses, and to describe their beauty; it would certainly awake desire upon your part to see them.....Space, however, forbids, so we can but invite you to come—it will be profitable.

To-day we offer:—

MISSES' BOX COATS
Stylish Camel's Hairs—plain, two-toned and invisible plaid effects—Box and fly front—Silk Velvet Collars—6 to 14 yrs—value 5.98..... 2.98

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES
Pretty little Cashmere Dresses, fresh from the makers—silk or velvet trim—best colors—4 to 14 years—value 3.00..... 1.98

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Fine Tailor Cloths—fancy collars with lace and deep velvet—coat or bishop sleeve—with and without velvet cuffs—ages 2 to 6..... 3.98
A Saturday Special that you cannot match, try where you may.

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS
Kerseys and Frieze—ripple or new full back—with or without triple or single capes—braid finish or velvet bindings—red, Oxford, brown, new green and Bohemian blue—6 to 14 yrs—$10 and $12 values..... 8.98

Fine Clothing for Boys

Those who have clung to belief that style and quality can only be assured at High Prices realize their error upon a visit here, where they find what is considered to be the most successful Boys' Department in the metropolis....Two or three good sized stores could be put into the space we give to this branch.

While we take pride in Quantities and Assortments, our great strength is in the VALUES we give, fair examples of which will be found in the following:—

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A great assortment of Navy and Mixed Cheviots, Heavy Cassimeres and Tweeds Dark and Medium—Jackets with long or short lapels, 2 and 3 button effects—Collars with Cloth facings—Trousers with double seat and knees—All thoroughly tailored 7 to 16 years.....2.98. 3.98
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A manufacturer's surplus—4, 5 and 6-year sizes—all High class effects—French and American styles—best colors—Usually $6.98 and $7.98.....4.98
Novelties in little Boys' Russian Blouse Suits—Velvet, Corduroy and fine Cloths, Kid or Cloth belts.....to $12.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—14 to 20 yrs.
An extra fine lot of Cheviots, in Navy Blue and Gray Olive and Brown Mixtures—single-breast Coat—Harvard front—military back—linings and tailoring of the best—will keep their shape and style to the last minute they're worn.... 9.98
Matched against the best Suit you can elsewhere find at Twelve Dollars.
Special values in Young Men's Suits in other styles and fabrics—$5.98 to $20.00.

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Fine All Wool Mixtures and Navy Blue Serges—with and without yokes—the most stylish Suit of the season for boys of 4 to 15 years—Unmatched value.....3.98
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Sixty-nine cents does not mean "sixty-nine cent values"—it means extra qualities and extra good make and fit—it is not the price, but what the price buys, that makes it interesting.

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and Alpines are making a name for themselves—they are right up to the top in style and finish—direct from the maker, so there is only one profit, and that a small one—that is why these $1.25 and $1.50 Hats are..... 1.00
Two blocks—for boys up to 16 years and young men up to 20 years.

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Best quality—Negligee or Stiff Bosoms—cuffs attached or separate—styles and patterns elsewhere sold at $1.00 to $1.25..... .69

Ladies' $1.29 to $1.98 Corsets..... .79
Ladies' $2.49 to $3.25 Corsets..... 1.49
There is no mistake in these figures, they are the actual values we will give To-day—

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At $1.29 to $1.98..... .79
Sateen and Coutille—Black, Drab, and White—straight fronts, extreme and modified—long and short—also the Long Length Five Hook (old favorite style)—all sizes—worth, as stated, $1.29 to $1.98. To-day.....79 cents

CORSETS REGULARLY SOLD
At $2.29 to $2.98..... 1.49
Fine Coutille and Sateen—Sonnette—Z. Z.—P. N. and others—Black, White and Drab—straight fronts—also special styles for stout figures—all sizes.
All fine Corsets that cannot possibly be matched at our price.

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Warm Underwear for Cool Days

Dressed comfortably, one need not fear a cold wave.....That we are fully ready to supply wants of those interested in Underwear is seen by following quotations:—

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Ladies' White Wool Vests and Pants 1.39
Ladies' Scarlet Medicated Vests and Pants..... .98 1.49
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, Pants..... .69 Finer to $1.29.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Merino and Wool Vests—Natural or White—High neck—Long sleeves..1.39 to 1.89 High neck—Short Sleeves..1.19 to 1.59
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests and Pants—Half wool—White and Natural—Long and short sleeves..... .79
Ladies' Egyptian Yard Rib Vests and Pants—Fleece lined—all sizes—also extra sizes..... .19 to .49
Ladies' all wool Abdominal Bands—White and Natural colors..... .59
Children's Fleece Rib Cotton Vests and Pants..... .24
Children's White Merino Shirts, Pants and Drawers—18-inch..... .16 Rise 3 cents per size to 34-inch.
Children's Natural Merino Shirts, Pants—Pants and Drawers—18-inch. .24 Rise 5 cents per size to 34-inch.
Children's White Wool Shirts, Pants and Drawers—18-inch..... .39 Rise 5 cents per size to 34-inch.
Infants' White all wool Wrappers..... .49 Rise 10 cents per size to size 6.

Men's Medium Weight Natural and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers .98 Finer to $1.49.
Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers..... .49 Finer quality 75 and 98 cents.
Men's Heavy Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—shirt with double breast.....1.29 Finer quality, $1.69.
Men's Heavy-Weight Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers..... .69 Finer quality to $1.29.
Men's Heavy-Weight Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers..... .98 Finer quality, $1.49.
Men's Heavy-Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—finest Australian lambs' wool.....1.89
Shirts of same quality with double breast and back.....2.19
Boys' Heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers..... .39
Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—special—all sizes..... .49
Children's White Australian Wool Shirts, Pants and Drawers—18-inch..... .55 Rise 5 cents per size to 34-inch.
Children's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Shirts, Pants and Drawers—18-inch..... .45 Rise 10 cents per size to 34-inch.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

APOLITE but mistaken London journalist in recording the indisputable fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has "beyond question the largest circulation of any literary journal in the world," declares this prosperity is due to "its great quantity of gossip concerning the personalities of literature," which he calls "an aspect of things rather despised" on his side of the Atlantic. But, of course, THE REVIEW owes its large circulation to nothing of the sort. It does not print nearly as much "gossip concerning the personalities of literature" as many other literary papers. Its chief concern is the current output of books, principally those from American publishing houses. It has very little space to spare for personal gossip. It gives all the essential news of books, to be sure, without regard to the prejudices of any literary cult, however influential, without favor to any one publisher or set of publishers. Its writers subject to impartial review an extraordinarily large proportion of the books that are published. Its readers can learn from it all about the books that have been published and are going to be published, and it serves them as a safe and unbiased guide in the selection of their reading. These are a few of the reasons why THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has "beyond question the largest circulation of any literary journal in the world."

The title of the forthcoming book by Mr. W. D. Howells, "Literature and Life," seems to be broadly comprehensive, and, indeed, the author has chosen subjects of a very wide range, recording in the same volume his purely literary reflections, his impressions on visiting a dime museum and the Horse Show, and his opinion of Sarah Bernhardt's portrayal of the Prince of Denmark. There are essays entitled "Confessions of a Summer Colonist," "Some Anomalies of the Short Story," and "Politics of American Authors." Mr. Howells, in his introduction, says he has "never been able to see much difference" between what seemed to him literature and what seemed to him life. If he has not found life in what professed to be literature he has "disabled its profession," and he is never quite sure of its unless he finds literature in it. Many handsome and appropriate pictures will give this volume an added charm, although some parts of it, though Hamilton Mabie's new book of essays, "Under the Trees," is beautifully illustrated by an artist with an acute and admirable appreciation of feminine beauty.

The subject of Christine Terhune Herrick's new book, "In City Tents," is not of a kind ordinarily called literary, and at first thought it would seem as unpromising for literary consideration as the admirable cook-books of her distinguished mother, Marion Harland. But Mrs. Herrick's command of a subject that is, after all, of supreme importance in a utilitarian age is complete, and she writes about the problems confronting young housekeepers, the choice of houses and flats, the way to go marketing, the way to keep servants, and the innumerable other things of great interest to the persons for whom the book is intended, with a simple directness and vigor and a faculty for expressing her meaning in the clearest possible manner which gives her work uncommon value.

The increased production by American publishers of expensive limited editions of authors of established repute, which is particularly noticeable this Autumn, must indicate a growing demand for such books. Ten and twenty volume editions of poets, novelists, and essayists, if not actually beyond the means of the ordinary man of culture to buy, are certainly beyond his ability to comfortably keep. His library would soon fill a house of moderate dimensions if he indulged his liking for editions printed on specially made paper from newly cast type with innumerable costly illustrations, to the extent of buying every such edition worth his notice that comes from the presses and binderies. In fact, small books are coming to be more and more of a necessity among men of culture, and the makers of such books as those Dent issues on the thinnest of paper, printed from small but clear type, are justly regarded as benefactors. To own many splendid books like the newest Poe and Dickens and the forthcoming Whitman, (and surely only people who own many books have the taste and inclination to buy such as these,) one must have more room for books than the dweller in a town house of ordinary dimensions. That so many persons can afford to have specially built and presumably fire-proof rooms for their books is one of the signs of these times more gratifying than some others.

A mere glance through the new novel by James Creelman, "Eagle Blood," predisposes one in its favor. Here is an expression that catches the fancy on the very first page: "The gloriously sharp steel that guards the sacred cause of British commerce throughout the dividend-paying world." The story begins with the book, without needless preamble or ineffective explanation, and if the promise of the opening chapters, which are all we have had time to read, is carried out no doubt the reviewers will decide that this is one of the most readable novels of the season. Mr. Creelman makes a London solicitor whose windows look out on Fleet Street near Temple Bar address a young Viscount twice in the course of a business conversation as "Your Lordship" or "My Lord," which a solicitor whose windows looked out on Nassau Street would be likelier to do. But that is a small matter.

Fiona McLeod, in a fervid article in the current North American Review, assumes that the establishment of a new Anglo-Celtic or Gaelic school of literature is now an assured fact, and that it would be "parochial" to ignore it. Let us not be "parochial" if we can help it. She finds in the latest book of verse by Mr. W. B. Yeats "the beginning of a new music and a new motive." But she frankly admits that Mr. Yeats is as yet deficient in "dramatic spirit," and if this sincere and eloquent expression of the spirit in ardent and initiated admirer finds in his lyric plays never to achieve Mr. Yeats to abandon the dramatic form altogether it will save him many needless disappointments and the publishers of Dublin many

ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS.

Southern Colonial Architecture and Other Recent Publications.*

WRITTEN for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

It is a fine, even a monumental piece of work that the publishers of The American Architect and Building News have been doing during these latter years in commemorating by pen and pencil the relics of the building of the American colonies. A very good work for practicing architects, even though the Colonial has lately lost its vogue and been overwhelmed, like every other mode of building, by the irruption of designs, and even the reproductions of buildings, "made in France," according to the latest mode of the Beaux Arts. Good for the architects not only by way of actual and available "material," but even more for the thoughtful among them by way of reproof and edification. Good equally for the historical student of Colonial times, who really cannot dispense, if he knows his business, with the evidence the building affords him of social conditions.

And no installment of "The Georgian Period" has been more interesting than the present, which deals with the Colonial building, chiefly of South Carolina, but also, and more or less incidentally, with the Spanish building of the eighteenth century to the southward and the westward of that State. The architecture of the South is all the more interesting and valuable because the Southerners of the Colonial period took so little trouble to leave any literary record of themselves. The fact that forces itself upon students of Colonial architecture is that in point of strictly social civilization the most backward part of the country was New England, and that thus civilization advanced almost directly as one went southward. Certainly such towns as Annapolis and Charleston lend countenance to this view. Charlestonians naturally make much of the explicit admission of that good Bostonian, Edmund Quincy, to the effect that he never knew what social elegance was until he visited Charleston. But the admission is borne out by a comparison of the architecture, public and much more domestic, of Boston and Charleston during the provincial period. For the American "archaeologist," if the name be not too long for a period so short, Charleston is about the most interesting town in the United States, all the more that it has fallen, as has Annapolis also, so much out of the movement, and that its historical relics still give architectural character to the city.

This character is delightfully expounded in the illustrations, by pencil and camera, which make up most of this portfolio, and which are supplemented by an unpretentious but sincere and well-informed comment in the text. The Spanish influence in the building of Charleston has scarcely received complete justice. It seems quite clear to some students that that influence was much more important than has ever been acknowledged. Compare, for example, the well-known St. James's Church at Goose Creek with contemporary Spanish building to the southward, and you will find it difficult to deny that this Anglican church was designed and built by Spanish artisans. There is a very curious and interesting old building in Charleston itself which seems to me to bear an indisputable evidence of Spanish origin. It is locally known as "the old Revolutionary Powder Magazine," but it is far older than the Revolution. Mr. Horton, in the portfolio under discussion, fixes its date as 1703, on evidence satisfactory to him. But this date seems too recent in view of the fact that it is described as "the old" powder magazine on a map of Charleston published in 1715. Inspection of it inclines one to believe that its primary purpose was not that of a magazine, but of a prison or "calaboose," and points to a possible Spanish occupation of the site of Charleston before the English settlement. At any rate, the workmanship and even the design, the massive groined vaulting in brick, the dormers which give shape and comeliness to what without them would be only a box, the heavy Spanish tiles of the roof, all indicate more affinity with Spanish work of the sixteenth century than with English work of "the Georgian period."

The churches of Charleston, the two Churches of St. Philip and St. Michael, are almost unrivaled among

*THE GEORGIAN PERIOD. Being Measured Drawings of Colonial Work. Part X. American Architect and Building News Company. 1902. (Portfolio.)

†SPANISH ARCHITECTURE. A Library of Classical and Colonial Architecture. Edited by William T. Comstock. [illegible] Comstock. [illegible]

very handsome taste, exceeding every thing of that kind which we have in America." The characteristic and most frequent dwelling house of Charleston, that with its narrow end to the street and the long side fronted with a verandah opening upon a garden walled off from the public thoroughfare, is very nearly peculiar to the city, and commends itself by its adaptation to the climate, as well as by its quaint picturesqueness. But, even in Colonial times, the two-storied portico of Virginia and the Northern Colonial provinces had in South Carolina excellent examples. The Brewton house, the splendor of which dazzled our good Bostonian; the Wragg house, the Turnbull house, and the Lowndes house, (the "Woman's Building" of the Charleston Fair,) show interesting and in some respects admirable instances of it. The buildings of Charleston give it picturesque attractiveness at least equal to that of any other Atlantic seaport, an attractiveness heightened by its "general flavor of mild decay," and makes it one of the places best worth visiting. Next to an actual visit is such a faithful and artistic record as is made in this portfolio by pen and pencil. It is a work well worth doing and admirably done.

TOPICAL ARCHITECTURE.

These goodly folios are evidently intended primarily for the use of the architectural profession. The practice of architecture at present consisting, to the extent of 99 per cent. plus, in the repetition of established architectural forms, nothing more useful, nay, more indispensable to the profession could be imagined than a classified arrangement of such forms. Indeed, they are of great use also to those architects, to the extent of 1 per cent. minus, who really try to design their own work, and do not confine themselves to assembling into as much of unity as may be details and features taken straight from historical examples. Some there are who go further and take the whole building ready made, with a pretense of artistry in the process, the artistry consisting in knowing a good thing when they see it. It might be a good thing for the art of design if all knowledge and memory of architectural forms were wiped out of the architectural mind, and the architects were compelled to find out of their own heads the expression in forms of what they were doing. That is in fact what the engineers are doing. Having no precedents that he can even pretend to pervert to his purposes, the engineer may say of his production, "a poor thing, but mine own." Mostly the onlooker has to agree with him in both propositions. The architect, on the other hand, may flatter himself that his cento is of an agreeable compilation, and that its components have been taken from so many and so recondite sources that the ordinary beholder will take it for a creation and not for a compilation.

In the case of the architect an extensive repertory of approved "features" is necessary to the practice of his profession. That is what the editor of The American Architect and Building News aims to furnish him withal, in the "Library of Classified Architectural Motives and Details," of which the two initial volumes are before us. The ordinary architect would scarcely make out that fact from the title, which is, in sooth, of an ultra-Bostonian circuitousness. Indeed, the general reader would be puzzled to know what "Topical Architecture" might mean. He would even resort to the dictionary in vain. Etymology would indicate to him, most likely, that here was a collection of architectural forms classified geographically, rather, for example, than chronologically. He would have to consider the second title, or even the work itself, in order to understand that what was meant was what, speaking the language of this world, he would call a collection of architectural features. On the other hand, the compiler really endears himself, to readers aware of the value of words, by the delightful reference in his general preface to the examples "the absence of which critics will delight to mourn."

Whatever examples may be conspicuous by their absence, or whatever obscure and recondite examples the "critic" may be moved to insist are familiar to the architectural "every schoolboy," architects have reasons to thank Mr. Ware for the collection he has brought together. He classifies his doorways of the Italian Renaissance according to the general form, beginning with the primary division into intelled and arched, and proceeding to the various modifications and combinations of these. The chronological, the geographical—what the plain man would call the "topical"—and the classification by authors are, however, all provided in the titles or the indexes. For the purposes of the architectural conveyancer nothing could be better adapted, and we may expect the speedy appearance in our streets of a considerable number of such of the doorways here illustrated, "measured and drawn," as have not already been reproduced therein. For the purposes of the historical student of architecture there is also much material intelligently arranged, and even "the general reader" can hardly fail to find pleasure in looking over a collection of the features which show the architectural art of Italy at its best for a period covering several centuries, since the compiler has by no means taken the term "Renaissance" too strictly or literally.

The second volume of the series, which

LAST YEAR'S ARCHITECTURE.

It is rather late in the day to be reviewing a review of the architecture of 1901. But Mr. Kelsey's annual comes near being a perennial in interest, and at any rate deserves to outlast its date. The editor evidently "believes what he knows" and is very much in earnest in laboring for what he calls "the advancement of American architecture as distinguished from the promotion of architectural practice." He is one of those architects who by no means believe that the lines on which American building is most commonly carried on are those on which a real success is to be looked for. This disbelief he has emphasized by giving his frontispiece to a portrait of Mr. Louis Sullivan of Chicago, without doubt the most distinguished of the architectural protestants, and the chief protagonist, by speech and work, of the reaction against the current tendencies of his art. There is a very good critical account of Mr. Sullivan's work—in fact, there are two such—and his most important and characteristic buildings are admirably presented in illustration, as well as some of that fantastic and intricate detail the secret of which he has so nearly to himself. Moreover, the volume gives a very fair representation of what was going on in the building world during the year it covers, and that year included, in this country, the Pan-American, as well as many works of more permanent character and interest. There is a notably interesting showing of the new work at the University of Pennsylvania. There is also a representation, full enough to be fair, of current French work, both in France and in the United States, and attention does not fail to be called to the superior modernity and progressiveness of the French over the American examples. It is again duly "rubbed in" to the American Beaux Artists that the only French honors paid to one of the architects of the Chicago Exposition was bestowed upon the architect of the Transportation Building, an edifice which was pretty unanimously resented by his colleagues. England, Italy, and Germany are also represented by characteristic recent works. The brief notes of the editor upon the designs he publishes are marked by point and pungency. Altogether, the volume is well worth looking over, reading, and owning by students of its subject.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

London in Little Books.*

These three attractive little books belong to the late Sir Walter Besant's scheme of a great work on London, and are issued separately now only because of the peculiar interest which attaches to the historic districts they treat of. The reader is supposed to walk with the authors through the neighborhoods described, and on the way to listen to history and anecdote lucidly and entertainingly narrated. Old Westminster (not the immense modern borough, but those parishes adjacent to the Abbey) is one of the most picturesque parts of the great metropolis and full of hallowed memories. Chelsea is still the home of many famous artists and one of London's handsomest neighborhoods. The volume about the Strand district deals with a larger territory than its title implies. Not only the bustling thoroughfare which was once on the waterfront, but Piccadilly and Pall Mall as far as St. James's Street, are included in its scope, and all of Charing Cross.

More agreeable companions than these daintily volumes, either for one who knows London fairly well or one who desires to learn more of its topography, history, and rich traditions than may be derived from faithful Baedeker, could not be found. They have none of the dryness of guide books, their accuracy may be relied upon, and they are written in a most delightful style. One may have dwelt in London for years and yet may find in them things he never knew about places that still dwell in the mind's eye.

*THE FASCINATIONS OF LONDON: Westminster, Chelsea, The Strand District. By Sir Walter Besant and G. E. Mitton. Three volumes. 16mo. London: A. & C. Black. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents per volume.

PERIODICAL literature in the United States multiplies monthly. It is impossible for any person to give adequate notice to the contents of every issue of the magazines now printed in America, and one may abroad of the swift and heavy current of books. The news of books and possible criticism of the most important books are the main objects of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. But the magazines, even those least known, are not to be entirely neglected.

The Architectural Record is a comely, well-illustrated monthly published in New York, which has reached the fifth number of its twelfth volume. This number dated October contains the beginning of a series of articles on New York hotels by William Hutchins, which treats of ancient hostelries, an article by Paul Vitry on "Contemporary French Sculpture," one by Edwards Gale on "The Great Buildings of the World," and an "Appreciation" of the so-called "flat-iron" at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, together with much other good matter.

Donahoe's Magazine for October contains a variety of articles primarily intended for Catholic readers, but of general interest, especially that by Anna Seaton Schmidt on "Cardinal Vaughan and the London Slums." Stories, poems, and essays make up the contents of this interesting New York monthly.

The Anglo-American Magazine is published simultaneously in New York and London, and the latest number at hand has a portrait of the new British Ambassador printed in blue ink on its red cover.

Dominicana is a monthly for Catholic readers which is published in San Francisco, and contains good short stories, a serial, articles of solid worth on Church topics, and a selection of verses.

Youth comes from Philadelphia every month, and has reached the eighth number of its first volume. It contains the usual "departments" and a good selection of stories; also it caters to the supposed prevailing craze for comic animal pictures. A very unfair game of ping-pong between a hippopotamus, an ostrich, and a giraffe is the subject of one of its pictures.

Bird Lore is published in Harrisburg, [illegible] monthly, [illegible] Ornithology [illegible] which, by the way, millinery dealers will be very sure to learn ever this Winter. Bird Lore is the organ of the Audubon Society.

The Four Track News is an illustrated magazine of travel and education, published monthly by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railway. John Le Roux edits it, and it contains a large variety of short articles, and all of which relate to places on the line of Mr. Daniel's railroad. The pictures are good.

The Southern Workman is published monthly by the Hampton Institute Press at Hampton, Va., and has an ethical and educational object.

The October number contains several illustrated articles on widely differing types of educational institutions. The relation of the negro to Southern agriculture is the subject of an article compiled from the last census by the Rev. G. F. Dickerman. The figures show that a larger proportion of negroes than is generally supposed own the farms they cultivate.

Two stories are printed, the scene of one of them, "Mrs. Clayton's Cooking School," being laid in the Kentucky Mountains and that of the other in New Mexico among the Navaho Indians. The latter is by William J. Harahan, who is becoming known as a writer of Indian stories.

Wilshire's Magazine, of which H. Gaylord Wilshire is editor, is published in Toronto. An essay on Canadian commercial supremacy by O. P. Austin has a prominent place in the new number. Mr. Wilshire has standing among advocates of Socialism, and this month he devotes space and energy to a "heart-to-heart" talk with Tom L. Johnson.

The Church Eclectic, published at New Brunswick, N. J., contains in its October number a rich variety of original articles and selected miscellany.

What to Eat, which is published monthly in Chicago and New York, treats of food in its relations to health, and aims to be an authority in the matter of toasts and after-dinner stories, the making of menus, and the decoration of the dinner table.

Another Chicago publication is Makin's Magazine, which is at once handsome and outspoken, and devotes its energies to psychology, ethics, and the art of advertising. Its leading editorial utterance this week is as follows: "The man who chops wood for a living gets only a chopper's wages."

The World To-Day is also published in Chicago, which is doubtless the centre of the world to-day. It follows the plan of The Review of Reviews and The World's Work, and its pictures and summaries are up-to-date, while it gives ample space to literature and art.

The American Journal of Sociology is a Chicago publication of substantial worth. It comes from the University of Chicago press, and the editing of it is the serious work of men of learning. In the latest number Katharine E. Dopp writes of "A New Factor in the Elementary School Curriculum," and other contributors are Dr. Georg Simmel, Albion W. Small, the editor, and Frank L. Tolman.

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OCT

BOOKS AND MEN.

Prof. Barrett Wendell.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Prof. Barrett Wendell's new book, "Raleigh in Guiana," comes the news from London that he has been appointed Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, for 1902-1903. Prof. Wendell began his literary career as a censor of sophomore "themes" at Harvard, and as the author of "The Duchess Amelia." Both as an instructor and as a writer he has developed. As an author he has achieved the praise of students of literature by his "History of American Literature." Prof. Wendell's forthcoming volume will contain three essays in dramatic verse, after the Elizabethan manner. "Raleigh in Guiana" is told in the spirit of the old chronicle-histories; the second essay, "Rosamond," based on a ballad in Percy's "Reliques," deals with the story of the fair Rosamond's death at Woodstock. The third essay is a legendary story composed for performance last Christmas Eve.

Gen. McGrady's History Completed.

"The History of South Carolina," by Gen. McGrady, is now completed with the early publication of the fourth volume, "In the Revolution, 1780-1783." This volume fulfills the purpose of the author, as announced in his preface to the first volume, "To trace the history and development of the State of South Carolina socially and politically from the inception of the colony to the end of the American Revolution." The first book covers the period from the founding of the colony to the overthrow of the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719; the second, the history of the colony under the Royal Government and the inception of the Revolution, 1719-1776; the third, the history of the War of the Revolution in South Carolina, 1776-1780, and the forthcoming volume continues the story of that struggle from 1780 to its end in 1783, and, as purposed by the author, it is practically a history of Greene's campaign in the South. The frontispiece presents a map showing the State dotted all over from the seaboard to the mountains with battlefields, a chronological list of which to the number of 137 is found in an appendix, a carefully prepared table, which concludes the work. The work bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

E. S. Martin's "Pirated Poems."

Edward S. Martin, whose new volume, "Poems and Verses," was published several weeks ago by Harper & Brothers, can boast, it is stated by those publishers, of a sale of over 25,000 copies of his first volume of poems, well known to readers as "A Little Brother to the Rich." These verses were published four times. First in 1882, under the title of "Sly Ballades in Harvard China," twice in New York, and in London in 1890 under the truthful title of "Pirated Poems." This last-named edition was the result of browsing at a London bookstall, where one of the publishing firm of Howe & Co. came across Mr. Martin's anonymous volume. The publishers printed opposite the title page of the edition the following note: "To the author: The publishers of this book have produced this volume of an old copy found on a bookstall. They have endeavored to trace the author, but have failed, and they undertake to pay the author (whoever he may be) his share of the profits—if any—arising out of the sale of the same, from the date of this publication and as long as the book shall find favor with the public. The author must prove his identity to the satisfaction of the publishers, or to the satisfaction of such arbitrators as they may appoint." The poet learned of the edition through a paragraph in an American newspaper, and the next time he was in London met his new publisher.

Mainly Personal.

It is interesting to recall, in connection with the present coal strike, that the shoemakers were the first strikers in this country of whom there is any record. Three hundred of them struck for higher wages in 1796 in Philadelphia, and they got what they wanted. The first railroad strike, according to Harper's new Encyclopaedia of United States History, occurred in 1877. But in 1894 came the strike which is perhaps the most notable in the history of our country. It began with the strike of 3,000 employes of the Pullman Car Company for higher wages. These men were connected with various railroads centring at Chicago and 100,000 men were affected. The railroads lost $700,000 in property during the trouble and in earnings $5,000,000. The strikers lost $2,000,000 in wages, and after this immense sacrifice the strike was a failure.

*** Sisters from the Order of the Sacred Heart have lately come from Rome to occupy the old North End Mission of Boston. This district, now occupied by Italians, was once the home of Boston's aristocracy, and it is here that the scene of "The Heart of the Doctor" is laid, and which Mabel S. Foster writes with an intimate knowledge of the new life in this district.

*** During the Summer Gen. James Grant Wilson has completed at his country place in Connecticut, where he is still lingering among the Litchfield Hills, a volume of Gen. Henry W. E. Steinmetz's military work, "Thackeray in the United States," being an extension of his two illustrated articles which appeared last Winter in The Century. For this book Gen. Wilson has collected a large number of unpublished Thackeray drawings and letters.

*** A timely coincidence with the appearance of the new novel "On the Cross," issued last week by Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, is the recent announcement of the marriage of Anton Lang, the Christus of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, to Matilda Rutz, a blacksmith's daughter, who personates Mary Magdalene in the drama. The wife of the ex-Viennese Consul at Washington pronounces the description of the Passion Play in the book as very fine and complete. The author, Miss Von Hillern, lived for months in the Village of Ober-Ammergau, where she had the opportunity of studying the peculiar character of these people.

*** Among the hobbies of authors none perhaps is more curious than that of Arthur Morrison, author of "The Hole in the Wall." Mr. Morrison spends his leisure moments and spare cash in collecting Japanese art. He has been going all over London for years, and has succeeded in acquiring treasures of Japanese art, books of drawings and of prints, &c., although he is said to be a comparatively poor man. He frequents junk shops and pawn shops in the riverside slums, where sailors bring their oddities collected in foreign lands, and where, in the purchases, knowledge counts for more than money. Mr. Morrison was once seen by a friend of his who does missionary work in the London slums coming out of a notorious "fence" with an expression of intense joy on his face. The friend remarked that the author looked as if he had "discovered a gold mine." But Morrison said that it was "better than that," for, he added, "I've just got a beautiful ivory for six shillings and a brand new incident for my next book for nothing."

*** Fleming H. Revell Company announce this week a novel by Margaret E. Sangster, called "Janet Ward." This is her first venture as a novelist. The interest of the story centres in college life, college settlement work, and work among the mountain whites of Tennessee, which gives variety to the scenes and large scope for the study of characteristics and the portrayal of character.

*** Booth Tarkington's curious custom of making a detailed sketch of every important scene in his stories before writing the incident has been the cause of long endeavor on the part of his friends to get him to illustrate his own work, but he has always declined to do so, because, he has said it was his place to write stories, not to make pictures. Shortly before the publication of his "Two Vanrevels," McClure, Phillips & Co., received a pen-and-ink drawing of the ball scene, given for the volunteers who are about to go to the front, but the picture came too late to be included in the regular edition, so it will be put into the special autograph edition, as a supplement to Mr. Hutt's illustrations. The picture is said to be quaintly drawn, with an old-fashioned atmosphere reminiscent of Thackeray's illustrations of his own work. It is the first drawing by Mr. Tarkington to be published since he contributed occasionally to The Tiger during his Princeton undergraduate days.

A Corrigan Memorial Volume.

A memorial volume in honor of the late Archbishop Corrigan is being prepared under the direction of Archbishop Farley and distinguished members of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. It will contain a biographical sketch by Father Mooney, a description of the funeral services and the Month's Mind in the Cathedral by Father J. N. Connolly, the sermons of the Archbishop of Philadelphia and the Bishop of Rochester, and other appropriate matter. The book will be printed on fine paper by the De Vinne Press, and sold for $3.

A Poet of the People.*

Many people in the South to-day quote the verses of Frank L. Stanton, which express in homely Georgia dialect the thoughts and aspirations of some millions of people on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. Not all of his poems, however, are confined to local or Southern subjects. Here is one from the new volume of his works which Messrs. Appleton have published, and which is entitled "On the March":

*UP FROM GEORGIA. By Frank L. Stanton, author of "Songs of the Soil," &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

Don't know where she's goin' to—this country o' the free;
She's got the land, an' now her hand is reachin' for the sea!
Her ships on all the waters—the rollin' 'of her drums
Is heard where nations murmur: "She comes! She comes! She comes!"

Don't know where she's goin' to, but still she's goin' fast;
She's ready for the battle—she's bravin' every blast.
Her soldiers march in millions—the blue linked with the gray,
And the Stars and Stripes are wavin' across the world to-day!

Don't know where she's goin' to, but stormy day or night—
In peace, in strife—for death, for life our country's goin' right!
Her flag's on every ocean—the music of her drums
Is heard where nations murmur: "She comes! She comes! She comes!"

The volume consists of 177 pages, embracing more than half a hundred poems. The dedication is to Joel Chandler Harris.

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Professor Wendell's new book contains three essays in dramatic verse, made in the Elizabethan manner.

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Drawings by Howard Chandler Christy

IN THE FOG
Drawings by Frederic Dorr Steele

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

LONDON LETTER.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Julius Verne's theory that the novel is destined to extinction meets with no favor from the London press. Why should it meet with favor anywhere? The supposition that people will grow tired of fiction is as absurd as to suppose that they will grow tired of meat and drink. Fiction is as old as man, and unless man develops into the likeness of animals, he will continue until the end of time to seek amusement in fiction.

That there will be modifications in the novel of the future is, however, certain. It cannot be very long before the public will rise in revolt against the historical novel, the many tons of which have been dumped on the innocent readers. A very few of all the historical novels that have been published during the last five years deserve to be read, but the vast majority of them are simply machine made, and are what Stevenson used to call "tushery." Their popularity is already beginning to fade, and before the historical novel becomes tolerable, not to say popular, again the manufacturers will have to wait for at least another generation.

Volumes of short stories were more or less popular four or five years ago. At any rate, the publishers thought that they were a reasonably safe investment. At present no publisher will look at a volume of short stories, unless it is written by Kipling, or, rarely, by Marie Corelli. There is no explanation of this fact. One would naturally think that the public, which clamors for short stories in the magazines, would read them eagerly when collected in a volume. But the simple fact is that the public will not buy volumes of short stories, and there is at present no prospect that they will become popular during the lifetime of the present generation.

A noticeable change in public taste is shown by the fact that few novels are now illustrated. A very short time ago every novel was illustrated, as a matter of course. To-day not one in twenty of the new novels is illustrated. This is decidedly an improvement. There are few things more impertinent than the average artist's attempt to portray the characters of a novel. His conception of them is hardly ever the conception that the novelist has of them, his only mission seems to be to mislead the reader. If an author is a really clever artist and can illustrate his own books, the illustration might be an aid to the full understanding of his characters, but when a book is illustrated by an artist who, as is nearly always the case, utterly misconceives the characters whose portraits he attempts to draw, he only succeeds in exasperating the reader. Let us hope that it will be long before the practice of illustrating novels comes into vogue again. The only reader who likes them is a person who is so dull that he is incapable of imagining the appearance of the characters concerning whom he is reading. Such a person does not deserve to be considered.

***

I was speaking last week of Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Great Babylon Hotel," in the opening chapter of which an American millionaire buys a hotel outright, because his daughter does not succeed in getting the precise article of food which she has ordered. In the last number of one of the best-known of the London magazines is a story by a woman writer the theme of which is the sudden purchase by an American millionaire of a hotel in which his daughter was not quite comfortable. Considering the fact that Mr. Bennett's novel had a fairly wide circulation no longer ago than last year, the repetition of his American millionaire and his daughter by the writer in the magazine would be decidedly bold were it a willful plagiarism. It is for that very reason that I decline to believe that it is a plagiarism. Any one who wished to steal another writer's story would select one with which the public is not familiar. Without a doubt the resemblance between Mr. Bennett's story and the magazine story is purely a coincidence, although most people persist in regarding it as a plagiarism. That the same idea should occur to more than one writer is very natural, and that a woman writer should not be familiar with all the stories that have been published in England in the last two years is very probable. In short, it is much easier to believe that this is a case of innocent coincidence rather than a case of deliberate plagiarism.

***

The new magazine, The Treasury, is out. It looks well both outside and inside. Its editor is Mr. Anthony Dean, and it is evidently to be primarily a religious magazine. Among its contributors is a long list of clergymen, and while most of them are distinguished men, it will be easy for the editor to swamp the magazine with an excess of clerical contributors. However, the first number is free from this fault, and if the succeeding numbers are as good as the first, the magazine may prove to be a success, in spite of the fact that hitherto there has not, apparently, been any decided demand for a church magazine.

***

An English translation of Casanova's Memoirs has just been published. It is, so far as I know, the first English translation. The publishers assure us that it has been expurgated, so as to be able to be read by the average Englishman, but in that case the wonder is that there is anything left of the book. To expurgate thoroughly [illegible] * * * Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new book, "Paul Kelver," is out, and to judge from the few notices of it that have so far appeared it is destined to be a popular success. It is wholly unlike anything that Mr. Jerome has hitherto written. It is the history of a young man from his childhood, until the period when he finally finds himself. There is humor in the book, and much of the humor is excellent, but it is not primarily a "funny book." Mr. Jerome has apparently set himself to prove that he can do serious work better than he can do humorous work, and to my mind he has fully succeeded in this effort. His hero is a living man, and not in the least a puppet. There are dozens of characters in the book, and for the most part they are as real as Paul Kelver himself. There are no startling incidents, and no harrowing adventures in the book, for it does not pretend to be anything more than the study of an average young man in average circumstances. But there is much in it which is the work of a true artist, and it will surprise many people who know Mr. Jerome only as the author of "Three Men in a Boat," or of the slight sketches which form most of his other volumes. For such a good and honest piece of work as "Paul Kelver," Mr. Jerome deserves hearty praise, and I sincerely trust that he will receive it.

***

Mr. Stanley Weyman's volume of short stories entitled "In King's Byways," deals chiefly with the France of which Mr. Weyman is so fond—the France of the times of the League, or of the time of the Revolution. Unless I am mistaken the best story in the book is "The Daughter of the Gironde." It recalls Stevenson—not in its style, but in its atmosphere. In reading it you think instinctively of Stevenson's stories, though it never occurs to you that Mr. Weyman is imitating Stevenson. Doubtless this is because in the stories of both authors, there breathes the wind of true romance.

In praising the "Daughter of the Gironde" I do not mean to disparage the other stories in Mr. Weyman's volume. They are all readable, and several of them are very good, indeed. It remains to be seen whether the public prejudice against a collection of short stories will interfere with the sale of Mr. Weyman's book, or whether, like Mr. Kipling, he is sufficient of a favorite to render it certain that the public will read whatever he writes. The fact that any publisher could be found to undertake the publication of a volume of short stories at the present season means that the author of the stories must have a very great following among story readers.

***

Miss Violet Guttenberg has written a clever story of Jewish life entitled "Neither Jew Nor Greek." The book is dedicated to Miss Corelli, which will create a prejudice against it among those who [illegible] * * * [illegible] them, it would be unjust to deny that [illegible] this series a novel that has a purpose in [illegible] and this is to show that Protestant [illegible] friends of Protestants of course. That is a subject which possesses no [illegible] importance, and to deny it is to have misunderstood the fact that her novels, preposterous as they are, considered as novels, do not [illegible] the public. Miss Guttenberg also has a story, and tells it well. This is apparently the only point of contact between her and Miss Corelli. The latter could not have written "Neither Jew Nor Greek" to save her life. I do not mean that it is in any sense a great book, but, as I said, it is a clever story, and quite free from the faults which the fact that it is dedicated to Miss Corelli would naturally incline one to find in it.

***

Mr. Eden Phillpotts is a writer who has steadily grown with the publication of every new novel from his pen. Between the author of "The River," which was published last week, and the early books written by Mr. Phillpotts there is a long distance. "The River" suggests Mr. Hardy, without being in the least an imitation of him. It is a strong, beautiful, and delicate piece of work—the work of a true and painstaking artist. What we vaguely call the spirit of nature pervades the book. I don't know what the expression means, but I feel it, and the reader of "The River" cannot fail to feel it also, unless he is a hopeless Philistine. Mr. Phillpotts can be congratulated both on his book and on its title. The latter is a model in its way, and those writers who make a study of strong titles—most of which perish in their birth—should try to follow Mr. Phillpotts's example.

Not much can be said in praise of Lucas Cleeve's "Magic of Rome." There, by the way, is another title which promises much. Unfortunately, the book does not keep the promise of the title. It is readable in parts, but the writer has done better work in other directions, and the book will hardly add to his reputation. W. L. ALDEN.

Ruth, the Martyr.*

No possible resemblance is there between John Poole and Arlo Bates, for Tuskamuck is not Little Pedlington. But what a tragical centre is Tuskamuck, that small New England village! How the fires burn there, though the author does seem to be trying to cover over the blaze with a thick curtain of smoke.

"The Diary of a Saint" is a wonderfully clever piece of fiction, and strong in its contrasts. If it had been transplanted, character and scenes, to some village in France or Spain, the change, we fancy, would have been better understandable than to have Tuskamuck so near at home.

In Ruth Privet the author has newly drawn a perfect saint, though she is a young woman of free opinion as to creeds. She is well-to-do, highly educated, and is respected. She adores the memories of her dead father and mother. Ruth's maternal instinct, derived from her mother, is intensified. Her philosophy of life she gets from her father. All through the story the sage precepts of that departed father are repeated, and many of them are worthy of quotation. Ruth holds in dislike the hard tenets of religion in vogue in Tuskamuck, and the belief in general and universal damnation.

Certainly Ruth is a victim to her own goodness. If she had raged and scolded, and had her own way more, she would have conquered. She was too yielding.

Mr. Arlo Bates presents many personages [illegible] * * * [illegible] a rural village road, but the [illegible] of the story, and the manner and [illegible] the style and the author has much [illegible] temperamental [illegible] of temperament. Sometimes [illegible] Ruth could have loved such a one as George Westing, or such a handsome, impetuous man as was Tom Webber, and how rapidly her attentions would pass from one to the other. Was it pity that went hand in hand with her love?

Perhaps the passages in which Mr. Arlo Bates scores religious fanaticism will not be generally welcomed. There is the little girl Kathie, likely to be driven into a madhouse, because she is tortured at home, and has always held before her her sure fate, and that is to be pitched into hell and to be forked by Satan. It is Ruth who saves the child from a lunatic asylum. Ruth's house in fact is the foundling's home. There is an illegitimate child. The father was Tom, Ruth's first lover. It is Ruth who takes care of the newly born infant, for the coarse and good-for-nothing mother is dead. Then Thomasine becomes Ruth's darling.

Exceedingly touching are the descriptions of the little waif, and amusing the story of the wild jealousies existing between the mistress of the house, Ruth, and the two servants, Hanna and the Irish Rose. Then there is another infant introduced to the home, and Ruth takes it too into her arms. George, Ruth's second love, has married a good-for-nothing wife, who had deceived him.

The two aunts, Naomi and Mehitabel, are notable figures. Naomi personifies scandal. She only lives to find out ugly secrets, and to scatter them broadcast. Mehitabel is a well-bred Boston woman, who cannot understand at first her niece's magnificent charity. Ruth would have married Tom but for his sudden death. He lost his life trying to save a wretched and wicked old woman. Poor Ruth! It might be that Tom's child, Thomasine, became her only consolation.

The best compliment we can pay Mr. Arlo Bates is to insist that his "The Diary of a Saint" will stand a double reading. In his own way, a peculiar way, the author teaches charity, mercy, and love, and it makes no matter whence these man and woman saving traits are derived.

Some Fresh Pamphlets.

In the large mass of pamphlets which has come through the mails this week is one called "The Trust Problem and a Solution," by Charles James Fox, Ph. D. John W. Lovell publishes it. Mr. Fox does not favor the abolition of the tariff on trust-made articles, and does not think "publicity" would remedy all trust evils. He favors a "transport duty"—levied in equal amounts on exports and imports. He thinks the clause forbidding an export duty is not a vital or essential part of our Constitution.

"The Game Lands of Maine," by George N. Van Dyke, is published by the Nassau Press, at Richmond Hill, L. I. It contains the game laws of Maine, a list of places in that State where the hunting is good, and a list of books interesting sportsmen.

"Albany Authors: A List of Books Written by Albanians Contained in the Collection of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society" is the long title of a little pamphlet by Cuyler Reynolds, librarian of that institution. It contains a suitable introduction, biographical data, and alphabetical lists.

*THE DIARY OF A SAINT. By Arlo Bates. Crown, 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 340. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Third Success

of

Booth Tarkington

Author of "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Gentleman from Indiana"

is

The Two Vanrevels

A brilliant story of the aristocratic life of Indiana in the 40's.

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Out one week: 55,000 sold.

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"Dramatic in its outlines, it is filled in with delicate workmanship, showing the touch of the careful literary craftsman as well as the broader strokes of the student of emotions. . . . It is a romance of fine quality, full of life and action."—Newark News.

"Several notches higher in the literary scale than 'The Gentleman from Indiana,' and has some of the delicate charm and grace of 'Monsieur Beaucaire.'"
—Indianapolis News.

"In it Mr. Tarkington has shown anew the convincing cleverness of his pen, and he has shown again that his style is an artistic one and that his character-drawings have that life-like quality which is the hall-mark of the true novelist."
—Philadelphia Record.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., 141 East 25th Street, New York

1902

HOME OF ROMANCE.

Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott and the Land He Lived In.*

WHERE is that homeland of romance where lived Sir Walter Scott? That historic region has for boundary lines a triangle in Scotland, running from "Berwick-on-Tweed to Solway, thence northward to Tweedsmuir and Broughton in Peeblesshire, and again back to the ancient seaport borough," and no part of the kingdom "is more redolent of poetic and romantic memories." Closely associated with the beloved memory of Walter Scott are Sandyknowe, and Kelso, Ashestiel, Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh, Traquair, Ercildoune, and Tweed and Yarrow, and so we call it the "Scott country." It is good to know that far distant from "banks and braes," in our own vast country, the influence of the "Mighty Minstrel" is still potent, for we revere his memory.

Mr. W. S. Crockett, the minister of Tweedsmuir, "born and brought up" in the storied soil, has devoted years to the writing of the volume with the title "The Scott Country," and in it may be found innumerable reminiscences of Scott, associated with the history of the border. The book is handsome and fully illustrated, having many pictures of Sir Walter and views of Scotland, all having a connection with the life of the poet and romance writer.

Walter Scott, who was born Aug. 15, 1771, at Edinburgh, at about the beginning of his third year became dangerously ill, and a fever "left him lame in the right ankle." The little boy was sent to the village of Smailholm. Robert Scott was an old man when his grandson came to the ancestral roof. The grandfather sprung from a respected family, and was himself a typical specimen of the bygone Border farmer. In his aunt, Janet, Walter Scott found a mother's love, for she devoted herself to her "puir lame laddie." There were books in the house, and among them Ramsay's "Tea Table Miscellany," and here, in the "thatched mansion" at Sandyknowe the boy learned his first lesson in the school of romantic verse. Long afterward a copy of the book was found at Abbotsford, and there was a marginal note in Sir Walter's own hand, and it read: "This book belonged to my grandfather, Robert Scott, and out of it I was taught 'Hardyknute' by heart long before I could read the ballad myself. It was the first poem I ever learned—the last I shall ever forget." Describing Smailholm and its surroundings, Mr. Crockett writes:

> The boy's early home lay in the very heart of a romance-haunted region. No spot could have been better suited for a poet's education or the making of a romanticist. He lived and moved and had his being in an atmosphere of romance. Not more than a bowshot from the farmhouse there rose on its beetling crag one of those strongly posted Border fortalices that dot all the district. * * * Sandyknowe is a splendid specimen of the Border peel [fortress.] It is stated to be the most perfect relic of a feudal structure in the south of Scotland, and at the height of its power must have been well-nigh impregnable. It stands lofty, square and massive, on a rocky knoll, so commanding and visible at such a distance as to be a guiding mark to mariners of Berwick. On three sides it is defended by steep, almost perpendicular crags, and on the fourth by a morass and a deep little loch, supposed by some to be the lochan of "The Abbot."

Many were the historical landmarks, and the boy was impressed with the grandeur of the scenery and the legends of the past. "He was living in the land of ballads and amid the scenes of many a bloody fray." In "Marmion" Sir Walter tells the sweet memories of his early days. When the old grandfather died then ended the happy days at Sandyknowe. Those who remained of the family removed to Kelso, some six miles distant, and then Walter returned to his parents' home in Edinburgh, and attended the high school. In 1783, possibly from bad health, the lad went to his aunt's cottage at Kelso.

At the age of twelve Walter Scott paid his first lengthened visit to Kelso, and for at least half a year it was his home. The fresh pure air from the Tweed, so beneficial to him in earlier life, was to be found also helpful in bracing him up against the too rapid growth which was beginning to tell on his constitutional strength. Scott had bright recollections of those months at Kelso. To that time, he tells us, he could trace distinctly the awakening of that delightful feeling for the beauties of natural objects which never deserted him through life—the love of natural beauty more especially when blended with ancient ruins, or remains of our fathers' piety or splendor, became with me an insatiable passion, which if circumstances had permitted I would willingly have gratified over half the globe. He describes Kelso as the "most beautiful if not the most romantic village in Scotland, presenting subjects not only grand in themselves, but venerable from their association."

We seek in vain any intimation in regard to Walter Scott's so-called "dullness" in his younger days. The Boy was not in good health. He showed no signs of precocity, that is all, but was perhaps clumsy at letting people know the capabilities he possessed. At Kelso he attended the Old Grammar School, and he "seems to have acted as a kind of pupil-teacher." The rector of the school was Lancelot Whale and his name "was characteristic of his appearance." He was between six and seven feet in height. He was almost "as gravitating and magnetic as Dominie Sampson himself." Scott had a desire even then to quote for the great rector, and he seems "to very hastily flatter with most of the greatest literary lions of the region." In

was at this school that Scott's acquaintance with the brothers Ballantyne began. Sir Walter's associations with Kelso left a lasting effect on his mind.

Every day new avenues of knowledge in the world of nature and books were opening before him. For one who had felt the witchery of the Sandyknowe peat fire, with its wealth of ballad and traditionary lore, the perusal of a work like Percy's "Reliques" must have been a revelation and a deep well-spring of delight. From the Kelso library he borrowed the volumes—they are said to be still there—and in his cottage paradise, under the shade of a great, spreading plane tree, he so devoured their pages that time and the physical necessities were forgotten. "I remember well the spot," he says, "where I read these volumes for the first time. * * * To read and to remember was in this instance the same thing, and henceforth I overwhelmed my school-fellows and all who would hearken to me with tragical recitations from the ballads of Bishop Percy."

A bridge at Kelso spans the Tweed, and, seen from the bridge, Kelso "looks an ideal township, a very queen among towns," and there are few who will not assent to the feelings of Burns as, during his Border tour, he is said "to have gazed upon it from the spot, reverently uncovering and breathing a prayer of thanksgiving to the Almighty." Says Ruskin: "Scott's life was, in all the joyful strength of it, spent in the Valley of the Tweed. Rosebank, in the Lower Tweed, gave him close knowledge of the district of Flodden Field, and his store of foot traveler's interest in every glen of Ettrick, Yarrow, and Liddel Water."

It is the abbey which is the most notable relic of Kelso, and its foundation dates back to 1128. Some two miles from the castle ruins at Kelso is Roxburgh Churchyard, and here is the grave of Andrew Gemmels, the Edie Ochiltree of "The Antiquary." He had been a soldier during the wars of Queen Anne and the first of the Georges, and Gemmels was the original wandering beggar, or "gaberlunzie," who rather demanded than solicited alms. He died in his one hundred and sixth year at Roxburgh in 1793, and Walter Scott has kept the tatterdemalion alive to-day.

There are some of us to-day who read Borrow and are interested in the gypsies. Mrs. Crockett prints a most entertaining chapter relative to the Romanys in Scotland, for it would have been strange had not Sir Walter studied the gypsies, for the queer folk appear in "Quentin Durward." "Guy Mannering" is his "great masterpiece of gypsy fiction, and its heroine, as Ruskin has not inappropriately styled Meg Merrilies, with loyal heart and fiery natural eloquence, is certainly the most romantic among Scott's many weird women."

Yetholm in Scott's boyhood was the headquarters of the Scottish gypsies, and Yetholme "nestled pleasantly in the beautiful Vale of Bowmont, a short distance from the border." In Scotland years ago there was a Dr. Keith, a cock-sure divine, who insisted that Ezekiel's words about the scattering of the Egyptians were to be accepted without a question. Then the gypsies were from Egypt, and they took on dignity and called themselves "Lords and Erles of Little Egypt." They adopted Scotch names, and the commonest were Baillie, Blythe, Douglas, Geddes, Gordon, Marshall, Rutherford, Ruthven, Shaw, Tait, Winter, and Young. There was a prototype of Meg Merrilies, Jean Gordon, who was drowned at Carlisle in 1746. She was a devoted Jacobite, and was "ducked to death in the River Eden."

"It was an operation of some time," writes Scott, "for Jean was a stout woman and struggled hard with her murderers, often got her head above water, and, while she had a voice left, continued to exclaim at such intervals, 'Charlie yet! Charlie yet!' When a child and among the scenes which she frequented I often heard these stories, and cried piteously for poor Jean Gordon. * * * My memory is haunted with the solemn remembrance of a woman of more than female height, dressed in a long, red cloak, who commenced acquaintance by giving me an apple, but whom, nevertheless, I looked upon with much awe. I conceive this woman to have been Madge Gordon, Jean's granddaughter, the recognized Queen of the Yetholm clans in Scott's day, who is said to have sat as the representative of the person of 'Meg Merrilies.'"

It was the Liddesdale country that delighted the mature Walter Scott. His duties as Sheriff called him to Liddel Water, and then he explored "every rivulet to its source and every ruined peel from foundation to battlement."

In all corners he made his "finds"—far up among the glen heads in solitary shielings, where old and wrinkled dames crooned to their grandbairns and great-grandbairns lilts and rhymes of a bygone age; from plaided herds and burdly (burly) hinds, from intelligent farmers and encyclopaedic domiciles, from village worthies and adventurous peddlers, from parish priests and impecunious lairds, from almost everybody, indeed, who had been known to sing or recite a stranded verse or line of the past. The ballads thus rescued and pieced together existed for the most part in oral tradition, rugged and crude compositions, whose authors remained unknown. They were not wholly the work of one hand, nor did they claim a poetic gracefulness. They would not be the border ballads if they did.

That "Minstrelsy" was published in 1803, and as Motherwell calls it, "it is truly a patriot's legacy to posterity."

Endless might be the interesting material to be gathered from the volume under notice. At the conclusion the story of Abbotsford is carefully told. Sir Walter built a romance "in stone and lime," and then there came misfortune, financial ruin, and the man was fifty-four. "Time and I against any two," he said, "and God give me health and strength, and I will pay every man his due." In six years, between 1826 and 1832, the debt was reduced from £120,000 to £54,000. After his death a further sum of £22,000 received from his life insurance, with the profits of the novels and sale of copyright, discharged all claims against him.

"The Scott Country," as it gives so interestingly the life of the greatest of English romance writers, throwing what are really new lights on the man, and uniting him with his youngest and oldest surroundings, has special merits. It brings about increase of love and respect for the memory of Walter Scott.

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DR. CUYLER'S BOOK.

Memories of a Long and Useful Career—People He Has Known.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

IT is a pleasant thing for his almost innumerable friends and a good thing for his countrymen that Dr. Cuyler, just past the eightieth milestone, and still vigorous in mind and warm at heart, has given to the public these "Recollections of a Long Life." They make not only an interesting book, but a tonic, one which may be read with keen zest and with much profit by any candid person. It is, moreover, a study not to be neglected in a type of character that will never lose its value so long as the battles of life are to be fought and won or lost, and a study also in the influence exerted on character by ideas, conditions, teaching, and beliefs that in great part belong to a previous generation.

One rises from the reading of the autobiography with the impression that its author is above all else a "Minister of Christ." To that calling he was devoted by his mother, and his own impulses from the first accepted and justified the choice. In that calling he has labored for nearly threescore years with intense zeal, with untiring industry, with unceasing joyousness, and with as much tact as fidelity. By every fair test his ministry has been singularly successful. He is and has long been greatly beloved by his large congregation, and is still so, though he surrendered his pulpit twelve years since.

Thanks in great part to his love for and his adaptation to pastoral, as distinguished from pulpit, work, his personality has told intimately and constantly on the lives of a great number of people, and it has told for good. In his farewell to the Lafayette Avenue Church, in 1890, which he characteristically entitled "The Joys of the Christian Ministry," he said: "Looking my long pastorate squarely in the face, I think I can honestly say that I have been no man's man; I have never courted the rich, nor willfully neglected the poor; I have never blunted the sword of the spirit lest it should cut your conscience, or concealed a truth that might save a soul." He could, indeed, say it not only honestly, but accurately, and there are literally thousands of men and women who will say it of him, and with deep thankfulness.

As has been intimated, on the theological side Dr. Cuyler's ideal belongs in great part to a past or passing generation. It is strictly and profoundly "evangelical." A single passage will illustrate:

> It is rather a delicate subject to touch upon, but I am happy to say that in my early ministry the preachers of God's Word were not hamstrung by any doubt of the divine inspiration or infallibility of the Book that lay before them on their pulpits. The questions, Have we got any Bible? and If any Bible, how much? had not been hatched. When I was in Princeton Seminary, our profoundly learned Hebrew professor, Dr. J. Addison Alexander, no more disturbed us with the much-vaunted conjectural Biblical criticisms than he disturbed us with Joe Smith's "golden plates" at Nauvoo. For this fact I am deeply thankful.

And he quotes with glee the Spurgeon notion of the evolutionist's prayer addressed "not to our Father which is in Heaven, but to our father which is up a tree." The belief here indicated is the basis of Dr. Cuyler's lifework. It is also the basis of much of his comment on the great preachers, with reminiscences of whom his little book is crowded. But if the belief may seem harsh to those who have modified it or abandoned it, the book is proof that it is consistent with the sunniest affection for his fellow-men, individually and in mass, and that it does not interfere with very just and catholic estimates of the moral worth of men of all sorts of belief and of none. One may broadly infer that justice and kindness are independent of belief. Dr. Cuyler would probably answer that they are inherent in his, truly interpreted, and if he cite himself as proof it would be hard to gainsay him.

It has been said of Dr. Cuyler that he has a "genius for friendship." The book bears evidence of it. Friends swarm through its pages from widely separated quarters of the globe. They sprang up about him wherever he went, and he traveled widely. It was his fortune to start for a tour of European travel at twenty, in 1842, the year after he was graduated from Princeton, and he carried letters, which, with his eagerness and his gift for hearty appreciation, opened many usually reluctant doors and insured for him many happy memories. He had a long visit with Carlyle, whom, by the way, he seems to have approached with no letter save one from himself telling of "the enthusiastic admiration which we college students felt for him." The philosopher was full of interest in America, and would "like to see" it, but he had "sized up" the country to his satisfaction. "You may boast of your dimocracy, or any other 'cracy, or any other kind of political roobish, but the reason why your laboring folk are so happy is that you have a vast deal of land for a very few people." Thirty years later Mr. Cuyler, with his "beloved friend, the Rev. Newman Hall," had another day with Carlyle.

> A feeble, stooping figure, attired in a long blue flannel gown, moved slowly into the room. His gray hair was unkempt, his blue eyes were still keen and piercing, and a bright kindly smile of welcome was on his face. We were alone, and for two hours we sat by a fire burning away memories of the past. Carlyle was very pessimistic, but he launched out into a most entertaining and characteristic harangue on the wholesale degeneracy of these evil days. The prophet Jeremiah was cheerfulness itself in comparison with him. . . .
>
> The thin and weird-looking old iconoclast went on for an hour until he worked up with gathering "Eternal God" just came clean down into an abominable mixture of lies, shoddies, and shams—down to a bottomless damnation. Ye may give whatever meaning to that ye like. He could not refrain from laughing heartily at the conclusion of this eulogy on his countrymen.

Dr. Cuyler had other experiences in his first trip to the other side equally interesting, including a day with Father Mathew, in whose company he made an address on temperance, his first public speech on any subject, and the first of many hundreds on this subject. In 1863 he went again, this time to Scotland, where he had the privilege of offering prayer for his country in the darkest hour of the civil war, in an assembly of clergymen, who, he remarks, seemed to think that America was past praying for. But these were only two of his many journeys in which he made acquaintance with such men as Gladstone and Newman Hall and Spurgeon and Dr. John Brown, and Dean Stanley and Dickens, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. He talks of them all with pleasant cordiality, and with gleams of shrewd discrimination. And so he talks, also, of many Americans, chiefly of his own calling, though not of them exclusively. His "recollections" of Whittier and Greeley are particularly happy. Of each he records a merry anecdote, rare with either. Whittier recounted at his table the resolution of a Friends' meeting as to a tedious preacher: "It is the sense of this meeting that George C. be advised to remain silent until such time as the Lord shall speak through him more to our satisfaction and profit." Mr. Greeley responded to an invitation from Mrs. Cuyler to take a cup of coffee: "I hope to drink coffee, Madam, in Heaven, but I cannot stand it in this world."

Space is wanting to refer to a tithe of the interesting men of whom Dr. Cuyler has something interesting to say. Their names occur on nearly every page. We find, however, what he has to say of his own life, of his work, of his environment at home and in public the most engaging. He has given the story, very modestly as well as frankly, of a useful, busy, even strenuous life, made fortunate and happy by cheerful love of his calling and of his fellows.

EDWARD CARY.

*RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG LIFE. An Autobiography. By Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D. D., LL. D. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

Bret Harte.*

The last volume we are ever to get from the facile pen of Bret Harte is not made up entirely of posthumous work. If we are not mistaken, some of these new burlesques of his contemporaries in the field of English fiction were published in periodicals before his death. They were well worth collecting, though it might be difficult, if that were at all necessary, to determine their relative value to his other writings. Compared with his earlier burlesques, which were never ranked by Mr. Harte's admirers with his tales of the mining camps and his inimitable verses, they surely lack the zest and buoyancy of youth. One detects a touch of acerbity here and there; and the criticism of some of his contemporaries, which the travesties really amount to, is often decidedly harsh.

Yet it was an honor to be travestied by Bret Harte, which Anthony Hope, Sir Conan Doyle, and Mr. Kipling ought to appreciate. It is too much to expect that Hall Caine and Marie Corelli will ever patiently submit to such trifling.

As pure fun, the Doyle burlesque, in which Hemlock Jones "discovers" that his friend Dr. Watson stole his cigar case, (which, of course, the good doctor did not,) and proves the crime beyond peradventure by his familiar method, is perhaps the best. But the travesties of Hope's "Ruritania" stories (in which persons who resemble each other are bewilderingly multiplied) and of the affected antique style of certain leaders of the "romantic movement" are equally good literary mimicry. In the Hall Caine episode the comic equivalents of Glory Quayle and John Storm sit down and reflect that they have been acting like wildly impossible fools from the beginning of the story, and determine to reform and become sensible. So they get married and go to housekeeping, and Hall Caine in a footnote informs the world that his mighty genius created characters so lifelike that they insisted on ending the story to suit themselves. Here is a bit of the Kipling burlesque:

> "And I," said the Moo-Kow, "am terrible. When the young women and children in the village see me approach they fly shriekingly. My presence alone has scattered their sacred festival—the Sundés Kool Piknik. I strike terror to their inmost souls, and am more feared by them than even Kreep-Mows, the insidious! And yet, behold! I have taken the place of the mothers of men and have nourished the mighty ones of the earth! But that," said the Moo-Kow, turning her head aside bashfully, "that is anudder story."

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Mrs. Cotes's New Book.

Mrs. Sara Jeannette Cotes, who has been in Europe a long while, has been getting ready for the press a new volume of short stories. She expects to be in New York in the Spring or early Summer, on her way to Canada.

*CONDENSED NOVELS. (Second Series.) New Burlesques. By Bret Harte. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*THE WRITINGS OF BRET HARTE. Riverside Edition. 12 volumes. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

Fiction.

ALADDIN O'BRIEN. By Gouverneur Morris. Pp. 298. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

ON THE FRONTIER WITH ST. CLAIR. By Charles S. Wood. Pp. 343. W. A. Wilde & Charles S. Wood. Pp. 343. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. Price, $1.50.

TOMMY REMINGTON'S BATTLE. By Burton Egbert Stevenson. Pp. 256. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.

THE WYNDHAM GIRLS. By Marion Ames Taggart. Illustrated. Pp. 304. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.20.

SIR MARROK. By Allen French. Illustrated. Pp. 280. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.

THE BOYS OF THE RINCON RANCH. By H. S. Canfield. Illustrated. Pp. 249. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.

THE CRUISE OF THE DAZZLER. By Jack London. Pp. 250. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.

THE CRUISE OF THE ENTERPRISE. By James Otis. Illustrated. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. Price, $1.50.

THE LADY OF FALLEN STAR ISLAND. By W. L. Comfort. Illustrated. Pp. 225. New York: Street & Smith. Price, $1.25.

THE LOST WEDDING RING. By Cortland Myers. Pp. 181. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, 75 cents.

FAR PAST THE FRONTIER. By James A. Braden. Illustrated. Pp. 343. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Company. Price, $1.

INCALAND. By C. H. Wetmore. Pp. 310. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. Price, $1.50.

THE MANOR FARM. By M. E. Francis. Pp. 330. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE HEART OF WOMAN. By H. W. Desmond. Pp. 310. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. Price, $1.50.

RICHARD RUME. By T. B. Warnock. Pp. 250. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. Price, $1.25.

SWEETBRIAR AND THISTLEDOWN. By James Newton Baskett. Pp. 324. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

MASTER PRISKY. By Clarence Hawkes. Pp. 167. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE STRONGEST MASTER. By Helen Choate Prince. Pp. 334. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HOPE LORING. By Lilian Bell. Illustrated. Pp. 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A LOYAL LASS. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated. Pp. 313. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

THE BALASTER BOYS. By Blanche M. Channing. Pp. 294. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. Price, $1.25.

WHAT GLADYS SAW. By Frances M. Fox. Illustrated. Pp. 318. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. Price, $1.25.

THE ROADMENDER. By Michael Fairless. Pp. 160. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

HORAE SOLITARIAE. By Edward Thomas. Pp. 190. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, $1.

A LITTLE CAPTIVE LAD. By Beulah Marie Dix. Pp. 298. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.50.

UNDER COLONIAL COLORS. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Pp. 481. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $1.20.

THREE LITTLE MARYS. By Nora A. Smith. Illustrated. Pp. 120. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, 65 cents.

THE BOY AND THE BARON. By Adelina Knapp. Illustrated. Pp. 210. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.

THE LAST WORD. By Alice MacGowan. Illustrated. Pp. 440. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, $1.50.

IN THE CAMP OF CORNWALLIS. By Everett Tomlinson. Illustrated. Pp. 345. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. Price, $1.50.

MR. PAT'S LITTLE GIRL. By Mary P. Leonard. Pp. 322. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. Price, $1.25.

PETE'S DEVILS. By C. A. Adams. Pp. 340. Chicago: The Scroll Publishing Company.

HAZEL PIERCE. By W. A. Ilo. Pp. 318. New York: A. Hograve & Co.

THE HEART OF THE DOCTOR. By Mabel G. Foster. Pp. 299. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

CHILDREN OF THE FROST. By Jack London. Illustrated. Pp. 280. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

EIGHT GIRLS AND A DOG. By Carolyn Wells. Pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. $1.

THE FORAY OF THE HENDRIK HUDSON. By Frank M. Savile. Illustrated. Pp. 182. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

THE LOOM OF LIFE. By Charles F. Goss. Pp. 312. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

WOLFVILLE NIGHTS. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Pp. 386. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A WOMAN VENTURES. By David Graham Phillips. Pp. 331. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

LIVES OF TWO CATS. By Pierre Loti. Pp. 92. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 50 cents.

BRENDA'S COUSIN AT RADCLIFFE. By Helen Leah Reed. Illustrated. Pp. 318. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

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THE GARDEN OF LIES. By Justus M. Forman. Pp. 330. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

COME WITH ME INTO BABYLON. By Josiah M. Ward. Pp. 422. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.50.

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DOCTOR SEYBERT. By Frank H. Spearman. Pp. 366. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.

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MISS BELLADONNA. By Caroline Tickner. Pp. 294. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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THE WHITE WOLF, and Other Fireside Tales. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.

TWO WILDERNESS VOYAGERS. By Francis W. Calkins. Pp. 400. New York: The F. H. Revell Company.

THE INTRUDERS OF PROVI. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated. Pp. 400. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

DAY OF AN INVALID. By the Rev. Hugh Bramston. Pp. 320. New York: Christian Free Literature Publishing Company. By mail, $1.

LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

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History and Biography.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. American Men of Letters Series. Pp. 323. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10.

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ENGLISH THOUGHT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Leslie Stephen. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By John G. Robertson. Pp. 640. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ROMANCE OF OLD NEW ENGLAND ROOFTREES. By Mary C. Crawford. Illustrated. Pp. 381. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.20.

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GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE. By Frederic Wood. Pp. 300. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK. By W. C. Morey. Pp. 290. The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents.

THE GRAMMAR OF PROPHECY. By R. B. Girdlestone. Pp. 196. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. Price, $2.50.

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ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY. By Frederick Engels. Pp. 217. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

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BOB KNIGHT'S DIARY CAMPING OUT. Illustrated. Pp. 231. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, $1.20.

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SIX AND TWENTY BOYS AND GIRLS. By John Hassall. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

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THE BOGEY BOOK. By "E. S." Illustrated by "R. J. S." London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.

CHILDREN OF OUR TOWN. By R. Mara and M. H. Squire, with verses by Carolyn Wells. New York: R. H. Russell.

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SEVEN LITTLE SISTERS. By Jane Andrews. With illustrations in color. Pp. 128. Boston: Ginn & Co.

New Editions.

EDGAR ALLAN POE: Complete Works of, in 10 Vols. Arnheim Edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (First five volumes received.)

CONDENSED NOVELS. By Bret Harte. Pp. 236. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE ROSE CLOUD. By George Sand. Illustrated. Pp. 68. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, 50 cents.

THE JACKDAW OF RHEIMS. By Thomas Ingoldsby. Illustrated. Pp. 70. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. Price, $2.25.

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RUDYARD KIPLING: His Complete Works. In 26 volumes. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES. By Charles Lamb. Illustrated by M. B. Hughes and H. Mars. New York: E. P. Dutton.

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. By Lewis Carroll. With 40 illustrations by Peter Newell. Pp. 212. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. By Walter Scott. Edited with notes by L. Du Pont Syle. Pp. 278. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE. By Elizabeth Barrett Barrett. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

THE POETRY OF ROBERT BROWNING. By Stopford A. Brooke. Pp. 400. New York: Oxford & Co. $2.50.

LIBERATURE AND DOGMA. By Matthew Arnold. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By John G. Nicolay. [illegible] New York: The Century Company. $2.

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Miscellaneous.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
Supplement to
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, OCT. 11, 1902.—16 PAGES.

OOM PAUL'S BOOK.

American publishers do not seem to be very eager to secure the right to publish here President Paul Kruger's forthcoming book, which is to be printed in several languages in Munich and other European cities. The book will be published simultaneously in Munich, London, and The Hague about the middle of November. Perhaps the English publisher, Mr. Fisher Unwin, who purchased the rights in it for all English-speaking countries, expected a livelier competition among American publishers for the privilege of reprinting and selling Oom Paul's book here, but there are no signs that the American reading public is waiting very anxiously for Mr. Kruger's own account of his life and its ups and downs and his personal opinions of the people he has met.

Probably, among forthcoming books by people whose renown is not literary, it will occupy a subordinate place to some other promised works of special interest, like Lilli Lehmann's book called "How to Sing." If any one now living knows how to sing it is Mme. Lehmann, though she may not turn out to be an expert writer. Everybody who wants to know how to sing or how a good singer thinks one ought to sing will be interested in her book. The interest manifested in Paul Kruger's book will surely be less keen.

Still, Krüger has many things to say, and, so far as we can learn, he has said them fearlessly in his new book, which represents a full year's work. It contains about 100,000 words and was dictated to the deposed President's private secretary, Mr. Bredell, and his former Under Secretary of State, Mr. Grobler. It tells the story of Kruger's life from his childhood to the present day. The chapters relating to the Jameson raid were pronounced by the professional readers employed by the English publisher to be particularly interesting.

The burning South African questions of Kruger's day, namely, the food tariff, the employment of native labor in the mines, and the dynamite monopoly, are all, we may be sure, treated of vigorously from the point of view of the Boer. We are told also that Mr. Kruger's remarks about the British Colonial Secretary are vivacious and likely to be entertaining to folks who do not like Mr. Chamberlain.

Undoubtedly Mr. Kruger's book will find a publisher here before long, though the owner of the English rights may have to lower his price and be content with a smaller profit on his investment than he had counted on getting. There has even been some talk of a serial publication of the work here, but nothing has been settled on that point. Before the middle of November, though, we may expect to see ample quotations of such parts of Mr. Kruger's narrative as are accounted "newsy" widely circulated in the daily press.

We learn that the demand for the book in Germany is large, and that the Munich publisher who will bring out Kruger's work will also control the books De Wet and Viljoen are writing. Much stress has been laid in the German "advance notices" on the harshness with which Mr. Kruger treats Mr. Chamberlain, and many Germans dislike Mr. Chamberlain very much.

POE AS A "WORLD AUTHOR."

Prof. Charles F. Richardson's introductory essay to the new and splendid Arnheim edition of the works of Poe is, as it should be, a noteworthy contribution to Poe criticism and a comprehensive and perfectly intelligible summary of the very nearly the highest rank for the subject, as true to its subtleties, but ingenious into no hysterical overpraise, and has not a bit of abuse of Poe's hasting critics or those of his contemporaries who did not rate him at his worth.

We are not sure that Prof. Richardson has said much about Poe that had not already been said before, but what he has said is sound and convincing and worthy of the place given to it in the handsomest edition of the writings of Poe that we have ever seen, or are likely to see. Referring to the somewhat cruel English opinion that America has thus far produced exactly a poet and a half—"Poe in both thought and form, Whitman in thought, but not in form"—Prof. Richardson says:

> The earnest admiration shown for Whitman in England, Italy, and elsewhere, as the utter American, forms no offset to the eager and widespread accolade accorded Poe. Even in the matter of absolute originality of idea and expression Poe equals Whitman, and his message of beauty and immortal individualism is not less cogent than Whitman's of comradeship and courage.

Naturally the new editor of Poe draws a sharp distinction between the ethical and the artistic point of view in determining the rank of an author. But he holds that "other things being equal, the great artists of the world, in any field, have joined moral perception to perception of beauty of form." He believes that Hawthorne ought to outrank Poe, even when submitted to the same comparative tests, and has much to say on this point, but decides that "the general vote has been given to the singer of 'The Raven' and the teller of the tale of 'Ligeia.'"

Prof. Richardson points out the falsity of the popular idea that Poe has always been unappreciated in his own country, an idea which seems to have had its origin in France. Of course some of our best accredited critics have belittled Poe, but so have many of the reviewers of other countries. But as this writer says "Poe remains, after half a century, the most broadly conspicuous of American writers."

NOVELISTS STILL USEFUL.

Clement Shorter, on his entertaining page of literary causerie in The Sphere of London, referring to the recent speculations of one of the reviews as to whether or not the novel had had its day, expresses the personal wish that no more novels might be written during his lifetime. Then, he thinks, he might have a chance to improve his mind by reading history and biography, and he seems to think, also, that the sales of solider books would increase if there were no novels. But of course Mr. Shorter is only half in earnest. He knows, too, that the novel is not played out yet, though fewer novels may be printed this year than were printed last, and there may be fewer aspiring novelists next year than there are now. The novel has its uses when the novelist has the story teller's talent, combined with the power of observation and genuine sympathy with humanity, without which his novels are not worth the paper they are written on.

Edith Baker Brown, in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly, has a word to say for the sincerity of the modern novelist in his fullest development, which ought to reconcile any intelligent person to the continued vogue of the novel. He has none of the cocksureness of vision and judgment in regard to conduct and morals that the old writers have. He has, in short, his "moral hesitations," he is often not quite sure in his moral criticism. He feels, with Stevenson, that there is no "vital congruity in the wisest rules," but at the best "a municipal fitness." He feels that "there are many more ways of being right" than there used to be.

Sincerity is the aim of this highly developed modern novelist. The writer finds, for instance, that Mr. Howells "shows us the good and evil in a man's life, he lays bare the causes of failure in character or in our imperfect society, but he is shy of judgment, or, if he ends in a dogmatism at last, we feel that it is not without some violence to his own nature." This, as we take her argument, is due to the "refinement of the modern conscience" which has caused our writers to lose an "eminently practical attitude toward the moral life." The outcome is a struggle of sincerity against simplicity, which is in itself extremely

[illegible] of all forms of interpretive literature, we need the last, to be sure, to [illegible] a safe intellectual position. In the [illegible] ideas are the very body of experience, and the observer, who usually thinks the [illegible] can [illegible] his habit at all at once. [illegible] a [illegible] with [illegible] (I [illegible] be not merely [illegible]; it must be structural. So Haweis, Hardy, Tolstoi over, belong to the older generation. But every year new writers are coming into the new set of influences, and the younger men are unconsciously infected, instinctively they begin to trust the larger and more enthusiastic principles which are crowded down by a commercialistic intellectualism. The new tendency is away from artificiality toward more force and conviction in style. All this means that the author is regaining the courage of his personality, and that the next generation of novelists shall recover a certain hold upon life which those just passing have lost.

But to be sincere in one's criticism of life, even if not final and convincing in one's judgments, is, after all, to be worthy of recognition as some sort of a moral guide, so that even the novelist of "moral hesitations" has his uses beyond mere entertainment.

"Gotten."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am glad to join in the protest of your correspondent May Caroline Hyde against the reintroduction into American speech and literature of the word "gotten." She is obviously too young to remember its history. I first heard it so long ago as 1841 on a plantation in Virginia from my cousins there, whom I visited one Winter. I noticed it afterward among the Southern law students, who were then numerous at Cambridge, Mass., where my birthplace and home were. In those days you could tell infallibly by this one shibboleth the Northern or Southern origin of any one. This was the case until the American civil war. Almost all wars lead to some interchange of words between the two contending parties; thus there was an influx of Spanish words after the Mexican war and again after the Cuban war. And I have never observed that any Southern word except "gotten" traveled northward after the civil war ended. For myself I wish it had never migrated, regarding it as a step backward, not forward, in the simplification and invigoration of our common tongue. Even the sweet voices of Virginia women cannot quite justify it.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Glimpsewood, Dublin, N. H., Oct. 1, 1902.

Modest, But Delighted.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I should have thanked you at once for the very nice notice you gave my book if I had quite known how to go about it. Rightly considered, the problem is somewhat difficult, for if the book merited such high praise (and I like to think it did) and you but did your duty in so praising it, why should I thank you? If it did not merit so much, (which I more than half suspect,) again why should I thank you for having so little discrimination? It may please you to know that your review sold some $1,500 worth of books out of hand.

Whether it is in good taste for me to thank you or whether it is not, let me blurt out that I do thank you very, very much. It is most delightful to be so praised. It is most delightful to find that somebody else enjoyed reading the book as much as I do. I am just brazen enough to admit that I do love to read my own stuff, and my greatest regret is that I do not find somebody else that writes exactly like it, so that I could read it without knowing what was coming next all the time, so that I could have a surprise. "Esaias is very bold."

AUTHOR.

American Lithography.

The large illustrated work on artistic lithography, begun by the Gesellschaft für Vervielfältigende Kunst of Vienna in 1895, has just been completed by the publication of Part II., containing the chapter on the United States. The work is composite, each country being dealt with by an authority—as, Germany by R. Graul, France by H. Bouchot, England by H. W. Singer. The late S. R. Koehler, the recognised expert in the reproductive arts in this country, had been chosen to write the chapter on the United States. But death intervened, and the work fell to Frank Weitenkampf, curator of the print department of the New York Public Library.

It is a little odd, perhaps, to hear that the first complete account of artistic lithography in our country has been written in German by an American, and published in Austria.

Though the article begins with the apologetic statement that it is commercial lithography which has naturally attained the greatest development in the United States, yet a very respectable measure of artistic achievement is certainly shown in what follows, and commercial lithography enlisted not a few artists of ability. As a medium for book illustration, the art had its day, and even in recent years we have seen such excellent work as Prang's reproductions of the ceramic collection of the late W. T. Walters. As a means of purely artistic expression, an autographic art, lithography has attracted the attention of various American artists from 1820 to the present. One need but recall the work of living artists such as Moran, Mary Cassatt, John S. Sargent, Joseph Pennell, Sterner, Ranger, Miéiats, and Lauber to show that the present record of facts gleaned while still available was worth while, and is of permanent interest.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Latest News About English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Copyright, 1902.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.—R. T. Cook, the well-known London journalist, will publish two volumes of selections from scarce Ruskin pamphlets dealing with Turner and other notable artists. The book will be called "Ruskin on Pictures," and will be illustrated. Allen will publish it.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. announce a volume of "Studies of Old Preachers," by George Dunham. The book by Henrietta Cockran, who is prominent in the literary set to which Richard Whiteing belongs, is nearly ready. The Messrs. Hutchinson are the publishers. As already announced in these dispatches, its title will be "Celebrities and I," and it contains personal reminiscences and anecdotes of Dickens, Thackeray, the Brownings, the Rossettis, Ruskin, Lord Leighton, Watts, Cobden, and Cardinal Manning. Its gossip is said to be good-humored, informing, and "[illegible]te."

***

Daniel, the Oxford publisher, is bringing out a new collection of verses by F.W. Bourdillon, entitled "Ailes d'Allouette," second series. The volume will contain between sixty and seventy poems similar in quality to those of the former series.

***

William Heinemann will publish Oct. 16 a new book of "extracts from a girl's diary," called "For Her Sex," which will probably excite severe criticism because of its ostensibly "frank" and unquestionably crude way of dealing with subjects usually treated with reserve. It is whispered that the book is of American origin and has already been published in New York under another title.

Heinemann also announces a new novel by Elizabeth Robins, entitled "The Magnetic North." Violet Jacobs's novel "The Sheepstealers" has been warmly praised by the critics. The first edition is exhausted.

***

Silas K. Hocking is following the "Sherlock Holmes" example. He has written a series of realistic stories under the general title of "Adventures of Latimer Field, Curate," which will be first published serially in The Sunday Circle, a new semi-religious journal which Hartley Aspden starts here in November.

***

Grant Richards announces a new volume of "Wellington's Dispatches," selected, with notes by Walter Wood. Many of the selections are thought to be particularly appropriate after the recent South African experiences. The book will include an epitome of the Duke of Wellington's career: Lord Kitchener has accepted the dedication. E. B.

The Arnheim Poe.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have ready five volumes of their new Arnheim edition of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, which is to be completed in ten volumes, and limited to 1,000 signed and numbered sets. Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College is the editor of this splendid new edition, and he contributes by way of introduction an essay on Poe as a "world author," the one literary genius this country has produced whose writings have appealed to all the world alike.

This is an attractive point of view, and Prof. Richardson's argument is able and interesting. His essay is, in fact, a study of the American literature of Poe's day, and the preceding era, as well as an acute critical analysis of the varied writings of the gifted poet and romancer.

The new edition is printed on specially made Old Stratford linen paper, and the illustrations will include seventy-two photogravures printed on Japanese vellum from paintings expressly made by Frederick Simpson Coburn. There will also be twenty-five photogravure portraits and many embellishments in the text. In the volumes at hand Vol. I. comprises Prof. Richardson's introduction, the poems, and essays, while the others contain the tales, which will also fill Vol. VI. The literary criticisms will be contained in Vols. VII., VIII., and IX., while the last volume will be devoted to the miscellanies.

Handsomer books than these it has never been our pleasure to handle. After glancing over these early volumes one feels sure that no lover of Poe, no student of American literature, no collector will account the Arnheim edition superfluous. The mystical tales in particular positively gain a new charm from the appropriateness of Mr. Coburn's pictures.

A Book of Humbugs.

Harvey Sutherland, author of that droll but really informing work on entomology called "The Bopk of Bugs," which recently had an appreciative review in these columns, is at work now on "The Book of Humbugs," in which he will treat, in the same scientific but attractive way, such subjects as thought transference, mind reading, fortune telling, astrology, and certain others.

OCT 100

PORK PACKER'S WISDOM

Letters of a Merchant to His Son Which Recall David Harum.*

EVERYBODY will be talking about the "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" before long. This is a book full of peculiarly American wit and humor, with an undercurrent, at least, of practical wisdom. John Graham is a big man in Chicago, and head of the house of Graham & Co., pork packers. He is familiarly known as "Old Gorgon Graham," while his son, Pierrepont, to whom the letters are addressed, is humorously called by his intimates "Piggy."

The letters begin when Pierrepont enters Harvard, and end after he has proved himself worthy of succeeding his father in the management of a great business, and has betrothed himself to a nice girl.

In the meanwhile "Piggy" has some valuable, if disagreeable, experiences. When he leaves college he wants to "go abroad," but his father's idea is that he shall enter the Chicago house at the foot of the ladder, and work his way up. His father's ideas prevail.

No better idea of the quality of the book could be given than that derived from a few quotations at random from the various letters. Old Mr. Graham is certainly what is called a "tough proposition" in the slang of the hour, and the slang of the hour cannot be ignored in considering this amusing volume.

Perhaps no practical business man would ever write such letters to his son or to anybody else; but these, with due allowance for permissible artistic exaggeration and a humorous view of life, are just the letters a Chicago pork packer might write, in the circumstances, if he were as fond of writing as David Harum was of talking and had David's faculty for anecdote and faculty for aphorism. Graham is a broader man than Harum, with a wider horizon, and a larger understanding of affairs. But he inevitably reminds one of Westcott's hero.

The following selections from "Old Gorgon's" letters sufficiently explain themselves:

If you graduate with a sound conscience, I shan't care so much if there are a few holes in your Latin.

Does a college education pay? Does it pay to feed in pork trimmings at five cents a pound at the hopper and draw out nice, cunning little "country" sausages at twenty cents a pound at the other end? Does it pay to take a steer that's been running loose on the range and living on cactus and petrified wood till he's just a bunch of barb wire and sole leather and feed him corn till he's just a solid hunk of porterhouse steak and oleo oil?

You bet it pays. Anything that trains a boy to think and to think quick pays; anything that teaches a boy to get the answer before the other fellow gets through biting the pencil pays.

College doesn't make fools; it develops them. It doesn't make men bright; it develops them.

The cashier has just handed me your expense account for the month, and it fairly makes a fellow hump-shouldered to look it over. When I told you that I wished you to get a liberal education, I didn't mean that I wanted to buy Cambridge. Of course the bills won't break me, but they will break you unless you are very, very careful.

I can't hand out any ready-made success to you. It would do you no good, and it would do the house harm. There is plenty of room at the top here, but there is no elevator in the building.

If you gave some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick and lose the napkin; and there are others that you could start out with just a napkin, who would set up with it in the dry goods business in a small way and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

I know that a good many people say I am a pretty close proposition, that I make every hog which goes through my packing house give up more lard than the Lord gave him gross weight; that I have improved on Nature to the extent of getting four hams out of an individual which began life with two; but you have lived with me long enough to know that my hand is usually in my pocket at the right time. The meanest man alive is the one who is generous with money that he has not had to sweat for, and the boy who is a good fellow at some one else's expense would not work up into first-class fertilizer.

Adam invented all the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself, and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials. The boy who does anything just because the other fellows do it is apt to scratch a poor man's back all his life. He's the chap that's buying wheat at ninety-seven cents the day before the market breaks.

There's a chance for everything you have learned, from Latin to poetry, in the packing business, though we don't use much poetry here except in our street-car ads., and about the only time our products are given Latin names is when the State Board of Health condemns them.

We didn't have to know fractions to figure out our profits [when he began business.] Now a merchant needs astronomy to see them, and when he locates them they are out somewhere near the fifth decimal place. There are sixteen ounces to the pound still, but two of them are wrapping paper in a good many stores.

A fellow and his business should be bosom friends in the office and sworn enemies out of it. A clear thing is one that is swept clean at business at 6 o'clock every night, and isn't opened up till 9 o'clock next morning.

Culture is not a matter of a change of climate. You'll hear more great poetry to the square foot in the Union Square car-boy than you will in England. And there's as much art talk on the Lake front as in the Latin Quarter. It may be a little different, but it's there.

I remember reading once that when Dr. Johnson [Samuel Johnson, the famous lexicographer] was asked if he thought the Irish were as intelligent as the English, he answered that they were if instead of thinking

[illegible] when you [illegible] to talking with [illegible] about [illegible] it

run a conversation like a Sunday-school excursion, with stops to pick flowers; but in the office your sentences should be the shortest distance possible between periods.

Our bright young men have discovered how to make a pretty good article of potted chicken, and they don't need any help from hens, either; and you can smell the clover in our butterine if you've developed the poetic side of your nose; but none of the boys have been able to discover anything that will pass as a substitute for work, even in a boarding house, though I'll give some of them credit for having tried pretty hard.

Whenever any one offers to let you in on the ground floor it's a pretty safe rule to take the elevator to the roof garden.

Of course, a packer who understands something about the versatility of cottonseed oil need never turn down orders for lard because the run of hogs is light, and a father who understands human nature can turn out an imitation parson from a boy whom the Lord intended to go on the Board of Trade. But on general principles it's best to give your cottonseed oil a Latin name and to market it on its merits, and to let your boy follow his bent, even if it leads him into the wheat pit.

Marriages may be made in heaven, but most engagements are made in the back parlor with the gas so low that a fellow doesn't really get a square look at what he's taking.

A man can't pick his own mother, but he can pick his son's mother, and when he chooses a father-in-law who plays the bucket shops, he needn't be surprised if his own son plays the races.

While you are at it, there's nothing like picking out a good-looking wife, because even the handsomest woman looks homely sometimes, and so you get a little variety; but a homely one can only look worse than usual. Beauty is only skin deep, but that's deep enough to satisfy any reasonable man.

You can trust a woman's taste on everything except men; and it's mighty lucky that she slips up there or we'd pretty nigh all be bachelors.

Repartee makes reading lively, but business dull.

Sausage is the one subject of all others that a fellow in the packing business ought to treat solemnly.

You'll meet a good many people on the road that you won't like, but the house needs their business.

What you know is a club for yourself, and what you don't know is a meat axe for the other fellow.

He was a powerful hand for a joke and had one of those porous heads and movable scalps which go with a sense of humor in a small village.

The only animal which the Bible calls patient is an ass, and that's both good doctrine and good natural history.

Of course, clothes don't make the man, but they make all of him except his hands and face during business hours, and that's a pretty considerable area of the human animal.

The wheat pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clear down to hell. And trading on margin means trading on the ragged edge of nothing.

With most men duty means something unpleasant which the other fellow ought to do.

Historical Sale in Philadelphia

The historical sale, soon to be held in Philadelphia by Stan V. Henkels, includes a very important series of original official documents, over 150 in number, extending from the foundation of Penn's Province, in 1682, to the beginning of the Revolution, in 1774, with dates covering almost every year during that period. Many of the documents possess peculiar historic interest, and should attract the attention of scholars and collectors throughout the country.

It embraces the certified official copies of the minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, as well as of the Provincial courts, made at the time, during some of the years prior to 1700, concerning transactions that were of especial importance. One of these is an official manuscript of the laws of the Province, from 1682 to 1694, some of them slightly abridged, made for the use of Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, who, on April 28, 1693, arrived in Philadelphia to supersede William Penn in the government of Pennsylvania, the latter having been deprived of it by William and Mary. It consists of seventy-four pages and concludes with the laws passed during the sessions of the Assembly that met shortly after Fletcher's arrival, continuing from the 15th of May to the 1st of June, 1693, and with the additional record of the passage of Law No. 234, enacted during the sessions of the Assembly of 1694, immediately after whose dissolution Gov. Fletcher went to New York and never returned.

An exceedingly interesting and valuable document is a commission, in William Penn's handwriting, to Thomas Lloyd, "Given at Hammersmyth, this 11th of 9th Mo. 1688," appointing him Lieutenant Governor of the Province. It is in admirable state of preservation, with a fine impression of the seal of the Province in sealing wax. There is peculiar interest attached to this document in connection with the history of the remarkable contention of Lieut. Gov. Blackwell with Lloyd and the most important of the Quakers, by which he was continually opposed during his administration. Lloyd had great force of character, and through Penn's support [illegible] at the head of the Provincial Government, serving in such capacity for nearly eight out of the eleven years during which Pennsylvania was a province. [illegible] has particular interest in the fact that there is no mention of it in any of Lloyd's letters, diaries or memoranda.

The collection is certainly remarkable for containing a considerable number of original documents [illegible] the [illegible] Penn, [illegible] Lloyd, [illegible] Blackwell, [illegible] Markham, [illegible] Fletcher, [illegible] Gookin, [illegible] Logan, [illegible] Keith, [illegible] Evans, [illegible] Gordon, [illegible] Hamilton, [illegible] Thomas, [illegible] Penn, [illegible] Richard Penn, [illegible] Shippen, [illegible] Allen, [illegible] Chew, [illegible] Tilghman, [illegible] Ross, [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Smith, [illegible] Peters, [illegible] Rush, [illegible] Dickinson, [illegible] Morris, [illegible] Clymer, [illegible] Mifflin, [illegible] Fitzsimons, [illegible] Meredith, [illegible] Reed, [illegible] Franklin, [illegible] Bache, [illegible] Duane, [illegible] Dallas, [illegible] Muhlenberg, [illegible] Gallatin, [illegible] Wolcott, [illegible] Pickering, [illegible] Lee, [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Hamilton, [illegible] Jefferson, [illegible] Madison, [illegible] Monroe, [illegible] Adams, [illegible] Jay, [illegible] Clinton, [illegible] Livingston, [illegible] Morris, [illegible] Hancock, [illegible] Adams, [illegible] Jefferson, [illegible] Franklin

About "Jezebel."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I herewith answer the questions of your correspondents which you have referred to me apropos of my recent novel, "Jezebel," prefacing the answers with a few words about the serious charge which has been brought by the book reviewers of the more important publications against that same recent novel—that in it I have intentionally perverted the Biblical narrative, having idealized Jezebel and been most unjust in my delineation of the character of Elijah.

I began the book as a historic study of that most dramatic portion of Jewish history, the reign of Ahab, son of Omri. I had no prejudice against Elijah, none in favor of Jezebel. I had no thought of making the detested Queen of Ahab appear either as a good woman or as a great Queen. At best I thought to find her the Catherine de Medici of Israel—a cruel, power-craving bigot. While I cannot claim ever to have loved or revered Elijah as a hero, I believed him the one strong character of his time. I had read the Biblical story as a small child, when it was my ambition to be able to say that I had read the Bible "straight through," and many times since, always with increasing thoughtfulness. But the reading and the studying of the Old Testament are two very different matters.

When reading the Old Testament one is thrilled by the narrative, the vivid conciseness of the style, while when studying it we take into consideration the methods of study and rules of criticism without which no ancient literature can be even approximately understood. We consider the lapse of time, the imperfection of language as a vehicle of thought, and the point of view of the writer. We remember that the Old Testament was written mainly in Judea by Jews for Jews; that the writers were men, and, though moved by the Holy Spirit, were neither sinless in their actions nor infallible in their judgments. Therefore, although the reader may have formed a very well-defined opinion, admirable or quite the contrary, of a Biblical character, it sometimes happens that the student gets quite the reverse. We find that the Old Testament, like any other history, is what it is, not what we might have expected it to be.

In preparation for my novel I took the First Book of Kings as a basis, and from it threw out the lines of my study into every channel to be found in the great libraries of this country. Many of those lines led me into books and pamphlets whose pages were brown from age, while others took me to volumes so new that the paper had the feel and smell of fresh ink. All of these books are to be had by any who care to read them, and I am willing to wager all my royalties from "Jezebel" and from all other books which I may write that could the opinion of the Bible students of the country be had, they would agree that I have not idealized the character of Jezebel any more than I have the character of Elijah. That I have written of her from a different point of view than that taken by the writer of the First Book of Kings I admit. I pictured her as she is described in Josephus and other histories of the period; as the brilliant and beautiful daughter of a powerful King, a King who to reach the throne slew his own brother, who himself was a fratricide; as the remarkable daughter from that remarkable family from which later sprang Dido, and later still Hannibal. That she was both brilliant and beautiful the story as told in the book of First Kings proves, else why did Ahab permit her to send the message of defiance to Elijah after the contest on Carmel, why did he give her such power as evidenced by the death of Naboth? That she loved her lord and that he was sure of her sympathy the trial and death of Naboth is proof. For what other reason would the weak King have poured his disappointment into her ears? Why, having soothed his spirit, was she not content? A weak woman or an indifferent wife would have exerted herself no further. But the Jezebel of First Kings is neither a weak woman nor an indifferent wife. That for which the heart of her lord longed must be his.

As to my delineation of the character of Elijah, I defy any one to point out a single instance where I have made him appear any more cruel or fanatical than he is pictured in the Old Testament. For one act, the slaying of the Prophets of Baal after the contest on Carmel, I assign a reason which it seems to me is much kinder than any given by historians or commentators for that bloody deed—the sentence imposed by Jehovah upon all who sought to entice His chosen people into the service of other gods. Certainly such an explanation is kinder than that given by Canon Farrar: "The massacre of the priests accorded with the whole spirit of those half-anarchic times. It accords with that Elijah-spirit of orthodox fanaticism which, as Christ Himself had to teach to the sons of thunder, is not His spirit, but utterly alien from it." (Farrar's "First Book of Kings," Page 386.) Surely, with such a precedent the writer of a historical novel should not be too severely censured for picturing Elijah as something of a fanatic.

Your correspondent asks, "Has the author any authority for using the Forty-fifth Psalm as the marriage hymn of Ahab and Jezebel?" For an answer I will refer to Hitzig; but if the works of that writer should not be obtainable, then perhaps the footnote on Page 348 of Farrar's "First Book of Kings" will be accepted. Surely the mention of the "daughter of Tyre" and of "ivory palaces" gives more color to such a theory than to that assigning it as the marriage hymn of Solomon or of Athaliah and Jehoram. Had it referred to either of the latter, would not there have been some mention of Jerusalem?

"Did Naboth really have a daughter Ruth, and was she in any way connected with his awful death?" Why not? Who can safely assert that Naboth did not have such a daughter? While I feel that I have studied the subject pretty thoroughly, I am forced to acknowledge that I cannot contradict Zuor. According to the story as told by that Egyptian dwarf, Ruth, the daughter of Naboth, did exist and played her part in the Court of Queen Jezebel. I have no knowledge to the contrary.

"Was Dido, the daughter of Belus and founder of Carthage, the niece of Jezebel?" For an answer the questioner may consult Josephus, c. Ap., I. 18.

"I know there was such a personage as

LAMARTINE McCLAVE.

A Tedious Manner.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While one does not like to be overcritical, yet it seems to me that many story writers have a labored way of telling their stories. It cannot be denied that most of us read a tale chiefly for the sake of the story, and only secondarily for the sake of the style. True, the manner is very important; but, after all, is not the simple and direct style the most pleasing as well as the most effective? Most readers, I fancy, want a story to move briskly. They resent having the movement constantly retarded by florid and laborious diction.

Long descriptive passages are particularly trying to most readers, more especially after their interest has been aroused in the fortunes of the characters. If authors knew it, they would gain much favor by giving the setting of their stories in a few light, graceful, and graphic touches, leaving the rest to the imagination of their readers. An elaborate description is only tolerable when it is absolutely necessary to an understanding of the plot and incidents of the story. Even then the writer should be more anxious to be clear than rhetorical.

Perhaps most readers of stories are interested in bright, vivacious conversation that reveals character and tactfully develops the plot. An intelligent reader once said to me: "I'm always impatient with an author until he gets his characters to talking." Yet how often modern authors give a conversation in a turgid style that is tedious beyond expression. In case there are only two interlocutors, it is not needful to tell every time who is speaking, or that any one is speaking. If the printing has been done correctly, the reader has sense enough to know some things without being told.

It is also superfluous to tell again and again how greatly the characters were agitated, perplexed, amused, distraught, husky, hoarse, and a hundred other things. Why not put these things into the dialogue itself? If they are there, or are plainly implied, it is tautology to mention them. Suppose we give an example of the turgid style:

"What!" exclaimed Millie, in great consternation, starting back as if she had been struck. "Do you mean to tell me that you knew this girl?" There was terror in her tones.

John's face grew pale and flushed by turns, and it was evident that he was violently agitated, which Millie interpreted as the sure sign of guilt. After a fateful pause he found his voice, and replied, in a husky voice:

"I can't deny it, Millie. Forgive me! forgive me!" he pleaded, stretching out his hand in humble supplication.

"Forgive you!" she cried, her features working in violent contortions; then she added, her voice tense with mingled scorn and sorrow: "Do you suppose for a moment that a girl could ever forgive a thing like that? Never! never!" she averred, stamping her foot upon the Brussels rug to give emphasis to her remark.

"Oh, Millie! Millie!" he besought her, pressing his hands to his brow. "If you won't forgive me and restore me to your favor, my life henceforth will be turned into a desert waste!" And there was the quintessence of despair in his voice.

"You may go!" she declared, turning haughtily from him, although her cheeks were as white as the petals of the poppies out in the garden, seen through the open window. "Life will be a desert waste whether we part or not," she subjoined, ruefully. "Oh!" she murmured in sore distress; but she quickly controlled herself, and saying "Good-bye," she turned and walked out of the room with all the imperiousness of a Queen, leaving him standing there alone with outstretched arms, like a man who had just grasped the apples of Sodom and found them ashes in his hands.

The foregoing may be slightly exaggerated, but I could give more than one extract from recent magazine stories that are almost as badly overdone. Who cares to read a conversation that moves so slowly?

Suppose we analyse a few pararaphs of the foregoing dialogue. In the first paragraph, it is unnecessary to say, "exclaimed Millie, in great consternation," &c., for the word "What," with its exclamation point, tells all that. The sentence, "There was terror in her tones," is implied in the preceding sentence. The next paragraph, if not quite superfluous, is too elaborate and tragical, all that is essential being implied in what John said in reply. Let us put the dialogue in as concise a form as possible, and see whether it will not be more effective:

"What!" cried Millie. "Do you mean to say you knew this girl?"

"I—I—can't deny it, Millie," John replied. "Forgive me!"

"Forgive you! Do you think a girl can ever forgive a thing like that? Never! never!"

"Oh, Millie! Millie! have mercy! Don't cast me off! Without you life will be a waste."

"You may go! Life will be a waste whether we part or not. Oh! oh! why did you—but I will say no more. Good—good-bye!"

And she sped from the room, leaving him looking hungrily after her.

Does not the condensed form of this colloquy include everything that is essential to an understanding of the situation? I do not plead for a bald and arid style in story telling, but simply for the omission of cumbersome material, which only blocks the movement and irritates the reader.

LEANDER S. KEYSER.

Atchison, Kan., Oct. 2, 1902.

Zola, the Man.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While the reviewer and biographer will analyze his character as a novelist, an essayist, and a publicist, I would like to express an estimate of that intense personality which has so tragically passed from us—Emile Zola. I desire to write of him as a man, not of his work; of his individuality, not of his influence.

I account it one of the greatest privileges of my life that I was personally acquainted with the master, and with the memory of the clasp of his hand in mine it is indeed hard to realise that the cruel phrases which detail his death are true—that he is no more. I saw him last in June, and sat with him for an hour in his study discussing with him the details of a lecture tour which he had agreed to undertake next year under my management. I had long been pressing this upon him; he had de-

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clined positively at first; later, through the influence of a friend, he had consented to talk of it, and finally he entered into a verbal agreement to attempt it.

I first saw him in his town house at 21 Rue de Bruxelles. The street is old and bourgeois. Passing through it one would imagine it inhabited by small merchants or lawyers' clerks. The barrel organs and the vegetable vendors were in evidence in front of his house as my coachman rang his bell. Scarcely had the clanging disturbance it awakened within died away when the concierge appeared, a rusty Breton wearing a sadly soiled apron which had once been white. He asked me to enter, and while I waited in the small reception room he trudged up stairs with my card, and as my appointment had been arranged, I was given an immediate audience.

As I ascended the stairway to his study, which is on the second floor of the building, I could but glance at a profuse array of statuary and vases with which it was lined. The collection belonged to no particular period, but many of the individual pieces were of great value, as I afterward learned. They had been seized and carted away during the libel proceedings following the reopening of the Dreyfus case.

As the servant opened the library door a small black dog sprang out and began barking at me savagely. The man ordered it to be quiet, and a voice from within repeated the command. This voice, as I was instantly to know, was that of Zola, and this dog, of which he was very fond, was undoubtedly the one which figures in the press dispatches as having nearly suffocated with his master. The dog quieted down as I reached the threshold, but Zola, annoyed at its persistence, came forward and struck at it, missing it by ten feet. He apologized for the dog, and shaking me warmly by the hand, conducted me to a seat upon a sofa, settling himself beside me. He was sixty-two years of age, but looked much younger. In stature he was short and inclined to rotundity. His hair and beard, both cropped short, showed few gray hairs. His eyes were slightly obtruding, and his eyesight, as I later discovered, was defective. When he wrote he held his head close to the sheet. He wore eyeglasses which I never saw him remove.

He was dressed in a sack suit of blue, wore carpet slippers from which his feet now and then escaped, and as he sat beside me he drew his arms around his knees and nursed them unconsciously.

The most distinguishing characteristic of Emile Zola was his sad, careworn face. I never saw another face so deeply lined with wrinkles as his. These wrinkles radiated from his eyes. His face was vastly thoughtful, but unhappy. I doubt much whether he could smile. He let fall from his lips many little pleasantries during his conversation, but they were uttered seriously. His face did not relax its stern tenseness and one could well believe that this man suffered much. What his domestic life was I do not know. He pointed to a life-size portrait of his wife, an imperiously beautiful woman, which hung upon the wall of his study. A portrait of himself, by the same artist, was beside it.

He spoke only in French, and his enunciation was clear and distinct. He listened closely, and when he replied did so in the manner of a professor propounding a problem. He moved backward and forward and used his hands constantly. There was a gesture with every word, and there were gestures at times when there were no words, gestures which spoke sentences. His hands were white, delicate, and carefully manicured, and upon each little finger he wore a diamond ring, the stones solitaires, large and sparkling.

The subject of lecturing in America, he said, while once distasteful, had come to interest him. It was one of the things he hoped to do. He could not feel otherwise than that a great compliment had been paid to him by inviting him to visit the United States. Yet he was conscious of the fact that he was a poor speaker, that words did not come readily to him before an audience. He would rather write the lines, and, as he expressed it, let the comedians speak them.

"To appear before an audience," he went on, "merely to show one's self, is neither good nor dignified, and no amount of money could tempt me to do that, but if I could feel that I could give a discourse so that the man who had paid his money to hear me would receive full value, it would be my especial delight. I could not bring myself to read either any chapter from any published work of mine, but I shall try to write a work which I can first read to the public, and then publish. It would deal with a rapprochement of the great nations, and of the cause of humanity and of universal peace. If I can construct such a work, never would a pleasure be greater than when I could visit America, that Nation so sympathetic and so interesting to Frenchmen; that people which, after having been so long influenced by all Europe, now in its turn sheds its light over the world and affects our commerce, our life, our customs, our philosophy, and our politics."

Those were his words, for I made a note of them as I left him. He accompanied me all the way down the stairs to the street with great politeness, assuring me that he would take up the work and report to me from time to time as he progressed.

A few hours later he sent me at my hotel an autographed copy of his favorite, "Travail," and one short note has come to me since, stating that he still cherished the idea of visiting America.

WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT.

New York, Sept. 30, 1902.

Mr. Kipling's "American Notes."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS you have a suggestive comment on the "American Notes," considered as a work annoying to the average American with sensibilities. I say "suggestive" because it seems to open the way toward an entirely different view of the book, a view in which the question of whether or no Mr. Kipling be objectionable is quite swallowed up by the certainty that he is amusing. To the American temperament, the gentlemen who, throws stones while himself living in a glass house cannot fail to be amusing, the case of [illegible] Mr. Kipling's assumption of omniscience regarding the structure of his own domicile.

Our author, evidently at that time a somewhat naïve young person, coming from Parts Unknown, where people do things by hand and where the costume of many consists in "nothin' much before and rather less than 'arf o' that be'ind;" our author, I say, round-eyed and steeped in the provincialism of a British colony, comes to a civilized land. Forthwith he discovers that we are provincial and that, moreover, we have no proper language of our own, but only "dialect, slang, * * * accent, and so forth." He sees things done by machinery, in large ways, and wonders at every-day occurrences that any child among us would regard as matters of course. With the sneer of "Provincial America" he mingles astonishment and abuse concerning our cities, our methods, our mechanics. With the same scorn he wastes nearly a page in fantastic description of a cable-car as an amazing phenomenon. It is as though Alaric at Rome had marvelled before the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus with the scoff "provincial" on his bearded lips. Thus does the newly-landed Anglo-American descant upon our barbaric devil-carriage:

> The cable cars have for all practical purposes made San Francisco a dead level. They take no account of rise or fall, but slide equably on their appointed courses from one end to the other of a six-mile street. They turn corners almost at right angles, cross other lines, and, for aught I know, may run up the sides of houses. There is no visible agency of their flight, but once in a while you shall pass a five-storied building humming with machinery that winds up an everlasting wire cable, and that initiated will tell you that there is the mechanism. I gave up asking questions. If it pleases Providence to make a car run up and down a slit in the ground for many miles, and if for two-pence half-penny I can ride in that car, why shall I seek the reasons of the miracle?

Miraculous cable car, indeed!

The other point where Mr. Kipling hoists himself with his own petard is in the matter of slang. Our colloquial speech offends him because he cannot readily understand it, whence, as we have seen, he immediately proclaims that we have neither literary language nor civilized vernacular. Lower than the European nations, we are the linguistic pariahs of the earth. It is only another case of stone throwing. Slang we certainly have and as certainly use, often to excess; yet if we turn to Mr. Kipling's work we shall hardly find a page, especially when dealing with military or Indian affairs, which he has not garnished with slang precisely as local in character and as widely departing from the canons of good use as our own. A very large proportion of American slang is self-explanatory. Most of this East Indian "argot" is borrowed from native speech or is connected with army matters in so intimate a manner that the uninitiated reader finds it quite hopeless. To the author of "Plain Tales" these odd un-English words may be all very clear; yet the tales are often anything but "plain" to the man whose English has come down to him through purely Occidental channels.

Slang may be bad, per se, or good; it very often is good. That has nothing whatever to do with the throwing of stones. Whether good or bad, it is as much so for us as for the Anglo-American. Because our dialect differs from his, are we therefore savages, and is he the fountain head of English pure and undefiled? He rails at our harmless necessary localisms, yet in his own chaste pages we find statements such as these:

> "Pegs I drank when I was dry."
> "And he shall see the mallie steal the slab."
> "We've chivied the Naga an' Lushai."
> "The commissariat elephant had suddenly gone mush."
> "I'd set him a bit on the road."
> "You snick your sights to mine."
> "Don't grouse like a woman nor crack on nor blind."

Examples of these lucid phrases might be multiplied indefinitely. All that the reader has to do, in order to find choice ones, is to open any volume of our author and choose at random. Why is the East Indian always right and why are we always wrong?

Mr. Kipling's assumption is amusing, that is all. His is a bad case of megalomania, complicated with intellectual myopia. No thinking American would hesitate to admit that we have a goodly share of motes in our eyes; it is only the serious, spectacled young journalist from India who fails to notice the beam in his own vision.

G. A. ENGLAND.

Harvard University, Sept. 28, 1902.

A Scrap About Bret Harte.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Among all the biographical notices I fail to see any mention of the late Bret Harte's residence at Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., where he kept school for a while just before coming to San Francisco, and among his novel experiences, as he was looking out of the windows of the school house one day, he saw a black bear leisurely walking across one corner of the clearing. He used to take great pleasure in telling this story. It was at Eureka he made the acquaintance of the redwoods which he transplanted in Tennessee's Partner to the mining camp of the Sierras, where they never grew except in his imagination.

X.

Professors of Celtic.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

For an American scholar Mr. Herbert W. Rose seems strangely ignorant of the name and fame of Prof. John Rhys, M. A., D. Litt., who has been Professor of Celtic at the University of Oxford since 1877 and has written quite a number of books on the Celtic languages and literatures. There are also Professors of Celtic for the Welsh and Irish universities.

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OCT

Some Titles Omitted from Our List Last Week.

Owing to a mechanical complication which arose at the last moment, the following books were omitted from the list of Autumn books published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Oct. 6:

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*WORD COINAGE: Being an Inquiry Into Recent Neologisms; Also a Brief Study of Literary Style, Slang, and Provincialisms. By Leon Mead. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 45 cents.

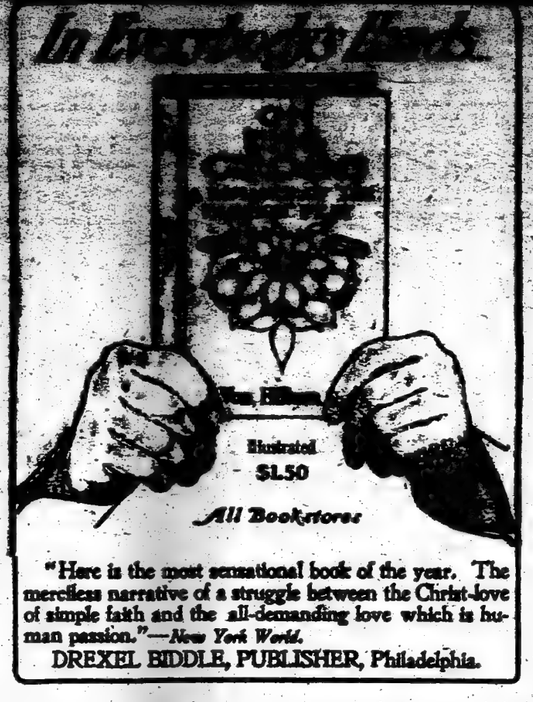

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1902

QUERIES.

"B. S. B.," West Eighty-first Street, New York City: "Will you kindly answer through your paper as to whether Sidney Luska is the pen-name of Henry Harland? Also as to the probable value of edition de luxe of 'History of France' by Lady Jackson?"

Henry Harland used this pen-name during the early part of his career. The reference to Lady Jackson's "History of France" is too indefinite. Perhaps the Grolier Society's edition of her works, in fourteen volumes, is meant. A copy of this edition recently sold at auction for $24.50.

"CURIOUS," Yale Club, New York City: "Who was 'Sylvan, the Rain Water Doctor'? I have often looked for information concerning this character."

Octavius Plinth, otherwise known as "Sylvan, or the Rain Water Doctor," was a resident of Dedham, Mass., where he was drowned in a barrel of rain water in 1815. Little is known of his early history, but he was fond of asserting that he was of extreme age, gravely claiming to have lived upward of 560 years. His books are now very scarce. One of these, printed in Providence in 1813, is called "A Confidential Communication Intended for the General Benefit of the Afflicted. By Sylvan, Enemy to Human Diseases."

"R. G.," New Orleans, La.: "In the notice of Clara Tschudi's 'Marie Antoinette,' printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 12, an allusion is made to 'the discoveries made in 1894 about the Dauphin.' Can you tell me the nature of these discoveries? Also, can you tell me the date of the article in Putnam's Magazine, many years ago, relating to the Dauphin, and do you know the name of the author of that article? Would it be possible to get a copy?"

The discoveries referred to are described in the last chapter of this book, (published by E. P. Dutton & Co. at $2.50.) For the second query see the answer to "R. A. J.," New York City, printed in "Queries," Sept. 27, 1902. Dr. Hanson's book occurs at book sales occasionally, and can be had from dealers in old books.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "In L. J. Vance's letter of Sept. 6 in reference to Henry L. Stephens, he calls Vanity Fair the predecessor of American comic journals. Was there not a Lantern anterior, and, before that, Williams Brothers' Yankee Doodle, edited by John Brougham? And what a joke to have an American humorous journal edited by 'Genial John,' fresh from the Cold Country, and debutting with 'His Last Legs' at Burton's downtown Chambers Street Theatre! And where does 'the American Bewick's,' Strong's 'Yankee Notions' come in? And do we 'keep no telltale to their memory?'"

"R. A. B.," Lake Place, New Haven, Conn.: "I have tried in vain to find out whether the play 'Rodion the Student,' as acted by Richard Mansfield, is a dramatisation of the Russian novel 'Crime and Punishment' of Feodor Dostoyevsky. I have read the novel and heard accounts of the play, and the similarity is striking. Can you help me out in the matter?"

The drama was founded on the novel.

"H.," 1,311 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Kindly tell me the present addresses of Stephen Phillips, Kenneth Grahame, and Rudyard Kipling."

These addresses are, respectively: Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex; Garrick Club, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, London, and Tunbridge Wells.

THOMAS E. McCARTHY, 207 West Eightieth Street, New York City: "In reply to 'J. P. R.'s 'appeal' of Sept. 20, I would say that in the maxims of Epictetus (par. xiv.) is the following: 'Does a man drink much wine? Do not say that he does this badly, but say that he drinks much.'"

"T. F. T.," 31 Nassau Street, New York City: "Please tell me the number of copies of Keats's 'Poems' issued from Morris's Kelmscott Press."

Of this book Morris printed in February, 1894, 300 copies on paper and 7 on vellum.

W. E. SLOAT, 39 Broadway, New York City: "...a short sketch of the life of Joel T. Headley, with a list of his works, mentioning the publishers."

Joel Tyler Headley (1813-1897) was a historical writer of Newburg, N. Y., whose works, once widely read, are now mostly out of print. Charles Scribner's Sons were the publishers of his best books. Write to them for a list.

"T. B. L.," Petersburg, N. Y.: "Cannot the drama be properly criticised by one who has not studied Lessing?"

Aristotle had not studied Lessing, but he succeeded in writing some very proper criticism. Men, however, who have more than his advantages and perhaps less than clairvoyance will do well to master the great German.

"H. J. C.," New York City: "Would you kindly let me know through the columns of your review the publisher and price of 'Brockway's Physics,' 'Ames's Physics,' and 'Carhart's Physics'?"

Brockway's "Essentials of Medical Physics," (W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, $1;) Ames's "Theory of Physics," (American Book Company, $1.60,) and Carhart's "Physics for University Students," (Allyn & Bacon, 172 Tremont Street, Boston, two parts, each $1.50.)

DICK & FITZGERALD, 18 Ann Street, New York: "A paragraph in 'Queries' of Sept. 20 from Henry L. Williams, refers to two of Dow's 'Patent Sermons.' 'The Harp of a Thousand Strings' is now to be found in No. 1 of the series of 'Dick's Recitations and Readings.' 'Where the Lion Roareth,' &c., is now in 'Dick's Ethiopian Scenes,' &c., both published by us in paper covers, 30 cents each, or bound, 50 cents each."

"W. B.," Troy, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain the religio-scientific works of the late Lawrence Oliphant? Who were his publishers in the United States?"

Oliphant's works are mostly out of print. His "Scientific Religion" is published by Blackwood & Co., London, at 16s. Harper & Brothers issue an American edition of "Haifa" at $1.75, and his "Episodes in a Life of Adventure" at $1.25. The Appletone publish his "Land of Gilead" at $2.

HENRY BALDWIN, New York City: "Grace MacGowan Cooke, Chattanooga, Tenn., who asks for information concerning Johnny Appleseed, (John Chapman,) will find a sketch of him in Howe's 'Historical Collections of Ohio,' and another, by me, compiled from data variously obtained in Vol. VI. of White's 'Cyclopaedia of American Biography.' This peripatetic Yankee deserves a monograph."

We thank our other friends who wrote regarding this query. Frederick J. Shepard, 17 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y., refers our correspondent to the sketch of Johnny Appleseed in the "Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications," Vol. IX., Pages 307-317, 1901, and to an article in Harper's Magazine, Vol. XLIII., Page 830, November, 1871.

F. BRADSHAW, 974 Brunswick Avenue, Trenton, N. J.: "I have been at a loss for a long time in finding out the names of different trees."

There are several works on the subject. One is "Trees of Northern United States," by E. A. Apgar, (American Book Company, $1.)

MISS ANNIE R. DELL, Little Rock, Ark.: "In 'Appeals,' Sept. 13, H. McMahon, Middle Haddam, Conn., asks for the poem beginning 'Is it worth while that we jostle a brother?' The author is Joaquin Miller. I inclose a copy:

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

"'Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

"'God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down neath his load on the heather
Pierced to the heart: Words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

"'Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever sand eye in dust at his side?

"'Look at the room saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And broods in his heart at his peril and pain;
Shamed by the beasts that go down in the plain.

"'Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time ere soon will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.'"

PAUL R. BROWN, Ilion, N. Y.: "An inquirer asks for information in regard to a book, entitled 'Brevity and Brilliancy in Chess.' This work was published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, in 1860, and the author was Mons. J. Haskins, at that time chess editor of The New York Clipper."

W. W. PYENSON, Jr., 247 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you please tell me where and at what price I can procure a set of the complete works of the late Frank R. Stockton?"

Write to Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for a circular containing particulars concerning the "Shenandoah Edition" of Stockton's works.

"S. H. Y.," 49 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "Please advise me where I can find information in regard to discovering the name of the author of 'Three Daughters of a Cabinet Minister.' I have read it, I am told by Mrs. Dana Bradley, published by Dana Estes & Co., Boston, Mass., and I am told by a New York book dealer in 1899. I have searched in vain for it in the Astor Library catalogue, and I am told by Boston authors, New York, it is for"

[illegible]

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from Keats to Jane Reynolds, dated Oct. 31, 1817, and inclosing five stanzas of the poem referred to. We do not believe that this manuscript copy differs in any way from the printed version in the first edition of "Endymion." The book, with its autograph letter and manuscript, is now owned in New York City, we think, though its exact whereabouts is unknown to us.

G. COLES, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.: "Who was 'the Boston Bard'?"

Robert Stevenson Coffin, (1797-1827,) a Boston verse writer, who published eight works. "The Life of the Boston Bard, Written by Himself," Mount Pleasant, N. Y., 1825, is sometimes seen in the old book stores.

J. R. McCALLUM, 129 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.: "'J. S. J.,' Plainfield, N. J., recently asked for a copy of Constance Fenimore Woolson's poem, 'Kentucky Belle.' It can be found in No. 1 of the 'Eureka Collection of Recitations and Readings,' (J. S. Ogilvie & Co., New York City, 10 cents.)"

E. J. COLBERT, 9 Clinton Street, Johnston, N. Y.: "Will you kindly assist me in procuring Harper's Weekly, covering the period of the civil war, from 1861-6? I believe it has been compiled and brought out in book form. Would also like to buy 'Stephens's Travels in Central America.' Could you tell me where I could get this volume?"

Harper's "Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion," New York, 1862-6, two volumes, worth about $5, occasionally occurs at auction sales or in booksellers' catalogues. John Lloyd Stephens's "Incidents of Travel in Central America," which has less value, can only be secured in the same manner. The only work by this author which is now in print is "Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland," (Harper & Brothers, two volumes, $3.)

"INQUIRER," Ossining, N. Y.: "Where can I get a trolley map of Westchester County and vicinity?"

Write to Rand, McNally & Co., 142 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Appeals to Readers.

EVALYN A. BURNHAM, 90 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find a piece called 'Widow Doodles'? It is in prose and somewhat in the style of 'Widow Bedott.'"

B. HEMPSTEAD, 216 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "I would like to know the authorship of an 'Ode to the Wind,' and where a copy may be obtained. The first two stanzas are about as follows:

"'Hush, mourning wind, that murmurs past,
With thy low sad wailings filled,
Peace, peace in the voice of the lonely blast,
Wind, lonely wind, be stilled.

"'Some spirit of sadness thou must bear,
O wind, upon thy rushing wing;
And this is the wailing sound I hear,
Which that sorrowing spirit sings.'"

EUGENE C. DOLSON, Floridaville, Cayuga County, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers furnish me with a short biographical sketch of H. R. Hudson, a lady who contributed poetry to Harper's Magazine some twenty-five or thirty years ago? A volume of her collected 'poems' was published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, in 1874. One of her poems, 'The Newsboy's Debt,' is still occasionally reprinted in the newspaper press."

Book-Plates.[1]

The present book on book-plates is based upon matter originally contained in the first number of the quarterly "Artistic Book-Plates." To this has been added an essay entitled "The Architect as a Book-Plate Designer," by Willis Steell, in which special reference has been made to the work of Mr. Thomas Tryon of this city. Ten examples of Mr. Tryon's designs, some of which are printed in colors, are included.

W. G. Bowdoin, Temple Scott, and Wilbur Macey Stone contribute to the volume. The most striking feature of the book is a series of lists, practically complete to date of publication, of the work of over twenty prominent book-plate designers. Among them are Henry Ospovat, Edmund H. New, D. Y. Cameron, and Robert Anning Bell. The list of Edwin Davis French's book-plates is continued from the point where Paul Lemperly left it, and is made complete to the present time. This list alone will make the book one that will especially appeal to collectors.

There is a special edition of fifty numbered copies in extra binding and with decorative end papers. All of the color plates in this edition de luxe are autographed by their respective designers. The price of this edition is $2.50 net. The book is in both editions a most excellent one from a typographical point of view, as well as from its wealth of illustration. It is commended to all those who are in any way interested in the subject of which it treats.

Book Sale at Anderson's.

John Anderson, Jr., sold, Oct. 2, an interesting collection of first editions of American authors. The principal prices were as follows:

Holmes's "The Stars Their Body Visible Map," Boston, 1857, double sheet folio, $8.25. Bought by Mr. Herman. (This rare item is a ballad written by Holmes, with music by J. G. Meader, and recited by the author at the dinner given in Boston to Charles Dickens, Feb. 1, 1842. Foley does not mention it.)

Longfellow's "Le Résident de Wissembourg," Boston, 1843, original buff cloth, with paper label, (one of the scarce of Mr. Foley's books,) $18. Bought by Frank Leslie.

Poe's "The Raven and Other Poems," New York, 1845, gilt blue floral morocco, by Riviere, [illegible]. Bought by [illegible].

Whittier's "Legends of New England," Hartford, 1831, half cloth, uncut. Bought on [illegible].

[illegible]

The Author of "Ralph Marlowe."

Dr. James [illegible] Shaffer, the author of "Ralph Marlowe," "In the Days of St. Clair," and several other [illegible] novels, is a native of Ohio. [illegible] been [illegible] Hamilton County, Ohio. He is [illegible] practising [illegible]

NEW BOOK NEWS

THE INTRUSIONS OF PEGGY.

Anthony Hope has written his long-expected novel. It was published four days ago, and already forecasts another popular success like *The Prisoner of Zenda*. The new novel has in fact the same absorbing interest, and in addition the bright, live humor that everybody enjoyed in the *Dolly Dialogues*. The title is *The Intrusions of Peggy*.

IN THE MORNING GLOW.

Few stories have attracted wider notice than the "Mother," "Grandfather," and "Little Sister" sketches by Roy Rolfe Gilson in Harper's Magazine. All readers will consider it personal good fortune that these studies touching the deepest note in human affection may now be had in permanent book form. It is entitled *In the Morning Glow*.

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS.

Last year at this time was announced the Peter Newell edition of that delightful classic *Alice in Wonderland*. Now its companion volume is ready—the new holiday edition of *Through the Looking Glass*. There are forty full page paintings by Peter Newell, a frontispiece portrait of the artist, decorative borders in color, &c., &c. In every way it is the most artistic edition of this great classic ever published. It is bound in vellum with a loose slip cover and is put up in a white and gold box—a beautiful artistic gift.

THE MAID-AT-ARMS.

Again a word of Mr. Chambers' new novel *The Maid-at-Arms*. Since publication the other day re-orders have been coming in from bookmen all over the country. It is already one of the best selling books—a romantic novel of the early patroon families of New York.

THE VULTURES.

A note of interest, too, is that *The Vultures* by Henry Seton Merriman has already surpassed in sales his most successful work. *The Vultures* is a novel of diplomatic plot and intrigue—the final work of a novelist who is the greatest master in fiction of this style of writing.

ISTAR OF BABYLON.

Margaret Horton Potter's new novel is another work that has met with unusual favor. It has been described as the pagan "Ben Hur." It is a Biblical story of the time of the great feast of Belshazzar, describing the fateful life of that period with wonderful vividness and power.

THE WOOING OF WITLANDA.

You have already heard much of the new novel, *The Wooing of Witlanda*, by Onoto Watanna. The author's first success, *A Japanese Nightingale*, made a success of *Witlanda* even before its publication. It is a novel of Japan full [illegible] and humor that [illegible] *A Japanese Nightingale*.

MR. THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S new book, entitled "A Sea Turn, and Other Matters," bears evidence that the author has lost none of the rare grace of style and wholesome fun which characterize his well-known works, Marjorie Daw; The Story of a Bad Boy; Prudence Palfrey; and others. The New York Tribune says: "Mr. Aldrich has never done better work than in this volume." The Brooklyn Eagle pronounces the stories "Gems of short story-telling," and the Boston Transcript thinks it "Bright and sparkling, genuine and unforced in its humor."

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For Sale—Harper's Weekly, bound, 1857 to 1892, inclusive. George H. Watson, 226 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS are publishing this week "The Book of Joyous Children," a new volume of poems by James Whitcomb Riley, profusely illustrated by Will Vawter; "When the Gods Destroyed," a group of dramatic studies of the artistic temperament, illustrating in every case some one of the almost inevitable tragedies that attend this temperament, by Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam; "Henry VIII.," by A. F. Pollard, M. A., F. R. Hist. Soc., in two editions; the regular and édition de luxe on Japanese paper, limited to 250 numbered copies, and uniform in style to "Prince Charles Edward," by Andrew Lang, and "Charles II.," by Osmund Airy, M. A., LL. D.

***

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing this week "Emmy Lou; Her Book and Heart," the record of a little girl's progress through the public school system, by George Madden Martin; "The Taskmasters," a novel of the industrial barons of today, by George Kibbe Turner; "Thoroughbreds," a story of the racing turf, by W. A. Fraser; "Golden Numbers," an anthology of verse for children and young people, by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith; "Ivan Ilyitch," a translation direct from the Russian, by Mrs. Garnett, of Count Tolstoi's famous novel, and "The Letters of Daniel Webster," edited by C. H. Van Tyne, which includes much important correspondence hitherto kept under seal until the last of those whom it could affect should have passed away.

***

"Daniel Boone," by Reuben Gold Thwaites, and "Up From Georgia," by Frank L. Stanton, author of "Songs of the Soil," are published this week by D. Appleton & Co.

***

"A Bayard From Bengal," Mr. Anstey's new comical book, will be published Oct. 17 by D. Appleton & Co. The supposed author of the book is Mr. Harry Bungsho Jabberjee, and he attempts to tell in Indian English ("Baboo") of the efforts of Chunder Bindabun Bhosh, Esq., to adopt English manners and customs, whose ludicrous adventures are illustrated by Bernard Partridge. On the back of each illustration the "author" hammers the illustrator. In short, the book is a satire of Indian Princes in London.

***

"Cross-Country with Horse and Hound," by Frank Sherman Peer, is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is said to be a work of full scope and authority, the first to be published in this country on this sport. Mr. Peer aims to encourage cross-country riding for sport's sake. He has chapters on "True Sport and Sportsmanship," "Hunting Terms," "The Hunter: His Conformation," "Breeding Hunters," and many more. The book is illustrated in color and black and white by J. Crawford Wood.

***

"The Splendid Idle Forties: Stories of Old California," is the title of Gertrude Atherton's new volume to be published shortly by The Macmillan Company. The book contains the full social history of California under the Spanish and Mexican rule. Some of the stories in it were published in "Before the Gringo Came." The volume will be illustrated by Harrison Fisher. Of all the stories, two or three are true, but the rest are said to be purely imaginary, but all of them are stated to be accurate pictures, true to the traditions and customs of the times in the days before the Spanish were driven out of California.

***

A new edition of Henry James's story, "An International Episode," will be brought out Oct. 14 by Harper & Brothers. There will be marginal and full-page illustrations by Harry McVickar. The "episode" concerns an American girl with whom a titled Englishman falls in love. The mother and sister of the man call upon the girl with a deliberate purpose in view, and their visit changes the course of the whole affair.

***

"How to Sing," by Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the well-known prima donna, will soon be published by The Macmillan Company. The volume will contain a complete exposition of the principles of the art which she has developed for her own use and which are the foundation of her success. The illustrations, which are in diagram form, will enable the student to see the practical workings of the vocal organs, and the probable use of each method. There are also many sharp and satirical comments, vivacious digressions, and a number of anecdotes of various singers, especially some detailed critical comment on and explanation of the methods of Patti, Melba, Sembrich, Wachtel, Betz, and many others, which will not only be interesting to serious students, but to intelligent amateurs and the general musical public.

***

"Roger Drake: Captain of Industry" will be the title of Henry Kitchell Webster's new novel, announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company. The basis of the story is the formation of a copper mining trust, and the hero, Roger Drake, tells his own romance, which carries him through his struggles and adventures in a Western mining town. The plot moves between New York social life and the scene of the action of the story at the mines. There are two partners in the story who are rivals for the same girl. Mr. Webster is joint author with Mr. Merwin in "Calumet 'K'" and "The Short Line War."

***

A new revised edition of William Agnew Paton's "Picturesque Sicily" will come from the press of Harper & Brothers Oct. 14. The book has forty-nine pictures printed in tint on cream paper, and contains a thorough exposition of the romantic island of which it treats. An Italian translation was published a short time ago, proving the interest the book excites in the Italians themselves.

***

"Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum," by Isabel Lovell, will be published early this month by The Macmillan Company. Each building of the Forum, each monument and ruin is described and illustrated, and its history is said to be told

***

Forbes & Co. will publish within thirty days the following books of verse: "Myrtle and Oak," by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, the well-known diplomat-poet, who has published many volumes of poetry in England, and, although many of his verses have appeared in the leading American magazines, this is his first book brought out here; "In Merry Mood," by Nixon Waterman, author of "A Book of Verses"; "Pickett's Charge, and Other Poems," by Fred Emerson Brooks, one of America's popular humorous poets and author of "Old Ace, and Other Poems."

***

The sixth impression of an "Introduction to Philosophy," by Friedrich Paulsen of Berlin, translated by Prof. Frank Thilly of the University of Missouri, has just been sent to the press of Henry Holt & Co. Prof. Paulsen is probably as well known in this country as any author living in Germany.

***

"The Conquest of Rome," by Matilde Serao, will be published next week by Harper & Brothers, who have introduced the Italian author to American readers by her "The Land of Cockayne" and "The Ballet Dancer." Serao is considered by the foremost English critics as the greatest Italian writer of her generation, superior to d'Annunzio, and her work at its best is pronounced equal to that of Guy de Maupassant.

***

"Plain Facts About Trusts and the Tariff: With Chapters on the Railroad Problem and Municipal Monopolies," by George L. Bolen, has just been brought out by The Macmillan Company. This work discusses briefly the phases and principles of trusts, the tariff, and the railway problem. The scope of the work is indicated by the title. There are footnotes and black type headings to paragraphs. The closing chapter is a long one on the tariff question as it stands to-day.

***

Quebec seems to be in evidence in the books of this Fall. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just brought out two histories of that city, including one by Gilbert Parker, and Everett T. Tomlinson's latest story for boys, "Under Colonial Colors," dealing with Arnold's famous expedition against Quebec.

***

"Avenues to Health," by Eustace H. Miles, M. A., a well-known athlete, which was announced some time ago for early publication this Fall, is now ready. It bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The book contains a table of food values, physical basis, external helps, and has a chapter on the avoidance of mental ills. Mr. Miles is the author of "Training of the Body," "History of Rome," "How to Prepare Essays," &c.

***

"The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe," Miss Gertrude Smith's new book for little children, will be issued Oct. 14 by Harper & Brothers. Miss Smith's "Roggie and Reggie Stories," published last year, were an immediate success.

***

"The New Empire," a new book by Brooks Adams, will be published this month by The Macmillan Company. Mr. Adams is said to start from two premises: First, that self-preservation is the paramount instinct; second, that man follows the path of least resistance, like any other atom; and he shows that society would have reached its present situation had men obeyed these laws. The author is of the opinion that America's chief danger is the conservatism which tends to prevent her from changing her institutions to suit changing conditions fast enough to enable her to attain success where economy depends on a flexibility which reduces friction.

***

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce for early publication "Bayou Teche: A Story of Louisiana," by Josephine Hamilton Nicholls, dealing with the love affairs of the young master of a broken-down old home, and of his humor-loving sister, also "Two On Their Travels," by Mrs. Archibald R. Colquohoun, wife of the well-known traveler and author of "China in Transformation." This is a picture of what the author saw in China, Japan, the Philippines, and neighboring islands, and the book will be illustrated with sketches by the author, including eight full-page colored plates.

***

"New England and Its Neighbors," Clifton Johnson's new book, is announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company. Like his preceding volumes on England and other foreign countries the author's present book deals with the life of the farm folk, recording rustic characteristics, pleasures and troubles, aspirations and whimsicalities of the homes and little villages, and the conversation of the people. There are over 100 illustrations giving glimpses of varied phases of rural life and nature.

***

"Prince Silver Wings," by Mrs. Carter Harrison, wife of the Mayor of Chicago, is being issued to-day by A. C. McClurg & Co. It is a collection of fairy tales for children and is illustrated by Lucy Fitch Perkins. This is Mrs. Harrison's first literary venture. It has already been put on the press for a second edition.

***

"Kotto: Some Japanese Curios with Sundry Cobwebs" is the name of Lafcadio Hearn's new book, to be brought out this month by The Macmillan Company. Mr. Hearn has visited the secret places of the East, prayed her prayers, saw everything as the Orientals see them, and translated what he saw for our comprehension.

***

"Bayard's Courier" is to be the title of R. K. Benson's new novel of adventure, mystery, incident in war and in love which will shortly come from the press of The Macmillan Company. The time is 1861, and the action of the story keeps pace with the movements of the cavalry of Virginia, from Bull Run to the opening of the Gettysburg campaign, the story illustrating the experiences of a man in the ranks.

***

"A Handbook on Linear Perspective, Shadows, and Reflections" has just come from the press of Ginn & Co. The author is

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Kipling Still in Great Demand.

A few years ago the H. R. Claflin Company bought from Mr. Kipling's various publishers 20,000 sets of the Sweetheart edition of Rudyard Kipling's works, in fifteen volumes—probably the largest order of the sort ever given. This set, which has a photogravure frontispiece and a biography by Charles Eliot Norton, can never be duplicated, and when it is exhausted the sets then available will be the very finest of expensive Outward Bound edition, published by the Scribners. This spring, finding that the Claflins had 5,500 sets in cloth bindings left, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. purchased them at much under cost, believing that the people would very much appreciate in this way the last chance to secure these sets, which are practically gone. The new firm has issued a circular announcing the purchase of these sets, and offering them at $15 net, or $18 delivered. Many orders have been received, and the sets are being rapidly taken up.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Continued from Page 702.

Professor of Drawing at the United States Naval Academy, Principal of the Massachusetts State Normal Art School, Boston, recently Director of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design, Baltimore. The book is designed to meet the demand for a comprehensive treatise of perspective drawing for use by students in art schools, colleges, and high and normal schools, and by architects, artists, and draughtsmen in general. The plates are printed separately, so that they and the text may be consulted at the same moment.

***

"In the Morning Glow" is a collection of stories by Roy Rolfe Gilson, which have appeared for some time in Harper's Magazine, and which have just been issued in a striking binding by Harper & Brothers. The stories represent the typical American family in its intimate home relations, and they give very good pictures of the American home under such titles as "Mother," "Father," &c.

***

"The Battle With the Slum," Jacob A. Riis's new book, will be published this month by The Macmillan Company. There will be about 100 illustrations, 6 of which will be by Thomas Fogarty. It is a sort of complement to "How the Other Half Lives." Some of the subjects of which Mr. Riis treats are the conditions which act upon home life among the very poor; how the wrong beginning may be prevented; how safe and decent homes can be secured in the crowded tenement districts, &c.

***

"Children of the Frost," a new story of Eskimo and Alaska and Indian folk by Jack London, is announced for publication this month by The Macmillan Company. These stories are all told from the point of view of the dweller in the far North, and there will be eight full-page drawings by R. Martine Reay.

***

"The Loom of Life," the second novel of Dr. Charles Frederic Goss, is being issued by The Bowen-Merrill Company. Two and a half years ago these publishers brought out Dr. Goss's first novel, "The Redemption of David Corson," and the book was widely commented on. In his new book the author has followed up the work he began in the former one and gives a striking lesson in forgiveness.

***

The Macmillan Company announces Dr. Claude Halstead Van Tyne's monologue on "The Loyalists in the American Revolution: A History of the Political and Social Struggle Between the American Whigs and Tories." The object of the work is to treat that side of the Revolution which has never been adequately treated by the historians —that is, the conflict between the extremists of the Whig and Tory parties for the control of the vast indifferent majority of the people of the Colonies.

***

"The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," by Rowntree and Sherwell, recently indorsed by Bishop H. C. Potter in his charge at the convention in New York, was brought out originally in this country by Thomas Whittaker. The book has gone through seven editions and is known for its almost cyclopaedic array of pertinent facts.

***

"The Henchman," by Mark Lee Luther, is to be shortly published by The Macmillan Company. The story discloses the political life of New York State and moves rapidly. The plot turns upon the evolution of a Governor of the people from a man adept in all the baser arts of an unscrupulous party machine, and the story is of his rise from county intrigue in the sandstone region of Western New York to National prominence. It is not only a study in character and politics, but is an inspiring love story.

***

A new edition of Henry D. Lloyd's book, "A Country Without Strikes," is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. The book is particularly timely just now, when the United States is suffering because of the differences between the owners and the workers in the coal mines.

***

The following list of popular books for the week ending Oct. 1 comes from the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library: Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Wilson's "A Speckled Bird," Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Bangs's "Uncle Sam, Trustee," "Tribulations of a Princess," Jacob A. Riis's "The Making of an American."

***

"A Reed by the River," by Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud, long known as a writer of interesting poems, will be issued at once by The Gorham Press of Boston. This is said to be her first serious work, although she had published some time ago "Down Durley Lane," a book of ballads.

***

"Cupid is King," a volume of verse by Roy Farrell Greene, will be brought out early this fall by The Gorham Press of Boston. This volume contains the best of Mr. Greene's published bits of verse. The negotiations for the book are made by Warren Rockwell, who is at work on a series of drawings to be issued next year by a Boston publisher. Mr. Rockwell is a recent graduate of Yale.

***

"Wuthering Heights" and "Poganuc in an Outing Shirt," both by Arthur Dwight Livermore, [illegible] by Mr. Livermore, by Edmund C. [illegible] of Connecticut [illegible] Mr. Livermore [illegible] Mr. Livermore [illegible] Mr. Livermore

OCT 1901

Cone's Important Work on Rich and Poor in the New Testament.

DR. CONE brings to his present task qualifications of a high order, hardly to be excelled. He is one of the most distinguished of our American Biblical scholars. His "Paul" is the most masterly study of the apostle to the Gentiles that has been written, albeit F. C. Baur, Renan, and Pfleiderer had been his forerunners. On his present course he has had many more. Those who would know how many, and how differently they have run, should consult Dr. F. G. Peabody's "Jesus Christ and the Social Question." There they will learn that the Socialist, the Anarchist, and the apologist for the existing order, all hitch their wagon to the Star of Bethlehem, each claiming the support of Jesus and the New Testament in general for his darling scheme of social life. Dr. Peabody endeavored to discriminate an attitude of Jesus toward wealth more favorable than the obvious attitude of the third, or even the first, Gospel. Dr. Cone is very distrustful of his success. But he argues with Dr. Peabody that in vain we go to the New Testament for a social programme suited to the exigencies of our modern life. What we find there is a spirit of humanity capable of indefinite illustration.

Dr. Cone's book is singularly free from the vice which is so common among social critics of the New Testament—a resolution to extract from it a doctrine consonant with their own, be the doctrine that of Tolstoi or that of Senator Hanna. His only interest is to discover what the teaching of the New Testament actually is. He finds no socialism there, no anarchism. Such things are impossible, so different were the social conditions of the New Testament times from those of our own, and so directly did Jesus and the other contributors to the New Testament address themselves to the immediate requirements of their time. But equally impossible is the extraction of any indorsement of our social order from the New Testament. By the standards of the New Testament this order is utterly condemned. To Jesus as he was, this order would be even more hateful than that of his own time. What He, as a religious teacher with character and opinions fashioned by this order, would think of it, is a consideration of extreme unfruitfulness. It has as circular a movement as Mr. Lincoln's classical commendation of somebody's worthless book.

Dr. Cone's introductory chapter, "Conditions and Teachings Among the Jews Before Christ," dispels the common illusion that the New Testament radically inverted the teachings of the Old. Those of the Old Testament range all the way through from a view of riches as the sign of Divine approval to a view of them as identical with wickedness, which is substantially the New Testament view. Much that was best in the New Testament humanity is shown to have been anticipated by the Old Testament writers. This chapter ends with a rhetorical outburst which is foreign to Dr. Cone's habitual manner and lacks the note of reality. It does not appear that Christendom is any nearer to a realization of the social ideals of Jesus than Judaism was in his time, or is now to a realization of the ideals of Hebrew poets, prophets, and purveyors of proverbial wisdom.

Certain differences between "Matthew" and "Luke" have been much insisted on by New Testament critics, the critical preference being generally for the Gospel best agreeing with the personal predilection. Dr. Cone attends to this matter in his second chapter. He does not find "Luke" so much more opposed to the rich and prosperous as has been conceived. Its spirit is essentially the same as that of "Matthew," while it expresses an intenser sympathy with poverty, a sharper antipathy to wealth. In neither Gospel does he find the praise of "wealth as a trust" found and approved by Dr. Peabody. Wealth is everywhere essentially an evil that can be in part condoned by almsgivings and other kindness to the poor. The kingdom of heaven as conceived by Jesus was a kingdom exclusive of rich people.

This opinion is more prominently brought out in Chapter III., "The Point of View in the Gospels." This point of view was not that of the sociologist. "This was as remote from his purpose as was the teaching of a system of theology." Sympathetically with the hope and longing of his age, he expected and proclaimed the speedy coming of the kingdom of God. This kingdom men could not hasten, but they could prepare for its reception when it came. Such an expectation could not but radically effect the social perspective. The exclusions of the Beatitudes in Matthew are regarded with a frankness of suspicion that will impress the traditional believer as very presumptuous indeed. "To one looking back through the historic struggles of nineteen centuries this list appears, to say the least, anything but exhaustive. If the judgment of history has not reversed that of these Beatitudes, it has at any rate been more comprehensive." But we are assured that the whole ethical teaching of Jesus cannot be referred to this limited time view, that

*RICH AND POOR IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. A Study of the Primitive Christian Doctrine of Earthly Possessions. By Nello Cone, D. D., author of "Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity," "The Gospel and its Earliest Interpretations," and "Paul, the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher." Pp. vi.-245. Cloth, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1902. $1.50.

is, as the Beatitudes in Matthew interpreted by those of Luke rather than vice versa. Chapter VI., "All Things Common," is a careful study of the words in "Acts" that the communist finds particularly flattering. The conclusion is that they represent an ideal theory rather than an actual condition; if the latter, one that has no permanent authority. It is difficult to escape the persuasion that Dr. Cone writes of "The Apostle Paul" with an enthusiasm which his contemplation of Jesus does not excite. But Paul's feeling toward property and the material concerns of the world was, hardly less than that of Jesus, one of indifference and depreciation. A similar feeling emerges from "the later Epistles and other New Testament writings." But the writer of the Epistles to Timothy waxes eloquent in favor of a proper compensation of the Gospel ministry.

In conclusion we have a chapter on "The Transient and Permanent" in the New Testament teachings, and one on "The Social Question of To-day." "Let not men," we are enjoined, "reject the spirit of the New Testament's great teachings because they stumble at the letter." "The attitude of Jesus and the other New Testament writers

Mineral Industries of the World.*

The annual history of the mineral industries of the world was begun by the late Richard P. Rothwell. Since his death it has passed into the entirely competent hands of Dr. Joseph Struthers. Volume X. of this valuable series not only maintains the high standard of those which preceded it, but has been made more comprehensive and accurate in its recent statistics. The preparation of such a work demands vast labor and exceeding care. It is extremely easy in bookmaking of this character to yield to the temptation to bring it "up to date" by using a quantity of unauthenticated and unverified material from periodical literature and the transactions of societies relating to the progress of the metallurgical arts in this and other countries, thus incumbering the volume with matter of general interest which lacks value and calls for subsequent correction or contradiction. This has been conscientiously avoided in "Mineral Industry," with the result that the absence of any sensational or news features other than those

*THE MINERAL INDUSTRY. Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries to the End of 1901. Vol. X. New York and London: The Engineering and Mining Journal. 1902.

of technical interest is real, however, considering the conservative, as to statistics, early and accurate information on every subject connected with the technology of the metal industries which is part of the progress of the art. These qualities have made the work encyclopedic in character. It is recognized as an authority in metallurgical technology, trade, and statistics, useful for all to whom such facts have value, and a safe guide in the investigation which should precede all legislation touching these industries.

The magnitude of the interests dealt with in this important work will be appreciated when it is remembered that the value of the mineral and metal output of the United States in 1901, including metal reduced from foreign ores and bullion, was $1,872,636,102. In this enormous total there are, of course, some duplications, the finished product of one industry becoming the material of another in a steadily ascending scale. Thus, iron and manganese ores unite in ferro manganese, which in turn is a constituent of steel, bauxite reappears in alum and aluminium, coal appears a second time in coke, gas, and by-products, and so on. With the best separation possible, the subdivisions of the above unprecedented total would be: Ores and crude minerals, $723,348,715; metals, $490,279,923; secondary products, $78,068,974; metals smelted or refined from foreign materials, $86,125,490. The chapters concerning the useful metals and economic minerals are largely prepared by the most distinguished specialists in the country, and are sufficiently illustrated. As a convenient work of reference it is invaluable.

Written by Edward Everett

In a letter Prof. G. E. Woodberry says he has learned, since the recent publication of his "Life of Hawthorne," that two tales in that ascribed to Hawthorne, namely, "My Wife's Novel" and "The Modern Job," were both written by Edward Everett. Dr. William Everett is his authority for this statement.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds shifting becoming north.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,463. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE MEETS THE PRESIDENT

Pays Official Visit to the Temporary White House.

At Night the Royal Visitor Attends a Reception at Residence of the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—His royal Highness Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam, accompanied by his suite, reached Washington on a special train at 8 o'clock this morning. During their stay here they will be the guests of the Nation.

After breakfasting in their private apartments at the Arlington Hotel, the Crown Prince and his party donned their Court dress and, escorted by a squadron of the Second United States Cavalry, were driven to the temporary White House to pay their respects to President Roosevelt. All the members of the Cabinet now in the city—Secretaries Hay, Wilson, and Hitchcock and Postmaster General Payne—together with Secretary Cortelyou and Col. Bingham, the President's military aide, in full uniform, were present to assist in the reception.

The greetings between the President and the Prince were cordial on both sides. There were no formal speeches. The Prince expressed his admiration for the country, the little of it he had seen, and spoke of the impressive appearance of the American cavalry.

President Roosevelt responded pleasantly. He asked the Prince about his proposed itinerary, and expressed the hope that he would visit the Military and Naval academies and also spend some time examining the industries of which the country was so proud. The audience lasted not more than five minutes. The Prince and his party were then driven back to the Arlington.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, has been assigned to special duty with his Royal Highness, and will accompany him during his official entertainment by the United States Government.

The Secretary of State gave a reception to-night to the Crown Prince. The house was handsomely decorated on the first floor with American Beauty roses. These also composed the centrepiece for the oval table, at which about twenty guests were seated.

Secretary Hay, on behalf of the President, proposed a toast to the King of Siam and his two sons, the Prince responding with a toast to the President of the United States. Both toasts were drunk standing. There were no speeches. Besides the Crown Prince, there were present at the dinner:

His Royal Highness Prince Chakrabongse.
His Excellency the Siamese Minister.
Col. Rajavallobh, first aide de camp to the Prince.
E. H. Loftus, Secretary of the Siamese Legation.
Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General.
James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.
Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.
Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, United States Army.
David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State.
Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State.
Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State.
George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.
W. W. Rockhill, Director of the Bureau of American Republics.
Henry White.
E. V. Morgan.
Col. Theodore A. Bingham.

TROOPS ARE AT SARATOGA.

Their Presence Thought Necessary in Case of Demonstration on Account of the Striking Motormen.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 11.—For the first time since the motormen's strike began on the Hudson Valley Railway troops were to-night stationed in Saratoga Springs to protect the company's property. It was currently reported that the strikers had arranged for a public parade to-night, to be followed by the raising of a banner and speeches by strike agitators. No meeting was held.

Substantially the full schedule of cars was to-day operated with military protection on the Glens Falls, Stillwater, and Saratoga Divisions, and no disturbances were reported. Albert Stickney of Stillwater, charged with dynamiting a trolley car there; John Lowrey and James Brown of Mechanicville, accused of riotous conduct, and the Rev. William A. Wood, and Alpheus D. Wildley of South Glens Falls, arrested for a criminal libel, have furnished bail.

The Rev. Mr. Wood, who is Democratic candidate for the Assembly for Saratoga County, says he will bring action for malicious prosecution against the Hudson Valley officials, on account of his arrest.

It was on account of an article printed in The Toiler.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Manager Josselyn of the Hudson Valley Company says the strikers as a body will not be taken back, but some of them will if they apply at once. The troops will be kept here all Winter if necessary.

LOAN COMPANIES CLOSED.

State Superintendent of Banks Says Two Buffalo Concerns Violated the Criminal Law.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Two real estate investment concerns doing business in this city have been ordered closed by P. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks. They are the Home Co-operative Company and the Fidelity Home Company. Superintendent Kilburn declares that they have been doing business in violation of the criminal law, and recommends that their cases be laid before the District Attorney for investigation.

Both local offices are branches of out-of-town associations. The central office of the Home Co-operative Company is in Kansas City, and that of the Fidelity Home Company in Detroit.

L. Bercher, State manager of the Home Co-operative Company of Kansas City, was seen at the Buffalo office. He said: "We are doing business in twenty-eight States, and are not a mortgage or loan corporation. We are a co-operative company, a co-partnership as it were, and only act as trustee for the money paid into our hands. We had a similar communication in Illinois from the Bank Commissioner of that State, but we won out, and are doing business there. We are not under the classification made in the law here, and will combat any decision that we are not doing business legitimately and legally."

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS

Will Be Held in November Owing to Lack of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—Information has been received at the Naval Academy from the Navy Department to the effect that another examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will take place during the coming November. This is a rather unusual time of the year for such examinations, but this step was taken by the department on account of the pressing need of officers for the navy.

It is said that there will be about ninety or more candidates who will take the examinations which will be held only in Washington.

TRAIN KILLS A FARMER.

A House Hides an Approaching Express from View.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Michael Snetsinger, one of the most widely known farmers in Stormont County, was killed at the Grand Trunk Station at Cornwall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Snetsinger was on his way home when a west-bound freight train came along. He waited until the freight passed, and started to drive across the track. A house immediately adjoining the railroad obstructed his view of an approaching express.

Snetsinger started across, and his horse was struck and killed. The force of the impact threw him forward, and he struck on the cowcatcher of the engine and was killed instantly, his body being carried from the crossing to the railway station, about two hundred yards distant. Mr. Snetsinger was about sixty-eight years of age.

SECRETARY SHAW MET PHILADELPHIA BANKERS.

What Was the Especial Subject Discussed at the Reception to Him Was Not Divulged.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw talked to the leading financiers of Philadelphia to-day, when he met them at the luncheon given in his honor by Joseph G. Darlington, President of the Union League.

The talk was confidential, and Secretary Shaw let it be implicitly understood that no one should repeat what was said. The Secretary, it is said, discussed the banks and the money market and there was an interchange of views relating to the money problem by several of the banker guests.

When asked what he said and why the effort was made to obtain secrecy, Mr. Shaw said:

"There was nothing important. It was a friendly informal talk—confidential only because there was nothing of public interest. I advocated no new policies, suggested no new measures, nor discussed the stringency in the money market. There was really nothing said, no mystery, no startling discussion."

Several bank Presidents who attended the reception were interviewed to-night. All declared that there was nothing of any importance proposed, and insisted that the only reason for maintaining secrecy was to avoid any misconstruction of the objects of the conference, which were, it was declared, "entirely social."

There were present at the reception fifty bankers and capitalists. Mr. Darlington introduced Secretary Shaw. Then luncheon was served, and with the coffee the financial member of the President's Cabinet spoke for fifteen minutes.

NAVAL ACADEMY OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral Taylor Elected President for Another Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—The following have been elected officials of the Naval Institute for one year: President—Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor; Secretary and Treasurer—Lieut. E. L. Beach; Members of the Board of Control—Commander C. E. Colahan, Commander Hugo Osterhaus, Lieut. Commander W. F. Halsey, and Profs. P. R. Alger, J. M. Poyer, and N. M. Terry.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy is ex-officio Vice President of the Institute. The Institute holds monthly meetings for the discussion of subjects of interest to naval officers, and offers medals for annual competitive essays submitted by an officer of the navy.

Two Revenue Cutters Launched.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Two United States revenue cutters were successfully launched here to-day at the Spedden shipyards. One of them is the Mackinaw, christened by Miss Alice Fuller White of Chambersburg, Penn., and the other the Winnisemmett, christened by Mrs. M. P. Mahon, wife of Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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New California Trains.
Golden State Limited, via El Paso, Rock Island route, leave Chicago daily on and after Nov. 2d. Everything to make you comfortable, even a barber shop and bathroom. Tickets at No. 401 Broadway, A. H. Moffet, G. E. P. A.—Adv.

REGISTRATION IS LIGHT

Far Behind Those for the Off Year 1899.

Second Day Results Only One-half as Compared with Friday—Republicans Take a Livelier Interest.

The registration yesterday was far behind that of 1901 and 1900 and below that of the off year 1899 and, for the city, half of what it was the first day. There was apparently in Manhattan and the Bronx a livelier interest taken in registration by Republicans.

The results of Friday's registration, corrected at Police Headquarters yesterday, are:

Recapitulation.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1902.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	105,049
Borough of Brooklyn	71,959
Borough of Queens	7,562
Borough of Richmond	3,618
Total for city	188,178

The following tables give the registration for the second day in 1902 for the City of New York, by recapitulation, and, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, by Assembly districts or wards, compared with the second day's results in the Mayoralty year, 1901, and the Presidential and Gubernatorial year, 1900. Also given are the totals of the first two days' registration for these years and the entire totals of registration and the vote. It was believed by experts in such matters that the registration next Friday and Saturday will bring up the grand total beyond what is generally expected in a year when no important National or Municipal interests are involved.

Recapitulation.

SECOND DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1902.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	58,345
Borough of Brooklyn	34,179
Borough of Queens	4,595
Borough of Richmond	2,015
Total for city, second day	99,134
Total, first day	188,178
Total for two days	287,312

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Second Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	787	1,056	1,281
Second	1,217	2,006	1,826
Third	1,217	1,853	2,131
Fourth	972	1,816	2,141
Fifth	1,345	2,108	2,296
Sixth	1,523	2,204	2,065
Seventh	1,376	2,090	1,942
Eighth	782	1,481	1,587
Ninth	1,604	2,262	2,449
Tenth	1,234	2,030	2,303
Eleventh	1,027	1,795	1,982
Twelfth	879	1,729	2,141
Thirteenth	1,093	1,514	1,769
Fourteenth	1,393	2,061	2,354
Fifteenth	1,562	1,887	2,110
Sixteenth	1,078	2,252	2,200
Seventeenth	1,354	1,841	1,930
Eighteenth	1,651	2,123	2,200
Nineteenth	2,088	2,677	3,131
Twentieth	1,497	2,286	2,410
Twenty-first	3,523	4,639	4,966
Twenty-second	1,360	2,074	2,175
Twenty-third	3,209	4,386	4,340
Twenty-fourth	1,819	2,042	2,118
Twenty-fifth	1,213	1,851	1,988
Twenty-sixth	1,391	1,944	2,810
Twenty-seventh	935	1,544	1,710
Twenty-eighth	1,439	2,140	2,221
Twenty-ninth	1,426	2,420	2,712
Thirtieth	1,875	2,588	2,786
Thirty-first	3,028	4,520	4,897
Thirty-second	2,092	2,953	3,268
Thirty-third	1,657	2,114	2,263
Thirty-fourth	3,280	4,574	4,928
Thirty-fifth	4,404	6,444	6,393
Annex	639	1,124	1,063
Total second day	58,345	86,384	92,677
Total first day	109,039	133,164	144,177
Total two days	168,394	219,548	236,848

Total registration, 1901, 353,447; 1900, 368,275.
Total vote, 1901, 333,093; 1900, 348,720.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Second Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	1,173	1,881	1,999
Second	1,190	1,834	2,139
Third	1,042	1,622	1,762
Fourth	1,760	2,602	2,823
Fifth	1,548	2,515	2,730
Sixth	1,650	2,614	2,859
Seventh	2,384	3,752	4,206
Eighth	1,012	1,495	1,716
Ninth	1,094	1,703	1,998
Tenth	1,257	1,978	2,168
Eleventh	1,696	2,691	2,739
Twelfth	1,866	3,016	2,998
Thirteenth	1,798	2,807	3,153
Fourteenth	1,402	1,975	2,485
Fifteenth	1,096	1,739	2,065
Sixteenth	1,913	3,055	3,247
Seventeenth	1,920	2,405	3,009
Eighteenth	2,063	3,414	3,207
Nineteenth	1,470	1,888	2,339
Twentieth	2,362	3,832	3,696
Twenty-first	2,477	3,750	4,024
Total, second day	34,179	52,228	57,849
Total, first day	71,949	83,570	92,433
Total, two days	106,128	135,798	149,782

Total registration, 1901, 219,759; 1900, 230,459.
Total vote, 1901, 208,314; 1900, 220,844.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Second Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	2,668	4,212	.....
Second	1,774	2,781	.....
*Third	180	339	.....
Total 2d day	4,595	7,332	.....
Total 1st day	7,562	9,192	.....
Total two days	12,157	16,524	.....

Total registration 1901, 28,533; 1900, 29,318.
Total vote 1901, 27,789; 1900, 28,131.
*Balance in Nassau County.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Second Day.

Ward.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	765	1,121	1,117
Second	453	645	693
Third	332	727	690
Fourth	251	450	536
Fifth	214	452	410
Total 2d day	2,015	3,395	3,526
Total 1st day	3,618	4,545	4,779
Total two days	5,633	7,940	8,302

Total registration 1901, 13,771; 1900, 13,982.
Total vote 1901, 13,044; 1900, 13,238.

The registration yesterday proceeded without incident, the weather no doubt operating as a factor in keeping people indoors or hurrying them away from the registration places as soon as they had exercised their privileges as voters.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court Magistrate Brann held in $1,000 bail for appearance to-morrow Walter Wakely, arrested on Friday on a charge of illegally registering from 140 West Houston Street. James W. Carroll was fined $10 for interfering with officers and voters at several election district polling places. He claimed to be a Tammany watcher, but produced no credentials.

REGISTRATION IN THE STATE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Amsterdam's registration for the first day was 1,050, as compared with 1,930 in 1900.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 11.—The registration in this city yesterday, the first day, was 2,863, a slight increase over the first day last year, when it was 2,600.

ROME, Oct. 11.—The total registration here yesterday was 1,071, an increase of 173 over the first day last year

UTICA, Oct. 11.—The figures for the first day's registration in Utica show a total of 3,547, a falling off of 1,204 from the first day of last year.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 11.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 1,271, an increase of 401 over last year.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 11.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 2,336, a decrease from a year ago of 1,040.

NEWBURG, Oct. 11.—The registration in Newburg for the two days was 3,340, against 2,951 in 1901 and 2,986 in 1898.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—The second day's registration here was 1,234, as compared with 1,454 last year. The total for two days was 2,880, a decrease of 681 from last year, 1,525 from 1900, and 754 from 1898.

CORNING, Oct. 11.—The total registration in this city for the first two days was 1,323. Last year the corresponding days gave 963.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—The two days' registration in Albany City foots up 13,163, which is a falling off compared with the first two days last year of 2,870 and of 3,704 when compared with 1900. The total figures for this year are the smallest in over six years. The greatest falling off is in the Democratic wards.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The total registration in this city for the first two days is 1,255, as compared with 1,647 last year.

PRESIDENT STILL SEEKING PLAN TO END COAL STRIKE.

Hopes to Discover Some Middle Ground in Which Contending Forces Could Meet for Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — President Roosevelt still is seeking a method by which there may be Federal action in settling the coal strike. His Cabinet advisers have been requested to look carefully into the laws which may have a bearing on the subject, and see if there is any statute under which he can proceed. So far nothing has been found.

There is one ray of hope, but it is rather faint, in view of the attitude of the coal operators. That is that some mutual ground of arbitration may be found. The miners are willing to consent to arbitration of all questions. The operators admitted the principle of arbitration to a limited extent in offering to submit individual cases of disputes between employers and employed to the Courts of Common Pleas in the districts where the disputes occur. What the President and his advisers are trying to ascertain is whether a middle ground of arbitration may not be agreed upon. That plan, even though it does not now give much hope of success, is the only one in sight at present.

Those who have discussed the matter with the President think that, as the situation grows more acute, both parties, in the interest of the public welfare, may be induced to accept it or something of a similar nature.

That the President is very much in earnest is shown from the conferences on the subject that continue at the White House. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, and Frank D. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration were among those who saw the President to-day, and it is understood all of them discussed the coal strike situation with him. No official statement could be obtained at the White House as to the progress of the Administration's work, although it was admitted that there was "a great deal going on" which it would be inexpedient to make public at the present time. No intimation was given as to whether the remark referred to the conferences at the White House or other negotiations.

The conferences continued during the greater part of the afternoon, the same persons participating with the addition of Assistant Attorney General White, who was present for a brief time. So far as could be ascertained no definite scheme of procedure was determined on.

SENATOR HANNA INDISPOSED.

He Speaks at a Mass Meeting, Against the Advice of His Physicians.

IRONTON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Senator Hanna, who is making a campaign tour of the State, was taken sick here this morning. Dr. C. S. Gray of this place, who was called to attend the Senator, said it was a case of stomach trouble. He prescribed for the Senator. The parade scheduled for this morning was abandoned on account of heavy rain.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Senator Hanna addressed an audience of 6,000 people here to-night. He spoke against the advice of the physicians and plainly showed the effects of the illness which seized him at Ironton this morning. Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania was also one of the speakers. Senator Hanna left for Cleveland after the meeting.

NEW IRON MINE PURCHASE.

Union Steel Company Increases Its Holdings in the Michigan Ore Regions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The Union Steel Company has, through the Donora Mining Company, a subsidiary concern, added to its large holdings in the ore regions by the purchase yesterday of the Penobscot Mine, near Hibbing, Mich. The company also purchased two large steamers, which are the first of a fleet to be acquired.

When the entire plant is completed it is estimated that from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 will have been expended on what will be the most modern and best-equipped works in the country. The company will be one of the three rivals to the United States Steel Corporation, the others being the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and the Sharon Steel Company. The blast furnaces nearing completion at Donora will be the largest in the country. Each will have stacks 85 feet high, and will be 22 feet in diameter at the base. They will each have a daily capacity of 600 tons of pig iron.

COL. T. F. HOFFMAN DEAD.

Commander of Eighth Regiment Became Ill on Strike Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Oct. 11.—Col. Theodore F. Hoffman of the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania died in the Moses Taylor Hospital, this city, to-night after six days' illness from bronchitis.

Col. Hoffman was fifty-four years old and a veteran of the civil war. His home was at Pottsville. He was sent to Lackawanna County on Sept. 26 on account of the coal strike disturbances.

CONGRESSMAN'S SON SAFE.

A. J. Hopkins, Jr., Returns from a Visit to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Congressman Albert J. Hopkins to-day received a telegram from his son, A. J. Hopkins, Jr., saying that the latter is in San Francisco Harbor on the transport Sherman.

There had been anxiety because, while Harry I. Raymond, Jr., with whom Mr. Hopkins toured the Philippines, had been heard from, no word had come from Mr. Hopkins.

His telegram says that at the expiration of five days' quarantine he will come to Chicago. On the transport upon which he crossed the Pacific there were twenty-one deaths from cholera.

Philadelphian Killed by a Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia, one of the originators of the Buckhill Falls Park Association, situated near Cresco, this county, fell off the famous Buckhill Falls late to-day, and met instant death. The deceased was one of the editors of a farm paper, a Philadelphia publication.

The opportunity for charming Fall excursions via Hudson River Day Line end with Oct. 18.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST BOND CASE

Justice Van Sickel's Opinion in the Miriam Berger Suit.

Upholds Right of Two-thirds of the Stockholders to Retire Stock—As to J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—Justice Van Sickel this afternoon filed in the Court of Errors his written opinion in the suit of Miriam Berger to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from converting $200,000,000 of preferred stock into second mortgage bonds, which was decided a short time ago in favor of the corporation.

Justice Van Sickel goes into a recital of the facts of the litigation. He then continues:

"In the presence of the fact that more than 99 per cent. of the stockholders in attendance at the meting at which the matter was considered personally or by proxy voted in favor of the resolution for conversion, it cannot reasonably be expected that the court is impressed with the belief that the complainant will suffer any substantial injury by the consummation of the scheme.

"Nevertheless, if it appears that the proposed action is without legal authority the complainant cannot be denied the relief she seeks, but in passing upon this controversy the greatest care must be observed that this overwhelming majority of the shareholders are not deprived of their rights by the very few dissentients."

The question to be solved, Justice Van Sickel says, is whether the act concerning corporations in connection with the certificate filed under it, contains a grant of power to retire stock in the manner adopted by the Board of Directors. The act provides that the act itself and all its amendments shall be a part of the charter of every corporation formed under it, and the opinion therefore holds that the complainant has no vested right to retain her shares of stock in opposition to any lawful method provided for retiring them. Nor under the provision of the act can any just basis be found for the assertion that her vested rights as a stockholder are impaired by the purchase by the corporation of its own shares of stock.

Justice Van Sickel gives a number of methods by which stock may be retired by a vote of two-thirds in interest of each class of stockholders. They are as follows:

First—By retiring or reducing any class of stock; this is compulsory, and must operate equally upon all holders.

Second—By lot, and this is also compulsory.

Third—By surrender of shares and the issue of the lesser number of shares pro rata.

Fourth—By the purchase at not above par of certain shares for retirement.

Fifth—By retiring shares owned by the corporation.

Sixth—By reducing the par value of shares.

"It is important to notice," the opinion says, "that this legislation favors the capacity of corporations to retire their shares by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders thereof, as it has provided every available way in which it can with any degree of facility be exercised.

"It is insisted on behalf of the complainant that the resolution of the Directors does not within the meaning of the twenty-ninth section of the Corporations act provide for the purchase of certain shares for retirement. The alleged infirmity is that the transaction under review is not substantially 'the purchase of certain shares,' that the amount of the decrease and the number of shares which may be purchased if the scheme is permitted to be acted upon will be certain. The resolution declares that the Directors desire to retire 2,000,000 shares, and to that extent the holders of the stock shall consent thereto, that a number of shares will be retired out of the bonds or proceeds of the bonds.

"The words 'certain shares' cannot be construed to mean that particular shares shall be designated, that the names of the holders thereof shall be specified. That would give the majority the power to make an unjust discrimination by selection against the minority, who might desire to accept the bonds, and cannot be reasonably deemed to have been the legislative intent.

"The resolution could do no more than declare what number of shares the company desired to retire, and if the failure to acquire by purchase the whole number rendered the unedrtaking futile the two-thirds of the consenting stockholders could be deprived of the right given them by the statute to retire by purchase, by the act of a single dissentient. It would manifestly be in controvention of the purpose of the statute to construe it in that way and would practically strike out of the twenty-ninth section one of the modes prescribed for retiring the stock.

"The corporation act gives express power to retire shares by purchase, and that provision must be read in the certificate of incorporation and subject to which the complainant holds her stock. It cannot therefore be plausibly maintained that shares cannot be purchased for retirement by cash.

"But it is contended that the corporation is without authority to issue bonds with which or with the proceeds thereof it proposes to effect the purpose. There is no provision in the act or in the charter of the company to support the proposition that purchases of its stock cannot be made by it on credit. On the contrary, as has been shown, the company has power to buy its own shares, and that power is given to it in the same terms and as broadly as the granted authority to purchase other personal property. No limitation is in this respect placed upon it which does not apply equally to the purchase of all other properties.

"The right to purchase carries with it the right to make such terms as can be agreed upon with the vendor. The company could say to the seller that it would take the stock at the offered price, payable in one week or one month, and it would be a valid transaction, and if a credit of one week or one month could be given, it could be extended at the will of the vendor. The right to create a debt also carries with it the right to secure it by mortgage or otherwise in the absence of any statutory restraint upon the corporation."

While conceding the purpose to reduce the capital stock by the plan of conversion, Justice Van Sickel says he is unable to assent to the proposition of the complainant that it is preferential. All are given the same opportunity to accept the offer, and the complainant, who has declined to accept, cannot say to the ninety-nine others that they have been preferred. That complainant's position has been of her own option, the opinion says, and there has been no act of preference on the corporation's part. The scheme adopted is within the Corporations act of 1896, and the complainant holds her shares subject thereto, and all the consequences which follow from it.

Taking up the point raised by Mrs. Berger that J. P. Morgan & Co., who received $10,000,000 commission, were being overpaid, the opinion says:

"Individual stockholders cannot question in judicial proceeding corporate acts of Directors, if the same are within the power of the corporation, are not unlawful, or against good morals, and are done in good faith in the exercise of an honest judgment. The manner in which a duly authorized plan is carried through is part of the business of the corporation, and in the absence of fraud or bad faith is not the subject of judicial control to any greater extent than other business of the corporation. The court cannot substitute its judgment for that of the Directors and a majority of the stockholders, and say that a less expensive plan could have been successfully adopted."

In a syllabus setting forth the law principles established by the decision, Justice Van Sickel concludes:

"1. The act concerning corporations as revised in 1896, authorizes corporations formed under it to retire shares of its preferred stock, purchased with bonds or the proceeds of bonds issued with that purpose, the provisions of Sections 27 and 29 being complied with.

"2. The offer to purchase pro rata must be made to all stockholders.

"3. Such corporations have power to purchase and hold their own shares.

"4. Such purchase and retirement of preferred shares does not deprive the stockholder who does not elect to sell any vested right.

"5. The provisions in the 29th section that certain shares may be retired by purchase means that in proceeding under it the Directors must declare how many shares they propose to retire, and failure to acquire that full number by purchase will not render the scheme abortive. It will be available to the extent that it can be carried out.

"6. The supplement March 28, 1902, is a restraining and not an enlarging act, and its provisions must be observed to render the retirement of the shares by purchase legal.

"7. It is a general act applying to all corporations, excepting none. It changes the mere form of accomplishing what the act of 1896 authorized to be done and affects no vested right of a dissentient stockholder."

OPERA GOERS SHUT OUT.

Crowd Which Braved the Rain Disappointed—Mascagni, Dissatisfied with a Dress Rehearsal of "Iris," Refused to Present His Production.

A small riot was imminent at the Metropolitan Opera House last night when a large crowd of Saturday night heatregoers learned that Mascagni would not give a performance of "Iris."

About 7:30 o'clock the crowd began to gather. In the lobby was posted a placard stating that Mascagni had found the opera unready for presentation and did not care to produce his new opera in America for the first time until he had it in satisfactory shape. At the box office, when the people began to complain, they were offered their money or else the opportunity to exchange their seats for next Thursday, when the opera will be sung.

But while this was in a manner satisfactory, the people declared that Mascagni ought to have thought of all this before. They complained that Saturday night was their only night for amusement, and besides they did not care to come so far in a pelting rainstorm for nothing. Because of the drenching rain at that hour, the people remained about the lobby and tried to think of some other place to go. As other people arrived toward 8 o'clock, some by carriages and some by street car, the crowd began to block Broadway. Late comers were unable to get to the lobby to find out the trouble, or get their money back, and simply hung about the outskirts of the crowd. Rumors became current that the orchestra had struck, that the singers refused to sing, and that the troupe had been disbanded. Finally, however, the facts became known, and toward 9 o'clock almost every one had gone away, more or less dissatisfied.

While the crowd was clamoring about the door of the Opera House, Mascagni was holding a scenic rehearsal of "Iris" inside, attempting to get ready for Philadelphia. He held a dress rehearsal of the opera at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but was not satisfied with it, and at the last moment yesterday afternoon decided that he would not present "Iris," and told his managers that he wished to present this opera of his in such a manner as to do credit to himself, and said he was willing to pay them for any pecuniary loss. They reluctantly assented to his appeal.

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S SWORD

Found That the One in the State Library Is Not Authentic.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—During the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country last Winter there was quite a little controversy over the authenticity of the statement accompanying the sword in the State Library, which is in a case containing surveying instruments and watch fobs purporting to have been owned by Gen. George Washington, that it was "from the oldest General to the greatest General in the world," i. e., from Frederick the Great to Gen. Washington.

There has ever been a question whether Frederick the Great ever saw this sword, and to clear the atmosphere State Historian Hugh Hastings directed a letter of inquiry for a history of the sword to the Embassy of the United States at Berlin. Recently Mr. Hastings received a reply, which is as follows:

Embassy of the United States of America,
Berlin, Sept. 23.

Hon. Hugh Hastings, State Historian, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir: Referring to my letter to you of June 26 last, M. No. 4,425, I have to inform you that, to my regret, the Foreign Office states that no record can be found of the matter in question—the presentation of a sword to Gen. Washington by Frederick the Great of Prussia. Consequently, I am afraid that the tradition that such was the case was not founded on fact. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN B. JACKSON,
Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Hastings, in acknowledging Mr. Jackson's letter and the courtesy given his inquiry, also expressed regret that the tradition was not borne out in fact.

WOMAN HURT AT GOLF.

Miss Burrill, Struck by a Ball, May Lose the Sight of Her Left Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 11.—A distressing accident occurred to Miss Ella M. Burrill of Lynn on the Southfields Golf Club links this afternoon, and it is feared that she will lose the sight of her left eye.

Miss Burrill was playing golf with Frank Greenlaw of Lynn, and was at the fifth tee. She made her drive, and then walked forward. Mr. Greenlaw sliced, and the hard driven ball struck the young woman on the left eye. Dr. R. D. Brown, who attended her, said he feared that the sight of the eye had been destroyed. Miss Burrill is employed in the office of the Adjutant General at the State House.

AUTOMOBILE TOURIST RETURNS.

H. D. Corey of Boston Back from a Six Weeks' Trip Along the Rhine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Corey and Miss Gertrude Going are back in Boston from a six weeks' automobiling trip in Germany and France.

Mr. Corey and party left Boston Aug. 14 with his Winton touring car, and they expected to arrive in New York in time to participate in the automobile run from New York to Boston, but owing to the delay at the Custom House in New York they were unable to secure their machine in time.

Mr. Corey, in speaking of his trip, which took in the Rhine country, Verdun, Rheims, Trouville, and other cities said:

"Some of the latest French machines are marvels for comfort, speed, and simplicity of construction, and for beauty of design and finish they are away ahead of the American manufactures at present, but we are catching up with them very fast.

"Steam machines are a back number in France, and we only saw two in our entire trip."

THE SOUTH FERRY TERMINAL of the Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington is reached from all parts of New York City and Brooklyn by the elevated, Broadway cross-town lines and Brooklyn ferries, under the same roof, avoi

did not seem in a very peaceful state of mind, owing to the delay of the carriage, and he and Mr. Root were obliged to stay out in the heavy downpour of rain. Several times he halted carriages, and at one time there were several on the pier, but they were engaged.

When at length the carriage he had telephoned for did arrive they were driven down to the Union Club. Mr. Root and Mr. Morgan went to the large parlor and took seats in one corner, where they remained in consultation for some time. Finally Mr. Root left the club and took a carriage to the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he boarded the 4:55 o'clock train for Washington. What his mission here was he refused to say.

After Mr. Root had left the Union Club Mr. Morgan and Mr. Perkins conferred with the operators in a private room, and it was understood that Mr. Morgan apprised them of the object of Mr. Root's mission. They did not leave the club until 9 o'clock, when Mr. Morgan, after refusing to talk of what had occurred, entered a carriage with Mr. Perkins and drove up town. Mr. Thomas also declined to answer questions, and Mr. Markle would only say that the situation was unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Root arrived here at 11:15 to-night from New York and went at once to his hotel. He refused to make any statement whatever concerning his conference with Mr. Morgan.

WANT SENATORS TO KEEP OUT.

Presidents Cassatt and Baer Reported to Have Said So Regarding Strike to Quay and Penrose.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, are understood to have told both Senators that had it not been for the interference of politicians the coal strike would have been settled long ago, and that it was time to stop mixing politics with labor questions. When Senator Quay called on President Baer two weeks ago, he met with a cool reception, so reports say, and the Pennsylvania Senator was told that one strike had been settled by politicians in 1900, but that the operators would settle the trouble this year without any of their help.

President Baer spent Friday night in Philadelphia, and arrived at his office in the Reading terminal long before the clerks reported for duty. When he was asked about the interview with Gov. Odell in New York he denied that he had called Gov. Odell a "politician," and, he added, "as the Governor is a gentleman, he will certainly agree with me that no such remark was made by me to him."

Mr. Baer declined to talk further about the New York conference. He left here for Reading on a special train this afternoon, and will not return to Philadelphia until Monday.

Senators Quay and Penrose were reticent to-day. When shown the statement of Chairman Thomas of the Erie Railroad, that there would be no further conference between the operators and Senators Platt, Quay, and Penrose next Tuesday, Mr. Quay said: "There never was any intention of holding such a conference."

It was said on excellent authority that Gov. Stone will not call an extra session of the Legislature to take action on the strike.

NO NEED OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Major Miller of Gen. Gobin's Staff Says the National Guard Can Cope with Any Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 11.—Major Miller of Gen. Gobin's staff to-day said, in relation to the situation in the Pennsylvania minings districts and the possible call for Federal troops:

"It is absurd to be asking for Federal troops. If 10,000 men cannot control the situation any number of men could not do it."

In reply to the assertion that the troops are not where they are needed, that they are in camps instead of being on guard at collieries, Major Miller said: "Troops are within a few minutes' call of every colliery in the region. Trains are in waiting at every camp to take the men where they are needed. There is no red tape about it. We go on call from an operator or one of his employes.

"As to the statement that the troops arrive at a place of disturbance after violence has been committed, it must be remembered that we are not mind readers. You might as well say to a Superintendent of Police: 'My house was robbed last night. Why didn't you have a policeman there?' We will arrest any man who makes threats, and will hold him in the stockade."

WOULD HANG THE OPERATORS.

Mayor Hurley of Salem, Mass., at Socialist Meeting Says Extreme Measures Should Be Adopted.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 11.—Amid the plaudits of a great crowd, Representative James F. Carey, Socialist, of Haverhill, and Mayor John F. Hurley of Salem vigorously assailed the coal operators this afternoon, the occasion being an open-air mass meeting of Lynn citizens and members of organized labor in aid of the families of the striking mine wrokers.

Frank F. Henderson of the Central Labor Union presided, and speeches of sympathy with the miners were made by Mayor William Shepherd and Judge John W. Berry of Lynn, Rev. Daniel E. Evans of Cambridge, Representative Carey of Haverhill, Frank K. Foster of Boston, and Mayor Hurley of Salem. A large sum of money was collected.

Mayor Hurley created somewhat of a sensation when he said that if he had his way he would hang President Baer and the other operators on the nearest tree. He said he did not mean to kill them, but he would use them as he would a dog by putting a collar around their necks and raising them on a limb of a tree two or three times, or until they would be willing to arbitrate. Mayor Hurley said that he believed in extreme measures, and that they should be adopted now.

Resolutions of sympathy with the miners were adopted, and a telegram of encouragement to John Mitchell was sent.

SHIPMENT OF ANTHRACITE.

Reading Railroad Reports Transportation of 5,760 Tons, Largest Lot Since Strike Started.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Oct. 11.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day announced that three full trains of hard coal were brought down through this city last night, making the largest single shipment of coal from the Schuylkill regions since the beginning of the strike. The coal came from the vicinity of Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Potts, Locust Spring, Silver Creek, Brookside, Good Spring, and Lincoln. The officials assert that only a small porportion was washery coal. Eighty-three of the cars were sent out from Palo Alto, 69 from Cressona, and 37 from Tamaqua, 189 in all, or 5,760 tons. The company says that more than 22,000 tons of mined and washery coal have been shipped this week, and they expect to increase the output next week.

The Potts Colliery, at Locustdale, is turning out 10 cars of mined coal a day, but it is said that this is to be increased to 25. There are 24 miners at work. Locust Spring is also in operation, but the output is exceedingly small, perhaps 6 cars a day. Henry Clay is producing 4 cars a day, and North Mahanoy 5 cars a day, a total of 25 cars a day, instead of 1,500 cars, as in normal days."

Shots Fired at Officers' Quarters.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Oct. 11.—Early this morning persons on a hill close to the Sixteenth Regiment encampment began hurling rocks and discharging revolvers at the officers' quarters. After half a dozen bullets fell into camp, Lieut. Col. Rickards and forty line and staff officers, who had been apprised that an attack was to be made on the camp, left their quarters and ran in the direction the firing came from. The officers shot several times ahead of them, but at daybreak no signs of the assailants were found.

Connecticut Soft Coal Deposit.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—Laborers recently unearthed what they believe to be soft coal on William Stuart Tod's place, at Round Hill. That reminded other residents of a Round Hil ltradition that a blacksmith at one time used to go right out in his back yard and dig up all the coal he wished for his fire.

OPERATORS AGAIN DEFINE THEIR POSITION

Adhere to Propositions Made at Civic Federation Conference.

Statement Concerning the Arbitration Question—Mr. Truesdale Affirms Outlook at the Mines Is Brighter.

Most of the coal Presidents, though Saturday is usually considered an off day down town, were in their respective offices yesterday and exchanged views over the telephone. They all seemed relieved that the strenuous proceedings of the day before were over and that they had once more emphatically repeated their determination to stand by the position they adopted before the coal strike.

The following statement was authorized by E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, who represented the company in all the negotiations both before and after the strike:

"The reports appearing in this morning's papers, to the effect that there was likely to be on Tuesday of next week further conference with Senators Quay, Platt, and Penrose, were incorrect. The statement issued by Mr. Thomas, at the conclusion of the conference, on Friday morning, definitively covered the situation.

"It was explained that in the early conferences with the Civic Federation certain propositions had been submitted by Mr. Thomas. These propositions are understood to be the basis of all the negotiations on the part of the operators ever since and to which the operators adhere. These propositions are:

"First. The anthracite companies do not undertake in the slightest manner to discriminate against members of the United Mine Workers of America; but they do insist that members of that organization shall not discriminate against or decline to work with non-members of such association.

"Second. That there shall be no deterioration in the quantity or quality of the work, and that there shall be no effort to restrict the individual exertions of men who, working by the ton or car, may for reasons satisfactory to themselves and their employers produce such a quantity of work as they may desire.

"Third. By reason of the different conditions, varying not only with the districts but with the mines themselves, thus rendering absolutely impossible anything approaching uniform conditions, each mine must arrange, either individually or through its committees, with the Superintendents or managers, any question affecting wages or grievances."

WHAT MR. TRUESDALE SAYS.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was interviewed in regard to the situation.

"This has been a very unusual week with us," he said, "and it had its strenuous points. There is no doubt that matters have been very much delayed by the happenings of the last few days. Many more of our men were ready to return to work, but it is not remarkable that they should hold off after a five months' struggle when they saw so much pressure brought to bear on us to make us throw up our hands. I can say, however, that the outlook is distinctly brighter at the mines."

Asked if the calling out of the additional State troops would bring the strike to an end sooner he said:

"I could tell better in a day or two when all the troops are posted. We are doing nothing just now until matters crystallize after the happenings of yesterday and the day before."

The officials of the Erie Railroad reported that on Thursday the road prepared and shipped nearly 5,000 tons—the same on Friday. The force and shipments were steadily increasing.

They also reported that 65 certificated miners who had agreed to go to work for one of the coal companies broke the agreement on the receipt of the news from New York of the conferences with Senators Platt, Quay, and Penrose.

Walter W. Ross, general attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said yesterday afternoon:

"The demand for an eight-hour work day would mean 20 per cent. increase in wages. Under normal conditions the output of coal would hardly equal the demand. It is impracticable to mine much more coal, however, as we have not enough cars, and there would be more men to make work for. The United Mine Workers wants to extend its organization all over the country. This would mean an organization of 500,000 people, which would have the power to dictate terms and paralyze trade all over the United States. In 1900 the demands of the miners were granted as a matter of expediency. The union was not so formidable then as it is now. The present strike is a square issue between capital and labor, and must be fought out. The future of the country demands it."

Regarding the statement of the Mine Workers that their incomes average $300 per year per man he said:

"That is not so. In the twelve months ending June 30 last, which includes forty-five days during which the miners were idle through the strike, the average earnings in the collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road were $500. This was for only ten and a half months."

THE OPERATORS AND ARBITRATION.

John R. Wilson, an attorney of Scranton, who was in town yesterday, and who has made a special investigation of the strike situation, made the following statement after a conference with some of the operators:

"A great howl has recently arisen against President Baer and his associates for their refusal of the generous offer of John Mitchell et al., to allow President Roosevelt to name a board of arbitrators to consider and adjust the matters at issue between the so-called Coal Trust and the labor trust.

"Little attention, however, has been accorded the offer of Mr. Baer whereby he and his fellow-officers agreed to submit any matter at variance between themselves and their employes to the consideration of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas within the districts where the disputes may arise. If this is not an offer of arbitration, which the miners so much desire, will some one please enlighten me as to its meaning?

"The trouble appears to be that, while the labor leaders are clamoring loudly for arbitration, they insist upon either naming the arbitrators themselves or having them appointed by our Chief Executive, who must of necessity at the time pay heed to the political powers of Pennsylvania. These facts are perfectly obvious to any one who has followed the situation in its entirety.

"Considerable discussion has also taken place regarding the fitness of the Judges of the several districts to render an 'impartial finding upon the facts which might be presented for their consideration, and it has been even intimated that they are already the pliant tools of the corporate interests.

"This I most emphatically deny, and on behalf of the judiciary in the anthracite coal regions I challenge any one to cast any imputation upon their character or reputation. Their knowledge, founded upon long years of application, either before the bar or upon the bench, to the many issues that have been presented in relation to coal mining, gives them a particular fitness to adjust any disputes arising that is not possessed by any other class of people. This, coupled with their undoubted integrity, would seem to imply that the operators were not only agreeable to arbitration methods, but were also willing to have that arbitration made by persons possessing all the knowledge and qualifications requisite to a full understanding of the subject.

"These persons to whom the operators were willing to present any differences arising between themselves and their employes comprise a brilliant array of legal talent, and among them might be cited Judges Heydt of Carbon County, Little of Columbia County, Simonton and Weiss of Dauphin County, Edwards, Kelly, and Newcomb of Lackawanna County, Lynch, Halsey, Ferris, and Wheaton of Luzerne County, Savidge and Auten of Northumberland County, Bechtel, Marr, and Shay of Schuylkill County, Dunham of Sullivan County, Searle of Susquehanna County, and Purdy of Wayne County.

"Upon the refusal of the strike leaders to submit the existing differences to such a body of eminent men, the question naturally arises: Do the miners really desire the much-invoked reference to arbitration or is it only another subterfuge to beguile the public?"

Gov. Odell left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon for Newburg. Edward Lauterbach, who it was said represented J. Pierpont Morgan at the conferences, had previously called there, but it could not be learned who he came to see. The coal strike was the principal topic of conversation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman Galusha A. Grow, who is stopping at the hotel, said it would be better if the politicians would keep their hands off the strike. He added: "These conferences of politicians have done no good. It is a bad thing to mix politics with business. The charters under which the operators work the coal mines antedate the Constitution itself, and it is folly to talk remedial legislation."

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was one of the callers at J. Pierpont Morgan's office yesterday. The object of his visit could not be learned.

HOW MINERS VOTED.

No Secret Ballot Upon the Question of Continuing the Strike, G. I. Herbert Says.

G. I. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co., the coal agent for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, made the following statement yesterday concerning the method by which miners voted to continue the strike:

"The Superintendent of our collieries at Pottsville, Penn., was at some of the meetings when the voting was going on. At one meeting a slate was used. Every man who voted for continuing the strike made a stroke on one side of the slate. Every man who voted 'No' made a stroke on the other side. Each man was called out by name before he went up to record his vote. It was thus known how he had voted. Naturally every man voted to continue the strike. It is fair to assume with this system of voting the man who voted 'No' would have been blacklisted.

"At another meeting the men were called one by one by name to raise their hands to the yes or no question. Thus every one knew how every one else was voting. If there had been a secret ballot the result might have been far different."

Coal Fund for Elizabeth's Poor.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 11.—Mayor Ryan to-day said that the committee he was instructed to appoint at the mass meeting held to devise some means of securing coal to the worthy poor of this city at the prices which obtain under ordinary circumstances will canvass the city for money for this purpose. Hamilton Fish Kean started the subscription with a contribution of $1,000.

OIL TO HEAT THE CAPITOL.

Scarcity of Fuel Makes Many Changes in Arrangements in Department Buildings at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The coal strike is producing many changes in the method of heating public buildings in Washington. The experiments with crude oil for heating the Capitol are pronounced a success by Elliott Woods, the Superintendent. The boilers for the new heating plant are nearly ready, and soon will be installed. The coal supply is sufficient to heat the committee rooms and run the elevators until Nov. 15. There is no prospect that an adequate amount of coal can be obtained now in time to supply the building for the Winter. Oil will be used as a necessity. It is the plan to buy the crude oil produced at Beaumont. The Superintendent of other Government buildings are discussing the idea of using oil.

The Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department has let a contract for soft coal furnaces to take the place of those not used for anthracite in several leased buildings occupied by clerks of the department. From a secret source the Treasury Department is being furnished with the finest bituminous coal at $5 a ton.

Twenty tons of coal are burned daily at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and in the Treasury Building three and one-half tons are burned. The coal strike does not inconvenience that department.

Ever since the stress for coal began the gas supply of the city has been inferior, causing many complaints. To-day the District Commissioners decided to take action through the courts against the Georgetown Gas Company for using sulphuretted hydrogen in their gas.

AMERICAN FEDERATION ACTS.

Address Is Issued to the Public, Asking Contributions in Aid of the Striking Miners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, to-day issued an address to the public, appealing for financial and moral aid for the striking anthracite miners and denouncing the attitude of the mine owners, on whom, the appeal says, must rest the responsibility for the hardships resulting from the coal famine. The address has been under discussion in secret sessions of the council for several days, and the plan for raising subscriptions, as suggested in the appeal, is that:

1. In each city and town business, professional, and public men form relief committees to solicit financial and other contributions.
2. The hour between 10 and 11 o'clock of each Monday morning during the continuance of the strike is designated as "Miners' hour," and the wages earned during that hour by the working people of our country be contributed to the strike.
3. Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations make a special plea to their respective congregations each Sabbath morning in behalf of the miners, their wives, and children, and that they constitute themselves into relief committees among their respective parishioners.
4. The daily, weekly, and labor press solicit contributions from their readers.
5. Entertainments be arranged and contributions from unions and other organized bodies be solicited.

The address adds that all contributions should be sent to W. B. Wilson, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

TALK OF STRIKE COMPROMISE.

Intimation Said to Have Been Received by Committee Planning Mass Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee which is planning to hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall to discuss the coal crisis, was held last night at the Murray Hill Hotel. Those present were Charles Sprague Smith, George C. Stover, Miles O'Brien, and C. C. Shayne.

At the end of the conference the announcement made the previous day that the meeting had been postponed from to-morrow until Thursday was repeated. It was hinted that the committee had learned that there was the shadow of a chance of a compromise of the strike. The members, however, refused to discuss the intimation of this possible settlement.

It was announced that the speakers at the proposed mass meeting would be W. Bourke Cockran, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mgr. Mooney, representing Archbishop Farley, and the Rev. Josiah Strong. Felix Adler may also be among the speakers.

PLAN TO AID MINERS.

Proposition to be Submitted to the Central Federated Union.

As the delegates of the Central Federated Union will attend a picnic to-day in Sulzer's Westchester Park, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Tremont Avenue, which is arranged by the Miners' Defense Committee of the central body in aid of the striking anthracite miners, the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union will be held in the pavilion at the park. The principal business will be the discussion of a new plan to aid the striking mine workers which will be submitted by Herman Robinson, Secretary of the committee.

At present nearly all the unions in the central body have assessed their members in sums ranging from 5 cents to 40 cents a week, and Typographical Union No. 6 has assessed its members 2 per cent. of their earnings. The new plan provides for a per capita assessment of 5 per cent. of the earnings of all members of affiliated unions, by which it is expected that about $30,000 a week will be raised for the miners. It also provides, among other things, for the appointment of committees to call at factories and workshops during pay days to collect contributions.

CHEAP COAL FOR THE POOR

Many Stations Opened on the East and West Sides.

About 125,000 Persons Buy at 15 Cents Per Pail—Scenes and Incidents in the Crowds.

The selling of coal at the rate of 15 cents per pail, or between $9.50 and $10 per ton, was on a far larger scale yesterday than on the day previous, when only two stations were opened. There were twenty-nine places yesterday where coal was sold at cost by the dealers, provided by the coal carrying roads with the fuel in amounts varying from 100 to 250 tons. This meant that on the average of two pails per person there were about 125,000 people benefited by the agreement of the coal dealers and the operators to relieve the distress of the city poor.

The poor had spent approximately $14,300 for their small allowances of coal. The payments were made gladly, eagerly, the rule being that the buyers made a point of thanking the people in charge of the sales for the privilege of buying at a cost far below the prevailing rates.

There was another side to the sales. While the yards were packed with the poor purchasers the offices were crowded in many places with people, old customers of the firms, ready to pay any price for a ton of coal. Their chances of escaping the doctor or the undertaker were at stake.

Old customers, where the dealers could accommodate them, were supplied with a ton each at the average rate of $25. They had been accustomed to burning anywhere from twenty to a hundred tons a Winter in their furnaces. They had tried the sort of soft coal supplied to New Yorkers not accustomed to Western ways, large slack with only here and there a chunk which was picked apart for use in the room grates. They wanted hard coal and went away disappointed and dejected. The telephones in every coal firm's office were constantly ringing, but the answer was always the same: "One ton or nothing."

AT THE COAL YARDS.

Outside in the yards of the companies the poor gathered, coming to the scene of the sales with long faces for fear the supply had been exhausted and going away smiling, as they labored along under their heavy loads.

At the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, the first station opened on the previous day, there was a long line of people eager to buy long before the hour of opening. There was nothing left from the sales of the day before. Late in the morning an additional supply of about forty tons was received. Policemen who really understood the locality and its people were on guard and pointed out the most needy. These were supplied with about half of what they clamored for. There were others whom agents of various charity organizations had supplied with funds to buy coal and with tickets certifying to their great need. They were first served.

As on the previous day, the greater number of the actually needy were women who make their living by washing and who must have coal or starve. The forty tons were soon gone, carried away two or three pailfuls at a time, as it was necessary to cut down the limit of Friday from six to three pails.

At the yards of Robert Gordon & Son, Forty-sixth Street and the North River, there was an immense crowd long before the time for beginning the sale. The young and the old, the strong and the feeble were there. They were orderly, patient people, obeying the command to stand in line. Old men too feeble to carry away the coal they had bought were assisted by younger and sturdy men. A strong boy would shoulder the burden of an old man who trotted at his heels, in the fear that the youth might run away with his precious fuel, though he knew in his heart that such an act would mean a lynching in the temper of the people should the thief be caught. Young girls swung sacks of coal over their shoulders to help old women they had never seen before. Mr. Gordon announced later in the day that ten tons would be sold each day to the poor at the same rate until the distress period was over.

Curtis & Blaisdell, with general offices at 120 Liberty Street, sent out letters Friday to the churches of Harlem and many of the business firms, telling them that information as to the really needy would be appreciated, with the result that almost a thousand persons were at the company's yards at the foot of East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at the time of opening. The distribution of coal at cost price continued through the day. Thousands were supplied who the day before were absolutely without coal. There were so many who applied that the company had to restrict purchases to two pails per person.

Among those in the line were many women who could not be classed as extremely poor. They were rather well dressed. It being explained to them that they could not buy, as they were not of those who might be classed as needy, they explained that they were dressmakers and repairers. They must have coal to heat their irons, and they did not have the money to pay the prevailing rate. Even if they had, they were certain they could not get the needed fuel. They were allowed two pails each.

Two women, evidently not matrons, stood in the long line with baby carriages in front of them. They were being teased in a good-natured way by the others when one of them, blushing furiously, informed the crowd that they earned their living as manicurists. They had to have hot water, and had been forced to come for coal. When they had dumped their two pails each into the baby carriages they covered the coal with shawls. As they hurried away pushing the vehicles before them, the others in line took occasion to banter them in good-natured fashion, but the general cry was, "Good for you, girls!"

A GOOD FAIRY'S DEEDS.

Perhaps the prettiest incident of the day occurred at the foot of the North River and Thirty-eighth Street, one of the distributing stations. A young woman wearing a "rainy day" skirt, felt hat, and mackintosh joined in the line of those waiting to buy tickets. She held her umbrella over an old woman in front of her. It was evident that she could afford to buy coal at the current rate, and from the look of great pity in her eyes it was apparent that she had not come out of curiosity. As the old woman she sheltered from the rain said afterward: "She was the real thing, a lady, and she slipped a quarter into my hand."

How many other quarters she slipped into other hands is not known. The hands were not averse to receiving. When she bought two tickets from the man in charge, he looked at her in surprise. She had gone through the line with the rest. Turning about she slipped the tickets into the hands of a little girl standing wistfully on the outside of the line, and she slipped something else in the little one's palm at the same time.

She stood there in the rain after she had had a short talk with the man in charge. When she lifted one finger he knew that it meant an extra ticket to the purchaser, and when she lifted more than one it meant as many buckets as her well-gloved fingers indicated. She was not conspicuous, standing away from the line, but in view of the ticket seller. Now and then, while the line was halted, she, much in the manner of a prestidigitator, passed a bill for the extra coal to the seller, and many went away with more than they could have afforded to buy without the knowledge of whom their good fairy might be. The poor, however, are quick to see, and more than one embarrassed the young woman with their thanks.

A reporter asked her name, and she replied, very kindly, that it was Brown-Jones-Smith and some other hyphenated names she could not remember. One of the women who had been a recipient of the young woman's charity gave the reporter the information that the lady's carriage was a block away. He tried to "interview the driver, who had nothing to say other than that he was the coachman for "a angel." When the carriage drove away with the young woman a sweet-faced member of the Volunteers of America was with her. It appeared later that the Volunteer had, in her own knowing way, been distributing the bounties of the philanthropist and had been heard to say to her friend that she thought here the better way.

Among those who are suffering most from the coal famine on the east side and poorer sections of the west side are the proprietors of the cheap restaurants, who are really doing business at a loss, because of the high price of coal, and the fact that they would be ruined when times are better if they should raise prices now. The same is true of the bakers, but some of them have been forced to raise the price per loaf, and sometimes to sell at short weight. Many of these bought small supplies yesterday at the relief stations.

The stations on the east side near the streets that are largely populated by Jews were kept open in the evening, as the Jews had been occupied during the day with the exercises of the celebration of Yom Kippur. The clerks and members of the firms volunteered their services.

Representatives of the coal-carrying firms opened many stations yesterday. They are as follows:

EAST SIDE.	
245 South St.	175 Suffolk St.
281 South St.	717 East 6th St.
35 Jefferson St.	512 East 74th St.
Corner of East and Delancey Sts.	408 East 76th St.
	443 East 77th St.
106 Goerck St.	892 St. and E. R.
241 Stanton St.	409 East 93d St.
Foot of 5th St., E. R.	440 East 107th St.
177 East 3d St.	109th St. and E. R.
60 Delancey St.	412 East 109th St.
72 Forsyth St.	325 East 111th St.
WEST SIDE.	
100 Washington St.	Foot of 38th St., N. R.
608 Greenwich St.	Foot of 46th St., N. R.
538 West 38th St.	

There is in contemplation the opening of a number of other depots. The sales will be resumed to-morrow when there will be an additional supply of coal. That on hand was exhausted yesterday.

SMALL ANTHRACITE HIGHER.

Dealers Talk of the Scarcity of Coal—Elevated Road Well Provided with Fuel.

The prices of the smaller sizes of anthracite steam coal had another advance yesterday. The following were the ruling prices: Pea, $12 a ton; buckwheat, $8 to $9; rice, $6 to $7.50; barley, $5 to $6. No dealer would admit that he knew where any domestic sizes of anthracite could be had except at prohibitive prices. Anything from $20 to $25 was asked by dealers who had domestic sizes of anthracite either on hand or in sight.

The sales agent of a large coal-carrying company, through whose agency 1,500,000 tons of anthracite are usually sold every year, had not a pound in sight yesterday. The only coal he has consists of two chunks in his office, which he uses for paper weights.

A Jersey City dealer, who came to this city to look for anthracite yesterday, said: "You can't buy any coal in Jersey City. The people there are buying every kind of substitute for coal."

A dealer from Bayonne, N. J., who also came here in search of coal, said:

"You may guess how scarce coal is in Bayonne when I tell you that Mr. Chadwick, one of the largest stockholders in the Standard Oil Company, who lives in Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, has ordered shade trees on his lawn cut down for fuel."

G. I. Herbert of H. Herbert & Co., the coal agent for the Manhattan Railway Company, said that the company had enough anthracite for its engines to last for several months.

FATHER HUNTINGTON'S PLAN.

Would End Coal Trouble by Abolishing Laws "That Deny Fundamental Rights" and Create Monopolies.

The Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, a monastic community in the Episcopal Church, who has been taking part in the celebration of the anniversary of the "Little Church Around the Corner," made the following suggestion yesterday for settling the coal strike:

"I do not believe in the nationalization of the coal lands, nor am I in favor of any form of State socialism. Really, all that is necessary is to open the way for the healthful action of competition.

"The monopoly of the coal lands is a monopoly created by laws that deny fundamental rights. Abolish those laws. Let taxation fall upon the coal lands, so as to take their rental value for the community at large. Let the railways be treated as public highways, and permission given to any responsible company to run trains on them, according to Government schedule.

"At once millions of dollars of capital will be set free to engage in coal mining and coal carrying, and the simple, natural action of competition—'a fair field and no favor'—will result in operators and miners coming to terms with no place for trusts on one side, and no need for labor unions on the other."

LOSSES DUE TO STRIKE.

In Twenty-two Weeks of Coal Mine Struggle They Amount to $135,970,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 11.—At the end of the twenty-second week of the strike the estimated losses are as follows:

Loss to operators in price of coal.....	$52,500,000
Loss to strikers in wages.....	28,300,000
Loss to employes other than strikers.	6,600,000
Loss to railroads in earnings.....	12,800,000
Loss to business man in region.....	16,200,000
Loss to business men outside region..	9,800,000
Cost of coal and iron police.....	2,100,000
Cost of maintaining non-union men...	620,000
Cost of troops in the region.....	550,000
Damage to mines and machinery.....	6,500,000
Total	$135,970,000

ENGLAND'S BIG COAL TRADE.

Shipping Both to America and France, Although the Former Demand Is Falling Off.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The critical condition of the French mining strike has caused a considerable inrush of coal orders to the Tyneside to-day for France; but the American demand has much abated. The Continental orders for all classes of coal, however, sent up prices on the Newcastle Coal Exchange. For prompt shipment to France the best Northumberland steam coal was quoted at $3.37 per ton, and gas coal and unscreened bunker coal were quoted at $2.75.

The tone of the Cardiff market strengthened, and were tonnage plentiful there is no doubt that prices would be materially raised. The coal market in London is unsettled. The Coal Exchange does not open on Saturday, and prices did not advance yesterday, but there is some talk of an increase of 25 cents per ton Monday.

The British steamer Marquette will begin loading 10,000 tons of coal on the Tyne for the United States Monday, and it is reported that another order for 6,000 tons is in process of negotiation.

The Mayor of Toronto has cabled an appeal to the Mayor of Cardiff to induce the coal mine operators to give Canada the preference in meeting the emergency arising from the American coal strike.

A canvass of the coal brokers discounted the idea of any great excitement in the trade. The representative of the most important anthracite firm on the London Coal Exchange said:

"There is really more newspaper talk than facts to warrant the report of excitement here. It is true that the American purchases of the past six weeks have been abnormal, but the demand is abating. I have closely watched the actual shipments and, outside of the ordinary trade, up to the middle of the present week less than 100,000 tons of all sorts of coal had been shipped to America since the unusual demand set in. These cargoes were made up of 37,000 tons from the Tyne, 35,000 from South Wales, and 25,000 from Liverpool. Of course these do not include the regular shipments to Montreal, Vancouver, and other North American ports where English coal has a steady market.

"There have been numerous inquiries, and orders have been booked for future delivery, but our New York agents cabled us this week not to reserve any coal on their account. According to our information from New York the speculative purchasers have rather overbought themselves already."

COAL FAMINE IN NORTHWEST.

Flour Mills Made No Provision for Shortage—No Anthracite in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—The actual pinching for want of fuel in the Northwest has begun, and the people are beginning to experience alarm. The railroads operating out of the Twin Cities, by seizing on coal from Iowa, Illinois, and other States, have managed to get along without serious difficulty thus far.

The flour mills of this city, though they depend largely upon water power, still use much coal for their auxiliary plants, and now that they are running at their full capacity, they are concerned at the threatened famine, against which they have made absolutely no provision.

The street railway companies of the two cities are not only threatened with a scarcity of fuel to run their electric plants, but fear they will be unable to heat their cars should extreme weather come on now. There is a possibility that churches may find it difficult to hold their usual services unless relief comes soon. Every heating plant of the better sort in the Northwest is made for the burning of anthracite, and of anthracite there is not a lump to be had in the market.

Reports from other points in the northwest show the same conditions. Owatonna, Minn., reports danger of an immediate failure of light and heat. At Mankato the manufactories have been operating for weeks on a hand-to-mouth basis. Montana's situation is critical.

BRICKS IN DEMAND FOR FUEL.

Building Contractors Whose Stacks Mysteriously Diminish Appeal for Police Protection.

Several complaints were made yesterday to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station by contractors that oiled bricks from piles outside many of the big buildings in process of construction in that neighborhood were being stolen for fuel purposes.

Since the news became public that the oiled brick, when soaked with kerosene, would make good fuel, it has been in great demand, and the watchmen of all the large buildings now being erected have been kept busy.

The oiled brick, which, when treated with kerosene, is said to throw out great heat and to burn for some time, is hollow. It is asserted that it can be taken out after the oil has been consumed and in this way may be used several times.

Capt. Walsh promised to relieve his civilian-clothes men from the duty of watching the Tenderloin resorts on Twenty-ninth Street, and detail them to look out for the interests of the contractors who were being mysteriously relieved of their valuable assets in the shape of bricks.

Said one of the representatives of the George A. Fuller Construction Company yesterday:

"If this state of affairs keeps up and the people are going to use brick instead of coal, the whole construction work of New York may have to be stopped. The price of oil brick will jump up to nearly the price of coal. It will mean soon that we shall not be able to get brick brick unless the strike is settled. However, in most of the buildings that are now being erected by our company in New York City, we have got an iron-clad contract that will protect us for some time to come."

Meanwhile the large brick factories in Weehawken are working overtime, and they say "It's an ill wind that doesn't blow good to somebody." They are taking on extra help and working their plants night and day.

As to wood, it has jumped up to enormous prices. One man came down here from Watertown, N. Y., the other day with 500 carloads for sale. He wanted a high price, and the hickory log burning in the fireplace this Winter may be as great a novelty as the burning of anthracite coal.

ALMSHOUSE OUT OF COAL.

Rockland County Paupers Likely to Suffer If Strike Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Oct. 11.—Rockland County is feeling the coal famine to a considerable extent in its industries, while private families are burning wood.

The Haverstraw Public School is without coal, and if the strike does not end soon, the school will have to be closed. The Haverstraw electric works also will be obliged to shut down in a few days if shipments of coal are not received. Several small schools in the county have abandoned the use of coal altogether and are burning wood.

The greatest need of coal felt in any part of Rockland County is at the County Almshouse, where there are nearly one hundred inmates for the Winter. The institution is out of coal, and Superintendent of the Poor Morrissey is at a loss to know how he is going to heat the big buildings if the coal strike continues. Many of the inmates are old and infirm.

COAL BREAKERS OPERATED.

No Interference at Lykens and Williamstown—Anthracite Shipped.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11.—Twenty-five cars of anthracite coal, mined and broken this week at the colliery of the Lykens Valley Coal Company, were shipped from Lykens yesterday. There was no demonstration as the cars were started for Harrisburg on their way to Philadelphia.

The breakers at Lykens and Williamstown are being operated without interference.

Furniture of the Virginians

where simplicity of design is blended with graceful outline, finds expression in our reproductions of sturdy Colonial pieces. The high post Beds, the roomy Chest of Drawers, the Bureaux of ample proportions, and the quaint rush seated Chairs and Rockers—all individual for strength of design and fine detail. Mahogany in the glory of its beautiful shading is used to fine advantage in these pieces.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

PERFECT FITTING
Wigs for Ladies

Is one of the principal features of our business—perfect in every detail of production—materials and workmanship. We make wigs for every possible occasion—for house, for street and for social functions, and all receive the same careful attention as to fit and finish. We also invite an inspection of our gray hair goods. The wide range of our enormous stock enables us to meet every requirement, and to match any color or shade that may be desired. Nothing in this line is too difficult for us to undertake. Our

Pompadours and Wavy Knots

are great helps in arranging the hair because of the many beautiful and comely coiffures produced by their use. They are so light as to be properly termed feather-weight, and, naturally curly, they dispense with the annoying curling iron.

Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, Scalp Treatment.

L. SHAW
54 WEST 14th St., next to MACY'S, NEW YORK.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' Outfitting.

Our popular priced articles are better known to the general public, than our fine and dainty hand-made goods. These we have in greater profusion than any other establishment.

Layettes, Hand-made Dresses, Fine Coats, and all the delicate and beautiful accessories to an infants' outfit, can also be found in a plentitude unknown elsewhere.

No one carries finer and more elaborate goods and our range of prices is so varied as to include grades as reasonable in price as is consistent with true economy.

Your attention is called to our exhibit of Fine Hand-made Articles for Infants' Wear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Apollo
MASTER PIANO PLAYER

Millions of wheels in a clock will not keep time unless order is established between certain sets. In the same way a piano player may have a great mass of machinery, but if it does not produce correct expression—harmony, digital excellence and grand pianism—of what use is it? The Apollo Piano Player is an exact expression of all the great masters, and everybody can play it.

If you haven't a piano it might be of interest to you to know what we are doing by way of a piano and an Apollo at a combination price. *It's comfortable for you.*

*Send for illustrated booklet No.

OLNEY CALLS OPERATORS FLAGRANT LAWBREAKERS

Says They Defy the State Whose Aid They Invoke.

THEIR SNUB TO PRESIDENT.

Lectured Federal Executive as to His Duties, and Treated Him as a Meddler.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, at a dinner given to-night by the Democratic Club of Massachusetts to Col. William A. Gaston, the party's candidate for Governor, declared that the anthracite coal operators were the most unblushing of law violators, who had seized the opportunity to snub the President at the recent conference. Mr. Olney's speech, which frequently was interrupted with cheers, was as follows:

"I welcome the opportunity to declare my belief not only that the Democratic Party is now heading in the right direction and is tolerably sure of ultimately recovering its old-time ascendency, but that that result is essential to the welfare of the American people. There is one aspect of the present situation to which I desire to briefly call your attention.

"The vital principle as well as distinguishing merit of our political institutions consists in liberty regulated by law. With the exception of two Cleveland Administrations the Republican Party has been in control of the National Government for a period of more than forty years. Where it has landed us as respects liberty I will not now consider. But where has it landed us as respects law, which has no right to the name unless it is the same for the millionaire and for the beggar?

"The signs of the times are that under the régime of the Republican Party and through the National Government's forty years of partnership with the protected industries, we have come to a pass where public officials as well as private citizens deem themselves above the law. Witness the zealous haste with which the Treasury rushes to the relief of Wall Street speculators by a novel and forced construction of the National banking law. Witness the astonishing proceeding of the same department in its instructions to subordinate officers respecting the duties to be collected on coal. But the generally lawless atmosphere in which protected Republican reign has enveloped us is even more strikingly illustrated by the recent Presidential demonstration upon the coal strike. There are those who say that, as the President disclaimed any official duty or relation to the matter, he should not have interfered. There is something to be said for that view. Though his office is charged with great functions and invested with great powers, the President is a constitutional officer, whose sphere of action is strictly limited by law.

Within that sphere he is well-nigh absolute—without, he is legally impotent. When, therefore, he goes without it, the danger is that he may fail and be defied, and that his great office may lose prestige and power, and thus be less capable of performing its legitimate duties.

The President, for example, is our representative with foreign powers. Will it strengthen his hands that some half a dozen private citizens are found snapping their fingers in his face? The President's overture to the coal operators was prompted by the best motives, and should have been treated with respectful consideration. It must have been declined courteously, even if firmly.

But the opportunity to administer a snub to the President was too tempting. Accordingly, he was not only treated as a rash intermeddler; he was also lectured upon the law and facts of the case, and, to crown all, was notified that the cause of the troubles was lawlessness which he was sarcastically invited to suppress.

"For sheer audacity this attitude of the coal operators could hardly be matched, and nothing could more strongly emphasize the disrepute into which the law of the land has been brought by long-continued Republican domination.

"Yet who are they who were so insistent upon the suppression of lawlessness in the mining regions? Why, the most unblushing and persistent of law breakers. For years they have defied the law of Pennsylvania, which forbids common carriers engaging in the business of mining. For years they have discriminated between customers in the freight charges on their railroads in violation of the Inter-State Commerce law. For years they have unlawfully monopolized inter-State commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Indeed, the very best excuse and explanation of their astonishing attitude at the Washington conference is that, having violated so many laws for so long and so many times, they might rightfully think they were wholly immune from either punishment or reproach.

"It is sometimes urged in extenuation of the coal operators' foolishly offensive tone at the conference that they were enraged at the recognition of labor unions and the presence by invitation of their representative. If that be so they must be blind to the salient facts of the era they are living in as they are oblivious of legal obligations.

"In these days of combination by capital on a scale and to an extent as startling as it is unprecedented, can they possibly imagine that labor is to be denied an equivalent right of combination? If they do, it is only another instance of their complete indifference to the law of the land.

"In 1894 receivers of a railroad were brought into court on a claim that laborers ought not to be discharged because of membership of a labor union. Though the court was a Federal court it sat in Pennsylvania and the petitioners got nothing from that court.

"But what followed? In a year or two Pennsylvania made it a criminal offense to deprive a man of work because he belonged to a labor union. In 1898 Congress not only did the same thing, but, in a statute providing for the arbitration of labor disputes, expressly made labor organizations parties to such arbitration. This was in addition to previous legislation by Congress encouraging and providing for the incorporation of labor unions. In ignoring them, therefore, the coal operators simply ignore and contemn the law of the land.

"In the course of the political campaign now going on, Republican orators are sure to wax eloquent in deprecating change. To all such oratory, while there are many good answers, there is one that is conclusive. Law supreme and equal for all men is to the American people what the Ark of the Covenant was to the Jews of old. While we have it we need not fear for our safety—when we lose it, we are far advanced on the high road to ruin. Hence, if we would not enter upon that road, change and the displacement of Republicanism cannot come too soon or too decisively."

The other speakers were Charles S. Hamlin, Josiah Quincy, Representative John R. Thayer, Henry H. Hollis, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, as well as Col. Gaston, who, in his speech, said:

"As a business man I am willing to prophesy that no business depression or panic will follow a proper revision of our present tariff law, with its prohibitory and excessive schedules, as is claimed by the Republican leaders, and that any revision of the tariff which may be made by the Democratic Party if the people intrust it with legislative power at Washington, will be a careful, reasonable, and profitable one."

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Three Men Killed by Gendarmes in the French Coalfields of Terre Noire.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from St. Etienne announces that a serious conflict occurred yesterday evening between gendarmes and strikers at the coalfields of Terre Noire. Strikers overturned a number of coal wagons, and their guardian wounded a striker with a revolver. Two gendarmes, who arrived on the scene, were attacked by strikers, who threw stones at them. One of the gendarmes was felled to the ground unconscious.

The wounded gendarme's comrade thereupon fired his revolver, and the bullet pierced a striker, killed a second man behind him, and wounded a third. The strikers then assailed the gendarmery depot and smashed the windows. Four other gendarmes were wounded before the strikers were repulsed.

Advices from various coalfields show that the strike is extending.

Another of the Terre Noire strikers died of his wounds to-day. The strikers yesterday evening broke in the doors of the gendarmery depot, and only retreated when the gendarmes fired their rifles in the air as a warning. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of the riot.

At a meeting of the non-union committee of the so-called "Yellows," held in Paris to-day, it was decided to offer vigorous resistance to attempts at intimidation by the strikers. The committee gave orders for the purchase of 600 revolvers and 45,000 cartridges.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 11.—The Secretary of the Dockers' Union here has notified the Miners' Committee that he is sending a circular to all ports in France and Algeria urging the dock laborers to refuse to unload any cargo of foreign coal and calling for a referendum with a view to the cessation of all work upon the docks.

PREPARED TO CALL OUT TROOPS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Gov. Heard Issues Proclamation Dealing with Street Car Riots—Recruiting Independent Companies.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The failure today of all efforts to bring about a settlement of the differences between the striking street car men and the New Orleans Railway Company, it is feared, has brought the strike situation here to an acute stage. A proclamation issued by Gov. Heard early military headquarters at the various armories in the city to carry into effect a proclamation issued by Gov. Heard early this morning demanding a restoration of order and the suppression of violence. All the members of the local militia are ready to respond to the call to arms at a moment's notice, and troops from the country parishes have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move to this city on short notice.

A strong citizens' committee has been organized and efforts are being made to recruit independent companies to support the State troops.

No effort was made to run cars this morning and it is the general impression that the first attempt under the new conditions will be postponed until Monday in order to prevent interference by the mobs that would certainly gather on Sunday during the suspension of business.

Senator Murphy J. Foster, who in 1892 was forced to put down a general strike here, came to the city this morning and immediately went into conference with Gov. Heard. The Governor's proclamation follows:

To the People of New Orleans: During the past two weeks your city has been in a condition of unusual and grave excitement, and of frequently recurring causes for apprehensions of tumult by mobs, and bloodshed has ensued. This condition has depressed trade, arrested public intercourse, and the peaceful pursuits of the population. The greatest forbearance has been vainly exercised by the authorities and every effort made to remove every cause or pretext for complaint. The time has now arrived to bring this abnormal condition of affairs to a close, and by firm and vigorous means to re-establish order and tranquillity and the supremacy of the law.

I therefore request all peaceable citizens not to congregate in crowds on streets and thoroughfares, and I urge upon them to discontinue all undue excitement and acts of violence, and to make known to officers intrusted with the administration of the law any breaches of the peace.

I hereby declare that the people of this city must and shall be protected in the full enjoyment of all their constitutional rights and privileges. All the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this city shall be devoted to the preservation of the peace, the maintenance of good order, and the protection of the lives and the property of the city.

W. W. HEARD,
Governor of Louisiana.

A report reached Adjt. Gen. Jumel at 3 o'clock this afternoon that an attempt would be made to rush the armory of the First Regiment, on Girard Street, because of the supposed sympathy of many members of that command with the strikers, and take possession of the arms and ammunition. Picket lines were thrown out on St. Charles and Carondelet Streets. These picket lines are in force to-night.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock a sub-committee of eleven of the car men's Executive Committee called on Gov. Heard at the St. Charles Hotel and discussed the situation for two hours.

The labor Presidents last night adopted a resolution suggesting that the whole controversy be submitted to arbitration. This was done with the approval of the carmen. The railway company will not consent to the arbitration of the question of wages.

Coal Deputy's House Blown Up.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 11.—The house of Albert Dry, a Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron deputy, near Minersville, was dynamited about midnight, and his daughter injured. A neighbor named Ditzel and two others are held under suspicion.

STRIKE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

United States Court Refuses to Extend Jurisdiction on Delivery of Groceries to Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The case of Shaw, Irwin & Co., the Cincinnati grocery concern, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in regard to the delivery of seven carloads of groceries for striking miners in West Virginia, in which case a temporary injunction against the railroad was issued some days ago by the court, was before Judge Cochran of the United States tribunal, in Covington, again to-day.

The plaintiffs wanted the injunction extended so as to apply to any future shipments, but the court refused. In this connection the court held that there was apparently an attempt to get an expression that might influence the strike, but he would not give one.

As to the rest of the case, he said that there did not seem to be any intent on the part of the railroad to delay shipments.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew Commends His Action in Coal Strike.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to-day decided on Denver as the next meeting place. The election of the council for the year resulted in the choice of the old board, of which W. E. English of Pittsburg is President.

These resolutions on the coal situation were adopted, though not unanimously:

Whereas, The disagreement between operators and miners in the anthracite coalfields has produced a situation which in the language of the President of the United States has become intolerable, and which threatens still greater perils to public comfort and National welfare; therefore

Resolved, That this convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew records its gratitude for the patriotic endeavor of President Roosevelt to reconcile the conflicting interests, and assures him of its moral support in his efforts to secure justice.

LABOR ORGANIZER CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Eight Months in Prison for Organizing in Works Already in Hands of Federal Receivers.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The case of the United States against Edward Guerrant was decided in the Federal Court at Abingdon, Va., to-day, when Guerrant was sentenced to eight months in jail.

The prisoner was a union labor organizer with headquarters in Indianapolis, and as such violated an order of Judge Henry C. McDowell of the Federal Court by entering the premises of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company to organize labor when the affairs of the company were in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States Court.

Two other union labor organizers, Webber and Haddow, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Judge McDowell a few months ago for a similar offense, but both were later pardoned by President Roosevelt. Since the release of Webber and Haddow they are charged with having again trespassed on the lands of the Iron and Coal Company and their case is set for hearing before Judge McDowell on Monday.

LABOR STAGNATION IN AUSTRIA.

One Iron Plant Has Discharged Over 4,000 Employes.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Discussing the labor situation in Austria the Neues Wiener Tageblatt says it is estimated that there are over 150,000 persons employed in Austria alone, exclusive of Hungary, in the iron industry, and that this industry is now particularly stagnant.

The Witkowitzer Iron Works have discharged 4,000 employes this year, and employes of the Prague Iron Works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in Europe, are working only three days a week.

Dr. Webb Distributes Fuel.

UTICA, Oct. 11.—Dr. W. Seward Webb has ordered that ten carloads of dry, hard wood, which is piled at his place at Nehasane, in the Adirondacks, be sent to this city and distributed among the families of employes of the Mohawk and Malone Railroad, who are in great need of fuel.

Sozodont
TOOTH POWDER
No Waste No Acid
No Spilling No Grit
BIG BOX 25c
Containing New Can with Patent Top
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

"A LEGAL SOLUTION OF THE COAL STRIKE"

Argument of Counsel for the Delaware and Lackawanna.

Action He Thinks the Federal Government Should Take to Put an End to the Trouble.

Walter W. Ross, general attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, yesterday gave out a long typewritten statement under the title "A Legal Solution of the Coal Strike." He said that it was a fuller and more detailed explanation of the points he made in a letter he sent to President Roosevelt last Tuesday, asking that the Attorney General of the United States institute legal proceedings against the United Mine Workers of America, which he declared to be "an illegal association," and "a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade in contravention of the Anti-trust act."

The statement of Mr. Ross, following the letter made public the previous day by David Wilcox of counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Company, and being of the same tenor, is taken as an indication of the plan of campaign of the coal operators in their fight to maintain their position in the present contest. It was reported yesterday that similar statements will be issued from day to day by the other coal operators. Mr. Ross wanted it distinctly understood, he said, that he spoke only for his own company.

His opening declaration is that politics should be eliminated in the settlement of the controversy. On this point he says:

The principle involved in the controversy now being waged between the owners of the anthracite coal mines and certain of their former employes associated with certain labor agitators, under the name of the United Mine Workers of America, should not be sacrificed on the altar of political exigency. Even though the Democratic Party may fear that it will not succeed at the coming election if the strike is settled before that day, and the Republican statesmen may be fearful of their defeat if the strike is not settled before that day, nevertheless our public officers, being trustees of the people, should prefer to defeat rather than sacrifice the great principles of freedom, the inalienable right to labor, the upholding of the laws of the land, for a temporary victory.

Regarding the charge that the coal operators have an illegal combination, Mr. Ross says:

It has been charged that the owners of the coal properties have an illegal combination among themselves; this they deny. But let the Attorney General, whose duty it is to see that the Federal laws are enforced, investigate the charge, and if the facts justify, let him start the action and dissolve the combination.

A large part of the statement is an argument on the merits of the dispute as Mr. Ross views them. In so far as it deals with "a legal solution of the coal strike," it is in part as follows:

The United Mine Workers of America have entered into an agreement or contract with each other not to work nor to permit any one else to work at mining coal, except under the unlawful conditions adopted by that organization. The Supreme Court has held in the Trans-Missouri case, wherein the Anti-trust act was construed, that every contract which in fact restrains or which tends to restrain trade is rendered illegal by said act of Congress, whether it is reasonable or unreasonable. Under the provisions of the Anti-trust act, the suit to restrain such illegal combination can be brought only in the name of the United States and under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

The private and corporate owners of the anthracite coal property, the 20,000 men now employed in producing coal therefrom, the thousands of other employes who are prevented from returning to work by the acts of violence and intimidation of the lawless mob, the wives and children of these miners who are, or soon will be, suffering from lack of proper care, the Inter-State transportation companies passing through the coalfields, the millions of law-abiding citizens of this great Nation who can see the right when it is shown to them, should call upon the President of the United States as their leader in this moment of supreme importance to uphold and enforce the law of the land.

They should ask him to request the Attorney General of the United States to have a bill filed in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States against John Mitchell, President, and all the officers and members of the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, asking the court to restrain such defendants from interfering with the inter-State transportation of persons and property and the United States mail, and from continuing the unlawful combination and conspiracy which exists to subject to the will of the conspirators the control of an inter-State commodity and a necessity of life—coal, its production and transportation to its markets in neighboring States.

The laws of the Nation, Mr. Ross says, are adequate to meet this crisis. He continues:

The great power of the Federal Government, of which the President is chief in command, is required. The power is not dormant. Two ways are open: He may either direct the Attorney General of the United States to file a bill on the equity side of the Circuit Court of the United States in Pennsylvania, and let the court hear the evidence and enter such order as to it shall seem meet and just; or, he may, in the exercise of the great executive power of his high office as commander in chief of the army of this Nation, order the Federal troops to quell the insurrection, domestic violence, or combination, to abate the great public nuisance and protect life, liberty, and property.

PRECEDENTS OF THE DEBS AND ADDYSTON CASES.

E. B. Whitney Finds Nothing to Sustain Contention that Government Can Maintain Suit Against the Miners.

Edward B. Whitney prepared the Government brief in the Debs case when it came before the United States Supreme Court, and made one of the oral arguments in the case, the other being made by Attorney General Olney. He also prepared the brief and made the oral argument in the Addyston case before the Circuit Court of Appeals. Yesterday Mr. Whitney, after looking into the matter, gave out the following statement:

"I have examined the briefs for the Government in the Debs and Addyston cases and the printed argument of Attorney General Olney in the Debs case, as well as the opinions of the courts, and find absolutely nothing to sustain Mr. Willcox's contention that the United States can maintain a suit against the miners. Such a suit at present would come within the Sugar Trust case, in which it was decided that the Government had no remedy against a combination of producers, although such a combination might greatly affect inter-State commerce by its indirect results. The distinction between restraints upon production, which the United States cannot reach, and direct restraints upon inter-State commerce, which it can reach, was the main topic of discussion in the Addyston case, both in the Circuit Court of Appeals and subsequently upon its affirmance in the Supreme Court.

"Nor could a court enjoin men from striking, even in inter-State commerce, that would be the establishment of slavery—or forcing men to work against their will. The Circuit Judge in the Debs case included in his injunction order, it is true, a clause forbidding the persuasion of employes of inter-State railroads not to perform their duties, but we pointed out to the Supreme Court that this is totally different from persuasion to strike—that is persuasion to resign their employments.

"On the other hand, many of the operators are railway companies engaged in inter-State commerce. It is quite possible that they may have combined to control rates in such a way as to make them liable to a suit brought by the Attorney-General of the United States under the Addyston case. They may also, as Mr. Bryan proposes, be Constitutionally prohibited by Congress from holding property not necessary to their proper business of transportation; and among other things they may be prohibited from holding directly or indirectly stocks or bonds of corporations engaged in mining industries, or holding leases of coal lands or similar property. Of course a reasonable time would have to be allowed them to dispose of their present holdings."

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Some remarkable innovations and variations in contrasting combination of Furs and materials, are a feature of this season's display. Each article has its individual elegance, grace and daintiness, combined with the essentials of appropriateness and serviceability.

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MITCHELL IN WILKESBARRE, SAYS UNION IS LEGAL.

Miners' Leader Answers Operator—To Fight Imprisonment by State Troops.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 11.—President Mitchell arrived at strike headquarters from New York about 10 o'clock this morning. His attention was called to the letter of Vice President Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company to President Roosevelt, in which he maintained that the miners' union is an illegal organization. Mr. Mitchell hesitated to say anything for a moment, and then replied:

"The miners' union is organized along the same lines as all labor unions in the country. If the miners' organization is illegal, so are all the others; and I say our union is not illegal."

It was quiet to-day throughout this valley, and the troops had little work to do. Some of the coal companies' Superintendents assert they have made a slight gain in the number of men employed since last week, but also admit there have been a few desertions.

The small stockade built on the camp grounds of the Ninth Regiment was completed to-day. It will be used, Col. Dougherty says, as a prison for all persons arrested by his soldiers for breaking the peace in connection with the strike. It is the purpose of the military officers to hold without bail all persons who are arrested by the soldiers until such time as the authorities feel justified in releasing them, providing they have committed no serious crime. The decision of the military officers not to turn prisoners over to the civil authorities has stirred up a hornet's nest among the strikers. It is said by their attorneys that to arrest a man and hold him without bail and not permit him to institute habeas corpus proceedings is illegal. It is the intention of the local unions to test the matter in the courts.

There is a rumor through the region that the coal companies will not attempt a general resumption of mining until they have made an effort to have Federal troops brought into the anthracite territory. It is reported that they will make a request to the National Government on the ground that there are not enough State militiamen to properly patrol the coal fields. National Guard officers do not take kindly to the suggestion. They say that the State troops are able to cope with any situation that may arise.

SWISS STRIKERS TURBULENT.

Two Thousand Federal Troops Mobilized for Service in Geneva.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—The Bundesrath this morning applied to Parliament for permission to mobilize Federal troops should their services become necessary at Geneva in consequence of the strike there.

Later it was announced that Parliament had authorized the mobilization of 2,000 Federal troops, and the Bundesrath ordered a regiment of Federal infantry, a battalion of sharpshooters, a regiment of cavalry, and two companies of engineers to be held in readiness for eventualities.

Hope is expressed to-night that the strike of the street car employes will terminate next Monday. The street car company has announced that no further concessions will be made to its employes, and the men will meet to-morrow to consider the situation.

The general strike, at least, seems to be a failure. The town resumed its customary aspect to-night. The members of the Typographical Union and the men employed in various other trades will resume work Monday.

Dance to Aid Striking Miners.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 11.—The various labor bodies of Butte have raised more than $3,000 for the benefit of the striking coal miners of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. Under the auspices of the Miners' and Smelters' Unions it is proposed to give a ball, at which it is expected every union man in Butte and vicinity will attend or buy a ticket. There are about 8,000 miners and smelter men in Butte alone, and it is believed $10,000 will be raised for the Pennsylvanians.

Spanish Strikers Charged by Troops.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—Several bands of strikers at the small town in the Spanish lines facing the neutral ground about Gibraltar, who went to the cemetery to-day with the object of carrying off the bodies of the victims of the conflict of Thursday, had to be dispersed by cavalry. It is reported that ten persons were killed, including a woman and a child.

TEACHERS FOR UNION LABELS.

At Meeting of Their Club in Chicago They Declare for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—"Union shoes, union petticoats, union brooms, union printing," was the slogan at the Chicago Teachers' Club meeting to-day. The teachers agreed to enlist in the union label crusade, and to do without shoes and the other necessities or purchase the union-made articles. State Street merchants who cater to the teachers' trade are expected to supply themselves with union tags.

The voice of the teachers was raised in defense of the union label after they had listened to an appeal by Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, President of the Hull House Woman's Club, in behalf of trades unionism.

"When you go into a shoe store, first ask the clerk if he has a union card in his pocket," said Mrs. Pelham. "Then ask him to show you union shoes. If he hasn't a union card, walk out of the store; if the merchant does not keep union shoes, walk out. It is a splendid method of teaching the merchants an object lesson."

$35,000 FOR BROKEN NECK.

Chicago Carpenter Awarded That Amount for Fall from Scaffold.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Thirty-five thousand dollars for a broken neck was the verdict in Judge Kavanagh's ocurt to-day against the Union Traction Company in favor of Frederick Thoerfell, a carpenter, formerly employed by that corporation. About a year and a half ago, while building a shed for the company, Thoerfell fell from a scaffold, his neck being broken.

During the progress of the case in court Thoerfell appeared with his head in what is known among surgeons as a "jury mast." He is also compelled to use crutches. The case is one of the few on record where the victim of a broken neck has lived.

CAPT. DONOHUE'S PROPERTY.

Coroner O'Gorman's Reasons for Turning It Over to the Public Administrator.

Considerable talk has been caused by the action of Coroner O'Gorman in turning over to the Public Administrator the personal effects of Police Capt. John J. Donohue, who died suddenly on Tuesday last. The Captain lived at 1,944 Madison Avenue, with two sons of his sister, Frank and John Murphy, a woman reported to be his wife, his sister, and a housekeeper.

Coroner O'Gorman, giving reasons for his action, said yesterday that after the death of Capt. Donohue the two nephews came to him and demanded that the personal effects of the Captain be given to them, saying that they had been sent by his wife. The Coroner had never heard of the Captain's wife, and he advised the nephews to bring a letter from her, authorizing them to take possession of the personal effects. They did that the next day, but meanwhile the Coroner had made inquiries and discovered that there were other claimants and many conflicting statements of friends and relatives as to the right disposition of the property. Therefore he decided to surrender the effects to the Public Administrator.

The estate of Capt. Donohue is estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000. In an iron box in his desk were railroad securities of the value of $10,000, bankbooks showing deposits of $30,000, and deeds of property and bonds of the value of $20,000 to $30,000.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Plans Discussed for Its Removal from Its Present Site.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—There is a probability that some time before the expiration of the lease on its present quarters the Chicago Stock Exchange will occupy a home of its own.

The question of erecting a building which shall serve as a permanent abode for the Exchange has been under discussion for some time. No definite steps have been taken, but the project is favored by some of the prominent brokers, and it has been the subject of frequent informal discussions at the meetings of the governing and other leading committees of the Exchange. As a result, the plan is slowly taking shape, and the friends of the scheme seem confident that if a favorable site can be secured it will be a question of only a few years when the erection of a handsome building will be undertaken.

The details are being worked out slowly, for the reason that the present lease of the Exchange in the Stock Exchange Building still has some years to run, and its terms are so advantageous to the Exchange that the members would hardly care, even if they were in a position to do so, to move before its expiration. The Exchange took possession of its present quarters in 1894 under a lease which provided for a yearly rental of only $1. This lease was for a term of fifteen years, and it will not expire until six years from next May.

PIPER IS NOTICING THINGS.

The Deputy Police Commissioner Means to Have Some Useless Rules Stricken Out.

Deputy Police Commissioner Alexander Ross Piper has adopted Mr. Roosevelt's tactics, while Police Commissioner, traveling incognito through the lower part of the city for the purpose of watching the conduct of policemen. He is not known by many of the men, but it is known that he has only one arm. Any well-dressed one-armed man ins likely to notice the deferential attitude of policemen he may meet. Here are some of the things the Deputy Commissioner has observed:

Policeman of the Leonard Street Station loitering for ten minutes at Broadway and Franklin Street Wednesday morning.

Policeman of the Macdougal Street Station loitering, Wednesday morning.

Blank spaces left in the blotter of the Church Street Station.

Capt. Piper said last evening that he does not intend to make petty charges against policemen. On the contrary, he said, he means to have a few useless rules stricken from the department.

Conductor Killed by His Train.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 11.—At Great Notch, on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, Frank Miller of Caldwell, conductor of the passenger train from New York, slipped and fell under the train and had both legs cut off.

After assisting the passengers to alight he attempted to board the moving train, but his foot slipped on the wet platform and he fell under the wheels. He was taken to Mountainside Hospital, where he died. He leaves a widow and several children.

Found Long Lost Brother in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Frank Mone of Carbondale lost track of her brother, Thomas Lynch, twenty years ago. She advertised for news of him without success, when to-day she found him in the county jail, to which he had been committed for horse stealing. He says when his term is up he will reform.

Eastern Bankers Visit Far West.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 11.—A party of thirty-six bankers and capitalists of New York and Pennsylvania has arrived here in a special train over the Southern Pacific. W. H. Hurlbut, President of the Oregon Water Power and Railway Company, was in charge of the party. The principal object of the trip is to give the capitalists an opportunity to inspect the trolley system and the water power properties in which many of them are largely interested. The party will visit Puget Sound.

Perfecting the Cotton Mill Merger.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Oct. 11.—The committee of cotton mill men charged with the duty of selecting the mills to be controlled by the Southern Textile Company under the Fries merger adjourned to-night after a two days' session without having finished their work. They will meet again at a time and place to be selected later and complete the list of mills.

B. Altman & Co.

Are introducing an entirely new feature in Lace Window Draperies, Sash Curtains and Vestibule Panels; Bed Spreads, Bureau and Dresser Scarfs, Sideboard, Reception, Dinner and Tea Table Covers, of Filet Italian and other laces combined, reproductions of fine lace pieces dating from the XVI. and XVII. Centuries.

Estimates and designs will be submitted.
(Third Floor.)

Paris Lingerie.

An inspection is invited of two magnificent sets of Imported Hand Spun Linon Underwear, rare examples of artistic needlework, which are at present on exhibition.
Set of six pieces, $1,200. Set of seven pieces, $2,800.
Also the latest importations of Fine Paris Lingerie.

Domestic Undergarments

made on the premises, comprise
Bridal Sets of Washable Chiffon, Linen Cambric, and White, Light Blue and Pink Crystalline.
Complete Trousseaux, plain or elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery.

(Monograms, Crests and Heraldic Devices Embroidered to order.)

Night Robes of Cream Batiste or White Silk with embroidery and Parisian Lace; Persian Lawn, etc.
Train Petticoats with White and Ecru lace.
Walking and Under Petticoats.
Dressing Jackets of Ninon, Crystalline and Crepe de Chine.

Important Sale on TUESDAY, October 14th.
of
1,700 yds. Black All Silk Dress Velvet.
Regularly $4.00 yard. $2.80 Yard.

Street and Evening Dresses
(Second Floor)
in exclusive styles, of Panne, and Two-toned Velvets, with Persian and lace trimmings;
Velveteen, Zibeline, Natté, etc.
Also modifications from foreign models.

For Monday, Oct. 13th:
Fancy Velvet Dresses, . $32.00
Assorted colorings; Blouse Waists.

Decorative Art Objects.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS INCLUDE

Bronze Statuettes and Groups from well-known European modern sculptors.
Sevres and Vienna Decorated Vases after subjects by the principal artists.
Marble, Bronze and Mercury Gilt Clocks and Clock Sets.
Bronze Electric Lamps and Standard Electroliers, for Libraries and Drawing Rooms.
Hall Clocks, Cabinets, Jardinieres, Pedestals, etc.
Placques, Limoges Enamels and Dutch Silver.
Ivory Groups, Miniatures and Jewel Boxes.

Also a variety of Novelties for Anniversary, Wedding and Souvenir Gifts.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York

SERIOUS RELIGIOUS CONFLICT THREATENED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Struggle Over the Education Bill May Cause the Downfall of More Than One Government—A Typical Editorial in a Nonconformist Paper—The Contest Allied to the Anti-Ritualist Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Great Britain seems to be on the eve of one of those religious conflicts of which so many are recorded in her history, and from which, notwithstanding the teachings of experience as to the national evils occasioned by them, she seems unable to refrain.

Judging only by the zest with which Churchmen and Nonconformists throw themselves into the fray, one might imagine that they really enjoyed the strife of a fierce theological quarrel, as rival teams of footballers enjoy the excitement of the game. It is, however, no light-hearted emulation in which they are engaged, but a grim, downright struggle for supremacy in a cause each considers vital to its existence.

The Church of England, so well described by Emerson in his essay on English religion, is attempting by the Education bill to strengthen her hold on the nation through the Church schools, which the public is to maintain. The Nonconformists, who are resisting the bill to the utmost, complain that the whole people are called upon to pay for the teaching of the religious tenets of a section. They demand public control of schools supported by public funds, and proclaim as their motto, "If we pay we manage."

Vainly do moderate men implore the contending factions to compose their differences, in the interests of national education, now a subject of supreme importance, in view of international competition. Neither party will give way. Torrents of invective and heated argument are being poured forth daily from the press and platform.

The Nonconformists' movement for the non-payment of rates, though not encouraged by Liberal statesmen, who do not like it, grows apace, its seriousness being recognized by all parties.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith two days ago finished an impassioned speech with the words: "We are on the eve of a memorable, it may be a decisive, conflict. I exhort you to close your ranks. Keep your arms bright and your powder dry."

The British Weekly, one of the best Nonconformist papers, says in an editorial this week:

"We still have to pass through a limitless ferocity of abuse. Some may suffer from this; others may not. It is a matter of temperament, and, for our part, we make no claim for pity. Then we shall have to submit to the sale of our goods. Many of us are poor, many even very poor, and it will not be pleasant to have some sold up. Nevertheless, the unpleasantness can be borne as long as it is necessary. Some of us, and we hope many, will have to go to jail, and they will make no appeal for compassion. They know perfectly well that by this means they can destroy this bill."

The language quoted is not that of the extremists among the Nonconformists, but represents the views of the most trusted and revered leaders of the free Churches.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DANGER.

The Government is threatened with the defection of the Liberal Unionists, who have hitherto consistently supported it, and Mr. Chamberlain found it necessary this week to face his devoted Birmingham adherents with a view to preventing their disruption from his party. His speech was a masterly performance, but opinion is divided as to his success in quelling the revolt, the Ministerial journals describing him as "triumphant" and the Opposition organs claiming that he has entirely failed.

One thing is certain—the Government at last realizes the extreme gravity of the issue and the determined nature of the opposition to the bill, which hitherto it has been the fashion to describe as artificial and unreal. Ultimately the question will be settled by a compromise, neither of the opposing parties being strong enough to subdue the other, but before a settlement is attained it is quite possible that more than one Government may split upon the sectarian rocks. Meanwhile education must suffer.

One prominent feature of the campaign against the bill is the frequency with which the Nonconformists assert that it is a measure designed in the interests of "priestcraft." It may seem absurd to associate priestcraft with the character of the typical English clergyman, amiable, mild, and benevolent, but the explanation is found in the immense impetus given to ritualistic practices by the "Oxford movement," initiated by Newman and Manning. Some of the most devoted and zealous clergy of the Church of England have embraced doctrines differing little from those of Rome. Their churches resemble Catholic churches in almost every particular. They teach the doctrines of the confession and the mass. Many have gone over to Rome.

Eminent Catholics have declared that if ever England becomes Catholic again it will be through the agency of the ritualistic party in the English Church, and it is against this party's teachings that ardent Protestants are directing their energies.

THE DEATH OF JOHN KENSIT.

John Kensit, who died this week after injuries inflicted while he was engaged in a Protestant campaign at Birkenhead, gained notoriety by his uncompromising hostility to the ritualists, whose churches he invaded, protesting publicly against practices inconsistent with the doctrines of the Protestant Reformed Church of England. Mr. Kensit's methods were certainly very crude, and alienated from him the sympathy of many who dislike Romanism as much as he did, but he had a large following in the country, and now that he is dead it is generally admitted that, although a vain and misguided man, he was sincere. He was absolutely without reverence for individuals, however highly placed they were. He was fearless in facing opponents, even while he ran the risk of physical violence. London is not a good theatre for agitators of his type, and he cut a better figure at open-air meetings in provincial towns.

I once saw Mr. Kensit beard the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who were sitting in solemn conclave at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury's official London residence. The Archbishops were holding an inquiry into the legality of the use of incense and lighted candles in English churches, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, Kensit appeared and made a formal protest against the proceedings.

He had, however, mistaken his man in the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is an exceedingly tough customer to tackle. Dr. Temple is a man of the world, who has risen from absolute poverty to be the Primate of All England, and has done it by sheer grit, for he is notoriously deficient in all those courtly graces which distinguished his predecessor, Archbishop Benson.

Mr. Kensit had not finished the first sentence of his protest when the grim old prelate pointed out a flaw which rendered it invalid, and the agitator collapsed and fizzled out at once. He was not adapted for contests of wits with men of Dr. Temple's calibre.

Mr. Kensit's untimely death will strengthen rather than weaken the cause he had at heart. Already he is hailed as the first Protestant martyr of the twentieth century, and his followers will doubtless pursue more ardently than ever his crusade against Romanism.

In an article in the current number of The Ninteenth Century, which is attracting considerable attention in England, the Bishop of Hereford says that nothing is politically more probable than that Mr. Chamberlain should turn around and say, in regard to the strike over the Education bill:

"This state of ..ings is unendurable; it is evident that our attempt to settle educational differences on the lines we were led to adopt is a failure; our acquiescence in what we understood to be the desire of the main body of the people has not brought us the anticipated se.tlement.

"On the other hand, it has been made plain beyond further dispute that these principles of religious equality and popular control, which personally I have always advocated, are irrefragable, and our national interests require their application without further delay. The time has obviously arrived for establishing a truly national system of schools, managed throughout by the people for the people. We cannot any longer afford to have our national progress hampered and hindered by denominational quarrels. The necessary changes may, it is true, cost a considerable sum of money, but the nation is rich enough to provide it without a second thought; we could, in fact, afford twice the amount without feeling it."

The Bishop, in making this prophecy of what may occur, says that to drive sectarian strife once for all out of the field of British national education might not unreasonably be hailed as one more of Mr. Chamberlain's valuable public services. Needless to say, the Bishop does not desire such a contingency, and makes an appeal for mutual concessions by the Church of England and the Nonconformists.

The bill, it is claimed, makes the County Councils, and the Municipal Councils of the great boroughs, solely responsible for education of every kind within their districts; for the granting to existing schools of such aid as will increase their efficiency, and for the supply of such additional schools as may be requisite. The existing School Boards are abolished by the measure. The Nonconformists' great objection to the bill is caused by the fact that the schools managed by the Church of England are of vastly greater number than those supported by the dissenters, and that the whole public will be placed in the position of being taxed for the support of schools which inculcate the principles of the Anglican Church.

The opposition to the bill, which was not very decided at first, has grown every day since the public has had an opportunity to consider the measure. The movement is well illustrated in a recent cartoon by F. Carruthers Gould, which represents Premier Balfour as a golfer, looking at a ball (the Education bill) about as large as himself and covered with spikes, and arguing that it is simply impossible that the ball can be "fundamentally different" to what it was when he started to send it over the links.

One of the most bitter opponents of the measure is the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., who was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education of 1894. In a speech shortly before the adjournment of the House of Commons Mr. Bryce said the bill would, instead of curing, aggravate, the educational evils of the country. He declared that the sober judgment of the kingdom had already condemned the measure, and that, with scarcely an exception, the only bodies which had blessed the bill were ecclesiastical organizations.

How, asked Mr. Bryce, could a system be final which excluded Nonconformists as teachers from more than half the schools of the country? He declared that the system would lead to bitter controversies in the election of County and Borough Councils, and that the controversies would be renewed in those councils when they appointed their education committees. Mr. Bryce went on to say:

"How could the system be final with two sets of elementary schools, with no power to discontinue schools however superfluous they might be, with no power of co-ordination, with different sets of managers, the one capable of being displaced, the other forever irremovable because intrenched behind a rampart of sectarian privilege? How can it be final when it contemplates a multiplication of small schools, one of the greatest evils we have had to deal with? All this complication, all this waste, all these opportunities for further controversy are created merely in order that the Church Cathechism may be taught in one of two sets of schools. Would it not have been infinitely simpler to fall back on the other solution, and to make an arrangement by which out of school hours—say, on one day in the week—the Church Cathechism might be taught to those children whose parents desired they should learn it? This would be a far less cumbrous way of meeting a wish reputed to exist."

Dealing with the "greatest of all objections to the bill," Mr. Bryce said:

"It ignores all rights of the people. It abolishes them where they exist in the election of School Boards, and makes no provision for them in other parts of the machinery, for I entirely deny that the elections to the County Councils, elections for other purposes, and giving representatives no power but over the administration of the money, are a recognition of popular control."

AMERICANS BEING LIONIZED.

Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood Fairly Overwhelmed with Attentions in London—To Dine with King.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The American Generals now visiting England are undergoing somewhat similar experiences of English hospitality to that of the Colonial Premiers during the coronation time. From now to Oct. 18, when they will sail for home, Gens. Corbin and Young will not have a meal they can call their own.

Starting with the King, whose action in inviting them to luncheon at Buckingham Palace next Monday, the first week day he will be in London, has caused much favorable comment, they have received invitations from numerous societies and individuals. Lieut. McKinley, who, as aide de camp, has most of the arranging of dates to supervise, said to a representative of The Associated Press that he believed even Mr. Cortelyou, President Roosevelt's secretary, had scarcely a more difficult task.

Both Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young expressed to the representative of The Associated Press their keen appreciation of the many attentions shown them. Earl Roberts has been untiring in affording them attentions, and the American Generals are looking forward to their visit with him to Woolwich and to Gen. French at Aldershot next week with great pleasure.

Only one note of disappointment is heard, and that comes from the staff, who are not included in the invitation to Buckingham Palace. While the American officers were in Germany Emperor William always asked the staff to attend functions with the Generals. Gen. Wood will arrive here Sunday in time to meet the King. Ambassador Choate is expected to accompany the Americans to Buckingham Palace. Mrs. Corbin has been confined to the house with a cold.

The curious sight was witnessed this week of an American presiding at the annual banquet of an old English charity. It was the dinner of the Dramatic and Musical Benevolent Fund, in the head chair of which Charles Dickens sat in 1886 and in which many well-known Englishmen had been before and after. The Chairman on this occasion was Reginald Ward of New York, while the Stewards included President Long of the Local Government Board, Lord Edmund Talbot, Sir Edward Lawson, Sydney Grundy, the Marquis de Villalobar, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy; Sir Simeon Stuart, and the Marquis of Queensberry. Many prominent actors came in later in the evening.

Mr. Ward, though announced on the toast list by his Papal title of "Count," took occasion to say he was proud to appear as an American citizen. Americans, he added, were accused of endeavoring to run the whole world, and particularly of trying to buy up all the British industries. But they were not so bad as painted, and were only too delighted to co-operate with Englishmen not only in gaining the commercial supremacy of the globe, but in assisting in any movement for the betterment of the conditions of England, especially in the case of charitable enterprises.

Several of the speakers expressed keen gratification in finding that Americans were so actively assisting the London charities.

A substantial sum was raised at the dinner in aid of the theatrical employes, many of the Americans present contributing toward it.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week included:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, New York.
Mrs. C. B. Stockwell, New York.
E. F. Harman, New York.
E. N. Perkins, New York.
Mrs. T. M. Sterling, New York.
Dr. T. E. Spring, New York.
The Misses Bourne, New York.

HENRY WHITE POPULAR.

It Was Formerly Hoped That He Would Become Ambassador in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The announcement made here this week that Henry White, the Secretary to the United States Embassy in London, may be appointed United States Ambassador at Rome was received with mingled pleasure and regret.

Mr. White is very popular in official circles and in London society, and it was hoped that he would be made Ambassador here before Mr. Choate's appointment had been decided on. If he goes away he will take with him the best wishes of the countless friends whom his urbanity has won for him.

THE KING IN LONDON.

Returned from Yachting Cruise, He Is Said to Look Better Than at Any Time in Recent Years.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—King Edward ended up his long holiday with a visit to Berwick, Scotland, where he saw a good deal of Ambassador Choate. Since the King started on his yachting cruise for health he has grown wonderfully well, but excessively stout. He never looked better, and, according to one of those who accompanied the royal party, he feels in better health now than he has in years past.

Simultaneous with the King's return to London to-night, society is flocking back, to the metropolis. By Oct. 25, the day set for the King's ride through the streets, which promises to be a great military show, London will be crowded. Already most of the hotels are booked up for procession week. The stands erected for the coronation are being redraped and portions of the route are being decorated with Venetian masts.

Such a long postponement of what was to have been part of the coronation ceremonies will doubtless rob the ride of much of its significance, but large crowds are expected, and the police are taking elaborate precautions.

TO KEEP DARDANELLES OPEN.

Ambassadors at Constantinople Say All Vessels Should Be Allowed to Pass.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—According to a dispatch to a news agency from Constantinople, at an unofficial meeting just held there a majority of the Ambassadors expressed their personal opinion that in view of recent events the powers must seriously consider a revision of the clause in the Berlin treaty referring to the passage of the Dardanelles by foreign warships.

The Paris correspondent of The London Standard cabled to his paper last night to the effect that an extraordinary rumor was current at the French capital that negotiations were proceeding between Russia and Turkey, which, if successful, would result in an agreement to close the Dardanelles to all but Russian warships.

CANADA TO ESTABLISH NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

Jointly with England to Grant $1,125,000 Annual Subsidy.

Vessels to Ply Between Halifax and Liverpool and Make at Least 20 Knots Speed—Contract Not Yet Given.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, who is a visitor in this city, in an interview today, made known the fact that the Canadian and British Governments had decided to jointly establish a fast Atlantic steamship service between the Halifax, Nova Scotia and Liverpool ports, with an annual subsidy of $1,125,000 for ten years.

Sir Frederick also said that Canada was not seeking reciprocity with the United States because she was rapidly developing a large foreign trade in other directions.

The statement of the Minister in regard to the proposed Canadian transatlantic steamship service intimated for the first time that real progress had been made in London in the settlement of this question. It is practically decided, Sir Frederick said, to establish without delay a service beginning with 20-knot boats, to be accorded a subsidy of $750,000 per year from the Canadian Government, and $375,000 additional from the British Government.

He could not say yet whether the Canadian Pacific Railway or syndicate of steamship companies comprising the Allan, Elder Dempster, and other lines would get the contract. The steamers will make their terminus, in Winter, at least, at Halifax. The terminus in the United Kingdom will probably be Liverpool. The initial 20-knot service, while not as fast as the swiftest ships of lines running from New York, are the best for Canada under present circumstances, and this speed, said Sir Frederick, is not by any means the end of what it is intended to make this service. A new fleet of ships will be built, and there will be frequent sailings. The Canadian Minister said that the new service would be established at an early date.

With reference to reciprocity between Canada and the United States, Sir Frederick said that a fair treaty would be advantageous to both countries, but that Canada had become a great competitor of the United States in many lines of the British market. In dairy products particularly she had made tremendous strides. When the old reciprocity treaty existed between the United States and the Dominion the trade of the maritime provinces and of a large part of the other provinces was in the hands of a few merchants of New York and Boston. Now Canadian merchants export direct.

At various times in the last twenty years Canadians have made advances, declared Sir Frederick in conclusion, in the matter of reciprocal arrangements, but they met such cold receptions at Washington that they latterly have become convinced that the Government there was not disposed to make a fair agreement, and Canada has therefore turned her attention elsewhere with splendid results.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—In regard to Sir Frederick Borden's statement at Boston, it is said here in official circles that so far the British Government has not stated what it will do toward the establishment of a fast Atlantic Canadian line. The feeling here is that the new enterprise will be more of a fast freight than a fast passenger service.

This feeling has been greatly strengthened by the large subsidy given to the Cunard Line by the imperial authorities. At any rate, nothing will be done until the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, from Europe.

ENGLISH MUSIC AND THEATRES.

Horatio Parker's "St. Christopher" a Success at the Bristol Festival—Cosmo Hamilton's "The Wisdom of Folly"—J. M. Barrie's Forthcoming Play.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Musical festivals have been held this week at Bristol and at Cardiff, the former being the more important.

Horatio Parker's "St. Christopher" was very favorably received at Bristol. One of its three acts was lately given at Worcester, and now that the work has been heard as a whole the impression formed from the fragment has been more than confirmed. The composer is pronounced to have a rare degree of mastery over all the resources of orchestra and voices. His feeling for legitimate effect never errs, and it is considered probable that an opera from his pen would obtain great success.

The London Autumn concert season has now begun, and promises to be very successful.

The dramatic event of this week was the production of "The Wisdom of Folly," by Cosmo Hamilton, at the Comedy Theatre. The reception accorded to the play was favorable, though not enthusiastic, the author having more wit than knowledge of stagecraft. It is thought that he should write in collaboration with some one possessing more command of the technique of playwriting.

The evening began with a comedietta by Walter Frith, called "The Iron Duke," which, though merely an undramatic anecdote concerning Wellington and a little Eton boy, was told so pleasantly and acted so well as to prove very entertaining.

J. M. Barrie's new play, to be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre in November, will be concerned with the frivolities and inanities of the smart, wealthy set, and will be a plea for a simpler life. Its satire will be expressed in the characters of an Earl, to be played by Henry Kemble, and a butler, to be taken by H. B. Irving.

The fiftieth performance of "The Fatal Wedding," at the Princess's Theatre, will be given on Monday. The piece has been successful from the beginning.

CRITICISM OF THE BIBLE.

English Church Conference Discusses New Methods of Teaching It.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The English Church Congress, following so closely on the death of John Kensit, the anti-ritualist crusader, and all the bitter feelings which that somewhat tragic event accentuated, could scarcely have been expected to be a peace conference, and to the normal disagreements which exist between the high and low sections of the Church an unexpected bone of discord has been added. This consists in an outspoken criticism of the Bible's infallibility.

The discussion had none of that academic tone which is so often associated with English and American discussion of the so-called "German school of thought." It was an eloquent plea from well-known men for rational teaching of the Bible to children, "so that when they grow up they will not discard the inner meaning of Oriental imagery as they did the tales of Santa Claus." Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, opened the discussion, and the Rev. Alexander Kirkpatrick (Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge and Canon of Ely) followed, boldly declaring they must not regard all parts of the Bible as being equally valuable.

The Rev. Edgar Gibson, Prebendary of Wells and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, compared the Bible to Shakespeare's mythical character of Macbeth, "around which Shakespeare built up a great human document. So other writers took up certain fabled incidents and built around them the great truths which made religion what it is." The clergy was wrong in going on teaching the Bible in the old way. The Church had nothing to fear, but had much to gain from the new criticism.

Sir A. Short, Master at Harrow, said the cheap press had rendered it impossible for the people to read the Bible as did Cromwell's Ironsides. He believed the majority of school teachers adopted an uncandid attitude before the biblical classes, "which was morally unwholesome and scientifically incorrect." Such treatment of boys merely led the pupils to easy disbelief in later years.

The Rev. Dr. King raised a great controversy by saying the Bible could no longer be regarded as the standard of morals.

Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry, quoting Christ, reminded the Congress that all revelation is progressive.

LAWYER DAVIS ESCAPES PRISON.

Brooklyn Man Charged with Fraud Released from London Jail.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Henry Shackleford Davis, a lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was remanded at a police court here Oct. 4 on the charge of obtaining money by means of a worthless check, was released from Brixton Prison to-day under the First Offenders' act and bound over in a small sum to appear for trial, if called upon, within six months.

Newton Crane, who defended Davis, pleaded extenuating circumstances and mental derangement as the result of an accident. He handed the Magistrate a dozen cable dispatches from influential New Yorkers which had been sent to the United States Embassy in the prisoner's behalf, and concluded with promising that all the latter's debts would be settled up, and assured the Magistrate that Davis would be sent home on the first steamer sailing for the United States. The Magistrate expressed a doubt as to whether he ought not to commit the defendant, but decided to give him the benefit of the extenuating circumstances.

Davis later in the day sailed for New York on board the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnehaha.

WEST INDIA CABLE REPAIRED.

Water Strands Lifted from 2,000 Fathoms of Water Where It Had Lain on Volcanic Ash.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 11.—Repairs to the St. Lucia-Grenada cable were completed yesterday. The cable was lifted from about 2,000 fathoms of water, and, owing to the fact that it was buried in volcanic mud, the strain was very great. The cable used in the repair work is valued at between $25,000 and $30,000.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Marcus Samuel, has donated $3,750 from the Mansion House Relief Fund to aid the families of the crew of the cable repair steamer Grappler, which was lost with all on board last May as a result of the eruption of Mont Pelée.

MORE FIGHTING IN HAITI.

Gen. Nord of Provisional Government Defeated in the Town of Limbe.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Oct. 11.—Gen. Nord, War Minister of the Provisional Government, has been defeated, and is in retreat.

The Provisional Government of Haiti announced from Port-au-Prince on Thursday that Gen. Nord had again occupied the town of Limbe. The facts in the case are that the General on Wednesday attacked the Artibonite army at Limbe and at Port Margot, and he succeeded in entering Limbe and burning Port Margot. But he was afterward defeated and caused to retreat in disorder, leaving behind him many dead and wounded and two rapid-fire guns.

The Artibonite forces also captured a number of prisoners. Gen. Salnave, commander of the Artibonite army, continued his advance against the troops of Gen. Nord, who is believed to be short of ammunition, which may compel him to abandon his base of operations.

STRONG AND MAY YOHE WEDDED.

A Civil Marriage Really Took Place in Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Oct. 11.—It has been disclosed that a civil marriage ceremony between Putnam Bradlee Strong of New York and May Yohe was performed Oct. 3 by the Registrar of the First Section here.

A private dispatch was received in New York Saturday, Oct. 4, from Buenos Ayres, reading:

"Buenos Ayres. Married. Second. May Strong."

On Monday last, Oct. 6, a newspaper dispatch from Buenos Ayres contradicted the announcement of the marriage, saying that Mr. Strong and May Yohe had not been married in Buenos Ayres, as the ceremony would be in contravention of the laws of Argentina.

VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.

Steamer Yoshino-Maru Destroyed Off Nagasaki—Her Crew Rescued.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Oct. 11.—The United States transport Crook, from San Francisco for Manila, has landed here the crew of the Japanese steamer Yoshino-Maru, laden with cotton. The vessel was destroyed by fire at sea yesterday.

The Yoshino-Maru was formerly the City of Hankow. She was of 258 tons net, was built at Glasgow in 1861, and was owned by Fujino Shirobei of Hakodate.

GERMANY'S EMIGRATION PROBLEM

Discussed by the Colonial Congress, Which Resolves that Measures Be Taken to Direct Emigration to Southwest Africa—Plea Against "Political Ideas" Regarding South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The chief feature of the Colonial Congress held here this week has been the support given by the delegates to the proposal that measures be taken to divert immigration from the United States.

At to-day's session Dr. Jannsasch of Berlin said that in order to gain the full advantages possible from Germany's commerce with South America it would be necessary to drop the ideas of political annexation favored in certain circles of Germany. If the people holding these ideas were listened to it would be necessary for Germany to fight the Monroe doctrine and all the South American States. Such surreptitious thoughts were not shared by Germans living in South America.

Germany, added Dr. Jannsasch, could gain the first place in commerce with South America, overcoming both Great Britain and the United States, if political ideas were let alone.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The cause of German emigration is the knottiest problem with which the Colonial Congress here is dealing. While other sections drone along, talking of tropical hygiene and various economical aspects of colonization, the Emigration Section spent most of its time yesterday and to-day in warm discussions of the political and social conditions of Germany that drive forth people to seek fortune in other lands.

Prof. Tille, Chairman of the section, attributed the emigration solely to economic reasons, emigrants being numerous when times are hard, and fewer when Germany is prosperous. He said the task of the Colonial Society and the Government was to direct emigration to countries where the German would retain both his political and economic ties with the Fatherland. He should be induced to go to the German colonies, but if he preferred to go elsewhere he should be guided to South America or other countries where civilization was not equal to that of Germany. The emigrant going to the United States or to the British colonies, where civilization was equal to Germany's, was lost to Germany, because he was immediately absorbed into his adopted country. But in less highly organized and less civilized Latin America the German retained his language for two generations, and continued to import German things.

Prof. Tille's views were subjected to destructive criticism. It was affirmed by Bremen shipping men that half the emigrants passing through that port left Germany because they wanted a freer political and social atmosphere, and would not go to the German colonies because there they could not escape compulsory military service, nor the vexations of exacting civil and police control.

A pastor who works among the emigrants at Hamburg confirmed this observation, saying that, next to the possibility of making an easier living, the Germans dreamed of the political and social liberty existing over the sea.

In the full congress J. K. Victor of Bremen, said the German colonies of Africa should be developed largely by the ten millions of natives inhabiting them. He contrasted the Germans' treatment of the natives with that of the British and French. He said great wrong was done in Togoland by the enormous land concessions to companies which sought to exclude the natives from participation in the rubber and other natural riches of that colony.

The congress resolved to direct emigration to Southwest Africa.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Bundesrath and Reichstag Meet This Week—A Compromise Talked Of.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—I learn that the Bundesrath, which meets next week, will positively declare that it is unable to increase the tariff schedules beyond those provided by the Government in the Tariff bill.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Reichstag reassembles on Tuesday for its last session before the general elections of 1903. The tariff excludes all other subjects from practical consideration, except the annual finance bills and interpellations on the rise in the price of meat and the Polish incidents.

There are clear indications that the Agrarian-Conservative-Clerical majority is yielding to the Government on the tariff question. Herr Rettich, Chairman of the Tariff Committee, speaking at Mecklenburg, said the high tariff majority had better save something to submit to compromise, which, it is claimed, proves that the Government will make some concessions. The Clerical newspapers support the belief that a compromise will be no easy matter to arrange, but say it is likely to be reached before the Christmas holidays.

THE BOERS AND THE KAISER.

De Wet Denies the Report that the Generals Refused an Audience with His Majesty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The events of the week fully confirm the statements in regard to the strenuous efforts made here against the plan for the Boer Generals to be received by Emperor William.

It is stated that Gen. De Wet wrote to Baron von Haeckeren, Mr. Kruger's representative in this city, that the version of the affair given by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung was false.

By The Associated Press.

UTRECHT, Oct. 11.—At a meeting in honor of the Boer Generals held here last night Gen. Botha definitely denied the reports which have been circulated that Mr. Kruger carried off State funds, and declared that, on the contrary, the ex-President had contributed to the Boer cause money from his own pocket.

Gen. De Wet, referring to the controversy on the subject of an audience for the Boer Generals with Emperor William, said his Majesty had not invited them, and that therefore the Generals had not refused an audience. Gen. De Wet added:

"If an Emperor or King should desire to see us it would be a great honor, and we should certainly apply to the British Minister to introduce us."

Sixty-eight hundred dollars was subscribed at the meeting for the victims of the war.

Single Taxers Meet in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—An enthusiastic meeting in honor of the memory of Henry George was held by single-tax advocates here this evening.

Death of W. Anferman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—W. Anferman died this week at Wiesbaden. He settled in New York in 1856 and established an import and banking business. He last visited America in 1898.

A German Killed in Venezuela.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch received here from Caracas, Venezuela, says Adam Russell, a German subject and Manager of the Venezuelan Plantation Company, has been found murdered and robbed on the road. The Government is making an investigation. The authorities charge the crime to the revolutionists.

Passion Play in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Maeterlinck's drama of the Passion, the production of which was prohibited in London, had its first performance here this week. The dramatist has given up the sombre meditations and indefiniteness of outline and has created, the critics aver, clear-cut, vivid characters, who act humanly in a succession of highly wrought scenes.

DINNER TO AMBASSADOR WHITE.

About 3,000 People to Partake of Farewell Function in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Americans resident in Berlin, Profs. Mommsen and Harnack, other members of the Prussian Academy of Sciences and the newly Deutsch-Americanischer Klub desired to give dinners in honor of Ambassador White, and it has been decided that all of them shall be united, and about 3,000 persons will partake of a banquet to be given in the Ambassador's honor at the Hotel Kaiserhof November 11.

The arrangements are being made by a committee of the club, of which the sculptor von Uechtritz is Chairman. Chancellor von Buelow and all the Ministers have been invited. The British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, will also give Mr. White a dinner.

Americans Become Engaged Abroad.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret R. Adams, daughter of Commander J. Dexter Adams, U. S. N., and H. Percival Dodge of Boston, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy here.

AUSTRIAN BANK FRAUD.

Shortage in the St. Wenceslaus Loan Institution of Prague Reaches $1,000,000.

PRAGUE, Austria, Oct. 11.—Further investigation into the affairs of the St. Wenceslaus Loan Bank, in the funds of which a shortage of $500,000 was discovered yesterday, shows the amount stolen to be $1,000,000 and that the peculations had been carried on for twenty years.

When Herr Drozd was elected President of the bank he lived sumptuously and maintained two large villas. He has given large sums to his housekeeper, besides losing heavily on the Boerse.

Trouble on Bulgarian Frontier.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 11.—Two thousand men of the Army Reserves have been called out to strengthen the frontier guard in the district of Kustendil, forty-three miles from Sofia, in consequence of repeated attempts on the part of Macedonian revolutionists to cross the Bulgarian frontier. It is reported that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Dubnitza, twenty-two miles from Sofia.

Anthracite Coming from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The owners of a large coal mine in Westphalia are preparing to send a shipment of anthracite to the United States.

More Smallpox in Barbados.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 11.—Dispatches from Barbados say the smallpox is increasing there and that 968 cases of the disease were reported last Monday.

A CONSULAR VETERAN.

Unique Career of Col. George W. Roosevelt, Now Stationed at Brussels.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—There is a movement on foot here to present Col. George W. Roosevelt, the United States Consul, with a loving cup or some other suitable token in recognition of the Colonel's long and distinguished career in the Consular Service.

Col. Roosevelt's career in the service has been a unique one; he was first appointed Consular Agent to Sydney, Australia, in 1877; in the following year he was appointed Consul at Auckland, New Zealand; in the following year he was transferred to St. Helena. In 1880 he was sent to Matanzas, and a year later to Bordeaux, where he remained eight years; finally in 1889 he was appointed to his present post at Brussels, where he has remained.

As a soldier in the civil war Col. Roosevelt had a picturesque career, and a most notable record, which can compare favorably with that of his cousin, President Roosevelt. At the second battle of Bull Run he recovered singlehanded the colors of his regiment, which had been seized by the enemy, and at the battle of Gettysburg he captured a Confederate colorbearer and colors, being so severely wounded in the process that he was not expected to live. He now wears an artificial leg as a souvenir of that experience. For his signal acts of bravery he was awarded a medal of honor July 2, 1867.

Col. Roosevelt is on terms of personal friendship with King Leopold, who delights to hear him relate his war experiences.

The Duke de Arcos, the new Spanish Minister to Belgium, and the Duchess de Arcos, have arrived here and were tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Dunn at their residence, in the Rue de Stassart. Among those present were Count and Countess d'Oyle, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Phanor Eder, Mrs. Atwell, and Mrs. Colt de Wolf.

Lorraine Mohun, the African explorer, and Mrs. Mohun have returned to Brussels and will spend the Winter here.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Many Have Already Returned to Paris for the Winter Season—Charles M. Schwab to Cruise in the Mediterranean—Prince and Princess Cantacuzene Leave for Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Griswold Gray has returned here, after an automobile trip through the South of France and Switzerland, and is installed in her apartment in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, who have been spending the Summer at Dieppe, have returned to their apartment in the Rue François Premier.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundel have returned from Switzerland to their apartment in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

Mr. and Mrs. Densmore and their family have returned to the Hotel de la Tremoille from Pornichet.

Mrs. W. Kingsland is back from Lake Como and is at her apartment in the Avenue du Bois.

Miss Dora M. Koumiss is back from Russia, and has been staying at the Hotel Continental, on her way to Monte Carlo.

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Thayer and Mrs. Clarence Edwards have returned to their apartment in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Mrs. George Wood of Philadelphia has returned here after a tour in Italy and Haute Savoie.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Loomis of Detroit are at the Hotel Regina.

St. John Gaffney of New York has left here for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Eugene De Wolf of Bristol, R. I., have arrived at the Hotel Continental in an automobile from Biarritz and Touraine.

Mrs. Emory A. Clark and Mme. Guerdina have returned to their apartment in the Rue Marguerite, after passing the Summer in Switzerland.

Macgrane Coxe and Mrs. Coxe sail today for home.

Mrs. Sickles has returned here from Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kerr of New York have gone to Claridge's Hotel, London. While he was here Mr. Kerr purchased a twelve-horse power Mors motor car and did considerable automobiling.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gage Mason have left Royat-les-Bains on a two months' tour through Spain.

Dr. Egerton Brandt, who is to marry Miss Marion Willard in New York on Oct. 15, will return here at the end of the month, and after a short stay will go to Nice for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein of New York left the Hotel Du Rhin for Claridge's, London, this week, and are sailing to-day on the Lucania, having been abroad for eighteen months. They will be missed in society circles in France and England, where their many charming entertainments have been much appreciated by their numerous friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Porter May of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Cluett of New York. H. K. Thaw of Pittsburg, and John W. Garrett of Baltimore have all left for London en route home, as have also Isaac Stern and Miss May Stern, though Mrs. Stern and Miss Lucie Stern have gone to Biarritz and will not sail until next month.

Prince and Princess Cantacuzene have returned to their residence in Russia.

Mr. Van Buren, the United States Consul at Nice, has returned to that city after a holiday in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour of Chicago are at the Hôtel du Rhin at Nice, which city is gradually filling up with visitors. Both Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Admiral Crowninshield, and Mrs. Jackson, wife of Lieut. Jackson of the battleship Illinois, are there, staying at the Hotel de France.

Charles M. Schwab had intended to take a villa on the Riviera, but has decided to charter A. J. Drexel's yacht Margarita for the Winter, cruising in the Mediterranean. Dr. Ward, Mr. Schwab's brother-in-law, sailed for the United States to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Digby, and Mrs. Gardner are all back in town and were at Longchamps last Sunday, where were also Mrs. Munroe and Mrs. Henry Ridgway, who have both recovered from a severe automobile accident at Deauville.

Mrs. Arthur Paget and her brother-in-law, Capt. Paget, have been dining at the Hotel Ritz.

The engagement is announced of François Richard Waddington, son of the ex-French Ambassador to London, and Mlle. Charlotte Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, daughter of the late Admiral of that name. M. Waddington is partly an American by descent.

BIG ART SALE IN PARIS.

Collection of the Late Mme. Lelong to be Disposed Of at Auction Next Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The great art sale of the season will be that of the collection of the late Mme. Lelong, announced for next month at the Hôtel des Ventes.

Mme. Lelong was the widow of Camille Lelong, a well-known dealer, and was herself a remarkable connoisseur. She lived in the magnificent Hôtel de la Rochefoucauld, formerly the mansion of the ducal family of that name, and the objets d'art with which she surrounded herself are said to be worth several million francs.

The collection is particularly rich in pictures by French masters of the eighteenth century.

M. DE MONTESQUIOU'S TOUR.

French Poet to Receive 175,000f. for His Lectures in America, but May Change His Mind About Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The lectures which Comte Robert de Montesquiou is announced to be about to deliver in New York and the other chief cities of the United States are to be entitled "Littérateurs et Objets d'Art." Miss Marburg is organizing the tour, for which Comte Robert is to receive 175,000f.

The poet will be accompanied by his famous Danish dog, for which a special collar of ivory and white leather, incrusted with large turquoises, is being made in view of the trip.

Comte Robert, however, is of fickle temperament, and his friends say that at the last moment he may abandon the voyage.

LAST OF THE GOUBET.

Melancholy Study in the Life of a French Submarine.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The way of inventors is sometimes very hard. The sale of the submarine Goubet to a private purchaser is a case in point. Fifteen years ago France was electrified by the report that the difficulties of submarine navigation had been overcome, and that it had ceased to be a mere subject for fantastic speculation. The man who convinced an incredulous public that it was indeed possible to steer a boat under water and direct it with precision against an enemy's ship was M. Goubet, an engineer. Taking the boat that he called after his own name to Cherbourg, he there demonstrated how it could successfully torpedo a battleship by passing twice beneath the keel of the cruiser Magenta. The public was enchanted, and service writers in the newspapers spilled quantities of ink in showing to the world that France had, at one stroke, destroyed all the preconceived notions of marine warfare. The most enthusiastic of them all was Camille Pelletan, the present Minister of Marine, who is now visiting the outlying naval stations of France. The Government was forced to take notice of the invention, though, like most Governments, it wanted to rest a little while it thought. Yielding, however, to popular clamor, it instituted a commission to study the new boat. That was glory and fortune for the inventor, at least he thought so, but unfortunately he has been disabused by his creditors. The disillusionment took the form of the sale of the boat which raised not only his own but his countrymen's anticipations to the highest pitch in 1887. The steed starves while the grass is growing, and while the Government was making up his mind to purchase the patents poor Goubet starved.

The Goubet type is no longer the vogue. Other inventors have arisen, and the world forgets the pioneers. That is how it was that a melancholy little company of buyers assembled in the rain at the docks of Paris at St. Ouen on Friday afternoon and discussed the "points" of the Goubet, which was lying, like some stranded fish, out of water. The sale began at scrap-iron prices, and mounted slowly by two-pound bids. Then the old-iron merchants would advance no further, and the real struggle began. For over an hour a dealer in antiquities—a significant trade in such a connection—and a bailiff disputed hotly the price. Finally the bidding ceased at 45,000f., or, if one counts the expenses, at more than £2,000.

Who can want a tame submarine is what is puzzling Paris. Is it an eccentric millionaire? The most reasonable suggestion is that it is going to end its days in the Lake of Geneva, where it will make submersions at so much a head. An honorable but unexhilarating career for the Goubet, certainly, though some of us would be glad to "duck" a few of the tourists we know.

France, naturally, takes great credit to herself for being the first in navigation beneath the waves, as well as in the empyrean. Her engineers, too, have undoubtedly led the way in automobiles. At this moment her eyes are turned upon England and her submarines. It is wringing the hearts of patriots that while their own country has been forced to curtail her naval programme because of those gaps in the budget that grow daily greater and more disquieting, Britannia, who had lagged in the race, is now moving quietly forward, determined, apparently, to be mistress of the seas beneath as well as above. "But England has not our periscope," says France in an effort to be cheerful.—The London Pall Mall Gazette.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

I have been reading over a series of reports of the proceedings of the British Association, and have derived much instruction from my perusal. That which somewhat puzzles me is the fact that results of a highly technical and important nature should be communicated to a body which, through its Constitution, is half popular and half scientific. Few persons read the published reports of the association, and one would think that the natural channel through which scientific results would be communicated to the world would be the transactions of one of the learned societies or the text books written for students. For example, I find Prof. Schafer of Edinburgh communicating to the physiology section a most interesting paper on the functions of a very obscure brain organ, known as the pituitary body. I do not hesitate to say that this paper is of immense scientific value—why, therefore, have it read before a miscellaneous audience? Prof. Schafer tells us that this hitherto neglected brain organ has the duty of throwing into the blood a secretion which it manufactures, and which has a very appreciable effect on the work of the kidneys. The practical bearings of this paper are very obvious in so far as medical practice is concerned, and I presume the paper will be reprinted in the medical journals. But would it not be well that important papers of this kind should be ventilated in professional circles, at least, to start with? I make bold to say that many of the people who listened at Belfast to the paper in question had never heard of the "pituitary body" at all. My ideal of the British Association—and I am not alone in my opinion—would be that of an assemblage which dealt throughout with science from the popular standpoint only. In this way it would become a great influence for good. As things are, it wastes its energies and falls between the two stools of proverbial notoriety.—Dr. Andrew Wilson in London Chronicle.

MR. YERKES IN LONDON.

Believes That There Is Room for All Systems—His Plans and Hopes.

Mr. Yerkes has arrived from New York, and, landing, proceeded at once for London.

Questioned on his London schemes, he said their progress was quite up to his expectations. The work in connection with the District Railway would be completed within one year and a half, and the tubular lines, of which there are four, would be finished in quick succession—all within four years. He did not believe that the new systems would damage any of the existing means of travel. There was room enough for all. More people would be induced to travel, and the railways would be immensely to the advantage of the poor, who would by their means be able to reach healthier districts. This had been the result in America.

Mr. Yerkes said he was very well pleased indeed with his work in London, but it was, of course, impossible for him to say now whether, on the accomplishment of his present schemes, he would engage in other enterprises in England. His first experience of work on this side of the Atlantic had entirely pleased him. He liked the manner in which he had been dealt with and the manner in which concessions for railway purposes were granted.

To obtain these was no doubt expensive in the matter of lawyers' fees, but the whole business was conducted on perfectly honest principles, and it was to him remarkable to notice the great efforts made by members of Parliament to do their duty by the people as their conscience suggested. Mr. Yerkes added that he was greatly impressed with the people of London, and he expressed his appreciation of the country, its people, and its laws.—London Mail.

HARD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.

Successive Seasns of Drouth Have Plunged Almost the Entire Country Into Bankruptcy.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11.—Not since the collapse of the land boom, which wrecked so many banks and other financial institutions, and reduced so many people from opulence to poverty, have times been so hard as they now are. Seven or eight seasons of successive drought in the arid regions of Australia have led to an enormous loss of stock, which will seriously affect this year's export of wool and frozen mutton. Locally, the immediate effect has been to increase the price of beef and mutton enormously, and so many people are out of work that both articles of consumption have got beyond their reach. The unemployed can be counted by hundreds in all the cities and towns of the Continent, especially in Victoria. South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. The cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane are full of able-bodied men who can find no work to do, and the whole outlook is most disheartening. Australia is literally groaning under its enormous load of debt, and State Governments have a difficult problem to solve in the financial position which confronts them.

They have borrowed to such an extent that the flotation of further loans in London is anything but an easy thing to do, and in most of the States large deficits are shown on the year's transactions. Rigid retrenchment and economy, as well as further taxation, are the only means by which the States can extricate themselves from the financial straits they have got themselves into by piling up the public debt and reckless expenditure upon unproductive works. In Victoria a crisis has taken place within the past few days, and Parliament has been dissolved. The Government proposed to make per centage reductions in the salaries and wages of public servants, starting with salaries of £125 a year upward. The House declared against beginning so low down the scale as £125, and thereupon the Government asked for a dissolution and got it.

If bankruptcy is to be avoided, heavier taxation must be imposed upon those best able to bear it; but the Government showed no desire to do this, and therefore the strong probability is that they will get badly beaten in this unexpected appeal to the constituencies. The State of Victoria has been drifting back for years at the rate of half a million pounds annually. The railways have been starved, and the managers now report that the expenditure of £100,000 is at once needed to make the lines safe for traffic. The seriousness of the financial position it would be impossible to exaggerate; yet the Irvine Government talks about a saving of £75,000 from the salaries and wages of public servants, and the reduction of the number of members of Parliament, with a small percentage diminution of their pay, as sufficient to meet the situation.

All the other States are impecunious and overburdened with debt, the interest on which is sapping the lifeblood out of them; and New Zealand is in even a worse condition than any of them, as an examination of its accounts will demonstrate to any competent financier who undertakes to analyze them critically. In New Zealand, as in Australia, the trust funds have been resorted to in order to provide money which cannot be raised in London, and the loan sinking funds have also been seized upon, so that while the mass of debt has been piling up the funds which were supposed to be available toward the gradual extinction of these loans are no longer at command for that purpose. The whole systems of colonial finance is rotten to the cofe, and the bubble will burst unless the various Governments resolve not only upon economy and retrenchment, but also taxation of a very drastic kind.

CHEAP CREMATION IN LONDON TOWN.

St. Pancras Borough Leads the Way at 25s. a Head—Steady Progress Made.

The decision of the St. Pancras Borough Council to erect a crematorium has called attention to the slow but steady progress which the practice of cremation is making against prejudice and sentiment.

St. Pancras is the first Borough Council in London which has taken advantage of the new act enabling local authorities to provide for cremation, and it is expected that other Councils will follow suit in the near future.

"Our plans are practically finished now," said an official at the St. Pancras Town Hall yesterday, "but owing to the new act not coming into force until next Spring, we shall not commence building until early in April.

"If there is a fairly general desire for cremation the cost per head should be very low, but we anticipate that at the commencement of operations the cost will work out at about 25s. per head.

"Every crematorium must be erected at a considerable distance from dwelling houses, and ours, which will stand in the centre of Finchley Cemetery, will be a third of a mile from any building.

"The City of London authorities will probably be the next to build a crematorium at Ilford, and there is no doubt that this method of disposing of the dead is very gradually finding favor."

The St. Pancras crematorium is not the only one which will be within easy reach of London. The Cremation Society of England is erecting a very large building situated in twelve acres of ground at Golder's Green, within five miles of the Marble Arch.

The Secretary of the society was able to show that cremation can be carried out quite as inexpensively as ordinary burial.

"When cremation becomes more general, as it is bound to do," he said, "the cost will be far less than burial.

"The present cost of cremation at Woking is £5, inclusive of the urn for the ashes, and, adding to that sum £15 for the undertaker's share, the total sum is the same as that expended on an ordinary middle-class funeral.

"The distance to Woking and the trouble involved has been a hindrance to many, but our new crematorium at Golder's Green will be very accessible, and we expect to deal with twice the number there.

"In 1885 there were three cremations at Woking, and in 1900 there were 301.

"Last year there was a slight falling off, owing partly to the low death rate, the number cremated being 273.

"The only municipal crematorium in the provinces is at Hull, but there are crematoria at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Darlington, while Leicester, Bradford, Newcastle, and Birmingham are all making preparations for others.

"If there were sufficient cremations to warrant the furnaces being kept at the great heat required all the year round, the cost would be immensely lessened.

"The cost of the fuel consumed for the cremation of one body alone is 15s., and the up-keep and salaries amount to a large sum.

"After the furnaces have once been brought to the temperature required, very little additional fuel is necessary to keep them up, so that the cost of cremating one or four persons is very much the same as far as the fuel is concerned.

"The prejudice against cremation is very slow in dying out, but there are not enough cremations yet to make any municipal scheme pay its way."—London Express.

Sorry He Spoke.

Mrs. Chugwater—So that's the photograph you had taken the other day, is it? I'd like to know why you can't look as pleasant as that when you are around the house?

Mr. Chugwater—Well, it may be that the photographer tries to bring out my pleasant expression, and you don't.—Chicago Tribune.

HAVANA SOCIAL GOSSIP

Governor General and Mrs. Wood Are Being Badly Missed.

A Cuban Engagement in High Life—The Coming Ball at the President's Palace—The Largest Family.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—In the heart of Havana there is a house which occupies almost a block of ground—I am not sure that it is not an entire block. Its appearance is much like the majority of Havana houses, with the doors and windows opening directly on the street. The shutters back of the iron window bars are closed most of the time, so that the outside world cannot gaze within and see the marble tiled floors and handsome furnishings, nor the courtyard about which the house is built; like most Cuban houses, its form is that of a hollow square.

The house has a great many rooms. I do not know the exact number, but I should guess about seventy-five or a hundred if I were guessing. It needs them all, however, for its roof covers about a hundred people, including servants. It is the residence of a very wealthy Cuban, whose children and grandchildren live under the same roof. Of the former there are twelve or fifteen, not including the husbands and wives of those that are married, and of the latter there are between forty and fifty of all ages, from babes in arms up. It is fortunate that the house is so large that the crying of one infant will not necessarily suggest the idea to all of the others.

The father rules in the house, is the President, as it were; the family relations are of the warmest, and this is looked upon as the model united family.

This gathering of all the daughters and sons, with their daughters and sons, under one roof is not uncommon here. When it can be afforded it is very common for the parental roof to shelter all the posterity.

The head of the family of which I have been speaking is very partial to Americans and shows them much attention. One of his daughters tells of a striking evidence of this. In Cuba strawberries are the greatest luxury—until the past season I had never seen them in the market, and those of last Spring were brought from the States. So few are grown here that they are exhibited as curiosities. This gentleman has a plantation down in the country—few Cuban gentlemen of any means have not—on which very small quantities of berries are raised every year and sent up to the owner at once. During the Government of Intervention these always found their way to the table of the Military Governor without the family having a single one.

Apropos of the Military Governor, both he and Mrs. Wood were very popular in Havana society, which has not forgotten them even in four months. The Cuban ladies with whom Mrs. Wood was associated in various charities showed her many attentions, and in return she gave to several of them autograph photographs of herself, which are very much prized. They are variously signed, "Your friend," "Yours sincerely," &c. It is quite interesting to know that there are heartburnings among the ladies who received photographs with the words "Your friend," because others possess a "Yours sincerely."

We are on the qui vive for the ball with which it is unofficially announced that the President will open the social season at the Palace. The coming month is the one in which the announcement says the function will take place. Every one is hoping that his or her name may be on the list of expected guests. We that have been at the balls given there during the past few years, from the farewell german given by Gen. and Mrs. Brooke to the last of the many given by Gen. and Mrs. Wood, all of which were American with a very large Cuban element, will be much interested to attend those of the new régime. These will be Cuban, with a small American and other foreign element. Havana society is very largely Cuban now, the foreign colony being comparatively small.

A friend of ours took dinner at the Palace a few evenings ago. The first intimation he received that he was to be honored with an invitation was the appearance of a messenger with a verbal message: "The President of the Cuban Republic desires Mr. ——'s company at dinner Friday evening." Mr. —— mentally ran over his engagements and, finding Friday evening disengaged, accepted. In about half an hour's time an informal note came from the President repeating the invitation.

The home life at the Palace is very pleasant, and the family is quite as devoted apparently as when in a less conspicuous position. Mrs. Palma had never been in Cuba up to the time of her arrival here four months ago, so to her it was not like returning home. She likes the country, but is always pleased to see an American face and hear the language which she has heard for the past twenty years and more. Although she has lived in the United States so long her accent is very marked, and she does not speak many words before one discovers that she is a foreigner. Honduras was her birthplace.

She receives her visitors in the long parlor of state, furnished in wicker furniture painted white. Across the courtyard and through the open windows comes the hum of many voices, for the City Fathers are in session. Through the broad doorways leading to the other state parlor—the red room—the visitor may catch a glimpse of the closed door leading into the private parlor, and down the long corridor come the notes from a piano, on which one of the children is practicing "The Frolic of the Frogs" or some of the other compositions with which most of us struggled a longer or shorter time ago.

The two little sons of the President, aged six and ten, pass the doors of the salon on their way down stairs to talk with their father's aides. When I am supposing that the visitor is calling between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, the hour when Mrs. Palma receives. The little fellows are dressed in sailor suits of some light material and wear belts and swords in imitation of the Rural Guards which form the Palace guard. As they pass the doorway near which their mother sits they salute in true military fashion, then open the door which leads from the official residence to the public part of the building, and pass down the broad marble stairway. Before the visitor leaves, the Palace is probably a blaze of lights, for by 6 o'clock it is almost dark, and a quarter of an hour before that time the electric lights are turned on.

Very few acquainted with Havana society are at all surprised at the engagement of ex-Secretary of Agriculture Señor Emilio Terry and Miss Sylvia Alfonso, who is considered by many the handsomest girl in Havana. The young lady was so voted at the time of the contest, three years ago, and still holds the title, although there are half a dozen Cuban belles whose friends claim that title for them.

At the time of the contest it was said that an American army officer then stationed here was much interested in the way the vote fell, and that it was not his fault that he left Cuba a bachelor. Be that as it may, it seems very fitting that the handsomest girl in Havana and the most eligible bachelor should find that the fates had intended them for each other. When Mr. Terry resigned as Secretary of Agriculture a month or more ago, it was whispered—in a stage whisper—that disappointment over the failure of his plans in the Cabinet was not the sole cause of his hurrying away from the island. Or, perhaps, it was the disappointment, and he hastened to the north to seek consolation. He found it as soon as he landed, I understand. It did not take the news long to reach here that he was met at the dock of the Ward Line by a distinguished Cuban family which had left Cuba the week previous, and the family's name was given.

The postal card craze has not abated one whit as yet; indeed, if possible, it seems to be gaining ground. The windows of stationery shops, book stores, and many other business houses are filled with illustrated cards to the exclusion of almost everything else. The daily papers give verses and other effusions to be written on them—sentimental, of friendship, &c. The prizes offered by the Cuban Figaro for the best collections of postal cards have been awarded. Two were given for the largest number bearing autographs of distinguished persons, two others for the most artistic collections.

The edition of the Figaro in which the awarding of the prices was announced was given up entirely to the subject in one way or another. The cover showed several very attractive designs, and there were several pages devoted to the reproduction of the collections winning the prizes. The first page gave a likeness of the inventor of the postal card, a German named Hermann, and incidentally there were given several items concerning the origin which were new to many of us. Doubtless those connected with the postal department and those that can remember so far back know that the postal card was invented in 1869. According to the Figaro, the illustrated postal cards bearing the likeness of William II. of Germany in his various uniforms and occupations in 800 different styles are the best of the kind yet made.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

WANTED: AN ARCHBISHOP.

Apostolic Delegate Guidi Is Casting About for a Likely Prelate for Manila.

ROME, Oct. 11.—Since the intemperate language made use of by the Rev. Sebastian G. Messmer, Archbishop of Green Bay, Wis., regarding the negotiations between the United States and the Vatican on Philippine matters has rendered his candidature for the Archbishopric of Manila impossible, Archbishop Guidi, Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, is casting about for another eligible candidate.

Archbishop Guidi considers the position of the highest importance, likening it to the hub around which the whole ecclesiastical wheel must turn. He thinks it will be impossible for him to decide upon a candidate until he is on the spot, when he can judge better whether an American or a foreign prelate will be most suitable.

The prelate he has in mind now is a Swiss, belonging to a religious order, but not to one objectionable in the Philippines. In view, however, of the present uncertainty as to whether the appointment of a member of any religious order is advisable Archbishop Guidi does not wish to mention the Swiss prelate's name.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

President Castro, Strongly Intrenched, Awaits Final Assault by Combined Revolutionists.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Oct. 11.—The gunboat Libertador, formerly the British steamer Ban Righ, and lately known as the Bolivar, which recently arrived at Barranquilla in the service of the Colombian Government, in need of repairs, has reappeared. She was sighted off Curacao yesterday en route for Colombia.

The situation in Venezuela is unchanged. President Castro has again abandoned Los Teques for La Victoria, where he has been intrenched for the last five days. The revolutionary General Matos has arrived at Villa de Cura with 5,000 men, and Gen. Mendoza, with whose forces Gen. Matos recently effected a junction, has left, but his destination is unknown.

Nobody can explain the delay of the revolutionists in attacking President Castro, but it is asserted on the authority of a person who is usually well informed that the revolutionists are preparing to "bottle up" President Castro so as not to allow him to escape to Los Andes and continue the war. Telegraph lines have been cut everywhere.

The German fleet in Venezuelan waters has been reinforced by the cruiser Vineta, which anchored yesterday at La Guayra.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

Population Increases by Millions in Spite of the Famine.

The total population of British India, according to a statistical abstract issued by the India Office recently, is 294,360,356. This is an increase of 7,186,925 on the census of 1891. Unfortunately, the increase is only to be found in British territory, for in the Native States there is a decline of 3,585,938. This is undoubtedly due to the plague and famine. For instance, in Baroda the population last year was 944,058, whereas in 1891 it was 2,415,396. Equally startling are the figures in the Rajputana agency, namely, 4,619,055, as against 12,016,102, and in the Bombay States, 6,908,648, against 8,059,298. Indeed, the difference per cent. in the Native States between the two periods shows a decline of 5.43, the population of 1891 being 66,047,487, while in 1901 it is recorded as 62,461,549. In British territory the increase is 4.85 per cent. The largest towns are Calcutta, with a population of 1,026,987; Bombay, 776,006, (a decline of 45,758 on the register of 1891, due mainly to plague,) and Madras, 509,346.

The religions of India also supply striking figures. There are 207,146,422 Hindus, 62,458,061 Mohammedans, 9,476,750 Buddhists, 2,923,241 Christians, and 18,228 Jews. Of the Christians, 453,462 describe themselves as members of the Church of England, 221,040 as Baptists, 76,907 as Methodists, 53,931 as Presbyterians, 37,874 as Congregationalists, and 1,202,169 as Roman Catholics.

There is no return for 1901 of those unable to read and write, but the figures for 1891, which are given, are interesting. No fewer than 118,000,000 males and 127,000,000 females ten years ago were unable to read a newspaper or write a letter, and it is hardly possible to imagine that these figures have been very materially reduced.

The expenditure last year on famine relief was £4,125,230, an amount nearly double that spent in 1899-1900, when of course the suffering was not so great. In 1897-8, the period of the previous memorable outbreak, £3,550,403 was spent in relief, a third of which sum was given away in gratuitous relief. Last year £1,430,712 was granted as "gratuitous relief." The revenue provided by the "Famine Grant" established in 1877-8, now amounts to a total of £25,000,000, and of this sum £23,568,389 has been spent, leaving a balance of £1,431,611.

The total number of letters and postcards posted in India last year was 469,209,482, an increase of 40,000,000 over those dispatched in 1899-1900. In the Post Office Savings Bank there was deposited at the end of the year a total of 29,00,476 rupees, an increase of 1,73,469 on the figures for the previous year. In 1892-3, 1893-4, 1895-6, and 1896-7 the sums deposited were considerably larger, but the last year's total was bigger than that recorded since 1897.

In the agricultural statistics of British India it is shown that 30,056,002 acres are now irrigated, whereas in 1891-2 the figures were 27,233,420. The area under food grains last year was 182,825,146 acres, which is nearly 10,000,000 acres more than in 1891-2. The total area cropped last year was 226,162,539 acres, (the Punjab claiming 28,570,199,) and the total area irrigated was 30,056,002 acres, of which the Punjab possessed 9,445,508 acres. This shows the extent to which irrigation has been carried in the northern province.

Railways have been considerably extended during the past few years, the mileage in 1902 being 17,894, whereas last year the total was 25,373. In 1901 613 miles were added to those existing in 1900. The gross earnings under this head last year totaled £22,433,066, while the working expenses amounted to £10,505,501.

Tea to the value of £5,768,524 was exported to the United Kingdom last year, the amount exported in 1899-1900 being £5,527,452. The total amount exported was valued at £6,367,287.

The British Army in India last year numbered 3,317 officers and 72,926 non-commissioned officers and men. In the native army there were 1,573 British officers, 2,761 native officers, and 137,937 native non-commissioned officers and men, and there were 30,046 efficient volunteers.

The number of persons killed in 1900 by tigers was 943, and those bitten by snakes was 22,391, but the latter figure cannot be relied upon, for the reason that relatives frequently poison an undesirable member of the family and register the death as due to "snake-bite." The number of wild beasts destroyed was 17,250, and the slayers received "rewards" amounting to 1,04,097 rupees. No fewer than 87,910 snakes were killed, the financial recognition totaling 3,218 rupees. In this case, also, however, the rewards were found to give rise to a flourishing and profitable industry in snake rearing.—London Chronicle.

Telegraphic Postage.

The idea that a letter placed in a suitable receptacle could be conveyed by electricity at a rate well-nigh comparable to that of the express trains seems to have struck an Italian experimenter, Pisicelli by name. The nearest approach to the system is that of "telepherage," but here the rate of progression is, of course, relatively slow. In the case of the Pisicelli system it is intended that the letters should be conveyed in boxes composed of aluminium along wires arranged on the overhead system analogous to that seen in the tramways of many towns. Experiments are to be made with the system between Rome and Naples, but there are so many very obvious difficulties in the way of the scheme becoming generally useful that we may await the results of these experiments before hailing the invention as a benefit to mankind at large.—Dr. Andrew Wilson in The London Chronicle.

AN ESTIMATE OF EMILE ZOLA

Always Prepared to Establish His Theories at Any Cost—His Doctrine of Heredity—Sub-Conscious Artistic Impulse Made Him the Great Story Teller.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Zola's tragic death is the sole topic of interest in Paris, though in conversation many people seek to avoid it rather than reawaken the echoes of the terrible "affaire." As a man of letters Zola's position is almost as much discussed as was his attitude with respect to Capt. Dreyfus.

Was he or was he not a great novelist? That certain of his books sold in vast numbers must be admitted even by those who deny him genius. That he represented in letters a point of view of art which the impressionist school of painting also claims as its own is obvious from a perusal of his art criticisms on the salons and his spoken theories on art generally. But did he live up to them? Was he in literature what Manet and Monet and Pissarro are in painting? His definition of art, often and erroneously (like so many other more or less bright things) attributed to Whistler, was that "art is nature seen through a temperament." Art is perhaps merely the window through which nature exhibits her emotions. It is a question which finds no easy answer, for opinions on the subject are greatly divided, whether Zola in his books ever succeeded in revealing nature artistically.

Much that is crude and revolting in Zola's most famous books may have its realistic excuse, but can hardly have been seen through a temperament which anybody would respect or wish to see repeated. On the other hand, Zola struggled to reconcile science with fiction, and in doing so he showed the same instincts which have guided some of the greatest artists in painting and sculpture, such as Rembrandt and Durer in the Middle Ages and Rodin in our own time. Whether added to his artistic theories, he had the genius of the born romancist and the true dramatist is another matter.

His last few books have not sold well; they have not hit the public taste as did his earlier productions. Is this due to a lack of métier? One would imagine that it must be so. Zola all his life long was a theorist, who was prepared to establish his point at any expense, moral or material. He started out to prove the pre-eminence of realism in fiction, and of impressionism in art. To this aim he sacrificed everything, accepting poverty, and contempt, and insult, without a murmur, strong in an absolute and imperturbable self-confidence which occasionally wore the look of vanity and presumption, but which, in the end, established itself upon a throne of victory.

HIS FIGHT FOR DREYFUS.

The same temperament, with all its faults and qualities, made him toward the close of his career the passionate defender of Dreyfus's innocence. He fought for Dreyfus as he had fought for Manet, and Courbet, and Corot, and for the "heredity" theories of "Dr. Pascal"; with a passionate undivided heroism based upon the strong foundation of an undying perseverance, a keen business instinct, a subconscious knowledge of the popular demand.

In the fury of the fight he committed vulgarisms and solecisms and errors, which his enemies were quick to point out; he exhibited a glorious ignorance of life and science and of the science of life which can only be compared in its most appalling manifestations with the foolhardiness of the warrior who bares his breast to the foe. Il avait tous les courages. And in the end it was this magnificent courage which enabled him to achieve in so great a measure the aim of his life. He did not achieve all his ambitions; nor any of them entirely. Notwithstanding the splendid fight which he made with the Academy, he was never elected to that illustrious and immortally dull body. He did not succeed in forcing the Salon to recognize impressionist art, but he largely contributed to the means of the movement which broke the Salon into two, and has provided a buying public for Monet, Manet, Millet, Courbet, and the rest, and which has at any rate robbed the ignorant of their laugh in the presence of impressionist works, great or little. He has not proved the unfailing application of the Darwinian theory to all human affairs, but he showed its importance where heredity is concerned not only in his own career, but also in his stories, to which it lent an odd kind of scientific moral, without destroying their dramatic vim.

He did not convince all his countrymen of the innocence of Dreyfus, but he acquired by his writings on that strange problem the sympathy of the very nations—England and America—who had been most refractory toward his literary and artistic theories. His whole life was a ceaseless struggle, and a disinterested one at that; for in the end we find him writing busily away at subjects which he deemed of the highest social and moral importance, but which failed entirely to interest the public which had greedily devoured "Nana" and the "Assommoir." It is a fact, which even his friends admitted, that Zola's last novels added nothing to his popularity. In reality Zola had been all his life a vox clamantis in deserto, and his great "library" success was an accident, due not to the essentials, but to certain realistic accessories of the subjects with which he dealt. Only a marvelous imagination and a sub-conscious artistic impulse of the highest order made him the first-rate storyteller that he was.

A PATIENT LABORER.

In a general way Zola was the patient, persistent laborer of letters, closely observant of art through literary spectacles and of literature from a standpoint of pseudo-science. His private life was practically blameless; his great sorrow was that his wife had borne him no children. To a bevy of brats whom he had in a sense adopted he would carry armfuls of toys whenever he could spare half a day from his carefully regulated time table, and this was one of the great pleasures of his life. It had led to a certain estrangement from Mme. Zola during recent years, but the tragic phases of the Dreyfus affair, with the exile and the contumely which Zola endured in consequence brought about that complete reconciliation between them of which the last moments of the novelist's life supplied so moving a picture.

Mme. Zola had known "Zola" (as she always called him) in the days of his early distress, when he earned $30 a month for tying up parcels at Hachette's publishing house, and occupied a room at $3 a month in the Hotel de la Picardie, which was kept by a M. Meley, Mme. Zola's father. This hotel was in the Avenue de Clichy, not a stone's throw from the Rue de la Goutte d'Or. Meley, Zola's father-in-law, died an alcoholic lunatic, and supplied doubtless some of those lurid details of habitual drunkenness which Zola made such admirable use of later in his great book. All his life long Zola, though not a teetotaller, had a horror of alcoholic excess which he never failed to denounce to the many Bohemians who besieged his door. He was, however, a bon vivant in the gastronomic sense; though to keep down a tendency to obesity he had for a long time drunk nothing at his meals.

Early poverty had made him saving and careful in money expenditure, but he died with but a very small sum put away. A certain amount, though less than was generally stated, he had lost in Stock Exchange speculations, and a great deal he had invested in art purchases, the ultimate value of which has yet to be ascertained. He had a real mania for bric-a-brac, especially for ancient French wood carvings, than which there is nothing rarer or dearer nowadays, and his hotel in the Rue de Bruxelles was full of it. However, he hardly ranked as a serious connoisseur, liking things in a literary way for their superficial beauty without being an accepted authority as to their origin. Nobody who had the privilege of Zola's personal acquaintance could fail to like him.

He was a genuine, good-hearted Frenchman of the sturdy middle-class type, with all its strong qualities, not a few of its defects, and the added charm of a talent which posterity may or may not consider to have amounted to genius. He had many friends who loved him.

R. S.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

The elementary schools in the Department Finistère, France, have just been opened after the long vacation. The returns received from thirty-two communes show that there is already an increase of 627 in the number of children over the figures shown by the lists before the closing of the religious schools.

***

At the recent German military manoeuvres, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder, the Kaiser distributed a number of his private brand of cigars to soldiers, sentries, outposts, and pickets. Whenever he found an isolated soldier, he stopped a moment, had a chat with him, and left behind one of his cigars. These cigars are made from Havana leaf, are five inches in length, and cost his Imperial Majesty 30 cents each.

***

It is reported from Karachi, India, that twelve mountain guns, together with eighteen field pieces and over 800 cases of ammunition and other war material, have arrived at Peshawar, via Karachi, from Germany for the Ameer of Afghanistan. The authorities of Karachi, which is the capital of Scinde, in British India, allowed the consignment to proceed to Kabul, notwithstanding the fact that the material was concealed in packing cases marked "glassware."

***

It is believed in Vienna that Italy is endeavoring to secure from the Sultan of Turkey concessions and facilities in Tripoli for Italian capitalists and merchants. It is a fact that the Italian Government has promised to contribute to the economical development of Tripoli by directing emigrants to that country from the peninsula.

***

In a hill-climbing competition for motor cars up Mount Ventoux, near Carpentras, the steepest hill road in France, M. Cauchard, the winner, completed thirteen and three-quarter miles in 27 minutes 17 seconds. The gradient in places was one in twelve. M. Cauchard used a French motor car of seventy horse power.

***

The Sultan of Turkey, according to an official announcement made in Constantinople, has finally dismissed Enis Pasha, the Vali of Aleppo, notorious as the organizer of the atrocities at Diabekir in 1895, when 2,500 Armenians were massacred. For more than two years the British Embassy, supported by French and Austrian representations, has been constant in its effor

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WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

My intervention in the contest between the coal operators and the mine workers was inspired by the request made of me some weeks ago by a number of gentlemen of the highest financial standing in this country, representing interests not friendly to Mr. MORGAN and who do not approve of his methods.

These persons are particularly opposed to Mr. MORGAN and his associates in connection with the coal strike. With their concurrence I took the matter up. I succeeded in securing the assistance of Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.—From a statement by Mr. DAVID LAMAR to The New York World.

Does this mean that the Wall Street enemies of Mr. MORGAN have been encouraging Mr. MITCHELL to hold out, and that the motive of their meddling in the conflict has been the desire to punish Mr. MORGAN and his associates by prolonging the strike?

A common pirate or highway robber is really a very estimable, high-souled gentleman compared to a person who could be guilty of this scoundrelism.

THE BOER GENERALS.

Nobody, from this distance and detachment, can contemplate the stir which has been aroused in the British public by the procedures of Boer Generals in Europe without wondering why so much excitement should have been awakened by a cause apparently so trifling.

The plain facts were that the Boer Generals were not satisfied with the British "grants in aid" of the repair of their country. Even the tactful reassurances of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who told them that he had treated them, from the beginning of thewar and until that hour, with a magnanimity unknown in history, of which his ignorance is quite notoriously great, failed to satisfy them. Accordingly they made an appeal to the charity of mankind. That was not necessarily a political appeal at all. In fact, the notion that the Boer leaders have any dream of reviving in peace those dreams of a separate "Afrikander" nationality which have been dispelled by war is so wild that it would be mere insanity for them to entertain it. And DE WET and BOTHA and DE LA REY are not dreamers, but, as the British forces have had frequent occasion to note, extremely practical persons. When they say that they are seeking for money to make the condition of their people less intolerable there is no reason to distrust what they say. It is all very well for Mr. REITZ (or is it Dr. LEYDS?) to say that he never will become a British subject. But these irreconcilable and unreconstructible persons represent nobody but themselves. Certainly they do not represent the Generals, who have all taken an oath of allegiance and whose constancy in their old cause is a guarantee that they mean to keep it.

Why should the British object to their seeking aid to repair their shattered fortunes from their sympathizers in Europe and America? That is the question that is forced upon the reader of the British comments upon their proceedings. They are Britons now, in allegiance if not by birth. They also constitute the large majority of the white inhabitants of British South Africa. Their prosperity is a British success, their adversity a British calamity. It is really not pretended that the British "grants in aid" will suffice to restore the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony to what they were before the war. Why are not any additional contributions to that end as welcome to Britons as to the Afrikanders themselves?

The answer must be that Britons suspect an ulterior end to the collections the Generals are in Europe to make. British organs resent the statement of the Generals that the sum officially promised them is insufficient. It is true that Gen. BOTHA assured Mr. PHIPPS, when that American made his very handsome contribution to the Boer fund, that it should not be used in any manner to which just British exception could be taken, and he gave a guarantee of the good faith of this assurance by spontaneously offering to make a British official one of the three trustees of the fund. The London Times acknowledges that he could do no more to allay British suspicions. But yet British suspicions refuse to be allayed. The German Emperor, whose main notion in this matter seems to be to cause his famous telegram to KRUGER to be forgotten in England, has, and without doubt properly, refused to receive British subjects unless they are introduced by the British Ambassador. It is equally natural that men who have just come through a losing fight should object to being presented in that character. There is really no ground for criticism on either side.

What the Boers want is all the help they can get from Europe. They are innocent enough to suppose that the sympathy of which they received so copious verbal assurances from all over Europe is translatable into cash. Doubtless they are doomed to serious disappointments The amiable suggestion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that they would receive more of his sympathy if they collected impartially for the conquered and the conqueror it is no wonder that they did not accept. But what harm or what offense to Great Britain can there possibly be if they get all the money they can from sympathizers with their lost cause in order to promote the prosperity of a British possession? Why should Englishmen object? The only answer that covers the facts seems to be that the Boer cause, even after its definitive failure, appears to exert an undue and perverting influence upon the British imagination. On the surface, for Great Britain to encourage the collecting tour of the Boer Generals would be no more than Gen. GRANT did at Spottsylvania when he refused to accept surrender of the Confederate horses, for the reason that they would be needed "for the Spring plowing."

A TWO YEARS' COLLEGE COURSE.

President BUTLER of Columbia University has fluttered the educational dove cotes with his proposition for a concentrated course of study of two years at Columbia College. So far as we have seen, the subject has been voluminously and loquaciously talked about, but the proposition, its purpose, and its probable real effect seem pretty generally to have been neglected.

To the superficial critic, with a weakness for wit, it presents itself as a measure to give education in tabloid form. It is assumed by some that it is a suggestion to stop college education at about the point reached by the better preparatory schools, leaving the giving of degrees to these schools and dispensing with the college altogether. We will not say that Dr. BUTLER does not contemplate these ludicrous changes, but certainly there is nothing in his report to make us believe that he does, and there is much, apart from his well-established reputation as a man of at least ordinary common sense, which is opposed to that belief.

It is well to state the proposition of Dr. BUTLER in his own terms. Though he leads up to it by a careful study of the situation, and works out its operation in considerable detail, the proposition itself is simple enough:

> My own belief (he says) is that Columbia University will perform the greatest public service if it establishes two courses in Columbia College, one of two years and one of four years—the former to be included in the latter—and if it requires the satisfactory completion of the shorter course, or its equivalent elsewhere, for admission to the professional and technical schools of the university. By taking this step we should retain the college with its two years of liberal studies as an integral element in our system, shorten by two years the combined periods of secondary school, college, and professional school instruction, and yet enforce a standard of admission to our professional schools which, both in quantity and quality, is on a plane as high as the Columbia Degree of Bachelor of Arts of 1860, which was recognized as conforming to a very useful standard of excellence. At the same time we should retain the four years' course with all its manifest advantages and opportunities for those who look forward to a scholarly career, and for as many of those who intend to enter upon some active business after graduation as can be induced to follow it.

Obviously this is not a plan to be adopted or approved offhand. It requires careful study and the suggestive judgment of many men of experience and special ability. But equally plainly it is not a plan lightly to be dismissed. One thing is to be said of it that has not generally been kept in sight by its critics. It in no way cuts down the opportunity for study longer and more extensive than that of the two years' course. It only provides a two years' course for those who are not willing or able to take a longer one. It is a matter of almost universal complaint that the preparation for the professions now consumes so much time that the student who takes the whole of it is unable to enter on professional work until he is from twenty-eight to thirty years of age. If this amount of preparation is made practically obligatory by the insistence of the greater and more authoritative institutions, one of two things must happen—either a very large number of young men will be deprived of the means of entering the professions or they will seek that opportunity elsewhere than in these institutions. The question we understand Dr. BUTLER to consider is how a reasonably sufficient education can be given to a larger number than at present, while for those who can and wish to get the most thorough education possible ample provision still is offered.

As to the matter of degrees, which is one that will create a good deal of difference of opinion and much feeling, the preference of Dr. BUTLER is that the degree of A. B. shall be given at the close of the two years' course and the degree of A. M. at the close of the four years' course. The ready objection to this plan is that it cheapens the degree of A. B. Frankly, we do not think it does, for the simple reason that that degree has now no definite value generally recognized. What value it has depends entirely on the particular college granting it. For the most part it is really worthless. If Columbia made it the certificate of the completion of as thorough a course as could be included in two years it would be worth far more than usually it is now, and it would have a very distinct absolute value. For it is not to be denied that a good deal more can be done in two years than at present.

The serious objection to the shortening of the period of preparation for the professions, as we see it, is that not all who entered them would have the most complete fitting. But not all will have that in any case, for the professions are and will be open to a multitude who can not or will not take the time for such fitting. A university must choose between preparing a few in the most complete manner and preparing a larger number less completely without depriving the few of their opportunity. Dr. BUTLER'S plan appears to provide the latter course. He is persuaded that in this way Columbia will "perform the greatest public service." His opinion in itself is entitled to great respect, and his plan should command the most careful consideration. To us it seems to proceed on good lines.

THE DUTY ON WELSH ANTHRACITE.

Desirable as it admittedly is that coal from any source to relieve the present famine shall be had as cheaply as possible, the duty imposed upon it by act of Congress cannot be remitted by dishonest collusior between the Collector of the Port, the Treasury officials, and the importers without vastly greater injury to the standards of public morals than would result from the exaction of the 67 cents per ton which it carries under the existing law. Secretary MOODY says that the clause of the Dingley act which nullifies that putting anthracite on the free list was "smuggled into the Tariff act in a sneaking and cowardly manner." No doubt it was. He also says it should be repealed at the short session of Congress. He is perfectly right, and at the same time Congress should repeal the duty on all coal and coke, which is wholly unnecessary for protection and places the seaboard consumers at a disadvantage to those nearer the sources of supply. Meanwhile, however, coal of every kind carrying less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon is legally dutiable at 67 cents per ton, and no conscientious Collector of Customs with regard to the obligations of his oath has any right to accept instructions to "construe the law liberally" if such liberal construction means passing free of duty goods which the law makes dutiable on declarations known by the importers to be false. Collector STRANAHAN'S smiling suggestion that, as it will probably be necessary to pass a good deal of Welsh coal in a hurry, "some may get through which would not pass the test if the importer puts it on his papers as above 92 per cent." is startling. If it means anything it is that Secretary SHAW'S instructions have been interpreted as "making it clear that we should take the chances in the present coal situation."

The Secretary of the Treasury has no right to give any such instructions to Collectors, nor have Collectors the right to act upon them, when to do so involves perjury on the part of importers and the acceptance at the Custom House of invoices known to be falsified for the purpose of evading the duty. This would establish a dangerous precedent. It is much better that the public should have the object lesson of a rigid and impartial collection of the tax. Thus, and only thus, are bad laws made odious.

PROHIBITION AND STIMULATION.

The strong ground taken by Bishop POTTER at the recent convention of the New York Diocese against an overzealous propaganda for impracticable and undesirable prohibition has really much better reason than appeared in his argument, good as that may have been. Not alone in the increasingly keen competition of breadwinning and the progressive narrowing of the lives of the wage-earning class in the large cities is found the reason for the craving for artificial stimulation which is magnified into an evil of greater magnitude by the advocates of prohibitive legislation than all other evils combined. Exactly the same phenomenon is noticeable in the rural districts, where no such jostling of elbows in the mad rush for employment exists, and where the craving for stimulants is best explained by the deadly monotony which results from the absence of everything like a struggle to make life exciting. In one of the farming districts of the Middle West, where local sentiment had pronounced so strongly against any traffic in fermented liquors under local option that none could even be brought into the county without subjecting the importer to prosecution and persecution, and where it was impossible to buy or beg whisky or its equivalent, it was noticed that drunkenness of a particularly violent and insanity-producing kind was largely on the increase among the farm laborers. Ultimately the explanation was found in the fact that the craving for stimulants which was denied a more reasonable gratification, had led to the tapping from the silos of the vegetable juices of ensilage, which were in a condition of alcoholic ferment and gave a drink not much less efficacious than fusel oil in maddening stimulation. For one young man who would have defied public opinion by overindulgence in liquor obtainable by purchase, many were destroyed in mind and body by acquiring the unspeakable habit of drinking fermented poisons from the silos. Granting that the alternative presented a choice of evils, it can scarcely be questioned that well-conducted saloons would have done less harm than was created by their suppression.

Vermont is a State which has lived for some years under what is called prohibition. In many parts of the State the sale of alcohol is prohibited, and if obtainable at all it is with difficulty and at a cost which is practically prohibitory. Dr. A. P. GRINNEL of Burlington has made a critical investigation of the consumption of stimulants in that State, chiefly the narcotic drugs, and of so-called medicines into which such drugs enter as components of chief efficacy, which is extremely instructive. The difficulties of the inquiry were very great, for the reason that those in possession of the information hesitated to give it, doubtless fearing that it might lead to enactments interfering with the most profitable part of their trade. Only part of the dealers responded to the inquiry; from those that did it was learned that they dispense every month of morphine, paregoric, or laudanum what is equivalent to 3,300,000 doses of opium—the standard for a dose being one-eighth grain of morphine, one-half ounce of paregoric, and twenty drops of laudanum. The amount thus reported, which by no means covers the total sales, would give a full dose of opium daily for half the population of the State. In one month the sales from drug stores in sixty-nine towns of Vermont, aside from what was dispensed by physicians from their own medicine closets, included the following items:

Gum opium	47 lbs. 12 oz.
Morphine powders	19 lbs. 15 oz.
Morphine pills	3,338 gr.
Dover powder	25 lbs.
Paregoric	32 gals 1 qt.
Laudanum	32 gals. 1 qt.
Cocaine	27 oz. 1 dr. 30 gr.
Chloral	321 lbs. 4 oz.
Indian hemp	37 oz.

Quinine is also largely used as a stimulant. The amount consumed in Vermont is equivalent to two grains a day for each adult inhabitant of the State. The muriate of cocaine accounted for in the above table would make over 114 gallons of 1 per cent. solution, which would give 14,492 people each a fluid ounce of this dangerous stimulant. Dr. GRINNEL, admitting the incompleteness of his data, is of the opinion that the totals reported might be multiplied by five without exceeding the actual consumption. One little village, so small that it appears only on the county map, uses every month three and a half pounds of gum opium, six ounces of morphine, five pints of paregoric, five pints of laudanum, and three ounces of quinine powder.

In view of such facts as these the words of Bishop POTTER in condemnation of indiscriminate and unintelligent zeal in the so-called temperance crusade ring like those of one of the old Hebrew prophets:

> You will gather from all this how superficial, how utterly inhuman, inconsiderate, and unreasonable I regard a great deal of that doubtless often well-intentioned zeal which seeks to make men and women virtuous and temperate by a law of indiscriminate repression. I do! I do! And if I am sent here of God for nothing else I am sent here, men and brethren, to tell you that; and to entreat you to discern that most of our methods for dealing with the drink evil in our day and generation are tainted with falsehood, dishonored by essential unreality.

In 1901 there were seventy-one towns in Vermont having legally authorized liquor agencies, which sold alcoholic liquors to the value of $251,622. In some towns the "medicinal" consumption was nearly $4 per capita. Unfortunately, those for whom these facts should have most interest will give them least consideration.

SNOBS, CADS, AND BOUNDERS.

The longing for expression which lies at the root of music and the objects of the fine arts has curious vagaries when it springs up in souls superior who know not how to repress the first ebullition of passion or subject a seething brain to the dictates of wisdom. This is not alone the curse of editors who have been known to write and do some thinking afterward, but it has been known to blight the proud fame of authors, young, beautiful, but incautious, who have hurried into print and a leisurely repentance.

Conspicuous on this side of the ocean is Mr. HENRY WATTERSON, whose frosty pow has not protected him from silliness nor his birthright as a Kentuckian from becoming the insulter of estimable ladies and gentlemen. The rage for spicy talk has lured him in unvenerable age into language which by its violence defeats its object.

A knot of men at a club were trying to define the exact word which suited the offense of Mr. WATTERSON. Was he, it was asked, a snob, or a cad, or a bounder? Before a vote was taken it was decided to have the limitations of these three words defined, and this was the general idea:

A snob is a mildly pretentious person, negative rather than positive, whose antics raise a smile but rarely excite anger. He may be extremely well dressed or he may be a sloven; generally speaking, he is a bore.

A cad is a more active and militant character, whose entrance in a club causes some dismay but not a revolt. In alluding to him as a bore some rather warm adjective is prefixed, partly because he is difficult to evade, partly because he is apt to say or do something for which he deserves to be kicked, and the practical impossibility of doing so irks the others present. He is very deleterious to large eaters after dinner, since he arrests digestion and sends the blood to the head.

The bounder is what might be called a gorgeous cad, beside whom a snob is rest and comfort. His briskness reduces you to aphasia and temporary cerebral anaemia; his laugh curdles your blood. You cannot be charitable to a bounder; charity stops right there. He empties clubs and causes ruin to corporations and vestries by the violence of the passions he arouses. A noisy, screaming, superfluous peacock of a cad is a bounder, such as many a Captain of a liner has longed to put in irons, for, weirdly enough, he is apt to escape seasickness in order to harass mankind when most helpless.

These definitions having been made, some one said that he had met Col. WATTERSON and could swear that he was never seasick.

Another who has not been able to control expression is the gifted MARIE CORELLI. Unwarily she has been berating as snobs those people who seek notoriety in the papers; still more recklessly has she been writing to the editor of The Gentlewoman complaining that her name did not appear in the list of those invited to the Royal Inclosure at Braemer printed in that sheet, though she attended the function conscientiously and brought with her Lady BYRON as her guest. Lady BYRON'S name was duly printed, but not hers. "I can only conclude that my name was purposely omitted," this headlong authoress remarked, whereupon the editor of The Gentlewoman prints her letter at length and innocently excuses himself by citing Miss CORELLI'S diatribes against notoriety-hunting snobs.

Putting the exact status of Miss CORELLI herself aside, it might be interesting to define the editor of The Gentlewoman. In so far as he printed the name of the Lady guest and not that of her hostess, the commoner, he is a snob—that may be conceded—but inasmuch as he printed Miss CORELLI'S letter, despite the fact that she inscribed it "private and confidential," he is a cad. But observe that he is not a bounder! No bounder contributes to the hilarity of men; he's just a deadly unspeakable nuisance without abatement. So, as usual, America is ahead, for we have our WATTERSON always with us.

GENERAL NOTES.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the American Humane Association of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to be held in Albany Oct. 15, 16, and 17.

* * *

Popular appreciation and well-merited prosperity are indicated by the removal of The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser into a handsome, commodious, and convenient new building of its own. The Advertiser is a good newspaper and covers its field well.

* * *

At a meeting held in Boston the New England Historic-Genealogical Society voted down a proposition to strike the word "historic" from its title. The name, though unwieldly, is time-honored, and the members could not bring themselves to letting any part of it go.

* * *

By the use at the coming State election of balloting machines, which have already been purchased, eight of the nineteen towns in Monroe County will be able to reduce the number of polling places from forty-nine to forty-four, and, it is expected, will take, record, and declare the results of the voting in much less time than by the old method of hand ballots.

* * *

J. P. Harrison, who has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh District of Kentucky, was pledged by the convention to work, if elected, for the passage of a bill prohibiting the Federal Government from issuing licenses for the sale of whisky in any community where there is prohibition under local option.

* * *

The Rev. John Wagner, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Hazleton, Penn., lately declined a proffered increase of $300 in his salary, saying that he was already receiving enough to satisfy him, and suggesting that the proposed increase be diverted to the fund for the erection of a new church. He has served the church faithfully and most acceptably for twenty-eight years.

* * *

The Illinois State Grand Lodge of Masons, at its recent convention in Chicago, voted $25,000 for the erection of buildings upon the 250 acres of land near Sullivan, Moultrie County, their State, bequeathed to the Masons by the late J. R Miller for an orphans' home. The plans for the buildings comprehend accommodations for the widows of Masons as well as for the orphaned children.

* * *

The First Presbyterian Church of Goshen, Ind., will celebrate this week the joint fiftieth anniversary of the church and its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hervey L. Vannuys. The Rev. Dr. Vannuys never had any other charge, and the church never had any other pastor. The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of the State is timed for this week in Goshen to coincide with this happy anniversary and in celebrating it.

* * *

The foes of child labor are again active in Chicago. They will urge upon the Legislature of Illinois at its next session the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children at night, and they favor the adoption of an educational test for children who are employed at any time. They especially desire the passage of a law which will abolish the abuses attending the issuance of affidavits in regard to the ages of children.

* * *

Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, lately appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has accepted an invitation to take President Roosevelt's place, in the absence of the latter because of illness, at the installation of President Edmund J. James of Northeastern University at Evanston, Ill., on Oct. 21. A new building for the Schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry is to be dedicated on the same day. Judge Holmes will deliver an address to the law students.

* * *

Congressman Francis W. Cushman of the State of Washington, responding to an inquiry from The Portland Oregonian, says that the Republican State platform, while it in general terms indorses the policy of President Roosevelt, does not bind its nominees, of whom he is one, to support his Cuban policy, but he adds: "Should I become convinced that a majority of the people who understand the subject favor Cuban reciprocity as advocated by the Administration, I would not permit any personal opinion to prevent me from properly registering their will by my vote."

* * *

Chairman Theodore P. Ryndor of the State Committee of the People's Party of Pennsylvania has issued a letter withdrawing the party's ticket for State offices from the field, owing to its inability to raise a fund sufficient to make a great public speaking campaign such as is being conducted by the Republican and Democratic Parties, and because, as he says, "many of its members, who were great friends of William J. Bryan, desire to be entirely free to take such action as they may deem proper at this election without sacrificing their People's Party organization."

THE "WHITE WING'S" DEADLY BROOM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like thousands of others, I read your editorial on clean streets, &c. I walk from my home every morning to Hanover Square. I take a different route daily, and in every direction I meet my deadliest enemy, the Dago street cleaner, not with stiletto in hand, but his infernal bacterial death dealer, the broom. Oh, for a Waring! He made his sweepers sprinkle the streets before they disturbed the dust. The present Chief may be a good man, but he is miles off Waring.

Give us another good article on the police, another wretched muddle, because the Chief is incapable. Look at the officers! What are they doing? Drinking in saloons, chatting two or three in a batch, dressed as spick and span as if they had all just tumbled out of a hatbox, and neglecting their duty. Oh, for another Commissioner like Roosevelt! But what's the good? We poor cits must, perforce, grin and bear it.

New York, Oct. 8, 1902. W. D.

SWEEPING DUST INTO THE AIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent experiments of Dr. Woodbury as to the relative sanitary condition of different streets and your editorial comment thereon convince me of the desirableness of the following, which I have long held. There ought to be a law forbidding, under penalty of a fine, any one from sweeping a public sidewalk or other public place without first resorting to sprinkling to prevent the raising of dust. A brief observation will convince any one of the common, disagreeable, and unsanitary prevalence of this dirty habit everywhere to-day.

It is penal to dump dirt into the street; why should it not be more so to sweep dirt and disease even more extensively into the air? This could be easily prevented or diminished by proper legislation. If you approve, will you not give it your support?

RABB ALEXANDER LYONS.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1902.

More Water Carts Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Woodbury's experiments with protoplasms are very interesting. We know now the quality of the dust which is daily swept into our nostrils. Perhaps if the use of watering carts and sprinklers (as in our unreformed days) were again in vogue we might contract fewer bronchial troubles.

What a pity that with a bountiful supply of water, we are forced to chew dust all day. Who is it up to? DUST-SICK.

New York, Oct. 10, 1902.

System of Standard Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the dispatch from Saratoga in to-day's TIMES, giving the account of the interesting occasion of the golden wedding of that worthy gentleman, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Dowd, there is a slight misstatement in the last paragraph in reference to the system of standard time adopted in 1883.

Dr. Dowd has the credit of having first (in 1869) suggested the idea of standard time based upon meridians differing one hour, but the system which he attempted to work out based upon this idea was quite different from that actually adopted by the railroads in 1883. The details of that system and the history of its adoption are fully set forth in the proceedings of the American Railway Association, bound copies of which may be found in the libraries of many of the prominent railway officials of the country.

WILLIAM SABINE, Jr.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

A Church That Pays Money to City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial note of the 8th, in regard to the offer of the Grace Church to the Board of Education, allow me to call attention to the fact that the Jarvis Street Baptist Church of Toronto, Canada, has, by vote of the church, for years past paid above $600 to the city each year, so as to relieve itself from the charge of being directly or indirectly maintained by the city, or, to put it in another form, of freeing itself from the charge of forcing others to aid in maintaining its own church life and work. TRUTH.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 9, 1902.

Columbia's Two Years' Course for a B. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The B. A degree obtainable by President Butler's scheme of a two years' course would not be worth having, so far as testimony to scholarship is concerned. It would only require one more letter for its proper completion, and to express its true value, and that, Sir, is the letter D, which shows it at once, prima facie, as B. A. D.

H. PENN

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 9, 1902.

Mr. Brooks's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In passing through New York my attention is called to a statement in THE SUNDAY TIMES to the effect that my address of last Saturday before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston on the coal strike was in favor of the operators and against the strikers. The exact reverse of this is true. In what I believe to be the essential points at issue, some months of fairly hard work convinced me that the operators are not only in the wrong, but are committing an egregious business blunder which will appear quite soon enough if they succeed in destroying Mr. Mitchell's organization.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. CUNNEEN.

From The Utica Observer.

John Cunneen was named for Attorney General by the Democratic State Convention last week. He is an able lawyer, who enjoys a large and lucrative practice at the Buffalo bar. Why he should be willing to surrender this profitable practice for the honor and small pay of the Attorney Generalship is one of those things that no fellow can find out. We opine, however, that Mr. Cunneen remembers the day when the great lawyers of the State considered it an honor to be able to announce themselves as the Attorney General of the State; when Daniel S. Dickinson took the place, after filling the Senatorship in Congress, and after being talked of for President; when John Cochrane looked on it as a decided promotion from his seat in Congress, and when Frank C. Barlow grasped it eagerly, surrendering to secure it a larger practice before the New York bar.

Mr. Cunneen has been adopted by the Prohibitionists of New York as their candidate for Attorney General. Why? We do not know. Perhaps because he is peculiarly temperate in what he eats and drinks. He can hardly go as far as David Bennet Hill in the way of abstinence; and yet Gov. Hill is often alluded to as the Whisky Governor of New York; nor is it likely that he is more temperate than Gov. Seymour was—and yet Horatio Seymour was mistaken for a "rum seller" when he was pressed for a re-election in this State in 1854

It is said that Mr. Cunneen doesn't know what to do with this extra nomination. It is possible that the experience of Samuel J. Tilden may be useful to him. At any rate we will relate it. In 1855 Mr. Tilden was nominated for Attorney General by the "Soft Shell" wing of the Democratic Party. "Soft Shell" was the name applied by the "Hunkers" to those nearer than themselves to the Free Soil Democrats, or the "Barn Burners." The Hunkers were the "Hard Shells" of that early day; they had also put up a candidate for Attorney General, as the Know Nothings had, and the Prohibitionists. Out of this bunch a Prohibition committee sought to know what each thought of Gov. Clark's famous Maine law, which had passed the Legislature earlier in that same year.

Mr. Tilden replied to their inquiry in an elaborate letter dated New York, Oct. 2, 1855. Therein he says: "To-day, while it [the Democratic Party] is in favor of sobriety and good morals, it disowns a system of legislation which cannot produce them, but must create many serious evils—which violates constitutional guarantees and sound principles of legislation, invades the rightful domain of the individual judgment and conscience, and takes a step backward toward that barbarous age when the wages of labor, the prices of commodities, a man's food and clothing, were dictated to him by a Government calling itself paternal. I need not add that in this conclusion, as well as in the general course of the Democratic Party on these former occasions, I entirely concur."

If Mr. Tilden had been a vote-seeking politician, he would not have said that. And still it may be doubted if Mr. Cunneen could do better than to repeat it; although if he did, the Prohibition Committee would doubtless drop him from the unique position in which they have placed him—a straight Democrat on a Prohibitionist ticket.

CONDENSED FOODS.

Dr. Anderw Wilson in London Chronicle.

We have been hearing a good deal of recent days of the possibility of condensing foods so that an essential amount of nourishment might be compressed into a very limited bulk. From America comes the proposal to supply alcoholic tabloids. I suppose these are to be dissolved in water so that the consumer may have his "grog" supplied on the compressed principle. The "tabloid" principle in medicine has enabled the work of the physician to be carried on with ease. Dosage is regulated to a nicety, and the purity of the drugs is ...

A Treasured Envelope.

From The Washington Star.

When the army was encamped in Virginia, near Washington, in 1862-3, President Lincoln franked a letter for a youthful soldier, Frank King of Fond du Lac County, Wis., and the envelope is still held as a sacred treasure by the family of the soldier lad, who lost his life at Gettysburg.

Capt. Thomas Jones of the Pension Office relates the story in this way:

"It was no easy matter to get letters home to the loved ones during the civil war. Paper and envelopes were hard to get and stamps were almost as scarce as diamonds or anthracite coal is to-day. Soldiers who were fortunate enough to be near Washington had their letters franked by Senators and Representatives, and you may imagine that our lawmakers were kept busy with their pens. President Lincoln was even known to help the boys out occasionally.

"On one occasion Frank King, a private in a Wisconsin regiment encamped near Arlington Heights, got a package of envelopes, and with a friend, Harry Dunn, went to the White House and asked Mr. Lincoln to frank the envelopes. It was easier to see the President then than it is now, and at certain hours of the day a soldier could reach him as easily as could any of the high officials. When King called and the President knew what was wanted he asked:

"'Why don't you get your Congressman to frank these envelopes? I am very busy, boys.'

"'The folks at home would like to see your name on the envelopes, Mr. President,' was the reply.

"Mr. Lincoln smiled, and, taking a pen, he wrote on one of the envelopes:

"'Let this go. A. LINCOLN.'

"He carefully blotted it, and, handing it to the young man, said: 'Take this with the rest of the package to your Congressman, Scott Sloan, and tell him that I said to fix them for you. If he refuses, and I don't think he will, bring them back to me. I want you boys to be brave soldiers.' He then shook hands with King and Dunn and bade them good-bye.

"King wrote to his parents that night and inclosed the letter in the envelope franked by Mr. Lincoln. The brave young fellow was killed at Gettysburg, and that envelope is religiously and lovingly prized by the surviving members of the family.

"Dunn, who was at the White House with King when the President franked the envelope, called two years later and asked to have some letters franked. Mr. Lincoln remembered the previous incident, and when informed that King had been killed his face wore a look of sorrow.

The Golden Rule in Business.

From The Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

Upon this page to-day we reproduce an editorial [on the Metropolitan Street Railway Association] from a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for which we bespeak a careful reading. In view of the present industrial disturbances it will greatly assist in convincing the public mind that fair dealing between the employes and employed is a paying system from the business standpoint. Moreover, it emphasizes the fact that the golden rule is yet a fundamental law in the true management of all business enterprises, and that such a principle is not inconsistent with present-day activities and conditions.

Church Union.

The Chicago Interior, a Presbyterian newspaper, says: "Were the leading denominational body of the Presbyterian, Congregational, or Methodist Churches in this country to appoint a committee on organic union with the other two, the news of it would be put by the daily papers in the earthquake column. Yet the Methodist general conference in Canada has done precisely that—named a commission of its most prominent men to invite the Presbyterians and Congregationalists to come in and talk union. We should not indeed like to believe that there is any more actual antagonism among denominations in the Republic than in the Dominion; we are certainly learning here in the United States to be mighty good friends and mighty neighborly neighbors across the old sectarian chasms; but of union, other than within the lines of our different 'families' of churches, we have scarcely thought at all—it hardly seemed possible. But certainly these advancing Canadian folks are going to make us think about it, and we shall all be watching intently from this country to see how they succeed."

NUGGETS.

One Live Man Wanted.

"Is your company for 'Hamlet' complete?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "All I want is a good, live young man for the ghost."—Washington Star.

Friends.

Miss Gush—What do you suppose the result would be if we could hear what our friends say about us in our absence?

Miss Candor—I think we'd have a trifle more modesty, and considerable fewer friends.—Town and Country.

A Constant Friend in Case of Need.

"I wonder why Bancker has so many rides in automobiles owned by his acquaintances?"

"Oh, he owns property and is useful in signing bail bonds when arrests are made for fast riding."—Brooklyn Life.

Success Not Sure.

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."

"I don't doubt that would do it," replied her pessimistic husband, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"—Philadelphia Press.

AS THE YEARS GO BY.

As the years go by, as the years go by,
We greet them with our laughter, and we
leave them with a sigh,
And we see our hopes and visions like a
phantom army pass,
While Life's a hapless bon vivant who
holds an empty glass.
O'er the morning's dewy meadows we see
the shadows creep,
And sigh for those in sodden mounds who
know the dreamless sleep;
And oh, the weary memories that whisper
in that sigh,
As the years go by, as the years go by!

As the years creep on, as the years creep
on,
The heart grows cold and cheerless as the
countenance grows wan;
And ever to the dawnlight we turn our
faces white
And strive to catch a glimmer of the olden,
golden light;
And we sometimes hear, down-stealing, an
old, familiar tone,
And our eyes grow dim with longing for
the loved that we have known,
As then in retrospection gray Memory's
page we con,
While the years creep on, while the years
creep on.

As the years steal down, as the years steal
down,
Let's drink a pledge to Life we knew before
she wore a frown;
Let's lift a glass to Memory, the gift of
all the gods,
Whose magic animates the past and lifts
its cumbering sods.
For we know—and well we know it—as her
phantom host we view,
There are no faces of to-day like faces that
we knew;
And the graces of the morning serve our
present cares to drown,
As the years steal down, as the years steal
down.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The chief interest of the coming week, as that of last, is to be that attending weddings. There will be the racing at Morris Park and polo playing at Lakewood beginning to-morrow, in which the Goulds will take prominent parts. There will be meets of the Westchester Hounds on Tuesday and Saturday and of the Orange County Hunt on Wednesday and Saturday.

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The coming marriage of Miss J. Angela Anderson, daughter of the late Mrs. E. H. Anderson (Miss Josephine Allen,) and Arnold Warneken of London has been announced. The wedding ceremoney is to be performed in the home of the bride, 161 East Thirty-seventh Street, on Thursday next, and the Rev. Father Thornton of St. Gabriel's Church will officiate. Miss Anderson's mother died suddenly in London last Summer and for that reason immediate relatives only are to be asked to witness the ceremony. Miss Anderson is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Rosita Dorrington McCoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCoy, (Miss Rose Riegelman,) of 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Harry Leslie Greene, son of Forrest Greene of Providence, R. I.

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The weddings of the coming week are not so numerous as those of last. On Tuesday Miss Cornelia Walton Martin, daughter of Mrs. Charles Martin, and Lefferts Suydam Hoffman are to be married in the chantry of Grace Church. Mrs. Ernest Howard Foster, a sister of Miss Martin, will be the sole attendant. Mrs. Vernon H. Brown gave a dinner for Miss Martin, who is her niece, in the Brown residence, 95 Madison Avenue, last night. Mr. Hoffman is a son of the late James Farquhar Hoffman.

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On Tuesday also, but at Buffalo, is to be the wedding of Miss Mabel E. Meredith and Philip Vasa Mohun. Miss Meredith is well known here. Mrs. Bradshaw is to be her matron of honor, Miss Grace Meredith the maid of honor, and the Misses Gordon and Warden will be bridesmaids. A number of New Yorkers are going to Buffalo for the event.

***

Wednesday will bring the wedding in Washington of Miss Anne Ingraham, daughter of the late D. P. Ingraham, and Hugh Jewett of Baltimore in the Church of the Epiphany. It is to be a small affair, as the Ingrahams are in mourning. A breakfast will follow at 1428 K Street, the house taken by Nathaniel G. Ingraham, a brother of the bride.

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For Tuesday also has been scheduled the wedding in Stamford, Conn., of Miss Phebe Hart Vail and Dale Stouffer Tate of Pittsburg, Penn. Thatcher M. Brown and Edward S. Harkness of this city, Bayard Christey of Pittsburg, Harvey C. Parker, Jr., of Detroit, Dr. Robert D. Hamilton of Boston, Theodore Hitchmons of Cleveland, Joseph R. Swan and Hugh Miliken of Stamford will be the ushers, and Robert S. Tate will be his brother's best man. Miss Lydia Sanford Vail will be her sister's maid of honor.

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In town on Wednesday is to be the wedding of Miss Marian Bradford Willard and Dr. John Egerton Brandt of Nice, France, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Miss Willard's bridesmaids are to be Miss Madeleine S. Litchfied and Miss Lucy W. Talmage of Brooklyn. Madeleine Heminway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buel H. Heminway and a niece of Miss Willard, will be the flower girl. Edward A. Willard, Jr., will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Edward F. Darrell, Henry T. Maury, Eugene S. Willard, and L. S. Willard. Miss Willard is descended on her mother's side from Gov. Bradford, the second Colonial Governor of the Plymouth Colony. They will live at Nice.

***

In the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday, Miss Isabelle Lord Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Huntington of Oyster Bay, and the Rev. James Winthrop Hegeman of Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, are to be married at noon by the Rev. Henry H. Washburne of Oyster Bay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church. The ushers are to be the Rev. Dr. Chambers, the Rev. Dr. Gardner, Cecil Allen, Edward Eldridge, Frank N. Kondalf, and William E. Lipstratt. Mr. Van Ingen will be the best man. A wedding breakfast for the immediate families is to be given in the Hotel Victoria.

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Miss Edith Lauterbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, and Clarence G. McDavitt are to be married at Sherry's on Wednesday night. The Rev. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, will perform the ceremony. John Chase Redington of Philadelphia will be the best man.

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In the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, on Wednesday Miss Josephine Lawrence, a daughter of the late Capt. J. K. Lawrence, and Francis M. Butler of London are to be married. There will be a reception at Sherry's.

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On Saturday at Rye is to be the wedding of Miss Isabella Woodbridge Curtis, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, (Miss Isabel Douglas.) and Julian Day, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, (Miss Lavinia Stockwell.) Mr. Day is a brother of George Parmly Day, who married Miss Wilhelmina Johnson at Burlington, N. J., yesterday. The wedding is to be at 12:30 o'clock, and the ceremony is to be followed by a reception for relatives and intimate friends only, as both families are in mourning, at Locust Wood, the country home of the Curtises at Milton Point, near Rye. Miss Curtis has chosen for her bridesmaids Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, Miss Madelene Cary, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Caterina Facheri, and Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, all of New York. Mr. Day's best man will be Charles W. McKelvey, and the ushers selected are William P. Clyde, Jr., F. Gordon Browne, Jr., Hugh Auchincloss, George P. Chittenden, and T. Markoe Robertson, all of New York; Joseph E. Davis of Davis, West Va.; Walter B. Howe of Washington, and Leonard M. Thomas of Philadelphia, all of whom were classmates at Yale of Mr. Day, who was graduated in 1901.

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As announced in September, the marriage of Miss Anna Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, and Dr. William D. Bullard is to be in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 29. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Llewellyn S. Parsons, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Helen F. Jackson, and Miss Edith Ransom. Miss May Riker, a cousin of Miss Riker, will be her maid of honor. The ushers selected are Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Herbert L. Riker, a brother of the bride to be; Samuel T. Gilford, and Dr. James R. Whiting. Frederick L. Bullard will be his brother's best man. Henry L. Riker, another brother of Miss Riker, will give her away. The ceremony is to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 303 Madison Avenue.

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As announced in this column on Tuesday, the wedding of Miss Helen Regall Jacquelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, (Miss Josephine Stagg,) and Robert Brevoort Potts, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill Potts, (Miss Emily Brevoort,) is to be celebrated very quietly without attendants in the home of the bride's parents, 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at noon. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor will officiate. A wedding breakfast for the two families will follow the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Potts will live at Netherwood, N. J.

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The marriage of Miss Florence Jacquelin, a younger sister of Miss Jacquelin, and Charles R. Swords, son of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, is to be late in November in the Church of the Incarnation. It is to be a large church wedding, and a large reception will follow.

***

The past week had a long list of weddings and almost an equally long list of engagements. Several of the latter had been discussed for a long time, but one or two others were surprises. The cable brought the announcement of the marriage in London of John H. Davis of Washington Square and Miss Ada Basil Sievwright of Dunedin, New Zealand. This is Mr. Davis's fifth matrimonial venture. His bride visited here last Winter, with her sisters, and all were entertained by Mr. Davis in his Washington Square residence. At that time several at least of the intimate friends of Mr. Davis conjectured that Miss Sievwright would be the next Mrs. Davis. Mr. Davis's daughter by his second wife was married in October, 1893, to Lord Terence Blackwood, who, by the recent death of his father, is now Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are expected to return to this city in a few weeks.

***

The engagement of the week that caused the most comment was that of Mrs. Grace Ruggles, widow of James F. Ruggles, and Henry Meyer Johnson of Bay Shore. Mr. Ruggles died in September, 1896. Mrs. Johnson, who was a sister of Mrs. Ruggles, and a widow when she married Mr. Johnson, died in February last. The wedding may be in February next, after the expiration of the year of mourning for Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Ruggles has two children, Burnet R. Ruggles and Miss Grace Ruggles. She was Miss Baldwin of the Baldwin family of Baldwinsville and Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Johnson is a brother of Bradish Johnson.

***

Another engagement is that of Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, and Heth Lorton. Mr. Lorton comes from Richmond, Va., but he has lived in New York several years. He is Secretary of the Cincinnati, and a member of the St. Nicholas and Southern Societies and the Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars. Miss Lawrence is a member of the old Lawrence family, and is related to many prominent New Yorkers.

***

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Chloise Hatch and Cornelius S. Lee had been expected. Mr. Lee is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Smith Lee, (Miss Blood.) His father was lost on board his yacht in the blizzard of 1888. Mr. Lee has lived with his aunt, Mrs. Charles Walsh of West Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Hatch is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch of New Rochelle and Newport. Last Winter they leased a house in the Fifties. Miss Hatch's unique first name originated from a disagreement between the two who named her. One wished to name her Louise and the other Chloe; the result was a compromise in the combining of first half of the name Chloe and the last half of that of Louise—the result being Chloise.

***

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Vaughan Lea and Percy Kierstede Hudson was announced also. Mr. Hudson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Hudson, and Miss Lea, who made her début here two years ago, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea of Philadelphia, who have lived in New York for several Winters.

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Some of the costumes worn at the "Tramp Ball" on Friday evening in the Catonsville Country Club's house by the Baltimoreans were unique. Mrs. Ral Parr and Mrs. James Madison Thompson, Jr., wore calico wrappers and sunbonnets and carried garden herbs. Ral Parr appeared as a miner, with a miner's lighted lantern in his hat, and carried a bucket of coal. Yates Pennington was a very ragged hobo. Miss Bessie James was Cinderella. Mrs. Yates Pennington was garbed as Sally in Our Alley, Mrs. Charles Reid Spence was Bowery Liz, in a glaring print frock, and Mrs. Norman James was a handorgan grinder. Miss Helen Wylie was a Salvation Army lass, while Miss Curtin appeared in a dairymaid's gown of pink and white. Dr. J. Charles McGill was a striking spectacle in a short blue coat with yellow patches and a woman's battered straw hat. He lugged a bundle wrapped in dirty blue gingham, and he had several tin cans slung over his shoulders. The dance opened with a waltz, and after that came the tramp of the hoboes, led by Edward McC. Fisher in tattered garb, followed by Mrs. Pennington playing ragtime tunes on a hurdygurdy. Most of the men had objections to hobo costumes and were in regular evening dress. Cheese, beer, and sandwiches several inches in thickness were served at 11 as a suitable tramp repast, but several hours later a regular supper was served.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will give a dance on Dec. 19 to introduce their second daughter, Miss Constance Pratt. Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, of 16 East Seventy-fourth Street will give a dance on Jan. 5 to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary S. Park. Both dances are to be at Sherry's.

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Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Kobbe will close their Stockbridge house and, with their daughters, return to Harbor Hill, S. I., in a couple of weeks. Mr. Kobbe will go to Paris later.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy are back in Morristown from their European trip. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and their family are at their country residence.

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Mrs. H. McKay Twombly will give a luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. G. G. Freylinghuysen entertained at luncheon on Monday last.

***

Mr and Mrs. Lion Gardiner (Miss Nellie Harjes) have opened the Gardiner house at 67½ Madison Avenue instead of the one in East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Gardiner's father and sister, Mr. Harjes and Miss Millie Harjes, have arrived from Paris and are her guests.

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Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner and Miss Gardiner are in England. They have been abroad for more than a year, and it will probably be some months before they return.

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John G. McCullough, who has just been elected the Governor of Vermont, is the father of Hall McCullough of this city, who married Miss Van Benthuysen of Albany.

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Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham this Winter will occupy the house at 55 East Seventy-eighth Street that is owned by Kenneth Frazier. The Fraziers have been abroad for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser have leased the house at 80 Irving Place for the coming season.

***

Miss Catharine Cameron is at the Virginia Hot Springs as the guest of Mrs. Seth Barton French. Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones is also at the Springs. A concert was given in the ballroom of the hotel there last evening, and a number of dinners were given, from which the guests went to it. Mrs. Spencer Ervin was one of the singers.

***

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul is giving a large house party at the Paul country place near Radnor in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden of New York and Miss Metcalf of Boston. James W. Paul, Jr., has invitations out for a dinner to be given on Saturday evening next.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel will leave their Bryn Mawr place, Wootton, early this week and go to Richmond, Va., for the Horse Show. Mr. Drexel has entered a number of horses for the event.

***

Mrs. R. T. Canby of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Donnel Canby, to Joseph Dana Allen of Philadelphia. Miss Canby's father was the late Major Samuel Canby of Wilmington, Del.

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The meet of the Radnor Hounds on Saturday next is to be at Fox Hill, Rudolph Ellis's country place near Radnor. A luncheon is to be served at 2 o'clock, and a drag will be run at 3:30. It is to be the first run of the season. There are to be runs on Saturdays until the farmers' crops are harvested, when the regular fox hunting will be in order. Craig Biddle, J. Ogden Hoffman, Edward F. Beale, and others will be the hosts at subsequent meets.

***

The paper chase of the Penllyn Country Club, announced for next Saturday, has been postponed indefinitely, and the gymkhana races have been postponed until the week following. The postponements are owing to the absence of many of the club members, as they are with the First City Troop.

***

A musicale was given yesterday afternoon at the Merion Cricket Club, it being ladies' day. Mrs. James Crosby Brown, Miss Katherine K. Cassatt, and the Misses Edith and Louisa Rawle were among the women who had charge of the entertainment.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

The wedding of Miss Rosalie Picard of West One Hundred and Tenth Street and J. M. Meyers is to be in the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday at noon. The immediate relatives only will be present, and a breakfast will follow the ceremony.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Rebecca Younker, daughter of L. M. Younker, and Simon Gottschall. Both are connected with several charitable organizations. They will receive this afternoon at 262 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

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The marriage of Miss Louise Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Cohen, to Harold L. Colten is to be at Sherry's on Oct. 23. The Rev. Dr. Silverman will officiate.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Buckingham Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Robinson of West Ninety-seventh Street, to Prof. Emile Andrew Huber.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The beautiful weather of the week's end at Tuxedo brought out a good crowd to remain over Sunday. The cottagers have each had their quota of visitors, and the clubhouses have been packed throughout the week.

There have been a number of entertainments at the various cottages. Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Howard Page, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Fulton Cutting, and others have each held large dinners and luncheons during the week. At the club things have been lively. On Friday evening there was a dance in the ballroom, at which all the cottagers and their various guests assembled.

Mrs. Grenville Kane entertained a large party of the younger set at dinner at the clubhouse Friday evening, after which they joined in the dancing in the ballroom.

Among the guests were:

The Misses Knowlton,	Robert Gerry,
Miss Poor,	The Misses Kane,
George Hull,	George T. Baker, Jr.,
Lytle Hull,	Henry Barbey,

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew passed the week at the clubhouse; also Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

Among the guests present at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer on Saturday were J. J. Van Alen, Miss Cynthia Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Juan Raino of the Spanish Legation, and others.

Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Corporation Counsel George L. Rives of New York, passed the week with Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice at the McCagg cottage on Tower Hill.

The dinner and dance which was to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise, on Friday, was postponed till later on account of illness in Mr. Gibson's family.

Miss Gwendolen Burden, daughter of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, passed the week with the Misses Cutting.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington Hull at their cottage during the week's end, where a dinner was given in her honor on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt entertained at luncheon on Saturday many guests invited to meet Lord Charles Beresford. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mrs. George Dodge, and others.

A dinner was given on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page in the Van Nest cottage.

Preparations are now being made for the annual Autumn ball at Tuxedo, which takes place on the last Friday in October. This year much interest will be taken by the younger set, as now many are inviting their numerous guests. Among those who will be present will be Lord and Lady Gordon Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Count Gherardesca, and others.

At the club this week are:

Robert T. Gerry,	Judge and Mrs. James
J. Dudley Ryder,	M. Varnum,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden,	Henry Steele Wardner,
	John W. Minturn,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow,	Mrs. Roswell Skeel,
	Miss Estes,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton,	Miss Schelter,
	Charles E. Sampson.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Roosevelt made a long visit to the White House this morning to inspect the progress of improvements in the living rooms, which, it is hoped, may be ready for occupancy in another month.

Owing to the continued delay in this work there will be no non-official season as last year, when Mrs. Roosevelt inaugurated a series of receptions for her personal friends which made the White House in fact, as in name, the centre of Washington society. The bedrooms and family dining room are being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, in the hope that the President's desire to eat his Thanksgiving dinner in his own home may be realized.

Mrs. Hay, who has been spending the past ten days in Cleveland, will leave there next week for New York to visit her eldest daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and possibly make a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., whose marriage took place Sept. 30. Mrs. Hay will return to Washington for the Winter in November, and will open the official season by the breakfast to the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day. With the Secretary of State she will give the first Cabinet dinner to the President early in January, and after an absence of two years will resume her place in the receiving line at the White House at state receptions. With these exceptions, however, Mrs. Hay will take no part in the Winter's gayeties.

SILVER WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Tokens of Esteem Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Symmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Symmons celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home, 214 West One Hundred and Third Street, on Friday night, when a large company gathered to extend their congratulations.

Mr. Symmons has been Assistant Foreman of THE NEW YORK TIMES composing room for the last six years, first entering the service of the newspaper two years before the happy event just recalled. Mrs. Symmons was Miss Josephine Terhune of this city, and the wedding took place here, the Rev. Dr. De Baun of Hackensack officiating.

The anniversary celebration took the form of a reception, the collation being served by Mazzetti.

Mr. and Mrs. Symmons received many handsome gifts in commemoration of the event, among them being an elaborate tea service and engrossed resolutions from Mr. Symmons's associates in the composing room, and a token from his friends in the editorial department of the newspaper he has served faithfully for so many years.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser, on their silver wedding anniversary, have given to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences a trust fund of $10,000. The interest from the fund is to be used for the purchase of photographs and casts of famous works of art from originals. In case the institute be supplied adequately in the future the interest of the fund may be used for the purchase of works of art, such as paintings, poreclains, and antiques. Announcement of the acceptance of Mr. and Mrs. Loeser's gift has been made by the Board of Trustees of the institute.

Morse—Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—Miss Marjorie Dewey, a prominent young woman of this city, and W. G. Morse of New York, a bridge engineer, were married at Grace Church this afternoon by the Rev. G. W. Shinn. Miss Rose Morse was maid of honor and J. H. Morse, Jr., best man. The Misses Susan Jackson, Lucy Turner, Jessie S. Ever, Elsie Powell, Elizabeth Adams, and Frances Park were bridesmaids.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.—Adv.

DIRECTOR ELMBLAD COMING.

Leaving the Royal Opera in Stockholm for the Purpose of Staging Operas in This City.

News was received in this city yesterday to the effect that J. Elmblad, Director of the Royal Opera, at Stockholm, Sweden, has resigned his position for the purpose of accepting a position in the Metropolitan Opera House, where, it is said, he will stage the Wagnerian operas during the coming season.

Mr. Elmblad, who is about fifty years of age, has been attached to the Royal Opera at Stockholm in his present capacity since 1897. His resignation will take effect on Nov. 1, and, according to present advices, he will start at once for this country.

Mr. Elmblad, it has been said, has unusual qualifications as a stage manager, and has made a flattering record at the Swedish capital. He spent a number of years as a stage manager at Baireuth.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Raoul Pugno, the distinguished French pianist, will reappear in this city at an orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21. Previous to his appearance in this city he will play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston on the 17th. Pugno is now close to the half-century mark. His first public appearance as a professional was at the age of eighteen, after which he retired to private life, and he did not appear again in public until Dec. 24, 1893, when he played at a concert of the Paris Conservatory. His recent recitals in London were successful.

Pugno was born at Montrouge, L'Isle de France. He received the rudiments of his musical education from his father, who, as Pugno said, "was a poor little professor of music, barely able to support himself, but who had the soul of an artist." At the age of six he competed for entrance into the Paris Conservatory, and he headed the list of successful competitors. When he was graduated he took the first prize, and also first prizes for solfege, harmony, and in the counterpoint and fugue class of Ambroise Thomas.

***

In deference to the demand for modern compositions, Conductor Gericke of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will choose from the following list of works the novelties for the programmes of the coming series of ten concerts in Carnegie Hall:

Symphony in E minor.....Hans Huber
Overture, "La Fiancée du Tzar".....Rimski Korsakoff
Symphony in B flat minor.....Ernst Chausson
"Ein Maerchen".....Joseph Suk
Suite, Op. 24.....Vincent d'Indy
March of the Three Holy Kings, from the oratorio "Christ".....Liszt
Concerto for organ.....Horatio Parker
Chorus of the Ghosts, from "Merlin".....Goldmark
Introduction to the opera, "Nol and Damaganti".....Arenski
Overture, "Eine Nacht auf Carlstein".....Fibich
"Don Quixote".....Richard Strauss
Choral variations for harp and orchestra.....Widor
"Das Gefilde der Seligen".....Weingartner
Overture, "Libesfruehling".....George Schumann
Symphony.....Dohnanyi
Symphony with organ.....Guilmant
Overture, "King Lear".....Litolff

***

According to the latest rumor in the musical world, Moritz Moszkowski is likely to visit this country in the near future. A promise to that effect was made to Mme. Marya Blazejewicz, the Polish composer-pianiste, known here of late in drawing room recitals as the former pupil of her distinguished compatriot, who has returned to New York after five months of study in Berlin and Paris. The young artist aroused the interest of Moszkowski in the charms of the "States," and he declared he would certainly come to this country next season, unless prevented by continued ill-health.

***

David Bispham, who will go on a tour of recitals and concerts this season under the management of the C. L. Graff Company, will arrive in New York on the Fuerst Bismarck Nov. 10. He has been booked to sing with the leading musical organizations of the East and Middle West. His recital tour will extend as far West as Minneapolis.

***

At the Worcester Musical Festival Daniel Frohman was impressed so much by the enthusiasm created by the young Russian pianist, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, that he decided to open his series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House with that artist as the soloist. He has decided also to have him repeat his performance of the Rubinstein Concerto, assisted by the Walter Damrosch Symphony Orchestra of seventy players. As a pupil and protégé of Rubinstein, Babrilowitsch may be regarded as the special interpreter of that school, especially in the master work of the composer. Other distinguished soloists will be engaged to assist on that evening, and arrangements are in progress for making each of the Sunday evenings in November at the Metropolitan of distinct musical significance as to special features. The first concert is to be on Nov. 2.

***

Helen Henschel, the daughter of Georg and the late Lillian Bailey Henschel, will make her New York début in a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 3.

***

Frederick Lamond, the Scottish pianist, who appears with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and later with the Philharmonic and the Kneisel Quartet, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall shortly after his début with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is to be on Thursday evening, Nov. 6.

***

Herbert Witherspoon, who appeared at the Worcester Musical Festival, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon, Nov. 7. It is to be the first of a series of recitals that Mr. Witherspoon will give throughout the country.

***

A recital of the compositions of S. Camillo Engel is to be given in Mendelssohn Hall in the middle of November, with the assistance of a number of prominent artists.

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Mme. Helen von Doenhoff, at one time one of the prominent contraltos of the grand opera stage, through her impersonations of Ortrud, Azucena, and other dramatic contralto rôles, has opened a vocal studio at 61 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mme. von Doenhoff was a member of the German Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House during the first seasons of its existence. Later she appeared with the Emma Juch-Perotti Company, the Boston Ideals, and other organizations.

***

Following the American début of Kocian, the Bohemian violin virtuoso, in Carnegie Hall, with Damrosch's orchestra of 100 musicians, on Nov. 22, Manager Rudolph Aronson has contracted for recitals in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, and Newark. At the recitals Kocian is to be assisted by Miss Julie Geyer, pianiste.

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Miss Augusta Zuckerman, a young pianiste, pupil of Alexander Lambert, has been engaged to appear with Walter Damrosch on Oct. 14 in Pittsburg. She will be heard at several orchestral concerts in New York this Winter.

***

David Baxter, the Scotch basso, is due to arrive on board the Lucania from England on Oct. 18 for his first American concert four under the direction of Loudon G. Charlton.

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In spite of the denial made a few days ago, Sam and Lee Shubert yesterday stated that they would lease for a term of years and manage the new Lyric Theatre, which Reginald De Koven is to build next to the Belasco Theatre on West Forty-second Street. There this firm will handle, as intentioned by Mr. De Koven, American light opera, as far as possible, presenting about the first of next October the new opera which Mr. De Koven is now writing. The firm will also use the material furnished by the American School of Opera, of which Mr. De Koven is President.

As previously indicated, an attempt will be made to make this theatre one of the most beautiful and best equipped in the world. The building, which will probably be modeled after a famous Italian house of opera, will contain studios and concert halls for the school, and will be made the headquarters of the Shubert brothers.

Methodist Preachers Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church began here to-day. Prominent clergymen were present from every section of the country, and two from England—Charles Heap of Caldershaw, Rockdale, and Thomas Walker of Southfield, Bolton. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to routine business.

FIGHT AGAINST 'BUCKET SHOPS'

Chicago Board of Trade Scores a Victory in Its Suit to Prevent Use of Its Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The "bucket shops" of Indiana probably will be forced out of business by the Chicago Board of Trade if the finding of Edward Daniels, Master in Chancery, in the case of the Chicago board against L. A. Kinsey & Co. of Indianapolis, and other stock brokers, which was filed to-day in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, is sustained.

The Chicago Board of Trade filed a complaint several months ago asking that certain brokers be permanently enjoined from using its quotations. Judge Baker of the United States court referred it to the master in chancery. The finding is in substance that the board has common rights of property in the continuous quotations unless it can be shown that continuous quotations have become so affected with the public's interest that the complainants' rights have been absorbed in the larger right of public use and control. In the opinion of the master that contention, which is the most important considered, cannot be shown.

None of the defendants in the case receives the quotations from the board, but all have leased wires. Mr. Daniels says the evidence does not show from what source the defendants receive the quotations.

MISSING CHILD WAS AT HOME.

Ex-Senator Guy's Wife Searched Two Hours in the Rain—Police Alarm Sent Out.

Mrs. Charles L. Guy of 67 Convent Avenue, wife of ex-Senator Guy, and her two daughters, aged seven and ten, had been visiting in New Jersey, and returned last evening. From the Twenty-third Street ferry they took a cross-town car to Sixth Avenue, and Mrs. Guy was just about to take the Sixth Avenue elevated train when she missed her eldest daughter, Laura. A vigorous search, with the help of a policeman, was unsuccessful, and Mrs. Guy walked the streets for two hours in the driving rain in her search. No trace of the girl was discovered. So the mother went to the Tenderloin Police Station and turned in a general alarm.

She then decided to telephone to her home, and on doing so was surprised to hear her daughter's voice. Laura told her mother that she was eating her supper, and suggested that she come in out of the rain.

PRINTING TRADE'S STRIKE.

Employers Say that They Will Not Yield to Demands of Pressmen and Feeders.

The Secretary of the Strike Committee of the striking pressmen and feeders in the book and job offices of the Typothetae gave out yesterday a list of half a dozen concerns that, he said, had granted the demands of the strikers. He said also that a number of firms had left the Typothetae.

H. V. Boyer, Secretary of the Typothetae, said that none of the firms had yielded. When asked what had been done about accepting the offer of the Philadelphia Master Printers to print the magazines, he replied:

"I do not want to talk about that now. We are not worrying. We are getting a number of non-union men, and some of the strikers are returning to work. I believe that all of the magazines will come out in their regular order. The employing printers have decided not to grant the demands."

GLADSTONE STATUE UNVEILED.

Dead Statesman Eulogized at Glasgow by Lord Rosebery.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 11.—Lord Rosebery this afternoon unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone in George Square, representing the statesman as attired in the robes of Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

An immense crowd was present. Lord Rosebery made an eloquent address, but avoided commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's political career for the reason that men of all creeds had contributed to the memorial. He, however, eulogized Mr. Gladstone's character, talent, industry, and labors along the lines of religion and literature.

LIEUT. COL. WARD'S CHANGE.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Ward, Quartermaster on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, has vacted that position to accept the Captaincy of Troop One of Squadron A, of which he was a member before he was appointed to the staff of the Major General last Spring. He prefers the lively experience of a cavalry officer to that of a staff position.

Mr. Ward joined Troop A on Dec. 13, 1892, and after it was increased to a Squadron, he served as Quartermaster Sergeant, Sergeant Major, and Second Lieutenant. During the war with Spain he served in Troop A, United States Volunteers, as Saddler Sergeant and Sergeant. He succeeds Capt. William C. Cammann, who resigned recently.

New Chaplain for the Ninth Regiment.

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment has appointed the Rev. Richard M. Sherman of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Chaplain of the regiment to succeed the Rev. Madison C. Peters. The regiment now numbers 731 officers and men, and during the past six months it has made a net gain of thirty-seven members. Company G, Capt. Willcocks, with eighty-two members on its roll, is the largest company in the regiment.

AIMEE ANGELES QUITS.

Aimée Angeles, the dancer and imitator, who left Weber & Fields's to continue her work at the Casino, suddenly severed her connection last night with "A Chinese Honeymoon." According to the Shubert Brothers, about 8 o'clock in the evening she sent word to them that she must have an immediate increase in salary and be allowed to do certain imitations or she would quit the company. After some discussion her understudy replaced her, and Miss Angeles was allowed to quit.

Miss Angeles stated that the source of friction lay in the fact that some of her imitations had been taken out of the performance, and also that she was not allowed to acknowledge applause often enough.

Mascagni Will Lead To-night.

A concert will be given to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the full orchestra, conducted by Signor Mascagni. The programme will be as follows:

1. Preludio, "Cavalleria".....Mascagni
   Sig. Carlo Caffetto.
2. Romanza, "Ernani".....Verdi
   Sig. Campana.
3. Violin solo.....Sig. Mantorini
4. (a) Interludio.....Orchestra
   (b) Romanza.....Sig. Schiavazzi
5. Intermezzo, "Cavalleria".....Mascagni
6. Romanza, "Berber Sevillo".....Rossini
   Sig. Narvarrini.
7. Racconto from "Amico Fritz".....Mascagni
   Signorina Farnesti.
8. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
   Orchestra.

Manhattan Theatre's Spare Time.

The Manhattan Theatre is to be closed for a period of about three weeks after Oct. 18 and previous to Mrs. Fiske's appearance there in "Mary of Magdala." The engagement of "A Rose o' Plymouth Town" is to be closed on that date. Harrison Grey Fiske has not found suitable attractions to fill the time, although many applications were received.

"The Heavenly Twins."

Joseph Brooks, who produced "Ben Hur," declared yesterday that he, not the Puritan Company of Boston, will produce "The Heavenly Twins." He said that he has a contract with Mme. Sarah Grand for the production of the play this season through Klaw & Erlanger.

The Apache Not Badly Damaged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—A survey was made of the Apache to-day by the Clyde people, and the damages ascertained to be of not so great consequence as was at first supposed. She will probably be brought up to Charleston for repairs at once, it having been decided that the services of a wrecking ship were not necessary. The Iroquois will be in shape to proceed by to-morrow.

No Branch Stores — No Agents

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Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring and Scalp Treatment done by experts by our own special methods. All utensils antiseptically treated.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Gallatin Hyde.

Albert Gallatin Hyde, President of A. G. Hyde & Sons, merchants of 361 Broadway, died yesterday at the Plaza Hotel at the age of seventy-seven of heart disease. Mr. Hyde was born at Grand Isle, Vt., in 1825, and spent his boyhood upon his father's farm. He began active life as a clerk in his native town, and came to New York in 1848. In 1861 he started for himself, and in 1889 founded the present firm of

HILL AND GROUT OPEN THE CAMPAIGN

The Ex-Senator Favors Public Mining of Coal.

The Trusts, Tariff Revision, a 1,000 Ton Barge Canal, and Excise Reform the Issues.

David B. Hill opened the Democratic State campaign in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. In doing so he followed the custom established by him in 1885 of accepting the invitation of Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of Kings County, to come down from Albany and start the political camp fires of each important Democratic State and National campaign in which Mr. Hill has been actively interested, in Brooklyn. Every appearance of the Sage of Wolfert's Roost in the hall across the river has attracted large crowds. Even when the Democracy of the State was facing what seemed to be sure defeat thousands of people would pack the hall, and on several occasions over 10,000 people have massed outside while David B. Hill would present his arguments and arraign the political opponents of the Democratic Party.

In his speech last evening David B. Hill outlined from a Democratic standpoint the issues of the State campaign. He accepted the plank of the Democratic State platform for the Government ownership and operation of the anthracite coal fields, and for half an hour argued legal and political points involved in this plank. Mr. Hill declared that there was no "socialism" in this declaration, as during the last twenty years great strides have been made by communities in the public ownership of highways, water works and other utilities.

The argument of Mr. Hill on the anthracite coal plank was listened to with rapt attention by the audience, and Mr. Hill argued with them in the same manner as if he were addressing a jury. His speech last night was not marked by many flights of oratory or attempts at elaborate gestures, but was a calm discussion of political matters. One point noted by the politicians was that while Mr. Hill was opening a Democratic State campaign, a large portion of his speech was about national topics.

Last night Hugh McLaughlin followed his usual custom and was one of the first men to greet David B. Hill on his arrival at the hall. There were 2,500 people on the stage and in the orchestra and first balcony. The large stage was about half filled, and considering the downpour of rain and the wind storm outdoors, Chairman John L. Shea of the Kings County Democracy was pleased with the size of the audience.

LEADERS WELCOME GROUT.

Among those who gathered there could be noticed men who have been outside the ranks of the regular Democratic organization for some time. Even on the platform Controller Edward M. Grout, the Fusion candidate last Fall, came back into the ranks of the regulars and was warmly welcomed by Hugh McLaughlin, David B. Hill, and other Democratic leaders. Controller Grout was chosen permanent Chairman of the meeting and made a speech.

The meeting was scheduled to start at 8 o'clock, and five minutes before that time Mr. Hill and Mr. McLaughlin were shaking hands inside the reception rooms, surrounded by local leaders. At two minutes after 8 o'clock Mr. Hill walked out from behind the stage wings into the limelight. Applause sounded throughout the Academy which lasted more than a minute. Chairman Shea and Mr. Hill walked to the front of the platform side by side. There were three cheers for Hill, and some enthusiastic admirers of the Albany statesman got upon their feet and waved hats and handkerchiefs. This example was not followed generally by the audience.

Chairman Shea then opened the meeting by stating that it was the custom of the regular organization of Kings County to start State campaigns by an invitation to David B. Hill to make a speech. Chairman Shea then said:

"We are entering this campaign with every confidence of success. Our cause is a just one, and our candidates are men of the highest standard, and, believing in the rectitude of our party and men, we will march forward to victory. The young gentleman who has been placed at the head of the Democratic State ticket deserves the support of all the citizens of this State. I believe that he has done conscientiously, without fear or favor, in the interests of the people, his duty while a public official."

Then Chairman Shea introduced Controller Edward M. Grout, who was heartily applauded. Mr. Grout said in part:

"I know of no other community which is quicker than Brooklyn to index the changes of public opinion, and of no other section of the great Democratic Party which is so true to Democratic principles as are the Democrats of the old city of Brooklyn. The party of the State has again come to us for its candidate for Governor, and I look to see Brooklyn indicate most plainly the change in political sentiment which the last few months have made, show again a revived and reunited Democracy, and give to Bird S. Coler [applause] a majority surpassing that which four years ago it gave to Augustus Van Wyck.

"For four years Mr. Coler filled the office in which I have since sat, and during those four years I occupied a place which gave me a close and clear view of the first Controller of the Greater New York. I think I know fairly well what his difficulties were and how he met them and what services he rendered to the people of this city; I know by experience something of the duties and responsibilities of his office, and by close observation how he performed and discharged them, and as well as any one outside of the company itself, I know the full dimensions of the Ramapo Water Company. [Applause.] I am not now going to say anything of Mr. Coler which I have not said publicly before under other circumstances, when no one could have suspected me of a desire to indulge in vain eulogy. Last Fall in the municipal campaign, when partisans were seeking to exaggerate my part in the Ramapo water fight, I said at the rink in Brooklyn that, whatever others had done to prevent that outrageous steal, to Mr. Coler belonged the supreme credit of the defeat of the contract the day when it was attempted to jam it through the Board of Public Improvements. [Applause.] And last December I said that Mr. Coler would be, and should be, classed as one of the great Controllers of the City of New York, certainly next after that great Democrat, the father of the Greater New York, Andrew H. Green. These statements, made by me when Mr. Coler and myself were in opposition, I here repeat not as as eulogy but as testimony.

"Now let me add briefly to this personal passage. Undoubtedly Mr. Coler has made some enemies. No man ever faithfully filled a great public office who did not make enemies. But many men have filled many great offices without making enmities which did the credit to their integrity, their fearlessness, and their independence, which some of Mr. Coler's enmities do him. There are even some who do so unnecessary a thing as to assure us that Mr. Coler has his faults—as if there were any of us in this mortal and human world who had not—and chief among them they charge that he wavered in his attitude in the last municipal campaign.

COLER'S ATTITUDE LAST Y[illegible].

"I must speak now more to the independent than to the regular Democrat, for it is to the independents that this objection is chiefly urged. Perhaps he did waver, though I know nothing of it of my own knowledge, but I do know that it was a trying time. It was difficult for the opponents of Ramapo not to waver, and it was hard for a regular Democrat to do so. But Mr. Coler did nothing then, and has done nothing since, to destroy or to lessen his record of efficiency and honesty in office, of independence and fearlessness in the performance of his duty, nothing to make it difficult for me to say here to-night that his official record surpasses in these respects the record which Gov. Odell has made at Albany. And to the independent voter I would say further that Mr. Coler's record out of office is infinitely better than that of Benjamin B. Odell, especially when one recalls the long, unofficial, but distinctly legislative, record of Odell, the political manager.

"Clearly as the advantage lies with us in the candidacies, there is the larger, the supreme question of parties. This year the line of division between Democracy and Republicanism, between government by the people and for the people and government of the people for the benefit of their rulers, is most clearly drawn. It is not for me to speak at length to-night, but I must speak of one typical phase of the situation.

"Gov. Odell professes himself unable to understand how or why the Democrats expect to make political capital of the coal strike. We base our reasons in part upon the Republican State platform. That platform closes with these words: 'The Republican party, with evidence of prosperity and thrift everywhere, confidently appeals to the voters for a continuance of those policies which have made these things possible.' That is the familiar old argument of the Republican Party, which has worn upon our ears from boyhood, by which all the blessings of Heaven, all the opportunities, and advantages of a great and rich territory, and all the products of the skill, intelligence, and industry of the American people have always been calmly accredited to the policies of the Republican Party. But the twenty days which have passed since that platform was adopted have made a change.

THE COAL OPERATORS' THRIFT.

"The thrift which is now most apparent is the thrift of the coal operators. The prosperity which was then relied upon is now forgotten in the presence of a calamity greater than war or pestilence. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is a keen and shrewd Republican politician, but not more keen and shrewd than Senator Platt of New York; and if we believe the stories of how Senator Platt was overthrown at the Saratoga Convention, if we remember Gov. Odell's many years of service as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as chief legislative agent of the Republican Party, as the man who was able to displace the lobby in favor of a legislative trust, controlled by the leaders of the Republican Party, Gov. Odell is far keener and shrewder than Senator Quay and Senator Platt combined. None of these three keen and shrewd Republican politicians is interested in the coal trade, so far as the public knows, and when they have been secretly conferring with the representatives of the Coal Trust and with the President of the miners' union, in order to stop the coal strike, the people of New York and Pennsylvania do not for a moment think that their efforts were wholly disinterested to prevent the continuance and growth of a dangerous public condition, but rather the attempt of politicians to save the election.

"We have a law known as the Inter-State commerce law, which only reiterates and extends an old rule of the common law which requires railroad companies, being common carriers, to treat all people alike, but which provides a machinery to carry that rule into effect. The competitor who has to pay double rates for freight will soon be driven out. When the published rates, which once varied so, were made equal, then recourse was had to secret rebates. When secret rebates have become dangerous, now recourse is had to other devices. The goods of the favored one will be billed at half quantities, or cars will be promptly furnished him when denied to his competitor. The favoritism of the great railroads is thus one of the chief factors in trust or monopoly making, and the Republican Party has failed to enforce the laws made to prevent this breeding of trusts.

The Democratic Party may therefore well paraphrase the closing sentence of the Republican platform and say that with evidence of the prosperity and thrift of the trusts and monopolies everywhere, and with a 10 per cent. increase in the cost of food supplies, and a 400 per cent. increase in the cost of coal, it confidently appeals to the voters for a discontinuance of those policies which have made these things possible." [Applause.]

DAVID B. HILL INTRODUCED.

David B. Hill was then introduced by Controller Grout. Mr. Hill was loudly applauded, and said, in part:

"This is the same old Brooklyn. The inclement weather of this evening reminds me of the first meeting at which I had the honor of addressing the intrepid Democrats of Kings County. It was in October, 1885, on my first canvass for the Governorship of New York State, that the rain poured down as it pours to-night. I was somewhat discouraged and disheartened as I faced the audience that evening, but I am confident to-night of the election of the Democratic ticket this Fall. The Democrats care little for rain. We can stand for rain instead of the reign of the Republican Party."

As Mr. Hill proceeded in his speech he mentioned the name of Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania. A man in the audience arose and shouted:

"Three cheers for Gov. Curtin!"

The man cheered alone while Mr. Hill looked at him quizzically and continued speaking. At various points throughout his speech Mr. Hill was greeted with applause. He continued:

"Certain conditions as well as theories confront the American people at this hour.

"At a time of abundant harvests with no pestilence afflicting the people and in the enjoyment of their ordinary health, they find themselves confronted with unusual dangers which threaten their welfare and imperil their happiness. The average citizen discovers that notwithstanding the alleged prosperity of the times which has been so vociferously proclaimed by our political opponents, the fact remains that the accumulations of wealth have accrued to the coffers of the few rather than to the pockets of the many, and that the increased cost of living—especially the enhanced prices of the necessaries of life—have rendered the problem of existence a most difficult one to solve. This is essentially true with the wage earners—the men of moderate income—the men who work with their hands or brains—and especially the men who receive fixed salaries which have remained stationary during recent years. When it requires almost a day's work to secure one square meal for a man and his family there is something the matter with the times which should be remedied. [Applause.]

"In the midst of plenty there should be no occasion for distress. If it be true that general prosperity exists at this time, then all the people should receive some appropriate share of the general benefits to be realized therefrom. The present situation is peculiar and extraordinary. With an alleged plentitude of money there is stringency in the financial centres of the country. With plenty of work to be done—and workmen able and willing to earn their living by the sweat of their brows—it costs them all they can earn in order to live from day to day, and accumulations for rainy days and declining years have become impossible. With plenty to eat on every hand it requires a competency to obtain it. With plenty of cattle on a thousand hills in this and other countries, beef has become a luxury. With plenty of coal stored in the depths of the earth—placed there by the beneficence of the Almighty for the benefit and use of all mankind—we know not where the next ton is to be obtained to protect us from the cold, or if obtainable, what extortionate price shall be demanded for it.

"We are confronted with gigantic combinations of corporate capital monopolizing the productions of the earth and the manufactures of our artisans, arbitrarily fixing prices, making 'corners' in the necessaries of life, and the extent and multiplicity of whose operations are substantially unlimited by law and uncontrolled by statute, who corrupt Legislatures and Congresses and dictate the Governmental policies of subservient Governors and Presidents."

Mr. Hill then said that the Republican Party was responsible for the present conditions, as they were in power, both in the Nation and State. He said that the present evils were traceable to unwise public policies, and that the Government in recent years had been used to build up vast private fortunes at the expense of the many millions. He said that combinations of capital had stifled competition and dictate Governmental measures.

NEED OF TARIFF REVISION.

Mr. Hill then discussed the tariff question, and said that the Democratic stand on that question was the right one. He told of the necessity for tariff revision to do away with the evils of the Dingley law.

As to trusts and monopolies, he said:

"The Democratic Party wages no war upon capital. Neither is it inimical to corporations lawfully engaged in legitimate enterprises. It respects vested rights, and does not regard the possession of wealth, honestly acquired, a crime, nor does it consider poverty as a virtue nor as a disgrace. Our party is the great conservative force of the country advocating what it deems to be right and condemning what it regards as wrong. It represents the honest convictions of the average man better than any other political organization. In common with all good citizens it views with alarm the organization in the past few years of those vast corporate combinations which have for their real, though not ostensible object, the creation of monopoly by rendering competition practically impossible."

THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINES.

Mr. Hill then discussed public ownership of the anthracite coal mines in part as follows:

"The present coal famine throughout the whole country, produced by causes and differences unnecessary to here discuss, has brought to public attention the question not merely of temporary relief, but the question of permanent relief believed to be involved in the governmental ownership and control of the anthracite coal mines. [Applause.] It is not my desire to aggravate the present situation. The whole country is held up over causes for which the people are not responsible and in regard to which they seem to have no voice. The procurement of coal for our daily use is almost impossible, and what little can be secured can only be had at fabulous prices. The situation is intolerable. A temporary truce—a mere settlement of existing differences patched up between miners and owners, while greatly to be desired, does not solve the great problem.

"A compromise to-day entered into at the instigation of Republican politicians for political effect on the eve of this election will not insure an adequate supply of coal for many months to come and the prices asked will be beyond the ability of the poor to pay. Whatever the immediate outcome may be, there is every prospect of much suffering among the people during the coming Winter. These differences between the miners and the private owners of the mines are not new—they have occurred before and are likely, aye, very certain to occur again. Every few years they break out with increased bitterness and violence, occasioning widespread public distress, involving the intervention of the State or National troops, largely increasing the price of what has come to be regarded as a necessary of life, and disturbing all business interests.

"The serious question arises must these disturbances be ever recurring—must there always exist this fierce and apparently irrepressible conflict over the production of a public necessity, and can there not be found some substantial and permanent solution of this problem alike satisfactory to the employers and the employed, and above all to the millions of innocent people whose vital interests are directly affected.

"The Democracy of New York in convention assembled have ventured to suggest such a solution which is contained in its proposition for the acquirement by the General Government through the right of eminent domain after just compensation secured to private owners, of the ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines in the interest of the whole people. [Applause.] The proposition is neither startling, revolutionary, Socialistic, nor paternal, but is constitutional, necessary, expedient, and above all, it is right. [Applause.] It is simply a reasonable and necessary extension of the general policy of public ownership already largely prevailing in the municipalities of the country.

"This proposition does not commit the party to any other projects of public ownership whatever their merits, if any, there may be. Our platform explicitly declares that 'Whatever differences of opinion may exist over other propositions of public ownership, the propriety of that policy as applied to anthracite coal mines must be apparent to every citizen.' The desirability of the single Democratic proposition now presented for the consideration of the people becomes clear under the light of discussion.

"When we reflect that over 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal of the world is in the single State of Pennsylvania—and only in ten counties thereof—and that such coal, like water, is a public necessity, and that it is owned by individuals and private corporations who virtually monopolize the supply for the Nation and who can raise prices to any extent they please, and can operate their mines, or refuse to operate them as may be to their selfish advantage, regardless of the public suffering and inconvenience, we can appreciate the deplorable situation of the people in times like these who are dependent upon private ownership and operation for their fuel supply.

"It is the object of a free representative Government to promote the welfare of the people—to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number, but that purpose is thwarted when private ownership of a conceded public necessity becomes a monopoly which threatens and becomes a menace to the public well-being. The innovation suggested is in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age, and is in line with the trend of the times. Formerly private enterprise owned and controlled those things which are now generally conceded to be public utilities. Private water companies originally supplied municipalities with water, but in these later days municipalities almost universally own their own water works and control their own supply of water.

OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

"If such ownership and control constitute 'Socialism,' then the people of nearly all the municipalities of the country are the devotees of that species of socialism. [Applause.] In former years the people instead of improving their own highways chartered private plank road companies for that purpose, authorizing the charging of compensation from the public for traveling thereon. Such companies are now nearly wholly extinct, and the people now own, improve, and control their own highways which are free for the public use. Perhaps our opponents may term this advantageous change another 'socialistic' innovation.

"Not many years ago private corporations constructed and owned bridges over public streams, lakes, and rivers, being permitted by statute to charge tolls from the public for the transportation of persons, animals, and freight. Now the policy of the public ownership of such bridges, for the use of all the people, is everywhere approved. The City of Greater New York would never consent to have its magnificent bridges, which it already owns and operates, nor those which it is now constructing at great expense, placed under private ownership and control. If municipal ownership and control of public bridges which are regarded as public necessities is not 'Socialism,' it is difficult to discern why Governmental ownership and control of anthracite coal mines is any the more so. So far as the question of 'Socialism' is concerned there can be no essential difference between municipal, State, or National ownership, and each and all must stand upon the same general principle. [Applause.] The people of the State own and control their own Capitol, their own public buildings, their own prisons, asylums, and hospitals, and the State is now engaged through State officials in constructing highways in the rural portions of the State.

"The people of the United States own the District of Columbia—the seat of our National Government—and it provides water, bridges, parks, streets, hospitals, schools, and public libraries for the use of the public in that District; it maintains public buildings for the use of its officials and citizens throughout every State in the Union; it owns Post Offices everywhere and carries on and controls the business of mail transportation from one end of the country to the other for the benefit of the people; it supplies the people with free seeds, plants, maps, and public documents; it provides for homesteads for settlers on public lands, and it has only at the last session of Congress when an act was passed, which received the signature of President Roosevelt, inaugurating an extensive system of irrigation to be conducted by the General Government including the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands for the benefit of the people. Surely there are safe precedents enough to authorize the Government, if it is so disposed, to acquire by the right of eminent domain, the ownership and control of a conceded public necessity for the benefit of the whole people, after awarding just compensation to private owners for the properties taken. [Applause.]

"But it is said that the coal question is not a National one, and hence there should be no intervention on the part of the general Government. If this Republican criticism has any merit it may be asked why did the President himself recently intervene and summon private citizens to the White House for conference and exercise his official influence in regard to a matter over which he had no jurisdiction? He was not acting under any statute. He had no authority for any legal interference on his part. He himself has made it a National question, and he and his party are now estopped from otherwise regarding it. [Applause.]

"It is a National question because the impending coal famine involves the welfare of the whole people of the United States, and such a famine should be prevented from ever occurring again, which cannot be assured under private ownership and control. It is the province of wise statesmanship to provide against the present emergency and also to provide against just such emergencies in the future. There is no permanent remedy proposed by anybody, except that suggested in the Democratic platform.

PROVISION FOR COMPENSATION.

"It is an elementary principle that full compensation to the owners of property must accompany the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The Federal Constitution recognizes the right of the Government to take any private property for public use upon making just compensation therefor. The question as to what constitutes a public use is nowhere accurately defined, and must be largely determined by the National authorities and in accordance with established precedents. There can be no serious doubt that if the Government determines that anthracite coal mines are needed for public use, their acquisition can be successfully accomplished.

"In some quarters there is the criticism that the proposition is 'paternal' in its character. I yield to no one in my consistent opposition to paternalism in its offensive sense which seeks to substitute State or Governmental control for individual action and responsibility. But we should not permit ourselves to be frightened by the bugaboo of a mere word. I am opposed to any system which regulates what a man shall eat, or drink, or wear. I believe in the largest personal liberty consistent with public order and decency. I resent the suggestion that it is the province of government to give every man work so that he may earn his living, but I do believe that it is the duty of the Government to afford every man an equal opportunity with every other man to earn his living.

"Equal rights for all and special privileges for none is the true doctrine. I am opposed to that species of real paternalism which seeks to use a protective tariff (so-called) to unduly enrich the producer at the expense of the great body of the consumers of the Nation.

"But I can discover no paternalism in the proper sense of that term in a proposition to acquire the ownership of a public necessity now owned by private parties in a few counties of a single State in the Union, such as anthracite coal mines, to be operated in the interest of the whole people without discrimination for or against any classes and without regard to race, nationality, sex, religion, or political opinions. As well might the Governmental business of carrying the mails be stigmatized as 'paternalism' as the business of supplying the people with the necessary fuel with which to preserve their lives. If 90 per cent. of the supply of pure and wholesome water—the only water suitable for drinking purposes—was situate in the counties of a single State and under the control of private monopoly which could arbitrarily fix prices and regulate sales, how long would the people of the United States rest content with such an intolerable condition? No silly objection of 'paternalism' would deter them from demanding Governmental ownership and control of the pure water supply of the country.

"Senator Platt in his speech the other day informing Gov. Odell that he had nominated him for the Governorship, characterized the Democratic proposition upon this subject as one 'to seize and confiscate' the coal properties of the country. Let me tell him what he ought to know, but of which he is apparently ignorant, that the taking of private property for public use is never regarded either in law or morals as a 'seizure.' The acquirement of such property is always under a judicial decree duly and regularly obtained after notice to all parties interested. By no other process can it be acquired. Neither does such acquirement possess any of the characteristics of 'confiscation,' when full compensation is required to be made to the private owners."

As soon as he had finished with the subject of the coal mines Mr. Hill took up the direct election of United States Senators by the people, instead of by the Legislatures. He briefly traced the growth of the movement for this reform and said it was a step in the right direction, which at present was being blocked by a Republican United States Senate. He then attacked Gov. Odell's administration on the ground of extravagance, saying that the appropriations for the present fiscal year were greater by many millions than during any Democratic administration in the history of the State, and, with possibly two exceptions, greater than during any preceding Republican administration.

1,000 BARGE TON CANAL.

Canal improvement was the next subject the speaker took up, saying the Republican platform on the subject was vague, unsatisfactory, and elusive, while the Democratic platform declared explicitly for a plan of canal improvement providing for a barge capacity of 1,000 tons. Gov. Odell, he said, had forced upon the statute books laws destroying the excellent provisions of former laws enacted for the care of the insane, the purpose being, he said, to enrich and fortify a political machine.

"The people of the State," continued Mr. Hill, "especially those in our great cities, demand an equitable excise law, just but liberal in its provisions, and adjusted to the tastes, habits, and customs of our diversified population. The home rule feature should be distinctly recognized. When the electors of the towns of the State are permitted to determine for themselves whether any licenses at all shall be granted, the question is presented whether the electors of the great metropolis should not have the privilege of deciding for themselves at what hours and on what days and under what acceptable regulations certain harmless beverages may be sold to the people. The greatest personal liberty to the citizen on every day of the week consistent with law and order has ever been the Democratic policy. It is impracticable to control this—the second greatest city of the world—like a rural village, and it is time that this fact should be appreciated by our Republican lawmakers. Excise reform should come with a Democratic victory in the State.

"The Democratic Party stands where it has always stood, in favor of home rule for municipalities. It is a shame that this magnificent City of Greater New York, which pays over 65 per cent. of the direct taxes of the whole State, and over 87 per cent. of its indirect taxes, should not be allowed the privilege of administering its municipal affairs in accordance with the wishes of its own citizens. But New York has not alone suffered, because nearly every other Democratic locality has also been subjected to legislative interference from Albany. The Republican policy, constantly and steadily pursued, is the belittlement of localities and the concentration of power in the State Government."

WHAT COLER STANDS FOR.

"The nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor was the one desired by the Democratic masses. Young, honest, competent, and true, he will prove an honor to this city of his residence and to the party whose confidence he possesses. His election will mean an incorruptible administration of State affairs. Not a dollar of public money will be squandered under his watchful eye; not a right of a municipality will be invaded if he can prevent it; not a partisan wrong will be perpetrated if he can stop it. He stands for decent government, for economy in public affairs, for home rule for cities, for the improvement of the canals, for a just and equitable excise law, for revenue reform, for personal liberty of the citizen, and for religious freedom.

"His associates upon the ticket—Messrs. Bulger, Mott, Preston, Cunneen, Finch, Sherman, and last, but not least, John Clinton Gray, who has acceptably served on the bench of the highest court of our State for fourteen years—are all Democrats of high character and of superior personal fitness for the respective positions for which they have been nominated.

"It is certain that, taken as a whole, we have never had a better ticket presented for the suffrages of the people.

"Fellow-Democrats: The signs of the times are auspicious for Democratic success. By hard work from now until election day New York can be redeemed from Republican rule. It is folly, however, to underestimate your adversaries. They are able, determined, rich, powerful, and intrenched in office and spoils, and they can only be dislodged by heroic efforts. Our cause is right, but rightfulness alone will not give us the victory. We must unite; we must organize; we must work. Eternal vigilance is the price of political success."

Three cheers were proposed for ex-Gov. Hill as soon as he had finished his speech, and they were given with a will. The resolutions were then read by the Secretary. They indorsed the ticket and the platform and invited a comparison between the rival candidates and the opposing policies, and commended Bird S. Coler particularly for his work in the matter of the Ramapo Water Company. The resolutions also denounced attacks upon the independence of the judiciary of the State and attempts to use the charitable institutions of the State for partisan purposes, which it attributed to Gov. Odell, who was also arraigned for his canal policy.

George Raines of Rochester was next introduced.

"Mr. Chairman," he began, and a wag in the gallery called out: "This is not the Raines law gent, it's his brother." A cheer followed.

COMING REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Speakers' Bureau of the Republican County Committee has arranged the following meetings for to-morrow evening:

The B. B. Odell Republican Club, 1,396 Third Avenue, near Seventy-ninth Street. Speakers—Thomas J. Rush and Pratt A. Brown. Also the Mason Glee Club.

Republican Headquarters, 99 Canal Street, near Forsyth. Speakers—N. A. Shibley and H. B. Philbrook. Charles H. Treat will preside.

Republican Headquarters, 135 East Forty-ninth Street. Speakers—William Bruce Mann, Charles S. Dana, and J. Leslie Gossin.

The commercial travelers will open their political headquarters at 456 Broadway to-morrow at noon. Edward Lauterbach, Job Hedges, and Col. Davis of San Francisco will be among the speakers.

Bicycle Trust Receivers' Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Permission has been granted by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States Court to-day to R. L. Coleman, A. A. Pope, and John A. Miller, receivers for the American Bicycle Company, to issue $500,000 of receivers' certificates, that are to be used to strengthen two of the subsidiary companies that belong to the bicycle corporation. The certificates are to be cashed in New York on Monday. The money is required for the purchase of stock for work next year.

Prisoner Given to New York Authorities

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Ernest L. Squires, charged with having committed an assault upon Victoria Mann on April 8, 1900, was to-day turned over to the New York authorities. He was arrested here on Oct. 4 and was held awaiting a requisition from Gov. Odell. This was received to-day by Chief Justice Bingham of the District Supreme Court. Squires is suffering from rheumatism, and was brought into court seated on a chair which was carried by two bailiffs.

In cases where the human organism is subject to that wasting away or premature aging

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

has no equal as a remedy. It is an effective restorative of natural functions.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

Republicans Pleased with Result of Elections in the Small Towns—General Affairs in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—Although each side said a week ago that the "little town elections" last Monday would be of no political importance, now that they are over the Republicans are professing to see in them a straw telling which way the wind will blow in November. As 122 of the 162 towns having elections went Republican, it would seem that things looked very favorable from a Republican standpoint.

The Democratic managers, however, have analyzed figures in each town, and they, too claim to find comfort in them. The Republicans gained four towns over last year, but in several places the majority was cut down, and in Stamford, where the Democrats nominated a "labor" ticket, they were successful. Personal elements entered into the canvass for First Selectman, as the Republican candidate had been in office ten years, and had made any number of enemies.

The office of First Selectman is a peculiar one. Its duties are of a varied character, and are both legislative and executive. A number of disbursements are made to the town poor every year. It has been found that persons who have been receiving aid from the town and have been considered paupers have bank accounts in other towns. A case in point occurred in Stamford some time ago, when the First Selectman accidentally discovered that a woman who had received coal and various other supplies from the town for several Winters had a bank account of $600 in Greenwich and owned some property in New Canaan.

The city election takes place next month, and the trades unions are going to have candidates on the Democratic ticket. The politicians appear glad to nurse the labor vote, and chances just now seem bright for Connecticut to have four labor Mayors.

The Republicans started their campaign this week with rallies in several towns. On State isues they are standing on their record.

The Democrats are giving attention to trusts. They are also bringing to the foreground State issues.

It is not believed that the action of the Alexander Troup Democracy in holding a State convention this week will have any effect on the election.

The effect of the coal strike has been felt in every town in the State, and there is fear that if the situation is not changed that factories will have to close. A factory was obliged to close last week in New London, and several smaller shops have closed owing to inability to secure coal. In the large factory towns it has been possible so far to procure enough soft coal to continue in operation, but it is of course uncertain how long a sufficient supply can be procured. A factory in Stamford which has to burn hard coal in one department was unable to get any this week, and was obliged to close that department.

Hard coal has sold in some towns for $25 a ton, but now it is almost impossible to get it at any prices. Soft coal is selling for from $9 to $12 a ton, according to the supply in different places.

In some towns measures are being taken to supply fuel for the poor.

Secretary Trasher of the Law and Order League is taking action to prevent a prize-fight arranged for in Waterbury, Nov. 9. The fight last Winter in Hartford caused much criticism of the city authorities.

SOMERSET COUNTY MUDDLE.

Three Democratic Candidates Resign and the Convention Will Be Reassembled.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Democrats of Somerset County are muddled owing to a misunderstanding at the County Convention held last Wednesday. As a result the following nominees to-day filed their resignations with the County Clerk: Nelson Y. Dungan, nominated for Senator; William J. Bomond, for Surrogate, and William Prout, for the Assembly.

Before the assemblage of last Wednesday's convention it was believed that Samuel S. Childs was to get the nomination for Senator. Mr. Childs and his opponent, Nelson Y. Dungan, a lawyer of Somerville, were named at the morning session of the convention. S. S. Swackhamer had been slated as Childs's running mate for the Assembly.

At the afternoon session the delegates were amazed when William Prout, Chairman of the Bomond delegation, withdrew the nomination of Mr. Childs for Senator in favor of Mr. Dungan. Swackhamer's name was also withdrawn. Dungan was nominated by acclamation. Childs then appeared and declared his name had been withdrawn without his authorization. Prout stated that one of Mr. Childs's friends had asked him to withdraw Childs's name.

Treachery was charged, and the nominees were told that they must withdraw. A conference was held last night, at which the candidates were present, and the candidates agreed to resign when the leaders explained that the success of the ticket was jeopardized. The Executive Committee met this afternoon and decided to reconvene the convention next Tuesday, when Childs will probably be named for Senator, Bomond for Surrogate, and Dungan for the Assembly, if he will have it.

MAJOR C. H. BONESTEEL DEAD.

Expired on Board an Army Transport on His Way Home from the Philippines.

Major Charles H. Bonesteel of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, news of whose death on board an army transport on its way from Manila has been received from San Francisco, was a son of J. N. Bonesteel of 310 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Major Bonesteel's death was due to dysentery. He was on his way home from the Philippines to join the Twenty-third Regiment, which is at present stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Major Bonesteel was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1851, and was descended from Nicholas Bonesteel, who in 1712 came from Palentine-on-the-Rhine with a party of Huguenots and settled in Dutchess County, N. Y. He became a Lieutenant in the army at West Point in 1876. He was advanced to the grade of Captain in 1897, and received his promotion to a Majorship while on duty in the Philippines. Major Bonesteel was assigned to a regiment in the Philippines after having served through the Cuban campaign. He was detached from his regiment in the East and assigned to the Twenty-third at Plattsburg upon his promotion to Major. His wife and family are quartered at the army post at Plattsburg.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick H. E. Ebstein of Brooklyn was an old comrade of Major Bonesteel, and served with him in Cuba.

"Major Bonesteel," said the Commissioner yesterday, "was a fine fellow, and the news of his death comes to me as a personal bereavement, for I had known him, served with him, and respected him for many years."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Arcade Flour and Feed Mill, owned by Alva S. Staples, Sr., was burned early this morning, causing a loss of $25,000. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin, numerous incendiary attempts having been made in the past ten years.

Texas Local Option Law Upheld.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 11.—The liquor men of Ellis County tried to fight the Texas Prohibition (or local option) law in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas at Fort Worth today on the ground of unconstitutionality. Judge Mek upheld the State law and refused to grant a temporary injunction.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street, West.

Fall Millinery. Second Floor.

The Trimmed.—Every woman is delighted with our Fall exhibit—every popular blending and coloring—and scores upon scores of charming effects exclusively ours—and, mark you, the prices are fully as interesting as the collection—for nowhere else can you find such a variety of artistic creations as we are showing at 10.00

Untrimmed Millinery.—LADIES' DRAPED HATS, of corded camel's hair, ten of our own exclusive designs, black and all colors; reg. $1.48, Monday 75c

Ready to Wear Hats.—LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, of scratched felt, trimmed with velvet, quills and rosettes, every popular shape, all colors; regularly $1.98, for Monday 98c

Millinery Trimmings.—BLACK BIRDS, one of the most popular hat trimmings; regular 50c., for Monday 25c

BLACK PIGEON WINGS, the correct trimming for flat hats; regularly 65c., for Monday 38c

POMPONS, two in a bunch, black, black and white, and all desirable colors; regularly 75c. and 98c., for Monday 48c

AMAZON PLUMES, 16 inches long, black and white, especially desirable for large beaver hats; regularly $1.98, for Monday 98c

Big Values in Suits, Skirts, Jackets. Third Floor.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, of best quality Broadcloth or fancy mixed Cheviots, finely tailored, elaborately trimmed, Jacket or Blouse effect, made over silk drop skirt, all colors and black; value $42.50 ..... 29.75

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, of plain all wool Cheviot or fancy mixtures, Blouse or Norfolk styles, plaited skirts, all colors and black; value $17.50 ..... 12.95

LADIES' JACKETS (24 inch), of best quality all wool black Martinique, finely tailored, lined with Skinner's satin; value $14.00 ..... 9.95

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, of best quality Corduroy, all colors, lengths 37 to 43 inches; value $7.00 ..... 3.90

Tempting Prices in Carpets and Rugs. Fourth Floor.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match; reg. $1.35 per yd.. 95c
ALL WOOL VELVET CARPETS, this season's patterns; reg. $1.00 per yd 69c
AXMINSTER RUGS, best quality, Oriental designs and colorings:—
Size 8.3x10.6 ft.; value $20.00... $16.50
Size 9x12 ft.; value $25.00.... $19.75

BEST TEN WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; reg. 80c per yd..... 59c
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, all wool, reg. 70c per yd..... 49c
HEAVY SMYRNA RUGS, all wool,
Size 6x9 ft.; value $12.00..... 9.75
Size 7.6x10.6 ft.; value $17.50.... 14.25
Size 9x12 ft.; value $22.50..... 19.25

Cut Prices on Beds, Couches, Etc. Fourth Floor.

BRASS BEDS, 1¼ inch straight posts, with heavy husks and scroll filling, all sizes; reg. $27.75..... 22.25
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, with 1¼ inch posts and ½ inch filling, scroll brass top rail; reg. $11.25.... 8.69
IRON FOLDING COUCHES, drop sides, with National spring and mattress, covered with plain denim, complete; reg. $12.00 ..... 8.98

BRASS BEDS, with 1 inch posts and plain straight tubing, straight or bow foot rail; reg. $21.95..... 16.25
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1 inch continuous bent post, ornamented with heavy chills and filling, all sizes; reg. $6.50 ..... 4.79
PILLOWS, 22x28, pure feathers, 4 lbs. weight, covered with best A. C. A. ticking, guaranteed odorless; reg. $1.25.... 69c

Deep Price Cuts in Curtains, Portieres, &c.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, copies of the real laces:
Value..2.25 3.50 4.25 pr.
At..1.50 2.25 3.25 pr.
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, fine net centres, heavy borders:
Value..4.75 5.50 6.75 pr.
At..3.45 4.25 5.50 pr.
REAL ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, with deep borders:
Value..12.25 15.50 18.75 pr.
At...9.50 12.25 15.25 pr.

ARMURE TAPESTRY CURTAINS, heavy tassel fringe, all the new colorings:
Value...3.75 5.50 6.75 pr.
At....2.95 4.25 5.00 pr.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY GAS

Young Friends Found Dead Together in a Room.

Indications that Accident Caused the Deaths of Keon and Morrison.

Illuminating gas that, it is believed, had been turned on accidentally killed two young men at 852 Third Avenue on Friday evening or yesterday morning. The victims were Cornelius Keon, nineteen years of age, who lived in the apartments of his uncle, William Keon, a fireman, of Engine 16, at the address given, and Edward Morrison, eighteen years of age, of 171 East Thirty-third Street.

The boys were friends and they had spent the early part of Friday evening at a theatre with two girls of the neighborhood. Morrison decided to remain with Keon, and members of the household said that the boys appeared to be in the best of spirits when they went to their room. They were left alone in the house until the afternoon.

When Fireman Keon entered his apartment he noticed the odor of gas, and traced it to his nephew's room. He broke down the door and found the bodies. Young Keon had died in bed, but Morrison had fallen on the floor. Morrison's coat was on the gas bracket, the key of which was very loose. The belief is that the key was turned when Morrison went to the pockets of his coat in the night. The young men were clerks, but they had been out of work for several weeks.

FATAL TROLLEY COLLISION.

Slippery Rails Cause Cars to Crash at Marlborough, Mass.—A Dozen Passengers Hurt.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Oct. 11.—Slippery rails, on which leaves had fallen, is given as the cause of a collision of electric cars in Monument Square this afternoon, the outcome being the injury of a dozen passengers.

A car from Worcester, on the Worcester and Marlborough division of the Consolidated Street Railroad, ran into one of the Marlborough Street Railway Company's cars. Charles Whitney, motorman of the former, was probably fatally hurt, and William Daley, his conductor, received internal injuries. George Rapplyea, motorman of the Marlborough car, was bruised.

The car tracks in Monument Square cross at right angles, those on which was the Worcester car being at a down grade. The Worcester car approached the crossing at a fair rate of speed, brakes being applied by Whitney as he saw that the Marlborough car was to cross first. The brakes did not hold, and this car, sliding along, struck the Marlborough car. The wreck of both cars was complete. The passengers were rescued from the débris and most of them taken into a near-by hotel for surgical treatment. Later they were sent home, only a Mrs. Crosby of Worcester being seriously hurt. She had two ribs broken.

VETERANS' SHARP LANGUAGE.

They Resent Charges Against Gen. Dyrenforth, and Denounced Ones Who Instituted Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Resolutions passed by the Union Veterans' Union this morning are regarded here as containing some of the most trenchant language ever used in the Capitol. The resolutions relate to the dissensions in the order and particularly to the charges against Commander in Chief Dyrenforth, which led to yesterday's violent session.

The preamble states that the charges and specifications, "particularly the statements therein relative to Gen. Dyrenforth's family matters, are contemptible, cowardly, and villianous falsehoods from beginning to end of said document, except special order No. 6."

The resolutions are as follows:

"Therefore, resolved, That we brand the statements contained in said document against the character and reputation of our beloved Commander in Chief, Gen. Robert St George Dyrenforth, as false, scandalous, and libelous; and we brand the authors of said vile calumnies in formulating, printing, and disseminating the same as contemptible and cowardly, as much, if not more so, than was the cowardly and cruel assassination of our beloved President McKinley, and we brand the said authors of the said false, vile, and scandalous document and those who trasmitted it over the country as utterly unworthy of our confidence, fellowship and association, and as unfit to be comrades of our noble order or to associate with honorable men."

The union installed Commander in Chief R. [illegible] Dyrenforth and the other officers elected yesterday and then adjourned. Commander Dyrenforth announced his staff as follows:

A. C. Hawley, Washington, D. C., Adjutant General.
Charles W. Bowman, Colorado, Assistant Adjutant General.
Ferdinand F. Bogia, Washington, D. C., Quartermaster General.
E. B. Payne, Washington, D. C., Judge Advocate General.
George W. Honey, Washington, D. C., Chief Chaplain.
Thomas Hayward, Inspector General.
Hugh Stewart, New York, Chief Mustering Officer.
J. W. Ellis, Iowa, Assistant Commissary General.
Walter L. French, Massachusetts, Chief of Staff.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS FRIENDS.

Connecticut Youth Wounds Two Companions While on a Squirrel Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—Louis Morrell, sixteen years of age, and Edward June, aged eighteen, a chum, were accidentally shot while hunting yesterday afternoon. A double-barrel shot gun was accidentally discharged and its load of bird shot entered the bodies of the two youths. A number of the shot lodged in June's leg. Morrell's left side was peppered with shot. The young men are now in the Stamford Hospital, where it was said that their condition was not serious.

The two youths, with a third, Hanford Jerman, went to hunt gray squirrels. Jerman saw what looked like a squirrel's nest near the top of a tall tree, and told his companions he would climb up and scare it out, when the others could shoot it.

Jerman laid his gun on the ground. As he was in the act of stepping over it he stumbled and his foot came in contact with the hammers, which were of the self-cocking kind, with sufficient pressure to discharge both barrels. His two companions were standing in front of the gun. They fell as the weapon was discharged. Jerman hurried for assistance after ascertaining that his friends were not mortally hurt.

ARRESTED A SCHOOLGIRL.

Prisoner Accused of Stealing a Gold Watch and Chain.

Mary Gray, a twelve-year-old schoolgirl living at 149 West Ninety-eighth Street, was arrested last night and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station. According to the police, the girl is arrested on complaint of James M. Enwright of 824 Amsterdam Avenue, who charges her with having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $50.

The police say that they know little of the case, and the detectives who made the arrest were not at the station house last night, after making the arrest.

The Sergeant on the desk said that the record on the blotter shows that the watch was recovered at 115 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Fatal Obstruction on Railway Track.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 11.—Last night's rainfall loosened a huge boulder on the mountain near Brompton, twenty miles east of here, and it rolled down on the Southern Railway track in a deep cut. An east-bound freight train collided with the boulder just before daylight, and the locomotive and six cars were wrecked. Fireman J. L. Richardson of Avondale was instantly killed. The obstruction is so great that the rock will have to be blasted to remove it.

Cuban Congress to Close.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—The House of Representatives to-day approved the Senate bill providing for the closing of the Legislature between Oct. 20 and Nov. 5.

WOMAN SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Clara Stephens, Crack Pistol Shot, Puts Two Thieves to Flight—May Have Wounded Both.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Clara Stephens, wife of Benjamin Stephens, a retired New York merchant, shot and wounded one and possibly two burglars on their handsome family estate between this place and Port Chester last night. She has practiced much and is considered a crack shot with a revolver.

Mrs. Stephens was sitting in the library with her daughters when they heard the crash of breaking glass from the direction of the barn. Suspecting that thieves had forced an entry, Mrs. Stephens got her pistol, stepped out on the porch, and waited developments. Soon she saw two strange men emerge into the moonlight each carrying a large bundle. Waiting a good opportunity, Mrs. Stephens fired first at one and then at the other. Each shot was answered by a sharp cry, and dropping their burdens the men fled across the roadway and through the fields.

Among their abandoned plunder was found a set of gold-mounted harness valued at $1,000, and the course of the robbers could be traced this morning for quite a distance by a trail of blood. The police of this place were notified, and in the course of their work on the case are keeping a keen lookout for any stranger who may apply for surgical treatment for a bullet wound.

HUNTER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Accident Near Williamstown, Mass., Which Cost One Man His Life.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Frank H. Daniels, one of the most prominent business men of Williamstown, Mass., met a sad death this afternoon while hunting. He, in company with a young man named Hiram Bacon, went out this morning for a day's sport in the woods near Williamstown.

On their return in the afternoon Mr. Daniels noticed a large hawk in a tree, and jumped from the carriage in which he and his companion were riding to shoot the bird. It had flown, however, before he had got within range of firing, and Mr. Daniels returned to his carriage. He placed his gun in front of him, the butt resting upon the foreboard of the wagon and the muzzle in his hands, when it suddenly discharged.

It is not known whether Mr. Daniels left the gun cocked or whether the trigger caught on the wagon box and snapped. The charge entered the left arm near the shoulder, shattered and tearing it frightfully. The injured man was removed to the North Adams Hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

NEW SILK INDUSTRY.

Caterpillar that Feeds on Ailanthus Trees Receiving the Attention of an Association.

Ailanthus trees, which line so many of the city streets, made be made to produce fine silk through the agency of a certain New York caterpillar, according to the belief of women who met yesterday in the Gilsey House to perfect an organization to promote the industry.

The ailanthus was imported from the Moluccas within the memory of the last generation because of the pest of worms which it was said were destroying shade trees of every other sort, but which would not touch that tree. The experiment was not entirely a success.

The new silk growers' association yesterday chose officers, as follows: Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Washington, D. C., President; Adelaide E. Heron, Chicago, Vice President and Recording Secretary; Ellen Ford, New York, Treasurer, and Simone Clemencorn, Haverstraw, Secretary. It was decided to ask for National and State aid in fostering the industry.

MIRRORS FORBIDDEN IN SCHOOL

Principal of Omaha Institution Causes Indignation Among the Girl Students.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—Girls of the Omaha High School are up in arms over the most recent order of Principal Waterhouse. The order forbids all students having any kind of mirrors in the school building. Before the anti-mirror order was issued the girls had been in the habit of keeping small looking glasses in their lockers and using them in smoothing their hair during intermission.

Several days ago the girls, on reaching the school, found some one had been through every locker and confiscated the mirrors. The rule was posted soon afterward. Principal Waterhouse said: "There is altogether too much time given to such foolishness; it must be stopped."

Principal Waterhouse a short time ago forbade the boys from wearing sweaters to school, and last Spring he barred young men in shirtwaists, and prohibited short-sleeved waists on girls.

School Janitor with Fractured Skull.

William Powers, sixty years of age, the janitor of the Vandewater Street School, who lives at 37 Mott Street, was found in front of 32 Vandewater Street last night. His skull had been fractured, and he was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. Two persons said Powers fell on the sidewalk, apparently while under the influence of liquor.

Fire Destroys Electrical Machinery.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of dynamos and other electrical machinery was destroyed last evening in a brisk fire in the machine shop of John Hartmeyer at 273 to 275 Ryder Avenue, the Bronx. The fire was discovered by Policeman Murphy of the Alexander Avenue Station, who turned in an alarm. The fire was extinguished after a hard battle of about half an hour. The damage to the building will amount to about $1,000, and Mr. Hartmeyer estimates his loss at ten times that amount.

State Charities Conference.

Announcement was made yesterday of the programme for the Third New York State Conference on Charities and Corrections to be held in the Senate Chamber at Albany Nov. 18, 19, and 20. According to the arrangements Gov. Odell will deliver the address of welcome, and other speakers at the opening will be Bishop Doane of Albany and William Rhinelander Stewart of New York. A large variety of subjects will be discussed during the three days' sessions, closing with papers on the effect of politics in penal and charitable institutions by Eugene A. Philbin of New York, and other authorities.

Child Scalded to Death.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 11.—The youngest child of Prof. W. T. Vlymen, head of the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, died at his parents' residence at 379 Front Street, this place, yesterday, in convulsions. On Thursday the child upset a vessel filled with boiling water, and was shockingly scalded. All efforts to save the little one's life were unavailing, and yesterday it died.

School Directors in Bribery Scandal.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—Three members of the Board of Education of South Omaha—A. V. Miller, President, and Members J. L. Kubat and Theodore Schroeder—were arrested to-day charged with receiving bribes. The specific charges are receiving money from school teachers in consideration of the latter securing increases in salary, and bribery in connection with furnishing typewriters for the board. The charges are supported by twelve affidavits. It is said other arrests will follow.

Commissioners to Mark 49th Parallel.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The British Government has appointed W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion, a Commissioner to mark the forty-ninth parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. Otto H. Tittman, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been appointed by the United States Government a Commissioner for the same purpose. The Commissioners will make the arrangements for the work.

Found Woman Run Over by a Cab.

Margaret Donohue, a young woman employed in the Waldorf Astoria, was run over by a cab at Thirty-fourth Street and Astor Court late last night. She had alighted from a car and was trying to put up her umbrella when she was knocked down and run over by a cab driven by Arthur Yearling of 191 Elizabeth Street. Several men in evening clothes assisted House Detective Smith in carrying the woman into the hotel. Youngling was arrested. The woman was sent to the New York Hospital. Her right leg had been fractured in three places.

If we were asked

to give an opinion of an ideal fabric for an "Albert Coating" we would say "a Vicuna," but when we name the cloth we mean the genuine—not the shoddy rough cheviots and Thibets and "what not" that are sold under the stolen name of one of the most elegant and luxurious cloths milled; the genuine is here, and not expensive. Suiting, $25 to $40.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

RARE OLD MANUSCRIPTS.

Copied from the French National Archives for New York State Library.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—A request by the Alabama Historical Commission to the New York State Library for information has resulted in the publication by the library of a descriptive list of French manuscripts copied for the New York State Library from the National archives and National Library at Paris under a special appropriation of $800 in 1888, and now contained in the library. There were copied seventy-six manuscripts containing eighty-eight distinct documents and covering together 1,615 folio pages. Sixteen documents with 680 pages, or more than a third of the collection, were found to have been in print either in part or entire at the time of the purchase.

Since then eight other documents, being letters to and from De Kalb, and filling ten pages, have appeared in Stevens's Facsimiles. Adding the fact that several documents are copied apparently not from originals but from more or less authentic copies, the selection as a whole cannot be called fortunate, yet a few papers are of considerable interest; among these the various memoirs and letters relating to the Vicomte de Maurov, one of the officers who left France with Lafayette in 1779.

The bulletin gives a full description of each manuscript in its sixty-three pages.

DIED ON WAY HOME TO WED.

Bride-to-Be Had Waited for Soldier Who Enlisted After a Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—A telegram was received here to-day announcing the death at Presidio, Cal., of James F. Dolan, a United States soldier who was en route to his home in this city to marry Miss Adele La Valle of 477 Orange Street.

Dolan had a quarrel with his sweetheart three years ago and enlisted in the army. When he went to fulfil his enlistment, the young woman promised to wait for him.

DENVER DOG MOURNED.

For Years He Has Regularly Made the Rounds of the City Restaurants.

"Bum," once the friend of all Denver restaurant keepers and restaurant employes, is gone, and, although many of his friends have been searching for him for several days, no trace of him can be found. "Bum" is a large, dirty-looking Scotch terrier, aged about fifteen years. "Bum" never had a master, and for the last six or eight years he has been wandering around the City of Denver. Every restaurant man in Denver knows him, and every one has missed him during the last three weeks. "Bum" made the rounds of all the restaurants in the city at least twice a week, and many of the cooks have tried to keep him; but he was always impartial in his favors, and loved all restaurant men alike. He usually slept in the rooms over the Royal restaurant. Two rooms had been fitted up here for the night men of the restaurant, and when Bum wanted to stay indoors at night he went to the Royal.

Last Spring "Bum" always made his appearance at the Manhattan Restaurant at about 11 o'clock at night, just about the time that the porter was sweeping out. When all the scraps and dust of the kitchen were swept together and the porter was gone for the dustpan "Bum" got into the habit of scraping in the pile of scraps and throwing them all over the room. This at first angered the porter, but the dog repeated his action every night, thinking that it was great fun and believing that the porter enjoyed it also. One night, when the porter was in a great hurry and in a bad temper and did not care to be interrupted by the dog, he tried to chase him out of the kitchen with a broom. The dog thought that this meant a romp; the porter was not so inclined, and, after losing more of his temper, he grabbed the dog by the collar and threw him through a window, breaking the glass into a thousand bits. The dog was unhurt and went off on his rounds among the restaurants. The next evening he appeared again at the Manhattan at the same hour, when the porter was sweeping out. The dog started to continue the play of the night before, and as soon as the porter went after him with the broom the dog, carrying out the programme of the night before, ran and jumped through the window, the glass of which had been replaced during the day.

Entirely unhurt by these two experiences, the dog continued to make regular rounds among the restaurants and was considered very valuable, as he spent his leisure hours in catching rats.

"Bum" has one game leg, the left hind leg, but restaurant men say that he can run just as fast on three legs as most dogs can on four. Any one seeing "Bum" and putting him back on his circuit among the Denver restaurants will receive the hearty thanks of the restaurateurs of this city.—Denver (Col.) Times.

RACCOON MEAT.

"The wildest meat I ever tasted in my life," said the epicure, "is the meat of the raccoon. It has a flavor about it which you cannot find in any other meat, so far as my experience goes. I have spent much of my life in hunting in the wilder regions of this country, and have had splendid opportunities to know the particular flavors of various wild meats. Deer meat is almost tasteless in comparison with other meats of a wild kind. I was about to say the flavor was scarcely distinctive, but this is not exactly the fact, for there is just a suggestion of wildness about venison if it is not too highly seasoned. Bear meat is just a trifle more wild in flavor, but not wild enough to be offensive to the man whose taste is acquainted with food of a tamer kind. 'Possum meat is deceptive.

"'Possum meat
Am good and sweet,'

as the old negro sung runs, and yet it is a fact that there are but few persons who are capable of distinguishing between carefully prepared and well cooked 'possum meat and the meat of a very young pig. Baked with sweet potatoes and served with the usual condiments it is almost impossible for a man whose taste is not keen to an extraordinary degree to tell 'possum from pig. 'Coon meat is different. There can be no mistake about the meat of this animal. It is strong, awfully strong, and no amount of seasoning, no amount of flavoring will rob it of that taste of wildness which is peculiarly its own. It is not a bad taste when you get used to it. I rather like it if it is properly prepared. There are very few persons who know how to prepare and cook a 'coon, however, and I suppose this is because the meat is rarely found except in more remote sections. But it is good meat, and I would like to see its use more general."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Her Many Wooden Feet.

A Mount Airy woman who is entertaining a couple of New York girls was very much surprised yesterday morning when her colored maid, who was laboring under great excitement, came to her and said: "Mrs. S——, did you know dat Miss Dolly had wooden feet?" "Wooden feet!" repeated the hostess. "What in the world are you talking about? Of course she hasn't wooden feet." "Yes'm, she has," insisted the colored girl. "She's done got five or six, an' she jes' screws 'em on an' off whenever she wants to put on anodder pair o' shoes. I seen 'em dis mawnin' when I was a-fixin' up her room. Come, an' I'll show you." Rather mystified to know what the girl was driving at, her mistress followed her to the room occupied by Miss Dolly. "Dere, ma'am, what did I tell you?" exclaimed the maid, pointing triumphantly to the closet in which were several pairs of shoes supplied with "trees" to keep them in proper shape.—Philadelphia Record.

THE ALABAMA APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt's Selection of a Democrat for District Attorney.

After the lapse of just one year President Roosevelt has again startled the Southern Republicans by appointing an Alabama Democrat to a Federal office. Judge Roulhac of Sheffield is offered the District Attorneyship made vacant by the removal of Mr. Vaughan.

As in the appointment of the Hon. Thomas G. Jones to the Judgeship last October, this appointment of Judge Roulhac shows excellent discrimination on the part of the President. He has chosen a man whom all respect. Even the Republicans, who think the President should have found a man of his own party for the office, have nothing but praise for the man selected. The choice of a Democrat does not mean in this instance that there is not a Republican in the State fit to fill the office, but that the President is not ready to recognize any of those men who recently formed a white party in the State. Hhe thinks that these men are not actuated so much by patriotism as by the hope of getting offices away from the old or carpetbog Republican element, and he can point to the fact that as a rule the next thing a man does after going over to the Republican Party in Alabama is to become a chronic applicant for appointment to office.

Of course, there are sincere Republicans in Alabama, men from Michigan and elsewhere, who have always been true to their principles; but it is only since the negro was disfranchised that this class of men has taken any part in politics. The President very wisely decides that he cannot join forces with a class so new to the business and of whose motives he as yet knows and can know very little. In such an emergency, and finding all the available old-time Southern white Republicans already in office, he picks out a Democrat to fill the vacancy. The world at large will say that he has done about right.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Judge Thomas R. Roulhac of Sheffield, the new District Attorney, is an attorney of marked ability, a jurist of ripe experience, and a man of exalted character. He is not a politician, nor is he a member of the Republican Party. He is a gold Democrat, and his selection is very much in line with the appointment of Judge Thomas G. Jones to the Federal District Court bench.

Whatever may be the political motives of this appointment—whether it was made to punish new white Republican leaders for eliminating the negro from the councils of the party—one thing is certain, and that is the President has made a most excellent choice. Judge Roulhac's appointment will prove most satisfactory to the bar and the general public, and The News congratulates the President on his action.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The Country Dance in Ireland.

"The country dance, the cross-roads festivity of the Irish peasantry, which had practically become a thing of the past in Ireland when I was there five years ago," said the Rev. Father Fielding of Chicago, "is again in full swing in the old country, much to the delight of the lovers of an Irish Ireland." Father Fielding, who was a delegate to the Gaelic League Convention, only returned from his Irish trip on Monday morning. "A puritanical spirit totally alien to Irish character," he continued, "arose among the Irish clergy a decade ago, and every enjoyment and pastime of the young country folk was frowned upon. The great work done by the Gaelic League in Ireland has changed conditions. The league now pays Irish pipers and fiddlers to play at the cross-roads dances, when, in view of all the old folks, the 'boys and girls of Erin' enjoy themselves just as they did in the time Lever wrote about."—Philadelphia Record.

URGED TO GROW NATIVE SILK.

State Biologist of North Carolina Distributing Mulberry Trees to Farmers.

There is a new chapter in the awakening movement for growing native American silk in the South, begun by Gerald McCarthy, Biologist of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, at Raleigh, N. C. The State is arranging to furnish free mulberry trees to farmers who will experiment in raising silk. All over the State of North Carolina Mr. McCarthy is scattering this circular:

The first season's experience in silk growing in North Carolina has proved a most gratifying success. It has demonstrated that the women and children of the State may, by light and interesting work during six weeks of early Summer, earn, without interfering seriously with their ordinary duties, at least $30. Those who can devote more time to the work may earn much more.

To place silk growing upon a permanent basis we must increase the output of silk cocoons to a volume which will attract to the State silk reelers and weavers, thus creating a home market for the product of the silkworm. The first and most necessary step is to increase the available supply of silkworm food. We must plant mulberry trees until each farm suited for this kind of work has at least 100 trees. Every farm having dry soil, lying between Goldsborough and Statesville or Asheville, can successfully grow silk.

In order to encourage the planting of the mulberry the State Department of Agriculture will distribute among the farmers of North Carolina in lots of 50 and 100 rooted seedling trees of the varieties best suited for feeding the silkworm. Not more than 100 will be sent to one person. Trees will be delivered during November, which is the best month for planting in this State. Full directions for planting and caring for the trees will be sent to each applicant.

Silk growing will prove valuable as nature study and a remunerative art in schools and is well worth the attention of all who have supervision over educational institutions. It is also well adapted for charitable institutions. Public institutions which wish to experiment with silk growing will be supplied with trees.

North Carolina is but one of the possible States for the growing of silk, this scientist says. He expects a wide range for its production before many years, far beyond the confines of the Southern belt.

FEIGN ILLNESS TO AVOID WORK.

Malingering, which begins with the first spell of cold weather, will send a countless number of men and women to hospitals and charitable and penal institutions in New York City. This is a very common disease, but it always manages to get on to the records under some other name, just what name depends on the immediate symptoms, and what the symptoms are depends largely on the imagination of the "patient."

Among a large number of indolent men and women the disease is chronic, but is manifested especially during the Winter season, when it is impossible for them to live in the open and procure their food by any of the innumerable and undescribed methods that are employed (or, to use parlance that is more accurately descriptive, "worked,") by people of their ilk. Many of these mendicants, by their adeptness at mimicry of suffering, are able to secure clean cots in warm rooms in hospitals, with good food and plenty of reading matter for a greater portion of the cold weather, deluding the hospital physicians into believing that they really are very ill.

They usually feign fits, imbecility, paralysis, poignant pains in the chest, or weak lungs that cause continual coughing. But a hand or leg retained in a certain position for any length of time resulting in the loss of power of again using it, is quite common. Not a few men and women have been known to inflict injuries on themselves and to suffer from them for weeks at a time in preference to working for a living.

The New York hospitals keep many people of this kind through every Winter. The physicians say they know it, but, try as they may, cannot stop it. In few cases the "patients" are so palpably "faking" and have appeared at the hospital so many times that they are turned away. They have suspicions in other cases, but cannot be certain, and frequently they retain pretty plain cases of "shamming" because they are not positive and think it better to keep a dozen impostors than to turn one innocent sufferer out into the cold, perhaps to die.

The approach of Winter also means an increase in the number of small crimes. Persons who are not willing to work out of doors during the cold weather or who are too lazy to work at all, resort to offenses which will cause their arrest and imprisonment. Petty thieving is the most common form, and the men and women usually take the pains to learn the penalties and regulate the amount of their stealings so that the sentence will not extend past the Winter.

Once in prison, if they are assigned to the stone pile or any other work, these indolents fix up their tricks to get on the sick list, and resort to almost any means to convince the usually strict physician of the institution that they are unfit to do manual labor. Men have been known to endure pain out of all proportion to the benefits in store for the sake of a bed in the hospital ward and better fare than is furnished to the well prisoner. Malingering has been common in armies ever since armies were first organized, and the tricks not infrequently have been anything but simple and transparent.

KEPT TOURISTS FROM ABBEY.

King Edward's Coronation a Sad Handicap to "Cookies" in England.

"It would be interesting to know," remarked an American tourist who has just returned from London, "how large a percentage of the Americans who went abroad this year saw anything more of Westminster Abbey than its exterior. It would be more exact, perhaps, to say how small a percentage, for I have no doubt that fewer Americans saw the interior of England's most famous cathedral than in any former year since European travel became a great Summer pastime.

"King Edward little knows what havoc his illness and coronation postponement worked in the minds and good nature of American sightseers. In the memory of travelers Westminster Abbey has never been closed so long before. And it came, too, just in the height of the tourist season. From early in June until September one might see squads of disappointed Americans walking around the Abbey, standing anxiously at every entrance, hoping against hope that some kind-hearted janitor or verger, or possibly a curate, might come out and say the magic word, 'enter.' But they never did. I tried to find a loophole, but the great pile of stone presented no vulnerable point."

Thousands of returning Americans have the same story to tell. Tourists who went over early and found the Abbey closed for the coronation arrangements continued their sightseeing on the Continent, saying: "Oh, well, when we return in August everything will be over, and we will have the Abbey for our finishing stroke." With the King's illness on the eve of the coronation, all of these hopes were blasted, for the Abbey remained shut with it royal decorations until the King was able to be crowned on Aug. 9. Then followed more consternation, when it was learned that more than a month would elapse before the temporary structures could be removed and the building restored to its former condition.

MR. DILL WAS "O. K."

James B. Dill, the corporation lawyer, was a space writer on New York and Jersey City papers twenty-five years ago. He had been graduated from college, and needed money while he was studying law. He often declares that the experience he gained in journalism has proved of very great value. When the "Molly Maguires" were causing so much trouble in the mining regions of Pennsylvania Mr. Dill applied to Z. K. Pangborn, proprietor of a Jersey City paper, for an assignment to write up the situation in the coal fields.

The train on which Mr. Dill traveled was wrecked by Molly Maguires and twenty-two persons in his car were killed. He escaped unhurt and found himself in a ditch. Pulling himself together he proceeded to write the story of the disaster. Mr. Dill is a small man, and while writing he was seized by the coat collar by a swarthy giant, who demanded to know what he was doing. Being informed, the giant deliberated whether he should hang Mr. Dill or again throw him into the ditch. While he was deliberating Mr. Dill recalled having in his pocket an editorial favorable to the miners that had been printed in Mr. Pangborn's paper. He exhibited it, and the result was that Mr. Dill was pronounced "O. K." A telegraph wire was opened for his use, and then he was sent home on an engine.

UNION BUSINESS IN APRONS.

When the apron supply business was first born, says The Springfield Republican, the aprons were carried about to the patrons of the Granger company in baskets. Then it grew out of the basket age and a horse carted the innocent aprons from store to store. Now the system has been perfected and everything runs smoothly. The aprons are made of a medium weight of white duck, those for the bartenders without bibs and the rest with them. Each man has his own particular aprons, and when he joins the apron union he is given a number, like a convict, and is known on the books by it. His six aprons all wear his number and he pays 25 cents a week for the use of them. He can have a clean one every day or a clean one once or twice a week, only it has to be according to the schedule which he made with the company in the beginning. When a clean apron is given out the dirty one is collected and urged to go to the laundry. The various supply companies do not do their own washing, but have contracts with some of the local laundries, which take care of that end of the business.

LONGEST SPAN IN THE WORLD.

A bridge which will have the longest span in the world is being constructed over the St. Lawrence River about six and a half miles south of Quebec, says The Pittsburg Gazette. The great St. Lawrence flows between high, rocky cliffs at this point, and varies from 1,900 to 2,500 feet in width, according to the tide. The water is about 180 feet deep in the channel and flows by at a swift rate. The channel will be crossed with a suspended span and two cantilever arms, making the unsupported structure 1,800 feet long, which is by far the longest span in the world. The length of anchor arms on each side of the main span will be 500 feet, with one approach span of 220 feet at each end between anchor piers and terminal abutments. The length of the structure, including abutments, will be 3,300 feet. The bridge will have two railway tracks, a single electric motor track, and a highway for vehicles. The depth of the suspended span at the centre will be 120 feet. The substructure will consist of two main piers, two anchor piers, and two abutments.

Photographs.

VERY SPECIAL OFFER.
A DOZEN BEST CABINETS, AND A LIFE-SIZE ENLARGEMENT, 16x20, mounted on stretcher, ready to frame, for 3.00
Ask for prices on Crayons, Water Colors and Sepias made from any old picture.
(Seventh Floor.)

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

ON SALE TO-MORROW,
4,300 Pairs of
Nottingham Lace Curtains
At Prices That Are Positively Astonishing.

Another Dress Goods Event

Begins To-Morrow Morning

ONE of those important announcements which never fail to arouse the quickest interest. Thousands of yards of Dress Goods go on sale to-morrow in the Main Aisle and in the regular Dress Goods sections at PRICES THAT ARE EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE.

All the popular weaves, colors and combinations are here in the greatest imaginable variety. In fact, to wander among these fresh and beautiful new textiles is to get into companionable touch with all that is best and latest in the world of fabric fashion.

Space is so limited that we can only tell you about a few of the leaders specialized as attractions in this sale. For the sake of convenience we have divided them into lots.

Each is representative of bargains of the most unusual description.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS.
LOT 1—KNICKERBOCKER SUITING, all wool, 54 inches wide; black and white effects; $1.00 quality; special price for this sale, yd., 49

VENETIAN BROADCLOTHS.
LOT 2—VENETIAN BROADCLOTH, all wool, fine German make, 52 inches wide; all the new street shades; $2.50 quality; special price for this sale, yd., 1.25

COVERT CLOTHS.
LOT 3—COVERT CLOTH, all wool, 52 inches wide, in blues, tans, Oxfords and browns, $1.25 quality; special price for this sale, yd., 69

WAISTINGS.
LOT 4—WAISTINGS, all wool, silk and wool, and silk and worsted; over 100 different designs and colors to choose from; would be good value at 50c.; special price for this sale, yd., 29

BLACK CHEVIOT.
LOT 5—BLACK CHEVIOT, all wool, 56 inches wide, sponged and shrunk ready for the tailor; heavy enough for coats, walking skirts, &c.; regular $1.25 quality; special price for this sale, yard, 59

CREPE DE PARIS.
LOT 6—CREPE DE PARIS, silk warp, 40 inches wide, in cream, Nile, royal, pink, rose, old rose, sky, biscuit, French gray, &c.; regular $1.25 quality; special price for this sale, per yard, 75

CANVAS.
LOT 7—CANVAS; all wool, 50 inches wide, in black and navy only; regularly $1.00; special price for this sale, yard, 49

ZIBELINE PLAIDS.
LOT 8—ZIBELINE PLAIDS, for children's dresses, skirts and whole suits; 80 different colorings to select from; regularly 59c yard; special price for this sale, yard, 39

GRANITE CLOTH.
LOT 9—GRANITE CLOTH, the new street shades; plenty of blacks and navys; special price for this sale, yard, 25

PRUNELLA.
LOT 10—PRUNELLA, fine French make, all wool, 42 inches wide; all the new pastel and street shades; regular $1.25 quality; special price for this sale, yard, 85

ALL WOOL CASHMERE.
LOT 11—J. CASHMERE, all wool, in a large variety of colors; special price for this sale, yard, 29
(Main Floor, Front.)

Popular Silks at Remarkable Prices.

5,000 Yards of Pure Silk Checked Louisines and Taffetas at 39c. a Yard

Black and White and Blue and White Checked Taffetas and Louisines in all size shepherd checks.

Most Popular Fabrics of the Season.

In tremendous demand everywhere. Because of a certain trade opportunity we are able to offer these Silks at a very astonishingly low price. Regularly priced at 75c. to 85c. a yard. This special sale, per yard, 39

Crepe de Chines.

24-inch all-silk Crepe de Chines, in all desirable shades, Monday at the very low price of, per yard 63

Good Black Taffetas.

Best grades of guaranteed Black Taffetas specially priced for this week.
20-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 53
26-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 68
36-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 1.00
54-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 1.75

Velvets.

METALLIC VELVETS.
22-inch Metallic Velvets in neat dot and figured effects, yard, 75

BLACK DRESS VELVET.
27-inch fine imported quality black dress velvet, $3.00 grade, at, per yard, 1.95
(Main Floor, Front.)

AND IN THE VERY CENTRE OF THE CITY, TOO.

42d Street at the Fifth Avenue—an open ditch with ragged fences—broken-down trolley tracks—shabby heaps of rubbish, scraps and leavings generally.

That these conditions have not moved the town to riot is no doubt due to the gentle influence of the "Popular Shop," offering things which one must have in making the House Beautiful.

The "Popular Shop."

Quaint and Original Furnishings for TOWN HOUSES and APARTMENTS
Not to be had Elsewhere.

The English and French Wall Papers.
The New Crop Japanese Grass Cloth.

The Liberty Cotton and Flax Fabrics for Smart Upholstery.

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture, For Close Quarters Where Space Counts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.
Selections by Retail Customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners.
VISITORS WELCOME.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.
Trade Marks Reg'd.

Ladies' Tailoring

The Fit is Perfect
Styles up-to-date
Workmanship faultless
$50 and up.

FRUHAUF & BUXBAUM,
39 WEST 42D ST.

"77"

COLD FEET.

Cold feet and hands indicate poor circulation of the blood and a nervous predisposition to take Cold.

Most colds start with checked circulation, known by a chill or shiver, cold feet and hands.

The use of "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins, the extremities warm up, and the Cold is broken.

Dr. Humphreys' "77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets—fits the vest pocket.

At all Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

COLDS

BANKER'S HOME ROBBED

Silver Jewel Case Containing $14,300 in Gems Taken.

Leather Case Which Held $700 in Money Rifled—The Burglars Did Their Work Without Awakening the Family.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Oct. 11.—Fifteen thousand dollars worth of jewelry and money were stolen last night from the country residence of Arthur Coppell, the Wall Street banker and broker at 24 Exchange Place, New York. Mr. Coppell has been spending the Summer here with his family, living in a cottage that he rented in the Spring. Some time during last night burglars forced an entrance through a window in the kitchen. They passed through the dining room and made their way up a winding staircase to the second floor. Here the hallway runs the entire length of the house, and the burglars proceeded to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Coppell, which is at the northeast end of the house.

Going to Mrs. Coppell's bureau they took from the top drawer a solid silver jewel case containing jewels valued at $14,300. The box is twelve inches long, six inches wide, and three inches deep. After getting this box the burglars went to Mr. Coppell's bureau, which stands nearer the bed, and took from a drawer a leather case containing $700 in money, of which $95 was in gold.

On the bureau was lying the key to a cabinet, in which the silverware is kept, but this was overlooked by the thieves. They took the jewel case and the leather case containing the money down to the kitchen where they pried off the lid of the jewel case, which was locked, and after removing the contents, placed the box on a chair, which they shoved under a table. They threw the leather case behind the kitchen door after taking the money out. After securing their plunder they left the house by the laundry door, which they left open.

They conducted their operations so quietly that the members of the household were not disturbed and nothing was known of the robbery until the servants came down to work this morning. Among the articles stolen were:

One gold watch chain.
One gold miniature brooch.
One gold pencil holder.
One gold locket.
A pair of silver sleeve links.
A case containing six gold scarfpins.
One diamond ring, with two large stones.
One opal lavalliere, with three opals.
One chain diamond bracelet.
One plain gold bracelet.
A turquoise and pearl scarfpin.
A diamond pin, with five stones.
One ruby band, with five stones.
One sapphire band, with five stones.
One opal ring, mounted with diamonds.
One diamond and sapphire ring, with two stones.
One pearl and diamond scarfpin.
An oval turquoise and pearl brooch.

The houses in Short Hills are separate, and each is surrounded by a spacious lawn, and are occupied by New York business men. The residents felt the insufficiency of the police protection, and it was decided at a meeting in Casino Hall to form a protective association.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Negro Believed to be Implicated in Many Montclair Robberies.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 11.—A negro who is believed to be implicated in the various robberies that have occurred in the fashionable residence section of this city was caught at an early hour this morning. Over $100 worth of silverware, taken from the residence of John Platt at 52 Lincoln Street, was found in his possession.

The man gave his name as Reuben Johnson, which the police believe to be fictitious.

That Johnson had accomplices is believed from the fact that, while he was ransacking the Platt house, some one entered the home of Archibald Snow at Forest Street and Claremont Avenue and secured booty valued at $500. Johnson was detected by a servant boring a hole in the door of the house of S. W. Leporin, a wealthy resident of Lincoln Street, and the police were notified, which resulted in his arrest. The man answers the description of the thief who entered the home of Alfred Lopez at 85 Elm Street last April, while the dead body of Mrs. Lopez lay prepared for burial in the parlor.

"ELIJAH II." NEEDS CASH.

John Alexander Dowie Announces That Zion Is Ready to Borrow Money and Pay 6 Per Cent. Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Any one having $5 to lend will please communicate with John Alexander Dowie, otherwise "Elijah II.," who promises 6 per cent. interest on the investment.

He finally admits that he is a little short of ready cash, but in the same breath declares himself worth in his own right more than $23,000,000. All question as to the financial difficulties of Dowie and his church have been answered by his own publications and by circular letters sent broadcast to "Zion in America," "Zion in Europe," "Zion in Asia," "Zion in Africa," &c.

The general and sweeping appeal for funds is dated at Zion City, Oct. 8. It is addressed to every member and officer and every friend of the church. So broad is the scope of the circular letter made that any one in the land may become a creditor of Zion.

While appealing for funds the head of the Church comments on the "general financial stringency" existing throughout the United States. By inference it appears that Zion's troubles are due to the outside financial conditions rather than to any disregard for economic conditions when Dowie led his followers to the north shore.

VALUABLE SILK SHIPMENT.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 11.—One of the most valuable cargoes of raw and manufactured silks ever shipped across the Pacific Ocean from China and Japan arrived to-day in a special train from Vancouver to Prescott over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and was transferred to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad here in bond, going by special train to New York.

The train consisted of twelve cars, in which were 339 tons of raw silk and two cars of manufactured goods, the value of the consignment being $2,000,000.

Texas Coal for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 11.—The coal famine in the East caused the shipment to-day of the first car of coal ever sent from Texas to New York. The car loaded with nut coal passed through Dallas to-night from the mines at Thurber, Texas, one hundred miles west of Dallas. It is consigned to E. L. Marsden, New York City. Orders are in at Thurber to ship five more cars next week.

Cuban Economist Coming Here.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Señor L. V. de Abad, formerly Commissioner of the Cuban Economic Society in Washington, sailed to-day for New York, where he will confer with various officials regarding the actual situation in Cuba.

Racing Benefit for Press Club.

The plan proposed just before the opening of the Morris Park Fall race meeting for a racing benefit for the hospital and cemetery fund of the New York Press Club took definite shape yesterday when after a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Westchester Racing Association, it was announced that the racing at Morris Park on Friday, Oct. 24, will be conducted for the benefit of the fund named. The date fixed upon originally was in the schedule of the present meeting at the Morris Park track, with a stake fixture set for decision on that day. Under the new arrangement this stake will be run as announced in the schedule of stakes, with the addition of a special programme of races, the details of which will be decided later.

LEADER FOLEY SETTLES FEUD.

He Obtains Promises of Peace from the Five Points and Eastman Clubs.

Leader Thomas F. Foley of the Second Assembly District has brought to a stop the trouble that has existed between the rival gangs belonging to the Five Points Club and the "Jack" Eastman Club, and the representatives of these rival factions have given their word that they will never more be bad, thus obviating the necessity of calling out the police reserves to quell riots and disperse gangs armed with pistols, clubs, and other weapons.

It took several days to completely accomplish this purpose, but Leader Foley persevered, and last night the members of the Five Points Club were celebrating the signing of a peace compact at their clubrooms, at 126 White Street.

The trouble between the two social clubs started two weeks ago when the east siders were accused of beating one of the Five Pointers. This was retaliated by a charge that the Five Pointers assaulted one of the members of the club, whom they caught alone on a dark night, and left him lying unconscious between the car tracks on an east side street. Since that time the two clubs have met three times in combat which resulted in a large number of each of the factions landing in jail and paying fines. One of the young men died from a fractured skull, and two others were hurt by jumping out of a window, while getting away from the Five Pointers.

On Monday night Foley met the members of the Eastman Club, and the following night arranged for a meeting of the Five Pointers to talk peace to them. The result was a conference between delegations of the two clubs at the Downtown Tammany headquarters, with Foley as arbitrator. He succeeded after explaining that he did not want the personal fight to become a political one in securing a compromise.

CAB CRUSHED BY CARS.

Excitement at Broadway and Thirtieth Street at the Theatre Opening Hour—Escape of Occupants.

The grinding of a hansom cab into pieces between two trolley cars was a sight that gave the Broadway theatregoers a few shivers last night. The street was crowded at the time, about 8:15 P. M., and the cab, in which were a well-dressed man and a woman, equally well dressed, was coming down Broadway, bound for Daly's Theatre.

At Thirtieth Street a south-bound trolley car struck the cab behind and bounced it over upon the other track. Just then a north-bound car caught it on the other side and the horse and vehicle were crushed between the two cars. The vehicle was splintered into kindling wood and the horse was lacerated.

The bystanders thought that the occupants of the cab had been killed, but they were pulled out of the wreck without serious injuries. They were Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morse, who came from the Manhattan Hotel. The driver, Harry Hirsch of 419 East Twenty-second Street, escaped by leaping from his seat.

For a time there was a scene of excitement, with women screaming and men shouting and running. It took fifteen minutes to get the wheels of the cab from where it was wedged between the cars. The horse had to be shot later.

TWO CABS OVERTURNED.

Two cabs were overturned last night in the upper part of the city by running into building material. One cabman, Daniel O'Connor, of 943 Sixth Avenue, was taken to the Flower Hospital. He had a shoulder dislocated and a scalp wound, but he went home after treatment. His cab struck material in front of 72 West Forty-sixth Street. The occupants, a man and a woman, were thrown out, but not hurt. The woman described herself to the police as Mrs. Charles Brich of 69 West Forty-seventh Street.

Another cab going northward on Fifth Avenue ran into a pile of lumber near an excavation in front of the home of George W. Vanderbilt. It was without passengers and the driver was not hurt by the fall.

Trotting at Empire City Track.

The trotting and pacing races which were to have taken place at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday, were postponed on account of the wet weather until Wednesday. The programme is as follows:

Pacing; mile heats; two in three.—A. E. Perrin's b. m. Rosalet, C. A. Willis's b. g. Diamond King, F. C. Schmidt's b. m. Plumline, L. H. Periman's gr. m. Maggie Alencon, W. J. Clark's b. g. Giles Noyes.

Trotting; mile heats; two in three.—M. C. Harrison's b. g. Axtello and Charles C. Lloyd's blk. g. Malzour.

Pacing; mile heats; two in three.—Edgar Bronk's ch. g. Star Pugh, Fred Deitz's gr. m. Bessie Bonehill, Nathan Straus's Inadriga.

Trotting; mile heats; two in three.—H. C. Mapes's b. g. Jolly Bachelor, Charles C. Lloyd's b. g. Allabrieve, Brayton Ives's b. m. Nora McKenne.

Pacing; mile heats; two in three.—A. E. Perrin's b. g. Bud Stout, W. B. E. Lockwood's b. g. Crafty, F. G. Schmidt's ch. g. Mercury Wilkes.

Trotting, mile heats, two in three.—W. J. Clark's br. g. Ildreim, F. F. Russell's ch. g. Possibility, M. Buckheimer's b. g. Bow Rene, Stewart Barr's br. g. Bright Light, Nathan Straus's rn. g. Malacca, F. Gerken's b. g. Joe N.

Trotting; mile heats; two in three.—T. B. Leahy's b. m. Princess Pine, Fred T. Steinway's br. m. Lou Mitchell, Stewart Barr's b. g. T. T. D., William Henderson's Hertha Chimes, H. C. Mape's Matilda L., Nathan Straus's Belton, Jr.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:30 A. M.—580 Washington Street; Christopher Luckey & Co.; damage, $1,000.
3:40 A. M.—First Street, near Fourth Avenue; Robert Abentroth; damage, $1,000.
7:20 A. M.—55 West Eighteenth Street; Siegel-Cooper Company; damage, $100.
9:20 A. M.—104 Orchard Street; Samuel Deck; damage, $50.
4:48 P. M.—629 East Ninth Street; William Fleish; damage trifling.
7:55 P. M.—54 West One Hundredth Street; William P. Ware; damage trifling.
7:20 P. M.—273-275 Ryder Avenue; John Hartmeyer; damage, $11,000.
7:35 P. M.—Street Cleaning Department dump, East Eightieth Street; damage, $10.
7:30 P. M.—15-17 Crosby Street; L. Langsdors & Co.; damage, $200.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Joseph Lippincott, Pittsburg; T. E. Stephens, London; J. Caussade, Paris; Archibald Johnston, Bethlehem, Penn.; F. H. White, London; C. E. Orr, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—Col. T. A. Birmingham, Honolulu; J. T. Robison, Cleveland; O. C. Fawcett, Baltimore; W. W. Watts, Louisville; John E. McGuire, Pittsburg; Frank C. Fabey, Berlin; W. B. Saunders, Richmond.

VICTORIA—G. R. Haddock, Moncton, N. B.; F. Alexander Dwyer, London; John S. Coxe, Birmingham, Ala.

GILSEY—Count Louis Primoli, Rome, Italy; M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; Asa S. Watkinson, Chelsea, England; Charles Byrne, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Ebon Sutton, Baltimore; Gen. T. M. Anderson, United States Army; John T. Rayner, Paris; Capt. C. J. Train, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—J. L. Hickman, London; Capt. W. B. Boag, England; O. L. Mirale, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Vincent Miret, Cuba; J. T. Laubat, Paris; Chief W. Llewellyn Lewis, Belize, British Honduras; John C. Wood, London; G. H. Anderson, Kildare, Ireland; John F. Shiels, London.

MANHATTAN—Daniel W. Hopper, Baltimore; V. Gaudil, London; H. Wynne Finck, London; C. Lazard, Paris; J. P. Sackett, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Henry S. Ganz, Cleveland; M. M. Martin and F. Sitterding, Richmond; Wallace H. Ham and C. Hall Davis, Petersburg, Va.; J. Taylor Marsh, London.

SAVOY—Dr. G. von Bruning, Frankfort-on-Main; H. Hartman, Chicago; Charles Rogers, Sydney, New South Wales.

NETHERLAND—H. B. Reynolds, China; Hart Kling, Detroit; Judge Frank Brundage, Buffalo; A. Satter, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—F. A. Durban, Zanesville, Ohio; T. S. Rice, London; Alfred Fellows, Jarrow-on-Tyne; A. D. Cheyne, London.

GRAND UNION—H. Clayton Goff, Washington; H. D. Chapin, Cleveland.

PARK AVENUE—Major James Oakes, United States Army; J. B. Morgan, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Senator M. C. Butler, South Carolina; Lord Monk Bretton, London.

GRAND—W. J. Wallace, Washington; Dr. R. S. Vickery, United States Army; D. d'Harala, Paris; Dr. J. M. Hewitt, United States Navy.

ASTOR—J. Zurowetz, Vienna.

EMPIRE—S. E. Worms, New Orleans; F. G. Farwell, Quebec; N. W. Davis, Mobile; F. A. Marriott, San Francisco.

HOTEL MAJESTIC—Russell Howell, Chicago; M. H. Girdley, Detroit; H. H. Cordes, Denver.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 11.—Charters issued to-day at Dover were as follows:

Wood River Gold Copper Company of Scranton, Penn.; capital stock, $1,000,000.

Liberty Brewing Company of Springfield, Mass.; capital stock, $300,000.

W. G. Hess Manufacturing Company of York, Penn.; capital stock, $100,000; general manufacturers.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Daughters of American Revolution Begin a Great Structure in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—With elaborate patriotic services ground was to-day broken for the Memorial Continental Hall of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Seventeenth and D Streets, Northwest.

The ceremony, which was attended by a large number, including representatives of the National Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution, also marked the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Charles N. Fairbanks, President General of the order and wife of the senior United States Senator from Indiana, officiated, assisted by the surviving founders of the National society. The spade with which the earth was turned was presented by the Montana society, through Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, the Vice Regent of that State, who read a poem written for the occasion by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The spade is made of gold and silver taken from Montana mines, and is set with blue and white sapphires from that State.

Mrs. Fairbanks made an address in which she pointed out the great lines on which the society was founded a dozen years ago, and the fact that the membership has now grown to 40,000 women. The society, she said, did not exist for pride of family or blood, but to aid in preserving the eternal principles of liberty.

STEAMSHIP SOUTHWARK HERE.

Four Days Overdue Because of Burned-Out Boiler.

The American Line steamship Southwark, four days overdue from Southampton, docked late last night at Pier C, Jersey City. The officers of the steamship refused to give out any information with regard to the cause of the delay, but it was learned that the trouble was caused by the burning out of one of the boilers. The accident occurred 350 miles out from Southampton. There was no excitement among the passengers, but much growling at the long delay.

The Southwark had much difficulty in making her dock in Jersey City, and though she arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M., it was after 10 o'clock before her sixty-seven cabin passengers could land. The strong wind and tide drove the steamship over to the Grand Street pier, and she had to be warped back to the York Street pier.

Charles Ericksson, a steward, died on the way over. He was a native of Minneapolis, and his body was brought to port. On Friday morning, according to a passenger, the Southwark sighted a Bermuda Line steamship, from which a man was seen to jump overboard. He apparently was lost.

WORRIED OVER WISCONSIN.

Postmaster General Payne to Make Another Effort to Restore Harmony Among the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Payne, and Representative Babcock are said to be alarmed over the situation in Wisconsin, and another effort is to be made to compel the stalwarts to line up for Gov. La Follette. This time it is the National Administration at Washington which is pulling the wires for harmony.

Mr. Babcock, as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, during the last two weeks has had a careful canvass made of Wisconsin in the interests of the committee, and as a result he is reported to have informed the President that, not only might Wisconsin go Democratic on the State proposition, but that five Congress districts probably would go Democratic because of the mixed situation.

Mr. Payne is hurrying to Milwaukee to insist on harmony in Wisconsin. Whether he will be more successful in his mission now than he was a few weeks ago cannot be predicted, but it is said that Mr. Payne will tell the conservative leaders that they must take their coats off during the remainder of the campaign and work as they never did before to save the State for the Republicans.

More than that, it is said that simultaneously with the arrival of Mr. Payne, the stringency in the finances of the Republican State Central Committee will be relieved.

CAMDEN EXCISE ACT REVIEW.

Republicans Attack Jersey City Aldermanic Resolution Adopted Under Its Terms.

A writ of certiorari was granted yesterday by Justice Gilbert Collins of the Supreme Court, in Jersey City, for the review of the Aldermanic resolution, adopted under the terms of the Camden excise act, directing the election on Nov. 4 of a partisan Excise Board of five members. The application was made by Corporation Counsel George L. Record, Assistant Corporation Attorney Robert Carey, and Counselor William H. Speer, Jr.

Mr. Speer appeared as the attorney for Stephen J. Fitzgerald, Mayor Mark Fagan's clerk, in whose name the Camden act is assailed. Corporation Attorney John Wahl Queen, who is a Democrat, opposed the granting of the writ. The lawyers who made the application are Republicans.

The argument will be heard at Trenton on the 30th. The writ does not act as a stay. It is not probable that a decision will be given before the election. The Democrats will nominate probably Alderman J. J. McBride, Philip Kleutzig, Vice President of the Jersey City German-American Democratic Club; Dennis Gallagher, Homer Green, and another. It is not likely the Republicans will nominate. The board now in session was appointed by Mayor Fagan and will hold office until Jan. 1 at all events.

GEN. KING REFUSES TO RUN.

Republicans in Brooklyn's Seventh Congress District Had Hoped to Win with Him.

Gen. Horatio C. King has refused to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, Brooklyn, and in doing so has greatly disappointed the Republicans of that district. Assemblyman John Hill Morgan, Chairman of the committee appointed to notify the General of his nomination, said yesterday that he would make an effort tomorrow to induce him to reconsider his determination not to run. Gen. King learned of his nomination while he was in Washington, and he declared then that he would not accept. Upon his return to Brooklyn yesterday he sent a letter to Assemblyman Morgan formally declining the nomination. The Democracy is arraigned by Gen. King in his letter of declination, which is in part as follows:

The appeal thus made to my loyalty to the party is difficult for me to resist. Its success in this campaign, it seems to me, is most vital to the continued peace and prosperity of the State and country, and were it at all practicable for me to accept at the present time I would certainly do so. But I must reiterate my determination to decline the nomination. It does not impress me that the situation calls for this sacrifice on my part. In regard the election of the unexceptional Republican ticket as already assured. The law-loving and law-abiding people of the Empire State are not yet ready to drag to victory the Socialistic car labeled Democracy. The Democratic Party, so called, does not deserve and cannot hope to win in any event, until it has rid itself of any vestige of the nauseous doctrines with which it has been infected and inflicted since the explosion of a pyrotechnic metaphor at Chicago addled the brains of a majority in number if not in intellect of its managers.

The Seventh District is strongly Democratic, but the Republicans believed that they had a chance to win with Gen. King as their candidate.

THEIR NAMES ON OFFICIAL BALLOT

Justice Chester Issues Mandamus Writs in Cases of Democratic Candidates.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Writs of mandamus were issued to-day by Justice Alder Chester, directing Secretary of State McDonough to place on the official ballot, in the regular Democratic column, the names of Townsend Scudder, candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District; Edwin Bailey, candidate for State Senator in the First Senatorial District, and Luke A. Keenan, candidate for State Senator in the Second Senatorial District.

The Secretary of State had refused to place the certificates of nomination on file because they were not received within the required time limit. In granting the writs, Justice Chester said that the Secretary of State was right in refusing to file the certificates without a court order, but said that the election law gave the Supreme Court authority, if an injustice would be wrought by keeping a name or names off the ballot, to direct that they be inserted therein.

BRINGS CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Prohibitionist Accuses Federal Official in Connection with Nomination of Watson M. Rogers.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—At a meeting of the Prohibition Judicial Committee appointed to fill vacancies, the name of Watson M. Rogers was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of the Prohibition candidate, Aionzo Leffingwell.

During the proceedings of the meeting Chairman Pitts said that he had been approached by a prominent Federal office holder who had offered him a bribe of $300, offering to raise it to $500 if necessary, if he would by mistake call the committee together one day too late to indorse Mr. Rogers.

MINNESOTA BALLOT CHANGED.

Supreme Court Decides Contest for the Party Name "Socialist."

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court has issued an order directing Secretary of State Hanson to place on the official ballot the name of Thomas Van Lear as the Socialist-Labor Party candidate for Governor, and to strike out the party name "Socialist," after the name of J. E. Nash. That has the effect of leaving Nash on the ticket without a party designation.

The point made by the Socialist-Labor Party was that it had been a recognized party since 1898, and had candidates on the State, Congressional, and municipal ticket at each election; that Social Democrats in 1900 appropriated a part of their name, and last Summer at a convention had sought to keep them off the ticket by adopting the name Socialist Party.

NOMINATION DECLARED VOID.

Regular Democratic Candidate Cuneen Cannot Be Nominee of Prohibitionists Also.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Secretary of State McDonough to-day rendered a decision declaring null and void the nomination of John Cuneen of Buffalo as the Prohibition candidate for Attorney General, on the ground that the election law prohibited the naming of a candidate who was already the candidate or another party by a Nominating Committee.

Mr. Cuneen was nominated by a special Nominating Committee of the Prohibition Party after he had been nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Attorney General.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ILL.

Newark Mayoralty Nominee Off for Bermuda—Lawyer Kalisch Stricken.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Dr. James R. Wrightson, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, who had been ill for several days with grip, sailed to-day for Bermuda, on the advice of his physician. He will be absent for at least two weeks, but hopes to be able to return in time to make a hustling campaign of about ten days.

Samuel Kalisch, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, while arguing a case in court to-day was prostrated, and his brother had to finish the argument. Mr. Kalisch went to his home, and hopes to be all right by Monday.

RAIN SPOILS DEMONSTRATION.

Liberal Democrats Postpone Their Formal Campaign Opening.

The inclement weather had such a disastrous effect upon the attendance at what was intended to be the formal opening of the Liberal Democracy campaign in the Nineteenth Senatorial District last night that the leaders resolved to postpone the event until next Thursday.

Despite the fact that there are 600 Liberal Democrats enrolled in the district, no more than thirty were present when the meeting was called to order in the hall at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue last night.

Though a formal opening was postponed it was decided to hold a meeting, and Joseph Sacco was made Chairman. Addresses were delivered by J. W. Forrest of Albany, W. J. Fleming and James R. Brown, the candidates for Congress from the Nineteenth Congressional District.

TO OPPOSE ALLAN McDERMOTT.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Tenth District of New Jersey met at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and nominated James D. Manning, an independent Democrat of Jersey City.

He will be opposed by Allan L. McDermott, the regular Democratic candidate, who is a member of the present House. The district is composed of the first six wards of Jersey City, Hoboken, and the townships of North Hudson.

Robert Carey for Congress.

The Republican Convention of the Ninth New Jersey Congress District met last night in Lincoln Hall, Jersey City, and nominated Robert Carey. Mr. Carey is a lawyer, and until the first Bryan campaign was a Democrat. The Ninth District includes election districts 6 to 24 in Jersey City, Bayonne, Harrison, Kearny, and the Township of East Newark.

Democratic Nominee Withdraws.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—R. E. Lee Reynolds, Democratic nominee for member of Assembly in Montgomery County, filed his withdrawal with the Chairman of the County Committee to-day. The reason given is that he is ineligible, as he is a member of the Amsterdam Municipal Board.

New York Democracy's Plea Filed.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—The petition of the Greater New York Democracy, bearing 6,000 signatures, and nominating as their candidates the complete State ticket of the regular Democratic Party, was filed with Secretary of State McDonough to-day.

For Delegate to Congress.

RATON, N. M., Oct. 11.—The Republican Territorial Convention has nominated Bernard S. Rodey to succeed himself as Delegate to Congress.

Accepts Nomination for Congress.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—Mayor D. L. D. Granger of this city to-day decided to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First District. He declined to be a candidate at first. Congressman Melville Bull is the Republican nominee.

BISHOP BONACUM WINS SUIT.

Nebraska Supreme Court Decides He May Oust Priest from Parish House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in favor of Bishop Bonacum in his suit to oust the Rev. Father Harrington from the parish property in the town of Alma. The Bishop several months ago dismissed the priest from his charge, but the latter refused to retire from the parish house and, retaining the keys, continued to hold services in the church. Bishop Bonacum sought to obtain possession of the property and enjoin the priest from using it, but the lower court denied the writ.

That judgment is reversed by the Supreme Court. It holds that when the governing authority of a church or a religious organization has deprived one of its clergymen of his authority to officiate as such he may be enjoined from using the property. This is the third victory for Bishop Bonacum in his actions against priests.

Chosen St. Louis Fair Official.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 11.—H. Morris, Acting Auditor of the Rock Island system, has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation of the St. Louis Fair by President D. R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED.

Hook and Ladder Tillerman Dies from Fall on the Way to a Window Curtain Blaze.

While running to an alarm for a blazing window curtain yesterday morning Hook and Ladder Truck 18 ran upon the curb before the Delancey Street Station, at Attorney Street, and Patrick Quail, the tillerman, was thrown to the sidewalk, receiving injuries from which he died in Bellevue eight hours later. He was twenty-eight years old and lived with his sister at 203 Henry Street. Quail was an experienced steersman and was in his usual place at the time of the accident. The truck was then turning the corner, after leaving its house in Attorney Street, but a short distance away. It was not going very fast, for the greater part of the street at that point has been torn up by the East River Bridge contractors, and the unfortunate fireman was doing his best to pilot it safely across the narrow strip of pavement which remains.

The curb upon which the rear wheel struck is very high. Quail came down on his head. Battalion Chief Guerin, who was following close behind in his buggy, and several policemen picked him up and carried him into the stationhouse, as another man quietly slipped into his place, and the truck started on to the fire. The doctors found that Quail's skull had been shattered, and that his body was a mass of bruises. The curtain, which caught fire, was in the rooms of Samuel Dick on the third floor of 104 Orchard Street. It had been put out with a pail of water, while a frightened lodger pulled the firebox.

MOLINEUX CASE WITNESS.

Mr. Osborne Will Ask the Grand Jury to Indict Zeller—Mary Melando's Disappearance.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who will prosecute Molineux, said last night that he will ask the Grand Jury to indict Robert A. Zeller. Mr. Osborne will charge Zeller with interfering with the efforts of the District Attorney's office to bring the case to trial by meddling with the people's witnesses. Mr. Osborne declined to be more specific or give any additional details.

Robert A. Zeller is an ex-employe of Roland B. Molineux, at the factory of Herman & Co., in Newark, where the accused was Superintendent.

At various times during the former trial of Molineux Zeller's name was dragged into the proceedings. He was openly accused by Mr. Osborne of having acted as a go-between between Bartow S. Weeks, Molineux's lawyer, and certain important witnesses in Newark, whose attendance in court Mr. Osborne vainly sought to secure for the prosecution. The most important of these was Mary Melando, a girl who had kept Molineux's apartments in Newark, and whose testimony, when she finally was trapped by Osborne's detectives and brought to this city, proved to be one of the links in the evidence on which Molineux was convicted.

Mary Melando testified that Zeller had taken her to see Lawyer Weeks. The woman is missing now, and Mr. Osborne's proposed action is probably due to some impression on his part that Zeller has been instrumental in spiriting her away.

POSTAL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

Those for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1904, Aggregate $153,010,520.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The estimates forwarded by Postmaster General Payne to the Treasury for the expenditures of the entire postal service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, aggregate $153,010,520.

The Postmaster General estimates that the Post Office Department will provide from its own revenues which accrue from postage and other sources, $144,767,664, leaving a deficiency of $8,242,856 to be provided for out of the General Treasury.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, aggregate $138,421,598, making an increase of $14,588,922 for the following fiscal year. The deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $2,961,110. Among the items in the estimates are the following:

Railway mail transportation, $38,242,000, an increase approximately of $2,000,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year; pay of railway mail clerks, $11,917,000; carrying mails in foreign countries, &c., $2,566,000; printing postage stamps, $376,000, an increase of $84,000.

REPORT ON MONEY ORDERS.

For Fiscal Year Ended the Increase Over Previous One Was $41,907,072.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The annual report of General Superintendent J. T. Metcalf of the Money Order Bureau of the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, shows the money orders issued by the Post Offices of the United States increased over the previous year 4,951,171 in number and $41,907,072 in amount. The average daily sale of money orders during the year was $1,028,160.

There have been 2,842 domestic money order offices and 1,842 international offices added to the list. There are now 34,127 domestic offices and 6,046 international offices in operation.

Although nearly 41,000,000 orders were paid, involving the disbursement of $321,000,000, the loss to the department was but $65.

COMMISSIONER MOSES RESIGNS.

Head of Public Instruction in the Philippines Tires of His Position.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—Commissioner Bernard Moses, head of the Department of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands, has written a letter to Gov. Taft resigning the Commissionership in order that he may return to the University of California, where he occupies the Chair of History and Political Economy.

His leave from the university expires next July. The Regents have added to the importance of the position in the university held by Prof. Moses, and the latter has decided to return. He will leave the Philippines in January, going by the way of Suez. Prof. Moses will travel in Asia and Europe for six months.

INDIAN KILLS A TEACHER.

The Shooting Occurs on Rosebud Reservation, but Details Are Lacking.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Indian Agent McChesney, at Rosebud, S. D., to-day telegraphed Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones that Edwin C. Tayloe, teacher at the Milks Creek Indian Day School on the Rosebud Reservation, and formerly of this city, had been shot and killed by a Sioux Indian belonging in the Ponca Creek country. The murderer has been arrested.

The school is located one hundred miles east of the agency and forty-five miles from a railroad. No further particulars are known at Rosebud, and Day School Inspector McFatridge has been sent to the scene to investigate and report.

The Ranger Not Needed at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A cable message was received at the Navy Department to-day from Rear Admiral Casey, commanding the American forces on the Isthmus of Panama, saying that the cruiser Ranger is no longer needed in that vicinity, and asking whether he should send her home. Admiral Casey was notified that he had better retain the Ranger on the station for a short time longer, unless the development of sickness among the crew required the immediate departure of the vessel.

Overpayment by Cuba Returned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—An evidence of the scrupulous accuracy with which the United States Government is dealing with Cuba in a financial sense, was given to-day, when a Treasury warrant for the sum of $29,295 was placed in the hands of Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister here, for delivery to his Government. This sum represents an overpayment by the Cuban Government to the United States on account of buildings erected during the military occupation and paid for out of United States funds.

Carroll D. Wright to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Announcement is made to-day that Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who has been prominent recently in his efforts to settle the coal strike, will retire from office in about two years. For eighteen years Mr. Wright has been Chief of the Bureau of Labor. He now is engaged in some important investigations, the completion of which will occupy the two years he expects yet to remain at the head of the Labor Bureau. Mr. Wright a few days ago was installed as President of Clark College, Worcester, Mass.

SUIT FOR $154,000 STOPPED.

Executors of the Estate of Col. Dunphy Authorized to Settle With Mrs. Butler for $1,000.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 11.—In the Supreme Court at White Plains the action of Mrs. Adelaide L. Butler of Yonkers against the estate of the late William Dunphy of this place has been discontinued. The plaintiff alleged that the estate was indebted to her in the sum of $154,000. On Wednesday last an order of Surrogate Silkman was entered at White Plains granting leave to the executors, Matthew Clune and Thomas J. Torpy, to settle the action for $1,000, witout cost to either party.

Col. Dunphy was found dead in a Colorado Springs Hotel on Dec. 17, 1900. Mrs. Butler is the widow of Charles H. Butler, who bought the Henry Ward Beecher place here. Col. Dunphy was a friend of Mr. Butler, and was the adviser of Mrs. Butler, who became the possessor of a large fortune at the death of her husband. The transactions between Mrs. Butler and Col. Dunphy covered a period of ten years and were in real estate and stock transactions.

REMAKING A CRUISER.

The Philadelphia to be Completely Modernized at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 11.—The cruiser Philadelphia is being rapidly dismantled at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. All her guns have been removed to the new powder and gun magazine at Bremerton. Naval officers say that the changes to be made in her will make her one of the finest cruisers in the navy. She is already able to maintain a speed of 19 knots an hour, and will be modernized in every respect.

The principal changes will consist of cutting her down to the main deck and rearranging her armament. Work on her is not to be rushed, and present indications are that it will take a year and a half or two years to completely remodel her. She will be the first war vessel to be thoroughly overhauled at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

PESTERED MRS. CLARK.

Besieged with Requests for Money Before She Became Mrs. Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—From July until October, the interval between the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark and Bishop Potter and their recent wedding which took place here, Mrs. Clark was in receipt of more than a thousand letters asking for money.

The letters were from people in all parts of the country. Some asked donations for themselves or some sick friend; others wanted to complete a college education; some had gilt-edged schemes of investment full of promise, and others represented various institutions.

ADOPTED AN INDIAN BABY.

What Capt. and Mrs. Nailor Have Done for a Battlefield Waif.

On board the American liner St. Paul, in yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived Capt. Allison Nailor and Mrs. Nailor of Washington with their adopted daughter. Miss Grace Nailor, as she is now known, is sixteen years old, and is a full-blooded Indian.

After the battle of Wounded Knee, which was fought against the Indians in South Dakota fifteen years ago, a soldier found a baby girl on the battlefield and took her to Capt. Nailor. Mrs. Nailor adopted her, educated her, took her abroad, and now Miss Grace is a Washington favorite.

Pastor Accepts Call to Worcester.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, pastor of the Universalist Church of Our Father, in Brooklyn, has finally decided to accept the call to the pastorate of the All Souls' Universalist Church of Worcester, Mass., tendered him some time ago. Dr. Canfield at first declined the call, but was prevailed upon to reconsider his determination by a committee from the Worcester church.

Death List of the Week.

ABERNETHY
Adams
Adler
Allen
Asch
Ascher
Atkins
Austen

BADEN-HAUSEN
Baldwin
Ballard
Barnawill
Barnes
Bawo
Bell
Bender
Berry
Betts
Biggan
Bodmer
Bolton
Bouton
Bottsford
Bowley
Boyle
Brennan
Briggs
Brown
Bruce
Buck
Bullwinkel
Burlinson
Burwell
Byrne

CALLAGHAN
Callahan
Campbell
Canavan
Capron
Carlisle
Carroll
Case
Chambers
Charles
Chave
Cherry
Chesbrough
Churchhill
Cleary
Coghlan
Cohen
Connolly
Cook
Corduke
Cornell
Crowley
Cruikshank
Cullen
Cunningham
Curry
Cusack
Cutler

DALTON
Davenport
De Horrack
Dennison
De Voe
Dickey
Dinwoodie
Donnelly
Donohue
Donovan
Dorsey
Douglas
Dreyfus
Duch
Duggan
Dunphy
Duval
Dwyer

EDELSTEIN
Elleau
Ely

FAGAN
Fairbanks
Fairchild
Fales
Farley
Feldmann
Ferdinand
Fielding
Finnegan

Fischer
Fisher
Fitch
Fitzgerald
Fledderman
Flieg
Fogarty
Ford
Freudel

GAFFNEY
Gallagher
Gardner
Gaynor
Gilchrist
Glascott
Goodwin
Gosker
Gould
Greene
Grout

HAECKER
Hagan
Hall
Hallenbeck
Hamblen
Harris
Hart
Harvey
Hatt
Hayes
Hays
Henry
Herrel
Herz
Heyer
Hodgens
Hogeboon
Holm
Howell
Hunter
Hussey
Hyde

INGLIS
Irwin

JACKSON
Jonas
Joyce

KAYSER
Keeler
Kelly
Kennedy
Kenny
Kett
Kothe
Krakower
Kreykenbohm
Kuck

LAWTON
Leahy
Leviness
Loeber
Logue
Loury
Lovett
Lowenstein

McCABE
McCann
McCloskey
McDermott
McEnerney
McGann
McGee
McKay
Mace
Madelung
Mahon
Marsten
Maskill
Meckert
Melasky
Messemer
Metz
Miller
Mitchell
Moran
Morgan
Morrell
Muldoon
Mulhern
Munn

Murphy
NAYLOR
Neil
Nowy
Nunan

O'NEILL
Osgood
Otis

PAKULSKY
Parker
Parry
Pascoe
Patterson
Person
Pettigrew
Phelps
Pick
Pittman
Plate
Plowright
Porter
Posner
Pratt
Prince
Proefriedt
Prunty
Pullen

QUIRK
Quitmeyer

RAGGIE
Randolph
Rathjen
Rianard
Rice
Ring
Robinson
Rogers
Rood
Rossman
Ruggles
Rutty

SCHELL
Schlegel
Schmedes
Schoeller
Scott
Scully
Seward
Seymour
Simpson
Smith
Spencer
Kenny
Stephan
Steinberg
Steinhart
Stevens-Schmitt
Stiefel
Strohn
Stuehler
Sunney
Suthers
Suzarte

THOMAS
Tracy
Trenbath
Truitt
Tucker
Tunney

URBACH

VAN BUSKIRK
Van Mater
Van Wicklen
Vincent

WALLER
Walters
Ward
Welk
Wellman
Wendeburg
Wheeler
White
Wilde
Wilson
Wolfe
Wood
Wright

YOUNG

A

ABERNETHY.—At Jersey City, Oct. 8, Hugh H. Abernethy of 118 Mercer Street, in his 60th year.

ADAMS.—Oct. 8, at Bedford Park, Clara Louise, daughter of Thomas F. Adams, aged 17 years.

ADAMS.—Oct. 8, at 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Major Henry Campbell Adams, aged 59 years.

ADLER.—Oct. 9, at 4 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Adolph Adler, in his 54th year.

ASCHER.—Oct. 8, Caroline, wife of Samuel Ascher.

AUSTEN.—Oct. 9, David Austen, in the 80th year of his age.

ALLEN.—Oct. 6, at Stapleton, S. I., Caroline E., wife of James W. Allen.

ASCH.—Oct. 5, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Dr. Morris J. Asch of New York, in the 50th year of his age.

ATKINS.—At Roselle, N. J., Oct. 11, Thomas Bedford Atkins, aged 67 years.

B

BADENHAUSEN.—Oct. 5, at Hoboken, N. J., Capt. Edmund Badenhausen, in his 62d year.

BALDWIN.—At White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 6, Sara E., wife of Horace Baldwin, in her 77th year.

BALLARD.—Oct. 7, at 50 Marion Street, Andrew Ballard, aged 28 years.

BARNAWILL.—Oct. 9, at 332 East Thirty-first Street, Mrs. Ann Barnawill.

BIGGAN.—Oct. 8, at 330 East Thirty-first Street, William, son of Patrick Biggan.

BODMER.—At New Rochelle, Oct. 10, John Bodmer, in his 70th year.

BROWN.—At Princeton, N. J., Oct. 10, Susan Dod, widow of David Brown, in the 91st year of her age.

BYRNE.—Oct. 8, at 342 East Thirty-sixth Street, Matilda Byrne (née Kennedy,) wife of Andrew Byrne, native of Parish of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland.

BARNES.—Oct. 5, at St. George, S. I., Stephen D., son of the late Capt. Stephen D. Barnes.

BENDER.—Oct. 6, at 1,306 Second Avenue, William H. Bender, aged 31 years.

BERRY.—At Westfield, N. J., Oct. 6, Lillian M., wife of Eugene D. Berry.

BOUTON.—Oct. 6, J. W. Bouton.

BOWLEY.—Oct. 6, John H. Bowley, aged 65 years.

BRENNAN.—Oct 5, in Orange, N. J., Honora, widow of Daniel Brennan, aged 90.

BROWN.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Oct. 5, Cynthia Helen Bailey, wife of Otis A. Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn.

BURLINSON.—Oct. 5, Robert J., eldest son of the late William Burlinson.

BOLTON.—Oct. 6, at 94 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, Lillian Bolton, in the 27th year of her age.

BOYLE.—At Liberty, N. Y., Oct. 7, Mrs. Luke Boyle of 102 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City.

BUCK.—At 1,974 Madison Avenue, Oct. 7, Anna M. Buck, aged 78 years.

BULLWINKEL.—Oct. 6, Ernst A. W. Bullwinkel, in the 28th year of his age.

BAWO.—Oct. 8, at Newark, Katherine A., wife of Carl F. W. Bawo and daughter of the late Thomas O'Connor.

BETTS.—Oct. 9, Susan Wyckoff, widow of George D. Betts, at her late residence, 387 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

BOTTSFORD.—Oct. 9, at 222 West Fourth Street, Irene E., widow of Mahlon Walter Bottsford, in her 51st year.

BURWELL.—Oct. 8, at 69 South Oxford Street, Charles D. Burwell, in the 58th year of his age.

BELL.—Oct. 5, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Mrs. Marie H. Bell.

BRIGGS.—Oct. 4, in Williamsbridge, Fannie, aged 53 years, widow of Peter Briggs.

BRIGGS.—Oct. 5, at Yonkers, N. Y., Sarah Anna Briggs, in her 64th year.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 5, Mrs. H. T. Brown, wife of the late John Brown, in her 84th year.

BRUCE.—Oct. 5, at 501 Twelfth Street, Jane Ray Bruce, aged 70.

C

CARROLL.—Oct. 5, at 497 Lexington Avenue, James J. Carroll.

CLEARY.—Oct. 5, at 235 East Eighty-eighth Street, William Cleary, late of Meelick, County Galway, Ireland.

CHERRY.—Oct. 5.—Dr. Alonzo E. Cherry of Oneida, N. Y., aged 75 years.

CONNOLLY.—Oct. 6, at 591 Third Avenue, James I. Connolly, son of the late John Connolly.

CUNNINGHAM.—Oct. 5, at Mamaroneck, James E., son of Michael Cunningham, in his 24th year.

CURRY.—Oct. 6, at 322 West Fifty-third Street, Patrick Curry, native of Derantony, County Furmanagh, Ireland.

CAMPBELL.—Oct. 4, at 57 West Ninth Street, Robert Campbell, in his 85th year.

CHAMBERS.—Oct. 5, at 389 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, William Chambers.

CORNELL.—At Freeport, L. I., Oct. 6, Lawrence Cornell, aged 70.

CHESBROUGH.—Oct. 4, in St. Louis, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John M. Chesbrough and daughter of the late A. D. Leaycraft.

CUSACK.—Oct. 4, at 235 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Thomas Cusack, former resident of Fifth Ward, aged 61.

CALLAHAN.—Oct. 5, Daniel J. Callahan, at 140 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

CULLEN.—Oct. 7, at 781 Third Avenue, Maria Cullen.

CASE.—Oct. 7, at 1,229 Webster Avenue, Grace, wife of H. Clarence Case and eldest daughter of Alexander Matier.

CHARLES.—Oct. 8, Minnie E. Charles, aged 32 years.

COOK.—Oct. 8, at 2,528 Eighth Avenue, Bessie, daughter of George Henry Cook, aged 7 years.

CANAVAN.—Oct. 6, at 215 East Fifty-fifth Street, Elizabeth M. Canavan, granddaughter of the late Margaret A. Hogan.

CROWLEY.—Oct. 9, at 247 Jay Street, Brooklyn, William F. Crowley.

CRUIKSHANK.—Oct. 10, at Carthage, N. Y., Lyle Bones Cruikshank, aged 34 years, formerly of Brooklyn.

CUTLER.—Oct. 8, at Brookline, Mass., Mary Beebe, wife of Ethan H. Cutler.

CALLAGHAN.—Oct. 9, at 342 East Seventeenth Street, Ann, widow of Andrew Callaghan.

CAPRON.—In Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, Elizabeth Congdon, daughter of Effingham Lawrence Capron of Uxbridge, Mass.

CARLISLE.—Oct. 10, at 2 West Eighty-third Street, Sophia, widow of Thomas J. F. Carlisle.

CHAVE.—Oct. 9, at 20 Bethune Street, W. F. Chave.

CHURCHILL.—Oct. 10, at Stamford, N. Y., Anna Wilcox, wife of E. W. Churchill.

COGHLAN.—Oct. 7, at 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Mary Alice, daughter of Gerald J. Coghlan.

COHEN.—Oct. 10, at 966 Stebbins Avenue, Helena, wife of Marcus Cohen.

CORDUKE.—Oct. 10, at 237 East Thirtieth Street, John Corduke.

D

DALTON.—Oct. 4, at 733 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Patrick Dalton.

DAVENPORT.—Oct. 10, at 142 Layfayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Julius Davenport, in the 82d year of his age.

DONOVAN.—Oct. 9, Maggie, wife of Patrick Donovan, at her residence, 170 East Eighty-eighth Street.

DE HORRACK.—At Maisons Laffitte, Paris, Oct. 5, Philippe J. De Horrack, aged 82.

DORSEY.—Oct. 5, at 346 East Seventeenth Street, Cornelius J. Dorsey.

DOUGLAS.—Oct. 5, at 301 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Lucinda M., wife of Eugene Douglas.

DREYFUS.—Oct. 4, at 1,219 Fifth Avenue, Louis Dreyfus, in the 42d year of his age.

DUCH.—Oct. 4, at Castleton Corners, S. I., N. Y., Mrs. Anna E. Duch, aged 61 years.

DE VOE.—Oct. 6, at East Syracuse, Mrs. Eva De Voe, aged 100 years.

DUVAL.—Oct. 6, in Brooklyn, Kate, wife of George Duval, aged 73 years.

DWYER.—Oct. 5, 1902, at 52 Beach Street, Michael Dwyer.

DONNELLY.—At Astoria, Oct. 5, John E. Donnelly of 436 Sherman Street.

DONOHUE.—Oct. 7, at 1,944 Madison Avenue, Capt. John J. Donohue, aged forty-seven years.

DUNPHY.—At Marathon, N. Y., Oct. 7, William H., son of the late John Dunphy.

DENNISON.—Oct. 9, in Cambridge, Mrs. Lisette Dennison.

DICKEY.—Oct. 6, at Rockland, N. Y., George R. Dickey.

DINWOODIE.—Oct. 9, at 469 West Twenty-second Street, William Dinwoodie, formerly of Scotland.

DUGGAN.—Oct. 9, at 349 East Thirtieth Street, Anna, daughter of Richard Duggan, aged 1 year.

E

EDELSTEN.—Oct. 9, at 232 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, William Edelsten, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

ELLEAU.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 9, Louis A., son of Louis H. Elleau, aged 26 years.

ELY.—Oct. 4, at Lyme, Conn., in the 83d year of his age, Zebulon Stiles Ely, Esq., of New York.

F

FAGAN.—Oct. 5, at 350 Pleasant Avenue, William, son of Thomas F. Fagan.

FAIRBANKS.—Oct. 6, at 496 Manhattan Avenue, Adelaide Fairbanks.

FAIRCHILD.—Oct. 6, at 63 Linden Street, Brooklyn, Sarah Maria, wife of Robert Fairchild, aged 77 years.

FALES.—Oct. 9, Joseph Fales, at 132 East One Hundred and First Street.

FIELDING.—Oct. 4, at 184 East Ninety-sixth Street, Catherine Fielding, sister of William and the late John Fielding, native of Cork, County Cork, Ireland.

FOGARTY.—Oct. 5, at 231 East Thirty-ninth Street, Dr. Daniel A. Fogarty, aged 32 years.

FARLEY.—Oct. 4, at 169 East Sixty-ninth Street, Edward Farley, son of the late Patrick and Margaret Farley.

FISCHER.—Oct. 4, at 95 Second Avenue, Eleonore, widow of Joseph Fischer, in her 57th year.

FISHER.—Oct. 4, at Port Richmond, S. I., Mary Elizabeth Fisher.

FELDMANN.—Oct. 7, at 307 East Forty-ninth Street, Margaretha, widow of Valentine Feldmann.

FERDINAND.—Oct. 7, at 2,441 Jerome Avenue, Anna, wife of the late Thomas Ferdinand.

FINNEGAN.—Oct. 7, at New City, N. Y., John Finnegan, aged 75 years.

FITCH.—Oct. 8, at 50 Orange Street, Brooklyn, Eloise Maddren, daughter of the late Roswell Reed Fitch.

FITZGERALD.—Oct. 7, at 776 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Patrick Fitzgerald.

FORD.—In London, England, Oct. 8, William F. Ford.

FLEDDERMAN.—Oct. 7, at 15 Greenwich Avenue, Bernard J. Fledderman.

FLIEG.—Oct. 8, Emma G., daughter of John G. Flieg, aged 4 years.

FREUDEL.—Oct. 9, at 164 South First Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Freudel, in her 79th year.

G

GAFFNEY.—Oct. 7, at 389 Third Street, John Gaffney.

GROUT.—At Kirby, Vt., Oct. 7, William W. Grout, aged 66 years.

GAYNOR.—Oct. 4, Maria Nooney, wife of Michael Gaynor, native of Barenstown, Ballinacargo, County Westmeath, Ireland.

GOULD.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 6, Willard Hamilton, son of Anna A. and the late Francis H. Gould.

GREENE.—Oct. 6, at 1,005 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael C. Greene, aged 81 years.

GALLAGHER.—Oct. 8, at White Plains, N. Y., Philip E. Gallagher, in the 62d year of his age.

GARDNER.—Oct. 9, at 1,642 Fulton Street, Alfred E., son of the late John Gardner.

GILCHRIST.—Oct. 9, at 1,776 Washington Avenue, Bronx, Margaret, wife of Andrew Gilchrist.

GLASCOTT.—Oct. 8, Albert Glascott, at 486 Lenox Av.

GOODWIN.—Oct. 8, in Brooklyn, Gilman Ray Goodwin.

GOSKER.—Oct. 9, at 16 Barrow Street, Henry Gosker, in his 66th year.

H

HAGAN.—Oct. 9, in Montreal, Canada, Henry Hagan, aged 82 years.

HALLENBECK.—Oct. 6, at 251 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, Georgie Hallenbeck, grandson of the late George W. Hallenbeck, aged 14 years.

HEYER.—Oct. 8, at 85 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Mortimer C. Heyer.

HOLM.—Oct. 9, at 152 Carroll Street, Michael Holm.

HALL.—Oct. 7, Edward Fermor Hall, at 29 East Twenty-eighth Street, in his 53d year.

HATT.—Oct. 7, at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Elizabeth Hatt, aged 75 years.

HAYES.—Oct. 6, at 205 East One Hundredth Street, Mary, (née Griffin,) wife of Jeremiah Hayes, formerly of the Seventh Ward.

HOGEBOON.—Oct. 7, at Yonkers, Helen Hoyt, eldest daughter of James L. Hogeboon.

HUNTER.—Oct. 7, at 2,079 Fifth Avenue, Thomas Hunter, Jr., only son of Thomas and the late Annie Hunter.

HASTINGS.—Oct. 6, in Albany, N. Y., John Hastings, aged 51.

HART.—Oct. 5, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Theresa Gluck, wife of Louis M. Hart.

HARVEY.—Oct. 4, at Closter, N. J., Cornelius Burnham Harvey, in his 63d year.

HERZ.—Oct. 4, at 119 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Sigmund Herz, in the 49th year of his age.

HOWELL.—Oct. 6, in Philadelphia, Zophar C. Howell, aged 91.

HARRIS.—Oct. 4, at 287 Park Place, Brooklyn, Beulah, daughter of the late Isaac G. Harris, aged 8 years.

HERREL.—Oct. 5, at Stapleton, S. I., George Herrel, in his 66th year.

HAECKER.—Oct. 10, at Glenerie Fall Hotel, Glasco, N. Y., Mrs. Julius Haecker.

HAMBLEN.—Oct. 10, at Flemington, N. J., Arthur Hamblen.

HAYS.—Oct. 9, at 220 East Tenth Street, Arthur Hays.

HYDE.—Oct. 11, Albert G. Hyde, in the 78th year of his age.

HODGENS.—Oct. 5, at 36 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, Austin A. Hodgens.

HUNTER.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Oct. 5, Eliza, widow of Willet C. Hunter, in the 88th year of her age.

HUSSEY.—Oct. 4, at 2,441 Eleventh Avenue, Ann Buckley, beloved wife of John Hussey, native of County Tipperary, Ireland.

I

INGLIS.—Oct. 6, William Maxwell Inglis, son of the late Right Honorable John Inglis, LL. D., Lord Justice General of Scotland.

IRWIN.—Oct. 6, at Conger's, N. Y., Jane, widow of William Irwin.

J

JACKSON.—Oct. 6, at 408 Third Street, Henry A. Jackson.

JONAS.—Oct. 5, at 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Cecelia, widow of Julius Jonas.

JOYCE.—Oct. 4, at 209 West Eighty-fourth Street, Samuel Joyce, in the 60th year of his age.

K

KAYSER.—Oct. 10, at 26 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Sarah, mother of Dr. Adolph A. Kayser.

KELLY.—Oct. 8, at Yonkers, James Kelly, native of Portumna, County Galway, Ireland.

KENNY.—Oct. 9, at 219 East Ninety-sixth Street, Michael Kenny.

KRAKOWER.—Oct. 9, at 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Fanny, wife of Gerson M. Krakower.

KEELER.—Oct. 6, at 145 Seventh Street, Blanche Keeler, aged 16 years.

KENNEDY.—Oct. 5, at 341 West Fortieth Street, Catherine Kennedy, (née Martin,) widow of Thomas Kennedy, native of Parish of Lousma, King's County, Ireland.

KREYKENBOHM.—Oct. 5, at 113 East Twentieth Street, Ethel, child of Ethel and Louis Kreykenbohm.

KUCK.—Oct. 5, at 291 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry B., the eldest son of Henry Kuck, in his 27th year.

KOTHE.—At Union, N. J., Oct. 6, Arthur Frederick, son of William Kothe, Jr., aged 1 year.

KETT.—Oct. 7, at 1,229 Franklin Avenue, Annie, daughter of the late Barbara Kett.

L

LAWTON.—Oct. 5, at Bayonne, N. J., Mary Kean, widow of Alfred Lawton, in her 87th year.

LEAHY.—Oct. 5, at Astoria, L. I., John W. Leahy, formerly of the Thirteenth Ward, New York City.

LEVINESS.—Oct. 6, at 150 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Percy Dudley Leviness.

LOEBER.—Oct. 4, at 67 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry Loeber.

LOVETT.—Oct. 8, at 512 West Twenty-first Street, Daniel Lovett, son of Jacob Lovett.

LOURY.—Oct. 4, in Brooklyn, Harry D. Loury, in his 35th year.

LOWENSTEIN.—Oct. 4, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Salomon Lowenstein, aged 49 years, born in Breckenheim-bei-Wiesbaden, Germany.

LOGUE.—Oct. 9, Mrs. Bridget Logue, at 17 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

M

MADELUNG.—Oct. 6, at 255 First Avenue, Clara L. Madelung.

MASKILL.—Oct. 9, at 347 East Fifty-second Street, Katie A., daughter of John Maskill.

MELASKY.—Oct. 8, at 2,132 Seventh Avenue, Rhea, daughter of Gus and Ernestina Melasky.

MITCHELL.—Oct. 10, at 245 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, (née Farley.)

MORRELL.—In Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 9, Elmeretta, widow of Isaac Lewis Morrell.

McCABE.—Oct. 6, Elizabeth McCabe, aged 42 years.

McCANN.—Oct. 6, at 416 East Eighty-third Street, John D., son of Patrick C. McCann, aged 2 years.

McCLOSKEY.—Oct. 8, at 120 Lawrence Street, Edward McCloskey, in the 65th year of his age.

McDERMOTT.—Oct. 7, at 2,392 Second Avenue, Thomas J., son of Patrick McDermott, in his 27th year.

McGEE.—Oct. 8, at 337 St. Ann's Avenue, Stephen McGee.

MARSTEN.—Oct. 6, at City Island, Rose Etta B., widow of E. W. Marsten and daughter of the late R. G. France.

MECKERT.—Oct. 6, in Harlem, William Meckert, aged 73.

MITCHELL.—Oct. 6, at 111 East One Hundred and Second Street, Sidney, son of William Mitchell, aged 1 year.

MORAN.—Oct. 7, at 4 Greenwich Street, Annie, (née Finn,) wife of Daniel J. Moran.

McENERNEY.—Daniel McEnerney, Oct. 6, at 1,151 Intervale Av.

McKAY.—Oct. 5, at 832 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Agnes, sister of Thomas McKay.

MESSEMER.—Oct. 6, Harry H. Messemer, at 423 East Twenty-second Street.

MILLER.—Oct. 6, at 205 East One Hundredth Street, Charles Miller.

MORGAN.—Oct. 5, in Hoboken, N. J., Alice Morgan, wife of Andrew Morgan, aged 36 years.

MUNN.—Oct. 5, Francis Eugene Munn, aged 44 years.

MURPHY.—Oct. 6, in Milwaukee, Newton S. Murphy, aged 69.

MACE.—Oct. 5, Eugene Mace, in the 52d year of his age.

MAHON.—Oct. 4, at 237 Gold Street, William A. Mahon.

MORGAN.—Oct. 5, Richard T., son of the late George P. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y.

METZ.—Oct. 5 at College Point, L. I., Mrs. Gustave Metz, aged 52.

MULDOON.—Oct. 4, at 798 Eighth Avenue, John F., son of the late John Muldoon.

MULHERN.—Oct. 5, at 103 Third Avenue, Charles F., son of John and Mary Mulhern, (née Butler,) native of Carrickson Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland.

McGANN.—Oct. 5, at 135 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, Thomas, son of Edward McGann.

N

NAYLOR.—Oct. 6, at 209 East Fifty-second Street, Henry Naylor.

NEIL.—Oct. 6, at Columbus, Ohio, John B. Neil, aged 60 years.

NOWY.—Oct. 9, at 921 Brook Avenue, Brooklyn, Veronica, daughter of John Nowy.

NUNAN.—At Liberty, N. Y., Oct. 5, Maurice, son of the late Maurice Nunan.

O

OTIS.—Oct. 6, at Mount Wormwood, Conn., Jerome G. Otis of New York.

O'NEILL.—Oct. 7, at 603 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Teresa O'Neill, aged 76 years.

OSGOOD.—At Littleton, N. H., Oct. 7, Sarah Johnson, widow of Erastus Osgood.

P

PARKER.—Oct. 9, at 46 Strong Place, May Walker, wife of D. W. Parker.

PARRY.—At 2,274 Broadway, Oct. 7, Alice Virginia Russell, wife of C. O. Parry.

PETTIGREW.—Oct. 9, at 112 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Helen Leckie, wife of David Pettigrew.

PITMAN.—Oct. 6, at 288 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, Catherine, wife of William Pitman, in her 58th year.

PLATE.—At West Chester, Oct. 9, Frederick W. Plate, aged 23 years.

POSNER.—Oct. 8, at 971 Park Avenue, Benjamin Posner.

PULLEN.—Oct. 8, at Bangor, Me., Clarence E. Pullen, aged 52 years.

PATTERSON.—Oct. 7, at 157 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Patterson.

PAKULSKI.—Oct. 6, at Danbury, Conn., Tena, wife of Samuel Pakulski, aged 56 years.

PHELPS.—Oct. 6, at 62 East Thirty-fourth Street, Dr. Abel Mix Phelps.

PLOWRIGHT.—Oct. 6, at Freeport, L. I., Robert Plowright, in his 77th year.

PRINCE.—Oct. 6, at Yonkers, George Seelye Prince, aged 44.

PRUNTY.—Oct. 6, at 1,091 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, John Prunty, native of County Longford, Ireland.

PICK.—Oct. 5, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Mary Adaline widow of Julius Pick, aged 64 years.

PASCOE.—At Allentown, Penn., Oct. 10, John H. Pascoe, aged 51.

PROEFRIEDT.—Oct. 9, George W. Proefriedt, at 494 Seventh Street, age 25.

PRATT.—Oct. 4, at Englewood, N. J., Carrie G. Pratt.

PERSON.—Oct. 7, Marion, youngest daughter of Clarence Person.

PORTER.—At London, England, Oct. 5, Blanche M. I. Hunter, wife of Louis M. Porter, Esq., of London and New York, and daughter of the late Robert Hunter, M. D.

Q

QUIRK.—Oct. 6, at 25 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Lawrence Quirk, aged 56 years.

QUITTMEYER.—Oct. 8, at 202 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Mary E., wife of Henry Quittmeyer, aged 49 years.

R

RAGGIE.—Oct. 10, at 10 Perry Street, Eleanor, daughter of Eugene Raggie.

ROBINSON.—Oct. 10, at 304 Third Avenue, John E. Robinson, in the 73d year of his age.

RANDOLPH.—Oct. 6, near New Brunswick, N. J., Malvina D., wife of the late Rev. Dr. Warren Randolph.

RATHJEN.—On Oct. 6, at 62 Hicks Street, John Henry Rathjen, aged 48 years.

ROSSMAN.—At Claverack, N. Y., Oct. 9, Frank D., son of Daniel P. Rossman, in the 26th year of his age.

RUSSELL.—In New York, Oct. 8, Frederick Grenville, son of the late F. W. Russell of Hartford, Conn.

RUTTY.—Oct. 7, at Brookline, Mass., Ernest G. Rutty.

ROGERS.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 7, Jesse B. Rogers, son of the late Robert Rogers, aged 63.

RIANHARD.—Oct. 5, at Farmington, Conn., Jeannette Baldwin, daughter of Thomas M. Rianhard.

RICE.—Oct. 6, at 429 Third Street, Brooklyn, Oscar Guido Rice, aged 27 years.

RING.—Oct. 4, at Fifty-ninth Street and Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn, Mrs. Julia Ring.

ROOD.—Oct. 4, Catherine Rood, at 89 West One Hundred and Third Street.

RUGGLES.—Oct. 6, at 187 Madison Avenue, Ellen Rosalie Ruggles, in the 74th year of her age.

S

SCULLY.—Oct. 4, at 93 Concord Street, Brooklyn, Mary, (née Gilmartin,) wife of Edward H. Scully.

SMITH.—Oct. 4, at 401 East Fourteenth Street, James Smith, aged 48 years.

SCHLEGEL.—Oct. 5, at 130 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, Caroline, wife of John Schlegel.

SCOTT.—Oct. 5, at Hoboken, N. J., William Scott, in the 69th year of his age.

SEYMOUR.—Oct. 4, in Chicago, Joel, son of the late Joel Seymour of New York.

SIMPSON.—Oct. 10, at 298 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., Anna Josephine, wife of Arthur J. Simpson.

STEINBERG.—Oct. 9, at 242 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Nettie, wife of Isaac Steinberg, in her 56th year.

STEINHART.—Oct. 10, Israel Steinhart, in his 64th year.

SUTHERS.—Oct. 9, Katherine Suthers.

STEPHAN.—Oct. 5, at 397 Ninth Avenue, Peter Stephan, aged 71 years.

STEVENS-SCHMITT.—Oct. 5, Grace Parker, daughter of the late Ransom Parker, Jr., and wife of C. Stevens-Schmitt.

STIEFEL.—Oct. 4, Rachel L., wife of Phillip Stiefel.

SCHELL.—Oct. 7, in her 91st year, Caroline Schell of Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., daughter of the late William Schell of Rhinebeck, N. Y.

SCHMEDES.—Oct. 6, at 8 East Eighty-second Street, George H. Schmedes, in the 66th year of his age.

SCHOELLER.—Oct. 7, at 361 West Fifty-first Street, Jacob Schoeller, in his 70th year.

SEWARD.—Oct. 6, at 107 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, Emily M., widow of William B. Seward, aged 68 years.

SMITH.—Oct. 7, at Washington, D. C., David E. Smith, M. D., formerly of Bronxville, N. Y.

SPENCER.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 7, Charles Miles Spencer, only son of the late Jared W. Spencer, in the 21st year of his age.

STROHN.—Oct. 8, at the Hotel St. George, Adolph A. Strohn.

STERNBERG.—Oct. 9, at 242 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Nettie, wife of Isaac Sternberg.

STUEBLER—Oct. 9, in Philadelphia, Rudolph Stuebler, aged 45 years.

SUNNEY.—Oct. 8, at 205 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Michael Sunney.

SUZARTE.—Oct. 9, Eduardo Q. Suzarte, in his 59th year.

T

TRACY.—Oct. 5, at 1,687 Park Avenue, Mary Tracy, daughter of George S. Tracy, in her 14th year.

TRENBATH.—Oct. 4, near Manchester, England, Robert Wright Trenbath, in the 77th year of his age.

THOMAS.—Oct. 8, at 439 East Eighty-eighth Street, Anna, wife of the late Richard Thomas.

TRUITT.—Oct. 9, in Philadelphia, Joseph B. Truitt.

TUCKER.—In London, Oct. 6, Stephen Davis Tucker, of 109 East Sixteenth Street, in the 84th year of his age.

TUNNEY.—Oct. 8, at 205 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Michael Tunney.

U

URBACH.—Oct. 6, at 2,084 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, William Urbach, in his 60th year.

V

VAN BUSKIRK.—Oct. 4, at Newark, N. J., Roswell, son of the late Roswell and Eliza Carle Van Buskirk, in his 51st year.

VAN MATER.—At Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Oct. 5, Helen M., aged 3 years, daughter of Dr. J. H. Van Mater.

VAN WICKLEN.—Oct. 5, Cynthia, widow of Jacob S. Van Wicklen, of East Rockaway, L. I., aged 80 years.

VINCENT.—Oct. 9, at 355 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Mary, wife of the late James Vincent.

W

WALLER.—Oct. 8, at 718 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Theodore Waller.

WALTERS.—Oct. 5, at 1,058 Third Avenue, Leonard Walters.

WHEELER.—Oct. 5, at 2,271 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, Adelaide G. Wheeler.

WHITE.—Oct. 5, at 537 West Fifty-fourth Street, Ann White.

WILDE.—Oct. 5, at 121 Seventh Avenue, Dr. Thomas Wilde, in his 65th year.

WILSON.—Oct. 5, at 338 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, John Wilson, aged 83 years.

WRIGHT.—At Washington, Conn., Oct. 9, Sara H. K., widow of Samuel V. Wright and daughter of the late Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D.

WENDEBURG.—Oct. 7, at 201 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, May Elizabeth Wendeburg.

WOLFE.—Oct. 6, at Montclair, N. J., the Rev. A. R. Wolfe, aged 81 years.

WOOD.—At Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 5, Adeline Richardson, widow of James C. Wood, formerly of Manhattan and Auburn, N. Y., in the 85th year of her age.

WARD.—At Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 8, Mary J. Ward.

WEIK.—Oct. 8, at 1,231 Dean Street, Maria L., widow of John Weik, in her 85th year.

WELLMAN.—Oct. 7, at 184 Calyer Street, Brooklyn, Anna Laura, wife of H. A. Wellman, in her 38th year.

WILSON.—Oct. 8, at Middletown, N. Y., Mary A. Wilson, late of Brooklyn.

Y

YOUNG.—Oct. 5, at 511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Hettie, wife of H. A. Young.

MILLIONAIRES OF THE ORIENT.

Vast Wealth of Indian Parsees, the Progressive Merchants of the East.

The recent announcement that Mr. Nowrojee Manockji Wadia is about to convert a million pounds, his entire fortune, into a public trust for charitable purposes, is one more testimony alike to the wealth and the munificence of the Parsees of India. Regarding the first, it is a striking proof of the general topsy-turvydom of India (as judged from the Western standpoint) that practically the entire commercial wealth of a country of 300,000,000 people should be in the hands of a community numbering less than 90,000.

The "wealth of Ind" is a myth. India is the land of extremes; of millions of underfed peasants on the one hand, and of a jeweled galaxy of millionaire rajahs and Parsees on the other. Regarding the latter the name that stands out most prominently is that of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the recognized head of the Parsees of India. A splendid example of energy and enterprise—qualities that are, indeed, typical of the Parsees—the Jeejeebhoy family is of the humblest origin. A century ago, when the British Empire in India was being formed out of the crumbling ruins of the Mogul and the Mahratta, and all India was in chaos, the ancestor of the Jeejeebhoys was a poor lad, striving to gain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Then, no sooner were modern methods of economics introduced into the country than this humble lad forthwith dreamt of millions. He started in business as a small merchant. So far the entire foreign trade of India has been in English hands—those of the East India Company. Now, for the first time, an Eastern entered the field.

In the absence of competition on the part of the conservative Hindus he increased his business, prospered, and finally amassed a fortune of £2,000,000. For his purpose India was a virgin soil, a new country as yet unexploited by modern methods—even as was the United States a generation ago; the cause of his success the same as that of the first American millionaires.

INDIA'S FIRST BARONET.

Because of his splendid munificence he was created first a K. C. B. and then a Baronet—the first in India. For, if he amassed a fortune, he knew how to spend it. He gave away a million pounds, half his fortune, in charities. Hospitals, colleges, and rest-houses were founded and endowed by him.

The present baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the third from the founder, succeeded in 1877, and since then has well maintained the traditions of his house. With increasing wealth he has increased the aim and purpose of his philanthropy. And no better proof could be given of the appreciation and gratitude of his countrymen than the general delight with which his selection to represent Bombay at the recent coronation was received by all its citizens.

Hardly less conspicuous is the Petit family. Even as the Jeejeebhoys made their fortunes in foreign trade, the Petits made theirs in cotton spinning. Half a century ago the first cotton mill in Bombay was founded by a Parsee—the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Though confining himself solely to the spinning of yarns, he succee

PLAN RECREATION PARKS

Plot of Ground Near Central Bridge for Outdoor Sports.

TO BE OPENED NEXT SPRING

An Oval Track Will Be Laid Out for Athletes and a Section Set Apart for Oarsmen.

A park, or rather, a series of small parks, unique in their arrangements, will be opened to the public probably in the late Spring. The construction of these parks is now under way at the north end of Central Bridge, and they take in the ground between the Harlem River and Cromwell Avenue, Cromwell Creek, and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Athletes and children are to have especial care taken of them. One of the parks will be set aside as a playground for the children, while the plans for another call for an oval-shaped quarter-mile running track, with a sprinting path more than 220 yards long, running diagonally through the centre. The boating element will also be well looked after. Between the railroad tracks and the river a plot of ground has been set aside for the use of the thirteen different rowing clubs which make the Harlem River their rendezvous. Back of the railroad tracks and the boathouses is a steep bluff, which commands a magnificent view of the river. This bluff is to be beautified, a path will encircle it, and its top will afford a convenient view of the river and the doings of the boating element. A lake is also a possibility in the park, while public bathing and boathouses are among the probabilities. Tennis courts will also be a feature.

The children's plot will take in the ground between Sedgwick and Jerome Avenues, the Viaduct and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. It will be fitted up for the exclusive use of the smaller children, and is to contain all the apparatus necessary to their enjoyment. The running track will be east of the Viaduct. The pool will extend from the river to East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and the use of the track will be for the young men of Manhattan and the Bronx. Facing the new concourse and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and just north of the athletic field, the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union proposes to build a clubhouse for the accommodation of all those who care to make use of the field. Athletes in training will find the track convenient of access, and the plans as made provide for an ideal training ground. The centre, of course, will be reserved for field sports. Between the Viaduct, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Cromwell Avenue, and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street is an underground inlet from Cromwell Creek, which it is proposed to turn into a lake. Numerous smaller parks will face Jerome Avenue.

When Park Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx started the work more than a year ago, he found considerable ground set aside for the park submerged, while the remainder was very much cut up by the streets through the land and the viaduct. His first step was to reclaim the land under water. Along the water front a bulkhead was built by the Dock Department, and the work of filling in the land was started.

The park is now a little more than half finished. The desire to be economical combined with a lack of funds has made the work necessarily slow, and at present the only men employed are a small force of laborers and gardeners. Commissioner Eustis is spending no money for filling material, but is allowing the contractors in the neighborhood to make use of the Park as a dumping ground. Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department is also lending his aid in this respect. The Park Commissioner has stipulated that the filling in material shall be free of filth. In its present condition, of course, no idea can be obtained of the future beauty of the park land. Everything is very much cut up and a portion of the ground is still under water at high tide. When completed the park will be one of the few beauty spots along the Harlem River.

The rowing clubs are more than satisfied with the allottment of land made for their purposes, and the Harlem, Wyanoke, Bohemian, Crescent, and Metropolitan Rowing Clubs have been on the ground for some time. The other clubs have as yet shown no disposition to leave their present quarters, but eventually all will be located in the park. A footpath across the Central Bridge makes it comparatively easy to reach the boathouses, and a short row is all that is necessary to reach the famous Speedway course of the Harlem River.

The name of the park brings to mind the history of Macomb's Dam. Robert Macomb secured permission to build a dam in 1850 across the Harlem River which would allow the passage of vessels. His failure to do this caused the holding of indignation meetings, &c., and finally led to the replacing of the dam by a cheap wooden bridge some ten years later. This, too, interfered with the navigation of the river, and a toll gate on the bridge served to incense the people still more. Lewis G. Morris, Robert Hunter Morris, and Daniel Lord finally thought of a plan to do away with the bridge. The plan in brief was to charter a vessel, fill her with coal, and consign her to a dock which was to be built just above Macomb's Dam. This plan was successfully carried out. The refusal of a passageway to the Morris consignment was followed an order to the crew to break up the bridge. This was accomplished successfully, and led to a long legal battle which was finally won by the anti-obstructionists.

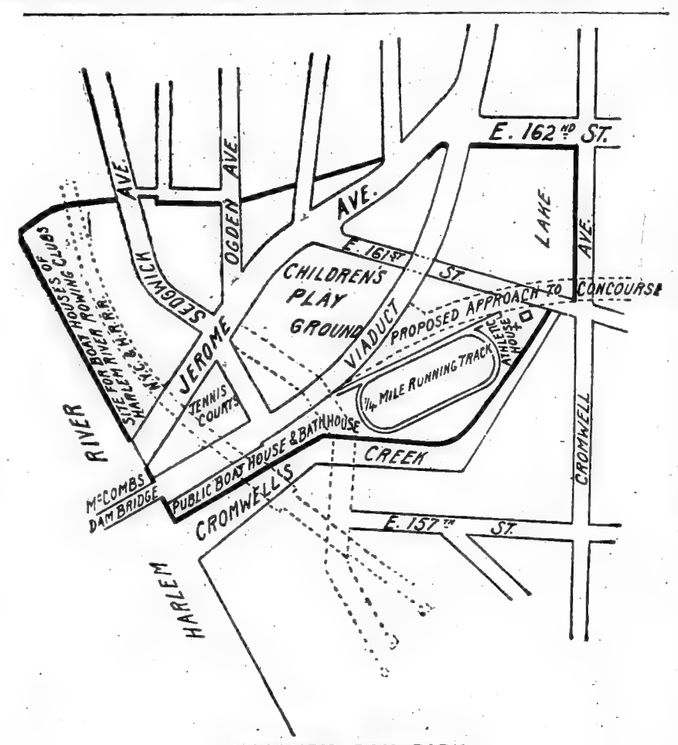

MACOMB'S DAM PARK.

LINGERIE VALUED AT $2,800.

Seven Pieces of Linen, with Lace and Embroidery, That Were Made in France and Switzerland.

For lingerie nothing more beautiful has been seen recently in New York than a set of seven pieces that is waiting up town for some lucky woman. The price is $2,800. The material of the larger pieces is the finest hand-spun handkerchief linen, with lace and embroidery in the design of the lace.

A year and a month, to be exact, were occupied in the making of the set by hand workers in three places. The different parts of the garments were put together with hem-stitched seams in Paris. The garments were then sent to Switzerland, where the finest hand embroidery is done, to be embroidered, and meanwhile, in one of the suburbs of Paris, the lace, a beautiful Valenciennes, was in the process of making. When lace and embroidery were completed the garments were returned to Paris and the lace was hemstitched to the embroidered linen.

The nightgown is of chemise design, cut rather low at the neck. It is to be put on over the head. It flares gradually, with a short train at the back. It has a yoke of the lace in a delicate fuchsia design, with deep points extending down the sleeves and the body of the garment. Between the points, and falling below, are delicate sprays of fuchsia in embroidery. The lower edges of the gown and bell sleeves are finished with a broad band of the lace.

The style of the chemise is similar to that of the gown, but it is fitted at the back, buttoning with tiny buttons. The outer petticoat has a deep graduated flounce that is headed with a ruching of chiffon. Beneath it is accordion plaiting of chiffon that is finished with ruchings which may be renewed. The flounce is edged with a band and ascending points of lace and embroidery. The corset is of white brocade, with overlapping points of lace, the silk vest has a yoke of lace points and embroidery, and the stockings have white medallions of lace over the instep, outlined with embroidery, all in the design of fuchsias. There is not a bit of ribbon to mar the simplicity.

TERRIER A SUICIDE, HE SAYS.

Master Believes that Illness Made the Dog Despondent.

William Gardner of 249 Halladay Street, Jersey City, reported to the police yesterday that his fox terrier Jess had been killed by gas, and in his opinion the dog had committed suicide, though he could give no reason why the animal should seek to "shuffle off this mortal coil," except that it had been sick for several days. He asked permission to bury the dog in the yard at the rear of the house, which was granted.

Investigation shows that while Mrs. Gardner was ironing by a gas stove a friend called to see her. She shut the dog in the kitchen, leaving the gas turned on, and went to entertain her visitor. When she went back the kitchen was filled with gas and the dog lay dead on the floor. The dog had apparently jumped on the table, upset the gas stove, severing the connection. The gas poured into the room, suffocating the dog. When found it lay near the table, its nose being close to the open gas pipe, which caused a report to be spread that the dog was found with the end of the pipe in its mouth.

MASSIVE SILVER PUNCH BOWL.

Testimonial of Employes of the Kiskiminetas Valley Sheet Steel Mills to George G. McMurtry.

The massive sterling-silver punch bowl and ladle, whose intrinsic value is given at $5,000, which will be presented by the employes of the Kiskiminetas Valley Sheet Steel Mills, at Vandergrift, Penn., to George G. McMurtry, has been completed by Tiffany & Co. of this city, and yesterday the following inscription was engraved in letters encircling the top of the bowl:

> Presented to
> President George G. McMurtry
> by the Employes of the
> Kiskiminetas Valley Mills.

The bowl is pronounced one of the distinctly notable products of the year in art silversmithing. It is in fine repoussé and modeled work, about 16 inches in height, 18 inches in diameter, contains 508 ounces, or more than 42 pounds, of sterling silver, and has a capacity of 20 quarts.

The outside of the bowl is richly ornamented with several medallions, which are encircled by wreaths of laurel and ivy leaves, and bunches of grapes, modeled in full relief. In the various medallions are shown a finely chased portrait of Mr. McMurtry, and beneath is the inscription: "A lovable character and possessor of many noble qualities, who, by his generous deeds, has proved himself a true friend of the workingman." There also are views of Vandergrift, showing the former and present sites of the works and scenes in the process of casting, galvanizing, annealing, and blowing.

The bowl itself is of a plain hemispherical shape, and is supported by four plain columns. Underneath and between the columns is a perfectly modeled miniature street mill, with the men in their natural position when putting a sheet of steel through the rolls. On the base are ornamental shields, bearing the caduceus of the rod of Mercury, the symbol of commerce, and bunches of laurel, suggesting the success of the recipient in his business career. The ladle is of appropriate size and richly chased. Both the bowl and the ladle are gold lined.

BURLINGTON ANNUAL REPORT.

Combined Northwest Roads' Earnings $15,000,000 Less than James J. Hill's Prediction.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was made public yesterday. This is the last of the roads in the Northern Securities Company to publish its annual report. By adding its earnings to those of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, it is demonstrated that these three companies combined earned about $135,000,000. This is $15,000,000 less than the prediction made by James J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, when he said some time ago that these companies would earn $150,000,000.

The income account of the Burlington system shows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$53,795,245	$50,051,989
Operating expenses	35,682,876	34,068,908
Net earnings	$18,112,369	$15,983,081
Other income	340,805	380,797
Total income	$18,453,174	$16,363,878
Charges	8,370,064	8,238,471
Balance	$10,083,110	$8,125,407
Dividend and interest	8,819,722	6,652,557
Surplus	$1,263,388	$1,472,850

Traffic statistics show that the number of tons moved one mile increased 19.18 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and freight earnings increased 7.16 per cent. Passengers carried one mile increased 12.55 per cent., and passenger earnings increased 10.60 per cent., while the average mileage increased about 5 per cent.

Reported Railway Consolidation.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 11.—The amendment to the charter of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company is rumored in railway circles to mean the consolidation of its interests and those of the Oregon Short Line, with W. H. Bancroft as general manager. It is asserted that this consolidation will go into effect on Jan. 1.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

For the Furnisher's Palette.

Consider the colors—the artist does, when putting his thoughts on canvas. Woods, alone, show the primary colors for your palette.

Creamy Maple—dainty for a young girl's room—Dressing Tables, $17.

Ruddy Birch—approaching in places the glowing red that Titian loved; more vigorous than Maple, so appropriate for more elderly persons—3 Piece Suites, $34.00.

Tawny browns of Oak, gathering depth and richness with the years; for the man's room. Golden Oak 3 Piece Suites, $34.00.

The almost black of Flemish Oak, for wherever a sturdy air is needed. Hall Seats, Chests—all Den-y pieces.

The beautiful sienna reds of Mahogany; the old ivory of enamel; the greens and reds of stained woods, with the accenting colors of our Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Upholsteries and Cushions, give a perfect wealth of color.

Harmonies and symphonies in furniture alone are easy to find at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FATHER SHOOTS HOTEL KEEPER

Accuses Him of Inducing Daughter Who Disappeared from Home to Live in His Hostelry.

James Morse, thirty-seven years old, part proprietor of the St. George Raines law hotel, at Wythe Avenue and South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was shot and probably mortally wounded early yesterday morning by James H. Lynch, an engineer, fifty-seven years old, of 267 Division Avenue.

The shooting occurred in the hotel and it is alleged was the outcome of Morse having induced Lynch's twenty-four-year-old daughter to live at the hotel. Morse has a wife and four small children and lives at 232 South Third Street, where Lynch formerly lived with his family.

Two weeks ago Lynch's daughter, Mary, disappeared. A search was instituted by her parents and Mrs. Lynch finally located her in Morse's hotel. The mother went there and appealed in vain to her daughter to return home. Fearing serious trouble, she did not disclose the girl's hiding place to her husband until Friday evening. Lynch on hearing his wife's story became greatly excited. He went out, purchased a revolver, and called at the home of his son, James H. Lynch, Jr., who lives at 234 Bridge Street. Father and son then went to the saloon, which they reached after midnight.

They found Morse in a rear room with some friends, and the elder Lynch demanded where his daughter was. Morse ordered Lynch and his son out of the place. A quarrel followed, during which Lynch shot him.

Policeman Hugh J. Falney, attracted by the report of the shot, placed Lynch and his son under arrest and sent a call to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance, which removed Morse to that institution, while the prisoners were taken to the Clymer Street Police Station.

When father and son were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court they were remanded to await the result of Morse's injuries.

TROLLEY CAR HITS A TRAIN.

Motorman Projected Into a Mud Puddle, and Passengers Cut and Bruised on Webster Avenue.

A trolley car crashed into an empty ballast train on Webster Avenue yesterday afternoon, projected the motorman into a mud puddle, and bruised and scratched the passengers, besides giving them a severe fright.

It was about 4 o'clock and Motorman James Clifford was bringing his car southward down the steep grade from Two Hundred and Sixth Street to Mosholu Parkway. At the bottom of the grade are the tracks of the Harlem Railway running to Jerome Park and now used by Contractor McDonald for hauling out stone from the excavations of the Jerome Park Reservoir. There is a sharp turn about half way down the grade and until the turn is passed the tracks are not visible.

As the car rounded the curve the motorman saw the train of empties and a man ahead with a red flag. He put on his brakes, but they did not respond. The track was slippery with wet, and the car dashed into the train, smashing its front platform into the foremost flat car. Clifford found himself in the puddle before he knew what had happened. Of the six passengers on the car, the four men tried to jump, and one of the two women fainted; but except for a few cuts and bruises none was hurt. The motorman was taken to the Fordham Hospital, but the puddle saved him also from serious injury.

HEAVY TAX RECEIPTS.

Larger by $1,500,000 Than the Corresponding Time Last Year.

The receipts for taxes thus far exceed those for the corresponding time last year by about $1,500,000, being $21,654,484.04 against $20,075,344.96 in 1901. The collections for the past week up to the close of business on Friday follow by boroughs:

MANHATTAN.	
Oct. 6	$9,774,386.11
Oct. 7	1,856,353.73
Oct. 8	2,134,893.29
Oct. 9	1,037,186.58
Oct. 10	1,158,389.78
Total	$15,961,009.49
THE BRONX.	
Oct. 6	$631,505.94
Oct. 7	173,623.72
Oct. 8	196,987.64
Oct. 9	163,883.07
Oct. 10	85,092.44
Total	$1,251,092.81
BROOKLYN.	
Oct. 6	$1,863,988.85
Oct. 7	300,216.18
Oct. 8	595,075.05
Oct. 9	442,341.95
Oct. 10	372,308.74
Total	$3,373,931.37
QUEENS.	
Oct. 6	$521,654.48
Oct. 7	65,295.41
Oct. 8	59,320.43
Oct. 9	52,908.90
Oct. 10	72,224.76
Total	$771,403.68
RICHMOND.	
Oct. 6	$145,795.52
Oct. 7	64,420.16
Oct. 8	29,402.69
Oct. 9	28,186.65
Oct. 10	26,223.39
Total	$294,041.39
TOTALS.	
Manhattan	$15,961,009.49
Bronx	1,251,092.81
Brooklyn	3,373,931.37
Queens	771,403.68
Richmond	294,041.39
Grand total	$21,651,478.74

REV. M. CARROLL'S SUCCESSOR.

Rev. T. E. Carroll Made Pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's, Brooklyn.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn has named the Rev. Thomas E. Carroll as pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Roman Catholic Church, that borough, to succeed the late Rev. Martin Carroll, who died a short time ago as a result of injuries he received in a trolley accident at Saratoga.

The Rev. Thomas E. Carroll was born in Brooklyn in 1862. He studied for the priesthood at St. John's College, Brooklyn, and Our Lady of Angels' Seminary at Niagara. He was ordained in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, by the late Bishop Ryan about fifteen years ago. After ordination he was sent to St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Brooklyn, and from there to St. Agnes's Church, Rockville Centre. From Rockville Centre he was sent to St. Brigid's Church, Brooklyn.

Father Carroll obtained the highest percentage of eleven candidates in an examination for the appointment to St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

Stern Brothers

Will exhibit to-morrow in their

Women's Cloak Departments

Their Entire Importations of Autumn & Winter

Paris Model Garments

With New Designs in

Domestic Wraps, Coats & Paletots

Also Special Values in

SHOWER-PROOF COATS, in tan and oxford, $13.75

BLACK CLOTH COATS, Tight, Semi-fitted or Norfolk Effects, silk lined. $15.00

COVERT CLOTH COATS, strapped or lapped seams, silk lined, $18.00

Colored & Black Dress Goods

2,000 Yds. 44-inch Imported Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth in the most desirable shades, for house and street wear. Value $1.25 yd. 69c

1,800 Yds. 54-inch Black Diagonal Cheviot Suiting. Value $1.00 yd. 58c

Women's Shoes

EXQUISITE EVENING SLIPPERS, in Brocaded & Moire Silk, Lace Effects, Suede & Satin, richly trimmed, $6.00 to 25.00 pr.

Exceptional Values To-morrow

SMART LOW CUT WALKING SHOES, Calf or Kidskin, Buckles or Laced, AA to D, 2½ to 7. Specially priced at $4.00

Newest Styles of Suits & Outergarments

For Girls and Misses

GIRLS' DRESSES of plain zibelines, plaids and mixtures, trimmed with cloth and braid, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $7.50 $4.95

GIRLS' NORFOLK SUITS of snowflake mixtures or plain blue English cheviots, plaited skirt, jacket satin lined, 12 to 16 yrs. Value $16.50 $11.75

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, of English Kerseys, 6 to 14 yrs. Value $16.50 $12.90

MISSES' VELVET CORDUROY SUITS, Norfolk Jacket, box-plaited skirt, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $31.50 $23.50

MISSES' WAISTS of imported mohair, white or dark grounds, dots or figures, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $3.50 $1.95

Upholstery Dep't — THIRD FLOOR

Unusual Values in

HEAVY CURTAINS: Repp, bordered, Pr. $4.75; Cotton Damask, fringed, " $7.50; Gros Grain Damask, corded, " $9.25; Self-toned Damask, corded, " $16.25

FURNITURE MOQUETTES, 50 in. wide, Formerly $2.95 yd. $1.75

ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, 50 in. wide, Formerly $3.75 yd. $2.75

ARMURES, DAMASKS & BROCHES, A Full Line for Draperies and Hangings, $1.25 yd. to 16.00

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

MUCH BELOW REGULAR VALUES

Curtains: Irish Point, Pr. $4.75, 6.00, 7.50; Marie Antoinette, " $6.50, 8.75, 10.75; Renaissance, " $9.75, 12.50, 16.50; Point Arabe, " $13.50, 21.50, 27.50. Value $18.75, 27.50, 34.50

Bed Sets, Renaissance, $11.50, 18.50, 25.00

Estimates and Sketches furnished for Lace Curtains, Panels and Vestibule Patterns to be Made to Order.

West Twenty-third Street

A. JAECKEL & CO.,

FURRIERS.

Importers and Makers of All That Is Best in Furs and Fur Garments.

Neck Scarfs

OF RUSSIAN SABLE, CHINCHILLA, MINK AND SILVER FOX.

Coats

OF BROADTAIL, PERSIAN LAMB, SEAL, CHINCHILLA AND SQUIRREL.

37 UNION SQUARE WEST. Tel. No. 3316-18th.

ILLNESS CAUSED SUICIDE.

Plumber Drank Carbolic Acid in the Presence of a Daughter.

William T. Fox, a plumber, forty-three years of age, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid last evening in his home, at 591 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. He had consumption. Two years ago his wife died, leaving him with five children.

He returned from his work at about 6 o'clock yesterday and was met at the door by his eldest daughter, Alice, to whom he remarked that he had not made much during the week. Soon afterward another daughter followed him to a medicine chest and saw him pick up a bottle that contained carbolic acid. The girl tried to knock it from his hand, but he drank its contents. He died soon afterward.

Coroner O'Gorman learned that the children have no relatives except an uncle, and that they do not know where he is. The Children's Society will take care of the young children.

Mission of A. W. Maconochie, M. P.

A. W. Maconochie, M. P., the British Army and Navy contractor, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck. He has come to inspect the plants of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, with a view to the erection on similar lines of a mammoth pneumatic tool plant in Great Britain. Mr. Maconochie is an intimate friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, and thinks that Sir Thomas's third effort to lift the cup will be successful.

MAYOR LOW'S BOAT TRIP.

By invitation of Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, Mayor Low took a trip yesterday through the Harlem waterways for the purpose of investigating the need for better dock facilities in the Bronx.

The trip was made in a fifty-foot naphtha launch, and the party consisted of Mayor Low, Mr. Davis, Commissioner of Parks Eustis, Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, Seward Baker, and John J. Amory. The launch started from Morris Heights, proceeding thence up the Harlem through the ship canal, back through the East River and Hell Gate, up the Sound to Pelham Bay Park. A stop was made at Hunter's Island for lunch.

The dock situation was thoroughly discussed and the suggestion made by Mr. Davis of the advisability of an exterior street around the entire Borough of the Bronx, cutting through Bronx Kills between Randall's Island and the Bronx shore. The trip was more immediately pertinent from the fact that Congress is to be asked for an appropriation at the next session for the improvement of the Bronx waterways.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv

Enforcing the Factory Law.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The State Factory Inspector, as the result of recent investigations, has peremptorily ordered a number of factories in this city to discontinue the employment of children. The order has been obeyed. Most of those affected by the order are girls under fourteen years of age.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

STRICTLY DRY GOODS,

Offer this week a large variety of the newest Fall Importations in the following Departments.

Our Prices Have Always Been the Lowest in the City.

MILLINERY—Second Floor.

For shopping and general wear we will show this week the most artistic selection of Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, made of the finest materials, at from $3.50 to $28.50 each

Trimmed Ready to Wear Hats, from $1.25 to $5.25

A FEW NOTABLE MILLINERY ITEMS,

all colors, in Napped Beaver Hats, at $1.50; regular price $3.50.

Black and colored Draped Velvet Hats, $1.50, $1.75 and $1.95; regular price $2.75 to $3.50.

Fine soft finish Black Wings, 50c. pair; worth 75c.

Rich Black Ostrich Plumes, 17 inches long, at $2.75; worth $3.75.

Every shading in Velvet Foliage, 50c. bunch; worth 95c.

Beautiful Clusters of Grapes, all colors 63c. bunch

SUITS—Second Floor.

Cheviot, double breasted or fly front, with silk drop, at $20.00. The regular value of these suits is $25.00.

Broadcloth, blouse effect, jacket strapped with satin; flare skirt, also strapped with satin; value $23.50, at $19.50

JACKETS.—Black kersey, satin lined, slot seams; turned over cuffs. Same, cheviot, with or without velvet collar, at $9.00

Cheviot, satin lined, velvet collar, handsomely tailored, at $11.98

BOX COATS.—Black or Oxford grays, 36 inches long, at $17.98

SKIRTS.—A large variety of Walking Skirts, black, blue and Oxford, at $4.98

WAIST DEPARTMENT—Second Floor.

DRESS WAISTS.—Exclusive styles in black and colored Louisine or Peau de Soie, tucked and hemstitched, at $5.98

Also many beautiful designs in colored Louisine, handsomely embroidered, and a variety of crepe de Chine Waists in evening shades, with clusters of tucks in yoke and sleeves, at $6.75

A small lot of colored embroidered flannel Waists, $1.98, $2.50 and $3.98; exceptionally low.

GOLF JACKETS, in red, green, white, Oxford, brown and royal blue, at $4.75, $5.25, $5.98, $6.75 and up

REAL LACES—First Floor.

Duchess and Duchess with Point Laces, 4½ to 10 inches wide, from $5.48 to $22.00 yard

Real Duchess and Point Lace Edgings, 1 to 3 inches wide, $1.75 to $4.50 yard

Duchess Lace Insertions, from $1.85 to $5.50 yard

Also a fine assortment of Duchess Lace Collars and Berthas, $10.00, $13.50, $18.00 to $35.00 each

Real Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, 65c., 98c., $1.25 to $19.98 each

Allover Nets, in Point Venise, Plauen and St. Gall Laces, 85c. to $13.50 yard

Black Chantilly Galloons, straight applique and irregular effects, 10c. to $1.98 yard

Many new additions are being made of the latest Novelties to this department daily.

MADE UP LACE ARTICLES—First Floor.

Real Duchess Lace Top Collars $1.35, $1.48, $1.65 to $5.98

150 doz. Embroidered Top Collars, 5c., 10c. each; value 15c. and 19c.

Lace and Chiffon Stocks, all new fall styles 98c., $1.48 to $2.98

A HANDKERCHIEF OPPORTUNITY—First Floor.

500 dozen Women's Handkerchiefs, ¼ and ½ inch hem, all pure linen, at 8c. each; really worth 12c.

SILK AND SATIN COMFORTABLES.

We beg to call the attention of our customers to the splendid assortment we have in silk and satin Comfortables, in both lamb's wool and eiderdown filling, at prices ranging from $8.75 to $65.00 each

Prompt Attention Paid to Customers Who Shop Through the Mail.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Blankets.

French, Austrian and California Blankets.

Silk and Satin Down and Lamb's Wool Comfortables, Imported French Comfortables.

Bed-Spreads.

Flannels.

Silk and Wool English Flannels, Novelties in Mercerized Orlwoola Flannels and Helyet Flannel.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Furs.
Parisian Gowns.
Tailored Gowns and Costumes
Riding Habits.
Lingerie.
Trousseaux.

Siede's

Our Autumn opening has awaited the arrival from Paris of the very latest personally selected model Reception and Street Gowns, which are now ready in splendid variety. The Season's model Furs are shown in the newest fashionable designs, from which we make garments to order without extra cost. Tailor Made Gowns, plain and fancy, and Riding Habits, are a special feature of this display, which is well rounded out by most exquisitely beautiful showing of Imported Trousseaux and Lingerie.

It will be remembered that we have on our own premises separate Fur Shop, Tailor Shop and Dress Making Rooms, where Furs, Gowns, Costumes and Habits are prefectly and promptly fashioned from models and material selected by our patrons.

Henry Siede, 42 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

The Emperor Honors Mr. Boas.

The German Emperor has presented to Emil L. Boas, the American General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, a photograph of himself in Admiral's uniform, with his autograph. The picture is beautifully framed, bearing the imperial crown in raised work, and was handed to Mr. Boas, upon the Emperor's command, by the German Consul General here.

Fair for Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn.

The fair in aid of the building fund of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn is to be opened to-morrow evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Gov. Odell will deliver an address. Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom will speak also. The donations and subscriptions have been large, and the advance sale of tickets has been encouraging.

Change in Sound Line Service.

The regular service of the Stonington Line steamers will be resumed commencing to-morrow with the steamers Maine and New Hampshire in commission. The service of steamers between New York and Providence has been discontinued.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
October 12, 1902

HOW DUTY ON COAL GOT INTO TARIFF ACT

Secretary Moody's Statement It Was "Smuggled" Disputed.

Extracts from Official Proceedings of Congress Thought to Refute Allegation in His Wisconsin Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The statement made last night by Secretary Moody in his speech at Madison, Wis., to the effect that the duty of 67 cents per ton on anthracite coal "was smuggled into the Tariff act in a sneaking and cowardly manner" and therefore ought to be repealed at the approaching session of Congress, attracted attention and excited comment here.

There has always been a duty on bituminous coal, and for many years prior to 1869 there was a duty on anthracite, varying from $1.75 per ton, under the act of 1842, to 40 cents per ton, under the act of 1866, the latter rate continuing until the passage of the act of Dec. 22, 1870, when anthracite coal was specifically named on the free list. Prior to that anthracite was classified as coal "not otherwise provided for."

The act of 1846, which was a revenue tariff, changed the rate on bituminous coal from $1.75 per ton to 30 per cent. ad valorem, which was further reduced by the act of 1856 to 24 per cent. Under the act of March 2, 1861, bituminous coal was required to pay $1 per ton, and coal not otherwise provided for 50 cents per ton. The act of 1863, which was passed to raise additional revenue to carry on the war for suppression of the rebellion, increased the duty on bituminous to $1.10 per ton, and on all other to 60 cents.

In 1866 the rate on bituminous was advanced to $1.25, and that on all other not otherwise provided for was reduced to 40 cents, at which rate it continued until the passage of the act of Dec. 22, 1870, when anthracite was made free. No change was made, however, in the rate on bituminous.

By the act of 1872 bituminous was reduced to 75 cents per ton, which rate was continued until reduced to 40 cents by the act of 1894, known as the Wilson act. The language employed in the several acts, together with the classifications, were preserved until the Dingley act, which provides that bituminous coal, "and all coals containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon," should pay 67 cents per ton.

The free list was made to meet this change in phraseology in the dutiable list by making the coal paragraph read: "Coal, anthracite not specially provided for in this act."

The purpose of the change, it is believed, was to exclude anthracite coal of a low grade which might be used as bituminous, and in competition with that commodity. There has never been competition from any quarter with the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania, for the simple reason that there is none other of that grade equal to it, and no effort has even been made to import coal to compete with Pennsylvania anthracite.

The result, however, of the change made in the phraseology of the Dingley act is to make anthracite dutiable because it is highly probable that the anthracite of Wales and elsewhere that might be imported under the conditions now prevailing in this country contains less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon.

It is the opinion that it would be difficult for Secretary Moody to make good the allegation that the duty of 67 cents on anthracite coal "was smuggled into the tariff in a sneaking and cowardly manner."

HOW CHANGE WAS MADE.

In reporting the bill the Ways and Means Committee retained the language as well as the rate of the McKinley act, but when it reached the Senate the change was made on motion of Senator Allison by direction of a majority of the Finance Committee and the proposition was debated in the Senate at considerable length. At the beginning of the debate on the amendment the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Allen—What is the necessity for taxing coal?

Mr. Allison—The same necessity that there is for a tariff bill—to protect and care for the coal producers of our own country, and to provide revenue from duties on the coal imported. There has, I believe, always been a duty upon coal. This is, with the exception of one or two instances, a lower duty than has generally been imposed upon bituminous coal. The present duty is 40 cents a ton, which is here increased to 67 cents.

Mr. Allen—Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Iowa and of the Senate to the fact that the duty on coal does not protect; that is, it does not protect the class of people who are supposed to be protected by a tariff of this kind. There are constant strikes in the coal regions of the United States. I believe that there is a strike going on now in Pennsylvania, or at least there is one threatened. There was one in existence last year, and there has been one in existence every year since I can remember anything about the coal regions. The poorest paid class of people, and the people who live the poorest, who have the poorest accommodations in this country, are those who are engaged as operatives in mining coal. If the report read by the senior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) yesterday respecting the condition existing in the coal regions of Pennsylvania is to be believed, there is a condition existing there worse than existed during the days of chattel slavery in this or in any other country. In fact, all the information which comes to us through the press and other channels is to the effect that the poorest paid laborer in the United States is the coal laborer; that protection does not protect him in the price of his wages, and whatever benefit there may be in a tariff of this kind inures to the coal baron rather than to the man who bears the heat and burden of the day in obtaining coal from the mines.

In the course of Mr. Allen's speech he said:

"And it seems to me the grimmest kind of sarcasm for my distinguished and honorable friend from Iowa to say this tax is imposed for the purpose of protecting the coal miner. There is nothing upon the face of this earth in the nature of law that can protect him, unless there shall be a revolution in the sentiment of the American people.

"Why, under those circumstances, exclude coal from elsewhere and levy upon the poor people of the Atlantic seaboard and other portions of the United States a tariff in addition to the original cost of coal and compel every fireside in these million and a half homes in the United States to pay tribute to a few owners of coal mines? There is no sense in it; there is no excuse for it; there is no reason to support it excepting the bare reason that friends are to be rewarded in a bill of this kind."

SENATOR VEST'S INQUIRY.

Later on Mr. Vest, to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding, asked if anthracite coal was not included in the amendment. Mr. Allison replied:

"On coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon the duty proposed is 67 cents a ton."

Mr. Vest—That puts a duty upon anthracite coal. Mr. President, I wish to inquire, if I may, respectfully, why this duty is imposed? According to the statistics of imports and exports we exported from this country in 1896 $5,717,246 worth of anthracite coal, and we imported in all $345,963 worth. We exported in the same year of bituminous coal $4,928,816 worth, and imported $3,523,725 worth. I should like to inquire if we exported from the country nearly $6,000,000 worth of anthracite coal and brought in but $350,000 worth, why we should put this duty upon anthracite coal?

Senator White, in his speech, declared that the design of the amendment was "to exclude the anthracite coal, so that more bituminous coal may be burned."

Mr. Vest then took the floor and delivered a speech, saying, among other things:

"This whole movement is in perfect harmony with the entire tariff scheme, and that is to exclude a superior foreign product in order to force the American consumer to take an inferior one and put money in somebody's pocket when it ought not to go there.

"The increase upon coal is a wrong and outrage. Under the forty cents tax of the Wilson act the coal interests of this country have prospered as much as any other interest. There has been general depression, and of course the coal interests did not escape, but the fact that the coal miners control the American market and export the enormous amount I have stated is sufficient evidence that there should be no increase in the tax. We now have the pitiful reduction from seventy-five to sixty-seven cents, an increase of tax upon both bituminous and anthracite, and the addition of anthracite coal to the dutiable list. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment."

He then quoted from the statement of Mr. Harrison of California, representing the coal interests, who, according to Mr. Vest, said the coal producers wanted only forty cents a ton. "And yet," said Mr. Vest, "the committee gives sixty-seven."

Attention was called by Senator Jones of Arkansas to the fact that many coal companies, including the Hocking Valley Company and M. A. Hanna & Co., had protested against any increase in the rates, claiming that coal was already sufficiently protected.

The whole debate takes up fourteen columns in the Congressional Record.

CAPITAL TELEPHONE PLANT.

Rumor About Corporation to Control Several Electric Light, Telephone, and Car Service Systems Renewed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The International Telephone Company of Dover, Del., has bought this week the abandoned car barns of the Washington Traction Company in Georgetown. The property embraces ten acres of land and several large brick buildings, which it is said the new owners intend to convert into shops for a telephone factory, with a capacity of 10,000 telephones a day.

The matter is discussed here and is significant of the truth of the much gossip going around of late about the formation of a corporation to control the telephone, electric light, and street car service of Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del.

It is said that the company will put in operation a telephone system that will fix a rate of two cents for telephone messages.

FUEL FACTORIES IN GERMANY.

Consul General Mason Reports on the Briquette Industry—Utilization of Brick Dust and Peat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A report from Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, gives details of the German industry of manufacturing fuel known as briquettes from brown coal, carbonized peat, coal dust, &c. Mr. Mason says that at the close of 1900 there were in Germany eighty-nine manufactories of fuel briquettes, some of which annually produce more than 100,000 tons each. The processes employed in France and in Germany have long passed the experimental stage, and have become a standard commercial industry.

"If Americans," says Mr. Mason, "are really interested in the subject, there is no need that they should risk any large sums of money in uncertain experiments. They have only to study the machinery and methods employed in European countries, compare their crude materials with those found and used here, and they can thus start at the point of technical knowledge which Europeans have reached after many years of experience.

"There are experienced engineers and a dozen manufacturers of briquette making machinery who would gladly co-operate in these tests, and would furnish machinery adapted to working the materials thus technically defined. Upon a basis of such tests plans and estimates could be obtained for the erection of plants in the United States with specified daily capacity."

Mr. Mason gives the name and addresses of several German firms engaged in the business. He says that briquette works are divided in respect to the material employed into two general classes, viz., those which make briquettes from brown coal (lignite) or carbonized peat, with or without the addition of a bituminious matrix or binder, and, second, those which use as a basic material coal dust or slack—the waste of soft coal mines.

Several processes have recently been invented and patented by which artificial coal or briquettes have been more or less successfully produced from peat by the application of machinery or methods not yet fully established on an industrial basis. These are described by Mr. Mason. The report in ending says:

"Turf briquettes ordinarily contain about 66 per cent. of inflammable elements, the remainder being made up of inorganic ash and water. They are thus inferior as fuel to briquettes made from brown coal, which average 70 per cent. or more of inflammable matter. Both represent in their present form the utmost that science has been able to do in utilizing inferior and otherwise almost worthless materials to supplement and eke out the insufficient coal supply of European countries."

NEGRESS WAS 132 YEARS OLD.

Woman Who Died in Chicago Believed to Have Been the Oldest Person in the United States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A woman, who, according to her own report, was living at the time of the Boston "Tea Party" and the meeting of the first Continental Congress, is dead at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People. If the reports of her age should be correct, she was the oldest person in Illinois, and probably in the United States.

The woman was Ellen Stewart, a slave before the civil war, three times married, and mother of four children, the last of whom died several years ago from old age. According to her story, she was born in 1770, and consequently was 132 years old. The officials of the institution in which she died, after an investigation as thorough as could be made, credited her statement. Until within a few months of her death the woman was in complete control of her faculties.

MEDALS FROM PRINCE CHEN.

Acknowledgment of the Attentions of Capt. Titus, Deputy Fire Chief Duane and Others During His Visit.

Prince Chen of China has acknowledged minor official attentions during his recent visit to this city by sending medals and personal letters. Capt. George Titus of the Detective Bureau, who was decorated by Prince Henry of Prussia, received a gold medal that is about the size of a double eagle. It is suspended by a tricolor ribbon from a massive, richly engraved bar of gold, bearing the inscription in English, "Compliments of Prince Chen." Accompanying the gift was a certificate in French with the Prince's signature and this letter:

In testimony of the courtesies extended and the services rendered during the visit of his Highness Prince Tsai Chen at this city, I am instructed to present to you a gold medal as a token of his appreciation. Yours very respectfully,
TSZCHI CHOW,
H. I. C. M.'s Consul.

Detective Sergeant Michael McDonnell, who has been stationed at the Chinese Consulate for many years, received a gold medal and a certificate, as did Deputy Fire Chief William Duane and Capt. J. B. Conlin of Hook and Ladder 24. Mounted Policeman John W. Hefferan received a silver medal. The policemen received their medals from Commissioner Partridge. Fire Commissioner Sturgis gave the firemen their medals.

Deputy Commissioner Richard H. Laimbeer of Brooklyn and Queens and Chief Croker were witnesses of the presentation at Fire Headquarters. In presenting the medals Mr. Sturgis complimented the recipients for their attentions to the distinguished visitor.

"I ought to be able to get my washing done on credit for life, if I turn this in at a Chinese laundry," Chief Duane said as he held up the trophy admiringly. That, however, was after he had left the presence of his superiors.

Le Boutillier Brothers

RUGS and CURTAINS.

PERSIAN HAMADANS
$4.95 to $5.95
value $8.00

SHIRVANS AND KARABAGHS
$8.50
values $10.00 to $12.00

ANTIQUE DAGHESTANS
$10.00 to $15.00
values $15.00 to $20.00

ANTIQUE KAZAKS
$15.00 to $25.00
values $20.00 to $35.00

ANATOLIAN MATS
$2.95 to $4.95
values $5.00 to $7.50

IRISH POINT LACE
$4.50 value $5.75
5.50 value 7.50

POINT DE ARABE LACE
$5.75 value $7.00
6.75 value 8.50

Real RENAISSANCE LACE
$7.95 value $10.50

Ruffled BOBBINET LACE
$1.95 value $2.75
2.75 value 4.00

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

AUTOMOBILES IN BOSTON

Sixty-nine Machines Complete First Half of the Journey.

KENNETH SKINNER IN FIRST

Last Section of the Run Made Over Muddy Roads and in Rain—List of the Arrivals.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The first half of the 500-mile reliability contest of the Automobile Club of America from New York to Boston ended at 5:15 to-night in a drenching rain, when Kenneth A. Skinner, in a De Dion-Boston car, arrived at the finishing point.

Of the 75 machines which left New York Thursday morning 69 finished. The roads from New York to Springfield were excellent, but from Springfield to Boston they were poor and muddy, and the tourists were well spattered with mud when they arrived.

The first machine to drop out was that of R. M. Owen, which sprung its fore axle. The Murcher car, which fell into trouble on Friday, came in all right. The severest test was at Foster's Hill, a severe 12 per cent. climb. Several machines went into the side ditches in an effort to clear some that were stalled. In many instances it was necessary for the riders to get out and push the cars up the incline. This evening the visitors were given a reception by the Massachusetts Auto Club.

Carleton R. Mabley and Mrs. Mabley of New York followed the competitors over the entire route, but not being in the competition, were not restricted by the fourteen-mile-an-hour speed limit, and made the trip in a little over 13 hours running time. The record of the run follows:

No.	Operator and Power.	H. P.
29	Kenneth A. Skinner, gasoline	8
16	Ward-Leonard Co., gasoline	16
51	W. A. Sweet, steam	8
84	R. M. Owen, gasoline	4
63	C. H. Page, gasoline	4
71	T. S. Ourish, gasoline	6
47	H. A. Knox, gasoline	8
46	Knox Carriage Co., gasoline	8
43	E. D. Smith, gasoline	12
20	Percy B. Pierce, gasoline	4½
41	Forest Cameron, gasoline	4
32	Arthur Gardiner, gasoline	6
70	H. B. Shattuck & Son, gasoline	4
48	C. J. Mason, gasoline	8
10	L. W. Mason, gasoline	10
11	Frank Mutt, gasoline	9
77	C. W. Silson, gasoline	8
52	Percy Owne, gasoline	16
42	M. S. Winters, gasoline	16
76	Fournier Searchmont, gasoline	8
15	J. C. Chase, gasoline	10
42	L. T. Sackett, gasoline	8
24	Paul H. Deming, steam	6
27	A. J. Schaife, steam	6
26	S. S. Watie, steam	6
25	R. S. Davis, steam	4
12	Haynes Apperson, gasoline	6
25	Windsor T. White, steam	6
28	M. S. Hughes, Jr., steam	6
40	J. W. Duryea, gasoline	6
68	C. F. Gaither, gasoline	9
29	A. L. Riker, gasoline	12
58	Gaston Plantiff, gasoline	4
56	U. S. L. D. A. Co., gasoline	7
55	E. A. Riotte, gasoline	7
1	H. W. Whipple, gasoline	24
65	Automotor Co., gasoline	12
13	W. E. Evans, gasoline	6
37	H. L. Newton, gasoline	5
69	Fredonia, gasoline	9
5	H. M. Wells, steam	4½
4	C. Mash, gasoline	7
67	Fournier Searchmont, gasoline	8
66	L. D. Fiske, gasoline	12
7	Lane Motor Vehicle Company, steam	9
38	J. F. Newcomber, gasoline	5
36	Locomobile Company, steam	4
21	H. H. Brown, gasoline	12
40	R. D. Willard, gasoline	10
2	H. B. Joy, gasoline	12
3	G. L. Weyss, gasoline	12
8	O. K. Raymond, steam	9
18	F. W. Gaurig, gasoline	15
31	Otto Weston, gasoline	8
33	K. A. Grout, steam	6½
59	D. Martin, gasoline	16
60	W. J. Gould, steam	6½
61	Grout Brothers, steam	6½
57	Charles Sheppey, gasoline	12
54	G. W. Pierce, gasoline	5
45	F. I. Averell, gasoline	8
34	S. T. Davis, Jr., steam	6
75	Charles Brown, gasoline	4½
6	Foster Manufacturing Co., steam	4
70	F. J. Holley, steam	4
17	Elmer Apperson, gasoline	16
80	Foster Manufacturing Co., gasoline	8
49	Harry Grauthard, gasoline	16
23	H. K. Browning, gasoline	16

VIENNA'S MEDICAL SUPREMACY.

Prof. Lorenz, Here to Operate on J. O. Armour's Daughter, Says Berlin Is Its Rival.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz, head of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery in the University of Vienna, has arrived in Chicago. His visit is for the purpose of performing an operation on Lolita, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, who is a cripple. Prof. Lorenz is accompanied by Dr. Friedrich Mueller, his assistant.

During his visit in this city, which will last about two weeks, Prof. Lorenz will be entertained by several medical societies. Speaking of centres of medical training in Europe, Prof. Lorenz and his assistant, Dr. Mueller, both said Vienna no longer occupied that position of unquestioned pre-eminence it formerly did.

"Vienna is still the foremost centre for the medical science," said Prof. Lorenz, "but now it has a rival, Berlin. The two cities together represent the highest advancement in the science."

KILLED IN BUILDING'S FALL.

One Man Meets Death, Several Have Narrow Escapes in New Edifice at Jackson, Mich.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 11.—One man was killed and four severely injured by the collapse to-day of the northwest section of the new Otsego Hotel building, construction of which had reached the fourth story.

There were thirteen men on the fourth floor when the collapse occurred. The west wall went down first, giving them a chance for their lives. Eight of them ran to places of safety, but the other five were carried down with an avalanche of brick, mortar, flooring, and debris. Rescuers began digging them out immediately. Coughlin, Thomas, Van Allen, and McVey were rescued in a comparatively short time and taken to the hospital.

The cause of the collapse is not known. The building was inspected last night by the architect and reported to be thoroughly satisfactory. The contractor, Mayor Samuel Pickles, was in the building when the collapse came and had a narrow escape.

GOV. CRANE IN A RUNAWAY.

Massachusetts Executive Is Thrown from Carriage, but No Bones Are Broken.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 11.—Gov. W. Murray Crane narrowly escaped serious injury in a runaway accident to-day. In company with Melvin O. Adams of Boston, the Governor was driving to his home in Dalton when the carriage pole broke.

Mr. Adams, when he saw that an accident was inevitable, jumped from the carriage, but Gov. Crane, who was driving, held on to the reins until he was thrown. He was able to walk to his home, and Dr. Paddock of Pittsfield was summoned. The doctor found no bones broken, but the Governor was badly shaken up.

WED IN WASHINGTON'S PEW.

An Ohio Man Proposes to Young Woman in Historic Virginia Church and Marriage Follows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Standing in Washington's pew in old Christ Church, Alexandria, Harry Bectal Winch and Matilda Jane Alloway were married on Wednesday. They came to Washington from New Philadelphia, Ohio, to see the Grand Army Encampment.

Like the rest of the visitors who have been filling this city since the beginning of the week, they did not limit their sightseeing to the Grand Army, but seized the opportunity to visit every place of historic interest in the neighborhood.

Alexandria is on the itinerary of those who come to Washington, and in due course Mr. Winch and Miss Alloway found themselves in the famous old church, which contains Washington's pew. Mr. Winch was much impressed, and, turning to Miss Alloway, he said: "Wouldn't it be a fine thing to go back to New Philadelphia and say, 'We became Mr. and Mrs. Winch in Washington's pew'?"

Miss Alloway's surprise at the suddenness of this proposition was quickly abated, and the couple went forth and secured the necessary permission from the local court. Then Miss Alloway manifested reluctance. She said that both she and Mr. Winch were Methodists, and the pew was in an Episcopal Church. Mr. Winch finally overcame the difficulty, and they were married.

SIGHTSEERS USED REGISTERS.

Filled with Names Those Intended for Only Army and Naval Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The messengers in the War and Navy Departments have been greatly worried by the visitors here during Grand Army week. Two registers are kept in the corridors of the building, one in the Navy and one in the War Department. Officers arriving in the city are expected to register here, putting down the addresses where they are stopping, and similar information.

These registers are kept in prominent places, and the throngs of visitors in the building, on catching sight of them, have invariably concluded that they are kept there so sightseers may inscribe their names. The crowds have been too big for even the most alert messenger to head off all the men, women, and children who have availed themselves of what they imagined to be a kindly courtesy on the part of the Government, and both registers are filled with names unknown to army and navy lists.

FOOTBALL GAME WAS FATAL.

Chicago Young Man Received Injury Six Years Ago Which Kills Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Max Henry Fleischer is dead as a result of an injury received in a football game six years ago. Until two months ago Fleischer's parents did not know of the accident, but as soon as his father learned of it he had an examination made, which showed that the young man's skull was depressed. The skull was trepanned, revealing a diseased condition of the brain. During the last six years Fleischer had suffered from severe headaches.

When the accident occurred Fleischer was fifteen years old and was anxious to get a place on the regular football team of his school. He was kicked on the head and was picked up in a dazed condition, but exacted a promise from his playmates not to talk of the accident for fear his mother would not allow him to play any more.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS
¼ Less Than Elsewhere.

ANNUAL SALE OF PLATES AND CUT GLASS.

For the week commencing Monday, October 13th, we will offer as follows:—which comprise some of the greatest values we have ever offered.

PLATES.

500 dozen assorted designs and decorations at 20c each, worth 40c.
1,000 dozen at 25c each worth 40c
800 " " 35c " " 60c
600 " " 50c " " 1.00
500 " " 75c " " 1.50
500 " " $1.00 " from $18 to $24
a dozen.

Also, 1,500 dozen rich plates, including the celebrated makes of Minton, Cauldon, Coalport, Wedgwood, etc., ranging in price from $18.00 to $390.00 a dozen.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Some 2,000 dozen as follows: 500 dozen Limoges China, handsomely decorated, tea cups and saucers, at 25c each, worth 40c.

200 dozen Limoges China, footed tea cups and saucers, with full gold, assorted decorations, 35c each, worth 65c.

150 dozen Bouillon Cups and Saucers, assorted shapes and decorations, 50c each, worth $1.00.

Also, about 1,000 dozen cups and saucers, representative of all the leading china factories in the world, in assorted styles, decorations and shapes, at from 50c each to $120.00 a doz.

RICH CUT GLASS.

The following items in finest quality of Rich Cut Glass are exceptional value.

150 cut glass 8 inch salad bowls, $2.90, worth $4.50.

150 cut glass celery trays, at $3.75, worth $6.00.

25 cut glass water pitchers, 3 pint, $5.75, worth $9.00.

25 dozen ice cream or berry saucers, 6 inch, $1.25 ea., worth $2.00.

50 cut glass water bottles, $3.75, worth $5.50.

150 Colonial cut glass candlesticks, $1.50, worth $3.00.

BLOWN GLASS. From the principal factories we offer you 65 sets of blown and rich gold decorated glass to select from. We mention one set only.

60 pieces of blown glass, with Empire Wreath border, as illustrated.
12 Tumblers, 12 Sherries,
12 Saucer champagnes, 12 Cordials,
12 Clarets, Set complete, $9.00.

DINNER WARE. The unprecedented increase in sales in our Dinner Ware Department is due to the enormous variety of styles which we carry for your selection and the prices at which they are sold. During this month there are several special reductions which are being made on finest Limoges china dinner sets; the discount on some is 20 per cent.; on others 25 per cent.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

Horner's Furniture

FAMED for its excellence—for its artistic beauty—for its exclusiveness—for its absolute completeness in all lines—for its moderate cost. Advantages which cannot fail to interest all intending Furniture buyers who desire the best in style and the best in value.

Parlor, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall and Library Furniture in all the fashionable woods and finishes——Gilded Furniture in exclusive and exquisite designs——Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets and Screens——Venetian carved pieces for hall or dining room——Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks in unequalled assortments——Eight-day Chime Clocks by Elliott of London and notable American makers.

Everything at lowest cost consistent with quality.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

KILLED BY MASKED BURGLARS.

A. B. Chinn of Lexington Shot Dead and Son Dangerously Wounded.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 11.—A. B. Chinn of Chinn & Todd, dry goods merchants in this city, one of the most prominent business men in Kentucky, was shot to death in his home by two masked burglars at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

His son Asa, who heard the noise, rushed to his father's rescue and opened fire on the burglars through a closed door. The burglars returned the fire, and Asa was perhaps mortally wounded. Citizens and police are searching for the murderers, but no clue has been found.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

More Great Dress Goods Values

Another week of quick and eager buying is assured by these unequalled offers, result of a great clear-up purchase from a leading manufacturer of fine Dress Goods.

1,000 Pieces in Four Great Lots:—

LOT 1..... 49 CENTS
Whipcords, Coverts, Vigoreaux and stylish coarse Novelty Weaves—a splendid collection of goods that would be cheap at 75 cents—46 and 50 inch.

LOT 2..... 59 CENTS
50-inch all-wool Storm Serges—iron weave—Black and colors—worth .85; also a large variety of Two-toned Suitings and extra heavy Vigoreaux—45 and 50 inch—until now could not be sold under .79 and .89.

LOT 3..... 69 CENTS
Hopsackings in the fashionable coarse mesh; also Bedford Cords in plain and two-toned colorings; worth $1.00.

LOT 4..... 85 CENTS
50-inch Venetians—splendid quality—best colors; also Poplinettes and coarse weave Hopsackings in double tints of Blue with Green, Gray with Stone, and other blendings—45 to 50 inch—make the swellest of costumes and skirts—value 1.25.

Owing to recent purchases far below value.

We are also enabled to offer several fine lots of

Lace Curtains

at a substantial reduction from regular prices.

POINT ARABE LACE CURTAINS.
Heavy corded outline figures—very rich effect—
Six dollar grades..... 3.98
Eight dollar grades..... 5.98
Ten dollar grades..... 6.98
Eleven dollar grades..... 7.98
These are the most effective Curtains of the season—their rich, deep creamy tint giving an effect equal to handmade Curtains that sell up in the hundreds of dollars.

ARABIAN TINTED CURTAINS.
Choice combination designs, worth $4.00 and $5.00..... 2.49

1,000 PAIR SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS—Plain and figured centres—High class novelty borders—a most attractive offering, not a pair worth less than $3.00—many worth $4.00—twenty styles..... 1.98

300 PAIR BOBBINET CURTAINS
Lace inserting and edge—full length—usually $1.98 a pair—to-morrow and until the lot is sold..... .98
No Mail Orders.

500 Axminster Rugs—
27x63 inch—rich colorings, in latest floral and Oriental effects—Value 2.25..... 1.39
Just one to a buyer—No mail orders.

Great Undervalue Purchase of
French Velour Table Covers,
enabling us to sell the finest qualities at about Half Price!

A magnificent range of designs and colorings—Lotus, Water Lily, Iris, Magnolia and other floral patterns; also Art Nouveau, Heraldic, Rococo and Persians designs—in exquisite combinations of Fawn, Ecru, Gold, Old Blue, Rose, Sapphire, Nile, Myrtle, Terra Cotta, etc.

Six-quarter Covers—
Regular prices $6.00 and $7.00..... 3.98
Eight-quarter Covers—
Regular prices $11.00 and $12.00..... 5.98
Ten-quarter Covers—
Regular prices $15.00 and $16.00..... 8.98
About two-thirds of the Six-quarter are double faced, which makes them worth even more.

Great Offering of
Irish Point Sash Laces

The greatest values in fine sash laces offered this year—clean up of a retiring Importer's stock....Purchase comprises Irish Points and Point de Paris Sash Laces in panels, double borders, and all over designs—worked on best bobbinet—25 patterns—30 and 36 inch—
1.25 and 1.50 qualities..... .79
1.75 and 1.98 qualities..... .98

Unmatchable Values in
LADIES' SKIRTS AND JACKETS.

LADIES' MONTAGNAC JACKETS
A perfectly tailored little Coat—satin corded—stitch or slot seams—with and without velvet collar—Satin lined—worth $12.50..... 7.98

LADIES' MONTE CARLO COATS
Fine Black Kersey—double capes—finely tailored—flare sleeves—heavy satin lined—Special value 10.98

LADIES' BLACK KERSEY CAPES
Medium length—tailor finish—rolling collar—full lined 4.98
Finer quality Kersey Capes—extra length—full sable collar—heavy satin lining..... 14.98

FRUIT OF LOOMS / AND / LONSDALES { Two Muslins that everybody knows } 5¾
Limit—20 yards. No mail orders.

500 dozen All Linen Napkins
Full bleached—extra heavy—Damask patterns—22 inch—regular price 1.98 ..... 1.29

Large Linen Huck Towels
Hem'd and Hemstitch—all white or with neat col'd borders—38 and 40 inch—value .25 and .29..... .15
Limit—One-Half Dozen.

White Mercerized Cheviots
Soft and silky—30 inches wide—weave is a little irregular, so the maker closed them out to us at a loss—Therefore, instead of 19 cents, you can buy them at. .11

Hearn's "Fall Sale"
Long Cloth
A wonderful value just for this sale—not promised after this week and may not last beyond Wednesday—12 yard pieces—value 1.19. .69

White Emb'd Flannels
All wool and cotton mixed—Emb'd hem and scallop—value .89 .47
Limit—2 Skirt Lengths.

Carving Sets
Best quality steel—genuine stag handle—cimeter blade, regularly 2.29.. 1.25

Nickel Plated Towel Bars
15 inches long—complete with screws—regularly .35..... .24

Wide Embroideries
Another splendid lot of values for this week—open effects in scroll, wheel, flower and lace designs, on Nainsooks, Cambrics and India Linons—strong edges—wide and medium widths for skirt flouncings, Underwear, Aprons and Pillow Shams.
One lot, worth 15 to 19 cents..... .9
One lot, worth 22 to 35..... .19
In this lot we will include a limited quantity of Children's Skirtings that were .39.

Fine Fancy Laces
Irish Crochet, Point Venise, Escurials, Cluny, and Net top Venetians—galoons, Medallion effects and trimming laces up to 8 inches wide—White, Cream and Arabe—value up to 1.25..... .69

Pocketbooks, Wrist Bags, etc.
Genuine Seal, Alligator and Morocco, also fancy pressed leathers—plain and metal trimmings—different sizes and shapes—regular prices .49 to .69..... .39

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS
Heavy Oxford Cheviot—narrow gore—full flare—strapped seams—twelve pin tucks above stitched flare—made to sell at $7.00—Our price for this lot..... 3.98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Walking and Dress Lengths—Cheviots, Broadcloths, and Fancy Mixtures—black and colors—Fly Front Blouse and Norfolk jacket..... 12.98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Venetian, Cheviot, Zibeline and fancy Mixtures—black and colors—Postillion Blouse or Norfolk—taffeta silk, fancy braid or stitched—cloth straps..... 14.98

Black Moire Velours
Bright, clear Moire—Another tremendous Silk Value 69 cent quality..... .39
Limit, 15 yards.

Fancy Flannelettes
36-inch fleeced back—excellent styles—12½ cent quality..... .6¾
These will astonish even those who are acquainted with our great Basement values.

Liberty Silk Capes
Also full pleated Boas and Collarettes—all Black or with White finish—four styles—value 4.98..... 2.95

Black Ostrich Feather Boas
Extra full—richest quality—1½ yards long—value $16.00..... 10.98
Isn't it worth saving five dollars to come here to-horrow?

Another Special
Girls' Dress Offer
This time is
All Wool Serge Sailor Suits
Worth $3.98—for..... 2.49
Extra full trim—
Two styles—best colors—4 to 14 years.

Youths' Long Trousers
Fancy worsteds and cheviots—14 to 20 years—until now $3.49..... 1.98

Double Breast Suits
—8 to 16 years.
Strong all wool fabrics—
Extra pair pants to each suit.... 3.98
An early visit is advised—not a great quantity—and they cannot be replaced to sell under Five Dollars.

Boys' Shirt Waists
New Percales—full laundered—Byron collar or for wear with separate collar—4 to 12 years—Regulation 49 cent Waists.. .29

Babies' Cashmere Shirts
Long sleeves—heavyweight—crochet finish—sizes to 3 yrs.... .19

Still More "CORSET" Values
No stop to bargains here!
700 pair—Fine Coutille and fancy mottled fabrics—new straight front models, also other shapes—True values .98 to 1.50..... .69

Men's $1.00 and $1.25 Shirts
Fancy English Cheviot . . 69
Separate Cuffs.
These fancy weave Cheviots are the smartest fabrics used in shirts for business wear.

Men's Initial H'dk'fs
Pure linen—narrow hemstitch—value 17 cents..... .11

Fancy Velvets and Corduroys
at a Specially Low Price To-morrow

Are you thinking of indulging in a Tailor-made Costume, or a Waist or Skirt of these fashionable fabrics, or have you a child's cloak in view?—here is your opportunity:—

TO-MORROW—100 pieces Fancy Woven and Metallic Velvets in pin dots, cluster dots, dashes, checks, stripes and other designs—Black and colors, also wide and narrow rib Corduroys—usually sold at 00 to 79 cents..... .49

TOPICS of THE DRAMA

The Gentle Author and the Amiable Actor—Shakespeare and the Modern Playwright—The Most Interesting Play of the Present Season—Miss Ethel Barrymore and Mr. Bruce McRae.

Mither, may I go write a play?
Yes, me darlin' daughter,
Read your Shakespeare every day,
But don't go near an actor.

To answer the following letter involves so great a responsibility that the task has been deferred some weeks in trepidation:

I have read your article on "The American Playwright."

I suppose it is the ambition of every one who writes, to make a play of his own, and to have it accepted. Can you tell me of any method by which a beginner, who has never met an actor in her life, and who does not want to, may learn something of this "stage business," "stage effect," "stage tradition," without which it will be impossible for her to write an actable play? Are there any books to be read? Would a stage manager's manuscript of a play already given, contain any hint—or, perhaps you will say, "study Shakespeare."

If you can find a word of advice and send it, it will be more than appreciated. I can promise that it will be followed.

How Not to Write a Play.

There are books on how to write a play, just as there are books on how to get rich. Both kinds may be found in any library with a proper bibliography. But it should be remarked in passing that the authors of them are as yet unknown to dramatic fame or to worldly fortune. It is true that a man may be able to give very good hints as to the conduct of life or of art who is himself a failure, but there is the further difficulty that even granting the advice to be good, the one thing a normal person cannot do is to follow advice. The only safe rule is the reverse of that instituted by Squeers: When a girl doesn't know it, she goes and does it. More can be learned by conscientious work in writing the scenario of a single play than by reading all that was ever written about how to write plays and how not to write them.

There is, of course, the old warning that the poet is born and not made, but it is just possible that too much stress has been laid on this. Unless we are grossly deceived by an old wives' tale, all of us are born. Is it possible that Q. Horatius Flaccus penned that much quoted saying in behalf of a poet's union, and against scab odists? It must have been worth something to enjoy the good opinion of his friend Mecaenas. It is true that not every one, even with the best of intentions, can turn himself out a poet or a playwright, but if as many men went at the arts as go into commerce, no doubt the output of successful craftsmen would be proportionately increased. Some girls may have learned to swim by hanging their clothes on the hospitable hickory, but most girls have to go down into the sea without ships. There is likely to be some little screaming, followed by a long period of dog paddling, but in the end not even the double overhand is beyond reach. It is reported that Mrs. Ryley wrote some thirty plays before her first success.

To this day her plays are sometimes failures, and never of the highest quality, but there is now no doubt that she has made herself a sure enough playwright.

"Shakespeare Has Utterly Ruined You."

As for Shakespeare, in this matter of writing modern plays he is about as much use as the hickory tree. When Goethe gave Herder "Götz" to read, Herder told Goethe frankly that Shakespeare had utterly ruined him. Even in "Faust" Goethe's stagecraft is at times inexpert to the point of naïveté. Mr. William Archer long ago pointed out that the three centuries of barrenness in English poetic drama are in a large measure due to the imitation of Shakespeare. Mr. Edmund Gosse in a recent article in The Atlantic Monthly confesses himself a tardy convert to Mr. Archer's opinion, and proceeds to account for Mr. Stephen Phillips's success in reviving the poetic drama to the fact that he has struggled free of the Shakespearean tradition. Voltaire's imitation of Shakespeare ended in ludicrous disaster. Lessing saw clearly just how much of Shakespeare was of value on the stage of his time, and made such use of the legacy of the great Elizabethan that he shattered forever the supremacy of the classic dramaturgy, but Lessing did this only by virtue of being a critic first and a playwright afterward.

The simple truth is that the stage of Shakespeare, bare as it was of scenery and crowded with gallants who jostled the actors, was a radically different instrument from the stage of to-day. It was in many respects a nobler instrument, with a deeper and a fuller tone, and an instrument of vastly greater variety and flexibility; but this fact must not tempt the modern playwright. One does not write organ music for the piano. "Give me three boards and a passion," said the elder Dumas, "and I will give you a play." Instead of the three stage sets, all Shakespeare needed was three yards or so of blank verse. But the blank verse had to be flexible, racy, and sounding. The modern playwright who fails to make servants of his three boards will find that they will rise up and crush him. Shakespeare himself has been squeezed half to death by the impertinences of modern scenery, even where, as in "Macbeth" and "Othello," his plays are best constructed in the modern sense.

Upon Being Acquainted with Actors.

The first business of the intending playwright is to learn his stage—to use its capabilities, and to respect its limitations as carefully as a composer learns the different orchestral instruments; and in this is of course included the capabilities and limitations of actors and actresses. The Elizabethan stage was not built for entrances and exits that strike the eye. Hamlet first appears as a mute individual in a crowd of courtiers, and the fact was no hardship to the leading man of Shakespeare's company—an impressive speech to begin with and a rhyme tag to go off on was all he could use to advantage. But in a modern play the question of whether the hero is provided with a good entrance and a good exit may decide a manager—and not without reason—as to accepting or rejecting it. One way to gain a knowledge of what the stage and the actor require is to be familiar with the people of the theatre. Sooner or later this will be necessary if a play is to be produced, and the sooner the better.

It is an instructive experience, for example, to try to talk to an actor about some exquisite stroke of character or of feeling in his part while he is deciding the most insignificant detail as to costume or stage business. When Mr. Pinero was endeavoring to teach Miss Olga Nethersole some of the subtleties of that masterpiece of modern character drawing on the stage, Paula Tanqueray, Miss Nethersole interrupted him: "You know, Mr. Pinero," she said, "I have one great advantage in playing this part. You see this lock of hair? It hangs so that when I want to show nervousness or anxiety I can chew it—so." And in spite of Mr. Pinero she chewed it. Her interpretation of Paula lacked subtlety and just gradations of light and shade; but the fact did not prevent it from being vigorous and theatrically effective. It is related that Rachel in her maturity was discovered reading the plays in which she had made her youthful fame. To an exclamation of wonder that she should read what she had so often acted with such power she answered: "But, you see, I was trying to find out really what these are all about."

The obverse of this somewhat overdrawn picture of the mental attitude of the actor is that theatrical folk have a knowledge of what is and is not effective on the stage infinitely more wide and thorough than a mere author can ever attain, and this knowledge is of the utmost value in any production. Only the stage manager could relate what absurdities of the playwright are quashed in rehearsal. In "Hearts Aflame" there is a scene in which the heroine, having been presented by malicious friends with a doll dressed like her rival in the hero's affections, a notorious variety singer, dashes the doll to the floor and smashes it. As the play was produced at the Garrick the author insisted, against all advice, in having her say as she picked it up: "Poor thing, I've broken her face!" What particular effect of humor or of pathos was intended in this use of Bowery slang it is not easy to understand; the actual result was to raise a howl of incongruous laughter in a friendly first night audience. A competent manager, who has had long experience in the peculiar optics of the stage, and who has a faculty of inventing fresh detail, can often of himself so adroitly recommend a piece to the eyes of an audience as to make all the difference between failure and success. It is only by the most careful association of author, actor, and stage manager that the best dramatic results are attainable. So intimate and so necessary is this association that Joseph Jefferson is accustomed to dispose of the entire Baconian theory on the ground that it would be impossible for any one to pass himself off for the author in rehearsal without sooner or later being exposed as a fraud to every member of the cast.

A Play That Blows Hot and Blows Cold.

Mr. Forbes Robertson, the great English Hamlet, remarked in conversation last year that "Carrots" is one of those plays that either send people into raptures or leave them utterly cold. He had seen it at the Théâtre Antoine, of which he is a great admirer, and, recognizing the opportunity it offers to an actress, had secured it for his wife, Miss Gertrude Elliot. Mr. Charles Frohman, who saw Miss Elliot in the play in England last Spring, secured it for America, and gave it to Miss Ethel Barrymore, who is now using it as the first part of her double bill at the Savoy. The truth of Mr. Forbes Robertson's observation was illustrated in the first night notices of the New York production. Some of the critics spoke of it in terms of the highest praise, while others found it dull and recommended that it be at once taken off. Differences of opinion are to be cherished on many grounds. Without them, as we all know, there would be no horse racing, and—what is more to be considered here—there would be no dramatic criticism. Yet it is difficult to sympathize with people who can see no good in the present play.

Psychology and Unhappy Families.

The grounds of their disapproval may be easily conjectured. "Carrots" is a psychological study of the unhappiness of a bourgeoise family. Many people object to the contemplation of unhappy family relations, apparently for the reason that it makes them unhappy to contemplate them. Many more object to psychological studies on the ground that they are overburdened with talk and are deficient in dramatic action. Still others object to considering seriously the affairs of folk of the humbler sort for the same reason, no doubt, that it used to be fashionable to refuse to read Dickens—because he "takes his characters out of ash boxes." Perhaps also they are of a mind with the cook and the kitchen maid who refuse to read any novel that deals with people of a station less exalted than the aristocracy. With the superior people of the third category I shall not presume to hold converse. It is sufficiently audacious to try to show that the contemplation of unhappy family relations may be the source of deep spiritual joy, and that psychology, when skillfully presented on the stage, may be as dramatic as murder and sudden death, or whatever else is held to be most dramatic.

The Humbly Spiritual.

Carrots is a lad who is unhappy because the members of his family do not understand one another. The mother is a nervous, rasping woman, who has taken a dislike to her son, and is cruelly unjust to him. The father is not unfriendly, but his disposition has been soured by his wife's bad temper, and he holds aloof. The scene of the play is a farmyard, with the house on one side and the barn on the other. In the course of the simplest incidents of household life the mother's malignant tyranny is made evident, and the lad's terror and his wretched lonesomeness under it. It so happens that the father gets a hint how matters stand, and discovers that Carrots has twice attempted suicide to end his unhappiness. Then ensues a scene in which for the first time the two talk on terms of intimacy. The affectionate joy of the lad in being at last understood is very pathetically revealed. Even the father's disposition becomes sweeter in the new relation with his child. In the generosity of awakened affection he sees his wife's failing in a more friendly light. She is a woman who craves affection, but her unfortunate disposition has repelled those nearest her, with the result that her temper has become more and more malignant. When Carrots learns that his mother also is hungering for sympathy his heart goes forth with a flood of filial affection for her that is very subtly true to a lad's nature, and is inexpressibly moving. The father encourages the son to bear the mother's ill-nature with a manlier fortitude, and himself reveals a purpose of being more kindly toward her. The play ends as they go into the house to her together.

Whatever may be the case in France, in puritan America families are all too frequent in which ignorance or indifference as to what is in the hearts of those about us results in harshness and sourness of disposition. If there is any spiritual feeling we need to cultivate it is that of the patience and the generosity that can only come from mutual comprehension. Let us have no misunderstanding here. The little play at the Savoy teaches no moral lesson. If it did, it could not have half the spiritual power. All that it does is to reveal the life of one family in a dramatic narrative that abounds in graphic strokes of character, in beams of mellow humor, in moments of human feeling that is deeper than tears. In a word, it is a revelation of life in one of life's critical moments, which, by its fidelity to the truth that is in all of us, brings us at once into touch with the eternal verities. The story as a story differs from that of King Lear in that the wickedness of the mother is human, while that of Goneril and Regan is monstrous, and also in that it deals with quite common folk instead of with a royal family. But it is rather late in the history of civilization and of the drama to spend time in arguing that these facts are neither for nor against a play.

Motion and Movement in the Drama.

As for the dramatic action, it must be admitted that it is not often obvious to the grosser senses. There are a few striking passages, as when the father shuts the window blinds in the mother's face, to the boyish terror and boyish delight of Carrots; but for the most part conversation and the portrayal of unobtrusive feeling predominate. Yet this does not mean that the author has not very skillfully respected the capabilities of the theatre. Deep and true as the psychology is, it is so simple as to be expressible in the fewest words. It is almost so simple as to strike the eye directly in the demeanor of the people on the stage. More to the point is the fact that it could not be so successfully presented in any other form. The acid disposition of the mother, bordering upon hysterics; the gruff, sour cast of the father's manner; the gulflessness, terror, and affection of the child, could not possibly be pictured to the mind in words as graphically as they are expressed to the eye in mimicry. The play loses nothing by stage representation and gains everything. The lack of bodily motion is made up for, moreover, by the most skillful movement in the development of the story. One phase succeeds another in a regular development that brings to the inner eye incessant change, until out of the apparently hopeless dilemma revealed at the outset one is led, step by step, to the happy solution of the end. This also is dramatic movement. In no play yet revealed this season is the dramatic craftsmanship so skillful and so ripe, and in none is the representation of life so deep and true and significant. Not to think well of such a story is simply not to recognize what is best in the contemporary drama.

Acting and Management at Its Best.

The acting is altogether worthy of the piece. Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt gives the part of the mother a dignity and seriousness that does much to keep the whole play on a high level. As the father Mr. Bruce McRae is admirably gruff and virile, comparing not unfavorably with Mr. Forbes Robertson in the same part. The Carrots of Miss Barrymore is deep, varied, and penetrating and furnished with many a bit of interpolated action that brings the part home to the sympathies. Altogether it seems distinctly better than the very competent performance of Miss Gertrude Elliot, and touches the high water mark of Miss Barrymore's achievement.

Personal Charm and Popularity.

In the second piece in the programme, "The Country Mouse," Mrs. Pitt and Mr. McRae show that their powers of impersonation are as varied as they are skillful. Mr. McRae in particular disclosed a great variety of skill in technique, and an artistic individuality as marked as it was versatile. His performances were really memorable. Miss Barrymore reveals no considerable change. The richness of her voice and its caressing accent, it appears, are attained at the expense of flexibility; the pungency of her beauty is of a kind that precludes variety. This is not necessarily a cause for complaint. Miss Barrymore's voice and her beauty are so refreshing that a sad world can only be grateful for them. Yet those wise in such matters know that the very charm that now brings success will, if unvaried, turn and rend her. Aristides was not cast out for being always just, but for lacking variety and surprise in his deeds of rectitude. If Miss Barrymore wishes to avoid a fate not dissimilar she will do well to sacrifice a bit of the intensity of her personality to variety in impersonation. Is it necessary even to the maximum present effect always to lean forward at the waist and in the neck? As far as could be seen, neither Carrots nor the Country Mouse gained by this peculiarity. And the voice, the face, and the rest will end, if unvaried, by seeming only less a matter of mannerism.

JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

One of the effects of the Caves of Carrig-Cleena scene in "The Emerald Isle," the last Sir Arthur Sullivan opera, now at the Herald Square, possibly interests some visitors to the theatre as much, though in an entirely different way, as the star of the piece, Jefferson De Angelis himself. This effect is of a moon. When the curtain rises on the scene the tip of the moon faintly shows above a painted range of distant hills. Very gradually, as the action of the opera proceeds, the moon ascends. Very clearly a part of the same canvas that holds the painted mountains, the mind inclined to mechanics and unschooled in the science of stage illusions is at a loss to understand how the effect is secured. But this confusion in the early aspect of the moon's climb increases to bewilderment and admiration as the orb gets higher in its mimic firmament. When it reaches an altitude in the stage picture that may be casually estimated as 30 degrees, a very faint, almost imperceptible, haze of cloud line slowly settles across its centre. Watching this effect, the mind disposed more to mechanics than to Basil Hood's story or Sir Arthur Sullivan's score is irresistably interested in the fidelity to nature with which this thin, faint line of film grows. The inventor of the Luna counterfeit designs to show his subject under the obscuring effect of fleecy clouds. That he succeeds, no one who has been arrested by the effect will gainsay. The first thread-like line is very gradually reinforced by another faint line that steals over the face of the disk. Then an amorphous, narrow, smokelike blur is gently breezed across the face of the orb, the sheen of the moon itself all the while showing clearly through the haze gathering for its eclipse. Very slowly, with almost infinitesmal graduation, the murk grows. Just at the fine moment when the moon's total obscuration represents the stage of the early morning indicated by the matter of the opera's story, the fair lady of the night is lost behind an impenetrable bank of cloud.

The illusion is secured with a simplicity that is almost ridiculous when its minute phases, as viewed from the auditorium, are considered as a mechanical mystery. The mountain ridges are painted on the canvas in opaque oils and pigments. Behind the drop a calcium operator is stationed. Before the curtain rises he adjusts a light lens of circular shape so that the tip of the circle just catches the top of the mountain line. Thus focused, the instrument, guided by the operator, follows the action of the story as indicated by the spoken lines, which are cues for the calcium man. With a precision as exact in its nicety as the delivery of the lines themselves, the operator slowly moves across the original lens another on which is painted the first thread line. This is succeeded in turn by the others in prearranged succession until the man's calcium actress has played her entire part.

***

The performance of "Mrs. Jack" at the Victoria a few nights ago promised, owing to the interval between the second and third acts, to be so prolonged that Creatore's concert would be of necessity postponed indefinitely. Miss Florence Lloyd—rather the maid to whom she intrusted the labeling of her trunk was responsible. Miss Lloyd as Lady Topstairs does not appear until the third act of "Mrs. Jack," therefore she rarely arrives at the theatre until 9 o'clock. A dinner engagement caused a little tardiness on Monday night, and when Miss Lloyd arrived a quarter of an hour late, she was met by her maid with the startling news that her trunk was not in her dressing room. While the actress was indulging in hysterics Mr. Schaeffer, the stage manager for Miss Fischer, instituted a search from fly gallery to engine room, but "the little brown trunk," as Miss Lloyd described it, was not to be found.

The actress enjoys a reputation as one of the most smartly gowned women on the stage, so Miss Fischer, who by this time had been informed of the trouble, suggested that she wear one of her numerous Summer gowns.

"They have gone to the cleaners," wailed Miss Lloyd.

"Have one of mine," offered Mrs. Boucicault.

But there was found to be a difference of dimensions.

Mr. Schaeffer called a cab, and Miss Lloyd, still tearful, accompanied by her maid, departed to a near-by cleaning establishment. Fortunately, the proprietor lived over his shop, so in a moment he had resurrected a white gown which had not yet been subjected to the renovating process. Miss Lloyd returned to the theatre, where, protesting that "she would look a sight," hurried into the dress and on the stage. As the Victoria audiences had not seen the violet confection from Paris worn by Miss Lloyd at Wallack's, they found much to admire in the substitute, although it was of American make. Later in the evening Mr. Schaeffer learned that the trunk, minus a "Mrs. Jack" label, had been removed with those belonging to the "Dolly Varden" company. So Miss Lloyd's Paris gown is traveling about New England. The actress has been restored to composure by compliments regarding her appearance in the white gown.

***

The dramatic society of Columbia University, comprising undergraduates, will produce an old English play this season instead of the usual 'varsity comic opera. The reason for the change is that the past productions of the society have not been pecuniarily successful, and the presentation of a play is less expensive than that of a comic opera. Brander Matthews will assist in staging this season's offering.

***

A new departure in New York theatricals was inaugurated Thursday afternoon, when a matinée performance was given at the Princess Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, Weedon Grossmith, presenting "The Night of the Party." Thursday matinées will be regular features of this house. Matinées on this day have not been given in this city since the destruction of the Lyceum, where they proved popular for years.

***

Actors probably suffer more than any other class of people from the importunities of autograph hunters, says the press agent. In the hotel lobbies, at the stage entrance to the theatre, and often in the street they are held up and made to stand and deliver; but it is not often that they are pursued into the ocean. Mr. E. H. Sothern, however, recently had that experience. He was enjoying a morning swim in the surf at Newport, when he heard some one splashing and puffing behind him, and at the same time calling to him not to go so fast. Thinking the man had some good reason for wanting to stop him, he turned and said: "What is it?"

"Hold on a minute there," said the stranger, "aren't you Mr. E. H. Sothern?"

"Yes," replied the actor.

"Well, I want you (puff) to give me (puff) your autograph; (puff) will you?"

Thinking he had to deal with a harmless lunatic, Mr. Sothern assured him that nothing would give him greater pleasure; would he have it in sand, seaweed, or salt water?

"Never mind your joking," said the stranger; "my Katherina is on the beach, and she's got the album and a stylographic pen."

"And did you submit to the imposition?" Mr. Sothern was asked.

"Well," replied that gentleman, "you see I was between Katherina and the deep sea; so I took a look at Katherina, and—"

"Well?"

"I chose the deep sea."

***

Charles Warner, the London actor, who is now on a visit here, has been engaged by Rich & Harris for an American tour next season. He will make his first appearance under their management in New York next September, in the play entitled "Drink," which he presented successfully in London for over 500 nights, and in which he achieved his greatest professional triumph. Mr. Warner will shortly return to London to fulfill an engagement there. It is this engagement which prevents him from appearing here in his play this season. Immediately upon his arrival in London he will engage as many as he can of the actors who appeared with him in his recent performance of "Drink." He will also while in London arrange for an entirely new scenic production, as well as the necessary new costumes, for his play. His engagement next season will be an extended one, covering New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago.

***

The business manager of "The Sword of the King," playing at Wallack's to perhaps $8,000 weekly, is in receipt of the following letter from an enterprising Kentucky manager who evidently is new to the business:

Dear Sirs: If you can arrange a date with us we can give you $150.00 first money, balance 50 per cent. If you can see your way clear send us your open time. Respectfully,

D. C. WIGGINS & BRO.,
Mgrs. and Owners.

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The following letter has been received by the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Dear Sir: The inclosed letter, together with a copy of my drama, "An American Earl," has been sent to the Rev. Dr. Banks. A copy of play will be mailed you if desired. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL SILVERBURG,
238 William St.

Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, Pastor Grace M. E. Church, New York:

Reverend Sir: Your sermon on the "Drama of Dirt," as reported in the newspapers, has interested me greatly. You, Sir, have taken the right stand. Now go a step further and lend your voice and influence to gain a hearing for an author who has written the most remarkable drama in the history of our stage. This drama (a copy of which I send you by this mail,) has been offered to practically every manager of note in New York without success. You will admit, Sir, that my drama marks an epoch in the literature of the stage, and yet, strange to say, it goes a-begging while plays of a salacious and demoralizing character are eagerly snapped up by the managers of our theatres. You may hold the managers responsible. But does not the real truth lie deeper? What of the Christian public? What of your own flock who perchance give countenance to these things that you condemn? Let us see whether they will welcome the poor unknown author, and listen to a reading of his play? I offer, Sir, to come at any time upon your request. With assurances of my highest consideration, I beg to remain, Reverend Sir, yours sincerely,

SAMUEL SILVERBURG,
Author of "An American Earl."

Brooklyn, Oct. 7.

THE WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

Few entertainments given at Madison Square Garden have attracted quite the attention claimed last week by the Woman's Exhibition. The novelty of the attraction caused it to be widely remarked upon, and doubtless the success achieved has been more due to such features as the feminine attendants and the orchestras of women than to such interesting displays as are contained in the art section and the trade section. That the entertainment is a success no one can doubt who has seen the crowds that have filled the roomy Garden daily from 1:30 to 11 o'clock. As many as 10,000 admissions have been officially recorded in five hours.

The Street of Nations, in which women from twenty-two countries are seen engaged in characteristic occupations, has been a big factor in drawing crowds. So, too, have been the various vaudeville specialties, the field hospital, the Shaker household, the Humane Society exhibit, and many others. The doll booth of the Professional Woman's League, with its mammoth puppets, made by celebrated actresses in miniature, attracts a large number of children, none of whom ever have seen a toy display so ravishing. The features of last week will be continued during the next and last week of the show, and to them will be added Corita, the "doll lady," the smallest woman in the world, and a course of lectures by prominent women. The Vaquez sisters, whose aerial act has won much praise, will be kept. The Woman's Exhibition closes Saturday evening, Oct. 18.

SKETCHES IN WATER COLORS.

Notes of Travel in Egypt and California by Charles Sarka.

An illustrator for the press, whose work has appeared in Collier's Weekly and other periodicals, makes his bow at the Clausen Gallery with ten dozen or more water color sketches, and here and there an oil painting—sketches in the fullest sense of the word. Mr. Charles Sarka has far to go before he can handle water colors like a master, but meantime he has the qualities of youth in quick perceptions and boldness of hand, so that his hasty bedevilment of paper gives one the impression of the scenes like an instantaneous view, offers clever arrangements in masses and blotches of color, and sometimes expresses very admirably movement.

Egypt affords the greater number of these sketches, and the rest consist of impressions of California, with real or imaginary figures to help the composition or add the touch of human life. Sketches of the avenue of ram-headed sphinxes or of the Great Sphinx seize capitally the large planes and masses and tell the story of the ruin made by man and the weather even better than the photograph, for color is there, and the unimportant details are omitted. The realism of the reporter divests the Oriental of his or her glamour and tells us harshly how ugly and squalid he or she may appear. Where the artist hitherto has sought for fine types of the Fellahin and Arab this young modern takes delight in showing the peasant mother with gross, protruding lips and ungainly figure, and the Arab as a piratical lurker for baksheesh. Many of the Egyptian pictures seem merely notes to aid the memory, giving little more than outlines and blots of color. Naturally enough, the perspective suffers, or, rather, does not exist. Birds introduced into the sky are so out of proportion that they would have to be the fabled roc, and a full moon rising over the pyramid of Cheops reduces that pile to the proportions of a chicken coop. These are not serious errors because of the hasty nature of the memoranda; but Mr. Sarka will avoid them instinctively when he has more practice in his profession. What is wholly admirable is such a figure as the blue-robed native crouching over the fire pot as he cooks his dinner or the Fellah woman's gait as she trudges along in the wind behind her hurrying goats. He still lacks something in ability to express strongly racial types in faces; his Italian emigrants and his Cairo dancing girls are more successful as figures than as persons.

Fanciful and fairy scenes occur now and then, and sometimes are very well expressed. "Autumn" is painted with more care than the other pieces. It shows a satyr playing Pan's pipes in a grove of silver birches by a pool, and among the lily-pads the head of a Nixie who has just emerged, thick-lipped and pop-eyed, almost sleepy. She has just come up, for the rings of wave are still circling round her chin, and the dull concentration of her features tells capitally the pleasure she is getting from the woodland music.

Mr. Sarka is a young American of Bohemian parentage. His sketches are something more than of ordinary interest, but they are for the most part such as belong in an artist's portfolio. Those who have enough imagination to carry them on a little further in their thought will enjoy them. Others may find them too smudgy and lacking in perspective for public exhibition. Promise in plenty is their mark.

Art Notes

The ruins of Babylon continue to yield antiquities of the very highest interest to the excavators who represent the German Oriental Society. From the centre of the square site which extends for miles on both sides of the Euphrates, at a place now called Nischan-el-Aswad, the Germans have taken 400 tablets, one being a syllabary in two languages which may add a good deal to our knowledge of the languages written in cuneiform signs, and another, a litany, which was chanted by the priests of Marduk or Merodach at the temple of Esagila. Marduk was one of the twelve great gods and was represented in heaven by a constellation. In some of his traits he was like Hercules, in others like Zeus. A striking discovery was the site of a temple of the god who was the Babylonian forerunner of Paieon, the physician of the gods in Homer, and of Aesculapius in later centuries. This god of physicians was worshipped as Ador or Nineb. Amulets, cylinder seals, reliefs showing hunting scenes, and colored tile work of a very high artistic value are among the German spoils at Babylon during the past season.

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Mrs. H. H. Kitson, who began her career in sculpture as Miss Theo Ruggles, has received a second commission for a monument to soldiers, the first being one at Newburyport, Mass. A special committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to select a memorial to the soldiers of the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Volunteers who fell at Gettysburg has awarded her the commission. The design is a soldier in bronze with gun on shoulder standing on a big boulder.

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Excavations in the Forum at Rome have unearthed a tomb supposed to date at least eight centuries before Christ. It was twelve feet below the old level of the Via Sacra, near the site of the temple to Antoninus and Faustia. There is a large black pottery urn full of burned bones, egg-shaped vases with a network of ridges in relief, a bowl, and a cup with horned handles.

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The Whistler etchings at the Keppel Gallery will be followed by a complete series of drawings by Edwin A. Abbey illustrating Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," the exhibition closing Nov. 1.

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A unique exhibition at the National Arts Club consists of bird cages in wood, cane, bamboo, metals, pottery, and porcelain lent by Mr. A. W. Drake of The Century Magazine. The Japanese examples suggest the architecture of Japan; the Chinese are handsome and artistic. There are large cages, evidently the individual design of some German peasant, and small traveling cages such as sailors use, in which they bring home exotic birds. Then there are the cages for insects made by the Orientals, who keep tree crickets and katydids for their song, just as the old Greeks did, and sometimes, also, for fighting purposes, since the males of some noisy insects are bulldogs in attack. The Florentines preserve a custom which demands a large supply of insect cages every year. At a certain time in Summer they capture or purchase a kind of cicada, and feed the little creature in minute straw cages as a means to keep ill-luck out of the house. Probably this is a direct descendant of the old habit of the Athenians, who were so fond of cicadas owing to the pleasure found in their singing, and certain obscure survivals of religious ideas connected with Kekrops, that the women wore gold cicadas in their hair and attached to their necklaces. The exhibition will remain during the month along with the show of small metal objects.

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A fine example of Homer D. Martin's landscapes in Normandy is shown at the Clausen gallery; it is lent by Dr. Alexander Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology. "Old Normandy Bridge" has the warm color and robust composition which delight one in Martin's work. It is signed and dated 1887. Another Martin is an exquisite June landscape taken at Paradise, Newport, R. I.

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The lofty niches in Symphony Hall, Boston, designed by Mr. Charles F. McKim, are being filled with plaster casts from famous statues found in Italy and Greece. Euripides, Anacreon, and a draped figure from Herculaneum are in place; the Marble Faun, celebrated by Hawthorne, and the Amazon, both at the Capitoline Museum in Rome; the nude man listening to a shell, in the Louvre; the statues of Aeschines and Sophokles, the Apollo Belvedere, and the Diana of the Chase will be established in as many niches. Symphony Hall will be a gallery of antique statuary.

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In The Boston Transcript of Oct. 8, Edmund von Mach, Ph. D., urges the universities to devote more time and money to departments of the fine arts. "Art departments are not luxuries; they are necessities. Their full development is impossible without new endowments. The colleges themselves must take the initial step; they must show that they realise the importance of collegiate instruction in art. It is not enough to wait passively until the gift is offered."

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The Messrs. Knoedler of New York and Paris have opened a London branch at 15 Old Bond Street. Coming exhibitions announced for the Knoedler Galleries here are paintings by Messrs. William M. Chase and Josephi, water colors by Winslow Homer, and portraits by M. Chartran.

Saks & Company

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Usual Price.....$135.

With collar, cuffs and revers of blended Baum Marten, Chinchilla or three stripe Mink.....$150.00

FOURTH FLOOR. Blouse Models, $10.00 Extra.

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For the very newest in these garments permit us to commend ourselves. Raudnitz, Beer, Paquin, Douellet, Francis, Doucet and a few of the lesser lights are at their best, and well represented. Also, clever copies of their models, in white and pastel colorings, and our own efforts at style creation. It will afford you some pleasure just to walk about in this shop. The environs are exquisite, out of the ordinary and in such good taste that your luxurious sense will be fully appeased. We make no charge for this. Your everyday economical sense may also find delight if you come with purchasing intent.

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The success of your gown depends largely upon your corset. That is why we have created La Premiere. It will do more than its share toward the success of your gown; it will give you comfort. La Premiere is exclusively a Saks corset; you cannot get it anywhere else in Greater New York. The materials are all imported; they have the best whalebone throughout; are gored at every possible point; are bias cut; and, what is most important, they fit you, because they are made for your figure. The cost is fifty per cent. less than the imported ones. There are eight different exclusive models. Your taste will find expression in at least one of the many styles of trimming.

They cost from $5.00 to $35.00.

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THE CHILDREN'S SHOP,
(ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.)

Is a marvel. Every possible dress requisite for children, ordinary or extraordinary, plain or as fancy as human hands can fashion it, is to be found on the second floor. "Children," with us, means boys and girls from birth to their sixteenth year.

Some folks seem to think that, because of its completeness, thoroughness and the many things for their comfort, the prices in this shop are forbidding. This is a fallacy for which the inconvenience of most stores is responsible. Just to convince yourself, glance over the following list:

Dresses for Girls and Misses.

Girls' School Dresses in blouse, guimpe or Russian effects, of cashmere, serge or mixed materials, 4 to 14 years, from . . . $3.75 to $15.00

Girls' handsome Fancy Dresses, comprising all this season's latest fabrics in high or low neck effects, suitable for dress occasions; from 6 to 14 years.....$15.00 to $50.00

Misses' Walking Suits, in plain and fancy materials, with Norfolk blouse or cutaway coat effects, skirts trimmed to match; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.....$14.50 to $40.00

Children's Dresses.

Children's Cashmere Dresses, French waist effects, braid trimmed yoke; cardinal, gobelin or rose; from 1 to 4 years.....$1.85

Children's Cashmere Dresses, French waist, accordion plaited, ruffle around yoke, ribbon trimmed; brown, navy blue or cardinal; 1 to 4 years.....$2.75

Children's Waists.

Misses' Flannel Waists.....$1.95 to $5.90
Misses' Silk Waists.....$4.50 to $7.50
Guimpe Waists.....85 cents to $2.50

Infants' and Children's Coats.

Infants' and Children's Coats, white or colored, trimmed with fur, lace and ribbon; 6 months to 4 years....$3.95, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.50
Infants' and Children's Caps and Bonnets...50c., 75c., $1.25 to $18.00

Boys' and Girls' Underwear.

Boys' and Girls' Muslin or Flannelette Underwear. A full assortment. Canton Flannel Night Drawers and Boys' and Girls' Underwaists, Misses' Corsets and Corset Waists in all the best models.

Aprons and Wrappers.

Children's Aprons.....50c. to $2.00
Misses' and Children's Crepe Cloth Kimonas and Wrappers of French flannel, eiderdown or Turkish towelling; Petticoats of taffeta, sateen or gingham.
Dressing Sacques of eiderdown, pink, blue, red.....98 cents

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FROHMAN'S AMBITION TO REFLECT OLD WORLD DRAMA:

In Interview Says That He Seeks Not Money Alone—Illustrates This by Presentation of "Everyman"—Sidelight in His Personality as a Manager—Plays of the Week—Critical Review of Ones Now Running—Odds and Ends

An extremely interesting production—the most striking and unusual seen on the American stage this season—is "Everyman," the old morality play which Charles Frohman presents to-morrow night at Mendelssohn Hall. It is a theatrical curiosity of interest historically as linking the early English mystery plays with the Elizabethan drama. In presenting this play Mr. Frohman is following a policy of giving to New York playgoers something which is not merely entertaining, but is instructive.

Using "Everyman" as an illustration, he gave THE NEW YORK TIMES an interview in which he tells of the motives which guide him as a theatrical manager. As Mr. Frohman is the most powerful manager of the day, and as he rarely speaks of personal matters for publication, this interview has unusual value.

"It is not because I expect to make a sensation here that I am bringing 'Everyman' to the United States," he said, "but because it is part of a plan which I have had in mind even before I became an international manager. The plan is to bring to and lay before American audiences everything in the theatrical line that its citizens go to see and enjoy elsewhere. My scheme and aim are to bring London, Paris, Florence, and indeed every flourishing field of the drama in the Old World to New York instead of having New York go abroad and seek this kind of entertainment; and such are the conditions of our country that what New York gets the rest of the United States is sure to share in. There is in Baireuth, for instance, the mecca of music lovers, where pilgrimages are made annually to hear 'Parsifal' and 'Die Nibelungen Trilogie' sung as they are not sung in any other part of the world.

"It may sound bombastic or Quixotic, but it is my intention to bring Baireuth to New York and make it a part of the amusement schedule of this metropolis before I have finished. This may seem like a ridiculous dream, but that is because there is a tendency on the part of people who give any thought at all to the theatrical business to find it impossible to separate a theatrical management from the relentless pursuit of the dollar. They look upon every move made by a theatrical manager as solely a scheme to circumvent the public's money, and they give the manager credit but for one narrow, selfish ambition, namely, to grow rich as fast as he can. There may be managers of that sort, but I am glad to say that they are few and they are not prominent in New York theatricals. Look back over the list of managers who have given the finest, artistic productions to the American theatregoing public, and how many of them finished their careers as wealthy men? Not one that I can remember. And yet it is a lamentable fact that not one of them escaped being stigmatized at some point of his career as having subordinated the dramatic art to personal gain. Every one of them worked for and sacrificed himself to art, following an ideal his heart and soul and ambitions were engrossed in, and in spite of the fact that the public did not sustain him.

"Now, as for myself, I do not expect the public to like everything that I offer, and I am well aware of the fact that the public has no interest in the theatrical manager's own personality aside from that which he offers for their amusement and edification. This is as it should be. I frequently produce plays which I feel in advance will not attract the general public.

"I do not know for certain that the American theatregoing public will take kindly to the morality play and make it a sensation here as it was in London. It is a quaint and beautiful production, and it made such an impression when I saw it in London that I at once engaged the entire company of forty people for a season in the United States. The morality play may not interest the public, but it interested me, and from an educational point of view it is something to be desired. Any authority on the early drama will tell you that this play of 'Everyman' stands as a connecting link between the old mystery play of the churches and plays which first created the theatre. For this reason, and for the reason that it falls in with my plan which I have referred to of presenting here everything that is successful in the capitals of Europe, 'Everyman' is to be produced here.

"I confess that it is experimental, but there are several things in my season's enterprises which are equally so. I do not expect to please all people at all times, nor even all of the people some of the times, but I do expect to provide enough from my various attractions to please a sufficient number of people to make it possible for me to present everything here that is to be seen and heard elsewhere.

"This idea which I have of making New York a complete reflection as far as its amusements are concerned of London and Paris, is not nearly so chimerical as an attempt by an American manager to annex London theatrically would have been declared some years ago. Yet to-day London and Paris are so close theatrically it seems that each is really a suburb of New York. Every season we get the best of London's plays and players, and they in turn get the best of ours. Reciprocity has been fully and firmly established between these two centres of the New and Old World, and the result cannot be but beneficial to the public. So my plan of not only bringing London, but Paris, Florence, and Baireuth to New York is not an impossible dream after all, and if my plans fail not I shall make every important theatre of Europe accessible to all classes of American theatregoers, to bring the best attractions and companies of those theatres here to our leading cities.

"All the world wishes to be entertained; the play in some form is popular everywhere, and there is scarcely another diversion of human thought or achievement which makes such a universal appeal. It is true that there are almost as many tastes to be encountered in catering to theatregoers as there are individuals, and there is besides a certain fickleness or whimsicality on the part of the public toward stage productions which must be reckoned with, and that is why no manager can hope to please everybody, and why, among so numerous offerings, one must expect some not to attract nearly so much attention as others.

"During my managerial career I have produced plays, knowing well in advance that they would not pay. I did it because something in each of the plays appealed to me, and I knew that something would appeal to some others—not perhaps to many, but to some, and for that reason I was willing to spend money and give my time to those profitless productions.

"I do not like everybody to like a play that I like—and some plays that I like everybody does not like. When a play fails, and it is a play I like, I am not so blind that I cannot see why it has failed. If I were to bring only the plays I might like, they might be nothing but failures—who can tell? So, too, if I were to produce only plays that are liked by any individual, or any exclusive set, the result would probably be a failure. To me, personally, every play has some good in it. I am as fond of plays as some people are of old china, oil paintings, or old postage stamps. I have a passion for them and frequently buy them when I have no intention whatever of producing them.

"This is more than I intended to say when I started out, and it will perhaps give you a little insight into the personal character of the theatrical manager, and give a little hint as to what he has to contend with, and it will also explain why I am going to present the old morality play in this country. What I have said about some plays not pleasing everybody must not be construed so as to include the morality play in that category. While I have no means of knowing what reception it will be given here, I still think it sufficiently novel, quaint, and beautiful to warrant my presentation of it, and I sincerely believe that those who may not like it from the modern play standpoint, may still welcome and tolerate it for its highly constructive character and the undeniable potentiality for the good which it possesses."

***

"Everyman" was in all probability written with a view of presenting in popular allegory the teaching of the mediaeval Church with regard to death. It was printed early in the reign of Henry VIII., when the influence of Chaucer had begun to be felt in giving the English a common tongue. Its English is closely similar to that of the time of Shakespeare. The play was produced last Spring in London by the Elizabethan Stage Society, in the Quadrangle of the Charter House. Mr. Ben Greet, realizing its unique interest and charm, organized a company and gave a series of representations that made a considerable stir in fashionable London.

It will be seen indoors here, but theatrical effects will be eliminated as nearly as possible. Because of its allegorical nature, the names of the actors will remain withheld from the audience. On the programme will simply appear the names of the characters to appear. The only name yet known is that of Miss Wynn-Mathison, an English actress, who takes the part of "Everyman." There will be no curtain, the stage never being empty during the performance. Throughout "Everyman" is written in full accord with the principles of the Greek drama.

Because of the semi-religious nature of the play, Mr. Frohman has personally invited many of the clergymen of all sects to be present at the first performance.

The play represents in dramatic form the mediaeval Christian's idea of death. The action opens with a scene in heaven, where God, looking down on sinful earth, perceives Everyman, a youth in the first flush of life, who is oblivious of the uncertain tenure of life. He sends Death to bring Everyman to a reckoning. Everyman is afraid to go the long journey alone, and in the allegorical course of the story seeks the company of his old friend, Fellowship. The latter strolls across the stage, but leaves hurriedly when Everyman wants this service. Everyman then goes to Kyndrede and all other friends, but in vain. In the end Gooddedes, he finds, is the only possible companion on the journey, but she is fettered by Everyman's sin and too weak to travel. However, she tries to come with the assistance of Knowledge. The latter refers Everyman to Confession, and at last the soul of Everyman goes heavenward, accompanied by the voices of rejoicing angels.

The words and spirit of Everyman are earnest, and the play is in every way worthy of attention.

It has the sincerity and the directness of appeal of a work by Giotto, and in spite of its naïve and quaint exterior, makes a powerful appeal to the sympathies.

The characters appearing are:

Messenger.	Cosin.
Adonai, (God.)	Knowledge.
Dethe, (Death.)	Good Dedes.
Everyman.	Beute, (Beauty.)
Felaship.	Strength.
Goodes, (property.)	Five Wytts, (five wits.)
Kyndrede, (kindred.)	Doctor.

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will present Thursday evening for the first time in English Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben," translated by Mrs. Wharton and renamed "The Joy of Living." The play was in the original seen in the Deutsches Theater, Berlin. Because of the success of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mrs. Campbell will appear in it until Thursday, and again at the Saturday matinée.

In "The Joy of Living," Sudermann treats of the Prussian nobility and high official life much as in "Magda" he mirrored the manners of the middle classes and petty bureaucracy.

The title, "The Joy of Living," is apropos because at the close of the drama the heroine is made to save her lover's life, giving her own instead. She drinks poison and thus in quitting life feels its value.

J. H. Gilmour has been specially engaged to create a leading part. The members of the cast are:

Count Michael von Kellinghausen.....J. H. Gilmour
Beata, his wife.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell
Ellen, their daughter.....Miss Amy Lamborn
Baron Richard von Volkerlingk.....John Blair
Leonie, his wife.....Miss Rose Dupré
Norbert, their son.....Vaughan Glaser
Baron Ludwig von Volkerlingk, Secretary of State, (Richard's step-brother).....Marc MacDermott
Prince Usingen.....W. J. Montgomery
Baron von Brachtmann.....Charles James
Herr von Berkelwitz-Grunhof.....R. C. Herz
Dr. Kahlenberg.....Walter Howe
Holtzmann, private secretary to Baron Richard von Volkerlingk.....Charles Bryant
Meixner.....Mr. Ralph
A. Physician.....Harry Dornton
Conrad, servant at Count Kellinghausen's..Julius Royston
George, Baron Richard's servant.....J. Kershoff

***

At the Murray Hill Theatre the Donnelly stock company, with the addition of Elita Proctor Otis, will produce for the first time on any stage an original melodrama, "In the Midst of Life," by Hughes Curtis.

The characters and cast are as follows:

Sir George Tevis, (alias Faulkner).....William Bramwell
Mildred, (his daughter).....Laura Hope Crews
Dr. Blaisdale.....Robert McWade, Jr.
Ellen.....Miss Frances Starr
James.....William McKeon
Francois Castillon.....N. Sheldon Lewis
Lieut. Harry Chenery.....Charles Hutchison
Mrs. Bellingham.....Miss G. Griswold
Capt. Heath.....William McKeon
Sergt. Stanley.....Edgar Woolf
Corporal Young.....Willard Perry
Gay Long.....George Henry Trader
Violette, (formerly Marie Foisset).....Elita Proctor Otis

***

To-morrow the second performance in the announced cycle of productions of the most famous plays of all nations, which Manager Heinrich Conried will give at his Irving Place Theatre this season, takes place. This second performance in the cycle is Schiller's "Don Carlos." The the rôle will be played by John Feistel. Alexander Rottmann will be seen as Marquis Posa, Julius Haller as King Philipp, Fräulein Camilla Dalberg will play the part of Princess Ofeboli, and Fröulein Rocco that of Elizabeth de Valois. "Don Carlos" will only have one repetition, namely, on Friday next.

The répertoire for the other days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, as also Saturday matinée, will be a three-act comedy entitled "The Love Contract," ("Der Liebescontract,") coming from the pen of Albert Roderich, a German comedy writer. This comedy will be preceded by a curtain raiser called "Teremtette," by Otto Berti. In this farce comedy the new leading lady, Fräulein Camilla Dalberg, will appear in the part of Julie Winter, a young widow; Frida Brandt as Dora, her friend; Otto Ottbert as von Rillwitz, her brother-in-law, and Alexander Rottmann as Sandor. The principal parts of "The Love Contract" have been intrusted to the Misses Hedwig von Ostermann and Marie Kierschner, and Messrs. Max Haeseler, Otto Ottbert, Matthias Claudius, Gustave von Seyffertitz, and others.

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A vaudeville production will be presented at the New Star this week.

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"The Heart of Maryland" will be the attraction at the Metropolis, with Alma Kruger as leading woman.

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"The Ivy Leaf," an Irish drama, will be revived at the Third Avenue. Herbert E. Denton will appear in the principal rôle.

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The Lulu Glaser opera company will be seen in "Dolly Varden" at the Harlem Opera House during the week.

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The American Theatre management has changed its policy, and in the future will attempt to present as often as possible original plays. "The Little Mother," by Lawrence Marston, will be presented this week.

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"New Eight Bells" is the production billed for the week at the Grand Opera House.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

At the Savoy Theatre Miss Ethel Barrymore, in a double bill, has made a striking success. "Carrots," a sympathetic and highly artistic bit of realism from Antoine's in Paris, is of unrivaled interest for all who appreciate the best in the literary drama. "A Country Mouse" is a farce that effectually and wittily satirizes the more immoral phases of aristocratic life in England, and at the same time is in itself extremely funny. In both plays Mr. Bruce McRae and Mrs. Pitt show to exceptional advantage.

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The Princess—the newly remodeled theatre at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street—has opened auspiciously with Mr. Weedon Grossmith in a farce of his own, "The Night of the Party." The play, though amusing, is rather conventional; but Mr. Grossmith as a farce actor is unusually legitimate in his methods and unusually funny.

***

At the Empire Theatre John Drew is pleasing his audiences by his refined and highly artistic acting in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," an artificial but skillfully constructed theatrical piece.

***

At Wallack's, Miss Henrietta Crosman's "The Sword of the King" is a rather childish romance, but it is meriting success by virtue of Miss Crosman's spirited and altogether charming impersonation of a heroine who turns soldier in top boots and spurs.

***

The double bill at the Garrick is of unusual interest. "There's Many a Slip" is a modern version of Scribe's most popular comedy, "Bataille de Dames," and "At the Telephone" is a sensational bit of realism from the Theatre Antoine, which, though poorly staged, produces a shock that is well worth the shilling.

***

"The Two Schools," at the Madison Square, is a French farce comedy by Alfred Capus which presents a very Gallic and immoral view of marital relations, but which may be recommended to world-wise people as skillful and entertaining. The leading parts are well taken by Jessie Busley, Ida Conquest, and Jameson Lee Finney.

***

At the Garden Theatre Mrs. Patrick Campbell will continue her revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" until Thursday night, when Sudermann's "The Joy of Living" will be produced.

***

At the Criterion Theatre, Pinero's latest study in feminine depravity, "Iris," is delighting all who appreciate literary skill in the theatre by its adept construction and its exquisite portraiture of character, and at the same time depressing them by its terrible pathos. The title rôle is played in a somewhat hard and exaggerated manner by Miss Virginia Harned. As Maldonado, the villain, Mr. Oscar Asche has made a well-deserved success.

***

The popularity of Belasco's sensational "Du Barry" has carried it over the Summer, and it may be seen for a limited number of weeks at the new Belasco. Mrs. Leslie Carter's impersonation of the title rôle is strenuous and unmodulated, but popularly successful.

***

Miss Alice Fischer's popularity in the farce comedy "Mrs. Jack" has proved so great that at the end of her term at Wallack's she moved to the Victoria Theatre, where she may be seen in conjunction with Creatore and his band, which precedes her play, at 8:10.

***

At the Manhattan "The Rose o' Plymouth Town" is a rather slight romance of Colonial times in which Miss Minnie Dupree has made a favorable impression as star.

***

"Hearts Aflame" has one more week at the Bijou. On Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, the management will celebrate the fiftieth performance of the play in New York City. The play is not of high dramatic interest, but it has some effective scenes and is competently acted.

***

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre Brandon Tynan is unusually successful in the title part of his own melodrama, "Robert Emmet," and is supported by a cast of unusual strength. After two weeks more the play will go on the road.

***

At the Academy of Music "Ninety and Nine" is remarkable for a scene that combines spectacular melodrama and religious feeling in a new manner, but as a whole is of mediocre quality.

***

The last week of Jefferson De Angelis in Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square Theatre begins on Monday. Besides the native charm of Sullivan's music, visitors of the early performances of the work will now find much new matter in Comedian De Angelis's rôle, including two new songs, one a humorous conceit called "Dooley's Alibi," and another named "Fol De Rol La." Martin Harvey, a young London player of much favor abroad, will succeed "The Emerald Isle" at the Herald Square with "The Only Way," a dramatization of Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities," as his opening production.

***

"Twirly-Whirly," at Weber & Fields's, is hardly up to the average of the pieces at this house, but it has been enriched by a new scene in which the proprietors figure in an automobile. Other bits of business have been added since the first performance. The cast of stars is as brilliant as ever, including, in addition to the much imitated but inimitable proprietors, Willie Collier and Louise Allen, Fay Templeton, Lillian Russell, Peter F. Dailey, James T. Kelley, Charles Bigelow, and Bessie Clayton.

***

At the Knickerbocker "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard" begins its last three weeks. The play has scored a popular hit by virtue of the richness of the scenery and costumes and the beauty and spirit of the chorus. The Rogers brothers themselves are a not very artistic variation of Weber and Fields, but their nonsense and horseplay are pleasing facile audiences.

***

"The Country Girl," at Daly's, is by the authors of "San Toy" and "The Geisha," and is not only of high quality, but is popularly very amusing. Several additions to the entertainment are promised. The leading man's part is taken successfully by that admirable character actor, William Norris. Miss Minnie Ashley, who became prominently known in "San Toy," has the chief woman's part.

***

"Sally in Our Alley" has but two more weeks to run at the Broadway Theatre. It has met popular favor largely by virtue of the personal spirit and grace of Marie Cahill. Dan McAvoy has a part conceived along the lines of David Warfield's well-known Yiddish character.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, enters its twenty-second week. It is an English musical comedy, brisk in action and brilliant in color, and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Aimée Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production, together with such old stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Wednesday matinées begin next week.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

At Keith's the bill will still be headed by the Fadettes Woman's Orchestra, who were well received last week. They will probably be held for a run of several weeks.

Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton, formerly of the Weber-Field forces, appear in a travesty on Sardou's "Cleopatra," while Eva Williams and Jac Tucker offer "Skinny's Finish," one of the most successful mediums they have ever found.

***

The Dewey Theatre presents a burlesque bill Monday afternoon and for the current week. Rice & Barton's Rose Hill English Folly Company is the attraction. For the curtain raiser they have a burletta entitled "The Baby Trust."

***

At Huber's Museum next week Young Swan, a youth of twenty-one, will attempt the daring feat of entering a tank of water, battling with a dozen angry, coiling pythons from the rivers of India and South America. "The Cycle Whirl" enters on its third week. Homan and Lanson, hypnotists, remain for another week.

***

De Kolta, the wizard, will give an entire change of programme at the Eden Musée this week. He will introduce several new feats and present illusions that he recently devised. Several new features have been added to the waxwork collection. To-day a striking figure of Gen. William Booth, the organizer of the Salvation Army, will be shown for the first time.

***

Among the many prominent acts that will be on the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's this week are Helena Mora, the phenomenal baritone; Eugene O'Rourke & Co. in the farcical success "Parlor A"; Amelia Somerville, comedienne; Taylor Richards Co. in a musical skit entitled "Wanted, a Stenographer."

***

Carl Hagenbeck's trained animals are entertaining many people at the New York Theatre, especially the children.

***

The Proctor attractions include "Mr. Barnes of New York" at the Fifth Avenue, "A Wise Guy" at the Twenty-third Street, "Lost in Siberia" at the Fifty-eighth Street house, and "A Celebrated Case" in Harlem.

***

One of the features of the Bostock show which has proved a great attraction to the women and children who visit the Garden is the Oriental cavalcade which takes place during an intermission, when the visitors are allowed to ride the elephants, camels, and other animals about the building. Mr. Esau, the man ape, still reigns at the St. Nicholas, and a recent addition to the menagerie has been three baby lions born during the week and now on exhibition. They are the progeny of Jack Gardner Rex, formerly the pet of the Boston society leader, and Jennie Jungle Rex. The little ones have not as yet been named.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Metropolitan Opera House—Mascagni.
Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Grand Opera House.
Academy of Music.
Victoria—Creatore's Band and vaudeville.
Hurtig & Seamon's—Afternoon and evening.
Proctor Houses—Afternoon and evening.
New York Theatre.
Eden Musée.
Circle Auditorium—Kaltenborn.
New Star Theatre.

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E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THE HIGH WATER MARK OF MELODRAMA PASSED BY FRANK McKEE'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
INDORSED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS.
Stirs the great audience to frenzy.—N. Y. Herald.
No limit to hysterical approval.—N. Y. Press.
It is no end of success.—Evening Sun.
Stirs the vast audience to furore.—N. Y. World.
It will be hard to beat.—Mail and Express.
The audience indorsed it without stint.—N. Y. Tribune.
THE MARVELOUS SCENIC EFFECTS ECLIPSE ANYTHING DRURY LANE EVER PRODUCED.
A Thrilling and Realistic Fire Scene Without One Spark of Fire.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8.
TO-NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT Reserved Seats, 50c.
JAMES THORNTON, Chas. Guyer & Nellie Daly, FRED HALLEN and MOLLIE FULLER, York & Adams, Libby & Thayer, Grant & Grant, May Evans, Ethel Telison, Burke Moller & Teller, Yackley & Bunnell, and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. & 8th Av.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Popular Wednesday Matinée, 25c., 50c.
THE EVERLASTING SUCCESS!
THE WORLD FAMED
BROTHERS BYRNE
in the Greatest Laughing Show on Earth,
NEW 8 BELLS
TONED UP TO DATE.
ALL NEW TRICKS. | 1,001 NEW SURPRISES
FEATURES & EFFECTS
WEEK OCT. 20 WILLIAMS & WALKER
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT—EDMUND HAYES & CO., Felix & Barry, Johnson, Davenport & Lorello; others.
25c., 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
SECOND WEEK CONTINUALLY CROWDED. THIRD MONTH IN NEW YORK.
ALICE FISCHER
in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy Success
MRS. JACK
preceded by the famous
TO-NIGHT CREATORE and his BAND
VAUDEVILLE CONCERT. CREATORE and BAND, Le Roy & Clayton, Canfield & Carlton, Gilbert & Goldie, Crane Bros. & Belmont, Carter de Haven Trio, Bailey & Madison, Julian Rose, Lawrence & Harrington; others.
Res'd Seats, 50c.

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B'way & 42d. Sole Management David Belasco. Evenings at 8 sharp. Only Matinées Saturdays.
DAVID BELASCO Presents for a limited Season
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
in His New Play,
DU BARRY.
SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK.

BIJOU. LAST WEEK.
Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
HEARTS AFLAME
By Genevieve G. Haines.
TUESDAY EV'G, 50TH TIME.
DIRECTION W. N. LAWRENCE.

MONDAY, OCT. 20TH,
J. E. DODSON—ANNIE IRISH
In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play,
"AN AMERICAN INVASION"
Seat Sale Begins Thursday, October 16th.

NINETEENTH YEAR. 1884—1902.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL
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TO-NIGHT MASCAGNI
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND CONCERT
POPULAR PRICES: 50c. to $2.00.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20.
Mon. & Fri. (Pop. Prices.) Schiller's "DON CARLOS"; Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat., Berti's Farce, "TEREMTETTE," and Roderick's Sparkling 3-Act Comedy, "DER LIEBESCONTRACT."

NEW WEST END THEATRE. | 125th St., One Block West of 8th Av. | OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 3D.

HERALD Square Theatre. | Broadway & 35th St. | Sam S. Shubert, Proprietor.
LAST WEEK OF THE Jefferson De Angelis Opera Co. in
THE EMERALD ISLE
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Last Opera.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20TH, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present
MR. MARTIN HARVEY AND HIS LONDON COMPANY.
In the Powerful Romantic play, "THE ONLY WAY"
Dramatic Version "A Tale of Two Cities."
Seat Sale Opens Thursday Morning.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and his entire English company in his Great London Success,
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY
Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Tele. 2482 Madison.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman's
THE 23d BIG WEEK
FIRST MIDWEEK MAT. WED., OCT. 15TH, WITH
A ENTIRE LOWER FLOOR
CHINESE HONEYMOON $1.50.
Best with Biggest Show the Business on B'way
Every Evg. at 8:15.

I Want to Be a Lidy.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av., 66th St.
THIS AFTERNOON & EVENING, SUNDAY CONCERT.
MARVELOUS BONAVITA and his 27 Male African Lions.
Also 6 other startling and novel animal acts.
Enormous collection of beasts, birds, & reptiles.
Oriental Cavalcade, the joy of juvenile visitors.
MR. ESAU, THE APE MAN.
Every Afternoon and Evening. Sundays included, 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7. Feeding of the Carnivora, 4:30 and 10:30 P. M. General Admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved Chairs, $1. Boxes Seating Four, $6. Season tickets—Adults, $10. Children, $5. CHILDREN HALF PRICE AFTERNOONS. Res. Seats at Hotels & Garden. Tel.—691 Col. Carriages at 5 & 11 P. M.

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30th St. & B'way. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
BIGGEST AND NEWEST SUCCESS IN TOWN.
World—"Best play she ever had."
Eve. Sun—"The Queen of Comediennes."
Tribune—"Her Performance is Superb."
Alan Dale—"Miss Crosman wins a triumph."
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In Ronald MacDonald's Comedy,
THE SWORD OF THE KING.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
Jacob Litt.....Proprietor
TWO WEEKS MORE
RALLY! RALLY! AROUND
GEO. W. LEDERER'S Scintillating
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
THERE'S MUSIC! THERE'S FUN! THERE'S A BIG BEAUTY SHOW!
ALSO: Dan McAvoy, Margaret Marston, Rich. F. Carroll, George Caine, Geo. A. Schiller, Georgie Lawrence, Louis Wesley, Georgie Kelly, Harry Fairleigh, Catharine Lewis, and Marie Cahill.
125—OTHERS—125

HUBER'S 14th ST. MUSEUM.
YOUNG SWAN
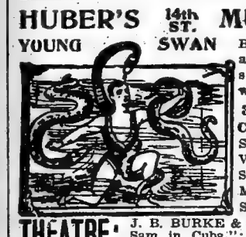
Battling with 12 angry, coiling snakes under water.
3D WEEK—Cycle Whirl.
SAWYER, DAVIS TRIO, Coon Shouters; HOMAN & LANSON, Hypnotists
THEATRE: J. B. BURKE & CO. in "Uncle Sam in Cuba"; The Burdens, Higgins & Phelps; 20 Big Acts.

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Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
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MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
PRICES: EVENING 25—35—50
First time on any stage, a new and original melodrama, entitled
IN THE MIDST OF LIFE
By Hughes Curtis.
Elita Proctor Otis As Violette.
WEEK OF OCT. 20th | ARTICLE 47.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS AS CORA.

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KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
TO-NIGHT—RICE'S SUNDAY POP.
Evgs at 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF MARVELOUSLY EDUCATED BEASTS ON EARTH.
The Wonder of the World.
A GREAT NOVELTY—ORIGINAL FEATURES.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c. to $1.
FAMILY MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25c. & 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. | LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 sharp. SAM FRANKO'S Sunday Night Concerts.
SOLOISTS: Madame Helen Del Puente, Contralto; Mr. John Spargur, Violin; Mr. Louis Heine, Violoncello. Seats $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.
Week of Monday, October 20,
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Clyde Fitch's Comedy,
The Girl and the Judge.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mats. Mon. & Wed., 25c. Evenings and Sat. Mat., 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75.
Beginning TO-MORROW, MAT. 25c. to All Parts of House.
REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT BIG SUNDAY 25, 35, 50c. COMEDIANS, Marie Dressler, Jess Dandy, Elinore Sisters, 20 BIG ACTS.

TO-DAY TO-NIGHT VISIT PROCTOR'S 25c., 50c. Rec. 75c.
Fifth Ave.—Mr. BARNES OF NEW YORK, introducing Minnie Seligman and James Wilson. 23D ST.—CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. 25 Star Features. 58TH ST.—LOST IN SIBERIA, introducing Ralph Cummings and Edna Archer Crawford. 125TH ST.—A CELEBRATED CASE, presenting Adelaide Keim and Ned Howard Fowler.

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Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY
A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH TOWN

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8.20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
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7TH WEEK.
"An American success for author, actor, and manager."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew was a rare delight."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in Isaac Henderson's new and original play,
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD
"Stamped surely with the approval of its first New York audience."—Sun.
"A success for Mr. Drew."—World.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"SPONTANEOUS, VIVID, AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS."—TIMES.
"THE LOVELIEST OF ROGUES."—SUN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
PRECEDED BY
A Study in one act entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"One of the few pleasant events of the season."—Journal.
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GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Matinées at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS
Robert Marshall's Play,
THERE'S MANY A SLIP,
Preceded by the DRAMATIC SENSATION AT THE TELEPHONE.
"Nobody can afford to miss it."—Journal.
MONDAY, Oct. 20th Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.,
Charles Frohman will present
R. MARSHALL'S FARCICAL ROMANCE,
HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR,
With a great cast, including: Jessie Millward, Beatrice Irwin, James Erskine, Leo Ditrichstein, Edwin Stevens, W. H. Thompson, Richard Bennett, and others.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., between Broadway & 6th Ave.
—FOR THREE WEEKS—
BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING AT 8:30.
EVERY EVENING THEREAFTER, EXCEPT WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEES EVERY DAY.
Charles Frohman will present
EVERYMAN
THE CAST AND PRODUCTION WILL BE EXACTLY THE SAME AS SEEN AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, ENGLAND, AND IS under the direction of
MR. BEN GREET AND THE ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
Seats on sale at the box office of Mendelssohn Hall.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. Evgs., 8 sharp. Mats., 2.
4TH WEEK.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"A SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"A MASTERPIECE."—SUN.
"A MASTERLY WORK."—WORLD.
"A PLAY to be seen by every one."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
VIRGINIA HARNED
in A. W. Pinero's Latest Play,
IRIS.
"A great success."—Mail & Ex.
"One of Pinero's best."—Telegram.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SPECIAL.
In consequence of the enormous demand for seats for THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY, Mrs. Campbell will continue to present this play.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Ev'gs.
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY,
By A. W. Pinero.
THURSDAY EVG. POSITIVELY
First time on any stage,
THE JOY OF LIVING.
Mrs. Wharton's translation of Herr Sudermann's ES LEBE DES LEBEN.
The entire production under the management and direction of
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Seats purchased for Tuesday evening for THE JOY OF LIVING must be exchanged at the box office.
SATURDAY THE JOY OF LIVING. MATINEE.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St. n'r B'way
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 BIG CITIES LAUGH.
PARIS, LONDON, NEW YORK.
A GREAT COMEDY TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Alfred Capus's 4-Act Comedy
THE TWO SCHOOLS.
NEW YORK "Entertaining, well acted, cleverly adapted."—Herald.
LONDON "Wit and interest in play indisputable."—Telegraph.
PARIS "Great success."—Figaro.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

Admission 25c. Sundays.
EDEN MUSEE World in Wax.
NEW TO-DAY
General William Booth
Founder of Salvation Army.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Or

FOOTBALL ON RAIN-SOAKED FIELDS

Low Scores the Rule on Account of the Uncertain Footing—Columbia Barely Scratched Victory From Buffalo—Indians Beaten By Bucknell—Harvard Substitutes Show Well.

While all of the big college football elevens succeeded in winning their games yesterday, the scores in nearly every instance were low. Yale made only 10 points in the game with Brown, while the navy succeeded in keeping Princeton from scoring more than 11 points. Cornell and Pennsylvania were scored upon, and the famous Carlisle Indians were badly beaten by Bucknell at Williamsport. Columbia made but one touchdown against Buffalo, and Ursinus succeeded in beating New York University. The showing of Harvard against the University of Maine was creditable, the score at the end of the contest being 22 to 0. In the West high scores were the rule. The University of Michigan, whose work last year established a record in football annals, once more succeeded in piling up a big score, this time against Indiana, the total being 60 to 0. Chicago beat Purdue, 33 to 0.

The small scores in the East were due to the rain, the wet fields, and the soggy, slippery condition of the ball. This made fumbling frequent and the handling of punts extremely difficult. Columbia was especially unfortunate, a fumble on her opponent's three-yard line preventing a score.

Princeton relied upon the straightest kind of football in the game with Annapolis. While the score was small, the Princeton backs handled the ball cleanly, and few fumbles marred the game. The cadets played their usual strong game, but they rarely if ever kept the Princetonians from gaining their distance.

In the first half of the game with Swarthmore Pennsylvania's defense was weak, and the Swarthmore backs had no difficulty in forcing the Pennsylvania players back to and over their own goal line. The Red and Blue braced up toward the close of the first half, and played much better during the remainder of the game. Their showing, however, did not nearly come up to expectations.

The feature of Harvard's work was the playing of the substitutes. In the first half with a fairly strong team in the field the Crimson succeeded in making but little headway against the players from Maine. In the second half, the team, made up largely of substitutes, played much better. The ground-gaining ability of the substitutes was extremely pleasing to the coaches, and their playing was very snappy.

The defeat of the Carlisle Indians was one of the surprises of the day. Carlisle, however, was not able to present the full playing strength of the team owing to several of the players not being in the best of physical condition. The game was played on a very wet field, and this gave the heavier Bucknell eleven a distinct advantage. In the second half Carlisle played much better, but always lost the ball at the critical moment.

Columbia's victory was really due to the excellent work of the half backs, Weekes and Smith. These two men virtually did the bulk of Columbia's work, both on the attack and defense. Weekes was handicapped by the wet, slippery field, but a sensational tackle by him, which prevented a touchdown, was one of the best plays of his career.

YALE, 10; BROWN, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The football game between Brown and Yale to-day resulted in a victory for Old Eli by the score of 10 to 0, and although defeated the followers of the Brown eleven were well satisfied with the excellent showing made by their team.

The game was attended by the largest crowd seen at a football game in many years in Providence. Brown won the toss and chose the west goal, while Yale kicked off. Barry secured the ball and made fifteen yards, and then Brown, by steady playing, carried the ball to Yale's 35-yard line, where they lost it on a fumble. Yale then rushed matters and slowly forced Brown back until the ball was on her 5-yard line. Here a grand resistance was made by Brown, and she held for three downs, time being called with the ball on her 2½-yard line. Score—0 to 0.

When the players came out for the second half there was no change in the line-up, but when play was resumed Shevlin was soon substituted for Glass and he was easily the star, making a 55-yard run for a touch-down by magnificent dodging, and aided by good interference. The goal was not kicked. Soon after Yale forced Brown to her 40-yard line, Shevlin making most of the gains. Here Brown held for three downs and Metcalf dropped back and made a beautiful goal from the 40-yard line. Brown's right side of the line worked like a stone wall, but the left side was weak. Line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Yale.
Schwinn, Hascall.	Left end	Hare
Webb	Left tackle	Hamlin, Shevlin
Shaw	Left guard	Glass
Cotter	Centre	Holt
Cobb	Right guard	Goss
Sheehan	Right tackle	Hogan
Russ	Right end	Cotlin
Scudder	Quarter back	Metcalf
Barry	Left half back	Chadwick
Chase	Right half back	Wilhelm, Ward, Prescott

Baker, Hamilton. Full back, Farmer, McClintock

Touch-down—Shevlin. Goal from field—Metcalf. Referee—Mr. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Bull, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Weekes, Brown; Allan, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty and seventeen minutes.

HARVARD, 22; U. OF MAINE, 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—Much to the satisfaction of coachers and undergraduates, the Harvard 'Varsity eleven showed some improvement this afternoon, and defeated the University of Maine on Soldier's Field 22 to 0. The creditable playing of Harvard was entirely in the second half, for the game opened with about as poor a showing as seen this season. The Maine boys, although much lighter in the line, were able to hold their opponents for downs, and in rushing the ball were able to get through time and again, although ground gaining this way was not many yards at a time, still it showed the weakness of Harvard.

In the second half numerous changes were made in the Crimson eleven, and in addition the plays were run off with a snap which resulted in remarkable improvement in the game as a whole. It was expected that the visitors would not only hold Harvard, but might perhaps score. But they were kept on the defensive nearly the entire game. Only one touch-down was scored in the first half. In the second, with Daly at quarter, three Harvard men crossed the Maine goal line. Barnard had an off day, missing two out of four goals, which cut down the score. Dorticose at full-back, Bailey at quarter, and Learned at centre outplayed the others of the visiting team. Line-up:

Harvard, 22.	Position.	U. of Maine, 0.
Jones	Left end	Cole, Finnegan
Whitwell, Blakie	Left tackle	Sawyer
Hovey, Coburn	Left guard	Reed
King	Centre	Learned
Barnard	Right guard	Libbey
Mills, Oleson	Right tackle	Towse
Bowditch, Motley	Right end	Bean
Marshall, Daly	Quarter back	Bailey
Lindsay, Piper, Knowles	Left half back	Bearse, Bradford
Foster, McGleney	Right half back	Parker, Taylor
Stillman, Piper, Ives	Full back	Dorticose

Touch-downs—Foster, 2; Piper, McGleney. Goals from touch-downs—Barnard, 2. Umpire—Guy Murchie. Referee—J. Lawrence. Linesmen—Mr. Graydon, Harvard, and Mr. Finnegan, University of Maine. Timer—Mr. Woods. Time—Two fifteen-minute halves.

PRINCETON, 11; ANNAPOLIS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—The football team of Princeton defeated the Naval Academy cadets here this afternoon by a score of 11 to 0, in a game played in a driving rain. In the first half Hart scored a touch-down by hurdling the right of his line. Dewitt missed a difficult goal. In the second half Kafer, who was the visitors' most substantial ground gainer, scored a touch-down on a tackle play, and Dewitt kicked the goal. Princeton had the ball most of the time, and the navy only succeeded in holding for downs twice, and never made the requisite five yards in three downs. Only the samples of straight-line plays were made throughout, the runner with the ball either plunging or hurdling the line. Considering the miserable condition of the grounds, there was little fumbling except on handling punts. The line-up was as follows:

Princeton, 11.	Position.	Annapolis, 0.
Henry	Right end	Soule
Reed	Right tackle	Rodgers
Dewitt	Right guard	Belknap
Short	Centre	Fretz
Bradley	Left guard	Carpenter
Baker	Left tackle	Schlabach
Davis	Left end	Whiting
Nurke	Quarter back	McNair, Keene, Foulke
Foulke	Right half back	Strassburger
Hart	Left half back	Doherty, Howard
Kafer	Full back	Halsey

Touch-downs—Kafer and Hart. Goals—Dewitt, 1. Referee—Coach Edwards, Annapolis. Umpire—Robert Thompson, Georgetown.

COLUMBIA, 5; BUFFALO, 0.

Harold Weekes proved the salvation of Columbia yesterday in its football game with the University of Buffalo. It was a hard game, but Columbia managed to win by 5 to 0. Columbia had already scored her five points when Weekes made his star play. After running sixty yards he tackled Fish of Buffalo and prevented a touch down that would have tied the score. Weekes and Smith, the two Columbia half backs, practically did all the hard work on both the attack and defense. Smith scored Columbia's only touch-down. Weekes, on the muddy gridiron, was unable to make any of his spectacular end runs.

Buffalo played an unexpectedly stiff game, and at the beginning of play got the ball to Columbia's five yard line. By a fine brace Columbia there got the ball on downs and punted out. Columbia had two streaks of ill-luck in the first half. Once Smith went across the Buffalo goal line, but fumbled the ball and lost a touch-down. Then again, after the ball had been worked sixty yards and was only seven yards from a touch-down, the half was over. After making one touch-down in the second half Columbia did not try to score, but devoted its attention to perfecting its defense. Columbia's attack was good, but the defense very poor, especially at the end. The line-up:

Columbia, 5.	Position.	Buffalo, 0.
McCallom, Post	Left end	Turnbull
Brown	Left tackle	B. Simpson
Alsberg, Wallis	Left guard	Chapin
Duden	Centre	Metzger
Dollin, Whitell	Right guard	Fish
Thorpe	Right tackle	Cannon
Wood, Stangland	Right end	Lawrence, Esple
Erb	Quarter back	De Ceu
Weekes	Left half back	Rasey
Smith	Right half back	Driscoll
Duell, Fisher	Full back	L. Simpson

Touch-down—Smith. Referee—Reddington, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Langford, Trinity. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

PENN., 11; SWARTHMORE, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The Swarthmore College eleven to-day held Pennsylvania down to two touch-downs, made a touch-down, and kicked a goal, the final score being 11 to 6 in favor of the red and blue. In the first half Swarthmore experienced little difficulty in piercing Pennsylvania's line. By rapid plays Swarthmore forced the ball to Pennsylvania's 15-yard line. Crowell went around the end for five yards more, and Stewart was dragged through the line for five yards additional. Pennsylvania was unable to hold the visitors back, and Crowell was pushed over for a touch-down. Stewart kicked the goal. After the next kick-off Gardiner made ten yards through centre, and Fortiner followed for twenty yards. Torrey carried the ball to Swarthmore's five-yard line, and Fortiner made a touch-down. Gardiner kicked goal. In the second half Pennsylvania, by a series of rushes, again crossed the line, but the kick was blocked. The game was played in a heavy rainstorm. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 11.	Position.	Swarthmore, 6.
Thomas	Left end	Beans
Torrey	Left tackle	Bell
Mitchell, Haffman	Left guard	Jackson
McCabe	Centre	Brosius
Baird	Right guard	Lippincott
Brenton, Bennett	Right tackle	Bowers
Metzgar	Right end	Satterthwaite
Dale, Howard	Quarter back	Hall
Fortiner	Left half back	Crowell, Smith
Gardiner	Right half back	Sinclair
Sloane, Wesschler	Full back	Stewart

Touch-downs—Fortiner, Gardiner, Stewart. Goals—Gardiner, Stewart. Referee—"By" Dickson, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—John Gardiner, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

WEST POINT, 11; DICKINSON, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—On a soggy field in an old-fashioned downpour West Point defeated Dickinson by a score of 11 to 0 in a game of two twenty-minute halves here to-day. The wet ball made fumbling easy, but the cadets seemed to suffer most from such conditions. McAndrew got the ball out of a scrimmage, clutched it, and darted down the field. By clever interference he had a clear run to a touch-down. Torney kicked the goal.

In the second half Gardner, who had taken Bunker's place, got around Dickinson's left end and made a touch-down from the 20-yard line. No goal. Line-up:

West Point, 11.	Position.	Dickinson, 0.
Dice	Lert end	Snyder
Doe	Left tackle	Carlan
Riley	Left guard	Amerman
Boyers	Centre	Smith
Seagrave	Right guard	Messner
Graves	Right tackle	Tompkinson
McAndrew	Right end	Williams
Shannon	Quarter back	Curtis
Hacket	Left half back	Salters
Bunker, Gardner	Right half back	Daniels
Torney, Nichols	Full back	Stanton

CORNELL, 37; WILLIAMS, 6.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Thirty-seven points to 6 tells the story of the Cornell-Williams football game on Percy Field today. Cornell's coaches claim the scoring of Williams was due to an accident. After Cornell had made a safety and one touch-down, from which a goal was kicked, with the ball about in midfield, James signaled for a kick. It seems that some members of the line were not in their correct positions, and when the ball was passed to Coffin, Peabody burst through, blocked the kick, and a moment later was speeding down the field with the leather neatly tucked under his arm. Vose kicked the goal.

By a strange coincidence Cornell, within a few minutes, scored on Williams about in the same spot and in exactly the same manner, Capt. Warner being the man to win the honor. After this play the Williams eleven, which hitherto had stood their ground well, lost heart, and before the first half was over, Cornell had scored 20 points, two of which resulted from a safety.

The game was spectacular throughout. Punts were exchanged frequently, and in this connection honors were even between Watson and Coffin. Lueder made a sensational run of fifty yards for a touch-down, and the work of Purcell and Snider in advancing the ball was excellent. The line up:

Cornell, 37.	Positions.	Williams, 6.
Lawrence	Left end	Jones
Lueder, Costello	Left tackle	Lewis
Warner, Stace	Left guard	Hoffman
Davitt	Centre	Campbell
Hunt	Right guard	Dennett, Herrmance, Murray.
Smith, Ward	Right tackle	Hatch, Cooper,
Tydeman	Right end	Vose, Jacerac
James	Quarter back	Miller, Williams
Purcell, Shepard	Left half back	Meirs, Gunnison
Coffin, Snyder	Right half back	Watson, McMillan.
Halliday, Burns	Fullback	Peabody, Durfee

Touch-downs—Halliday (2,) Purcell, Warner, Lueder, Shepard, Peabody. Goals from touch-downs—Coffin (4,) Lueder, Vose. Safety—Cornell. Umpire—Stauffer of Cornell. Referee—Evans of Williams. Timekeepers—Andrews of Cornell, Eddy of Williams. Linesmen—Hull of Cornell, Kennedy of Williams. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

GEORGETOWN, 18; ST. JOHNS, 0.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—On a field covered with an inch of water the Georgetown eleven defeated the St. Johns team to-day, 18 to 0. The heavy rain which set in early in the afternoon continued throughout the game, the few spectators and the players becoming thoroughly drenched. Georgetown easily outclassed her opponent, and felt so sure of victory that at intervals during the first five minutes' play in the second half substituted her 'Varsity eleven by a half dozen of the second team. Georgetown played her tackles with great effect, Seitz on one occasion walking nearly five yards with six of the St. John's boys clinging to him. Fumbles were plentiful on both sides, and the ball changed hands a score of times on this account. The work of Garey for St. Johns and Reilly for Georgetown was of a superior order. The line-up:

Georgetown, 18.	Position.	St. Johns, 0.
S. Edmondson	Right end	Duvall
Seitz	Right tackle	Cooper
Mahoney	Right guard	Harrison
Givens	Centre	Green
Rorke	Left guard	Mudd
Russell	Left tackle	Halbert
McGettiger	Left end	Smith
Buckley	Quarter	Brown
Hart	Right half back	Garey
Reilly	Left half back	Beatty
Morgan	Full back	Devries

Umpire—Mr. Moran. Referee—Mr. Cox. Linesmen—Messrs. Cronin and Whiting. Touch-downs—Morgan, 1; Hart, 1; Reilly, 1. Time of halves—twenty and fifteen minutes.

STEVENS, 5; PRATT, 0.

The Stevens Institute eleven beat the team from Pratt Institute yesterday afternoon on the Stevens Field at Hoboken by a score of 5 to 0. The field was several inches deep in mud and water, and Stevens, the heavier team by some ten pounds to a man, won by plays through the line. The halves were 15 minutes each, and in the first Pratt never got possession of the ball. Zimmerman of Stevens failed at a goal from the field from the fifteen-yard line. Stevens scored a touch-down and failed for the goal again.

In the second half Pratt did steady work and got the ball to Stevens' thirty-five-yard line, where Trowbridge of Pratt missed a goal from the field. At the close of the game the ball was in the centre of the field.

In the second half Renschle of Pratt was severely injured, having two ribe broken, sustaining numerous bruises, and was borne from the field unconscious. He remained so for an hour and was delirious afterward. Line-up:

Pratt, 5.	Position.	Stevens, 0.
Hannigan	Left end	Turner
Bowley	Left tackle	Kaltwasser
Schoals	Left guard	Lockwood
Prensky	Centre	Van Zile
Berchus	Right guard	Bunch
Renschle	Right tackle	Knight
Blackwood	Right end	Zimmerman
Jones	Quarter back	Koster
Mulford	Right half back	Allen
Trowbridge	Left half back	Cheuning
Vandemark	Full back	Gordon

Linesmen—Mr. Sauerbrun for Stevens and Mr. Holtman for Pratt. Referee—Mr. Fagan of Stevens. Umpire—Mr. Brady of Pratt. Timekeepers—Mr. Stevens for Stevens and Griffiths for Pratt.

URSINUS, 16; N. Y. U., 0.

Ursinus won from New York University on Ohio Field yesterday by the score of 16 to 0. The visitors started in with a rush, and scored a touch-down on end and tackle plays within three minutes. The interference on the end runs seemed to be more than the home team could solve, and Ursinus made first down on almost every play. A harder fight was made for the second touch-down, but Ursinus finally made it on a delayed pass through guard and tackle. In the two minutes left to play the visitors worked down to New York's 25-yard line, and tried a block kick, which was blocked.

In the second half Sutton went in at full back, Campbell at right half, and Silleck at left half for New York University. For a few minutes it looked as if New York would score, but the ball was lost on a fumble, and Ursinus scored again after Sutton and Marsten had been forced to retire. Considering the steady downpour of rain and the soggy condition of the field, there was remarkably little fumbling on either side. Ursinus was the chief loser in this respect. Line-up:

Connell, Silleck	Left end	Ratt
Connelley	Left tackle	Place
Marsten	Left guard	Hobson
Holme	Centre	Trexler
Coe	Right guard	Zeigler
Reilley	Right tackle	Haines
Lippincott	Right end	Pierce
Mogg, Campbell	Left half back	Farmger
Swartz	Full back	Roth
Draper, Sutton	Right half back	Newmiller
McDowell	Quarter back	Settel

Linesmen—C. Miller and Mr. Simmons. Umpire—Mr. Kelley, University of Pennsylvania. Referee—F. H. Cann. Timekeepers—Messrs. Newmiller and Duke. Touch-downs—Roth, (2,) Zeigler.

TRINITY, 17; YONKERS, 0.

Trinity's eleven easily defeated the crack Yonkers High School team at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 17 to 0.

Lasher's eighty-yard run around right end and Capt. Tallmann's drop kick from the thirty-yard line at an acute angle were the remarkable plays.

Trinity, 17.	Position.	Yonkers, 0.
Momard, Bode	Left end	Van Haughton
Coerr, Leikert	Left tackle	Carlton
Budd, House	Left guard	Otis
Taylor	Centre	Bielow, Affleck
Sneyman, Gulick	Right guard	Pallister
Mohr	Right tackle	Skinner
Ullman	Right end	Holmes
Judge	Quarter back	Stillwell
Van Dyke, Mohr	Left half back	Pearce
Tallman	Full back	Hoag
Lasher	Right half back	Lord

Touch-downs—Van Dyke, 1, Lasher, 1. Goals—Tallman, 2. Drop kick—Tallman. Referee—Mr. Pulvermacher, (C. C. N. Y.) Umpire—Mr. Smith, (Yonkers.) Linesman—White, (Trinity.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

BUCKNELL, 18; INDIANS, 0.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 11.—Bucknell defeated the Carlisle Indians here today by a score of 18 to 0. The game was played on a field of mud, giving the heavier Bucknell team a distinct advantage. Straight football tactics earned two touch-downs in the first half. In the second half the Indians outplayed Bucknell, but always lost the ball when within striking distance. The score in this half was made by Anderson, who secured the ball on a fumble of Bucknell's fifteen-yard line. He had a clear field and ran ninety-five yards for a touch-down.

HARVARD II., 5; PHILLIPS EXETER, 0

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 11.—With only a minute to spare in the second half and no score for either Phillips-Exeter or Harvard second eleven, Goodhue, Harvard's left end, kicked a goal after a fair catch, and the final score stood, Harvard, 5; Phillips-Exeter, 0.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER, 12; WILLISTON, 0.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 11.—Phillips-Andover defeated Williston Academy this afternoon, 12 to 0. The home team won through superior weight, as the visitors generally played much better. Bullock made both touch-downs, and Andrews kicked the goals. The ball was on Williston's side of the field for the greater part of the time.

YALE, '06, 23; ST. PAUL, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Yale freshman eleven easily defeated the St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., team this afternoon by the score of 23 to 0. The visitors were a heavy lot, but their line was weak and they played poorly together. The Yale backs were able to make distance with comparative ease.

BATES, 17; BOSTON COLLEGE, 5.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 11.—In an exciting contest in which the scrimmages were quite fierce and not entirely according to football rules, Bates won from the Boston College team on Garcelon Field this afternoon, 17 to 5. After the opening of the first half, in which Boston College got a touch-down, Bates had things pretty nearly her own way.

DARTMOUTH, 29; TUFTS, 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 11.—Dartmouth showed great improvement to-day and defeated Tufts 29 to 0. The visitors could not stop the fierce rushes of the Dartmouth backs. The last three touch-downs were secured by successive line charges for ten, fifteen, and twenty yards. Vaughn and Colton were the stars for Dartmouth. Capt. Knight excelled for Tufts.

Apawamis Golfers Play for a Cup.

A number of golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye to compete for the Dale Cup. The round was at eighteen holes, handicap, and the first sixteen qualified to continue at match play. The eligibles are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. A. Downey	85	1	84
Harry Streleigh	103	15	88
L. H. Lapham	105	14	91
W. A. Pratt	105	14	91
W. R. Thurston	92	1	91
E. R. Gilette	99	8	91
T. A. Peck	96	4	92
W. H. Poole	104	12	92
W. B. Lough	101	7	94
Frank A. Moore	97	3	94
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	94	0	94
Duncan Edwards	97	2	95
H. Morse	99	3	96
G. R. Meeker	110	14	96
T. H. Conner	110	13	97
H. A. Sherman	102	5	97

Webb Academy, 6; De La Salle, 0.

Webb Academy defeated De La Salle Institute yesterday on Jasper Oval by a score of 6 to 0. Webb's excessive fumbling and the shortness of the halves was the cause of her small score. Line-up:

Webb, 6.	Position.	De La Salle, 0.
Ernst	Left end	Keating
Pust	Left tackle	Robinson
Rhoades	Left guard	E. Thorp
Sanders, Machol	Centre	Fitzgerald
McAuliffe	Right guard	Farrell
Rounds	Right tackle	Pla
Pflaumer	Right end	Amegaza
Edwards	Quarter back	Alsyebo
Horgan	Left half back	Costello
Clayson	Right half back	J. Thorp
Woellmer	Full back	Hanrahan

Referee—C. M. Schmucher. Umpire—A. W. Crouch, Touch-down—Clayson, 1. Goals—Edwards, 1. Time of halves—Fifteen and ten minutes.

Lehigh, 34; Rutgers, 0.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 11.—Lehigh defeated Rutgers this afternoon by the score of 34 to 0. Lehigh scored 21 points in the first half and 13 in the second, including a safety. Rain fell continually during the game, which made sharp, clean playing impossible.

Scores of Other Games.

At Ithaca—Ithaca High School, 17; Elmira Free Academy, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse University, 23; Colgate, 0.
At Morristown—Morristown School, 5; Hamilton Institute, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 1906, 0; Lawrenceville, 5.
At Chicago—Chicago, 33; Purdue, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 29; Tufts, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 16; Union, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 60; Indiana, 0.
At Groton—Harvard, 1906, 18; Groton School, 5.
At Chapel Hill—University of North Carolina, 10; Furman University, 0.
At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 0; St. Albans School of Radford, 0.
At South Field—Horace Mann, 23; Mt. Pleasant M. A., 0.
At Geneva—Hobart, 16; Rochester, 0.
At Chicago—Northwestern University, 11; Rush Medical, 0.
At Atlanta—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 18; Georgia School of Technology, 6.
At Brunswick—Bowdoin, 35; Hampshire State College, 5.

Standing of Football Teams.

As a result of last week's football games Cornell now leads the big Eastern colleges in the number of points scored to date, having made 172 in five games to 6 for opponents, the adverse score having been made by Williams yesterday. Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Cornell all have been scored against now, but Princeton, Columbia, West Point, Georgetown, and Lafayette still have clean scores.

Yale is second to Cornell in the aggregate score, having 142 points to 6, Columbia has 113 to 0, Harvard 79 to 6, Pennsylvania 58 to 11, and Princeton 52 to 0. In the West Michigan promises to break last year's remarkable record, having already scored 315 points in four games. The scores follow:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
11—Williams	0	40—Trinity	0
17—Bowdoin	6	34—Tufts	6
23—Bates	0	23—Amherst	0
6—Amherst	0	35—Wesleyan	0
22—Maine Univ.	0	10—Brown	0
79	6	142	6
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Swarthmore	0	12—Lehigh	0
23—Lehigh	0	17—Penn State	0
*N. Y. Univ.	..	18—Haverford	5
11—Annapolis	0	11—Swarthmore	6
52	0	58	11
CORNELL.		INDIANS.	
5—Colgate	0	48—Lebanon Valley	0
31—Rochester	0	25—Gettysburg	0
43—Union	0	*Dickinson	..
56—Hobart	0	0—Bucknell	18
37—Williams	6		
172	6	73	18
COLUMBIA.		GEORGETOWN.	
20—Mann School	0	27—Maryland Ag.	0
43—Rutgers	0	—Annapolis	0
45—Fordham	0	18—St. John's	0
5—Buffalo	0		
113	0	49	0
LAFAYETTE.		LEHIGH.	
23—Gallaudet	0	0—Pennsylvania	12
53—Susquehanna	0	0—Princeton	23
14—Gettysburg	0	34—Rutgers	0
90	0	34	35
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
5—Tufts	0	0—Georgetown	4
11—Dickinson	0	0—Princeton	11
16	0	0	15
PENN STATE.		DICKINSON.	
27—Western Penn.	0	17—Lebanon Valley	0
0—Pennsylvania	17	0—West Point	11
27	17	17	11
BROWN.		MICHIGAN.	
0—Vermont	0	88—Albion	0
5—Wesleyan	0	48—Case School	0
0—Yale	10	119—Michigan Ag.	0
		60—Indiana	0
5	10	315	6
N. Y. UNIVERSITY.		MANHATTAN.	
27—Stevens	0	6—Rutgers	0
0—Ursinus	16		
27	16	6	0

*Disagreement.

GOLF ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Over Thirty Players Try for Championship Honors at Van Cortlandt.

Over thirty golfers of the New York golf clubs met yesterday afternoon in the rain on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park to play in the opening round for the championship of the links. Gilman P. Tiffany, who recently won the championship of the Powelton Golf Club at Newburg, led the field with 80 strokes, an unexpectedly good score under the poor playing conditions. G. N. Lawson came next, with 83. George T. Brokaw of Princeton, who played in the open championship on the first day at Garden City, competed, and got a place well up among the leaders, with 88. There was a triple tie at 99 for the last two places between E. J. Welling, Jr., Samuel Stark, and L. R. Taylor. The tie will be played off this week and the draws made for the first round, which will be finished next Saturday.

The competitors who turned in complete cards are:

G. P. Tiffany, 80; G. P. Lawson, 83; O. Kirkby, 86; G. T. Brokaw, 88; C. S. Allen, 89; C. G. Rowe, 90; P. F. Gilmartin, 91; C. V. Benton, 92; H. O. Parsons, 94; C. P. Walker, 95; G. W. Dorland, 95; J. C. Phillips, 95; H. E. Brown, 96; F. U. Adams, 97; E. J. Welling, Jr., 99; S. Stark, 99; L. R. Taylor, 99; J. L. Dudley, 101; Thomas Mortland, 101; C. Floyd, 101; E. Leopold, 102; H. Bashford, 102; B. M. Phillips, 102; C. G. Davis, 102; G. T. Moon, Jr., 104; P. S. Maclaughlin, 104; E. F. Hunt, 108; J. P. Hicks, 108; S. M. Hinman, 111; E. D. Dinsmore, 111; W. R. Moon, 111, and H. L. Curry, 116.

In the final round for the President's Cup, at 36 holes, G. W. Dorland beat L. R. Taylor by 7 up and 5 to play.

Victory for Englewood Golfers.

The Englewood and Oakland Golf Clubs met yesterday in a team match on the Englewood links, and the home club won by the one-sided score of 39 holes to 2. The players and scores are:

ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
Wilson	5	Nash	0
Griswold	3	Gunter	0
Bayliss	6	Brown	0
Moore	0	Buck	2
Evans	1	Rossiter	0
Keep	7	Wilmerding	0
Martin	9	Hubbell	0
Boyesen	8	Sheler	0
Total	39	Total	2

Richmond County Golfers Win.

Richmond County entertained the Essex County golf team of Orange yesterday on the former club's links at Staten Island, and won the team match by 23 holes to 6. C. T. Stout contributed materially to the home club's victory by defeating R. C. Worrall by 10 holes. The scores and players are:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
Otis L. Williams	0	C. W. O'Connor	0
C. W. Pierson	5	C. F. Watson, Jr.	0
J. C. Cottrell	3	J. Brower	0
A. C. Emmons	0	S. C. Reynolds	1
C. T. Stout	10	R. C. Worrall	0
C. A. Blyth	5	Hugh Miller	0
A. T. Kelley	0	C. A. Gould	5
Total	23	Total	6

BOYS' MURDERER CONFESSES.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 11.—Paul Woodward, who has confessed that he alone is responsible for the deaths of Price Jennings and John Coffin, the boys whose bodies were found near Haddon Heights, has commenced now, his jailers say, to play the "crazy dodge." Annie Orving Keeler, a woman lawyer, had been retained to defend him, but he drove her from his cell with curses and declared he would have nothing to do with her and did not want her services. She has now thrown up the case.

Woodward has admitted that he killed the boys with "knockout drops." He says he administered the drug in milk at the Cyclers' Rest, on the White Horse Pike. He says he did not intend to kill his victims, but only meant to render them unconscious for the purpose of robbery. He gave them an overdose and caused their deaths. The State has seized the Woodward home, and will keep it closed until after the trial.

HORSES SHOWN IN RAIN

Miss Twombly Wins in Four-in-Hand Class at Morristown.

SKILLFUL DRIVING BY GIRLS

Walter P. Bliss Takes Three Firsts—Hunt Teams Give an Interesting Cross-Country Riding Exhibit.

Notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain, which made the grounds at the Morristown Field Club a veritable quagmire, the horse show programme was carried out to a finish yesterday. The unpleasant state of the weather was not sufficient for those who have been faithful to the show since its opening on Wednesday to withdraw their patronage, and the exhibition ended with Morristown society faithful to the last, but much bedraggled.

Walter P. Bliss of Bernardsville, N. J., carried off the honors of the day by winning three firsts with his bay team Morris and Somerset in the class for horses over 15.3 hands; Sunshine, a chesnut gelding, in the single harness class for horses not exceeding 15.1 hands, and the champion harness class for horses over 15.1 hands. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Tonzo Sauvage, Thomas B. Hidden, J. E. Davis, and Charles Pfizer each captured two blue ribbons.

Three championship classes were judged near the close of the show, bringing out a magnificent lot of horses, and causing the judges no little difficulty in determining the winners. In the first class for hunters and jumpers Charles Pfizer was awarded the blue ribbon for his bay gelding, who cleared the timbers in fine style. For the second the roan gelding Jewell, owned by E. F. Slayback, who has won four firsts during the week, was awarded the blue for horses 15.1 hands or under. Model Artist, a beautiful bay owned by Walter P. Bliss, in competition against five of the best in the class for 15.1 hands or over, had the blue attached to his bridle in the last of these championship classes.

One of the best exhibitions of thoroughbred pluck was shown by Miss Ruth Twombly and Miss Luella Day, driving in the four-in-hand class for lady amateurs. For pluck, handling the reins and whip, and piloting a four around a track slippery and fetlock deep with mud the judges thought it one of the finest sights of the show. At the time this class was called the rain came down in torrents, with a heavy wind blowing from the southwest, making it difficult to see ahead, but the two girls faced it bravely, and received the heartiest applause of the week. The judges regretted that they could not give two blue ribbons in this class, but they had to award the honors to Miss Ruth Twombly.

The hunt teams from the Essex Hunt and Union County Hounds gave a spectacular show, riding across country attired in their crimson coats, blue caps, and white top boots.

While the horses of the Union County Hounds looked the best, they could not manage the jumps so well, and the Essex team, consisting of Charles Pfizer, as master; D. De Puyster, as first whip, and J. C. Wilmerding, as the second whip, won. The other team consisted of L. Batjer, as master; Harry Duran, first whip, and W. C. Lentz, second whip.

An interesting performance was furnished by the coachmen in the employ of the exhibitors. Henry Lovett, employed by H. McK. Twombly, was awarded the first prize, with H. Dumage, coachman for C. Ledyard Blair, second, and Thomas O'Brien, coachman for W. Allston Flagg, third.

The ladies who were in daily attendance were Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Miss Anita de Barry, Miss Luella Day, Miss Beatrice A. Flagg, Miss Josephine B. Flagg, Mrs. De Witt C. Flanagan, Mrs. H. H. Good, Miss C. Humphreys, Mrs. R. R. Johnston, Miss Maud-Emily Kahn, Miss Ethel Money, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Miss Lula Pfizer, Mrs. J. T. Richards, Mrs. John D. Slayback, Mrs. George F. Stone, Miss Scribner, Mrs. Mary Taliaferro, Misses Ruth and Florence Twombly, MissEmeline G. Vernam, and the Misses Whitney.

J. W. Barnum, Hempstead, L. I.; William H. Catlin, Port Chester, N. Y., and Charles P. Williams judged the harness classes, and Robins B. Woodward, New York City; Clarence H. Robbins, Douglaston, L. I., and Francis M. Ware, New York City,

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Demand for Machines Still in Excess of the Supply—No Radical Changes Contemplated in Models for Next Year—General Appearance of a Carriage the Usual Feature in Determining Purchases

This is the time of year when the prudent automobilist, either actual or prospective, who intends purchasing a new car for next year and wishes to avoid a period of waiting in the Spring, registers his order with the manufacturer or dealer. If his desires are so simple that an ordinary car of one of the most popular makes will satisfy him he may safely wait two or three months longer, but if a large and heavy car is desired and especially if any variations from regular patterns are desired, there is little time to lose, for the makers generally are still behind their orders, and from three to six months' time is necessary to fill any special order. This is particularly the case with the leading foreign makers, and the local agents of some of the principal French automobiles, who placed heavy orders last Summer for the coming season, expect to have their entire supply contracted for long before the arrival of the cars next Spring.

At present it does not seem likely that there will be any considerable changes in prices next year, as the natural decreasing cost of production in increasing quantities is offset by the increasing cost of every form of raw material used and by the increasing demand, which in most cases is fully equal to the supply and in the case of some of the most popular makes is in excess of it. This is, in particular, the case with the light runabouts, weighing 600 to 800 pounds, in which the old rule of "a dollar a pound" still holds. In the heavier machines this rule does not apply so closely now, and cars of 1,200 or 2,000 pounds weight of well-known makes may be bought for three-quarters that many dollars.

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Neither are any radical departures from present models to be expected. There is an objection to any radical changes in model from one year to another and to the establishment of a model for each year, as was so generally done with bicycles, on the ground that too great a depreciation of value of vehicles already in use would result. In the case of the bicycle there was an advantage in the custom of a model for each year, as the machines were so comparatively inexpensive that most riders could afford a new wheel every year, especially where a liberal allowance was obtained on the old one. The average automobile buyer, however, is no more likely to discard his motor vehicle after a year's use for a newer one of the same make than he would dispose of a horse and carriage for a similar reason. If satisfied, he is likely to keep a vehicle to which he has become accustomed, and if dissatisfied he will purchase one of a different make. Hence it is obviously to the advantage of the maker, while adopting the improvements made necessary by experience, to make as few changes in model as possible.

There is even strenuous objection to any mention of a season for automobiling on the ground that it fosters an impression that the motor carriage is a fair weather vehicle. As a matter of fact, the automobile can stand bad weather better than a horse, as it never takes cold and the working parts are so generally inclosed now that rain and mud interfere very little with the proper working of the vehicle. The only thing which limits its activity is an exceedingly bad road, and the roads in this city or its vicinity are seldom impassable in even the worst weather.

In this city the owner of an automobile can use it throughout the entire Winter and lose little if any more riding on account of bad weather than at any other time of year and even the suburban roads are rideable during the greater part of the Winter.

For these reasons the intending purchaser of an automobile who delays making a selection and placing an order until after the first of the year has little if anything to gain and much to lose. Not only will he lose the many opportunities for riding during the pleasant Winter days, but if the history of the present year in the sport is repeated next year he may have weeks or months to wait before obtaining the vehicle he may order in the Spring.

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To the intending purchaser this Fall a choice of three classes of vehicles are still offered, according to their motive power, of either electricity, steam, or gasoline. Although the electric vehicle, on account of its weight, limited radius of action, and expense of operation, is unfit for touring urposes, it is, on account of its ease and quietness of operation, the most suitable vehicle for use on the city streets, especially by women, and the number of electric hansoms, victorias, broughams, and opera 'busses in use is rapidly increasing.

For touring and general use, however, the choice is between gasoline and steam, with the advantage at present in favor of the former means of power. The steam vehicle is less noisy in action and gives a much wider and easier range of control than the gasoline car, but is much more expensive in operation on account of a much larger consumption of gasoline. When a successful application of kerosene as a fuel shall be invented, as seems only a question of time, the steam carriage will become more economical in operation, but at present it is very expensive.

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There is also a choice in the shape of the carriage between the high bodies of the conventional horse-drawn carriage pattern and the long, low, modern type. The high, short body is a survival of the earliest type of motor vehicle, which was simply an ordinary buggy or runabout provided with a steam or gasoline motor instead of a horse. On this account it has been styled the "horse wanted" type. The sole advantage of this type of carriage is that it gives a better view of the country than the low car does; its fatal disadvantage is its lack of safety, as, on account of its short wheel base and high centre of gravity, it is likely to turn completely over in case of any accident.

In the adoption of this form of vehicle the fact was overlooked that the stability of the horse-drawn carriage of similar shape is largely due to the horse, whose weight and strength are instinctively exerted against the shafts in case of need and prevent many accidents which would otherwise occur. On this account the long, low, touring car, with its wide-wheel base and machinery carried low, is by far the safer vehicle, and is to be preferred for touring and general purposes.

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As a rule, the intending purchaser knows too little of machinery and is too apt to buy when the shape of the body or general aspect of the carriage pleases him, disregarding the fact that not only his pleasure but his safety mainly depends upon those parts of the vehicle which are concealed from sight, namely, the engine, the frame and gearing, and the brakes. For example, there are automobiles made which have brakes which act only when the carriage is moving forward. If the chain breaks or the engine stops when the carriage is ascending a steep hill, there is nothing to prevent a runaway backward down the hill, usually with very serious results, several accidents of this kind having been reported during the present year. To insure safety, the brakes should be equally effective whether the carriage is going forward or backward.

Of equal importance are the ease of control of the vehicle, regulation of fuel supply, lubrication, &c., and the intending purchaser should, by a study of the subject, inform himself on all these points.

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There is considerable interest evinced in the next year's price of one very popular light gasoline carriage in view of a largely increased production. This car, which was by far the most successful one of the present year, sold for $650 and the production was 50 a week. The factory is to be enlarged to increase the production to 1,200 a week next year, and there is a general expectation that a change in the price will be made. At the proposed rate of output, the total for the year would be 62,400 vehicles, which at the present price of $650 each would represent a total value of $40,560,000. That a single firm of makers should expect to sell motor vehicles amounting in value to this enormous total in a single season is a striking indication of the strength of the new industry in this country. Of course, it is not expected that the entire output will be disposed of in this country, as the machine has sold almost as well abroad as here.

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The success of this vehicle, while primarily due to its lightness, simplicity, ease, and economy of operation and cheapness of price, has also been aided by the fact that it is the only model made by its makers, and that their entire attention has been concentrated upon it. There seems no doubt that the making of a single distinctive type or model is not only more profitable by reason of the greater ease and cheapness of production, but also sells better on account of the ease with which it may be recognized and distinguished from other makes. This was demonstrated in the case of the bicycle industry, where every attempt was made to make a wheel distinctive by characteristics of design and trimming, and it seems to hold good in the making of automobiles as well.

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Automobile accidents are usually caused by inexperience or ignorance on the part of the operators, occasionally defects in the vehicles and sometimes by causes entirely outside of either vehicle or operator. Most of them are avoidable by careful and intelligent handling, and even where a defect in the machinery exists it usually may be discovered by careful inspection before any severe damage is done.

Fast speed causes more mishaps than any one other thing, and the driver who runs into a foot passenger or another vehicle, or smashes into an obstruction which he does not see in time to avoid, or strips the teeth from the gearing by running suddenly into deep sand in which the wheels will not revolve, can blame only his own recklessness. Insufficient control of the steering apparatus, which is the more difficult to manage the higher the speed, is another prolific cause of accidents. Several recent mishaps from this cause were very instructive.

A Buffalo automobilist who ran a machine along a familiar road at night at a speed of about thirty miles an hour was rewarded for his recklessness by striking a slight obstruction in the road, probably a loose stone, which diverted the course of the vehicle so that it struck a telegraph pole at the side of the road. The telegraph pole was broken short off, but the vehicle, instead of being wrecked, as might have been expected, had only the dashboard and a radius rod broken, while the foolhardy driver and a companion landed in some thick grass and escaped all injury.

In another case, occurring in Des Moines, Iowa, a dog ran under the vehicle and, striking the steering wheels, turned them squarely across the road, causing the carriage to overturn and seriously injure the occupants. In the former case the accident was due more to the high speed than to insufficient control, but in the latter case it is almost certain that a firm grip on the steering bar or wheel would have prevented the accident.

A mishap to a Buffalo automobilist, who in endeavoring to pass a wagon on the road struck it and was completely overturned, was probably due to unstable construction of the automobile, which was a light vehicle with a top, while the very serious mishap to the woman in Stamford, Conn., whose automobile was badly damaged by the breaking of the chain on a hill and a runaway backward down the hill, was due to the lack of a brake which would work when the machine was running backward as well as forward.

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In comparison with the tours lasting for weeks and extending over the greater part of a continent, which some of our automobilists have made this year or are now making, the 500-mile reliability run of the Automobile Club of America, now in progress, is a trifling affair. One of the most interesting trips was that made by Charles J. Glidden of Lowell, Mass., who completed a European tour of over 5,000 miles in 28 days of actual driving. He purchased a sixteen-horse power touring car of English make in London, and began the tour at that point, crossing from Newhaven to Dieppe. The number of miles traveled in each country were as follows: England, 132; France, 2,700; Germany, 608; Austria, 250; Italy, 508; Switzerland, 807; Spain, 30. Total, 5,125.

A wedding tour through the White Mountains in an automobile is being made by Mr. and Mrs. Byron Chandler of Manchester, N. H. The vehicle, which is a touring car of American make, was purchased in Boston, and the trip was begun at that point. The run to Manchester was made in three hours. After spending a few weeks in the mountains the tour will be extended to this city.

Dr. S. S. Wheeler, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Automobile Club of America, has returned from a long European tour, during which he traveled over a large part of the Continent. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler. Another prominent automobilist who recently returned from a European tour is Dr. F. L. D. Rust of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, who spent two months touring in France and Germany.

A Brooklyn automobilist who toured over 1,200 miles last Summer recently made a continuous run of 250 miles from the White Mountains to Brooklyn with but two mishaps, the puncturing of one of the tires and the breaking of a five-cent spring on one of the transmissions. The trip was made in stages of fifty to sixty miles a day, with an average speed of eleven or twelve miles an hour.

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H. S. Chapin of the Long Island Automobile Club, who owns both horses and automobiles at his country place, at Rockville Centre, L. I., has solved the stable problem by building an addition to his barn in which to house the horses, giving all the floor space of the main building to the vehicles. Very few alterations were necessary, the principal improvements being the placing of a washing stand immediately in front of the entrance and a work bench in front of one of the windows at one side. A non-freezing water hydrant was also placed near the entrance. The gasoline tank was placed underground beside the drive leading from the street to the stable, so that none of the dangerous fluid is kept in the house. The total expense of the alterations was less than $350. The expense for fuel, oil, and repairs for over 4,000 miles of travel last year was $37.50.

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Before an automobile can be used in France it must be examined by the State Engineer, who sends a detailed report to the Prefect of Police. In the case of cars manufactured in France one carriage of each model is examined, and blank certificates stating that a car of that type has been examined and its use authorized are then issued which are furnished by the maker, with each car sold. The purchaser fills in his name and address, and sends the certificate to the Prefect of Police, who in return issues a permit for the use of the car. In the case of automobiles of a special pattern or those made abroad each car is examined separately. The high standard of the French motor vehicles is largely due to the thoroughness of this system of inspection.

Scotch Curlers Coming Here.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 11.—It is officially announced that twenty crack curlers of the Royal Caledonian Society of Scotland will visit the United States and Canada during the coming Winter. They will arrive at Halifax about Jan. 1, will visit St. John, Quebec, and Montreal, going thence to Winnipeg. A week will be spent at the latter place, and then the Scots will invade the United States, visiting St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York.

Amateurs to Play Billiards.

Beginning with a three-cushion carrom billiard contest to-morrow evening a series of tournaments will take place during the Winter months at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Jay and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn. F. E. Keeney has given special prizes for the first, second, and third men in each tourney, and many of the leading amateurs have assured him that they will compete. The entry list for the three-cushion carrom contest is a very representative one, including the following, with the number of points each will have to play: F. A. Boyd, 25; R. E. Perry, 25; H. R. White, 22; W. G. Moran, 22; W. H. Tree, 21; W. R. Heineman, 21; H. F. Fitch, 20; J. Dalton, 20; W. E. Griffith, 18. The contestants in the opening game will be H. R. White and W. R. Heineman.

AMATEUR RIDER VICTOR

H. S. Page on His Own Horse Captured Champion Steeplechase.

EUGENIA BURCH'S HANDICAP

Ben Strome Filly Cleverly Took the Rich Nursery Stakes at Morris Park —Five Choices Beaten.

Racing of a high class, plentifully sprinkled with surprises, made sport quite up to the promise of the extraordinary programme offered at the Morris Park track yesterday. The weather was the one drawback to the occasion of the running of three of the big stakes of the Fall season, and the drizzle that continued from early in the day and grew into dripping rain before the crowd dispersed had its effect on the attendance in the field stand, though the grand stand and clubhouse were filled almost to the limit of their seating capacity, the club stand and boxes especially making a brave showing and holding about all the cross-country riding and foxhunting enthusiasts who could manage to be present.

The special attraction for this element of visitors was the race for the greatest of the season's cross-country events, the rich Champion Steeplechase, for which about all the best jumpers of the year ran. The fact that two of the seven runners were ridden by amateur jockeys well known and popular among the hunting and riding set contributed further to the interest that the race aroused. The result was even more gratifying than the splendidly spectacular race that the stakes produced, for the winner turned up in the stout timber-topper Self Protection, owned and ridden by the hard-riding amateur, H. S. Page, who started at a long price, in spite of the consistent support that he received from the clubhouse friends of the owner. Mr. Page's victory was the second that an amateur rider has earned in this greatest event among the cross-country races, Harry W. Smith having also won the same fixture on his horse The Cad in 1900. Of more importance to turfmen generally, however, was the race for the Nursery Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, won by the smart Ben Strome filly Eugenia Burch, who started at a good price, and was first in clever style, after racing well up all the distance. The third stake of the programme, the Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old, also went to an outsider in O. L. Richards's speedy Rossignol, who in the betting was rated last of the four that ran. For two other races of the six on the programme, the choices were beaten, the only successful favorite of the afternoon being S. Sanford & Son's great sprinter Cluctanunda, who galloped home first in his style for the opening event after leading all the way.

BLUES MET DEFEAT AGAIN.

In this race there were but three starters, Blues and Wild Thyme opposing Cluctanunda, and Blues being well backed by a supposedly knowing division. In spite of the fact that Blues had been sold at auction just before the races, he ran in the colors that he has carried all the year, it being stated that Frank Farrell had paid A. J. Joyner an advance of $1,000 on the $7,000 bid for the horse at the sale. That deal permitted Blues to give cause once more for Farrell to regret his ownership, for he was outrun all the way, and never even looked to have a chance to beat Cluctanunda, who won in a romp by three lengths, pulling back to his opponents.

Following the victory of the Sanford sprinter, the Champion Steeplechase started the betting crowd on a series of misfortunes that ended only with the day's racing. The long course of three and a half miles and the fact that the field was soft from the rainfall decided the betting men and the trainers in favor of Fulminate and Judge Phillips, these two starting the choices in the order named, with Inspector Stevens about the next best backed. Mr. Page on Self-Protection and Mr. Holloway on Hark Forward were the two amateur riders who figured in the contest, the five other runners having up professional jockeys. Judge Phillips went out at the drop of the flag and made the running twice around the field, Fulminate galloping second for that distance, Rowdy third, and Self-Protection fourth. Hark Forward had a fall early in the race, but Mr. Holloway caught him and pluckily remounted and, though then out of the race, trailed the field, ready to take advantage of any mishap that might befall the others. Going to the water jump the second time, Judge Phillips tired and fell with Jockey Monahan, Fulminate then taking command and leading easily one length of the field after that Self-Protection, admirably rated by Mr. Page, went on and passed Fulminate just before the last jump was negotiated, Self-Protection, in spite of the doubtful pedigree credited to him, thereafter having both the speed and courage to hold his advantage in front and winning with great ease by three lengths. Inspector Stevens closed in fast place and got up in time to snatch second money by a neck from Aldjamuno, Fulminate finishing fourth, and Rowdy fifth. Monahan was stunned by his fall from Judge Phillips, but soon recovered, though he was painfully cut and bruised. The value of the stakes to the winner was $9,575, to the second horse $1,500, and to the third $750. Both Self-Protection and Inspector Stevens are trained in the same stable by the old-time steeplechase rider, Pat Meany.

EUGENIA BURCH'S HANDICAP.

For the Nursery Handicap ten of the twelve horses named on the programme started with Sergeant, Astarita, Judith Campbell, and Hurstbourne the best backed in that order. There was a long delay at the post, the start finally being made with Judith Campbell first away, and Hurstbourne, Eugenia Burch, and Gold Money following. Judith Campbell was outrun from the start, and dropped out of the race before the first quarter had been covered, Hurstbourne, attended by Eugenia Burch, drawing out in front and making the running until the field came out of the dip in the straight course. There Eugenia Burch, ridden by Spencer, was sent on and made a well-timed run. She easily passed Hurstbourne, and, untroubled by the others at the finish, won cleverly by a half length, with Hurstbourne second, a similar distance before the long-chance outsider, Merry Acrobat, who closed from back in the crowd and was third, with Astarita lapped on him. Sergeant, who was hard ridden all the way, and who had not enough speed to keep within reach of the leaders, was fifth, Fire Eater sixth, Judith Campbell seventh, Gold Money eighth, Invincible ninth, and Sciota last. The owner of the winner, Mrs. L. Curtis, stated after the race that she had wished to scratch the filly as she did not believe Eugenia Burch could win, but at the wish of James McLaughlin, the ex-jockey, who trains Eugenia Burch, had decided to start her, as the race probably will be the last that the filly will be required to run this season. The change of purpose resulted in the winning of a stake worth $7,050.

For the Hunter Handicap, one mile, for fillies three years old, Rockwater and Flora Pomona were the best backed, but the eccentric Rossignol, trained in the same stable as Eugenia Burch, was in the humor to run, and jumping to the front at the send off, led clear of her field all the way, and romped in winner by six lengths. Rockwater, hard ridden at the end, got the place by a length from Flora Pomona. Turnpike, an outsider in the betting on the selling six furlongs, for two-year-olds, and ridden by Shea, led from end to end and won easily by two lengths from Claude. P. Lorillard's Ancke, the favorite in this race, was claimed by L. S. Sire, owner of Attorney, for $1,810, and was turned over to William Donohue to be trained. In the last race Slipthrift was a strong favorite at 6 to 5, but was beaten by his effort to outrun St. Finnan, who made the pace, Zoroaster closing from the rear at the end and winning handily from Slipthrift, who was second. The Pepper stable has sold the horse King Pepper to A. Simms, who will race him in the West. Jockey John Bullman, whose license to ride was suspended recently by the stewards of the Jockey Club, has signed a contract to ride next year for J. W. Schorr, conditional upon his securing a license for next season. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upwards; special weights, with penalties and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers course.
S. Sanford and Sons' Cluctonunda, b. c., 4 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 122 pounds, (Odom,) 1 to 2 and out..... 1
Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 122, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and out..... 2
Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., 2, by Ben Brush-Rose, 99, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 7 to 5.. 3
Time—1:26⅘. Won easily by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—The Champion Steeplechase Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; about three and a half miles.
H. S. Page's Self Protection, b. g., aged, by Paraplicu-Self's Conceit, mare, 168 pounds, (Mr. Page,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 1
P. Meaney's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 6, by Inspector B.-Theodora, 168, (Mara,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
M. Chamblet's Adlidaumo, ch. c., 4, by Juvenal-Castolla, 150, (Johnson,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1..... 3
Time—7:37. Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Fulminate, Rowdy, Judge Phillips, and Hark Forward also ran. Judge Phillips and Hark Forward fell, but Hark Forward was remounted and finished. Value to the winner, $9,575; to the second, $1,500, and to the third, $750. Winner trained by Patrick Meaney.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs, or the Eclipse course.
Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, b. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 1
Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, b. c., by Indio-Flora Hurst, 116, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
P. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 100, (L. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1..... 3
Time—1:12½. Won handily by a neck, a half length between second and third. Judith Campbell, Astarita, Sergeant, Fire Eater, Invincible, Sciota, and Gold Money also ran. Value to the winner, $7,050; to the second, $600, and to the third, $400. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old; one mile over the Withers course.
O. L. Richard's Rassignol, ch. f., by Rassington-Valuable, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 1
S Sanford & Son's Rockwater, ch. f., by Clifford-One I Love, 126, (Odom,) 15 to 10 and 1 to 2..... 2
J. E. Madden's Flora Pomono, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 116, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 3
Time—1:40½. Won easily by six lengths, a length between second and third. Luxcasta also ran. Value to the winner, $1,510. Winner trained and James McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.
R. T. Wilson, Jr.s Turnpike, b. c., by Long-street-Laura Ethel, 95 pounds, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 1
L. Thompson's Claude, b. c., by Lissok-Lida H. 100, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
Milton Young's First Chip, ch. c., by First Mate-Chipsie, 107, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 3
Time—1:13⅘. Won cleverly by a length, a neck between second and third. Prince Ching, Chicle, Scoffer, Squid, Ponca, Lowly, Alice Carey, Ancke, Burning Glass, Gillie, and Attorney also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile on the Withers course.
Alex. Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 6 years, by Rayon d'Or-Astoria, 103 pounds, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3, by Spendthrift-Varina, 108, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
M. Clancy's Saint Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 95, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:40. Won cleverly by a length and a half; a neck between second and third. Sly Shooter, Himself, Jim Clark, Remorse, Par Excellence, and Knight of Harlem also ran. Value to the winner, $875. Winner trained by owner.

FRANK FARRELL'S HORSE SALE.

Tammany Turfman's Stable Weeded Out for Next Season.

The race horses owned by Frank Farrell and commonly known to patrons of racing as the "Tammany Stable," passed through the sales ring at the Morris Park race track yesterday, all the horses in training being offered, and the weeds and cripples being disposed of. Farrell will continue racing next season, with a stable made up largely of coming two-year-olds, but the choicest of the older horses offered yesterday also will be in the same establishment. The best prices of the sale, which was a combination offering, were as follows:

PROPERTY OF FRANK FARRELL.

Blues, b. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., by Hindoo; A. J. Joyner.....$7,000
Banuibert, ch. c., 4, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, by Elkwood; George F. Johnson.... 4,500
De Reszke, b. or br. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Serene, by Sterling; M. L. Hayman..... 3,100
Minatour, b. c., 2, by Eon-Mermaid, by St. Blaise; A. J. Joyner..... 2,600
Colonist, br. c., 2, by Sir Dixon-La Colonia, by Hindoo; G. Tierney..... 3,200

PROPERTY OF FRANKLIN STONE.

San Andreas, br. f., 4, by Quicklime-Soubrette, by Farandale; W. C. Daly... 1,000
Daffo-Down-Dilly, b. g., 4, by St. Andrew-Daffodil, by Torso; J. E. Widener..... 2,800

Bay Ridge Driving Club Races.

Despite the threatening weather, so many persons gathered at the Parkway Driving Club track, Kings Highway and Ocean Boulevard, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to witness the Fall matinée races of the Bay Ridge Driving Club that it was decided to hold the meeting, and four races were decided in the heavy rain. All were three-in-five heats, and the first three were won in straight heats. The heats were divided in the fourth race, and it was, by consent, decided by the best two of the three heats driven. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—3:00 Class; mile heats, three in five.

Pine, b. g., (George Ihnkens)	1	1	1
Dinmae, sor. m., (J. McCormack)	2	3	2
Nellie Norwood, b. m., (G. B. Martin)	3	2	3

Time—2:40¼; 2:45; 2:40.

SECOND RACE.—Colt Class; half-mile heats, three in five.

Marvel Blossom, b. m., (James Grimes)..	1	1	1
Romeo, b. g., (F. Jacobus)	2	2	2
Bell Boy, jr., b. g., (W. B. Wardell)	3	3	3

Time—1:20¼; 1:23¾; 1:28.

THIRD RACE.—Free for all; mile heats, three in five.

Pretoria Wilkes, sor. m., 2:13½, (W. M. T. Lewis)	1	1	1
Kitefoot, b. m., 2:19¼, (W. B. Wardell)..	2	2	3
Lord Belgrave, b. g., 2:22¼, (F. Jacobus)	3	3	2

Time—2:23 2:24¾; 2:26½.

FOURTH RACE.—2:27 Class; mile heats, two in three.

Bridget Carroll, blk. m., (F. Jacobus)	3	1	1
Red Squirrel, sor. g., (R. T. Mitchell)	2	3	2
Daisy Diamond, b. m., (J. Putnam)	1	2	3
Truxton, b. g., (Matt Belford)	4	4	4
Ban Wilkes, blk. g., (E. T. Dalzell)	5	5	5

Time—2:30¾; 2:34½; 2:34¾.

Pittsburg Baseball Team Lost.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The All-Americans and Pittsburg baseball teams played another game to-day that was a pitcher's battle. But for Leach's error in the seventh it would have resulted in another scoreless game, as on Friday. The error in question allowed Lajoie to reach first whence he scored on hits by Wallace and Harley. Young's pitching was a puzzle to the National Leaguers. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
All-Stars .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0.—1	8	1	
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	2	

Batteries—Young and Sullivan; Phillippi and Zimmer. Umpires—O'Laughlin and O'Day.

Columbia's New Lacrosse Officers.

Officers of the Columbia Lacrosse Association have been elected for this year. E. J. Reid is President; H. L. Benjamin, Captain; L. Kebler, manager, and N. S. Goldberger, manager. Beginning soon the candidates will practice twice a week, in order that they may be fairly experienced by the time for Spring practice. José Estrada Palma, son of President Palma of the Cuban Republic, is a candidate for the team.

A meeting of the Columbia Track Association will be held to-morrow for the purpose of electing an assistant manager in place of M. L. Hitchcock, resigned. Nicholas W. Muller is the only nominee.

Open Events in Armory Meet.

The second annual games of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, will be held at the armory, Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 15. The events to be decided are as follows:

100-yard dash, novice, closed to company; 200-yard dash, handicap; horse race; 880-yard run, heavy marching order, closed to regiment.

100-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 1-mile bicycle, handicap; open to members of M. A. L.

Gold, silver, and bronze die medals and fob will be awarded to first, second, and third in the company novice event and heavy marching run. Gold regimental pins to first, second, and third in horse race. In the 220-yard dash, regimental, and the open events the prizes will be gold watch, silver and bronze die medals to first, second, and third in each event. Entries close Saturday, Nov. 8, with Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Nolan, Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, and C. Dieges, 25 John Street, N. Y.

Football Experts in Relay Contest.

One of the athletic features in conjunction with the inter-State championship football match at Celtic Park to-day will be a relay race in which every man of five teams in this vicinity will compete.

The spectacle of seventy-five men, who are candidates for the Keane and Dunn trophies, in a race of this kind is a distinct novelty in competitive circles, and should be productive of good sport.

The football contest will be the deciding one between the O'Connells of New York and the Young Irelands of Worcester, Mass. Each team has a victory to its credit, and speculation regarding the outcome is pretty evenly divided.

MIDGETS OF THE TURF

Lightweight Jockeys Who Figure Prominently in Racing.

FEES OF REDFERN AND MARTIN

Sons of Old-Time Riders Who as Apprentices Are Training to Follow Their Sires in the Saddle.

In strong contrast with the steady increase in the weights fixed by the scale in force on The Jockey Club race tracks is the popularity of the light boys of the race track. The demand now is, as it has been since racing was begun, for the lightest boys who can sit on and hold a horse, and this is responsible for the presence in the riding field this Fall of more "midget" jockeys than the turf ever knew before. Though skill, in the main, is wanting, every day of racing finds a fair proportion of the horses running with apprentices up, while the jockeys who were at the height of their fame only two or three seasons ago remain on the ground, though any of half a dozen of them might readily make the weights that are carried in many events.

It was simply the fact that he rode a winner that attracted attention to the tiny lad, Washington Harrison Brussell, at the Sheepshead Bay meeting recently. Brussell then came in for a great amount of comment, though, in fact, even lighter boys have ridden on the great tracks of the metropolitan circuit this season. The rule of racing, which requires each racing association to offer a certain number of events in which riders are to be apprentices, has made opportunity for the "midgets," but it is not apparent that the number of capable lightweight jockeys is greater now than in the years before apprentice races were required. The stars among the lighter class of riders still command the great salaries that were paid a dozen years ago, but the lads of the Brussell kind must do more than sit on a maiden-two-year-old while she gallops over a sprinting course before they can command such pay as Arthur Redfern and "Jack" Martin earn. These two are the first in their class, and the very fact that they are two in number is unusual, for both are what might be described as "great" lightweights, and commonly "great" lightweights come singly and at long intervals.

THE LIGHTEST JOCKEY RIDING.

In the absence from the saddle of the more skillful and experienced riders, the small boys who have ridden winners are more numerous this season than ever before, but it would be exaggeration to speak of more than a half dozen of them as jockeys. Brussell by his victory on Ipse Dixit jumped into fame of a kind more because of his diminutive proportions than of any ability to ride. Brussell is not the least of the "midgets," however, as one boy who is nearly ten pounds lighter rode several times at the Gravesend meeting without attracting the least attention, simply because he was not lucky enough to win. That the youngest son of the veteran race rider William Hayward, the boy who rode Queen of the Ocean and several horses from the stable of S. Sanford & Son, with which stable the least Hayward is connected as an apprentice, his brother, William Hayward, Jr., being the trainer. Young Hayward weighs only about fifty-five pounds, but is one of the best exercise boys in the country, and, with the knack of riding that may be inherited faculty, is able to hold any horse that he may be put on. Small as he is, Hayward rode a race a year ago, and, after being thrown at the post, had the pluck to remount and finish the race. Hayward is one of four boys now riding who are the sons of famous old-time jockeys, and who hope to achieve the same success that their fathers did.

The others are Llewellen Hughes, son of Lloyd Hughes, once the first jockey for George Lorillard; young Hyland, who rode only last week, the son of John Hyland, now trainer for August Belmont, and in his time a daring cross-country jockey, and Barbee, son of George Barbee, who twenty years ago rode for Pierre Lorillard, and up to seven or eight years ago had occasional mounts. Little Hyland is in his father's stable, where he has been engaged riding exercise for more than a year. He is a cool-headed youngster, who already is a good exercise boy, but as yet he has had only limited opportunity as a jockey, his riding having been confined to the races especially for apprentices. Young Barbee is in the stable of Enoch Whitfield, trainer for J. E. Segram, and has had a number of mounts, most of which were on horses from J. B. Haggin's stable, when Charles Littlefield, Jr., trained them. Young Barbee is the only one of the four jockeys' sons who has ridden a winner, he having had the mount on Courtmaid when she won at the Gravesend meeting a few weeks ago. Barbee can ride at about seventy pounds, and gives every promise of making a good jockey, as, in fact, do the other boys named, all of whom except Hayward weigh about the same as does Barbee. These boys, with Brussell, are about the lightest riding on the New York race tracks, but as the minimum weight that may be carried in a race under The Jockey Club rules is eighty-four pounds, which, with sex allowance, might permit eighty-one pounds to be carried by a filly or gelding, there is no danger that the English record for the lightest weight ever carried by a winner in a race will be beaten. That record has stood for fifty-eight years, Kitchener having established it in 1844, when, weighing but forty pounds, he was strapped on the horse Red Deer, handicapped at two stones twelve pounds, or fifty-six pounds, and rode Red Deer to victory in the race for the Chester Cup.

REDFERN AND MARTIN THE STARS.

Other light boys who have ridden winners this season and who may make average riders in time are Snyder, H. Callahan, Waugh, Boisen, and Scott. There is a long list of other boys who occasionally have mounts in the apprentice races, but they are so nearly of a kind that the patrons of racing have come to regard contests of that description as they would a drawing in a policy game.

The real stars of the present division of lightweight riders are not from the school of apprentice races, but were educated in the harder school of free-for-all racing on the smaller tracks of the West and the Winter race courses of New Orleans and San Francisco. Thus Martin and Redfern were trained jockeys when they made their appearance on the Metropolitan tracks, and as such at once took rank with the lights of the saddle, the earning capacity of either being very close to that of Lyne, Burns, Shaw, or Bullman. Redfern, who is spoken of as "the best lightweight since Henry Griffin," is a delicate-looking lad who can ride naturally at about eighty-five pounds, and is under contract to Col. J. E. Pepper for a term extending through 1903. It is a fair indication of the value placed on his services that Col. Pepper has declared that he would not sell the contract for $30,000. To secure a claim on Redfern, J. Grant Lyman recently paid $60,000 for a half interest in the Pepper Stable. It is estimated that Redfern easily can earn $50,000 next season, as he can ride at the lightest weights carried in races, and also is strong enough to ride even the most sluggish horses, the lead-pad giving him the range of the entire scale of weights.

Martin is a trifle heavier than Redfern, but with the greater weight is much the stronger boy. He, too, has the advantage of being able to do the weights running through the scale. He is under contract to Julius Fleischmann, and his earning ability is but little under that of Redfern.

The apprentice school of the Jockey Club tracks may have some slight claim on having produced the most popular of the newcomers on the Eastern turf, Lucien Lyne, for Lyne gained his first experience in race riding in the East as an apprentice last season, when he was with the stables of R. W. Walden and Peter Wimmer, and had occasional mounts from the stable of Capt. S. S. Brown, then trained by Joseph Redmond. He then was rated as a full apprentice only. Lyne went to the front with a rush when he tried his fortunes in the West, however, and at the Kentucky tracks opposite Cincinnati speedily became a star. He kept up his improvement at the New Orleans Winter meeting, and then was retained in the Spring to ride for J. A. Drake, in the stable trained by Enoch Wishard.

JOCKEY LYNE'S SUCCESSES.

Lyne's success since then has been such as to eclipse even the rapid advancement of Henry, Shaw, and others of the new school of jockeys. He began his winning career in the East at Saratoga, and has kept it up to the present time, his average leading the jockeys of the East for the last half of the year. Lyne is under contract to Mr. Drake for another year, and though, following the fashion of the times, efforts have been made to secure his release that he might make an engagement to ride in England, it is unlikely that Mr. Drake will consent to such an arrangement, as he intends to continue racing and will have a need for Lyne's services himself. Lyne can ride at about 105 pounds, and could reduce to a much lighter weight if necessary, but so far has had no occasion to do so, as he can get all the riding he can do at about his natural weight.

Since Burns and Bullman were retired from the saddle by the Stewards of The Jockey Club Lyne stands practically alone at the head of the list of lighter boys, as Shaw, O'Connor, and Odom are taking on weight so fast as to put a limit on the number of mounts they can accept. Odom, of the number, though he is about the steadiest and strongest jockey in the country, has grown with alarming rapidity in the past year. Shea and

RAIN STOPPED POLO MATCH.

Squadron A and Rockaway May Play at Lakewood Tournament.

Heavy rain prevented the Squadron A and Rockaway polo teams playing the final game of the Squadron A polo tournament at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The players, as well as J. C. Cooley, Jr., of the Westchester team, who was to officiate as referee, braved the storm and appeared on the grounds, but the field was in such an unplayable and unsafe condition that it was deemed advisable to postpone the contest indefinitely. Very probably the game will be decided some afternoon during the Autumn tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club, which will open to-morrow on the Georgian Court grounds, Lakewood, N. J.

The troopers began their first open tournament at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, Oct. 4, the opening game being between teams made up of their own men—Freebooters and Squadron A—and the latter won by the narrow margin of one-quarter of a goal. On Thursday last the Rockaway Hunt Club players won the second game of the series from the team representing the County Club of Westchester by a score of 12 to 6¾ goals. As only four teams had entered, the winners of the first two contests must play again to decide the honors.

Century Run Scheduled for To-day.

The third annual unpaced record century run, which was postponed the last two Sundays on account of the very heavy rains, is scheduled again for to-day. State Centurion P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, announces over one hundred and fifty entries. There are over twenty valuable prizes to be competed for, consisting of racing bicycles, gold watches, &c., and the liberal handicaps should give all cyclists a chance. Every rider who completes the century will receive a silver medal.

In addition to the silver loving cup to be awarded to the club scoring the greatest number of points at the finish of the race, there will be another loving cup to the club scoring the second largest number of points. All the prizes will be on exhibition before the race, and will be awarded to the winners immediately after the judges' decision is rendered. The start will be made from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, promptly at 6:30 A. M.

Athletes for Meet at Celtic Park.

P. J. Conway, President of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, proposes to make the meeting of Oct. 19 at Celtic Park the success of the year as well financially as from an athletic standpoint. To this end he has sent out 5,000 invitations to all the present champions and record holders, and all the athletes in this vicinity. The invitations to the officials have also been sent out. Many entries have already been received, the most prominent of which are Flanagan, De Witt, Mitchell, and Desmarteau in the weights, and Prinstein in the broad jump. These five alone would make an athletic meeting sure of a large attendance, for four of them are record holders, and the remaining man, Desmarteau, is this year's champion at the fifty-six pound weight. Grant, Bowen, Peirce, Newton, and Joyce are expected to toe the mark in the five-mile special invitation run, in which a bitter contest will be fought, as the others are not satisfied of Grant's superiority, despite his win at the Amateur Athletic Union championships.

Candidates for Yale Track Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 11.—There are forty-five candidates out for the Yale track team this Fall in training for the annual Fall open games held for the university at large the latter part of this month. Of these men, eighteen are out for the long-distance runs, five for the half mile, four for the quarter, six for the hurdles, seven for the 100-yard dash, and three for the 220-yard race.

Strong Orange Basket Ball Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 11.—"Nick" Nolan has been elected Captain of the "Big Five" basketball team of this city, and Burke will be Captain of the junior team. Nolan will play centre on the senior team. Games will probably soon be arranged with prominent fives of the East, including Yale University, Lafayette, and the University of Pennsylvania. The "Big Five" will be made up of Hill and Doyle of the Institute Athletic Club of Newark, Fitzpatrick and Nolan of the East Orange Catholic Club, and Lyons of the New Brunswick Catholic Club. The junior five will be one of the strongest teams in the vicinity and will book games with prominent junior teams. Candidates for the team include Burke, Savage, English, McGinley, and Tengrove.

Seton Hall Athletic Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Seton Hall Athletic Association has elected the following officers: President—John I. Walsh, '03; Vice President—Thomas J. Martin, '04; Financial Secretary—Daniel P. Sweeney, '03; Treasurer—John McManus, '03; Board of Directors—John J. Lynn, '04, and Francis X. Koch, '03. There are sixteen members in the class of '03 at the college this year. The officers are: President—Francis J. Pfaff; Vice President—Francis J. Koch; Secretary—John T. Walsh; Treasurer—Daniel P. Sweeney.

Field Trials of Pointer Club.

Sportsmen who attend the annual field trials of the Pointer Club of America, which will be held at Eastport, L. I., commencing Nov. 6, will have the opportunity after the conclusion of the trials to hunt over one of the best quail sections of Long Island. The belt of land controlled by the club embraces over 6,000 acres, and the hospitality of the club is extended to all lovers of the dog and gun who desire to avail themselves of a day's delightful outing with the probabilities of securing a good bag of quail. Excellent hotel accommodations have been provided, and ample care is guaranteed for the dogs. The Championship Stake, an event open to the world, and which was the drawing card of last year's trials, will attract a large list of entries. The first fee is $5, and balance, $20, must be paid before starting. Entries for the Derby and All Age Stakes, which are open to members only, as well as the Championship Stake, will close Oct. 15 with C. F. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer, 48 Wall Street, New York. The place dogs will receive 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of the stakes, in addition to which will be the added money of the club and valuable silver trophies.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The following sales have been made through the office of Stanley M. Seaman, yacht broker, within the past two weeks: The Burgess 35-foot sloop Sibyl for George G. Williams, Hartford, Conn.; 36-foot sloop Annie for B. D. Luce of this city; Herreshoff special 21-footer Vaquero I. for Dwight W. Tryon, South Dartmouth, Mass. Seawanhaka knockabout Sigma for L. L. Lorillard, Jr., of this city; Ofeldt launch Adelaide for Colin S. Eaves of this city, and the catboat Idler for P. J. Kane, Larchmont, N. Y.

Edwin Hollis Low of the Atlantic Yacht Club has purchased the sloop yacht Piccaninny from Lyndon R. Connett.

Commodore Frank Tilford's steam yacht Norman has just been put out of commission after cruising over 5,000 miles during the season. She is now at her berth at Manning's, Erie Basin, where she is being overhauled and put in shape for the Winter.

Concerning the recent reports that ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan could not devote sufficient time next season to become active in yacht racing, and particularly in matters relating to the defense of the America's Cup, because of business affairs, it has developed that Mr. Morgan may, after all, become interested in cup racing next season, and pressure has been set forth to induce that well-known yachtsman to take a hand in next year's racing in the big classes.

Much capital is being made out of the frequent conferences between Designer Herreshoff and Mr. Morgan. These meetings have been going on for a period of some weeks, sometimes at the Herreshoff office and at other times in Newport. It is said that at a conference two weeks ago boats for a new 30-foot racing class were mentioned, aside from the class of sloops that usually race in international contests. The building of a new 30-foot class entirely different in type from other boats of that measurement built at the Herreshoff shops is now an assured fact.

Morton T. Plant of the New York Yacht Club is to have a new 34-foot cruising sloop of the type and size of the Trivia, owned by Harold Vanderbilt. The new craft will soon be in the water, as she is two-thirds finished in the Herreshoff shop. Mr. Plant is having a new steam yacht the size of the Quickstep built in the same shops, and as soon as she is launched, which ought to be in two weeks, a new schooner yacht will be set up in the place now occupied by the steamer, to be built to his order.

Although many of the yacht clubs have formally gone out of commission, a number of the clubhouses will be open for the use of members through the Winter. The Larchmont Yacht Club's house is never closed. Many members make a practice of dining there on Saturdays or Sundays during the Winter.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club went out of commission yesterday, but the clubhouse on Harrison island will remain open and the steward will be on duty as usual, even when the water in the channel separating the island from Hudson Park is frozen over. The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club house will also be at the service of the members through the Winter, and members of Indian Harbor Yacht Club who may journey to Greenwich at any time during the next eight months will find the door of the house unlocked and a steward within.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Another Extraordinary Offer.

$1.00 Goods for 59 Cts.

We shall place on sale Monday 1,000 yards of fine imported Uncut Worsteds, made of the finest yarns, by one of the best French manufacturers. These goods are 48 inches wide, and most desirable for tailor-made suits. They are in all the new Autumn colors, navy, brown, garnet, tan, reseda, castor, grey, heliotrope, rose and cream. Best value ever offered, $1.00 for 59 cts. Center Table, Main Aisle.

Imported Black Broadcloth, $2.25 for $1.50.

Guaranteed French Broadcloth, fine satin finish, 52 inches wide, jet black, regular $2.25 goods, for $1.50.

SPOT PROOF BLACK BROADCLOTH, high lustrous finish, jet black, these goods are finished by an improved process, rendering them spot proof; prices $2.00, $2.85, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.

Black Goods Dep't.

Fashionable Materials for Fall and Winter Wear.

FRENCH ZIBELINES, $1.00 to $3.25.
FRENCH VOILES, 75 cts. to $2.50.
FRENCH ETAMINES, 75 cts. to $2.00.
FRENCH CREPE DE PARIS, $1.35 to $2.50.
Satin faced PERSIAN CLOTH, $1.25 to $2.25.
Silk and Wool POPLIN VOILES, $1.65, $2.00.
Silk and Wool CREPE DE CHINE, $1.25.
All Silk CREPE DE CHINE, 75 cts. to $3.00.
All Silk GRENADINES, 44 in, $1.25.
BLACK CHEVIOTS, 50 cts. to $2.00.
BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR, $1.00 to $3.00.
BLACK MOHAIR CREPE DE CHINE, $1.00, $1.25.
Courtauld's English Crapes, all grades.

$25.00 Sample Suits for $14.95.

Another lot of high grade man tailored WALKING and DRESS SUITS, in plain and mixed Men's wear cloth, Norfolk blouse, tight fitting and fly front styles; skirts made from the latest models; sizes 34, 36, 38; every Suit worth $25.00, at $14.95.

GOLF CAPES, $12.00 Quality, at $5.75.

Made from IMPORTED RUGS, very choice colors (the rugs alone worth more than the price of Cape), a $12.00 Cape for $5.75.

$5.00 WAISTS for $2.50.

Made from a soft durable SILK, all sizes, a selection of many styles, a $5.00 Waist for $2.50.

Colored Silks.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS in a variety of combinations, 85 ct. quality, 59c.

20 inch BROCHE SILKS, suitable for coat linings, worth $1.00, at 59 cts.

The Best Glove for $1.00. Kathryn Sole Agents for These Gloves.

The characteristics that make the Kathryn a notable Glove are the wide range of colors, the enormous stock to select from and the three different weights—no other dollar glove is shown in such a variety of styles.
THE KATHRYN PRIX SEAM is a heavy weight, one-clasp, mannish Glove.
THE KATHRYN PIQUE SEAM is a medium weight, two-clasp Glove.
THE KATHRYN OVER SEAM is a light weight, two-clasp Glove.

The Kathryn Is the Best $1.00 Glove Made.

Oriental Rugs.

ANTIQUE KURDISTAN, KIRMAN and SEREBEND RUGS, 5 ft. 10 x 4 ft. 6 to 9 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 4, $40.00.
ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 1, $25.00.
DAGHESTAN and ANATOLIAN RUGS, 6 ft. 3 x 3 ft. 6, $10.00 to $16.50.
CARABAGH and GUENDJES RUGS, average size 4 ft. 6 x 3 ft. 2, $7.50, $8.50.
JAPANESE and CHINESE MATTING at reduced prices; $10.00 rolls, $8.50; $12.00 rolls, $9.50; $14.00 rolls, $10.50.

Sterling Pianos.

There are a few Pianos, the names of which are household words, that stand for the substantial backbone of the whole Piano industry, their long and distinguished careers representing the highest types of commerce.

The Sterling is among these. The success of the Sterling Company during its 42 years has been phenomenal, based on merit in goods, trustworthy merchandising and unswerving fidelity to detail. Conservative and progressive, with no show of ostentation nor any tendency to exploit the Piano before the public by trading on the names of eminent musicians, teachers and persons prominent before the public, their success has been certain and lasting and without an equal in the entire history of Piano building.

The Sterling Piano contains all that goes to make a distinctive art creation, and its place in the world among real music lovers is permanent. An investment in a Sterling is an insurance for your musical future and a valuable asset should you ever want to sell.

SPECIAL. SPECIAL.

One Ebonized Sterling, Concert grand; etched panels; been used; decidedly a prize; was $400, now . $265

One Kroeger Mahogany Upright Beautifully carved panels, good singing tone; slightly used $220

Four Medium Size Sterlings. Fancy figured wood, 3 mahogany, 1 walnut, all new, but a discontinued style; were $325, now $285

One James & Holstrom Concert Upright, Beautiful case of Circassian walnut; good as new; our price . . . $225

Two Slightly Used Sterlings, One mahogany and one golden oak; concert grand scale; our patent action; guaranteed as new; were $400, now $340

One Concert Grand Upright Sterling, Beautiful curly walnut, Colonial design; a factory sample; looks and is like new; was $425, special . . $355

Hy. F. Miller Square Grand, Four round corners, magnificently preserved, worth investigation, as this is something special if you have house room for a square piano . . . $140

One Sterling Art Creation, Egyptian mahogany, made to exhibit and to sell for $550 . . . $385

One Decker Upright, Ebonized, Taken in exchange and thoroughly refinished inside and out $175

Three Huntingtons, Full Size, 2 walnut, 1 mahogany; used in Brooklyn Summer schools two months this season; were $300, now . . $245

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Is strictly a Brooklyn headquarters for everything pertaining to Pianos. Ours is a Piano business, first, last and always. Every man in every department is there because and only because he has proven competent and skilled in his line of work. Our thought and energy are bent on the exclusive conduct of a vast Piano business, six days in each week, twelve months in a year. We own our factories and building. We manufacture, we sell, as manufacturers, direct to our customers, saving the middle man's profit, and we give you almost your own terms for payment. We act as your banker, carrying your account—no notes, no interest, no collectors, only a simple promise to call at our warerooms and pay so much each month, according to the price of the Piano, until the purchase price is paid in full

OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Carpets, Furniture and Upholsterings.

Tremendous Economies for the Home Furnisher.

TO-MORROW THESE THREE great branches of the Abraham and Straus home furnishing business unite in an occasion that must be notable in thousands of Brooklyn homes. A Carpet stock that is without parallel in variety and excellence of patterns; Furniture that represents the sturdiest and most artistic work of America's best makers; Upholsterings that are the choicest Europe and America could contribute—all are vitally concerned.

And in each branch there is low pricing without precedent. Read the details:

The Carpets.

They are choice patterns and prices are much below our regular prices, which are conceded to be the lowest anywhere.

65c. and 75c. Ingrains. 45c. and 55c.
The Lowell and Hartford, all wool, of course, the best made.

65c. and 75c. Tapestry Brussels, 50c.
Smith's Tapestry Brussels, one of the best moderate priced Carpets made, in a variety of patterns, suitable for rooms, halls and stairs.

$1.25 & $1.35 Body Brussels, $1.00 & $1.10.
The best 5 frame body Brussels Carpets, such well known makes as the Bigelow, Lowell and Whittall; a bright, cleanly and serviceable Carpet, in a variety of patterns, suitable for any part of the house.

85c Tapestry Brussels, 65c.
The best and extra quality Tapestry Brussels, all the best makers are represented in a splendid assortment of patterns suitable for any part of the house.

$1.00 and $1.25 Axminsters, 85c.
A splendid line of the beautiful Smith Axminster Carpets, particularly suitable for the parlor.

$1.10 and $1.35 Velvets, 85c. and $1.00.
A line of the beautiful, closely woven, lustrous Velvets and the best Wilton Velvets, in a variety of patterns, particularly suitable for the library, diningroom, hall or stair.

$1.50 & $1.65 Axminsters, $1.15 & $1.25
Beautiful, soft-toned Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters and Smith's Savonneries, in an exquisite assortment of patterns, without doubt the most luxurious parlor Carpet made.

The Rugs.

Smith's Beautiful Moquette Rugs.
18x36 inch, regularly $1.00, at. . . . . 59c.
36x72 inch, regularly $4.00, at. $2.48

Brussels Rugs.
7x9 feet, value $12.00, at. $9.75
9x12 feet, value $22.00, at. $17.50

All Wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs.
6x9 feet, value $11.50, at. $8.75
7½x10½ feet, value $17.50, at. $13.75
9x12 feet, value $25.00, at. $19.25

Smith's Beautiful Axminster Rugs.
8¼x10½ feet, value $22.50, at. . . . $16.75
9x12 feet, value $25.00, at. $19.75
A new reversible (Brussels weave) Rug, two-toned, high class designs and colorings:
9x12 feet, value $22.50, at. $17.50
Royal Wilton Rugs; all copies of the rarest and finest Oriental Rugs:
4½x7½ feet. $10.50
6x9 feet. $16.50
8¼x10½ feet. $25.75
9x12 feet. $29.75
9x15 feet. $39.75
10½x12 feet. $39.75
10½x13½ feet. $42.50
11½x15 feet. $49.50

Third floor, East Building.

The Furniture.

Dining Room Furniture.

Chairs. Golden finish, cane seat, regularly $1.10, now. 85c
Chairs, golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.95, now. $1.45
Chairs, golden oak, cane seat, regularly $2.25, now. $1.80
China Closets. Golden oak, 3 foot 4 inch wide, regularly $14.50, now. $11.50
China Closets, golden oak, 3 foot 10 inch wide, regularly $42.00, now. $31.50
Extension Tables. Golden oak, 6 foot size, square top, regularly $6.00, now $4.50
Extension Tables, golden oak, 8 foot size, square top, regularly $12.00, now. $8.75
Extension Tables, golden oak, 6 foot size, round top, regularly $21.00, now $15.75
Sideboards. Golden oak, 3 foot 4 inches wide, bevel plate mirror, regularly $13.50, now. $9.75
Sideboards, golden oak, 3 foot 6 inches wide, bevel plate mirror, regularly $18.00, now. $13.50
Sideboards, golden oak, 3 foot 10 inches wide, bevel plate mirror, regularly $22.00, now. $16.50

Bedroom Furniture.

Iron Beds. White enameled, continuous post designs, all sizes, regularly $7.75, now. $5.75
Iron Beds, white enameled, continuous post designs, 4 and 4½ foot sizes, regularly $10.25, now. $7.75
Iron Beds, white enameled, continuous post designs, 4 and 4½ foot sizes, regularly $12.00, now. $9.00
Iron Beds, white enameled, continuous post designs, 4 and 4½ foot sizes, regularly $21.00, now. $16.00
Brass Beds. 2 inch post, bow foot, all sizes, regularly $32.00, now. . . . $24.00
Brass Beds, Pollet finish, 2 inch post, bow foot, 4½ foot size, regularly $50.00, now $39.00
Brass Beds, 2 inch continuous posts, scroll design, 4½ foot size, regularly $60.00, now. $48.00
Brass Beds, 2 inch continuous posts, scroll design, 4½ foot size, regularly $75.00, now. $59.00
Bureaus. Golden oak, plain design, 20x24 bevel plate mirror, regularly $12.50, now. $7.75
Golden oak, carved design, 22x28 bevel plate mirror, regularly $16.75, now $12.50
Golden oak, carved design, 24x30 bevel plate mirror, regularly $21.00, now $14.00
Golden oak, carved design, 24x30 bevel plate mirror, regularly $26.00, now $19.50
Chiffoniers, golden oak, with 12x20 bevel plate mirror, regularly $8.50, now $5.75
Chiffoniers, golden oak, with 16x20 oval bevel plate mirror, regularly $10.50, now $7.75
Chiffoniers, golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror, regularly $12.00, now $9.00
Chiffoniers, golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror, regularly $15.50, now $11.75

Third and Fourth floors, Central Building.

The Upholsterings.

SHARP REDUCTIONS—and a splendid stock of the choicest things we were able to get in Europe or from our own American makers for choice. All through the Upholstery Store there is rich opportunity to pick the prettiest things that have been shown anywhere and to save quite a bit on the usual prices for them.

We are ready, too, to do special work for you at reasonable prices and very promptly. Designs for a corner or a room or a scheme of decoration for your whole house will be cheerfully submitted on request. Drapery work, furniture upholstering, the making of window shades—all these things are specialties of this Upholstery Store.

Now some details of

Lace Curtains—Much Under Price.

White Irish Point Curtains,
Value $5.50, at . . . . . $3.89 a pair
Value $7.00, at. . . . . $4.39 a pair
Value $9.50, at. . . . . $6.95 a pair

Marie Antoinette Curtains.
American made, an artistic novelty:
Value $8.00, at. $5.95
Value $9.50, at. $6.95
White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, value $1.25, at 89c., value $2.25, at. $1.69
Colored Cross Stripe Curtains, in snowflake and plain grenadine ground, 98c., $1.55, $2.25 and $3.35
Irish Point Lace Panels, suitable for half sash curtains or vestibule doors, 27 and 36 inches long, value $2.50 each, at. . . . . 95c. each
Ruffled Renaissance Bed Set, with large medallion centre, trimmed with Renaissance lace, value $7.50, at $4.69

Upholstery Stuffs.

1,500 yards all silk Damask, in two toned effects, also with chintz colorings, value $3.75, at . . . . . $2.98 a yard
Several short lengths of fine imported Tapestry and Damask, ranging in lengths from 2½ to 3¾ yards, regular value $4.00 to $6.00 a yard, at $2.75 a yard
Silk tapestry Curtains, fringed top and bottom, value $10.00, at. $6.50
Tapestry Table Covers, in Oriental designs, heavily fringed, value $3.00, at $1.95; value $4.25, at. $2.95
Mercerized Damask, 50 inches wide, in an assortment of colors, value 95c., at. 55c
Tapestry Squares, suitable for sofa pillows, covers or chair seats, 19c., 29c., 45c. and 65c. each
Mercerized Armure Portieres, fringed top and bottom, value $7.50, at $6.25 a pair
Couch Covers, in Bagdad or Kis Kilim effect, 60 inches wide, special at. . . $2.75
Tapestry Couch Covers, extra heavy quality, variety of designs, special at $3.95

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Cravenette Coats $20

Priestley Cloth—$25.00 to $32.00 Everywhere.

This is the most extraordinary offering in men's outer-wear that even Abraham and Straus has ever been able to make.

FROM A LUXURY the Rain Coat has developed into a necessity. Serving a double purpose; useful and correct and stylish in either fair or stormy weather—men are divided into two classes, those who have Rain Coats and those who want them.

To the latter class, this word:

We shall have to-morrow all worsted Priestley Cravenette Coats in dark Oxford and olive shades; shoulders, sleeves and facing down to below the pockets of satin. These are the best fitting, most perfectly made Cravenette Coats to be had—Coats that so far as we know were never sold for less than $25.00 and that are hard to get now to sell even for $32.00. Here for. $20.00

Men's $12.00 to $15.00 Suits—$9.75.

And at the higher prices you would count them great value, such good tailoring and good cloths and good style don't come for any less as a rule.

These Suits are of black undressed worsted or Thibet, duplicates of those that were sold so quickly on September 22. Dark Oxford melton, in full Winter weight, or handsome conservative designs in mixed Suitings; Suits that would readily bring the higher prices, but you expect more than the ordinary here. Every garment well tailored and well fitting. Regular, stout and a few long sizes, the latter in black only.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Linens and Sheets :: Little.

TO-DAY WE ADD another chapter to the story of the sterling supplies for the good housewife which make this Linen store the dependence of most Brooklyn women.

It is an underprice story to-day—the fine things that you know and like at prices which are nowhere matched. Read the details.

German silver bleach Damask, good heavy quality, 64 inches wide, soft finish, variety of good patterns, closely priced, 48c. a yard
Irish cream Damask, extra heavy, 68 inches wide, our own importation, otherwise would cost you ⅓ more. . . . . 48c. a yard
Table Cloths, extra fine and heavy bleached Scotch satin damask, chrysanthemum, scroll, fleur de lis and other desirable patterns; our own importation:
8-4 size, 2x2 yards, regularly $2.50, at. . . . . $2.00 each
8-10 size, 2x2½ yards, regularly $3.13, at. $2.50
8-12 size, 2x3 yards, regularly $3.75, at. $3.00
8-14 size, 2x3½ yards, regularly $4.38, at. $3.50
8-16 size, 2x4 yards, regularly $5.00, at. $4.00
Napkins to match, 20 inches square, regularly $2.65 a dozen, at. $2.25
Napkins to match, 24 inches square, regularly $3.75 a dozen, at. $3.25
Napkins, heavy all linen bleached damask, 22 inches square, $2.25 kind, at. . . . . $1.69 a dozen
Hemstitched huck Towels, fine and heavy pure linen, soft finish, 23½x43 inches, our own importation, otherwise they would cost you 35c., now. . . . . 23c. each
Plaid Glass Toweling, 18 inches wide, 9c. kind, at. . . . . 6c. a yard
Hemstitched Huck Towels, an odd lot of "Webb's dew bleach" and "old bleach," regularly 75c. to $1.35, to go at 59c. to 98c. each
Sheets, ready made, good standard quality sheeting:
1¾ x 2½ yards, 38c. each. 2¼ x 2½ yards, 47c. each.
2½ x 2½ yards, 49c. each.
Lonsdale Cambric, yard wide. . . . . 8c. a yard

Main floor, rear, East Building.

The Wissner Piano in the Home.

Rubinstein

Once said: "Piano instruction should be compulsory, if for nothing else than to lessen the troubles of man and woman."

The illimitable breadth of Rubinstein's nature put him in close sympathy with life in all its phases.

He realized that into all our lives the shadows fall—it may be early, it may be late.

Cares increase; disappointments blight; friendships languish.

It is then that music comes to us and says, "I will be your comforter." "I will illuminate your dark hours."

It will be hard to overestimate the pleasure and profit that the

WISSNER PIANOS

Bring to the home.

They exert a most salutary influence. Their wonderful tone is an inspiration to the pupil—a solace to the advanced performer.

The qualities which make them so popular with musicians, so generally used for musical entertainments of a high order, make them equally desirable for the home. You never have to apologize for a Wissner Piano. It is always in tune—always reliable—always ready for immediate use.

If anybody tells you that our prices are beyond your reach, do not believe it.

A large stock of second hand and slightly used Uprights, taken in exchange and put in thorough order at the Wissner Factory, from $90 to $135.

New Pianos to Rent. Open Evenings.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. JERSEY CITY, 133 Newark Av.

NEW YORK, 25 East 14th St. NEWARK, 603 Broad St.

"A pair of good ears will drain dry an hundred tongues," listen!

—Poor Richard.

Lest you forget Why not shop with this to-morrow?

A. D. Matthews' Sons Price Program in Part.

MAIN FLOOR.

Fruit of the Loom, 36 in. bleached Muslin, as long as it lasts, 5¾c.

3c. to 10c. yd. for lovely Embroideries, 5c. to 25c. yd. value, 4 to 6 yds.

Sterling Silver, attractive prices! Roger's non-tarnishable nickel silver Spoons and Forks—Rogers Table Ware. A great October Sale of Silverware.

Wonderful Price Attractions in Silks, 90c. yd. Peau de Soie, gloss finish for 79c.
Entrancing Sale of New Dress Goods.

Greatest Sale of Linens Brooklyn will ever know!

SECOND FLOOR.

Men's $12.50 to $16.00 Suits for $9.50. We will save you from $3.00 to $7.00 on a suit.

Great Sale of women's Cloaks, Suits and Waists. Great savings, see them.

Great Millinery attractions, 85c. Camel's Hair Hats for 25c. Rich Black Ostrich Plumes $1.48, and scores of other bargains.

$1.25 Corsets for 59c.

Women's $3.00 fine Shoes for $1.90. Six of the best fall toe shapes to choose from.
Men's warranted waterproof Shoes for $1.98.
Special Sale of Sewing Machines. $5.00 down and $1.00 a week.

Greatest Sale of Upholstery Brooklyn will ever know.

THIRD FLOOR.

Autumn Exhibition of Furniture! $3.00 Chair, golden oak cane seat, $1.98. Hundreds of splendid bargains.

Great Sale of Oriental and Domestic Rugs, $12.00 Rugs for $5.50.
$1.10 all wool Velvet Carpets, 69c. yd.

Great variety of 19c. Music for 15c.

L. I. Phonograph Headquarters. A new list of sparkling Records.

Restaurant, 4th Floor.

Bargains in Basement.

$5.98 for 3 burner Blue Flame. Nickel Oil Cooking Stoves.
Sale of Gas and Coal Stoves.

Great Sale of Imported Baskets, all styles. Prices begin at 5c.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

WHEN THE MACKEREL BIT BUT A SHARK INTERVENED

Lively Times on the Texan Coast Caused by the Indiscretion of the Dallas Man and the Attitude Assumed by the Woman from Waco.

Special to The New York Times.

TARPON, Texas, Oct. 11.—"Hi, Bud, mackerel bitin'!" shouted a tall, lusty boatman, striding down the beach.

Four or five men answered this summons by grabbing rods and starting for the little bay, fitting the joints as they went, while a small boy dashed ahead, and picking up a castnet that was drying on the wharf, with a graceful whirl tossed it over with inimitable swing.

"Get any?" called out an angler.

"Betcher life," replied the boy, lifting up the net and shaking out dozens of big fat shrimp that danced up and down, standing on their horns, not exactly in delight at the prospect.

The cry of mackerel did not mean the ordinary mackerel of the Pacific or even the Atlantic, but the splendidly hued Spanish fish of the Mexican Gulf, a gamy creature of most exasperating habit, and in twenty minutes Aransas Pass, or that part of it directly opposite the town of Tarpon, was changed into a community of boats, each containing from one to four men or women, all strung out in a line or by twos on the edge of a singular mud line that came drifting in from the Gulf. The first man to get his line out got the first fish. He had a gigantic pole, almost twenty feet in length, of a single tip, with a short line, and the way he snaked the fish in was a caution to sinners; at least this is the description that a Waco woman gave later on. The man bore a charmed life, and it is a wonder that no one was shot that day when he caught 260 mackerel while others got comparatively few. Yet every one caught the fish, and exciting sport it was. The mackerel ranged up to eight pounds, averaging five, and bit on the run, bending the light rods almost double as they rushed out into the pass, around the boats, to the confusion of others, and when six or eight people had the golden fish on at the same time the scene was engrossing and spirited.

Some of the fish leaped into the air—a flash of silver, a gleam of gold—to plunge down again into the channel. Faster grew the sport. Up they came. A shout from some woman angler, a yell from an up-the-State man who had never seen anything like it; then something happened. No one had a strike for several minutes, and all hands moved ten or fifteen feet out into the channel; but no bites; even the man with the colossal rod failed. Then came a scream from a woman angler, and not three feet from the boat, or her hand, rose a triangular fin of a deep dun color.

"Shark!" cried some one. The woman demanded to be put ashore at once. Her husband expostulated, the wife threatened hysterics, and in the meantime the shark, a monster of twelve or thirteen feet, judging from the fin, leisurely swam in and out among the boats, and utterly and completely routed the Spanish mackerel.

"Some doggone idjit's let his fish hang over," said a boatman confidentially to the whole fleet, standing up and looking around to discover the victim, who was finally run down by the eagle-eyed boatman as a man from Dallas. "Why, look yer, son," he said, "that ain't no way to fish yer. You'll have every doggone shark in the gulf in no time. Fish fair, man, fish fair."

The Dallas visitor jerked in his string of Spanish mackerel just in time, as the big man eater came sailing along. The boatman, standing up, struck it a blow with the oar, which could be heard all over the fleet, but the shark paid little attention to it. Something had to be done, and one of the boatmen, making a megaphone of his hands, roared: "Bill, bring down your shark tackle!"

Bill was the occupant of a little sailboat, which now came down the pass, and proved to be the local taxidermist, who mounts hundreds of fish for the wealthy anglers who stop at Tarpon, Winter and Summer. When the tarpon anglers were out he cruised around, a sort of modern floating commercial Venetian, and took orders and the fish, which he stuffed so naturally that it was difficult to believe they were dead. Bill had a shark line, and being an obliging fellow, rounded to, anchored in the midst of the shark-infested fleet, and, hooking on several Spanish mackerel, provided by the victims, having buoyed up the line with a float, cast into the pass.

Evidently the shark had heard the conversation and had disappeared, but in a short time the piece of wood sank with a jerk; Bill gave a yell, and every boatman hauled at his anchor and pulled for Bill's boat, the Waco lady protested, but as Bill remarked afterward, she was lost in the shuffle. It happened that her boat fastened to Bill's first; the second made fast to it, and quicker than can be told a line of a dozen or more boats had formed; at the right moment Bill jerked the hook into the shark, and the procession moved on, with a rush that made the startled woman from Waco sit down; in fact, everybody went down as that shark got under way. Bill lay back and shouted to all hands to pull, but for the first few moments the shark had it all his own way and went sturdily out through the pass, headed for the open Gulf, much to the terror of the women and the delight of the children. But presently one boat after another got its oars out and pulled, and finally stopped the monster, and then slowly edged in to the beach.

"If I ever get on to that sand you'll never see me in a boat again," said the Waco female.

"That is what comes from taking women out fishing," retorted the man, meekly.

"There it is," snapped the woman. "Women can't have any pleasure. Why didn't you go mullet fishin' so that your wife could go with you without risking her life?"

"Mullets don't bite," said the boatman, thinking to throw balm on the troubled waters.

"Well, that's just what I want," responded the woman, hysterically, "something that won't bite."

By this time the boat had grounded in shallow water. The boatman took some of the men in their arms and toted them ashore, and the boat of the woman of the mullets was dragged up, whereupon she made her way to a high sand dune and watched the proceedings. Bill had leaped into the water, and a dozen men laid hold of the line, and in a few moments were having the time of their lives with the shark that now, with a terrific jerk, carried them, knee deep, out on to the shoal; then they ran up the beach with it, with loud acclaim, to be almost jerked headlong by a particularly vicious rush of the shark, that was, if nothing else, a good fighter.

For nearly a half hour the monster hauled the men about, gradually taking them up the beach. Finally some piles were reached, and the rope made fast about it, and the big shark taken slowly in. When it came to shoal water it was run up the sands with loud shouts, resenting the operation by snapping its jaws and bending into vicious curves, straightening out with marvelous power. Nearer it came until its gaping many toothed jaws were fully exposed around a mouth large enough to encompass a man. Clinging to its tawny hide were several remoras, or sucking fishes, which retained their position even after the spoiler of the Spanish mackerel fishing was high and dry on the sands.

This shark was ten or twelve feet long, and must have weighed 1,600 pounds at least, and was a fair sample of the big sharks which follow large schools of game fish, preying upon them when occasion offers. Exactly how long a regular man eater grows is not known, but the Captain of the ship Raja captured one which measured 34 feet.

The shark had driven the Spanish mackerel away, so the anglers, excepting the woman from Waco, who walked home over the sand dunes, adjourned to the inner bay and fished for channel bass.

SPARROW SHOOTS FOR WESTERN SPORTS

Rivals in an Illinois Town Bag Three Tons of Small Birds.

NOT VERY EASY TO HIT

Much More Difficult Targets Than the Pigeons and a Great Deal Cheaper.

From the grain and fruit-growing districts of Illinois and Nebraska comes the announcement of the "sparrow shoot" as a new form of sport in connection with the destruction of pests. It has only been in the past few years that the sparrows have become troublesome. But they have taken so kindly to the rich grain fields and the luscious fruits of the orchards that they have become a positive menace. Accustomed to heroic measures in dealing with pests of all sorts the farmers have organized a series of "sparrow shoots," taking place on specified dates, and indulged in by pretty much every one able to "tote" a gun.

The method attaining the greatest popularity among the farmers is for the residents of a certain district or village to form opposing teams, and make a wager of a banquet on the result, the team bringing in the fewest sparrows to defray the expenses of a banquet to all concerned in the "shoot." The result of one of these sparrow hunts, held recently by the farmers and fruit growers in the neighborhood of Pleasant Township, Ill., netted three tons of sparrows. The victorious party killed 13,000, while the losers showed only 11,000.

The sparrows, although usually preferring the cities as habitations, have taken all too kindly to the agricultural districts of the country. While the popular and general belief is that they were brought here from England—thus the name, English sparrow—the facts seem to show that they were imported from Germany with the hopes of crecking a caterpillar that was prevalent, (1852,) by the Brooklyn Institute. The first installment of eight pairs were turned loose in the early part of that year. The second lot arrived in the latter part of the same year, fifty of the birds being liberated in the neighborhood of the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton. The rest were placed in the tower of Greenwood chapel and remained there until the Spring of the following year, when they were also liberated. From that time until the eighties English sparrows were imported direct from Europe to various points in this country, the last consignment of record being received at Iowa City in 1881.

That they drive song birds away from the open spots in our cities is not to be questioned, particularly by any one who has observed their habits. Aggressive and pugnacious to a high degree, fighting continually among themselves, they are ever eager to answer the rallying call to drive away some other species of bird. This is especially so during the Spring nesting season, and the number of nests of native birds to be found in a day's walk in any of the smaller parks could easily be counted on the fingers of one's hand.

It has been suggested by the more rabid enemies of the sparrows that a good way to deplete their ranks would be by placing poisoned food on the roofs of city houses after heavy snowfalls, when they are the only numerous representatives of the bird world in our Northern cities. It also seems possible that something may be accomplished by a general and systematic destruction of their nests wherever found.

Another scheme that has occasionally been tried, and if adopted generally would do a great deal toward keeping down their numbers, is their use as targets at snooting matches. On this point an old-time pigeon shot has this to say:

"They certainly make a much more difficult target than our domestic pigeon, and have the added advantage of being less expensive. And as the anti-pigeon shooting laws are fast closing in on those who indulge in that sport, it would seem that the shooters would welcome some such remedy to escape general public condemnation. Public opinion certainly could find no fault with feeding this pest to the traps."

Up to the time of the "sparrow shoot" of the Western farmers the only thing approaching a systematic slaughter of the birds has been carried on by unprincipled persons who sell them to confiding buyers as "reed birds." And why, considering that this industry can be carried on year after year without the deception being discovered, they are not more generally killed for food purposes is somewhat of a puzzle. The birds surely must possess some merits as broilers to masquerade as a substitute for the prized reed bird.

POPE'S DIAMOND GIFT OF KRUGER.

Gem from Kimberley Mines Valued at $4,000,000.

A Roman newspaper says that the distribution of his great collection of jewels after his death is a subject of much attention and anxiety to the Pope as his life draws to a close. The collection is of great value, with few in the world, even among those in the possession of reigning houses, to equal it.

One of its notable treasures, curiously enough, came to him from the hands of one of the most stubborn Protestants since Luther—ex-President Kruger. It came out of the Kimberley mines, and is valued at $4,000,000.

In the collection are thirty tiaras set in diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls, and upward of a hundred rings, one of the most magnificent being a present from the Sultan. This contains a marvelously beautiful blue diamond, which is valued at nearly $250,000. Of gold crosses, the collection contains 318, set with all kinds of precious stones. The number of chalices and vessels used in the ceremonies of the Church exceeds 2,000, and they are all more or less richly incrusted with jewels of every existing variety.

The tiara actually worn by the Pope, splendid as it is, is far from being the equal of a dozen others which have been worn at the Vatican since the days of Boniface VIII., each of which eclipsed its predecessor in cost and beauty.

These were a treasury for the Roman Court in times of adversity, and were so freely drawn upon that in the evil days of Pius VII. but a single gem remained. At the beginning of the present century the tiara was of pasteboard, its ornaments, except this solitary jewel, being of paste and colored glass. After the Concordat in 1801 Napoleon gave the Holy Father the diadem which is still worn and still glitters with all its genuine decorations. It is valued at about $50,000, and during the revolution of 1848 was hidden, being intrusted, it is said, to the care of a Hebrew banker, who restored it when the troubled times were over as safely as the first Rothschild returned the hoard of the German Elector confided to his care in a time of similar political agitation.

In addition to his jewels, the Pontiff has other large possessions. The amount of his ready money is estimated at $20,000,000, the bulk of it deposited in the Bank of England and the residue in various State banks. He has always been a good business man and a successful financier, and when he dies he will leave the Holy See not only free from debt, but with an annual income considerably in excess of its expenditures.

THE RAIN HE PRAYED FOR.

As was the custom in that day, says the Rev. A. B. Babaniss, in The Richmond Religious Herald, the people all begged the old preacher to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for rain, which he did. At the appointed time the house was crowded with people, all anxious for rain. After reading a chapter in the Bible the good old brother prayed as follows:

"O Lord, Thou doth see our sad condition! Our streams are dried up! Our grass is parched up! Our crops are withering! O Lord, we need rain! Yet the heavens seem like brass and the earth iron. We beg and beseech Thee, O Lord, to send us rain! But we don't want a mizzlin', drizzlin' rain; for that would not wet our ground. And we don't want a dashing, splashing rain neither; for that would wash our hillsides away. But, O Lord, do give us an old-fashioned, steady ground-soaker! that the earth may bring forth food for man and beast, and Brother Doublehead Bob Burton's pond may fill up, and his mill be able to crush the corn and he may make a few more runs of his still for the benefit of the brethren."

The good old members all responded with a hearty amen! to this, thinking it expressed their wants exactly.

TO EXTRACT BY-PRODUCTS OF STUMPS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 11.—The Pacific American Tar Company, just starting business at Fairhaven, proposes to revolutionize the logging and farming operations of Western Washington. Briefly stated the company will purchase all the fir stumps it can obtain at a good price for the purpose of extracting the tar and other by-products from them. The company named has secured a site at Fairhaven, and with a capital of $100,000 will engage in the manufacture of tar, tar oil, creosote, pitch, resin, turpentine, wood alcohol, charcoal, and other by-products of fir. The plant will work up ten cords of fir stumps per day. It is being established to utilize the discoveries of one of its promoters. It is claimed that by his methods the manufacturers can obtain profits of $50 to $60 on each cord of wood used after paying all expenses. The company will furnish the farmers in the surrounding districts with explosives wherewith to throw the stumps out of their land if they will in return give them the stumps.

BUTTONS IN PLACE OF COAL.

A widow living in one of the big tenement houses on the east side has discovered a novel substitute for coal. She is employed by a large button firm to sew celluloid and composition buttons on cards. Large bags full of buttons, as they come from the factories—some perfect, some broken or having flaws in the finish—are sent to her home. In discarding some of of the imperfect specimens a few days ago she threw them upon the fire. The proportion of celluloid contained in them was sufficient to cause the buttons to ignite, but was not large enough to cause an explosion. More buttons were thrown on the fire, and when all of the coal in the grate had been consumed there remained from the heated buttons a glow sufficient to boil a kettle of water. This was not entirely extinguished when the woman prepared to make the fire on the following morning. Since then the experiment has been tried with larger numbers of the imfect buttons thousands of which were stored in a bedroom, and a fire which lasted all day has been obtained.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The barometer is below the normal throughout the United States. The Gulf storm has continued its northeastward movement with steadily increasing intensity, and is central to-night over extreme North Carolina. The high winds attending this storm have reached the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, while the rain now extends into the Ohio Valley and Southern New England. In the rear of the storm the weather has cleared. There is another depression of a decided character central over the Western portion of the middle slope, and in consequence rain has been quite general in the Rocky Mountain region and the middle slope. Temperatures are considerably lower in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere they have changed but little.

The Gulf storm will continue its northeastward movement during to-morrow, with rain in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, followed by fair weather Monday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair to-morrow and Monday. The Western storm will probably move eastward and rain will be quite general to-morrow west of the Mississippi River as far as the Rocky Mountains, extending Monday into the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and south portion of the upper lake region.

In the extreme West the weather will be generally fair Monday. It will be cooler to-morrow in the lower lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the southern portion of the middle slope, and warmer Monday in the Northwest and extreme Central West.

On the New England Coast the winds will be northeast, becoming brisk to high; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be high east to northeast, shifting to north and northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast northwest, brisk to high over northern and fresh over southern portion; on the East Gulf Coast light north to east; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly southeast; on the upper lakes fresh and mostly north, and on the lower lakes variable, becoming north and brisk.

Steamships leaving for European ports to-morrow will have brisk to high northwest winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Wilmington, and flood warnings have been issued for the Congaree, Wateree, and Pee Dee Rivers, in South Carolina.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

District of Columbia, rain to-day, followed by clearing; to-morrow, fair; brisk north winds.

Maryland, rain to-day, followed by clearing; brisk north winds, high on coast; to-morrow, fair.

Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain to-day; brisk to high shifting winds, becoming north; to-morrow, fair.

Virginia, clearing to-day, except rain and cooler in extreme southeast portion; brisk to high winds, becoming west to northwest; to-morrow, fair.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west to north winds.

West Virginia, rain to-day, followed by clearing; to-morrow fair and warmer.

New England, rain to-day, brisk to high northeast to north winds; to-morrow fair, except rain in eastern Maine.

Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day, cooler in north portion, brisk north winds; to-morrow fair.

Western New York, rain and cooler to-day, winds becoming north and brisk; to-morrow fair.

Minnesota, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, fresh north winds.

North Dakota, rain to-day; to-morrow, fair, probably warmer.

South Dakota, rain to-day; cooler in central and east portions; to-morrow, fair, probably warmer.

North Carolina, fair to-day; cooler in east portion; brisk to high northwest to west winds; to-morrow, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain to-day, winds shifting, becoming north; to-morrow, fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	63	50	52
6 A. M.	63	53	54
9 A. M.	62	55	56
12 M.	70	59	59
3 P. M.	72	60	63
6 P. M.	68	59	60
9 P. M.	65	57	59
12 P. M.	62	57	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57½
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1901	66
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	56

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. and 57 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 63 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MULES PLOW IN ASPHALT.

In the Indian Territory, where all sorts of things are done that were never heard of elsewhere, they are plowing asphalt, says the Kansas City Star. Eighteen miles southeast of Comanche, in the Chickasaw country, six strapping Missouri mules are hitched to a big breaking plow every day, and long furrows of asphalt are turned. It is the same kind of a plow the farmers use who break ground in the black jack country, and the asphalt is the kind got by blasting on the Island of Trinidad. The mules are plowing in the centre of a deposit one-third larger than the asphalt deposits on Trinidad. Wells have been dug to the depth of 100 feet. Strata of asphalt of varying thicknesses have been encountered to whatever depth the wells have been sunk. The supply is apparently inexhaustible. Men of means have become convinced there are millions of dollars to be made and are either going to make it or lose a fortune in their experiment.

NEW METHODS IN COAL MINES.

Powder Blasts Discontinued and Water Power Substituted.

An ingenious invention which has been successfully experimented with in several colleries in Lancashire, England, bids fair to add greatly to the simplification of coal mining. Under existing conditions the coal after it has been undercut, is "brought down" by an explosion of gunpowder. The new device brings down the coal by water power exercised through a hydraulic cartridge and obviates the wasteful shattering of the fuel.

Made of steel, the cartridge is twenty inches in length. Along its sides are orifices, each of which admits of a pressure of three tons per square inch, the total pressure being over sixty tons. When inserted into the hole bored into the coal to be operated upon, the cartridge is connected with a small hand pump. In a few minutes after the apparatus has been at work the coal breaks up and comes down in great blocks. There are no clouds of dust such as are caused by the gunpowder method, and the entire operation is carried out without the slightest danger to the workers. About one and a half pints of water are used in the operation, and as the liquid returns to a tank it can be repeatedly used.

Although the initial expenditure is greater the cartridge method is much more economical than the system now in vogue. It reduces the cost of labor, prevents waste, and secures rounder coal. One colliery proprietor who has adopted the invention for use in three mines computes that each cartridge saves $75 per week.

Auction Sales.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Art Treasures.

THE PALATIAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF MR. VICTOR C. CADIEUX, A well-known art collector,

62 West 71st Street,

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av. has been placed in our hands with instruction to sell at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

its entire contents, consisting of a

WEALTH OF RAREST ART TREASURES.

Seldom has a sale of equal importance and magnificence been ordered. Salon parlors contain such rare and costly art treasures that detailed description would be too lengthy. A partial summary follows:—

An Empire Mahogany Suit, three pieces, heavy ormolu mountings; several magnificent Cabinets, filled with rare and dainty carvings, in jade and ivory, old Chinese Porcelains, Coalport, Crown Derby, Capo de Monte, Sevres, &c.

A CAPO DE MONTE VASE, STANDING 56 INCHES HIGH AND VALUED AT $3,000.

Collection of Chinese and Japanese Bronzes and Porcelains, numbering over 300 lots, every one in itself a work of art and almost priceless; about 100 pieces of Satsuma, collected with infinite care and considered one of the finest collections in this country.

Pair of Powdered Blue Vases, Ormolu, Louis XV. Mounts,

valued at three thousand dollars, and purchased at the famous Tewkesbury sale last Spring.

Costly and Beautiful Persian Rugs, Carpets, and several Silk Masterpieces of the weaver's art.

REMARQUE PROOF ETCHINGS AND WATER COLORS.

LOUIS MOELLER, GEORGE INNESS, WILLIAM HART, HENRY P. SMITH, JOHN CAMPBELL, J. H. DOLPH, W. L. SONTAG, LOUIS CONTOIT, ALONZO PEREZ, FRANCIS P. JONES.

The library contains handsomely carved mahogany Suit, Tables, Chairs, Rockers (some of these easy,) all upholstered; covered in richest damask.

ELLIOT TUBULAR CHIMING CLOCK, STEINWAY BABY GRAND PIANO, D'Aubusson Suit, Louis XV. style, valued at $3,000;

Jewel Box from Cristy, of London, and formerly the property of Princess Chimay.—Boulle Tables and Cabinets; several large Sevres Vases, Onyx and Sevres Pedestals.

Handsome Draperies and Real Lace Curtains throughout house and in excellent condition.

There are several Bedroom Sets, some in mahogany, bird's-eye maple and cedar; brass Beds, fine Linen, woolen Blankets, curled hair Mattresses—all those things that are essential are included in the sale.

Exhibition Wednesday, Oct. 15th,

9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

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greater the cartridge method is much more economical than the system now in vogue. It reduces the cost of labor, prevents waste, and secures rounder coal. One colliery proprietor who has adopted the invention for use in three mines computes that each cartridge saves $75 per week.

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BERKELEY SCHOOL, 5 West 75th Street. REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

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23d year. of N. Y. City. Now Open. FOR MEN AND WOMEN. New location; 34 East 60th St., New York. 177-179 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

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HOW MODERN PERFUMES ARE FABRICATED.

Attempt in London to Regain a Lost British Industry—How Chemistry Has Outdone Nature.

A plain-fronted factory in a back street in Hackney, hard by Shoreditch slums and Bethnal Green tenements, does not seem a fitting home for a craft that would have made mediaeval magicians hide their heads and ancient soothsayers own themselves beaten.

Yet in just such a building in this unlikely quarter an attempt is being made to win back for England an industry around which all the romance of science clings. We have abolished the black-capped wizard, but in his place the modern synthetic chemist has come. He does things more wonderful than the magician pretended to do.

In his hands rancid butter, distilled with alcohol and sulphuric acid, is transformed into the essence of pineapple. He takes putrid cheese and sugar, and brings forth a preparation that recalls memories of Pacific islands in flower time. Evil-smelling chlorine under his treatment becomes an agent for the production of the essence of the lilac, or geranium, or lily of the valley. Strong vinegar and alcohol yield the delicious flavor of the pear. Coal tar enters the laboratory, and after being subjected to treatment becomes the most delicate of flavorings or the most dainty of scents.

THE CHEMIST VS. NATURE.

There was a time when men went for their dyes, flavorings, and scents to nature. Indigo, for example, was made from the indigo plant. To-day it is made without it by the chemist at a fraction of the cost, and many of the old indigo plantations now lie waste. Lily of the valley and other scents were extracted from flowers; this is no longer necessary. The chemist will tell you that the artificial product is better, since in the extraction of perfume from the flower valuable properties are left behind or destroyed, and even some undesirable ones result. The artificial product, properly made, contains the properties of the perfume in the proportions in which they originally existed in the flower.

Science has stepped in to supply the shortcomings of nature. Faraday and Wöhler, nearly eighty years ago, found out how multitudes of new and interesting substances could be created and artificially made. While chemists failed to learn how to make artificial diamonds profitably—the stream of coal tar that succeeded in giving us aniline dyes, which have given greater profit than ever diamonds could.

It is an old story now how this new branch of chemistry, which in part originated in this country, was allowed to drift out of our hands. Here we had neither the facilities nor the encouragement necessary for the long years of research work which had to be faced. Till quite recently young men could not learn if they would. And our manufacturers did not seem especially anxious to encourage them. But although methods and the absence of exact research had to be paid for, Germany secured almost a monopoly. To-day it buys our coal tar and sells us back its aniline dyes. The aniline dye industry, originally a British invention, employs in Germany alone 15,000 men, and we import from there 90 per cent. of the dyes we use ourselves.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

In the essential oil of scents our record was even worse. It is this that lends special interest to the effort now being made to win back one branch of the trade by adopting the methods which in Germany have proved so successful. The house of Bush, of Hackney, has for generations been a prominent British scent and flavoring essence maker on the old lines. It has scent farms and depots in many lands. To the general public a firm like this is not well known, for firms that prepare the primary matter of scents do not deal with the public. Their business is to cater for the advertising perfume manufacturers, who in turn combine, prepare, and place scent on the market.

While the British house was steadily pursuing the old way, in common with others, it found our markets being more and more invaded by German chemists. About three years ago it resolved to meet the Germans on their own ground. It was not a thing that could be done in a moment, for the formulas for producing artificial perfumes are among the most jealously guarded trade secrets.

The first start had to be made in the laboratory. For nearly two years Dr. Isherwood, himself trained at Würzburg, and his assistants, toiled over minute experiments. A quantity of the essential matter of a plant would be obtained and analyzed. The raw material thus dissected would perhaps cost £50 or £60. The first thing was to find exactly of what the perfume consisted. Why does the rose give forth its odor? What causes the scent of the lily to be of one kind and that of the geranium another? Easy questions to ask, but not so easy to answer. And when the answer was obtained the fight was only at its beginning. The next step was so to combine artificial material as exactly to reproduce this scent.

A REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION.

It is practically impossible for the layman to understand the process of chemical interchange by which chlorine and alcohols and ether are made into bergamot and hyacinth and may blossom. To see a reeking chemical heated, distilled in a vacuum, combined with even more evil-smelling stuffs, and then come forth so as to be indistinguishable from the scent which one's grandmother produced from her flower garden seems miraculous. And to do it meant years of experiment and disappointment.

When the chemists had done the first part of their work the business had only begun. For the same thing had to be done under commercial conditions. The result might be satisfactory in the laboratory. Would it prove equally so in the workshop? Before this could be ascertained a special plant had to be designed to reproduce the results achieved on the small scale. A frequent and great source of difficulty was to find a material that would withstand the corrosion of many of the re-agents necessary. More often than not unforeseen conditions made themselves apparent when the large apparatus was first set to work, and this frequently necessitated a complete rearrangement. Then they had to go back to combat these new difficulties. In addition to all this workmen had to be trained, for something more than routine is wanted here. It says much for East London workmen that they could be trained. Not a single German worker was brought in. Men on the spot were taught.

It is only two or three months since the British makers could place their output on the market. They reckoned on a hard fight, and doubtless will have it, for when a field has been for so long occupied by foreign firms, it will not be regained in a moment. But already the results are proving more than satisfactory. The British goods are making their way in Germany itself, and also in France, which formerly bought German manufactures, and, further, a new British import trade is being built up in the United States.

The great value of this successful experiment in the British manufacture of the essential material of perfumes lies in the possibilities it presents. Perfumes are only one branch of the synthetical chemical trade we have lost. If we can win one back we can win back others. The lack of training is being gradually remedied. London University is awake on the matter, and the establishment of the new Birmingham University is a decided step in the right direction. The London County Council has also recently made technical education a subject of special investigation.—F. A. McKenzie in London Mail.

A Mormon Family Reunion.

A Salt Lake City correspondent sends us a clipping from a Mormon newspaper describing the family reunion of Grandfather Merrill. This prolific gentleman, an apostle of the Mormon Church, is the father of forty living children, and his living grandchildren number 126. Nearly all of these honored the occasion with their presence.

The newspaper correspondent delicately suggests the harmonious relations which subsist among the various wives of the patriarch. "From the many expressions of love and esteem it was evident the kindliest and best of feelings exist in the hearts of all members of the family. Many tears of joy were shed when the different mothers narrated the experiences of the early days." Incidentally one is reminded by this story of the strange fact, substantiated by all observers, that the Mormon women, who have suffered the most from polygamy and gained the least advantage, are the most fanatical and incurable adherents of this abominable doctrine.—Chicago Standard.

Tariff Reform in Massachusetts.

It looks as though a large percentage of our Massachusetts delegation in Congress would favor tariff revision, after all.—Boston Transcript.

SHOT A LYNX IN BURLINGTON.

An Unusual Visitor to the Vermont City Meets Its Doom.

A lynx has been shot in the City of Burlington. Lewis Ladue, who lives on Prospect Street, a few rods south of College Green, discovered an animal among his chickens the other day that looked like a large tailless sat in general appearance. He tried to drive it away, but it courageously faced him and would not be driven. Neither would it attack him. He perceived that it was a wild animal, and thought discretion in dealing with it might be more profitable than a large and dangerous display of valor.

Mr. Ladue bethought him of a gun owned by a friend some distance away, and made haste to secure it. This errand took him three-quarters of an hour. When he returned some of his chickens had been killed, and the animal had disappeared. He learned from a neighbor that it had taken a chicken and retired to the cover of a bush. Mr. Ladue cautiously approached the bush, routed out the animal, and brought him down with the first shot.

The animal proved to be a lynx. It had killed three chickens and injured a number of others. It was very dainty in its choice of meat, as it ate only the breast of each chicken and discarded the rest. Four or five other chickens were injured, being cut and torn, evidently by the claws in trying to catch them. The lynx was no doubt driven into the city by hunger. It was very thin and weighed only eight pounds, while it was about two feet long. Mr. Ladue captured a State bounty of $5 for the animal—a lucky day's hunting in the streets of Burlington.—Burlington (Vt.) News.

An Abbreviated Snowstorm.

"Mechanical devices are now made wonderfully real on the stage," said the old stock actor. "It hasn't been so many years ago since even the simple device of depicting a snowstorm was regarded as achievement. I remember on one occasion I was out with a 'ten, twent, and thirt' company playing répertoire, and in one melodrama—I don't even now recall the name, for it was a pirated play—I took the part of an old man whose daughter, the heroine, had been abducted. I was supposed to be blind, and my strong scene was the third act, when I went out into a snowstorm in search of my daughter. She was lying in a drift, and as I hobbled across the stage I kept crying: 'Me cheeld! where is me cheeld?' Well, it was early in the season, and the play was the first attraction at that theatre. The scene painters had been at work, and had dropped several paint brushes, hammers, and other articles into the sheet that held the snowstorm. Just as stage hands in the flies shook the sheets to make the snow come out a couple of hammers came down and just missed me by an inch. I was blind, and didn't dare to look up, but when a monkey wrench just grazed my temple I had presence of mind enough to yell: 'See yonder moon! The storm is over!' The stage hands took their cue and let up on me, and the audience never stopped to question how a blind man could see yonder moon."—Philadelphia Record.

Missouri's Biggest Apple.

Mrs. A. E. Jones of Boone County, and B. P. Smith of Holt County, who thought they had raised the biggest apples in Missouri, will have to move back a few seats. The largest apple of each was fifteen inches in circumference and weighed one and one-fourth pounds—that is, twenty ounces. Now comes The Ridgeway Journal and announces that Spencer Young, living east of Blythedale, has presented its editor with an apple that is fifteen and one-half inches in circumference and weighs twenty-one and one-half ounces. The Ridgeway Journal will give Mr. Young a year's subscription for it, unless somebody produces a still bigger one. Missouri, besides being the "State of the big red apple" this year, seems to be the State of the biggest red apple.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Wildcat Attacks Railroad Men.

A construction train on the Montrose and Tunkhannock Road came to a standstill near Springville, Penn., Monday night, owing to the engine slipping an eccentric, and the engineer and his fireman got out to repair damages. As they were working they heard a terrific yell, and then a wildcat sprang from the bushes on the engineer, knocking him down. The fireman hit the cat on the head with a wrench, and it quit the engineer and attacked the fireman. This gave the former time to draw his revolver, and he put a bullet through the brute's head, killing it. It weighed forty pounds. Both men were badly lacerated.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Stale Bread for Fuel.

The use of bread as fuel will probably shock the sensibilities, but this is exactly what a baker of East Baltimore is doing, according to his own statement. Last Sunday he supplied a patron with a loaf, and the customer thought he had been imposed upon, as the diet seemed a little stale. He upbraided the baker, who denied indignantly that he was guilty of the offense charged.

"Well, then, what do you do with your stale bread, if you don't sell it?" he was asked.

"Since the price of coal has gone so high we burn it," replied the indignant baker.

"I have heard of the Kansas farmers burning corn," said the customer, "but this is the first time any one ever told me of using bread for fuel."—Baltimore News.

Thirty-fourth Senatorial District.

Senator Garry A. Willard, present member in the New York Senate from the Thirty-fourth District, announces in his newspaper, The Boonville Herald, that he has given up the idea of seeking a re-election as an Independent Republican against William E. Lewis and William Townsend, the regular Republican and Democratic nominees. He says:

"We will support the regular nominees of the party, because we believe in the Republican policies, because we would not be so disloyal as to injure the friends with whom we have associated in politics, because the principles of the Republican Party are enduring, and we will stand for them as loyally and as firmly in the future as in the past. We hoist the ticket at the head of the column. May it win."

Starvation for Paralysis.

One of the latest converts to the fasting cure is Mrs. Gertrude Young, living at 711 Third Avenue South. About two years ago Mrs. Young had a stroke of paralysis, which has left her side somewhat helpless. She can, however, walk up and down two flights of stairs. She is under the care of a fasting doctor, or what some would call a "starvation" doctor, and has started on a long fast. The doctor has convinced her that she will recover completely if she will fast as long as possible, say as long as twenty days, then eat just a little and take another fast. Mrs. Young is very hopeful.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

Kentucky Synod Centennial.

The 15th of October of this year will be a notable day for the Presbyterians in the Synod of Kentucky. On that day in this, the metropolis of the blue grass, the centennial of the formation of the Synod of Kentucky will be celebrated by suitable services, lasting throughout the day. The two Synods of Kentucky are to hold their annual sessions this year in this city at the same time, and unite in these centennial services. The programme will include a series of five or six addresses during the day and a meeting of a more social nature in the evening. It is also planned by the committee to have an exhibition of historical interest in connection with Presbyterianism at this celebration.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

The Serpent Not Slimy.

There is a curious popular delusion which goes along with such phrases as "the trail of the serpent." The common belief is that a snake or a lizard is slimy, whereas a string of pearls or a diamond necklace would more fitly represent the cool, dry, and clean skin of these animals. A snake would leave a trail in dry sand, but would leave no mark on a human hand or a hard surface.—Boston Christian Register.

Interested.

Stranger—I tell you, I like to see young lovers—

Second Same—Ah! You must be an optimist, my friend!

Stranger—No; I run an ice cream parlor.—Chicago News.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interesting Deals on Sixth Avenue and Long Acre Square.

Washington Heights Block Sold—Other Business—Auction Lists More Attractive—This Week's Offerings.

More than ordinary interest attached to much of last week's business and several purchases in regions of established activity promise well for the general resumption of large operations, when the deterrent influences now furnished by a tight money market and the coal strike shall have passed away.

The name of the buyer of the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, a plot 125 by 100, has not yet been made public, but the deal is none the less significant since it is one of very few recent transactions involving a parcel of any size on that thoroughfare between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets. The new apartment house at the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street has been the only noteworthy improvement along the entire distance, and in this case proximity to Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park was undoubtedly the determining factor that led to its erection.

No better evidence could be afforded of the feeling of uncertainty with which this section of Sixth Avenue is regarded than the gingerly bidding of half a dozen prominent operators only a few months ago at the sale of the Remsen estate's block front between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, when Justice Dugro secured the entire property for $392,000. The reported price for the Hobart estate's corner at Forty-seventh Street is reported at $250,000, although it is believed that the actual consideration is somewhat below that figure.

How the elevated road has affected Sixth Avenue values in that neighborhood, or at least kept them stationary, is shown most forcibly by this transaction. Here is a plot which, even disregarding the fact that it is a corner, sells at the rate of $2,000 per front foot, while a stone's throw away in Forty-seventh Street, between Sixth Avenue and Long Acre Square, inside plots of 60 and 80 feet front have been held very recently at $2,100 per front foot. To what extent the change of motive power from steam to electricity will affect this situation remains to be seen, although it will not be surprising if, with the elevated road's objectionable features greatly lessened, the improvement of some Sixth Avenue corners may appear to be an attractive proposition at the prevailing level of land values.

W. K. Vanderbilt's purchase of a residence site on the north side of Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, will serve to lend additional character to that street, and the mansion that he will erect, together with those planned by George W. Vanderbilt, will go far toward giving a more complete appearance to the entire block in which they are situated. During the last three years this block has made for itself a very interesting record. Aside from being handled in the first instance by a speculative syndicate it has also been the scene of much deliberately planned speculation, yet several of the plots in it have had three or four different owners within a brief period, each of whom announced that he had bought to build, but each of whom in turn has yielded to the temptation to take a substantial profit and build somewhere else. That this amateur and involuntary speculation, if it may so be termed, has brought about a rapid enhancement of values is shown by Mr. Vanderbilt's purchase. Three years ago these Fifty-first Street lots could have been bought at around $35,000 each, while Mr. Vanderbilt pays, according to report, in the neighborhood of $400,000 for his plot, with a frontage of little over 80 feet.

Long Acre Square within the last few days has shown signs of returning life, what with the announcement of plans for a new theatre and the sale of a small corner at record figures. Mr. De Koven's new playhouse is the seventh structure of that class actually begun or projected in the Long Acre section within the last year, and the fifth to be put up on Forty-second Street in the block just west of Seventh Avenue. In regarding as a record the price paid for the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, $115 per square foot, exception must be made, of course, of the deals of the last year involving the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street, but that the Forty-fourth Street corner, bought in 1895 for $135,000, should to-day command $200,000 is none the less a striking illustration of what is going on in that neighborhood. This price is still more significant when it is remembered the property was not bought by an adjoining owner.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The syndicate which purchased last year the Powers tract, between Audubon Avenue and Broadway, One Hundred and Ninetieth and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Streets, has resold, through David Stewart, the block bounded by Audubon and Eleventh Avenues and One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, having a frontage of 350 feet on the latter thoroughfare.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for John Lewisohn to a client for occupancy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 24 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The same brokers have also sold for Arthur Lehman the five-story American basement dwelling 16 East Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5. Mr. Lehman bought this property in August, through Messrs. Winans & May, from Dr. William E. Diller. The present purchaser will occupy the house.

The Provident Realty Company has sold to the Phoenix Realty Company 254 to 258 West Forty-second Street, 66.8 by 98.9. The erection of a twelve-story hotel on this site, an enterprise planned by the present sellers, will be carried forward by the new owners. The two companies, it is stated, are in no way connected.

N. & L. Ottinger have bought the three-story dwelling 132 West Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Ernest Tribelhorn has sold for S. C. Markham, to Charles Gulden, the four-story dwelling 51 East Ninety-second Street, 17.6 by 100.8.

Max Marx has sold to Thomas Cowman the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue, taking in part payment 502 and 504 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 74.11.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for the Anderson estate the four-story dwelling 75 West Ninety-first Street, 20 by 100.

Arnold Wurtemburg has sold, through Joseph Bierhoff, the five-story double flat, with stores, 2,377 Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 84.

Herman Brandstein, through F. W. Sohns and Sonnabend & Gromer, has sold the five-story flat, with stores, 2,895 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph Heilbrun has sold to David B. Cohen for $14,750, the three-story building 73 Avenue D, 23 by 89.

The Hamburger estate has sold to Moritz J. Bauer the seven-story building 103 and 105 Mott Street, 50 by 100.

Isaac Griggs has sold 1,164 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, a two-story building 25.5 by 100, together with the three-story stable 166 East Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The transferring of five Harlem apartment houses on Friday by George E. Wallace of Rochester, N. H., to Ellen P. Cunningham and Thomas P. McKenna was part of a trade which also involved the Norwood Park property at Long Branch, N. J. The apartment houses are those at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and the southeast and northeast corners of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. These are the properties, which, it was reported several months ago, had been sold by Mr. Wallace to a concern known as the Majestic Realty Company. This transaction, however, was never completed. Mrs. Cunningham, the grantee in one of the deeds recorded on Friday, is the wife of J. W. Cunningham, who acquired Norwood Park from the estate of the late Norman L. Munro. It is said that the new owner of this property, Mr. Wallace, will undertake the development of it on a large scale, and that a new hotel will be erected.

The Auction Room.

The partition sale of the Osborne apartment house, a foreclosure affecting a large parcel on Thirtieth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and several voluntary offerings of smaller properties, both in Manhattan and the Bronx, give promise of busier days in the real estate room.

Of the voluntary sales the more important are those involving the six-story building 100 and 102 West Houston Street, the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, and several vacant properties in the Bronx on the Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Boston Road. All of these will be sold on Wednesday. On Tuesday there will be put up under foreclosure by Auctioneer Wells five five-story flats on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, together with the adjoining buildings on either street.

There were recorded last week 213 mortgages, for $2,623,029; of which 65, for $340,390, were at 5 per cent.; 91, for $638,585, were at more, and 57, for $1,344,024, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 215 mortgages, for $2,192,300; of which 76, for $1,004,270, were at 5 per cent.; 97, for $565,030, were at more, and 42, for $625,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Gotthardt A. Litthauer, referee, 123 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 190.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,827; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Joseph F. Loughlin, referee, 504 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 118.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 95, three-story brick dwelling.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, 10 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, six-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $339,655.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 2,803 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,809 Eighth Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,813 Eighth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,817 Eighth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,817 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 80, five-story stone-front flat, with store; 303 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 302 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $94,073.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 802 Eagle Avenue, east side, 47.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, one-and-a-half-story dwelling, stable, and sheds.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 609 and 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and one-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,247.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James F. Delany, referee, 303 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,210; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William S. Woodhull, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 199.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,382.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, Southern Boulevard, south side, 175 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 112.2 by 120.4 by 50, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,274.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 27 Stuyvesant Street, northwest side, 151.2 feet northeast of Ninth Street, 16 by 55.9 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,471; subject to other mortgages for $6,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hahlo, referee, 775 and 777 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 76.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 99.11 by 192 and irregular, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,894.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 435 and 437 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, each 19.9 by 60.7, two three-story brick dwellings, with store in the corner.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., administrator's sale, Horatio Street, south side, 110.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 5 inches by 87.8 feet, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 100 and 102 West Houston Street, north side, 37.2 feet east of Thompson Street, 38.1 by 71.10 and irregular, six-story brick building; 121 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 247.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 92 and irregular, four-story brick stable, with extension; 123 West Seventeenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, three-story brick stable, with extension.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Chandler, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.11 by 103.3, seven-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $206,672.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Harold C. Knoeppel, referee, Third Avenue, northwest corner of Brook Avenue, and extending to the Port Morris Branch Railroad, 46.3 by 88.8 by 75.8 by 86.7, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $58,160.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street, north side, 120 feet west of Cherry Street, 40 by 61.5 by 40 by 62.6, seven-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,082; subject to other mortgages for $23,200.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, Southern Boulevard, west side, 126.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75.9 by 232.6 by 75.5 by 225.5, vacant; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Union Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 75; Boston Road, north side, 120.4 feet west of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.4 by 113.4 by 21.11 by 107.9, vacant; Boston Road, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 24.4 by 128.7 by 20.5 by 129.9, vacant.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 231.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., estate sale, Kelly Avenue, Woodside, L. I., west side, 225 feet south of Riker Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.—By George R. Read, partition sale, William Rumsey, referee, Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street, 100.5 by 175, fourteen-story apartment house, known as The Osborne.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James A. Treacy, referee, 717 and 719 Third Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 and 18.10, respectively, by 80, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $18,083.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lincoln Avenue, runs west 25 by north 175 by west 42.2 to Third Avenue Bridge approach, by north 26 to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by east 60 by south 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,172.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,034 Tinton Avenue, east side, 178.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 17.9 by 73.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,718.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, Webster Avenue, west side, 100.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 275 by 180, and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,793; subject to another mortgage for $20,625.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. J. Sneudaira, referee, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.9 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,566.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 22 West Sixtieth Street, south side, 287.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,319.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 225 and 227 West Fifty-third Street, for a three-story brick sub-station, 50 by 115.10; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of 21 Park Row, owners; F. C. Hunter of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 422 to 426 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a one and two story brick dwelling, with stable, 25 by 99 by 26.8; H. Bunker of 205 East Fourteenth Street, owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Jennings Street, north side, 72 feet west of Wilkins Place, for a two-and-a-half-story brick parsonage, 25 by 35.7; the Rev. George J. M. Kitner of 1,339 Chisholm Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53; Filomena Tesoro of 2,128 Hughes Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 280 feet east of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and church; Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, premises, owner; F. A. De Meuron, Yonkers, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 254 West Forty-seventh Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; Ludin Realty Company of 629 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 51 East Eighth Street, to three-story brick lofts, with store; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 2 St. Mark's Place, owner; F. Albinger of 9 St. Mark's Place, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 453 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; E. Lyon of 539 Hudson Street, owner; T. H. Syles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 93 and 95 Amsterdam Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; W. H. Gintzburger, premises, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 15 Macdougal Alley, to a two-story studio; Mrs. William H. Draper of 18 West Eighth Street, owner; C. N. Kent, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 309 East Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. H. Dillenbeck, premises, owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 55 Vesey Street, to four-story brick lofts, with store; A. Schultheis, premises, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 28; Christiana A. Stuessig of 1,395 Bristow Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 86.10 ft n of Stanton St, 28.10x100x irregular; John Ulrich to Louis Bachrach, quitclaim..... 1

CITY HALL PLACE, 17, s s, 24.11x100; William P. Martin to Catharine Dowd, quitclaim..... 500

CITY HALL PLACE, 17, s s, 24.11x100; John Martin to Catharine Dowd, quitclaim..... 500

EVELYN PLACE, n s, 169 ft w of Jerome Av, 23x100; Evelyn Place, n s, 192 ft w of Jerome Av, 23x100; Sylvester Pope and others to Mabel R. Sherman..... 1,550

FRONT ST, n w s, at s w s of Peck Slip, 25.1x55x23.6x55; Edward Mathias to Jacob Froehlich..... 1

PERRY ST, 137, n s, 25x98.6x25x98.10; John E. Judge, referee, to Eliphalet W. Tyler, (mtg $25,000)..... 1,350

PROSPECT AV, 633, w s, 25x100; Milton S. Guiterman, referee, to Adolph H. Reitman..... 2,600

SUMMIT AV, w s, 786.6 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6; Emeline A. Kemp to the Archdeaconry of New York..... Gift

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of 6th St, 50x105, Wakefield; Sarah A. Briggs to John Bauer, Jr., quitclaim.. 1

1ST AV, 71, w s, 24.1x99.3; Louis Roeser to August Zepf, (mtg $20,000)..... 35,750

1ST AV, e s, 126.1 ft n of 104th St, 25x100; Mitchell Valentine to Antonio Florio 18,500

7TH AV, 2,365 and 2,367, e s, 49.11x100; John Effinger to August Brakmann.

8TH AV, 2,090, w s, 97.6x100; Hannah L. Crossley to Augusta Siebold, (mtg $43,850)..... 49,500

11TH ST, n s, 355 ft w of Avenue D, 25x103, Unionport; Frank Gass to Ida Ziegler..... 400

(mtg $21,000)..... 100

77TH ST, 132 West, 19x102.2; L. Spencer Dillenback to Margaret Byrne, (mtg $17,000)..... 10

120TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 80x100.11; Max Marx to L. Duncan Bulkley, (mtg $110,000)..... 100

122D ST, 417 East, 16.8x100.11; Mary Randrup to Henry Weigand, (mtg $5,000).. 1

125TH ST, n s, 131 ft w of 3d Av, 31x124.10; Job E. Hedges, referee, to James A. Speer..... 1,000

125TH ST, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 24x99.11; John C. Coleman to James A. Speer..... 500

126TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of 3d Av, 18x75; John C. Coleman, referee, to James A. Speer..... 500

126TH ST, s s, 126 ft w of 3d Av, 18x75; John C. Coleman, referee, to James A. Speer..... 500

126TH ST, s s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 24x99.11; John C. Coleman, referee, to James A. Speer..... 500

130TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x74.11; Thomas Cowman to Max Marx, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; L. Duncan Bulkley to Max Marx, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to Thomas Cowman, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

SHERIFF ST, 46; Delancey St, 250; Meyer Bach to Charles Heimberg, 1 year..... 3,000

WASHINGTON AV, 922; Anna Jung to John Schaum, 5 years..... $720 to 3D AV, 2,629, corner of 141st St; Mary A. Foy to Benjamin Jackson, 5½ years.. 900

17TH ST, 108 East; Felicia M. Tucker to Alippio Menghetti, 3 years..... 1,500

2,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

COWMAN, Thomas, to Max Marx; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to John J. Bell; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 10, 1903, 6 per cent..... 900

FLORIO, Antonio, to Mitchell Valentine; 1st Av, e s, 126.1 ft n of 104th St, installments, 4½ per cent..... 15,500

GRIFFIN, Allie H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 17 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 65,000

HUETHEER, Pauline, to The American Building and Loan Association; Prospect Terrace, n w corner of 13th St, installments, — per cent..... 3,500

JANTZER, Joseph, and others, executors, to Edward Jantzer; 18th St, s w s, 112 ft s e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

LOCKWOOD, Harriet E., to William Hodgson; Railroad Av, e s, 350 ft s of Fletcher St, due March 9, 1903, 6 per cent..... 7,200

McCAULEY, Jane, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 48th St, 227 West, 3 years..... 3,000

MORGENROTH, Abraham M., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 95th St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 2 mtgs, due Sept. 1, 1905, 5 and 6 per cent., each..... 137,500

MORGENROTH, Abraham M., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 95th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, prior mtgs $505,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 22,000

SHAW, John E., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America;

EXPLORING ABYSSINIA.

Railway Activity Among the French—Within the Devil's Zone.

Mr. William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, the American traveler, with Lord Hindlip, has just returned from an interesting journey of several months' duration in Abyssinia, in the course of which they traveled over some ground quite new to Europeans. They left England in February, and, after organizing their caravan at Zella, were joined at Jibutil by Dr. Victor Bell, who accompanied the expedition as medical officer. From Jibutil the party proceeded by the new French railway to railhead, which was then at Adagalla, about 150 miles in the interior. They state that this line, which will tap the rich Province of Harrar and divert all the trade to the French route, is making phenomenal progress, it being the plan of the French engineers to get the line completed with all speed.

Evidence of this was to be found in the fact that, when the expedition some five months later, again struck the railway on the return journey, railhead was then at Harrarwa, about sixty miles further in the interior. The greatest activity is being observed, and shiploads of rails, cars, &c., are constantly arriving at Jibutil. The rails are being taken up in sections, completely riveted to the sleepers. The line, which is eventually to go to the Abyssinian capital, has been surveyed right through, and will reach a point north of Harrar about Christmas. It is not intended to connect with Harrar itself, but a transport road between that town and the railway is being constructed. Immense gangs of laborers are working all along the line, and there are at least thre times as many white officials as there are on the Uganda Railway. For some distance from the coast the line is well constructed, and there are five bridges, but beyond the section referred to quality is being sacrificed to speed. Every other day a fast train runs between Jibutil and Adagalla. It is freely stated that Menelek is becoming somewhat anxious about the line, in view of the assistance it is getting from the French Government. The Negus says that his concession was only given for a private enterprise; and possibly the extraordinary activity now being displayed may not be unconnected with some apprehension on this score. At any rate, there is no doubt that the line to Harrar is being constructed at an unusually rapid rate.

From railhead the expedition proceeded by way of Gildessa to Adis Ababa, and on this part of the journey the most noticeable feature was the caravans of ammunition on their way to the capital. During their stay in Adis Ababa the travelers had an audience of the Emperor, who was very cordial, and gave them permission to shoot in his private reserve, to which no white man had previously been admitted. He subsequently entertained them at a grand dinner, at which the foreign representatives were also present. The foreign guests were seated at tables placed to right and left of the Emperor, who occupied a throne surrounded by Court officials. A band trained by a Russian played international selections. At the conclusion of the dinner curtains surrounding the dais were drawn aside, disclosing a great hall with blue and gold walls. Into this the Abyssinian officers and troops filed to take their part in the feast.

From Adis Ababa the travelers struck down the east side of the chain of lakes, passing through Menelek's preserve, and then returned to the capital, via the western shores of the lakes. This part of the journey occupied three months. At one time the explorers saw four great salt lakes at once. They went round Lake Abasso, which the natives said had never before been visited by a white man. Among the curious people in this region was a tribe of fishermen, who live on the eastern lake shore and among the islands, which have a teeming population. These people live entirely on fish, and inhabit huts erected on piles. The Abyssinians were, as a rule, quite friendly, but difficulties with the smaller provincial officials are not uncommon. Near Lake Margherita the travelers were practically detained as prisoners for three days, the local official refusing to recognize Menelek's letter. They were kept under strict surveillance, not even being allowed to bathe without an escort, and were told that they would be shot if they attempted to go after game.

There appears to be no doubt that raiding by Abyssinian bands still goes on. Near Adagalla, and also on the road to Gildessa, immense quantities of ivory were seen, which undoubtedly were obtained in British territory.

On the way back to the capital the expedition visited the "devil-infested zone" of Walamo. Here the travelers intended to spend a month to inquire into the curious form of illness which usually attacked visitors to that region, and which the natives said was the work of the "Walamo spirit." Since Mr. Whitehouse's previous visit the whole character of the place had changed. Formerly the natives all crowded round a stranger and stared until, as they said, the unfortunate person become "possessed," and in the case of Capt. Welby and some of his people more or less ill. On this occasion, although they hemmed in the visitors on the market place, they seemed to have forgotten all of their devil influence. This is ascribed to the fact that the region is now full of Abyssinian troops, whose white tents are to be met with everywhere in Walamo.

After a second visit to Adis Ababa Mr. Whitehouse and Lord Hindlip marched to railhead and returned to Jibutil, arriving in England a few days ago.—London Telegraph.

IRISH MALEFACTORS.

Increase of Crime Over 1900 0.3 Per Cent.—A Large Number of Reconvictions.

Mr. Matheson, the Registrar General, has presented a report to the Lord Lieutenant giving the criminal statistics of Ireland for the year 1901, which has been issued as a Parliamentary Bluebook. In a general review the Registrar General states that the total number in Ireland of indictable offenses, which had fallen from 9,144 in 1899 to 8,972 in 1900, rose to 9,003 in 1901. This represents an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with 1900, but a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with 1899. The rate represented by such crimes was only about 2.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The number of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offenses was less than in the year 1899 by 19,759, and less than the average for the ten years 1891-1900 by 30,749. The chief decreases in this connection, as compared with 1900, were in cases of offenses in relation to dogs, breaches of the highway acts, drunkenness, and assaults. The total number of persons proceeded against under the Criminal Laws and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, in the year 1901 was 82, of whom 71 were discharged and 22 convicted. There were 7 appeals, with the result that in one case the decision of the court below was affirmed, in 3 cases it was reversed, and in 3 the sentence was reduced.

The number of crimes against the person rose from 803 for the year 1897 to 877 for the year 1898, fell to 803 in 1899, declined in 1900 to 681, and declined still further to 651 last year. The total number of cases of murder was 25 (11 of persons aged above one year and 14 of infants aged one year and under,) being 13 less than in the preceding year, and 10 under the average for five years 1896-1900. Of attempts to murder there were 3, as compared with 8 for the preceding year, 7 for the year 1899, and an average of 8.8 for the 5 years ending with 1900. The cases of manslaughter in 1901 were 37, as compared with 54 in the preceding year, the average for the five years 1896-1900 being 62.2. Thus the cases of homicide and attempted homicide taken together were 35 under the number in the preceding year, and 41 below the average for the five years 1896-1900. The number of offenses against property with violence reported to the police during the year was 630, being 174 over the number for the preceding year, 150 over that for the year 1899, and 135.4 over the average for the five years 1896-1900. Offenses against property without violence amounted to 72 per cent. of the total number of indictable cases. Their number was 6,518, being 30 below the number for the preceding year, but 33 over that for 1899. There were 733 cases of malicious injury to property, being 88 less than the number for the preceding year, and 33 under the average for the five years 1896-1900, 17 under the average for the five years 1891-1895, and 92 under the average for the five years 1886-1890. The charges of forgery and offenses against the currency were 44, being 8 above the average for the five years 1896-1900, the increase being in coining and uttering counterfeit coin, these offenses numbering 20.

The number of indictable matters not included in any of the foregoing classes was 427, or 54 under the average for the five years 1896-1900. The number of cases disposed of summarily was 3,216, or 35.7 per cent. of the total number of indictable offenses. The number of persons charged with non-indictable offenses was 182,556, or 41.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against 50.7 in 1899 and 45.3 in 1900. Adopting the number of indictable offenses committed as the more trustworthy method of measuring the prevalence of crime, it appears that, in the comparison of the figures for 1901 with those of 1900, there was an increase of such charges in 17 districts and a decrease in 21, and that in one district the number showed no change.

The districts of increase were the Dublin Metropolitan Police District and the following counties: Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, Antrim, Tyrone, Leitrim, and Sligo. The non-indictable offenses showed an increase in 4 districts and a decrease in 36. If all forms of crime are taken collectively, the numbers show an increase in 4 districts and a decrease in 35. The cost of criminal proceedings at Assizes was £32,254, and at Quarter Sessions £6,526, as compared with £31,937 and £7,325, respectively, for the previous year. There were 36,569 persons admitted to places of confinement in 1901, of whom 23,097 were males and 13,472 females.

A very large proportion of those admitted to prison during the year 1901 had been previously convicted. Of 28,167 convicted prisoners admitted to the larger, minor, and convict prisons, no less than 19,581 had been previously convicted. Of these, 2,905 had been once before in jail, 1,827 twice, 1,347 thrice, 1,126 four times, 998 five times, 3,110 six to ten times, 3,054 from eleven to twenty times, and 5,312 above twenty times. While 30.1 per cent. of convicted prisoners committed to prison in 1901 were absolutely illiterate, only 12.7 per cent. of the general population in 1901 were in a similar condition of ignorance.

The number of children on the rolls of industrial schools in Ireland at the end of 1901 (8,254) was thirty-three over that for the close of the preceding year, which was 201 under the number at the end of 1899. Of the total number, 7,727 were in the schools undergoing their sentence of detention, 118 were retained in school with their own consent although their sentences had expired, 397 were on license, and twelve (ten boys and two girls) had absconded.—London Standard.

Negro Confederate Sharpshooter.

One of the annoying sharpshooters on the Confederate side at Yorktown was a negro. He was very clever with the rifle. Several mornings he had climbed a tree and picked off the Union sharpshooters as fast as he could get a good aim at them. He climbed into a tree one morning a little in advance of the other Confederate sharpshooters. One of the Federal rifle pits was only about twenty rods away, but Sambo was not aware of that. A soldier secured good aim and ordered the negro out, but he refused to come, and a moment later fell dead with a bullet through his head.—Washington Post.

Wasn't Looking for That Run.

Superintendent of the Railroad Company—So you want a job as fireman, eh?

Applicant—Yes, Sir.

Superintendent—I'll have to ask you a few questions. How far is it to the north pole?

Applicant—Gee whiz! If you're going to put me on that line I don't want the job.—Indianapolis News.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—Complete transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70..	Brewing pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
120..	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	85¼	85½
25..	Fire Proof com	29¼	29¼	29¼
300..	Fire Proof pf	39½	39¾	39¾
75..	M., L. & H.	88¾	88½	88¾
50..	Pittsburg Coal com	30	29¾	29¾
109..	Pittsburg Coal pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
50..	Philadelphia Co. pf	49½	49½	49½
100..	U. S. Steel com	39¾	39¾	39¾
195..	U. S. Steel pf	89	88½	88½
250..	Western Elec. 2ds	106	105¾	105¾
260..	Pt. Glass com	60½	60	60¾
75..	Allegheny Trust	154	154	154
32..	Colonial Trust	620	620	620
10..	Fifth Av. Bank	65	65	65
25..	M. & M. N. B.	135	135	135
35..	R. E. Trust	310	309	309
6..	W. E. S. Bank	125	125	125
$3,000..	R. Coal 6s	113	113	113

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Executors' & Public Auction Sale
27 CHOICE LOTS & PLOTS
SITUATED ON
EAST SIDE OF
St. Nicholas Ave., South of 162d St,
East Side Edgecombe Ave.,
opposite 164th St.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
Edgecombe Ave. & 163d St.,
West Side Edgecombe Ave.,
between 159th and 160th Streets.
Messrs. DURR, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys, No. 80 Wall St.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TWO CHOICE LOTS,
EAST SIDE 9TH AVE.,
49.11 FEET SOUTH OF 206TH ST.
SIZE OF LOTS, 25x100 EACH. NO ROCK.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Office, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1902,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
934 TO 942 2D AVE.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 50TH ST.
Four and five-story brownstone front brick Apartments, with four stores. Size of lot, 21x80.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine Street.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 15th, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX SALE,
The 2 three-story brick dwellings, with store and lots,
Nos. 435 and 437 2d Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 25TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 22, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
2 four-story brick tenements, with lot,
No. 1,374 3d Avenue,
Northwest Corner 78th Street,
and
2-story frame dwelling, with lot,
No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue,
between Burnside Av. and 180th St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 22, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2 five-story and basement brownstone-front apartment houses, with lots,
Nos. 311 and 313 West 47th St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
Executor's sale to close estate Charles Fassert, dec'd, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Tuesday, Oct. 14, noon,
802 EAGLE AV., Bronx
e. s., about 50 ft. n. of 158th St., frame dwelling, stable, sheds; plot, 50x100.
Maps and particulars with Carl Lachenauer, executor.
Helderman & Helderman, Attorneys, 2,070 3d Av.
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale, Monday, October 20, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Fordham Road and Davidson Ave.,
Southwest corner. Valuable plot with street frontage of 162 feet, with modern 3-story frame flat and store. One block west of Jerome Ave.
Arthur D. Truax, Referee, 141 Broadway.
Chas. W. Dayton, Pl'tf's Aty., 27 William St.
Maps, &c., from **Auctioneer,** 141 Broadway.

Philip A. Smyth, AUCTIONEER.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
Monday, October 13, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
No. 504 West 168th St., near Amsterdam Av., a 3-story and basement brick dwelling on lot 16.8x95.
JOSEPH F. McLOUGHLIN, Referee, 35 Wall St.
GANTZ, NEIER & McKENNELL, Pl'tf's Attys., 52 Broadway.
WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Deft's Atty., 309 Broadway.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

T. F. ARCHER,
OFFICE NO. 451 FULTON STREET,
JAMAICA, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE; WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, MERRICK ROAD, CORNER OF SPRINGFIELD AV., SPRINGFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. Y., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 18TH, 1902, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

PARCEL A CONSISTS OF PLOT 125x125, MERRICK ROAD AND SPRINGFIELD AV., ON WHICH THERE IS A TWO-STORY STORE, DWELLING, AND EXTENSION CONTAINING 8 ROOMS, STORE 25x60, EXTENSION OIL OR STORE ROOM 20x25.

PARCEL B—CONSISTS OF PLOT 111x136, ADJOINING PLOT NO. 1, ON WHICH THERE IS A LARGE NEW BARN, 30x60, AND NEW WAGON SHED, 20x80.

PARCEL C CONTAINS ABOUT ONE-HALF ACRE, WITH FINE BROOK FRONT.

PARCELS NOS. 1 TO 9 CONTAIN 9 BUILDING LOTS, 25x125, SITUATED ON SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEAR MERRICK ROAD.

THE REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD IS SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF SPRINGFIELD, HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED IN 1854, AND HAS ALWAYS DONE A LARGE BUSINESS. THE OWNER, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, WILL SELL ALL OF HIS REAL ESTATE ON THE ABOVE DATE. THOSE LOOKING FOR A HOTEL OR BUSINESS STAND WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND THIS SALE, AS THE PROPERTY IS A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STAND.

FOR TERMS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS THE AUCTIONEER. SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

L. E. DECKER.

City Real Estate For Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THERE ARE NO BETTER
NEW HOUSES on the West Side (and that is saying a good deal) than 303 to 325 West 100th Street. They vary in size, but not in FINISH and EXCELLENCE OF CONSTRUCTION.
17 to 20 feet wide.
$33,000 to $38,000.
Slawson & Hobbs
284 Columbus Ave.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

For Sale—No. 56 Hamilton Terrace, near West 144th St.; easily accessible all parts of city; near underground station; neighborhood finest and healthiest in city; house strictly up to date; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner must sell. No reasonable offer refused. Asking price $17,500; built to sell for $20,000. Terms reasonable. Apply L. C. Hahn, 63 Wall St. or on premises.

THIRTIETH STREET.
Between Fourth and Lexington Avs.,
Desirable four-story high-stoop dwelling.
Good residential block.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th Street.

A CONSPICUOUS CORNER,
278-280 WEST BROADWAY.
Large, front, splendid light; for sale or to let; low rent, or easy terms to quick buyer.
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt.

133 WEST 93D ST.—Three-story house, 18.9x50 feet, with butler's pantry extension; box stoop; light cellar; eight rooms besides kitchen and two bathrooms; open plumbing; newly decorated; price, $21,000; terms reasonable; immediate possession; caretaker in charge. Apply to your own broker or to OWNER, P. O. Box 883, City.

Special Bargain.—In the Forties, adjacent to 5th Av.—Exquisite 20-foot private residence; superb condition; exceptional opportunity; offer solicited. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Actual Sacrifice!—92d St., near Madison.—Four-story dwelling; price only $39,000. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful Location.—81st St., near Riverside.—Three-story modern dwelling; price, $30,000. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

89th St., near Park Av.—Five-story flat, 28x100; price, $25,000. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Actual Sacrifice!—71st St., near West End.—Three-story dwelling; price, $22,500. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Attractive Lexington Av. corner, (neighborhood 90th St.)—Four-story flat; price, $18,000. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Quite Cheap!—94th St., near Lexington.—Three-story dwelling; price only $13,000. JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

8 AVE., NEAR 125 ST.	5-story, 2-fam. on floor; 2 stores. Pr. $26,000; rent $2,600. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
28TH STREET, BET. 6 & 7 AVE.	50x100, 2 5-story tenements suitable for improvement. Pr. $55,000. E. A. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
100TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM.	5-story, 20-fam. imp. tenement. Pr. $25,000; Rt. $2,850. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
87TH ST., Between 1 & 2 AVE.	5-story flat, all modern improvements. Pr. $22,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX.	75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house, up to date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner 9th Av., near 42d St., lot 25x100; excellent location; price $40,000; full commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Riverside Drive corner apartment house; up to date; elegant investment; $375,000. Frederick G. Isles, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To Investors.—We have several good parcels for investors below Houston St., east side. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

First Av., in the eighties; 5-story single flat; price, $23,000; must be sold. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Tenement, 40th St., 2d Av.; rent, $2,000; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; may exchange. Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$8,550 (just think of it) buys a brownstone dwelling 18x100, near 5th Av. Kehoe & Co., Madison Av., 125th St.

Pays 11%.—West 40th, near 8th Av., 5-story apartment, 22 families; encumbrance $25,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

$4,000 required; 18-family store apartment; neighborhood 3d Av., 72d St. Nevins, 202 East 5th St.

Big bargain, 524 West 30th St.; two-story brick dwelling; lot 20x98; price, $8,000. Apply premises.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Philip A. Smyth,
141 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY ST.
WASHINGTON LIFE BUILDING.
OFFERS
Prince St., bet. BROADWAY and BOWERY, large plot; offered by Executor.
5th St., near **2d Ave.,** large plot adjoining corner; to close estate.
17th St., near **8th Ave.,** An old fashioned tenement. Must be sold.
Bronx Borough—Acreage plots on line of new rapid transit railroad.
Superb Bronx Corner—
Close to "L" Station. Very choice 5-story apartment, with store, on wide steet. Opportunity for investors.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
19 WEST 42D ST.,
Offer the following Private Dwellings and Investments for sale:—
$28,000 will buy cheapest and best four-story house on west side; 90th St., near Central Park West; size 19x55x B. P. and bath extension x100; cabinet trim to top floor; two baths; restricted block; front and rear.
$40,000. —Handsome four-story, 20-foot dwelling; West 86th St., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; open plumbing and thoroughly modern, and in most perfect condition.
$27,500. —Handsome double flat, on West 106th St., near Central Park West; six rooms and bath to each flat; total rents, $2,712.
$65,000. —Extra fine and well located; Amsterdam Av. corner, 25x96x100; rents $6,100: all rented; splendid and substantial investment.
$21,500. —Three-story high-stoop basement dwelling; 71st St., near Broadway; 16.8x50 x100.
$21,500. —Four-story house; 18-foot dwelling; on 118th St., near Lenox Av.; restricted block; modern plumbing and decorations; want offer: a real bargain.
$32,000. —Modern five-story American basement dwelling, on 70th St., near Sherman Square; ready to occupy; absolute restrictions; perfect neighborhood.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
West 88th St., near Riverside, 4-story and basement wide residence.....$30,000
Corner of Riverside Drive, very attractive home, bargain.....$55,000
Corner of West End Av., new 5-story American basement.....$39,000
71st St., near Park, very wide fine house, handsomely decorated.....$55,000
73d St., well built dining room extension residence.....$42,000
Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

INVESTMENT.
Fifth Ave., north of 26th Street.
A valuable business property, leased to one tenant for a term of years. Will be sold at a price to assure an attractive investment. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. (9289) 60 Cedar St.

FOR SALE.
West 27th St., Close to Broadway.
A four-story dwelling on full-size lot. For sale at a reasonable figure, with possession. Terms easy. Apply to
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PARK AVENUE CORNER,
FOR SALE IN THE 70S.
Also adjoining lot on avenue; two medium-sized houses; price moderate. Apply to (9271)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

Adjacent to Riverside Drive
SOUTH OF 90TH ST.
For sale, 5-story American basement, medium width. Moderate price. Apply to (9265)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

51st Street, near 5th Ave.,
For rent or sale, medium-sized house with dining-room extension.
Permit and particulars. (9247)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

FOR SALE IN THE 50S,
NEAR 5TH AVENUE.
Full-sized houses, suitable for improvement.
PERMIT AND PARTICULARS.
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. (9277) 60 CEDAR ST.

34TH ST. CORNER
CONTAINING OVER
11,000 SQUARE FEET
FOR SALE CHEAP.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
158 BROADWAY.

A—AN OPPORTUNITY
to purchase 3 17-foot private dwellings on 136th St., Lenox and 7th Avs.
Must be sold at once.
Very little cash required. All leased.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

For sale, rent, furnished, unfurnished, 3-story house, fine order, nine rooms, two bathrooms, open plumbing; near 72d St. and West End Av. Absentee, Box 200 Times.

To Loan on Bond and Mortgage.—Five separate sums of $30,000, each at 4½ per cent. Very liberal loans will be made. A. L. Mordecai & Son, No. 135 Broadway, New York.

American basement, five-story house, 45 feet front; in Fifties, near Madison Av.; passenger elevator; price, $135,000. Wm Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Washington Heights.

154TH ST., 408 AND 410 WEST.—CHEAPEST AND BEST-BUILT HOUSES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; OPEN FOR INSPECTION SUNDAY, 2 TO 5; DAILY, 9 TO 5. HUGHES & SCANLON, SANFORD ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

A1 BARGAINS FOR HOMESEEKERS.
157th St., near 11th Av., frame, 10 rooms..$6,500
Audubon Av., eight rooms, brick, little cash. 6,500
185th St., near Amsterdam Av., frame.... 6,500
169th St., near Audubon Av., brick, 2-fam. 7,500
FERDINAND NAGLE, Amsterdam Av., nr. 168th.

Bronx.

Building lots, at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad; lots formerly $500 will be closed out for $100 up; streets macadamized; electric light, water, fine houses; terms, $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; highest commission to agents; no money required from intending builders. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St.

University Heights.—Semi-detached brick and stone houses, arranged for one or two families; all improvements; hot water heating system, using gas for fuel; price, $10,000; easy terms. Vincent A. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

Webster Av. plot, 50x190, running through to Decatur Av.; valuable, strategic location; 3d Av. trolley; Harlem Railroad station opposite; agents write for particulars. Eugene A. Bofinger, Owner, 146 East 42d St.

Elegant corner flat in Bronx on Washington Av., with stores, 27x88; rent, $3,000; mortgage, $17,500; price, $27,000, or will exchange for Bronx lots. McCaffrey, 150 Nassau St.

Beautiful parlor and basement 2-family house; full lot; choice neighborhood, near Boston Road, 169th St. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Sacrifice—4-story brick flat, all improvements; 6 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Two lots, 25x100 each, one block from 177th St. trolley, (West Farms,) $350 each. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Four-story flat; all improvements; 25x75x100; price, $14,500.00; mortgage, $10,000.00, 4%. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Third Av. corner property, unincumbered; Bronx residence taken as part payment. Louis G. Friess, 55 Liberty.

Webster Av. Store Property.—Actual income $1,762; asking $17,500. Louis G. Friess, 55 Liberty St.

Plot 4 lots, 1 block to trolley; fine location; $600 each; bargain. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IF you had started to buya home at Borough Park when you commenced to pay rent you would own it now. Buyers here get the advantage of almost five years of development. Nowhere adjacent to Greater New York can you find such a fully developed and beautiful section for prices that we offer.
Each remaining lot is as good as those sold. Terms easy.
Our booklet tells the story.
Borough Park Co.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Ave. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.
Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 16TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.
Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood, trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

ONLY FEW LEFT.
3-Story Stone Residences.
Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

ADJOINING OCEAN AV., NEAR L STATION.
$45 MONTHLY AND $500 CASH
PAYS ALL.
TO AVOID TROUBLE FOR OWNER will sell for $7,000. COST BUILDER $7,600. VERY HANDSOME, New Detached HOUSE IN THE CHOICEST and BEST SECTION of FLATBUSH. Brand-New, Never occupied. HOUSE contains Beautiful large Foyer Hall, Parlor, Music Room, Fine large Dining Room, SIX BEDROOMS, Bath, Large Billiard Room, and Laundry. Decorated in Burlap. Oak Trim. VERY LARGE ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS. No assessments. All improvements in street.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

NOTICE DESCRIPTION, FOR IT IS EQUAL TO AN $8,000 PROPERTY.
4-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE, lot 20x125 feet; house 20x50 feet; hard-wood trim basement, parlor floor and second floor; second floor arranged so that it can be made one room or divided by rolling doors into two rooms and dressing rooms; dumb waiter from back parlor; front rooms on second, third and fourth floors full width of house; in 7th Ward, Hill section.
PRICE ONLY $10,500.
FRED M. SMITH.
189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
Only one left; 4-story and basement whitestone, replete with every convenience for comfort; finest house in the best section of the city; 25 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; small amount of cash needed; all offers carefully considered. Peterson, builder, on premises, 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

NEAR CORNER OF 7TH AV. & CARROLL ST.
$6,750.
3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE.
This house is in good condition; is rented for $600 per annum, so is a good investment or fine residence; two blocks to Prospect Park; street has new asphalted pavement.
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189 MONTAGUE ST. TELEPHONE 3049 MAIN.

ONE LEFT of the beautiful four-story basement brownstone houses south side of Garfield Place, near Prospect Park; spacious dining room extension, butler's pantry, mahogany parlors; dining room and billiard parlor in oak; tiled baths; dumb-waiters, &c. Three-story stone houses, finished same as above, First Street, near the Park. William Flannagan, builder, premises or 69 7th Av.

$100.00 and $200.00 Cash.
Queen Anne Houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses. WM. E. KAY, Builder, 46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

S. S. 7TH ST., NEAR PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Before buying examine the six 3 story and basement swell front dwelling now nearing completion; within 200 feet Prospect Park; small artistic houses, finely finished, yet at prices away below Park Slope standard. Apply premises. W. B. GREENMAN, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

150 FEET FROM PROSPECT PARK.
FIRST STREET
561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Five four-story tenements, cor. Canton and Tillary, all rented $240.00 monthly; equity $12,000. Bronx or Bensonhurst cottage preferred. Skelly, 45 East Houston, N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD.
Handsome detached 4-story double brick and stone apartment house in Stuyvesant section; rents, $3,780 per annum; price, $37,000; mortgage, $22,000; want an offer; might exchange. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

$750 cash; price, $5,900; splendid 3-story and cellar brownstone dwelling on Park Slope; adapted for one or two families; new plumbing, porcelain bath; new decorations; everything perfect throughout; open Sunday afternoons for your inspection. Apply 681 President St.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—SIXTH ST., NEAR Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; openwork plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises, JOHN A. BLISS, Builder.

SEVERAL CHOICE HOUSES, GREAT BARGAINS, ON PARK SLOPE AND ST. MARK'S DISTRICT; LOW PRICES TO QUICK BUYERS; TERMS TO SUIT. S. NOONAN, 75 6TH AV., COR. FLATBUSH AV.

$5,800 buys three-story and basement bay-window brick dwelling; full width; Quincy St., one block from elevated station; little cash required. RAY L. GODFREY, 22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Nine—New, brick, complete two-family dwellings; 25th Ward; Title Co. mortgage $3,500 each, 5%. Total equity $27,000. Might exchange whole or part for unincumbered country property.

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A GEM OF A HOUSE AT GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON

A beautiful Colonial house; 9 medium sized rooms; lovely decorations; cypress and oak trim; fine mantel and grate in main hall; combination lighting fixtures; hot air heating; porcelain lined bath, marble top basin; laundry tubs; butler's pantry; electric light; gas; fine City water; elegant porch. Lot, 100x101 feet.

$5,500—$550 IN CASH,

then $50 per month, covering Interest, Insurance, and Taxes.

Now ready for occupancy. Other houses to show you. Or will build to your order from your own plans or ours.

Take 14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s Trolley, or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Write or Call for Free Tickets.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,

1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Square.

To Let for Business Purposes.
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Exceptionally light New and Attractive Stores, Floors, Offices, Studios, Nos. 6 & 8 West 22d st. Situated in the Centre of the

Retail Dry Goods District

Rents reasonable. Possession Nov. 1. Apply to H. J. Sachs, Agent, 119 W. 23D.

WITH POSSESSION.
42 AND 44 BOND ST.
Attractive Building,
WITH POWER AND ELECTRICITY,
to lease for term of years.
APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
MORRIS B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

CORNER STORE ON 7TH AVE.

Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents,
1,663 Amsterdam Avenue.

N. E. Cor. 3d Ave. & 16th St.

One large, light loft or office to rent.
Fine building, with elevator and steam heat.
Inquire at the building, or office of
Clark estate, 2,381 Broadway.

705-707 3D AVE. STORES.

20x80 feet; immediate possession; plate glass fronts to second story; rent, $1,200; near 44th St.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Factory, plateglass front, 41x87; five-story and basement; high ceilings; long lease; Hoyt St., near Fulton. A. F., 286 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

105 East 17th St.—Small studios; skylight, heat, and gas; $15 and $18; also first floor desk room; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
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Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.
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CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Large furnished front and back parlor, with adjoining room; plenty of light; suitable for dentist or doctor. Apply 339 West 30th St.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

132 West 34th St., near Broadway.—Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

A top loft, with skylight, to let at 19 Beekman St.; also others. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Basement, 30x70, 27 Frankfort, near William; plenty light for storage or business; cheap rent.

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Stores and lofts to let. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

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OUR QUICK METHOD

of converting your real estate and business, no matter where located, into cash, SENT FREE on request. Send full particulars and price. Established 16 years.
Large List of Buyers. Write at Once.
ROBERT WARD R. E. CO.,
GARFIELD BUILDING,
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK CITY.

Wanted.—Farm of about 20 acres, cost about $3,000 or less, in exchange for 3-story and basement frame dwelling, Bedford Section. A. E., 553 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

Wanted—A house with garden in Morrisania; Boston Av. and corner preferred.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

I lease, rent, manage, sell, exchange Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements to make alterations for Italian tenants. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

Real Estate for Exchange.
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25 acres and buildings; 24 miles from city, in West Nyack, N. Y.; free and clear; to exchange for flat or tenement in Manhattan or Bronx. Owner, 854 East 158th St.

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Choice Cincinnati Office Building, opposite Post Office. A bargain. Address Davis, 2,441 7th Av., New York.

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52d ST., NEAR 5th AVE.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED.
Attractive house with dining-room extension; open plumbing; good order. (9253)
Further particulars,
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1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

To Rent—Pleasantly situated cottage in Wakefield, New York City, with modern conveniences, 25 minutes by R. R. to 42d St.; parlor dining room, four bedrooms, besides servants' rooms; possession immediately; rent to begin Nov. 1st. Apply to J. P. Cranford, Wakefield, N. Y. City, Borough of the Bronx.

46th St., near 8th Ave.

A very desirable three-story brownstone house, 11 rooms and bathroom; immediate possession; $1,400.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

51st St., near 5th Ave.

A large, four-story, high-stoop house; immediate possession; reasonable rent.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

46th St., 367 West.

3 STORIES, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE
Near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$750.—Cozy high-stoop stone-front, 18x50x100; just decorated; 131st St., near 5th Av. Keys No. 11 E., opposite.

Small modern brownstone house, west side, above Park, leased. Address Owner, 315 West 94th St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished Houses, Park Slope

We have a number of choice furnished houses, near main Park entrance, for rent; 11 to 16 rooms; rents, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished from $500 to $1,500. Call and inspect our lists.
L. PEACE & SON, 336 Flatbush Ave., op. 7th.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A GEM OF A HOUSE AT GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON

A beautiful Colonial house; 9 medium sized rooms; lovely decorations; cypress and oak trim; fine mantel and grate in main hall; combination lighting fixtures; hot air heating; porcelain lined bath, marble top basin; laundry tubs; butler's pantry; electric light; gas; fine City water; elegant porch. Lot, 100x101 feet.

$5,500—$550 IN CASH,

then $50 per month, covering Interest, Insurance, and Taxes.

Now ready for occupancy. Other houses to show you. Or will build to your order from your own plans or ours.

Take 14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s Trolley, or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Write or Call for Free Tickets.

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18-20 West 25th St.,

adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.

41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

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5th Ave. and 45th St.

Apartments of various sizes and single rooms, with bath, containing every modern comfort and convenience, for lease by the year, unfurnished. Long distance telephone in each apartment. Restaurant a la carte.

Rates and information may be obtained from
FRED'K V. WISHART, MANAGER,
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APARTMENT HOTEL,
17 EAST 11TH ST.,
Three Doors from 5th Ave.
OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBORHOOD.
New, Modern, and Exclusive.

Suites of one, two, three, and four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; meals a la carte or Table d'Hote. Telephone in each apartment, and every other convenience conducive to comfort. A number of single apartments arranged for bachelors. The cuisine is of the highest order and a distinguishing feature of the house. White service. References essential.

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New modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Just completed.

Conveniently and accessibly located in the most exclusive residential section of the city; magnificent appointments and decorations; every luxury and convenience has been installed to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious and exacting clientele. Most desirable suites of 1 to 6 large light rooms and bath. One elegant apartment suitable for physician's office.

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APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

THE BINGHAM,

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

THE BRUNSWICK.

Madison Av. Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; the best table d'hote dinner, 75c.; meals a la carte; rates to permanent guests. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

THE HIGHLAND, 91st St. & Lex. Av.—New Apartment Hotel. Family, transient. Rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly. Single room & board, $11. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $22. Meals, $7.50 & $8.75 weekly. Transient, $2.50 upward, daily. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $4.50. 100 vestibuled baths, use included. Suites furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping. Roof garden, Sun Parlor. Booklet.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL,

MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.,
overlooking Central Park and Reservoir,
NEW; STEEL CONSTRUCTED;
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Music Evenings.
Write for pamphlets and rates.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

113th to 114th St. and Lenox Av.—Suites of one to nine light rooms; furnished or unfurnished. H. J. McGUCKIN.

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56th ST., NEAR 5th AVE.

For rent, A large, elegantly furnished residence in perfect order; open plumbing; electric light, etc. By appointment. (9259)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

Desirable Furnished Houses.

FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEAR.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

71st St., between Park & Columbus.
Elegant American bas't residence.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

A complete list of all desirable Apartments in this most fashionable part of the city sent on application.

$1,900 NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section.
Just the place for a PHYSICIAN.

$360 THE NIAGARA,
N. W. cor. Park Av. and 87th St.—Charming Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; only one left; elevator.

$660 TO $720 THE AWOSTING,
S. W. cor. Lexington Av. and 94th St. Magnificent new apartment house; highest ground in the city; splendid suites of 6 rooms and bath; tiled floors and walls in bathrooms and kitchens; elevator; telephone, &c.

$840 THE PROSPECT HILL,
Madison Av., cor. 91st.
Corner Apartment of 7 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements and elevator service; large, light rooms; high ground and strictly residential neighborhood.

$900 THE STANLEY,
175 East 79th St.
8 rooms and bath; choice Apartment, large, light rooms; private neighborhood. Only one left.

$540 TO $780 THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA,
Madison Av., cor. 98th St.
New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.

$42 TO $55 NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST 89TH ST.
Splendid Apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; near 5th Av.; private neighborhood.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

THE ARBUTUS,

Handsome Apartment House.

West End Avenue and West 91st St.

AN APARTMENT FOR RENT.

This house is situated in one of the most select residential sections of the West Side, and desirable from every point of view. Has all modern conveniences, all rooms large, light and airy, its woodwork and decorations handsome, and is conveniently located. An inspection will be convincing.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Charles F. Shain, Superintendent, on premises.

THE ORMONDE,

The Ideal Apartment House.

Delightfully Located at

BROADWAY & WEST 70TH ST.

An Apartment for Rent.

This building is modern in every respect, absolutely fireproof, steam heated, electric lighted, and equipped with artificial refrigeration.
Its construction, room arrangement, decorations, management, &c., are above criticism.
For further particulars apply to J. P. Lennon, Manager, on premises.

THE HENRI,

246,248 West 128th St.
New and Modern Apartments.

SUITES OF {FOUR / FIVE / SIX / SEVEN} Rooms and Bath.

Mail Chutes, Elevator, and Telephone Service

Rents $420 to $720 Per Annum.

SHAW AND CO., AGENTS.
TEL. 239 HARLEM. 113 W. 125TH ST.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front,
113TH AND 114TH STS.
Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience;
Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.
Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
Apply on premises, or to
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)
149 Broadway ('Phone, 427—Cortlandt.)

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.
Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents $1,000 to $4,500.
JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

Brand New and Very Select.
75 Lexington Ave.,
NEAR 26TH ST.,
3 rooms, bath, steam heat and hot water; attendance;
RENT, $40.
R. H. E. ELLIOTT, 62 WILLIAM ST.

The BROADWAY

S. W. Cor. 40th St.

Attractive apartments, large rooms, with attendance. Southern exposure. (9241)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

"THE LOHENGRIN,"

Madison Av., S. W. corner 125th St. Convenient to all railroads; every modern improvement; complete service; seven large, light, handsomely decorated rooms and bath, $600 to $720. Superintendent or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 East 125th St.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,

417, 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few left of the beautiful seven-room and bath apartments; every improvement; elevator; telephone; only $65. Apply on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $30.00 to $30.00.
PAUL B. FUGH, Owner.

A.—200 East 68th St., corner 3d Av.; apartments of four large rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $23; station of the electric elevated road at 67th St.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., n'r 86th St.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St., steam-heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rent $20 to $25.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., n'r 86th St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT
61 E. 86th St. Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $25.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EUCLID HALL

85th St. BROADWAY 86th St.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT

The apartments in this building were designed to replace the comforts and roominess of a country house.

The private halls and entertaining rooms are more spacious than in the average country residence, and the chambers and domestic arrangements are calculated to appeal to families accustomed to living in roomy private houses.

SOME CHOICE SUITES OF 9, 10 AND 12 ROOMS

Underground railway station at Eighty-sixth street corner. Work on this part of the road is practically completed and the street has been repaved in front of this property.

Open for inspection at all hours. Telephone, 2262 Riverside.

THE HIGHLANDS,

91ST STREET AND LEXINGTON AVE.,
New Apartment Hotel.
100 vestibuled bathrooms. Family and transient comfort, repose, elegance; domestic happiness without servant problem; every known modern convenience; parlor and bedroom, board for 2, $22.00 weekly; single room and board, $11 weekly; rooms, furnished, $3.50, $5.25, $7.00, and $10.00 weekly; transient room, board and meals, $2.50 daily; parlor and bedroom, meals for 2, $4.50; all above rates include privileges of baths; American and European plans.

Roof garden and sun parlor; suites furnished and unfurnished, 2 to 10 rooms; housekeeping or hotel service; apartment long-distance telephones; booklet on request.

The ALAMO

55 EAST 93D STREET,
Directly off Madison Ave.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 unusually light, airy rooms equipped with the very latest modern improvements, including livaried hall service and elevator. Extremely choice location.

RENTS { 3 rooms, $40 / 5 " 50 / 6 " 65 / 12 " 125

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 92d St.
CHOICEST APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK;
southern exposure; large rooms; suites 12 and 11 rooms; three and two baths; servants' elevator and stairs.
RENTS $2,600 to $3,000.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE GANOGA,

35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.
Apartments of one room and bath, two rooms and bath; three rooms and two baths; unfurnished; private telephone; electric light; gas logs; all night elevator; full hotel service; excellent restaurant, exclusively for guests, both table d'hote and a la carte; descriptive booklets on request.

THE HUDSON,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; separate elevator and stairs for servants.
RENTS $800 to $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

66 EAST 77TH STREET

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
with the latest modern appointments; every room light.
ALSO ONE 14-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENTS, $50.00 TO $65.00.
CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

The Cambridge & Oxford,

Corner 124th St. and Madison Av., facing beautiful Mount Morris Park; three left; six rooms and bath $600, seven rooms $900, and eight rooms $840. All-night service. Every modern convenience. Superintendent or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westefly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

39½ Washington Square, Overlooking Square.—Seven rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, $75.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS,

137 WEST 110TH ST.
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
FACING CENTRAL PARK,
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths { $70 to $75.
8 rooms and bath { $75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

THE CHATILLION,

Corner Riverside Drive and 94th St.

A situation affording a superb panoramic view of the Hudson—away from the noise of traffic and street cars.

7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and bath, all exceptionally large. Electric elevator; long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths; laundry and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Rent, $1,800 to $3,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agts.,
Columbus Ave., Corner 81st St.
Tel., 109 Riverside. Tel., 3,307 Riverside.

JAMES J. ETCHINGHAM,

12 WEST 65TH ST.—Near Central Park; eight rooms, bath, all improvements; private hall.
75 WEST 68TH ST.—Seven rooms, bath; single Flat; all modern; private house block; reasonable.
208 COLUMBUS AV.—Seven rooms; private hall; steam, hot water, &c.; one flight, $35; others.
13 WEST 64TH ST.—Six rooms, bath, steam, hot water; convenient all cars; $27 to $33.
124 WEST 63D ST.—Six rooms, bath; floor; near Columbus Av. $24.
18 WEST 64TH ST.—Near Park and Empire Square; four rooms, bath; hot water; $18-$19.
847 COLUMBUS AV.—Five rooms, bath; well kept house; floor; $18.
320 WEST 36TH ST.—Five rooms, bath, all improvements, $20.

JAMES J. ETCHINGHAM,
1,962 Broadway, at 66th St., or janitor.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

477 West 140th St.,
476 West 141st St.

Corner Apartments, 5 and 6 all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights, uniformed service; magnificent view of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
RENTS, $37.50 TO $47.50.
Apply on premises, or to
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 144TH ST.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House,
1,078 Madison Ave.
One Apartment on a floor.
In construction and appointments cannot be excelled on the Avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.
Rents $1,800 to $2,500.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 118th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

THE CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Cor. 120th St.
New high-class apartments.
SUITES 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Single flat of 7 large rooms and bath, at 522 Hudson St., near 10th St.; $36 monthly. Agent, 31 Nassau St., Room 613.

Beautiful corner apartment, six large rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water; parquet floors, $50. Lexington Av., corner 50th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Looking for an Apartment?

Want it in the centre of the city? Within walking distance of the hotels and theatres?

Well, walk two blocks east of the Savoy Hotel on Fifty-ninth Street and you'll find it in the new

ANTOINETTES,

the modern and exclusive combination apartment house and hotel. The buildings front on three streets—Park Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifty-eighth Street.

Investigate and you will find five new fire-proof buildings, finished and equipped with the very latest devices and laid out in housekeeping suites of seven and eight rooms and baths, and hotel apartments of from one to seven rooms and bath.

A first-class restaurant in the Fifty-ninth Street wing runs through to Fifty-eighth Street, where the service is of the best the market affords, European or American plan. Then, too, if you occupy a housekeeping apartment and the cook leaves, you need not worry.

The best part, however, is the rent: From $300 to $2,000, to fit all purses.

There is liveried hall attendance, of course, and day and night elevator service in each house. Better take a look. If you can't come, we'll send you booklet.

HERTER REALTY CO. (on premises).

ST. NICHOLAS COURT

St. Nicholas Avenue At 147th Street.
Through to Edgecombe Avenue and facing Colonial Park. Superb view of the upper part of the city.

ST. JAMES COURT,

N. W. cor. 143d St. and 7th Ave.

EARL'S COURT,

141st St. and Lenox Ave.

The attractive suites are arranged in four, six and seven unusually light rooms and tiled bath, with every device and convenience known to modern architecture.
All-night elevator service and uniformed attendants.

Rents Range from $28 to $60.

Booklet and further information of superintendent on premises, or
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1603 AMSTERDAM AVE., (Telephone 168 Highbridge.)

"LOWELL"—"EMERSON"

ADJOINING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
Amsterdam Ave., 120th and 121st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200—7 Rooms and Bath, $800 to $950
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $400 to $500.
Absolutely fireproof. All improvements. Electric Light. Elevators. Cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.

TO ACCOMMODATE COLUMBIA STUDENTS WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
APARTMENTS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
1224 Amsterdam Ave., Bet. 120th St. and 121st St.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. **Rents, $30 to $50.**
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

GREYSTONE,

304 WEST 99TH ST.
(Eight elegant outside rooms.)
Elevator; shower baths.)
MODERATE RENTS.

203-209 West 81st St.

(7 and 8 rooms.)
Entirely modern; restricted to small families.
RENTS $600 TO $660.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7th Av., at 116th St.

The Fifth Avenue

Southeast Corner
Fifth Av. & 85th St.
ONE HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE; NEW PARQUET FLOOR THROUGHOUT; HANDSOMELY DECORATED; RENTAL, $1,200; VERY DESIRABLE FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST; SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street,
opposite Manhattan Square.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice housekeeping apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.
Handsome apartment, suitable for a doctor.
Also non-housekeeping apartments of two, three, and four rooms and bath; room attendance.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

AMSTERDAM, ST. NICHOLAS,

northwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 159th St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Desirable corner Apartments, all outside rooms, five and six, with bath; steam heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; highest elevation in city; overlooking Hudson and East Rivers; rents $35 to $45 per month. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,

113 West 40th St.
BACHELOR APARTMENT.
One bright apartment left. Two rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of Clark Estate, 2,381 Broadway.

THE RICHLAND,

58, 60 East 94th St., off Madison Av.
Elevator Apartments; six, seven rooms; all modern improvements; new building; $480 to $780 per year; premises.
I. RANDOLPH JACOBS & CO.,
1,411 Madison Av., 98th St.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Fifth Avenue Apartments.—Six light rooms; bath; steam heated; on second and third floors; $35 and $45 monthly. Apply Janitor, 1 West 115th St.

Apartments of 3 and 7 rooms; every modern improvement; very reasonable rents.
RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway.

143-145 West Fourth Street, near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms; also basement; references required.

THE HENRY JAMES.

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive, Superintendent. Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

COLUMBIA COURT

Riverside and 115th Street,
overlooking the Drive and River;
7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; up-to-date in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c.
Descriptive book on application.
Rents, $1,300 and upward.
Superintendent on premises every day.
PORTER & CO., AGENTS
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

12 West 18th St.—Apartment, fire-proof, unfurnished, to let, immediately. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Central Park West, 468, corner 107th St.—Flats; seven rooms, bath; all improvements; $35.

Brooklyn.

ONE MONTH FREE.

PARK SLOPE APARTMENTS, $15 to $33
5 to 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
JNO. S. MACGILLIVARY,
311 7TH AVE., BROOKLYN.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Murray Hill.—Furnished flat; all conveniences; rent, $50; references required. Jacquin, 432 5th Av., N. Y. City.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

St. Nicholas Av., 107, Near 118th St.—Elegant single, heated, first flat; 7 large, light, heated rooms; bath, hot water supply; $32; worth $40. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

118th St., 447 East.—Top floor; six light rooms, bath; no shafts; only $21; house kept first class.

60 East 96th St., Carnegie Hill.—Single flats, seven and bath; steam heat; $35, $45.

Long Island Property to Let.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.

For rent, handsome house, stable; 3 Acres; perfect condition; three baths; pure water; gas, telephone, schools, golf, casino; surroundings very attractive

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

An Officer's Loss of His Horse at the First Battle of Bull Run.

I am glad that the glitter of gold nuggets up in Lumpkin County did not blind Col. Estill's eyes to the other richer mines that Col. W. P Price, my dear old friend, has been working for years and years under every variety of discouragements. Shut in from the outside world, up in the mountains, this cultured gentleman and patriotic citizen and gallant soldier has given his life to the uplifting of his people through a thorough literary, scientific, mechanical, agricultural, and military education. I can bear witness that even the State University has not been able to compete with the Dahlonega College in military training and real character building. The purest and richest gold in Lumpkin County has been "mind" in the splendid college that Col. Price has so long and so faithfully upheld. Its graduates have been, as a rule, noble young men and women who have gone out into the world to do good service for the State or Nation or community. One of Col. Price's sons went into the United States Army—First Lieut. S. L. Price of the Fourteenth Infantry—who has made a splendid record in the service.

For many years I knew Col. Price, after his retirement from Congress, and we became the best of friends, for I found him a true, cultured gentleman, with a heart as pure as the gold nuggets from the Lumpkin mines. Imagine my surprise, then, when I accidentally discovered that he commanded the battery or company that shot my horse from under me at Bull Run and nearly killed me. We were riding on the railroad train one day when our conversation drifted to that first great battle of the civil war, and it resulted in the discovery that I have referred to above. I had ordered Gen. Keyes to move his brigade, under cover of the top of the hill, around the rear of the Georgia troops, and as soon as I had attended to some other matters I followed. While crossing the stream, just before I reached the Confederate side, the volley came that swept my horse from under me. Having been critically wounded at Blackburn's Ford three days before, I was unable to walk when put in my saddle that morning, but when my horse went down I had to do the best I could, still I never got to be a real "bull-runner." In our conversation I asked Col. Price if he had any horses, and he replied, "Yes, we've one family horse." Then I said, "Well, I think I'll come and get that horse in place of the one you killed." The Colonel's little son—now Lieut. Price, I think—when they got home told his mother all about it, and added, somewhat bravely: "Mamma, if that Yankee soldier ever comes up here after our horse somebody is going to get hurt." But I never got there, because the promised railroad was never built.—Sidney Herbert in The Savannah (Ga.) News.

BACK TO THEIR OLD HOMES.

Southern Californians Pleased by Reduced Fares to This Section.

The railroad companies have, indeed, filled a "long-felt want" in their arrangement for low-rate excursions to the East. This is the first time such tours have been offered systematically. Low special rates have from time to time been made for excursions to expositions and association gatherings, but the plan now proposed is far-reaching. If the experiment proves to be as successful as appearances indicate, the Eastern tours will be an important feature in transcontinental travel.

The great mass of our Southern California population is of Eastern nativity. In a majority of families there are tender recollections of the old home far away, and there is a natural yearning to see it, and to meet such relatives and friends as may still be thereabout. The cost of the long journey, however, has hitherto been a formidable obstacle to such a visit, at least with a large percentage of our people. The innovation now announced by the railway companies will remove that obstacle in great measure, and hundreds of Southern Californians will embrace the opportunity to see once more the dear old homes of other days.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

California Raisins.

"In two years' time California will produce enough raisins to supply the entire country and to send a great many hundreds of pounds out of the country," said Mr. F. C. Lutz of Los Angeles. "The development of the cultivation of the raisin grape in California has been slow, but it has been sure. In the past few years the industry of raising and picking this particular variety of grape has grown to enormous proportions. Heretofore this country has had to depend on Europe for the best raisins, and consequently the price has been high. A number of years ago the experiment of raising the grape in California was begun. It did not prove to be the success its promoters had anticipated, but the more enthusiastic of them kept at their task, and finally produced a grape that would thrive in the California climate. The fruit has been experimented with in various forms until at last a good marketable product has been developed. Within the next two years we will be shipping packed raisins to Europe, of better quality, larger, firmer, and of a more delicious flavor than the best imported articles."—Washington Post.

Extravagance of a Beginner.

Old Stager—I see this is your first campaign.

Candidate—It is. How did you guess it?

Old Stager—You are distributing real Havana cigars.—Chicago Tribune.

For Sale.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

BOOK SALE.
Encyclopedias Britannica, Appleton's, Johnson's, Gift books, finely bound sets, at prices never heard of before. Open evenings.
LOVERING'S, 823 BROADWAY.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

COAL.
U. K. Anthracite, also Steam Coal, for sale; shipped or shipping. Apply Colby & Co., No. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3196 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriter, Remington, Smith Premier, and Long Carriage Oliver; good and cheap. Address Sell Out, Box 144 Times.

For Sale.

GIANT SUVIO
THE
Best and Cheapest Gas Heater on Earth

IT IS DOING ADMIRABLY. Will pay you to travel 100 miles to find out all about it. Constructed specially to warm Stores, Flats, Shops, Lofts, Halls, etc., etc. Fits on your present common gas jet. Gas consumed, one-half a cent per hour. Absolutely odorless, pure, radiant heat. No heater in existence can substitute the SUVIO DEVICE.

Giant Suvio Heating and Cooking, $2.25; Heating, only $2.00. Suvio, large size, $1.50; small, $1.25.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Sold all over the country or direct from
SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1079 3d Ave., near 64th St.
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.
Sent Anywhere. Tel. 935B 79th. Open Evenings. Money refunded within 24 hours if not satisfactory. AVOID SUBSTITUTES; use SUVIO Gas Heater.
BROOKLYN BRANCHES:
Joseph H. Bauland Co. H. Batterman.

$1 EDISON $1 PHONOGRAPHS

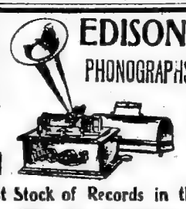

Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Reliable service; remodeled Remingtons, Smiths, $35; best rentals; expert repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to FISHKILL (returning in the evening) OTIS INCLINE R'y to summit of highest mountain in the HIGHLANDS, Grand View, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on STEAMER and AT NEW MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M. EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. ROUND TRIP TO SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and RETURN 75 CENTS.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

East Orange.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
THE ALVORD
18 South Clinton St., 4 minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Only 40 minutes from New York. A high-grade modern family hotel. Suites with private baths. Liberal management. Reasonable rates. Open all the year.
F. B. ALVORD, Prop.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW YORK.

Rockland County.

TUXEDO HALL.
Every modern comfort and convenience.
Fine drives, fine shooting, beautiful scenery. Box 38 Suffern, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The New Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass. —Delightfully situated among the hills of Eastern Massachusetts. Air pure and invigorating. Equipped for the reception of patients suffering with nervous diseases. Quiet, refined, homelike retreat. Beautiful drives; sun parlors; delightful environment. Terms, thirty to fifty dollars per week, according to treatment. The best place in New England for persons seeking health and rest. Number of patients limited. Address the Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.

"THE BERKSHIRE INN."
For September and October sojourn; matchless foliage and drives; golf, tennis, shooting; open fires; steam. Booklets.
The Court Inn, Dec. 1st to May 1st, Camden, S. C.
Caleb Ticknor & Son, Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Fall resort; Montanesca, Pocono Mountain, and Swiftwater Hotels; booklets.

Watches and Jewelry.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, remodeled 126 West 23d St.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Billiards.

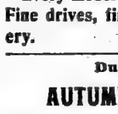

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred Japanese spaniel puppies, strong and healthy, beautifully marked; prize stock. Apply 308 East 15th St.

Business Opportunities.

CROWE
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Telephone 3609 John.
Businesses of All Kinds Sold, City or Country.

$6,500 buys saloon, free and clear; water front; opposite steamers; selling 60 halves weekly; lease 10 years; rent, only $900; with rooms. Crowe, World Building.

Cigar store and barber shop, $1,500; day trade; elegantly equipped, doing fine trade; investigate, Crowe, World Building.

$16,000—Hotel and saloon, 35 rooms; lease 10 years; vicinity 125th St., 8th Av. Crowe, World Building.

Grocery, 3d Av.; receipts $2,000 monthly; established 9 years; owner retiring; great opportunity. Crowe, World Building.

Road House, Long Island; stable and sheds; receipts $200 weekly; all-year-round place. Crowe, World Building.

$2,200—Old-established millinery business in live Jersey town; select trade year round; opportunity. Crowe, World Building.

$5,000—Hotel, bar, and restaurant; 27 furnished rooms; 5 parlors; every improvement; finest trade. Crowe, World Building.

Furnished-room house, $1,000; 18 rooms; always filled; centrally located; others at bargains. Apply Crowe, World Building.

Confectionery, $800; double window store; great thoroughfare; receipts, $100 weekly; rent, $50; elegant fixtures. Crowe, World Building.

Saloon, $1,800; heart of produce district; receipts over $40 daily; sickness compels sale. Apply Crowe, World Building.

Boarding stable, 18 stalls; livery, boarding, and trucking; profit, $300 monthly; investigation invited. Crowe, World Building.

Restaurant, $800; receipts, $40 daily; no opposition; sickness compels sale. Bargain. Crowe, World Building.

An Opportunity for a Good Man.—Write for plan and booklet explaining how we place high-grade executive and technical men in positions as Managers, Secretaries, Treasurers, Superintendents, Expert Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Representatives for Insurance Companies, Traveling Salesmen, and Solicitors for best business houses in the country. Registration for business men, high-grade only. The Hapgood Bureau, 256 Broadway, New York.

A GREAT INVENTION; WILL SELL PART OF PATENT. WM. MARSCH, 2,712 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, EAST N. Y.

Corporations desiring additional capital, $30,000 to $100,000, without endangering control or increasing capital or other indebtedness by mortgage or otherwise are invited to apply to Hale & Kimball, Room 809, 116 Nassau.

$2,000 invested in wholesale tea and coffee business, with a salesman having an old established, strictly cash trade, and who is connected with a large wholesale house, we can easily make a profit of over $200 weekly. Established, Box 195 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

Automobiles.—New company for manufacturing, protected by patents; opportunity for small investment; shares, $10; now $5; send for prospectus. Address Standard Motor-Vehicle Co., R. 621-623, 150 Nassau St., New York.

A.—Have an A1 factory, and established trade throughout the country, yielding large profits; will consider a partnership proposition from reliable man having $25,000 to $50,000 cash available. J., Box 126 Times.

Fully equipped factory in Connecticut, no debts, needs $15,000 working capital, together with services of competent head mechanic. Address or inquire A. H. P., Room 1,603, No. 150 Nassau St.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Responsible men with $100 to $500 to buy patented article, ready seller; can obtain sole selling agency for large city in the East or West. Call or address F. W. Sparks, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Remington Typewriter, No. 6, $60; Remington No. 2, $25; Franklin, $15; Smith Premier, $40; carbon paper, $1.25; 100 ribbons, 35c; paper, 65c. ream. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

$100,000 PROFIT.
Wanted—An associate with $5,000 cash to acquire land and incorporate company; no risk. Wilcox, 531 Broadway.

I want to buy some kind of business and a residence, (not connected;) what have you to offer? Give full description and price. A. M. Barron, Station 12, South Bend, Indiana.

1,000 pencils, your advertisement on each, $7; gross $1.50; never thrown away; samples mailed 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205 Postal Telegraph Bldg., 235 Broadway.

Wanted to buy, all or part of a well-established machine works or manufacturing company. Address Mechanical Engineer, 1,152 Myrtle Av., advertising office, Brooklyn.

Druggist's Opportunity—Store for sale, fine family neighborhood; good reasons; terms to suit purchaser. Druggist, Box 118 Times.

Printing.—Fine work, low prices; 1,000 cards, 75c., 5,000 lots; everything in proportion; quick service; get estimate. Call Press, 47 West 13th St.

Drug store wanted in prosperous Ridgewood, N. J., on best block; corner store. Hanks, 243 Broadway.

Department store in growing Ridgewood, N. J.; store being built on best block. Hanks, 243 Broadway.

Market.—Great opportunity, in progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; finished to suit, if taken now. Hanks, 243 Broadway.

Grocery store opening in progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; large store, best block. Hanks, 243 Broadway.

Handsome store; good chance; live town, progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; finished to suit. Hanks, 243 Broadway.

Furniture Store—None there now; chance in progressive Ridgewood, N. J.; double store. Hanks, 243 Broadway.

Business opportunities in progressive, up-to-date Ridgewood, N. J.; trading population, 5,000!!! Hanks, 243 Broadway.

To increase business use our method fac simile typewritten letters; they are perfect. Philip Weiss Co., 18 Spruce.

Burchill & Co., 210 8th Av., near 21st St., offers good-paying furnished room and boarding houses, 12th to 79th; easy terms.

20-room house, W. 21st; income $154 weekly; must sell; thorough investigation. Burchill, 210 8th Av.

20-room house, W. 14th; long established; full; leaving city; must sell. Burchill, 210 8th Av.

18-room house, W. 19th, near 8th Av.; rent $79; price $800; lease; easy terms. Burchill.

Bird and Pet Store.—Must be sold at once; established 30 years; good reason for selling; no cards. Holle, 246 Grand St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented, sold lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriting Co., 265 Broadway.

Up-to-date restaurant, 15 years established; big thoroughfare; good business; rare opportunity. 106 West 42d St., Park Restaurant.

Wanted.—$25,000 sixty days; to underwrite $500,000 company that will earn $400,000 yearly. Dunbar, Box 213 Times.

Newly appointed, first-class furnished room house, high stoop and garden; price reasonable. 437 West 24th St.

Well-furnished boarding house; desirable location; near "L" station and all cars. Address I Box 170 Times.

Partner, man or woman, with small capital; fully secured; business established years. 97 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

No. 6 Remington typewriter, almost new and in perfect order, $45, with tin cover. 38 Warrent St.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 308.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Pianos

Don't Delay.
If interested in this proposition, inspect this instrument immediately. We've delivered more Harmony Pianos than we ever had any idea we would.
The Harmony Piano,
Including Stool and Cover, for $175, on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, is an offer no one who wants a piano can afford to miss.
Do Not Be Fooled
into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.
Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickled, fitted with automatic, self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.
Our Ten Years' Guarantee
Inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.
UPRIGHT (taken in trade).....$87
UPRIGHT (slightly used).....125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.
UPRIGHT (celebrated maker).....135
UPRIGHT (concert used).....225
JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.
FINE SQUARE.....45
UPRIGHT (good maker).....100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.
UPRIGHT.....90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months).....135
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

THE **JACOB DOLL PIANO**
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

PIANOS TO RENT.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS
AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (18th st.)

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
$20, beautiful rosewood; upright, $35; mahogany upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.
$95, magnificent Colonial upright; $115, Gilbert mahogany; $105, boudoir upright; Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Cabinet Grand mahogany upright; latest improvements; must sell. Residence, 151 East 83d St., near Lexington Av.
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E., 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the Institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Auction Sales.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, afternoons and evenings, week Oct. 6, oil paintings, engravings, &c., 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Wanted.

GOLD COINS $1.50 paid for gold dollars; gold quarters, 75c.; gold halves, $1; book prices paid 10c. LOW, 257 4th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references, Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16th St., 138 East, near Union Square.—Desirable large front room; suitable for two persons, with board.

19th St., 100 East.—Desirable second floor front hall room; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests accommodated.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

29th St., 13 East.—Large and small rooms for Winter season; baths, steam heat; electric lights; references.

45th St., 221 West, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; gentlemen only; American family; references.

46th St., 157-159 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; parlor dining room; table guests; reference.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome, large rooms, singly or en suite; with private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautiful front room, with large dressing room attached; parlor dining room; excellent table and service; telephone and messenger calls; reference.

80TH ST. 144 WEST.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS; PARLOR DINING ROOM.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large, handsome rooms; excellent table; house and appointments first-class; references.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST.
Desirable rooms; references exchanged; telephone.

126th St., 136 West.—Elegant furnished room in private Jewish boarding house; highest references furnished.

126th St., 10 West.—Two very desirable large rooms, with superior board and appointments; references.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

Attractive rooms, private bath optional; homelike surroundings; table and appointments first-class; references. 168 East 72d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 239.
Corner 84th St.—Very choicest location in the city; handsomely furnished; my attractive suites or single rooms; hotel conveniences; parlor dining rooms; high class.

Hotel Arlington, 273 West 38th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, suites; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SEPARATE TABLES; TELEPHONE; GOOD STUDIO, NORTH LIGHT; REFERENCE.

Lexington Av., 446, near 44th St.—American family have handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with board; every convenience; reasonable; central location; also large back parlor.

Lexington Av., 962, Near 70th St.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; American; telephone.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Two or three persons will be received in small private family in elegant home, near 86th and West End. Gardner, 1,409 Broadway, up stairs.

Brooklyn.

Montague Terrace, 5, Brooklyn.—Convenient to Wall St., all trolleys, L roads; elegant private house; river view; superior table; reference.

South Oxford St., 25.—Desirable newly furnished rooms throughout, with board; table boarders accommodated.

Board Wanted.

A gentleman and wife, in cultivated society, propose to close their country home and abide in this city for three months or more; they fall to find "life's warmest comforts at an inn," however famous; are skeptical as to boarding houses, and believe it not impossible that some small refined private family would receive them as welcome guests, assigning them one or two sunny rooms and accompanying conveniences, together with seats at the family table; in return for which suitable compensation would be made; satisfactory references would be supplied as to financial and social standing. Address Professional, Box 161 Times Office.

Country Board.

New Rochelle.—Superior accommodations for one adult in private family. Winter, 4 Neptune Av.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

4th St., 210 West.—Newly furnished front room; bath, gas, elevator, steam heat; reasonable; Apartment 14.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room, handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; fourth floor.

12th St., 128 West.—Large, comfortable rooms, two communicating; all conveniences; first-class table.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat; closets; $8.

21st St., 18 West.—Desirable second and third story front, with private baths; also top floor front.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; private bath; other rooms; board optional; references.

38th St., 13 West.—Suite of two rooms, new, private bath; gentlemen only; reference; $12 week.

43d St., 230 West.—Large room, parlor floor, running water; large room, bath, adjoining; private house.

43d St., 13 East., (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room, with private bath.

45th St., 64 West.—Large furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; all improvements.

46th St., 160 East.—Large, bright, furnished rooms in private house, $5; gentlemen or business couples.

47th St., 131 East.—Large, well furnished room, dressing room adjoining; also smaller room, for two gentlemen.

47th St., 152 East.—Comfortably furnished double rooms, all conveniences; also hall room; terms very moderate.

47th St., 164 West.—Bright, sunny room; running water; for two or three gentlemen; conveniences; board optional.

48th St., 150 East.—Pleasant first floor rooms for gentlemen; private family; bath; references; ring doctor's bell.

56th St., 63 West.—Entire second floor; parquet flooring; also hall rooms; for gentlemen only; references exchanged.

64th St., 44 East.—A commodious, well-furnished room; strictly private house; references essential; breakfast optional.

64th St., 151 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or double; exra large wardrobes.

76th St., 158 West.—Beautiful sunny rooms, singly or en suite; newly furnished and decorated; dressing rooms and lavatories; tiled bath; telephone; private family; gentlemen.

78th St., 210 West.—Large sunny second-story room, with dressing room; private house; gentlemen; references.

82d St., 129 West.—Large front room, southern exposure, second floor; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen.

86th St., 317 West.—Handsome second-floor single, en suite; private bath; dressing rooms; near Riverside; breakfasts.

123d St., 155 West.—Attractive room; ample closets; adjoining exceptional bath; American adult family; desirable, accessible neighborhood; dainty light breakfast; superior accommodation; worthy investigation. Duddrudge.

123d St., 148 West.—Parlor floor, running water, all conveniences, for couple or doctor; private house; reference.

123d St., 201 West, (Private House.)—Nicely furnished rooms, with all conveniences; very reasonable.

133d St., 221 West.—Large room, wardrobe, with private family; conveniences; reasonable; lady only. Collins.

Bright, sunny room in apartment. Barbour, 59 West 76th St.

Downtown business men who are tired hanging on car straps every morning and evening, will find. The Hotel Raleigh, 663 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter months; single rooms, steam heated, $4, $5, $6 per week.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 478 (46th.)—High-class, select house; newly decorated; appointments perfect; home comforts; references required.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; large, small rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Park Av., 1,027.—Large, well-furnished room; second floor; bath adjoining; private family.

Parlor, bedroom, and bath, steam heat; convenient west side elevated; modern building. 417 Manhattan Av. Webb.

Two large rooms, bath, (entire floor,) private house, near 72d St. "L"; gentlemen; $60 monthly; breakfast in room if desired. W. L., Box 85, 1,314 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

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Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.
We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.
Transient families accommodated.
Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
Rooms $1 Per Day Upward.
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EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

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BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction, Absolutely Fireproof.
Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.
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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, require first class jewelers on general repair work. Apply to Superintendent.

Men, $5, $7, England; $10 Germany; $25 South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Pressmen wanted by McClure's Magazine. 141 East 25th St.

Printers.—Wanted, first-class cylinder pressman ($22) and cylinder feeder, ($13;) nine hours; steady employment; open office. Gibb Bros. & Moran, 45 Rose St.

Ten young men wanted to join a small select company in a New York regiment; uniform free. Manhattan, 96 Christopher St.

Two first-class men, belonging to societies; evenings; salary or commission. Reference, 233 1st Av.

Wanted—Competent, experienced real estate examiner and conveyancer; must be familiar with New York City titles; active, energetic, and capable of taking charge of closing; one having also some experience in actual litigation preferred; adequate salary and permanent employment. Address, stating fully, age, experience, references, and salary desired, Real Property, T Box 166 Times Office.

Wanted—Agency manager publishing house, rapid, interesting correspondent, use modern office methods, have executive ability, able to plan, experience in field; energy, hard work necessary; good pay and permanency if successful; no routine drone wanted. Full particulars to Confidential, Box 32, Station D.

Wanted—Intelligent boy

FRENCH LECTURER HERE

Prof. Martin of the University of Paris on La Lorraine.

To Lecture Under the Auspices of the "Federation de l'Alliance Francaise" —Pianist Pugno and Fanchon Thompson Arrive.

Among the passengers on the French Line steamship La Lorraine, which arrived here yesterday, was Prof. Germain Martin, head of the Law Faculty at the University of Paris. Prof. Martin, who is an authority on literature, law, French history, and social economy, comes to this country for a three months' lecturing tour, which he is to undertake under the auspices of the "Federation de l'Alliance Francaise," the Franco-American educational society, recently organized, mainly through the efforts of James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. M. Martin is the first of a number of French lecturers to be brought to this country by the Alliance. M. Martin was met at the French Line pier by L. V. Gofflot, Secretary of the Alliance Francaise.

"This is my first visit to your country," he said, "and I am very pleased to be here. It is a little too early for me to tell you what I think of America, but I enjoyed the sail up your beautiful harbor immensely. The broad expanse of water in the bay impressed me with the larger conditions that we foreigners naturally associate with America. The tall buildings, which line the water front, went to further emphasize that impression and proved to me that you have enterprise to fit in the general scheme of things American. We have nothing like that in Paris."

Almost the first question asked by M. Martin upon landing had reference to the health of President Roosevelt. When told that the President was making favorable progress toward complete recovery he expressed himself as much gratified, and added that the President's illness had been followed with much sympathetic interest by the people and press of France.

"We love and admire your President," he said. "To the French people President Roosevelt is the 'beau ideal' of the true American."

M. Martin said that the rapid forward strides made by the United States, especially of recent years, in the realms of industry and trade had compelled attention and admiration in the Old World. That the leading financiers of France were thoroughly alive to the efficacy of American business methods had been amply demonstrated, he said, by the fact that when recently the idea was conceived of establishing a national school of finance in France, a delegation had first been sent to this country to get points on American ways of doing business.

On French literature, art, and the drama Prof. Martin commented at some length.

"French literature is passing through a period of transition," he said. "New influences have been felt, emanating from the realm of science, from recent discoveries, and from new political and social conditions which have arisen. Scientific methods applied to literature had come pretty near creating a new school of realism in France, as evidenced, for instance, by the later works of M. Zola. But with all this there is a distinct reaction setting toward the old romantic school of writing, and many recent novels which have become popular are of that type.

"Where this is going to lead to it would be impossible to predict at present. This is a moment of evolution. Besides these main currents, there are lesser eddies forging to the surface in recent writings and setting in different directions. These may be the harbingers of a new Renaissance in French literature and art. Paths hitherto untrodden are being entered, and it can safely be said that not since the close of the sixteenth century or the beginning of the seventeenth has French literature presented such a variety of phases as to-day."

These currents in literature, Prof. Martin said, were paralleled by similar tendencies in the French drama and in French art. In the salon and at every exhibition of paintings, he said, the "nouveau art" and the old school of painting were almost equally well represented.

Prof. Martin will deliver his first lecture in this city next Wednesday evening in the Concert Hall at Carnegie Hall. His curriculum of letters includes eighteen distinct topics, all related to one main topics, "French Genius at Work Through the Ages." The first three lectures are on historical subjects, one of these being "Joan of Arc and Her Times." Several lectures deal with architecture, others with finance, including one on "Tradesmen and Merchants During the Middle Ages," and another on "Napoleon I., the Financier, and the Foundation of the Bank of France." The others are devoted to a variety of subjects within the realm of history, literature, art, the drama, and social economy. M. Martin will deliver his lectures in French.

While in this city the French savant will give three lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education. There will be five. He will also lecture at Columbia and Harvard, and possibly some other American universities.

Another passenger on the French liner was Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who has come to tour New England. His first concert will be given in Boston on Oct. 15, with the assistance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He will give a concert later at Carnegie Hall in this city, assisted by Walter Damrosch. Miss Fanchon Thompson, whose latest appearance in this country was with the Castle Square Opera Company, was also a passenger on La Lorraine.

Other passengers were M. J. P. Pioda, Minister to the United States from Switzerland; Vicomte de la Veur, First Secretary of the French Legation at the City of Mexico; M. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce in this city, and Deputy Commissioner of Docks Jackson Wallace.

12TH REGIMENT'S INCREASE.

Its Membership Is Nearly Equal to That of the Seventh — Col. Dyer's Appointments.

Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has appointed Capt. S. S. Stebbins of Company C, the well-known rifle shot, as Acting Inspector of Small-Arms Practice on his staff, and the appointment, it is understood, is to be made permanent after the resignation of Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, who will leave the regiment on the completion of his five years' service. Both officers served in the Twelfth New York Volunteers during the war with Spain. Col. Dyer has also appointed First Sergt. John Corrie of Company C, another prominent rifle shot, Ordnance Sergeant of the regiment.

During the past six months the regiment has made a net gain of 64 men. It has an aggregate strength of 977 officers and men, the increase bringing its membership up to within twelve of the Seventh, and making it the second largest regiment in Manhattan. Company B, commanded by Capt. Nelson B. Burr, is the largest company, having 103 men. Next in order comes Company G, Capt. Benkard, with 101 men; Company E, Capt. Morris, and Company H, Capt. Pillot, with 100 men each; Company F, Capt. Winthrop, 95 men; Company A, Capt. Parker, 79. Company D, commanded by Capt. Cleland, and of which Lieut. Vanderbilt is to be elected First Lieutenant on Wednesday evening next, is the eighth largest company, with 78 men on its roll. It was organized originally as a temperance company, and some years ago it was conspicuous for its bayonet drill. Company I, Capt. Downs, has 71 men, and Company K, Capt. Power, has 67 men on its roll.

BERKEMEIER IMMIGRANT CASE.

Lutheran Missionary Will Not Talk "Until This Has Blown Over."

The Rev. H. J. Berkemeier, missionary and superintendent of the Lutheran Immigrant Home, at 12 State Street, whom Immigration Commissioner Williams forbade to go any longer to Ellis Island to meet immigrants, refused again yesterday to make a statement. "I have nothing to say at present. I have found that in a matter so important as this it is well to be deliberate. Later I may have something to say."

When asked if he had any explanation to make concerning the complaints made by the Commissioner against him upon another occasion during the day, Mr. Berkemeier replied:

"No; I'm going to wait until this has blown over."

Mr. Berkemeier had several interviews with several members of the Board of Trustees of the Immigrant Home yesterday, among them the President, Charles D. Boschen, and the Vice President, the Rev. G. C. F. Haas. He would only say concerning these interviews that up to the present time no meeting of the board had been arranged for.

In the hallway of the home several placards have been hung which announce: "No servants to be had."

Commissioner Williams said that he had nothing to add concerning his attitude toward Mr. Berkemeier and the Immigrant Home to what he had said on Friday last, but he added: "Later I may have."

RARE MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS.

Blocks of Amethyst Crystals, Series of Ceylon Sapphires, Shell Collection, and Fossils Added.

Among the most interesting of recent contributions to the American Museum of Natural History have been several additions to the J. P. Morgan gift of gems. Ever since this collection was placed on exhibition it has been one of the most popular features of the museum, and so comprehensive is the collection that additions to it are regarded as of special importance.

The most striking of these additions are several large blocks of amethyst crystals, which were found recently in a newly-discovered grotto in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. These have been installed on the top of the cases on the west side of the gem room. One of the most precious single objects among the additions is a ceremonial axe-hammer of agate, which was once the property of Cardinal Borgia, and which bears ancient inscriptions. Particularly prized by the museum is a new series of Ceylon sapphires. It contains two blue and yellow stones, weighing twenty-one carats each; a yellow gem of 100 carats, and a blue star sapphire weighing 541 carats, which for generations was an heirloom in the family of an Oriental Nabob.

In addition to the Morgan collection there has been added a rubellite of pink tourmaline, of forty carats, from Madagascar; a fifty-seven-carat tellowish green beryl from Ceylon, and an amethyst weighing 142 carats from the Ural Mountains. This last gem possesses the unusual property of scintillating in a strong light. The mineral collection of the museum has been recently enriched by the acquisition of a specimen of enargite—a compound of copper with sulphur and arsenic—which surpasses any specimen of the species heretofore in the museum. This specimen came from Montana.

Dr. R. A. Witthaus has presented to the museum a collection of exceedingly handsome shells belonging to the group of Cypreas. The series was gathered by the late Mrs. Marie A. Witthaus, and represents the result of years of painstaking effort. The collection is especially rich in perfect individual specimens.

In exchange for American fossils, the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology has recently received from foreign museums several valuable specimens and casts. The British Museum has sent a finely preserved skeleton of a Plesiosaur or "Great Sea Lizard," along with other specimens found at the rich fossil quarry near Peterborough, England. The Plesiosaurs form a group of extinct marine reptiles, whose long neck and short massive trunk, with four flippers, have suggested to some scientists the comparison of the animal to "a snake threaded through the body of a turtle." Representatives of this group are said to be very rare in American fossil fields, and this is the first specimen of its kind to be obtained by the American Museum of Natural History.

A skull of the woolly rhinoceros and a cast of the skull of the Elasmothere, another extinct rhinoceros, of gigantic size and peculiar aspect, have been received from the University of Moscow. The skull of still another extinct rhinoceros from Europe has come from the University of Munich. These three specimens are regarded by the museum authorities as adding greatly to the collection already in hand of extinct rhinoceroses, the collection being now far more complete than that of any other museum.

A large series of casts of limbs and feet of dinosaurs, or giant reptiles, from the Triassic formation of Germany, has been obtained from the University of Tuebingen. Dinosaurs from this very ancient formation are exceedingly rare in America. All of those hitherto in the museum come from later formations.

A mahogany log which has been completely honeycombed by the Teredo shell has been put on exhibition in the Department of Conchology.

EX-BOER SCOUT CHIEF HERE.

Capt. Visser, 6 Feet 8 Inches in Height, Wants to Try American Ranch Life.

The biggest man on the American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, was Capt. P. J. Visser, ex-chief of the Boer scouts. He is twenty-five years old, stands 6 feet 8 inches in height, and everybody stopped to take a look at him as he came down the gangplank with an army cloak wrapped about him and wearing a wide-brimmed felt hat.

Capt. Visser was made chief of scouts in his nineteenth year, and he went through the Matabele campaign, which occurred during the administration of his uncle, President Buerghers, who preceded Paul Kruger. At the close of that campaign he went to England, and later he was for eight months chief of scouts for the British in their campaign against the Swazis. When the Boer war began he was still under contract with the British, and several months elapsed before he could take up the cause of his own country. Then he again became chief of scouts, and had under him a picked force of twenty-five men.

"I have come here," said Capt. Visser, "with the intention of making my home in the United States. I do not know just where I shall locate or what I shall do, but I want an out-door life. I shall stay in New York for several weeks and see the sights, and then I should like to go West and see what your rough riders, of whom I have heard much, have to encounter. I think that I have seen about as much rough riding as any man of my age who ever straddled a horse, but I want to try some of your Western ranch work and see what it is like."

COUNT BONAPARTE ARRIVES.

C. Niwo, Director of the Japanese Tobacco Monopoly, and Other Passengers on the Umbria.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder Umbria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was Count Louis Primoli Bonaparte, a descendant of Joseph Bonaparte, one of Napoleon's brothers. His home is at the Primoli Palace, and he is now on a tour of the world. Count Bonaparte will remain in this city for six months, after which he will visit the principal American cities. He will then go to Japan and continue his tour through Asia.

Another passenger was C. Niwo, who is the official in charge of the Japanese tobacco monopoly, which is under Government control. Mr. Niwo has been in France investigating the workings of the French Government monopoly. He is now here to look over the plantations which supply Japan with a great part of the tobacco used there.

Bishop J. B. Small of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church also arrived on the steamship. Bishop Small has been making a tour of his diocese, which includes parts of Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, the West Indies, and the Continent of Africa. He has been four months in Liberia and the Gold Coast, and is now on his way to his home, in York, Penn. He baptized 140 converts on his trip.

The Umbria on Monday was in communication by wireless telegraphy with the Cunarder Saxonia, bound from Boston to Liverpool. They exchanged messages for 3 hours and 20 minutes at a maximum distance of 111 miles. James Malone, a second-cabin passenger, died of heart disease on Wednesday, and his body was buried at sea. He was a native of Tipperary.

Two Columbia Scholarships Awarded.

The University Council of Columbia University announced yesterday the award of two new scholarships, as follows: University Scholarship, George Lavenworth, A. B., 1902, University of Missouri, geeology; Curtis Scholarship, Matilda Elizabeth Bruner, B. S., 1894, Shaler University, chemistry.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

Many Familiar Faces That Will Be Missed.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and All but One of the State Senate's "House of Lords" Among the Number.

Whichever way the election goes this year the Legislature which meets in Albany on Jan. 1 next will present more new faces than has been the case for a number of years past, and especially will it be notable for the absence from both chambers of men who for a number of sessions have been recognized leaders.

Of the Republican members of the Assembly from New York County but three were renominated. These were Edward R. Finch of the Fifth District, James A. Allen of the Ninth, and Josiah T. Newcomb of the Twenty-third. A number of the Republicans who served in the Legislature last year as representatives of New York County declined a renomination. Some of them were men who had achieved prominence in the legislative councils. Among these were Gherardi Davis, Julius Seymour, Charles Adler, William S. Bennet, John A. Weekes, and Bainbridge Colby.

There will also be notable changes in the Democratic delegation in the Assembly. James J. Fitzgerald, who represented the Seventeenth District in the Assembly last year and the year before, and who was admittedly the strongest man that Tammany had in the lower branch of the Legislature, was not renominated. Leon Sanders of the Twelfth District, who was also a formidable figure in the Democratic delegation, was also turned down.

Up the State, also, there has been an unusual shift. The two most prominent members of the Assembly last year on the Republican side will not be in it this year. Jotham W. Allds of Chenango, who was the Republican leader, has been nominated for the Senate this year to succeed Senator Thornton, and Otto Kelsey of Livingston, who has been the Chairman of the Committee on Cities for several sessions, has retired to run for County Judge. The leadership of the Assembly, it is agreed, will fall to Mr. Rogers of Broome County, who was last year the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and who showed the quality of leadership to a degree which won him the favor of Gov. Odell in the fight which he made for the passage of the Governor's Lunacy bill.

If either Messrs. Davis, Weekes, or Seymour had been returned to the Assembly the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities might have fallen to a New York County man, but with them out there is no New York man who would have any legitimate claim to it.

In the Senate the change in personnel will be even more marked than in the Assembly. Senator Ellsworth, the leader of the Republican side, declined a renomination. Senator Stranahan, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, is now the Collector of the Port of New York. Senator Higgins, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, is the nominee of his party for Lieutenant Governor. Senator Krum, the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, declined a renomination, and Senator Humphrey, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking, died during the session. Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Krum, Higgins, Humphrey, and White during last session and the session before were known as the "House of Lords" from the fact that they lived in the same house and were the controlling spirits of the Senate. Senator White of Syracuse is the only one of this influential coterie who will be on the Senate floor next year. Senators Slater, Donnelly, and Ahearn will be missed from the New York delegation. Senator Grady has been renominated, and will without doubt again be the Democratic leader. It has been rumored for some time past that David B. Hill desired Grady turned down by Tammany because of his impression that Grady coquetted too much with the Republican leaders of the Senate, but as Grady escorted Hill into the Democratic Convention at Saratoga, the impression is that he has made peace with the Democratic dictator.

It is generally understood that John Raines of Ontario will be the Republican leader in the next Senate. Raines is undoubtedly the best fighter the Republicans have now that Ellsworth is out of the Senate. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities probably will go to Senator Horace White and the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee either to Senator Malby or to Senator Elon Brown.

Albert T. Fancher, who represented Cattaraugas in the Assembly last year, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Fiftieth Senatorial District to succeed Frank Wayland Higgins in the Senate. Fancher was opposed to Speaker Nixon for a similar reason, it is said, to that which led the Speaker to hesitate about supporting Higgins for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Nixon would like to be the Republican candidate for Governor in 1904. His friends thought that if Senator Higgins were nominated for Lieutenant Governor, he might stand in the way of Mr. Nixon's ambition, and for this reason it was not until the eleventh hour that they agreed to have Higgins go on the State ticket. In the event that Nixon cannot get the nomination for Governor, he desires to go to the Senate, and his friends, with an eye to the future, would have preferred to have had nominated for the Senate this year a man who could easily be retired in 1904.

The face that will be missed the most from the Senate at the coming session will be that of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has been the presiding officer of the Senate for three terms, and has proved one of the most popular presiding officers the Senate has had in many years. He was largely responsible for making the Monday night sessions of the Senate a sort of a social function in Albany. Every Monday evening the galleries were crowded with ladies, and seats were also arranged for them on both sides of the President's platform. And it was usually arranged that some interesting debate would be sprung for their delectation.

HOMELESS MAN DEAD IN JAIL.

He Had Begged to be Allowed to Stay in the Tombs and Do Odd Jobs.

A poor old man, homeless and so thoroughly alone in the world that he was glad to find a shelter within prison walls, died yesterday morning in the Tombs. His name was Charles Sherman, he was sixty years old, and a painter. On March 6 he was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and was sent to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island for six months on a charge of vagrancy. There he was found to be a good painter, and as painters were in demand at the city prison Sherman was sent to the Tombs to serve out his sentence. It expired on Sept. 5.

"You are free, and can go," he was told that day.

"Go; but where?" asked the old man with a bitter smile. "I have nowhere to go. Let me stay here."

Warden Van De Carr told him he had no right to keep him, as his time was up.

In a few days he returned and asked to be taken back. The Warden sent him to Commissioner of Correction Hynes.

"I am an old man, Mr. Commissioner," he told the latter. "I cannot live much longer. Let me stay in the Tombs. I can do a day's work yet, and if you will give me a place to sleep and something to eat, I will be happy."

Commissioner Hynes granted the man's request. He told the Warden to find a bed for the old man to sleep in, and to employ him at odd jobs.

The old man worked Friday night until 7 o'clock. When he retired he was apparently in his usual health. When Keeper David F. Morse went to awaken him yesterday morning he found him in a dying condition. Dr. John Brown was at once sent for. He said after a superficial examination that Sherman suffered from painter's colic. He could do nothing for him, and an hour later the man died. Now the body lies at the Morgue. So far as the prison officials know, Sherman had no relatives in the city.

Employment for Feeble Women.

St. Rose's Settlement, 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, is about to open a work room for women for the purpose of furnishing employment for those upon whom others are dependent for support and are unable, because of delicate health or other reasons, to work all day. Special attention is to be given to the sanitary conditions under which the work is done. Orders are solicited for plain and fine sewing, darning, mending, binding skirts, cleaning and mending gloves and lace. Messengers will be sent for work in response to mail orders.

FOR A BRONX KILLS CANAL.

Congress to be Petitioned for Measure Bringing London Twelve Hours Nearer Chicago.

When Congress convenes in December a petition signed by citizens and business men of Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx will be presented, requesting an appropriation for the cutting of a navigable channel through Bronx Kills, which connects the Harlem River with Long Island Sound. The Harlem Ship Canal, constructed at a cost of nearly $3,000,000, has not fulfilled expectations as a facility for the traffic from the great lakes and canals, owing to the necessity of vessels bound up Long Island Sound having to pass down the Harlem River and through Hell Gate. The opening of Bronx Kills, which runs between Randall's Island and the Bronx shore, to vessels of deep draught would reduce by a considerable amount the distance to be traveled and the cost of transportation.

At the last meeting of the North Side Board of Trade, Charles Stoughton, who for years has been endeavoring to secure the opening of the Bronx Kills, said:

"The Harlem River and its Bronx Kills Canal is not simply a city or a State affair, but the entire Northwest is interested in it also. Provision has been made for the commerce on this waterway by a statute making the height of all bridges crossing it at least twenty-four feet in the clear, under which statute all of the old bridges have been rebuilt and the new bridges made to conform, at an expense of, perhaps, $10,000,000.

"The immediate effect of the completion and use of this waterway would be t ofacilitate and solve the transshipment problem in New York City; to open new lines of approachc to the railways and canalboats, and new lines of departure to the ocean traffic; to diminish freight charges; to accelerate all transportations, and to bring London twelve hours nearer to Chicago."

Hungarians Decorate Washington Statue

The statue of Washington upon the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street was decorated yesterday with an immense wreath and the green, white, and red of the Hungarian colors upon a broad ribbon, upon the white stripe of which were the words, "Magyar Orszagos Nemziti Szovetsog, Washingtonnak." It was said in the Sub-Treasury that the statue was decorated by the Hungarian representatives who have been in this country for several weeks, and who presented a Hungarian flag to a local society.

Baron de Hirsch Lectures.

The first of the scientific lectures in the course that will be given in the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, will occur Wednesday evening of this week. The first course of lectures will be on chemistry, and the lecturer will be J. Loring Arnold; his subject is "Oxygen, the Giver of Life," illustrated by experiments.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services named.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall; 11; college men at 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES'S, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Dr. McPherson, A. M.; Prof. Cole, P. M.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
THE SAVIOUR, Madison Av. and 109th St.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone; 11, 2:30, and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30, 2:30, and 7:45. Musical service under Dr. Lowson at 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, 11; the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. David Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert MacKenzie; 11 and 4.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. Dr. Willard F. Ottman; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 22d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, 8 and 11; the Rev. James L. Lasher, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St. and Park Av.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Mr. Steele, 11; the Rev. Robert C. Booth, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; 8, 11, and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, Central Park West, Near 84th St.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4. The Right Rev. Bishop Leighton Coleman; 10:30.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Hamilton; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
LENOX AVENUE UNION, West 119th St., Near 5th Av.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.
MADISON AVENUE, Near 27th St.—The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
THE STRANGERS, 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.
Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.—George L. McNutt; 4:15.
Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.—The Rev. Robert L. Paddock; 4:15.

TRAIN HOLD-UP NETS $50,000 TO ROBBERS

Dynamite Used to Open Express Safe Near Lincoln, Neb.

Bloodhounds on Track of Thieves, Who Are Heavily Burdened with Gold Coin—Reward for Capture.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 11.—Three masked men held up the Pacific Coast Express Train of the Burlington Road four miles from Lincoln just before 2 o'clock this morning. They used explosives on the express car, shattering it badly, and, after wrecking the safe, took its contents, valued at $50,000.

The train was a few minutes late, and was in charge of C. A. Lyman, conductor, and A. L. Clayburg, engineer. On the crest of a hill midway between this city and the town of Woodlawn the engineer saw a red light waved across the track and brought the train to a standstill. Two men sprang into the cab, covering Clayburg and his fireman with revolvers. The express car was cut from the train and sent ahead a short distance. The robbers found the door locked, and, after commanding William Burton, the messenger, to open it, and getting no response fired two or three shots into the car. The door then was opened.

A heavy charge of dynamite was used to tear the safe to pieces. Fourteen packages of gold coin were taken, together with other valuables. The two men who were in the car politely bade the trainmen good morning, jumped from the car and disappeared in the darkness. The passengers were not molested, nor were the trainmen asked for their personal property.

While the robbery in the express car was going on a third robber walked alongside the track by the passenger coaches firing his revolver occasionally to keep inquisitive travelers quiet. A brakeman named Moore, who alighted from the rear car to go forward, was warned to go back, where he belonged. He ran the four miles to the Lincoln yards, and was the first to give the alarm.

The robbers were cool, talkative, and apparently experts. The whole proceeding occupied little time. The train was run back to Lincoln, the wrecked express car was taken out, and at 4 o'clock the journey was resumed. Following the train was an engine carrying Chief of Police Hoagland, Detective Malone and his two bloodhounds, and three policemen. At the scene of the hold-up the hounds took the scent and the pursuit of the robbers was begun.

Every town and village marshal and every county Sheriff in Southeastern Nebraska has been notified of the robbery and told to be on the watch.

The booty of the robbers consisting principally of gold coin, made their burden exceedingly heavy, and accounts for a broad trail discovered by Chief Hoagland. The robbery was originally planned to take place at St. Joseph, and the railroad men were on the lookout. One of the criminals divulged the scheme to the company, and that probably accounts for the shifting of the crime to Lincoln. The company has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robbers.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENTRY OF JUDGMENT AFTER DEATH.—After the institution of an action to settle the accounts of the late Prescott Hall Butler, a testamentary trustee, and after Eugene Philbin, the referee in the matter, had reported to the court, but before his report had been confirmed, Mr. Partridge, the plaintiff, died. The Code of Civil Procedure provides that if a party to an action dies after a verdict, report, or decision, but before a final judgment is entered, the court must enter final judgment in the names of the original parties. This provision of the code, Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, in denying a motion by plaintiff's attorney to enter final judgment, could apply only where the prevailing party was entitled to entry of judgment immediately as a matter of right. Here the plaintiff, if living, could not demand the entry of judgment as matter of right, because by the terms of the order of reference the referee had no power to decide, but was merely to report to the court. Justice Blanchard said in part: "The referee's report may now be used only to give information to the court as to the facts and circumstances stated in the complaint and as to the condition of the account of the deased trustee. The court must act upon its independent judgment in finally declining the issues, using the information contained in the referee's report as an aid in arriving at what it may deem to be proper conclusions to be embodied in the final judgment. Upon the question of the confirmation of the referee's report, and of the form and contents of the final judgment to be entered thereon, each party is entitled to be represented in the action and to be heard before the court. The action is now without a plaintiff, and cannot properly proceed until one has been substituted for the deceased plaintiff. The entry of final judgment under present conditions would be an irregularity and the judgment voidable."

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REASONABLE DOUBT.—The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has held, in the case of Hodge against Territory, that on a trial for murder where there is an eye-witness who testified to the homicide, and the evidence relied upon by the prosecution for a conviction is not entirely circumstantial, it is not reversible error for the court to give the following instruction: "The law requires the jury to be satisfied of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in order to warrant a conviction, but does not require that you should be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of each link in the chain of circumstances relied upon to establish the defendant's guilt. It is sufficient if, taking the testimony all together, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty as charged in the indictment."

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NON-RESIDENT'S EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.—In the case of Newhouse against West, Justice Blanchard yesterday reiterated the well-known rule that where a non-resident comes voluntarily into this State as a witness he is exempt from the service of a summons while in attendance at the trial, and must be given a reasonable time thereafter to depart. Mr. West, it appeared, left his home in East Orange, N. J., and came to this city to testify in an action on trial before a referee. The time he left the referee's office to return home was disputed, some placing the hour at 3:55 and others at 4:15. The referee stated that the hearing began at about 1:30 and was concluded at 4:15. Mr. West was the only witness examined. Justice Blanchard said he accepted the positive statement of the referee as to the time when the hearing terminated. While it was shown that the witness stopped at a building on the way to Chambers Street Ferry, it was not established that he transacted any business. Mr West was served just as he was entering the ferry house. "On these facts," said Justice Blanchard in conclusion, "I do not think I would be justified in finding that the witness forfeited his privilege of not having a summons served upon him, especially in view of the further fact that the train leaving at 5:08, and to which he was going, was the first train he could take to his home after being dismissed as a witness."

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TAXATION OF GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided, in the case of Hart against Smith, that the good will that attaches to the business of conducting a newspaper belonging to a copartnership is not, in and of itself, property, within the constitutional provision that the General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and "shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal," excepting such only as may be expressly exempted. The court said in part: "We regard it as clear, however, that good will is not, in and of itself, property, but that it is an incident that may be attached to or in some cases be connected with it. In Rawson vs. Pratt (91 Ind., 9,) it was said: 'Good will as property is tangible, and merely an incident of other property. It was in this case an incident of the stock of hardware, tools, and machinery, which seems to have been the only tangible property purchased by the appellants from the appellees.' In our judgment, in a case of this kind, the transfer of a good will, involving the right to carry on the old business, and to represent that it was the old business that the purchaser is carrying on, is really based not so much on the sale of the property that is itself conveyed as it is upon the sale of the business as a going concern."

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No Woman Exempt From This.

$25.00 Each For the Best $35.00 to $75.00 Tailored Suits.

NONE SENT C. O. D.

This is the most noteworthy sale of the kind we know of in a decade—must read almost like exaggeration, but it's fact—just another example of Loeser merchandising. A lot of high-grade walking suits, the full line of models from one of the best makers in this country. The plain facts are as follows: For the reason that the Suits are all made from exclusive imported cloths and that the supply of these cloths has been exhausted, the makers cannot duplicate the suits, and, of course, have no more use for them as samples. There is no reason why we shouldn't get the full price for them other than we bought them at a sacrifice, and in accord with our fixed policy must pass them on to you with all the advantage there is in the transaction.

The suits are perfectly made, up to date in every way—splendidly tailored and no two alike; the cloths are fancy mixtures; a few in corduroy; not an ordinary suit among them; the newest ideas as to sleeves, skirts and trimmings. You will not be disappointed if you come in good season. Here's something else good, too.

$29.00 FOR $35.00 TO $50.00 COSTUMES.—A limited number of costumes in etamines, in black and navy, neatly trimmed, entire suit silk lined. Real values are from $35 to $50. All at $29 each.

AT $3.98—DRESS SKIRT of serge, seven gored flare, lined throughout with French percaline, and velveteen binding.

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Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1902.

HOW BISHOP POTTER IS KEPT BUSY

Report to the Diocesan Convention Reveals Something of the Unusual Nature of the Work Required of Him.

FEW people have any idea of the remarkable number and diversity of duties that are performed by the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. The Bishop is required to submit to the annual Diocesan convention of the church a statement of all his acts in a public capacity throughout the past year. Bishop Potter's report on this subject to the recent Diocesan Convention held in this city reveals something of the unusual nature of the work done by this prelate.

The Bishop's report covers from Sept. 25, 1901, to May 31, 1902, the day he went to Europe. His public acts while in Europe are also related, but they were but few in number. The exhibit of his work in the 238 days covered by this report shows that he officiated at a total of 231 services and public exercises. Very few days passed on which there was not something to do, and on many days three and four sermons and addresses were delivered.

During the period mentioned, Bishop Potter performed the services of confirmation upon 2,621 persons. He records having officiated at only one wedding, at the consecration of two Bishops, and having baptized about two dozen children.

It is astonishing to note the variety of places outside of New York at which the Bishop either preached or delivered addresses. Among the places might be mentioned San Francisco, Cal.; Ogden, Utah; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Philadelphia, Jekyl Island, Ga., and on the steamship Oceanic, as well as in various parts of Europe later in the Summer.

It is found here with what a variety of organizations Bishop Potter is connected as an officer or Trustee. He records having presided or been present at meetings of the Trustees of Columbia University, Trustees of St. John's Church, Bampton; Board of Managers of the Board of Missions, Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Trustees of the Slater Foundation, Trustees of St. Stephen's College, Trustees of the Parochial Fund, Trustees of the Estate and Property of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, Standing Committee of the Assyrian Mission of New York, the City Mission Society, and Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

The great variety of subjects and interests with which the Bishop concerns himself is to be noted. Outside of the purely religious addresses delivered by him, it is found that he spoke at Yale University on "Citizenship and the Industrial Literature"; he addressed a meeting in the interest of the present administration of the Philippine Islands; he spoke before the Church Association of San Francisco for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor; delivered three "Bull Lectures" in Philadelphia on "The Modern Man and His Fellow-man"; spoke before the League of Municipal Progress in Philadelphia, and presided at a meeting in Carnegie Hall in the interests of the colored race.

This report discloses the fact that Bishop Potter has very broad sentiments toward other denominations. He delivered an address at the Hebrew Temple of Rodeph Shalom, New York, and spoke in the Spanish Synagogue, New York. He conducted a service for the benediction of the Toucey Memorial House for Railroad Men in Mott Haven, presided at a meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance in Philadelphia, presided at a meeting at Sherry's in the interest of the Seamen's Mission Society, presided at a meeting of the Italian Mission, delivered an address at Sherry's before the Working Girls' Vacation Society, and delivered an address to the Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.

The record of the work done by the Bishop on some of his days sounds like the typification of the "strenuous life." On some days he jumped from place to place and from meeting house to meeting house like a political campaigner. On March 16 of this year, for example, at 10 A. M. he confirmed fourteen and preached at Castleton, Staten Island; at 11:30 A. M. he preached, confirmed twenty-one, and addressed them at Tompkinsville, Staten Island; in the afternoon he preached, confirmed 144, and addressed them at St. Bartholomew's Church New York, and in the evening he preached, confirmed seven, and addressed them at Christ Church, Bronxdale.

Take another day, April 27. In the morning he preached at Pelham. At 3:30 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Comforter, Eltingville, he preached, confirmed five, and addressed them. At 5 P. M. he was at St. Simon's Church, Concord, where he preached, confirmed five, and addressed them. In the evening he was at Christ Church, New Brighton, where he preached, confirmed thirty-seven, and addressed them.

Observe still another very busy day. On May 4 the Bishop was at Highland Falls, N. Y., where he confirmed sixteen and addressed them. At 10:30 he preached in the Military Chapel at West Point. In the evening he preached and confirmed forty candidates at the Church of the Advocate, New York City.

In addition to his own work the Bishop secured the assistance in the course of the year of half a dozen other Bishops, most of whose time was taken up with confirmations. Churchmen do not believe that any minister within this great diocese has as many, as onerous, and as diverse duties as the Bishop. The Bishop's salary has just been increased from $12,500 to $15,000 a year.

ARMOURS HIRE FOREIGN DOCTORS

New York Surgeons Have Improved on Lorenz Operation.

THE medical profession of the United States and the members of every household in which there is a crippled child are at present much interested in an operation which is soon to be performed on Lolita, the five-year-old daughter of J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago millionaire. So far, the American physicians who have studied the case have been unable to effect a cure. The child has been a cripple from birth, being afflicted with congenital dislocation of the hip bones. Although, according to Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, a specialist in diseases of the joints and visiting orthopedic surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, hundreds of cases have been cured, Lolita Armour's case has foiled the efforts of the best American scientists.

The Armour family have consequently sent for Prof. Adolf Lorenz of the medical faculty of the University of Vienna and Dr. Friederich Mueller, who is recognized in the profession as a leading specialist in bone diseases.

LARGE FEES FOR SURGEONS.

The Armour family is willing to pay almost any price for the restoration of their child to health, and the two doctors who will come here from Germany and who are already on their way here will receive, it is said, the largest fees ever paid to doctors in this country. While it cannot be definitely or positively known just what they will receive, it is said that the price they asked, including their expenses over here, was $75,000. They will probably be assisted here by some American doctors, though it is rumored that they will bring their own assistants. The operation is one that requires the utilization of much physical strength in place of cutting with the knife.

It is claimed that after Dr. Lorenz attempted the first operation of this kind, American surgeons improved upon his methods. The dislocation in cases similar to the one at present demanding attention is always, or nearly always, of pre-natal happening. Owing to a defection of the upper rim of the hip socket, or acetabulum, as it is technically known, the bones slide from their places in the socket, and move up against the bones of the pelvis. Before Dr. Lorenz performed his original operation, the process of replacing the large bones in the socket was by means of cutting through the flesh and then sawing through the pelvis bones so that the hip bones might be allowed to slide back to their natural places.

A FORMER OPERATION.

The Armour child was operated upon in 1900 by American surgeons, who used their modification of the Lorenz method, but the operation proved unsuccessful.

In preparation for an operation by the Lorenz method, the patient, having first been placed under the influence of ether, is laid upon the operating table and securely strapped. With the aid of more straps attached to the leg, the bone is then pulled back into place. The strap is attached to the limb just above the knee, although the operation has been performed without its aid and by the surgeons pulling with their combined strength on the leg itself. The chief operator stands beside the patient and forces the ball of the bone into the socket. It requires much dexterity and celerity of work when the bone is once replaced to keep it there. A plaster of paris cast is made, and the patient is kept in it for a long time, often as long as two months.

In the case of the Armour child it was thought that the operation performed by the American doctors would at first be successful, but this was not the case. The joints seemed to unite and heal, but after weeks of hope on the part of the Armour family and the surgeons, it was found that the bones still slid out of the sockets.

Dr. Frauenthal says that he has performed over a hundred operations of this kind for congenital dislocation of the hip bones, and in his experience 60 per cent. of them have been successful and the patients have developed into healthy children having no impediment in their walk. A great many of the cases, he says, are on record at Bellevue Hospital, and he has at the present time a number of cases outside which have been or will have to be operated upon. He is in favor of the Lorenz method, although he does not operate exactly in the same manner as the German doctor.

New Style of Golf Balls.

GOLFING circles are discussing with much interest the new rubber filled golf ball, which can with less force be driven much further than the old fashioned solid rubber ball. The Haskell and the Kempsall are so far the only two kinds of rubber filled balls before the public. Both balls are of similar construction, the main difference being that in the Haskell ball the rubber which is wound round the centre core is no larger than the elastic threads used in the sides of elastic side boots, while in the Kempsall it is like tape half an inch wide. The only difference in the course of the old and new balls when hit with the same kind of blow is that the rubber filled ball describes a longer parabola. It travels many yards further than the ordinary rubber ball when struck moderately hard, but the curious thing is the difference of its action when struck by a good or a bad player.

The rubber filled ball lasts longer than the old golf ball, as it recovers more completely from the blow, and retains its spherical shape. Owing to the lightness of the new ball, which makes the shorter game more difficult, there is little difference in all-around results.

Mormon Mission Work in the Streets of New York

Fortified with City Permits Men and Women Wander from Street to Street and from House to House Endeavoring to Make Converts for Their Faith.

ALMOST every night in the week, when the weather is pleasant, a group of men and women may be found preaching to attentive listeners at Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue. Most persons who get a glimpse of them think they belong to the Salvation Army. They do not. They are Mormons.

A Mormon street meeting is not like any other street gathering in New York. The men's faces are pallid in the light of the street lamp. There is a certain convincing tone commanded by them that is quite distinct from the hesitating voice of the street orator who makes his audience impatient, no matter how sincere he may be in his efforts. In the middle of a circle stands a young man. He is always young and generally slender, fine of physique, restless, commanding attention in motion and word.

In six different portions of the city, from the Battery to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Mormons have been granted preaching permits. Their speakers are tactful. There are generally three of them in a company. The instant they perceive a restlessness in their listeners they change. A new face, a new voice, and a man who makes the same argument from a different point of view. Besides these street speakers there are house-to-house canvassers. The Mormons do not waste time. They do not lose an inch of the foothold they have gained at night by resting in the day. They have created a system of tract distribution.

MORMON BLUE BOOK.

From street to street they go, leaving their pamphlets where they are received without protest, but never forcing literature upon the man or woman who does not seem interested. They have found out that this is the best way to arouse the curiosity that gains them much. There is a small blue book for distribution that explains the Mormon religion in story form; another that touches on points of the religion most interesting, and leaves one in a state of anxiety, much as does a serial story. This is just what the missionaries work for.

The subject of polygamy is seldom broached. The Mormons have drawn a veil around this feature of their religion, and are always questioned before they speak of it. In the homes of the Mormons religious affairs are vigorously pursued. Social gatherings, meetings, and receptions are held. Always in one way or another, Mormonism becomes the chief topic of conversation.

To bring men, women, and children together is the aim of the Mormons. Each convert becomes a missionary in his or her way. The woman talks her religion over her work with her neighbor, much as she would her dressmaking or household duties. A woman's religion is generally manifested in her home surroundings.

The man also speaks of it in his business relations. More men converts are won than women. So through all the winding ways of their work the missionaries watch and nourish the little germ that has sprouted in the meeting on the street corner.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

Two women missionaries have recently begun Mormon work here—Miss Agnes Rose Lane and Miss Gertrude Hubbard. Miss Lane is young and active. She works conscientiously. Not only does she try to instill the first precepts of her religion in her women companions, but she turns her attention to matters of education. Miss Lane surrounds her little home with pretty things. She has a bungalow where women find it pleasant to spend an hour or two, chatting, sewing, reading, and incidentally learning the first steps of the Mormon religion.

The work among women is not carried on to as great an extent as among men. It is more difficult to interest women, whose minds are filled with household duties. Besides, the religion is one that they have regarded always with repugnance. The two women missionaries do not pursue their work in the same manner. Miss Hubbard is younger than Miss Lane. She attends Columbia University, finishing her education as a teacher. She is foremost in the women's meetings held Sunday afternoons at Elder McQuarrie's home, in West Eighty-first Street, and teaches the Sunday school in the morning. Miss Hubbard works with exceeding care. She never speaks of her religion unless the subject is first broached to her.

TO DEDICATE CHURCH WINDOW.

Memorial to James S. T. Stranahan Given by His Widow.

A HANDSOME window in memory of James S. T. Stranahan, which has been placed in the corner of the stair leading to the second gallery in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will be dedicated at the morning service to-day. It is the gift of Mrs. Stranahan and consists of figures of Moses and Elijah in two lancets. The variety of well-blended colors and heavy leading combined give a beautiful effect, and the work has been skillfully done.

Moses is represented holding a sceptre of authority and the tablets of the law, and Elijah grasping a scroll, indicating a man with a mission, and in his right hand a rod, which conveys the idea of the executive as well as of the legislative. Over the heads of both are a cluster of grapes and a branch of pomegranates. Below the figures the names are dimly visible.

In the space above is an imaginative vision of the Heavenly City, over which shines the Star of Bethlehem. In the lower part of the window under the gallery is a beautiful Angel of Prayer holding an urn, from which ascends the incense of worship. The panel behind the gallery is conventional in design, with a Roman lamp burning. This panel is made to correspond carefully with the window in general effect.

The window combines the ancient and modern school of window construction, using painted glass with American opalescent glass, the two being so overlaid that a subdued result is obtained. The whole is in sympathy with the tinting of the building and other windows.

TOBACCO PRICES NOW INCREASED.

New Schedule Cuts Into Small Dealers' Profits.

SMOKERS and those using tobacco in other forms will be interested in the fact that while the price of coal has been abnormally increased, and the cost of other commodities and necessities has been soaring skyward, the price of manufactured tobacco has also been increased to the dealers. The American Tobacco Company, known throughout the trade as the Tobacco Trust, has scheduled a new price list of its products, and in every instance the new list shows an advance, small, indeed, but one which will curtail the profits of the dealers unless they in turn raise the price to their customers. In the fierce competition which now prevails in the trade, such an increase would almost mean ruin to the small dealer.

The general rise in prices went into effect on Oct. 1. Shortly before this date the jobbers in this city, and doubtless in other cities, notified the retail dealers and storekeepers that a new price list would go into effect on the 1st of October, and that this had been rendered necessary because the price of every grade of tobacco had been advanced by the American Tobacco Company. The new price list was almost identical with that which was in effect until July 1 last, when the war revenue tax was removed by Congress.

Several of the principal retailers in this city who were interviewed said that they were not yet inclined to make a corresponding advance in prices to their customers, but they thought that they would soon be compelled to do so. Thus far the retailers have accepted the reduction in their own profits, but they say that they are not inclined to bear the whole burden of the cost added by the Tobacco Trust. Unless the trust can be induced to make a reduction before long they will be forced to raise the price of cigars and tobacco, both for smoking and chewing, to their customers for self-protection.

The jobbers have protected themselves from loss by advancing the price of goods in accordance with the advance announced by the trust, and the burden naturally falls upon the retailer, and through him on the consumer. The advance which went into effect on the first of the month was one cent a pound on all grades, and while this in itself appears a small increase, it cuts a big figure in a small dealer's profits. Tobacco which was selling up to Oct. 1 at 34 cents a pound is charged for at 35 cents, and there is no recourse for the small shopkeeper. He has either to take the goods or leave them; in the latter case, of course, he cannot supply his customers, and they go elsewhere.

GUN INVENTOR IN CITY HOSPITAL.

Rapieff Brought on Paralysis by Too Much Work.

JOHN JOHN RAPIEFF, inventor of the dynamite gun, is now in the Home for Incurables, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, without resources, and dependent upon his friends. His wife is compelled to take in sewing, one of the boys is a ticket chopper on the elevated road, another is in charge of a moving stairway, while a daughter, who has shown remarkable artistic ability, is supported by some friends in Troy. In other words, a man who revolutionized a certain branch of gunnery is in dire straits. He is to a degree himself responsible for his present paralytic condition.

Rapieff was born in Perm, Russia, in 1847. His father, an untitled noble, gave him an elementary education, and then sent him to the parish school. From there he went to Samara College, and finally entered the High Military School at St. Petersburg, from which he was graduated in 1865. Four years later he retired from the army and was employed by the Russian Government as a civil engineer, knowledge of which profession he had acquired by private study.

He had removed to London when in 1878 he invented a system of arc lighting by which a current could be divided and utilized by a number of arc lamps, a thing which had not been accomplished up to that time. The London Times gave long accounts of this feat, and its composing rooms were the first to benefit by such a system. An exhibition about that date gave much space to Mr. Rapieff's inventions of arcs, and he was presented to the then Prince of Wales on that occasion.

In 1884, having come to America, he was introduced to S. D. Schuyler, then President of a pneumatic dynamite gun company, which had been experimenting with a primitive invention by Mr. Mefford of Ohio, the forerunner of the present dynamite gun.

Capt. Zalinski of the United States Artillery has often been given credit for the present dynamite gun, principally because with him it has been a hobby, he having lectured at every opportunity on the desirability of such a gun. When Mr. Schuyler organized his gun company Capt. Zalinski was detailed to investigate the matter, and he was so impressed that the Government granted his request to be allowed to be consulting engineer of the company. George H. Reynolds next invented a gun, and then Nathaniel W. Pratt of New York City improved upon it, and Capt. Zalinski himself patented many inventions, and had full confidence in the gun as then completed. But it proved to be a colossal failure, as the projectiles revolved in the air on the way to the target, and the gun became overheated after three or four shots, and had to be practically taken apart to cool.

It was then that Mr. Schuyler besought Mr. Rapieff to devote his whole attention to the invention of a valuable dynamite gun. He was at that time, as he was for eighteen years, drawing a salary of about $4,000 from the company. He told Mr. Schuyler that the gun as it stood was practically useless, and suggested that he be given absolute freedom in invention, and that to safeguard the company against any supposed imposition on his part, he desired, as he proceeded, that the other engineers be given liberty to criticise his work. After a year he found it would be to his advantage to work unhampered by criticism, and he invented the gun as now seen at Sandy Hook.

Every particular of this gun is new and original and is entirely the outcome of Mr. Rapieff's individual work, although it is the popular belief that Capt. Zalinski invented the gun. The American edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica went so far in its first edition as to give the credit to Capt. Zalinski, but this was corrected in the second edition. At present there are three of these guns at Sandy Hook, three at the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, one in England, one at Port Royal, and one at Fisher's Island, while the Vesuvius is also equipped with guns after this pattern. The first dynamite guns on that cruiser, which proved unsuccessful, were not of the Rapieff design.

Of an erratic disposition, he destroyed his vitality by overwork and little sleep, turning night into day and saturating his system with different medicines to sustain his nerves. It was because his constitution was unable to stand this strain that one night about three years ago he was stricken with apoplexy, and subsequently with paralysis of the left side of his body.

When visited in his cell-like room in the Home for Incurables he was sitting on the edge of his bed in a long bath robe, with a heavy cane at hand, for he is not helpless, surrounded by stacks of books. Pointing behind him, he said:

"I have there over 200 inventions, which, if my health permitted me to concentrate my faculties upon, would make me independently rich. One is an absolutely safe elevator.

MASCAGNI FINDS RECREATION IN THE NURSERY

Composer's Wife Says He Delights in Buying a New Toy and Showing the Children How It Works—Smokes Fifteen Tuscans a Day.

SINCE Mascagni's advent in New York he has led a strenuous life, more American than Italian. His home flock of musicians was by no means letter perfect in the scores, and he has put in the greater part of every day rigorously rehearsing them. He rises about 10, has the simple "first breakfast" of the Italian in his room—coffee, rolls, fruit, perhaps an egg—then a smoke, the papers, and down to the Metropolitan Opera House, where he works over his players and singers until 6. Then back to the Savoy, (perhaps the hotel attracted him because it bears the name of the house from which his King comes,) dinner, into his evening clothes, and back to the Metropolitan.

After the evening's work he goes to his dressing room, gets from his evening clothes into a sack coat and colored shirt, drinks Apollinaris, and, taking Mme. Mascagni, who has been awaiting him, whisks her off to a cheerful little supper. Then to bed, like a tired boy.

HAPPY WITH HIS CHILDREN.

It is not very romantic, but it is vigorous, virile, and edifying. Mascagni is not eccentric. Some of the stories written about him have moved his wife to tears. Mme. Mascagni is an alert, active, and dignified woman, with a fine figure, clear complexion, soft, light-brown hair, and black eyes. When asked how her husband passed his time at Pesaro, where they live; what were his habits, recreations, tastes, and the like, she replied:

"He works at his music, and finds all his pleasure at home. His greatest recreation is playing with the children. He is one himself when so engaged. He loves to buy some new toy for them and explain how it works. He has no diversions except the company of friends at our home and a game of scopone, (very like your casino,) or playing billiards. We often have ten or fifteen friends in of an evening. After they have gone, at 11 or 12, Signor Mascagni works at his musical composition. He never does anything at this during the day, but prefers these hours, when he is secure from interruption. Every day he goes to the Conservatory of Pesaro, of which he is Director, and remains two or three hours."

AN INVETERATE SMOKER.

Mascagni is a great smoker, getting away with fourteen or fifteen Tuscans a day. A Tuscan is a villainously strong cigar, not of the thin, rat-tail kind with a straw in the end which many Italians smoke. He thoughtfully brought 1,000 of these with him to America, which should last him two or three months.

There is one type of Italian not generally known in America. The simple, ingenuous, domestic, clean-moraled, and industrious one. Mascagni is a specimen of this worthier class, and Mme. Mascagni is an admirable wife for him. Mascagni was born at Leghorn, while Mme. Mascagni is a native of Parma. She is as little musical, as far as accomplishment goes, as an Italian can be, but she is very fond of the melodious productions of Pietro Mascagni.

VERY UNCONVENTIONAL.

The impression Mascagni conveys by his personality is not prejudicial to that suggested by his music, although he is not the conventional artist, nor even Italian, in appearance. Mascagni is of more than the average height, and solidly built, with a waist measurement not that of an underfed or harassed man. His features are regular, his usual expression is a serious one. His colorless face is clean-shaven, and his straight black hair bristles à la Pompadour because he would have to fight nature hard to make it do anything else. Altogether he looks the student rather than the musician. Music is his métier as the artist; domesticity his note as the man.

Even when conducting his fervid music there is little of the emotional energy and florid gymnastics of the Italian maestro with a baton in his hand, of which Salvatore is such an extreme example. Mascagni is earnest, alive to the nuances of rhythm and color, but with the restraint of a musician who has not only his players but himself perfectly in hand. He is far more voluble and gesticulatory when rehearsing.

HOW HE CONDUCTS.

His left hand, as he conducts, is an exponent of all this. The thumb is almost perpendicularly rigid, the little finger stretched out straight, while the three other fingers droop as if caressing something. There is a touch of naiveté in his conducting now and then. Was there ever an Italian in whom some such touch did not show itself at times? It crops out in every gesture of an Italian peasant and appears occasionally in Pope, King, and philosopher. For instance, in the drinking song in "Cavalleria," the men and women of the chorus have to sing alternately certain bars. Mascagni's right arm shoots out and his finger points at them imperiously when they are to come in.

PARSEE MERCHANT HERE

Seeks to Interest Americans in Development of Indian Mines.

THE arrival in New York last Sunday of the Parsee merchant, James N. Tata, with the object of interesting American capitalists in the development of the mineral resources of India is an interesting incident in the recent wonderful commercial advancement of that Far Eastern country.

Already the cotton and jute mills of India are threatening to wrest the Eastern trade in those products from the English factories, and with the further development of the coal mines of Bengal, the iron in the central provinces, and the copper in Behar, India will be rudely shaken out of her lethargy of centuries.

To the Parsees, of whom Mr. Tata is one of the best-known members, India owes most of her recent progress. They are the progressive merchants, whose vast wealth has built up a new class of Eastern millionaires and revolutionized Indian conditions of life. Driven from Persia thirteen centuries ago by religious persecution they found an asylum in India, though the rigorous caste laws of the Hindus of the latter country barred the possibility of intermarriage between them.

The high caste Hindu scorned to enter into commerce; the low caste Hindu had no power for so doing; likewise the Moslem, forbidden by the Koran to practice usury, could not compete under modern conditions. Thus the Parsee, having no caste laws and no Koran, was left without a competitor. At the present time practically the entire commercial wealth of 300,000,000 people is in the hands of a community numbering less than 90,000.

The principal obstacle heretofore encountered in the development of India's mineral wealth has been the lack of proper fuel for smelting and reduction purposes. It is to study the late improvements which have been inaugurated in the latter processes and the new methods which have been introduced in the United States, as well as to interest American capital, that Mr. Tata is now in this country.

Pay Day and Charity.

THE collection globes of the various aid societies are a pretty reliable index to the public paydays. Most firms pay their employes on Friday or Saturday, hence on Saturday and Monday the high-water mark of these voluntary contributions is reached. Monday having been adopted by some concerns as a good day to discharge their liabilities, Tuesday naturally brings forth a smaller crop of charitably inclined folks who then pour in their mite. On Wednesday and Thursday only small sums are contributed, and Friday is the slimest day of all. Week after week and month after month this system of fluctuation is pursued without variation, which proves that when New Yorkers are flush they are anxious to share their prosperity even with the charity globes.

Biograph to Show Durbar.

AMERICA will have the opportunity of seeing in living pictures the great Durbar to be held at Delhi, India, where in a scene of almost unparalleled splendor even in India, an American woman will be one of the central figures. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy, has given permission to the Biograph Company to erect its apparatus on the great arena where the Durbar will be held, in a position which will command the whole of the gorgeous scene. The only restriction being that the machine shall not be set up exactly opposite the Vice Regal stand. Lord Curzon has specially granted the biographer the use of his own state elephant for the rehearsal of the Vice Regal procession, so that he will be able to secure a correct panorama of the surroundings through which the Viceroy will ride to this historic scene.

CLYDE FITCH'S HOME WELCOME

WHEN Clyde Fitch arrived at his residence in New York after landing from the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, there was something awaiting him there which must have stirred a pleasant feeling in him despite the fact that he was still suffering from the effects of his illness on shipboard. His mother, who lives with him, had been prevented from being here when he arrived. But the worthy middle-aged housekeeper determined in her simple soul that he should not return to his empty home with no sign of rejoicing.

The room into which one comes on entering the house is really an atrium. It is not only severely elegant with its tesselated floor, white walls, and brick fireplace, but there are several classic pieces of sculpture which add to the feeling of refined dignity. In the centre is a large marble vase in which a jet of water rises and falls. Facing one is a Bacchus, and at the right hand copies of the "Crouching Venus," and another Venus suggesting the Venus di Medici. On the wall are Della Robbia plaques.

When Mr. Fitch walked into this artistic atrium, two white cambric pennons with "Welcome!" in large red letters cropped out above the vine-clad brow of Bacchus, a small silk American flag was stuck through the arm of the "Crouching Venus," and another like it floated above the other. The head of this Venus lady is turned to one side, so that she had quite the air of asking "What is all this for?" In the stately vase, the little spray of water fell on hardy dahlias, chrysanthemums, and ferns.

The artless, matter-of-fact use of the stately statues as mere supports for the housekeeper's decorative flight of welcome must have awakened the fagged-out dramatist to that delightful human sentiment which oscillates between a smile and a tear.

The voyage was a halcyon one, but Mr. Fitch contracted a heavy cold and the ship doctor muttered fears of pneumonia. "I might have guessed it," Mr. Fitch remarked grimly. "They have handed me out all the other ailments."

VANDERBILTS AS HOME BUILDERS

Young Willie K.'s New Home Is in the "Family Section."

THE lot which William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has just purchased for $400,000 will permit of a residence with a front as large as either of the twin brownstone houses on Fifth Avenue which his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, erected. The Vanderbilts are house builders, and each new move of theirs in this direction is one in advance of the others. These enormous houses were the wonder and admiration of the city when first built, by their hugeness and lavish carvings of the stone employed. Mrs. Sloane has already modified hers, and George Vanderbilt is making alterations in his which will require a year or two for completion. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt added to his house on Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue almost as much as the original building. So interest is naturally aroused as to what kind of residence young Willie K. has in mind.

It is reported that he will engage the services of one of the best French architects. This does not sound very patriotic, and the Vanderbilts as a family are that. But the younger architects here are very much in favor of French styles, and several of the "homes" of the Vanderbilts are of this character. The largest of them all in New York, that of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, is an imitation of the Chateau de Blois. George Vanderbilt's magnificent place at Biltmore, N. C., is likewise, and two very imposing houses erected by Mrs. Elliott Shepard for her two married daughters are very French in general design.

THE VANDERBILT "SECTION."

Young Vanderbilt selected his site in the section where there are several houses of his family. It is not a block away from the marble residence of his father, William Kissam Vanderbilt; that of his uncle, George Vanderbilt, and his aunt, Mrs. William Sloane, and only three from two others, Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. Seward Webb, while the young man's mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, is no further away.

It was one of the desires of William H. Vanderbilt to secure the lot on which the Catholic Orphan Asylum stood, right across from his residence. He failed to accomplish this object. But his son, George Vanderbilt, has now possession, it is said, of a portion of this lot, and the property his grandson has just secured is also on it.

Since William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, marriage to Miss Fair, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's sister, the young couple have not been very prominent in society. He has a strong liking for sport, and is a yachtsman, but more than anything else an automobilist. As a chauffeur he is quite equal to most of the professionals, and racing machines are his hobby. He has a world record for one of his runs. There is little doubt that his new residence will have a good-sized automobile room. In fact, before he secured this lot for his city residence, Mr. Vanderbilt bought enough land in Long Island to secure a private automobile course around a lake. Here he can speed to his heart's content on a lengthy road laid out for this purpose.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RESIDENCE.

Certainly in these days of fine private residences, and even considering those erected in the past by the Vanderbilts, he will have hard work to surpass them should he feel inclined. His father's house on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street is regarded by many as the most beautiful in New York. The new residence of Senator William A. Clark, on upper Fifth Avenue, will be one of the largest and most imposing in the city.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been living in a four-story brick house on the corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. This was leased. In course of time the splendid mansion of his father would naturally come to him, as he is the eldest son. But a fine New York residence is a good investment, and it is hardly likely that the section he has chosen for his will ever be invaded by business. Perhaps that is one of the reasons for his choice.

WOMEN TO ASSURE HEALTHY HOMES

New Sanitary Inspectors Take Up their Work with Enthusiasm and are Told Not to Talk

MIGHT WEAR UNIFORMS.

Examination Papers Bristling with Technicalities that Must be Answered by Women Who Undertake This Work.

THEY will look exceedingly well in uniform, the younger members of that brave party of seven newfledged women Tenement House Inspectors, the first ever appointed in this city, who reported for duty to Commissioner De Forest at his office, 61 Irving Place, last Monday morning. They are young, the greater number of them, bright and vivacious, and they came from the Inspector's room, where they had received the first insight into their duties, with beaming eyes, flushed cheeks, and in a state of delighted excitement not to be seen in the most enthusiastic matinée girl after an afternoon spent with a favorite matinée idol.

And those girls had spent more than two and a half solid hours sitting at little desks provided for the purpose, with their backs to the windows and the other people in the room, that their attention might not be distracted, taking notes vigorously and listening with open eyes and ears to a technical discussion upon tenement house sanitary matters, with cheerful side lights thrown upon the idiosyncrasies of supply and waste pipes, and other equally exciting matters.

Not a word did they breathe about uniforms. It is doubtful if such a frivolous subject has entered their serious young heads.

"I am sure we are all very busy indeed," cried hurriedly the plumpest and prettiest Inspector, the girl with the pinkest cheeks, when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter approached to venture a question upon this seemingly momentous matter. And there was a flurry of skirts and every one of the new Inspectors had vanished from the building with a celerity which promises well for the work they have undertaken. As a matter of fact, it had been announced before the lecture began that the young women would be instructed not to talk.

"We prefer to do all the talking ourselves," said Deputy Commissioner Veiller, with a laugh.

THE QUESTION OF UNIFORMS.

As for the uniforms, there is nothing definite decided upon that subject. Commissioner De Forest says that the matter is under consideration. It is necessary for many reasons for Inspectors to have something by which they may be distinguished; it is an aid in their work, vesting them with authority. For the time being the young women will wear the large badges of the commission on their coats.

Men Inspectors—there are now 177 of them—wear a neat dark-blue uniform. There are brass buttons of military design, bearing the name of the department in letters around the edge and the coat-of-arms of the city in the centre. These they wear on sack coat and vest, with a large metal badge, and the dark-blue soft felt hat, on the order of a Fedora, is lettered in front, and the word "Tenement" stands out distinctly, and may be read several feet away.

"But they could not put the women in uniform," said a young man Inspector who kindly allowed the buttons of his coat to be examined. "How could they?" he added, evidently with the idea that a uniform means bifurcated garments.

There are nine women Inspectors all told, and they are well fitted for their work. They are college educated as a rule, have taught or practiced medicine, and have had more or less experience along the line of work they are now undertaking. They are all unmarried.

CANDIDATES ACCEPTED.

Miss Mary B. Sayles is a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., a teacher by profession, and investigated tenement house conditions for the College Settlement Association of Jersey City. She has also worked for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Miss Margaret P. Brewster is a graduate of the medical college formerly connected with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and has practiced professionally, doing much work in the tenement house districts. Miss Gertrude W. Light, who is a graduate of the same college, has had a similar experience.

Miss Anna L. Nevins is a teacher by profession. She has studied at Columbia University and abroad, and speaks several languages. Miss Jeannette Moffett, who is a graduate of Barnard, took special courses at the college in history and economics and was in charge of the Department of Social Economics at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie, also a teaher, is a graduate of the University of Virginia. She has been investigator for the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, and has been, until her present appointment, assistant agent and investigator of the New York Charity Organization. She compiled the present directory of charities. Miss Helen D. Thompson, a Vassar graduate, has been officially connected for some time with the Charity Organization Society, New York, and left a position of Sanitary Inspector for the Civic Sanitary Association of the Oranges, N. J., to take up her present work.

Miss Mildred B. Fairfield is a Normal School graduate, has been Principal of the city training schools at Lewiston, Me., and Manchester, N. H. Recently she has been Inspector and Supervisor of the People's University Extension Society of Greater New York. Miss Christine L. Kunz is a teacher and a graduate of the School of Philanthropy. She is a sister of George F. Kunz, the jewel expert.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

What is known as the new tenement house law, which makes no reference to sex and makes it possible for women to serve as Tenement House Inspectors, is the result of the work of a commission, of which Mr. De Forest was Chairman, appointed by President (then Governor) Roosevelt in 1900. In regard to the new Inspectors Mr. De Forest said last week:

"We believe that there are certain lines of this work in which the services of women will be valuable, and we are going to see if this will be the case. They will study the sanitary conditions of the tenements and see that the people are comfortable as well as healthy. There are many ways in which women are adapted for the work. There are points about the home which they will notice, they will be able to get information about the way people live, and will gain their confidence. No, they will never take the place of men; men will always be needed in the work."

It is not expected that the women will meet with trouble or opposition in their investigations. While there have been small annoyances, as there will be in all kinds of work, Commissioner De Forest says the men Inspectors have not had any trouble worth considering. The working hours of the Inspectors are from 9 to 5 daily, and the salary is $1,200 a year.

The examinations which the young women Inspectors passed were held on July 14, and the result of the competition was announced on Sept. 20. The nine young women were among 700 applicants who took the examination. Since then they have been waiting until their services were required.

Frequent comment is made upon the inapplicability of civil service examinations to the duties the applicants are to perform. This was not the case with the municipal civil service examination for Tenement House Inspectors. President Ogden of the Municipal Civil Service Commission says that the examinations should fit exactly the work those who take them will be called upon to perform, and make it impossible for any one not fitted to pass. The examination papers given this new lot of Inspectors bristled with technicalities. The woman who could pass the examination might build a house.

PUZZLERS ON PAPER.

There are four sheets, the first given to general questions applicable to the work; the second showing a plan of a tenement house floor, upon whose conditions the contestants were obliged to pass; the third given up to such arithmetical questions as will be likely to enter into the reports of the Inspectors, and the fourth devoted to personal matters, education and experience in this class of work, the name and residence of the applicant, and the age, for those who pass a civil service examination must tell how old they are, and that may be kept a secret or it may not.

Here are some of the puzzlers of the first page of the examination papers:

1. Enumerate the evils which are likely to arise from the overcrowding of tenement houses.

2. Suppose a fashionable apartment house, five stories high, with two apartments on each floor. There are no kitchens in any apartment, but the occupants take their meals in a restaurant on the ground floor. In the Summer the restaurant is closed for several months for repairs. Some of the tenants then prepare their own breakfasts in their apartments. Does this action make a tenement house of the place or not? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Explain the meaning of the following terms: "Gooseneck ladder," "winder," "string" in stairways, "Louvre."

5. Under what conditions may a cellar be used for living purposes?

7. If in making an inspection you should find tenants beating a carpet on a roof or hanging it out of a window, what would you do?

In the plan of an imaginary floor in a tenement house given in the second paper all the details are noted, with the height of building, width of street, &c., and would-be Inspectors are required to write a report upon violations of sanitary laws.

PROBLEMS IN FIGURES.

There are only four questions on the page devoted to arithmetic, and here they are:

1. A corner lot extends 92 feet on one street and 45 on the other. The streets are at right angles with each other, and the side parallel to the 92-foot side measures 84 feet. How many square feet are there in a block which covers 87 feet of the above lot?

2. Multiply 300.75 by 9.2046.

3. Divide 12.885865 by 629.5.

4. A lot whose front is 240 feet and whose depth is 100 feet is bought by A, B, and C, paying respectively $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000. To how many feet front is each entitled if it is divided in proportion to their investments?

The lecture given the new women Inspectors on Monday was the first in a course of two weeks' education they will receive before they are assigned to their respective posts. Lectures are given by the Chief Inspector upon various topics, and technical information is combined with instructions as to terms to enable the workers thoroughly to understand their business and to make their reports in a concise and satisfactory manner. One week will be devoted to practical work among the tenements under the direction of other Inspectors. The size of the district each will cover will depend upon the population, Inspectors assigned to the more congested parts of the city being required to cover a smaller land area.

M. A. TAFT.

Why He Is Cheerful.

PASSENGERS who make frequent trips to many different parts of the city have often noticed that the transfer distributer at a certain busy corner looks far more cheerful than the distributors at other points. One day a curious traveler asked him why this was so. "It's my feet," said the cheerful man. "I stand on a thick board all the time instead of stone and asphalt pavements, consequently my feet never get as tired as theirs, and I can afford to be jolly. If the rest of the fellows would just provide themselves with a piece of wood and plant their feet on that their job wouldn't seem half so hard, and they would feel like grinning and cracking a joke once in a while."

SCHOOLBOYS WHO MAKE PLAY USEFUL.

Novel West Side Organization in Which the Lads Are Wholly Dependent Upon Their Own Mental Resources.

AN INTERESTING organization has been formed in connection with the workshop department of Public School No. 166, in West Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. It is entirely new—a pioneer of its kind—and interesting in that it has for its avowed purpose the encouragement and development of spontaneous self-activity among its members. The membership of this new organization is made up entirely of boys.

Now, boys, to the average observer, would seem to possess all the spontaneous self-activity desirable in a civilized and well-regulated community; but the expert in training the boyish mind will tell you that there are boys, strange as it may seem, who need the application of an incentive to bring out and develop all the good that is in them for the making of useful citizens of this Republic.

The membership of the new club, furthermore, consists wholly of boys belonging to School No. 166, who as members of the workshop department are supposed to have a bent in the direction of applied mechanics. The object of the new organization is to bring to the front those boys who carry their love of the subject even to their homes, for it is in the home at evening that the member of the West Side Home Industry Club shows what is in him.

To quote one of the instructors: "The idea of forming an organization sprang from the address given by a local enthusiast on manual training, in which he said some plan ought to be evolved whereby the activity of boys at their homes could be directed into channels of usefulness.

"Practical results from this stimulated industry are not so important as the fact that the boy ought to be occupied in something wherein he must be wholly dependent upon his own mental resources. Many boys are active at their homes—in fact, at all times and places—because the leaven of an inquisitive mind was born in them. Others need to be stimulated into activity by forces outside of themselves. These are the ones to be reached by the West Side Home Industry Club."

The new organization was only formed at the beginning of the present school term and yet already something over twenty-five boys have become members, and Instructor J. B. Steinert, who has charge of the school workshop, expects within the next two months to increase the membership to a hundred or more.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To become a member of the club a boy must bring to the school workshop something which he himself has constructed. No restriction is made as to what the thing shall be. Whatever is brought is kept for a public exhibition, which will be held next February and once a year thereafter. By the terms of the organization, the first boy to join is known as the President, and this distinction is held by Master Clinton Everett, fourteen years old, of 745 Columbus Avenue.

This chief executive of the club has a penchant for printing, and his contribution to the organization is a set of home-printed lists of members. Later he expects to present to the club a copy of a home-printed constitution and by-laws.

The home-fashioned things brought to be exchanged for membership in the club are a varied assortment of articles of general utility, all of which are duly catalogued and placed in the cabinet of the school workshop, there to be admired by visitors and to attract others to join the club. There are designs in water colors, miniature models of sailboats, automobiles, wagons, carriages and locomotives, box kites, samples of clay modeling, of leather carving, of printing, and other useful as well as ornamental things.

All represent the fruition of self-imposed tasks on the part of the boyish artisans, and are the results of many an hour spent at home in the evenings when other boys are at play.

One of the most interesting exhibits shown by Instructor Steinert on the occasion last week of a visit to the laboratory by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was a miniature automobile, fashioned by Walter Jones, a fifteen-year-old member of the new club, who resides at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, and spends most of his time there. Master Jones's little toy is fashioned after one of the heavy racing machines, such as the "White Ghost" and other fliers, and there is nothing in the visible mechanism missing.

The maker insisted, however, that he was not yet satisfied with the interior mechanism, and was at work at home on a half-horse power machine that would really run when he got through with it. Walter is making a study of automobiles.

On a shelf near the automobile was seen a sample of a different sort of art. This specimen of work was presented by William Hutton, Jr., of 383 Central Avenue, and consisted of a splendid example of wood burning, or pyrography. This little panel represented a baby sitting in a high chair, and was done quite as well as if the artist had been a dozen years older than fourteen.

A HOME-MADE CAMERA.

Little Robert Parris, twelve years old, of 118 West Eighty-ninth Street, has a hobby for cameras, and the shelves set apart for the Home Industry Club show a wonderful little camera, which the enthusiastic member made at his home. The diminutive maker says that when he gets through with it he will be able to take pictures.

There is a fine yacht, with a full set of sails, ready to be launched, all made by Robert Siegrist, fifteen years old. There is a rumor that Robert's mother sewed the sails for him. Even if this is true, the remainder of the work on the boat stamps the maker as being far ahead of the ordinary shipbuilder of his age. Harry Sayre is also expert at this line of work, judging from his specimen submitted for membership in the club.

CIRCUS PARADE IS CUT OUT

Managers Find It Simplifies the Handling of Their Show.

THE parade is the trial of the circus profession because it comes in the morning during the greatest rush of the day, says The Cincinnati Enquirer. If there is the slightest delay it runs over into the business of the afternoon, and gives no time for rest for either the people or the horses. On a hot morning, when there is a long haul from the cars to the lot the stock should have an opportunity to rest, but this is often impossible. More accidents happen during the jam which results from the parade than at any other time during the visit of the circus.

The proprietors of the Barnum & Bailey show have abandoned the parade altogether. They find that its withdrawal greatly simplifies the handling of the show, and that it does not affect the attendance at all. Of course, it could easily be done away with abroad because the big circus is a new institution over there, and the people are not accustomed to all its features as they are in this country. One reason for omitting this time-honored feature in Europe was because a great many people came to see the parade and went home satisfied. The discovery of this fact has set the circus men to wondering if many people do not follow the same rule here, and it is not improbable that the glittering pageant, with its wealth of plumes and gilt flags, will soon be a thing of the past.

PLAGUE OF RATS ABOARD SHIP

Voracious Rodents Destroy Cargoes Worth Many Millions.

THE greatest nuisance in the shipping world to-day is the plague of rats which infest every ship that comes to or goes from this port, and their total destruction of cargoes the world over amounts to millions of dollars. But one of the questions that the Shipping Trust will undertake to solve for protection of their property will be the extermination of all rodents which show an inclination to go to sea in their vessels.

According to an authority on shipping subjects, the matter of dealing with the ship rats has already been handed over to expert scientists, who will consider every feasible plan for destroying the rodents, and recommend the adoption of such rules for checking the nuisance as they consider wise. In recent years the number of rats has greatly increased, and this is due to the increased shipping of the world. With every ship launched there is created a new world of possibilities for rats, and statistics show that these marvelous little voyagers arrange their life according to shipping conditions which are supposed to provide them with food and shelter.

Another reason for suppressing the rodents on ships is that it has been found that they are responsible for carrying many diseases from one part of the globe to another. The bubonic plague, for instance, has undoubtedly been carried to many new seaports by the rats, who suffer from the disease almost as much as human beings. Ships that have cleared from seaports in the Far East with clean health papers have suddenly found their passengers infected by the plague when a few days out, and the fact that many dead rats were found lying around led to investigation, which indicated that they were responsible for the infection. Bushels of dead rats have been gathered up from plague-infested ships and either burned or thrown into the sea.

So well is this fact recognized now that some of the health authorities of Eastern cities hold up a ship in quarantine where dead rats have been found. The rats are then examined, and if the presence of the bubonic plague is found in them the ship is ordered away or compelled to stay in quarantine for an indefinitely long time.

In fact, our own Quarantine Board shows considerable respect for the dead rats on incoming vessels sailing from some Southern port where yellow fever is prevalent. The dead rats are not handled except by rakes or shovels, and they are burned while the ship is thoroughly fumigated.

In the present movement to check the spread of the seafaring rats a good deal of shrewd scientific work will be required, for the rats are almost as wise in their way as any animal one meets.

Several methods have been considered to destroy the rats. The bubonic plague itself is a pretty formidable enemy to the rodents, and it destroys about 70 per cent. of those brought in contact with it. But it is hardly advisable to inoculate the rats with the germs of this disease, unless we wish to destroy the whole human race simultaneously with the extermination of the rodents. In China, Turkey, Russia, and Norway many measures have been undertaken to check the rat nuisance.

In Japan the bounty system was tried, the Government offering a trifle over two cents for every rat destroyed. As a result of this over a million rats were destroyed in one seaport. A common method in European cities is to supply the poorer classes with rat traps, but the intelligent rats apparently avoid these almost as well as they do poisoned meat.

There are certain chemical odors which rats fear worse than death, and by injecting these fumes into the hold of a ship all the rats would be driven on deck, where they could be more easily dispatched. With a vessel fumigated in this way it is believed that the rats would never undertake to board her when loaded.

"Far West" Wiped Out.

A PUBLISHING house in this city, says The Chicago Chronicle, has received an order from the Yukon region for books expressive of what is now the "far" Northwest. The order includes Gibbon's Rome, Macaulay's England, the writings of John Stuart Mill, of Flammarion and other engaging scientists, graphic novels, humorous stories, but none of Bret Harte's. The Far West of Bret Harte is at the vanishing point. A hurry postscript observed that the navigation season is short and that only letter mail is carried over the ice.

In truth, there is no longer any "far" West or "far" Northwest. The rugged and often illiterate humanity that cleft the mountains and swam the rivers, opening up a new empire for all the world, is also of the past. The universal free school sends a different multitude now to the advancing frontier. Sturdy but not illiterate, the new pioneers want books wherever they go, and science and the organized forces of civilization enable them to gratify their taste. Culture is no longer a monopoly of the older portions of the country.

Woman Beats Climbing Record.

AN AMERICAN woman, says The Philadelphia Press, Mrs. Fannie Workman, has made the ascent of the Loongma Glacier, beating all climbing records in the Himalayas. She had already made a name for herself as a mountain climber, having succeeded, in company with her husband, Dr. William Hunter Workman, in ascending Kosher Gunge, one of the great peaks of the Himalayas. At that time she attained an altitude of 21,000 feet, which is greater than any other woman ever reached. Three or four Englishmen have gone higher in the Himalayas than Dr. and Mrs. Workman, but no woman has ever been so high.

Beer Kegs for Fuel.

ONE of the minor, but picturesque, results in New York of the coal strike is the disappearance from "circulation" of large numbers of beer kegs and packing cases. Heretofore the brewers have not found it necessary to take any special precautions to insure the return of the empty kegs after the saloon keepers have disposed of their contents, but since the present scarcity of fuel has arisen the temptation to keep the kegs and break them up to make fires is said to be too strong to be always resisted. Beer kegs make good fires. They are built of oak, and are coated inside with pitch to make them air tight, and when split up and used for fuel they will roast a turkey or warm a hot water radiator with the best anthracite that ever came from a mine. To prevent this convenient but somewhat irregular use being made of the kegs, brewers in this and other cities are preparing to take extra precautions to insure the return of their property

HOW THEY MAKE HONEY PUFFS

Obscure Shop in New York Has The Monopoly.

IN a little house in an obscure street over on the western edge of the down-town Italian quarter is the only place in town where is made that rather odd German confection called the "honey puff." Two men make it and two or three girls put up the confection in papers and boxes for shipment. Passers-by may look in at the open door and see the confection made. Doubtless honey was once an ingredient of the puff, but now it is made of partly refined cane sugar, very smooth and almost pure white. The sugar is boiled in great kettles over an open furnace of no very large size. When the boiling has continued long enough, the kettle is lifted from the furnace and the liquid sugar is stirred with a stick, all the while giving off a most delicious odor, until the mass has attained a consistency suitable to the next process. The thickening mass is then poured out on a long, low table with a marble surface and quickly spread all over it to a thickness of about an inch and a quarter. A man with a knife-edged wheel then cuts the pasty stuff into rectangular pieces about two and a half inches long by a little over one inch wide. It is yellow in color and very light in weight.

Double rows of these pieces are then taken to a table, where they are completely separated by the girls, wrapped singly in paraffine paper, and put up in pasteboard boxes of two sizes, holding, respectively, twenty-four and thirty-six pieces. In these boxes the confection is shipped to retailers in this city, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. The honey puffs retail at a cent apiece. So popular has the confection become that the little factory is kept busy all day and every day, and can barely keep up with orders. The stuff is really a sort of glorified molasses candy and not more unwholesome than other simple sweets. The manufacturers have not yet been long enough in the business to have resorted to adulteration, and they have no rivals to undersell them.

New Yorkers Save Coupons.

THERE is a new disease which has seized upon New York within the past few weeks. It is "couponitis." It has existed sporadically for some years, but in its present virulent form it has not before been known. The outbreak began with the tobacco war between the two rival trusts, and all that anybody now has to do in order to obtain a grand piano or a ping-pong set is to smoke enough cigars and cigarettes. Actresses' pictures and lithographs of greater or less inartistic merit were about all that had previously been offered in that line.

Following the tobacco coupons came, a week or two ago, an invasion of the city by the "trading stamps" which had been a familiar adjunct of rural business methods for the past eight or nine years, but which had heretofore not aspired to metropolitan recognition. Now the stores and shops of Greater New York are taking to handling trading stamps, and anybody who makes a ten-cent purchase may get a green certificate negotiable to the extent of a cent's value.

The trading stamp has a history. It is the successor of the old-time punch card, which people who once lived in country towns will remember as a familiar device of the country merchant to get cash payment for the things he sold. With each purchase the card was punched—so many holes for so many cents—and later the purchaser could have his choice of so many yards of calico, or gallons of molasses, according as he had a well or a scantily perforated bit of pasteboard.

In time a company sprang up which undertook to relieve the merchant of the trouble of punching and redeeming by issuing trading stamps redeemable at any of the company's offices, where large and varied stocks of goods of all sorts, from drawing room etchings to bedroom sets, were kept. These stamps were issued only to customers who paid in cash, and they represented a 10 per cent. discount which the merchant was willing to allow when he did not have to give credit.

One tobacco company in the city, which also operates stores in several other cities and towns, publishes on the back of its certificates, or coupons, a list of more than eighty articles which it gives for stated numbers of the certificates. One "coupon" is given with every five-cent purchase; a "certificate" for 25 cents. These are supposed to represent a discount of 20 per cent. on the sales price. Five certificates entitle the holder to the latest issue of a popular ten-cent magazine, 100 to a silk umbrella, 500 to a golf set, a tea set, or a dress suit case, 20,000 to a piano, and so on.

REFORM CLUB TO RAISE DUES

Out-of-Town Members to Pay More for Privileges.

THE Reform Club, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, is making ready to do what many of its resident members have long wished to see done. It has been for some years a source of grievance to the resident members that non-resident privileges were too easily obtained. Non-residents may become members without entrance fee, and their dues are only $10 a year. A few years ago the club decided to admit to non-resident membership any person residing outside the Borough of Manhattan, even though such person had a business office in that borough. No other club in New York attempting to maintain a clubhouse has any such liberal arrangement as to non-residents. The resident members complained so much, however, at this arrangement that the Board of Trustees proposed a new plan, which created a class of suburban members, paying no entrance fee, but paying $20 a year dues. All persons living within fifteen miles of New York, and elected after Jan. 1, 1900, were to be of this class. Such persons elected before that date were still to pay non-resident dues.

Resident members, who pay an entrance fee of $25 and $40 dues yearly, were still dissatisfied, and the Board of Trustees now intends to propose to the club still another scheme. The plan is to require all members living within thirty miles of New York to pay $20 a year. There are more than 600 members of the club who will be affected by this change. Many of these persons come daily to business in the Borough of Manhattan, and some of them use the club as freely as most resident members. Only about 120 suburban members now pay $20 a year. The greater number of the club's members, fully 2,000, pay only $10 a year. Some of these live hundreds of miles from New York, for the non-resident membership is recruited from every State in the Union, but probably half of them live within seventy-five miles of the city. Neither non-residents nor suburbanites have any voice in the management of the club.

Club members are now discussing the question of moving further up town. The site of the clubhouse is an excellent one, but the property—the old Eno house, with the adjoining ground on which the stable stood—has become very valuable, and it is probable that the club could sell out at a handsome profit. Should the club go up town, it would probably build a large house, so as to be able to provide permanent, as well as transient, lodgings for members.

No Overcrowding Here.

THERE are more than 20,000,000 acres of the finest arable land in the world in Manitoba, says a Winnipeg dispatch to The London Express. There are perhaps 20,000,000 acres more of prairie grass, which needs little or no cultivation to feed cattle on. In Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca there are immense tracts of agricultural country sufficient to supply the United Kingdom with all the corn and cattle required. Including Manitoba, they are estimated to comprise over 80,000,000 acres of farm land. Of this vast territory not more than 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 acres are occupied. Manitoba and Assiniboia have already done much to justify Canada's title to be the granary of the empire.

ROUTE FOUND FOR ALASKA RAILROAD

Line from Resurrection Valley Across the Snow Clad Mountains to the Yukon Gold Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 9.—W. G. Atwood, Chief Engineer and Topographer of the Alaska Central Railway, arrived this week from Alaska with news that a feasible route for this railroad has been found from the Tanana River to the summit of the Alaskan Range. Surveys for the entire line are now nearly complete, and preparations are being made to begin construction in the Spring.

The projectors of the enterprise are F. August Heinze, the Montana copper magnate; United States Senator George Turner of this State, and George W. Dickinson, General Manager of the Tacoma and Seattle Interurban Railway, and formerly General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railway.

It is purposed to build a line from Vistuska, at the head of Resurrection Bay, Southern Alaska, across the Alaskan Range, and thence down the Tanana Valley to the Yukon. The line will be about 400 miles long, providing an all-American railroad through the central part of Alaska Territory. This project has no connection with the proposed Valdes-Eagle Railroad which New York men contemplate building through the Copper River Valley to the eastward.

GREAT COAL FIELDS.

Engineer Atwood also reports a big coal find. He says that on the Catwell River, about thirty miles south of the Tanana, there is a coal field fully 200 miles square. Along the banks of the river the veins extend to a depth of 1,000 feet. He reports deposits of fireclay between the veins.

Copper sulphate was also found, the waters of the river containing so much that fish cannot live. In carrying on their explorations along the Tanana the party came across gravel banks from 300 to 3,000 feet high, which are gold-bearing.

Engineer Atwood says that, while there are many millions of dollars to be had by hydraulic process, no prospector could work to any advantage in the country. Regarding the coal deposits, he says the quality is equal to the best found in this State, and will coke.

AMERICAN SIDE BEST.

One of the most interesting statements made by Engineer Atwood is that the country along the Tanana is well timbered, and has fine agricultural possibilities. He reports that the section he visited is alive with moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bear, and other large game.

Owing to the mild climate on the American side, Mr. Atwood says the Canadian side is losing many of its inhabitants. A great number of the old-timers have had their eyes on the Tanana country for some time, and say that they will go into stock raising there.

During the trip Government telegraph men were met arranging for the opening of the Marconi system between Fort Gibbon and the head of the Tanana. Mr. Atwood and his party traveled more than 200 miles up the Tanana, later branching off and following the Catwell River, which leads over to the headwaters of the Susitna River.

It has been claimed for some years that it would not be possible to find a pass through the mountains. The one selected is the same as recommended by the official topographer of Capt. Glenn's Government party. It is between the Catwell and Susitna Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and seven miles wide. Engineer Atwood says that for a greater part of the distance it will be only necessary to lay ties and rails.

ROAD TO THE YUKON.

It is announced that the mountain terminus of the railroad will be on the Tanana River and the coast terminus at Vistuska, at the head of Resurrection Bay, where a Post Office has just been established. The distance to the Tanana will be about 300 miles. Another 100 miles will carry the road to the Yukon. The line follows the Tanana Valley for a greater part of the distance.

The warm winds from the Pacific, blowing from Cook Inlet, give the Tanana Valley its fine climate, making it suitable for both stock raising and agriculture. Engineer Atwood and party were in the field from May until September. Another party of engineers has located the line from Vistuska to the pass across the Alaska mountain range.

Busiest Royal Kitchen.

MORE meals are served daily at the Court of Madrid than at any other Court in Europe. At 8 o'clock in the morning comes the first breakfast, consisting of tea, chocolate, coffee, cakes, and hot and cold meat. At 11 o'clock a second breakfast is served, consisting of soup, two entrées, roast meat, vegetables, and dessert. Four o'clock is the lunch hour, and the royal family then partakes of tea, cakes, sandwiches, and Spanish wine.

At 7 o'clock the grand dinner, to which several guests are invited, is served and it consists of two kinds of soup, two entrées, roast meat, several Spanish dishes, dessert, cheese, and fruit. At 9:30 o'clock the final meal is served, consisting of tea, chocolate, cold meat, cakes, and wine.

MORE CATACOMB DISCOVERIES

DISCOVERIES of the first importance to the students of the evidences of Christianity and to archaeologists are confidently looked for from the continued exploration of the Catacombs of Rome. Of the forty-five cemeteries known to have existed, only five have been made accessible to visitors.

The principal Catacombs—those on the Appia, Nomentana, Salaria, and Ardeatina—although open, are not yet thoroughly explored. The soil being of volcanic origin, is too soft to be utilized for building purposes, but it is of sufficient consistency to enable excavations to be prosecuted without the aid of supports.

Until the ninth century the Catacombs were places of pilgrimage, but from then until the nineteenth century they were neglected. The entrances became blocked and almost all the sites were lost sight of.

It is computed that fully six millions of bodies lie buried in the Roman Catacombs, or more than double the number that are interred in the Catacombs of Paris.

The most ancient of all known Catacombs are those of the Theban Kings, which are over 4,000 years old.

WARNER'S RUST-PROOF CORSETS.

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Known the World Over as the Only Guaranteed Rust-Proof Corsets.
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SOLD BY ALL RETAILERS.

Work on Tunnel Delayed on the Upper West Side.

After Doing Considerable Blasting, Contractors Strike Section of Unsound Material Calling for Constant Propping—Work on Other Portions of Subway Well Advanced.

AFTER consoling themselves for a long time with false hopes, the subway makers admit at last that underground trains cannot be run throughout the tunnel before the end of next year. "Christmas, 1903," has been often announced positively as the date of opening the road, but the information that part of the Washington Heights work cannot be completed on time makes it certain that the first train will not run all the length of the subway before May, 1904, at the earliest. The Board of Aldermen is blamed for the delay, as it waited several months before ratifying the change of route at Fort George.

The delay in this Washington Heights section does not mean that no trains at all will be run in the subway on schedule time. There is reason to believe that all the line below One Hundred and Eighty-first Street will be opened by the end of next year.

The application of the Rapid Transit Commission was presented to the board with a request for speedy action. This was last year. The board discussed and rediscussed, finally agreeing to what the Commissioners wanted. If almost any other section of the subway had been involved, the delay would not have made so much difference, but in the deep tunnel from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to Hillside Avenue the work of blasting out rock by regular mining processes is extremely slow. Yet, despite the long wait, the miners might have made up for the lost time if they had not struck unexpected complications at the north end of the section.

"For a considerable distance south of Hillside Avenue," said Division Engineer Value one day last week, "we found unsound material that had to be bolstered and propped foot by foot. It is only in the last day or two that we've struck the solid rock such as exists in the lower part of the Heights tunnel."

The section which cannot be finished on time is No. 14. It extends from the upper shaft at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to the portal at Hillside Avenue. On the other side of the portal begins the elevated section known as No. 15, extending up to Bailey Avenue, beyond Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The lateness of No. 14, of course, will make it useless to complete No. 15 on schedule. The elevated section, the building of which will require only a few months, may not be started until next Fall.

Section 13, extending from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, is going to be on time. There are no complications in the form of unsound rock, and all the headings have been brought together, a large force of drillers being now at work on the removal of the bench.

HARLEM RIVER COMPLICATION.

All the above-mentioned sections are on the west side branch. On the east side there is the Harlem River complication, which, though the engineers are still hopeful, may cause the first east side subway trains to run no further north than One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Lenox Avenue.

There seems to be no end to the trouble and complaints caused by trees which had the misfortune to grow in the path of the subway. When the question of uprooting those on the Boulevard arose, protests were heard from everybody living or doing business thereabout. The destruction of a few in the City Hall Park raised no end of discussion, and the imaginary loss of some in Central Park caused a great fuss until people found out that the Park tunnel would be burrowed a hundred feet under the tree roots.

Just three trees out of all those in the Boulevard park strip will remain untouched. They stand at One Hundred and Eighth Street, where Broadway, or the Boulevard, curves northward. The curve is such that the tunnel has to be excavated a few feet nearer the westerly sidewalk in order to round it, and the slight divergence allows the soil around the three trees to be left intact. When new trees shall have been planted in place of the old ones destroyed, these three will be the only remaining landmarks to show what sort of shade the street might have had if the subway had not been built. It will be a score, maybe two score, years before the new trees can vie with the old ones.

Park Commissioner Willcox has been protesting lately about the sort of trees planted in the new park strip north of Fifty-ninth Street. When the old ones were torn up, the Rapid Transit Commission agreed to replace them with others 3½ inches in diameter and 15 feet in height. The first part of the Boulevard work to be completed was the stretch between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth Streets. Many small trees were planted. Most of them have died. The Park Commissioner claims that the ones planted did not come up to the requirements stipulated, and the commission puts forward the plea that it could not obtain trees as large and as high as the agreement called for. This, says Mr. Willcox, is absurd, and he offers to show the commission where to get the right sort of trees. If they do not come to time, he intimates that court proceedings will be instituted.

GOOD SOIL NEEDED FOR TREES.

Another charge made by the Park Department is that the new trees, even though large enough, would have no chance of thriving because of the nature of the soil they are planted in. He says the subway contractors have used trash and mortar as backfilling, and that little fertile earth has been piled above the tunnel structure where trees are to be replanted.

"He's mistaken about that," said a tunnel engineer the other day. "It's true that we did backfill with mortar far below the surface, but good soil was placed on top. This fertile earth extends down several feet. The conditions are better now than they were originally, for the rock we dug out reached up nearer to the surface than our mortar backfilling does. The tree roots have more room now than they had then. I have a photograph showing that some of the old trees, fine and flourishing ones, only had one foot of soil under them. Their roots trailed along on the rock beneath, and yet they had no trouble in growing."

One of the most difficult jobs the contractors had to undertake was the protection of fifty trees on the sidewalks north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. This is beyond the part of Broadway that had trees along the centre, and up there all the shade is over the walkways.

Between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets are to be the main switchyards of the west side branch, so Broadway must be scooped out for eight underground tracks, instead of for three or four. This width of excavations makes the subway trespass one foot beyond the curb line on each side, or to a point where digging exposes the tree roots under the sidewalks. To protect the fifty trees already endangered, the engineers have used canvas coverings, which are wrapped around the exposed roots until the tunnel work is so far completed that the soil may be replaced. Up to date the canvas has proved satisfactory, all of the trees being still alive.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.
By "A. K"

A MARRIED couple—Sir Charles Hampshire and Lady Hampshire—lacking in congeniality, provide the pivot about which the essentially humorous features of Weedon Grossmith's play, "The Night of the Party," revolve. Lady Hampshire has fixed her affections on Mr. Frayne, an attractive young man, who reciprocates less intensely than she might desire. In the course of a visit to his rooms Lady Hampshire is explaining how uncongenial her husband is.

"I've married the fag end of a lease," she says. "Sir Charles is forty if he's a day and I'm only—well, I can't be much over twenty. My husband is so selfish. For instance, last Tuesday we supped at the Savoy, and next day lunched at the Mansion House, and after that went to a reception at Kensington, and, would you believe it, when I proposed going to the Hippodrome in the evening he declared he was too tired and would rather remain at home."

Mr. Frayne—Perhaps he was tired.

Lady Hampshire—Of course he was, but I couldn't help that. Am I never to be considered? Am I to be buried with him? Why, sometimes in the afternoon, when I want him to go to a cricket match, or perhaps the meet of the Four-in-Hand, he selects that time to indulge in an hour's sleep, and wakes up when it's too late to go anywhere. I declare that twice this week, after the theatre, we've supped at home.

Mr. Frayne—Well, that was all right.

Lady Hampshire—All right! I said "at home." When most of my friends are dining at the Carlton or Savoy, what's the use of my having my hair done by Francis every morning with no one to look at it but Sir Charles? As I've said before, we've nothing in common. I asked him last week why he married me.

Mr. Frayne—What did he say?

Lady Hampshire—The same old answer—"because he loved me." He's so selfish. Why couldn't he have loved some one his own age instead of crippling my life?

***

Crosbie, Mr. Frayne's manservant, whose power for laugh-making is, generally speaking, due rather more to Mr. Grossmith's capital acting than to the lines of the part, is in turn the subject of sentimental regard on the part of Pauline, a maid-of-all-work.

Here is a bit of dialogue between Crosbie (Mr. Grossmith) and Pauline:

Pauline—Why don't you ask me to marry you when I'll say "yes." Later on I might say "no."

Crosbie—Don't talk like that, dear. There's no hurry.

Pauline—There is for me. There's plenty after me now. You're like the dog with the mange. You don't want it yourself, and you won't let any one else have it.

Crosbie—That isn't it. But I've seen so much poverty come of people like us marrying. It's very difficult to get a joint engagement. Then there are other little things—

Pauline—Perhaps we won't have any.

***

Mr. Frayne and Crosbie have a bit of a conversation before the former leaves to drive to the railroad station.

Mr. Frayne—By the way, Crosbie, no one must ever know of Lady Hampshire's visits here.

Crosbie—Of course not, Sir. That's quite between you and me, Sir.

Mr. Frayne—There's only you and Pauline in on the secret.

Crosbie—That's so, Sir, and she knows her place too well to repeat anything.

Mr. Frayne—I think so. When she first came here, if you remember, she called my attention to the fact that she had found a hairpin in my room. I replied it she found another she could take a month's notice. That cured her.

***

In the third act there is some smart talk. For instance, Mr. Frayne asks Pauline if she intends revealing the fact that Lady Hampshire has visited him in his rooms, and she replies:

"Never, Sir. She's a woman, Sir, although a lady."

***

Mr. Frayne accuses Crosbie of having stolen his champagne on "the night of the party," and Crosbie replies:

"I'm simply amazed, Sir. If you are referring to the '87 Dolmier champagne which you purchased from Lord Blaking, purely out of charity, knowing that the commission was of value to him, if you remember, Sir, you opened one bottle when you had a lady dining with you, Sir, and on drinking a glass of it your exact words were: 'Crosbie, pour that filth down the sink, and don't ever dare put it before me again.'"

Mr. Frayne—Did I?

Crosbie—Yes, Sir; and to verify your judgment the lady said it was regular knock-out. And you further said that if anything happened to the lady or yourself, Lord Blaking ought to be prosecuted for manslaughter.

Mr. Frayne—I suppose all you people here in my rooms that night were drunk?

Crosbie—No, Sir. There were only two the worse for drink, and they were gentlemen and left early. No one in our calling so far forgot themselves.

Mr. Frayne—Weren't you drunk?

Crosbie—No, Sir. I have only been the worse for drink once since I have been in your service, and then you locked me out in the streets in a blinding snowstorm, and I've suffered slightly from rheumatism ever since.

Mr. Frayne—And served you right. What business has a servant to so far forget himself as to get drunk?

Crosbie—No more, Sir, than the master.

***

Later on, Sir Charles Hampshire, seeking his wife in Frayne's room, bursts into the apartment occupied by Pauline, the maid, who appears on the stage fastening her gown, and very indignant. Sir Charles apologizes to her. Part of the dialogue follows:

Mr. Frayne—Who screamed?

Pauline—I did, and enough to make any one, people bursting open my door when I'm changing my dress.

Sir Charles—I'm awfully sorry.

Pauline—Granted, but I don't allow no one in my room, not even the master.

***

Crosbie has personated his master before Sir Charles, and Mr. Frayne is lost in admiration. He says:

"I have never witnessed such a piece of acting. I think you had better go on the stage."

Crosbie—Thank you, Sir, but I don't think my family would like it. They are very respectable folks.

Mr. Frayne—Upon my word, I couldn't play my part up like you did, and when you commenced to swear at me I was on the point of punching your head.

Crosbie—Now you know, Sir, how we feel sometimes.

***

These are some of the bits that provoke laughter in "A Country Mouse," at the Savoy:

ACT I.

Violet—Is he a great speaker?

Lady Sylvia—Yes, in the House of Commons. Not in mine.

***

Violet—My sweet, romantic friend, believe me, when boiled eggs come in at the window love flies out at the door.

***

Lady Sylvia—Vi, Vi, dear, you're showing a great deal of stocking.

Violet—Yes, but I'm not supposed to know it.

ACT II.

Angela—They both offered to drive me home in a hansom, and they got quite animated about it. Oh, they were so merry and made such fun of each other. Mr. Vyse said goat and the Duke said lamb. At least, it sounded like lamb.

***

Angela—We've had rather an eventful drive. The horse was a little fresh, and Mr. Vyse said the cabman was, too. I was rather nervous at times, but he held me firmly; said if it came to the worst we should die in each other's arms.

Violet—How romantic! One last fond embrace.

Angela—No, that was on the doorstep. It was quite accidental on my part. He said, "Oh, look up at the moon," and I looked up—and he kissed me.

Violet—Oh, oh, Angela!

Angela—I told him, dear. I told him I only kissed my relations in the country, but he said it was quite usual in London, where people were more friendly.

***

Angela to Duke—But I'm sure you're a capital player yourself.

Vyse—He ought to be. He's had lots of practice.

Duke—Not lately.

Vyse—No, I mean all those years before I was born.

ACT III.

Lord Robert—Love as a poetic dream is only possible when it is hemmed in by difficulties, attended by risks, and accompanied by the charm of uncertainty. Why are we here to-day?

Violet—We oughtn't to have come.

Lord Robert—Exactly, that's why we are here. Don't you realize—don't you appreciate the ineffable attraction of our equivocable position?

***

The following are gleaned from Henrietta Crosman's new play, "The Sword of the King," at Wallack's:

Prudence, (the maid,) to her mistress, Philippa Drayton—I like not to help mistress in disobeying her father.

Philippa (Miss Crosman)—Tush, 'twill but the better fit me for handling of my husband.

***

Prudence—How looks he, madam; handsome still?

Philippa—Handsome? My heart was in my eyes, Prue, and I could not see.

Prudence—But you saw that horrid man with the wart on his nose.

Philippa—Faith, my heart was in my boots that time, Prue.

***

Philippa, to Edward Royston, whom she has concealed in her bed disguised as her sick old nurse—If you do love me, Ned, snore and groan. You did not use to be so obstinate.

***

Kidd, to Prue—I love thee, but this is no time to woo even so pretty a maid as thou.

Prue—One occasion is no worse than another.

***

Philippa, to Prue—Have I not told you not to speak of him, [Royston]? But I am more like to use you ill if you speak not of him.

***

Philippa—If Master Kidd make war half so bravely as love he'll win battles.

Prue—He must if he wins me.

***

Philippa, to the soldiers—I would I were a man and could lead you. What a nuisance are these petticoats!

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Philippa, who has masqueraded as a youth—I'm tired of being a man. I find there is dignity in a petticoat.

***

Philippa—I am as heaven did make me. De Rondiniacque—It were a heresy to cast the blame in that quarter.

"The Power of Eminent Domain"

IN VIEW of the very general discussion of the invoking of the "power of eminent domain" in settling the coal strike, a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked a prominent New York corporation lawyer to explain the meaning and significance of the term "eminent domain" and its possible application to a case of this kind.

"The Constitution of the United States," said this lawyer, "permits the Federal Government to deprive a man of his private property against his will, by due process of law. The property must, however, be for public uses. It was formerly the custom for the Government to condemn property for federal uses by asking a State to perform the function in the Government's behalf.

"The Supreme Court of the United States later decided, however, that the Federal Government might seize any land it desired, without reference to the State. The property may not be condemned for private use. The process is generally availed of when owners of property refuse to permit the building of railroads, schools, &c., on their properties. Compensation must in all cases be paid for the land so condemned.

"The question of what is a public use is one which the courts allow Congress to settle. If Congress should say the Government needed coal for its navy and public buildings, the Supreme Court would not limit the amount of coal lands that might be seized for that purpose. Then, having all the lands, the Government might permit some of the coal—in such a case, the larger part of it—to be sold to the people. There was a somewhat parallel case in the renting of the Hot Springs of Arkansas to private parties, the Government owning the land."

HONEST METHODS IN ADVERTISING

Plea for Truth and Wholesomeness in Wording of Announcements to Public.

"Use simple words; hold fast to truth; let your sentences be wholesome and powerful; let sweetness pervade your utterances; realize with pride the immensities of your opportunities."

THIS was the motto for good advertising recommended to the Sphinx Club of this city last Wednesday night by John Adams Thayer, manager of the department of advertising for the Butterick Company. He contended that, while from every point of view fraudulent advertising should not be accepted by publishers, there were many lines of advertising objectionable to some publishers and accepted by others. It depended upon the viewpoint. Fraudulent advertising, he said, was objectionable always, although objectionable advertising was not always fraudulent.

Speaking of the 520 per cent. Miller syndicate, Mr. Thayer said: "It contains all the elements of a first-class melodrama. It would be more humorous than anything else, were it not for the fact that many families were wrecked and thousands had the hard-earned savings of years swept away. In the early part of 1899 the Philadelphia, Boston, and New York papers, and some few others throughout the country, contained the advertisement which promised the extraordinary and almost incredible return of 10 per cent. per week on an investment of $20. What was more extraordinary still, the few who had timidly sent their little capital found that the advertisement spoke truly, and they received dividends at the rate of 520 per cent. per annum. So, each and every one of them became a willing agent for Miller on a basis of 5 per cent. commission on all they brought into the money till, the dividends being mailed every Saturday.

RESULTS OF ADVERTISING.

"The advertisement was continued, and soon the influx of money and the rush to draw from savings banks, stocking legs, old crockery, and other favorite hidden receptacles throughout the United States amounted to a craze. The money poured in, and it was estimated that $70,000 was withdrawn from savings banks in Boston and Philadelphia in one week. The results from advertising made it necessary to hire two floors of four rooms each in the building, and over a dozen men and women clerks were busy listing the names of depositors. The daily mail was anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 letters, nearly half of which contained money. There were 20,000 of these names on the books when the crash came.

"If the newspapers had declined his advertising Miller would probably never have been heard of beyond the select circle who subscribed the first ten-dollar bill. It was advertising, and advertising alone, that enabled him to swindle the public. It is rather an interesting commentary on the justice of things in general that the very papers which contained his advertisements so set up that the average reader could not distinguish them from regular reading articles were the very first to come out triumphantly and announce that it was due to their untiring efforts that this bold swindler was brought to justice.

THE LUCKY BOX.

"Take the story of the 'Three Star Ring Lucky Box' advertising. It was a great fake. These boxes were small, made of wood, and on the inside of the box was suspended a brass ring with three stars stamped upon it. They cost less than a cent apiece and were sold for 99 cents each. When this advertising appeared Boston was mystified with the wonderful results of the Good Luck Box, but hundreds were made happy. At least so the advertisement stated.

"A lady lost her watch—a valuable one—and it cost her only 99 cents to recover it. A poor man was idle for many months; got box; position in an hour's time. A young lady had been trying for a year to get funds to go to the Paris Exposition; got box; birthday present of $500. One man made $868 in two weeks. The happy possessor of another box lifted the mortgage on his home—lifted it with the box. In the advertisement it was also stated that Mr. Parker had recently sent a number of boxes to both Democratic and Republican politicians, and it was rumored that one of the boxes was for the President. But hear this: 'Mr. Parker will fill orders by mail so long as the boxes last. The price is 99 cents each. People out of town desiring one of these boxes are requested to send at once, as the stock is getting low. Successful people, with health and wealth, are requested not to send for any more boxes, as Mr. Parker prefers to deliver the remaining lot to those who are in greater need of the world's goods.'

"Over 75,000 of these boxes were sold, and when the postal authorities stopped Parker's mail there were 20,000 letters in the Boston Post Office, besides 700 registered letters and as many money orders. It cost Parker about 25 cents an agate line for the advertisements that were inserted, and the readers of the newspapers (the best friends of the publishers) were robbed of more than a dollar for each line that appeared. Should not the reader have some protection from the publisher? Does the publisher need money so badly as this?

DIVINE HEALER FAKE.

"The publishers of newspapers in New England assisted Francis Truth to pose as a divine healer which proved profitable to him to the extent of $30,000 per week. In this case Truth was indeed 'stranger than fiction.' This man, possessing unusual cunning, developed by long schooling among fakirs of the most dangerous type, advertised himself by using the news columns, in which appeared accounts purporting to describe his miraculous cures. This even included the headlines. There were many who did not believe at first, but the kind and extent of the advertising which was done convinced them.

"It was the scheme of this man to hold out to the diseased, the sick, and the ailing the prospect of eternal health. The magnitude of his operations is almost past belief. Stricken and deluded humanity flocked to his door, hoping, but hardly believing, that they might be cured of their ills. He established himself in fine quarters in one of the best sections of Boston. Here he was surrounded by scores of clerks who furthered his schemes by sending letters to dupes who were unable to be treated directly by the divine healer, but received absent treatment for their ills.

"With an active medical association in the State and city, with the safeguards that the Government places about the mail service, ten months elapsed before any move was made by the authorities to check the progress of a swindle that had attained gigantic proportions. He swindled physically wretched people out of their money. His methods were unique. He was an artist in his way. Bold assertions that he possessed the power to cure disease and sickness by the use of some panacea or formula had no place within the scope of his plans. Once within the focus of the divine healer's artfulness, the victim was easily induced to pay sums of $5 and more for a month's treatment. All that the patient received was a series of letters, manifolded, and written in a sort of standard set, arranged so that each and every case was fitted. In some instances a cheap handkerchief was sent to the patient with the instruction to tie it upon the afflicted part.

PUBLISHERS ESCAPED.

"It was only when complaints began to reach the Post Office authorities that they took notice of the enormous mail of from 3,000 to 4,000 letters daily delivered to the house on Bowdoin Square. Then tardy inactivity gave place to swift justice, and Francis Truth was placed under arrest. The publishers escaped.

"The boy attending the door gave evidence against the divine healer something like this: 'We haven't been doin' a ting but takin' in der stuff. A reg'lar land office business. Letters by de heaps. Bundles of der long green. But me didn't get any of it. Lots of old guys has been in here wid dere legs done up and dere mugs hanging down. Did dey leave all dem crutches? Naw, dey all tuk der stumps wid 'em. Dey didn't leave nothin' but der stuff.'

"No one questions the power of the press or the power of advertising. But, is not the publisher who accepts such advertising as this for the money that is in it a party to the fraud? Should he not decline such advertisements upon moral grounds alone, even if the needed the money? It is not, however, the publishers who need the money who publish this sort of advertising—it is not offered to them. It is the paper of good standing, large circulation, and high advertising rates that gets the business.

"If a politician, serving his country on a small salary, is desirous of making a few extra thousands on some city contract, do the papers, if they know of it, let him make it? No, indeed. But a grafter, with sufficient capital in ready cash to pay for some advertising, can use the columns of some of the leading papers and the readers of that paper are the victims. In both cases the people are robbed. In the latter case the paper, and not the politician, gets the money.

"There is another kind of fraudulent advertising. I have received letters from a number of the leading newspapers of the country concerning fraudulent financial advertising. One of the leading newspapers writes me as follows:

"'There is not a large paper in the United States but what solicits the mining and investment advertisements regarded in some circles as fraudulent. The Miller syndicate was made possible only by the newspapers of the country which accepted all the broadsides paid for by the criminal. They deliberately robbed their readers. Fraudulently, and under the guise of honesty, they indorsed the Miller syndicate and deliberately were partners to this gigantic swindle. Most any paper will introduce to its readers the most flagrant advertising, and the same publisher would not have the minutest thought of introducing even to an unknown the promoter of such a financial scheme.

"'Another paper, and I mention with pride that it is published in New York, states that in the last eight months it has rejected over $75,000 worth of questionable financial advertising. And this is a very successful paper, too.

"'Referring to advertising that comes under the heading of objectionable, I will read a brief paragraph sent to me by a leading daily newspaper:

"'I have seen the advertising solicitors of practically all the big newspapers of the country lined up in the offices of advertising agents and accepting for publication advertisements that they would not even read, and the matter in these advertisements was the subject of banter, jibe, and ridicule on the part of both advertising agent and advertising solicitor.'

FAITH IN AGGRESSION.

"It is the belief of many patent medicine manufacturers that strong, aggressive advertising of a certain kind brings results. So long as advertisers believe this to be true and publishers accept it, I presume it will be continued. It is no doubt pleasing to the family to learn that papa does not drink any more. But papa lost his appetite unknown to himself, as this new tasteless discovery was put into his morning cup of coffee or its substitute. We read that this method of procedure is heartily indorsed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"We all have our opinion of what a woman ought to know, and there are some things a woman ought not to know. There are some publishers who, believing that a book telling 'what a woman ought to know' will contain some things she ought not to know, do not accept this sort of advertising. There are many things that a matron knows that a maid does not know; but as may be noticed by the head line of a certain advertisement, this book supplies the information for both maid and matron. We are told to be 'plump and healthy,' and the medicine for producing this happy condition is free. Plumpness does not always mean health, and a free medicine is usually too cheap to be good.

SNARES FOR WOMEN.

"There are many advertisements offered to leading publications which are objectionable on account of the liberal offers made. Advertisements that offer big inducements to women are, it seems to me, objectionable, including the 'pleasant home employment' announcements, stating that young ladies can make from $5 to $12 per week by merely writing a few letters. Ladies at home, earning these large salaries, are generally shown dressed in handsome costumes and seated at mahogany desks.

"The idea of using children in advertisements has been followed by a corset advertiser, and the children are entirely nude. The advertising censors of high-grade publications found no objection to an advertisement of this kind. All women admit that hose supporters are a necessity, but it is exceedingly difficult to illustrate their use by an attractive picture. The wearing of undergarments in one piece has become popular during the past five years, and there are different ways of advertising them. When the censors of union suit advertising decided they could not use the suit on the figure, another advertisement was prepared, and it is the original union suit advertisement. There are two ways of showing union suits in advertisements; one with the suit on the figure and the other with it off. The former is objectionable to some publications. Sometimes the advertiser of union suits, even if he does not have the cut that he desires inserted in the advertisement, will illustrate his goods very favorably in the booklet that he sends out to the inquiries received as the result of his advertising.

REACHING A HIGHER PLANE.

"In a paper which I publish occasionally containing matter of interest to advertisers, I referred to this as follows, under the caption, 'Let the Good Work Go On':

"'Advertising is getting on a still higher plane. An advertisement which was recently offered to about ten of the leading magazines was declined for more than half of them on account of the copy. The time is not far distant when the publishers of all the leading magazines will insist upon the same general statement in an advertisement, and will refuse to insert modified copy in their publications when copy they will not accept is inserted in other magazines. In the interest of a uniform high standard of advertising, let the good work go on!

"In letters received from one of the leading newspapers, is this statement and this question:

"'This paper carries over $125,000 worth of advertising which is objectionable to your mind—it is in the minds of many persons. THE NEW YORK TIMES would not carry this business. Would you advise any paper to throw over this amount of revenue? If you would, advise where you would get an equal amount of revenue.

"'Do I advise throwing out this $125,000 worth of fraudulent and objectionable advertising? I most certainly do. The income of the paper would be less for a time, but only for a short time. The reliable and high-grade advertisers could then use the paper with profit, and would be glad of the chance to do so. What makes a paper or a magazine profitable to the advertiser? Is it not the belief of the reader that the advertisements tell the truth, and are reliable? If even one unreliable advertisement gets into a magazine, it is harmful.

"'The writer just quoted also makes the claim that the magazines of the highest standard have eliminated objectionable advertising from their pages, not on moral grounds, but because, in their class of business they could not accept cheap advertising, and at the same time cultivate advertising of the highest class. Surely, this is reason enough, and yet there are still prominent and successful magazines that continue to publish both classes of advertising. I am glad to say the objectionable is becoming beautifully less. And the policy of the leading magazines in excluding objectionable advertising can be followed by the newspapers with an assurance of the same result.

CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLES.

"'This is proved by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, in the year ended Aug. 31 last excluded advertising amounting to $200,000, while the records for the month mentioned show that in week-day advertising, it leads all the other papers in New York. There is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, another for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and other societies that do much good in various lines. Why not have a society for the investigation and suppression of fraudulent advertising?

"'I have a letter from the business manager of The Boston Herald—one of the leading newspapers of the country—which states that when it is claimed that any fraudulent advertising is inserted in his paper he investigates it, and then he not only holds the advertising agent responsible, but he stops the advertising. This is what should be done. Prevent the advertising from appearing in the papers.

"'Even if the advertising came within the law, could not sufficient influence be brought to bear upon the publishers to omit advertising that was taking money from their readers and giving nothing of value in return? There is food for thought in what I have just said. There is also room for action. I will be glad to subscribe personally or for the publications I represent, the sum of $500 to start a fund of, say, $10,000 to establish such a society.'"

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

ON BETTER authority than usually sustains stories of the kind it is said that Mr. Morgan has for some time been giving away in philanthropies or spending upon works of art practically all of his very large profits from his huge reorganizations and consolidations. The story goes that he said, in effect: "I have made all the money a man could possibly want. Why should I go on senselessly piling it up?" And he ceased to accumulate and began to carry out on a far broader, if less vast, scale the policy which has made Andrew Carnegie famous.

Mr. Morgan never has had what may be called the "millionaire instinct." That instinct was well described by one of them the other day when he said: "Why do I keep adding million to million when I have more than I can take care of? I'll tell you why, if you'll tell me why a dog chases his millionth rabbit with just as much enthusiasm as if he had never seen a rabbit before." Mr. Morgan cares nothing for money, never has cared for it. He has never used money as, say, men like the Rockefellers use it. He relies upon his brain to give him power, and does not rely upon money to buy him power. That is why one never hears him spoken of primarily as a rich man, why one rarely hears estimates of his fortune. Every one knows that, whether it is ten millions or ten times ten millions, it is an inconsiderable asset as compared with what is boxed up in his skull.

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Another very conspicuous man who was born with the ability to make vast sums of money and has put it to small use is Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. He is a rich man in the old-fashioned use of the words—that is, he has a few hundred thousand dollars. Several years ago he abruptly stopped putting by money and trying to add to his store. "I have enough," he explained to a friend. "I do not propose to destroy my sons. I wish them to be men, and I am afraid that, if I become very rich, they would be ruined by it, would do nothing for themselves, would become mere parasites upon a fortune."

Usually rich men say that they are toiling on for the sake of their children. Senator Spooner reverses this—for the sake of his children he has ceased to accumulate.

A few days ago a friend of his said: "Spooner is as great morally as he is mentally. I have never known a man with so fine a sense of honor. Several years ago I invited him to go into an enterprise in a foreign country adjacent to us. The scheme was purely commercial, and the profits were large, sure, and unimpeachably legitimate. He assented at first, but came to me later and said: 'I can't go in.' As I wished him to have the chance to make the money I urged him, and he finally confessed his reason: 'As I am in the Senate, which deals to such a large extent with foreign affairs, I cannot go in. There might arise some question between that country and this, and my vote might unconsciously be influenced.' There is a higher standard than Caesar's for his wife."

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Senator Hanna showed the sound, common sense for which he is famous when he hastened to deny that he meant joint debate when he challenged Tom Johnson to "discuss" the issues of the campaign. There is no better stump speaker in the country than he, because he looks honest, says what he obviously believes, and says it plausibly and simply. But there is at least one stump speaker who is his equal, and that one is Tom Johnson. And the Mayor of Cleveland has several advantages over Hanna—a better informed mind, a wider view, skill at making phrases that mean something and will stand analysis, and finally, a wit that always sparkles and often scintillates. For a popular joint debate Johnson is without an equal to-day.

He always makes his campaigns close personal appeals to the voters, and by the way, his belief in the judgment and honesty of the masses is sincere and is as ardently maintained in private as it is in public. When he was making his canvass for a Board of Aldermen that would support him in his fight against the street railways, he offered to answer from the public platform any question that might be asked him. One night there appeared at a big Johnson meeting a man who was running for Alderman in the interest of the street railways. He rose and proceeded to ask Johnson questions. The result was a series of discomfitures, resulting in a "solar plexus." His last question was:

"Mr. Johnson, is it true, as I have heard it alleged, that you charge that I own stock in the Consolidated Street Railways of Cleveland?"

"No," replied Johnson, "I never said that you owned stock in the Consolidated Street Railways of Cleveland. That is a falsehood. Whoever so informed you, misrepresented me. What I said was that the Consolidated Street Railways of Cleveland owned stock in you."

It would be interesting to hear a joint debate between Senator Hanna and Johnson—especially if Hanna should repeat such assertions as he has been making during the past week. For example, what an opportunity Johnson would have in replying to Hanna's proof that there is no steel monopoly because independent steel makers are now getting $10 a ton more than the Steel Trust. It is curious, is it not, that so shrewd a man as Hanna should not have seen that that admission, taken with the enormous increase in the already enormous earnings of the Steel Trust make his defense of the high tariff on steel not only worthless but even ridiculous.

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A new feature of life in New York this season is the freedom with which women of a class that has hitherto been timidly conventional go about the streets alone at night. This is in reality a return to an old American custom—one of several returns that are so recent as to have passed unnoticed. For example, the European chaperon system, which took shallow root but had a flourishing growth, is decaying so rapidly that it is as good as dead. Again, the craze for foreigners with titles is in a swift decline. Again, the tendency is all away from formalities and "exclusiveness" and all toward simple and healthful, if not always very rational or intellectual, enjoyments.

The reason for this reassertion of Americanism is that we are "finding ourselves" again nationally. In the early days, when we were shut off from Europe, we built up a National mode of our own. Then came the fast steamers, the inundation of foreign ideas, the eager trial of those ideas—one of the fine characteristics of America is its disposition to hope that some one else knows "how to do it" better than it knows, a characteristic which makes for broadmindedness and progress. We have tried sundry European ideas. Some of them we have permanently adopted, after properly adapting them. Others we are now rejecting. And with a simple Democrat like Roosevelt in the White House and common sense people everywhere more influential every day, we shall soon reject several others that are conspicuously un-American and unfit for Americans.

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Whether or no President Butler of Columbia has gone too far in proposing to cut down the college course to two years, the proposal is in itself an admirable sign. Any one who has gone through college and has studied it critically will admit that our whole system of higher education needs an overhauling. It is the least modern thing in the country. It is a mere transplantation from Europe—the mediaeval idea of higher education with some modern scientific developments clumsily engrafted upon it. And such changes as have been made have been in the nature of patchwork.

What it needs is a reconstructing genius with a knowledge of the difference between essentials and non-essentials, and the courage to carry that knowledge into effect. Mr. Butler is a man of courage. And, while in politics he is a quaint mixture of the hard-shell and the Mugwump, in his own line he has ideas that appeal to common sense, however they may offend tradition and fluster the old collegiate Dryasdusts who hate a new idea because it disturbs their academic repose and threatens them with the awful peril of having to learn something.

In the end, only good can come from the rattling of dry bones—and this should give us courage as we watch the Morgans at work in commerce and finance, the Roosevelts at work in politics, the Butlers at work in education.

The legal and the medical professions are two others that are sadly in need of the same sort of a vigorous "shake-up."

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN WORKERS

THE fact that several graduates of the Pratt Institute are members of the teaching staff in the Department of Household Economics of Simmons College, Boston, and that a Brooklyn woman, Miss Mary E. Robbins, is the head of the Library Department, adds to the general interest manifested by New York women in this unique institution.

The college, which was opened on Thursday with an attendance of 120 students, offers many inducements to young women of moderate means or daughters of parents whose circumstances are not affluent. Its courses include instruction in professional housekeeping and teaching, secretarial duties, with lessons in typewriting and shorthand, science sections, with preparation for the regular medical courses of other colleges, and lessons in practical library work. The mere shorthand and typewriting lessons of the secretarial course are supplemented by instruction in English, German, French, and Spanish, making the training acquired by the Simmons graduate of the future something quite different from that received at any purely "business college."

The popularity of this particular course is attested by a large entry of students into the department, a result which must be gratifying to those who are carrying out the purposes of the founder, John Simmons, whose property—now valued at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000—was left by will for the purpose of founding the college, and assisting those women who desire to earn a living for themselves.

The college has no permanent home. Its administration offices are in Huntington Chambers, quite near the Public Library, on Huntington Avenue. On St. Botolph Street it has two houses which were used by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and the Department of Household Economics will have quarters here. Simmons Hall is the dormitory. This is on St. Botolph Street, and near the educational and art centre of Boston. The Institute of Technology grants the use of buildings and professors for the new institution, but this arrangement is only for the current academic year. It is expected that a change will be made in the next Summer vacation, and the site of the new home for the college has not been selected. President Lefavour says that it will probably be in the vicinity of Boston, but whether inside or just outside of the city limits has not been determined, more probably the latter. The dormitory is under the personal supervision of the Dean, Miss Sarah Arnold, long one of the supervisors of the public schools. In this dormitory are suites of rooms arranged for two students each, with study, bedroom, and bathroom. Board is given in the building, and the cost of board and rooms for the year is from $275 to $325, aside from care of the rooms and light. The regular tuition fee is $100 per year, $50 payable at the beginning of each term.

Women's 'Varsity Club Absorbs Pin Money

Although a New Institution, It Has a Membership of More Than 600 and a Home That Delights College-Bred Girls—May Invite Men to Luncheon.

A WOMEN'S university club is the latest addition to the successful clubs in New York; a club that has a purpose and achieves it, and which promises to play an important part not only in the life of women college graduates in and around this city, but throughout the United States, for it has members in every State of the Union.

The club is young, not having yet completed its first year, but it has already a membership of more than 600. It has a nice, comfortable clubhouse and a lot of other attractive features from the standpoint of the college woman. Although in some respects it resembles a man's club it can hardly be said to be a close imitation. The women who organized it and who are in control of its affairs just now are women of individuality and of brains. According to its constitution the purpose of the club is to promote "literature and art, and the social welfare of college-bred women, by the establishment and maintenance of a clubhouse in the City of New York and by such other means as shall be suitable and expedient." It follows from this that the clubhouse is the centre of the club's attractions.

Situated at 13 East Twenty-fourth Street, near Madison Square, it is easily reached from all parts of the city. Furthermore, it is conveniently near the shopping district. Even to the mind brought up on the odes of Horace and the intricacies of trigonometry, the pleasures of the shop are a never-ending attraction.

WHERE CLUBWOMEN MEET.

The house, which is leased, not owned, by the club, is a brownstone, American basement building. But while commonplace from the exterior, it is decidedly artistic and pretty inside. The color schemes of the main rooms were thought out with much good taste. The reception room and parlor, also known as the large assembly room, which is on the first floor, is in dark red, with mahogany furniture. On the walls are a number of fine paintings, loaned by friends of the club, among them one belonging to "Joe" Jefferson. In this room the club holds its meetings and the resident members receive their friends.

Back of it is the dining room. Here the predominating color is green and the furniture is dark Flemish oak. Meals are served, the best patronized of which are luncheon and afternoon tea, the latter being served from 4 till 5:30 o'clock. Luncheon however, is the time when the club is most attractive. It is a table d'hôte affair, and the charge is 40 cents. Any one who has had luncheon there will agree that the charge is most reasonable.

At the noon hour the members from the suburbs who happen to be in town generally come in. They as well as the city members often bring along their brothers or their brothers' friends; for the presence of the alleged lords of creation is by no means tabooed. In this particular, at least, the women show that they are less narrow-minded than clubmen, who consider the presence in their clubs of any member of the opposite sex, except on special occasions, almost as a sacrilege.

On the second floor is the library. Here the color scheme is yellow, against which the deeper tints of the arts and crafts furniture make an agreeable contrast. The walls of this room and of the so-called small assembly room in the rear are covered with original sketches of famous illustrators. Here are samples of the works of Gibson, Chrystie, Clark, Parish, Seton-Thompson, and others loaned by the Scribners. The library is so called chiefly because it is going to be one as soon as there are enough books to fill the shelves. At present it consists of a few sets of the standard authors and a liberal collection of the standard magazines and periodicals. There is also provided dainty writing papers with the club name in gold letters.

MAY PLAY PING-PONG.

In the small assembly room is a ping-pong table, so far the only touch of anything approaching sport and athletics. This table was purchased from subscriptions out of the girls' pin money in ten and twenty cent installments. Several necessaries which the club could not provide for out of current funds have been purchased out of such collections. At present subscriptions are being solicited for cushions for cozy corners and chairs, for which there is an urgent need.

On the two upper floors are a number of neatly furnished bedrooms for resident members and transients. The prices charged for these are extremely reasonable and vary according to size and location of the rooms. Those members who have stopped and are stopping in the club are full of the praises of this feature. But a few bohemian souls have entered a complaint against one of the regulations of the House Committee, which they claim is all right for minors, but hardly for young women of superior intellectuality. This rule is that the clubhouse must be closed at 10 P. M.

One young woman who did not know this rule and had not asked for a key, had to spend fifteen minutes on the stoop when she returned from the theatre. Another, who was entertaining a visitor in the parlor who had not made his adieu at the charmed hour, was mortified beyond words when the maid came in and began to put up the shutters and turn out the lights.

YEARLY DUES SMALL.

The dues are $10 a year for resident members and $5 for non-resident. The club has decided to charge an initiation fee of $10 after Nov. 1. Eligible are all women who have received a degree requiring at least four years' residence and study from any one of twenty-six universities and colleges specified in the constitution. Other graduates from colleges and universities may be admitted, provided the institutes of learning receive the unanimous approval of the club.

Among the members are Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., wife of the Long Island Railroad's President; Josephine Dodge Daskam, the writer; Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Miss Laura Drake Gill, President of the club; Mrs. A. H. B. Scribner, and Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Vice Presidents; Miss Harriet M. Jenckes, Secretary, and Miss Alice Williams, Treasurer.

"MRS. PAT'S" BLUE STAGE GOWN

THERE was one "real thing" in the revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Garden Theatre last Wednesday night. It was the stunning blue frock which Mrs. Campbell wore in the two last acts. No one in the audience knew it, but it was an understudy gown, not the frock of the second Mrs. Tanqueray, but of Mrs. Patrick Campbell in her own private rôle of society woman.

It is unusual for a private gown to enter into public life. It may be done occasionally, but it is only as an accommodation when for some reason or other the frock intended to create the illusion of the play, as in this instance, has not materialized. As a rule it would not be possible, for the particular frocks have as particular parts to play as the women who wear them, and a private frock may be as little fitted to play the rôle into which it enters as a private woman would be to take the part of the actress. So that it was genuine kindness of Mrs. Campbell to loan that charming blue gown to the second Mrs. Tanqueray.

Blue is Mrs. Campbell's color, and the soft tone seems to fit the chastened state of Mrs. Tanqueray's mind when she realizes, as she does in those last two acts, the horrible and sorrowful impossibility of the life upon which she has entered. And yet the gown is brilliant enough to illustrate brighter and lighter idiosyncrasies of her character as from time to time they come to the surface.

Blue satin is the foundation of the gown, which is one with the long, unbroken lines in which Mrs. Campbell delights. It is a deep, warm, light blue, finished on the lower edge with a thick ruching of chiffon. The same soft material, but in folds, outlines the low-cut corsage, and forms the sleeves or answers the purpose of a covering for the arms, at the same time accentuating and revealing them. The brilliancy of the gown is in what appears to be a cloth of gold, but which really is an exquisitely fine net set upon pale blue chiffon, and solidly embroidered with gold sequins. This covers the whole back and train of the gown and the upper part of the front, cutting away below the waist and sloping back into the train.

On the lower part of the front of the skirt, outlining the front breadth, running up for a couple of feet is a line of embroidery upon the silk, a design like heavy heads of golden wheat, and this effect of wheat is repeated all over the gold-set net.

The arrangement of the back of the gown is charming. Falling from the corsage after the fashion of a shoulder collar are two deep squares of the gold embroidered net, edged with tiny ruchings of the pale blue and separating in the centre. From between them, held in soft folds at the top of the corsage, and broadening as it descends with a watteau effect, is the train, which shows at the lower edge the thick blue ruching which edges the satin foundation skirt.

In the front the gold embroidery covers the corsage, which is shaped to the figure ever so slightly, and caught together with clasps in the centre, the lowest one a trifle below the waist line, from where the embroidery is carried back, leaving the plain blue satin of the skirt uncovered.

Soft folds of the pale blue chiffon come from under those two wing-like capes at the back, extending on either side down over the arm. Another fold of the chiffon is brought down from the fold of the same material, which forms a strap over the shoulder, and both are gathered around the arm just above the elbow, falling in a loose puff below, separating over the upper part of the arm, to show its full length from shoulder to elbow. With the gown on Wednesday Mrs. Campbell wore white flowers and green leaves in her hair and a single blossom with the foliage in the corsage.

As a rule Mrs. Campbell wears only her private jewels on the stage. She has an individual taste in these, and none are conventional. One charming ring can be seen by the audience to be a big, frothy looking white stone, set in a bed of sea green. It is a favorite ring, and has been reset since Mrs. Campbell has been in New York this Fall in one of the delightful new art settings. It is a very beautiful, very large baroque pearl, and was originally in a ring which opened over a receptacle for a small portrait or lock of hair.

The Dawson of To-day.

TO-DAY Dawson is in a stage of transition, says a Klondike correspondent of The Toronto Mail. Up to the present it has had restaurants, saloons, and petty shops sufficient in number and capacity to meet the requirements of a town of 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. With the closing up of the public dance halls and gambling resorts in July last a great artificial stimulus to local trade was taken away. The business of many saloons, restaurants, and small tradesmen was bound to suffer. Some shopkeepers have already given up business, and a number of others must follow.

Office Building for Doctors.

NO time has been lost by Henry Kahn in proceeding to the erection of a handsome structure for physicians' offices on the lot he bought a few weeks ago on the south side of Sutter Street, 206.3 feet west of Taylor, says The San Francisco Chronicle. It will be five stories with basement and occupy a lot 45.10x137.6 feet in dimensions. The base is to be of granite, with a liberal use of plate glass, and the upper portion will be in pressed brick of red and yellow hues. Marble will be employed for the entrance and the interior will be furnished in a tasteful and durable manner. Each of the offices will

VISITS ALASKA MUMMY CAVES

Prof. Meany Secures Specimens from the Aleuts.

THE Smithsonian Institution contains a number of mummies which have been sent from Alaska from time to time during the past few years by officials of the various trading companies, but it has remained for Prof. Edmond S. Meany to be the first scientist to visit the mummy caves of the Aleuts in person.

The professor, who is connected with the State University of Washington, went to Alaska for a vacation trip during the Summer, but upon his arrival he learned from a mine owner on Prince William Sound of the location of the caves, and determined to investigate and endeavor to secure some specimens for

of several of the mummies to the Institution, prospectors had taken possession of the few complete specimens which remained, intending to hold them for big prices, which they hoped to obtain from other scientific bodies. At the same time, he was able not only to obtain many interesting photographs of these mummies, but also to collect from the caves and from the native villages of the Aleuts—the most easterly tribe of Indians—a number of stone axes, lamps, and hammers which showed beyond all doubt that but a comparatively short space of time has elapsed since these Indians were in a state of entire savagery.

The burial customs of the past and the present were also studied, and much additional information concerning the earlier rites was gathered. The present customs are those of the Greek Orthodox Church, which were adopted by the natives after the occupancy of Alaska by the Russians.

In studying the present-day customs of the people, Prof. Meany made his way to one of the islands which was given up almost entirely to the purposes of a large preserve for the raising of foxes. Several of the islands are used as fox farms, the animals being raised for the purpose of selling their skins. The natives feed them and care for their comfort as much as is possible. Fish are caught in large quantities, and a sufficient stock for the foxes is laid in to last the whole of the Winter months.

MAY CROWD OUT FIRE ENGINES

Cities Find Pumping Mains Very Efficient.

WITH the scores of skyscrapers in New York the handling of fires assumes more and more an important phase, and the demand for doing away with the fire engine becomes, on the part of many experts, more insistent. That the fire engine, picturesque as it is, will soon go there seems to be little doubt. The big chiefs of the country at the recent convention in New York said so; and the new systems that are being tried in many cities, though they have none of them come to New York yet, are steadily gaining in favor.

It is planned to replace the fire engine by two methods: one to pump water at high pressure through a city's mains, erecting huge pumping stations at central points; the other to build great mains from the rivers, and have water pumped into these by fire boats. A few cities have already dropped fire engines entirely, taking one or the other of these substitutes, and are all well satisfied with the change.

Philadelphia is the latest of American cities of first rank to experiment with a thoroughly modern fire service with the fire engine left out of it. Its new fire main service was recently tested thoroughly. The following account of it appears in the Spectator, an insurance journal, of expert authority on these matters:

"The test of the new fire main service which took place last week was both long and severe. As it was conducted practically under the direction of the Underwriters' Association it naturally was very much more satisfactory from an underwriters' standpoint than the one made last May. For the first test twelve 300-foot lengths of two-and-one-half-inch hose were connected, six lines to each of two plugs. When the pressure from Belmont Reservoir was turned on it made a very poor showing with twelve streams in operation, but when the number was reduced to six they were sent into the air about forty-five feet. In the second test the fireboats supplied the water from the Delaware River.

"The power from the Stuart alone was sufficient to send seven streams horizontally for about 150 feet and 60 feet vertically. When the Ashbridge was added the distances increased to 180 feet, with all twelve streams going. The horizontal distance was increased to 220 feet when the Visitor was attached. The size of hose and nozzle in the next test was increased to three and one-half inches and two inches respectively. When the boats began pumping, with two streams in use, water was thrown 258 feet, and with one stream it reached 262 feet. During the test a main at Sixth and Race Streets was opened, but the effect on the streams was not appreciable.

"The greatest surprise of all was that of the new main in comparison with an engine doing its best on the old system, one hose being used by each. The new main threw an enormous stream nearly to the top of the twentieth story of The North American Building, while the engine could not cover quite half the distance."

New York would need about twenty pumping stations were this system adopted, so the fire-fighters say. Easily, through these, a pressure of 125 pounds could be gotten at any point, and extra pressure upon call. The alarm would go to the pumping stations as well as to the fire houses. Before the hose carts could arrive at the scene of action the great pumps would be ready to meet all demands.

Philadelphia's Old Clothes.

PHILADELPHIA is said to do a bigger business in old clothes, says The New York Commercial—that is, of course, in the cast-off or second and third hand clothes of men—than any other city on the American Continent. It is the centre of the trade in the East, and the buyers of New York—men with their bags from Canal, Hester, and Baxter Streets—and from all over the Middle States "work" the City of Brotherly Love for old clothes every business day of the year. These outsiders number nearly 600 on an average. The capital invested in the old clothes trade of Philadelphia aggregates $3,500,000. There are about 1,000 flourishing retail stores, and the average value of their stocks is set by experts in the trade at $3,000. Each of a half dozen stores carries goods valued at $15,000 or $20,000. Each store gives employment to three persons on an average—the proprietor, his wife, and the "busheler," or mender. In all there are fully 3,000 in the retail shops.

Books on Ships and Trains.

MANY of the transatlantic liners are now equipped with circulating libraries, some steamships having upward of half a thousand volumes, principally "seaworthy stories," but a goodly supply of substantial reading as well. Other lines will probably follow suit. Nearly all of the better trains in transcontinental service to-day have circulating libraries operated on the same principle in the matter of exchange of books as obtains on board the European vessels. This system allows of a passenger borrowing a book from one library and exchanging same for another work on returning car or steamer upon

RAISIN GROWING IN CALIFORNIA

Industry Twenty Years Old Which Has Become One of the Wonders of the West.

Special to The New York Times.

POMONA, Cal., Oct. 8.—This is the high noon of raisin harvesting, packing, and shipping in California. Thousands of people are busy in all the valleys in this State preparing the raisin crop for market. While cold and snowy weather comes to the Eastern States at this season of the year, the raisin-growing valleys of California will probably remain dry and sunny until well along into December.

The rapid growth of the raisin industry in California is one of the wonders of the West. From a few scant acres of raisin vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley in 1875, the industry grew in twenty years to an average of over 102,000 acres in 1895. Twenty years ago less than $15,000 was invested in producing raisins in California. To-day the capital invested in land in the industry—that is, in irrigation systems and devices for raisin vineyards, in raisin packing houses, and general vineyard improvements, is roughly estimated at about $34,000,000.

The raisin crop of the State in 1898 was estimated at 3,150,000 boxes, or 84,500,000 pounds. But for severe frosts in the budding vineyards last Spring and a long dry Summer this year, the product would have been over 4,500,000 boxes. In 1894, it was over 5,000,000 boxes. For nearly ten years California has supplied the raisin markets of the United States, and for seven years Fresno County has been the most important raisin-growing region in the world.

FRANCISCANS BROUGHT VINES.

The first raisin grape vines were brought to the coast in about 1760 by the Franciscan priests, who came from the cloisters and universities of Spain on missions of Christianity and civilization among the Indians. There are still a half dozen enormous vines about the old mission at La Paz, in Lower California, that are said to have been planted there by the Franciscan fathers over 130 years ago. The vines have long since ceased to produce more than a few leaves each year. The priests, who came to Upper California, or the California of the Union, in 1790, brought the seeds for the first vines of the Muscatel Gordo Blanco (which has proved the best raisin grape in this region) from the vineyards of Castile, and planted them in the gardens about the adobe missions at San Juan Capistrano and Santa Barbara.

But the fathers never gave the vines more than sufficient attention to produce a few bushels of grapes annually, from which they dried raisins for their simple domestic uses. The Franciscan fathers had their little vineyards too close to the ocean shore, where the fogs and cool breezes were too damp for drying and curing the raisin grape in full perfection, such as the Americans have since learned in the interior valleys.

The growing of raisins as a recognized industry dates from 1873. The raisin crop in California in 1874 was worth about $4,000. When the Southern Pacific Railroad was built from San Francisco to New Orleans and brought the vast San Joaquin Valley in close communication with the markets, the raisin industry progressed fast. But there were years of patient and watchful experiment and of expenditure of money before the raisin grapes could be grown, cured, and packed in California, so as to sell in Eastern markets alongside of the production from the famous old raisin districts of Southern Europe.

Costly lessons had to be learned as to the quality of soil best adapted for growing raisins. Heavy, loamy, adobe, sandy, and light soils were all tried. Localities in the foothills and in the valleys were experimentally studied for the best results. Then there have been long experiments in the proper quantity of irrigation water for raisin vineyards in different soils. Some vineyards have been rotted by too much water, while others failed for lack of sufficient moisture. The best methods of pruning raisin grape vines to produce luxuriant berries and prolific yields were ascertained in the dear old school of experience through more than a decade. Still there are many facts to be learned about pruning of raisin vineyards planted in the unusually rich soil of California.

It was several seasons before the California raisin men found how to cure and pack their crops so as to sell equally as well as the foreign raisins in the same Eastern markets. Agents were sent by the then youthful Raisin Growers' Association to Spain and the islands in the Mediterranean Sea to learn the art of curing and packing raisins.

PALMY DAYS FOR GROWERS.

About 1887 and 1888 the California raisin came into demand all over the Eastern States, and in 1892 the United States Agricultural Department report said that California raisins were reducing the imports of raisins by 20 per cent. a year. Those were the palmy days for the California raisin growers. There was good profit in the business, thousands of acres were transformed from raw grazing land into luxuriant vineyards. Several thousand men left other pursuits and became raisin growers and vineyard laborers, new towns grew up like mushrooms in what had been known as desert wastes a decade previous, railroad branches were built in the fast-growing raisin districts, and immigration was pouring in there every month.

The most important raisin growing district in the United States—if not in the world—is that about Fresno, in the upper San Joaquin Valley. There are 40,700 acres of raisin vineyards in full bearing in that locality, and the largest quantity of raisins ever marketed from there has been 1,887,000 boxes of twenty pounds each. There are three varieties of raisin grapes grown in California, and seven in the world. In California the Muscatel Gordo Blanco—a large white grape—is by long odds the most popular, and gives the best results. The skin is soft and thin and the pulp is hard and plump. The Huosco Muscat is popular in some parts of the San Joaquin Valley for its peculiar sweetness, and was brought to California from Chile. The Sultana is a seedless raisin grape, smaller than the others, and is generally sold in bulk. It makes a cheaper raisin.

In California the vines in a raisin vineyard are never staked or fastened to trellises as in the Eastern vineyards, in order to keep the fruit off the ground. There is seldom a drop of rain after the fruit begins to mature until it is cured and ready for packing. Consequently there is no worry about mud injuring the clusters of grapes or rain beating down the long branches of the vine. It has been found that there is more sugar in raisin grapes that are allowed to trail on the hot sandy soil through the long Summer days than when they are suspended in the air from a stake or trellis.

SORTING AND PACKING.

The sorting and packing is principally done by women and girls, and their dexterity is unusual. The sorting process consists in selecting from the sweat boxes and finest raisins that go to market, as "London" or "California layers." The clusters of smaller berries go into other boxes, and are simply as "layers" under other brands. The smallest loose berries are put aside, to be later run through a windmill and cleaned of their stems and dust and sold in sacks or boxes as "loose Muscatels," although some of them are really the richest in sugar and flavor of any raisins.

Next comes the packing or boxing. The raisin boxes hold twenty pounds each. They are first laid on the inside with variegated paper, bearing the name of the brand and the packet, so as to present an attractive appearance to the retail dealer and consumer. The clusters are laid so that the stems are down, and the fruit will have a compact appearance. A layer of five pounds is laid, and then pressed by an automatic machine. Another layer is laid and it is pressed. When the fourth layer has been pressed, the fruit is covered by fancy paper and the cover nailed on.

The inferior grades of raisins do not have such care. They may be boxed loose or sent in white muslin bags to the Eastern markets, where dealers may box the fruit themselves or sell it to big bakeries, preserving works, or brandy distilleries in the bulk.

PLANS FOR ORGANIZING THE NEW CUBAN ARMY

The Military Committee Decides to Introduce Novelties in the Methods of Company Organization—Present Artillery Force of 225 Men to be Materially Increased.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Among the majority of Cubans there is much disappointment felt that all the United States troops are not to be withdrawn from the island at once in compliance with the request of President Palma. One reason for the refusal of the United States authorities to remove the American troops, as reported here, is that Cuba's armed forces are not considered sufficient for her protection.

This immediately brought up for discussion here a subject which had already been agitated to some extent, namely, the increase of Cuba's small artillery force, which is now composed of 225 men. The Military Committee of the Cuban House had made a careful study of the case, and had drawn up a bill to meet the requirements. This bill, which has been passed by the House, introduces some striking novelties in the way of company organization. It provides for seventy-five men to a company, one Captain, and one First Lieutenant. Of Second Lieutenants there are six, Sergeants ten, Corporals ten, and various other special duty men, bringing down the number of privates to a comparatively small figure. The total number of men to be added was 1,000. The bill is at present in the Senate.

Both the President and the House believe in increasing the artillery now that it may be prepared to take up the duty of garrisoning the coast when the guns are all turned over to them. The President does not favor 1,000 men, however, but thinks that 500 will answer for the present, and later more can be added

On the 2d of the present month the "Cuerpo," as the Cuban artillery is called, celebrated its first birthday. Exactly a year ago the first recruit had been enlisted. Shortly afterward the colored company was formed.

Capt. D. E. Aultman of the United States Artillery was given the work of organizing this body, which was destined to form the nucleus of the army of the new republic, from raw recruits. The Cuerpo is now a well-organized, well-drilled force. In less than six months from the date of the first enlistment the companies appeared in parade on the streets of Havana and elicited praise from all quarters. Unlike the officers of the United States Army, the Cuban officers have not had the benefit of a technical military education, but most of them had seen practical service in the last war between Cuba and Spain.

President Palma realized the difficulties with which they would have to struggle on account of the lack of military study, and for that reason requested the United States Government to allow its officer who had been in charge to remain as instructor. The request was granted, and to-day the officers are studying under his supervision. There is a regular course of study mapped out, including the mathematics necessary for artillery, and drill regulations. The latter the instructor has translated from English into Spanish, which he speaks and writes fluently.

All of the Cuban officers are young men of the best families of the island, and besides being good soldiers they are bright, clever, and energetic. Between them and their American instructor there is the best of good feeling.

The head of all the armed forces of the island is Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, a man of much ability and a veteran of the wars of independence. More recently he has been Mayor of Havana. But while he is the real head of the Cuerpo he does not live with it, and only sees it occasionally.

Capt. Martí is the resident chief, with the title of Captain and Adjutant. He is only twenty-four years old, but is much respected. He speaks English fluently, as does also Capt. Poey, who acts as aide to the President. This office is signified by the two gold aiguillettes which he wears. Lieut. Moré, the senior First Lieutenant, speaks English with the same fluency that he does Spanish, and Lieut. Bazan, the junior Second Lieutenant, is also at home in English, although his accent is noticeable. The others understand some English, but speak little of it. The officers are all native Cubans, but the minority only are of the swarthy type.

While the officers are native born, the same is not the case with the soldiers, for they are gathered from far and wide—from Spain, the Canary Islands, and all parts of Cuba, and the United States. There is the big, burly negro, who looks as though he ought to belong to a Southern plantation; there is the Gallego, who could be taken for an Irishman more readily than for a Spaniard, and there is the white Cuban, usually smaller in stature than the others. All are united in their calling and live in the greatest harmony. Between the blacks and the white soldiers there is no unpleasant feeling.

Three of the officers were in the Cuerpo as enlisted men in its first days, but they soon rose to a higher rank. The other officers had no connection with the force until they came in as officers, and on that occasion the soldiers planned and carried out an elaborate programme. The day was ushered in with the bursting of bombs over Cabaña Fortress, and later there were fancy drills by the three companies. In the afternoon there were athletics, and large crowds from the city were present. In the evening theatricals were given in the converted old chapel which was for over a hundred years the scene of the devotions of the Spanish officers and soldiers stationed in Cabaña. This is now a theatre, with the stage where the altar once stood.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Age Limit on Funeral Hats.

THOSE awful "tiles," those classical antiquities and relics of ancient styles, which grace the heads of many of the drivers of carriages in funeral processions, says The Chicago Tribune, are an "issue" in the Hack and Cab Drivers' Union. The drivers don't want to wear the silk hats and they don't want to sleep in barns; but, above all, they don't want to wear the hats. The liverymen say the hats serve a useful purpose. They make the driver look suitably sorrowful. The drivers say it would make any one look sorrowful to have a liveryman select a choice brown-black tile, ripened by age, and burdened by many cares, from his collection and hand it out every time there was a funeral. The union will demand that an age limit be put on the hats and that a certificate of good character be furnished with each. It is suggested that the vintage be stamped in the hat and everything over and above ten years be barred. Another suggestion is that a record of funerals be marked in the rim, and that when a hat can show a list of 1,000 it be retired on a pension.

Longest Lawsuit on Record.

TO Dr. Winkler, a lawyer of Lucerne, Switzerland, belongs the honor of settling what is probably the longest lawsuit in the history of any country. Ever since 1370 a boundary dispute has been going on between Hungary and Galicia. The area in dispute is a tract of land about seventy miles south of Cracow, owned partly by Prince Hohenlohe, a German, and Count Zamoyski, an exiled Polish noble from Posen. This dispute of 500 years' duration has led to much bitter feeling in the neighborhood, as both Hungarians and Poles have hotly contested the question and loudly asserted their claims. The arbitrator has decided in favor of the Galician claim, and allows Hungary only twenty acres to straighten her boundary.

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At last this Department is in readiness! The results justify the efforts. For months we have been getting matters into shape, and now it only remains for you to pass the verdict upon this new mercantile aspirant for your favor. Let us know what you think of it. One and all of you are cordially invited to the opening. For our part we are hugely pleased with the new venture. The time and thought expended of late have borne fruit in the shape of one of the choicest and most complete collections of China, Crockery, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, &c., yet shown in New York or anywhere else. Every market was considered in the buying.

LOCATED IN OUR FAMOUS BASEMENT SALESROOM IT HAS ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION, AS WELL AS CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OUR HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT!

The seeker of domestic needs will promptly appreciate these shopping advantages. Everything is brand new. Assortments are abundant—alluring! Italy, Austria, Germany, France, England, Japan and America have each contributed a quota. Many pretentious establishments exclusively given to these goods do not begin to make the showing that we will do with this—our new Department. From the superb Marble Busts and specimens of exquisite Italian Ware to the Dinner Plate or Cup of an Open Set the lines are many, complete, satisfying and PRICED RIGHT!

Opening Sale Prices That Are Worth Reading:

Dinner and Tea Sets!

100-piece DINNER SET, American China, border and spray flower decorations, including 3 large meat dishes and soup tureen, all pieces gold edge; $12.50 value; sale price, set... 9.75

112-piece DINNER SET, English underglaze, green border, illuminated flow blue, gold edge, light blue, willow; antique shape; dark green, illuminated border patterns, gold traced and lined; $18.50 value; sale price, set..... 12.98

102-piece DINNER SET, fine German china dinner sets, including soup tureen; blue spray, rosebud, pink, violet decorations; $22.00 value; sale price, set..... 16.98

100-piece HAVILAND CHINA DINNER SET, pink, rose and violet wild flower decorations; handles gold stippled; $30.00 value; sale price, 22.50

100-piece DINNER SET, fine Limoges French china, pink, wild flower, rose and violet decorations; $25.00 value; sale price, set..... 16.50

Open Stock Dinner Ware!

Here you can buy a piece or a complete set. We are showing some of the newest shapes and decorations in French and German China, English and American Porcelain, at prices that will meet the wishes of the most thrifty housekeeper.

Tea Sets!

56-piece TEA SET, American china, a variety of elegant new decorations; all pieces are gold trimmed; $5.00 value; sale price, set..... 3.98

56-piece German china, "Carlsbad" TEA SET, pink and violet flower decorations; all pieces gold edge; $7.50 value; sale price, set..... 4.87

Odd Dinner Ware!

English Porcelain DINNER WARE, pink, green and blue underglaze decorations, gold lined, all sizes of plates, teacups and saucers; value $1.50 and $2.90 dozen; sale price, each..... 10c

Toilet Sets!

10-piece TOILET SET, underglaze decorations; blue and green; $2.50 value; sale price, set..... 1.75

12-piece TOILET SET, including slop jar, same decoration as above; $4.00 value; sale price, set..... 2.50

10-piece decorated TOILET SETS, large rose flower decoration, gold stippled; $4.00 value; sale price, set..... 2.75

12-piece SET, including jar; $5.50 value, set..... 3.95

CUSPIDORS, blue mottled ware; 25c. value; special at, each..... 10c

Decorated China CUSPIDORS, 50c. value; special sale price, each..... 25c

Table Glassware!

WATER TUMBLERS, heavy pressed glass, fluted bottom, value 45c. doz.; sale price, doz 24c

Thin blown WATER TUMBLERS, best quality lead blown glass, plain and 3-band decoration; value 75c. dozen; sale price, dozen 48c

WATER TUMBLERS, a variety of engravings; value $1.00 dozen; sale price, dozen.. 60c

WINE GLASSES, plain ribbed design; value 60c.; sale price, dozen 35c

EGG GLASSES, sale price, dozen 60c

GLASS JELLY MOULDS, pint size, sale price..... 10c

GLASS BATHROOM SETS, soap dish, mug and brush vase; value 50c.; sale price, set, 25c

FRUIT OR BERRY SAUCERS, value 50c. dozen, sale price, dozen 25c

SALAD OR BERRY BOWLS, value 20c., sale price, each 10c

SALAD OR BERRY SETS, 13 pieces, bowl and 12 saucers, value 60c. set; sale price, set 35c

ICE CREAM SETS, 13 pieces, large oblong dish and 12 square saucers; value $1.50 set; sale price, set..... 1.00

IMPORTED FINE GLASS FINGER BOWLS, best quality blown glass; value $2 dozen; sale price, dozen..... 1.50

HANDLED LEMONADE OR PUNCH GLASS, imported glass; value $1.50 dozen; sale price, dozen..... 1.00

SUGAR BOWLS, Cream Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Celery Trays, Pickle Dishes, Handle Olive Dishes, Sugar Shakers, Salt and Pepper Shakers, with silver plated tops; value, 20c. and 25c. each; choice, each..... 10c

CELERY DIPS, sale price, dozen 24c

WATER BOTTLES, at, each, 20c. and 39c.

American Cut Glass!

7-inch Cut Glass BOWLS, rich, deep cutting; value $4.00, sale price..... 2.50

100 3-inch Cut Glass SALAD BOWLS, extra heavy, deep cut; a beautiful new design; $5.00 value; sale price.. 2.95

25 Cut Glass CELERY TRAYS, elegantly cut; $5.00 value; sale price 2.95

SUGAR and CREAMER, extra fine cutting; $6.00 value, for set 3.95

75 pieces, OLIVE or ALMOND DISHES, 5-inch size; value $1.50; for, each... 1.00

100 pieces, 6-inch sizes, value $2.50; for each.... 1.50

14-inch Cut Glass PUNCH BOWL, with foot, chrysanthemum design, rich, deep cutting; good value $50.00; special sale price 37.00

WATER TUMBLERS, straw and fan cutting, heavy bottom; value $4.00 dozen; sale price, dozen 2.75

Bric-a-Brac, &c.!

MARBLE BUSTS, 16 inches high, on 8-inch pedestal; a variety of subjects; value $25; sale price..... 19.25

MARBLE PEDESTALS, 40 inches high; round and square tops; value $10.00; sale price..... 5.75

BRONZE FIGURES, a variety of subjects; 18 inches high; value $10.00 and $12.00; sale price..... 7.50

ITALIAN POTTERY VASES, flower and fruit subjects, each, $1.25, $2.00, $3.50 up to..... 6.50

ROYAL BONN VASES, newest green ground and rose decoration, $1.25, $1.95 and..... 2.75

Genuine TEPLITZ WARE, art nouveau effects, some very choice pieces in this selection, each, $1.35, $2.65, $3.75, $5.25 and..... 7.50

ART POTTERY VASES, Louwelsa ware, Rookwood decoration, 95c., $1.50, $1.95, $2.95, up to..... 12.50

ROYAL HANOVER VASES, some very new shapes and decorations, at tempeting prices.

6 inch Vases, special at.... 19c

8 inch Vases, special at.... 29c

9 inch Vases, special at.... 50c

10 inch Vases, special at.... 65c

11 inch Vases, special at.... 90c

12 inch Vases, special at.... 1.25

BISQUE ORNAMENTS; a variety of styles and decorations such as Sleighs, Cupids, Bouquet Holders, Slippers, Swans, Centre-pieces, Japanese Men and Women.

Small size, each..... 25c

Medium size, each..... 50c

Large size, each..... 1.00

FLOWER VASES—Bohemian Glass Flower Vases; a variety of colors, all gold decorations; lot No. 1, solid blended colors; special, at..... 19c

Lot No. 2, an elegant assortment of shapes and decorations; shapes and styles, at each.. 25c

Lot No. 3, extra value at.... 49c

Lot No. 4, some fine large shapes and styles, at..... 98c

AUSTRIAN CHINA MANTEL VASES, pitcher and jug shapes; some specials, at, each, 25c., 50c. and..... 98c

Beer Steins!

We are showing the largest variety of STEINS in New York City from 15c. to..... 10.00

Specials for this sale:

1-8 litre BEER STEIN, with metal cover, solid blue raised figures; sale price, each... 19c

1-4 litre, metal cover; special at..... 35c

1-2 litre, light color, raised figures, metal cover; 75c. value; special sale price.. 50c

1 full litre, solid blue metal cover; $1 value; sale price. 65c

Lamps and Globes!

SEWING or READING LAMPS, nicely decorated, pink, blue, and yellow flower decorations, complete with 10-inch dome, burner, and chimney; $1.50 value; sale price 95c

RECEPTION or PARLOR LAMPS, in pink and blue tinted hand-painted flower decorations, brass foot, centre draught burner, and lift cut brass oil pot, complete, with 9-inch decorated globe to match; $3.00 value; sale price, complete..... 1.95

PARLOR LAMPS, low squat shape, brass foot and crown, centre draught burner and lift out oil pot, 10-inch globe, nicely decorated, pink and green ground effects; $4.00 value; sale price complete 2.50

PARLOR or LIBRARY LAMPS, solid red and a variety of tinted flower decorations, low and tall shapes, with 10 and 11 inch globes, decorated to match the base; exceptional values; $5.00 value; sale price, complete 3.50

METAL LAMPS.—Some new effects in metal lamps; bronze, Roman gold, wrought iron, and cerise finish, complete, with globes specially decorated to match same; $7.00 value; sale price 5.00

Jardinieres!

A variety of shapes and blended color effects at specially low, attractive prices.

7 inch Jardiniere; sale price 25c

8 inch Jardiniere; sale price 50c

9 inch Jardiniere; sale price 65c

10 inch Jardiniere; sale price 85c

The Bargain Tables!

Are loaded down with the largest variety of French and German China at prices that speak for themselves.

TABLE No. 1.

Fancy Plates, Fruit Saucers, Bone Dishes, Tea Cups and Saucers, Pin Trays, Placquers, Mustard Saucers, Cream Pitchers, Oatmeal Saucers, Teapot Tiles, sold everywhere for 25c.; sale price, each 10c

TABLE No. 2.

Sugars and Creamers, Salad Bowls, Celery Dishes, Condensed Milk Jars, Candlesticks, Jewel Boxes, Pen Trays, Teapot Stands, Handled Olive Dishes, Bone Dishes, Mayonnaise Dishes, Oatmeal Sets, Cracker Jars, Syrup Pitchers; none worth less than 50c. and up to 75c.; sale price, each..... 25c

TABLE No. 3.

Comb and Brush Trays, Salad Bowls, Croton or Bathroom Sets, Teapot, Sugar and Creamers, Rose Bowls, Hair Receivers, Oatmeal Sets, Jewel Boxes, Celery Trays, Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, Butter Dishes; Cake Plates, Chop Dishes; values $1.00 50c and $1.25, for..... Extra values in Tea Cups and Saucers; fine German china; a variety of shapes and decorations; value $2.00 and $2.50 dozen; pair 10c

Positively no China, Glasswaer or Bric-a-Brac sent C. O. D. during this sale!

TRIPLE FESTIVAL FOR REV. DR. DIX

Trinity to Celebrate 40th Year of His Rectorate, 50th of His Ordination and 75th Birthday.

SERVICES BEGIN NOV. 1.

Present Rector Has Presided Over the Parish Longer Than Any of His Predecessors Excepting Dr. Wm. Vesey.

WHILE the coming celebration in honor of the completion by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of forty years of service as rector of Trinity Church has its origin wholly in that unusual length of personal service, yet the event will have a deeper significance, as it will serve to intensify the influence that Trinity has exerted not only upon Episcopalianism in this country, but also upon the history of New York.

The celebration will be unique in some respects, for in addition to bringing into strong relief the fortieth year of Dr. Dix's rectorate, it will honor the fiftieth year of his ordination as a priest, and his seventy-fifth birthday. Any one of these might be a worthy occasion for commemorative exercises, and the triple celebration will be little less elaborate than the anniversary of Trinity's two hundredth birthday four years ago.

The ceremonies in honor of Dr. Dix will be held in Trinity Church on Nov. 1, that day being the Feast of All Saints. It is the exact date of Dr. Dix's birth and within a few days of his election to the rectorate as the successor of Dr. William Berrian. Just fifty years ago he was ordained deacon after graduation from the General Theological Seminary. He was graduated from Columbia in 1848.

Dr. Dix is the ninth rector that Trinity Parish has had in its long career of 202 years. He has presided over the destinies of the parish longer than any of his predecessors with the single exception of the first rector, the Rev. Dr. William Vesey, who occupied the clerical office for forty-nine years. It is significant to note as evidence of the esteem in which he was held that the present Vesey Street is named in his honor. His successor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay, was similarly honored. Many other streets in that section of the city which formerly was comprised in the celebrated Anneke Jans farm bear names in honor of prominent citizens who were wardens or vestrymen of Trinity Church. Desbrosses Street is one of these, and were the entire list collected it would reveal many interesting reminiscences of early New York history.

Trinity has been fortunate in having for its rectors men whose ability and learning have been invariably recognized, and whose names are by no means confined to the church records of New York. Three of them, Samuel Provoost, Benjamin Moore, and John Henry Hobart have been Bishops of New York, while Benjamin Moore was President of Columbia College during the greater part of the time that he held the other two offices. Most of them have been prolific writers and able speakers. In both of these respects Dr. Dix is well known, among his writings being the memoirs of his father, Gov. John A. Dix of New York, who was also United States Senator and a Major General of Volunteers in the civil war. His latest work is an elaborate history of Trinity Church.

A brief account of the eight rectors who have preceded Dr. Dix, giving their years of service, may be interesting at this time.

FORMER RECTORS OF PARISH.

William Vesey, the first rector of Trinity, was the youngest in point of induction and the oldest in respect to service. At the time of his death, in 1746, he lacked only a few months of rounding out a complete half century as rector of Trinity Church. He was twenty-three years of age when called to assume charge of the new church. His installation occurred on the first day the building was used for divine service, March 13, 1698. The success and growth of Trinity during its early years were due largely to his energy and ability, and he lived to see the necessity for enlarging the original church, which was done in 1737.

Henry Barclay, the second rector, was appointed to the office in 1746 when thirty-one years of age, and served for eighteen years, until his death in 1764. Dr. Barclay was a graduate of Yale, and before coming to Trinity was engaged in missionary work among the Mohawk Indians in upper New York.

Samuel Auchmuty, the third rector, succeeded to the office in 1764, and held it until his death in 1777, a period of thirteen years. He was a graduate of Harvard, and was forty-two years old when he became Trinity's rector. He was an arch loyalist in the Revolutionary War troubles, and persisted in reading prayers for King George, even when Washington occupied the city previous to the battle of Long Island. He was finally compelled to desist, and retired to New Brunswick. When the British got control of the city he returned, only to find his church in ashes. The hardships he encountered in reaching New York hastened his death.

John Inglis, the fourth rector, served from 1777 to 1783. Like Dr. Auchmuty, whose assistant he had been for several years, he was an ardent loyalist. As rector, he never preached in Trinity Church, for it was not rebuilt during the years of the British occupation, and St. Paul's was the headquarters of Trinity Parish. When the American cause triumphed, Dr. Inglis resigned and went to Nova Scotia, where he became the first Bishop of Nova Scotia. His rectorship, only six years, is the shortest in its history. He died at Halifax in 1816.

Samuel Provoost, the fifth rector, served for sixteen years from 1784 to 1800. He was the only one of the Trinity Parish clergy during the Revolutionary troubles who upheld the cause of the Colonists, and this led to his resignation as assistant rector in 1774. During the war he lived in comparative poverty in Dutchess County, but better times came when the British evacuated New York, and he was appointed rector of Trinity Parish. Work on the new church began at once, and it was opened in 1788. The previous year Dr. Provoost went to England to be consecrated as first Bishop of New York. Failing health compelled him to resign his rectorship in 1800. He died in 1815 at the age of seventy-three years. He was a profound scholar, a powerful preacher, and a popular citizen, and his influence upon Trinity was inestimable.

Benjamin Moore, the sixth rector, served for eleven years until his resignation owing to failing health in 1811. He was graduated from Columbia, then King's College, in 1768 at the age of twenty years. The officers of Trinity had elected him rector immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War, but so much opposition was aroused, owing to the former loyalistic tendencies of Bishop Moore, that he resigned and Dr. Provoost was appointed. To his other honors were added the Presidency of Columbia in 1801. He died in 1816. His son, Clement C. Moore, was the author of the famous ballad, "'Twas the Night Before Christmas."

John Henry Hobart, the seventh rector, served from 1811 to 1830, a period of nineteen years. He was graduated from Princeton, and was thirty-six years old when elected to succeed Bishop Moore. He was active in all departments of Church work and took a deep interest in the founding of the General Theological Seminary. He was the last rector of Trinity in whom the Bishopric of New York was also vested, the two offices being made separate after his death.

William Berrian, the eighth rector, served for thirty-two years, from 1830 to 1862, when he died at the age of seventy-five years. The present Trinity Church was finished during his lifetime, being commenced in 1839 and consecrated in 1846. Dr. Berrian enjoyed a continuous service of fifty-one years with Trinity, four years more than can be claimed by Dr. Dix, although the latter exceeds him in years of actual rectorship.

TRINITY'S AID TO COLUMBIA.

Dr. Morgan Dix, the present and ninth rector, is a native of this city. He is the fourth rector of Trinity who was graduated from Columbia, Samuel Provoost being the first. Columbia owes the success of its early days to the generous aid of Trinity, which made a valuable grant of land to the young college.

After Dr. Dix received priestly orders he went to Philadelphia, where he was assistant in St. Mark's Church from 1853 to 1855. He was then called to Trinity and was practically designated by Dr. Berrian as his successor when the young man was appointed assistant rector in 1850. The friends of the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Vinton, a clergyman much older in the service of Trinity and a scholarly preacher, were inclined to resent this act, but the tact of Dr. Dix prevented any open rupture. Dr. Dix seldom preached in Trinity until after Dr. Vinton's death in 1870.

During his forty years as rector Trinity has had a remarkable growth. The enormous increase in the value of its property has made the erection possible of magnificent new chapels and mission schools. When Dr. Dix assumed charge of his parish, in 1862, the clergy staff of Trinity numbered only eight. There are now thirty assistant rectors, vicars, and curates. The new chapels have been St. Augustine's, in 1877; St. Chrysostom's, in 1879, and St. Agnes's, in 1892. A Chaplain is maintained on Governors Island, where services are held for the benefit of the officers and soldiers, by permission of the War Department, in the chapel of St. Cornelius. Besides the actual church work, Trinity supports a number of parish schools, for old and young, employing nearly fifty teachers and having over 1,200 scholars. A parish hospital is also maintained.

FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE.

One of the interesting features of Old Trinity was its freedom from denominational prejudices. A close bond of friendship has always existed between Trinity and the Dutch Reformed Church. The old Dutch church on Nassau Street was used as a hospital during the Revolution and was unfit for services for several months after the cessation of hostilities. The Trinity Corporation kindly gave the use of St. George's Chapel, erected in 1752, in Beekman Street, to the Dutch church congregation. In the old resolution the officers of Trinity stated that "impressed with a grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that ancient church in permitting the use of their church to the members of the Church of England when they had no proper edifice of their own for that purpose, offer to the members of the ancient Dutch church the use of St. George's Chapel for celebrating their worship on Sundays and such other times as they shall choose to perform the Divine service."

The committee that is arranging the details of the celebration in honor of Dr. Dix consists of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Pascal Harrover, the Rev. J. M. Chew, George A. Crocker, and John P. Faure.

DOGS TO AID POLICE.

Belgian City Secures Corps of Trained Collies.

THE distinction of the bloodhounds of the Southern and Western States as being the only dog policemen in the world is gone. The City of Ghent has recently supplemented its regular police force in the suburbs by a corps of trained collies, whose duty it is to run down burglars and other evildoers who might prove too swift for capture by the human custodians of the peace.

The step has been taken by the Ghent Commissioners of Police as the result of an alarming increase in burglary, robbery with violence, and other crimes committed by night in the suburbs. The vigilance of the police proved unequal to cope with the evil, although their numbers were considerably augmented.

The police dogs are of the breed of Swiss-Belgian sheep dogs, and are trained most carefully. They accompany the policemen on their nightly rounds, and not only protect them from being attacked by surprise, but by the quickness of their instinct in scenting the presence of men they make it impossible for any evildoer to lurk in the darkest corner undetected.

Great precaution, however, is taken that the dogs may do as little harm as possible, and to this end their management and diet are carefully regulated. They are kept in kennels which are cleaned daily and disinfected weekly, and they are frequently examined by a veterinary surgeon. That the pangs of hunger may not tempt them to take a slice out of any of their victims, they are given two good meals a day, one at 12:30 and the other at 7 o'clock, each consisting of bread, rice, and meat, and at midnight they are given a biscuit for supper. When on duty each dog is armed with a spiked collar, and bears a medal with a number to show its identity.

What the Inspector Looks For.

"PA," said the restless cherub, "what does that man look at in that clock up at the top of the car?"

"The number of fares," responded the newspaper-absorbed parent.

The boy looked at the register doubtfully. "I don't mean those big figures," he argued. "Everybody can see them without any trouble. I mean, what is it the man looks at when he fails all over everybody at that end of the car and stands on the seat so he can get up real close to the clock and look at it hard."

The man fidgeted. "Don't talk so much," he said. "Ask the conductor, if you want to find out."

The boy did so, and the conductor, being in an amiable mood, explained that the register had a number of its own which corresponded to the conductor's tally sheet, and that it was the Inspector's duty to make a note of it at the car barns. The boy pondered the matter seriously.

"Pa," he said, "why didn't you tell me that? Didn't you know it?"

"Keep still," commanded his father. "Of course I knew."

The conductor snickered. "I'll bet $5 he didn't," he remarked to the passengers on the rear platform. "There isn't one person in a hundred who does know, and I'll bet that fellow isn't the hundredth man."

CHESTNUT HUNTS IN THE BRONX

Young People and Elders Busily Filling Salt Bags.

MOST of the boys in the Bronx, and a good many of the men, women, and girls, go chestnuting. The burs in many cases opened this Fall without awaiting the frost, and bushels of the nuts have fallen to the ground. Yet other bushels are still tight within the unopened burs and will not come down without a sharp frost.

The people of the Bronx go chestnuting in Bronx Park, Crotona Park, Van Cortlandt Park, Pelham Bay Park, the Bathgate woods, the Seton woods, and the large areas of woodland that lie just within the limits of Yonkers immediately north and west of the New York City line. There are hundreds of chestnut trees in these woodlands, most of them bearing this year. The trees in Bronx Park are so large that the chestnut hunters have to wait for the fall of the nuts. Those of the Bathgate woods at Wakefield are also mostly tall, but many of these have already dropped a large part of the nuts, and on every holiday and on the afternoon of every school day crowds of boys haunt these woods in search of chestnuts. Most of the great trees of Seton Place, which lies east of King's Bridge Road, near the northeastern edge of the city, still hold their nuts in the clutch of tightly closed burs. Nevertheless, boys and men visit the woods daily in order that no nut may escape.

There is a fine group of chestnut trees, in fact a small grove, bordering the Mosholu Parkway in Van Cortlandt Park within the inclosure once occupied by the buffaloes. These trees are less visited than most in the region, because the high park fence keeps off all but the most venturesome. Crowds from Mount Vernon and New Rochelle visit the chestnut trees of Pelham Bay Park, which grow in the woodland masking the point known as Jack's Rock, a favorite bathing and picnicking place.

Already the falling leaves begin to hide the chestnuts that are down, for the leaves were brought down in great numbers by the long rains, and others were loosened in their places, so that they have been falling ever since. Many of the chestnuts that fall at night are covered before morning by the falling leaves, and boys and men trudge the woods next day with sticks to uncover the treasure they seek.

The liveliest days of the chestnuting season in the Bronx will begin immediately after the first hard frost. Great will be the number of truants from school the morning after the frost, and for the next three weeks every holiday will bring out crowds of hunters. In so densely peopled a region as the Bronx it might seem that there would not be more than half a dozen chestnuts per inhabitant, but the early-comers manage to gather a good harvest, and the trusty salt bags, from time immemorial the proper receptacle for chestnuts, come home well filled.

It is peculiarly a suburban life that crowds of men and boys wander unmolested over private property, gathering the wild fruits of the region. A European, accustomed to the strict exclusion of the people from all private property, save that in which it has some long unchallenged common right, could not easily understand the spectacle of trespass upon fenced fields and woodlands. As a matter of fact, suburban land owners have so long been accustomed to view their lands as valuable not for their products, but as speculative building sites, that they are no longer sensitive about trespass unless it come too close to their dwellings.

ALLAIRE TOO POOR TO BE IDLE

Police Captain Who Was Compelled to Retire Says He Owns Nothing but the House He Lives In.

THE forced retirement, on a pension, of Captain of Police Anthony J. Allaire, is considered by many whose judgment on police matters is often sought as a distinct loss to the department. It is not contended, however, that the action of Commissioner Partridge was not in strict compliance with the law governing such cases. Capt. Allaire passed through more than two decades of police administration as an exponent of a régime that to-day is regarded as one of the highest efficiency. He never became identified with the modern element of police personality or methods, and was a sturdy example of the police administration which obtained when he first put on the uniform in 1860.

In physique Capt. Allaire set a standard. Almost to the last year of his service he was conspicuous as a broad-shouldered six-footer, with a massive head crowned with curly hair, strong features, and a deep bass voice. Of even temper, he rarely allowed himself to be vexed. He had a natural fund of wit of the old police school type. His views were broad, and he was well informed in matters outside of his official sphere.

As a policeman his efficiency was unquestioned. Since 1877 it had secured for him the position of instructor to the force, or drill master. In this capacity he set his mark on rank and file. The appearance of the force at annual parades was due to his training in the school of the soldier. His drills at the various halls and armories devoted to the purpose have, for a quarter of a century, been an attraction not only to the general public, but to military men.

TYPE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The police régime in which Allaire was made a policeman, and whose influence shaped his career, set a stamp on all who came under it. Some of the noted men of those days were Superintendent John A. Kennedy, who, by his personal worth and his administration of police affairs, made for his office a standard of excellence; Commissioners Thomas C. Acton, Gen. James Bowen, Joseph S. Bosworth, John G. Bergen, and Benjamin F. Manierre, the latter the sole survivor of the boards, who went out of office in honor, and such superior officers as George W. Dilks, Daniel Carpenter, and James Leonard.

Capt. Allaire was not Dean of the superior officers of the uniformed force when he was retired. He was, however, junior only to Capt. Theron S. Copeland of the City Hall command, whose service dates from 1853. Allaire went to fight on the Union side as Captain in Company E of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers, in August, 1862. He was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers March 13, 1865, after valorous service. Two stalwart Union soldiers who had laid the baton aside to take up the sword appeared at Police Headquarters July 10, 1865, to again assume duties as policemen. One was Allaire. The other was his brother-in-arms, George Washburn, now living at Ossining as a retired Captain. They resembled each other greatly, and had the same police traditions of the Kennedy school. Each in after years shunned what grew into the police "system."

MUST GO TO WORK.

Allaire's friends say that he has paid dearly for his tenacity to first principles. He coveted an Inspectorship more as a right and a crowning reward for long years of faithful service than for the increased salary and authority it would bring him. He was not liked by William S. Devery because of these aspirations. "Big Bill" tried to placate him by offering him prospects of future consideration if he would let Capt. James Kane slip in. Allaire would not make way, and claims that he was unfairly treated when he attempted to pass the civil service examination for Inspector. He tested his failure in the courts and was worsted on technicalities.

Allaire also insists that his impaired vision—the reason given by the Board of Surgeons for recommending his retirement—was due to his being relegated to night duty at Police Headquarters for seventeen months in 1901-2, while he continued to perform the duties of instructor to the force. This, the retired Captain contends, was punishment for "going for" the Inspectorship.

"I am not," said Gen. Allaire to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at his home, 37 West Ninety-first Street, "a millionaire. I will be very frank about my prosperity. All I have to show for these years of duty is this house. It is unincumbered. Is it worth $35,000? Bring me a buyer at that price and I'll kiss him.

"What am I going to do? Live twenty years more, take a rest of a month or so, and then go to work at something. I've got to work. I have a wife, two daughters, and a son, and this home and a pension of $1,375 to depend on at present."

CITY'S EYES OF LIGHT

Evidences of Increasing Business Activity in the Down-Town Section.

THE traveler arriving at New York in the evening and approaching the city from the New Jersey shore sees thousands of bright eyes looking out from the great downtown buildings which notify him that the activities of the metropolis go on long after night has fallen upon the city.

Far aloft in the skyscrapers and here and there on all the floors of the many buildings lights are blazing indicating that men are burning the midnight carbon keeping up with the insistent demands of their business.

The effect of the thousands of lights, some of them seeming to be far up in the sky, is to make a picture that is impressive, bearing in upon the visitor a sense of New York's activity that is quite as forcible in its way as the hurrying of the crowds in the daytime.

A few years ago none of the down-town buildings were open at night, except those in which the newspapers were published, but now more than half of the office buildings are open until 9 o'clock in the evening, almost all of the newer skyscrapers are open until midnight, and many of them never close.

Boom in Walnut Stumps.

OLD walnut stumps are on a boom throughout Tennessee, says The Memphis Appeal. Stumps that have remained unnoticed for years and were regarded as worthless are now eagerly sought after at prices that seem almost fabulous. One Indiana concern has had men traveling over the country buying every old walnut stump that could be found. At first the prices paid were small, but as the eyes of the stick timber folks began to open the prices went higher and higher, until now they are out of sight, and the funny part about it is that the uglier, knottier, and more unsightly the stump the more money it will bring. The stump of a walnut tree that was cut down several years ago brought more than the whole of the tree. It is stated that the stumps are made into veneering material and used in the manufacture of high-grade furniture.

ODD POTTERY IN NEW YORK SLUMS.

Where Persons with a Fad May Buy Cheap, Durable Articles.

CHEAP pottery in New York, especially that sold in the several foreign quarters, has a peculiar charm, the result of its evident fitness for the uses for which it is designed, its unpretentious excellence of form, and its strict subordination of decoration to use. There are plenty of twdry cheap things sold in the foreign quarters, but the ordinary pitchers, jugs, mugs, and the like intended for daily use are often interesting and excellent. Any one with an eye for such things can in the course of a year or so pick up a curious and interesting collection of characteristic utensils.

Some of the best of the plain pottery is sold in the German quarter. Here you may have earthen milk pitchers at 5 and 6 cents; beer and water pitchers at 10 cents, cream cups and drinking mugs of odd shape and decoration at prices ranging from 2 to 15 cents, crocks, pudding dishes, and baking dishes for 10, 15, and 20 cents, and a variety of other articles, some of them real treasures of the kitchen, a few of them fit to decorate the china closet or the dining room. Many of these articles are especially appropriate for Summer homes or as adjuncts to the midnight supper in Winter time.

Cheap and strong yellow pottery is sold on the lower west side. It is good in form and agreeable in color, with that reassuring suggestion of cleanliness which is worth so much in household articles. A kitchen could be stocked with such articles for $2 or $3, and there are always some of them that a judicious person with an eye for color and form will pick out for higher uses. These things are fit and charming, partly, no doubt, because they represent household tradition for long ages. Their forms are those that women have long recognized as the best for the uses they are intended to serve. The pitchers "pour well," and the crocks are stable upon their bottoms. They who use such pottery seem through it to be in some sense one with the tradition of the race.

One may buy, on the west side, too, excellent blue and gray ware, especially clean and cool looking butter crocks, with the traditional nondescript decoration. One of the oddest things of the west side is a circular flat vessel of blue-gray earthenware, with a drinking scene in low relief on one side, and pierced ears, through which the ends of the handle are inserted. It has a jug mouth, with a proper lip for pouring. These quaint articles, which are used for carrying water or wine afield or from shop to house, are in two sizes, half gallon and gallon. They profess to be made in Texas, but are strongly German in suggestion. The decoration is evidently caught from the German earthen beer mugs.

The Italians of Mulberry Street sell an article of similar use, but of wood, and in the shape of a small cask. It, too, has a handle, a mere string caught at either end of the vessel. Other curious domestic articles of the Italian quarter are charming little carafes or decanters of thin green glass, and graceful egg-shaped bottles, with long necks. The latter look a little like club soda bottles, but are darker, fuller in body, and longer necked; in fact, far more graceful. They are amazingly strong, and are probably made to hold liquor of some kind under pressure. They carry out the tradition of the Roman amphora, which had a bottom that made it impossible for the vessel to stand.

Some effective green Spanish pottery, showing Moorish influence, is to be had in New York, but chiefly at the curio shops, where the prices are nothing less than absurd. For the most part it is the very coarsest and cheapest of ware, such as the Spanish peasants use for ordinary household purposes, but the price in New York is usually equal to that of fair china.

Chinatown has some good cheap ware, but only a person of some taste can safely buy there, for there is a vast amount of tawdry stuff made in China and Japan especially for the American market. A patient examination of the stock in a shop of the Chinese quarter, however, will usually reward the observant shopper. Some of the inexpensive tea cups in the form of small bowls with smaller bowls to cover them are good in shape and color. Some in dull red are especially worth having. Many of these stand on brass rings in order that they may have stability. Good ginger jars may also be had in the Chinese quarter, though they are scarcer than they were twenty or thirty years ago.

A fad for collecting cheap pottery is probably the least expensive fad that one can indulge in, for the articles are all useful, and they never break. The best of them in their simplicity are better looking than a good deal of the tableware for which families of moderate means pay what for them are large prices. Avenue A and First Avenue, Mulberry Street, Bleecker Street, Hudson Street, and Seventh and Eighth Avenues in the lower part of their course are good hunting grounds for those who have a fancy for such pottery.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Street Car Conductors Find in Them Only Cause for Complaint.

THE only persons in town who have a grudge against prosperity are street car conductors. Their aversion to prosperous conditions is explained in this wise: Good times bring bills, bills mean the handling of much change, and change means woes innumerable on the part of the harassed conductors.

"I can't remember the time when we fellows have been called upon to change as many bills as we have handled in the past six months," said one of these public servants one day last week. "Of course there are no hard-and-fast rules to go by in any business, but in general you can tell a man's financial condition by the size of the coin with which he habitually pays car fare. Reckoning from that standpoint, the times that are hard on the general public are clover for the conductor. All he has to do then is to go around and gather in the five-cent pieces, and as a consequence our mental condition is such that we appear really angelic. But just let a wave of prosperity strike the country and the passengers take a fiendish delight in pestering us with one and two dollar bills. Two-dollar bills are the favorite street car currency these days, and to meet all the demands made upon my pocket I have to start out from the barns with about one-third my own weight in small change."

The Only One of Her Kind.

MISS KITTY C. WILKINS, the renowned horse raiser of Bruneau, Idaho, believes in the horse, says The Denver Post. She has been reared in a way that makes her understand him. She has a horse ranch all her own. It's not a small ranch. There are thousands of acres under fence, and there is an almost unlimited range around it. After closing a contract with Irving & Grant of Kansas City for 3,000 head of horses, she still has nearly 6,000 head on the range. In her little principality in Idaho she is queen. She rides and drives alone and unattended all over that great Northwestern expanse. "Sometimes I travel as much as sixty miles without seeing a house of sighting a human being," said she, "but I am never afraid. I carry a six-shooter, of course, but I have never had the slightest reason for even thinking of using it." All her employes worship Miss Wilkins, and the swells of the cities, when she visits New York, Chicago, Denver, or any other metropolis of the land, are delighted with the honor of her company. She has preserved all the delicacy and refinement that belongs to the boudoir and the drawing room, and has yet made a magnificent success of horse ranching, in which enterprise so many men have made failures.

A Remarkable Necrology.

THE most remarkable list of old members of the New York Historical Society who have died within the last three months was read at the regular meeting of the society last week. Eleven names comprised the necrology and the average age was over seventy-six years. The oldest member was Randolph W. Townsend, who was ninety-one years of age, and had been a life member since 1850. Another nonogenerian was William Miles, ninety years old, who had been a life member since 1845. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who was eighty-one years old, had also been a member since 1845. No members are now living who joined previous to that year, and there is now but one 1845 survivor. He is Paul N. Spofford, and he has the honor of being the oldest living member in the society. He is about ninety years old, and is too feeble to attend any of the meetings. The other deceased members were Luther R. Marsh, eighty-nine; Samuel D. Babcock, eighty-two; William Allen Butler, seventy-eight; Eugene A. Hoffman, seventy-four; Henry W. Bilbey, sixty-nine; Isaac Myer, sixty-six; James Benkard, sixty-three, and Nicholas Fish, fifty-seven.

New "Wireless" Triumph.

ACCOUNTS of another wireless triumph are reported. The staff of the torpedo schoolship Vernon at Portsmouth, England, has succeeded after many experiments in devising a scheme of keeping up communications by means of wireless telegraphy with submarine vessels when they are under water, and so ingenious is the contrivance that no part of the apparatus used for receiving purposes is visible on the surface when the boat in communication is beneath the water.

MARSH LANDS MADE FERTILE BY NEW YORK SOIL DOCTOR

After Four Months' Treatment a Long Island Bog Gives a Harvest of Celery, Cabbage and Corn—Experiments That Will Add to the Country's Wealth.

AT Lattingtown, a point on the north shore of Long Island, between Glen Cove and Oyster Bay, E. J. Hollister, a New York scientist, has succeeded not only in reclaiming a large section of marsh lands in an almost incredibly short space of time, but also in producing within a few months excellent crops of a variety of vegetables sown on the reclaimed lands. Where four months ago there was a tract of seventy-five acres of bog land, the owner is now harvesting celery, turnips, cabbages, and corn in large quantities.

Reclaiming soil is a comparatively simple matter if nature is allowed to do most of the work. That is, once the water is ditched away from and diked off of such lands, nature will in her own time soften up the gradually drying-out mass until it can produce even brilliantly.

But that was not the problem that has just been solved on Long Island for the first time in the agricultural history of the world. Nature was given little part in the making fertile of this territory. By main force, by the use of one implement after another, the land's surface was torn up after it had just been dried out by cleverly arranged drains. The tough eel-grass surface was torn, macerated, ground into a rough powder. Chemicals were sown over it broadcast. Ordinary European methods would have taken several years to get at this result.

What is far more remarkable than all else is the way this scientific work has come out financially. The meadow land developed was worth before it was ditched and diked at the utmost $10 an acre. The fields that have just received their first crops will pay their owner, if farmed along ordinarily progressive lines now, 10 per cent. annually upon a valuation of $1,000 an acre. Such a prodigious advance in value seems too remarkable to be true. But it is quite accurate, and it is given on the authority of Mr. Hollister. Mr. Hollister says, besides, that the cost of developing such marsh land entire would not exceed $50 to $100 an acre, a very inconsiderable fraction of the whole from an investment point of view. In this work of his on Long Island Mr. Hollister spent hardly more than $30 an acre, but when he took charge of these meadows they were already ditched and drained, though incompletely and inadequately, much of the work having to be done over again.

Lattingtown is situated in the very centre of the magnificent new shore strip of extraordinarily fine country seats built during the past two or three years. Part of the purchases of William D. Guthrie for his fine residence and grounds included seventy-five acres of marsh land, the Frost Creek marsh, one of the worst "holes" of the north shore. It was salt meadow of the most dismal, seemingly hopeless type, but Mr. Guthrie bought it, along with other fragments of sites that were ideal, and then made up his mind to reclaim it, and to financial advantage, if possible.

FIRST IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Until Mr. Hollister, indorsed as an expert by Dr. Milton Whitney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, started in to reclaim this Frost Creek marsh, nothing of any account had been done as regards coast marshes along the Atlantic, which, if brought to a state of fruitfulness, Prof. Shaler of Harvard says, will add, conservatively speaking, $40,000,000 to the wealth of the country, the money value of their best state. And Prof. Shaler goes on to say, still writing most conservatively: "The cost of reclaiming these lands and reducing them to cultivation should not exceed the fifth of this sum."

The Department of Agriculture eighteen months ago was requested to send a man up on Long Island's north shore to study these marshes, (of which Frost Creek is only one,) analyze their soils, and report if there seemed to be a good financial outlook in reclaiming them from the sea. This request came from Henry Clay Weeks of Bayside, L. I., who has studied every inch of this and other shores, and has banished mosquitos already from two or three large localities, notably Centre Island, at Oyster Bay, where he has carried out his work, popularly known as "mosquito engineering," abolishing the pest by draining the swamps and bogs. Thomas H. Means of the department was chosen to make this report.

Mr. Weeks had a greater idea in his mind than the mere abolishing of mosquitos. His plan has been nothing less than the turning of the vast extent of salt and fresh meadow land along the Atlantic Coast, now useless and a blot upon the landscape, to practical account. Prof. Shaler's calculations are that between Portland, Me., and New York there are 200,000 acres of this land quite reclaimable. Mr. Weeks proposed to make the findings of science practical, to develop as science had long since determined it could be done.

In Mr. Guthrie he found a willing and ready listener and a man who, to develop his new country seat, was willing to put his hand into his pocket largely. Mr. Hollister was found, indorsed by Dr. Whitney, and started his work, as has been said, on June 16.

Mr. Hollister has proved, by his crops that now await gathering, that crops can actually be raised, and very good crops at that, in the first season, from the salt grass.

SIMPLE MEANS EMPLOYED.

It has been by the most simple means that this "soil doctor" has done all this. He has used no fertilizer, (in the ordinary sense of that word,) he has done nothing more than is implied in the phrase "subduing the soil." By manual labor he has first of all ground it up, then, by the use of chemical compounds he has sown broadcast he has counteracted the alkaline salts that, impregnating a soil, go to grow eel-grass splendidly—and nothing else.

When Mr. Hollister undertook this work in mid-September, as has been this work in mid-September, as has been said, he found a meadow partially dried. A sea wall had been built, not an effective one, though, for during the Winter the water had risen over it and had deluged the meadows. He found a canal down the centre of the marsh, with a gate at its Sound end, this canal serving two purposes, to carry off the water from the uplands beyond and to drain the marsh itself. It took all the Summer to get this canal into what might be called working shape, and to accomplish this the drainage system had to be largely reconstructed and put in on a much more extensive scale, the underground piping that took away the percolating sea water being reset in four, eight, and even ten inch tiles.

Gradually this began to dry up the marsh as never before. But Hollister, the "soil doctor," did not wait for it to dry out. It was his aim to get some crops out of this land the first year, and already there was no more than enough time. He at once started the task of turning up the rank, heavy, tenacious vegetable fibre that was the marsh's surface. The farmers about the country laughed when they saw him send out three-horse teams over these meadows, dragging behind them the heaviest of plows.

HORSES ON "SNOWSHOES."

Nevertheless Mr. Hollister kept on. His horses did not sink to their middle in the mire. He put them on what were to all intents and purposes "snowshoes," each hoof on a bit of roughened board some three-quarters of a foot square. And shod with these, the teams dragged great marsh-breaking plows, of four-foot mold board and extension, slowly yet successfully over these morasses.

These marsh-breaking plows cut up the tough fibre in strips half a yard deep, throwing them over on the side. Then a roller went over them, then a disk harrow, then a leveler, then the roller again, once more the disk harrow. Inch by inch the fibre was now torn up and disintegrated. The chemical treatment followed—sodium and magnesium salts, potash, and phosphoric acid. Nature's course was anticipated. A rapidly growing crop of crimson clover gave to this soil quickly, and at practically no expense at all, a great quantity of nitrogen that it much needed.

This completed the task. Crops sown broadcast then grew with amazing speed. It is but since Sept. 1 that these have been growing, that date being the date of the first sowing.

Must Move a Whole Town.

WITHIN a few weeks the original town of Delta, Idaho, one of the oldest mining camps in the Coeur d'Alenes, will be no more. Every building in the town has to be torn down, burned, or moved away. The townsite has been purchased by the Beaver Creek Gold Mining Company, which will soon start to dredge that portion of the creek, and it has issued an order that every lot must be vacated. The work of removing the town already has begun. Some of the buildings have been burned. Nearly all the buildings were of high value at the time of the boom back in the eighties, but now most of them are worth but little. Some houses have been erected recently, and these will likewise have to be moved.

JAPS AS RIVALS TO YANKEES.

A NEW YORK man who has been for some years the financial representative of American capitalists engaged in manufactures in Kobe, Japan, here on a vacation, takes a sanguine view of the prospects before American investors in the Mikado's land.

In Kobe, which has in a few years sprung from an insignificant seaport into a great industrial centre, much of the capital invested in factories is American and European, and most of the managers and foremen of the works hail from the United States or Great Britain.

Japan's steady refusal to grant protection to foreign patents greatly increases her competitive power among the nations. Through the incomparable imitativeness of her mechanics the country is enabled to produce machinery at less than half of its selling price in other lands, and but for the protetcive tariff would be able to flood the United States with American inventions at a price 50 per cent. less than that at present obtainable here.

The nimble Jap excels all Orientals and most Europeans in quickness of perception, in aptitude, in adaptiveness, and in the practice of the science of applied knowledge. The Japanese workman has a great capacity for long-sustained labor. He works with a will and delights in thoroughness. Every mechanic is an artist who takes a keen pride in his work.

These qualities and the cheapness of labor and of living combine to make the Jap the dangerous competitor of American and European workmen that he is, and that he must more and more become so long as the existing condition of things prevails in the industrial world on this continent and in Europe.

Trade unionism has not yet penetrated to the land of the Mikado, and the working classes are wholly subservient to their employers. So great is the dominance of the master over his men that no craftsman can obtain employment elsewhere without a written permit from his last employer. There are no factory laws, and young children work as long as their elders for a few cents a day.

In the factories work usually begins at 6 A. M., and often two hours earlier. The working day is rarely under twelve hours, and the wages are miserably low, according to the American standard. Skilled workmen such as compositors, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, tailors, &c., in the larger cities receive only from 26 to 38 cents (United States money) a day; farm hands average about $1.44 per month; weavers and spinners 15 cents a day, (some factory operatives receive only 5 and 10 cents,) and women workers think themselves fortunate to get 6 cents for twelve hours' toil.

Work in the factories goes on continuously, being divided into day and night shifts. There is only one interval in each, 40 minutes being allowed for a meal.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has seemed to me a most remarkable fact that no one of our newspapers has commented editorially on the proposition recently made and now contemplated to hold a meeting of "labor" on the steps of the City Hall while the question of granting the Pennsylvania franchise is before the Board of Aldermen.

The proposition is so absolutely anti-democratic and un-American that I cannot account for the failure of the press to comment upon it. Have we come to a pass when the worst legends of the days of the French Revolution can be revived "without our special wonder"? To-day we are passing through a crisis as momentous as any in our history. Are the rights of the individual to work at his own pleasure and upon his own terms and the rights of the people's representatives to discuss without threat or interference questions vital to the public welfare to be lightly cast aside?

These are rights that humanity has been battling for throughout the ages. Are they to be overturned and overridden by any body of men, rich or poor, laborers or idlers, union men or non-union men?

That this monstrous suggestion should go unchallenged by our newspapers, the boasted, and heretofore rightfully boasted, palladium of our liberties, is to me the most discouraging sign of the times. If Mr. Archibald's labor trust thought that it was right in its position would it feel it necessary, to say nothing of its decency, to openly attempt to force the action of a deliberative body elected by the people—"the people," mind you—not the small fraction of the people who have combined in labor unions?

To find the parallel of this portent one has to hark back to the days of "The Terror," when the sections invaded the hall in which were assembled the members of the French Convention. Every historian of that calamitous epoch speaks with horror of this action of the "Terrorists," and yet in the metropolis of enlightened, educated, and free America, in this twentieth century, a proposition to do identically the same thing is dismissed by our daily papers with a brief news item. Positively one has to rub his eyes and wonder if he really is living in New York City in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two or in Paris in the darkest period of that era of convulsions that culminated in the dictatorship of Robespierre and finally disappeared in the rout at Waterloo.

Do I seem to exaggerate? Well, remember the Arabian parable of the camel and the tent, only we are allowing the camel to go a great way further than put his head inside the tent.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania has been playing with fire, and we see all too plainly, perhaps even he himself now sees, the terrible danger and calamity that has resulted. The American people, the people who fought the War of Independence and the war of the rebellion, who freed the slaves and who have founded and developed the greatest of all republics, will never I believe, permit its laws and traditions to be trampled under foot by any body of men, either organized or unorganized, and whether composed of capitalists or hand workers. "Two wrongs never yet made a right," and no capitalistic trust, however harmful, can serve as an excuse for a usurpation of the laws by a labor trust. The American people care not overmuch for either trust. They could probably worry along pretty well if Mr. Baer and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Archibald had gone to their respective rewards, but they could not and they will not consent that the Constitution, laws, and traditions which our fathers enacted and created, and which they and we have fought to preserve shall be set at naught by any man or body of men, be they who or what they may.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1902.

IMPROVING ON NATURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to felicitate the Looker-On of THE TIMES because of his happy strictures upon the "Use of Eye-Glasses" last Sunday. When he remarked that "in this country more people wear glasses than ever before simply because more people are intelligent about their eyes, and correct the mistakes which careless nature has made," he hit upon wisdom epigrammatically and diffused sapience that cannot but work for good. When he exposed nature as "a wasteful, plodding, and stupid mechanic, tollsomely and bunglingly and with prepsterous slowness trying to adapt her creatures to their environment," he performed a public service which posterity will not be slow to appreciate. The knee joint, he points out, like the elbow joint, is, along with the eye, one of nature's botch jobs. Rarely (too true!) has she turned out a pair of eyes that can see things as they are, he notes.

How few there are wise enough to realize the great truth of these statements. Yet who will deny them when they are put forth? Nature is, beyond peradventure of a doubt, a clumsy artisan. See the legs she turns out; how easily they are broken! The heart she makes our vital spirit dependent on; a .32 from a Smith & Wesson will pierce it. The nose, on which the lungs, vital as organs, too, depend for air—how ineffectual its efforts against the simple wiles of catarrh. And as for the human stomach, Nature, oh! Nature, what crimes have you committed in your ignorant efforts! A friend of mine cannot eat food that will fatten him, although he needs it. Pie hurts him, or did, but the eye doctor of the stomach business has displayed to my friend's satisfaction the folly of Nature, and demonstrated to him that pepso-pepsum of nux vomica (if I remember the name) is what Nature should have provided in quantities to suit when she designed his inner works. Now, since my friend has had his eyes opened, to use a vulgar and exploded phrase, he has been able to aid his stomach by the means of this scientific remedy, so that it performs the functions which that power greater than Nature intended that it should perform.

Another friend—pardon me if I take your time, but the subject thrills me—another friend has been cured of "nature" hearing by a little leather valise and a tinhorn, into which his talkers shout in a scientific way. His hearing had been good for forty years without these aids, but once when he bethought him to stick a wire nail into his ear drum he found that clumsy Nature had failed to make provision for such an event. The botched organ has been much helped by the scientific leather bag and the tin horn. But not altogether cured is it, and thus we see that, so crude are the efforts of Nature, even science cannot make art ware of her material.

My friend, who cannot eat pie, or could not, was many years learning the truth. He tells me that when he was a boy he ate everything, coming and going—as he put it—and continued doing so for years until he learned to receive the truth. He tells me that it was with great reluctance that he accepted the conclusion which science's representative, Jos. C. M. Suffin, propounded, that the grotesquely inefficient equipment which nature had furnished to him would not take care of oyster shells—as he put it—which idea for years he had hugged.

Nature has been long exposed by science. When will the people of the earth accept the truth? Ever since I was a boy kindly men and women have been doing the missionary work of promulgating the truth. Our newspapers, our housetops, our dead walls cry aloud the truth that will not down—we need this, that, or the other scientific aid to a cure for nature's defects. These warnings cost money to circulate, yet the good work goes on year after year, and recruits augment. Sales of all scientific aids to the cure of nature's criminal shortcomings are day by day increasing in the number of bottles sold. Osteopathy morning and evening will soon, I am told, be required by the Board of Health under penalty of a fine of not to exceed $500 or a year in prison, or both. Christian Science is compounding in recruits. The cry goes out to benighted stomachs, eye, and red hair—hear ye the truth!

Oh for the concentration of these forces for good! Oh for a leader to marshal the hosts as in one army! The force of nature is mighty and prejudice has her roots away back in the centuries, but there will come a Moses to lead the hosts from bondage.

Ah! People will realize some day, some time, that nature is a fraud. But until then they will go on abusing her without the friendly assistance of science.

The Looker-On, as he removes his seeing glasses and dons his reading glasses, may feel pride to know that one humble devotee at the shrine of science bids him be courageous and strong to continue his work of charity.

JAY KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

SALVATION ARMY'S WELCOME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of your valuable paper, permit me to protest most emphatically against the manner in which the Salvation Army's welcome to Gen. Booth was conducted last evening. In the first place, the police protection afforded was wholly inadequate, and the vestibule of Carnegie Hall was the scene of the most atrocious and startling disorder. It is strange, to say the least, that the police were not instructed to have a sufficient force on hand to control the crowds which are sure to attend a Salvation Army meeting.

Secondly, the management of the whole affair was very poor indeed. It was announced at the box office that reserved seats might be had in the parquet for ten cents each, but that no tickets would be for sale until 7 o'clock of the evening of the meeting. By that time the price of tickets had been raised to twenty-five cents, and many people, after paying that amount for their tickets, naturally supposed that they were entitled to reserved seats. What was their astonishment and chagrin when they found that instead of getting a reserved seat in the dress circle, they were graciously allowed to occupy one seat in what is known locally as the "nigger heaven," or "peanut gallery."

Now, if the charge of ten cents for each ticket was not enough to meet expenses, why on earth didn't the army charge twenty-five cents or even fifty cents for their reserved seats; had the tickets printed properly, with coupons attached, and place them on sale at Carnegie Hall several days in advance of the meeting, thus saving a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction?

If this laxness in looking after detail pervades the methods of the army, it is indeed wonderful that so much has been accomplished for them by them.

H. STEWART FRUITNIGHT.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

ASKS JUSTICE TO WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I return to New York, my native city, after twelve years' absence, to find that women have replaced men in hundreds of avenues of severe, exacting labor. To have the female portion of the household aroused to a hurried breakfast, and then to join the throng of breadwinners on crowded train and steamboat, is now a sight evidently calling for no comment on account of strangeness.

Admitting the necessity of women becoming wage earners, that, instead of carrying with it less respect and courtesy, surely ought to insure both in degree proportioned to the heavier burdens laid upon women by our modern strenuous American life. But will any claim that even fairness and justice, let alone proper deference and common politeness, are accorded the weaker sex in public to-day, especially in the stress of numbers, by their natural champions and protectors?

Arriving in this city in the middle of Summer, I chanced to look in at a religious institution of populous and poor environment. I there found a fragile gentlewoman so busy with infirm and helpless people in dispensing charity that it seemed on this one woman's weak shoulders rested the infinite care of the Christianity of this vast municipality, and during the most trying period of the year.

Heroics? Battlefields do not compare with the home, factory, shop, and office for illustrating the virtues of self-repression and denial. Here women win daily victories for truer and loftier ideals than commonly stir the breasts of men. And what is the reward for the love, the service, the lives there given? Not memorial urns in public places, certainly; nor yet chronicle in the newspapers of deeds worthy to be blazoned upon the stars.

Of all the schemes of human beneficence why, by the land of Martha Washington, Dolly Madison, Clara Barton, Helen Gould, and hosts of others, has no one thought of an institution in honor of our glorious American womanhood, expressive of its depth, culture, and repose?

Called by our religion to the contemplation of the gifts and graces of the woman who was the favored Mother of our Lord, how eminently grand an opportunity does America afford by her wealth of gold and of art, to rear a temple which shall crystallize all made living, dear, and potent by the names of mother, wife, sister, and daughter; a building which shall eclipse in beauty and treasure any king's offering of palace to his queen or Court favorite; a structure which shall not only typify the courage, continence, and nobility which entered into the mold from maternal sources of a Washington, a Lincoln, and a McKinley, but shall also symbolize the sheltering, fostering, and uplifting care of America for that most helpless and most appealing of God's creatures—a young girl going out to battle for her living.

New York, Oct. 2, 1902. JUSTITIA.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES that the Sphinx Club proposes forming a society for the purpose of investigating and suppressing fraudulent advertising. I am very glad to hear it. They could not do a more necessary thing. The extent to which this fraudulent advertising has grown is simply an outrage, an imposition on the suffering public. The men calling themselves doctors take the lead. They promise to perform miracles almost, but after they have bled the victim of the last dollar they can secure, they become indifferent and tire the patient out, and he gets out a wiser and sicker man than when he began treatment.

Those parties have no principle, honor, or common decency. They rob every one that comes under their influence, and the sooner they are shown up and their villainy exposed the better it will be for thousands of their victims, among whom I am one. I was robbed and lied to until I lost all confidence in humanity, as far as the medical fraternity reached.

I sincerely hope the Sphinx Club will start in soon to investigate and expose this burning advertising fraud, and save thousands of victims that come to them through that channel from robbery and often death.

New York, Oct. 9, 1902. NEMESIS.

ESSEX COUNTY'S PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in a recent issue of your valuable paper an article on the public parks of Essex County, N. J. In the main it was an excellent article, but the writer of it was unfortunate enough to get the sizes of the parks sadly wrong, and they do not do justice to the parks of the leading county of the State. As an adopted citizen of that county I am interested in having it properly brought to public notice, and have therefore taken the liberty of adding the following by way of a correction and additional information respecting those parks.

There are at the present seven county parks in the limits of Essex County, and two more are under construction and consideration, one in Montclair and one in or near Watsessing. Four of the finished parks are in Newark and the remainder outside of that city. Of the seven county parks, Eastside Park is the smallest, having an area of 12.5 acres, and located in the eastern section of Newark. Westside Park is in the western part of Newark, and contains twenty-three acres. To the south lies Weequahic Reservation, a tract of 265.81 acres, including the well-known Waverly fair grounds and buildings. This section was recently annexed to Newark. On the north lies Branch Brook Park, a three-section park of 277 acres. This park is from 685 to 1,755 feet wide, and about two miles long, and cost a trifle over $2,000,000. In East Orange and Orange lies Orange Park of 47.5 acres. Eagle's Rock Reservation, named in honor of its chief feature, the world-famed Eagle Rock, is a tract of 413.26 acres, being one-half mile wide and one and a half miles long. The largest of all the parks is the South Mountain Reservation, a huge tract of some 2,500 acres. It is from one to one and a half miles wide and nearly four miles long, and outclasses any municipal pleasure ground in the United States, except one in or near Boston. The same architects constructed the Essex County system who built those of Boston and New York, as well as in other places, and the senior member of that firm is reported to have said that the South Mountain Reservation has no equal among the municipal parks of the country. These 3,639 acres of parks and reservations have cost the people of the county $4,000,000, including such of the boulevards as have been constructed. At the election to be held on Nov. 4 the people of the county will be asked to sanction another issue of $1,000,000 worth of bonds to complete the system of parks and parkways and also to vote an annual sum for maintenance. To the credit of the people, it may be safely said, the vote will be largely in favor of the additional bonds.

There are few communities in the United States that have a larger park area than has Essex County. New York, including all the boroughs, is credited with 6,838 acres; Boston and environs comes next, with the amount unstated; then follows Philadelphia with 4,005; Los Angeles and adjacent parts with 3,920 acres, and next is Essex County, N. J., with 3,655 acres or more, including a number of small parks belonging to the City of Newark, but with no great acreage. No other community reaches 3,000 acres. As far as the records can be obtained Essex County has about thirty acres of public parks to every square mile of territory. New York has twenty-two acres, and Chicago but twelve acres. Essex County has an area of about 125 square miles, and a population of about 365,000. As respects the number of persons to each acre of park land among the larger communities, Washington, D. C., comes first with one acre to every 78 persons; Essex County second with one to every 100 persons. Other large communities follow in the following order: San Francisco, 128 persons to the acre; Minneapolis, 140; St. Paul, 141; Indianapolis, 157; Louisville, 163; Boston, 230; Detroit, 238; St. Louis, 272; Cleveland, 277; Philadelphia, 350; Buffalo, 352; Baltimore, 400; New York, 500, and Chicago, 818. It will be seen that New York and Chicago have fewer acres in proportion to their population than other places. JERSEY JUSTICE.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 9, 1902.

MAYOR LOW'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the past nine months the present fusion administration of Greater New York has been sharply criticised. A seemingly utter failure, it is alleged, has been the outcome of the attempt to reform the Police Department. In fact, it is declared by some that absolutely nothing has been done in any department that has changed the conditions which prevailed prior to Jan. 1, 1902. It is imagined that it would require the work of but a few minutes to overcome and throw out all the Deveryism and evil which existed in the Police Department. Such as are of that opinion have not given the question any consideration. They have spoken on the impulse of the moment. Our Police Department, while perhaps not thoroughly cleansed, is certainly at least 100 per cent. purer to-day than it was when the present Commissioner took office.

Now a word regarding the Charities Department. I am a frequent visitor to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, and know whereof I speak. The reform wrought in that institution is astonishing. One cannot begin to compare the present condition with that which existed under the Tammany régime. The inmates are now obtaining what can be termed "a square meal." The food is more palatable, of a superior quality, and served in a different manner. For instance, formerly it was the custom to give each inmate a piece of bread about 2 inches or more in thickness, about half of which would be eaten and the remainder thrown away. Now all inmates receive two slices a half inch in thickness, and should they desire more they receive two additional slices. With their bread they are given a sufficient amount of butter; as a delicacy they receive apple sauce or stewed prunes. These are but a few illustrations of the many changes for the better. The Almshouse statistics will prove that the death rate has been reduced by more than 75 per cent. The medical examinations are more regularly made, diseases of one nature are kept together, and proper medicine is administered. Consumptive patients are treated in a separate building, and their diet is in accordance with what the disease requires.

Mayor Low's administration is worthy of the highest recommendation, rather than sharp criticism, and if those critics will only investigate their charges before uttering them they will discover how much mistaken they are.

FREDERIC B. MORLOH.

New York, Oct. 9, 1902.

IN ONE'S MIND'S EYE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that a Boston physician is reported to have made the remarkable discovery that "a few newspapers cut up in strips will heat any common room in a very short time." He modestly adds his belief that his "suggestion will be appreciated by many a poor family." Why such a phenomenal discovery should not be appreciated by every poor family, and for that matter by every rich family, I must confess I am at a loss to understand. But, then, great discoverers are proverbial for their modesty.

Most people had a suspicion several years ago that newspapers will heat a room more or less comfortably provided you burn a sufficient quantity of them, but it appears to have been reserved for this Boston doctor (presumably a homeopathist) to discover that the secret of their perfect heating power consists in simply cutting them up in strips. Note that he says cut them up, not down, as some poor fireless wretch might make the fatal mistake of doing in his frantic eagerness to get rid of freezing to death.

In view of this stupendous acquisition to the scientific lore of the ages, what signifies it whether the coal strike lasts a day longer or a thousand years? All a poor family will have to do in the more or less near future will be to buy two or three cents' worth of morning papers, cut them up in strips as fast as they have been perused, and keep the family as warm as toast all day, in addition to the mental enjoyment they will furnish the while. Has the fertile brain of man ever evolved anything neater or more timely than this? Even the Indiana genius's cure for dying almost pales by comparison.

Apropos of this warming discovery, I recollect reading a newspaper item some time ago to the effect that there are a dozen kinds of common weeds growing wild that possess nutritive and savory virtues, if properly prepared, equal to those of most of the edible grains. Now, if a few newspapers cut in strips will heat any common room comfortably I should like to know why a few pigweeds, horseknops, or bullthistles, nicely cooked and peppered, wouldn't make any reasonable common cuss fairly chirp with inward satisfaction. I imagine I can see him, after regaling himself to repletion on a couple of cents' worth of this inspiring grub, lying back like a lord and snapping his fingers at the whole capitalist crowd, a perfect picture of defiance, contentment, and beatitude.

Of course, the Socialist will point a moral to these discoveries in his own peculiar fashion, regardless of their merits or demerits. He will reiterate his stereotyped rot about the earth yielding an abundance of food and fuel for every human being's requirement, for what a shameful, humiliating pass our boasted civilization has reached when the poor are advised in all soberness to consider such a mean, heartless, idiotic expedient as burning strips of paper to keep them from freezing and eating brute fodder to keep them from starving, and so on, ad nauseam! Such talk is in perfect harmony with the teachings of an utterly visionary, impractical doctrine.

To the man of thoughtful, statesmanlike build, however, this subject presents itself in a very different aspect. He will ask himself some such question as this: If these scientific discoveries go on at this rate much longer, is there not the gravest danger that the masses will become so fat and comfortable and presumptuous that they will have the impudence to demand a voice in making the laws, actually want to have homes of their own, accumulate and devise property for the benefit of their children, and the Lord knows what not?

I must say that this is the view I take of the matter, and the contemplation is not conducive to a feeling of undiluted equanimity, by any means. W. G. B.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

THE FIRST U. S. TREASURER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me, as the great-grandson of Gen. Samuel Meredith, member of the Continental Congress and first Treasurer of the United States under the Constitution of 1789, to correct a misstatement regarding Michael Hillegas, the great-grandfather of the venerable Mrs. Lawton, who died yesterday, and whose obituary notice appeared in to-day's TIMES?

Michael Hillegas was never officially designated as "Treasurer of the United States." The history of the Treasury Department is briefly as follows:

In 1775 the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, appointed Michael Hillegas and George Clymer "Treasurers of the Continental Congress." Mr. Clymer resigned in July, 1776, upon taking his seat in Congress as a Delegate from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hillegas filled the office alone until the final adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, when the Treasury Department was reorganized as follows:

Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, Minister of Finance.
Gouverneur Morris of New York, Assistant Minister of Finance.
James Milligan of Pennsylvania, Controller General.
Michael Hillegas of Pennsylvania, Treasurer General.
Joseph Nourse of New York, Register General.
John Dier Mercer of New York, Auditor General.

Robert Morris resigned in 1783, Gouverneur Morris in 1785, at which time Congress placed the management of the Treasury in the hands of three Commissioners, viz., Walter Livingston of New York, Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, and Arthur Lee of Virginia, with the other subordinate officers as above given, and it so remained until the new Constitution went into effect in 1789, and George Washington was inaugurated President, and at once set to work to reorganize the various departments under its provisions. In September, 1789, he nominated Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Nicholas Eveleigh, Controller; Samuel Meredith, Treasurer, and Joseph Nourse, Registrar. Gen. Meredith's official designation was "Treasurer of the United States," and so appears in an official document printed in The New York Gazette in October, 1790. He served throughout Washington and Adams's Administrations and for eight months under Jefferson, resigning Sept. 30, 1801, and Nov. 16, 1801. President Jefferson appointed Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker "Treasurer of the United States vice Samuel Meredith, resigned," and Gen. Meredith turned the office over to Dr. Tucker Nov. 30, 1801, (New York Gazette, Dec. 5, 1801.).

Gen. Meredith and his brother-in-law, George Clymer, the signer, each gave £5,000 to carry on the war, in June, 1780.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

DEFINITION OF PARTY LINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In as few words as possible, permit me to reply to George Brunswick's inquiry in this morning's TIMES as to what constitutes a Democrat and what constitutes a Republican.

In the early history of our country, upon the adoption of the Constitution, the people became divided into two grand political parties. One of them, of which Thomas Jefferson was the acknowledged leader, believed that this country was a confederation of sovereign States, which, while creating the general Government, and conferring on it all the power it possesses, retained certain rights to themselves, and deemed, and deem now, those rights to be sacred. That is the much talked-of State rights, and included all rights not specially conferred on the general Government.

That party was at that time called the Republican Party, but subsequently became known as the Democratic Party.

Those of the other political party, called Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, believed in one nation, (with a big N;) that there were to be no States, and no State Governments; that the President and Senate should be elected for life; that there should be an educational and property qualification for the franchise; that the people as a mass were not qualified to govern themselves, but that legislation should be left to the comparatively few who were wealthy and educated.

The doctrine of State rights as expressly laid down in the Constitution of the United States is considered by Democrats, who know why they are Democrats, as the keystone of their political faith, and that the tariff and other matters are, as it were, side issues.

Of course the Democracy as a general thing believe in a tariff for revenue only, and so declare themselves generally in their various political platforms, for the reason that the Democratic Party is the party of the people generally; and, while they are desirous of having the luxuries taxed, they want the necessities of life made as cheap as possible. They are also generally opposed to sumptuary laws and to paternalism in either State or General Government.

But the main difference between the Republican Party, which is the lineal descendant and legitimate heir of the old aristocratic Federal Party, and the Democratic Party, lies in the doctrine of State rights as enunciated in the Constitution, and the doctrine of centralization of all political power in a President, elected for life—and there you are.

G. H. CROSMAN.

Richmond Hill, New York City, Oct. 5, 1902.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You began your otherwise excellent leading article in your issue of the 5th, entitled, "Finland and Manchuria," with the words: "It is perhaps not quite fair to say that the open attempt now making by Russia to deprive the Finns of the last remnants of their liberty and their nationality is an act of perfidy." And this you follow up by asserting: "But it will not be a breach of faith, since the concession made to Finland by Alexander II. (sic) was not the condition of the cession, but was made the year afterward by a special grant which we should call a revocable license. Although it was a wise and statesmanlike as well as a generous act, it was an 'uncovenanted mercy.'"

Verily, here we have the cunning Russian sophistry complete, which has been used till worn threadbare, and which has actually succeeded in beguiling even the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose enlightened sympathy for unhappy Finland has been repeatedly made manifest! The argument is most plausible—until the historical searchlight is cast upon the events of 1808 in Finland.

That the Finns had been defeated by the middle of November of that year cannot be denied in virtue of their constant retreat northward, followed by the convention of Oikijoki, which provided for their retirement over the border into Sweden. But their defeat was more apparent than real, and was due to the cowardice and incompetency of the Swedish commander, Gen. Klingspor, (a mere favorite of Gustavus IV.,) who, acting largely under orders from the Court; directed his troops constantly to retreat, even when they were gaining victories! It is a historical fact that the Finns, outnumbered by over two to one, and outgeneraled as they were, actually won eleven out of fourteen pitched battles with the Russians! The heroism and self-sacrifice of the small Finnish army and the organized native peasant bands, combined with doubts as to possible lengthy complications, wrung from Alexander I., five months before the war ended, and while Finnish valor (disregarding for the time being the pusillanimous Klingspor and obeying its own officers) was driving the Russians back like chaff before the wind, a manifesto to the Finnish people, declaring that, in case of their submission, the ancient constitutional laws of the land would be sacredly respected.

To the man of thoughtful, statesmanlike build, however, this subject presents itself in a very different aspect. He will ask himself some such question as this: If these scientific discoveries go on at this rate much longer, is there not the gravest danger that the masses will become so fat and comfortable and presumptuous that they will have the impudence to demand a voice in making the laws, actually want to have homes of their own, accumulate and devise property for the benefit of their children, and the Lord knows what not?

I must say that this is the view I take of some of the elected representatives of the Finnish people to meet him at St. Petersburg. As a direct consequence of the discussions that followed, at which these representatives explained the necessity of a full compliance with the laws of the country, the Finnish Diet was convened by Alexander I., to meet at Borgo on the 22d of March, 1809, and a week later the Russian Emperor first took, standing on the dais of the imperial throne in the cathedral of the quiet little Finnish city, that solemn oath, ratified by each successive Czar, to maintain inviolate the constitutional liberties and rights of the Finnish people, "admitted henceforth to the ranks of the nations."

In view of these facts, irrevocably set down in the great tome of impartial history, who but the wily Muscovite shall say that the act of the Czar was a "special grant, which we should call a revocable license"? Who can again claim that it was an "uncovenanted mercy"? Who shall dare maintain, then, that the present oppression of Finland and the deliberate, systematic destruction of its autonomous being is not an act of perfidy?—aye, one, in very sooth, black enough to leave forever the stamp of infamy upon the brow of the Russian bureaucrat, and give to the representatives of all nations the right, when the diplomat of Muscovy, pursuing his secret and twisting way, prates of national obligations or of the rights and duties of humanity, to answer him with the simple retort: "Get thee behind me, Satan!" H. MONTAGUE DONNER.

New York, Oct. 5, 1902.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bully for the editorial in Sunday's TIMES, headed "Manchuria and Finland." "When does Russia intend giving up Manchuria to the Chinese?" is a question agitating the minds of all merchants interested in the trade development of North China. The Russian Minister to Washington is accredited with having made a statement to American officials last Summer to the effect that at that time the Russians had withdrawn their army from Manchuria and that country was at that time ready to be handed back to the civil administration of the Chinese. Such a statement would lead one to believe that if Russians still held at that time any sway in Manchuria it was civil rather than military, but quite the contrary is known to be the true state of the case; and that then and now Manchuria was and is occupied by between 200,000 and 300,000 Russian soldiers, who are endeavoring to drive the natives into open revolt by terrorism in order that Russian troops may have an excuse for remaining in this marvelously rich spot on the earth's surface and hold it against all comers.

This vast army of uncouth and brutal soldiery are living on the people, who are ground down so that death in many instances is preferable to living under the Muscovite yoke. Foraging expeditions are sent out in various directions over the countryside, seizing the best ponies, cattle, carts, &c., from the various villages through which they pass, and then when the population meet together to consult as to what steps they should take by way of making their grievances known to the world the Russians proclaim that these gatherings are hordes of bandits and insurrectionists, and an expedition is sent against them, with the result that the men flee to the hilly country, there to swell the ranks of the so-called banditti, while the Russian forces, having no man to fight, carry on their brutal warfare with those unable to fight or protect themselves, and village after village is laid waste. This occurring in a country which Russia has often declared she has "no intention of annexing," such a declaration is a statement not borne out by facts, and in particular by the fact that the Russian Government has laid absolute claim to a belt of land five miles on each side of her Manchurian Railway, (Chinese Eastern Railway,) from which the natives are being driven without any compensation, while their lands are being offered in freehold to any Russians who desire to settle in that country.

As one proof of the amount of faith which can be placed in statements of the Russian mouthpiece accredited to the capital of a friendly power, that Minister at the time he made his statement anent the withdrawal of the Russian military forces from China must have been aware that a British subject was undergoing four days' military detention in Mukden for attempting to travel in Manchuria on the strength of a British passport, but not being in possession of a Russian military permit. It seems a rather illogical state of affairs that a state of military occupation should be said to no longer exist, and that at the same time a Russian military permit should be deemed necessary to enable a British subject to travel through an avowedly Chinese possession on legitimate business.

Of course, one can quite understand how Russians are anxious to keep other foreign nations out of Manchuria, in order that their treatment of the natives and their brutal attempts at seizing the country may not come to the general knowledge of the world.

A still greater light is thrown on Russian intentions in regard to Manchuria by the report of a very aggressive act on the part of the Russian Military Administrative Bureau at Niu-chwang, the treaty port of Manchuria. A certain Mr. Bandinel, who during the absence of American Consul Miller has been Acting Consul at Niuchwang for the United States, had taken advantage of the privileges offered by the China inland waterways navigation agreement of 1898, and had registered two steam launches, the property of the Niu-chwang Steam Ferry, Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, of which he is manager, and his firm of Bandinel & Co. were the operators. These two launches were registered in accordance with the requirements of the inland navigation regulations, China, 1898, to carry on a passenger and goods traffic between Niu-chwang and the towns higher up the River Liao Ho. The service was broadly advertised, and such was the demand for passage and the towing of large native craft up the river that the venture looked most promising when the clearance papers were taken out at the Niu-chwang customs.

The service was to have been started on a Sunday, and H. A. Bush, the head of Bush Brothers, the leading merchants in Niu-chwang, organized a picnic as the most suitable way of opening the service. On the preceding Friday, however, the Russian officials got wind of the enterprise and, evidently thinking that such a service would do their influence irretrievable injury, had all the advertising notices torn down, the Chinese who had posted them were seized and thrown into a Russian prison to await trial, and the Customs officials were ordered on the Saturday morning to cancel the clearance papers, as the Administrative Bureau would not permit the company to carry on a perfectly legitimate trade from a port that did not belong to Russia and within a country which she declares she has no intention of seizing. On the Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, an official was sent on board who made the lowdah deliver up the clearance papers without having given any notification to the owners or managers. As if this were not a high-handed enough proceeding, the administration gave orders to the soldiers on the river police boat Samson to have steam up and decks cleared for action by 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, and if the steam launch Guilcar attempted to go up river above the Russian settlement the Samson was to follow her, and if it could not stop her without firing, then to fire at this vessel, flying the British ensign.

Such aggressiveness may be expected on the part of Russia and her officials as long as she is not called to account, but when called to the only account which she understands, namely, that of force, she will be only too willing to climb down and take a back seat. In this calling to account, Japan is only too ready to be the mouthpiece of the nations if backed by America and England once she sees the open door of trade within the marvelously rich province of Manchuria being daily bolted faster as long as Russia is allowed by interested parties to hold official sway in that region, thereby keeping the much less corrupt Chinese rulers from governing their own people.

If Japan had no right to the fruits of her victory after the war with China, what arguments can Russia advance to uphold her present pretensions to Manchuria? Surely not those of conquest. Certainly not those of preponderance of trade, since the Manchurian trade of America stands first, that of Japan second, and that of England third, while that of Russia stands absolutely at the bottom of all nations in point of importance and amount. Is it on account of the Chinese Eastern Railway? Hardly that, since that line has been practically built with American money, which America has lent Russia. Under these circumstances America has very strong and justifiable grounds for demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Russian administration, both civil and military, which at the present time is ruining Manchurian trade development.

Russian presence in the Orient is not working for trade development and the "open door." She wants no open door, and all the development she requires is military aggrandizement, as is witnessed by her vast Siberian possessions full of wealth, both agricultural and mineral, and of which for all intents and purposes she has made absolutely no industrial use. Are the civilized powers going to permit other vast tracts of incalculable wealth to be locked up within Russia's girdle of militarism without, at least, making her show her hand? Manchuria is a country far surpassing California and Mexico in mineral wealth, and if it may have to take second place to the Transvaal in the value of its ore deposits, that position is no mean second. Then are these valuable tracts to be closed against the industry of progressive nations without a fair bid for their development? Let us remember that once Russia becomes thoroughly ensconced within those regions, good-bye to any chance of "open door," if there is any real meaning in that expression coined by diplomats to hide from the public the true state of affairs in the farthest East. YANKEE.

New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

SECRETARY SHAW CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his New Haven speech on the tariff, Secretary Shaw says: "If Smith imports hides from South America, and exports the leather which he manufactures therefrom, he will be allowed a drawback equal to the duty he has paid on the hides, but if he sells the leather to Jones, Jones is not entitled to any drawback even though he exports shoes manufactured therefrom."

The Secretary of the Treasury either distorts a fact and uses a false argument or he displays a crass ignorance of matters pertaining to his department. If Jones exports shoes made from imported leather, or from leather which was made out of imported hides, he attaches to his manifest a certified copy of the invoice, stating that the shoes which he wants to export were made from hides purchased from Smith, and on which Smith paid the duty, and the Custom House accepts this statement as evidence that Jones exports shoes made out of hides imported by Smith, and when the goods have crossed the frontier, Jones will get back from the United States Treasury the amount of duty that Smith paid upon importation of the hides. Of course the Custom House, before passing on the shipment, ascertains from Smith whether Jones has really bought the hides from him.

The error in making his statement is probably due to the fact that the Secretary, since his ascendancy to the Cabinet, has had no time to familiarize himself with the rules and laws of the department, his time being taken up with the defense of the Republican Party and in making campaign speeches. C. N. HOCK.

New York, Oct. 10, 1902.

THE HARD TIMES OF 1893.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to reply to Mr. M. V. Zimmerman as to the effect of the Wilson law in your issue of to-day.

He says: "I very distinctly recall the fact that orders that had been given weeks and sometimes months before the election in 1892 were modified, and in many instances wholly canceled, within two or three weeks after that election."

He does not state his line of business, and I cannot say a word to refute his statement, as it may have applied to his particular trade; but I can state some facts regarding my own business that are directly at variance with his statement.

In 1892 and 1893 I was engaged in the dry goods commission business in New York City, and there is no business that comes more directly in touch with both the manufacturer and the consumer than this business. The firm that I was with were the sole selling agents for fifteen or twenty large manufacturers of dry goods in various States. It was our custom to take orders for delivery seven or eight months later from both the wholesale and retail dry goods trade. It usually took about six months to sell the product of our mills on Fall goods.

We started our salesmen out late in January, 1893; sent them West, East, and South over the usual territory. Much to our surprise, they were all back in New York by March 15, and every mill that we had was sold up until Dec. 31. Such a business and such confidence in the future among the wholesale and retail trade had never been known in our line. We immediately sent our agents out for more mills, but they couldn't find a mill that had a dollar's worth of goods to sell. All our competitors were in the same shape. This was the condition in the dry goods trade throughout the country when Cleveland took office in March, 1893.

But what a difference in a few months. The gold exports under the Sherman law, in March, April, and May, were enormous; cancellations began to come in. In June they increased. In July they increased materially. James H. Walker & Co. of Chicago, one of the largest jobbers in the West, failed. Cancellations increased very much. By Aug. 1 our mills did not have orders enough to run them thirty days, and in a month or six weeks most of them were shut down for want of business.

This is an honest statement of the condition of the dry goods business throughout the country in 1893. If there is anything in this condition to prove that the election of Cleveland in November, 1892, (three months before we had booked a single order,) was responsible for the cancellations received in June and July, 1893, I fail to see it. Any thinking man would conclude that the gold exports were the cause of the cancellations, not only in our business, but in all others, in the Spring of 1893, and that the Wilson bill, which was not passed for months later, had nothing to do with it whatever. F. H. BRAYTON.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1902.

POOR SERVICE ON FERRY LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the unfortunates who live in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and to get to my business must cross on the Roosevelt Street line of the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company. For the last year or so the boats of this company have been running very irregularly. They do not keep anywhere near the schedule on which they are supposed to run, and for a trip that should not take longer than fifteen minutes it is seldom, if ever, made in less than twenty to twenty-five minutes; in fact, they give us a delightful (?) sail down the river. This, however, one could make allowance for were it not for the fact that a wait of twenty minutes, and even longer, for a boat is not an unusual occurrence, and as a natural consequence a crowd soon gathers in the waiting room, and when the small door is thrown back there is literally an avalanche of human beings, each trying to be first on the boat, so as to secure a seat, and unless you are able to cope with this rush physically you find yourself sadly disarranged as to temper and clothing when the boat eventually starts, and I am sure that the boats are crowded far beyond their lawful capacity.

Whether this inconvenience is caused by the incompetency of the pilots, poor management, or the desire of the company to make money by cutting down

VARIED ASPECTS OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE DISCUSSED BY READERS

TO SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that a good way to settle the coal strike would be the general resignation of office by Mitchell and the Presidents of the coal roads, based on the following propositions:

Let Mitchell declare that if any man who wants to work is interfered with, by violence or otherwise, he will resign his leadership. Let the Presidents, &c., declare that if under protection of the militia they cannot get men enough to operate the mines they will resign. Then the whole matter would be up to somebody who might see a way out without being prejudiced or bound by previous experience. What is wanted is an entire change of bosses. COAL.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

DUTY ON COAL FOR CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw in yesterday's TIMES that one or more liberal and public-spirited citizens had arranged to buy in England 50,000 tons of the best domestic coal for immediate transportation to this country, to be used to relieve the suffering among the poor and in the public charitable institutions, caused by the scarcity and high price of such coal in this city.

While in my letter to THE TIMES on Sept. 22 last I pointed out that the Dingley tariff act imposed a duty on anthracite coal, and that it had been so construed by the Board of United States General Appraisers, and in one of the United States Circuit Courts, nevertheless I would suggest to these gentlemen who are importing this anthracite coal that they protest against the exaction of duty on it, and claim it is exempt under Paragraph 523 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, and state that they pay such duty under compulsion to obtain possession of the coal, so that it may be distributed among the poor and suffering of New York.

Such a protest must be filed with the Collector within ten days after the liquidation of the duties. This might be done, of course, by all persons importing anthracite coal. It would identify the shipment of coal, show the duties were not voluntarily paid, and be the first step to secure a refund of the duties so exacted. While such a course might not avail the importers and consumers of such coal under the law, as now construed, they would be in a position to request Congress to pass a bill relieving all such coal from duty. Such a thing has been done by Congress in matters of very much less importance several times. Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, would no doubt give assurance that they would do all in their power to further such a bill; indeed, they might suggest and favor a bill to take the duty off all coal until it has reached its normal price. It would be a great relief and boon to everybody, the poor and the rich and all the industries that use that necessary article, coal, if it were put unqualifiedly on the free list.

A better illustration of the evils of a protective duty could scarcely be found than this of the anthracite coal famine. Here is an article produced by nature, a beneficent Providence having filled these vast storehouses with coal long before the white man set his foot upon this continent, and all that man has to do is to take it out of the ground and distribute it; yet upon this bounteous provision of an all-wise Creator, a protective tariff duty is placed, so that when it is so scarce and the price is so high that this necessary is denied to the poor and suffering, and when some humane persons attempt to relieve this want and suffering, they have first to pay a protective duty on each ton of this coal, as an offering to the golden calf, the god of protection, before they can land it on the shores of the United States, or the privations, distress, and sufferings existing be relieved.

This scarcity of coal furnishes the object lesson now; by and by it will be something else. WILLIAM J. GIBSON,

31 Nassau Street.

New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

TO TERMINATE COAL DEAD-LOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day there appears a letter of refutation to Mr. Hewitt's pronunciamento, signed by F. M. F. Cazin. I entirely coincide with that gentleman's ideas, and wish to state in support of his views as follows:

Without going into the controversy of the two antagonistic unions, viz., the operators and the miners, is it not common logic that when Mr. Hewitt writes to Mr. Mitchell, "The public knows that one word from you will end the strike. Why don't you speak this word?" that this very imperative assertion and question can be applied with equal justice to the operators. The public knows that if the operators should say the single word "arbitrate," this most unfortunate dead-lock would terminate immediately. Furthermore, they have another outlet by which they can terminate the strike without surrendering their self-pride. They could post placards stating that they are ready to resume work under certain conditions beneficial to the miners, and state those conditions. They would not have to be those demanded by the union, and in so doing there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Mitchell would call the strike off at once. The operators on their side would neither have recognized the union nor have given in to its demands.

The operators speak of their duty to the stockholders, but has it not occurred to them that their first duty is to operate the mines, and not sacrifice the stockholders to their self-satisfactions of pure stubbornness? The public has reached its limit of endurance. J. DE GRANDMONT.

New York, Oct. 5, 1902.

THIS COUNTRY AS A HOME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago you commented upon the case of a certain gentleman, in Syracuse, I think, who announced that he was about to surrender his American citizenship and live in England because it was a better place to live in. More peace, more privacy, more liberty to follow one's own inclinations and tastes unwatched and uncriticised, and so forth, and so forth. I read your comments with especial interest because at about the same time another gentleman, living in Newport, outraged by the activity of the yellow newspapers over a certain unfortunate matter connected with his household, of an intensely painful and private nature, was led to exclaim that "the United States is no place for a gentleman to live in, by G—!"

Passing by the two above instances as purely personal, though I think it would not be unpleasant just at present to live, for example, even in effete old England, with a cold season coming and no fuel, may I occupy your columns with what seems to me a public aspect of the matter, viz.: Is it always good to live in a country where its Chief Executive is elected once every four years? Is there not the constant danger that even a President of the United States who is an upright, God-fearing, strenuous, earnest, dare-do-right gentleman—(a gentleman in every sense of the word)—should come to so earnestly wish for a re-election as to see only red tape and technicalities, to become like Offenbach's bold gendarme, who sang,

"When danger comes I am not there;
But when I see a helpless woman
Or little boys that do no harm,
I run them in, I run them in—
To prove that I'm a bold gendarme.

Do not understand that this writer thinks that 114,000 coal miners are "a helpless woman," or "little boys that do no harm," but as compared with one or two billion dollars of negotiable capital, they might collectively, perhaps, be called, so far as voting power is concerned, "helpless."

Do you remember how a certain Gen. B. F. Butler stopped the riots in this metropolis just thirty-nine years ago? Something like this occurred.

(Scene: the Hoffman House, July, 1863.)

Gen. Butler sends for a certain member of a certain dominant political body in this city, Mr. F. W. This dialogue occurred, or something like this:

Gen. B.—Mr. W., I have sent for you to say to you that if this mob is not dispersed and this riot ended by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, I shall proceed to hang you, Sir.

Mr. F. W.—But, Gen. Butler, I have nothing to do with this mob or this riot!

Gen. B.—Orderly, show Mr. W. out.

We all remember this scene at the Hoffman House, and we remember that there was no riot at 10 o'clock that next morning.

For the Hoffman House in New York City and Gen. Butler, read the temporary White House at Washington and President Roosevelt. For Mr. F. W., read the Presidents of seven great railways and a capitalist coal operator.

It is not necessary to supply further particulars or point out further discrepancies, but it does seem to me that, in an emergency like this, for the Chief Executive of this Nation to send for representatives of a billion or two of capital and read them a typewritten essay on his patriotic motives is very far from following Gen. Butler's example; while to send troops to overawe, not the billion or two of capital, but a comparatively harmless, densely ignorant, pauperized horde of coal miners who spend their lives in grime and filth and peril of underground caves and noxious, and, in the end fatal, gases, is not exactly the ideal country to live in, and it gives some aid and approval to the Syracuse and Newport gentlemen who claimed that the United States was not a country for gentlemen to live in.

Imagine King Edward sending the British Army into Wales to compel the price of coal to go down! Or imagine, if you please, the following state of affairs in England:

1. A protective tariff protecting English coal dealers from any competition outside of England, so that they alone can sell coal to the people.

2. English coal dealers resolving not to mine coal at all, because, for any reason you please, that the laborers in coal mines wanted an extra shilling or so for imperiling their lives, or some such slight reason as that.

3. King Edward ordering the army at the expense of the people to perpetuate the situation by shooting some laborers.

Does not this look a bit like the people being coerced by their rulers into paying for the privilege of being robbed?

THE TIMES has so frankly discussed all sides in this present crisis in its columns that it will not increase the length of this letter by endeavoring to draw the above scattered considerations together. But I would like to ask: Is it absolutely, always, and universally untrue that the United States is, or might become, not the most delightful place on earth to live in?

Reading further in your news columns of this morning, I see that President Roosevelt has appealed to the poor miners to go to work for the time being in the promise of a commission, &c. What is the matter with appealing to the rich capitalists to do something "for the time being"? Are the poor miners expected to be more patriotic than the rich capitalists?

JAMES FALKNER, JR.

New York, Oct. 8, 1902.

THE MINERS SHOULD GIVE UP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The failure of the President to bring about a settlement of the differences between the operators and miners has caused widespread depression among the householders who have at last realized that they are fast facing a coal famine which will cause terrible distress throughout the country.

What can be done to end the strike which has for five months stopped many wheels of industry and caused riots, mob violence, and disorder throughout the coal regions? Every effort has been made to try and induce the operators to consent to arbitration.

It seems that there is but one way to end the strike, and that is for President Mitchell to declare it off immediately. The operators have long since demonstrated that they have no regard for the public and for the workmen who have so faithfully labored for their interests.

Let us acknowledge that they are right in refusing to recognize the union, still it must be said that they are solely responsible for the existence of the ill-managed union.

First of all, one must visit the coalfields in order to know the conditions existing there.

During the past ten years the operators have gradually introduced the foreign labor in their coal mines, which is the root of all the trouble. In former years men were fairly well paid for their labor, but gradually these foreigners have reduced the scale of wages. These foreigners are willing to work for 90 cents or $1 per day, where an American miner or laborer was receiving $2 per day for the same amount of work. If he was dissatisfied he knew what the result would be. That there existed great dissatisfaction in the coal regions long before the United Mine Workers came in power is a fact that the operators dare not deny.

Let us look back to the days of the Latimer strike. The conditions there were tyrannical. The individual operator who has figured so prominent in this strike forced the American miners from his collieries and replaced them with foreigners that were being paid starvation wages, and not until that terrible calamity took place, when over fifty peaceful strikers who were marching through the streets of Latimer were shot down like dogs by a lot of deputies made up of sons of wealth anxious to use a gun, did he yield to their demands. As to the statement of the operators that they are willing to adjust any grievances with their own men, it is an utter falsehood judging from their past treatment of the men.

If this was done, the union would not exist to-day. As to the union, I may say that its methods are such as will never tend to promote the interests of the miners. Despite the denial of President Mitchell, it is a well-known fact that men have been forced to join the union. I can recall one instance where a colliery was thrown idle because two men refused to join the union, and before operations were resumed they were forced to become members of the union. Other tactics which I need not mention are unreasonable. The District Presidents are in a large measure responsible for these unjust methods. The intelligent miners are bitter in their denunciation of these union leaders, and Mitchell, in consequence, has lost his great prestige with the miners.

I may add that the attitude of the Superintendents and foremen at the collieries toward their men is far from being just. They think very little of the interest of the miners, but selfishly oppress them in many respects in order to gain a reputation with the high officials by reducing the cost of mining each month.

It is very evident the union is crushed. There is but one alternative for the miners, and that is to return to work. Let the operators issue a statement that they will be given an increase in wages if they will return to work unrecognized as a union, and I can warrant that operations could be resumed in a short time. Unless a promise is given them they are not likely to return to work for some time. JULIUS.

New York, Oct. 7, 1902.

LABORERS AND CAPITALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hewitt's remarks upon the occasion of his birthday celebration, taken in connection with Mr. Vreeland's speech at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night, indicate clearly what a labor union should be. Such an organization as the United Mine Workers is not a labor union; it is rather a labor divider, a disorganizer of labor, for it turns into opposition sections of what would otherwise be a united, capitalized laboring unit.

When we begin to disabuse ourselves of the false notion that we must take rank under one or the other of the supposedly opposing banners, capital and labor, and in place thereof perceive that we are each of necessity under both, we will have started upon the first stage toward the solution of our so-called difficult problem.

Each penny in the pocket of an employe makes of him, in proportion and degree, a capitalist; and each meeting that Director, stockholder, controller, or President attends, each act or thought, each effort given toward the advancement and increase of company, corporation, or consolidation, makes of such Director, stockholder, controller, or President a laborer.

How can we place under either standard alone the employe who by thrift and by steady, conscientious work has accumulated and has in bank $500 or $1,000 awaiting possible investment? How can we place under either standard alone the high salaried official who draws constantly upon his nervous vitality and gives the best thought of his brain in watching opening and closing markets, who considers, day and night, plans for enlargement and general improvement, and who is constantly faced by terrific responsibility, with its ever-attendant possibility of loss, collapse, and ruin?

This arbitrary, false line of division lies at the root of all misunderstanding; and this false line has come to be through the mistaken idea that no man can be a capitalist whose bank account shows less than a million, and no man is a laborer who does not contract muscle in the lifting of a sledge.

The true union was pictured forth when in his address of Saturday night Mr. Vreeland used the simple, kindly phrase "our organization"; a phrase that bears in the very breadth and scope of its gentle intent the solution of the entire labor problem—understanding, trust, good feeling, and mutual effort as between employer and employes.

Just so long as labor unions continue their present organization, their present aims, and their present methods, just so long will the common foundation, on which st and alike employer and employed, be hidden deeply from the sight.

EDWARD S. LEWIS.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 5, 1902.

PROTECTION OF FREE LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day you say editorially: "We have already pointed out what we consider the legal authority for intervention on the part of the President to protect the right of free labor in the coal regions."

I have read all that THE TIMES has had to say upon the strike in the coal region, and I have failed to find anything that would seem to have any bearing upon the question of "protecting the right of free labor."

All that you have published is based upon the assumption that there existed previous to the strike a "right of free labor" in the coal regions which was effective until the members of the United Mine Workers inaugurated a reign of terror. This is the assumption also of the operators. It may be true that some men in the coal regions, forced by their necessities, will accept employment in the mines at the terms of the operators, but this fact does not prove a condition in which the "free right of labor" exists.

You know, as does every intelligent and thinking man, that there is not and never has been within the history of the coal industry a condition permissive of the "right of free labor." That right is annulled by law. You know that a necessary element to the exercise of the "right of free labor" is one that cannot have practical effect under the laws of Pennsylvania.

The merest tyro in political economy knows two factors are necessary to production; that these factors are land and labor; that to exercise the "right of free labor" it is absolutely essential that access to the passive factor, which is land, must be had upon equal terms. Does such a condition exist with reference to land?

I repeat, the "rights of free labor" is annulled by law. The element upon which and from which men must live in the coal regions is the private property of the coal operators, or the men from whom they lease the privileges and rights; that these owners and operators have combined so as to obtain a monopoly more effective as a means of securing for themselves the wealth extracted from the land by the labor of others.

It is futile to talk about the "right of free labor" under the conditions of possession and ownership prevailing in the coal regions. That valuable element in an economic condition, known as competition, is eliminated so far as the operators and owners are concerned, and the only competition is between the mine workers, and, owing to the union, even that competition is not unhampered.

It used to be said when I was a boy that "competition is the life of trade." Free competition upon equal terms is the life of trade, the road to prosperity and to liberty; but it can only be realized when the natural opportunities are freed.

Co-operation without competition is a fine thing for the mine owners, but it is death to the freedom and liberty of everybody else. Free competition in the production of wealth will secure healthy co-operation and an equitable distribution, but this cannot obtain in the coal regions or elsewhere while natural opportunities are monopolized. The conflict, Sir, is between monopolists and labor, not capital and labor.

C. H. LOMAX MITCHELL.

New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

CAUSES OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one familiar with strike questions, I cannot help but think your editorial of this morning is hardly correct in its conclusions, and will render no aid to a correct solution of the strike problem. The letter of Father Nagle, where he states that what the miners require is full time and not an increase in wages is absolutely correct. This the miners were getting and had been for several months previous to the strike of 1900, and with every prospect of a long continuance of this condition. After settlement of this previous strike, in which the miners were granted their principal demands, the trouble began, and there were no less than 248 strikes of greater or less extent throughout the region up to the time of the last strike, which was entered into very reluctantly by miners of the better class. In fact, it was some time before the public here really knew what the men had struck for.

In view of these facts, the letter of Father Nagle and Mr. Baer are significant in revealing the simple truth. There is no doubt that the strike was begun for the sole purpose of shipping into line thousands of miners who had dropped off in payment of dues, having lost interest in the union, and failing or neglecting to see the necessity for so doing. Would it be possible or advisable to enter into any settlement again with this kind of a union, judging from actual past experiences, and who would stand the loss of time and expense in attempting to arbitrate these numerous strikes which would again occur should the miners win? What is best for the miner, and where will he best stand after the present wave of prosperity has passed—with the operators or Mitchell?

E. C. RICKER.

Shawanese, Penn., Oct. 10, 1902.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A MINER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to add a few remarks to the lengthy discussion which is taking place in regard to the big coal strike? We see a great deal in the papers about the operators' side of the story—as to what they say the miner earns and pays to his laborer, &c., but we don't see much about the miner's side of the question, and I ask you to print the miner's side as I know it to exist.

Last Monday the leading papers published a letter from a Scranton business man to a Boston editor who had written him for information as to the cause, &c., of the strike, and a great New York daily prints on its front page to-day a statement, made up from this letter, as to the conditions prevailing before the strike and the demands now made by the strikers. Such statements, published by leading papers, cause many wrong impressions and are very misleading.

In this "business man's" letter he says that the miners are lazy; that if they cared to they could get coal from more chambers, as the men who are working now are doing, and that they make on an average from $60 to $100 a month for six hours a day. Some time ago Mr. John Mitchell gave out a statement, with statistics copied from the United States Mining Reports, showing that the miner averaged $1.42 a day last year, and challenged a denial of this and other facts he gave in that statement. The New York Freeman's Journal of last Saturday stated that the hard coal miner had averaged $1.01 a day for last year, based on a statement from Mr. Baer of how much they had earned per day and how many days they had worked.

I will now tell what I know about the conditions. I do not speak as a "business man" who has lived in the locality fourteen years, but as one who has had actual experience. The company store is at the root of the whole trouble. All who work in mines have to deal in the company store. It can be readily seen that the more men employed the more provisions the stores can sell, and consequently each mine is jammed full to its utmost capacity. It must be understood that all the mines are given their quota of cars each day, and consequently each man digs his share of that amount of coal.

It is clear then that if 1,000 men are put in a mine that 500 could easily work, that each man gets only half of what he could do if he was allowed to do his utmost. This explains why they cannot earn more per day. Not content with this, the owners will even put two shifts on, each shift working three days per week.

I worked as a soft coal miner at the Empire Mine, Phillipsburg, Centre County, Penn., from 1894 to 1896. We were paid 40 cents per ton (2,240 pounds) for digging, loading, taking down top rock, setting props, and laying rails. Out of this we had to furnish tools, powder, oil, and fuses and pay 50 cents per month for sharpening and 50 cents per month to a company doctor. We had to buy everything in the company store, and, in spite of the low rate, could have made $3 or $4 a day if allowed to, but the mine was crowded full, and each man did as much, making about $1.40 a day, out of which he paid expenses.

If we insisted on having money we were given an order on a bank, to which we paid 10 per cent. for cashing it. If any man was foolish enough to complain against this, he was blacklisted throughout the region, which prevented him getting work at any other place.

This is not the case in large towns, but in the small villages and patches, as they are called, the same conditions prevail today, I am told. The soft coal miner is not paid so much to-day as then, but foreigners are engaged mostly now, which explains why they are more contented.

This is only half their tale of woe. The houses they are compelled to live in are fearful, and to see these things and know them as they are would fill the hardest heart with compassion.

H. O. LANGLEY.

Englewood, N. J., Oct. 9, 1902.

THE MINERS AND INTER-STATE TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. David Wilcox, general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, on June 7, 1902, wrote one letter, and on Oct. 8, 1902, wrote another letter to President Roosevelt calling attention to the United Mine Workers of America, and arguing that a suit would lie against the members of that association, as a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce, within the act of July 2, 1890, and that a preliminary injunction could be obtained against that association, and could be enforced by all the power of the National Government.

Mr. Wilcox's argument consists essentially in showing that the United Mine Workers would be violating the law of July 2, 1890, if that association were preventing the transport of coal from one State to another; and in saying that the association is violating the law even more flagrantly by declining to dig coal out of the earth—the being a most effective way to prevent that coal from being transported from one State to another. But Mr. Wilcox does not carry his reasoning to its logical conclusion. If a man who has heretofore been engaged in mining coal decides to discontinue that work and practice law he thereby renders inter-State commerce impossible in respect of the coal which he might have dug out of the ground if he had continued to be a miner. And if two miners could combine together to quit mining and enlist in the regular army they would, according to the reasoning of Mr. Wilcox, be guilty of a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce, in that they would be agreeing to furnish no more coal to become the subject of that commerce. And, according to the reasoning of Mr. Wilcox, the courts would grant a preliminary injunction, which it would be the duty of the National Government to enforce against the two miners, under the act of July 2, 1890. The injunction would have to be a mandatory one, and would order the men to desert from the army and go to work again in the coal mines.

Mr. Wilcox in his two letters cites a considerable number of decisions of the United States courts in such ways as to impress readers who are not lawyers with the idea that those decisions support his contention. But none of those decisions support Mr. Wilcox's views in any degree whatever. His contention that courts would issue injunctions, which it would be the duty of the National Government to enforce, for the purpose of compelling the United Mine Workers' Association to dig coal out of the earth, on the ground that in omitting to dig coal that association is interfering with inter-State commerce, is a contention the novelty of which cannot be negatived by reference to any statute or the decision of any court. ALBERT H. WALKER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1902.

PERIL OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The acute stage in the development of the disease which has attacked the vitals of our country has arrived. The President has plainly called the attention of the public, which he represents, to the quarrel between the so-called anthracite coal miners and the operators, and to the grist that is being made of the people of the United States between the fixed and the running stone which, like the mills of the gods, are grinding 'exceeding fine.'

If I may be permitted to offer a word to the contending parties, whom I will call Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Baer, I would say to you, Mr. Mitchell, "having done all that doth become a man, play the Coriolanus to this latter-day Rome and you will live, not die, by your love of country and of your countrymen. Put your men back to work! Recollect what the great St. Paul said nearly 2,000 years ago: "Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die!"

And to you, Mr. Baer, let me tell something I saw recently. I was visiting the building in which the great beasts of the United States and of other nations were housed. It was dinner time. I could have set my watch by the expectant roar of the biggest lion of them all, so quick was he to tell the other animals that feeding time was near. The head keeper approached and held out his empty hand to his pet, the lion, who disregarded it until five minutes had passed, and yet no meat in sight. Then the latter suddenly made a vicious grab for the hand which seemed willing to help him, but which could not give him quick enough what he needed, however good its intention. A subordinate near by said to me: "If that man [pointing to the keeper] were to start now to feed those animals they wouldn't care, when the meat was in sight, which they crunched first, the hand or the shinbones. The only question with the beast with a stomach would be which meat would get there first."

In a famous though unsigned letter of Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Paine, printed in John Bigelow's Works of Franklin, are found two lines of warning to his overzealous friend who asked him to approve an attack upon the foundations of religious belief. I recommend them to your careful perusal, Mr. Baer and Mr. Mitchell:

"Do not unchain the tiger" and "He who spits against the wind spits in his own face." "STAT NOMINIS UMBRA."

New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

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MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:05 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:53 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 11:55 (Dining Car), 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Trav

CHARGE MORE FOR BOARD BECAUSE OF COAL STRIKE

New Yorkers In Flats and Apartment Houses Obliged to Change Their Mode of Life and Depend on Other Householders to Keep Them Warm.

IT was early morning at a public market place where gather thrifty housewives or husbands, hotel stewards, and keepers of boarding houses.

"How are you fixed for the Winter?" asked one of the latter of another.

"In bad shape," was the reply. "No coal at all—actually less than four tons in my cellar. During the past week or two I have tried hard to get coal, but could not. Can't afford to buy anthracite, and have been able to get only a ton of soft coal at a time, and poor coal at that."

"Same with me," said the first. "I really do not know how we are going to keep up. Raised your rates yet?"

"Yes; a dollar a week for board and room. And I fear I'll have to put them up higher yet, or go broke."

"I have advanced only 50 cents a week so far, but I am running very close now, and if we have a cold spell I'll have to ask much more, or we'll freeze in our house."

"Pretty tough prospect for the Winter," commented the other, dolefully. His acquaintance nodded and walked down the narrow aisles between the long rows of booths and picked out with exceeding care and economy some bargains in greens for the table.

Later, in conversation with a reporter, the boarding house keeper who had first spoken told of the gloomy outlook for the people in his business.

GIVING UP FLATS.

"During the past month," he said, "several people have come to us for rooms and board, having given up their flats because they could not get coal, or could not stand the great expense that running a furnace will necessitate this Winter. Others, who lived in apartment houses, had been told by agents that if the price of coal is not lowered before cold weather it would be impossible for them to furnish heat. This meant that they would have to install gas or oil stoves, and as the prices of both gas and oil are on the advance, they decided it would be less expensive to board.

"But I do not know how we are going to keep them when it turns cold. I have only a few tons of coal in the cellar, and have been unable to purchase more. We'll have to have coal, however, and of course will have to pay for it. This will mean that we'll have to raise our rents, and raise them considerably, too. I have put them up only 50 cents a week now, but will have to hoist them again very soon, I fear.

"I don't know what the unfortunate people in the Blank apartments across the street will do. The proprietor told me a few days ago that he did not have two tons of coal in stock. Since then I have seen one wagon load of soft coal—which, by the way, looked as if it was half dust and ashes—unloaded there. All they could get, they told me. I tell you there's going to be great suffering unless there is relief soon. The people won't stand for it. My opinion is that there will be riots for fuel when the first cold wave comes that will make the historic bread riots appear as a holiday game."

IN APARTMENT HOUSES.

The proprietor of the Blank apartments—which, by the way, are new and among the most elegantly furnished and equipped in the city—confirmed the dark prediction of the man across the street.

"No, we have no coal, and cannot get it. We cannot raise our rents, for we have leased the various apartments by the year. What will we do? What can we do?" He shrugged his shoulders dejectedly. "I suppose that unless there is relief before cold weather sets in, the people up stairs will have to freeze or move out to where boarding house or hotel keepers have enough coal to keep their houses warm."

Down in the next block another boarding house, one of the largest in the city, was visited.

"We have not raised our prices as yet," said the manager, "but we'll have to inside of two weeks if the present conditions continue. We have talked over the proposition numberless times, but have been putting off what now seems to be an ultimately inevitable increase, in the hope that the strike would be ended and the renewal of the supply of coal would be made from time to time. We simply cannot get coal now, and I cannot tell what will happen if Winter should set in early. To speak frankly, bankruptcy stares us in the face."

ROOMERS IN A DILEMMA.

Many other boarding house keepers said substantially the same thing. There was no solution of the problem, they said. Either coal will be made available or their roomers will suffer immeasurably or will have to move out. Some housekeepers had purchased a number of gas stoves and lamps. Later, learning of the prospect of a limited supply of gas at very high prices, they bought up oil stoves. Now, they say, oil is advancing in price, and they are at their rope's end.

Scores of families have left their own apartments for hotels and boarding houses during the past month, and the movement continues. In one flat near Central Park West a resident told a reporter that she had been told a few days ago by the agent that although an agreement had been made to furnish steam heat for the apartment during the Winter, it would be impossible to do so unless cheaper coal is secured. This person was planning to take her family to a boarding house or hotel to keep from freezing.

In a number of flat buildings and apartment and boarding houses warm water for baths is furnished only three or four days out of each week. The managers, explaining to the complaining occupants, have said that the step is made necessary not by their unwillingness to pay what is asked for coal, but by their inability to get coal at any price, that is, sufficient coal to last any distance into the Winter, unless they curtail the use of it at this season.

Furniture moving vans have been very busy during the past few weeks. Usually at this season of the year there is plenty of business for transfer companies, taking goods of families who were away during the Summer from storage houses to their homes. But this Fall the movement is the other way. Many families are breaking up housekeeping and sending their furniture to storage. They will go into boarding houses, not many of which are in command of a supply of coal sufficient to run them any distance into the Winter.

HAS NINETY TONS ON HAND.

One boarding house keeper near Washington Square is an exception; but he does not claim any credit for the foresight. When asked about the situation he told this story, beaming all over:

"Some eighteen years ago I did a favor for a friend and saved him several hundred dollars on a deal in which he was interested. Later he came to New York and engaged in the coal business with an office down in Cortlandt Street. I bought my coal of him, and was in his debt something like $20 when he called at my place last February. He seldom visited me, although we were good friends, and I jocularly asked him when he stepped in if he had called to collect my bill.

"'No,' he said, 'I've come to give you a tip. There's a big coal strike imminent, and my opinion is that it will be a long one. How much coal will your bins hold?'

"I told him about eighty or ninety tons.

"'I am going to send up that amount right away,' he said, as though he questioned my privilege of entering any objection.

"'But,' I protested, 'you are not certain about this, and maybe coal will be cheaper later. Hadn't we better wait?'

HOARDING HIS TREASURE.

"'No,' he replied. 'This is my deal now. Have some one tell my men where to put the coal when they arrive.' And he departed. The coal came, and my bins were filled to their capacity. Little did I think it would be worth so much to me. Why, I am the only boarding house man in this vicinity, I have been told, who has a sufficient supply of coal. If I wanted to sell it I could make many hundred dollars on it. But I guess I'll hang on to it."

"I have told my husband time and again since the strike got so serious," said the proprietor's wife, "that he hadn't better tell any one that we had so much coal in our cellar. I am actually afraid some one will steal it from us, and if there are riots for fuel I'm afraid the poor, freezing people will break in and take it from us by force. I really am very much afraid."

"I am not so certain she is not right," said the husband, "and the longer this situation continues unrelieved the stronger becomes my belief that there is danger."

WAISTS FOR MEN.

Latest London Fashion a Great Hardship for the Corpulent.

GENTLEMEN of comfortable girth will learn with something approaching dismay that "waists" are now indispensable, if they would be regarded as well dressed, says The London Daily Mail. For over half a century waists have been an almost unknown quantity among men. Their studied cultivation has been limited to the sex whom they suit best. But now fashion has issued the fiat that the masculine waist must be compressed and that hips must be padded!

The situation is beset with obvious difficulties. Men have ignored their waists. They have been allowed to develop, within limits, at their own will. Then suddenly the order is issued that a slim, genteel meridian is absolutely requisite for the proper wearing of Autumn and Winter clothing. Let him expend never so lavishly in tailors' bills, no man can hope to be stylishly attired if his waist does not taper triangle fashion from the shoulders.

West End tailors have had an anxious, worrying time since the new order was promulgated, and many gentlemen of athletic disposition, despite their invisible waists, have tried to discover the identity of the men who originated what they naturally regard as an insensate and ridiculous fashion. Others of a more practical turn of mind have visited the corsetiers!

The fashion amounts to a return to the days of the dandies.

UNIVERSITY GETS FAMOUS HOTEL

Tremont House to be Used by Schools of Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy.

IT IS a somewhat unusual circumstance that a hotel should be transformed into a law school, a dental school, and a school of pharmacy all in one building. But that is what has become of the old Tremont House in Chicago, one of the landmarks of Western history. The Northwestern University has purchased this interesting old structure, and it is doubtful if an institution west of the Alleghanies possesses a building to which more important and significant historical associations attach.

It had been planned to have the building dedicated for university purposes on Oct. 3, when President Roosevelt was expected to visit Chicago. But the interruption of the President's tour caused a postponement, and the dedication of the building will now be one of the features of the exercises attending the inauguration of Edward Janes James as President of the university, on Oct. 19, 20, and 21. The dedication exercises proper will occur on Oct. 20, and an address will be delivered by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the new Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The old Tremont House is the fourth building of the name that has been located on this spot. The first Tremont House was opened in 1833, the year that Chicago was first incorporated as a town. It burned in 1839, and another hotel was built and opened in 1840. It was visited by most of the statesmen and other leading men who visited Chicago, but it also took fire and was destroyed in 1849.

Once more the house was erected as rapidly as possible, to stand until the great Chicago fire of 1871, when the Tremont House was again destroyed. The present structure was then built on the old location, and it has stood there ever since, gradually losing its place, however, as one of the foremost hostelries of this Western metropolis.

During all of these vicissitudes, and especially prior to the great fire of 1871, the Tremont House was the home of all the prominent men who temporarily sojourned in Chicago. It was here that Stephen A. Douglas in 1852 aroused the population to great enthusiasm by a speech in opposition to Know-Nothingism.

In one of the early years of the old hotel David A. Gage and George W. Gage were the proprietors. One was a Democrat and the other a Republican. When there was a Democratic meeting David was on the committee, and as landlord bowed and scraped to the visitors. When there was a Republican meeting George was on the Reception Committee, and did the proper bowing and scraping.

It was to this hotel that Abraham Lincoln went in the late fifties to consult on party matters. It was there that the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas took place in 1858. It was there that Lincoln held a reception after the news of his nomination to the Presidency arrived in 1860. There went also William H. Seward in the Fall of Lincoln's first campaign and delivered an address.

Immediately after the civil war there was a great reunion of veterans in Chicago, and the Tremont House was the headquarters. Gen. Grant was there to review the soldiers, and it was a memorable occasion in Illinois.

Daniel Webster and Sargent S. Prentiss went to the Tremont House together upon one occasion, and both of them made a speech in the corridor. Among other prominent men who have stopped here were Grant Goodrich, W. W. Smith, Justin Butterfield, Riley Smith, Daniel McElroy, Gen. Corbin of Ohio, Gov. John Davis of Massachusetts, and many others noted in ante-bellum days.

The old building has been thoroughly renovated for the uses of the Northwestern University. Tablets appropriate to the historical importance of the structure have been duly installed. Everything is to be done to keep the students in memory of the historical interest and inspiration of the place. There are to be busts representing the famous Americans whose names have been associated with the building, and other suggestions of the significance of the location.

In the announcement of the law school there is one fact mentioned that will generally be regarded as odd, namely, that in this law school there will be the first bust of Blackstone that has ever been reared in this country. This bust was especially modeled for the school, from early steel engravings. Great difficulty was found in securing accurate and authentic models from which to work.

QUEER SCHOOLS, STRANGE PUPILS

How Cabmen and Street Hawkers Get Special Tuition.

RECENT legislation in Brittany and the closing of the schools there, says The London Daily Mail, have called attention to French schools generally. But those which form the subject matter of this article, and the queer scholars who attend them, are less known to fame. With the one exception of the Neapolitan, the Paris cabman is quite the worst driver in the world, and yet he has not only one, but several schools, established for him in and outside Paris, where he learns to hold the reins, to crack the whip, to drive in and out of awkward situations, where tubs represent the traffic.

The camelots, or street hawkers, of Paris, who are celebrated for their wit and readiness the whole world over, have numerous schools of their own. There is the School of the Trotters, (the Trotters sell papers, picture postcards, and toys,) and the School of Articles of Paris, where the hawkers are taught to sell the public a host of useless trifles for what they will fetch.

In this school ready wit and quickness of repartee are the chief requisites, and it is most amusing to see the professor of repartee with his class around him. He takes up his position at a café table, (the School of Articles of Paris is in a little café near the Halles,) and his pupils try to sell him things. If they bungle about it he shows them how to do it properly.

The Trotters' School is presided over by no less a person than the Emperor of the Camelots, Napoleon Hayard. As soon as Hayard has a novelty—no article he sells costs more than a halfpenny—he calls his pupils to him, and on the doorstep of his shop in the Rue du Croissant teaches them how to sell the goods. Hayard takes no fees for his teaching, finding his profit in the amount of articles the camelots sell.

The School for Song-Sellers is a simpler thing, and the song purchaser is the real scholar. A gentleman appears from nowhere at a street corner, and begins to sing a popular song. He promptly attracts a crowd, distributes copies of the song, and asks them to join in the chorus. One of the crowd, a confederate, sings hopelessly and horribly out of tune, and him the singing master tackles. In a few minutes the voice of the untuneful one is wonderfully improved, and it is a rare thing if the teacher cannot get another fifteen pupils round him, whom he teaches for three halfpence each. At the end of the lesson, which is usually terminated by the appearance of the police, the teacher makes something extra by selling off the songs.

Votive Fowl Offered as Expiation for Sin

Old-time Custom Which is Still Followed by Orthodox Jews in New York—Ceremonies Attending the Sacrifice Which Is Made Simultaneously with a Recitation of Acknowledged Infractions of the Law.

ONE of the few old-time customs which still prevail among orthodox Jews in New York is the sacrifice of the Kippurah, or votive fowl. When, on the day preceding the great white fast, the mother of an east side family goes marketing for the holiday meal, which joyfully concludes the hours of abstinence, she includes among her purchases as a general rule a particularly fine chicken.

All other poultry she quickly hands over to the schochet (rabbinically ordained butcher) that it may lie in water and be drenched with salt the required number of hours after being slaughtered, according to the Talmudical laws. But this one bird she carries home alive and fluttering restlessly. Now and then she lifts the lid of her basket with an air of pride to show some passing acquaintance what an uncommonly choice Kippurah she has procured this year. However, she does not linger long to chat, for she knows well that her husband is anxiously awaiting her return, as he must perform the ceremony while yet fasting.

Arrayed in his praying shawl and skull cap, he gathers the entire household about him, and, grasping the struggling fowl by the feet, proceeds to recite a prayer appropriate to the occasion. He next enumerates every infraction of Israel's law of which he has been guilty during the past year. At the mention of each particular lapse he whirls the devoted bird rapidly around his head, and beats it against the floor, saying: "And for that sin be thou my expiation." The mother repeats the process, then the oldest son and daughter in turn, and so on, till every one of the group who has reached the age of thirteen years has made a clean breast of his or her shortcomings and shifted the burden upon the fowl.

PROXIES FOR THE YOUNG.

All younger persons being considered as religiously irresponsible, according to Jewish belief, expiation is made for them by proxy; the father acting for his sons and the mother for her daughters. In conclusion the head of the family fervently prays that all misfortune or sorrow destined for him or his during the coming twelvemonth be visited instead upon the head of the votive fowl. A few supplementary whirls and an extra hard thump or two finish the ceremonial.

If any life remains after this somewhat strenuous treatment the bird is slaughtered and sent to some poor Israelite who cannot afford to buy such luxuries. But a gift of money or of other food equal, at least, to half the value of the chicken must accompany the donation, lest it might seem that the sacrifice had been made to do duty also as a Mitzvah, (charity.)

So in the case of the memorial lamp, which burns from sundown to sundown of the holy day, great care is taken that no ray be used for any profane purpose. The sacred light dedicated to departed souls is generally lit in the parlor or best room, which is scrupulously avoided for twenty-four hours, an extra candle being placed near it, to make amends for any stray beams that may possibly escape.

Although among the more advanced Hebrews, or "reformers," as they are called, gas, oil, or even electric lighting is used, the strictly orthodox still cling to the traditional wax candle of their ancestors, and nothing else is considered proper for the synagogue. Many of the families, when providing candles for home use, get an extra one, which they send, to be placed anywhere about the sacred edifice as an acceptable gift.

But there are two extra large candles, for which is reserved the post of honor. They are the offering of the oldest and most pious woman of the congregation, assisted by a chosen few whom she deems worthy to assist in this good work. It is regarded as a high favor to be so chosen, and no little joy fills the heart of the elect when a week before Atonement day they are invited to the home of the venerable dame, whose high position in east side circles is as impregnable as that of Mrs. Astor among the smart set.

MAKING THE BIG CANDLES.

Reverently, and with covered heads, prayers are recited while the huge cakes of beeswax are slowly melting. Then the wicks are cut to required lengths, and the process of rolling and kneading the softened wax is begun. All present are permitted a share in the Mitzvah, but when finally two gigantic tapers, some five feet high, are turned out, they are in some measure considered as the peculiar property of the high priestess or "Gobete" (doer of deeds of kindness) who has presided over the work. All the rest are merely acolytes. She it is who watches them burn with never-failing interest all through the atonement services, and receives with assumed modesty the many compliments which are whispered to her under cover of the huge prayer books, during a lull in the entreaties for pardon for sins of omission and commission.

Perhaps the proudest moment of the whole day is when at the conclusion of the last prayer, when all about her are exchanging congratulations upon the great fast being happily ended, the very rabbi himself, the chief man of the congregation, comes up and takes her by the hands and says: "Sister, your candle shines forth like your great piety. May you have health and strength to make the sacred candles for us next year!"

To which she replies fervently: "And may the Almighty grant, dear brother, that you be here to light them next year!"

All odds and ends of the candles which are left unconsumed are carefully gathered up and put away to be melted again for future Yom Kippur use.

PEACEMAKERS KEPT BUSY.

The pious brethren, as well as the sisters, however, can share in the great Mitzvah of peacemaking, or reconciling all who during the year have been at variance from any cause whatsoever. The blessings vouchsafed the peacemaker at any time are magnified at the Atonement season, and there is a generous rivalry to see who can appear at the synagogue door before the Kol Nidre services begin with the longest list of patched-up estrangements to his or her credit. Sometimes, when there are not enough quarrels to afford all of these good men and women an opportunity to exercise their noble calling, friends will throw themselves in the breach and simulate strained relations and mild animosity in order than no one need be without at least one reconciliation to recount. Again, two or three peacemakers will labor with the same parties, and each claim credit when at last harmony is restored.

Occasionally a most promising dispute will flatly end in an armed truce, in a most disappointing manner, just when it seemed about to afford the richest field for benevolent labors. But as a general thing the day before Atonement yields a rich harvest to the peacemakers in the way of strife arising from the jostling and pushing about on the narrow sidewalks, the keen business competition, where each merchant is straining every nerve to get rid of perishable goods before the enforced inactivity of the sacred day. And they wisely wait for it, to make up any deficiency in the year's account.

ARCH TO HONOR MISSION MARTYRS

Cornerstone to Be Laid at Oberlin on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 11.—On Thursday of this week there will occur in Oberlin an event of National interest. The cornerstone will be laid for a memorial arch to the memory of the martyred missionaries of the American Board who lost their lives during the Boxer uprising in China. The memorial is to be erected at a cost of $30,000. The laying of the cornerstone takes place in conjunction with the ninety-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the First Church. The fact that Ellen M. Stone is to be one of the speakers also adds interest to this occasion.

The memorial arch, for which ground has already been broken, is to stand upon the campus of Oberlin College. It will span what is known as Tappan Walk and will be directly in front of Peters Hall, a large stone building and one of the finest in this section of the country. The arch will be of buff limestone. J. L. Silsbee of Chicago is the designer. At each side of the main part of the archway which spans the walk pillars, at intervals of a few feet, in concave rows, will lead to each end. From one extreme end of the memorial to the other the distance will be 100 feet. It is said that about 400 people contributed to the erection of this arch.

The names of the martyrs to whom the memorial arch is to be built follow: The Rev. Francis Ward Davis, the Rev. Dwight Howard Clapp, Mrs. Mary Jane Clapp, the Rev. George Lewis Williams, Miss Mary Louise Partridge, Miss Susan R. Bird, all of Taiku, Shansi, China; Miss Annie A. Gould, the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill, all of Paoting-Fu, China; the Rev. Ernest R. Atwater, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Atwater, the Rev. Charles W. Price, and Mrs. Eva J. Price, Fenchow-Fu, Shansi, China. The following are the names of the children of the missionaries who also met death: Ernestine and Mary Atwater, at Tai-Yuan, Shansi; Bertha and Celia Atwater and Florence Price, at Fenchow-Fu, Shansi, China. The names of the missionary martyrs will appear on bronze tablets upon the arch.

The great National missionary meeting will open its sessions on Tuesday, and will not close until Friday. The old town of Oberlin will be taxed to its fullest capacity in entertaining its many guests, for it will be without doubt the largest gathering that Oberlin has had in years. Entertainment is being provided for all missionaries and assistant missionaries and theological students as well as officers and corporate members of the board and their wives.

While in Oberlin delegates will visit the Judson Cottage and the Tank Home, two beautiful buildings situated upon spacious grounds and occupied by missionaries and their families. Here are sheltered the children of missionaries from all parts of the country. It is often found impracticable for missionaries to take their little ones with them when they go to foreign lands. The children can be left here, and their parents can feel sure that their treatment will be of the best, and that all possible pains will be taken for their education. Then when the missionaries come home from their foreign fields on furloughs they make Judson Cottage and Tank Home their headquarters. These buildings represent an outlay of some $30,000.

When Pretty Feet Suffer.

IT is a pity that certain employments deprive many women of their inalienable right to pretty feet. New York doctors protest that they do not find the situation among shop girls quite so deplorable here as it is reported by a St. Louis specialist, but they admit that standing for hours at a stretch certainly does have a tendency to produce flatfootedness.

"By this I do not mean that you will not find hundreds of pairs of pretty feet among shop employes," explained one doctor. "Some of the prettiest feet in New York are this moment hiding their charms behind the counters of our big stores, but some of the ugliest ones are concealing their deformities in the same place.

"Most people who are on their feet all day are bound to have trouble over the shape and size of their extremities. Those who stand fare worse than those who walk about, for the movement and circulation tend to prevent the flatness which so many clerks complain of. For that reason, the waitress, for example, will find that her feet retain more of their natural virtues and acquire fewer vices than the shop girl's."

Coat the President Didn't Get.

WHEN President Roosevelt did not come to Kansas City, says The Journal of that town, he missed the gift of one of the handsomest storm coats that a man has put on his back since the days when buffalo robes became extinct. The coat will still be his when he comes after it, but it is hung up as an additional inducement to secure a visit to Kansas City from him.

The coat is made from one superb hide of a Galloway steer. This is very fine, with long, silky hair covering its shiny black surface. It is lined throughout with quilted brown satin, and the collar, cuffs, and front are faced with real beaver fur. The material, so far as the Galloway part is concerned, is said to be as fine as any ever seen. The steer was especially picked out for this purpose, and the greatest care was exercised in killing him not to mar the hide. It was so well tanned that it is as soft as a piece of cloth, and the long black hair gives the garment a stunning appearance.

The Galloway is about the only breed of cattle from which such coats can be made, because its hair is the only one that is long enough. The cattle originated in Northern Scotland, and always retain their long, fine coats.

Compass That Steers by Stars.

ONE of the most important and far-reaching inventions to the maritime world ever recorded, says The San Francisco Call, has been patented by Capt. Robert T. Lawless of the steamship Australia of the Oceanic Steamship Company. The Lawless invention is called a "Stellar Compass" and "Great Circle Course Projector." By this invention Capt. Lawless asserts it is possible to steer a ship after dusk by fixing the compass on a particular star, thereby insuring the straight course of the vessel throughout the night. When once fixed on a certain star the new invention will hold to it until shifted to another point. Great things are expected by the maritime world from the Lawless machine. The Captain says: "In my compass simplicity and usefulness are the strongest recommendations to the seafaring community. Men who follow the sea to whom I have shown it pronounce it a valuable aid to navigation. It is a calculating machine, and needs no computation of any kind. It can be used with the sun, moon, or planets as well as the fixed stars."

WILL MAKE EFFORT TO STOP RUIN OF FINE WOODLANDS

Legislation Suggested to Stop the Destruction of 50,000 Square Miles of Valuable Forests Every Year—False Calculations About Inexhaustibility of Lumber Supply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—An attempt to induce legislation which will provide means whereby the number of forest fires may be reduced will shortly be made by the Bureau of Forestry. One of the means by which the attention of legislators will be drawn to this important question will be the circulation of a bulletin entitled "Forest Fires," which has been prepared by Alfred Gaskill. It will be shown that, in addition to the enormous loss of property which occurs every year by reason of these fires, an annual average of sixty human lives lost may be ascribed to the same cause.

Travelers say that when a tree is cut down in Japan another tree must be planted in its place. In the United States no serious attempt to protect the forests has been made, though the woodlands were being destroyed in the year 1900 at the rate of 50,000 square miles per annum, or one-twentieth of the entire timber area of the United States. If the present pace could be continued for twenty years there would not be any forest area available in 1920, or, if the stripping now going on could be concentrated upon the 82,000 square miles comprising Government forest reservations, National parks, and State reservations, there would not be a vestige of forest on them at the end of two years, or to be precise, within twenty months.

The methods by which this destruction of National treasures has been brought about may be summarized as follows:

	Square Miles.
To provide sawed lumber	10,590
To provide pulp wood for paper manufacturers	500
To provide telegraph poles, ties, posts, piles, laths, shingles, headings	2,000
To provide firewood	21,000
Result of forest fires	16,050
Total	50,140

The sawed lumber figures are compiled from the census publication for 1900. The report of Mr. Henry Gannett, Geographer of the Geological Survey, covered all the product of sawed lumber. The pulp wood figures were based on the report of Mr. Charles W. Rantoul, Jr., of New York City, the census agent, and disclosed a consumption of 1,618,000 cords of domestic lumber. In addition to this evidence of wholesale destruction of forests, the compilation in 1899 by Mr. Gannett in the nineteenth annual report of the Geological Survey, Part V., establishes the fact that the output of telegraph poles, fence posts, ties, logs, staves, laths, shingles, and headings were about 20 per cent. of the sawed lumber measure, or a product of about 2,000 square miles of forests. The same authority in 1899 showed (Page 20) "that we burned, for heating and manufacturing purposes, not less than 180,000,000,000 feet of board measure," an amount seven times as great as that used in the sawmills, and four times as great as is used for all other purposes.

INDIFFERENCE OF PUBLIC.

In view of this estimate that the firewood stripping was seven times that of the sawed lumber stripping, it is conservative to place the area stripped at twice that of the sawed lumber, or 21,000 square miles.

The total wooded area of the country is 1,094,496 square miles, and of this territory more than 5 per cent., or one-twentieth is annually stripped, destroying a section greater than the wooded area of any State in the Union, except, possibly, Texas, and practically blotting out every year the wooded area of tracts as large as Oregon and Minnesota. This area annually stripped is 10,000 miles in excess of the woodlands of all the New England States. It is 3,000 square miles in excess of the woodland area of the four Middle States, and is greater than the combined timber area of fourteen States of the Union. The indifference of the public to this question and the recklessness with which our forests are laid waste are due to lack of information or to erroneous calculations about the inexhaustibility of our timber supply. It is forgotten that the decay of overripe timber supplements the work of fire and acts in offsetting natural growth. If our timber crops require thirty-three years to mature, or 3 per cent. per annum, it is certain that the annual destruction of more than 5 per cent. of our wooded area will soon produce extinction. Our forests are diminishing at an alarming rate, and unless protected will, in the course of the next generation, become so limited as to be barely sufficient for local consumption.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

Startling as are the figures represented by the work of the axe, they are insignificant in comparison with the wholesale destruction of forests by fire.

The only attempt to estimate the damage done by forest fires within the United States was made in 1880, and the results were published in Vol. IX. of the Tenth Census. The returns were incomplete, yet the figures show that in one year 10,274,089 acres (16,050 square miles) were burned over, and that property valued at $25,462,250 was destroyed.

There was no means of determining the exact areas of forest or other land which was burned, consequently the money loss stated includes buildings, fences, lumber, and standing timber.

A few of the States have sought within the past six or eight years to determine the annual losses by forest fires within their borders, and though the reports are fragmentary and incomplete, they indicate a rate of destruction not less than that shown by the census of 1880.

During the four years 1896 to 1899 the fires reported in Pennsylvania destroyed $1,411,309 worth of property, and in Minnesota very partial reports extending from 1895 to 1900 show a loss of $357,570.

For the Far West, where the destruction is at present greatest, no statistics exist. Mr. Henry Gannett says, in a recently published report of the United States Geological Survey of the losses by fire in the State of Washington: "Within nineteen counties an area of 3,614 square miles of merchantable timber has been burned, besides 700 square miles in the mountains not containing merchantable lumber."

FARMERS NOT CAREFUL.

The forest that is repeatedly burned cannot renew itself, and where the burned and exhausted areas are on hillsides the soil itself is very soon washed off and carried down and fills up the valleys. Many of the forest fires are the results of the long established practice of burning over the woods in the Autumn, under the belief that better pasturage is thus obtained the following year. These fires are set by the farmers on the area upon which they expect to turn out their sheep and cattle during the next season, and there is rarely an attempt made to confine the fires unless a neighbor's house or barn should be endangered.

Every person entering a forest increases the liability of fires—the camper, the hunter, the prospector, the miner, the trailmaker, the roadbuilder, the lumberman, the settler, and the locomotive all leave a track of fire and denudation behind them. With the growth of population and with the increase of the cleared area, these fires are multiplied in number, so that every material interest of the country is threatened; the flow of the river is affected; disastrous floods in the Springtime are followed by droughts in the Summer; agriculture and manufacture are crippled.

SUPPLIES FOR PAPER.

A paper trade publication says: "An area as large as Rhode Island is stripped of its spruce every year to supply the mills that make news paper alone, and many of the manufacturers think it is none too early to begin experimenting with other material for paper making to supplement the spruce supplies and even to take their place if we cannot grow crops of spruce fast enough to meet the demand." The United States produced in 1900, in 763 mills, with a capital of $167,000,000, with 32,500 workmen and employes earning $25,247,337, over 2,000,000 tons of paper and pulp, using for the purpose 765,000 horse power.

The United States Paper Maker says:

"When the army of axemen that was sent into the woods of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia last Fall ceased their attack on the spruces and other timber trees this Spring the result was the biggest crop of logs that has been provided for the pulp mills of the northeast in recent years.

"The axemen numbered 65,000, they were assisted by 21,750 horses, and they have received in wages nearly $10,000,000. Two things have operated to make all these figures very large this year, the general improvement in business and the vast expansion of the wood pulp industry.

"A few years ago, when business was slow, and the pulp mills had not begun to eat up hundreds of millions of feet of logs, there was not a very brisk demand for the services of woodsmen, and the lumber industry was generally in a bad way. Now, however, the operators find it difficult to get enough men, even at advanced wages, to cut all the logs wanted; timber lands are jumping in value, prices of logs are high, and everything that can be made from the log, either in sawmill or in pulp mill, is in quick demand at values that remind old-timers of the flush days that followed the civil war.

MILLIONS OF LOGS.

"Here are the figures showing the total cut of logs last Winter in the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont and in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: Maine, total cut, 750,000,000 feet; saw logs, 450,000,000; pulp logs, 300,000,000. New Hampshire, total cut, 450,000,000 feet; saw logs, 325,000,000; pulp logs, 125,000,000. Vermont, total cut, 150,000,000; saw logs, 100,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000. New Brunswick, total cut, 450,000,000 feet; saw logs, 400,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000. Nova Scotia, total cut, 375,000,000 feet; saw logs, 300,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000; piling, 25,000,000. Grand total, 2,175,000,000 feet; saw logs, 1,575,000,000; pulp logs, 575,000,000; piling, 25,000,000.

"In every department of the lumber industry rapid progress is being made in methods and in appliances. In the olden time no one thought of sending men to the woods until snow had fallen; now the crews that do the preliminary work are sent up river in August, and a large proportion of the men are on the ground long before snow comes, 'swamping,' i. e., making or clearing roads and felling timber, which in fairly smooth regions is dragged to the yards or places where logs are assembled on bare ground."

A writer in The Atlantic Monthly says there are 15,000 establishments for the production of newspapers in the United States, and that there was an increase of 24 per cent. in new plants in 1900 over 1890. Of the 15,000 existing journals, 2,200 are dailies. There are only 6,000 of the bunch with circulations over 1,000. The capital invested represents close to $192,500,000, and nearly $50,300,000 is paid out yearly in wages.

The gross earnings of the 15,000 newspapers are figured close to $223,000,000.

A POWERFUL INDUSTRY.

There are over 33,000 mills and factories where lumber is the staple, employing something like 300,000 people and capitalized for over $600,000,000. More than a sixth of this sum is paid as a yearly wage, more than $300,000,000 is paid for wood and materials, and the manufactured products are worth $567,000,000. Each mill produces an average of more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure.

An industry so large and gainful is worth protecting. Yet there is none in America that is so shamefully lacking in protection. Our woods have been stripped from the hills, eagerly, rashly, selfishly, and trees have not been planted to take their places. Rivers have been dried at the source, in consequence of the deforesting, so that sawmills, dependent on water power, have driven themselves out of business, and have also injured the other manufacturing interests of their districts. Men employed in chopping and converting lumber are obliged to seek new employments when they have destroyed their home forests. Farms have been given up in regions thus deprived of moisture, because there was no longer enough water for stock or for home use. So in considering the gains in this business we must also consider how much greater they might have been and how often they are obtained at a cost to others.

TELEGRAPH POLES AND TIES.

The telegraph lines of the country require nearly 600,000 poles annually at a cost of not less than $1,000,000, and the telephone and electric car lines and light systems use as many more. The price of poles for such uses varies immensely, ranging from $1 to $50 each. If an advance in the price of post timbers is to be expected in the next fifteen years, a much greater advance may be expected in timbers of this class. A post may be grown comparatively quickly, and in an exigency almost anything can be used; but a telegraph pole must be long, straight, and of good quality. Timbers that fulfill these conditions are few, and a number of years are required to grow them. Six hundred and twenty million cross ties are in use in the railroads of the country, and 90,000,000 are required annually for renewals, taking the timber from an estimated area of 200,000 acres. Railroad officials realize that tie timber is becoming scarce, and assert that prices are rising rapidly. Street car and suburban lines are now using many million feet of lumber for cross ties.

In many States, such as Vermont, the restriction of timber cutting to home consumption was reached years ago. In other States the complete destruction of the forests as a commercial factor has been placed beyond question, unless our timber supply is put under effective supervision and a check devised for present methods of lumbering.

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Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITVATION.

The week's security market has had few encouraging phases showing. Net changes showed declines generally. At the close yesterday there was weakness induced by a bank statement, which the oracles declared to be "bad"—though cool, calculating business men will probably have difficulty in figuring out anything seriously significant.

A big short interest extends throughout the market. Bear speculators have heavy commitments. They make ado not only over the money market, but over the labor situation—the coal strike being paraded as full of direful threats against commercial and industrial conditions.

Yet every railroad and nearly every manufacturing enterprise in the country seems overcrowded with business, the factories having orders booked at least a whole year in advance, while the one embarrassment of the railway managers is that they cannot get cars enough to handle traffic as promptly as is desirable.

So far as important financial interests are concerned—so far as influential financiers express explicit opinions upon the business situation—all declare confidence and predict the continuance of expanding prosperity.

As is invariably the case when strenuous times fall upon Wall Street, a good many people lose heart and courage and allow themselves to be separated from their securities before taking time to weigh conditions and consider what the chances are for the future. Largely, of course, the separation takes place as between the purely speculative element and their speculative holdings. These are in the market on fair-weather propositions, and are not equipped for a storm that sweeps down upon them and makes a high-money position a difficult if not an impossible one for them to operate in. Liquidation from such quarters is to be expected. In fact, it is the main thing tending to restore the lost equilibrium. But on the part of those who have paid for the goods outright, the wisdom of rushing in to sell is to be questioned, granting the fact that the situation is scund as to its general features. There would, of course, be no wisdom in holding on were it otherwise.

The question, then, arises, Is the situation sound as to these general features? And without hesitation it may be asserted that it is, and, moreover, that its soundness has been proved by the demonstration, country-wide, that what has occurred on the Stock Exchange has found no reflex elsewhere. There have been no collapses such as frequently take place when panicky conditions are the ruling conditions on the market, industry has stood four square to every wind that has blown, and, in fact, the whole machinery of the country's activities has continued in operation under auspices as favorable as any which have so long ruled and called forth universal surprise and admiration.

It is probably the truth that fewer real possessors of stocks have been frightened to the point of selling than is usually the case when the market "goes to pieces," as Wall Street has it, and that stockholders in larger proportion than ever before have realized that values would return. All the same, there has not been absent from the records a considerable volume of orders to liquidate investment stock, and it is now being seen that more or less anxiety exists as to the getting back of these holdings without further loss. And why? Because of the very substantial conditions which prevail, and of the practical certainty that the depression will be covered up as soon as these are allowed their proper place in the discussion, a place, by the way, which they will force for themselves.

To the extent that prices had been inflated, put up artificially, jackscrewed by conscienceless cliques and pools, recovery will be a matter of doubt. But there need scarcely be any doubt as to the recovery where honest values have been affected in the mêlée which brought down prices regardless of merit. The natural course of influences is making for an accession to merit already existing, if the signs of the times are given the only interpretation possible, for about every fluctuation in the money-earning and profit-making agencies at work is a fluctuation which is taking the records to more promising levels.

In that barometrical industry, the iron and steel trade, remarkable strength and phenomenal productive power are being shown, despite the dragging-down influence of the coal labor troubles, causing great difficulty on the part of foundrymen in obtaining an adequate supply of fuel. It would really seem from the records here presented that consumption has no limit. Of course, there is a limit to it, and a possibility of reaction; but the former is not in evidence as yet, hence the latter would appear too far off to call for serious consideration.

In another direction the Government's crop report, issued on Friday afternoon, still gives the assurance that a corn crop will be harvested of greater volume than any previous season has produced, amounting to fully 2,350,000,000 bushels, and that the record for oats, little short of 1,000,000,000 bushels, will also be unprecedented in the history of the country. Wheat will establish no new figure, but with 620,000,000 bushels, exceeded only by the bumper yields of 1898 and 1901, it is easily seen that the United States will continue in business at the old stand as the world's chief grain market.

This month should see a sharp upturn of our outward trade, with grain and cotton moving more freely; and, following precedent, a different complexion should be put upon the international balance sheet. Last year exports of principal products, including the commodities named, rose from $62,000,000 for September to $91,000,000 for October. In 1900 the rise was from $65,000,000 to $105,000,000. As to railroad earnings, the most exacting could ask for nothing better than what is taking place, particularly considering the enormous expansion which has been in progress the past five years and the heavy totals coming forward for comparison. Railroad officials, it is true, are in many cases exhibiting a striking degree of liberality in the dispensation of earnings, and are pursuing a broad and enlightened policy of property improvement, to the detriment of current net results. The deeper meaning of this policy; however, must be sounded, and, being sounded, can only be regarded as protective to future interests. Its effect is simply the laying by of resources, from which it would be difficult to figure out anything but a positive addition to the value of stockholders' equities. Moreover, present disbursements are invariably so well protected by profit margins that from every point of view the efforts adopted to improve and strengthen road and equipment in order ultimately to further cheapen cost of traffic handling, are to be commended and not criticised.

Therefore it is that holders of stocks, those who have taken a calm survey of the situation, have clung to their possessions, and therefore it is that those who have yielded to the temptation to liquidate are among the first to repent and want back what they all too hastily sold. There is no indication of immediate enthusiasm on the stock market such as would take prices up by leaps and bounds—the money screws are too tightly turned for that—but there are not altogether lacking signs of fairly quick recovery on the part of stocks whose merit stood for what they sold for before the recent squall in the money market. National prosperity is not altogether relegated to the limbo of forlorn hopes, nor is American enterprise tottering at its foundation, ready to fall at the word of Wall Street professionals. Four billion bushels of grain at one harvest, 17,000,000 tons of iron produced in a year, $80,000,000 in gold coming from United States mines, and in all more than a billion dollars' worth of minerals and metals taken from the ground in a like period are among the factors which will do something toward keeping other industries going and the country's security markets from degenerating into a bear pit.

The Pennsylvania's Coal Traffic

Very little is heard of the coal traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, except in its own annual report, and yet it is the largest carrier of mineral fuel in the United States; once in a while, perhaps in such times as the present, there is a news item as to the continued heavy traffic, but then the public interest ceases when times are normal again. All the same, there is a constant movement, and it is growing, growing with each week and year; the loss in one grade of fuel is made up in another, so that the total never ceases to grow. Below is the statement for this year, to the end of last month, which proves the correctness of this statement:

Quality.	Year 1902.	Year 1901.
Anthracite, short tons	1,619,406	3,433,192
Bituminous, short tons	19,232,194	14,594,628
Coke, coal, short tons	7,263,497	6,017,677
Total	28,115,097	24,045,297

It draws this mineral fuel from all parts of Pennsylvania, and its branches are feeders and not suckers, as Daniel Drew once said of the lines of a certain railroad. From the time it reaches Harrisburg until it reaches Pittsburg, every coal-bearing county is a source of revenue to the line. Passing over for the time its hard-coal traffic because it is now carrying little for good and sufficient reasons, details as to where it gets its soft coal from are of more than passing interest, and the reader can rest assured as to the truth of this report, based as it is on all the latest obtainable official data.

The Alleghany Mountain District gets out a very large tonnage, and the coal goes to market via the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Sonman Galitzin, South Fork, and other coals are included in this tonnage. Cambria and Clearfield district furnishes a large tonnage to the Pennsylvania system, and shipments began in 1890 with 300,000 tons. This has increased very largely, for the development of Cambria County is on an immense scale, until the total for the county is now over 8,000,000 tons a year. Somerset County gives us the Meyersdale district, from which a good deal of coal is sent to the Atlantic seaboard. The Pennsylvania Railroad has built into this county, and a large output from the mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company is now being sent forward, and is now one of the largest operations of the State. Somerset County has been the scene of the largest activity for the past year or more, and there will be an increased business done. The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company operations, on the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad into this county, were good for 4,000,000 tons this year. Cresson and Irvona district in 1898 sent out 200,000 tons to market as the first year of its development. It has since grown into an important tonnage, say, 1,000,000 annually. Westmoreland, very largely a gas coal district, shipping by the Pennsylvania. The total output of the county is about 15,000,000 tons a year, from a portion of which coke is made.

The only county in which the tonnage is greater is the "coke" county of Fayette. What is known in the market as Clearfield coal, mined in Clearfield and Center Counties, continues to be an acceptable fuel to the railroad and steam trade of the Middle and New England States. Coal is sent from collieries in this region via the Tyrone and Clearfield Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Broad Top is one of the oldest of the coal-producing districts in the State; the outlet to market is via Huntingdon and Broad Top Road to the Pennsylvania Road at Huntingdon, and the East Broad Top Road via the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Road also serves as an outlet for coal from Maryland and West Virginia, and this tonnage is four times that originating on the system. Last year 642,507 tons were Broad Top coal, and 1,596,213 tons were from connections. Jefferson County is known to the trade as the Reynoldsville district. The coal is shipped over the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad, now a branch line of, and operated by, the Pennsylvania system. In the Du Bois district the B. W. C. M. Co. has one of the finest shafts in the State, and it has a record for production. The Pittsburg district furnishes the largest supply of soft coal of any in this country. Prof. Lesley calculated that 2,000 miles would scarcely cover the zigzag outcrop of this coal, and this immense bed lies mainly above drainage level. "From this bed along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers the best-known gas coal and the famous steam, domestic, and industrial coal and the coal that produces the noted Connellsville coke is largely found. This coal, it may be stated, extends along the whole length of the Monongahela River as far as it is navigable. There are four counties in Pennsylvania and two in West Virginia, all of which are adjacent to each other, which contain practically all of the coal in the great Monongahela Valley. They are Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette, in Pennsylvania, and Monongalia and Marion in West Virginia."

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The great Connellsville coking coal field in Fayette County is one of the money makers for this line. The production of the Connellsville district sums up 375,000 tons weekly, and there is an ever-increasing demand for coke. The United States Steel Corporation is a large holder of coking coal lands in this celebrated district and is amply provided for its future necessities in this commodity. While on this subject, it is interesting to note that about 400,000 tons of its coke production will be withdrawn from the market next year owing to the increasing demands of its own plants, but this is only a very small proportion of the 25 per cent. of its entire production now marketed. In addition, the coke production of the corporation will be greatly increased about the first of the year by the lighting of about 1,000 ovens in West Virginia, and, in addition to this, about 1,000 ovens are under construction in the Connellsville district. This increased production will more than take care of the increased demands of the various plants of the corporation, and the day of the withdrawal of its surplus coke from the market is still some time in the future. The initial sales of coke for delivery the first half of next year were made recently. An independent coke producer sold a large block of foundry coke at $4.25 at the ovens, which is a big increase over the contract price for foundry coke made early this year. On the other hand, the independent producers have practically decided to ask $4 per ton for furnace coke for this delivery, although it is stated on excellent authority that the H. C. Frick Coke Company is considering a price somewhat lower than this. It is stated that some of the independent producers have decided to hold this foundry coke at $4.50 at the ovens, and they feel sanguine that this price can be easily secured despite the fact that the erection of new ovens is unprecedented in the history of the trade.

In the Pittsburg district alone the main line of the company handled 3,500,000 tons last year, which was an increase of a quarter of a million tons over the year previous, and thus the story might go on. Coal, more coal, is still the cry, and it is closely echoed by a cry for more cars and still more cars. At the same time, if there is any one who knows where there can be procured at once about 150 locomotives of heavy hauling capacity, the knowledge will be gladly accepted and liberally paid for by the railways that tap the Pittsburg territory. The locomotives that have been added to the roads this year, and that are being added each week, have been subjected to such constant use that they are scarcely allowed time at the terminal division points to be inspected and restored with water and fuel before they are turned back with a new crew. This policy results in the maximum utility of the machines, perhaps, but it wears them out quickly, and leaves the roads in the position of having a large number of machines that are not in that fit condition that inspires confidence in the managers of traffic of safety and celerity of movement. Within the past week production is on a somewhat better basis than for some weeks, the movement being some improved, but still vastly inadequate to meet the requirements of present conditions. Railroads are borrowing locomotives wherever they can, buying all they can, and building others as fast as they can. An official of the Pennsylvania system states that they could use 500 additional locomotives if they could procure them.

As an exhibit of what the coal trade of the Pittsburg district amounts to, the following official statement for last year, in net tons, is of value:

TRANSPORTATION ROUTE.

	Tons. 1901.
Pennsylvania Railroad—	
To Pittsburg and vicinity	2,051,361
To west of Pittsburg	1,407,643
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—	
To Pittsburg district	464,201
To west of Pittsburg	1,157,966
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis R. R.	3,933,601
Allegheny Valley Railway—	
To Pittsburg district	163,809
To west of Pittsburg	19,715
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—	
Local and Pittsburg	1,789,827
To west of Pittsburg	5,367,980
Monongahela River locks—	
To Pittsburg district	3,362,127
To west of Pittsburg	3,283,853
Total shipments	23,001,126
West of Pittsburg	13,570,298
Local consumption	9,430,828

In addition, some 1,300,000 tons mined on the Monongahela were used locally by the works near the mines.

One who has just passed over the line tells me there is good reason to believe that the congestion of freight traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been the cause of so much difficulty in the soft-coal trade, has reached and passed its most acute stage, and that from now on improvement will be the order of the day. It must not be supposed that it is because of faulty management, insufficient equipment, and lack of trackage facilities that the congestion has arisen. It is simply because of the enormous and unprecedented business which no one would have considered possible a very few years ago. It is difficult for a habitual resident of the cities to realize without personal observation the great extent of the traffic. There are coal trains in a constant procession bound East over the road, and empty cars in equal number going West. In addition to this business, there are many trains of general merchandise in both directions, to say nothing of passenger travel of unprecedented volume. For a few weeks past the car service had moved in cycles, as it were. There would be a great rush of coal down the road certain days, and a consequent accumulation at tide, then a great rush back of empty cars to be followed by the shipment of many thousands of carloads. This matter has now been better regulated, and shipments are going forward with more system and expedition. The railroad company, as is well known, is now carrying coal in greater volume than ever before in its history, and it is believed that an effect upon the market will soon be apparent—that famine prices will not be justified—although high prices throughout the Winter seem certain. To assist in the movement of coal all ballast trains have been taken off, and the cars and locomotives put in the coal service. Thousands of cars of the anthracite coal roads, as well as the Boston and Maine Railroad and other lines, are in the bituminous region, but it is understood that these are generally sent in for railroad supply coal, and that the commercial coal traffic is all handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's own cars.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

THE PHENOMENAL SOUTHWEST

There has never been a time in the history of the country when the development of the Great Southwest attracted as much attention as is being drawn to it to-day. There has never been a time when development proceeded as rapidly as it has done of late, or when there have been better prospects for further progress. It is only stating a well-established fact to say that the Southwest includes a variety of soil and enjoys a variety of climate, accommodating a wide range of agricultural products, and that its riches in mineral resources are practically beyond computation. Nevertheless, the truth is that until within a comparatively recent period exploitation activities were at a minimum, and altogether out of proportion to the promised rewards of such enterprise, and that the Southwest to a large exent had failed to draw that amount of public interest which it would seem to deserve.

Years ago the section suffered from the unscrupulous methods of those who professed ability to unlock many of its treasures; wounds were made which were long in healing. At the same time, it is not wholly to be denied that what took place on the part of many railroad promoters and others has been productive of beneficial results. But ancient history, perhaps, may be left with this brief allusion, and attention concentrated upon the awakening that is going on and upon the genuine effort being made to turn to the best account so large and valuable a section of the country. Generally speaking, the Southwest is taken to include Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, but as it will be necessary to refer to information furnished by the Inter-State Commerce Commission Louisiana must be taken in, this forming part of one of the groups covering the Southwest, and, after all, lying furthest west of all the so-called Southern States. There need be no excuse offered for drawing upon railroad progress in illustration, as that is properly to be accepted as reflecting with much accuracy the expanding or contracting tendecies of industry and wealth in any section. To begin with, then, the Southwest is served by a network of railroads, of which the following, fifteen in number, are the most prominent and have the largest mileage:

	1890. Miles.	1900. Miles.	Incr'e.
Line owned	18,571	30,989	12,418
Line of proprietary companies (Atchison, Rock Island, Colorado & Southern, Denver and Rio Grande, Kansas City Southern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, St. Louis Southwestern, Union Pacific, Fort Worth and Denver City, San Antonio and Aransas Pass, Southern Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf.)	3,932	2,829	*1,103
Line operated under lease	5,893	766	*5,127
Line operated under contract, &c.	80	63	*17
Line operated under trackage rights	686	1,076	390
Total mileage of single track	29,162	35,812	6,651

*Decrease.

The extent of new road brought in in the ten years 1890 to 1900 seems to have been 6,651 miles, or 23 per cent., 35,813 miles for the latter year taking the place of 29,162 miles for the former. An interesting feature is found in the tendency to consolidation of railroad interests, one which is playing an increasingly important part in the economy of the railroad industry, it being shown in the large decrease in mileage operated under lease and in the mileage of proprietary companies. While this may appear to be a mere matter of detail, it is really a development of no mean importance, one which indicates that the community of interest idea is not of such recent growth as many imagine it to be from the recent prominence it has assumed in the discussion of railroad problems. It will now be in order to bring together items which constitute the income account of these railroads, so as to see if changes in earnings have been commensurate with changes in mileage, and whether charges have or have not made away with whatever improvement took place, leaving the investment of actual property owners less remunerative. It is a well-known fact that the section for a long time earned the reputation of being about the least productive of profits to stockholders, and while the truth is that even now it makes no very brilliant showing, it is still an incontrovertible fact that the situation in this respect has undergone a vast and favorable change. That in the ten years ended with 1900 the tendency was distinctly toward improvement is clearly shown in these figures:

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$120,475,751	$183,198,907	$62,723,156
Oper. expenses	81,515,845	122,222,738	40,706,888
Income from operation	38,959,906	60,976,174	22,016,268
Income from other sources	10,337,696	14,308,953	3,966,267
Total inc.	$49,297,602	$75,280,127	$25,982,525
Total deductions from income	46,945,558	56,257,195	9,311,637
Net income	$2,352,044	$19,022,932	$16,670,888
Total divid'ds.	*4,789,903	10,230,008	5,440,105
Surplus	†2,437,859	$8,792,924	$11,230,783

*Including "other payments from net income." †Deficit.

The 23 per cent. expansion in length of road operated was evidently productive of a much greater expansion in revenues, both gross and net earnings being seen with gains exceeding 50 per cent., in the one case $62,723,156 being added to $120,475,751, and in the other $22,016,268 being added to $38,959,906, making totals of $183,198,907 and $60,976,174 for the receipts and profits of operation, respectively. A substantial gain appears to have been made in miscellaneous net income, and the total revenues to provide for charges and dividends to have risen $25,982,525, from $49,297,602 to no less than $75,280,127. Further mention of figures in full detail is perhaps annecessary. Suffice it to say that total deductions rose only $9,311,637, or no more than 20 per cent., and that dividends paid more than doubled, the final and satisfactory outcome being a surplus of $8,792,924, in the place of an actual deficiency amounting to $2,437,850.

That there has been involved in the development of the railroad system of the Southwest additions to capital goes without saying. Largely, it has taken the form of stock, and not of bond issues, the increase in the aggregate having been equal to 41.5 per cent., whereas the extension of funded indebtedness has been confined to the equivalent of 30 per cent., this statement showing the separate items:

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Fund. d't.	$701,286,226	$919,080,945	$217,794,719
Cap. stock	659,828,818	987,303,910	327,475,092
T'l cap'l.	$1,361,115,044	$1,906,384,855	$545,269,811

If the census reports be now drawn upon it will be possible to establish the growth of the Southwest as to its agricultural and manufacturing industries. It need hardly be said that the section is largely agricultural in character or that its farm products are of more importance than the products of its manufacturing establishments. Nevertheless, the latter figure up to a highly respectable sum, and, moreover, it can be shown that, quite contrary to general expectation, the Southwest has made far more favorable progress than the country elsewhere, or the United States taken as a whole. Capital invested in manufactures increased in the period between 1890 and 1900 $267,752,256, amounting in the latter year to $627,695,346, distributed as follows, comparison being extended to show results for the United States at large:

CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURES.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Missouri	$189,558,346	$340,888,581	$60,330,035
Arkansas	14,971,614	35,900,640	20,929,026
Texas	46,815,181	90,433,882	43,618,701
Kansas	43,926,002	66,827,362	22,901,360
Colorado	26,051,840	62,825,472	36,173,632
N. Mexico	965,938	2,698,786	1,732,848
Indian Ter.	204,329	2,624,265	2,419,936
Oklahoma	95,519	3,352,064	3,256,545
Louisiana	34,754,121	113,084,294	78,330,173
Total	$357,943,090	$627,695,346	$269,752,256
U. S.	6,525,156,486	9,874,664,087	3,349,507,601

Noteworthy increase in enterprise is shown in many of the States, and while the development of manufacturing in the Territories has reached no important stage, the changes indicated are nevertheless somewhat striking. Value of products is expressed by the sum of $962,828,620 for 1900, an increase of $332,921,611 over 1890, with this division of results, which it will be observed show up best, as compared with new capital involved, for such States as Kansas, Colorado, and Louisiana:

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Missouri	$324,567,093	$385,492,784	$60,930,791
Arkansas	22,650,170	45,197,731	22,538,552
Texas	70,438,551	119,414,982	48,981,431
Kansas	120,270,805	172,120,398	61,009,593
Colorado	42,490,893	102,890,137	60,349,932
New Mex.	7,516,195	5,605,795	4,089,600
Indian Ter.	245,032	3,892,181	3,643,249
Oklahoma	180,445	7,083,938	6,903,493
Louisiana	57,809,713	121,181,683	63,374,970
Total	630,107,018	962,828,629	$332,721,611
U. S.	9,372,437,283	13,040,013,638	3,667,576,355

It is in the growth of the agricultural industry, however, that the more marked progress has been made, where the value of farm property has increased $1,318,233,017, to a total of $3,731,989,721, and where the value of farm products has made such rapid advance as is shown in a gain of $493,867,428, a total of $933,222,075.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.

	1890. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.	Increase. Dollars.
Missouri	786,390,253	1,033,121,897	246,731,644
Arkansas	155,019,702	181,416,001	26,396,299
Texas	516,977,333	962,476,273	445,498,940
Kansas	706,664,141	864,100,286	157,436,145
Colorado	110,358,040	161,045,101	50,687,061
New Mex.	15,679,120	53,767,824	38,088,704
Indian Ter.	.....	92,181,615	92,181,615
Oklahoma	12,221,020	185,343,818	173,122,798
Louisiana	110,447,005	198,536,906	88,089,901
Total	2,413,756,614	3,731,989,721	1,318,233,107
Un'd St's	15,962,267,689	26,514,001,838	4,531,734,149

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

	1889. Dollars.	1899. Dollars.	Increase. Dollars.
Missouri	109,751,024	219,296,970	109,545,946
Arkansas	53,128,155	79,649,490	26,521,335
Texas	111,699,430	239,823,244	128,223,814
Kansas	95,070,080	209,895,542	114,825,462
Colorado	13,136,810	33,048,576	19,911,766
New Mex.	1,784,820	10,155,215	8,370,395
Indian Ter.	.....	23,237,992	23,237,992
Oklahoma	440,375	45,447,744	45,006,369
Louisiana	54,343,958	72,661,302	18,323,349
Total	439,354,647	933,222,075	493,867,428
Un'd St'es	2,460,107,454	4,739,118,752	2,279,011,298

But adequate expression can only be given to the facts set forth by a comparison which will clearly place on record the relative gains made by the Southwest and by the other States in the country. A good deal of misapprehension which has existed may by this simple means be dissipated. It has been considered that the Southwest was somewhat of a laggard, but this is controverted by the facts. It has suffered in reputation, but unjustly so. The action of many of its legislative bodies and of those to whom its interests have been intrusted has not been such as to suggest fostering care on their part, but rather the reverse. In spite of all drawbacks, however, it is to be admitted that the section not only presents a splendid record of industrial achievement, but one which concedes no advantage to the rest of the country by comparison. All that is necessary to adduce in proof of this are the following changes, amounts being accompanied in this case by percentages:

CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURES.

	1900.	—Inc. over 1890.— Amount.	P. C.
Southwest	$627,695,346	$269,752,256	75
Other States	9,246,968,741	3,079,755,345	50
United States	9,874,664,087	3,349,507,601	51
VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.			
Southwest	962,828,629	332,721,611	53
Other States	12,077,185,009	3,334,854,724	38
United States	13,040,013,638	3,667,576,355	40
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.			
Southwest	3,731,989,721	1,318,233,107	54
Other States	22,782,012,117	3,213,501,042	24
United States	26,514,001,838	4,531,734,149	28
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.			
Southwest	$933,222,075	493,867,428	112
Other States	3,805,896,677	1,775,143,870	85
United States	4,739,118,752	2,269,011,298	92

Perhaps without exaggerating the facts it may now be said, in view of this demonstration, that the Southwest has forced that recognition which it is now being accorded. That there is room for further enterprise and for the investment of more capital in such a promising territory is not in doubt. There always has been, as a matter of fact, but enterprise has generally balked and capital been timid at the mention of many of the Southwestern States. Happily, there are good reasons for believing that those days have passed and that they are not to return.

At all events, it is a certainty that whatever progress looks to the further development of the Southwest is induced not by myths and airy speculative theories, but warranted by actual and stubborn facts.

Philadelphia Bank Progress

The condition of a city, so far as its financial and commercial standing is concerned, can be gauged by no better criterion than its banking institutions, for it is with other people's funds to a large extent that the banks make their money, and the prosperity of such institutions points to the fact that the business of the city in which they are located must also be prosperous.

As showing just how the National banks of Philadelphia have expanded during the past ten years, interest attaches to a comparative table of official figures giving the capital and net profits of the city's institutions in the Fall of each year, together with the increase in each item, during the period from September, 1892, to Sept. 15, 1902.

In 1892 the total number of National banks in the United States was 3,778, the aggregate capital being $686,573,015, while the surplus and profits amounted to $342,503,926, giving a total working capital of $1,029,076,941. The Philadelphia banks at this period numbered 41, the combined capital being $22,465,000, which, with the surplus of $13,811,303 and undivided profits of $3,154,590, gave the Quaker City institutions a total working capital of $39,430,893, or about 3 per cent. of the working capital of all banks working under the National banking laws. Philadelphia being a reserve city, it will be of interest to note that this working capital of $39,430,893 represented about 16.4 per cent. of the working capital of the 263 banks in all the reserve cities of the country, which include Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and San Francisco. It does not include New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, which are central reserve cities.

In 1893 the capital of the Philadelphia banks was $22,765,000, an increase of $300,000, accounted for by the action of the Third National Bank in increasing capital from $300,000 to $600,000. The net profits showed a gain for the year of nearly $3,000,000, the item being reported at $18,000,882. During the year preceding Oct. 2, 1894, the Tradesmen's National Bank reduced capital from $600,000 to $400,000, leaving the combined capital of the forty-one institutions at $22,565,000. A loss was also shown in the net profits this year, so that the working capital aggregated but $39,704,346.

Before the report of 1895 there was a further decrease in the aggregate capital of the banks, as the Merchants' National Bank had made its capitalization $600,000 in place of the $1,000,000 held the previous year. The net profits showed a slight gain during the year. During the next year the Mechanics' National Bank decreased its capital from $800,000 to $500,000, and the Tradesmen's National Bank increased its capital from $400,000 to $500,000, leaving a net loss to the combined capital of $200,000. The banks held their own in the matter of net profits, although no large gains were made.

At the close of business, Oct. 5, 1897, the banks had a total working capital of $39,685,775, divided as follows: Capital, $21,915,000; surplus, $14,683,000; undivided profits, $3,087,775.

Before 1898 the Chestnut Street National Bank had suspended and the Fourth Street National Bank had absorbed the Seventh National Bank, with capital and net profits of $235,462; the National Bank of the Republic, with a working capital of $612,782, and the Commercial National Bank, with capital, surplus, and undivided profits amounting to $1,003,542, while the capital of the Manufacturers' National Bank had been reduced from $750,000 to $500,000, which made the combined capital of the banks $19,655,000 and the net profits $17,297,621, an excellent gain having been made in the last item.

Before the reports of Sept. 7, 1899, another $100,000 had been taken from the capital, the Market Street National lowering that item from $600,000 to $500,000. During the year preceding the report of 1900, the City National Bank became a part of the Philadelphia National Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce ceased to exist. These changes took $1,191,874 from the working capital of the banks; this loss, however, was more than made up by the organization of the Franklin National Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000 and net profits amounting to $1,016,950. The year was a prosperous one for the banks, and the net profits advanced to $20,438,961, which, with the capital of $19,905,000, made the working capital $40,343,961. During the next year the Independence National Bank, with a capital of $250,000 and $363,266 surplus, was absorbed by the Girard National Bank, which about the same time increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. This was also a good year for the banks, and about $2,000,000 was added to net profits, making this item stand at $22,103,835, while the capital amounted to $19,905,000.

The period previous to the last call of the Controller of the Currency for reports as to condition at the close of business, Sept. 15, 1902, was, however, the best year for the Philadelphia institutions, when about three million and a half dollars was added to the net profits. The working capital of the banks on this date amounted to $46,308,944. The only change during this year was an increase in capital of the Fourth Street National Bank from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

It will be seen from the above that although there are seven fewer banks now doing business, the working capital of the institutions has increased from $39,430,893 to $46,308,944, a gain of $6,878,031, or nearly 18 per cent. Taking the net profits alone a gain is shown of $8,577,651, or about 50 per cent., which compares very favorably with the increase reported by the banks of the other large cities. The percentage of net profits to capital in 1892 was 71, while in 1902 it had increased to 105, a gain of 34 per cent. in the ten years. This is a remarkable showing when it is remembered that the banks of Philadelphia are good dividend payers, the amount paid during the past year having totaled up $1,665,300, which shows the earnings of the institutions to have been $3,670,000 for the twelve months.

In the following table is shown the progress of the decade, capital and net profits in 1902, with the changes scored since 1892:

	1902 Capital.	Net Profits.
Philadelphia	$1,500,000	$1,992,468
North America	1,000,000	1,903,332
Farmers and Mechanics'	2,000,000	904,451
Mechanics'	500,000	589,128
Northern Liberties	500,000	801,882
Southwark	250,000	152,930
Kensington	250,000	223,382
Penn	500,000	804,145
Western	400,000	232,762
Manufacturers'	500,000	288,357
Girard	1,500,000	1,882,306
Tradesmen's	500,000	462,564
Consolidation	300,000	217,662
Corn Exchange	500,000	781,744
Union	500,000	585,648
First	1,000,000	672,572
Third	500,000	535,663
Sixth	150,000	218,466
Eighth	275,000	867,935
Central	750,000	2,271,178
Security	250,000	377,906
Centennial	300,000	283,821
Merchants'	600,000	629,833
Ninth	300,000	363,088
Tenth	200,000	81,890
Northwestern	200,000	311,143
Southwestern	200,000	87,859
Fourth Street	3,000,000	4,185,976
Market Street	500,000	289,629
Northern	200,000	126,833
Franklin	1,000,000	1,326,698
Second	200,000	.....
Manayunk	200,000	224,861
Germantown	200,000	463,965
Quaker City	800,000	389,073
—Increase, 10 Years—	Capital.	Net Profits.
Philadelphia	.....	$807,312
North America	.....	310,244
Farmers and Mechanics'	.....	184,873
Mechanics'	*300,000	356,520
Northern Liberties	.....	36,496
Southwark	.....	*404
Kensington	.....	*71,522
Penn	.....	362,005
Western	.....	*29,378
Manufacturers'	71,193	71,193
Girard	500,000	529,993
Tradesmen's	*100,000	*186,656
Consolidation	.....	*140,253
Corn Exchange	.....	424,864
Union	.....	173,020
First	.....	*54,407
Third	300,000	496,964
Sibth	.....	17,345
Eighth	.....	160,123
Central	.....	621,278
Security	.....	199,430
Centennial	.....	45,535
Merchants'	*400,000	337,589
Ninth	.....	173,694
Tenth	.....	17,327
Northwestern	.....	201,522
Southwestern	.....	29,532
Fourth Street	1,500,000	3,288,859
Market Street	*100,000	71,654
Northern	.....	91,079
Franklin	1,000,000	1,326,698
Second	312,236	137,362
Manayunk	.....	77,378
Germantown	.....	115,743
Quaker City	.....	389,237

*Decrease.

SAN FRANCISCO TRANSIT.

The Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor, whose recent analysis and review of the financial status of the Southern Pacific Railway commanded exceptional attention, issued yesterday a circular letter treating of the affairs of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, whose shares have just been officially listed on the Stock Exchange.

"Stocks of good street railways," say Messrs. Taylor & Co., "are now a favorite investment. The earnings show steady increases, as they are dependent only upon the growth of population and wealth, which in a young and industrious community are certain to take place. Especial reasons for believing that San Francisco street car system will be highly prosperous at the present time are as follows:

"The consolidation just effected with

bring about a saving in the proportion of operating expense to receipts.

"The immediate substitution of electric cars for cable and horse cars on those portions of the system where it will be advantageous will result in great additional saving.

"The refunding of the outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds with the general mortgage 4s, which will be begun immediately, will result at once in a saving of $65,000 per annum, when completely effected in a saving in fixed charges of $215,410 per annum.

"The introduction of oil as fuel in San Francisco has cut the fuel bill of all manufactures and power plants situated there in half. While this is a tremendous saving in itself for the San Francisco street car system, it is unimportant as compared with the indirect effects which will come from the fact that no city in the world will show in the next two years, and for many years to come, such rapid increase in population and wealth, and consequently such great increase in the gross receipts of the street car system. San Francisco is now the third largest shipping port in the United States. It is the principal city in that State which has the wealthiest population per capita in the United States. The two things that it has needed most up to this time to make it one of the largest cities in the world have been, first, for the United States people and Government to take advantage of their opportunities for trade with the Orient—China and Japan—and, second, cheap fuel for factories and power plants.

"With the discovery of oil, the acquisition of the Philippines and the opening up of China, San Francisco has entered upon a period of wonderful prosperity. It now has a population of 360,000. It is famous for the beauty of its Golden Gate, its magnificent harbor, the healthfulness of its climate. But few people realize what the next few years will do for San Francisco commercially."

READING AND ITS STRIKES—A STATISTICAL STUDY

From May 12 until the close of its late fiscal year the Reading had on its hands the strike of miners which is still disturbing the peace of the anthracite coal regions and the minds of everybody interested in the outcome of the trouble. Two years ago the company was passing through a similar experience, and unless the present struggle is settled upon a different basis from that which has closed all previous contests it seems likely that shutting down the mines, stopping a large traffic, and generally inconveniencing a large body of coal consumers will be, as before, a periodically returning affair.

Of course, the cessation of labor at the mines did what was expected of it and wrought more or less havoc with the earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the period included in the year for which the Reading Company has just issued its annual statement, but although anthracite coal figures so largely in the traffic of the railway company, it transpires that earnings of the latter rise again, as they did in the fiscal year 1901, despite the existence of the strike of September and October, 1900. The report throws interesting light on the developments which account for this highly satisfactory progress. Conceivably, loss of so much in the way of hard-coal tonnage—it amounted to more than a million tons for the late year, although operations ceased at the mines for only seven weeks—might easily hit the earnings of such a company as the Reading Railway a very hard blow, causing a more serious loss than could easily be recovered. But so far it has not, speaking of course with reference to the period under notice. On the contrary, earnings from traffic improved, and improved materially, making a new record. Let us note what took place as to the freight tonnage by a glance at this record:

	Anthracite. Tons.	Bituminous. Tons.	Merchandise. Tons.
1898	9,464,598	3,517,069	9,862,641
1899	9,533,693	4,201,622	11,385,928
1900	10,672,556	4,539,719	14,102,019
1901	10,523,891	5,018,491	14,535,083
1902	9,465,963	6,087,088	16,413,760

A somewhat striking display of figures, this, showing that anthracite tonnage was brought down to as low a total for 1902 as for 1898, the present company's first complete year, while bituminous tonnage, gaining every year, reached a volume 2,500,000 tons larger than four years ago, and merchandise, following a similar course, increased as much as 6,500,000 tons. The importance of the haul of anthracite which the company's mines secure to the Reading system is not to be belittled. It is a large and important factor. But it must be admitted, with this as the record, that while that is gaining no strength, a vast and even marvelous expansion is going on in other departments of Reading's activities. Anthracite earnings are not stated separately, but here is a tabulation of receipts from coal traffic, including bituminous, which indicates how results have benefited from the growth of business in the hauling of soft coal. Merchandise earnings and passenger earnings are included, to add interest and completeness to the exhibit:

	Coal.	Merchandise.	Passengers.
1898	$9,931,896	$7,163,170	$3,877,547
1899	10,035,701	7,824,888	4,012,729
1900	11,371,203	9,750,902	4,437,850
1901	12,391,307	10,070,427	4,561,393
1902	12,436,159	11,205,307	4,880,705

***

There has evidently been gained in coal earnings since 1898 about $2,500,000, or 25 per cent., or, say, a dollar for every ton of increase in the soft-coal movement, conclusively showing the importance of the rapid development of this class of traffic. Even more conspicuous, however, is the increase of fully $4,000,000 in earnings from the transportation of general merchandise, equal to a rise of 56 per cent., a striking indorsement of every claim made as to the way in which the value of Reading's territory is improving in value as a provider of business to the lines which serve it. Nor have passenger earnings failed to make progress. Stationary for a number of years, and in fact no larger in 1899 than in 1895 before the reorganization, they have picked up quite steadily since, and were at the best in the late year, whose total is approximately one million dollars larger than the total first recorded by the present management. With such miscellaneous items added as go to complete the full gross revenues—mail, express, &c.—and earnings from other than traffic sources, the aggregate outcome has been as now indicated:

	Traffic Earnings.	Other Sources.	Total Earnings.
1898	$21,475,243	$511,592	$21,986,834
1899	22,456,193	546,395	23,002,588
1900	26,199,734	703,253	26,902,987
1901	27,617,422	726,748	28,344,170
1902	29,170,378	345,156	29,515,534

***

As far as the result to the Reading Company is concerned, of course the more than a million dollars by which the railroad earnings improved in the late year was more than offset by losses sustained by the Coal and Iron Company. It was possible, however, to keep expenses down, and, with some modification in improvement and other outlays, to secure a gain in profits, and finally a surplus of $1,374,891 for the year. How far this will go toward meeting losses occurring since the current fiscal year opened is a question. Doubtless the previously accumulated surplus will suffer, as a deficit of one million dollars is reported for the two months of July and August. But then, it is equally open to question as to how swiftly recovery may follow on the heels of a return to work of the miners. Those, however, who have pinned their faith to Reading and have kept it pinned there may draw a good deal of consolation from such facts as have been set forth above, for surely, with these in view, it is easy to see that along all lines outside of the hard-coal business—which is under stress of special developments—Reading has achieved something more than passing success in recent years.

The area in which the company works has certainly proved a growing one along general lines, lines which augur well for traffic maintenance well above old levels, even allowing for succeeding years to be less progressive than those whose records have just been traced.

MILTON J. PLATT.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Top. & S. F. com. (semi-an.)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 12
C., M. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. com. (extra)	½	Oct. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 29
C., M. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 29
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (qt.)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 9	Oct. 31
Delaware, Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 20
Evansville & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 27	Oct. 16
Georgia R. R. & Banking	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 30	
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 1
Southern pf.	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Central Traction, Pitts.	1½	Oct. 31	Holders of record Oct. 20	
Cin., Newport & Cov. Light & Trac.	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 15
Consol. Traction Pitts. pr.	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record Oct. 20	
Duquesne Traction Pitts.	2	Oct. 31	Holders of record Oct. 20	
Georgia Ry. & Electric pf.	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 1	
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record Oct. 18	
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
North Chicago (quarter)	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Phila. Co. of Pitts. com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record Oct. 8	
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Oct. 31	Holders of record Oct. 20	
BANK STOCKS.				
New York Produce Ex. (semi-an.)	3½	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
TRUST COMPANIES.				
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	8	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alliance Realty	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
American Car & Foundry Co. com.	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
Amer. Car & Foundry Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
American Locomotive Co. pf. (qt.)	1¾	Oct. 21	Holders of record Sept. 22	
Am. Shipbuilding Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
American Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Am. Tel. & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Am. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Am. Type Found. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 10	
Am. Type Found. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 10	
Amer. Window Glass com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 18	
Am. Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 15
Amer. Wringer Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 30	
Amer. Wringer Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 30	
Associated Mer. Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Dec. 2
Associated Mer. Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Associated Mer. Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Bell Telephone, Phila.	2	Oct. 25	Holders of record Oct. 18	
Central Coal & Coke com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Empire State-Idaho Mine Devel. Co.	½	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 8	
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 25	
H. B. Claflin Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Harbison-Walker Refrac. pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 20	Holders of record Oct. 10	
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. (quart.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 7	
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
New York Dock Co. pf.	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 1	
Ohio & California Ref. Co. (month)	1	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
Pennsylvania Salt Co.	6	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 22	
Pennsylvania Steel pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record Oct. 15	
Pittsburg Coal Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 26
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16
Railway Equip. Corporation (month)	1½	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Reece Buttonh'e Machine Co. (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 4	Oct. 15
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 1	
Rochester (N. Y.) Gas & Elec. com.	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Street's W. Sta. Car Line com. (qt.)	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 27
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 3
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	Holders of record Sept. 30	
United Fruit Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 13	Holders of record Sept. 30	
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 30	
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quart.)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
United States Printing (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	.....
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	.....
U. S. Steel Corp. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 16	Oct. 21	Nov. 17
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Vulcan Detinning Co. com.	1	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Vulcan Detinning Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.	Oct. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Annual
American Spirits Mfg. Co.	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
American Type Founders' Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 22	Annual
Atchison, Top. & S. F. Railway	Nov. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Annual
Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 17	Special
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Cincinnati & Northern R. R.	Oct. 1	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Annual
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Railway	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Annual
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.	Oct. 9	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Annual
Consumers' (N. Y.) Rubber Tire Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Cuba Live Stock Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 20	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	Oct. 6	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Detroit Southern R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 27	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	Oct. 1	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Empire State Land Co.	Oct. 1	Oct. 22	Oct. 15	Annual
Erie Railroad	Oct. 3	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R.	Sept. 27	Oct. 22	Oct. 20	Annual
Federal Distilling Co	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Georgia Southern & Florida R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Juarez Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Annual
Journeay & Burnham	Oct. 2	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
Langville Black & Carbon Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 20	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Adj. Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 10	Nov. 15	Nov. 12	Annual
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Special
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Met. West. Elevated R. R. of Chi.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Special
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Oct. 7	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Northern Pacific R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Pullman Company	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 10	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway	Sept. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.	Oct. 10	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Annual
Sea Gate Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 14	Special
Seventh National Bank	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Special
Sprague Electric Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 14	Annual
Tol., St. L. & Western R. R.	Oct. 15	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Union Talc. Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
U. S. Regulation Fire Arms Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 17	Special
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Western Maryland Railroad	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 14	Special
Western Maryland Railroad	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual

*For common stock only. Books open for preferred stock Oct. 15.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday Oct. 11, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,269,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,996,000	$2,439,000	$1,467,000	$15,598,000	$997,000
3,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,138,000	5,180,000	1,986,000	25,033,000	.....
2,000,000	1,235,500	Merchants' National	11,711,800	2,650,100	1,459,000	13,237,100	.....
2,000,000	2,552,400	Mechanics' National	11,991,000	1,998,000	1,321,000	12,006,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	19,081,400	2,483,800	2,702,200	20,379,400	.....
1,000,000	287,000	Phenix National	5,032,000	389,000	257,000	4,948,000	49,000
25,000,000	15,388,100	National City	123,708,800	19,845,600	5,913,000	104,350,700	5,491,000
300,000	7,240,700	Chemical National	24,055,500	4,086,800	2,177,000	23,044,500	.....
600,000	285,400	Merch. Exch. National	5,144,100	902,900	483,200	5,420,500	241,800
1,000,000	2,147,300	Gallatin National	8,569,000	892,100	744,100	8,351,200	994,300
300,000	86,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,704,800	451,400	65,400	2,045,800	47,400
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,578,000	353,000	272,000	3,586,000	.....
200,000	197,700	Greenwich	1,221,200	118,700	144,500	1,065,700	.....
800,000	625,100	Leath. Manufac. National	4,491,200	1,148,300	192,800	4,725,700	484,200
1,700,000	161,000	Seventh National	3,586,100	1,494,700	257,000	4,887,100	542,100
5,000,000	3,876,100	Am. Exchange National	28,522,000	3,020,000	1,709,000	21,074,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,434,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	67,525,800	9,370,400	4,622,600	55,149,600	8,293,500
1,000,000	1,898,700	National Broadway	6,851,600	1,375,000	149,200	6,002,500	448,200
1,000,000	1,420,200	Mercantile National	13,715,100	2,474,500	1,292,900	14,530,000	992,100
422,700	550,800	Pacific	3,110,000	301,800	459,500	3,712,400	.....
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	5,716,000	663,300	778,200	5,622,800	49,500
200,000	368,500	People's	2,252,500	389,800	125,300	2,675,900	.....
2,000,000	1,977,900	National Bank of N. A.	14,518,000	1,667,200	1,108,600	12,626,100	824,700
3,000,000	5,908,800	Hanover National	46,516,500	5,940,000	6,046,100	50,742,800	2,832,700
1,000,000	1,000,100	Irving National	5,670,000	612,900	514,200	4,798,000	240,400
1,850,000	601,900	National Citizens'	5,757,500	1,183,200	357,600	6,346,000	645,500
500,000	304,100	Nassau	2,629,300	422,700	235,100	3,016,300	.....
900,000	1,040,100	Market & Ful. National	6,301,700	894,300	661,500	6,494,200	50,000
1,000,000	271,600	National Shoe & Leather	4,213,300	971,400	225,100	4,782,900	48,900
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	24,217,000	3,631,000	3,014,000	27,185,000	.....
300,000	407,300	Oriental	1,749,000	204,000	419,800	1,817,000	.....
1,500,000	6,277,800	Imp. & Traders' National	22,187,000	3,977,000	1,225,000	19,717,000	47,500
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	49,004,000	10,916,000	3,132,000	58,237,000	49,200
250,000	151,200	East River National	1,150,000	138,200	83,000	1,330,000	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	18,222,900	3,089,600	2,422,400	19,891,000	50,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	9,986,000	1,919,000	894,000	12,362,000	560,000
300,000	1,205,500	Second National	9,731,000	1,583,000	1,081,000	10,557,000	259,000
10,000,000	12,210,900	First National	76,690,800	13,819,300	2,050,700	67,951,400	3,487,000
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	5,235,300	614,200	382,800	4,849,300	492,900
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,714,000	322,000	256,000	3,117,000	.....
200,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	4,019,400	813,800	406,900	4,985,400	50,000
750,000	431,900	German-American	3,865,700	750,600	208,600	3,841,500	.....
1,000,000	3,262,700	Chase National	39,577,600	10,835,700	2,145,700	47,769,900	450,000
100,000	1,870,900	Fifth Avenue	9,122,400	2,530,300	149,500	10,138,600	.....
200,000	628,500	German Exchange	2,630,900	195,000	245,000	3,200,800	.....
200,000	586,500	Germania	3,141,800	411,400	601,000	4,826,900	.....
300,000	1,195,500	Lincoln National	10,515,800	643,900	2,290,800	11,751,400	247,000
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,432,700	1,768,600	362,600	7,758,200	49,500
200,000	395,900	Fifth National	2,398,100	571,200	161,000	2,630,300	197,000
1,000,000	1,277,000	Bank of the Metropolis	8,479,100	1,713,700	454,000	8,980,000	.....
200,000	470,700	West Side	3,146,000	428,000	337,000	3,257,000	.....
300,000	1,167,500	Seaboard National	11,145,000	2,070,000	1,310,000	12,847,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,126,000	First National, B'klyn	37,848,600	9,517,800	3,192,700	44,847,700	550,000
300,000	550,600	First National, B'klyn	4,449,000	500,000	659,000	4,712,000	75,000
500,000	892,200	Liberty National	7,352,200	1,312,900	332,100	7,073,100	498,300
1,000,000	470,800	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,250,900	737,200	292,000	4,093,300	.....
500,000	570,700	New Amsterdam National	7,792,100	1,758,900	415,800	8,236,000	100,000
350,000	478,200	Astor National	4,385,000	772,000	228,000	4,313,000	350,000
500,000	451,100	National Bank of U. S.	4,256,700	761,700	64,800	3,734,600	380,000
89,400,000	100 441 200	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	Total, State banks.					
100 672 700	117 667 900	Totals	874 647 900	152 338 200	67 274 300	†872 240 600	36 072 500

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 15, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,633,400.

Reserve on total deposits, decrease $291,850. Reserve on deposits other than U. S., decrease $325,825.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more in outside securities during the past week were:

Advances.

Am. Malt. 6s	1½	Int. Salt	3
Elect. Lead Red. pf.	2¼	National Enamel	1
Havana Tobacco	1	N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	2

Declines.

Alliance Realty	10	Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	3
Am. Can	1⅛	Rock Island	4
Am. Can pf.	3½	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Am. Writ. Pap. pf.	1½	Seaboard Air Line	1¼
Am. Writ. Paper 5s.	1⅝	Seaboard A. Line pf.	2⅜
Caslin of Am.	2⅜	Standard Oil	5
Dist. Sec.	1	United Box B. & P.	1¾
Elect. Vehicle	1	Un. B. B. & P. pf.	3
Elect. Vehicle pf.	3½	United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	1
Greene Con. Cop.	1	U. S. Realty	2½
Hall Signal	10	U. S. Realty pf.	4
Nat. Enamel pf.	1	Virginia I., C. & C.	5
New Orleans Ry. pf.	1½	5s, ctfs.	2¼
Northern Sec.	2¼	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	1
Otis Elevator	1⅝	White Knob	1¼
Otis Elevator pf.	1		

In the outside market during the past week trading was on a very much smaller scale than at any time during recent months, and at the same time weakness was more pronounced than at any time since the halt in the upward movement which had been in progress for many weeks. Even in the issues which had been very active, such as the Rock Islands and Northern Securities, the trading was very limited as compared with previous totals. Naturally the stocks which had been less active showed the same relative diminution, so that in no part of the list was there sufficient activity to attract much attention. Traders operated more or less in Northern Securities and a few other of the active issues, but this class of trading was not large enough materially to affect prices. The general conditions which influenced the Stock Exchange market were responsible for the course of prices in the outside market. The high rates for money remained a constant impediment in the way of trading, and the hesitancy resulting from the delay in the coal strike settlement acted as a further bar to activity.

Rock Island.

Rock Island, as one of the most important of stocks now traded in on the curb, was watched with much interest, but the market for these stocks was very much narrower than at any time since they began to show activity. With the rest of the market they declined, selling at the lowest on Saturday, when the common dropped to 54¾ and the preferred to 80. Coincidently with the sharp decline in these stocks there were published the earnings of the system for the month of August, which showed an increase of $469,358 over the same month in 1901.

Stocks Listed.

Trading in the stocks of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco was transferred during the week from the outside market to the Stock Exchange. The stocks of the Vulcan Detinning Company were also put on the board. At present plans are under way for the listing of several stocks which have been much more active than either of the stocks taken from the curb last week. United States Realty and Construction is to be listed very shortly, and it is expected that the Rock Island stocks will be taken into the Exchange within the next thirty days.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke.

Announcement was made during the week of the election of Henry K. McHarg to the Presidency of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. It is stated that the company will be taken out of the hands of the receivers about the beginning of next January. The stock showed considerable strength, being influenced by the reports of the company's earnings, which are now averaging $100,000 a month.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Georgia Home Insurance Company has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in New York State, and J. A. Kelly has been appointed Metropolitan District Manager.

The Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis has been admitted to Pennsylvania.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny has been admitted to Michigan.

The United States Fire Insurance Company of New York has been readmitted to Tennessee.

The application of the International Fire Insurance Company for voluntary dissolution and the appointment of Angel J. Simpson as referee in connection with that action are purely formal steps, the company having discontinued its fire underwriting operations some months ago.

The Illinois Life Insurance Company, which is operating now on a 4 per cent. basis, is preparing to go on a 3 per cent. reserve basis on Jan. 1, 1903.

The Chicago correspondent of The Chronicle says: "A test was made last week of the service furnished by the new twenty-inch main installed to protect the downtown district in St. Louis, as a result of the requirements of the insurance companies. At one time thirty-three streams were playing, several of them slamesed, so that they figured as the equivalent of forty-five single streams. These went to the seventh floor of buildings, with only the water works pressure, and when engines were attached the streams went to the ninth floor. Chief Trickett said that they had never had need for more than twenty streams at their worst fire, so that the test showed that they had an ample supply of water and pressure."

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SEND FOR DAILY MARKET

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 11	316,502
To date this year	145,733,751
Corresponding date last year	222,328,242

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 11	$1,869,000
To date this year	$738,900,850
Corresponding date last year	$704,897,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Sloss-Sheff. pf	½
Int. Paper pf	½	Wh. & L. Erie	1
Int. Power	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Met. Sec. Co.	2
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mexican Central	2
Am. Locomotive	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelting	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅜
Am. Sugar pf.	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor	1½	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
At., T. & S. F.	2⅜	Nash., C. & St. L.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Nat. Lead	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Nork. & West	⅝
Chi. & Alton	1	North American	1⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	2
Chi. Gt. West.	⅞	People's Gas	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅜	Reading	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. Southern	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Consol. Gas	2¼	Southern Railway	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	So. Ry., stamped	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Detroit South.	¼	Texas & Pacific	1
Det. South. pf.	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅜
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅜	Union Pacific	1⅝
Erie	1⅜	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 2d pf.	2⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	U. S. Steel	⅞
General Electric	2¾	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Hock. Valley	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¾
Ill. Central	1½	Wabash	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅜	Wabash pf.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	1¾	West. Union	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central	¾
Manhattan	2¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1	Kan. City So. 3s	1
Den. & R. G. 4½s	1½	Wabash deb. B	2¼
Green Bay deb. B	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After a period of dullness and irregularity, prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the last half hour of trading declined sharply, as the result of a very disappointing bank statement showing a slight decrease in surplus reserves and an altogether unexpected increase in loans. Immediately upon the appearance of the statement a concerted attack upon values was made by a bear clique, joined in by some prominent operators, with the result that prices broke sharply under the lead of Missouri Pacific and St. Paul in the railroad stocks, and Consolidated Gas and General Electric in the industrial list, declines of three points or more each being scored in these issues.

Elsewhere there were losses of from one to two points, the entire market being highly unsettled and nervous. It was generally commented upon, however, that on the drop little long stock came out, this bearing out the view that the selling was principally by the shorts. On the other hand, it may be said that there seemed for the moment to be little general disposition to buy, though several important banking interests had orders in on a scale-down.

Tending, of course, to the general market unsettlement was the continued coal strike; though in the Street the opinion now seems to be that this week will force a settlement one way or another.

Closing prices were generally above the low for the day, but the market was unsettled up to the very close.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 7 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $316,989,264; balances, $12,214,927; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $248,576.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was in Wall Street regarded as distinctly disappointing. The statement—put out in new form, showing reserves on all deposits and reserves on deposits other than United States deposits—showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $291,850 on all deposits, and, excluding Government deposits, a decrease in surplus reserve of $325,825. Loans increased $2,344,200, specie increased $1,068,300, legal tenders decreased $1,319,000, and deposits increased $164,600.

It is impossible to conclude, from these figures, that the statement puts conditions much worse than they actually are, and that the banks are really a good deal better off. For instance the loan increase is reported in the face of the stock market liquidation of a full week, though, of course, the situation is confused by the payments on account of the shipping combine and the Louisville and Nashville deal.

Then, too, there is a loss in cash reported of nearly $300,000, whereas the known movements of money indicated a gain of almost $3,000,000. Bankers themselves cannot explain this.

Further, the statement completely fails to "balance," deposits increasing only $164,600, though loans increased over $2,300,000 with but the small loss in cash.

When, however, bankers themselves are unable to explain the figures, it is idle to attempt explanation of them here.

It can be reiterated, nevertheless, that the banks are in much better position than the statement indicates.

If the United States deposits held by the banks—$40,633,400—be deducted from the aggregate of deposits the bank statement would compare as follows:

	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Increase.
Total deposits	$372,176,000	$372,340,600	$164,600
U. S. deposits	40,768,300	40,633,400	*135,900
Dep. 25 p. c.	331,406,700	331,707,200	300,500
Res. required	207,851,675	207,926,800	75,125
Reserve held	219,863,200	219,612,500	*250,700
Surplus	12,011,525	11,685,700	*325,825

*Decrease.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$374,047,900	$370,900,700	$807,655,000
Deposits	372,340,600	942,688,900	861,388,700
Circulation	36,072,500	30,988,800	30,283,600
Specie	132,338,200	182,501,900	160,259,300
Legal tenders	67,274,300	70,653,500	59,601,900
Total res.	$219,612,500	$253,155,400	$219,861,100
Res. required	218,085,150	235,672,225	215,397,175
Surplus	$1,527,350	$17,483,175	$4,463,925
Ratio reserve to deposit	25.2%	26.8%	25.5%

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Extreme dullness prevailed in the local stock market to-day, sales amounting to only 13,272 shares of stock and $16,400 bonds. Prices were weak and lower, the principal declines being two points in Consolidated Lake Superior preferred, one in Huntingdon and Broad Top preferred, 1 1-16 in Reading, 1¼ in Southern Railway, and 1½ in United Traction of Pittsburg preferred. Fractional losses were suffered by nearly everything else dealt in. The Street was deserted, traders apparently being content to stand pat until the strike is settled. Bankers look for additional calling in of loans the coming week, although it is not believed the percentage of reserve to liability will show any marked change from this week. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
245	American Ry.	52½	52¼	52¼
851	Cambria Steel	28	27¾	27¾
700	Cons. Lake Superior	22¾	22½	22½
470	Lake Superior pf.	72¾	72	72
100	Diamond State Steel	1	1	1
50	Diamond State Steel pf.	3	3	3
300	Elec. Co. of America	9 11-16	9⅝	9⅝
31	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	57½	57	57
44	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24½	24¾
1,075	Lehigh Valley	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
490	Pennsylvania	80½	70⅞	70⅞
717	Philadelphia Co.	47¾	47½	47½
51	Phila. Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
500	Philadelphia Elec.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
5,160	Reading	34¾	33 9-16	33½
100	Southern Ry.	36½	36½	36½
200	Tidewater Steel	5½	5½	5½
1,140	Union Traction	47¾	47¾	47¾
152	United Gas	112¾	112¼	112¼
14	United Cos. of N. J.	284	284	284
620	U. S. Steel	39½	39⅛	39½
50	U. S. Steel pf.	88½	88½	88½
100	United Trac. of Pitts.	51	51	51
12	Warwick I. & S.	6½	6½	6½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109½	110	K. & D. M. pf.	60	70
2s, c., 1930	109½	110	Kn. Ice, Chi.	12½	15
3s, r., 1918	107⅜	108¼	K., L. & L. pf.	47	...
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	Lacl. Gas	...	90
3s, sm. 1918	107⅜	108½	Lacl. G. pf.	...	110
4s, r., 1907	111	111⅜	L. E. & W.	55	60
4s, c., 1907	111	111⅜	L. E. & W. pf.	120	125
4s, r., 1925	137⅜	138⅜	Long Island	78	80
4s, c., 1925	137¼	138⅜	Man. Beach	9	12
5s, r., 1904	105½	106½	Md. C. pf.	90	105
5s, c., 1904	105½	106½	M. W. S. El.	...	...
D. C. 3-65s	123	...	M. W. S. El. pf.	39¼	41½
Adams Exp.	200	240	M. W. S. El., 1st pf.	88	91
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	119½	...
Allg. W.	145	...	Mich. Cent.	...	174
Am. Ag. Ch.	22½	...	M. & St. L. pf.	118	125
A. A. C. pf.	83½	...	Mor. & Es.	194	197
A. H. & L.	11¼	11½	Nat. B. pf.	103	106
A. H. & L. pf.	39¼	40	Nat. L. pf.	92	94
Am. Coal	180	220	N. Cent. Coal	43	48
Am. Exp.	240	260	N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
A. I. Co. pf.	35	36	N. Y. & N.	227	230
A. L. Co. pf.	47	50	N. Y. C. & St. L.	45¾	47½
Am. L. pf.	93	93½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
Am. Snuff.	132	137	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87½	88½
Am. Sn. pf.	98	100½	N. Y., L. & W.	138	141
A. T. & C.	92	94	N. Y. Dock.	23	27
Am. Tob. pf.	141	145	N. Y. D. pf.	60	62
A. W. Co. pf.	75	77½	N. Y. & R. Beach	...	...
Ann Arbor.	69½	71	N. & W. pf.	90	93
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95	Nor. Central	235	...
B. & A. L. pf.	108	...	Ont. Mining	8¼	9
B. Un. Gas.	224	230	P. C. 1st pf.	100	106
Bruns. City	11	12	P. C. 2d pf.	80½	84
B., R. & P.	122	124	Pac. Mail	41¼	41½
B., R. & P. pf.	141	...	Peo. & East.	37	42
B., C. R. & N.	...	87	Pere Marq.	79	82
B. C. R. & N. pf.	45	47	Pere M. pf.	...	94
C. G. W.	91	92	P., C. & St. L.	110	120
C., I. & L.	...	75	P., C. & St. L. pf.	100½	...
C., I. & L. pf.	...	80	P., Ft. W. & C.	190½	...
C., St. P., M. & Om.	158	163	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	155	165
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200	Quicksilver	2	2¼
C. U. T. pf.	50	56	Quicksilver pf.	8	11
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	125	R. R. S. Ind. ctfs.	90	94
C., L. & W.	73	80	Rens. & Sar.	210	...
C., L. & W. pf.	93	95	R. S. Sp. pf.	87	87½
C. F. & I. pf.	130	135	R., W. & O.	138	...
Com. Cable.	160	175	Rub. Goods.	20¼	21
Cont. Coal.	83	100	Rub. G. pf.	66	69
Cont. pf.	119	121½	St. J. & G. I.	21	22
Corn Prods.	32	32½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	73	75
Corn P. pf.	83	84¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	35	38
D. & R. G.	43	43½	St. L. & S. F.	73¾	75
D. & S. W.	35	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	86
D. & S. W. pf.	...	60	So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	90	...
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140	T. P. L. Tr.	39	41
Dia. Match.	136	137½	Third Av.	128	130
D. of A. cts.	4½	5	Tol. R. & L.	34⅝	...
D. of A. pf. ctfs.	36¼	37	T., P. & W.	15	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	87	Tol., St. L. & W.	27⅛	28½
Ft. W. & D. City	55½	62	T. C. R. T. pf.	...	158
Gen. Chem.	105½	66	U. B. & P.	13½	14
Gen. Ch. pf.	100	103	U. B. & P. pf.	76	76½
Gt. N. pf.	185	188¼	U. S. Exp.	135	145
Hock. V. pf.	88	89¾	U. S. R. pf.	55	57
Homestake	60	80	Va.-C. C. pf.	127	130½
Ill. C. L.	106	...	Vul. Det.	31½	31¾
Int. P. Co.	19¾	20	Vul. Det. pf.	78¾	79½
Int. Sil.	16½	20	W.-F. Exp.	225	250
Int. Sil. pf.	40½	51	Westinghouse 1st pf.	210	220
Int. St. P.	49	49½	Westinghouse small	210	214
I. S. P. pf.	92	95	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	58½	60
Iowa Cent.	42½	43½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	39
Iowa Cent. pf.	77	78			
Jol. & Chi.	185	...			
Kan. & M.	39¾	42			
K. & D. M.	33	37			

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$10,610,700
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	10,337,203
From Jan. 1, 1902	441,603,316
From Jan. 1, 1901	435,088,333

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1902	$10,073,286
Week ended Oct. 8, 1901	9,128,738
From Jan. 1, 1902	363,806,590
From Jan. 1, 1901	393,905,083

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$1,213,502
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	66,151
From Jan. 1, 1902	4,374,384
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,396,142

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$2,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,023,485
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,319,076

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$1,213,502
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	64,151

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$21,649,101
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,322,934

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$8,571
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	133,779
From Jan. 1, 1902	972,196
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,900,012

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$646,315
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	681,470
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,166,159
From Jan. 1, 1901	38,043,200

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$637,744
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	547,691
From Jan. 1, 1902	25,193,963
From Jan. 1, 1901	35,083,188

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$1,222,073
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	199,930
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,346,580
From Jan. 1, 1901	6,966,154

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$646,315
Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	683,470
From Jan. 1, 1902	52,189,944
From Jan. 1, 1901	69,362,276

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 10, 1902	$575,758

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$483,540
From Jan. 1, 1902	46,843,061
From Jan. 1, 1901	62,406,123

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Release of Government Dividends Makes Money Plentiful.

Stock Exchange Business Inactive, and the Tone Dull—Further Reduction in the Bank of England Reserve—Decline in Bar Silver.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 11.—Money has been plentiful again this week, the release of Government dividends at the beginning of the week having swamped the market with money. Discount rates were easier, owing chiefly to the abundance of money, which seems likely to continue till toward the month's end. The success of the local loans stock issue and the knowledge that the Japanese loan was pretty sure to succeed, both tended to encourage operators for a rise.

On the Stock Exchange business has been inactive and the tone dull in nearly all departments except the foreign market, owing to the renewed weakness of consols and American securities. During the last two days a better tone was observable, and although quotations for American rails moved mostly downward some buying was done in that market. Authentic news respecting the miners' strike is eagerly awaited. Home rails were dull in spite of a repetition of good traffic returns.

The financial trouble in Canada, resulting chiefly from events in New York, did not much upset Canadian shares, and the slight shock to confidence soon passed off.

The Bank of England's reserve underwent a further reduction during the week, its stock of bullion declining by £1,124,000. £525,000 went abroad, but owing to a contraction of £538,000 in the note circulation the total reserve was reduced on balance by only £586,000, to £23,029,000.

Sovereigns have again been withdrawn for South America and Egypt.

The price of bar silver has further declined, and the market closed weak.

Paris and Vienna exchange again moved against London, and it is remarked that Italian exchange, which for some time has been steadily moving in Italy's favor, has now reached almost France's level.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Money was easy in the market to-day and discounts were weak. On the stock Exchange business was stagnant, the wretched weather, the absence of the Hebrew element, and the settlement of Monday next accounting for the all-round apathy. There was a confident undercurrent notwithstanding a reaction in Americans, and there was a general feeling of relief at the fact that the nineteenth-day account was over. Better business is anticipated, with investors more inclined to purchase, now that the general market is dissociated from the disturbance in Americans. Consols were firm. Americans were easier and inactive. Canadians were unsettled. Kafirs were steady, and Rio Tintos were lower. Closing prices were:

Consols for money, 93 5-16; Consols for account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 90; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 138; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¾; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 195¾; De Beers, deferred, 21⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 44½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 75; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 83; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 39¼; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 73½; Union Pacific, 106⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 87⅝; bar silver steady, 29⅞d per ounce; money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128 20; Madrid, 32.02; Lisbon, 26.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened undecided. In some departments they were weak. Rentes were offered and subsequently there was all-round profit taking, especially in Spanish 4s. Business at the close was dull.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 88.02½.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Boerse here was thinly attended to-day, owing to the Jewish holidays. Business was quiet and prices were fairly firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,690	Amal. Copper	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
100	Am. Ice	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
1,560	Am. Sugar	120⅜	120⅝	119¼	119⅝
14,310	A., T. & S. F.	87⅞	87⅞	85⅝	86⅜
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	99½	99	99
230	Balt. & Ohio	104¼	104¼	103¾	103¾
100	Brooklyn R. T.	62¾	62¾	61¾	61⅝
740	Can. Pacific	133⅝	133⅝	132¼	132⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio	49¼	49¼	49	49¼
20	Chi. & Alton	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾
80	Chi. Great West.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅛
4,630	C., M. & St. P.	185¼	185¼	182¾	183¾
400	Col. Fuel & I.	84½	84½	83½	83¾
10	Det. Southern	20½	20½	20½	20½
2,510	Erie	38¼	38½	37½	37¾
10	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
10	Hocking Valley	89½	89½	89¼	89½
50	Ill. Central	149¾	149¾	146	146
70	Ill. Central rights	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1,250	Louis. & Nash.	137½	137⅝	135¾	135¾
1,370	Manhattan	134¾	134¾	132½	132½
20	Met. Street	138	138	138	138
20	Mex. Central	25½	25½	25	25
60	Mo., K. & Texas	29¾	29½	28¾	29¼
10	M., K. & T. pf.	61	61	61	61
11,380	Mo. Pacific	110½	110½	107¼	107¼
100	N. Y. Central	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾
220	N. Y., O. & W.	33½	33½	33	33⅛
810	Nork. & West	72¾	72¾	72	72
560	Pennsylvania	160⅜	161	159¾	159⅞
190	People's Gas	101½	102	101	101½
10,060	Reading	68¾	68¾	67	67¼
140	Rep. Steel	20¾	21	20½	20⅝
40	St. L. S. W. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
5,110	Southern Pac.	71¾	71¾	69⅝	69⅝
860	Southern Ry.	37¾	37¾	36⅜	36⅜
50	Southern Ry. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
250	Tenn. Coal & I.	63	63½	62¾	62¾
270	Texas Pacific	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¼
10	T., St. L. & W. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
5,140	Union Pacific	103¾	103¾	102¼	102⅜
500	U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾	13⅝	13⅝
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
50	U. S. Rubber	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,660	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅞	39⅛	39¼
350	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¾
150	Wabash	33	33	32½	32½
190	Wabash pf.	47¾	48	46¾	47¼
40	West. Union	91½	91½	90½	90½

71,970

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Union Pac. conv.	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼

Gold Imports Arrive.

Consigned for the National City Bank in this city, some $400,000 in gold arrived on European steamers yesterday. The Furst Bismarck brought $200,600 and the St. Paul and Umbria together brought about $250,000 more.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Just at the close of the market yesterday a sharp break occurred in several of the active stocks, but apart from that the market was extremely dull, presenting no features of interest. During most of the morning the market was absolutely without life, the only trading being a few stray hundred-share lots here and there in the list. In the Rock Island stocks and Northern Securities the totals were a little larger than in other issues, the larger part of the transactions having been made during the last half hour, when the sharp break in prices occurred.

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ROCK ISLAND common dropped from 56¼ to 54⅝, and the preferred was offered down to 81, having sold at 82. The bonds were lifeless, 87 being the best bid for them. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's earnings for the month of August, published yesterday, were $1,803,109, an increase of $469,358 over the earnings for the same month in 1901.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	American Can pf.	48	48	48
200	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	British Columbia Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Compressed Air	2	*2	2
550	Elec. Lead Reduc.	3½	3½	3½
200	Elec. Lead Rduc. pf.	5½	5¼	5½
600	Greene Con. Copper	25	24¾	25
10	Hall Signal	120	120	120
100	Lack. I. & S.	104	104	104
600	Manhattan Transit	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
2,700	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2½	2⅜	2½
125	National Enameling	*38½	38	*38½
2,350	Northern Securities	109	107½	107½
2,733	Rock Island new, w. i.	56¾	54⅜	55
223	Rock Isl. pf., new, w. i.	82	*80	*80
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	46⅞	46⅞
34	Standard Oil	655	650	650
50	Union Copper	3	3	3
505	United States Realty	31	30⅜	30⅜
835	United States Realty pf.	73½	73¼	73¼
200	Virginia I., C. & C.	36¾	36⅜	36⅜

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$700	†E. W. Bliss 6s	115	115	115
1,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅝
5,000	†U. S. Silver Cor.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

†Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can pf.	48	50	49	50⅝
American Chicle	125	134	..	138
American Chicle pf.	94	96	..	95
Am. Malting 6s	97½	98½	97½	98½
Am. Steel Foundries	93	94	..	94
American Tobacco	290	340	290	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	13½	..	13½
Am. Writing Paper	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	22½	23½	22½	23½
Automatic Heating	75	78	77	78
Automatic Heating pf.	90	95	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	10¼	11	10¼	11
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	123	120	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	109	..	109
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden & Trenton R. R.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,436
1st week October.	$373,000	$795,000	$851,000
From July 1	11,278,804	10,029,030	8,373,153
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
1st week October.	283,802	348,922	323,936
From July 1	3,670,135	4,650,950	4,245,351
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week October.	151,899	153,717	154,291
From July 1	1,982,299	2,134,290	1,906,786
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,368	2,358	2,358
1st week October.	378,200	348,800	.....
From July 1	4,941,100	4,908,200	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week October.	6,959	6,487	7,901
From July 1	100,517	98,823	98,172
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	163
1st week October.	28,389	28,074	28,856
From July 1	482,571	428,270	397,545
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
1st week October.	127,679	129,763	119,713
From July 1	1,695,247	1,471,451	1,285,091
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
1st week October.	48,338	49,836	50,468
From July 1	664,690	639,374	614,415
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
1st week October.	70,657	71,617	72,744
From July 1	1,053,834	982,257	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
1st week October.	355,500	421,730	353,866
From July 1	4,725,665	4,522,521	3,766,001
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
1st week October.	672,000	706,000	637,000
From Jan. 1	26,722,912	26,328,897	22,884,142
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week October.	17,000	25,000	30,000
From Jan. 1	787,282	1,024,890	1,052,922
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
1st week Oct	4,256	3,000	.....
From Jan. 1	145,405	114,393	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
1st week Oct	165,836	135,018	133,622
From July 1	2,296,092	1,906,849	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Oct	12,697	12,158	12,217
From July 1	165,514	154,210	150,378
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
1st week Oct	213,540	223,242	221,370
From Jan. 1	7,858,725	8,280,916	6,393,993
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Month Sept	588,747	494,710	.....
From July 1	1,535,024	1,304,078	.....
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for August—			
Gross earnings	1,201,955	1,134,000	1,034,371
Operating ex	987,246	874,567	753,321
Net earnings	214,709	259,435	281,050
Gross, 2 months	2,567,324	2,311,572	2,148,539
Operating ex	1,877,726	1,781,449	1,539,969
Net, 2 months	689,598	530,123	608,730
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for the fiscal year ended June 30, as follows:			
Earnings—			
Passenger	12,321,265	11,718,929	11,206,716
Freight, mail, and express	64,902	58,394	61,305
Advertising	124,455	122,501	108,783
Total gross	12,510,692	11,899,824	11,376,804
Expenses—			
Maint. way and structure	567,059	378,800	415,729
Maint. of equipment	1,160,999	891,986	882,183
Oper. of power plan	1,262,429	1,024,979	964,065
Oper. of cars, trainm'n's wages	2,605,330	2,414,062	2,490,224
Oper. of cars, other exp	975,561	889,827	1,061,252
Damages and legal expenses	1,004,745	1,157,593	913,292
General expenses	543,274	458,761	379,028
Total expenses	8,209,397	7,216,008	7,106,573
Net	4,301,225	4,683,816	4,270,431
Other income—			
Rent. of land and buildings	93,248	67,395	70,763
Rent. track and structure	99,051	100,226	96,490
Miscellaneous	85,247	67,914	224,493
Total other inc	277,546	235,535	391,746
Total income	4,578,771	4,919,351	4,662,177
Int., rent., taxes	4,475,450	4,341,748	4,135,405
Balance	103,321	577,803	526,472
Special appropriations	84,428	228,678	.....
Surplus	18,893	349,125	.....
Tota. car miles	52,084,980	50,155,925	.....
CHI., BUR. & Q. for fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	53,795,245	50,051,989	47,535,420
Op. expenses	35,682,876	34,068,908	31,422,341
Net earnings	18,112,369	15,983,081	16,113,078
Other income	540,905	380,797	382,194
Total income	18,453,174	16,363,878	16,495,273
Charges	8,370,064	8,238,471	8,586,511
Balance	10,083,110	8,125,407	7,928,761
Div. and interest	8,819,722	6,052,557	5,829,678
Surplus	1,263,388	1,472,850	2,099,083
CHICAGO, ROCK ISL. & PACIFIC for August—			
Gross earnings	3,879,976	2,869,898	2,403,776
Op. exp. and tax	2,107,850	1,432,922	1,460,501
Net earnings	1,771,817	1,206,974	1,099,275
Other income	31,292	126,777	131,200
Total income	1,803,109	1,333,751	3,140,475
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	7,508,014	5,466,357	.....
Op. exp. and tax	4,312,529	3,365,058	.....
Net earnings	3,195,494	2,101,299	.....
Other income	201,242	321,174	.....
Total income	3,396,736	2,422,473	.....
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for August—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	6,853,384	7,206,523	353,139
Op. exp. and tax	4,666,471	4,467,484	*198,987
Net earnings	2,186,913	2,739,039	552,126
Other income	58,392	.....	.....
Total income	2,245,305	.....	.....

Appropriation of income was as follows: Fixed charges, including rentals, $1,328,740; for betterments and additions to properties and equipment, $1,954,491; total, $3,283,240, leaving a deficit of $1,037,935.

From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	13,779,678	13,000,158	120,480
Op. exp. and tax.	9,298,127	8,681,079	*617,048
Net earnings	4,481,551	5,219,079	737,528
Other income	243,488	.....	.....
Total income	4,725,039	.....	.....

*Increase.

Appropriation of income was as follows: Fixed charges, including rentals, $2,857,024; for betterments and additions to properties and equipment, $1,309,334; total, $5,066,418, leaving a deficit of $1,241,379.

The Southern Pacific Company has guaranteed the principal and interest of the bonds of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company and the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company. The earnings and expenses of said companies are not included in the above statement. For the two months ended Aug. 31, 1902, they were:

	S.A.&A.P.	G.V.,G.&N.
Gross earnings	$411,926	$40,905
Oper. expenses and taxes	309,105	20,166
Net earnings	$102,821	$20,738
Fixed charges and rentals	*$126,000	$12,616
Betterments, additions and equipment	8,838	1,113
Total	$134,838	$13,730
Surplus		$16,007
Deficit	$32,017	

*Excluding interest on advances by Southern Pacific Company.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	505,217	429,063	356,612
Oper. expenses	489,711	382,701	283,122
Net earnings	15,506	46,362	73,490
Gross, 2 months	946,277	839,368	673,323
Oper. expenses	955,394	731,534	549,551
Deficit	9,117	*107,834	123,672

*Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$219,709,079
Gold	136,586,416
Silver	9,068,230
United States notes	3,392,702
Treasury notes of 1890	109,440
National banknotes	12,005,411
Total receipts this day	1,596,385
Total receipts this month	19,814,834
Total receipts this year	166,300,719
Total expenditures this day	1,475,000
Total expenditures this month	17,220,000
Total expenditures this year	154,701,976
Deposits in National banks	140,842,675

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$365,011,089
Silver dollars	467,191,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,222,361
Silver bullion of 1890	24,229,839
Total	$858,654,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$365,011,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,191,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,452,000
Total	$858,654,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,553,036
Gold certificates	57,033,380
Silver coin and bullion	4,588,945
Silver certificates	5,370,285
United States notes	3,932,704
Other assets	20,879,901
Total in Treasury	$171,364,253
Deposits in National banks	140,842,675
Total	$312,206,929
Current liabilities	92,407,850
Available cash balance	$219,799,079

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The monetary situation is still firm, but while rates are stiffly held by most of the banks, there is in evidence a greater inclination to let out money than has been shown in several weeks. It is good opinion that conditions will become more comfortable. Sterling exchange continues quiet but steady. The Clearing House rate was 7 and 6 per cent New York funds were at 25c discount. Call loans were 6@7. Clearing House exchanges were $27,115,571, and balances $3,506,059. The stock market was very dull. Fresh pressure was applied to Dominion Steel, under which it dropped 2 points to 52. The closing was irregular and generally weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
1,455	Atchison	87½	85½	86
90	Atchison pf	100	99½	99½
33	Boston & Albany	259	258½	258½
13	Boston & Maine	195½	195	195
125	Mass. Electric	34¾	34½	34¾
35	Mass. Electric pf	95	94¾	94¾
70	N. Y., N. H. & H	229	228	228
20	Prov. & Worcester	300	300	300
3	Rutland pf	71	71	71
380	Union Pacific	104	102¼	102¾
2	West End pf	113	113	113
200	Wisconsin Central	27½	27½	27¼

TELEPHONES.

120	Am. Tel. & Tel	164	163½	163½
110	Am. Tel. & Tel. subs	111	111	111
10	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	New England	138	138	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chem	24½	24½	24½
500	Am. Pneu. Service	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,220	Am. Sugar	121	119½	120
50	Am. Sugar pf	118	118	118
10	Am. Woolen pf	77	77	77
2,685	Dom. Iron & Steel	53½	52	52
520	Mass. Gas	37¾	37½	37½
856	Mass. Gas pf	86	85½	85½
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Swift Pack. & Prov	150½	150½	150
206	United Fruit	112	110¼	110¾
100	United Shoe Machine	52¾	52¾	52¾
203	United Shoe Machine pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
917	U. S. Steel	39¾	39½	39½
207	U. S. Steel pf	89	88¾	88¾

MINING.

250	Adventure	18¼	18	18
605	Amalgamated	63	62¼	62½
100	Bingham	27½	27½	27½
15	Bonanza	60c	60c	60c
2	Cal. & Hecla	510	510	510
375	Centennial	18	17½	17½
480	Copper Range Consol	58	57½	57½
15	Isle Royale	13	13	13
10	Kearsarge	14½	14¼	14¼
5	Mayflower	2	2	2
5	Quincy	125	125	125
1	Tamarack	165	165	165
10	Trinity	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾
170	U. S. Coal & Oil	14¾	14¼	14¼
50	Utah	21¼	21¼	21¼
110	Victoria	5	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.03
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.10	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.91	.90
Challenge Consolidated	.09	.09
Chollar	.02	.02
Confidence	.62	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va	.96	.96
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.17	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.02
Mexican	.21	.23
Occidental Consolidated	.10	.09
Ophir	.85	.90
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.07	.06
Savage	.04	.04
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.14	.14
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.12	.11
Utah Consolidated	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.04	.04
Silver bars	60½	60½
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7¾	9¼	7¾	8
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Con	2¼	3	2	3
Anaconda	17	20	17	20
Blue Bell	6½	7	6	9
C., K. & N	9¼	9½	9¼	9¾
C. C. Con	7¼	7½	7¼	7¾
Coriolanus	4¼	4½	3¾	4
C., C. & M	3	3¼	3	3½
Dante	3	3¼	3	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	12½	13	12½	13
Elkton	34	36	33	34
El Paso	71½	72	71¼	72¾
Fanny Rawlins	4¼	5½	4	5½
Findlay	8	10	8	10
Gold Dollar Con	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Golden Cycle	50½	63	50½	63
Golden Fleece	10	15	10	15
Gold Bond	3¾	4¼	4½	4½
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4¼	3½	3¾
Gould	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
Gold Exploration	2	3	2½	3
Isabella	34½	35	34	34½
Jackpot	12	12½	12	12½
Keystone	3¼	3½	3½	3¾
Last Dollar	40	55	40	55
Lexington	5	5¼	4¾	4¾
Little Puck	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Little Bessie	4¾	4	3	4
Mollie Gibson	4¼	5½	4	5½
Mary Cashen	5½	6	5½	6
Moon Anchor	7½	9	7½	9
New Haven	2¾	3½	2¾	3¼
Pharmacist	5¾	6	6¼	6¾
Pinnacle	5¾	7	5¾	7
Pelican	2¼	2½	2	2¼
Portland	185	188	185	190
Rose Maud	3	3½	3	3½
Rose Nicol	2¼	3¾	2	5
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3	2¾	3½
Vindicator	105	110	102	110
Work	7	7¾	7¾	7¾

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Following are the quotations of New England manufacturing stocks for the week:

..	Amory	160½
1	Amoskeag	1,002½ 1,005
..	Androscoggin	120
..	Appleton	115¼
..	Arlington Mills	117½
545½	Arling. & Cur. Mfg. Co.	6¼ 50
..	Atlantic	55
6	Bates	168¼ 167¾
..	Belv. Wool. Mfg., Lowell	70 2½
..	Birgelow Carpet	105½
..	Boott	107¾
..	Boston, (new)	100
..	Boston Belting	225
..	Boston Duck	1,175
..	Cabot	60
21	Chicopee	50¼@50½ 40½
..	Cooheco	300
..	Columbian	1,012½
..	Continental	96
..	Dwight	1,015
..	Edwards	175
..	Everett	105
..	Franklin	99¼
25	Great Falls	165½ 165@167½
..	Grinnell	192¼
..	Hamilton Cotton	745
..	Hamilton Woolen	50
..	Hill	44
..	Hillsb'h Mills, (woolen)	25
..	Jackson	890
..	Lancaster	301
..	Lawrence	121
..	Lockwood	91¼
..	Lowell	632½
..	Lowell Bleach., (new)	100¾
..	Lowell Mach. Shop	810
..	Lyman Mills	66½
..	Manchester Mills	85
..	Massachusetts	98
..	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	107¼
5	Merrimack	102½ 102¾
..	Middlesex	90
..	Monadnock	850
3	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	48 61½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co	588¼
..	New Market Mfg. Co	130
..	Otis	1,852½
..	Pacific	2,152½
10	Pepperill	257½ 257
5	Plymouth Cordage Co	260
..	Queen City Cot. Co	100
..	Russell Mills, Plymouth	30
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co	100
..	Stafford	107½
..	Stark	960
..	Tremont & Suffolk	103
..	Waltham Bl. & D. Wks	90
..	Wamesuta	119
..	Washington	129
..	York	875

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 800 shares of stock and $33,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Seaboard Ry	28½	28⅝	28⅝
106	Seaboard Ry. pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	United Rys. & Elec	13½	13½	13½
100	Nashville Ry	6	6	6

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104	104
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	84½	84½
9,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	Char. & West Car. 5s	114	114	114
4,000	Md. 3s con., 1904	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Rich. & Pet. 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼
5,000	Va. Def. B. Bros'. rcts.	13½	13½	13½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Local stocks were heavy to-day as a result, largely, of the break in Wall Street. Pneumatic Tool and Can were especially weak. Tool made another low record, selling at 89¼, and the close was offered at 89, with 88 as the best bid. Can preferred closed at 48 asked and 47½ bid. It is probable that much of the selling of Tool was due to no other reason than that the holders have become alarmed over the continued weakness of the stock. The decline of 2 points in American Can preferred seems to be merely a case of more tired holders letting go. Losses in the rest of the list were for the most part small. Biscuit common dropped to 45¾, but closed at 46, while Quaker Oats preferred and Boxboard preferred were practically unchanged. Boxboard common, however, lost half a point, to 12, and closed at that. Swift & Co. was handled in a small way between 151 and 152. City Railway was the only one of the transportation stocks traded in, and on sales of 128 shares that stock lost 2 points, to 210. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents discount. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
520	American Can	11½	11⅜	11⅜
550	American Can pf	49	48	48
128	Chicago City Railway	212	210	210
675	Chicago Pneum. Tool	92⅝	89½	89½
50	Chicago Title & Trust	123	123	123
77	Metropolitan Elev. pf	89¼	89	89
476	National Biscuit	46¼	45⅝	46
10	National Biscuit pf	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
61	Northwestern Elevated	35	35	35
100	Quaker Oats pf	91	91	91
200	Street's Stable Car	31½	31½	31½
22	Street's Stable Car pf	85	85	85
201	Swift & Co	152	151	151½
270	United Boxboard	12¼	12	12
200	United Boxboard pf	58½	58½	58½

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Oct. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guar. Co.
2—Henderson vs. Henderson.
3—Nichols vs. American Steel & Wire Co.
4—Lederer vs. Lederer.
5—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
6—Boss vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
7—Wright vs. same.
8—Harder vs. same.
9—Higbee vs. same.
10—N. J. Construction Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
11—In re Bolles.
12—Preservaline Mfg. Co. vs. Selling.
13—Bell vs. Heatherton.
14—In re Burke.
15—In re Man. Spirits Co.
16—Sweeney vs. Dempsey.
17—In re Anthony Av.
18—Jones vs. Am. Law Book Co.
19—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.
19½—Same vs. same.
20—Earle vs. Duryea.
21—Breen vs. Bernins.
22—Clopton vs. Clopton.
23—Cassidy vs. Cassidy.
24—Moritz vs. Supreme Council R. A.
25—In re Longfellow St.
26—In re Hoe St.
27—Nathan vs. Andalaft
28—Geber vs. Bauman.
29—Brower vs. Johnson.
30—In re Stevenson.
31—In re Becket & Bradford Co.
32—In re Barber.
33—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Williams.
34—Steele vs. R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co.
35—Curtin vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
36—In re E. 149th St.
37—Griggs vs. Craig.
38—Davisson vs. Davisson.
39—Smith vs. Burroughs
40—Cunningham vs. Hartford Carpet Corp.
41—Helpershausen vs. Heipershausen.
42—Beowitz vs. Goodman.
43—Same vs. same.
44—Same vs. same.
45—In re Hoyt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1216—In re Riverside Park.
1885—Spicer vs. Spicer.
1880—Home Ins. Co. vs. Ann Arbor R. R. Co.
1890—Smith vs. Haight.
1891—Deesler vs. Wilkie. Demurrers.
35—Columbia Bank vs. Emanuel.
1—Howie vs. Kosnowitz.
13—Hoyer vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
14—Wronkow vs. same.
25—Carples vs. Burnier.
46—Arnot vs. Hillis.
76—Carples vs. Burnier. Preferred causes.
1132—McNamara vs. Wilcox.
926—Steers vs. Steers.
1213—Hyde vs. Kimball.
1214—James vs. Prendergast.
1389—Lowenfeld vs. Hart.
1306—Alsberg vs. Dobson.
1387—Brown vs. City of New York.
1540—May vs. Bernstein.
1568—City Real Estate Co. vs. Potter.
1357—Johnson vs. Balteransky.
1356—Same vs. Carry.
1369—Same vs. Cohn.
1426—Same vs. Gury.
1444—Culligan vs. Martin.
1605—Mayer vs. Burr.
1534—Hoyt vs. Bernhardt.
1453—Dibble vs. Clark.
1359—Gould vs. City of New York.
1360—Same vs. same.
1343—Deutsch vs. City of New York.
1300—Mayor, &c., vs. Clarke.
1284—Same vs. Renwick
1285—Same vs. Met. Ferry Co.
1207—Same vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1615—Lanier vs. Stein.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1067.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 6940—In re Miller, deed. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

6064—Langan vs. O'Sullivan.
3766—Frew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
912—Weir vs. same.
1040—Hymanson vs. Hyman.
609—Gorman vs. same.
1216—Dommerich vs. Hendelman.
1120—Hoag vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
792½—Keating vs. Mott.
1268—Westcott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1274—Friedenberg vs. same.
1299—Westcott vs. same.
1303—Well vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1309—Irwin vs. N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co.
1312—McKallen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1315—Gutmann vs. Mundet.
1317—Loeb vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
1318—Driscoll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1319—Johnston vs. same.
1158—Graves vs. same.
1162—Haak vs. same.
593—Grant vs. Lambert
1172—McAllister vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
66½—Handwerger vs. same.
843—McManus vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1261—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1335—Smith vs. same.
1345—Dalton vs. same.
1346—Shapiro vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1366.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 1037—Mulligan vs. Rathbone.
8325—Le Vie vs. Fenlon.
701—McKesson vs. Russian Co.
6200—Graham vs. Krumenaker.
6201—Same vs. same.
1048—Seaboard National Bank vs. Weed.
1115—Bachmann vs. Union Ry. Co.
1108—Branower vs. Ind. Match Co.
1263—Rowland vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
1850—Cullinan vs. Furthman.
1321—Dwyer vs. Lynch.
1322—Florence Dale Coal Co. vs. O'Brien.
1330—Pine vs. Webster.
1331—Lyon vs. Vassar.
1337—Robertson vs. Welchers.
1343—Holland vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
991—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
702—McFarland vs. Hure.
1081—Spencer vs. Schreyer.
6799—Cullinan vs. Von Erlenbell.
751—Britton vs. Jacobs.
5736—Hayden vs. Garden City Banking Co.
1229—Reitman vs. same.
1242—Horowitz vs. City of New York.
1258—Catana vs. Nussbaum.
1273—Oldham vs. N. Y. Sus. & W. R. R. Co.
6792—Reynolds vs. City of New York.
1117—Lewis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.
905—Seeger vs. Schmitt
5843—Smith vs. 2d Nat. Bank.
5893—Dunn vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
0217—Snyder vs. Murray
1214—Cunningham vs. City of New York.
1020—Tanenbaum vs. Whiften.
1146—Same vs. same.
1295—Auerbach vs. Burrell.
841—Hughes vs. Mayor, &c.
5008—Reith vs. Union Ry. Co.
840—Sheehan vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
5667—White vs. Moses.
1031—Schreiber vs. Grand Lodge A. O. & U., &c.
983—Rosenberg vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
1221—Bates vs. Janvrin.
1225—Broder vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1230—Elsen vs. Randell.
1257—Kuhne vs. Lawrence.
1281—McCormick vs. Munson SS. Co.
1309—Verity vs. Herald.
1339—Burnstein vs. Spear.
1342—Powers vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
1361—Sharkey vs. Byrne
6403—Cullinan vs. Rorphus.
6494—Same vs. Marshall
6495—Same vs. Waldron.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10 30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1902.

RIVAL SERENADERS.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN ALLEN, known as "Private Allen," because he was the only private in the Confederate Army, was standing on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, last week, watching the Grand Army of the Republic parade. With him were two ladies. As the multitude of Grand Army men swept by Private Allen was visibly impressed. After several hours had elapsed Charles A. Edwards, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee came along.

Allen greeted him, stopped him, and said:

"Edwards, how long has this parade been going along?"

"Four hours and a half," replied Mr. Edwards, after consulting his watch.

Mr. Allen heaved a sigh, turned to the ladies, and said in a tone of melancholy pride:

"Just see what I held at bay for four years."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IDA CONQUEST lives in a fashionable theatrical boarding house. A young man connected with Charles Frohman's staff of ushers, who knows Miss Conquest personally from associations at the theatre, saw her sitting alone recently at a table in a Sixth Avenue restaurant patronised by persons who like good food, but with whom the cost of it is more or less a matter of consideration. He approached.

"There's a ladies' room up stairs, Miss Conquest," he said, "where you will be more comfortable. I am here with a friend. We will come up there, and I shall be glad if you will do me the honor of dining with us."

"Oh, no, thank you," replied the actress, with her sweetest smile. "I only came in here for a minute to get something for my dog."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MR. J. S. CATTANACH, the veteran veterinary, a Scot by birth, enjoys transatlantic travel, and is the life of the social hall on the big, slow steamships which he most affects. On a recent passage he offered this proposition:

Five young men went to a clubhouse to play.

They had $5 among them.

They played five hours.

They had various refreshments.

When they came out each one had $5.

After several circuits of the promenade deck Dr. Cattanach put his head in the door and remarked: "They were musicians."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

RELATIVE to "spellbinding" days, Lee Fairchild tells this story of a fellow-orator who had been very much annoyed during the delivery of his speech by people in his audience asking him irrelevant questions which he was unable to answer. Alluding to the matter after the meeting, the speaker said, in all earnestness:

"I've put in three weeks committing that speech to memory. Now I've got to go and work up a lot of repartee to go with it!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Mark Twain was an editor in Hartford he was considered a formidable opponent at skittles. His favorite resort was a bowling alley in a cellar on State Street, not far from the steamboat dock. While the celebrated humorist was under Major Pond's management he was billed as one of the features for an evening's entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall at Newark. There was a bowling alley immediately underneath the lecture room. As Mark Twain was on his way up stairs with the Major he caught a glimpse of it.

"What's going on in there—bowling?"

"Yes," replied the Major, who knew his weakness, "but never mind that now. You're due on the platform."

"Run in somebody else for ten or fifteen minutes," said Mark Twain. "I shall do ever so much better after a little exercise."

And he did.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-PRESIDENT GATES of Amherst College was a man with three salient characteristics—belief in compulsory worship as a means of grace, nicety of language, and a fondness for bargain hunting that was almost feminine. As illustrative of the latter it is told that on a certain occasion Mr. Gates bought for $3 a pair of trousers that had been marked at $6, and had them charged. The first of the month a bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

Mr. Gates crossed off the "pants" and substituted "trousers," then remailed the bill. The first of the next month another bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

This time the bill was returned, as before, but with the following legend: "Dear Mr. Thompson: I am always careful about the language I use, and like other people to be the same." The first of the third month Mr. Gates received a bill:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

This time he went in person to visit Mr. Thompson. He explained his position. Thompson looked at him a moment, and then replied:

"Pres'dent Gates, I've been in the clothing business for twenty-five years. An' during them twenty-five years everything in my shop above $5 has been trousers and everything below $5 has been pants. It's pants you got, and egad, Sir, it's pants you'll pay for."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE visiting a workshop in an upper west side public school, Dr. Andrew Wheatly Edson, Associate Superintendent of Public Schools, saw a class of boys at work. The interest and enthusiasm shown by the lads led him to stop them long enough to say:

"At your age, my young friends, I, too, had a course in manual training, but not with such pleasant surroundings. My father was my teacher, the tools I worked with were a bucksaw, a sawbuck, and a slice of bacon rind. The material I worked on was the cordwood, yearly piled in the cellar. I was not always as interested or as happy as you are here, but I can safely say that transforming those rough sticks into firewood gave my brain and muscles a training which has always helped me. I congratulate you upon your privileges."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MARSHALL P. WILDER says the world is full of people who think they are funny and who are continually giving him pointers on how to make people laugh. The following, given him by an old German friend, who has strong Democratic proclivities, is, he says, rather better than the average:

"I say, Mr. Vilder, vat iss der tifference between von of dem men vat iss on sdrike unt my gandidate for Goofernor?"

"I give it up," said Wilder, after a moment's study.

"Vy, von iss a coal miner unt de odder von iss mine Coler."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THOUGH now in his eightieth year, "Billy" Saunders still follows his trade as a painter. With one or two of his mates, "Billy" was "doing up" a down-town lawyer's office, where father and son were in partnership.

Coming into the office one morning and finding things a little upset, the senior, inclined to be crusty, remarked, in a general way, that painters and like

weathers were a peculiar lot; they could never make things look nice without first making an endless amount of muss! The younger partner, about twenty-two, bumptious and full of conceit, thinking to take a "rise" out of "Billy," the following brief dialogue ensued:

Young Lawyer—I say, "Billy," did you ever know of a painter going to heaven?

"Billy"—Yes! I did know of one once!

Young Lawyer—But do you think he staid there?

"Billy"—Well, I did hear that they tried to put him out.

Young Lawyer—And did they not succeed?

"Billy"—No! According to latest accounts they had not succeeded!

Young Lawyer—Why, how was that?

"Billy"—Well, sonny, it was this way. They could not find a lawyer in the place to draw up the papers!

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CONGRESSMAN JONES of the State of Washington tells this "amen" story. A brilliant theological student had been invited to come and preach as a candidate. Brother Silas Smith was noted for his tendency to keep the audience awake by shouting "amen" about every so often. Some of the members thought that this might disconcert the preacher, so one of the members offered him a new pair of boots if he would refrain from shouting "amen" that day. Silas agreed. But toward the end of his discourse the student waxed a little too eloquent for Silas, who shouted: "Amen! Boots or no boots, amen!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT the recent dinner of the Sphinx Club, W. H. McElroy, in speaking of striking advertisements, told the story of a gentleman living in Boston who found a sealskin glove. He inserted the following advertisement in a daily newspaper:

"Found, a sealskin glove which just fits my hand. The owner will confer a favor by leaving the other glove at the office of this newspaper."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

EVEN staid Congregational ministers have an occasional bump of humor.

The Government has recently installed at Falkner's Island, on the Connecticut coast, an immense foghorn with a megaphone attachment. A few weeks ago Charles A. Hamilton of the International Silver Company and R. F. Foster, the whist expert, who are interested in the manufacture of the horn, visited the island for a final test of the horn. This was made on a Sunday, the horn being blown at intervals of twenty-seven seconds from late on the Saturday evening of their arrival until the following Monday morning.

When Mr. Hamilton started for home he first learned how the ear-piercing and nerve-shattering moans had disturbed the peace and quiet of the worshipping congregation in the little stone church at Stony Creek.

"Lord, we come to Thee, knowing that we are miserable sinners," prayed the fervent parson, to have the end of his supplication so drowned by a mighty groan from the foghorn. If so discomfited the good man that the prayer was drawn to a sudden close with the usual "amen." The minister opened his eyes to find a covertly smiling congregation.

"Brethren," he said, "let us all join in singing"—another long-drawn-out moan from the foghorn—"Hymn 411—'Hark, from the tomb a doleful sound.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

PROF. KELLER of Normal College, author of "Bilder aus der Deutchen Litteratur," opened the annual German course with a class made up of girls who had just entered the fifth year, being transferred from the various high schools of Greater New York. His examination to ascertain how much or how little these new pupils had advanced in German literature, found them very deficient.

"You young ladies are certainly not sufficiently advanced for this class," he protested. "My method is completely dif—"

Then, with rather sudden irritability, "Which book did you use in your schools, anyway?"

"Keller's!" they all shouted in concert.

Tableau!

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MARK TWAIN spent much of last Summer at one of his Summer homes, Quarry Farm, at Elmira. One day he went into one of the local book shops and looked over the line of fountain pens offered. Selecting one, he took it home on trial. While most fountain pens are practicable, some few are not, and the proprietor of the shop concluded that Mr. Clemens had inadvertently taken one of the latter when he returned it a few days later with the brief comment:

"A nail in disguise."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AFTER conducting the first of his series of "Sunday Night Pops," at the Harlem Opera House last Sunday, Sam Franko adjourned with some of his friends to the Casino, and there told of a young friend of his, a pianist, who was performing before the Emperor Franz Joseph, and was naturally greatly agitated. At the reception which followed the Emperor said to the musician:

"Young man, I have heard Rosenthal—"

The artist bowed, delighted at the suggestion of comparison.

"I have heard Rubinstein," the Emperor continued.

A deeper bow from the musician.

"I have heard Liszt—"

The young man was almost overcome.

"But"—and every one waited for the conclusion—"I have never seen any one perspire as you do."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

COL. ASA BIRD GARDINER was wandering about the big committee room of the Board of Aldermen, in the east wing of the City Hall, a day or two ago, looking at the paintings of well-known Generals of the American Army. After gazing at the painting of Gen. McClellan for some moments he said: "How well I remember when that plain old uniform was introduced into our army. I was in Jacksonville, Fla., at the time, and the day the order for the new uniforms was received I happened to be at headquarters. Gen. Triggs took the order, turned to the section prescribing what a Brigadier General should wear, and subsequently tore it into bits and threw it upon the floor. He was a very profane man, and it was some time before he quieted down so that I could ask him what the matter was.

"'Matter!' he shouted. 'Why, the department has issued a fool order directing that Brigadier Generals shall wear only what the order prescribes, and then goes on to describe everything in detail except the trousers. Damn it, Sir! The department has provided the Brigadier Generals of the United States Army with a uniform without trousers.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MISS LILLIAN BELL, the writer, was once commenting on the many variations of the United States Army uniform, and asked a young army officer present if they were all allowed by the regulations:

"Yes," said he; "for instance, there are several shapes of the fatigue cap worn by officers, such as the cap with the soft crown and the bell crown. I always wear the bell crown," he continued, smiling, "out of deference to you."

"Oh," replied Miss Bell, with a little twinkle in her eye, "and I supposed you wore the soft crown out of deference to yourself."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CONCERNING the coal question, a friend remarked to Senator Depew:

"They are using chestnuts as fuel in Stamford, Conn., and people say they are an excellent substitute for coal."

The Senator smiled and said: "Just think what a lovely fire I would make!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE REV. DR. JOHN BRAINARD, the venerable rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Auburn, N. Y., with all his years has not lost his enjoyment of a good story, even though it may be told at the expense of his own beloved communion. After vespers on a Sunday evening recently he had a call from a minister of another communion. After the cigars were lighted the friends began to swap stories, Dr. Brainard giving this one as his contribution:

"George, a befo'-de-wa' darky, had long been an adherent of the Episcopal Church. He had ever been regarded with a certain quality of respect by his fellows because of his adherence to the more aristocratic Church. Suddenly, however, George ceased his attendance upon the services of the church, and was found to be a constant frequenter of a little Methodist chapel near by. Accosted one day by a member of the church he had deserted and interrogated as to his reasons for his defection, George doffed his cap, scratched his woolly locks, and answered:

"'Well, Cap'n, I'll tell you why I left de 'Piscopal church. I done went to de Metodis' church, an' I done comes to like it. Dere dey has plenty ob singing which warms de heart ob a poor nigger like me, an' when dey gets happy dey shouts. An' den in de Metodis' church dere's lots of preaching, while in de 'Piscopal church yo' don't hear nothing but de minutes of de prebious meetin'."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CHICAGO once had as its Superintendent of City Schools a bachelor named Howland, whose gruffness of manner and love of neatness were proverbial. Going into the room of a young and attractive teacher one day, Mr. Howland took notice of an untidy desk and a carelessly arranged bookshelf, and, pointing his finger at them, queried, brusquely:

"What kind of a housekeeper do you think you'd make?"

"Why, Mr. Howland, are you looking for one?" was the humorously quizzical reply.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

NOT long ago a small luncheon was planned by the wife of the Rev. Dr. McConnell for a few friends, all ladies. She had suggested to her husband that possibly he would enjoy lunching at the club that day, which he agreed to do.

But on that day he was so absorbed in his work that he forgot to lunch at the club, but came into the house about 1 o'clock saying: "My dear, just give me a bite and let me get back to my work." This, of course, she did, taking him into the basement and giving him what she could hastily get together.

As the ladies were taking their departure after a delightful luncheon, one of them turned and said:

"Oh! I must not forget my card with its little sentiment."

"There is no sentiment written on it," said her hostess.

"But I am quite sure I saw something," said her friend, and, taking up her card, read: "I, the master of this house, am eating scraps in the cellar."

To Our Contributors.

With the issue of THE TIMES Magazine Supplement of Oct. 19 prizes for stories for "The Man in the Street" department will be discontinued.

THE TIMES will, however, be glad to receive stories for this department from its readers, for which the usual liberal compensation will be paid.

Not Told by Senator Hill.

A story published in the Magazine Supplement of Sunday last as current at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and referring slightingly to the Presidential aspirations of William J. Bryan was attributed to ex-Senator David B. Hill. The Senator denies ever having told that story or anything like it.

WILL THIS SORT OF THING IMPROVE THE FORCE.

IN AND OUT OF THE THEATRE

ADMIRATION for Mr. Weedon Grossmith as an artist was somewhat tempered by regret at what, to say the least, seemed like a slip from verity in the course of a somewhat too long rambling after-the-play speech delivered in response to the overzealous insistence of friendly admirers at the Princess Theatre on Monday night. Mr. Grossmith ought to know his America better than was evidenced when he told of his experience upon arriving.

The comedian related how, after a somewhat uncomfortable voyage and a 5 o'clock breakfast—unusual for him—he approached the gang-plank when the steamer was docked, to be confronted by a dapper young man, carrying a notebook in one hand and a pencil in the other. The young man, according to Mr. Grossmith, immediately asked him if he would not say something funny.

"Of course," continued the comedian, "the young man was a reporter."

Mr. Grossmith's sole idea in telling the story, no doubt, was to get a laugh—it is quite reasonable to suppose that he did not mean to be unpleasant.

But his description of the reporter indicates, at least, an absence of exact knowledge that is surprising. It is the sort of half knowledge that usually results in books and plays in representations of newspaper men who lack in most essentials anything suggestive of that class. Reporters in New York do not flash note books. And the demands of their calling are such that the veriest novice would not be likely to open conversation with such a demand as Mr. Grossmith cited. To members of the craft imagination staggers at thought of

such a proceeding on the part of Sam Wood, the dean of South Street, Skipper Southworth, Sleuth McIntyre, or Bosson McSweeney, or any of that noble band of martyrs who rule the tides from that centre of maritime knowledge—the Ship News office at the Battery. To fancy any one of them in the rôle of ingenious interviewer is really too, too much.

***

In one or two respects the manner in which "The Night of the Party" was staged caused a surprise to those who have been taught to expect only the best, in this respect, from English producers. First night haste will probably have to excuse lapses that have probably been remedied by now, but one could not help feeling that admiration expressed by some of the people on the stage in the second act at sight of the "entrance hall in Hadstone Castle" was just a bit far-fetched. The scene is rather a dingy affair, and to make it look worse on the opening night a large cornice at the left sagged woefully, like canvas in a calm. Even stage carpenters, perhaps, are not free from nervousness on such occasions, else there would be no excuse for badly joined flats, suggesting walls as badly cracked as the arch of the Venetian Apocalypse is said to be.

One could not reasonably expect any marked evidence of good taste in the gowns of servants posing as ladies and gentlemen, but when the "real" Lady Hampsire appeared in the last act in a gown that cried its shame aloud, an "audible shudder" passed over the entire feminine portion of the audience, and as for the male portion—well, New York men are so used to sartorial perfection in their women that nothing would have prevented a stampede for bibulous antidotes save the fact that the farce was sufficiently absorbing to make the queer dressing of minor importance by contrast.

***

In what the sporting writers would term "team work" the company is to be commended. While plenty of opportunity is provided for others than Mr. Grossmith, there are many episodes in the piece wherein he is the chief figure and which call for absolute restraint on the part of the others in the scene. To be a "feeder" to the star without being intrusive is not as easy as it seems, but these players succeed in being sufficiently inconspicuous at the right times, while still retaining enough of their individuality to be entertaining when the scenes provide them with freer scope for their personal abilities. In groupings and in "pictures" the company has been admirably rehearsed, a notable instance being evidenced when the curtain rises at the end of the first act. Here there has been a quick shifting of positions, the result being to carry the story just a step further than it was at the legitimate climax of the act, and providing a natural and plausible escape for the servants who had been surprised by the master of the house in the midst of their roystering.

***

Mr. Grossmith, by the way, was indignant at a report that his play is full of puns. He rather prides himself on the fact that "The Night of the Party" contains but one example of that degenerate type of humor.

Miss Maud Hobson plays the rôle of Gypsy Vandelier, known as "Gypsy Van." In a conversation between Crosbie and Alderman Hargen this bit occurs:

Crosbie—I twigged you under the trees, mashing the gypsy.

Alderman Hargen—I? Mashing a gypsy? What gypsy?

Crosbie—"Gypsy Van."

Alderman Hargen—I mashed a gypsy van?

Mr. Grossmith says in explanation that he hates even this pun, "but it went so awfully well in the provinces," he adds, "that I didn't quite like to cut it out."

***

A rather amusing condition of affairs is revealed in connection with two new "Peg Woffington" plays which are outlined for production soon, and would seem to indicate that with "pegs," as other things, when you have a good thing it is just as well to keep a hammering and driving them in. That is what Frances Aymar Mathews has evidently done, for no sooner had she finished one play upon the subject of a certain "Peggy" who went to town than she set out a couple of other pegs. One of her "Peg Woffington" plays Julia Marlowe is going to produce. That finished—or perhaps the actual making of the pegs was reversed—Miss Mathews wrote another "Peg Woffington," in which Grace George is to appear. Naturally, some surprise has been expressed that the same author should write two plays with the same central figure to be played by different actresses.

"But," says Miss Mathews, "I don't quite see why an author shouldn't use a historic—or was she not rather biographic?—celebrity in two plays—provided the author can so differentiate the characterizations as to make each independently interesting. The Julia Marlowe piece is Peg Woffington in one place, while the Grace George one is Peg in another—many others, in fact."

Miss Mathews says that she has gone away, far away, from history in each piece.

"Peg Woffington," she adds, "is in both instances but the peg upon which I have hung the best of my inspiration and my fancy. Neither play is true to her life, which was barren of the consecutive material necessary to a play or a sustained romance. In the Grace George piece I have tried to combine a little bit of wit, a little pathos, a little grain, perhaps, of that electric something which may compel success. The Julia Marlowe piece is merely a one-act episode, also manufactured—a scrap of foolery that in this actress's hand ought to be charming and beguiling. The two pieces cannot clash."

In the presence of this situation one cannot help remembering that Shakespearean shoemaker who remarks, "All that I live by is my awl," for Miss Mathews would seem to be saying, for the time, at least, "All that I peg by are my Pegs."

***

It does seem as if theatrical managers with long experience would be able to see things that to those who do not make an absolute specialty of theatricalism are at once apparent. But it happens again and again in New York that after weeks of preparation, much expenditure of time, money, and we doubt not an abundance of labor and thought, big scenes are ruined, or at least minimized in effectiveness, on first nights by an oversight of little details that, seemingly trivial, are none the less potent for producing illusion or otherwise.

In "The Ninety and Nine" at the Academy great reliance is placed on a scene in the third act, where a locomotive is shown making its way through a flame-swept forest. The locomotive is motionless, but the effect of movement is produced by a panoramic background. The fire is produced by a play of colored light upon tissue paper or some filmy substance that passes up through apertures in the stage. Generally speaking, the effect is good enough. But much of the illusion is destroyed by reason of the fact that some eight or ten feet of stage—the so-called "blanket" that leads to the footlights—is displayed bare of any covering. As a dark change precedes the fire scene, there is no reason why this space should not be strewn with grass mats, leaves, &c., which would break the sharp line and further the illusion, instead of putting a dead weight on imagination.

***

One does not expect a large amount of art in these productions so far as the writing is concerned. The artifice of the stage mechanic is of rather more importance. But managers expect when they produce a melodrama elaborately that it will be a moneymaker for a long time to come. "The Ninety and Nine" violates not only all the fundamental principles of good play writing—as, for instance, in leaving the exposition of the plot to the last moment, so that the audience is literally groping in darkness as to motives. But what will touch managers more closely is the fact that its hero is of the sort whose presence in a play usually makes for disaster on the commercial side. The average audience doesn't care a rap for fine writing, consistency, or artistic verisimilitude, but it does demand that the central personage shall be a strong man.

It does not make any difference whether the other characters misunderstand him or not. They may—and usually do in melodrama—send him to prison for a murder he did not commit—the audience, if it knows that he is all right, will stand by him, shed its tears for him, and rejoice with him in his final triumph, as is becoming in those who find in virtue on the stage a cause for the healthy glow of satisfaction.

But it is almost an axiom of the theatre that if the central character is a villain—or if he is weak—the play cannot succeed financially. Frank Mayo, long before he answered the last call, accomplished one of his best artistic achievements in an unheroic rôle in "The Athlete"—a dramatization of Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White."

The play was a dire failure. E. J. Henley never gave a finer performance than was his blackmailing stone mason in "The Price of Silence." His remarkable artistry in that would have been enough to carry a bad play if his rôle had not been utterly unsympathetic. The "great public" will always remember Edwin Booth by his Hamlet, and yet his Iago might reasonably be considered more masterful, since it was less the exposition of the actor's own personality and mentality. And so one might go on indefinitely.

The vacillating hero in "The Ninety and Nine" gains somewhat by the sympathetic quality of Edwin Arden's acting, and likewise by reason that the villain of the piece is absolutely devoid of strength also. In Katherine Grey's performance of the heroine, too, the play may find a life saver, other than

the locomotive, for the ordinary desire for a strong hero may be here diverted to the opposite female rôle. Miss Grey is singularly sympathetic, and her frail figure, the big, wistful eyes, and her musical utterance are pretty apt to be potent with Academy audiences.

***

"I have done the deed—didst thou not hear a noise—I heard an owl cry."

A flash of vivid blue lighting. The rumble of thunder. And Macbeth, with hands and arms reddened even unto the elbows, staggered forth from the chamber where Duncan slept the last long sleep. And in each hand he held aloft a huge, wicked-looking dagger, upon whose blade and dudgeons lingered gouts of brick-red gore. Across the stage Lady Macbeth slunk to the side of her liege lord, and as she placed her hand upon his shoulder the startled Macbeth with a convulsive movement raised the daggers even higher into the air. Suddenly one blade was seen to part from its handle; it did not descend with the quick movement of heavy steel, but slowly and waveringly, as if almost ashamed of its unseemly conduct. And when the blade struck the floor there came to the listening audience the unmistakable sound of hollow wood striking wood. It was a trying moment for the actors at the Murray Hill Theatre on Wednesday night last, and Elita Proctor Otis, the grim lady of the occasion, had some difficulty, apparently, from "going all to pieces" at the catastrophe. Certain it is, the smile that she tried to hide behind Macbeth's towering frame was not all sardonic. And the audience, naturally, made no effort to conceal its mirth at the fall of the treacherous blade.

***

Shakespearean productions are so rare nowadays that one ought to be thankful for even such a representation as the Murray Hill stock company provided.

It indicates a churlish spirit when those who are continually lamenting the absence of the bard from the boards greet the humble effort of these stock players with a snarl. There was little in the play of "Macbeth" as presented at the Murray Hill Theatre to give any great cause for rejoicing, save the very play itself. That, however, happens to be a great deal. The acting was what any one who knows the conditions and make-up of these stock companies might have expected in advance. It is quite certain that the manager did not attempt to convey the idea that he was adequately presenting Shakespeare according to modern requirements.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XVII.

YOU were saying the other day, Mr. Poet," observed the Idiot, as Mrs. Pedagog's family gathered at the Breakfast Table, "that when the mood is on the poet's rhymes come rippling from his mind so free and fast they'd likely leave the Empire State behind."

"Well? You seem to prove it by your remark," rejoined the Poet, with a smile. "I didn't put it quite that way. What of it?"

"You find it true in your experience, do you?"

"Almost invariably," said the Poet. "By long practice at writing measured lines one gets a lilt that becomes almost the natural form of his expression."

"So that writing poetry, after all, is not like mining coal. The product that

Poetry is not like mining coal.

comes to the market is not the result of hard labor—"

"Oh, I never said that," protested the Poet.

"Then it sometimes is like mining coal, is it?" demanded the Idiot.

"Well," laughed the Poet, "you have a way of reaching, or of making others reach, the most absurd conclusions. Still, taking it as a mere figure of speech—yes. Writing poetry is like mining coal, only it's a cleaner business and less subject to the disturbances of troubled labor conditions."

"You couldn't have a poetry strike, eh?" asked the Idiot.

"Not very well," said the Poet, "because there are no Poetry Barons and no Poetry John Mitchells to come to a disagreement and make a strike necessary. Every poet is an independent operator who himself produces the anthracite of his inspiration, markets it, and, sad to say, ofttimes is his own consumer."

"I'm glad to hear it," said the Idiot. "Whatever happens in the coal fields, we shall still have poetry to burn."

"Some of it is pretty hot stuff," said Mr. Brief, with a chuckle. "I came across a thing by Swinburne the other night that you could cook a steak by."

"Well, my object in asking the question," said the Idiot, "was not at all with the idea of suggesting poetry as fuel. As a rhymer of my acquaintance once remarked:

The heart perhaps may be het up
By measures warm and terse;
The frozen soul may be set up
By draughts of burning verse.
But when it comes to cooking food
Or heating up our homes,
Pray, muses, do not think me rude,
I have no use for pomes.

"There isn't anything in that idea at all, any more than there is in the idea of satisfying your hunger with poetry. Show me the man who says he lives on poetry, and I'll show you either a dyspeptic or a base deceiver. What I did have in mind, however, was a scheme to make Mrs. Pedagog's Home for Single Gentlemen immortal. There are enough of us here to make a name for this establishment, and every one of us has some one of the qualifications of a true poet. Singly, perhaps, we do not measure up to greatness, but as a syndicate what might we not do?"

"I presume your contribution to the composite will be the frenzy—the insanity of the genus, eh?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"That's it," said the Idiot. "I'll do the frenzy and you'll do the rolling eye. The Poet can contribute the final touches to the technique; Mr. Whitechoker can impart the spiritual tone to our venture; Mr. Pedagog the learning; Mr. Brief the stern, unyielding logic, and the Doctor we can use as our quarantine officer to see that no germs of unhealth creeps into our inspiration."

"And I?" asked Mrs. Pedagog.

"You, Madame," rejoined the Idiot, "shall be, as ever, our muse."

"It would be an amusing experiment," said Mr. Whitechoker, beaming through his glasses at the Idiot. "I wonder if we could write a poem together."

"Of course we could," said the Idiot. "We have the coals of thought stored up in our minds. Some of them, perhaps, are only soft coal, and don't amount to much more than smoke and soot; others may turn out to be merely coke when the gas is removed; but I fancy there's a little anthracite in this company that by persistent effort could be got out. Let's try it."

"I'm willing," said the Poet. "Only I must say I never expected to number a Boarding House among my rivals."

"Imagine a Boarding House with laurels!" jeered the Anglomaniac.

"They've bestowed them on a flat in England," said the Idiot. "And they may come in useful here some day. Mrs. Pedagog can make a salad of 'em. But we are wasting time, gentlemen. Let's see what we can hand down to posterity this morning."

"What's the first thing to do?" asked Mr. Brief. "I never wrote a poem, so I'm a green hand at the business."

"The first thing," said the Idiot, "is to get your first line, of course. Anybody got a first line concealed on his person?"

"I need all mine in my own business," said the Poet.

"I have one," said the Anglomaniac. "I dedicate it to your use:

"Oh! what is so foolish as idiocy?"

"That isn't a first line," said the Idiot. "That's a riddle, and the answer is Anglomania. What we want to produce is a poem. How will this do? It was in my mind when I waked up this morning:

"The Earth's a big department store."

"That's not bad," said Mr. Brief. "Indeed, it's very good. I'll contribute the second line:

"With something fine on every floor."

"Bully!" cried the Idiot. "Next! Your turn, Doctor."

"I suggest:

"Containing all a man could wish,"

said the Doctor.

"From jewels rare to pickled fish," the Idiot ran on, enthusiastically.

"From lofty thoughts to base desires," suggested Mr. Whitechoker.

"From Pegasus to rubber tires," added the Poet, with a wink at the Idiot.

"From Idiots to Blooming Zanies," shouted the Anglomaniac.

"And raving, tearing Anglomanies," retorted the Idiot. "By Jove, gentlemen, it's going along splendidly—only we don't want a complete catalogue of the contents of the department store, do we?"

"It would make it rather long," said the Poet, "and nowadays, when the chief use of poetry is as a filler at the end of a magazine page, you should cultivate brevity. The average editor prefers triolets to epics."

"That's a good suggestion," said the Idiot. "Brevity is the soul of poetry nowadays, but isn't it better to keep on as we are and then cut out afterward? It might happen that we could make two or three more poems out of the stuff we take out. As I understand it, people often stumble upon an inspiring thought—don't they, Mr. Poet?"

"Frequently," said the Poet. "Either that or bump their heads against it."

"Then let us continue in the hope of a bump," said the Idiot. "Are there any more lots for our catalogue?"

"It seems to me," said Mr. Whitechoker, "that we might revise the lines we have to advantage. Frankly, Mr. Idiot, I don't think pickled fish are very poetic, do you?"

"I never had any experience with any except oysters, and, to tell you the truth, the pickled oyster lacks inspirational qualities," agreed the Idiot.

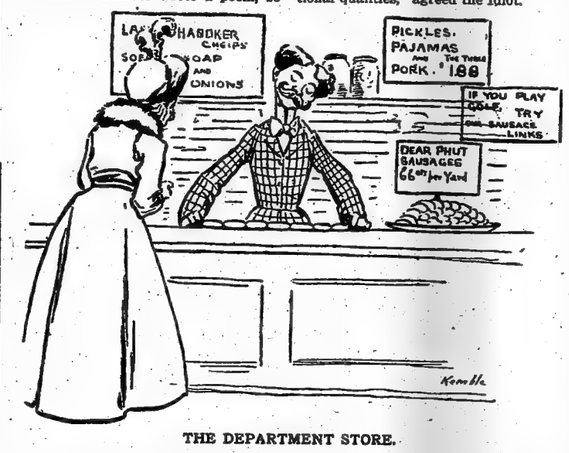

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

"Why not, then," continued the clergyman, "make our couplet run this way:

"Containing all we mortals seek,
The great, the strong, the poor and weak."

"Then drop out all personal references to ourselves, going on with:

"From lofty thoughts to base desires,
From dreams that chill to hope that fires;
The joys that make our pulses throb,
The twinge that—er-ah; the twinge—"

"What does a twinge do that rhymes with throb?" asked the Idiot, turning to the Poet.

"It raises hob," laughed the Poet.

"Hob—lob—fob—gob—bob—slob—I guess we'd better take out throb, Mr. Whitechoker," said the Idiot. "There isn't any rhyme for throb, from gob to thingumbob, that is any more in place here than pickled fish was further up."

"What's the matter with sob?" asked Mr. Brief.

"I stand corrected. Sob goes," said the Idiot. "Suppose we drop the twinge, then, and put in a line about sorrow. Then we'd have:

"The joys that make our pulses throb,
The griefs that give our souls the sob."

"That's awful," said the Poet. "Give our souls the sob! It wouldn't be worse if you'd written:

"The joy that thrills, the bitter wreck
That gives it to us in the neck."

"Then suggest something better," said the Idiot. "This poem is as wide open

When the mood is on.

as a Democratic State Convention. If you've got any candidates, trot 'em out. What's your idea of the proper thing to say now?"

"Well—er—suppose you put it this way," said the Poet.

"The joys that make our pulses start;
The sorrows deep that wring the heart."

"Corking!" cried the Idiot. "I knew it would come out right. Then suppose we say:

"All, all are there for them that seek."

That covers every other item in the world, unless you wish to have something like:

"There's pleasure, pain, there's laughter, tears,
There's peace and war and—er—"

"Ambitions, fears," suggested Mr. Pedagog.

"Ripping," said the Idiot. "And now what of it? We've forgotten one thing. Granted the world is a department store that has all these things on tap, what happens next?"

"Well, my idea," said Mr. Whitechoker, "would be to picture in a few lines the fact that it rests upon the people who go there to choose what they'll buy."

"Rather good," said the Doctor. "We might round off with the Idiot's line and another:

"All things are there for them that seek
The great, the small, the strong, the weak."

"That is all right," said the Idiot. "But it needs another twist to make it complete—something about where you can get character. Sort of like:

"On every floor is that I wis
That makes a mortal what he is.
Base things below, exalted things,
To higher spheres betake their wings."

"Eh?"

"Good," said Mr. Whitechoker. "I would add:

"And he who seeks the best in love
And character must look above;
Whilst they who revel in despair
By going down shall find it there."

"That's it," said the Idiot. "Strikes me we've made a good start. Here's the

poem as a whole. I'll read it to you. We'd better call it 'Life,' eh?"

There was complete agreement to this, and the Idiot read as follows:

LIFE.

By Mrs. Pedagog's High-Class Home for Single Gentlemen.

The earth's a big department store
With something fine on every floor;
Containing all we mortals seek
The great, the strong, the poor and weak;
From lofty thoughts to base desires,
From dreams that chill to hope that fires,
The joys that make our pulses start,
The sorrows deep that wring the heart.
There's pleasure, pain, there's laughter, tears,
There's peace and war, ambition, fears—
All things are there for them that seek,
The great, the small, the strong, the weak.
On every floor is that I wis
That makes a mortal what he is;
Base things below, exalted things,
To higher spheres betake their wings.
And he who seeks the best in love
And character must look above;
Whilst they who revel in despair
By going down shall find it there."

"Dear me!" cried Mrs. Pedagog. "I had no idea all that nonsense was coming out like that."

"It's a way poetry has, Mrs. Pedagog," said the Idiot. "Nonsense is full of poetry, and at times poetry is full of nonsense. This time it works out rather well."

"And do you expect to get that printed?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"Well—there's only one thing, in my judgment, that can queer it," said the Idiot. "That is the signature. I don't think any editor would read beyond 'Mrs. Pedagog's High-Class Home for Single Gentlemen.' It's a strange name for an author."

"You can get around that," sneered the Anglomaniac. "Put the signature at the end of the poem. The editor will never get to it."

"It is a good idea," said the Idiot, and with that alteration the poem went forth.

As to whether it will be printed or not I cannot say, for at this writing its fate had not been decided.

Talk with the Bark On.

A MAN of some note in his own State, who was making a race for the Legislature, had incurred the enmity of Uncle Curt, a rich man, something of a drunkard, but able, shrewd, and influential. He had a profound hatred for the candidate. He followed him to all of his engagements, always entering the building where the speech was being made just as it was fairly begun, followed by his ungainly little dog, Trip. He would stand or sit near the rostrum and stare insolently into the speaker's face, invariably with the result of so angering and confusing him as to nearly "throw him off the track."

The office seeker felt relieved in his mind each day as his engagements were further and yet further from Uncle Curt's home, but each day his hopes had the hose turned on them as Uncle Curt and impish little Trip marched in and faced him.

Finally there was a long jump, and the next speaking was to be at the most remote and most important municipality in the district.

The aspirant knew that there would be a large crowd. He felt certain that his dual Nemesis would not follow him.

When the hour came he was in fine spirits. The crowd was large and responsive—the speaker was witty and eloquent.

He was at the very crisis of a climax, when to his horror Uncle Curt and fiendish Trip marched solemnly down the aisle and confronted him with their insolent stares of disapproval and hatred.

He who had gone up into the circumambient atmosphere of fiery eloquence like a rocket came down like a soddes stick, and when the depth of his humiliation had wellnigh choked his utterance Uncle Curt exclaimed, in tones that could have been heard far beyond the vicinage:

"Here, Trip, bark and excel him! By gosh, Trip, bark and excel him!"

No Need for Money.

STANDING at the corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway one warm evening was a stolid-looking man. He was gazing intently at the windows of the recently opened branch of the Eastern Trust Company. After looking over the large letters, he spoke right up—apparently unconscious of the fact that he had a listener—reading from the lettered windows:

"'Capital one million; surplus one million; interest allowed on deposits.' Sure, and what do they want deposits for with all that money?"

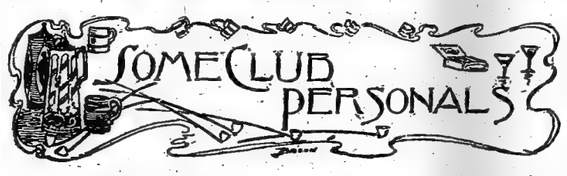

THE Opera Club, with its solid phalanx of seventy-five white-shirt-bosomed members, comes into notice this week with the Mascagni performances. The Opera Club has been in existence some years, but there has been some talk of Grau needing the space which it occupies at the Metropolitan with its omnibus box. The lease has only a short while more to run, and as every inch of the house has been sold out this year the management is very anxious to get hold of the omnibus box. On the list of the members there are not many of the multi-millionaires. In fact the club has been almost forgotten by the parterre contingent, and Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., last year, happening to be on that floor and seeing that there was a place to take refreshment, walked with some of his friends into the clubroom. The mistake was explained, and he at once sought out some one, had his name put up, joined,

and had the drinks served. This was looked upon as a very memorable occasion and as the beginning of a new era. But Mr. Grau still wants that space, and there is very little doubt that the days of the omnibus box are numbered.

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Reginald Vanderbilt is a candidate for admission at the Knickerbocker. His name has been on the list for some time, but that document has so many aspirants' names on it that it will probably be a year or more before his comes up for consideration. The waiting list at this club is even longer than at the Union. And yet there is no club which has such a small attendance. There are

members who have been elected to it who have never been inside the place. Although there is a capital chef and the club is most central in situation, there have seldom been more than twelve to sixteen diners in the dining room, and twenty men would make an unprecedented crowd. A new Superintendent was installed at the Knickerbocker in the early Summer, but there have been no material changes in the management of the club.

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The appearance of Robert Van Courtlandt as a litterateur as well as a financier and a social light, has shown a new side to this young man's many accomplishments. Mr. Van Courtlandt comes out this month in an article in The North American Review. Carroll Bryce has been

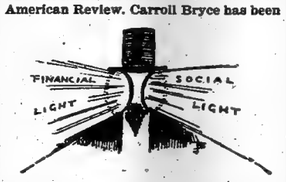

writing a series of studies for the daily press. Carroll Bryce is a notable figure on Fifth Avenue. He dresses very much like a Boulevardier, and his hats have that odd shape which one only sees in Paris and on the Continent. A black beard with the Van Dyke point and a dark complexion add to his foreign appearance. He is seen at all seasons and at all times on the Avenue, and even old New Yorkers who know his family have asked his name and who he is. He is a very reticent, quiet man, and is never seen walking with any one. Those who know him well are aware that there are very few men in New York so well versed in literature and art as Carroll Bryce. He spends years of study abroad, taking first one city and then another, and living as a student. He has taken courses of literature in the various foreign universities, and when he does talk he has always something to say. He is the brother of Gen. Lloyd Bryce and of Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and is one of a very clever family.

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One of the most active of the Metropolitan Opera Directors is George G. Haven, who is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, and other prominent clubs. Mr. Haven is said to have had a unique experience last Winter. After the first performance of "Messaline" the verdict of the audience and press was that Calvé's acting was extraordinary, but a little too realistic. Mr. Haven, on the part of the stockholders, had to have an interview with Mme. Calvé to plead with her to be a little more restrained, as there would be present many of the débutantes at the future performances, and parents and chaperons were a bit uneasy. The scene between Mme. Calvé and Mr. Haven was said to have been dramatic in the extreme. He won, and the prima donna was very much subdued at the second representation. Among the clubmen who have boxes in the parterre of the Opera House, the three men who have taken a most active interest in the singers and the entourage generally have been George Haven, Lloyd Bryce, and the late Nicholas Fish. They would sometimes go into the press room, at other times interview the singers, and they have been regarded as men whose critical opinions were of much value.

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The playwright Glen MacDonough, who is a member of the Players and Lambs, tells a good story on himself apropos of his first attempt to try to lead a rural life. He and two friends hired, some years ago, an old farmhouse near Rutherford, N. J. They would go out every night one Summer, doing all their own work about the house and living on viands which they brought out from the clubs. After they had been in the country about three weeks it occurred to them that there was one thing necessary to complete the rural landscape. They had no cow. So they went to Paterson and purchased an animal that was warranted pure Jersey. The cow was installed on the front lawn and became so tame that she slept on the piazza and wandered around everywhere like a good club fellow. One morning in coming out of the house to catch the early train the three men were much alarmed at the odd conduct of their new purchase. She was in a fierce mood, bellowing and lashing her tail. As MacDonough went toward the gate she made one wild rush at him, and he was forced to seek refuge in a tree. She held the rest of the party prisoners for some time. It was July, and a fearfully hot day. There was no doubt of it. The cow was mad. The managing editor of a newspaper, who was one of the party, made his escape by a window and the back way, and hastened to Paterson to consult a vet. This gentleman consented to come to Rutherford for $10, down, and his railroad fare. He arrived, and

the besieged men watched the proceedings with interest. The cow had settled down, but still looked wild. The vet approached. He looked at the cow a few minutes and then went into the house. Then he sized up the three men for one moment and made the laconic remark, "Milk her." It had never occurred to the city men that cows had to be milked, and the animal had been with them three days without having been relieved, and was consequently in an unhappy state. And this famous first can of milk cost the trio $12.

THE "POLICE" GOAT.

WHEN FOOTBALL "SAND" COUNTED.

IT WAS a great cross to Mr. and Mrs. Crompton that Clinton was apparently devoid of any worthy ambition. Their two older boys were so utterly different. Harold had been graduated from Yale with high honors, and Eric was making remarkable progress at the scientific school. In fact, they were both exceptionally fine students, which made the contrast all the more striking.

For Clinton was sadly unlike his brothers. He seemed to labor under the impression that he had been sent to college simply and solely for the purpose of learning to play football. Apparently nothing else had the power to kindle the slightest enthusiasm in his sluggish breast, and his mother argued and expostulated with him in vain.

"You are frittering away your valuable time," she argued again and again, "and letting slip golden opportunities which, once gone, never will come back to you; and what have you to show for it all but a broken nose and a fractured collarbone?"

"Is there any prospective benefit to be derived from these hours spent in scrambling after a football?" his father questioned, severely, to which Clinton merely responded, in his usual offhand style: "Who knows but I may be elected Captain of the 'Varsity team next year?"

"Is that the height of your ambition?" his parent returned, bitterly. "I am terribly disappointed in you, Sir. Are you to go on playing football for ever and ever, or what do you propose to make of your life? Perhaps you think that your reputation as a football player will prove an 'open sesame' to all desirable positions. Do you suppose that any one wants a fellow who has willfully wasted his best opportunities? I had hoped to make a professional man of you—not a professional athlete—and had even aspired to see you some day in our leading law office with my old friend Robert Choate, but it's no use. Choate only wants young men of the highest promise," and Mr. Crompton sighed wearily.

"It does no good to talk to Clinton," he confided to his wife afterward, "for hardly ten minutes had elapsed after I had been remonstrating with him about the evils of football before he inquired if I wouldn't bring you down to see the game on Saturday and informed me that he had saved two tickets for us."

Mrs. Crompton regarded her husband helplessly. "What did you say to him?" she queried.

"I told him 'certainly not,'" Mr. Crompton exclaimed, warmly, "and I expressed my surprise at his daring to suggest such a thing. 'Show me some lasting benefit or any abiding good that is to be derived from this ridiculous game,' I told him, 'and then come to me to abet you in such folly, but not till then.'"

And so Mr. and Mrs. Crompton failed to witness that memorable game in which their youngest son gained for himself such enviable laurels. Once on the field, Clinton was like one transformed. Keen, alert, cool, rising splendidly to every emergency, no one would have known him for the same slow, indifferent, easy-going specimen of humanity who grieved the ambitious souls of his parents by his small aptitude for Greek.

Not by any means that Clinton was a dunce, for his class standing was fairly good, but what pained his father and mother was the recognition of what he might have accomplished had it not been for that arch enemy football.

The great game over, the victorious team hastened back to the gymnasium with all possible speed. They had some little distance to go, as the gymnasium was not very near the ball grounds, so that in order to reach it they were obliged to traverse the centre of the town and cross the railroad tracks.

Clinton, who had been detained a moment or so longer than the others, reached the station a short time after they had crossed, and found the platforms crowded with people who were returning from the game, mingled with those who were alighting from the incoming trains. As he stepped from the platform he became conscious that something unusual was going on, and he immediately perceived the eyes of the multitude were riveted upon a figure half way across the tracks, a figure pausing there in bewilderment.

"There's a train coming each way," somebody gasped. "Why doesn't he get off of the track?"

The station agent and one or two other officials were shouting loudly, but the man, who was old and seemingly deaf, appeared thoroughly dazed. As he prepared to step upon the track nearest him he had caught sight of one train coming down upon him, and he now staggered back and was about to plunge in front of the other down-coming express. Suddenly something very unexpected happened.

As the crowd of bystanders shrank back with horror-stricken faces, convinced that they were about to witness the terrible fate which must instantly overtake the old man, a figure in a much-begrimed canvas jacket sprang out among them, and, clearing the tracks at a bound, alighted beside the swaying form of the man in danger.

A shudder and a wave of pitiful regret swept over the motionless crowd. "He can never drag him back in time," they breathed. "They will both be killed! Oh, the pity of it!"

But the football man had not thought of dragging the unsteady figure in front of either approaching engine. In an instant he had tackled the man and thrown him flat upon the ground between the two tracks, for all the world quite as if he had been an opponent on the football field. Then he dropped lightly on top of him, and lay there motionless, while the two trains thundered past on each side of them and the crowd stood waiting, spellbound.

In much less time than it takes to describe the episode was over, and what might have been a tragedy had proved only a bit of melodrama after all, yet as

"He can never drag him back in time, they breathed."

Clinton jumped up and pulled the old man on to his feet applause and cheers louder than any that had greeted him on the football field rang in his ears.

Abashed and overwhelmed by such an ovation, Clinton made haste to elbow his way through the crowd, and in so doing nearly overthrew his own brother Harold, who happened to be standing directly in his path.

"For Heaven's sake, was that you, Clinton?" he cried, in astonishment.

"Do let me get out of this," his brother responded, impatiently. "They need not make such a fuss because I knocked the old duffer over," and he bolted in the direction of the gymnasium.

Saturday nights generally brought the scattered members of the Crompton family together, as the collegians always made a point of coming home to spend Sunday under the parental rooftree.

On this particular Saturday evening all were assembled before Clinton came in. Harold was all agog to describe the scene that he had witnessed, but he unselfishly held his tongue. "I'll not spoil his story for him, but will give him a chance to do justice to it," he mentally ejaculated as he watched his brother swallowing his soup with unruffled composure.

But Clinton said nothing upon the vital subject, and Harold looked at him with increasing surprise, as he judicially set forth the respective merits of the opposing football teams and called attention to their most vulnerable points.

"I'll turn in early to-night, I think," he yawned as he withdrew from the dining room. "I put pretty solid work into the last half of that game," and he leisurely wended his way up stairs.

"I wish that Clinton would put a little solid work into something else," his father volunteered as he disappeared from the room.

At this Harold, who had in times past repeatedly scoffed at his brother's athletic proclivities, instantly fired up.

"Father," he burst forth, "you're making a big mistake about Clinton. He's got more genuine stuff in him than all the rest of us put together, and if it's football that's done it, the sooner we all go in for the game the better," and then he proceeded to give a graphic account of the afternoon's experience, which caused his father to blow his nose loudly and repeatedly, while his eyes glistened with happy pride, and which sent his mother weeping in search of the sleepy athlete, who could not understand what he had done that was worth making such a fuss about.

A few days later Mr. Crompton received a note from his old friend Robert Choate, which ran somewhat as follows:

Dear Crompton: I hear that your Clinton is going in for law, and if so I want him. When he gets through with the law school you can hand him over to me, for he's just the material that I am on the lookout for, and you may well be proud of him. He scared me out of a year's growth the other afternoon at the station, the young rascal, but in spite of that I wish you would tell him to come around and take dinner with me some night, for I want to talk to him. With kind regards to Mrs. Crompton, believe me ever your friend,

ROBERT CHOATE.

When Clinton came home the following Saturday his father handed him the note, remarking: "I'm afraid I haven't appreciated your football, old man, but I'm going to do better in the future, and, by the way, Clinton, I hear that you're to play in the game next week. Is that so?"

Clinton nodded.

"Very well, then," Mr. Crompton continued; "your mother and I would like to have you get us the best seats that can be bought, for we've set our hearts upon going up to see you make the first touch-down."

CLINTON P. TICKNOR.

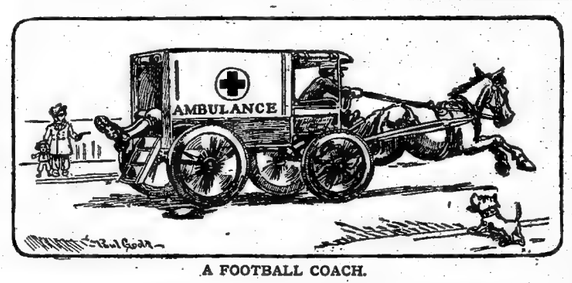

A FOOTBALL COACH.

As to Speed.

"IT'S a strange fact," began an old-timer at the New York Athletic Club the other day, "that systematic improvement in the speed a man can develop in running doesn't 'come off' in spite of long-winded coaches and sandpapered tracks.

"To be sure, young Duffy did manage to get in the fastest hundred-yard sprint this Spring and clip one-fifth of a second off the record of 0:09 4-5, but it has taken a dozen years or so to produce a man who could do it.

"Why, away back in 1884 the then English champion, Harry Hutchens, ran 300 yards in 0:30, and there has never been a man since who could come within hailing distance of this time.

"When the American runner Lon Myers was over in England training for an international race, about that time, he met and challenged Hutchens for a hundred-yard match.

"'All right, Yank,' responded the Englishman, 'but just start about four yards ahead—you'll need them badly by the time we've finished.'

"Myers said he didn't need any start from any one living, but at last agreed to it, under protest, and although he is credited with even time for the distance Hutchens beat him by two yards in spite of his handicap.

"Then there was that fine old Indian runner Deerfoot, who belonged to the Seneca tribe, that the Pierce brothers of to-day come from. He was the 'whole show' in the early sixties and used to run in his native regalia, headdress, moccasins, and all. His endurance was phenomenal, and in London, in 1863, he established a twelve-mile record of 1:02:02½, that stands to-day a monument to a great runner of the people who at one time could beat the world at all distances."

The Season Opens.

Now to the winds with politics,
To greater measures bow;
The strongest "sphere of influence"
Must be the football now.

Sad Case.

Knicker—I hear Jones was prostrated by the heat.

Bocker—Completely. The horse he picked didn't win it."

"BACK NUMBERS."

SOME STRENUOUS MOMENTS.

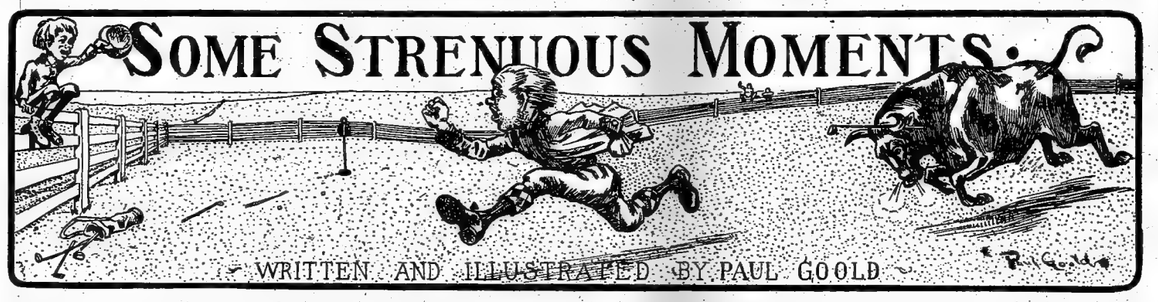

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY PAUL GOOLD

"It isn't always the lad that talks the loudest, who has the most 'chain-lightning' in his make-up," remarked Mike Murphy one afternoon, at the New York Athletic Club, to some of the boys in training for the Fall handicaps. "Now, one of the quietest men I ever had anything to do with is Harry Arbent, Penn's champion wrestler and boxer. He was so modest about his ability to win the championship that I had hard work to get him to enter for it, but after he was once started, no one could stay with him any time at all.

"The best scrap he ever went into, however, was right here in New York, last June, and I never hope to see a better.

"He was driving me up town in that fancy runabout of his when we got stalled in a temporary block of the traffic caused by a fire up ahead of us on Fifth Avenue. Behind our cart was a monster furniture van driven by a strapping big 'mucker,' with arms like a gorilla and a neck like a bull.

"He crowded all he could with his team, cussing at us for being in the way. After calling Arbent some vile name, the scrapper in the Pennsylvania man got too strong for his bashfulness, so he gave me the reins and jumped out, beckoning the bully to climb off his circus wagon.

"The big fellow couldn't get down fast enough, and when Arbent told him that he'd have to take back his insults or stand a licking, he started right in to eat my young friend up.

"His first rush was enough to scare 'most anybody, but Harry stepped quickly to the side, and the fellow's sledge-hammer blows slammed the atmosphere so hard that he spilled himself flat on his face in the gutter.

"The crowd around set up a laugh, and if that teamster was mad before, he just sizzled as he got to his feet, and started another ferocious plunge at the cool little college man. This time Arbent didn't move, but just stopped him dead with a fierce straight counter on the end of the nose which almost jarred the fellow off his pins again. Before the stars had ceased chasing each other across the fuming truckman's vision, Harry got busy and began to systematically punish him for fair.

"It was a pleasing exhibition of quick and accurate hitting, which resulted, after a very few minutes, in taking all the 'bully' out of the big 'un, who, with fast-closing eyes and generally bruised countenance, fairly begged to be let off.

"Harry gave him a few more 'moral reminders' and then we drove away, while the crowd gave the 'silent man' a rousing send-off."

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In a gayly decorated study in Washburn House some Smith girls were poring over a book of "snap-shots" while the owner explained who, and where, and how to the rapid fire of questions from the interested examiners.

"Who is the good-looking youth leaping to a watery grave?" asked one of the inspectors of photographic phenomena.

"Oh, that is a correct imitation of Archie Sandys making the record jump in the deck games on the Oceanic last Summer," answered the cheerful dealer in explanatory paragraphs.

"Thereby hangs an athletic yarn, n'est ce pas?" interrogated another of the examiners of reflected grace.

"Why, yes, that was quite an eventful episode," admitted the photographer. "Help yourselves to some fudge and I'll try to recall the tale, if it pleases your ladyships."

"Yes, do. Proceed!"

"Toss me a pillow, first."

Then the expectant group "got comfy," while their hostess began the following narrative:

"Archie Sandys is my brother Dick's roommate at Princeton, and he went coaching through England with our family last Summer. Going over on the Oceanic a lot of energetic Englishmen got together and arranged a tournament of 'rank sports' for the amusement of the passengers, asking my brother and his friend to enter for the fun of the thing.

"Both the boys were on the track team at college, so they put their names down for almost every event, as they had noticed that there were a lot of athletically inclined Britishers on board, but very few Americans who looked frolicsome. The games were great fun to watch, and consisted mostly of gymkhana stunts, such as pig-a-back wrestling, human wheelbarrow races, bolster fights on a spar, cock fighting, and jumping.

"Our boys were new at these crazy doings, but managed to win about half the prizes, and two big Oxford men captured the others.

"When they came to the last event on the programme it was announced that, as these four contestants had outclassed all other competitors, this should decide the athletic championship of the voyage.

"That made quite a stir on board, as it provided an international and also intercollegiate contest. Nearly every one good-naturedly 'took sides,' and Archie and Dick were as keen to win as ever they had been at a field day at Berkeley Oval.

"The deciding event was the standing broad jump, the men toeing a mark and jumping across the deck toward the starboard side of the ship. Each man was allowed three jumps. At every try there was a loud cheer from the interested spectators crowded around to watch the result. Our side let out a daisy 'Tiger, sis-boom-ah! Princeton!' when Dick went ahead on his final try, and the Britishers shouted 'England, ho! Well jumped, Oxford,' as their second man sprang out an inch beyond our best.

"That left all our hopes centred in Archie's last jump, and as he toed the mark every one leaned silently forward to see if he could yet win.

"The big ship had been as steady as a brick block all day, except for an occasional deliberate roll from side to side, so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.

"We noticed, however, that the Englishmen had taken advantage of this motion by making their jumps when the deck slanted down hill, and Archie was thinking of this when he got up with that do-or-die expression on his face that I caught in the camera.

"While he stood there, slowly swinging his arms to get a good spring, the ship began to lean gradually, but very decidedly to starboard. We got excited and whispered 'Now,' but Archie had his eye on the wooden railing ahead of him, and saw that it was still slowly sinking below the horizon. Down, down it went, until we were all braced at an uncomfortable angle with the deck, and then Archie made his leap.

"It looked at first as though he was going right out over the rail, but he came down on deck, all in a heap, way beyond any of the other marks.

"Every one joined in the applause, while the Oxford fellows, who were decidedly nice to us afterward in England, congratulated the winner on his big jump, which made him champion of the Oceanic—'by courtesy of Father Neptune'—as Archie laughingly put it."

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The sensational development of the Yale team on the American football field this season recalls an amusing incident which happened in the Fall of 1900, when the boys from New Haven produced their last championship eleven.

George Chadwick, the present Captain, was playing half-back against the Tigers at Princeton that memorable Fall afternoon, and time and time again the stocky little line plunger, by his unusual ability to "keep his feet," would thrash on for yards after being tackled by three or four of the desperate Princetonians. The motto of "Everybody help the man with the ball" was conscientiously lived up to by the giant rush line—Olcott, Bloomer, Brown, Stillman, and Sheldon—all pushing or pulling the runner down the field with a force that could not be resisted.

Just before the end of the first half the ball was given to Chadwick in the middle of the field for a tackle play, and after a short gain he was pounced upon by half the Tiger team, who pulled him to the side in such a way that he turned a complete somersault. As usual, Brown and Bloomer were through their men like a flash, reaching the rolling mass of humanity just as Georgie's waving legs were pawing hopelessly at space.

The big fellows didn't wait for things to right themselves, but each grabbed a blue leg, and, like a pair of runaway oxen, they galloped down the field, dragging their prostrate comrade, feet foremost, while two or three discomfited tacklers tenaciously kept their grip and went along for a free ride.

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Up at the University Club the other evening a group of members were discussing the absurdly erroneous ideas that English people have with regard to "Americans at home."

"It isn't so much their fault, though," began a lately returned traveler from the Old Country. "They have heard and read so much about our great Wild West that they can't yet grasp the fact that it is becoming settled and civilized.

"Then, it's hard to resist poking fun at them about it.

"While I was dining at a London club I heard a San Francisco man tell a fairy tale about revolver practice in the West that was swallowed without a whimper by our credulous hosts. It started by his being asked if it was true that all Westerners were natural marksmen.

"'Not at all,' answered the man from the Pacific Slope, 'shooting, you know, is taught in our public schools.'

"'Indeed?' returned the Britisher. 'And how do you proceed with such instruction?'

"'The teachers combine revolver practice with geography,' calmly explained the cheerful liar. 'You see, they have a big map of the world hung on a schoolroom wall, and in the lower classes, a small boy is asked to locate England on the map. The boy doesn't say anything, but just draws his six-shooter and puts a bullet in the middle of England, or any other country that happens to be asked for.

"'Among the more advanced classes the scholars are required to pick out the cities and towns as well. If any one fails to puncture the right spot on the map, it's a sign he doesn't know his geography, that's all.'"

***

The number of open-air horse shows this Fall, at Newport, Bryn Mawr, Lenox, Bernardsville, and elsewhere, speaks well for the preservation of that noble quadruped, in spite of the crowding in of so many motor vehicles. An enthusiastic automobilist, when asked if he thought that in the end horses would be exterminated, said:

"Certainly not. People will always love to drive a spirited cob, and the only decrease in the use of the animal will be, in my opinion, among those used for heavy hauling. In a very few years I expect to see Broadway entirely free from horse-propelled vans and jiggers, the hard work being done by motor carts. Then the horse will be able to retire from the drudgery of life and live like a gentleman."

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Speaking of the rapidly increasing interest in motor vehicles in America, a well-known manufacturer stated recently that while in 1899 there were only 50 machines in the country to-day there are at least 12,000.

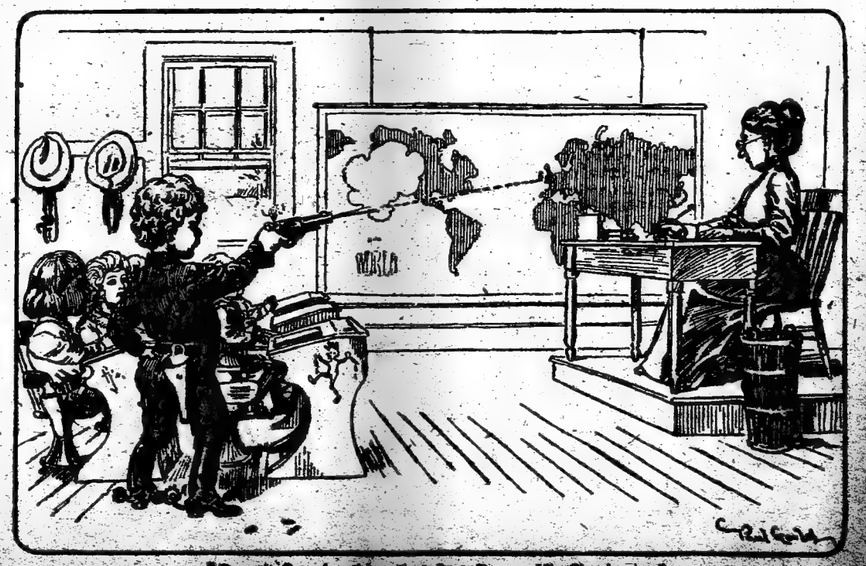

"Doesn't Say Anything, but Just Draws His Six-shooter."

CHRYSANTHEMUMS NOW IN BLOOM.
A Few Specimens of the Popular Single and Double Varieties.

A HERITAGE OF FEAR

IT WAS the man with the samovar who was talking.

There was a general refilling of pipes and a readjustment of feet about the chimney place.

"A fellow named Royal—well, that's enough of his name, I guess—and I were out in West Virginia looking after some timber land for the Susquehanna Lumber Company. It was a glorious October, and many of the Summer visitors were still up in the mountains, among them a family Royal had once known in New England. There was a girl named—oh, well, she had other names, but the one I knew her best by was just Sweetheart, so we'll call her that. Royal managed to see a good deal of her between whiles, and kept lingering on, giving the company one pretext after another, until a sudden change in the weather decided the girl and her mother to start at once for California, where they were to spend the Winter. Then all at once it occurred to Royal that it mightn't be quite the square thing to sit there breathing the air and letting the company's money slip through our fingers, so the party of us planned to leave the next day but one.

"That night a wheezy old freight train disgorged Hagenback's whining, growling, roaring troupe at the little station. They were on their way to Wheeling, having had no intention of putting up at our small village, but a variety of complications and cross-currents, a broken cage and a sick lion, had combined to side track them there for a day or two.

"Royal and I were both down at Sweetheart's that night, and she was teasing Royal to take her to the menagerie. He chaffed her for wanting to see a lot of mangy brutes—it was a poor show, anyway, he declared, and to go would mean a pure waste of good October weather. She suggested, then, that he take her hazel-nutting in the snow—something to mark their last day there on the mountain. He was willing enough to do that, and it was arranged that we should start early in the morning, taking the trail up the mountain on the other side of the railroad.

"The fall of snow was light, but crisp and crusty, crunching under our tread as we made our way up the ribbon of path, 'for all the world like icing on a wedding cake,' laughed Sweetheart. I remember how the girl's cheeks glowed in the stinging air and her merry laugh echoed in the frosty stillness. Royal worshipped her—big, blonde, and splendid, tramping there by her side, holding back now and then the overreaching branches, tossing aside a stone or a fallen bough from her way.

"'Is it just your name, I wonder,' laughed the girl, 'or is it a courtly, embroidered way you have of doing even the smallest things that always makes me feel like a Princess with you as attendant?'

"Royal laughed, and she went on, mischievously:

"'You see, it's merely as a compliment to myself that I like to have you with me,' with a richly contradictory glance, however, from under the mystery of long dark lashes; 'you have a way of making me feel positively regal, and then,' measuring his six feet two with her dancing eye, you are so comfortably big and strong you make me brave as well. I wouldn't be afraid of a regiment with you—or a whole menagerie.'

"The man turned deathly pale at the last words, and in a flash I recalled a scene of our childhood, which, though I was much younger than Royal at the time, made a deep impression on me. Royal's mother had been terribly frightened by one of those dancing bears that men used to tramp through the country with a generation ago, and when her small boy opened his eyes on the world at last she determined to make him love all animals as much as she herself feared them. But from babyhood he showed an unmistakable antipathy toward even dogs and cats; a cow would make him howl with terror, and once, when he was four or five, he actually went into spasms at the sight of a monkey. The incident I mentioned, however, occurred several years after that. I was five or six myself, and had just begun to attend the new school that was built somewhat on the outskirts of the little village, with an eye to civic growth, and which was also attended by rather a rough element from the factory settlement further down the pike. There were great numbers of cattle raised in our part of the country, and it was the custom to brand them and turn them loose on the common lands, to save fencing. We boys knew all that in a general way, of course, but we had both been kept pretty closely at home, and when, as a great concession, Royal and I were allowed to spend a half holiday with one of the big boys at the settlement we felt immensely important.

"Well, you know what brutes boys are; some of them had heard that Roy was afraid of animals, and thought it would be fine fun to see him scared. Of course, neither of us knew what was in the wind, but my childish shyness made me stick closely to him, and we were both told to stand on a low, flat stump in the middle of an open space in what was then called the 'big woods.' Our eyes were bandaged, and we were to wait till the boys gave three mysterious calls, when something wonderful would happen, they said. Royal had protested about the bandage.

"'You're afraid,' jeered one big boy, and Royal was silent.

"He was no coward, but he knew his weak point, young as he was, and was abnormally sensitive about it. We submitted to having our eyes bandaged, and stood there together on the stump, every nerve alert. I remember I had the impression that something like a cloudburst would descend upon us—nothing was further from our minds than animals of any sort when from a distance we heard the boys give a long, quavering halloo, once, twice, and again, and then there was a great rustling and twig cracking throughout the woods; it grew louder and louder, with what sounded like short, gusty puffs of wind, and presently came a steady rumble, like tramping soldiers. The few moments of silence seemed like hours, till we heard a short bellow, and, tearing the handkerchiefs from our eyes, we found ourselves surrounded by a herd of excited cattle, brandishing their horns and pawing the ground and each other in their efforts to reach the stump.

"Then it dawned upon us that we were on the salt lick for the herd, and the cattle by dozens, as we saw them, and by hundreds as they would soon gather, would be trampling us down in their efforts to get the salt always found on the stump when that halloo was given. Suddenly a shot near by brought down a great horned brute, and the others halted and closed in about it, snorting and pawing the ground at sight of the blood. Roy had fainted and fallen off the stump, when a strange, brown, red-hooded woman made her way to us, and, taking him in her arms, ordered me to follow.

"It was weeks before Royal was himself again. As he grew stronger physically he seemed partially to outgrow his inherited terror. Once, years after, when he mentioned the matter to me, he said, bitterly: 'It's worse than any physical infirmity, or even insanity, for it's both—and yet the world will never call it anything but cowardice!' Somehow it all came back to me that morning on the mountainside, with a sort of paralyzing horror. After a moment, however, I got my grip again, and put the thing from me as I would a nightmare. It was certainly out of place at such a time—they were so radiantly happy, those two; I could hear them laughing like children and see Sweetheart's scarlet cap, not a dozen yards away, through the bare, frosty branches. There was a charcoal clearing a little further up, where the thick, stunted undergrowth about its edges was dense with the piles of lopped branches, and Sweetheart started a game of hide and seek.

"No one remembered very clearly afterward just how it happened; I didn't get upon the scene until just in time for the appalling climax, but at the edge of the clearing a man rushed past Royal, calling:

"'Climb—the lion's loose!'

"His daft terror was infectious. Roy's old fear swept everything before it, and he rushed blindly across the opening, plunging madly over obstructions and past trees that would have proved safe enough refuge, forgetting, in the insanity of the moment, Sweetheart—everything, until on the far edge of the clearing he came face to face with the girl, paralyzed before the lion, crouching, lashing its tail to spring. It was then that I, all unconscious of the sensation, and unconcernedly rattling the nuts in my pocket, sauntered up—in time to see Roy's face blanch and a violent tremor shake his whole frame. Then he coolly stepped between

the girl and the furious beast, and stood there, his eyes on the balls of green fire that flashed from the great, tawny head. It seemed ages—it could scarcely have been seconds—no one of the four of us moved a muscle—till the lion, with a cry that was like a howl and a sob, turned and slunk off into the thick underbrush higher up the mountain.

"Then we both rushed to Royal, who still had not stirred. Sweetheart put her little arms about his neck and said all the things a woman would say at a time like that. Still he did not move, and there was something in his eyes that chilled my marrow. Sweetheart was frightened, too, when he would not speak to her. After a moment he turned and went with us down the mountain. We two talked at intervals, and Sweetheart spoke to him, but still no word passed his white lips. The girl insisted we should go to her cottage, and there her mother at last persuaded Royal to go to bed, a physician was called, and after days of anxiety and consultation, the poor boy raving in delirium, it was pronounced brain fever. His life and ultimate sanity in any case were despaired of. The California trip, of course, was given up, and Sweetheart's mother nursed the boy as if he had been her own. I told her of his terrible heritage and the gypsy incident, and she understood, as a woman might, what a vital crisis in his life his love for her daughter had proved. Afterward we learned that the lioness, who had been almost unmanageable since the death of her old keeper, a giant Swede, of whom she was very fond, had become frantic on the death of one of her whelps and broken from the battered cage, already docked for repairs, attacked the new keeper, and fled to the woods. She had not eaten during the whelp's illness, and must have been ravenous when she saw Sweetheart. Whether she thought Royal was her old master, or whether his superhuman sang froid cowed the brute in her, or whether, who knows, the love that conquered hunger met the love that could conquer fear—'Jove nodded to Jove' over the shoulder of a man and his brother beast—we speculated endlessly in whispers during those weeks Royal's life hung in the balance.

"One night the doctor had called for a second time. 'I'll stay with him a little while,' he had said. Sweetheart and I sat together before the library fire—her mother and the nurse were resting. There had been something unusual in the doctor's manner. Presently he beckoned to us from the doorway.

"'He is conscious at last,' he said, and tears of relief sprung to Sweetheart's eyes. 'It is a most peculiar case,' he went on. 'I never knew but one other of the sort.' Then he hesitated. 'He has no fever, but—his mind is a blank—it is a question now whether it will ever be anything else. Again, it may come back to him slowly, with all the old memories, the old terrors—if'—he turned to Sweetheart—'if there were any great joy in the future for him—anything that would engage and delight every faculty and emotion for a little time—I think we might hope for his complete recovery.'

"The warm, conscious color flooded Sweetheart's face. I stepped back to the hearth and busied myself with the ashing embers. I heard her confused murmur and the doctor's 'if anything will. It's our only hope!' and the portieres fell on their retreating footsteps.

"When Royal looked consciously into Sweetheart's eyes for the first time in weeks he fainted. When he recovered the doctor withdrew, and then, though the girl begged him not to talk, he insisted upon telling her the truth—that he had not run to her assistance, as we all believed, but had in his terror utterly forgotten her.

"'I'm a coward,' he protested in agony, 'and not fit to look in your face!'

"Then Sweetheart, at her wit's end for his safety, said—what had in nowise been in her mind a moment before—

"'Well, I'm going to marry you, anyhow; I've sent for a minister, and we'll be married right here in half an hour. If what you've been telling me now is true, and not some nightmare of a weary brain, you're a hundred times braver than we all believed you—just the telling makes a hero of you.'

"He coolly stepped between the girl and the furious beast."

"A light seemed to break over the sick man—perhaps, after all, there were different kinds of cowardice. He lay very still for a while, thinking, in his weak, dazed way—and then:

"'Do you know, Swetheart,' he said, 'I think somehow I'm not afraid of—of animals any more; couldn't we have a—a lion at our—wedding?'

"Sweetheart laughed.

"'Wouldn't a dog do—or a cow?'

"'No,' he returned, with the childish persistency of the weak, 'I want a lion!'

"'We'll make a tour of menageries on our wedding trip,' she smiled.

"'No,' he pleaded, (he had evidently accepted unquestioningly her arrangement for immediate nuptials;) 'it will be a long time before we can take a wedding trip—and I want the lion at the wedding—now!'

"Then the doctor came back, and took in the situation, after a word or two. His patient was cured even beyond his hopes, but he clung to the whim, which was, in truth, just the reflex phantom of his madness—he craved childishly now the one thing he had all his life dreaded.

"'Would a bear do?' the old man asked, as if the sick man's desire were the most natural thing conceivable.

"'Yes, a bear will do,' Royal answered, for all the world like a little child deciding upon a new toy.

"Sweetheart opened her eyes, but held her peace:

"'All right, we'll have one here by daylight—and the minister'll be here, too, and you'll be a well man before you know it."

"It was certainly the weirdest ceremony ever seen. The December dawn was just creeping through the shutters—the big, brown cub, whose mother the clergyman from the other side of the mountain had killed two Winters before, and which had since lived in his house and grown up with his children, sat solemnly on the bed, Roy's arm about his neck, while his other hand rested in Sweetheart's, and the clergyman himself stood before the three, reading the service. For some inexplicable reason the cub seemed to take a violent fancy to Roy, and was reluctant to leave him when his master's duties were over, so we let him stay, and Royal fondled him as he never had even a dog in all the other years of his life. When at last he was able to be moved, and the California trip was replanned for the three, the cub's master was induced to part with his pet, and when I last heard of them—they had settled near Boston, I think—the big, brown cub was still one of the family, which had been increased, also, by a little Royal, whose playfellow he was, and who loved all four-footed things as he did his own kith and kin."

PUZZLE PICTURE—FIND THE CONSUMER.

Walking, Driving, and Other Gowns

THERE is very little thus far in the Fall fashions that is either new or striking; the shaping of skirts and coats, whether long or short, is much the same as obtained in the Spring—the tight or three-quarter fitting coat with quite long skirts being, perhaps, the only exception, and this, indeed, is the newest thing.

Variations in trimmings or the manner in which they are applied make about the only distinction. The passementeries, "frogs," loops, and cabochons with long ends which were seen a little in the late Spring and during the Summer are now much worn and trim the Eton coats of suits as well as the long evening coats.

Some of the graduated applied flounces are laid in plaits or are tucked so as to flare at the bottom, and yet be small enough at the top to fit smoothly on the jupe. Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings is wearing a handsome black gown, in which the trailing applied flounce, very deep at the back and shallow in front, is laid in underlying plaits pressed flat at the top. It is headed by two one-inch bands of the fine black cloth, piped with white. The coat, tightfitting in the back and coming some distance below the waist, has about five narrow strips of the black of graduated lengths and ending in picket points, with their centres placed at the waist line as a trimming; they also are piped with white. Medallion effects in white and black squares show in front at the top of the applied flounce and also on the bodice front and the sleeves.

⁂

Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg was lunching in town in a black tailor-made gown. The skirt was formed of three sections, and the effect was that of three wide, overlapping, and scant circular flounces, the lower edges of which were finished by two or three rows of stitching. The upper of these was fitted smoothly about the hips and the skirt closed invisibly in the back. The short Eton coat stood out from the figure at the waistline and had a narrow sailor collar stitched about the edges. Narrow strappings of taffeta ran over the shoulders and down to the bottom—this latter also being stitched as a finish. Several half-inch strappings of black taffeta started from the bottom of the jacket and ran up for from six to eight inches in the back, between the two long strappings. The sleeves were quite plain and rather small. The blouse worn was fine white linen, with a shallow yoke of heavy white lace, and had insertions of bar-shaped pieces of lace on each side of the front. There was no stock, the lace yoke being the finish. The hat worn was a small, round, saucer-shaped ecru straw bound with green velvet and having green velvet about the crown, while green wings were fastened under the rolling brim at the left.

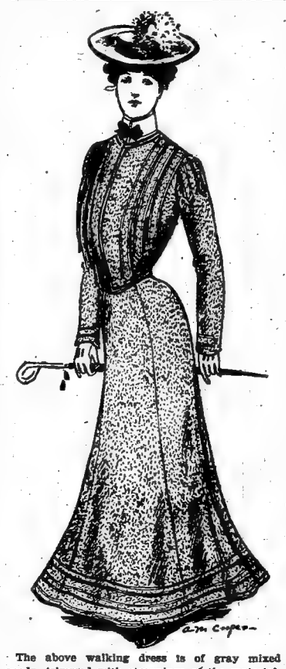

The above walking dress is of gray mixed goods, trimmed with strappings of the material. The back of the Eton coat is finished the same as the front, and the lower third of each strap is faced with gray silk and allowed to swing loose from the jacket. The round hat is a pearl gray, felt bound, and trimmed with black velvet and a white marabout fluff tipped with black.

⁂

Miss Gladys Brooks was walking down the avenue in a simple frock of soft bluish black with broken strippings of white. The black stripes were a quarter of an inch wide, and the broken white lines the width of a pin. The skirt fitted smoothly, closing in the back with underlying and invisible plaits. It barely escaped the pavement and was absolutely plain, showing neither applied flounce nor stitching; the slight flare it had was the result of goring. The Eton coat came to the waistline and ended in a stitched belt of the material perhaps two inches wide. The back was smooth and plain except for two applied shallow boxplaits slanting from the middle of the shoulder seams into the centre of the belt. In front the jacket pouched a little. The sleeves were moderately large and bishop-shaped. A round hat of light-brown basket straw, trimmed flatly, had a narrow round brim and low, round crown. It was trimmed with white wings and loops and bows of black velvet ribbon, the trimming being as flat in effect as the hat itself.

⁂

Miss Polly Whittier was radiant the other afternoon in a rich, bright reddish heliotrope frock. The sweeping skirt, which fitted smoothly about the hips, flared gracefully at the bottom and had scant plaits or deep vertical tucks only to break the surface. The bodice was remarkably chic. It was tight in the back and bloused in front, but did not sag over the shaped belt. This latter was two inches wide and of black silk. There was a yoke of light heliotrope with appliques of heavy lace set on medallion fashion, and the yoke so made was shallow. There were several side plaits below this in the back. The front was laid in deep side plaits stitched in and so arranged as to flare at their edges. The tops of these plaits formed squares on each side, like a flight of three stairs, and inch-wide bands of black silk outlined them and ran down the centre from the lowest step to the belt, and on each side of these were large cut steel buttons and narrow bands of silk crossed between them. The sleeves were of cloth from the shoulders to the elbows, and these upper sleeves were laid in deep plaits stitched in and also stitched at the edges, too. Near the back these plaits parted, showing an undersleeve of heliotrope gauze, and straps crossed this opening and held the plaits together. From the elbows to the wrists there fell full, drooping sleeves of the gauze over tight sleeves of silk of the same hue, ending in gauntlet cuffs of the lace. The white lace stock had a tulle bow at the back. A large flat hat made of loose folds of black velvet and trimmed with a large white ostrich plume topped the frock.

Miss Caroline Edgar's frock, shown in this cut, is of pale gray satin crepe de chine, the coat being of heavy white lace. The front of the skirt has covered perpendicular clusters of narrow tucks from belt to hem. The hat is of black fur felt and is trimmed with black wings applied as flat as possible.

⁂

Mrs. Oliver Harriman is also wearing a gorgeous purple gown, with less of the reddish tinge than Miss Whittier's. The skirt is long and clinging, the bodice close-fitting, pouching slightly in front, and has full bishop sleeves. The only trimming consists of fine vertical tucks. With it she wears a superb boa of heliotrope-colored ostrich tips, and one of the most artistic toques seen this Fall. It is not very large, is oval and flat, wider at the front, and tapering toward the back. The upper part or top is chiefly velvet leaves in heliotrope shades, and crushed here and there in the leaves of the brim and top were velvet asters, some in varying shades of purple, some of white, but having their petals tipped with heliotrope hues. Some of the flowers were large and some quite small.

⁂

One of the prettiest walking dresses lately seen was made of Havana brown cloth, divided into tiny and almost invisible checks by two fine lines of darker brown. The skirt cleared the ground fully three inches, and was cut to skin-tightness around the hips, while it flared slightly at the bottom, where several rows of stitching finished it. It closed invisibly. The Eton coat was short enough in the back to show the black patent-leather belt, but in front it extended into deep, round tabs that came fully ten inches below the waistline. The front was cut to button down the centre and to fit closely. It had revers similar to those on a man's coat, and these were stitched. The flat brown felt worn was low of crown, broad of brim, and a brown scarf tied in the back trimmed it; a brown chiffon veil draped it.

⁂

Mrs. Ogden Goelet was lunching with her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, recently in a striking gown of black and white striped silk. The white stripes were perhaps half an inch wide and the black ones a quarter inch. The skirt, which touched all around, had three flat ruffles of the silk, one just above the other, each five or six inches wide, and these were slashed at intervals of eighteen inches and were bound on the lower edges. In front the skirt was so cut that the stripes met in a succession of points and formed one large V-shaped whole. The upper part was a coat, tight-fitting, and had full skirts about twenty inches deep. It was trimmed with white lace and black velvet. Her large, round hat had a white ostrich plume so arranged around the edge as to give the effect of a deep brim.

⁂

Mrs. Donald Toucey wore at a recent dinner a frock of white net trimmed with fine jet sequins and gold spangles. The jets were in vertical lines, varying from six to eight inches in length, with spaces of, say, an inch between them. Here and there at regular intervals were rosettes of the jet, outlined by a line of gold spangles. The skirt had lines of jet so arranged as to simulate scalloped flounces. The jets outlining the flounces were arranged in rows to the depth of three-quarters of an inch in the centre, and tapering to two rows of scales at the inner edges of the scallops. The sleeves, moderately full at the shoulders, flared to the elbow, ending there in rows of jet and gold, and from these upper sleeves there fell huge puff sleeves of cream-colored lace and mull, gathered into lace wristbands. The white net was over white chiffon, and the foundation skirt of silk had plaited flounces of chiffon, over which there fell the white net border of the skirt, with its simulated flounces in jet and gold. The large hat worn was black lace.

⁂

Miss Betty Collamore, Mrs. Bischoff's daughter, wore at a recent dinner a filmy cream-colored muslin frock, especially suited for a young girl. The skirt touched all around and was bordered with narrow lace. At the heading of the scant, applied flounce there was an insertion of the same lace. Running down from the waist line were straps of lace ending in picket points, and these were graduated to form a yoke effect. The insertions reappeared on the bodice, where several crossing bands formed a blockwork yoke, with the points ending picket fashion. The sleeves also showed the narrow insertions. The stock was as simple as possible, and of insertion and muslin. Her large, round black hat, with slightly curving brim, had a row of small, light pink roses running a little irregularly around the edge on the front and sides.

⁂

Miss Alice de Golcouria often wears an etamine gown of a peculiar shade of grayish brown or brownish gray. It is laid in stitched box plaits. Those in the bodice are stitched from the stock halfway down the front, where they are allowed to pouch slightly. The skirt is laid in shallow plaits that are stitched to within a few inches of the hem. With this costume, and brightening it wonderfully, she wore on a recent dull afternoon a small, light straw hat trimmed with bunches of green leaves and clusters of long red berries depending from still longer green stems. At the left side under the turned-up brim drooping sprays of these berries were extremely effective against her dark hair.

MARIE WELDON.

This is one of the imported Fall models in cloth blouses. It is of ruby-colored satin finished cloth and trimmed with bands of white embroidered in gold, and edged with black velvet. In the back it is so shaped as to fit the figure without fullness and is perfectly plain. The hourglass cuffs are edged with white and gold and the bias bands forming them are piped with black velvet. The stitched belt is of the cloth.

OCT

Women Here AND There

AN up-to-date New York woman had a card party the other day, and instead of giving prizes, a practice which has been known to cause hard feelings, to say nothing of ways that are peculiar and tricks that are vain among ordinarily unimpeachable women, had a souvenir for each, and these were distributed when the mid-afternoon refreshments were served. They were small boxes, each with a playing card top, and all the cards diamonds. The boxes were tied with handsome ribbons, and each one was found to contain, when opened, what the hostess said was the most precious thing she knew—more precious than diamonds—a piece of hard coal. There was something of a hoax in this, and upon departing each guest was presented with another little box, this time a plain one, but containing bonbons.

***

"What causes darkness, my son?"

"Engaged couples, pa."

***

The coal famine is beginning to show in unmistakable ways. A woman who had sent her laundry work temporarily to a woman she had never employed before was surprised, upon asking her if she would like to continue, at a refusal, on the ground that with coal at its present high prices she could not afford to do the washing. This woman is one of the better class of washerwomen, with a grown son who wears starched shirts.

"I have even to send my own son's shirts to the laundry," she explained, "for it is cheaper for me to do that than to try and do them myself. For the plain washing that I do at home I get my water hot when I have a fire to get my breakfast, and do as much of it as I can then. I wait until dinner time to do my ironing, and when I have the fire lighted for that I put my irons on and get as much of my ironing done as I can, and that is the only way I can afford to do any of it."

***

THE MODERN WAY.

The Maid—Do you hov gintlemin callers often?
The Maiden—No; very seldom.
The Maid—An' do they sthay late?
The Maiden—No.
The Maid—An' hov yez good riferences?
The Maiden—Yes.
The Maid—Well, it seems all right. I'll tek the place.

***

He is a big fellow now, at seventeen, and a year ago he was nearly as large and as strong as a young colt. He has had an out-door life, and is nearly full grown, and that means that he is taller than both father and mother, and is going to be an unusually large man. He is devotedly fond of his mother, and from a small boy has been noted for "bear hugs." He began them when he was a tiny little chap. He likes to run into the house now, take his little mother by the waist, and give her one of these hugs, in which there is more force than he realizes.

"You must not, dear; you are stronger than you think," she said one day, when the squeeze the boy gave her had been really painful.

"Hurt! no wonder," said the doctor, when he was called because the mother had a severe pain in her side; "why, you have a broken rib."

The mother went to bed and remained for a few days, the broken bones knitted quickly, and she was soon well, to the great delight of the boy, who had been nearly brokenhearted at the thought of the suffering he had caused her. That was last year, and is only the forerunner of the event this story relates. The boy has gone West to rough it for a time, and since he has been there has been brought in contact with all sorts of people, among them a rough lot of young men who, if their stories are to be believed, are, or are on the way to being, criminals. As to really believing them, one may use one's judgment about that, but, according to their own stories, one has been sent West for committing forgery, another for robbing his father, and all had big tales of some kind to tell, until it came to the turn of the boy from New York to relate his exploits. He had been doing some hard thinking as the others talked, and as they turned to him, he said quite seriously:

"Well, I broke my mother's rib."

"And you don't know what an impression it made upon them all," he said, writing home telling of the incident. "They seem to have the greatest amount of respect for me, and I don't know whether it is because they think I am a bigger criminal than they, or a bigger liar."

***

PECULIAR

Bobby—Marcy, the undertaker, has a new automobile hearse.
Papa—An automobile hearse?
Bobby—Yes, and everybody is just dying to ride in it.

***

There are any number of people who have recipes for disposing of stray kittens. These are not the cats of which one wishes to dispose for one's self, but the poor little waifs cruelly put out to find a home by people who consider themselves humane and would not put anything to death on any account. Minnie Maddern Fiske once said that she could always give away any kitten which came to her house as a stray by getting it in good physical condition and then tying a ribbon around its neck, with a smart bow at one side. The cat would then present such an aristocratic and blue-blooded appearance that few people could resist it. There was a woman artist riding in the New York street cars the other day, carrying in her arms a little month-old black kitten. The little thing was horribly frightened at this unusual experience and mewed pitifully, but was not big enough to escape. The artist was taking it home to educate for a friend.

"I think I could give away every stray kitten in New York," she said, "if I could have them for a few weeks. It all came about through my training a kitten for myself. It was a wee mite when I took it, only three days old, and every one said it would die. But it was a dear little kitten, and I knew I could manage it I bought a regular baby's nursing bottle and began to feed the kitten, and it was surprising how quickly it came to understand. In a few weeks it knew the bottle by sight, and would be wild with delight when it appeared. Now that it is growing bigger and stronger, it is the cunningest thing in the world to see it hold the bottle with its fore paws and take its dinner, with closed eyes and an expression of absolute content on its face. A friend who has no special fondness for animals usually has been quite won by the sight, and I have been commissioned to train the first little stray cat I come across for her, and this black kitten will be drinking from a bottle contentedly in a week's time, I am sure. I don't know but I could make a more profitable business of training cats than making pictures."

***

Merritt—Why, I speak French like a native. In conversation with one of them the other day he asked me if I wasn't born in France.

Cora—Doesn't that go to prove, my dear, that the French are the politest people in the world?

***

The teachers who taught in the Summer schools and were engaged at $3.50 a day, found, when nearly half of their term of service was over, that they were to be deprived by a technicality of $1.50 a day, so they are not in very good temper this Fall, and are "saying things" about the school powers that be. To say that "they are mad" is a mild expression, and peculiarities in the management of the schools which they covered with a veil of charity in the beginning of the Summer they now discuss openly. They had hard times in many ways, those teachers.

"Never was anything as large as the Summer school system as badly managed in some ways," says one of the teachers. "The way in which the supplies were given out was ridiculous. How anything could be so badly done I cannot see. Take the cooking classes, for an example. There were certain things that were absolutely necessary for them to have in order to do the work, and they could not get them. In several schools there were no dishpans, while another, when school opened, had fourteen. At still another school the teacher had no bread pans, no biscuit pans, no fry pans; and those things are all essentials. There was no way for her to get them from the school authorities, and she simply brought them from her own home, with any number of other things, enough so that when she had them all together ready to send back when school closed they made a good-sized express package, for which, of course, she had to pay. At another school where they had a delightfully big bathtub for the trained nurse to use in giving the children instructions in bathing the baby, they had for heating water for this five-foot tub one very small tea kettle."

***

Johnny—Mamma, should we pray for other people?

Mother—Certainly, Johnny.

Johnny—Well, then, can't you say my prayers for me after this?

***

Philosophy may not be a feminine gift, but there is one tiny maiden who is never content unless she knows the "'cause why" of things. She endeavors as a rule to solve the small problems which come within her range of vision herself, and does not ask until she has given up all hope of answering the question herself. Great-Uncle Robert who was at the small maiden's house the other day, is a great favorite, with a shining bald head, a long beard, and a pleasant smile. He had been lying on the couch for some time, and the small girl had been sitting near in a deep meditation. Finally she drew a deep sigh, as of great disappointment, and drew near the couch, evidently prepared to ask a question.

"Well, what is it, little one?" asked Uncle Robert.

"Uncle Robert," said the little girl, "how did it happen that all your hair slipped off your head down on to your chin?"

***

She—He says he loves me, yet he has only known me two days.

Her Friend—Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear.

***

"Why is it," queried the girl who is trying to solve the problem of how to dress well to the girl who thinks she knows, "that you wear all your prettiest pins and brooches at the back of your dress collars and the more ordinary ones in front? I do exactly the opposite."

"I don't mind so much—that is, within reason—about what people think who see me face to face," said the girl who dresses well, "but the people who criticise me behind my back do it more deliberately. Whatever my appearance may be, as I see myself face to face in the glass, I am resolved that no one shall say that my mirror has not two sides. One can protect one's face with a smile or a gesture, but the critic at the back has one entirely at his mercy."

***

Cholly—Aw, Miss Clawa, a thought just struck me.

Clara—You poor boy! Sit perfectly still and I'll rub some arnica on the spot.

***

AN INTEGRAL.

"Say, Bill, dare goes teacher. She ain't no fraxunal part, hey?"

***

Young widows find it necessary to be very careful. There is a certain young wife who was a widow before her recent marriage, whose little daughter almost made a scandal in the church. The young widow was very sweet and charming and her small daughter of five inherited her attractiveness. The latter had won the heart of a young man who attended the church to which the young mother and her daughter went regularly. He had known the family before the death of the father, who was much older than the young wife, and had fallen a victim to the wiles of the little daughter, who appreciated the fact that she had this handsome young man in her chains. Never was damsel more firm in insisting upon her rights to have her cavalier always at her disposal. When she attended church she preferred to sit always with the young man. It was the only time at which she had ever been known to keep quiet, and it had become a custom with her. It was all right at first, but when her mamma had become a widow, it suddenly occurred to the members of the congregation, who sometimes allowed their thoughts to take a vacation at intervals during the service, that it was very improper for this bewitching young widow to allow her little daughter to be so much with an eligible bachelor. Bold-faced thing, how could she do it? She did not continue it long, for a kind friend gave her the benefit of the congregation's mid-service thoughts and she took the small girl with her into a back seat, where that young lady disconsolately kicked her heels against the woodwork Sunday after Sunday until she was removed. Whether it was because of the little girl's predilection or not, the true inwardness will never be known, but certainly the eligible young man married the fascinating young widow, and the congregation declared that the small girl had done the courting. But remarks were amiable this time, for a box of wedding cake is one of the best-known antidotes for scandal.

AH, FOXY GEORGE!

Caller—Yes, they're nice clocks. But why do you have two? They're both wrong!

Ruth—Oh, they're Jeannette's. George gave them to her. He calls on the one that's fast and leaves on the slow one.

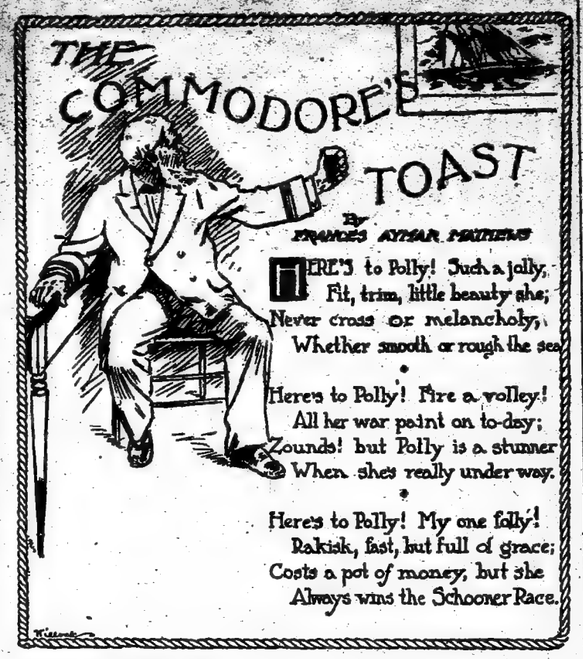

Like Finding Money.

WHEN the car left South Ferry the sign on the dashboard read "One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street." By the time it got to Twenty-third Street it had upset so many wagons and had burned out so many fuses that it was deemed unfit to proceed beyond the barns, and the sign was changed to "Fiftieth Street."

The passengers who had clung to the ill-fated car through all its vicissitudes were unaware of this change of destination, but those who got in above Twenty-third Street knew just how far they could go. The man with the three gold teeth knew. He got in at Twenty-sixth Street. He edged into the front seat and sat down beside the man who was making a display of openwork lavender socks. The two shook hands and began to talk Wall Street news. The proprietor of the hosiery department took pains to make it clear that he knew what was what in the matter of stocks and bonds, and he undeniably had the best of the conversation up to Forty-seventh Street. Then the dentist's victim had his inning.

"By George," said he, "there's Fred Binkley on the platform of the car ahead. I've a notion to switch over there and chin with him a while."

The other hitched up his trousers an inch higher. "You can't do it," said he, "unless you pay another fare."

The owner of the gold teeth smiled serenely. "I'll bet you $5," he said, "that I can change to that car and not pay a cent extra."

"I'll bet $5 you can't," was the reply. "The company has a right to dump you out and make you take another car whenever they feel like it, but no matter how badly you may want to change, you can't do it without that extra taxation."

The man who wanted to see Fred Binkley pushed the question eagerly. "Are you willing to put the thing to a test?" he said.

"I certainly am. If you change from this car to that and ride home without paying another fare I'll give you $5. If you don't—"

"I'll give you $5," was the quick rejoinder.

At that moment the car stopped at the Fiftieth Street barns.

"Car ahead!" shouted the conductor.

Most of the passengers set up a wail of indignation, but he with the gold teeth stopped not to repine.

"Come along here, old chap," said he exultingly. "I'm going to see Fred Binkley."

The man with a predilection for Wall Street speculation and fancy socks held back, but the conductor prodded him up.

"Get a move on you there," he said. "Take the car ahead."

The man with gold teeth was hanging onto the footboard of the front car, waiting for him. "I shall not have to pay," he said.

The loser handed out a bill grimly. "Here it is," he said. "You won, but what I'd like to know is if you started that gag about wanting to see Fred Binkley on purpose to lead me into a trap."

But the gold tooth man refused to satisfy his curiosity on that point.

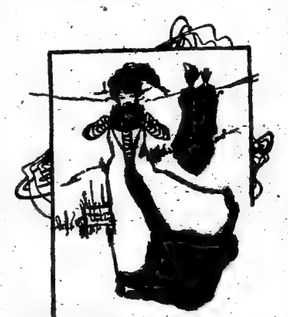

"Don't you think her mannish?"
"Well, no wonder. She's just married her fifth one. It's all in the company one keeps, you know."

The Easiest Solution.

WHILE a long line of taxpayers were awaiting their turn at the Tax Office on Monday, along came a burly Irishman, who constantly inquired, "Where is the end of the line?" From most of the waiting men came the answer, "Behind me, Sir." Finally, upon reaching the head of the stairway leading to the basement, and being told by one of the men that he would have to go down stairs and there find the line, he sat down at the head of the stairway, exclaiming:

"Shure and Oi'm tired. Oi've tried to git down to the end of the loine and can't foind it, so now Oi'll set roight down where Oi am and wait till the end of the loine comes up and foinds me."

So Bad It's Good.

Washington was spending the Winter of 1777 at Valley Forge when his attention was called to the fact that his command was shoeless.

"Things look pretty gloomy," remarked his aide.

"True, but we may Lafayette," replied the father of his country.

The troops hearing this became so cheerful that they at once rushed out to win the battle of Princeton.

Easy If You Know How.

YES, Mark Twain did say that he thanked God he was not the inventor of the German language," said the Pennsylvania Dutchman. "And he also told a story of a Kentuckian who declared he would rather decline two drinks than one German noun. Both put the case in a pretty strong light. But that doesn't make any difference. Mark Twain is no authority along that line at all. German is not a difficult language. I ought to know. The pronunciation is easy. All you've got to do is to pronounce every letter, sound every vowel just right, and get the words properly arranged into sentences. That is as easy as falling off a log."

"No doubt you are right," said the American, "but I would like to hear an instance of the proper arrangement of words into sentences. I would probably understand the matter then."

"Very well," said the Pennsylvania Dutchman, "here is an instance:

"Daughter—Mother! A rat has into the milk fallen.

"Mother—Have you it out taken?

"Daughter—No, but I have the cat in thrown.

"Mother—That is right. The cat will the rat out bring."

"Real Cute—Eh?"

A NAVAL officer writing from the Philippines tells of an interesting visit he made to the town of Jolo, where he was introduced to several of the wives of the Sultan of Sulu, who are domiciled at that place. The Army and Navy Journal has had their names translated into English. Here they are:

"Scent of Lilies."
"Heart's Desire."
"Honey of Life."
"Dancing Sunbeam."
"Blush of Morning."
"Oasis in the Desert."
"Moon Upon the Waters."
"Song of the Nightingales."
"Whisper of the West Winds."
"Rose in Bloom."

The officer intimated that there were others, but did not give their names.

An Orphan?

A WELL-KNOWN Harvard professor has a bright boy, who one day, at the age of four, appeared in his father's study clasping in his hands a forlorn-looking little chicken, which had strayed from a neighboring incubator.

"Willie," said his father, sternly, "take that chicken back to its mother."

"Ain't dot any mudder," answered Willie.

"Well, then, take it back to its father," said the professor, determined to maintain parental authority.

"Ain't dot any fader," said the child; "ain't dot anythin' but an old lamp!"

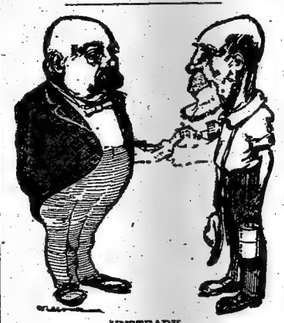

UNSTEADY.

Dinkelslosher—Mike ain't yorking steady now yet, is he?
O'Brien—Schure he is. Three days he worrks nights an' three nights he worrks days.

Dividing the Wedding Fee.

A NEW YORK preacher was conversing with a lawyer member of his church upon the financial rewards of the different professions. The pastor asserted that ministers received less for their work than any other class of professional men. The lawyer disagreed, and remarked that the item of wedding fees alone amounted to quite a sum.

"What do you think is the average fee I receive?" asked the clergyman.

"I should say $20 a low average. I have known persons to give $100, and $50 is quite common."

"Your calculation is too high; we marry many poor people," replied the minister.

"I will give you $10 for half your next fee," said the lawyer.

"I will accept the offer," said the minister, after hesitating a moment.

The next day a rough-looking farmer and a blooming country maid came to the minister to be married. After the ceremony the farmer said:

"We hain't no money, but I have a nice pup here that would make a pet for your children." Then he opened a box and out rolled a white pup. The minister could hardly contain his mirth, thanked the bridegroom, and was soon on his way to the lawyer's office.

"I had no idea," said he, "that I should come to claim your offer so soon, and I should not have accepted it so quickly had I known I was to receive such an unusual fee."

"No backing out, now," said the lawyer. "Here's your $10. Hand over half your fee."

The minister demurred a moment, said he would be careful about making such rash bargains in the future, and then tumbled the pup out on the lawyer's desk.

"Which half will you take?" he asked.

When Van Twinkle Was Unmasked.

AUGUSTUS VAN TWINKLE escorted his little family to the Grand Central Station. Big lumps rose in his throat as he almost tearfully bade his Seraphina farewell and patted Tommy on the head.

"To think of two long months without you, Seraphina; I don't see how I can bear it," he said, using his handkerchief violently. She appreciated his emotion, and though pained at the parting, felt an inward sense of joy and pride at his great love.

As the months dragged by Seraphina received letter after letter telling in excruciating terms of Augustus's loneliness. How he came home every evening after dining and sat for an hour before her picture, and then whiled away the lonely hours until midnight and often until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, reading novels. He gave her a long list of novels that he said he had purchased and read, so that Seraphina wrote and scolded him for his extravagance and also warned him that he would ruin his eyes.

* * * * * * *

Augustus had had his Seraphina again for three days. He had greeted her at the station with a warmth that all but suffocated her. On the evening of the third day, when he entered his flat with the cheery cry of "Wifie," he was confronted by Seraphina drawn to her full height, eying him from his shoes up with a frigid stare.

"Augustus!" (icily.)

"Yes, darling," (quaveringly.)

"You read so much while I was away that you strained your eyes and had to get glasses to read with?" more icily.

"Yes," faintly.

"You burned the gas into the wee, small hours?"

"Yes," in a hoarse whisper.

"Augustus, here is your gas bill for two months—8 cents!"

ON THE FIRST LAP OF THE RACE.

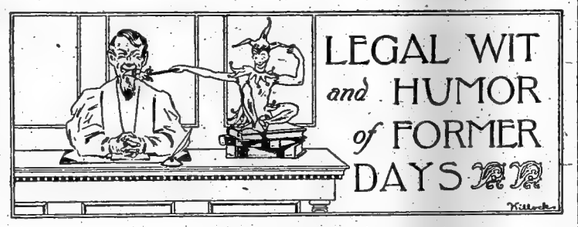

LEGAL WIT and HUMOR of FORMER DAYS

THAT there were some sporting Judges in the old days was illustrated on one occasion when a scamp was brought before an Onondaga Justice of the Peace charged with gambling in the shape of what is known as the "strap game."

The Justice, expressing a wish to decide understandingly, requested the accused to give him an illustration. The man produced a leather strap, gave it a scientific whisk across the bench, and asked:

"You see, Judge, the quarter under this strap?"

"What? Do you mean to say there is a quarter of a dollar there?" inquired the Judge excitedly, and forgetting for the moment his judicial capacity.

"Sartain," was the reply.

"No such thing," said the Justice, confidently.

"I'll go you a dollar on it," said the prisoner.

"Agreed!" exclaimed the Judge.

With the accustomed adroitness the strap was withdrawn, when, lo! there was a twenty-five-cent piece!

The Judge was of course indignant. "There's your dollar," said he, "and you are fined $5 for gambling contrary to the 'statute' in such case made and provided."

***

It often happens that it is convenient and, in fact, policy for a creditor to accept the value of a debt in kind—when cash is not available. So it was in the following instance:

Mr. Grey of Syracuse had a litigious client in an old farmer named Merrick, who was in hot water with a cabinetmaker. A compromise was effected by which Merrick was to take, in full of all demands, the cabinetmaker's note at six months, "payable in cabinet ware."

About half a year afterward Merrick came riding up to Mr. Grey's office, dismounted, and rushing in, exclaimed:

"I say, Squire, am I bound to take coffins?"

"Coffins! What do you mean?" inquired the attorney.

"Why, that fellow has sent up three coffins to my house and a receipt for me to sign in settlement of the debt."

***

Old Jacob Hays was a well-known character in the legal world a few years ago. He had spent most of his life as crier to the New York Sessions. One very warm afternoon he reclined in his chair and fell fast asleep. While the Recorder was addressing the jury Hays began to snore rather loudly, whereupon an officer whispered in his ear:

"Uncle Jacob, some one is snoring and disturbing the court."

Up jumped Hays, and in a loud tone of voice exclaimed:

"Silence! There must be no snoring in court." Then, turning to the Recorder, he remarked: "You can go on now without interruption."

***

It is also related of him that on another occasion, when drowsily lounging in his chair during a serious and monotonous trial, he was awakened by a sudden and terrific peal of thunder and shouted out: "Silence! Silence!"

***

An innocent legal aspirant was being examined by Mr. Brady, who put the following question:

Suppose a man sold a horse, warranted sound and free from vice, and directly after it was taken home it showed itself both vicious and unsound, what form of action would you bring against the seller?"

After a slight hesitation, the student, with some assurance, answered:

"I would sue him for breach of promise."

***

Some Judges are harsher than others in enforcing punctuality, especially in the case of jurymen. The late Judge John Sloss Hobart of the Supreme Court of the State of New York was an example. He had fined a juryman one morning for not being present on the call of the panel at 10 o'clock. A day or two afterward the Judge himself was late, and the aggrieved juryman, who was still in attendance, availed himself of his chance to have his penalty forfeited and especially called attention to the fact that the Judge himself showed no better example, whereupon Judge Hobart retorted seriously:

"I desire the jury, and this juryman in particular, to understand that it is not 10 o'clock until the Judge reaches the bench."

***

Recommendations to mercy seem common, but in 1856 a jury in the City of New York found a prisoner guilty of murder, with a recommendation that he should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law!

***

Judge Daly of the New York Common Pleas was examining an Irishman with a view to the naturalization of a comrade.

"How long have you known Patrick Mahoney?" asked the Judge.

"For better nor fifteen years."

"And was he a man of good moral character?"

"Niver a bether."

"Has he been out of the States during the last five years?"

The witness hesitated and looked askance at his friend—then he slowly admitted:

"Oncet, yer Honor."

"And when?"

"About three years ago an' it was."

"Where did he then go out of the United States?"

"To Bull Run, yer Honor."

***

Another Irishman was seeking naturalization and his friend was being examined by the Judge.

"Is Michael Murphy a respectable man?"

"Indade he is, yer Honor—moighty respictable. He niver had a lawsuit in his life an' beggin' yer pardon."

***

At a term of the Greene County Court, held at Catskill, in the year 1854, when the cholera was prevalent, the presiding Judge received the following from one of the impaneled jury:

"Onerable Judge B——y:

"Sir: Oure lot is caste in A Dismel place seronded By danger ande colery we want our Super. A JUORMAN."

***

A member of the bar at Buffalo, while arguing an appeal at the General Term of the Supreme Court, was greatly irritated by the frequent expression of dissent made by the court to his propositions of law. Pausing abruptly at length, in the midst of his argument, he exclaimed, with marked emphasis:

"It will, perhaps, be excusable in me to remark that this court strongly reminds me of a Demerara team."

"What?" exclaimed the presiding Judge. "What kind of a team may that be?"

"It is said to be composed of two mules and a jackass," was the reply.

***

It is an unfortunate accident to have an unfortunate name, especially when one is unfortunately at the mercy of an irate attorney. For example:

John Anthon had a dispute with a brother lawyer named Porter in court. The latter made an innocent but apparently scathing remark which made Anthon retort: "Oh, for goodness sake, do bottle yourself up, for if there be anything in the world I dislike it is sour Porter."

***

One warm afternoon, in a comparatively empty courtroom, Mr. James R. Lawrence (Gen. Lawrence, as he was called,) was arguing an appeal in Onondaga County before a single Judge concerning the seizure of general goods and articles of furniture. Mr. Lawrence, in the course of his argument on the "general goods" point noticed that the Judge was dozing. He thereupon dropped some books violently on the table, which disturbed the slumber of his Honor, who, rubbing his eyes, dreamily remarked:

"Oh, yes, Mr. Lawrence, that will do. Now please address yourself to the articles of furniture."

"Excuse me, your Honor," replied the attorney. "I have been doing that for the last twenty minutes."

"Oh, yes, of course you have. I beg your pardon—judgment for the appellant," concluded the Judge innocently.

***

In the Mohawk Valley lived a well-to-do Dutch farmer. He was quite a Justice of the Peace. Almost his first business in this line was to issue a summons on behalf of a neighbor in an action of debt against a person who was not one of his constituents. On the parties appearing the Justice looked sternly at the defendant and said:

"Zare, I am zorry we meets for ze first time under such painful zircumstance. Zare, you be zued."

"Why, yes, Sir," the defendant responded, "I believe I am; but I hope to introduce witnesses who will swear—"

"Schtop! Schtop!" cried the Justice. "I vil not have schvearing in dish coort. Vot did he zue you for, if you vas not owe him dis monish? I give shudgmant for de blaintiff."

***

A man was brought up in a New York police court, charged with drunkenness. The evidence proved that he had been drunk for over a week.

"Well, what have you to say for yourself?" asked the Justice.

"Please, yer Honor, me and my old woman never did live easy together."

"That's no excuse for getting drunk."

"You're right, yer Honor, and so it isn't. We used to fight like cat and dog together."

"Drinking only made it worse," was the retort.

"That's true; she discouraged the very life out of me and kept me poor, until last week, when—"

"Well, what did she do last week?"

"She died, yer Honor," replied the prisoner, pathetically.

"And you have been drunk ever since?"

"Yes, yer Honor, I never could bear prosperity."

***

A case was being tried on Long Island about the soundness of a horse, in which a clergyman, not very conversant with such matters, appeared as a witness. He was a little confused in giving his evidence, and a blustering lawyer, who examined him, at last said:

"Pray, Sir, do you know the difference between a horse and a cow?"

"I may not know the difference between a horse and a cow, or a bully and a bull," replied the clergyman; "only that a bull, I am told, has horns, and a bully, (bowing with mock respect to the lawyer,) luckily for me, has none."

***

A young boy was called as a witness in a case of assault, in the Superior Court in Lawrence, Mass. The District Attorney, having some doubts whether the lad knew the nature of an oath, asked:

"Little boy, do you know what it is to testify?"

"I suppose it is to tell the truth."

"Yes, but what would be the consequence if you told a lie?"

"Sent to jail, I suppose."

"But would not God punish you?"

"No, I guess not; dad's an atheist."

***

An unsatisfactory witness was a Scotch Highlander.

"How long is this canal?" asked the lawyer.

"It will be about twanty miles," readily answered the witness.

"Twenty miles! Surely it cannot be so much."

"Maybe not; it will be twelve, then."

"It does not really seem more than four."

"Indeed! I'm thinking you're right."

"Really, you seem to know nothing about the matter."

"Troth, I canna' say I do."

***

On a trial at Auburn, the counsel for the people, after severely cross-examining a witness, suddenly put on a look of severity and asked:

"Now, witness, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?"

"A different story to what I have told, Sir?"

"Yes, Sir, that is what I mean."

"Well—y-e-s—several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."

"Now, Sir, upon your oath, I wish to know whose those persons are."

"Wall, I guess you've tried 'bout as hard as any of 'em."

***

A butcher hastened to consult a neighboring lawyer, whose offices were down town, and to seek his advice concerning damage done to his window by a boy that morning.

"Can I make the boy or his father pay?" inquired the client.

"You can, certainly," evasively replied the lawyer. "What is the value of the damage?"

"Two dollars," replied the butcher, triumphantly.

"Good! I will write a demand note—what's the name?"

"It was your boy," was the reply.

"Oh! Very well," remarked the lawyer, sitting back in his chair, "you can consider that matter settled. My charge for the advice is $2."

IN SEASON.
—From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Promotion of WILLIAM GRAVES

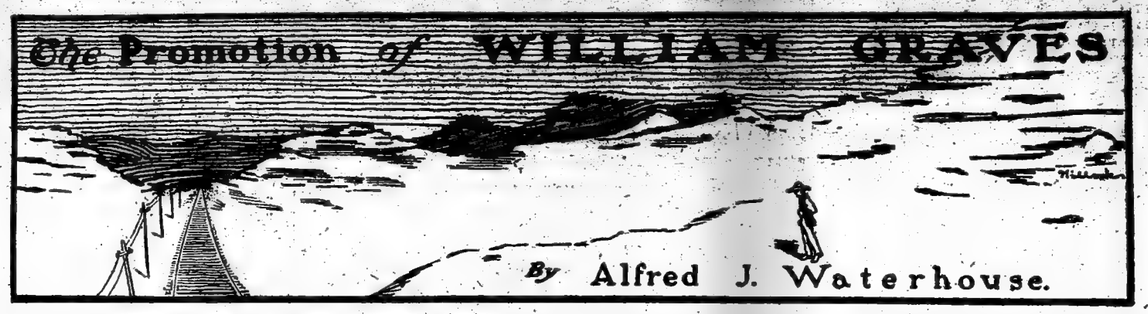

By Alfred J. Waterhouse.

IN the remote distance stretched a line of rugged mountains, their bleak cañons and gorges made beautiful by the blue haze that rested upon them. Nearer, on either hand, the great California desert, its yellow sands and alkali flats giving back the intense heat of the Summer day in radiant pulsations. No animals, no birds, no life anywhere, save for the little gray lizards that bask in the sun and lazily blink their beadlike eyes in such dreamy reflection as a lizard knows.

Across this valley of desolation the double iron line of the railroad stretches southward and eastward, and ill-betide the man who journeys there on a Summer day. Through the closed doors and windows the almost imponderable alkali dust penetrates and stifles him, and the passengers gasp in the heat that cannot be excluded.

Stand at the little station, with its huge water tank, its tiny agent's shanty, and two or three scrubby trees breaking the deadly monotony of the desert, and look northward along the track. At first you shall see nothing except that double line bisecting its kingdom of loneliness, but as you continue to gaze, a tiny, toiling speck will gradually reveal itself to you; a speck that sometimes pauses as if it might toil no further, and then again advances very slowly toward the point where you stand.

That toiling speck is a man, and the man once was known as William Graves. It has been years since he has responded to that name, and if you were to call him by it now it is doubtful if he would for a moment recognize that he was addressed, but such was the name that was recorded in the register of the little church where he was christened long before he met the world and was crushed by it.

The man, dust-stained and perspiring, with the blood running like fire in his veins, toiled slowly onward until he came to a place where the track crossed a small gully that had been worn by the infrequent rains of Winter. There he paused and looked, first toward the station, now scarcely a mile away, and next at the gully. At last he shook his head and muttered to himself:

"If I go in now I prob'ly won't get anythin' to eat, an' the agent 'll be sure to spot me if I try to get out to-night. Better wait till evenin'. There's some shade in the gully, anyhow."

In the shade on the side of the ravine nearest to the westering sun the man took a drink of hot water from the battered canteen he carried at his side, and then laid himself at length on the ground, the tattered coat he had carried on his arm serving for a pillow. For a long time he lay there as immovable as if he had been carved of stone. So motionless was he that the lizard, frightened by his coming, had scurried across the gully, gradually drew nearer to investigate the strange intruder. Scared by his own temerity, the little reptile occasionally whisked away again, but as the invader still lay immovable, he drew nearer and nearer after each retreat, until he reached a point where he could investigate the poorly shod foot extended toward him. He was thus satisfying his reptilian curiosity when the man for the first time spoke.

"Nothin' to be 'fraid of in me," he said; "we're partners in misery, I judge, but if you'll give me a pointer on how you get a square meal out here on the desert I'll be 'bliged to you."

A childish shout followed close on the remark, and at the unexpected sound the lizard skurried away to a distance he considered safe, while the man started to a sitting posture.

"See him run!" said the voice.

On the sand, at two or three rods distance, stood a boy, a trimly built and daintily clad little fellow, at whom the man gazed in amazement before he found voice to say:

"Well!"

"Well!" There was no suggestion of fear in the response.

"Don't you think you're a long way from home?"

"Yes. I'm discoverin', like Robinson Crusoe."

A recollection of the tale of childhood beat through the world-confused brain of the man, and he continued the childish conceit:

"And you've found Friday, haven't you?"

"Are you Friday?"

"I guess you might as well call me so."

"All right, an' I'm Robinson Crusoe. Only, that isn't my real name; my real name's Arthur Henry Fulman, an' I'm riding in the car with my pa."

"Who is your pa, Robinson Crusoe?"

"He's the Gen'ral Man'ger, an' we had to stop here till to-night. Come on, now, let's go an' find the goats."

"You forget about my condition, Robinson."

"What's the matter with it?"

"Well, of course you remember that when I got away from the savages I had no food, an' so I've been starvin' for pretty near two days."

"That's so. I'm sorry that I forgot about it, Friday. I guess I'll have to get you some food before we find the goats."

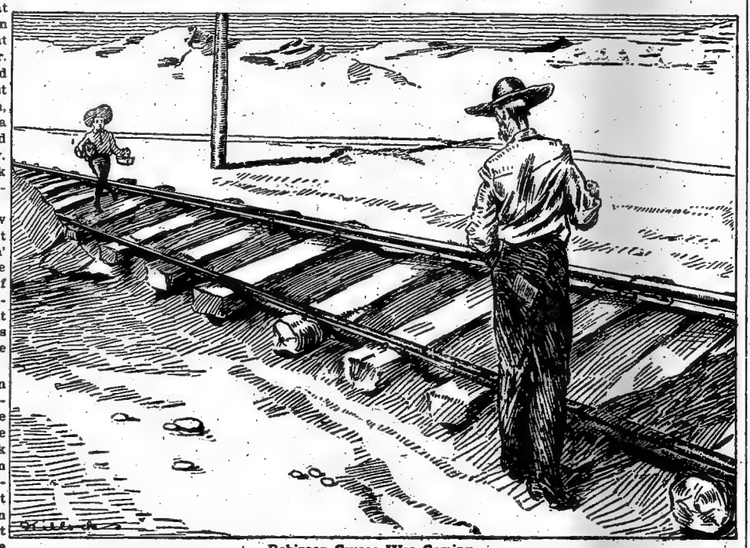

Robinson Crusoe Was Coming.

"How will you get it?"

"Easy 'nough. I'll go to the cook in the car and tell him I want something to eat, and he'll give it to me. He always does."

"But you'll tell him you want it for Friday?"

"Of course."

"That's it! I knew you'd make that mistake. Can't you see yourself what trouble it would make?"

"N-n-no."

"Well, it would. You'd say, 'I want some food for Friday,' and the cook would say, 'For who?' and you'd say, 'For Friday,' and he'd say,

"'What, that old savage?' You see, he doesn't know that you are going to have me for a good servant, and like as not he wouldn't believe it."

"What had I better do 'bout it?"

"Well, I think you'd better not say a word to let him, or anybody, know that you've found Friday. What do you think?"

"All right."

"You won't let them suspect that I am here and going for the goats with you?"

"No."

"All right. How soon will you be back?"

"Pretty soon."

"Well, I'll be waiting for you, an' I guess the goats won't be much scattered by that time."

After Robinson Crusoe had gone, Friday again lay down, and before long the lizard timidly renewed his investigations. The man lazily watched the little creature for a time before he again spoke:

"It may not work, partner; but if it does I'll see that you have a square meal for once. This desert air must get kind o' unsatisfying to you as a reg'lar diet sometimes."

At the sound of a human voice the lizard again slid away, and the man arose to look down the track. Robinson Crusoe was coming, and that he had been successful in his mission was indicated by the fact that he was alone, while a parcel was tightly clutched in one of his chubby little hands.

"Now then, Friday," he announced immediately upon his arrival, "you eat this and you'll feel better. Then we must hurry after the goats, for the cook said that he would ring the bell for me to come home before very long."

It is much to be regretted that Friday, who at first ate so ravenously as to astonish Robinson Crusoe, finally so delayed the eating of his supper, as well as the spreading of a repast for the lizard, that the bell rang for the return of Robinson Crusoe before the search for the goats had begun. This was a fact that greatly disturbed Mr. Crusoe, but he regained a certain amount of composure when Friday, who did not seem to be greatly grieved, assured him that he probably would be there if ever Crusoe should return.

When No. 6, with the General Manager's private car attached, pulled out of the little station that night it bore an unsolicited and unticketed passenger in the person of Mr. William Graves, more recently known as Friday. It had been a trying task to hide behind the tank and reach the brakebeam of the private car unseen, but Friday was a past master in strategy along that line, and, after various narrow escapes, he had succeeded.

As the train sped eastward a ceaseless storm of cinders beat upon him and the dust blinded his eyes, but he pulled his frowsy hat as low as possible, and consoled himself with the reflection that each hour was taking him further from the country of absolute desolation. In his comfortable bed in the car above him slept Robinson Crusoe and dreamed, perhaps, of Friday and captured goats, and as the worn wayfarer beneath him pictured the little fellow there a tender smile tried to make itself visible through the grime that hid his countenance.

On flew the train. Brady's had been passed, and Shirrell's; then came a stop which the man on the brakebeam could not understand. There was no station here; this he knew, and, even if he had not known, the glance he stole from his hidden point of observation would have convinced him. He had protruded his head as far as he dared in order to obtain a better view, when a succession of shots and the sound of hurried footsteps caused him hastily to withdraw it.

"Some of the boys after the stuff on board," he muttered to himself. "Well, let 'em get it. They won't have any 'casion to bother me."

With this pleasant reflection Friday settled back to the enjoyment of the gratification he found in temporary relief from the flying cinders. He was thus pleasing himself, and at the same time trying to imagine just what stage the outside proceedings had attained, when two shadowy forms paused by his retreat and the low murmur of conversation came to his ears.

"I tell you there is the biggest kind of money in it."

"The old man will be wild. He thinks his is the only kid that ever lived."

"So much the better. We won't get a cent less than fifty thousand ransom."

"He'll have every officer in the State out after us."

"What good will it do him? Give us a two hours' start, and we are certain of more than that, and the best posse that ever chased a man can't get us."

"How'll we do it?"

"Easy. You an' Bill take the front door of the car, and Jack an' me will take the rear. If he tries to do any shooting, drop him."

As the footsteps retreated and the voices died away, the man on the brakebeam started as if to emerge from his retreat, at the same time muttering to himself, "Well, I don't know." Then he took a second thought, and settled back again.

It was a critical time in the life of William Graves, foot tourist and man Friday, as he lay there and thought. Neither the precept nor practice of his later years of living had tended in the direction of heroism, yet he lay there and contemplated the doing of a heroic deed. Not that he considered the deed in that light; probably his entire thought was best expressed in his own muttered words: "The little chap was good to me; he fed me when I was hungry." But heroism needs not to be labeled such in order to make it so.

As he lay on the brakebeam and thought, a dozen little things made it evident to the man that matters on the outside of the car were rapidly progressing to a dénouement. Two men passed to the rear of the car, and he heard footsteps on its front platform. If anything was to be done, it must be done quickly.

William Graves hesitated just a moment longer. Then, very quietly, he emerged from his retreat. In the darkness on the outside of the car he hesitated again, but only for a moment.

"I'll take a chance," he muttered to himself; "he was good to me."

A second later the two men on the front platform of the car were surprised as a shadowy form swung itself from the ground to their side.

"Is that you, Tom?" whispered one. "Where did you leave the brakeman?"

The answer was a staggering blow that knocked him to the ground, where he

lay, stunned by the force of the fall. In another moment the two men that remained upon the platform were engaged in a desperate struggle. Back and forth they swayed for a minute; then there was the crack of a revolver, and William Graves fell. He had just time to fancy that the shot was echoed by another, and then the dim cars seemed chasing each other in a fantastic race, and he knew no more.

The General Manager had taken a hand in the struggle; that was the meaning of the echo he fancied he heard before the world and he parted company for a time. The General Manager's shot did execution, too, and, with two of the outlaws disabled and the passengers aware that resistance had become possible, it took but brief time to put the rest of the gang to rout.

When William Graves came back to the land of the living from the unseen country where he had journeyed for a little while, his eyes opened upon such a scene of luxury as caused him to close them again with the notion that he must be dreaming. Then, as he slowly opened them again, he became aware that a very small voice was addressing him:

"How are you now, Friday?"

"Pretty well, Robinson."

"Does your shoulder hurt much now?"

For the first time the man who had passed from the brakebeam of a private car to a place on its softest bed noticed that something did appear to be wrong with his right side.

"It does seem to hurt a little," he said.

"That's where the robber winged you, but my pa fixed him. Going to go after goats with me when you get well, Friday?"

"I guess I will, Robinson."

That was all the two talked then, for a tall man appeared and said to William Graves:

"You would better go to sleep now. There will be time for talk hereafter."

So William Graves, with no room in his mind for anything except wonder that he, the man of the brakebeam, should be placed amid such surroundings, went to sleep.

It was quite a week later, and Robinson and Friday had had many a talk in the meantime, when the tall man sat down by the bed in his house where the wounded man still passed much of his time, and said to him:

"Tell me something about yourself, if you please; not at present, about that night, for I saw you when you attacked the two men, but about yourself."

By this time William Graves knew that the tall man was the General Manager, and, notwithstanding the kind treatment he had received, he stood somewhat in awe of him. So he merely turned uneasily on his bed and said:

"There isn't much to tell."

"What is your business?"

"Brakebeam tourist."

The tall man smiled. "So I judged," he said. "Did you never have any other business?"

"Used to railroad it."

"What happened?"

"Went on a strike; never got back."

"What made you attack those two desperate men the other night?"

"Heard them say they were going to steal Robinson. He had been good to me."

The thought of Robinson was a very dear thought to the tall man, and so, as he turned away, it need not be considered strange that there was a peculiar and very unusual dimness in his eyes. But all that he said was:

"Well, hereafter you will have all the chance of which you prove yourself worthy."

William Graves had that chance, and he proved himself worthy. Through the various grades of the service, and with the General Manager's kindly eye always upon him, he worked his way upward. To-day he is in charge of a division. Sometimes there strides into his office a tall young man who says, "How are you, Friday?" and he responds, "Hello, Robinson!" for the two are as good friends as ever, although they have long since given up the idea of finding goats on the California desert.

And so it was that William Graves was promoted from a brakebeam.

A Kindergarten Experiment.

A KINDERGARTNER in New York City relates the following story of her experience with a class under her care in the lower part of the city.

It was the day before Washington's Birthday, and she was endeavoring to illustrate the story of the hatchet and the tree.

One little fellow was chosen to represent George's father, another George, and a third the tree. George was instructed to chop down the tree, which he did with alacrity, striking the poor tree in the rear of the knee joint, making that specimen drop to the floor with a thump. He was instructed that less violence would have served his purpose just as well.

"Who chopped down that tree?" queried the "father."

"I didn't," answered the culprit, whom no persuasion or explanation could induce to confess.

Finally another scholar was chosen, who when asked about the tree he had just chopped down said: "It wasn't me."

The idea was explained all over again, with no more success.

A third scholar was then chosen to represent George, who when the question was put to him answered: "I didn't. Ter get pinched if yer chop down cherry trees."

The teacher, perceiving it was impossible to find a scholar willing to emulate the "Father of His Country," now gave up the task in despair.

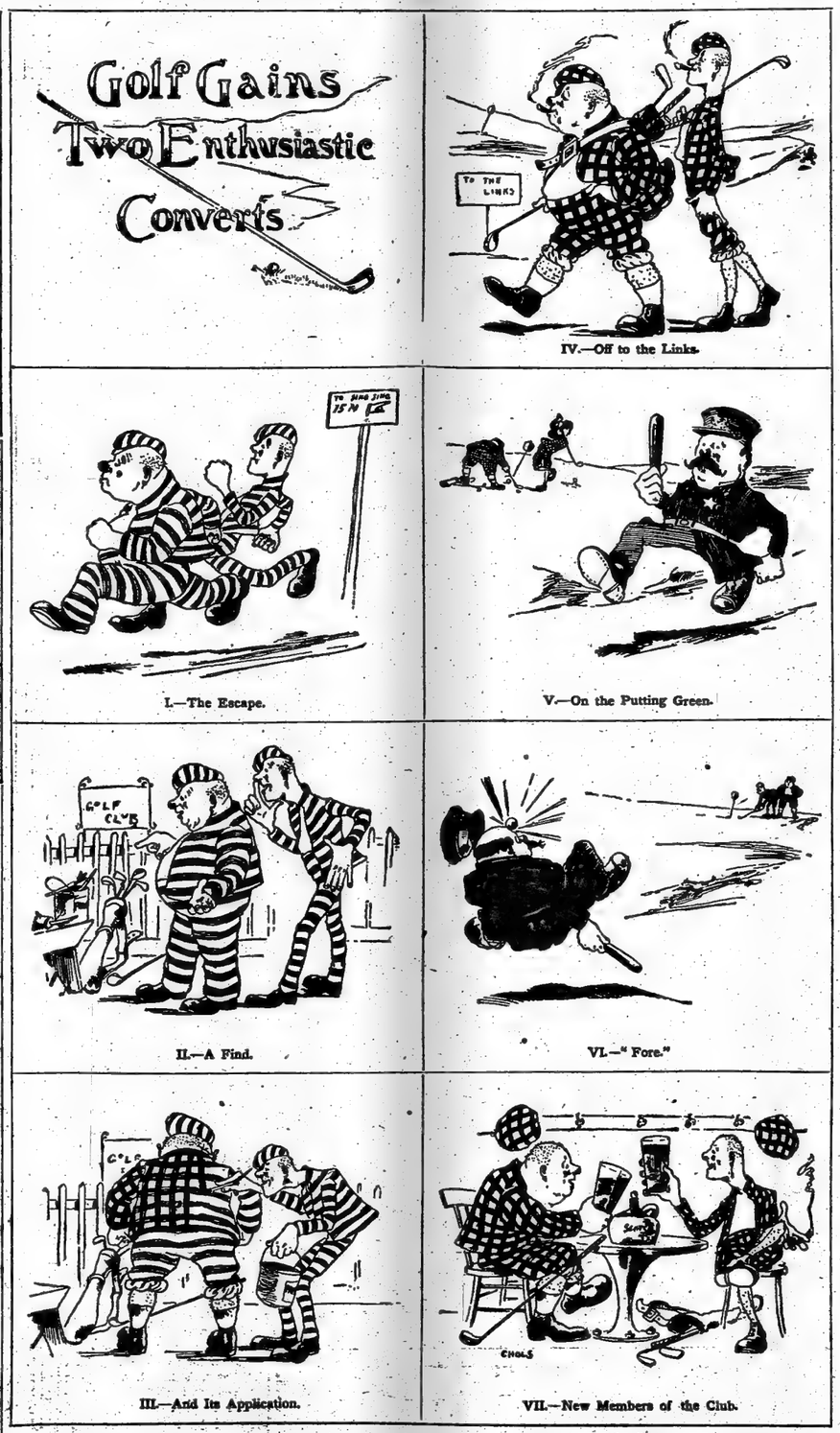

I.—The Escape.

II.—A Find.

III.—And Its Application.

IV.—Off to the Links.

V.—On the Putting Green.

VI.—"Fore."

VII.—New Members of the Club.

Too Lonesome for Johnnie.

JOHNNIE had been caught putting his little fingers in the jam, and in order to extricate himself from the dilemma had told a neat lie.

"I feel very much ashamed of you, Johnnie," said his mother, sadly. "I fear a little boy who tells lies will never go to heaven."

"Did you ever tell a lie?" asked audacious Johnnie, sucking the remainder of the jam from his fingers.

"Well—I hope—I fear—" began his mother.

"Did pa ever tell a lie?" Johnnie went on, mercilessly.

"Your father is a good man," came the diplomatic rejoinder.

"Then, ma," said Johnnie, impressively, "I don't want to go to heaven. It would be awfully lonesome with just God and me and Jesus."—Washington.

Her Complaint.

JANE was a patient in one of the large public hospitals. She boasted a cough which was more than suspected to be a "fake" cough rather than bronchial or pulmonary.

The kindly young physician in charge of the ward allowed her some harmless remedies. One day he said to her:

"Ah! Jane, I fear you are a bad case of hypochondria."

"Is that it, docther?" said Jane, much impressed.

The next morning there she was again, asking for her little dose.

"I'm very bad with it the day, docther."

"With what?" asked the doctor.

"Wid what ye were nasain' for me yestiddy," she replied. "It gave me no peace at all last night."

A Plausible Theory.

Hewitt—I didn't answer my query about it until it was too late.

Jewett—You must have had a reason.

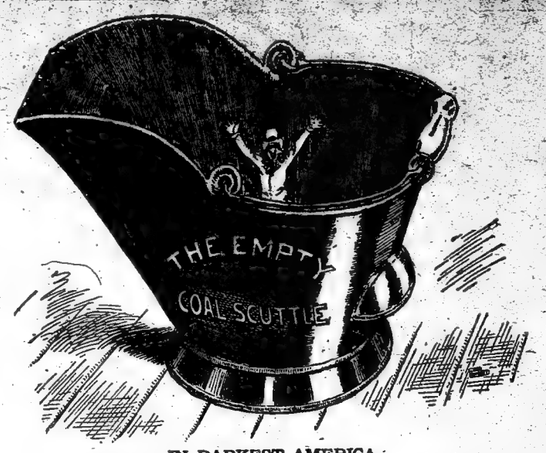

IN DARKEST AMERICA.

A Muslin Principle.

THE principle involved in the housemaid's cap is an interesting one.

The ambitious spirit cherished in the bosom of the housemaid is as truly American as anything bred in a land where Liberty flaunts her torch at its gates, and where one man is accounted as good as another. As the cap and apron constitute the livery which classifies the housemaid, the principle involved is a clear and an interesting one.

Two artists recently became involved in this principle which threatens to destroy our domestic system. It happened in this way. They keep house in studio fashion, and one evening recently they invited guests to dinner, and in order to contribute to the occasion the nature of a real function, they produced a cap—a mere scrap, a patch of muslin with a ruffle around it—and requested their little Blousabella to wear it. She refused. When you have a dinner ready to serve and a housemaid ready to strike, the striker comes out ahead. But the following day they gave her a choice between the cap and leaving. She left. This is devotion to principle. The same line of heroism made of Joan of Arc a martyr. And now those artists are telling their friends about it, and all their friends have come to the front with stories about housemaids and caps. Even artists cherish the servant problem, and manifest an inartistic desire to banish art and join the noble army of martyrs who live in Vanity Fair and wrestle with the female servant when the occasion permits.

"No maid is ever employed in my house unless she wears a cap," said a Napoleonic housekeeper at one of these studio discussions.

"Well," ventured a meek woman, regretfully, "my maid said that a cap produces baldness, and so I submitted, and we compromised, and she is to wear it only when we have company."

"Housemaids demand more wages when they wear a cap and apron," said a mild-voiced woman from Brooklyn. "I always find that certain excellencies go with a cap and apron. The latter constitute the badge of a hundred virtues not possessed by maids with rebellious spirits and an aggressive personality."

"That's the point exactly," said the Napoleonic housekeeper, with her lips pressed so firmly together that a cold chisel couldn't pry them apart.

So it seems an absolute fact that housemaids do object to caps, for the reason that they are not willing to advertise themselves as housemaids. They have an idea that the visitor at the front door may mistake them for the mistress.

The Lordly Floorwalker.

HAVE you ever noticed the difference in those lordly creatures the floorwalkers," asked the girl in the broad-brimmed hat. "Some of them are extremely nice and obliging, but the others—

"The other day I happened to be in a big department store when a sudden electrical storm came up. A lady and her little daughter, dressed in pretty Summer clothes, came hurrying to the door, and, seeing the deluge outside, stepped back dismayed.

"'I wonder if it has been raining long?' said the mother. 'Ask that floorwalker, dear, and then we will be able to tell how much longer the storm will last.'

"The girl, a dear little ladylike thing, moved over to where the floor-walker stood. 'Please, would you tell me about how long it has been raining, Sir,' she said. The magnificent-looking fellow, almost six feet four, favored the little mite with a prolonged stare, thereby reducing her to the verge of tears, and walked off without deigning to reply.

"'My goodness,' said a jolly-faced girl who had seen it all, 'He must be an exiled Duke at the very least.'

"The tables were turned. He of the good (?) manners reddened to the color known as 'turkey red' and several of the clerks turned away to hide a smile."

Advanced Royalty

"We are more advanced than our civilized brethren," boasts the King of the Umgalollo Islands. "When our coronation was postponed because of appendicitis we sent an understudy for the surgeons to operate upon instead of to attend the coronation rehearsals."

Roosevelt—Boys, go 'long now and bring in that coal—the fire's 'most out—I'll settle your trouble later. —Syracuse Evening Herald.

Point of View.

Matilda—Isn't it too bad that flowers fade?

Love-lorn but Poor Youth—Yes, but it's a good thing for the florists.

THE COAL TRUST (prayerfully)—Oh, Lord, if You'll Call Off That Other Bear I'll Let This One Go!—*The Denver Post.*

Childish Innocence.

MR. AND MRS. BEALL were seated one morning at the breakfast table with their five-year-old daughter, all enjoying their matinal repast. Picking up a letter from off the table Mr. Beall opened it and, having perused it, remarked to his wife:

"It's from Tom Smith, dear. He is wheeling past to-day on his way to Yonkers. He promises to call and have luncheon with us."

"Really, how nice," quoth Mrs. Beall. "But," she seriously added, "what a pity he drinks so!"

"Drinks! Nonsense, dear."

"Yes, they say he drinks like a fish."

At noon little Gladys was playing at the gate when Tom Smith arrived. She rushed up to the guest, and confidentially whispered:

"Oh, Mr. Mith, do let me thee you dink—will you?"

"Drink, my child? Why?" exclaimed the stranger in astonishment.

"Because mamma says you dink like a fish."

Fashion Item.

Though knowledge of feminine fashions and fads
Is more, I confess, than I've got,
A beau, I believe, is in permanent style
If tied in a nuptial knot.

His Florida Trip.

Boggs—Jones is going to Florida for the Winter.

Noggs—What for?

Boggs—Because he laid in eighty tons of coal last May.

Noggs—Then why doesn't he stay at home?

Boggs—Because he has just made the price of his Southern trip out of the diamond dealer across the way by selling him that coal for $25 a ton.

Cause and Effect.

First Goat—I have a most fearful attack of acute indigestion.

Second Goat—How did you get it?

First Goat—I just devoured one of those infernal health food posters.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

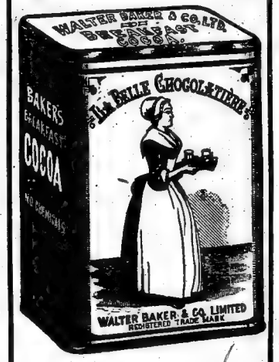

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IF IN HASTE TAKE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 11, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Oct. 11. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 11, 3,877,085.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 11, '02.
130	60½	70	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	63	63¼	— 1⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	64⅞	64⅞	62	63	88⅜	97,580
...	...	13½	Sep. 26.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	11¼	11½	— ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	11⅜	12½	10⅝	11½	...	11,710
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	39½	Oct. 7.	39½	40	— 1⅜	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	41⅜	41⅜	39½	40	...	2,200
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	1	Oct. 3.	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1¼	1¼	1	1⅜	3	1,500
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	5	Sep. 24.	5	7	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,264,900	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	12¼	300
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	34	34½	— 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	36⅜	37	34	34	25½	18,760
89½	67	93½	Oct. 3.	85½	Jan. 14.	90	91	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	92½	90	90	81	850
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	48	49½	— 2¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	51	51	48¼	48½	30⅞	4,110
91½	85	99½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	95	98	— 1⅜	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,500	June 2, '02.	3	SA	96	96	95	95	...	610
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	38	40	— ½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,843,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	39¼	39½	35¼	35½	35½	300
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	240	260	...	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	4	SA	240	240	240	240	188½	25
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	53½	54	— 3½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	56¼	56¼	53½	54	...	3,875
41⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	9¾	10	— 1¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11⅜	11⅜	9⅝	9⅞	27¾	4,462
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 2.	32	July 10.	35	36	— 2	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	36	37	35½	36½	62	2,460
30½	5⅛	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	20½	21	— 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	22¾	22¼	20½	20¾	...	1,650
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	47	50	— 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1½	..	49	49	48½	48½	45¼	350
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29	Oct. 7.	29½	30	— 1⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	30⅜	30⅝	29	29½	26	14,300
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93	93½	— 1⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	93	93½	85½	2,910
8	4½	7½	May 28.	5	Jan. 20.	...	...	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	6¾	200
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	...	...	— ⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	25¼	200
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	44½	45½	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	45½	44	44	43¼	10,400
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	94½	Oct. 7.	94¼	95	— 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	95¼	95¼	94¼	94¼	98	1,920
30⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	132	137	— 3	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	132	132	132	132	...	100
90	73	101	Oct. 2.	85	Jan. 13.	98	100¼	+ ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	100	100¼	100	100¼	85¼	300
153	103½	135½	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	119	119½	— 4	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123¼	124	118	120	118	74,500
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	119	120	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	120½	119	119	116	700
100	95	95	Oct. 8.	84	Mar. 10.	92	94	+ 1	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep., '02.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	...	100
167¾	107½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	...	...	— 3½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	22,903,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	164½	164½	163	163½	150½	450
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	141	145	+ ¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	...	100
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	14	14½	— ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	...	300
82¾	70	80¼	Sep. 22.	73	Apr. 23.	75	77½	— 4	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	76¾	77	76	76	73¼	400
217	112	145	Feb. 1.	95	Oct. 10.	95	98	— 7	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	102	102	95	98	146	4,820
34	20	48¾	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	39	41	— 1½	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	...	200
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	69½	71	— 1¾	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	70	70	...	400
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	85½	85¾	— 3¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	88¾	89	85⅜	85⅜	78⅜	284,010
108	70	100⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	99	99½	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100½	101	99	99	97	35,835
114½	81¾	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	103¼	103¾	— 2½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	81,829,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	106¼	106⅞	103⅛	103¼	100½	83,985
97	83⅜	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	93½	95	— 2	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	95	95	94	94	93¾	1,310
...	...	3½	Oct. 1.	1½	Oct. 7.	1½	1⅝	— 1⅛	Baltimore & Ohio rights	...	.....	.....	..	..	2¼	2¼	1¼	1¼	...	33,845
88⅞	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	60⅛	Feb. 14.	61½	62	— 2⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	64½	64½	61⅞	61⅞	60¼	44,610
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	224	230	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	225	230	220¼	230	210	1,850
14⅞	8¾	14⅞	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11	12	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11	11	11	11	100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	49	52	— 1	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	50¼	50¼	50	50	...	500
89	54½	97	May 22.	83	Oct. 7.	80	83	— 4½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	83½	84	83	83½	83½	500
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¾	Jan. 28.	132½	132¾	— 3⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	66,141,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	136	136¾	131¼	132¾	110¼	115,100
...	...	144⅝	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	131½	132½	— 5⅝	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 3d in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	134	134	132	132¼	...	700
196⅝	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	170	Oct. 8.	170	172	— 8	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	175	175	170	172	164¼	840
52⅜	29	57½	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	48¼	49	— 2¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	50⅜	51¼	48¼	48¼	45⅜	27,000
50½	27	45⅜	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	34	35	— 2¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	36⅜	36⅞	34	34½	37⅞	16,425
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	71¼	Oct. 11.	71	72	— 2½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	73½	73¾	71½	71½	77½	1,630
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅝	Jan. 23.	23,406	29¼	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	23,406,000	.....	..	..	30	30⅜	28½	28½	22⅜	27,900
90¼	75	90¼	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	84	87	...	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	87	87	87	87	85¼	100
56	41	51¾	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	45	47	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,480,100	.....	..	..	46	47⅜	44¾	46	44	1,600
94¾	90	95¼	June 10.	90½	May 5.	91	92	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,327,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	...	10
124	124	198¾	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	183	183	— 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	193½	194	182¼	183½	164½	111,540
200	173	200¾	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	191½	194	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	193½	196¼	192	192	183¾	2,000
215	168⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204¾	Jan. 14.	229½	231	— 6½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2	SA	230½	231½	227⅝	230	196⅞	4,720
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Oct. 1, '02.	2	Q	260	262	255	262	219	1,800
175¼	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	194	195	— 7½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	67,921,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	195	196¼	194	195	142½	2,000
146¾	125	170½	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	138	163	— 1⅞	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	21,463,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	163	163	163	163	135	200
31	10¼	24⅛	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	20	20¼	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21¾	20	20	21	3,900
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30¼	Feb. 20.	37½	38	— 1⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39¾	37½	38	39	4,950
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	17	17¼	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅛	18⅛	17	17	...	2,300
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	50	56	— 6	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,700,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	50	50	50	50	...	200
101	72½	105⅜	Aug. 8.	93¼	Jan. 14.	100	100	— ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	102	102	100	100¼	97½	1,600
136½	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	73⅝	Aug. 22.	83⅝	83¾	— ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,531,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	84	85½	80⅜	83⅞	92⅜	89,400
142½	116	140	Mar. 26.	132	Mar. 25.	130	135	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 20, '02.	4	SA	132	132	132	132	...	200
18	6⅜	35⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	30	30¼	— 1½	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	31	31½	29½	30	13⅞	5,810
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59¼	Jan. 15.	70¾	71	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	72¼	72⅜	71	71	54½	1,413
29⅜	16¼	53½	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	44	45¼	— 2	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	38	48	44¼	45	24½	3,500
25½	12½	24⅜	Oct. 1.	14½	Jan. 17.	21	21½	— 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,916,000	.....	..	..	22¾	22¾	21½	21¼	17½	1,810
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	211¼	Oct. 7.	213¾	214	— 4	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	217	217	211¼	214	217	14,550
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	119	121½	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,340,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	122	122	120	121	114	1,918
...	...	39⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	32	32½	— ½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,541,720	.....	..	..	32⅝	33⅜	31½	32½	...	2,560
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81⅜	July 31.	83	84½	+ 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,097,110	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	82½	84½	82½	84½	...	480
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	167½	Oct. 11.	167	168	— 6	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	172	172¾	167½	167½	166	9,332
259	188¼	237	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	259	260	— 18	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	263½	269	258	259	223¼	4,250
53½	29¼	51⅜	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	43	43½	— 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	43¾	44¾	42	43¼	45¼	4,500
103¼	80	96¾	Aug. 21.	88⅜	May 19.	90	90½	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	91⅜	92	90¼	90¾	92⅜	6,600
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38¼	Jan. 31.	45½	48	— 2½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	47	47	45¼	45½	41⅜	1,200
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	18½	20	— 1	Detroit Southern	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	15	21	15	20	...	3,720
40⅞	36	48¼	Sep. 2.	33	Feb. 24.	38½	38¾	— 1⅞	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	40⅜	38¾	38¾	...	6,644
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	80	84	— 4	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	87	88	84	86½	76	1,015
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	4½	5	— ⅛	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	...	36,614,700	.....	..	..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...	354
...	...	38¼	Aug. 26.	31¾	Aug. 10.	36½	37	+ ⅛	Distilling of America pf. trust ctfs.	...	25,550,300	.....	..	..	36½	36¾	35¼	36¼	...	1,843
12¼	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	17¾	18¾	— 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅜	19	17¼	17¾	12	3,420
22½	13⅜	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	28	29	— 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30	28½	28½	21¼	2,264
45¼	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	37⅜	37⅝	— 1¼	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	38¼	39⅝	37¼	37⅜	41¼	99,845
75	59⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	66	66¼	— ¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1¼	SA	67⅝	68¼	66½	66½	69⅜	7,365
62⅜	39¼	63½	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	50⅜	51½	— 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	53½	54½	51½	51½	56	4,300
68	41	74⅞	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	61	61½	+ ⅛	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	..	61	62⅜	59	61⅛	63	1,985
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	58½	62	+ 1	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	60	63	60	63	27	419
...	...	67½	May 10.	63¼	July 21.	63½	66	— 1½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Sep. 2, '02.	1	Q	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	...	100
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	98½	June 20.	100	103	+ ¼	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,416,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	102	102	102	102	...	100
239⅝	183½	334	Apr. 29.	177½	Oct. 11.	177	180	— 7⅝	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	181¼	182¼	177¼	177½	255	4,900
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	185	188½	— 6½	Great Northern pf.	100	122,880,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	187½	189½	187	188½	193½	1,500
75½	40½	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	89	91	— 6	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1¼	SA	94	94	90	90	53¾	9,300
88½	69¾	97⅛	Aug. 7.	81⅛	Jan. 14.	88	89¾	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 18, '02.	2	SA	91	91	89¾	90	75	900
154¾	124	173¼	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	145	145¼	— 4½	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	149¾	149¾	145	145¼	140¼	29,575
...	...	12⅝	Sep. 20.	9¼	Oct. 6.	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛	Illinois Central rights	...	.....	.....	..	..	10¼	10¾	9½	9⅝	...	29,502
28	18½	22⅝	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	19¾	20	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,300	July 1, '99.	1	..	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	23¼	2,200
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	70½	Oct. 7.	71	71½	— 1⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	72½	72⅝	70½	71	78¼	1,210
109½	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	71½	72	+ 5½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	67½	71½	67	71½	89¼	1,900
11	5¼	24½	Oct. 6.	6¼	Jan. 27.	16½	20	+ 4½	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	24½	24½	24½	24½	6¾	210
51	32½	65	May 17.	35	Sep. 29.	40½	51	...	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	40	40	40	40	...	30
49	24½	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 9.	49¼	...	— ¾	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	51	51	49	50	47	1,100
89	74	95	Oct. 2.	87¾	Jan. 13.	92	95	— 3	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	92	92	92	...	100
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	42½	43¼	— 2½	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	45	45	42	43	40½	2,950
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	77	78	— 2⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	79	79	77⅝	79	78	750
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33⅞	Jan. 25.	39¾	42	— 4	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43	38	39¾	34	1,900
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	78½	Oct. 7.	78⅝	79¼	— 1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	80¾	80¾	78½	79½	...	4,375
25	13½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	33½	34½	— ½	Kansas City Southern	100	20,993,500	.....	..	..	33¼	34¼	32½	33⅜	17	4,350
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	54	54½	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	54	56	53	54½	36½	3,400
18½	5⅝	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 13.	36	37	— ⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	37⅝	36½	36½	16½	500
76½	39⅝	71½	Jan. 3.	56¼	Oct. 8.	55	60	— 3	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	60	60	56¼	58	71¼	850
135¼	108½	138	Feb. 6.	120	Oct. 8.	120	125	— 9	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	120	125	120	121	128	960
90	67	91¾	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	78	80	+ 1½	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 27, '96.	2	..	80	82	80	82	70	385
111⅜	76	159½	Aug. 20.	102¼	Jan. 27.	136¼	137	+ 1¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	138	139	135½	136¼	103	60,450
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	132	132¼	— 3⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	135¼	135⅜	132	132¼	119⅝	115,765
...	...	134½	July 23.	109¼	May 19.	116	118	— 6	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	120¼	120¼	118	118	...	1,800
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	136½	Oct. 7.	136½	136⅝	— 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	139¾	140¼	136¼	136¼	156¼	16,130
30	12⅜	31⅝	Mar. 31.	24⅜	Oct. 11.	24⅜	25	— 1¼	Mexican Central	100	47,933,100	.....	..	..	25¼	25⅞	24⅜	24⅜	23⅜	8,550
111¼	67¾	115	Apr. 10.	103	Jan. 22.	108	110	— 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	110	110	108	108	107½	650
85⅝	15	82	Sep. 8.	36¾	Jan. 2.	72	73	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	72¾	74⅜	72	72	27¼	24,935
94⅝	40	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	123½	125	— 4	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	124¾	126	118¼	122	78¼	4,793
35½	15	35⅝	Sep. 10.	24	Mar. 5.	28½	...	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	59,100,300	.....	..	..	29⅝	30⅜	27⅞	28¼	26⅜	11,800
68⅝	37	60¾	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	59¾	60	— 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	61⅛	61⅞	58½	59⅜	52½	11,800
124½	99	125½	Sep. 10.	90⅜	Mar. 11.	107½	107⅝	— 5⅜	Missouri Pacific	100	77,438,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	113¼	113⅝	106½	107½	95⅜	178,250
80	75¾	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	103	107	— 4⅝	**Nash., Chat.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 11, 1902—Continued

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High. Date.	Low. Date	Closing Saturday, Oct. 11. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 11, '02.
109	78½	124 Sep. 8.	98 Jan. 28.	121¼	122	— 2	North American	100	11,936,709	.....	..	..	124	124	122	122	97	1,380
73	53	53½ Sep. 30.	67¼ June 23.	75	76	— ½	**Pacific Coast**	100	4,600,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	76	80	73½	76½	65	4,300
88	68	84½ Sep. 9.	78 July 18.	80½	84	— ½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	79	83	79	80½	68	1,600
49½	30¾	49¾ Mar. 10.	37½ May 17.	41¼	41½	— ¾	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. '98.	1¼	..	41¾	41¾	40¼	41¼	43½	1,600
161½	137½	170 Sep. 4.	147 Jan. 14.	159½	159¾	— 3	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,572,350	May 15, '02.	1½	SA	162½	163½	159½	159½	145½	295,025
120½	95¾	109½ Sep. 5.	96¾ Jan. 9.	101	101¼	— 3	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	Aug. 25, '02.	1½	Q	108½	108½	100	101	105¾	21,600
30	14¾	47½ Apr. 9.	39 Jan. 9.	37	42	— 3½	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	41	40	41	46	500
94	83¾	85½ Sep. 10.	71 Feb. 15.	79	82	..	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	82½	82½	82	82	....	500
101	97	105½ Sep. 4.	99¾ Jan. 7.	95	97	— 3	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	96	97	95	97	....	1,300
52	30	63½ Oct. 3.	39 Jan. 14.	59½	60	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	61	63	59½	59½	39½	22,550
99	72½	95½ Oct. 3.	82¾ Feb. 4.	91	92	— 2	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	92¾	93½	90¼	91½	79	3,305
235	195½	250 Apr. 29.	215 Jan. 13.	230	235	— 3½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	Q	232	234	230	231½	218	700
5¼	1¼	4¾ Mar. 8.	2 Oct. 8.	2	2¼	— 1	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	4	300
12¾	7	11½ Mar. 10.	8 Oct. 8.	8	11	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 9, '02.	½	..	8	8	8	8	....	100
....	....	38¼ Sep. 19.	24 Apr. 16.	35	35¼	— 1½	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000				36¾	36¾	33	35	....	4,400
....	....	90 Sep. 2.	90 Apr. 1.	87	87½	— ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sep. 20, '02.	1½	Q	87½	87½	87½	87½	....	515
68	24½	78½ Sep. 8.	52¼ Mar. 10.	67¼	67¾	— 2	Reading	50	69,900,000				69¾	71¼	67	67¾	40½	346,670
82½	65	90¼ Sep. 10.	79¾ Mar. 10.	....	85	— 2½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	87	87	85	85	76½	12,410
84½	38	80¾ Sep. 11.	60 Jan. 14.	74½	74¾	— 3¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	77	78¼	74¼	74¼	51½	19,800
24	11¾	24½ Sep. 8.	15⅝ Jan. 2.	20½	20⅝	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21⅞	20¼	20¼	13⅜	11,550
82	55¼	85¾ Sep. 10.	68 Jan. 16.	77½	77¾	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78½	78½	76¼	77½	66	4,825
33¼	18	25⅞ Apr. 21.	17¼ Feb. 8.	20¼	21	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	21	21	20¼	20½	27¼	2,040
90	65	74 Mar. 21.	63 July 25.	66	69	+ ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '02.	1¾	Q	69	69	69	69	75½	100
112¾	97	125 Apr. 23.	68 Oct. 10.	....	....	— 6	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	68¼	68¼	68	68	....	200
15¼	7¾	24½ Aug. 29.	12 Jan. 14.	21	22	— 2¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				21	22	21	21	....	400
78½	35	81½ Sep. 19.	62 Feb. 6.	73	75	— 2¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	75½	76¼	74¼	74¼	57½	1,200
38	17	42 Sep. 2.	27 Jan. 6.	35	38	— 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	36¾	38	35¼	37	....	1,100
85¼	71½	85¼ July 31.	55¾ Jan. 2.	73¾	75	— 4¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	77¼	77¾	72¾	73¾	42½	7,550
76½	53⅛	80⅞ July 30.	70½ May 5.	72¼	72¾	— 2¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	72¾	73¾	71	72	67½	5,900
39½	16	39 Aug. 13.	24¾ Mar. 6.	29½	29¾	— 4	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	33	33	28½	30	28¾	5,550
71	41½	80 Sep. 9.	55¼ Mar. 5.	62	63	— 6	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	60¼	63¾	63	63	57½	12,600
33½	19½	33 Sep. 4.	20½ June 23.	30½	60	— ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	60	61	60	60	....	9,100
86	35½	95½ Sep. 9.	50¼ May 19.	89	89	— 6¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	5,700,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92¼	92¼	88	88½	80	1,100
63⅜	29	81½ Sep. 10.	58 Jan. 15.	69⅝	69⅞	— 3⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	72¾	73	69¼	69¾	59¼	307,410
35¾	18	41⅝ Aug. 21.	31⅞ Jan. 27.	36¼	36½	— 1⅞	Southern Railway	100	119,300,000	.....	..	..	38¼	38¼	36½	36½	33	74,060
....	....	37⅝ Oct. 10.	38¼ Oct. 11.	38¼	38½	....	Southern Railway, stamped	100	....	.....	..	..	37⅞	37⅞	36¼	36¼	....	300
94⅝	67¼	98½ Apr. 15.	92 Jan. 14.	95	95½	— ⅞	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	95	95½	94	95½	86½	5,220
....	....	96 Oct. 10.	95¼ Oct. 11.	95	95½	....	Southern Railway pf., stamped	100	....	.....	..	..	96	96	95¼	95¼	....	1,100
....	....	92¼ July 19.	90 May 22.	90	....	— 1½	So. Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	....	100
8½	3½	8⅝ Apr. 29.	4 Jan. 10.	....	....	— ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6½	6½	6½	4¼	100
76⅝	49⅜	74⅝ Apr. 24.	61½ Jan. 14.	62	62¼	— 4½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	65½	65½	62	62	60¼	22,810
52¼	23¼	54¾ Sep. 3.	37⅛ Jan. 15.	42⅛	42¼	— 3¾	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	45¼	45⅝	42	42¼	40½	50,475
42¼	19	44½ Feb. 18.	35 Jan. 15.	39	41	+ 1½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,545,300	.....	..	..	38½	40½	38¼	40½	36½	540
123¼	117	134 Feb. 7.	122 Jan. 8.	125	130	— ½	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	129	129	128	128	117½	470
25⅛	10⅜	33 Sep. 2.	18¼ Jan. 21.	27¼	28½	— ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	.....	..	..	27¾	28	27¾	27⅞	21½	1,825
39½	28	49¾ Sep. 2.	35 Jan. 15.	41½	42	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	41¾	43	40½	42	36¾	5,725
108⅜	65¾	129 Aug. 25.	107 Jan. 20.	117	118	— 4	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	120	120	115	117	99	4,065
19⅜	12	18¼ Apr. 3.	13 Feb. 1.	13¼	14	— ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				14¼	14¼	14	14	....	300
75¾	65	85 Apr. 5.	72 Jan. 16.	76	76½	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	72⅜	200
133	76	113¾ Aug. 26.	98⅜ Feb. 28.	102⅜	102¼	— 1½	Union Pacific	100	108,756,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	103⅜	103⅜	102	102⅜	99	338,450
96¼	81⅜	95 Aug. 29.	86⅜ Mar. 6.	89½	90⅜	....	Union Pacific pf.	100	80,543,400	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	90¼	90⅜	90	90½	88¼	5,345
....	....	16¾ Sep. 8.	10¼ May 12.	14½	15½	— ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,126,300	.....	..	..	16	16	15	15½	....	3,325
....	....	59 Sep. 6.	42 May 19.	53½	55	— 2⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	53	55⅝	53	53½	....	2,300
100	54	160 Aug. 28.	97 Jan. 2.	135	145	— 9¾	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	135½	140	135	140	....	710
16⅝	7¾	15½ Sep. 22.	11⅛ Feb. 20.	13⅜	13¾	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300	.....	..	..	13½	14⅝	13¼	13⅝	12¾	28,350
93¾	69¼	91½ Sep. 22.	73⅝ Jan. 21.	86	86½	— 1½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	89	90⅝	88	88	80½	5,445
34	12¼	19⅝ Oct. 1.	14 Jan. 2.	17	17½	— ½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	18	18	17⅜	17½	15	1,247
85	47	64 Mar. 24.	50½ Jan. 14.	55	57	— 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	21,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	56½	56½	55	56⅝	52	600
55	24	46⅝ Jan. 7.	36¾ June 10.	39	39½	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,493,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	39½	40	39	39	43½	80,608
101⅞	69	97¾ Jan. 7.	87¾ June 10.	87¾	89½	— 1⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89½	89½	87¾	87¾	86	53,630
....	....	23 Oct. 10.	22⅛ Oct. 9.	22¾	..	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	23	22½	22⅝	....	2,400
....	....	62¼ Oct. 9.	61 Oct. 9.	61¼	61½	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	61	62¼	61	61⅝	....	5,400
72	51	76⅝ Apr. 28.	60 Jan. 18.	65	65¼	— 2	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	QQ	66¾	67⅜	65	65	....	6,900
125	116	134¾ Sep. 9.	120¼ Jan. 17.	127	130½	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	QQ	127	127	127	127	....	100
....	....	32⅜ Oct. 9.	32 Oct. 6.	31½	31⅔	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '02.	1	Q	32	32¼	32	32⅜	....	900
....	....	81 Oct. 9.	80 Oct. 7.	78¼	79¼	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	July 20, '02.	1¾	Q	80	81	80	81	....	200
26	11¼	38⅜ Sep. 10.	21⅜ Jan. 14.	32	32¼	— 1⅞	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	34	34	31	32¼	20	19,673
46⅞	23⅜	54½ Sep. 10.	41⅛ Jan. 13.	46⅞	47	— 2¼	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	49	49¼	46½	47	36¾	27,770
199	135	250 Aug. 26.	134⅝ Jan. 23.	225	230	—15	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	5,000,000	July 15, '02.	14	SA	225	225	223	225	....	100
100¼	81	97½ Aug. 26.	84½ July 10.	90¼	91	— 1⅞	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	91⅝	92	90¼	90⅝	91½	9,770
180	145	233 Sep. 11.	169½ Jan. 15.	210	214	— 5½	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	214	214	209	211¾	....	1,100
22	11⅝	30¼ Sep. 9.	17 Jan. 27.	26	27½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	26¾	27½	25¼	27½	18	3,800
60⅝	45	66 Apr. 29.	49¼ Jan. 27.	58½	60	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	59½	59½	58½	59	50½	1,450
38	24	42⅜ Sep. 10.	28 Jan. 17.	37½	39	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,963,500	.....	..	..	37½	38	36½	38	28½	1,700
38	14¼	31 Aug. 20.	19¾ Jan. 30.	26½	26¾	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,900	.....	..	..	27¼	27¾	25¾	26¾	21⅜	11,525
49¾	38½	57⅜ Aug. 29.	38½ Jan. 24.	49⅞	50	— 1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	51	51	49½	50⅝	41⅞	8,360

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 11, as telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,385,304,133	$1,090,230,009	+27.1
Boston	120,070,548	118,080,023	+ 0.9
Philadelphia	95,883,176	77,640,000	+23.5
Baltimore	18,489,896	18,188,027	+ 1.7
Chicago	137,360,753	129,337,295	+ 6.2
St. Louis	39,200,000	33,722,900	+16.2
New Orleans	10,404,176	9,790,326	+ 6.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,806,712,684	$1,477,888,580	+22.3
Other cities, 5 days	294,162,413	250,842,611	+17.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,100,875,097	$1,728,731,191	+21.5
All cities, 1 day	411,072,698	364,968,683	+12.6
Total, all cities, for week	$2,511,947,795	$2,093,699,874	+20.0

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,396,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,338,525	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,025	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,025	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	8,965,575	7,970,500	9,838,150
April 5	2,949,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	5,673,650	14,925,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	*3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,388,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,494,200	16,850,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,625	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	10,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,356,975
Aug. 2	13,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,900	18,421,900	26,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,037,050	6,915,875	26,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,842,050	13,654,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,230,025	12,942,600
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,625	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,463,925

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Oct. 12	$17,483,175	$4,463,925	$1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,163,825	7,989,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,025,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,889,625
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,575	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,625,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$1,527,350	1896	$15,599,200
1901	17,483,175	1895	14,176,900
1900	4,463,925	1894	60,847,325
1899	1,177,350	1893	33,896,050
1898	18,743,800	1892	4,392,400
1897	13,455,500	1891	8,102,750

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 11	$1,702,293,375	$72,553,212
Oct. 4	1,772,504,377	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,746,296,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,504,867	50,061,128
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,781
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,840
Aug 23	1,375,558,436	69,887,937
Aug 16	1,353,552,608	65,502,471
Aug 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,566,831	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,678,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	60,126,603
*July 5	1,373,062,478	60,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,698,007	59,493,198
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,280,628
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,833
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,468,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,332
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,580
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,478,091,643	63,112,139
March 29	1,132,863,961	43,674,065
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,699,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,185
March 1	1,450,914,603	69,807,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,574	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,559,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,091,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,506,283,740	71,297,562
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,898,851	56,027,272
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,425,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,458,593	75,606,813
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,507	69,066,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,106
Oct. 26	1,538,080,384	67,478,537
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,346,125

*Five days.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅝d per ounce and in New York at 50½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¼@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, and 500 Union Consolidated at .13.

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H. A. HARRISON, Unlisted Stocks & Bonds, 30 Broad St. Tel. 4,339 Broad. Curb Phone, 5,000 Broad.

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J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5480—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

West Pollock. Chas. L. Vaughan. POLLOCK & VAUGHAN, Tel. 1919—Cort. 20 Broad St.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 448 Broad. 58 New Street.

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HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 456 Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 11, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 11, $17,382,500

	Week Ended Oct. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	106	106	106	106	1
American Bicycle 5s	47	47	45	46¾	22
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	6
American Hide & Leather 6s	96½	96½	96	96	24
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	96½	96	96	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101⅞	101⅞	100	100	339
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	100	100	100	100	6
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96	221
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93	93	93	93	39
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94	94	93¾	93¾	33
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101½	101½	100	100	80
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	107	107	107	107	10
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88½	89	88½	88⅞	7
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97	97	96½	96½	63
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80	80	80	80	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101¾	102	101½	101½	38
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	6
Carolina Central 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Central Branch Railway 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109	109	108½	108½	25
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	79	79	77	78½	47
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	39	39	37	38	128
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	27	27	25¼	25¼	49
Central of New Jersey general 5s	134	135	134	135	9
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88	88	85⅝	85⅝	24
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100½	100½	100	100	21
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106	106	105	106	40
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119½	119	119½	23
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80⅞	81	79½	80	15
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95	95¼	308
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	30
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	99	99	90	99	25
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Chicago, Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	131	131	131	131	11
C., M. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	191½	191½	191½	191½	5
C., M. & St. P., Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 5s	118½	119	118½	119	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	102	102	102	102	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	115	115	115	115	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s, reg	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108⅛	109¼	108⅛	108⅝	84
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138½	138¾	138½	138¾	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87⅞	88	87½	87½	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	7
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	8
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s, reg	103	103	103	103	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	97½	98	95½	96	719
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	18
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	83	83	83	5
Colorado & Southern 4s	93	93	92	92	76
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67⅝	67⅝	66	66½	1,877
Consolidated Tobacco 4s, registered	66½	66½	66½	66½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	100¼	99½	99¾	13
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	110	110	108½	108½	11
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	85	85½	85	85½	21
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	97½	97½	97¼	97½	39
Erie 4th extended 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Erie general 4s	85½	86	84½	86	62
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96½	98	96	98	28
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92½	92½	91	91¾	41
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	12
Green Bay debenture A	85½	85¼	85	85	19
Green Bay debenture, B	23½	28	25½	26	1,132
Hocking Valley 4½s	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	14
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99⅜	100	96¾	100	7
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88¼	89	88	89	63
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	70	69	69	123
Laclede Gas 5s	108¼	108½	108½	108½	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	7
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	2
Long Island unified 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Long Island general 4s	103¼	103½	103½	103½	15
Long Island consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	100½	100½	16
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119½	119	119½	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	75
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	111½	111½	111	111⅜	8
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90½	96½	96½	96½	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81½	81½	80	80	56
Mexican Central 1st income	28½	28½	27	27¼	405
Mexican Central 2d income	18	18	17½	17½	45
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104¼	104¼	103¾	103¾	20
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅞	100	99½	99½	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	85	81½	82½	76
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	4
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	97	97	97	97	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	29
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	100	100	100	100	15
National Starch Company 6s	100	100	100	100	2
New Jersey Junction 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
New York Central 1st 7s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884, reg	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	94	94	94	94	10
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94½	94½	94	94	14
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95	95	94½	94½	22
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	112	112	111½	111½	20
New York & Queens El. L. & Power 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102½	102¾	101¾	101¾	20
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93	93¼	92¾	92¾	21
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	51
Northern Illinois 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Northern Pacific 3s	74	74½	73¾	73¾	127
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105¾	103	103½	1105
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	117½	117½	117¾	117½	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102¾	102	102½	55
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
Oregon Short Line 4s	93¾	94	93	93	829
Panama 1st 4½s	101	101	101	101	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 6s	114	114	114	114	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	8
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	106½	106½	106	106	904
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	80	80	78	78	84
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	14
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	112	112	112	112	5
Reading general 4s	97⅞	97⅞	96¾	97¼	198
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	96¾	96	95¾	96	6
Rio Grande Western 4s	90¾	90¾	90	90	14
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	97	97	97	97	6
St. Louis & Cairo coll. trust 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	25
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	93	92¾	92¾	23
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	113	113	114	114	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¾	99	96¾	96¾	22
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	13
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	112	113	112	112	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88	88	87	87	22
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85¾	85¾	84	84¾	23
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	84
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	101	101	100¾	100¾	13
Southern Pacific 4s	101¼	101¾	101	101¼	161
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4

BONDS.	Week Ended Oct. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	100	100	99	99¾	29
Southern Railway 5s	118¾	118¾	118	118	35
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	13½	13½	43
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	66	66	66	66	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120½	120⅝	119	119	27
Texas & Pacific 2d income	99½	99½	99⅛	99⅛	7
Third Avenue con. 4s	98½	98½	97	97	66
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80½	80½	79	80	44
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅝	104⅝	103¾	103¾	144
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106¾	106	107⅛	107⅛	4,903
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	85	85	85	85	5
Wabash 1st 5s	119¾	120	119¾	119¾	15
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	109¾	110	41
Wabash debenture, Series A	100	100	100	100	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	82	82	78⅞	78⅞	1,418
West Shore 4s	113⅝	114	113½	113½	9
Western Union collateral trust 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	23
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	92¼	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	28
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91⅝	92½	91⅝	91½	26
Total sales					$17,110,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 11, 1902.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅞	137⅞	137⅝	137⅝	10
United States 3s, registered	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
United States 5s, coupon	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	7
United States 3s, small	108½	108½	108½	108½	½
United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	197
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¼	111¼	111	111	56
Total sales					$100,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 11, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	5
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfts	14	14⅜	13¼	14	167
Total sales					$172,000
Grand total					$17,382,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	108¾	Aug. 23	108¾	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109⅝	Mar. 7	107⅝	July 28	107⅝	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	108¾	July 24	111½	Oct. 9
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108⅝	July 26	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139¼	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	137¾	Oct. 9	137⅝	Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¼	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¼	Sep. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	105½	Oct. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106⅜	Aug. 22	108½	Oct. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 23	106⅞	Aug. 26	108½	Oct. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107⅝	Oct. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅝	Sep. 3	104⅝	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106⅝	Aug. 16
N. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95⅝	Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	15⅝	Oct. 8	8	Feb. 14	14	Oct. 10
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	95¾	May 8	96⅝	Sep. 22

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s. M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s. J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	96¾	Aug. 18

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Int. Power	5½
Brklyn Un. Gas	2	Int. Silver	4½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Long Island	1½
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Un. G. & P. pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	2⅜
Am. H. & L. pf.	1⅝	Kan. & Mich.	4
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅝	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¼
Am. Grass Twine	3½	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Cotton Oil	2⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	3
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Ice	1½	Manhattan	3⅝
Am. Ice pf.	3	Met. Sec. 1st inst.	6
Am. Linseed	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Mex. Central	1¼
Am. Locomotive	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	4
Am. Locom. pf.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Snuff.	3	Nash., C. & St. L.	4⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	4	Nat. Lead	3
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3½	Nat. Lead pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	7	N. Y. Central	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	3
At., T. & S. F.	3½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
At. T. & S. F. pf.	2½	N. Y. Dock	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5
Balt. & Ohio rights	1½	N. Y. Out. & W.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	Norf. & West.	1⅝
Brklyn R. T.	1⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Brunswick City	1	North American	2
Can. Southern	4½	Pennsylvania	3
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	5⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	5
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	5	Peoria & East.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	2½	P., C. C. & St. L.	3
Chi. & Alton	2½	Pressed Steel Car	2⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	5½	Pressed S. C. pf.	3
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	Pullman Co.	2⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	5	Quicksilver	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	5½	Reading	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Chi. & N. West.	6⅝	Reading 2d pf.	2⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	6⅝	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1½	Ry. Steel Springs	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Rub. Goods Mfg.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3	Rutland pf.	6
Chi. Un. Tract.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	2½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	6	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3
Col. Southern	1½	St. L. & S. F.	4⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	2
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	6
Consol. Gas	4	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	6½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	6	Southern Railway	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	18	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	6½
Den. & R. G. pf.	5	Texas Pacific	2⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	Twin City R. T.	2
Det. Southern	1½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	3½
Det. South. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Det. United Ry.	2	U. S. Express	2½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Erie	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Gen. Chemical pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
General Electric	1½	Wabash	1½
Gt. North. pf.	2½	Wabash pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	12
Ill. Central	2½	West. Union Tel.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	2½	Westinghouse El. & M.	2½
Int. Steam Pump	1	Wheeling & L. E.	1½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	3	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Iowa Central	2½		

Not changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more only.

Bonds Advanced.

At., Knox. & Nor. 1st	6½	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s, reg.	4
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Mo. Pac., Cent. Br. 4s	1
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. Div. 5s	1⅝	Peoria & East. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	2	Nat. Starch 6s	2
N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 3½s	1½	Balt. & O. gold 4s	1½
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	4	N. Y. Cent. 6s, reg.	1½
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1½	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	5	Nor. & W., Pac. C. & C. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	North. Ill. 5s	1½
Cent. of Gr. 3d inc.	2	Ore. Sh. Line col. tr. 4s	1
Cent. Pac. 3½s	2¼	Panama 4½s	1½
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	Penn. warrants for 3½s	1⅝
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Chi. Terp. Tran. 4s	2	Peoria & East. inc.	2⅛
Col. Fuel & L. conv. 5s	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	1½
Col. Southern 4s	1½	Denver & R. G. 4½s	1⅝
Consol. Tobacco 4s	1⅛	St. L. & Cairo 4s	4½
Denver & R. G. 4s	1⅝	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g.	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	1⅝
Green Bay deb. B	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Hock. Valley 4½s	1⅝	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Kan. City South. 3s	1	South. Pac. 4½s	1¼
Long Island con. 5s	2⅝	South. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1¼
Met. St. Ry. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1⅜	Texas Pac. 1st	1⅝
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Third Av. 4s	1½
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1½	Wabash deb. B	4⅝
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½	Wis. Cent. 4s	1
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1⅝		
Mob. & O. new 6s	1		

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 11	3,877,086
Same week last year	3,732,250
To date this year	145,733,751
Corresponding date last year	222,328,242

Bonds for the week	$17,382,500
Same week last year	$18,080,500
To date this year	$738,900,860
Corresponding date last year	$794,897,120

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	Oct. 13 '01.	Oct. 11 '02.	Increase.
Railroad	2,782,445	3,172,480	387,045
Industrial	949,805	705,695	*244,110
Miscg.	400	200	*200

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	Oct. 13 '01.	Oct. 11 '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$16,426,500	$14,350,500	*$2,125,000
Industrial	1,534,000	2,559,000	1,025,000
Government	91,000	100,000	34,000
State	5,000	172,000	167,000

*Decrease.

Money rate ranges for the week: On call, loans on call, 2@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, prime to ninety days, 5@6 per cent.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 11, 1902.

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Asked.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J*	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 8	96	Oct 6	..	..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	105¾	Mar 31	100	Oct 11	100	Oct 11	100¼	100½
Do registered	A O*	105¾	Mar 29	100	Oct 10	100	Oct 10	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	92	Jan 22	96	Oct 11	96	96¼
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 9	90¾	Mar 24	94½	Apr 15	..	..
Do stamped		95¾	Jan 2	91¼	Jun 6	93	Oct 11	92	92½
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1908	*F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*F A	95¾	Apr 28	95¾	Apr 28	95¾	Apr 28	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	114½	Oct 8	114½	Oct 8	114½	Oct 8	114½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Jun 23	96¾	Sep 24	93¾	Oct 11	93¾	94
Do do registered		97	Apr 29	97	Apr 29	97	Apr 29	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105	Sep 5	100	Oct 11	100	Oct 11	100	100¼
Do do registered		104	Sep 16	102	Jan 6	104	Sep 16	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	118	Sep 10	104	Jan 14	107	Oct 9	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	93½	Apr 25	90	Sep 25	90	Oct 9	..	90
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. res. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101	Feb 18	96¼	Oct 9	96¼	Oct 11	96	97
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	91¾	Jun 3	91¾	Oct 9	91¾	Oct 9	85½	89½
Do do registered		90¼	Jul 16	90¼	Jul 16	90¼	July 16	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	June 27	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	107	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾	Feb 20	116	Sep 9	117	Sep 29	117½	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	130½	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	130	May 20	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	129½	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	127	Aug 13	..	126¼
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 15,99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	*J J	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103	June 16	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	108¾	May 23	103¾	Jun 5	104¾	Oct 6	104	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*J D	124½	Mar 25	120	Jul 8	124½	Sep 15	120	..
Do do registered	*A O	124½	Feb 14	124½	Feb 28	124½	Feb 28	..	..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	107¼	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	105¼	Oct 10	105¼	106
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111	Feb 15	107½	Sep 15	107½	Sep 15	..	..
Do do registered	*M S	..	....	..	....	107	Au 5, 01	..	..
Cen. Br. Up. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	95	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	94¾	Sep 10	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	103¾	Apr 15	106½	Jan 28	100	July 24	107	109¼
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123	Sep 26	119½	Mar 10	121¾	Oct 9	..	122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¼	Apr 12	106½	Jan 3	108¾	Oct 10	108	109
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	85¼	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	78¼	Oct 10	78¼	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44½	Apr 12	32	Mar 14	33	Oct 11	37½	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31	Apr 12	18½	Jan 8	20¼	Oct 7	27	25
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s, 1951	*J D	93¾	Feb 8	81½	Jan 31	92	Aug 21	90½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	108¾	Sep 3	108¼	Sep 3	108¾	Sep 3	..	112½
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	112½	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	112½	Apr 30	..	113
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¼	May 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141	Apr 1	132	Jan 3	135	Oct 9	135	136
Do do registered	Q J	139¼	Apr 12	131	Jan 6	135¾	Aug 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115	Jun 26	111¾	Aug 4	113¾	Oct 6	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	108	Mar 27	105	Mar 11	106	Mar 27	..	..
Do con. 5s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102	Oct 6	100	102
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	116	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	..	113½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	116	Mar 6	114	Apr 28	114	Sep 16	111	115
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123½	Apr 30	119	Oct 10	119¼	Oct 11	119¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	120½	De 31,01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¾	Feb 27	105	Oct 9	108	Oct 11	105½	106
Do do registered	*M S	..	....	..	....	108	Ap 16,01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116	Jun 17	105¾	May 15	113½	Sep 29	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	105½	Apr 2	103	Sep 17	103	Sep 17	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun 26	98	Jul 18	99¼	July 21	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	..	....	..	....	101¾	Ap 20,99	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104¾	Mar 15	102¾	Jun 27	102¾	July 10	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	88	Jan 11	84½	Aug 22	85	Sep 15	82½	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	86	Jun 11	80¼	Oct 3	80¼	Oct 10	..	80
Do registered		83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	103¾	Oct 8	103	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	103¾	Jan 17	100¼	Aug 7	100¾	Aug 7	100½	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	103¾	Mar 31	98¾	Sep 20	99	Oct 10	98½	..
Do Iowa Div. 1st 5s, 1919	A O*	116¾	Mar 14	114½	Apr 4	114¾	Aug 6	..	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	106	Feb 14	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	July 1	101¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111½	Feb 20	107¼	Aug 28	108	Oct 3	106	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	109¾	Au 8, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	*J J	100	Mar 20	96¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	110	Feb 20	107¼	May 2	108	Sep 15	..	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	122	Jan 24	116¾	Sep 17	116¾	Sep 17	114¾	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J J*	114	....	113	Jun 13	113¾	Oct 2	111¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J O*	137½	Jul 31	133¼	Apr 4	139¾	July 31	132¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	126½	Apr 12	122¾	Jan 21	123¾	Sep 24	123¾	..
Do do registered	M N*	124¾	Mar 31	122¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125	May 6	122½	Sep 12	123¾	Oct 1	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132¾	Jun 24	128	Jan 10	131	Oct 10	131	132
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 14	117	Sep 8	118	..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	196	Apr 4	182¼	Jan 10	191	Sep 16	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	117	Mar 28	110	Jan 20	113¾	Aug 28	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun 10	110¼	Jan 3	113¾	Oct 4	..	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	105¼	Fe 19,98	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	117¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	124¾	Apr 3	118¾	Jan 17	118¾	Apr 29	119¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	118	Mar 31	114½	Aug 4	114¾	Aug 4	114	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¾	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 7	118¼	Sep 23	118¼	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J*	115¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 7	113¾	Oct 4	112¼	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jy 18, 99	132¼	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	124	Apr 2	120¾	Aug 19	122	Oct 1	120¼	122
Do do 5s, 1910	J J*	110¾	Apr 16	107¾	Aug 29	107¾	Aug 28	108¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	101½	Oct 7	182¼	Jan 22	191½	Oct 7	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119	Mar 19	116	Sep 30	116	Sep 30	115¼	..
Do Minneral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	106	Feb 14	104¾	Jul 1	106	Oct 3	107¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	117½	Apr 4	114	Jan 7	115	Sep 18	113¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115	Mar 3	113¾	Jan 7	115	Mar 4	112¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121¼	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 10	119	Oct 10	117¾	119
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*J D	117	Mar 19	115	Jan 27	117	Mar 19	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	123¾	May 14	120¼	Aug 5	120¼	Aug 5	120½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141	Jan 23	133	Aug 12	135¼	Sep 18	135	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	104¾	May 28	101½	Jun 3	102	Oct 10	102	..
Do do registered	J D*	104	Apr 2	101¼	Jun 3	101¾	June 14	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug. 1886-1926	F A 15	107½	May 8	107	Jun 23	107¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾	Oct 9	106¾	Oct 9	106¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 5½s, 1987	M N*	106¾	Jun 24	106¾	Jun 24	106¾	June 24	..	106¾
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	115¾	July 22	116½	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Apr 10	106½	Jan 2	109	Aug 18	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 24,01	..	..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	M N*	109½	Feb 27	107	Aug 14	108	Oct 7	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 31,01	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¾	Mar 22	114	May 10	115	Oct 7	..	..
Do do registered	A O 15	..	....	..	....	114	Oc 23,01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124	Apr 21	121½	Jan 8	123¾	June 13	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	123	My 28,01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	109¾	Mar 7	108	Oct 9	113	Ja 23, 01	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 9	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	..	....	..	....	110¼	Au 30,01	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	110½	Apr 2	110¼	Jun 10	110½	June 10	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137¾	Apr 10	133¾	May 17	133¾	July 11	133¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*M N	128¾	Jan 8	123	Aug 4	123	Aug 7	123	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	142¾	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 7	142¾	Feb 10	133½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*J D*	133¾	Jan 10	129½	Jan 3	133¾	Jan 10	133¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*J D	..	....	..	....	107¾	Fe 21,01	..	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	114¼	Sep 17	110¼	May 2	114½	Sep 17	114¼	116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132	Apr 28	128	Jan 6	128½	Sep 22	127	129
Do coll. tr. 4s, 1952	M N*	107¾	Mar 31	102¾	Jan 6	102¾	Aug 4	102	103
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	113¾	Apr 18	105¼	Jan 6	106¾	Oct 10	106½	109
Do do registered	*J J	112	Mar 25	100	Jan 25	112	Apr 9	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905	*M N	100¾	Jul 2	100¼	Jan 27	100¾	July 2	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	*M N	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	June 30	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	*M N	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	Jul 2	99¾	July 10	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	*M N	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 26	99¾	June 28	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	96¾	May 20	98	Apr 28	99¾	May 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	91¼	Jul 8	91¼	Jul 8	91½	July 8	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	....	..	....	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110½	Jan 7	106¼	Apr 2	110¾	Apr 2	106	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142	Apr 30	137½	Aug 20	138¼	Oct 9	138¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141	Apr 21	132	Jan 3	135	Oct 2	138¼	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J D	140	Jun 6	137½	Sep 23	137½	Sep 23	137	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	130¾	Mar 20	127¾	Apr 2	129	Sep 16	..	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90¼	Apr 17	86	Feb 6	87½	Oct 11	87½	89
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	J D*	110	May 2	107¾	Jun 24	110½	Aug 30	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D*	109	Apr 28	100	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½	May 14	105	Jan 14	114½	May 14	107½	..
C., S. F. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	....	..	....	117½	De 9, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	..	....	..	....	112¾	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115½	Apr 28	113¾	May 7	114½	July 16	..	..
C., G. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	101¼	Apr 17	101¼	Oct 3	101½	Oct 7	..	101½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	102	Jan 29	101¾	Oct 3	101½	Oct 8	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾	Jun 27	100	Sep 26	100	Sep 26	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 16	103	Oct 5	103	..
Do do registered	M N*	103	Oct 10	103	Oct 10	103	Oct 10	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	....	..	....	100	Je 14, 01	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., H. & L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	J J*	106	Jan 29	102	Oct 8	102	Oct 8	..	..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	111½	Apr 23	113¾	Jul 31	114½	Sep 19	114¼	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138	May 9	138	May 9	138	May 9	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	..	....	..	....	104¼	No 18,01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102	Mar 3	98	Oct 2	99	Oct 11	..	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	J J	85¾	Feb 21	72	May 16	78	Oct 10	77	78
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	116¾	May 27	114½	Apr 2	116¾	Aug 16	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	128	Jun 6	127½	Jan 25	128	June 9	122	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Feb 27	82	Jan 2	83	Oct 7	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	97	Jul 2	91	Jan 2	92	Oct 11	91½	92
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼	Jan 28	117½	May 1	117¼	May 1	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138	Apr 1	133	Jun 24	135¾	Sep 18	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141	Apr 24	137	Jun 19	137	Sep 26	..	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	137	May 19	133¼	Jan 6	135¾	June 11	..	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	132½	Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	118¼	May 2	115¾	Aug 4	115¾	Aug 4	115	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1922	*M N	105½	Mar 5	102	Jun 28	102	June 28	104¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar 12	114¼	May 5	114¼	May 28	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May 12	143	Jun 5	143	June 5	..	..
Do registered	M S*	..	....	..	....	149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾	Feb 19	113	Aug 18	113	Aug 18	109	..
Do registered	*A O	..	....	..	....	123	Je 6, 98	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	106	Jun 12	106	Oct 7	106	Oct 7	106¾	..
Do reg. registered	*A O	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½	Apr 2	147¼	Jun 3	147½	June 3	..	..

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Asked.	
Do registered	*M N	147½	Jun 18	147¼	Jun 18	147¼	June 18	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104½	Apr 23	99¾	Oct 10	99¾	Oct 10	99¼	100
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112	Jan 6	106¼	Oct 10	106¾	Oct 11	106¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¼	Apr 17	109	Jul 14	110	Oct 7	110	110½
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1926	J D*	91	Jul 7	84½	Jan 28	89	Aug 28	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 28,01
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102	Jul 22	101	Jun 16	102	July 22	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	95¼	May 15	92¼	Jan 24	96¼	Aug 5	..	..
Det., M. & M. ld. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. J	91¼	Sep 9	90	Jan 3	89½	Oct 7	..	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*J D	87¾	Apr 28	84¼	Feb 6	86	Sep 8	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	96¼	Feb 28	92¼	Mar 26	94	Sep 22	..	93
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	115	July 23	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115	Sep 20	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	114	June 5	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118	May 14	116¼	Jan 13	118	May 22	115	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122	Jan 28	118¾	May 20	119¼	June 6	116¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116¾	Apr 18	116	Mar 14	116¾	Apr 16	113¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	*J D	121¾	Jan 13	117	Oct 9	117	Oct 9	115¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	104¾	Jan 16	103¾	Jan 13	103¾	Jan 16	103¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Feb 25	137	Sep 16	137½	Sep 26	137	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	130	Feb 25	126	May 21	126	Sep 16	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lnds., 1996	*J J	102	Jun 12	98	Oct 9	98	Oct 9	98¼	99
Do registered	J J	98¼	Jul 29	96¼	Jul 29	96½	July 29	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90	Jan 2	84½	Oct 8	86	Oct 10	85¼	88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	98	Apr 28	91	Oct 11	91½	Oct 11	91	92
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	133	Jan 9	133	Jan 9	133	Jan 9	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾	Apr 25	123¼	Oct 7	123¼	Oct 7	123	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	J D	106	Jan 2	103¾	Apr 7	106	May 5	103	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼	Jun 23	136¼	May 20	137¼	June 23	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121	Aug 16	116¾	Sep 24	116¾	Sep 24	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W., D. & I. 1st c.6s, 1913	J J*	118½	Apr 25	116¾	Apr 28	118¾	Apr 28	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27,98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118	Mar 8	114¾	Aug 21	114¾	Aug 21	..	..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118	Mar 5	114	Oct 11	114	Oct 11	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103	Apr 1	102	Mar 10	103	Apr 1	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110½	Jan 13	107¼	Aug 4	108	Aug 21	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 6s, 1943	*M N	116¾	May 3	114	Jan 24	116¾	May 3	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	115¾	May 20	112¼	Jan 17	114¾	Sep 4	114½	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126½	Jun 6	121¾	Jul 29	121¾	July 29	120½	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	J J*	112	Mar 18	109¾	Jul 16	110	Aug 20	..	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112	Jun 2	112	Jun 2	112	June 2	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 01	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
M. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101⅜	Jul 2	101⅞ Oct 8	101¾ ..
Do registered	*J J	104⅝	Jun 10	101⅛	Aug 26	101⅛ Aug 26	.. ..
Do g. mtg. 3½s	J J	103½	Apr 8	100⅜	Jul 11	103⅛ Sep 12	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	109	Jan 27	108¾	Apr 2	108¾ Apr 2	.. ..
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904	M S	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103¾ Aug 20	101¼ ..
Do do registered	M S	103⅜	Jan 3	101½	Oct 6	101½ Oct 6	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾	Apr 29	100⅜	Oct 4	100⅜ Oct 4	100¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅜	Apr 3	100⅜	Jun 10	100⅜ June 10	101⅛ ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	....	....	100¾ No 21,01	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	93¼	Aug 11	94 Oct 8	96 94½
Do do registered	*F A	96¼	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	93½ Sep 22	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 22	93	Aug 5	94 Oct 7	.. 94½
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93½ Sep 22	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J	..	....	....	....	111¾ Oc 10,01	.. ..
Do registered	J J	..	....	....	....	106 Je 17, 98	.. ..
Clear., Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 Apr 3	.. ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	....	....	104 Jy 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	....	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	.. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1952	Sep.	..	....	....	....	110¾ De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	105 Oct 10	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	....	....	105½ No 15,01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113½ Oct 11	113 113¼
Do registered	*J J	115½	Jun 11	112¼	Jan 22	113¾ Oct 1	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅝	Mar 3	104½	Sep 18	104½ Sep 18	103 ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107⅝	Mar 13	104½	May 15	104¾ May 20	103 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109¾	Jan 17	107¾	Jul 21	107¾ Sep 4	.. 108
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	....	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 6	127¼	Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	....	....	146¾ Ap 12,01	.. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	....	....	118¾ De 4, 01	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132¾	Feb 6	126	Jun 21	128 June 21	.. ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127 June 19	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	....	....	110 De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	....	....	....	106¾ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. & c., 2000	*M N	..	....	....	....	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121¾ May 1	.. 122
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	118½	Oct 8	118¾ Oct 11	118½ ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	..	....	....	....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114½	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108 Sep 9	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	103	Jan 8	104½	Oct 10	104½ Oct 10	104 105
Do registered	A O*	106⅝	Sep 22	106⅝	Sep 22	106⅝ Sep 22	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	....	....	100 De 18,01	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O*	229½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	229½ Sep 12	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	....	....	....	187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220 July 19	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Jan 14	133½	Jan 14	133½ Jan 14	.. ..
N. F. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	....	....	125¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	....	....	114 Ja 5, 00	105 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	105⅞	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102 ..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¼	Jan 4	101⅞	Oct 11	101⅞ Oct 11	101¼ 102
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	....	....	101¾ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¼	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135½	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133 Aug 11	.. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	.. ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¼	May 26	134¾	Jul 24	134¾ July 24	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103⅞	Mar 21	100¼	Oct 10	100¾ Oct 11	100 101
Do registered	..	100½	Jan 13	100¼	Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	92¾ Oct 10	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	....	....	107½ Jy 1, 01	.. ..
Sct. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101½	Jan 10	102 Sep 25	.. ..
N. P. Ry pr. ln. ry & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	J J*	106⅝	Mar 31	103	Oct 9	103¼ Oct 10	103 103¼
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Feb 27	103¼	Apr 12	104¾ Sep 15	.. ..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾	Jul 31	73	May 5	73⅝ Oct 11	73¼ 73¾
Do do registered	Q F	75	Jan 10	72	Jan 3	72 Apr 11	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102¾ May 20	100¾ ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼	Jun 30	95	Jul 1	95¼ Oct 11	95 95¼
Do do registered	..	96¾	Jan 10	94¼	Oct 2	94¼ Oct 2	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¼	May 1	125¼	May 1	129¾ May 1	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	....	....	122 Jy 28, 99	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 6s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122 Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¼	Feb 28	110	Oct 6	110 Oct 6	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Aug 21	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	M	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	117½ Oct 7	.. ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	....	....	112½ Je 3, 01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½ July 9	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar 12	109½	Jun 26	113 Oct 10	.. ..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102¼	May 13	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	101 ..
Do s. f. aub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113½	May 26	110¾	Oct 3	110¾ Oct 3	.. ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	110⅝	Jul 8	110⅝ July 8	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	....	....	102 No 11,98	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B., 1941	*F A	99	Jan 3	97½	Mar 7	98¼ July 7	.. ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	May 28	97¼	May 12	98 May 28	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122¼	May 2	123 July 2	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	....	....	121 Oc 22,00	.. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	....	....	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116½	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115⅞ June 17	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½	Jan 7	112	Oct 9	112 Oct 9	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	....	....	116¾ Fe 14,01	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	....	....	106⅜ No 4, 01	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97½ June 13	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun 13	128¾	Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May 2	128¾	Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	....	....	130 Ap 1, 01	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110½	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	.. ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	..	112⅝	Sep 20	103⅛	May 19	108 Oct 11	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	....	....	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	....	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. 112
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111 Sep 19	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	....	....	117 My 1, 00	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130½	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130½ Feb 10	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	....	....	101 Oc 31,00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	122½	Oct. 7	122¼ Oct 7	123 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112¼ Aug 28	112½ 114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 27	111½	Oct 6	111½ Oct 6	111½ 113¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	....	....	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	....	....	107½ Oc 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	....	....	120 Oc 11,01	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	....	....	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121 May 2	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	....	....	98 Jy 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102¼	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101 Sep 18	.. 101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	101 Apr 23	.. 100¾
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	96	Oct 7	97¼ Oct 11	97 97¼
Do registered	*J J	..	....	....	....	92 Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	93½	Oct 3	94 Oct 9	.. 94
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅞	Jun 27	99	Sep 30	99 Oct 8	99 100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94½ Sep 20	91 93
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	.. ..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112½	Mar 28	114 May 13	.. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½	Apr 30	80¼	Jul 3	80¾ July 3	.. 84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅜	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	92¾ Aug 29	.. ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	....	....	101¼ No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99⅛	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97 Oct 7	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	107⅜ Sep 22	108 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110⅜	Apr 29	107	May 14	108¾ Aug 14	108 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	124	Feb 28	120½	Jul 10	121½ Oct 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	115½	Sep 20	114	Aug 19	114 Oct 8	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101	Sep 4	96	Jan 6	101 Sep 10	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	..	96¾	Feb 5	94½	Sep 28	96¾ Sep 30	.. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¾	Jun 16	125¼	June 16	125¾ Jun 16	122½ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94⅜	Mar 31	88	Oct 7	89 Oct 10	88½ ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½	Apr 15	96¼	Jan 2	98⅜ Oct 10	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	90¼	Aug 18	77	Jan 3	88¾ Oct 3	.. ..
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾	May 26	80¾	May 12	81¾ June 3	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	90¾	Sep 17	88	Jul 22	89½ Sep 23	.. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	112	Oct 8	112 Oct 8	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½	Apr 30	133¾	Aug 22	133¾ Aug 22	.. ..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140 May 14	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½	May 27	112	Jul 7	113¾ Sep 15	112¾ ..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	....	....	116¾ Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¾	Apr 7	115¾	Jun 24	115¾ Oct 9	115¾ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	104⅝	Oct 10	104⅝ Oct 10	.. 106
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	....	....	106 My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107¼	Mar 14	106⅝	Jun 3	107¼ Sep 26	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	133½	Sep 27	133¾ Sep 27	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	....	....	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr 17	124¼	Mar 28	124¼ June 12	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124⅜	Jan 8	125¼ Feb 17	.. ..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	....	....	115 Ap 24,98	.. ..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	....	....	111 Au 15,01	.. 115
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	....	....	113¾ De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	....	....	128 De 31,01	126 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	....	....	112 Mr 17,99	112 ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	....	....	....	96¾ No 30,01	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110 May 28	112 ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	....	....	87 Au 22,01	.. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	95	Jul 10	80½	Jun 8	95 July 10	90¾ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Aug 18	84	Apr 10	84¾ Oct 10	84 ..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	100½	Apr 30	102⅝	May 24	103¾ Oct 11	106 104
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	....	....	104⅝ Fe 15,97	112½ ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	98	Sep 19	96¼	Mar 3	97 Oct 10	97 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	....	....	100 De 4, 01	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101⅞	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	99⅜ Oct 10	99¼ 99⅝
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	96¾	May 21	92	Jun 6	95¾ Oct 11	95¼ 96½
Do do registered	J D	86	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	95 Apr 10	85 ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	....	....	111 Je 26,01	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 8	100	Oct 10	100 Oct 10	99½ 100¼
Do registered	..	..	....	....	....	97¾ Je 4, 00	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1939	J D	85¾	Jul 15	85¼	Oct 8	85¾ Oct 9	85¼ 86¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113	Jun 27	100¾	Mar 7	113 June 27	109¾ 111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	106	Mar 26	106	Mar 26	106 Mar 26	.. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M N	110¼	Apr 28	109½	Feb 21	110¼ Apr 28	109½ ..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	115	Apr 28	108	May 14	108 May 14	.. ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106	Feb 24	105	Aug 18	105 Aug 18	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112¾	Jun 4	110	Jul 3	110¾ Sep 30	110¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114¾	May 26	110¾	May 16	113¾ June 26	108½ ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97	Sep 3	93¾	Jan 9	96 Sep 5	94 ..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127½	Feb 27	125⅝	Feb 3	127¾ Feb 27	.. ..
Mor. L. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122 Sep 15	.. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	134½ July 29	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	....	....	108 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	....	....	113 Ja 4, 01	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	....	....	105½ No 7, 01	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	87	Oct 9	87 Oct 9	.. 87
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112½	Jan 29	113 Mar 21	.. ..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	112½	Aug 7	112½ Aug 7	.. ..
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¼	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105¾ June 6	103 ..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	....	....	106 De 23,01	103½ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110¾	Jan 14	110⅜	Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	104½ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119¾ June 13	116 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	....	....	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108½	May 2	110¼ Sep 22	110 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¾ Apr 23	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108 May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	....	....	108¾ Jy 29, 01	103½ ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	118	Oct 6	118 Oct 10	118½ ..
Do registered	J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	95½	Oct 6	95¾ Oct 8	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115 Mar 18	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99	Oct 8	99¼ Oct 9	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	....	....	120 Mr 25,01	.. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96 Sep 17	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	110	Sep 4	120 Sep 10	.. ..
E. T.-Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¾	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	117¼ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121½ Oct 3	121¾ ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	....	....	115 Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	114 Sep 29	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	129	Apr 25	127	Jan 23	128¾ Sep 13	126 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126¼	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¾ June 17	126 ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½	May 3	110	Jul 7	122 Oct 3	.. ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	....	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	110¾	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼ May 1	108¾ ..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92 Sep 9	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	103	Jan 9	109¼ Oct 8	108½ ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117 Sep 10	.. ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	....	....	116¼ De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118 ..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	..	....	....	....	102 Oc 13,99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	....	....	....	114 Se 10, 01	111 113¾
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114 Sep 19	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	118½	Sep 5	119½ Sep 5	116½ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	....	....	117 Jy 25, 00	.. ..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	.. ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114¾	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	118	Aug 22	116	Jan 24	118 Aug 28	112 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115¼	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¾ May 15	115¾ ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	101¾	Sep 25	101¾	Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	102 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	119 Oct 10	.. 121¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	99	Mar 11	99¼ Oct 11	99½ ..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	....	....	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Jan 15	112½	Jul 2	114 Sep 17	113 ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	....	....	112¾ No 22,01	.. ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109 Sep 29	.. 109
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 9	98¼ Sep 27	.. ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93¼	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	92 Aug 13	91 ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼	Jun 10	88½	Jul 25	90¼ Oct 6	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87	Feb 13	79	Oct 7	80 Oct 11	.. ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	98½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98¾ Aug 14	97 ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113	May 13	110¼	Jun 2	112

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	....	..	....	99½	Ap 30,01	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	100	May 2	100	May 2	100	May 2	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*P A	112	Jan 2	107	Aug 6	107	Oct 1	107½	110
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	95	Au 25,00	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	130½	Apr 11	100	Oct 9	130	Oct 4	..	104
Do sink. fund deb. g. 6s, 1925	J J*	95	Mar 31	85	Sep 30	88	Sep 30	..	85
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	74	Apr 29	55	Feb 7	68	Oct 4	..	68
Do inc. g. 6s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	19	Apr 30	9¾	Jan 27	13¾	Oct 10	13¼	15
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	116½	Apr 2	112	May 7	115	Sep 30	112	114
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	89¾	Feb 27	84½	Aug 28	85	Oct 6	..	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1909	*F A	..	....	..	....	101	Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	95	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1945	*F A	106¾	May 7	105	Mar 12	105	Oct 9	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	111¾	Apr 24	95	Sep 26	98	Oct 11	96¾	97½
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	115	Apr 3	110¾	Aug 22	110¾	Aug 22	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115	Jun 23	108	Jan 20	115	June 23	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 07	102	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	89	My 4 07	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	108½	Feb 27	106	Feb 27	108½	Feb 27	104	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24,00	..	..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111½	Apr 8	107¼	Oct 4	107½	Oct 11	107	107½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	113	Jun 23	108	Aug 18	110	Oct 7	108½	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Bardo. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	104	Apr 8	101¾	Feb 6	103½	Sep 15	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	109¾	Mar 17	97½	Aug 8	97½	Aug 8	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	105¾	Apr 8	100¾	Apr 8	105½	Apr 8	..	..
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 30,01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	114½	Apr 28	114½	Apr 28	114½	Apr 28	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J J	112¾	Feb 27	108½	Oct 9	105¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	106½	Apr 30	105½	Jul 28	106	Sep 3	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	112¾	Jan 7	110¾	May 5	111	June 17	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	104	May 5	104	May 9	104	May 9	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 13.

Journeay & Burnham—Annual meeting.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Empire State Land Company—Annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.
Sea Gate Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Sprague Electric Company—Annual meeting.
Union Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Wabash Railroad—Annual meeting.
Western Maryland Railroad—Special meeting.
Wisconsin Central Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Alliance Realty Company—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Type Founders' Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Wringer Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Associated Merchants' Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Central Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Consumers' (New York) Rubber Tire Company—Annual meeting.
Distilling Company of America—Annual meeting.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railway and Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Illinois Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Annual and special meetings.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Dock Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Ohio and California Oil Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Reece Button Hole Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable on common.
Union Talc Company—Annual meeting.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Printing—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Maryland Railroad—Annual meeting.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railway—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Annual meeting
Pullman Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 17.

Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common, first and second preferred.
United States Regulation Fire Arms Company—Special meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable Oct. 25 to holders of record this date.
Federal Distilling Company—Annual meeting.
Grand Rapids Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Oct. 11.	Closing Asked. Oct. 11.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902 Highest.		Range in 1902 Lowest.		Last Sale
200	240	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230	Aug. 28	199	Jan. 4	230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..	....	..	....	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
22½	..	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,800	....	..	32¾	July 29	21	Mar. 11	25 Sep. 26, 1902
83½	..	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3	391	July 29	82¾	Jan. 2	85 Oct. 1, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	..	30	June 19	30	June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	70 July 15, 1901
180	220	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902	5	..	....	..	....	180 Dec. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	..	..	....	..	....	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	1¼	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..	....	..	....	*121 Nov. 22, 1898
108	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	July, 1902	1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
122	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1902	2	108½	Jan. 17	106½	Jan. 17	106½ Jan. 17, 1902
122	124	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	7,600,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2	129	Aug. 28	110	Apr. 4	122½ Sep. 24, 1902
141	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145	Sep. 10	139	Apr. 2	142 Sep. 26, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,659,000	July 1, 1902	3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..	....	..	....	103½ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	20½ Oct. 13, 1898
188	..	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	220¾	July 30	134¾	Jan. 6	214 Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	151	July 1	136½	Sep. 13	136½ Sep. 13, 1902
..	75	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	80	May 7	49¾	Jan. 14	77¾ Aug. 29, 1902
..	80	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	91¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 16	90 Sept. 5, 1902
190	200	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,980	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210	Apr. 15	196	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	....	..	....	102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	120 June 4, 1898
117	125	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 2, 1902	1½	124½	Sep. 2	118	Jan. 21	124 Sep. 2, 1902
73	90	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	3,000,000	....	..	84½	May 22	35	Feb. 10	75 Sep. 11, 1902
93	95	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	95 Sep. 19, 1902
..	80	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902	1½	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
160	175	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	174½	Sep. 9	152	Apr. 15	170¼ Oct. 3, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,290,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	..	24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwest. pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	64	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61 Aug. 5, 1902
120	140	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150	Jan. 7	132	Aug. 13	141½ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90	July 18	65	May 8	87¾ Aug. 25, 1902
136	137½	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902	2½	139¾	Jan. 2	130¼	Jan. 13	139 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	5¾	..	....	..	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	87	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1902	2½	104¾	Feb. 27	82	May 29	91 Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	....	..	..	....	..	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	....	..	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of dep.	10,000,000	....	..	62¼	Sep. 9	60	Sep. 12	62 Sep. 19, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	105¾	Aug. 1	92	May 20	104¼ Sep. 18, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,329,100	July 15, 1902	2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	*100 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	*105 May 20, 1899
60	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Sep. 25, 1902	25c	90	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
60	70	**Keokuk & Des M. pf**	1,524,800	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	76 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	....	..	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	..	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
12½	19	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½	Mar. 11	13	Aug. 23	13 Aug. 25, 1902
47	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	90	**Laclede Gas of St. Louis**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92	Sep. 10	88¼	Jan. 30	90 Sep. 10, 1902
..	110	Laclede Gas of St. Louis pf	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	3½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	107½ Sep. 22, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 23, 1902	3½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
9	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	..	19	Apr. 24	11	Sep. 27	12 Oct. 1, 1902
90	105	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1902	2½	100	Sep. 20	72	Apr. 18	100 Sep. 23, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	182¾ Nov. 12, 1901
39¼	41½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	....	..	43	Jan. 6	38	Feb. 1	42 Oct. 4, 1902
88	91	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	91¾	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3	89 Aug. 29, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
114½	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	..	....	..	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
118	125	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118¼	Jan. 22	127 Sep. 20, 1902
194	197	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
43	48	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	45	Aug. 22	33	May 1	45 Oct. 3, 1902
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½	Jan. 27	117⅞	May 21	118 Aug. 29, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,838,650	....	..	..	....	..	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
136	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..	....	..	....	*295 Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	68¾ Nov. 14, 1899
235	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	250	July 23	235	June 16	246 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	....	..	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
6¼	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902	30c	9½	Jan. 6	7⅝	Mar. 24	8¾ Sep. 8, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,326,100	July 2, 1896	1	..	....	..	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	..	....	..	....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
100	106	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	106	Mar. 25	100½	Jan. 6	105 Sept. 4, 1902
..	94	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	93	Sep. 8	90	May 17	87 Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,933,000	July 21, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	....	..	....	117 May 16, 1899
110	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	22,640,300	July 15, 1902	2	123	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120 Aug. 14, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	193¾	Aug. 4	193¾	Aug. 4	193¼ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140 Sep. 12, 1902
90	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.** ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96½	May 15	93	Oct. 1	93 Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..	....	..	....	215 Oct. 26, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1½	*141	Jan. 15	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
82	88	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	90	July 30	83½	July 19	87 Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	....	....	..	55¾	Mar. 12	52¾	June 30	52¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	..	....	..	....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..	....	..	....	*30 Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900	....	..	20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
34¾	..	Toledo Rys. & Light	12,000,000	....	..	38	Sep. 11	36	Sep. 27	36 Sep. 27, 1902
..	158	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	159½	Feb. 13	156½	Aug. 5	156¾ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*220	Jan. 6	*220	Jan. 6	*220 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	6,918,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1	44¾	Mar. 8	30	Aug. 11	34 Oct. 1, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,945,900	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	68	Mar. 6	57	Sep. 6	57¾ Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,900	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	....	..	....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	..	....	..	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,182,000	July 15, 1902	1½	..	....	..	....	139 Aug. 8, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	..	....	..	....	*96 Mar. 15, 1899
210	220	West'house El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	224	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 2	225 Sep. 26, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing first preferred, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par, New Central Coal is $20 par.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

"Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock."

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	280
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	343	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4350	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	290	295
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	335	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	335	338
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	430	440
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	125	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	400	Q	Oct. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	780	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	660	680
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	285
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	450	..
Mount Morris	250,000	..	..	.....	218	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	200	225
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	352
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	235	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	635	650
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	140
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	610	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	275	290
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1902	176	185
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	350	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	220	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	455	..
Central Realty	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	780
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	390	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	395
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	209
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	197	202
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1485	1510
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	200	210
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	4½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	275	285
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	375	385
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	800	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	340	350
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	400	420
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 20, 02	1175	1325
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1415
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30, 02	275	290
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 02	370	390
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	775	850
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	300	305
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	290	295
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1360	1425
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	480	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1720	1760
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	260	270
Westchester	200,000	1	..	Oct. 1, 02	120	125
Williamsburg	700,000	4	..	Oct. 1, 02	225	240

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	108	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 02	72	74
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	88
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	530,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	41	42
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	..

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	40	42
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	90	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅜
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	75½	77½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89	91
Con.Gas (J.C.)bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	104	108
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	22	25
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	69	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	106	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1905	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	29	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107¼	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
NewAmsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110	111
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	66	67½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	90	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	93
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	32	35
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38¼
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	89½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1¼	Q	July 15, 02	115	125
Am. E'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	60c	Q	June 31, 02	*97	99
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅜	11¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	47¼	48
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Oct. 10, 02	125	134
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	94	96
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1¼
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	97½	98½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¼	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	290	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 19, 02	41	44
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	60¾	61¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	..	91½
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5⅞
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	22½	23½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	75	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	126	128
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	..	109
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*6	6½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	99	99½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	½
Camden Land ($3)		..	..	.....	½	⅞
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4⅜	4⅝
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	117½	122½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	9
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	68	72
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 8, 02	102	103½
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	63	68
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,333,100	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	12
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13	16
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,600	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	62	70
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	21	31
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	17	25
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	22	23
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	35	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6¼
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	1899	4	5
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	9	11
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1¼
Empire Steel	2,290,000	..	..	.....	12½	14
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	47	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	½	¾
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	24¾	25¼
H'sack Meadows	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	9
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	125
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	2	4
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	60	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	107	110
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1⅛
Int. Power pf	800,000	2½	Q	May 20, 02	100	105
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	11¼	12⅝
Lanston M'type	3,337,240	..	..	.....	11	12
Lorillard pf	3,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	130	..
Manhat. Transit	110,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8½
Mergenthaler	19,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	198	..
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	100⅜
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	9¾
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,088,100	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	27¾	28¼
Do preferred	7,653,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 02	93	95
Nat. Sugar pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	..
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	3,375,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	180	185
Do rights		..	..	.....	13	13½
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1930	$25,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	114	..
N. Y. Realty	3,500,000	1	..	July 1, 02	110	120
N. Y. Trans.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Nor. Amer. Navig. Co. pf	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	107½	108
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	41	43
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	98	101
Pec., Dec. & Etw.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	1
P.,B. & L.E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	Oct. 1, 02	*34½	36
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	207
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	104	105¾
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	13	Q	Oct. 1, 02	168	173
Seaboard Air L.	28,107,650	..	..	.....	26½	26¾
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	46¾	47¼
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30, 02	265	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	33½	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	8¼
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	652	656
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 02	150	153
1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16¼	17
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1803	18	21½
Do pf. tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	105	108
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	130	132
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	132
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	131
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	31
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	15	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	72½	77
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	97	98¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	36½	37½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	87
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	75	76
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*..	179
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	126	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	670	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	580	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	305	..
Greenwich ($25)	300,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	135	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	220	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	215	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	30	40
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	390	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	570	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	108½	112
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	248	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100½	101½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100½	102
B., B. & W. 2d gen 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	245	245½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	186	192
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	S	May 1, 02	390	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S

OCT 1902

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

206 FIFTH AVENUE
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square.)

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

HENRY R. WILSON, President. FRANK TILFORD, Vice-Pres't.
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-Pres't. R. G. LEWIS, Treas. WM. DARROW, Jr., Secy.

DIRECTORS.

George G. Boldt, John D. Hicks, James I. Raymond,
George F. Butler, Chas. F. Hoffman, William Salomon,
George G. Clark, Edward Holbrook, B. Aymar Sands,
John B. Dennis, Abram M. Hyatt, Louis Stern,
Robert E. Dowling, Bradish Johnson, Wm. C. Sturgis,
Chas. S. Fairchild, Clarence H. Kelsey, Samuel D. Styles,
Robt. M. Gallaway, William C. Lane, Frank Tilford,
Harrison E. Gawtry, Morton F. Plant, Archibald Turner,
C. H. Hackett, J. Harsen Rhoades, Peter A. Welch,
John R. Hegeman, Douglas Robinson, Henry R. Wilson.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Until October 15th, when the permanent quarters will be ready for business, the temporary offices will be found on the 4th floor of the building

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DEPOSITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....2nd Vice-President and General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD,
THOMAS N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER,
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR,
WILLIAM N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAATS, FORREST F. DRYDEN,
HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS,
JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
(FIVE MINUTES' WAL K FROM THE FERRIES.)

Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $700,000

OFFICERS.

J. E. HULSHIZER, President. GEORGE F. PERKINS, 2nd Vice President.
WILLIAM H. CORBIN, 1st Vice President. DANIEL E. EVARTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES L. CORBIN, GEORGE F. PERKINS, SPENCER WEART,
WILLIAM G. BUMSTED, WILLIAM H. CORBIN, EDWARD L. YOUNG,
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, FRANK H. EARLE, J. E. HULSHIZER,
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK, JOHN A. WALKER, GEORGE T. SMITH,
EARLE INSLEY, JAMES B. VREDENBURGH, JOSEPH D. BEDLE.

Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.
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THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness; north winds, becoming east.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,464. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A MORO SULTAN DEFIANT

Ruler of Bacolod Rejects Friendly American Overtures.

Says, "What We Want Is War"—Possesses Many Rifles and Is Fortifying His Strongholds.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, has rejected the friendly overtures of Gen. Sumner, commander of the American forces in Mindanao, in a defiant letter in which he invites war. The Sultan says:

"The Sultan of Bacolod desires war forthwith. He wishes to maintain the religion of Mohammed. Cease sending letters. What we want is war. We do not desire your friendship."

Friendly Moros report that the Sultan of Bacolod is fortifying his strongholds. He is in possession of many rifles.

It is expected that an American column will be sent from Camp Vicars to capture and reduce the Bacolod strongholds. It has not been decided when the move is to be made.

DROWNED FROM A ROWBOAT.

One Man Loses His Life and Two Others Have a Narrow Escape—Yachtsmen to the Rescue.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—George Henshaw of Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, was drowned in Long Island Sound this afternoon off Premium Point. His companions, George Auer and George Shepard, had a narrow escape. They were fishing from a rowboat, and it is said attempted to change seats, with the result that the boat overturned.

Henshaw does not appear to have risen after he sank first. Auer and Shepard reached the overturned boat and clung to it. They shouted for help, and after some time were heard by Lawrence D. Huntington and W. N. Bazier ex-Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, who were on board Mr. Bazier's yacht near the point. They went to the rescue in a skiff. The men were brought to the clubhouse of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the boat. Both were unconscious. Drs. Eddy and Brennan were called.

Auer was revived after an hour's work, but Shepard was not even partly restored until he had been worked over for four hours. He was then taken to the New Rochelle Hospital in a precarious condition. Henshaw's body was not recovered. He leaves a wife.

REMARKABLE GOLDEN WEDDING

Sixty Direct Descendants at the Celebration—One Death in the Family in Sixty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Surrounded by sixty direct descendants and as many friends, the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lederer was observed to-day at the home of their son, Max Lederer, at 23 Schuyler Street. As some of the children came from Eastern and Western cities the occasion was also a family reunion as well.

Mr. and Mrs. Lederer were married in New York City on Oct. 12, 1852, by the Rev. Dr. Lillenthal. With them three other couples were married, all of whom are dead, as is also the clergyman who officiated at the weddings. In marked contrast is the record of the Lederer family, there having been but one death in the family in the past sixty years. Mr. Lederer is probably the oldest living tanner in New Jersey. He learned the business with his father and established himself in this city. He was the first tanner to make the heavy artillery harness for the Federal Government during the civil war.

He also has the distinction of having been the first tanner in this country to tan lamb skin aprons for Masonic lodges, which, previous to that, were imported. Mr. Lederer is seventy-eight years old, and his wife is seventy. Both are in good health.

EDITOR SHOOTS A DOCTOR.

The Affair Occurs in Butte, Mon.—Dr. A. H. Cayley, the Victim, Expected to Die.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 12.—J. W. Kelly, editor of The Inter Mountain, to-night shot Dr. A. H. Cayley, a prominent resident of Butte.

Cayley, it is believed, will die. Officers are searching for Kelly.

WHITE MAN'S SKIN ON HER NOSE

How Surgeons Are Restoring a Colored Belle's Comeliness.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Miss Alice Higginbotham, said to be the handsomest colored woman in Trenton, will come out of McKinley Hospital with a white man's skin on her nose.

Her nose had been disfigured by disease, and the malady having been cured the surgeons decided to restore her olfactory organ to its erstwhile comeliness. The woman's color is quite light and she did not relish having dark skin grafted on, so the surgeons cut some skin from her and then took a piece from a white man as well. They say that the new cuticle will develop an even color.

Appointment for Mrs. Ferrier.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Walter Ferrier of this city has been appointed President of the Division of Illinois of the International Sunshine Society and will shortly go to Chicago to assume her duties. Mrs. Ferrier is a member of the Woman's Club of Orange, the United Club of Orange, and the Political Study Club of the Oranges. She is also honorary member of the Advisory Board of the Sunshine Society of the Oranges and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Society of New England Women.

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Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago
every day, in addition to the daily 20-hour train and three slower trains, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and the West."—Adv.

October illustrated in color, printed on the Highlands of the Hudson, and viewed from the comfortable Day Liners is something always to remember.—Adv.

WANT PROTECTION FROM RIOT.

Mass Meeting of Buena Vista (N. J.) Township Citizens Follows Glass Strike Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 12.—Aroused by the riots resulting from the glass strike at Mintola, the citizens of Buena Vista Township held a mass meeting at Mintola last night to devise means for stopping the lawlessness. The meeting resolved to appeal to the Atlantic County authorities for protection, and then adjourned to reconvene Monday evening, when a petition will be signed by the farmers of the township and forwarded to Sheriff Johnson at May's Landing.

Persons traveling through Mintola say their lives are in great danger from stray bullets from both the strikers and the squad of factory guards. While riding near the Jonas Glass Works at night a bicyclist narrowly escaped death at the hands of a factory guard blazing away with his rifle through the fence pickets.

Warrants are said to be out for the arrest of the guards charged with resisting constables, when the latter tried to enter the works. The Mintola strike leaders with their counsel and President Hays of the union, are reported to have had a conference in Philadelphia last night, and a new move is predicted to-morrow, when Sheriff Johnson is expected at Mintola with a warrant for Factory Manager Applegate, charged with shooting a striker with intent to kill. Applegate has so far successfully resisted repeated efforts of constables to take him from the factory.

FIRST PROSECUTOR OF DREYFUS IS DISGRACED.

M. d'Ormescheville Also Conducted Prosecution of an Innocent Man Who Was Sent to Prison for Life.

LE MANS, France, Oct. 12.—M. d'Ormescheville, Government Commissioner on the Council of War of the Fourth Army Corps, has been relieved of his functions.

M. d'Ormescheville was prosecuting counsel at the first court-martial of Dreyfus. He also conducted the prosecution several years ago of a soldier named Voisin, who was charged with murdering and robbing a woman at Cherbourg. Voisin was condemned to penal servitude for life and was transported to Cayenne.

The real murderer of the woman confessed recently and Voisin was brought back to France and pardoned. He demanded a revision of the court-martial proceedings, however, and secured an acquittal.

ATTACK ON THE ROGERS WILL.

Mrs. Heinisch Wants Probate of the Locomotive Builder's Testament Set Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Virginia Heinisch of this city has begun suit in the Chancery Court to set aside the probate of the will of Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive builder of Paterson.

Mrs. Heinisch, who is represented by counsel, charges deception in the persuasions used to induce her to sign the release in common with the other heirs. She also charges her former counsel with deception in that he did not properly enlighten her as to the purport of the release she was persuaded to sign.

Mrs. Heinisch is represented by Lambert & Stewart, while the counsel for the executors are Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, who deny all allegations of fraud. Vice Chancellor Stevens has fixed Jan. 15 next as the date for the trial of the suit.

PEARY'S FEET TROUBLE HIM.

Going to Philadelphia for Relief—May Be Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Commander Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, will come to this city to-morrow to undergo treatment for his feet, which were injured in the Far North. It may be necessary to have an operation performed.

Although the extent of Commander Peary's injuries are not known, it is said that they are due to having his feet frozen four years ago, soon after he started upon his last expedition. It then was necessary to amputate several toes. The operation was performed by the surgeon who accompanied the Peary party. It is expected that the explorer will be in the hospital for several weeks.

RAN INTO A WRECKED TRAIN.

Six Cars of a Fast Express Derailed—Two Trainmen Killed.

ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 12.—An express train ran into a wrecked freight train on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Barre, three miles west of Petersburg, at 2 o'clock this morning. The passenger engineer and the freight brakeman were killed instantly, and the passenger fireman probably was fatally injured.

An east-bound freight train broke in two, and the parts coming together with great force, fourteen cars were broken and overturned across all the tracks. At the same moment the fast line east, running about fifty miles an hour, came along and crashed into the wreckage. The locomotive was completely stripped, and a postal car, baggage car, and four coaches containing 120 passengers were derailed and broken. The wrecked freight cars immediately caught fire, and three were burned. The four Pullman cars remained on the track, and the occupants were uninjured.

The postal clerks, baggagemen, and passengers in the coaches were all shaken up severely, but no one received more than slight bruises, except one lady, who had her ankle sprained. All the passengers proceeded east on the next train.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKE ENDED.

Running of Street Cars to be Resumed To-day—Great Rejoicing.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The street car strike was settled to-night, the Carmen's Union, on a secret ballot, unanimously accepting the Governor's ultimatum.

The basis of settlement is that the men will go back to work in the morning at 20 cents an hour, ten hours to be a day's work, with a minimum of seven and a half hours a day, no discrimination to be made against any of the men under charges, and as many to be taken back as are needed for the operation of the company's lines.

There is widespread rejoicing in the city over the settlement of the strike, which began Sunday morning two weeks ago, and has been a most effective tie-up. Not a single passenger has been carried on a car since the strike began, and not a passenger car has got more than five blocks from a barn.

Finest of California Trains
Golden State Limited, Chicago to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, leave Chicago via El Paso Rock Island route daily, beginning Sunday, Nov. 2d. Best train via best route only 66 hours Chicago to Los Angeles. Tickets and berths at 401 Broadway, A. H. Moffet, G. E. P. A.—Adv.

THE DINING CAR SERVICE is one of the most important adjuncts of first-class service. Royal Blue Line Trains between New York and Washington maintain the highest standard.—Adv.

The Busy Man's Train.
The Pennsylvania Special to Chicago; only 20 hours. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

"Black & White," the Real Scotch.
Soft, smooth, delicious, it touches the right spot.—Adv.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS DOWN

French Turf Rulers Revoke Licenses of Henry and Reiff.

FRAUDS IN RACING CHARGED

Criminal Authorities Furnished Evidence That Riders Had Prevented Favorites from Winning.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Le Soir announces to-night that the Jockey Club to-day withdrew the licenses of the American jockeys Milton Henry and J. Reiff, excluding them from riding on any French race course. This action is an outcome, says the newspaper, of very careful investigation made by the Detective Department, which secured proofs that Henry and Reiff upon several occasions have prevented horses that were favorites in the betting from winning races. The owners of the horses in question are declared to be innocent of any part in the transactions. The Detective Department is powerless to interfere with jockeys for such offenses, and therefore put the matter in the hands of the Jockey Club.

Le Soir adds that the action of the Jockey Club will be welcomed by every one, and that it will put an end to the suspicion involving all American jockeys in France, among whom there are some honest men. "To-day's action by the club," continues the publication, "will serve as a lesson to those jockey who still frequent night saloons surrounded by shady racing characters. The only regret which might be associated with this measure of the Jockey Club is that we are to be deprived of two incomparable artists who often gave a spectacle of struggles in which shrewdness and skill replaced the brutal methods of former times."

Milton Henry and J. Reiff have been the two most successful jockeys on French race courses this season. Henry headed the list of winners and not a racing day passed without horses he rode securing victories or being placed in races. J. Reiff to-day got two firsts out of four mounts at the Bois de Boulogne, while Milton Henry got a first and two seconds out of five mounts. Reiff got a first and second out of four mounts at Maisons Laffitte Friday, while Henry got two firsts and one second out of six mounts at the same meeting.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—On the authority of a member of the Jockey Club the Echo de Paris this morning confirms the statement published in Le Soir yesterday that the Jockey Club had withdrawn the licenses of Milton Henry and J. Reiff.

The revocation of the licenses of Jockeys Milton Henry and "Johnny" Reiff in France takes on an importance that was not attached to the rulings under which Tod Sloan was suspended by the English Jockey Club two years ago and under which "Clem" Jenkins was barred from riding in England a few weeks ago, as in the cable report the direct charge of fraud is made against both Henry and Reiff. Sloan and Jenkins were punished for offenses other than dishonesty, Sloan being considered a "bad influence" on English riders, while Jenkins erred by rough and foul riding in his zeal to win races.

Henry and Reiff were the sensational riders of the French turf this season, and that they should have been guilty of fraudulent practices as charged is the source of great surprise to the American horsemen who know both riders. Henry, who first came into prominence on the race tracks of New York four years ago, is about twenty-four years of age and has had the benefit of wide experience in race riding, but Reiff is a lad hardly nineteen years of age and until the present season has been under the direction of older persons, usually his elder brother, Lester Reiff, whose license to ride was revoked by the English Jockey Club last Winter.

The Reiffs were the jockeys for the racing stable owned by John A. Drake, and trained in England this season by Enoch Wishard, and were responsible for a great part of the success that Mr. Drake achieved in his heavy betting on the English turf a year ago. Both the Reiffs expected to continue riding in England through the season of 1902, but the refusal of the English turf authorities to license Lester Reiff kept that jockey in America, while the smaller boy went back to England after spending the Winter in America.

Early in the season he rode with great success there. Later he decided to go to France, where an engagement was offered to him that led him to secure a release from his former employer in England. His success in France was even greater than in England, and since midsummer he has been one of the most prominent riders on the French turf.

The boy, who began riding on the Chicago tracks four years ago, was considered the best lightweight jockey in England two years ago, and then shared with his brother and Sloan the leadership among the American jockeys. He still can ride at very light weights. His earning capacity was estimated in the Spring at $50,000 a year.

Henry, who rode first on the California tracks, was brought to the New York race courses by the firm of Arkell & Elmore in 1899 and at once bounded into popularity, his success being such that in the Fall of his first season in the East he was the leading lightweight on the list of winning jockeys. James R. Keene bought his release from Arkell & Elmore, and the next year sent Henry to England to ride the American horses that were racing there in the Keene colors. The contract with Mr. Keene terminated after one year, but Henry continued to ride in England until late this season, when he was induced to go to France, where he earned the same degree of success that he attained in England. Henry was said to earn about $50,000 a year, a sum equaling the income from riding earned by either Sloan or "Danny" Maher.

Henry's honesty was not questioned in either America or England, though about five years ago he was under suspension in California for reckless riding. Reiff, while fraud had never been charged to him before this season, repeatedly had been before the English racing authorities for reckless riding, but on every occasion was excused because of his youth and diminutive size.

Fraud has been charged to Lester Reiff, however, and that rider on several occasions had to explain suspicious looking rides to English officials, the revocation of his license as a jockey finally terminating his career in England. Johnny Reiff kept clear of all suspicion, however, and he, Maher, and Henry were regarded as the best of the American jockeys abroad until about two weeks ago when Henry was mentioned as being one of the associates of the American gamblers who were expelled from France for swindling.

No charge was made against Henry at the time, though R. L. Rose, J. P. Korn, and two other Americans were sent across the border by the French criminal authorities because of alleged complicity in frauds in stock transactions as well as in gambling enterprises. Henry in the meantime lived in Paris surrounded by a group of Americans conected with turf and card gambling, and in addition to extravagances of a style that attracted much attention to him, was said to bet large sums on the races.

Reiff had been attached to Henry's following but a few weeks, and continued to ride well, though he, too, fell under suspicion at about the same time that Henry's connection with the American gamblers, exiled from France, was exposed.

The ruling of the French Jockey Club in withdrawing the licenses of the two jockeys will be recognized by the turf authorities of England, the United States, and Australia, as well as by all the ruling turf bodies of Continental Europe.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes
The manufacturer of these famous cigarettes having secured the finest selections of Turkish and Oriental tobaccos, smokers can depend that the high quality of these cigarettes will be maintained.—Adv.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

One Wheel of a Coach Was Torn Off by a Car Track Before the Horses Bolted.

A runaway pair of horses, dragging a four-wheeler, minus one wheel, was stopped in Fifth Avenue in front of the Holland House last night at about 4:30 o'clock. The vehicle was coming up the avenue with two well-dressed women and their escorts, when the forward left wheel was caught in a car track at Twenty-ninth Street and torn off. The carriage lurched over, one man and one woman tumbled out, and the horses bolted.

Thomas Argue and Benjamin Currie, Holland House detectives, and Policeman Buckridge of the West Thirtieth Street Station captured the horses with some difficulty. Nobody was hurt. The two persons that fell out walked away without giving their names. The other two called a hansom and told the driver to take them to 117 East Thirty-seventh Street, the residence of Samuel T. Peters, coal broker, of 1 Broadway.

Her New Husband and Money Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Saying that he was going to see the turbine works foreman about a job, William Foley of Lewisville, Chester County, Penn., disappeared Saturday night, and with him the pocketbook of his wife, containing $26 in cash and her bank book on a Lewisville, Penn., bank for $220. Mrs. Foley, who was a widow, says that her present husband lived in her town. They were married last Thursday. She has asked the police to look for him.

Girl May Have Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Saying that she was going to commit suicide because of trouble with her mother, Miss Anna Soden, seventeen years old, left the residence of Greenleaf Moffett, 640 Franklin Street, Friday night and, although Mr. Moffett followed and brought her back, making her promise not to do anything rash, she left again during the night, and has not been heard from since. Miss Soden graduated at the High School last commencement. She has had trouble with her widowed mother, and resided with the Moffett family for the past month.

The Regulation of Trusts.
Seventy-eight United States Senators and Congressmen give their opinions on this important subject in to-day's Evening Post. On sale at all news stands.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

DELAWARE'S HOT POLITICAL FIGHT.

J. Edward Addicks Seeks Control of the Legislature—Republican Factions Charge Each Other with Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—Delaware is in the throes of a political combat. The battle is being waged around J. Edward Addicks as the central figure. It has been and is being conducted with intense fury. Charges and counter-charges of fraud and vote buying and debauchery are made by the rival Republican factions. It is the battle of a rich man who, for a decade, has been trying to secure an election to the United States Senate and who, being unable to get the coveted place, vows that no one else shall have it. This rich man thinks that he has been doing merely what rich men in other States have done in order to secure an election to the Senate. He wonders why it is not accepted as a matter of course by the people of the State.

A Congressman and a Legislature are to be chosen next month. The Legislature will or is expected to elect two United States Senators to fill vacancies caused by the dead-lock which has deprived the State of representation in the upper branch of Congress. There are three tickets for Congressman. The Addicks party has named William Michael Byrne. The anti-Addicks, or regular, faction, have renominated Congressman L. H. Ball. The Democrats also have a candidate. Both Republican factions have agreed on candidates for State Auditor and State Treasurer. This is as far as the harmony has gone. In the two lower counties the rival factions have named full tickets and are at each other's throats. In this county the factions agreed to go into a joint primary election to nominate candidates for the Legislature and for the county offices. This has caused them more trouble than if they never had suggested harmony.

The battle was fought out the other day, and the carnival of debauchery and fraud has appalled even those who have been used to this sort of thing. There was almost open buying of votes. In two important districts the Addicks candidates won on the face of the returns, but their opponents cried fraud and declared that the ballot boxes were stuffed and their candidates counted out. With the alleged illegal ballots thrown out, the regular candidates would have been nominated, and this would have meant the certain prevention of Addicks controlling the Legislature. The Legislature would have been carried by the Democrats or by the Republicans with enough regulars to continue the double vacancy, or at least prevent the election of Addicks.

The Joint Campaign Committee, however, refused to hear the contest. The regulars then announced that they would consider their two men nominated. This angered Mr. Addicks, who then came to the city, and without calling a convention or even a conference of his committee, took down the names of the county officers nominated jointly, and put up a Union Republican ticket to suit his fancy at the head of the columns of his paper. This Mr. Addicks considers the Union Republican ticket, but it is not likely that he will get a place on the official ballot.

Mr. Addicks has announced positively that he will not withdraw Mr. Byrne, his candidate for Congress. There was a great deal of talk of retiring Byrne, when Mr. Addicks to stop it said that nothing but death could remove Mr. Byrne from the Union Republican ticket, and that if Byrne should die he, Addicks, would be the Union Republican candidate for Congress.

It would seem that these actions of Mr. Addicks would cause trouble among his followers, but they don't. The "Union Republicans," so called, implicitly obey the commands of their leader. The Union Republican view is that Mr. Addicks has paid the expenses of his party and therefore should do as he pleases. Not one of them dares dispute his word.

The sort of campaign practiced in Delaware for the last ten years has played havoc with the negro vote. Some years ago the negroes used to be perfectly docile and always voted the straight ticket. Now the hope of "getting something out of it" has taken possession of them. They organize clubs and sell to the highest factional bidder. More and more are they demanding to be paid. It used to be that men would fight for and contend for the right of suffrage, but in Delaware many voters simply have to be induced to vote. Each year it is costing the Republicans more and more to hold their negro vote and the purchasable element among them is steadily increasing. Votes at the Republican primaries sold for from $1 to $5 a piece, and at the election it is expected the figure will be much higher.

Against this array of fighting Republicans is the Saulsbury-Kenney combination among the Democrats. The latter are making a vigorous effort to carry the Legislature. Their prospects are now considered bright. Conservative observers say that the result of the election depends on about ten doubtful legislative districts. Mr. Addicks to win would have to carry about eight of the ten doubtful districts. As the situation stands now it is not believed that he can do so. Some profess to believe that before the election day Mr. Addicks may "lay down" and permit the Democrats to control the Legislature. He would rather do this than allow his factional opponents to gain an advantage.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY SUGAR.

Refining Company Cuts Price Because Wholesalers in Paterson Went Below the Schedule.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Some of the local wholesale dealers in groceries and the local agents of a sugar refining corporation are engaged in a lively fight, the wholesalers trying to sell sugar in bulk to retail dealers at a figure below the price named by the refinery company.

Realizing that retailers have been handling sugar merely as an accommodation several wholesalers tried to win over the general trade of the small buyers by cutting down their own margin on sugar and selling it at a figure below the one named by the refinery. Then all wholesalers and, it is said, some Newark houses, started to cut prices on the commodity to keep trade, and the refining company sent agents to Paterson to learn who were the offending dealers.

When the cutting of rates was begun the price set for which wholesalers could buy was $4.75 per hundredweight, and some of the local men disposed of the sugar at a little above that figure, while others actually went below it slightly, and lost in a small way merely to get the general trade of the retailers.

The refining company has made a big drop from that figure, offering retailers sugar at $4.40 per hundredweight and 5 cents on the barrel. The price to wholesalers remains at the old figure.

SENATOR HANNA'S ILLNESS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Upon the urgent advice of his physicians, Senator Hanna's engagements for the coming week have been canceled, so that he may recuperate from a threatened illness.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago
every day, in addition to the daily 20-hour train and three slower trains, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and the West."—Adv.

New York To-day; Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special, the busy business man's train. Only 20 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

ASKS STRIKING MINERS TO RESUME WORK.

Erie Company Assures Them They Will Be Protected.

First Move of the Coal Companies to Break the Strike—Other Operators Preparing to Open Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 12.—The Erie Company to-night posted notices at its collieries at Pittston requesting all striking employes to return to work to-morrow.

The company assured all men who returned ample protection. This is believed to be the first move on the part of the coal companies to break the strike under the protection of the troops.

A determined effort to resume work will be made at other mines to-morrow. The Superintendents of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, so it is alleged, have secured 125 miners holding certificates, and they will be put to work at the Mount Lookout Colliery at Wyoming to-morrow. The military authorities had a conference with the mine officials this afternoon with regard to protecting the men.

The United Mine Workers say they have assurances from the former employes of the Mount Lookout mine that there are no desertions, and that if men go to work they will not be miners, but green hands. The Superintendent of the colliery says he knows his men, and that they are all competent to do the work.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company may also make an attempt to operate a colliery at Sugar Notch. The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company are also very active. They intend to add to their forces at the Woodward mine, which, when in full operation, employs 800 men and boys.

The United Mine Workers say the coal companies evidently look for an early settlement of the strike on terms favorable to the men. Up to the present time the companies were ready to employ any one who would accept employment from them. But now, they say, an order has been issued at many of the collieries to cut down expenses as far as possible. As a result, a good deal of the surplus labor at the mines is being dispensed with. What the mine Superintendents want is experienced miners.

President Mitchell said to-night that he does not know of any further conferences to be held for the purpose of settling the strike. The appeal issued yesterday by the American Federation of Labor was received with satisfaction by the strikers, but there was considerable discussion over the paragraph in the appeal which asserted that the miners were willing to leave their case in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan. When Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to it last night, he said it was an error. To-day he refused to discuss it. It is evident there is some mistake and that he does not care to call attention to it by discussing the matter.

The talk of calling on the Federal Government for troops to assist the State militia is still heard. Brig. Gen. Gobin does not take much stock in the proposition. If it were found that the Pennsylvania guard was not sufficient in numbers to control the situation he says he would favor recruiting the State force up to the number required to meet the situation, just as was done during the Spanish-American war.

A great crowd to-day visited the camp of the soldiers in West Side Park, across the Susquehanna River from this city. Late in the afternoon the Ninth, the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and part of Battery C of Phoenixville gave a dress parade on the camp grounds and were reviewed by Gen. Gobin and his staff. More than 10,000 persons saw the spectacle. Among them were thousands of strikers and their families.

The death in a Scranton hospital last night of Col. Theodore F. Hoffman of the Eighth Regiment, which is encamped at Dupyea, twelve miles north of here cast a gloom over that command. Memorial services were held in camp this afternoon by Chaplain Daniel Eberly. The late Commander will be buried Wednesday with military honors.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 12.—This is the beginning of a week which it is generally believed will put to a test the claim of the operators that they will be enabled to start up their collieries if given protection. With a determination to prove their claim the operators for the past week have been making a supreme effort to secure men.

That they have succeeded to some extent is evidenced by announcements made with some positiveness that various collieries will resume operations in the course of a few days. The Delaware and Hudson Company will make a start to-morrow morning at the Bellevue. The Green Ridge Coal Company will open up its Green Ridge colliery probably to-morrow or the next day. Other companies say they are figuring on a resumption at certain collieries, but decline to give their location. Claim is also made on the operators side that the forces at collieries already working are to be largely increased during the week.

Strike disorder is now almost wholly wanting.

VIENNA SURGEON OPERATES ON MR. ARMOUR'S DAUGHTER.

Prof. Adolf Lorenz Says He Was Successful and That the Child Will Be Able to Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The operation which Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour hope will cure their daughter Leola, who has been a cripple since birth, was performed to-day by Prof. Adolf Lorenz of the University of Vienna. Prof. Lorenz pronounced it a complete success, and said he had not the least doubt that the child would be able to walk as well as the healthiest children when the plaster cast is removed next Spring.

The operation began shortly after 11 o'clock at the Armour residence, 3,724 Michigan Avenue. Prof. Lorenz was aided by his assistant, Dr. Friedrich Mueller of Vienna; Dr. Dexter Ashley of New York, who was a student under him during the Summer; Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. John Ridlon, and Dr. Billings's assistant, Dr. J. L. Miller. An anaesthetic was administered to the patient, and she was placed on the operating chair at 11:30. It was nearly 1:30 when the operation was finished.

Prof. Lorenz will remain in Chicago for ten days or two weeks, and will see his patient frequently during that time. He expects to make a trip to California, and on his return will make his final visit to the little girl.

The profession of Chicago will have an opportunity to see Prof. Lorenz perform practically the same operation of reducing congenital dislocation of the hip to-morrow. He will conduct a clinic at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and will have four, and possibly five, patients, who will receive treatment free of cost, what under other circumstances would cost a small fortune.

BELGIAN MINERS MAY STRIKE.

CHARLEROI, Belgium, Oct. 12.—The National Committee of Miners, representing four of the great Belgian coal fields, met to-day and passed resolutions in favor of demanding an increase of 15 per cent. in the wages of coal miners.

The object of the demand is to create a diversion in favor of the striking coal miners in France and to prevent the sending of Belgian coal to that country.

SWISS STRIKE COLLAPSES.

Strikers' Syndicate Orders All Trades to Resume Work—Geneva Tranquil Yesterday.

GENEVA, Oct. 12.—The strike has collapsed, the Strikers' Syndicate having called upon all trades to resume work.

The employes of the street car line resumed work this evening.

There were some disturbances here last night. Shots from revolvers were fired and a few persons were wounded, but to-day there is complete tranquillity in Geneva.

A PRELATE'S SUGGESTION.

Archbishop Ryan Urges Mutual Concessions—Likens the Strike to a Gladiatorial Combat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Archbishop Ryan touched upon the interests of capital and labor in general and the coal strike in particular in his sermon this morning in the Cathedral. He took for his text the parable from St. Matthew of the King who wished to settle accounts with his servants.

"The present condition of our State recalls a wonderful scene witnessed in the Roman Coliseum many centuries ago. The barbarous gladiatorial combats continued for some time after the preaching of Christianity, just as the barbarous bull fights in Spain continue now, despite the condemnation of the Church. The thousands of unconverted pagans, as well as some bad Christians, favored them. To-day in our State labor and capital, like gladiators, are met in the arena and the country is gazing at the combat.

"You, capital and labor, are brothers, and brothers who cannot live without each other. Taking the right hand of each, may our Divine Lord unite them and bless them, and end the combat. This is the true solution of the great problem, as the supreme representative of Christ, the Supreme Pontiff, has clearly shown in his admirable encyclical on 'The Rights of Labor.'

"In such circumstances as we find ourselves to-day in this State, both parties must, in the spirit of Christian charity, yield something. Are the poor to be frozen in their wretched abodes during the coming Winter? On the other hand, it may be asked, Are there no rights of property? These are questions for statesmen to meet and answer."

TORNADO AT QUINCY, ILL.

One Man Killed, One Fatally Hurt—Great Damage to Property.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 12.—A tornado struck this city early this morning, sweeping in a northeasterly direction and destroying much property in the city and in the county. A large number of houses and barns were destroyed, and great damage was done to orchards and standing corn.

Wires are down and communication is shut off, and it is impossible to get exact information of the extent of damage to-night.

One man at Camp Point was killed and Henry Koetters, in the outskirts of Quincy, was fatally injured. The smokestacks of the electric-light power house were blown down and the city is in darkness.

Severe Storm at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—A severe windstorm and a deluge of rain struck this city late to-night. South of the city the damage is heavy, many barns and outbuildings being blown down and several orchards ruined. In the city a torrent of rain flooded the streets.

STEAM YACHT SPERANZA SUNK.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 12.—The steam yacht Speranza, Capt. M. Christopherson, hailing from Philadelphia, sank in Raritan River early this morning after burning to the water's edge.

The boat was bound from Hoboken to Trenton, via the Raritan Canal. Capt. Christopherson anchored off Florida Grove to await morning and clear weather. The Captain and crew were asleep, and were awakened by the roar of the fire. It was then too late to save the vessel or anything but their lives and the clothes they had on.

The yacht lies in about twelve feet of water. The vessel was owned by O. D. Wilkinson of Philadelphia.

Snowing in Minnesota.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Snow began falling early to-night and still continues, the ground being covered.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

PRESIDENT BAER CALLED BY MR. MORGAN

Leaves Reading by Special Train on Receipt of Telegram.

All-Day Conference, Believed to be with Operators, Held on Board the Corsair — Rumors of Strike Settlement.

READING, Penn., Oct. 12.—George F. Baer, President of the Reading Company, left here late to-night on a special train for New York. His sudden departure was occasioned by a telegram reported to have been sent him by J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Baer declined to state the object of his trip. In answer to a question he said: "You know as much about it as I do."

SUNDAY CONFERENCE ON J. P. MORGAN'S YACHT.

Visitors, Believed to be Coal Operators, Remained on Board the Corsair All Day—Rumors of Settlement.

J. P. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, lay at her anchorage in the North River, off Thirty-fifth Street, all day yesterday. Mr. Morgan, who spent the night ashore, went on board early in the morning and remained all day. Three men were said to be in conference with him from early in the afternoon till after 10 o'clock at night.

About 9 o'clock at night a launch was sent to the Erie Ferry with a check, and returned to the Corsair a little later with a satchel. At 10:15 o'clock two men, whose features could not be distinguished in the darkness, came ashore and entered a cab that had been waiting for them for over an hour. The men were spoken to by a reporter, but took no notice. They hurried into the cab without even giving any directions, and the driver whipped up his horse. About a block away he leaned over to find out where his passengers wanted to go.

If there was another man at the conference on board the yacht, he remained for the night.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was away from his house at Greenwich, Conn., all day, and up to a late hour last night he could not be reached by telephone. None of the other operators could be found.

There were persistent rumors about town last night that some definite step had been taken during the day whereby an end would be put to the coal strike. These rumors, too, found currency in other cities as emanating from here and many inquiries were made by telegraph for details and reliable information.

About the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria politicians and business men were to be found in unusual number for Sunday, and most of them felt confident that something had been or was about to be done which would lead eventually to a settlement of the difficulty in the anthracite regions.

John Lambert of Chicago, a business associate of John W. Gates, said that he had been informed by a prominent man of affairs from New England that the strike had been settled. Mr. Lambert's information was in keeping with what others had also heard, but the news was not traceable to any authoritative sourcee.

At 1 o'clock this morning those who had been about the hotel had for the most part retired, and it was remarked that had positive knowledge of a settlement been assured many men with financial interests would have gathered to pote the effect early to-day when the London market opened.

The belief among coal dealers last night was that a strong attempt would be made to start collieries this week.

MR. ROOT'S MISSION.

He Consults with the President About the Strike—Senator Quay Also Visits the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Root, who returned to Washington last night, refused to discuss his interview with J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday further than to say that he did not carry a message from the President to Mr. Morgan and did not telegraph the President from New York as has been stated.

Secretary Root spent some time at the temporary White House to-night in consultation with the President regarding the coal strike. Nothing could be ascertained as to what took place, the Secretary declining to say anything about his visit and the officials at the White House being equally reticent. Earlier in the evening the President received Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, who was accompanied by Marcus H. Marks, a New York attorney. Prof. Jenks was formerly a member of the Industrial Commission and has made a study of economical subjects.

The visit of these two gentlemen had to do with the coal strike, although just what is not known. At the temporary White House the officials said to-night there was absolutely nothing to say for publication on the coal strike situation.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania saw the President for an hour to-day, and at the close of the conference the statement was made that there was "nothing to say." Of course it was known that the Senator came to discuss the strike situation, but what information he conveyed or what suggestions he received cannot be stated. The Senator departed immediately after

districts the work of clearing away the growth of stunted trees is progressing fast.

Where larger trees grow the wood is being cut as cord wood and commands from $5 to $7 a cord. Choppers are being paid from 90 cents to $1.25 a cord for the wood cut and piled after it has been purchased standing. Hard dry oak is bringing as high as $10 a cord in some parts, while green pine, cut into cord lengths and still with the sap in it, brings as high as $5. Dry pine, that stacked during the Summer, brings as high as $7.

On many farms the owners have begun to cut down apple and other trees that have passed their prime and are setting out young trees to replace them. All shade and other practically useless trees are disappearing. One farmer near Manor has demolished all his fences that he can spare at this time of the year and stored the wood for fuel. During the Winter he will cut green wood to rebuild his fences in the Spring.

COAL FROM EUROPE.

Reported Purchases in Germany and Southern Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—It is reported that the Brauer Line Steamship Company, operating between Philadelphia and New York, and Hamburg, has purchased for importation to this country 20,000 tons of anthracite coal from Germany and 15,000 tons of anthracite coal from Southern Russia. The latter is to be shipped from South Russia during October and November. The bulk of the coal that will come from Germany will be reimportations of Pennsylvania stove and chestnut grade, exported to Germany and purchased from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.

The British steamer Mariann is scheduled to sail from Hamburg for Philadelphia with the first cargo about Oct. 15. The steamships North Point, Montauk Point, and Manchester Market have all been chartered to load coal at Welsh ports for Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

HOUSEHOLDERS IMPORT COAL.

Combine and Send to Scotland for It—Will Cost $10 a Ton—More Depots for the Poor.

A number of Brooklyn householders last week united in sending to Glasgow for a small shipment of Scotch anthracite. It will be about $10 a ton when it reaches here.

Householders who bought their Winter supply of coal last April have been approached by dealers, who offered them fancy prices for the coal. These offers were refused.

More depots for the supplying of anthracite to poor people at 15 cents a pail will be opened to-day. These depots will be in the most thickly populated districts of the east and west sides.

PLIGHT OF CITY ISLAND.

City Island, the extreme northeastern point of the Borough of the Bronx, is in a deplorable condition, owing to the coal strike. There is not a ton of coal to be had on the island, and what little the residents have in their cellars they are hoarding like gold, as there is no prospect of replenishing the stock, and they have no gas to fall back upon for heating purposes.

So great has the demand grown for wood that it has become almost as scarce as coal, every limb and chip being turned to account. At every incoming tide dozens of men and boys may be seen tramping along the sandy beach that surrounds the island in search of driftwood, and many boatmen have been doing a thriving business by going out into the Sound and picking up floating wood.

Charles Angus, a well-known hotel keeper on the island, said yesterday: "If the wood supply, which is limited, gives out, and there is no break in the strike, we are likely to freeze to death here this Winter. I was obliged to have some coal last week, and after a search I discovered some at Westchester. I paid close to $20 a ton for it and had to cart it myself."

Rain Releases Coal for the South.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 12.—Three million bushels of coal will be released from the wharves along the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers to-morrow. The immense tow, the tying up of which since August has caused a shortage in the South, will be let out by the rise in the rivers caused by the heavy rains of yesterday and last night. Rain is still falling, and if it should continue through the night 6,000,000 bushels more which cannot be got ready for shipment to-morrow will also be sent down the river. Twenty boats with more than 240 barges will leave here at dawn.

Big Coal Shipment by the Reading.

READING, Penn., Oct. 12.—Four trains of washery and mined coal, consisting of 225 cars, equal to 6,750 tons, passed down the Reading Road during last night. The fuel is intended for sale to the company's employes and for use in locomotives. This was the heaviest shipment since last May, and is greater than Friday night's run, which was 189 cars.

Bridegroom-to-Be Loses Ton of Coal.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Charles Melbourne, one of Rahway's prominent young men, is to be married next week. He rented a house on William Street, furnished it, and provided everything necessary to start housekeeping with, including a ton of coal. Yesterday he was astonished to find that the coal had disappeared from the cellar, not as much as is necessary to start the first fire being left. The theft of the coal will not, however, delay the wedding.

STORY OF A RUNAWAY.

Police News and a Driver's Account of the Mishap of a Hansom Cab with Two Passengers.

A remarkable story of a runaway horse and cab was told briefly in a police "slip" that was sent out from Police Headquarters last night. It was that of a run in the afternoon from the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth Street, through Broadway, Fifteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street until the horse brought up against an elevated road pillar at Fulton Street, about two miles away from the place of starting. The "slip" contained the information that the two passengers in the cab and the driver were not injured, although the vehicle was demolished.

John Reilly, of 931 Third Avenue, was described as the driver, and it was said that the rig belonged to Hart Brothers, liverymen, at 146 West Twentieth Street. He told a long story, but Hart Brothers declared later that they did not own the rig, and that Reilly had said that, after he had taken two passengers to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, his horse had slipped and jammed the hansom against the pillar. A bystander said he saw Reilly try to "beat out" a trolley car in rounding the curve at that corner, and that the car hit the hansom. The wrecked cab was in the street for several hours last night.

Commissioner Moses to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Prof. Bernard Moses of California, a member of the Philippine Commission, will retire from that body on the 1st of next January. He then will make a tour of portions of the Old World, shaping his affairs so that he will be able to reach his home and take up his college work in the University of California by the beginning of the next scholastic year, at which time his leave of absence will expire.

Funeral of Mrs. Susan Dod Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The funeral of Mrs. Susan Dod Brown, one of Princeton's largest benefactors, will be held here to-morrow morning at the Second Presbyterian Church. The body, accompanied by Col. J. J. McCook, President Woodrow Wilson, President Randall of Lincoln University, and Mr. Bayard Stockton, will leave here on a special attached to the 11:33 train. The interment will be in the Brown vault at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, New York City.

Be On the Alert.

Consumers of Budweiser brewed exclusively by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n are warned against other beers bearing the same name or a similar label. Every bottle of Budweiser is provided with the well known label, and each cork is branded "Budweiser." Beware of imitations by examining these features and insist upon Budweiser being opened in your presence.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Wholesale Dealers, New York.—Adv.

COAL CRISIS PULPIT TOPIC

The Situation Discussed and Some Suggestions Made.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell Champions the Cause of the 17,000 Independent Miners.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell preached last night at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, upon "The Right of Work." There were four parties to be considered in the present coal situation, he said.

The first party consisted of the people, who, although they wanted coal, were willing, deep down in their hearts, to wait until the controversy was settled the right way.

The second party consisted of the "coal barons," who had a right to have their own way so long as they did not interfere with the rights of other people.

The third party consisted of the labor unions, who had a perfect right to combine for their mutual needs, but not to interfere with their fellow-men.

"The time has come," said the preacher, "to say frankly that they are not fighting for the rights of labor, for the freedom of the workingmen. There are many men in the ranks of the union to-day who are unable to do it. They are the cowards of the situation. They are afraid to cut loose and declare their rights. They are not indeed led as mercenaries to 'crimson glory and undying fame'—they are merely slaves who cannot call their souls their own. They fighting for the rights of labor? No! a thousands times, no! They are, in fact, arrayed against the fundamental rights of honest toil.

"The fourth party," said Dr. Burrell, "consisted of the seventeen thousand independents who to-day are working behind barricades maintaining the rights guaranteed in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"I sing the praises," he continued, "of that heroic 17,000, who stand to-day as brave vindicators of the rights of labor, the men who were not invited to the conference at Washington, where only three parties were represented. It is time the American people took up the cause of these men, who are as brave as martyrs in defending the rights denied by the labor guilds, which at bottom are irresponsible before the law. I sing the right of the men who say 'No' to any one who shall deny them the right to work.

"I have here a postal card. The writer says that he observed that I was going to preach on 'The Right to Work,' and he asks, 'but what about the right of a man to have living wages for his work?' I quite agree. But who is going to prescribe what are living wages? Before the living God and the Carpenter of Nazareth, I say no man has a right to say to any other man when or where he shall work. There is no right in God's universe comparable to the right of a man to do his work."

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Dr. MacArthur Denounces Labor Leaders, and Says They Are More Tyrannical Than the Czar.

"The Ethics of the Coal Strike" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's discourse last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church. He said in part:

"The supreme question is this: Shall law and order prevail, or shall this country be given over to anarchism? Has an American citizen the right to sell his labor when and where he will? Is the American workman a free man or a slave?

"Every man in this Republic has the right to work; he has, too, the right to quit work whenever he pleases, proviging he breaks no contract. But he has no right to say that no man shall take the place he voluntarily quits. When labor organizations do so they become vastly more tyrannical than any capalists I ever heard of.

"This question is much more important than mining coal. Law and order must be preserved. If 10,000 troops cannot do it, more must be sent. If the State troops cannot do it, then Federal troops must be sent. Whatever wrongs the operators have committed, we cannot give our sympathies to their opponents as long as they are lawbreakers.

"These labor leaders with their large salaries are forcing the men to be idle. They are more tyrannical than the Czar of Russia. Shall they dictate to these men, and by methods of violence, anarchy, and murder? If the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania had done their duty long ago, there would have been no strike now. Let them do it now. Let the operators have ample protection. We will see then if they can make good their promise to supply all the coal we need. If they can't, they must appeal to Mr. Mitchell. If they can, then Mr. Mitchell does not represent the miners of Pennsylvania."

BISHOP COLEMAN'S OPINION.

Thinks Operators and Miners Should Ask Themselves What God Would Have Them Do.

The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, from the text, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts, ix., 6,) and in the course of his sermon dwelt upon the coal-strike situation.

"If," said the Bishop, "the coal operators and the miners were each to ask themselves, 'Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?' and ask it from their hearts, and act as they felt the Lord would really have them to do, the entire question that is now perplexing the Nation would be speedily settled.

"At the recent meeting between the President and the owners of the great roads controlling the mines, I fail to find a record of a prayer at the commencement asking for Divine guidance. Doubtless if such a prayer had been said many would have read of it and smiled and deemed it very inappropriate. Why should it be considered inappropriate in this land of ours—a land of professed Christianity?

"Who can tell that if such prayers had been said there might not have come to those men the very question of our text—who can say that under His guidance they might not have been inclined to answer it and do as their God would have wished them to do? Who can say that it might not have brought us a speedy and happy termination of the difficulty?"

WANTS THE PEOPLE TO ACT.

Personal Letters by the Million to President Roosevelt and Gov. Stone, Is Dr. Lee's Plan.

The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee, in his sermon yesterday morning at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, referred to the coal crisis, in part, as follows:

"We are a forbearing people. We wait a long time and give our officers a good chance. Sometimes they take this amiss, and think they can go to any length. It is then that the people, the real power of this Nation, rise in their might.

"All organizations of capital and labor get their right to exist from the Government, and it is folly to say that the Government can do nothing. The operators forget their position, and place themselves even above our honored President and above the Government which gives them the right to carry on business by refusing, with a smile, we are told, the proposition of our President to arbitrate matters at issue, although the other side was willing to submit the whole question to a commission to be appointed by the President.

"We are asking ourselves why the Government cannot protect us against all forms of robbery; why, if the greatest city in the country can settle upon the price of gas, the Government of the State or Nation cannot settle and regulate the price of coal and other necessities of life? And the answer in every mind is that it should somehow be done. The business of the voter is now to find the party and the men who will honestly pledge themselves—and keep those pledges if such a thing is possible—to adjust these questions by the power of the Government with justice to all.

"But there is one immediate course open to every one of us, and we should every one act in this direction, that is the right of petition. To prevent great suffering and to avert disaster and crime the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States should hear the voice of every one of you.

"I have myself written a strong letter to Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania and to President Roosevelt urging immediate action, if possible, to bring relief either in enforcing such laws as may be now upon the statute books or by calling together the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States that such laws may be enacted as will give the people relief from danger and suffering, and make such conditions impossible in the future. Let the personal letters go by the millions to the President and to Gov. Stone and relief will come."

SIDES WITH THE STRIKERS.

The Rev. Mr. Heindel Criticises Coal and Iron Police and Makes Charges Against Operators.

The Rev. John E. Heindel, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, English Evangelical Lutheran, Jersey City, who recently visited the coal fields of Pennsylvania, last night delivered a sermon on the strike.

He said he found the strikers orderly and well behaved. He saw no violence and no intimidation of non-union workers. He charged that the aggressiveness of the coal and iron police was responsible for any trouble that had occurred. He had addressed a meeting of strikers at Luzerne and found them to be in favor of preserving order at all points.

In his opinion no coal will be mined this Winter unless the operators grant the demands of the strikers. The statement sent out by the operators to the effect that some of the mines were being worked was not true, he said. Some work was being done in the washeries, but none in the mines anywhere.

He charged that the operators had defrauded the miners for years by a dishonest system of weighing the coal mined. In conclusion he said that the churches should unite in an effort to provide the poor with coal because the market could not be fully supplied for six months or more, even if the strike should end to-day.

VIEWS OF OTHER CLERGYMEN.

Following are some views on the coal strike situation expressed in sermons yesterday:

The Rev. J. H. SMYTH, Church of the New Jerusalem—In this struggle, which becomes more direful every day because it affects us all, would not a little more willingness on both sides to recognize the provisions of the Golden Rule have led to a better state of affairs and dispelled the mistrust which is so prevalent on both sides?

The Rev. Dr. MINOT J. SAVAGE, Church of the Messiah—On the one hand are certain capitalists, owners, managers of railways, organized, for what? Chiefly to have their own way. On the other hand there are 150,000 miners, organized, for what? Chiefly, again, to have their own way. If the managers on both sides desire to be fair, to be just, to arrange things so that mutually they should be benefited, just as much as the condition of things would allow; if they were true and noble and unselfish men the matter might be settled in twenty-four hours.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIS T. ODELL, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church—The contest at present going on between organized capital and organized labor is grinding the faces of the humble. Every day the situation grows more acute. Wherever the real root of the trouble may lie, there can be no question about the importance of a speedy settlement of the difficulties. Under the circumstances the unpardonable sin against the public welfare is the demand for unconditional surrender by either side upon the part of the other. And so, without expression of opinion regarding the issues involved, we earnestly urge mediation and conciliation.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—There is one class of men whose Christian character is neglected in their striving for wealth. They lose sight of God's teachings and their degradation increases with their riches. I refer to those men who are interested in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Those men are struggling for money. They are simply striving to disgorge their portion of the wealth which the Lord put into the earth. God forbid that I should say they are not fighting for a principle, but sight of the principle is lost in the struggle for wealth.

THREE BURGLARS SHOT AT.

Nobody in the Boonton Police Station When a Grocer Went There for Assistance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Three burglars who broke into Harry Looker's grocery and had their exit therefrom marked by a fusillade of shots by Looker, his brother-in-law, Frank Husk; Henry High, and Thomas Heagon, yesterday morning, are being searched for by the officials of this town. The store was entered through the front door, after its glass had been shivered by a hammer.

The noise of the men in the store awakened Mrs. Looker. Her husband and brother directed their revolvers at the front of the store from their rooms, which were directly over it. High and Heagon were attracted by the noise, and they, too, opened fire on the trio. Husk claims to have hit one of the burglars in the back after they escaped through a cellar window.

Looker telephoned to Police Headquarters, but failed to get a response. On a personal expedition to the station he found it empty. Two suspicious-looking characters have been seen about town. They bear evidence of having sustained cuts recently. It is said that Looker may prefer charges against the police officials for their alleged non-attention to duty.

Mr. Sage's Condition.

Russell Sage continues to improve at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I. He may not go to his office to-day, as Mrs. Sage and his physician expect to restrain him from resuming business until he is in better health. He is cheerful and he seems to regret less than usual his absence from business.

"RAPID TRANSIT" IN A SHAFT.

Man Laughed at His Shocked Neighbors, but Soon Consented to Go to a Hospital.

John Eckhardt, who lives on the fourth floor of the flathouse at 325 East Nineteenth Street, called down the dumb waiter shaft of the house last evening to the janitor, and not receiving any response, he leaned over into the shaft and called again, and the next moment he was clutching wildly at the rope and tumbling cellarward at a speed that terrified him. When he landed in the basement he was incapacitated for further rapid movement, and had t obe helped out of the shaft by the tenants of the house, who had rushed to his aid.

By this time he had assured himself that he was still alive and that his bones were not broken, and he was able to grin at the terrified neighbors who had expected to find a mangled man in the shaft.

"I was just monkeying with the rapid transit problem," Eckhardt said, and he was going to make light of his swift trip but the trickling of blood down his face admonished him that he needed repairs, and he was glad to have his head dressed by an ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital, and to go there as a patient.

The surgeon said that the man was suffering from a lacerated scalp wound, and that his clutching at the rope had broken the force of the fall sufficiently to save the man's life.

The Most of the Best in News, Circulation, Advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES led all the other New York Morning newspapers in high-class advertising in the first nine months of 1902. In publishers', financial, and dry goods advertising, for example, the record is as follows: Publishers, 164,114; financial, 405,247; dry goods, 1,362,929. Total, $1,932,290. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

BRUT SPECIAL Vintage 1893,

Is the highest grade of that Vintage, shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.

On Sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants

ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren St., N. Y., *Sole Agent, U. S.*

PICNIC IN AID OF MINERS

20,000 Persons Attend Central Federated Union Function.

More Than $3,000 Contributed to the Strike Fund by Unions—Weekly Assessments Increased.

The picnic arranged for by the Miners' Defense Committee of the Central Federated Union two weeks ago in Sulzer's Westchester Park in aid of the striking anthracite miners, which was to have taken place two weeks ago, but was postponed on account of inclement weather, came off yesterday, and was attended by at least 20,000 persons.

The delegates and the members of their respective unions, with their wives and women friends, began to arrive early in the day, and all the street cars in the Borough of the Bronx leading to the picnic grounds were packed with passengers for several hours.

The regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Central Federated Union was held in the pavilion of the park. Daniel S. Jacobs, Chairman of the Miners' Defense Committee, announced that the unions were all responding cheerfully to appeals for extra contributions on behalf of the miners.

The delegate of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union turned in a subscription of $100 to the Treasurer of the committee, and announced that each member of the union had been assessed 25 cents a week in aid of the miners. This was an increase on the original assessment.

Delegate Stewart of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Union said that his organization had made a special contribution of $200.

The Brotherhood of Tailors, through its delegate, reported that it had given $500 besides increasing its assessment.

The Brotherhood of Cloakmakers made a special contribution of $100.

The Cap Cutters' Union, a small organization, gave $70.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 gave $200 and increased its weekly per capita assessment from 5 to 10 cents.

Bricklayers' Union No. 7 gave $1,000.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers also gave $1,000.

A special committee appointed to call at the factories and shops on pay days reported that this plan had gone into effect, but it was too soon to report on its efficacy.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 called attention to the action of the Retail Bakers' Association about ten days ago, when a resolution was passed to request President Roosevelt to call on the United States troops in order to put an end to the strike. The resolution said that the points at issue between the operators and the mine workers were of minor importance beside the fact that there was no coal in the country, and that if the situation were not soon changed the consequences of the lack of coal throughout the country would be disastrous.

"These are beautiful resolutions," said Delegate Brown, sarcastically. "I hope they do not reflect the general sentiments of the master bakers of the city. The issue now is whether workingmen will get living wages. The success of this strike is of vital consequence to organized labor all over the country. If it is lost it will be a blow to all trades unions, which it will take many years to recover from."

"It will not be lost," said several voices and applause followed.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the action of the Retail Bakers' Association. A discussion followed, ending by the assertion by the central body of its determination to stand by the mine workers until they won their strike.

By a unanimous vote it was decided that a copy of the memorial to Mayor Low and the Board of Aldermen, praying them to use their good offices in trying to bring the coal strike to an end, which was indorsed by the central body last Sunday, should be sent to President Roosevelt. The meeting then adjourned and the delegates adjourned to the park, where athletic games of various kinds were indulged in. The principal event was a tug-of-war between teams composed of the Horseshoers' and Engineers' Unions.

THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

It Is Not Believed That It Will Become Really Dangerous—The Strikers Divided.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times does not believe that the French coal miners' strike will become really dangerous, as the miners are able to support the burden of the strike for a much less time than the owners of the mines.

The correspondent says immense quantities of coal are being imported into France. Every one is filling his cellars and the people are buying petroleum and menthylated spirit stoves.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—It now appears that only one man was killed in the encounter at the Terre Noire coalfield on Friday between strikers and gendarmes, and that the victim was not connected with the strike. Nevertheless the Miners' Committee has issued a manifesto denouncing the killing of this man as murder, and attacking the Government for utilizing gendarmes and soldiers against the strikers.

The funeral of the Terre Noire victim tomorrow may lead to trouble, as the strikers intend to demonstrate at the funeral, and the Socialists declare that they will carry red flags, which is prohibited.

The principal feature of the strike situation to-day is the division which is forming in the ranks of the strikers. Those of the Pas de Calais district and the Department du Nord, who are the most numerous, decline to introduce the questions of an eight-hour day and old age pensions into the strike, as the Central Committee of the Federation of Miners decided to do, and declare that they are striking purely for an increase in wages. The local committees of the miners in these districts asked the Prefects to intervene with the mine owners with a view to securing a settlement. The Central Committee thereupon issued a manifesto calling the Pas de Calais and Nord committees to obedience.

This divergence is likely to influence the duration of the strike.

DIED IN HER FIANCE'S ARMS.

Sick Girl Expired Suddenly While Drinking Water.

Catharine B. Hill, a Canadian girl, died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of her fiancé, George F. Barlow, a photographer at 155 West Twenty-third Street. The cause of death is not known, but there is no suspicion that it was due to other than natural causes.

Miss Hill was a dressmaker. Her relatives live in Montreal, Canada, except one sister, who is now in Bellevue Hospital. This sister was taken ill some months ago, and the dead girl took care of her. The strain of working all day and tending the invalid at night at length became too great for her, and she had her sister removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she could receive good treatment.

About this time Miss Hill met George F. Barlow, who became interested in the girl. Their acquaintance ripened, and they became engaged. A few weeks ago the girl was caught in a rainstorm and a severe cold resulted. This and the hard work ran her down considerably, and she had been feeling very sick for the past few days. Yesterday morning while talking to her fiancé she began to gasp, and he fetched a glass of water and held it to her lips. She had hardly taken a swallow before she fell into his arms and died. The Coroner was notified.

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Best Quality Goods Only

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Our 41st Street Carriage Entrance

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Eye Glasses

YOU'LL TAKE both pride and comfort in—they'll fit you—they'll become you and will not pinch, slip or fall off.

Expert Examination of the Eye and most moderate prices too.

Everything a first-class Optician Should Sell

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NEAR DEY ST.

Wallach's Hats

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 P. M.

WHEN in Search of Maximum Grade Headgear in Exclusive Designs,—Here You Are. $5 Stock; $5 Style, And "The Wallach" label and Guarantee on Each. The Best, **$2.90**

For Other Modes at lower prices consult our window display. Opera hats and Others.

Largest Map Collection IN THE WORLD, At BRENTANO'S, Union Sq.

ACCUSED INSPECTOR MISSING.

Man Charged with Selling School Coal Violated His Parole.

Harry C. Van Nostrand, the coal inspector for the Department of Education of the Flushing district, who was arrested last week for alleged irregularity, is missing. He was to have appeared on Saturday for examination in the police court, but violated his parole. Now a warrant has been issued for him.

It is alleged that, while transferring coal from one school to another, he caused various amounts to be delivered at the homes of private citizens, and that he received $5 a ton for all this diverted coal. He is a well-known resident of Flushing, and no bond was exacted, it being thought his promise would be sufficient to hold him.

Big Hailstones in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Late this evening a hailstorm, lasting five minutes, caused many thousands dollars' damage in the city. Hailstones measuring two inches in diameter fell and the streets resembled a fall of snow. Greenhouses all over the city were practically ruined.

Flandrau & Co.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

406-412 Broome Street,

JUST EAST OF BROADWAY.

Show the largest and most varied stock of pleasure vehicles for town and country of the best grade ever produced by one firm, and at fair prices; every standard design and numerous specialties included in our unrivalled stock. Our new Repository & Factory is especially adapted for their proper inspection.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Mercantile Altruism.

A store to be successful must exist for the buying public. By serving first, last and always the customer's needs, we then, and then only, serve our own ends for success.

We must keep always a channel of mercantile reciprocity open wide between manufacturers and consumers, that one may meet the other on a plane of mutual benefit—we must gather everything good in the shape of merchandise from all the world—we must represent Fashion and Style correctly—must show the world's novelties unabridged--we must buy every day merchandise in such quantities and under such market conditions as to make our selling prices always attractively small.

In everything your wants and ideas must be consulted. Therefore, we must at all times be mercantile altruists to further our own ends.

Silk Velvet 39c yd.
Over 6,500 yards bought at an immense concession and offered at this unheard-of price. Colors are several shades of blue, olive green, plum, castor, coral, tan, rose, sapphire, royal, etc. It is the regular $1 grade—better get here early for choice.

Dress Skirts $7.75.
Smart, stylish skirts of the finest black broadcloth and heavy ribbed cheviot, over drop skirt, with accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with nine bands of coarse gros grain or taffeta, put on loosely, with downward slope in back; strapped habit back, finished with ornaments. Beautiful skirts which hang with the elegant grace so noticeable in finest custom-made garments. All regular sizes.

Women's Underwear 95c
The finest grades of Australian wool vests and pants; in natural gray and white; also some of the very finest grades of imported Swiss ribbed white merino vests, with long or short sleeves; all sizes; regularly sold for $1.29 each.

Women's Gloves 69c
Good glace kid; made with one large pearl clasp; or two metal clasps; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly; all colors, including black and white; actual value $1.

Women's Night Robes 98c
Two very dainty styles in outing flannel gowns; one with embroidered tucks; the other with large sailor collar. Many other new and desirable effects at $1.25 and $1.49.

India Seat $1.25
In a variety of finishes; large size; elegant design; very attractive and well worth $2.00. For to-day only at $1.25.

Popular Books 83c each
Some of the most popular copyright novels of the day published at $1.50. Attractively bound in cloth.

Monsieur Beaucaire, by Booth Tarkington.
The Gentleman from Indiana, by Booth Tarkington.
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson.
Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace.
The Last of the Knickerbockers, by Herman K. Viele.
Count Hannibal, by Stanley Weyman.
Many Waters, by Robert Shackleton.
The Octopus, by Frank Norris.
Truth Dexter, by Sidney McCall.
Red Rock, by Thomas Nelson Page.
The Right of Way, by Gilbert Parker.
Pharaoh's Daughters, by W. Waldorf Astor.
The Cardinal's Snuff Box, by Henry Harland.
Tristram of Blent, by Anthony Hope.
Sylvia, by Evelyn Emerson.
New Canterbury Tales, by Maurice Hewlett.
The Amateur Cracksman, by E. W. Hornung.
Janice Meredith, by Paul L. Ford.
The Quest of the Golden Girl, by Richard Le Gallienne.

No C. O. D., telephone, or mail orders filled on these.

Handsome Rocker $3.25
In polished golden oak or mahogany finish; very heavy; and finely carved in back; good value at $4.50. For to-day only at $3.25.

Women's Watches $15.50
14 kt. solid gold; hunting case; size 0; handsomely engraved, engine turned or plain polished cases; fitted with Waltham and Elgin movements; stem winders and setters; with thin model cases, each bearing the stamp of the maker.

Velvet Waists $3.98
In the fashionable navy blue and polka dot velvet, effectively made with tailor stitched pleats on front, buttoned on side with large fancy buttons and finished with smart separate stock collar with turn-over ends; sizes 32 to 46.

$125 Persian Lamb Coats $65
These beautiful Persian Lamb Coats are of Leipsic dye; elegantly and fashionably made, and finished in best possible manner. The actual value is $125.

Chiffons 29c. Yd.
And Mousseline de Soie, fine quality; all silk; 42 inches wide; regularly sold at 59c. yard.

Men's Underwear $1.69
Fine all wool Shirts and Drawers; perfect fitting; made on English frames; white and gray; the same underwear is sold by leading houses at $3.00 per garment.

Men's Gloves $1.00.
Finest grades of lambskin, full P-K; imperial point embroidery; made with one large clasp; all new fall shades; including black and white.

Men's & Boys' Shirts, 49c.
Unlaundered; made of our "Standard" extra heavy weight muslin; set in three ply linen bosoms; reinforced front and back; all seams felled and double stitched throughout; continuous facings; pocket neckband; in regular short bosoms and four sleeve lengths; warranted to fit perfectly. An unmatchable value at this price.

Favorite Books, 44c. ea.
New editions of $1.50 copyrighted novels; bound in cloth; have large, clear type.

The Professor's Daughter, by Farquhar.
A Modern Mercenary, by Pritchard.
The Good Red Earth, by Phillpots.
Arms and the Woman, by MacGrath.
The Lion's Brood, by Osborne.
The Isle of the Winds, by Crockett.
Lady of Castell March, by Rhoscough.
The Road to Frontenac.
Joscelyn Cheshire, by Kennedy.
The Heart's Highway, by Wilkins.
A Man's Woman, by Norris.
On the Wing of Occasion, by Harris.
The Backwoodsman, by Stanley.
In Hostile Red, by Altsheler.
Elder Boise.
A King's Pawn, by Drummond.
The Black Tortoise, by Villar.

No C. O. D., telephone or mail orders filled on these.

Dresser, $17.75.
For To-day Only—
In bird's-eye maple or genuine mahogany; extra large 46-inch base with full serpentine front; 24x30 inches; shaped French bevel mirror; value $24.

Men's Watches, $19.50.
14-kt. solid gold; size 12; flat model; engraved, engine turned or plain polished cases; fitted with Waltham and Elgin movements; stem winders and setters, with latest thin model cases, each with maker's name stamped therein.

P. D.

Very Best French Corset.

NEW STRAIGHT FRONT MODELS.

No.	1536 for medium figure	$2.00
No.	579 for medium figure	$2.50
No.	2035 deep hip for medium figure	$3.00
No.	1593 for medium figure	$3.00
No.	1906 deep hip for medium figure	$3.25
No.	1940 deep hip for slender figure	$3.75
No.	1950 deep hip for stout figure	$4.50
No.	969 for stout figure	$5.00

NOTE.—The P. D. is a genuine French corset—recognized and accepted by American women as the best corset sold in this country. The foremost dealers have P. D. in styles suited to every figure and to every fashion. The important thing is to ask for and insist upon the P. D. The trade supplied by

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On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. ONE FIRST QUALITY LENS DUPLICATED, 25c. (Fay system of examination insures perfect glasses.)

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The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

SUNDAY POLITICS IN TOWN

Mr. Platt Does Not Expect a Special Legislature Session.

Secretary Fox of the Republican State Committee Attributes the Light Registration to Bad Weather—Mr. Hill Returns to Albany.

Senator Platt, when asked yesterday about the story which had been printed widely to the effect that Gov. Odell had been flooded with suggestions regarding the coal strike, including a proposition to call an extra session of the Legislature, said that he did not know whether the Governor would accede to this latter suggestion. The Senator, however, was inclined to think that the Governor would not summon the Legislature in special session.

Ex-Gov. Hill returned to Albany last night, and before leaving said:

"I have nothing to say for publication."

Chairman Dunn of the Republican Committee is at his home in Binghamton, and Chairman Campbell of the Democratic body is at Bath, Steuben County. Gov. Odell will arrive here early this morning.

Candidate Coler was at the Hoffman House, and left for his home, in Brooklyn, before 9 o'clock last night. He had nothing to say beyond the fact that he would make a speech at the Tilden Club on Wednesday night, when he will be officially notified of his nomination.

The promised Republican analysis of registration figures was not given out last night. Secretary R. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee, when asked about them, said they were indefinite. He attributed the light registration to bad weather conditions yesterday and the fact that the people were not awakened yet, because the State Conventions had only just been held.

F. H. Brooks, the betting commissioner, said last night that if the coal strike was settled this week he would lay odds of 3 or 4 to 1 on Odell. If there was no settlement he would hold off, and while he had some Coler money to place he wanted odds of 5 to his 2. "Not much of a dead game sport," ejaculated a gentleman in the "Amen corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Luther B. Little of the Republican State Committee and Dr. John H. Girdner, the personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, were the only persons to inject a little fire into the campaign.

"Say, Luther," said the doctor, "you know about everything."

"Yes," replied Mr. Little. "I know a good many things, but there are some that I do not know. What is it you want to find out?"

"I want you to tell me," rejoined the doctor, "what I am going to do to keep my wife and children comfortable in cold weather if this coal strike isn't settled pretty soon."

"Oh that's easy," remarked Mr. Little. "We are sending out tons of literature in the hope of converting some Democrats and I understand they are soaking it in oil and using it for fuel. You know," he added with a smile, "it is intended to keep Democrats warm."

"That's so," replied Dr. Girdner, "and you will show practical friendship by sending me a few tons at once."

Members of the Greater New York Democracy were saying yesterday that, as their emblem would be on the official ballot this year, they could make a show of hands that would astonish people.

GOV. ODELL IN BROOKLYN.

He Will Speak at Three Republican Meetings To-night.

Gov. Odell will open the Republican campaign in Brooklyn to-night with a speech-making tour of the borough. At 5:30 o'clock the Governor will attend a reception at the Brooklyn Union League Club, following which he will be the guest of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York at a dinner in the clubhouse. From the Union League Club he will go to the Academy of Music where, at 8:30 o'clock, he will open the fair of the Jewish Hospital.

Leaving the Academy, the Governor will be driven to the Clermont Avenue Rink, where he will address a mass meeting. He is expected to reach the rink at 9 o'clock. From there he will go to the Invincible Club, on Herkimer Street, near Bedford Avenue, to speak at another meeting, reaching there at 10 o'clock. From the Invincible Club he will go to the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, where a third meeting is to be held.

Gov. Odell Registers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Gov. Odell registered at his voting district last evening at 6 o'clock. He was a guest at the home of his father on Grand Street to-day. Senator Goodsell and Thomas W. Bradley were among his callers. To-night he said that he had devoted the day wholly to rest, being greatly fatigued. There is nothing new in the coal strike so far as he is concerned, he said.

STATEMENT BY McCULLAGH.

He Explains the Meaning of His Letter to Col. Partridge—Four Arrests for Illegal Registration.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh declared yesterday that the letter which he sent to Police Commissioner Partridge last week did not mean that all the persons mentioned on the lists were to be challenged by the police if they attempted to register. Inspector Cortright has received orders to inform the Captains of precincts that they must make investigations of the guests registered at hotels, of which there are some 4,000 in this city, and report as to whether they have a legitimate right to register from there. Already the Fifth Avenue and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotels have been removed from the list.

Detectives James Keyes and Joseph Lustgarten of Superintendent McCullagh's force arrested four men in the Fourth Assembly District Saturday night on the charge of illegal registration. They are Charles H. McManus, thirty years, residing at 53 Bowery; John Hogan, twenty-two years, residing at 39 Bowery; Edwin Bonables, sixty-eight years, residing at 37 Bowery, and Henry C. Miner, twenty-four, residing at 204 Eldridge Street. They were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market Court yesterday and held in $1,000 each for a hearing to-day.

Ex-Senator Smith Not a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., announced to-day that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Smith said further that he was not a candidate for any office. He is sure of the election of a Democratic Assembly and the entire county Democratic ticket.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 12.—The total registration in this city for the first two days this year is 3,267, being an increase of 565 over the registration of the first two days of 1901, and the largest ever made except the Presidential year of 1900, when it was 4,446 for the two days.

UTICA, Oct. 12.—The registration in Utica for two days is 6,760, against 7,493 in 1901, a decrease of 433, and against 8,312 in 1900, a decrease of 1,552.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The registration for Rome for two days is 2,159, against 1,769 in 1901.

Automobile Burned, Owner Hurt.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A small automobile owned and driven by William Webber of 1,871 Madison Avenue, New York, was burned on North High Street this afternoon through the gasoline tank catching fire. Mr. Webber, who came here from New York to visit a cousin living at 213 High Street, had his hands badly burned and his face scorched.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

Insurgents Trying to Cut Communication in Turkey—Outrages by Bulgarian Bands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Neue Freie Presse, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says the objective of the Macedonian insurgents in the Struma Valley is the railway from Constantinople, via Seres, to Salonika and Monastir, which crosses the river Struma at Demir Hissar.

By destroying the bridge over the Struma and establishing themselves in the neighboring mountains the insurgents seek to interrupt the sole overland communication between Eastern and Western European Turkey.

The Turks, realizing the danger, have apparently taken the necessary precautions.

The Neue Freie Presse also prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Belgrade. He reports that the Bulgarian bands have retired all along the line since the Russian Generals left Shipka.

The most outrageous proceedings, says the correspondent, were in the Perim Mountains, where the Bulgarians attacked and plundered the Turkish inhabitants. At Razlog they killed a Turk and publicly exposed his mutilated body.

As a rule, the correspondent adds, the Turkish troops avoid serious collisions with the insurgents, The Vienna Politische Correspondenz attributes this lack of energy to the long arrears of pay due to the Turkish Army.

By The Associated Press.

SOFIA, Oct. 12.—Gen. Zontcheff, President of the Macedonian Committee, has again escaped from prison and has gone to Macedonia.

The Macedonian Committee asserts that the insurrection is growing daily. It claims that the rebels have destroyed several villages, and that they attacked the town of Jumaya, European Turkey, where they captured three Turkish guns, but were finally repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Consular and official news, while declaring the reports issued by the Macedonian Committee to be greatly exaggerated, confirms the statements of desperate encounters in the districts of Djumabala and Petrovitch, where many were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The Porte has seriously called the attention of Bulgaria to the fact that revolutionists are crossing the frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The correspondent at Sofia of The Daily Mail has had an interview with M. Daneff, Premier of Bulgaria, on the Macedonian situation.

M. Daneff declared the situation to be undoubtedly bad, but said that the reports of regularly organized insurrection were greatly exaggerated. He admitted that the Bulgarians were very much excited, and that the Macedonian committee wielded a great influence, consequently, he said, his Government was watching events keenly, and was anxious that the reforms in Macedonia guaranteed by the Berlin congress should be carried out.

"But," M. Daneff said, "apart from that Bulgaria's duty is simply to guard her frontier, and it is her wish that Turkey should keep order in Macedonia. It is naturally difficult to guard such a frontier as the Bulgarian-Macedonian, but it is quite out of the question that any considerable bodies of men should get across it."

When asked what would happen should Turkey demand the repression of the Macedonian committees in Bulgaria, M. Daneff answered rather evasively:

"Bulgaria will always fulfill her duty, both externally and internally, without allowing herself to be intimidated either by elements within her borders or by threats from without."

Bars Street Collections for Boers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Burgomaster of Brussels, says The Times's correspondent in that city, has refused the application of the pro-Boer committee to be allowed to take street collections in aid of the Boer fund. Such collections are prohibited under the municipal regulations, and the Burgomaster fails to see why he should establish a troublesome precedent.

COLOMBIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

It Is Said That Gen. Uribe-Uribe Has Been Forced to Retreat Toward the Interior.

COLON, Oct. 12.—Persons who arrived here from Cartagena yesterday say that Government troops have defeated the revolutionists at La Cienaga. There is no further news of the situation at Santa Marta.

It is also reported that the Government has driven the revolutionary General, Uribe-Uribe, from the strategic position he held near Tenerife, on the Magdalena River. Gen. Uribe-Uribe is said to have been forced to retreat with all his forces toward the interior of the country.

The Magdalena River is now reported to be again open to traffic.

PANAMA, Oct. 12.—Gen. Julio Cordovez of the Government Army arrived here yesterday from Bogota by way of Barranquilla. He came through with troops, and gives the following account of conditions on the Magdalena River:

"We left Bogota Sept. 24 and arrived at Honda Sept. 27, meeting there the forces under Gen. Perdomo. We advanced by land to Magague, where we were informed that the revolutionary Gen. Uribe-Uribe, with 500 men and two cannon, was strongly intrenched at Tenerife, and that he was preventing steamboats from traveling up or down the river. When we reached San Juan, however, we received information of Gen. Uribe-Uribe's flight toward the mountains. He is accompanied by a rebel named Munoz, whom I consider more of a highwayman than anything else. He is the same man who recently robbed an American citizen named Pontier, who was on his way up to Bogota. We arrived at Barranquilla Oct. 2.

"Gen. Marjarres has defeated the rebel forces under Castillo at La Cienaga. Castillo also fled to the mountains, where the scarceness of food will probably compel him to surrender.

"The interior of the republic is entirely pacified. The people there are at work, and are protected by the guarantees offered by President Marroquin in his decree of amnesty."

The statements of Gen. Cordovez are confirmed by Señor Tarias, an ex-Government official, who also reached Panama yesterday from Bogota.

DECLINES TO RETIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Strader's Unpleasant Relations with Some Members of His Congregation in the Bronx.

An invitation to retire from the pulpit of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, near Washington Avenue, the Bronx, has been met by the pastor, the Rev. Franklin N. Strader, with a declination. A meeting of the Trustees of the church is to be held to-night for a discussion of the subject.

It is said that all has not been smooth in the relations between church and pastor for the last three years. The first break came, it is said, when the pastor's bride, did not seem to please a majority of the members of the congregation. The next feature not calculated to instill harmony was when the choir director changed the composition of the choir from part male and part female voices to one wholly of the former. That action received the approval of the pastor, but not of the congregation.

Then some of the congregation began to complain that the pastor's wife did not mingle enough with the members, and that her position as the pastor's wife was not thoroughly pleasing to the Ladies' Aid Society. It was urged also that the Rev. Mr. Strader conducted services along lines too ritualistic.

Under the canons of the church the pastor cannot be removed except upon charges. It is the pastor's idea, according to some of his friends, to keep up the fight against the severing of relations with the church until a new Board of Trustees can be elected, believing that the members will be friendly to his interests.

EXPECTS AMERICA TO WIN IN THE PIOUS FUND CASE.

W. L. Penfield Confident of a Favorable Result—Influences The Hague Court Is Exercising.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—William L. Penfield of the United States State Department, Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, and others who were present at The Hague during the recent sessions of the International Court of Arbitration which heard the arguments in the Pious Fund case between the United States and Mexico, have arrived here.

Mr. Penfield says that the court's decision in the matter may be rendered this week, and that in all events it will be given within the present month. In an interview to-day Mr. Penfield gave an opinion of the status of the Pious Fund case and made certain observations on the general influences which The Hague tribunal is exerting. He said:

"Although the decision of the court is still doubtful, I feel confident of a favorable result. The court practically narrowed the issue to a question of res judicata, and inquiries made by members of the court indicated a tendency favorable to our position. If this assumption proves correct, it is then only a question of figures to ascertain the amount due, which is something over $1,000,000.

"The court commented upon the thoroughness of the American presentation of the case. The United States furnished practically the entire evidence, transcripts, &c. Mexico furnished practically nothing, not even copies of the Mexican archives in her exclusive control, and which were required under the protocol. As a result of these facts the American record was all the court had, and Mexico relied upon a generalized argument."

Commenting upon the broad international aspects of The Hague organization, Mr. Penfield said:

"The Hague tribunal is accomplishing important results for America. Arbitration is not taken as seriously in Europe as it is in the United States. We observed an undercurrent of cynicism respecting arbitration, which is regarded as sentimental and ideal. The American idea of treating international arbitration seriously is beginning to exert its influence; it promises to overcome European prejudice and to lead to a general acceptance of this principle.

"Another important influence of The Hague tribunal is that it is acquainting Europe with real Americanism. In Europe they are slow to understand our idea of the equality of man; the individual counts for little here. The International Arbitration Court gives us our first opportunity of presenting to the publicists and jurists of the Old World our exalted ideals concerning the rights of the people and our belief that the function of Government is the protection of the individual. The Hague tribunal is thus performing the important mission of extending the liberal spirit of American institutions."

ELECTION RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Serious Clash Results from Anti-Semites' Visit to a Town Near Vienna—Soldiers Charge the Mob.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—Serious election riots occurred this afternoon at Saint Pölten, thirty-five miles from here, after a meeting of the supporters of the Christian Socialist candidate for re-election to the Provincial Diet.

Several trainloads of anti-Semites, under the leadership of Herr Lüger, Burgomaster of Vienna, left here to attend the meeting. Herr Fermar, Burgomaster of Saint Pölten, who is a Nationalist, refused to allow the anti-Semites from Vienna to march through the centre of Saint Pölten, and compelled them to take a circuitous route. After the meeting the anti-Semites attempted to force their way through the principal streets of the town, and broke through a cordon of police and gendarmes. A regiment of infantry was called out and restored order. Many persons were arrested.

Another version of the affair says 3,000 anti-Semites were the objects of hostile demonstrations from thousands of members of the Freisinnige Party in Saint Pölten, that serious collisions occurred this evening, that the police were powerless to maintain order, and that the infantry charged the rioters with fixed bayonets.

HAITIAN TROOPS REPULSED.

Many Casualties in a Battle with Rebels at Montrouis—Population of Port-au-Prince Called to Arms.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 12.—The revolutionists at Montrouis were attacked by Government troops yesterday. While the armored Government steamship Nouvelle Veldrogue bombarded the rebels' positions, the Government troops attempted to effect a landing. The rebels resisted with energy, and succeeded in repelling the attack. There were many casualties.

St. Foix Colin, Minister of the Interior of the Provisional Government, has called the population of Port-au-Prince to arms. Gen. Colin will soon leave here at the head of a strong force for a second attack upon Montrouis.

The Government Gen. Nord will march on Plaisance.

Counterfeit Dollars in Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Counterfeit American silver dollars are being made in China and circulated here extensively. The suspicion is entertained that some of this money was shipped from San Francisco. The dollars are of silver and of standard weight. They have been detected through the improper stamping of the word "Liberty" on the goddess. The low price of silver insures to the makers of this counterfeit money a profit of 100 per cent.

Pilgrimage to Parnell's Grave.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The tenth annual pilgrimage to the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell took place to-day. For the first time the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin did not participate in the ceremony. The attendance was smaller than in previous years.

Kaiser Honors Capt. Sverdrup.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 12.—Emperor William has bestowed the decoration of the Prussian Royal Order of the Crown of the first class upon Capt. Sverdrup, the arctic explorer.

TRAIN ACCIDENT AT NEWARK.

Coach Hurled Against a Wall and Two Passengers Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The last coach of the 8:15 train for Elizabeth on the Central Railroad of New Jersey this evening jumped the tracks at an interlocking switch on the elevation opposite Columbia Street, and the car was hurled against the retaining wall.

The shock threw many of the passengers from their seats, and all were shaken up. George Saylor and Charles M. Wells, both of Elizabethport, were injured severely enough to be taken to St. Michael's Hospital, although their injuries are not likely to prove serious.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

WHY THE BOERS WILL NOT VISIT THE KAISER

His Majesty Would Have Seriously Offended King Edward.

Is Said to Have Been Informed That He Could Not Visit the King If He Received the Generals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—I have excellent authority for stating that an intimation was recently conveyed to Emperor William from an exalted British personage to the effect that if he (the Emperor) insisted on granting an audience to the Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, he would have to give up his plan of visiting King Edward on the latter's birthday.

I learn further that the German Foreign Office was informed that, if the Boers asked for an introduction to the Emperor through the British Ambassador at Berlin, the Ambassador would be instructed to refuse to grant it.

It is stated that Emperor William will start on a journey to England to pay a birthday visit to his uncle, King Edward, at Sandringham, the King's Norfolk estate, not later than Nov. 7. The King's birthday is on Nov. 9, when he will be sixty-one years old.

The Emperor, according to present plans, will land at Portsmouth, where he is to utilize the opportunity to hoist his flag as Admiral of the British fleet, an honor recently conferred on him by King Edward. He will also receive, on the Hohenzollern, the Cautains of such warships as are in the roads. The Kaiser will take a valuable present for the King.

According to the reports which have appeared in London, King Edward invited the Emperor, "as a special mark of his affection." This invitation, presumably, was conveyed some little time ago.

The Emperor will be accompanied by only a very small retinue. It is believed, though not yet absolutely certain, that only the Lord Chamberlain, Count Eulenberg, Gen. von Plessen, Capt. von Grumme, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary will be in attendance on the Kaiser. The British Ambassador in Berlin, (Sir Frank Lascelles,) the German Ambassador in London, (Count Wolff-Metternich,) and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde are among the persons who have received invitations from the King and Queen to meet the Kaiser. The imperial visit will last from Nov. 8 to Nov. 15. It is presumed that his Majesty will arrive at Sandringham on Nov. 8, in time for afternoon tea. The King's intention, as is stated, is to have several shooting parties.

The Boer Generals are expected in Berlin from Paris on Oct. 16 or 17. They will be met by a Reception Committee, the President of which, Herr Lueckhoff, a Conservative member of the Reichstag, will read an address of welcome.

The same day a mass meeting will be held at the Philharmonic Hall, and the next day the Pan-German Union will entertain the Generals at breakfast and present to them a check for $50,000 in aid of the Boer Relief Fund. Speeches will be delivered, and the Generals will make replies.

DENOUNCES IRISH LANDLORDS.

Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., Calls Them "Scoundrels"—Appeals to the People to Combine.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that Thomas O'Donnell, member of Parliament for West Kerry, addressing a meeting at the new town of Dillon, said the landlords' combination was at work, as the writs recently served in the district showed. If, however, there were a combination of the farmers, laborers, and shopkeepers, the lands would remain idle and tenantless in spite of writs and evictions.

The people's organization, said Mr. O'Donnell, claimed that the land be given to its rightful owners, and the organization was declared illegal, while the organization of landlords—scoundrels who wished to continue in possession of what had never been rightfully theirs—was declared legal. The people's leaders were sent to prison, while the landlords could go to Dublin Castle and send out proclamations which turned a crimeless country into one of disorders.

Mr. O'Donnell added that the Irish could turn the landlords and every representative of English misrule out of the country if they had an active branch of the United Irish League in every town and village.

RUSSIA'S ARGUMENT REFUTED.

Unfavorable British Reply to M. de Witte's Note Regarding Sugar Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—M. de Witte (Russian Minister of Finance) has, says the St Petersburg correspondent of The Times, received Great Britain's reply to the note he recently addressed to the powers represented at the Brussels Sugar Conference.

The British note refutes the argument of M. de Witte that the penal clauses of the sugar convention cannot be applied to Russian sugar without a breach of the existing commercial treaties, and shows that this argument is not only unreasonable, but also directly contradicts previous Russian declarations.

BOERS REACH PARIS TO-DAY.

It Is Said That the French Government Feels Dissatisfaction Over the Generals' Visit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey arrive in Paris to-day, (Monday,) says The Times's correspondent in the French capital. They will be surrounded by all those who, during the war, advertised themselves by the formation of pro-Boer committees.

The Opposition will try to make the presence of the Generals a pretext for noisy demonstrations, says the correspondent, and he adds that it is certain that the French Government feels nothing but dissatisfaction in regard to the visit.

THE PROPOSED ZOLA STATUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Nearly 34,000f., says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has already been subscribed for the proposed statue of the late Emile Zola.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

The SHOE SALE Continues To Offer Attractive Specials.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Great Sale of DRESS GOODS Begins This Morning.

Women's Stylish Cloaks and Suits.

These excellently stocked Departments present in varied attractiveness continuous style contests. Each gown seems prettier than the other.

One garment excels another in style and beauty. All the intricate preliminary work has been done by us. It remains for you to revel among all that the world's modistes can originate and construct, and then choose with a satisfying knowledge that whatever you select is correct.

WE ASK INSPECTION TO-DAY OF OUR NEWEST TAILORED GOWNS, each unique and original in design.

NEWEST ZIBELINE SUITS, which are of greatest importance this season.

NEWEST VELVET SUITS, which are made unlike anything ever shown.

NEWEST "MANNISH CLOTH" SUITS, tailored like custom work.

IN ADDITION WE OFFER TO-DAY:

200 PEBBLE CLOTH SUITS; Black, blue, brown, Oxford, Blouse Jacket, with yoke stitching and double coat flaps over hips; skirt with stitched overturned seams; made to sell at $25.00, 17.50

MONTAGNAC BLOUSE, with satin piped open seams; Peau de Soie facing on revers, 15.00

KERSEY MONTE CARLO, with stitched straps of same cloth, kimono sleeves, Skinner's satin, collarless stitched neck band, 15.00

CAMEL'S HAIR COATS, Double breasted, satin lined, a perfect coat for stout or elderly women, 10.00

KERSEY KIMONO COATS; Circular yoke top, broad straps in front and back, from yoke down velvet turnover collar, a very stylish coat, 19.50

CRAVENETTE HAVELOCKS; In ¾ lengths, with deep top cape and sleeves, Oxford shade with Scotch plaid backs, 19.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains

At Less than the Actual Cost of Making.

These sales are held every October, and are eagerly attended by crowds of expectant customers who are never disappointed.

It is the best Lace Curtain news of the whole year. No sale comes at a more opportune time; none offers you more distinct advantages. We place on sale to-day

4,300 Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains at Prices That Are Positively Astonishing.

The reason for this sale is this: Each year as the lace curtain mills introduce new patterns they are obliged to discontinue many of the previous season's patterns to make room for the newcomers. The dropped patterns are just as fresh and beautiful as the new ones, and equally desirable.

There Are More Than 200 Styles In The Lots We Offer To-Day.

They come from the foremost makers in the business, and it is safe to assume that the Lace Curtain Store on the Third Floor will be crowded to overflowing with customers during the progress of this very important and intensely interesting sale. PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $2.95.

(Third Floor.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Why Thousands Come to This Store.

THE splendid prestige acquired by this celebrated Grocery, its distinguished completeness, its unquestioned attractiveness, and its thorough reliability elevate it to a degree of popularity and security that thousands of customers take pleasure in readily acknowledging.

THIS PURE FOOD MART IS NOT IN AN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE. IT HAS WON ITS LAURELS BY SHEER MERIT.

The business is enormous. That, however, is not to be wondered at. All well-known brands of goods are here in largest variety. Nothing is here but what is of the very best. We cater for the business of all classes, AND WE GET IT. We carry the finest foods as well as the medium priced goods, and the assortments we offer cannot possibly be duplicated elsewhere.

Our monthly magazine, "Food News," contains all the information of this Pure Food Mart, and gives a complete price catalogue.

On all orders of $5.00 or over we prepay freight charges to freight stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

CELERY. PREPARED IN MUSTARD. A delicious, appetizing relish, 15 bottle 10

COFFEE. Extra Fancy GOLDEN SANTOS. 5 lbs., 65 lb., 14 Fresh roasted daily.

Plenty for everybody, and another car of Force coming. FORCE: Sold everywhere Per Carton 15c. Our Price Per Carton 6 No dealers supplied. Not more than 3 packages to a customer.

TOMATOES. New Packing, Solid, Red Ripe TOMATOES. 3-lb. Can, 9

FLOUR. Siegel Cooper Co. Best XXXX PATENT FLOUR. ⅛ Cotton Sack, 59

ARMOUR'S FRENCH BOUILLON SOUP. 4 Per Can.

CREAMERY BUTTER. Extra fancy quality Creamery Butter, fine flavor, fresh and sweet. 5 lb. stone crock, 1.30

POTATOES. Fine Long Island White Rose Potatoes, will cook dry and mealy, per peck, 29

IN THE MARKET.
MACKEREL: Fancy large white fat No. 1 (no heads, no tails), 5-lb pail, 78
Pure Boneless COD-FISH, 3-lb boxes, 33
Bottom Round CORNED BEEF or Short Rib Beef Roasts, lb., 12
APPLES. Fancy King Apples, for eating or baking, per peck, 40
ORANGES: Fancy, juicy, sweet California Oranges, doz., 20
RED ONIONS: Fancy new Jersey stock, per peck, 30
SWEET POTATOES, Fancy old Virginia, stock; peck, 30

SUGAR.
H. & E. Refined GRANULATED SUGAR, 5-lb cloth bag, 23

CEREALS.
FANCY kiln dried ROLLED WHITE OATS, Granulated Hominy or Yellow Corn Meal; 10 lbs., 36
TAPIOCA: Fancy New Pearl or Flake Tapioca; 5 lbs., 19
SCHEPP'S SHREDDED COCOANUT, per lb., 12
MACARONI: 10 lb. box of Broken Macaroni, 48
MACARONI: "Fountain" Brand; finest quality imported Italian Macaroni, Macaroncelli, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, Alphabets; regular weekly shipments received; two 1 lb. packages, 25c.; per 1 lb package, 13

JAMS & PRESERVES.
Pure Home-Made FRUIT JAMS, all kinds, 1-lb. glass jar, 15
Siegel Cooper Co. Finest FRUIT JAMS, in 5-lb. pails, raspberry, strawberry, red and black cherry, per pail, 80
Blackberry, Quince, Peach, Red Currant, Currant and Raspberry, per 5-lb pail, 75
Damson or Bitter-Orange Marmalade, 5-lb pail, 70
Red Currant Jelly, finest quality, 5-lb pail, 90
These pails are paraffine coated.

SOAP AND KITCHEN NEEDS.
Siegel Cooper Co. SCOURING SOAP, 10 cakes, 22
Fairbank's Dandy, Lion or Ark Soap, box of 100 cakes, $1.95; 10 cakes, 21
Anspacher Edith SILVER POLISH, regular 50c. can, 25c.; regular 25c. can, 15
STARCH: Victory Family Gloss Starch, package, 9

MISCELLANEOUS.
MAPLE SYRUP: "Fountain" Brand, absolutely pure Maple Syrup, quart can, 35
ORANGE and LEMON PEEL, per lb., 8
Finest quality pure LEMON SUGAR, 1-lb. carton, 13

CANNED FRUIT.
PEACHES: Hasel California Lemon Cling Peaches, very large, fine flavor, heavy syrup, full 3-lb. can, doz, $2.90; can, 25
PEACHES: "Rosalind" Yellow Peaches, large can, 12
PEARS: "Cameo" fancy N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, 2-lb. can, 12
PINEAPPLE: "Gold Seal" fancy Bahama sliced Pineapples; doz., $2; can, 17

CANNED SALMON.
Finest quality Columbia River SALMON STEAKS, excellent fish, fine color, Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, 22c; ½-lb. flat can, 12
COOKS' PRIDE: Extra fancy blood-red Sockeye Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, 16c.; ½-lb. flat can, 10
ARCH ROCK or Deerhead fancy red Alaska Salmon, 1-lb. cans, doz., $1.40; can, 12
SPICES: Finest quality Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, whole or ground, per lb., 18
Best quality whole Mixed Spice, lb., 25

CHEESE.
SWISS CHEESE: Exceptional value, lb., 17
N. Y. State Full CREAM CHEESE, lb., 15
Fancy Full CREAM E D & M CHEESE, each, 85
Chandler & Rudd CLUB-HOUSE CHEESE, a delicious cream cheese, large size, 28c.; medium size, 15c.; small size, 10

CANNED VEGETABLES.
BOSTON BAKED BEANS: "Rising Sun" brand; 3-lb. can, 4
7c.; 2-lb. can, 10
LIMA BEANS: "Victory Brand" choice Lima Beans; can, 10
BEETS: "Silver Lake" brand; fancy Ruby Beets; 3-lb. can, 15
ASPARAGUS: High Grade Fancy California White Asparagus, large, tender spears; large can, 28
ASPARAGUS TIPS: "Old Fort"; choice, tender Green Tips; can, 14
TOMATOES in gallon cans; new packing; fancy quality; can, 30
LIMA BEANS: Delicious, mealy; the tiny kind; doz. cans, $1.75; can, 15
PEAS: "Honey Sweet"; fancy, new packed Early June Peas; per doz., $1.15; can, 10
PEAS: "Hamburg"; choice small Peas; can, 15

BOTTLE GOODS.
CATSUP: Fountain Brand Fancy Tomato Catsup, made from selected red ripe tomatoes, and seasoned with the finest spices, per bottle, 20
CHILI SAUCE: "Fountain" Brand, finest quality Chili Sauce, an excellent relish for cold meats, per bottle, 25
OLIVES: Little Elves, fancy Manzanilla stuffed Olives, bottle, 9
OLIVES: "Fountain" Brand fancy Imported Queen Olives, 10-oz. bottle, 23

DRIED FRUITS.
PRUNES: Fine quality Santa Clara fruit; 5 lbs., 25
APRICOTS: Fancy Evaporated Royal Apricots; per lb., 11
PEACHES: Extra choice Evaporated Muir Peaches; lb., 10
RAISINS: "Fountain" Brand; fancy 3-crown seeded Raisins; 1 lb. package, 12
RAISINS: Not a seed; fancy small Muscatel Raisins; per 1 lb. package, 12
CURRANTS: "Fountain" Brand; extra fancy, cleaned Amalia Currants; 1 lb. package, 10
CITRON: Finest quality Crystallized Citron; per lb., 15
MOLASSES: Dunbar's old-fashioned New Orleans Molasses; gallon, 75c.; half gallon, 45
VINEGAR: Pineapple Cider Vinegar, including jug; per gallon, 25
"MILFORD" Fruit or Wine TABLE JELLIES; per package, 7
NUTS: New arrival Grenoble Walnuts; fresh, sweet, very meaty; 3 lbs. for 50c.; per lb., 18
BRAZIL NUTS, very sweet and sound; 2 lbs., 25
DATES: Fancy Hallowi Persian Dates; 1 lb. package, 6

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

JACK SUITS
Made Your Way.

Our Tailoring organization is pleasing a lot of men—two ways.

First we turn out smart, well-made, perfect-fitting suits.

Then the price is always lower than that of other tailors who do work of equal character.

We have a superb showing of fabrics, in the dark desirable shades, in cheviots, worsteds and unfinished effects in stripes and plaids.

For a business suit nothing is better than a medium color in fancy cheviots.. These we make to order at $25 and $30.

Some very attractive cheviots and worsteds, made to order at $35.

Black and blue cheviots, made to order at $25 and $30.

If we get your order today, your suit can be ready by Saturday if you wish it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Put a boy into a handsome Velveteen Suit, and see how he lives up to it. One of these, for instance, at $8. In red, blue, garnet, green and black, rich quality of material; sizes 4 to 10 years.

To cover him warmly when "the north wind doth blow," here are "Wanamaker Special" Reefers, of heavy blue cheviot, snugly lined with red flannel. As good-looking and serviceable as they are warm. For 3 to 12-year-olds, at $5.

Boys' Blouses and Waists—a complete new line in red, blue and brown flannel, in 3 to 14-year sizes. 50c—worth half as much again.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Tailor-made SUITS
For Women

What a splendid variety the season presents; and every good style is gathered in the Wanamaker collection. It compelled a broader stock than ever before; but it is gratifying to see all ideas assembled side by side for comparison. It makes decisions easy and satisfying.

Here are hints of a few:

At $18—Suits of cheviot, with fly-front blouse; jacket lined with silk; seven-gored skirt, with flare, lined with percaline.
At $21—Suits of cheviot, with blouse jacket, with flare from belt of stitched peau de soie; gored skirt, with drop-lining of silk.
At $27.50—Suits of cheviot, with blouse jacket, with slot seams and rows of cording; velvet collar; seven-gored skirt, with cording and slot seams; drop-lining of silk.
At $30—Suits of cheviot; double-breasted blouse jacket, with flare from belt; nine-gored inverted plaited skirt.
At $37.50—Same style, in cloth, silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing Sacques
Of Ripple Eiderdown

These are the ideal Dressing Sacques for winter weather—the material is so soft, fleecy and cold-defying.

Attractive, too—in rich or dainty colorings, as you choose, and trimmed in a good many new ways—with embroidery applique, for instance.

Here are some of the styles and prices:

At $1.75—In dainty light colors; fitted back, felled seams, double-breasted front, rolling collar; bound with black satin.
At $2.25—In light blue, rose, lavender or gray; pointed front and fitted pointed back; bell sleeves; front fastened with strap; bound with satin.
At $2.50—In plain shades: fitted back, full front; large sailor collar, with applique on satin, and trimmed with ribbon ruffle
At $2.75—In light blue, rose, red and gray; fitted felled-seam back, single-breasted front; sailor collar, trimmed with fancy ribbon; bell sleeves; bound with satin.
At $3.50—In solid colors; fitted back, slashed; double-breasted front; bell sleeves, pointed collar; bound with satin and trimmed with braid.
Other attractive styles, up to $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LACES
And Drapery Nets

The great Lace season produced an extraordinary opportunity. When our lace buyer was touring the lace-making districts of Europe to secure the fine new laces that were demanded in such lavish quantities, he found good fortune here and there, in unexpected quantities. Many large lots of beautiful laces were secured away below their real values, in St. Gall, Plauen and Calais.

Today the whole assemblage is here to choose from; and the occasion is important to all women who have lace-trimmed garments in mind; as well as all dressmakers who plan dresses for their customers.

Here are hints of kinds, values and prices:

From Switzerland

Black-and-white Chiffon Galons and Bandings, 35c to $4.50 a yard; worth 60c to $8.
Black Silk Guipure Laces, Galons and Insertions, 45c to $3.50 a yard; worth 75c to $5.
White-and-cream Linon Edges and Bandings, $1.65 to $5.50; worth $3 to $10.

From Plauen

Cream-and-ecru Point Venise Galons, 45c to $3.50 a yard; worth 75c to $5.
Cream-and-ecru Net Ground Galons and Bandings, 35c to $2 a yard; worth 60c to $3.
Cream-and-ecru Net-top Laces, 35c to $3.75 a yard; worth 60c to $6.
Cream-and-ecru Heavy Venise Laces, 35c to $2.50 a yard; worth 60c to $4.

From Calais

45-inch Black-and-white Chantilly Lace Drapery Nets; all silk; finely patterned; in small, medium and large designs; suitable for the making of whole gowns; strong and serviceable; good for foundations on which to apply other laces; prices $1 to $3.50 a yard; worth $2 to $5.

Broadway.

AUTUMN SALE OF HIGH-CLASS Silver-Plated Wares

Again we have prepared a great economy movement in beautiful Silverware. Our buyer made a between-seasons tour of the great factories, and secured hundreds of beautiful table pieces in patterns that were not in sufficiently large quantities to be run in the manufacturers' Fall catalogues.

None but high-class goods has been considered. Every piece is perfect in every way. The saving is based entirely on the fact that new designs have displaced these particular patterns—for the manufacturer must be ever changing his shapes, though the purchaser uses the silverware for twenty years, perhaps—and design is not a matter of as much moment, as is real beauty and high quality. We guarantee the quality of every piece in this gathering; and the beauty of the pieces will speak, more loudly than words, to the eyes that see them.

The Sale offers splendid opportunity for reinforcing your own supplies of tablewares; or to select wedding or holiday gifts, of most gratifying sort, at unusually low prices.

The display occupies a broad space in the *Basement Under-Price Store*, where all great economy movements are now held. Here are some of the details:

Rogers' A1 Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons at Half Price and Less

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen
Dessert Spoons. $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Coffee Spoons. $1 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Cream Ladles, 25c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Crumb Knives, 50c each
Fish Knives, 50c each
Pie Knives, 50c each
Serving Spoons, 35c each
Ice Spoons, 50c each
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen

Quadruple Plate Hollow Ware a Quarter to a Third Under Price

Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $12.50, $13.75, and $15
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $6.25
Kettles, $5.75
Odd Coffee and Tea Pots, $2 and $2.50
Chocolate Pots, $1.75
Tea Caddies, $1.25
Bread Trays, $2.50
Water Pitchers, $3.50 and $3.75
Bonbon Dishes, $1 and $2.25
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50 and $4.75
Fruit Dishes, $3.75
Cake Baskets, $2.50 and $3.50
Soup Tureens, $5
Baking Dishes, $2.50 and $4.50
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.75 and $2
Nut Bowls, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50
Flower Pot Holders, 75c, $1.25 and $1.75
Waiters, 65c to $8.75
Vegetable Dishes, $4.50
Crumb Sets, $3.25
Cheese Holders, $2
Fern Dishes, $3
Celery Trays, $1.25 and $2
Ice Tubs, $1.25
Children's Cups, $1

Then here are twin offerings of Silks and Dress Linings, that lend additional interest to the Under-Price Store today:

An Extraordinary Sale of DRESS LININGS

Here is some very unusual news that will be of utmost interest to dressmakers particularly, and to every woman who is getting her Winter dresses ready. It concerns

20,000 Yards of Fast Black Lustre Percaline and Colored Moire Percaline At Ten Cents a Yard!

A maker of fine dress-linings has decided to cut down the number of kinds he has been making. He therefore cleared out his entire stock to us, of these two sorts of linings—goods that we have regularly sold until now, and considered remarkably cheap at *15 cents a yard.*

The Colored Moire Percalines are in over 30 desirable colorings—not a single poor one—made of fine cotton, very strong and with a high moire finish.

The fast black Lustre Percalines have a lustre of extreme brightness, and are made of fine selected cotton.

Both regular 15-cent qualities, and an extraordinarily favorable offering at

10c a Yard

SILKS for Present Use
At Curiously Low Prices

These Silks are the brightest, newest, handsomest imaginable. The only curious thing about them is their very low price—for which there's a good reason in every case—for silks in the modern kinds and colorings that are needed this very minute:

27-inch Colored Taffetas, 75c

Ten thousand yards of a fine quality 27-inch Colored Taffeta, in thirty-five newest light and dark colors. They have "Wanamaker Wear Insured" woven in the selvage, which guarantees good service. They were made for us to sell at a higher price, but on account of the recent silk dyers' strike they were not finished as ordered, and we got them at a less price on that account. But the wearing quality of the silk is not impaired in any way. We guarantee them just the same. Worth $1.

Black Taffetas, 85c

Three thousand yards pure dye Black Dress Taffetas. Imported; fine, bright and mellow finish; guaranteed to wear. Worth $1.10.

Black-and-White Checked Silks, 75c

Sixteen hundred yards of 24-inch Black-and-White Checked Peau Louisines, in five sizes of checks, from small to medium. So carefully made that we can absolutely guarantee them for satisfactory wear.

Colored Satin Duchesse, 58c

All-silk Satin Duchesse in an excellent line of light and dark colors, of a quality sold regularly at $1. Excellent for waists, dresses and linings.

Colored Moire Velours, 55c

In a good assortment of colors; good quality and bright water marks. We have sold hundreds of pieces of this quality, as it is a specially good value and a desirable and seasonable fabric. Usually $1.

Heating by Gas

"*Gas Stoves All Gone,*" was the scare-head on a newspaper article on Saturday. And that's a fact, as far as gas companies are concerned—and a good many other dealers in these at present very popular substitutes for coal ranges, furnaces and stoves.

No gas heater famine at Wanamaker's! We obtained three hundred more on Saturday, and the supply is plentiful and varied this morning.

There are four and six-tubed Gas Radiators, high or low, with jeweled fronts, and finished in bronze, nickel or aluminum, at prices ranging from

$1.75 to $6

Basement.

The "CENTURY"
Bound Volumes for 1901

The yearly subscription to the "Century" Magazine costs $3.75—the numbers for the year, bound usually cost $5.50.

We have bought from the publishers a quantity of the numbers for the year 1901, neatly bound in two cloth volumes, which we are able to sell at the very low price of

$1.75 a Set

They can be bought nowhere else in New York at that price, and are a splendid investment—containing as they do, 1920 pages of the worth-while sort of reading for which the Century is famous.

The contents include "Her Mountain Lover," a complete serial by Hamlin Garland; special articles by Julian Ralph, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Sir Walter Besant and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; also Stories by W. D. Howells, S. Weir Mitchell, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Frank R. Stockton, Thomas N. Page, and other well-known writers.

Printed on fine paper and richly illustrated, including many plates in colors. A splendid birthday or Christmas present at a low price.

Book Store, Ninth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS
At Half Prices

A manufacturer got squeezed for money, and had to let go of his stock of pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs at an emergency figure. We happened around, just then, and took all he had to offer—18,000 handkerchiefs.

So we marked them at

Half Prices

—and it makes a spicy bit of news.

Here are the various kinds, all *worth double:*

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Hand-spoked, half-inch hems, 10c each.
Sheer linen, quarter-inch hems, revering above, 12½c each.
Heavier linen, half-inch revered hems, 12½c each.
Plain, quarter-inch hems, 75c a dozen.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Fine linen, quarter or half-inch hems, 12½c each.

Broadway.

DRESS GOODS
Two Timely Bargains

Two popular weaves of All-wool Dress Goods, in just the colors you are most apt to ask for, marked at decided price-savings because we bought up the mill's entire surplus of each. These:

50c Granite Cloth, 37½c a yard
65c Cheviot Serge, 50c a yard

The Granite Cloth is 38 inches wide, and in these colorings:

Navy, Royal and Cadet Blue, Brown, Green Cardinal, Castor, Gray and Black.

The Cheviot Serge is 46 inches wide, and comes in these attractive shades:

Navy and Royal Blue, Greens, Browns, Garnet, Cardinal and Black.

Fourth avenue.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

There has been vast betterment in piano-making in the last twenty years; as well as a marvelous broadening of the piano-making industry.

Among the major achievements of this period has been the production of

The MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

Planned along lines original to its founders, it sought a new musical effect, a new tone range, on a scale differing distinctly from all other pianos. It neither sought nor took ground already occupied by other pianos of the first class. Its own place was awaiting it. Through years of effort it grew, until worthy to fill that place which it has now been accorded by all critics of musical tone.

And *Mason & Hamlin* tone is not an intangible element, understood alone by people of high musical culture. It is intensely human in its appeal—full of romance and sentiment; strong, rich, sweet in its melody; sharp, brilliant, responsive to every human instinct.

The *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos have a large place to fill when lovers of music come to know them, as musical critics now know them.

We invite you to see and hear them at the old Mason & Hamlin store, 135 Fifth avenue.

WOMEN'S WRAPS

This is an extraordinary season in its demand for Coats and Wraps for women.

The past few seasons found the tailor-made suits abrogating the duties of all sorts of coats; but smart suits this season are made in more dressy styles, and a jacket or wrap is absolutely necessary to being well dressed.

This trend of fashion was foreseen and abundantly provided for. That was the cause that influenced our bringing together the finest stock of Coats and Wraps ever assembled.

Every wish, every need, every taste and occasion are here provided for. It is a fashion education merely to look over the stock.

Here are good coats for as little as $5.50; and very handsome appliqued Coat of Satin and Cloth for $55. Best selection is between $12 and $28. Hip-length Coats, with box and half-fitted backs—imported and domestic styles—Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Kersey and Cheviots, at $10.50 to $60.

Three-quarter Length Coats of Cheviots, Zibelines, Kersey and Meltons, at $16.50 to $80.

A collection of fine Kersey Coats, three-quarter length, handsomely appliqued, with box and half-fitted backs, from Berlin; $40 to $85.

Velour Coats, all lengths, handsomely braided and appliqued; others plain, with beautiful fur collars. Not such another collection in this country. Prices, $48 to $90.

Opera Garments—the handsomest collections of Opera Garments from the most celebrated foreign makers, Artus Paillard, Francis, Stamler et Jeanne and others. Prices, $48 to $200.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Lingerie Store
A Fascinating Corner

The Wanamaker collection of French hand-made Lingerie is rare and exceptional in its breadth, its beauty, its inexpensiveness. And that last term is not relative, but positive—these beautiful garments are not only much lower in price than they are elsewhere—when obtainable at all—but are a third beneath our own low prices of last year. The reason is, that our Lingerie expert bought thousands of dollars' worth on her last trip, instead of hundreds, and you profit—as we did—by the saving on the original prices.

But, for all that, one can hardly apply ordinary mercantile processes to these delicate garments. Though the quantity is much larger than ever before, there are hardly two of anything alike. The most beautiful hand-embroideries, the sheerest of handkerchief linens, nainsooks and muslins, the most delicate laces and insertions, are fashioned into an unending variety of beautiful effects.

And the possibilities of the stock, for complete trousseaux, are enormous. We have already filled this season an order for such a trousseau, costing $3,000.

Here are the price-ranges. Particularly among the more moderately priced garments, it is given to women of taste to purchase dainty French Lingerie at the usual expense of American-made underwear.

Drawers are $2 to $25. Nightgowns are $5 to $65.
Chemises are 95c to $25. Petticoats are $3 to $75.
Corset Covers are $1 to $20.

French Store, Second floor, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

Two Kinds of Fudge

Candies, not exclamations, are meant. We'll leave the exclamatory "ohs" and "ahs" and "ums" for you, when you taste the delicious twain. Chocolate and walnut cream, and delicate enough to melt in your mouth—all but the nuts themselves. 25c a pound.

Basement.

Women's GLOVES
Two Popular Newcomers

Our collection of Gloves is today so complete we don't know another line that could be added to better it.

The Venesiene is a two-clasp glace lambskin glove, of excellent quality, with Paris point backs; in all the smart Fall shades, also black and white. Really the finest gloves in the market at the price—85c a pair.

The Neapolitan two-clasp pique glace glove has Paris point stitching on the back, and comes in tan, mode, beaver, red, gray, brown, and white and black, and is better than ever before in variety of shades, style and fit. $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FUND STARTED HERE FOR A ZOLA STATUE

Eulogies Delivered in Memory of the Champion of Dreyfus.

The Novelist's Title to Fame as a Crusader for Liberty and a Moral Teacher Upheld.

The Zola Literary and Benevolent Association, which was organized with the consent of Emile Zola, held a memorial meeting last night at Saltzman's Hall, 66 Essex Street. The entire hall was draped in black, as were the picture and name of Zola, and the members of the society wore bands of black about their left arms. The association proposes to start a movement for the purpose of erecting a monument to honor the memory of the famous novelist. At the meeting last night $40 was contributed by those present. The committee in charge of the meeting was A. Kurtz, A. Saltzman, Irving Elson, A. Crosney, and J. Berg.

Dr. Roth, as Chairman of the meeting, said they were gathered together to pay tribute to a man who believed that all men are endowed with certain rights by their Creator. "Zola," he said, "had the courage of his convictions and every Jew should revere his name. We are gathered to hear of the deeds of the champion of the Jews."

The next speaker was Jacob Sebolsky, Republican nominee for the Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District. Mr. Sebolsky said: "No Hebrew, no matter where he can be found, can ever resist to offer his services or money in extolling the name of Zola. The character of the man has been misunderstood by the world. No American can understand the courage it took to come out as Zola did.

"How great must a man be to come out and face the army of France, and openly favor the man who was accused of selling Frenche secrets. In this country free speech is the emblem of our liberty, but Zola might have been sent to Devil's Island for talking and writing as he did. The world at present is in a state of convalescence, all owing to works of this wonderful man. The achievements of Zola will stand forever, and his name will stand in France as the names of Nathan Hale and George Washington stand in this country. We get more justice in this country than elsewhere in the world."

The next speaker was William Edlin, the nominee of the Social Democracy for Assemblyman in the Twelfth District. He said in part:

"In our life to-day all men do not get the credit for what they do, but if a man is great and critical, that man has an uphill fight all his life. Zola was a hero of the human race. He had the courage to write what he knew, regardless of the effect on official society. He was regarded by that society as a dangerous man. Zola was a great man long before the Dreyfus affair came before the world. In all his books you will find accusations against everything that is injurious in the world to-day. Every line is written with an object in view. The man who sees evil in his books did not have a moral mind. It is necessary to have a pure mind to understand Zola.

"The world of the future will rightly judge the man, the world of to-day cannot. The world of the future will say here stands a hero of mankind. His books are wholesome, for they contain a prophecy for man. In the loss of this man we have lost a friend. He was a man, and that is why we mourn him.

"The man who is mourned by the poor is greater than the man who is mourned by society. Long live the memory of the man who fell fighting for mankind."

Dr. Neustaedter, President of the United Austrian Hebrew Charities, said of Zola:

"Son of a plain engineer, whose father died when he was six years old, he has had the success of only the men who are interested in the cause of men.

"You are here to start a fund to erect a monument to Zola. Whatever monument you may erect will be attacked by the elements and effaced from the face of the earth, but his books and his good deeds will always live. Our children will be taught that there was such a man as Emile Zola. What better can man do in this world than to add his share in helping his fellow-man and Zola selected the class of people that understood him better than any other people on earth to help."

Edward King of the Educational Alliance said that in the coming days thousands would read the works of Zola, who held up the horrible results of the evil social system as no other man dared to do.

AUSTRALIAN SOFT WOODS.

Great Variety of Useful Timber for Which It Is Expected a Foreign Demand Will Arise.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 12.—The heavy timbers in which Australia is so rich have become famous for their exceptional hardness and durability, but comparatively little is known outside the Commonwealth of the numerous soft woods admirably adapted for the manufacture of furniture and for other industrial purposes. Such timbers are abundant in New South Wales, and are found principally in the immense brush forests of the coastal districts.

Several of these timbers have a wood grained and marked most beautifully, and capable of receiving the highest polish, while others are fragrantly perfumed.

Among the chief varieties of woods of this class may be mentioned the red cedar, the beautiful wood of which is admirably adapted for the finer kinds of cabinet-makers' work. Some of the cedar trees grow to immense size, as much as 2,500 cubic feet of valuable timber having been obtained from one tree. In addition to the cedar may be mentioned tulipwood, yellow-wood, white maple, myall, marblewood, mock orange, and many others.

Besides their use for cabinet making, many of the brush timbers are of great utility for the rougher kinds of carpentry, while some, both hard and soft woods, are admirably adapted for coach builders' and coopers' work.

The chief description of pine growing in New South Wales is the Moreton Bay white pine, found in the coast districts, as far south as the Bellinger. It is soft, light, and easily wrought, and suitable for all the interior woodwork of houses, as well as for cabinet making. The red or black pine is extensively distributed over the Liverpool Plains, and in the Lachlan and Darling River districts, as well as around Berrima. It is beautifully marked in the grain, takes a fine polish, and has an agreeable fragrance. There are numerous other varieties of pine, but these resemble in their main features the trees already described.

Australian deal is an excellent timber, and is obtained in very large scantling, the tree frequently reaching 120 feet in height. It is soft, close-grained, easily wrought, and remarkably free from knots. Its use, therefore, is extensive for cabinet makers' work and house fittings.

The New South Wales Government statistician mentions several of the more useful of the soft and fancy woods of the State. They include the beech, which attains a height of 100 to 150 feet, with a diameter of three to five feet, giving a strong, white, close-grained, and durable wood, easily worked and greatly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, turnery, and furniture making; the black bean, growing to a height of 120 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from four to five feet, with a handsome, close-grained, dark-colored, durable wood; the black oak, used for bullock yokes, tool handles, shingles, &c., and the blackwood, resembling walnut and highly valued for making furniture.

Another valuable timber is the rosewood. It is strong grained and durable, with a color resembling Spanish mahogany.

Among other woods may be mentioned the silky oak, which attains a height of seventy to eighty feet. The color is a light gray, beautifully crossed with silvery waves, and when polished the surface has a delicate lustre. Bedroom suites made from this wood possess a dainty appearance.

Satinwood is another useful timber, yellow in color. It is soft and silky to the touch, close-grained, and easily wrought. This wood is also suitable for cabinet making, and is considered to be superior to the satinwood used in the European and American furniture trade.

When the system of forest conservation becomes more general in the State, the supplies of many of the timbers mentioned will become practically inexhaustible, and are certain to be in large demand for export purposes.

COLOMBIA MAY SUE THE ISTHMUS RAILWAY.

It Is Claimed That the Contract for the Transportation of Soldiers Has Not Been Fulfilled.

PANAMA, Oct. 12.—Gov. Salazar has received instructions from Bogota to send to the capital documentary proofs showing how the Panama Railroad Company has not fulfilled the obligations entailed by Article 19 of its contract with the Government regarding the transportation of Colombian soldiers and war material.

It is understood here that Gov. Salazar is actively engaged in securing and preparing the necessary data for a lawsuit against the railroad company by the Colombian Government as a result of this alleged non-fulfilment of the contract.

German Cruisers Going to Venezuela.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says that on account of the murder in Venezuela of Adam Russell, a German subject, and manager of the Venezuela Plantation Company, the German Government has ordered the cruisers Vineta, Panther, and Gazelle to go to Venezuela.

A dispatch received from Willemstad, Curacao, on Saturday, said the Vineta had already arrived at La Guayra.

ENGLAND'S LABOR PROBLEM.

John A. Hobson Predicts Serious Conflicts Between the Unions and Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—John A. Hobson, the well-known London sociologist, who is now the guest of Harvard University and the Twentieth Century Club, prophesies serious conflicts in England between organized labor and organized capital. He says:

"In England the organization of labor, from the nature of things, is far less firm than capital. Still the organization of labor is going on rapidly, especially where machinery is greatly used and skill is required. The trades unions object to the employement of non-union men in order to protect their organizations. The employers of England are about to try to break down the labor unions and to break down the principle of collective bargaining. They have turned to the two weapons of law and politics. The House of Lords has decided that unions can be sued. This will pave the way for endless litigation, in which because of weaker resources, the unions may be ruined.

"English workmen will turn to politics if they have the brains. In the meantime as trade declines, we will see a series of big strikes and lock-outs."

PARIS STREET CARS COLLIDE.

Thirty-nine Persons More or Less Seriously Injured.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—As the result of a mistake made by a motorman, one electric street car ran at full speed into another in the Avenue de la République this evening. Both cars were crowded.

Thirty-nine persons were more or less seriously injured. Several were taken to a hospital. They had sustained broken limbs or had been cut by glass or splinters.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Region Rich in Beautiful Scenery, Where Huntsman and Fisherman Can Find Sport.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 13.—Although little more than a couple of hours' journey by rail from the New South Wales metropolis, the prettily situated township of Picton is merely a name to the multitude of holiday makers who annually leave Sydney during the hot, sultry Summer months in search of cooler regions, where they may inhale the invigorating mountain breezes. Yet Picton, known to many old settlers by its former unattractive name of "Stone Quarry," forms, as it were, the key to one of the most grandly beautiful regions that every entranced the gaze of the ubiquitous globe trotter, and where the disciple of Izaak Walton and the lover of the gun can each find abundance of sport.

The township lies in a valley on the Stone Quarry Creek, or, more correctly, river, and from here pedestrian rambles or drives may be made to many parts of the surrounding country, the scenery of which, in places, resembles that of the Blue Mountains, but is more diversified by reason of the streams by which it is intersected. The stream is also known as Crocodile Creek, why or wherefore none can tell; and along its course there are numerous delightfully picturesque spots, one portion of the glen, or valley, being designated "Fern Valley," from the large number and variety of the beautiful plants to be found there. In places water lilies and other aquatic plants are abundant, and at several points the rocky sides of the river have become hollowed into deep recesses, one of which is called the "Salt Cave," the stone being strongly impregnated with saline particles.

About a copule of miles from Picton is the junction of the creek with the Nepean, where excellent fishing is to be obtained, and a drive of six miles from Picton brings the tourist to Bargo River, a lovely stretch of water, in the heart of the country of Capt. Starlight, made famous in Rolf Boldrewood's "Robbery Under Arms." Readers of the popular novel would speedily recognize in the "Bargo Brush" many of the scenic features described in the story, but, save in tradition, there are no other traces of the old bushranging days, and where, during the infancy of the State, the horse thief and cattle stealer found a safe refuge, smiling orchards and luxuriant wattle plantations are being found in all directions. A drive of a few miles—Picton to Burrawang—takes the visitor through some of the grandest scenery in the State.

The Burragorang district is, however, the great point of attraction for tourists who have two or three days at their command, although a fortnight or more may be delightfully passed making rambles in various directions. The magnificence of the scenery of the Burragorang Valley may be inferred from the fact that the sides rise almost perpendicularly in places to a height of 1,000 feet, and then ascend in rugged slopes another thousand feet. The Wollondilly River passes through the valley, and here the fisherman finds himself happy, for the stream abounds with mullet, perch, fresh-water herring, and other fish. In the bush game is plentiful, but some experience is requisite in making a bag. From several points of the descent into the Burragorang Valley the view is surpassingly lovely, perhaps not to be equalled in any other part of Australia.

"From one bend," says a visitor, whose prose became poetry under the irresistible influence of his scenic surroundings, "a charming vista of some fifty miles of mountain and valley scenery, hill and dale, stream and meadow, is opened up. Below flows the Wollondilly—a continuation or feeder of the Nepean. Its course can be traced for many miles, meandering through green pastures and wooded gullies like a sheet of molten silver shimmering in the rays of the setting sun. Above rise forth in hardly perceptible progress, and then with sudden abruptness, the rugged mountains which inclose this lovely picture, while away down the vista the course of the river is lost in the dim perspective, in which huge mountains are softened down to the proportions of gentle slopes and grassy knolls."

The alluvial flats of the Wollondilly are richly fertile, the crops obtained being of a most luxuriant character. The drive to Burragorang is through a region of waratahs, rock lilies, and other bush flowers, and in returning you pass through The Oaks, a pretty village. The whole country is rich in minerals of various kinds, but has so far been very imperfectly prospected.

Malaria on the Campagna.

Malaria in the Italian Campagna has remarkably diminished of late. It appears from the report of the British Consul at Rome that in 1888 the percentage of the population who were fever-stricken was 21.6. In 1897 the lessons of the mosquito theory began to be applied, and the rate fell to 6.54. Since then more vigorous measures have been enforced, and the percentage has fallen to 3.73. In this matter British science has scored a distinct triumph.—London Telegraph.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF THE BRIG CLARA

Bold Skipper's Yarn of Pirates Off the San Blas Coast.

They Wanted a Customs Official, but Compromised on 40 Bottles of Rum—Gramophone Astonished the Natives.

A whole lot of grown-up people nowadays think that piracy is one of the lost arts, but Capt. Bartram of the Danish brig Clara, which arrived Saturday night from San Blas, is not one of them. He has his knowledge first hand, too, for while coming up the San Blas coast three weeks ago, he and his brig were held up by three piratical looking individuals who came out from the coast in a sailboat, and demanded that he give up a Colombian Customs Inspector who was on board the Clara.

To make more effective their demand the rebels, for such they proved to be, carried an imposing array of knives and artillery. Each of the three carried a rifle, six knives, the blades of which, according to the Captain, were four feet long, and any number of pistols stuck promiscuously in their belts and pockets.

"It was something new on me," said Capt. Bartram yesterday, "and for a minute I couldn't think of just the proper thing to say. I didn't hesitate long, though, for as soon as the thing could be done I had run up the Danish flag. Then I shouted: 'This man is under the protection of the Danish flag. You can have him if you can get him, but you'll have to take the brig first.'

"I expected a volley of shots and a few knives, but the rebels didn't say anything. They consulted with a negro they had in the boat with them. These fellows had grabbed the old man's boat, and they brought him along to keep her baled out. When they got through talking one of them spoke up:

"'If you won't give us our man give us $40.'

"I couldn't waste much time with those chaps, and still I didn't like the look of their armament, so I invited them aboard for a parley. They came into my cabin, but the customs man didn't linger around. After some debate I compromised with them for forty bottles of rum—very good rum it was, too. They sampled one bottle, seemed satisfied, and said good afternoon.

"The cocoanut cruising ground from Cape Darien to Porto Bello is full of these fellows now that they are having trouble in Colombia, but I had somehow managed to keep out of their way. They are only blackmailers, and I guess they make a fair living out of it."

Last Christmas the owners of the brig presented Capt. Bartram with a gramophone, and now the Clara's fame has spread all along the South American Coast.

"At first I had only one tune, the 'Marseillaise,'" said the Captain, "but that was enough for the natives. It was a caution to watch them when the thing played. I got sort of tired of the 'Marseillaise,' so one time when I went ashore I took a blank record and got an old Colombian with a voice like a bull to talk into it. Then I got a bunch of natives aboard and let her go. Some of them knew the old man, and when they heard his voice coming out of the machine a number rushed out of the cabin and one of them couldn't get far enough away on the ship so he jumped overboard.

"They soon got over that, though, and now they will bring aboard all kinds of fruits to get me to let them talk into it.

"It's a great place down there along the San Blas coast," concluded the Captain. "In some settlements they work only one day a week, and are drunk three. I don't know what they do the rest of the time."

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

When Clyde Fitch returned from Europe recently he said, speaking of "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" and the four or five other plays that he will produce this year, that "people have an idea I write plays overnight. As a matter of fact, I write my plays rapidly, but I have them plotted out in my mind before I commence." Born in Hartford, Conn., in 1865, he began playwriting with "Betty's Finish," a one-act comedy that was produced in the Boston Museum on Dec. 29, 1890. In rapid succession followed "Beau Brummel," "Frederic Lemaitre," "A Modern Match," &c., until, at the present moment, he has about thirty plays and twelve adaptations and dramatizations to his credit, making an average of one dramatic production about every four months. The cause of it, as he puts it, "is simply because I can't stop work."

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has a new press agent. His venture as a promoter of publicity is a story that Prince von Hohenlohe, nephew of the ex-Chancellor of the German Empire and a cousin of the Empress, is assisting Mrs. Campbell in the rehearsal of "The Joy of Living," the Sudermann play that is to be presented on Thursday evening. The play treats of Prussian Court life. The facts are that the Prince happens to be in New York, studying American industrial methods, and that he met Mrs. Campbell at a dinner and volunteered to attend rehearsals and correct Sudermann's mistakes about royal manners.

***

William Young, the author of the dramatic version of "Ben Hur," "Ganelon," and "The Rajah," who has been ill for the past two years, has recovered and resumed writing. Among the projects that he is considering at present is the proposed London production of "Ganelon" by Forbes Robertson.

***

Maud Furniss, who says that she will bid farewell to the footlights on Wednesday, when she is to be married to Alexander Dow, will do so in a hurry. On Wednesday afternoon she will play a principal rôle in "A Chinese Honeymoon," leave the stage at 5 o'clock, be married half an hour later, and then catch the 6 o'clock train for Boston. There she and her husband will board his new yacht and sail for a cruise in Southern waters. The eight bridesmaids of the Casino Company will act their parts with her at the marriage ceremony. Miss Furniss is a niece of Harry Furniss, the caricaturist.

***

Miss Fay Davis will be seen in the Empire Theatre during William Faversham's appearance there in H. V. Esmond's play, unnamed yet, that is to be presented about the middle of November. Miss Davis is a Boston girl whose theatrical success has all been confined to London, where she appeared as leading woman in the St. James's Theatre and Wyndham's Theatre, in serious and comedy rôles. She created the leading part in "The Squire and Dames," "The Princess and the Butterfly," and "The Ambassador." Her latest appearance in London was to create for A. W. Pinero the title part in his play of "Iris." Miss Davis came lately to New York from her home in Boston. In the Esmond play she will create a comedy part.

***

Mme. Eleonora Duse is expected here tomorrow on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Her season is to begin in Boston on Monday next, where she will present "La Gioconda" and others of D'Annunzio's plays.

Represented in Twenty-seven States.

"In one sense," said a prosperous appearing veteran at Indiana headquarters, "the civil war was a blessing to this country. Before the war people were moving along in a rut, satisfied with conditions as they were, and desiring nothing better. The civil war opened to the view of these men a vast vista of possibilities that they had never dreamed of, and the result was the marvelous growth and development of this country since that time.

"Quite recently I discovered that members of my regiment were in twenty-seven States. Had the war not occurred, these same men, in all probability, would have remained in one little county in Indiana, satisfied to lead the lives of honest, hard-working farmers."—Washington Post.

Our Food Store Will Open Wednesday, Oct. 15.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Food Store Will Open Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Our 20th Century Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor, Main Building and Annex.

We believe that in the making of such a Food Store as our 20th Century Model, beautiful and artistic fixtures, pleasant and refined surroundings are important—yes, absolutely essential. But, after all, this is by far the least reason why you should buy your foods here.

The true worth of this food store will lie wholly in its real helpfulness to the grocery buying public. Here you may be sure of purity and best quality in every instance.

The home of perfection in food products will everywhere be in evidence, but you will be charged no fancy prices for manufacturers' reputations, etc. We have eliminated all of this. The policy of the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment—namely, to sell only the "best goods at the lowest price consistent with quality"—will obtain here as it does in every other section of this great store.

We hope to transact a large volume of business daily, based upon a small percentage of profit, and this can be brought about only by most superior service, absolutely reliable qualities and prices always fixed upon a true value basis.

A Notable Stock of Dress Silks.

Main Floor.

Our silk business of preceding years has been very large, but our present unexcelled facilities and our unmatchable assortments have been instrumental in more than doubling the past best record. There are thousands who as yet have not visited this silk store and therefore do not know the advantages to be obtained by supplying their Silk needs at the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that nowhere will be found an equal assortment of every desirable silk fabric manufactured—and, too, that nowhere are the goods offered at such uniformly low prices as we quote:—

Lyons Richest Silks. Most pretentious display ever made in America. Plaids in Persian and Moire effects, yard..... $4.50
Also as low as $1.25 yard.

Taffeta Velour Ecosse, yard..... $5.75
Also as low as $3.95 yard.

Moire Renaissance, street and evening shades, from, yard... $3.75
Also as low as $2.75.

Armure Brilliant Broche, Satin Liberty, Satin Duchess Broche, from, yard..... $3.75
Also as low as $2.75 yard.

Crepe de Chine and Meteors, single and double widths, yard..... $3.95
Also as low as 78c. yard.

Moire Francaise and Velour, yard..... $1.25
Also as low as 75c. yard.

Moire Faconne and Moire Arabesque, yard..... $3.75
Also as low as $1.40 yard.

The following extraordinary specials are for to-day and Tuesday only:—

Colored Taffeta Silks, our regular goods. Every new shade is represented; more than 10,000 yards; for this sale only, per yard... 58

Black Taffeta, imported; excellent quality; fully 10,000 yards; for this sale only, per yard..... 45

These two Silk specials have positively never been equalled in value.

Velvet Dept.

Lyons all-silk colored Panne; good assortment of colors; former price $2.50 yard, now..... $1.50

Fancy Panne and fancy Velvets; value up to $1.50 per yard, now..... 75

Lyons all-silk Black Reflect Velvet; former price $3.25 yard, now..... $2.50

Plain Panne Velvet that has been selling at $1.00 yard, now..... 57

Women's Suits and Wraps.

Third Floor.

Women's Suits of excellent quality black Cheviot and winter weight Canvas Cloth, in black, blue and Oxford; tight fitting, fly front or blouse coat; seven gored and nine gored Skirts, with stitched, welted or side plaited seams; tight or drop lining, lined throughout with a fine grade of taffeta; superior workmanship and finish..... $19.75

Women's Dress Skirts of fine quality Peau de Soie, seven gored, inverted plait back, some with satin piped welted seams; others have all seams covered with fancy silk braid; lined with best quality satin, faced mercerized lining..... $12.75

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of fine quality blue Cheviot, blouse coat, box plaited, front and back; with self-colored taffeta collar, belt and turned-over cuff trimmed with alternating stitching of black and white; thirteen gored side plaited, kilted skirt, semi-habit back; a smartly tailored jaunty suit..... $25.00

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts of fine all-wool fancy mixed materials and light weight melton cloth, in black, blue and gray; inverted plait and habit back, slot and welted seams; some tucked and strapped over hips; finely tailored and correct hanging skirts..... $8.75

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts of mixed materials in new colorings, nine gored, welted seams, inverted plait back, finished off at bottom with 10 rows of fine stitching..... $5.00

Women's Coats of fine quality Velour, blouse effect; with high storm collar, satin piping, stitched satin belt, fastened down front with fancy metal buttons, lined with excellent quality silk serge; a very natty model..... $20.00

27-inch unlined Peau de Soie Coats, flat curved collar, single shoulder cape, box plaited front and back; bell sleeves with single box plait; the proper thing for immediate wear..... $9.75

Splendid Offerings in Modish Waists.

Second Floor.

The virtue of merit is always strongly emphasized in all sections of the Simpson Crawford Co. Store, and in none more so than in the Waist Department. Probably nowhere else is there such need for constant vigilance to keep up with the whims of fashion while every woman wishes so important part of her attire to be *de rigueur*.

Apply the most thorough test and you will find that in every point, including that of money-saving, we can serve you best.

The following offerings are ample proof of this statement:

Women's Waists of Black Peau de Soie, satin finish; bodice of waist tucked, inlaid vest..... $3.95

Women's Waists of satin finish taffeta; a good wearing material, in pink, royal, light blue, cardinal, tan, solid white and solid black..... $5.75

Women's Waists of Louisine Silk; tucked shoulders, forming yoke, tucking to bust; in light blue, white, pink, reseda; a very full tailor made garment $6.75

Women's Dressmaker's Waists of taffeta silk; waist lined and boned, trimmed with tucking and Mexican stitching..... $8.75

Women's Dress Waists of white net and black net; solidly tucked bodice and sleeves; circular yoke of Valenciennes lace and fagoting; long or short sleeves; suitable for dinner or theatre wear..... $11.75

Women's Dress Waists of satin finished Peau de Sole, in mode, reseda, pink, light blue and white; front and back of tucks and Irish crochet medallions, with Mechlin lace insertion; trimmed puff sleeve, silk lined..... $16.50

Blankets and Comforters At Attractive Prices.

Fourth Floor.

Blankets of all sorts, either all-wool or with some cotton mixed; white, gray or scarlet, for single beds, medium size beds or extra large size beds, and for cribs.

Blankets for ¾ beds, from 1.75 to 15.00 per pair.
Blankets for double beds, from 2.45 to 25.00 per pair.
Blankets for cribs, from 1.75 to 5.00 per pair.

Also all wool Blankets for Robes, either in light or dark colors.

Comforters.

The following Comforters at the prices are exceptional values. Each one is of good selected stock.

For full size beds, silkoline coverings..... $1.00
For full size beds, size 72x78 inches..... $1.95
For full size beds, with ruffled borders..... $2.25
For full size beds, down-filled Comforters..... $3.45
For full size beds, best French sateen Coverings. $4.75

Excellent Values in Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

The response to our offerings of strictly high class Dress Goods has been most flattering. The encomiums of the artists of the mode might make us vain of the good taste exhibited in our general collection, yet we halt not, but keep adding everything in all the most novel and approved styles to our colored and black Dress Goods section.

The Fabric of the Season—Doeskin.

Simple in weave, beautiful in texture and finish, in shades for street wear, lasting as its sturdy namesake. This fabric is most worthy. Soft and velvety, 54 inches wide, in wood brown, seal, castor, tan, royal, navy, pearl gray, green, cardinal, garnet, pastel shades and black, for..... $1.95

A big importation of 50-inch all-wool plain suitings. A late delivery has necessitated an early loss to us. Our customers get the benefit. Choose from a collection of the newest weaves in Bison, Mohair, Basket Cloth, etc., intended to be retailed at $1.25 yard, for..... 85

Black Dress Goods.

A special offering: 46 inch Mistral and Canvas Etamine; 100 pieces in all, of exceptional merit; even in weave, bright black, with that crisp touch sought for in these fabrics; good value at, yard, $1.00..... 75

Cheviots.

50 pieces 54 inch all-wool black Cheviot, manufactured to retail at $1.00 per yard. We are the possessors of this quantity, and offer it for, yard..... 59

30 pieces of strictly all-wool 50 inch mixed London Cheviots, in good combinations; regular 75c. value; also 20 pieces 45 inch all-wool Plaids; never sold for less than $1.00; choice of either of these fabrics for to-day at, yard..... 49

We offer, for to-day only, in our Millinery Department,

The Swellest Stiff Trimmed Hat of the Season,

called the "Antoinette," trimmed in our own workrooms with velvet and fine wings This hat would be considered good value at $7.50; at the very low price of..... $3.95

One Ribbon Item of Great Merit.

1,500 yards of 7 and 8 inch Chameleon Glace Ribbon, in the most wanted millinery shadings, including combination of navy and violet, green and cardinal, royal and violet and green and brown; actual value 55c. per yard, at..... 35

News of New Laces.

Main Floor.

Famous for Laces has this store always been. It is the recognized best and biggest lace store in New York City. Every piece has novelty, another feature not to be passed, and character—and exclusiveness is over. So when you think of laces think of this store and you will have done your best in thought.

We are offering a complete assortment of Lyons Silk Dress Nets, in bright and dull finish, perfect jet black, 45 to 72 inches wide.

Exceptional value in high lustre black silk Net, 45 inches wide, value 75c., for, yard..... 55

Fine black silk La Tosca Nets, bright and dull finish, 45 inch widths, value $1.00, for, yard..... 80

Black silk dotted La Tosca Nets, 45 inches wide, raised dot, suitable for boas, capes, &c., value $1.25, for, yard..... 90

Fine qualities in net and Venice Lace All-Overs, newest designs of Filet, ground, Paraguay mesh and crochet patterns, at yard..... $3.50 and $6.00

Some Specials from Our China and Glassware Dept.

Fourth Floor.

Haviland China Set, 100 pieces, with large soup tureen and three dishes; value $32.00..... $21.50

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, richly decorated in special designs..... $14.50

500 dozen Decorated Dinner Plates, assorted decorations, dozen..... $1.50

300 Covered Steins, assorted decorations and colors, each..... 95

Rich deep cut Table Tumblers, new cuttings, dozen..... $6.75

150 Sevres Vases, gold bronze mounting, standing 12 inches high, with figure decoration; each..... $7.85

50 French Clocks, with pair of Candelabra, Sevres decorated panels, set. $18.50

200 Bathroom or Croton Sets, 4 pieces, richly decorated, in two designs, per set..... $1.00

PROMPT ATTENTION ASSURED ALL MAIL ORDERS.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Time flies. Now don't let Jack Frost find you without a comfortable overcoat. Get an Arnheim; they are cut with different shape collars, long gore and small lapel and made with a style not to be had in the ready-to-wear kind. Pleased to have you order one at our risk; should it not meet with your approval we will be delighted to take it back. Our overcoats of Kerseys, Meltons, Fancy Plaids, Herring-Bones with plain or fancy backs, silk lined throughout to order at $25.00 are exceptional value—equal to overcoats bought elsewhere for $50.00 and $60.00.

Special sale of Fancy Worsted and Cheviot suits to order at $20.00. Boys' suits, $16.00, English trousering, $6.00.

Tuxedo made of imported Drape, silk lined throughout, $35.00; Full Dress, $40.00—better style cannot be had at any price.

Samples, fashion booklet mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

A & Co

Signet Rings.

Solid 14-Kt. Gold.

We are showing many new variations of this very popular ring for both ladies and gentlemen. Some are carved in arabesque effects, others have raised gold figures. They cost from 3.50 to 30.00

Our new diamond solitaire rings, also diamond clusters set with a pearl, turquoise, or opal centre, are particularly price worthy.

A. Frankfield & Co

Importers and Jewelers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

B & K TRADE MARK

250 STYLES.

There may be more styles of Sack Suits in the aggregate, but we don't know any other one clothier who has as many as that.

We have.

And they were all made in our Cooper Square work rooms.

$10 to $30.

No clothing Fits like Ours.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York

(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.

HARPERS

Illustrated by Peter Newell (In a box) $3.00 net

Through THE Looking Glass

BY Lewis Carroll

Beautiful Holiday edition of this great classic for old and young. Uniform with the Peter Newell *Alice in Wonderland.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

Franklin Square, New York

Kitchen Utensils HAVING THE TRADE MARK

BURNED IN THE ENAMEL.

ARE SAFE

NO POISON

Has ever been found in the enamel of Agate Nickel-Steel Ware.

The BLUE LABEL, Protected by Decision of United States Court, pasted on every piece, PROVES IT. If substitutes are offered, write us.

New Booklet Free.

Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by the leading Department and Housefurnishing Stores.

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., New York, Boston, Chicago.

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MORGAN & BROTHER

(Established 1851.)

STORAGE WAREHOUSES

232-236 West 47th Street.

Van for Removal of Furniture City or Country. TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

ARRESTED DURING FIRE ON CHARGE OF ARSON

Cassidy Accused of Trying to Burn a Machine Shop.

Boy Witness Says He Saw the Prisoner Pour Oil on the Building and Apply a Match—The Man's Record.

Henry A. Cassidy, aged thirty years and claiming to be an engineer, is locked up in the Morrisania Station on the charge of arson, and, according to the police, he was seen in the act. Policeman Stockmar last night saw flames in the two-story and basement machine shop of William Leyland & Co., at 479 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. He ran to turn in the alarm, but met Policeman Davis, who had already performed that duty.

While the two men stood together, they say, a boy of the neighborhood named Sticken ran across and told them that he had seen a man pour oil upon the building from a bottle and afterward apply a match. Investigation showed the stains of oil on the walls and sidewalk, and the remains of the bottle. The boy said he knew the man, and said that his name was Cassidy. One of the policemen knew Cassidy also, and remembered having met him coming away from the fire, while he himself was coming up.

Cassidy's mother keeps a restaurant at 2,511 Third Avenue. The police hurried to the place and found Cassidy at a table with his two brothers, Joseph and Robert. He showed fight at first, but was taken by Policemen Stoekwar, Boyle, and Sweeney. The boy Sticken accompanied the police and identified Casidy as the man with the bottle.

In the meantime the firemen had arrived and made short work of the blaze, which did only trifling damage to the building.

The police say that Cassidy's father tried to break into the building at 497 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street some six weeks ago, and is now serving a four months' term on the Island for that offense. The police also say that about twenty years ago the elder Cassidy, with his son Henry, was employed at the Catholic Protectory.

Both were then tried and convicted, according to the police story, for setting fire to the Protectory building one night. Cassidy, Sr., spent eleven years following in State prison, while the son was confined in a reformatory until he was twenty-one.

Both father and son had been employed in the Layland shops. The police think the responsibility for the fire of last night is fastened beyond a shadow of doubt upon the prisoner.

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS PARAMOUNT.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Bradford Thinks Government Should Interfere to Settle Strike, If Necessary.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Amory E. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church and Moderator of the meeting of the Congregational Churches of the country, held a short time ago at Portland, Me., preached a sermon on the coal strike to-day, in which he took the ground that the strike must be settled at once, either by arbitration between the two contending parties, or by Government intervention on the ground that the imperative needs of the people were of paramount importance, surpassing any economical questions involved in the dispute between the operators and the strikers.

It was trust against trust, he said, a monopoly of the coal owners against a monopoly of labor. Both were strong, the leaders on both sides were able to cope with the leaders on the other. The one weak party interested in the struggle between the monopolies was the public, and this was becoming more apparent every day.

Necessities should never be the property of the few who would not recognize the rights of the people. The necessities of life were air, water, ligt, fuel, and food. Fuel was the property of the few now: it might be food to-morrow. We had always been taught to think that the rights of property were sacred, but it ought always to be born in mind that the rights of the people were still more sacred than the rights of property. If the rights of the people could be conserved in any other way than by Governmental interference, then steps to that end should be taken. Both sides should be given to understand that unless they settled their differences at once the whole matter would be taken out of their hands.

Preacher Denounces Labor Unions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Rev. L. R. Streeter, pastor of the East Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church, created something of a sensation to-day by taking a decided stand against the workingmen of the country, and particularly attacked labor unions. Mr. Streeter said that labor unions and demands for shorter hours, if continued will eventually carry the country back to the Dark Ages. He characterized labor unions as un-American and said that it took from a non-union man the right to earn a living.

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS.

Roman Catholic Prelates of the Province of Cincinnati Will Discuss the Philippine and Other Questions.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—An important conference of the Bishops of the Cincinnati Province with Archbishop Elder will be held here next Wednesday. The Philippine and other questions will be considered. Bishops Moeller of Columbus, Alerding of Fort Wayne, and Richter of Grand Rapids already have pronounced themselves in favor of the friars.

Among the other prelates who will be present are Bishops McCloskey of Louisville, Chatard of Indianapolis, Foley of Detroit, Maes of Covington, Ky.; Horstman of Cleveland, Byrne of Nashville, and O'Donoghue of Indianapolis. The Bishops will discuss the proposed transfer of the American hierarchy and clergy from the jurisdiction of the propaganda to that of the Vatican, reform in Church music, and the division of some of the dioceses.

Y. M. C. A. TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Many Officials Needed Each Year by the Associations—100,000 Persons in the Gymnasiums.

The two training schools of the Young Men's Christian Association have been opened this Fall with more men enrolled than in any previous year. The Chicago Training School and Secretarial Institute in the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association's Building has more than eighty students who are studying to be association Secretaries and directors of educational and religious work, and are in training to be physical directors. The International Training School at Springfield has ninety-one men on the roll, and an entrance class of forty-eight. The course of training is three years.

The schools are unable to supply the demand of the associations for trained officers, which last year was for 341 men. The schools are turning out about twenty-five trained men each year. The associations employ 1,714 trained secretaries, physical, educational, and religious work directors and boys' secretaries. The associations employ 325 men as physical directors. The training schools have furnished a considerable proportion of the gymnasium directors employed by colleges. The associations have nearly 100,000 men in their gymnasiums—more than any other organization in the world.

Mystery in a Fireman's Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Mystery surrounds the death of Elmer Stone, a fireman, whose body burned to a crisp was found under a pile of shavings in the basement of the Lumber Exchange Building after the Fire Department had extinguished the flames and departed early to-day. It is not known how the body failed of discovery after the firemen had gone.

W. & J. Sloane

Morris Effects in Imported Art Squares.

Refined and very artistic floor coverings, which will wear well. They are made in all the useful sizes.

English Three-Ply Carpets

In the pleasing Morris tones of coloring, as well as English Durries in solid colors.

Broadway & 19th Street

TO BE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The Rev. Charles H. Robinson to Succeed Dean Bradley, Who Has Retired.

LONDON, Oct. 12. — The Rev. Charles Henry Robinson, Honorary Canon of Ripon, has been appointed Dean of Westminster in succession to the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, who has resigned.

The Rev. Charles Henry Robinson is one of the best-known clergymen of the Church of England. He is distinguished in various ways—as a traveler, a linguist, a theologian, and an author. He was born in 1861, and is a very young man for the post to which he has now been appointed, which is regarded as fully equal in importance to a Bishopric. As Dean of Westminster he will succeed two most distinguished predecessors—Dean Bradley, who has just retired owing to the frailties resulting from old age, and Dean Stanley, who died in 1881.

Mr. Robinson, after a distinguished career at Cambridge, was ordained a Deacon in 1884 and a priest the following year. From 1890 to 1893 he was Vice Chancellor of Truro Cathedral. In 1892 he traveled in Armenia in order to report to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the condition of the Armenian Church. A few months later he conducted the pioneer expedition to Kano, the commercial centre of the Central Soudan. He went by way of the River Niger after having made an ineffectual attempt to reach Kano by crossing the Sahara Desert from the north.

As a result of his travels in Africa Mr. Robinson is one of the handful of foreigners who are acquainted with the Hausa language, and he is lecturer on that subject at Cambridge. He has written a grammar and a dictionary of the language, and has edited specimens of Hausa literature. He has also made a special study of Mohammedanism.

THREE HURT IN STREET CLASH.

Station Filled with Persons from the Jewish Quarter Denouncing the Prisoners.

Acting upon information that a riot was in progress in the vicinity of Clinton and Water Streets at 8 o'clock last night Sergt. Wade of the Madison Street Station turned out a detachment of six policemen to quell the troubles and had the reserves on the floor, ready to be sent out when the officers came in with two prisoners and three injured men, who claimed that they had been struck from behind by a gang while walking peaceably down Clinton Street.

Charles Fisher, twenty-three years old, living at 85 East Seventh Street, was locked up charged with assault, and John Daly, twenty-two years old, giving his address as Flushing, L. I., was arrested for interfering with the police when they attempted to make the arrest.

Henry Jacobs, twenty-one years old, a tailor of 61 Montgomery Street, received a bad scalp wound from an iron bar carried by one of the men and was treated by Dr. Stark of Gouverneur Hospital, and Abraham Goodman, forty-one years old, of 170 Monroe Street, was injured in the same way, and Joseph Stitka, of 324 Cherry Street, was suffering from shock. The latter two were treated by Dr. Fish of 218 Henry Street and all were sent home.

Immediately after the assault took place the Madison Street Station was filled with people from the Jewish quarter, who loudly denounced the attacking party for setting upon their friends without provocation.

The young men who were arrested are known to the police as members of the Heyup Club, which, the police say, has caused them much trouble at former times. The members of the gang are truck drivers and helpers.

Policeman James Lyons attempted to arrest Fisher, but was interfered with, he says, by Daly, and it was not until the six policemen were sent from the station that the crowd could be handled. At the first sight of the police the other members of the gang, consisting of about a dozen made their escape running in various directions and eluding the police. During the past two weeks several members of the gang have been arrested by the police of the Madison Street Station and fined for disorderly conduct.

Football May Prove Fatal.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 12.—Reefe Davis, a boy eighteen years old, is at the Bridgeport Hospital in an unconscious condition, and fears are entertained that he will die. While playing in a football game to-day he fell and struck his head on a stone. Hemorrhages from the nose and ears followed, and since the injury he has been unconscious.

Mr. Cudahy Leases Oil Lands.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Oct. 12.—Michael Cudahy, President of the Cudahy Packing Company, has leased two sections of oil land in the Osage and Cherokee Nations, and is quoted as saying that his company will spend $2,000,000 in developing the property.

CREX

Grass Carpet

TRADE MARK

The most sanitary floor covering known. Harmonizes with any scheme of decoration or furnishing. Warm in tone—beautiful in effect. Made of natural wire grass right from the prairie. Does not hold dust or harbor germs. Made in various widths. Art squares and rugs of all sizes.

Sold everywhere.

AMERICAN GRASS TWINE CO.

TENDERLOIN EXCISE ARRESTS.

Five Men Locked Up After Capt. Walsh Had Promised to Not Interfere.

After having given assurance to the saloon keepers of the Tenderloin that he was in favor of a liberal enforcement of the excise law, and telling them he would make no arrests within the next twenty-four hours, Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, through his detectives, arrested five alleged violators of the excise law early this morning.

One of the places visited was that of John E. McDonough at Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, on whose invitation the Captain attended the meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, west side, last night, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Capt. Walsh spoke to the liquor dealers, and said he was glad to meet the seventy-five or more members who were present.

"I am not inclined to be arbitrary. As a New Yorker I am in favor of liberal interpretation of the Sunday law," he said, "and legitimate places will not be interfered with. But I am not in favor of places where women congregate. If I find such things going on I will be strict. I will make no arrests to-night. I give you men a chance to show where you stand."

It was after that assurance had been given that Wardmen O'Neill and Curran went out on their crusade. At Minden's, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, they arrested the bartender. Then followed a call to "Jack" McDonough's. There they arrested Frank Reilly. They went to Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue and James McDonald's at Thirty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

PATIENT'S IDENTITY PUZZLES DOCTORS.

Strange Case of an Inmate of New York State Insane Hospital a Five Years' Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—One of the most peculiar mysteries to demand the attention of the physicians in charge of New York's insane patients has for over five years baffled the research of the authorities of the State Hospital for the Insane at Binghamton. This is the case of a man who must have been a well known public person, whose identity has never been learned, and who has been unable to give the physicians any more information concerning his past life than they have been able to surmise from his peculiar actions.

In the Spring of 1897 the residents of the little town of Walton, Delaware County, awoke one morning to find an unknown man walking around the village and acting in a peculiar manner. The stranger was well dressed, and his appearance indicated that he was a person of culture. He could tell nothing about himself, not even remembering his name, where he came from, or how he happened to be in Walton.

He was to all appearances physically well, and bore no sign of having received any injury. He had a commanding appearance, was evidently about fifty or fifty-five years old, of medium size, and wore a closely trimmed gray military beard.

He was cared for in Walton for several days, the physicians who examined him believing that he would soon be able to give an account of himself. Instead of being able to do that, however, he soon began to develop other signs of insanity, until a commission in lunacy was appointed, and he was committed to the State Hospital at Binghamton.

He was able to talk intelligently on most subjects, his conversation showing that he was well educated, and that he had been an extensive reader. But in regard to himself his mind was a perfect blank. He could not remember whether he had a family or relatives, nor where he lived.

For want of another name he was entered on the books of the State Hospital as John Warner. For months the hospital physicians carefully studied him, seeking to learn something concerning his past. He was nervous and was easily irritated. From his conversation it was evident that he had traveled extensively, although it was impossible for him to give any connected account of his travels from which his career could be traced.

He had been in the hospital for over a year before any idea could be obtained of his previous occupation.

Although he would sometimes become slightly irritable, he was never violent, and he was one of the most tractable patients in the institution. He was therefore granted all the liberties accorded the better patients.

One night a traveling magician arranged to give a sleight of hand performance in the amusement hall at the hospital. As is customary for such entertainments, several hundred of the milder patients were permitted to attend. Among them was "John Warner."

The others were delighted by the marvelous feats of the performer. Warner was interested, but he showed more disapproval than approbation of the manner in which the different feats were performed. Occasionally he would applaud some of the more skillful acts with the other patients, but more of the feats he greeted with grunts of disdain.

From silent scorn, or slowly muttered "humphs," he passed to loudly spoken remarks of criticism, which were even audible on the stage. Finally, he loudly criticised the "bungling manner" in which he declared some particular feat was being performed.

This irritated the magician, who retorted: "Perhaps you think you can perform this trick better than I can!"

"Yes, I do think so, and I'll show you," replied "John Warner," and he instantly started for the stage.

Several attendants seized him, and started to put him out of the hall, but the performer, who had regained his composure, requested them to humor the man, let him come on the stage and attempt to do the trick.

The request was granted; and closely watched by attendants, Warner went on the stage. He took the performer behind the wings for a minute to equip himself for the trick. A moment later he stepped out, and performed the act much better than had the regular magician.

Encouraged by this, Warner not only repeated several tricks already given, but did other tricks more difficult than had been attempted by the regular magician.

He accompanied all of his acts with the customary "small talk" of the professional sleight-of-hand performers, and he displayed a dexterity and quickness of movement in mystifying his audience that proved that he was a magician of much skill.

It was evident that at one time he had been a professional legerdemain performer, and the physicians thought that they would soon be able to solve the mystery of the man's identity. But Warner himself could tell nothing to help solve the problem. His mind remained as much of a blank as before, in spite of repeated efforts by the physicians and himself to use his tricks in an endeavor to revive memories of the past.

The man has now been in the Binghamton hospital for about five and a half years, and aside from the fact that he has been a professional magician neither he nor the hospital authorities know any more about his past life than they did the day he was first brought from Walton.

The Way of the World.

"What would you do if you had a million dollars?"

"Oh," answered the philosophic citizen, "I suppose I'd be like the rest of humanity. If I were worth a million I'd probably worry myself into dyspepsia trying to make it a billion."—Washington Star.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of The AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL

Their New 12-Story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolians, and Aeolian Orchestrelles will be in stock from which to make selection.

THE PIANOLA is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years. It is bringing music into homes where it has long been a stranger. It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study or practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily detached from the piano and moved to another part of the room. The Pianola can be used in connection with any grand or upright piano, and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be easily and quickly adjusted by any one.

The action of the Pianola is so simple that even a child can readily learn to play it. At the same time it is capable of so much expression that its greatest admirers are those who best understand and appreciate good music.

HAVE YOU A PIANO THAT YOU DO NOT USE?

Is the piano in your home a musical instrument, and do you enjoy it as such, or does it remain unused for months at a time and become practically nothing more than an article of furniture?

The Cost of the PIANOLA is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, - - 18 West 23d Street

SELLING AGENTS { FRED'K LOESER & CO. ..... BROOKLYN
LAUTER CO. ..... JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK

96TH YEAR

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street: 2226 to 2234 Third Ave. Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square: 193 to 205 Park Row, Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
EVERYTHING RELIABLE.
CARPETS, BEDDING, STOVES, ETC.

REDUCTIONS —ON— RUGS.

Exclusive Designs.

18 in. Wool Smyrna Rugs, $1.00 grade, reduced to 69c

36 in. Wool Smyrna Rugs, $4.50 grade, reduced to $2.89

6x9 Wool Smyrna Rugs, $16.00 grade, reduced to $10.50

9x12 Wool Smyrna Rugs, $31.00 grade, reduced to $19.75

36 in. Axminster Rugs, $6.00 grade, reduced to $3.85

9x12 Axminster Rugs, $37.00 grade, reduced to $24.25

9x12, Tapestry Rugs, Reduced from $21 to $13.98

Brush Mats, from 68c up.

4-Room Flat, - $97.50

PARLOR, BEDROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, Completely Furnished.

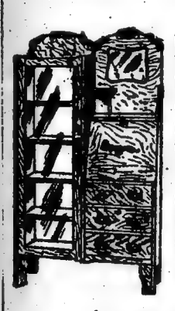

Quartered oak Combination Book Case and Writing Desk, French bevel Mirror, three drawers under desk part, an excellent feature.

We have a limited number only. Marked down from $27.50 to close out at

$18.90

Double End Ratchet Sofa, made very deep and comfortable, tufted, upholstery by the best of workmen. Marked down to the very low price of $21.75

"OLD RELIABLE" BLANKETS

Made especially for us. All-wool, white, with colored borders.

10-4 size, weighs 4¼ lbs. $4.90
11-4 size, weighs 5 lbs. $5.90
12-4 size, weighs 6½ lbs. $6.90

Oil Heaters from $2.95

Gas Radiators, nickel or bronze finish, four tubes $2.49

PRICES MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES.

Not incorporated nor run by a trust, this business is controlled by the third and fourth generations of proprietors, who are as desirous of pleasing every customer as were their predecessors.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.

No extra charges of any kind.

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR DETROIT.

Big Plant Has Been Completed at Falls of Sault Ste. Marie.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Francis H. Clergue of the Canadian Soo, while in Detroit to-day announced that plans had already been perfected for supplying Detroit with electricity direct from the big power plant he has just completed at the Falls of Sault Ste. Marie.

The plan is to convey the current by means of cables carried on towers sixty feet high. It is proposed to furnish Detroit with 20,000 horse power at first, increasing the amount later to 200,000 horse power. Transforming stations along the route will reduce the voltage for the use of smaller cities.

$4.98

Will buy a Ladies' Hat, as good as any, and better than most, we have higher-priced Hats, but our $4.98 Special embodies originality, expert workmanship, taste and fashion.

THIRD AVE., bet. 31st and 32d sts.

The Paris

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Every evening thereafter except Wednesdays and Saturdays.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2:30.
Charles Frohman will present
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY
EVERYMAN.
The production will be the same as produced at Oxford College, and is under the direction of MR. BEN GREET and the Elizabethan Stage Society of England. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO.
In the big comedy hit of the season,
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

EMERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | Last Week THE EMERALD ISLE.
NEXT MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20,
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY."
Seat Sale Opens Thursday morning.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
150TH TIME IN NEW YORK OCTOBER 27TH.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway
To-night at 8. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | "Notable Success."—Herald. A COUNTRY HOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY & WED. EVG., THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
THURSDAY NIGHT, FIRST TIME, THE JOY OF LIVING.
Tickets purchased for Tuesday for Joy of Living must be exchanged.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS.
Evenings 8:30. MAT. SAT.
THE TWO SCHOOLS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 6 Evgs., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP
Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE,"
Oct. 20th—"His Excellency the Governor."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7.
Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M.
General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 PM.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
—FOURTH WEEK—
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

BIJOU LAST WEEK.
HEARTS AFLAME
Monday, Oct. 20, J. E. Dodson--Annie Irish
In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play,
"An American Invasion" Seat sale next Thurs.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mat. Sat.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

VICTORIA Eves. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. | ALICE FISCHER
CONTINUALLY CROWDED. A DECIDED SUCCESS. | In MRS. JACK.
Preceded by the famous CREATORE and BAND

NEW YORK, B'way, 45th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS
Prices 25c. to 1.00. Family Mats. Wedys, 25 & 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
CROWDING THE GREAT ACADEMY,
Frank McKee's Massive & Thrilling Production,
The Ninety and Nine.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2, Ev. 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. | 24 week Henrietta CROSMAN
"Her Greatest Success." | TheSwordoftheKing

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. SAT., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
—A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY. ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
"The Baby Trust." Grand Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
—The New— Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN | Open from 1:30 to 11 | Admission, 50c.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in his new romantic play | Last 2 Weeks. Biggest production in N. Y.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
LULU GLASER in Doll Varden

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c. Reilly & Woods Big Show Comedians.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | The Little Mother.

GRAND—NEW 8 BELLS

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. LEX Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
IN THE MIDST OF LIFE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night & Fri., "Don Carlos." Tue., Wed. & Thur., "Tasmitetta" & "Der Liebescontract."

3D AV. THEA. Mat. To-day. | THE IVY LEAF

One Thing in Unlimited Supply.

"Everything is getting dearer," said the apprehensive citizen.

"No," answered the man who has been reading about how to circumvent the trusts, "advice is as cheap as ever."—Washington Star.

The Point in Which It Fails.

"Alcohol is a good thing to preserve some things," remarked the observer of events and things, "but it will not preserve order."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lives to Prove It.

Mrs. Crabbe—Here's an article in the paper about a "Job for the Fool Killer." What's a "fool killer" anyway?

Mr. Crabbe (crossly)—O! I don't know. I never met one.

Mrs. Crabbe—Evidently.—Catholic Standard and Times.

ITALIANS IN FATAL ROW

One Man Is Dead and Another May Die.

The Murderer Caught in a Short, Quick Chase and Landed in the County Jail at Mineola.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Oct. 12.—A fatal shooting affray took place here this evening. One man is dead, another is in the hospital at Mineola with a very slight chance of living until morning, and another is wondering at his narrow escape, for a bullet passed through his clothing. The man who did the shooting ran away, but was run down by Officer Shelly and is now in the county jail at Mineola, awaiting the action of the Coroner.

What preceded the shooting has not been ascertained, for if there were more present than those immediately concerned in it the authorities have not yet been able to locate them. Of those known to be present and still alive, one is too badly hurt to talk, another is in jail charged with the crime, and the fourth is still too badly frightened to talk, for besides being frightened he is grief-stricken, as the man killed was his brother.

The four men concerned were in a small shoemaker's shop in the village. They were Alfonso Salzoron, Evangello Boracio, Joseph Palletto, and Dominick Boracio. A quarrel started. Salzoron drew a revolver and began shooting. He fired three shots in quick succession. One entered Joseph Palletto's left side and punctured the lung and other organs, it is believed. He is the patient in the hospital. Another bullet entered Evangello Boracio's heart, killing him instantly. The third passed through the shoulder of Dominick Boracio's coat, just grazing the skin near his jugular vein.

Salzoron fled immediately after the affray, not even waiting to gain his coat, which hung in the shop. He fled toward Baldwins, but the pursuit was taken up immediately. Officer Shelly pressed a wagon into service and started after Salzoron within ten minutes. He overtook the murderer near Baldwins and brought him back here almost before the injured man had been attended to.

Palletto identified him as the man who shot him and the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Connell, who committed him. As Nassau County has no Coroners, Justice Connell acted in the dual capacities of Police Justice and Coroner. The body of the dead man was removed to an undertaker's establishment to await an autopsy. His brother has been placed under guard to see that he does not leave town, as he would be the only eye-witness to the shooting should the other injured man die.

BRISTOL YACHTING NEWS.

Prospects for New Cup Defender Order Causes Changes to be Made at the Herreshoff Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 12.—With the probability of so many of the sloops of the 90-foot class being in commission next season, there is so much fitting out to be done it is likely that the Herreshoff shops will be taxed to such an extent that the placing in fettle of at least one of the old sloops will have to be done elsewhere. As all of the spars and rigging of the Constitution are stored in the Herreshoff yard at Walker's Cove, it follows that that craft, at least, will be at Bristol in the Spring to be put in shape for the racing. When the Constitution left the harbor, about a year ago, her decks were bare of everything except what was necessary in laying her up at New London, where she is at present. Whether the steel mainmast which was used in the craft in her trial races or the spar first in use on board of that craft when she made such a good record will be used is a matter that is not definitely settled upon yet, it is understood. There has been some talk about building a new mainmast for the boat, the construction to be of steel, the same as her former mainmasts.

The racing for the cup next year ought to furnish no end of skillful sport, for it is the opinion that with Capt. "Bob" Wringe in charge of the challenger and Capt. "Charley" Barr on the new defender sea jockeying work will be carried out to the finest detail. The Herreshoff shops, though daily presenting scenes of bustling activity in the boat-building line, have nothing in sight so far that would lead one to the view that a cup defender or a boat that will be a candidate for a cup defender is to be built there the coming Winter; not that there has been nothing done in the preparation for the important work to be carried out should the challenge now on its way be accepted, as plans are formulated almost to the last detail, and it is said that if there is nothing in sight it does not follow that the Herreshoffs will not be prepared to begin work on the craft in a week or two after the challenge is accepted and the order formally placed.

Everything done here so far in anticipation of the challenge and an order consists of the establishing of the lines of the new craft, and these are securely locked up in the designer's model room, where few will see them outside of the originator. From the fact of Designer Herreshoff not spending as much time in the model room now as he did a month ago, it is conceded here that the greatest part of his work is finished in drafting plans, but there are a number of new features to be introduced in the construction that, though decided upon by the designer, have not as yet been worked out, but will be as the progress of construction on the craft demands. The activity displayed in the south construction shop is on a basis that will clear that shop of the new craft now being constructed there about the middle of December, a time when it is almost certain that preparations will be going on for the running of the lead keel.

The improvements going on about the Herreshoff shops are on a basis that go to show that it will be the busiest Winter at the Herreshoff shops since the Winter of 1892-3, when the big sloops Vigilant, Colonia, and Navahoe were constructed. The planing mill not being of sufficient capacity for the work to be done in the boat line the coming Winter, the building is to be enlarged, the work of driving piles now being well along. This building is to be extended to the westward in the harbor over rows of piling. The new boat shop under construction across the street from the old boat shops in hard pine framing is well advanced, with part of the roof attached. It is in this structure that the new class 30-footers are to be built, and hence the hurry to get the building finished for business.

The new steam yacht for Morton T. Plant of New York is to be launched in a few days to make room for the laying of the keel of the schooner yacht for the same yachtsman. Mr. Plant's 34-footer is approaching the finishing stages.

There is quite a fleet of steam yachts in Walker's Cove waiting to be hauled up for the Winter. Already eight of the Buzzards Bay 30-footers are laid up in the Herreshoff yard.

The sloop yacht Altair of the 51-foot class is dismantled in the harbor for the purpose of storing her for the Winter.

Making the Dead Line.

Dr. Laborde of Paris appears to have given a striking demonstration of the possibility of restoring to life persons apparently drowned or otherwise asphyxiated. It is well known that forced or artificial respiration has often been successful when all hope seemed to have vanished. Dr. Laborde's method consists in producing rhythmical traction of the tongue, which has been found to revive respiration when other means had failed, and he has invented a small apparatus for the purpose. In the course of experiments he chloroformed a vigorous bulldog, so that breathing seemed to have ceased. After fifteen minutes' tongue traction the animal recovered. In another experiment anaesthesia was carried to a more extreme point, and it took two hours of the action upon the tongue to restore sensibility. In the case of a human patient the subject is laid on his back and the tongue is grasped by a pair of tweezers, attached to the apparatus, by means of which a continual pulling-in-and-out process is kept up. The experiences seem to point to the assumption that, although an animal organism may have apparently ceased to live, a germ of life may exist somewhere within which is kept alive, and gradually the influence of the living spark spreads to the rest of the system.—London Telegraph.

Ale Drinking and The Growth of Wisdom.

As we all grow wiser we are more and more apt to escape the control of tradition and custom and to inquire into the reason of things—and this more particularly in all matters pertaining to comfort and well-being in life. To merely state that

Evans' Ale Is Better

for American needs and American taste than any other would be absolutely true; but it might not be convincing to the thoughtful. There is reason for the statement.

A Comparison.

Bass' Ale is never bottled by its brewers, but is sold in bulk to independent bottlers, who affix to the bottles their own distinguishing labels; but the ale is one and the same.

Evans' Ale is bottled by its makers at the brewery by experts who know precisely when and how to handle it, and this is the result:

"White Label" Bass,	. .	$2.00 doz.
"Dog's Head" Bass,	. .	2.00 "
"Burke's" Bass,	. .	1.90 "
"Bull Dog" Bass,	. .	1.80 "

Evans' Ale $1.50 doz
(Bottled at the brewery, —that's why.)

Bottlers must have their profit—and it comes out of your pocket.
ALL DEALERS SELL EVANS' ALE.
Brewed For Past 116 Years By C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St.

EVERETT PIANO
The One Piano of Pre-eminent Tone and Individuality.
The Greatest Tribute to the true character of the Everett Piano are the indorsements of the great artists who use it.
Warerooms: 141-143 Fifth Ave., New York.
(Near Southeast Corner of 21st Street.)

CRUISER BUFFALO IN PORT

She Covered 25,000 Miles in Four Months.

The Men Said the Trip Was the Dullest on Record—Hardly Work Enough and the Food Too Good to Grumble At.

The United States cruiser Buffalo, Capt. Albert Ross, after a four months' voyage, in which she covered 25,000 miles, returned to port yesterday and anchored off Tompkinsville. The cruiser carried away with her 30 midshipmen who were graduated from the Naval Academy last Spring and 445 men, who were transferred to various ships of the European and Asiatic fleets, and 800 tons of supplies. She brought back with her from Manila 42 officers and 568 men, 280 of whom had finished their two years' term of service.

Officers and men agreed yesterday that the Buffalo's trip was the dullest they had ever experienced. There were so many men aboard that there was hardly work enough to go around, the weather was fair, and the food was so good that nobody had a chance to grumble. The cruiser left here on June 5, and stops were made on the way out at Gibraltar, at Malta, where they remained for a week, and at Port Said, Colombo, and Singapore. The Buffalo on her outward trip to Manila exchanged many men with the New Orleans, Helena, Kentucky, and Vicksburg.

To hurry time along on the trip the men got up a vaudeville entertainment aboard ship on July 4. The Buffalo carries a supply of scenery, and a stage was rigged up on deck. The programme was for the most part musical, and included everything from a harmonica solo to excerpts from "Götterdämmerung." The performance was repeated at Manila, and was witnessed by an audience of more than a thousand men invited from the crews of the several vessels of the Asiatic Squadron in the harbor. The guests spread themselves all over the ship, and filled the crow's nest and every place where the rigging afforded a foothold.

An epidemic of cholera broke out while the Buffalo was at Cavite, and the town was quarantined from the rest of the island, while the cruiser remained in voluntary quarantine at the outer anchorage. Manila also was quarantined from the sea and from the rest of Luzon. One of the Buffalo's officers died at Cavite. After delivering her supplies and exchanging men the Buffalo left Wusung on Aug. 19, and making the usual stops at Port Said, Malta, and Messina, where seventeen musicians were enlisted, left Gibraltar on Sept. 30. Twelve men will be placed in the hospital to-day, though none of them is seriously ill.

From the Asiatic fleet the Buffalo brought back Lieut. Commanders F. H. Sherman and E. H. Scribner, Lieuts. B. C. Sampson, R. W. Crank, W. Ball, N. Mansfield, and F. E. Ridgely, Ensigns F. L. Sheffield, E. C. Kalbfus, C. E. Courtney, W. R. Sayles, and R. W. Vincent, and Chief Sailmaker W. Walker. Ensign J. E. Babcock returned from the European Squadron.

A NEW CABLE CODE.

How One May Soon Telegraph from Australia to London at About a Penny a Word.

Where is the traveler or the tourist who, when in distant lands where foreign telegraphic rates are high, has not deplored the want of a handy telegraphic code to meet the requirements of every-day life? The man of business, by means of elaborate codes, is enabled to telegraph long messages, at a minimum expenditure of words, and, therefore, of money. An illustration of the perfection to which this commercial code condensation has been brought was given not so very long ago by Sir John Wolfe Barry, when speaking at a meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited. He stated that a telegram might be sent from the furthest part of Australia to London at a cost which, when the word total of the decoded message was taken into account, very often represented not more than a penny a word.

The absence of a system which would place clients wishing to discuss other than business topics on a footing of equality with commercial men has long been regarded as a hardship. In the case, for example, of a visitor to India wishing to communicate with friends in the United Kingdom, on such subjects as the state of his health, or his future movements, he would find cabling an expensive luxury unless he had had the forethought to arrange a code. But now an innovation, combining simplicity, efficiency, and cheapness, is promised by the introduction of the "Via Eastern Telegraphic Social Code." It has been arranged by Mr. Robert Atkinson of Salisbury House, London Wall. For the working of his system Mr. Atkinson has secured the co-operation of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and its subsidiary organizations, and of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company of America.

Mr. Atkinson gives a full explanation of his scheme to a Daily Chronicle representative. "One advantage of this new system," said he, "is that it will be placed at disposal of the public free of charge. I have compiled a new social code, containing about 17,000 words and phrases, which may be said to meet every emergency likely to arise in telegraphic correspondence. Each code message is numbered, and the system is simplicity itself. In the work of compilation I have had the now existing commercial codes to guide me. My system will be published in book form in about a month, so that a traveler may carry one ass a sort of companion volume to his Baedeker.

"What we intend doing is this: The telegraph companies already mentioned have agreed to co-operate. Copies of the code-book will be sent to telegraphic stations in every part of the world. Say you wish to communicate with a friend in London from America, Canada, Australia, or India. If you do not happen to possess our code book, you go to the nearest telegraph office and consult it there. Having arranged your message you send it off."

"But what about the receiver of the message?"

"If he has not a code book he will be like a man without a directory seeking the address of a friend. He would borrow his neighbor's. I may add that our code book will, very soon, be found at the principal hotels, railway stations, and steamship offices, so we do not anticipate any difficulty on the part of the public in obtaining access to it. On the other hand, it will be possible to purchase copies at any bookstall. As an example of the financial saving which will be effected under the new system, take the following message sent, let us say, to a correspondent in Australia: 'Jones intends to sail by the next steamer of the Orient Line. Should esteem it a great favor if you could put him in the way of getting some employment.'

"This thirty-word message dispatched at the present rate of 3s. a word would cost the sender £4 10s. With our code the same message is embodied in three words, which cost 9s. to send, or a fraction over 3½d. a word, a fact, which in itself, I think, bears eloquent testimony to the value of the new system."—London Chronicle.

Twitting on Facts.

The snake had been sneering at the clam. "I may be a clam," retorted the latter, with spirit, "but I'm not clammy."

Whereupon the snake, realizing that the argument was going against him, turned and fled.—Chicago Tribune.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Gulf storm has passed off the Southern New England coast, while the one in the West has increased considerably in intensity and moved eastward to Western Illinois. It has caused general rains throughout the West as far as the Rocky Mountains, with numerous thunderstorms in the Mississippi Valley and the southwestern upper lake region. Rain in the Middle Atlantic States and New England last night has been followed by clearing weather. Temperatures are decidedly lower to the westward and northwestward of the storm centre, ranging from 6 to 18 degrees below the seasonal average. In the East and South there has been comparatively little change.

The West storm will continue its east-northeastward movement during to-morrow, and the rain will extend through the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Gulf States, and will continue in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the slope and Central Rocky Mountain region. In the last-named district some snow is probable. On Tuesday there will be rain in the Atlantic States generally, except in the extreme south portion, while in the interior the weather will be fair.

It will be much colder to-day in the central valleys, the greater portion of the lake region, and the Southwest, and colder Tuesday in the Atlantic States and lower lake region. It will be warmer Tuesday in the extreme West.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh north, shifting to east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh and variable, becoming east; on the South Atlantic Coast, variable; on the Gulf Coast, fresh south; on the upper lakes, brisk to high and mostly northeast to northwest, and on the lower lakes, east to southeast, increasing in force.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, cloudy to-day, rain in west portion in afternoon; Tuesday, rain and colder; fresh north winds, shifting to easterly.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night, and colder Tuesday; variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh.

Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, increasing cloudiness to-day; rain at night and colder Tuesday; variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh to brisk.

Eastern New York, increasing cloudiness to-day; probably rain in interior; Tuesday, rain and colder; fresh north winds, becoming east and fresh to brisk.

North Carolina, fair to-day; showers at night or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday; variable winds, becoming south and fresh.

South Carolina, fair to-day; showers at night or Tuesday; fresh south to west winds.

North Dakota, fair, warmer in west, clearing in east portion to-day; Tuesday, fair, fair and warmer.

West Virginia, rain to-day; Tuesday, colder, with fair in west and rain in east portion.

Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day; Tuesday, fair, colder; brisk to high south winds, shifting to west.

Western New York, rain to-day and probably Tuesday; colder Tuesday; brisk to high southeast to south winds, shifting to west.

Minnesota, rain or snow in north, rain in south portion; colder in southeast portion to-day; Tuesday, fair, warmer in west portion; brisk north winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Increasing cloudiness; north winds, becoming east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	58	55	58
6 A. M.	59	56	58
9 A. M.	64	55	59
12 M.	69	63	70
3 P. M.	64	68	68
6 P. M.	63	66	65
9 P. M.	63	64	63
12 P. M.	63	63	61

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	63
Corresponding date 1901	63
Corresponding date for last 25 years	55

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8TH AVENUE, 35TH AND 36TH STREETS.
Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, New York, Near Eighth Avenue.

Our Specialty—Flats and Apartments Furnished En Suite—Estimates Furnished on Application.

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Our big building (the pioneer in what is now the city's chief shopping section) is stocked with a stupendous supply of fine and medium grade Furniture! Nowhere is there equal variety, equal value, equal volume of trade. Nowhere can better selection be made, or better service and satisfactory purchasing be relied upon. We can at all times meet competition and undersell all others. We want your custom, and if honest dealing and a half century's splendid record are inducements, we'll get it.

BOOKCASE of very desirable design in polished golden oak finish; elaborately carved top, double glass doors, large drawer at base; very large and a good bargain at.. 10.73

Parlor Suit of very handsome design, with solid mahogany frames, elaborately carved, highly polished and of superior construction, best of springs and upholstery, covered in satin damask of excellent quality and effective coloring; our special price for this very high grade suit only $104.50; others as low as..... 25.00

WHITE ENAMELLED CRIB with sliding sides and woven wire bottom, very special value, at..... 4.98

COMBINATION BOOKCASE of very effective design in golden oak or mahogany, polished finish; very finely carved top, lid, &c.; complete desk and bookcase compartment, with heavy plate door; very special value for 10.75

MORRIS CHAIR, of very desirable design, in polished golden oak; elaborately carved and very well finished; strong, nicely made, with roman arms and tall back; frame..... 2.75
CUSHIONS in velour..... 2.50

SIDEBOARD of choice design, in highly polished golden oak, with ornamental carving throughout; large French bevelled plate mirror, display shelves at sides and top; special value..... 15.45

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BED, extended foot end brass rails, spindles, vases, in bow or straight foot, all sizes, at..... 4.29

OUR NEW ART GALLERY! Visit the Art Gallery. An exquisitely appointed, perfectly lighted art room, filled with the choicest paintings by celebrated American and foreign artists. These are all originals, and represent best work of famous painters. A wide range of subjects, handsomely framed. Whether or not you wish to purchase, the exhibition will delight every lover of art and beauty.
SECOND FLOOR 8TH AV. BUILDING.

TOILET TABLES, dainty styles, in mahogany, curly birch, golden oak, maple and enamels. Prices begin at..... 5.50

A large assortment of superior LEATHER COUCHES, with finely carved bases, in golden oak or mahogany, superior upholstery, covered in best quality leather. Prices begin at..... 24.00

LADY'S DESK in polished mahogany finish, with complete interior, and very excellent workmanship throughout. Very special price on this dainty little desk, only 3.39
Estimates and samples submitted for Door and Window Draperies, Wall Coverings, Cosey Corners, and Oriental Rooms.

MATTRESS SPECIALS—
Soft top, full size..... 1.98
Fibre soft top, full size..... 2.98
Short Hair, 45 lbs., full size, in A. C. A. ticking..... 5.24
Mixed Hair, 45 lbs., full size, in A. C. A. or satin ticking.. 7.98
S. A. Hair Mattress, full size, 45 lbs., A. C. A. satin or art ticking..... 13.98

UMBRELLA STAND, in weathered oak; artistic and well made, strong and furnished with brass pan at base; very special at..... 1.89

Froehlich Flawless Folding Couch Beds and all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds. Metal beds, brass trimmings, upward from $2.39.

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SCOTCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, well made, overlock corded edge, white and ecru—
Regular value $1.50, special.....79c
Regular value $2.50, special.....1.29
Regular value $3.75, special.....1.98
Regular value $4.75, special.....2.49
POINT ARABE AND RENAISSANCE at half price.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS, comprising all worthy grades. Exclusive patterns of pronounced elegance. Very special values. 500 PIECES INGRAINS—Very heavy, several patterns from which to select; cheap at 37c

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ALL-WOOL ART SQUARES—Fine designs and colorings.

2½x3	3x3	3x3½	3x4
4.25	5.50	6.50	7.50

BRUSSELS ART SQUARES.

2½x3	3x3	3x3½	3x4
5.60	6.75	8.00	9.00

Axminsters, Velvets, Savonneries, Royal Wiltons in large assortment.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—VERY SPECIAL VALUES.

CLOCKS—Parlor, China, Iron, Hall, Cuckoo, Office, Store and Kitchen Clocks in finest variety. A beautiful line in Art Metal Novelty Clocks, and a grand selection of French Gold Plated Clocks and Candelabra. Very special, Ansonia finely decorated China Clocks, 8-day, striking hours and half hours on cathedral gong, every one guaranteed, for only..... 3.98

BRIC-A-BRAC—Special art pieces of all countries are centred in our fine assortment of Vases, Pitchers, Centre Pieces, Baskets, Smoking Sets and Ash Receivers. They are all of our latest importation, and each is a beauty in itself. Prices lower than anywhere in the city.

DINNER SETS of finest American porcelain, richly decorated in floral designs of several colors, comprising 100 pieces, including soup plates, soup tureen and 3 large meat dishes; a complete service for 12 people; very special, for 3 days only, set.... 8.48

OIL HEATERS & OIL COOKING STOVES, GAS HEATERS & GAS STOVES will amply compensate you for the scarcity of coal; they are cleaner, easier to handle and cost less to operate than coal when at ordinary prices; we have them in largest variety, at extremely low prices, ranging up from..... 78c

PLANTS—A complete assortment of artificial palms, such as Fan, Areca, Shenandoah and Sago, also Palm Trees. A good size Fan Palm, with 4 leaves, potted..... 39c

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SEWING TABLES—Hardwood Sewing Tables, folding, with measure on top, extra strongly made, very substantial; worth $1.25, very special, for only..... 69c

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KITCHEN OUTFIT BOOKLET FREE.

GO-CARTS AND BABY CARRIAGES—Our special sale of last week proved a great success, and will be continued throughout this week. This is your opportunity to receive a fine Go-Cart or Baby Carriage at a very low price.

ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS—We have a complete assortment of indestructible cast aluminum kitchen ware, the strongest, lightest, and cleanest metal for such purpose, and offer same at exceptionally low prices to introduce them.

Coffee Pots, 2 qts..... 1.59
Tea Pots, 2 qts..... 1.38
Skillets, large..... 1.35
Saucepans, 4 qts..... 1.35

SAFETY RAZORS—The New Gem is the finest in the world, the easiest to handle, no danger of cutting the face. Very special, a complete outfit, comprising razor and frame, strop and automatic stropping machine, in handsome box, for only..... 2.39

JARDINIERES — The most artistic designs and colorings in fine pottery, foreign and domestic, in all sizes to suit the taste and purse of all; compared with others, we charge just about half for the same goods; prices ranging up from..... 39c

Catalogue "Guide to Housekeeping."
Comprising 664 Pages, Divided Into 4 Sections.
For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers.
Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages.
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Any of these sections separately sent free on application to Mail Order Department.
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Here You R Again!
The "oyster months" are here again, and you'll welcome their coming with infinitely more zest, if you have
Kennedy's Oysterettes
The Oyster Cracker with a Taste to it.
Crisp and flaky, with just a touch of salt. Gives the oyster a new flavor and adds a relish to any kind of soup.
Sold only in In-er-seal Packages. Price 5 cents.

The Moon and the Weather.

The influence of our earth's satellite on the weather has formed the subject of correspondence in "Symons's Meteorological Magazine." Here the question may be said to be still in the purely elementary stage of discussion. Some observers appear to scout the notion that there is any casual relationship at all between the moon's phases and weather, holding that our meteorology is a matter of far wider moment than can be embraced by the moon's relations to the earth. Others hold that there is such a relationship, or at least a correspondence, betwixt lunar changes and weather ones. On this latter side are quoted pieces of evidence that thunderstorms, for example, are more frequent about the new moon time than at full moon. One observer tabulates storms ninety-seven in number, from 1872-1901, (thirty years,) and finds that forty-three occurred within seven days of after new moon, and fifty-four within seven days before or after full moon. It is evident the [illegible] of thunderstorms occur[illegible] re-examination, but it is curious all the same that even in climatic days the new moon phase was associated with the likelihood of bad weather.—London Chronicle.

The Dangerous Game.

"Here's still another terrible football accident," said Mrs. Bisby.

"What now?" asked her husband.

"A [illegible] waved his arms so hard that [illegible] his shoulders out of joint."—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE OPINION OF THE BAR.

The voters of the First Judicial District have this year more than usual need of enlightenment and guidance from the Bar Association in respect to the fitness of the candidates for the Supreme Bench. The Republicans have nominated Judges STECKLER, KEENER, and HALL, who are already upon the bench. The Democratic candidates are EDWARD B. AMEND, VERNON M. DAVIS, and EDWARD E. MCCALL. The voter who burns with a desire to strengthen the Supreme Court bench may feel that the party nominating conventions have put it out of his power to contribute by his vote to that highly desirable end. He may criticise the entire list as containing the name of no man of such professional stature and reputation as to indicate fitness for a high court.

The nomination of Mr. STECKLER is both praised and condemned by members of the bar. It is said of Prof. KEENER that while in respect to knowledge of the law he shines among the others he is less familiar with the actual work of the courts than hundreds of active practitioners whose learning could not be compared with his. Nobody says anything against Judge HALL or much in his favor.

Mr. AMEND stands very well among the Germans and enjoys the confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact, as is shown by the number of private posts of trust and responsibility to which he has been called. But certainly very few voters know how he stands as a lawyer. Mr. MCCALL has had a good deal of experience as referee, but he is almost unknown as a practitioner. Mr. VERNON M. DAVIS is an active lawyer who stands very well indeed, and his nomination is generally commended.

This is plainly a situation in which the community has a right to call upon the Bar Association for light. A diligent weighing of the qualifications of the six candidates and a public indication of those who are fittest to serve upon the bench, and especially of those, if such there be, who are not fit to serve, would seem to be a duty incumbent upon the association.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL DUTY.

It is a curious illustration of the real character and mode of creation of the protective tariff when we find a Cabinet Minister denouncing the duty on anthracite coal as a "sneaking and cowardly" trick and demanding its repeal at the earliest moment. Nor does it much change the significance of the incident that the accusation is mistaken, and, as was shown in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning, the duty was put on under protest from the opposition and with full knowledge of its effect.

Mr. MOODY, the Secretary of the Navy, who brought the accusation, was for some years an active member of Congress, and served on committees having to do with precisely this sort of legislation. It did not seem to him, evidently, in the light of his own experience and observation, and with his knowledge of the motives of all parties, incredible that the coal operators should have "smuggled in" a tax on their competitors abroad or that the party in power could have been cheated by such a trick. He had doubtless seen many things equally unjustifiable done in the way that he supposed this to have been done. When laws are passed, not for the benefit of the entire people, but to give special advantage to particular classes, at the expense of the rest of the public, it is inevitable that selfish and unscrupulous men should seek these favors by any means that they think will succeed. And when a party in power is dispensing such favors, it is absurd to suppose that they will always or even generally know exactly what they are doing. At best they are at the mercy of the sturdy beggars who furnish them with all the facts they care to have. It is not strange that Mr. MOODY should think that the beneficiaries of the coal duty were guilty of a "sneaking and cowardly" device. They are quite capable of it.

But in this case, as in most others, there was no need of a device at all. The majority party were quite ready to grant all that was asked for and even more, with knowledge that it was a gross imposition, and that by no stretch of imagination could it be supposed to be of the slightest advantage to the workingmen, or to the trade and industry of the country, or that it could have any effect whatever except to bind more tightly the fetters of practical monopoly in which the whole people were already held. It was pointed out to them in open debate that the official statistics showed the coal-mine owners, or lessees, actually engaged in considerable exportation of coal against which there was only an insignificant importation. The facts had no more weight then than like facts have now on the minds or consciences of the tariffmongers in Congress.

The latter can always find some sophistry with which to salve their consciences. Here is Mr. SHAW, Mr. MOODY'S colleague, going about pleading that the demand for free raw material is unreasonable because there is no such thing. The moment that the pick of the miner touches the product of a mine, he declares, it becomes a manufactured article, and is entitled to protection as such. He is blind to the fact that almost every product of one industry is the material of another and that every tax to raise the price of one product must raise still more the price of those into which it enters. It would be more sensible to say that there is no such thing as a completely finished manufactured article the tax on which will touch only the immediate consumer. The tax on coal, for instance, adds to the cost of everything manufactured with fuel, from the locomotives sent to foreign markets to the dinner the workingman's wife cooks for him and his family, and the heaviest burden falls on the workingmen. There is no more palliation for its cruelty than there would be for a direct tax on his food. And the duty on anthracite is only an extremer example of the outrage.

THE BANKERS AND THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

We are at a loss to understand the action of the New York State Bankers' Association in advocating the repeal of the bankruptcy law. We suspect that the action was taken without careful investigation and deliberation.

The evidence that we have seen, especially that supplied in the reports and discussions of the Credit Men's Association, has not sustained the view announced in the resolutions as to the operation of the law. But even if it be true that the cost of administering the law, especially in the case of small estates, is excessive, and that there is a tendency toward the practice of fraud in connection with it, these evils ought to be capable of correction through amendment. They do not seem to us to justify the total repeal of the law and throwing the country back upon the motley and complex and demoralizing mass of State laws on the subject of the collection of debts. What the enormous and varied evils of the inconsistent State systems were we all know only too well. And it should be remembered that they are the sole alternative to the continuation and, if required, the perfecting of the Federal law.

Certainly the bankers are wide of the mark when they say that the main object of the present law was to restore to business life the unfortunate victims of the business depression prevailing previous to its passage. That was one of its objects, of course, but its main object was to establish a uniform system which would care for these and would regulate permanently in all parts of the country the settlement of insolvent estates in a manner to stimulate honesty and check dishonesty. The latter purpose of the law, which, we believe, was accomplished with much skill, was altogether the most important. The principle of the law is that an honest insolvent, ready to give up all his assets to his creditors, shall have another chance, but that one dishonest, or dishonestly reckless, shall not. If the law erred, it was in not giving sufficient emphasis to this standard of business integrity and not taking sufficient account of acts really inconsistent with it. There has been a strong movement to remedy this. It strikes us as much wiser than the movement in favor of repeal.

SEPTUAGENARY "INFANTS."

It was nearly seventy years ago that the father of the protection system, HENRY CLAY, declared:

> The theory of protection supposes that after a certain time the protected manufacturers will have acquired such strength and protection as will enable them subsequently unaided to stand against foreign competition.

Ten years later he thought that his theory had been justified and that the time for the industries of America to "stand against foreign competition" was close at hand. He said:

> My opinion that there is no danger hereafter of a high tariff is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufacturers have now taken a deep root. In their infancy they needed a greater measure of protection, but as they grow and advance they acquire strength and stability, and consequently will require less protection. Even now some branches of them are able to maintain in distant markets successful competition with rival foreign manufacturers.

To-day many of our manufacturing enterprises are indeed able to "maintain in distant markets successful competition with rival foreign manufacturers," but not one of them is ready to surrender a penny of the protection given to them for the preservation of the home market which foreigners cannot touch.

AN APPEAL UNTO CAESAR.

It is difficult to imagine a more inane proceeding than that begun by Mr. DAVID WILCOX of counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Company to induce the Federal Government to prosecute the United Mine Workers as an organization existing in contravention of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. In explanation of this extraordinary proposition Mr. WILCOX says:

> The coal of the country is the most important subject of its inter-State commerce. The Mine Workers' Association consists of a combination of persons employed in the production of coal in many States of the Union. Its object and effect are to control the terms upon which this subject of inter-State commerce may be produced at all, either for State or inter-State shipments. Its direct and necessary effect is that no coal shall be shipped anywhere within the country unless it so permits.
>
> This combination, therefore, not merely restrains but destroys inter-State commerce by preventing the existence of the subject matter of such commerce of the greatest public interest and importance. No more effective or radical restraint of inter-State commerce could be imagined.

This may be quite true, but why any one in the interest of the anthracite operators should say it passes comprehension. Very little paraphrasing of the above-quoted statement would perfectly adapt it to the situation of the members of what is popularly known as the Anthracite Trust. Some enlightening information on this subject, furnished by Mr. E. B. WHITNEY, who was assistant to Attorney General OLNEY, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday and discussed the cases referred to as precedents by Mr. WILCOX, showed that as precedents the only value they have is against the operators. Their position is much too vulnerable to warrant them in calling attention to it. For example: Prof. HENRY C. ADAMS, occupying the chair of political economy in the University of Michigan, who has spent most of the past Summer in the anthracite district of Eastern Pennsylvania, puts his finger upon an abuse in the handling of the coal traffic which we commend for investigation by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania and the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Prof. ADAMS says: "If I properly understand the situation, the freight rates upon this class of coal are not fixed like ordinary rates, but they are expressed in special contracts which give to the railway from 40 to 45 per cent. of the tide-water price of coal to cover freight and the expense of selling."

This is a curious arrangement and one which should be immediately and critically investigated. It is one concerning the practical operations of which the public would be glad to be informed. What, for example, is the position of the so-called independent operator under an arrangement which would seem to be devised with especial regard to discouraging any mining not controlled by the railroads through the Temple Iron Company or in some other indirect way? In the case of coal mined and carried by the railroads under various legal fictions, it perhaps makes no great difference how the accounts are juggled, and whether a larger or smaller percentage of the tide-water price goes to the carriers. If, however, this is a method of making coal mining unprofitable for any one except the carriers, and so creating and perpetuating the monopoly which the corporations represented in the Temple Iron Company have secured, it is a matter of very great public concern. In a word, if it means, as it would seem to mean, that the only coal properties which can be profitably worked are those controlled by the railroads, it is a conspiracy in restraint of trade which should be broken up by any means available. As there is a remedy for every wrong, that which applies in this case should be sought diligently, and when found made effective.

THE OLD WAR IN ARIANA.

There was a time when the European diplomat and the envoy who lies abroad for his country had a sure topic on which to display his profundity and so impress the hearer with his knowledge of the inmost springs of political action.

The envoys still lie abroad and are still mysterious with a deadly mysteriousness beside which Sherlock Holmes is candor itself; but, alas, the Balkans have lost their prestige! That chessboard is too small for modern games. The antagonists have grown in power; their soldiers are like the grasshopper, and their ships like the finny herds. The new board is far to the eastward, where the classic game of Shah had its origin, where the game of political chess is still in the playing, and England has the black chessmen and Russia the white. It is Persia which has taken the place of the Balkans, and the pieces with which the game is fought are railways and concessions and loans and the relative power by land of the Whites and that by sea of the Blacks. Now for the White Czar—an insignificant figure far back on the board near the Baltic—a pawn is moved amid much whispering and cackling of bystanders, and now for the Black King, equally dignified and portentous, equally harmless and sterilized in Great Britain—a piece is taken, and "Check!" cry the wiseacres in the London clubs.

Just now the correspondents have discovered that Russia is agitated because the railway to be completed between Bagdad and Seistan is in German hands. Very likely these correspondents are wrong. Certain editors have doubtless discovered danger to Russian interests in that railway; but we are slow to believe that the Russian diplomatists are either agitated or surprised. Is it not part of the game that Germany shall push in between the players and try to sell her influence on one side or the other to the highest bidder? There may have been a time when even diplomacy in Germany was capable of pursuing ideal aims, but if ever there was it is a tradition only, one of those hollow phrases German writers love, from which innocent youth shall gather that in some golden age when Germany was young and unsophisticated she used to do things of a pure, altruistic sort whereof swift advantage was taken by insolent Austria, boastful France, and crafty Albion. Certainly at present she is neatly balancing between Russia and England, ready to grab whatever provinces, islands, gobbets of China, or other inconsidered trifles may fall into her maw while the other beasts are quarreling over the carcass.

The Balkans, like Lake Balkash and the Baltic Sea, appear to have their name from a root meaning white and wintery in various Turanian and at least one Aryan tongue; they seem like the other places into whose name that root enters predestined as prey of the White Czar; but Persia is another matter. There, on the ancient hunting ground of Aryans, in old Ariana itself, the wars of north and south and east and west have met and clashed so far back in the past that no man can measure the lapse of centuries. Here we are in the twentieth A. D., and the same struggle is going on under slightly different names and with a vastly increased radius for the countries affected. One thinks of those who believe that certain places, like certain people, are "fey," and that so long as man exists there will be certain spots on the earth which are fatal to him. Is the battle of Armageddon, to use the Biblical formula, to take place in Persia? Are the mighty and the rich to persuade half the world that honor, patriotism, and future salvation depend on "doing up" the other side in Hither Asia? In view of the testimony of the past it would appear that mankind is not merely foolish enough to do this old act over again, but is positively mad to do it—has to be held back by wiser brains which are manoeuvring for position before they give the word. Certainly a war with Russia would be popular in India, a war with England would not entirely disappoint Russians. Is it coming? Meantime observe the moves in the Shah his game.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Having had—and utilized—frequent opportunities for scolding, deriding, and denouncing the automobiling fraternity for the follies or the sins which some of them have committed and the rest have not taken effective means to prevent, it is only fair to express high approval of the competition between the machines entered to make the journey between this city and Boston. The arrangements were such as to render the "race" just what it ought to be, not a test of speed, a matter in which few people have any interest, and very few a legitimate one, but of those qualities in which the real value of an automobile consists—its ability to overcome the ordinary difficulties presented by urban and country roads, and to traverse long distances with few delays due to disarrangement or breakdown of the motors. All the conditions of the test were admirably devised to reveal precisely what the man who desires and intends to use an automobile without making a nuisance or a peril of himself to others wants to know about the machines from which he must select one to buy, and when the records of the trip are made up they will be eagerly studied by intending purchasers of the class upon whose favor the manufacturers of automobiles must in the end depend for prosperity and even for existence. The racers and "scorchers" will not be much interested in the winners of this contest, but everybody else will be, and the machines that score the largest number of points will receive advertising of the most enviable kind.

—In threatening with suspension first and expulsion later the students who use translations in preparing their language lessons, the Faculty of Hamilton College simply announces that it clings to the ancient belief that it is both virtuous and profitable to do an easy thing in a hard way. Why on earth it elevates the morals and trains the mind of a boy any more to look up a word in a dictionary than it does to acquire the same information from the despised and reprobated "pony" has never been explained to the satisfaction of any reasoning being, and surely there is no large amount of vindication for the dictionary system in the fact that out of every hundred students it produces perhaps one who can read Latin or Greek with a remote approach to the facility and appreciation which even the stupidest of them have for the one language whose lexicon they consult only on rare occasions when in need of help they can get nowhere else. Many and many an honest youth has obeyed the teacher, spurned the translation's horrid aid—and left college without a suspicion that "Antigone," is a play, or that HOMER and HORACE wrote poetry. Instead they learned grammatical rules and strengthened the muscles of their arms by handling the biggest of books for several hours a day for six or eight years. Of course not all the riders of ponies became scholars either, but fully as many of them did so as of the other vastly more numerous fellows, and all of them had time to do it if inclination led that way—which is more than can be said for their rivals. The dictionary is all right in its place, but so is the translation, and college Faculties, instead of banning either, should devote their energies to teaching the proper use of both these implements. In the days when ordinary men really learned Latin and Greek for the uses of business and pleasure—the one as much as the other—there were no dictionaries, and the meaning of the alien words was always acquired by methods equivalent to the use of a translation.

—By publishing a letter sent to him marked "private and confidential," the editor of The Gentlewoman, a London periodical of more pretense than worth, has succeeded in making Miss MARIE CORELLI momentarily ridiculous, and earned some cheap international advertising for his paper. Those were the objects he sought, so presumably he is happy. He did more than he intended, however, and not a few folks, including several who do not rank Miss CORELLI high in the literary world, will hold that the unintended accomplishments rather outweigh the intended ones. For one thing, the publication of Miss CORELLI'S funny protest against the deliberate omission of her name from a list of royalty's guests proved that, whatever may be the status of The Gentlewoman's readers, its editor is not a gentleman, since he deliberately violated a rule which is not only a social convention, but also a common decency of civilized life. People will laugh a little at the lady's exaggerated indignation over a petty grievance, but they will not think the worse of her, as they will of her enemy, nor will they be less likely to compare her abilities and her achievements unfavorably with his. And her abilities and achievements are large and real. It is easy—so easy that most of us have done it, at times when we have had nothing better to do—to jeer at books which, like Miss CORELLI'S, win popularity without earning the approval of the critics, but, after all, popularity is never accorded without a good reason, which can be discovered by those who search for it. Mr. WILLIAM L. ALDEN, who has himself had a lot of fun in the past with Miss CORELLI'S productions, admitted in his last letter that "when she writes a novel she has a story to tell, and tells it in a way that interests hundreds of thousands of people." The novelist of whom that can be said, as in this instance, with entire truth, may not be a philosopher for philosophers or a stylist for stylists, but he—or she—should be treated with contempt or discourtesy only by those courageous enough to incur the suspicion that they are at least as jealous of his or her success with the great public as they are shocked by his or her inability—or disinclination—to follow the literary laws laid down by the few for the few. Sincerity and vigor are qualities that redeem many faults, in books as elsewhere, and it is merest folly to deny the existence of any merit in an author who "interests hundreds of thousands of people."

—Gov. ODELL is a rather chilly person, at least for those who have not known him intimately, but an innumerable multitude of American hearts must have warmed to him when their owners read how he "called down" the variously eminent Mr. BAER. As the story went—and is still going fast and far—the ruler of Reading, with characteristic inability to understand the general interest in a quarrel which he thinks concerns only the coal operators and the coal miners, petulantly asked the Governor what business "the politicians" had to be interfering in the strike. Hard as it is for most of us to conceive Gov. ODELL otherwise than as a politician, and hard as it is not to doubt, or deny, the wisdom of his interference, his reply certainly had as much of dignity as of vigor, and a lot of both. "What do you mean by politicians?" he is said to have retorted, with some fierceness. "I am not here as a politician. I am the Governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people. I am here solely in that capacity and to relieve if possible an intolerable situation. What is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it." According to report Mr. BAER instantly calmed down, recovered his manners, and made a much-needed apology for his—well, call it his impertinence; "insolence" is a harsh word. It was a valuable lesson, admirably conveyed. A few more like it might possibly free Mr. BAER from the misunderstandings which he has acquired through too long seclusion from other influences than those of his business partners and his timorous clerks—might possibly teach him that he and his like are regarded as something very much like public enemies by a considerable number of his fellow-citizens, and that the more he proves the laws to be all on his side the more does he inspire them with an eager desire to have the laws changed.

THE TREES IN CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that you take greast interest in all that pertains to our public parks and their management, I take the liberty of writing these lines, advising you to investigate the matter at once, and, if the conditions are found to be as stated, to sound the alarm.

I have been watching our beautiful Central Park since its creation, and I take a keen interest in what is going on there. In going through the Mall this morning. I found a great many of the beautiful elms and other trees marked and tagged—perhaps about one-half of them. Meeting a workman I inquired the meaning of it. He said: "Why, those marked are condemned to come down."

With astonishment, I asked: "What for? Are they rotten or liable to fall?"

"By no means," said he, "some experts from the outside ordered them condemned while our own experts did not at all agree." And he said further, "It is politics and a shame."

I wonder if our vigilant Mayor knows anything about this, and will stand by and see this outrage committed.

To my question as to when execution will follow, the man replied: "They are working on the north end, but will soon reach the Mall." So you see, Mr. Editor, no time is to be lost; a public indignation meeting should be called and any Park Commissioner who is guilty of this outrage should be severely dealt with. It is the playground and the property of the people, and a sacred trust in our keeping.

If I have taken up too much of your valuable space, you may condense and use as much of this as you like. I hope the results of your sounding the alarm will be satisfactory. L. R.

New York, Oct. 11, 1902.

HOME AND FOREIGN PRICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard to see how the Republicans are going to convince the voters of the country that theirs is the party to which they are obligated to support in the November elections. They do not seem to take into consideration the fact that people are paying more for the necessities of life than ever before, while the salary of the wage earner has not risen correspondingly.

They will tell you that the industrial condition of the country was never in a more flourishing state, and that it would be suicidal to cast your ballot for the party whom they claim to be the herald of business depression. It would be interesting to learn of a few instances where the majority of the people have been financially benefited since the star of Republicanism shone in the political firmament.

Thousands of people have been diligently searching for the location of this brilliantly burning constellation, but have been unable to find it because the protected few will not permit them to use their telescopes.

Ask one reaping benefits from a high protective tariff how it is that a foreigner can buy 100 feet of American-made wire rope for $3.12, while a citizen of the United States has to pay $9.70, and he will tell you that it is necessary to sell cheaper abroad in order to keep the American workingman steadily employed. The foreigner buys our typewriter for $65, while the American is compelled to pay $100. These are a few of the numerous facts proving the necessity of revising and rectifying the tariff.

It is impossible to understand how any fair-minded Republican will attempt to uphold with misrepresentative prosperity arguments such a deceptive and extortionate tariff, as the Dingley one is known to be. We have a right to squeal, and keep squealing until the sting has been removed or the tariff serpent is killed in the shell. P. J. KENNY.

Jersey City, Oct. 11, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Paternal Obtuseness.

It is strange, and one of the things a father can never understand, but the desire to save on clothes to buy something for the house is never born in a woman until after she is married.—Atchison Globe.

An Elastic Currency.

Judge—I see that the recent stringency in money has made Wall Street desirous of an "elastic currency."

Fudge—So am I! Just think of being able to stretch a ten-dollar bill to buy $20 worth.—Baltimore Herald.

That Mysterious Ringing.

"I hear strange sounds in my ears, doctor!" said the lady patient, languidly.

"Well, where else would you expect to hear 'em?" questioned the tired physician.—Yonkers Statesman.

When We Really Can't Blame Them.

Sometimes in our more tolerant and forgiving moods we don't blame people for what they do; at the same time we cannot help but feel that they ought to have had more sense.—Indianapolis News.

JUST A LITTLE LONGER.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

A few more days of tearful talk;
A few more days of anxious sighs;
A month of smoking rank cigars
And hunting votes with straining eyes.

A few more days of shaking hands
And asking of the baby's health;
A few more days of candidates
With groans dividing up their wealth.

A few more days of waiting 'round
With anxious, beating hearts; and then,
If Fate's kind, in a few more days
The country will be saved again.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW BY THE GOVERNMENT

Exhibition in the Department of Agriculture This Month.

Secretary Wilson Will Display 122 Varieties, Including Specimens from Japan and Europe as Well as This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—For the first time in the history of the Department of Agriculture there will be an exhibition there the last of this month of the choicest chrysanthemums known to lovers of the flower. It is a novel thing for the Government to go into the exhibition of thos most enjoyable flower, and to the utilitarian it may seem to be far out of the way to cultivate the love of the beautiful when so much is to be done in pointing the way to scientific and profitable farming. Yet Secretary Wilson has taken possibly as much interest in the raising of chrysanthemums as in any of the thousand and one practical and scientific investigations now before the department. He believes that the love of flowers will produce contentment in the country home.

The different varieties are beginning to bloom in the large chrysanthemum house near the department building, and when the 122 kinds under culture are in bloom, the sight will be one worth traveling many miles to see. It is expected that florists from all parts of the country will come to Washington during the week to study the collection. The range of colors is from white to a shade nearly black. Among the new features will be a number of new seedlings from Japan, gathered by the agent of the department in Japenese gardens. There are several specimens from English growers and a few from German. France is represented, and there are a dozen new varieties from Ireland. It is, however, in the American varieties that the exhibition will be strong. Among the best of these is the Mrs. J. M. Wilson, named after the late wife of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, of Washington. This is a fine creamy white, the florets of which project out an inch or more, and give a gorgeous effect. The celebrated Pitcher and Manda flower, one-half of which is white and one-half yellow, will be in the collection. The Col. D. Appleton, Eleanor D. Smith, Mrs. Henry Weeks, and other varieties named after prominent Americans are included.

The experts of the department are trying to produce something unique to which to give the name of Roosevelt. There is no Roosevelt chrysanthemum in the collection, though the Black Hawk, President Roosevelt's favorite, is shown. Gardeners of the department regret that the Mrs. Cleveland chrysanthemum was a bad grower, necessitating its abandonment.

The exhibition will be open only during the daytime, and all visitors will be admitted as long as the flowers are in bloom. The collection being a permanent one, it is not necessary to bring the exhibition to a close at any time in order to disperse the various exhibits. Should this exhibition be a success, there will be other similar annual exhibitions.

DELAY ON NEW WARSHIPS.

Work of Construction from Ten to Forty Months Behind Contract Time, Says Rear Admiral Bowles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—"Progress upon new vessels under construction during the past year has not been satisfactory," says Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. All the larger vessels, he says, have been delayed by non-delivery of structural steel, while the vessels building at San Francisco were set back by the ten months' strike, and the hold-out of the workmen at Seattle prevented any progress on the structure of the hull of the battleship Nebraska building there. The delay in the deliveries of armor for the battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio and the monitors Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, and Wyoming has retarded the completion of these vessels, concurrently with other causes. The inability of shipbuilders to obtain a sufficient force of skilled workers also has been, in many cases, an important factor in the slow progress of the vessels.

A table is submitted showing in concise form how the work on vessels under construction has fallen behind. For instance, the battleship Ohio is shown to have been twenty-nine months behind her contract on the first of July. This is not an isolated case. The battleship Missouri is more than twenty months behind, the majority of the battleships and cruisers are over ten months behind, and some of the torpedo craft are more than forty months behind the date of completion stipulated in their contracts. However, Admiral Bowles says that the extensive delays on the torpedo boats are being terminated by the newly modified conditions for their delivery.

The contractors' delay in beginning the construction of the vessels of the Virginia, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis class, the Chief Constructor points out, gave his bureau an opportunity to make a careful revision of the general plans of those war vessels, which, he says, will result in a considerable improvement in their military value and in their habitability. The plans for the turrets of the Virginia class were developed in more detail. An entire rearrangement of the scheme for the stowage of ammunition was made, and particular attention was given to an efficient scheme for coaling. A table is given showing the ships added to the navy during the past year. They are the battleship Illinois and the torpedo craft Decatur, Perry, Preble, Thornton, and Wilkes.

GOVERNMENT LABOR PROBLEM.

Carpenters' Union Protests Against the Employment of Soldiers in Building Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The War Department has a new and peculiar question to adjust with organized labor. With the return of troops from the Philippines lately, and the occupation of Eastern and Middle Western posts with men brought back from Cuba, it happens that the Presidio at San Francisco is full to the limit, and a camp has been established at Monterey, Cal. As the War Department is without funds to build permanent barracks and it would take some time to prepare plans even if the money were available, Gen. Hughes proposed that a cantonment be constructed at Monterey, which could be done without great expense, as the enlisted men could do the work for a slight addition to the regular pay.

The prospect of spending the Winter in tents is not an inviting one to the men, and they would be willing to do almost any amount of work to provide good quarters. The work was about to be ordered when the Carpenters' Union entered a protest, and took issue with the department against the employment of enlisted men doing any sort of carpenter work which might be done by the union men. The matter is still under advisement.

TO PROMOTE ENLISTED MEN.

Candidates Recommended for Appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The board of army officers which was appointed to examine enlisted men for promotion to the grade of Second Lieutenant and which assembled at Fort Leavenworth has reported to the War Department that the following-named candidates have passed the required examination and are accordingly recommended for appointment as Second Lieutenants:

From the Cavalry—Sergts. A. R. Jones and A. F. McLean of the Fourth Regiment; Leroy D. Lewis of the First, J. W. Devall of the Twelfth, H. S. Dillworth, S. D. Tally, N. H. Davis, and H. O. Olsen of the Eighth; Corps. E. B. Englbach of the Thirteenth and O. L. Early of the First.

Field Artillery—Sergt. J. Hall of the Eighteenth Battery and Private R. S. Harlee of the Fourth.

Coast Artillery—Sergts. G. V. Heidt of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Company, Offener Hope of the Twenty-fourth, Franc Lecocq of the Eighty-seventh, John O'Neill of the Seventy-fourth, W. J. Butterbach of the Sixtieth, C. T. Mitchell of the Forty-first, E. Murtagh of the One Hundred and Tenth, J. G. Hamilton and W. E. Halliday of the Thirty-fifth, W. A. Wells of the Forty-seventh, and F. J. Burk of the One Hundred and Eighteenth; and Corps. Albert Hardiman of the One Hundred and Fifteenth and C. A. Thuis of the Fifty-first.

Infantry—Sergts. E. S. Adams of the Second Regiment, J. C. Fairfax of the Eleventh, Alfred Bandell and F. B. Kobes, R. J. West of the First, S. A. Wallen and —— Kutz of the Fifth, Norton Russell of the Sixteenth, J. A. Roane of the Seventeenth.

Corps. R. W. Drury of the Fourteenth, E. C. Ecker of the Fifth, E. C. Miller of the Fourteenth, O. H. Sampson of the Twelfth, C. A. Donaldson of the Twenty-ninth.

Privates S. J. Sutherland of the Twenty-second and J. M. Holmes of the Second.

Hospital Steward—C. G. Sturtevant.

PRINCE CHOWFA OUT DRIVING.

Visits Points of Interest at Washington —Dinner in His Honor Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—His royal Highness, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, the Crown Prince of Siam, who arrived in this city yesterday from New York, spent the day in his apartments at the Arlington and in driving about the city. No visitors were anncunced. In the morning, accompanied by his brother, Prince Chakrapongse; the Siamese Minister, and one of his aides, he drove through the Soldiers' Home grounds. Returning he was driven through the chief residence portion of the city. After luncheon the Prince and the members of his party went for another drive to Arlington. The Prince is particularly interested in soldier life, he himself having had a thorough military training.

The second in the series of dinners in honor of the royal visitors was given him to-night in the banquet hall of the Arlington. The Siamese Minister, Phya Akharaj Varadhara, was the host of the occasion, and covers were laid for twenty-five guests, including, besides the royal party, the following:

Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary Adee, Assistant Secretary Peirce, Edwin Morgan, Col. D. B. Sickles, G. F. W. Holls of New York, Dr. Needham, Mr. Allen, Commissioner of Patents; Prof. Gore of Columbia University; Gen. Heiderman, United States Army, and Berian Wilkins.

Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and to the Siamese King, while many others of a complimentary nature were offered by the representatives of the two nations.

To-morrow the Prince will go to Annapolis to inspect the Naval Academy, returning to Washington at 6 o'clock in the evening.

GOVERNMENT FRUIT SHIPMENTS

Experiments with Pears and Peaches by Agricultural Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The experimental shipment of American fruits to Europe this season by the Department of Agriculture has proved a substantial success. The department on Tuesday shipped a carload of Keiffer pears from the orchard of J. M. Bradley, Niagara County, N. Y., to London, Hamburg, Glasgow, and Liverpool. The carload will be divided into four equal shipments to the four cities.

The department also sent a carload of Keiffers from the orchard of S. H. Derby of Woodside, Del., to London, Liverpool, and Hamburg. Half of this shipment was wrapped with paraffine paper to see if wrapping would make any difference in the color and ripening of the fruit.

The department will ship one more consignment of late Fall peaches in a few days from the orchard of Miller Brothers of Keyser, West Va. On all packages of fruit sent abroad a label bearing the seal of the department is placed.

The label tells the variety, the name of steamship, and date when shipped from New York. The department consigns to the following firms: Garcia, Jacobs & Co., Covent Garden, London, England; Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, England; Simons, Jacobs & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, and J. H. Lutten & Son, Hamburg, Germany.

GOV. ODELL TO OPEN BAZAAR.

Work of Preparing for the Jewish Hospital Fund Fete Interrupted by a Slight Blaze.

Gov. Odell will formally open the big bazaar and fair to-night which is to be held all this week in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in aid of the building fund of the Jewish Hospital to be established in that borough. The Governor will be escorted to the academy by the boys' band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He will open the fair with a speech. Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom and others will also speak. The hospital Trustees are working to raise a fund of $100,000. Of this sum they have already secured $40,000 and it is expected that the remaining $60,000 will be realized from the proceeds of the fair.

The work of preparing the academy for the fête was interrupted for a few minutes yesterday by a slight fire. The auditorium is being made to appear as a huge tent, and while a canopy of cheese cloth was being raised to the ceiling one side of it came in contact with a lighted gas jet on the balcony and blazed up. The canopy was immediately dropped to the floor and the fire quickly stamped out. The damage was very slight.

THE REV. DR. HEGEMAN TO MARRY

His Coming Wedding with Miss Huntington of Oyster Bay.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of the Rev. Dr. James Winthrop Hegeman, ex-rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, and Miss Isabelle Lord Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Huntington of Oyster Bay, Long Island. The ceremony will be performed at noon Wednesday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

Dr. and Mrs. Hegeman will take up their residence at the Hotel Victoria after a wedding tour. Dr. Hegeman gave up his parish in Riverdale about a year ago for work in connection with the National Endowment Society. He was the organizer of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers.

STRANAHAN MEMORIAL WINDOW.

The Widow of "Brooklyn's First Citizen" at the Dedication.

The new Stranahan memorial window in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, was dedicated with simple ceremonies yesterday morning. The window is a memorial to James S. T. Stranahan, "Brooklyn's first citizen," and has been placed in the church by Mr. Stranahan's widow. It has been placed in a corner by the stairway leading to the south gallery. Mrs. Stranahan attended the dedication yesterday, which took place just prior to the morning service. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey, the pastor, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the life and works of Mr. Stranahan. Singing and prayer followed. The Stranahan window is regarded as one of the most beautiful of the splendid collection of high-class art windows in the Church of the Pilgrims.

THE PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

Takes a Long Drive with Mrs. Roosevelt—His Wound Healing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Availing himself of the delightful weather which prevailed to-day the President took a long drive through the city and suburbs. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The wound on the President's leg is reported to be healing nicely, and his general condition is said to be satisfactory.

Arrived on the Cymric.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on board the steamer Cymric, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Ralph Abercrombie, H. Carroll Brown, Lewis J. Frith, Martin Harvey, the actor; R. J. Hearne, E. A. Loeb, H. A. Moody, Dr. F. J. Quinlan, Percy Randall, J. Slater, John Stewart, and James Thompson.

BIG MISSIONARY GIFTS

The Rev. A. B. Simpson Obtains a Fund of $61,658.

Emotional Scenes During the Twentieth Convention of the Christian Alliance at the Gospel Tabernacle.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, President and General Superintendent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, succeeded yesterday morning at the Gospel Tabernacle, on Eighth Avenue, in making an audience of about 1,000 persons feel their responsibility to the unconverted so keenly as to give $53,476 in pledges and cash. He did this, too, on a Sunday morning when it rained—as those who got up early must remember—and the sky looked threatening enough to withhold the average churchgoer from the morning service. He did it, as he said he would do it, "without undue excitement, unreasonable emotion, but calmly, deliberately, and seemly, as befitted the privilege of giving to the Lord."

At a missionary service in the afternoon the pledges and the gifts were swelled to $3,000 more, and at an evening service another $1,500, making the donations of the entire day $61,658. This is the amount raised in this city merely. In other places, forty-six in all, conventions like the one which has been going on here since Oct. 1 are held each year, swelling the total receipts per annum to $250,000. That was the figure which, according to the Rev. Mr. Simpson, it reached last year.

Somewhat annoyed, if not displeased, by the reports of his wonderful achievements in raising big donations, the Rev. Mr. Simpson vouchsafed an explanation of his successes yesterday. It was supplemented by the explanation of others in the audience connected with the alliance, and was:

"Individual responsibility to God."

Asked to explain this more fully, the Rev. Mr. Simpson said that persons came to the meeting prepared to give—feeling for one reason or another that they owed it to God to do something. This explanation was borne out by the fact that several persons wrote on the pledge cards, "I give myself." It was still further borne out when the Rev. Mr. Simpson asked for those who would give themselves to the work of converting the heathen—become missionaries. It is not the least surprising feature of the service that 160 persons, men and women, jumped to their feet.

Satisfying as the explanation of Mr. Simpson was to many, the swaying power of the preacher, the music, and the arrangement of the entire service, obviously were potent factors in moving the congregation to tears, and to loosening their purse strings. One feeble old lady, more emotional than the rest, impatient, unable to wait until the proper time for giving, interrupted Mr. Simpson in the middle of his sermon. "Hallelujah!" she shouted, and ran down the aisle toward the preacher.

"There's $15," she said, pressing the bills into Mr. Simpson's hand, "the Lord will give you more."

The sermon which the Rev. Mr. Simpson preached was plain and simple enough, save that he dwelt at some length upon statistics tending to show how few in comparison to the population of the world were converted to Christianity, and how little financial aid was given to further the cause of religion as compared with the moneys spent for temporal projects. A few of his citations were:

"In the Boer war one in every 100 went to the front; in our recent war one in every 200 went; in religion one in every 1,500 goes.

"In this city four congregations, representing 12,000 persons, did not give a cent last year for foreign missions.

"It has been estimated that 4 per cent. per annum of the money spent in this country is for liquor and tobacco. The glasses, if filled with liquor and piled up, another authority suggests, would reach to the moon.

"A few days ago I read in a paper that Columbia College needed $10,000,000 more to carry on its work. On Tuesday last I read in going home that President Butler was already sure, beyond peradventure, that the money would be forthcoming. I'm not opposed to the higher education, but I'm afraid, my friends, that some of these young men will be educated for the devil. Isn't it enough to make Jesus weep, how little in comparison is given to the cause of bringing the heathen to God?

"It is estimated that if the dead of a year were laid side by side their tombstones would reach six times to San Francisco and back. It is further estimated that if the dead of a day in this country alone were laid side by side their tombstones would reach half way to Albany. Think of the responsibility for Christians! In the world 1,500 persons die every day. Of this number, 1,000 die unconverted—without even a chance!"

Before coming to the point where the collection was taken, Mr. Simpson said that a man was once taking a walk with his boy in a field upon which grew tall grass. The boy, he said, hid from his father from time to time. He disappeared again at a juncture, and the father was slow in his endeavor at finding his son. He finally discovered that he had fallen into an old well. When, after great difficulty, he had drawn his son out of the hole, and had resuscitated him, the little fellow opened his eyes and said:

"Oh, papa, why didn't you hurry?"

"That's our position to the unconverted," Mr. Simpson went on. "If they knew they would be crying to us, 'Oh, why don't you hurry?'"

At this point the Rev. Mr. Simpson's voice became indistinct. He was weeping. With some difficulty he asked the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson to lead in prayer. The latter did so, but silently. The quietude became oppressive. It was broken finally by groans from several persons in the house. Many women in the congregation were holding their handkerchiefs to their eyes, their bodies visibly shivering with emotion.

At the conclusion of this silent prayer Mr. Simpson called upon a quartet for a hymn. The hymn was plaintive, and kept the audience in the tension of emotion which the silent prayer and the weeping of the preacher had created. Mr. Simpson called for volunteers to take the collection. Cards were distributed, upon which the donors were asked to write their names and the amount of their gifts. Baskets for the taking of the cash were also passed around.

The announcements of the pledges were made by Dr. Wilson, but with interruptions by the choir. It was heard from for a time only, when amounts of thousands were announced.

"Five thousand dollars," said Dr. Wilson.

"They are passing to their doom, 1,000 souls a day!" broke in the choir, and sang a verse of the hymn.

This same procedure took place upon the announcement of every big sum, until finally the very small amounts were also noticed by the singers. When finally the total amount had been announced the old lady who had once before interrupted the service, and who was addressed as "Sister Sophie" by Mr. Simpson, again yelled out:

"Hallelujah; that was just what I had prayed for!"

Once more the baskets were passed around for the "driblets," as Mr. Simpson expressed it, and $193 were collected in small change. The cash then amounted to about $4,000. The Treasurer of the alliance—David Crear—was then called upon to offer prayer, which he did, holding the basket in his hand.

An evangelical service was held in the evening. Additional subscriptions, one for $500, were taken up to the extent of $1,500. The Rev. Milton Bales and the Rev. W. F. Meinenger of Chicago and the Rev. D. W. Myland of Cleveland were the speakers. The convention, which is the twentieth in the history of the alliance, will close with to-day's session. The subject of the further deliberations will be the slum missions of this city.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE WORLD

George L. McNutt, "The Dinner-Pail Man," Gives His View of It at a Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

George L. McNutt, dubbed "the dinner-pail man," spoke yesterday afternoon at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The trouble with the world now, the speaker said, was not that God was mean and stingy, but that men had not learned to live together and divide fairly the free gifts of Heaven. There were the useless men to be eliminated—when that was done everybody would do something useful, nobody would have to work too hard, and everybody would have the fair portion of daily bread that was his right.

Every man, said Mr. McNutt, should have liberty to live at peace with himself, his wife, his children, his neighbor, and his God—the five things that make up the fullness of a man's life, and without any one of which he was incomplete.

Touching upon the coal strike, Mr. McNutt declared that he had been asked this question: "You are on the side of the miners, of course?" "There is no 'of course' about it," he answered. "I am on nobody's side, of course. There is a great third party to this strike, the people, and but one thing to be done—justice. For my part," he added, "I have been in the New England woods settling the strike in the best way possible for myself and family—that is, by cutting cordwood."

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY DAY.

Observance by Methodists Throughout the Country—Dr. Neely's Work.

"Rally Day" was observed yesterday by a large proportion of the 32,000 Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Over a million programmes were sent out from the publishing headquarters in New York. They were designed by Dr. T. B. Neely of this city, who is corresponding secretary of the Methodist Sunday School Union and head of the Methodist Sunday School system; also editor of the many Sunday school publications issued by the Methodist Church. Since Dr. Neely's incumbency Sunday schools have been graded, normal courses established, cradle rolls formed, and house-to-house visitation inaugurated.

Through his suggestion the anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, June 28, has come to be generally observed by Methodist Sunday Schools throughout the world. Dr. Neely has been identified with Bishop Warne in founding Methodist Sunday schools in the Philippines and with Dr. Drees in founding them in Porto Rico.

TO CONSECRATE A BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine to be Elevated Oct. 22.

The Twenty-first Council of the New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church will meet in this city at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, on Wednesday, Oct. 15. The principal work of the council will be the consecration of the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, pastor of that church, to the episcooate. As the necessary arrangements for the consecration cannot be perfected at that time, the council will adjourn after convening until Oct. 22, at the same place, when the consecration will be performed.

Dr. Sabine was recently elected to succeed Bishop Latane, who died a short time ago. He is one of the oldest clergymen in the Reformed Episcopal Church and was formerly a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese, from which communion he withdrew, with many others, because he thought the Anglican Communion was leaning too much toward the Church of Rome.

RUSSELL SAGE AS AN EXAMPLE.

The Rev. Mr. Banks Describes Him as a Remarkable Man.

The Rev. Louis Albert Banks, in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, devoted his remarks preliminary to the sermon last evening to the life of Russell Sage, saying that it carries lessons for young men in business. Mr. Sage was described as a remarkable man, because he has been able to remain a leader in the financial affairs of the city for more years than most men in business in Wall Street have lived.

"Now, at the age of eighty-five," the minister said, "the report of his illness causes a tremor in business circles for the very reason that his interests are so large. That Mr. Sage was able to throw off illness speaks wonders for the same manner of his living and contains a lesson by which every young man may profit."

CHURCH SOCIETY'S CELEBRATION.

Fifty-fifth Anniversary of an Organization in Williamsburg.

The congregation of the North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Williamsburg, began yesterday a celebration, that is to be continued for two weeks, of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church society. Among those who attended the morning service were some of the first members of the church and a few of the former pastors.

The services are to be evangelistic and an effort is to be made to infuse new life into the society. The Rev. Lemuel C. Richardson, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. S. H. Smith, a former pastor, spoke at the services yesterday.

Religious Conference at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—A conference of ministers and Christian workers of prominence will open to-morrow in the seminary here. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburg will preside at the morning session, when the question "The Minister and His Study" will be discussed by the new President of the seminary, Dr. Francis L. Patton, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Warfield, '71, and the Rev. Dr. John A. Davis, '79. In the afternoon and evening sessions some of the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of New York, and the Rev. John Dixon of Trenton.

The Rev. George Biller at Epiphany.

The Rev. George Biller, Jr., for some time in charge of St. Andrew's Mission, at Lehigh, in the Indian Territory, has been called temporarily to the pulpit of the Epiphany Episcopal Church, Lexington Avenue and East Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, which was occupied by the Rev. Edward L. Atkinson, who was drowned last Summer in Massachusettes while on his vacation only a short time after he had accepted the rectorship of the parish. Mr. Biller has been asked to officiate for a month.

Sea Cliff Rector Resigns.

The Rev. William Dallam Morgan, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Sea Cliff, L. I., has retired from his pastorate there. Mr. Morgan has received a call to St. George's Church, Astoria, to succeed the Rev. Charles M. Belden, who resigned the rectorship recently to become chaplain of the American chapel in Lucerne, Switzerland. Mr. Morgan has also been invited to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Baltimore. He has not yet decided which call he will accept.

Baldwin School in Foochow, China.

The new theological institution founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Foochow, China, is to be called the Baldwin Theological School, in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Baldwin, for many years Recording Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society in this city and for twenty years a devoted missionary in Foochow.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for September is summarized in these statistics, taken from the various committees and from the books of the society.

The total number of families dealt with during the month reached 2,203, representing about 7,343 individuals. Of these 1,625 applied in the Bureau of Relief and 578 in the Employment Bureau, of whom 236 were given employment. Of those who applied in the Bureau of Relief 486 were here for the first time during the fiscal year.

After careful examination relief was refused to 372 cases. Eighty-four persons were granted transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 4,057 garments, 1,037 pairs of shoes, and 126 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed, and 861 garments were made in the work room, and 374 garments were repaired. Eight nights' lodging and 26 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. Fifteen bottles of wine and liquor, 6 bottles of maltine, 5 orders for groceries, and 11 orders for surgical appliances were distributed. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $13,187.65.

Count Eugene Esterhazy Married.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says that the retirement of Count Eugene Esterhazy from the Order of Jesus was occasioned by his love for the Marquise de Reynac, a Frenchwoman, whom the Count has since married.

Count Eugene Esterhazy's abandonment of the Jesuits created a considerable sensation in Vienna, especially as he has commenced legal proceedings to recover $160,000, which he gave to the order on joining it in 1885.

MUSICIANS FAST FOR PIETRO MASCAGNI

Banquet Waits Many Hours While He Rehearses "Iris."

Hungry Members of Society Bearing His Name, However, Give Him Hearty Welcome—He Talks of His Mission.

One of the most remarkable banquets ever held in New York was given yesterday at the Hotel Savoy by the Societa Musicale Pietro Mascagni, which was founded in 1902. If ever men did justice to their food, the members of the society and their guests did. They had waited from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5:30 for the appearance of the guest of honor, the Italian composer, and were ravenous.

As the greater number of the musicians comprising the society play in the theatres and orchestras of New York and are accustomed to sleep late Sunday morning, it had occurred to them that it would be as well to include breakfast with the banquet. They all arrived in good time and were ready for the feast, for which they had paid $10 each.

Word came that Signor Mascagni had been delayed, as the members of his orchestra could not perfect themselves in the intricacies of the harmonies of "Iris." There was never another gathering of hungry men so patient. They did not even sigh. Mascagni, their idol, would come and they could afford to wait that they might dine with him. They were thoroughly good-natured, chatting in their musical language, discussing music with the intensity of their race, so that they forgot that they were hungry until about 2:30 o'clock, when a committee was formed to wait on the composer at the rehearsal in the Metropolitan Opera House.

They returned to tell the hungry musicians that Signor Mascagni was so busy in untangling the discords of his orchestra that he could not possibly appear before 3:30. So the company settled themselves down to wait. Some who could not stand the strain, however,, went to the café where they appeased their hunger with cheese sandwiches. At about 4 o'clock word was received over the telephone that it would be impossible for the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" to come to the banquet before another half hour.

Those who by this time would have preferred ham sandwiches and beer to the finest banquet ever served, held a consultation. One man, more hungry than the others, proposed that the banquet begin, particularly as he had been told by the colored boy in charge of the hat checks that the chef had told him that the fruit had grown overripe and the soup was frozen. He suggested that the banquet be begun, even if it should seem like the play of Hamlet minus Hamlet, arguing that they could give Mascagni a more hearty welcome if their stomachs were not so empty. It was determined, however, to wait longer, as it would be a discourtesy to begin eating before the guest arrived.

Carmine Sanna, President of the society, suggested that for staying purposes and to sharpen their appetites still more every one should have a high ball at his expense. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, though there was some grim laughter at the idea of increasing the appetites of those who had waited so long.

Another committee was delegated to see if the composer had been spirited away by the Musical Mutual Protective Association. They returned with the positive assertion that Mascagni would be with them at 5 o'clock, whereupon there was great rejoicing and a decrease in the sale of sandwiches in the hotel café.

The members of the society went out on the balcony, overlooking Fifth Avenue, to watch for the approach of the long-delayed guest. They reclined in the sunshine and watched with ravenous eyes the well-dressed, well-fed people riding by in their automobiles and carriages. It was not that they themselves were not well dressed, but they lacked sustenance.

Giovanni La Malfa, Chairman of the banquet, said with grim humor that the Italian musicians would show to their Anglo-Saxon brothers of their adopted country that they had what Napoleon called the "4 o'clock in the morning courage," and that they would "hang on" with the British bulldog spirit until every one in the ranks should drop dead of starvation." His remarks were received with approval, and the hapless musicians began to while away the time with conversation. They were loyal to their idol, and did not criticise him, but had hard words to say about his managers, whom they blamed for the tangles that have jarred the harmony of the composer's visit and have proved to him so severe a handicap.

Five o'clock came, but there was no sign of the composer. Another consultation was held, and while this was in progress word came that Mascagni was in his room. The committee went there immediately, where they found him lying in a state of great weariness, he having rehearsed his orchestra from 10 o'clock in the morning until almost 5 in the evening. He had a concert on condition in the evening, and begged for the needed rest, pleading to be spared the banquet. The sufferings of those who had so long waited for him were portrayed with pathetic eloquence. He jumped up bravely, saying that he would be with them at once. He asked that the banquet be begun, and said that as soon as he could change his clothes he would join those who had been so patient and so loyal.

The banqueters flocked to the tables. Little rolls, olives, radishes, and celery vanished as by magic. The oysters were gone and the soup nearly finished when Mascagni appeared. He received a warm welcome, and then he and his hosts started eating in earnest. Scarcely a word was spoken. Conversation was out of order. Toward the end of the banquet, when the company was revived and feeling better for the good wine served, man spoke to man, and what seemed to the musical ears of the company the longest silence they had ever endured, a silence that had been broken only by the clatter of knives and forks and the gurgling of wine poured into glasses, was broken and the talk became general.

President Carmine Sanna paid eloquent tribute to the guest of the evening, and was chered when he said that though there had been a good deal of hardship during the long afternoon of waiting, yet they were rewarded at last by the appearance of the patron saint of their society, and were proud to have famished that they might do honor to him.

Giovanni La Malfa presented a beautifully bound prelude which he had written in honor of Mascagni. The composer received it graciously, and drank a toast to Signor La Malfa.

Riccardo Cordiferro read a poem written by himself which ended with the word "viva" several times repeated, and which was taken up by the company.

Pietro Mascagni then faced those he had kept waiting so long, and was received with the warmest applause.

"I did not come to this country as the man of the intermezzo," he said, "but, in so far as it was within my ability, to spread the principles of Italian art and music. I wished that the public and the press of these glorious United States should become acquainted with my other operas.

"It was for this reason that I have to apologize for being so late. I have been rehearsing my orchestra in 'Iris' all the day, and I was forced to choose duty rather than the pleasure of your gracious company and your splendid entertainment.

"I am fighting for Itallanism in art and music, and must forego many of the pleasures that might be mine, and occasionally make myself seem rude because I am tied to my work. I want to spread the spirit and the principles of the old masters throughout the world, and I want us to preserve what has already been gained. I stand on the shoulders of the past. There is need of spreading Italianism. Some time ago while dedicating a monument to Dante the Austrian police wanted to stop my speech because I was speaking in Italian.

"I drink to you Americans of Italian birth, and I propose a toast to the American people, those who have given you your great opportunities, your homes, and your comforts, and have appreciated with you what is good in the Old World. Gentlemen, to the American arts."

Present at the banquet, in addition to those already mentioned, were:

Signor Mecchi secretary of Mascagni;	Vincenzo Grasiani,
Signor Yabchia, assistant director;	Costino Barbarelli,
Vincenzo Vitale,	Giuseppe Corvino,
Antonio Musto,	Giovanni Cicatelli,
Di Salle Nicodemo,	Frederico Chieppo,
Enrico Vannicelli,	Francesco Paolo Pinto,
J. J. Perfetto,	Gaetano Romano,
Luigi Perfetto,	Giuseppe Sabbatino,
Domenico Nicastro,	Giulio Inclima,
Pipitone Ginsto,	Angelo Bamagnano,
Antonio Di Blasi,	Guglielmo Ricci,
Afonso Di Blasi,	Edwardo Cordiferro,
Salvatore Siani,	Signor De Bueris,
	Gentile Pirro,
	Domenico Abbata.

MASCAGNI SUNDAY CONCERT.

The Composer Interprets Selections from His and Other Operas at the Metropolitan.

The Mascagni Sunday concert at the Metropolitan was worth a larger audience than heard it. The orchestra was not more than half filled and the boxes much less. On the other hand, rows of standers lined the auditorium and the family circle looked very crowded. Madison Square Garden at a fifty-cent admission seemed to be "vindicated" as the most profitable condition for such a concert. And what the audience lacked in size in the fashionable parts of the house it more than made up in an enthusiasm which transcended even the ordinary enthusiasm of Sunday night concerts.

Every singer might have taken an encore, though there were, in fact, but two repetitions, that of the "intermezzo" and that of the buffo aria from "The Barber of Seville."

The occasion furnished a very thorough and satisfactory test of the abilities of Signor Mascagni in the three capacities of composer, conductor, and accompanist. The programme was pretty evenly divided between him and other composers, all Italian but Halévy, whose tenor aria from "La Juive" was sung, and Halévy might have been an Italian also.

The only novelty was an orchestral interlude introducing a tenor "romanza notturno" from the opera "Silvano," very pretty and gracious music, which deserves to become a standard concert number, though it has little of the passion that makes "Cavalleria." The composer accompanied a baritone and a tenor at the piano with taste and skill and conducted with vigor and sensibility and authority, notably the concluding "Tell" overture, of which he gave a very spirited and stirring performance. The orchestra was in very much better form than on the first night and the orchestral numbers were really well done.

Of the singers, the honors were taken by Signor Schiavazzi, the tenor and the Turiddu, and Signor Navarrini, whose aria from "The Barber" was much less dramatic than even the limitations of the concert stage compel, but musically and vocally was capitally done. These two are welcome additions to the local stage.

Pastor Studdiford Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford, pastor of the historic Third Presbyterian Church, after a pastorate of thirty-six years, resigned this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Charles De Kay Cooper.

Special to The New York Times.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Charles De Kay Cooper, a well-known Episcopal clergyman, died suddenly Saturday afternoon at his home here, the cause of death being heart disease.

Dr. Cooper was born in Albany in 1813. He was a son of Charles D. Cooper, M. D., and a grandson of Gov. John Taylor Cooper of New York State. His parents were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, but subsequently joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Cooper was educated at Union College, Schenectady, studying engineering, and as a member of a corps of engineers helped to survey the route of one of the roads which afterward was absorbed by the New York Central Railroad.

While following his profession Dr. Cooper became converted and resolved to study for the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He was ordained in Trinity Church, Geneva, by Bishop De Lancey, March 7, 1841, and his first charge was at Mount Morris, N. Y. From there he went to Wilkesbarre, Penn., then to Rochester, and finally to the rectorship of St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia. While there he, together with the Rev. Philips Brooks, organized the Church of the Holy Apostles, with Sunday school and Bible classes which now have a membership of 2,000. He became rector of the new church in 1868. Altogether he spent fifty years of his pastorate in Philadelphia, then became rector emeritus, and since then he had spent considerable of his time in Cazenovia with Mr. and Mrs. George D. Krumpaar, the latter being his niece. Mr. Cooper was well known for his vigor and fervor in preaching, and for the many converts he had gained for the Church. He was a personal friend of Bishop Brooks, the two having kept house together in Philadelphia for many years.

Early in life Dr. Cooper married Cornelia Lansing Sutherland, daughter of Judge Sutherland of New York and granddaughter of Chancellor Lansing. After the death of his first wife he married Gertrude Schuyler, a descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame. He leaves no immediate relatives. Funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon the body will be taken to Albany for interment.

Albert Loeb.

Albert Loeb, senior partner in the banking firm of Albert Loeb & Co. of 32 Broadway and 7 East Forty-second Street, living at 123 West Seventy-first Street, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy.

Mr. Loeb, with several members of his family, had been to Hot Springs for some little time past, and he returned to New York Friday. Mrs. Loeb remaining in the West. Mr. Loeb suffered a shock Saturday evening, from which he did not rally, and died at 7:30 yesterday morning.

He was born in Cincinnati forty-two years ago, and after receiving his early education there, entered the employ of a mercantile house. Coming to New York a few years later he obtained a position with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., later becoming a member of the firm of M. Gernshein & Co. In 1893 Mr. Loeb went into business for himself under the firm name of Albert Loeb & Co. The other partners were Louis F. Josephthal and Louis F. Rothschild.

Mr. Loeb was a member of the Stock Exchange and a Director of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Benjamin Loewenstein.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Benjamin Loewenstein, a retired merchant and President of the Odath Jeshurem Congregation, died this morning at his residence, 905 North Eighth Street, from a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Solz, Germany, seventy-four years ago. He came to this country nearly forty years ago and at once engaged in business in Philadelphia. He subsequently removed to New Mexico, where he established stores, with headquarters in Las Vegas. He retired from active business about twenty years ago and returned to Philadelphia. He is survived by a wife and seven children.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. PERTH, Deputy City Controller of Milwaukee, and at one time Postmaster of that city, died at his home yesterday after a lingering illness.

STEPHEN D. TUCKER, retired, who lived at 109 East Sixteenth Street, died in London Oct. 7 after a short illness. Mr. Tucker had been for twenty-six years a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Mrs. MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, widow of Edwards Pierrepont, died Saturday at Hurst Pierrepont, Garrison-on-Hudson. Her maiden name was Margaretta Willoughby. The funeral will be held at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, to-morrow.

The Rev. JAMES A. BALLANTYNE, forty-four years of age, Presiding Elder of the McKeesport District, Pittsburg Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday at his home in Wilkinsburg, Penn. He was in the ministry twenty-two years. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, wife of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, died yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel, where the Van Rensselaers had their residence. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was Mary Thorne Carpenter, daughter of Jacob B. Carpenter, and she had been ill for some time. Her funeral is to be on Wednesday in Grace Chapel, and the interment is to be in Albany.

SIGFRIED H. KIRSCHBERGER, Secretary of M. Born & Co. of Chicago, and one of the best-known men in the merchant tailoring business there, died suddenly in that city yesterday at 1 P. M. of heart disease. Mr. Kirschberger was fifty-seven years old, and had been in Chicago fifteen years, having gone there from New York. He returned Sept. 15 from a three months' European trip. He will be buried to-morrow at Rosehill.

FREDERICK A. KEENER, one of Denver's prominent citizens, died there yesterday of heart disease, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Keener, prior to going to Denver in 1874, was in the grain business in Illinois, and with his brother opened a line of steamers on the Mississippi. He was one of the builders of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Road, and South Denver tramway system. He was a man of much wealth. A daughter and son survive him. The son is Charles C. Keener of this city.

IN THE SHOPS.

There has been a great change in the making of lingerie in the past few years. The liking for pretty, fine things is increasing, and the more expensive garments are becoming more and more beautiful, and with the advance is a sensible improvement in the lower-priced garments. A woman can find really pretty things for little money.

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In the more costly garments nainsook has been the material used chiefly for some years, but an advance has been made in materials as well as in design. Fine linen is used now in the place of cotton. Nainsook was all that could be desired for fineness and general appearance, but it did not wear sufficiently well to pay for the work and embroidery put into it. If the linen used in its place is higher at first cost, the durability makes it worth while. For the very finest lingerie hand-spun handkerchief linen is used, for the less expensive garments handkerchief linen, but for the ordinary the machine weave is used.

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One of the most expensive sets of lingerie ever made for this country is in one of the New York shops now. It is of hand-spun handkerchief linen, and it is valued at $2,800. Large sums of money are paid frequently for single sets of lingerie, and $800 and $900 are not unusual prices, but it is seldom that the price runs up to $2,000.

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A beautiful set of lingerie, which vies with the twenty-eight-hundred-dollar set in beauty, many persons think, is valued at $1,200. It is also a hand-made set, with a new lace on it—nid d'abeille, it is called, nest of bees, from the appearance of the frosted network which forms the foundation for the design and has something of a honeycomb effect. The design is that of morning glories.

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Six pieces are in the set. The lace is without fullness, as the effect of the design would be lost in folds. The nightgown and chemise are made similarly, low cut at the neck, without openings. They are to be slipped on over the head. A yoke of lace is at the top of each, the design extending down into the linen. The gown has short bell sleeves.

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The corset cover has a yoke of lace and embroidery, and the underskirt is finished with a full ruffle, rather narrow, edged with lace. The corset cover is fitted in at the waist with fine tucks, and the other garments fit plainly over the hips without a wrinkle.

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Petticoats of the fine linen—they are to be found in less expensive garments of lawn and nainsook—are among the daintiest of elaborate lingerie. In the best of them the fullness and fluff around the lower edge, which the silk skirt gives, and the lack of which was one of the disadvantages in skirts which could be laundered, is supplied now by flounces of chiffon beneath the flounce of the skirt. In some cases the lingerie flounce is adjustable; in others the chiffon flounce is basted on so that it can be removed and replaced when it becomes shabby. The petticoat of the set that has the nid d'abeille lace has a comparatively narrow, shaped flounce, with the edge of lace and embroidery. The chiffon is basted on beneath it. There is a yoke to the skirt, also of the fine lace, but the centres of the flowers are filled in with a fine network of lace in place of the embroidery, which, with all its delicacy, might add unnecessary breadth to the hips.

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In the lawn skirts, with machine embroidery, are to be found artistic designs in fleur de lis and other flowers which are effective. The deep flounce has an all-over design of small figures, with an elaborate edge in the same pattern. The embroidery may be in large clusters of flowers, or there may be merely an elaborate edge. When the all-over design is not used the upper part of the flounce is finished with tucks.

MARRIED.

SCHAUFFLER—LINCOLN.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, at the home of the bride's mother, Langholme, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Charles Goodrich of Plainfield, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Helen, daughter of the late Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln of New York City to Frederick Herrick Schauffler.

TAYLOR—HARWOOD.—At Brookline, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 11, William Meakin Taylor of Orange, N. J., and Amy Bradford Harwood of Brookline, Mass., by the Rev. Reuen Thomas.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 10, Susan Dod, widow of David Brown, in the ninety-first year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 11, the Rev. Charles De Kay Cooper, D. D., in his 89th year.
Funeral services at Cazenovia at 10 o'clock Tuesday. Interment at Albany, N. Y., same afternoon.

DAVENPORT.—Entered into rest Oct. 10, Julius Davenport, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 142 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 4 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

DEUTSCH.—On Oct. 11, Henry Deutsch, beloved father of Raphelia and Louis Deutsch.
Funeral from late residence, 373 West 116th St., Monday, Oct. 13, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWELLS.—At Flushing, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 11, Henry Cralk Howells, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Tuesday morning, Oct. 14, at 10:45. The boat leaving from foot of East 34th St. at 10 o'clock will connect with Flushing train, to which a special car will be attached. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HYDE.—On Oct. 11, Albert G. Hyde, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av., above 45th St., Monday, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn immediately after the service.

KIRSCHBERGER.—At Chicago, Oct. 12, in the 55th year of his age, Siegfried H. Kirschberger, son of the late Henry Kirschberger.

LOEB.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, at his residence, 123 West 75th St., Albert, beloved husband of Rose Loeb, in the 43d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUCE.—At his home, at Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 11, Rufus Peters Luce, father of George T. Luce of Hartwick and of Robert L. Luce of New York City.
Funeral on Monday, Oct. 13, 1902, at 1 P. M. Interment at Hartwick. No flowers.

PIERREPONT.—On Oct. 11, 1902, at Hurst Pierrepont, Garrison-on-Hudson, Margaretta Pierrepont, widow of the late Edwards Pierrepont.
Funeral service at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 1:30. Carriages will meet 12:57 train at Garrison. Omit flowers.
Richmond (Va.) and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SUZARTE.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at his residence, The Alimar, West End Av. and 105th St., Eduardo Q. Suzarte, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Amsterdam Av. and 107th St., on Monday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, 1902, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City, Mary Thorne, daughter of the late Jacob B. Carpenter, and wife of Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Monticello, N. Y.
Funeral services at Grace Chapel, 414 East 14th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 10 A. M. Interment at Albany, N. Y.
Albany papers please copy.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

Executive Office, 20 West 44th St.

Regretful announcement is made of the death of Brother Stephen D. Tucker, on October 9th, 1902, for twenty-six years a member of the society, serving on its Literary and Scientific Committee for seven years.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 12.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
AVERY, Mary A., 250 E. 124th St.	78	9
BURNS, Johanna, 107 Greenwich St.	68	11
BAILEY, Mary J., 21 West St.	52	10
BURNLEY, Mary, 243 E. 127th St.	1	10
BOWMAN, Stella, 542 10th Av.	6	10
BONIFACE, H. M., 351 Columbus Av.	1	12
BOHM, ——, 110 Ludlow St.	9	10
BEILENSON, Henrietta, 159 E. 109th	67	11
BROWN, Margaret, 585 2d Av.	43	9
BRUNNER, J., 108 2d Av.	34	11
BROWN, Ellen, 304 Pleasant Av.	1	11
BRODELL, Henry, 514 W. 49th St.	22	10
BECKETT, M., 494 Dominick St.	43	9
BOYLE, Patrick, 308 W. 50th St.	39	8
CARLISLE, Sophie L., 2 W. 86d St.	73	10
CORDUKE, John, 606 2d Av.	54	10
COLLARD, Florence C., 192 Hudson.	1	10
COLLINS, Elizabeth, 114 E. 81st.	20	9
CORYPPLIN, J. M., 247 11 Av.	49	11
CURNEIN, Luke, 20 W. 87th St.	80	10
COLLAGHAN, Ann, 342 E. 17th St.	73	9
DEUTSCH, Henry, 373 W. 116th St.	78	11
DUFFY, Edward, 248 W. 14th St.	1	11
DUNCAN, Robert, 500 E. 121st St.	1	11
EARLWOOD, Annie, 202 W. 143d St.	27	11
FLASHENBERG, S., 68 Pitt St.	45	10
FRAAS, Maggie, College Point.	31	12
FISCHER, Annie, 232 E. 115th St.	1	11
FORESTER, Etta, 233 Avenue A.	32	11
FRIESS, Matilda, 29 W. 104th St.	41	11
GAVIN, Mary, 364 E. 53d St.	1	11
GOODMAN, Annie

FOX HILLS GOLF EVENT

Professional Tournament Starts To-day on Staten Island.

EXISTING RECORDS IN DANGER

Some Facts About the Open Championship at Garden City—Travis Performance Praised.

More than half of the professionals who played last week at Garden City in the open championship tournament will be seen to-day and to-morrow in the professional tournament given by the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island. Over ninety entries in all have been received, and a purse of over $400 will be divided among the leaders. This is the first big golf event ever given by the Fox Hills Club, but the course has been brought into better playing shape during the last year than it has ever been before, and all present records for the links are expected to be broken.

The recent open championship was remarkable for two things, besides the record-breaking score of Auchterlonie. They are the best showing ever made by an amateur in the American open championship and the first appearance of a native-bred professional in the money class. The latter is John Shippen, who has been engaged for the last two years by the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach. He was one of the youngest players in the tournament, but his golf was admirably steady, and the standard of his work needs no better comment than the fact that he tied for fifth place with Willie Anderson, the former open champion, and who won the Western championship a few weeks ago.

Shippen began his golf career as a caddie on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, near Southampton. His home was on the small Shinnecock Reservation, which is occupied by the remnant of the Shinnecock Indians, although colored blood is now chiefly blended among the survivors. Shippen has been a professional for about three years, and has played but little in open competitions. He has never been a starter before in an open championship, so his claims were totally unrecognized when the experts assembled last week at Garden City.

For Travis's golf, nothing but the highest praise was heard. He beat every professional at the second day's play, and his perfect golf has served to stamp him more firmly than ever as the best amateur golfer in the United States. It is a significant fact that the absence of the present amateur champion, Louis N. James of Princeton, occasioned no comment at all. Twelve amateurs finished the open event, the largest number that has ever held on to the finish, but all except Travis fell badly to the rear.

The new champion, Auchterlonie, was fifth last year and fourth in 1810. He restores to the West its old-time prestige as the possessor of the open champion, for, with the exception of two years, all of the open champions have come from Western clubs. Last year's champion, Anderson, hails from the Pittsfield Country Club, and Horace Rawlins, who won the first event in 1895, was from the Newport Golf Club.

The Brooklawn Golf Club, near Bridgeport, will hold an invitation tournament for amateurs this week, beginning Thursday and continuing through the week. Over sixty entries have been received, and the usual number of prizes will be given.

At the Morris County Club preparations are being made for the intercollegiate tournament, which will begin there next Tuesday and be continued through the week.

The women of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, after a long cessation from team matches in their championship series, resumed play last week, and eight more contests will be played this week. These are in Class A series. Nassau playing at Shinnecock, and Essex County at Morris County to-morrow. On Friday the Essex County women will meet the Nassau Country team at Glen Cove. Three of the five Class B matches will be played to-morrow, Harbor Hill at Englewood, Hillside at Apawamis, and Richmond County at Powelton. On Friday Harbor Hill will go to Powelton and Apawamis will play Englewood. With the completion of these games the team championship series will be nearly at an end, as there will be only one more match for the Class A championship and two for Class B honors.

The links of the Crescent Athletic Club near Bay Ridge will be kept open for tournament play until after Thanksgiving. One of the most important events of the year will be started next Saturday, when the President's Cup, given by W. H. Ford, will be played for. The conditions call for the usual medal and match play rounds, sixteen to qualify at handicap on Saturday, and the final round at match play will be on Saturday, Nov. 1. Cornelius B. Van Brunt offers a consolation cup, for which the eight men defeated in the first President's Cup round will be eligible. The annual club championship match will be started on election day. A gold medal has been offered to the winner by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady. R. E. Langdon has presented a cup for the best record on the links made in a tournament in 1902.

Glen Ridge Golf Club Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Glen Ridge Golf Club at the last meeting appointed a committee to arrange for the purchase of additional land to be used in connection with the club's present grounds. It is the intention of the club to have an eighteen-hole course by next season. The committee appointed consists of Henry S. Chapman, R. G. Thomas, W. T. Wallace, J. D. Gallagher, J. N. Holton, F. Merriam Wheeler, and Dr. William R. Broughton. Howard B. Davis was elected Treasurer, to succeed R. B. Jacobs. New officers of the club were elected as follows:

Dr. W. R. Broughton, President; E. B. Osborne, Vice President; D. H. Standish, Corresponding Secretary; E. G. Newell, Financial Secretary; Howard B. Davis, Treasurer; Board of Governors—Dr. W. R. Broughton, Clarence Place, C. W. Royce, Howard B. Davis, Ward G. Thomas, E. B. Osborne, J. N. Holton, D. H. Standish, and E. G. Newell.

Dates for Orange Horse Show.

The annual horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club will take place during the latter part of November, beginning on Thanksgiving Day. The committee in charge of the show has already been selected as follows: Edgar B. Ward, Samuel W. Baldwin, Ira A. Kip, Jr., Charles P. Rand, William Walker, Walter D. Grand, John M. Shaw, John Fulcher, and Earle Milliken.

Notes for the Automobilists.

A motor and cycle exhibition is to be held at Dublin next year.

The fifth annual international automobile and bicycle exposition at Leipsic under the auspices of the Society of German Bicycle Manufacturers will be held on Oct. 18 to 27.

Charles D. Cooke of this city is planning an automobile tour through New Mexico during the present month. He will be accompanied by two friends and will travel in a 16-horse power touring car.

King Leopold of Belgium, who is an enthusiastic automobilist, was recently summoned to court for reckless riding and was fined $100. He was also sued by a pedestrian whom he had injured and compelled to pay $1,250 damages.

On account of unfavorable weather, the race meet of the Detroit Automobile Club, which was scheduled for Sept. 29 and 30, was postponed until Oct. 24 and 25, and the race meet of the Chicago Automobile Club, planned to be held at Joliet, Ill., was indefinitely postponed.

J. De Forest Danielson, Boston, Mass.; L. P. Moers, Cleveland, Ohio; George H. McFadden, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. L. Schoonmaker, Plainfield, N. J.; John M. Shaw, Madison, N. J.; John Hickey, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; E. C. Hawley, Babylon, N. Y., and Alfred L. Simpson and C. E. Kaughran, of this city, have been elected to membership in the Automobile Club of America. D. H. Morris, W. J. Stewart, and J. M. Hill have been appointed a committee to report nominations for the annual election on Nov. 17.

The advantages of electric vehicles for use in the city streets on account of their ease and quietness of operation are so manifest that their use by people of wealth is increasing rapidly. Recent purchasers include Charles G. Gates and Edwin Gould, who have bought opera buses; H. H. Rogers and A. M. Huntington, who have purchased broughams, and W. H. Preston, who has bought a victoria.

The Automobile Club of Philadelphia has appointed a committee of two members to confer with similar committees of the Road Drivers' Association and the Century Wheelmen and representatives of the street railways to formulate a general ordinance governing the use of all vehicles of any kind in the City of Philadelphia, which will be offered to the City Council in place of the ordinance now pending, which is unsatisfactory to the automobilists.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Boston Rider Makes Best Showing in the Amateur Events.

About 3,500 persons witnessed the usual programme of cycle races at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Marcus Hurley, the amateur champion, did not ride, and E. F. Root of Boston was the principal performer in the amateur events, winning first place in the half-mile handicap and second to Charles Schlee of Newark in the five-mile handicap, both from scratch.

In the ten-mile handicap, which was the principal professional event, Frank Kramer's tie was punctured in the ninth mile, and he was forced to withdraw. The leaders at the opening of the last lap were Floyd McFarland, Iver Lawson, and John Bedell. At the finish Lawson and Bedell both passed McFarland on the outside, Lawson winning by a length from Schlee, with McFarland half a length further behind. Lawson also won the quarter-mile professional handicap. The summary follows:

Quarter-mile Novice.—Won by Daniel Lord, New York City; Harry P. Dwyer, Orange, N. J., second; E. Meyers, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—0:34.

Half-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by E. F. Root, Boston, Mass., (scratch;) Michael Coffey, Newark, N. J., (20 yards,) second; Edwin Bailey, New York City, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:07 2-5.

Quarter-mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, (10 yards;) Owen S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., (15 yards,) second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (20 yards,) third; "Jed" Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., (25 yards,) fourth. Time—0:29 2-5.

Ten-mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, (scratch;) John Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (150 yards,) second; Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (scratch,) third; Charles Hadfield, Newark, N. J., (150 yards,) fourth. Time—22:24.

Five-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Charles Schles, Newark, N. J., (50 yards;) E. F. Root, Boston, Mass., (scratch,) second; C. L. Hollister, Boston, Mass., (150 yards,) third; George Glasson, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:43. Winner of lap prize, Edwin Goodwin, New York City.

Gaelic Football at Celtic Park.

One of the cleverest games of Gaelic football ever played at Celtic Park, Long Island City, took place there yesterday. The opposing teams were the O'Connells of New York and the Young Irelands of Worcester, Mass., and the local players won by a score of 2 points to 1. This contest was the first of a series of inter-State games which will be decided during the Winter season for the Dunn and Keane Trophies. The visitors played excellently during the first thirty-minute half and showed marked superiority both in kicking and passing, but they were much the lighter team. Their opponents had weight to spare, and it told against the visitors in the latter half of the game. The Worcester men scored one point in the first half, but were outclassed in the second, during which the New York players made two points and won the game. William Barry of Jersey City officiated as referee.

Columbia's Cross-Country Team.

New material for Columbia's cross-country team is urgently needed, as only Capt. C. E. Scharps and F. L. O'Connell remain from last year's team. The best of the new candidates who have so far reported are R. S. Braunstein, 1905, Science; R. E. Milward, 1905, College; H. A. Keeler, 1903, College; J. C. Palma, 1904, Science; J. C. Perkins, 1904, College; E. C. Smith, 1904, Law, and G. F. Stainton, 1904, Law. In addition, Capt. O. M. Bishop, J. A. Taylor, and E. D. Oppenheimer of last year's track team have also reported.

The intercollegiate championship cross-country run will take place over the Morris Park course of 6 1-3 miles on Nov. 29. Besides Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, which competed last season, Harvard and Williams will be represented for the first time.

Few Schools for Football League.

There are at present but four schools in the New Jersey Interscholastic Association: Newark Academy, Newark High School, East Orange High School, and Montclair High School. The Morristown Academy has decided not to enter the league, giving as a reason that the attendance at the school is so small that a suitable team could not be placed in the field. Montclair Military Academy has also withdrawn for the same reason, and the Plainfield High School has not yet filed its application for membership.

The regular footbal schedule was to have started this week, but the Orange Oval, on which all the games will be played, could not be secured until next week. East Orange High School opens the season on Saturday with Newark High School, and one week later Newark Academy meets Montclair High School at Montclair.

Jersey Interscholastic Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The officers of the new Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: James M. Martin, Newark Academy, President; Robert Gray, East Orange High School, Vice President; Prof. C. F. Davis, Newark Academy, Secretary, and James A. Gill, Newark High School, Treasurer.

Notes of College Athletics.

The Princeton Golf Club has arranged the following team matches: Oct. 18, Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills; 21, intercollegiate golf championship, at Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.

The management of the Yale University football team has decided to issue season tickets admitting the holder to the eight home games for $2.50.

William Wareham of Carlisle has been appointed assistant coach in athletics at Carlisle, and will have entire charge of track athletics during the coming year.

G. W. Butts, Jr., of Yale made a new record for the New Haven Golf Club course on Tuesday by going around in 77 strokes. The former record was 78.

The Bonner boathouse at Princeton has been transferred by the Athletic Committee to the Princeton Canoe Club, which will make extensive repairs and alterations in the building.

An effort is being made by the track management at Princeton to organize a strong cross-country team, and a series of cross-country runs on Wednesdays and Saturdays will be started in a few weeks. The team to represent the university in the intercollegiate cross-country meeting will be chosen from the men participating in these runs.

The Princeton University Chess Club has elected the following officers for the coming year: President and Secretary, J. H. Hankinson, 1903; Treasurer, L. G. Bissell, 1904; Executive Committee, C. S. Richardson, 1903; R. B. Reed, 1903, and L. M. Schoonmaker, 1904. The Fall tournament, which will begin in a few days, will determine the team of ten men to play the Columbia University chess team at Princeton in November and the team of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in the Spring. The highest four men in the tournament will also compete in the intercollegiate chess tournament to be held in New York City during the Christmas vacation.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; last six furlongs of the Withers course. Charita, 110 pounds; Potente, 108; Brunswick, 107; Conundrum, 104; Tremar, 102; Ilium and Snark, 100 each; Stevedore, 97; Meistersinger, 96; Lieschen, 94; Valley Forge, 93; Duckoy, and Mercer, 92 each; Evelyn Maud, 91; Maiden, 89, and Anecdote and Lady Radnor, 87 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Lieschen and Maiden.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Queen of Elizabeth, Miladi Love, Sontag, Cranesville, Fading Light, Neeburbon, Cornscote, Meddling Mary, Pearl Diver, Rosewater, Sweet Nell, Marionetta, Nuit Blanche, Soldiana, Cute Bauxy, Florham Queen, Tioga, Sweet Marjorie, and Never Smile, 109 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—The Mamaroneck Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter, over the Withers course. Hermis, 126 pounds; Advance Guard, 124; Herbert, 116; Articulate, 113; Royal, 109; Zoroaster, 107; Carbuncle, 100; Hunter Raine and Sadie S., 90 each, and Warrented, 87. Zoroaster's weight includes 5 pounds penalty.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile over the Withers course. Knight of Rhodes, 105 pounds; Petra Linn, 102; Fred Waterman, Bellario, and Mr. Brown, 100 each; Amur, Bells of Lexington, The Black Scot, and Animosity, 97 each; Ben Howard, Last Knight, Meistersinger, and Knight of Harlem, 95 each, and Lord Badge, Leonora Loring, and Barouche, 92 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course. Mr. Brown and Arden, 110 pounds each; Ben Battle, 109; Satire, 108; Major Mansir, 105; Old Hutch, 100; The Talisman and Tenagra, 97 each; Prince Richard, 96; The Black Scot, Handicapper, and Annie Lauretta, 93 each; Past, 89, and Fried Estep and Griffiths, 88 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Past.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Blues, 127 pounds; Col. Bill, 124; Duoro, 112; Zoroaster, 100; Jim Clark and G. Whittier, 97 each; Hermencia, 95; Star of the West, 93; Alabarch, 92; Daly and Kenyon, 90 each; Hunter Raine, 89, and Bar Le Duc, 86.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Saturday's Games Determined Where Changes Should Be Made.

ANOTHER GAME FOR COLUMBIA

Pennsylvania's Weakness Apparent in Her Contest Against Swarthmore—Harvard Up to Expectations.

Football form as demonstrated by the results of the games played Saturday has opened some puzzling problems for the students of probabilities in future contests on the gridiron. The actual scores then made may or may not be misleading, especially as there was excuse for some rather surprising happenings in the wretched condition of the fields on which all the games in the East were played, but on any line of argument the partisans of Columbia were awakened suddenly to the fact that they had overrated greatly the Columbia team's strength, while the showing made by Princeton against the cadets of the Annapolis Naval Academy was somewhat disappointing when comparison is made between the respective victories of Princeton and Georgetown over the cadets.

The weakness of Pennsylvania, that has been evident from early in the season, was accentuated by the sharp struggle the Pennsylvanians had to stall off the prospect of a defeat in the first half by Swarthmore, and eleven that is held in exceedingly light esteem. Yale, too, fell far below the expectations of her admirers, and played so disappointing a game against Brown University that there was an instant call for the New Haven men to settle down and "take a brace" if they are to uphold the traditions of the college.

Harvard alone put up something like the play that might have been expected from her team at the present stage of football, and against so inferior an opponent as the University of Maine, but even the victory failed to satisfy the members of the team or the football advisers and gave the critics the opening for injurious comparisons of the present eleven with those of other years.

EXCUSES FOR POOR PLAYING.

For one and all of the bigger colleges there was explanation for unsatisfactory work in the mud and rain that hampered the play and permitted of fumbles and mishaps that might not have happened had conditions been more favorable, but, leaving excuses aside, there is every prospect that Saturday's results will work to the general benefit of the game, for throughout the college circuit the order has gone forth for sharper and harder training, and within the next week the important teams will round into shape as rapidly as coaches and trainers possibly can manage.

The fact that Harvard made about the most gratifying exhibition of any of the Eastern colleges has not deceived the team managers into a premature confidence of superiority, for Saturday's game with Maine was recognized as winding up the easy part of Harvard's football schedule and bringing the eleven to the opening of the championship series. The five games played, ending with the contest of Saturday, in effect were practice games, and the frequent changes in the lists has enabled the coaches to pick out the men who will have places in the line-up for the remainder of the season. The arrangement also has allowed the veterans and the best of the new men, who will be on the 'Varsity eleven, to rest, and some few who have suffered slight injuries to get into shape again, so that Harvard in all probability will be the first of the big universities to be prepared with the full strength of her championship team. All the members of the 'Varsity now are ready for the opening of work this week, and with the changes in the line that will result by the return of players who have been on the shelf for the past week or so, the prospects are that Harvard will make a very much more impressive showing on Wednesday, when the first game that looks like a contest for Harvard, is played against Wesleyan. Following that there will come six games that promise to try out the real strength of the team before the great conflict with Yale at New Haven next month.

Any conceit the Columbia football team might have had over the results of its games with Fordham and Rutgers was completely knocked out by the contest with Buffalo, in which Columbia had difficulty in winning by 5 to 0. That the game in the long run, however, will be beneficial cannot be doubted, for it served to show up the eleven's faults in glaring style. Fully conscious of them, the team will set about to eliminate its errors. For the first time this season Columbia on Saturday met a line heavier than its own, and with a hard, fast attack, the result proved that Columbia has a woefully weak defense. The fact that the visitors twice got the ball from Columbia on downs and once worked it to Columbia's six-yard line shows that Columbia must improve its defense immensely if it is to make the hoped-for impression on Princeton and Pennsylvania. Columbia's team at present plays far too high, and it was by playing low that Buffalo swept the Morningside players off their feet. Playing high is a very crude fault. Another thing is that several of the Columbia players must be taught not to get offside; that error penalized Columbia 60 yards in the Buffalo game. The fumbling in Saturday's game was largely due to the wet ball and muddy field, so that error need not be discussed.

COLUMBIA'S NEED OF ENDS.

Morley's job is principally to find a satisfactory pair of ends. Without them the backs are unable to get a fair chance, and without them neither Weekes nor Smith can stop the opposing backs before some gain is made. Stangland made two good plays in the Buffalo game, and for lack of a better man he is likely to be a fixture at one end. Standing 6 feet, weighing 186 pounds, and with a record as a strong man and a sprinter, in form Stangland should make a good end. He is, however, very inexperienced, and a good end is not the product of a day, a week, or a month. Columbia's tackles are more or less satisfactory, although they did not do as well as expected against Buffalo. The guards, however, must be improved, as they neither have sufficient weight nor experience for men of 'Varsity calibre. Duden is all right at centre. If Tomlinson, formerly of Yale, stays out he will make one good line man, but he has not been at practice for the last few days. The back field gives no cause for worry. Both are experienced at quarter, and Weekes and Smith call for nothing except praise. Duell makes a fair full back in helping along his running mates.

The outcome of Columbia's game with Swarthmore on Wednesday is awaited with interest, as Swarthmore held Pennsylvania to 11 to 6 on Saturday.

Manager Abbott has arranged an extra game for Columbia, to be played against Amherst at New York Nov. 18. As Amherst held Harvard down to a score of 6 to 0, this game gives promise of a fair test of Columbia's strength.

The Princeton 'Varsity eleven and substitutes reached home from Annapolis yesterday by a special train, with the men all in good shape, except Short, the centre, who received a bad cut over the left eye in a scrimmage. Though painful it is nothing serious, and he will be out for practice in a day or two. In consideration of the extremely muddy condition of the Annapolis field Saturday, the coaches found little fault with the team. The back field in this game moved well together, and took their openings in good style. No end runs were attempted, but all the plays were directed at the line. The line was unusually strong on the defensive, and this is extremely gratifying to undergraduates, for it is feared that this will be the weak point of the team. Kafer's work at full back was very pleasing, and in all probability he will be given a try-out at this point. Byles is sick, and R. McClave will not be able to play for several weeks, so Kafer's good work is considered quite fortunate.

It was stated yesterday that Tooker, the clever end from Newark High School, will not be able to play this year, as he is taking a special course. The 'Varsity rule prevents first year special students from playing. W. J. Montgomery, post graduate, who has been a speedy substitute end for the past two years, has returned to college and will be out for a tackle position to-morrow.

Until the Brown game Saturday the Yale line had considered itself impregnable on defense, the Wesleyan eleven making the first and only gain on mass plays that Yale had allowed her opponents this season. Saturday, however, the Brown team broke the record, pushing Yale back for consistent gains, holding the veteran blue players on downs twice, and keeping the ball out of Brown's territory much of the time. The Yale eleven returned to New Haven greatly dissatisfied with the showing made by the team on both defense and offense. With the exception of a crippled set of backs Yale on this occasion had the team that probably will play in the championship games six weeks hence.

Yale's faults in the game with Brown were due to offside play and fumbles, the ball several times going to Brown for bad mixups in signals. The weak spots were the ends, as had been expected, and Brown gained greatly around both Hare and Coffin. The centre of the Yale line held steadily, but Hogan was weak on the defense. When it came to aggressive play Yale showed its great power, but fumbles cost the New Haven team several opportunities to score. The tackle back, with Hamlin and Shevlin was very effective, and Ward, Chadwick, and Farmer were good ground gainers. Yale's showing was weak, however, on the whole and was a big surprise to the Yale supporters and coaches. The result will be a week of the hardest kind of practice, a shakeup at end probably, and an inrush of gradute coaches.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB RACES.

Trotters and Pacers for the Closing Meeting of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit.

Beginning to-morrow afternoon and during the three following days the Parkway Driving Club will hold a series of trotting and pacing events on the Parkville (Brooklyn) track. This meeting will wind up the Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit, and $4,200 will be given in prizes. All the purses offered are of a like amount, $350 being awarded for each race. To-morrow there are three events on the card—a 2:28 pace, a 2:22 trot, and a 2:10 pace. In addition to these races Mr. E. T. Bedford will drive his team, York Bay and Bemay, to road wagon in an attempt to beat the world's record for a mile, over a one-half-mile track, which is 2:16¼. Racing will begin each afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Following are the entries for the meeting:

Tuesday, Oct. 14.—2:28 Class, Pacing—Tim Murnen, b. g., Henry Broistedt; Tom Archer, ch. g., F. Johnson; Jersey Wood, b. g., W. H. Snyder; Red Squirrel, ch. g., R. T. Mitchell; Nellie M. B., b. m., P. Fergus; Sadie Walters, blk. m., Townsend Mathews; Tommy Berton, ch. g., Williamson & Dewitt; Tuxedo Chief, b. s., J. F. Gibson; Precius, ch. m., J. L. Dodge; Wildress, b. m., Langeritus Stock Farm; Knox Gelatine Queen, g. m., C. B. Knox; Knox Gelatine Baby, b. g., C. B. Knox; Pine, b. g., A. B. van Houten; Ruby, d. f., F. C. Hayward, and Unega, b. m., Edward Sheehy.

2:22 Class, Trotting—Delanto, ch. g., G. L. Runyon; Jay Bee, b. g., R. Davis; Lorna McGregor, ch. m., R. Davis; Master Chimes, b. g., R. Davis; Kitty Wilkes, b. m., W. K. Young; Young Ruler, b. s., J. S. Buckley; You May, br. s., J. Boden; Sir Leander, b. s., W. B. Gibson; Maud C., b. m., W. H. Coville; Surprise, b. g., C. B. Knox; Colonel McCuen, b. g., W. H. Coville; Katie Gay, b. m., Capt. Martin Payne; Anna Little, b. m., E. D. Hollenbeck; Prince, b. g., E. D. Hollenbeck; Hampton, b. g., S. S. Post, and Gadabout, b. m., B. H. Demarest.

2:10 Class, Pacing.—Cadet, ch. g., W. C. Daly; Berdina, b. m., R. Davis; Snits, g. g., R. Davis; Hero Alcyoner, b. g., Thomas Morgan; Leo S., ch. g., Mrs. J. van Tassell; Alice Mapes, b. m., W. H. Snyder; Light Star, ch. g., George C. Flynt; Quarterstake, br. g., Nat Ward; Junerio, blk. m., Andrew Wolff; Knox Gelatine Boy, blk. g., B. Knox; Timepiece, b. s., A. B. van Houten, and Frank, b. g., B. H. Demarest.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.—2:13 Class, Pacing—Fritz, d. g., R. Davis; Hero Alcyoner, b. g., Thomas Morgan; Leo S., ch. g., Mrs. J. Van Tassell; Zay Bud, gr. g., T. D. Waterbury; Russell Wilkes, b. g., T. D. Waterbury; Alice Mapes, b. m., W. H. Snyder; Perhaps, br. g., T. L. Arthur; Wanda, b. m., J. F. Gibson; Nell Alcyoner, gr. g., W. H. Coville; Clifford, b. g., A. B. van Houten; Suneva, b. m., W. J. Rosemyer; Brown Heels, br. g., F. M. Dodge; Burnham, b. g., B. H. Demarest.

2:18 Class, Trotting—Miss Fearing, b. m., R. Davis; Camilla, b. m., R. Davis; Miss Gatewood, b. m., M. Deerey; Dolly Duroc, b. m., W. H. Snyder; Norcol, b. g., F. L. Turner; Ben Hal, br. g., F. L. Turner; Grand Simmons, b. s., J. L. Gibson; Young Ruler, b. s., T. S. Buckley; Mora, s. g., C. D. Brinckerhoff; Alcaria, blk. s., George A. Needham; Author, b. g., H. Avery; Hazel F., b. m., R. H. Clark; T. E. N., b. g., C. A. Smith; Little Patsey, b. g., W. H. Coville; Creosote, d. g., S. Storms; Surprise, b. g., C. B. Knox; Anna Little, b. m., E. D. Hollenbeck; Prince, b. g., E. D. Hollenbeck; Impatience, b. g., J. L. Arthur.

Thursday, Oct. 16.—2:25 Class, Trotting—Beatrice, br. m., W. H. Snyder; Marvel Girl, ch. m., W. H. Snyder; Kitty Wilkes, b. m., W. K. Young; Index, ch. g., J. F. Gibson; Susie Fox, gr. m., J. S. Blumenthal; Maud C., b. m., W. H. Coville; Colonel McCuen, b. g., W. H. Coville; Arnolia, ch. m., W. H. Coville; Katie Gay, b. m., Capt. Payne; Gadabout, b. m., B. H. Demarest; Endear, b. m., H. S. Shultz; Ed Gay, b. g., G. W. Grote; Trilby, b. g., W. H. Dudley; Laura McGregor, ch. m., R. Davis; Flora McIvor, b. m., B. Davis; George H., b. g., Edward Sheehy, and Sandy Ray, J. Cozine.

2:21 Class, Pacing.—Joe B. Nelson, b. s., W. N. Gilbert; Colette, b. m., The Parkway Stables; Sunshine, br. g., The Parkway Stables; Sunshine, b. m., A. N. Cravens; Armetta T., br. m., J. W. Gyles, agt; Judge Joseph, ch. g., R. Davis; Lady May, b. m., R. Davis; Lilly Direct, blk. m., T. A. Brady; Jersey Wood, b. g., W. H. Snyder; Catherine M., ch. m., J. L. Rice; Henry N., b. g., J. Wright; Burley, b. g., James Tracey; Baltzell, b. g., W. Brown; The Judge, b. g., J. R. Blumenthal; W. B. Mack, ch. g., W. H. Coville; Knox Gelatine Queen, gr. m., C. B. Knox; Knox Gelatine Baby, b. g., C. B. Knox; Besiege, b. g., A. B. van Houten; Cid March, b. g., A. B. van Houten; Ruby, d. f., T. C. Hayward; T. H. Brady, b. g., Williamson & Dewitt; Melvin Wilkes, b. s., B. H. Demarest; Landon C., blk. g., Peter Miller, and Victor Hal, b. g., Edward Sheehy.

2:14 Class, Trotting—Lady Travers, blk. m., W. H. Hudson; Miss Fearing, b. m., R. Davis; Camilla, b. m., R. Davis; Kid Shay, br. g., D. S. Goble; Memay, blk. m., W. H. Snyder; Mike W., ch. g., John Flannery; Walter H., b. g., Le Roy & Giuon; Ben Hal, b. g., F. L. Turner; Meadow Bell, ch. g., W. H. Coville; Oxford Chimes, b. g., M. Dodge, and Nigger Jack, blk. g., T. L. Arthur.

Friday, Oct. 17.—2:17 Class, Pacing—Joe B. Nelson, b. s., W. N. Gilbert; Warren B., b. g., E. Todd.; Mabel D., ch. m., J. E. Drew; Brownie, b. g., R. J. Henderson; Little Direct, blk. m., T. A. Brady; Teddy Wilkes, b. g., D. H. Cummings; Lord Belgrave, br. g., W. H. Snyder; Bessie D., br. m., J. H. Greene; Reed Patchen, r. g., J. J. Phalen; Phyile, b. g., George A. Needham; Baltzell, b. s., A. W. Brown; Agnes Dolan, b. m., W. B. Rogers; Don Cossine, blk. s., D. Lee; Bellette, b. m., F. S. Burgess; Knox Gelatine Lad, blk. g., C. B. Knox; Maud M., ch. m., A. B. van Houten; Climax, ch. m., A. B. van Houten; Suneva, b. m., W. J. Rosemyer; Axia, b. m., B. H. Demarest; Amy Wilkes, r. m., B. H. Demarest; Colonel William, b. g., T. W. Murphy; Henry N., b. g., George A. Needham; Sultana, br. m., J. J. Ryan.

Free for All—Cadet, ch. g., W. C. Daly; Coney, blk. g., R. Davis; Berdina, b. m., R. Davis; George, br. g., H. Broistedt; Will Leyburn, blk. g., W. H. Snyder; York Boy, b. g., W. H. Snyder; Lee S., ch. g., Mrs. J. Van Tassell; Zay Bud, g. g., T. D. Waterbury; Russell Wilkes, b. g., T. D. Waterbury; Dan Q., b. s., J. Arkell; Moth Miller, ro. g., R. H. Clark; Quarterstake, br. g., Nat Ward; Knox Gelatine Boy, blk. g., C. B. Knox; Frank, b. g., B. H. Demarest; Tom Nolan, b. g., T. W. Murphy; Henry N., b. g., George A. Needham.

New Officers for Ardsdale Club.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Ardsdale Golf Club of East Orange has elected the following officers: President—Edward S. Crain; Vice President—Ralph Starrett; Treasurer—James E. Cheesman; Secretary—Edward Mason; members of the Board of Directors—Andrew Cleary, Edward Mason, James E. Cheesman, Edward S. Crain. The yearly dues for men have been increased and the club membership limit has been reached. Inasmuch as there are twenty-six applicants for membership the limit may shortly be increased.

On Local Bowling Alleys.

The clubs represented in the Harlem League this season include the Audubon, Belvidere, Central Park, Colonial, Corinthian, Cyclone, Friendship, (of Manhattan,) Hyperion, Knickerbocker, Lafayette, Lotus, Morris Club, New Rochelle, Premier, Washington Heights, and Bronxdale. This tournament, which is decided on the Harlem Palace Alleys at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, is representative of the upper east side and includes some of the best clubs of the Bronx also.

The American National tournament, which is the oldest in the city, includes the following clubs: Fidelia, Rosedale, Empire, Columbia, New Jersey, Spartan, Phoenix, Metropolitan, Hyperion, Knickerbocker, Sylvan, Corinthian, Algonquin, Keyspoint of Manhattan, Brunswick, N. F., Belvideres, and several others. This tournament, in addition to being the oldest, is the most representative, including the principal clubs of Greater New York and the suburbs, including New Jersey.

The Greater New York tournament, which will be rolled on the Palace Alleys, Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, is composed of the following clubs: Bushwick Wheelmen, Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum, Palace, Grand Central, Our Own, 7-20-4, Arlington, Bedford Palace, Carroll Park, Cortelyou, Sylvan, Howard, Varuna, I. D. K., Mutual, Academy, Invincible, Fifth Avenue Palace, Echo, Franklin, and Bedford. The officers for the coming season are as follows: President—Thomas Baker, Bushwick Council; Vice President—Theodore Wendel, Invincible; Secretary—W. F. Granger, Sylvan; Treasurer—Charles Quadt, Palace Bowling Club; Delegate to Metropolitan Bowling Association—W. J. Granger.

The Columbia Bowling League is composed of the following clubs this season: Aurenia, Bengo, Belvidere, Mohawk, Owl, Century Wheelmen, Columbus, Cyclone, Empire City, Linwood, Oriental, Rosedale, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Yonkers, Algonquin, Bleecker, Orchard, Washington Heights, Empire, Hooker, and Circle. The officers for the coming year are: President—M. M. Miles, Iwago Bowling Club; Vice President—F. Hammond, Empire Bowling Club; Secretary—R. H. Strader, Columbus Bowling Club; Treasurer—G. Schlussing, Mohawk Bowling Club. This is the representative tournament of the upper west side above Fifty-ninth Street, though there are several teams from the east side also.

The opening of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League takes place to-night at the Harlem Circle Bowling Palace, 200 and 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. The opening will be made a gala affair by the presence of the grand officers of the order, and music will help to enliven the games. The following Councils will open the tourney: Section 1, Americus—New York and Suburban; Section 2, Progress—Sapokanikar and Stanley. The games begin at 8:30 P. M.

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SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Good Sport Witnessed on Casey's Court in Brooklyn and Egan's Jersey City Court.

Oliver Drew, the little handball expert, who will meet "Mike" Egan of Jersey City during the present season in a match for championship honors, played a fast, clean game yesterday in Casey's Brooklyn Court. His opponent was P. J. Corby, who is a member of Egan's Jersey City Club. The men are matched for the best six out of eleven games, only five of which were decided yesterday and the remaining six will be played in Egan's Jersey City Court two weeks hence. Drew started off at a fast pace, but Corby's returns were very fine, and he held his own in many of the sharp rallies which ensued. Drew had a little the better of his opponent in serving, and won the first three games, losing the other two by small margins. There were several double and single match games decided during the day, one of which resulted in the defeat of "Phil" Casey and J. Donohue by John Malcolm and W. L. Jones, who won two games out of three. Following are the principal scores:

Oliver Drew	21	21	21	18	19
P. J. Corby	15	19	15	21	21
J. Malcolm and W. L. Jones	21	16	21		
"Phil" Casey and J. Donohue	18	21	17		
J. Dillon and W. L. Jones	21	19

MONETARY SITUATION HERE.

London Times Says It Has Been Saved, at Least Temporarily, but Advises Caution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The financial editor of The Times, referring to the American monetary situation, says there are plenty of signs that it is not one in which prudent persons will run the risk of locking up their resources in speculative securities. Undoubtedly, he says, the situation has been saved, at least temporarily, by the big grain crops. Liquidation continues, but apprehension is no longer so acute as it was. The editor adds:

"We hope, however, that the feeling of relief from pressing peril will not lead people to think that the position has ceased to necessitate caution. * * * The speculative account in American securities is so big and the great financial magnates are committed to such large schemes that all concerned are a good deal at the mercy of accidents."

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, (increase,) 322,000 pesetas; silver in hand, (decrease,) 1,390,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, (increase,) 8,637,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 31.60.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Gordon & Horton's lumber and coal yards and a portion of Swift & Co.'s meat storage plant were burned to-day. Loss, $30,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Frank A. Case, Spokane; Bertram Orde, Chicago; A. D. Brooks, Cleveland; F. E. Ridgely, United States Navy; C. E. Willing, Stretford, England, and John C. Black, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—N. Tauscher, Berlin, and B. A. Wallingford, Jr., Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—J. M. Stewart, Glasgow; W. P. Sayles, Jr., United States Navy; E. P. Wells, Chicago; Walter Ball, United States Navy, and C. E. Courtney, United States Navy.

GRAND—W. Earle Chapman, Manila; C. B. Tozier, Cleveland, and W. B. Baker, United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE—Judge J. S. Lambert, Fredonia, N. Y.

GILSEY—Harold Rickard, Surrey, England; John A. Endeau, Auckland, N. Z.; James Ross, Liverpool, and Capt. James Oakes, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—Alberto Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy, and Capt. R. G. Ross, Jacksonville.

STURTEVANT—D. Higgins, Prescott, Arizona.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. de Sufnaga, Mexico City; P. F. McConnell, London; A. B. Stickney, President of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway, St. Paul, and J. P. McCormick, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—John A. McCall, Cleveland; P. K. Gordon, San Francisco; Gaspard Le Moines, Quebec; William A. Blair, Winston, N. C., and J. H. Willing, Flint, Mich.

HOFFMAN—E. B. Russell, Mobile; R. S. Clark, Washington; J. N. Wilson, Montreal, and Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—C. W. Benson, London, and Archibald McCall, New Glasgow, N. S.

GRENOELE—L. G. McPherson, Baltimore.

PLAZA—K. M. Mitchell, St. Joseph, Mo.; Paul Doty, Detroit, and C. D. Gerould, Galesburg, Ill.

SAVOY—James A. Salm, San Francisco; H. A. McKay, Chicago; Harry B. Wales, Grand Rapids, and D. C. Cobb, Saginaw.

NETHERLAND—H. Holman, Jr., Terre Haute; Craig S. Bowling, Detroit; Thomas J. Sanders, St. Louis; E. M. Foster, Pasadena, Cal., and J. Staab, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Charles E. Wade, Pittsburg, and A. R. Williams, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Herbert Praed, London; Lieut. C. Mackenzie, England; Jay P. Graves, Spokane, Washington; W. W. Cook, London, and F. Conrad, Brussels.

GRAND UNION—Dr. Robert P. Cooke, United States Army; H. T. Terry, Tokio, Japan, and A. B. Herrick, Washington.

MARLBOROUGH—C. R. Kennedy, London, and R. Weir, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ASTOR—Francisco Delos Barreras, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ketcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, colored dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shokman, L. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Shokman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.: A. J. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Friedman & Roseman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.: S. Friedman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel; M. D. Roseman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGraw, notions, furnishing goods, and laces; Westminster Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; F. B. Willard, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, dress goods and silks; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, cabinet and upholstery hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Morrissey, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, jewelry and leather goods; B. F. Schlesinger, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and linings; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, millinery and ribbons; Mrs. P. C. Renard, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Morgan, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Heldman, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, books; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art goods; Hotel Normandie.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. von Ende, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions and toilet goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. B. Campbell, domestics, dress goods, and silks; H. W. Logar, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Poss, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods, gloves, and jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:10 A. M.—524 East Fourteenth Street; August Wessing; damage trifling.

2:55 A. M.—189 Grand Street; M. Weisman; damage, $1,500.

3:45 A. M.—696 to 700 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; Leonard Ford; damage, $1,300.

6:15 P. M.—28 Ann Street; Bennett Building storeroom; damage, $400.

Quaint Customs in England.

Quaint customs still exist at Peterborough Bridge Fair, a great after-harvest festival in the Eastern Midlands. The fair is one of the oldest in the country. Formerly the Cathedral choir took part in the opening ceremony, which is now performed in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, who at noon yesterday went in state to the Town Bridge over the Nene, where the Town Crier made the proclamation in ancient form. This was repeated in the fair meadows, and the Mayor then entertained the Corporation to a "sausage luncheon," as the fair is supposed to inaugurate the pork season. The right to hold the Court of "Pea Powder," in which all disputes arising in the fair were formerly settled, is still claimed, and the farmers of the district attend to obtain their Winter's supplies and bring in their corn and cattle, while the farm hands come in to spend their harvest money on new clothes, and in many cases to obtain fresh situations. Irish cattle and horses, Welsh ponies, cart-horses, Lincolnshire and Down rams are also largely sold, the second day being devoted to this business, and the other days to pleasure.—London Telegraph.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...6:25	Moon sets...2:09		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....4:06	Gov. Isl'd...11:00	H. Gate....6:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:28	Gov. Isl'd...11:24	H. Gate....6:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 14.		
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Southwark, Southampton		4:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.		
Bellaggio, Pernambuco	3:30 A. M.	
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 16.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Carthaginian, Glasgow		
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 17.		
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
Valencia, Port Limon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Peru and were dispatched East Oct. 8. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 13.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 8.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Bencleuch, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Sept. 24.
Daggry, Progreso, Oct. 5.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 7.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Jenny, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Oct. 4.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 4.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

Georgia, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Oct. 4.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Oct. 7.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 11.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sarmatia, Swansea, Sept. 30.
Saguranca, Colon, Oct. 7.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 8.
Cumbal, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
El Siglo, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Oct. 1.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

British Empire, Antwerp, Oct. 4.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Oct. 5.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Byron, Pernambuco, Oct. 9.
Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 9.
Hilary, Para, Oct. 5.
Xania, Stettin, Sept. 30.

Arrived.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

United States cruiser Buffalo, Ross, Manila, &c., Aug. 9. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Evelyn, Mills, Pensacola, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Julfs, Rotterdam, Sept. 25, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam, Oct. 2, and Boulogne, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

United States supply steamer Arethusa, Seccombe, Cavite, &c., Aug. 8.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Santos, &c., Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Umbert, Genoa, &c., Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow, Oct. 3, and Moville, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:51 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:22 P. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Oct. 3, and Queenstown, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS American, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Dearborn & Lapham. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:16 A. M., 13th.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas and Matanzas, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:40 A. M., 13th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 8:30 P. M., southwest, light air; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS America, (Fr.,) for Barcelona and Marseilles.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Manitou, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Ensenada de Mora, Cuba.
SS Hero, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) for Stettin via Copenhagen.
SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) for Cape Town via St. Vincent.
SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Beverly, (Br.,) for Port Limon.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from this port for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 8:35 P. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, for New York, sld. from this port yesterday.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Stone, for New York, sld. from this port yesterday.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from Hamburg and Boulogne for New York, sld. from Southampton at 11:40 P. M. to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All Wall Street is bearish. There is no balm in Gilead. Coal strike conditions are bad; money conditions are worse; prosperity has been discounted, is, indeed, on the wane; "big men" are "unloading"—this is the tenor of the cry now heard almost everywhere in the Street.

A month ago it was all so different! Then the country was prosperous, the money crisis could be tided over, the larger interests were too powerful and had too much stock to permit of any marked decline. Now, with prices down on an average of from 10 to 20 points the Street is convinced that the situation could not well be worse; that the long-predicted market collapse is at hand.

No wonder, therefore, that following the publication of Saturday's bank statement, confessedly and unexpectedly disappointing, there was a general onslaught upon values by bears and professional operators who either did not care or did not stop to analyze the statement or ascertain whether it reflected actual conditions. As a matter of fact, the statement is not only wholly out of balance—the deposit item falling some $2,000,000 below the loan and cash items—but, because of the "average" system, it shows only a small part of the gold which came in during the week, this explaining the unexpected loss in cash. Further, the repayment of practically all of the Louisville and Nashville loans was not made until Friday, and hence reduction in loans on that account would fail to show in the statement.

All in all, it is at once safe and conservative to say that the actual condition of the banks is very much better than the figures show. However, if the misleading statement serves to induce short selling in the stock market, for liquidation, clearly, is about at an end, it will not be altogether an evil.

Whatever the stock market may or may not do in the immediate future, the one thing patent is that the prosperity of the country continues unabated, and this despite the coal strike. Incidentally, howsoever it be reached, the end of the strike seems close at hand, while, at the same time, a change for the better in the money market cannot be much longer delayed.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Boerse last week was again much under American influences, and New York reports were watched with very great interest. Nevertheless the incidents at Montreal and the forced liquidation in Wall Street did not markedly affect quotations here, the return of cheap money rates, together with other factors, having given a certain firmness to values.

The coal strikes in the United States and France awakened hopes of an improved foreign demand for German coal, especially from France. Last week France began placing large coal orders in Westphalia. French speculators were active in buying German coal shares on the Berlin Boerse, and the result of these conditions was a general advance of several points. Iron shares also profited slightly, as a result of the announcement of the Transvaal tariff changes, which are regarded as opening a better market for German goods. Other industrial shares were quiet. The shares of ocean navigation companies were slightly depressed upon the reports of a duller freight market.

Fiorel rentes developed a stronger demand; there was again an unusually heavy volume of dealing in Spaniards, and Paris is still buying them. Argentines improved upon London buying. Portuguese rentes and Turks were also in good demand. German loans were neglected.

Money is again very easy. Call money reached 2 per cent., at which rate it was abundantly offered.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung almost all the German money which was recently advanced to New York has been returned.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The rate of discount, which responded only feebly when the Bank of England rate was advanced, has since steadily fallen off to 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills. The weakness appears to be due to lessening apprehension of unfavorable developments in New York and the accumulation of funds in the hands of bankers and brokers. The market, which supplied itself liberally from the Bank of England just before the advance of the official minimum, has still plenty of money at its disposal. In the meantime the Bank is not in a position to control market rates, and borrowers are getting what short loans they require at 2¼ per cent., or less than the rates paid for money on deposit.

The tone of the Stock Exchange improved during the past week, owing largely to the opportunities afforded by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw for American banks to increase their facilities of lending and discounting. American stocks here are regularly tending upward, but there is no immediate prospect of a boom in any quarter. The attitude of the public continues to be non-speculative, and there is no particular disposition to invest in stocks. Investors generally are waiting to see what will next happen in New York. The fact that the New York associated banks are not availing themselves of Secretary Shaw's proffered facilities causes surprised comment here. It is considered doubtful whether the gold now reaching the United States will ease the situation sufficiently to make speculation safe.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 12.—While there was no particular change in the cloth market generally last week, business was exceedingly difficult to negotiate. There was a rather more hopeful feeling, especially in the Indian section. There was fair inquiry, with occasional unremunerative transactions. An increasing number of looms are idle at Blackburn. The China inquiry was dormant, and there was no pressure to sell, the engagement in that market extending into January. There were moderate miscellaneous, South American, and Levant inquiries.

Yarns were fairly steady and quiet. The demand for American cotton twists and wefts was not large. Shippers appear to have satisfied their immediate wants.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 11th day of October, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$365,011,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$365,011,089
Silver dollars	467,191,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,191,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,222,361	Treasury notes outstanding	26,452,000
Silver bullion of 1890	24,229,639		
Total	$858,654,089	Total	$858,654,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,553,036.11	
Gold certificates	57,033,380.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,177,105.00	
Silver certificates	5,379,285.00	
Silver bullion	3,411,842.15	
United States notes	3,932,704.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	106,440.00	
National banknotes	12,905,411.62	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,270,998.89	
Fractional currency	162.59	
Minor coin	598,890.44	
		$171,364,259.80
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$132,367,417.85	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,829,767.84	
Total	$140,697,185.69	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	145,490.14	
		140,842,675.83
Total		$312,206,929.63
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,620,618.89	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,109,271.94	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,291,017.40	
Post Office Department account	8,127,430.11	
Miscellaneous items	2,259,511.99	
		92,407,850.33
Available cash balance		$219,799,079.30

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$839,708.21	$10,758,270.04	$87,997,021.41
Internal revenue	710,931.94	7,651,457.88	66,584,659.58
Miscellaneous	45,745.40	1,405,106.53	11,725,038.76
Total receipts	$1,596,385.55	$19,814,834.45	$166,306,719.75
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	340,000.00	4,555,000.00	35,708,941.30
War	310,000.00	2,555,000.00	38,119,955.84
Navy	220,000.00	1,765,000.00	22,578,199.93
Indians	45,000.00	385,000.00	3,979,731.14
Pensions	360,000.00	4,760,000.00	41,083,910.04
Interest	200,000.00	3,200,000.00	18,231,267.81
Total expenditures	$1,475,000.00	$17,220,000.00	$154,701,976.06
Excess of receipts over expenditures	121,385.55	2,594,834.45	11,604,743.69
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	691,462.15	8,193,446.18	70,080,194.10
Internal revenue	1,092,986.78	8,599,978.67	81,409,007.81
Receipts from all sources last year	1,818,132.91	17,506,106.05	159,854,994.46
Expenditures last year	1,665,000.00	16,675,000.00	140,644,824.65
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	409,470.00	5,607,227.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	22,255.00	789,395.00	5,325,227.50
Notes received for current redemption	617,811.00	4,158,351.00	44,322,174.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,468,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,942,044.00	$5,345,544.00	$65,287,588.00
This fiscal year	1,036,406.00	266,204.00	1,302,610.00
This month	36,636.00	14,689.00	51,325.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,942,044.00	5,345,544.00	65,287,588.00
This fiscal year	1,036,406.00	266,204.00	1,302,610.00
This month	36,636.00	14,689.00	51,325.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
208 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.
DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

DATED MAY 15th, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas & Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, Eastern Division bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for redemption, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the said Mortgage.

The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1903, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease.

31	583	1058	1472	2289	2984	3540
58	607	1142	1506	2343	3042	3541
90	614	1144	1508	2353	3048	3595
99	650	1145	1525	2395	3067	3681
140	677	1160	1547	2434	3072	3695
165	680	1209	1549	2465	3108	3717
173	700	1235	1691	2502	3167	3733
176	718	1265	1698	2504	3223	3822
247	763	1275	1708	2548	3294	3861
262	792	1304	1784	2643	3297	3954
269	847	1305	1835	2696	3344	3963
280	850	1306	1948	2765	3349	3972
285	851	1332	2000	2833	3375	3973
316	912	1361	2035	2842	3403	3988
391	926	1391	2072	2849	3418	4038
450	974	1393	2088	2861	3487	4054
471	1006	1423	2098	2864	3495	4106
530	1017	1443	2251	2902	3504	4149

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1902.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Olcott
Albert G. Case	John E. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry G. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward B. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
	Geo. Henry Warren

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 9, 1902.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) out of accumulated income has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable October 31, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1902.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 20, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Saturday, November 1, 1902.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 9, 1902.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 20, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Saturday, November

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 1101, 261, 413, 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W. 125 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "1 900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(1)Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 P M—(2)For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Fonda, Utica, Buffalo, Cleveland & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M. (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24.00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY—9:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, *7:30, 9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:10, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), ||†1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, *5:00 P. M.

LAFAYETTE HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector Street, Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., (8:00 P. M., East Long Branch only.)

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 115, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 132 8th St., 125 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER. C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.			
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*2:55pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk.	*12:55pm	*1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:25pm	*3:40pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Whitehall Termina. and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‡. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes‡ ‡12.25, ‡12.45, ‡7.15, ‡25.25, ‡6.45, ‡5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Legal Notices.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—1:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:35 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:35 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:35 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 93 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Palatial Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mountains and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day excursion to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
LAST UP TRIP SAT., OCT. 18. DOWN OCT. 20.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER every day (including Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5:00 P. M. for HIGHLAND FALLS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays lands at W. 129th St.

Albany Evening Line

ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

To Portland Direct.
The Route for Sportsmen.
Offices 290 Broadway
Pier 32, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Legal Sales.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—Estate of JOHN S. HILL.

In pursuance of a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1900, entitled "In the Matter of the Judicial Settlement of the Account of Proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased," the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of John S. Hill, deceased, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said decree to be sold and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth (130) Street, distant ninety-three feet and nine inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building erected on said lot of land being party walls, the premises described above being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1902.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 3 East 130th Street:

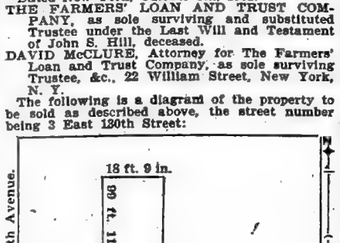

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The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM | Deutsch'd, Nov. 19, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM | Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Pennsylv'a Oct. 23, Noon | Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM, Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.

S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.

WEST INDIES — From N. Y. Jan. 10. Duration 22 days. Cost $125 & up.
ORIENT — From N. Y. Feb. 3. Duration 77 days. Cost $350 & up.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz....Dec. 13, 2 PM

*Kaiserin arrives at and sails from Bremen piers foot of 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg

North-German Lloyd Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., Agts. Line.
5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
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Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" — North German Lloyd Express Steamer
"CELTIC" — White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and Orient Jan. and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Southwark, Oct. 14, 4 PM | St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 AM | Philadelphia....Oct. 29, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10AM | Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM | Kensington, Nov. 8, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis.....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Oct. 15, Noon | Majestic..Oct. 29, Noon
Cymric..Oct. 17, Noon | Celtic....Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia Nov. 6 and 27 and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 14 days. Tahiti once a month. "A trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS V. BELL, individually, and as sole surviving trustee under trust instrument executed by Isaac Bell, now deceased, and also as executor of the last will and testament of the said Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee of certain trusts under such will, and as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Adelaide Mott Bell, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES L. BARCLAY, as executor of the will of Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee, under such will of the trust for the life use of the defendant, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Edward Bell, Harold W. Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee for the defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, and Henrietta Bell, and Charles Edason Ford, Charles Henry De Witt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Bell, Senior, deceased, defendants—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 4th, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant Stephen S. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant James McV. Whitney:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated September 4th, 1902.

HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM H. KENNEDY and CARLOTTA DE COSTA KENNEDY, his wife, plaintiffs, against ELLEN EVA KENNEDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City (now Borough) of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map or Plan of Prospect Park Lands in the City of Brooklyn, as laid out by Brooklyn Park Commissioners and authorized to be sold by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 23d, 1873, and the act amending the same passed June 18th, 1873," and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings as and by the Numbers 107, 108, and 109, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Underhill Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Underhill Avenue and Butler Street, as said Avenue and Street are laid down on said map; thence westerly and parallel with Butler Street and along Lot No. 106, one hundred feet to Lot No. 105; thence southerly along Lot No. 105 and parallel with Underhill Avenue seventy-five feet to Lot No. 110; thence easterly along Lot No. 110 one hundred feet to Underhill Avenue, and thence northerly along Underhill Avenue seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also Lots Nos. 111, 112, and 113, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Underhill Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Underhill Avenue and Butler Street, as said avenue and street are laid down on said map; thence westerly along Lot No. 110 parallel with Butler Street one hundred and twenty-eight feet and six inches to Lot No. 115; thence southeasterly at right angles to Douglass Street, and along Lot No. 115 ninety three feet and seven and one-half inches to Lot No. 114; thence easterly and along Lot No. 114 seventy-two feet and six inches to Underhill Avenue, and thence northerly along Underhill Avenue seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also Lots Nos. 403 and 404 on said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Underhill Avenue distant southerly eighty-one feet from the southwesterly corner of Park Place and Underhill Avenue, as said place and avenue are laid down on said map; running thence westerly along Lot No. 405 and parallel with Park Place one hundred feet to Lot No. 397; thence southerly along Lot No. 397 and parallel with Underhill Avenue fifty feet to Lot No. 402; thence easterly along Lot No. 402 and parallel with Park Place one hundred feet to Underhill Avenue, and thence northerly along Underhill Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and also one-half of Underhill Avenue in front of and adjoining said lots. Said lots being subject to covenants as to nuisance and building requirements, being the same premises conveyed to one William Kennedy by the City of Brooklyn, deed dated November 17, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Kings, in Liber 1447 of Conveyances, Page 376, on the 27th day of December, 1881.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and designated as Lot No. 107 on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, scale sixty feet equal to one inch, dated Westchester Co., New York, December 27th, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, which said lot fronts on the west side of Washington Avenue as laid down on said map. Being the same premises conveyed to one William Kennedy by Edgar Van Winkle, executor, and Kate A. Kayser, as executrix of the last will and testament of John

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Gotthardt A. Litthauer, referee, 123 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 190.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,827; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Joseph F. Loughlin, referee, 504 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 95, three-story brick dwelling.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

West 88th St., near Riverside, 4-story and basement wide residence.....$30,000

Corner of Riverside Drive, very attractive home, bargain $55,000

Corner of West End Av., new 5-story American basement $39,000

71st St., near Park, very wide fine house, handsomely decorated $55,000

73d St., well built dining room extension residence $42,000

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A CONSPICUOUS CORNER,
278-280 WEST BROADWAY.
Large, front, splendid light; for sale or to let; low rents or easy terms to quick buyer.
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt.

133 WEST 83D ST.—Three-story house, 18.9x50 feet, with butler's pantry extension; box stoop; light cellar; eight rooms besides kitchen and two bathrooms; open plumbing; newly decorated; price, $21,000; terms reasonable; immediate possession; caretaker in charge. Apply to your own broker or to OWNER, P. O. Box 883, City.

A—AN OPPORTUNITY
to purchase 3 17-foot private dwellings on 136th St., Lenox and 7th Avs.
Must be sold at once.
Very little cash required. All leased.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

American basement, five-story house, 45 feet front; in Fifties, near Madison Av.; passenger elevator; price, $135,000. Wm Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

8 AVE., NEAR 125 ST. | 5-story, 2-fam. on floor; 2 stores. Pr. $26,000; rent $2,600. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

28TH STREET, BET. 6 & 7 AVE. | 50x100, 2 5-story tenements suitable for improvement. Pr. $55,000. E. A. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

100TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM. | 5-story, 20-fam. imp. tenement. Pr. $25,000; Pr. $2,850. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

87TH ST., Between 1 & 2 AVE. | 5-story flat, all modern improvements. Pr. $22,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house, up to date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 15 per cent. net; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner 9th Av., near 42d St., lot 25x100; excellent location; price $40,000; full commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

To Investors.—We have several good parcels for investors below Houston St., east side.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

First Av., in the eighties; 5-story single flat; price, $23,000; must be sold.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Tenement, 40th St., 2d Av.; rent, $2,000; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; may exchange. Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$8,550 (just think of it) buys a brownstone dwelling 18x100, near 5th Av. Kehoe & Co., Madison, Av., 125th St.

Pays 11%.—West 40th, near 8th Av., 5-story apartment, 22 families; encumbrance $25,000. Kuhlke, 205 Broadway.

Big bargain, 524 West 30th St.; two-story brick dwelling; lot 25x98; price, $8,000. Apply premises.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Bronx.

Webster Av. plot, 50x190, running through to Decatur Av.; valuable, strategic location; 3d Av. trolley; Harlem Railroad station opposite; agents write for particulars. Eugene A. Bofinger, Owner, 146 East 42d St.

Elegant corner flat in Bronx on Washington Av., with stores, 27x88; rent, $3,000; mortgage, $17,500; price, $27,000, or will exchange for Bronx lots. McCaffrey, 150 Nassau St.

Sacrifice—4-story brick flat, all improvements; 6 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Two lots, 25x100 each, one block from 177th St. trolley, (West Farms,) $350 each. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Four-story flat; all improvements; 25x75x100; price, $14,500.00; mortgage, $10,000.00, 4%. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Plot 4 lots, 1 block to trolley; fine location; $600 each; bargain. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SANITARIUM OR HOME.

For sale, at Yonkers, twenty-five minutes from 42d Street, one and one-quarter acres of land, with modern house and stable. House has twenty rooms, open fireplaces; finished throughout in hardwood; large piazzas; is situated in a beautiful suburban location, overlooking the Hudson, of which it commands extensive views, and convenient to Railroad Station. The land lies fair and high, and the location is particularly attractive for a Sanitarium or Home. To close estate we will sell for one-half actual value.
JENKINS & SIMPSON,
3 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON.—Residence, 14 rooms; all improvements; cottage, 5 rooms; stable, etc.; 9 acres; very highly located; elegant view over the Hudson; next to Helen Gould's property; mortgage, $6,000; price, $16,000; may exchange for city property. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

New House for Sale—2½-story, 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; Perry Av., 200th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100; no reasonable offer refused. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Plainfield, N. J.—House and lot for sale on Park Av.; 10 minutes' walk from the station; house built of brick; 11 rooms and bath and all improvements; everything in good order and heated by hot water; lot, 100x200; large trees on premises; possession immediately; free and clear; will exchange for N. Y. property. Address T Box 123 Times Office.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $800 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—$4,000; very attractive home, hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 14 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; 8 acres choice land; abundance fruit; large shady lawn; brook; fine location. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

Wanted—A house with garden in Morrisania; Boston Av. and corner preferred.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

I lease, rent, manage, sell, exchange Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements to make alterations for Italian tenants. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

25 acres and buildings; 24 miles from city, in West Nyack, N. Y.; free and clear; to exchange for flat or tenement in Manhattan or Bronx. Owner, 854 East 158th St.

Real Estate for Sale. | **Real Estate for Sale.**

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double. | 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A GEM OF A HOUSE AT GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON

A beautiful Colonial house; 9 medium sized rooms; lovely decorations; cypress and oak trim; fine mantel and grate in main hall; combination lighting fixtures; hot air heating; porcelain lined bath, marble top basin; laundry tubs; butler's pantry; electric light; gas; fine City water; elegant porch. Lot, 50x101 feet.

$5,500—$550 IN CASH,

then $50 per month, covering Interest, Insurance, and Taxes.

Now ready for occupancy. Other houses to show you. Or will build to your order from your own plans or ours.

Take 14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s Trolley or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Write or Call for Free Tickets.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Square.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTIONS, BEVERLEY SQUARE.
East Eighteenth St., near Beverley Road, 11-room detached dwelling; plot 50x100. PRICE $10,250.
EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BEVERLEY ROAD.
Lot 50x100, 10 rooms; all improvements; beautiful trees. PRICE $8,500.
EAST 16TH ST.
Lot 50x100; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated. PRICE $8,500.
415 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR NEWKIRK AV.
Elegant detached dwelling; 11 rooms and bath. PRICE $7,500.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN, IN EVERY RESPECT; have steam heat; reception halls; BEAUTIFUL GRILLS; hardwood trim and floors; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OPEN DAILY.
GEO. W. EGBERT, BLDR., 126 E. 19TH ST.

ADJOINING OCEAN AV., NEAR L STATION.
$45 MONTHLY AND $500 CASH PAYS ALL.
TO AVOID TROUBLE FOR OWNER will sell for $7,000. COST BUILDER $7,600. VERY HANDSOME, New Detached HOUSE IN THE CHOICEST and BEST SECTION of FLATBUSH. Brand-New, Never occupied. HOUSE contains Beautiful large Foyer Hall, Parlor, Music Room, Fine large Dining Room, SIX BEDROOMS, Bath, Large Billiard Room, and Laundry. Decorated in Burlap. Oak Trim. VERY LARGE & ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS. No assessments. All improvements in street.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
Only one left; 4-story and basement whitestone, replete with every convenience for comfort; finest house in the best section of the city; 25 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; small amount of cash needed; all offers carefully considered. Peterson, builder, on premises, 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

ONE LEFT of the beautiful four-story basement brownstone houses south side of Garfield Place, near Prospect Park; spacious dining room extension, butler's pantry, mahogany parlors; dining room and billiard parlor in oak; tiled baths; dumb-waiters, &c. Three-story stone houses, finished same as above, First Street, near the Park. William Flannagan, builder, premises or 69 7th Av.

S. S. 7TH ST., NEAR PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Before buying examine the six 3 story and basement swell front dwelling now nearing completion; within 200 feet Prospect Park; small artistic houses, finely finished, yet at prices away below Park Slope standard.
W. B. GREENMAN, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

150 FEET FROM PROSPECT PARK. **FIRST STREET** 561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Five four-story tenements, cor. Canton and Tillary, all rented $240.00 monthly; equity $12,000. Bronx or Bensonhurst cottage preferred. Skelly, 45 East Houston, N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD.
Handsome detached 4-story double brick and stone apartment house in Stuyvesant section; rents, $3,780 per annum; price, $37,000; mortgage, $22,000; want an offer; might exchange. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—SIXTH ST., NEAR Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; openwork plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces, etc.; some handsomely decorated; CAN BE BOUGHT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
JOHN A. BLISS, Builder.

SEVERAL CHOICE HOUSES, GREAT BARGAINS, ON PARK SLOPE AND ST. MARK'S DISTRICT; LOW PRICES TO QUICK BUYERS; TERMS TO SUIT. S. NOONAN, 75 6TH AV., COR. FLATBUSH AV.

$5,800 buys three-story and basement bay-window brick dwelling; full width; Quincy St., one block from elevated station; little cash required. RAY L. GODFREY, 22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Nine—New, brick, complete two-family dwellings; 25th Ward; Title Co. mortgage $3,500 each, 5%. Total equity $27,000. Might exchange whole or part for unincumbered country property. Ketcham Bros., 120 Ralph Av.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—288 Baltic St., near Court Street, fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second and third mortgages.**

Attractive modern residence, corner 85th St. and 13th Av., overlooking lower bay, Narrows, and Gravesend Bay; price $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $20,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SHORE FRONT; NORTH SIDE; $25 DOWN, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY; 22 MINUTES OUT; 5 CENTS COMMUTATION. CALL PERSONALLY OR WRITE NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 1,122 BROADWAY.

A Bargain.—70 acres of good timber land near Mattituck, L. I., extending to Peconic Bay, with 1,000 ft. of high bluff water front; fine growth of oak and pine timber; will cut over 1,000 cords. Price $4,000. Shown by appointment only. Address E. V. Strong, Babylon, L. I.

Handsome modern cottage, 15 rooms; all improvements; lot 100x200; good street, convenient to the water; value $15,000; would exchange for cottage of about the same size and value at White Plains or that vicinity. Address, with full particulars, Box 616, Babylon, L. I.

NORTHPORT, L. I., properties selling rapidly; values increasing; houses, lots, shore lots, good values; buyers' terms.
HARBOR RESIDENCE, 11 rooms; barn; 150 feet shore, $9,000; near trolley; lists mailed; will call. CODLING.

Bargain.—Must sacrifice mansion, 22 rooms, and 20 acres; exclusive location; 60 minutes from city; $3,000 cash; will trade. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

Nearly three acres in village; house, 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, October 21, at 12 o'Clock Noon,
10 VACANT LOTS
IN 23D AND 24TH WARDS.
JEROME AV. AND TREMONT AV.
FOUR LOTS.
JEROME AVE.,
bet. Clinton Place and 182d St.,
ONE LOT.
PERRY AV., COR. 207TH ST.
ONE LOT.
INTERVALE AV.,
bet. Freeman and Jennings Sts.,
FOUR LOTS.
For Map and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 15th, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX SALE,
The 2 three-story brick dwellings, with store and lots,
Nos. 435 and 437 2d Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 25TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Cincinnati Real Estate for Sale.

Choice Cincinnati Office Building, opposite Post Office. A bargain. Address Davis, 2,441 7th Av., New York.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

TWELFTH—It is the oldest and most experience company in the City. It has the best plant, the most thoroughly trained law department, and the best method of deciding doubtful questions.

Its losses are paid promptly and charged to expenses.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Furnishes careful appraisement of real estate.

IT'S UP TO YOU.
To apply or write for free passes and investigate Whitlock.
Railroad, Two Tunnels, Trolley consolidation in five counties, all leading to our property.
Consider this as an impulse to real estate investments.
It foreshadows PROFIT for the investor, rising values for the home owner.
Our policy of making GOOD SELECTIONS for out-of-town investors produces many buyers.
Boating, Fishing, and Gunning at your door. Lots $150 and up; easy terms.
40 trains daily. Commutation tickets five dollars per month, including ferry.
Whitlock Realty Co., Dept. T.
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Managers.
10 West 23d St.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Real Estate
Agents, Brokers, Appraisers,
FIFTH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence, 10 minutes' walk from depot; yacht club, fine shade; $7,500. Atwater, 55 Liberty.

2 Virginia farms cheap; 1½ miles from town and station. Inquire D. H. Tewes, 561 Warren St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

Staten Island, Eltingville, close to station; 12 acres, cheap; must be sold.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WITH POSSESSION,
42 AND 44 BOND ST.
Attractive Building.
WITH POWER AND ELECTRICITY,
to lease for term of years.
APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER, OR MORRIS B. BAER, Owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

CORNER STORE ON 7TH AVE.
Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents,
1,663 Amsterdam Avenue.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

105 East 17th St.—Small studios; skylight, heat, and gas; $15 and $18; also first floor desk room; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 0420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

132 West 34th St., near Broadway.—Floors, offices, and studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

A top loft, with skylight, to let at 19 Beekman St.; also others. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

To Lease—Water front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots, East 30th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Basement, 30x70, 27 Frankfort, near William; plenty light for storage or business; cheap rent.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

Stores and lofts to let. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For Sale—My handsome pair of well matched bay mares, 15.2 hands high; very fast; also one and two man Caffrey rubber-tired runabouts; double and single harness, robes, blankets, &c., all in excellent condition; no dealers; will sell cheap, or what have you to offer in exchange? Witt, 564 Columbus Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front,
113TH AND 114TH STS.
Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855
Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.
Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
Apply on premises, or to
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)
149 Broadway ('Phone, 427—Cortlandt.)

THE AWOSTING.

Lexington Ave., Cor. 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $600 per month.
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS. Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents $1,000 to $4,500.
JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 90TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

COLUMBIA COURT

Riverside and 115th Street,
overlooking the Drive and River;
7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; up-to-date in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c. Descriptive book on application.
Rents, $1,300 and upward.
Superintendent on premises every day.
PORTER & CO., AGENTS
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

The BROADWAY

S. W. Cor. 40th St.
Attractive apartments, large rooms, with attendance. Southern exposure. (9241)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 3 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $680 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,

417, 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few left of the beautiful seven-room and bath apartments; every improvement; elevator; telephone; only $65. Apply on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $90.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

A.—200 East 68th St., corner 3d Av.; apartments of four large rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $23; station of the electric elevated road at 67th St.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., n'r 86th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st
1,200 apartments to let, $430 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Fifth Avenue Apartments.—Six light rooms; bath; steam heated; on second and third floors; $35 and $45 monthly. Apply Janitor, 1 West 115th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

1,048-53 Park Av., near 86th St., steam-heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rent $30 to $35.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., n'r 86th St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $36. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT
61 E. 86th St. Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Single flat of 7 large rooms and bath, at 522 Hudson St., near 10th St.; $36 monthly. Agent, 31 Nassau St., Room 613.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

12 West 18th St.—Apartment, fire-proof, unfurnished, to let, immediately. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $40; attendance. R. H. Elliott, 62 William St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,267—Harlem.

STRATHMORE.

52d St. and Broadway.
CORNER APARTMENT.
All large and light; seven rooms, with bath.
APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
94 CEDAR ST. 27 WEST 36TH ST.

Apartment Hotels.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.
High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.
Rentals, $600 to $1,550.
Descriptive booklet on application.
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE HIGHLAND, 91st St. & Lex. Av.—New Apartment Hotel. Family, transient. Rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly. Single room & board, $11. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $22. Meals, $7.50 & $8.75 weekly. Transient, $2.50 upward, daily. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $4.50. 100 vestibuled baths, use included. Suites furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping. Roof garden, Sun Parlor. Booklet.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

113th to 114th St. and Lenox Av.—Suites of one to nine light rooms; furnished or unfurnished. H. J. McGUCKIN.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

116th St., 447 East.—Top floor; six light rooms, bath; no shafts; only $21; house kept first class.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and Upward.

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE
Near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE OF SALES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, at the Gowanus Pipe Yard, Butler and Nevins Streets, Borough of Brooklyn:
About 70 tons, more or less, of old scrap cast iron.
1,000 pounds, more or less, of old brass.
1 wagon.
1 top buggy.
2 horses.
On Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Ridgewood Engine House, Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street, Borough of Brooklyn:
67 tons, more or less, of old steel and wrought iron.
13 tons, more or less, of grate bars and scrap cast iron.
25 tons, more or less, of miscellaneous scrap iron.
On Thursday, October 16, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Millburn Engine House, Millburn, L. I.
2 tons, more or less, of old steel and wrought iron.
30 tons, more or less, of grate bars and scrap iron.
R. G. MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
For full particulars see City Record.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, Oct. 13, 9 A. M., at 518 Jamaica Av., Borough of Brooklyn, by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by Fred. C. Robinson to Excelsior Brewing Company, lot of saloon fixtures and chattels. Holm & Smith, Attorneys for Mortgagees, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, will sell this evening and following evenings during the week pictures, books, bric-a-brac, &c., at 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Charles Comisky, City Marshal, by virtue of a writ of execution, will sell to-day at 9 A. M. all right, title, and interest of Carmine Pellegrine, grocery store, 128 Mulberry St.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holsman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, afternoons and evenings, week Oct. 6, oil paintings, engravings, &c., 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Business Opportunities.

Automobiles.—New company for manufacturing, protected by patents; opportunity for small investment; shares, $10; now $5; send for prospectus. Address Standard Motor-Vehicle Co., R. 621-623, 150 Nassau St., New York.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Remington Typewriter, No. 6, $60; Remington No. 2, $25; Franklin, $15; Smith Premier, $40; carbon paper, $1.25; 100 ribbons, 35c; paper, 65c. ream. Nathan, 30 Fulton St.

1,000 pencils, your advertisement on each, $7; gross $1.50; never thrown away; samples mailed 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205 Postal Telegraph Bldg., 253 Broadway.

Druggist's Opportunity.—Store for sale, fine family neighborhood; good reasons; terms to suit purchaser. Druggist, Box 118 Times.

No. 6 Remington typewriter, almost new and in perfect order, $35, with tin cover. 36 Warrent St.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred Japanese spaniel puppies, strong and healthy, beautifully marked; prize stock. Apply 366 East 150th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

How

LABOR'S TUNNEL PROTEST

Central Body to Meet in the City Hall Plaza.

MANY ALDERMEN CANVASSED

Delegate Reports an Insult to a Man Who Asked for a Union Cigar in a Saloon—District Attorney Jerome Discussed.

The Central Federated Union took up a great part of its time at its meeting yesterday in discussing the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise and will make a supreme effort this week to prevent any contract from being signed for the work, which will not have embodied in it the labor clauses for which the unions have been fighting. The meeting of the central body which was to have taken place last Tuesday in the City Hall plaza to protest against the Board of Aldermen signing any contract with the labor clauses eliminated was postponed because the Rapid Transit Commission had not acted on the matter. The Rapid Transit Commission since then met and referred the matter to the Board of Aldermen for final action to-morrow.

The postponed meeting of the Central Federated Union in the City Hall plaza, it was decided, will be held without fail to-morrow at 1 P. M., while the Board of Aldermen is in session. The Chairman will call the meeting to order on the City Hall steps and a protest will be adopted against the elimination of the labor clauses to be sent to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen before it adjourns.

The members of a committee which had been appointed to conduct a canvass among Aldermen in the meantime as to how they will vote on the labor clauses made its report. Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders' Union said he had seen Alderman Oatman of the Twenty-ninth District, and tried to get him to go on record in the matter.

"I tried to get an expression of opinion from him on the eight-hour and arbitration clauses," said Delegate Meisel, "but could get no satisfaction. He said: 'You will know how I vote after the meeting.'"

"Bah!" said a delegate. "Yet these people say they are our friends."

A delegate reported that he had seen Alderman Baldwin of the Twenty-third District, who said he would not vote for the contract without the labor clauses.

"I saw Alderman Sullivan of the Sixth," said E. Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union. "He told me that he would not vote for the franchise without the labor clauses. He also told me that he was the original man who was against the contract without the labor clauses."

A cynical laugh went around and then Delegate Kaufman said:

"He told me, too, that the workingmen were getting all they deserved for putting in a reform administration." [Applause.]

"I saw Aldermen Patrick Higgins in his own clubroom," said another delegate. "He said he was with the workingman all the time, and will vote for the labor clauses. A similar report came from the delegate who canvassed Alderman Bennett of Brooklyn.

Samuel B. Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 said that Alderman Walkley objected to the labor clauses.

"Aldermen Walkley, Janes, and Goodwin need watching," remarked Delegate Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union. "I don't believe one of the three is friendly to labor. Mr. Walkley ridiculed me when I went to speak to him about the matter."

Other delegates who had canvassed Aldermen made their reports, which were generally favorable.

The delegate of the Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers complained that a member of his organization had been insulted in a saloon on Columbus Avenue, where he asked for a union cigar. The delegate seemed to feel that this was a great stigma on his union, and said that the language employed was "unfit for publication." It was decided to call the saloon keeper down for his alleged bad manners.

Delegates Philip Kelly, James P. Archibald, and James McVey received on behalf of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Union presentations of a cigar holder and a cigar case filled with cigars by Delegate McMahon of the organization for their work in organizing the engineers in the breweries.

The delegate of the Cloth Spongers' Union of this city said that the New York union was the only organization of cloth spongers in the country, and that trade was shifting to Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities. The central body promised to aid as far as possible in organizing the cloth spongers in those cities.

A letter from the Health Department in reply to a complaint that an up-town bakery was in an unsanitary condition was read. The letter stated that an Inspector of the department found the bakery to be in a bad condition, and that the complaint had been referred to the Factory Inspectors' Department.

District Attorney Jerome came in for some mild denunciation on the reading of a letter in reply to a request that he send the name of a labor delegate who had actually been convicted for taking a bribe. His letter was simply an acknowledgment of the letter of the Central Federated Union making the request.

"He's afraid," said a delegate.

"He has completely backed down," observed another delegate.

"He's only a jumping jack," said a third.

After some further discussion it was decided that Mr. Jerome had utterly failed to prove his charges that labor leaders were corrupt.

M. Richards of the Wood Carvers' Union and Elias Wolff of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 were installed as President and Vice President respectively of the Central Federated Union for the next three months. E. Kaufman, the retiring President, was tendered a vote of thanks.

FIRE IN A LAMPPOST.

Fire Engines Summoned Twice by Alarms from Box 538.

Fire engines were called out twice yesterday to answer alarms from Box 538, at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. The first time the firemen could not find a fire, neither could they find evidences that the box had been opened. The alarm was sounded at 3:58 P. M.

Three hours later the same call was received. Policeman McIntosh of the West Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was the first to respond, found the iron lamppost ablaze. Defective insulation was the cause. The electric current had ignited gas from a leak in the pipe.

PRISONER SWAM ASHORE.

Employe on Randall's Island Jumped from a Policeman's Boat.

Hugh McCutcheon, employed in the cook house on Randall's Island, became so boisterous on Saturday night that word had to be telephoned to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for a policeman. Policeman O'Connor, who was sent there about midnight, put his prisoner in a small boat and began to row across the Harlem River. About a third of the way across McCutcheon began to rock the boat violently, but the policeman managed to persuade him to stop. Soon afterward McCutcheon jumped over the gunwale of the boat into the river. Although handicapped by a heavy overcoat the man began to swim to land, O'Connor following in the boat. At the shore McCutcheon gave O'Connor a lively fight before he was landed in the station of the Harbor Police at East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Zeller sent McCutcheon to the workhouse for three months.

Tiny Baby Girl in a Hospital.

Wrapped in cotton batting in a paper bag a baby girl was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by John Clark, a carpenter, of 425 West Fifty-third Street. The babe is 11 inches in height, well formed, with a head about the size of a tenhis ball, and the smallest mite of humanity that has been received there for many days. After the birth, in the morning, the family physician advised Clark, if he desired to save the life of the baby, to take it to the hospital. From Bellevue the babe was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital, Twentieth Street, near Second Avenue, that has incubators.

TAKEN TO COURT BY A RUSE.

Girl Accused of Being Incorrigible Says She Is Married and Makes Counter-Charges Against Her Father.

By a ruse Harriet Farnham, or Mapes, nineteen years old, was induced to leave her home yesterday morning, and was then taken to Jefferson Market Court, where her father, J. P. Farnham, charged that she was incorrigible, and asked to have her committed to an institution.

When the court opened yesterday morning Mr. Farnham applied to Magistrate Brann for a warrant for his daughter's arrest. It is contrary to police court practice to issue warrants on Sunday, so the request was refused.

"But she is going away with a theatrical company to-morrow," Farnham urged, "and if she is not brought here to-day she will get away."

Magistrate Brann then sent a court officer with Mr. Farnham, who was accompanied by his wife, around to 50 West Eighteenth Street, where the family is staying. The girl was unaware that the man accompanying her parents was an officer, and she was easily induced to leave the house under the pretext that they were all going to church. When the party reached Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, however, the officer told the girl his official position, and informed her that she must accompany him to court, which she did.

Arraigned before Magistrate Brann, the girl indignantly denied being incorrigible.

"A year and a half ago," she said, "my father forced me into a marriage with a man named Edward Mapes, a drummer. He is unable to provide for me, and so I am not living with him, and am trying to earn a living for myself. I would have staid at home, but my father made things so disagreeable for me that I could not stand it. I would live with my husband at any time he is able to provide for me, but he cannot do so now."

Here the father broke in, said he could do nothing with her, and asked Magistrate Brann to commit his daughter to the House of Mercy.

"My father looks like a saint," retorted the girl, hotly, "but he isn't one; he's a devil. He has eight children, and all but one of them he has had committed to institutions. There is not one of his children who will have anything to do with him. He has my mother completely under his influence."

She said that until recently she had lived with a Mrs. Buffon at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, adding: "She will tell you that I am of good character, for I have been with her all Summer. I know Magistrate Mayo, too," she went on, "and he promised me that if ever my father made trouble for me he would see that his efforts were brought to naught."

Magistrate Brann decided to put off the case until this afternoon, so that Mrs. Buffon, Magistrate Mayo, and others might be communicated with.

POLICEMAN SAVES A BOY.

Jumps Into the East River Without Taking Off His Helmet.

In full uniform and without even stopping to take off his helmet, Policeman Charles W. Mehrer, attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, leaped into the East River yesterday afternoon and rescued a boy from drowning. The boy who was saved is Charles Leonado, four years old, of 991 East Fifty-second Street. The boy went down to the dock at the foot of East Fifty-second Street with some companions in the afternoon. They were having a merry time, and so interested did the little fellow become in a game of "tag" that he did not notice how near he was running to the end of the dock.

Just how the lad came to fall into the river his companions, after it was over, were too excited to tell. They were all scampering around on the dock when suddenly Leonado stumbled, and with a cry pitched over the side into the water. A shout went up from the other boys and they ran to the side and looked down at the little fellow struggling in the water. They were too frightened to offer him help. Down near the street end of the dock Policeman Mehrer heard the cries and ran to the other end of the dock.

He gave one look and jumped into the river. He managed to get a hold on the clothing of the lad and then made his way back to the side of the dock. He held on there until aid came and then helped the rescuers to get the boy to the pier. After that he was assisted back to the dock. He reported at the station house and after a change of clothing went back on post. Leonado, save for a wetting, was uninjured.

FIRE FOLLOWED A WEDDING.

Guests Had a Narrow Escape from the Bride's Father's House.

The total destruction of his household property by fire, immediately after so joyful an occasion as the marriage of his daughter, was the unpleasant experience of Henry Brendle, whose home was at 700 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street until yesterday morning. Saturday night Mary Brendle became Mary Mench, having married Conrad Mench. The occasion was fittingly signalized by festivities which extended until early Sunday morning.

At 1 o'clock A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Mench left the parental home and proceeded to their own at 994 Brook Avenue, and the guests either went to their homes or accepted the hospitality of Mr. Brendle. There were eleven guests, many of them from Paterson, N. J. Such an influx tested the accommodations of the house to its limits, and as a result Brendle's son John had to sleep on a couch in the dining room, which is in the basement of the two-story and attic dwelling.

John Brendle had been asleep but an hour or two when he was awakened by a sense of suffocation. Then he found the dining room was filled with smoke. Rushing up stairs he awoke his parents and the guests. So quickly did the flames take hold of the wooden structure that escape was at once cut off by way of the stairway and all had to go to the top floor, where they were rescued from a window by the firemen, who carried them down their ladders.

The house was completely gutted and the loss was only partly covered by insurance. The smoke from the fire extended to the adjoining house, occupied by Leonard Ford, which was damaged to the amount of about $500 by water.

Second Steward Jumps Overboard.

While the steamship Grenada was passing through Gedney Channel last night outward-bound for Trinidad and Grenada, the second steaward jumped overboard. The ship was stopped and a search made for the man, but he had disappeared.

Supply Steamer Arethusa Here.

The United States supply steamer Arethusa arrived yesterday from Cavite via the Suez Canal, after an absence of twenty-six months in Asiatic waters, where she has been attending the United States fleets stationed in the Far East. All on board the vessel are well. She carries a crew of thirty-nine men.

Body of Drowned Sailor Found.

The body of a drowned man was found in the South Cove at the foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City, yesterday. From a certificate issued by the Sailors' Union in 1878, found in the dead man's pocket, it is supposed he is a sailor whose name was Charles G. Larsen. Another paper showed that he was discharged from his last ship at Philadelphia on Oct. 6. The body was sent to the morgue.

A Richly Dressed Foundling.

The wailing of an infant attracted the attention of William Farrell of 326 East Fifty-eighth Street last evening, and going out of the basement door of his house he found that a child had been deserted there. He picked up the baby, which was shivering, being scantily though richly clad, and turned the foundling over to the officer on post, Patrolman Carl Hausler, who took the child to the East Fifty-first Street Station, whence the baby was sent to Bellevue after being fed and wraped up. The foundling is a boy, apparently about a month old, and wore a white lawn dress of fine texture.

Chess Champion Laskar Arrives.

Emmanuel Laskar, chess champion of the world, is a passenger on board the Anchor Line steamer Columbia, which arrived in port last night from Glasgow and Moville. The vessel anchored at Quarantine, and will dock this morning.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FIGURE UP THE SAVING

on one week's purchases of your table supplies from a Butler Store, taking the few prices we quote to-day as a basis. Multiply this by fifty-two and see what a tidy little sum you'll have at the end of a year for pleasures and luxuries, or, better still, for the savings bank. Finer groceries, too, on your table meanwhile.

For our Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday sale,

BEST MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, Per Pound, 21c

and remember that for purity, flavor and uniformity our Coffees cannot be matched elsewhere.

Zu-Zu Ginger Snaps--Sugar.

A Package Zu-Zu Ginger Snaps, 3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, } Both for - - 18c

Curtice Jams, all varieties, a jar..... 15c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, per package..... 10c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, our best, per 3-lb. can..... 12c
Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's best, per cake..... 4c
New Peas, Hillside Brand, fancy sifted, a can 13c., or 2 cans for..... 25c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland pack, per can..... 9c
Tomatoes, choice quality, large can, per can..... 9c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, box of 500..... 3c
Mustard Sardines, best quality, Gold Label Brand, per can..... 12c
Washing Powder, Clenewell Brand, 1-lb. package..... 4c

3 Cakes Coney Island Soap,
¼-Pound Box Azure Blue,
A Package Babbitt's "1776,"
1 Pound Best Starch,
ALL FOR 15 CENTS.

JAMS.
Liberty Brand, Fine Quality,
3 JARS FOR 25c.

SARDINES.
Imported Sardines, with Key,
3 CANS FOR 25c.

Queen Olives, large 18-ounce bottle..... 23c
Anderson Soups, concentrated, a can, 7c., or 3 for..... 20c
Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares..... 5c
Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, per 3-lb. package..... 10c
Molasses, Quart Bottle..... 10c
White Pepper, ¼-lb. can..... 10c
English Mustard, ¼-lb. can..... 10c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle..... 10c
Popular Baking Powder, ½-lb. can..... 5c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle..... 13c

SOAP SPECIAL.

7 Cakes Babbitt's Best Soap..... 25c
7 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap..... 25c
7 Cakes Kirkman's Borax Soap..... 25c
} Your Choice, Any or All Brands.

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND,
35c.
GOLDEN TIPS
CEYLON TEA,
A POUND,
50c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

New Goods.
Tomato Catsup,
Peerless Brand,
OUR BEST
Pint Bottle
15c

FATHER DOYLE FORESEES A NEW RELIGIOUS ERA.

The Paulist Clergyman Declares at "Discovery Day" Fete: "America Should Be Catholic."

Carnegie Hall was filled to its top gallery last night with a representative Roman Catholic audience, which assembled to attend the celebration of "Discovery Day" by the New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus. It was expected that Archbishop-elect Farley of the diocese of New York would be present, but owing to the death of his sister he sent his regrets, and Vicar J. Dowling, the Chairman of the meeting, read a resolution of condolence from the order. The speakers were the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and John J. Delany. The hall was decorated with American flags and colors, while over the stage where the speakers stood there was suspended a large painting of Columbus.

Father Doyle's subject was "The Religious Significance of the Discovery." He said, in part:

"America should be Catholic; it should be so by every right. The Church is the very bulwark and support of the public institutions of this country. First of all, the country was discovered by a Catholic and one of the most devout. The cross was planted here first by a Catholic, and the first six converts here to the Catholic faith were the natives of America who returned with Columbus to the Court of Spain, where they were baptized. The money that was necessary for the great discovery was supplied by a Catholic sovereign. From those first six converts the number of Catholics has here in this country increased to 15,000,000. The cross was planted by Catholics on Cape Cod 250 years before the landing of the Pilgrims, and it was not the Pilgrims that first brought about civic and religious liberty, but it was again the Catholics, as the first Toleration act was issued by them in Maryland and then spread to other colonies.

"The present time," declared Father Doyle, "promises a new religious era which, he felt, was in favor of the great spread of the faith of the Catholic Church." New York he compared to Jerusalem at the time when despotism ruled and God's chosen people were obliged to seek refuge in the Promised Land. It had all Jerusalem had at that time, its artists, scientists, philosophers, and out of it all came a new era. The cosmopolitan character of New York, he said, made it the market of the world.

Mr. Delany took up the social and political significance of the discovery, and, dwelling upon religious oppression, said that there was never a soul saved by oppressing a single conscience and that atheism prevails here where Christianity should prevail.

Judge O'Brien had for his subject "The Economic Significance of the Discovery."

CAPT. HANDEL'S RIGHT SWING.

His Fist Landed on the Jaw of a Fireman Who Kissed His Wife.

Jacob Decker, a fireman of the steamship Marie Therese, went into the Salvation Army barracks on Hudson Street, Hoboken, last night while Capt. Herman Handel of the army was conducting the services. Mrs. Handel sat in the audience and Decker took a seat near her. He tried to attract her attention, and then arose and threw his arms about her and kissed her.

Capt. Handel stepped from the platform and landed a right swing on the sailor's jaw. It floored Decker and the Captain then kicked him into the street and turned him over to a policeman.

A. V. Varallano Dead in a Hospital.

A. V. Varallano, thirty-five years old, died yesterday in the Columbus Hospital, 226 East Twentieth Street. Death was said to have been caused by pneumonia, but as the man had not been in the hospital twenty-four hours when he died the Coroners' office was notificed. Varallano had been for the past two weeks a guest of the Union Square Hotel. He was taken ill some days ago and yesterday when his condition became serious he was removed to the Columbus Hospital. It is said that he came from South America, where he had been employed as a foreman by a contractor who built a railroad in that country.

DESPONDENT MAN'S SUICIDE.

Armand Keller, Hatmaker, Shot Himself After Wandering from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—The body of Armand Keller of 18 Valley Street, Orange Valley, was found this morning in the rear of a barn on Walker Road. A bullet wound through the heart caused his death and a revolver in the left hand and pressed between the arm and the breast indicated suicide. Thursday night the owner of the barn, one Preneveau, heard a report of a revolver, but did not discover the body of the man until to-day.

Keller had been in the hatting business for many years, and until February last he was engaged in perfecting a process which involved the use of mercury. His system absorbed large quantities of the metal and his health became so shattered that he was forced to retire. He became despondent and wandered away on Thursday.

His was a familiar figure on the Orange Mountains for several years, as, accompanied by a large and savage dog, he took long tramps daily. He was about sixty years of age.

NEW JERSEY TRUST COMPANY.

Newark Venture to be Formed Shortly with $200,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—A new trust company, to be known as the New Jersey Trust Company, will be organized here within a few days. The concern will have a capital of $200,000 and will have offices at 828 and 830 Broad Street. Those interested in the concern held a meeting yesterday and a permanent organization will be effected on Wednesday.

Those who took part in yesterday's conference were Vice President J. F. Thompson of the Winnebago County State Bank of Forest City, Iowa; ex-Judge Thomas F. Noonan of Jersey City; A. A. Kleb of Orange, and James E. Crossley and Robert P. Lister of this city.

AFTON IS NOW FLORHAM PARK.

H. McK. Twombly to Macadamize the Roads and Build a Park.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Afton has disappeared from the map, for on Oct. 1 the Afton Post Office changed its name, and is now Florham Park. It is the desire of H. McK. Twombly to have the place represent, from a spectacular standpoint, all that he holds to be fit in a popular country community.

He has therefore secured authority from the Road Committee to build a park and macadamize the roads running through Florham Park at the crossroads. The park will be situated in front of the schoolhouse. It will be surrounded by a concrete coping and an ornamental fence.

Police Search for Missing Child.

All the police of the Alexander Avenue station were last night searching their precinct for a little four-year-old girl who had been reported as lost. She is Margaret Willow, and was reported as having been missing from her home, at 571 Southern Boulevard, since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is a little tot, with light complexion, blue eyes, and golden hair. She was dressed in a dark gray dress and wore a little red coat, a white silk cap, and patent leather buttoned shoes.

Accused of Stealing a Pail of Coal.

Agents of the Children's Society are investigating the circumstances surrounding the arrest last night of Joseph Romana, twelve years old, of 7 Goerck Street, who is charged by Patrick Smith, a watchman for Burns Brothers, coal dealers, at East and Broome Streets, with stealing a pail of coal. Smith says he saw young Romana climb through a hole in the fence surrounding the coal yard and then fill up a pail, which he had with him. He turned the boy over to Patrolman Meyer of the Delancey Street Station.

ORANGE CITIZENS' CAMPAIGN.

Republican City Executive Committee Reports Indicate Serious Inroads by the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—Members of the Citizens' Union of East Orange, who are also members of the Republican Club, have sent a written protest to the club against the taking of any action looking toward an indorsement of the party nominees by the club. The adherents of the union threaten to resign from the club if it takes any decided position in favor of partisan politics in the local election. The union believes in non-partisanship in local affairs and has nominated a complete ticket throughout the city.

Most of the candidates are Republicans, but it is declared that the party label has nothing to do with the local government. The union expects to elect its nominees from Mayor down, and at a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committe reports from the organization showed that the union was making serious inroads upon the local organization candidates' chances. The Republican organization has conceded 1,300 votes to the Citizens. There is an average vote cast of 4,000 in the city.

The nomination of women for membership in the Board of Education by the Citizens' Union has proved popular. Both the women nominees are graduates of public schools. Mrs. George W. B. Cushing was graduated from the Twelfth Street School, New York, taught there, and was its Vice Principal. She is now President of the Consumers' League of New Jersey, the Woman's Presbyterian Society of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, a Director of the New Jersey Legal Aid Association, and an ex-President of the Woman's Club of Orange. Mrs. James S. Alexander, another nominee for School Trustee, was graduated from the High School in St. Paul, Minn.

WRECKED CHINAMAN'S SHOP.

Neighbors Take Vengeance on Laundryman Arrested on Charge of Assaulting a Child.

Sam Sing, a Chinaman about thirty years old, was arrested yesterday evening charged with attempted assault, and his laundry in Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx, the scene of the alleged attempt, was wrecked by the indignant neighbors.

The story is that little Mary Diel of Unionport, aged eight years, was sent by her mother for laundry. Along with Mary went Margaret Connolly, aged ten. The children say that when they got into the shop Sam grabbed each by an arm. Margaret got away, but Mary was dragged into the rear room.

Margaret, meantime, hurrying home, met Detectives Morton and Dillon of the Westchester Station, and told them what had happened. The officers ran at top speed to the laundry and knocked down the door of the inner room, where, they say, they found the little girl bound and gagged. The Chinaman flung a flatiron at them and fought fiercely, but was finally overpowered and locked up in the Morrisania Station. He will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court this morning.

After Sam was locked up the neighbors held an indignation meeting and resolved to destroy his laundry, a task which they promptly accomplished. When the police came there were no rioters and the place was demolished.

Wounded Hotel Proprietor's Condition.

James Morse, part proprietor of the Hotel St. George, at Wythe Avenue and South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, who was shot in the back by James H. Lynch of 267 Division Avenue early Saturday morning, will recover from his injuries, it is believed. Lynch alleged that Morse had enticed his daughter, Mary, from her home to live in the hotel. Morse has a wife and four children.

Prayers for Pastor Hervey.

At the services of the First United Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg yesterday prayers were offered by the congregation for the recovery of the pastor, the Rev. J. L. Hervey, who is ill with pneumonia in his home, at 150 Penn Street. Mr. Hervey preached on the coal strike a week ago last night, and in the long address he became heated. Afterward he was chilled.

O'Neill's

A Very Busy

Colored Dress Goods Section.

Every day it is so here and it becomes more so as the season advances. The splendid offerings which have crowded one upon another have made this beyond any doubt the best known, the most popular and busiest Dress Goods Department in America. A magnificent range of popular priced as well as high class materials to select from. If you are looking for any particular fabric or shade you can surely find it here—and at very attractive prices.

FIVE Leading Fabrics for Street, House and Reception Gowns.
Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 85c., 1.00, 1.25 and 2.25 yard.
All Wool Plain and Fancy French Voiles, 89c., 1.00, 1.25 and 1.95 yard.
Plain and Fancy Silk and Wool Eoliennes, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.50 yard.
Silk and Wool Japon, 1.25 to 1.95 yard.
All Wool Crepe de Chine, 75c. to 1.00 yard.

FOUR Medium Priced Materials, Extra Values at 50c. to 1.00 yard.
All Wool Granite Cloths, 50c., 65c., 85c. and 1.00 yard.
All Wool Cheviots, 50c., 59c., 75c. to 1.00 yard.
All Wool Henriettas, 50c., 75c. to 1.00 yard.
All Wool Veilings, 50c., 59c., 75c. to 1.00 yard.

SIX Popular Fabrics for Tailor Made Suits.
English and Scotch Tweeds, 85c., 1.00, 1.25 and 2.00 yard.
Long and Short Hair Panne Zibelines, self and mixed colors, 1.00, 1.35, 1.50 to 3.98 yard.
Broadcloths in all shades, 1.00, 1.25 to 2.39 yard.
Men's Wear Woolens, 85c., 1.00, 1.25 to 2.25 yard.
Check Suitings, 85c., 1.00, 1.25 to 2.25 yard.
Nub and Loop Yarn Suitings, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 yard.

FOUR Extremely Fashionable Materials for Separate Waists.
All Wool Bedford Cords, self colors, 69c., 85c. to 1.25 yard.
Plain and Fancy Waistings, 50c. to 1.00 yard.
All Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, 59c., 75c. to 1.25 yard.
Corduroys, 69c., 1.00 and 1.25 yard

Knit Underwear

For Men and Women.

The right kind—at less than usual prices.

Women's extra heavy fine Fleece-lined Cotton Vests and Pants, cream and natural..... 25c
USUALLY 39c.

Women's Black Tights, ankle and knee lengths, two-thirds wool.. 1.39
USUALLY 2.00.

Women's Imported Swiss Cashmere Vests, high neck and long sleeves and high neck and short sleeves.... 95c
USUALLY 1.25 AND 1.50.

Men's Fancy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers..... 50c
USUALLY 75c.

Men's Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, in Brown and Blue..... 75c
USUALLY 1.00.

Also a complete line of MEN'S STUTTGARTER NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in sizes to fit all.

A Sale of

Laces and Lace Articles

At Half and Less Than Half Regular Prices.

Laces.

Point de Venise, Repousse, Lierre, Point Gaze, Alencon, Chantilly and other desirable Laces, in Edgings, Insertings, Medallions and irregular Galloons, in white, cream, butter, Arabian and ochre shades, at, per yard.....20c. and 48c
Regular price, 45c. and 1.00 per yard.

Lace Scarfs.

Real Renaissance Lace Scarfs, Squares and Doylies with or without linen centres.

6 x 6 ins.	12 x 12	15 x 15	20 x 20	24 x 24	20 x 45
12c	48c	68c	88c	1.38	1.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

We know our Derby hats—every bit of material in them we've had examined separately by experts in each line.

We know there's no Derby made that's a bit better stuff than our $4 Derby.

We know no $3 Derby quite up to our $3 standard.

We know that all the good Fall blocks are here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FASHIONABLE

CARPETS.

Our extensive lines of Royal Wiltons, Axminsters, Wilton Velvets, and Body Brussels now complete.

Great Rug Sale.

Hand-Made India Jeypore Rugs.

LARGE CARPET SIZES.

Some in the new and popular delicate shades—light blue, Nile green, pink and ivory—highly appropriate for drawing rooms,

At Prices Far Below Regular Value.

A line of PERSIAN RUGS (sizes 3x6 ft. to 4x7 ft.,) at $18.50 each.

INDIA RUGS (3x6 ft. to 4x7 ft.) at $5 and $7.50 each.

INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.
Immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Oilcloth AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK OF HIGH GRADE PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE. ALSO LACE CURTAINS, BRASS BEDSTEADS, &c.

RUGS AND CARPETS A SOURCE of danger to the health of the household unless thoroughly cleansed at least once a year. Our processes will prolong the life of your rugs and carpets and will keep the colors bright.
Telephone or send us a postal.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1554 Broadway, N.Y. Erie&5thSts., Jersey City.

Carpet Dept.

Turkish, Persian and India Carpets,
sizes, 9x12 to 12x15 ft.,
$75 to $150.

300 Mousoul and Beloochistan Rugs,
$13.50.

300 Karabagh Rugs,
$6.50 & $9.50

This sale will commence on
Monday Afternoon, October 13th.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE King's Strength

and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of

Bass' Ale

as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by

Bass' Pale Ale

which was supplied to him at his own request.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Sure relief for all throat troubles. Always keep a box in the house. Sold everywhere.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; brisk to high west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,465. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A BIG BATTLE BEING FOUGHT IN VENEZUELA

Castro's Army and the Revolutionary Troops Engaged.

The President Has 4,100 Men and the Rebels 6,000—Two Government Defeats Elsewhere.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, Oct. 13.—An engagement began this (Monday) morning near La Victoria, between the forces commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Gens. Matos, Mendoza, Peraloza, and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

Vice President Gomez left Caracas this morning by special train with 800 men and a large amount of ammunition in order to reinforce President Castro.

The troops of the Venezuelan Government have been repulsed while again attempting to occupy Coro, capital of the State of Falcon. They sustained heavy losses. A schooner with sixty men on board was sunk.

An engagement was fought at Goyabo, three hours from Caracas, on Saturday. The Government force was defeated, losing 112 men.

The revolutionists have almost completely encircled Caracas.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayra yesterday. Other British warships are to follow. The United States gunboat Marietta has returned to La Guayra from Curacoa.

DOWIE MUST PAY $50,000.

Head of Chicago's Zion Must Refund That Amount to Heirs of Frederick Sutton, New Zealander.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Probate Court to-day ordered John Alexander Dowie to pay $50,000 in cash which belongs to the heirs of Frederick Sutton, a new Zealander who became a follower of Dowie.

Sutton's will left all his property to Dowie. Three days after making the will he left a codicil making his brothers and sisters beneficiaries to a large part of the estate. The heirs were told that Sutton's money was invested in Zion securities.

They contend that this is untrue, and $50,000 or more which Sutton brought here from New Zealand was merely deposited in the Zion Bank. It is this sum that Judge Cutting of the Probate Court sent Neil J. Shannon to Zion to-day to collect. Dowie offered the heirs Zion securities, but they wanted the money.

Their attorneys to-day hinted that a large part of the money which Sutton had when he left New Zealand was not accounted for by the Zion people either as money or deposit or stock in the Zion industries. Although this allegation was not set up in the petition on file in court, it was charged in open court to-day and its truth will be investigated.

VICTIMS OF CANNIBALS?

No Word Received from Members of Expedition to Tiburon Island, Led by "Arizona Charlie."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13.—What became of the reckless crew who left this port a month ago to visit Tiburon Island, where the man eating Seris live, the crew who purposed killing the cannibals and gaining the island's treasure?

"Arizona Charlie" was at the head of the expedition. He is a plainsman, and a sea-faring man as well. When the adventurers left San Diego they wrote that unless their plans were changed they would land on Tiburon island by Sept. 25.

"If you do not hear from us in fifteen days from that time," wrote "Arizona Charlie," "you may conclude that we have failed and been eaten by the Seris."

The fifteen days have passed and no word has come from the expedition. The seamen who know the perils of the expedition believe that the men are victims of the cannibals.

Tiburon Island is in the Gulf of California. It is inhabited by savages of the most primitive sort. The last expedition to Tiburon Island was led by a newspaper correspondent named Robinson of Phoenix. He was killed, and only two of his party escaped.

SAW BOMB KILL HER BOY.

Fatal Accident and a Panic at Fireworks Celebration of Italian Saint's Day.

A boy of seven, killed before his mother's eyes, several persons hurt, and a wild panic were the results of the celebration of a saint's day last night in "Frog Hollow," the Little Italy of the Bronx. There had been parades morning, afternoon, and night, and a band concert at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Morris Avenue. The festival was to end at 10 o'clock with fireworks. Among the fireworks were bombs fired from gas-pipe mortars. One of these bombs failed to go off on time, and little Michael Basillo of 652 Morris Avenue was leaning over the tube to see what was the matter.

Then the bomb went off. The boy was struck in the chest, pierced to the heart, and fell dead in the arms of his uncle. His mother, who saw the whole thing, fainted away, and was still in a serious condition late last night.

While everything was in confusion another mortar burst, and the flying fragments injured several persons, while others were trampled and pushed into a ditch in the panic. Leonardo Sallase, forty years old, was so badly hurt that he was sent to the Fordham Hospital, while Rafael Ganeo was sent to the Lebanon Hospital. The man who set off the first bomb is sought by the police.

MAJ. WALLER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Officer Court-Martialed for Obeying Gen. Smith's Samar Order Stationed There.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, who has recently been assigned to duty in this city, arrived this morning.

Major Waller first became famous by being the first officer of marines to lead a company over the walls of Pekin. Later on he marched his men across the Island of Samar, in the Philippines, in obedience to orders from Gen. Smith, who instructed him to "kill all over ten." For obeying this he was court-martialed in Manila, but was cleared.

MOB SURROUNDS SHERIFF.

Demands That Texas Officer Give Up a Negro Whom His Posse Has in Charge.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, Oct. 13.—Sheriff Spradley and posse, having in charge Jim Buchanan, a negro who is said to be the murderer of Duncan Hicks, wife, and daughter, are surrounded at Tenepa. The posse were on their way to the penitentiary at Rush. Buchanan is said to have confessed.

There is an expressed determination to burn the prisoner if he can be taken from the Sheriff and his Deputies.

Sheriff Spradley tried to get a messenger through to the Governor, telling him of the situation and asking for troops, but the messenger was intercepted. The mob at a late hour to-night is trying to persuade the Sheriff to surrender his prisoner without bloodshed, but he has refused to do so.

Sheriff Borders of San Augustine County has joined Sheriff Spradley, and they are expected to try to move forward shortly.

GOULD LINES TERMINALS.

Funds for Their Construction in Baltimore to be Provided For at Meeting There To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—Funds for the construction of the extensive terminals here of the Gould lines and the connections to be made between the West Virginia Central and the Western Maryland Railroads will be provided for at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland to be held in Baltimore to-morrow.

President Pierce arrived to-night to attend the meeting. The officials of the company hold the Gould proxies for the syndicate stock. The meeting will authorize an issue of $50,000,000 of bonds and the increase of the capital stock to $80,000,000. The present issue of bonds will be $25,000,000. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Wednesday for the election of Directors. Surveys for the terminals have been completed. The Wabash will have a line into the heart of the city, and a belt road to deep tidewater.

WIRELESS RAILWAY TELEGRAPHY.

Communication Between Train Moving at the Rate of Sixty Miles an Hour and a Station.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—An interesting feature of the trip of the special train on the Grand Trunk Railroad which passed through this city to-night with a large number of general passenger agents on board en route to Portland, Me., to attend the annual meeting of their association, was an exhibition of wireless telegraphy, the first application of the new discovery to railroad purposes.

The dispatcher from the apparatus was stationed at St. Dominique Station and the receiving apparatus on the train, moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Communication was first established eight miles from St. Dominique and continued uninterruptedly until the station had been left eight miles behind.

The experiment was conducted by a number of scientists attached to McGill University, and they describe it as having been most successful.

TEXAS OIL TANKS BURNED.

Damage Done at Beaumont Estimated at $50,000—Lightning Kills a Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 13.—A report from Beaumont to-night stated that two large oil tanks of the Guffey Company were burned and a dozen or more derricks were destroyed or partly destroyed in the Keith Ward tract. A terrific downpour of rain helped to check the flames, and at 7 o'clock P. M. the fire was gotten under control and there seemed to be no danger of its spreading. The property losses are roughly estimated at $50,000.

During the height of the storm, and while intense excitement prevailed because of the fire, lightning struck a church where a negro funeral was in progress. It is reported one negro was killed and five were injured.

ERIE ROAD FIREMEN.

A delegation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, headed by Vice Grand Master Wilson, who settled the recent trouble, as far as the firemen were concerned, on the Manhattan Railway Company's lines, called at the office of the Erie Railroad Company yesterday afternoon and met President Underwood. Mr. Wilson and President Underwood said that the visit had nothing to do with the coal strike, and that it had reference to minor matters on the road.

It is known that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers contemplates the making of a demand soon for an increase of wages, and it is thought that the firemen may do likewise.

Senator Cullom's Sister Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Announcement of the death of his sister, Mrs. Alexander Small, at her home in Washington, Ill., reached Senator Cullom this afternoon. Mrs. Small had been ill for some time, but had improved so that her death was not expected soon. Senator Cullom notified Chairman Daniel Hogan of the Speakers' Bureau to cancel all his engagements, as he did not feel that he could make any more speeches during the campaign.

Mrs. Small was the eldest sister of Senator Cullom, being 74 years of age. She was the widow of Alexander Small, an old resident of Washington.

Killed in a Bowery Restaurant.

Charles Curren, alias "Red Charley," a waiter and a Bowery character, was shot and killed at 1:30 o'clock this morning in a restaurant at 149 Bowery. The police arrested Andrew Campbell, whom they say was seen running down the Bowery immediately after the shooting, carrying a smoking pistol in his hand. He denies all connection with the case. Curran lived in a lodging house at 91 Bowery.

Staten Island to Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Staten Island Rapid Transit system has established an entrance into this city over the New Jersey Central's tracks, and beginning to-morrow morning a schedule goes into effect which insures connection here between trains from St. George, S. I., and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Regular Staten Island expresses will make this city a terminal, and the Royal Blue Line of the Baltimore and Ohio will stop here for its passengers. East and west bound schedules have been arranged. Officials of the Staten Island system made a trial trip this morning and pronounced the scheme satisfactory.

THE SOUTH FERRY TERMINAL of the Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington is reached from all parts of New York City and Brooklyn by the elevated, Broadway cross-town lines and Brooklyn ferries, under the same roof, avoiding all the discomfitures of crossing crowded streets.—Adv.

STAR'S WIFE SERVES SUMMONS ON STAGE

"The Ivy Leaf" Trembled When Angry Woman Appeared.

Third Avenue Theatre Audience Enjoys It All, and Mrs. Denton Sees Prospect of Alimony.

"The Ivy Leaf," a melodrama playing at the Third Avenue Theatre, trembled perceptibly last night and for a time looked as though it might fall before the curtain did. In the third act the star, Herbert E. Denton, who plays the part of Murty Karrigan, a heroic Irish lad, and who appears on the programme as "the sweet singer," was confronted by his irate wife, whom he had not seen in five years, and who thrust into his unwilling hand a summons to appear before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court and explain why he should not pay her alimony, as directed several years ago by a Chicago court.

During the first two acts Mrs. Denton, who was Miss Gela Alves, daughter of the late Carl Alves, once well known as a singer at the Metropolitan Opera House, occupied the lower box at the right of the stage. With her was Mrs. James Andrews. After the second act Mrs. Denton, wife of the Murty Karrigan of the play, left her box quietly and passed to the stage, resolved to serve the summons at the first opportunity.

Capt. Donivan of an Irish regiment stalked on the stage in uniform, and hearing a slight noise back of the wall, he stamped forward a couple of bold steps, thundering, as his part required:

"Who goes?"

Mrs. Denton, who was then groping about among the wings and properties, was frightened, and thinking some one was challenging her, she answered:

"Mrs. Denton."

There was a louder rustle back of the canvas stone wall, and the doughty Captain was nonplused. Murty Karrigan at the moment leaped from his place of concealment into full view, frightened and excited. He could not recall his lines at all, and retiring quickly, ran against his wife. As though hypnotized, he took the paper she thrust into his hand, and then she turned and fled back to her box. There she sat during the remainder of the show, which was visibly impeded at times by the embarrassment of the star, and the tittering in the audience, which realized the nature of the trouble.

On the way out Mrs. Denton stopped at the box office, and, being informed that her husband owned a part of the "show," expressed her determination to attach it.

Mrs. Denton said that she was married to Herbert E. Denton in this city ten years ago. He was in real life Edward Hemsworth, but became generally known as Denton. For a year after the marriage, Mrs. Denton said, all went well, then when they were living at 1,800 Lexington Avenue, he left the house to attend a rehearsal and never came back. Five years ago, she says, she was granted $2 a week alimony by a Chicago court. During the last two years she avers, he has paid her $12.

MONEY FOR ONEIDA INDIANS.

They Will Share in Judgment in Favor of New York Tribes Against the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 13.—Assistant Attorney General C. E. Buell received a telegram from Washington to-day saying that the Secretary of the Interior had reversed his former ruling, and that he now holds that the Wisconsin Oneida Indians at Green Bay are entitled to participate in the judgment rendered in favor of the New York Indians against the United States Government. The Oneidas will thus receive about $300,000.

In 1838 the New York Indians, comprising what was known as the Six Nations and including the Oneida Indians of Green Bay, made a treaty by which they surrendered all their lands in Northern Wisconsin, 500,000 acres. They agreed to move west of the Mississippi River to what is known as the State of Kansas, and were to receive 2,000,000 acres of land, including where the City of Topeka is now located.

The Indians did not move, but the Kansas lands were surveyed and sold by the Government. The present claim is for the Wisconsin lands which the Oneidas deeded to the Government in exchange for the Kansas land.

GIFT OF MRS. J. B. HAGGIN.

Work on the New Building for Ashland Seminary, Ky., Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Oct. 13.—The contract has been awarded for the construction of the new school building and dormitory for Ashland Seminary, and the work of excavation for the foundation was begun to-day.

The building is a gift from Mrs. J. B. Haggin of New York to the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington, the only condition imposed being that Ashland Seminary, the diocese female college, shall always be at Versailles, Mrs. Haggin's native town.

The building will cost approximately $25,000. It will have a frontage of nearly 100 feet on Elm Street, will be three stories high, exclusive of the basement, and will be built of pressed brick and Bedford stone. The interior will be finished in yellow pine with natural finish, and the building will be very substantial throughout.

The architects are Copeland & Dole of New York.

LUMBERMEN TO COMBINE.

Preliminaries Made at Atlanta for Largest Association of Its Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 13.—As the result of the conference just closed of representatives of lumber associations, in this city, preliminaries for the organization of what promises to prove the largest combination of lumber manufacturers in the world were arranged.

A call has been issued for a meeting of lumbermen in St. Louis Dec. 9 and 10, at which time a national association will be formed with members from every part of the United States.

Those who attended the conference represented an annual output of 5,500,000,000 feet of lumber.

Connecticut Rector for Brooklyn.

The Rev. Cranston Brenton of New Milford, Conn., has been called to the pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn. The Rev. G. C. Carter has resigned the rectorship of the Brooklyn church to go to Frankford, Penn.

Only One Street Cleaning Bid.

There was only one proposal yesterday when Street Cleaning Commissioner John McG. Woodbury was ready to open bids for the removal of ashes and street sweepings in Brooklyn. That was from J. Milton Kennedy, whose bid was 35 cents per cubic yard. At a previous session two bids were presented and rejected. While Commissioner Woodbury took no action, it is said he will probably award the contract to Mr. Kennedy.

Chicago in Twenty Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special is a triumph of twentieth century engineering. It leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

BIG CLINIC IN CHICAGO.

Prof. Lorenz of Vienna Operates on Seven Children for Congenital Dislocation of the Hip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Before an audience that crowded the amphitheatre at the College of Physicians and Surgeons today Prof. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna conducted the largest clinic ever held in Chicago, and perhaps in America. The surgeon performed seven operations for congenital dislocation of the hip, or three more than he had ever treated in one day. All the patients were children, and all were suffering from the same affliction for which Prof. Lorenz came to America to treat little Lolita Armour.

Nothing could exceed the keen interest with which the large number of physicians present followed every move of Prof. Lorenz and Dr. Friedrich Mueller, his assistant. When the first stage of the work was completed hands were clapped and words of approval uttered all over the amphitheatre. In the operations Prof. Lorenz and Dr. Mueller were actively assisted by Dr. Dexter Ashley of New York and by Dr. John S. Porter and Dr. T. A. Davis of the college staff.

INDIANA GRAVE ROBBERS.

Four Bodies in Sacks Discovered Near Medical College in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Four bodies were found tied in sacks in Georgia Street and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons to-day.

The bodies were identified as those of Mrs. Johanna Stilz, said to have been stolen from the Ebenezer Cemetery; Miss Glendore Gates, alleged to have been stolen from Anderson Cemetery; Wallace Johnson, taken from Ebenezer Cemetery, and Mrs. Catherine Doehring, from the German Catholic Cemetery.

At 6 o'clock this morning patrolmen were sent to Meridian and Georgia Streets in response to a telephone message that there were bodies there. When the police arrived they were directed to a dry goods box on the sidewalk in Georgia Street, opposite a wholesale dry goods store.

On the top of the box was a body tied in a sack. It was identified as that of Mrs. Stilz. In the box was another body, also tied in a sack. The bodies were sent to the Morgue.

A young man who telephoned for the police said that while passing the college he noticed two sacks near the rear door of the college. When he walked into Georgia Street and saw the body on the dry goods box, he realized that the sacks in the rear of the college probably contained bodies.

Seventeen persons are now under arrest for grave robbing. This list includes nine negroes, three white doctors, one colored undertaker, a proprietor of a cemetery, and three night watchmen.

Judge Alford, in his instructions to members of the Grand Jury to-day, told them to go to the bottom of the outrage and punish every man for his part in it, regardless of his prominence.

JUDGE SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Kentucky County Official Principal in a Political Contest—Sheriff Sends for Bloodhounds.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—Judge Allen Hyden, County Judge of Owsley County, was shot from ambush to-day.

Judge Hyden first made the race for the nomination on the regular Republican ticket and was defeated. He then ran in the regular election on the fusion ticket and the election resulted in a contest, which was lately decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of Hyden and the fusion ticket.

During the contest there was much bitter feeling, and there were fears of trouble. Deputy Sheriff Wilson of Owsley County reached here to-day and telegraphed for bloodhounds.

The Judge was shot once in the back and his hip was broken by a second bullet.

TURF FRAUDS IN FRANCE.

Charges Against American Jockeys to Go Before Jockey Club To-day.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The sporting organ of Paris, Le Sport, says the French Jockey Club has not yet withdrawn the license of Milton Henry and J. Reiff, the American jockeys, but that the club will meet to-morrow to consider the matter. The result may be different from that announced in the newspapers here, namely, that those two jockeys had been excluded from riding on any French course.

PLAN GAME BIRD PRESERVE.

New York Sportsmen May Purchase Land in Connecticut for It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 13.—An important move in the line of staking out game preserves in this State is now under way in Easthampton, Conn., where agents for H. O. Havemeyer and other New York sportsmen are looking over ground suitable for an immense game bird preserve.

Several of the promoters of the scheme have been hunting in that vicinity lately, and are planning to purchase or lease a tract of 10,000 acres in Westchester, Marlborough, and South Glastonbury, and inclose the whole tract.

If the plan is carried out, the Connecticut Legislature will be petitioned for a charter to build a trolley road from some point on the Connecticut River to the preserve, so that the New Yorkers could get to the grounds after steaming up the Connecticut in their private yachts. All roads would be closed over the tract, as is now done in Vermont.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Sidney M. Brewster Thrown from a Buggy and Killed at Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 13.—Sidney M. Brewster, member of the firm of the Canfield Rubber Company, was killed in a runaway accident this evening. Mr. Brewster was driving home. In Washington Avenue he had occasion to use his whip. His horse sprung forward and his buggy collided with a lumber wagon. The force of the collision threw him out, and he struck on his head on the road. He died on his way to the Emergency Hospital from a fractured skull.

Mr. Brewster was a well-known clubman. He leaves a wife and two young children. He was fifty years old.

WOMAN AGAIN ROUTS BURGLARS.

Mrs. Stephens's Revolver Comes Into Play a Second Time.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Burglars again visited Benjamin Stephens's place at Mamaroneck Sunday night, after they or fellow-members of the craft had served as targets for the revolver of Mrs. Stephens on Friday evening.

The second visit was cut short by the appearance of Alexander Scott, the coachman, who came upon them while they were seeking to remove valuable property from the stables. Scott carried a lighted lantern. It was kicked from his grasp and he was knocked down, shouting for help. Mrs. Stephens rushed toward the stables, revolver in hand. The intruders fled, hurling stones, and followed by pistol bullets.

Grover Cleveland on the Campaign.
A statement of National importance from the ex-President on the issues in the present campaign will appear exclusively in to-night's Evening Post.—Adv.

OPERATORS AGREE TO ARBITRATION

Plan to End Coal Strike Submitted to President.

J. P. MORGAN THE BEARER.

Commission to Investigate the Questions at Issue Is Asked For.

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE UNION

Stipulation Made That Union Miners Shall Not Interfere with Non-Union Men Who Want to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The operators have agreed to the appointment of a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of the commission shall be accepted by the operators.

The commission is to consist of an army or navy engineer officer, an expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties, one of the Judges of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a man of prominence eminent as a sociologist, and a man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators also make a part of their proposition that the miners shall return to work as soon as the commission is constituted and cease all interference with non-union men; the commission to name a date when its findings shall be effective and to govern conditions of employment between the companies and their own employes for at least three years.

The statement was read to the President as an act of courtesy before being given to the press.

The statement was submitted to the President to-night by J. Pierpont Morgan, in the course of a conference held at the temporary White House. Mr. Morgan, accompanied by Robert Bacon, one of his business partners, arrived here to-night about 10 o'clock, and proceeded directly to the Arlington Hotel, where they were met by Secretary Root, who evidently was expecting them. These gentlemen soon after walked over to the White House and were immediately admitted to the President's room, where they were almost immediately joined by the President.

No one was present at the conference that followed except the gentlemen named and Secretary Cortelyou.

They were together until 11:50 o'clock, when Secretary Root and Messrs. Morgan and Bacon left the White House. To all inquiries of those in waiting for the result of the conference nothing would be said by either of the parties, Secretary Root simply remarking that a statement would be prepared and given out by Secretary Cortelyou.

THE OPERATORS' PROPOSITION.

Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

"Mr. J. P. Morgan came to Washington with his partner, Mr. Bacon, at the request of the coal companies, who desired that as a matter of courtesy their statement should be shown to the President before it was made public. Having been laid before the President by Mr. Morgan, it is now given to the press.

"To the Public:

"The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields, wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of fact:

"There are in the anthracite regions about seventy-five operating companies and firms, and 147,000 miners and workmen, (of whom 30,000 are under age,) comprising some twenty nationalities and dialects.

TWO CLASSES OF MINERS.

"Of these workmen, possibly one-half belong to the United Mine Workers Union, of which Mr. John Mitchell is President. That organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal regions, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal, and bituminous coal is sold in competition with anthracite coal. The remaining workmen in the anthracite fields either belong to no union whatever or do not belong to the Miners' Union.

The present strike was declared by the Mine Workers' Union on the 10th day of May, 1902. Since that time many workmen not belonging to or not willing to follow that organization were working in and about the mines.

"From 17,000 to 20,000 are now at work. Many more have wished to work, but have been prevented by a course of violence and intimidation toward those working and toward their families, accompanied by the destruction of properties and the fear of death or bodily harm to every man who wishes to exercise his right to work.

"A schedule is being prepared and will be annexed hereto showing some of the things done to create this reign of terror, and every instance stated can be verified by reference to the officers of the law—civil and military—in the anthracite regions. This violence has continued and steadily increased, notwithstanding repeated disavowals by Mr. Mitchell, and it is clear that he either cannot or will not prevent it, and that the rights of the other workmen cannot be protected under the supremacy of the Mine Workers' Union.

FAIR WAGES ARE PAID.

The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and all that the business in its normal condition has been able to stand if the capital invested is to have reasonable return. The profits have been small, several of the companies have become bankrupt and been reorganized several times. Several have never paid dividends, and the dividends of the others have been a small return for the capital invested.

"It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question. The undersigned are not, and never have been, unwilling to submit all questions between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision. They are not willing to enter into arbitration with the mine workers' union, an organization chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to men now working, and all now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the mine workers' union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or their families. For these reasons the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined.

OPERATORS' PREVIOUS OFFER.

"It will be remembered that at the conference in Washington, Oct. 3, we made the following offer:

"That we would take up at each colliery any alleged grievance and consider it fairly and adjust it if it proved to be a grievance, and in the event of a failure to make a satisfactory adjustment the questions at issue to be submitted to the final decision of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is located.

"This offer was made by us in good faith, and we desire here to reaffirm it.

"The coal companies realize that the urgent public need for coal and the apprehension of inadequate supply the approaching Winter call for an earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply, and the Presidents of the companies desire to make every effort to that end, and which does not involve the abandonment of the interest committed to their care and of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. This responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can.

"They therefore restate their position:

"That they are not discriminating against the United Mine Workers, but they insist that the Miners' Union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work, and that owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines, each colliery is a problem by itself.

A COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

"We suggest a commission be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service,) to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us.

"The commission to be constituted as follows:

"1. An officer in the Engineer Corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal-mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

"3. One of the Judges of the United States courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

"5. A man, who by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

"It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such commission, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their own employes for a term of at least three years.

GEORGE F. BAER, President Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company; Temple Iron Company.

E. B. THOMAS, Chairman Pennsylvania Coal Company; Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

W. H. TRUESDALE, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

T. P. FOWLER, President Scranton Coal Company; Elkhill Coal and Iron Company.

R. M. OLYPHANT, President Delaware and Hudson Company.

ALFRED WALTERS, President Lehigh Valley Coal Company."

A note appended to the statement reads: "The schedule referred to in this statement was not brought from New York, as it had not been completed."

MR. MITCHELL SILENT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 13.—President Mitchell, when shown a synopsis of the statement issued from the White House early this morning, in which the operators agree to arbitration, refused to make any comment, and immediately retired.

A few moments later a full copy of the statement was brought to strike headquarters, but he refused to get up to see it. The correspondents talked with him through the transom of his bedroom, and in answer to further questions he said he knew about what the statement contained.

While no official information can be had at this time, it is now believed the arbitration plan proposed by the operators will be entirely satisfactory, but the miners officials may waive any objections they may have and accept it.

The three district Presidents are at their homes, and cannot be reached from here this morning for an expression of opinion on the new turn of affairs.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

It Saves Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago is appreciated by the busy man.—Adv.

GOV. ODELL OPENS HIS STATE CAMPAIGN

He Defends His Administration of Affairs at Albany.

No Mention of the Democratic Anthracite Ownership Plank—Congressman Southwick Commends the President.

Probably 3,000 persons crowded into the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn last night and gave Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., a rousing ovation. It was the Governor's first public political speech of the campaign, and he devoted it entirely to a defense of his administration as Chief Executive of the State.

There were many comments upon the fact that Gov. Odell made no mention of the plank in the Democratic State platform demanding the seizure of the anthracite coal mines by the National Government. Of the forty minutes that he spoke, Gov. Odell devoted only about three minutes to the coal situation, and that was entirely in defense of his activity in attempting to persuade the operators and miners to end the strike.

The meeting had been listening to speeches for an hour and a half before the Governor arrived. He came accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the two having been driven directly from the Academy of Music, where Gov. Odell had opened the Hebrew Charity Fair. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff came in for a large part of the applause.

It had been arranged that a glee club should sing a campaign song at this juncture, but the crowd wanted to hear Job E. Hedges speak, while the Governor was resting preparatory to his effort. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Chairman of the meeting, would not allow the crowd to have its way. The cheering continued for several minutes, everybody demanding "Job." Finally Gen. Woodford got the throng quiet enough to say:

"This glee club will sing if it has to stand here all night."

FLAGS GREET THE GOVERNOR.

With that the audience subsided and listened to the song. Immediately after it, the Chairman introduced Mr. Hedges, who had hardly begun to speak when the Governor entered. Everybody in the great crowd had been supplied with an American flag, and when the speaker arose the 3,000 flags waved in the air.

Prior to Gov. Odell's speech there were addresses by Gen. Woodford and Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany. It was Mr. Southwick who at Carnegie Hall last week made the plea that the Republican Party was the foe of trusts and that a Republican Attorney General at Washington was defying Wall Street and J. Pierpont Morgan in prosecuting the great railroad combinations of the West. Chairman Robert C. Morris of the New York County Committee attempted to suppress this part of Mr. Southwick's address in the official report of the meeting. It was noticed last night that Mr. Southwick left that part of his speech out, although his address was in the main along the same lines as his effort in Carnegie Hall.

There was an unusual number of catcalls and interruptions from the audience. One Democrat persisted in speaking out for Coler every now and then—so much so that there was a serious effort made to "put him out." But, after considerable disorder over the matter, the crowd was quieted and Mr. Southwick proceeded.

A DEMOCRATIC INTERRUPTION.

At another point in Mr. Southwick's address he was paying a glowing tribute to Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay. Some one called out:

"And he's a Democrat."

This brought forth considerable applause, and Mr. Southwick did not seem to be prepared for it. He finally answered by saying that there were many Democrats in the army and navy, but that after observing Republican rule for a while they usually came over to the Republican column.

The speakers seemed to level more of their denunciation upon ex-Senator Hill than they did upon Mr. Coler, Job E. Hedges evoked great applause and laughter by the remark that the Democrats demanded "Coal and Coler," while he had rather have one kettle of coal than a bin of Coler.

The meeting was called to order by Alexander Robb, who introduced as the permanent Chairman, Gen. Woodford, who said in part:

"Proud as I have been of Benjamin Odell, I was never so proud of him as when, but forty-eight hours ago, he looked square in the face a representative of a great business interest and said, 'What do you mean by politics and politicians?' I am here representing 7,000,000 of the people of New York. I am here to see that the prisons, the alms houses, the insane asylums, and the State institutions are furnished with coal, and no man must tell me that I have come as a politician to do my duty as a Governor.'" [Applause.]

MR. SOUTHWICK SPEAKS.

Congressman Southwick of Albany, who was the next speaker, said in part:

"Now the coal strike is something outside of politics. I take no side to-night upon a party platform with regard to matters pertaining to the coal strike, but I ask every thoughtful woman and every thoughtful man to put these questions to her heart, to his heart. We confront an intolerable situation. If the strike be not soived and the thermometer drops and drops 30 degrees there will be suffering in every home in Greater New York. I ask you who is the better patriot, who is the wiser citizen, who is the braver candidate for Governor—the man who takes hold and tries to do something now, or the man who says 'elect a Democratic Governor in New York, inaugurate him in January, then go to Congress, then apply to the courts, then get legal proceedings, and then in some far future obtain Government ownership of the coal mines.'" [A voice: "That's a hot one for Davey."]

"Long before Senator Hill's quack nostrum could be efficiently taken, Hill, Coler, and the Democratic Party would have been frozen to death. [Laughter and applause.]

"We are here not only to ratify the nomination of Governor, but we are here to hold up the hands of our President. [Applause.] He stood for reciprocity with Cuba, and we stand for reciprocity with Cuba. [Applause.] He stood for justice, and we stand for justice to Cuba. He recognizes the tremendous questions that loom upon us in the future, and whose shadow is already cast athwart our path.

"In this borough a few nights ago, amid the outpouring of the rain and the shrieking of the wind, we heard the old professional calamity howler, David B. Hill, once more. [Laughter and applause.] It is some years since we have heard the calamity shriek. We had all but supposed that Republican prosperity had put them all under ground. And yet they are here again, taking advantage of the first accident, again appealing to the Republican people to support them and their isms.

"We have in this country a great many combinations of capital in one form or another that are known as trusts. One might imagine that they were something new, and yet, if I can carry your minds back to the Republican National platform of 1888, and on which Benjamin Harrison was nominated the first time for President, you will find in that platform a paragraph denouncing these trusts.

"The pledge was made that if the Republican Party was given power it would pass

Autumnal Foliage. Last up trip Saty., Oct. 18. Hudson River Day Line Strs.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

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The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

an anti-trust law. The Republican Party redeemed this pledge. We have on the statute books of the United States to-day an act passed in 1890 and commonly known as the Sheman anti-trust law. It was introduced by George F. Edmunds of Vermont and Senator John Sherman of Ohio. It passed the Senate, which was Republican, and when it came to the Republican House the Democratic Party attempted to side track it, voted against the consideration of this Anti-Trust bill, and proposed as a substitute an act providing for the free and unlimited coinage of light-weight silver dollars, right under the leadership of William McKinley, who was the leader in that House of Congress."

GOV. ODELL'S SPEECH.

After an interval of fifteen minutes, during which the glee club sang several selections, Gov. Odell arrived. He was introduced at once and said:

"In coming to the borough of Brooklyn, to the city of homer to discuss and t with you on the issues of the campaign that now confronts us I feel that I violate none of the proprieties which should surround the high office I have the honor to fill.

"Party promises as enunciated in platforms should be held as sacred as an agreement between individual citizens. Too often they are couched in language which makes it difficult to divorce from their considerations the thought that they are mere platitudes designed more to deceive than to enlighten the people as to the principles which they espouse. In our local affairs with the progress of the country, we are beginning to learn more and more that it is not alone the principles of protection or any of the great problems of National concern that are of importance to the people, but also that economy of administration, their protection from vicious influences, and the development of local resources which tend to increase the prosperity of every community are equally important and even above party ties.

"I do not mean to be understood by this statement that there should be a disintegration of political parties, nor do I advocate the surrender by 'one jot or tittle' of a man's affiliation to party organization, for whether in the majority or minority, its organization, when properly used, and its influence when exerted in the right direction, have a tendency to aid in the solution of the local questions to a greater degree and with much more force and effect than would be possible were there no party organizations. It has been said 'that he who serves the people best serves his party best,' and if it shall come about, that through the administration of our local and State affairs by Republican executives conditions shall be improved over the preceding administration, having always the interests of the citizens at heart, then his party will be benefited accordingly. In thus acting we lose none of our regard for the principles of our party, and can be just as earnest Republicans without offending the sensibilities or the political bias of those who support us for local or State office.

PARTIES AND PATRONAGE.

"Parties do not exist merely for patronage. There is something beyond this consideration which has held the Republican Party in power. Faithfulness to the interests of the people, protection of the rights of the workingmen, the upbuilding of our Nation, so that its honor and dignity may be sustained both at home and abroad, are far beyond the mere rewards of party, and in advance of all other considerations that see nothing but personal benefits or party advantage. Every Administration is entitled to the selection of those who are in sympathy with its cause, those who are instrumental in bringing it into power, as its advisers, and its merit depends upon its faithfulness to its trust. And when it commends itself to the voters, it is entirely to the continuance of their support, while distrust of its objects or misuse of power by its representatives should be sufficient cause for driving it from control of affairs.

"Two years ago it was my privilege to be supported, not only by the Republican voters of the State, but also by a great number of Democrats, who believed that the politics that then dominated the Democratic Party might prove harmful and disastrous to the country at large, and were led to support Republican principles as enunciated by President McKinley and reiterated in the Republican State platform. It would be hard to divorce entirely the consideration of National from State issues in any State campaign. Under our Constitution at all such elections are to be chosen members of the National Legislature, and upon them devolves the duty of carrying out the principles of their party.

"While differing, however, nothing need be said which can in any way offend those whose proclivities are in a Democratic direction, upon National issues while asking for their support of the State ticket. We leave it to them to judge of Republican policies by results achieved by Republican administration in reducing their burden of taxes and in effecting an economical administration of their affairs. We appeal to them as well as to Republicans, because through its influence there have been accorded rights under the Constitutional and fundamental laws of the State which guarantee to every municipality home rule in the broadest and truest sense; because there has been a disposition to more equitably adjust the tax burden, to more efficiently care for the State's wards, and to hold out inducements to those who have taken the first step in crime for better citizenship and truer manhood.

WANTS DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT.

"We ask their support because during all of the administrations from Gov. Tilden to that of Gov. Roosevelt it was the first to take a decided step for the protection of the commercial supremacy of the great City of New York. We believe that an educated man makes the best citizen, and we have therefore afforded benefits and enacted laws which give to you and your city greater school facilities and more adequate compensation to school teachers than ever before.

"Therefore, upon the issues of our State, while glorying in the achievements of our party, I feel that I may render an account of my stewardship to the Republican and Democratic voters with the belief that all will give it a fair consideration and judge of it by the results produced. Taxation is always a burden, but without it government cannot be maintained. That administration which can give to the people of this State the greatest freedom of taxation should commend itself to those who liquidate the expenses of government. And who does not? There is no citizen of New York who does not contribute directly or indirectly to the support of the municipality in which he lives.

"All, therefore, have an interest in the result which follows an economical administration of the State's affairs. In every business there are two features which either make for success or for failure. Economy of expenditures is one; not the kind of economy, however, that hesitates to afford the means for a proper development of business, but rather that which accords in every respect such needed facilities as will build up and make it more efficient. But with expenditures going on, unless there are corresponding receipts, success is impossible. So, too, in the State or municipality. The same elements make for success in State or municipal administration. Squandering the people's money, while it may lead to temporary advantages, introduces extravagances which in the end will prove burdensome.

"Taxation beyond the ability to bear it is both unwise and impolitic. Therefore the object of the present Administration has been first in the direction of securing more revenue with the least possible burden, and, second, in economy of expenditures through the consolidation of commissions, the elimination of sinecures, and a more business-like management of every department in the State Government.

"How well we have succeeded is shown by the results which have been produced. In 1898, the last year of Democratic administration, $10,418,192.08 were paid in direct taxes, of which the greater city contributed $6,135,432.06. During the present year the total amount of direct taxes levied is $748,072.05, of which New York City pays but $496,954.99, showing a direct saving to the taxpayers of Greater New York of $5,638,477.07. This of itself is an achievement in which we may take just pride.

THE CITY'S PROPORTION.

"We hear the criticism that, in order to accomplish this result, New York has been made to contribute an unfair proportion of the State's expenses. Nothing could be more fallacious or unwarranted than such a statement. While New York has 67 per cent. of the total valuation, under our laws it should pay that proportion of taxes, no more nor less, no more than a city of smaller population or a school district whose entire valuation is less than an ordinary city building should pay less or more than its proportion of the assessed valuation of the State.

"Under the system of indirect taxation to which the Republican Party pledges itself and which brings about the abolition of a direct State tax, to which we are also pledged, New York real estate will pay nothing toward the support of the State, any more than the real estate in the poorer districts will be asked to contribute for the maintenance of the Commonwealth. But the benefits under these circumstances have extended further than most people imagine.

"If we were to turn back into the City Treasury of New York every dollar collected through indirect taxation, and if the State should rely entirely upon direct taxes for its support, New York City would pay 9 per cent. more toward the support of the State than it does under the present system. But while taking away these receipts, these revenues, have we done anything in return? Is the city contributing to the State without receiving a corresponding benefit? No; for the same Republican legislation which has produced these revenues has also given to the City of New York since the enactment of these laws 67 per cent. of relief on the total payments of $153,000,000.

"That is to say, the Republican Party, through the assumption of the care of the insane, through the various charitable institutions, in giving you increased benefits in schools and in country districts through good roads, which are also of some importance to the city, has also lightened your burdens to the extent of $100,000,000 in round numbers. It is decreed that you shall have a yearly return upon the privileges which you have given to public utility corporations, and which adds to your local treasury between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 per year. While taking control of the excise question it has said to you: 'You shall have $6,155,575.68 more from this source than ever before.'

"And yet, with a disregard of the conditions as they exist to-day, the Democratic Party is in favor of again returning to the old system, which would not only reduce the amount of your receipts, but would force the State to call upon you for the largest proportion of the deficiency that would be made in the State Treasury by reason of such amendments to the law. It has fixed the valuation upon the trust companies of the State, and while taking from your locality $1,460,000 a year to aid in defraying the expenses of the State government, it still leaves to you the assessment of the real estate, taking away but $160,000 in revenue.

"If the State had left the law as it originally stood, you would have been called upon to pay 67 per cent. of this $1,460,000 in direct taxes.

NEW YORK CITY'S BENEFIT.

"Therefore, the difference between $160,000 which you would have received under the old law, and the direct benefit you receive under the new one, amounting to $800,000 annually, is the added revenue that New York receives. While reducing the rate of the bank tax in order that there might be no conflict between the Federal and State laws, every dollar of the tax goes into the Treasury of the city, just as heretofore, and not a dollar or a penny goes to the State. Home rule for cities does not mean that in matters which affect all parts of the State alike you should have absolute and peculiar autonomy. You have the right to say, however, what you shall do in matters of strictly local concern. There is not a law that has been enacted bearing upon these questions for which you have not received as great benefits and from which you have not secured corresponding results with every other portion of the Commonwealth. And why should it be different?

"New York and its prosperity are of as much importance to the people who live upon the farm as to any of its own citizens. Increasing manufacturing interests and a growing population make demands and afford markets for the farmer and the mechanic, no matter how remotely they may be situated from the metropolis. We are as much interested in your having honest and efficient government as you are yourselves, because whatever tends to break down or lower the standard of the administration of any of the municipalities of the State furnishes a bad example to others and leads to wasteful extravagance, neglect of duty and the law.

"Therefore, in building up our great cities and villages they should all receive the same consideration and fairness of treatment. It was this conclusion that led the Republican Party to adopt as a plank of its platform the proposition for the enlargement of the canals. The great commercial bodies of New York and Buffalo are sanguine in the belief that the decadence of the commerce of the Port of New York is due to the inadequacy of the facilities of our artificial waterways.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

"True it is that opposition has met every phase of this question and that for years perhaps its proper consideration has been delayed, and yet it is not the Republicans of the rural districts who are entirely to blame, because there are many of the so-called canal counties whose representatives, Democratic and Republican alike, during the last session of the Legislature refused to submit the question to the people in the form of a referendum. Perhaps this delay may have been for the best. It is an important question and one in which we may well hasten slowly. Many of the features which have heretofore caused objections to be raised have been eliminated from the Republican platform. It not only proposes a remedy, but also pledges itself to make this improvement without entailing a dollar of taxation upon the farm and the home. It is made by a party which fulfills its promises, and I have had no hesitation in saying that with the continuance of our party in power this improvement will follow, providing the scheme itself receives the approval of a majority of the citizens of the Empire State.

"The Republican Party has met squarely every issue that has been presented by the Democratic Party. It has demonstrated that the claims of our opponents that the Government of the State has been extravagant is not founded upon fact. It has shown that Democratic attacks upon the National Administration upon the policies of government which had to do with the great problems which came to us as a result of the war with Spain have been solved upon American lines and for the benefit of humanity and the advancement of civilization.

"They now seek to ignore these great questions and to appeal for support upon conditions which exist in a neighboring State, and for which the people of New York are in no way responsible. The combinations of capital which have marked the commercial progress of our country have been accompanied by combinations of labor. So long as both pursue their business within the limits of Constitutional and statutory law they are entitled to the protection of the State and the strong arm of the Government. Violations, whether they be through the artificial enhancement of prices whether they be in the direction of curtailment of production; whether they be by the interference with the rights of individual workers, or whatever form such lawlessness may take, should be promptly met and suppressed by the power vested in the executive branches of government.

"The rights of the people are paramount. Whenever conflicts of capital and labor threaten not only the prosperity, but also the physical comfort and welfare of the people, it then becomes the duty of those who represent the Commonwealth, which has given to the one a charter right for existence, and to both labor and capital its guarantee of protection, to step in and endeavor to adjust such differences, undismayed by criticism.

NO CRY OF CALAMITY.

"We do not appeal for your support upon the calamity cry. We are the party of prosperity and of happiness. Every issue has been taken away from the Democratic Party, except this one, and if the news that we received to-night is true, if they do not look out, within the next forty-eight hours they will lose that final issue.

"We are now reaching a point in our State affairs where it is possible to have more perfect government, through honest and economical administration, without burdening the people. Everywhere are to be found evidences of prosperity and happiness. The Empire State is growing in power and wealth. While some are growing richer, perhaps to an unusual and unmerited degree, yet it is true that never before in our history have services been so fully remunerated or work more abundant. Because one man makes a million of dollars and another but five hundred or less, there is no reason why envy should exist, because success is an incentive to others and aids in developing resources, thereby holding out encouragement to every man and dignifying labor. While our country has been growing richer, there is a greater demand for ability than ever before.

"The opportunity for the young man with brains is just as bright as heretofore. Broad American principles are teaching the youth respect for his country and his flag, which will lead him to believe that the laws of our country are made for the good of all, and are founded upon principles upon which all should rely, because so soon as there is shown a disrespect or an envy of success, just so soon Government like ours must fail and anarchy and disorder must result."

WOODRUFF AND HEDGES.

As the Governor retired to his seat the Chairman came forward and introduced Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff said he was not going to speak, as his capacity was that of manager. He wanted to remark that Brooklyn, judging by the heat of this meeting and others he had attended, had lost sight of the coal strike for the night, and to introduce Mr. Hedges to close the meeting.

Mr. Hedges got to his feet promptly with the remark that he had thought he was an introduction and he found himself a valedictory. He referred to Gov. Odell's surplus. "That is what the Democrats want," he said.

"The Democrats always want a surplus when there is one, and want to get one when there is not. It is one of those games where both ends play toward the middle. I don't what you call it, but there's a sporting phrase that covers it."

Here a voice very far back promptly interjected the two words, "Ping pong."

The audience roared with laughter, and Mr. Hedges bowed to the unknown. "It is perfectly clear to me," he said, "that the people of Brooklyn think."

GOV. ODELL AT OTHER PLACES.

At Minor Meeting He Declares There Is No Republican Plank to Wrest Vested Rights from Holders.

Gov. Odell, in company with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, also attended meetings in the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, in Nevins Street, and the Invincible Club, at 78 Herkimer Street. At the Nevins Street meeting the Governor said, in the course of a brief speech:

"We have nothing to fear in the way of our past—they cannot charge us with a maladministration. We have nothing in our platform, either, of which we need to be ashamed—no vested rights to be wrested from the holders. In this great question to which I refer the Republican Party can well be trusted to act in a way which will be most beneficial to the people at large."

The Governor looked tired out when he reached the Invincible Club, shortly before 11 o'clock. He was immediately introduced and said in part:

"There are measures that must come to your notice during the present campaign. You demand home rule, you demand taxation such as the wise policies of the Republican Party direct, and you demand a continuance of the conditions which the Republican Party brought about regarding your school teachers. You remember that school teachers were paid only as much as scrubwomen here in Brooklyn until the Republican Party took up the matter.

"The Republican Party has pledged itself to the Erie Canal. It has promised the improvement, and it will keep its promise without increasing direct taxation."

CONTROL OF THE TRUSTS.

Senator Quarles Says a National System of Regulation Is the Best Safeguard Against Their Rapacity.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 13.—United States Senator Quarles delivered a political speech here to-day in the course of which he said:

"If I were asked to say what safeguard was best adapted to the protection of the public against the rapacity of the trust, I should answer without hesitation, 'Uniformity of control.' Trusts are being organized in forty-five States with the greatest diversity of franchise. Every such corporation is foreign except within the limits of the parent State. It must halt at every State line and submit to any condition that each of the other States may impose upon its entry. Oftentimes such enabling conditions are drastic and burdensome, operating as a handicap in inter-State commerce.

"It is hopeless to expect that any uniform system of creation or regulation will be arrived at between the several States. To be efficient the scheme must be national. Recognizing the manifest advantages to the public to the corporations themselves, that all corporations intending to engage in the inter-State traffic should have the same power, be amenable to the same obligations and subject to uniform supervision to prevent over-capitalization, the watering of stock, and to enforce publicity, the practical question is 'How is this result to be attained?' The inherent difficulty lies in our dual system of government, and the strict limitations of Federal jurisdiction under a written constitution. If Congress could be invested with this power of supervision and control the corporations of the country would be compelled to heed the divine injunction, 'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.'

"It is objected that an amendment to our Constitution might be necessary to meet the emergency. That the Democratic Party loves State rights more than it hates trusts has been abundantly demonstrated and the fact may indefinitely postpone the enlargement of Federal power. That fact, however, simply imposes upon the Democratic Party the responsibility of determining how long the practical settlement of the trust question shall be delayed."

BRITISH AID FOR THE STRIKE.

Rhondda Valley Miners Want a Much Larger Donation Sent Than the £1,000 Already Given.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At a meeting yesterday of the Rhondda Valley Miners' Federation it was unanimously voted that the Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation be asked to grant to the striking coal miners in the United States a much larger donation than the £1,000 recently dispatched to them by the South Wales Federation. This sum was declared to be totally inadequate.

Speeches were made at yesterday's meeting praising the American miners for holding out for arbitration. One speaker said that the use of the "truck system" in the boasted "Land of Freedom" could hardly be credited by Welsh miners.

SUIT FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.

New York Merchant Seeks to Recover from a Borough for a Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 13.—A suit for $10,000 damages against the Borough of East Stroudsburg was begun this afternoon by Joseph Bush Kirk, a New York commission merchant. In 1899 Mr. Kirk was a guest of a hotel there, and on the night of Sept. 9 he fell into an excavation opposite that house.

Mr. Kirk alleges that he spent $1,000 in an endeavor to cure his injury and lost $4,000 by being incapacitated from business. To this he added $5,000 more for losses sustained by the impairment of his earning power.

MASCAGNI IN PHILADELPHIA.

Greeted by 5,000 Residents of That City —Dinner in His Honor To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Signor Mascagni's train was an hour late, arriving at Broad Street Station a few minutes after midnight. The composer was greeted by about 5,000 Italian residents of this city, most of whom attended as members of the various Italian societies in Philadelphia.

When Mascagni stepped from the train the Italians crowded around him, embraced him, and cheered. Two bouquets were then presented to the composer, and he was escorted to the street. The reception committee formed a line, through which he strode rapidly. As he emerged from the station the members of the Italian societies gave cheer after cheer, mingled with cries of "Vivo!" and "Bravo!"

The members of the various societies, headed by a band, escorted the six carriages containing Mascagni and the Reception Committee to the Hotel Walton.

Mascagni expressed himself as charmed with his reception in this country, and promised to be present at the dinner to be given in his honor to-night, which Mayor Ashbridge, Count Nasali, (the Italian Consul,) and other well-known men will attend.

Americans May Lose Swiss Coal Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the coal crisis in the United States is threatening Americans with the loss of their Swiss coal trade, which they obtained after a severe struggle and great expense. Germans are now booking in Switzerland large orders for Westphalian coal, and they are likely to recapture the trade from the American dealers. The increase in the price of coal is causing great distress in Switzerland.

Capt. Donohue's Estate.

Henry Steimert, retained by the widow of Police Captain Donohue, last night said that Coronor O'Gorman exceeded his authority when he turned over the estate to the Public Administrator. The attorney said that letters of administration will be taken out this morning on the estate, which consists of a residence, cash, and bonds aggregating $50,000. A Miss Bollmer, said to have been secretary of the late Charles Broadway Rouss, was quoted by the attorney as saying she was present fifteen years ago at the wedding of Capt. Donohue and the claimant.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS DINE GOV. ODELL

He Declares Himself Confident of Victory at the Polls.

Senator Depew Says If the Anti-Trust Law Is Antiquated, the Republicans May Amend It at the Next Congress Session.

Gov. Odell was the guest at a reception and dinner last night at the Union League Club of Brooklyn, where he was entertained by the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York.

The Governor received a hearty welcome. He was cheered as he entered the banquet hall, while he delivered a short address, and as he hurried away for his evening's campaign. Hibbert B. Quarters, President of the club, introduced the various speakers after he had read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Mayor Low. It was noticed that the President's name, though frequently mentioned, was but once applauded.

The Governor spoke in part as follows:

"You Republican editors have been doing efficient service in forcing back the Democrats on their issues of the extravagance of the State Government and an appeal to the passions of men.

"We have heard up State about the disorganization of the Republicans of Brooklyn. I expected to find you in armor and s inding apart. Through the effort of the Lieutenant Governor I find harmony. That is the kind of Republican politics we have up the country. The battle of the primaries over, we fight together against the Democracy. I believe when a man is dissatisfied with the leadership he should fight it, but when the battle is over we should not murder one another.

"We have as an issue the distinguished Administration of the once Governor of New York, the present President Roosevelt.

"We have a greater issue than calamity. If that should come to pass, the great State of New York has ample resources to defend the citizens against infringements of their rights.

"I have so much faith in the cause of the people as to a man who talks of but does not think of them, but has an eye on the White House, where he would play 'peanut politics,' that I am not troubled. We will win."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a few brief remarks, in which he praised Gov. Odell for the stand he took by emphasizing the importance of his office as Governor when President Baer saw fit to "forget himself."

Job E. Hedges, who followed, ridiculed the Democracy, and in conclusion said:

"When you come to Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley on the one side, and on the other 'Sport,' 'Two Spot,' and 'Joke,' you have the difference between the Republican and the Democratic Parties. When this contest between Odell and Hill is over Odell will be there."

Senator Depew received an ovation when he was introduced, and was frequently interrupted by applause during his speech. He said in part:

"Our Democratic friends expect to succeed because of the distress growing out of the coal strike. The Saratoga Convention proposes to meet the present coal trouble and to give coal, in case the strike is not settled, to the people and have it mined freely by having the Government take the anthracite coalfields under the right of eminent domain. The principle of the Democratic Party has always been the axiom of Thomas Jefferson, 'that government is best which governs least.'

"The logical result would be that the Government must take the bituminous fields and the railways. It would cost at least five times the gigantic burden which rested upon the country at the close of the civil war. It would involve the employment of a million and a half of men. It would give to the party in power when the policy went into operation a hold upon the country which nothing could shake. Six years would be the shortest period within which the Government title could be perfected and the Government coal business started. Within that time we could freeze to death a half dozen times.

"The true question is one thing but the Democrats are using the issue, not for its solution, but as a basis for an assault upon the protective principles in the tariff policy. We plead guilty to commercialism. We have no class supported by caste or privilege. But there are the evils of monopoly, of rapacity and extortion. The Republicans enacted the Sherman anti-trust law.

"President McKinley started its machinery against several trusts and broke them up. He started the machinery against the voluntary associations of railroad Presidents of which there were about thirty and secured a decision of the Supreme Court breaking them up. President Roosevelt has started its machinery whenever complaint was made.

"If under modern conditions the law needs revision, the Republican Party is in favor of strengthening the law wherever it is necessary, and amendments will be made at the next session of Congress if the old law proves antiquated. The Republicans are in favor of any new legislation which will give efficiency to the laws under which the Government can abate or stop the evils that arise out of trusts. But they propose to encourage that which is good, while eliminating that which is bad."

Mr. Depew then dealt at length with the St. Louis speech of Mr. Shepard, saying that it took an able lawyer to make it, but that there are in it but three propositions—Democratic conservatism, (ignoring the "confiscating" plank in the Democratic State platform,) the regulation of trusts by the tariff, and the abolition of railroad discriminations. Mr. Depew denied that these existed now. As to the tariff, Mr. Depew said:

"The difference between the Iowa idea and the Democratic contention of a tariff for revenue only is as great as between noonday and midnight. The Iowa idea is that we have arrived at a condition so industrially secure that we should consider the revision of the schedules of the tariff as would after the fairest and fullest examination indicate upon what articles a reduction might be made."

GOV. ODELL'S CAMPAIGN.

He Favors Plan to Make a Few Speeches in the Principal Cities.

Gov. Odell and State Chairman Dunn will confer to-day about the Governor's campaign plans. Unless the Governor changes his present intention he will not make a rear platform campaign through the State. He is inclined to the opinion that it would be more in keeping with his dignity as Governor of the State to make a few speeches in the principal cities of the State than to go out on a regular stumping tour. His present idea is to deliver half a dozen prepared speeches in the various sections of the State and rely upon the press to disseminate his views.

Senator George Malby of St. Lawrence was at headquarters yesterday and said that very little had been done up State thus far in the way of campaigning. He said that the politicians up State always waited for the first guns to be fired down in New York City.

Chairman Dunn returned to the city last evening from Binghamton. He said that he was receiving most encouraging reports from all sections. Whatever disaffection there had been in the Republican ranks, he said, was rapidly being allayed.

Odell Hailed as "Merchant Governor."

The Commercial Travelers' Association at the meeting held at 456 Broadway yesterday passed resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Gov. Odell, who was referred to in the resolutions as "the Merchant Governor."

CITIZENS' UNION'S DECISION.

No Part to be Taken by the Organization in the Present Campaign.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union at a meeting in the headquarters at Sixteenth Street and Union Square last evening decided to take no part in the present campaign. The City Committee in a letter to the district organizations will say:

While the Union fully realizes the importance of a pure judiciary, yet inasmuch as the election of Judges and other county officers is, under the present ballot law, inseparable from the State ticket, the Union's determination to take no part in State or National politics would be seriously compromised by any action relative to the Judges in this campaign.

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EAST SIDE IS CLEAN, SAYS DR. WOODBURY

Commissioner Tells of Department's Work and Difficulties.

Makes a Slip in Explaining Magistrate's Methods of Enforcing Laws Relating to Refuse.

Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, made public last night some statistics about his department. He was reading a paper to the Society of Medical Jurisprudence on "The Medical and Legal Aspects of Clean Streets in the City of New York." He told of his experiments at photographing bacteria from the streets of various quarters, of thousands of dollars the department was saving for the city, of deadly uncleanliness among foreign residents, and of many improvements instituted during the last nine months.

"In the Eleventh Ward," he said, "the street cleaners pick up by hand every day in the year eighteen tons of garbage that have been thrown on the pavements in defiance of law. These eighteen tons are exclusive of what is gathered in cans. The Eleventh Ward is bounded by Broadway, East Houston Street, Broome Street, and the East River, and the inhabitants are largely Roumanians, Russian Poles, and kindred peoples. They have brought from their native homes their ideas of cleanliness.

"We have whole bucketfuls of law, but what's the use? Yet some people have learned recently to respect the statutes. Do you know why? We have caused from thirteen to twenty arrests every day. It used to be a complicated matter to secure a conviction, but the Magistrates do it for me now all right. It's like this: My man takes a prisoner to a police court. 'Did you do it?' asks the Magistrate. 'Yes,' answers the culprit. 'Fined $2,' says the Judge. If, on the other hand, the prisoner denies the offense, they say to him: 'Prove you didn't, or—'"

A burst of laughter interrupted the speaker, and he hastened to add:

"No, I didn't mean that. If the prisoner denies the offense, the accuser proves he was guilty, and then the Magistrate says: 'Five dollars!'"

"In Manhattan and the Bronx," continued the Commissioner, "the street cleaners had to sweep daily 480 miles. In Brooklyn they must sweep 500 miles. The total, a little less than 1,000 miles, would be approximately one-third of the distance from New York to Liverpool. One man, on the average, could sweep a block and a half well in a day. In round numbers, the department employed 5,000 men, and between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1 these 5,000 got rid of 796,000 cubic yards of refuse.

"You remember how the beaches at Coney Island and other places used to be," he said. "Well, if they have been full of garbage since February you may know that the Street Cleaning Department did not cause it. The department has not sent one teaspoonful to sea in the eight months and more."

The plant now being constructed at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street, said the speaker, would pay for itself, furnishing 2,500 horse power of energy as a result of burning refuse. Last year the city spent $730,000 to throw waste into the sea. Since February of this year the department had put into Riker's Island twenty-five acres of land made from ashes and such products, and this land, at the lowest estimate, was worth $250,000. In a year the department will have deposited land worth $680,000 to the city. Already the Commissioner had sold enough of the city's rubbish to realize $10,000.

"I am even with the waste of last year," he added, "and while there is no income as yet, there will be."

Speaking of the up-town west side district, called "The Holy Land" in department parlance, the Commissioner criticised the West Side Protective Association, which went to Albany and got legislation that prevented the department from having an approach to the North River between Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets.

"The people in that association," he said, "pay no more taxes than the man who owns property at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, and yet they force the long, almost impossible hauls upon us."

"The lower east side of this town," said the Commissioner, after telling of the old hose, "is clean as it never was clean before. It will be cleaner still, if the department is let alone."

New Brunswick Golf Club Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 13.—The new bowling green at the New Brunswick Golf Club was formally opened this afternoon with a game between picked teams of the Middlesex Bowling Green Club of Dunellen and the Golf Club. It had been planned to have four rinks, but owing to the bad weather only one was formed, with three players on a side.

The teams as organized were as follows: Middlesex Club—Robert W. Petit, Edward S. Campbell, and Peter W. Fick. Golf Club—H. Brewster Willis, T. E. Schank, and J. B. Kilpatrick.

The playing was close, but the older club proved the victor, although, as a matter of fact, all the players were old hands at the game. The score was 21 to 19 in favor of the Middlesex Club.

The golf scores in the qualifying round for the handicap cup resulted as follows, the first eight qualifying:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. R. Hill	82	1	81
A. Atkinson	94	9	85
R. H. Nellson	92	7	85
J. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.	93	8	85
J. P. Street	98	9	89
M. A. Wilson	98	9	89
M. N. Williamson	95	4	91
T. L. Smith	93	0	93
R. R. Wilson	101	4	97
B. Williams	133	18	115

Morristown Golf Women Win.

The Morris County and Essex County women golfers played their match yesterday that was scheduled for to-day in the Class A team championship series of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The game took place on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., and the home team won, scoring seven holes, while Essex County failed to win a hole. The players and results are:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
Miss Marie Bryce	0	Mrs. E. F. Sanford	0
Mrs. Wm. Shippen	3	Miss Ruth Badgely	0
Miss C. G. Willis	3	Miss Hernandez	0
Miss Jane Swords	1	Mrs. L. Daniels	0
Total	7	Total	0

Victory for Powelton Golf Women.

The women golfers of the Powelton and North Jersey Clubs met in a team match yesterday on the links of the former club, at Newburg. Five players were on each side, and the home team won by 12 holes to 1. The players and results are:

POWELTON.	Holes.	NORTH JERSEY.	Holes.
Mrs. Geo. Collingwood	3	Miss L. Graham	0
Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell	0	Mrs. E. Graham	1
Miss G. C. Jenkins	3	Mrs. J. N. Lewis	0
Mrs. John Smith	3	Miss Kerr	0
Mrs. W. H. Pouch	3	Miss L. Griggs	0
Total	12	Total	1

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SENATORS WHO VOTED FOR A DUTY ON COAL

Some Leaders in the Republican Party in the Number.

Among Them Men Now Active in Coal Conferences or Tariff Discussions—Others Whose Names Are Not Recorded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Interest is still very strong here in Secretary Moody's recent demand that the duty on anthracite coal be taken off, and in his statement that it was smuggled into the Dingley act in a sneaking and cowardly manner. It has already been shown that Mr. Moody was mistaken on the latter point, since the amendment was debated extensively before it was adopted.

An examination of the vote by which a duty of 67 cents a ton was levied on anthracite coal over the protests of the Senate Democrats affords some interesting comparisons in view of the recent developments on the trust and tariff questions. The vote was 31 to 24, and was a party vote. Thirty-four Republicans are not recorded. The three Senators who are most active now in trying to settle the coal strike and who have important elections in their States are Messrs. Platt of New York and Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania. Mr. Quay voted for the duty on anthracite coal. Mr. Platt and Mr. Penrose did not vote and are not recorded as paired.

The Senators who were summoned to Oyster Bay to confer with President Roosevelt about the attitude he should take on the trust and tariff questions were Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Spooner, Lodge, and Platt of Connecticut. Mr. Allison, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, offered the amendment taxing anthracite and acknowledged that its purpose was "to protect and care for the coal producers of our own country, and to provide revenues from duties on coal imported." He, of course, voted for it. So did Mr. Lodge and Mr. Platt of Connecticut.

Mr. Spooner was absent, but Mr. Waltham, Democrat, of Mississippi, with whom he was paired, said that he would have voted against the amendment had Mr. Spooner been present, from which it was evident that Mr. Spooner would have voted for it. Mr. Aldrich did not vote, and is not recorded as paired.

The Congressional campaigns this year have been opened in two States by Senators who voted for the anthracite coal duty. In Indiana the campaign was opened by Mr. Fairbanks on the same day on which President Roosevelt made his famous Cincinnati speech. Mr. Fairbanks took strong ground against removing the tariff on trust-made goods, saying, "not only would the trusts suffer, but their smaller competitors would suffer as well." Mr. Fairbanks voted for the anthracite duty. So did Mr. Foraker, who opened this year's Republican campaign in Ohio. He, too, is against removing the tariff on trust-made goods.

Senator Gallinger, whose recent speech on the tariff is being sent out by millions of copies by the Republican Congressional Committee, voted for the anthracite duty. Senator Nelson of Minnesota, in which State there is a strong Republican sentiment for tariff revision, voted to tax anthracite.

Most curious of all is the vote of Senator Hanna. Shortly before the vote was taken Mr. Jones of Arkansas read a remonstrance against increasing the rates on coal. It was signed by a number of coal companies, and one of the signatures was that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Yet when the vote was taken Mr. Hanna voted for the amendment.

The twenty-four votes in the negative were all cast by Democrats.

LYNE TO RIDE FOR KEENES.

The terms of the contract under which Lucien Lyne, the new star among the jockeys of the American turf, is to go to England to ride for James R. and F. P. Keene next season were arranged yesterday by Sanford Lyne, father of the rider, and Mathew M. Allen, who will train in England next year for the Keenes, and it was agreed that the engagement of Lyne will be completed to-day, when the contract will be signed.

The supposed obstacle to the engagement of Lyne in the option John A. Drake was said to hold on the rider's services for 1903, under the contract which bound Lyne to the Drake stable for the season nearing its end, has been removed by the consent of the former employer, and Lyne is free to engage himself to ride abroad, though Mr. Drake might assert a claim on the rider should Lyne remain in America.

The amount of the retaining fee that will be paid to Lyne is $20,000 a year, a sum larger than any retainer paid to any of the jockeys who preceded Lyne to England, not even excepting Loman. This retainer, with the pay for winning and losing mounts, will make Lyne the highest priced jockey who has gone to England under contract, and it would be safe to estimate that the boy will earn close upon $50,000 next season, as aside from the riding he will do for the Keenes he will have practically unlimited opportunities for such outside mounts as he can ride, without effort, at about 105 pounds. Lyne is the rider selected for the stable by Trainer Allen, to whose judgment J. R. Keene deferred, in spite of the immense price set on the boy's services.

A strong addition to the Keene stable now in England will be made when Trainer Allen goes to England to take charge of the Keene horses, the owners having decided to send over about twenty-five head of horses in addition to the dozen or more that they now have in training there. This reinforcement will include twelve or fourteen coming two-year olds, but it has not yet been settled definitely what these will be.

All the Keene horses that are to be trained next season are at the Brookdale Farm, near Redbank, N. J., where the yearlings have been tried out, and while a fair proportion of the best ones of the coming two year olds will be kept to race in the United States, it is intended to strengthen the English establishment to the highest point, and so great care will be taken in the selection of those that are to go abroad. The horses will be settled on in a few days, and then will be prepared for shipment across the Atlantic. The voyage will be made on the steamer Minnesota, which will sail on Oct. 25.

LAKEWOOD'S POLO TO

REPORTS CONCERNING STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Gov. Odell Believes That the End Will Come This Week.

COMMISSIONER YOUNG'S BELIEF

Conference of Operators Was Followed by Meetings with Mr. Morgan—Denials of Many Rumors.

Gov. Odell uttered the following significant remarks in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening: "I believe that the coal strike is nearer to a definite settlement than it has been since it started. In my opinion, this week will see an end of it."

It was believed that Gov. Odell was in conversation with J. Pierpont Morgan and President Baer yesterday morning or Sunday morning. The opinion was expressed that Gov. Odell's recommendation of an increase of 5 cents a ton for the miners and recognition of the union will be the basis of settlement, although the latter may be avoided somewhat by asking the men to come back to work at the advanced prices without any agreement that they must leave their organizations, but also without any stipulation that the union will be recognized as a body.

Concerning an extra session of the Legislature, it was said on authority that, if called, it will be merely to provide money for the purchase of coal at higher rates for the public institutions, and possibly to appropriate money for the relief of the poor.

It was said also that at the regular meeting of the Presidents of the coal roads to-day Gov. Odell will present his views.

Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn, who was a member of the Manufacturers' Committee that conferred with John Mitchell at Buffalo and later with the coal operators in Philadelphia, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the miners' strike, declared last evening that the struggle would come to an end to-day.

"I feel certain," he said, "that an understanding will be reached to-morrow—it might be reached to-night—between the parties concerned, and that the strike will be practically over. It may require a few days more to settle some of the details, but to-morrow will see the practical ending of the strike.

"At our conferences we were pledged to secrecy, and on that account I cannot tell the public all that I know. If I could make public the information I possess I would be only too glad to do so, for I am certain that it would inspire confidence among the people."

"If there is not a settlement to-morrow I shall be greatly disappointed. Our committee will hold a conference at 1 o'clock to-day with persons interested in the strike. I cannot say where this conference will be held, but I believe that at its conclusion announcement will be made that the strike is at an end."

Reports reached Wall Street before the close of the stock market yesterday that the coal strike, if not settled before midnight, would be settled in a day or two. In all of the Wall Street district there were rumors that "something was doing," and that the end of the strike would be announced soon. None of the Presidents of the coal carrying companies would confirm the reports. Instead they threw cold water on them, saying that they did not believe them or that they were without foundation. The operators were in conference several hours, and the expectation is that they will have another important conference to-day. President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was in this city on Sunday, it was said. He returned to Philadelphia late at night.

The conference of the operators was in the office of E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, in the fourth story of the Coal and Iron Exchange Building, Church and Cortlandt Streets. At the conference were E. B. Thomas, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company; R. M. Olyphant, President, and David Willcox, general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. It was said in the office of Mr. Thomas after the close of the conference that no concessions had been granted to the men and that concessions had not been considered.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who spent the night on his steam yacht, the Corsair, came ashore early in the forenoon. He reached his office shortly after noon, and he had a talk in his private office with George W. Perkins, one of his partners. During the conference in Mr. Thomas's office messengers were sent frequently from office to office.

President Walker of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co., independent operators, were in Mr. Thomas's office near the end of the conference, but it was denied that they took any part in the discussion. Presidents Fowler and Underwood and John Markle went down town together early in the afternoon, and they appeared to be discussing some matter very earnestly. Afterward Mr. Markle went to Mr. Fowler's office.

Early in the day it was intimated that a statement might be given out before night, but the declaration later was that no statement would be given out.

P. B. Widener of Philadelphia, who was the messenger to Mr. Morgan when Gov. Stone tried to settle the strike, called at the office of Mr. Morgan in the afternoon. He was followed by John Markle. Later Mr. Widener went to the office of Hollis & Co., bankers, opposite Mr. Morgan's office, and Mr. Markle followed him again. Later at a conference in Mr. Morgan's office that continued about twenty minutes, President Truesdale, E. B. Thomas, and John Markle were present. None of the coal operators would make any statement after the close of the conference.

At about 3:30 P. M. Mr. Thomas returned to Mr. Morgan's office. He was followed by P. A. B. Widener, Charles Steele, and John Markle. The three last named, after remaining a short time there, went out and entered the office of Hollis & Co. None of the three would make any statement.

It was expected that Mr. Morgan would make a statement at 4:30 P. M., but he left his office at 4:10 without making any statement. When asked if the coal strike had been settled he replied:

"Coal! Coal! I know nothing about coal."

Soon afterward Mr. Morgan and others took a train for Washington, going over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

About an hour before Mr. Morgan went away reports that the strike had been settled were circulated. Every five minutes a fresh report came, apparently confirming the previous reports.

Mr. Thomas returned to his office and remained until 5 o'clock in consultation with some of the officials. When he was interviewed he said that there was no news to give out and denied that the strike had been settled.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad was not inclined to talk at the close of the afternoon. Regarding the rumor of a strike settlement he said: "I know nothing about it, and I don't believe it."

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad declined to be seen. He sent out word from his office that there was no truth in the report that the strike had been settled.

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said that if the strike had been settled, he knew nothing of it. Another operator said:

"There can be no use of the word settlement. That would mean recognition of the union. This talk about a settlement being reached is all buncombe."

Asked if the operators were willing to make any concessions, he replied tartly: "I tell you it is only the question of recognition of the union that is in the way."

Late in the afternoon it was said in the Erie office that no definite settlement had been reached.

After the close of the stock market a representative of a banking house which has had dealings on the floor of the Exchange in the past for interests that were dominant formerly in the Central Railroad of New Jersey, declared that he had reason to believe that the coal operators had agreed to post at once notices at their collieries, offering a substantial increase of wages to all miners who return to work immediately. He said also that from the same source of information he had gathered that the operators thought a simultaneous posting of the notices throughout the anthracite region would tend to settle the strike with little further controversy.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said last evening that he knew of no reason why a settlement of the strike should take place now more than at any other time. Regarding a report that the operators had decided to post up notices at the collieries that a 10 per cent. increase in wages would be granted, but that the union would not be recognized, he said that no such thing had been either considered or suggested by the operators.

When the anthracite miners' strike of 1900 was ended there was no formal recognition of the union. Notices of 10 per cent. advance in wages, granted voluntarily by the employers, were posted at the mines. The strike was declared off shortly afterward. The intermediary in that case was the late Rev. Father Phillips.

COAL BY THE PAIL WANTED BY THOUSANDS.

Police Obliged to Keep Order in Crowds of Purchasers on the Lower East Side.

Persons who had charge of the distribution of coal at 15 cents a pail estimated yesterday that 50,000 of the city's poor clamored for purchases at the twenty-six places, notwithstanding the rise of temperature. At some of the distributing points the demand for prompt service became so insistent that the police had to keep order, especially on the lower east side.

Nearly all of the distributing stores were opened early. Long before the beginning of the sale crowds of eager purchasers had assembled. From all parts of the congested districts in the lower east side hundreds of persons could be seen at any hour of the day hurrying in the direction of the coal yards. The presence of men in the crowds was resented generally by the women and children, who were in the majority.

In front of the distributing yard at 245 South Street a Chinaman was perceived by an excited woman, who uttered remarks that seemed to enrage the crowd. The Chinaman had a "gunny" sack under his arm. In a moment it was snatched away and torn into shreds by angry women. The Chinaman fled.

At the yard there it was reported last night that the morning sales numbered 917, and that those of the afternoon aggregated more than a thousand. Nearly twenty tons were sold in the course of the day, and it was one of the few that had a small supply on hand at the hour for closing. Most of the lower east side distributing yards were limited to eleven or twelve tons, and the stocks were exhausted early in the afternoon. Each pail contained from thirty to thirty-five pounds.

Soft coal could be purchased yesterday for $7, free on board, and there was plenty of it to be had at that figure. No quotations could be obtained on anthracite coal.

One large wholesaler and miner, when asked what he thought of the prospects of cheap coal this Winter, even if the mines should begin work within the next week or ten days, said:

"I do not think that much anthracite coal will be sold for less than $10 this Winter. A great many people think that they are going to get $4 coal a couple of weeks after the strike is settled. The companies may allow a little coal to go at the regular circular prices in order to make the public think the price is not raised, but the major portion will be sold at greatly increased prices."

STOCKS BREAK AND RECOVER.

Unfavorable Strike Reports and a Rise in Call Money Rates Started the Market Down.

There was a bad break in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday followed by a substantial recovery in the late trading. Saturday's bad bank statement, the early unfavorable coal strike news, a rise in call money rates to 18 per cent., selling by weakly margined holders, the reaching of stop loss orders, and an aggressive attack upon values by the bears—these were the reasons and causes leading to the early fall, in which active stocks lost from two to five points, with an extensive break of twelve points on one stock, American Express.

Some of the early declines were:

Atchison	2	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Brook. Rap. Transit	1⅞	South. Pacific	2½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	6	St. Paul	3¼
Erie	1½	Texas Pacific	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2¼	Union Pacific	1½
Reading	1⅛	Wabash	2⅛
Reading 1st pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	2¼
Lackawanna	4	Canada Southern	3½
Illinois Cent.	4	N. Y. Air Brake	9¾
Louis. & Nash.	4½	Corn Products pf.	2¼
Manhattan	2½	General Electric	7¼
Missouri Pacific	5	Great Northern pf.	6½
Northwest	3	Panhandle	4
N. Y. Central	2⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	4½
Rock Island	3	U. S. Express	10

When the bears become particularly aggressive, as they did about noon, it looked as if the market would break badly, but at this particular time "bargain hunters" and the leading interests came to the support of the market and rallied prices vigorously, with the coal stocks showing exceptional strength.

This strength was maintained until the close. several important Stock Exchange houses being in receipt of information that the coal strike is to be ended—on what terms they did not say—within the next forty-eight hours.

During the day all sorts of stories were heard telling of this big operator and of that being in difficulty. One story, indeed, had it explicitly that one of these operators had been unable to meet his obligations with cash and had been obliged to make over to his bank large blocks of stock to secure $10,000,000 of loans.

Talbot J. Taylor, James R. Keene's son-in-law, discussing this report, said that he had reason to believe that it was maliciously put out by bears in order to help along their campaign against values. "It certainly is not true of any of the larger operators whom I know," said Mr. Taylor.

SITUATION AT THE MINES.

Operators Say Twelve Collieries Started Up—President Mitchell Says Less Men Than Usual Worked.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 13.—What was looked upon as an important day in the matter of resumption of work in the coal mines passed without any serious trouble, and each side to the controversy is claiming a victory. Reports received here from coal companies all over the region are to the effect that at least twelve collieries and four washeries started operations to-day. President Mitchell, on the contrary, asserted that reports received by him from his lieutenants in the field showed fewer men were at work to-day than last week. Mr. Mitchell summed up the general situation as follows:

"I have heard from every point in the coal region to-day, and my information is to the effect that fewer men were at work today than there were last week. There were desertions from the camps at Scranton, Hazleton, the Panther Creek Valley, and Shamokin. The report that twelve collieries resumed operations is not true. The Bellevue Colliery of the Lackawanna Company, which it is claimed was started, hoisted two cars and then shut down; the Johnson Collieries Nos. 1 and 2 of the New York, Ontario and Western Company, contrary to report, did not move a wheel; at the Lattimer mines of C. Pardee & Co. the mine foremen raised some coal that had been gathered at the bottom, and no new men started there, as is reported. The Prospect Colliery of the Lehigh Valley, which is also said to have begun work, did not ship any coal. I have not heard anything of the other collieries, but if they had started work I would have been informed."

Mr. Mitchell resolutely declined to discuss the conferences that have been in progress among the operators. In reply to all questions as to whether he had received any information or offers from the other side, he said: "I won't talk about that." He said he had made no arrangements to leave the city to meet any one.

There was no news from the military end of the great struggle. The soldiers of the Third Brigade were sent into the outlying mining towns in this region long before starting up time this morning to patrol the roads leading to the collieries. In some places the soldiers were scattered in twos and threes along streets and on street corners. The company Superintendents are authority for the statement that for the past two days the mineworkers have been again making house to house canvasses all over the entire territory, holding the men in line. A Superintendent in speaking of the situation, said:

"The number of men who returned to work to-day was not very large, but the movement in that direction was gratifying. The companies did not make a great effort to break the ranks of the strikers, preferring to wait until the New York conferences are over. They have held out false hope to the men, and as soon as they are over the men who see that there is no use in holding out any longer will be glad to resume work."

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—According to the claims of the operators, work was resumed to-day at four collieries in this district—the Bellevue and Hyde Park of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in this city, and the Johnson Nos. 1 and 2, of the New York, Ontario and Western Company in Pricebuig. All the companies with the exception of the Delaware and Hudson reported good-sized increases in the working forces at their various collieries. The Pennsylvania Company had a gain of 80 all told.

At United Mine Workers' headquarters the statement was given out that the Bellevue was opened up with seven men secured from other Delaware, Lackawanna and Western collieries, and that only one car of coal was hoisted. It was further asserted that the engineer, fireboss and assistant fireboss at this mine quit work when the non-union men appeared. The claim was made that since Friday forty men had been induced to quit work in the Scranton district, most of them employes of North Scranton collieries, and that the Plymouth No. 2 Washery of the Delaware and Hudson Company had to shut down yesterday because of desertions. At the Delaware and Hudson Company's office it was said that this washery is only worked when the breaker is not being operated, and that yesterday was one of the days that the breaker worked.

Assistant Superintendent Tobey of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company said that the daily output of his company now is 10,000 tons.

The North Engle Club, numbering seventy-five voices, composed almost exclusively of strikers, gave a complimentary concert last night to the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment at its camp in North Scranton.

STATISTICS OF COAL LABOR.

In Past Twelve Years the Number of Anthracite Miners Increased More Than 15 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The volume of mineral resources of the country for the calendar year 1901, now in press, United States Geological Survey, presents interesting statistics of the labor in the coal mines.

From 1898 to 1901, inclusive, the statistics of coal production were as follows:

In 1898, the average number of men employed was 401,221, and they averaged 190 working days during the year, producing 219,974,667 short tons of coal, valued at $208,000,850; in 1899, 410,365 men working 214 days produced 253,739,992 short tons, valued at $256,077,434; in 1900, 448,581 men working 212 days produced 269,682,827 short tons, valued at $306,671,364; in 1901, 485,544 men working 216 days produced 293,298,516 short tons, valued at $348,910,469. In 1898 the average price of coal per ton was 95 cents; in 1899 it was $1.01; in 1900 it was $1.14; in 1901 it was $1.19.

According to the two divisions of the industry, the bituminous and the anthracite, the statistics are as follows:

In the bituminous coal industry in 1890 192,204 men working 226 days produced 111,302,922 short tons, valued at $110,420,801, an average of 2.56 tons per man per day, and of 579 tons per man per year; in 1895 239,962 men working 194 days produced 135,118,193 short tons, valued at $115,770,771, an average of 2.90 tons per man per day and 563 tons per man per year; in 1900 304,375 men in 234 days produced 212,314,912 short tons, valued at $220,913,513, or 2.98 tons per day and 697 tons per man per year; in 1901 340,235 men in 225 days produced 225,826,849 short tons, valued at $236,406,449, or 2.94 tons per man per day and 664 tons per man per year.

The average price of bituminous coal per short ton in 1890 was 99 cents; in 1895, 86 cents; in 1900, $1.04; in 1901, $1.05.

In the anthracite mines in 1890, the number of miners was 126,000, who in 200 days produced 46,468,641 short tons, valued at $66,383,772, the average production being 1.85 tons per man per day and 369 tons per man per year; in 1895, 142,917 men produced in 196 days 57,190,337 short tons, valued at $82,019,272, an average of 2.07 short tons per man per day, and of 406 tons per man per year; in 1900, 144,206 men working 166 days produced 57,367,915 short tons, valued at $85,757,851, or 2.40 short tons per man per day and 398 tons per man per year; in 1901, 145,309 men worked 196 days and produced 67,471,667 short tons, valued at $112,504,020, an average production of 2.36 short tons per man per day and of 464 tons per man per year.

The average price per short ton of anthracite coal in 1890 was $1.43; in 1895 it was $1.41, in 1900 it was $1.49, and in 1901 it was $1.67.

In the last twelve years the number of workers in the anthracite mines has increased from 126,000 in 1890 to 145,309 in 1901, or over 15 per cent. During the same period the number of men in the bituminous mines has increased from 192,204 to 340,235, or a little over 77 per cent.

The statistics of accidents in the mines in the calendar year 1901, already published in part, show that 1,467 men were killed, 3,643 men were injured, and that 185,688 tons of coal were mined for each life lost.

In the bituminous mines of the country, 954 men were killed and 2,400 were injured, in a total of 340,235 men at work; in the anthracite mines, 513 men were killed and 1,234 were injured, in a total of 145,309 at work.

The statistics for Pennsylvania alone show 301 men killed, 656 injured, and an average of 273,288 short tons of coal mined for each life lost in the bituminous mines, and 513 men killed, 1,243 men injured, and an average of 131,524 short tons of coal mined for each life lost in the anthracite mines.

The number of lives lost in anthracite mines, in proportion to coal mined, was more than double the bituminous.

ANTHRACITE IN COSTA RICA.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—An inquiry has come here from Costa Rica in regard to the probable duration of the coal strike and the prospect for a profitable business in sending the anthracite coal of Costa Rica to this country.

The deposits are large and easy of operation, but nothing is known here of the actual character of the coal. It is claimed by the Costa Ricans that it is essentially the same in origin and geological character as that of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

It is stated that there would be a handsome profit in shipping it to New York at any price bordering on $8 a ton, and that cargoes of it can be brought here from Costa Rica inside of nine days.

BREAK A MINER'S BACK.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—Orlando Schooley, who was taking a crowd of newly-recruited men to work at the Edgerton Colliery, in Jermyn, this afternoon, was set upon by a mob of 100 men and beaten so badly with clubs and stones that it is feared he will not live. When taken to the Emergency Hospital at Carbondale it was found that his back was broken.

The crowd of recruits who were with Schooley were allowed to go unmolested upon their agreeing to take a train out of town. They said they came from Noxen, Wyoming County, and that they were to be given jobs as firemen at $2 a day. A company from the Thirteenth Regiment camp at Olyphant arrived at the scene of the assault in a short time after the mob had dispersed.

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The secret of the *best* OPERA and FIELD GLASSES lies in the letters: LEMAIRE

See that the name is spelled as above on end of glasses around the eyepiece; otherwise you will buy a worthless imitation. For sale by all leading dealers.

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ERIE RAILROAD REPORT

Effect of the Strike During Its First Six Weeks.

The Earnings from Carrying and Handling Coal Decreased 63.29 Per Cent. from Last Year's Figures.

The annual report of the Erie Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. Although only one and one-half months of that year were affected by the anthracite coal strike, the report shows in various items the effect of the strike and what may be expected of the showing to be made for the present year.

Perhaps the most significant figures are those showing the earnings from carrying and handling coal for the various months of last year:

	Railroad.	Other.
July	$774,051	$15,988
August	899,837	19,299
September	709,837	20,246
October	855,374	22,863
November	846,823	19,488
December	784,293	7,108
January	969,854	12,177
February	694,883	8,217
March	819,750	10,050
April	927,869	22,411
May	456,400	9,719
June	289,022	1,915

In other words, the earnings from carrying and handling coal decreased from $796,040 in July, 1901, to $290,937 in June, 1902, a decrease of $500,000, which is 63.29 per cent.

Of the coal business, so far as the railroad is concerned, the report says:

"The closing of the mines in the anthracite region in the months of May and June, due to the strike of miners, caused a reduction in the tonnage of anthracite coal, as well as in the number of tons moved one mile. During this cessation of operations in the anthracite region other resources of traffic were developed, utilizing the locomotive and car equipment, which otherwise would have been idle. The result is shown in the increased tonnage, reducing the loss of revenue caused by a lessened anthracite tonnage.

"The total coal tonnage hauled during the year was 12,411,078 tons, an increase of 136,871 tons, or 1.12 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The tons carried one mile decreased 9.64 per cent., or 177,300,847 tons, being 1,661,699,269 as compared with 1,839,000,116 the previous year.

"The increase in revenue from the transportation of this commodity was $198,420.64, or 2.20 per cent. The average rate per ton per mile was .536 cents, as compared with .491 cents last year, an increase of .065 cents, or 13.24 per cent.

Of the coal transported, 6,003,305 tons were anthracite, or 237,015 tons less than last year, being a decrease of 3.80 per cent. The bituminous tonnage was 4,999,113 tons, an increase of 639,557 tons, or 14.67 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The coke tonnage was 1,408,660 tons, a decrease of 265,671 tons, or 15.87 per cent. The coal tonnage of the company was 44.51 per cent. of the total tonnage transported."

No separate statement of the earnings of the Erie coal companies is contained in the report, but the general balance sheet shows the following items among the assets:

	1901.	1902.
Cash on hand in treasury	$216,406	$112,670
Coal on hand in markets	1,519,909	1,137,342

And among the liabilities:

	1901.	1902.
Audited vouchers and accounts	$923,401	$217,493
Pay rolls	222,073	108,385

The general statement of expenses and earnings for the entire system shows:

EARNINGS.

From.	1902.	1901.
Freight	$20,855,607.66	$20,247,910.35
Coal	9,235,506.54	9,037,085.90
Passenger	8,075,720.16	7,276,053.75
Mail	468,901.31	491,920.38
Express	777,838.80	677,319.79
Rents	162,247.95	136,256.47
Miscellaneous	1,248,605.47	1,233,755.78
Total earnings	$40,894,433.89	$39,102,302.42

EXPENSES.

For.	1902.	1901.
Maintenance of way and structures	$3,981,145.57	$4,288,894.67
Maintenance of equipment	5,606,299.14	6,057,250.12
Conducting transportation	16,561,647.17	16,138,787.08
General expenses	999,180.77	852,647.35
Taxes	1,028,321.54	1,069,395.05
Total expenses	$28,176,600.19	$28,406,974.27
Net earnings from operations	$12,717,833.70	$10,695,328.15
Ratio of expenses to earnings	68.90%	72.63%

Passenger traffic statistics show the total number of passengers transported during the year was 18,597,550, as compared with 17,209,900 the previous year, an increase of 1,387,650 passengers, or 8.06 per cent. The number of passengers transported one mile was 524,679,237, an increase of 55,008,849 passenger miles, or 11.71 per cent. The number of passengers carried on the Pavonia Ferry over the Hudson River was 15,453,962, an increase of 851,544 over last year.

VERDICT AGAINST SOLDIER.

Coroner's Jury Blames Him for Killing a Man While on Guard.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 13.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of William Durham, who was shot and killed on Wednesday night last by Private Arthur Wadsworth of the Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard, to-day returned a verdict placing the responsibility for the death upon Wadsworth, expressing the belief that the shooting was hasty and unjustifiable, and recommending that the matter be placed in the hands of the District Attorney for investigation.

Wadsworth was on guard at the house of a non-unionist, where an attempt to blow up the house with dynamite had been made a few nights previous. Late on Wednesday night Durham approached the house, and paying no attention to Wadsworth's order to halt, was shot and instantly killed by the soldier. It is supposed Durham did not hear the command to halt or that he thought the guard his friend. It is said he was formerly a National Guardsman.

THINKS TROOPS SHOULD STAY.

Sheriff Fears Hudson Valley Railway Strikers Would Commit Acts of Violence Should They Depart.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 13.—The strikers on the Hudson Valley Railway are incensed over the public address of Sheriff Gill of Warren County, to the effect that he does not propose to ask for the withdrawal of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., until the strike, which has been in force since Aug. 30, shall have ended and peace is fully restored.

In the Sheriff's opinion, were the troops removed before that time acts of violence would immediately follow their departure from Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties. The strikers declare that they are fully able to continue the strike for an indefinite period, but many believe that the facts of the situation do not warrant such an assurance.

The trolley service was continued as usual to-day under military protection, and the only incident was the stalling of a car in Glens Falls, followed by the hurried gathering of a large crowd, which was dispersed by a detail of troops rushed to the scene.

BELGIAN COAL STRIKE LIKELY.

Mine Owners Said to Have Refused the Men's Demand for an Increase in Wages.

MONS, Belgium, Oct. 13.—It is said that the Mine Owners' Federation has refused the increase in wages demanded. A general strike will, it is expected, be declared on Thursday.

The miners of three pits in the Grand Hornu Colliery struck work this morning.

The increase in wages is demanded by the miners on the ground that the price of coal has risen in consequence of the strikes in the United States and France.

CONFER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Presidents Baer and Cassatt and Senator Quay Discuss the Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Numerous conferences took place in this city to-day relative to the coal strike, among the participants being President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and United States Senator Quay. The proceedings at the various meetings were not divulged, but it was evident that some new move is contemplated by the operators.

As President Baer was leaving his office in the Reading Terminal building, he was asked as to the truth of the report that the operators contemplated offering the striking miners an increase. To this and all other questions he returned his usual answer—that he had nothing to say.

BUYS ILLINOIS COAL LANDS.

St. Paul Railroad Company Pays Nearly $2,000,000 for 25,000 Acres.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The management of the St. Paul Railroad has just completed the purchase of 25,000 acres of rich coal lands in Illinois at an expense of nearly $2,000,000, and is still holding options on several thousand acres more.

The purpose of the management is to provide the St. Paul system with fuel for all time to come. The coal lands which have been acquired are located in Putnam, La Salle, Bureau, and Hennepin Counties, west and southwest of the City of La Salle, in what is known as the La Salle coal district, containing the finest grade of Illinois coal.

COAL GOES UP IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—On the London Coal Exchange yesterday prices advanced 25 cents per ton.

The quotations at Newcastle are maintained. Little coal can be obtained there for immediate delivery. Americans are said to be inquiring for coal in Scotland and Yorkshire, where there are larger supplies.

PACIFIC COAST OUTLET FOR THE ST. PAUL SYSTEM.

Close Traffic Arrangement with the Union Pacific—Its Significance for the Western Railway Situation.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad has made arrangements for a traffic contract with the Union Pacific whereby the St. Paul will enjoy the advantages of a practically independent outlet to the Pacific Coast over the rails of the Union Pacific and its proprietary line, the Central Pacific. It is understood that the traffic alliance will be much on the same lines as that which gives the Chicago and Northwestern a similar line to the coast. The St. Paul Directors have been dissatisfied for some time with the exchange of business with the Union Pacific. At one time they proposed to build their own line to the coast, and had engineers in the field surveying it.

This plan, however, was abandoned and an outlet already in operation was looked for. The result was the closing of a traffic agreement with the Missouri Pacific some three weeks ago. The conclusion of this arrangement is understood to have opened a new light to the Union Pacific authorities, and they signified their willingness to enter into a traffic agreement with the St. Paul which would permit the latter to run its own trains through to the coast.

Wall Street was kept guessing yesterday as to how this agreement was arranged to avoid a conflict with the Missouri Pacific traffic agreement.

It is generally believed that it will mean a closer understanding between the Harriman-Gould-Rockefeller interests in the West, and by some is also taken to indicate that the Vanderbilts, who are largely interested in the Northwestern, are in sympathy with this closer alliance of Western railroad interests.

NORTH JERSEY TRACTION DEAL.

Syndicate Pool Said to be Holding the Stock Until the Money Market Becomes Easier.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—It is said here that Frank Gould and the syndicate headed by him, which some time ago was to have taken over the control of the North Jersey, Jersey City and Hoboken, the Union County, and various other street railway systems in the northern end of this State, are virtually in control by means of a pooling arrangement, in which the bigger holders of the shares of the various companies entered.

The deal was scheduled to be closed two weeks ago, but the prevailing high rates of money in New York made it advisable not to make the transfer. Then it is claimed that some of the larger holders of stock in the various roads were induced to form the pool and give the voting rights to the syndicate, and the consideration is said to be ample.

There is some grumbling by those who were left out of the pool. It is said that those outside of the pool have contracted to sell shares of North Jersey at 40, while those inside will receive 50.

Uzal H. McCarter of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark is said to be the holding agent of the pool. He and Chandler Riker, who has been acting as the syndicate's local agent, are said to have carried through the arrangement and to have corralled something like 51 per cent. of the stock.

Senator Dryden, E. B. Gaddis, James Smith, Jr., Dr. Leslie D. Ward, William N. Coler, Jr., and Gottfried Krueger are said to be among the largest contributors to the pool. The arrangement is to last, it is said, until the money market obtains an easy tone, and then the actual transfer of the stock is to take place.

Norfolk and Western Changes.

ROANOKE, Oct. 13.—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company announces the resignation of Theodore Lowe, Superintendent of the Norfolk Division of that system, on account of ill-health, and the appointment of A. C. Needles, Superintendent of the Shenandoah Division, as his successor. George P. Johnson, son of General Manager L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk and Western, succeeds Mr. Needles. W. S. Battle, trainmaster of the Radford Division, is appointed agent at Norfolk, to succeed C. E. Finch, resigned to go with the Seaboard Air Line.

Another Pennsylvania Ferry Reported.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is considering the establishment of a new ferry to run from a slip north of the Twenty-third Street slip to the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan. The ferry officials said that while such a project had been talked of, there were as yet no definite plans for such a ferry, and it would not be put in operation for six months, if at all.

Philadelphia and Reading's Meeting.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company was held this afternoon in this city. The annual report was submitted and unanimously adopted. President Baer and the old Board of Directors were re-elected. The meeting was secret and was presided over by Mr. Baer.

Senator Clark Plans a Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says that Senator Clark of Montana has taken the preliminary steps toward building a railroad from his mines at Jerome, Ariz., to Fort Stillwell, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. It is said that the road will also be built north from Jerome to a connection with the Salt Lake-California line. Application will be made to the Mexican Government for a concession for the Mexican portion of the proposed road.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We'll Close Out Our Present Store And Move Into the New One Within a Few Weeks.

In the interval, we are devoting all our energies to the effort of getting the stock in shape that it may be packed and moved with the smallest possible amount of labor and loss.

Many imported Novelties are being closed out at liberal reductions. They were intended to add interest and richness to the first displays of the new store. But we do not care to hold them for their decorative uses alone. People who want such things are buying now. So we make the prices low enough to attract hundreds from the Broadway and Fifth Avenue stores to Old Macy's.

All broken varieties, as well as merchandise that will soon be unseasonable have been subjected to drastic reductions.

Furniture, China, Glass, Clocks, Bric-a-brac, Silverware, Lamps and Pottery are contributing large values to the series of pre-moving sales.

39c All-Wool SILK FINISHED Henrietta

These are the goods we've been selling in such large quantities during the last six months at 49c. They were worthy leaders, unequalled values at that price. The manufacturer restricted their sale for New York to us alone, and we proceeded to make a great record with them. Thousands of yards have been distributed—and always at 49c. We wish to close out the stock prior to vacating this building and moving into our new store. For that reason the price has been reduced to 39c. Forty colors to choose from.

49c Fine ALL-WOOL Dress Goods

A large assortment of the most seasonable Dress Goods—dozens of weaves—from very plain to extreme fancy effects. It's a chance to secure values.

The Carpet Sale Continues.

The Carpet business we've done during recent days would have exhausted the stock of an ordinary store. But we prepared for just such a popular outpouring of buying enthusiasm as the public has accorded our offerings. So much for knowing your trade. It's quite as helpful as knowing your merchant.

All-wool Ingrain Carpets, best makes, immense variety of styles appropriate for any part of the house. The quality that others sell at 75c; our regular price, 69c; our price for this sale 59c. and..... 48c

Ten-wire and Smith's best Tapestry Brussels, beautiful styles for parlors, dining rooms, halls and stairs—large variety. The quality that others sell at 85c; our regular price 69c; reduced for this sale to..... 57c

Wool Velvet Carpets, in such well known makes as Higgins' and Smith's choice effects, for parlors, chambers and dining rooms. The quality that others sell at $1.10; our regular price 98; reduced for this special sale to 69c

Worsted Velvet Carpets, extra fine grade, the kind that wears next best to Royal Wiltons—rich Persian and exquisite rug patterns with matching borders. The quality that others sell at $1.50; our regular price $1.34; reduced for this sale to..... 98c

Five-frame Body Brussels, best make, artistic designs and color schemes, with or without borders. The kind others sell at $1.35 and $1.50; our regular price $1.24 and $1.34; reduced for this sale to..... 99c

Axminster Carpets—the superlative high grades. Scores of graceful splashy floral patterns, in clear, strong tints. The ideal floor covering for parlors and reception rooms. Sold by others at $1.35; our price for this sale 98c

SHOE-BALANCE.

A chain is as strong as its weakest link! A shoe wears as long only as its worst part!

"King Calfskin" was necessary in Regal Shoes to balance the everlasting wear of their "Live Oak" leather soles.

Regal Tanneries were necessary to produce "King Calfskin," and to protect Regals, against the "accidents" of the tanning baths.

Regals are $6.00 shoes for $3.50.

Style Book explains.

REGAL $3.50 OAK SOLED SHOES.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
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NEW YORK CITY.	BROOKLYN.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.	357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.	111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
785 " cor. 10th St.	1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.	
1341 " opp. Herald Building.	JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.	NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street.
	opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

UNDERWEAR for men, women and children,—the kind that fits well and wears well.

Manufactured by those who have progressed for thirty-three years.

At retail everywhere.
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The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

An Unusual Under-Price Offering of Fine Colonial Furniture

One man stands at the head of this craft in making fine furniture, in reproduction of classic designs of the best English and French periods. In addition to being correct copies, this furniture is better made than the originals—better materials, better workmanship, better finish.

It is exactly this furniture, from this acknowledged best maker, that we offer today at

A Quarter Below Our Regular Prices

The fact that the furniture is so elegant, and that it appeals only to people of artistic taste, accounts for a slight over-production, for which we have undertaken the distribution.

The incident is quite unusual in goods of this character. The line comprises dining-room, bedroom and library furniture of the finest sort. Most of the pieces are matched to make a uniform furnishment for any one room. Of some styles, however, we are unable to complete the suite; but the missing pieces can be had to order at our regular prices.

This is perhaps the best under-price offering of fine furniture we ever made at this season of the year. We give short descriptions of some pieces:

Matched Dining Suites

$98, from $125—Mahogany Sideboard.
$41, from $55—Mahogany Buffet.
$91, from $122—Mahogany all-glass China Cabinet.
$123, from $165—Golden oak Sideboard
$43, from $58—Golden oak Buffet.
$86, from $115—Golden oak all-glass China Cabinet.
$187, from $250—Mahogany Sideboard
$75, from $100—Mahogany Buffet.
$161, from $215—Mahogany all-glass China Cabinet.
$180, from $240—Weathered oak Sideboard.
$75, from $100—Weathered oak Buffet.
$135, from $180—Weathered oak all-glass China Cabinet.
$90, from $120—Golden oak Sideboard.
$39, from $52—Golden oak Buffet.
$90, from $120—Golden oak all-glass China Cabinet.
$217, from $290—Mahogany Sideboard
$67, from $90—Mahogany Buffet.
$210, from $280—Mahogany all-glass China Cabinet.
$131, from $175—Golden oak Sideboard
$52, from $70—Golden oak Buffet.
$112, from $150—Golden oak all-glass China Cabinet.
$157, from $210 Golden oak Sideboard
$37, from $50—Golden oak Buffet.
$101, from $135—Golden oak all-glass China Cabinet.

Extension Tables

The Extension Tables mentioned match exactly or are suitable to go with any of the dining-room pieces.
$78, from $105—Mahogany, 12 ft. extension.
$82, from $110—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$75, from $100—Golden oak, 12 ft.
$86, from $115—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$101, from $135—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$99, from $132—Golden oak, 12 ft.
$108, from $145—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$131, from $175—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$123, from $165—Weathered oak, 12 ft.

Bedroom Furniture

$112, from $150—Mahogany Bureau.
$187, from $250—One pair Mahogany Twin Bedsteads.
$97, from $130—Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$93, from $125—Curly Birch Bureau.
$78, from $105—Curly Birch single bedstead.
$90, from $120—Curly Birch Chiffonnier.
$131, from $175—Mahogany Bureau.
$112, from $150—Mahogany double Bedstead.
$112, from $150—Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$127, from $170—White mahogany Bureau.
$217, from $290—One pair white mahogany Twin Bedsteads.

Bedroom Furniture

$112, from $150—White mahogany Chiffonnier.
$82, from $110—White mahogany Toilet Table.
$1357, from $1810—A Louis XV. Suite in Circassian walnut, consisting of bureau, twin bedsteads, chiffonnier, toilet table, somnoe, center table and cheval glass.
$787, from $1050—A Louis XVI. Suite in red mahogany, gold leaf striping; consisting of bureau, twin bedsteads, chiffonnier, toilet table and somnoe.
Matched bedroom furniture will be sold in suites only.

Bookcases

$39, from $53—Golden oak.
$54, from $73—Golden oak.
$58, from $78—Golden oak.
$161, from $215—Golden oak.

Library Tables

$31, from $42—Golden oak.
$33, from $45—Mahogany.
$33, from $45—Golden oak.
$63, from $85—Golden oak.
$66, from $88—Mahogany.
$82, from $115—Mahogany.
$82, from $110—Golden oak.
$123, from $165—Mahogany.
$146, from $195—Mahogany.
Fourth floor.

Refined Clothes for Men

Not all ready-made Clothing can be so classified. The Wanamaker Clothing and that of a few other good stores deserves the adjective as fully as most custom-made clothing—with the Wanamaker advantage, in that refined clothing costs less here than it does in the other stores that sell only such high-class clothing.

Here are suggestions of lines worthy of the most particular man's examination, as to materials, cut, fit, workmanship and finish:

Sack Suits of black unfinished worsteds; double-breasted; $20, $22 and $25.
Of Black Thibet, same style, at $18.
Of Black and Blue Cheviot at $18.
Single-Breasted Suits of black unfinished worsteds, $25.
Suits of black and blue unfinished worsteds, $20.
Suits of black Thibet, $15.
Suits of black and blue cheviot, $15.
Men's fancy Cheviot and worsted Suits, in neat worsted effects; very handsome; with single-breasted sack coats, at $30.
Same style Suits of fancy cheviot and neat worsteds, at $25.
Very stylish fancy cheviot Suits; with single or double-breasted coats, at $20 and $22.
And at $15—the best assortment of men's fancy cheviot and striped worsted Suits ever shown at the price. Plenty of styles to select from, in regular, long, and stout sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

THE BEST SILVER DISPLAY Of the Year---Under-Price

The Basement Store is brilliant with as fine a collection of silver-plated wares as the most exacting purchaser could desire. True, the assemblage is made up of small lots, ends of lines, and discontinued patterns. But many of last season's choice and artistic designs are included—all are recently-made goods, for we took everything available from these same manufacturers only a few months ago.

"Last season's patterns" in silverware means little disparagement to wares that you expect to use for many years to come. In fact, nine people out of ten wouldn't know which was last year's pattern and which was the new one that took its place. The same high artistic genius designed last year's goods and this; hence, while later things are newer, they are not necessarily more beautiful and artistic.

The beauty of this collection will appeal to you the moment you clap your eyes on it.

Here are price-hints:

Rogers' A1 Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons
At Half Price and Less

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Cream Ladles, 25c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Crumb Knives, 50c each
Fish Knives, 50c each
Pie Knives, 50c each
Serving Spoons, 35c each
Ice Spoons, 50c each
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen

Quadruple Plate Hollow-Ware
A Quarter to a Third Under-Price

Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 dozen
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $12.50, $13.75
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $6.25
Chocolate Pots, $1.75
Tea Caddies, $1.25
Bread Trays, $2.50
Water Pitchers, $3.50
Bonbon Dishes, $1 and $2.25
Candelabra, $4.50 and $4.75
Fruit Dishes, $3.75
Cake Baskets, $2.50 and $3.50
Baking Dishes, $2.50 and $4.50
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.75 and $2
Nut Bowls, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50
Flower Pot Holders, 75c, $1.25 and $1.75
Waiters, 65c to $8.75
Crumb Sets, $3.25
Cheese Holders, $2
Fern Dishes, $3
Celery Trays, $1.25 and $2
Ice Tubs, $1.25
Children's Cups, $1

Twenty Thousand Yards of 12½-Cent PRINTED FLANNELETTES at 9c Yard

These Flannelettes approach the French flannel, in appearance, warmth and feel, as closely and as successfully as a cotton material can resemble wool.

The back of the goods has been teazeled, to give it the desirable woolly nap. The best printers of dress-goods in the land have printed these Flannelettes in over sixty of the prettiest designs of the season.

There are in the gathering:

Dresden designs on colored grounds, with or without attractive borders for trimming.
Striped Dresden designs. Rosebuds in medallions.
Dresden figures in moire effect.
Figured stripes in black-and-white and black-and-gray.
Polka-dot stripes in black-and-white.

The patterns are suitable for kimonos, wrappers, shirt-waists and children's dresses.

Such a well-planned opportunity as this seldom arises, to buy flannelettes of excellent quality just when they are most in demand, *at a quarter below their value.*

But it's your chance this morning—and an abundant supply to choose from—a maker's entire surplus stock, in fact. And *regular 12½-cent quality* at

9 Cents a Yard

15-Cent Percaline Dress-Linings at 10c.

Two sorts of excellent Dress-Linings—precisely the same qualities, from the same maker, that we have sold hitherto at 15c a yard:

Fast Black Lustre Percalines, fine quality, bright and lustrous.
Colored Moire Percalines, in 30 desirable colorings.

Both sorts perfect in condition—the entire remaining stock the manufacturer had, after discontinuing these two lines, and now priced at

10 Cents a Yard

SHOES BUILT FOR SERVICE

There's a three-fold test of merit imposed on Shoes that try to qualify for admission to the Basement Shoe Store—serviceableness, style, economy. The present offerings qualify in most satisfactory manner.

And they are but illustrative of dozens of more shoe-offerings of equal importance for children and grown-ups:

Men's Sample Shoes, $2.85
Sample shoes are usually nearer perfection than shoes made for regular stock. These are sample $4, $5 and $6 qualities at $2.85. Lucky if you can wear sizes 7 or 7½, A, B or C widths.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, $1.90
The best shoe we ever saw for the price; with more merit than most $3 shoes; box calfskin lace with tips, oak leather *welted* soles; well made and of stylish cut.

Women's Enamel Leather Shoes, $2.40
Smart in style and comfortable; easy to take care of—a rub and they shine. Good for Fall and Winter, because they are warm and dry; worth $3.50.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.80
Lace or button; single soles; dull kid tops; whole vamps with tips. Good dress shoes at low cost, usually sold at $2.50.

Splendid Silks Under-Price

Absolutely seasonable, in the most modern kinds and colorings, and vastly under-price.

These sorts:
27-inch COLORED TAFFETAS, 75c
BLACK TAFFETAS, 85c
Black-and-White CHECKED SILKS, 75c
COLORED SATIN DUCHESSE, 58c
COLORED MOIRE VELOURS, 55c

Women's Garments

Of Flannelette, well-made, cosy and comfortable, attractive and low-priced:

NIGHTGOWNS
50c—In stripes; yoke front and back.
75c—In stripes; yoke collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy braid.

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES
75c—In light blue and pink; border of white flannelette.

Concerning CORSETS

We are much concerned in maintaining, in this Basement Corset Store, a continual succession of attractive offerings of stylish, up-to-date Corsets, at less than their real value. These today:

At $1.50—Warner's Rust-proof Corsets, of sateen; medium low bust and under arms; long hips and abdomen, with two sets of garter attachments; straight-front; lace and ribbon-trimmed; in white and drab; sizes 18 to 30 in.
At $1.25, worth $2.75—C. P. Imported Corsets, in gray or black coutil and sateen; straight-front; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; odd sizes, 19 to 28 in.
At 65c, worth $1—Tape Girdles, in pink and blue; straight-front; sizes 18 to 22 in.
At 38c, worth 75c—Fancy flowered Corsets; straight-front; lace-trimmed top and bottom; short hips and low bust; sizes 18 to 22 in.

Dinnerware and Cut Glass

Dinnerware is the foundation of a china stock; and, in keeping with the immense business we do in these lines, we have such a variety of handsome patterns in Dinner Sets as will delight tasteful and particular housekeepers.

We show exactly a hundred and forty-nine different patterns in Dinner Sets, ranging in price from $6 to $280 a set. We have seventy-eight open-stock patterns, from which you can buy single pieces or complete sets; and from which you can within reasonable time replace any pieces broken by the accidents of housekeeping.

Here are items that show that large economy is also a regular feature of China selling at Wanamaker's:

Dinner Sets

At $10—Fine American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; border decoration of flowers and all pieces gilt. A regular $16 value.
At $15—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; full flower decoration and all handles gilt. Hard to match under $22.50.
At $20—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; purple flower decoration, with all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; worth $30.
At $25—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; three fine border decorations and all handles gilt; worth $35.
At $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; two full flower decorations and one border decoration; worth $45.
At $40—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; pink flower decoration and every piece heavily gold-stippled; worth $60.

Basement.

Dinner Sets

At $70—French china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces. A fine chrysanthemum border decoration; heavy gold border: worth $100.
At $85—Fine Limoges china Dinner Sets; wreath flower decoration, with green and gold border; worth $120.
At $105—A Cauldon china Dinner Set of 102 pieces; festoon border decoration and heavily gilt; from $210.
At $140—Fine English china Dinner Set in rich rose decoration and heavily gilt; from $280.

Cut Glass

Our Cut Glass is always, at least, 25 per cent. below regular market prices, our enormous outlet enabling us to take the entire product of one large factory and a great portion of the output of several other large concerns. The newest styles and cuttings, and the purest blanks.
Bowls: 8 in., $3 each, worth $5; $5, $7.50 and $9 each, worth $8, $12 and $15.
Bowls, 9 in., $6.50, $9, $11 and $12 each, worth $10, $15, $18 and $20.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 10 in., in several cuttings, $15, worth $22.50.
Bowls, in fancy shapes, $8.50, $14, $18 and $25, worth $12, $20, $25 and $35.
Punch Bowls, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100, worth $50, $60, $75, $85, $100 and $140.
Claret Pitchers, $9, $12, $15 and $25, worth $15, $20, $25 and $35.
Water Jugs, $6.50, $9, $12, $14, $18 and $20, worth $10, $15, $18, $20, $25 and $30.
Flower Vases, $1.50, $2.25, $4.25, $5.50, $7.50, $9 and $14, worth $2.50, $3.50, $6.50, $9, $12, $15 and $20.
Flower Centers, new shapes, $7.50, $17.50 and $27.50, worth $12, $25 and $37.50.
Ice Cream Trays, $12.50, $15, $20 and $27.50, worth $18, $25, $30 and $35.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4, worth $2, $2.50, $3.50, $5, $6, and $7.
Water Bottles, $3.50, $5.50, $7 and $9, worth $5, $9, $12 and $15.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $5, $6, $7, $8 and $9, worth $5, $8.50, $10, $12, $14 and $15.

Boys' Suit Bargains

Wanamaker Suits for Boys are intrinsic bargains at full prices. Reduce these prices, and you enhance the value of the suits to such a degree as to make them irresistible.

Here's such a case today, of Boys' Sailor Suits, in broken lots, the greater part of which have actually been priced at $5 and $6,50 a suit; while the others are fully worth those prices.

Today, all are marked at

$3.50 a Suit

They are of blue serge and cheviot, and a few mixtures. All sizes in the lot, from 3 to 12 years—though not in each style.

Another group at $3.50 consists of Double-breasted Suits of cheviot and blue serge, for boys of 8 to 16 years—remarkably handsome suits for the price.

At 50c, and worth a half more, are Russian Blouse Waists, of red or blue flannel, for boys of 3 to 8 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dress Hats for Women
An Elaborate Display

Social occasions—receptions, balls, weddings, the theatre—that have already commenced to multiply, have started many a woman after her season's supply of Dress Hats.

It would be vastly easier to attempt to tell what can *not* be found in this superb millinery showing of ours, than to describe even a tithe of the attractive styles that can.

Enough to say, that for dress occasions of every description, the Wanamaker collection of millinery is entirely adequate.

The most beautiful and exclusive of foreign and domestic designs have been incorporated, by our millinery experts, in these hats. Prices begin at $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats
Of Beauty

Women are going wild over Silk Petticoats this season. Two reasons—silk drop-linings are less in vogue than formerly, and the new petticoats are so much prettier than they ever have been before.

Seems as though every possible artifice to make them fuller and fluffier, and flouncier had been adopted. Ruching, and circular flounces, and accordion-plaiting in brand-new combinations with lace insertion and applique, are all noticeable. Then there are shirrings, and gatherings and what not. But of what avail are technical terms? You must see the delicate new shades, the charming effects yourself—then descriptions will be needless.

$5 to $27.50, for Colored Silk Petticoats.
$5 to $24, for Black Silk Petticoats.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Tailored Suits

This collection of Tailored Suits for Girls of 14 to 18 is equal, in assortment of prices and variety of styles, to all demands which may be made upon it owing to the exceeding popularity of these dresses this season.

We have planned the gathering well, to please the widest range of tastes, and meet the most diverse requirements as to price. $10 to $75 indicates the latter most satisfactorily. Here's a note of some of the styles:

At $16—Suits of cheviot serge; stylish blouse jacket with collar and trimmings of plain cloth; unlined skirt with band of cloth at bottom.
At $22—Double-breasted, tight-fitting suit of cheviot serge; well tailored; lined throughout with taffeta.
At $27.50—Handsome suit of fine black cheviot; double-breasted blouse with trimmings of satin and silk braid; plaited skirt made over silk drop-lining.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Babies' Coats
Dresses and Bonnets

They make a most attractive display, in the newly enlarged quarters occupied by our Babies' Store. There are Long Cloaks and Short Coats, in white and colors, in a variety of handsome materials—eiderdown, Basket cloth, Bedford cord, silk, velvet and peau de soie, in new, charming styles.

The Long Cloaks are $2 to $45, the Short Coats $2 to $40.

The collection of Children's Caps, Hats and Bonnets shows many dainty effects, in sizes up to 5 years, at 50c to $25.

For children from 1 to 5 years, there is a most satisfying assortment of Cashmere Dresses, Serge Sailor Suits, and Boys' and Girls' Russian Blouse Dresses, with or without bloomers, at $1 to $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books on Burning Questions

During the last few years, economic and sociological conditions in America have undergone a striking change.

The rapid remodeling of previous thought, opinion and business methods has become increasingly interesting to people of intelligence; to an extent undreamed of a decade ago.

People who wish to acquaint themselves with these problems turn naturally to men who have made a study of them, and are competent to talk about them. And of these, there are men of note in every field of research.

We have gathered their works on current questions, to an extent unequaled by any other bookstore in America.

Below we quote some that deal with subjects now uppermost in everybody's mind, and in everybody's mouth:

Profit Sharing. N. P. Gilman. $1.35.
Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff. George L. Bolen. $1.50.
Labor and Capital. The Relations of Employer and Employed. $1.08.
The Trust Problem. J. W. Jenks. $1.
The Theory of Prosperity. S. N. Patten, Ph. D. $1.10.
The Trust: Its Book. James H. Bridge. $1.25.
Crisis and Depression. T. E. Burton. $1.40.
Wealth and Progress. George Gunton. 75c.
The Trusts. Hon. Wm. M. Collier. 90c.
Story of the Mine. C. H. Shinn. $1.10.
Gospel of Wealth. Andrew Carnegie. $1.50.
Control of the Trusts. John Bates Clark. 60c.
Wealth Against Commonwealth. H. D. Lloyd. 75c.
Monopolies and Trusts. Richard T. Ely. $1.25.
A Country Without Strikes. H. D. Lloyd. $1.
Economic Crisis. Edward D. Jones. $1.25.
Economics of Distribution. John A. Hobson. $1.25.
Black Diamond Men. W. F. Gibbons. $1.08.
Distribution of Wealth. John Bates Clark. $2.70.
Social Control. E. A. Rose. $1.25.

Book Store, Ninth Street

Fine Coats for Women

We have brought a superb collection of Over-garments from Berlin, the home of the best executed and least expensive tailoring in the world. Particularly is the beauty and value unmatched in the Coats that are trimmed with braid and applique.

These Coats have a ground of satin, taffeta, or Ottoman silk, almost covered with artistic applique designs in cloth. Other coats are of kersey cloth, beautifully braided. These particular designs were made exclusively for Wanamaker's. All styles of coats are in the collection.

Short Jackets, with applique, $28, $35 and $55.
Three-quarter and Hip-length Coats, with applique, $37.50 to $90.
Braided Jackets and Coats, $21 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A MORALITY OF DEATH

"Every Man" at Mendelssohn Hall an Impressive Mediaeval Parable.

"Don Carlos" at the Irving Place—A First Night at the Murray Hill.

"How the High Father of Heaven sendeth Death to summon Every Creature"—this, according to the Tudor titlepage, is the argument of the "morality play" produced last night at Mendelssohn Hall. It is called "Everyman," after the name of the hero. The characters and the action are symbolical of how each and all of us shall some day be summoned to give over this life and face eternity.

Until quite lately "Everyman" was known only to students of the mediaeval drama, who had long regarded it as the best of moral plays, or interludes—those strange compositions, half allegorical, half realistic, that represent the transition from the antique mystery or miracle plays, the subject of which is Bible history, to the Elizabethan drama, the subject of which is the world of men and events. A year ago last July Mr. Edward Poel, the enthusiastic director of the Elizabethan Stage Society of London, produced "Everyman" as he would have produced any other old play. To the surprise of all, the production made a stir in fashionable London, and under the management of Mr. Ben Greet, with new actors and appurtenances, was many times repeated. Mr. Charles Frohman has now imported the London production.

What is it in this long-dead morality that has aroused such vivid modern interest? It is the subject, and the naïve earnestness with which it is presented. "The High Father of Heaven sendeth Death to Every Creature." Now as under the Eighth Harry, men live in the flesh from day to day, knowing, if they stop to think, that the Hour will come, yet feel in their hearts no presage of the grave. To the people of fashion in London and New York, as to those of the time of the great Tudor King, the sudden realization of the meaning of death brings a profound sensation.

To the modern mind—at least to most modern minds—the mediaeval theology and the allegorical imagery do not carry the ultimate conviction, but the lack of this is made up for in a measure by a sense of the quaint and the naïve. There is something utterly charming in the sad, vivid human spirit of the Middle Ages revealed in this little play. The essence of the story, "How the High Father in Heaven sendeth Death to summon Every Creature," is as fresh as sunset and the stars, and as surprisingly beautiful, when one is made to see it with seeing eyes.

In the beginning God looks down on the world, (under the stage name of Adonai, as represented last night, so that many people failed to catch the significance of the passage.) He sees how

> Every man liveth after his own pleasure

and sends Death to summon him. Everyman is at first so full of the lust of life that he cannot conceive of dying; and when he is convinced he tries to bribe Death, and failing, looks about for some one to go with him on the dread journey. Fellowship is abounding in promises of good comradeship, but when he learns what Everyman needs he draws airily out of the business.

> If thou wilt eat and drink and make good cheer
> Or and thou wilt murder, or any man kill,
> In that will I help thee with a good will.

Then Everyman turns sadly to his kindred, but Kindred proves equally unsatisfactory. "My cousin, will you not with me go?" he asks pathetically. "No, by our lady, I've the cramp in my toe," is the heartless, if amusing, answer.

Goods, which is to say properly, not only refuses to go with Everyman, but exults over the poor fellow in that he has been the chief means agent of evil in his life and reads him a lesson against misuse of riches. Then Everyman in his forsaken state turns to serious thoughts. He remembers Good Deeds. But she is "so weak that she can nother go [walk] nor speak." Everyman does not at first understand why she is prostrate.

> Why, is there anything on you fall?

he asks sympathetically. Good Deeds answers that Everyman has only to thank himself that she is too weak to help him, and points to the book of his good acts. Not a word is written in it.

Good Deeds advises Everyman to appeal to Knowledge, and Knowledge brings on Confession. Then Everyman scourges himself with thongs, and goes through the Mediaeval course of preparation for death. Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and Five Wits accompany him to the brink of the grave with support and counsel. But at the last moment they, too, abandon him. Even knowledge is unable to stay with him after life. Good Deeds alone promises to go with him beyond the grave.

> All earthly things is but vanity,
> All fleeth save Good Deeds, and that am I.

So Everyman goes down into the grave and is seen no more.

It is a simple tale in the telling, but as acted out fulls the heart with the vanity of life, with the power of death, and the grisly terror of it. If what one is after is a sensation of horror it is to be had in this naïve morality play as unmistakably as in the ultra modern telephone play lately imported from Antoine's in Paris, with this important addition that, in spite of the mediaeval theology, or because of it, the old play touches the deepest chords of religious feeling.

The performance was in most respects surprisingly dignified and impressive. There was but one scene, for the play is written with thorough understanding of the classic unities and regard for them; but that was well arranged and substantial. The costumes were as rich and striking as only fifteenth century costumes can be. The movement of the whole was pontifical in its slow majesty, stress being laid on all the appurtenances of ecclesiastical ceremony.

The actors—all of them unnamed—were well shaped and forcible. The one false touch was given by Confession, who in monkish garb was smug and simpering when he should have been benignant. The young woman who took the part of Everyman was handsome in presence, graceful in movement, and possessed of a voice the rich and forcible vibrations of which live long in memory. Her denotement of grief at parting with the cherished things of the world, of the lonesomeness of approaching death, of the terror of the grave, of awe at confession, and of the solemnity of the moment of absolution was firm and restrained. It is no easy thing to present on the stage a scene of such awe and majesty, and it is a very real triumph to have come out of it so well.

It must be added that the spirit of the play was less successful in its mediaevalism than the costumes. At the end of the fifteenth century men were on more familiar terms with their religion than we of to-day with ours. When they found it advisable to represent the Deity, they made no attempt to conceal or to palliate the fact by using a name nobody understood; it was reverent enough to call Him God, as the book of this morality does. And they felt no necessity for seeking to lend seemliness to the occasion, as Mr. Frohman saw fit to do by asking in the local clergymen to the first performance.

By the same token, they felt no impropriety in strengthening the human appeal of the piece by touches of human nature bordering upon the grotesque. When Cousin plead a cramp in his toe as an excuse for forsaking Everyman, there is no reasonable doubt that he was intended to create laughter, and that he emphasized the point by limping. The Cousin of last night delivered the line with a slur that prevented it from carrying across the footlights. The whole spirit of the mediaeval performance was no doubt franker and more human, and by being so it was no doubt stronger and more genuine in its serious appeal. The solemn ceremony of the performance last night verged at times upon pious tedium.

In an age that is accustomed to refine upon Shakespeare in such respects it is perhaps futile to urge the dramatic value in a serious piece of what the mediaevals used to term "an honest jest"; but there is no reason why Everyman should not cut short a good deal of the solemn and unimpressive ceremony with which he clogs the motion of the events that lead to the climax of the play. Is it quite necessary to kiss Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and Five Wits good-bye, all four, and to make each kiss ten seconds long by the town clock? A play of this kind is most moving when it is most simple.

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE."

Play by Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis Produced at the Murray Hill Theatre.

A careful diagnosis of "In the Midst of Life," a play by Hughes Curtis—composite pen name for Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Rupert Hughes—reveals organic troubles that would seem to indicate an early demise. It is hardly to be hoped that the injection of nitro-glycerine or any of the ordinary heroic remedies will in this case incite the feeble spark to any vital conflagration. The case presents some complexities—although the heart action is extremely sluggish there is at times superabundant energy manifesting itself in undue excitement; an exaggerated feverishness is most apparent when least to be desired.

The fact that Dr. Curtis took advantage of the usual curtain speech to announce: "I wrote the play ten years ago, before I knew so much about life, and I have written less since I know more," would seem to indicate that, like some others present, he must have felt in this particular instance the appropriateness of the phrase quoted in the last act—"In the midst of life we are in death."

The exposition in the prologue suggested a possibility that the play was designed to set forth lucidly some phases of life and experience which the medical man might approach with more exact knowledge than is ordinarily vouchsafed to others. The play's development, however, revealed only melodrama of the most conventional kind, and the fact that a decidedly friendly audience laughed at moments where it was obviously intended that they should be impressed seriously carries with it its own story.

Elita Proctor Otis was the French adventuress, her playing in the prologue being marked by an insinuating quality that promised well. After that, however, she shared the tendency toward ranting that was the chief characteristic of the leading actor, William Bramwell, who was cast for Sir George Tevis. An amusing performance of a Chinaman, after the usual stage fashion, was provided by George Henry Trader, and Grace Griswold, Frances Starr, and Laura Hope Crews played small parts acceptably.

SCHILLER'S "DON CARLOS."

An Excellent Performance at the Irving Place Theatre.

There is variety always in store for the frequenters of the Irving Place Theatre—variety and an intelligence that has given it a place of its own among New York theatres of the present day. Mr. Conried, with all his alertness in securing the best of current German productions for his playhouse, never neglects to conserve the classical traditions that have always dignified it. Last evening he took a long step from Bjoernson to Schiller, and produced "Don Carlos," in the series that he intends to comprise masterpieces of different countries of Europe. It may be a little difficult to see the appropriateness of bracketing a new work that has recently aroused the interest of all Europe with an accepted masterpiece such as "Don Carlos"; but the latter is one of the popular works of the classical German repertory, and its performance under any circumstances is to be welcomed by lovers of that repertory. It was witnessed last evening with deep attention by an audience that filled the house, and the performance was one that deserved the tribute that was given it.

It is still a characteristic of the German actors that they expect to present themselves plausibly and effectively in anything they may be called upon to do; that they have the power of expressing through artistic means and technical acquirements a wide range of character and emotion. And while there may not be manifested in Mr. Conried's company the evidences of any commanding genius, there are actors of real power in its ranks who are capable of showing forth some of the deeper and impressive qualities of Schiller's drama. This capacity was most significantly manifested last evening in the men, in Julius Haller, whose interpretation of Philip II. dominated the whole performance in its dignity and regal authority; in John Ferstel, who made of Don Carlos an engaging picture of chivalrous fire, marred, indeed, by something of excess of tremulous emotion, and in Alexander Rottman, who, as the Marquis von Posa, the "Sonderbarer Schwaermer," the strange enthusiast, delivered his eloquent speech in a manner to justify the King's characterization. Of the women Camilla Dalberg as the Princess Eboli was seen to the best advantage, and showed a real emotional power in her difficult scene with Don Carlos in the second act.

The performance, as most performances do at Mr. Conried's theatre, moved on a high plane of intelligence. Without a "star," an overshadowing personality, it was one that none the less, perhaps all the more, could be enjoyed as a real interpretation of a master work, a symmetrical exposition of the drama, with something of perspective and of atmosphere, and marked throughout by sincerity and understanding. Such a performance is a boon and a healthful element on the New York stage.

MRS. LE MOYNE'S NEW PLAY.

"Among Those Present," by Glen MacDonough, Produced at Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Le Moyne and Glen MacDonough's new play, "Among Those Present," were both seen for the first time to-night at the Academy of Music in this city. The occasion attracted the largest and most fashionable audience of the season, and bore all the marks of success. Mrs. Le Moyne's admirers were of the opinion that the rôle of Mrs. Clinton, a breezy society leader, is unusually well suited to her personality.

The play abounds in bright lines and apt situations. At the end of the third act is a startling climax resulting from an attempted murder. This situation was followed by ten curtain calls and speeches by Mrs. Le Moyne and Mr. MacDonough. The spectators remained in their seats at the end of the play and compelled the stars to bow their acknowledgments. At the conclusion of her week's engagement in this city Mrs. Le Moyne will make a three weeks' tour of prominent cities in the East, after which she will open at the Garden Theatre, New York City.

DRAMATIZATION OF "AUDREY."

Play Founded on Miss Johnston's Work to be Produced Nov. 18.

George Tyler of Liebler & Co. yesterday announced that his much-talked-of production of "Audrey" will be seen at the Madison Square Theatre Nov. 18, immediately after the withdrawal from there of "The Two Schools." The play will have a short run on the road previous to the New York engagement.

"Audrey" is a dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's novel of the same title, by Miss Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington. In adapting the story for stage use, its ending has been changed, making the play a comedy. Among those in the cast are Eleanor Robson, in the title rôle; Selene Johnson, Ada Dwyer, Anne Caverly, James E. Wilson, Forrest Robinson, James O'Neil, Jr., and Frederick Perry.

IN OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

DALY'S—"A Country Girl."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
WALLACK'S—Henrietta Crosman in "The Sword of the King."
MANHATTAN—Minnie Dupree in "A Rose o' Plymouth Town."
WEBER AND IELDS—'Twirly-Whirly."
PRINCESS—"The Night of the Party."
GARDEN THEATRE—Mrs. Campbell in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
EMPIRE—John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
GARRICK—"At the Telephone" and "There's Many a Slip."
BIJOU—"Hearts Aflame."
BROADWAY—"Sally in Our Alley."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Rogers Brothers."
VICTORIA—"Mrs. Jack" and Creatore.
MADISON SQUARE—"The Two Schools."
FOURTEENTHH STREET THEATRE—"Robert Emmet."
CRITERION—"Iris."
ACADEMY—"Ninety and Nine."
BELASCO—Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry."
GRAND—"New 8 Bells."
MURRAY HILL—"In the Midst of Life."
PROCTOR THEATRES—Comedy and vaudeville at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Fifty-eighth Street, the Fifth Avenue, and the Twenty-third Street houses.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lulu Glaser in "Dolly Varden."
AMERICAN—"The Little Mother."
THIRD AVENUE—"The Ivy Leaf."
NEW STAR—Reilly and Woods.
KEITH'S—The Fadette woman orchestra.
EDEN MUSEE—De Kolta, the wizard.
DEWEY—"The Baby Trust."
NEW YORK THEATRE—Hagenbeck's trained animals.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Woman's Exhibition.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Bostock's Zoological Congress.

MONKEY SCARED THE CHORUS.

It Appeared at "A Chinese Honeymoon" Rehearsal.

Persons passing along Broadway near the Casino yesterday afternoon were astonished to see forty or fifty chorus girls rushing out into the brilliant sunshine from the stage door, screaming "Catch it! Oh, do catch it!" The cause of the disturbance was a tiny monkey which was loose on the stage.

The daily rehearsal of "A Chinese Honeymoon" was being held, when Amelia Stone, one of the principals, shrieked and fled toward the dressing rooms. In a moment the other women of the company were falling over each other getting into dressing rooms and down the street stairs. The stage cleared, it was seen that a monkey was the cause of the flight. Gerald Coventry, the stage manager, and William Pruette captured it and triumphantly announced the danger was over. Then the women returned and hastened to feed the little beast. Late in the afternoon it was contentedly munching candy, peanuts, crackers, olives, bird seed, and bananas. The owner has not yet been found.

BACK FROM WORLD TOUR.

Miss O'Neil's Manager Denies That Funds Did Not Run Short in England.

After a starring trip of three years around the world, Nance O'Neil returned to New York yesterday on the Columbia, accompanied by Rica Allen and her manager, McKee Rankin, who said:

"After playing on the Pacific Coast we went to Sydney and other parts of Australia, to New Zealand, then to South Africa, and along the east coast. Next we appeared in Egypt and were well received at Cairo.

"While in South Africa we contracted for three months at the London Lyceum, but the theatre was condemned by the London County Council, and after Irving left it was closed. We wanted to appear in England, and so leased the Adelphi for three weeks. There Miss O'Neill was seen in 'Magda,' 'Camille,' and 'Elizabeth, Queen of England.'

"In London there is a decided anti-American invasion feeling which influences the press, and we were not at first well received. Because of Miss O'Neill's twenty-seven years, the critics who had seen Bernhardt and Duse held up their hands in horror and wanted to know who was this person that dared compete with those actresses. However, they acknowledged her talent in "Elizabeth." We didn't leave the Adelphi because of lack of funds, as reported. It was the dull season, and we didn't hope to make money. As yet Miss O'Neill is undecided as to future plans."

English Actor Arrives.

Martin Harvey, the English actor, arrived yesterday on the Cymric, accompanied by a retinue of servants and his "The Only Way" Company. Marcus Mayer met Mr. Harvey as he came off the ship.

SUSPECTED POISONING CASE.

Body of Massachusetts Man to be Exhumed to Discover Cause of His Death.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Oct. 13.—It was learned to-day that suspicion that B. H. Guild, who died here last July, about a month after his marriage to Mrs. Jennie Wilbur, a nurse, was a victim of foul play, had prompted District Attorney Asa P. French to order the body of Guild to be exhumed so that an autopsy might be held. The action of the District Attorney is said to be due to evidence that Mr. Guild a few days previous to his death was in his normal health, and that his brief illness was marked by symptoms which would have been caused by poison. It is claimed also that Nathan G. Wilbur of Windsor, Conn., the first husband of Mrs. Guild, died under similar circumstances.

The woman at present is serving a fifteen months' sentence at Sherburne Prison for forging Mr. Guild's name to a note for $275. Sydney Withington, a farmhand employed by Mr. Guild, also is in the reformatory as an accomplice of Mrs. Guild in the forgery. Guild was fifty-two years of age. Mrs. Guild is thirty.

WINDSOR, Conn., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Jennie Wilbur formerly lived here, but left in 1897, two years after the death of her first husband, Nathan G. Wilbur. The latter died suddenly after a hemorrnage, caused, it was reported at the time, by the extraction of a tooth. According to the physician's return to the Town Clerk death was due to cancer of the stomach and hemorrhage. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur had two children, but both died on Nov. 4, 1892. Diphtheria was reported to be the cause of these deaths. For some time after Mr. Wilbur's death the woman remained in town, but she and a carpenter who boarded with her disappeared quite suddenly.

MOTORS START RETURN TRIP.

Seventy-one Vehicles Leave Boston for Long Run Back to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—Fine Autumnal weather greeted the automobilists on their appearance at the parade in Park Square this morning for the first day's run of the return trip of the reliability test between New York to Boston. There were no laggards. Every one was astir bright and early, getting the machines in readiness for to-day's jaunt to Springfield, ninety-two miles away, which is the longest stage of the trip. On this account the start was made at 8 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual.

The route was up Columbus Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue and thence up Beacon Street, skirting the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, up the steep North Beacon Street hill, and along through the Newtons on their way to Worcester, which was the noon control. R. M. Owen with his lightweight gasoline vehicle, was the first to start, followed by Leonard Fish, who was singing "Show them the way home, boys," with fervor. Then came C. H. Page and a long string of others. C. H. Tangeman with his Italian machine was fairly well up to the fore, while Benjamin Smith had a place half way down the line with Kenneth Skinner and F. S. Ourish still further back.

Dr. Hoverstadt, who arrived in Boston late last evening, determined this morning not to attempt the run back. Of the seventy-five vehicles which started from New York, seventy-one left on the return trip to-day.

SHIP COMBINE REPORT.

Rumor That the Passenger Departments of the Constituent Lines May Be Consolidated.

It was reported yesterday that all the passenger departments of lines in the steamship combination would be consolidated and would be situated in the Empire Building, at 71 Broadway, where the offices of the American Line and the Red Star Line are now situated.

John Lee, agent of the White Star Line, Manager Franklin of the Atlantic Transport Line, and Vice President James A. Wright of the International Navigation Company, as well as Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co., said they knew nothing of such a move.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE BOARD.

The second annual report of the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, representing very many of the leading educational institutions, and whose object it is to conduct in the important cities simultaneous examinations which shall be accepted by all colleges, was made public yesterday. The report shows that 150 examinations were held this year, as against 69 last; that the number of candidates increased from 973 to 1,362, and that the number of colleges to which entrance was sought increased from 23 to 35.

The objects aimed at by the board are: Co-operation between colleges; stability in subjects upon which candidates are to be examined; co-operation between colleges on the one hand and secondary schools on the other; uniformity of academic standards, and economy of time and money in the conduct of examinations. The Secretary's report shows a list of 400 secondary schools which prepared candidates for the examinations last June.

Our Food Store Will Open Wednesday, Oct. 15.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Food Store Will Open Wednesday, Oct. 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We prepay freight charges on all orders of $5.00 or over to stations in the following States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.
Complete information with regard to our Model Food Store and price catalogue will be found in our monthly magazine, "Good Eating," which may be had on application.

20th Century Food Store.

When our doors open to-morrow morning our Twentieth Century Food Store will be as complete and as ready to receive you as all the other stores forming the establishment of the Simpson Crawford Co.

We believe we are justified in saying that you will appreciate it as the most modern and best equipped Food Store to be found anywhere. We have striven to make it such—and we think we have succeeded. Back of the planning and organizing of this section of the store are experience, brains and expert talent; and more than these—ambition, enterprise, aggressiveness and the "know-how." A sextette that has succeeded in giving to New York the most beautiful Food Emporium in the world. But we must not dwell too strongly upon its beauty. The points of greatest import to you are the purity and completeness of its various lines and their thorough hygienic equipments. Not a detail that insures betterness has been overlooked. In fact, everything is as right as it can be—and as nearly perfect as human skill and ingenuity can make it.

But we must not say too much to-day. To-morrow our Twentieth Century Food Store will make its formal bow to the public, so to-morrow we will tell you more in detail about it.

Upholstery Goods.

Fourth Floor.

Right now this section of our store is probably considered more important by many women than any other.

New Curtains, Portieres, Hangings and other kindred things are needed to give a fresh, bright and cheery touch to the home. Choosing from the Simpson Crawford Co. stock gives you excellent selection and assures you not only the best, but also the newest and choicest—most rightly priced. Many of the offerings are of exceptional character; like the following:—

Genuine Point Arabe Lace Curtains, in exceptionally handsome designs; excellent value for... $25.00

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, mounted on strong and durable nets, in entirely new effects, at, pair, $11.50 and $22.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in neat, attractive patterns, pair.. $3.85

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in handsome, showy effects, heavily embroidered borders, at, pair, $5.50 and $8.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of higher grade laces; splendid value, at, pair..... $2.45

Stores Bonne Femme, exquisitely dainty styles, in Renaissance lace, mounted on the finest grades of French mull, per window, $14.00 and $21.00

Bed Sets, in real Renaissance lace, mounted on bobbinet, including bolster roll cover; per set, $10.50 and $15.00

Furniture Tapestries.

Verdure Tapestries, in rich greens and wood coloring, per yard $1.00

Granite Weave Tapestry, exceptionally serviceable, per yd. $1.48

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, in beautiful designs, suitable for fine furniture coverings or drapery purposes, per yd. $1.85

Portieres, mercerized silk effects, in new color combinations, trimmed with heavy silk rope on edges, pair $7.75

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, with heavy drapery fringe at top, in leading colorings, pair..... $4.50

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, in Persian designs, each $4.85

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, in rich Turkish colorings, extra quality, rope edges..... $6.50

Tapestry and Velour Table Covers in all sizes.

Mantel Lambrequins, made from silk armure, nicely fringed; value $2.75 each, for..... $1.95

Down filled Sofa Cushions, covered with tapestry..... $2.50

Estimates and carefully executed sketches submitted for cosey corners, Turkish rooms, &c.

John King's Scotch Holland Shades a specialty.

Lace Curtains cleaned to look like new.

Very Busy Dress Goods Selling.

Main Floor.

The business grows greater each day. And the stock, too, grows greater with the advancing season—because you demand it. The grand march of business keeps on—and sales are tipping forward with leaps and bounds. Inspiring to both—to you because the latest style thoughts are furnished, to us because continued activity is as refreshing as the lingering rain drops after an April shower.

We've told of the following items before—but they're so good they're worth repeating:

All-wool Henrietta, 44 inches wide, in all shades, including black, sharkskin and plaids, in colors and combinations; unequalled elsewhere; for, yard..... 39

30 pieces of strictly all-wool 50-inch Mixed London Cheviots, in good combinations; regular 75c. value; also 20 pieces 45 inch all-wool Plaids, never sold for less than 75c.; choice of either of these fabrics for Tuesday, at, yard..... 49

50 pieces 54 inch all-wool Black Cheviot, manufactured to retail at 75c. per yard. We are the possessors of this quantity and offer it for, yard, 68

A big importation of 50 inch all-wool Plain Suitings. A late delivery has necessitated an early loss to us. Our customers get the benefit. Choose from a collection of the newest weaves in Bison, Mohnie, Basket Cloth, &c., intended to be retailed at $1.25 yard, for..... 85

Special Offerings.

We have decided to add to those already on sale the entire reserve stock of our silk-and-wool crepe a soie; this lot was originally intended to retail at $1.50 per yard; the cost to land the goods was $1.75; we put it on sale at, yard..... 88

"Doeskin" Is the Newest Fabric of the Season.

Simple in weave, beautiful in texture and finish, in shades for street wear, lasting as its sturdy namesake, this fabric is most worthy. Soft and velvety, 54 inches wide, in wood brown, seal, castor, tan, royal, navy, pearl gray, green, cardinal, garnet and pastel shades; for yd. $1.95

$1.00 Black Dress Goods, 75c.

A special offering; 46 inch Mistral and Canvas Etamine; 50 pieces in all; of exceptional merit; even in weave, bright black, with that crisp touch sought for in these fabrics; good value $1.00 yard; special at.. 75c

Silverware.

Main Floor.

Bread Tray, quadruple plated, with handsome chased border..... 95
Rogers' Gravy Ladles, fancy handles; for..... 39
Rogers' Berry Spoons, fancy handles..... 45
Rogers' Cold Meat Forks, fancy handles..... 35
Rogers' Sugar Shells and Butter Knives..... 19

Cutlery.

Main Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co. Special Razor, medium hollow ground, ebony handle, warranted; special at..... 50
Steel Shears, good quality, nickel-plated, 6, 6½, 7, 8 and 9 inches; special..... 50
Scissors—Pocket embroidery and trimming Seissors, good quality steel, well finished; special at..... 25
Fruit Knives, pearl handles and sterling silver ferrule; set of 6... $2.75

PROMPT ATTENTION ASSURED ALL MAIL ORDERS.

We Are Now Showing the Latest

French Model Hats and Toques,

From the Best Paris Makers,

For Street, Carriage and Theatre Wear.

Special attention is called to the new creations for evening wear.

Women's High Class Custom-Tailored Suits, $32.50.

A new military model of fine quality broadcloth, in black, blue, brown and green; coat with short shoulder capes; seven gored panel skirt with double flounce; entire suit effectively trimmed with satin piping and white stitching; lined with a heavy grade of taffeta; this is a regular $39.75 suit; just 55 of them will be placed on sale to-day at the exceptionally low price of..... $32.50

A Complete Silk Store.

Main Floor.

What does the word complete imply? We'll answer.

Every proper and seasonable sort of Silk.

Every worthy style and quality—so that every demand may be met—be it for the staples or the novelties produced by the best makers. And that every yard of Silk should be sold at the lowest possible price.

To our thinking that's what the word complete implies. We meet these conditions most admirably, and therefore reach the limit of an almost perfect stock.

Taffeta Velour Ecosse, yard . . . $5.75
Also as low as $3.95 yard.

Lyons' Richest Silks, including Plaids in Persian and Moire effects, at, yard . $4.50
Also as low as $1.25 yard.

Moire Renaissance, street and evening shades, yard . . . $3.75
Also as low as $2.75 yard.

Armure Brilliant Broche, Satin Liberty, Satin Duchess Broche; yard . . . $3.75
Also as low as $2.75 yard.

Crepe de Chine and Meteors, single and double widths; yard . . . $3.95
Also as low as 78c. yard.

Moire Francaise and Velour; yard . . . $1.25
Also as low as 75c. yard.

Moire Faconne and Moire Arabesque, yard . $3.75
Also as low as $1.40 yard.

Black and white, in gray effects, yard . $3.75
Also as low as 75c. yard.

Colored Taffeta Silks, our regular goods. Every new shade is represented; more than 10,000 yards; for this sale only, per yard . . . 58

Black Taffeta, imported; excellent quality; fully 10,000 yards; for this sale only, per yard . . . 45

These two Silk specials have positively never been equalled in value.

Velvet Dept.

Lyons all-silk colored Panne, good assortment of colors; yard . . . $1.50

Fancy Panne and fancy Velvets; value up to $1.50, per yard, now. 75

Lyons all-silk Black Reflect Velvets; former price $3.25 yard, now . . . $2.50

Plain Panne Velvet that has been selling at $1.00 yard, now . . . 75

A Great Stock of Dress Trimmings Here.

Main Floor.

And a greater-than-ever business is being done in these goods now. Of course, the fact that this is a season for Trimmings helps—but the important factor of having just the goods you are seeking at just the right prices also helps mightily.

We won't specialize any one thing—but attention is directed to—

Novelties in Silk Braid and Trimmings for tailor-made Suits; ornamented crochet buttons, rings and small Milan Buttons; 20 styles; from..... 95 to $4.50

Rich Persian Bands and Edges from 1½ to 3 inches wide.

Large assortment of fancy Buttons, in pearl, cut steel, oxidized, gun metal, rhinestone effects, &c.

There isn't a Trimming want—that is, if what you seek is stylish and sanctioned by fashion—that cannot be found here.

Hemstitched Damask Tea or Luncheon Cloths.

Third Floor.

2 yards long; regular price $3.50 each, at..... $2.75
2½ yard lengths; regular price $3.95 each, at..... $3.25
3 yard lengths; regular price $4.50 each, at..... $3.75

A Sale of Men's High-Grade Underwear.

Main Floor.

These garments are of pure silk and cashmere, winter weight. They come in novia, silver gray and light blue, and in medium sizes only. The invoice comprises a number of small boxes just received from Germany, and are the finest grades of imported goods.

Just 460 pieces of winter weight Men's Underwear; value $4.25 per garment, at..... $2.75

Also 240 pieces fall or medium weight Men's Underwear; same grades; value $3.25 per garment, for..... $1.85

Children's Go-Carts, Value up to $12, at $8.

Our large basement is the new home of children's vehicles, and you'll find here an assortment which, in bigness of size and littleness of price, is not surpassed anywhere. The following special for to-day.

Excellently made and neatly fitted out Go-Carts, actually worth $12.00; to close, at the very reasonable price of..... $8.00

Toy Department.

The rear of our basement is devoted to Toys, and in order to acquaint you with this very interesting section of our stock we offer for to-day a sample line of new imported goods at prices that are actually less than half the regular.

The following are illustrations:—

Jointed or Kid Dolls; values up to $5.00, at $1.95
Dressed Dolls; values up to $15.00, at $6.75
Rocking Horses; values up to $15.00, at $9.00
Skin Animals; values up to $1.75, at 98

And, of course, hosts of other toys and things to delight the young ones at equally reasonable prices.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

We Guarantee

An absolute and invariable reliability in the fabrics we submit for your approval; we guarantee, also, our prices; they are true and are not inflated with fancy percentages nor doubtful credits. Suitings of superior quality at $25.00 and exceptional values in Trouserings at $6.50.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. In the big comedy hit of the season, THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-morrow at 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. THE EMERALD ISLE. Last Week. NEXT MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY." Seat Sale Opens Thursday morning.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinee To-morrow. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph A CHINESE HONEYMOON. 150TH TIME IN NEW YORK OCTOBER 27TH.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA. ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS. Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7. Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M. General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 P.M.

BIJOU TO-NIGHT, 50TH TIME. HEARTS AFLAME. Monday, Oct. 20. J. E. Dodson--Annie Irish In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play, "An American Invasion" Seat sale next Thurs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. CROWDING THE GREAT ACADEMY. Frank McKee's Massive & Thrilling Production, The Ninety and Nine. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAY HOUSE Will Open October Twenty-first with "TOMMY ROT." Seats for the First Night will be auctioned at the Play House at 5 o'Clock Thursday Afternoon.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8. Sharp. Mat. Sat. David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

VICTORIA Eves. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. CONTINUALLY CROWDED. A DECIDED NOVELTY. ALICE FISCHER IN MRS. JACK. Preceded by the famous CREATORE and BAND

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. SAT., 2:15. MINNIE DUPREE —A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. ROSE HILL ENGLISH CO. "The Baby Trust." Grand Vaudeville.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th Street, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Matinée To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30. Matinée Daily. Every Night Except Wed. & Sat. 15th Century Morality Play, EVERYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE "Notable Success."—Herald. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL. TO-NIGHT & WED. EVG., AT 8:15 THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. THURSDAY NIGHT, FIRST TIME, THE JOY OF LIVING. Tickets purchased for To-night for Joy of Living must be exchanged.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. "A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS. Evenings 8:30. MAT. SAT. THE TWO SCHOOLS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 5 Evgs., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THERE'S MANY A SLIP Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE," Oct. 20th—"His Excellency the Governor."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat. 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." 2d week Henrietta CROSMAN The Sword of the King

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open from 1:30 to 11. Admission, 50c. WOMAN'S EXHIBITION

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. —The New— Musical Absurdity, TWIRLY-WHIRLY

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

KALTENBORN CONCERT, This Thursday, Oct. 16th. SIGMUND HERZOG, PIANO SOLOIST.

GRAND--NEW 8 BELLS

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. To-night at 8:15. Matinée Wed., 25c. Reilly & Woods Big Show Comedians.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN (LAST 2 WEEKS.) In ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. LULU GLASER in Dolly Varden.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. The Little Mother.

3D AV. NEXT Mat. Thurs. THE IVY LEAF

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. LEX. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. IN THE MIDST OF LIFE.

SPOONER SAYS TRUSTS MAKE GOOD SERVANTS

But Will Not Be Tolerated as Masters, Senator Declares.

Denies Republican Responsibility for Coal Situation, and Says Operators Are Law Breakers.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13.—Senator John C. Spooner made his first speech of the Republican campaign in Wisconsin in this city to-night. A crowd of 3,000 persons turned out in a drenching rain to hear him, and he received an enthusiastic greeting. In the course of his remarks he paid an eloquent tribute to President Roosevelt. He said in part:

"The coal strike is an element which disturbs the people of this whole country. It is a menace which frightens almost every one. Does any man attribute it to the Republican policies? Who does? It is a quarrel between the operators, the coal mining companies, and their men, in which I sympathize with the men. The coal combination is one, gentlemen, which exists in violation of the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which prohibits a railroad company from owning or operating coal mines.

"If that Constitutional provision has not been enforced it is not the fault of the Republican Party in the United States. It is the fault of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. No man can attribute the founding and continuance of the so-called Coal Trust to National legislation. It cannot be attributed to the tariff, for until a duty—and a small duty—on anthracite coal found its way somehow—I have yet to find the man who knows how—into the Dingley law, there had been no tariff on anthracite coal. The Government of the United States cannot enforce the Constitution of a State in a State.

"The coal operators had no right to stand out upon a difference of that sort with their men till the verge of Winter, and until there was forced upon the apprehension of our people a coal famine which would affect detrimentally not simply industries, but men and women and children, their health and life. If they had accorded the increase of wages which the men demanded, you and I would have been obliged to pay it, for they would have added it to the price of coal, and we would have gladly paid it to avert this trouble. So it was not that; but when a combination of capital like that of the Coal Trust refuses to recognize a combination of labor, it reaches the dizzy height of impudence Labor has as much right to combine as capital. Capital has as much right to combine as labor. Both must keep within the law.

"But, bad as it is, it will pass away. There are some men who can settle it—and they must settle it. And I may say one thing here to-night, that never before within my recollection has a President of the United States, not speaking for the employe, not speaking for the operators—he had no right to do either—but speaking for the people of the United States, done as much to compose a difference and protect the people."

Speaking of trusts in general, Senator Spooner said:

"Trusts are the outgrowth, and the inevitable outgrowth, of modern progress. They are evolution, and men may talk about them as they please—they are here. They are here to conserve the public interest, if they will. They are corporations. They are servants of the law and of the people. As servants they are inexpressibly useful. As masters in any field of industry they are not to be tolerated at all, for the American people will have no masters, either in politics or in business."

SENATOR NELSON FOR MINERS.

Says Coal Operators and Railway Presidents Have Set Themselves Above Law, and Insulted the President.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Oct. 13.—United States Senator Knute Nelson handled the coal operators and coal railway managers wfthout gloves in an interview here to-day. He said in part:

"The coal operators and coal railway officials appear to have tried to set themselves up above the Government and express themselves as merely desirous of crushing the miners' union. Their attitude toward the President of the United States was insulting and overbearing. On the other hand, the attitude of Mr. Mitchell has been just and correct. He was willing to arbitrate the questions at issue through a commission to be appointed by the President, but the coal operators and coal road Presidents have played the dog in the manger.

"Under the circumstances the American people should extend their moral support to the mine workers. We cannot afford in this country to have any railroad Presidents or mine owners set themselves above the public and our President. I do not believe that the coal strike will have any unfavorable effect on the Republican Party. President Roosevelt is doing all he can to relieve the situation."

SKULL FRACTURED 22 YEARS.

Victim Suffered No Inconvenience Until a Bone Splinter Worked Loose and Penetrated Brain.

A singular case came to light at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. The patient was Charles Pullis of New Durham, N. J. He is now thirty years old. When he was eight years old his brother Frank, who was two years his senior, struck him on the right side of the head just over the eye with a stone. The wound soon healed, and nothing more was thought of it until about three years ago, when Charles complained of severe pains in his head.

On Saturday he became unconscious, and Dr. Justin ordered his removal to the hospital. There a consultation was held, and an operation was determined upon. It disclosed the fact that Pullis's skull was fractured behind the right ear, and that a splinter, supposed to have been made when the injury occurred, had become displaced and had caused an abscess. The splinter was removed and the abscess dressed. Pullis recovered consciousness immediately after the operation, and the physicians say there is no doubt of his complete recovery. Frank Pullis, the brother, who inflicted the injury, died about a year ago.

PREACHERS FOR PROHIBITION.

Methodists Adopt Resolution to Leave All Organizations "That Aid or Encourage the License System."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The introduction of a resolution by the Committee on Temperance, urging the members of the National Association of local preachers of the Methodist Church "to separate themselves from all organizations and influences that aid or encourage the license system," provoked a prolonged discussion at to-day's session of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the association, now being held here.

Several delegates opposed the resolution on the ground that it was an attempt to influence the convention in favor of the Prohibition Party to the detriment of the Republican Party. The suggestion of politics was repudiated by the supporters of the resolution and it was adopted.

Amusements.

MASCAGNI METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Thursday Eve., Oct. 16. IRIS—Farneti, Schiarazzi, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc. Friday Eve., Oct. 17. RATCLIFF—Pinto, Mantelli, Paoli, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc. SATURDAY Matinée, Oct. 18. IRIS. Saturday Eve., Oct. 18. Cavalleria and Zanetto. Sunday Eve., POPULAR PRICE Concert. WEBER PIANOS USED.

NEW YORK, B'y & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, Wed., Thur., & Sat., "Terentette" & "Der Liebescontract." Fri. Ev., "Don Carlos."

THE NOTIFICATION OF COLER.

John B. Stanchfield to Address the Candidates at the Tilden Club.

The official notification of the nomination of Bird S. Coler and the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket will take place at the Tilden Club, Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Committee on Notification, appointed by Chairman Littleton of the Saratoga Convention, of which John B. Stanchfield is the Chairman, will meet at the Democratic State headquarters at 7 o'clock on the same evening and proceed to the Tilden Club in a body. Mr. Stanchfield will make the address to the candidates, notifying them of their nominations. About 1,000 invitations have been issued for the affair, and it is expected that there will be a large representation present of leading members of the party from all parts of the State. The notification addresses will be followed by a reception and collation.

MORE ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

The Greater New York Democracy Will Nominate by Petitions in All Districts.

The Greater New York Democracy, of which John C. Sheehan continues as leader, is out in the open, with a programme of political activity for this Fall. After a conference with his followers yesterday Mr. Sheehan said that candidates for Assembly are to be named in all of the districts in the city.

When asked as to whether Senators are to be nominated also, Mr. Sheehan replied: "No, we will not make nominations for Senators. Every member of the Greater New York Democracy will work for the election of the Democratic State ticket."

The nominations for Assembly must be made by petitions. The leaders are at work on the plan, and by to-morrow evening the work will be done.

In the Ninth District a candidate is to be named against Richard S. Butler, the Devery candidate. The Goodwin-Smith men have decided to support Butler, and Secretary Smith in Tammany Hall yesterday said that there would be very little cutting of the Devery candidate.

NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE.

The Greater New York Democracy Has a Candidate in the Bronx.

Arthur J. Westermayr, a lawyer, of 287 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, was nominated for the Senate last night by the Greater New York Democracy at a convention of the Twenty-first District, in the rooms of the Tilden Club of the Bronx. The nominees and platform of the Democratic State Convention were indorsed.

A resolution denounced the owners of the coal mines in Pennsylvania, saying that the monopoly they represent was fostered by the Republican Party, and that the Republican Party has endeavored to "wrest the rights of the laboring men from them, so that their campaign funds might be enhanced by the men who were benefited by it."

FIGURES OF REGISTRATION.

Official figures of the registration in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Queens and Richmond for Oct. 10 and 11 were furnished at the Bureau of Election yesterday. Official figures for the Borough of Queens are incomplete, because the returns from the boards of many election districts in Brooklyn were not properly delivered at the New York headquarters but were either sent to the Brooklyn office or scattered in station houses. The figures for the Tenth Assembly District for the first day and for the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Assembly Districts will, it is likely, be received and entertained at the Election Bureau to-day.

The figures, official and unofficial, for the first two days of registration, corrected as far as possible as to unofficial figures, give, recapitulated, the following table:

RECAPITULATED.

Two days' registration, 1902.

	First Day.	Second Day.	Two Days.
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	104,930	59,566	164,556
*Borough of Brooklyn	71,949	34,179	106,128
Borough of Queens	7,464	4,782	12,246
Borough of Richmond	3,602	1,910	5,512
Total for city	188,005	100,437	288,442

*Unofficial police figures.

The following are the official returns for Manhattan and the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, 1902.

Assembly District.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Two Days.
First	1,316	794	2,110
Second	2,271	1,189	3,460
Third	2,337	1,197	3,534
Fourth	1,865	972	2,837
Fifth	2,903	1,398	4,301
Sixth	2,823	1,528	4,351
Seventh	2,407	1,412	3,819
Eighth	1,532	786	2,318
Ninth	2,787	1,766	4,553
Tenth	2,160	1,198	3,358
Eleventh	2,001	1,088	3,089
Twelfth	1,724	844	2,568
Thirteenth	1,808	1,162	2,970
Fourteenth	2,339	1,250	3,589
Fifteenth	2,339	1,773	4,112
Sixteenth	2,078	1,078	3,156
Seventeenth	2,194	1,352	3,546
Eighteenth	3,117	1,641	4,758
Nineteenth	4,090	2,077	6,167
Twentieth	2,667	1,497	4,164
Twenty-first	6,912	3,853	10,765
Twenty-second	2,864	1,458	4,122
Twenty-third	5,326	3,205	8,531
Twenty-fourth	2,202	1,319	3,521
Twenty-fifth	2,598	1,216	3,815
Twenty-sixth	4,163	1,323	5,486
Twenty-seventh	2,231	895	3,126
Twenty-eighth	2,456	1,436	3,892
Twenty-ninth	3,200	1,422	4,622
Thirtieth	3,214	1,874	5,088
Thirty-first	6,005	3,028	9,033
Thirty-second	3,093	2,092	5,185
Thirty-third	2,549	1,811	4,360
Thirty-fourth	5,526	3,541	9,067
Thirty-fifth	7,003	4,460	11,463
Annex	1,081	636	1,717
Total	104,990	59,566	164,556

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, 1902.

Assembly District.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Two Days.
First	4,216	2,784	7,000
Second	2,830	1,808	4,638
*Third	418	190	608
Total	7,464	4,872	12,246

*Balance in Nassau County.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, 1902.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Two Days.
One Assembly district	3,602	1,910	5,512

The next and final registration days are Friday, Oct. 17, and Saturday, Oct. 18.

CAPT. GODDARD'S HELPERS.

Explanation of a Letter That Fell Into the Hands of the Leader of Tammany.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall made public last evening the following letter that was sent out in the Twentieth Assembly District by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader there:

Dear Sir: It was agreed in executive session that each Captain should send in a list to Mr. Holthan, the Secretary of the club, of about forty names from his district. I am sure you know what I mean without further explanation. If you have not handed in your list to Mr. Holthan, won't you do it by Monday night at the very latest? Very truly yours,

F. NORTON GODDARD, President.

When asked what he thought of the letter that fell into his hands, Mr. Murphy said:

"It looks to me as if the letter told its own story. The plan is to get forty men from each of the election districts of the Assembly district to do campaign work. There are twenty-three election districts in the Assembly district, so that would mean 920 men. These men I suppose are wanted for work on election day. The usual pay for such work is $5 a man."

Capt. Goddard was at the headquarters of the East Side Republican Club, Thirty-first Street, near Second Avenue, when asked for an explanation of the letter. He said:

"It is a very simple matter. At a meeting of the Captains of our district the conclusion was reached that there was too much detail work for them to attend to in the vigorous campaign which we intend to wage in this district, and the idea was suggested of forming an auxiliary campaign committee. It was suggested that we get on the committee forty men from each election district whom we could rely on to do more for the party than merely cast their votes. This having been agreed upon, each Captain was instructed to send in his list to headquarters.

"Before I left the city, on Oct. 2, I was informed by Secretary Holthan that some of the Captains had neglected to send in lists, and I wrote that letter. I worded it as I did because the Captains were present at the meeting at which the plan of forming the auxiliary committee was adopted, and there was no necessity for it by again explaining to them the object of the lists they were asked to furnish. I have no corruption fund to distribute."

NOONDAY REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Job E. Hedges on the Political Situation and the Coal Strike.

Noonday meetings in support of the Republican ticket were begun yesterday at 456 Broadway in a large store, lavishly decorated with flags and portraits of Gov. Odell.

"I always had an idea the Government was something to live on instead of by," said Job E. Hedges, the principal speaker. "But I have held several offices and been in business, too. I came down town with a business man who said if cold weather came without a settlement of the coal strike the Republicans would lose. I read a speech by a former United States Senator the other day, in which he chided the President for trying to stop the coal strike.

"Now I want to say that in this campaign it is cowardly to attempt to play upon the suffering of a great mass of people in an effort to defeat Gov. Odell. When it becomes necessary for me to make orations against the efforts of a public officer to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor, in order to help my campaign, I shall cease politics. I believe with President Roosevelt in common decency and common honesty."

Mr. Hedges discussed briefly the tax policy of the State Administration, saying that it had been economical.

"There have been no scandals at Albany, either," he continued. "There have been one or two over the State. A Sheriff was corrupted in Brooklyn. He was a Republican and Gov. Odell removed him. A man in Erie County had accounts which wouldn't balance. He was put out of office. There was an administration at Albany that did no whitewashing."

HIT AT SULLIVAN.

Congressman Lessler Speaks at a Republican Meeting in Canal Street.

Congressman Montague Lessler was the principal speaker at a Republican mass meeting last evening under the auspices of the Republican Club at 98 Canal Street. Col. Charles A. Dennison presided.

"I'm a philanthropist in this campaign," Mr. Lessler announced. "I don't want Dry Dollar Tim Sullivan to go to Washington. I don't want to take him away from his friends on the Bowery. What would they do without him? What would the poolrooms and gambling rooms do while he was away, looking for new graft?"

Mr. Lessler asked for votes for Charles S. Adler, who is the candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

Ex-Register Howe Refuses to Run.

Ex-Register James R. Howe yesterday declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Congress District, Brooklyn. Mr. Howe was named while he was out of town, and, learning upon his return that his name had been placed on the ticket, he at once announced that he would not accept. The Second District is heavily Democratic. The present Representative from there, George H. Lindsay, has been renominated by the Democrats.

Greater New York Democracy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The certificate of the Greater New York Democracy, placing in nomination the candidates nominated at the Democratic State Convention, was filed to-day by Secretary of State McDonough, it having been determined that it contained the required number of signatures.

Tammany's Ratification Meeting.

Tammany Hall will have a ratification meeting within and without the Wigwam on Oct. 22. The large hall is to be used, and three stands are to be in Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. The candidates for Congress will have a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 27.

Notification in Tammany Hall.

Arrangements were made yesterday by Leader Murphy for the notification of the Democratic candidates for Supreme Court Justiceships. The first announcement was that Messrs. Amend, David, and McCall were to be notified in the rooms of the Democratic Club. The notification is to be in Tammany Hall on Thursday. Jacob Marks is Chairman of the Notification Committee.

DEATHS IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Killed and Four Fatally Injured at Pawnee, Ill.—One Victim Reported Wealthy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—Two men were killed, 4 fatally and 16 others seriously injured this afternoon in an explosion at Victor Mine, Pawnee, eighteen miles from here.

The dead are W. V. Overcash and Michael Yorja. It is reported that Overcash was worth $40,000 and had no relatives. He had been in town but a few days.

The explosion occurred just before the day force of 190 men went off duty and was caused by too much powder in a blast, the concussion causing coal dust, which thickly overhung the mine, to explode with great force.

Some idea of the force of the explosion can be learned from the fact that all those killed and injured were about four thousand feet from the place where the shot was being fired.

BRIG. GEN. GRANT RETURNS.

Back from the Philippines After Three Years' Stay There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant arrived here to-day from Manila, on the United States transport Logan. Gen. Grant is in excellent health. He said:

"Three years in the Philippines, with only a two months' leave of absence, is long enough for me. Everything in the islands is quiet and peaceful. The big fighting is over. The work now consists of concentrating men and erecting forts. The beneficent results of education are rapidly clearing away the ignorance of the natives, which in reality was the principal cause of trouble."

Gen. Grant was in command of the Fifth Separate Brigade, and his principal duties consisted in the ordering of courts and the administering of justice. After a short stay in this city he will leave for San Antonio, where he will command the Department of Texas.

City to Sue Ferry Company.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes has asked the Corporation Counsel to bring suit against the Union Ferry Company for 7% per cent. of their earnings since May 1, 1901, the date on which their franchise expired. That is the ratio of payment which the company made to the city under its old franchise. When that expired the franchise was offered again for sale, but the ferry company refused to bid on the ground that owing to the competition of the Brooklyn Bridge they could not afford to pay more than 3½ per cent. of their earnings. The matter has been in controversy ever since.

Police Surgeon to Retire.

Dr. Joseph F. O'Connell within a few days will retire as one of the surgeons of the Police Department in Brooklyn. He will go abroad for the benefit of his health, which has been poor for some time. Dr. O'Connell's condition is said to have been aggravated by an assault by an ex-policeman, against whom he had testified in a trial before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Purchase.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has purchased for $80,000 the property of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at Third Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. The edifice is to be removed to make way for the construction of an inclined plane to connect the elevated railroad structure with the surface line on Third Avenue. The company plans to operate trains over the elevated road through to Fort Hamilton.

Duc de Loubat Due Here To-day.

Among the passengers due to arrive in New York this morning on the North German Lloyd Liner Kronprinz Wilhelm is the Duc de Loubat, the founder of the French Society of Americanists, who comes to attend the thirteenth annual convention of the society, to be held in the American Museum of Natural History. This is the first time the society has ever met on this side of the Atlantic.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

Warning by Directory Company.

The Phillips Directory Company of New York wishes to caution the public against persons representing themselves to be in their employ. The Phillips Company requests that no orders or money be given to anybody alleging to represent them, unless they can produce proper credentials in writing.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:09	Sun sets...5:24	Moon sets...3:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:59	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate...7:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:20	Gov. Isl'd...5:42	H. Gate...7:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:20 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Southwark, Southampton	.....	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

Bellaggio, Pernambuco	3:30 A. M.	.....
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Carthaginian, Glasgow	.....	.....
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....
Valencia, Port Limon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Aller, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnetonka, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 16; Shanghai, Sept. 20; Yokohama, Sept. 27, and Honolulu, Oct. 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic and were dispatched East on Sunday. Due in this city Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 14.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Bencleuch, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Sept. 24.
Georgia, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Oct. 4.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Jenny, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Oct. 7.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 11.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sarmatia, Swansea, Sept. 30.
Seguranca, Colon, Oct. 7.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 8.
Cumbal, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
El Siglo, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Oct. 1.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

British Empire, Antwerp, Oct. 4.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Oct. 5.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Byron, Pernambuco, Oct. 9.
Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 9.
Hilary, Para, Oct. 5.
Xenia, Stettin, Sept. 30.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Citta di Napoli, Naples, Oct. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 8.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 13.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Patria, Gibra

Registered Trade Mark.

Dr. Deimel Underwear

It leaves a feeling of freshness and cleanliness not experienced from the use of any other underclothing. It is a true combination of comfort and elegance.

Booklet, telling all about it, with samples free on request.

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33⅓% Off

This Week.

Handsome steel enamel Bed, full size double steel wire spring, full weight hair mattress, two feather pillows. Regular price $22.50. Price this week for whole outfit **14.99**

No such bargain as this has ever before been offered in the furniture trade.

A Full Line of

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.,

At Reduced Rates This Month.
Accounts Opened. No Extra Charges.

New Creations in Furniture.

For the Hall, Den and Living Room. This is an entirely new, positively original style after the handiwork of the Indian Tribes of the North Pacific Coast of America. It will interest you; call and see it.

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With Illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark. $1.50

Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y.

JEROME SAYS PIPER IS BETTERING THE POLICE

District Attorney Praises Methods of New Deputy.

Says Superiors Had Been Lax and That the Sharper Discipline Was Badly Needed.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday visited Police Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters, and afterward went to see Mayor Low at the City Hall. He said his trips were on "private business," but on his return from Police Headquarters he paid a glowing tribute to Capt. Piper, and predicted that his methods would bring about a change for the better in the Police Department.

Capt. Piper recently has made a series of unexpected visits to police stations, which Mr. Jerome said would accomplish wonders in the way of raising the morale of the force, which heretofore had been allowed to retrograde as a result of the laxity of the superior officers of the department.

"Maybe it isn't any great matter that policemen should wear their hats tilted back on their heads, go without gloves, hang about with their coats unbuttoned, and address their superior officers in a hail-fellow-well-met manner, and then perhaps it is," said the District Attorney. "All these things are against the rules of the department and detrimental to its discipline. Thieves, seeing policemen lounging in doorways, talking to women, and gossipping with storekeepers, are likely to take advantage of such conditions.

"There has been a great deal of fun poked at Capt. Piper, but the stories, of course, have mostly emanated from policemen who have been caught with the goods on them. Take his recent visit to the Church Street Station, for instance. He went up to the desk and asked the Sergeant for his blotter. 'I am Capt. Piper, the new Deputy Commissioner,' he explained, 'and I want to see how things are going here. How many men have you?'

"The astonished Sergeant said he did not know. Capt. Piper then told him he would look over the station house, and that he hoped the Sergeant would have the desired information for him by the time he was in return for doing his work while he was taking it easy.

"The doorman was called in and took the Deputy Commissioner in tow. He was striking matches on the wall to light the way. Capt. Piper asked him where he had his lamp, and the doorman told him there was no oil in it.

"The doorman took the Deputy Commissioner into the cellar, where he found a lantern hanging over a table, and four chairs. It looked for all the world, Capt. Piper told me, as if some one had been having a quiet game and been suddenly interrupted.

"'Capt. Piper then went back to the Sergeant. 'How many men have you?' he asked again.

"'Twenty-two,' the Sergeant replied.

"Capt. Piper examined the blotter and found that the Sergeant, while he had only entered twenty-two names, had left blank spaces for four more, showing, for instance, that the Captain had been in and reported at such and such an hour, when he had not. That is against the rules of the Police Department. It is important that blotters should be accurate, because they are frequently needed in criminal proceedings."

Mr. Jerome said that Capt. Piper had then gone to the Oak Street Station. This is the precinct where Capt. O'Reilly was placed in command some time ago. Capt. Piper, Mr. Jerome said, found the station house in a filthy condition, and found four men occupying cells after the desk Sergeant had told him that there were only three prisoners. It turned out that the fourth was a tramp whom the doorman had taken in and allowed to occupy a cell in returning for doing his work while he was taking it easy.

"Col. Partridge," said Mr. Jerome, "could not leave the administrative work of the department and look into these things, any more than I could attend police court cases and leave the assistants and deputies to run my office. It is the work that would naturally fall within the sphere of the Deputy Commissioners' duties, and now that we have a man who realizes this, we may soon hope for a radical change for the better in the department."

POLICE MUST PATROL ON CURB.

New Order Forbids Lurking in Shadow —Commissioner Prepares a Table to Refute Charge of Laxity.

Policemen on patrol will no longer be permitted to slip from door to door in the shadow of buildings, but must walk boldly by the curb, in accordance with an order by Commissioner Partridge, which reached every member of the uniformed force last evening. The order was suggested both to Mayor Low and to Col. Partridge by Rear Admiral Henry Erben of the United States Navy, retired. The object, Col. Partridge explained, was to oblige policemen to be at all times in plain sight, so that they might be readily summoned in case of need, and so that the Roundsmen could keep closer watch on them.

Col. Partridge yesterday received application for retirement from Sergt. Michael Lamey, who has been a policeman since Dec. 13, 1861, save for the time that he was a soldier in the civil war. Sergt. Lamey was incharge at the Church Street Station a few nights ago, when Deputy Commissioner Piper dropped in unexpectedly and found blank spaces convenient for "crooked" entries in the blotter. He said afterward that these had not been made during Lamey's hours of duty, and that he had not brought charges against him because of them.

The trial of Capt. Creeden and Wardman Downes of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, charged with failing to suppress the William E. Reilly Association, an alleged poolroom, at 314 East Eighty-first Street, was postponed until Friday, because of the continued illness of Capt. Creeden.

In order to refute criticisms of inactivity, Col. Patridge has compiled a table, which shows that while policemen were dismissed at an average of eighty-two each year during the Strong administration, and during the Van Wyck administration at the rate of thirty-one a year, there have been eighty-three dismissals during the nine months of the present régime, among them being Capts. Reardon and Moynihan.

AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW.

Educational Alliance Will Give an Exhibition, and Asks Aid.

An exhibition of Autumn flowers, foliage, fruit, and vegetables will be held at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, from Friday, Oct. 17, to Sunday, Oct. 19, inclusive. Previous exhibitions have aroused interest in the study of plants, and the object of the coming one is to sustain that interest among the students.

Sidney Blumenthal, Chairman of the Entertainment and Exhibition Committee, asks the aid of those who will lend or give such specimens of wild flowers, cut or growing; cultivated flowers, slips of vines or plants, growing plants, fruits, and vegetables, especially such as are characteristic of the Autumn season. At the close of each day the cut flowers, and at the end of the exhibition the fruits and vegetables, will be distributed to the visitors from the neighborhood. Growing plants, it is understood, are loaned unless the exhibitor chooses to contribute them. Delicate or very valuable growing plants are not desired.

Those wishing to aid the committee, of which Gertrude G. Rothschild is head, or the Women's Auxiliary, and Percy Fridenberg of the Advisory Committee, should designate their intention of exhibiting, so that the committee may make arrangements to send for the exhibits.

Windsor Trust Company Chartered.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The Windsor Trust Company of New York was to-day authorized by Superintendent of Banks Kilburn to conduct business in this State. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and it begins business with a surplus of $500,000. The incorporators are:

W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	De L. Nicoll,
Erskine Hewitt,	Andrew Freedman,
Daniel O'Day,	Ogden Mills,
E. B. Thomas,	R. W. Goelet,
C. H. Van Brunt,	C. L. Pack.
August Belmont,	

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The events of special interest to-day and to-morrow are the polo games at Lakewood, the racing at Morris Park, and golfing. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have a house party for the polo games at Georgian Court, Lakewood. Mrs. Gould was in town yesterday. An event of interest was the arrival here of Mrs. Roosevelt. She is on a shopping trip, however, and there are no entertainments planned in her honor. To-morrow will take place the wedding of Miss Isabella Lord Huntington and the Rev. Dr. James Winthrop Hegeman, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Dr. Hegeman gives his farewell bachelor dinner at the Aldine Club this evening.

***

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Richardson and Arthur King Wood will be celebrated on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Owing to a recent death in the family the invitations will be limited to relatives and intimate friends only. There will be no reception. Miss Richardson's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Marion Richardson, and there will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Wood's best man will be Ernest Wetherill Wood, and the ushers selected are Warner M. Van Norden, Henry M. Brookfield, John Nicholson, W. G. Hamilton Dean, William A. Lockwood, and Dr. Frederick T. Zabriskie. The latter's engagement to Miss Margaret Stevenson was announced recently. Miss Richardson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Richardson, and Mr. Wood is the son of Stephen Wood of Washington Square.

***

The wedding on Nov. 25 of Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles and Rudolph Degener, at South Bethlehem, will be very quiet, owing to the death of Mr. Degener's father. Miss De Saulles will have no bridesmaids. It probably will be a house wedding, and Dr. Gilbert Sterling will officiate.

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The number of guests at the Virginia Hot Springs is regularly increasing. The Misses Patten of Washington, Miss Lucy Herron, the golf player, of Cincinnati; Mrs. B. C. Tighlmann of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle and Miss Hinkle of Cincinnati, Mrs. Benjamin Horwitz of Baltimore, and Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss Julie Edey are there. Pembroke Jones has just arrived. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Edward Livingston, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post are among the most recent arrivals.

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Mrs. Griswold Gray, who went to the South of Europe on an automobile trip, has returned to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter have also arrived at Paris from Dieppe. Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, Miss Muriel Wilson, and Lady de Gray are among others in Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer have closed their cottage at Bar Harbor and have returned to town. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., have also closed their cottage there, as have the Pulitzers, who came on in a private car.

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Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell of Philadelphia have left Bar Harbor and gone to Poland Springs. They soon will return to Philadelphia.

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A wedding of to-day is that of Miss Cornelia Walton Martin, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Martin, to Lefferts Suydam Hoffman. It will take place in the chantry of Grace Church. It will be a small affair, to which only relatives and intimate friends have been invited.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies have arrived from Europe. They sailed two months ago, soon after the wedding of Miss Ethel Davies and Archibald G. Thacher. They have been in England and Scotland.

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Among the more prominent arrivals of persons well known in society this week from abroad have been those of Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, who will go to Tuxedo; Mr. and Mrs. Chapman H. Hyams of New Orleans, who are at the Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin and Miss Benjamin, Mrs. George Lord Day, Mrs. W. Boerum Wetmore, Miss Louise L. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pickney Norris of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Martin, and R. W. G. Welling.

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A large circle of friends was shocked by the news of the death on Sunday, at the Manhattan Hotel, of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Monticello, N. Y. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was Miss Mary Thorne Carpenter, the daughter of the late Jacob B. Carpenter. She was married to the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., Oct. 10, 1900, and afterward went to live at New Lenox, Mass., where Mr. Van Rensselaer had a charge. She is a sister of Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, at whose residence at Lenox the wedding reception was given. Mr. Van Rensselaer for several years was the rector of the memorial church which John E. Parsons built in memory of his daughter Helen.

***

Miss Eleanor Johnson Waite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edward Waite, will be married to-morrow to Drew King Robinson of New York. Miss Lillian E. Robinson of New York will be the maid of honor, and the ushers are to be Warren Curtis, Jr., Walter James, and Dr. John G. Broughton, all of New York, and Edward B. Waite, a brother of the bride. Fletcher A. Robinson of this city will be the best man. The bridegroom-to-be is the son of Andrew J. Robinson, and was graduated from Columbia, class of '94. The wedding will take place at 8 o'clock at 274 Otis Street, West Newton, Mass., and will be followed by a large reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Richardson are at the Buckingham Hotel for the Winter, having given up the house 21 West Fifty-fourth Street occupied by them for the last five years.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.—Col. John Jacob Astor has rented for the Summer of 1903 the Havemeyer villa Friedheim, which has been occupied for the past two seasons by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and which has been the scene of many notable entertainments.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, at Rough Point, has returned to New York.

The Baroness Seillière has gone to New York for a few days.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan is here to attend the meeting of the Public School Committee, of which she is a member.

Mrs. S. A. Willoughby and J. C. Harrison, who have spent the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, have returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss have closed their villa and gone to New York.

Hollis H. Hunnewell is here from New York.

Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. George Agassiz, and Max Agassiz are guests of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

J. G. Rosengarten, Miss Rosengarten, and Mrs. C. P. Sinnickson have returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will remain at her Newport cottage until Oct. 28.

Clearman—Mayo.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 13.—The marriage of Miss Ella R. Mayo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Mayo, to Charles Mortimer Clearman took place to-night at the residence of the bride's parents in Mount Pleasant Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William W. Conner, pastor of the Reformed Church of Belleville. The attendants were Miss Mae Doty of Paterson, maid of honor, and Dr. S. Y. Mayo, brother of the bride, best man.

Found Turtle He Marked 46 Years Ago.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 13.—Former Assemblyman Thomas A. Smith Saturday found a turtle which forty-six years ago, when he was a school boy, he marked with his initials and the year, 1856. The inscription he made with his knife almost half a century ago is partly covered by the growth of the turtle's shell, but was easily decipherable.

GOV. ODELL AT CHARITY FAIR.

He Opens the Bazaar for the Benefit of the Hebrew Charity Hospital.

After dining at the Union League Club and before going to the Republican mass meeting in the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening, Gov. Odell drove around to the Brooklyn Academy of Music and opened the Hebrew Charity Fair. He did this in a brief speech, which was listened to with appropriate interest, but which failed to arouse half the enthusiasm that greeted him later, when he came down into the crowd and politely allowed himself to be divested of a good many pieces of loose coin by the fair and enterprising persons in charge of the booths.

The Academy building was transformed from its ordinary playhouse appearance into a bower of various kinds of beauty, no fewer than seventeen large booths being arranged about the building, all fancifully decorated and displaying objects carefully chosen for their power to lure the retiring dollar from the pockets of the visitor. The largest of the booths, which is in the centre of the building, is surrounded by a rustic fence, with imitation grass inside, and the word "Charity" displayed in large electric lights above. The object of the fair is to raise the balance of $100,000 needed to build the Hebrew Charity Hospital.

Gov. Odell's remarks in opening the bazaar were of an entirely non-political nature. He spoke of the many charitable works in the city which had been established by Jews, and of the desirability of the proposed new hospital.

"I started out to make you a visit this evening," he said, "but I fell into the hands of your distinguished Lieutenant Governor, and I have to go where he orders. I read in one of the newspapers this afternoon that I was to travel through Brooklyn for seven hours this evening. I am not going to do that. I remember when I used to visit Brooklyn quite often—when I was courting a certain Brooklyn young lady—and I was always turned out of the house sharp at 10 o'clock. My mother used to tell me that everybody went to bed at 10 o'clock in Brooklyn."

The managers of the fair, who knew it was 9 o'clock at that very moment, and that they hadn't done any business yet, looked aghast at the Governor's joke.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was then introduced as "Our Tim," and said he wished the project every success. He wished he was on the floor with the crowd instead of where he was—in one of the boxes—so that he could buy a few things.

Borough President Swanstrom followed in similar strain, and then all came down and mingled with the throng. The young women vendors did not forget what "Our Tim" had said, and he had his wish—he bought a few things. Time was pressing, and it was difficult to make careful selection, so when he came to examine his purchases outside he found that he was the owner of two dolls, both dressed to resemble well-known actresses, a sachet bag, and a brooch. Gov. Odell would not say what he got.

Among the objects which will be disposed of to lucky winners at the fair during the week are a horse and carriage, an ivory gavel, and, most precious of all, two tons of real anthracite coal.

SENATOR HANNA BETTER.

He Expects to Resume Speechmaking in Ohio To-morrow, but Will Revise His Itinerary.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—Senator Hanna, who was taken sick at Ironton, Ohio, Saturday while on a speaking tour, and compelled to return home, was at his office to-day and feeling much better. The Senator expects to resume his trip Wednesday next, speaking at Xenia probably Wednesday evening.

As a result of his illness the Senator will be compelled to omit a number of points, including Norwalk, Findlay, Lima, and Piqua from his itinerary. It will also be necessary to revise his itinerary in Indiana next week. Senator Hanna said to-day that he had been scheduled to make twenty-four speeches in two days in that State.

IN THE SHOPS.

One can buy hair wash done up in nice little packages, and they only cost 10 cents each. The materials are borax, camphor, and rosemary, which make one of the best combinations for a shampoo. The beauty of the dry form is that one can travel with it always on hand and be entirely independent of the professional scalp manipulator.

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With the manicure sets nowadays there come one or two pairs of nail scissors and also a pair of nippers, which are of service when the scissors will not quite do the work.

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An aesthetic pair of silk stockings are of pale blue, and embroidered upon the instep of each is a peacock's feather. The superstitious young woman would not wear them for she would know that the feathers would bring bad luck and that her first partner would step on and ruin her prettiest pair of slippers.

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Such charming things are the woven mats of the old-fashioned rag kind. They are made to match wall coverings or hangings in color and are of brand-new mercerized ginghams and good quality cotton. One of the big mats—that old name suits them better than the word rug—is of blue and white to match the color of a pretty blue and white cretonne wall covering. Another is charming in pale yellow and white, with a bit of the most delicate green introduced. There is a delightful pattern of yellow and white and green cretonne that is also used. Many of the mats are woven thin and light and will launder beautifully. They can be made as heavy as may be desired, however, heavy enough to keep them from turning up at the corners.

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There are others of these hand-made floor coverings which are made of wool and which will also wash. The prettiest of these are of white for bath rugs, and they are thick and warm enough to warrant the name of rug. They are an inch or more through and the best things of the kind ever made.

***

Bands of embroidery on a silk foundation for trimming are attractive in themselves and effective to use in many ways. In deep rich colors upon a plain band of black silk they are particularly good. There are edgings in these trimmings, finished in points or in battlement effects.

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A deep colored Persian ribbon upon a pale blue short loose coat is delightful. The coat is of cloth, trimmed with a deep colored heavy cream lace, and there is a big knot of the broad ribbon with long ends falling to the lower edge of the coat in front.

Here is an odd little child's coat, and it has some features which are worth considering. It is of white cloth, the front straight, like any long coat, but the back draped. That is, it is drawn up in the back at the waist line, and the upper part, which is made extra long and full, blouses over the lower part, giving the effect in the back of a half length cape. This comes around to the front, and there forms draped sleeves something like an old-fashioned waterproof sleeve. It is an odd design, but very pretty withal. Over the shoulders a collar effect is given by fanciful falling straps of the white cloth, finished around the edges with stitching, but not stitched to the coat. Above the straps, resting on the upper part of them, is a little collar of some soft black woolly material, and the buttons of the coat, which are large, round, and flat, are of black and white. One of the features of the coat which is worth considering is the loops by which it is fastened. Loops for coats of this kind are usually of some flexible material, like cord, run along the edge of the coat, and are not visible. This little white coat, however, has loops rather more than an eighth of an inch wide, of the broadcloth, stitched on the two edges, and shaped, made from the outer edge of a circle of the cloth and having the effect as they are seen when the coat is not fastened, of hollow scallops down the front. The lining of the coat is pale blue silk.

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Another pretty coat for a child is one of the soft woolly white cloths, almost a fur, trimmed with pale blue velvet. The coat opens at the side, and the upper part is finished with three straps of the pale blue velvet, showing a line of cloth of gold in the centre. These straps are put on some distance apart, set on diagonally, the points turned in and down from the edge. The belt, which is low on the coat, is of the same blue velvet, made like straps, and finished with a point and a fancy button in blues and pinks, with a pretty little figure Dresden scene. The coat is fastened with these buttons.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

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On all purchases of $5 or more (except goods to be sent C. O. D.)

WE PREPAY FREIGHT

to any railroad station within the following States:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Great Crowds Daily Throng The Big Store.

THE Fall rush is at its height. There's the spirit of exhilarating activity and newness at the Siegel Cooper Store. The best stocks are here in abundance. Expensive as well as inexpensive grades are represented in fullest variety.

Among the many important special sales now engaging great attention are these:

Dress Goods, Silks, Nottingham Lace Curtains. Millinery.
Shoes. Blankets. Colored Petticoats. Infants' Wear.

And then, of course, there are the very latest and most modish styles for women. Homefurnishing, also, naturally brings crowds here daily in great numbers. It's a mighty satisfactory Store to pin your faith to; it serves you most faithfully.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Swarms of Shoppers Come and Buy.

THE Silks and Dress Goods amply proved their popularity yesterday. Warm as the day was, it closed with a record of phenomenal activity.

From early morning until the closing bell rang the demand for Silks and Dress Goods was keen and incessant. The Main Aisle tables were constantly surrounded. People stood eight and ten deep. The regular Silk and Dress Goods Departments told the same happy story. Here is the news for to-day:—

New Silks.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE "NATIONALIZATION" OF COAL MINES.

A blush of shame ought to color even the experienced cheek of DAVID B. HILL when he seeks to mislead an audience of Democrats by telling them that the acquisition of the anthracite coal mines by the Government through the exercise of the right of eminent domain would be neither revolutionary nor Socialistic, but constitutional, necessary, and right. He knows better. He falls far in the public esteem when he teaches this wild doctrine that a sensible ape would reject and a lawyer's office boy riddle in half a minute. From an irresponsible political blatherskite, like MAGUIRE of Syracuse, the offer of the coal mine ownership plank of the Democratic platform could excite no surprise. You expect ignorance from an ignoramus and folly from a fool. But Mr. HILL, who is a constitutional lawyer, who is never ignorant and not often foolish, has no right to load down the party platform with such idiotic stuff, and it is beneath him to insult a Democratic audience with this shallow demagogy.

What is it these blind leaders of the blind would have the Federal Government do? Why, take possession of the anthracite coal mines by eminent domain and operate them. The right to take private property by eminent domain can be exercised only for public purposes. Mr. HILL says that anthracite coal, like water, is a public necessity. This is too shallow even for a party leader riding for a fall. There is water everywhere in the world, and it is indispensable to the life of man. But outside of the State of Pennsylvania there is very little anthracite coal anywhere in the world. Ninety per cent. of the world's supply lies in the ten counties of Pennsylvania which constitute the anthracite region. In the towns and cities of the Eastern and Middle States most of the anthracite coal is consumed. In the West and South only here and there can be found a family that burns it. It is a pleasant and convenient fuel, and in that sense a luxury. It is even a very great convenience. It is nowhere a public necessity, for all but a few millions of the world's population get along very comfortably without it. We should readily learn to get along without it here or in any city where it is now used.

It is simply silly to pretend that the closing of the anthracite mines would be a National calamity. For that reason, while the taking of the mines would be, as a matter of law and of Constitutions, impossible in political theory and practice it would be ruinous to those who tried it. What would the people of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois, where twice as much bituminous coal is produced in a year as the anthracite regions yield, say if a bill was introduced in Congress authorizing the buying and operation of the anthracite mines for the Federal Government? The Government would then become their direct competitor in business, and as it could afford to operate the mines at a loss and most likely would do so if it operated them at all, the bituminous coal States would resent the unfair competition and their people would use their votes to make an end of it.

If the anthracite mines were acquired certainly the bituminous mines would have to be taken, and where would you stop? The advocate of the private ownership of the coal oil fields wouldn't have a leg to stand on, for petroleum is used in every household. The newspapers would come next and the book publishing houses, together with the International Paper Company, or the Paper Trust. In fact, there is no stopping when once you have set foot in that strange path.

Even a man so intelligent and usually so thoughtful as Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, failing to give due consideration to the elements of the problem, writes down the foolish statement that the mines are "a National interest of the most vital kind," and puts his name to it. The trouble with these hasty reasoners is that they confuse the conflict between employers and organized labor, which is a matter of general National concern, with the continuance of the anthracite supply, which is in the main of local interest. To cure the evils engendered by a temporary condition they propose a fundamental and permanent change in our political theories and in the nature of our Government. When it is all over they will wonder how they could have been so thrown off their mental balance.

No intelligent labor leader will take up the National ownership idea save as a club against the present owners. If the Government should own and operate the anthracite mines the wages of the miners might be advanced, but they would discover that the relations of the union to the Government would be defined with inconvenient clearness. The walking delegate would find himself excluded, and if at any time a strike should be ordered violent demonstrations against the "scabs" whom the Government might choose to employ would be suppressed in a businesslike way by men wearing the uniform of the United States Regular Army. It would not be necessary to wait upon the slow motions of Mr. QUAY'S henchmen in the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg.

A man who really believes in the National ownership and operation of the anthracite mines could, if he put his mind to it for ten minutes, convert himself to a belief in the National ownership and operation of the moon. That notion is not a whit crazier than the owner.

NEGLECT OF THE PUBLIC COMFORT.

The letter of R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, calling attention to the desirability of including in the appropriations for next year an amount sufficient to provide such necessary public conveniences as baths, comfort stations, small parks, playgrounds, and the like, is timely and characterized by excellent sense. Conceding the importance of such municipal undertakings as bridges, tunnels, concourses, docks, and the like, there is less urgency for the ultimate completion of some of these vast schemes of public improvement than is found for the provision of comforts and conveniences more directly and immediately tributary to the health and happiness of the people. As Mr. CUTTING very justly says: "It is chiefly through such instrumentalities that the citizens can be made to feel the intimate regard for Governmental powers, which seem, when obvious at all, to be chiefly concerned with scarcely understood restrictions and limitations upon the action of the individual. Moreover, these instrumentalities are eminently educational—they make for good citizenship, for better morals, and for health."

The reason plans for promoting the public comfort are postponed from year to year is undoubtedly that they are not pushed as are those for improvements in which real estate interests are concerned. The only opposition to reasonable public expenditures for purposes which make for higher standards of civilization in our municipal life is the outgrowth of selfish anxiety lest any part of the sums needed to carry out plans of greater immediate advantage to those whose zeal in the public interest waxes or wanes in proportion to the opportunities offered for speculative profit or political advantage be diverted to ends from which they will derive no benefit. As the most disinterested of the organizations aiming to exercise a beneficent influence in municipal affairs, the Citizens' Union is in a position of peculiar advantage in urging these neglected public improvements upon the consideration of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Mr. CUTTING has rendered a public service in his calm and courteous reminder that out of $200,000,000 needed for undertakings, in hand or proposed, $1,550,000 can advantageously be spared for public baths, public comfort stations, small parks, and playgrounds.

A LESSON IN PREVENTION.

At the last annual meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association Mr. VREELAND, the President of the association of employés and of the company alike, referred to the enormous losses to capital and labor from strikes during the last twenty years. These amount to over $377,000,000. "It staggers imagination," he said, "to consider what might have been wrought by the application of this princely sum, wasted so wantonly, if it had been applied to such ends as those to which we apply our little mite."

Mr. VREELAND then made this pregnant statement as to the cause, the practical, essential cause, of these great losses:

> In my opinion this great waste is the result of the failure of mutual knowledge between employers and their men. As this necessary knowledge can only come from acquaintanceship, and as associations like this promote and foster intercourse, it is to be regretted that other workers do not view the situation as we do. How can men, whether they are capitalists or laborers, expect to understand each other if they are not acquainted? Without acquaintanceship there must be as much ignorant suspicion on one side as on the other. Nothing inspires more fear and distrust than half understood and wholly unseen things.

Here is a statement of a general principle by a very able man of wide experience, who knows by intimate personal practice the conditions of every stage of the relations of labor and capital from the grade of wage earner to that of President of a great corporation employing 17,000 men. At the present moment public attention is concentrated on this question. It is a good time to offer again an example of the application of this principle, which we have before cited, which occurred in a particularly disturbed district of Belgium and in a large coal-mining industry—the mines of Bascoup and Mariemont, in Hainault. The facts have been made public by M. JULIEN WEILER, the head of the mechanical department of these mines. His plan was to organize the workmen of each department having like duties into a group, each group electing representatives in what were known as Committees of Explanation, to which the employers also appointed representatives. These committees met at stated intervals and talked over frankly and quietly any causes of complaint that arose on either side, and undertook to come to an understanding regarding them. If this could not be accomplished, the matters of difference were referred to another smaller committee, selected by the representatives of each side, and only in case of failure to reach an agreement in this committee was the matter dealt with directly by the company.

The first year was full of discouragement. M. WEILER found that the source of the difficulty was that the meetings were "not informal enough" and the men did not "feel at ease." That being corrected, the benefits of the plan began immediately to be felt. By the end of the third year it was found feasible to abolish all fines, to adopt piece work on terms satisfactory to both sides, to decrease the cost of production, and to advance the rate of wages 20 per cent. with no loss to the employers. The culmination of the good understanding thus effected occurred when the employés actually submitted to the masters a request to be permitted, without prejudice, to take part in a general strike which had been ordered by the workingmen's association for political purposes, in support of their demand for a revision of the Belgian Constitution, the men stating that they "had no sort of grievance against the management of the mines." The request was granted, and after the strike work was resumed under the old conditions.

One of the most remarkable features of this experience was that the man who ultimately became the leader of the men in their committees and the head of their organization, and who was distinguished for his fairness, sound judgment, moderation, and restraining influence on his constituents, was originally the most radical, violent, and irreconcilable of the "agitators" among the men. The one thing that wrought this change was simply the provision for that "mutual knowledge between employers and their men" which Mr. VREELAND declares to be the key to harmony. Now it seems to us that there need be no great obstacle to securing this knowledge if it is honestly and earnestly sought, as it was in the case we have cited and is in the case of the Metropolitan Company. If it can be had, it is plain that it will be profitable. And it is reasonable to infer that the employers, as the more intelligent and practical of the parties to the relation, should be the ones to take the initiative.

GERMAN CHEAP FUEL.

The statement cabled yesterday from Berlin to the Staats-Zeitung of this city, that German mine owners have offered the Municipality of New York 100,000 tons of coal suitable for steamships at four dollars and a half per ton and 10,000 tons of coal of smaller size at three and a half dollars per ton sounds like a fairy tale, in view of the situation here. It is too good to be true; but if it is not based on some error, it may well cause our operators and miners to redouble their efforts to arrange a compromise. If the ardently-wished-for settlement of the strike should take place to-day there would still be profit in coal imported at such prices three weeks hence.

The present strike is likely to turn attention to a form of fuel just now much talked of here, but long ago a great industry in Germany. Our Consul General in Berlin, recognizing the situation, has made a special report to Washington concerning the making of briquettes from cheap qualities of coal and from peat. Many Consuls in Germany have written reports on the subject before Mr. MASON, but they did not find a situation in this country which made them timely and of prime interest. Yet we have always had in our vast peat formations the materials for cheap fuel. Hitherto it has not paid to establish the drying kilns and factories where the peat is compacted into bricks and more or less reinforced with other materials. In Germany the briquettes are largely used as a substitute for kindling wood. Their use in place of coal would only be profitable if the latter rose to prices such as are obtaining here at present.

With the exhaustion of our forests, the use of peat in brick form is sure to spring up sooner or later, and the deadlock in the coal fields promises to accelerate the demand. In Germany briquettes had a hard struggle to win their way with the public, but their cleanliness, caloric qualities, and absence of smoke and fumes gradually overcame the dislike of change on the part of the consuming public. Some eight years ago an attempt was made to introduce the industry into Ireland, where novelties are very difficult of entrance. It is not apparent that much success attended these efforts, perhaps because a large capital is needed to place an unfamiliar fuel on the market and overcome the reluctance of the public to try something new. Mr. MASON'S Consular report goes somewhat into details as to the methods of drying and compounding briquettes in a land where wood is very dear and labor is very cheap. American inventiveness may be trusted to devise machinery which will turn peat into good fuel at a minimum cost.

TAXATION OF CATS.

In Austria, as in Massachusetts, a bill has been introduced in the legislative assembly for the taxation of cats. The idea is not new. It has been the dream of every man who pays an annual license fee for a dog that the owners of cats should contribute to the municipal revenues. The dog owner argues that cats do more than toothache to promote insomnia; that nothing else is as nerve racking as the cat's marvelous counterfeit of a woman in mortal terror or of a child in the throes of midnight colic. He maintains that cats are wholly useless, having long since ceased to war on rats and mice; that they are not less liable than dogs to attacks of rabies, (a malady as to the existence of which the dog owner is skeptical,) and that they more often carry about the germs of infectious disease. He repeats the tradition that they are incapable of affection, and he contrasts with their intractability the readiness with which the dog obeys those who feed him. Even the pestilent and fugacious flea, he avers, or the canary bird, which the cat is forever alert to devour, can be more easily trained to pleasing tricks than can the cat. Therefore, affirms the dog man, it is unjust and against a sound public policy to exact a fee for the dog while the cat is allowed to swell an untaxed tail and voice in the midnight air. In short, the dog owner finds the same pleasure in the suggestion of a cat tax that the married man extracts from the proposition to tax bachelors.

However, it is not the dog owners who are responsible for the Massachusetts bill, but the very lovers of the cat. That there has been no such impost has been charged to a survival of ancient superstitions. In a public square of Athens a gilded Tabby of heroic proportions sat on a pedestal forty feet high, and the curious diggers about the sites of buried cities often find the relics of statues raised in honor of the sacred animal. At this time in parts of the Orient cats are as secure against violence as are the scavenger buzzards of Charleston. Still, it is not true that there is any such absurd superstition among civilized peoples. Many a stray cat carries a broken leg as proof of the American boy's intellectual emancipation and of his skill in throwing stones. Indeed, it is partly to shield the feline hoboes from this skill that humane Massachusetts women urge the license system. The bill provides that all unlicensed cats shall take the pleasant gas line to cat heaven, where there are broad acres of evergreen catnip and miles of back fences and shed roofs, but never a boy, a dog, or a hurtling bootjack.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is no very good reason why literary men should not also be men of public affairs, and several why they should, but it is the general impression, especially strong in America, that one thing is about all that any man can safely undertake to do well, and experience has taught us that there is usually the saving grace of competency about all except the very worst of the professional politicians, while the amateurs, with all their good intentions, oftener try the patience than earn the admiration of their would-be admirers. Just now it is the novelists that are showing an inclination to get into office, and the methods they are using to attain their end will be studied with varying emotions. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, for instance, who wants to become a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, is seeking popularity—and votes—among his new neighbors in Cornish, by inviting them all to his beautiful home and entertaining them with a cordiality calculated to excite the cynical smiles of those who know that not quite all New England villagers are of the sort to which a man of letters, or even of historical novels, would naturally turn for intimate companionship. How much knowledge of or care for the local interests of Cornish Mr. CHURCHILL may have we do not know, but doubtless the neighbors who are accepting his invitations will form an opinion on that subject before election day comes, and what the opinion is they will record by their votes. Perhaps it will not be much affected by the success of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis." Other writers with political aspirations at this time are "J. S. of Dale" and Mr. BOOTH TARKINGTON, both estimable men of large ability, and one of them a lawyer of repute as well as a novelist. One cannot help wondering a little if these gentlemen haven't an eye on the acquisition of "material" for use in future books, for really there is nothing else in a legislative position for them, since, so far as has been revealed, none of them has had a particularly loud call to sacrifice himself, his habits, and his tastes to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. However, they know their own business best, and the present state of American politics is such—if pessimists are to be trusted—that almost any change in the quality of the politicians is to be desired as offering at least the possibility of an improvement.

—People who are ingenious in the matter of finding things to worry about have long taken great comfort, not exactly in the thought that infectious diseases can be spread by books that pass from hand to hand, but in the pains they can take to protect their own precious lives from that particular peril. Now comes Mr. JOHN THOMSON, Librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library, and declares that while it may be possible to transfer a disease by means of a book from one reader to another, he has never seen or even heard of a case in which this was actually done, and that if the danger exists it is so small, under present conditions, as to be negligible. His strongest argument is this: "For every one book touched by a reader there are fully one hundred books handled by employés of the library, but there has never been an instance of contagious disease among the employés of this library since its beginning." In Philadelphia, as elsewhere, when a public library book is found in a house where there is smallpox, diphtheria, or other highly dangerous disease, it is destroyed. At least that is the theory, and the physicians of the city are supposed to see that the rule is carried out. That they pay very much attention to it may well be doubted, but it seems to be a fact that though books might spread disease, they do it, if at all, to an extent too small to be measured—a circumstance which is most fortunate, considering how vastly greater is the number of books borrowed or hired than of those bought outright and permanently retained in the purchaser's possession.

—Even The Springfield Republican is disturbed by the attempt of the Hamilton College Faculty to deprive its students of all aid from translations in their language studies. While The Republican does not go so far as we did, and utterly deny the wisdom of the action taken, yet it expresses grave doubts on the subject, and evidently inclines to the view that the intelligently advised student can and therefore should make a legitimate and profitable use of the "pony." "There are many," it says, "who hold that the most rapid and effective way to acquire a mastery of a foreign language is to go at a text with the help of a translation, and in this way to read fluently as much as possible, leaning more and more lightly on the crutch as the vocabulary and idioms become more familiar * * * At the other extreme is the theory of the schoolmasters who look upon a Greek or Latin text as a Chinese puzzle, to be solved only in the legitimate way, and regard results as of much less consequence than method. So long as the pupil gets the discipline of digging out a translation word by word from the dictionary, they take no trouble as to whether he learns the language." And he never does learn it in that way—or almost never, and the exceptions are in spite of the way, not because of it. Of course it is absurd to limit a man who wants to learn a foreign language or read its literature to the expedients by which a child acquires its mother tongue. That is the mistake made by some of the modern "systems." The grammar and the lexicon, however, are the deadly foes to interest, as they are to facility, and it never should be forgotten that they are means, not ends, and hat the sooner they can be abandoned the sooner will the student begin to do something both pleasant and profitable. If the "pony" is used simply to make possible a pretense of having done what has not been done—that is, of having painfully dug the, or a, meaning out of half a dozen lines of Latin or Greek—then the "pony" is a very bad thing; but when it leads to the real reading of fifty pages in the time that would otherwise have to be devoted to the dissection of one, then does the "pony" become a noble steed, worth eulogizing by Hamilton's Faculty or any other in the world.

—These be perilous times for such poor remnants of our forests as still remain to beautify our fields and pastures—for all the trees left in towns and villages, indeed, except those owned by the public, and even the latter may be attacked if the strike lasts into really cold weather. We have long since ceased to protest against the use of soft coal in this city, for, gloomy as is the mixture which has replaced New York's once gloriously clear atmosphere, it is become the only alternative to worse evils, the endurance of which cannot even be contemplated. But the case is not yet so desperate as to justify the cutting down of shade trees, and it is cowardice, rather than caution, that now resorts to it. The man who fells a big oak or elm or maple will never see its like in its place again, and will mourn its loss—if he has a heart—long after this strike, its losses and its sufferings, are forgotten. When, or if, it comes to be a choice between burning the urban and suburban trees and freezing to death, or even near it, of course the trees must burn, but let's wait as long as we can—keeping ourselves, meanwhile, as warm as may be by speaking our minds about the coal operators who do not operate or the coal miners who do not mine, just as personal preference may dictate. Denunciation sent anywhere in that direction will hit a mark that deserves hitting for one reason or another, and roundly to denounce somebody or something does put one in a fine glow.

THE CANAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial published in THE TIMES of the 10th inst., entitled "A Nimble Candidate," in which you criticise this association for not indorsing the canal plank in the platform of the Democratic Party:

It can scarcely be expected that an organization like the Canal Association of Greater New York, founded upon commercial lines, and whose membership is composed of business men prominent in the councils of both parties, would indorse any political proposition or subscribe to any partisan policy.

The meeting referred to in the above editorial was well attended, and representative men of both political beliefs were present. The purpose of the meeting was to receive reports of committees commissioned to urge upon the Republican and Democratic conventions the insertion of a plank in their respective platforms supporting canal improvement upon the basis of 1,000 ton barge capacity. The result of the work of the committees was reflected in the resolution adopted by the meeting. The entire matter was essentially a commercial proposition, and the endeavor made to influence both conventions in the direction of canal improvement was thoroughly a business one.

The committees which waited upon the conventions were composed of Republicans and Democrats, to avoid any possible partisan character. The object was commercial and not political; therefore it is inconceivable that the association, in supporting its committees, should have passed resolutions of political bias instead of the one adopted. The resolution recognizes the marked advance toward its ideal of canal improvement as exemplified by the planks adopted by the recent Republican and Democratic conventions, and the meeting tendered its thanks to the sub-committees and pledged its constant support in the furtherance of the canal enlargement project.

This action on the part of the association is an assurance that the business men, through their organizations, are a unit in co-operation for canal improvement, and that their efforts in this matter have not in anywise been lessened because the Republican and Democratic conventions have adopted planks favorable to canal improvement.

HENRY B. HEBERT,
Chairman the Canal Association of Greater New York.
New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

Purpose of Bankruptcy Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning there was an interesting editorial on "The Bankers on the Bankruptcy Law," in which you criticised, perhaps correctly, the position taken by the bankers.

This is written, not to discuss your main conclusion, but one of the reasons which you give for it. Even that might pass uncriticised but for the fact that THE TIMES is influential in the formation of public opinion.

Your assertion, in effect, that the main object of the law was the protection of the honest debtor is, I think, erroneous. That object was the secondary one. The relief meant to be afforded was not, primarily, to the honest debtor, but to the honest creditor, and the obvious purpose of the law is that a dishonest or collusive creditor shall not benefit in the distribution of the bankrupt's estate more than the honest and unsuspecting one. I think this would be the construction given to the law by lawyers generally.

EDWARD H. HARRISON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Influence.

Jerry—How do good clothes make a man a gentleman?
Joe—They make him feel as if he was expected to act like one.—Detroit Free Press.

Softened Grief.

Wilson—I lost that fine silk umbrella that I carried in town to-day.
Mrs. Wilson—Oh, what a pity!
Wilson—Still, there is one consolation. It wasn't mine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Cause for Him to Complain.

"See here," remarked the guest to the new waiter, "there doesn't seem to be any soup on this menu card."
"Oh, no, Sir," replied the waiter, nervously, "I didn't spill it at this table—it was the one on the other side of the room."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He Had Learned It.

"I heard a good story the other day," began the grocery man, "about a certain politician."
"That will do," interrupted the disappointed office seeker. "In the first place, there are no certain politicians."—Chicago News.

A DISCOVERY.

From The Washington Star.

Said the lump of gold to the lump of coal,
"You are most unfair to see.
You were born to drudge 'neath man's control,
While I jingle in careless glee.

"You toil by night and you toil by day,
And give up your life in flame,
And pull the loads that these humans may
Win me in the market game!"

But there came a season whose frosty sway
Laid earth 'neath a bitter chill,
And the coal, all tired and forgetful lay
Asleep in the distant hill.

And they jeered at the yellow metal then
When they felt the pinch of cold,
For it suddenly struck the minds of men
That they couldn't keep warm with gold.

THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTED

An Innovation Marks the Reception of Sir Michael Herbert.

He Is Escorted Directly to the White House—His Speech and the President's Response.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A new departure was made to-day in the case of the reception of Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, by President Roosevelt. The usual custom was for the new Ambassador, in journeying to the White House to present his credentials, to drive there in his own carriage, accompanied by the embassy staff, first going to the State Department, where the party was joined by the Secretary of State.

To-day Col. Bingham, the official in charge of public buildings and grounds and the major domo at the White House, dressed in the full uniform of his rank in the army, drove to the British Embassy with the carriage of the President and escorted Sir Michael Herbert directly to the White House, where Secretary Hay was awaiting his arrival and prepared to present the new Ambassador to the President. This is the general custom in Europe in the presentation of Ambassadors.

The presentation was made in the usual form, with the exception that the President, though progressing rapidly toward recovery, heeded his physicians' warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg.

The speeches exchanged were as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the King, my august sovereign, accrediting me as his Ambassador to the United States of America. In confiding this high mission to me, his Majesty has charged me to maintain and strengthen the good relations which so happily exist between Great Britain and the United States.

"Sir, I have long had a profound admiration for the people and institutions of the great country over which you so ably preside, and no task could be more congenial to me or more in conformity with my personal sentiments than that of carrying out my sovereign's commands.

"I fully realize the difficulty of replacing my eminent and deeply lamented predecessor, who strove so steadfastly and successfully to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries, and whose honesty, integrity, and other high qualities gained for him in so marked a manner the respect and confidence of the American people.

"But I undertake his succession trusting in your indulgence, and no effort shall be wanting on my part to further augment the present friendly feeling between the two great English-speaking nations which he did so much to bring about.

"In conclusion, Sir, allow me to express my very sincere wishes for your personal welfare and for your rapid restoration to health."

President Roosevelt replied as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: It affords me sincere gratification to receive from your hands the letter whereby your sovereign accredits you as his Ambassador to the United States, and to welcome you in that capacity. It is especially pleasing to me that his Majesty's choice has fallen upon one who, by previous official residence in this country, is so agreeably known here and who is, moreover, so well fitted by acquaintance with the workings of our Government and by personal association with our people to carry out his Majesty's announced wish that the conduct of your mission may contribute to maintain and strengthen the good relations which so fortunately exist between Great Britain and the United States. I am happy, in turn, to assure you of the same high purpose on the part of this Government and of our earnest desire to advance in all attainable ways the good will and mutual esteem that mark the intercourse of the two nations.

"Your tribute to the memory of your lamented predecessor's eminent qualities awakens a responsive sentiment among us, who so sincerely deplore his death with a sense of personal loss. It is my earnest hope that you, following in his footsteps, will win in no less measure than he the confidence and regard of the American Government and people, and thus continue his good work.

"Accepting your kindly wishes for my personal welfare, I ask you to convey to his Majesty the cordial wishes I express in the name of this Government and of my countrymen for his Majesty's continued health and happiness, and for the prosperity of the great nation over which he has been called to rule."

After the formal reception, upon the invitation of the President, Sir Michael Herbert remained for some time in social chat. The two men are old-time friends, Sir Michael Herbert having been attached to the British Embassy here about ten years, when an acquaintance between him and the President was begun that ripened into friendly intimacy.

APPOINTED COMMISSIONER.

The President Names Henry L. West, a Newspaper Man, for the District of Columbia Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President to-day appointed Henry L. West to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia to succeed the late John W. Ross. Mr. West is a newspaper man of this city. For many years he has been connected with The Washington Post.

Mr. West is the second newspaper man to be appointed on the Board of Commissioners.

EXONERATES POSTAL OFFICERS

Employes of the New York Office Were Accused of Political Activity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Assistant Postmaster E. M. Morgan and E. S. Post, Chief of the Registry Division of the New York City Post Office, have been completely exonerated of the charges of political activity made by the Fenton Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District of New York.

The report on the investigation of the charges was received to-day by Acting Postmaster General Wynne. It says the charges have no foundation.

A PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER.

The President Appoints Gen. James F. Smith to Succeed Prof. Bernard Moses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Gen. James F. Smith of California has been appointed a member of the Philippine Commission to succeed Bernard Moses, who is to retire Jan. 1.

Gen. Smith filled the important office of Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands, where he showed marked administrative ability. He resigned to accept his present position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Smith is a prominent Catholic. It will be recalled that he accompanied Gov. Taft on his recent visit to the Vatican, in Rome, returning with Gov. Taft to resume his duties on the Supreme Court bench. He is a lawyer of prominence in San Francisco, and under President Cleveland's administration was Deputy Collector of the Port of San Francisco.

He is much respected by the Filipinos and a great believer in their future under proper educational and industrial opportunities.

FARMER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Father of a Rough Rider Explains Why He Called.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Among the President's callers to-day was Oliver Bell, a farmer from Newman, Ill. There was some curiosity as to the nature of the visit of Mr. Bell, and he explained when he came down from the President's room. He said his son was a Rough Rider with the President in Cuba and accompanied him when he was a candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Roosevelt had once expressed a desire to see his friend's father, to see of what sort of stuff he came, and on that account the old gentleman called to pay his respects.

"The President spoke very nicely," said Mr. Bell.

INDIAN FACTIONS NEAR A CLASH

Conflict Between Partisans of Candidates for Governorship of Choctaw Nation Averted by Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A serious conflict between partisans of rival candidates for the Governorship of the Choctaw Indian Nation, in Indian Territory, has been averted by the presence of Federal troops, according to dispatches received at the Interior Department.

Gov. Dukes, the outgoing Governor, who is said to be a partisan of Hunter, one of the candidates, took charge of the Capitol building, assisted by armed horsemen, and, according to Indian Agent Schoenfeld, arbitrarily permitted persons to enter and sit as members of the Choctaw council upon commissions issued by himself and refused to admit members having certificates from regularly constituted authorities.

Agent Schoenfeld appealed to Washington for troops. On their arrival the Choctaw council was permitted to enter the building and resume its sessions. The vote of the council for the office of principal Chief (Governor) was counted yesterday. Green McCurtain had a majority of 689, and was duly sworn in.

ROCK INJURED THE BROOKLYN.

Hidden Obstruction in Buzzard's Bay Located by Coast Survey Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Commander William H. H. Southerland, Chief of the Naval Hydrographic Office, has been informed that the Coast Survey steamer Blake has located the obstruction which the big cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan, encountered in Buzzard's Bay while returning from one of the mimic attacks during the joint manoeuvres.

The obstruction was found to be a pinnacle rock, whose summit lay 18.2 feet below the surface of the water. A depth of six fathoms was found on all sides of it. The rock will be included in the next charts of the vicinity issued by the Coast Survey.

SUPREME COURT RECONVENES.

In Accordance with Custom Its Members Visit the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—After the Summer recess the United States Supreme Court reconvened at noon to-day for the October term. No business beyond the admission of new members of the Bar was transacted, in accordance with the custom of devoting the first day's sitting to a call upon the President.

The Justices doffed their official robes, and, taking carriages, proceeded to the temporary White House, where they were presented formally to President Roosevelt. The presentation was made in the order of the seniority of the members of the court.

SENATOR CLARK'S REQUEST.

Asked That Western Town Named After Him Be Designated on Maps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—There is a county in New Mexico named after President McKinley, and in that county there has recently been established a mining town which is named Clarkville, after Senator Clark of Montana.

Senator Clark practically owns the mines at Clarkville and may be said to own the town itself. He does not propose that the County of McKinley and the town of Clarkville shall be neglected by the officials who have charge of making the Government's maps. They do not appear on the last edition.

To-day a representative of the Montana Senator called on Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office and informed him that in the interest of geographical accuracy a new map of New Mexico should be speedily prepared that will show the latest divisions of that territory, and especially the town of Clarkville. Commissioner Hermann assured the Senator's representative that the change suggested should be made when the next map is prepared.

Fatal Election Riots in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 13.—There were rioting and shooting at political meetings in several towns yesterday. The most serious disturbance was at Guayama. A large mob of Republicans attacked three prominent Federals, among whom was Romaguera, the local President of the party. The Federals returned the fire of their opponents, and killed Elias Santos, a Republican, and wounded others. Romaguera was wounded. The three Federals and eleven others were arrested and placed in jail. In a shooting affair at Bayamon two men were wounded, and at Humacao shots were fired in various parts of the city, but there were no casualties.

Col. Rodgers to be Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President has selected Col. John I. Rodgers, the senior Colonel of Artillery, for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, to succeed Brig. Gen. Quinton on the retirement of that officer. Gen. Rodgers was the chief artillery officer at Tampa during the Spanish war, and afterward went to Porto Rico with Gen. Schwan in a like capacity.

The Guam Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Navy Department is in receipt of many anxious inquiries from relatives and friends of persons on the Island of Guam, in regard to the recent earthquake there. The department wishes it to be known that none of its advices to date tell of a single casualty as a result of the shock.

PUBLIC BATH APPROPRIATION.

The Board of Estimate Increases the Amount $83,000—Provision for Jerome Park Reservoir.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized an extra appropriation of $83,000 for public baths in Manhattan, making $406,000 in all. Two baths have been ordered, and a third, the cost of which will exhaust the appropriation, will be advertised for.

Justices of the Supreme Court in Manhattan and Brooklyn, from Surrogates, Justices of municipal courts, City Magistrates, and Justices of the Courts of Special Sessions, sent in applications requesting an increase in the aggregate of about $15,000. About $4,500 of this is for increased salaries to stenographers in the Brooklyn police courts and for the employment of additional interpreters.

The board also appropriated $464,243.40 for the Jerome Park reservoir and $220,000 for the Harlem Hospital.

Controller Grout informed President Cassidy of Queens that he would hold up his pay rolls on the ground that Mr. Cassidy had engaged men on topographical work without proper authority.

The board will meet at 11 o'clock this morning, when the matter of the Lexington Avenue Institution of Deaf-Mutes will be taken up. The State Board of Charities in a recent report held that the management was lax and very much at fault.

REPORT ON SWISS MILITIA.

Major Cecil, U. S. A., Obtained Information Useful to American Guardsmen.

Major G. R. Cecil, United States Army, who has been Military Attaché in Switzerland for the last three years, arrived home on the Red Star liner Kroonland yesterday.

Major Cecil has been assigned to the Third Infantry.

During his sojourn in Switzerland he obtained much valuable information for the Government pertaining to the Swiss militia, which he characterized the best in the world. His information, Major Cecil added, would be of great value to the National Guard.

Preacher to Become Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Rev. Ferdinand O. Lesch, for three years pastor of the German Presbyterian Church here, has tendered his resignation as pastor to become the editor of the Westliche [illegible], a German religious paper [illegible] the American Tract Society at [illegible].

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN MACEDONIA

Half a Battalion of Turkish Troops Annihilated.

Insurgents May Succeed in Cutting Communication in Turkey—The Porte Accuses Bulgaria.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Volos, Greece, says that twenty-two villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt and that half a battalion of Turkish troops has been annihilated by insurgents in the Krezna defile.

This news, according to the dispatch, emanates from sources which have hitherto minimized the trouble. The situation, consequently, appears suddenly to have grown worse.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Sofia announcing that the Macedonian insurgents have been victorious along the left bank of the Struma River.

The Macedonians, it is added, have seized the mountain pass between Melnik and Serreg.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—In recent encounters at Djumabala, Razlog, and Nevrokop, twelve Turkish soldiers and seventy-eight Bulgarian insurgents were killed.

The Porte has sent a circular to the powers complaining that Bulgaria is inadequately guarding her frontier, that she is permitting Macedonian bands to cross it, and that the remnants of those bands, after being dispersed by Turkish troops, recross the frontier and find shelter in Bulgarian territory.

The Turkish Government also complains that a revolutionary banner was recently consecrated in the Bulgarian monastery at Rilo, and that commands of revolutionary bands have been apportioned to Bulgarian reserve officers.

Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Demir-Hissar to strengthen the frontier cordons.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The Zeit to-day publishes a letter purporting to have been written by M. Zontcheff, President of the Macedonian Committee, since his second escape from prison.

M. Zontcheff declares that the great struggle of the Bulgarians has begun. He says the people do not aspire to the establishment of a "Great Bulgaria," but that they are fighting for freedom from tyranny. M. Zontcheff concludes his letter as follows:

"The struggle will only be ended by the extirpation of the Macedonian Christians, and from their bones avengers will arise."

A telegram from London in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES quoted an article in The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, which said that the objective of the Macedonian insurgents in the Struma Valley was the railway from Constantinople, via Seres, to Salonika and Monastir, which crosses the River Struma at Demir Hissar.

By destroying the bridge over the Struma and establishing themselves in the neighboring mountains the insurgents seek to interrupt the sole overland communication between Eastern and Western European Turkey.

PAN-GERMANISM IN AUSTRIA.

Bohemian Soldiers Arrested for Displaying Prussian Flags and Singing "Die Wacht am Rhein."

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—A newspaper of Tarnow, Galicia, reports a curious incident in connection with the Pan-German movement.

Fifty dragoons living in Bohemia returned to their homes recently on the completion of their term of military service in Galicia, when they were all placed under military arrest for a political demonstration. When the soldiers entered the train to go home they hung Prussian flags out of the car windows and sang "Die Wacht am Rhein."

REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Gen. Deschamps and Others Take Up Arms Against the Government—Rebels Hold Monte-Christi.

CAPE HAITIEN, Oct. 13.—Gen. Deschamps, ex-Governor of Porto Plata, Santo Domingo, has taken up arms against the Provisional Government of Santo Domingo, and there are uprisings at Monte-Christi, Dajabon, Savanette, and Guayabin.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 13.—An ex-Governor named Navarro has revolted and taken possession of Monte-Christi, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, near the Haitian border.

The Government is taking prompt measures to restore order.

Gen. Deschamps, when Vice President Vasquez of Santo Domingo, led the successful revolution against President Jimenez last May, was Governor of Porto Plata, the principal port of the Dominican Republic.

The General, who was even then looked upon as an aspirant for Presidential honors, held out stubbornly against the revolutionists from May 1 until May 7, when he embarked on a French steamship bound for Haiti, and the revolutionists took possession of the town and fort. By that time Jimenez had signed a relinquishment of his claims to the Presidency, and had left Santo Domingo.

HAITIAN REBEL VICTORY.

Government Troops Lose Heavily at Montrouis—The Gunboat Nouvelle Voldrogue Sunk.

CAPE HAITIEN, Oct. 13.—The Artibonite (revolutionary) army won a brilliant victory on Saturday at Montrouis. The troops of the Provisional Government lost 115 men killed, a field gun, a rapid fire gun, and many new rifles.

In addition, the Government gunboat Nouvelle Voldrogue, recently commissioned to enforce the blockade of the revolutionary ports, was sunk by the fire of the forts at St. Marc. It is reported that the gunboat's crew were drowned.

The Firminists (revolutionists) at Limbe are maintaining in skirmishes the advantage which they recently gained by defeating Gen. Nord, the Government commander. It is again reported that Gen. Nord is short of ammunition.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati left here yesterday morning for St. Marc.

FATAL STRIKE RIOT IN SICILY.

Mob Murders a Soldier—Troops Afterward Kill Two Peasants.

ROME, Oct. 13.—An agricultural strike has broken out in the district of Syracuse, Sicily.

Carabineers who were sent to preserve order were received at Giacratana with volleys of stones. They fired their revolvers in the air, but this failed to overawe the rioters, who dragged one of the soldiers into a house and killed him.

The carabineers then endeavored to retreat to their barracks to procure their rifles, but they were so closely pressed by the mob that they were compelled to fire their revolvers in self-defense, with the result that two peasants were killed and others were wounded.

A BIG TRANSVAAL LOAN?

LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is said unofficially that the Government will ask Parliament to authorize a Transvaal loan of £30,000,000 or more to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

CANNOT PREVENT RUSSIANS EXPRESSING DISCONTENT.

Minister de Plehve's Efforts in Vain—The Zemstvos Demanding an Extension of Power.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Every day it becomes more evident, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, that all the efforts of M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, have not availed to prevent open, general, and emphatic expressions of discontent with the existing bureaucratic system and the whole social and political condition of Russia.

The correspondent says that a hopeful feature of the situation is that the Zemstvos, the only representative institutions in Russia, refused to allow themselves to be discouraged by the Czar's recent warning, "mind your own business," and are insisting on playing a prominent part in the inquiry in regard to the needs of agriculture. They are also demanding the extension of their independence and sphere of activity as among the necessary conditions for a revival of agriculture.

The Minister of the Interior, the correspondent adds, has vetoed the project to publish a periodical, under the control of the Moscow Zemstvo, to serve as an organ of all the Zemstvo institutions. M. de Plehve gives as his reason for this prohibition that it is the business of the Central Government alone to secure the co-operation of the various local representative assemblies.

REFUSES TO PREVENT BULLFIGHTS IN FRANCE.

Premier Combes Says the Laws Regarding Cruelty to Animals Do Not Warrant Government Action.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that several members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals having asked the Government to prevent the bullfights about to be given in some districts of France, Premier Combes declined to interfere.

The Premier took this attitude on the ground that the present state of legislation in regard to cruelty to animals does not warrant action on the part of the Government.

The correspondent remarks that such an admission, coming from such a source, is certainly humiliating.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AMERICA

Allegation That an Attempt Is Being Made to Create a "Formidable Alien Factor" in This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—In connection with the Pan-Germanic movement, the Vienna correspondent of The Times comments on a recent article in the Staats-Zeitung of New York, in which that paper anticipates the day when German will put the English language in the shade and rule both on land and sea.

The correspondent says that, though such expressions are extravagant, a serious attempt is being made to create in the midst of the American people a formidable alien factor, taking its inspiration from abroad. Prince Henry's visit to America was not only intended as a flattering attention to the United States, but was also regarded as a means of awakening the sentiment of solidarity with the old home among the German-Americans.

The votes of these German-Americans, says the correspondent, might turn the scale and decide the policy of the United States at a critical moment, when differences might conceivably arise in regard to the practical application of the Monroe doctrine.

ASKS WHAT WAS DONE WITH IRISH-AMERICANS' MONEY.

Dublin Paper Wants to Know What Has Become of £6,000 Collected for a Statue of Parnell.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Irish Times, in an article on the procession on Sunday to the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell, asks what has become of the £6,000 which Mr. Redmond, M. P., and the then Lord Mayor of Dublin collected in America for the erection of a statue of Parnell in Dublin.

The paper says a foundation stone has been laid near the rotunda, but nothing more has been done. It adds:

"The money collected in America, if reasonably well invested, should amount to over £7,000. Dublin is paved with the foundation stones of monuments to patriots which have never got further for lack of funds, but in Parnell's case the money was collected, and no account was ever given to the American subscribers or the Irish public."

MAY BE A YANG-TSE VICEROY.

It Is Reported That Lu-Hai-Huan, ex-Minister to Germany, Will Succeed the Late Liu-Kun-Yi.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung has been instructed to assume temporary charge of the Nanking Viceroyalty.

According to trustworthy native reports Lu-Hai-Huan, ex-Minister to Germany and a Treaty Commissioner, has been nominated as successor to the late Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi. Out of deference to the memory of Liu, his successor will not be definitely appointed for forty days.

It is announced that the departure of the foreign garrisons from Shanghai has been postponed, doubtless, says the correspondent, until the two Yang-tse Viceroyalties are seen to be in safe hands.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The engagement of Commander Wentworth Chetwynd, R. N., and Miss Augusta Robinson of Washington Square, New York, is announced.

Miss Augusta Robinson is the youngest daughter of the late Randolph Robinson. Her mother was the daughter of John Jay and sister of Col. William Jay. Her father died about ten years ago, and her mother about fifteen years ago. The three children—Miss Robinson, Moncure Robinson, and Mrs. Putnam—own the house in Washington Square which was occupied last Winter by Hall McCormack of Chicago. Moncure Robinson is a lawyer at 60 Broadway and Mrs. Putnam lives in Boston.

The Robinson family is one of the old families of Virginia. The father of Randolph Robinson, Moncure Robinson, went to Philadelphia. His son Moncure also lived in Philadelphia, but is now dead. John, the third son, is living. Miss Augusta Robinson is related to the McVickars's, the Chapmans, and other well-known families. She made her début in society about five years ago.

The Chetwynds are an English family of great antiquity. Viscount Chetwynd is now the head of the elder branch of the house, and Sir George Chetwynd, Bart, is another member of the family.

BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

Botha, Replying to an Address, Says the Boers Will Not "Allow Themselves to be Dragged in the Mud."

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey arrived in Paris at 12:55 P. M. to-day.

Senator Pauliat, the member of the Pro-Boer Committee, and delegations from various provincial pro-Boer organizations greeted the Generals at the railroad station and speeches of welcome were delivered. The reception was held in the waiting room, which was decorated with flowers and tapestries. The Generals appeared very grateful for the warm speeches of welcome, and replied with a few words of thanks. Gen. Botha, replying to Senator Pauliat, said:

"We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace which was a great shock to you and us. I hope self-government will soon be given to the Boer people, for they loyally laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance. But it must not be inferred from this allegiance that they will allow themselves to be dragged in the mud."

This statement was greeted with cheers. The Generals then entered carriages and were driven through the centre of the city to the Hotel de Hollande, in the Rue de la Paix, escorted by a mounted detachment of Republican Guards. The precincts of the station and the route to the hotel were thronged with spectators, who heartily cheered the Generals, though the crowds and the enthusiasm were nothing like the assemblages and demonstration on the occasion of Mr. Kruger's arrival here two years ago.

De Wet, who is the most popular of the Generals in France, received the greatest acclamations. The largest crowd was gathered in the Place de l'Opéra, and traffic along the boulevards had to be suspended till the carriages passed.

On the arrival of the Generals at the hotel a woman, on behalf of the Society for the Aid of Poor Children, handed to Gen. De Wet $15,000.

A big, cheering crowd gathered in the afternoon in the vicinity of the Hotel de Hollande, and the police and Municipal Guards had to cordon part of the Rue de la Paix. A few anti-British cries were raised, but the cheers were generally for the Boers, and were mingled with the singing of the "Marseillaise." The Generals had to appear several times on the balcony, and once Gen. Botha held in his arms a little French girl who had presented to him a bouquet tied with the Boer colors. This evoked a great outburst of cheering.

AMERICAN GENERALS KING EDWARD'S GUESTS.

His Majesty Proposes President Roosevelt's Health—The Occasion a Luncheon in Honor of Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—United States Ambassador Choate and Gens. Corbin, Wood, and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace to-day in honor of Lord Kitchener, prior to his departure for India, where he is to take command of the British forces.

Mr. Choate called at the hotel where the Americans are stopping and escorted the Generals, who were in full undress uniform, in an open carriage to the palace, where the Ambassador presented them to the King.

Among others present were Lord Roberts, Gens. Ian Hamilton and Kelly-Kenny, and Lord Knollys, (the King's private secretary,) all in brilliant uniform.

Mr. Choate sat at the King's right and Gen. Corbin on his Majesty's left. Gen. Corbin delivered to the King a message from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that King Edward would lend his assistance in creating interest in Great Britain in the St. Louis Exposition. The King replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent.

At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon his Majesty rose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The King spoke in most admiring terms of the President, and expressed his delight at seeing such distinguished Americans present.

Before any other toast could be proposed his Majesty announced an adjournment to the smoking room, where he had a long talk with Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood, and personally expressed to them his gladness to see them in England, "because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends, but relations."

The King and the American Generals then discussed various matters. His Majesty asked many questions about the United States Army.

After Lord Kitchener and his staff had been decorated with war medals, the Americans took their leave. They all subsequently expressed keen pleasure at meeting the King and gratification at his frank hospitality and unassuming friendliness.

AVOIDS GREETING THE BOERS.

German "Court Poet," Who Was to Deliver an Oration, Goes on a Trip "for His Health."

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Herr von Wildenbruch, who is known as the "Court Poet," owing to the favor which Emperor William shows him, had been actively working with the committee which is preparing for the Boer Generals' reception here, and was going to deliver the welcoming oration.

As, however, the Generals have forfeited official countenance Herr von Wildenbruch has suddenly announced that he is going on a trip to the Tyrol for his health, and has issued an address to the Berlin public asking them not to wave their hats, but to give money to the Boers.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S OFFER.

Ready to Sail from Paris to London in an Airship for $50,000.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Express has had an interview with M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, concerning the de Bradsky accident. M. Santos-Dumont said he thought the principle of using wires to suspend the car from the envelope, instead of ropes, to be correct, but that de Bradsky had not calculated accurately the strength of his wires.

M. Santos-Dumont declared that if any one was prepared to offer $50,000, he was ready to sail this year in a new airship from the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, to Hyde Park, London.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The Neue Freie Presse prints a dispatch from Belgrade announcing that the Servian Cabinet has resigned.

SAULT STE. MARIE'S GREAT DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 13.—Next week will witness the greatest celebration in the annals of Sault Ste. Marie. To-day the Consolidated Lake Superior Company made official announcement of the opening of the great plant of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company here Oct. 25. Many notables will be present from various sections of the country, including officers and stockholders of allied companies. More than 3,000 invitations have been sent out by the company.

Oct. 25 will be designated a civic holiday. Business will be suspended, and the city lavishly garbed in holiday attire in honor of the occasion which will mark a new era for the Soo and her people.

AERONAUTS KILLED BY FALL FROM AIRSHIP

Baron de Bradsky and His Engineer Meet Death at Paris.

Wires Attaching the Car to the Balloon Give Way—Accident Near the Scene of Severo's Disaster.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Baron de Bradsky, the aeronaut, and M. Morin, his engineer, were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon this morning.

The disaster occurred at about 9:30 o'clock. While the balloon was above Stains, near St. Denis, the wires attaching the car to the balloon broke from some unknown cause, and the car, with its occupants, was dashed to the ground. The aeronauts met instant death. The balloon itself disappeared in the clouds.

De Bradsky was ready to ascend early last week, but postponed the attempt on account of windy weather. The start today was made at 7:55 this morning from the aerostatic station at Vaugirard, a suburb of this city. The principle of de Bradsky's ship had been warmly discussed, and its ascent was awaited with the keenest interest. A number of aeronauts, friends of de Bradsky, and the latter's wife were present at the start. Mme. de Bradsky, though anxious that her husband should demonstrate the success of his invention, witnessed his departure with considerable emotion, especially as the conversation of the spectators turned on the fatal ending of Augusto Severo's experiment. The Brazilian aeronaut, who was killed May 12 last, started from the same station as de Bradsky did to-day.

De Bradsky first tried the ascensional screw situated below the car, and the airship, held by ropes, rose easily and maintained its equilibrium. De Bradsky was satisfied, and said he would manoeuvre over the drilling ground opposite the Trocadero. A whistle was blown, men released the ropes, the propelling screw behind was set in motion, and the airship was pointed in the proper direction. But suddenly a southwest wind sprang up, and the airship swerved to the northeast instead of to the northwest.

Crossing the main boulevards, the airship executed a number of evolutions, but continued northward with the wind, eventually disappearing over the great white basilica of the Church of the Sacred Heart on top of the hill of Montmartre.

When the balloon arrived over Stains the aeronauts called to some workmen in the fields, asking the direction of Pantin. De Bradsky and Morin were seen moving about the car. Suddenly one of the wire ropes broke and then another gave way, and the car, weighing 880 pounds, crashed to the ground.

An eye witness named Aubert gave the following account of the accident:

"I was standing on the steps of my building yard when I heard a voice calling. I looked up and saw an airship a hundred yards in the air. M. Morin was leaning out of the car and asked through a megaphone where was a suitable spot to descend. I indicated a place in the neighborhood, and the airship proceeded in the direction I had indicated. A few instants later I saw the balloon turn sharply, and at the same moment I heard a noise like the tearing of cloth. The piano wires, attaching the front of the car to the balloon, had broken. Other wires followed suit, the car became detached, and it fell to the ground 200 yards distant. The balloon itself bounded up in the air and disappeared. I hurried to the spot and found M. de Bradsky dead and terribly bruised beneath the motor. M. Morin was lying under the remainder of the car. He lived but a few moments."

The aeronaut's wife and his friends meanwhile waited at the shed from 8 till 10, and grew anxious at his prolonged absence. When the balloon was perceived at an immense height this increased their anxiety, as it was known the airship was never intended to rise to such a point. What they saw was, however, merely the inflated envelope, which drifted back across Paris after the accident had relieved it of the weight of the car. A few minutes later a telegram arrived with the news of the disaster.

M. de Bradsky was a Hungarian Baron, thirty-six years of age, rich and clever, and had been in the diplomatic service. He made his first ascension in 1901. Morin was his engineer. He leaves a widow and three children.

The catastrophe has sent a thrill of horror through Paris, following the disaster to the Brazilian aeronaut, Augusto Severo.

The balloon in which de Bradsky ascended to-day was an improvement on his original design, its size being increased, as it was found inadequate to carry the weight intended, and this entailed lengthening the car, rearranging the suspension wires, and other changes.

The airship was in the form of a cylinder ending in a cone 25 feet long in front and 12 feet long behind, the same length as the Santos-Dumont airship which won the Deutsch Prize, though its volume was larger, because the length of the cylindrical part was longer. The balloon proper contained 2,789 cubic feet. The frame was 70 feet long and was made of steel tubes. It carried a car 16 feet long, supended 10 feet below the envelope of the balloon, which guarded it against risk of fire from the six-teen-horse-power petroleum motor. The frame weighed 300 pounds. The airship was propelled by a screw 12 feet in diameter, which gave an ascensional face of 90 pounds and had a rudder with a surface of 5 square yards. A notable feature was a sail apparatus consisting of wings made of light canvas, 36 feet long and 5 feet wide, fixed to the right and left of the envelope, giving it the appearance of an enormous aeroplane and intended to enable the airship to sail about or descend slowly in case the motor stopped.

Lachambre, the constructor of the airship, says he had no confidence in the mechanical part of the airship, but says the balloon had perfect stability and constituted real progress, inasmuch as there was no pitching or sudden shocks. The defects were that the car was too light, and that the motor and guiding screw were too weak.

A special dispatch from Paris Saturday described the de Bradsky balloon. The description, differing in some details from that given in the foregoing dispatch, was as follows:

"It is egg-shaped, 110 feet long, and 20 feet in diameter at the thickest part. A light wooden framework running around the balloon supports a car on steel wires. The car, constructed of hollow steel tubes, is 55 feet long and weighs, with a sixteen-horse-power motor, 1,400 pounds. The propeller is 14 feet in diameter and can make 950 revolutions a minute.

"This airship is built on an entirely new theory. With its two aeronauts it displaces its own weight of air."

This dispatch added:

"The chief danger is that a failure of the motor would cause it to fall rapidly. De Bradsky is confident and relies on the motor working properly. Aeronauts predict another catastrophe should he make an ascension."

TO START GLASS FACTORIES.

Resumption of Work Will Be General Throughout the Country To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Practically all of the window glass factories in the country will be started to-morrow for the season. The starting of the factories in Indiana alone means employment to nearly 20,000 men and boys. The men in all branches of the trade will receive higher wages than last year.

The window glass companies are scouring the country for enough skilled men to run their plants, but there will probably be a greater shortage of help than ever.

Father Bardon Critically Ill.

The Rev. James J. Bardon, assistant pastor to Father Porcile of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, at Aberdeen Street and Broadway, Williamsburg, is critically ill in the rectory, suffering from pulmonary trouble. Grief over the death of his parents and a sister within a short time undermined his health. The Rev. Father Bardon is thirty-seven years old, and has been a priest fourteen years.

Priest Will Die from Effects of Gas.

UTICA, Oct. 13.—The Rev. J. V. Donnelly, pastor of the Catholic church in Waterville, was overcome by gas escaping from a heater in his study Saturday night. He was discovered at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and his life cannot be saved. There was a defect in attaching the tube to the heater. Father Donnelly has been stationed at Albany, Troy, and Syracuse.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

Ex-Congressman John Allen, known as "Private Allen," because he was the only private in the Confederate Army, was standing on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, last week, watching the Grand Army of the Republic parade. With him were two ladies. As the multitude of Grand Army men swept by Private Allen was visibly impressed. After several hours had elapsed Charles A. Edwards, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, came along. Allen greeted him, stopped him, and said:

"Edwards, how long has this parade been going along?"

"Four hours and a half," replied Mr. Edwards, after consulting his watch.

Mr. Allen heaved a sigh, turned to the ladies, and said in a tone of melancholy pride:

"Just see what I held at bay for four years."

SECOND PRIZE.

Ex-President Gates of Amherst College was a man with three salient characteristics—belief in compulsory worship as a means of grace, nicety of language, and a fondness for bargain hunting that was almost feminine. As illustrative of the latter it is told that on a certain occasion Mr. Gates bought for $3 a pair of trousers that had been marked at $6, and had them charged. The first of the month a bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

Mr. Gates crossed off the "pants" and substituted "trousers," then remailed the bill. The first of the next month another bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

This time the bill was returned, as before, but with the following legend: "Dear Mr. Thompson: I am always careful about the language I use, and like other people to be the same." The first of the third month Mr. Gates received a bill:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

This time he went in person to visit Mr. Thompson. He explained his position. Thompson looked at him a moment, and then replied:

"Pres'dent Gates, I've been in the clothing business for twenty-five years. An' during them twenty-five years everything in my shop above $5 has been trousers and everything below $5 has been pants. It's pants you got, and egad, Sir, it's pants you'll pay for."

THIRD PRIZE.

At the recent dinner of the Sphinx Club, W. H. McElroy, in speaking of striking advertisements, told the story of a gentleman living in Boston who found a sealskin glove. He inserted the following advertisement in a daily newspaper:

"Found, a sealskin glove which just fits my hand. The owner will confer a favor by leaving the other glove at the office of this newspaper."

BIRDS, BUGS, BUTTERFLIES TAKE DEEP SEA EXCURSION.

The Antioch Reaches Port with a Strange Yarn, and Cumso, the Cat, in a Happy Mood.

The bark Antioch of Boston made this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres ballasted with a deep-sea yarn, vouched for by all her veracious Yankee crew, and duly entered on the log in the handwriting of Capt. Hemingway. It deals with two visitations of the bark by birds, butterflies, and locusts while the Antioch was hundreds of miles from land, and incidentally reveals the sagacity of the vessel's cat, developed by trips to foreign ports.

Third Mate Whimple, who conducts a chicken and rabbit farm in Connecticut as a side line to sailoring, and is therefore the ornithologist and zoologist of the crew, yesterday gave the result of his observations.

"We were about 500 miles northeast of the Porto Rican coast last Saturday a week ago," he said, "when Zeb Jones, who was at the wheel, yelled for some one to come and grab a scorpion off'en his neck. Sure enough, there was something burrowing under the collar of his shirt, and some one hit it with a marlin spike without thinking that Zeb was there, too. It fetched the bug, anyhow, and so we beat Zeb on the soles of the feet with the spike, which is good for concussion of the brain. Before he came to we found the bug wasn't a scorpion, but a locust, and in five minutes more a whole cloud of them came from the west and settled over everything. They had hardly got settled before a swarm of butterflies followed—thousands of 'em—and any palace that wasn't occupied by locusts, was taken up with butterflies. Every kind you ever heard of was there.

"Ten minutes later came the birds, and that's when Cumso, the cat, got busy. There were jay birds, reed birds, sparrows, red birds, and—"

"I seen two lyre birds," grinned the cook interrupting.

"Several other kinds I didn't know," continued Whimple, ignoring the insinuation.

"There were enough birds there to have towed this bark in a calm. They pushed the locusts and butterflies aside, and made themselves as comfortable as able seamen in a boarding house. Cumso lit into those birds, and stowed cargo so fast I was sure he'd founder. Just about the time his eyes began to bulge out, he remembered his friends, the sailors, and blest if he didn't chase a lot of reed birds right into the galley. He never bothered the sparrows, except to knock them out of the way. That's a cat worth making a voyage to see.

"That afternoon they all left us—locusts, butterflies, and birds. We saw nothing more of them for three days, when they all came back to us 250 miles southeast of Hatteras. It was the same bunch, sure, and Cumso welcomed 'em. Then they left us again, to take a Ward liner, I think."

Cumso's sleek appearance was mute corroboration of Mate Whimple's story.

WHOLE VILLAGE TO MOVE.

Buildings and All in Nebraska Town Will Be Transferred Three Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Oct. 13.—The village of Benton, a few miles from here, has decided to move. This does not mean the inhabitants alone. The buildings, houses, and stores, besides all the personal effects, will float down the Platte River for three miles to a location which the village prefers to its present one. Nothing will be left behind except the natural scenery which was there when the village was built.

The decision to move came with the announcement of the Union Pacific Railway that a new town, Darr, containing a large mill and elevator, would be established at the point where the line crossed the Platte River. This is three miles down stream from the present group of houses called Benton.

When an agent of the Union Pacific presented the matter in the right light, the citizens of Benton saw that they were living in the wrong place, and they decided to move and be in on the ground floor of the new town.

NEW YORK WOMAN INJURED.

Mrs. S. H. Steele Hurt by Runaway Team, but Will Recover.

WOODBURY, Conn., Oct. 13.—Two horses attached to a large truck, while running away this afternoon about 5 o'clock crashed into a carriage which was being driven by Mrs. Steele, wife of Sanford H. Steele of New York City.

Mrs. Steele was thrown heavily to the ground, and sustained a dislocated shoulder and was badly bruised. She suffered considerably from nervous shock, and Drs. Oaknert and Roberts of New York were summoned. Mrs. Steele's recovery is confidently looked forward to.

ANGRY WITH PRINCE HENRY.

German Motor-Car Makers Annoyed Because He Bought an American Machine.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The automobile which Prince Henry of Prussia is using is an American machine which he picked out at the Motor Exhibition at Hamburg in preference to French and German models. The German makers are much annoyed, and their trade journal intimates that the Prince ought to think more of his own country.

TWO KINDS OF CLUBWOMEN.

Some Are Good, Others Play the Part of a Devil, Says President Hyde of Bowdoin.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—President Hyde of Bowdoin College preached at the University of Chicago on the theme "Goodness." He said that goodness was the principle of life, and that ethically no act was bad or good of itself, but according to the purpose of the action.

He took for example two women. One of them is devoted to her home and family, and finds pleasure in the duties of domestic life. She is a loving wife and mother. If this woman finds recreation and intellectual enjoyment by becoming a member of some woman's club, that, he maintains, is right. She is goodness. Take the woman who finds no enjoyment at home, and who frets at light household tasks. Let this woman, who cannot find enjoyment with her family, join a woman's club, and she will go into it with the force of a steam engine and the power of a dynamo. "This," he says, "is not goodness, for this woman is playing the part of a devil."

Dr. Edwin A. W. Harlow.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Dr. E. A. W. Harlow of Quincy, a retired physician and surgeon, died yesterday after a brief illness, aged nearly 80 years. He was a member of the Harvard class of 1841. Dr. Harlow was the oldest surviving member of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, which contributed its mite to the final sums used in finishing the Bunker Hill Monument. He joined a Baptist academy in New Hampton, N. H., where a younger brother was fitting for Harvard. The two entered Harvard College, from which institution they, with forty-four others, were both graduated in the class of '41, to which class Thomas Wentworth Higginson also belonged. Another well-known member of that class was Henry Wells Smith, who later changed his name to Durant, and founded Wellesley College.

The funeral of Dr. Harlow will take place at the Wollaston Baptist Church probably on Wednesday.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. ELVIRA RANIER, one of the most prominent woman physicians in New York State, died yesterday at her home in Oswego, aged fifty-five years. She was born at Cold Water, Mich., was a graduate of the University of Michigan, consulting physician of Oswego Hospital, and Secretary of the County Medical Society.

Major M. B. C. WRIGHT died suddenly at Washington Saturday. He was a native of Ohio, and was sixty years of age. At the time of his death he held a position on the Board of Review in the United States Pension Office. Major Wright bore the distinction of having been the youngest Major in the volunteer service during the war of the rebellion.

Dr. HENRY HORACE LYNCH of Jersey City died at his home, 591 Bramhall Avenue, on Sunday, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Woodbridge, N. J., but had lived in Jersey City since his boyhood. He was never married. He was a member of the Carteret Club, the Hudson County Medical Society, and Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SARAH A. FAWCETT died on Monday at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry de Coppet, at Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Fawcett was the widow of Frederick Fawcett. She was a Miss Lawrence, of the Long Island Lawrence family. Her son, Edgar Fawcett, is well known as a writer of novels and essays. Mrs. Fawcett leaves two daughters, Mrs. Henry de Coppet and Mrs. Rogers.

Major JOHN F. O'BRIEN, a well-known business man and Confederate veteran, is dead at Louisville, Ky., aged sixty-two. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by Jefferson Davis. He was graduated in 1860, and a year later was made a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Confederate Army. He was stationed at Charleston, S. C., and designed and constructed the battery from which the first shot of the great civil war was fired.

J. RUDOLPH BRAHAMS died at his residence, 104 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, in his sixtieth year. For many years he was associated with I. Eugene White, also of Brooklyn, in large contracting works at Newport News, Va. They built both the great dry docks at the shipyard and many of the Chesapeake and Ohio piers. Funeral services will be held tomorrow evening, and the interment will be at Basking Ridge, N. J.

PETER RUSH, for many years a prominent politician, died on Saturday at his home, 429 Park Avenue, from apoplexy. He was born seventy years ago in Ireland. He was Superintendent of Markets under Controller Brennan, was court officer in the Supreme Court for twenty-eight years, and was in the Court of General Sessions for fifteen years. He resigned from Tammany Hall fifteen years ago. The funeral will be from St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be at Calvary Cemetery.

ISADOR SCHWARZKOPF died suddenly from heart disease on Saturday at his residence, 34 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Oscar and John, the latter an Assistant District Attorney under Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. Mr. Schwarzkopf was born at Plisen, Bohemia. He served throughout the civil war here and on his return to New York he went into the cabinetmaking business, eventually becoming a member of the firm of Hirsch & Schwarzkopf at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

LEE—EGE.—On Monday, Oct. 13, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. James F. Riggs, Margaret C. Ege to Albert R. Lee, both of East Orange.

DIED.

BRAHAMS.—On Monday, Oct. 13, J. Rudolph Brahams, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 104 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at Basking Ridge, N. J.

COOPER.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 11, the Rev. Charles De Kay Cooper, D. D., in his 88th year.
Funeral services at Cazenovia at 10 o'clock Tuesday. Interment at Albany, N. Y., same afternoon.

FAWCETT.—On Monday, Oct. 13, Sarah A. Lawrence, widow of Frederick Fawcett, in the 90th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry De Coppet, Narragansett Pier. Interment at Woodlawn.

HOWELLS.—At Flushing, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 11, Henry Craik Howells, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Tuesday morning, Oct. 14, at 10:45. The boat leaving from foot of East 34th St. at 10 o'clock will connect with Flushing train, to which a special car will be attached. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

LOEB.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, at his residence, 123 West 75th St., Albert, beloved husband of Rose Loeb, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, at 9 o'clock.

LOVETT.—Oct. 13, at Cobourg, Ontario, Emeline Dore, widow of George S. Lovett, Esq., daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy.

PIERREPONT.—On Oct. 11, 1902, at Hurst Pierrepont, Garrison-on-Hudson, Margaretta Pierrepont, widow of the late Edwards Pierrepont.
Funeral service at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 1:30. Carriages will meet 12:57 train at Garrison. Omit flowers.
Richmond (Va.) and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PIERSON.—On Monday, Oct. 13, John Ralston Pierson, in the 23d year of his age.
Funeral at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, from the residence of the late Mrs. David H. Pierson, 926 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUSH.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 12, Peter Rush, the beloved husband of the late Margaret Rush and father of Frank P. Rush, at his late residence, 429 Park Av., between 55th and 50th Sts.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUTHERFORD.—On Monday, the 13th inst., Caroline, widow of Christopher Rutherford, aged 83 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 275 Macon St., Brooklyn, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, 1902, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City, Mary Thorne, daughter of the late J

HERMIS IS NEW CHAMPION

L. V. Bell's Colt, with Top Weight, Easily Took Handicap Stakes.

THREE CHOICES WERE FIRST

Coruscate and Lord Badge Were Winners at Long Odds at the Morris Park Race Track.

In a truly great race at the Morris Park track yesterday, Hermis, certainly the best of the three-year-olds of the Fall season, made a new bid for fame by winning the Mamaroneck Handicap Stakes under conditions that compelled the admission even from his detractors that L. V. Bell's colt safely holds the championship among the handicap horses of the Autumn. Not a few shrewd judges after the race were ready to assert that Hermis is the superior of the crack colt of the year, Major Daingerfield, and though it is hardly remotely possible that a meeting of the two will take place, there was gossip of a race between Hermis, newest claimant to first place for the year, and the famous black victor in the Annual Champion Stakes.

In his race yesterday Hermis took up the actual top weight, conceding ten pounds to the great old campaigner Advance Guard and from eighteen to forty-seven pounds each to the others that opposed him, and, ridden atrociously by the light boy Rice, won in pronounced style over a dead and slow track, running a mile and a quarter in the fast time 2:08¼, one of the most remarkable performances of the season. Rice has ridden the splendid colt in all of his recent races, but when Rice was announced as the jockey yesterday, even the colt's admirers hesitated to back him, while some of the over-suspicious bettors concluded that the Bell stable might have ideas of "getting off weight" for future handicaps, and tried to pick the next best horse as a safer bet than Hermis. Rice and all, however, Hermis ran in his best form.

After being half strangled by the boy's efforts to wait with him while Royal made the early pace, Hermis went on from the head of the stretch, and, running over his field at the end, won by a length and a half with a lot in hand, though Rice was flapping about in the saddle in the mistaken notion that he was riding a finish. Warranted, heavily backed for the place, was second, about two lengths before old Advance Guard, third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; last six furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Schaffer & Meyer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Sloa, 107 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5.....1

P. H. McCarren's Potentate, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2

The Prospect Stable's Mercer, b. g., 5, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 92, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3

Time—1:15. Won handily by a length; length and a half between second and third. Tremor, Ilium, Valley Forge, Duckoy, Lady Radnor, Anecdote, Malden, and Lieschen also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by H. R. Schaffer.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers course.

H. J. Conroy for Forbes's Coruscate, ch. f., by Choister-Royal Gem, 109, (King,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.....1

The Pepper Stable's Pearl Diver, b. f., by Kantaka-Nocturne, 109, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....2

George R. Johnson's Florham Queen, ch. f., by Tristan-Hazel W., 109, (Bolsen,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.....3

Time—1:10. Won, ridden out, by a half length, two lengths between second and third. Queen Elizabeth, Miladi Love, Sontag, Cranesville, Fading Light, Neeburbon, Meddling Mary, Marionetta, Rogene, Nuit Blanche, Mutiny Du Berry, Sweet Marjorie, and Never Smile also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. H. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—The Mamaroneck Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter over the Withers course.

L. V. Bell's Hermis, ch. c., 3 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West, 126 pounds, (Rice,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1

T. E. Mannix's Warranted, b. c., 4, by Guarantee-Cliffie Chapman, 87, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....2

Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5, by Great Tom-Nelly Van, 124, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3

Time—2:08¾. Won cleverly by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. Royal, Herbert, and Carbuncle also ran. Value to the winner, $2,120. Winner trained by James McCormick.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile on the Withers course.

H. B. Balcam & Co.'s Lord Badge, b. g., 3 years, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 92 pounds, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1

The Osceola Stable's Knight of Harlem, ch. g., 3, by Ben Strome-Last Ban, 95, (Shea,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....2

W. H. McCorkle's Barouche, ch. f., 3, by Julien-Baracola, 92, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....3

Time—1:42¾. Won easily by two lengths. A similar distance between second and third. Knight of Rhodes, Petra II., Lone Fisherman, Animosity, and Ben Howard also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course.

C. H. Smith's Old Hutch, br. c., 3 years, by Wamekus-Bink, 100 pounds, (Rice,) 9 to 5 and 9 to 10.....1

J. P. Martin's Fried Krupp, b. c., 3, by Exile-Octa Reed, 88, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2

Schaffer & Meyer's Satire, b. c., 4, by Juvenal-Sandola, 106, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3

Time—1:42¾. Won easily by a length and a half, a head between second and third. Arden, Mr. Brown, Ben Bottle, Tenagra, Prince Richard, Annie Lauretta, The Black Scot, and Past also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

Alex. Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 6 years, by Rayon d'Or-Astoria, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....1

John E. Madden's Star of the West, b. f., 3, by Montana-Isis, 93, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2

W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 4, by Owasco-Utility, 90, (Creamer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3

Time—1:47. Won, ridden out and whipping, by a head; three lengths between second and third. Hermencia, Duoro, Jim Clark, and Bar Le Duc also ran. Value to the winner, $1,030. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Ezera, 115 pounds; Shappless, Rockstorm, Tangible, Mary Stuart, The Cuckoo, Pilliager, Annie Grace, and Princess H., 112 each; Charley Grainger, 110, and White Crest, Worry, Captain R., Whisp, Knight Templar, Singing Nymph, MacAna, Maxille, Patronymic, Ray, Destitute, and Miss Fisher, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 and 1902, to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner other than in a selling race; special weights, with penalties; one mile on the Withers course. Prince Richard, 105 pounds; St. Finnan, Merito, and Kalif, 102 each; Schoolmaster and Bellario, 100 each; Unmasked, Trinity Bell, and Huntressa, 97 each; Runnels, 95; Stevedore and Lux Casta, 92 each, and Star of the West, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $5,000 at the time of entry, special weights, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Fire Eater, 118 pounds; Wild Thyme, 117; Examiner, 112; Shorthose, Mackey Dwyer and Cinquevalli, 109 each; Fleeing Venus, 106; Merry Acrobat and Tom Lawson, 100 each; Squid, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Stakes, for three-year-olds, scale of prices from $1,000 upward, no maximum price fixed; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. South Trimble and Alabarch, 105 pounds each; Grand Opera, G. Whittier and Huntressa, 102 each; De Reszke, 100; Adelaide Prince, 99; Rossignol, 96; Trump and Numeral, 95 each; Honolulu, 92. Apprentice allowance claimed for Honolulu and Numeral.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 13, 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile over the Withers course. Bellario, Mr. Brown, and Kilogram, 110 pounds each; Major Mansir, 109; Prince Richard, 104; Roseflame, 102; Boaster and Meistersinger, 100 each; Ascension, 98; Martin Burke, 93, and Past 90. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ascension, Martin Burke, and Past.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter over the Withers course. Advance Guard, 127 pounds; Col. Bill, 126; Handy Williams, 106; Carbuncle, 108; Tom Kenny, 100; Hunter Raine, and Star of the West, 95 each; Circus, 86, and Bar Le Duc, 85.

Westchester Highweight Handicap.

The weights for the Westchester Highweight Handicap, to be run over the last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile on Thursday, are as follows:

Chuctanunda	140	Arsenal	114
Hermis	136	Dick Welles	114
Blues	135	Hurstbourne	114
Col. Bill	133	Ben MacDhui	114
Goldsmith	130	Gay Boy	113
Dublin	128	Luxcasta	112
Gunfire	127	Hopper	110
Bomibert	137	Extinguisher	110
Morningside	126	G. Whittier	110
King Pepper	126	Clonmell	110
Lady Schorr	125	Judith Campbell	109
Unmasked	124	Iola	107
Igniter	124	The Amazon	107
Runnels	124	Lady Uncas	106
Sadduccee	122	Defiant	105
Highlander	121	Price	104
Harrow	121	Red Path	104
Slipthrift	120	Bellario	104
Royal	120	Sergeant	104
Swiftmas	119	Belle of Lexington	103
Reina	119	Remorse	102
Whisky King	118	The Guide	102
Wealth	117	Harlem Queen	100
Clorita	117	Dalagoa	100
Col. Tidden	117	Daly	99
Carbuncle	116	Atheiroy	95
Belle of Troy	116	Emshee	92
Musette	116	Ivernia	90
King Hanover	115	Ezera	85
Six Shooter	114		

GOLFERS AT FOX HILLS.

Open Champion Auchterlonie Beaten—Low and Smith Divide First Money.

Lawrence Auchterlonie, the new open golf champion of the United States, fell outside the moneyed class yesterday in the open tournament given by the Fox Hills Golf Club on Staten Island. From a field of over fifty starters, both amateurs and professionals, Auchterlonie could do no better than tie for tenth place with Stewart, Gardner, and Robert Dow. He found the turf softer than he has been accustomed to, as it differs materially from Garden City.

The competition was at 36 holes, medal play, with prizes for the first six, while the leading four will continue at match play to-day.

The players and scores of those who finished are:

	1st R'd.	2d R'd.	Total.
Willie Anderson, Pittsfield	77	77	154
Bernard Nicholls, Hollywood	78	78	156
Alexander Findlay, Boston	83	75	158
Gilbert Nicholls, Boston	83	77	160
David Ogilvie, Baltimore	82	79	161
Alex Smith, Nassau	77	84	161
I. S. Mackie, Fox Hills	80	81	161
Robert Dow, Siwanoy	80	82	162
Lawrence Auchterlonie, Glenview	80	82	162
Stewart Gardner, Garden City	83	79	162
J. H. Shippen, Marine and Field	82	81	163
Horace Rawlins, Waumbek	81	83	164
J. S. Pearson, Rochmond County	84	80	164
Willie Norton, Lakewood	84	81	165
Harry Turpie, Auburn, Ill	83	82	165
David Bell, Chicago	84	81	165
Willie Hunter, Bar Harbor	82	84	166
Alex Campbell, Brookline	79	87	166
A. H. Fenn, Poland Springs	83	83	166
John Campbell, Brookline	83	84	167
David Brown, Boston	84	83	167
David Feitch, Springfield	82	88	170
B. S. Patrick, New York	84	86	170
Jock Jolly, Forest Hill	84	86	170
*L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills	85	85	170
Alec Ross, Oakley	86	86	172
George Braid, St. Paul	89	84	173
F. M. Bennett, Far Rockaway	86	87	173
John Mackie, Douseville	86	87	173
Robert Fullerton, Morristown	89	86	175
*W. C. Gunther, Oakland	87	89	176
*W. B. Houghton, Fox Hills	97	82	179
*E. B. Alvord, Fox Hills	90	91	181
A. J. Christie, Chicago	93	88	181
R. T. Fiske, Harbor Hill	91	91	182
Thomas Anderson, Jr., Montclair	97	86	183
*Ernst Ross, England	94	92	186

*Amateurs.

The draw for the first match play round this morning will bring Low and Anderson together, while Smith will meet Nicholls.

BIG ENTRY LIST OF DOGS.

For Annual Bench Show of Ladies' Kennel Association in Madison Square Garden.

The Ladies' Kennel Association of America will open its show next Tuesday in Madison Square Garden with the largest entry list ever received for a similar affair in this country. The names of 1,601 dogs have been received, embracing every breed and class of the thoroughbred canine, divided as follows:

Fifty-seven St. Bernards, 12 bloodhounds, 66 Great Danes, 2 deerhounds, 5 American foxhounds, 20 English setters, 17 Irish setters, 9 clumber spaniels, 114 cocker spaniels, 12 old English sheep dogs, 51 poodles, 92 bulldogs, 30 Airedale terriers, 164 Boston terriers, 114 fox terriers, 47 Irish terriers, 44 Scotch terriers, 20 Welsh terriers, 32 black and tan terriers, 3 skye terriers, 16 Yorkshire terriers, 24 toy terriers, 9 Maltese terriers, 5 miscellaneous, 16 selling classes, 5 mastiffs, 1 Newfoundland, 16 Russian wolfhounds, 16 greyhounds, 52 pointers, 19 Gordon setters, 1 Irish water spaniel, 22 field spaniels, 75 collies, 3 Dalmatians, 4 toy poodles, 9 toy bull terriers, 79 French bulldogs, 19 Basset hounds, 85 beagles, 32 dachshounds, 1 chous, 5 whippets, 17 pugs, 6 schipperkes, 29 Pomeranians, 15 King Charles spaniels, 17 Blenheim spaniels, 3 ruby spaniels, 10 Prince Charles spaniels, and 12 Japanese spaniels.

H. S. Page, owner of the steeplechaser Self Protection, has donated a cup which has been named the Self Protection Cup. It will be contested for by Russian wolf hounds. Clarence H. Mackay has donated the Harbor Hill Challenge Cup for the best pointer. D. W. Evans has donated the Evans Field Spaniel Cup for the best field spaniel. H. B. Duryea has donated the Hickory Valley Challenge Cup for the best cocker spaniel. Mrs. Howard Gould has donated the Castlegould Challenge Cup for the best black pug. W. C. Whitney offers the Ballyhoo Challenge Cup, named after his famous Futurity winner, for the best American bred dog of any class. August Belmont donates the Blemton Challenge Cup for the best smooth-coated fox terrier. Mrs. James L. Kernochan presents the Meadows Challenge Cup for the best team of Irish setters.

An innovation in American dog shows will be the presence of three of Europe's dog experts. They are J. Otho Paget, George Raper, and T. Marples.

Mr. Paget is recognized as the best posted man in the world on the merits of English beagles, and will judge in that class only. George Raper is the expert in Newfoundlands, Great Danes, sporting spaniels, and pugs. He will arrive in this country on Saturday. Mr. Marples is England's leading authority in smooth collies, fox terriers, and toy spaniels.

Frank Gould's recent $30,000 purchase of St. Bernards will undoubtedly prove one of the great attractions of the show. By purchasing the Sherbrook Kennels of Baltimore, Mr. Gould now possesses the largest collection of St. Bernards in the world, which will be worth seeing.

Bourke Cochran will be one of Frank Gould's competitors for blue ribbons with his St. Bernards Lothlan, Helen, and Rolando.

Another novel feature of the show is the Thespians exhibit. William Faversham sends his well-known terrier Wentworth Vixen, Joseph Hart will have his St Bernard Buster, Miss Henrietta Crosman enters a magnificent fox hound known as Crackers, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske sends her French poodle Fifi, Miss Bessie Clayton will have her curious bat-eared French bull Boulot, Miss Eleanor Robson's Raggies, Miss Irene Young her bulldog Packy, and Miss Florence Ruth will be represented by her Irish setter Staro.

The entire kennels of Frank Croker will be on exhibition, but the son of the former leader of Tammany Hall will not have it all his own way this year, as some new dogs worthy of high honors will be seen.

AMATEUR BILLIARDISTS PLAY.

Play in the three-cushion carrom handicap billiard tournament for amateurs was begun last night in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Jay and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn. The contestants in the opening game were H. R. White, 22, and W. R. Heineman, 21. White, who is practically a newcomer at this style of billiards, played brilliantly, making three runs of 3 carroms each, while Heineman's best efforts were two twos. Heineman played with poor luck and left several set-ups, of which his opponent was quick to take advantage. White won, making his quota of 22 points while Heineman was gathering in 12 buttons. Mr. J. Dr on officiated as referee and the game las. J forty minutes. H. F. Fitch and J. Dalton will contest in the second game, which will begin at 8 o'clock this evening.

Spalding Official Bowling Guide.

The latest addition to Spalding's Athletic Library is the Official Bowling Guide, edited and revised by Samuel Karpf. The book contains a detailed history of the game, with instructions as to the proper construction of alleys, the organizing of clubs, how to play and score the different alley games, and in a special chapter treats of the physical benefits to be derived from the exercise in a manner which will attract the attention of the expert as well as the beginner.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Several Changes Made in the Different Elevens Yesterday.

Secret Practice at Cornell—Improvement Shown at Harvard—Columbia's Ends Receive Attention.

As a result of Saturday's games several changes were made in the personnel of the different football elevens, and players who have looked upon their retention as practically certain are a little bit anxious about their chances of appearing in the big games later in the season. Fewer games will be played from now on, but the elevens will be more evenly matched. Cornell plays her first real big game of the season this week with the Carlisle Indians, and the secret practice has been started at Ithaca to perfect several plays for trial against the Indians. Harvard and West Point also play this week, and this contest will give an idea of Harvard's strength on the field this year. Last year, when both teams were considered stronger, an interesting game was played in which the Crimson was victorious by a narrow margin. Other important games scheduled for the week are the Pennsylvania-Brown meeting, and the first contest for the New England Tricollegiate League championship between Williams and Dartmouth.

Columbia's ends did not come up to expectations in Saturday's game, and several plays were worked against them with success which should ordinarily have been stopped without gain. Morley, therefore, devoted most of his attention to the ends in yesterday's practice, and Stangland, McCollom, and Wood were given special attention both in offensive and defensive playing by Columbia's former ends, J. B. Wolff and W. P. Slocovitch. Another feature of the practice was the hurdling of Capt. Weekes. This is his specialty, and he tried it for the first time this season yesterday. The improvement in the team was marked. The scrub was unable to withstand the 'Varsity's offensive play, and three touch-downs were scored. Goodman, despite his injured shoulder, reported for practice, and Thomas Duden, of the track and hockey team; Vincent S. Lippe, and Victor Earle joined the squad for the first time.

Princeton's showing in the Annapolis game evidently did not please the coaches, for several changes were made in the eleven yesterday. Burke, the quarter-back, was turned over to the scrub, and King, who has been running the second eleven, was given a chance on the 'Varsity. He is short, but well built, and handles the team well. He, however, is not Burke's equal in running back punts. Vetterlein, a freshman, whose drop kicking and punting have caused attention to be directed toward him, was put in Kafer's place as full back. He strikes the line hard, but lacks weight. Short, the centre was moved over to left tackle, and Baker was placed at centre. Short made a good impression in his new position, but Baker's light frame seemed to make him a mark for the scrub. The men were sore and stiff from the game Saturday, and only one short half was played. The showing of the newly organized team did not meet expectations, but this was due probably to lack of practice together. Neither team was able to score.

Shevlin's good showing in Yale's game against Brown Saturday probably has earned him a regular position on the Blue team. He replaced Hamlin in the practice yesterday at New Haven. The hard contest with the Providence team placed several of the players on the injured list, the centre, Holt, the guards, Goss and Glass, and the backs, Chadwick and Farmer, did not play, and their places were taken by Morton, Kinnick, Brown, Preston, and Wilhelm. The coaches aimed for speed in the practice, and special attention was directed toward getting the players to start quicker with the ball. The 'Varsity kicked several times on the third down, and although improvement was noticeable in the work of the players, no score was made by either side. Hogan showed more speed than the ends in getting down the field after punts. "Pa" Corbin, Charles Chadwick, and Laurie Bliss were among the coaches out yesterday.

Harvard displayed better football in the practice yesterday. Four touchdowns were made against the scrub, and one of them was the result of a seventy-five yard run by quarterback Marshall. Daly, who was in Marshall's place in the first half of the practice, ran the team well, and succeeded in getting the ball out quicker than Marshall. Marshall is more experienced, however, and is stronger in the back field. Capt. Kernan appeared for the first time in weeks, and his leadership was responsible in large measure for the improvement shown. Wright, Meier, Leatherbee, and Randall, who have been with the cripples for some time, also joined the squad. Harvard's schedule from now on is a hard one, and the practice in consequence will be much more strenuous.

Nearly all of Cornell's 'Varsity team reported for practice yesterday, despite their injuries. As the Carlisle game is to be played Saturday, the practice was secret, and will be so during the remainder of the week. The practice was light, but in a scrimmage between the two scrub elevens Tydeman, a brother of the right end, and Foote, a promising tackle, were injured, and a dislocated shoulder and a broken nose will keep them out of the practice for some time.

The army drilling is interfering with the practice of the West Point team, and the eleven yesterday did not have time enough to don their uniforms. The chances are that Daly will not play against Harvard. So far he has been putting in his time helping to coach the team. Boyer is playing a strong centre, and Gardiner's good work in the Dickinsome game makes him a prominent candidate for the team that will line up against Annapolis.

Annapolis is not at all satisfied with the football team at present, and strenuous efforts will be made to strengthen it before the West Point game. In yesterday's practice the scrub, aided by Edwards, an ex-Princetonian, tore up the "Middies" line too frequently to be pleasing. The first team was unable to score, and the second team carried the ball over the goal line for a touch-down on the fumble, Keen, the right guard, doing the trick. Doherty, Farley, Aiken, Howard, and Strassburger were all tried at half during the practice.

TRINITY, 6; CUTLER, 0.

Trinity's eleven defeated the Cutler School football team at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. The latter team had a big advantage in weight. Line-up:

Trinity, 6.	Position.	Cutler, 0.
Budd	Left end	H. Broesel, Sierck
Leikert	Left tackle	Richards
Sneyman	Left guard	Parsons
Taylor	Centre	Havemeyer
Martoccia	Right guard	Lefferts
Mohr	Right tackle	Kendal, Schweizer
Howard	Right end	C. Broesel
Judge	Quarter back	Correll
Lasher	Left half back	Wilson
Tallman	Full back	Edgell
Edwards	Right half back	Tauser

Touch-down—Tallman, 1. Goal—Tallman, 1. Referee—Mr. Pulvermacher, (C. C. N. Y.) Umpire—Mr. Salmon, (Cutler.) Linesman—Mr. White, (Trinity.)

LAST OUTDOOR ATHLETIC GAMES.

The final athletic games of the outdoor season will be held on Sunday at Celtic Park under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish-American Athletic Association and they promise to be in every way as interesting as a championship meeting. Nearly all the American champions have signified their intention of competing. The Irish Club proposes to make this a success, and President Conway has issued 5,000 invitations to all prominent patrons of sport in this district as well as the city officials.

The interesting feature will be the hurling contest between the Mahars, the present champions, and the Lalys of Brooklyn. Owing to the formation of the National Association to govern hurling this will be the most interesting feature on the programme.

The weight throwers will be out in full force. Two special handicaps have been put on the programme to give John Flanagan and James S. Mitchell a chance to break American records. Flanagan was never in better shape than at present, and expects to break the record of 171 feet 9 inches for throwing the hammer.

Mitchel, who has made his appearance this year for the first time in many, has thrown the fifty-six-pound weight better than ever, and expects to retain his own record and defeat Flanagan at this game. However, the out-of-town experts at weight throwing will give both the metropolitan champions a tussle to retain their honors, as Desmarteau, the Canadian champion, has signified his intention of competing in the fifty-six-pound weight, and O'Rourke, the giant weight thrower of Toronto, has been invited to take part in the contests.

Arthur Duffey, the present champion of England and holder of the world's record, has been asked to run in the special sixty-yard scratch race and try for a new record.

There will be plenty of football, and the match that was held on Labor Day between the Hollywood Inns and the Union Settlement Athletic Club will be fought over again on the 19th.

Entries will close to-day with P. J. Conway, 207 East Fifty-eighth Street.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Montgomery and the Spartan teams each passed the one thousand mark in the American National tournament games last night. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 169; Spelling, 203; Stoddard, 184; Stevens, 160; McCormick, 196. Total, 902.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 223; F. Gerdes, 143; Dumas, 171; Kahlsdorf, 186; Lehrbach, 190. Total, 913.

SECOND GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 153; Sperling, 167; Stoddard, 167; Stevens, 178; McCormick, 224. Total, 891.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 189; Noock, 243; Blackman, 191; Claus, 188; Richter, 229. Total, 1,038.

THIRD GAME.—Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 159; Noock, 160; Blackman, 225; Claus, 171; Richter, 157. Total, 862.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 199; F. Gerdes, 191; Stoddard, 256; Kahlsdorf, 201; Lehrbach, 156. Total, 1,003.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 190; Martens, 176; H. Mesloh, 168; Heins, 223; Hy. Mesloh, 166. Total—933.

Aurania Bowling Club—Schoeffler, 135; Laig, 162; Krager, 143; Taylor, 157; Muller, 221. Total, 818.

SECOND GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Schoeffler, 158; Laig, 140; Krager, 192; Taylor, 114; Muller, 162. Total, 766.

Oriental Bowling Club—Kreynberg, 147; Miller, 181; Treu, 145; Swope, 162; Dent, 187. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Kreynberg, 172; Miller, 153; Treu, 167; Swope, 164; Dent, 186. Total, 842.

Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 177; Martens, 211; H. Mesloh, 187; Heins, 223; Hy. Mesloh, 180. Total, 978.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 162; Jorchow, 100; Weissker, 135; Higbie, 162; Brown, 179. Total, 798.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Church, 157; Young, 156; Miller, 148; Hunt, 129; Talley, 158. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Church, 156; Young, 163; Miller, 152; Hunt, 127; Talley, 165. Total, 743.

Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 142; Fischer, 189; Goldberg, 176; Moses, 124; Ullman, 193. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 118; Fischer, 160; Goldberg, 191; Moses, 147; Ullman, 177. Total, 791.

Friendship Bowling Club—Davis, 178; Jorchow, 191; Weissker, 146; Higbie, 141; Brown, 179. Total, 835.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 136; Corbett, 140; Croxson, 152; Cohen, 122; Lankenau, 143. Total, 693.

Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Taylor, 166; Koch, 140; Dietz, 152; Matthews, 153; Vreeland, 147. Total, 758.

Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 196; Corbett, ——; Croxson, 138; Cohen, 180; Lankenau, 136. Total, 906.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Taylor, 190; Koch, 156; Dietz, 142; Matthews, 166; Vreeland, 168. Total, 822.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Atlantic Council—Forrest, 166; Hill, 187; Williams, 143; Landenberg, 168; Kofler, 158. Total, 822.

De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 155; Wilson, 155; Conley, 171; Ruprecht, 152; Lockwood, 137. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 168; Wilson, 167; Conley, 170; Ruprecht, 137; Lockwood, 121. Total, 803.

Franklin Council—Brown, 123; Rubien, 96; Domke, 113; Esterbrook, 115; Penrose, 137. Total, 584.

THIRD GAME.—Franklin Council—Brown, 157; Davenport, 132; Domke, 98; Esterbrook, 93; Penrose, 185. Total, 665.

Atlantic Council—Forrest, 104; Hill, 170; Williams, 145; Landenberg, 164; Kofler, 170. Total, 753.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Crane Company—Good, 146; Conroy, 127; Marx, 134; McClary, 139; Grimshaw, 182. Total—729.

Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 107; Burrows, 118; Little, 171; Foote, 96; Smith, 73. Total, 565.

SECOND GAME.—Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 137; Burrows, 82; Little, 135; Foote, 102; Smith, 75. Total—531.

Salesmen—Wilson, 159; Fielder, 124; Waldinberg, 125; Stein, 152; Diederick, 190. Total—750.

THIRD GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 160; Fielder, 116; Waldenberg, 113; Stein, 233; Diederick, 190. Total, 813.

Crane Company—Good, 192; Hermann, 164; Marx, 144; McClary, 161; Grimshaw, 143. Total—804.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Tries's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—G. Dorman, 118; Bettler, 176; T. Dorman, 193; Shirley, 169; Ruth, 139. Total, 795.

Hudson Bowling Club—Stott, 139; Kauchert, 189; Beyer, 138; Hayes, 164; Romaine, 125. Total, 755.

SECOND GAME.—Hudson Bowling Club—Stott, 156; Kaucher, 155; Beyer, 162; Hayes, 139; Romaine, 178. Total, 728.

Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 203; Krewel, 154; Bullwinkle, 184; Quirk, 160; Gross, 160. Total, 861.

THIRD GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 176; Krewel, 186; Bullwinkle, 159; Quirk, 171; Gross, 180. Total, 872.

Arlington Bowling Club—G. Dorman, 151; Bettler, 145; T. Dorman, 166; Shirley, 179; Ruth, 157. Total, 798.

Record by American Bowling Team.

OWATANNA, Minn., Oct. 13.—The All-American team of bowlers for the week ended Oct. 11 won 31 games and lost 4, their total pins being 19,391 to 17,216 for their opponents. The individual records are:

	Games.	Pins.	Average.
J. J. Voorheis	31	5,744	191.14
P. Wolf	29	5,289	188.25
H. Peterson	20	3,572	178.12
A. Silbach	24	4,786	177.7

Wolf made 119 strikes and Voorheis 117, while the former made 112 spares and the latter 138.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States: The court met pursuant to law. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, White, Peckham, and McKenna.

The Chief Justice announced that all motions noticed for to-day would be heard to-morrow, and that the court would commence the call of the docket to-morrow pursuant to the twenty-sixth rule.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Call for Tuesday: 306, 303, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 14: 227, 228, 229, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Slater vs. Slater.
63—Frank vs. Musliner.
74—Dwyer vs. Mayor, &c.
75—Spindler vs. Gibson.
46—Scott vs. Conn.
76—Newenhous vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.
78—Mt. Morris Bank vs. same.
2—People, &c., vs. Stedeker.
84—Albert vs. City of New York.
18—Hatch vs. Holden.
58—Jones vs. Levering.
77—Ziegler vs. Trenkman.
26—Ziegler vs. Brennan.
25—Muenstmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
33—McDonald vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Curtis vs. Curtis.
2—Butler vs. L. & N. E. R. R. Co.
3—Bigelow vs. Brown.
4—Fountain vs. Disbrow.
5—Falkenburg vs. Clark.
6—Pinton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Knopp vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Fralick vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Mottola vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Abramowitz vs. Goldman.
11—Griffin vs. Ogden.
12—Falkenburg vs. Clark.
13—Bethel vs. Hogencamp.
14—In re Ginsburg.
15—Jordan vs. Balvanera Mining Co.
16—Smith vs. Starkey.
17—Cobb vs. Mexican Securities Co.
18—Barnett vs. Duryea.
19—Earle vs. same.
20—Robinson vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
21—Cohen vs. Fitzpatrick.
22—Amsick vs. Rogers.
23—Hunter vs. Hunter.
24—Gould vs. Topitz.
25—Cammann vs. Stonebridge.
26—Krone vs. Mertens.
27—In re Hopper.
28—Daily vs. Cody.
29—Hollander vs. Heyman.
30—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Schunck.
31—Beggs vs. Mcleres.
32—Leach vs. Grube.
33—Cooley vs. Purves.
34—Reilly vs. Chauncey.
35—In re Rosendorff.
36—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
37—Israel vs. Man. Ry. Co.
38—Skillin vs. Metz.
39—In re Perham.
40—In re Metaphysical Pub. Co.
41—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
42—Lawrence vs. McDevitt.
43—In re Sugden.
44—In re Hughes.
45—In re Arthur Av.
46—In re Macomb's R'd.
47—In re Prospect Av.
48—In re E. 181st St.
49—In re Mt. Vernon Av.
50—In re Welgand Pl.
51—In re Cambreling Av.
52—In re Vanderbilt Av. East.
53—In re Walton Av.
54—In re Perry Av

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; E. H. Frear, candies; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, dress goods, silks, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 415 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.

Mayer Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 65 Fourth Avenue; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W., & J. & co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Deegan, Miss R., New Haven, Conn.; millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hunter, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House. T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel. T. E. Woodward, books; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & So., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Samuels, J., & Brothers, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks, suits, and waists; G. H. Halloway, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidel, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; A. M. Childs, domestics and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; 36 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Halle, H., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; P. H. Halle, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Howard, woolens; 715 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Strout, Ward, Son & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; W. Scott, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Gottlieb, infants' wear; 708 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Day, blankets; 258 Church Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods; Criterion Hotel.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hertel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jackson, C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, linens, laces, white goods, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Albert.

Zollinger, W. K., & Co., Canton, Ohio; E. E. Jackson, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, N. Y.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Maxwell, K. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; R. B. Maxwell, linens, white goods and laces, domestics dress goods, and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Abrahamson, C. F., & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; C. F. Abrahamson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Meyer, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Vaughn, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Katz, S. & J. & Co., New Orleans, La.; P. A. Katz, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Koch, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Muhlfelder, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, ginghams, and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Younker, dry goods; 65 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamburger, domestics, linings, ribbons, and laces; Miss Kennedy, ribbons; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James McCrea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railway, Pittsburg; W. B. Thomas, President of the National Golf Association, Boston; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Robert C. Pruyn, Albany.

HOLLAND—Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto; William Booth, Wellington, N. Z.; Archibald Turner, Leicester, England; Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Lord and Lady A. G. Lennox, England; Capt. Ward Jackson, England; Charles Bonaparte, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Lieut. Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; ex-Gov. Frank Black, Troy; Silas B. Lyman, Albany; D. M. Wood, United States Navy; the Rev. John Coleman Adams, Hartford.

PLAZA—Henry Phipps, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Commander E. H. Scribner, United States Navy.

ASTOR—The Rev. E. Warren Clarke, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. J. B. Albury, Nassau, N. P.; Dr. Frank Bradley, Newport.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Since last night the Western storm has moved from Western Illinois to Ontario, with increased energy, accompanied by rains and high winds in the central valleys and lake region and showers over portions of the South.

A high area of moderate proportions closely follows the storm and the weather has consequently cleared in the great river valleys, except the upper Ohio, with much lower temperatures, the fall extending into the lake region on the north and southern slope on the south. In the Atlantic States, the Northwest, and the Central Rocky Mountain region the temperatures have risen rapidly, with fair weather prevailing.

The weather will be generally fair throughout the country to-morrow, except in New England, where showers are probable, and continue generally fair on Wednesday.

The eastward movement of the high area now in the middle West will cause much lower temperatures to-morrow and to-morrow night east of the Mississippi River, except in the upper lake region, and the cool weather will continue Wednesday in the Atlantic States; it will be warmer to-morrow in the slope region and the Missouri Valley and warmer Wednesday in the central valleys and lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk to high southwest to west, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west, on the Gulf coast light to fresh north, on the upper lakes fresh west, except brisk over Lake Huron, and on the lower lakes brisk to high west, slowly diminishing.

Steamers departing for European ports to-morrow will have brisk to high southwest to west winds and partly cloudy weather.

Special Forecast: Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Erie and Ontario and on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day, followed by clearing and cooler, except in Eastern Maine; high southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York, fair, cooler to-day; brisk to high west winds; much cooler at night; to-morrow, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, cooler to-day, much cooler at night; brisk west winds; to-morrow, fair.

New Jersey, fair, cooler to-day, much cooler at night; brisk west winds, probably high on the coast; to-morrow, fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, cooler to-day; much cooler at night; to-morrow fair; fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, cooler to-day; brisk to high west winds; to-morrow fair, warmer.

Virginia, fair, cooler to-day, except showers in extreme southeast portion; much cooler at night; to-morrow fair; fresh west winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair and cooler to-day; fresh west winds; to-morrow fair.

West Virginia, fair, cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; warmer in southern portion.

Western New York, fair in east, clearing in west portion; to-day cooler; brisk to high west winds; to-morrow fair with rising temperature.

Minnesota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair, cooler in west portion; variable winds becoming south and fresh.

North and South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair, cooler.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler to-day; brisk to high west winds; much cooler at night. To-morrow fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	53	59	60
6 A. M.	64	58	60
9 A. M.	66	65	66
12 M.	70	72	71
3 P. M.	68	71	71
6 P. M.	67	68	70
9 P. M.	67	65	69
12 P. M.	63	65	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 66¾
Weather Bureau 65½
Corresponding date 1901..... 63½
Corresponding date for last 25 years..... 58

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1902.
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Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised. Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.

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5TH AVE., 7TH AVE., } COR. 125TH ST.

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Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

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NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
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Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
New location; 34 East 60th St., New York.
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557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

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And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

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Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

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SYMS SCHOOL.

Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

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Central Park New York City.
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Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

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MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
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282 West 85th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

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Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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*Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Nov. 18, 8 AM
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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst..Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM |
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Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 29, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM | Deutsch'd, Nov. 19, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM | Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

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For PLYMOUTH, (London,) CHERBOURG, (Paris,) and HAMBURG.
For reservations apply to
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St. Paul, Oct. 15, 10 AM | St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM
Southwark, Oct. 17, 4 PM | Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM | Kensington, Nov. 8, 10 AM
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MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.

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Cymric..Oct. 17, Noon | Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic..Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania..Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria...Nov. 1, 2 P. M. | Lucania...Nov. 22, 10 AM
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R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20 | Empress of China..Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29
R.M.S. Athenian..Nov. 17

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Oct. 17 | MIOWERA.....Nov. 14
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
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Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

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Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:00 A. M.—EAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:10 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 9:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:25, 5:55 (Dining Car), 6:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
30-6-1902.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:25pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sle.pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 257, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal, and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‡$12.25, $12.45, $7.15, $5.25, $6.45, $5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A.	Lv. N. Y., E.
Buffalo Local.....	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	*11.55 AM	*12.00 NT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express.....	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.;

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 13	1,028,336
To date this year	146,760,087
Corresponding date last year	222,842,347

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 13	$3,620,000
To date this year	$742,320,850
Corresponding date last year	$797,061,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@18 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Kan. City So. pf	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1	N. Y., Ont. & W	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Det. So. pf	½	Reading	1
Erie	½	Rutland pf	1½
Erie 1st pf	½	U. S. C. I. F. pf	½
Erie 2d pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf	1	Lake E. & W. pf	1
Am. H. & L. pf	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Grass Twine	½	Man. Beach	3
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Express	12	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. Ice pf	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Locomotive	¾	Nat. Biscuit pf	2⅜
Am. Snuff	2	Nat. Lead pf	1
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅜
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Buff., R. & P.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Butterick Co.	2	North American	1½
Canada Southern	3½	Pacific Coast	1½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pacific Mail	½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3¾
Chi. G. W. pf. A	2	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1¼	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Ry. Steel Spring pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	Reading 1st pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf	½	Rubber Goods	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	3
Col. South. 2d pf	1½	St. L. & S. F.	3¼
Con. Tobacco pf	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Corn Prod	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf	1⅜
Corn. Prod. pf	2¼	Sloss-Sheffield	2¼
Del. & Hudson	1	Sloss-Sheffield pf	⅞
Den. & R. G.	1½	So. Ry., stamped	3
Det. South	1	So. Ry. pf., stamped	1⅛
Det. Un. Ry.	2¼	Stand. R. & T.	½
Dist. of Am. pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	4⅜	Third Avenue	½
Ft. W. & D. City	4½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅞
Gen. Electric	2¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
G. Northern pf.	6½	Twin City	1⅜
Hock. Valley pf	2	Un. Bag & P.	⅞
Illinois Central	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1½
Int. Paper	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Int. Pump	½	Un. Rys. Inv. Co.	½
Int. Pump pf	½	U. Express	10
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Iowa Central pf	4	U. S. Rubber pf	2⅜
Kan. & Mich	1	Wabash pf	⅛
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Wh. & L. E.	1½
Kan. City South	¾	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	1½
Lake Erie & W	2¾	Wis. Central	¾
		Wis. Central pf	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1¼
Ches. & O. 4½s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	South. Pac. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was highly irregular and uncertain. In the early trading quotations broke sharply; in the final two hours of business they recovered substantially under the lead of the coal stocks and such standard shares as St. Paul and Union Pacific. In neither case, whether on the decline or on the advance, did the movement appear to be a natural one, being much confused by professional operations. Generally, however, when it is recalled that nearly all of the professionals in the Street are at the moment bearish and much given to selling stocks which they do not own, the early decline may be said to have been much more artificial than the late recovery.

This decline, during which some goodly blocks of stock were liquidated by weak or timid holders, while at the same time the bears freely sold short around the room, was not unlooked for. Saturday's unexpectedly unfavorable bank statement, showing a decrease in surplus reserves and an increase in loans, had much encouraged the bears and, withal, had caused apprehension on the part of some certain holders of securities. It had been promptly followed on that day by free selling, which was checked only by the close of the market. It was to be expected, therefore, that this selling would continue at the opening yesterday; and that is precisely what happened. In addition, because of the unsatisfactory coal strike news, there had accumulated over Sunday a great number of selling orders from the country, not large in any individual case, but in the aggregate making a very respectable total. It was this selling, and the bear offerings, that forced the initial declines, and it was some further offerings of long stock, together with a concerted bear attack; that shortly after 11 o'clock—call money rates having run up as high as 18 per cent.—forced the prices of active stocks down anywhere from two to five points.

Indeed, it looked very much at this time as if the bears had united in a final deliberate attack upon values and purposed, if possible, to stampede shareholders. They did not succeed. Much to their chagrin, probably more to their astonishment—and this though call money held high—large holders of stocks not only refused to sell, but appeared as buyers on a liberal scale. As a result, first the market steadied and then it rose sharply until at the close of the day in not a few instances net advances appeared.

It was commented upon as perhaps not without significance that on the late rally the coal stocks were the leaders, with final figures generally higher than those recorded at the close on Saturday. It is violating no confidence to say that this buying was not speculative. It came from several of the largest banking interests in the Street, who are not unlikely to know the exact status of coal-strike affairs. Nor is the statement without authority that there is good reason to believe that within the next forty-eight hours the coal strike will be a thing of the past.

In its excitement, the Street yesterday altogether lost sight of the sharp decline in sterling exchange, posted rates being reduced ½ cent. This brings the exchange figure very close to the gold importing point, and, if money holds firm here, it is reasonable to presume that a resumption of the import movement may set in at any time.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The first hour of trading yesterday, rather an unhappy one for many holders of stocks, was especially so for the much-discussed pool in Missouri Pacific, to whose doors—because of over-extended credits and speculation, may largely be laid the necessity of the stock market liquidation lately seen. Closing on Saturday at 107½, Missouri Pacific stock opened down yesterday two points, and despite a sorry endeavor on the part of the pool to support it, in order later to find a better market for their stock, promptly broke three points more. In the afternoon, however, the issue rallied sharply with the general market, but rather on short covering than on actual demand for long stock.

The belief in the Street is that the pool has been badly hit. It is made up of the younger members of the Gould and Rockefeller families, and is known to have bought the stock up as high as 116, washing it still higher, but being able to sell little stock on the advance.

UNION PACIFIC.

The stock given best support of any in the railroad list yesterday was Union Pacific, whose extensive decline was little more than a point, and whose rally was effected easily and decidedly.

Banking interests influential in the management of the property were heavy buyers on the decline, the Street crediting these interests with the heavy purchasing orders put in before the market opening to take on a scale of ¼ point down, many thousands of shares.

New developments in which St. Paul is concerned are said to be back of the buying.

TWO "TRUST" STOCKS.

In the industrial group yesterday the conspicuous features were the Steel Trust shares and Amalgamated Copper. The steel stocks at no time during the day declined more than fractionally, while Copper, though it lost almost a point in the early trading, closed strong at the top price of the day for a net gain of ½.

In the case of the steel stocks, which also closed fractionally higher, syndicate buying was declared to be responsible for the strength, while in Coper the purchases came from brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests.

The meeting to act on the Copper dividend is scheduled for Thursday, and, though in some parts of the Street the gossip has been that the dividend might be reduced, the understanding is that it will remain unchanged at one-half of 1 per cent.

Apropos of the Steel Trust stocks it is said that the position of the company is steadily growing better. In this connection one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday published this bulletin:

"It will be interesting to know that from present indications, the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for October will be equal to, or possibly considerably in excess of those for June. A gentleman in a position to know says that he would not be surprised if the final figures for October would show net earnings of $13,500,000. The average daily output of steel rails is now authoritatively stated to be 6,000 tons. Last Friday the Youngstown plant broke the record by turning out 7,230 tons. The company is far behind on all of its deliveries. The demand for structural material, rails, and plates continues unabated.

"From present indications, the earnings for this quarter may equal or exceed those of the third quarter, although lake navigation closes on Dec. 1. This latter fact, of course, reduces the income of the subsidiary companies to some extent, but because of the tremendous output and the more economical operations, it is not believed that the loss from that source will be felt materially."

ST. PAUL.

Early heaviness in St. Paul contributed to the general market unsettlement, the report being that Standard Oil interests were sellers. As a matter of fact, the selling was largely by weakly margined holders or for the short account, while on the floor the buying was said to be of the best character.

When conditions in the Street become normal again and the facts in relation to St. Paul's plans, pending and completed, are made known, the explanation for the comparative strength of the issue in this generally demoralized market will, it is said, then be made clear.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Gates interests were credited with the selling that broke New York Air Brake 9 points and forced material recessions in St. Louis and San Francisco, Northwest, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk. The Street is at a loss to determine whether in the cases of Chesapeake and Norfolk the sales were for long or for short account. In the other stocks, however, they clearly represented liquidation—a fact that does not tally with the statement that the Gates interests disposed of their long stocks some weeks ago.

Houses with Western connections sold Louisville and Nashville, breaking the price over 4 points—this in the face of another weekly increase in earnings of over $80,000. Local houses were purchasers on the decline.

The late activity and the strength in the coal stocks were on buying orders emanating principally from two important local banking houses. Houses with Philadelphia connections were also buyers and stated that they were in receipt of information that the coal strike will be over by Thursday.

NEW LOW LEVELS.

A number of stocks dropped yesterday to the lowest prices recorded for them this year, which will explain why it was that "bargain hunters" and regular investors were much in evidence in the break as buyers.

Among these low issues were New York Central, which fell at one time to 149⅜; Delaware and Hudson, whose low figure was 162½, with the close 4 points better; Metropolitan Street Railway, which at one time fell to 135, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, whose low figure was 60.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada this afternoon was largely attended, and the report was unanimously approved. The President, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, was in the chair. His reference to the fact that second preferreds, on which interest has not been paid since 1883, would receive a full dividend elicited hearty applause.

Referring to the controversy on the merits of American and British methods of railroad finance, Sir Charles said each road, whether in America or Great Britain, must necessarily be governed by its own circumstances. He believed every step should be taken with a view to benefiting future shareholders, and that a hand-to-mouth policy should be severely avoided.

President Wilson also referred to the many new industries which started up during the past year adjacent to the Grand Trunk's lines, both in Canada and the United States, and said the coal strike in the United States had not yet affected the Grand Trunk.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Capitalists of Springfield, Mass., said to have secured a liberal telephone franchise and are preparing to establish a circuit through the New England cities.

According to Duluth dispatches Lake Superior iron ore shipments for the season amount to more than 20,500,000 tons, which is greater than the entire shipments of last year.

Reports from St. Louis that the proposed zinc producers' combination, with capital close upon $35,000,000, appears to be nearing completion.

Greensborough (N. C.) dispatches stating that the committee charged to select the cotton mills to be controlled by the Southern Textile Company has adjourned without completing the work, but will hold another meeting later to complete the arrangements.

American Smelting and Refining Company said to have bought 60,000 tons of coke abroad for shipment to its Mexican smelters.

Wheeling, West Va., reports that a considerable number of independent oil producers in Ohio and West Virginia are planning to combine with $2,000,000 capital.

Union Steel Company of Pittsburg said to have purchased the Penobscot Mine, near Hibbing, Mich.

Washington (D. C.) advices that an independent telephone company of Delaware has bought the abandoned car barns of the Washington Traction Company and proposes to build a telephone factory.

Option said to have been secured on most of the salmon canning plants on the Pacific Coast which are now independent, in the interest of combining them with $10,000,000 capital.

Incorporation in Maine of the United States Coffee Company, capital $2,000,000, the promoters of which are New York and Boston men.

Statement that there is now an abnormal movement of general railroad freight through Buffalo west-bound and the traffic officers of the Lake Shore and Erie Railroads are taking precautions to prevent a blockade at that point.

Salt Lake City dispatches stating it is rumored there that the amendment of the charter of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company means the consolidation of the interests of that company with the Oregon Short Line.

Stockholders of the Terminal Association of St. Louis to vote on Dec. 10 upon the proposition of increasing the capital stock from $12,000,000 to $50,000,000 and increasing the bonded indebtedness from $12,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Reserve of outside banks $3,022,700 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $8,243,575 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@18 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 17 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $142,645,917; balances, $7,705,660; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,404,136.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.8560@$4.8562½; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94⅜ and 94⅜@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅜@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was still very abundant yesterday, but it was wanted by Stock Exchange borrowers, and only a small part of the fair amount due to the Bank of England was repaid. The discount market was rather more firm.

On the Stock Exchange the settlement began. The accounts to be carried over are small in most departments. The tone was dull yesterday, owing almost entirely to the depression in American rails. As a rule prices closed materially lower.

The decline in American rails was partly due to the refusal of some lenders to continue to advance money on them, but chiefly to the lower New York quotations. Prices opened materially lower, and there was another heavy fall in the afternoon owing to the uncertainty in regard to the American labor situation and to the advance in money rates in Wall Street. The final quotations were about the lowest of the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Discounts were steady to-day. Day-to-day-loans were easy, in spite of which Stock Exchange loans were being arranged on the basis of 4 per cent., fully ¼ above the last settlement. The stiffness, it was presumed, was intended to reduce somewhat the outstanding account. Americans were the feature of the account.

The persistent rise in Spanish 4s reached the record, 88¾, and Portuguese touched the highest point this year. Japanese were depressed by the new loan. There was an all-around improvement in Argentines and Brazilians, attributed to Continental buying. Americans, with trifling exceptions, were lower, notably Louisville and Nashville.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet, operators being absorbed with the settlement. The tone was dull, influenced by the weakness in Americans, in response to Wall Street, to the poor bank statements, to the widespread uncertainty regarding the strikes, and to the money disturbances, which caused a further relapse. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were notably weak. At the close prices were irregular.

Consols were fairly steady. Home rails, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Rio Tintos were lower. De Beers improved on the discovery of a valuable diamond mine at Windsorton, north of Kimberley.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅞; consols for account, 93¾; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison 87½; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 105; Canadian Pacific, 134½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49¾; Chicago Great Western, 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192; De Beers deferred, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 67¾; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 81¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 82¾; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 36⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 70¾; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 40; United States Steel preferred, 90¼; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 88¾.

Bar silver steady at 23 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 to 3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.20; Madrid, 31.60; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .11.

The sum of £5,000 gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Batavia.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Prices opened steady on the Bourse to-day. Spanish 4s relapsed on realizations. Later business was generally inactive. Spanish 4s suffered from fresh realizations and closed with a sharp decline and with prices all around heavy. Rentes and Metropolitans were steadier. Some industrials grew firmer. Spanish rails improved on the fall in exchange. Russians were weaker. Copper shares were offered. De Beers were strong and Kafirs were heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 87.35.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Prices on the Boerse to-day reacted on discouraging New York advices and unsatisfactory reports regarding the iron industry and from the manufacturing districts. Spanish 4s were weaker on Paris realizations. Canadian Pacific declined sharply.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Local money conditions are relatively firm, with call rates mostly 7 per cent. and all the loans at the Clearing House made at the figure. Very little business is doing, either in call or time loans, and a feeling of conservatism still characterizes the whole situation. Sterling exchange remains quiet and firm. New York funds, 25c discount; call loans, 6@7; time money, 5½@6. Clearing House exchanges, $18,082,373; balances, $1,288,348.

The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a decrease in the reserve excess of $729,74[illegible] and in the New York reserve of $674,257. The loan item was expanded $1,149,000, and deposits increased $710,000.

The stock market closed fairly active and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,420	Atchison	86¾	85⅞	85⅞
140	Atchison pf.	99	98	98¾
16	Boston & Albany	260	258¼	260
5	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
2	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
1	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
60	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	126	126	126
30	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
752	Massachusetts Electric	34½	34	34¼
23	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	95	95	95
100	New York Central	151½	151½	151¼
36	N. Y., N. H. & H.	229	225	227½
7	Nor. & Worcester	232	232	232
25	Northern (N. H.)	173	173	173
725	Pere Marquette	79½	79	79
12	Pere Marquette pf.	85	85	85
100	Pennsylvania	79	79	79
150	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
3,130	Union Pacific	108⅝	101¼	102⅝
31	West End	93	93	93
4	West End pf.	118½	118½	118½

TELEPHONES.

223	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163½	161½	162½
50	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub.	111	111	111
250	Mexican	2½	2¼	2½
35	New England	138	138	138
114	Western	27½	26⅝	26⅝
114	Western pf.	99	97½	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

47	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	84½	84	84¼
130	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
5,070	American Sugar	120	117½	120
25	American Sugar pf.	119	118	118½
10	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½
182	American Woolen pf.	77	76¼	76½
4,845	Dom. Iron & Steel	53½	50¾	53½
8	Edison	269	269	269
106	General Electric	177½	172	175
726	Massachusetts Gas	37½	37	37¼
1,377	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85⅝	85½	85⅝
6	Pullman	232	232	232
113	Swift Pack. & Prov.	152½	150	152½
1,133	United Fruit	110¾	109½	110
101	United Shoe Machine	52⅝	52½	52⅝
775	U. S. Steel	39¼	38⅝	39¼
360	U. S. Steel pf.	88	87¾	88
15	Westinghouse pf.	105	105	105

MINING.

21	Adventure	18½	18½	18½
630	Amalgamated	63	62¼	62⅞
200	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
60	Atlantic	25	21	21
5	Bingham	27	27	27
10	Calumet & Hecla	520	520	520
55	Centennial	17½	16½	16⅝
270	Com. Mercur	2	1 31-32	2
710	Copper Range Con.	58	57	58
550	Dominion Coal	126½	126	126
100	Franklin	9⅞	9½	9½
900	Guanajuato	2⅞	2¾	2¾
205	Isle Royale	13¾	13¼	13¼
669	Mass	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛
100	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
225	Michigan	10⅞	9½	9½
900	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
10	Montana Coal & Coke	6	6	6
122	Mohawk	46	46	46
475	Old Dominion	16¼	16	16
11	Osceola	57	56	56
17	Parrot	25	25	25
225	Phoenix	4¼	4	4¼
610	Rhode Island	2⅜	1⅞	2
30	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
75	Tamarack	160	160	160
20	Tecumseh	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Trinity	10¼	10	10¼
560	United States	20¼	20¼	20¼
450	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
435	Utah	21½	21	21
50	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
50	Winona	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Wolverine	58	57	57

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The free calling of loans to-day and the weakness in New York induced some liquidation in the local issues. Support was not, as a rule, very liberal, owing to the scarcity of money. Bankers, in fact, claimed that loanable funds were scarcer to-day than at any time during the last fifteen years. While there is good reason for doubting this assertion, it is certain that financial institutions were not in position to be of much benefit to the stock market. Electric Storage Battery suffered a loss of 4 points, Consolidated Lake Superior 1¼, the preferred 1, Fairmount Park Transportation 1, Pennsylvania Steel 1, and nearly every other stock dealt in from ¼ to ⅝. Reading and Lehigh Valley were exceptions, each of which made a fractional net gain. Outside of the coal stocks, the general list failed to rally more than small fractions, so that last prices were not far from the lowest of the day. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	American Rys. Co.	52	52	52
150	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
100	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
1,993	Cambria Steel	27½	27	27½
1,796	Cons. Lake Superior	22½	21	21¾
1,146	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	72	70½	71
6	Cons. Gas of N. J.	69½	69½	69½
200	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
200	Denver & Rio Grande	41½	41½	41½
856	Elec. Co. of America	9⅝	9½	9½
25	Elec. Storage Battery	84	84	84
300	Erie	37	36⅝	36⅝
200	Fairmount Park Trans.	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Ins. Co. of America	24½	24½	24½
3,160	Lehigh Valley Railroad	34	33¼	33⅞
5	Lehigh Navigation	77	77	77
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58½	58½	58½
100	Marsden	4 15-16	4 15/16	4 15-16
1,104	Pennsylvania Railroad	80	79⅝	79⅝
50	Pennsylvania Steel Co.	49	49	49
45	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
6,010	Philadelphia Elec.	8 11-16	8 9-16	8 11-16
1,710	Philadelphia Co.	47½	46⅞	47
50	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,800	Phila. Rapid Tran.	17¾	17	17¾
14,084	Reading	34 1-16	32 11-16	34 1-16
820	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	41 15-16	42
1,480	Reading 2d pf.	37¼	36½	37
650	Southern Railway	35¾	35½	35¾
104	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
935	United Gas Imp. Co.	112	111¾	112
4,242	Union Traction	47¾	46¾	46⅞
3,300	United States Steel	39¾	38¾	39½
20	United States Steel pf.	88	88	88
100	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 25 cents discount. Time and call loans commanded 6 per cent.

Local issues had an early board trade, with a considerable show of weakness due to New York depression. Can was attacked again, the preferred losing 2 points and common ½ a point. The selling in this quarter is due largely to the slim hopes of a dividend on the preferred, the major portion of the earnings being necessary for improvement. Biscuit fell a point and Northwestern Elevated, ¾. Swifts shares were in marked contrast, comparatively small purchases, probably for short accounts, advancing the issue over 4 points. Box Board preferred showed strength in spite of constant talk of competition and a miscarriage of some of the financing plans.

At times there was liquidation that resembled that on Wall Street. Tool was pressed down 7½, largely over complaints of insiders over the prices charged up for English companies. City Railway was thrown over by some one needing cash, and as there was no support the price broke 7 points, to 206. Title and Trust lost 1. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,581	American Can	11¼	10⅝	11⅛
635	American Can pf.	47⅞	45⅝	47
100	American Radiator	51	50½	50½
25	American Radiator pf.	120	120	120
50	American Shipbuilding	59	59	59
45	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	84	81	81
65	Chicago T. & T.	123	122	122
327	Chicago City Ry.	210	203	203
163	Diamond Match	136⅜	135	135
150	Lake Street Elevated	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
350	Northwestern Elevated	35	34	34
90	National Biscuit	35¼	35	35⅛
227	National Biscuit pf.	103¾	103	103
5	National Carbon pf.	98½	98½	98½
1,156	Swift & Co.	155	150½	155
100	Quaker Oats pf.	90½	90½	90½
192	United Box Board	12¼	11⅞	12¼
171	United Box Board pf.	58⅝	57½	57½
43	West Chicago	92	91⅝	91⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The local market continued dull and uninteresting to-day, with nothing to give it feature. The tone was steady, with some prospect of improvement owing to hopes of replenishment to the money supply. The effort among the several banks to procure additional circulation is counted on to provide some little relief. The tightness here has been produced more or less by the withdrawal of local funds to be loaned in New York. The market is duller than weaker. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,595 shares of stock and $40,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
880	Seaboard Railway	28	27¾	28
775	Seaboard Railway pf.	46½	45¾	46½
10	Cotton Duck t. r.	8½	8½	8½
50	G. B. S. Brew.	12	11¾	12
600	United Rys. & Elec.	13½	13	13
55	U. S. Fuel & Gas	148	147½	147½
25	International	144	144	144
160	Union	71	71	71
20	Exchange Bank	195	195	195
100	Citizens' Bank	81½	81½	81½
1,000	West. Va. Cent. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾
17,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67	67	67
15,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	86	86	86
3,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, cfts.	75	75	75
4,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	48	48	48

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TELEPHONES.

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50	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub.	111

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 13, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63½	63¾	15,900	*Amal. Copper Co	62¾	63½	62½	63½	+ ½
11½	11½	800	Am. Hide & Leather	11	11¼	10¾	11¼	— ¼
39½	40	430	Am. Hide & Leather pf	39	39½	38⅞	39½	— ½
1⅛	1¼	500	Am. Bicycle Co	1	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
5	7	800	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	5	5	5	5	—1
33⅞	34	3,800	Am. Car & F. Co	33¾	34	33	34	...
89⅞	90	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	89	89⅞	88½	89⅞	— ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	2,150	*Am. Grass Twine	54	54	52¾	53½	— ⅞
48¾	49	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	48	48½	48	48	— ½
96	97	800	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	+ ¼
230	240	200	American Express	240	240	240	240	—12
9¾	10	300	*Am. Ice Co	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
35¾	36¼	750	*Am. Ice Co. pf	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	—1
20	21	800	*Am. Linseed Co	20	21	20	21	+ ½
28⅝	28⅞	5,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	29	29	28½	28¾	— ¾
93	98½	750	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	98	98	92½	93	— ⅞
43¼	45	2,900	*Am. S. & R. Co	43⅞	44	43	44	...
129	132	300	*Am. Snuff Co	132	132	130	130	—2
98	100	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
120½	120¾	18,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	118½	120¾	117½	120¾	+ ¼
161	161¼	625	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	161¼	162	161	162	—1½
96	97	700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	96	96¼	95	96	...
68	70	100	Ann Arbor pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
85¾	85⅞	67,650	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	85¾	83⅝	85¾	+ ⅛
96⅜	90	11,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98½	99	97⅝	90	...
103¾	103⅞	19,450	Baltimore & Ohio	103	104	102	103¼	...
1⅜	1½	10,165	Baltimore & Ohio rts	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅜	— ⅛
93	95	170	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93½	93⅝	93⅛	93⅞	— ⅛
60¾	60⅞	17,785	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	61¼	61⅞	60	60¾	—1⅛
10¾	11	200	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	...
121½	126	600	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	122	122	121½	121½	—1
49	52	500	*Butterick Co	48	48	48	48	—2
79	80	110	Canada Southern	80	80	80	80	—3½
131¼	131¾	26,450	Canadian Pacific	130⅞	131⅝	129½	131½	—1
44¾	45½	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48⅝	46⅜	47⅜	—1⅛
34⅜	35	1,700	Chicago & Alton	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	— ¼
72	74	775	Chicago & Alton pf	71¼	72½	71¼	72½	+1
28⅜	28¾	5,150	Chicago Great West	28¾	28⅞	28	28¾	— ¼
84½	87	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85	85	85	85	—2
44	45	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	45	45	44	44⅜	—1½
183¾	184	25,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	182¼	183⅞	180¼	183¾	+ ¼
192	195	550	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	191½	192	191⅜	192	...
228¾	230	1,100	Chicago & Northw	227⅞	229	227	229	—1
191	193	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	194	194	192	192	—3
19¾	20	700	Chicago Term. Trans	20	20	19	19⅜	— ⅛
37½	38	2,400	Chi. Term. Trans pf	37½	37½	36	37½	— ½
17¼	17¾	800	Chicago Union Trac	17	17	16¾	17	...
50	56	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
98	98¼	500	C., C., C. & St. L	99	99	98½	98½	—2
83½	84	7,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83¼	85¾	81½	83¾	— ⅛
30	30⅛	1,800	Colorado & Southern	29¾	30	29½	30	...
69	70	535	Col. & Southern 1st pf	69	69	69	69	—2
44½	45	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf	43¾	44½	43½	44½	— ½
21¼	22	700	Col. & H. C. & I	21	21½	21	21¾	—1
214½	216	3,100	Consolidated Gas	212	214½	211½	214½	+ ½
119¾	122¾	900	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	119¼	119¼	119	119	—2
30¾	31½	1,625	Corn Products	31⅞	30⅞	31	31	—1½
82	84	350	Corn Products pf	83	83	82½	82¼	—2¼
160¼	167	3,940	Delaware & Hudson	260	260	255	259¼	+ ¼
250½	260¼	1,500	Del., Lack. & West	42	42	40½	42	—1½
42	42¾	1,850	Denver & Rio Grande	90	90	88½	88¾	— ⅜
89½	90¼	4,200	Denver & R. G. pf	19¼	19¼	18	19	—1
18½	19	1,900	Detroit Southern	38	39¼	36¼	39¼	+ ½
39¼	39½	2,500	Detroit Southern pf	84	84	84	84	—2½
83½	84	100	Detroit United Ry	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
4½	5	50	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	36	36	34¾	35	—1½
35¼	36	800	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	18	18	17½	18	— ⅛
17½	18	450	*Dul., S. S. & At	28	28	27	27	—1½
27½	28	210	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	37	38¼	36½	38⅛	+ ⅜
38	38¼	33,200	Erie	66	67	65½	67	+ ⅛
66¾	67	2,400	Erie 1st pf	51	52	49¼	52	+ ½
51	52	2,400	Erie 2d pf	58	59	57	57	—4½
57	59	1,400	Evans. & T. H	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58½	—1½
58½	62	210	*Ft. Worth & D. C	177	177	170	175	—2¼
175	175½	3,620	General Electric	183	183	182	182	—6½
188	187	400	Great Northern pf	88	89¼	88	89	...
89	89¼	1,500	Hocking Valley	80½	80½	88	88	—2
87½	89	200	Hocking Valley pf	144	144	141	144	—1¼
143¾	144¼	10,500	Illinois Central	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	...
9¼	9½	7,527	Illinois Central rts	19	19⅜	18	18⅝	—1¼
18⅝	19	2,900	Internat. Paper	72	72	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
71½	72	200	*Internat. Power Co	50	50	49½	49½	—1
49½	50	100	Internat. Steam Pump	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1½
91½	92	100	Internat. Steam Pump pf	42	42	40⅞	42	—1
41⅜	42	2,100	Iowa Central pf	73	73	72	75	—1
74½	76	800	Iowa Central pf	78¾	78¾	77⅞	78¼	—1
78¼	79	1,010	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
39	...	250	Kanawha & Michigan	32½	33	32	33	— ¾
...	...	1,000	Kansas City South	53	53	53	53	— ¼
55	57	1,400	Kansas City South. pf	54¾	55	54¾	55¼	+2¾
55	58	100	Lake Erie & West	120	120	120	120	...
120	123	300	Lake Erie & West. pf	135	135⅜	132	133½	—1
133½	135⅜	8,100	Louisville & Nashville	9	9	9	9	—3
8	10	100	Manhattan Beach	132	132⅝	129⅞	132½	+ ⅝
132⅜	132⅝	30,000	Manhattan Elevated	118	118	118	118	...
116	118	100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	137	137	135	136	—1
136	136½	6,450	*Met. Street Railway	24¾	24¾	24	24½	— ¼
24¾	25	3,625	Mexican Central	107	107¾	107	107¾	— ¼
107½	108	300	Minn. & St. Louis	71¾	72	70	71⅞	— ¼
71½	72	2,450	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120	123	120	123	...
121	122½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	— ¼
28½	28¾	3,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	38	38½	37¼	38¼	—1¼
38½	38¾	2,125	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	106¼	106¼	102½	106¼	—1¼
106⅜	106¾	69,400	Missouri Pacific	103	103	103	103	—1¼
101	103	100	Nash., Chatt. & St. L	103	103	103	103	—2¾
102¾	106	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	27	27¼	26¾	27¼	...
27¼	27¼	1,010	*Nat. Lead Co	92	92	92	92	—1
91½	92	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	18	18	18	18	— ¼
18	18¼	600	Nat. R. R. of Mex	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
37⅜	38	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	17	17	16¾	17	...
17¼	17¾	800	*New York Air Brake	170½	177½	170	177½	—2½
150	156	12,872	New York Central	152¾	152¾	149¾	152¼	— ¼
45	46	1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	45¾	45¾	44½	45½	—2½
226	230	620	N. Y., N. H. & H	225	225	225	225	—3
34	34¼	13,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¾	34¼	32	34¼	+ ⅛
71½	71⅞	17,800	Norfolk & Western	71½	72	69⅜	71⅞	— ¼
120½	121	2,600	North American	121	121	117½	120½	—1½
75	77	700	Pacific Coast	73½	75	73	75	—1
81	84	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	79	80¼	79	80¼	— ½
40	42	100	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	— ½
156¾	159¾	49,850	Pennsylvania R. R	159⅝	159⅞	157¼	159⅝	+ ⅞
100⅞	101	8,075	People's Gas, Chicago	100	101	99½	101	...
94½	95	300	P., C. C. & St. L	93	93¼	92¾	93¼	—3¾
60½	61	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	59	60	58¾	60	+ ½
89	92	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	90	90	90	—1½
34¾	35	1,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	35¼	35½	34¼	34½	— ½
86	87	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	87	87	86	86	—1½
68¼	68½	77,100	Reading	66½	68¼	65⅞	68¼	+1
84⅝	84⅞	6,400	Reading 1st pf	84½	85	83¾	84	—1
74½	75	4,100	Reading 2d pf	74	75	73¾	74½	...
20½	21	5,410	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20½	20½	19⅜	20½	...
77	77¼	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76½	77	76½	77	— ½
19¾	20⅛	400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ½
67	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	69	69	69	69	...
...	...	100	Rutland pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	+1½
20⅜	21	400	St. Jo. & G. I	20¾	21	20¾	21	...
72¾	73¼	1,400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73¾	73¾	71½	73	—1¼
34	35	1,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	32	34	31½	34	—3
70½	72	1,800	St. L. & San Fran	73	73	69	70½	—3½
71⅜	72	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	72⅜	72⅜	71¼	71¼	— ½
29⅞	30	900	St. Louis Southw	29¾	30¼	28½	29¾	— ½
61½	62	6,600	St. Louis Southw. pf	61¼	62	59¼	61⅝	—1⅜
57⅜	58	1,700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	58¾	58¾	55	57⅞	—2⅝
87	89	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	88⅞	89	88	88	— ⅞
69¼	69⅜	67,400	Southern Pacific	68⅜	69¼	67½	69⅛	— ¼
36⅝	36½	16,400	Southern Railway	36¾	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	1,000	Southern Railway pf	36	36	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
94⅞	95	3,000	Southern Railway pf	95	95	95	95⅛	— ⅛
...	...	100	Southern Ry. pf., st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	—1½
...	91¼	100	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs	90	90	90	90	— ½
6	6¼	700	Standard R. & T	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ½
61¼	62	8,900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	61	61½	60¼	61½	— ¼
41½	41⅞	12,200	Texas & Pacific	42	42	39½	41¾	—1⅛
38	38½	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
127	130	200	Third Avenue	127¾	127½	127½	127½	— ½
25¾	27	700	Tol., St. L. & West	27½	27½	27	27	...
39¾	41	1,225	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	41	41	40	40¾	—1½
115	116	2,450	Twin City R. T	116½	116¾	114½	115¾	—1⅜
13	13¼	300	*Union Bag & P. Co	13½	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
75¼	76	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76⅝	—1⅞
15¼	16	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
54	56	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	53	54	53	54	+ ⅛
102⅞	103	106,800	Union Pacific	102	103	101	102⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	800	Union Pacific pf	90	90	89¾	90	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	700	United Rys. Invest	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
61⅝	61¾	1,300	United Rys. Invtst. pf	61¼	61¾	61	61¾	+ ⅛
130	145	100	U. S. Express	130	130	130	130	—10
13⅜	13⅝	5,150	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
88¼	89	1,925	*U. S. Leather pf	88	88	87⅝	88	...
17	17½	430	U. S. Rubber	17	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
54	56	125	U. S. Rubber pf	54	54	54	54	—2⅝
39¼	39½	22,500	U. S. Steel	39½	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
88¼	88¾	16,800	U. S. Steel pf	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	+ ⅛
65¾	66	1,820	Va.-Caro. Chemical	65½	66	64½	66	+1
31½	31⅞	6,900	Wabash	31¼	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	— ¼
46⅜	46¾	7,500	Wabash pf	46¼	46¾	44¾	46¼	— ⅛
90½	91	9,500	Western Union Tel	90½	90⅝	89¾	90¼	— ¼
26	26¼	1,200	Wheel. & L. E	26	26¼	25	26¼	—1¼
36½	37	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	36¾	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—1¼
26	26¼	3,050	Wisconsin Central	26½	26½	25¾	26	— ⅝
49½	50	1,500	Wisconsin Central pf	49¾	49¾	49	49¾	— ⅞
Sales		1,026,335	*Unlisted.					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,615,931
Gold	135,201,665
Silver	9,672,983
United States notes	3,841,439
Treasury notes of 1890	125,980
National banknotes	18,166,538
Total receipts this month	21,617,578
Total receipts this year	168,109,463
Total expenditures this day	2,380,000
Total expenditures this month	19,000,000
Total expenditures this year	157,081,976
Deposits in National banks	142,173,098
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	402,505
Government receipts—	
From Internal revenue	1,077,725
Customs	652,862
Miscellaneous	112,155

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$365,209,089
Silver dollars	467,189,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,521,925
Silver bullion of 1890	24,890,075
Total	$858,810,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$365,209,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,189,000
Treasury notes outstanding	20,422,000
Total	$858,810,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,925,595
Gold certificates	55,276,070
Silver coin and bullion	4,340,032
Silver certificates	5,272,951
United States notes	3,841,439
Other assets	21,155,949
Total in Treasury	$169,809,736
Deposits in National banks	142,173,098
Total	$311,982,834
Current liabilities	91,366,908
Available cash balance	$220,615,931

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
4th week Sept	$90,633	$72,589	$52,789
From July 1	655,479	579,415	495,538
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,641
1st week Oct	188,770	169,760	160,090
From July 1	2,357,841	1,927,059	1,836,054
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
1st week Oct	103,491	88,126	82,178
From July 1	1,383,029	1,289,029	1,118,384
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	...
1st week Oct	34,470	31,928	28,940
From July 1	466,752	438,420	386,285
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Sept	185,547	164,285	135,047
From July 1	1,476,894	1,380,033	1,228,780
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
1st week Oct	387,903	390,022	370,827
From July 1	5,447,980	5,383,939	4,707,244
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
1st week Oct	142,640	122,244	...
From July 1	1,681,301	1,504,417	...
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
1st week Oct	637,210	597,239	545,914
From Jan. 1	23,151,898	21,943,107	...
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
1st week Oct	120,194	116,456	110,054
From July 1	1,335,112	1,238,310	1,094,124
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
1st week Oct	14,379	19,821	16,714
From July 1	198,362	209,625	230,550
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,382	3,269	3,162
1st week Oct	677,105	596,290	569,170
From July 1	8,994,796	7,789,738	7,029,410
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
1st week Oct	388,733	290,190	323,194
From July 1	5,292,090	4,298,983	...
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
1st week Oct	196,256	132,897	90,806
From July 1	2,633,872	1,601,564	1,172,203
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Month Sept	595,267	474,000	474,976
From July 1	1,711,883	1,469,766	1,423,170
NASH., CHATT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week Oct	172,493	160,461	...
From July 1	2,383,913	2,052,530	...
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
1st week Oct	355,368	338,688	307,603
From July 1	5,316,518	4,518,913	4,316,184
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
1st week Oct	50,811	51,873	51,304
From July 1	726,521	703,580	590,497
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,735
1st week Oct	837,394	776,917	738,931
From July 1	11,224,907	9,859,836	9,237,225
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Oct	22,178	22,923	25,187
From July 1	315,380	322,975	333,903
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Oct	54,888	50,323	43,254
From Jan. 1	2,058,923	2,064,479	1,449,089
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
4th week Sept	11,314	15,162	.....
Month	38,478	46,810	.....
From July 1	107,399	126,918	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Oct	68,743	59,234	54,547
From Jan. 1	2,720,216	2,381,102	2,136,081

AMSTERDAM STREET RAILROAD for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$49,071	$30,671	$18,400
Net earnings	10,094	*5,778	15,872
Total income	21,073	18,208	2,865
Surplus	1,876	843	†7,067
Cash on hand	16,719	3,082	13,637
Profit & loss sur.	37,148	28,603	8,485

*Deficit. †Decrease.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for July—

Gross earnings	140,206	132,947	7,259
Op. expenses	78,939	67,082	11,857
Net earnings	61,267	65,865	*4,598

*Decrease.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS Pacific for the year ended June 30—

GROSS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Freight	4,252,876	3,774,317	3,947,139
Passengers	1,096,119	974,159	897,342
Mails	140,479	135,808	131,380
Express	123,545	111,752	101,848
Miscellaneous	53,884	49,558	46,531
Total earnings	5,660,401	5,045,595	5,124,240
EXPENSES.			
Maint. of way	905,846	1,003,997	921,939
Maint. of equip	1,111,757	846,800	874,786
Conduct. trans	1,835,736	1,574,441	1,606,052
General exp	170,266	118,529	115,796
Taxes	215,987	202,000	184,000
Total	4,239,593	3,745,768	3,702,583
Net earnings	1,420,810	1,299,827	1,427,657
Total income	1,446,659	1,299,827	1,421,057
Charges	1,237,525	1,120,695	1,098,933
Surplus	209,134	179,132	322,724

RUTLAND RAILROAD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	563,426	190,663	372,763
Operating exp	289,988	144,995	144,993
Net earnings	273,438	45,668	227,770
Other income	5,472	2,405	3,067
Total income	278,910	48,073	230,837
Fixed charges	115,785	41,310	74,475
Surplus	163,125	6,763	156,362
Net inc. for year	232,606	60,700	171,906

Oswego Traction Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $13,990; operating expenses, $8,820; fixed charges, $3,539; net income, $1,630; cash on hand, $767; profit and loss deficit, $26,099.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS for the year ended Aug. 31, 1902—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Earnings	$404,656	$419,037	$356,160
Interest	103,129	95,568	75,915
Net	301,527	323,469	280,241
Dividends	175,225	160,000	100,000
Surplus	126,302	163,469	120,241

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,610	Amal. Copper	62⅝	63⅝	62½	63⅜
170	Am. Car & F	33¾	34	33½	33½
90	American Ice	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	American Ice pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
680	Am. Locomotive	29	29⅝	27½	28⅝
20	Am. Smelting	43⅞	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
10,110	Am. Sugar Ref	118⅝	120⅜	117⅝	120⅜
23,060	A., T. & S. F	85½	86	83⅞	86
450	A., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98½	98	98¼
1,730	Balt. & Ohio	101¾	103⅝	101¾	103⅝
7,480	Brooklyn R. Tr	61⅜	63⅜	59⅞	60¾
2,240	Can. Pacific	131	131¾	129⅜	131¾
750	Ches. & Ohio	48	48¼	46½	48¼
60	Chi. & Alton	33½	34	33½	34
2,100	Chi. Gt. West	28¼	29	28	28¾
17,110	C., M. & St. P	183¾	185½	180½	183¾
10	Chi. Term. Tr	20	20	20	20
10	Chi. Union Tr	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
530	Col. Fuel & I	83½	83½	81⅝	83½
140	Col. Southern	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
20	C. South. 2d pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
20	C. & Hock. Coal	21	21	21	21
40	Den. & Rio G	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41
60	Det. Southern	18½	18½	18	18
8,110	Erie	37½	38¼	36½	38¼
10	Erie 1st pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
10	Erie 2d pf	51	51	51	51
470	Ill. Central	144	144	141½	142¾
20	Iowa Central	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
2,880	Louis. & Nash	135½	135½	133¼	135¾
7,740	Manhattan	131¾	132⅝	129¾	132⅝
50	Met. Street	134¾	136⅜	134⅜	136⅜
210	Mex. Central	24⅜	25	24¼	24¼
240	Mo., K. & Tex	28½	28½	27¾	28½
100	Mo., K. & T. pf	58	58½	57¾	58½
34,140	Mo. Pacific	107½	107½	102¾	106
20	Nat. R. R. of M	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
440	N. Y. Central	151	152⅛	149¾	152⅛
1,400	N. Y., O. & W	33¾	33¾	32¾	33½
1,120	Norf. & West	71¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Broadway Building Sold—Other Dealings Yesterday by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought the seven-story building 347 West Broadway, on lot 25 by 100.

William P. Mangam has sold for the City Real Estate Company to a client for improvement the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Stret, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. C. M. Benson the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 37 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17 by 100.11.

Russell Sage has sold to Mitchell A. C. Levy, for about $30,000, the five-story flat 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from John Katt 52 and 54 Broome Street, northwest corner of Lewis Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 75.

J. R. Dunlap is the buyer of the dwelling 24 East Fifty-fourth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

F. Studt has sold the plot, 200 by 100, at the southeast corner of Academy Street and Vermilyea Avenue, for about $12,000.

William Stonebridge has sold for James J. McClusky the two-story frame dwelling 2,419 Arthur Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 120.

The City Real Estate Company has advanced $39,000 to Clementine M. and Milton Silverman in the shape of a building loan on the property, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of Thirty-first Street, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Field Point Land Company two large water front plots at Field Point, near Greenwich, Conn. The purchasers will erect handsome residences on the properties.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

123 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 190.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Bernhard Neuhaus. $14,851

By Philip A. Smyth.

504 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 95, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, E. P. Waechter..... 8,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, 10 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, six-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $389,955.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 2,803 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,809 Eighth Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,811 Eighth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,813 Eighth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; 2,817 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 80, five-story stone-front flat, with store; 303 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 302 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $94,073.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 802 Eagle Avenue, east side, 47.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, stable, and sheds.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 609 and 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and one-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,247.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James F. Delany, referee, 303 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,210; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William S. Woodhull, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 199.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,392.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, Southern Boulevard, south side, 175 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 112.2 by 120.4 by 50, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,274.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 27 Stuyvesant Street, northwest side, 151.2 feet northeast of Ninth Street, 16 by 55.9 and irregular, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $2,471; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 775 and 777 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 76.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 99.11 by 192 and irregular, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,884.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 87.5; G. W. Karpars of 30 Beekman Place, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, at Harlem River, for a one-story frame stable and morgue, 35 by 43; city, owner; W. Flanagan, architect; cost, $1,100.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 75 feet east of Rose Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Charles Knauf, Classon Street, owner; E. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,367 Broadway and Nos. 1,353 and 1,355 Broadway, to three six-story brick hotels; L. L. Todd, premises, owner; B. and J. F. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,300.

Nos. 45 West Seventy-second Street, to a six-story brick tenement; New York Life Insurance Company, owner; Franklin Engineering Company of 346 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 15 Bowery, to a five-story brick lodging house, with store; H. Brown, owner; Hoenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 16 Market Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Levy, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

North Brother Island, northwest side, to a two-story brick hospital, 160 by 33; city, owner; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

North Brother Island, northwest side, to a two-story brick hospital, 160 by 33; city, owner; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Oct. 13.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 68.10 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x74.1x18.2x80.2; Irving S. Van Loan to William B. Craft, (mtg $5,000).. 1
BARKER AV, n e corner of Indiana St, 34x100, Olinville; William Baldwin, guardian, to William L. Baldwin, B. & S..... 1
BRISTOW ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Charles Hohl to Edward Knapp, (mtg $9,000)..... 100
CATHARINE ST, n w corner of De Milt Av, 25x100; Catharine St, w s, 75 ft n of De Milt Av, —x100; James W. Cooper to Euretta L. Clocke, (mtg $700)..... 1
EAGLE AV, w s, 226.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Eagle Av, w s, 301.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Abraham Cahn to Timothy Keegan, (mtg $3,500)..... 1
HENDERSON PL, e s, 123.6 ft n of 86th St, 18x46x18.9x46; Lucia M. Eberlin to Frederick C. Eberlin, B. & S..... 500
HUGHES AV, e s, 194.6 ft s of 180th St, 17.10x65; Louis Eickwort to Katie A. Moore, (mtg $2,500)..... 1
JACKSON AV, w s, 163.1 ft s of 165th St, 17.6x75; Mary J. Miller to Bessie Clancy, (mtg $1,000)..... 3,700
JENNINGS ST, 1,063, n s, 25x117x25x 175.7; Frieda Frey to John H. Condon.. 5,500
KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 50x 100.10x57.6x72.4; Isabella Brinkerhoff to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $2,300, taxes, &c.)..... 1
LOT 112, map of Neill estate; Rose V. Malone to Joseph Diamond..... 1
LOTS 97 to 100, 203 to 205, 378 to 380, 634 to 636, 651 to 656, 659, 660, 687 to 699, map, 92 acres, 12th Ward, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman property; Lots 204, 205, 206, map, 80 acres, 12th Ward, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman property; Frederick G. Potter and others to Frederick G. Potter, B. & S., Ca. G..... 100
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50; Frank B. Hoag to Mary Hoag, (mtg $7,000)..... 1
MARION ST, Lot 306, map of Washingtonville, 50x100x50x100.6; Phoebe E. Farrington to Henry Engleking, quitclaim. 1
MARION ST, Lot 306, map of Washingtonville, 50x100x50x100.6; John Hargeur to Henry Engleking, quitclaim..... 1
MACDOUGAL ST, 110, e s, 25x100; James W. Nash to Cornelia R. Nash, quitclaim..... 1
PRINCE ST, s s, 72.10 ft w of West Broadway, 23.8x101; James W. Nash to Almira A. Nash..... 1
WATER ST, s s, 290.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 25x160 to South St x25.4x160; Margaret Briggs and others to David Greenlie
WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x142.8x25x142.2; William Rosenzweig and another to Charles Berg. (mtg $8,500)..... 100
WOODYCREST AV, e s, 324 ft n from s w corner of Lot 58, map of Highbridgeville, 41x216.5x67, gore; Angelica S. Ketcham to E. Van Rensselaer Ketcham, B. & S..... 1
1ST AV, 548, e s, 27.2x100; Anna M. Sigrist to Edward O. Sigrist and another, (mtg $21,000)..... 1
4TH AV, 411, e s, 22.3x80; William T. Emmet to Annie M. Keenan, quitclaim. 32,500
5TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Lewis H. Freedman to William P. Douglass, executor, (R S $4.25)..... 11,000
5TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x 100; James W. Nash to Cornelia R. Nash and another..... 1
12TH ST, 334 West, 25x53.1x23.10x50.10; Henry H. Dierkes to Hannah E. Dierkes, ½ part, all title..... 1
16TH ST, 334 West, 25x53.1x23.10x50.10; George J. Dierkes to Anna T. Dierkes, ½ part, all title..... 1
28TH ST, s s, 189.8 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5 x98.9; Maurice Kraus to Maurice Fitzgerald, (mtg $12,000)..... 1
42D ST, 254 to 258 West, 66.6x98.9x66.8x 98.9; Provident Realty Company, New York, to Phenix Realty Corporation, (mtg $185,000)..... 1
52D ST, n s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Louis H. Landy to Hattie A. Landy 1
and another, 1-3 part..... 1
69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x—x—; Sophia Michael to Isabella Brinkenhoff, (mtg $14,750)..... 1
70TH ST, 108 East, 20x100.5; Beatrice P. Freeman to Joseph W. Burden, (mtg $21,000)..... 1
80TH ST, 118 East, 18.4x102.2; City Real Estate Company to Bessie Riley, B. & S., Ca. G., (mtg $18,000)..... 1
112TH ST, 216 West, 17x100.11; Selma E. Sack to Raoul A. Amador, (mtg $10,500) 12,500
113TH ST, s s, 267 ft w of 7th Av, 16x 100.11; Stanley L. Platt to Germania Life Insurance Company, (mtg $10,500).. 1,000
114TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.10; Cornelia Patek to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $21,000)..... 1
116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, 25 x100.11; Theresa Avitabile to Riccardo Bayochine, all liens..... 1
117TH ST, 407 East; Dominick Garofalo to Timothy Keegan, quitclaim..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 110.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Timothy Keegan to Abraham Cahn, (mtg $6,000)..... Exch.
176TH ST, s s, at s s Morris St, old line, runs s e 39.7± n 16 to 176th St x w 35.1; Grace Leggett and others, by guardian and others, to Charles H. Bull, all title, 17 quitclaims, deeds..... 1
177TH ST, or Tremont Av, 688 to 692, s s, 93.1 ft e of Webster Av, 69.9x97.10x69x 87.2; Katherine I. Elliott to Denis Mullins and another, 1-9 part, (mtg $18,000). 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 227; Joseph Fleischman to Morry Lewck, 37-12 years and 10 days. $6,500
IRVING PLACE, 65; James Ennis to Bernard Litten, 3 years..... 2,200
WASHINGTON AV, 2,385 and 2,387; Louis Lehmann to John A. Smith, 5 years..... $480, 540
17TH ST, 535 East; Simon Cron to A. Goodman & Son, 1 year, 6 months..... 300
13TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington St, 50x103.3; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to James Carr, 10 years..... 1,500
6TH AV, 157, s w corner of 13th St; Elizabeth Hawthorn to F. D. Frick, 7 years. 4,500
71ST ST, 222 East; Thomas J. Dunn to Delaware Club, 1 year..... 100
117TH ST, 321 to 327 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Alfonso Mistretto, 5 years..... 4,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALDWIN, William L., to Anna Baldwin; Baker Av, n e corner of Julianna St, Olinville, 5 years, 6 per cent..... $1,500
CHAMBERS, John, to Helen J. Le Hon; King's Bridge Road, e s, 58.4 ft s of stone monument marked L, being Lots 2, 3, and 4, map of property of Patrick J. Keary, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000
CLANCY, Bessie, to Mary J. Miller; Jackson Av, w s, 103.1 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,000
CHAPMAN, Nathan A., to W. W. Grant; Boston Av, (old Post Road,) n w s, adjoining Baptist Church; lot runs w along avenue 149 to Vyse Avenue x irregular, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000
COOGAN, Harriet G., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 6th Av, n e corner of 26th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 25,000
DUNN, Thomas J., to Charles P. Buckley and another, trustees; 71st St, 222 East, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 16,000
DOYLE, Patrick, to Henry Wallach; 47th St, 218 East, rerecorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000
DOYLE, Patrick, to Henry Wallach; 47th St, 216 East, rerecorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000
EMLAUT, George, to Harris D. Colt; 49th St, 343 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 15,000
FRANKE, Josefine, to Elsa J. Frank; 114th St, s s, 414 ft e of Lenox Av, demand, 4½ per cent..... 8,000
GLINSMAN, Charles W., to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; West St, 176, s e corner of Warren St, Nos. 123 and 125, leasehold, prior mtg $5,000, demand..... 8,661
HELFER, Isaac, to Cornelia Patek; 114th St, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
HIGLEY, Christina J., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 40th St, 68 West, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 16,000
KASSING, Edwin S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113th St, 74 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000
KASSING, Bertha E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113th St, 72 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000
KEEGAN, Timothy, to Abraham Cahn; Eagle Av, w s, 226.10 ft s of Westchester Av; also Eagle Av, w s, 300.10 ft s of Westchester Av, prior mtg $3,500, due Sept. 15, 1907..... 1,200
KEENAN, Annie M., to Joseph L. O'Connell; 4th Av, 411, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years..... 15,000
KEENAN, Annie M., to Richard S. Emmet, executor; 4th Av, 411, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 17,500
KENT, Emily L., to United States Trust Company; Broadway, 453; also Mercer St, 30, ½ part, all title, &c., interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000
LYNCH, Albertina E., to Melville X. Dovard; Willis Av, s w corner of 141st St; also William St, 162, ¼ part and all title, prior mtg $3,000, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000
MOORE, Katie A., to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 194.6 ft s of 180th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500
MORAN, Rosalie de N., and another to Harris D. Colt; 62d St, 101 and 103, n e corner of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 37,000
MACK, Mary, to Yonkers Savings Bank; Fulton St, n e s, 238 ft from n e s of Becker Av, 1 year..... 1,200
MACK, Catharine, to Yonkers Savings Bank; Fulton St, n e s, 230 ft from n e s of Becker Av, 1 year..... 1,200
NUSSBAUM, Bernhard, to Empire Mortgage Company; 85th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 250
SCHNEIDER, Julia, to Eastern Brewing Company; 40th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 600
SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Christian Fausel; 8th Av, 2,099, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 6,000
STOPHEL, John, to Richard D. Williams; 142d St, n e s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 2,500
TAYLOR, John, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 11th Av, 540, 3 years 4,000
THOMAS, Rowland W., to the Bronx Borough Bank; 173d St, n s, 110.9 ft w of Lafontaine Av, due Jan. 11, 1903, 6 per cent., collateral note..... 180,000
WOLF, Jacob, to John Kress Brewing Company; 1st Av, 961, prior mtg $16,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 70,000
CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John B. Bues..... 100,000
CONSTANT, S. Victor, and others, executors, to Leonard D. White and another, trustees, 2 assignments..... 1
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURance Company, to Edward P. Jastram.. $14,140
HOEPER, Mary E., to Mary E. Heyes.... 1
LOCKMAN, Harriet, to John A. Chambers..... 4,000
MOORE, Benjamin, Commissioner, to Mary A. Ferguson, trustee..... 4,000
OSHINSKY, Louis, to David Kidansky and another..... 2,000
RAYNOLDS, Adelaide A., to Moses Weinman..... 35,000
SMITH, Mary, and another, trustees, to Angele I. Callan, Com..... 15,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments..... 25,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburg Savings Bank..... 65,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Horace Everett..... 10,000
WEINMAN, Moses, to Fanny Ellinger, executrix..... 3,877
WAPLER, Nicholas, to Louisa Wapler, all title..... 1
WHALEY, Albert G., to Rosalie Heggi.. 1,100

Mechanics' Liens.

EAGLE AV, 631; Joseph Rosenthal against John Bradley, owner and contractor; Mrs. Bradley, contractor..... $45
WEST END AV, 706; Kapelsohn & Ginsburg against Mary H. Nolen and John Smith, owners and contractors; John H. Pepper, contractor..... 112
3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; Breen Brothers against Samuel D. Rosenfield and Morris Isaacs, owners and contractors..... 1,900
91ST ST, 169 West; Frank Anty against Jacob T. Hildebrant, owner; John M. Mitchell, contractor..... 386
116TH ST, 243 to 251 East; Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited, against Delapiaine estate, owner; William G. Tucker, contractor..... 372
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
31ST ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; City Real Estate Company, with Clementine M. and Milton M. Silverman. $39,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Patrick F. Kenny against Marie True and another, July 12, 1902..... 650
2D AV, 104 and 106; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Philip Horowitz and another, Aug. 26, 1902..... 370
15TH ST, 42 West; John Keating against George Fuchs and another, Sept. 24, 1902 202
44TH ST, 210 East; Grattan G. Lyman and another against Nathan Bauman and another, Sept. 27, 1902..... 500
70TH ST, 108 East; H. H. Vought & Co. against Beatrice P. Freeman and another, April 2, 1902..... 958
113TH ST, 227 to 235 East; John Zito against Theresa Avitabele and another, Jan. 21, 1902..... 19
113TH ST, 227 and 229 East; John De Mattia against Theresa Avitabele and another, Aug 5, 1902..... 155
138TH ST, 748 to 754 East; William J. Fowler against John J. Hetzel, July 11, 1902..... 239
143D ST, 227 West, and 659 Wales Av; J. Steinchuss & Son against Dennis J. Harrington and another, July 16, 1902, canceled..... 135

Lis Pendens.

MADISON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, Bronx; Catherine Whirtley against James W. Cooper and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sweny.
SPRING ST, 280; American Mortgage Company against John R. Ferrier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
4TH ST, 106 West; Louisa M. Stone against John J. Moriarty and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Whitlock.
8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x80; Mary V. O'Brien against Jane Falkiner, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.
144TH ST, n s, whole front between Southern Boulevard and Prospect Av, 160x100; John M. Bowers, receiver, against Mary Lavery and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
145TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Mutual Mortgage Company against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

JAMES A. SIMMONS'S NOTE.

Unsatisfied Execution Against the Property of the ex-President of the Wrecked Sixth National Bank.

United States Marshal Henkel returned as unsatisfied yesterday an execution against the property of James A. Simmons, ex-President of the wrecked Sixth National Bank, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The execution was secured by the White National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., against Simmons and William B. Burnet. Neither goods nor chattels of the defendants upon which to levy could be found. In 1896 Simmons and Burnet gave the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation their joint note for $8,400, which was indorsed to the White National Bank. In April last a suit was commenced by the bank to recover the principal and interest, amounting now to $11,180.

Simmons was indicted with George H. Pell on Oct. 7, 1890, in the United States Circuit Court, charged with having as President and Cashier embezzled and misapplied the funds of the Sixth National. On June 26 following Simmons was sentenced to six years in the Erie County Prison. He appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, but the conviction was affirmed, and Simmons served his sentence, less the time for good behavior. The indictment against Pell was dismissed. It was charged that Simmons, after being elected President of the bank, started out to wreck it.

Attachment Against a Horseman.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment from Kings County against Franklin Stone, a horse owner, in favor of William G. Brien, the trainer, for $1,047, and the Sheriff has attached the proceeds of the sale of two horses which belonged to Mr. Stone.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRIET MICHEL.—Harriet Michel, dealer in flowers and feathers at 2 West Third Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis J. Boniface. She has been in business about three years in a small way.

NILE TOBACCO WORKS.—Schedules in the assignment of the Nile Tobacco Works of 256 Pearl Street show liabilities $10,177, nominal assets $10,323, and actual assets $7,121. The company manufactured cigarettes.

MORRIS ORNITZ.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received a writ of replevin against Morris Ornitz, wholesale dealer in woolens at 62 Canal Street, from A. A. Joseph for $1,863 in favor of Cohn Brothers. Mr. Joseph said yesterday that after issuing the writ of replevin he consulted with the creditors, and all but four agreed to accept a compromise at 35 cents on the dollar, one-half cash, and one-half in indorsed notes at two, four, and six months, and that the other four creditors will be seen to-day. The liabilities are about $8,000. He began business seven years ago.

SAMUEL B. WITMAN.—Samuel B. Witman, wholesale and retail dealer in millinery at 676 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to John Schwarzkopf. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was also filed against him yesterday by the following-named creditors: Edwin Sommerich $373, Spingam Brothers $561, and Bandman & Heumann $145. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment. He began business in 1892 on Division Street, and moved to Broadway in December, 1899. On May 2 last he claimed to have assets of $34,000, and liabilities of $11,000. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Morris temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $4,500, on the application of Edwin Sommerich. Mr. Morris is the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. It was said that the stock and other assets were probably worth $9,000.

Out of Town.

HENRY M. FOOR.—Henry M. Foor, a grocer of Columbus, Ohio, filed application in bankruptcy there yesterday; liabilities, $3,159.04; assets, $6,952.44, including $4,000 insurance.

WILLIAM F. FISHER COMPANY.—Samuel F. Wylie, Superintendent of the William F. Fisher Company's brick manufacturing plant at Sayreville, N. J., has been appointed receiver for that company, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed last week. The appointment was made by Judge Andrew Kilpatrick of the United States District Court in Newark.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KIRSTEIN & HAMBRO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Kirstein & Hambro, manufacturers of wrappers at 15 Greene Street, show liabilities $25,403 and assets $7,805, consisting of accounts $7,760 and cash $45. Among the creditors are Treat & Converse, $5,786; Garner & Co., $5,546, and the Gansevoort Bank, $4,500.

AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the American Bread Company of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street show liabilities $114,200 and assets $7,410. The assets consist of cash $594, fixtures $4,987, five wagons and three automobiles $1,235, accounts and claims $492, insurance $102. J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark is the largest creditor, $97,541.

PAUL HARDING.—Paul Harding, a building contractor, residing at the Marlborough Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,582 and no asets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of H. B. Harding & Co., which was dissolved in 1896. The debts were contracted in Joplin, Mo., in 1896, and are owing to the Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City, Mo.

JOSHUA NARINSKY.—Joshua Narinsky, sometimes known as Joseph Narinsky, a salesman at 174 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,666 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1900, when he was in the wholesale clothing business. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $2,294; Sawyer & Blake, $628; Radon & Co., $614; Bacon & Co., $459, and the American Woolen Company, $208.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHLERS, Herman, and Charles Murdock —A. Stradtmann..... $183
ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY—J. F. Schroeder and another..... 64
BARON, Demetre—Deutz Lithographing Company, costs..... 23
BARZILAY, David J.—G. Hoepfner and another..... 232
BURNS, Frank W.—H. Schmitt..... 298
BAIGE, Annie—H. Behlen and another... 82
BAURDANAY, Louis, Jr.—P. W. Lustig and another..... 61
BUTLER, Michael J.—Mitchell-Vance Company..... 1,038
BLOCK, Delphine—Brewer & Pryor Piano Company..... 122
CAREY, Robert E.—W. S. Emery..... 403
DOE, John, Jacob Finkelstein, and Richard Roe—O. Schlegel..... 85
EDWARDS, Whitfield W.—J. C. Kellogg. 41
ERICKSON, Eric M., and Mrs. Eric M.—F. Mazzaiona..... 159
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH of New York City—Tabernacle Baptist Church..... 135
HURST, George B.—W. D. Bennett and another..... 114
HERRMAN, Frank R.—G. Matthews and another..... 48
JACKSON, Gladys G.—R. Tuengler and another..... 89
JACKSON, Gladys G.—I. Goldberg..... 185
JONES, Roland D.—Mason's Supply Company..... 106
KOMP, Katharine W.—F. H. Dodd and another..... 36
KLINGE, Hector—Frank Brewery..... 70
LEGG, George—F. A. Inman and another. 6,390
LEVINE, Harris, Solomon, and Morris, and Joseph Bass—E. O. Siebert..... 104
LEVINE, Harris, Solomon, and Morris, and Joseph Bass—E. O. Siebert..... 113
LEICHTER, Solomon—D. B. Powell and another..... 33
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Mendoza..... 3,181
MAY, Theodor—H. A. Aherns..... 2,947
MUNKER, George F.—L. P. Rupp..... 71
MILLER, Esther R.—H. Behlen and another..... 72
MILLER, Albert, and George Widder—A. G. Van Campen and another..... 183
MAYER, Clemens—L. Hutter..... 24
NEWMAN, Walter G.—A. Brown..... 282
NOCERA, Giuseppe—R. Hill..... 320
OSBORN, John—J. G. Snyder..... 250
ROSENBLATT, Benjamin—E. Harlam.... 110
SMEDLEY, Annie—Third Avenue Railroad Company..... 115
SMITH, Charles—A. E. Fitzpatrick..... 84
STRONG, Harry A.—C. H. Pohlman..... 164
STURTEVANT, George D.—W. M. Cunningham..... 120
STADELBERGER, George—T. D. Browning..... 172
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—O. F. Dorsheimer and another..... 3,277
TOOKER, William A., Jr.—W. H. Jaycox, receiver..... 562
THE CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILroad Company—M. A. Mulhall..... 396
TWENTIETH CENTURY STORAGE, Moving and Carpet Cleaning Company—G. Pohl..... 299
WEED, Smith M.—Seaboard National Bank..... 1,349
WEBSTER, David—S. E. Moorehead..... 128
WEBSTER, David—S. E. Moorehead, costs 77
WAINWRIGHT, Siraphie—F. S. Pinkus.. 331
WEIMAR, Edward W., Laura E. Huse, William F. Bang, and Henry Huse—W. F. Sheridan..... 329

WOULD STOP DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. William C. Clopton Asks That Her Action Be Discontinued.

Mrs. Josephine Belle Clopton's lawyers, Thain & Hatch, appeared before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday and moved for a discontinuance of their client's divorce suit against William C. Clopton, a lawyer. In her affidavit it was stated that she wished the suit stopped on the ground that she had condoned the offenses charged in the original complaint. Mr. Clopton himself opposed the motion, except on certain terms as regarded costs. The Justice took the papers and reserved his decision.

It was Mrs. Clopton who was sued for slander and libel by Mrs. Minnie T. Riker, the latter having received unfavorable mention in the complaint of Mrs. Clopton against her husband. After causing a suspension of the divorce proceedings until she could defend her character, Mrs. Riker obtained a verdict for $7,500 in her slander suit, while Justice Greenbaum dismissed the suit for libel.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

D. & D. Milling Company, Fayetteville; capital, $20,000. Directors—Morris Davenport, Dryden; G. B. Adcock and F. E. Davenport, Fayetteville.

Maurice Campbell Company, New York, theatrical business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Maurice Campbell, Henrietta Crosman Campbell, and Frank Young, New York.

W. T. Georgen Company, Yonkers, optical goods; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. T. Georgen, V. M. Georgen, and E. M. Georgen, Yonkers.

Geneva Woven Label Works, Geneva; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. McK. Michaelson, B. H. Smith, and G. W. Loomis, Rochester.

Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—David O'Connor, A. B. Mundt, and F. A. Stark, New York.

C. & M. Envelope Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. C. Moxon, M. A. Moxon, and J. O. Clephane, New York.

Cold Storage Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Theodore Moore, B. S. Gibson, and J. R. Price, New York.

Columbia Lubricant Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. K. Bell, G. E. Macoy, and E. M. Strong, New York.

G. H. Walbridge & Co., Morristown, electrical apparatus; capital, $400,000. Directors—G. H. Walbridge, E. G. Bruckman, and G. M. Broks, New York.

Lowd Manufacturing Company, New York, knit goods; capital, $60,000. Directors—W. H. Jenkins, Philadelphia; V. P. Lowd and A. C. Kendall, New York.

American Automobile Storage Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. T. Rainey, R. A. Rainey, and R. M. Owen, New York.

United States Coal and Coke Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Alexander, C. C. Morton, and A. L. Beveridge, New York City.

Standard Technical Company, New York, electrical machinery; capital, $2,000. Directors—L. Sweet, H. L. Case, and W. V. Goldberg, New York.

Wellsville Improvement Company, Wellsville, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Crandall and E. E. Hamilton, Alfred, and J. B. Jones, Wellsville.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Reinhart Superheating Gas Burner Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, H. N. Smith, and S. Bloomfield.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Royal Insurance Company has reinsured the Cook County (Ill.) business of the North German Insurance Company.

Calvin Page has been elected President of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank Jones.

President Teall of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has named the following committee to devise a method of controlling solicitors: Charles N. Bishop, R. M. Bissell, J. J. Vanevery, A. F. Shaw, Carl Huncke, George W. Blossom, W. S. Warren, E. W. Lyman, J. L. Whitlock, H. W. Magill, and I. J. Lewis.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Lansing H. Beach and First Lieut. Merriwether L. Walker will report to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board, at the Army Building, New York City, for examination.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Cols. David P. Heap, William H. Heuer, and Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers; Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon; First Lieut. Francis M. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon. First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. Heap, President of the board, for examination.

First Lieut. George T. Bowman, Fifteenth Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, is transferred from Company D to Company B.

Major John A. Metzer, Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 25.

Col. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, vice Major Frederick W. Sibley, Eleventh Cavalry, relieved.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Herr, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to the Tenth Infantry. He will join his regiment in the Philippines.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of engineer officers for promotion. Detail: Cols. Charles R. Suter and Samuel M. Mansfield, and Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers; Capt. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon;

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

West Point, Kauneonga,

326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.

High Class Apartments; Beautifully situated. Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.

5 to 8 all light rooms and bath. Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

THE AWOSTING.

Lexington Ave., Cor. 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $540 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

COLUMBIA COURT

Riverside and 115th Street, overlooking the Drive and River; to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; up-to-date in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c. Descriptive book on application.

Rents, $1,300 and upward.

Superintendent on premises every day.

PORTER & CO., AGENTS
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens, Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $660 to $840 per year.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,

417, 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few left of the beautiful seven-room and bath apartments; every improvement; elevator; telephone; only $65. Apply on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.

PAUL B. FUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

A.—200 East 68th St., corner 3d Av.; apartments of four large rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents $23; station of the electric elevated road at 67th St.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., n'r 86th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Fifth Avenue Apartments.—Six light rooms; bath; steam heated; on second and third floors; $35 and $45 monthly. Apply Janitor, 1 West 115th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.

Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St., steam-heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rent $20 to $25.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., n'r 86th St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT 61 E. 86th St. { Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $40; attendance. R. H. Elliott, 62 William St.

Apartments of 3 and 7 rooms; every modern improvement; very reasonable rents.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front,
113TH AND 114TH STS.

Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience;

Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.

Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.

Rents, $780 to $1,500.

Apply on premises, or to

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)
149 Broadway ('Phone, 427—Cortlandt.)

THE HUDSON,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 95TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; separate elevator and stairs for servants.

Rents $800 to $2,000.

SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

WASHINGTON.
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

The Windlesham, 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Elegant parlor flat, eight large rooms and bathroom; kitchen down stairs; only $32; hot water; private yard.

Bachelor Apartments or Others.—4 rooms and bath; splendid central location; $45 month. 10 West 28th St.

Brooklyn.

De Kalb Av., 951, Brooklyn.—$11 and $12 month; five-room flats. Janitor on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

Apartment Hotels.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel. Just Completed. Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.

Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE BINGHAM,

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and cafe; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

THE HIGHLAND, 91st St. & Lex. Av.—New Apartment Hotel, Family, transient. Rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly. Single room & board, $11. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $22. Meals, $7.50 & $8.75 weekly. Transient, $2.50 upward, daily. Parlor, bedroom, board two, $4.50. 100 vestibuled baths, use included. Suites furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping. Roof garden, Sun Parlor. Booklet.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

113th to 114th St. and Lenox Av.—Suites of one to nine light rooms; furnished or unfurnished. H. J. McGUCKIN.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE
Near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,285.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. AHLES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick J. Ahles, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Frederick J. Ahles was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 13th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REBECCA SCHNEEHAGE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,289.

To the creditors of Rebecca Schneehage of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Rebecca Schneehage was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 13th, 1902.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

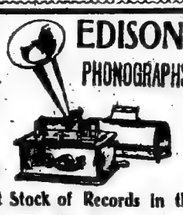

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA,
Only Store, 32 E. 14th St.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 280 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

COAL.

U. K. Anthracite, also Steam Coal, for sale; shipped or shipping. Apply Colby & Co., No. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

Wood for Sale.—The undersigned will receive bids from responsible contractors, for about 200 acres standing wood, on Staten Island, one mile from tide water. Anderson Price, 25 Broad St., New York City.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Reliable service; remodeled Remingtons, Smiths, $35; best rentals; expert repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Twenty acres of wood and timber for sale, near White Plains and station. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books bought; highest cash prices; calls free; open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Typewriter, Remington, Smith Premier, and Long Carriage Oliver; good and cheap. Address Sell Out, Box 144 Times.

Surrogate Notices.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT A. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1aw6mTu

ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against I. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

jy22-1aw6mTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

ap-29-1aw6mTu

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York City.

o7-1aw6mTu

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1902. WILLIAM MANWELL, Executor.

FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

PFLEGER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PFLEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hoffman & Wahle, No. 182 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1902. ALBERT ARNS, Executor. HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attys. for Executor, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.
LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.

my13-1aw6mTu

Auction Sales.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ART TREASURES.

The Palatial Private Residence of MR. VICTOR C. CADIEUX, a well known Art Collector, 62 West 71st Street,

between Central Park West and Columbus Av., has been placed in our hands to be sold

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION,

The entire contents, consisting of a Wealth of Rarest Art Treasures.

SOME TWO THOUSAND LOTS ENUMERATED IN THE CATALOGUE.

OIL PAINTINGS,

of which there are One Hundred and Twenty, will be sold Friday and Saturday evenings, commencing promptly at 8 P. M. Mr. Wise desires to state to his many patrons that he considers this sale equal in every respect to the "Tewksbury Sale," which he conducted last June, and which was the largest house sale ever held in New York.

EXHIBITION,
(To-Morrow,) Wednesday, Oct. 15th,
9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
DAYS OF SALE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Commencing promptly 11 A. M.

NO ADMISSION WITHOUT CARD, which can be had by applying to Auctioneer's Office, or will be mailed on request.

Standard Art Galleries,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH STREET.
TEL. 722—HARLEM.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
GEORGE E. SHAW, Auctioneer, will sell on premises, 25 WEST 125TH ST., THIS DAY AT 11 A. M., all the stock of WILLIAM WOOD, consisting of sporting goods, bicycles, boats and accessories, football and baseball goods, golf goods, gymnasium goods, shoes, mechanical toys, steam engines, and novelties, club emblems, flags, &c.

Also FIXTURES, SAFES, DESKS, COUNTERS, GAS FIXTURES.

Terms of sale cash. Immediate removal. By order of SIDNEY WARD, Esq., Assignee. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred Japanese spaniel puppies, strong and healthy, beautifully marked; prize stock. Apply 308 East 15th St.

Surrogate Notices.

FERRIS, ANNA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CULVER, Ellen Vennard, Christopher Clark, Emelyn Clark, Ellen C. Potter, Mary L. Potter, Christopher Culver, Joseph D. Culver, Isabel N. Chappell, Susan G. Amerman, Helen Murphy Gardner, Josephine Adams, Harriet H. Douglass, Mary A. Douglass, Ferdinand Douglass, Bessie Douglass, Marian Douglass, Frank Douglass, Wilhelmina Douglass, Lawrence Douglass, Ferris W. Douglass, Myra C. J. Mead, Frank Culver, Henry Culver, Ellen M. Comstock, Katharine Comstock, Mara M. Comstock, Mary C. Potter, Ellen L. Potter, Clark S. Comstock, Mary Louisa Berrien, Edward H. Weed, Edith M. Ewen, John Ewen, Edith Mabel Ewen, Mildred E. Ewen, Caroline G. Ewen, Maria Louise Ewen, Eliza M. Ewen, Austin D. Ewen, Louis T. Ewen, John Ewen, Frank Ewen, Edward Ewen, Milton Ewen, Isabel Ewen, Maria E. Dudley, Clarence Ewen, Adelaide Payne, Stanley Gaines, Frances Kitchell, Mary Gaines, Sarah Gaines, Franklin Ewen, Warren Ewen, Sethena Ewen Henry, Harriet Ewen, Hamilton Ewen, Edward Ewen, Mrs. Cyrus Miller, christian name unknown; Mrs. Lyon, christian name unknown; Fannie Ewen Kitchell, Mary Ewen, Sarah Ewen, Mrs. John Berrien, (if living, and her heirs and next of kin if she be not living, whose names and residences are unknown,) heirs of Mrs. John M. Hartshorne, heirs, if any, of Stanley Ewen, and any and all other heirs and next of kin of the said ANNA W. FERRIS, whose names and residences are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ANNA W. FERRIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George B. Mead, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna W. Ferris, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s9-1aw6mTu

KAPPLER, GOTTLIEB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHRISTIAN KAPPLER and ELISABETH WENZ, the heirs and next of kin of GOTTLIEB KAPPLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Katharina Kappler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 11th, 1884, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gottlieb Kappler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, Manhattan, New York City.

LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.

s30-1aw6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Pianos

Don't Delay.

If interested in this proposition, inspect this instrument immediately. We've delivered more Harmony Pianos than we ever had any idea we would.

The Harmony Piano,
Including Stool and Cover, for $175, on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, is an offer no one who wants a piano can afford to miss.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickled, fitted with automatic, self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

Inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade).....$87
UPRIGHT (slightly used).....125

BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.

UPRIGHT (celebrated maker).....135
UPRIGHT (concert used).....225

JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.

FINE SQUARE.....45
UPRIGHT (good maker).....100

NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.

UPRIGHT.....90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months).....125

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

THE **JACOB DOLL PIANO**

SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
Branch: 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$20, beautiful rosewood; upright, $35; mahogany upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$95, magnificent Colonial upright, $115, Gilbert mahogany; $105, boudoir upright; Chickering, great bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

Cabinet Grand mahogany upright; latest improvements; must sell. Residence, 151 East 82d St., near Lexington Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Delightful Autumn resort. Golf, fishing, boating, beautiful changing foliage, all amusements. Hotels open till Nov. 1. Booklets at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction. Absolutely Fireproof.

Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for "TRANSIENT GUESTS." Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

Business Opportunities.

Partner wanted with $15,000, in one of the best hotels in the city; exceptional location; profits average over $25,000 a year; full and satisfactory proof of profits; references and reasons given. Hotel, care of I Box 102 Times.

Automobiles.—New company for manufacturing, protected by patents; opportunity for small investment; shares, $10; now $5; send for prospectus. Address Standard Motor-Vehicle Co., R. 621-623, 150 Nassau St., New York.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

1,000 pencils, your advertisement on each, $7; gross $1.50; never thrown away; samples mailed 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205 Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway.

Remington Typewriter, No. 6, $60; Remington No. 2, $25; Franklin, $15; Smith Premier, $40; carbon paper, $1.25; 100 ribbons, 35c; paper, 65c. ream. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Rare Chance for a Druggist.—Must sell quick; store established 1867; growing village; little cash required. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Druggist's Opportunity—Store for sale, fine family neighborhood; good reasons; terms to suit purchaser. Druggist, Box 118 Times.

Old-established dyeing and cleaning store for sale at sacrifice. P. J. G., 448 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

12th St., 128 West.—Large and small front rooms, communicating; all conveniences; other rooms; first-class board.

20th St., 15 West. The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class;

MOLINEUX'S SECOND TRIAL IS STARTED

Prosecution Gains First Point in Order for Special Jury.

Court Proceedings Continued Until Tomorrow—Defense Offered to Accept First Twelve Men.

After many delays and adjournments the second trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, nearly four years ago, was begun yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

The opening moments of the trial were marked by a contest between Assistant District Attorney Osborne and the lawyers for the defense, in which Mr. Osborne came off victorious. The contest was over a motion made last week for a special panel from which to pick the jurors. As a result of Mr. Osborne's victory a special panel of 200 talesmen will be selected. After this point had been settled an adjournment was taken until to-morrow to give the Commissioner of Jurors an opportunity to make the necessary arrangements.

Supreme Court Justice John S. Lambert of Fredonia, N. Y., who, as a result of the continued illness of Justice Barrett, has been assigned to preside at the Molineux trial, took his seat on the bench at 10:40 o'clock. Molineux was not brought into court. The defendant's chair at the counsel table remained vacant. Behind it sat Gen. Molineux, Roland's father, smiling cheerfully as he acknowledged the greetings of his friends. The lawyers for the defense are ex-Gov. Black, ex-Supreme Court Justice W. M. K. Olcott, Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, both ex-Assistant District Attorneys, and Henderson Peck. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorneys James W. Osborne, Francis P. Garvan, and Nathan A. Smyth.

Mr. Weeks began the proceedings. He quoted decisions from the highest courts of various States, in which special jury panels and the laws creating them had been held to be unconstitutional, and said that the point raised was still pending before the Court of Appeals of the State. There had been considerable argument from both sides on this point, when Mr. Osborne said:

"If your Honor rules with the defense you will indefinitely postpone this trial. We had to examine 900 talesmen last time."

"Well," said Mr. Weeks, interrupting, "will the District Attorney agree to take the first twelve men who qualify as to their belief in capital punishment?"

"Just wait until I show your Honor the law," said Mr. Osborne, going up to the bench with a law book in his hand. While Justice Lambert was reading the text submitted to him former District Attorney Olcott, another of Molineux's counsel, was asked:

"Would you have accepted the first twelve men if Mr. Osborne had agreed to Mr. Weeks's offer?"

"Yes," was the reply. "We seek nothing better, as you will see when the time comes to choose a jury."

Justice Lambert ruled in favor of the prosecution. Mr. Weeks objected, but was overruled, and finally asked that the order be made returnable as soon as possible. After Justice Lambert had learned that all arrangements could be completed by Wednesday he adjourned court until that day.

Gen. Molineux spent half an hour with his son before coming into court. He says the latter is confident of an acquittal.

Mr. Osborne said late yesterday afternoon that he had given up the idea of having Robert A. Zeller, a former employe of Molineux, indicted for meddling with witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Osborne explained that he had come to this conclusion after a distinct promise had been held out to him yesterday that Zeller would come and testify at the present trial. Zeller's name has been associated with the purchase of the bottle holder in which the bottle of poisoned bromo-seltzer was sent.

Mr. Osborne said he had as yet no clue to the whereabouts of Mamie Melando, another material witness. He expects to have his case before the jury within four weeks after the taking of testimony has begun. None of the counsel for Molineux had anything to say yesterday as to the length of time required for the defense.

NEWARK, Oct. 13.—Messrs. Branley and Sharp of District Attorney Jerome's office were in this city this evening and had a long consultation with Detective Farrell relative to the Molineux case. Robert F. Zeller, who is wanted in New York to testify, to-day consulted former Prosecutor Elvin W. Crane as to his rights, and was told he could not be compelled to go to New York to testify.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BOARD.

Council Hears Report of the Institution's Finances and Needs—New Appointments Made.

The New York University Council held its first meeting for the scholastic year yesterday afternoon at the University Building, in Washington Square. It was announced that acceptances of seats at the council had been received from three new members, namely, Charles Stewart Smith, George F. Vietor, and the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson.

The report of the Treasurer, William F. Havemeyer, for the year ended Sept. 1 last was received. It showed that the total value of educational properties owned by the university is now about $4,475,000. There is a mortgage of $250,000 on the Washington Square property, the same on the University Heights property, and a smaller mortgage on the property of the medical department.

The total income and expenditures for the year were each somewhat in excess of $250,000. It was shown in the report of the Treasurer that if the university shall succeed in raising the Diamond Jubilee Fund, as proposed in a resolution adopted last year, it will put the institution in comfortable circumstances, so far as the work now undertaken is concerned. This fund is to include "a million dollars for grounds and buildings, which might liquidate all liabilities and provide accommodations greatly needed for one or two schools," and also "a productive endowment fund of $1,000,000, the income to be used for the extension of the university's work."

A minute was adopted in memory of William Allen Butler, who was a member of the council longer than any other man except his uncle, Charles Butler. William Allen Butler served from 1862 to 1898.

Prof. Archibald L. Bouton was appointed College Registrar at University Heights, to succeed Prof. Marshall Brown, who resigned the Registrarship because of other engagements.

It was announced that the total registration in the various schools of the university already exceeds 2,000. This is the first time it has reached that figure.

BANK CASHIER A SUICIDE.

While his wife and daughter were sleeping in an adjoining room at their home on Manor Road, West Brighton, S. I., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Charles G. Dale, cashier of the New York County National Bank, shot himself in the right temple. Mrs. Dale found her husband dying on the bed.

At the bank it was said that Mr. Dale's accounts were in perfect shape, and the cause of his suicide are said to have been insomnia, due to overwork and worry. During the Summer, Mrs. Dale said, he often had gone to the office unusually early and had remained long after hours. She had understood that additional duties had devolved upon him because of the absence of other officers.

Police Sergeant Hannon, who knew Mr. Dale well, said last night that there was a party of friends at Mr. Dale's house Sunday evening, and that he saw Mr. Dale there with them, at times laughing and joking. He spent a very restless night, however. He went into the room, and while he was dosing his wife and daughter Ida, aged sixteen years, retired, thinking he would remain asleep during the night. They knew nothing more until awakened by the noise of the shot.

Vice-President Jennison of the New York County National Bank, which is at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, said that Mr. Dale entered the bank in 1882. He started in a minor position and worked his way up. He was forty-five years old and well known in West Brighton. He was prominent in Masonic circles and a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, which he was instrumental in organizing. The beautiful home he occupied is the old Hillyer mansion.

HAD GEMS RESET ABROAD.

Now Mrs. Chadwick May Have to Pay Duty on Necklace — Accuses a Customs Employe.

Whether or not the resetting of precious stones constitutes such a change in a piece of jewelry as to make it dutiable, the gems in question having been bought in this country and taken abroad, is a point which has been raised by the customs authorities in the case of Mrs. C. S. Chadwick of Cleveland.

Mrs. Chadwick, who is the wife of a wealthy physician of Cleveland, went abroad with her husband. While in Europe she decided to have an old necklace of diamonds and rubies reset. The gold of the new setting is not worth as much as the old setting, as it is lighter. In June last her husband became ill in Brussels, while her son was taken ill in Cleveland at the same time. Mrs. Chadwick came to this country alone, bringing the necklace with her. She also brought along $12,000 worth of clothes and jewelry, among the latter $5,000 worth of unset diamonds, all of which she declared. In addition she declared the necklace. On the new things she paid nearly $8,000 duty. The necklace, after an examination by the customs officials, was declared to be free of duty, and she took it to Cleveland.

Her son got better, but her husband did not, and she decided to go abroad again. While in this city, on Oct. 3, she stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In some way a special employe of the Custom House heard of her presence here and the story of the necklace. He went to the hotel, and, her friends say, forced an entry into Mrs. Chadwick's rooms, although she was ill in bed, seeking the necklace, which, however, was in Cleveland.

A few days later Mrs. Chadwick called on Collector Stranahan and complained of the special employe's action. The Collector told her to see counsel and to send for the necklace. That was done, and the necklace is now in the possession of the Collector. The attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick are Albert H. Atterbury, Bartow S. Weeks, and Col. Dudley F. Phelps.

The special employe in question, it is said by the friends of Mrs. Chadwick, acted in a very offensive way. It is asserted by them that he has acted similarly before, and they point to the Dulles case as proof. Mrs. Dulles brought home a diamond necklace from Europe six months ago. It is said that she asked the special employe, who happened to be on board, for advice regarding the declaration, and that she followed it, with the result that the necklace was seized by the same employe.

BUYS NORTH RIVER PIERS.

Gen. Carroll Purchases Property Now Occupied by the New York and Baltimore Transportation Co.

Gen. Howard Carroll has purchased Piers 6 and 7, North River, just south of Rector Street, at present occupied by the New York and Baltimore Transportation Company. These piers, with the adjoining sections of bulkhead, cover about 200 feet of water front, and it is understood that the price paid by Gen. Carroll for the property is over $1,000,000.

As to what use will be made of the piers, it is believed that some extensive improvements are in prospect. The fact that Gen. Carroll is a son-in-law of John H. Starin, and is identified with the Starin enterprises, naturally led to the report that Piers 6 and 7 will be used by those lines.

At Gen. Carroll's residence it was said that he is still staying at his country home. W. L. De Bost of the office of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., who negotiated the deal, would say nothing as to its details or regarding Gen. Carroll's intentions.

It is known that Gen. Carroll is in sympathy with Dock Commissioner Hawkes's scheme for the widening of West Street, south of Cortlandt Street, making it a 200-foot street all the way to Battery Place, and in whatever improvement is made at Piers 6 and 7 this plan will probably be carried out.

LEGAL NOTES.

TEACHER'S RIGHT TO A PERMANENT LICENSE.—Justice Blanchard yesterday, in the case of Mary E. Kelley, a teacher, against the Board of Superintendents of the Public Schools, decided that the use of the word "may" in that section of the Greater New York charter providing for the issuance of permanent licenses to teachers at the close of the third year of continuous, successful service is directory, and not discretionary. Miss Kelley contended that the renewal of her license for a fourth year was proof that her services had been successful, and as there was no question that they had been continuous she became entitled to a permanent license. The City Superintendent, however, denied that, and said that, although the teacher's work was unsatisfactory, the license had been granted for a fourth time to give her another trial. Justice Blanchard holds that the City Superintendent had no power to grant a temporary license for a fourth time. He said: "If the City Superintendent found that relator's services were continuous and successful, then it was his duty to make her license permanent. If, on the other hand, he found her services not to have been continuous and successful, then it was his duty to dispense with her services. He did not dispense with her services, but, instead of making her license permanent, continued the temporary license for another year. For this latter act there is no authority in the statute." Justice Blanchard adds, however, that he will grant an alternative writ of mandamus to try the questions of fact if the relator so desires.

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REGULATING HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.—The Supreme Court of Washington has held that an act of that State providing that no female shall be employed in certain business establishments more than ten hours in a day does not violate that section of the Constitution providing that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, but is within the police power. The police power, said the court, "has been said to be the great power of necessity in the administration of Governmental affairs. It is, in short, that power which enables the State to promote and protect the health, welfare, and safety of society; and it is essential to the very existence of Government that all property should be held subject to such reasonable limitations and restraints in its enjoyment as will preclude it from acting injuriously upon the public welfare. Conceding that an arbitrary exercise of the legislative will, which, under the guise of a police power, restricts Constitutional rights, cannot be maintained, we are of the opinion that the act in question was a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, enacted for the welfare of society at large, and is therefore Constitutional."

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LETTERS NOT INTENDED AS A COMPLETE CONTRACT.—On the trial of an action brought by Meyer Lichtenstein against Harry Rabolinsky to recover damages for an alleged breach of warranty on the sale of a car load of "busheling" scrap, the court refused to allow the plaintiff to show that the defendant was, under the agreement, to furnish a better grade of scrap than that delivered, on the ground that the evidence would contradict certain letters, which, it was held, constituted a written contract. One of these letters was from Rabolinsky acknowledging the sale and asking for a confirmation of the purchase. The reply from Mr. Lichtenstein merely stated that the purchase was confirmed at the price mentioned by the seller. The Fourth Appellate Division, on Mr. Lichtenstein's appeal, has decided that it was an error for the court to refuse to receive the evidence. "We reach the conclusion," said the Appellate Court, by Justice Hiscock, "that the letters in question were not intended to and did not constitute a complete written contract fixing and governing the rights of the parties. We think it appears upon their face that they were written rather for the purpose of merely evidencing and confirming the terms of a prior completed parol contract. It would be perfectly proper for parties who had made a parol contract to give some written memorandum which should be evidence that it had been made and of its terms, and which memorandum still should not take the place as a written contract of the one which had been made by parol. We think it was the intention of the parties thus to do. They naturally may have desired some acknowledgment in writing of the terms of the contract which they had made for the purchase and sale of this car load of scrap, and, therefore, we find the defendant by his letter acknowledging a sale to defendant plaintiff, and plaintiff by his letter confirming a purchase made by him, and both letters speaking of a contract and bargain which had already been made in the past."

TUNNEL FRANCHISE WAITS

Delay by the Aldermen Expected Until After Election Day.

Borough President Swanstrom's Reasons for Refusing to Vote in Favor of Clauses Suggested by Labor Interests.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise is not likely to be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen to-day. The matter may be discussed informally, but the prevailing impression yesterday was that nothing definite will be done until after election. Concerning the possible fate of the agreement before the board Mayor Low would not say anything for publication.

Controller Grout remarked: "If it is a question of the contract going through in its present form or that the city will lose this great improvement, then I am in favor of the agreement prepared."

President Cantor said: "I don't know what the Aldermen will do, for I have seen nothing of them. I am going to be like the Mayor and say nothing."

President Joseph Cassidy of Queens said: "I consider the proposed Pennsylvania tunnel a grand thing for my borough. The labor men are very set in insisting on the insertion of labor clauses in the contract. If they are given their way, I will heartily support the Pennsylvania Company. How the four Aldermen in the Borough of Queens regard the matter or how they will vote I know nothing about."

President C. V. Fornes is in favor of the contract. The few Aldermen who visited the City Hall yesterday would not commit themselves on the subject.

President Cantor received yesterday a letter from William H. Farley, Secretary of the United Board of Building Trades, asking him to record his vote and use his influence against the granting of the tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company unless the prevailing rate of wages and eight-hour clauses are inserted, as requested by the labor unions.

President Swanstrom of Brooklyn received a similar letter, and in his reply he gave the following reasons for refusing to comply with the requests:

First—Because I believe that the insertion of such a clause in the franchise would be unconstitutional, in that it would restrict the free right of contract between employer and employe. I do not think that, because I am a public official, I have any right to dictate to an employer upon what terms and conditions he shall employ labor, except, of course, on work authorized by the municipality. The best legal minds agree that a clause of the character you specify cannot legally be made a condition of a grant of a franchise, and I belive, therefore, that if I were to vote for such a provision my action in the premises would be mere demagogy.

Secondly—Because I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that the enactment of such a clause would be prejudical to the best interests of workingmen, for the reason that it would result in the abandonment of an enterprise of great public importance and of the highest value to the City of New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if it secures the proposed franchise, will spend approximately $50,000,000 in constructing tunnels, terminal stations, &c., from Jersey City to Long Island. The benefit of this stupendous work will accrue to labor, because a large part of the necessary expenditure will inevitably find its way into the pockets of the workingmen. The insertion of the provision you suggest would involve not only the abandonment of a magnificent and most beneficial undertaking, but would operate also to discourage capital from entering upon enterprises of a similar character. Recently I had occasion to send a communication to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, requesting it to consider plans which I submitted for the construction of subways in the Borough of Brooklyn, through Flatbush and Fourth Avenues, to connect with Bridge No. 3 and with the tunnels which are to be run under the East River. I am encouraged to believe that one or both of these tunnels may be constructed by private enterprise, without any cost to the city. But if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company fails to obtain the franchise it desires because of the insistence of the labor clause in question our hope that private or corporate capital will construct the tunnel in this borough will at once fall to the ground. It is obvious that labor will be the chief loser if these public improvements are nullified by the action of the Board of Aldermen in acceding to a very unwise demand. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established a reputation for fair dealing with its employes; but, even were it otherwise, public opinion may be depended upon to compel that corporation to deal equitably with its employes in the matter of wages and hours of labor. And, in addition to this, labor can be depended upon to take care of itself, as it has always shown itself abundantly able to do.

Thirdly—Because I believe that were I to comply with your request it would be against the interests of my constituents, including thousands of workingmen in this borough. The proposed improvement will, in my judgment, greatly benefit Brooklyn, because it will provide its residents with direct communication to and from all parts of the country. It is of paramount importance to the taxpayers of the city, because the property to be employed in this proposed undertaking will yield large revenues to the city by way of taxation, and also because of the increase in population which will speedily result from additional means of transportation. The profitable operation of the city's commercial and manufacturing industries depends to a large extent upon adequate and economical rapid transit facilities. The great improvements which are contemplated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are not only essential to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of this city, but constitute an important factor in the maintenance of its commercial supremacy. To reject this proposed work would be not only a public calamity, but would inflict an irremediable wrong upon labor and its allied interests.

For these reasons I feel constrained to use my vote and influence in favor of granting the proposed franchise upon the terms and conditions agreed upon between the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A meeting of representatives of the Central Federated Union is to be held on the steps of the City Hall this afternoon at which a protest, to be presented to the Board of Aldermen, will be adopted against the elimination of the labor clauses regarding eight hours a day and union employes, from any contract entered into between the city and the railroad company.

The Paper Association of this city sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a letter that advocated that the Pennsylvania Railroad be granted the tunnel franchise. A resolution that was adopted at a meeting on Thursday declared that "the entrance of the Pennsylvania Railroad into the City of New York would be a great public benefit," and that "the Board of Aldermen be requested to grant the tunnel franchise to said company without inserting the labor clauses."

CONGESTION AT THE BRIDGE.

Prediction That It Will Be Increased by Subway Construction at Hall of Records Site.

John B. McDonald, the contractor for the construction of the rapid transit subway, is anxious for the early removal of the old Hall of Records, so that the work on the subway can be hurried.

Mr. McDonald has predicted that the construction of the subway station at the site of the Hall of Records will add to the congestion of traffic at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

SHIELDED BY BLINDED WIFE.

Woman Whose Eyes Were Said to Have Been Kicked Out Says Husband Did Not Do It.

Hopelessly blind, Sarah Leddy yesterday attempted to shield her husband, who is accused of causing her misfortune, when he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. Michael Leddy, according to the police, long ago while beating the woman, threw her down and kicked out one of her eyes. Then on Sept. 21, they say, in the course of another quarrel at their home, 112 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, he again kicked the woman in the face as she lay at his feet, destroying the other eye. The sightless woman was led into the court yesterday by Policeman Martin. Standing at the rail she declared that her husband had not assaulted her, but that she had lost her eyes by falling against an iron pot. Her plea did not avail at the time, for after consideration the Magistrate set another hearing of the case for to-morrow, ordering that Leddy be locked in a cell in the meantime and that the injured woman be taken home for the night.

Chisel Driven in Workman's Heart.

The bursting of an emery wheel in the umbrella handle factory of Berkson Brothers, at 215 Grand Street, yesterday morning drove a chisel blade into the heart of Isaac Price, a Russian workman, and death was almost instantaneous. Price was grinding the chisel when the wheel broke. He leaves a widow and two children, who live at 201 Henry Street.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL, 107 & 109 East 14th Street.

The Steinway Metal
The Steinway Wood
The Steinway Workmen

are the finest in the world.

But when all is said these superb materials and means of production bear no more relation to the artistic qualities of the Steinway Piano than the paint and palette of Turner bore to his paintings or the lawyer's brief to the eloquence of Webster.

It is the brain, the training and the experience that endow crude materials with their highest values.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

Horner's Furniture.

Why Advisable to Buy It.

Because it represents the productions of the best makers only.

Because of its superior advantages in the matter of choice (largest stock of fine Furniture in the city).

Because of the moderate prices at which all goods are marked—lowest possible for equal grades.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

RUSSELL SAGE IN TOWN

Rumor That He Will Retire Permanently Is Denied.

His Cashier, C. W. Osborne, Believes the Aged Financier Will Gradually Withdraw from Active Participation in Business.

Some one lacking a knowledge of the vitality of Russell Sage and his love for his work started a rumor which was published yesterday that the aged financier would retire from business permanently. Whether it was this rumor or the desire for other reasons to return to New York is not known, but Mr. Sage came back to town.

Mr. Sage was well wrapped in warm clothing. His face was pale. With him were Mrs. Sage, Dr. and Mrs. Munn, and a trained nurse. They left the financier's home in Long Island and were driven behind a fast pair to the railroad station. There was a wheeling chair used by invalids at Long Island City, but he said he was strong enough to walk.

Mr. Sage returned to New York on his own initiative. The carriage was driven from the ferry directly to his residence, 506 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Munn said there was nothing alarming in Mr. Sage's condition, that he was not as strong as he has been, but that nothing but death would keep him out of Wall Street.

Mrs. Sage was asked later in the evening how Mr. Sage was, and she answered that he was resting comfortably, and it was not any one's business how he was, for that matter.

She was asked if the rumor were true that her husband was to retire.

"No, he is not going to retire till he dies. My husband has got a business, and he doesn't have to go around reporting for newspapers. I'm glad he's got a business, as it is his one resource."

C. W. Osborne, cashier and confidential man for Russell Sage, said, regarding the report that Mr. Sage would retire, that no one at the office was authorized to speak for him.

"Individually speaking, however," he said, "I think that Mr. Sage will gradually retire from active participation in business. His action in the future will be decided by necessities as they arise, that is, he will be down daily, his health permitting. I do not believe the reports of his immediate retirement.

"Mr. Sage is not going to retire from all business so long as he is able to attend to business. For some years he has been declining new business that would require his personal attention. His affairs have been systematized and do not need his personal attention. It is not true that Dr. Munn will take charge of Mr. Sage's affairs."

CHESS EXPERT LASKER TALKS.

The Champion Fears That Pillsbury's Blindfold Exhibitions Will Prove Too Great a Strain.

Chess champion Lasker, who was among the passengers of the Anchor Line Columbia, which arrived off Quarantine Sunday night, said yesterday that he had given up his professorship at the Owens College, Manchester, because the climate did not agree with him. He now intends to mage a professional tour of the United States and Canada, and as he had promised Prince Dadian of Mingralia, the President of the Monte Carlo Chess Congress, to participate in the next tourney, he would have to return to Europe the latest on Jan. 15 of next year.

According to the champion's account, chess is having a great boom in Germany and England and on the Continent generally, principally owing to Pillsbury's exhibitions, which are creating everywhere great sensations. He, however, does not believe that Pillsbury does justice to himself in playing so many games blindfold and simultaneously. He is of opinion that the strain is too great for him, and he would consider it a calamity for Pillsbury as well as for chess if he were to break down in health. When the champion met the American expert at Berlin nothing was said between them about a match for the championship.

The champion will begin his engagement at the Manhattan Chess Club on Thursday evening, when Otto Roething will be pitted against him in a match game in the evening. He will be called upon to play additional similar games, when Lipschuetz, Showalter, Finn, Hodges, Hymes, Delmar, Hanham, or Rocamora, Koehler, Simonson, de Visser, Halpern, and Ettlinger will be opposed to the champion. He will also give a simultaneous exhibition.

Historical Society's New Quarters.

The need for enlarged quarters for the library of the New York Historical Society was exemplified by the recent report of the librarian, showing the additions since June. They comprise 714 volumes, 1,404 pamphlets, 18 volumes, and 881 numbers of old newspapers, besides a number of maps, manuscripts, portraits, photographs, broadsides, and drawings. Over 500 of the new volumes were on local and general history. Work on the new building at Central Park West, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, is progressing favorably, nearly one-third of the excavating for the foundation is finished, and it is hoped that a portion at least of the new building will be ready by 1904, when the Historical Society will celebrate its centennial.

Jaeger

POROUS WOOLENS PROMOTE HEALTH

Protect against Temperature Changes.

Standard Sanitary Underwear.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

All Weights For All Wants.

WOMEN! Jaeger Underwear means for you more comfort than you have ever experienced, perfect freedom of limbs, and the best fit possible.

Men! This means for you Warmth, Comfort, Ease, Health, and exactly meets your requirements.

BOYS AND GIRLS! Can enjoy outdoor and indoor life without the dangers of ordinary underwear.

BABIES! This means for them freedom from colic and cold, is non-irritating, and assures happiness to the mother.

Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the First Wealth is Health.

Sold Only at the JAEGER CO.'S Own Stores:

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d St. / 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

Once we were content just to copy the Derby blocks of other hatters—we do that still.

Do more now—last season sold more of the block we worked out ourselves than of the block of any other hatter.

This Fall we've several blocks of our own, besides all those worth copying.

$3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Registered. "Name on Every Piece."

LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Special" Assorted . 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"Souvenir" . . . . 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties" 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-me-nots" 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers" . . . . 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames" . 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints" 10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds" . 15c., 25c. and 60c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

STYLISH FURNITURE

New 1902 Designs!

PARLOR SUITS AND PIECES (our own upholstering.) Also complete assortment of Hall, Reception Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture of every known wood and finish, in many exclusive patterns.

Our Prices Are Far Below Elsewhere

FOR HIGH CLASS GOODS

Great Lace Curtain Sale!

Most complete line of ARABIANS, RENAISSANCE, BRUSSELS, IRISH POINTS, and TAMBOURS.

IRISH POINTS from $3.00 per Pair.

RENAISSANCE LACE BED SPREADS, with Cylinder Covers to Match, from $6.50 per Set.

Sash Curtains, Bon Ferns, Ruffled Nets, and Muslins for Bedrooms, in Great Variety.

BRASS BEDSTEADS in new designs.

Window Shades (a specialty.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT SPECIAL SALES of ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.

Bedsteads and Bedding.

We would request special attention to the following values which will be offered

Tuesday, October 14th.

Brass Bedsteads, (all sizes), $25, $30 & $35.

Enamel Bedsteads, (all sizes), $6, $7.50, $10.50.

Mattresses.

Single. Full size.
Special Hair, $8.00. $12.50.
Best South American, $9.50, $13.50.
Grey Drawings, $12.50. $18.00.

Springs, Pillows & Bolsters.

Couches.

We present for inspection the following Couches, which we manufacture in their entirety in our own workrooms, and are therefore in a position to vouch for the perfection of each individual part.

Divan $12.00
Box Couch $18.00
Roll Couch $20.00
Empire $22.00
Spanish $27.00
Yale $28.50

Above prices are based on coverings of Denims or Art Tickings.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Lingerie Dep't.
2nd floor.

New, exclusive designs in Imported and American underwear.

Dressing Jackets, Night Robes, Petticoats, Chemises, drawers and corset covers.

Fine underwear made-to-measure, by expert designers, cutters and fitters.

Commencing on Tuesday, October 14th,—

Sale of undergarments, made of excellent materials,—well cut and finished and attractively trimmed.

50c., 75c., 95c., 1.25, 1.50 and 1.95 each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Silks.

On Tuesday, October 14th,

Twenty-five thousand yards, fine novelty silks, suitable for dresses, waists, petticoats, linings or trimmings.

Including Moire, Louisine, lace striped taffetas, boucle cords,—brilliant and reversible armure and satin.

Complete range of colors, for evening or street dress.

55c. per yard.
Value 85c. to 1.25.

Twenty-third Street.

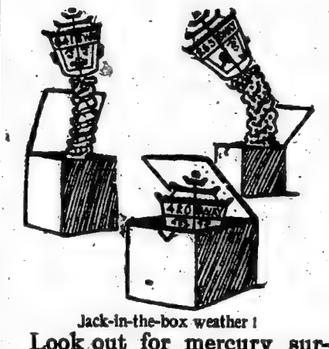

Jack-in-the-box weather!

Look out for mercury surprises!

Overcoats always ready here—long, short and medium, $12 to $40.

Suits for all men, $12 to $28.

Our English Raincoats and Cravenettes work overtime, day or night, wet or dry, $15 to $25.

Our Good Derbies or Alpines are $2.00. Best, $3.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

James McCreery & Co.

Linen Dep't.
2nd Floor.

Table Cloths,—made of fine bleached, Irish Damask.
2x2 yds. ..... 2.00 each
2x2½ " ..... 2.50 "
2x3 " ..... 3.00 "

Dinner Napkins to match; 2.90 per dozen.

Linen Sheets, hemstitched; 80x96 inches; 4.50 per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow cases, 22½x36; 85c. per pair.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—fringed; 2.40 per dozen.

Extra heavy, hemmed; 25x45 inches; 2.75 per dozen.

Hemmed Huck Towels,—made of pure linen, with white or colored borders; 3.50 per dozen.

Hemmed Huck Towels; 20x40 inches; 1.50 per dozen.

Twenty-third Street.

For day wear nothing is more stylish or suitable than a proper fitting tab collar—it's comfortable and it's fashionable. This one has rounded tabs. Ask for

Cluett "Roundtab" 25c.
Arrow "Roundtab" 15c.

Ready-to-wear shirts—either Cluett or Monarch—give you supreme comfort. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

VELVETS, 85CTS. PER YD.

(reduced from $1.25.)

Oriental effects, also self-color reds and greens. Suitable for Dining-rooms and Libraries—all made and laid promptly.

Flemish Oak Furniture—artistic designs in Hall Chests, Tables, Chairs, etc.

"LONG CREDIT" makes luxuries as easily obtainable as necessities.

CASH or CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Store: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,466. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

BAR ASSOCIATION COMMENDS CANDIDATES

Seven Nominees for the Supreme Bench Declared Fit.

Failure of the Parties to Unanimously Renominate Judge Gray for the Court of Appeals Strongly Condemned.

Without specifically mentioning the party organization, the New York Bar Association last night adopted resolutions strongly condemning the failure of the Republican State Convention to name Judge John Clinton Gray as a candidate for re-election to the Court of Appeals. The association also declared its opinion to be that all of the candidates nominated for election to the Supreme Court of this judicial district are "fit." It had been expected that there might be some dissension to such a proceeding in view of the allegations that certain of the Tammany nominations had been "bought." No opposition developed, however, and the following report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations was unanimously adopted as the sense of the association:

"The candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals are of the highest rank in respect of character, ability, and experience; your committee regrets, however, that both political parties have not seen fit, by renominating Judge Gray, to act upon the principle which this association has so often approved, that a Judge who has long and ably discharged the duties of his office should be renominated. The result of such action would have been for a time at least to continue on the bench of that court two such eminent Judges as Judge Gray and Judge Werner.

"With reference to the nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court in this judicial district, your committee has followed the practice of former years in conferring through sub-committees and individual members with representatives of the political organizations.

"In the opinion of your committee, the character, experience, and standing at the bar of the nominees of the principal political parties, Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, William A. Keener, Edward E. McCall, Edward B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis, and John De Witt Warner, make them fit candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court.

"Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener, recently appointed by the Governor of the State to fill vacancies, have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the public and the bar.

"Your committee does not recommend to the association any discriminative action respecting these candidates and reports no resolutions.

JAMES BYRNE,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
THOMAS THACHER,
FREDERICK B. JENNINGS,
THOMAS M. RHINELANDER,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
PAUL D. CRAVATH,
R. G. MONROE."

On the other resolution there was not such unanimity. Some of the members insisted that the association's position had been made plain in the foregoing recommendation. But Theron G. Strong demanded that the association declare itself more specifically and introduced this resolution:

Whereas, This association believes it to be for the public interest that Judges who have discharged the duties of their office in such a manner as to command public confidence, and whose terms are about to expire, should, if eligible, be renominated and re-elected;

And whereas, This principle has been in many instances adopted by both political parties with respect to renomination and re-election of Judges of the Court of Appeals;

And, whereas, John Clinton Gray has for the past fifteen years discharged the duties of Judge of the Court of Appeals in such a manner as to command public confidence; and a failure to re-elect Judge Gray would deprive the court of the experienced and able Judge, and the City of Greater New York of one of its two representatives in that court;

Resolved, That this association disapproves of the discrimination against Judge Gray in the failure to unanimously renominate him for re-election, and in view of the possible deprivation of the Court of Appeals of Judge Gray's services as a member of that court, and of the City of Greater New York of one of its two representatives in that court, this association recommends and urges the voters of this State, and particularly of the City of Greater New York, to unite by their support and votes in the re-election of Judge Gray to the position, which for the past five years he has so worthily filled.

Mr. Strong's resolution was adopted, despite many votes in the negative.

The Executive Commitete reported the purchase for the association of the property at 41 West Forty-third Street for $75,000. This property adjoins the association's house on the east. The immediate object of the purchase is the protection of light and air of the present house, and possibly in the future the erection of an addition.

KEENER TO REPLACE AMEND.

Greater New York Democracy to Make This Change, Because of the Tammany Nominee's Request.

The name of Edward B. Amend, one of the Tammany candidates for Supreme Court Justice, will be taken off the Greater New York Democracy ballot at his own request, and that of Justice William A. Keener, one of the Republican nominees, substituted. The Advisory Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, at a recent meeting nominated by petition John De Witt Warner for the Supreme Court, and indorsed the nominations of Justice Alfred Steckler, who is on the Republican ticket, and Mr. Amend, who is on the Tammany ticket.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Amend, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Herman Ridder, and Vernon M. Davis, and Edward E. McCall, the other Tammany judicial candidates, called at the office of William Hepburn Russell, the Chairman of the committee, and told Mr. Russell that he could not accept the indorsement of the Greater New York Democracy unless his two associates on the ticket were similarly favored. Mr. Sheehan was called into the consultation, and Mr. Amend restated his position.

The Greater New York Democracy leaders were indignant yesterday over a protest, made to the Secretary of State in Albany, against the filing of the certificate of Mr. Warner's nomination by their organization. The protest was made by Jay W. Forest, who claimed to represent the Liberal Democratic Party, and alleged in his protest that the petition for Mr. Warner is imperfect in that it does not comply with the provision of the law which requires signers of petitions to affix to their signatures their legal place of residence.

It was charged by the Greater New York Democracy leaders that the protest made by Mr. Forest had been inspired at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that it was a scheme to prevent the Greater New York Democracy from having representation on the ballot and thus help to keep down the vote for the Democratic State ticket.

Chairman Dunn said last night: "I knew nothing about the protest lodged by Mr. Forest with the Secretary of State until noon to-day. I do not know Mr. Forest, and the statement that he is acting under any understanding which he has had with the Republican State Committee is false."

Justice Steckler, his brother Charles, Justice Hall, and Justice Mayer were about Republican State Headquarters last night and had long conferences with Gov. Odell.

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Less Than a Day
En route to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily and runs to Chicago in twenty hours. Luxurious accommodations.—Adv.

ALBANY EXPRESS WRECKED.

Train Dashed Into a Yard Engine at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—In a railroad accident at the Washington Avenue crossing of the New York Central Railroad here this afternoon an engine was cut almost in two by another, and several passenger cars so badly smashed that the wrecking crew worked for more than six hours clearing away the wreckage, but only one of several hundred passengers was hurt severely enough to require the services of the ambulance surgeons called, and the one who was attended was able to go home alone.

The Albany express, south-bound, due here at 2:54, dashed into a yard engine. The yard engine was backing out of a switch dragging a number of freight cars. Somehow the express ran full tilt into the side of the yard engine, as it was crossing the south-bound main rails. The engineers and firemen stuck to their posts and escaped injury, although when the express engine crushed the yard engine the cabs crashed together.

The force of the collision cut the yard engine loose from its cars and pushed it along the rails sideways for fifty yards, tearing up the rail and wrecking the underworks of the engine. The cars of the yard engine ran just far forward enough to hit the side of the mail car Governor Morton, and then to tear along the sides of four passenger coaches as they were dragged past the forward freight car. As each car hit the corner of the freight car it was thrown from the rails and its forward corner on that side stove in, and the windows torn away almost its whole length.

There was a panic and screams in the passenger coaches, but when the rescuers were able to get into the cars they found only one man hurt and half a dozen helpless and unconscious women. The women had only fainted. They were revived and proceeded to New York on a special made up to take the passengers of the wrecked express. Many of the passengers were more or less bruised, but only by being thrown from their seats. Some were cut by flying glass. The injured man was John Newman of New Main Street, this city. The surgeon from St. John's Hospital treated him. Newman was hurled across the car he was in, and landed on something, striking near the base of his spine, and the jar caused a concussion of the brain, from which he later revived.

DYNAMITE WRECKS A CAR.

Supposed to Have Been Placed on Hudson Valley Railway Track in Saratoga by Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 14.—Strikers of the Hudson Valley Railway are supposed to have placed dynamite on the tracks here, which resulted in the partial wrecking of a car, the tearing up of the railway track, and the shattering of the windows of a saloon near by.

The car was passing through Hamilton Street, in the vicinity of the passenger station on South Broadway, about 7:30 o'clock this evening, when a terrific explosion occurred, and the damage was done. No one was injured.

The Saratoga, Whitehall, and Glens Falls militia companies have been relieved from further strike duty by Lieut. Col. James W. Lester, who acted under instructions received early to-day from Gov. Odell.

PANCAKES, OR GO ELSEWHERE.

Guest Had to Have Them for Breakfast Always at Chicago Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—"Will you serve pancakes for breakfast?" was the question put to Clerk E. L. McHenry of the Victoria Hotel by an old man who registered as W. B. Wilson of Rolling Prairie, Ind.

"We've had pancakes for breakfast every day for twenty-five years," continued Mr. Wilson, "and my wife and I will not stay here unless we can have them."

They were assured they could have all the pancakes they wanted for breakfast and reluctantly registered and took a room.

FRANCIS L. PATTON ELECTED.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary to-day Dr. Francis L. Patton, ex-President of the university, was elected to the Presidency of the Theological Seminary. Dr. Patton signified his intention of accepting the office some time ago.

Dr. Patton said this evening that as yet he could not say anything concerning his policy, but that steps would be taken to raise the standard of the seminary. His inauguration will probably not take place until next September.

BIG PACKERS' MERGER.

Dec. 1 the Date Set for the Launching of the Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Plans for the great packers' combination have been successfully perfected to the satisfaction of all the large interests involved, and Dec. 1 has been set, contingent upon the condition of the money market, as the time for publicly launching the gigantic enterprise. The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York bankers and financiers, will head the underwriting syndicate.

The deal will involve millions of dollars and, next to the Steel Trust, is expected to be the biggest merger ever brought about.

The hitch which existed and delayed perfecting the combination has been on account of Swift & Co., and it was not until recently that a compromise was reached. When the stock of the merger is floated the stock of Swift & Co. will be taken over on a basis of $200 a share in the new securities. The Swift people wanted to come into the combination on the same terms as Armour & Co. To this the Armour people entered objections, but the matter was finally settled.

RAID AN ALLEGED POOLROOM.

Son of ex-Police Captain Reardon Arrested as the Proprietor.

Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday made a raid at 267 Bedford Avenue, where a poolroom is said to have been conducted by George A. Reardon, a son of ex-Capt. Reardon. Forty-three persons, including Reardon, the alleged proprietor, were captured.

The Bedford Avenue house is owned by Mark Reardon, brother of the accused man. George owns a saloon opposite the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and a week ago lodged a complaint with Capt. Short that other liquor dealers in the precinct were keeping open after hours. He demanded that they be made to comply with the law, and that was done.

The persons captured in the raid yesterday will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day.

The Train of the Traveler
Is the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

Seighortner's New Restaurant, Cafe, and private dining rooms (formerly Lafayette Place) open this evening at 325 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

SLEDGE HAMMER RAIDS ON ALLEGED GAMBLERS

"Honest" John Kelly's and Shang Draper's Among Places Visited.

District Attorney Jerome and Tenderloin Police Enter Five Resorts and Seize Costly Fixtures.

District Attorney Jerome, Inspector Brooks, and Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station late last night raided five places, said to be among the principal gambling houses in the Tenderloin district. The raids were made on warrants obtained from Justice Wyeth on information furnished by Detective Jacobs of the District Attorney's staff. Few prisoners were taken, as no business was being done at most of the houses, but an enormous quantity of gambling paraphernalia, much of it of the most costly type, was seized and long after midnight was still being taken to the police station.

None of the raiders was in uniform, but each party was armed with heavy sledges, and the slightest hesitation in yielding entrance resulted in every door being shattered immediately. The places raided were Shang Draper's, 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Sergt. Cohen of Inspector Brooks's staff and seven men; "French" Louis's, 22 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Capt. Walsh and seven men; "Honest" John Kelly's, 141 West Forty-first Street, by Inspector Brooks and ten men; Lou Betts's, 122 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Sergt. Shibles and five men, and Tim Kinney's, 110 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Sergt. Fitzgerald and seven men.

The raids caused great excitement throughout the neighborhoods, and the streets before the buildings on which the violent onslaughts were made were filled from curb to curb.

Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Piper were at the station house when the prisoners were arraigned before the Sergeant and locked up. Only those prisoners were held for whom warrants had been specifically issued.

Inspector Brooks went to Kelly's place with his ten men in an express wagon, in which there was also a long ladder. The men leaped out on the sidewalk and shoved an end of the ladder through a plate-glass window on the parlor floor, while at the same moment the Inspector and others attacked the front doors with sledges. Detective Ayer of the Inspector's staff went up the ladder and was first inside. The roulette wheel was still turning.

The players mistook the newcomer for one of their number. As crash after crash resounded on the doors Ayer shouted: "To the roof! To the roof!" He rushed up, leading the way, and at the top of the stairs he turned around, laughed, showed his shield, and ordered every one to go down stairs again. They went.

At Kinney's the persons arrested and held were James Barron, colored, a servant, and Peter Gillespie, the alleged proprietor. At Betts's, Charles Smith, the porter, was captured, and at "French" Louis's John Ryan, said to be the proprietor, was taken prisoner, with a man who gave his name as Junius Ringol.

"These raids show that the plaint of the police that they can't get evidence is all tommyrot," said Mr. Jerome, as the last of the prisoners were led to the cells. "My detective, in the guise of a wealthy rancheman gets acquainted with the hotel proprietors, and the gamblers flock around him like flies around honey. He has no trouble getting in everywhere he wants to."

Police Commissioner Partridge was asked if he thought the raids would stop gambling in the Tenderloin District, and he replied:

"Do you think so?" and added, "I think they will have a very favorable effect on the situation."

THE WAR IN COLOMBIA.

Admiral Casey Allows Transportation of Troops by Panama Railroad.

PANAMA, Oct. 14.—Rear Admiral Casey has now decided to allow the Colombian Government to use the railroad, as the transit of troops and ammunition no longer invites hostilities and an interruption of traffic. The action of the Admiral has produced an excellent impression in all circles. Americans are very popular now, and with the arrival here of the Bogota their popularity will increase.

It is reported that Gen. Herrera has several German officers on board the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, acting as gunners. So, it is pointed out here, Americans coming to Colombia, with the Government's armed steamer Bogota (formerly the Jessie Banning, which sailed from San Francisco Oct. 7,) will have a chance to show their superiority back of the guns against their German rivals.

P. B. Ludd, an American, who fought in Cuba as Captain of the Sixth Company of Missouri Volunteers, joined the Colombian Army to-day. Gov. Salazar has put him in charge of the Colombian marines intended for the Bogota, and he has already started drilling them.

REVIVAL OF "JULIUS CAESAR."

Richard Mansfield Presents the Play on a Scale Rivaling His "Henry V."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—One of the most pretentious Shakespearean revivals ever witnessed in America was seen at the Grand Opera House to-night, when Richard Mansfield put on "Julius Caesar" on a scale rivaling his "Henry V."

The labors of Mr. Mansfield during the past few weeks bore fruit in a performance which for balance and general artistic effect has seldom been equaled. His hand also was seen in the massing of the company, the deploying of groups, the management of neat "bits of business" by obscure characters, usually omitted in "Julius Caesar" performances. Noteworthy were the handling of the mob, the entrances and exits of processions, and all the minutiae which usually fall to the supervision of the stage manager. It also was noticed in the gorgeous color effects ordinarily absent in this play.

The stage pictures were remarkable, not alone for their richness of coloring, but also for the carefulness with which every detail that could contribute to the securing of historical accuracy and to the suggestion of the atmosphere of poetry and dignity the tragedy demands had been considered. The costuming is a source of gratification to the aesthetic sense, the coloring being kept almost entirely in softer tones, harmonizing therefore not only with each other, but throwing into fine contrast the white of the Senatorial togas and the rich crimson of Caesar's robes.

The mobs are one of the striking features of the performance, the action and exclamations in the Forum scene being better managed than in any production before seen on the American stage.

Mr. Mansfield as Brutus seemed to be content to allow his company to receive most of the applause, for he pitched the part in a subdued key, and was content with only two bursts of vehemence. The audience filled every portion of the theatre. It was enthusiastic over the production and recalled Mr. Mansfield and several others many times.

New York Pastor May Go to Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 14.—It is considered probable that the Rev. Henry H. Hadley, Jr., rector of St. Michael's Church, New York City, will become rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this city. The Vestry has extended to Mr. Hadley a formal call. He will be here to-morrow to see if details can be agreed upon.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

There Are Eight of Them.
New York to Chicago, eight splendidly equipped trains a day by the New York Central.—Adv.

SKYSCRAPER FOR "MILLIONAIRE'S ROW."

Syndicate Plans a Sixteen-Story Apartment Hotel on Fifth Avenue—Adjoining Frank J. Gould's Mansion.

Announcement was made yesterday that a sixteen-story apartment hotel will be erected on Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, in the very heart of the so-called "Millionaires' Row."

Joel M. Marx of the firm of Marx & Mayer has bought 835 Fifth Avenue from August Hecksher, and the statement was authorized that the syndicate in the interest of which the purchase has been made will carry out the apartment hotel project.

Among those for whom this enterprise will possess great interest is Frank Jay Gould, who recently purchased the five-hundred-thousand-dollar residence at 834 Fifth Avenue, and who, if the syndicate goes ahead, will have a towering structure as his immediate neighbor on the north. At the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, not much over 100 feet from the proposed apartment hotel, are the residences of Mrs. William Astor and Col. John Jacob Astor. Between No. 835 and the Sixty-fifth Street corner, that is, at Nos. 836 and 838, are the houses of Isidor Wormser, Sr., and W. Watts Sherman. At the northeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street is the mansion of George Crocker, the California millionaire, while between it and Mr. Gould's new house is another five-hundred-thousand-dolar dwelling, exactly like Mr. Gould's, but for which a buyer has not yet been found by its builders. John T. and James A. Farley. In the block to the south, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, are the residences of William V. Brokaw, Howard Gould, and the site of James B. Haggin's new mansion.

Whether any restrictions exist prohibiting the erection of an apartment house or hotel upon the lot purchased by the syndicate could not be learned yesterday, although it may be assumed that the promoters of the enterprise have satisfied themselves upon this point before making public their plans. Within recent years the price of ground along this part of upper Fifth Avenue has been a most effective restriction against anything but the highest class of residential improvements, and Mr. Marx's syndicate is apparently beginning its operation with one of the costliest sites in the history of apartment house construction in this city. According to yesterday's statement, the price paid for 835 Fifth Avenue is $300,000, or at the rate of $80 per square foot for the lot measuring 25 by 150 feet.

The four-story brownstone-front house now occupying the lot was formerly the residence of the late Amos Cotting, and was sold by his heirs early in July on a long-time contract. The name of the buyer in that transaction never became known, but was evidently Mr. Hecksher—the present deal being a resale by him. The house has been occupied lately by E. Francis Hyde, Second Vice President of the New York Security and Trust Company.

LAKE STEAMBOAT FOUNDERS.

Ten of Her Crew Are Missing and It Is Feared They Are Lost.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The wooden steamboat C. B. Lockwood foundered in a storm about fifteen miles off this port last night.

The Captain and crew succeeded in launching two boats just before the steamboat went down. One of the boats containing the Captain was picked up near the harbor this morning. The other boat has not yet been heard from. Tugs and life savers are searching for the missing boat, which contained ten members of the crew.

The Lockwood was a freighter owned by the Gilchrists of Cleveland. She was 285 feet long and commanded by Capt. Cassius French. The vessel was bound for Buffalo.

The Lockwood was loaded with 100,000 bushels of flaxseed from Duluth, and destined for Buffalo. The vessel was valued at $70,000, and was built in 1890.

WILL BLOCKS A MERGER.

Kentuckian Provided Brick Interests Should Not Join a Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—A combination of brick interests in the Ohio and Kentucky counties adjacent to Cincinnati was blocked by the will of Bernard H. Busse of Covington, Ky., who was one of the largest manufacturers of brick in this vicinity.

When the plans for the merger were formed the Busse interests were invited to join. The callers were referred to the court records, and it was found that Mr. Busse's last will provides in the most emphatic terms that his property shall never become part of a trust. The testator is said to have been strongly opposed to trusts.

As the matter now stands those endeavoring to form the trust are seeking some way to avoid the terms of the will without detriment to the heirs. Unless that document can be nullified there will be no combination, as the Busse interests are too extensive to be left at large.

IMPORTING FOREIGN IRON.

Birmingham Foundries Buying in England and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14.—Mills and foundries in the Birmingham district are now importing iron from England and Germany. Rogers, Brown & Co., the well-known iron brokers, have contracted for several cargoes of foreign iron, which will soon begin to arrive at Southern ports, chiefly for delivery here.

This remarkable condition is due to the tremendous demand for iron and the inability of local furnaces to meet it. This inability has been accentuated by the strike at the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Companies' mines, which has caused a number of the furnaces to be banked. The prospect of an early settlement of this strike, however, promises to relieve the situation some.

Iron prices are still advancing.

SENATOR WORKS A HAND CAR.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota Makes Train Connection, but Ruins His Clothes.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 14.—United States Senator Nelson pumped a hand-car five miles this afternoon in order to make connections with a train for Two Harbors, where he was billed for a speech to-night.

The Senator was delayed by a wreck, and spying a hand-car he made a bargain for its use, and pumped it five miles to Wolff Junction, reaching there in time to make connections.

A suit of clothes ruined was the most serious damage resulting from the unwonted exertions.

FOR PEACE IN HAITI.

Diplomatic Corps Proposes a Cessation of Hostilities in Order to Settle the Trouble.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 14.—Acting on the initiative of United States Minister Powell, the Diplomatic Corps here has proposed a cessation of hostilities in order to arrange the preliminaries for peace between the revolutionists and the forces of the Provisional Government.

The action of the representatives of the powers is generally appreciated, as the people are desirous of having the civil war brought to an end.

St. Folx Colin, the Provisional Minister of the Interior, who recently called the population of Port-au-Prince to arms and left this city with a force of troops to attack Montrouis, where the Government troops sustained a severe defeat Saturday, has returned here without engaging the revolutionists.

THE DINING CAR SERVICE is one of the most important adjuncts of first-class service. Royal Blue Line Trains between New York and Washington maintain the highest standard.—Adv

PRESIDENT FAVORS TARIFF REVISION

Declaration to That Effect by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Payne Says Message to Congress Probably Will Recommend that a Permanent Commission Be Appointed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne in an interview to-day said that the forthcoming annual message of President Roosevelt to Congress probably will recommend that a permanent Tariff Commission be appointed.

"The President's views in regard to the revision of the tariff are substantially the same as those given by Senator Spooner in his speech last night," said Mr. Payne. "He probably will favor a reduction of import duties upon products which no longer need protection.

"He is also inclined to favor the creation of a permanent tariff commission, which at all times can receive testimony, subject to expert consideration, concerning the varying interests of production and trade, submitting their reports and recommendations to Congress, as other departments of the National Government.

"This will insure the thorough and careful compilation of all information accessible, and will save to Congressional committees a vast amount of labor.

"This was the policy outlined by the President in his speech at Logansport, Ind., which he had prepared for delivery at Milwaukee, and which, it is safe to predict, will be embodied in his annual message to Congress. He is strongly in earnest in these views as well as in those in relation to reciprocity, as a feature of our commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

"Since the adjournment of Congress overwhelming manifestations that the people favor reciprocity with Cuba indicate that the opposition to that measure has faded away and that Congress at an early day will redeem the pledge made by President McKinley for reciprocal trade relations with the young republic."

FORTY HORSES PERISH IN A BLAZING STABLE.

Two Men Rescued Badly Injured—One Had Hands and Arms Torn.

Forty horses were burned to death, and two men had narrow escapes from a like fate in a fire that started just before midnight last night in the five-story structure at 339 West Sixteenth Street, occupied by the Gansevoort Livery and Boarding Stables, of which Ernest Finnan is the proprietor. The building was practically destroyed, together with a shed used for storing vehicles. Nearby tenements were emptied by a squad of police.

The fire started in a truck load of furniture in the first floor of the stable, and standing near the runway leading up to the second floor on which were seventy horses. This runway was covered with straw and stable litter, and the flames swept up it in a moment.

Policeman Steinkamp of the West Twentieth Street Station rapped for aid, and Policemen O'Donnel and Dwyer appeared. The three ran into the front entrance of the stable and pulled the blazing truck of furniture into the street. Then they discovered that John Hyland and James Kelly, stablemen, were in the basement, where they had rooms. Over the window of the room in which they were was a stout wire netting. The policemen pulled this netting away, and through the window they drew the two men.

Hyland was unconscious and burned slightly. Kelly had struggled in such a desperate manner with the grating, trying to force it up so he and his comrade could get out that his hands were torn and bleeding, his arms and wrists lacerated, and in many places there were gaping wounds on his hands and forearms. Both were taken to the New York Hospital. Their condition is critical.

When the firemen were able to enter the building, they found in one wing of the stable where the fire had not burned so fiercely, three dozen horses alive, but more or less scorched. The animals were taken out.

The damage was estimated at $50,000.

After the fire was out one of the workmen found John Spencer, a laborer, of 347 West Sixteenth Street, in a small shed in the rear, frightfully burned. He was lying on a smouldering bale of hay. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

FIRE LADDER TRUCK HITS CAR.

Two Passengers Hurt and Car Smashed —Worse Accident Averted by Firemen's Pluck.

While crossing Ninety-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue last night on its way to a fire, Hook and Ladder Truck No. 22, in charge of Capt. Barrett, collided with a south-bound Columbus Avenue car. The side of the car was smashed in, two persons were hurt, and a number of other passengers were slightly cut by glass.

It is due to the action of George Waldeck, the driver, and John Tabby, the steersman, that a more serious accident was averted. They saw that a collision could not be avoided, and after the other men had jumped off stuck to their posts and gave their attention to turning the heavy truck. They succeeded in partly turning the machine, which crashed along the side of the car instead of hitting it squarely.

The car was filled with passengers who were thrown from their seats by the shock and then made a mad scramble for the doors. The two persons injured were Eli Cohen of 182 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was struck in the back by a piece of wood and badly bruised, and Mrs. Thomas Moran of 188 West Eighty-third Street, who suffered from injury to the back and shock. Both were able to go home after being attended to in a drug store.

PRISON FOR IRISH LEADER.

John O'Donnell, M. P., Convicted of Intimidation and Inciting to Boycott.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—John O'Donnell, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the South Division of County Mayo, has been sentenced by the Crimes Act Court at Birr to three months' imprisonment at hard labor and to an additional three months in default of bail for good behavior. Mr. O'Donnell was convicted of intimidation and inciting to boycotting.

A summons was issued against O'Donnell last month, but he wrote from Wales refusing to obey it. He was arrested Sept. 25 at Claremorris, County Mayo. His apprehension caused considerable excitement, as a convention of the United Irish League was in session at Claremorris at the time.

The russet gold of Autumn and multi-colored "Highlands" make Day Line Trips better than ever. Last up trip Saty., Oct. 18th.—Adv.

The "Black & White" Scotch.
A gentleman's drink—why? Because it's all right. Adv.

COAL FAMINE STAYS BUSINESS.

New Haven Plant Forced to Close Down, Oyster Industry Affected, and Fruit Growers Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The first important shut-down among manufacturers in this city on account of scarcity of coal was announced to-night, when the officials of the New Haven Iron and Steel Company, employing 700 hands, announced that they would be forced to close the entire plant until the end of this week at the earliest, owing to the lack of fuel for the big foundry furnaces.

A cargo of soft coal is on the way, which will be sufficient to continue business during the next month. The factory has been running night and day for six months, and the shut-down was ordered solely for the reason given.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 14.—The oyster industry at this end of Long Island Sound is tied up by the coal strike, the price of coal for the steamboats being too high for their profitable operation.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 14.—Michael Doyle, representing the Fruit Growers' Association of New York, has telegraphed to Gov. Odell saying that unless an immediate supply of anthracite coal can be obtained fruit growers in Western New York will lose at least $3,000,000. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of the finest apples in the world are now rotting in orchards, and the evaporated industry is at a standstill.

SARATOGA, Oct. 14.—The coal famine has necessitated the closing down of the Union Bag and Paper Company's mill at Hadley, Saratoga County. More than one hundred operatives are affected by the suspension.

MOBS ATTACK MINERS.

Tomatoes, Clubs, and Stones Used as Weapons by Men, Women, and Children.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 14.—While John Shipman and David Hewitt, non-unionists, were returning home from the Henry Clay Shaft this evening they were held up by a mob of 500 men, women, and children and pelted with tomatoes, clubs, and stones. Shipman and his companion were knocked down a number of times before they escaped. On the approach of the soldiers the crowd dispersed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 14.—A crowd of boys playing football this morning near the Diamond Colliery gave up their sport for the more fashionable pastime of stoning a non-unionist. Deputies came to the scene and fired shots from Winchesters, but the boys and hundreds of others who had come upon the scene gave battle with stones. A detachment of the Twelfth Regiment soon appeared, and the crowd dispersed.

CARS CRUSH WOMAN TO DEATH.

Reading Coaches in Philadelphia Yard Leave the Tracks and Finally Plunge Into Cigar Store.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—A misplaced switch caused a string of twenty swiftly moving Reading Railroad passenger coaches to crash into three empty cars on a short yard siding, forcing them across York Street, to-night, picking up a woman in their path.

With her penned under the trucks, they plunged into the cigar store of Conrad Sauer, on the southwest corner of Twelfth and York Streets. A half dozen other persons who were in the way of the rushing cars missed death by a few inches.

The woman, who has not yet been identified, was instantly killed, and her body is now in the Morgue. The coaches demolished the shanty used by William Rogers, the Rapid Transit Company's watchman. The woman was standing on the north side of York Street, waiting for a west-bound car. She was apparently a stranger in the neighborhood.

The block of two-story houses running south on Twelfth Street is built solid, and the impact was distinctly felt in each house.

The breaking of an electric light pole by the cars caused the lights in the vicinity to go out, and it was some time before the police from the park and Lehigh Avenue Station and railroad employes could see to work. It took an hour to raise the coach and get the dead woman out.

ERIE TO ENTER PITTSBURG.

An Extension of the Railroad Will Be Commenced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 14.—The Erie Railroad will be the next of the great trunk lines to enter Pittsburg. It is asserted on the best authority that within the next few months the construction of a line to this city will be commenced by the Erie.

Surveys have been completed as far as Carnegie, Penn., and agents of the company are now in this city seeking a site for a terminal station. Large purchases of real estate are also being made by the same men in the Chartiers Valley, by which course the road will be built from Carnegie.

TO UNITE ON MEDICAL LAWS.

Thirty States Will Agree on Statutes to Regulate Physicians' Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—Thirty States are to unite in common laws to regulate the practice of medicine in the United States. This announcement was made to-day by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Hitherto Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio have had an agreement that any physician authorized to practice in any of these States is not barred from any other, as all the States have practically identical laws.

The announcement was made when a question was asked about the Chicago trouble over the threatened arrest of an Austrian doctor who came to America to cure Lolita Armour. The board, when asked for an explanation, after explaining the situation, said that practically all the Eastern States were at the next sessions of the Legislatures to take action which would make medical certificates interchangeable.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Recovering.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller has issued the following statement: It is learned that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is recovering rapidly from the effects of a severe cold, and that there is no occasion for alarm over his condition. He and Mrs. Rockefeller are at the Tarrytown residence of the family. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are at Forest Hill, their home, in Cleveland.

Gravestone for Champion Bull.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 14.—Royal Hero, champion bull of 1899, owned by W. T. Miller & Sons, is dead. A stroke of paralysis made it necessary to kill him. He was bred at Kansas City, Mo., and valued at $5,000. A gravestone will be erected.

New Closing Hour on London Exchange.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Stock Exchange will be closed at 1 P. M. Saturdays on and after Oct. 18.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

MINERS DELIBERATING OVER OPERATORS' PLAN

Mr. Mitchell Will Confer with District Leaders To-Day.

He Says It is Impossible Now to Say What Strikers' Attitude Is—Rumored Opposition.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 14.—From a thorough canvass of the situation as it exists to-night there is every indication for believing that the new arbitration plan proposed by the Presidents of the coal companies for ending the miners' strike will not be accepted in its present form. There is a division of opinion among the strikers, but there is no doubt that a majority feel that the offer to have the President of the United States select an arbitration commission along the lines suggested by the operators is not fair, and that it unduly limits the President in making up the board. The miners, it is safe to say, will abide by the advice of their National President, in whose judgment they have the utmost confidence.

President Mitchell declines to say how he personally looks upon the proposition, but to-night he gave to the press the following statement:

"I fully appreciate with what anxiety the people of our country are awaiting the end of the coal strike. The coal operators have not addressed the miners' union or its officers in making their public statement. It is therefore impossible for me to state the attitude of the miners at this time. I am now, as I have always been, deeply solicitous of the interests of the public and the welfare of the mine workers who have been on strike for the past five months.

"A formal statement defining our position and intentions will be issued just as soon as we are in possession of the full meaning of the proposition of the operators."

This statement was made by him at 8 o'clock after a silence lasting all day. He had no intention of making it until correspondents representing the newspapers all over the country called on him in a body and informed him that the general public desired to have an answer to the proposition of the operators. After giving it he was asked many questions regarding the attitude of the men and the probability of the acceptance or rejection of the new offer, but he had no reply to make to any of these questions.

His attention was called to the fact that most of the information from Washington indicated that the proposition would be acceped, and that the strike was at an end, but he stoutly maintained that neither his officers nor the rank and file of the men had done anything to cause such an impression to go out.

The district Presidents also maintain silence as to their personal opinion on the proposition, excepting President Fahy, who, after he arrived from Boston to-day, gave an inkling as to how he viewed the new turn of affairs. In reply to a query, he said:

"The strike cannot be settled without the consent of the men. We are not dealing in gold bricks of any kind; and you can make any deduction from that you want."

There will be a conference to-morrow between Mr. Mitchell, the three district Presidents, and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, who will arrive there then. There is talk of a convention being called, but there is nothing definite on which to base this talk. When Mr. Mitchell was asked whether he

the operators' classification does not include a Commissioner from the body of mine workers, but that is met by the suggestion that the President may safely be trusted to so constitute the commission that the interests of the miners shall not be prejudiced. It is even possible that Mr. Mitchell and his associates, if they take exception to any one of the classifications, may suggest a change, and that such suggestion will be given the fullest consideration and perhaps approval.

It is considered probable that in the event of the proposition for the commission being accepted by the miners, the commission selected from the army or navy will be either Admiral Melville, Gen. John M. Wilson, formerly Chief of Engineers and now retired; Gen. Gillespie, the present head of the Engineer Corps; Col. Ernest, or Col. Haines of the same corps. Admiral Melville, it is believed, would be specially acceptable to both sides to the controversy. He has a thorough acquaintance with the mining and marketing of coal, and his acquaintance with the miners through the delivery of lectures in their lyceums the past few years would commend him to that class. Any one of the engineer officers of the army named would prove an admirable selection.

The second member is to be an expert Mining Engineer, and the field for selection of a man of this class is wide. One of the Judges of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is named for the third member. This class is limited to a few men, among whom are Judges Acheson, Dallas, McPherson, Gray, and Archibald. Commissioner Wright is eligible for selection as the fourth member, being "a man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist." Jacob A. Riis of New York and Henry George are also suggested in this capacity. The fifth man is to be one "who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business." It is not improbable that the man of this class selected will be one who himself has been a miner of coal. It is confidently expected that the miners through their delegate conventions will substantially agree to the proposition for arbitration and make known their decision within a few days, and that immediately upon the communication of that fact to the President the commission will be named.

MITCHELL ADVISED TO AGREE.

London Times Says If He Is Wise He Will Not Prolong Fight Against Good Sense of Community.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times, commenting editorially on the anthracite situation in the United States, says this morning that the miners will put themselves right with public opinion by placing themselves unreservedly in the hands of a tribunal nominated by President Roosevelt. President Mitchell, it is pointed out, is undoubtedly in an awkward position, but if he is wise he will perceive that he cannot gain anything by prolonging the fight against the good sense of the community.

The strike, The Times continues, will not have proved an unmixed evil if out of it arises in the minds of legislators a perception of the tremendous social and industrial dangers involved in the practical control by the least-educated portion of the Nation of the physical basis whereon all its industries and activities depend.

STOCK MARKET STRONGER.

Prices Advance as a Result of the Coal Operators' Arbitration Offer—Coal Stocks Irregular.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was what in the Street is known as a "wild opening," with initial transactions recording gains over night of from one to four points—this as a result of the arbitration offer made by the coal operators and the resultant belief that this offer would result in an early ending of the strike. Greatest gains at the opening were in such shares as Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, and Illinois Central, where opening prices showed advances of from three to four points.

Later the market reacted somewhat on profit taking and short selling and vague reports that the miners might not accept the arbitration offer. In the last hour of business, however, with ease showing in the money market—call rates falling to 6 and 7 per cent.—the entire list strengthened again and, as a result of heavy buying, closed at generally the highest prices of the day. Singularly enough, the coal stocks showed least of any in this final advance, being adversely influenced by the uncertainty as to whether or not the arbitration offer, as submitted, would be accepted. The greatest gains in this late rally were in the shares of the Western railroads and in Amalgamated Copper.

Closing prices for the coal stocks showed an advance of only ¾ for Reading, though the first and second preferred were up two points each; fractional gains in the Erie and Lackawanna; a fractional net loss in Ontario and Western; a gain of 3¼ in Delaware and Hudson; a loss of a full point in Jersey Central, and a gain of 2¾ in Pennsylvania.

On the other hand, in contrast to this irregularity in the coal stocks, practically every other stock on the list was up anywhere from one to eight points. Some of the representative gains were:

Amalgamated Copper	2⅝	Great Northern pf.	8
Anaconda	5	Hocking Valley	2½
Atchison	2⅜	Illinois Central	2⅜
Canadian Pacific	2¼	New York Central	1⅝
St. Paul	2	St. L. & San Fran.	2⅝
St. Paul pf.	3	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Rock Island	2	Union Pacific	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
General Electric	6		

MR. VEST ON THE STRIKE.

Thinks Congress Could Do Nothing—The Government's Right to Seize the Mines Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Speaking today of the coal troubles, Senator Vest of Missouri said he was unable to see how Congress could do anything for immediate relief if called together. As to the proposition so frequently advanced by some persons, that the Government should seize and operate the mines under the right of eminent domain, Senator Vest believes that would be a very dangerous proceeding, and one which would raise questions of the most perplexing character.

"As I understand the decisions of the Supreme Court," said he, "the right of eminent domain can only be exercised where the Government needs private property for Governmental purposes, as, for instance, when the United States was compelled to have coal for its war vessels and for its public buildings. But I do not see how the Government can seize the mines in order to furnish coal to the people at large. It may be unfortunate that this is the law, but I so understand the decision of the Supreme Court.

"If the coal mines can be taken in order to put coal upon the market for sale to the people at reasonable prices, then the same thing can be done as to lead, copper, timber lands, and other private property. In other words, the Government could interfere in any case where the people were suffering for any commodity, and the result might be that the United States would control every interest in the country absolutely. This certainly was not intended by the framers of the Constitution, and is especially in opposition to the doctrines taught by Mr. Jefferson, which were antagonistic to centralization of power in the General Government.

"The fact is, we are approaching that era in our history when a crisis has been reached as to whether Mr. Jefferson's theory of the Government, which was based upon the idea that the people were capable of self-government and that rights of States should be respected, is correct, or the doctrine that the Government should be a strong centralized one, controlled by force rather than by public opinion. This may be stating the case crudely, but the general proposition is as I have put it. The statesman who can originate some legislation which will compromise justly the present antagonism between labor and capital will live in history as the greatest benefactor of our country. If partisan success is to govern the matter, no compromise is possible, for both parties will look entirely to the effect of legislation upon coming elections, and, with the enormous money power on one hand and the vote of the wage earners on the other, the pendulum will swing in the direction deemed necessary to obtain success at the polls."

MITCHELL AGREED TO WAIVE RECOGNITION

Concession Made at Recent Conference in Buffalo.

Statement of Frank Leake of Manufacturers' Association Committee—Coal Operators Talk After Weekly Meeting.

Frank Leake of Philadelphia, a member of the committee of the National Manufacturers' Association, which conferred with John Mitchell in Buffalo last week, announced yesterday morning that the strike leader at this conference agreed to forego the question of recognition of the Mine Workers' Union.

"When," added Mr. Leake, "I asked him whether the miners would be willing to propose a 10 per cent. advance in wages without recognition of the union, he said there was no use in the miners making any propositions, as all were turned down, but they might hear a proposition from the operators."

This statement was made after a meeting of the committee—the other members of which were Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn and David M. Parry of Indianapolis—held in a private room opposite the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where the coal Presidents met the committee.

What took place at this meeting could not be learned. Mr. Young said that in view of the proposition made by the operators to President Roosevelt on Monday night, action could not be taken on the proposition submitted by the manufacturers. They could not, therefore, with propriety disclose the details of their proposal.

Mr. Leake took the same view of the case. Referring to the miners, however, he said: "The bituminous miners are all organized. The anthracite men are partly organized, but the union wants to organize them all. This would leave the union in a position to paralyze the trade of the country. When the men went back to work then the union would try to drive the 28,000 non-union men who are at work out of the country."

After conferring with the Manufacturers' Association committee the coal Presidents held their weekly meeting in the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This meeting began at 1 P. M. and lasted until after 3 P. M. Those present were George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; F. D. Underwood, President, and E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Erie Railroad; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; R. M. Olyphant, President, and David Willcox, General Counsel, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co., and Irving A. Stearns of Coxe Brothers & Co.

After the conference Mr. Thomas was asked if anything was settled. He could not say that the strike was ended, but he hoped it would soon be. More coal was being mined.

"Will the operators insist that the five men to be named on the commission be adhered to?" he was asked.

"You can draw your own conclusions," he replied. "Our propositions speak for themselves."

Mr. Baer, in reply to questions, said he did not know whether or not Mr. Mitchell would accept the offers made to the companies' employes. As far as he was aware, Mr. Mitchell and President Roosevelt had not been in communication on this matter.

Mr. Baer said that within the last five months he had received hundreds of communications, two of which had been from women urging the operators not to yield to the miners. He said he had been misquoted in the answer attributed to him as having been made to Gov. Odell last Friday.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that Gov. Odell gave out the alleged statement attributed to me. Words were put in my mouth that I never uttered. What I did say was 'Why, Governor, should you expect us to accept your proposition when we have a far better one from the Manufacturers' Association to which we were expected to reply to-day, but which we have not considered?'"

Mr. Baer admitted that he did not consider the strike any nearer settlement from the standpoint of the operators. Every day, however, brought it nearer to a settlement. The propositions made in the statement after Mr. Morgan's visit to President Roosevelt did not differ essentially, he said, from propositions made some time ago, except that the United States District Court Judges were named in the former and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the latter as arbitrators.

Mr. Olyphant said that the operators did not by any means regard the propositions made to the miners in the nature of a concession to them.

"It is a concession to humanity," he declared. "Want of coal is not a matter to be treated lightly, and the Presidents of the coal carrying roads have felt it more than any one else. Our action is a step directed to remove the distress prevalent in the country."

Mr. Fowler said that the action of the coal Presidents was due chiefly to the power of public opinion.

"Rather, you might say public necessity," he added.

Mr. Truesdale said that the attitude of the operators was in strict adherence to the stand Mr. Baer took at the conference in Washington when he suggested that the coal strike be settled in the courts.

"We reserve no rights to question any appointment made by the President on the proposed commission," he added. "I do not know whether or not President Roosevelt will confer with Mr. Mitchell in this matter."

John Markle declined to talk, even when asked why he had not signed the statement of the operators. It was learned that the reason he was not asked to sign it was probably because he is absolutely opposed to arbitration of any kind in the case of this strike.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned from Washington yesterday on a special train. When he landed from the ferryboat from Jersey City, at the foot of Liberty Street, he was accompanied by Robert Bacon, one of his partners.

A clerk from the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reached the ferry house about 3 P. M., when Mr. Morgan was landing. He then hurried to the office of the company, where the weekly meeting of the coal Presidents was in progress and notified the coal Presidents that Mr. Morgan had arrived.

Mr. Morgan was asked as soon as he stepped off the boat what he had to say regarding a possible settlement of the coal strike.

"What more can I say?" he replied.

"You have read the papers."

He was asked if he had heard from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers since the statement was issued, and replied in the negative.

"Has President Roosevelt communicated with Mr. Mitchell in reference to the propositions in the statement?"

"Not up to the time I left Washington," he replied.

Mr. Morgan then hailed a cab and was driven to his office. Most of the coal operators called upon him during the day at one time or another.

AT THE CHEAP COAL DEPOTS.

Falling Off in the Demand—How a Man Won a $25 Wager.

The sale of coal in small lots to the needy was continued yesterday, but the amount purchased was much less than on previous days. Monday having passed, the washerwomen were not in as urgent need, particularly as they had laid in a supply sufficient for the needs of ironing. There was an additional reason for the falling off in the sales, this being the prevailing notion that the strike in Pennsylvania is practically at an end.

At the offices of the dealers who are distributing this cheap coal for the anthracite-carrying railways it was said that the roads had a large supply set aside for poor people, but that they were keeping very close watch on the weather, and sending out only just enough for present needs, so that in the event of a sudden cold snap they would have plenty at hand.

Among those who were in line at one of the coal-distributing stations yesterday was a man with a horribly shabby hat and coat, fashionably cut and well-pressed trousers, and patent-leather shoes. He bought a ticket for a bucket of coal. The ticket seller could not through the window see the man's well-clothed legs and feet. He had borrowed the hat and coat from a man down the street, paying him a quarter for the loan, a friend of his taking care of his own clothes. He carried the coal to a German restaurant seven blocks away, where he sold it for 25 cents.

Incidentally, he won a wager of $25 from a party of business men who bet that he would not dare to try and could not, at any rate, purchase the coal. There had been nothing said about the disguise. The $25 he had won, together with the 25 cents, he dropped into one of the little charity boxes on the bar.

The distributing stations are situated as follows:

Sozodont Tooth Powder

For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality
Absolutely Non-Acid

BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No Grit. No Waste. 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

NATHAN STRAUS INTERVENES?

Reported to Have Made a Proposition to Miners Which They Rejected.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 14.—It developed here to-night that Nathan Straus of New York, with the assistance of J. Pierpont Morgan, has been endeavoring for the past few days to end the strike. Mr. Straus was represented here by A. L. Kinkead, Sylvester Burns, and W. L. Wilmer of New York.

Mr. Straus had received the assurance from Mr. Morgan that if the men would return to work he (Mr. Morgan) would see that justice was done the miners, but he did not care to have anything to do with the union.

The proposition was laid before Mr. Mitchell, and he refused it on the ground that he would not advise the men to return to work on the hope that Mr. Morgan would do something for them. The representatives of Mr. Straus received the final answer to-day, and they gave out the information to-night.

NON-UNION MEN'S APPEAL.

Colliery Hands at Forest City, Penn., Urge That No Recognition Be Given the Miners' Union.

A statement was given out by the coal operators yesterday to the effect that the employes of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company of the Forest City and Clifford collieries, at a meeting in Forest City, Penn., adopted resolutions praying the operators not to recede from the stand they have taken against recognizing the union. These employes, who are now at work, are afraid they say of outrages against non-union men in case the employers yield. The resolutions give the following list of outrages committed by the striking miners:

Killed, 14.	Riots, 69.
Severely injured, 42.	Works dynamited, 6.
Shot from ambush, 16.	Train dynamited, 1.
Aggravated assaults, 67.	Railroad bridges dynamited, 4.
Attempts to lynch, 1.	Railroads ceased, 5.
Houses dynamited, 12.	Trains wrecked, 6.
Houses burned, 3.	Attempted wrecks, 9.
Buildings burned, 10.	Trains attacked, 7.
Washeries burned, 3.	Strikes in schools, 14.
Stockades burned, 2.	

The petition and resolutions are addressed to "the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; the Hon. William A. Stone, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania; the Hon. B. B. Odell, Governor of the State of New York; the Hon. M. S. Quay, the Hon. Boise Penrose, the Hon. Thomas Platt, Senators of the States of Pennsylvania and New York; the Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Olyphant, Truesdale, Fowler, Markle, and Walter, and fellow-citizens of the United States of America."

The petition and resolutions are signed by the following as a committee of the employes:

Hugh Johnson,	Robert Dunn,
Benjamin Maxey,	J. G. Westcott.
John Parkyn,	

COLORED MINISTERS' DEMAND.

Call on the President to Take Charge of the Coal Mines in the Interest of the People.

After several hours of ardent debate yesterday the pastors of the colored churches in Greater New York and Long Island demanded that President Roosevelt take charge of the anthracite coal mines and operate them in the interest of the people, and expressed the hope that before another year "the Nation may be blessed by such legislation as will compel the settlement of all labor difficulties by the medium of arbitration."

This action was taken at a meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Union, held in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, and the resolutions were submitted on behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Union of Greater New York and the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Association. They were adopted after having been bitterly opposed.

Dr. H. Blanton Parks, the Secretary of the Home and Foreign Mission Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, led the fight in favor of the adoption of the resolutions, and declared that all Mr. Roosevelt's promises as to future action were "simply buncombe."

Lawyer F. F. Giles, who hails from Buffalo and is a Republican campaign orator as well as an estimable preacher, headed the opposition. He said that if they were adopted it would put the meeting on record as indorsing the Democratic platform.

"Ain't we preaching Democratic doctrine?" queried the Rev. J. Harris Accoo, who is another Republican orator.

"It doesn't make any difference what doctrine we are preaching," observed the Rev. Joseph Stiles of Jamaica. "Are we preaching the truth? Right has always been right since God has been God."

"Ain't it Socialism we are adopting?" inquired another clergyman.

"Jesus Christ was a Socialist," responded Dr. H. B. Parks.

The resolutions were finally adopted by the President of the meeting, Dr. Morris C. Brooks, pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, casting his vote in favor of them.

AID FROM BRITISH WORKMEN.

Trades Unions Throughout Kingdom Advised to Assist Coal Strikers.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At a meeting to-day of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, a letter from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, received in reply to inquiries, was read. The letter detailed the grievances and objects of the striking miners in the United States. Among other things, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Trades unions in the United States, England, and Wales have responded most generously to our appeals for assistance. Any aid your committee can render will be deeply appreciated."

The committee passed a resolution in favor of advising trades unionists to render the American miners all the support they possibly could.

Mills Close for Lack of Coal.

The J. B. King Plaster Mills, at New Brighton, S. I., shut down yesterday afternoon on account of the lack of coal. The company, which employs 500 men, had been using soft coal, but finally was unable even to get that. A representative of the company said that just as soon as a coal barge now on the way reached the mills with a fresh supply work would be started again.

The Mass Meeting on the Coal Strike.

The mass meeting planned by a committee of citizens to consider the coal strike will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at Carnegie Hall. The programme calls for speeches by W. Bourke Cockran, Vicar General Mooney of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, the Rev. Thomas Slicer, Dr. Josiah Strong, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and others. A band will play, and, in the words of the organizers in charge, "all are invited."

SUICIDE OF A NEW YORKER.

E. A. Schroeder Shoots Himself in a Sleeping Car in Florida.—Deed Ascribed to Despondency.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 14.—E. A. Schroeder of New York City committed suicide in a sleeping car near this city to-day.

This morning, when the train left for the North, he boarded it. Before the train started Mr. Schroeder had walked leisurely on the platform. Just as the train pulled out of the station he went into the drawing room of the car and locked the door. Before the train had proceeded half a mile from the station the porter heard a pistol shot, and upon investigation Mr. Schroeder was found dead with a bullet hole in his brain.

On the body was found a letter addressed to the public in which was written "I have committed a great crime. The law cannot punish me. Hence I punish myself."

Another letter requested that his wife be notified.

The deceased frequently visited Jacksonville and Florida, and owned tobacco interests in the State.

Edwin A. Schroeder of 10 Lexington Avenue was a well-known clubman and the son of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn. Mr. Schroeder was forty-two years old, and had been a victim of melancholia for several years past. It is to this that his suicide is attributed.

He was born in Brooklyn and entered the tobacco leaf firm, of which his father was the head, twenty years ago. Upon his father's death in 1898, he succeeded to the Presidency of the company, now under the name of Schroeder & Arguimbau. A few months after this the attacks of melancholia developed, and became so severe that Mr. Schroeder was persuaded to enter an institution where he threatened several times to end his life. In the course of a year he was discharged, apparently cured. Last Spring, shortly before his marriage, came a recurrence of the fits of despondency, not, however, as marked as at the earlier time.

No fears were entertained for his personal safety, and two weeks ago he went to Florida to inspect a tobacco plantation the output of which was controlled by his firm. He was due to leave Jacksonville for the return yesterday.

Mr. Schroeder's mother, Mrs. Mary J. Schroeder, and his sister, Miss Florence, live in Brooklyn. They were nearly prostrated by the news of his death. Another sister is the wife of William A. H. Stafford of 172 West Seventy-second Street, this city. Mrs. Edwin A. Schroeder was at 10 Lexington Avenue last night, but could not be seen.

Mr. Schroeder was a member of a number of clubs, among them the City Club and New York Club, the Carteret Gun Club, the Players Club, the Manhattan Club, the Dunlap Society, and the Down-Town Association.

WOMAN BITTEN BY A DOG DIES.

Taken Ill a Month Later—Physicians Think It Was Hydrophobia.

Mrs. John Albert of 21 East Forty-seventh Street, Bayonne, died Monday night in great agony, from what the physicians declare was hydrophobia.

She had a pet black and tan dog, which was a great favorite with her. About a month ago some carbolic acid was accidentally spilled upon the animal, burning its back severely. While trying to alleviate the creature's sufferings, Mrs. Albert picked him up, and the animal caught her finger between its teeth, and bit it until it bled. The wound gave her little pain, and Mrs. Albert gave little attention to it beyond treating it with a poultice.

The dog died the next day. On Sunday Mrs. Albert was alarmed by the trouble her finger was giving her. She was prostrated, had difficulty in breathing, and began to be attacked with spasms. Two physicians were called in, but they were unable to save her.

LINER HAD EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm did not break another transatlantic speed record on the trip which ended here yesterday, but she ran into and sank the British steam collier Robert Ingham soon after leaving Cherbourg, and shattered the bows of a British torpedo boat by collision in the English Channel.

Among the Kronprinz's passengers were A. Grip, Swedish Minister to the United States; J. B. Greenhut of the Siegel-Cooper Company, Katsunofke Inouyé, the Japanese Minister at Berlin; M. Schianowsky of St. Petersburg, the editor of the Russian newspaper Novwoja Wremja; the Marquis Pinar del Rio, the Duc de Chaulnes, and R. W. Goelet.

Commander McLean Back from Panama

Commander Thomas C. McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived yesterday from Colon on the Panama Railroad steamship Seguranca. He declined to discuss his action in refusing to permit the Colombian troops to use the Panama Railroad, and would say nothing in regard to present conditions at Colon.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

A jury in Judge Foster's court, Part II., General Sessions, yesterday brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of Carmine di Mitteo, who was accused of shooting and killing Thomas Kitty of 25 Monroe Street for disturbing a crap game in which Mitteo was taking part. Several witnesses testified that the accused was not the man who fired the fatal shot.

New Head of Central Vermont Road.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 14.—Charles M. Hays of Montreal was elected President of the Central Vermont Railroad at the annual meeting here to-day.

$33 to California

from Chicago via Rock Island System until Oct. 31. Tourist Sleepers daily. Quickest time to Southern California. For particulars address A. H. MOFFET, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of The AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL,

Their New 12-Story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeollans, and Aeolian Orchestrelles will be in stock from which to make selection.

THE PIANOLA will enable any one, without having to go through the drudgery of acquiring technique, to play the piano, with all the modulations of tempo, the delicacy and variety of touch, and with the subtle phrasing of a master.

The Pianola's repertory at present consists of 7,931 selections, and new numbers to the amount of two hundred are added every month. This music, representing the entire pianoforte literature of the world, from Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner, to Sousa's marches, cake-walks, and two-steps, is available through the circulating library.

Is it not worth while to consider the advisability of owning a Pianola yourself? The fear or opinion that it is capable of producing only mechanical music should not deter you from *investigating* the Pianola.

The greatest pianists have passed judgment on this point, pronouncing the Pianola artistic in the true sense of the word.

The Cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

SELLING AGENTS {FREDK. LOESER & CO. ..... BROOKLYN / LAUTER CO. ..... NEWARK AND JERSEY CITY

SAYS HUSBAND STOLE CHILD.

Mrs. Alexander C. Young, Recently Divorced, Causes His Arrest in the Hotel Imperial.

The two-and-a-half-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Young is again the object of contention between the parents. On the charge of abducting it, Mr. Young was arrested last night in the Hotel Imperial by Detectives O'Neill and Curran. He was bailed out by Bartow S. Weeks.

The arrest was planned by Mrs. Young, who went to the hotel to keep an appointment with her husband, accompanied by her attorney, Thomas D. Day, Jr., and the detectives. On the way to the station, it is charged that Mr. Young assaulted Mr. Day. According to Mrs. Young, the child was taken from its nurse, Sarah [illegible] on Monday at Fifth Avenue and [illegible] Street. Mrs. Young is said to [illegible] the whereabouts of the child, which [illegible] somewhere in the suburbs, but caused her husband's arrest, fearing that he intended to take the child elsewhere.

Mrs. Young was granted a divorce on Aug. 28. On Aug. 9, during the divorce proceedings, Young spirited the child away, but the mother recovered it after a sensational seizure and pursuit. Since the divorce the mother and child have been living at 109 West Forty-fifth Street. Young is a prominent corporation attorney of Hudson County, N. J.

DIED FROM SUBWAY EXPLOSION.

Foreman Said He Was Struck with a Torch—Coroner Scholer to Investigate.

José Canell, thirty years old, of 79 Baxter Street, foreman on the rapid transit tunnel for the Degnon-McLean Company, was so badly burned by the explosion of a lamp which he was carrying in the subway at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street yesterday that he died last night in Bellevue Hospital. He was in a "drift tunnel," running about thirty feet east from the main tunnel, from which the men were excavating a site for the station for the road, when the old-fashioned lantern exploded, scattering the blazing oil over his clothing and setting fire to a pile of tarred paper near by.

About twenty-five men who were working near him fled in panic, but Patrick Williams of 632 Second Avenue tried to beat out the flames, and was so severely burned about the hands and arms that he had to be taken home. The dense smoke and the tumult in the trench caused a great crowd to collect. Fearing a big disaster had occurred the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station were sent to the scene. One report was that the lantern had in some way been filled with gasolene instead of kerosene.

Canell, who was put under the influence of opiates as soon as he reached the hospital, was roused to make an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Scholer last evening. All he would say was, "Some one dropped a torch on me." This, the Coroner thought, should be made the basis of a most rigid investigation of what actually occurred in the tunnel.

SELLING LIQUOR T. OMINORS.

Fine of $75 Imposed—Imprisonment for Second Offense Promised.

Presiding Justice Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday made it clear that that court in the future would deal severely with liquor dealers caught selling liquor to minors. Justice Hinsdale was passing sentence on Martin Christ, a bartender of 330 East Thirty-first Street, on whom a fine of $75 was imposed for selling a pint of beer to Frances Byrnes, a twelve-year-old girl. In pronouncing sentence the Court said:

"Prisoners guilty of this ofense come here expecting to pay a fine of $50. But we are g here expecting to pay a fine of $50. But we are going to increase the fine, and warn all liquor dealers that imprisonment will surely follow the continuance of these offenses, if they appear before us a second time."

THREE ALARMS FOR SMALL FIRE.

Property of President Fornes's Firm Damaged by Water.

Fire was discovered shortly after 7 o'clock last evening in the establishment of George B. Hurd & Co., stationers, on the third floor of the five-story building at 425 and 427 Broome Street. The fire, which started on a suspended gallery, set off an automatic alarm, and almost at the same time Policeman Mahoney of the Mulberry Street Station turned in an alarm from the corner of Elm and Broome Streets. About three minutes later a passenger who had seen the smoke from a Broadway car turned in an alarm from the corner of Broadway and Grand Streets.

The fire was confined to the third floor and was quickly extinguished, after the firemen, who experienced some difficulty on account of its location and the volume of smoke, reached the fire. The police estimate of the damage was $2,000, but tenants in the building say that it will reach double that figure. The first floor of the building is occupied by C. V. Fornes & Co. and M. Von Keller & Co., woolen manufacturers. It was said that the property of the firm of which President Fornes is the head was damaged considerably by water.

Two Hurt by Runaway Horse.

A horse attached to a two-seated surrey driven by the owner, John Wagman of 39 East Eleventh Street, ran away at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Wagman was thrown from his seat and received lacerations of his forehead. The horse knocked down Mrs. Kate Maglane of 313 West Thirty-eighth Street, spraining her left wrist. Policeman McNulty stopped the runaway at Thirty-seventh Street.

Mr. Rockefeller's Offer Accepted.

The corporation of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue, last night accepted the offer recently made by John D. Rockefeller, to pay $23,000 of the church's debt of $63,000, provided the Baptist City Mission Society would pay $20,000 and the church itself undertakes in three years to pay the remaining $20,000. The Baptist City Mission Society had agreed to furnish its quota.

For District School Superintendent.

The Board of Superintendents has nominated Charless S. Haskell, Principal of Public School No. 2, Brooklyn, for the position of District Superintendent, made vacant by the promotion of Andrew W. Edson to be Associate City Superintendent. Edward W. Stitt of Public School No. 89 was the second choice. Mr. Haskell is a graduate of Bates College, Me., in the class of 1877.

Clothes Needed for Poor Children.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which has jurisdiction throughout Long Island, reports that in the last month 106 children were received at the society's Shelter, 105 Schermerhorn Street. Many of the children had to be reclothed, and the society appeals for trousers for boys under fourteen years, and undergarments for girls under sixteen years old. The society will send for any supplies on notification by postal card.

W. & J. Sloane

We have just received and are now showing a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH WILTON CARPETS

in superb designs and colorings, suitable for the highest class of furnishing. The patterns have been made exclusively for us and are not obtainable elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

Men's Suits AND **Top Coats.**

A Wide Variety of Styles at Very Material Reductions from Usual Prices.

Our clothing buyers have gathered wisely and well. Not a worthy style or a reliable quality missing from this great collection of handsomest Suits and Top Coats—and a clear saving of $2 to $5 on each purchase by patrons of the four big busy Brill Stores.

Men's Top Coats.

Excellent quality Covert Top Coats, in the newest tan shades, many silk lined; also good all-Cheviots, silk lined $10.00

Fine quality Covert Top Coats; also splendid Black Cheviot, extra well tailored, lined throughout with good quality silk; extra value . . $15.00

Handsome Covert Top Coats, newest tan shades; including the new green tinted tan; also black unfinished Worsteds and Vicuna, beautifully silk lined $18.00

Rain or Shine Coats, in Black and Oxford, handsome as an overcoat yet completely shut out cold and rain $15.00

Men's Suits.

Good quality all-wool Black Cheviot Sack Suits, nicely cut and well made and serge lined . . . $8.00

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, also Black Cheviots in single breasted Sack Suits, strictly all-wool good serge lining $10.00

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Cheviots and Thibets, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; big value $12.50

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Black Cheviots, Thibets and unfinished Worsteds; equal in value to most $20 suits $15.00

Very fine Fancy Worsted Cassimeres and Cheviots, Black unfinished Worsteds, Thibets, and the new three-buttoned double-breasted Sack Suits $18.00

Brill Brothers.

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. / 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. / 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. / 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

"We just had a "call for

IRON-OX TABLETS

"and the gentle- "man remarked "that they had "done his wife "more good than "any remedy "she had ever "used."—H. W. Brown Drug and Book Company Lincoln, Neb.

A Gentle but Effective Laxative; not a Cathartic

One Dollar

A WEEK WILL BUY THIS

MORRIS CHAIR, $7.75.

The most comfortable chair in the world. Heavy and substantial. Will last a lifetime. Solid oak, with tufted cushions, in any color desired; regular price, $9.00.

A FULL LINE OF **Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Etc.**

At equally low prices. Send for illustrated Rug and Carpet catalogue in colors.

T. KELLY,

263 Sixth Ave.,

Near 17th Street.

Open Saturday Evenings.

MR. KNOX DISCUSSES THE TRUST PROBLEM

The Attorney General Suggests a Constitutional Remedy

Believes Congress Might Amend and Extend the Inter-State Commerce Law So as to Control Combinations.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 14.—Attorney General Knox addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Schenley here to-night. There were 700 guests present. The subject of his address was "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts." Mr. Knox spoke in part as follows:

The conspicuous noxious features of trusts existent and possible are these: Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and Directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to exist.

Overcapitalization is the chief of these and the source from which the minor ones flow. When a property worth a million dollars upon all the sober tests of value is capitalized at five millions and sold to the public, it is rational to assume that its purchasers will exert every effort to keep its earnings up to the basis of their capitalization. When the inevitable depression comes, wages must be reduced, prices enhanced, or dividends foregone. As prices are naturally not increased but lowered in dull periods, it usually resolves itself into a question of wages or dividends.

Corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, trading beyond their own States, should be required to do business in every State and locality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discrimination in prices; no preferences in service. Such corporations serving the public as carriers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of commerce free and open to all upon the same terms and to observe the law as to its injunctions against stifling competition. Moreover, corporations upon which the people depend for the necessaries of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs.

They should be subject to visitorial supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made regularly at reasonable intervals. Secrecy in the conduct and results of operation is unfair to the non-managing stockholders, and should, as well for reasons of State, be prohibited by law.

THE REMEDY A PROBLEM.

Less difficulty is encountered in describing the mischief of trusts than in suggesting a rational and practical remedy.

The Constitution provides (Section 8, Article III.) The Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes."

Congress (July 2, 1890) enacted that every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, is illegal, providing punishments and conferring jurisdiction upon Federal Circuit Courts to prevent and restrain violations of the act. It was commonly supposed at the time of the passage of this act that its provisions forbade the existence of trusts that were engaged in monopolizing the production throughout the country of various articles of general consumption, and the Government shared in this view. Action was begun by the United States against what was known as the Sugar Trust. It was formed, as its charter stated, for the purpose of "buying, manufacturing, refining, and selling sugar in different parts of the country." The Government's contention was that the purpose of the purchase was to acquire a substantial monopoly of sugar refining, and as the product was for sale and distribution among the States and to foreign countries, that the arrangement was a violation of the law cited. The contract challenged was one vesting in the trust the last of the independent refineries but one in the United States, thereby giving it the almost complete monopoly of a necessary of life. Its control was 98 per cent. of the whole. The Supreme Court decided that as the monopoly was in the production or manufacture of sugar and its sale or distribution among the States and to foreign countries was but incidental thereto, it was not within the prohibition of the law, saying that manufacturing, although it precedes commerce, is not a part of it, and that the act only applied to restraints of commerce.

In a subsequent case the Government destroyed a combination known as the Addyston Pipe Combination, but upon the ground that it was a conspiracy among independent producers of pipe to restrain its sale and distribution among the States. The combination in this case operated directly upon interstate commerce.

These cases seem to define the scope of the anti-trust law, and show how little there is now left for the statute to operate upon. What seems to be necessary is to establish by legal proof in court a combination for the direct monopolizing or restraining of what is strictly interstate commerce, and to prove this against combinations whose affairs are conducted upon the best legal advice as to what is and what is not obnoxious to the law, by methods secret or ingeniously contrived to avoid the letter of the law.

SCOPE OF FEDERAL POWER.

The court did not say that these indirect effects upon interstate commerce could not be prevented by Congress. It is earnestly contended by many that as it stands this law expresses the limit of Federal power in that direction. But has not Congress the power by its regulation to protect commerce between the States from being restrained by State corporations and combinations engaged in interstate trade, when their purpose or effect is to destroy the freedom of such interstate trade, and when their operations are besides injurious to the general public?

If Congress under its power to regulate inter-State commerce may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in inter-State transit, as the Sherman act provides, because it restrains such commerce, it seems reasonable to say that it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in inter-State commerce except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would operate directly upon commerce and only indirectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production.

Jefferson, in his letter of March 15, 1789, to Madison, says of the Constitution: "This instrument forms us into one State as to certain objects, and gives us a legislative and executive body for those objects."

One hundred years later the Supreme Court of the United States declared "that in the matter of inter-State commerce the United States are but one country, and are and must be subject to one system of regulations, and not to a multitude of systems."

In the light of such statements, can it be possible that the people of the United States, feeling the pressure of undoubted evils, are nevertheless totally powerless? Is it true that although they know with growing certainty the nature of the wrong and are seeking a remedy, the Constitution as it stands does not permit them to pursue it; that amendment to that charter is first necessary; that the power of Congress does not now extend over detriments injuring the entire body of citizens in their most vital concerns, because these detriments originate in the States—although the States in the aggregate, and by the co-operation which is essential, do nothing effective to remove them? I do not believe that we find ourselves so helpless. When the currents of monopoly evil obviously flow out over State lines and cover the country, not only entering but largely filling the channels of inter-State and foreign trade, it will not do to say that the evil is beyond the National reach, and that because the first step which may lead to the evil is production, which must have a fixed situs within a State, the States alone may deal with it.

The Supreme Court has characterized the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, like the related and sometimes auxiliary power to tax, in terms broad and absolute; it has defined this commerce in language which is inclusive of all phases of inter-State intercourse, exchange, and trade; it has merely said that production, under an initial phase of modern consolidations which primarily, at least, regards production alone, is not such commerce. I do not think it can be said that the court has gone beyond this point.

THE FINAL ALTERNATIVE.

Conceding that the present law is not effective throughout the situation, we come to the final alternative: May not Congress, under the existing Constitutional grants, amend and extend the law, and thus remedy its defects and so effectively regulate National and foreign commerce as to prevent the stifling of competition, the regulating of output and price, and the restraining of National and international trade? If the answer to this question should be in the affirmative, a second question follows: How might Congress so amend the present law?

I do not scruple to say that in my judgment the more a thoughtful mind reflects on the first question, the more unhesitatingly will an affirmative answer be returned.

That regulation by Congress in this way would indirectly or remotely affect production would be no bar. The very point of the Sugar Trust case was that a consolidated scheme of production might lead to commerce, or might indirectly or remotely affect commerce, but did not for that reason invoke the Federal power over commerce; and the illustration from the converse of the situation is significant on the point just stated.

Congress under this power prevents the importation or transportation of articles deemed injurious to the general welfare. Thus the laws subject the movement of explosives to safeguards and burdens, absolutely excludes impure literature and diseased cattle, convicts and contract labor, and scrutinizes and prevents or checks many foreign and inter-State movements, throughout the entire field of international and national intercourse, in the interests of all the people, on grounds of commercial, hygienic, or ethical policy. Who shall set limits now, in advance of a carefully framed and judicially tested law, to the competence of Congress to regulate commerce in the way suggested in the exercise of the legislative wisdom and in the wide discretion confided to it? Who shall say that the power of Congress does not extend so far? I think it does. I am quite sure no one can now say that it does not.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE.

And now a word as to what has been undertaken and accomplished under many and peculiar embarrassments in the way of executing existing laws.

In the early part of this year it came to the knowledge of the President that great railway systems in the middle West, upon which every section of the country is dependent for the movement of breadstuffs, had entered into unlawful agreements to transport the shipments of a few favored grain buyers at rates much below the tariff charges imposed upon smaller dealers and the general public.

In Kansas City, for example, it was asserted that local dealers had been excluded from participation in the grain trade; that their elevators for the storage and transshipment of grain, built at great expense for the demands of an important market, had been deprived of business, and that large numbers of laborers had lost employment and remained in idleness, solely because of the diversion of business from its natural channels as the result of this forbidden monopoly in the purchase and transportation of grain. The Board of Trade of that city presented a complaint to the inter-State Commerce Commission, and that body conducted an investigation which disclosed, with convincing particularity and detail, the facts already summarized. That they are true in substance and effect is not seriously disputed in any quarter.

This commission also, about the same time, held another investigation, and reported to the Department of Justice that the six largest meat-packing concerns, popularly known as the "Beef Trust," were in a combination with each other and with many great railway lines, whereby they secured large secret concessions in rates for the transportation of their products, which enabled them to practically monopolize the fresh and cured meat industry of the United States.

Acting upon this information, which disclosed definite and provable facts, bills of injunction were immediately filed against the principal railroads implicated, to restrain them from giving preference to any shipper in the rates or facilities of transportation. In March last there were instituted by the Government, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, six suits in equity against offending railroad companies, and, simultaneously, eight additional suits were begun against other railroads at Kansas City. In each instance temporary injunctions were granted, which are still in force, restraining the defendant railroads from paying any rebates or granting any preferences whatever to any shipper, so that all persons should stand on an even footing in respect of transportation over the enjoined roads.

Another direction in which kindred effort has been made to enforce the law and prevent the abuse of monopoly deserves a word of comment. The cotton interests of the South, growers, buyers, and shippers, complained of the hardships and injury suffered by them from the methods of the railroads in that section in handling and transporting the cotton output. In other words, there was a pooling arrangement between the railroads in respect of this traffic, in distinct violation of the Federal statute.

As the result of information, secured with much difficulty, respecting this forbidden practice, a number of indictments were obtained against the offending roads and their principal traffic officers. They now accord to shippers the right to route their traffic, and avow their purpose strictly to observe the law.

The remarkable advance in the price of meats, coupled with the disclosures elicited by the commission respecting secret rebates enjoyed by the great packing houses, and other information obtained by the Department of Justice, induced it to direct an investigation into the methods of the so-called Beef Trust, as a result of which bills were filed under the Sherman anti-trust law and injunctions issued restraining each of the six defendant concerns from combining, or agreeing upon the prices at which they would sell their products in States other than those where it is prepared for market, and likewise restraining them from combining and agreeing upon cartage charges for delivering their shipments at destination.

Under the rules of the Federal courts, after the writs of injunction were issued, the defendants had until midsummer to answer or demur to the Government's bill of complaint. They chose to demur to the bill, which raises the question whether, on the facts stated, and under the Constitution and existing laws, they are amenable to the control of the Federal Government.

THE RAILROAD MERGER.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, having their eastern termini at the head of Lake Superior, and extending westwardly via Minneapolis and St. Paul to the Pacific Ocean, occasionally intersecting and again separating, and generally no further distant from each other than 100 miles, and being in 1901 practically the only competitors in the transportation of traffic to and from most of the States traversed by them, combined together and purchased the capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad system. Thus those two transcontinental lines became the joint owners of another great system which was gradually pushing its rails northwesterly into the territory occupied by the purchasers, and westwardly to the Pacific Ocean.

When the department came into possession of these facts a suit in equity was at once begun at restrain the operation of the proposed merger and to restore the independence of these transcontinental railroads as competing lines, which suit is now pending.

My whole purpose in what I have said is to challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless under our system of government to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our greatest interests. Since the radical questions of human rights and human governments have been settled, the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth receive the chief attention to civilized peoples.

Primarily it is for the Congress to decide whether it has the power, and whether and to what extent it will execute it—what character of restraints, whether all or those only which are unreasonable and injurious shall fall under the ban, whether legislation in the first instance should extend to all commerce or only to commerce in articles of vital importance to the people. The time never was when the English-speaking people permitted the articles necessary for their existence to be monopolized or controlled, and all devices to that end found condemnation in the body of their laws. The great English Judges pronounced that such manifestations of human avarice required no statute to declare their unlawfullness, that they were crimes against common law—that is, against common right.

SCHEME OF LAW PROPOSED.

A law regulating inter-State commerce for its protection against restraint, so broad as to cover all persons whose business is conducted under agreements which are in any way or to any extent in restraint of trade, might exclude thousands of small concerns conducting industries in one State from marketing their products in others; but a law which only covers contracts and combinations in restraint of trade as defined by the common law would exclude all hurtful combinations and conspiracies. Congress can, if it sees fit, adopt the scheme of that law. In the enforcement of such law each case as it arose would be considered upon its own facts, and the rule of guidance would be as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States; that is, "public welfare is first considered, and if it be not involved and the restraint upon one party is not greater than protection to the other party requires, the contract may be sustained. The question is whether, under the particular circumstances of the case and the nature of the particular contract involved in it, the contract is or is not reasonable."

The question of reasonableness is, thus one for the courts to determine, and it is manifest that this doctrine gives play to just considerations of the freedom and inviolability of contracts with proper judicial safeguards against unconscionable arrangements rightly void as contrary to public policy. The Sherman act is entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints," &c., and the able dissenting opinion in one of the leading cases in the Supreme Court argues from this indication and other considerations that the restraints intended to be stricken off were only those unreasonable restraints as defined at common law. But the law was authoritatively decided to include all restraints, whether reasonable or unreasonable. Nevertheless, in extending the law it might be deemed wise by Congress now to import and impose this distinction clearly, for the following reasons, among others: Because the hard and fast extreme rule may work injustice in various instances where a moderate restraint is either not harmful at all to the general interests, or only slightly so in comparison with the importance of the freedom and sacredness of many contracts which public policy does not manifestly condemn; because the question of reasonableness, as in the common law, should be for the courts—surely the safest arbiter and reliance in human disputes—and because, from the economic standpoint, freer play would thus be given, and perhaps "a way out" indicated, in the conflict between the important principles of free competition and combination.

SECRETARY SHAW SPEAKS.

He Talks at Baltimore on the Protective Tariff and the Revenues.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw addressed a Republican mass meeting here this evening. In the course of his speech he said:

"Our Democratic friends are ever extending sympathy to the oppressed taxpayer. They have more than once made a campaign upon the naked issue—'The tariff is a tax.' They have always complained most bitterly, and sympathized with the plain, common people most liberally whenever there has been a surplus of public revenue. Again and again they have declared that there should be no more revenues collected than are necessary for the maintenance of the Government economically administered.

"I am not surprised that our friends wonder at the apparent ease with which, under a protective policy, revenues are provided. The secret is in the consuming capacity of the American people. Whenever the product of American labor is protected from competition with cheaper foreign labor, the American laborer consumes; and whenever the American laborer consumes, the American farmer finds already a market for the products of his farm; and whenever the American farmer has a market he in turn becomes a consumer, and the American manufacturer also finds a market and he in turn employs labor, and so the circuit is completed and repeated—wages, food, raiment, markets, furnaces ablaze, savings deposited, homes builded, books purchased, peace, contentment, comfort, and happiness, all of which are embraced in the one term 'prosperity.'

"Farmers never thrive when factories are closed. Manufactories fail and railroads go into the hands of receivers, banks close, and farmers suffer whenever the doors are swung wide for the influx of the product of foreign labor. Nevertheless our actual importations increase with our prosperity. It is not the rate of duty so much as it is the capacity of the American people to consume that fills the Public Treasury. Our Democratic friends are beginning to complain that there is a surplus now. Here and there the Democratic press criticises most severely that policy that 'robs the people,' that 'imposes an unnecessary tariff,' and accumulates a great surplus.

"The rate of tariff is not the cause of this surplus so much as the unprecedented amount of consumption on the part of the people. Our deficit in 1894 was in round numbers $90,000,000. Why? Because we did not import. Why did we not import? Because we did not consume. And why did we not consume? Because the very energies of our people were frozen with fear when there was ratified at the polls that old Democratic doctrine that protection is both unwise as a policy and unconstitutional as a principle.

"Strange as it may seem, the wealth of the country, as well as the wealth of the Government, rests not alone upon our capacity to produce, but upon our mutual capacity to consume. Conceive, if you can, of 80,000,000 people following the one pursuit of agriculture. We would produce wheat and corn, and barley and cotton, and cattle and dairy products beyond the capacity of man's imagination to conceive. But would we be rich? No. There would be no one to consume."

THE BAND PLAYED ON.

Inspector Kane and Other Disturbed Sleepers Pelted Serenaders, but the Musicians Were Unmoved.

Residents in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street were startled at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by a blast of martial music echoing through the rear portals of their homes. The crash and blare continued. Ordinary folks left their breakfast tables and peered down the vista of back yards, while late sleepers rolled over groaning. Six German musicians were playing at the top of their lungs in the yard of 352 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The dwellers thus disturbed hesitated to interfere, for Police Inspector Kane lives next door to the yard in which the band was playing, and it was generally supposed that he was being serenaded. They were disillusioned, however, when they saw that official, who, as a matter of fact, had just fallen into slumber after a hard night on police duty, throw up his window and hurl at the players a missile that looked like a bootjack. Others followed his example, but the German band never flinched or halted in the midst of a rain of wood and iron, and were not disturbed until Policeman Sappe of the East Fifty-first Street Station rushed into the yard and made them all prisoners upon the complaint of his superior.

They were arraigned in Yorkville Court before Magistrate Hogan. Solomon Rosenthal, who was one of those they had awakened, was on hand to defend them.

"The leader tells me they were not aware the law forbade them playing at so early an hour. Give these poor fellows a chance," he said.

Magistrate Hogan let them all go upon their promise not to do it again.

The bandsmen left, wondering what had become of a man who they said had promised them $5 if they would play as hard as they could beneath Inspector Kane's windows, telling them that he had friends in the house about to start for the fatherland and who would appreciate a serenade of mixed German melodies before they sailed away.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

In considering the purchase of oriental Rugs you cannot afford to buy until you have inspected the stock of the largest rug house in the world.

FRITZ & LA RUE,
NEW YORK STORE. 894-896 Broadway (near 20th St.)
PHILADELPHIA STORE. 1218-1220 Chestnut St.

LICENSE FOR DR. LORENZ.

Illinois State Board of Health Requires the Vienna Surgeon to Secure One.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Vienna, to-day appeared before the Illinois State Board of Health and secured a license to practice his profession in the State of Illinois. He took this action in response to a summons served on him by the board to appear before that body and state why he should not be made to comply with the law regulating the practice of surgery in this State. The proceedings arose from the fact that since the operation upon the young child of Ogden Armour last Sunday for a congenital dislocation of the hip Dr. Lorenz has been besieged with appeals to operate on others afflicted with the same disease, and the State Board of Health held that the doctor should take out a license if he intends to remain here and practice his profession.

Said Dr. Egan, the Secretary of the board: "Dr. Lorenz's consultation in the Armour case was not in violation of the Illinois law, which does not prohibit physicians from other States or countries from coming into Illinois merely for consultation purposes, but the board understands that Dr. Lorenz intends to continue in practice here for some time. If this be true, he must conform to the State laws and secure a license, as all other physicians must."

Octogenarian Is to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, Oct. 14.—The engagement has been announced of Barclay White, eighty-one years old, of this place, and Mrs. Adele V. Wills of Philadelphia. Mr. White is one of the best-known members of the Society of Friends in Burlington County.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. Grip, Swedish Minister to the United States, Washington; Antonio Laza Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; John Fritz, South Bethlehem, Penn.

HOLLAND—Marques d' Pinar del Rio, Havana.

SAVOY—Dr. W. Hemphill Bell, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. Edward Burr, United States Army; Major M. C. Gargan, United States Army; Major G. Russell, United States Army, retired; Col. H. C. Cook, United States Army; Lieut. C. M. McCormick, United States Navy.

EARLINGTON—Major Charles Shaler, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Duke d'Chaulues, Paris; R. W. Vincent, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Orlando Ducker, Havana.

NAVARRE.—Capt. C. Davis, United States Army; Capt. John S. Martin, United States Army.

ASTOR—Lieut. Col. Stacey, Buffalo; Lieut. John Beedecker, United States revenue cutter service.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The forecast for to-morrow and Thursday is as follows:

New England, fair to-morrow, warmer in northwest portion; Thursday, fair, warmer in east portion, fresh to brisk west to southwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-morrow, probably showers at night in north portion; Thursday, fair, fresh to brisk west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair to-morrow and Thursday, fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-morrow, brisk to high west winds; Thursday, fair, cooler in northern portion.

North and South Carolina, fair to-morrow, cooler on coast, fresh west to north winds; Thursday fair.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair to-morrow and Thursday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-morrow; Thursday fair, cooler; brisk, high west winds.

West Virginia—Fair to-morrow, warmer in west portion; Thursday fair.

Minnesota—Fair to-morrow and Thursday; fresh west winds.

Special Forecast.—Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes, except Chicago, and on the lower lakes except extreme Western Erie.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh to brisk west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	62	64	66
6 A. M.	61	61	64
9 A. M.	60	59	67
12 M.	60	62	67
3 P. M.	59	60	65
6 P. M.	59	51	61
9 P. M.	57	53	56
12 P. M.	54	47	52

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date 1901	58
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	55

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 54 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 63 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 47 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; damage, $500.

9:40 A. M.—419 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—07 Gold Street; Theodore L. Mason; damage, $10.

10:20 A. M.—201 West Eighty-eighth Street; Mrs. M. A. White; damage, $200.

10:40 A. M.—Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; Rapid Transit Tunnel; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—308 and 310 Third Avenue; Hull, Griffin & Co.; damage, $200.

2:20 P. M.—32 Lafayette Place; Publishing and Printing Company; damage, $25.

3:20 P. M.—548 Broadway; Rosenwasser Brothers; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—610 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—217 West Twenty-fifth Street; Sarah Ormsby; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—425 and 427 Broome Street; George Hurd & Co.; damage, $2,000.

7:30 P. M.—28 Henry Street; Isaac Ablison; damage, $25.

8:25 P. M.—141 Essex Street; Goodman Levy; damage slight.

9:55 P. M.—127 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:25 P. M.—816 Sixth Avenue; George Mundorf; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—1 East Third Street; Louis Herr; damage, $400.

9:50 P. M.—896 Second Avenue; Margaret Fox; damage, $200.

An Aid to Digestion.
Malt-Nutrine is the one tonic for persons with weak stomachs. It is relished and retained no matter in what condition the stomach is. It regulates digestion, gives edge to the appetite and strength to the entire system. Prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

A GOOD GLOVE
$1 in Cooper Square.
$1.50 in Broadway.
Same Glove.
Browning King & Co
Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
Branch: Fulton Street and DeKalb Ave.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Barrington K. West, Commissary, will report to the Commissary General for temporary duty in his office.

The following-named volunteer officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 20: Majors Samuel O. L. Potter, James C. Minor, and Simon J. Fraser, Surgeons; Capts. Laurel B. Sandall, George A. Zeller, George Means, Thomas W. Jackson, and Harry R. Lemen, Assistant Surgeons.

Major James M. Kennedy, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as Major and Surgeon, United States Volunteers, only, to take effect Oct. 31.

Capt. George H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy.

A board of survey to consist of Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster, and First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Second Cavalry, is appointed to meet at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, Washington.

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps, is detailed as the recorder of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice First Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Canaga is ordered to the New York yard for special duty with the Connecticut.

Lieut. R. Earle is ordered to the Lancaster.

Commander S. Schroeder is ordered home to wait orders.

Commander W. E. Sewell, upon arrival at Guam, will assume the duties of Commandant of the naval station.

Ensigns J. W. Clement, Jr., and C. W. Cole are ordered to the Kearsarge, Nov. 3.

Ensign P. B. Dungan is ordered to the Alabama, Nov. 3.

Lieut. W. L. Littlefield is ordered to the Olympia, Oct. 20.

Midshipman G. P. Brown is ordered to the Adams.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Quinby is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Texas and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Capt. W. T. Swinburne is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Texas and for the command of that vessel when commissioned.

Commodore R. R. Wallace (retired) is appointed a member of the Board of Awards.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Arrivals—Boston, at Mare Island; Dolphin, at Washington; Potomac, at Norfolk.

Sailings—Nero, from New York for Cavite; Nina, from New York for Norfolk; Justin, from Cavite for Guam; Lancaster, from Washington for Tompkinsville; Nashville, from Marseilles for Villefranche.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. G. Dolman, muslin underwear, dressing sacques, and infants' wear; 498 Broadway.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenber- dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; M. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, I. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. M. Bear, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, toilet articles and leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Hoffman, linings and domestics; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. D. Marks, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Kann., S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces; 108 Grand Street; Hotel Gerard.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, furnishing goods; Miss H. O'Connor, corsets and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. Stern, notions and jewelry; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Joslin, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. H. Baer, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Meyers, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Parker, domestics and linens; 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House. Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; Hotel Earlington. J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Thresher, prints; 104 Worth Street.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Whiteman, millinery; 477 Broadway; Everett House; Miss D. Kirschener, dry goods; Miss B. Berwanger, ribbons; Grand Hotel.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; C. H. Perry, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans; S. E. Worms, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mackbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birkle, upholstery goods; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohane, prints, wash goods, and ginghams; 486 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. F. Weldon, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carleton, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co., Buffalo N. Y.; R. F. Weldon, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carleton, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macys
Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Good Groceries in Relation to the Pantry, Palate and Purse.

There is a genuinely wholesome and economic connection between the Macy Grocery Department and the Pantry, the Palate and Purse of every customer.
Our method permits the Pantry to be richly stocked with Groceries that appeal to fastidious Palates with the smallest possible tax upon the Purse.
The basis of the enterprise is simplicity itself. That's the way of all successes. A sound policy, followed consistently and systematically, has created the business that holds and grows.
Nothing intricate, nothing involved about it: The best, the purest goods in complete varieties at lowest prices—but for cash only.

☞ We never permit one of our prices to STAY matched. If a dealer drops to our figure, as some one occasionally does, for mere sensational effect, we immediately cut again, and again and again, and as often as it may be necessary to sustain our claim of underselling ALL others.

Red Star Coffee, regular price 29c. a pound, reduced to 23c.
Vienna Coffee, our regular price 22c. a pound, reduced to 18c.
Sultana Coffee, pound, 12c.
Lily White Tea—Formosa, Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast and Young Hyson, our regular price 68c. a pound; reduced to 59c.
Amaryllis Tea—Formosa Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast and Young Hyson, our regular price 48c.; reduced to 39c.
Ceylon Luncheon Tea, our regular price 49c. a pound; reduced to 41c.
Ceylon Bud Tea, our regular price 74c. a pound; reduced to 64c.
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, box 18c.
Postum Cereal, large size 18c.; small size, 12c.
Pillsbury XXXX Flour, barrel, $4.64; bag, 58c.
"Uneeda" Biscuits, two packages for 5c.
Butter Thin Crackers, Inner-seal Cartons, 9½c. a dozen, 8c. each.
New Season's Turkish Figs, large size, choicest quality, box, 17c.
New Season's California Figs, pound packages, 11c.
New Season's California Peaches, pound, 9c.
Fancy Quality Evaporated Moor Park Apricots, pound 12c.
New Season's Seeded Raisins, package, 9c.
New Season's Cleaned Currants, package, 9c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, package, 9c.
Malta Vita, package, 11c.
New Season's Kettle-boiled Molasses, gals., 52c.; half gals., 29c.; qts., 15c.
Gold Medal Syrup, quart glass jars, 12c.
Carolina Head Rice, New Season's, two-pound package, 14c.
Tryphos

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

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Out Today!

Everybody's Magazine

For November

Another fine array of stories and articles of timely interest.

How We Tamed the Cook
By LILLIAN BELL

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REQUIESCAT—Poem. . . By Fullerton L. Waldo.

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VULP OF THE CAROLINA REDS. By E. Crayton McCants.
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An Instance of Conflicting Civilisation on Puget Sound.

INTIMATE PORTRAITS. . . . . .
Theodore Roosevelt, the President's Father. Kocian, the Bohemian Violinist. The Kaiser on the *Hohenzollern*. Mrs. Secretary Hay.

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II. Life of the "Sporting Set" at Newport. Typical Day of an Athletic Girl.

WORK WITH THE HANDS. . By Booker T. Washington.

SOME GOLF TERMS. Defined and designed by A. B. Frost.

Deserving of its name, in every sense—EVERYBODY'S.

On All News-Stands Today. **10 Cents.**

SALE OF BLACK VELVET

Black Velvets are in great demand now—more fashionable than ever, this season, for costumes, Jackets, Millinery and other trimmings.

Hence this announcement possesses immediate and great value for many women—

$1.25 Silk-Faced Black Velvet, 75c a Yard

Just seventy-five boxes in all of a fine quality and perfect in every way—the product of one of the largest manufacturers in the country.

And it's sure as fate that these rich velvets will be snapped up in a hurry, at **75c a yard.** Rotunda.

GAS RADIATORS

We're all hoping that yesterday's news of the strike adjustment may come true. The famine in substitute heaters is almost as great as in coal.

But even if the coal strike is settled today, the first cold snap, and the first cold weeks, will find the supply of coal not a tithe of what is needed to make New York homes comfortable. It will, however, give assurance of plenty of gas, hence the desirability of Gas Radiators.

These in good supply, and in very wide variety—all fairly priced:

Six-tubed low Radiators, nickel plated top and base, full jeweled front, cast-iron trimmings, Russian iron tubes, at $3.25.
Same styles as above with bronze trimmings, at $2.75.
Four-tubed low Radiators; bronze or aluminum finish, Russia iron tubes, jeweled front, at $2.50.
Six-tubed high Radiators: aluminum finish, cast-iron trimmings, at $3.50.
Gas Grates with asbestos fronts, copper reflectors, oxidized copper frames, at $7.50 and $8.
And many other Four, Six and Eight-Tubed Low and High Radiators, bronze, nickel and aluminum finish, full jeweled fronts, Russia iron tubes, brass connections—seventy some varieties in all. Basement.

Finest Riding Days—BICYCLE NEWS

Aside from its constant utility, a bicycle gives a man or woman the best possible opportunity to enjoy the country during these glorious Autumn days. Health-giving, enjoyable, inexpensive.

We have some exceptional values to offer:

The Speedway—in 20 and 22-inch diamond frames, black enameled, with maroon rims; adjustable handle-bars; Garford saddle; $13.50.

1901 Orient—22-inch diamond frame, chainless; reduced from $65 and $75, to $40.

Some 1901 21-inch frame *Mile-a-Minit Orients*, reduced from $60 to $40.

Rodman, Jr.—20-inch diamond and drop frames, $13.50; 24-inch diamond and drop frames, $15.50; 26-inch diamond and drop frames, $17.50.

Continent—in 20, 22 and 24-inch diamond frames, and 20, 22 and 24-inch drop frames, at $16.

Sundries

20th Century Gas and Oil Lamps, $1.20.
Rainbow Gas Lamps, 50c.
P. & A. Automatic Gas Lamps, $1.25.
Jim Dandy Oil Lamps, 50c.
3-in-1 Oil, 12c bottle.
Annex Store.

WOMEN'S SHIRT-WAISTS

New styles among these handsome, serviceable Shirt-Waists for Fall wear are continually arriving. Here are some of the latest, in the fashionable, smart heavy materials so much in vogue:

At $2.25—Of white madras; plaited front with box-plaits, trimmed with fancy studs; plaited back; stock collar finished with tie.

At $2.75—Of white figured madras; fine plaited front; French back; strap down front, trimmed with fancy buttons; stock collar finished with tie.

At $3.25—Of figured cheviot, with black figure or dot; plaited front with inlaid vest; French back; white stock with tie.

At $3.75—Of white cheviot; full front; trimmed with stitched colored straps; French back; stock collar finished with colored tie.

At $4—Of white figured cheviot; yoke back and front; double box-plaited down front, trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $4.50—Of white figured cheviot; box-plaited front, trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back; pointed stock finished with embroidery turnover.

At $5—Of cheviot; full front; French back; strap over shoulders; stock collar and tie finished with blue mousseline de soie.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Angelus Makes Virtuosos of Us All

The world has just begun to rightly know and enjoy good music.

Ever since the piano came to be possessed by many homes, time and money have been lavishly spent to enable its owners to get even a moiety of its possibilities from it.

When you consider what marvelous possibilities a piano contains, you can realize in a measure what a vast loss the world endures, in securing, even after years of training, only limited and amateurish music from instruments that cost so much.

In recent years the world has been widely taught by Paderewski, Hoffmann, and other famous pianists to know what dormant melody lies in every piano, when touched by the master-hand.

Who, that has a piano and loves music, would not give a fortune to be a master of it—to be able daily to enjoy its magnificent possibilities?

The Angelus—Guided by You—Has the Power of a Master

Its fingering is the human touch of a virtuoso. Its expression-lever gives the accent and tone shading of the finished artist.

The mechanical thought is forgotten when you hear the *Angelus*, so responsive is it to every shade of feeling—every phase of the player's interpretation.

Of course there are mechanical piano-players attempting to do by other means what the *Angelus* gave to the world. But, being copyists, other machines have to seek other ways of attaining the end; and the expression patents are impossible to copy. Hence the *Angelus* cannot be judged by its imitators.

Hear the ANGELUS

No arguments will be needed, after the *Angelus* speaks its own word, and displays its marvelous power.

Try It Yourself

See how easy it is to learn to control its expression and make such music as no pianist, except a musical genius has ever brought from a piano—such music as you perhaps never dreamed of securing for daily enjoyment in your own home.

A Little Child Can Play It

Not to give it the artistic expression that a mature player can give, of course; but to make music infinitely better than ninety-nine people out of a hundred can produce after playing several years.

It Gives New Life to Your Piano

Perhaps you have thought you got little return for a large investment in a good piano. With an *Angelus* you realize in full all the splendid dividends of an investment that refines any home.

The ANGELUS Will Soon Make Good Music Universal

Soon as people become familiar with the delightful powers of the *Angelus*, it will be wanted in every home that possesses a piano, whether that home has musicians within it or not.

You are always welcome to hear the *Angelus* play, or try it yourself, in our Piano Store. Price $250.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Artistic COLONIAL FURNITURE

A Quarter Below Its Value

The appreciation of such fine reproductions of English and French Colonial Furniture is constantly widening, and the pieces sell the year round at full prices.

Hence, it is a rare occasion, indeed, that brings twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of it—the product of the best maker in America of this superb furniture—into the market at

A Price-Saving of One-Fourth

Every piece of it is faultless in design, quality and finish; and the opportunity comes simply because of the maker's overproduction in a line the sale for which is necessarily limited:

Sideboards

$90, from $120—Golden oak
$93, from $125—Golden oak
$97, from $130—Mahogany
$112, from $150—Golden oak
$123, from $165—Mahogany
$131, from $175—Golden oak
$135, from $180—Golden oak
$157, from $210—Golden oak
$202, from $270—Golden oak
$217, from $290—Mahogany

China Cabinets

$82, from $110—Golden oak
$86, from $115—Golden oak
$90, from $120—Mahogany
$91, from $122—Mahogany
$101, from $135—Golden oak
$103, from $138—Mahogany
$112, from $150—Golden oak
$135, from $180—Weathered oak
$138, from $185—Mahogany
$161, from $215—Mahogany
$206, from $275—Golden oak
$210, from $280—Mahogany

Side Tables

$31, from $42—Golden oak
$33, from $45—Mahogany

Side Tables

$37, from $50—Mahogany
$39, from $52—Mahogany
$41, from $55—Mahogany
$43, from $58—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$52, from $70—Golden oak
$63, from $85—Golden oak
$67, from $90—Mahogany
$75, from $100—Mahogany

Bedroom Furniture

$41, from $55—Mahogany Toilet Table
$48, from $65—Mahogany Toilet Table
$56, from $75—Mahogany Chiffonnier
$67, from $90—Mahogany Somnoe
$101, from $135—Mahogany Bureau
$131, from $175—Mahogany Chiffonnier
$261, from $350—Curly birch Bedroom Suite of bureau, bedstead, chiffonnier
$356, from $475—Mahogany Bedroom Suite; three pieces
$540, from $720—Prima Vera Bedroom Suite; five pieces
$787, from $1050—Louis XVI. Bedroom Suite; six pieces
$442, from $590—Mahogany Bedroom Suite; four pieces

Bedroom Furniture

$1125, from $1500—Prima Vera Bedroom Suite; eight pieces
$1158, from $1557—Natural Mahogany Bedroom Suite; eight pieces
$1357, from $1810—Louis XV. Circassian walnut Bedroom Suite; eight pieces

Library Tables

$31, from $42—Golden oak
$33, from $45—Mahogany
$47, from $63—Mahogany
$56, from $75—Mahogany
$63, from $85—Golden oak
$66, from $88—Mahogany
$82, from $110—Golden oak
$123, from $165—Mahogany

Extension Tables

$75, from $100 Golden oak
$78, from $105—Mahogany
$82, from $110—Golden oak
$86, from $115—Mahogany
$99, from $132—Golden oak
$101, from $135—Mahogany
$108, from $145—Mahogany
$123, from $165—Weathered oak

Fourth floor.

WOMEN'S SILK COATS

The utmost of refinement and style is secured with one of these smart Silk Coats. They interfere not at all with the cloth coat or furs. They have their own place for pleasant day and evening wear; and nothing else is just right for such occasions.

We present a beautiful collection. The coats are made of black peau de soie and taffeta silk, 27 and 30 inches long; half-fitted, loose, or variously plaited backs, usually made with white lining. Narrow velvet trimming is effectively used, also smart stitching and fur trimming. Some have pretty double or triple capes.

Prices, $18 to $34; with some particularly fine coats, up to $112. Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of Silverware IN THE Under-Price Store

It is only the constant hunt of the manufacturers of silver-plated ware after newness, that makes sales like this possible. Only a certain number of patterns are carried in stock; and, as new designs are added, others are dropped out.

And the Silver-plated Ware in this Sale is practically new—for we cleaned up the surplus stock of these very manufacturers only a few months ago. And what matters a detail of two or three months, on silverware that is built to last for years?

And these are the prices—a quarter to a half below regular:

Rogers' A1 Plates, Knives, Forks and Spoons
At Half Price and Less

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Cream Ladles, 25c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Crumb Knives, 50c each
Fish Knives, 50c each
Pie Knives, 50c each
Serving Spoons, 35c each
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen

Quadruple Plate Hollow-Ware
A Quarter to a Third Under-Price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $12.50, $13.75
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $6.25
Tea Caddies, $1.25
Bread Trays, $2.50
Bonbon Dishes, $2.25
Candelabra, $4.50 and $4.75
Fruit Dishes, $3.75.
Cake Baskets, $3.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50 and $4.50.
Candlesticks, $1
Flower Pot Holders, $1.75
Waiters, $1.25 and $2
Crumb Sets, $3.25
Cheese Holders, $2
Fern Dishes, $3
Ice Tubs, $1.25
Children's Cups, $1

12½c Flannelettes, 9c a Yard

Of a soft, beautiful quality that strongly resembles the all-wool French flannels, and printed in about sixty of the most charming of the season's designs. Such as these:

Dresden designs on colored grounds; some with attractive borders for trimming.
Striped Dresden designs.
Rosebuds in medallions.
Dresden figures in moire effect.
Polka-dot stripes in black-and-white.
Figured stripes in black-and-white and black-and-gray.
The patterns are suitable for kimonos, wrappers, shirt-waists and children's dresses.

These Flannelettes are regular 12½c goods, and the low price of **9c a Yard** was only achieved by buying a maker's entire surplus of 20,000 yards.

More Under-Priced Silks

Important re-inforcements have come to the Sale of Silks; and today the array of handsome, seasonable kinds and patterns is richer and more alluring than ever. And the prices they bear must irresistibly attract every woman who has any need whatsoever of silks. The newcomers:

60c Imported Striped Habutai Silks, 25c
Fine quality Japanese Habutai Wash Silks, in pretty stripes and good colorings; such as pinks, blues, and the like. Excellent for waists for women's and children's dresses, pajamas, shirts and boys' waists.

50c Japanese Corded Silks, 25c
In a very large variety of stripes and hosts of good colorings. These splendid silks are too well known to need further description; about five thousand yards in all.

Then here are Silks of which we've told you before:

Lining Taffetas at 38c
New and strong; strictly all silk, and very largely used for skirt linings. In more than thirty new colors and black.

Satin Moire at 38c
Imported Moires, largely used for linings, fancy work and dress purposes, in ten different patterns or water-marks. In white, pink, light blue and black.

Fancy Moire Velours at 58c
Colored Moire Velours of fine quality, in various self-colored figures on medium and dark grounds; worth $1.25.

Taffeta Imperials at 58c
New, strong and very serviceable for fine linings and dresses. In a complete line of colors, white and black. Worth 75c.

Under-Priced UNDERWEAR

An increase in the weight of their underwear will shortly become necessary for most men and women. Here are medium and heavy-weight kinds, at especially attractive low prices:

For Women

At 25c a garment—White Ribbed Cotton Corset Covers; high neck, long, short or no sleeves; sizes 4 to 8.
Cream Colored Shaped Ribbed Cotton Vests; high neck, long or short sleeves; drawers to match, knee or ankle lengths; medium or heavy weight; sizes up to 6. Same in extra size, 35c each.
At 37½c a garment—Heavy Ribbed Ecru Cotton Vests; high neck and long sleeves. Drawers to match with French band, side buttons and drawing string.

For Men

At 75c a suit—Heavy Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, in ecru, natura color or white striped with blue; well made and finished. Shirts in sizes up to 44 in.; drawers, up to 42 in.
At $1 a suit—Ecru, salmon or blue Ribbed Balbriggan-fleeced Shirts and Drawers; full in size. Drawers have reinforced seats.

Wrappers and Petticoats

Of flannelette—neatly made and priced in a most unassuming manner:

Wrappers at $1—Of figured flannelette; full front, plaited back; ruffle over shoulders; trimmed with braid; deep ruffle on skirt.
Petticoats at 25c—Of striped flannelette; skirt finished with embroidered scalloped edge; yoke band.

Sheet Music 10c a Copy

This is a group of publishers' samples and new issues of regular Sheet Music, both vocal and instrumental, that is published at 50c, and never sold by us at less than 18c.

Several hundred titles in all, of which a partial list:

VOCAL

The Sweetest Dream.
My Little Lady Bug.
Do You Think You Could Learn to Love Me?
'E Didn't Seem to Know Just What to Say.
Oh Maliuda. My Sapphire Sue.
I Love You Honey, Love You, 'Deed I Do.
Ireland A Gra Ma Chree.
The Lass I Love.
If I But Thought You Cared for Me.
Mona, Dear, I Love You So.
My Clinging Ivy.
Good-bye, Darling Nell.
Love Has Claimed Its Own.
Manola, My Dusky Bride.

INSTRUMENTAL

At a Ragtime Reception. Two-step.
Fine and Dandy. Two-step.
Come On Boys. Two-step.
Valse Marie. Waltz.
In Nature's Garden. Novelty.
A Western Cyclone. Two-step.
The Ironmaster. Two-step.
Lily of the Nile. Waltz.
Ragtime Reveries. Two-step.
Nasturtium. Novelty.
June Bugs' Carnival. Two-step.
Jumping Jack's Jubilee. Two-step.
Lion Tamers. Two-step.
La Mexicana. Waltz.
Dianthus. Characteristic Piece.

15c LININGS 10c a Yard

Fast Black Lustre Percalines, and Colored Moire Percalines, the latter in about thirty attractive shades.

Precisely the same quality of goods from the same maker that dressmakers have hitherto paid 15c a yard for. At 10 Cents a Yard

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

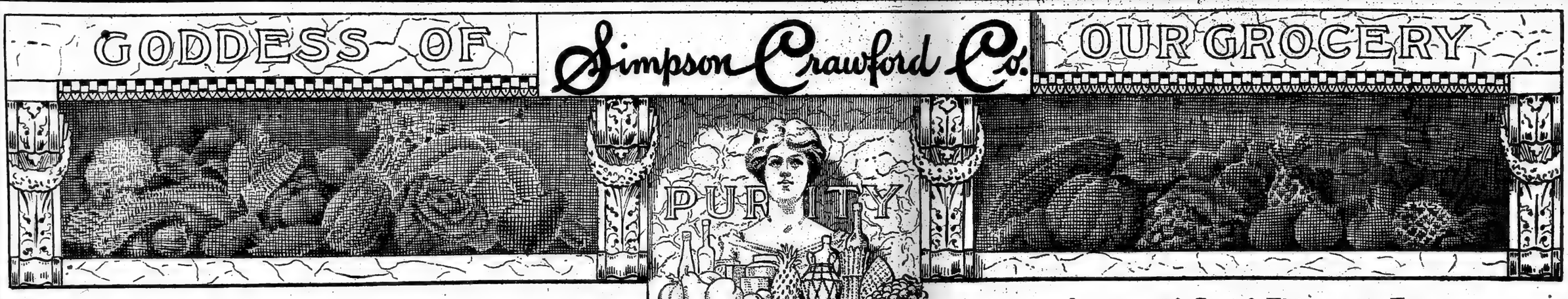

To-day We Open

Our 20th Century Food Store

Entire Sixth Floor, including Main Building and Annex.

That which we eat should have as careful consideration as the things we wear. The merchandising of dry goods, wearables, furniture, &c., has this day reached almost as high a plane as it is possible to attain.

But it is only in the last few years that Foodstuffs (which form so important a line of merchandise) have received the very serious consideration in their gathering and se lling that they so properly deserve.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Twentieth Century Food Store represents the culmination of years of study and experience in this line, and stands out as the highest representation and the ideal of perfection.

In every sense and in every detail it is the most perfect food emporium in the world. The fixtures, fittings, equipments, &c., are pronounced by experts as by far the most elaborate, unique, artistic and complete ever planned. Thus the various stocks are encased and surrounded by a taste and dignity that impart a sense of pleasure and gratification to behold. Artistic, hygienic and refined conditions surround every step in the selling and handling of our Foods.

The Best in Eatables from Every Land Under the Sun,

besides the products of every first-class American and foreign manufacturer, are here assembled.

Lovers of Good Things to Eat

can always depend upon finding in this Food Store their most favored foods and condiments. The rare, the unusual, the hard-to-find in eatables it will be our special office to provide. This Food Emporium is divided into thirty separate departments, each one presided over by an expert, whose particular business it will be to know of and to procure the newest and best of everything in his line.

It will have a separate and distinct Delivery System of its own, thus insuring the proper handling, and safe and speedy delivery of all goods purchased here.

Every modern convenience that our patrons could wish for has been installed, including telephones at order tables in our beautiful Order Room.

Prices at All Times Will Be the Lowest

consistent with the high quality of the goods.

As the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment is looked upon as the finest retail institution in Greater New York, so its Food Store, to be in keeping with every other branch, had to be better, more advanced and worthier than anything of the kind yet presented. We believe our efforts to create such a Food Store have been most successful—and most worthy of your patronage, which we will endeavor most earnestly to win and hold. A visit is certain to be one of pleasure and profit, not only to the householder, but to everybody.

Demonstrations and lectures on the scientific and hygienic preparation of Foods will take place daily.

Teas.

All lovers of really choice teas will naturally be attracted to our Tea Dep't, the most complete in all New York. Every worthy, well known brand is here represented, with many of our own. All scientifically blended from fine qualities in a manner to give the greatest satisfaction.

Lipton's Fine Ceylon Teas need no introduction. Opening Prices, quality No. 1, ½ lb. package 35
Quality No. 1, 1 lb. package 65
Garden Grown Formosa Oolong Tea. The very best will cost you less than a quarter of a cent per cup.
The $1.00 quality, special opening price, the lb. 75
Formosa Oolong, first picking 1902 crop; regularly 60c.; opening sale price, the lb. 45
Basket fired Japan Tea, select garden grown, regularly 75c; opening price, the lb. 60
"Perfect Blend" Mixed Tea, 38c.; 3 lbs. 1.10

Delicatessen.

Our Delicatessen Department is as beautiful and complete as it is possible to make it. In its fixtures are embodied every modern device for the safe and sanitary sale that this class of goods requires. Absolute protection from air and exposure is assured. Foods displayed under glass are constantly cooled by a unique arrangement of cold air pipes encircling them. Only Delicatessen Foods of the better qualities are here offered.

Armour's "Star" sugar cured boiled ham, sliced to order. Special Opening Price, the lb. 21
Eureka Cervelat Sausage, in large casings. Special Opening Price, the lb. 12
Selected Holsteiner and farmer summer Sausage. Special Opening Price, the lb. 15
Genuine Imported Goose Breast, the lb. 65
Genuine Imported Ham, sliced to order. Special Opening Price, the lb. 48

Bottled Goods.

This department is well stocked with Sauces, Relishes, Chutney, Catsups, Pickles, Olives, &c. Crosse & Blackwell's and the well known Shrewsbury, with all of the other fine brands, and many of our own are gathered here for quick selling.

Snider's home-made new Tomato Catsup. Special Opening Price, per pint bottle 15
Curtice Bros.' Blue Label Tomato Catsup. Special Opening Price, per pint bottle 17
Crosse & Blackwell's imported Pickles, choice of Gherkins, Chow-Chow, Mixed Pickels and Onions, with patent stopper. Special Opening Price, per bottle 16
Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, half pint bottle . . 19

Items from Several Stocks.

J. B. Hostin's fancy imported French Sardines, key opener, packed in pure olive oil. Special Opening Price, 2 tins for . 25
Kingsford Corn Starch, 1 lb. package 7
Gail Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Special Opening Price, per can 11
Columbia Assorted Soups, all kinds, per large can 20
Tryphosa Jelly Powder, or Jello, delicious jelly desserts. Special Opening Price, per package 10
"Royal Stuart" superior table salt. Special Opening Price, per bag 5

Cocoa and Chocolates.

Van Houten's Cocoa, ¼ lb. can 18
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, ½ lb. can. 19
"Royal Stuart" Breakfast Cocoa, will make a most delicious and invigorating beverage. Special Opening Price, ½ lb. can. . 23
"Royal Stuart" and Walter Baker's Premium Chocolate, per lb. 29
"Royal Stuart" Vanilla Sweet Chocolate, ½ lb. cake, 19c.; ¼ lb. cake 10
Fresh ground bulk Cocoa. Special Opening Price, per lb. 28

Laundry Supplies.

B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap, 10 cakes for 35
Kirkman's Borax Soap, 10 cakes for 35
Fairbank's Gold Dust and Swift's Washing Powder, 4 lb. package . 15
"Royal Stuart" best Family Soap, per box of 60 1-lb. cakes, $3.00; per cake 5½
Enoch Morgan's Sapolio, per cake 5
"Royal Stuart" Ball Blue, ½ lb box, 10c; 1 lb. box 19

Coffees.

This department is a most important one. We make a specialty of high grade coffees, having the finest cup qualities, and are direct receivers of the entire crop of several private plantations located in the most famous coffee growing districts of the world. We can please the most particular taste. All coffees are received in the bean, green, and are fresh dry roasted daily.

"Royal Stuart" Coffee is a combination of rare old Java and Mocha, blended so as to produce a beverage that is delightfully aromatic and exhilarating.

Special Opening Price, 3 lbs. for $1.00; the lb 35
Special Blend Java and Mocha Coffee. Special Opening Price, 4 lbs. for $1.00; the lb 26
Dinner Blend will make friends very rapidly; 5½ lbs. for $1.00; the lb. . 20
We also carry some choice Coffee in the lower grades and can offer for an opening sale a choice Maracaibo Coffee at 7½ lbs. for $1.00; the lb 14

Cereals.

The choicest cereals are here displayed in the most inviting manner. All goods in bulk are kept in air tight dust proof, nickel lined receptacles with glass fronts, protecting them from all exposure.

Quaker Oats, per 2 lb. package 8
Malta-Vita Breakfast Food, per package 12
Cero-Fruito Breakfast Food, per package 12
Ready Bits Breakfast Food, per package 12
Shredded Wheat Buscuit, per package 10
Carolina Head Rice, fancy flint, 3 lbs. 25c; the lb 9

Spices.

We sell only absolutely pure spices. They are selected and ground especially for us, and satisfaction is assured in every instance.

Coleman's Imported Mustard, Special Opening Price, ¼ lb. can 10
Whole Mixed Pickling Spices, 14 different kinds, Special Opening Price, the lb. 25
Absolutely pure Ground Spices, choice of Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Cloves, ¼ lb. can . . 10
White Pepper, finest ground, the lb. 34
White Cloves, extra fancy Penang, the lb. . . . 25
Caraway Seed, best quality, the lb. 14
Poppy Seed, the best, the lb. 8
Ground Spices in bulk, Superfine Pepper or Mustard, the lb. 25

Smoked Meats and Lard.

Our "Royal Stuart" Hams and Bacon are most delicious. Cut from young and tender pigs, cured by an entirely new process, the result is most gratifying.

American Sugar Cured Hams, Special Opening Price, the lb. 14
Swift's Smoked Beef Tongues, weighing from 4 to 5 pounds each, Special Opening Price, the lb. 17
Armour's Shield Lard, 3 lb. pail 39
Armour's Shield Lard, 5 lb. pail 65
Armour's Shield Lard, 10 lb. pail $1.29
Fairbank's Cottolene, 2 lb. pail, 4 lb. pail, 10 lb. pail . . . . . 12 The lb.

"Royal Stuart" Preserves, Jams, Jellies, &c.

These goods under our own "Royal Stuart" Brand are the very acme of perfection. No better procurable at any price. The very choicest of ripe fruits, refined sugar and skillful handling have combined to produce a class of goods that for style, texture and natural flavor, are absolutely unrivalled.

Preserves.

"Royal Stuart" whole fruit preserves; guaranteed absolutely free from adulteration; selected large whole fruit, thoroughly spooned; Special Opening Price, full pound, pint jar 25

Jams.

"Royal Stuart" pure fruit Jams; only selected fruits and pure sugar used in their preparation; packed in paraffine sealed stonejars; Special Opening Price, per jar 15

"Royal Stuart" whole assorted fruit, packed in 2½ lb. glass jar; Special Opening Price, per jar 60

Salad Dressing.

"Royal Stuart" Salad Dressing; prepared only from the purest materials; will keep in any climate; unequaled for cold meats, shrimp, chicken and lobster salads; Special Opening Price, pint bottle, 42c.; half pint bottle 23

Cook Books—At Special Prices for Grocery Opening.

Second Floor.

FANNIE FARMER'S BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL $1.45
MRS. RORER'S COOK BOOK 1.20
MRS. PARLOA'S KITCHEN COMPANION 1.85
MRS. LINCOLN'S BOSTON COOK BOOK 1.45
MRS. RONALD'S CENTURY COOK BOOK 1.40
MRS. SEELEY'S COOK BOOK 2 00
MRS. CORSON'S COOKING MANUAL 39
AMERICAN PURE FOOD COOK BOOK 45
THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK 69
300 CULINARY RECIPES 27
HOME ECONOMICS, by Parloa $1.05
THE BANQUET BOOK, by Reynolds 1.75
PRACTICAL AMERICAN COOKERY, by Carson 75
GALA DAY LUNCHEONS, by Burrell 1.20
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON AND TEA, by Harland 1.40
SALADS, SANDWICHES AND CHAFING DISH DAINTIES 1.10
AMERICAN SALAD BOOK, by De Loup 85
CHAFING DISH RECIPES, by Cotton 55

SPECIAL NOTICE—We prepay freight charges on all orders of $5.00 or over to stations in the following States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.

Complete information with regard to our Model Food Store and price catalogue will be found in our monthly magazine "Good Eating," which may be had on application.

Our Wine and Liquor Section

has been organized, fitted out and stocked with most scrupulous care. Every article of this stock had to come up to our high standard and stand a test of purity and quality. Uncertainty and doubt have been entirely eliminated, and our own judgment has been fortified by selecting only the best known brands of producers of the highest repute.

Accordingly, you may come here with the expectation of finding goods to fill your every requirement, from the simplest red or white wines to the richest of vintage champagnes. Every article will be exactly as represented, and in the case of all wines and liquors in bulk you will have the stamp of the Government before you upon every package to show its exact age and identity.

Whether it be stimulants for the sick or feeble, or wines for the feast, you can find them here, and at no higher price than you have to pay elsewhere for ordinary and unknown kinds. Satisfaction in every particular is guaranteed.

These are some of the values we offer:

Edward & John Burke's genuine Guinness Stout, imp. in glass; per doz $1.55
Hennessey's XXX Brandy, imp. in glass; per bot $1.25
Hunter Baltimore Rye Whiskey; per bot 79
Wilson Rye Whiskey; per bot 79

Clarets, Imported in Glass.

Floirac, imp. in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts., $5.50; case of 24 pts $6.50
Medoc, imp. in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts., $5.50; case of 24 pts $6.50
St. Emilion, imp. in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts., $6.00; case of 24 pts $7.00
Chateau Pontet Canet, imp. in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts., $7.50; case of 24 pts $8.50
SAUTERNE, imp. in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts. $6.00; case of 24 pts $7.00

Haute Sauterne, imp. in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts., $7.50; case of 24 pts $8.50

Rhine and Moselle Wines.

Laubenheimer, 1895, imp. Rhine Wine from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 qts., $5.50; in glass; case of 24 pts $6.50
Deidesheimer, 1895, imp. in glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 qts., $6.00; case of 24 pts $7.00
Rudesheimer, 1893, imp. in glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 qts., $7.50; case of 24 pts $8.50
Liebfraumilch, 1889, imp. in glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 qts., $9. 0; case of 24 pts . . $10.00
Trabener, 1895, imp. Moselle Wine in glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 qts., $5.50; case of 24 pts., ... $6.50
Zeltinger, 1895, imp. Moselle Wine in glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 qts., $7.00; case of 24 pts., 8.00

California Clarets.

San Jacinto Claret, case of 12 qts., $2.60; per gal 60
Del Rosa Claret, case of 12 qts., $2.85; per gal 80
Silver Lake Claret, case of 12 qts., $3.25; per gal $1.00
Plymouth Port and Plymouth Sherry, wines from California's best vineyards, according to vintage, per gal., $1.25, $1.50 . . $2.00

Whiskeys in Wood.

Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, per gal . . . $2.50
Monogram Rye Whiskey, per gal . . . $2.75
Rolland Rye Whiskey, per gal . . . $3.00
Sunlight Rye Whiskey, per gal . . . $4.00
Rarety Rye Whiskey, per gal . . . $5.00

Dried Fruits.

We are direct receivers of fancy French and California dried fruits and carry most complete lines of the better qualities at all times.

Fancy California evaporated peeled peaches, perfect fruit; Special Opening Price, the lb 23
One pound equals six cans of fruit.
Extra fancy Moor Park evaporated apricots, large meaty fruit; Special Opening Price, the lb 15
Choice California Muir evaporated peaches, regularly sold at 15c. lb.; Special Opening Price, the lb 10
The new Santa Clara Valley thin skinned, large meaty prunes; Special Opening Price, 3 lbs. for 25
Fancy California Seeded Muscatel Raisins, large four crown, 1 full lb. package 10

Fancy Fresh Fruits.

Rare fruits of all sorts are here in generous quantities. Our Fresh Fruit Dept. will at all times be a true index of the fruit market of the City of New York. "Bon Voyage" steamer baskets will be made up most attractively and delivered on board steamship into the hands of the purser.

FIGS.—First arrival new crop Smyrna Figs, almost equal in flavor to fresh figs off the tree; choice of several sizes . . . 18, 15 and 12
Fancy large, bright Florida Oranges, thin skinned, sweet and juicy; Special Opening Price, per dozen 35
Extra fancy large bugle Cranberries, fine dark fruit; Special Opening Price, 3 quarts for 25
Florida Grape Fruit; Special Opening Price, 10c. each; per dozen $1.10
Fancy Large Clusters California Tokay Grapes, per lb. 15
Fancy Fresh Hudson River Delaware Grapes, per basket. 15

Pastry Department.

Our Own Baking.

Not least important is this Pastry Dept. of ours. All goods are baked in our own ovens and are the direct products of our own chefs.

Absolute purity, the highest grade of materials, and expert manipulation have produced a line of goods that for quality cannot be excelled.

Delicious Layer Cakes, large size, with pure, rich cream filling, all flavors, Special Opening Price, each 25
Large Pies, family size, highest grade goods baked. Apple, Pineapple, Mince, Cocoanut, Custard, Lemon Meringue, Special Opening Price, each 25

Crackers.

Our crackers will be received by us FRESH EVERY MORNING, RIGHT FROM THE OVENS, fresh baked, and packed in the well known inner-seal cartons, thus insuring the highest degree of satisfaction. All of the best goods at popular prices.

Graham and Oatmeal Crackers, Water Thins and Social Teas, packed in inner-seal packages by the National Biscuit Co., Special Opening Price, per carton 10
Uneeda Biscuit, Special Opening Price, 3 packages for 10
Princess Soda Crackers, crisp and delicate, per carton 9
Delicious Almond Bonbons, per carton 12
National Biscuit Company's Nabiscos, in all flavors, regularly sold 25c., Special Opening Price, per box 19

Our Cigar Section

will be maintained on the same high standard as our Foods and Wines. We shall aim to supply in full assortment the finest imported Cigars of the best known Havana houses, as well as an abundant supply of Key West and domestic varieties.

The following are introductory offerings:—

Manuel Garcia Alonzo, imported, regular 2 for 25c. size, box of 50 . . . . . $4.25
El Aguila De Oro (Golden Eagle), imported, regular 3 for 50c. size, box of 50 . . . . . $11.30
Henry Clay Brevas, box of 100 . . . . . $14.80
H. Upman Perfectos, box of 25 . . . . . $4.65
La Carolina, Perfectos Royal, box of 25 . . . . . $3.75
La Majestica, Invincibles, box of 25 . . . . . $4.50
La Majestica, Perfectos, box of 25 . . . . . $4.00
GIOVANI, Clear Havana:
Conchas Esp., box of 50 . . . . . $3.00
Puritanos Finos, box of 50 . . . . . $3.75
Simpson Crawford Co. Havana Conchas, guaranteed clear Havana wrapper and filler, box of 50 . . . . . $2.25
The Dream, Sumatra wrapper and long Havana filler; box of 50 . . . . . $2.25

SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Gericke

Melba
Schumann-Heink
Kirkby-Lunn
Bloomfield-Zeisler
Van Rooy
Pugno
Lamond
Heerman
Kneisel
Schroeder
and others

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts. Thursdays, Nov. 6, Dec. 11, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, March 19.

Five Matinees. Saturdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Change of Prog'me Each Performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five evening concerts or five matinées, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall box office and at Ditson's

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO.
in the big comedy hit of the season,
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in THE EMERALD ISLE. Last Week.
NEXT MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY."
Seat Sale Opens To-morrow morning.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée To-day.
Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
150TH TIME IN NEW YORK OCTOBER 27TH.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS, on Friday afternoons, Nov. 14, Dec. 5, Dec. 19, Jan. 9, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, March 13, April 3.
EIGHT CONCERTS, on Saturday evenings, Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4.
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from October 20 to October 25.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 27.
DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with repertory, soloists, and prices of subscription at music stores, hotels, and on application from
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7.
Feeding of the Carnivora at 4:30 and 10 P. M.
General admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes seating four, $6. Children half price afternoons. Season tickets, adults, $10.00; children, $5.00. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 PM.

MASCAGNI METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Eve., Oct. 16, IRIS—Farneti, Schiarazzi, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc.
Friday Eve., Oct. 17, Cavalleria & Zanetto.
SATURDAY Matinée, Oct. 18, IRIS.
Saturday Eve., Oct. 18, RATCLIFF, Pinto, Manteill, Paoli, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc.
Sunday Eve., POPULAR PRICE Concert.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tues. Eve. Oct. 21. at 8:30. RAOUL PUGNO
THE GREAT FRENCH PIANIST.
Walter Damrosch and His Orchestra
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats, 50 cts. to $2 at Ditson's and Box Office.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

BIJOU MAT. TO-DAY. LAST WEEK.
HEARTS AFLAME
Monday, Oct. 20. J. E. Dodson--Annie Irish
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play,
"An American Invasion" Seat sale to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
CROWDING THE GREAT ACADEMY.
Frank McKee's Massive & Thrilling Production,
The Ninety and Nine.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.
Sunday Evg., Popular Concert. Res'vd Seats, 50c.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAY HOUSE
Will Open October Twenty-first with
"TOMMY ROT."
Seats for the First Night will be auctioned at the Play House at 5 o'Clock Thursday Afternoon.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
JOHN DREW. Matinées To-day & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway
Evgs. at 8. Matinées To-day & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
"Notable Success."—Herald.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY.
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
OCT. 23—THE JOY OF LIVING.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS.
Evenings 8:30. MAT. SAT.
THE TWO SCHOOLS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 4 Evgs., 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat.
THERE'S MANY A SLIP
Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE,"
Oct. 20th—"His Excellency the Governor."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
LAST 2 WEEKS.
MAT. TO-DAY
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Sat.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

VICTORIA Eves. at 8:10. Mat. To-day & Sat.
CONTINUALLY CROWDED. A DECIDED NOVELTY.
Preceded by the famous CREATORE and BAND
ALICE FISCHER IN MRS. JACK.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:10.
"Her Greatest Success." TheSwordoftheKing
2d week Henrietta CROSMAN

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
"The Baby Trust." Grand Vaudeville.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St. & B'way.
Matinée Daily. Every Night Except Wed. & Sat.
15th Century Morality Play,
EVERYMAN

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8.15. Mats. to-day & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Last 2 Weeks.
in his new romantic play Biggest production in N. Y.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

KALTENBORN CONCERT,
This Thursday, Oct. 16th.
SIGMUND HERZOG, PIANO SOLOIST.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,
and exhilarating sail. See Hudson River Day Line Trips, Steamb't. column. Last up-trip Saty.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open from 1:30 to 12. Admission, 50c.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION

GRAND--Matinee To-day 25c-50c. 8 BELLS

Telephone Service
Is the
Quickest Messenger.
Rates in Manhattan:
Business, from $5 a month.
Residence, from $4 a month.
One-Year Contracts.
Monthly Payments.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.
220 West 124th St.

Not a fault or a flaw in the Arnheim Evening Dress suits. $35.00 for Tuxedos, $40.00 for Full Dress made of Englisgh or German Drape, silk lined throughout, better style cannot be had if you pay $100.00; Inverness overcoats $25.00.

Have an up to date business suit, get one of our Scotch Cheviots or Unfinished Worsteds, double breasted sack, suit to order $20.00. Overcoats made of imported Kerseys, Meltons and Velours, silk lined throughout, to order $25.00. Money back if our clothes are not right.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Wallach's Hats
836, 832 Columbus Ave.
826, 830, 832 Bowery
Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 32nd
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.
A HAT that Combines Style, Workmanship and Finish with Enduring Wearing Quality—that is Our Specialty.
The Price is a Surprise to Buyers $2.40
For hats at higher and lower prices, see our windows. All the modes in opera and silk hats.

Suits for young men—suits with just the added touch of snap—a little more color, a little more dash and go in them than the past forty man wears.

COATS: cut short, slit at sides, shaped in at waist, "concave" shoulders, "close-fitting" collars, long, pointed lapels.
VESTS: without collars, button high.
TROUSERS: cut very wide.

Here's the new double and single breasted sack in a greenish brown unfinished worsted with just a suggestion of an overplaid—$15.

Scores of other suits too that are right off the griddle—$12.50 to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. SAT., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
—A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. To-night at 8:15. Matinée To-day, 25c. Reilly & Woods Big Show Comedians.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia Seems to Have a Hard Problem to Solve.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY

Newly Organized Eleven at Princeton Shows Improved Form—Fumbling at Yale—Capt. Kernan to Play.

Columbia seems to have the hardest problem to solve on the football schedule today. Her opponent will be the eleven from Swarthmore, and this team has shown a remarkably strong front this season. The showing against Princeton was creditable, while the University of Pennsylvania's representatives had their hands full to win by the small score of 11 to 6. Princeton plays Haverford and should win easily, while Yale should have no trouble in defeating the University of Vermont. Harvard meets Wesleyan, and this game will give a line on the scoring abilities of Harvard and Yale, as the Blue has defeated Wesleyan by a score of 35 to 0. With the exception of Princeton, the big colleges will play on the home fields. Other games to-day are those between the University of Pennsylvania and Gettysburg at Philadelphia, United States Naval Academy and St. John's at Annapolis, Amherst and Holy Cross at Amherst, and the Carlisle Indians and Bloomsburg at Carlisle. With to-day's games Yale and Harvard cease to play middle-of-the-week contests.

Columbia is not very sanguine about her ability to keep Swarthmore from scoring in to-day's game, but feels perfectly satisfied about the outcome of the contest. Minus the services of Smith and Thorpe, the Varsity was forced seventy yards down the field by the scrub yesterday, and barely escaped having a touch-down scored against it. Harold Weekes devoted considerable time to practicing his hurdle play, which he expects to use with considerable success in the game. Shaw, last year's centre, was out with the scrub, but says he will be unable to play with the Varsity this year.

Princeton's newly organized eleven played much better yesterday, and without much effort succeeded in scoring three times against the scrub. Short, who was changed from centre to tackle, showed up strongly in his new position. His opponents bothered him but little, and he provided excellent interference for the man with the ball. Baker, however, while active at centre, was not able to withstand the assaults directed against him, and it does not seem likely that he will hold down his new position long. Deutcher, Andover's former guard, was out yesterday, and will make a bid for one of the centre positions. Vetterlein punted well, but fumbled, and was weak in carrying the ball. He dropped a difficult goal, however, from the thirty-five-yard line.

Capt. Kernan of Harvard will play his first game this season to-day against Wesleyan, and the Crimson will be greatly benefited by his leadership and playing ability. Graydon will likely be the only regular Varsity player out of the contest. A new tandem formation was tried in the practice, and it met with success. Marshall's beautiful drop kick from the thirty-five-yard line was one of the features. Daly is pressing Marshall hard, however, for the quarterback position, and it is possible that both may play to-day.

Fumbling characterized the practice at New Haven yesterday, and the eleven does not seem to have advanced very much in form this week. Moorhead, who has been out of the game for two weeks, was reinstated at right end and played well. Coy and Ferguson, former end players, joined the coaching staff, and the ends were thoroughly coached in the duties of their positions. Hamlin, playing with the scrub, outplayed Shevlin in the practice yesterday.

Annapolis has been experimenting all season with the men behind the line, and the coaches have now about decided on Halsey for full back, and Decker and Strassburger for halves. Considerable improvement was shown in the practice yesterday.

Signal work consumed most of West Point's time yesterday. Daly will be out of the Harvard game, but Shannon, who has taken his place, is doing very well. Farnswell will play his old tackle position, while Graves, the full back, probably will play right tackle against Harvard. He is playing splendidly at present.

N. Y. U., 15; Pratt Institute, 0.

The New York University football team won from Pratt Institute in a practice game at Ohio Field yesterday by a score of 15 to 0. Line-up:

New York U., 15.	Positions.	Pratt, 0.
Silleck, Connell	Left end	Blackwood
Jennings, Connelley	Left tackle	Backus
Holme	Left guard	Ruckert
Freedburg	Centre	Prensky
Wolff	Right guard	School
Reilley	Right tackle	Brady
Lippincott	Right end	Johnson
Swartz	Left half back	Mulford
Lane	Full back	Van Denmark
Draper	Right half back	Trowbridge
McDonell	Quarter back	Jones

Referee—Mr. Ritchie. Umpire—Mr. Cann. Linesmen—Humstone and Weil.

GOOD GOLF AT FOX HILLS.

Anderson Wins First Honors in the Professional Contest, with Smith Second.

Some brilliant professional golf by four of the best exponents of the game in this country was seen yesterday on the Fox Hills links, Staten Island. Willie Anderson son, Willie Smith, both former open champ and Willie Smith, both former open champions of the United States; George Law and Bernard Nicholls met in the final match play rounds of the club's professional tournament. Willie Anderson, who lost his national championship honors last Saturday of Garden City, won the event and the $100 purse for first prize. Smith took second money, $75, while Low got $50 and Nicholls $25. The cards:

Anderson, out	5	6	4	5	2	4	4	4	5—39
Low, out	4	5	4	6	3	4	3	4	5—38
Anderson, in	4	4	5	5	5	6	3	4	4—40—79
Low, in	3	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	5—42—80

Smith beat Nicholls, who is now the Hollywood Golf Club professional, by 2 up and 1 to play, making even a better medal play score than Anderson, 77 strokes. The cards:

Smith, out	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	4—38
Nicholls, out	6	5	2	5	3	4	5	4	5—39
Smith, in	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	3—39—77
Nicholls, in	4	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	5—42—81

The final round was the easiest of all, Anderson beating Smith by 6 up and 5 to play.

AUTOMOBILES NEARING HOME.

Final Run of the Contest Will Be Made To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The last night's control before the end of the automobile reliability test is reached in New York to-morrow night saw 68 of the 71 cars which left Springfield this morning here this evening within the required time. The first machine in was No. 63, R. M. Owen's Olds mobile, closely followed by No. 47, H. A. Knox's Knox mobile, which reached the Garage on York Street at 3:59, eight minutes after the opening of the control. By 6 o'clock all but two of the cars had reported. The missing pair were No. 29, A. L. Riker's locomobile, and No. 15, A. Knox's Ward-Leonard gasolene carriage. No. 71, Kenneth Skinner's De Dion-Bouton, broke a piston near this city and was towed in.

The cars which have been formally declared out of the run so far are: No. 50, Knight Neftel, combination electric and gasolene car; No. 74, J. E. Mechaley, (Thomas,) and No. 54, Dr. Julius F. Horestadt, (De Dion-Bouton Motorette.) Up to the noon control at Hartford to-day thirty of the seventy-one vehicles still had perfect records.

The cars left Springfield at 9 o'clock this morning, and although the roads were rather heavy, 68 of the 71 contestants reached Hartford within half an hour of each other. Leaving Hartford at 1 o'clock, the second stage of the day's journey was made over excellent roads in cool weather, and was the pleasantest run of the entire trip. To-morrow morning the cars will leave here at 9 o'clock on the last day's run, stopping at Norwalk for luncheon, and arriving at New York late in the afternoon.

President Winthrop E. Scarratt of the American Automobile Association proposed to-day an automobile trip to St. Louis for 1904. The success of the present run led him to declare himself in favor of a 1,000-mile trip to the St. Louis Exposition. "Automobiles have proved by this run that they are capable of covering long distances on schedule time," he said. "My idea is to start a car from New York with its operator and observer, with no instructions, each driver picking his own roads."

Jockey Lyne May Remain in America.

The contract engaging the jockey, Lucien Lyne, to ride in England for James R. and Foxhall P. Keene has not yet been completed, and there now is some doubt that the boy will join the Keene stable. The terms of the contract were agreed upon Monday, and a meeting was held at the Morris Park race track yesterday for the purpose of closing the agreement; but at the last moment young Lyne's father declined to sign. The reason was said to be that the boy's parents do not wish him to leave the United States. To keep him nearer his home, it was stated, they are willing to sacrifice even the extraordinary offer of $20,000 a year made by James R. Keene.

Purses for Press Club's Benefit.

A meeting of representatives of the New York race tracks and the committee in charge of the racing benefit to be given at Morris Park on Oct. 24 for the Press Club's hospital and cemetery fund was held at the clubhouse of the Morris Park track yesterday, and the general plan for the benefit was arranged. A fund of $2,500 was contributed by the Westchester and Brighton Beach Racing Associations and the Queens County, Coney Island, and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs, to be offered in five purses at the benefit. A further sum of $800 was contributed by members of the Press Club to be offered for a steeplechase on the same occasion. The management of the racing at the benefit will be in the hands of the regular racing officials.

Englewood Golf Women Win.

The golf women of the Englewood and Harbor Hill Golf Clubs met yesterday on the links of the former club, and the home players won by 10 holes to 0. The match was in the Class B championship series of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The players and scores are:

ENGLEWOOD.		HARBOR HILL.	
Mrs. A. E. Paterson.	3	Miss M. Scrymser	0
Miss M. Kirby	1	Miss E. Scrymser	0
Mrs. S. F. Fesserts	3	Miss Worth	0
Mrs. M. Barber	3	Miss Coffin	0
Total	10	Total	0

TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

The Opening Races of the Brooklyn Club's Fall Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club was opened yesterday at the club's track, located at the junction of Ocean Parkway and King's Highway, L. I. A good-sized crowd was in attendance, though fast time was out of the question, as the wind blew almost a gale and greatly retarded the speed of the horses going down the western side of the track and around the northern turn. The two finished races were decided in straight heats.

The br. s. You May, in the 2:22 trot, came dangerously near causing a serious accident. In scoring for the first heat the horse became unmanageable, and on his driver pulling him up short rose on his hind legs, and fairly sat in the driver's lap, smashing the low-wheeled sulky to pieces. Several horsemen were in the vicinity, and they saved the driver from serious injury by pulling him to one side. Summary:

2:28 class, pacing; purse $350.

Gelatine Queen, g. m., (Bensie)	1	1	1
Tom Archer, ch. g., (Johnson)	2	5	2
Jersey Wood, b. g., (Snyder)	6	2	4
Pine, b. g., (Van Houten)	4	3	3
Nellie M. E., b. m., (Fergus)	3	4	5
Tuxedo Chief, b. s., (Swan)	5	7	7
Tim Mornen, b. g., (Mosher)	7	6	6
Red Squirrel, ch. g., (Schully)	dis.		

Time—2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:10 class, pacing; purse $350.

Frank, b. g., Demarest	1	1	1
Gelatine Boy, blk. g., (Bensie)	2	2	4
Berdina, b. m., (Davis)	6	5	2
Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	3	3	3
Junerlo, blk. m., (Coville)	4	4	5
Timepiece, b. s., (Van Houten)	5	6	dr
Cadet, ch. g., (Nichols)	dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:15¼.

2:22 class, trotting, purse $350.

Jay B., b. g., (Davis)	2	1	5 1
Surprise, b. g., (Bensie)	1	4	1 2
Prince, b. g., (Hollenbeck)	6	6	1 5
Hampton, b. g., (Davis)	5	2	2 4
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (Young)	3	7	3 3
Sir Leander, b. s., (Caire)	7	3	6 6
Colonel McCuen, b. g., (Coville)	4	5	dis.
You May, br. s., (Boden)	dis.		

Time—2:24¾; 2:23; 2:20¾; 2:22¼.

Unfinished. Called for 1:30 P. M. to-day.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three or more races in 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about two miles. Cock Robin, Mr. Stoffel, and Decameron, 153 pounds each; Robert Morrison and Marylander, 151 each; R. B. Sack, 148; Howard Gratz, 147, and Glenvarlock, 145.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Clorita, 114 pounds; River Pirate, 110; Syrlin, 108; Schoharie, 107; Belle of Lexington, 105; Trinity Bell, 102; Meistersinger, 100; Evelyn Maud, 97; Invincible and Essene, 96 each; Sweet Billie, Ondurdis, and Guesswork, 95 each; Sparkle Esher, 88, and Navasota, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $15,000 in 1902 at the time of entry, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,000; last seven furlongs of the Withers course. Huntressa, 115 pounds; Rossignol, 110; Musidora, 106; Lady Sterling, Mary Worth, and Pearl Finder, 105 each, and Ascension, Moon-Daisy, and Ivernia, 100 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Moon-Daisy, Ascension, and Ivernia.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Christine A., 110 pounds; Nevermore, Scoffer, and Forward, 105 each; Alice Carey, 102; Gallant Smith and Dark Planet, 100 each; Star and Garter, Squid, and Ipse Dixit, 97 each, and Harrison, Earl of Warwick, and Ringdove, 95 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Star and Garter, Ring Dove, and Squid.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile over the Withers course. Wyatt, 113 pounds; Cameron, 111; Slipthrift, 107; Rockwater, 104; Oom Paul, 102, and Par Excellence, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1901 and 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. McWilliams, 115 pounds; Astor, 107; Lone Fisherman and Ben Howard, 106 each; Queen Carnival, 105; Prince Richard, 104; Loone and Lee King, 101 each; Titian, 100; Ivernia, 98; Tenagra, 97, and Amur and Rightaway, 96 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ivernia and Amur.

DRIVER OF TROTTER HURT.

During the Races at Lexington—Smathers Won with Ida Highwood.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—After postponement for three days on account of the bad condition of the track, the racing was continued to-day. In the first heat of the fourth race, a serious accident occurred, which will keep Driver Middleton in the hospital for several weeks. While scoring in this heat, Laurette, with Middleton in the sulky, swerved into Lady Catherine, and both sulkies were overturned. Johnson, the driver of Lady Katherine, escaped without injury. Middleton's foot was caught in the wheel of his sulky, and he was dragged twenty yards. It was found on examination that his left leg was broken below the knee, his kneecap dislocated, and he was otherwise bruised. Lady Catherine ran away a mile and later finished fourth and sixth in the race.

Lord Derby easily defeated Chain Shot and Monte Carlo in the 2:06 trot. Summary:

Free for all, to wagon; trotting, two in three; amateurs to drive; cup.

Ida Highwood, b. m., by Highwood, (E. E. Smathers)	1	1	
The King, b. g., (David Lamar)	2	2	

Time—2:16; 2:13¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting, two in three; $1,000.

Dr. Strong, g. g., by Strong Boy, (Gahagen)	1	1	
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield)	2	3	
Hall Fry, b. g., (Foote)	3	8	
Mexican Boy, b. g., (Logan)	11	3	
Earl Wilton, b. h., (Nuckols)	5	4	
Lady Catherine, b. m., (Johnson)	4	6	
Berkshire Chimes, b. h., (Barngrover)	7	5	
Prince, b. g., (Dryder)	6	13	
Billy Foster Boy, b. g., (Frazier)	10	7	
Blue Flower, b. m., (Keys)	8	9	
The Parson, b. h., (Colby)	9	10	
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Kinney)	12	11	
The Astronomer, b. h., (Chandler)	13	12	
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)			Dr.
Monti Coia, ch. h., (Hudson)			Dr.
Jim Fenton, br. g., (Patterson)			Dr.

Time—2:14; 2:13.

2:06 Class.—Trotting; two in three; $1,500.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Gambrino King, (Spear)	1	1	
Chain Shot, b. g., (McDonald)	2	2	
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Curry)	3	3	

Time—2:09¼; 2:08¼.

2:25 Pace.—Three in five; $1,000, (unfinished.)

Dorothy Wilton, b. m., by Wilton, dam Wild Crocus	2				
(Cary)	1	1			
The Judge, b. g., (Stahl)	2	4			
Ethel Mack, ch. m., (McCarthy)	3	3			
Darway, blk. h., (Raybould)	5	2			
Atha A., b. g., (Greenwad)	4	6			
Ross Mason, b. g., (Turner)	6	5			
Billy, b. g., (Kirby)					Dr.
Tom Keene, ch. h., (Sweringer)					Dr.
Margaret W., b. m., (Walker)					Dr.

Time—2:12¼; 2:11¼.

Collegiate Football Game To-day, 3 P.M. Columbia vs. Swarthmore, Columbia Field (Polo Grounds.) Adm. 50c, Grand Stand $1.00.—Adv.

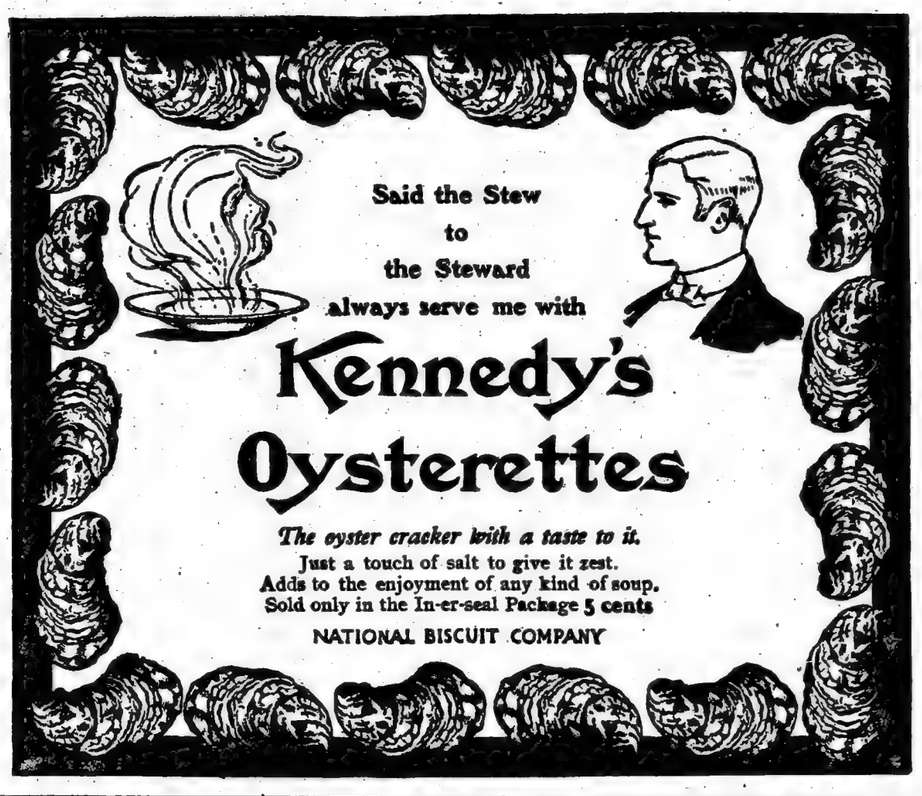

THREE DRAKE HORSES WON

Chicago Turfman Took Half of Morris Park Programme.

ANDREW MILLER'S TRIUMPH

Jockey Club Steward's Two-Year-Olds Ran First and Second for the Rancho Del Paso Stake.

Western turfmen and Western horses all but swept the programme at the Morris Park race track yesterday, half the races going to that meteroic figure in racing, John A. Drake, of Chicago, alone. Lyne, the Drake stable jockey, was equally conspicuous with the Drake horses, he riding two of the stable's winners and twice being second.

The Chicago turfman's triumphs began with the first race, a sprint for maiden three-year-olds and upward, in which Charlie Grainger, with Lyne in the dark blue jacket with gold braces, went on from the rear at the finish and galloped home winner by two lengths. The second race went to Drake's Runnels, who was favorite at odds on, the Apprentice Scott, on Runnels, outriding little H. Callahan on Lux Casta at the finish, though Lux Casta ran as the better horse. The third Drake victory was earned by South Trimble in the Fairview selling stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, this win being in a great measure due to the strong finish that Lyne rode on the victor, South Trimble, closing from in the run through the stretch and wearing down Huntressa in the last half furlong.

In the one stake which escaped the Westerners, the Rancho Del Paso, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, the Jockey Club steward, Andrew Miller, scored a double triumph by running first and second with Cinquevalli and Wild Thyme, Merry Acrobat, the post favorite, quitting in front after he led for half a mile. The erratic Kilogram took the remaining purse after a hot struggle home. The weather was fair and the attendance good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course.

John A. Drake's Charlie Grainger, gh. c., 3 years, by Halma-Charlotte Cushman, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2			1
The Osceola Stable's Ezra, br. c., 4, by Iroquois-Nettie Kent, 115, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1			2
J. Grace's Annie Grace, b. f., 4, by Masterlode-Agnes, 112, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1			3

Time—1:23½. Won handily by two lengths, a neck between second and third. Ray, Princess H., Pillager, The Cuckoo, Tangible, Mary Stuart, Rockstorm, Sharpless, Miss Fisher, Destitute, Patronymic, Maxille, MacAna, Singing Nymph, Whisp, Captain R., Whitecrest, and Worry also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner other than in a selling race, special weights; one mile on the Withers course.

John A. Drake's Runnel, br. c., 3 years, by Charlie-Zingara II., 97 pounds, (Scott,) 3 to 5 and out			1
The Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, 3, by Donovan-Lucasta, 92, (H. Callahan,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5			2
H. B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 102, (Durham,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 2			3

Time—1:42. Won ridden out and whipping, by a neck, three lengths between second and third. Kalif and St. Finnan also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancho Del Paso Stakes for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., by Ben Strome-Croftie, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1			1
Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., by Ben Brush-Rose, 117, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1			2
August Belmont's Fire Eater, br. c., by Hastings-Fides, 118, (Minder,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2			3

Time—1:11⅘. Won cleverly by a length; a neck between second and third. Cinquevalli and Wild Thyme coupled in the betting as Andrew Miller's entry. Examiner, Rigodon, Mackay Dwyer, Merry Acrobat, Tom Lawson, and Lady Lake also ran. Value to the winner, $2,620. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Stakes for three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,000 upward; no maximum price fixed; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

John A. Drake's South Trimble, ch. c., by St. George-Ethel Thomas, 105 pounds, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10			1
Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, ch. f., by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 102, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5			2
G. E. Smith's Grand Opera, blk. c., by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 102, (L. Smith,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5			3

Time—1:47. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; a length and a half between second and third. De Reszke, Numeral, and Honolulu also ran. Value to the winner, $1,750. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners since Sept. 13, 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course.

L. Waterbury's Kilogram, b. h., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kidbrook, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1			1
Albert Simon's Major Mansir, b. g., 5, by Eothen-Volan Vent, 109, (Meade,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1			2
F. A. Pope's Booster, b. h., 3, by Florist-La Gascogne, 100, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2 and even			3

Time—1:42⅘. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a neck between second and third. Bellario, Rossfame, Meistersinger, Ascension, and Past also ran. Value to the

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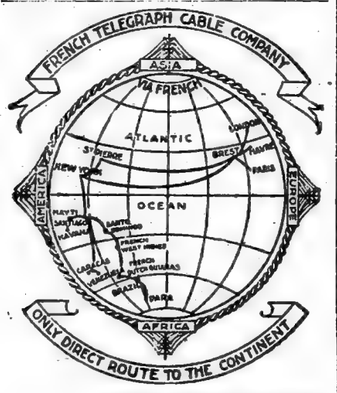

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

WESTERN MARYLAND MEETING.

Stockholders Approve Plan of Directors for Issue of First and General Mortgages—Terminals Matter.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Holders of 12,808 shares of stock were represented at the special stockholders' meeting of the Western Maryland Railroad, held in this city today.

The stockholders approved the plan of the Board of Directors for the issue of first and general mortgages, to secure authorized amounts of bonds of $50,000,000 and $10,000,000 respectively, and the increase of the authorized capital stock to an amount equal to the authorized bonds.

Subscriptions were approved and partial issues of these securities authorized to retire all existing indebtedness of the Western Maryland Railroad Company for the acquisition of the stock of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company for terminals, equipment, improvements, and extensions, including a line to connect the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central properties.

WABASH'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Stockholders Elect Directors—Officers to be Chosen Next Week.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company was held here to-day. Eighty-three per cent. of the stockholders and bondholders were represented. The following Directors were elected by the stockholders:

O. D. Ashley,	Sheldon C. Reynolds,
George J. Gould,	Thomas H. Hubbard,
John T. Terry,	James Hazen Hyde,

The debenture bondholders elected the following men to represent them on the board:

Edwin Gould,	Edgar T. Welles,
Russell Sage,	Henry K. McHarg,
W. S. Pierce,	C. J. Lawrence.

A committee representing both bondholders and stockholders elected Joseph Ramsey, Jr., as the thirteenth member of the board. The stockholders approved the action of the officers in the purchase of the Boone County and Booneville Railroad.

The Directors will meet in New York next Tuesday and elect officers. In the list of Directors W. S. Pierce succeeds P. B. Wyckoff.

PORT JERVIS LINE FORECLOSED.

Its Sale for Not Less Than $250,000 Ordered.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has ordered judgment of foreclosure and sale in the suit brought in the interest of mortgage bondholders by the Central Trust Company against the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company and the Continental Trust Company to foreclose mortgages on the property of the railroad company aggregating, with interest, $339,186.

The railroad runs from Port Jervis to Monticello and other points in Sullivan and Orange Counties. The referee is directed to sell the property at Port Jervis and to accept not less than $250,000 for the same.

Southern Railway Directors.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Southern Railway Company, held in Richmond, Va., yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Directors of the first class, to hold office for term of one year—Alexander B. Andrews, Joseph Bryan, Robert M. Gallaway, Samuel M. Inman. Directors of the second class, to hold office for term of two years—Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charles Lanier, Edmund D. Randolph, James T. Woodward. Directors of the third class, to hold office for term of three years—Harris C. Fahnestock, William W. Finley, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele. Of these Directors, all have held office before, except Charles Lanier and Edmund D. Randolph, who were elected to fill vacancies.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Report.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway today the outgoing Directors were chosen to succeed themselves. The Directors re-elected all of the present officers. The annual report showed an increase of 5 per cent. in passenger earnings, and of 10 per cent. in freight. The declaring of a dividend on preferred stock was left to the Executive Committee; also the funding of the bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis and of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western bonds into the new issue of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railway.

More Pay for Norfolk and Western Men.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 14.—A notice was posted in the general shops of the Norfolk and Western Railway here to-day, signed by General Manager and Vice President L. E. Johnson, announcing an increase of 2 cents an hour in the wages of all machinists, machinists' helpers, and all laborers. This increase, which affects about 2,000 men, was made voluntarily, the men having made no request for an advance. Not long ago the wages of the trackmen of the Norfolk and Western system were increased.

Bankers' Special to New Orleans.

The Southern Railway has arranged to run a special train, New York to New Orleans, on Nov. 8 to carry bankers en route to attend the convention of the American Bankers' Association, to be held in New Orleans about that time. This train will be composed exclusively of Pullman, library, observation, and compartment cars, and one fare from Washington to New Orleans for the round trip has been authorized.

Erie Directors Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company was held yesterday. The old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: Robert Bacon, James J. Goodwin, Abram S. Hewitt, James J. Hill, John G. McCullough, D. O. Mills, Alexander E. Orr, Norman B. Ream, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, E. B. Thomas, H. McK. Twombly, F. D. Underwood, and J. Lowber Welsh. Only routine business was transacted at the meeting.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesdays is, of course, a day of weddings, and there are several of interest in the suburbs, in town, and in the nearby cities. It is also a day of arrivals from and departures for Europe. Yesterday nearly all of the "stragglers" who have been abroad since the beginning of the Summer or who have lingered later than usual, returned on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. Among these was James Henry Smith, who left here with a party in the beginning of June and who had chartered the yacht Margarita. On the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, who had been of his party. Mrs. Frederick Bell of Morristown and Miss Leontine Marié returned also. They have been this Summer at Homburg. T. Suffern Tailer and his young son were among the passengers on the Kron Prinz. Mr. Tailer is to stir up the interests of the Tuxedo colony in court tennis, and has arranged for a series of matches at the club with some famous English players. Others were F. D. Thompson, from Homburg and Italy; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Adams, and Miss Ruth Adams; Eleanora Duse, Mrs. Francis S. Onderdonk, Miss Margaret Onderdonk, Andrew Onderdonk, and Frank Onderdonk.

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The engagement is announced of Miss S. Louise Dudley, daughter of John L. Dudley of 114 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Norman G. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson of 175 Second Avenue. Mr. Johnson is a member of the New York Yacht and Calumet Clubs and is a graduate of Columbia.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingston Underwood of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pearl Livingston Underwood to the Rev. John Hopkins Denison of New York. Mrs. Underwood was Miss Theodosia Hawley.

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Another engagement made public yesterday was that of Miss Isabel Perry Tiffany, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer Tiffany (Miss Caroline Chase) to John Morris Butler, Jr., a son of John Morris Butler of Ogontz, Penn. Miss Tiffany is a sister of Miss Edith Tiffany, who married F. R. Lord, and of George Fox Tiffany. The family live at Fox Hurst, Westchester Avenue.

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The wedding of Miss Isabelle Lord Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Huntington of Oyster Bay, and the Rev. James Winthrop Hegeman, will take place at noon to-day in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. H. H. Washburne of Oyster Bay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, will officiate. The ushers are to be the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, the Rev. Dr. John Gardner, Cecil J. Allen, Edward C. Eldridge, Frank N. Noudolf, and William E. Lipstrott. W. B. Van Ingen will be best man.

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Miss Josephine B. Lawrence, a daughter of the late Capt. J. J. Lawrence of New York, and Francis M. Butler of London, are to be married in the Church of the Transfiguration, and Miss Edith Lauterbach, daughter of Edward Lauterbach, and Clarence G. McDavitt are to be married in the evening at Sherry's.

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Miss Marion Bradford Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard of West Seventy-fifth Street, and Dr. John Egerton Brandt of Nice, France, are also to be married to-day. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Incarnation.

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In Washington there will be the wedding of Miss Anne Ingraham, daughter of the late D. P. Ingraham, and Hugh J. Hewitt of Baltimore. It will be at the Church of the Epiphany. Miss Ingraham's sister will be her only attendant. Robert Garrett, William Keyser, Jr., Hanson Thomas, J. W. Lord, Benjamin Griswold, Richard Bayard, and Markham Marshall of Baltimore; William S. Scott, Robinson Molinard, and W. P. Reeves will be the ushers, and D. A. Buell is to be best man. A breakfast for the bridal party will be given at 1,428 K Street, the residence of N. Gibbs Ingraham.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Brown of Baltimore, who are in London, will sail soon for New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, are back at Bryn Mawr, but next week will go to the Hot Springs for the remainder of the month.

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There was some commotion in several of the sets of society yesterday over the sailing of Albert Fairfax. Mr. Fairfax goes to London to take a position in a banking house. He has decided to assume his title of Lord Fairfax, and to be known as such in future. The title is held by inheritance, but the family have all been Americans for generations, and the peerage which is theirs has existed for them only as a tradition. Albert Fairfax made his determination after a visit to London last Summer, at the time of the coronation. He is a Scottish peer. He has never married.

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Among the engagements announced yesterday were those of Miss Ethel Hollins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, to Arthur Keeler Bourne, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., and Miss Elsie Brown, daughter of the late Frank Brown and granddaughter of the late L. B. Brown, the founder of Elberon, to T. C. Jenkins of Baltimore, a descendant of Barton Key. The first engagement will unite two well-known families on Long Island. Frederick G. Bourne, the father of the bridegroom-elect, was the manager for many years of the Albert Corning Clark estate, and his country seat, Indian Neck Hall, is one of the largest and handsomest on Long Island. Miss Hollins is a débutante of last Winter.

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The announcement of the engagement of Miss Augusta Robinson and Lieut. Wentworth Chetwynd, made by cable, was one of the topics of conversation yesterday. Lieut. Chetwynd is thirty-six years old. He is the grandson of the sixth Viscount Chetwynd, and a cousin of Frederick Chetwynd, who married Miss Maud Morrison, the daughter of William Hiram Morrison, of this city. Miss Robinson and her brother, Moncure Robinson, have been living in West Eleventh Street since they leased their house in Washington Square. The only uncle living of Miss Robinson is Charles M. Robinson, and not John, as reported yesterday. The late John Robinson died in Baltimore several years ago. He married Miss Conway of Richmond, Va., who died last Winter.

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Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has returned from the Hot Springs of Virginia and is in New York for the Winter at her residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

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The engagement of George Crawford Clark, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark of 7 West Thirty-seventh Street, to Miss Gertrude Sard of Albany, N. Y., is announced. Mr. Clark is a member of the Racquet Club, and has been at Claverly Hall, Cambridge, until recently. His sisters, Miss Julia S. and Miss Edith G. Clark, are both well known in society. Miss Gertrude Sard is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sard of Albany. Mrs. Sard was Miss Caroline Woolverton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 14.—Capt. Philip M. Lydig has rented for next Summer the Cleveland cottage, The Willows, on Catherine Street, which was occupied the past season by Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd. Capt. and Mrs. Lydig spent a considerable portion of the Summer here.

Dr. and Mrs. Percy Turnure, who were married in New York last week, are spending their honeymoon here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, at their cottage.

John W. Ellis has closed his villa, Stone Acre.

Eliot Gregory, who has been the guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, has concluded his Newport visit.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Burke Roche, and E. L. Winthrop closed their cottages to-day and went to New York.

Miss Woolsey, who has been spending the Summer at Petersham, N. Y., has returned and is occupying her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

J. B. M. Grosvenor and E. J. Berwind went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs gave a birthday party this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Blanche Oelrichs.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—N. G. Ingraham of New York, who has recently taken a house here on K Street, entertained at dinner this evening in honor of his sister, Miss Anne Ingraham, and Hugh J. Jewett of Baltimore, whose marriage will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Church of the Epiphany.

The guests included, in addition to the bride-elect and Mr. Jewett and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Jewett, the parents of the latter, Mrs. Reginald Ward, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. Van Kleek, Miss Van Kleek, the Misses Scott, Robert Keith Snow, William S. Scott, Mr. Buell, and D. A. Buell. They were all from New York. Owing to Miss Ingraham's family being in mourning, the wedding breakfast will be limited to a small family circle, although a large number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony, at which Bishop Satterlee will officiate.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Jamsetjee Tata, a distinguished scholar and philanthropist of India. There were present the Japanese Minister, the Chinese Minister, the Secretary of War, Admiral Dewey, D. C. Gilman of Baltimore, Col. T. A. Bingham, Mr. Secondorf, and District Commissioner MacFarland.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Mohun—Meredith.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament was the scene at noon to-day of the marriage of Miss Mabel Estelle Meredith, daughter of Mrs. Sullivan Amory Meredith, formerly of Buffalo, now of Mount Vernon, and Philip Vasa Mohun, Paymaster in the United States Navy and late of the battleship Albany. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Conaty, President of the Catholic University of America, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Fallon, McGloin, and Walsh. Five hundred guests filled the chapel to the doors.

The ushers were Stuart A. Lansing, Gerrett B. Lansing of Buffalo, and Lieuts. Carter, Fenner, Douglas, Koester, and Faust. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Meredith, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Betty Warden of New York, Miss Katherine Gill of Meadville, Penn., and Miss Mary Gorton of Buffalo, and the matron of honor Mrs. Archibald Bradshaw of New York. Julian Meredith of New York, the bride's brother, gave her in marriage. Her gown was a very handsome robe of white satin crêpe made in Princesse style, with a long train. Sullivan Amory Meredith, another brother of the bride, was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Mohun left immediately for Boston, where Mr. Mohun will be stationed on the United States steamship Newark before leaving, about the 1st of November, for the West Indies, where they will be present at the naval manoeuvres. After Feb. 1 they will be at home in Washington.

Tate—Vail.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—Miss Phoebe Hart Vail, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. P. H. Vail, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, and Dale Stauffer Tate of Pittsburg, were married at 8 o'clock this evening. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father in the Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine trimmed with point lace. The bridal veil was point lace and was the one which was worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Joseph S. Sanford, when she was married.

The maid of honor was Miss Lydia Sanford Vail, a sister of the bride. Her dress was of pale-blue chiffon. The best man was Robert S. Tate, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Theodore H. Simmons, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward S. Harkness and Thatcher M. Brown, New York; Bayard Christey, Pittsburg; Harvey C. Parker, Jr., Detroit; Joseph R. Swan and Hugh Milliken, Stamford. Mr. Tate was graduated from Yale in 1897 and from Harvard Law School in 1899. He is practicing law in Pittsburg. The couple will reside in Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburg.

Hoffman—Martin.

Leiferts Suydam Hoffman of Providence, R. I., son of the late James Farquhar Hoffman of New York, and Miss Cornelia Walton Martin, a daughter of the late Charles Martin, were married yesterday at noon in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington. Ernest Howard Foster, a brother-in-law of the bride, gave her away, and Mrs. Ernest Howard Foster was her sister's matron of honor. John Henshaw of Providence was Mr. Hoffman's best man. The bride was in a white cloth gown and wore a white velvet hat trimmed with a white ostrich plume, and carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. Foster was in cream colored crepe de chine and lace, and wore a white hat. The chantry was filled, and a little informal reception was held in the aisle after the ceremony.

McMurray—De Meza.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 14.—Miss Charlotte Louise De Meza, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte De Meza, and Hugh Henry McMurray were married at the bride's home in West Seventh Street at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Charles E. Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. Miss Florence Robinson of Paterson was maid of honor, and Louis Geary of New York acted as best man.

MRS. SORCHAN'S CANDIDACY.

Choice of Both Parties for Newport Public School Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Victor Sorchan, whose three-year term as a member of the Newport Public School Committee expires next January, will be a candidate of both the Republican and Democratic Parties for re-election, and will be chosen without opposition for another three-year term.

Mrs. Sorchan is the only woman on the committee, and is considered to have done excellent service for the schools. Her interest in the Newport schools dates back of her election to the School Board, she having been the leading spirit for many years in the decorating of the schoolrooms and having given large sums of money for improvements.

IN THE SHOPS.

In ivy leaves there is a coronet in black jet for the woman who wears all black.

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Everything in foliage is used this year, and another hair ornament is in white velvet leaves set with crystal dewdrops.

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To outline the top of a corsage is a little arrangement of ribbon and rosebuds. The pink ribbon forms a twist, carried around the shoulders, while pendant from it is a pretty fringe of tiny pink rosebuds and roses on stems two or three inches long. A knot of the ribbon is at the front.

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Many of the children's coats are to be seen with muffs to match. These are particularly pretty in white cloth trimmed with heavy lace, with coats of the same materials.

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Many tiny heads are to be seen as ornaments for both coats and muffs, and the little girls who are taken shopping with their mammas find them fascinating.

***

English carriages with leather adjustable tops, which are to be found for children, and which are sensible and comfortable if less daintily pretty than wicker, are also to be found in doll carriages. As they are among the most expensive carriages for babies so they are the highest priced among the doll vehicles. One for a good-sized doll will cost $10. There are two seats, one at either end of the carriage, so that the child in the bigger carriages and the doll in the smaller ones can sit either way and look without facing the sun. The English nurse, as a rule, pushes her carriage with the child sitting facing her, so that she knows if it is comfortable. The adjustable top makes it possible to shelter the occupant of the carriage whichever way it is sitting.

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For children there is an elaborate go-cart in the English style, the vehicles having a big leather top.

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Corsets come in stripes and brocades, and are elaborately trimmed with lace. They are made up with ribbons to match, these covering the elastics, which are an important part of a straight front corset. A black and white corset, in rather wide broken strips, has elastics covered with black and white ribbons, and ornamented with rosettes of it. This corset is trimmed with lace, an open band around the top having rather wide black velvet ribbon run through and below. There is a fall of white lace around the back and sides of the corset, while in the front it is brought down in rather a long point, a style of trimming seen in many of the finest corsets this year.

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A dark red brocade corset is trimmed with a fall of ruching—trimmed with white chiffon around the top, and a pink brocade with cream lace. A corset in a dark blue brocade is rather unusual in appearance, but very pretty. Less expensive corsets in fine white figured materials are finished with a broad edge of white lace, point de Paris, turned over the top and fitting smoothly.

***

In silk petticoats a smart one of yellow has the flounce trimmed with three rows of inch wide black velvet ribbon, set well apart, with clusters of fine tucks between. This velvet finishes the lower part of the flounce. There is a heading of a single band of the velvet ribbon, and the top of the flounce is set with big black chenille dots. The skirt is most effective.

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Skirts in delicately toned brocades are charming. One of these is in shades of pink and gray. The flounce is of cream point d'esprit, incrusted with lace diamonds formed of bands of cream lace, and is run with pink baby ribbons.

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Very pretty is a skirt of a peculiar shade resembling old-time ashes of roses. The flounce is incrusted with a leaf design in pale blue, these leaves outlined with embroidery.

***

Many lightweight gowns show two or three inch or half-inch tucks, set close together on the lower edge, finishing the skirt, which is without a flounce.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

As evidence of our determination to fulfill our promise to make this more than ever the foremost retail trading centre of the general public, we take pleasure in announcing that the

New Art Piano Store
on the Fifth Floor

will open for business this morning. This is, without question, the most beautiful Piano Store in the world. Its appointments are magnificent; its facilities unsurpassed.

The range of instruments is a masterful one, some of the leading manufacturers of the United States being represented in a degree eminently satisfactory.

Moderation of price will be a distinctive feature.

China, Glassware-Bric-a-Brac.

Arrangements with the world's largest manufacturers enable us to quote prices conspicuously lower than elsewhere, and in many instances we control the entire sale of such goods.

ODD CHINA.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size; Plates to match; Breakfast, Tea, Soup and Bread and Butter; finest French Limoges China, rich decorations; each, 19

SALAD BOWLS, large size, best quality of Austrian china, handsomely decorated, gold traced, 25

FRENCH CHINA PLAQUES, hand-painted edges, very heavily coin gold stippled decorations with Game Birds, Fish and Flowers, Chrysanthemums, Roses, &c.; imported to sell at $2.50, 1.50

DINNERWARE.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated, 5.90

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors; every piece full gold lined, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges China, richly decorated; large platters and soup tureen, &c.; a complete service, imported to sell at $22.00, 16.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges China, new shapes, rich decorations, coin gold stippled on edges of plates, 25.00

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, best crystal glass, full size, fluted and banded; special, per dozen, 23

HOCK OR RHINE-WINE GLASS, tall, fancy shapes, amber and delicate light green, imported glass; special, per dozen, 2.50

HOCK OR RHINE-WINE GLASSES, very fancy twist stem in light green, fine crystal, with gold band, French glass; special, per doz., 6.00

DECANTERS, Greek and "Star" engraved; pint size, 45

Quart size, 60

DECANTERS; imported cut glass, handsome designs, cut neck and cut stopper; pint size, 1.75

Quart size, 1.95

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Very fancy assortment of Cabinet Pieces in Dresden China, little raised forget-me-not flowers and Dresden decoration, such as Grand Pianos, Jewelry Cabinets, Tables, Sofas, Flower Sprinklers, Figures, &c., at about one-third the regular price.

Some $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00 grades are now 30c., 60c., $1.15, 1.35

VASES AND FANCY FIGURES, in Bisque and Austrian ware, very special; each, 50

VASES, Cabinet Pieces in rich green and Cobalt colors; special, 75

VASES AND JUGS, very handsomely decorated and gold stippled; special, 1.00

VASES, fine Teplitz ware, great variety of shapes, very richly decorated; at $1.25, $1.50 and 3.25

TOILET SETS.

9-PIECE TOILET SETS, large size, richly decorated, special, 1.95

11-PIECE TOILET SETS, including slop jar, very handsomely decorated in natural colors and heavily gold stippled, special, 6.50

CUSPIDORS.

CUSPIDORS, large size, rich mottled colors, special, 19

(Basement.)

This Sale of Silverware

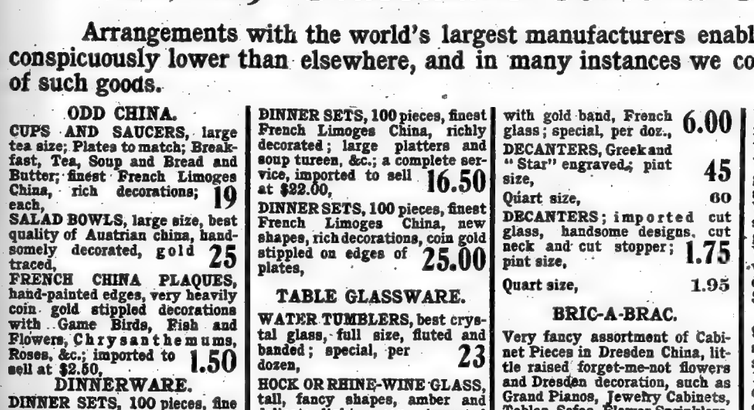

Is an Occasion of Widespread Importance

AND it begins this morning as soon as the doors of the Store swing open. You will find the famous Main Aisle all a-glitter with the manifold beauties and allurements of this imposing event.

Silverware of Every Description
At Powerfully Attractive Prices.

An exhibition to enthuse over; and to patronize with more than usual eagerness. One of those winsome sales that the thrifty are so fond of quickly attending.

The Silverware is of the newest. The designs are the latest and most effective obtainable. Everything is fresh and perfect. There are no imperfections of any kind—no obsolete patterns—nothing that is undesirable.

COUNTER AFTER COUNTER WILL BE HEAPED HIGH with brilliantly polished Silverware. You will find in broadest diversity quadruple-plated Hollow Ware and a superb variety of Spoons, Forks, Knives and other serving pieces. The following details shed further light:

1847 ROGERS WARE.

1847 ROGERS BROS. TABLEWARE goods are plated with pure silver on the best 18 per cent. nickel silver, are warranted in every respect and are accurately weighed before and after plating, to conform to the following standard choice of 5 fancy patterns in gray or bright finish:

TEASPOONS, set of 6, 1.20
DESSERT SPOONS OR FORKS, set of 6, 2.10
TABLESPOONS OR FORKS, set of 6, 2.40
OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 1.75
SUGAR SHELLS or BUTTER KNIVES, each, 49
GRAVY LADLES or SUGAR TONGS, each, 85
OYSTER LADLES, each, 1.75
SOUP LADLES, each, 2.25
SALAD SETS, each, 2.95

DINNER KNIVES.

DINNER KNIVES, plain or satin finish, set of 6, 1.90

STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES.

POWDER JARS with sterling silver tops, 75
CUT GLASS POWDER JARS with sterling top, 1.89
STERLING SILVER HAIR BRUSHES, 1.25
STERLING SILVER CLOTH BRUSHES, 1.95
STERLING SILVER MILITARY BRUSHES, pair, 3.75
STERLING SILVER BRUSH, COMB AND MIRROR, 4.95

STERLING SILVER.

Hollow ware, handsome and serviceable, of intrinsic value, many new designs, the pieces are richly varied, both as to pattern and price, in bright gray or Butler finish.

COFFEE SET, 3 pieces, plain polished, 43.00

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWLS, with heavy embossed sterling border, $8.50 to 32.00

STERLING SILVER BREAD TRAY, bright or Butler finish, $17.50 to 27.00

STERLING SILVER CANDLESTICKS, bright finish, $5.00 to 12.00

STERLING SILVER BONBON DISHES, plain or fancy patterns, $2.50 to 10.50

STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS, set of 6, 2.95

STERLING SILVER BABY CUPS, gold lined, 2.25

STERLING SILVER NAPKIN RINGS, 1.25

SALTS AND PEPPERS, STERLING TOPS, 25

STERLING SILVER SOUP LADLES, 5.50

FANCY CLOCKS.

Fancy Clocks, exquisitely gold plated, finished in Ormolu; these clocks will be much in vogue, because they possess all the richness of the high-price French goods styles; many new patterns to select from, 2.25

QUADRUPLE-PLATED WARE.

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SETS, consisting of 4 pieces, polished or Butler finish, 7.75

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET, consisting of 4 pieces, satin engraved, 2.95

QUADRUPLE-PLATED WATER SET, 3 pieces, pitcher, goblet and tray, plain polished, 6.50

QUADRUPLE-PLATED COFFEE SET, 4 pieces, coffee-pot, sugar bowl, cream-pitcher and tray, satin engraved, 6.50

QUADRUPLE-PLATED CANDELABRA, 5 light, plain polished, with fine beaded edge, 6.50

QUADRUPLE-PLATED CANDELABRA, 3 light, plain polished, 3.95

QUADRUPLE-PLATED CAKE BASKETS, beautiful new designs, Butler or bright finish, 4.50

QUADRUPLE-PLATED BAKING DISH, porcelain lined, fancy embossed tops, Butler or bright finish, 2.25

MANTEL CLOCKS.

The cases are in pretty patterns of enamelled iron with Japanese bronze or gilt trimmings and fitted with an 8-day ½-hour gong strike, Ansonia movement, warranted for one year, 4.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUADRUPLE-PLATED HOLLOW WARE at a uniform price; plain and fancy patterns in bright or Butler finish.

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The New York Times.

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MR. CLEVELAND'S ADVICE.

Nobody is better entitled than GROVER CLEVELAND to offer counsel to the Democratic Party of the United States. It may be said that nobody is so well entitled to offer such counsel. For not only every Democrat, but every patriotic citizen whose memory goes back to those times must remember with admiration, even if he do not remember with gratitude, that GROVER CLEVELAND was the President who, having his own re-election, by the admission of everybody, full in view, deliberately put it at hazard in order to inject into the commonplace politics of the time what he regarded as an important and a neglected issue. That was not "politics." But it was manliness. And accordingly, though he lost for that time upon the issue which he challenged, at the next trial he won.

It is the same issue that he now brings to the attention of his political associates, the issue of tariff reform. The present President of the United States has committed himself to the amazing proposition that the tariff has nothing to do with the trusts. To Mr. ROOSEVELT wisdom at that entrance is quite shut out. But the people of the United States, Republicans as well as Democrats, are coming to have their own ideas upon that subject, ideas which are very far from being those of the President. And at this juncture it is that the ex-President enters to advise his party, not only that the tariff, the bestower of favors and maker of privileged classes, has everything to do with the trusts, so far as the trusts are injurious to the public welfare, but that the Republicans are awakening to that fact, and that it behooves the Democrats to beware lest their own issue be taken from them. The danger in American politics to-day, according to Mr. CLEVELAND, is the same as the danger which materialized in British politics half a century ago, when it was said that "the Tories caught the Whigs bathing and stole their clothes." By recalling his party to its historic standards, Mr. CLEVELAND has done it a service the measure of which will be given by the response which his appeal meets from the managing politicians of the party. He points the way to honorable victory. It will not be his fault if the way is not taken.

THE OPERATORS' TERMS.

In accepting the offer of arbitration made by the coal operators Mr. MITCHELL has the best opportunity that will ever come to him to end a strike that was begun without his advice and cannot now long continue without destroying him as a labor leader.

An arbitration by a board appointed by the President would almost certainly present in its findings a just basis of settlement between the operators and the miners. If Mr. MITCHELL expects something more than justice to himself and his men as a result of this conflict he will be disappointed. Moreover he will have no support from public opinion in standing out for any advantage over and above what justice demands. The public has suffered in its convenience and comfort by the prolongation of the strike. It is impatient for a settlement. The operators have offered fair terms. By rejection of them Mr. MITCHELL will arouse public resentment against him and his union. Under the plan outlined by the operators Mr. MITCHELL would be a party to the settlement. It would devolve upon him to issue the orders for the miners to return to work. If he rejects this offer it is to the last degree probable that mining will be resumed under conditions that will leave him out altogether.

The condition of the offer which chiefly appeals to the general sense of fair play is that which provides that on returning to work the union miners shall "cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work." The American people believe in the right of a man to earn his bread. In exacting a guarantee of that right the operators will have the overwhelming support of public opinion. The constitution of the board of arbitration, as suggested by the operators, would insure the appointment by the President of men of high qualifications for the work. The President would appoint none but fair-minded men. The condition imposed for the fifth member of the board, that he shall be "a man, who, by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business," could be met, apparently, only by the appointment of a coal operator. It would be manifestly unfair that the operators should have a member on the board unless a representative of the interests of the miners should also take part in its councils. But it is open to the President, under the prescribed condition that "a man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist," shall be the fourth member, to appoint some fair-minded and intelligent representative of organized labor. There are such men who would meet the conditions quite as well as a professor of sociology. At any rate, we are entirely confident that the President would appoint a board to which both the miners and the operators could safely intrust their conflicting interests and demands without any fear that injustice would be done. That is the whole spirit and meaning of arbitration.

Anybody can see that it would have been wiser for the operators to omit from their statement the argument with which it opens. That is matter proper for the board of arbitration, not for the protocol of the treaty. But Mr. MITCHELL can well afford to set the operators a good example in manners and forms of procedure by overlooking the controverted assertions with which they have chosen to introduce their offer. The operators have accepted Mr. MITCHELL'S plan of an arbitration by a board appointed by the President. They have bound themselves to abide by findings which the miners, the operators, and the public have a right to expect will not be unjust or one-sided. They will almost certainly provide for the redress of the well-founded complaints of the men. It is a plan to end the strike by such means and on such terms as would be accepted by intelligent and candid men who had fallen out. Mr. MITCHELL has no right to expect anything more. He is by no means in a position to demand anything more.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON COAL.

There is a growing popular demand that the clause of the Dingley act which renders dutiable all coals containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon shall be repealed, to the end that anthracite shall be in good faith placed on the free list. So strong is the popular indignation against everybody connected with the anthracite industry, that the desire to inflict what is believed to be injury upon the operators by depriving them of protection is general. This is not a high and worthy motive for tariff reform, but human nature asserts itself in times of intense public excitement, and the desire to punish the anthracite mine owners is just now stronger than the desire to reform the abuses of the tariff because they are abuses.

As a matter of fact, whether the duty on anthracite is continued or repealed is of very little consequence to the operators of Eastern Pennsylvania, and scarcely more so to consumers. Under normal conditions there would be no important anthracite importation, for the reasons which account for the fact that there never has been. Just now an emergency demand for it exists, and the tax is an added burden upon consumers, already hard pressed and unable to secure the fuel supplies immediately necessary. In sixty or ninety days this emergency will have passed, and the importation of Welsh anthracite will be limited to the filling of orders placed while the strike was in progress. An occasion to resume importations of this particular variety of coal may not again arise in many years. The duty which protects the anthracite operators is that on bituminous coal, and until this is removed they will feel very little concern as to how much or how little effort is made to reform the particular abuse of the tariff which taxes fuel.

One result of the anthracite strike has been to turn a great many large consumers of fuel for steam purposes from anthracite to bituminous coal. All things considered, it is better suited to their purposes than anthracite, and having arranged their furnaces to burn it to advantage, they would regret the necessity of returning to anthracite, much as the consumer of natural gas would regret the necessity of substituting solid fuel. To some extent this change has been in progress throughout New England for several years. It was also in progress throughout the Middle States before the anthracite strike began. Normally, soft coal is cheaper than hard coal per ton and per unit of efficency in steam generation. Habit and local smoke ordinances have restricted the sale of soft coal to small consumers, but now that they have learned to use it they will in future want it, even though the normal price of anthracite is restored.

The bituminous coal miners of the United States do not need protection under the tariff. Most of the productive areas are effectually protected by their distance from the seaboard, and by the ease and cheapness with which their almost virgin properties are worked. Meanwhile, New England and the Middle States are greatly in need of the cheap fuel which may be had in the British Maritime Provinces, and should have what they can get from wherever it is obtainable on terms of equality with consumers nearer the domestic sources of supply. This is the competition the anthracite operators are afraid of, and the only competition they have ever looked upon as formidable. The insertion of the 92 per cent. fixed carbon clause which was "sneaked" into the Dingley bill was merely a yielding to the natural swinish appetite of a tariff-fed industry to cover everything in sight, with the idea that it might at some time be of advantage, as it chances to be at the moment—or would be if the anthracite operators were in a position to take advantage of it.

To move for the repeal of the anthracite duty by every means likely to impress Congress is all right; but it will be a waste of time and effort unless the demand includes the repeal of the duty on all coal. Neither the protection it affords nor the revenue derived from it is needed for any purpose, and it is simply a handicap on the productive industries of the sections remote from the coal-producing areas, which include both seaboards and the areas immediately behind them. Not only is it the rawest of raw materials, but it is the basis of every industry, from none of which does it derive added value by being advanced to a higher form. If advantage is not taken of the present emergency to focus public opinion sharply upon the public wrong of protection to coal, the only opportunity which the coal strike offers of ultimate benefit to the people of this country will have been lost. New England should take the lead in this matter, and New York should co-operate zealously.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

The open letter of Borough President SWANSTROM of Brooklyn giving reasons why, in his judgment, the franchise for the Pennsylvania terminal improvements should be ratified by the Board of Aldermen in the shape in which it was approved by the Rapid Transit Commission, is an admirable document. In an orderly and strictly consecutive way it disposes of the contention of the labor unions urging the incumbering of the franchise with impossible conditions which would not only indefinitely postpone the important work proposed by the Pennsylvania Company, but might defeat it altogether and incidentally discourage capital from engaging in other undertakings of public benefit.

So far from being benefited by arbitrary interference with freedom of contract, labor would be the first to suffer from the conditions thus created. New York is not the only field which offers inviting opportunities for the profitable investment of large blocks of capital, and it is still a question whether between the increasing influence of organized labor unwisely employed for mistaken ends and the project to assess property above its mortgage value for purposes of taxation, there is not already danger that capital seeking investments will find those offered elsewhere more attractive, and that New York will be allowed a period of rest incident to a sharp checking of local growth and development. It would be very easy for the dominant labor organizations to produce this result, and to all appearance they are doing what they can in that direction.

Such a letter as that which Mr. SWANSTROM wrote to the Secretary of the United Board of Building Trades in reply to a request that he would record his vote and use his influence against the granting of the tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad unless the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour clauses are inserted is exactly what is needed in the circumstances. As an example of political courage it may be considered with profit by politicians and office holders of the invertebrate order; as an argument addressed to the intelligence of the wage earners whose representatives are injuring the cause of labor, it is convincing and cannot fail to be useful. An official capable of writing such a letter in the circumstances is one in whom may be recognized the potentialities of great future public usefulness.

REAL POLICE REFORM.

Without doubt the appointment of Capt. PIPER to a deputyship in the police force has already resulted in distinct good. It is a great thing to have a man in his place who presumably knows and evidently cares nothing about "politics," but whose professional training makes him look upon the force as a military organization, in which discipline is the one thing needful. It would, in our judgment, be a great thing to have such a man at the head of the force. Therein we and the Mayor evidently differ. But it is good that we have such a man even in a subordinate capacity. Capt. PIPER has already made the rank and file "sit up" more than any other official of the department since THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It seems that Capt. PIPER disclaims the credit of the order requiring patrolmen to walk their posts "at the curb line," that is to say, at the outside of the sidewalk, where any passer can see at a glance whether they are patrolling or lounging. But we may be quite sure that the suggestion, once made, had his entire concurrence. It is intimated that it is one of the good points which Admiral ERBEN noted in the London system, as compared with our own. Whoever noted it, it is a good point. A lazy patrolman can no longer lurk or loiter in the shadow of the friendly area or at the side door, talking politics or receiving illicit hospitality. He must stalk abroad in that fierce light which ought to beat upon a policeman on his beat. Without question the new order is a stimulus to police vigilance, and we expect excellent results from it.

NUGGETS.

His Hard Task.

"Do you believe in secret societies?"
"No. My wife belongs to one, and I have to keep all the secrets."—Detroit Free Press.

Small Tons.

"The shortage in the coal supply," growled a man who had just got in a few loads, "is becoming serious. It shows already in every ton you buy."—Indianapolis News.

And It Did Them No Good.

"Burglars entered Bixby's house the other night."
"Did they rob him of anything?"
"Yes, of a night's rest."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE UNCONCERNED.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He thanked his God from day to day
For blessings rich and rare;
True love had met him on the way
When April skies were fair,
And then another sweetly brought
Them newer joys to share.

He shrank from where embittered men
Chafed 'neath the wrongs they bore,
And gladly hurried homeward when
His daily tasks were o'er,
With gladness in his breast he kissed
His dear ones at the door.

Content with joys that were his own,
He did not hear the cries
Of those beneath the chariots thrown
And those with sunken eyes;
He cared not that the tyrant took
A bloody sacrifice.

One day the long-enduring crowd
Rose in its wrath and might,
And there was turmoil fierce and loud,
And one from sweet delight
Went wandering where the ruins of
His joys were spread ere night.

DECISION REACHED IN THE PIOUS FUND CASE

Arbitration Court at The Hague Agrees That Mexico Is Liable.

Latin Republic Must Pay the United States $1,420,682 in Silver—Text of Decision.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—The Arbitration Court, in the Pious Fund case, has condemned Mexico to pay the United States $1,420,682 in Mexican currency. The decision of the court was unanimous.

The tribunal finds:

First—That the claim of the United States in behalf of the Archbishop of San Francisco is governed by the principle of res judicata in virtue of the arbitration decision pronounced by Sir Edward Thornton Nov. 11, 1875, and amended by Sir Edward Thornton Oct. 24, 1876.

Second—That in conformity with this decision the Government of the United States of Mexico should pay the Government of the United States $1,420,682.67 in money of the legal currency of Mexico, within the period fixed by Article 10 of the protocol of Washington. This sum will cover the total payment of annuities due from and unpaid by the Government of the Mexican Republic, namely, the annual payment of $43,050.99 in Mexican currency from Feb. 2, 1869, to Feb. 2, 1902.

Third—The Government of the United States of Mexico will pay to the Government of the United States Feb. 2, 1903, and every following year for the same date forever an annual payment of $43,050.99 of money of the legal currency of Mexico.

The decision of the tribunal was read by Secretary General Ruyssenaers in the presence of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, their wives, and the representatives of the litigants.

Dr. Matzen, President of the court, who declared that a revision of the sentence was only possible in the event of new facts coming to light, thanked the representatives of the United States and of Mexico for their assistance in enlightening the arbitrators. He added that while no single Judge was infallible, the unanimity of the arbitrators who had so closely examined the whole question at issue was a guarantee that no mistake had been made.

Mr. Ralston of Washington, one of the lawyers in the case, and Señor Pardo, in behalf of Mexico, thanked the court for the care it had given to the case. Señor Pardo declared he was sure that so soon as his Government learned of the court's award it would accept it. He must, however, reserve for his Government the right to avail itself of the provisions of the protocol.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Official news of the result of the arbitration in the Pious Fund case was received here to-day from Mr Ralston, the agent for the United States before The Hague tribunal. He simply stated that the United States' contention had been accepted as to res adjudicata, and the full amount of the claim allowed, to be paid in Mexican silver.

The first statement is understood to mean that the tribunal took the view that the decision of the first court, which awarded the claim of the church for accrued interest, did not prevent the accumulation of interest since that award.

The Pious Fund originated in 1697 with gifts by charitable persons, designed to enable the Jesuit missionaries to carry on their work in what is now New Mexico. When the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish dominions in 1767 the fund was seized by the Crown and put into the hands of the Franciscans.

In 1821 Mexico won her independence from Spain, and the fund was transferred to the Mexican Republic. Mexico, in 1842, sold the properties constituting the fund and put the proceeds into the Treasury, stipulating, however, to pay the church 6 per cent. in perpetuity on the principal.

By the treaty of Queretaro, Upper California was ceded to the United States, and Mexico ceased paying her share of the interest on the fund. The Church made claim in 1868 for twenty-one years' interest from Mexico. The claim was allowed by the court, and Mexico paid the Church the full amount, $904,700. No further payments have been made by Mexico since 1868.

RUSSIA'S BIG BILL.

Asks Three Million Rubles for Restoring and Guarding Section of Chinese Railway.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times's correspondent at Niu-chwang, China, reports that under an agreement for the restoration of the section of railway lines between Shan-hai-Kuan and Niu-chwang the Russians claim 3,000,000 rubles, whereof 1,120,000 is for work done, the balance being the cost of protecting the line during the period of occupation by Russian troops during the recent Boxer troubles.

The Chinese officials and employes of the railway are indignant at the condition in which the line is handed over by the Russians. At many points along the line everything portable has been removed. Out of twenty-six locomotives, only three are fit for use. The line everywhere shows the effects of general neglect, and a very large expenditure, it is said, will be required to restore it to a satisfactory condition.

A steamer of the Russian volunteer fleet left Niu-chwang for Port Arthur on Oct. 7, carrying machinery removed from the railway plant at Shan-hai-Kuan.

THE GREEK GOSPEL RIOTS.

Authorities at Athens Place the Responsibility After the Accused Have Left the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times's Athens correspondent says that after a lapse of nearly a year the judicial authorities announce a decision in regard to the prosecution of persons concerned in the Gospel riots in the streets of Athens last November.

The document handed down by the authorities commends the forbearance of the troops, who, it says, abstained, under great provocation, from using their arms, and states that the deaths and injuries among the populace resulting from the riots were caused by revolver shots fired by students, civilians, and gendarmes.

The decision calls for the prosecution of four gendarmes, one student, and four civilians. The four gendarmes and the one student have long since disappeared.

FRANCE THANKS GERMANY.

Expresses Gratitude for Teutonic Sympathy with Martinique Sufferers.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Reichstag reassembled to-day. President von Ballestrem conveyed to the House the thanks of the French Government for Germany's sympathy with the sufferers from the Martinique volcanic disaster.

Interpellations of the Government on the subjects of the scarcity of employment and the increased price of meat will be answered to-morrow, after which the Tariff bill will be taken up. The proposed duties on grain and cattle will be the first matters to be discussed.

MASSACRES IN CHINA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 14.—At to-day's session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Church Bishop Dubs read a letter from his son, the Rev. C. N. Dubs, missionary in Hunan, China. The letter in part is as follows:

"Massacres are taking place in the City of Changsha, Province of Hunan. The danger is great and imminent. We attribute our preservation up to this hour to the interposition of God. The Chinese officials are doing all they can for us. Soldiers occupy rented houses surrounding our residence. The opposition is bitter, only God can overcome it. The massacre in churches in Hunan shows what may come to others at any time."

BATTLE IN VENEZUELA.

Conflicting Reports of the Result—One Says President Castro Won a Victory.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Oct. 14.—According to an official report received here, the battle fought between the Venezuelan revolutionists and the forces of President Castro, near La Victoria, has resulted in a complete victory for the Government army. The announcement has caused great enthusiasm here.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçoa, Oct. 14.—News from La Victoria, where an important engagement began Monday morning between the army of President Castro and the forces commanded by Gens. Matos, Mendoza, Peraloza, and Riera, was forwarded at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the battle was still proceeding, and Vice President Gomez was in a position to probably effect a junction with President Castro.

Later advices said President Castro was surrounded by revolutionists and that his position was critical.

The Government of Venezuela, owing to the fear that the revolutionists might make a night attack on Caracas, and in view of the fact that Vice President Vincente Gomez left that city yesterday morning with all the troops available—800 men—to reinforce President Castro, has been transferred to the "Provisional Capital" of Venezuela, in the Guacaipuro District, surrounding Los Tequas, without any town or village being stipulated as the headquarters of the Ministers.

Consequently the seat of the Government may be in a railroad car or in some other place unknown to the general public. The Venezuelan Government was also actuated in this matter by a desire not to reply to the questions of the foreign Ministers, who have been daily asking for redress as the result of injuries inflicted on the persons or properties of citizens of the countries which they represent.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The dispatches from Willemstad, Island of Curaçoa, announcing the apparent critical position of President Castro of Venezuela, were communicated to the Foreign Office here, which had been expecting such news, but which has not yet received confirmatory dispatches. The position of President Castro, according to official intelligence, has been growing precarious, and his ultimate downfall is here considered probable. This is the reason why the German claims against Venezuela have not been pressed for settlement. The Government of Germany is waiting until a new administration is formed, capable of carrying out the terms of settlement.

AMERICANS AT ALDERSHOT.

Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood Guests at the Famous British Army Camp.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood and their aides-de-camp visited the British camp at Aldershot to-day as the guests of Gen. French, and inspected all the soldiers' quarters, witnessed evolutions by a light horse battery of artillery, and visited the gymnasium, where there was an interesting exhibition of the setting-up drill, athletic exercises, and swimming competitions. The officials offered to turn out all the troops for the Americans' inspection, but the Generals declined to trouble them to that extent.

After luncheon with Gen. French and his staff the party returned to London.

The American Generals said they found the troops to be in excellent condition, and the garrison was pronounced to be in ship-shape and efficiently conducted.

The visiting Generals dine with the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, this evening, to meet Lord Kitchener.

GOLD OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir David Barbour Says Production Will Exceed $100,000,000 Yearly When the Country Settles Down.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sir David Barbour, who was Special Commissioner appointed to inquire into the finances of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, presiding to-day at a meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa, predicted that the gold production of the Transvaal, which was $100,000,000 yearly before the war, would, when the country settled down, be very largely exceeded. He further predicted that with the increase in mining there would be a proportionate increase in the agricultural and pastoral industries, and a general extension of trade and commerce.

M. CAMBON TO SAY GOOD-BYE.

Transferred French Ambassador Coming Here for Final Leave Taking —His Successor's Plans.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—M. Jules Cambon, the recently appointed Ambassador of France to Spain, will sail for New York Oct. 18. The Ambassador goes to present his letter of recall to President Roosevelt and sell his personal effects at the Embassy at Washington.

M. Jusserand, the French Minister to Denmark, who has been appointed Ambassador of France at Washington, expects to rech his new post at the beginning of January, at about the same time that M. Cambon will assume charge of affairs at Madrid.

CARNEGIE PRAISES GLADSTONE

Says Dead Premier Was the First of His Race—Memorial Library Opened at Hawarden.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The library at Hawarden, erected as a national memorial to the late William E. Gladstone and which cost $50,000, was opened by Earl Spencer to-day. The building stands on the brow of a hill commanding a view of the Dee, so greatly admired by Mr. Gladstone. It contains the statesman's valuable collection of books. Crowds of visitors attended the ceremonies, which commenced with a service in the church, conducted by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone.

Among the speakers who paid tribute to the dead Premier was Andrew Carnegie.

"Gladstone," said Mr. Carnegie, "for many years was not only the first in Great Britain, but the first of the race. The whole world trusted him. I know of no statesman dealing with international affairs who carried into practice so steadily the often-discarded truth that righteousness alone exalteth a nation."

Mr. Carnegie then quoted two illustrations of Mr. Gladstone's "conciliatory wisdom," saying:

"First, he agreed to arbitrate the difference with Venezuela, which his successor repudiated. But I believe the most memorable and by far the most beneficient of all his peaceful international triumphs was his appeal to arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama question. From the first to the last of Gladston'e triumphs none can compare in value to the removal of the prime obstacle to the restoration of cordial feelings of kindred and race which now so happily exist between the old and new homes of our race."

Mr. Gladstone, the speaker asserted, had thus erected an effectual barrier against any future war between the United States and Great Britain. He continued:

"America hails Gladstone as the founder of assured peaceful arbitration of all international questions between us. Washington, Lincoln, and Gladstone were types which brought the peoples of the two countries together in the patriotism of race. Gladstone was a statesman with a conscience, and held his patent of nobility from the Almighty God."

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS UNSOLD.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan's recent offer of $25,000 for the Burns manuscripts in the Athenaeum Library of Liverpool has been withdrawn.

The offer of Mr. Morgan referred to in the London dispatch caused keen discussion. At the time it was made it was understood that the committee of the Athenaeum would call a meeting of the proprietors and recommend that the offer be declined, as the manuscripts were regarded as a gift in trust to the library.

TO STUDY AMERICAN PROGRESS

English Commission of Twenty-five Members to Observe the Causes of Prosperity Here.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times says that arrangements are now practically completed for the commission of inquiry, headed by Alfred Moseley, to take steamer for the United States about the end of the present month to study the relations between capital and labor in that country, the conditions of production, and kindred subjects.

The delegates in this commission will probably number twenty-five, embracing a very large number of trades. The various steamship companies, recognizing the usefulness of the commission and the far-reaching results likely to ensue from their labors, will, it is said, convey the delegates to and from America as guests.

CLERICALS HATE ENGLAND.

The Most Active and Implacable Continental Enemies of the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that among the most bitter and active enemies of Great Britain during the South African war were the Ultramontane clericals, and that in Bavaria, where they are rampant, Anglophobia still rages. One of the present objects of the clericals, according to the correspondent, is to excite public feeling all over the Continent against England and the United States.

They are perhaps more to be feared, continues this authority, than the Pan-Germans, because the latter work in broad daylight, while the influence of Ultramontanism is not so easy to detect, owing to the occult and stealthy methods of those engaged in the movement.

THE STATUE TO PARNELL.

Delay in Work of American Sculptor, but Now Almost Finished.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—According to the Dublin correspondent of The Times, Daniel Tallon, who, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied John Redmond to America for the purpose of collecting money for a statue to Parnell, says that the money collected on that trip was invested in Exchequer bonds and remains intact.

The delay in the erection of the statue is due to the fact that the American sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens, has been longer than expected in preparing a model to work from. The committee, however, expects to receive the statue within a very short time.

Australian Railway Deficits.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times's Melbourne correspondent says that owing to the drought and other causes the railway deficits are increasing and the Government has reduced the number of trains. Instead of dismissing the railway employes affected by this reduction, an order has been promulgated limiting each hand to five days' work per week.

BALFOUR IN DEFENSE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

British Premier Hotly Scores Opponents of Government Measure.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 14.—A notable edition to the controversy over the Government's Education bill was made to-night by Premier Balfour in an address he delivered before a mass meeting held in connection with the annual conference of the National Union Conservative Constitutional Association.

The Premier declared that the agitation against and the opposition to the bill were due to misunderstandings caused by false statements of its provisions and intentions. Mr. Balfour said the voice of the calumniator had been too long uninterrupted, but that the country would no longer be hoodwinked by the travesties of truth which had been drunk in by those from whom better things were to be expected.

The Government had chosen to disturb educational peace because the existing system of education was chaotic, ineffectual, and behind the age, making Great Britain the laughing stock of other nations, and it was bound, the Premier said, to provide secondary public education and to co-ordinate all the branches of public education under the control of the boroughs and county councils. If, in doing this, the Government had given a tonic to the Liberal Party Mr. Balfour did not begrudge it.

Continuing, the Premier asserted that a majority of the people believed religion should be taught in the schools, but that it did not agree as to what religion, and that the only alternative was a system permitting denominational teaching in schools wholly supported by rates, as well as promoting it in those schools which were not wholly so supported. He said that the claim that representation did not follow taxation was erroneous, since the real control of the schools was vested, not in the church authorities, but in the municipal councils and their constituencies. The threats of the Nonconformists to refuse to pay the rates, the Premier said, were unworthy the citizens of a free country. Civilized government was impossible if dissatisfied citizens refused to obey the laws. The Nonconformists, the Premier declared, should hail the bill with pleasure, for it was an effort to give the people unlimited control of education, and their objections to it were, in reality, political, their object being to turn out the Conservative Government. If the Government was defeated in this measure there would be no hope of educational reform, as the agitators did not desire it.

Mr. Balfour said he did not consider the consequences on political grounds, because the stake was the education of a generation of children.

"If this reform is not unhesitatingly carried through," concluded the Premier, "the Government will earn and deserve the contempt of parents and of children yet unborn."

The meeting passed a resolution pledging its support to the bill.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

American Board of Commissioners in Annual Session at Oberlin, Ohio.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The ninety-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions began its sessions here to-day. President Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., of Boston, presiding. The opening session was devoted to the presentation of reports. The financial standing of the board was shown in the report of the Treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin of Boston. The report showed as follows:

Expenditures—	
Cost of missions	$685,485.54
Cost of agencies	18,486.54
Cost of publications	9,782.48
Cost of administration	27,568.79
Balance for which the board was in debt Sept. 1, 1901	102,341.38
Total	$845,105.85
Receipts—	
Donations	$651,304.24
Legacies	174,437.53
Interest on general permanent fund	19,364.08
Total	$845,105.85

DIPLOMATIC CORPS CHANGES.

H. L. Wilson, Minister to Chile, Succeeds Charles S. Francis as Minister to Greece—Others Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following changes in the Diplomatic Corps have been announced by the State Department:

HENRY L. WILSON, now Minister to Chile, to be Minister to Greece in place of Charles S. Francis, resigned.

JOHN B. JACKSON, now First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, promoted to be Minister to Chile in place of Mr. Wilson.

H. PERCIVAL DODGE, now Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, promoted to be First Secretary in place of Mr. Jackson.

R. F. REYNOLDS HITT, now Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, promoted to be Second Secretary at Berlin in place of Mr. Dodge.

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY of Rhode Island, appointed Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris in place of Mr. Hitt.

All of these changes hinged on one vacancy, that caused by the retirement from the Diplomatic Service of Charles S. Francis, as Minister to Greece. His resignation is received with genuine regret at the State Department. Mr. Francis's father had been Minister to Greece many years ago, and he, Charles S. Francis, had lived in that country as a boy, so that he contemplated with pleasure a return to the scenes of his youth. His desires in that matter having been satisfied, however, and his business interests connected with The Troy (N. Y.) Times, of which he is editor and proprietor, seeming to demand his presence at home, he has been obliged to quit the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Wilson, who succeeds Mr. Francis at Athens, sacrifices $3,500 a year salary to offset the advantage of a residence in Europe, for his new post is salaried at but $6,500.

By leaving Europe for South America, Mr. Jackson increases his salary from $2,625 to $10,000 per annum. He preferred a European post, and it is said that he will receive such an assignment when a vacancy occurs.

The appointments in the minor places are all in the line of diplomatic reform, which Secretary Hay has marked out. Mr. Hitt, who goes to Berlin, is a son of Representative Hitt of Illinois, and Mr. Jay, who is appointed at Paris, is a lineal descendant of John Jay, President Washington's first Secretary of State.

SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES.

New Army Rule Fixing Term at Two Years, with Four at Home, Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The new rule of the War Department that fixes the term of service of a regiment at two years in the Philippines and four years at home is likely to be received with a good deal of criticism. The plan is to keep all regiments now in the island there until they have completed a term of three years, and after that the new rule will go into effect. Three regiments will be brought home each Fall and three others will be sent out to take their places. The first three to come home will be the First, Second, and Fifth Infantry. These regiments will be ordered home in the Fall of 1903, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth, now at different home stations, will be sent out.

For a time the new rule will not apply equitably in regard to the length of time in the Philippines that is computed for the various regiments. For instance, the three regiments first designated to return went out in battalions. The First and Second Battalions of the First Infantry, the Second Battalion of the Second, and the Third and First Battalions of the Fifth were taken out in the Fall of 1900. The other battalions of each of these regiments went out in the Summer of 1901. Yet they will all come home together. Hereafter orders will send full regiments to the islands, in order to keep the entire organization of each regiment together in the same military department.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments have all seen service in the Philippines, and next year will be going out for the second time. It is not unlikely that there may be some resignations in consequence.

NOT AFTER SPEAKERSHIP.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa Announces That He Is Not a Candidate for the Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A letter received in this city from Representative Hepburn of Iowa announces that he is not a candidate for Speaker of the House. Mr. Hepburn says there is no office he would rather have; that he considers it a supreme honor, but that he knows better than to butt his head against a stone wall. It is not possible, he thinks, for an Iowa man to be elected Speaker of the next House, assuming it would be controlled by the Republicans.

Mr. Hepburn has been the leader of the movement among the Republicans to change the present House rules by which so much power is concentrated in the hands of the Speaker and certain committees. For this reason it is thought many of the younger members might have supported him, but this would have had the effect of making an issue of the House rules, in which case Mr. Hepburn could hardly be elected Speaker, even if it were a good year for Iowa.

REFUSED SILVER DOLLARS.

Question of the Constitutionality of the Bland-Allison Act Raised in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—An important case, which raises the question of the constitutionality of the legal-tender provisions of the Bland-Allison act of 1878, was submitted without argument in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The case originated in Michigan in 1897. Stephen Baldwin was indebted to Fred A. Baker to the extent of $364, and in payment tendered 364 silver dollars. Baker refused to accept the silver, alleging that it was not legal money.

Baldwin brought suit in the State courts of Michigan to compel acceptance, and those courts sustained his contention. Baker brought the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The annual report of the Dead Letter Office for the last fiscal year shows total receipts of 9,300,351 pieces of mail matter of all kinds, an increase of 9 per cent. over last year.

The ordinary unclaimed letters numbered 6,446,000; ordinary unclaimed returned from foreign countries, 620,235; letters and parcels held for postage, 156,831; domestic letters undelivered at hotels, 306,232; letters and parcels with fictitious addresses, 150,301; bearing no address, 81,068; originating in foreign countries, 838,805.

The total number of pieces of mail matter opened was 8,216,407. Total number delivered unopened, 1,183,231. Of the letters and parcels opened 50,869 were found to contain money to the amount of $48,498, and 50,874 commercial papers with an aggregate face value of $1,399,926.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The United States Supreme Court to-day granted to counsel for the Northern Securities, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern Roads thirty days' time to demur, plead, or make answer in the proceeding of the State of Washington in the merger case.

The time was granted upon the request of ex-Attorney General Griggs, attorney for the trust and the railroad companies, who brought the matter to the attention of the court, saying that the companies had made their appearance in obedience to the subpoena of the court.

When the court suggested thirty days Mr. Griggs made a plea for twice that length of time, saying that counsel in the case are engaged in the Government cases.

ARMORY FIRE INQUIRY ENDS.

The military inquiry into the charges made by Major Clinton R. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, against Col. William G. Bates and Major Walsh of the same regiment, was resumed last evening in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and after a brief questioning of Major Smith and the correction of some previous evidence, was concluded. W. H. Stayton, counsel for Col. Bates, declared on behalf of his client, and also for George G. Battle, counsel for Major Walsh, that they were willing to submit the case to the court on the evidence as it stood.

The court, however, decided that a written brief should be presented. The brief will accordingly be prepared and sent in, and the decision of the court on the charges announced without further hearings.

BOY REVOLUTIONIST BACK

R. G. Leeds Never Had a Chance to Help Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

Railroad President's Sixteen-Year-Old Son Ran Away, but Was Captured by Consul General.

R. G. Leeds, the sixteen-year-old son of W. B. Leeds, President of the Rock Island Railroad system, who about four weeks ago slipped quietly away from Andover, Mass., where he was preparing for college, and went to Colombia to help Gen. Uribe-Uribe overthrow the Government there, got back home yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, which at present is flying the flag of the Panama Company, to which concern she is under charter.

Young Leeds, whose unlooked-for departure for strenuous scenes on the isthmus caused his parents so much worry, did not remain on the pier long yesterday, being met and taken away by his uncle, W. M. Leeds, as soon as he had landed from the ship. His mother is ill at her home, 987 Fifth Avenue. The boy was taken to his uncle's Summer home at Great Neck, L. I. W. B. Leeds, the lad's father, also is ill, and is recuperating at Hot Springs, where he went three weeks ago.

Young Leeds was a student at Phillips Andover Academy, when he decided to journey south to help the revolutionists in Colombia. He came to New York and booked for Colon. He landed there all right, and bought a ticket for Panama.

Before he reached the end of his trans-Isthmian journey, however, the Leeds family learned of his whereabouts, and they promptly requested Hezekiah A. Gudger, the American Consul General at Panama, to meet the train and take the youngster in charge. So when Mr. Leeds, brimful of martial enthusiasm, left the train and approached the first native who looked like a rebel, asking to be directed to the nearest camp, he was promptly captured by Mr. Gudger.

The Consul General found out when the next boat was sailing for New York and arranged a return passage for his charge. The Captain of the ship was told to look after him, but Leeds was good, and when the ship got in yesterday, he was a favorite with everybody on board, from the cook's boy to the Captain.

OCEAN TRIP TO SEE A PLAY.

Paul Arthur, Who Will Appear in London in "The Altar of Friendship," En Route for Philadelphia.

There are persons who will travel all the way from Flatbush to Broadway to see a popular play or a favorite actress, but Paul Arthur, who arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm has come all the way from London, and he will keep on to Philadelphia to see Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliot in "The Altar of Friendship" at the Broad Street Theatre in that city. Mr. Arthur will return to London on Tuesday with the Kronprinz.

Mr. Arthur's 6,000-mile journey was not undertaken on account of a mere amateur interest in the play, for he is an English actor and playwright, and he has bought the English rights to the piece, and he has come over to see how it goes. When the play is produced in London, Mr. Arthur will assume the part now being played by Nat Goodwin.

"THE ETERNAL CITY" ASSAILED.

Vatican Organ Violently Condemns Hall Caine's Drama.

ROME, Oct. 14.—The organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, publishes a violently worded article to-day on Hall Caine's drama, "The Eternal City," and says:

"Although Mr. Caine's dirty words cannot touch the dignity of the head of the Church, they must not pass without protest."

MAUDE ADAMS'S ILLNESS.

Report That Actress May Not Play Again—Company Disbanded.

The company engaged to support Maude Adams is being disbanded, some of its members having already begun to seek other engagements, and it is rumored that the actress herself may never again appear on the stage.

Since the postponement of her appearance because of illness at the Empire Theatre, where she was to have followed John Drew, there have been numerous conflicting reports concerning the seriousness of her illness in Paris. It was also said that she was coming home on the Kronprinz Wilhelm under her name of Maud Kiskadden. That was said by Charles Frohman yesterday to be incorrect, as he had received a cable dispatch from her two days ago.

TO LEAVE MRS. CAMPBELL.

John Blair, Leading Man, Cannot Endure Her Criticisms.

John Blair, the new leading man with Mrs. Patrick Campbell for this season, yesterday tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 23. He gives as his reason his inability to please Mrs. Campbell.

"Mrs. Campbell undertook to stage her own play," said Mr. Blair, "and in the capacity of stage manager made remarks about my work and methods which I did not regard as just. Sometimes, too, she made to me, under her breath, while we were acting, remarks which I could not endure."

Mrs. Campbell expressed herself as astonished when told of Mr. Blair's grievance. She said that she had never had any personal unpleasantness with Mr. Blair, and she did not know that he thought her difficult to please.

MME. SEMBRICH ARRIVES.

She Will Sing in "La Boheme" and "Ernani" This Winter.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, accompanied by her husband, Prof. Stengel, arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mme. Sembrich will start immediately on a concert tour, and will sing first in Toronto.

She will give ten concerts, and after a rest will join Mr. Grau's forces at the Metropolitan. Mme. Sembrich will sing in "La Boheme" and "Ernani" this Winter, in neither of which has she ever appeared here, though she has sung both in Europe.

Eleonora Duse Back in America.

After an absence of six years, Eleonora Duse yesterday returned to America on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for her third visit—this time as the exponent of what she regards as the greatest plays of modern times—those of D'Annunzio. Mme. Duse will leave this city for Boston on Friday, where her first performance will be given on the Tuesday following at the Tremont Theatre. She will play the same rôles there as here in November.

A Wilde Play Forbidden in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Ministry of the Interior has forbidden the production of Oscar Wilde's "Salome." The Association for the Production of Untrammeled Theatrical Representations, which is financing what is called the Moderne Buehne Theater, (Modern Stage Theatre,) also desires to produce "Salome."

Liberty Theatre Plans Filed.

Plans were filed yesterday for Klaw & Erlanger's new theatre, to be known as the Liberty, and to be erected on the south side of Forty-second Street, running through to Forty-first Street, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The new playhouse will have a seating capacity of 1,105. It has been designed by Architects Herts & Tallant and, according to their estimate, will cost $250,000.

Review of Spanish War Veterans.

Manhattan Command No. 5, Corps of New York, Spanish War Veterans, will be reviewed by Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of the East, on the evening of Oct. 22, at the First Battery armory, 344 West Forty-fourth Street. A reception and dance will follow the review.

FOR THE TAMMANY TALKERS.

They Are Not Told to Make the Democratic Anthracite Ownership Plank an Issue.

Tammany's talkers, the men who are willing to appear at open-air meetings in fair or stormy weather and ever ready to address audiences from the rear end of a truck, appeared at the Wigwam last evening to receive instructions. They were not told to make the plank of the Democratic State platform declaring for Government ownership of the anthracite coal fields an issue.

The Tammany orators are instructed to say that

Firstly—The unquestioned alliance between the Republican Party and the trusts has become so powerful that the life of one has become dependent upon the favor fo the other.

Secondly—That it lies within the power of the Republican Party to curb the trusts, when the public interests so demand.

Thirdly—That the Republican Party, appreciating the calamity and disaster that are about to be worked upon the common people of our land through the monopoly of the coal supply, and realizing that its success at the polls in the coming election has been greatly jeopardized, if not indeed made impossible, because of its notorious friendship for trusts, has taken one of the several courses that lay open to it to stop the strike. The intervention of the Republican Party is a mere play for votes, and simply gives temporary relief from the onslaught of trusts.

Chairman Blumenthal is arranging for many mass meetings. There will be a ratification at the Harlem Casino to-night. The speakers will be Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Vernon H. Davis, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, and Joseph W. Savage. The ratification meeting in and around Tammany Hall will be held on Oct. 22.

GOV. ODELL'S ITINERARY.

Gov. Odell's itinerary was announced last evening by the Republican State Committee. The Governor will not begin his speechmaking tour until Oct. 22. He will go to Albany to-day, and his present intention is to remain there until the date set for the commencement of his personal campaign. The Governor said last night that he intended to devote the time intervening between to-day and Oct. 22 in the preparation of the speeches which he will deliver. The tour which has been mapped out for him by the State Committee is as follows.

Wednesday, Oct. 22, evening, Syracuse.
Thursday, Oct. 23, afternoon, Geneva; evening, Rochester.
Friday, Oct. 24, afternoon, Lockport and Niagara Falls; evening, Buffalo.
Saturday, Oct. 25, afternoon, Dunkirk; evening, Jamestown.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, Binghamton.
Thursday, Oct. 30, New York City.
Friday, Oct. 31, Patchogue.

The Governor will be accompanied at Syracuse by Job E. Hedges, and at Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Jamestown by Senator Chauncey M. Depew. He will not use a special train, but will travel on the regular passenger trains.

The date of Oct. 30, which was named for the Governor's visit to this city, was designated at the request of Chairman Morris and William H. Ten Eyck of the Republican County Committee, who were in conference with Col. Dunn during the day. The place at which the Governor will speak in New York was not announced by the State Committee, and it was said at headquarters that the committee had no knowledge on that subject, the arrangements for the meeting having been left to the County Committee.

It is understood that the County Committee is endeavoring to secure Madison Square Garden, and in the event that the Garden cannot be secured they will engage Carnegie Hall. It is the intention to have a dozen meetings in New York on the night of Oct. 30, and the Governor will be expected to visit a number of them and say a few words at each meeting.

After he had breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, Gov. Odell took a cab and went down into the business district. He is understood to have seen several persons who have been interested in the strike negotiations. At the headquarters of the State Committee last evening, the Governor expressed himself as most hopeful that the strike would be settled.

During the day Gov. Odell had a long conference with Police Commissioner Partridge. He dined with Senator Platt and spent part of the evening in the State Committee headquarters talking with Chairman Dunn and Superintendent of Elections McCullagh.

COLER MAY MAKE STATE TOUR.

He Will Make as Many Speeches as Gov. Odell, Chairman Carlisle Says.

Chairman John N. Carlisle of the Democratic State Executive Committee was at his desk in the Hoffman House headquarters yestetrday. Mr. Carlisle said that Mr. Coler's chances of election were growing brighter every day, and that the news from up State indicate that the Democrats would be able to show great strength.

Chairman Carlisle was asked whether Candidate Coler would stump the State. His reply was that if Gov. Odell decided to go on a speech-making tour the Democratic candidate would not be backward, but would make as many speeches as his opponent. Gov. Odell has arranged so far to make speeches at eleven places in the State.

EDITORS' VIEWS ON HILL.

Members of Republican Association Say He Has No Hope of Electing Coler.

The Republican Editorial Association of New York State met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Thomas P. Peters of Brooklyn presided.

Secretary A. O. Bunnell said that the editors discussed the political situation and that it was the general opinion that ex-Senator David B. Hill did not expect to carry the State for Coler, but was hoping that he might be able to reduce the Republican majority to such an extent that his Presidential ambitions would be helped. Senator Platt and Gov. Odell were praised for their interference in the coal strike.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN BOLT.

Opponents of Congress Candidate Harvey T. Andrews Accuse Gibbs of Conspiracy.

A protest against the Republican organization of the Seventeenth Congressional District, Nineteenth Senate District, and Thirty-first Assembly District was made last night by a hundred Republicans gathered at 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. William E. Crosby presided. Speeches were made by Adelbert H. Steele, the Rev. Willis P. Odell, and Col. Charles Dennison. The gist of their remarks was that the methods of the organization governing the political divisions in which they lived were open to harsh criticism, that the conventions were "packed," and that the voters were never consulted. W. A. Marble offered a resolution, which was adopted. The opening clause follows:

Resolved, That in the selection of delegates and the preparation of ballots for the primaries of Sept. 16 in the Nineteenth Senatorial District and the Seventeenth Congressional District the Republican Party was dishonored and the will of the people betrayed by a conspiracy believed to have been planned and dictated by Hon. Frederick S. Gibbs, a non-resident of the district, whose well-known motive is selfish greed for political power, State and National, and for the promotion and protection of his corporate clientage, and Samuel S. Strasbourger and Moses M. McKee, so-called leaders, having carried into effect this conspiracy regardless of the will of the people.

The resolution further claimed that there had been no legitimate nominations for Assembly and Senate, therefore the action of "packed" conventions was not binding, the candidates selected by the organization should be repudiated at the polls, and the voters for the resolution pledged themselves to do all they could to defeat them, so as to prevent a recurrence of such conditions. Some of the adherents of the Republican candidate for Congress, Harvey T. Andrews, sought to gain the floor, but a motion to adjourn sine die shut them off. It is held by many in Harlem that the defection of the dissatisfied Republicans may result in the election of the Democratic candidate for Congress, Francis E. Shober.

Senator Dillingham Re-elected.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 14.—The Vermont Legislature to-day re-elected W. P. Dillingham as United States Senator. Mr. Dillingham was elected to the United States Senate from Vermont Oct. 18, 1900, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1903. He was Governor of Vermont from 1888 to 1890.

Not a Tammany Man.

In the report of the proceedings of the Central Federated Union, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 22, Daniel S. Jacobs, a delegate to that body, was referred to as a Tammany man. Mr. Jacobs requests THE TIMES to say that he is not a supporter of Tammany Hall.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Seventh District, Arthur Lyman, (Dem.;) Ninth District, Charles T. Witt. (Rep.)

MR. CLEVELAND TO DEMOCRATS

(From The Evening Post, Oct. 14.)

To a representative of The Evening Post, who asked him his views in regard to the outlook for and the duty of the Democracy in the approaching Congressional elections, ex-President Grover Cleveland said:

"It seems to me that if the Democracy is really in earnest it cannot fail largely to increase its representation in the next Congress, but in order to do so I think that there must be a constant and stalwart insistence upon the things which are recognized by all to be true Democratic doctrines. Of course, by far the most important of these is tariff reform. On this issue I am satisfied that the Democracy is face to face with a great opportunity. All of the signs of the times point to a recognition, far beyond all party lines, of the benefits which would accrue to the people by a readjustment of the tariff, and it would be worse than folly for the party under the stress of any temptation or yielding to any allurement to permit this to be subordinated to or overshadowed by any other issue.

"The present restlessness in Republican circles on this subject, often a mounting to protests against Republican protective theories, should warn the Democracy of an impending danger. I mean by this the possibility that our opponents may crowd us from our position on this subject, if we allow them to do so by our lukewarmness and indifference, and to occupy our ground, just as we permittel them to crowd us from the ground that belonged to us on the question of sound money.

"I am very much pleased with the deliverance of the New York Democracy on the tariff issue, and it was fit and proper that the Empire State should sound the right note. It is my clear conviction that the best assurance of success for the Democracy in the next national campaign will be found in a sincere and unremitting insistence upon its old-time doctrine of a fair and beneficent tariff adjustment. This insistence should be from now on. It need hardly be said that success will depend upon the presentation of tariff doctrine, not only recognized as truly Democratic by those who may be termed veterans in the party, but also commending itself to the hosts of the younger men of our land. Thousands of these await the opportunity to espouse a cause which must appeal to disinterested love of country, and which is based upon thoughtful regard for all our people and the safety of the institutions under which we live. To these young men no hope is offered for the realization of their patriotic aspirations except through the conscientious endeavors of the Democratic party.

"I am at a loss to understand by what process of reasoning the notion has gained a footing in certain Democratic quarters, not only that no importance attaches to such Democratic ascendency in the next House of Representatives, but even that it might be advantageous to party prospects in 1904 for it to continue in its present minority now. Political warfare ought to be regarded as continuous, and, if the results battled for are worth having at all, they are worthy of our best efforts at all times and under all circumstances. Constant vigilance and unrelenting attack are essential to victory. Armies are captured by first driving in the outposts.

"I cannot believe that the bright prospects of the Democracy in the present campaign are to be marred by any lack of hard work and strenuous fighting."

FAST POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

George Gould Aids His Team to Victory for the Ladies' Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 14.—George J. Gould's Lakewood polo team scored first honors for the Ladies' Cup to-day by defeating the Westchester Country Club by 7 goals to 4¾. The game was the opening one of the annual Fall tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club, and the fashionable cottage community was present in large numbers around the Georgian Court polo field. The trophy is known as the Ladies' Cup, and is the gift of Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Mrs. H. L. Herbert. This is its first year of competition.

While the Gould team won, it did so on handicap allowance, for the Westchester players earned 5 goals to 3 for the home talent. Owing to the presence of J. M. Waterbury, Jr., one of the highest rated men in the Polo Association, on the Westchester team, the latter had to allow its opponents 4 goals at the start.

The playing, however, was of a close and interesting order, for only 8 goals were scored in all. George Gould made two for his side, and Ben Nicoll made the other. Nothing was made in the first period, and George Gould struck the first goal of the match early in the second period.

In the fourth period each member of the Westchester team made a goal. The line-up and summary:

WESTCHESTER.	H'cap.	LAKEWOOD.	H'cap.
1, J. I. Blair	3	1, George J. Gould	3
2, H. C. Brokaw	3	2, Jay Gould	3
3, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	10	3, Kingdon Gould	4
Back, P. F. Collier	3	Back, Benjamin Nicoll	5
Total	19	Total	15

Goals earned—Westchester, 5; Lakewood, 3. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 4. Lost by penalties—Westchester, ¼ goal. Net score—Westchester, 4¾; Lakewood, 7. Earned goals for Westchester—Blair, (1,) Waterbury, (2,) Brokaw, (1,) Collier, (1.) Earned goals for Lakewood—G. J. Gould, (2,) Nicoll, (1.) Referee—Irving Brokaw. Timekeeper—George H. Taylor.

PRESBYTERIANS TO JOIN HANDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—The Southern Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Kentucky is in session here. To-morrow, for the first time since the civil war, the Northern and Southern Synods of the State will hold a joint session and celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Church in this State.

The sessions will continue until Friday. The occasion marks an epoch in church history, as it is expected to be the beginning of the end of a historic schism.

NEW PARISH OF ST. MATTHEW'S.

St. Matthew's, the new Roman Catholic parish which the authorities of the archdiocese have established on the upper west side of Manhattan, is situated between the parishes of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, and the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. Its limits run from the north side of Sixty-third Street to the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, and from the west side of Amsterdam Avenue to the North River.

The new church, when erected, will be in West Sixty-seventh Street, near West End Avenue. The Rev. Patrick F. Maughan will be the rector. He has established a temporary rectory at 166 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Naval Surgeon Married.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Miss Eleanor Yorke Parker, daughter of Medical Director J. B. Parker, United States Navy, was married to-day in the United States Naval Home to Dr. William Hemphill Bell, United States Navy. The Rev. J. De Wolff Perry of Calvary Episcopal Church, Germantown, officiated. There were no attendants, and only the immediate members of both families were present.

Dr. Bell, who was recently detached from duty at Annapolis, is well known in navy circles, being a Past Assistant Surgeon. He has been ordered for sea duty aboard the United States steamship Yorktown, which is now stationed at New York. The Yorktown, it is understood, will proceed to Cuba for special coast duty.

Newark Loan and Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Newark Loan and Trust Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are John F. Thompson of Forest City, Iowa; Samuel A. Williams of Cleveland, Ohio; Burt J. Thompson of Forest City, Iowa; Frank A. Dillingham of Summit, N. J.; William H. Crow, Eugene W. Small, and Harry L. Twichell of New York City.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases, it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist, DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will always effect a cure.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

NOVEL and ARTISTIC DESIGNS in

Imported Umbrella Handles,

embracing effects in
Jade, Crystal, Lapis Lazuli, Coral, Jasper, Damascus, Tortoise Shell, Gun Metal, and Gold and Sterling Silver, jewelled.

Also Walking Sticks, Riding Whips and Crops, and Martin's London Umbrellas.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William R. Whitehead.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—Dr. William Riddick Whitehead, a distinguished physician and author of many works on medicine and surgery, died here last night, aged seventy years. He was made a Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus by the Czar in recognition of services during the Crimean war. He served with distinction during the civil war on the side of the Confederacy. He established the departments of medicine in the University of Colorado and the University of Denver. His daughter is the wife of Capt. Allaire of the regular army, now at Plattsburg, N. Y., where Mrs. Whitehead is visiting.

Capt. William J. Herring.

Capt. William J. Herring of the United States Revenue Service, who lived at 381 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday afternoon in the hospital of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from Bright's disease. Capt. Herring had gone to Baltimore to have an operation performed on one of his eyes, which was injured by an exploding shell while he was in a naval fight off Charleston in the civil war. He was a native of Brooklyn and was sixty-two years old. While cruising off the coast of Alaska in 1900 he rescued 180 Klondike miners, who had taken refuge on an island from an unseaworthy vessel. Capt. Herring served with the Greely relief expedition as an officer of the Bear.

Obituary Notes.

Mayor WILKINSON of North Adams, Mass., died at the Albany (N. Y.) Hospital yesterday as a result of an operation performed for an abscess of the kidneys.

JOSEPH CASLER, aged eighty-four years, one of the oldest farmers in Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday at his home at Ocean Point. At one time he owned the land which became the Monmouth Park race track.

A. C. DAYTON, Superintendent of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, which system embraces the Pennsylvania Railroad lines in Southern New Jersey, died yesterday in Camden from paralysis. He was iffty years old, and had been in the employ of the company since 1883.

Mrs. CORNELIA C. HUSSEY, wife of William H. Hussey of 142 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., died from paralysis on Monday in Reading Ridge, Conn., where she was visiting. She was seventy-six years old. Mrs. Hussey was an enthusiastic woman's suffragist, and, with President Roosevelt's mother, organized the first colored orphan home in New York.

Sir JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, Clerk of the House of Commons and an authority on parliamentary procedure, is dead at Ottawa, Ontario. He was in his seventy-fifth year. The deceased was a well-known author and lecturer, chiefly on historical subjects. He was a native of Nova Scotia, a newspaper man, and a reporter in the Legislature before becoming Clerk of the House of Commons.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WARD, a family connection of three Presidents of the United States and a friend of both Dolly Madison and Mrs. Julia D. Grant, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, 59 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Ward was nearly eighty years old, and death was due to a complication of diseases. Mrs. Ward was a native of Kentucky. She was a cousin of James Madison and Zachary Taylor and was distantly related to Thomas Jefferson. She was married in 1847 to George W. Ward of New Orleans.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BELL—PARKER.—At Naval Home, Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 14, 1902, Dr. William Hemphill Bell, United States Navy, and Eleanor Yorke Parker, daughter of Medical Director J. B. Parker, United States Navy.

BROOKS—SAWYER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the First Presbyterian Church, Nyack, N. Y., by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith of New York, and the Rev. Robert Howard Herron of Nyack, Anna Logan, daughter of the late Merritt E. Sawyer, to Ellwood Wilson Brooks of New York City.

CARPENTER—CAMP.—On Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William J. Peck, D. D., Kate Christine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amzi Lewis Camp, to Dr. Frank Blish Carpenter.

DIED.

BRAHAMS.—On Monday, Oct. 13, J. Rudolph Brahams, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 104 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at Basking Ridge, N. J.

BURNE.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, Springdale, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902, John C. Burne, in his 74th year, architect, late of New York City.
Funeral service will be held at Emanuel Chapel, Springdale, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 16, at 1:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock and 12:02, connecting with trolley for Springdale at 11:50 and 12:55.

DAVIS.—On Monday, Oct. 13, at St. Louis, Mo., Armida Moses, beloved wife of Ansley S. Davis, in the 52d year of her age.
Interment at Sumter, S. C.

FAWCETT.—On Monday, Oct. 13, Sarah A. Lawrence, widow of Frederick Fawcett, in the 90th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry De Compet, Narragansett Pier. Interment at Woodlawn.

FRANCIS.—At General Memorial Hospital, on Monday, Oct. 13, Emily Rose, widow of Robert Davenport Francis, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral private.

LOEB.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, at his residence, 123 West 75th St., Albert, beloved husband of Rose Loeb, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, at 9 o'clock.

PIERSON.—On Monday, Oct. 13, John Ralston Pierson, in the 23d year of his age.
Funeral at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, from the residence of the late Mrs. David H. Pierson, 926 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUSH.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, Peter Rush, the beloved husband of the late Margaret Rush and father of Frank P. Rush.
Funeral to be held on Thursday morning, 16th inst., from his late residence, 429 Park Av., between 55th and 56th Sts., and thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 o'clock sharp. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Please to omit flowers.

SCHROEDER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 14, 1902, Edwin A., son of Mary J. and the late Frederick A. Schroeder, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral private.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, 1902, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City, Mary Thorn, daughter of the late Jacob B. Carpenter and wife of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Monticello, N. Y.
Funeral services at Grace Chapel, No. 414 East 14th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 10 A. M. Interment at Albany, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.
The Board of Managers and members of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer at Grace Chapel, No. 414 East 14th St., on Wednesday, October 15, at 10 A. M. MARY H. HALDANE, Sec'y.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

To Mold Professors of French.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Robert Lebaudy, the French traveler, has sent the Vice Rector of the University of Paris $1,600 to maintain at the University of Chicago for a year two young professors who will study American customs and afterward teach the French language and French literature at American universities.

New General of the Carmelites.

ROME, Oct. 14.—Father Pio Mayer, a German, has been elected General of the Carmelite Order.

Oldest Saratoga County Resident Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Rensselaer Peckham, the oldest resident in Saratoga County, died here to-day, aged ninety-eight years. He had lived in the house where he died for eighty years. Mr. Peckham never married, and had been blind for many years.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 14.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address,	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
APPEL, Gussie, 72 Broome St.	1	13
BULDRA, Mary C., 1,577 3d Av.	42	14
BEATTY, Margaret, 103 E. 86th St.	35	12
BRIGGI, Catherine, 1,533 2d Av.	1	13
BAUMUSH, Fannie, 232 Monroe St.	1	12
BUSSEY, William, 61 Hester St.	60	10
BAUER, ——, 1,208 1st Av.	1	13
BARRY, Julia, 69 Cherry St.	47	13
BARNETT, Harry, 103 Madison St.	7	13
BAYER, Rudolf, 1,656 3d Av.	1	14
BRENNER, Emma, 485 Columbus Av.	31	14
CALLANAN, T. R., 210 E. 90th St.	1	13
CURRAN, T., 236 W. 35th St.	26	13
CRAIG, William, 126 Hudson St.	26	11
CLEARY, Michael, 302 W. 128th St.	55	12
COLETTI, Eduardo, 588 Grand St.	21	12
CLARK, Francis, 228 W. 28th St.	38	12
COHN, Isaac, 333 W. 15th St.	54	13
CHILINDA, D., 442 W. 31st St.	50	13
CRAWLEY, Ezeta, 1,577 Avenue A.	7	13
CRAWLEY, Janet, 210 W. 105th St.	76	14
DRAY, W. H., 323 W. 34th St.	65	12
DUNN, John, 2 James Slip.	68	9
DEMOTTA, G., 418 E. 124th St.	1	14
ECKEL, F. W. P., 555 Lenox Av.	1	13
FIELD, W., 465 W. 57th St.	54	14
FRIEDERICH, John, 334 E. 32d St.	66	12
FULLMANN, A., 84 Cannon St.	65	13
FENNELL, W. H., 576 Broome St.	45	11
FLORIE, Agalta, 115 Mott St.	61	14
FRANCIS, Emily M., 200 W. 137th St.	80	13
GRAHAM, Ralph, 166 W. 98th St.	1	12
GARLAND, Rose M., 588 Amsterdam Av.	1	5
GUBNER, W. D., 131 W. 96th St.	47	13
GROHMANN, F., 337 E. 93d St.	39	13
GHILOUI, Joseph, 19 James St.	2	12
GROSSBERG, Abraham, 24 Allen St.	1	12
GOLDSTEIN, Rachel, Montefiore Home	69	13
HEYMAN, W., 23 E. 114th St.	60	12
HOFFMAN, C., 94 Division St.	24	6
HENRIQUEZ, R., 322 W. 34th St.	45	13
HAMMERSCHLAG, J., 340 E. 53d St.	25	13
HABNER, L., Manhattan State Hosp.	41	10
HOLTON, E., 516 W. 50th St.	30	12
HOPE, Lillian, 173 Allen St.	32	12
HILL, Catherine, 155 W. 23d St.	28	12
IRWIN, William, Bellevue Hosp.	54	11
JAROFSKY, Rosie, 249 Monroe St.	44	13
JOHANSON, Ralph, Infants' Hosp.	1	11
KELLY, Mamie, 453 10th Av.	17	8
KANE, Joseph, 605 E. 16th St.	27	2
KABANKE, Carl, 25 Bowery.	61	11
KREUZIEN, William, 339 1st Av.	1	12
KIERNAN, Rose, 672 9th Av.	42	12
LIESS, W. A., 452 W. 40th St.	35	9
LUTHER, Charles, 394 2d Av.	38	5
LAGOMORSINO, Santo M., 8 Baxter St.	22	12
LUMLEY, Mary A., 435 W. 46th St.	1	13
LEICHT, George A., 281 E. Broadway	32	12
MAGUIRE, Elizabeth, 122 10th Av.	49	13
MURPHY, Margaret, 134 E. 70th St.	43	12
MARKS, Benjamin, 82 Chrystie St.	18	13
MULCAHY, Patrick, 317 Avenue A.	39	9
MACKIN, Frank, 394 8th Av.	31	12
MAGUIRE, Dennis, 41 Bedford St.	33	13
MAHONEY, Catherine, 1,969 Clinton Av.	70	13
MAERZ, Bertha, 314 E. 12th St.	48	13
NOLAN, Mary, 345 E. 36th St.	54	12
O'LEARY, John F., 854 W. 125th St.	91	13
O'CONNELL, Annie, 164 Avenue C.	39	11
O'CONNOR, Patrick, 337 E. 39th St.	38	12
PURTELL, James, 338 E. 81st St.	58	13
POHL, George H., 1,790 Park Av.	40	12
PULLMAN, Solomon J., 262 W. 115th.	29	13
RYAN, Mary, 425 W. 31st St.	48	2
RAMAGLIA, Annunziata, 242 Mulberry	15	12
RINGLER, Betsy, 80 E. 116th St.	51	12
SHERMAN, Charles, City Prison.	60	11
SULLIVAN, Philip, 1,857 2d Av.	80	14
STEVENSON, A., D. 213 W. 11th St.	1	12
SIMON, Jennie, 3,959 3d Av.	13	13
SCULLY, Daniel, 201 W. 76th St.	32	13
TAYLOR, Maggie, 312 E. 107th St.	38	11
TANNOTTALI, Joseph, 76 Thompson.	1	13
VAN RENSSELAER, Mary T., Manhattan Hotel.	41	12
VOSS, Charlotte, 301 W. 139th St.	45	13
WALSH, Leo, 740 Greenwich St.	3	12
WELSH, Anna, 242 E. 94th St.	52	13
WILSON, Harry, 24 King St.	65	12
WALLACE, Agnes, 452 W. 50th St.	12	12
YAEGER, Anna, 309 E. 85th St.	28	12

Bronx.

BASILO, Michael, 652 Morris Av.	10	13
CARLIN, Nellie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	27	13
DREW, Patrick, St. Joseph's Hosp.	42	13
EDWARDS, C. R., 176th St. and Montgomery Av.	1	13
ERDENBRECHER, L., 555 E. 144th.	76	13
FEITH, Erich, Riverside Hosp.	1	13
*FLEMING, Gertrude, Bronxdale.	1	29
HERBERTZ, Dorothea C., 1,018 Washington Av.	1	13
HOFFMANN, Rose, 1,910 Crotona Av.	1	13
KRYOFSKI, Frank, William's Bridge	34	13
POPERZINSKI, Louise, 961 Rogers Place	31	13
VERHARGEN, L. A., 356 Mott Av.	18	13
WHITE, Carrie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	18	13

*Date of death in September.

Brooklyn.

ANDY, Carmela, 253 N. 8th St.	2	13
BLAIR, G. I., 626 Monroe St.	57	13
BOGART, G. A., 18 Meeker Av.	1	13
BORRAZZO, Filomena, 215 1st St.	1	13
BRADY, Thomas, 154 Wythe Av.	1	12
BROWN, Elizabeth, 728 Sackett St.	37	13
BUSCHER, Frances, 180 Johnson Av.	5	14
CALDWELL, Catherine, 660 Carroll.	58	12
CARROLL, Jeremiah, 55 Troutman St.	65	12
CLARK, John, 94 Adelphi St.	3	14
DE MARTINO, Pauline, 194 Johnson Av.	2	13
DIAMOND, J., 511 Hicks St.	32	13
EDMISTON,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	8.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	11.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71@72c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 69½@70c; No. 2 corn, 58½c; No. 2 yellow, 60½c; No. 2 oats, 27⅝c; No. 3 white, 31½@33c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; fair to choice malting barley, 53@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25; mess pork, per barrel, $16.85@$17; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.10@$11.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.50@$11.62½; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $11@$11.15.

COTTON.—Cotton lost ground, and closed near the bottom. The opening was steady, with prices 4@8 points higher on bullish Liverpool cables and rumors that the coal strike had been settled. The English market was up some 4@5 points, when a rise of only 1@2 points had been expected. The better ruling of the stock market seemed to give color to the strike reports. The close was quiet, with prices net 2@4 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales. The receipts for the day were much larger than expected; export clearances were barely 2,000 bales. Reports from Southern spot markets told of less active demand and some disposition on the part of holders to grant concessions demanded by exporters and domestic spinners.

Spot cotton closed dull with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.80c for middling uplland and 9.05c for middling Gulf. Sales, 326 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged, at 8¼c; Mobile unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Savannah unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Baltimore unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta unchanged, at 8¼c; St. Louis 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans, 20,000 to 22,000 bales, as compared with 7,264 bales actual last week, and 16,347 bales last year. At Houston, 19,000 to 21,000 bales, against 11,391 bales actual last week, and 12,655 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.49	8.49	8.42	8.42@8.43
November	8.54	8.54	8.44	8.45@8.46
December	8.62	8.63	8.53	8.55@8.56
January	8.71	8.72	8.61	8.63@8.64
February	8.49	8.49	8.42	8.42@8.43
March	8.50	8.50	8.41	8.42@8.43
April	..	..	..	8.42@8.44
May	8.51	8.51	8.41	8.43@8.44
June	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.43@8.44

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Spot cotton a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling uplland, 4.76; futures opened steady, 1 point advance; closed barely steady, net unchanged to 2 points higher; October, 4.43⅝; October-November, 4.34; November-December, 4.51b; December-January, January-February, and February-March, 4.50b; March-April, 4.51s; April-May and May-June, 4.51b. Manchester yarns quiet, but steady. Cloths in more inquiry, but not much doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Pronounced strength was a feature at times in all grain markets, wheat especially being sensitive to bull sentiment, although news itself was not particularly favorable to much higher prices. The weakest intervals of the day came right at the opening, and just before the close. The movement of wheat from interior points aggregated 1,606,000 bushels, compared with 2,151,000 bushels last year, but its unsatisfactory quality was shown by the fact that Chicago had only 6 cars of contract out of 202 cars received. The Northwest receipts amounted to 994 cars, against 1,240 cars the previous week. English markets closed unchanged, and Paris markets partly 5 to 30 points higher. World's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, increased 8,944,000 bushels, including an increase of 5,200,000 bushels in European supplies. The increases in this country included 1,600,000 bushels in Northwest elevators, and 1,500,000 bushels in Manitoba. Export business consisted of 2 loads No. 2 red and 2 loads No. 1 Northern, Duluth, here, with 10 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 76⅞ prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c, Oct. 20-25 scarce; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, Oct. 20-25, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; city mill do, $23.30@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.65@$2.75, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.52@$1.54. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.25@$16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21 in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22@$22.50; oil meal, $25.50@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	76	76 9-16	75 15-16	76⅛
May	75⅝	76⅞	75⅝	76
Corn—				
October	66	66	66	66
November	62	63	62	62½
December	54½	55⅞	54¼	54¾
January	..	..	..	50¼
May	47	47½	46⅞	47¼
Oats—				
December	35½	36	35½	36
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	70¾
May	71⅝	72½	71 13-16	72
Corn—				
October	57⅜	59	57⅛	59
December	47⅝	48¼	47⅛	48¼
May	42¼	42⅞	42	42⅝
Oats—				
December	29½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
December	31	31⅝	30⅝	31
May	31½	32 3-16	31 7-16	31⅞
Lard—				
January	8.85	8.90	8.85	8.97½
May	8.87	8.40	8.35	8.37½
Ribs—				
January	8.30	8.32½	8.27½	8.27½
May	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.90
Pork—				
January	15.62½	15.75	15.55	15.67½
May	14.82½	14.90	14.77½	14.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75, family, $20@$21.50; short clear, $19.75@$21. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9⅝@9¾c; 180 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; 160 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; 140 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; pigs, 10½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14½@14¾c; 10 lb, 14c; 12 lb, 13¾@13¾c; 14 lb, 13½c; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c; pickled hams, 12. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6½@6¾c. LARD—$11; city lard, $10.50@$10.65; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $11.20; Brazil, kegs, $12.75; compound, 7⅜@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 14¾@15c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

24—The United States, appellant, vs. The Officers and Crew of the United States Steamer Mangrove; 34—The Officers and Enlisted Men of the United States Ship New York et al., appellants, vs. The Officers and Crew of the United States Steamer Mangrove.—Passed temporarily on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

40—Marino F. Sena, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed per stipulation on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

218—The United States, appellant, vs. James A. Rickert, as County Treasurer, &c.—Reassigned for argument Dec. 8 on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

463—Adah S. Horman, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and motion for stay submitted by Mr. H. M. Rulinson for the petitioner, with leave to Solicitor General Richards to file brief in opposition on or before Friday next.

10, Original—The State of Washington, complainant, vs. Northern Securities Company et al.—Leave to plead, answer, or demur within thirty days granted on motion of John W. Griggs for defendants.

442—Swain P. Chick et al., petitioners, vs. Allen C. Fuller et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by William J. Manning and James H. Barnard for the petitioners, and Charles H. Aldrich and Frank F. Reed for the respondent.

77—William E. Hale, as receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. Edward P. Allinson et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein, as amicus curiae, within ten days, on motion of Heman White Chaplin.

423—William E. Hale, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. James A. Hilliker.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Submitted by James K. Redington in behalf of Mr. H. Boutelle, by William E. Hale and A. L. Pincoffs for the petitioner, and by Charles E. Patterson, Alpheus Bulkely, and Charles C. Van Kirk for the respondent.

5—Railroad Equipment Company, appellant, vs. Southern Railway Company et al.—Passed temporarily on motion of W. A. Henderson for the appellees.

248 of 1901—John E. Hanifen, &c., petitioners, vs. Edward A. Price et al.—Motion to modify judgment submitted by W. P. Preble, Jr., for the petitioners in support of motion, and by Edmund Wetmore for the respondents in opposition thereto.

349—Bank of Iron Gate, plaintiff in error, vs. Maggie A. Brady, executrix, &c.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by William L. Royall for the plaintiff in error and by Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

439—The Guarantee Company of North America, petitioner, vs. Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by S. A. Putnam in behalf of Warren Switzler for the petitioner and by H. C. Brome for the respondent.

97—The Union Steamboat Company, petitioner, vs. the Erie and Western Transportation Company et al.—Motion for leave to intervene submitted by J. H. Hayden in behalf of Wilhelmus Mynderse for the Mannheim Insurance Company et al.

626—The Pacific Coast Company, petitioner, vs. W. H. Reynolds et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Thomas B. Reed and George W. Fowle, Jr., for the petitioner.

455—London, Paris and American Bank, (Limited,) petitioner, vs. Rosalie Aaronstein, executrix.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Submitted by Thomas H. Clark in behalf of Louis Marshall, by Henry Ach for the petitioner, and by S. C. Scheeline for the respondent.

304—Indiana Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. St. Joseph and Elkhart Power Company. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Charles F. Carus in support of motions, and by Ferdinand Winter and Frank F. Reed in opposition thereto.

253 and 254—The Sun Life Insurance Company of America, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert McCabe.—In error to the County Court of Dallas County, Texas. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of Maurice E. Locke for the plaintiff in error.

187 of 1901—Martha J. Sweringen, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Louis.—Motion for leave to file second petition for rehearing submitted by E. P. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

464—The Burlington Trust Company et al., petitioners, vs. Silas Porter et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by O. H. Dean and B. P. Waggener for the petitioners.

398—The Boston Fruit Company, petitioner, vs. A. G. Hall et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of J. L. Thorndike and Charles Theodore Russell for the petitioner and by J. Parker Kirlen for the respondents.

405—Cornelius J. McNamara et al., petitioners, vs. Home, Land and Cattle Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of George R. Peck, John S. Miller, Merritt Starr, and H. G. McIntyre for the petitioner, and by W. E. Cullen, E. C. Day, and W. E. Cullen, Jr., for the respondents.

71—The City of Austin, plaintiff in error, vs. E. C. Bartholomew et al., receivers.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff in error.

112—The People of the State of New York ex rel. the Cayadutta Plank Road Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Curtis S. Cummings, Mayor, et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

245—O. E. Cope, appellant, vs. Landa H. Braden.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel to the appellants.

295—William B. Brown, appellant, vs. John H. Drain, Street Superintendent, &c., et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Charles H. Crutcher in support of motions, and by Joseph H. Call in opposition thereto.

305—Simeoni Grin, appellant, vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Reassigned for argument Oct. 27.

47—Frederick A. Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen Baldwin.—Submitted by Fred A. Baker and Albert B. Hall for the plaintiff in error, and by Timothy E. Tarsney for the defendant in error.

6—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George T. Harding et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

7—Augustus Burgdorf et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States to the use of the Vermont Marble Company.—Passed temporarily.

10—A. W. Corbus, appellant, vs. the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company; 132—Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company et al.; 26—The Pacific Ocean Whaling Company, appellant, vs. the United States; 29—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. United States; (30 and 31)—Passed temporarily.

12—Freida Schradsky, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake.—Passed temporarily.

3—The Manchester Fire Assurance Company of Manchester, England, et al., appellants, vs. John Herriott, Treasurer of the State of Iowa, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa.—Dismissed per stipulation on motion of C. W. Mullan for the appellees.

25—The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England, plaintiffs in error, vs. John Herriott, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Dismissed per-stipulation on motion of C. W. Mullan for the defendant in error.

306—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argued by L. T. Michener for the plaintiff in error and by Charles Robb and Assistant Attorney General Beck for the defendant in error.

9—The State of Iowa, plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin O. Rood et al.—Argument commenced by Charles W. Mullan for the plaintiff in error and continued by Robert M. Wright and John P. Dolliver for the defendants in error.

Call for Wednesday: 9, 11, 27, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, and 52.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 68, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy discharges.

5171—James C. Akers.
5060—Benjamin B. Badeau.
5099—Solomon Hausman
5155—Michael & Strauss.
4913—Dorothy Welbel.
5187—Henry Chessler.
5190—Albert Heinzman.
5184—Abijah Pratt.
5151—Owen Treanor.
4458—Charles C. Cisco.
5181—Israel N. Levy.
5098—Augustus Nussbaum.
3234—John K. Van Sickle.
5143—Emil Wohlrab.
5178—Ed. Gottschalk.
4981—Arthur J. Kahn. Cases under objection.
5071—Isaac Specter.
4975—Charles Stock.
4598—Bernard Berger.
4489—Jacob M. Lasky.
5073—Louis Kalinsky.
4485—Joseph Kalinsky.
4482—Charles Jalmes. Adjourned cases.
4462—Isaac Rosenthal.
4953—Ed. E. Gwynne.
4619—Alfred E. Kramer
4373—J. F. Booraem.
4408—Morris Anderson.
4729—Joseph Blumenfeld.
5147—Reuben Niklad.
5082—Louis Sroka.
4103—Joseph Herrman.
4736—Mark H. Eisner.
4113—Albert J. Thorne. Motions.

In re J. W. & N. Lawrence.
1—Lederer vs. Lederer.
2—Latil vs. Denslow.
3—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Kempner vs. Wilson.
5½—In re Trillings.
6—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Kertscher.
7—Furey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—In re Farmers' L. & Trust Co.
9—Tremain vs. Megroz.
9½—Same vs. same.
10—In re Valentine Av.
11—In re Marion Av.
12—In re Beaumont Av.
13—Bayliss vs. Anderson.
14—Burton vs. City of New York.
15—In re Wright.
16—Roberts vs. People's Mut. Mining Co.
17—Geer vs. Clark.
18—Oppenheimer vs. Holderman.
19—Quinn vs. E. Morgan's Sons Co.
20—In re Bodine.
21—People, &c., vs. McEnearney.
22—Disleri vs. L'Avenir Societe, &c.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Belmont vs. Sigua Iron Co.
25—Coad vs. Stokes.
26—Pizzi vs. Reid.
27—Freund vs. Freund.
28—Standard Frame & Sash Co. vs. Dutton.
29—Cunningham vs. Hartford Carpet Corporation.
30—City of New York vs. Cassidy.
31—In re Bonner.
32—La Place vs. La Place.
33—Bell vs. Heatherton.
34—In re Servida.
35—Friedman vs. Swift & Co.
36—N. Y. Arch. Terra Cotta Co. vs. Williams.
37—In re Med. Adv. Bureau.
38—In re Blair.
39—In re Wilson.
40—In re Kiernan.
41—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
42—Goodrich vs. Partridge.
43—Hayes vs. Rives.
44—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Dike.
45—Spier vs. Hyde.
46—Mohr vs. Murphy.
47—McNally vs. Fitzsimons.
48—Kane vs. Luckenbach.
49—Same vs. same.
50—In re Kane.
51—Same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1098—In re Edgewater Road.
893—In re Andrews Av.
1894—In re W. 144th St. Demurrers.
29—Quigley vs. City of N. Y.
30—Larkin vs. same.
34—Ames vs. Acadia Oil & F. Co.
51—Santero vs. City of N. Y. Preferred causes.
1188—Knickerbocker B. & L. Assn. vs. Kurtz.
1359—Gould vs. City of N. Y.
1360—Same vs. same. General calendar.
783—Le Vie vs. Fenlon.
734—Brauser vs. E. Imhauser Co.
477—Weissman vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
933—Lazzari vs. Havens.
703—Clements vs. Pierson.
861—Pollock vs. Seldenberg.
834—Abresch vs. Meyer
923—Williams vs. Williams.
960—Schinasi vs. Jenda
723—Hirsch vs. Hirsch.
917—Erdtmann vs. Erdtmann.
1010—Wilentshik vs. Selchow.
1015—Swiss Ben. Soc'y vs. Horwitz.
1022—Illenswirth vs. Illenswirth.
1024—Luther vs. Luther.
1055—Howard Nat. Bk. vs. Birdseye.
918—Schlegel vs. Schlegel. Undefended divorces.
1229—Goetchins vs. Goetchins.
1236—Tornabene vs. Tornabene.
1243—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
1256—Cuzzone vs. Cuzzone.
1257—House vs. House.
1258—Corcoran vs. Corcoran.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1057.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6940—In re Miller, decd. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV, VI., and VII., for trial.

3766—Frew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1210—Dommerich vs. Hendelman.
792½—Keating vs. Mott.
1312—McKallen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1318—Driscoll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
843—McManus vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1345—Dalton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1346—Shapiro vs. same.
1359—Roche vs. same.
765—Spence vs. same.
6859—Khm vs. Albert.
687—McDonald vs. Shields.
774—Jonas vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
845—Babcock vs. Lake Keuka Nav. Co.
2331—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
2442—Pearl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4675—Cheslock vs. Everard.
719—Ross vs. Hallahan.
1061—Stock vs. Harnischfeger.
1292—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1237—Hamm vs. Davis.
1238—Same vs. Keogh.
924—Conroy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
799—Gilbert vs. Mut. Bldg. Co. of A.
854—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1329—Andes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
726—Whaley vs. same.
1196—White vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1309—Irwin vs. N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co.
1172—McAllister vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6752—Bentz vs. Hartshorne.
8—Gray vs. Mulholland.
796—Fatman vs. Fritz.
662—Corwin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
785—August vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
698—Garrett vs. Daynes.
4292—Kennedy vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.Co.
794—Ferris vs. Webber.
712—Claflin Co. vs. Zubrinsky.
5435—People, &c., vs. Davies.
5512—Sicherman vs. Moskowitz.
5602—Cornish vs. N. Y. Evs. Journal Pub.Co.
5603—Rogers vs. Morning Journal Assn.
5692—Burney vs. Parrish.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1366.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned to Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

52—People, &c., vs. Rosenfield.
53—In re Kehoe.
54—Donovan vs. Donovan.
55—Ivins vs. Pinchot.
56—Benowitz vs. Goodman.
57—Same vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.
59—John Eichler Brew. Co. vs. Concannon.
60—In re Hollenbeck.
61—Henderson vs. Marsche.
62—Same vs. same.
63—Byrnes vs. Byrnes.
64—M. Zimmerman Co. vs. Cohen.
65—Am. Ice Co. vs. City of New York.
66—Rubin vs. Mayper.
67—Jones vs. Lester.
68—In re Johnson Av.
69—Same.
70—In re E. 161st St.
71—B'way Trust Co. vs. Harrison.
72—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
73—Greenberg vs. Rosenthal.
74—Koehler vs. Canavan.
75—Geer vs. Clark.
76—Broadway Trust Co. vs. Harrison.
77—Brown vs. Butcher.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1259—Ierardi vs. Ierardi.
1260—Scott vs. Scott.
1261—Sussman vs. Sussman.
1262—Seeber vs. Seeber.
1263—Schlicht vs. Schlicht.
1264—Eveleth vs. Eveleth.
1265—Gross vs. Gross.
1266—Patterson vs. Patterson.
1267—Romaine vs. Romaine.
1268—Rogers vs. Rogers.
1269—Mast vs. Mast.
1270—Minucci vs. Minucci.
1271—Miller vs. Miller.
1272—Köhler vs. Kohler.
1273—Conlin vs. Conlin.
1377—Zimmerman vs. Zimmerman.
1465—Smith vs. Smith.
1651—Garvie vs. Garvie.
1652—O'Hara vs. O'Hara
1653—Hawley vs. Hawley.
1654—Notara vs. Notara.
1655—Ward vs. Ward.
1656—Schwerdtfeger vs. Schwerdtfeger.
1657—Collins vs. Collins.
1658—Reiber vs. Reiber.
1659—Kemerle vs. Kemerle.
1660—Snyder vs. Snyder.
1661—Barrere vs. Barrere.
1663—Roth vs. Roth.
1664—Cooper vs. Cooper.
1666—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
1668—Botsford vs. Botsford.
1669—Phelan vs. Phelan.
1670—Marchies vs. Marchies.
1671—Davis vs. Davis.
1672—Schelberg vs. Schelberg.
1673—Kelley vs. Kelley.
1681—Emery vs. Emery.
1684—Stroud vs. Stroud.
1234—Fagan vs. Fagan.
1242—Gurian vs. Gurian.
1250—Brown vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6940—In re Miller, decd. No day calendar.

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1318—Driscoll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
843—McManus vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1345—Dalton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1346—Shapiro vs. same.
1359—Roche vs. same.
765—Spence vs. same.
6859—Khm vs. Albert.
687—McDonald vs. Shields.
774—Jonas vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
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719—Ross vs. Hallahan.
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1237—Hamm vs. Davis.
1238—Same vs. Keogh.
924—Conroy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
799—Gilbert vs. Mut. Bldg. Co. of A.
854—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1329—Andes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
726—Whaley vs. same.
1196—White vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1309—Irwin vs. N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co.
1172—McAllister vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
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662—Corwin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
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5435—People, &c., vs. Davies.
5512—Sicherman vs. Moskowitz.
5602—Cornish vs. N. Y. Evs. Journal Pub.Co.
5603—Rogers vs. Morning Journal Assn.
5692—Burney vs. Parrish.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1366.

789—Carlson vs. Lake.
791—Lewis vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
795—Diebeck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
800—Rumann vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
807—Degener vs. Irons.
810—Metzger vs. Maine Co.
817—Washington vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
5221—La Faye vs. Mooney.
841—Conger vs. Harde.
849—Biener vs. Boyce.
857—Flynn vs. Ansorge.
865—Allen vs. Allen.
866—Same vs. Home Bk.
867—Same vs. Corn Ex. Bank.
868—Speyer vs. Mount Morris Bank.
877—Buckley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
883—Auerbacher vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
628—Speyer vs. Mount Morris Bank.
773—Nickenig vs. McGirr.
758—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.
2880—Robertson vs. Sully
5141—Smythe vs. Grell.
5259—Norman vs. Mareis.
705—Morton vs. Connelly.
2961—F. Priester & Eyck Action, &c., vs. Hayman.
717—Vingut vs. Ketcham.
706—Moffet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
731—Healey vs. same.
739—O'Brien vs. Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.
747—Marx vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4815—Welzmuller vs. Sutherland.
740—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
793—Spinnetta vs. Bacci.
818—Washington vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
755—Finceistein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5547—Dunbar vs. same.
831—McCready vs. Kurtz.
830—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Colville.
797—Mershon vs. Barrett.
879—Man. Cement Co. vs. Hutchinson.
733—McCafferty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
699—Perkins vs. same.
710—Keyes vs. Zaiss.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1366.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned to Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

18—Hatch vs. Holden.
58—Jones vs. Levering.
77—Ziegler vs. Trenkmann.
26—Ziegler vs. Brennan.
25—Muessmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
37—McDonald vs. same.
19—Stewart vs. Scannell.
66—Orvis vs. H. H. Warner Co.
5—People, &c., vs. Rakopolos.
79—Riverside Bank vs. Jones.
85—Ketcham vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
94—Finelite vs. Sonberg.
96—Granger vs. Lockwood.
102—De Valiere vs. Viasto.
108—Morino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Lederer vs. Lederer.
2—Latil vs. Denslow.
3—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Kempner vs. Wilson.
5½—In re Trillings.
6—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Kertscher.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:10	Sun sets	5:22	Moon sets 4:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:45	Gov. Isl'd	6:09	H. Gate 8:05
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:08	Gov. Isl'd	6:30	H. Gate 8:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.) OCT. 15.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Bellaggio, Pernambuco	3:30 A. M.	.....
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maranhense, Barbados	12:00 M.	.....
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Carthaginian, Glasgow	.....	.....
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuers, Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....
Valencia, Port Limon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Aller, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Kronland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 2:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ryo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily; and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 16; Shanghai, Sept. 20; Yokohama, Sept. 27, and Honolulu, Oct. 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic and were dispatched East on Sunday. Due in this city Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.) OCT. 15.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Sept. 24.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Oct. 13.
Cumbal, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
El Siglo, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Georgia, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Oct. 1.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sarmatia, Swansea, Sept. 30.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

British Empire, Antwerp, Oct. 4.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Oct. 5.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Byron, Pernambuco, Oct. 9.
Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 9.
Hilary, Para, Oct. 5.
Xenia, Stettin, Sept. 30.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Citta di Napoli, Naples, Oct. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 15.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Patria, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 9.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Yucatan, Santiago, Oct. 11.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

Asama, Algiers, Oct. 4.
Georgia, Naples, Oct. 3.
Perucia, Naples, Oct. 3.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 9.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Oct. 8 and Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saluda, Rich, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bencleuch, (Br.,) Thompson, Yokohama, &c., July 5, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Venice, &c., Aug. 14, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Kingston, &c., Oct. 4, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Colon Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Cleared at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Mobile Oct. 6 and Brunswick 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Oct. 7 and Southampton and Cherbourg 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:51 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Charleston Oct. 11, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hamilton, Roaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Sept. 24 and Swansea 30th, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Tholen, Rotterdam Sept. 29 and Shields Oct. 1, in ballast to P. Runreich. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Port Denison, (Br.,) Johnson, Sourabaya, &c., July 31, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Oct. 4 and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 14, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Radnorshire, (Br.,) for Havre and Dunkirk.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) for Havana and Vera Cruz.
SS Geldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jupiter, (Span.,) for Savannah.
SS El Sud, for Galveston.
SS Saratoga, for Charleston, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—SS Nooslam, (Dutch,) Capt. Benjer, from New York via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles Oct. 11.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 2:45 A. M. Oct. 15.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schau, from New York, arr. at Dantzic Oct. 11.

SS Oranje Nassau, (Dutch,) Capt. Pols, from New York, West Indies, &c., via Havre, arr. at Ymuiden yesterday.

SS Whitehall, (Br.,) Capt. Heppell, from Charleston via Baltimore and New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta Oct. 7.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, sld. from Stettin for New York Oct. 2.

SS Hildsbrand, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, (from New York,) sld. from Barbados for Para Oct. 11.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Oct. 12.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York for London, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Brass, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New York for Newcastle, arr. at Portland, Eng., to-day.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Queen Wilhelmina, (Br.,) Capt. Husband, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Adelaide, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Hindustan, (Br.,) Capt. Littlehall, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manilla, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, from Vera Cruz, Havana, and New York for Barcelona and Genoa, arr. at Cadiz yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdaine, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from Genoa and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, (from Bremen,) sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

Athletes Suspended by the A. A. U.

The following athletes have been suspended by the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for competing in unsanctioned games:

John Clarke, H. Clarke, G. Schwearer, W. G. Dickinson, F. Scott, B. Rylah, F. Corneal, W. Fagan, Robert Schock, B. Dungan, Robert Greer, S. Shallcross, N. Kenny, E. Costello, W. Lynch, R. Berry, and John Costello.

King Edward at Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—King Edward arrived at Newmarket this afternoon to attend the opening day of the second October meeting. It was his Majesty's first appearance on a race course since Derby week, immediately after which came the sudden news of his illness. The King will remain at his racing headquarters until Friday. While there he always dispenses with formalities and wanders about the paddocks of the Jockey Club unnoticed, in accordance with his express wish.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1902.
Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

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106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

LITTLE and BEEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL
542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 8.
Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel. 1629 Riverside.)
W. F. LITTLE. L. M. BEEMAN.

GO ON THE STAGE!
Young men and women receive full instructions at home. Every one can learn, no failures. Complete in five courses. Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Thorough education of the dramatic art from beginning to end. Home Dramatic School, 1,193 Broadway, New York.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
REOPENED OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 E. 125th St. and 149th St., near 3d Av. Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

STENOGRAPHY Typewriting, Telegraphey, Bookkeeping, English, &c.
Registered by Regents. (Success Guaranteed.)
Send for Catalogue.
THE PAINE UP-TOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 Broadway, cor. 65th St.

STAMMERING.
Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

MISS JACOBI'S KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL, 137 West 123d.—References: Principals of "Public Grammar Schools." Private classes. Languages, embroidery, &c. Boarding pupils accepted. KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

PROGRESSIVE SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
11 EAST 59TH ST.
Expert individual instruction, shorthand and typewriting; day and evening.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington-Gardner
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
607 FIFTH AVE.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

SYMS SCHOOL.
Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular. 22 West 45th Street.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

THE RANDOLPH & POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d. College preparation. Kindergarten Department. Gymnastic and Dancing Classes. Reopens Oct. 8, 1902.

MISS MURPHY 117 and 160 W. 85th. St. Boarding and Day School.
Kindergarten, through College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,
72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE 45 WEST 81ST ST. (Manhattan Square N.)
Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised. Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., (Principal,) will be in his office every morning from 9 to 12. A personal interview desired. Illustrated Catalogue. 11th year begins Oct. 1

IRVING SCHOOL,
33 WEST 84TH STREET.
Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

THE LYON SCHOOL.
NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. 13th year begins Oct. 20, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, V. Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address THE REGISTRAR, Washington Sq., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN.

STAMMERING
CURED. Send for catalogue. Special evening class.
THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE,
678 Prospect Place. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MINER'S BUSINESS ACADEMY,
607 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Select up-town school; all commercial branches, day and evening. Send for prospectus.

NEW YORK.

Hudson River Military Academy, Nyack; 2f miles from New York. Complete equipment for infantry, cavalry, and artillery. "A safe preparatory school." Illustrated catalogue.

NEW JERSEY.

If you have a son or a daughter to educate,
get the free book about Pennington Seminary. It tells much you should know of an educational method that has been in successful practice 62 years, and of ideal surroundings that associate perfect health with rapid mental and moral growth. The book may be of great service wherever you send your child. Address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., LL.D., Pennington, N. J.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE MITCHELL'S MILITARY BOYS' SCHOOL
A strictly select Military Home School believed to be the only one of the kind in New England, located in Billerica, about eight miles from Boston, Mass., limited to 40 boys; buildings new, modern sanitary accommodations; grounds cover about seventy acres; unlimited facilities for outdoor sports. Gymnasium. Military training an attractive feature, and especially adapted to boys of our class. Fits for college, technology and business. Long distance telephone. Connected by steam cars and electrics with all surrounding cities. $500 per year; ages 7 to 16, inclusive. Careful inspection invited. Circular.
M. C. MITCHELL, Principal and Proprietor.

The Gilman School for Girls Also Called **The Cambridge School**
Resident pupils, $1,000.
Arthur Gilman, A. M., Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Musical.

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356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 50th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN
DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester's school for dancing and deportment, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; advanced class Monday, beginners Tuesday and Thursday, children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. COALE, individually and as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain pieces or parcels of land, together with all and singular the edifices and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and known and distinguished on a map entitled map showing a partition into two equal shares of the estate of the late Caspar Samler, situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, devised by him to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 132, in Tin Box, by the numbers forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) fifty, (50,) and fifty-one, (51,) on said map and colored green, which said lots taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, aforesaid; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue aforesaid, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Thirtieth Street, the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Emilie L. Simmins and said Jane A. Tamajo by William R. Martin and wife, by deed bearing date the first day of August, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1823 of Conveyances, Page 291, all the right, title, and interest of said Emilie L. Simmins in and to said premises having been conveyed to said Jane A. Tamajo by deed bearing date the fifth day of August, 1895, and recorded in said Register's Office on the sixth day of August, 1895, in Liber 1881 of Conveyances, Page 397.

Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained and expressed in a certain agreement, bearing date the first day of May, 1868, made by and between George Greer and John Greer and James W. Anderson, and recorded in the office of said Register on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, in Liber 1,050 of Conveyances, Page 556; and also to a party wall agreement recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1,074 of Conveyances, Page 196.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 10 West 30th Street.

Thirtieth Street.

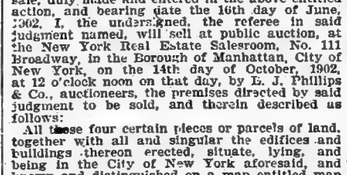

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $339,556.95, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,624.70 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 6th, 1902, at the same place and hour.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American Line's SELECT CRUISES
S. S. Moltke S. S. Aug. Victoria

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 10, by S. S. Moltke to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Pierre (Mt. Pelee), Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, New York, etc., 22 days, cost $125 upward.

Mediterranean and Orient from N. Y., the Feb 3, to Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piraeus, Athens, Constantinople, Damascus, Baalbek, Jaffa, Cairo, Alexandria, Messina, Palermo, Naples, etc., 77 days. Cost $350 and up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited to seating capacity of regular dining-rooms.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 B'WAY, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LLOYD. to LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bmarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd | Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., Agents, | Line,
5 Broadway, N. Y. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Bremen, Nov. 13, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
St. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | St. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM | Deutsch'd, Nov. 13, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM | Moltke....Nov. 1, 10 AM
Pennsyl'a, Oct. 25, Noon | Patricia....Nov. 8, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia..Jan. 12, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS AND UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania..Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...Oct. 15, Noon | Majestic...Oct. 29, Noon
Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon | Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK. County of New York—Place of Trial.—SIMON ADLER and HENRY S. HERRMAN, plaintiffs, against ERNEST E. CALIFANO and Anna Califano, his wife; the New York Slate Works, Davis Goll, Mauro Pizzutiello and Donato Pizzutiello, composing the firm of M. Pizzutiello and Brother; Charles Demarco, the name "Charles" being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Casmento and Dominick Casmento, composing the firm of Casmento Roofing Company; Frank Vahlen, Allerton Clarke Company, Harris Levit, Martin Erlandsen, Balthasar Diehl, John O'Brien, John Poeller, John Wolfe, John Miller, John Ogilvie, John Wright, John Bluco, John Scally, John Fink, John Lerach, John Wechselbaum, John Vincent, John Barhope, John Hutzel, the name John of each of the defendants from O'Bien to Hutzel, inclusive, being in each instance fictitious, the real given names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; Abraham Davidson and Mary Davidson, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the, complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1902.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Abraham Davidson and Mary Davidson, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) and Charles Demarco, (the name Charles being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of September, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county. The original complaint having been filed in said office on the 28th day of July, 1902.

LAC

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 14	820,458
To date this year	147,580,545
Corresponding date last year	223,557,078

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 14	$3,314,500
To date this year	$745,885,350
Corresponding date last year	$799,888,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. C. & Fdy.	½	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅜	Man. Beach	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	Met. Sec.	½
Am. C. O. pf.	⅜	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Grass Twine	1¼	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Ice	⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2⅜
Am. Ice pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅛	Mo. Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Smelting	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Sugar	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit	½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Nat. Lead	1
At., T. & S. F.	2⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅜
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	2¼	Norf. & West.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	North American	1½
Chi. & Alton	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	2⅜
Chi. Gt. West.	⅜	People's Gas	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Pressed S. Car.	⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	Quicksilver	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	1	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	2
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Reading	⅝
Chi. Un. Trac.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
Col. Southern	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Consol. Gas	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2⅜
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅜
Corn Products	½	St. L. & San F.	3⅜
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Den. & R. G.	2⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	⅜
Detroit Southern	⅜	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Det. Un. Ry.	2	Southern Railway	⅜
Dist. of Am. pf. certs.	2¼	South. Ry., stamped	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Erie	⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Tol. St. L. & W.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	⅜	Twin City	⅜
General Electric	6	Union Pacific	1⅝
Gt. North. pf.	8	U. S. Cast. I. P.	½
Hock. Valley	2½	U. S. Leather	⅛
Hock. Valley pf.	4	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Illinois Central	2⅜	U. S. Steel	⅞
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash	½
Int. Pump. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1	West. Union	⅝
Ky. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Kan. City South	1¼	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar pf.	1	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	9¼
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Detroit South. pf.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Long Island	4
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Vulcan Detinning	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Penn. warrants for 3⅛s	1⅛
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	1¼	Southern Pacific 4s.	1
Green Bay deb. B.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Wabash deb., B.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Col. So. 1st pf.	1	1st	6½
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	2	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s.	1
		San A. & A. P. 4s.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The response of the stock market yesterday to the offer of arbitration made by the coal operators, looking to an ending of the coal strike, was immediate and decided. Prices opened up at advances in active stocks of from 1 to 4 points, reacted later on profit taking and short selling, and finally, in the concluding hour of business, on large buying orders, rose to a higher general level than had been recorded at the opening.

Altogether, at the close of the day Wall Street was in a much happier frame of mind than at any time in the last few weeks; and, despite the uncertainty as to what answer the miners may give to the offer, there was a marked absence in the financial district of the pessimism and cynicism which lately have appeared there.

Contributing to this better feeling, this improved tone, were several factors in addition to the prospects of an early ending of the already too prolonged strike. One of these, as Wall Street saw it, was the unyielding position taken by the operators in their refusal to recognize the United Mine Workers' Union—a recognition, in the opinion of practically all of the banking interests in the Street, that would, after the long drawn out battle, have been tantamount to a confession of defeat and might have encouraged every union in the country to begin a struggle to redress its wrongs, fancied or real. Certainly it is a fact that had the operators yielded to the pressure put upon them to recognize the union and thus end the strike, there would have appeared in the Street a veritable flood of selling orders on the part of shareholders and others who claimed to see in such recognition the relinquishment of control of their several properties into the hands of the labor unions and their leaders. Indeed, some of last week's selling was based on the fear that in the end recognition of the union might be forced.

Inasmuch as President Mitchell has all along insisted that recognition of the miners' union was not a precedent or necessary condition to a settlement of the strike, Wall Street was not inclined to believe the reports—put out from time to time during the day—that this provision in the offer made by the operators would prevent a settlement of the strike. Either this belief is well-founded or Mr. Mitchell has been insincere in his professions.

Other helpful market factors were greater ease in the money market, further relaxation in sterling exchange, and an appreciation of the improved technical position of the market due to the recent heavy liquidation by pools and the elimination of weak and timid holders.

It probably is a fact that the greater money ease—call rates in the afternoon fell to 6 and 7 per cent., and showed little signs of hardening—was an incident to the progress made in the coal strike settlement, because while the strike was on and seemed to be growing more threatening many banking institutions and individual capitalists were actually apprehensive of the situation and were more than ordinarily loath to extend credit.

This ease in the money market, however, does not signify that forthwith the banks are to indulge the pools and speculators and again strain credits to the breaking point. To the contrary, representative bankers declare that, money marketwise, their position is unchanged and that for some time to come—large syndicate payments having yet to be met—there is little reason to expect or hope for other than firm money.

The short interest in the market is very large, and is made up largely of room traders and the so-called "smaller fry." The buyers who last week and this took the stocks so offered include the most powerful banking interests on the Street, who appreciate that the prosperity of the country continues unchecked and that Wall Street's greatest distress is a present lack of funds, and therefore purely local.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Inasmuch as the market was almost wholly influenced by the coal strike developments and the easier tone in the money market, there is little reason or necessity to refer to the movements of particular stocks, because few of these were affected by any special development.

In Atchison, however, the buying was on so great a scale—over 91,000 shares being dealt in, with a net advance of 2⅝ points—that the Street was inclined to believe that there might be some special reasons back of the rise. Inquiry at the offices of the company, however, brought out the information that there were no new developments of any kind. The earnings of the system continue gratifyingly large, and undoubtedly this is a large factor in influencing the purchases.

In Union Pacific there was a continuation of the bankers' buying that has been in evidence in the stock for some time. The gossips in the Street have it that very shortly a representative of the St. Paul is to be given representation on the Union Pacific board—this as a result of the deal pending between St. Paul and Union Pacific.

The greatest rise of the day was scored by Great Northern preferred, which advanced 8 points on the transfer of only 300 shares. This rise on so few transactions, and others of a like nature—such as 3 points in St. Paul preferred on 200 shares, 2 points in Rock Island on 600 shares, 2⅜ points in New York Air Brake on 300 shares, 6 points in General Electric on 3,400 shares—was in the Street pointed to as rather conclusive that on the high-class shares at least the available supply of stock is limited.

Pool operations in Leather Trust common stock were a feature of the afternoon, but no outside buying was induced, the public being particularly suspicious of pool stocks at present. Room traders, however, joined in the buying movement.

THE RISE IN COPPER.

Shortly after noon, when it looked as if the buying power in the market had for the moment been exhausted, Amalgamated Copper became decidedly active and strong, selling up in less than half an hour nearly 3 points from the low of the day.

At first the Street was uncertain whether the movement was purely a manipulative and professional advance, the result of purchases by traders, or whether it came from more substantial interests. When it developed that the buying was apparently for Standard Oil account, a much better tone generally resulted, and the upward movement in the rest of the list was resumed.

Some of the gossips in the Street had it that there is a possibility of an increase in the dividend rate at to-morrow's meeting, when the quarterly dividend on the stock is to be declared. There seems to be no foundation for this report, the intimation being that the dividend will be unchanged at one-half of 1 per cent.

During the day the Directors of the Anaconda Copper Company met and declared a dividend of 50 cents a share for the half year—or at the same rate as six months ago.

ST. PAUL'S POSITION.

Now that the coal strike appears to be out of the way and there are evidences of less stringency in the money market, the financial district is giving more attention to developments and news respecting particular stocks.

Hence it was that yesterday, coincident with a two-point advance in St. Paul, marking a rise of over five points from the low of the day previous, this on a resumption of the buying which some weeks ago advanced the stock to 198¾, the Street began to discuss the forthcoming "rights" on St. Paul and the actual terms of the Union Pacific alliance.

While no definite information is as yet to be had there is authority for the statement that the deal with Union Pacific is of much greater importance and significance than the meagre reports given to the newspapers indicate.

Concerning the new stock issue and the incidental rights there is little expectation that any official action will be taken or announcement made until toward the end of the month.

STANDARD OIL BUYING.

Some of the heaviest buying yesterday, as on the day previous, came from brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests, these purchases being especially noticeable in Amalgamated Copper, St. Paul and American Sugar.

It is said that these interests took advantage of the decline in prices—in some cases to the lowest figures of the year—to accumulate a large line of stock, with the intention of taking an aggressive position on the long side of the market.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie stating that the Consolidated Lake Superior Company has made official announcement of the opening of the great plant of the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Company there on Oct. 25.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of ten shares of Merchants' National Bank stock at 185.

Joplin (Mo.) advices that the sales of zinc and lead ores last weeek were the largest on record, amounting to 7,00 0tons of zinc and 700 of lead.

Reports from Hartford, Conn., that the New York, New Haven and Hartford is closely identified with the Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Railway, which has bought and leased various street railways in the eastern part of Connecticut.

Railroads of the State of Mississippi assessed at $30,622,121, an increase of $2,326,-803 over last year.

Call issued for a meeting of lumbermen in St. Louis Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at which it is said a National association will be formed.

London cable stating that commencing with next Saturday the Stock Exchange there will close on Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

Sale of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad ordered by the Supreme Court under foreclosure proceedings brought by the Central Trust Company.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $668,300 additional preferred and $295,400 additional common stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

According to dispatches from Chicago stating that the new power house of the Commonwealth Electric Company there is to be the largest of its kind in the world, and that the cost of the building and installation will be about $3,000,000.

According to dallas (Texas) dispatches the sale of the Dallas Ice Factory, Light and Power Company is believed to be another move toward the merging of all electrical plants of that city and surrounding towns.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that the new power house of the Commonwealth Electric Company there is to be the largest of its kind in the world, and that the cost of the building and installation will be about $3,000,000.

Increase of $1,443,891 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,801,534, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@12 per cent., closing at 7 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $300,187,258; balances, $11,589,815; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $132,883.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Posted rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅜; demand, $4.8555@$4.86¼; cables, $4.86@$4.86¼; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.82½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 94⅝@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—In its City article to-day The Times says that money was still more abundant yesterday, and that it was almost impossible to place balances, owing to this situation. The discount market was quiet, with a firm tendency. Conditions on the Stock Exchange were of a more cheerful character, owing chiefly to the recovery in American rails, which caused the closing of accounts for the Fall by timid bears who had become impressed by a report that a coal conference in the United States had been arranged between the operators and the strike leaders.

The volume of business done on the market was small, but there was an almost general rise in prices. Home rails were firm, with prices generally higher. American rails opened above parity, and the tone of this market in the afternoon was distinctly firmer, although later, liquidations produced a partial relapse.

Foreign stocks were firm, and there was an advance in most of the more active securities.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Discounts were firmer to-day. The Directors of the Bank of England were reputed to be contemplating taking steps to reduce the plethora of money.

On the Stock Exchange the general weakness was less marked, though there was little to encourage dealings. The revived talk of an early issue of a Transvaal loan depressed consols, which at first improved. Later the American position dominated the market. Americans opened somewhat steadier, though inactive and nervous, pending the outcome of the strike negotiations, and large amounts were carried over for Continental and New York accounts. The speculative interest in London was small. Prices hardened somewhat on the receipt of favorable advices pointing to a settlement of the coal strike, and they closed irregular. Canadians were firmer. Foreigners and Kafirs were steadier, and the market closed cheerful.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93¾; Anaconda, 7; Atchison, 89½; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 107; Canadian Pacific, 136½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅛; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 193½; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 44⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 74½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 82; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38¼; Southern Railway, 37⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 71½; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 90⅝; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 48½; Spanish 4s, 87¾.

Bar silver steady at 23⅜d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅛ to 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 31.65; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .05.

Gold bars are quoted at 77s 10d and American Eagles at 76s 5d.

Gold amounting to £150,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt, and for shipment to Malta to-day £20,000 gold was withdrawn.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—There was a general rally in business on the Bourse to-day, and prices closed firm. Rentes were influenced by the budget estimates which Finance Minister Rouvier laid before the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Spanish 4s recovered sharply, especially after an option operation. Spanish rails were in active demand and closed with a substantial rise. Brazilians rallied. Bank of Paris and Credit Lyonnais shares had an excellent tendency. Home industrials made substantial gains. Russians were undecided. Copper shares recovered on New York advices. De Beers and Kafirs were firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 88.45.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened dull, but prices grew firmer on the more satisfactory outlook for a settlement of the coal strike in America.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—New York exchange to-day was 35 cents discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Stocks showed something of a response to the early rally in Wall Street. Trading was fairly broad, and the tendency was toward recovery from yesterday's sharp slump. Pneumatic Tool reached a new low level of 80 on renewed liquidation, but the stock was picked up readily, and 84 soon was registered. Swifts lost nearly a point on small liquidation, but nearly everything else on the list improved fractionally. Late trading showed a generally firm tone. City Railway reversed its action of yesterday by advancing 9 points, to 212. Box Board preferred gained 2 points, and Tool showed a net gain of as much. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3..	Am. Booth pf.	110	110	110
700..	Am. Can com.	11½	11⅜	11½
140..	Am. Can pf.	48⅝	47	48⅝
575..	Chicago Pneu. Tool	85	80	85
44..	Chicago Title Trust	122	122	122
10..	Chicago Union Traction.	50	50	50
100..	Chicago City Railway	212	210	212
20..	Met. L. com.	40½	40½	40½
254..	National Biscuit	46	45½	46
100..	National Carbon pf.	99	99	99
70..	Northwestern L. com.	34	34	34
400..	Quaker Oats pf.	91¼	90	90¾
251..	Swift & Co.	155	153	154
1,086..	United Box Board	12½	12	12½
900..	United Box Board pf.	60	57¾	60
100..	West Chicago	92½	91½	91½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—The local market developed a better tone to-day, which made possible a recovering tendency on the part of several issues which have for some time been unduly depressed. United Railway incomes were among those most prominent in the rallying list. These bid fair to go higher, owing to the growing conviction that their margin of safety warrants an advance well up in the seventies. The general trading was not active, but there was a sufficient revival of cheerfulness to check the deliveries which had been in progress during the three days previous. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,049 shares of stocks and $100,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
730..	Seaboard Ry.	29	28½	29
875..	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47	46⅞	47
215..	Atlantic Coast Line	170	170	170
110..	Consolidated Gas	73	72½	72½
120..	G. B. S. Brewing	12	11¾	12
450..	United Rys. & Elec.	13½	13¼	13⅜
100..	Nashville Ry.	6	6	6
30..	U. S. Fidelity & G.	147	147	147
50..	Union	71	71	71
300..	City Bank	32	32	32
35..	Mechanics' Bank	32¼	32¼	32¼
24..	Suf. & Car.	43	43	43

BONDS.

$24,000..	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103⅝	103	103½
24,000..	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	84½	84¼	84¼
5,000..	South Bound 5s.	110¾	110¾	110¾
4,000..	Ga., S. & Fla. 6s.	115½	115½	115½
16,000..	United Rys. & E. inc.	67¼	67	67
3,000..	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	94⅝	94½	94½
3,000..	City & Sur. 1st 5s.	115	115	115
1,000..	Ga., Car. & North. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000..	Nashville Ry. 5s cfs.	75	75	75
3,800..	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	38	37½	37½
200..	G. B. S. B. inc. scrip.	28	28	28
1,000..	B. Traction 5s.	117½	117½	117½
1,000..	Nor. Cent. 5s. A.	124½	124½	124½
1,000..	Nor. Cent. 5s. B.	124½	124½	124½
500..	Nor. City 5s, 1922.	109¾	109¾	109¾
10,000..	Raleigh & Aug. 6s.	125	125	125
3,000..	So. Railway 5s.	118¾	118¼	118¼
3,000..	W. N. C. 6s.	118½	118½	118½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 14.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Pittsburg Brewing	31¼	31½	31½
210..	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	48	47½	47½
140..	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾
249..	Crucible Steey pf.	86	85½	85¾
9..	Fire Proofing	29½	29	29
204..	Fire Proofing pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
18..	Monongahela Water	41	40	40
220..	Pittsburg Coal	29½	29¾	29¾
136..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¼	89¾	90
100..	River Coal pf.	40¾	40½	40¾
120..	U. S. Steel	40	39½	40
525..	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
100..	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
20..	Wesinghouse Air Brake.	179	178	178
280..	Westinghouse Elec. 2d.	106	105½	106
60..	Westinghouse Glass pf.	91	91	91
70..	American Trust	125	125	125
10..	Merch. & Mer. Nat. Bk.	135	135	135
100..	Pennsylvania Trust	295	295	295
25..	Real Estate Trust	308	308	308
$6,000..	Pittsburg Brewing 6s.	112	112	112
2,000..	P. B. & L. E. C. 5s.	120	120	120
2,000..	P. McK. & C. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
5,000..	River Coal 6s.	113	113	113

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅜d per ounce and in New York at 50½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40¼@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .67½. 500 Brunswick at .07¼@.07. 1,000 Comstock bond at .05. 500 Golden Fleece at .17. 800 Isabella at .31. 500 Mollie Gibson at .08; 60 Ontario at 9.00, and 100 Portland at 1.76.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of October showed increases:

Pere Marquette	$24,489
St. Louis & San Francisco	60,765
Total increase, 2 roads	$85,254
Increase previously reported	641,314
Total increase, 28 roads	$726,568
Decrease, 13 roads, previously reported	208,204
Net increase, 41 roads	$518,364

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Owing to the prospects of an early settlement of the coal strike the outside market yesterday recuperated to some extent from the depression of the past few days, and in some few stocks there appeared decided strength. In most cases the opening sales were substantially above the final figures of Monday, and though reactions followed the early advances, the final results were net gains that amounted in some instances to as much as 2 or 3 points. It required the purchase of relatively little stock to bring about this improvement in prices, for only in Northern Securities and one or two other stocks were the totals at all large. The course of the actual stocks determined that of the market in general and gains were recorded in most parts of the list.

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ROCK ISLAND common opened up 1½ points, at 55, and the second hundred shares sold at 56, a gain of 2½ points over night. This, however, proved to be nearly top price for the day. After selling as high as 56⅛, the price receded under profit taking sales to 54, and then rallied to 55, closing there with a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock sold up about 2 points and the bonds 1 point.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was the most active stock of the day as well as one of the strongest. The stock was to some extent influenced by the anouncement from Washington that the company had been given thirty days longer to file an answer in the suit of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company, now before the Supreme Court.

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DIESEL ENGINE.—Bids were made yesterday for the stock of the American Diesel Engine Company. For the common stock 18 was bid and for the preferred 70.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310..	American Can pf.	48½	47	48½
350..	Am. Writing Paper	5⅝	5¾	5¾
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	23	23
105..	Bamberger De Lamar.	*11	10½	*11
150..	British Colum. Copper.	6¼	*6⅝	6½
100..	Camden & Tren. R. R.	4½	4½	4½
200..	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
200..	Central Foundry	3 15-16	3¾	3 15-16
100..	Compressed Air	2	2	2
100..	Distillers' Secur. w. i.	30¼	30½	30½
500..	Electric Lead Reduc.	3¼	3¼	3¼
100..	Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	⅞	⅞
100..	Empire Steel	14	*13	14
1..	Empire Steel pf.	45	45	45
900..	Gold Hill Copper	1⅝	1½	1½
1,100..	Greene Con. Copper	25	24¼	24½
350..	Houston Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾
200..	International Salt	12	11¾	12
2,300..	Manhattan Transit	6	5½	5½
3,700..	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2½	2¼	2½
400..	National Enameling	37½	37¼	37½
1,100..	New Brunswick Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
21..	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10..	New York Transport.	12	12	12
8,900..	Northern Securities	109⅝	108¾	109¼
100..	New Orleans Ry. pf.	53½	53½	53½
4,750..	Rock Isl. new, w. i.	55⅝	54	55
2,380..	Rock Isl. pf., n., w. i.	83	82	83
200..	Sante Fé Gold & Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100..	Standard Milling	8¼	8¼	8¼
200..	Standard Milling pf.	30	30	30
40..	Standard Oil	654	650	650
50..	Syracuse Lighting pf.	87¾	87¼	87¼
1,600..	Tennessee Copper	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
150..	Union Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,700..	United States Realty	32¼	31	31⅞
900..	U. S. Realty pf.	73¾	73	73
100..	U. S. Shipbuilding	20	20	20
150..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	37	*36¾	37

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,600..	†Cuban 6s of 1896.	27	27	27
13,500..	New Orl. Rys. 4½s.	83	83	83
223,000..	Rock Isl. n. 4s, w. i.	87	86¼	86½
2,000..	†Union Ferry 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10,000..	U. S. Steel n. 5s, w. i.	98	98	98
5,000..	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
68,000..	†V. L., C., & C. 5s, ctfs.	75¾	75	75¾

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Oct. 14. Asked.	Oct. 13. Bid.	Oct. 13. Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	11	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
American Chicle	125	131	125	130
American Chicle pf.	94	96	94	96
American Elevated	⅞	⅛	¾	1
Am. Steel Foundries	..	84	..	84
Am. Malting 6s	98	95½	98	95½
American Tobacco	290	340	280	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	13½	..	13½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	77	78	75	78
Automatic Heating pf.	90	95	90	95
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	125	120	125
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	109	..	109
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	60	68	60	68
Central Foundry pf.	14	14½	14	14½
Central Foundry 6s.	68	72	68	72
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	11	14	11	14
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	12	..	12
Con. Rubber Tire 4s.	13	16	13	16
Con. Storage Battery	17	18	17	18
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distillers' 5s, w. i.	80	81	80	81
Dominion Securities	17	25	17	25
Electric Boat	23	28	23	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	45	35	45
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3½	5½	3½	5½
Electric Vehicle	4	5	4	5
Electric Vehicle pf.	9	11	9	11
Empire Steel pf.	47	50	47	50
German Treasury 4s.	101¾	102	101¾	102
Guggenheim Exploration.	150	160	150	160
Heckensack Meadows	6	9	6	9
Hall Signal	115	125	115	125
Havana Tobacco	47½	49	47½	49
Hav. Tobacco pf.	65	72	65	72
Houston Oil pf.	60	75	60	75
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1⅜
Interborough Rapid Tr. 40 per cent. paid	97	102	97	102
Interborough Rapid Tr. f. paid	95	101	95	101
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
Lanston Monotype	11	12	11	12
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	6¼	7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅜	65⅞	27,980	*Amal. Copper Co	64	66	63¼	65⅛	+2⅝
11¼	11½	2,545	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ¼
41	41⅝	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅛	41½	40⅛	41½	+ ½
1⅛	1½	400	Am. Bicycle Co	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	...
34½	34¾	2,400	Am. Car & F. Co	34¼	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
90⅝	91	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅞
54⅜	55	600	*Am. Grass Twine	54⅛	54½	53⅛	54⅜	+ 1¼
49½	49½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49½	48½	49½	+ ½
95½	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	+ ¾
240	245	100	American Express	240	240	240	240	...
9⅝	10¼	1,300	*Am. Ice Co	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅞
35¾	37	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37	37	37	37	+ 1½
28½	29½	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co	28⅜	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅞
93	93½	113	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93½	93⅞	93½	93½	+ ½
45¼	45½	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co	45¼	45½	44½	45⅝	+ 1⅜
94	95	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94	94	94	94	− ½
122	122⅝	9,650	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	121½	122⅜	120½	122	+ 1⅝
118	119	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	118½	118½	118	118	− 1
100	102	600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	99½	101	99½	101	+ 5
88¾	88⅞	72,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	87	88⅝	86½	88⅝	+ 2⅝
99⅝	100	7,150	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100	100⅛	99¼	100	+ 1
104¾	104⅞	17,200	Baltimore & Ohio	105¼	105¼	103⅝	104⅜	+ 1¼
1⅞	1⅝	23,420	Baltimore & Ohio rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	94	94	+ ⅞
62	62¼	8,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62	62¼	61⅜	62	+ 1¼
226	230	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	220½	220½	220½	220½	− ½
133½	133⅝	15,800	Canadian Pacific	133	134	132¼	133⅝	+ 2¼
168	171	110	Central R. R. of N. J	171	171	171	171	− 1
49¼	49½	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¼	49½	48½	49½	+ 1⅝
35	35½	600	Chicago & Alton	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ 1⅛
72	72½	200	Chicago & Alton pf	72⅜	72⅝	72	72	− ⅛
29⅜	29½	2,400	Chicago Great West	29⅜	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅜
45	46	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	46	47	46	47	+ 2¼
91	92	50	Chi. Gt. West., deb	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	...
185⅞	185⅝	22,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	184⅞	186¼	184	185¾	+ 2
194	197½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	194½	195	194¾	195	+ 3
230	231	1,300	Chicago & Northw	230¼	230¼	228	229½	+ ½
193	195	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	193	194	193	194	+ 2
20⅝	21	1,260	Chi. Term. Trans	21	21	20	20⅜	+ 1
38	38¼	2,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37⅜	38½	36⅞	38½	+ 1
17	18	900	Chicago Union Trac	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
99½	99⅝	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L	99⅜	99⅝	98⅞	99½	+ 1⅝
83½	84	7,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	84½	84½	83¾	84	+ ⅛
30½	31	200	Colorado & Southern	31	31	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅜
44⅜	45¼	1,620	Col. & Southern 2d pf	45½	45½	45	45	+ ½
22	22½	300	Col. & H. C. & I	22	22½	22	22½	+ 1⅛
216¼	217	2,300	Consolidated Gas	216¼	216⅝	214½	216⅝	+ 2¼
119⅜	120	7,900	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	119⅜	121	119	120	+ 1
31¼	32	625	Corn Products	31⅛	32	31½	31½	+ ½
170	171	4,000	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	168⅝	170	+ 3½
260	261	1,000	Del., Lack. & West	263½	263½	260	260	+ ¾
44⅜	44½	1,000	Denver & R. G	43	44⅜	42¾	44½	+ 2⅝
90⅝	91¼	600	Denver & R. G. pf	90⅝	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅞
19⅜	20	300	Detroit Southern	20	20	19⅝	20	+ 1
38½	39	1,250	Detroit Southern pf	39¾	39¾	37⅝	38	− 1¼
47	48	1,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	43	48	43	48	+ 2½
130	140	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf	130	132	130	132	− 9½
85	87	100	Detroit United Ry	86	86	86	86	+ 2
47⅜	5⅛	1,000	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
36½	37	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	36⅞	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ 2¼
18¾	19½	550	*Dul., S. S. & At	18½	19	18½	19	+ 1
28¾	29	600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅝
38⅝	38⅞	26,400	Erie	39	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
67⅞	68	2,100	Erie 1st pf	68	68	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅝
52½	53	1,000	Erie 2d pf	52¾	53	52	52⅝	+ ⅝
60	61	100	Evans. & T. H	60	60	60	60	+ 3
180	180½	3,350	General Electric	178½	181	178½	181	+ 6
188	190	300	Great Northern pf	189	190	189	189	+ 8
91½	92	1,800	Hocking Valley	90	91½	89½	91½	+ 2½
90½	91	200	Hocking Valley pf	89	90½	90	90½	+ 2½
146⅝	146¾	10,400	Illinois Central	147	147	144¾	146⅝	+ 2⅛
9⅝	9½	5,310	Illinois Central rts	9	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	600	International Paper	19⅞	20	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅝
72	72½	500	Internat. Paper pf	71¾	72	71¾	72	+ 1
		300	*Internat. Power Co	72	72	72	72	+ 1¼
92	95	300	Inter. Steam Pump pf	90	92½	90	92½	+ 1
42	43	420	Iowa Central	43½	43½	42	42	...
76	76½	300	Iowa Central pf	76⅜	76⅝	75½	76	+ 1
80½	80¾	800	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80	80½	79½	80½	+ 2¼
34½	34⅝	2,200	Kansas City South	34½	34½	33¼	34¼	+ 1¼
56½	56⅝	1,400	Kansas City South. pf	55½	56½	55	56½	+ 1½
120	130	300	Lake Erie & West. pf	120	120	120	120	...
78	80	450	Long Island	78	78	78	78	− 4
135	135½	5,600	Louisville & Nashville	137⅜	137⅜	135½	135½	...
9	12	100	Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	+ 1
133½	133⅝	17,500	Manhattan Elevated	133½	134	132⅜	133⅝	+ 1⅛
118¾	119½	400	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	118½	119	118½	119	+ 1
137⅝	138½	2,500	*Met. Street Railway	137½	138¾	137	138	+ 2
26	26½	1,510	Mexican Central	25⅞	26	25	26	+ 1½
108½	110	300	Minn. & St. Louis	108	109	108	109	+ 1¼
73¼	73¾	1,800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	73½	74	73	73¾	+ 2½
123½	125	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	123	124	123	123½	+ ½
29⅝	30	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅝	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ 1⅝
59¾	60	1,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	60½	60½	59	59¾	+ 1¼
108	108⅜	58,800	Missouri Pacific	107½	108¾	106¾	108¼	+ 1¾
45¾	46½	100	*National Biscuit Co	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½	+ ½
28	28¼	500	*National Lead Co	27¾	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ 1
91	93	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+ 1
19	19½	610	Nat. R. R. of Mex	18½	19	18½	19	+ 1
178	180	400	*New York Air Brake	178	179¾	178	179¾	+ 2⅜
153⅞	154	6,850	New York Central	153⅜	154	152⅜	153⅞	+ 1⅝
46¼	47	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	47	47	46¾	46⅞	+ 1⅜
227	230	102	N. Y., N. H. & H	229	229	227	227	...
33⅞	34	10,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	34¼	34⅝	33½	33⅞	− ⅜
73⅝	73½	11,300	Norfolk & Western	73	73⅝	72¼	73½	+ 1⅝
90	93	80	Norfolk & Western pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	...
21	125	800	North American	121	122	121	122	+ 1¼
9	9⅛	800	Ontario Mining	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	1,000	Pacific Coast	73½	73½	73¼	73½	+ ⅛
162¾	162⅞	38,700	Pennsylvania R. R	161¼	162½	160½	162	+ 2⅜
102⅜	102½	3,500	People's Gas, Chicago	101¼	102⅜	101	102⅜	+ 1⅜
40	45	200	Peoria & Eastern	41	41	41	41	...
93	94⅞	300	P., C., C. & St. L	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ 1⅝
60½	61	2,900	Pressed Steel Car	61¾	61¾	60	60⅝	+ ⅞
91	92	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	91½	91¾	91¼	91½	+ 1¼
24	24½	100	Quicksilver	24	24½	24	24½	+ ½
68¾	68⅞	78,320	Reading	69½	69⅞	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅜
85½	86	4,850	Reading 1st pf	85½	86	85	86	+ 2
76	76½	500	Reading 2d pf	75½	76½	75½	78½	+ 2¾
21	21¾	3,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
77½	78	875	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77	77¾	77	77¾	+ ⅝
35½	35⅝	1,800	*Ry. Steel Spring	33½	34¼	33½	35½	+ 1
87	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88	88	88	88	+ 2
20	20¼	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
71	74	100	Rutland pf	70	70	70	70	...
21	21¼	400	St. Jo. & G. I	21¼	21¼	20½	21	...
74½	75½	1,200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73½	75½	73½	75½	+ 2½
35	36	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	35½	36	35½	35⅝	+ 1⅝
73⅝	74	1,600	St. L. & San Fran	71⅝	74	71⅝	74	+ 3½
72⅜	73	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73¼	73¼	72½	72⅜	+ 1⅜
30⅝	31	700	St. Louis Southw	31⅜	31⅝	30½	31	+ 1¼
63⅝	63⅝	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf	64¼	64¾	62¾	63⅝	+ 2½
59	60	1,125	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	60	60	59	59⅞	+ 2⅜
91	91	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	89	89	89	91	+ 3
70⅜	70⅝	60,900	Southern Pacific	70⅜	71	69⅜	70⅝	+ 1⅝
37½	37¾	9,800	Southern Railway	36⅞	37¼	36⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
		100	Southern Ry., stamped	37	37	37	37	+ 1½
95¼	96	950	Southern Railway pf	95	95⅞	95	95⅞	+ 1
63⅜	63¾	4,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	63¼	63⅝	62¾	63½	+ 2
42⅜	42⅝	9,300	Texas & Pacific	42½	43	41¾	42½	+ ¾
28¼	28½	900	Tol., St. L. & West	27	28	27	28	+ 1
42⅜	43	1,600	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	41¼	42½	41	42½	+ 1⅜
115¾	116¼	575	Twin City R. T	116	116	116	116	+ ⅝
15⅞	16	1,300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅝
54	56	1,900	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	54½	54⅞	54	54½	+ ½
104⅛	104½	61,600	Union Pacific	104	104⅝	103¼	104½	+ 1⅝
90⅛	90½	1,500	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90⅝	90	90¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	22¾	100	United Rys. Invest	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
61⅛	61⅝	500	United Rys. Invest. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅜
14⅜	14⅝	19,600	*U. S. Leather	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
90	90¼	1,200	*U. S. Leather pf	90	90¼	89½	90	+ 2
39⅞	40	18,028	U. S. Steel	39⅜	40	39½	40	+ ⅞
89	89¼	10,710	U. S. Steel pf	89	89⅝	88¾	89¼	+ 1
66	67	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66⅝	66⅝	65½	66	...
31⅞	32	200	Vulcan Detinning	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	− 1¼
32¾	32¾	2,600	Wabash	32⅞	33	32¼	32⅝	+ 1
47⅜	47¾	5,750	Wabash pf	47¼	47¾	46⅝	47⅜	+ 1¼
90⅜	91	2,900	Western Union Tel	91⅜	91½	90¾	90⅞	+ ⅝
26¾	27	500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	27½	27½	27	27¼	+ 1
36	38½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	1,000	Wisconsin Central	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	+ ½
50¼	50½	1,100	Wisconsin Central pf	50	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
Sales		820,458	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,360	Amal. Copper	63⅝	65⅞	62⅜	65⅛
40	Am. Car & F	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
60	American Ice	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜
140	Am. Locomotive	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛
6,490	Am. Sugar	121½	122⅝	120½	122⅜
29,320	A., T. & S. F	86⅞	88¼	86⅜	88¼
270	A., T. & S.F. pf	99½	100¼	98¼	100¼
1,120	Balt. & Ohio	104⅜	105	104⅛	104⅞
180	B. & O. rights	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,300	Brklyn R. Trans	62	62⅝	61¼	61⅝
2,300	Canadian Pac	132⅝	133¼	132¼	133⅞
350	Ches. & Ohio	49	49⅜	48⅝	49
190	Chi. & Alton	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝
1,560	Chi. Gt. W	29	29	29	29⅛
10,560	C., M. & St. P	184⅞	186¾	184	185⅝
80	Chi. Term. T	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
10	Chi. T. T. pf	38½	38¼	38¼	38½
300	Col. F. & I	84½	84⅝	83¾	84⅜
190	Col. Southern	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30⅝
10	Del. Southern	20	20	20	20
20	Dul., S. S. & A	18½	18½	18½	18½
4,540	Erie	38⅝	39	38⅜	38⅝
20	Erie 1st pf	68	68	68	68
350	Ill. Central	146¾	147	145¼	147
2,680	Louis. & Nash	136½	136⅝	135⅞	136½
5,580	Manhattan	132⅝	133⅛	132⅜	133¼
90	Met. Street	137½	137½	137	137½
40	Mex. Central	25¼	26	25¼	26
30	M., K. & T	29⅝	29⅞	29¼	29¼
90	M., K. & T. pf	59½	59½	58¾	59⅛
28,200	Mo. Pacific	107	108	106⅞	108
50	Nat. R. R. of Mex	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
110	N. Y. Central	153½	153⅝	153⅛	153⅝
920	N. Y., O. & W	34⅜	34⅝	33⅞	34
950	Nork. & West	73½	73⅝	72¾	73½
2,340	Penn.	160½	162¼	160½	162¼
480	People's Gas	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102⅜
24,520	Reading	69¼	69⅝	68⅝	68⅞
270	Republic Steel	21½	21½	20⅜	21¼
12,040	Southern Pac	70⅝	70⅞	69½	70⅝
4,080	Southern Ry	37	37⅜	36½	37
70	Southern Ry. pf	95	95½	95	95¼
2,170	Penn. C. & I	63½	63⅝	62¾	63½
740	Texas & Pac	42½	42¾	41⅞	42½
21,870	Union Pacific	104	104½	103⅜	104½
9,050	U. S. Leather	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅜
10	U. S. Leath. pf	90	90	90	90
9,940	U. S. Steel	39⅝	40	39½	40
1,190	U. S. Steel pf	88⅞	89¼	88⅜	89¼
470	Wabash	32⅞	33⅛	32⅜	33
750	Wabash pf	47⅜	47¾	46⅞	47⅜
50	Western Union	91½	91½	91⅜	91⅜
20	Wheel. & L. E	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
50	Wis. Central	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
$10,970					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Col.F. & I.conv	96	96	96	96
3,000	Union Pac. conv	108½	108½	108½	108½
$6,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,766
1st week Oct.	$204,280	$179,791	$160,984
From July 1	2,820,750	2,696,068	2,362,550
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,514	3,187	3,187
1st week Oct.	461,083	400,318	.....
From July 1	6,340,625	5,405,568	.....
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN for August—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	11,251	9,136	10,269
Exp. and taxes	9,627	4,905	12,502
Net earnings	1,624	*5,400	*2,233
Gross, 8 months	22,473	18,330	19,890
Exp. and taxes	19,027	25,730	23,687
Net, 2 months	3,446	*7,340	*3,741

*Deficit.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY reports for August and for eight months ended Aug. 31—

	Aug., 1902.	Eight months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $27,347	Inc. $212,366
Op. expenses	Inc. 30,256	Inc. 287,737
Net earnings	Dec. 8,909	Dec. 75,371

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Total earnings	$2,583,027	2,504,886	2,562,115
Total expenses	1,470,582	1,457,638	1,460,766
Net earnings	1,113,346	1,047,249	1,115,349
Other income	32,622	29,570	26,007
Total income	1,145,968	1,076,819	1,141,356
Int., rent & chgs.	824,608	930,238	936,284
Surplus	321,360	146,581	205,072

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for August—

Gross earnings	528,224	704,339	547,128
Op. expenses	361,271	344,100	312,667
Net earnings	166,952	360,239	234,461
Gross, 8 months	4,056,684	4,204,114	3,700,719
Op. expenses	2,697,409	2,613,588	2,424,630
Net, 8 months	1,359,275	1,080,526	1,276,089

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Total earnings	21,620,882	19,324,279	2,296,603
Total op. exp	13,472,470	11,409,887	2,062,583
Net earnings	8,148,412	7,914,392	234,020
Total net income	8,345,572	8,101,200	244,372
Total charges	6,068,093	5,108,121	959,972
Balance	2,277,479	2,993,079	*715,600
†Dividends	805,281	995,920	*190,638
Surplus carried to profit and loss	1,472,197	1,997,159	*524,961

*Decrease. †Four per cent. each on first and second preferred stock in 1902, $199,742 and $605,538, respectively, and in 1901 4 per cent. on first preferred stock and 2½ per cent. on second preferred stock and 4 per cent. on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company common stock.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of Boston for the year ended June 30, 1902, (including the Boston Electric Light Company and the Suburban Light & Power Company).

Gross earnings	2,460,159	2,387,359	92,800
Op. expenses	1,510,427	1,449,629	60,798
Net earnings	949,731	917,730	32,001
Misc. profits	25,981	13,948	12,033
Total net	975,713	931,678	44,035
Charges	859,814	879,285	*19,471
Surplus	116,098	52,393	63,705

*Decrease.

The condensed balance sheet as of June 30, 1902, follows: Assets and liabilities, total, $12,980,006, with profit and loss surplus, $60,-951.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Warrants
DEALT IN
SUTRO BROS. & Co.
25 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
83 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages issued by Corporations, also Registrar and Transfer Agent.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmley, V.-Pres
M. M. Gough, Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
115 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.
DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks Dealt in.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

Cornelius P. Rosemon
BANKER
33 Wall St. New York
Investment Securities
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

New York Telephone, 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Stock Trust Certificates
For Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Referring to our notice of September 15th, 1902, extending the time for stamping of Southern Railway Company Voting Trustees' Certificates to October 1st, 1902, the time is hereby further extended up to and including OCTOBER 15TH, 1902.

The stamped certificates have now been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER,
GEO. F. BAKER,
Voting Trustees.

New York, October 9th, 1902.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

$100,000
WANTED—Capitalist who has $100,000 or more to invest in strong incorporated stock company, organized to manufacture a popular food product. Large profits. Monopoly. For full particulars address
LOCK BOX 1230, New York P. O.

$50,000.00 FIRST MORTGAGE 6% 35-YEAR Gold Bonds, on a Southern Fyrites property for sale at 87½c. Property now leased at $37,500.00 a year; operating; will sell in lots of $500.00 and upward. Write for particulars. R. L. Ivey, Cosmopolitan Hotel, New York City.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO $5,000 LOCAL bonds, 10 years, 6 per cent. H. D., Box 154 Times.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15TH,
At 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$3,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co. Deb. Bds., Series A, 15 and 38, Ctfs.
$2,000 Texas Loan Agency of Corsicana, Texas, Deb. Bd., Series 21, No. 6, 65 p. c. paid.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. (ex-rights.)
20 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
$7,000 National Starch Manf'g Co. 6 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1920.
10 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Prefd.
25 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
248 shs. New York House Wrecking Co.
$5,000 Ballston Terminal R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
25 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
100 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
50 shs. International Banking Co

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bulk of Business Involves Dwellings and Small Vacant Parcels — The Day's Results at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of 835 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and the plans of the new owners for erecting thereon a sixteen-story apartment hotel.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of John D. Stearns the four-story limestone-front dwelling 15 West Ninety-fourth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling 59 West Fifty-first Street, on lot 21 by 100.5.

Max Marx has bought from Catherine B. Aitken, through W. J. Huston & Co., the plot on the east side of Bradhurst Avenue fifty feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 100.

Nichols & Lummis and E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Bruce estate 121 East Thirtieth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 19.2 by 98.9. The buyer will convert it into an American basement house for his own occupancy.

Meyer L. Sire is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, sold recently through the McVikar Realty Trust Company.

Muhlker Brothers have sold for Adolph Miller to a client the five-story flats 324 East Ninety-third Street.

August Elmer has sold the two three-story dwellings 220 and 222 East Nineteenth Street, on plot 41 by 92.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Louis Lese the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street for tenements on lot 100 by 100.

The same operators have also bought 127 and 129 White Street, old buildings, on plot 42.3 by 99.1 and irregular, and have sold to Abraham Silverson 141 and 143 Ludlow Street, two five-story tenements on plot 37.6 by 87.10.

It is reported that the Kingsbury estate has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 239 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

Gussaroff & Steindler have sold to a Mr. Jacobovitz the five-story tenement, with stores, 617 East Sixth Street, 24.10 by 90.10. The same firm has also leased the two-story stable 211 and 213 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

Leopold Hutter has bought from the American Mortgage Company and others the plot 15 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of West End Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for George Hooks, to a client, the dwelling, with plot 50 by 108, on the south side of Tenth Avenue, 350 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Mrs. Anna Mangels 416 and 418 West Forty-fifth Street, plot 50 by 100.5, with two three-story brick dwellings and two-story brick stables on rear.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for August Elmer of the firm of Elmer & Amend, the wholesale druggists, the two three-story dwellings 220 and 222 East Nineteenth Street, lot 43 by 95, to Dr. Landsman for $36,500.

Matt. J. Ward & Co., hotel brokers, 1,133 Broadway, have leased for five years the Kinmesha Lake Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y., to W. P. Chase, who is also proprietor of the Putnam House, Deland, Fla., and manager of the Normandie, Seabright, N. J.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Emma C. Sanquinetti 662 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, two-story private house, 16.8 by 50 by 79, for $3,750.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Emil Heyd the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Elton Avenue, 50 by 50, a three-story frame building with store; price, $8,500.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Martin Klett the vacant plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Eighth Street, fifty-five feet east of Avenue E, Unionport.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building sales room resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

2,866 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Henry F. Haaren....$33,434

2,869 Eighth Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; together with 2,811 Eighth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; also 2,815 Eighth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to John W. Haaren 53,188

2,817 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 80, five-story stone-front flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to John W. Haaren 27,610

2,913 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John W. Haaren..... 11,902

2,912 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John W. Haaren..... 11,902

502 Eagle Avenue, east side, 47.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, stable, and sheds; executor's sale, to Julius Helderman..... 6,300

606 and 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with storage, and one-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to M. Geiseman..... 7,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 199.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. N. Roussel, as executor..... 10,000

Southern Boulevard, south side, 175 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 112.2 by 124.1 by 50, vacant; foreclosure sale, to W. F. Lett 4,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

27 Stuyvesant Street, northwest side, 151.2 feet northeast of Ninth Street, 16 by 25.9 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. N. Brunie 11,265

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

775 and 777 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 76.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.11 by 102 and irregular, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, J. F. Helmecke and others..... 14,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 435 and 437 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, each 19.9 by 60.7, two three-story brick dwellings, with store in the corner.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., administrator's sale, Horatio Street, south side, 110.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 5 inches by 87.8 feet, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 100 and 102 West Houston Street, north side, 37.2 feet east of Thompson Street, 38.1 by 71.10 and irregular, six-story brick building; 121 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 247.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 92 and irregular, four-story brick stable, with extension; 123 West Seventeenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, three-story brick stable, with extension.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Chandler, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 by 100.11 by 103.3, seven-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $206,672.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Harold C. Knueppel, referee, Third Avenue, northwest corner of Brook Avenue, and extending to the Port Morris Branch Railroad, 46.3 by 88.2 by 75.8 by 86.7, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $38,160.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street, north side, 120 feet west of Cherry Street, 40 by 61.5 by 40 by 62.6, seven-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,082; subject to other mortgages for $23,200.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, Southern Boulevard, west side, 262.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75.9 by 232.9 by 75.5 by 225.5, vacant; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Union Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 75; Boston Road, north side, 120.6 feet west of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.4 by 113.4 by 21.11 by 107.9, vacant; Boston Road, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 24.4 by 128.7 by 20.5 by 129.9, vacant.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 231.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., estate sale, Kelly Avenue, Woodside, L. I., west side, 225 feet south of Riker Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 53 and 55 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick shed, 22 by 12; Mrs. M. Todd, owner; P. Davenel, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $80.

Forty-first Street, north side, and Forty-second Street, south side, 400 feet west of Seventh avenue, for a three-story brick theatre, 80 by 98.9 and 20 by 80; Klaw & Erlanger of 1,434 Broadway, owners; Herts & Tallant of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

No. 32 Broome Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with stores, 25 by 75; Lippman & Gold of 1,771 Madison Avenue, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 37 and 39 East Twenty-first Street, for a ten-story brick storage warehouse, 50 by 90; John W. Stevens Building Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. W. Stevens of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250,000.

Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, northwest corner, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 98.9 by 80; Central Realty Company of 900 Seventh Avenue, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 7 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $800,000.

Alterations.

No. 350 First Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Grossweller, Schulthels & Henget, owners; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,323 Madison Avenue, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Mrs. G. B. Smith, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,100.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, southeast corner of Willis Avenue, to a two-story brick photograph gallery, 17 by 40; William O'Gorman, premises, owner; George Hayes & Co. of 71 Eighth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 478 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 39; R. Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 208 feet south of Second Street, to a two-story frame store and storage building, 25 by 41; A. and R. Reeder, White Plains Avenue and Jerome Street, owners; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 182d St, old line, 24.11x100; James W. Hyde, executor, to Louis Wechsler, (mtg $4,240) $5,860

BELMONT AV, w s, Lots 250 to 253, map of S. Cambreleng, 100x87.9; May B. Morgan to John Miles..... 10

CARMINE ST, s w corner of Bleecker St, 49.11x70; Max Weinstein to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $53,000)..... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 36, e s, 25x73.4x25x73.6; Marks Chambers to Jacob Altmark, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 9 and 10, map of 211 lots of Downing estate, 50x 73.10x50.6x81; Charles Knauf to Theodora B. McClelland, (mtg $2,400)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 25 ft n of Samuel St, 50x102; C. Adelbert Becker to Bertha Pirk, quitclaim..... 1

DOWNING ST, 23, n s, 18x70; Katie Edwin Hotz to William S. Patten, (mtg $4,500) 1

ESSEX ST, 13, w s, 25x87.6; Essex St, 15, w s, 25x87; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Charles G. Koss..... 99,500

FORDHAM AV, part of Lot 15, map of Morrisania, —x116.2x25x116.2; Theresa Loeble, widow, to Patrick F. McKeon and others, heirs, &c., quitclaim..... 1

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Jane St, 39.4x70.10x43.6x63.3; Maria S. Simpson to Louis Golde, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

HENRY ST, 27, n s, 25x100; Barnett Levy and another to Augusta Minisman, (mtg $22,000) 10

HUGHES AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Wolf Burland to Filomena Tesoro

INTERIOR LOT, at centre of block, 77th and 78th Sts, 341 ft w of Columbus Av, runs w 10x n 4.5x s 16x s 4.2; William Call to Kate and Mary L. Henne, joint tenants, quitclaim..... 1

JEROME AV, w s, 281.9 ft s of Fordham Road, 19.5x100; Evelyn M. Berry to Alfred E. Berry, all liens, Ca. G..... 1

LOTS 1 to 9, Plot 5, map of Pelham Park; Lots 1,080 and 1,081, map of Wakefield; Lots 46 and 47, map of village of Jerome; Henry H. Heert to Catherine Close, quitclaim 67

LOTS 7 and 8, map of Van Nest Park; George W. and Charles G. Schan to James Caggiano, (mtg $968)..... 1

LOTS 7 and 8, map of Van Nest Park; James Caggiano to John B. Dosso, (mtg $968) 1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 175.4 ft s of Rivington St, 25.1x87.6; Conrad Schmidt to Barnett Levy and others, (mtg $10,000).

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 158th St, 88.2x100; Estelle Hasberg to Max Marx, B. & S., Ca. G..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft n of 148th St, 50x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Charles G. Kirchhof..... 12,450

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft n of 148th St, 50x100; Magdalena Kaiser and another, executors, to Charles G. Kirchhof..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 529, n w s, 16.8x99.4; Charles G. Kirchhof to Anna M. Lovelyn, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.3 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x92.7x65.9; Charles G. Cronin to George Mauer..... 42,800

STEBBINS AV, 1,342 and 1,344, e s, 35x125.4x irregular; Catherine Reynolds to Elise Bambey ..... Exch.

STEBBINS AV, s s, 225.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; John Bambey to Catherine Reynolds, (mtg $1,200)..... Exch.

TINTON AV, s e s, 25 ft s w of Pontiac St, 50x105; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Albert Adams..... 7,100

TINTON AV, s e s, 25 ft s w of Pontiac St, 50x105; Magdalena Kaiser and another, executors, to Albert Adams.... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 268.9 ft s of 171st St, old line, x258.9 ft s of 171st St, new line, 18.9x139.6; James M. La Coste to Esther K. Weisensel, (mtg $5,000) 100

61ST ST, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 114, William's Bridge; John Yagielski to Joseph George, (mtg $800)..... 1

9TH AV, 604 and 606, e s, 33.5x59; Lewis D. Richards to Mary E. Richards, all title, B. & S. 6,000

127TH AV, n s, 305 ft e of 5th St, —x—x 25x114, Wakefield; Maryjan Winnicki to Peter Lipert..... 1,500

23D ST, 46 West, s s, 22x88.9; Frank O. Affeld, Jr., to Julia McD. Sabine and another, B. & S..... 1

23D ST, 46 West, s s, 22x98.9; Julia McD. Sabine and others to Frank O. Affeld, Jr..... 1

32D ST, s s, 65 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x 49.4; Henry Bergfleth to Patrick J. Byrnes, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100; Terence McDonnell to Claiborne Howard..... 1

37TH ST, 541 West, 25x98.9; John R. Simpson to Samuel Warwick and another 7,350

43D ST, n s, 381 ft e of 10th Av, 19x 100.5, James Fitzpatrick to Werner Kurtz 14,500

70TH ST, 557 West, 17x100.5; James O'Brien to Ida K. Bronner, (mtg $14,000) 1

78TH ST, 132 West, 16x95.6x16x95.10; William Call to Kate Henne and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

79TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 25x86.6x 31.5x105.7; Interior gore at centre line of block between 79th and 80th Sts, 135 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 20.2x s e 25.2x n 15.8; Alice Einstein to Stella E. Turk, (mtg $16,000) 1

94TH ST, 124 West, 83x89.2x33x80.4; Amanda Bussing, widow, to Henry F. Teaney, (mtg $40,000)..... 10

95TH ST, n s, 190.6 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.8; Gotthardt A. Litthauer to Bernhard Neuhaus 5,600

109TH ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; William E. Wyatt, trustee, to Hattie C. Candee, Ca. G..... 1

103D ST, 205 to 215 East, 150x100.11; Millie Brecher to Abraham Cohen, (mtg $39,000) 1

113TH ST, 32 West, 25x100.11; Dora Bleier to Louis Bleier, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 201.3 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.11; Arthur M. Silber to Henry T. Sloane 25,500

126TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Bridget Dooley to Mary Shea, (mtg $24,500) 1

149TH ST, n s, 375.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Margaret Coughlin, widow to Katheryn C. Kiernan, all title, quitclaim 1

156TH ST, 552 West, 16x90.11; Georgine L. Brower-Ancher to Edwin S. Schenck, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

183D ST, 562 West, 18.9x104.11; Peter J. McCoy to Josephine Kautsky, (mtg $10,000) 10

Recorded Leases.

3D AV, 411, s e corner of 29th St; David Lippmann to James Cassidy, 10 years, $1,700 1,800

17TH ST, 111 West; David Osterweis to Pauline Chegnay, 3 years..... 1,200

35TH ST, 429 West; John Davis to Thomas Doherty, 10 years..... $420

115TH ST, 423 East; Joseph Di Bennedetto to Antonio Maraglino and another, 3 years 2,800

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West; Max Wolf to Max Strasser and another, 18 years 2 months 25 days..... $3,250 3,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMI, Albert, to Amelia E. Wells; Wales Av, s e s, 25 ft s w of Pontiac St, due July 1, 1905..... 5,200

ALTMARK, Jacob, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Chrystie St, 36, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BAER, Mathilda, to Seamen Lichtenstein and another; 18th St, 157 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BERNHEIM, Henry G., to David Shuldiner; Lot 493, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 160

CONDON, John H., to Friedo Frey; 1,063 Jennings St, installments..... 5,000

DIETZ, Babette, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 135th St, s s, 212.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 13,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Orphan Asylum Society City of New York; Madison St, 161, n e corner of Pike St, 33 to 37, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 95,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Anna S. Finck; Madison St, 161; n e corner of Pike St, 33 to 37, prior mtg $95,000, due March 19, 1903, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Maria A. Herter; Madison St, 161; n e corner of Pike, 33 to 37, equal lien with following mtg, prior mtg $103,000, due Nov. 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to William H. Schmohl; Madison St, 161; n e corner of Pike St, 33 to 37, equal lien with above mtg, prior mtg $103,000, due Nov. 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FITZPATRICK, Thomas F., to Geng S. Baker; Chestnut St, e s, at n e s of New Chambers St; 20 and 22 New Bowery; demand..... 1,000

FOSTER, John W., and another to Harris D. Colt; 49th St, 345 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 15,000

GEORGE, Joseph, to John Yaglelski; 6th St, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 270

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Francis H. Ross; 114th St, 23 East, prior mtg $17,800, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

HYAMS, Joseph, to Sarah Welling; 114th St, s s, 396.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

IMPERIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to James Elgar and others; Columbus Av, s w corner of 80th St, due Feb. 1, 1904 65,000

KEITH, Monroe J., to Otis Weld; 201st St, n e corner of Valentine Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KIRCHHOF, Charles G., to Anna M. Prillwitz; St. Ann's Av, 527 and 529, due Jan. 1, 1907..... 5,000

KIRCHHOF, Charles G., to Bertha Messer; St. Ann's Av, 529, 3 years..... 3,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Max Weinstein; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Max Weinstein; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, prior mtg $64,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LAHR, Henry, to Theodore Maurer; Simpson St, w s, 121.8 ft n of 169th St, all title, 1 year..... 600

LEVY, Barnett, and others to Conrad Schmidt; Orchard St, e s, 175.4 ft s of Rivington St, due April 15, 1903, 6 per cent..... 14,750

LIPERT, Peter, to Gustav A. Schindler; 12th Av, n s, 305 ft e of 5th St, part of gore, Lot 64, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

LUDFORD, Francis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Fulton Av, w s, 196.8 ft n of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 3,500

MARX, George B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 414 East 13th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

MAURER, George, to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Place, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.3 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x92.7x85.9, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 125,000

McENTEGART, Thomas, to James Everard; 10th Av, s w corner of 57th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

McMILLIAN, Samuel, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors; 116th St, s s, 188.4 ft e of Riverside Av, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 20,000

MINISMAN, Augusta, to Louis Gordon and others; Henry St, 27, prior mortgage $22,000, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

MORRIS, Alice P., to George R. Sheldon; Monroe St, 72, s w corner of Mechanic's Alley, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MURRAY, John, to Henry Guion; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 130th St, 3 years..... 6,500

NEUHAUS, Bernhard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 123 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

OSTERWEIS, Henry, to East River Savings Institution; Avenue C, 168, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

PERK, Bertha, to Lena E. Roth, guardian; Crotona Av, e s, 35 ft n of 180th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PERK, Bertha, to C. Adelbert Becker; Crotona Av, e s, 10 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,250

POSNER, Philippina, and another to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 15,000

REYNOLDS, Catherine, to Elise Bambey; Stebbins Av, e s, 225.11 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

ROCKWELL, Susie F., (Crampton,) to John W. Rockwell; 71st St, 10 West, prior mortgage $25,000, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ROLLINICK, Max, to George W. Murray; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 24,000

RUDD, Althea S., to the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 114th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

RUESS, Josephine, to George Ehret; 7th St, 126 East, 1 year..... 2,000

SMITH, Frank A., to Donald Mackay; Minnieford Av, n e corner of Cross St, City Island, 1 year..... 3,300

SPENGLER, Charles, to Irving Savings Institution; 105th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,500

TRAND, William T., and another to Oscar Scherer; Franklin Av, n w corner of 169th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

WARWICK, Samuel, and another to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; 541 West 37th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

WRIGHT, Wilbur T., to Elizabeth J. Mueller, or Muller; Valentine Av, w s, 86.10 ft s of 192d, or Primrose, St, 3 years..... 5,000

WYNNE, Agnes B., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,883, n e corner of 122d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Hugo, to Samuel Kahn and another $1

GWILLIM, Kate H., to Geraldine G. Stuart..... 1,000

GWYNNE, Elizabeth W., to Filomena Ciolla 1

HAPPEL, Adam, to William Walker..... 3,400

HOFFMAN, Samuel V., and others, executors, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 60,000

JACKSON, Samuel, to Realty Mortgage Company, all title..... 1

KLEIN, Gottlob, and another to August Klein 3,500

LA VELLE, Mary, (formerly Carr,) and another, executors, to Mary Dymock.... 2,100

LA VELLE, Mary, (formerly Carr,) and another, executors, to Mary Dymock.... 1,500

MARX, Max, to the State Bank..... 3,000

NIEBERG, Louis, and another to Meyer Vesell 12,250

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 65,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FORREST AV, 1,059; Levy Garsony against Clara Patterson, owner; New York Banking Loan Company, contractor $55

57TH AV, 208; Cook & Johnson against Elmer A. Darling, owner; Frank Reynolds, contractor 458

34TH ST, 450 to 458 West; Forcite Powder Company against the French Benevolent Society, owner; Thomas Brown, contractor 539

77TH ST, 319 and 321 East; H. P. Read Lead Works, Incorporated, against Thomas J. McLoughlin and another, owners; Thomas J. McLoughlin, owner and contractor 151

161ST ST, 880 East; Joseph Bernascheff against David Schlesinger, owner and contractor 523

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CROTONA AV, e s, 35 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; Lina E. Roth, guardian, with Bertha Pirk 4,000

151ST ST, n s, whole front between St. Nicholas Av and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9x92.7x85.3x90.7; Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York with George Maurer 125,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Joseph J. Bigelow against M. B. Goldberg, July 23, 1902..... 390

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Z. K. Berlin, Oct. 29, 1902..... 179

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Julius Berliner against Z. K. Berlin, Dec. 11, 1901. 944

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; William Jungbertchen against Z. K. Berlin, Nov. 15, 1901..... 356

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Saruga Engineering Company against Z. K. Berlin, Dec. 7, 1901..... 502

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av; 98.9x 125; Belmont Iron Works against Benjamin Lowenstein, May 5, 1902, by bond. 411

88TH ST, 217 West; Christopher Mally against Teresa C. Donnelly and another, Aug. 14, 1902..... 24

Lis Pendens.

MULBERRY ST, 193; John J. Kelly against Nicholas Mangiere and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

PIKE ST, n s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x71; Nathan Reisler and another against Rachel Silmermintz and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.

28TH ST, n s, 241.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Hannah V. Dreshler against Max Rosenthal and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pryor & Harris.

44TH ST, 123 to 129 West; Richard Webber against Joseph P. Hambleton, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

51ST ST, s s, 454 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.5; Henry D. Winans and another against Ada Howe, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

116TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of the City of New York against Alexander McDowell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Strauss.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AUSTIN & MAGILL.—Schedules in the assignment of Austin & Magill, blank book manufacturers and binders at 20 Murray Street, show liabilities $3,074, nominal assets $2,000, and actual assets $1,747.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FANNIE COHN.—Fannie Cohn, residing at 47 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,255 and nominal assets $4,500 in debts due her by two persons. The liabilities are on account of transactions in stocks and are to two stock brokerage firms, Van Buren & Co. of 60 Broadway, $7,000, and Weaver, Raborg & Co. of 1 and 3 Broad Street, $3,255, who obtained a judgment against her on Oct. 8.

HUGHINA HOWARD.—Hughina Howard, dressmaker, at 326 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,935 and nominal assets $1,840, consisting of stock $500 and fixtures, figures, and furnishings $1,340, covered by chattel mortgages for $970. She also has a counterclaim of $10,000 against Sarah S. Black and others, who are creditors for $2,300 for rent of 251 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth Street, where she formerly had a store, and from which she removed in May last. She was formerly a European buyer for a big department store, and began business for herself in March, 1901, and also carried a line of cloaks and suits. Her embarrassment is attributed to heavy rent and expenses, her rent being, it is said, $8,500 a year. Among the creditors are Weniman & Co., $3,000; Julius Stein & Co., $2,156; Charles J. Oppenheim & Co., $1,200; Queen Embroidering Company, $1,260; Ludwig Schwartz & Co., $1,300, and Fisk & Flagg, $650.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Albert R.—Mutual Milk and Cream Company $122

ALTSCHILLER, Samuel—D. Marder..... 19

BRINCKMANN, John—H. Meyer..... 460

BENEDICT Charles E.—G. A. Honneecker. 570

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

FOURTEENTH—It is a company every department of which is accessible to its clients for advice and service.

It is equipped to take care of the individual buyer, borrower or lender.

It caters for the small business as well as the large business.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

To Investors

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

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38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

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WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Mgrs.,
Dept. T. 10 West 23rd Street.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Real Estate
Agents, Brokers, Appraisers,
FIFTH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 22, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2 five-story and basement brownstone-front apartment houses, with lots,

Nos. 311 and 313 West 47th St.

Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

D. Phœnix Ingraham, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, Oct. 21st, at Noon,
10 vacant lots, 23d and 24th Wards;
Jerome and Tremont Avs., 4 lots;
Jerome Av., near 182d St., 1 lot;
Perry Av., cor. 207th Street, 1 lot;
Intervale Av., near Freeman St., 4 lots.
Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 111 B'way, Tel.—2481 Cort.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

25 acres and buildings; 24 miles from city, in West Nyack, N. Y.; free and clear; to exchange for flat or tenement in Manhattan or Bronx. Owner, 854 East 158th St.

BURNHAM, Anton and Sylvester—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs..... 226

BUSH, Charles E., and John W. Wyman, trustee—L. D. Post..... 502

BERNSTEIN, Isaac—M. Fortunato and another 14

BEATTIE, John—D. Callanan and another, costs 252

BUCKLEY, John J.—J. T. Scott..... 80

BEDFORD, Robert E.—A. D. Berry..... 32

CHAPMAN, Hester—G. H. Corson and another 124

CUNINO, Vito—Salvatore Brewing Company 1,689

ARNOW, Richard N.—E. J. Carey..... 54

DRESHER, Ernest—German Exchange Bank 226

DUDLEY, Frederick A.—H. I. Smith.... 557

EGAN, Adelaide—B. K. Schoenberger.... 239

KEMPER, L. Scott—C. McKenna..... 462

KRAKOWER, Mollie—W. Sulzer and another 74

KURASCH, Godel, and Solomon Waxman —V. Altman and another..... 115

LEE, James, Thomas L. Brown, Paul Sheldon, and St. Charles B. Gwynn—I. Schwartzman and another..... 754

MADIGAN, Michael—F. Westheimer and another 134

MANDEL, Fannie—P. Campomenosi..... 181

MAYBURY, James H.—Price, Joy & Co.. 60

MEUELE, Carl—M. Grossman..... 30

MICHEL, Oscar A.—Plumbers' Trade Journal Publishing Company..... 135

McMAHON, William—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 375

MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE STORAGE and Repair Company—Diamond Rubber Company 160

NORMAN, Cornelius—M. M. Jones, executor 124

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY RAILway Company—M. Collins..... 141

ONGLEY, Rosa—C. O. Nell and another. 182

OSTERHOUT, Richard C.—S. M. Ratcliffe 392

ROGERS, Ulysses G., and Louis H. Wenzel—A. J. Robertson and another..... 231

REYNAL, Sarah—J. W. Dunstan and another 1,032

REILLY, Teresa—R. A. Reilly..... 1,906

REILLY, Mary—R. A. Reilly..... 1,827

STEYERMAN, Louis—R. Siegel and another 131

STEUER, August—S. Bode..... 1,420

SANTANIELLO, Emmidio—F. Stizzero.. 1,

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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326-338 WEST 951H ST.,
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High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson,
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Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or

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New 12-story fire-proof model apartments, exclusively for

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Every latest improvement, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone, in each apartment. SQUASH COURT. Café, with first-class cuisine. Two Studio Apartments. Tenancy given at once.

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The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $40 per month.**

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MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

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Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
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CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents $1,000 to $4,500.

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Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City. **RENTS, $540 TO $1,000.**

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Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water &c.

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Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

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NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family, transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

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71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $960 to $840 per year.

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PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

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Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
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FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $40; attendance. R. E. Elliott, 46 William St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
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and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

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Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience;
Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.

Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
Apply on premises, or to
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2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

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118th-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

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318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

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200-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

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Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

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Broadway and 66th, adjoining corner house, seven and bath; select families; convenient location; gas range; $40.

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Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building; elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

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149TH ST., NOS. 544 TO 558 WEST.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two baths; will be decorated to suit. Caretaker in No. 558, or WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

46th St., 367 West.
3 STORIES, $1,000.
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A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE
Near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
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Can you use a fine farm or country place up the Hudson for your improved property. Send me full particulars. Thomson, 29 East 125th.

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Small cellar for masons' scaffolding; state rent expected. Atlas, Box 143 Times Downtown Office.

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Surrogate Notices.

BIBEY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. BIBBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Tumpson, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.
AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT,
Administrator.
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 45 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. o15-1aw6m-W.

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902. JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my28-1aw6mW

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

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S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
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FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
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OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
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This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

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Reliable service; remodeled Remingtons, Smiths, $35; best rentals; expert repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 6,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

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Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
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STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
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HOTEL TRAYMORE,
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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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Ever famous Hudson River Day Line trips. See steamboat column.

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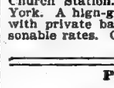

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R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, remodeled 126 West 23d St.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

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$1 a Week for the Renowned

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Don't Delay.

If interested in this proposition, inspect this instrument immediately. We've delivered more Harmony Pianos than we ever had any idea we would.

The Harmony Piano,
Including Stool and Cover, for $175, on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, is an offer no one who wants a piano can afford to miss.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickled, fitted with automatic, self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

Inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

At the **"BRADBURY"** Warerooms

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30 Pianos Left

IN THE SALE OF
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SAMPLE PIANOS

At Remarkable Reductions

At $175 "Webster," large; price was $300.
At $175 "Bradbury," small; price was $300.
At $200 "Knabe," upright.
At $225 "Bradbury," medium; price was $350.
At $250 "Bradbury," large; price was $450.
At $375 "Sohmer," Baby Grand.
At $375 "Bradbury," Parlor Grand; price was $900.

Similar opportunities at our Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark Warerooms.

Terms Cash, or Easy Payments if desired.

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142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

THE **JACOB DOLL PIANO**
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
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$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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Partner wanted with $15,000, in one of the best hotels in the city; exceptional location; profits average over $25,000 a year; full and satisfactory proof of profits; references and reasons given. Hotel, care of I Box 102 Times.

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Printing Business for Sale.—Established 35 years; modern plant; good, steady trade; owner wishes to retire; 20 per cent. net income on selling price. Address Reliability, R Box 158 Times Office.

1,000 pencils, your advertisement on each, $7; gross $1.50; never thrown away; samples mailed 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205 Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway.

Remington Typewriter, No. 6, $60; Remington No. 2, $25; Franklin, $15; Smith Premier, $40; carbon paper, $1.25; 100 ribbons, 35c; paper, 65c. ream. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Rare Chance for a Druggist.—Must sell quick; store established 1867; growing village; little cash required. Address W, Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

John Wetjen, 2,081 Eighth Av., has sold, on October 14, his grocery business to Ignatz Brown.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Small French bulldog, brindle, white star on chest; answers to name of "Pompie." Liberal reward and no questions asked for return to 30 West 72d St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 438,570 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book No. 322,005 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book 449,462 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 81,689, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—BANK BOOK No. 28,283. Finder please return to United States Savings Bank.

Auction Sales.

In the matter of the assignment of
JOSEPH A. SEIGAL
to Edward A. Katz.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902, Woolens, Linings, Fixtures, &c.
EDWARD A. KATZ, Assignee.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Wanted.

GOLD COINS $1.50 paid for gold dollars; gold quarters, 75c.; gold halves, $1; book prices paid. 10c. LOW, 287 4th Av.

Religious Notices.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FINE SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
Brougham and Landau by city builders.
Hansom Cab and Tandem High Cart.
Some shop-worn four-seated Traps.
EDWARD CALLANAN'S SONS, 313-319 W. 43d.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL FORSCHIRM, bankrupt.—No. 5,197.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Forschirm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 15th, 1902.

NO. 5,267.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD PETCHART, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Bernard Petchart of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Bernard Petchart was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 49 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 14th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. ROBERTSON, bankrupt. No. 5,192.
To the creditors of Joseph L. Robertson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Joseph L. Robertson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 9th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of United Incandescent Light Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said United Incandescent Light Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
October 14th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
Rooms $1 Per Day Upward.
Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction, Absolutely Fireproof.
Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.
HENRY F. ROESSER.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.) Specialties A1c. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland 59th St. & Park Ave. Music. Tdh. Dinner with wine, 60c.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's 3 Av. "The Circle," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Music.

Scherz Harlem Casino. 7th Av., 124th St. A1c., Tdh., 75c. Straus Vienna Orchestra.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng. 7-9 & 10-12 o'c. Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

European Hotels.

MUNICH. HOTEL CONTINENTAL.
High Patronage. Latest Comforts.
Finest Situation.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

21st St., 23-17 West, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Nicely appointed rooms and conveniences; excellent service and table; telephone.

22d St., 477 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath-room on floor; also other rooms; private family.

55th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

83d St., 61 East.—Large rooms, with board, in refined Jewish family; references exchanged; adults only.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large, handsome rooms; excellent table; house and appointments first-class; references.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST.
Desirable rooms; references exchanged; telephone.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

Attractive rooms, private bath optional; home-like surroundings; table and

CHIEF RYAN IS DISMISSED

Commissioner Sturgis Finds Him Guilty on Several Charges.

Principal Offenses Accepting Inferior Material and Permitting Unnecessary Work.

Patrick F. Ryan, who is on the staff of Chief of Department Edward F. Croker as Chief of Construction and Repairs, was dismissed from the Fire Department yesterday by Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, the order to take effect next Friday at noon.

Chief Ryan was suspended last May, after a report on an examination of the repair shops had been made by the Commissioners of Accounts, and he was placed on trial Aug. 15. Delay in the rendering of a decision was due to an extension of time to put in a brief granted his counsel, Delos McCurdy, by Mr. Sturgis.

Reviewing the case, the testimony, and his conclusions, Mr. Sturgis finds the two most important allegations to be the acceptance of materials inferior in grade to those called for in requisitions and the allowance of overtime work in the shops. Such work the Commissioner finds was not rendered necessary by any emergency. Mr. Sturgis classes as collateral accusations the making of requisitions with the intent of accepting inferior material, the keeping of incomplete records, the failure to get or give receipts for apparatus sent from or received at the repair shops, the absence of method to determine the cost of much of the work done at the shops, the making of false entries in the books, and allowing department property to be converted to private use. At the trial much of the testimony resulted in contradictions of experts.

Mr. Sturgis found the overtime system iniquitous and sustains the other complaints about the shops. Of the charge of conversion of department property to private use the trial Commissioner deals solely with the work done for Commissioner Scannell and the sending of hose to the Tok Grounds and to Newtown Creek. The rules, Mr. Sturgis says, give the Commissioner the right to order the Chief of the Repair Shops to perform any work the Commissioner chooses, but they are explicit in holding him responsible that all work shall be for the exclusive use of the department. "The charter," continues Mr. Sturgis, "makes the conversion of public property to private use a misdemeanor."

Chief Ryan became a fireman thirty years ago, and in active service won an enviable record for bravery and efficiency. Charges against him were served after Chief Croker had gone to Good Ground on a vacation, and Croker's return to duty hastened the charges under which he is on trial. Chief Croker's defense will be opened this morning at Fire Headquarters.

EX-FIREMAN LOSES SUIT.

Court Refuses Mandamus to Compel Assistant Foreman John J. Manley's Reinstatement.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has denied the application of ex-Fireman John J. Manley for a mandamus to force his reinstatement in the Fire Department.

Manley was Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 22, and was dismissed by Commissioner Scannell for conduct unbecoming an officer and for long unexcused absence from duty. It was charged on his trial that he had been engaged in a conspiracy with James J. McCormack, a civil service employe, and had received money from persons for whom he promised to use his and his associate's influence in obtaining positions in the Fire Department. He admitted receiving money and delivering it to McCormack, but denied knowledge of improper uses to which the cash was put with some one called him to account for not securing a position.

He claimed that he grew temporarily insane when he learned what had been going on. His condition, he added, was made worse by tobacco and cigarettes. He was arrested last November, and confessed his dealings with McCormack, having been assured by the District Attorney that he himself would not be prosecuted. Then he went to the Supreme Court to force Commissioner Sturgis to reinstate him.

EX-CITY OFFICIAL ACCUSED.

Thomas J. Ford Charged with Taking a Bribe When Deputy Tax Commissioner.

Thomas J. Ford, ex-Deputy Tax Commissioner in the Borough of the Bronx, was yesterday placed on trial before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions on the charge of having accepted an unlawful fee.

The complainant against Ford is J. Bowie Dash, a coffee broker at 61 Water Street, and he took the stand as the sole witness for the prosecution. He testified that Ford had come to his office last November and introduced himself.

"Ford," witness continued, "said he had been instructed to raise the valuation on thirty acres of property which I own in the Bronx. He said it remained with him to do this, or, on the other hand, leave it at its present figure, or even reduce the valuation. Ford added that he did not want to injure me, and that he could save me $500 or $600 on my property."

Subsequently, he said, he had reported the matter to the District Attorney's office, and as a result a trap had been set for Ford, who on Feb. 5 was arrested by Detective Eynders "with the goods on him," after he had been paid $100 in marked money by Dash.

On cross-examination by Abraham Levy of Levy & Unger, counsel for Ford, Mr. Dash admitted that on the occasion of Ford's earlier visits to his office there had been some talk of the Deputy Tax Commissioner disposing of a piece of property belonging to the Dash estate and known as the "Salt Meadows," to John B. McDonald, the rapid transit contractor. "I told him I wanted to sell the property, and agreed to give him a commission if he succeeded in selling it," said Mr. Dash.

"Is it not a fact that the $100 was given Ford as a gratuity for his trouble in trying to sell the property?" asked Mr. Levy.

"No," the witness replied.

The contention of the defense is that while the money was actually received by Ford, it was a fee given to him in payment for work done.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

MR. FAIRCHILD HIT BY CAR.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Receives Injuries to His Head and Right Leg in Front of His Home.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday morning was hit by an Eighth Street cross-town trolley car and thrown several feet, receiving a severe scalp wound and injuries to his right leg.

The accident happened directly in front of Mr. Fairchild's house, at 10 West Eighth Street. He had alighted from a west-bound car and did not see the east-bound car on the other track. That car was going at a slow rate, and the fender struck his foot, throwing him to the pavement, where he struck his head forcibly. Many persons witnessed the accident, among them being Postmaster Van Cott, who had just left the Brevoort House, where he lives, in an automobile. He at once went to the assistance of the injured man. Mr. Fairchild was removed to his home and a doctor dressed his injuries, after which he went to his office at 46 Wall Street, remaining there most of the day. Only a short time ago Mr. Fairchild was in a railroad wreck, but escaped without serious injury.

Examinations for Firemen.

Another surprise was sprung in the Fire Department yesterday, when Commissioner Sturgis issued a special order directing that every fireman and engineer of the uniformed force of Manhattan and the Bronx, regardless of age, must undergo a physical examination at once. The doctors are ordered to make their reports as soon as possible after the examinations have been held.

COMMERCIAL CABLE ELECTION.

Clarence H. Mackay Chosen President —Denial Made of Report to Lay a Fanning Island Cable.

The Board of Directors of the Commercial Cable Company, at a meeting held here yesterday, elected Clarence H. Mackay President of the company and George G. Ward Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee. Mr. Ward continues to be Vice President and General Manager. The policy and management will continue as heretofore. Mr. Mackay was to-day also elected President, and A. B. Chandler continues as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and the Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

All rumors to the effect that a consolidation with any other telegraph company is contemplated are officially denied. Vice President Ward of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, speaking in reference to a proposed submarine cable from Honolulu to Fanning Island, said:

"There is no truth whatsoever in this report, so far as we are concerned. We have not made any contract nor come to any agreement with anybody in regard to laying or operating or having anything whatsover to do with a cable from Honolulu to Fanning Island. I would also say that there is no basis for the report that we do not intend to complete our line clear through to Manila, but that we intend to stop at Honolulu, and there rely upon the above-mentioned cabled from Honolulu to Fanning Island.

"I have repeatedly stated, and I again state, that the contract for the entire cable to Manila has been let, and the portion from San Francisco to Honolulu is now on the high seas, and will be in operation by Jan. 1, and that the sections from Honolulu to Manila are now being manufactured, and that over 1,000 miles of those sections have already been manufactured, and that we have chartered a steamer to take the necessary soundings, and that the entire cable from San Francisco to Manila, we believe, will be in operation by next July.

"I wish to make these statements as plainly and positively as possible, and if Gen. Greely or Admiral Bradford, who favor a cable being laid by the Government, have any doubt about the truth of the above statements, I will show them the contracts which substantiate these statements."

HAD $34,000 IN HIS DESK.

Police Captain Donohue Kept Ready Cash for Investment — Estate Valued at $64,605.

Statements in regard to the estate of Police Captain John J. Donohue, who died suddenly last week at the Morrisania Station House, were made yesterday by Public Administrator William Hoes and by Henry Steinert, who is attorney for the Captain's widow and for the next of kin, John J. and Frank Murphy, sons of Capt. Donohue's dead sister. The statements agree, and the schedule of the estate is as follows:

Cash in the Captain's desk	$34,000
Cash in bank	2,600
100 shares United States Steel common	4,000
Gold mining stock	5
Jewelry and trinkets	1,000
Household furniture, &c.	2,000
Two life insurance policies	4,000
Equity in house at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue	17,000
Total	$64,605

That competency had been accumulated in twenty-three years of police service. The cash, securities, jewelry, life insurance policies, and a deed for the house were found in the desk at the station house. The fortune in bills found in a tin box in the Captain's station house desk is explained by the fact that the Captain was a keen speculator, and was what is known as a "ready money" man, doing a cash business.

Mr. Steinert said that there was no dispute over the distribution of the estate, as he represented the widow, Elizabeth M. Donohue, and the nephews, and would in a day or so apply in the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration. Mr. Steinert said that the heirs would welcome proof that the value of the estate is greater than set forth.

TOURIST'S JEWELRY STOLEN.

Theft in Germany of $10,000 in Gems Belonging to Mrs. A. L. Jacobs.

While Mrs. A. L. Jacobs, who arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, was traveling from Berlin to Frankfort to catch the steamship a green velvet bag containing all her jewelry was stolen from her berth on the train. The jewelry consisted of rings, brooches, pins, and necklaces, and was valued at $10,000. The Frankfort police were notified, as were also the authorities here.

It was suspected that the thief might come to this country on the same steamship, and when the Kronprinz arrived yesterday, a number of Central Office men were at the pier. No arrests were made. Mrs. Jacobs was accompanied by her husband, who is a lawyer with offices at 30 Broad Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN ESTATE IS NOT LIABLE FOR ITS EXECUTOR'S TORT.—The demurrer of Clara Dabritz to the complaint in an action brought against her as executrix of Edward Dabritz, to recover damages for an alleged violation by her of the covenant for quiet enjoyment contained in a lease by Dabritz to one Blum, has been sustained by Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court. He upholds the defendant's contention that she could not be held liable in her representative capacity for any tort she was alleged to have committed. Justice O'Dwyer said, in part: "It is well settled that the contracts of executors, although made in the interest and for the benefit of the estate they represent, if made upon a new and independnt consideration do not bind the estate. An executor has no principal behind him for whom he can contract as agent. If an executor may not bind the estate by an executory contract made for the benefit thereof, it certainly follows that the estate cannot be held liable for the tort of the executor in his representative capacity. The case does not fall within Section 1,815 of the Code of Civil Procedure, because the facts alleged do not show a liability in a representative capacity, nor make it uncertain whether it so existed or was against the representative individually. It clearly appears that if any liability exists it is against Clara Dabritz individually, and not otherwise."

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STATEMENTS IN AFFIDAVITS.—The opinion of Gov. Odell in the Alfred Pier extradition case contains an interesting discussion as to the sufficiency of statements in affidavits. Pier was taken into custody here on a requisition from the Governor of California charging him with the crime of obtaining money by false pretenses. The story of the complainant, Anna Mantke, was that while Pier was in the employ of the Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco he told her that he had been promoted to a higher position and would be required to deposit $2,000 as security for the faithful performance of his duties. Pier only had $200, and asked Miss Mantke to advance $1,800, which she did. The affidavit of the complainant then proceeded to allege that the statements made by Pier as to his promotion in the service of the company, and as to his being required to give security, were wholly false; that, in fact, he had not been so promoted or required to give security, and that he fraudulently took and appropriated to his own use the money obtained by him from the complainant. Gov. Odell upholds the contention of Pier's counsel, that although the falsity of the representations made by the accused is charged in positive terms, still it was not possible that the complainant could have had personal knowledge of the fact; that the utmost that could be said for it was that the affidavit in this respect is upon information and belief, and that, consequently, it does not comply with the requirements of the law. "It seems to be a well established rule," says the Governor, "that an affidavit is not to be taken as based upon personal knowledge of the affiant simply because the allegations are positive in form. If the facts are of such a character as to preclude actual knowledge, they can be regarded as being stated merely upon information and belief, although stated positively; at any rate, unless so set forth as to show knowledge. * * * Now, there is nothing in the affidavit upon which this requisition is based to show personal knowledge by the complainant of the facts alleged or to justify the inference that she had such personal knowledge; on the other hand, from the very nature of the facts, the conclusion is irresistible that the allegations are made wholly upon information and belief."

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

PROPERTY NOT TAXABLE

Legal Points Involved in Tax Reform Association's Contentions.

Assessed Valuation of Property of Non-Resident Corporations and Individuals Aggregates $86,925,555.

Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, signs the following statement and a circular giving the legal points involved in the contentions of the association in regard to the taxation on the personal property of non-resident corporations and individuals:

Nearly two million dollars ($1,973,210) of the tax assessed this year cannot be collected by the city. This represents the amount imposed, in the Borough of Manhattan alone, upon the personal property of non-resident corporations and non-resident individuals. The assessed value of the personal property of non-resident corporations is $36,818,557, of non-resident individuals $50,106,998.

All of this tax will be lost to the city unless the corporations and individuals assessed are disposed to contribute to the city the amount of the tax that it imposed upon them.

The circular quotes from Section 7 of the Tax law and from Sections 926 and 936 of the Greater New York charter, in considering the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the City of New York versus McLean, which decision, the circular says, has laid down certain principles of law which seem to render it impossible to collect taxes assessed pursuant to Section 7.

Summarizing the decision, the circular gives the facts of the suit, which was against a resident of the State of New Jersey, to recover taxes on 129 shares of Standard National Bank stock owned by him. The contention of the defendant was that the assessing officer of the city had no jurisdiction or authority to impose upon him while a non-resident any personal liability but such assessment, and that although the city possessed authority to enforce its payment by a lien upon and sale of the stock, yet it had no power or authority to enforce it by an action for the recovery of a personal judgment.

In its decision the court reviewed the laws bearing on the question at issue, and concluded that the intention of the Legislature was to impose taxes only upon persons who were residents of the State or upon property within the State, and stated clearly and unmistakably that if the Legislators had attempted to provide for the assessment of non-resident persons, their action would have been in excess of their authority, and void. As to the contention of the plaintiff that Section 936 confers power on the city to sue to recover the amount of any personal tax, the court found that the section related only to a tax imposed upon any person or corporation in the City of New York, residents of the city, and that it did not confer upon courts jurisdiction of either persons or property not within the boundaries of the State.

The circular goes on to say that it seems that a warrant to a Marshal to collect such tax can only be issued against a resident, and there appears to be no process for the collection of taxes upon personal property other than bank stock of a non-resident. "If these conclusions," it adds, "follow from the principles laid down in the McLean case, it appears that no tax upon personal property, other than bank stock, can be collected from non-residents of the State of New York under existing statutes whether such non-residents are natural persons or corporations."

DEAF-MUTES' APPROPRIATION.

Ex-Judge Cohen Appears Before Board of Estimate and Demands Hearing on Charges Against Trustees.

At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the appropriation for the Institution of Deaf-Mutes, in Lexington Avenue, was taken up. That is the organization against which charges of mismanagement have been made by Controller Grout and the State Board of Charities. The amount asked for is $40,770.

Ex-Judge William N. Cohen, who appeared for the Trustees of the institution, said: "This is a matter of great gravity, because the charges not only affect the living, but reflect on the dead. The methods complained of have been in vogue since 1869, and we want a hearing. We do not care whether the city appropriation is held up or not. If the methods in vogue at the institution do not please the Controller, it may be advisable to change them. We decline to retire under fire, and demand a thorough investigation."

After further debate the question was adjourned until Oct. 29, when Mr. Cohen will put in an answer to the charges.

Before leaving ex-Judge Cohen asked when the money due on June 30 last would be paid.

"As soon as I receive the certificate from the State Board of Charities," replied Mr. Grout.

"It has been in your office for more than three months," Mr. Cohen rejoined, "and in the meantime these wicked Trustees have advanced $25,000 without charge so that the institution may go on."

"To pay interest on the building bonds?" Mr. Grout asked, with a peculiar smile.

"Some of it," answered Mr. Cohen, "to pay the interest on the city's building to save the city the cost of paying rent."

ROW OVER A REJECTED BID.

Stationer Causes a Lively Session of the Board of City Record.

There was a lively meeting yesterday of the Board of City Record. When the assembly had been called to order, R. M. Jordan, a stationer, protested against the action of Philip Cowen, Supervisor of The City Record, in rejecting his bid for supplies to the amount of $41,034. Other stationers appeared, said the bids were not drawn intelligently, that the specifications were not clear, and that such as were called for goods that could not be bought in the open market.

Controller Grout, who had been an attentive listener, said to Supervisor Cowen: "You have no right to exclude any one from bidding. It appears that L. W. Ahrens sent a letter to you attacking Mr. Jordan, and then you immediately barred him from the bidding."

Mr. Cowen, in reply, said that Mr. Jordan had defaulted in some of his bids and had been very slow in the delivery of goods on contracts awarded him.

Mr. Jordan thereupon shouted dramatically three times, "That is a falsehood!"

Mr. Cowen tried to smooth matters over by apologizing for his rejection of Mr. Jordan's bid, and the matter was laid over to give Mr. Jordan an opportunity to put in another bid.

MAYOR ON COAL SITUATION

Explains Health Board's Permission to Use Bituminous Supply.

Aldermen Pass a Resolution Providing for a Plaza at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following letter from Mayor Low on the coal situation was read:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York:

I have the honor to acknowledge the resolution adopted by your honorable board at its last meeting asking me to take such steps as might seem to me wise to avert from the city the dangers of a coal famine.

In the present situation of affairs it has seemed to me that the first thing to be done was to make available to the fullest extent all the substitutes for anthracite coal that can be commanded. In furtherance of this policy I am able to say that the Board of Health will not enforce its smoke ordinance while the present difficulty of getting anthracite lasts. The Board of Health will continue to act as adviser in cases of individual complaint as to how the smoke nuisance may be lessened, but it will give public notice before it resumes the aggressive enforcement of its ordinance. This course will make soft coal available for the large consumers, and will thus make it possible for householders who use coal in small quantities to get such anthracite as comes to the market. They can, of course, use soft coal also if they please. The measures taken by the coal companies for placing anthracite coal at the command of small consumers are a matter of public knowledge.

I am able to add that the action of your honorable board in allowing various departments of the city which are large consumers of coal to buy without public letting will be effective in relieving danger in those quarters. Similar action, however, in behalf of the Fire Department is also imperatively needed. The various relief societies are being equipped to give such assistance as is usual. In a word, the situation in the city at the moment is less disturbing than it was.

I am obliged to say, however, with all the earnestness I can command that the public interest requires the settlement of this strike at the earliest possible moment. Nobody can imagine the wide, outreaching hardship already springing from existing conditions, nor can anybody overestimate the seriousness of the consequences if a settlement of this controversy is not speedily reached. In the name of the City of New York I ask all who have power to relieve the existing situation to remember how many people are obliged to suffer as long as the regular mining of coal is interrupted.

SETH LOW, Mayor.

Alderman Kenny of Brooklyn created the only stir of the meeting. Under the head of special orders the clerk called up the matter of the widening of Fourth Avenue near Astor Place. By the condemnation of property in that section it is proposed to create a plaza.

Mr. Kenny attacked the record and declared that the matter had been disposed of effectually for all time at a preceding meeting, when the proposition was not only defeated, but a motion to reconsider was lost. He declared that he did not wish to reflect on the gentlemen in charge of the records, but he was satisfied they were wrong.

The minutes were read and it was seen that according to them Mr. Kenny was in error. Many Aldermen agreed with Mr. Kenny, but President Fornes ruled that as the minutes had been approved without objection they must stand.

On the original resolution being called up, it was adopted after many roll calls—54 to 11, two more votes than necessary. At the previous meeting the same resolution was defeated, 34 to 7.

The adoption of the resolution will result in the creation of a handsome plaza at Astor Place and Fourth Avenue at comparatively small expense to the city.

NO TUNNEL FRANCHISE VOTE.

Aldermen Probably Will Not Act Until After Election — Labor Demonstration in Plaza Not Imposing.

Except in a very informal way the question of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise was not considered by the Aldermen at their meeting yesterday. The probabilities are strong that nothing will be done until after election, and then, if affirmative action is taken, it will be because the Aldermen fear that the Legislature next Winter will step in if the City Fathers do not act. Communications were received from the Manufacturers' Association and from the Americus Labor Club with reference to the tunnel, and these were referred to the Railroad Committee.

The agreement favored by the Rapid Transit Commission has not been received by the Board of Aldermen, and it is the belief that it will be held for some time.

The proposed demonstration by labor representatives on the City Hall Plaza yesterday against the granting of the franchise was not a very imposing affair. There were more policemen than labor representatives in attendance. James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union, who seemed to be in authority, favored an adjournment until such a time as the tunnel franchise was under actual consideration by the Aldermen. That suggestion was approved, and the meeting dispersed.

A canvass of the Board of Aldermen indicated that the franchise as now provided for will eventually receive the sanction of the Aldermen, but had a vote been taken yesterday less than thirty members would have been recorded in the affirmative. If the labor clauses were included all opposition would at once be dissolved.

NOT TO HURRY WILL CONTEST.

Relatives' Suit for Miss Tousey's Estate Not Put on Preferred Calendar.

Justice Clark, in the Supreme Court, has denied a motion to have the case of Sarah B. Rohrer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, against the Union Trust Company of this city, executor of the estate of Mary Beech Tousey and others placed on the preferred calendar because all of the named defendants have not yet been served.

Mrs. Rohrer, a first cousin of Miss Tousey, with three or four other relatives, are contesting the will which provided for the distribution of the entire estate, said to amount to more than $1,000,000, among charitable and educational institutions and a few personal friends.

Ex-Justice George M. Curtis is attorney for Mrs. Rohrer and Clarence Garretson of 280 Broadway is representing Francis H. Tousey of this city, who is a second cousin and one of the contestants. The action is brought, Lawyer Garretson said yesterday, on the grounds that the plaintiffs, being heirs at law, were not cited in the probate proceedings, and that the will was made through undue influence and testamentary incapacity.

WOULD RESELL GRAVESTONE.

Dealers Seek to Recover Monument Bought by J. H. Havens.

Nearly three years ago James H. Havens, then a well-to-do builder, ordered from John B. Lazzare and Horace W. Burton a fine monument to be placed in the Havens family burial plot. Having failed to collect their bill of $1,550, the monument dealers have taken proceedings in the Supreme Court to foreclose a lien on the gravestone, so that they may sell it over again for cash.

The monument, which is in Woodlawn Cemetery, is 12 feet high, and has a life-size marble angel on top. It was erected in September, 1900. Last November Mr. Havens was adjudged a bankrupt. He contends now that the claim for the $1,550 due on the monument should have been established in time to be proved in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings. Edward Jacobs, the lawyer representing the monument dealers, says he has a right to establish the claim now.

The trial probably will come up before Justice Scott to-day.

EXCLUDED CUBAN CAME BACK.

Permitted to Land This Time After an Appeal to Washington.

J. Cabello, a Cuban, brought his family up from Cuba some three years ago and went to live in Brooklyn. Last Winter he went to Cuba on a visit, and when he returned about six weeks ago he was held up by the immigration authorities as a trachoma suspect, and after the usual period of detention at the hospital, was sent back to Cuba. When the Morro Castle of the Ward Line arrived yesterday, Cabello was found among the second cabin passengers, and was again held up. His friends, however, appealed to Washington, and he was permitted to land last night. Commissioner Williams said that his detention would mean hardship to Cabello and his family.

Others who arrived on the Morro Castle were O. Zayes, Cuban Consul General here, and L. V. de Abad, who was Commissioner of the Cuban Economical Society at Washington.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

On Wednesday, October 15th, Sale of Oriental Rugs at one-third less than usual prices.

Very fine Irans, Shiraz and Antique Daghestans. 35.00 to 60.00 each.

Antique Kazaks, — average size 8ft. 6in. x 4ft. 10in. 45.00 each.

Guenjes—selected patterns, average size 8ft. 10in. x 3ft. 7in. 24.75 each.

Shirvan Rugs. 12.75

Large size Karabaghs. 8.50

Fine Cashmere Rugs,—carpet sizes 45.00 to 60.00 each

All rugs in this sale are of exceptional value.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Furnishing Department.

Gloves.

One hundred dozen pairs, heavy cape "walking" gloves. Light and dark tans. 1.00 per pair. Value 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

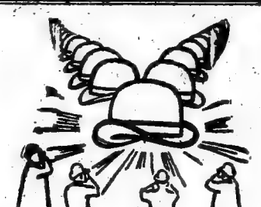

Hat interests centre in Derbies now.

A Derby that gives as much service as most $5 hats; $3.

A Derby as good in every detail, and better in some than any Derby made; $4.

In the new blocks.

Interested in other hats too? Silks, English made $8; home-made $6,

Opera hats, soft hats, caps of all sorts.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

O'Neill's

A DECIDED BARGAIN in Black Dress Goods!

45 to 52 inch ALL WOOL TUCKED CHEVIOT SERGE, the regular 1.50 quality—also a splendid grade of SPONGED and SHRUNK CHEVIOT, 48 to 50 inches wide,

At 69 Cents Per Yard!

We are also showing exceptional values in Fine French Black Broadcloths, 52 to 54 inches wide, at 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00 to 3.75 yard!

Costumers and others, making a specialty of fine, Imported Broadcloths, will find it to their advantage to look this stock over.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

The Best Shoe for Women.

3.50 per pair.

New models adapted for all weathers and designed for Fall and Winter wear.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE

$3.50 SHOES THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

OUR PHILADELPHIA

THE LATEST FASHION

PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

Boys All Wear W. L. Douglas Strong-Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed process) Shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

For More than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. A trial will convince you.

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,840,000

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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229 Broadway.
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Good Clothing—Our Winning Platform.

Behind every garment a valued reputation.

Here's just a hint about our $22, $24, $25 & $28 Sack Suits, confined patterns and exclusive styles. Think it over if you have been patronizing fashionable tailors.

We'll make your clothes if you prefer it.

Right Overcoat always here, lengths, too, also shades and fabrics, $12 to $40.

Never fail to please the young men, means stylishly cut Suits, $10 to $22.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Maps and Globes for Home Instruction.
BRENTANO'S,
UNION SQUARE.

You're Sure to Strike

It here, no matter what your Fall Wardrobe requires.

SUITS, $15 to $32.

An especially attractive line at $15 to $22.

FALL OVERCOATS, $15 to $42.

We have a splendid assortment, $16 to $22.

The Best Stock in fifty-seven years.

Our Hat Man calls attention to Silk Opera Hats. Others charge $7 to $9. Ours, $6.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st. St.

English Luncheon and Tea Baskets

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers and Yachting

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York. Between 6th Avenue & Bryant.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh winds, mostly west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,467. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

COAL STRIKE ENDS; ARBITRATORS NAMED

The President Appoints Gen. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Justice Gray, Bishop Spalding, E. E. Clark, and Thomas H. Watkins.

TO RESUME WORK AT ONCE

Commission Selected After a Conference with Mitchell and Others.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

Operators' Plan Modified by the Addition of One to the Commission—Mr. Clark Is Head of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust the differences between the operators and the miners. President Mitchell of the Miners' Union will take the necessary measures to call the strike off.

The President will urge the immediate resumption of mining, and operations will, it is expected, begin next week.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:20 A. M.:

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the President has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider, and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields.

"Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, retired, [late Chief of Engineers, United States Army,] Washington, D. C., as an officer of the Engineer Corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States Geological Survey and the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a Judge of a United States Court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the President assuming that for the purpose of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Penn., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

"Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill. The President has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

"The Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed Recorder of the commission."

The operators' proposition was for a commission of five, but the miners insisted on the enlargement of the commission. They are reported to have suggested seven, but if so Mr. Mitchell's objections have been so far overcome that he now consents to six.

Most significant in the list of appointments is that of E. E. Clark as a "sociologist." It has been rumored here that the objection of the miners to the selection of a commission suggested by the operators would be obviated by the assurance of the President that at least one of those appointed should be a man who would not be accused of prejudice against unionism.

This, with the addition of a sixth member of the commission, would give the miners the fair chance which the critics of the operators' proposal have denied was intended.

Mr. Clark, while in no way identified with the mining troubles, obviously answers such a definition, while the sixth man, Bishop Spalding, meets requirements as being a man not unfriendly to the miners.

HOW THE END WAS REACHED.

Many Hours of Discussion by the President and the Representatives of the Contestants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Mr. Mitchell arrived here shortly before noon yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad and proceeded directly to the White House, where he was expected by the President. Mitchell was met at the station by a number of newspaper men, who accompanied him to the White House on a street car, but he persistently declined to give any opinions or say anything in regard to the business that brought him to Washington. He had two conferences with the President, each continuing about an hour.

After the first he went directly to the Treasury Department, where he remained in conference with Mr. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, until nearly 3 o'clock, when he returned to the White House, the hour of 3 having been designated by the President for a renewal of the conference. Upon the conclusion of the second conference, which terminated shortly after 4 o'clock, Mr. Mitchell left the city, taking a train for Philadelphia, the understanding being that he intended to proceed to Wilkesbarre.

Nothing definite was learned here in regard to what took place at the conference between the President and Mitchell. Mitchell declined to say anything in regard to it, and at the White House it was announced there was nothing to be said at that time.

Although there were no persons other than the President and Mitchell present at the conferences of yesterday, Secretary Root and Commissioner Sargent were with the President before Mr. Mitchell reached the White House, and it is reasonably certain that both were consulted with regard to the visit of the labor leader.

The fact that Mitchell had an hour's conference with Commissioner Sargent between his two talks with the President justified the inference that Commissioner Sargent was consulted at the suggestion of the President. The belief is general that Mr. Mitchell strongly demurred to the proposition of the operators limiting the President in the choice of Commissioners to the five classes of persons designated by them, and insisted that the President should be left entirely free and untrammeled in making the selections.

The operators' proposition was positively declined, and emphasis was placed on the fact that it prescribed to a certain degree the men who should be selected, without regard to the wishes of the miners and without including in the classes from which the Commissioners were to be taken a man who would distinctly represent them. Mr. Mitchell declared the miners were willing to trust the President with the choice of the Commissioners, and would agree to abide by the decision that such a commission might reach, but insisted that there should be no restrictions in selection.

While there has been no authoritative statement setting forth what if any suggestions were made by the President in reply to the objections of Mr. Mitchell, there are intimations from quarters usually well informed that the latter was given the assurance that no matter by whom the commission should be constituted its personnel would be such as to insure full and impartial investigation and a decision that would be just and fair to both sides. In other words, Mr. Mitchell was assured that no man would be selected who would even be suspected of prejudice toward the miners, and none would be named at the solicitation of the parties to the controversy.

MITCHELL'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

Having stated his position and explained his objections to the proposition of the operators, which was directed entirely to the limitations placed on the selection of the Commissioners, at the suggestion of the President Mr Mitchell called on Commissioner Sargent, with whom he discussed the matter for more than an hour. What advice was given by Commissioner Sargent is conjectural, as that gentleman refuses to say anything about what occurred in the talk between him and the labor leader, but from expressions made by the Commissioner immediately following the conference between the President and the operators on Monday last, when the result of that conference was officially promulgated, it is inferred that Mitchell was admonished that no step should be taken by him calculated to defeat the arbitration that was surely to come from it, and which was to lead to the termination of the strike.

Upon his return to the White House after the talk with Commissioner Sargent, Mr. Mitchell adhered to his position and insisted on his objection to the limitation placed on the selection of Commissioners. The conference terminated with Mitchell promising to lay the entire matter before the district unions upon his return to Wilkesbarre.

There are intimations that in the interval between the two interviews at the White House communication was had with J. Pierpont Morgan by the long-distance telephone, and the counter proposition of the mine leaders communicated to that gentleman. It was perhaps in the hope that a reply would be received from the operators through Mr. Morgan that the conference between the President and Mr. Mitchell was suspended. Mr. Mitchell and the operators having agreed upon the essential feature of the proposition, namely, to arbitrate, it was foreseen that the disagreement over the less important feature involving the method of selecting the Commissioners would be reconciled.

There was an intimation early in the evening that a statement would be issued from the White House narrating the status of the negotiations, which led to the belief that the President had communicated the objection to the operators through Mr. Morgan, and that the issuance of the statement was dependent upon a reply from New York. If the operators would assent to a selection of commissioners by the President without limitation the agreement, it was understood, could be perfected. On the other hand, if they should decline to change the terms of Monday's proposition the disagreement was to be carried to the miner's union by Mr. Mitchell for decision.

It was confidently believed that an agreement would be reached on one of the two propositions or that a compromise would result which would be effectual in bringing about a speedy termination of the strike.

Shortly after Mr. Mitchell left the White House, late in the afternoon, Secretary Root arrived, and soon afterward the President and the Secretary left on an extended drive. The President declined to make any statement regarding the conferences with Mr. Mitchell.

A MIDNIGHT MEETING.

Returning from his drive the President met Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, and Mr. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration. The latter is a friend of Mr. Mitchell, and as a former labor leader himself had talked freely with the head of the miners' union. He gave the President the benefit of his views and Commissioner Wright was able to communicate some information that has come to him as to the sentiment in the mining regions. Mr. Wright having made a study of conditions in the anthracite field and having sources of information there, was able to be of service to the President. Later two strangers to those about the temporary White House called, and were shown up stairs at once. It was reported that these gentlemen were Messrs. Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins, members of the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The conferences with the four gentlemen named lasted from 7 to 8 o'clock, and then the President walked to Secretary Hay's dinner, while his two visitors, whose names were not announced, went to the Arlington Hotel. Messrs. Bacon and Perkins are stopping there, having arrived to-day. They did not register, however, and no cards would be taken to their rooms, so it was impossible to learn anything of the situation from them.

About 10 o'clock President Roosevelt reentered the White House, accompanied by Secretary Root, and they immediately reembarked on consideration of the settlement of the coal strike. Later a stranger called answering to the description of one of Mr. Morgan's partners, and was shown at once into the room where the President was by Secretary Cortelyou. At 11:30 o'clock the three gentlemen were still engaged in a discussion of the situation. The statements made by Mr. Mitchell were canvassed.

At 11:53 o'clock Messrs. Sargent and Wright returned to the White House, and were shown into Secretary Cortelyou's office, their visit being in accordance with an understanding when they left about 8 o'clock that they should return later in the evening.

And thus the conferences continued until the end was accomplished.

It was learned at the eleventh hour that Messrs. Bacon and Perkins of New York, representing J. Pierpont Morgan, were present at the conference held to-night at the White House. To a large number of newspaper men assembled waiting for the statement which it had been decided to give out, the presence of these two gentlemen was unknown until they emerged from the President's room upon the termination of the conference in company with Secretary Root and Commissioners Wright and Sargent.

Soon after the adjournment of the conference Secretary Cortelyou announced that the President had selected the commission, which would consist of six members, and that a statement of what had happened during the day in connection with the efforts to reach an agreement between the miners and operators would be given out.

SKETCHES OF COMMISSIONERS.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. WILSON, chief of engineers, United States Army, since Feb. 1, 1877, born in the District of Columbia, Oct. 18, 1837; graduated at West Point in 1860, (L.L. D., Columbian University, 1890,) breveted Lieutenant Artillery July 1, 1860; Second Lieutenant Artillery, Jan. 28, 1861; First Lieutenant May 14, 1861; transferred to Engineers, 1862; Captain Engineers March 3, 1863; Major June 3, 1857; Lieutenant Colonel March 17, 1884; Colonel March 27, 1895. In civil war reached brevet rank of Colonel in volunteers and United States Army for gallantry in various battles. After the war had charge of engineering works on rivers and harbors, canals, the building of the Army Medical Museum and Library, completion of Washington Monument, &c. For a time Superintendent United States Military Adacemy. He was retired in October, 1901.

EDWARD WHEELER PARKER, Statistician of the United States Geological Survey and expert special agent of the Twelfth Census of the United States, was born at Port Deposit, Md., June 16, 1860. He was educated at the common schools there and in Baltimore, and in the City College, Baltimore. He is the author of the annual reports on the production of coal in the United States, the production of coke in the United States, the production of good salt in the United States, and other chapters in the annual volumes of the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Parker's home was in Washington.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING, R. C., Bishop of Peoria since 1877, born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840, educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., University of Louvain, Belgium, and in Rome, Secretary to Bishop of Louisville, 1865; in 1869 built St. Augustine's Church for Catholic negroes of Louisville; Chancellor Diocese of Louisville, 1871; in New York, 1872-7, mentioned at the present time for Archbishop of Chicago. Author of life of Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop; essays and reviews; religious mission of the Irish people; lectures and discourses; education and the higher life; things of the mind; means and ends of education; thoughts and theories of life and education; America and other poems; the poet's praise; songs, &c. Address, 607 North Madison Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

GEORGE GRAY, Judge of the Circuit Court, Third United States Circuit, since 1889, was born in Newcastle, Del., May 4, 1840, and was graduated from Princeton in 1859. He studied law in Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He was Attorney General of Delaware from 1879 to 1885, and United States Senator from 1885 to 1889, being a Democrat. He was a member of the Foreign Relations and Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and in 1896 affiliated with the National gold standard Democrats in the Presidential election. Mr. Gray was a member of the Peace Commission in Paris in 1898, and was appointed by the President to be a member of the Joint High Commission at Quebec in 1898. He was a member of the International Commission, The Hague Commission, in 1900. His home is in Wilmington, Del.

E. E. CLARK, Sedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

THOMAS H. WATKINS, Scranton, Penn., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

CARROLL DAVIDSON WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Laber, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., on July 25, 1840. He was educated in New Hampshire and Vermont, and began the study of law. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment, of which he became Colonel in December, 1864. He was Acting Assistant Adjutant General under Gen. Sheridan, and resigned in March, 1865.

In the following October he was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire. Later he removed to Massachusetts, where he was in the State Senate. He was Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in 1873-88, and in 1880 he was appointed Supervisor of the United States Census in Massachusetts. In 1876 he was a Republican Presidential elector. In January, 1885, he was and is the first Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor in the Interior Department in Washington. He is a member of many scientific societies, and he has been for many years a lecturer on labor subjects. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Tufts College in 1883. He is the author of many works on labor questions.

TROOPS TO GUARD PRISONERS.

Their Presence Thought Necessary in Kentucky on Account of Confession of A. B. Chinn's Murderer.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—Earl Whitney, the young man arrested here last Saturday, charged with the murder of A. B. Chinn and with seriously wounding als son Asa, made a complete confession here to-day, admitting that he and Claude O'Brien, his "pal," did the killing.

Whitney made his confession to the officers in the presence of a stenographer, who has transcribed it. He said O'Brien fired the shot that killed Chinn, and admitted that the shot in his knee was inflicted by Asa Chinn in the struggle that followed. He told where the pistol was hid. The officers went to the place and found the weapon.

Whitney broke down under the questions of the officers. The confession is a long one and is said to be complete. Col. Roger Williams, on the order of Gov. Beckham, has ordered two companies of the State Militia to report at their armories here to protect the two prisoners. The feeling against the men is intense.

Whitney and O'Brien late to-day were spirited from the jail by officers and placed aboard a Chesapeake and Ohio train bound for Louisville. A mob spirit prevailed in the city, and hundreds of men and women are on the streets surrounding the jail.

George Bain and Al Delong, two citizens of high standing, were admitted to the jail early this evening as representatives of several hundred men present, and were permitted to search the prison from top to the dungeons. The crowd was advised to disperse.

The men were moved after a conference between the County Judge, Col. Williams, of the Second Regiment, and the police authorities.

STRIKES AT COAL OPERATORS.

Ohio State Senator Proposes Bill to Investigate Their Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Senator Royer offered to-day a resolution to investigate by State authority alleged conspiracies and combinations among coal operators and railway companies. The charge is made that these syndicates are selling coal at prices which are fixed by competitive bidding.

It is charged that a monopoly of the coal lands has been required, and that the prices of fuel is rapidly approaching a point where thousands of poor can no longer purchase it. It is declared that under the powers inherent in every sovereignty, the State may regulate the conduct of its citizens, when necessary for public good, and the manner in which each shall use his own property.

The resolution asks that a committee of three members of the Senate and a like number from the House be appointed to draft and report a bill to the Assembly Oct. 27.

DEMAND FOR DR. LORENZ.

From All Sections Come Calls for His Professional Services.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The fame of Dr. Adolf Lorenz has traveled over the West. A score of cities are pleading with him. From St. Louis to San Francisco scores of telegrams poured in upon him to-day.

He will leave upon his San Francisco trip some day next week. He has made but one promise, and that will necessitate his stopping off at Salt Lake City. While there he will treat several little girls suffering from congenital hip disorders, and then he will proceed on to the Pacific Coast.

Upon his return he will stop for a short time in Chicago, and then will go on to the East. From all sections has come an urgent demand for his professional services.

OREGON SHORT LINE RUMOR.

It Is Said the Road and Navigation Company Are to Merge.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.—According to rumors afloat at Union Pacific headquarters in this city, from which each road is controlled, the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company are to be consolidated under one management.

This action is said to have been taken last week at the annual meeting of the stockholders, and is said to be the meaning of the amended charter of the Short Line, which is now permitted to engage in steamship as well as railroad transportation.

It is said W. H. Bancroft, at present Vice President of the Short Line, will be General Manager of the consolidated roads, the headquarters of which will be in Salt Lake City. It is also said that a new line of boats will go from Portland to the far East. The changes will take place at the end of the year.

The Busy Man's Train.
The Pennsylvania Special to Chicago; only 20 hours. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

ALLEGED GAMBLER HAD $800,000 IN HIS SAFES

Jerome's Discoveries in the Raided Tenderloin Resorts.

"Shang" Draper's Yielded Wealth, but Crawley's Fireproof Had Only a Piece of Coal—Cash Not Seized.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday visited all the places raided the night before, and known as the biggest gambling houses in the Tenderloin, said to be conducted by "Honest" John Kelly, Shang Draper, Louis Betts, and others generally known to the public. The District Attorney's purpose was to examine the safes in the various resorts, and in that he was aided by counsel for the supposed proprietors, who readily delivered to Mr. Jerome the combinations. The District Attorney found money, rolls of it, amounting in the aggregate, according to Inspector Brooks, to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. For the most part it was the property of several bookmakers, and Mr. Jerome gave it back to them, as he didn't regard it as evidence.

It was expected that the safes in "Honest" John Kelly's place would yield a large sum of money and plenty of evidence, but, though three of them were opened, only several hundred dollars were found, with a few documents, check books, and small gambling paraphernalia such as faro boxes and roulette balls. In "Shang" Draper's the safe party met with better luck, and Inspector Brooks said that $800,000 in cash and securities had been found, together with documents which were taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Ganz.

District Attorney Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Miner, had arranged to have the safes blown open had not the combinations been surrendered. Stephen J. O'Hare, a lawyer, representing a "Mr. Harris" of the Vendome Club, which Kelly is credited with running, together with Henry G. Goldsmith and George H. Engel, representing others whose houses were raided, accompanied the District Attorney on his tour.

At the Vendome Club Mr. Jerome labored in vain with the combination of the safe on the parlor floor for fifteen minutes. Then he went to the second floor, and there he found a check book on the New Amsterdam Bank, half used, the stubs showing that checks had been drawn in favor of "George Haggen & Co." for large amounts. The safe on the parlor floor resisted the efforts of both Mr. Jerome and Miner to open it, but Mr. O'Hare volunteered, and the doors soon swung open. Then drawer after drawer was pulled out, and at last in a far inner one a roll of bills containing $200 was found. A look of disgust settled on the faces of all the searchers except Mr. O'Hare, who smiled.

"There is funny business here," said Mr. Jerome. "Five bookmakers were around here last night, and every one had his roll in this safe."

"Perhaps it's in the safe down stairs," said Mr. O'Hare.

"What, another safe down stairs?" inquired Mr. Jerome in surprise, and he at once began an investigation. It was a small one and contained many gold watches, evidently the property of unlucky players.

The safe party then went to "Shang" Draper's, at 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, where they met James W. Ridgway, counsel for some one. Draper has long been known as the headquarters and depository of many well-known bookmakers, and some of them, it is said, were without funds to do business with at the track yesterday. Edward A. Marks, who died recently, kept large sums of money there. An inner compartment of one safe held two large wallets, containing many bills of $1,000 and $500 denominations. Near them was a separate roll of bills as large as a cabbage head, and many securities. There were also bonds of the Metropolitan Jockey Club and other papers, most of which bore the name of "Eddie" Burke.

In an inner compartment of a second safe was a wallet containing a large sum of money, a roll of one-hundred-dollar bills and a pocketbook containing small bills. A box of dice, some roulette balls and faro cards were confiscated by the District Attorney. The money and other things were replaced.

In one safe, the first one examined, Mr. Miner said, there was at least $200,000 in money, securities and bonds, all thought to be the property of the late Edward A. Marks.

At Betts's place, 122 West Thirty-fourth Street, nothing except some small gambling appliances were found in the safe. At 110 West Thirty-eighth Street, said to be Kenny's gambling house, another safe was found. In it were a telegraph key, jewelry, and cards. At 52 West Twenty-eighth Street, said to be conducted by Tom Crawley, the safe was entirely empty, with the exception of a small piece of anthracite coal. Mr. Jerome examined it, said it was of the first water, and carefully placed it back in the cotton in which it had been wrapped.

"We were not looking for prisoners," the District Attorney said, "so much as we were for evidence of gambling houses being conducted in the Tenderloin. We got that evidence and prisoners as well. It is true we did not get the proprietors. I think I have a plan whereby they will all be on hand when wanted. I do not think that the proprietors of these places were 'tipped off' on the intended raid."

The prisoners captured last night were taken to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday morning and arraigned before Justice Wyatt of Special Sessions, sitting as a Magistrate. Afterward they were taken to Assistant District Attorney Miner's office, where bail was furnished, and they all were released. Examination was set for next Monday.

Police Commissioner Partridge said that he is delighted with the success of the raids.

"Everything was carried out according to arrangement," said the Commissioner, "and I knew of the intended raids two weeks ago. It is highly gratifying that the District Attorney's office and the police should be able to work so well together. This is the beginning only. Of course I do not expect Capt. Walsh to clear up the precinct all at once, and I think he has made a very good beginning."

For Merging of Broom Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 15.—William A. Sheppard, head of the Onodaga (N. Y.) Broom Works, has about completed the final details for combining all of the manufacturers of broomcorn in the country. Over $5,000,000 will be distributed in the purchase of plants and given to the owners joining the syndicate. Options from 75 per cent. of all manufacturers have been received. Options have been received by Jacobson, Peterson & Co. of South Bend, leading broom manufacturers in Indiana.

Orange Republicans Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15.—Positive refusal has been made by the Citizens' Union of East Orange to a proposition advanced by Major Carl Lentz that the union allow him to furnish it with ballots bearing the candidates of the Republican Party for the county offices, Assembly, and Congress. Major Lentz is the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Essex County. The Citizens' Union has been conceded 1,500 votes in East Orange by the Republican city organization.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

New York To-day; Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special, the busy business man's train. Only 20 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

NEIGHBOR TO FENCE OFF PERRY BELMONT'S VIEW.

Iron Screen to be Erected in Rear of His Fifth Avenue Residence—Mrs. Goin, the Owner of Adjoining Property, Objected to New Windows.

When Perry Belmont bought the dwelling at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, several months ago, one of its most attractive features was that the adjoining houses on the north side of Forty-seventh Street were set far back from the street, affording for his house an exceptionally fine "rear," as real estate men say.

All that is to be spoiled if Mrs. J. P. Goin, the owner of 1 West Forty-seventh Street, the first house back of Mr. Belmont's, carries out the plans which she caused to be filed at the Building Department yesterday. These plans call for a "fence" eighteen feet high to be erected along the entire easterly side of the front yard of that house, a distance of twenty-eight feet, and directly across the end of Mr. Belmont's lot, only a few feet from the rear windows of his house.

The extensive alterations which Mr. Belmont has been making to his future home have included the cutting through of several windows in its westerly wall, so that full advantage might be taken of the additional outlook afforded by the spacious front yards of the Forty-seventh Street houses. Some of these windows are on the lower floors, where the kitchen and servants' quarters will be situated. That, in Mrs. Goin's eyes, is the objectionable feature of the situation, and has made it impossible for her to get a tenant for 1 West Forty-seventh Street—for she does not live there herself, but around the corner, at 582 Fifth Avenue, in the house adjoining Mr. Belmont's, on its Fifth Avenue frontage.

So, to secure what she thinks is the necessary amount of privacy, the screen, or "fence," as they call it at the Building Department, will be built and the affairs of 1 West Forty-seventh Street will be shrouded in secrecy so far as Mr. Belmont's household is concerned.

The fence will cost $315. It will be made of sheet iron properly braced and supported, and the architect, George Palliser, says that it will be made as much of an architectural triumph as is possible.

Mr. Belmont's house was formerly the residence of the late F. O. Matthiessen and was purchased by him last March from the Matthiessen heirs. It is a four-story brick house, with a mansard roof, and when Mr. Belmont bought it, it was announced that he intended to occupy it only until his new residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street had been completed.

Mrs. Goin a few months ago purchased the house 582 Fifth Avenue from the Charles Broadway Rouss estate. Extensive alterations to it are now being made, and it is understood that Mrs. Goin will occupy it in the near future.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S NEW PLAN.

He Would Attempt an Airship Journey from Paris to San Francisco for Reward of $200,000.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, who arrived in London to-night from the Continent, said in an interview that M. Santos-Dumont, with whom Mr. Phelan dined last evening, is about to make an offer to travel from Paris to San Francisco by airship.

"Santos-Dumont," said Mr. Phelan, "asks that a prize of $200,000 be put up; this sum, however, is only to be paid over in case the trip is successful. The aeronaut undertakes to pay all his own expenses, and he is already at work building a new airship for the trip. He seems entirely confident of achieving his object. He poohpoohs the difficulties of such a lengthy trip, and not only believes that he has got a chance of completing his transoceanic and transcontinental air journey, but that there will be found a sufficient number of contributors to make up the purse that he asks as a reward.

"His earnestness and the apparent practicability of his plans greatly impressed me," concluded Mr. Phelan.

A PORTUGUESE-BRITISH DEAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Indépendance Belge publishes a telegram, quoted by the Brussels correspondent of The Times, to the effect that the Portuguese railway connecting Goa with Port Marmagao being on the verge of bankruptcy, it has transferred its rights to the British Southern Mahratta Railway Company for five years.

The telegram says the transaction is financially favorable to the Portuguese colony, but places it unreservedly in Great Britain's hands.

The Marmagão Railway connects Goa with the ports of British India. The line is fifty-one miles long.

Marmagão is southwest o. Goa, and is the terminus of the railway ascending the Ghats to Dharwar and Hubli, the chief centres of trade in Southern Bombay.

PRINTING CLOTH PURCHASES.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 15.—Brokers representing the American Company obtained a quarter of a million pieces of regular printing cloth in this market yesterday afternoon and to-day on the basis of 3 cents a yard. The reappearance of M. C. D. Borden in the market at this time is important, as showing determination to hold the market at the present basis.

It is now generally agreed among mill men and brokers that the price fixed at 3 cents or better until February of next year. Mr. Borden's brokers are still in the market, and it would not be surprising if the price of goods went higher than the present basis. Other printers have not yet come into the market. The goods bought by Borden were for delivery in the last ten weeks of this year. It is estimated that manufacturers sold about 100,000 pieces of spot goods to be delivered as specified.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PLANS.

Upward of $70,000,000 to be Spent on Improvements Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Upward of $70,000,000 will be spent on improvements by the Pennsylvania Railroad next year.

Besides the general improvements, such as elimination of grade crossings and the building of new freight yards, there will be expended a large amount on the New York tunnel and the new Union Station at Washington. Some of the contracts such as locomotives and cars, for delivery next year, have been acted upon. The steel rails have been ordered and the work of widening the road west of the Susquehanna River has been mapped out.

THE SOUTH FERRY TERMINAL of the Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington is reached from all parts of New York City and Brooklyn by the elevated, Broadway cross-town lines and Brooklyn ferries, under the same roof, avoiding all the discomfitures of crossing crowded streets.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

BIRD S. COLER ACCEPTS

Notified of His Nomination at the Tilden Club.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor Declares Tariff Revision the Leading National Issue—Qualified Indorsement of the Coal Plank.

Bird Sim Coler was formally notified of his nomination by the Democratic State Convention for Governor at the Tilden Club, at Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street, last evening, and in accepting he declared the issues on which he appealed to all citizens to elect him. David B. Hill was present. When all the ceremonies were over there were loud shouts and cheering for Mr. Hill and a forcible demand that he make a speech. He said a few words, and then, to the delight of the Democrats assembled, declared:

"We are going to win this fight."

Edward M. Shepard also was called upon for a speech, and in an extempore ten-minute talk he gave his two reasons why Bird S. Coler should be elected Governor.

A look over the audience showed that Democrats of all shades of opinion on national matters were gathered again in a common cause. Men who for years followed unwaveringly the standard of Grover Cleveland, and against the political ambitions of David B. Hill, stood shoulder to shoulder and vied in their shouts of approval at statements of the Democratic State issues. Tammany Democrats, McLaughlin Democrats, Greater New York Democrats, and even some of the veterans of the old-time County Democracy, were present among the 1,200 persons who accepted invitations.

Mr. Coler, accompanied by David B. Hill, went up on the same elevator to the top floor of the club. They were warmly greeted and stood for a minute outside of a small room, in which were standing on a table a large assortment of bottles of various liquors and wines. Mr. Hill smiled and said:

"Let's go in there. It looks like a real Democratic place."

Mr. Coler, after entering the room, surveyed the bottles and said grimly:

"None of that for me."

Neither he nor Mr. Hill partook of the drinks.

LOUD CHEERS FOR COLER.

In the large meeting room of the club the members and invited guests were crowded toward the front of the room, around the walls of which seats had been arranged for the candidates on the Democratic State ticket. Mr. Coler was loudly cheered as he entered. Later Mr. Hill was applauded when he walked to a seat in the second row in a corner of the hall. Then came the father of Bird S. Coler, and founder of the banking firm of W. N. Coler & Co.

The seat prepared for Mr. Coler was in the centre, and grouped on both sides of him were the other Democratic candidates, with the exception of Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals, who had sent a letter. A railing barred the few selected guests from the main audience, and inside the rail with the candidates and Notification Committee there was room for only a few prominent Democrats from Tammany Hall and elsewhere. Ex-Mayor Van Wyck was well up in front. Jacob A. Cantor stood just outside the rail. Charles F. Murphy was in the crowd at the rear.

Mr. Stanchfield, in notifying the candidates of their nominations, introduced his discussion of Democratic policy by making a reference to ex-President Grover Cleveland.

"A Democratic President," he said, "coined the political aphorism, 'Public office is a public trust.' In this is expressed the lofty and noble ideal that Democratic incumbents of high places are expected to strive for."

Cheers for Mr. Cleveland interrupted the speaker, who recalled the attitude of the Republican Party toward Cuba. This island, "a child of ours," he said, had been punished through a protective tariff upon her exports to us. "The rule of the high tariff," continued the speaker, "has so fattened the pockets of the favored few as to leave no hope for the future save in the election of men who stand squarely on the platform of tariff revision. The monopoly of to-day owes its life to the protective tariff.

After saying that Gov. Odell had deserted his own party's canal plank for that of the Democrats—"political sagacity that ought to be appreciated"—Mr. Stanchfield condemned the "departmental form of government that locates in Albany the supervision of excise, the insane, and all the multifarious mechanisms of the State Government, and tends to destroy the rule of the locality and makes for the upbuilding of a strong centralized power inimical to our interests."

STANCHFIELD TO COLER.

"We demand of you," he said, pointing to Mr. Coler, "the enforcement of existing law to protect the citizen in the humble walks of life against the aggression of those corporations which put themselves above all law, to the end that the equality of all may be conserved!"

Having denounced the Republicans for not indorsing Judge John Clinton Gray for the Court of Appeals, Mr. Stanchfield paid this tribute to Mr. Coler amid frequent applause:

"In your selection, Mr. Coler, the convention expressed its confidence in the young man of to-day. He who has ever stood the uncompromising advocate of the right because it was right, and not because it was politic, was in the estimation of the delegates at Saratoga the one best fitted to grapple with the intolerable conditions and burdens under which our people are suffering to-day. No quarter for monopoly, is the party slogan! The convention and this committee look to you as a protector of the people. We ask, nay, demand, in the event of your election, retrenchment in the cost of government, restoration of home rule to the municipalities, the abolition of useless offices, and a return to the economy of a long line of Democratic Governors!

"The bitter and relentless foe of Ramapo, the champion of the tunnel as against the bridge, the architect of the present fiscal system under which the greatest city in the world is operated, the inspiration of all those who believe in the principle that political honesty is the best policy, the protagonist of the young Democracy of the State—we tender you the nomination for the highest office in our gift, as the hope of our party, and the bulwark of the people!"

MR. COLER'S SPEECH.

The candidate for Governor, manuscript in hand, read his speech from beginning to end. As is usual with him—and he has never pretended to be a platform orator—he appeared nervous, but toward the close he warmed up a little, and accompanied his reading with a few gestures. The speech was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Committee:

"In accepting the nomination which, through your courtesy, is now formally tendered, permit me to say that deeply sensible as I am of this honor, I am less affected by it, great as it is, than by the responsibility which I incur to the Democracy and to the people of the State of New York in assuming the task to which you invite me. This I feel all the more deeply because of my belief that what I am to face is not the mere conflict of the campaign, but the duties of the office itself at a time when problems of a deeply grave

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nature will have to be met. To these problems which so vitally affect the citizenship of our whole State I have given earnest thought.

"The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Saratoga has had my careful consideration, and I stand upon it. It is perhaps not incumbent upon me to dwell at length upon issues which are rather National than State in their character. I might, under other than the present conditions, leave them to be discussed by candidates whose duties, in the event of their election, would lie in the National sphere. I have long been persuaded that a decided gain for the cause of good government would be accomplished if the American people could be brought to keep more steadily in mind the distinction separating National from State and State from municipal concerns. If I am elected Governor I shall endeavor to observe the logical import of these distinctions. No city in the State of New York, in the event of my election, will have any cause to complain that its power to manage its own affairs has been curtailed at Albany.

THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

"There are, however, important questions wherein National and State elements are so closely related that simple frankness compels me to refer to them at this time. The issues which decide political campaigns are not infrequently determined by the irresistible march of events independently of partisan efforts and purposes. The unfortunate industrial conflict between the anthracite mine operators on the one hand and the mine workers on the other was not, of course, intentionally created by the Republican Party. Its causes, however, are directly attributable to Republican policies, and no clearer admission of the responsibility felt by the leaders of that party for the unfortunate conditions which have prevailed in Pennsylvania could be made than that furnished by the frantic and belated efforts of the Republican Governors and Senators of the States of New York and Pennsylvania to avert the consequences of their party's folly.

"For the past five years the Republican Party has sought persistently to turn to its own advantage the industrial prosperity of the country. Nothing has been credited by it to the genius and industry of the American people, nothing to an uninterrupted succession of bountiful harvests, nothing to the National good fortune which ordained that these harvests should occur and recur coincidently with crop shortages in Europe, whereby large foreign markets with high export prices were secured by the various branches of our agricultural industries. All these fortuitous blessings of a bountiful Providence have been loudly heralded as a natural and exclusive result of Republican administration.

"Republican legislation has been defended by its sponsors, not on grounds which appeal to human reason, not upon principles which apply to times of distress as well as to times of good fortune, but solely by the argument that the prosperity of the moment was a sufficient compensation for the people for any legislative outrage endured at the hands of the Republican Party. When that party persisted in the contention that all industrial and commercial prosperity must be credited to its wise administration of National affairs it was sowing the seed of its own undoing. It must now reap the harvest. If the boasted prosperity and contentment of a few months ago were the fruits of its rule, it must also accept full responsibility for the widespread industrial dissensions and distress of to-day.

"The Republican Party has become more than ever before the party of privileged interests, which it has fostered in defiance of the Constitution and in contempt of every principle of equal rights. It is the enemy of every one who either cannot or will not pay tribute to it for tariff protection, and the friend of every one who will. Have the people of the United States shared equitably in the prosperous condition of the last three years? Have the wage earners, the salaried employes, and the small tradesmen and merchants profited from Republican rule proportionately with the great trusts, of whose interests the Republican Party is especially, if not exclusively, solicitous?

"It cannot be disputed that the trusts have prospered under Republican administration, nor that the fortunes of a few men have surpassed the wildest hopes of greed. But the concentration of wealth in the possession of a few does not make for the health of a nation, and unless the masses of the people are prosperous there is no real prosperity. The prices of necessities of life have steadily and rapidly increased, and unless the wages have similarly advanced, the condition of the wage earner is obviously worse instead of better.

"There are many industries in which it is clear that wages have not been increased proportionately with the cost of living, and this is especially true of those industries in which the policy of the Republican Party has fostered the growth of private monopolies. Not a few of the trusts, whose exactions are most intolerable, would be shorn of their power to oppress, if they were not intrenched behind the sheltering barrier of the Republican protective tariff.

TARIFF REVISION ISSUE.

"In many spheres of industry the tariff has made competition impossible, rendered great combinations of capital easy, caused extravagant increases in the prices of the necessaries of life, and reduced labor to a state bordering on serfdom. For these evils, traceable directly to the Republican policy of public taxation for private benefit, the remedy is simple and obvious. The tariff must be removed from every article in the production and sale of which a monopoly has been established. [Great applause.]

"I concur with ex-President Cleveland in the belief that tariff revision is the leading National issue of the hour. [Cheers for Cleveland.]

"Whenever the entire capital of the country invested in any one industry is combined under the control of a few men we must expect their employes, for the purpose of self-preservation, to form defensive combinations. When the co-operation of the capital and the labor in an industry of which control is thus centralized is interrupted, it produces a complete suspension of that industry throughout the country; and when the industry in question is devoted to the production of a necessity of human existence, such suspension means suffering, privation, and death. Conditions which lead inevitably to such terrible consequences require a thorough and permanent remedy. We see these causes and effect reproduced in the current history of the Pennsylvania coal strike, the reported settlement of which is profoundly desired by every American. A temporary truce in this warfare between capital and labor fails completely, however, to reach the underlying causes of discontent, which are likely to recur at any time, until remedies of a lasting nature are applied.

"In respect to the suggestion in the Democratic platform that Federal ownership of the anthracite coal mines may be found necessary in the public interest, I must be entirely frank. My view of all such questions is that before the Government is called upon to assume the responsibilities of ownership the power of regulation should first of all be honestly and thoroughly tested. I furthermore believe that State regulation and control of corporations of its own creation should, whenever possible, be preferred to the concentration of such power in the hands of the Federal Government.

"There has been no such test thus far in the matter of the anthracite coal mines. The laws on the statute books have not been enforced; the power of Congress to protect the people against monopoly has not by any means been exhausted, and, on the other hand, the taxing powers of the National Government have been grossly abused through the Republican protective tariff in favor of the Coal Trust. One of the first remedies at hand, in my judgment, is a revision of the tariff which would put coal of all kinds on the free list. If this were done, we would no longer be at the complete mercy of the anthracite monopoly. Competition, the safeguard of the people against extortions of monopoly, would be insured.

ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

"To tariff reform there should be added not only vigorous enforcement of the laws at present on the statute books, but the employment of every other power latent in both National and State Legislatures. If, however, when these steps are taken, it should appear that the evil still survives, there should be no hesitation in adopting Government ownership as a means of preventing a recurrence of the present deplorable situation in Pennsylvania. The proposition practically advanced by some critics of the coal plank in the Democratic platform that the people of the country are helpless to prevent the widespread suffering attendant upon a deprivation of their Winter fuel is abhorrent to common sense and repugnant to the fundamental theory that the Government exists for the benefit of the people.

"The attempt of leading Republicans to confuse the public mind by intimating that all business corporations are in the same class with those trusts against whose extortion the people rebel has not succeeded, and is not likely to succeed in the light of intelligent thought. No rational mind will find it difficult to distinguish between corporations which owe their prosperity in no degree to special governmental favors and those which could not exist long were such favors withdrawn. In the one case we have that growth which proves not only the intelligence and integrity of business management in the fair and wide field of normal American enterprise; in the other we have an example of what may be accomplished by the betrayal of the public interests in legislative and executive chambers.

"For the past nine years the Republican Party has held uninterrupted sway over the Government of the State of New York, and it is not, therefore, surprising that our opponents should feel called upon to attempt an apologetic defense of the serious increase in public expenditures which has taken place in that time. The State system of taxation has been gradually changed during the past seventeen years by reducing the amounts levied directly upon the counties and increasing the amount obtained by the State without the intervention of local Assessors. Our Republican opponents dwell fondly upon the former and pass lightly over the latter. They refer to the former as a 'saving' in taxation, but omit to tell us what the latter may be.

"Amid all the juggling of figures which proceeds from the administrative departments at Albany, there is one fact, however, that cannot be explained away—the fact that the people are now called upon to raise by taxation sums of money largely in excess of the sums which were required by the last Democratic administration, and that the increase of expenditure has approximately doubled that of population within the last nine years. Just how a larger expenditure of money, both in actual dollars and cents and in proportion to population, is consistent with the claim of 'saving' in taxation is something about which the taxpayers may reasonably demand further enlightenment.

"The genuine abolition of State taxation through county levies and the substitution of indirect State revenues from other sources of taxation possess certain advantages, but the way in which the Republican Party has sought to contribute to this end has been clumsy, unscientific, and full of injustice. It is sufficient to cite as an instance the new tax imposed upon the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks, every dollar of which belongs to the depositors, and the tax upon which is, therefore, levied upon the thrift of a class ill-qualified to bear the burden.

"In a rigorous construction of this law the Controller and Attorney General attempted to enforce a further tax upon declared dividends due depositors, and, although this effort was so repugnant to elementary priciples that it has thus far practically failed, the fact that it was made at all discloses an unwarranted prejudice on the part of the State administration against the one kind of accumulated capital which represents largely the savings of the thrifty wage-earner.

ON CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

"The plank in the Democratic platform in relation to the canals of the State seems to be so highly regarded by my opponent that he has adopted it in preference to that of his own convention. This is a tribute to the sagacity and good faith of the Democratic Convention which should not be lightly passed over. But, gentlemen, we are not in the dark as to why the Republican Convention spoke in a manner so little to the public's satisfaction that my opponent deemed it expedient to take this extraordinary step. The intention of the Republican managers was to evade the issue to commit themselves publicly to nothing in particular, and secretly to pledge themselves to both the opponents and the friends of the canals.

"The State of New York cannot maintain its high commercial position without a modernized connection between the Hudson and the great lakes. Delay in providing this has already caused a serious loss of trade to the State, and the States competing with New York for commercial primacy must inevitably gain in trade until this omission is repaired. This is not an interest that affects the chief cities of the State alone, as has been falsely said by men anxious to array the rural vote against the very project which they now pretend to espouse. There is not a farmer in the State of New York but will find himself the richer for every dollar wisely expended on the canals.

"There are to-day a hundred villages and towns along the Hudson and through the State in a condition approaching prostration. These towns would be revitalized at once if the ports of the great lakes were made as fully tributary to our general trade as they should be. That not a few of our counties have been losing population is surely not a thing of slight importance to the farming interests; yet instead of a loss there would have been a steady gain had the work of canal improvement been pushed forward with the energy that has marked similar enterprises in other parts of the United States and in the chief countries of Europe.

"It should need no argument to prove that the welfare of the State of New York is indissolubly joined to the welfare of its chief port. But whereas New York City once had 75 per cent. of the foreign trade of the country, it now has less than 50 per cent., and commercial experts are agreed that the chief factor in the decline of the commerce of the port has been the discrimination of railroads in their freight charges, combined with the failure of the State authorities to maintain the canals in a state of reasonable efficiency. What are called the 'canal counties' pay about nine-tenths of the entire State taxes, but the other counties would not fail also to derive generous benefits from the rehabilitation of the canal. Nevertheless, the efforts of the Republican Party have been given to defeating canal improvements by inciting local jealousy in these other counties.

"The canal record of our Republican adversaries has one small element of consolation for the friend of the canal—it is so bad that it cannot easily be worse in the future. A few years ago they embarked on an absurd scheme of canal enlargement, which was wholly inadequate and which would have been utterly useless if honestly carried out. But it was not honestly carried out, and its only appreciable result was the wasting of $9,000,000 of the people's money by methods of expenditure which were scandalous, if not criminal. The so-called 'nine-foot' improvement, in which the $9,000,000 was wasted, is still uncompleted.

"So manifest has been the public irritation at the evasive attitude of the Republican Party that in his speech of acceptance my distinguished Republican opponent has seen fit, as I have already reminded you, to plant himself practically on the Democratic platform, an exhibition of political agility which is not frequently witnessed. But the past course of the Republican Party in all canal legislation is now too well remembered and too clearly defined to permit any doubt as to the future attitude of that party toward adequate and effective canal improvement, the popular demand for which can only be satisfied by Democratic success at the polls.

ON STATE CHARITIES.

"The unfortunates confined in our State institutions must be preserved from the evils of partisan control. This is a subject which justly claims our sympathetic interest. As Controller of the City of New York and as a participant in the deliberations of the National and State Conferences of Charities and Correction, I have learned how difficult and intricate is the management of these great institutions, even under the most favorable conditions.

"The sufferings of the unfortunate, wherever partisan politics has been allowed to interfere with the management of such institutions, are too well known and understood to require any special elaboration at this time. The recent unfortunate experiences of the Illinois State Asylum for the Insane at Kankakee—where, among other evils scarcely more tolerable, women patients were subjected to outrageous abuse—are a striking object lesson to the people of the State of the dangers arising from partisan interference in the management of these asylums.

"Unequivocally approving the platform of my party in relation to the administration of the great State institutions, it is my purpose, so far as my influence or my authority may extend, to be guided by the following principles: 'In dealing with the problems involved in the administration of the State institutions, I shall seek the advice and the co-operation of the philanthropic men and women of high character in this State who have given so freely of their time and means to the care and uplifting of the unfortunate.

"In the actual administration of the affairs of the institutions I shall endeavor to substitute philanthropic management for partisan or bureaucratic control, with such alert and intelligent supervision as shall prevent extravagance or any other abuse, and shall, through co-operation with the managers, assist in making the charitable and reformatory institutions of the State practical and efficient models of their kind. It is my belief that the State institutions should be managed by individual boards, non-partisan in character and representative of the State's best citizenship as well as of its diversified interests, subject to the central supervision I have indicated. This system of governmental checks and balances is one approved by experience.

"By this philanthropic management the institutions would gain relief from the undesirable routine likely to be imposed by a central paid bureau of absolute control, of necessity more or less mechanical in its operations, and, as has already been pointed out, would be kept in constant and closer touch with the people.

"While demanding every reasonable economy of expenditure, I shall not for a moment encourage any niggardly policy in the care of the unfortunate. Ordinary dictates of humanity demand that they have sufficient food and clothing; that they shall be cared for in properly constructed buildings, and that they shall receive the services and have the care of physicians and attendants suitably compensated for reasonable hours of service.

"Beyond this, in seeking to secure the economy of administration in State affairs in which the Democratic Party is pledged, I shall endeavor to prevent inordinate profit in State printing. I shall oppose the scandalous payment of attorneys' fees from the State Treasury to members of the State Legislature, and endeavor to secure a reduction in the number of partisan employes in various branches of the State Government rather than allow the insane to be housed in three-story, non-fireproof structures, (while other progressive countries are everywhere adopting the more economical two-story cottage system,) or to permit the unfortunate wards of the State to be deprived of such simple articles of diet as potatoes and eggs.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

"I am especially in sympathy with the declaration of the Democratic platform in favor of home rule for municipalities. From my experience in the Controller's office of the City of New York I appreciate the extent to which corrupt and extravagant government of cities is fostered by legislative interference in local affairs. Even under the stress of temporary expediency it is often more harmful in the end to attempt to correct local abuses by State interference than to leave the remedy in the hands of the local constituency. Permanent and firmly grounded improvements in municipal government can only be effected when the city officials and the people who elect them are made to feel that they must take the consequences of their own political acts.

"I believe in the absolute independence of the judiciary and its freedom from executive influence. This principle must be preserved. The bar of the State has been shocked by dangerous encroachments upon the independence of the judiciary made and attempted by the present Executive.

"The State of New York is far behind the State of New Jersey in the improvement of its roads. Good roads are essential to profitable farming, and I favor a system of State aid to the local road construction and improvement which will secure connected highways traversing the several counties in such manner that the advantage of long-distance thoroughfares may be harmonized with the needs of local traffic.

"I shall not undertake upon this occasion to discuss the many other acts of the present Republican administration which have keenly offended and disappointed the best elements of our citizenship. Many of the legislative abuses of last Winter and the preceding session of the Legislature, as well as some of the more conspicuous acts of impropriety of the Republican office holders, have been pointed out in the Democratic platform. The Democratic position on the pressing questions with which the citizens of our State are to-day concerned is defined in unmistakable terms.

"I stand to-day not only for the Democracy as a whole, but for all citizens who desire to make government honest in all things and energetic in the enforcement of the principle that the benefit of the entire community, not the undue advantage of any minority, should be the aim of public servants.

"In conclusion, I congratulate you upon the many signs of Democratic victory. I pledge you my best efforts in the party cause, and I ask the co-operation of every citizen who believes, with us, that a change is needed, to the end that the people's interests may be better subserved in the government of the State."

THE OTHER NOTIFICATIONS.

Chairman Stanchfield then introduced Charles N. Bulger, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Bulger made a short speech in which he stated that he had been delegated by the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket to accept the nominations of the convention, and he pledged the candidates to the State platform and promised that they would work heartily for Democratic success.

Chairman John B. Stanchfield then declared:

"On behalf of the Notification Committee I beg to say that we have accomplished our duty this evening, and I declare this meeting adjourned."

President Dowling of the Tilden Club hurried to Mr. Stanchfield's side and whispered. Mr. Stanchfield smiled and said:

"There have been many requests this evening that we hear from a Democrat who is here to-night. Many people would like to hear from Edward M. Shepard."

EDWARD M. SHEPARD SPEAKS.

Mr. Shepard was genuinely surprised at the outburst of applause which greeted the mention of his name. He apparently had not prepared himself for a speech. After a moment of hesitation Mr. Shepard said:

"I believe in this campaign that our distinguished Democratic brother, Mr. Coler, and his associates on the ticket should receive the unanimous and vigorous support of all Democrats of this State and beyond the line of Democrats the vigorous support of the great body of the citizenship of the State. [Applause.]

"Mr. Coler and his associates are men who advocate Democratic principles. There are two distinct reasons why the citizenship of New York State should this Fall give a verdict for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Coler has outlined those issues capitally in his eloquent speech of acceptance. The first reason is home rule. The Republicans while in power at Albany have tried to consolidate the local powers of the constituencies under State control. If there were no other issue in this campaign, this one is sufficient to cause all Democrats to vote the Democratic ticket. With Mr. Coler and his associates elected, there will be a restoration of the Democratic powers of home rule to the various constituencies. Our candidate has told us with great clearness and modesty about the other issues of the campaign.

"He has outlined how the special privileges granted by the Republican Party have aroused class animosities, and the whole of that system is on trial in this election of 1902. The people of New York State can restore this old Democratic rule by giving Mr. Coler and his associates the largest majority ever given a Democratic candidate of this State."

JUDGE GRAY'S LETTER.

The following letter was received from Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals:

I regret that I will be unable to attend, upon the occasion mentioned in your letter of invitation, to receive the formal notification of my nomination as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals made at the Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga in September of this year. My judicial duties require me to be in Albany on that day and I must beg your committee to excuse my absence from ceremonies which promise to be pleasant and interesting.

I am deeply appreciative of the honor which my party, by the unanimous vote of its convention, has conferred upon me in renominating me for another term of my present office. I may rightly assume that it is an expression of approval of my judicial services rendered during the past fifteen years.

I accept the nomination, and pledge myself, if re-elected by the people of this State, to perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability. The greatness of the State, the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the completeness of the enjoyment by citizens of their just and constitutional rights depend upon the maintenance of law and the able, impartial, and prompt administration of justice in the courts.

Hence, the responsibility which devolves upon those elected to fill the judical office is great and unrelaxing. It will be my utmost endeavor to serve my State faithfully, by discharging the duties of my office uprightly and with a single eye in every case to the accomplishment of justice between the parties. I shall thus hope to merit the general approval and to justify the determination of my party to retain me in office.

The speechmaking being over, there was an informal gathering on the ground floor of the club, where light refreshments were served. From the clubhouse Messrs. Coler, Hill, and Bulger walked all the way down to the Hoffman House. The former, on the way, bought an evening newspaper in which were some headlines saying that the candidate for Governor had "balked at the question of Federal ownership." The three smiled at this and threw the paper away.

Senator Hill was asked what he thought of that part of Mr. Coler's speech where reference was made to Government ownership.

"He made the speech," replied the ex-Senator. "Read it and see what he said."

Mr. Coler, too, said: "Read it and see."

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, when asked a similar question, answered:

"I don't consider that Mr. Coler's speech repudiated any portion of the State platform. He said he considered State control should be had over large corporations when-ever feasible, and that in case they could not be regulated in that manner, then he favored Federal ownership. That is a qualified statement, and does not repudiate any part of the platform. I regard the entire speech as an indorsement of the platform in all ways."

SALE OF DAVIS HOMESTEAD.

Beauvoir, Estate of Confederate Leader, Bought by Sons of Veterans.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 15.—The formal sale and transfer of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, by Mrs. Davis to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, was consummated to-day at the opening session of the reunion of the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The place will be used as a home for indigent Confederate veterans. Mrs. Davis received $10,000 for the home.

"Janice Meredith" Home Sold.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Colonial mansion on the Raritan River noted as the home of the heroine in Paul Ford's novel, "Janice Meredith," and as one of the headquarters of Washington, has been sold to Lawrence Wells of New York, who will spend $50,000 in modernizing the house. The chief features are to be untouched.

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REPUBLICANS WORRIED BY UP-STATE REPORTS

Local Disaffection in Some Districts May Affect Ticket.

Gov. Odell Denies Any Knowledge of J. P. Morgan's Campaign Contributions—Change in Itinerary.

Gov. Odell left this city for Albany last evening and will remain there until he starts out on his campaign tour. The State Committee last evening announced one change in the Governor't itinerary. Instead of speaking at Geneva on Oct. 24, he will speak at Auburn. When asked what opinion he had formed of the situation in the State from the information he had received, the Governor said:

"The conditions are satisfactory, and I have not the slightest doubt that we will win."

When asked for an estimate of the vote, the Governor said he did not care to give any. He was asked what truth there was in the report that J. Pierpont Morgan, for personal reasons, had decided not to contribute to the Republican campaign fund this year.

"I know nothing about the story of Mr. Morgan not contributing to the campaign fund," he replied.

Chairman Dunn interposed and said:

"Nor do you know, Governor, that Mr. Morgan has declared that he will contribute."

Gov. Odell smiled and said: "No; nor do I know that Mr. Morgan has ever contributed to any campaign fund."

In speaking of the reports which he had received from County Chairmen, Col. Dunn said that they were encouraging. Executive Chairman Barnes said that the reports were of a roseate character, except those from two counties, which he did not care to mention. He said he thought that the Republican majority up State would be fully as large as it was in 1900.

Notwithstanding these assertions, information was quietly given by Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the organization had not as much cause to be sanguine as was publicly asserted.

In Erie County some Republicans of prominence have come out against the State ticket. The latest to declare himself is ex-Representative Mahany. Information reached headquarters yesterday that Mahany was working for Coler.

It is admitted that Davies, the Republican nominee for the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, will be scratched by many Republicans, and while Chairman Dunn asserts that the fight on Davies will have no effect on the State ticket, some up-State Republicans do not agree with him.

Trouble also is reported from Saratoga and the surrounding section. A labor leader who voted for the renomination of Senator Brackett has been expelled from both the central organization and from his local assembly. The attitude of the Republicans toward the strike on the Hudson Valley Electric Railway is said to have incensed the laboring element. In addition to that, there is soreness over the alleged interference of Gov. Odell and President Roosevelt in favor of Representative Littauer as against Messrs. Emerson and Stewart in the Congress fight. Another reason why the Republican vote in that section is likely to be cut down, it is said, is that the Democrats have a strong man from the section on their State ticket in the person of George R. Finch of Glens Falls, Democratic nominee for State Treasurer.

A good deal of disaffection is also reported as existing in Chautauqua County, which is the home county of Speaker Nixon. Even in the Governor's own county, Orange, conditions are reported to be not altogether satisfactory. A fight is being made in Orange by some Republicans on the Republican nominee for Assembly, Louis Bedell.

The Republican State Committee and the Republican County Committee are working in conjunction in this campaign, and there was a report about yesterday that on the appeal of Chairman Morris of the County Committee, that his organization must have help in improving the Republican registration showing for the first two days, the State organization had placed $50,000 at the disposal of the County Committee.

Circulars were mailed by the County Committee yesterday announcing a big Republican rally for to-night at 265 West Thirty-fourth Street, and for a mass meeting in the Thirteenth Congressional District to-morrow evening at the West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

Campaign Opening in Gruber's District.

A mass meeting to ratify the Republican nominations will be held under the auspices of the regular Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, to-night. Abraham Gruber will preside. William H. Douglas, Harvey T. Andrews, and William S. Bennet will speak.

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LEADER MURPHY TO VOTERS.

Maurice B. Blumenthal announced yesterday the dates and places for four Democratic mass meetings. The first will be held this evening at 207 East Fifty-sixth Street. On Oct. 27 the Bronx Democrats will meet at 270 Willis Avenue, under the auspices of the North Side Democratic Club. A meeting will be held Oct. 31 at Terrace Garden, and on Nov. 2 a mass meeting will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall gave out a statement in which he told of the general worth of the Democratic candidates, and urged all Democrats to register to-morrow and Saturday.

Shober's Campaign Opens.

A severe arraignment of the Republican Party and one-man power, which was held to be only possible under Republican régime, marked the meeting having for its object among other things the ratification of the nomination of Francis E. Shober, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District. Three thousand people, including 500 women, crowded into the Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night, and helped to make the meeting the most enthusiastic held in Harlem in two years. Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton presided. The speakers were Candidate Shober, Joseph W. Savage, and Robert A. Connell of Poughkeepsie.

REPUBLICANS WAKING UP.

Reports of Something Doing in Illinois Please Gov. Yates and the State Committeemen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—"The State is in 50 per cent. better shape to-day than it was two weeks ago," is the burden of the reports received to-day at the meeting of the Republican State Committee at the Great Northern. Instead of limiting the reports to Congress districts, as in the past, Chairman Rowe called the list of counties and had the members give a detailed account of the conditions existing in each of the 101 counties outside of Cook. The counties that made a satisfactory showing were marked off and orders were given to push the work in those which need improvement. It was the first time the "process of elimination" has been adopted by the committee, and it demonstrates that the organization means to devote the remaining three weeks of the campaign to making hay where it is needed most.

Gov. Yates was at headquarters, conferring with the party leaders most of the day, and he shares the general opinion that Republican prospects are improving. The Governor believes that the country voters are waking up, as shown by the meetings of the last ten days, and he is sanguine that the developments in the coal strike will inure to the advantage of the party.

It is admitted now that the Republican Committeemen left the Springfield meeting two weeks ago in a despondent frame of mind. Apathy prevailed among the voters, and the party workers were in the dumps. Since then, however, conditions have improved materially, and there was more confidence displayed about headquarters to-day than has been in evidence since the campaign was opened.

Senator Lodge to Speak for E. N. Foss.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Eugene N. Foss, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, met Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. The Senator agreed to speak in the Eleventh District during the campaign. He will make two speeches. Senator Lodge as a rule does not speak more than once in an evening, but he will make an exception in the Eleventh District, and will speak twice for Mr. Foss the same night. The date has not been definitely determined, but it will probably be Oct. 29. It is said Mr. Foss and Senator Lodge will not touch upon the tariff question, upon which they are not in accord.

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FINE FOOTWEAR.
Shoes, Half Shoes and Slippers, in the newest shapes for the present and Winter seasons.
Lace and Embroidered Evening Slippers, an entirely new and attractive style of footwear for dress occasions.
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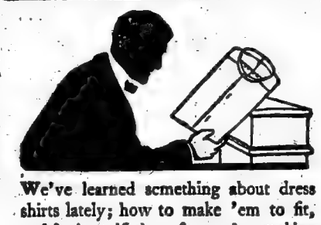
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ORIGINATOR OF SPECIFIC REMEDY
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KNOWN AS
"RIGGS DISEASE."

SENATOR SULLIVAN MAKES MAIDEN SPEECH

Defends Personal Record in First and Last Campaign Address.

Says He Will Represent the District Better in Congress Than Could Daniel Webster If on Earth Again.

Timothy D. Sullivan made his first speech last night. Although he has been a member of the Legislature for many years, and is now a candidate for Congress, he admitted in his address last evening at the Daniel E. Finn clubhouse, 141 Hudson Street, that for the first time in his career he appeared as a public orator.

Senator Sullivan came right to the point when he arose to address his constituents, saying that he did not intend to speak again during the campaign, and that he proposed to take advantage of this one opportunity to reply to the accusations that had been made against him. He was introduced as "one of the people, who has always done what is right with his friends." The 400 men in the little Hudson Street clubhouse craned their necks to listen to Mr. Sullivan when he arose. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow-Democrats of the First Assembly District: I deeply appreciate the honor that gives me the privilege to-night of making my first political speech The First Assembly District is the one in which I had the honor of being born, at 125 Greenwich Street, I believe, in the old First Ward. Now, friends and fellow-Democrats, I am not going to attempt to be an orator. I am not going to attempt to talk to you of the tariff and the trusts. We understand what the trusts have done to all of us, especially our poor folks in the lower part of New York City. We do not have to be spoken to about those gentlemen who have formed trusts. We do not need any speech-makers to tell us about it. De papers, several of them, within the past week, has paid some very severe attention to your candidate. I intend to speak to that now, and I am not apologizing to any newspaper, and I ain't afraid of any newspaper.

"I want to say to you now that you have got no apologies to make for your candidates. I have been a honest boy and a man all my life. At eight years of age in 1871—and the records of the old Barclay Street Church will show that I was born in 1863—I went to work on The Commercial Advertiser, at Fulton and Nassau Streets. I was very small but the money was necessary at home, and I spent my time bringing bundles to a cart and meeting a man who had to serve the public with papers. And for which I received the large sum of $1.50 a week.

"When I got to be ten years old I induced a teacher in the school to allow me to come home at 2 o'clock, and then I was able to serve that newspaper all to myself. I was the first 'fly boy' on the first perfected Hoe press that ever was in the world, and it was called the 'Hugh J. Hastings.' [A voice: "And you are a fly boy yet, Tim."]

"I am not giving this statement now for you gentlemen here. All of you have known me as boy and man all my life. I am giving this statement for the newspapers, and I want one of them to say again that 'it is alleged.' I want one of them to prove one iota of my statement that is not absolutely correct. I worked on The Commercial Advertiser and served that newspaper till I got to be eleven years old. I passed the grammar department of the Elm Street School, and was one of seven boys to go to the free academy in Twenty-third Street, I believe it is. As free as it was, it was not free enough for me to go there. I had to go down and commence the struggle of life for four children younger than me. And so I could not go to the free academy.

"And therefore my opponent will hold me up to ridicule on my mannerisms. But they are the mannerisms of the people. And they will be the mannerisms of your children and of your children's children.

"I worked on The Commercial Advertiser until I was about 16 years old, but in connection with that I got employment on The Evening Mail, and then when it was merged, on The Mail and Express. By the time I was 18 I was working on 5 different newspapers. Every new newspaper that come out I obtained employment on, on account of my connection with the newsdealers all over the City of New York. When I got to be 20 years old I was still employed on those papers.

"A man named McCarthy had a saloon in Leonard Street. Anyhow, this place become vacant, and I bought this saloon. I still stayed with the newspapers until I was 22 years old. From this I bought one in 117 Center Street. From there I bought another at 17 Center Street, which was the last saloon I ever owned or had any interest in directly or indirectly.

"That was in 1892. I gave the saloon up to a relative of mine, Florence Sullivan, and the Democratic Party, through their leaders, asked me to move up to the Sixth District. I moved up there, and the following year was nominated for Senator, where I have served four terms. Between 1897 and 1892 I served seven terms in the State Legislature.

"Now the Democratic Party, unsolicited by me, although I highly appreciate the honor, and I would sooner be Congressman from this district than any position in the hands of the people or any position under the Government of the United States.

"Now, I am not a reformer, I am not an agitator, or an investigator. I don't know whether any police got blackmail money or not. But I can say now without fear of contradiction—and this will be the last time during this campaign that I shall make any explanation in relation to this infamous business—that I don't know any crime on the calendar that I would not be guilty of than in any way being a collector of blackmail from unfortunate women or any other body that would be forced to give it up.

"Now, there is my life. Within some two weeks some paper made the statement that I was worth $400,000 and that I had earned it off a salary of $1,500 a year in the Legislature. The next day in Tammany Hall there was five reporters there. I showed them that in one theatrical enterprise alone that my percentage was $26,000. I am President of the Tracey Plumbing Company that owns the Ellis patent pump. I am interested in another theatre where I get clear $7,500 a year, making in all $40,000 of an income. Even the paper that made the first statement that I was worth $400,000 would not print it.

"Now, if I am elected you can rest assured I will devote all my time to your interests. Your interests are my duties. I was born here and raised among you, and I think I am better, if I do say it myself, to represent you than Daniel Webster, if he was to come back on earth." [Applause.]

Representative Sulzer, James Oliver, and Thomas H. Neilson also made short addresses. Mr. Neilson, whose card says he is a lawyer, was assigned by Tammany Hall to speak at the meeting. In discussing the coal strike he said:

"The Government has a right to hang a set of devils who would starve the poor. They are lucky that there has been no cold snap, or the answer to the demand for $20 a ton would be properly met by a bonfire of a million-dollar palace."

Discussing the tariff, Mr. Neilson declared that the taxes due to the tariff are almost unbearable. Referring to the Republican Party he said:

"They tax the very coffin we are buried in, and, d—n them, if they could they would stick a stamp upon our souls."

Mr. Sulzer said of the candidate that he had always loved him, and that no man had ever been deceived who trusted him.

"Tim Sullivan has told you," he said, "that he is not an orator. Well, you don't want all orators in the House of Representatives. If it is going to be a Republican Congress, Democratic oratory will have no chance. What you want is a man who can initiate legislation and get it through—get something for the district. If he can do what I have seen him do in Albany, there will be no constituents in his district who will not be able to get what he wants. And Tim can do it. Tim's a worker."

Mr. Oliver's oration was a eulogy of Senator Sullivan and contained the Speaker's personal guarantee that the candidate for Congress is "all right."

Newspaper Man Killed by a Fall.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—John L. Young, a local newspaper man whose home is at Newark, N. J., was killed shortly before midnight by falling down the elevator shaft at the Planters' Hotel. He was with Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan of the United States Navy, and in waiting for the elevator accidentally pushed against the safety grating which opened, it is said, and he fell three stories, dying instantly. The dead man was a son of Dr. Charles Young of Newark.

THE LOCAL COAL SITUATION.

Bituminous Prices Lower—Anthracite Continues Firm—Superintendent Bronson's Offer.

The question as to how soon can coal be brought here when the strike ends was discussed yesterday among coal dealers, now that there is a prospect of the strike ending soon. Contrary to expectation there was no slump in the price of anthracite. Soft coal took a drop of about $1 a ton, being $7 a ton alongside. A prominent member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association said that in a fortnight after the strike ended, if it ends soon, anthracite would be retailing at less than $7 a ton.

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company said that if the strike were called off coal mining could begin one day and the coal could be landed in New York the next. Within two days there would be a sensible relief in the situation

Superintendent Bronson of the Harlem Division of the New York and Harlem Railroad sent out a statement yesterday in which he suggested that, owing to the high price of coal, an arrangement might be made by which the company could sell coal at cost to such of its employes as had families. This coal, he said, would be for immediately use, and only a ton at a time could be sold. He asked for the names of heads of families who would want to take advantage of an arrangement of this kind if it should go into effect.

MINERS THOUGHT STRIKE OVER.

More Than 100 Arrive in Hazleton, Penn., Prepared to Resume Work in Collieries.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 15.—Under the impression that the coal strike had been settled more than 100 miners of various nationalities who left the Hazleton region at the inception of the strike and who got employment in the western part of the State arrived here to-day prepared to resume work.

They were greatly disappointed upon learning that as yet there had been no settlement, and messages were at once forwarded to other Western points where miners are in readiness to return that they should not come back until officially notified by their district officers to do so.

Many foreigners in the surrounding towns who read no daily papers came to town to-day and asked the strike leaders whether they were to return to their places in the mines to-morrow, as they had heard the fight was over.

TO USE ORE CARS FOR COAL.

Railroad Officials Make Preparations to Supply Demand When the Anthracite Strike Is Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—More than 1,000 ore cars have left the ore fields of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan for the coal fields, and more are to follow as the need of cars at the mines is passed. The ore roads will thus give a great aid to the coal movement and do much to give the people the coal they need.

There has been a good deal of talk about a shortage of cars for the handling of the coal as soon as the strike is over, but railroad officials say that they have preparations well in hand to control the situation, and the first step in this is the sending of the ore cars to the coal mines.

Up in the ore country there are many thousands of ore cars. By the time the navigation season closes they are all out of use and remain out until the following Spring, when the first loads are put into the docks ready for the ships. By the same rule, as soon as the ships begin to bring coal up the lake the use for the cars as coalers would cease, and they would be ready for the ore, thereby giving the roads a double use for a line of rolling stock that is idle half the year.

READING COMPANY HAS COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 15.—The Reading Company still has 30,000 tons of anthracite coal in the chutes in this city and storage yards at Langdonville. Many of the passenger engines are now being provided with hard coal instead of soft.

The company has been handling more than 100 cars of soft coal for over a month. The Pennsylvania delivers to the company at Harrisburg 250 to 300 cars of coal and coke daily, while the Baltimore and Ohio turns over 400 cars at Cherry Run. The Reading Company has loaned the Baltimore and Ohio ten of its best crews and engines.

DISTRIBUTING COAL DEPOTS.

The distributing depots where coal can be secured at 15 cents a bucket are situated as follows:

EAST SIDE.	
377 Water Street,	175 Suffolk Street,
245 South Street,	717 East 6th Street,
281 South Street,	512 East 74th Street,
35 Jefferson Street,	408 East 76th Street,
Corner of East and Delancey Streets,	443 East 77th Street,
	82d Street and E. R.,
106 Goerck Street,	409 East 93d Street,
241 Stanton Street,	440 East 107th Street,
Foot of 5th Street, E. R.	109th Street and E. R.,
177 East 3d Street,	412 East 109th Street,
60 Delancey Street,	325 East 111th Street.
72 Forsyth Street,	
WEST SIDE.	
100 Washington Street,	Foot of 38th St., N. R.,
608 Greenwich Street,	Foot of 46th St., N. R.
538 West 38th Street,	

CLARK AND HARRIMAN AGREE.

Differences in Building of Railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles Reported Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—Reports at the Union Pacific offices to-day were that Senator Clark and E. H. Harriman have settled their differences over the building of a line of railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles by Clark, and that in future the two men will work together. It is said also that Senator Clark has arranged to either purchase or lease the southern end of the Oregon Short Line Road, running from Salt Lake toward Los Angeles, and that the road will be extended to that city immediately.

Harriman has agreed not to do any railroad building in the Southwest in return for Senator Clark's keeping away from the territory in the Northwest through which the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company pass.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI SUED.

Henry J. Crocker Brings Action Against Him to Recover $61,630.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—Henry J. Crocker to-day sued Prince Andre Poniatowski, T. S. Bullock, and the West Coast Construction Company for $61,630. His action is an outgrowth of a dispute over the construction of the Sierra Railroad.

The railroad corporation was organized by Prince Poniatowski and Bullock. The construction company was bonded, and Henry J. Crocker advanced money and took bonds. His agreement provided he was to have option for any other bonds or stock issued, but this he claims he was refused, and he estimates his loss at the amount sued for.

Crocker is well known as a local financier, having interests in all parts of the State. Prince Poniatowski is a brother-in-law of William H. Crocker, who is a cousin of the plaintiff in the suit filed to-day. William H. and Henry J. Crocker had a difficulty some time ago, and they are now at law in a suit to divide moneys received from the sale of the Ingleside and Tanforan race tracks last year. William H. Crocker and Prince Poniatowski, who married the Sperry sisters, are now at outs over the losses incurred by the Prince in various enterprises.

CHICAGO LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

Bar Association Seeks His Disbarment Because of His Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Willard C. Smith, an attorney who has offices at 708 Boyce Building, 112 Dearborn Street, recently inserted in a Chicago newspaper this advertisement:

Loyal, wealthy attorney; guarantees family freedom in a month; no advance costs; witnesses quietly volunteered.

As the result of the advertisement the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association has asked the State Supreme Court to disbar Mr. Smith, and incidentally to pass on questions of attorneys' advertising.

"I believe," said Mr. Smith to-day, "that my method of getting business is better than the plans adopted by a great many Chicago lawyers. At the present time the profession is divided into two classes, the attorneys who handle divorce cases and the personal injury lawyers. The trusts and big corporations attend to the rest with attorneys hired by them at fixed salaries. The personal injury men run after cases, chase ambulances, and invade hospitals. I venture to say that a majority of the profession adopt questionable methods."

PROMINENT LAWYERS ACCUSED

Several of the Leading Members of Connecticut Bar Charged with Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—There was a great sensation in the session of the Supreme Court here to-day, when such eminent lawyers as State Attorney Eggleston, ex-Mayor William Waldo Hyde, and Charles E. Perkins, Nestor of the Connecticut Bar, were accused of having gone about the State seeking to inveigle witnesses and to corrupt the lower court.

The charges and insinuations were made in a brief presented by Sidney E. Clarke and Lewis E. Stanton, also eminent lawyers of this city, who represented the appellants in the famous case of the will of Col. Henry Kennedy, a Hartford millionaire. The appellants declared that the lawyers named had used up $63,000 of the funds of the estate in an endeavor to suborn witnesses who would have testified as to the existence of a later will.

The charges are partly direct and partly by insinuation, but all unmistakable. Testimony of a colored witness in the lower court was cited to the effect that State Attorney Eggleston could control all the Judges of the lower court except Wheeler and Prentice, and then the brief went on to say that Judge Thayer in the lower court had altered the documents in the case with red ink and in effect had ruled opposite ways on certain points, and appellants sought to learn where they could obtain truth and justice.

The lawyers attacked replied briefly, but were checked by the court which, after consideration, ordered the obnoxious brief canceled. Appellants were given till Oct. 25 to present a new one. Whether the matter will be allowed to rest there has not been decided.

DELAWARE'S SPECIAL SESSION.

Gov. Hunn Determined to Place Responsibility for Possible Party Defeat on Repuolican Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 15.—The General Assembly of Delaware is to be called into extraordinary session, unless circumstances and conditions now existing in the Republican Party of the State are revolutionized. Gov. Hunn is to issue the proclamation convening the Legislature at 12 o'clock next Monday to transact important business, not yet mentioned, but which may be specified in the proclamation.

The Legislature must be in session next Monday, because it cannot begin balloting for a United States Senator before the second Tuesday after the first Monday of its reconvention, and the second Tuesday after next Monday would be Oct. 28. The second Tuesday after the succeeding Monday would be election day.

The Governor has decided to throw the responsibility of Republican defeat in the State, if it comes, directly on the shoulders of the Republican members of the present Legislature, even if there should be no change of sentiment among the seven regulars regarding the election of Addicks as one of the two Senators, for which the Union Republicans, twenty-two in number, are stoutly holding out.

Then, too, the Governor has been informed by prominent Republicans of the State that the vote in the strong regular Republican districts of Wilmington last Saturday was conclusive evidence of a change in sentiment about the election of Addicks, and that the great body of Republicans desire two Senators, each faction to take its choice.

Whether these representations are true or not, the indications to-night are that the session will be called at once.

GIRL SAVES A TRAIN.

Pulls a Log Off the Track and Averts Probable Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 15.—Passengers on the train of the West Virginia Short Line, as it dashed along toward Clarksburg, were saved from what might have been a very disastrous wreck by the coolness and daring of a country maiden.

This afternoon at Minnie Po a large log rolled down the hill and lodged against the track. The log was discovered on the track by Miss Minnie Martin, a daughter of Ben Martin, a prominent citizen of the county. There was no time to be lost, and she hurriedly secured a horse, jumped on its back, swam the creek, and flagged the train just in time to save it from being wrecked.

It is said that the young girl will be handsomely rewarded. The log was at a point where the engineer could not see it on account of a bend.

TRUST COMPANIES COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 15.—Announcement was made to-day that the Security Trust Company had concluded arrangements with the State Banking and Insurance Department whereby the security company absorbs the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company. The consolidation took effect at once.

The purchase of the stock, which was made, it is said, at 50 cents on the dollar, gives the Security Trust Company the bank building at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Market Street, and two large properties adjoining on the east, and a branch bank at Cape May.

The Security Trust Company will remove from its present quarters in the West Jersey Title Building to its newly acquired building in a few days. The par value of the Security Trust Company is $100 a share. Under the consolidation the capital stock will be doubled, making it $100,000, and the surplus will also be increased $100,000, thus doubling it.

ARMOUR'S CORN VICTORY.

He Forces Cudahy and the Other December Shorts to Cover.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—J. Ogden Armour to-day compelled John Cudahy, leader of the short interests in December corn, to run to cover. James A. Patten, who had also covered a line estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, proclaimed the supremacy of Armour and declared:

"I have taken my medicine."

Covering of 5,000,000 bushels of short corn was credited to John Cudahy as the result of operations to-day and yesterday. He had made a game fight, but accepted defeat in the face of conditions that made the outlook dark for ability to find the corn sold.

"Armour is king of December corn," the traders said, and they ascribed to him speculative skill and success on a scale even greater than that of his father, P. D. Armour.

The leading line of December corn credited to J. Ogden Armour was estimated today at 10,000 bushels, on which the profit already averages about 5 cents, with far more in sight. How tight is his grip on the option is shown by the figures that changed the views of Patten and Cudahy. Contract corn was reduced 560,000 bushels last week, leaving the total only 975,000 bushels. Instead of the total stock of nearly 12,000,000 bushels in all positions a year ago, the figures are 317,000. Armour has all the cash corn and is buying wherever he can throughout the country.

Mr. Patten's loss is said to have averaged about 1 cent a bushel. The quotation on the December option made a gain of a full cent to-day, reaching 40¼ cents.

Stricken Blind While Dining.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 15.—While at his dinner table yesterday, William Vactor of Martinville was suddenly stricken blind, and has not recovered his sight. Vactor's general health is good. He is sixty years old.

Your Choice of Routes.

From Chicago to California you can take the 3 day train via the Rock Island going through El Paso, or the 4 day train, traveling in sight of the glorious mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah. Best cars, best service. Write for particulars to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

How Many Ale-Drinkers

know that Bass's Ale is never bottled by its makers; that the bottling is done by outside bottlers? Brewer and Bottler must each make a profit *—and it comes out of your pocket.*

Now when you order

EVANS' ALE

you get an ale that is bottled by its brewers; an ale ripe, mellow, sparkling, and clear to the last drop—*and all at first cost*—with all the safeguards that only Brewery bottling can insure.

Are you in step with the march of progress in Ale-brewing and Ale-selling?

Dealers and Restaurants Everywhere.
C. H. EVANS & SONS,
Established 1786. Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St.

MR. BABCOCK FULL OF HOPE.

Republican Congressional Campaign Manager Confident of Majority in Next House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Representative Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was here to-day and had a short conference with the President. His visit was mainly in regard to business relating to his district, but incidentally he discussed the outlook for the Republicans at the approaching Congressional elections.

After leaving the White House Mr. Babcock conversed freely with several persons about the progress of the political campaign. He professed to be perfectly satisfied with the situation, and is confident the Republicans will continue to control the lower branch of Congress. He admitted that until a short time ago the conditions were not so encouraging for the Republicans and not sufficiently safe to make it prudent to give out an estimate.

"All difficulties have been solved and all doubts dissipated," said Mr. Babcock, "and I cannot see how there is any possibility of the Republicans failing to secure the House of Representatives at the coming election by a good working majority."

Mr. Babcock believes that the efforts of the President to settle the coal strike will be helpful to the Republicans, and has no apprehension that even in Pennsylvania the dominant party will lose Congressional districts by reason of the troubles in the mining region.

With regard to the outlook in New York, Mr. Babcock expressed himself as being entirely satisfied. He declared the conditions were most excellent for the Republicans in the Empire State. "In New York the Republicans have outgeneraled the Democrats in every way," said he. "Ex-Senator Hill's attitude is an element of strength to the Republicans and of corresponding weakness to his own party. The Republicans will surely gain the Ninth Congressional District, now represented by Mr. Goldfogle. Adler, the Republican candidate in that district, is a strong man, and is putting up a strong fight.

ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE IS DEAD.

Was Over 98 Year Old and the Senior Officer on the Retired List—Entered the Navy in 1818.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Rear Admiral Thomas Oliver Selfridge, United States Navy, retired, died at the McLean Asylum, Waverly, to-day.

The Admiral was probably the oldest living officer of his rank in any navy in the world, and there is no other navy which had two Admirals, father and son, both retired. Admiral Selfridge's eldest son, Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., retired with the rank of Rear Admiral in 1898.

The elder Admiral was born in Massachusetts April 24, 1804, and was appointed to the navy from that State on Jan. 1, 1818. The son was born Feb. 6, 1837, and joined the navy at the age of fifteen. The second son is Commander James Russell Selfridge, born July 11, 1849, and in the navy since 1864.

During the senior Selfridge's earlier days he made some voyages in merchant vessels, as the navy was considerably reduced in ships for many years after the war of 1812, and there was but scant employment for the officers. He took an active part in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded in the attack by the Mexicans at Guaymas, necessitating his return to the East.

When the rebellion broke out Selfridge was too far advanced in years to accept active duty at sea, and in 1862 he was assigned as Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. He held that post until 1865. In 1862 he was made a Commodore, and was retired in 1866. He was President of the Examining Board in 1869-70, and Lighthouse Inspector and member of the Examining Board in 1870-1. At the time of his death he was senior officer on the retired list. He became a Rear Admiral in 1866.

The Admiral resided in Georgetown, S. C., but for many years had paid an annual visit to San Francisco, where two of his sons live.

PLAN TO END RAILWAY STRIKE.

It Is Reported There Is a Change in the Affairs of the Hudson Valley Line.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Oct. 15.—It is believed here to-day that a new move for settling the strike on the Hudson Valley Road is contemplated.

President Colvin returned to-day from New York, and it is reported that there has been a change in the affairs of the road. Merchants are discouraged, and want a compromise effected. Chairman Gilbert of the National Executive Board of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes is expected here.

The amount of pay the State troops earned in eight days is $12,000, not including the expenses of Companies I, K, and L, before all the other companies of the regiment were ordered out.

Companies I, at Whitehall, and L, at Saratoga, have been sent home, leaving this afternoon. Companies A and D have been transferred from the Sandy Hill camp to Glens Falls. Companies M, D, C, G, and H will go home to register on Friday, and Companies A, B, E, and F on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The feeling among the strikers is becoming intensely bitter, and the regiment here is on the alert to suppress any acts of violence. The strikers are arranging to give a ball here next week in order to secure funds with which to protract the strike. It is generally understood that troops will be on guard here on the night of the ball.

The railway company's officials were in town to-day investigating the dynamite outrage that startled this place last evening.

Sheriff Carpenter of Saratoga County, Major Andrews of the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, and General Manager Josselyn of the Hudson Valley Railway, held a conference here this afternoon.

The Sheriff indorses the action of Sheriff Gill of Warren County in demanding the continued presence in that county of National Guardsmen until the strike is ended, and says:

"I wish it understood by all concerned that I will not join in any request for the removal of the troops now stationed in this (Saratoga) County until the strike is ended."

He calls Village President Knapp's attention to the dynamiting outrage here last night, and demands that that official take proper steps to preserve peace and protect the railway company's property.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Foremost Waist Store!

Brightest New Ideas Daily.

THERE isn't a shadow of let-up in the energetic ambition of this great Waist Store. Each day adds a new achievement. Nimble brains and deft fingers are incessantly contriving new styles.

Some of the Features For To-Day Are:

New Style Brilliantine Waists, entirely covered with one-inch wide box plaits; the collar and cuffs of hemstitched ecru linen; a very stunning waist, 1.95

New Style Peau de Soie Waists, with fancy yoke of fagoting stitching, graduated tucking forming blouse front, in black, white, light blue, pink and red; this style has been greatly admired, 6.90

New Style Flannel Waists, Duchess front, with double row of black silk buttons; black, navy and red stitched in white, 1.00

New Style Velveteen Waists, with metallic dots and scroll designs in red, navy and black, 3.75

New Style White Madras Waists, with very full front and stock with tie; a lustrous silky material, 1.90

New Style Plaid Waists, in beautiful illuminated effect of red and black imported material, with large metal buttons on front, 2.90

New Style French Flannel Waists, entire waist covered with narrow side plaits, epaulets on shoulders, Duchess front, with many small crochet buttons; exceptionally beautiful model, 3.95

New Style French Flannel Waists, front trimmed with seven rows of silk fagoting stitching, set in double rows of open hemstitching, finished at yoke with seven large hand-embroidered arrow-heads, 4.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Dresses.

Brilliant Gatherings of the Most Modish Gowns at Prices

which baffle the most experienced and most economical dressers.

There are pretty dresses made of VELVET, TAFFETA, PEAU DE SOIE, MOIRE, just the ideal thing for afternoon housewear.

From the many styles the following are selected for to-day's special sale:

Metallic Velvet Blouse Dresses, in black, blue, red, green and white, with silver dots, in very pretty model, 12.75

Plain Velvet Blouse Dresses, in black, blue, green, open seams, with taffeta straps, 14.50

Taffeta Glace House Dresses, in black, blue, green, gray, Bordeaux, trimmed with cut steel buttons, 15.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

An All Year 'Round Exposition of All That Is Good to Eat and Drink.

How many hundred thousand people speak in highest praise of this celebrated Grocery? Millions! The Pure Food Mart of The Big Store has risen to its present eminence by virtue of its fidelity to your best interests. It has unremittingly supplied you with the world's very best foods at prices that unquestionably have and are meeting with greatest favor.

On all purchases of $5 or more (except goods to be sent C. O. D.) we prepay freight to any railroad station within the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

TOMATOES. Extra Solid REDRIPE TOMATOES, 3 lb. can, Limit, 24 cans to a customer. 9

ENOCH MORGAN'S SAPOLIO, per cake, 5

PEAS. HONEY SWEET CHOICE EARLY JUNE PEAS, can, 10

COFFEE. FANCY SWEET, GOLDEN SANTOS, 2 lbs. for 25

CRACKERS. National Buscuit Co.'s VIENNA CRIMPS or JOHNNY CAKE, 3 lbs. 25c.; 1 lb., 9

SALMON. ARCH ROCK BRAND, fancy red Alaska Salmon, 1 lb. can, 10

TEA. TEA. Extra Fancy Spring Pickings—Green, Black, Mixed TEAS, 5 lbs. $2.00; lb., 43

ORANGES. Fancy large, sweet, juicy JAMAICA ORANGES, per dozen, 25

BOSTON BAKED BEANS, in tomato sauce. 2 lb. can, 4; 3 lb. can, 7

ARMOUR'S Celebrated Philadelphia Condensed Mince Meat, per package, 9
PRUNES: Fine quality Santa Clara fruit, 10 lbs., 48
MILK: Rival Brand Condensed Milk, 3 cans for 25
OLIVES: Fancy New Manzanilla Olives, including jar, per quart, 25
LAMB: Whole forequarter Canada Lamb, lb., 8
FISH: Selected Fresh Mackerel, lb., 10
PRIME RIB BEEF ROASTS, lb., 16
SWEET POTATOES: Fancy Jersey stock, per peck, 30
DELICATESSEN: Fancy Eureka Cervelat Sausage, lb., 12
PICKLED PIGS' FEET, cooked, split and spiced, lb., 5
Delicious sliced SMOKED BEEF, chipped while you wait, lb., 21

BEETS: "Silver Lake" fancy Ruby Beets, 3-lb. can, 15
PEACHES: "Hazel" Lemon Cling Peaches, very large, fine flavor, heavy syrup, full 3-lb. can, dozen, $2.90; can, 25
PEACHES: "Rosalind," choice yellow Peaches, large can, doz., $1.10; can, 12
TAPIOCA: Instantaneous Tapioca, 1-lb. package, 8
GRAPE NUTS, a predigested food, regular 15c. package, (limit three to a customer) 9
POSTUM CEREAL, regular 25c package, 19
SPICES. Finest quality Mixed Pickling Spices, lb., 25
RICE: Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs., 98

BEETS: Fancy Ruby Beets, 3-lb. can, 15
JAMS: Siegel Cooper Co.'s Best Pure Fruit Jams, all kinds, 1-lb. glass jar, 18
SOAP: Armour's Lighthouse Soap, 5 cakes, 23
SOAP: "King Cole" White Tar Soap, 3 cakes, 9
SALT: Finest quality Table Salt, 56-lb. bag, 45
SOUP: R. & R. Chicken or Tomato Soup, quart cans, doz., $2.25; can, 20
ARMOUR'S POTTED OR DEVILED HAM OR TONGUE, ⅛s, doz., 48c.; 2 cans, 9
ASPARAGUS: "High Grade" Fancy White California Asparagus, large, tender spears, can, 28
DATES: Best Persian Hallowi Dates, pound pkg., 6

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

IMPERIAL $3 HATS FOR MEN

Hundreds of sensible men object to paying more than $3 for a hat—and assign various good and sufficient reasons for their point of view.

These Imperial $3 Hats are designed to conform to this point of view. And they succeed better than any hat we know of at the price—in quality, style and all the rest of the good points that go to make up a successful hat. (Be it remarked, in passing, that that is the reason why we have adopted them as our $3 hats).

The "Imperial" Soft Hats and Derbies, in the new Fall blocks and stylish colorings—$3 each.

There's an exceptional amount of style and goodness, too, in our line of $2 Derbies and Soft Hats, that will appeal strongly to those men who fancy that figure.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway front, corner of Ninth street.

Men's Fall OVERCOATS

$12 and $15 Kinds at $10

You can't bluff through a series of these snappy October days—the kind that, out in the country, opens the chestnut burrs—by saying "It's too warm for my Winter coat and I'll do without a coat till the weather is really cold."

You really need a Fall Overcoat, and here's your chance—

We've too many to suit us, of certain kinds—some short, some long, all stylish and good—covert cloths, black-and-white mixed cheviots, and some black unfinished worsteds.

So here goes—$12 and $15 coats at

Ten Dollars Each

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Making SHIRTS for Men

Men who are used to having their Shirts built to order elsewhere don't know the extreme of comfort and contentment until they have let us take their measure.

We have many stanch partisans now among the most particular men in New York, who have tested our Custom Shirt organization to their complete satisfaction.

One reason is, that the fitting, cutting and making are done by the most expert men in the business. A shirt must fit absolutely before it leaves us; it must continue to do so, until it is worn out. We won't let you be bothered by shirts that go awry through wear or washing, if you'll let us know.

Another reason is, that the finest and most stylish fabrics that come to New York, are here to choose from. Many of them come to Wanamaker's alone. Just now, for instance, we are showing some of the advance patterns for Spring, 1903, in the famous D. & J. Anderson [Glasgow] Zephyrs. These made up with stiff or plaited bosom, are $3.50 and $4 each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

PARLOR SUITES

Under-Price

Our new line of Parlor Suites is too broad and fine to warrant our taking space for single suites not to be re-ordered. So we have taken very radical action upon the prices of fifteen such Parlor Suites in order to dispose of them quickly.

Most of these suites are in good order; others are slightly soiled, including two very fine suites on which prices are cut exactly in half.

These descriptions of them:

At $20, from $28—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames, panel back; damask cover.
At $30, from $45—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany carved frames; damask cover.
At $50, from $100—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; marqueterie panels and back; damask cover.
At $57.50, from $115—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany carved frames; damask cover.
At $60, from $90—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; cream figured tapestry cover.
At $75, from $125—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; Colonial pattern; richly carved; embossed velour cover.
At $75, from $150—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames, richly carved; crotch veneer panels; claw feet; green and gold figured velour cover, tinsel effect.
At $77.50, from $155—Two-piece suite; mahogany frames; Art Nouveau style; figured satin damask cover.
At $90, from $145—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; richly moulded and carved; satin damask cover.
At $70.50, from $141—Five-piece suite; mahogany frames; Colonial pattern richly carved; claw feet; covered with figured muslin.
At $95, from $190—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; richly figured crotch veneer panels; handsomely carved; striped velour cover.
At $100, from $175—Three-piece suite; mohogany frames; large size and heavy; carved mouldings; embossed velour cover.
At $125, from $187—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; richly carved and moulded; satin damask cover.
At $137.50, from $275—Two-piece suite; mahogany; Louis XVI.; double spring seat; finest possible upholstery; fine silk cover.

Fourth floor.

News of Women's Garments

The Dressing Sacque of French flannel is precisely the garment to slip into on a chilly Winter's morning.

Here is an especially attractive offering of

Dressing Sacques at $2.50

that are really worth $3.25 to $4.75. They are of soft, fine French flannel, in pretty shades; with full fronts and fitted backs, and trimmed with white ribbon or white flannel.

Then here's a group of dainty

Waists at $2.75

Of albatross or French flannel, in light and dark shades; with full fronts, plaited at neck; stock collar, with silk tie and white embroidered turnover; plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Here are some enticing bits of news about Boys' Suits and Overcoats, priced in a manner that no mother can afford to overlook, with cold weather so close at hand.

Norfolk Suits, of fancy cheviots, in handsome new patterns; sizes 7 to 16 years, at $5
Reefers, regulation, of navy blue cheviot, lined with red flannel; sizes 4 to 12 years, at $5
Russian Overcoats, of Oxford frieze; chevrons on sleeves; sizes 2½ to 8 years, at $5
Top-coats of Oxford frieze, splendidly made; sizes 4 to 16 years, at $5

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Doll Show

The great annual review of the vast army of thousands upon thousands of beautiful dolls, just arrived from the Thuringer Wald, in Germany, takes place in our Annex Toy Store today.

The little folks of Greater New York are invited, and their parents with them, of course.

Germany is the "Fatherland" of Dolls. In the museum at Nuremberg can be seen dolls centuries old—the great-great-great-grandmothers of the beautiful young dolls that come over now to delight American girls and boys.

These beautiful dolls, the finest, we believe, made in the whole world, come from Herr Bergmann, (his very name tells you that he is the "Man of the Mountain," of Dolldom) and his home is in the heart of the Thuringer Wald. He is not a fierce giant, but a good-natured relative of Santa Claus, as you can tell by the bright, happy dolls that he sends us.

In variety, we have over three hundred distinct styles and sizes of dolls; and we ordered, of one number alone, a thousand dozens—twelve thousand dolls—a vast army itself; to say nothing of the hundreds of other kinds.

This vast buying is of immense interest to our public, because it makes possible at Wanamaker's such low prices on beautiful dolls, as are unknown outside of our New York and Philadelphia Stores. Take for instance—

The Wanamaker Dollar Doll---

Beautiful "Baby Blanche"

The unmatched marvel of the trade. Beautiful head, lovely blue eyes, rich curly hair; 21½ inches tall; finely made, jointed body.

The delight of every girl that sees it.

Larger sizes in these superb dolls, at $1.50, $3 and $4.

Then we have a still larger doll at a dollar—not quite so handsome, but "more grown"—she measures 23½ inches in her stocking feet; and many little matrons admire her greater size.

Then there is a vast collection of Dressed Dolls in all sorts of costumes. Prices begin at 25c, up to the most beautiful dolls that are to be found.

These thousands of dollies are eager for American homes, and will look their best, in hope of being adopted by the little women who come to see them today.

It's Children's Day in Dolldom. Welcome!

Annex Store.

DRESS for WOMEN

A Complete Exhibition

As competition among the leading designers and makers of women's dresses becomes keener, the variety and beauty of their production increases.

We have taken advantage of this world-wide striving to excel, as this superb collection shows, by securing the best in each class, from home and abroad.

Hence it is, that never was such splendid breadth of choice possible as it is today among these Tailored Suits, Walking Suits and Dress Skirts for women. Here are price-ranges:

Tailored Suits—Of cheviot, camel's-hair and broadcloth; fly-front blouse, tight-fitting and double-breasted jackets; skirts gored with flare, others plaited. All silk-lined, $20 to $75; percaline lined, $10 to $18.

Imported Suits of many artistic styles and handsome materials, $48 to $110.

Walking Suits—Of cheviot, canvas tweed, melton and broadcloth; blouse, Eton, fly-front, tight-fitting and Norfolk jackets; skirts gored with flare, plaited; others with flounce. $12.50 to $40.

Dress Skirts—Of black cheviot and serge; gore flare and box-plaited; percaline lined and unlined. $4.50 to $10.

Of black cheviot, broadcloth, canvas cloth, fancy camel s-hair; made with slot seams and graduated flounce; trimmed handsomely with braid and taffeta; silk-lined throughout. $18 to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cloth Coats for Women

We have a fine collection of Women's Cloth Coats, that represent the best tailoring that Europe is able to provide—the Berlin tailoring.

They are in the extremely popular hip-length—strictly speaking, they come just a little below the hips, and have loose or half-fitted backs.

Materials are cheviot, melton, kersey and frieze, in excellent qualities, and treated in most stylish and artistic manner. Sizes 32 to 44.

As to prices there are:

2 styles at $16.50
2 styles at $18
3 styles at $20
1 style at $22
2 styles at $25
1 style at $27.50
2 styles at $30

Second floor, Broadway.

Trimmed AND Draped Hats

For Women and Girls

The Ready-to-wear, or Walking Hats, are good examples of how simplicity and style go hand-in-hand in turning out effective millinery. For these have merely a pompon, quill, wing or breast, with a ribbon bow, to rely on for their attractiveness. Most of these hats come out of our own workrooms; scattered through the showing are certain stylish imported Sailor Hats. Prices are $1.75 to $10.50.

Then the Draped, or Half-trimmed Hats present a goodly field for selection. They are of silk, velvet, or the two in combination, velvet with chiffon or silk facings; and include a large group of novelty braid hats in a variety of of colors and shapes. These are priced at $1.75 to $6.

A special offering for today consists of Untrimmed Walking Hats, in Turban or Gainsborough shape, of Camel's-hair cloth, plaited, in black, Oxford gray and navy blue. Regular $1.50 hats, decidedly smart and stylish, at $1 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Walking Suits

These Walking Suits for Girls are built on plainer lines than their near relatives, the tailored suits; and intended more for hard every-day use. But they are jaunty and stylish withal; and here in splendid variety.

The assortment starts with a Walking Suit of canvas, with Norfolk coat, at $10, and runs through every sort of style and material, up to $29.

Descriptions:

At $16—Walking Suits of covert cloth; stylish Norfolk coat, velvet collar; plaited skirt.
At $20—Suits of plaid in blue and green effects; loose box coat, velvet collar; lined with fancy silk; well-cut flare skirt.
At $22.50—Suits of velveteen in tan, blue and green; Norfolk coat lined with satin; well-cut skirt trimmed with stitched bands.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

WAIST FABRICS and Wash Flannels

Stimulated by the constantly increasing demand for Wash Flannels and Fancy Waist Fabrics, our assortment this season of these materials is better and more attractive than ever before.

Women are waking up to the merits of wash flannels, for one thing, and to the good service that the cotton admixture does in preventing the flannel from shrinking to nothing in the laundry. Then, too, the patterns in both the Wash Flannels and Waistings grow more charming every season.

Just now the stock is at its best:

Fancy Waist Fabrics

At 50c yard—Fancy Mercerized Striped Granite Waisting, in black-and-white Mercerized stripes on colored grounds.
Fancy Silk-corded Crepe Cloth Waisting, in black-and-white cords on colored grounds.
Fancy Mercerized Striped Prunella Waisting, in black-and-white Mercerized stripes on colored grounds.
At 65c yard—Self-colored Satin-striped and Corded Batiste Waisting.
Corded and Jacquard figured striped Crepe Cloth Waisting, in combinations of black-and-white on colored grounds.
At 75c yard—Satin and Tambour Striped Batiste Waisting.
Mercerized Persian colored Striped Granite Cloth Waisting.
Mercerized Persian Corded Striped Waisting.
Mercerized Cashmere Figured Striped Crepe Cloth Waisting.
Black-and-white Mercerized Striped Crepe Cloth Waisting.
Mercerized Dresden Figured Striped Crepe Cloth Waisting.

Waist Patterns

At $5.50 each—Of plain Twilled Flannel, silk-embroidered in attractive designs of medallion figured bands.
Other designs in lattice and small floral designs forming bands.
At $6 each—Of plain Twilled Flannel, silk-embroidered in elaborate circle designs forming bands for trimming.

Wash Flannels

At 20c yard—Wash Flannels, in cotton-and-wool, in some thirty attractive combinations of light blue, pink, gray and heliotrope, with white, forming stripes; 32 in. wide.
At 35c yard—Wash Flannels, in cotton-and-wool; over eighty attractive patterns, all in stripes, in combinations of colors and white; 29 in. wide.
At 40c yard—Twilled Wash Flannels, in twenty-five designs, some showing cords, and others figured stripes, in combinations of colors with white; 36 in. wide.
At 37½c yard—Mixed Twilled Wash Flannels, in the popular color mixtures; 29 in. wide.
At 55c yard—Twilled Wash Flannels, in cotton-and-wool, in mixtures of colors with white; 36 in. wide.

Other Flannels

At 60c yard—All-wool Twilled plain colored Flannels, for waists and house gowns.
At 75 c yard—All-wool French printed Flannels.
At 75c to $1.50 yard—Silk-embroidered white Flannels, with scalloped and hemstitched embroidery, for underskirts and infants' wear.

Fourth avenue.

FINE BRIC-A-BRAC

Our Basement Art Ware Salon is particularly interesting during this period of early season fullness. Our buyer has gone personally to the art potteries and sculptors' studios of Europe in making selections; and he has found the choicest and newest art things shown this year. Then by dealing directly with the artists, he has secured lower prices than you've known heretofore on many of these fine things.

A large shipment of marble busts and figures has just arrived, presenting a vast variety of excellent subjects. Then we have a hundred and seventy marble pedestals.

The collections of French Bronzes and fine Plates will interest all lovers of art things.

Here are a few price-suggestions:

Marble Busts and Figures at $12, $18, $22.50, $32.50, $40, $50, $65, $90, $100, and $120.
Marble Pedestals at $7.50, $9, $10.50, $12, $17.50, $22.50, $27.50 and $30.
A very unique line of French Pottery in shapes and styles bordering on the antique; bold colorings and quaint shapes—vases, jugs, trays, teapots, steins and comports. Prices, 50c, 65c, $1, $2.75, $4.50, $6, $9 and $12.
A new line of German Pottery in deep colorings, rather iridescent in effect; very pretty; vases principally—at $1, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75 and $5.
A new line of Teplitz in a golden bronze finish; beautiful shapes and effects. Figures, trays, flower-holders and candlesticks at $2.25, $3, $4, $6.50, $8.50, $10, $12, $18.50 and $25.
Quite a fine line of Plates—Dresden, Vienna, Sevres and Doulton:
Dresden Plates, $6.50 and $10 each.
Plates, in Sevres effect, $2.25, $7, $8.50 and $12 each.
Royal Vienna Plates, $10 each.
Doulton Plates, $65, $72, $108, $144, $175 dozen.
French Bronzes, Busts, Figures and Groups, at $7.50, $14, $17.50, $22.50, $40, $55, $70 to $200 each.

Art Room, Basement.

FRENCH LINGERIE

Not Expensive

We brought over finer things this year than ever before, and we brought ever so many more than ever before. But of still more vital interest is the fact that the larger buying, together with more aggressive effort, secured these dainty, hand-made French things at lower prices than have ever been known before on goods of this character.

For instance, we have French hand-made *Chemises* as low as 95c; and twenty other styles, ranging up to $7.50.

We have French *Drawers* at $2.50, up to $5. And very beautiful *Nightgowns* at $5.50 to $12.

But not only in *Lingerie*, have we secured unusual values. We have beautiful Lounging Gowns from $10 to $40, Tea Gowns from $25 to $250. The $10 Lounging Gown is particularly extraordinary, made of albatross flannel, the neck and sleeves trimmed with dainty Grecian embroidery. Another Gown at $12 in pink, blue and white, with hand-embroidered ruffles, has never been equaled for so little before.

The dividing line between handsome American goods and really exquisite real French garments has grown very narrow in the matter of price; so that gratifying one's love of dainty beauty, is scarcely extravagance today.

French Store, Second floor, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

The Under-Price Store

The important Sales of Silverware, Silks, Flannelettes and Dress-Linings still occupy the major portion of the space in the Basement Store today—with full reason, too—for each offers exceptional chance for timely economy.

But these new items of interest appear today, chief among which is an offering of

2000 Fifty-Cent Pictures At 25c Each

Charming little pictures, ranging in size from 8 x 10 to 11 x 13 in., in hundreds of attractive subjects, far too many to admit of even a partial list.

They are carbon gravures and platinotypes, and are all framed in red or brown oak, prettily ornamented, some framed close to the picture, others on mats.

The regular selling price of these pictures is 50c each, and they are therefore unusual bargains at *half price*—

25 Cents Each

These are worth repeating:

More Lace Remnants

Renewed activity among the laces in our regular stock is responsible for another new and most alluring group of Lace Remnants in the Basement today.

There are Chiffon Appliques, Guipures, Point Venise and Net Ground Laces, also some lengths of Draping Nets and Chiffons.

These are in Edgings, Bands and Insertions, in black, white and cream.

And new prices are *one-third* to *one-half* less than former ones.

Table Linen Remnants

Here's the housekeeper's chance—there's excellent picking among these remnants of Table Linen. All kinds—hardly more than one remnant of a kind—and all reduced.

Here are some samples:
2½ yards fine bleached double damask, two yards wide, worth $3.38, for $2.75.
Same, 3 yards long, worth $4.05, for $3.25.
Half-bleached Table Linen, 70 in. wide; a 1¾-yard piece, worth $1.05, at 85c; 2¼ yds., worth $1.35, at $1.10.
Then there are attractive Remnants of Toweling and odd half-dozens of Napkins, of which no details can be given.

Picture Frames

Decorated Passe-Partout Frames, in cabinet size; oval openings, at 15c, worth 20c.

Plain Passe-Partout Frames with mats, cabinet size; low priced at 25c each.

Women's Garments

Here's news of some particularly attractive offerings of Dressing Sacques, Shirt-waists and Wrappers, at sharp price-reductions:

LAWN DRESSING SACQUES

At 35c, worth 50c and 75c—White ground with fancy figures; 2 styles; some trimmed with lace; broken sizes.

SHIRT-WAISTS

At 35c, worth 75c and $1—Of black lawn or black mull; with white dots; 3 styles; plaited fronts; broken sizes.

WRAPPERS

At 50c, worth $1—Of white lawn, in kimono style; trimmed with white border in colored dots.

Silverware Under-Price

Still remarkably broad choosing among this excellent collection of Quadruple-plated Silverware and Rogers' A1 Extra-plated Tableware. These in ample quantity today:

Rogers' A1 Plates, Knives, Forks and Spoons
At Half Price and Less

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.	Cream Ladles, 25c each
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.	Butter Knives, 25c each
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz	Crumb Knives, 50c each
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.	Fish Knives, 50c each
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.	Pie Knives, 50c each
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.	Serving Spoons, 35c each
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.	Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each	

Quadruple Plate Hollow-Ware
A Quarter to a Third Under-Price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $12.50, $13.75	
Tea Caddies, $1.25	
Bread Trays, $2.50	Bonbon Dishes, $2.25
Candelabra, $4.50 and $4.75	Fruit Dishes, $3.75
Cake Baskets, $3.50	Candlesticks, $1
Baking Dishes, $2.50 and $4.50	
Flower Pot Holders, $1.75	Waiters, $1.25 and $1.75
Crumb Sets, $3.25	Cheese Holders, $2
Ice Tubs, $1.25	Children's Cups, $1

12½c Flannelettes 9c a yard

Sixty pretty designs, in Flannelettes of especially soft, good quality, at 9c a yard, instead of 12½c. Such patterns as these:

Figured and striped Dresden designs, rosebuds, figured stripes, and polka-dot stripes; including plenty of effects in black-and-white. An exceptional opportunity.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CASTRO STILL BATTLING WITH THE INSURGENTS

Revolutionary Army Has Been Largely Reinforced.

RESULT IS STILL INDEFINITE

But the Venezuelan President's Position Seems to be Critical — Minister Bowen Asks for a Warship.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 15.—News has been received from Caracas to the effect that the battle near Victoria, between the forces of President Castro and the Venezuelan revolutionists, which began on Monday morning, has so far been without definite result.

Gen. Matos, leader of the revolution, and Gen. Mendoza were not present on Monday. The only rebel Generals engaged were Guevara, Torres, Crespo, and Antonio Fernandez, who had with them about 3,100 men, representing the advance guard of the revolutionists.

President Castro twice led charges in person, and showed great courage and coolness. His lieutenant, Gen. Alcantara, who was at one time at the West Point Military Academy, was mortally wounded. The Government forces had 247 men killed, while the revolutionists lost 310 men. Among the latter was Gen. Guevara.

The arrival at the scene of battle at 5 P. M. on Monday of Vice President Gamez with 800 men and a large amount of ammunition saved the situation for the Government. Before then the odds were greatly against Castro. On Monday night the revolutionists still retained their positions.

The fight started again yesterday, and at 10 o'clock in the morning Castro retired to La Victoria. At 1 o'clock the fighting ceased on both sides.

News of the engagement having reached Gens. Matos and Mendoza, they hastened to the scene and arrived at a point near La Victoria yesterday with the rest of the revolutionary army, which now numbers about 8,000 men. The reinforcements under Matos and Mendoza intended to take part in the renewal of hostilities to-day.

Castro now appears to be surrounded by his enemies. The town of El Consejo, which lies back of La Victoria, is occupied by the revolutionists.

Valencia is believed to be doomed. The town was attacked by Gen. Riera on Monday and yesterday.

The Government cannot receive more reinforcements from Caracas, as the German railroad from there to Valencia is held by the rebels.

Those who were wounded in the fighting are still without medical assistance or care. They lie on the battlefield as they fell, and the scene there is one of great horror.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—United States Minister Bowen at Caracas has cabled to the State Department asking that one or perhaps two more warships be sent to reinforce the gunboat Maletta at La Guayra (the port of Caracas) in view of the present critical situation.

Some time ago, when President Castro left his capital, Mr. Bowen expressed to the State Department his fear that an occupation of the capital by the revolutionary forces would result in rioting and pillage and be attended with great danger to unprotected foreigners. Such a situation, it is inferred here, is imminent.

The nearest war vessel to the scene of trouble is the gunboat Montgomery, which left Haiti about Oct. 1 for Santa Marta, near the mouth of the Magdalena River, Colombia. Owing to the interruption to cable communication, the Navy Department has received no report from the Montgomery since she left Haiti, and it is feared that, even if her services at Santa Marta are not now needed, she cannot be reached with dispatch. The Panther is still at Colon and the Cincinnati has just arrived in Haitian waters. There are several gunboats and cruisers destined for the Caribbean squadron which are ready for active service. From Minister Bowen's advices it appears that a vessel is needed at the earliest possible moment, so it is probable that either the Panther or the Cincinnati will be ordered to the Venezuelan capital.

The following cablegram was received at the State Department this morning from Minister Bowen, dated last night at Caracas:

"The army is still near Valencia. No particulars obtainable. Valencia closely surrounded and battle going on now."

FRIEZE FOR THE UNION CLUB.

Imaginary Scenery on a Novel Plan—Alpine Landscape Effects by William B. van Ingen.

The Union Club, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral, is a maze of scaffolds within, but already some of the decorations are emerging from the chaos and affording an idea of the appearance of certain rooms. One of the first to arrive at comparative completion is a small dining room on the third floor, for which Mr. John Dufais has designed a high dado of oak. From dado to ceiling the walls are covered by a frieze designed and painted by William B. van Ingen on a very unusual, original plan.

Starting with the feeling that the carved paneling of dark oak might well accompany a tapestry of a greenish hue, the artist has not given us a tapestry, but a landscape in some high Alpine region where clumps of stone-pine, oak, and chestnut alternate with rolling masses of cloud, and rocky summits overlook ravines. It is a view of high mountain tops over an oaken screen, as if the horizon were far below on the other side and the eyes could only catch the higher summits, while the depths are imagined instead of seen. The oddity of this very low horizon line is recognized at once, and yet so skillfully has the artist varied his somewhat monotonous theme—for he was limited to landscape and cloudscape only—nor was he allowed to put figures in the composition—that one looks about the room without getting tired of the subject and without recognizing at first the uncommon problems of perspective which have been met and solved.

The room is not large and is lighted by day from a single west window; it will be used chiefly at night, and electricity will be the light employed. The effect is that which we find at the beginnings of landscape painting, not the trees and hills and clouds of the Flemish tapestries, nor those in the figure paintings of the "primitives," so much as mountain views by Salvator Rosa. The wind-scarred crags and blighted tree trunks of the old Italian are suggested by passages in this frieze. At other points we feel a Japanese influence, as where a group of stone-pines accompany a yellowish crag with something of the traditional cleverness we enjoy so much when once we have yielded to the charms of Japanese art. The suggestion is very subtle, however, and the landscapes are far from "Japanesy"; rather has Mr. van Ingen known how to catch the spirit of the Japanese handling of landscape without following the letter.

In the coloring as well as the drawing one sees the avoidance of realism, for it is evident that the artist has conceived his task as one which must suggest rather than actually portray landscape, thus subordinating the literal and pictorial to the decorative element. Broad treatment of rock and tree forms, and a repression of the temptation to employ more than a few colors, and those chiefly the greens, not even a decided blue being used for patches of clear sky, indicate sufficiently the task Mr. van Ingen has set himself.

It is to hang the walls round about with flat forms like those on a tapestry or a wall paper, yet carry the mind off among the clouds and mountain peaks as soon as it has recognized the picture for what it is, and accepted the situation. Had he attempted the ordinary form of realism, he might have won more applause from those who do not know, but in a little while even they would lose all interest in the scenery. As it is, the eyes accept the frieze as a decoration pure and simple, and then, after a moment, begin to flit from group to group, each different, each stimulative of thought; not one cloying and wearisome to the mind. In other words, by simple means the artist has painted a thoroughly imaginative landscape that stimulates the imagination in its turn.

The employment of local mural painters by the Union Club is very commendable, and it is to be hoped that other walls will be treated in such unconventional fashion. We are very weary of the "styles" laid down in the books and the mural painting which goes with those styles. A club which should have nothing but work by living artists in the way of decorations for its important wall spaces would be wise as well as patriotic, wise because the copies from French models with which we are now surfeited end by being absolutely overlooked and ignored.

NAPOLEON I. AS A FINANCIER.

Prof. Martin of the University of Paris Described the Development of the Emperor's Knowledge.

An audience of prominent Franco-Americans in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last night listened to an address on "Napoleon I., the Financier, and the Foundation of the Bank of France," by Prof. Martin, who is the head of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, and an authority on law, art, and letters in his country. The lecture was the first of a series which Prof. Martin will deliver before the educational societies and institutions in this country under the auspices of the Federation de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis. His visit to America was arranged mainly through the influence of James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who is one of the oragnizers of the Franco-American Educational Society.

The professor spoke in French of the characteristics of the first Napoleon, describing his traits and his ability in establishing and conducting the finances of the French Republic during his reign. In the course of his lecture M. Martin said:

"Every one knows Napoleon, the great General and strong-willed organizer who evolved order out of the administrative anarchy which reigned before him. The means by which he attained the ends which he had proposed to himself are less known, however. It is nevertheless indisputable that he must have possessed great capacities as a financier in order to attain these ends. In fact, he was a sovereign who desired to see to the bottom of all financial questions. He was qualified in this by capacities which resulted from his early education; love of order had been inspired in him by his mother, so much so that while a cadet at Brienne he kept his personal accounts with great care, always endeavoring to balance his expenses with the credit side of his little budget. Economy but not avarice; such was the characteristic feature of his personal accounts.

"But a man is not a financier for the only reason that he understands how to manage his household. The handling of public funds requires a certain knowledge which Napoleon did not have at the beginning of his career. He shared the opinion, for instance, that every 'bear' on 'Change was an enemy to the State. His educator in these matters was Mollien, who became Minister of the Treasury. As soon as Napoleon knew the principles of finances he made it his practice to go personally over the State accounts, which were relatively as complicated as the empire was great. He acquired in these matters an accuracy of views which astonished even Mollien himself. Napoleon was a genius even in finances."

EYE DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Lederle Tells the Board of Estimate that 18 Per Cent. of the Pupils Have Trachoma in Dangerous Form.

In explaining the provisional estimates of his department to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, Dr. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, made the statement that 18 per cent. of the pupils attending the public schools are suffering from trachoma.

The Commissioner seeks an increase of $21,800 to enable him to employ additional experts to examine the children with especial reference to their eyes.

"Trachoma," explained Dr. Lederle, "is exceedingly contagious, and of the pupils affected 10 per cent. need immediate attention to save their eyesight."

"Do children grow blind through this disease?" the Mayor and Controller asked in the same breath.

"Yes," answered Dr. Lederle, "there are many cases of blindness among children growing from neglected cases of trachoma. To stamp it out we must get from the parents of children permission to make operations."

The board also considered the estimates for the Board of Education, which wants $21,362,437.58, an increase of $2,114,479.81 over last year. President Burlingham pointed out there was an increase of 42,097 in registration and of 32,391 in attendance, compared with 1902, and he expected a further increase next year of about 25,000.

In the course of the discussion, Controller Grout said that he had learned that it cost more per capita to teach children in this city than anywhere else in the country. He said it amounted to $42 a year.

The estimates of the Park Department also were considered. They call for an increase of $1,109,137.55, divided as follows: Manhattan, $437,962; Brooklyn and Queens, $376,330.55, and the Bronx, $344,845.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

One of Three Aged Brothers Kills Two and Fatally Wounds One of Band of Six Marauders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—In a secluded farmhouse on a country road, two miles from the village of Rochester, in Lorain County, a terrible battle was fought at 8 o'clock last night between three aged men named Meach and six robbers. As the result of the battle two of the robbers were shot to death, one probably fatally wounded, and two of the Meach brothers are badly beaten.

There are three of the Meach brothers—Loren, aged nearly eighty years; John, about seventy, and Jarvis, aged sixty-five. The old men are said to be rich.

About 8 o'clock, while John was in the barn, he was surrounded by three robbers and bound. Going to the house, they knocked Jarvis Meach into insensility by blows on the head.

John Meach worked himself loose from his bonds, however, and, securing a shotgun, cautiously stole upon the three burglars, who were working on the safe. He shot two of them to death and fatally wounded the third man. The three companions of the men, who were watching outside the house, realizing their danger, immediately got away.

The third of the brothers, Loren, is bedridden and could offer no resistance, so he was not molested.

The authorities are scouring the neighborhood, and great excitement prevails. The would-be robbers secured no money. The wounded desperado was taken into custody, but refused to make any statement as to his identity, and there was nothing on his person to tell who he was. The authorities believe the men are from Cleveland.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS MEET.

Cincinnati Diocesan Heads Consider Attitude of Clergy Toward the Philippines Controversy.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—An important conference of Catholic Bishops of the Cincinnati Diocese, with Archbishop Elder presiding, is in executive session at St. Peter's Cathedral here to-day. Among those present or represented are Bishops Moeller of Columbus, H. Ahlerding of Fort Wayne, J. Richter of Grand Rapids, G. McCloskey of Louisville, F. S. Chattard of Indianapolis, J. S. Foley of Detroit, G. P. Maes of Covington, Ky.; Ignatius Horstmann of Cleveland, and T. S. Beirne of Nashville.

The most important question considered is the attitude of the clergy toward the Philippine controversy recently presented at Rome by Governor General Taft. The clergy of some of the dioceses have already declared their views, notably at Cincinnati, Columbus, Fort Wayne, and Grand Rapids.

Bishop Richter brought some recent letters received from the Philippines. Other matters discussed were the transfer of the American hierarchy and clergy from the jurisdiction of the Propaganda to that of the Vatican, the division of certain dioceses, and the reform of church music.

EXPEDITION IS WAITING.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—It will be possibly three weeks before the American expedition against the Sultan of Bacolod will leave Camp Vicars, Mindanao.

The column will not be moved until Gen. Sumner goes to Iligan, starts the work on the north trail to Lake Lanao and returns to Camp Vicars.

Gen. Davis is anxious to avoid bloodshed in Mindanao, and has directed Gen. Sumner to refrain from fighting until forced. When the expedition reaches Bacolod the Sultan will be given another chance to accept peace.

The "Dios Dios" fanatics are again active in the western part of the Island of Samar. They have gained in strength and have become more aggressive, levying tribute upon towns and driving the traders away.

The constabulary has increased its force by the enlistment of native volunteers, and is preparing for an active campaign against the fanatics.

FIGHT OVER GIRL BABY

Mrs. Young Has ex-Husband Arraigned Charged with Kidnapping.

Magistrate Lectures Her for Having Married a Divorced Man, and Says She Has a Sharp Tongue.

Sharp words passed when Alexander C. Young, County Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with kidnapping his daughter, Louise, two and one-half years old, from his former wife, a niece of the late Ward McAllister. The father was arrested by a strategem in the palm room of the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Young, who recently has been living at the St. James, 109 West Forty-fifth Street, said that on Monday her maid, Sarah Lowe, took the baby for a walk in Fifth Avenue, when Young took the child.

It was shown that the decree of divorce granted by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, gave the mother the custody of the child for nine months in the year and the father custody for three, but did not designate which months.

"When did you receive your divorce?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"In August. It was the second time he had been divorced," replied Mrs. Young.

"Well, continued the Magistrate. "You knew very well that he had been divorced when you married him. It seems to me you are as bad as he is."

Then Mr. Young's counsel urged the point that the mother did not have the exclusive custody of the child.

"He is wrong," interrupted Mrs. Young, speaking in loud tones.

"You keep quiet," said the Magistrate.

"I wish your Honor would let her go on," said the opposing counsel, "then you might see why my client could not live with her."

"It was his fault," put in Mrs. Young.

"You be quiet. Shut up. You have a sharp tongue," said the Magistrate.

"Your Honor," protested Mr. Day, her counsel, "I wish you would treat the lady more respectfully."

Magistrate Brann, thoroughly angry, ordered Mrs. Young and her counsel from the bridge and adjourned the case until afternoon.

At that hearing Mr. Day asked concerning the whereabouts of the baby.

"None of your business; that's where the child is," rejoined Mr. House, counsel for the husband.

Magistrate Brann then adjourned the case until Saturday morning, paroling the prisoner, and suggesting that Mrs. Young secure a writ of habeas corpus. Such a writ was granted late in the afternoon by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT A FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Elected Unanimously by Members of Company D, Twelfth Regiment—Praised by the Captain.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has served for nearly a year as Second Lieutenant of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was elevated to the rank of First Lieutenant in Company D last evening. Sixty-five men and officers of the company attended the evening drill and afterward the meeting, and the vote for Mr. Vanderbilt was unanimous.

The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Lieut. Robert Emmett. Capt. J.W. F. Cleland has command of the company. Mr. Vanderbilt was not present at the armory during the meeting. He will be notified formally of his election in a few days.

Speaking of the selection of Mr. Vanderbilt, Capt. Cleland said that it was the custom of the Twelfth Regiment to make promotions according to seniority, and that when a vacancy occurred among the officers of any company the senior officer of the next lowest rank was elevated to the vacancy. He said that Mr. Vanderbilt was the senior Second Lieutenant in the regiment, and that when the vacancy occurred in the First Lieutenancy of Company D the usual custom was proceeded with, and Mr. Vanderbilt was elected to the vacancy.

"Of course the election of Mr. Vanderbilt to a First Lieutenancy in Company D will be a loss to Company G, but that company's loss will be our gain, for Lieut. Vanderbilt has proved himself to be a good soldier, and he is very popular with the members of the regiment."

E. A. SCHROEDER'S SUICIDE.

In a Note He Blamed Himself for Domestic Trouble, Saying He Had Put Away Happiness.

The suicide of Edwin A. Schroeder, son of ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn, and a member of the firm of Schroeder & Arguimbau, tobacco merchants, at 178 Water Street, who shot himself in a parlor car near Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, seems to have been due to despondency over his trouble with his first wife, who was Carrie Rice, the daughter of the theatrical manager. The note found beside Schroeder in the car read as follows:

To the Public: I have committed a terrible crime. The law cannot punish me. Hence I punish myself. My wife was a good woman, and but for my cruelty would not have left me. The cup of happiness was at my lips, but I would not drink. E. A. SCHROEDER.

E. E. Rice said yesterday that in his mind there was no doubt that the suicide resulted from Schroeder's realization of how badly he had treated his first wife, who obtained a divorce in 1899. She was summoned to New York yesterday from her Summer home in North Harwich, Mass. Mr. Rice said that his daughter's relations with the Schroeder family had been of the pleasantest even since the divorce; that she had visited them and had corresponded with her former husband.

Schroeder's second wife, who was Mrs. Howard P. Okie, a sister of Mrs. Roland B. Molineux, was prostrated yesterday by the news of her husband's suicide. With her at 10 Lexington Avenue was Mr. Schroeder's sister, Miss Florence Schroeder. The body will arrive in this city to-day.

Mr. Schroeder, after the divorce, developed melancholia, and for a time was in an institution. About that time he made threats of suicide.

PRESIDENT PAYS A VISIT.

He Walks to the Residence of Secretary Hay, Where He Dines Informally.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — President Roosevelt went out socially to-night for the first time since the operation was performed on his leg at Indianapolis. It also was the first time he had walked in public. His leg apparently has recovered a large measure of its strength, and he no longer has to use a crutch. No limp is observable.

The President, after his conference with President Mitchell, went out for a drive through the suburbs. It lasted about two hours. On his return he donned his dress suit, and about 8 o'clock left the temporary White House on Jackson Place and walked over to Secretary Hay's, where he had accepted an invitation to dine informally with a few friends.

The two houses are about a block and a half apart, one facing west on Lafayette Park and the other having a south front on the same park. The President remained at the Secretary's until nearly 10 o'clock, returning afoot.

COLLEGE DEBATERS AGREE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Prof. Duncan C. Lee of Cornell University's oratorical department announced to-day that debating relations between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania had been resumed, and that a two years' agreement had been ratified by the Debate Council at Cornell.

For six years Cornell and Pennsylvania met annually on the rostrum, but, owing to differences, the two universities have not met since 1899. As Cornell debates with Columbia annually and Columbia and Pennsylvania meet, there is practically a triangular agreement between the institutions named. The first debate will be held in Ithaca Dec. 12 next.

Adopt Revised Confession of Faith.

The Presbytery of Queens and Nassau on Tuesday adopted unanimously the eleven overtures sent down by the General Assembly concerning the revision of the Confession of Faith.

LECTURE ON
Dainty Luncheon Dishes
By MISS EMMA CRANE
GRADUATE
Philadelphia Cooking School,
at 1 P. M., in our Recital Hall, 6th floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Recital Hall.
Sixth Floor.
THE NEW YORK LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Marc Geiger, Director.
CONCERTS TWICE DAILY.
11 to 12:30 & from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Yesterday We Opened Our
Twentieth Century Food Store.

During the day thousands visited it—and all were loud and unanimous in their praises of its beauties and merits. All agreed that it is the best arranged, and the most perfectly equipped Food Store they have ever seen or heard of. And it is.

If you did not get here yesterday, then by all means come to-day.

We invite every citizen of Greater New York and its vicinity to visit this new Food Store of ours.

We told at length in yesterday's papers about the completeness of this Twentieth Century Food Store. How we had striven for months to make it the model food emporium of the world—one that would be representative of elegance, excellence, dignity and purity in a superlative degree, in fact, an ideal Pure Food Store.

And so while everything connected with this Food Store is the very best that experience, skill and ingenuity can create while the appointments and fixtures are the most modern and attractive—yet we desire to emphasize the fact that the most important element of this Food Emporium is the

High Character and the Purity of the Various Goods,

their absolute dependability and the reasonableness of our prices.

Our motto "The best at the lowest price consistent with quality," holds good here as well as in every other branch of the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment.

We will try at all times to make your visits here not only interesting to you, but also profitable.

Our Housefurnishing Goods Store
Basement.

Here one will find almost perpetual motion—continual business activity, created by our announcements of unusual values—the public's recognition of them—the public's demand for more—another announcement of unusual values, and so on. The following is another list of housefurnishings that contains offerings of more than ordinary importance:—

News of Carpet Sweepers.

To-day we direct attention to the opening of our Carpet Sweeper and Wringer Store, which is the best, largest and most complete in this city.

The Carpet Sweepers are all of the Bissell make; there usefulness is demonstrated in our Basement, and it is of practical interest to every housewife, as it thoroughly shows their merits.

We mention the following specials for to-day:

Bissell's four-wheel sweeper, special, at..... 89

Bissell's Challenge Sweeper, with pure bristle brush and rubber band around the case to prevent marking the furniture..... $1 69

Bissell's Grand Rapids "Cyco" bearing Carpet Sweeper; the most popular Sweeper in the world..... $2.50

Serviceable Baskets.

Imported whole willow oval Clothes Baskets, at..... 30

Closely woven whole willow oval Clothes Baskets..... 88

Braided top strong whole willow Clothes Baskets..... 80

Heavy large rattan top and bottom Clothes Baskets..... $1.90

Round covered barrel shape Clothes Hampers..... 89

Extra quality round covered Clothes Hampers..... $1.35

Square wood bottom covered Clothes Hampers..... $1.50

Imported fancy Clothes Hampers, choice..... $3.50

Reliable Wash Boilers.

We keep only the highest grade goods; only boilers of charcoal plate, with genuine copper bottom, perfectly formed seams, strongly riveted drop handles and highly polished are allowed in our stock.

High grade IX charcoal plate oval Stove Boilers; No. 7, at..... $1.00

No. 8, at..... $1.15

High grade IXX charcoal plate oval Range Boilers; seams double soldered; No. 1, at..... $1.15

Extra quality IXXX charcoal plate oval Range Boilers, extra heavy, copper bottom; No. 7, at..... $1.25

No. 8, at..... $1.40

The Sternau "Inferno" Chafing Dish, $5.95.

Lectures on Chafing Dish Cooking given daily at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. in our basement.

MENU FOR TO-MORROW.

At 11 A. M., Welsh Rarebit. At 4 P. M., Lobster a la Citizen.

Household Notions.

Enamelline..... 3 and 6
Wax Tapers, 30 in a box..... 4 and 6
Bali Blueing..... 6, 11 and 20
"Meyer's" Putz Cream..... 14 and 29
Old English Floor Wax..... 40 and 75
"London" Metal Polish..... 15
Le Page's Glue..... 5, 9 and 15
Sewing Machine Oil..... 5
Sanit Oil for hardwood floors, 50 & 85

GALVANIZED WARE.

Water Pails, tightly seamed, 10 quart, 15c.; 12 quart, 22c. and 14 quart 25
Heavy Standard Pails, best quality, 10 quart size, 22c.; 12 quart size, 25c.; 14 quart size..... 29
"Lisk" IXXX hand made Galvanized Water Pails, 10 quart size, 49c.; 12 quart size, 55c., and 14 quart size..60
150 heavy gauge Galvanized Iron Garbage Cans, tight seams, strongly fastened handle, sanitary fitting cover; value 60c., at..... 40

Toilet Paper.

Fine tissue paper in rolls or packages; full size sheets.

"Duchess," 1,000 sheets..... 5
"Marquis," 1,000 sheets..... 5

Sponges and Chamois.

Kitchen Sponges, strong texture..... 10
Window Sponges, unbleached..... 35
Fine Florida Carriage Sponges..... 95
Chamois Skins for polishing, 5, 8, 20 and 33
French Dressed Carriage Chamois, 75, 95 and $1.50

Blue and White Enamel Ware.

This particular combination is very popular, the rich dark blue exterior and the pure white interior making an attractive and cleanly appearing cooking utensil.

Double Cereal Cookers, 70, $1.15 and $1.30
Dish Pans..... 65, 75 and 89
Soup Cooking Pots..... 75 and 96
Deep Pudding Pans..... 15 and 17
Tea Kettles..... 65, 76 and 89
Tea or Coffee Pots..... 40, 46 and 50

150 Go-Carts Under Price.

Splendid, handsome, easy running and durable vehicles, and every one is a decided bargain. They are all new, have excellent gearings and reclining devices. A fortunate trade transaction is responsible for the following rare offerings.

These are different styles of bodies, stationary, reclining and folding Go-Carts, fitted with rubber tires, bicycle wheels and foot brakes.

Go-Carts, value up to $4.00, at..$2.50
Go-Carts, value up to $7.00, at..$5.50
Go-Carts, value up to $14.00, at..$9.00

Towels at Little Prices.
Main Floor.

In no article of household necessity is there more need for good wearing quality than with regard to Towels, for nothing gets such hard usage. This being the case, the more need for care in selecting the place to buy these goods. The reputation of the Simpson Crawford Co. Linen Store is well known, while the prices quoted below speak for themselves.

Huckaback Towels, with colored borders, 20x38 and 18x35 inches, per dozen..... $1.50

Huckaback Towels, hemmed ends, plain white or with colored borders, 18x34 inches, per dozen.. $1.75

Hemstitched Huck Towels, also hemmed ends, 19x40 and 20x39 inches, per dozen..... $2.40

Hemstitched or Hemmed Towels in huckaback, white or colored; 22x41 and 22x42; borders; per dozen..... $3.00

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, very good quality, 23x45, at, dozen.. $4.50

A large range of Damask and Huckaback Towels, hemstitched or with knotted fringe borders; excellent quality; per dozen..... $6.00

The Blankets and Comforters
we are selling at
$4.95 a pair
(Fourth Floor)

are what we consider to be the best you can find anywhere at this price. They come in white, gray, scarlet or plaids for both single and double beds.

They are of good weight and, we need not say, mighty comfortable these cool nights. But to stand out as a complete Blanket Store we, of course, must have Blankets in better grades also; we have; right up to the finest California makes, ranging in price as high as $25.00 pair.

Here are some exceptional offerings in

Crib Comforters.

Ruffled Crib Comforters with silkoline coverings, cotton filled, at 35

Satin covered Crib Comforters, filled with down, in 2 sizes, at..... $1.95 & $3.50

Crib Comforters, silk coverings, filled with down, in pretty fancy borders, at..... $4.50

We are also showing some new designs in full size Down-filled Comforters, at..... $4.75

Others with silk coverings and fancy borders, at..... $8.50

Rugs of All Kinds
(Third Floor)

will be found in our great Rug Store on the third floor. Rugs from Turkey, Persia, India and other countries of the Far East. Nowhere is there a better or a more complete stock of foreign and domestic Rugs than is shown in the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment. Although so early in the season, we have made price reductions on several lots of Oriental Rugs, as well as on Royal and assorted Wiltons, as the following will bear witness:—

Odd lot Kazakji, Carabagh, Small Persian and Anatolian Rugs, from..... $1.98 to $4.50

Three bales selected Small Persian Rugs, each..... $6.50

250 pieces Ghendji and Carabagh Rugs: unusual value at..... $9.00

500 pieces fine Shirvans, selected for their good condition, fine colorings and designs, many antiques in this lot. $16.50

300 pieces Moussul and Antique Ghendji Rugs, in numerous sizes, some long enough for hall runners, special..... $24.50

Anatolian Prayer Rugs, a few antiques in this lot that were probably used by some devout Oriental to say prayers on; special at..... $32.50

Fine Persians, including the best weaves in Tebriz, Saruk, Sennah and Kirmanshah Rugs, from..... $40.00 to $125.00

Fine quality Turkish Silk Rugs, exclusive designs and colorings, from..... $75.00 to $150.00

Royal and French Wilton Rugs.
Third Floor.

These weaves of Wilton Rugs are too well known to need description, so we'll just quote a few sizes and prices to give you an idea of our large stock, and the big reductions we have just made:—

9x12 ft., from.. $28.50 to $50.00
8ft. 3 in. x 10 ft., 6 in., from..... $24.50 to $40.00
6x9 feet from... $17.50 to $29.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., from..... $11.50 to $17.50
36x63 inches..... $4.95 to $7.50
27x54 inches..... $2.95 to $5.25

Art Objects, Chinaware, &c.
Fourth Floor.

This remarkable Art Store of ours includes a gallery which is devoted exclusively to every imaginable style of clock; also a room given over strictly to Cut Glass, but another time we'll tell in detail of these things.

The beauty and richness of Art did not cause us to forget the business side of the story—prices. Probably the following items will suggest their reasonableness, and a look at the goods will tell of their rightness.

Our Department of Art Objects, Bric-a-Brac, China and Glassware contains almost everything new, rich, artistic and desirable in these goods, besides Lamps, Shades, Globes, Carved Ivories, Dutch Silverware—in fact, a world of merchandise from the most useful article for table service to the most luxuriant in the purely decorative.

And our easy prices bring high grade goods of the practical and artistic within the reach of all purses.

Clocks.

Our assortment of Clocks includes French and domestic makes;

Also Hall or Floor Chime Clocks, $21.00 and $30.00

And up to..... $500.00

French Regulators, in rich gold finish and bevelled edge glass..... $23.50

And up to..... $125.00

Domestic Movements, in black cases, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

And up to..... $30.00

Hanging Clocks in oak and mahogany cases..$2.25, $2.50 and $3.00

And as high as..... $50.00

Alarm Clocks..... 55

Lace Curtains, Hangings, Couch Covers, &c.
Fourth Floor.

These are busy days with home-fixers. It's easy to make the home cosey and beautiful. Here are Lace Curtains and Hangings at very modest prices, and pretty stuffs for bright cushions and dens—besides couch covers, and, in fact, everything that comes under the heading of Upholstery Stuffs.

Real Point Arabe Lace Curtains, genuine hand-made lace, sumptuously rich in appearance, mounted on heavy French Bobbinet; exceptionally good value at..... $13.00

Others at $25.00.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, exceptional values, at pair..... $11.00 and $22.50

Bed Sets, made from Bobbinet, trimmed with real Renaissance edgings, insertions and motifs, complete, including bolster roll covers, at per set..... $10.50

Silk Gobelin Furniture Tapestry, at per yard..... $1.48

Mercerized Portieres, rich silken effects, trimmed with heavy tassel fringe, pair..... $7.50

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, in Oriental effects, extra heavy quality, each..... $6.50

Down-filled Sofa Cushions, covered with rich Tapestry, each..... $2.50

Estimates and carefully executed sketches submitted for cosey corners, Turkish rooms, &c.

John King's Scotch Holland Shades a specialty. Lace Curtains cleaned to look like new.

Dinner Sets.

Fine French Sets, richly hand painted. English Sets, Austrian and American Sets from..... $10.00 to $400.00

Lamps.

Hundreds of Lamps, each one different; many unique styles, made up for us special. Lamps for all parts of the house and for every idea in decorations. Japanese Bronze Lamps, Sevres Vase Lamps, iron, copper, bronze and brass Lamps.

In connection we show over 100 styles of Globes and Shades, in silk, hand painted cathedral glass, jewelled and every other effect.

Silverware.
Main Floor.

Bread Tray, quadruple plated, with handsome embossed border, at..... 95
Roger's Gravy Ladles, fancy handles, for..... 39
Roger's Berry Spoons, fancy handles..... 45
Roger's Cold Meat Forks, fancy handles, at..... 35
Roger's Sugar Shells and Butter Knives..... 19
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, heavy quality, in fancy beaded designs; special at..... 75

In Our Picture Dept.
(Fourth Floor.)

we are now showing a number of colored fac-similes of figure pieces, all popular subjects, fitted with mats in handsome 2-inch gilt frames, with matched corners, size 24x28; also a few odd pieces in Remarque Proof Etchings, Colored Pictures and Photogravures; all to go at the special price of..... $1.00

Sewing Machines, $12.50.
Fourth Floor.

These Sewing Machines have highly polished oak woodwork, are noiseless, self-threading, have automatic tension and all the latest improved attachments, and are guaranteed.

They are the product of one of the best known high class manufacturers. Special attention is called to the high arm of this machine and to the fact that it is an improvement on the well known "Singer" Sewing Machine.

Same Machine as the above, ball-bearing, with drop head, giving the appearance of a table when closed, at..... $14.00

Higher grade Sewing Machines at..... $18.50
And upwards. None better at any price.

Our Cabinet Machines are the finest made. They are in highly polished quarter oak, of the best finish and workmanship..... $25.00
Up to $42.50.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

JOHN W. GATES RETURNS

Stock Operator Back with Automobiles from Abroad.

He Says He Thinks Mr. Morgan Does Not Care So Much for Money as for the Power It Brings.

John W. Gates, who has been spending a three weeks' vacation in Europe, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic, and said that he lost fifty pounds in weight during the trip. He still weighs considerably over 200. Mr. Gates was accompanied by his wife, and they were met at the pier by their son, Charles G. Gates, Joseph Harris, Jacob Field, John Lambert, William Oliver, Isaac Ellwood, and E. A. Ladew.

"I went away for a rest and got it," said Mr. Gates. "I did a lot of automobiling, and I bought a forty-five-horse-power Mercedes, which I am bringing over with me."

"Is your new auto a fast one, Mr. Gates?"

"You didn't read anywhere that they fined me for loafing, did you?" he replied.

Mr. Gates also purchased two automobiles which he intends to use next year, and the machines are now on their way over.

His attention was called to the fact that just before he sailed from Liverpool he prophesied that the coal strike would be settled before the Oceanic reached her destination.

"Well, isn't it settled?" he replied. "It looks as if things were heading that way, doesn't it?"

"I think that Mr. Morgan doesn't care so much for the money he gets as he does for the power it brings him," continued Mr. Gates in reply to a question. "I think, too, that he has the interest of the workingman at heart, but if you want to know for sure I advise you to ask Mr. Morgan himself." Mr. Gates did not see Mr. Schwab in Europe, but said that he heard that Mr. Schwab had chartered Mr. A. J. Drexel's yacht for next season.

Mr. Gates made his appearance in the Street soon after the arrival of the steamer. He spent most of the time in his private office going over his mail, and then he received several of his friends, among them being Edwin Hawley, who was interested in the Louisville and Nashville deal. About 3 o'clock he called at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he had a long talk with Mr. Morgan.

In Mr. Gates's office there were no special preparations made for his reception. On the table stood a few pinks and a plate of fruit. His son Charles met the newspaper men.

"My father can't see you to-day; he's too busy," he said; "he's inside now eating pumpkin pie and feeling pretty good. By the way," he added, "did you hear that Billy Oliver was down at the dock to meet the old man? Well, he had a string of tape with him showing all Stock Exchange transactions from the opening. He pulled it out, and said: 'Say, John, I brought the stock market along with me.' 'Well,' said father, 'I hope it's going up.' Some of the fellows tried to get a photograph of him. At first he wouldn't have it. But I said: 'Oh, come on, what's the difference?' and so he spruced up and posed for them."

TO REDUCE SIZE OF ARMY.

Order Promulgated Decreasing Numerical Strength to 59,600, the Legal Minimum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—An order was promulgated to-day by the War Department looking to a reduction of the numerical strength of the army to 59,600, which is the minimum prescribed by law. The President has ordered this reduction to be made for the reason that he considers there is no further necessity to maintain a greater number in view of the comparatively peaceful situation in the Philippines.

The present strength of the army is 65,000. Until further orders there will be no change made in the organizations serving in the archipelago. The reduction will be made gradually, and mainly through discharge on account of expiration of terms of enlistment, and to that extent there will be a curtailment in recruiting.

THE PIOUS FUND DECISION.

Official Statement in Regard to the Judgment of the Arbitration Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The State Department to-day gave out the following statement in regard to a telegram received from J. H. Ralston, United States Agent at The Hague:

The opinion of the permanent Court of Arbitration declares that all parts of the judgment of the umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission in 1875 concerning the debated points explain and serve to render precise the sense and bearing of the decisory part, and determine the points res judicata; that this rule applies not only to ordinary tribunals, but to arbitral sentences and to international arbitrations; that the convention of 1868 between the United States and Mexico accorded to the Mixed Commission and the umpire the right to determine their own jurisdiction; that there is identity of parties and subject matter in the present controversy, and the arbitral sentence rendered in 1875; that Mexico conscientiously expected the former sentence; that it is in arrears for thirty-three annual installments since accrued; that the law of prescription cannot be applied to the present conflict; that the money in which payment of annuity should be made, in the absence of express stipulation, must be that having currency in Mexico; that upon this point the former sentence, relating to execution and not to the basis to the right in litigation, had not the force of res judicata except for the term to which it had reference.

The permanent court decided that the present claim was determined by the principle of res judicata; that conformably to the former sentence there should be paid by Mexico the sum demanded by the United States, $1,420,682.67 in Mexican currency, within the ensuing eight months; and, further, that Mexico should pay to the United States on Feb. 2, 1903, and each following year the sum of $43,050.99 in Mexican currency.

The contentions of the United States were sustained in every particular except that permission is virtually given to Mexico to pay in silver.

WORLD'S ARMIES DESCRIBED.

Volume Published in Washington Contains Notes of General Military Interest—Field Gun Types.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Stored with complete and interesting information concerning every branch of every army in the world is "Notes of Military Interest for 1901," made public to-day by Lieut. Col. W. A. Simpson, Chief of the Military Information Division.

Of interest, in view of the efforts of the United States Army to settle upon a type of field gun, is the chapter upon field artillery. There are only two general types of modern field guns—guns on rigid carriages and guns with recoil devices on the carriages—and it is stated that neither of these types has yet obtained unanimous preference.

The greatest possible rapidity of fire is not obtained with guns on rigid carriages, but they possess marked advantages, and their faults are stated to be the failure of the carriage to maintain the exact first firing position.

With the recoil carriage guns, which mechanism returns the gun to the original firing position, great rapidity of fire is obtained, but the weapon has its disadvantages in the way of complexity of mechanism. France and Germany are the only countries whose artilleries are actually armed with rapid-fire field guns. France uses a gun with recoil on the carriage. Germany uses the rigid carriage type, and Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Sweden have also adopted the guns with rigid carriages. In the new Japanese field gun, it is stated, the recoil seems to be taken up on the carriage. Other countries have not yet made final decisions.

The importance of field howitzers and mortars for high angle firing, and as a part of the field artillery, it is stated, is generally recognized abroad. France has a 12-centimeret field howitzer, but it has proved too heavy for field use, and a lighter model of the same calibre will probably be adopted soon. Germany has both a heavy and light field howitzer, and Russia has a 15.26-centimeter field mortar. Great Britain uses the five-inch siege howitzer as a field weapon.

In a chapter upon machine guns attention is called to the fact that the practical gun of this class dates from the primitive type of Gatling used in the war of secession, and the Reffye mitrailleuse, secretly manufactured in France prior to the war of 1870 and until quite recently, was limited in calibre to small-arm ammunition. The one-pounder Maxim machine gun, now more familiarly known as the "pom pom," and used with such deadly effect by the Boers in South Africa, is the first machine gun of calibre ever used in the field. By "machine gun of calibre" is meant a machine gun throwing an explosive shell whose weight is just low enough to allow of the narrowest margin permissible by that clause in the St. Petersburg declaration of 1868, which enjoined that no explosive projectile less than fourteen ounces in weight would be tolerated in civilized warfare.

Descriptions of the various types of automatic pistols are given, but the weapon appears to be only an experiment in most of the foreign military establishments. Confidence is expressed in its future.

A high tribute is paid to smokeless powder, ammunition supply, the use of carrier pigeons, and mechanical transportation.

CHURCH COURT UPHELD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The validity of the ecclesiastical trial of a person deposed from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been passed on in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Alvey of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Five years ago the Rev. George S. Williams, an Episcopal clergyman, was tried by a court of clergymen and laymen on the charge of conduct unbecoming a minister, and was found guilty. He appealed to the civil courts on the ground that the ecclesiastical court had consisted of but six instead of seven members, as required by the canons of the Church.

The District Supreme Court supported his contention, but the Court of Appeals has now reversed the lower court.

It is set forth by the Court of Appeals that in England, where the ecclesiastical authorities are more closely related, the civil courts interfere only when the ecclesiastical courts assume authority which does not belong to them. In this country cases that have been on trial show that the procedure followed a strong preponderance against the right of the civil courts to intervene.

The Court of Appeals decides that the great question is with regard to jurisdiction, which, the court holds, is clearly decided in favor of the Bishop of Washington.

NEW JERSEY'S LITERARY LACK.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—With the statement that there "is not known to the librarians, the editors, or the professors in New Jersey the existence of one idea of good literature about New Jersey or her people," Charles Colton Dana, librarian of Newark, created consternation among the members of the New Jersey Library Association, gathered at the thirteenth annual convention of the organization here to-day.

Continuing, Mr. Dana said:

"I ask that this association appoint a committee to gather data and to search further for any scrap of good literature relative to New Jersey and her people."

The association appointed on this committee Mr. Dana and Everett T. Tomlinson, the latter of Elizabeth.

Jay Cooke Practically Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Charles D. Barney, son-in-law of Jay Cooke, the financier, said to-day that Mr. Cooke was progressing rapidly toward recovery. "He is still at Put-in-Bay," said Mr. Barney, "but will come on here in the course of a couple of weeks. He is now able to get around without assistance, and is practically recovered."

THE OCEANIC IN PORT

W. F. Whitehouse Tells of Shooting on Emperor Menelek's Preserves.

Negro Sailor in the Steerage Says He Was Asked in France If His Color Would Wash Off.

Anthony J. Drexel, who, after a year's absence abroad, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. While getting in touch with home news on the way up from Quarantine, he characterized Henry Watterson's recent attack on Newport society as "disgraceful, unjust, and uncalled for."

"The best thing that society could have done," he continued, "would have been to ignore it entirely. The society woman who answered it made a mistake. She should have paid no attention to it. The supposed English society man who upheld Mr. Watterson's views didn't know what he was talking about."

Harry Payne Whitney, who went abroad with his father, William C. Whitney, a few weeks ago, also returned on the Oceanic. "I spent most of the time grouse shooting in Scotland and at my father's lodge in Yorkshire. I also spent a few days in Paris. My father is coming back on the Celtic, which sails on Friday."

C. T. Barney, W. C. Whitney's brother-in-law, returned on the same steamship, and was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helen T. Barney. They have been touring Europe for the past three months.

William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who left London on Feb. 1 and went with Lord Hindlip on an exploration trip to the Upper Nile, returned on the Oceanic yesterday with his father, Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

When in Abyssinia, Mr. Whitehouse and Lord Hindlip were detained three days as prisoners, as the local officials refused to recognize Emperor Menelek's letter. When their release had been obtained, the Emperor invited the two travelers to Adis Abeda, treated them with great cordiality, and permitted them to shoot over his private preserves, to which no white man had previously been admitted. The Emperor also entertained them at a banquet.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, who says she is at work on a new book, the scene of which is laid in Denmark, was another passenger. Mrs. Atherton has been in Denmark, gathering material for her story.

In the steerage of the Oceanic was a negro sailor named Thomas Dissaki, who told a story of hard luck in following the sea. He sailed from Pensacola, he said, on a Russian bark with a mixed crew, and was badly treated. Finally, he said, they reached a French port, and the bark was condemned. "The people in that town," said Dissaki, "had never seen a colored man, and they thought I was a great curiosity. They would touch my hands and wrists and ask me if the color would wash off." He was sent back by the American Consul

HINDU BABA COMES HERE.

His Mission Is to Convert the United States to the Worship of Krishna.

Baba Premanand Bharati, who says that he has come over here to convert the United States to the worship of Krishna, the God of the Hindus, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. The Baba is a big man, over 6 feet in height, and he wears the conventional black clerical garb, with the exception of a light yellow silk turban, which rendered him conspicuous among the crowd on the pier.

"We worship Krishna," said the Baba. "Krishna was born 5,000 years ago, and is a perfect incarnation of God. We have about fifty converts in your country, and I am going at once to Chicago, where by instructions and lectures I hope to increase the number. I am coming to New York after Christmas, and shall remain here six months doing the same work.

"I was a journalist, but am now connected with the monastery at Muttra, and have been sent out here by the monks. The people there are very good and humble. Strike them and they will smile, steal from them and they will bless you. They haven't much to steal, for all they carry is a stick to protect themselves from the monkeys.

"I am writing a book on mysticism in the Himalayas. Kipling has treated of the same subject, but my book, while it may not be so good a one as Kipling's, will be more accurate, as I have all my information first hand. I have also written a book called 'Impressions of London.'"

The Baba is a vegetarian, and in his monastery the monks eat but once a day, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RATES TO OMAHA CHANGED.

St. Paul System Obviates the Recent Denver Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has made the necessary reduction in rates to put Omaha on an equal footing with Denver, Kansas City, and St. Joseph as regrads iron and steel from Chicago. This is a great relief to the hardware dealers and jobbers at Omaha.

Some weeks ago the Chicago-Omaha lines lowered the rates on steel and iron articles from Chicago to Denver from 77 cents to 27 cents per 100 pounds, giving Denver and common points the same rate as existed between Chicago and Omaha. These rates enabled Chicago merchants to enter Omaha's territory and sell to the latter's customers, as the rates applied to intermediate as well as terminal points.

WESTERN MARYLAND DIRECTORS.

Board Elected in Baltimore That Placed in Charge by New Owners.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The first regular stockholders' meeting of the Western Maryland Railroad Company since the control passed to the Gould interests, was held here to-day.

The annual report of the company was delayed owing to the large amount of detail work in connection with the transfer of the property and was not submitted. The Board of Directors elected to-day is the same that has been placed in charge of the property by the new owners. It is composed of the following:

Winslow S. Pierce,	Lawrence Greer,
H. H. Calef,	Henry B. Henson,
H. C. Deming,	H. H. McIntyre,
F. S. Landstreet,	John M. Hood,
John W. Gates,	Charles W. Slagle,
Edwin Gould,	S. Davies Warfield.
George J. Gould,	

This board will meet in New York to-morrow for organization and President Pierce will be re-elected.

A call was also issued to the underwriters of the $25,000,000 bonds to be sold at present to pay 60 per cent. of their subscription on Monday next. This will amount in round numbers to $15,000,000, and the proceeds of these bonds will be applied to the extension plans of the company.

TRACTION COMPANY'S STRIP.

A deed was filed in the Hudson County Register's office in Jersey City yesterday by which Chauncey M. Depew and his wife convey for $1 to the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company a right of way through part of the town of West New York.

The strip is fifty feet in width, and it extends from Hudson Avenue to the northern boundary line. It was a part of the estates of James H. Symes and W. W. Niles, and was mortgaged to the West Shore Railroad Company. Senator Depew, as agent for the company, foreclosed the mortgage and then made the transfer to give the traction company a clear title.

branch line is to be extended to the West Shore and Ontario and Western Railroad stations, to connect with the Fort Lee line.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S PLANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company was held here to-day. The Directors whose terms had expired and who were re-elected for the ensuing four years are as follows: Charles M. Beach, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and J. T. Harahan.

The stockholders voted to purchase the railway property, corporate rights, and franchises of the following leased roads now operated by the Illinois Central:

The Chicago and Springfield,
The Chicago, Madison and Northern,
The Kankakee and Southwestern,
The Mound City Railway,
The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute,
The Chicago and Texas,
The Chicago, Havana and Western,
The Rantoul, Illinois and Indiana,
The Riverside and Harlem.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The steamship Texan, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, started to-day on her official trial trip. The trip will be made off the Cape, and, if satisfactory, she will proceed to New York, where she will take a cargo to San Francisco. The steamship is 484 feet long over all, 57 feet beam, draught, loaded, 27 feet. At this draught she carries 11,000 tons of cargo at a speed of 12 knots. The vessel in every respect is of the latest type for the service contemplated.

Injunction Against Railroad Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 15.—This afternoon Judge Goff in the United States Court dissolved temporarily an injunction restraining the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from laying track on the survey of the Greenbrier, Monongahela and Pittsburg route at the town of Durbin, in Pocahontas County. Judge Goff holds that parties granted the injunction are West Virginia residents, and the Federal Court has no authority. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

REMEMBERED SERVANTS IN WILL.

Eliza A. Partridge Bequeathed Money to Maid, Cook, Butler, and Caretaker.

Eliza A. Partridge, who died recently at her home in West Thirty-seventh Street, provided for her chambermaid, cook, and caretaker in her will. The maid, Mary Walsh, was to get $2,000; the cook, Julia Walsh, $1,000, and the caretaker, Mrs. Smith, $100. The bequests also included one of $500 to the testatrix's butler, James Campion.

The will, which was executed in 1899, was filed for probate yesterday. John P. Jepson, a nephew of the testatrix, was bequeathed $30,000, and his wife and daughter are to have all clothing, jewelry, and bric-a-brac. The residue of the estate goes to J. P. Jepson and Charles E. Jepson, other nephews.

Bids for Milwaukee Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—Bids were opened by the Public Debit Commission on a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond issue of sewerage bonds. R. L. Day & Co. of Boston offered 91 cents per $1,000; S. A. Keene & Co. presented a par bid. Edmund Seymour & Co. of New York bid a premium of $100.31 on the entire issue, and this offer was accepted. The commission accepted the Seymour bid because the money is needed at once.

Shipping Men Going to England.

Henry Wilding, who represents the International Navigation Company in England, and Charles F. Torry of the Atlantic Transport Line, sailed yesterday for England on the American liner St. Paul. They came here recently to assist in the arrangement of the final details of the shipping combination. Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister to Belgium, also sailed on the St. Paul.

For the true connoisseur who drinks to please the palate.

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

A gentle and wholesome stimulant from which there is no reaction

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Registered Trade Mark

The McCutcheon $5.00 Flannel Waist

Our new model for Fall and Winter has the full sleeve, now in vogue, and a new yoke effect in front that is very stylish, and adapted to almost any figure.

Made in all sizes, from 32 to 42 inches in plain and fancy Scotch Flannels and in French Printed and Novelty Flannels. Many of the color combinations and designs are entirely new this season.

In addition to this line we show a large variety at $4.50, 5.50, 6.00 and 6.50.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St.

NAVAL SURGEONS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The first annual report of Surgeon General Rixey shows that the health of the Navy and Marine Corps was good throughout the past fiscal year, the percentage of sick and the death rate being lower than for several years. The most important recommendation of the report, perhaps, is that Congress provide for the establishment of a woman's nurse corps for the navy, to consist of one Superintendent nurse, eight head nurses, sixteen first class and twenty-four second class nurses, these numbers to be increased at the discretion of the Secretary. The Surgeon General says: "That women are the superior of men for the work of nursing there can be no question, and the objection that they are not compatible with military conditions can scarcely apply to institutions of the character of our large naval hospitals."

The Surgeon General also makes a strong plea for the appointment of dentists for the navy, pointing out that many otherwise good recruits for the service are lost for lack of dental care.

An earnest statement is made of the present entirely inadequate medical force. Surgeon General Rixey shows that whereas since the Spanish war the medical corps increased only 15 per cent. in numbers, the naval strength increased 70 per cent., and the examinations for re-enlistment 102 per cent. He submits a recommendation for the appointment of 150 more medical officers, and refers to a number of resignations during the past year owing to dissatisfaction with the outlook for promotions and to the fact that the corps was under-manned.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Olives, FANCY QUEEN, Fine Quality, 4-OZ. BOTTLE, 5c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BAKED BEANS, GOOD QUALITY, 2-POUND CAN, 5c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TO EVERY ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPER

this sale for Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be found **interesting, attractive,** and, best of all, **profitable. Interesting,** because the goods advertised are at all times useful and necessary; **attractive,** because of their high standard of quality, and **profitable,** because they are offered at prices lower than the same grade of goods can be bought elsewhere.

POTATOES. SPECIAL.

We have said all that can or need be said of the perfect quality of our Potatoes, and owing to the splendid response to our advertised sale of last week we will offer them again for this sale.

Long Island Potatoes, A Large Basket, 9c

FREE! "FORCE" FREE!

A package of the new breakfast cereal, "Force," will be presented during this sale to every customer who purchases this special assortment of high-grade standard goods:

1 Pound Very Best No. 1 Tea, all kinds,
1 Pound Very Best Mocha and Java Coffee,
3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar,
A Pint Bottle Peerless Sauce,
¼-Pound Box Best White Pepper,

All Five for $1.00

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th and 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
2309 Third Ave., near 125th St.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St. Tel. call 3040 Harlem.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2843 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2700 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
WEST SIDE.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St. Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
807 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
641 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
3756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1288 Union Ave., cor. Freeman St. Tel Call 911 Melrose.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Suburban.

3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721B Yonkers.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. Call 134C Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. Call 208 New Rochelle.
31 Railroad Av., cor. Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Tell. Call 148 White Plains.

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3311 Main.
248 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Av., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., op. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 2084 Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. Call 3034I Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
940 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2233 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
288 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., nr. Meserole Ave.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
420 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1894 Bergen.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3082 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 733 Bergen.

Hoboken, Union Hill, Bayonne, Elizabethport and Mount Vernon.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 218I Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
127 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Tel.Call 170C Mt. Vernon.

CRACKERS.

Kennedy's Oysterettes, a package, 3c

Golden Crisp,
Vienna Crimp,
Graham Crackers,
Johnnie Cake,
a pound, 10c
ALL FRESH AND CRISP.

Black Pepper, ¼-pound can 8c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's best, large bottle 10c
Honey, 1-pound bottle 15c
Borax, ¼-pound package 4c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package 10c

SPECIAL CANNED GOODS SALE.

ALL FRESH PACKED. NEW CROP GOODS.

FRUITS.		VEGETABLES.		FISH.	
Essie Brand Cherries, finest California, a dozen, $2.58; a can	22c	Essie Tomatoes, finest Jersey, extra large can, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c	Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, a dozen, $2.22; a can	19c
Essie Brand Peaches, finest California, a dozen, $2.34; a can	20c	Jersey Tomatoes, solid packed, a dozen, $1.38; a can	12c	Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. tall can, a dozen, $1.98; a can	17c
Essie Brand Pears, finest California, a dozen, $2.34; a can	20c	Standard Tomatoes, Maryland, a dozen, $1.02; a can	9c	Columbia River Salmon, ½-lb. flat can, a dozen, $1.38; a can	12c
Essie Brand Apricots, finest California, a dozen $2.10; a can	18c	Essie Brand Corn, finest fancy Maine, a dozen, $1.26; a can	11c	Sport Brand, fancy sock-eye Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, a dozen, $1.86; a can	16c
Essie Brand Green Gages or Egg Plums, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c	Monocacy Valley Corn, a dozen, 90c.; a can	8c	Sport Brand, fancy sock-eye Salmon, 1-lb. tall can, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c
Edst View Brand Cherries, California, a dozen, $2.22; a can	19c	Essie Succotash, finest Maine, a dozen, $1.50; a can	13c	Purity Brand, fancy sock-eye Salmon, a dozen, $1.14; a can	10c
East View Brand Peaches, California, a dozen, $2.10; a can	18c	Essie Peas, finest extra sifted, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c	Hatchery Brand, fancy Red Alaska Salmon, a dozen, $1.50; a can	13c
East View Brand Pears, California, a dozen, $2.10; a can	18c	Hillside Peas, fancy sifted, a dozen, $1.50; a can	13c	Borealis Brand, fancy Alaska Salmon a dozen, $1.14; a can	10c
East View Brand Apricots, California, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c	Queen Peas, early June, a dozen, $1.14; a can	10c	Best French Sardines, large, ¼s, with key, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c
East View Green Gages or Egg Plums, a dozen, $1.38; a can	12c	Safe Peas, Maryland, a dozen, 90c.; a can	8c	Choice French Sardines, ¼s, with key, a dozen, $1.14; a can	10c
Tip Top Peaches, Maryland, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c	French Peas, best extra fine, a dozen, $2.10; a can	18c	Domestic Sardines, ¼s, in oil, a dozen, 45c.; a can	4c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland, a dozen, $1.14; a can	10c	French Peas, Petit Pois, a dozen, $1.38; a can	12c	Mustard Sardines, Gold Label Brand, a dozen, $1.26; a can	11c
Numsen Pears, Maryland, a dozen, $1.14; a can	10c	Refugee String Beans, choice, a dozen, $1.26; a can	11c	Mustard Sardines, choice brands, a dozen, 90c.; a can	8c
Pineapple, Singapore Chunks, a dozen, $1.74; a can	15c	Booth's Lima Beans, choice, a dozen, $1.26; a can	11c	Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, a dozen, $1.95; a can	17c
Pineapple, Singapore Sliced, a dozen, $1.86; a can	16c	Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, a dozen, $1.38; a can	12c	Gilt Edge Kippered Herring, domestic, a dozen, $1.50; a can	13c

PRUNES.

New crop fancy Santa Clara, the choicest grown in California, all fine, meaty fruit,

3 pounds for 25c

BROOMS.

A large No. 7 Broom, extra quality staw,

Each 23c

Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, per package .. 10c
Cocoanut, per package 5c
Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares 10c
Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle 35c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Edgie Brand, a bottle 5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A Package Peerless Buckwheat, a Bottle Golden Drip Syrup, both for 19c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply To Our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

New Goods. Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, Our Best, ½-pint bottle, 8c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

We Take Pleasure

in extending an invitation to yourself and friends to inspect the most completely organized and most elegantly appointed Custom Tailoring establishment in this city—a plant adapted to the requirements of people of refined taste, and where a modest price mark will prevail.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119-121 Nassau St.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. In the big comedy hit of the season, THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in THE EMERALD ISLE. Last Week. NEXT MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY." Seat sale opens this morning.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée Saturday. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph A CHINESE HONEYMOON. 150TH TIME IN NEW YORK OCTOBER 27TH.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA. ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS. Priceless Collection of Beasts, Birds and Reptiles. Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7. The fighting tiger at 4 and 10 P. M. Carnivora Fed 4:30 & 10. Admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes, $6. Children half price afternoons. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 P. M.

MASCAGNI METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night (Thurs.) IRIS—Farnetti, Schiraz-zi, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc. Friday Eve., Oct. 17, Cavalieria & Zanetto. SATURDAY Matinée, Oct. 18, IRIS. Saturday Eve., Oct. 18, RATCLIFF, Pinto, Manteill, Paoli, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc. Sunday Eve., POPULAR PRICE Concert. WEBER PIANOS USED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Frank McKee's greatest and grandest success, THE NINETY AND NINE. The locomotive scene is the talk of the town. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2, eve. 8. Sunday Ev., Popular Concert, Reserved Seats 50c.

BIJOU LAST MAT. SATY. LAST 4 TIMES. HEARTS AFLAME. Monday, Oct. 20. J. E. Dodson--Annie Irish in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play, "An American Invasion" Seats on sale.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAY HOUSE. Will Open October Twenty-first with "TOMMY ROT." Seats for the First Night will be auctioned at the Play House at 5 o'clock This Afternoon.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Matinée Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE. "Notable Success."—Herald. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY. THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. OCT. 23—THE JOY OF LIVING.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. "A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS. Evenings 8:30. MAT. SAT. THE TWO SCHOOLS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 3 Evgs., 8:10. Last Mat. Sat., 2. THERE'S MANY A SLIP. Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE," Oct. 20th—"His Excellency the Governor."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. Sat., 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8. Sharp. Mat. Sat. David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." 2d week Henrietta CROSMAN. TheSwordoftheKing

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. SAT. 2:15. MINNIE DUPREE. —A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Matinée Daily. Every Night Except Wed. & Sat. 15th Century Morality Play, EVERYMAN

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. ROSE HILL ENGLISH CO. FOLLY. Sunday Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

KALTENBORN CONCERT, This Thursday, Oct. 16th. SIGMUND HERZOG, PIANO SOLOIST.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open from 1:30 to 12. LAST 3 DAYS. WOMAN'S EXHIBITION

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. The Little Mother. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eve., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ALICE FISCHER "MRS. JACK." Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in ROBERT EMMET. (LAST 2 WEEKS.) The Days of 1803.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND-8 BELLS Nxt. Wk. Williams & Walker.

MARIE G. LUKSCH. RENOWNED SUCCESSOR OF MARCHESI IN VIENNA. Opens her vocal lessons at 302 Carnegie Hall. Residence, 133 W. 84th.

YACHT CHALLENGE HERE

Comes on Oceanic and Is Delivered at New York Yacht Club.

SPECIAL MEETING TO-NIGHT

Strong Belief That Lipton's New Boat Will Be a Ninety Footer—Plans for the Defender.

As was expected, the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup came on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. The Oceanic arrived at her pier at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the foreign mail was ready for distribution at the Post Office at 2 o'clock. Two hours later the special delivery letter bearing the insignia of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and containing the looked-for challenge, was at the New York Yacht Club.

The letter was addressed to the Challenge Committee, and was received by the Secretary of the club, George A. Cormack. Its contents were made known to the members of the Challenge Committee and a few other prominent members of the club, but information regarding it was not general at the clubhouse last evening.

The special meeting of the club to consider the challenge will be held this evening, and then the communication of Sir Thomas Lipton will be made public. Following the usual course, the challenge will be referred to a committee to consider and to draw up a reply of acceptance.

In the absence of definite information regarding the terms of the challenge speculation was more animated yesterday than ever before as to the type of boat that may have been selected by Sir Thomas Lipton. It is generally believed that the challenger will not be materially different from the Shamrock I. and the Shamrock II.—that is, the Shamrock III. will probably be a 90-foot single sticker. Clinton H. Crane, the yacht designer of the firm of Tams, Lemoine & Crane, who returned from Europe on the Oceanic, expressed his confident belief that in his new boat Sir Thomas Lipton would not depart much from the type of the previous Shamrocks. He said:

"I do not think that Sir Thomas would ever think of building a 70-footer for a challenge boat, as has been intimated in some quarters. Although it would give him more time for preparation, he would not wish to offend the New York Yacht Club by challenging for 70-footers when he is well aware that preparations are already making here for a race with 90-footers."

Yachtsmen who talked about the matter yesterday could not bring themselves to believe that Sir Thomas would deliberately throw away all the advantage that he has derived from his previous contests with ninety-footers, and try an experiment with another kind of boat. Fife, who, with the advice and assistance of Watson, has designed the new Shamrock, had great success last Summer with the schooner Cicely and the composite cutter Lucida. Both yachts embodied some new features, and were remarkably fast. For that reason more than for any other has arisen the talk about the possibility of the Shamrock being a schooner or a seventy-foot cutter. But it is not likely that any such experiment has been contemplated, although there are those who will not feel quite confident until after the meeting this evening.

Although in advance of the reception of the challenge no publicity could be given to plans for defending the cup, it is well known that the members of the New York Yacht Club have not been idle. A syndicate for building a defender has been practically formed, and the character of the boat which will be built by the Herreshoffs has been well determined. At the meeting this evening the plans that have been made will be discussed, and details regarding the members of the syndicate, the contract for the new boat, and other matters may be made known to the members of the club.

CHICAGO RESTAURANT TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Chicago is to have a restaurant trust, capitalized at $5,000,000 if the plans of certain promoters are carried out. All the large restaurants of the city, it is contemplated, are to be drawn under one management, the head of each establishment, however, to retain the direction of his own place.

A large grocery house, bakeries, a central meat market, and storage warehouses from which all the cafés will draw their supplies at wholesale rates is one feature of the coming scheme. A saving of from 5 to 20 per cent. could be made direct on the $1,200,000 that seven of the leading restaurants of the city expend annually for supplies.

Seven restaurants already have been figured on by the promoters, and efforts have been made to have them enter the proposed combine. The active promoter of this tentative plan, modeled on the lines of the St. Louis restaurant combination, which has been in operation for five months, is William A. Conover, an attorney.

While promoters are busy seeking to capture these several cafés, another effort is being made to unite all the bakery lunch restaurants controlled by the Henrici family under one management. The promoters here—Mayor Washburne and ex-Congressman Edward T. Noonan. Chicago capital is ready to take over the places, including a North Side bakery, and the capital of this consolidation will be $300,000 or $400,000.

TIN PLATE WORKERS' SCHEME.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 15.—Prolonged idleness among the tin plate workers of this district has been productive of the formation of a co-operative tin plate company. The new concern was incorporated at Beadle, S. D., and will be known as the Pacific Tin Plate Company.

The capital stock is $300,000, and the plant will be located 10 miles from Lon Angeles, Cal., where a site of 30 acres has been obtained. The citizens of Los Angeles and neighborhood have guaranteed a bonus of $75,000 for the location of the factory.

The management of the company is composed exclusively of experienced tin plate men. Prominent tin plate men of the East have taken stock in the new enterprise, and many members of the Amalgamated Association of Tine Plate Workers are taking up shares, the par value of which is $10. Oil, for which pipes are now laid through the site of the new factory, will be used as fuel. Many tin plate workers of Indiana and their families will go with the new company.

A Thirst Quencher

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is far superior to lemons as a thirst quencher that really satisfies. It is a wholesome and strengthening Tonic that relieves the lassitude and debilitated condition of the system so common in midsummer. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package.

Amusements.

Harlem Op. House. Lulu Glaser in Dolly Varden. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Nxt Wk—Annie Russell in The Girl and the Judge

NEW STAR THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. REILLY & WOODS Comedians. Next Week—For Her Children's Sake.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, & Sat. Eve. & Sat. Mat. "Teremette" & "Der Liebescontract." Fri. Ev., "Don Carlos."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. LEX. Av. & 42 St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:15. IN THE MIDST OF LIFE.

3D AV. Mat. To-day. THE IVY LEAF. Next Week—"Tracy the Outlaw."

W. & J. Sloane

To meet the increasing demand for Plain Carpetings of rich color effect and splendid wearing qualities, we have recently brought out two superb grades known as

ANGORA and SAXONIA

Both of English make and far surpassing any similar goods ever made; all widths up to 12 feet.

Confined to us exclusively and not obtainable elsewhere in this country.

Broadway & 19th Street

IRVING PLACE DOUBLE BILL.

German Farce and Germany Comedy at Its Most Wholesome and Amusing.

The new double bill at the Irving Place Theatre, affords an evening of light and buoyant amusement, at once wholesome and abundantly human.

"Teremette," a one-act farce by Otto Besti, deals with the adventures of a young widow who is so embarrassed by suitors that in order to be free she announces a fictitious engagement. The name she has hit upon for her imaginary fiancé is Sandor Teremtette; and, as she might have foreseen if she had only known that she was a heroine of farce, a man of this name actually turns up. He is an ardent and somewhat extravagant Budapester. It seems that his name is a Hungarian oath, the equivalent of Donnerwetter-noch-einmal, and was given to the founder of his family because of his prowess in the use of cuss words, especially when he was fighting the Turks. Teremtette, who is the last of his noble name, begins by summoning the police to expose the man who has stolen the cherished cognomen, and ends by falling in love with the young widow.

The part of the Hungarian was taken by Alexander Rottmann in a vigorously farcical manner that excited much laughter. For a man who was to marry the beautiful Berlin heroine, however, he was somewhat bearish. A more polished character actor—Bonn, for example—would have made the part more refined and sympathetic without making it less farcically amusing. As the young widow the new leading lady, Camilla Dalberg, had no great opportunity, but was generally pleasing.

"Der Liebescontract," by Albert Roderick, is not so much a comedy as a scenic presentation of the character of a sympathetic and vigorous young man of to-day, and of the amusing manner in which he fell in love and became engaged.

The part of the young man as presented by Otto Ottbert is full of bubbling humor and natural, spontaneous turns of satire. As the young woman, Hedwig von Ostermann reveals a vein of brusque and effective humor. Other parts are taken capably by Max Haenseler, Marie Kierschner, and others of the company.

There is nothing of much literary or dramatic value in either of the plays, but they serve to keep the audience in a glow of fun and pleasant feeling. The double bill will last out the week, with the exception of to-morrow night, on which "Don Carlos" will be given.

WEBER & FIELDS'S THEATRES.

Option on a Site in Chicago and Purchase of a Site in Boston.

Weber & Fields verified yesterday the rumors of the Summer, concerning theatres to be built by them in Chicago and Boston. They hold an option on a plot of ground near the corner of Washington and Clark Streets, Chicago, and they announced that they had bought a theatre site at Washington and Knapp Streets, Boston, where they will within a year build a theatre with accommodations for an audience of 1,500.

The intention is to form three companies which will alternate every three months at their houses. Willie Collier will be starred in comedy, the present organization will remain intact, and a third company is to be formed, embodying a new idea in theatricals.

REPORT OF NEW THEATRE.

Site in Thirty-fourth Street, Near Seventh Avenue, Said to be Chosen.

Rumor in real estate circles was as usual busy yesterday with theatre sites, the latest accession to the list being a plot running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, just west of Seventh Avenue.

Nothing by way of confirmation of the report could be obtained from the several owners of the property in question. F. F. Proctor's name was mentioned as that of the prospective buyer, although his representatives when questioned professed entire ignorance of any such enterprise.

The property named in the report includes 213 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, together with an abutting plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Thirty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, all now covered by five-story flats.

"THE BILLIONAIRE" ON TRIAL.

New Musical Comedy, with Jerome Sykes as Star, Not So Awfully Funny.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—"The Billionaire," a new musical comedy by Smith and Kerker, was put on at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night by Klaw & Erlanger.

"The Billionaire" is the story of a wealthy American who goes to Nice to get rid of his money. He meets there an American singer for whom he buys a theatre in New York, and the play ends in Long Champs. The scenery, costumes, and tableaux of the play are, as usual, costly and magnificent, but the audience to-night did not receive it with as much enthusiasm as some former productions of the same house.

Jerome Sykes as the Billionaire, May Robson as the American burlesqued mother, Harry MacDonough as the French waiter, and Nellie Follis as Pansy made the individual hits of the evening. The music in "The Billionaire" is noisy as yet and contains few songs apt to become popular. The comedy as a whole did not give New Haven the impression of being as attractive as "Foxy Quiller," in which Mr. Sykes opened up here last time. The company is capable and numerous, the scenery costly, and the costumes of unusual brilliancy. "The Billionaire" will remain here the remainder of this, its first trial week.

Miss Adams's Plans Unchanged.

Charles Frohman says that there has been no change in Miss Maude Adams's plans from those that were announced in THE TIMES last month. Miss Adams will reappear at the conclusion of her holiday at the end of the Winter. Her company has not been disbanded, but remains under Mr. Frohman's management. The productions in which she will appear are now being completed. Miss Adams writes that, having met with friends in France, she has delayed her return home, so as to spend a few weeks with them.

BIG THEFT OF FURS.

Reichbart & Son Lose Boas and Collarettes Worth $2,500.

Detectives of the Central Office are investigating a robbery which occurred some time late on Tuesday night or early yesterday morning in the establishment of A. Reichbart & Son, furriers, at 41 Bleecker Street, when $2,500 worth of furs were stolen.

The building in which the firm has offices is next to Shinbone Alley. The thieves gained entrance to the building through a small window opening onto the alley, and then went through doors into the office of Reichbart & Son. One of these doors was heavily guarded with iron bars, but these had been cut by the burglars. In this office were about $2,500 worth of sample furs, mostly boas and collarettes. These were all taken.

LAURIER MUST RESIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier must resign the Premiership of Canada or pay the penalty with his life within a year. That is the intelligence conveyed to Dr. Henri Lasnier of this city by an eminent physician under whom he studied in Paris, and who was called on to give attendance to the Canadian Premier while he was in the French capital some weeks ago.

The announcement has not been made publicly in this city on account of the return of the Premier, who was expected to reach Quebec on Thursday, and Montreal on Friday.

It was known when Sir Wilfrid left for the coronation that his health had suffered. He wrote from Switzerland that he had been very ill, and it is intimated by some of his friends that he will retire soon after his arrival.

Affairs are very much mixed up in the party here. Tarte is preaching protection throughout the country, while Sifton, Fisher, and Bernier are free traders to the backbone. Fielding is regarded as the natural successor of Laurier. He is coming over on the same ship.

Senator Dandurand and the Hon. Lomer Gouin, a Quebec Minister, have gone down to try and see the Premier before he lands, to have him declare against Tarte. The latter, however, has his eye on the leadership and will not be downed easily.

LISPENARD STEWART RESIGNED.

Lispenard Stewart, who has been President of the State Commission of Prisons since early in 1895, resigned his position on Sept. 11 last, according to a report which became public yesterday and which he confirmed. In his letter to Gov. Odell, Mr. Stewart stated that one of his reasons was that the formation of the Rhinelander Real Estate Company in this city will fully occupy his time for several months.

"The prisons are at present in excellent condition," said Mr. Stewart yesterday. "When I assumed office the prisoners were all idle. Now every convict has work enough to keep him busy. The prison population, notwithstanding the great increase in the population of the State, stands at about the same figure now as it did then. The penitentiary population has decreased from 4,600 in round numbers to a little more than 2,000. This decrease is due to wise measures enacted by the Legislature at the instance of the State Commission of Prisons.

"Many jails throughout the State have been materially improved, and in many of them some occupation has been found for the inmates. The State prisons have all been graded, so that the first-term men are found in Sing Sing, second-term men in Auburn, and third-term men in Clinton. Many excellent industries are now in full operation in these prisons, the output of which will amount to more than $500,000 during the coming year."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PURCELL & FAY COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Purcell & Fay Company, manufacturers of mantels, tiles, &c., at 25 Tenth Avenue, who said they were forced out of business by the exactions of their union employes, show liabilities of $20,736, nominal assets of $13,344, and actual assets of $5,504.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD S. HINE.—Edward S. Hine of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,810 and no assets.

MORRIS GROSSMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Addison S. Pratt receiver of the assets of Morris Grossman, dealer in men's furnishings and dry goods at 284 East Houston Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 7.

WILLIAM R. BELL, JR.—William R. Bell, Jr., of 56 West One Hundred and Fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,746 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899 for building materials and labor, when he undertook to complete the erection of a row of flats on One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, as a trustee for several creditors of another builder.

GERMANO FIORAVANTI.—Germano Fioravanti, a mason of 425 Pleasant Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $73,280, and assets $3.99 cash in bank and a claim for $6,128 against Jerry Altieri. Of the liabilities, $69,500 are secured by bond and mortgage on property on One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, near Third Avenue, formerly owned by him, the mortgage being to Henry Korn, and $3,780 is unsecured for building materials and labor. He began business six years ago, and two years ago began building flats in the Bronx.

FANNY MANDEL.—Fanny Mandel, wholesale dealer in flowers and feathers at 9 Bond Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,931 and assets of $6,673, consisting of stock, $4,000, and accounts, $2,673. Of the liabilities, $10,906 are secured and $166 for wages. Among the creditors are the Jefferson Bank, $9,945, secured; Citizens' National Bank, $1,800; S. I. Reichman & Berg, $1,895; Almy G. Gallatin of Paris, $2,000; J. Seidin, $1,301, and S. Zeimer & Feidstein, $1,149. She is the widow of Solomon Mandel, who started the business in 1872, and died in March, 1900. She has continued the business since his death.

LOUIS MENDELSON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Mendelson, manufacturer of jewelry at 131 Bowery, by the following-named creditors: Samuel Frieder, $233; Benjamin Shemitz, $200, and Barnett Schoborovisky, $715. It was said that Mr. Mendelson used the style of Mendelson & Hellman as a convenience in business, but there was no such partnership. It was alleged that on Oct. 9 he turned over his assets to a creditor, gave a mortgage on fixtures and machinery for $200, and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. On Oct. 1 Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court appointed Charles F. Kastenhuber receiver of the assets of Mendelson & Hellman in a suit brought by Morris Hellman against Louis Mendelson, when it was said the liabilities were $3,000 and assets $5,000. When the business was started in September, 1901, Mr. Mendelson said that Mr. Hellman was not a partner, but that he had an interest in the profits.

CREX Grass Carpet

TRADE MARK

—the new floor covering. Cheap enough for the cottage; durable enough for the office; beautiful enough for the palace. Gives the home a cozy look in winter. *Costs less than ingrain—wear like Wilton.*

Made in various widths. Art squares and rugs of all sizes. Sold everywhere.

AMERICAN GRASS TWINE CO.

EVERETT PIANOS.

The most magnificent art creations that the genius and loftiest aim of man have given us—a classic in pianoforte history.

The Everett Piano Company issues on every piano made by it an unlimited guarantee, thereby extending to every purchaser a perpetual form of insurance that the piano is and will remain all that is claimed for it.

EVERETT PIANO COMPANY,

141-143 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., near Southeast Cor. 21st St.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to twelve bankrupts, among whom were Bernard Beyer, who formerly had a restaurant at 290 Broadway, whose liabilities were $53,301; Edward Gottschalk, a clerk at 81 Fourth Avenue, liabilities $50,598; Israel N. Levy, salesman of 318 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, formerly in the clothing business, liabilities $5,044; Owen Treanor of 155 West Thirty-third Street, a liquor dealer, liabilities $6,318; Albert Heinzman of 160 East Fiftieth Street, formerly of Heinzman & Arnstead, liquor dealers, liabilities $5,865, and Leonora Hasler of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, daughter of John Good, a wealthy mine owner of Denver, Col., liabilities $3,447.

Composition in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday confirmed the composition of Arthur J. Kahn, who did business as Arthur J. Kahn & Co., wholesale dealer in watches and diamonds at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 10, showing liabilities of $392,624 and nominal assets of $222,086. Of the liabilities $176,260 were secured. The composition is on about $100,000 of the liabilities, and $20,000 cash has been deposited to pay the composition.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, Daniel B.—Union Trust Company of New York, trustee	$79
Forgotson, costs	41
BALLON, Jane—H. O. Snedecer	29
BRYER, Isaac—J. G. Walsh	70
BRENNAN, Patrick J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	72
BARSON, Rachael—City of New York	100
BILLINGTON, Edward—L. G. Boniface	134
BURRELL, Alexander McD.—P. Lowenfeld and another	69
BIRMINGHAM, Louis—City of New York, costs	50
BROWN, Fannie V.—M. Steinfeld	62
BUNCE, Charles—F. Denninger	290
BARRY, Grosvenor W.—A. F. Currier	75
BURNS, Thomas—City of New York	47
BELL, Jane B. H., individually, &c.—New Amsterdam Bank of New York, costs	213
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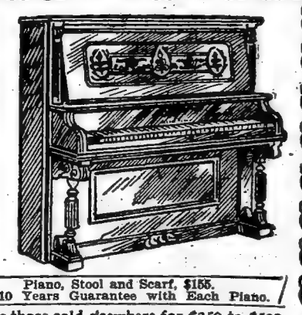

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THE "PIOUS FUND" ARBITRATION.

The decision of The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration in favor of the claims of the United States against Mexico in what is known as the "Pious Fund case" is in only a very subordinate sense a triumph for this country. It is in the largest and most important sense a veritable triumph for the principle of arbitration and for the specific plan of applying that principle established by The Hague Convention.

The question submitted was precisely one of those confused ones, of long standing, involving not only a considerable sum of money, but considerations of religious sentiment and even of race prejudice which it is always hard to deal with coolly and fairly. The tribunal provided for by The Hague Convention was made up of two arbitrators chosen by each party, and the fifth chosen by these four. The hearing was of some length and the decision was unanimous. Its force was such that the Mexican representative immediately announced that his Government would accept it, only reserving its rights under the protocol. This, however, was a purely formal reservation, since the only appeal lies to the tribunal making the decision, on the ground of "newly discovered evidence which is of a character to exercise a decisive influence upon the judgment, and which at the time the hearing was closed was unknown to the tribunal itself and to the party which asks for a revision of the judgment." There is no probability that any such evidence will be discovered, as the decision practically rested on the ground that the previous arbitration by Sir EDWARD THORNTON was conclusive.

It is especially fortunate that the first important case referred to decision in accordance with The Hague Convention should be one involving this country. Our Government was more in earnest in the conference than some others appeared to be, and it was broadly intimated in the European press that we would not be eager to employ the agencies we urged on others. We not only have done so, but we have presented our case with care, ability, and sound judgment. The result cannot fail to be helpful to the cause of arbitration and the peace of the world.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF REVISION.

It is plain that the movement in the Republican Party for the revision of the tariff is gaining strength. On Monday evening Senator SPOONER at Milwaukee made a speech in substantial agreement with the views expressed by President ROOSEVELT in his Logansport address, which he had intended to deliver at Milwaukee. The next day Mr. HENRY C. PAYNE, the Postmaster General, also a Wisconsin man, and a politician of great experience and influence in the Northwest, declared that these views would undoubtedly be embodied in the annual message of the President, who would also recommend the creation of a permanent tariff commission. At the same time Mr. PAYNE expressed the opinion that the opposition to Cuban reciprocity had "faded away" before the "overwhelming manifestations" of popular approval of the President's policy.

While Mr. PAYNE did not commit himself to the support of the ideas of the President and of Senator SPOONER, it is clear that he thinks popular sentiment in the Northwest is swinging steadily in that direction. He is probably a better judge of that tendency than he is of the policy suggested, and it is extremely significant that at this moment, when all the Eastern leaders of the President's party are declaring that everything is for the best in the best of tariffs, so cool-headed an observer of public opinion should take so pronounced a stand. We may be perfectly sure that he would not do so if he were not convinced that it is necessary.

Of course, it would be easy to overestimate the effect of the movement thus set on foot. Tariff revision through a commission is by no means sure to lead to practical results. We tried it twenty years ago and wound up with a tariff higher than ever. Congress can readily "queer" any report that is made, and, as was shown in the previous case, even when both houses have accepted serious amendments, a conference committee can bring the whole work to naught. But it must be noted that the President, whether he can carry out his purpose or not, does intend something quite different from the juggling commission plan formerly adopted. He contemplates a permanent commission, without partisan bias, with power to study all the questions involved in the tariff and charged with the duty of reporting regularly to Congress. Now, if this is the right sort of a commission, its reports, which will in effect be made to the people, can throw a great deal of light on the whole subject, and much-needed light on specific taxes and their actual effect. It is a plan for publicity, and for definite information, which heretofore has been conspicuously wanting.

The strength of the protectionist scheme is in popular ignorance. All favors are granted practically on the statements of interested parties. These are made in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means, if they are not made in still more private places. They are subject to no adequate analysis, verification, or criticism. The taxes demanded are granted, even when they are not the fruit of a bargain, blindly and with little real knowledge of how they will work. That is the reason why the tariff is loaded with duties that are oppressive to industry instead of protective, even from the protectionist point of view; with taxes that are wholly needless, and with taxes that are absurdly placed. The risk of this sort of legislation would be immensely lessened by the operation of a tariff commission of any decent capacity and character. And the significant fact is that the President and a number of prominent and shrewd leaders of his party feel the need of action of this kind.

MR. KNOX'S REMEDY.

It is a pity that the President did not let the Attorney General speak first. Mr. KNOX has certainly spoken more wisely about the regulation of trusts, with fuller knowledge, with more careful reasoning, and, of course, with an understanding of the principles of law which the President did not possess. Had Mr. ROOSEVELT enjoyed the advantage of reading the speech made by the Attorney General to the members of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce before he set out upon his own speechmaking tour he never would have made his unfortunate suggestion of a Constitutional amendment. It is unlikely that he will renew that suggestion, not merely because it was received with cold disfavor by the public, but because Mr. KNOX offers adequate remedies for the evils complained of under the Constitution as it stands.

The Constitution, the powers of Congress, and the common law, in the judgment of the Attorney General, afford abundant safeguards against the public evils that flow from the practices of the trusts and combinations. He enumerates these "conspicuous noxious features of trusts":

> Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and Directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly, and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to exist.

In the action begun by the United States against the Sugar Trust the Supreme Court held that as the monopoly was in the production or manufacture of sugar, and that its sale or distribution among the States was only incidental thereto, its operations did not fall within the prohibition of the anti-trust law. The Addystone pipe combination, on the other hand, was held to be unlawful on the ground that it was a conspiracy among independent producers to restrain sale and distribution in various States. The essence of the monopoly in one case was in production, in the other in distribution and sale.

With the light that these decisions throw upon the scope of the act of 1890 and upon the principles which are the basis of the court's decisions, the Attorney General reaches the conclusion that under existing Constitutional grants Congress may amend and extend the law, "and thus remedy its defects and so effectively regulate National and foreign commerce as to prevent the stifling of competition, the regulation of output and price, and the restraining of National and international trade." It is for Congress to determine whether it will exercise this power and whether the restraints it imposes shall be applied universally or only to practices that are unreasonable and injurious and which affect commerce and articles of vital importance to the people. A law too broad in its scope might oppress thousands of small concerns. But as to the necessaries of life the common law may serve as a guide. "The time never was," says Mr. KNOX, "when the English-speaking people permitted the articles necessary for their existence to be monopolized or controlled, and all devices to that end found condemnation in the body of their laws. The great English Judges pronounced that such manifestations of human avarice required no statute to declare their unlawfulness, that they were crimes against common law—that is, against common right."

It is open to Congress to adopt the principle of the common law, leaving each case arising under the law to be considered on its facts under the guidance of the principle laid down by the Supreme Court that the nature of the particular contract involved is to be considered and that the question to be asked is whether it is or is not reasonable. It will thus be open for the court to determine whether the contracts and practices of a given combination unreasonably infringe upon the public rights. The harshness of the hard and fast rule would thus be avoided, and, as decisions multiplied, a body of law would be created which corporations would find it expedient to understand and necessary to obey. It would therefore be possible to formulate and apply the remedy with the least possible interference with economic freedom and the sacredness of contract which public policy does not condemn.

The Attorney General's reasoning and his conclusions will commend themselves to the approval of just minds. They are sane and sensible. The remedy of Congressional enactment requires no such interval of time, involves no such uncertainty as the President's plan of the Constitutional amendment. We suppose that it may be assumed that the speech of Mr. KNOX embodies the policy which the Administration, upon mature reflection, has decided to adopt as its own. It is a safe and wise policy. But it does not preclude the immediate application of that other logical and effective cure for a host of trust evils, the revision of the tariff.

SOFT COAL SMOKE.

The letter of Mayor Low to the Board of Aldermen announcing that the Board of Health will not enforce the smoke ordinance by prosecuting those maintaining a nuisance of this character while the difficulty of obtaining anthracite lasts seems to have been ill-advised. It commits the Health Department to a policy it should not be expected to adopt, and practically gives notice that the smoke nuisance will be tolerated even when unnecessary and preventable. Such a lax enforcement of the ordinance far exceeds the reasonable limits of official discretion, and will be taken advantage of by coal consumers to neglect the precautions which look to the minimization of the smoke nuisance.

Any one who will take the trouble to look over the city from a point sufficiently elevated to give him a view of its chimneys will notice that the use of soft coal is or is not a nuisance according to the manner in which it is burned. From some stacks connected with furnaces in which large quantities of bituminous steam coal are burned daily, one will see nothing resembling black smoke. The vapor of water, which is the product of all combustion, is at most slightly tinted, but even this tint quickly disappears and there is no discharge into the air or deposition upon surrounding objects of the typical "blacks." From other stacks vast cumuli of inky smoke roll continuously, and one having the knowledge which comes from experience could tell from a distance every time the feed door of the furnace was opened for the addition of fresh fuel. The fair inference from this contrast is that some consumers of soft coal are taking the precautions necessary for burning it without the evolution of smoke, whereas others are either careless or indifferent and are deliberately abusing the privilege which has been extended to them by maintaining a public nuisance.

The Mayor's letter gives notice that such offenders will not be interfered with until anthracite again becomes cheap and abundant. When complaint is made to the Health Department of the existence of a nuisance of this character it will investigate the same and advise the offender how he can abate it; but if he elects to disregard such advice he will enjoy immunity from prosecution until the board shall have given public notice of its purpose to resume the enforcement of the smoke ordinances.

This involves a mistaken view of the duty of the Board of Health in the matter. Where domestic consumers are compelled to resort to soft coal in stoves and furnaces designed for anthracite some smoke may be expected and must be tolerated. Those consuming coal in a larger way should in every instance be required to make the least nuisance possible, and where no precautions are taken to insure a practically smokeless combustion they should be promptly and vigorously prosecuted. To require them to minimize the smoke nuisance is not to require an impossibility. There are furnaces in New York which have burned soft coal for years without objection from any source. Its consumption for power purposes will steadily increase and nothing could be more dangerous than any easy toleration at this time, when what may be called the soft coal habit is forming, of a disregard of the means by which a good combustion is secured. The smoke nuisance is easily created and very difficult to mitigate. Nothing in the coal situation excuses negligence on the part of the consumer of soft coal of well-known precautions against smoke evolution. His public duty is to make the least nuisance possible, and the Board of Health should see that he does not disregard it. If the alternatives were black smoke or no fire, the case would be different. The citizen who suffers annoyance or injury from unnecessary smoke is as much entitled to protection under the law at this time as he ever was or ever will be.

SKYSCRAPING IN CENTRAL PARK EAST.

The announcement in yesterday's papers that a speculator had bought in Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, a twenty-five-foot lot, upon which he meant to build, in the absence of sufficient inducements not to build, a fifteen-story skyscraper, must have caused shudders to run down the backs of all the billionaires who have been buying or building themselves dwellings in that very costly neighborhood. It ought to cause similar manifestations of horror in citizens interested only as inhabitants of what pretends to be a civilized city.

Such citizens can have no hesitation in saying that such a thing could not happen in a really civilized city. In Paris, for example, the plans for a skyscraper in such a place, even if Paris admitted skyscrapers, would promptly be disallowed. Of course, we are not under the heel of a paternal Government. We are a community in which the individual triumphs and the world is less and less. We rather glory in an individualism which permits any evil-disposed or greedy person to make a public nuisance of himself, provided he does it in a way which there are no statutes nor any decisions to prevent.

Without doubt there ought to be. The Roman rule ought to be good enough for us. "So use your own that you do not injure another's." The buyer of this lot is so using his own as to threaten injury to a large number of "others." He is doing it in such a manner that the announcement of his purchase and his purpose seems, to the most casual reader, like the announcement of what is commonly called a "strike." And yet the destined objects of this apparent strike have no legal redress, no legal protection except to pay the man's price, if he sets a price. Is not this really an impeachment of our civilization?

It is quite true that it is the billionaires' own fault. They have been buying land, ridiculously regardless of expense, on Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth Street, with the expectation of making that mile and a half what has been called "the billionaires' district." In all that mile and a half there are only two public buildings, the Lenox Library, which nobody wishes to see go, though it seems to be doomed by the consolidation of the New York Public Library, and a synagogue, which, on architectural and civic grounds, many persons will be willing to see go. With those exceptions the building of this street front, so far as it has gone, has been of very costly private residences of moderate and virtually of uniform height. The frontage of the Park, on the east side, seemed to be devoted to such. On a sudden, breaks in this real estate speculator, announcing that the only residential quarter on the east side of the Park (since we believe there are restrictions on the west side) is not secure against him, and that he means to erect a towering nuisance, unless cause personally satisfactory to him is shown him why he should not. Doubtless it is an impeachment of our civilization that the community should not be able to take order to prevent such a public outrage and act of vandalism. But doubtless, since it is quite notorious that the community is powerless to prevent such things, it was very short-sighted of the billionaires not to prevent such an outrage, the temptations to which were quite evident beforehand, by the simple method of buying up all the vacant lots in their "district" and putting them again into the market subject to restrictions which would protect themselves. If they had done this, say, even five years ago, they would have made a very handsome profit out of the real estate transaction. Now that appears an enterprising speculator, sensible of the legal weakness of their position and of the legal strength of his own, they will doubtless, as he may have foreseen, be moved to "do something." It will probably cost them something considerable. But there will be many dry eyes over an expense which has been so clearly entailed by their own lack of foresight.

Senator QUAY, in the intervals of his patriotic labors as peacemaker in the coal quarrel, recently found time to send out a circular appeal for funds for campaign expenses. A body of inquisitive civil service reformers promptly called the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that this act was in direct violation of the law of 1883, and subjected the Senator to pains and penalties inconsistent with his dignity as Senator or his activity as party boss. Thereupon the Senator found it convenient to withdraw the appeal. He had not at the latest advices refunded the contributions elicited by his action nor had he been presented by the Federal Grand Jury, as it seems that he ought to be. It is a great advance within a few years that a man like QUAY should be in any degree restrained in his predatory habits, but it would be better yet if he were treated precisely as any other offender would or should be.

In our Washington dispatches on Tuesday morning the record of some of the prominent Senators now engaged in the Congressional campaign with reference to the tax on anthracite coal was given. Considering the panic in which the Republican leaders have been thrown by the coal strike, and the strenuous efforts that have been made to end it in time to prevent the voters going shivering to the polls, the record is not a pleasant one. With the exception of Senator ALDRICH, every Senator summoned to Oyster Bay to confer on the tariff and trust situation with the President voted for the tax or was paired in its favor. Even Mr. HANNA, whose firm had signed a protest against the measure, was found among its supporters. The explanation is simple. The Republican Senators were carrying out their usual policy of granting all the favors that a powerful interest demanded. It turns out that this particular interest is peculiarly greedy and unscrupulous, and that its demands were more than ordinarily outrageous, but the principle is precisely the same as in the case of the Steel Trust and a great crowd of like beneficiaries at the expense of the public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are so accustomed, and with such good reason, to think that our own physicians and surgeons are as learned and as skillful as any in the world that it is at first not exactly and altogether pleasant to read about the doings in Chicago of Prof. ADOLF LORENZ—how he was summoned from Vienna to perform on an American millionaire's little daughter an apparently simple operation which nobody in this country seems to have been able to perform, and how, later, in a public hospital and for several non-paying patients, he repeated the operation in the presence of 400 American surgeons, all eager to learn how the thing was done. Until one studies the episode carefully it is distinctly humiliating to our National pride, but it ceases to be so when better understood, and, not only that, but it presents the whole medical profession in a most admirable light. Our own surgeons have made so many discoveries themselves, have developed so many brilliant and courageous methods of dealing with disease, that they can well afford to accept instruction from the specialists of other lands who are fortunate enough to be able to repay in part or whole their debt to American science. And as the position of our surgeons while learning of a foreigner is without humiliation, so that of Prof. LORENZ in performing his wonders is without a trace of condescension or of commercialism. They say, to be sure, that Mr. ARMOUR paid him an enormous fee, but, however large, it was no larger than he could afford and was more than willing to pay, and the eminent Viennese scorns to monopolize the power to earn such fees for the same service in the future. He puts his skill within the reach of patients who can pay nothing at all, and operates on them under the eyes of the men most likely to imitate him with his own success. This was not "business," it was the forgetfulness of self to which the members of the medical profession so often attain. And incidentally it is well to remember that the episode is not yet over—that the children upon whom Prof. LORENZ operated are not yet cured. In all probability they will be, but that is not quite the same thing.

—It was just a little unnecessary for Gen. BOTHA, when addressing the multitude which displayed so much cheap enthusiasm on his arrival in Paris, to say that "though the Boer people loyally laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance to England, yet they will not allow themselves to be dragged in the mud." The sentiment expressed is innocent enough in itself, but since no Boers have yet been dragged through any mud, and since there is not the slightest excuse for suspecting the existence of an intention to do it, the statement was decidedly premature. It was ill-calculated to maintain or increase the affection of the people upon whom, and not upon the inhabitants of Paris, the present and future welfare of the Boers depends, and the applause which greeted the General's words will not go far toward the rehabilitation of South Africa. BOTHA was such an extremely good soldier that it is most disappointing to his admirers when he makes useless mistakes in time of peace.

—In finding that the motorman and conductor of the car that ran into the President's carriage near Pittsfield "contributed" to the death of the Secret Service man who was killed, the special Justice who has been at work on the case so strangely long has reached a conclusion undoubtedly true, but it is one that might have excited a dangerous amount of public indignation if it had been presented soon after the accident occurred. The Pittsfield Trolley Company seems to have been exonerated of all responsibility, except for a "misunderstanding" as to what thoroughfares were to be closed to traffic as a protection for the President, and the possibility that effective action will follow such gentle criticism of the employés directly concerned as is implied by the word "contributed" is hardly large enough to measure. Yet somebody certainly was to blame for what happened. The conductor and motorman were the mere exponents of a system. Presumably they obeyed as they understood them such orders as they had. The real fault lay deeper—lay where it lies for all the many electric lines that are run on the principles invented in the days of little cars slowly pulled along by horses. Much carelessness was displayed up in Pittsfield that day, and many sins of omission were committed, some of them by people who had nothing to do with the trolley company. It is probably too late to do anything about the matter now, but the lessons of the accident should be noted.

JUDGE ERNEST HALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in THE TIMES of Monday, Oct. 13, entitled "The Opinion of the Bar," you speak of Judge Hall, one of the candidates for the Supreme Bench, nominated by the Republican Party, in the following language:

"Nobody says anything against Judge Hall or much in his favor."

This statement does great injustice to a lawyer who is unquestionably entitled to quite as much commendation as any of the other gentlemen you have spoken of in your editorial with approbation. Judge Hall has been widely and favorably known at the bar ever since the completion of his term of service on the bench of the City Court. He has been a favorite referee, and we are informed that more than 150 cases have been referred to him by agreement of opposing counsel, and that not more than three or four of his decisions in those cases have been reversed on appeal. The undersigned have had the pleasure of trying cases before Judge Hall as a referee, and can therefore testify from their own knowledge that he is exceptionally well equipped as a Judge. He has a clear and exact mind, and his work is characterized by accuracy and lucidity.

From our own knowledge of him and his reputation at the bar, we think that so far from it being true that nobody says anything in his favor, you will find that almost without exception all lawyers who have had any dealings with him will say much in his favor. It seems only just to Judge Hall that your attention should be called to this matter, as the statement in your edlorial was, we feel sure, based upon misinformation.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.
JOHN L. CADWALADER.
New York, Oct. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Mike's Poodle.

Hogan—An' is he a blooded dog, Mike?
"Blooded? I sh'd say he wuz. Why, when he wuz a pup th' doc had to bleed him to kape um from bein' a bloodhound, faith!"—Chicago News.

Fixes from the Impending Deluge.

"I see that all the explorers have returned from the Far North," observed the man with the incandescent beard.
"Yes," said the man with the pickle nose. "I have canceled my subscriptions to the magazines."—Baltimore American.

Have Some Municipal Ways.

"Your town is getting to be quite a city, isn't it?"
"Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think we're a city and sometimes I don't. We wear swallow tail coats at evening parties, but we haven't had a street car strike yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Boston Public Library Advantages.

Barnes—I suspect that Pingrey is quite a literary man. I know he spends the greater part of his time in the public library.
Howes—Yes; he tells me it is so quiet there he can get a nap almost any time without being awakened.—Boston Transcript.

START RIGHT.

From The Newark News.

Two boys from childhood's sheltered lane
Into life's highway strode,
And each had naught but hand and brain
To help him win the road.

"Come on!" cried one. "Here's luck, forsooth.
There's work for miles ahead!"
Less eager stood the other youth.
"Consider first," he said.

"Consider well before you waste
Your years in fruitless toil.
Find out your calling; do not haste:
The work ahead won't spoil."

"'Tis waste of time to linger here,"
The first boy made reply.
He dropped a sad and pensive tear
And bade his friend good-bye.

The other waited by the way,
Determining his bent,
And when his calling called one day
He straight to fortune went.

Pray do not think the eager one
With like successes met.
Of all the callings he has none:
He's doing odd jobs yet.

THE DANISH ISLES MAY NOT BE CEDED

Unexpected Opposition to the Treaty in the Landsthing.

It Begins the Discussion of the Bill—Premier Deuntzer Appeals for Early Ratification.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Until a few days ago, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times, it was considered to be almost certain that the treaty for the cession to the United States of the Danish West Indies would be ratified by the Landsthing (upper house) by a majority of one or two.

It seems, however, says the correspondent, that among the recently elected members of the Landsthing more than was expected are opposed to the transfer of the islands to the United States.

It is not impossible, therefore, that the final decision will be a renewed refusal to agree to the sale.

By The Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—The Landsthing to-day began the discussion of the treaty providing for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Premier Deuntzer declared that in responsible quarters it was now clear that there were two alternatives—either the cession of the islands or an increase of the already heavy expenditure necessary for their maintenance and development. The sacrifices under the latter alternative would be extremely great,, and no one could guarantee a happy issue for the islands.

If the Landsthing did not ratify the treaty unconditionally, the Premier declared, he would have to prolong the period allowed for its ratification until the matter was arranged, provided the United States desired its prolongation. The Premier also said he had received the written promise of the United States, Government that after the cession free imports from the islands into the United States would be granted. He would not consent to a plebiscite before the ratification, but would do so after the treaty had been ratified. He emphasized the importance of an early ratification, owing to the miserable economic condition of the Islands, and said it was due to the United States that the House reach a definite decision now. The Premier discredited the private promises to help the islands, and said the prestige of the Danish Government would in no way suffer by the transfer.

There were a number of other speeches for and against the treaty, and the measure then passed its first reading.

Two anti-sale members are ill, and the House is so closely divided that their presence or absence may affect the final vote, which will be on Oct. 22.

TURKISH TROOPS BEING HURRIED TO MACEDONIA.

Great Military Activity Prevails at Salonika—The Villagers Are Fleeing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Great military activity prevails at Salonika, says a dispatch from Athens to The Times. Reinforcements arriving from Asia Minor are being rapidly dispatched into the interior of Macedonia.

The railway from Constantinople to Salonika refuses to convey merchandise, all the available rolling stock being engaged in transporting troops and war material.

Large numbers of Bulgarian prisoners have been brought into Salonika.

By The Associated Press.

SOFIA, Oct. 15.—A report has been received here from the frontier to the effect that in the vicinity of Doubnitza 600 women and children have fled into Bulgaria to escape the Turkish troops. They report the destruction of the Christian villages of Stamer, Dredovo, Serbinovo, and Pirine, and that the village of Cranovo has been burned and its inhabitants massacred.

This information has led to an agreement between the two Macedonian committees, and they jointly decided to-day to call a mass meeting for Oct. 19 of representatives of the provincial Macedonian societies and to send telegrams to the capitals of Europe praying statesmen to protect the Christians of Macedonia against Turkish atrocities.

The Macedonian chiefs have addressed an appeal to the Bulgarian press and to benevolent societies for assistance for the refugees.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—It is declared in Government circles that the Bulgarian revolutionary bands have everywhere been defeated, and that after a sharp engagement in the Krezna defile between a force of Turkish troops and insurgents the Bulgarians were dislodged and dispersed.

According to official dispatches seventy Bulgarians were captured from one band in the Seres District and a number of others were killed or wounded. Smaller bands were scattered and their arms were captured. The villagers are returning and giving up their arms.

The Porte understands that the Bulgarian Government has finally decided to suppress the Macedonian committees.

MAY BOYCOTT CAPE COLONY.

Disposition in Other Colonies to Punish the Cape for Its Legislators' Anti-British Attitude.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The general attitude of the Cape Colony Parliament, emphasized by Mr. Douglas, Commissioner of Public Works, and the recent discreditable conduct toward Lord Milner, High Commissioner in South Africa and Governor of the Transvaal Colony, are, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, creating a disposition on the part of public men up country to boycott the Cape altogether.

This, says the correspondent, is a serious matter for a community so largely dependent on the good-will of its neighbors as a coast colony must be.

THE 'PACIFICATION' OF RUSSIA.

An Incident at a Trial in Kharkoff—Peasants Not Allowed to Tell of Soldiers' Cruelty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The following information, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, is from a source hitherto perfectly trustworthy, and throws a vivid light on the methods employed to "pacify" the disturbed districts:

At the recent trial of some Kharkoff peasants charged with complicity in the disorders in the Spring, counsel for the defense, eight Moscow lawyers of some position, attempted to question the accused in regard to their treatment by the soldiers.

The President of the court refused to allow the questions. The lawyers then read a declaration to the effect that they could not continue pleading after the President's decision. They had wished to adduce proof that the peasants had already been sufficiently punished by the dragooning they had received. The men had been mercilessly flogged, and great numbers of women had been assaulted by the soldiers.

Ultimately the defense was intrusted to a local lawyer appointed by the court. The peasants were sentenced to comparatively light punishment, ranging from six months' imprisonment upward.

A GENERAL STRIKE IMPOSSIBLE.

Opinion of M. Clemenceau, Who Says the Difficulties in the Way of Organizing One Are Insuperable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that Georges Clémenceau, the French Senator, contributes to the Neue Freie Presse an article discussing a general strike as a means of effecting a revolution of the existing social order.

M. Clémenceau concludes that the difficulties in the way of organizing a general strike are insuperable. The two greatest difficulties, he says, would be the maintenance of an understanding between the strikers for the necessary length of time and the provision of sufficient means to enable them to await the psychological moment calculated to give them victory.

Belgian Sympathy with French Miners.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—At a meeting at the Maison du Peuple, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, the General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party passed a resolution of sympathy with the French miners, and also sent a message to the Belgian strikers exhorting them to stand firm in their demands.

BOERS START FOR BERLIN.

It Is Announced That No Notice Will Be Taken Officially of the Generals' Visit There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey left Paris for Berlin yesterday afternoon.

The Generals, adds the correspondent, were somewhat chilled by the formal greeting extended to them by M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, but they were "enchanted with Premier Combes's bonhomie."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey left Paris at 2 P. M. to-day for Berlin.

The crowds outside their hotel and at the Northern Railroad Station cheered the Generals on their departure.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The North German Gazette, in an official note to-day, announced that as, for reasons already stated, the Boer Generals' audience with Emperor William has been abandoned, no notice will be taken officially of their presence in Berlin.

AN IRISH M. P.'S SPEECH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A telegram from Cork to The Times says that William Abraham, member of Parliament for Cork County, in addressing a United Irish League meeting at Carrignavar, said the Irish had smashed coercion acts in the past and would do so again.

Mr. Abraham said it was his belief that the Chief Secretary for Ireland did not suppress the United Irish League because he knew very well that behind it lay the county and district councils of Ireland, and that if he suppressed the league they would all become working branches of it.

The struggle, declared Mr. Abraham, would end in the ruin of landlordism, which, like another upas tree, was poisoning the whole social and commercial life of Ireland.

BRITISH SOLDIERS COMING TO INSTRUCT AMERICANS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Gen. Young, United States Army, has secured the consent of Lord Roberts and the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary, to a plan to send a dozen of the best British non-commissioned officers to America in order that they may give an exposition of the gymnastic training which is now given in the British service. The War Office will pay the expenses of the British soldiers.

Gen. Young hopes to be able to induce the War Department at Washington to send a dozen American non-commissioned officers to England so that they may investigate the developments of the "setting up" drill in its up to date form as it is practiced in this country. Gen. Young said last evening:

"The gymnastic exhibition we saw at Aldershot beats anything we have got in the way of smartness. The men who took part in it were non-commissioned officers qualified as gymnastic instructors. It was the finest thing I have ever seen in that line, and I feel sure that an interchange of experiences in this branch of military training will be of mutual benefit to both countries. Lord Roberts received my suggestion with regard to the British soldiers going to the United States, and picked out the team to go with the greatest enthusiasm."

Gen. Corbin said his experiences of the British Army so far led him to think that there was but little difference between the American and British services. "They have their common joys and sorrows, perfections and defects," said the General, "and in the administration of such a place as Aldershot I found everything much as I would at, say, Fort Leavenworth, but the personnel of the enlisted men is vastly different. The men in the British ranks cannot begin to compare, from the point of view of brains, education, and initiative, with the men who compose America's non-commissioned army."

The Pilgrims' Club, the newly organized British-American organization, gave a luncheon to Gens. Corbin, Wood and Young yesterday at the Carlton Hotel.

Major Gen. Sir William G. Nicholson, who occupied the chair, toasted King Edward and President Roosevelt. War Secretary Brodrick proposed toasts to the American Army and the visiting Generals, praising the former and expressing his pleasure at seeing such distinguished representatives of that service. The American Generals replied.

Ambassador Choate and Anthony Hope spoke of the value of such meetings in fostering good relations between the two countries.

Ambassador White's Plans.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, who has been in London since the Bodleian Library tercentenary celebration, goes tomorrow to visit Ambassador Choate at North Berwick.

Thence Mr. Choate will accompany Mr. White to St. Andrews, where Andrew Carnegie on Oct. 22 will be installed as rector of the University, and the degree of LL. D. will be conferred on both Ambassadors.

Mr. White leaves the same day for Berlin, where he will have his final audience with Emperor William and present his letter of recall. After winding up the affairs of the Berlin Embassy, Mr. White will spend the Winter in Switzerland and Italy, and return to America in the Spring.

AUTOMOBILE RUN ENDS

Sixty-seven Vehicles Complete Trip to Boston and Return.

ANOTHER WAS TOWED HOME

Success of 500-Mile Reliability Contest Organized by Automobile Club of America Which Started on Thursday.

Sixty-seven of the seventy-five automobiles which started from this city last Thursday morning in a reliability contest of 500 miles to Boston and return of the Automobile Club of America finished the journey yesterday afternoon at the Plaza, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue; one other, which broke down almost in sight of the finish flag, was towed in, and seven others withdrew from the run at various points on the route. Of the sixty-seven cars which were timed at the finish sixty-three arrived within an hour's time and the others were accounted for before 7 o'clock. It is believed that twenty-two of the cars have perfect records for the trip, though it cannot be positively determined until the observers' books are examined to-day.

The result is considered very remarkable, as in the similar contest held by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland last month only two of eighty-eight starters finished with perfect records, and one of these was an American-built car. The British club's run was 650 miles long, but the roads are so much better in that country that the comparison of the two contests is considered a fair one. There were only seven foreign cars in the New-York-to-Boston run, of which two withdrew, one was towed in, and three met with serious accidents, leaving only one which could possibly have made a perfect record. Consequently the contest is considered to have demonstrated that, not only has the American automobile reached a point in its development which makes it a practically reliable vehicle in nine cases out of ten, but also that it is now in point of reliability and endurance the superior of the foreign-made vehicle.

The seven vehicles which did not complete the run were No. 6, a Foster steam car, which withdrew on Tuesday; No. 14, a gasolene autocar, which withdrew on Tuesday; No. 15, a Ward-Leonard gasolene car, which withdrew on Tuesday; No. 50, Knights Neftel's combination gasolene and electric car, which dropped behind on the first day's run, and withdrew at Boston; No. 54, a gasolene De Dion-Bouton motorette, which withdrew on Saturday; No. 69, a Fredonia gasolene car, which withdrew on Tuesday, and No. 74, a Thomas gasolene motor car, which dropped out on Thursday. No. 49, a gasolene touring car of Italian manufacture, broke down at Eighty-fifth Street yesterday and was towed in to the finish.

A crowd of over five thousand persons witnessed the finish of the contest yesterday afternoon, almost filling the Plaza, except for a narrow lane through which the vehicles passed. The first car was due at 4:30, but a leeway of ten minutes in either direction was allowed without penalty, and it was just 4 o'clock when a commotion up the Avenue foretold the approach of the column. Two minutes later the two big cars containing the members of the Contest Committee, Winthrop E. Scarritt, George F. Chamberlain, and John A. Hill, arrived, followed by a bunch of eleven cars, Nos. 30, 63, 47, 64, 31, 44, 39, 22, 37, 70, and 52. After an interval of five minutes the main body of thirty-nine cars began to arrive, all retiring within the ten-minute limit. Fourteen more, including the crippled Italian car, arrived in the next half hour, and the remaining four before 7 o'clock.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McDavitt—Lauterbach.

The wedding of Clarence G. McDavitt and Miss Edith Lauterbach, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, took place at Sherry's last evening, the Rev. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, officiating. Miss Lauterbach, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin crêpe de chine Princesse gown, with long, plain train, and the yoke and sleeves of Duchesse lace. Her long tulle veil was fastened by a diamond crescent to her blonde coiffure, and she carried swansonia and white orchids.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Henry G. Hershfield, who wore her wedding gown of white satin. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ruby G. Simmons, Saidie Hidden, Edna Montgomery, and Minnie Friedman. Their costumes had skirts of hand-painted chiffon and Irish point, with Louis Quinze coats of lace, and they carried flower muffs. Two of the gowns had paintings of pink roses and two of lilacs. The two little flower girls were Alice Einstein and Flora Werner. John C. Redington of Philadelphia was Mr. McDavitt's best man, and the ushers were Alfred Lauterbach, Paul G. Redington, Henry G. Hershfield, Lucius Varney, and N. Waldo Emerson. After a bridal trip of two weeks Mr. and Mrs. McDavitt will live at 75 East Eighty-first Street. After the ceremony there was a large reception. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, the mother of the bride, was in emerald green velvet that was trimmed with pale green chiffon and white lace, and she wore emeralds and diamonds.

Among those invited to the wedding were:

Mrs. Edward Knox,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman,
Thomas C. Platt,	H. C. de Mille,
Mr. and Mrs. William Lauterbach,	Charles A. Norris,
Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Woodruff,	Miss Koffman,
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cummings,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Brown,
Jerome Bernheimer,	Mr. and Mrs. John J. McDavitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter French,	Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,
Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Washburne,	Mr. and Mrs. H. Page,
Mr. and Mrs. Varnum,	Mr. and Mrs. George P. Lawton,
Mrs. Henry Hollender,	Harold Hamilton Gibson,
Edward M. Hopkins,	Miss Ingersoll,
Frank McDavitt,	Miss Dexter.
Mrs. Mack.	

Hegeman—Huntington.

The marriage of the Rev. Dr. James Winthrop Hegeman, formerly of Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, and Miss Isabelle Lord Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Huntington of Oyster Bay, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Henry H. Washburne, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church. The bride was given away by her father. Her gown was of white panne velvet, combined with duchesse and old point lace, and she carried white violets and lilies-of-the-valley. The church was decorated with palms, white dahlias, and asters. The best man was the Rev. W. B. Van Ingen of New York, and the ushers were Frank Nudolf of Pittsburg, E. C. Eldridge of Milwaukee, W. E. Liptrott, Dr. James Chambers, Dr. John Gardner, and Cecil Jerome Allen of this city. A breakfast for the bridal party was served at the Victoria. The recessional march was composed by H. E. Duncan, the organist. Among the invited guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Youngs,	Miss Eloise Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Innes,	Percy R. Pyne,
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Roosevelt,	Moses Taylor Pyne,
Rev. Archdeacon Tiffany,	Spencer Trask,
Rev. Archdeacon Ashton,	Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. James Wynkoop,	Mrs. Maturin Delafield,
Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry,	Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carnochan,
George Foster Peabody,	Mr. and Mrs. Dallis B. Pratt,
Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington,	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Appleton,
Mr. and Mrs. Archer P. Huntington,	John A. Weeks,
Orrin Johnson,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker,	Mrs. J. West Roosevelt,
John Gilmer Speed,	James R. Brevoort,
Col. and Mrs. Robert Townsend,	Col. and Mrs. Spencer Borden,
Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill,	Judge and Mrs. E. P. Coyne,
	Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis,
	Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dexter.

Moore—Skitt.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Miss Edith Skitt, daughter of Alfred Skitt of North Broadway, this city, and Edwin Webb Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Moore, also of this city, were married this afternoon in Grace Chapel, North Broadway, by the Rev. A. F. Underhill. It was the first wedding in the chapel. The bridegroom is a member of the Seventh Regiment. Miss Anna H. Moore, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mabie Canning, Edna Schuyler, Gertrude Guilford, and Adele Carstensen. Frank Marshall Knight was best man. The ushers were G. de G. Borbon, R. H. Smith, S. K. Reed, and Harold W. Baker. The bride wore a gown of white ivory satin, trimmed with orange blossoms, and a chiffon veil, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. The maid of honor wore a pink gown and the bridesmaids white gowns.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould,	Miss Louise Havemeyer,
E. V. W. Rossiter,	John A. De Mille,
Mrs. De Witt Talmage,	Col. F. A. Baker,
Mr. and Mrs. Norton G. Otis,	Guy Phillips,
Mrs. Burnham,	Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Madley,
Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen,	Miss Maude Madley.

After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Moore will reside at 384 West Eighty-third Street, Manhattan.

Gallowhur—Warner.

Miss Elizabeth Converse Warner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, and William Gibson Gallowhur were married yesterday afternoon in the residence of the bride's father, Osborne Terrace, Irvington-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed heavily with old Venetian point lace, and she wore a tulle veil that was fastened with orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a pearl collar and a brooch, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Barbour Whitman of Chicago. Her gown was of green crepe de chine, trimmed with white chiffon and lace, and her bouquet was white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Wadsworth of Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Jane Humes of Cortland, N. Y., and the Misses Edna and Grace Morgenroth of this city. They wore green crepe de chine gowns, trimmed with white lace, and carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums and ferns. The best man was Lucien T. Warner, brother of the bride. The ushers, who were college classmates of the bridegroom and members of the same Greek letter society, were Franklin H. Warner and Dr. Arthur H. Richardson of this city, and E. Henry Fairchild and Frederick S. McConnell of Mount Vernon, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gallowhur will reside in New York, and will be at home to their friends at 35 Mount Morris Park West Tuesdays in January.

Jewett—Ingraham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—At noon to-day at the Church of the Epiphany, Miss Anne Ingraham, daughter of D. P. Ingraham, deceased, of New York, and Hugh J. Jewett of Baltimore were married. The ushers were Harrison Thomas, Markhall Marshall, Richard Bayard, Benjamin Gerswald, Walter Lord, and Robert Garrett, all of Baltimore; Robinson Molinard of Philadelphia, William S. Scott of New York, and W. P. Reeves of Indiana. The bride was unattended, and entered the church with her brother, N. Gibbs Ingraham, with whom she has been living in this city for the past month. At the entrance to the church she was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Daniel A. Buell of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Devrees of St. Mark's Church, Capitol Hill, read the betrothal service, after which the marriage service was conducted by the Right Rev. Henry Satterlee of Washington. Miss Ingraham's wedding gown, one of the handsomest ever brought to Washington, was of very heavy cream satin with a deep flounce of duchess lace encircling the skirt and caught at intervals by waxen orange blossoms. The bodice was also veiled in exquisite lace, and the long tulle veil worn over her face was held by a coronet of orange blossoms. The jewels worn were a beautiful pendant of diamonds from the bridegroom and a pearl and gold necklace, gift of the bride's only sister. Among those witnessing the ceremony were the bride's uncle, Judge George L. Ingraham of New York; Mrs. Reginald Ward of London, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Randall, the Misses Scott, Mrs. Walter Van Kleeck and Miss Van Kleeck, Miss Emily Taylor, Frederick Morgan, all of New York, and Captain and Mrs. Clarence McNeal of West Point.

Brooks—Sawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A fashionable wedding took place in the First Presbyterian Church of Nyack this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The bridegroom was Ellwood Wilson Brooks of New York City, and the bride, Miss Anna Logan Sawyer, daughter of Merritt E. Sawyer, once a well-known lawyer of New York.

The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York, and the Rev. Robert H. Herron, pastor of the Nyack Church, were the officiating clergymen.

The bride's gown was of white faille with real lace and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Beal of New York City was maid of honor and wore a gown of pale yellow clio silk with lace trimmings. She wore a black picture hat and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

Charles Brooks, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Thaddeus R. Beal, Benjamin West Brown, Gerrish Miller, Dr. Paul Kimball, Winfred Kimball, and Frederick L. Durland, all of New York City.

Miller—Easton.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—At noon to-day Miss Edith Easton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs Edward Easton, was married to Ernest Livingston Miller.

The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March. The ushers were Mr. McNaughton Miller, twin brother of the bridegroom; Edward Easton, Jr., Andrew Thompson, Guy Mills, Louis Treadwell, Thomas A. Horton of Albany, and Edward Hoes of New York.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary Boyd Easton, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Mortimer of New York, Miss Lela Stott of Stottville, Miss Jessie Hamilton, and Miss Elizabeth Pruyn. The best man was William Christian Miller, brother of the bridegroom, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Battershall. The bride's gown was of lustrous white satin appliqued with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with five white flowers.

Brown—Warburton.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 15.—A chrysanthemum wedding took place at noon to-day at the Summer residence here of Mrs. A. F. Warburton, widow of a former New York lawyer, when her daughter, Miss Grace Irving, was married to Myron J. Brown of the Empire State Bank, New York City. The bride wore white satin de chine, with lace and pearl trimmings, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Mabel Post Warburton, was maid of honor, and wore a white French novelty costume, with lace, and a Gainsborough hat. She carried yellow chrysanthemums. David B. Heim of Manhattan was best man. Palms and yellow and white chrysanthemums were the house decorations. The Rev. M. George Thompson officiated. Frank Warburton of New York gave his sister away.

Brandt—Willard.

Dr. John Edgerton Brandt of Nice, France, and Miss Marion Bradford Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard, were married in the Church of the Incarnation at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor. The bride was in white satin and point lace. Her little niece, Madeleine Heminway, was the flower girl, and Miss Madeleine S. Litchfield and Miss Lucy Talmadge were the bridesmaids. They wore accordion plaited gowns of pink crêpe de chine, lace trimmed, and court veils of tulle and white ostrich plumes. Edward A. Willard, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were Edward F. Darrell, Henry T. Maury, Eugene Sands Willard, and L. S. Willard, Dr. Brandt and his bride will sail for Europe soon, and will live at Nice.

Butler—Lawrence.

Francis Mourilyan Butler of London and Miss Josephine B. Lawrence, a daughter of the late Capt. J. J. Lawrence of New York, were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. George C. Houghton. The bride's gown was of delicate white cloth, embroidered beautifully, and her point lace veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Miss Sarah P. Lawrence was her sister's maid of honor. The wedding was followed by a breakfast at Sherry's for relatives only.

Burdick—Kemp.

Edwin Parks Burdick of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Gertrude Louise Kemp of Boston, Mass., were married informally in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Schuyler Bradt, West Eighty-fifth Street, on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. William E. Crowe of the Third Universalist Church of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick sailed on the American line steamship St. Paul yesterday morning for London, where Mr. Burdick has business interests.

Legare—Van Herwerden.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 15.—In the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening Miss Liefje de Ringh van Herwerden, daughter of Cornelius van Herwerden of this city, and Balle Peyton Legare of Charleston, S. C., were married before a large assembly, the Rev. George S. Clover of New York officiating. Miss Edith English was maid of honor and Harold Rankine of New York was best man. The ushers were G. A. Magie, Duff Maynard, and Charles Ward of New York and Jan van Herwerden, a brother of the bride. After the ceremony a reception was held in the van Herwerden home, and Mr. and Mrs. Legare left for their wedding trip, to be spent in New England. They will reside in New York.

Carroll—Turnbull.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—A wedding of much interest to Baltimore society which took place this afternoon was that of Miss Rosalie Randolph Turnbull, daughter of Mrs. J. Lisle Turnbull, to Alexander W. Carroll.

The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Towson, by the Rev. Duncan McCulloch, rector of Immanuel Church, Glencoe, assisted by the Rev. W. H. H. Powers, rector of Trinity. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Graeme Turnbull, wore a gown of white panne crepe richly embroidered by hand and trimmed with point lace, a tulle veil attached with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of Golden Gate roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte Lowe Rieman, who wore yellow crepe de chine, a white picture hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, and carried a bunch of white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Hough, Miss Anne Hough, Miss Lulu Ogle Beall of Baltimore, and Miss Elizabeth H. Turnbull of Lexington, Ga.

Morgan D. Hayes of Pittsburg was best man, and the ushers were Herman Prosser of Brooklyn, George Gordon Crawford of Pittsburg, Harry Carroll, Eugene Van Nest, Carroll Van Nest, and J. Alexis Shriver, all of Baltimore.

Giles—Woodall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A large congregation assembled at the Church of the Covenant this evening to witness the marriage of Miss Natalie Woodall to Arthur Henry Giles, which took place at 7 o'clock, the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., officiating.

The ushers, who met the bridal party at the door and led the way to the altar, were Tighman Hendricks, C. C. Billings, Frederick Snyder, all of this city; Robert W. Massey of Wilmington, Del.; John Woodall of Philadelphia, and Thomas Bartlett of Easton, Md. They were followed by four bridesmaids, Miss Pauline Bartlett of this city, the Misses Helen and Mabel Massey of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Lea of Wilmington.

Miss Louise Corbett of Wilmington, the maid of honor, wore a white chiffon gown of pink taffeta, and carried pink roses. The bride entered the church with her uncle, George V. Massey of Philadelphia, and was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Frederick Myers. The wedding gown was a white lace robe, built on a foundation of white satin, with which was worn a tulle veil and coronet of orange blossoms.

Byrne—Blaine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Miss Nina Beatrice Blaine, fourth daughter of Robert G. Blaine, deceased, and neice of James G. Blaine, was married at 6 o'clock this evening to Charles Francis Byrne, formerly of Lynchburg, Va., but now of Washington.

The marriage took place in St. Peter's Catholic Church on Capitol Hill, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother.

The decorations of the church were elaborate. The bridal procession entered the church to the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March, the following ushers leading the way: Warren Wellford of Roanoke, Va.; Aubrey Clarke, George Sensner, W. A. Graham, Dr. C. H. Stearns, all of this city, and the bride's only brother, Robert G. Blaine. The bride had as her only attendant her youngest sister, Miss Maude Virginia Blaine, who wore a gown of pink crepe de chine and carried pink roses. The bride's gown was of white satin, with skirt and bodice embroidered in hearts and finished in ruffles of chiffon. Her tulle veil was fastened by orange blossoms and a diamond star.

Mrs. Blaine escorted her daughter to the altar, where she was joined by the bridegroom and his best man, James T. Rahily of Petersburg, Va. The Rev. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church officiated.

Dill—Neilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Miss Ruth Rappalje Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs N. Bayard Neilson, was married this evening to Thomas Melville Dill of Bermuda. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's Church by the Rev. James L. Lancaster. The bridesmaids were Helena and Katharine Neilson, sisters of the bride. The best man was Dalton Parmily of Oceanic, N. J. The ushers were Carl Schneider and Percy Butler of New York; Philip Smith of Bermuda, and Neilson Rice of New Brunswick, N. J. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. After an extended tour of the United States Mr. and Mrs. Dill will take up their residence in Bermuda, where Mr. Dill practices law. The bride is a member of the old New Brunswick family to which Miss Cathleen Neilson, the fiancée of Reginald Vanderbilt, belongs.

Porter—Stephens.

Special to The New York Times.

MOLINE, Ill., Oct. 15.—Miss Gertrude Stephens, daughter of G. A. Stephens, President of the Moline Plow Company, was married at 11 o'clock to-day to John Hosack Porter of Buffalo, N. Y. Owing to the recent death of the bride's grandfather and the bridegroom's father, J. E. Porter, a prominent manufacturer of Ottawa, Ill., only members of the family were present. The gift of Mr. Stephens to his daughter was a check for $10,000. The couple will live in Buffalo, where the bridegroom is manager for the Buffalo Steel Plant, at Tonawanda.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day are entertaining a large party of guests at Upland Farm, their country place at Harrison. The party will remain until Saturday, as the members will be guests at the wedding on that day of Miss Isabelle W. Curtis and Julian Day. Mr. and Mrs. Day will give a dinner on Friday evening, after the wedding rehearsal at the church, at which covers are to be laid for about forty guests. Upland Farm is not far from Milton Point, Rye, where the marriage ceremony is to be performed.

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The annual ball at Tuxedo is to be on Oct. 31. It is the great event of the Tuxedo season, which has been very gay. Many New Yorkers will attend and several house parties have been arranged for.

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Among those who will give house parties over Sunday are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, at Staatsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at their country place, Ellerslie, at Rhinecliff; Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, at Bernardsville, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, at Arden.

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Mrs. Sidney Harris has come to town for the season and is occupying the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hall, at 27 West Thirty-fifth Street. Major and Mrs. Hall may visit here in December.

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The report that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier had taken the residence at Gramercy Park and Irving Place that was occupied formerly by Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and secured afterward by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, is incorrect. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have been at Lakewood.

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Many New Yorkers will go to Philadelphia for the first meet of the Radnor Hunt on Saturday next at Fox Hill, Randolph Ellis's country place, near Radnor.

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Clarence Edwin Moller is at North Berwick. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller and Miss Moller have been in Scotland. They will sail for this country in November.

***

The Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, brought a great number of passengers returning from European trips. The Marquise de Tallyrand Perigord and her sister, the Princess Roggia Ruspoli, were among those on the list. They will pass a part of the Winter at Chatsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop were also on the ship. They have been in England and on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will go to their country place on the Hudson. While abroad they were in Germany, the Engadine, and Paris. Center Hitchcock, who went abroad for his health, has returned much improved.

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Among those booked to sail from London on board the Minnehaha are Miss Isabella M. Camman, Miss E. Knevals, and Miss Evelina Kearny Strong.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan are at their country seat at the Highlands. They will not open their town house before Nov. 15.

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Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham have taken the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier on East Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier will be abroad this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache arrived yesterday from a long Continental tour. They have been in Paris and in London during the coronation season, and they have entertained and been entertained a great deal. They were at Homburg also. In Paris and London Mr. and Mrs. Bache gave some notable dinner dances. Louis Webb returned by the Oceanic, on which were also Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Fachiri and the Misses Fachiri, Daniel Miimo, and Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Duval. Edward D. Bolt and the Misses Bolt, Mark Hopkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerr, and Mrs. R. H. Ives Goddard and Miss Goddard.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark have gone to New York for a month's visit, after which time they will return to occupy apartments here for the Winter months

Thomas Janny has closed his cottage and gone to New York.

Charles Daniels and Mrs. Harry Hamlin, who have occupied the Osgood villa, closed their Newport season to-day. They have taken lease of the villa for next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., who have occupied the Woolsey cottage on Rhode Island Avenue during the past season, left for New York to-day.

Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Richard Gambrill have closed their villa.

IN THE SHOPS.

Suede opera glass bags are in tan and gray, and they cost only $1 each. They are plain but smart little bags, shaped at the lower end and drawing up at the top with a heavy cord of silk. They are lined with satin to match the leather.

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A pink and white muff and a boa are of white coque feathers and pink rose petals of silk. They are pretty and delicate.

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Two ruching-edged ruffles of black silk, with long ends, form a smart collar. The upper ruffle is shorter than the lower, and undulated slightly on the edge. The upper parts of the long ends are tucked lengthwise with fine tucks, and a deep ruffle is on the low part, edged also with a ruching of the silk. At intervals on the upper ruffle are dangling balls of jet, and the ends are finished with the ornaments.

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A deep collar of black crape for mourning is edged with narrow ruffles of chiffon that are edged with small ruchings of crape, and each end, finished with the chiffon ruffles, has a deep ruffle on the lower part. On the front of the collar are froglike ornaments and danglers of silk, and the ruffles on the ends have similar ornaments. They have the effect at a little distance of being dull jet.

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It is a little early for Easter goods, but a trinket of the kind appropriate for that season is a small picture of downy, yellow chickens on a black background, framed in a narrow gilt frame in the shape of a large egg.

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Even big writing portfolios have the outsides of beadwork nowadays, and there are bead shopping bags as large as small grips.

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In men's handkerchiefs an attractive style in white linen has a very narrow hem, and inside the edge is a narrow band of linen, the same width, rounding at the corners or forming in them fancy designs of some kind, the band being hemstitched on both edges.

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The left sleeves of women's flannel shirtwaist suits show the monograms of the wearers.

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Men's negligée shirts of fine flannel or silk and wool materials show elaborate monograms on the left arm also.

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Attractive among big silk comfortables are those in plain colors, each embroidered with a large monogram in the centre.

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Handsome French blankets have the edges finished in big blocks of color, blue, pink, or whatever is combined with the white of the blanket, and alternating along the edge. The blocks are a third of a yard square and effective.

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Cotton crêpe kimonos, with the edges in front finished with a pretty band of striped white and the color of the kimono, are to be had for $2.25 each.

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A corset cover for the woman of limited means who likes simple garments, but of pretty design, has a full front gathered into a narrow band at the neck, and a back formed of fine tucks. There is a plain, narrow band finishing the top and arms, and a narrow band crosses the shoulder. There is no trimming. The material is of a thin lawn, and the garment, which is excellently made, costs 58 cents. A few cents' expenditure and a little work, and a lace edge can be added at home. If the edge is of torchon, it will wear well, always look well, and need not be expensive.

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Very charming is a gown of pale blue crêpe de chine for a young girl. A chic air is given to it by a yoke and full lower part to the sleeves of a deep toned, all-over cream lace, set at rather wide intervals with good-sized chenille dots. The lower part of the bodice is brought up in pointed battlements finished around the edge with several lines of fagoting on the lace yoke. The stock is formed of simple bands of the blue joined by fagoting, and the cuffs match, there being a full fall of the lace below between the elbow and the wrist. The skirt has a yoke of bands of the blue joined with fagoting, and there are two panels of inverted points on each side of the skirt, the latter formed by rows of fagoting. Motifs in small leaf designs in cream to match the lace of the yoke and sleeves outline the side panels at the fagoted lines.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John A. Dillon.

John A. Dillon, leading editorial writer of The New York Evening World, died at Bar Harbor yesterday afternoon of pleurisy and double pneumonia. Drs. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Robert Abiee of this city, and Prof. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, were called in consultation by the local physicians attending the patient.

Mr. Dillon was born in St. Louis fifty-nine years ago. He was graduated at Harvard University. His guardian was Capt. J. B. Eads, the famous engineer. He was connected with the diplomatic service in Mexico, and lived in Europe for some years. In 1876 he founded The St. Louis Post; he was managing editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch from 1883 to 1891, and since that time had been business manager and filled important desks on The New York World, with the exception of 1900, when he was business manager of The Chicago Tribune. Mr. Dillon was a member of the Century Association and of the University and Harvard Clubs. He leaves a widow, two sons, and five daughters. A sister, the Countess de la Vaulx, also survives him.

William Harman Brown.

William Harman Brown died of heart disease yesterday morning in the Ariston, Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway, his home for several years past. He was born in 1834, the son of Stewart Brown, one of the original partners in the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street. For his first business experience he entered his father's concern, but shortly before the civil war he became the junior member of the firm of Muller & Brown, gold exchange brokers. At the close of the war Mr. Brown, who had been on the committee to settle the affairs of the old gold room, dissolved his partnership and entered Stewart Brown's Sons, brokers, from which he retired seven years ago.

Mr Brown was one of the original Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, and for thirty years he held the office. He was a member of the City Club, and was identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. A widow, two sons, and four daughters survive him.

Mgr. Connolly.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 15.—The Very Rev. Mgr. Connolly of St. John's Parish, this city, died to-day. The deceased was eighty years of age, and greatly beloved throughout the province. During his long and busy life Mgr. Connolly was an active worker in the total abstinence cause. He is survived by a sister, who lives here; a nephew, John Connolly, of the customs department, Ottawa, and several nieces and nephews in New York and other parts of the United States.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY F. LONGNECKER of Allentown, Penn., Register of Wills of Lehigh County and one of the best-known wing shots and dog fanciers in America, died yesterday of typhoid fever, aged forty-four years, at Allentown.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, President of the First National Bank and Malleable Iron Company of Dayton, Ohio, died in a hospital in Utica, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Schenck had been at his Summer home in the Adirondacks, and was taken ill. He was taken to Utica for treatment.

EDWARD ROEKE, ex-Detective Sergeant, died in his home, at 46 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, last night. He was fifty-seven years old and had been on the police force for more than twenty-five years. Col. Partridge, when Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, made him a detective, about eighteen years ago, and for the past two years he has been attached to the Headquarters squad. He retired on half pay on the 30th of September last.

The Death of Mrs. G. S. Lovett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 15.—Mrs. George S. Lovett of Washington, D. C., who died after falling down stairs in a hotel in Cobourg, Ontario, on Monday night, was Emeline Dore Boggs, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs. She was born and brought up in this city. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Beman of Washington, Mrs. Alexander Bright of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Charlotte Lovett, who was with her mother in Cobourg.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BARRY—GLOVER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, at the rectory of the Paulist Church, by the Rev. A. P. Doyle, Harriet D. Glover, daughter of the late Edmund Darrow, to Thomas Glover Barry.

BROWN—WARBURTON.—On Oct. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. J. L. Thompson, Grace Irving, daughter of Mrs. Adolphus Frederick Warburton, to Myron J. Brown of New York.

DOW—SMITH.—On Wednesday, October 15th, at All Souls' Church, Madison Ave., New York, by the Assistant Rector, Rev. Henry M. Kirkby, Maud Furniss Smith of New York to Alexander Dow of New York.

MITCHELL—DENCH.—On Oct. 15, at St. Chrysostom's Church, New York, by Canon Knowles, William J. Mitchell, New Orleans, to Marion Louise Dench, daughter of Thomas Q. Dench, Windsor, Ontario.

MOORE—SKITT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, at Grace Chapel, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, Edith L. Skitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Skitt, to Edwin Webb Moore.

RUNYON—LEVERIDGE.—On Oct. 15, 1902, at the residence of her brother-in-law, F. De Lysle Smith, 810 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev A. B. Sears of New Brunswick, N. J., Josephine Leveridge, daughter of the late Charles E. and Elizabeth C. Leveridge, to Peter P. Runyon of New Brunswick, N. J.

SALTUS—SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, 153 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, by the Rev. A. Wright Saltus, Sarah, daughter of Mrs. Samuel H. Seaman, and Lloyd Saltus.

TATE—VAIL.—At Stamford, Conn., Oct. 14, in the Presbyterian Church, Dale Stouffer Tate of Pittsburg, Penn., to Phebe Hart Vail, daughter of Rev. R. P. H. Vail, the officiating minister.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at his residence, "The Ariston," New York City, William Harman Brown, son of the late Stewart Brown, in his 69th year.

Funeral services will be held from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and Tenth St., on Friday morning, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURNE.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, Springdale, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902, John C. Burne, in his 74th year, architect, late of New York City.

Funeral service will be held at Emanuel Chapel, Springdale, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 16, at 1:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock and 12:02, connecting with trolley for Springdale at 11:50 and 12:55.

CRAWLEY.—Entered into rest, Janet Crawley, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 210 West 105th St., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902.

DILLION.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 15, 1902, John Alvarez Dillion, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., Harvard Class '64.

Funeral announcement later.

FAWCETT.—On Monday, Oct. 13, Sarah A. Lawrence, widow of Frederick Fawcett, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry De Covet, Narragansett Pier. Interment at Woodlawn.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 14, infant daughter of Lyman F. and Edith S. Gray of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Funeral private.

HUSSEY.—Suddenly, on Oct. 13, 1902, at Redding Ridge, Conn., Cornelia C. Hussey of East Orange, N. J., wife of Wm. H. Hussey and daughter of the late Stacy B. Collins of New York City, in her 76th year.

Funeral from her late residence, Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., Thursday,

ROCKWATER BEAT COLTS

Sanford & Son's Smart Filly Won Mile Handicap in Fast Time.

ROUGH RIDING IN TWO RACES

Apprentice Boisen Injured in Last Event at Morris Park—Ringdove Won by a Head.

Rockwater and River Pirate divided the honors at the Morris Park race track yesterday, the filly beating colts, whom she met on even terms, and the two-year-old beating old horses to whom he was making big concessions in the weights. Rockwater, the smartest filly in the stable of S. Sanford & Son, ran an uncommonly good race over the Withers mile, and, after racing up with Slipthrift and Cameron all the way, drew out at the finish and was first in fast time, a neck before Oom Paul.

River Pirate's race was the second on the card. The Madden colt was in front all the six furlongs of the distance, hung on gamely at the finish, and though he was tiring in the last few strides got home a head before Syrlin. For the one stake event on the programme, the McGrathiana, seven furlongs, selling, for fillies three years old, Rossignol was the post choice and an easy winner.

In three other races the favorites were beaten. For the seven furlongs for two-year-olds, Nevermore, favorite at a short price, was badly interfered with by Ringdove, ridden by the apprentice, Force, Ringdove finally managing to get to the post first by a head. A claim of foul by Nevermore's rider, Lyne, was dismissed by the Stewards. The failure of the officials to act saved $16,000 to J. R. Keene, Ringdove's owner, Mr. Keene having bet $1,000 on the colt at 15 to 1. In the last race there was a reckless scrimmage near the head of the stretch, in which Boisen, on Ivernia, was jammed in the crowd and his leg so injured that he had to pull up and be lifted from the mare. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three or more races in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about two miles.

John C. Kyle's Marylander, b. h., 6 years, by Dutch Roller-Valeria, 151 pounds, (Bernhart,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 1
Edward Morrell's Decameron, br. g., aged, by Boccaccio-Victoria, 153, (Parsons,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
Sidney E. Holloway's R. E. Sack, ch. g., aged, by Marsac-Avola, 148, (Mr. Holloway,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1..... 3
Time—4:09. Won easily by six lengths, two lengths between second and third. Cock Robin, Kit, Stoffel, Robert Morrison, Howard Gratz, and Our Arch also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

John S. Madden's River Pirate, ch. c., 2 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5..... 1
J. Robertson's Syrlin, ch. g., aged, by Savior-Keesie, 108, (Robertson,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 2
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkle Esher, br. f., 2, by Esher-Sparkle, 91, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:11⅘. Won, ridden out, by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Schwarte, Sweet Billie, Essene, Ondurdis, Guesswork, and Navasota also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,500 in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; last seven furlongs of the Withers course.

O. L. Richards's Rossignol, ch. f., by Rossington-Valuable, 110, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 1
L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 108, (Price,) 5 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 2
Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, b. f., by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonora, 115, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 3
Time—1:28. Won easily by two lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Musidora, Pearl Finder, and Mary Worth also ran. Value to the winner, $1,550. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, selling allowances, scale of prices from $500 up to $2,000; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

J. R. & E. P. Keene's Ringdove, ch. c., by Kingston-Cushat, 95 pounds, (Force,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 1
Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter-The Crow, 105, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 2
J. F. Smith's Christine A., ch. f., by Ornus-Leonell, 110, (T. Knight,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. 3
Time—1:28⅘. Won, ridden out, by a head; a half length between second and third. Forward, Alice Carey, Dark Planet, Gallant Smith, Squid, Ipse Dixit, Earl of Warwick, Harrison, and Star and Garter also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile on the Withers course.

S. Sanford & Son's Rockwater, ch. f., by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..... 1
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 102, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2
J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 111, (Lyne,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10.. 3
Time—1:41⅘. Won, ridden out, by a neck, two lengths between second and third. Slipthrift and Par Excellence also ran. Value to the winner, $775. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $750 in 1901 and 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

J. Robertson & Co.'s McWilliams, ch. g., 4 years, by Bolero-Jennie Yates, 115 pounds, (Robertson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
A. L. Aste's Prince Richard, br. h., 5, by His Highness-Louisette, 104, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
The Kensington Stable's Queen Carnival, b. f., 4, by Leonatus-Mary Malloy, 105, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:48⅘. Won, ridden out, by a length; a length between second and third. Anor, Ben Howard, Loone, Lee King, Titian, Tenagra, Ivernia, and Rightaway also ran. Value to the winner, $1,030. Winner trained by Joseph Robertson.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs over the Eclipse course. Chuctanunda, 130 pounds; Clarita, 111; Lux Casta, 109; Schwarte, 104; Belle of Troy, 102; Judith Campbell, 100; Numeral 93; Ondurdis, St. Daniel, Knight of Harlem, and Lieschen, 90 each; Snark, 89, and Mount Kisco, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Claude, 117 pounds; Athiana, 112; Prince Ching, 111; Scoffer and First Chip, 110 each; Sweet Alice, 107; Illyria and Chicle, 106 each; Gillie, Lass o' Linden, and Lady Josephine, 103 each; Unterock and Alice Carey, 102 each; Trillando, 101; Lord Turco, Kittaning, and Miss Dorothy, 100 each; Sissy and Sontag, 99 each; Rudyard and Dinkie, 97 each; Zealotry, 96; Insensible, 95, and Ponca, 92. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Ponca, Miss Dorothy, Zealotry, Alice Carey, Insensible, and Unterock.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $1,000; one mile on the Withers course. Kilogram, 114 pounds; Potente, Merito, and Conundrum, 111 each; G. Whitney and De Peaxke, 108 each; Rossignol, 107; Grand Opera and Anak, 106 each; Stevedore and Keynote, 103 each, and Numeral, 101. Apprentice allowance claimed for Numeral.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, second of the Autumn serial handicaps; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Dublin, 125 pounds; Unmasked, 124; Whisky King, 118; Wealth and Clorita, 117 each; Belle of Troy, 116; Six Shooter, 114; Lux Casta, 112; Judith Campbell, 109; Sergeant, 104; Daly, 98, and Emshee, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course. Old Hutch and Clorita, 115 pounds each; Arden, 114; Ben Battle, 111; Lord Badge, 109; Amur, 105; Trump and Keynote, 104 each; Loone, 103; Boaster, 102; Biserta, 100; Remorse and Fried Krupp, 98, and The Talisman, 97; Rossfame, 86, and Past, 80. Apprentice allowance claimed for Keynote, Past, Biserta, and Rossfame.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course. Advance Guard, 124 pounds; Cameron, 113; Herbert, 110; Caughnawaga and Runnels, 107 each; Andy Williams, 103; Hunter Raine, 97; Tom Kenny, 93; Hermencia, 93; Barouche, 86, and Taps, 84.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

Trotters and Pacers Furnish Good Sport at Parkway and Empire City Tracks.

Only one race was actually decided at the second day's races of the Parkway Driving Club's Fall Meeting, held on their track at the junction of King's Highway and Ocean Parkway, Long Island, yesterday.

Surprise, who was very unsteady Tuesday in the 2:22 tret, which was called on account of the darkness, remained very steady, and won both heats handily from Jay B. Summary:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350.

Wanda, b. m., (Swan).....	1	4	2
Brown Heels, br. g., (Dodge).....	5	4	2	1
Nell Alcyoner, gr. g., (Coville).....	6	7	1	6
Lee S, ch. g., (Nichols).....	2	3	5	4
Alice Mapes, b. m., (Snyder).....	3	2	3	3
Burnham, b. g., (Demarest).....	3	5	7	5
Hero Alcyoner, b. g., (Dudley).....	9	9	8	7
Clifford, b. g., (Van Houten).....	4	6	6	dr
Jay Bud, gr. g., (Waterbury).....	7	8	dis.	

Time—2:21¾, 2:18, 2:18, 2:18¼. (Unfinished.)

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $350.

T. E. W., b. g., (Smith).....	1	1	2	2
Miss Fearing, b. m., (Davis).....	2	2	3	1
Little Patsey, b. g., (Coville).....	5	8	1	3
Morn, g. g., (Brickerhoff).....	6	3	4	4
Hazel F., b. m., (Clark).....	3	6	8	7
Author, b. g., (Avery).....	4	4	5	6
Anna Little, b. m., (Hollenbeck).....	7	5	6	8
Young Ruler, b. g., (Coyne).....	8	7	7	8

Time—2:19½, 2:18¼, 2:19¼, 2:20½. (Unfinished.)

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $350.

Surprise, b. g., (Bensie).....	1	1	
Jay B., b. g., (Davis).....	2	2	
Prime, b. g., (Mollenbeck).....	5	3	
Hampton, b. g., (Frost).....	4	dr	
Kitty Wilkes, (b. m., (Young).....	3	dr	

Time—2:22¼; 2:23½. (Unfinished.)

The ninth matinée of the season, held under the auspices of the New York Driving Club, took place at the Empire City track yesterday. Summary:

Event 1.—Pacing; mile heats; two in three.

Rosalet, br. m., by Cleveland, (A. E. Perrin)..1	1	
Plumline, b. m., (F. G. Schmidt).....	2	2
Maggie Alencon, gr. m., (J. L. Dodge).....	3	3
Diamond King, ch. g., (C. A. Willis).....	4	4

Time—2:17; 2:17.

Event 2.—Trotting; same conditions as previous race.

Malzour, blk. g., by Elyria, (C. C. Lloyd)...1	1	
Axtello, b. g., (A. E. Perrin).....	2	2

Time—2:18; 2:15.

Event 3.—Pacing; same conditions as previous race.

Bessie Bonehill, gr. m., by Empire Wilkes, (Fred Dietz).....	1	1
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Edgar Bronk).....	2	2

Time—2:13½; 2:13.

Event 4.—Trotting.

Joe N., blk. g., by Milroi, (Fred Gerken)..5	1	1	
Possibility, ch. g., by Lord Eldon, (F. F. Russell).....	1	5	2
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer).....	2	4	ro
Brightlight, br. g., (Stevens Barr).....	4	2	ro
Ilderim, br. g., (W. J. Clark).....	3	3	ro

Time—2:16¼; 2:17½; 2:24.

Event 5.—Pacing.

Rud Stout, b. g., (A. E. Perren).....	1	1
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., (F. G. Schmidt)....2	2	

Time—2:33½; 2:12½.

Event 6.—Trotting.

Nora McKinney, b. m., by McKinney, (Brayton Ives).....	1	1
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (H. C. Mapes).....	2	2
Allabrieve, br. g., (C. C. Lloyd).....	3	3

Time—2:13; 2:13.

TWO-MILE TROTTING RECORD.

New Time Established at Lexington by Onward Silver—Victory for Smather's Horse.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—Onward Silver, the great chestnut son of Onward and Sylvan Maid, went two miles over the Kentucky Breeders' Association track to-day in 4:20½, breaking the American two-mile record of 4:32, made by Greenlander in 1893. Hudson was in the sulky, and Onward Silver had a running mate. The first mile was reeled off in 2:14 flat. J. L. Prulen of Bardstown, Ky., owns the horse.

W. Foote, who has two Transylvanias to his credit, drove the winner in the Walnut Hall Farm Cup, and the record for the event was equaled in the third heat. After Prince of Orange, the big favorite, had won the first and second heats, Nutbearer came out of the bunch at the distance flag in the third, and won in 2:08¾. His next two heats were smartly contested, but he was never in danger near the wire. E. E. Smather's Pug won the 2:13 class, trotting to a wagon, by winning two out of three heats in four trials. His best time was 2:13. Peke was second and Joe Watts third, each winning one heat.

BLACK SAND'S CZAREWITCH.

W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski Ran Unplaced at Newmarket—American's Horses Won Two Other Races.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—King Edward was one of the large assemblage of spectators who watched the racing at Newmarket to-day. The principal event was the Czarewitch Stakes, which was won by Black Sand, with Congratulation second, and Rightful third. Seventeen horses ran. Rightful led to the bushes, where Congratulation drew away, followed by Black Sand. The latter soon took the lead, and, going on, won easily by three lengths, a head separating the second and third horses. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski was among the starters which ran unplaced.

Elizabeth M., which won the Kenneth Plate, and Spectrum, which finished first in the Select Stakes, are both owned by Mr. Whitney.

Jockeys Officially Disqualified.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Official notification of the withdrawal by the Jockey Club of the licenses in France of Milton Henry and J. Reiff, American jockeys, is published to-night.

The Paris newspaper Le Soir of Oct. 12 said the licenses of Henry and Reiff were withdrawn as an outcome of very careful investigation made by the detective department, which secured proofs that Henry and Reiff upon several occasions have unfairly prevented horses that were favorites in the betting from winning races.

AMATEUR BILLIARD HANDICAP.

J. W. Tree defeated D. E. H. Griffith by a score of 21 to 14 in the third game of the three cushion-carrom handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Each made a run of 3. The contestants in the fourth game to-night will be F. A. Boyd, 25, and W. G. Moran, 22.

Yale Golf Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 15.—What was probably the last team match of the season at the Fairfield County Golf Club took place to-day between the Yale and Fairfield teams. Yale won by a score of 14 to 9. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Yale Captain, was beaten by 2 holes by Dr. Carl Martin.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED

Four Principal Officers of Correspondence Institute of Scranton, Penn., Charged with Fraud.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 15.—Post Office Inspector Hugh J. Gorman to-day caused the arrest of the four principal officers of the Alt F. Clark Company, which conducts what is known as the Correspondence Institute of America, with offices here. The four men arrested were Alt F. Clark, President of the company; Conrad Lotz, Vice President, and Treasurer; Louis Conrad, Secretary, and William M. Bingham, General Manager.

The warrant upon which they were arrested charges them with using the United States mails for the purpose of defrauding. It is set forth that the company has for some months been advertising in various periodicals and papers to furnish free tuition in the various branches of study in which it gives instruction, the understanding being that the student need not pay until he or she has secured a position, paying at least $13 a week.

The information declares that T. F. Reddington of 1,003 Mulberry Street, responded to this advertisement and received notice that before he could take up a course of study he would be required to send $15 for tools and supplies. The money was sent, according to Inspector Gorman, and the supplies received have an intrinsic value "of not more than $1." For this reason it is charged that the defendants have used the mails to defraud. The defendants were held in $1,000 bail for their appearance at a hearing to be held on Saturday.

The Clark Company employs in its offices here about thirty persons. It was organized some two years ago. The International Correspondence School, which has its headquarters here, has no connection with the Clark Company.

FRIGHTENED HORSES RAN AWAY.

Central Park and Riverside Drive Were the Scenes—Nobody Hurt.

Two runaways, one on Riverside Drive and the other in Central Park, caused some excitement yesterday afternoon, but nobody was hurt. Both runaways were stopped by mounted policemen. A coupé in which was Louis Fleischman of 2 West Seventy-seventh Street was nearly wrecked by the running away of the horses that took fright at a bicyclist at Sixty-second Street and East Drive, Central Park. Policeman Ferguson stopped the team at the Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue gate.

The second runaway was caused by an automobile. The victoria of Mrs. William Seach of 78 Riverside Drive was in front of her residence when the machine struck it. The blow broke the axle of the carriage and the rear wheels fell. The horses ran two blocks and were stopped by Policeman Gorman.

Woman Struck by a Train.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Mary Parritt, forty years old, was struck and severely injured this evening by a train of the Lackawanna Road near the station here. It is thought she will die. She was taken to her home on Glenridge Avenue.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Big Teams, as a Rule, Played Without Any Surprising Results.

WESLEYAN SCORED ON HARVARD

Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and the Indians Roll Up Big Scores on the Teams Opposing Them.

Of all the big college football elevens who took part in yesterday's games, Harvard's was the only one scored upon. The Wesleyan team opposed the Crimson, and after several trick plays in the second half of the game the Wesleyan team scored a touch-down on a delayed pass. By defeating Swarthmore with a score of 24 to 0 Columbia's team made a better showing than either Pennsylvania or Princeton against the same eleven.

Yale scored 32 against the Vermont eleven, who recently played Brown without either side scoring. Pennsylvania experienced no difficulty in repulsing the weak attacks of Gettysburg after the latter had made two slight gains early in the first half.

At Princeton the eleven from Haverford were too light for their opponents, and the local men beat them very decisively by the score of 30 to 0.

YALE, 32; VERMONT, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The Yale football eleven defeated the University of Vermont football team this afternoon by the score of 32 to 0. The record of the Vermont eleven, recently holding down Brown in a 0 to 0 game, gave them prestige which they failed to uphold. Yale pushed them up and down the gridiron at will, and scored four touch-downs in the first half and two in the second. Until they retired from the game the Yale centre trio, Holt, Glass, and Goss were in every play strongly. Glass alone many times broke up the weak attempts of the Vermonters to buck the line and to run the ends. The line-up:

Yale, 32.	Position.	U. of Vermont, 0.
Hare, Moorehead	Left end	Patterson
Shevlin, Hamlin	Left tackle	Hanney
Glass, Brown	Left guard	Parker
Holt, Morton	Centre	Gale
Goss, Kinney	Right guard	Kingsland
Hogan, Bissell	Right tackle	Adams
Coffin, G. Ward, Stillman	Right end	Morse
Metcalf, Rockwell	Quarter back	Barrett
Preston, Hinkell, Wilhelmi, Soper	Left half back	Dane, (Capt.)
Ward, Vanderpool	Right half back	Woodward
Farmer, McClintock	Full back	Strait

Referee—Dr. S. Hammond. Umpire—Mr. Morris Ely, Yale. Linesmen—Messrs. Tolney of Yale and Worth of Vermont. Touch-downs—Farmer, Ward, McClintock, Hogan, Wilhelmi, and Shevlin. Goals from touch-downs—Ward, 2. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

HARVARD, 35; WESLEYAN, 5.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 15.—Harvard's Varsity football team got together in the first half of the Wesleyan game this afternoon and scored 35 points in twenty minutes. The showing was the best of any that Harvard has made this year. In the second half Harvard put an entirely new team on the field except Stillman, who was moved from full back to left half back. Wesleyan scored in this half after using several trick plays, a delayed pass leading to a touch-down. Line-up:

Harvard, 35.	Position.	Wesleyan, 5.
Jones, Matthews	Left end	Eyester, Coote
Mills, Whitwell	Left tackle	Judd
A. Marshall, Revey	Left guard	Sapp
King, Sugden	Centre	Gliespe
Barnard, Coburn	Right guard	Brown
Wright, Shea	Right tackle	Forbes
Bowditch, Metley	Right end	Rogers
C. Marshall, Daly	Quarter back	Calder
Kernan, Knowles, Stillman, Piper	Left half back	Lacey
Foster	Right half back	McDonnell
Stillman, Meier, Ives	Full back	Hanlon, Vansurdan

Touch-downs—Stillman (2,) Leatherbee (2,) Kernan, Foster. Goals from touch-down—Barnard (5.) Goal from field—C. Marshall. Umpire—Mr. Brown, Harvard. Referee—Mr. Lawrence, Harvard. Linesmen—Messrs. McDonnell, Harvard, and Nixon, Wesleyan. Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

COLUMBIA, 24; SWARTHMORE, 0.

Columbia played surprisingly good football yesterday afternoon when her eleven soundly defeated Swarthmore by the score of 24 to 0 at the Polo Grounds. Columbia's men went into the field expecting a hard game, and fearing they would be scored on. As a matter of fact, however, Columbia did better than either Princeton or Pennsylvania against the same team. The University of Pennsylvania beat Swarthmore 18 to 0, and Princeton defeated the same team by 11 to 6. As Princeton and Pennsylvania are Columbia's chief opponents this season, there was corresponding jubilation among Columbia men last night. Columbia gave an excellent exhibition of well-played football against the visitors. The local team had an attack that was never once held for downs, and her defense except at rare intervals was passably good, in view of what it was in the recent Buffalo game. Line-up:

Columbia, 24.	Positions.	Swarthmore, 0.
Wolff, McCullom, Strangland	Left end	Beans
Brown	Left tackle	Bower
Shaw, Wallace	Left guard	Jackson
Duden, Alsberg	Centre	Brosius
Dollin	Right guard	Lippincott
Thorpe	Right tackle	Bell
Post, Earle	Right end	Satterwaite
Erb, Goodman	Quarter back	Hall
Weekes	Left half back	Sinclair, Smith
Smith, Frambach, Fisher, Strangland	Right half back	Crowell
Full back		Stuart

Touch-downs—Weekes, (2,) Fisher, Smith. Goals from touch-downs—Thorpe, 4. Referee—Mr. Smith, Union. Umpire—Mr. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

PRINCETON, 30; HAVERFORD, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Princeton easily defeated the Haverford football team here to-day by a score of 30 to 0. Haverford was light in both the line and back field, and could do nothing against Princeton. Only twice did they make the necessary five yards in the required downs, and their line held the hard rushes of the Princeton eleven but twice.

Princeton played better than at any time this season. Her line was strong and aggressive, charging hard and fast. Holes were made so large that the whole interference would gallop through without stopping. Short, who was changed from centre to tackle, played a star game. He was fast on the interference, and was the principal ground gainer of the team.

CARLISLE, 50; BLOOMSBURG, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 15.—The Carlisle Indians had a walk-over here this afternoon with the Bloomsburg eleven, which recently held the University of Pennsylvania team down to 16 to 0. The score to-day was 50 to 0 in the Aborigines' favor, the first half ending with 35 points to their credit. The Indians had nearly all of their regular team in harness, and played with a snap that excelled anything they had done this season. At the opening the teams seemed equally matched, Bloomsburg averaging about 10 pounds more than their opponents. The Indian second team played the second half.

ANNAPOLIS, 10; ST. JOHN'S, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 15.—In two halves of fifteen and ten minutes respectively the naval cadet football eleven defeated the team of St. John's College this afternoon by the score of 10 to 0. As was expected, the college boys, although a much lighter aggregation than their opponents, played a fairly good game. In the first half St. John's line held well, and the "Middies" were unable to score and showed lack of team work. In the second half, however, the sailors played with more spirit, and after three minutes of play Halsey was shoved over for a touch-down. Decker scored the second one within a few seconds before the half ended. Belknap missed both goals.

PENN., 36; GETTYSBURG, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania eleven experienced no difficulty in defeating Gettysburg College to-day. The visitors made gains only in the beginning of the first half, but were after that powerless against the strong defense of Pennsylvania. The final score was 36 to 0. The feature of the game was a run of 100 yards by Dale in the second half, from Gettysburg's kick-off, for a touch-down. Dale sustained severe injury to his ankle and will not be able to play against Brown.

VILLA NOVA, 15; FORDHAM, 6.

Villa Nova College defeated Fordham on the latter's grounds after two halves of interesting play yesterday. Powers ran the length of the field in the first half and scored first for Villa Nova. Caine counted the second shortly after. Fordham played with determination, but could not score in the first half. Fordham and Villa Nova both scored in the second half. The final score was: Villa Nova, 15; Fordham, 6.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:11	Sun sets...5:21	Moon sets...5:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:31	Gov. Isl'd...6:55	H. Gate...8:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:56	Gov. Isl'd...7:16	H. Gate...9:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) OCT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Carthaginian, Glasgow		
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fuers, Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
Valencia, Port Limon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Aller, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sigle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		5:30 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
Minnetonka, London		7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmarck	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		12:00 M.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (especially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed via Seattle.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 16; Shanghai, Sept. 20; Yokohama, Sept. 27, and Honolulu, Oct. 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic and were dispatched East on Sunday. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) OCT. 16.

Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Barenfels, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
British Empire, Antwerp, Oct. 4.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Sept. 24.
Cumbal, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
El Siglo, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Georgia, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Oct. 1.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sarmatia, Swansea, Sept. 30.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

Byron, Pernambuco, Oct. 9.
Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 9.
Havana, Havana, Oct. 14.
Hilary, Para, Oct. 5.
Xenia, Stettin, Sept. 30.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Citta di Napoli, Naples, Oct. 4.
Hildebrand, Barbados, Oct. 11.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 5.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Patria, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 9.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Yucatan, Santiago, Oct. 11.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

Asama, Algiers, Oct. 4.
El Monte, Galveston, Oct. 14.
Georgia, Naples, Oct. 3.
Perugia, Naples, Oct. 3.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 9.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 11.
Moltke, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Turic, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 11.

Arrived.

SS Buckman, Mader, Port Maria, Orange Bay, &c., Oct. 9, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 12:12 A. M., 16th.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Torney, Havana, Oct. 8, and Matanzas, 10th, with sugar to

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Jerome Mayer has been appointed Hartford sole agent of the Mercantile Insurance Company of Boston.

Osler, Hammond & Norton have been appointed general agents of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

The German Insurance Company of Peoria and the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company of Saginaw, Mich., have been licensed to do business in Iowa.

The Wisconsin Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the Wisconsin valued policy law.

The Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank has discontinued its reinsurance operations in Great Britain.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.: B. Strauss, cloaks, waists, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, notions and art goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Adam, Meldum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Burr, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; W. Rosenbaum, notions and jewelry; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. L. Lang, notions, hosiery, suits, and waists; 228 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, infants' wear, underwear, notions, and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Greenebaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; E. H. Greenebaum, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. S. Beadle, millinery and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; W. C. Von Keuren, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bear, Carpenter & Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Carpenter, furnishing goods; L. W. Besse, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, gloves and toilet goods; 57 White Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; F. O. Rogers, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; T. E. Flint, cloaks and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, linens, white and wash goods; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Savoy.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; Lyman T. Herrick, Cleveland; Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; Judge W. W. Gurley, Chicago.

HOLLAND—The Rev. Samuel N. Watson, Chillicothe, Ohio; H. S. Harmsworth, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Princess Josephine d'Poggio Ruspoli and Mlle. d'Talleyrand Perigord, Italy.

NAVARRE—Capt. G. B. Coghlan, United States Army.

GRAND—Col. T. C. Lebo, United States Army; Gen. G. S. Carpenter, United States Army; Col. W. H. Boyle, United States Army; Capt. James Wilson, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Arthur Burtis, Paymaster United States Navy, Duncan Kennedy, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. D. W. Hand, United States Army; George Wilds, Manchester, England; W. H. Ponte, London; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Providence.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington; G. Stallman, Kidderminster, England.

ASTOR—N. E. Parrancinio, Consul General from Barbados; Gen. William Sooy Smith, Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12 A. M.—339 West Seventh Street, Ernest Finner; damage, $100,000.
8:04 A. M.—223 East Sixty-first Street, Church of Redemption; damage, $800.
10:05 A. M.—11 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Mr. Bloom; damage, $25.
1:15 P. M.—500 West Sixty-third Street, Thomas Neeham; damage, $15.
2:25 P. M.—Forty-second Street and North River, Metropolitan Street Railroad Company; damage, $100.
2:35 P. M.—104 East Seventh Street, Ernest Mendelviton; damage, $150.
2:55 P. M.—209 Grand Street, Simon Cohen; damage, $1,500.
5:10 P. M.—243 Second Street, L. Duchholtz; damage, $25.
5:25 P. M.—143 West Seventy-third Street, Otto Palm; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A fire that threatened to do considerable havoc in the business portion of the city occurred this afternoon in the building occupied by the Union National Bank. The flames were confined to the upper part of the building. Loss, $5,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The weather has been fair throughout the country during the past twenty-four hours, except on the North Pacific Coast, the Michigan peninsula, and Florida, where there were local showers.

Temperatures have risen throughout the country, except in the extreme Northwest and on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. They have fallen 6 to 12 degrees on the South Atlantic Coast, while over the warmer districts they are 3 to 11 degrees above the seasonal average. The weather will continue fair to-morrow and Friday over practically the entire country, except in the North Pacific States, where there will be showers to-morrow, and in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota where local rains are probable to-morrow night or Friday. It will be warmer to-morrow in the South.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh southwest to west; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light and mostly northeast; on the upper lakes, light to fresh northwest to north, and on the lower lakes, fresh west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and Friday; fresh southwest to west winds.

Western New York, fair to-day, cooler along the lakes; Friday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Virginia, fair to-day and Friday; variable winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day and Friday; light to fresh winds, mostly west.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; cooler in extreme north portions; Friday, fair; light to fresh winds, becoming north.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and Friday; warmer to-day; light northeast winds on the coast.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in northwest portion; Friday, partly cloudy, probably showers in north section; light to fresh north to east winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Friday.

South Dakota, fair to-day and Friday.

North Dakota, partly cloudy and warmer to-day, showers at night or Friday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light to fresh winds, mostly west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	52	47	50
6 A. M.	51	46	50
9 A. M.	53	48	52
12 M.	60	54	58
3 P. M.	57	58	58
6 P. M.	62	56	58
9 P. M.	57	52	54
12 P. M.	54	49	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54¼
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1901	57
Corresponding date for last 25 years	55

The thermometer registered 46 degrees at 8 A. M. and 54 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 57 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 45 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 55th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1764.
34 & 36 East 51st Street.
Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training—class and individual—for all colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Headmasters.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., }

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST,
AT NEW LOCATION 122 W. 72ND ST.
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments; OPTIONAL MILITARY DRILL. Hot Luncheon; Playground. Optional study hour under instructors. Catalogues. The Principal is daily at his office from 9 to 6.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE 45 WEST 81ST ST. (Manhattan Square N.)
Average number of students in college class is eight.
Individual Attention—Tutoring Not Advised. Optional Afternoon or Evening Study Hour in charge of the regular class instructors.
Manual Training for Junior Classes.

ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., (Principal,) will be in his office every morning from 9 to 12. A personal interview desired 11th year begins Oct. 1 Illustrated Catalogue.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
5TH AVE., } COR. 125TH ST.
7TH AVE., }
A practical school for practical people. Offering to its patrons a choice of 6,000 positions each year.
DAY AND EVENING.
Brooklyn Department, Broadway and Bedford Ave.
WRITE, CALL, OR TELEPHONE.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS
For Girls, 25 West 55th Street. College Preparatory or Classical Course.
For Boys, Annex under Head Master.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo, N. Y., Art, Sight Singing, Science, Manual Training, and Physical work in every class. Kindergarten.
ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd.M., Principal.

IRVING SCHOOL,
33 WEST 84TH STREET.
Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

THE LYON SCHOOL.
NO. 564 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

GO ON THE STAGE!
Young men and women receive full instructions at home. Every one can learn, no failures. Complete in five courses. Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Thorough education of the dramatic art from beginning to end. Home Dramatic School, 1,193 Broadway, New York.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

Miss Conklin's School.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
542 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St., Marcus Bldg.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular. Tel.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street,
REOPENED OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
657 and 659 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

REGENTS
And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 28 East 56th Street.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 32 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 24d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester's school for dancing and deportment, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; advanced class Monday, beginners Tuesday and Thursday, children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Mr. H. Fletcher Rivers, "Tuxedo," 637 Madison Av., St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, commencing Saturday, Oct. 18.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 5:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo, 7:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*TRACTION LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:46 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 3:30 P. M., St. Louis 9:00 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:40 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:1? P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 724 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "200 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 413 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(1)Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 P M—(2)For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leave Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood only), 4:30 P.M. Sundays, 10:00 A.M.
ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10 (10:10, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖$1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—
†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER. C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN to LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser.... Jan. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM | Deutsch'd, Nov. 19, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Wald'sse, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM | Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Pennsylv'a, Oct. 23, Noon | Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.
S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.
WEST INDIES: From N. Y. Jan. 10. Duration 22 days. Cost $125 & up.
ORIENT: From N. Y. Feb. 3. Duration 77 days. Cost $350 & up.
Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartheld & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.

THOS. COOK & SON have chartered the new and luxurious Hamburg-American Line steamship "MOLTKE" (12,000 tons) to leave New York on Feb. 4th, 1903, for the most magnificent and complete ORIENTAL CRUISE ever planned.
A GRAND 70 DAY CRUISE AT THE LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.
The fare includes Shore Excursions, Hotel Expenses, Guides, etc., and every feature of modern high-class pleasure travel.
The Route includes Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada and the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, &c.), Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, (Rome, Pompeii,) Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo, &c.).
THOS. COOK & SON,
DOWNTOWN—261 BROADWAY.
UPTOWN—1185 BROADWAY.
Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Southwark, Oct. 17, 4 PM | Philadelphia....Oct. 29, 10 AM
St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM | St. Paul...Nov. 5, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM | Kensington, Nov. 8, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R., Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 18, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria...Oct. 18, 2 PM | Campania..Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric...Oct. 17, Noon | Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon
Majestic...Oct. 29, Noon | Teutonic...Nov. 12, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pianer's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car); 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 ("Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortland

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 15	602,521
To date this year	148,183,066
Corresponding date last year	224,021,812

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 15	$2,489,500
To date this year	$748,324,850
Corresponding date last year	$802,219,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@9 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. plus a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. nominal. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	2½
Am. Smelting	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Am. Smelting pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	3½	Missouri Pacific	½
Buff., R. & P.	½	Nat. Lead	¾
Butterick Co.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L.	⅛
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Pressed S. Car pf	¾
Chi. Gt. West	¾	Ry. Steel Spring pf	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	⅝
Col. Southern	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	St. L. & S. F. pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Consol. Gas	2½	So. Ry. pf., stamped	1½
Corn Products	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Del. & Hud. pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Hocking Valley	1½	Third Avenue	½
Illinois Central	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf	½	Twin City	1
Iowa Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wabash pf	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	Wis. Central	⅞
Man. Beach	½	Wis. Central pf	1½
Met. Sec. Co.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1	Gt. North. pf	1
Am. Snuff	2	Int. Silver	½
Anaconda Copper	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½		
General Electric	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Gal., H. & S. A. 6s	1	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
Hock. V. 4½s	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½	Pitts. & West. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s	1
Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½	Wabash 2d	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The belief that a settlement of the coal strike is at hand; a further relaxation in call money rates, the day's average not being above 7½ per cent.; a drop in sterling exchange to very near the gold importing point, and the knowledge that arrangements are making for an offering of a large block of Government bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury at a price acceptable to him—these were the factors influencing to the continued advance in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

This advance was the more gratifying and significant in that it came in the face of vigorous and concerted opposition on the part of the bear forces in the Street who refuse to recognize the changed conditions and continue, therefore, to insist that the market is a sale on all rallies—is bound to fall to a permanently lower level. That their selling yesterday was not effective in producing declines can be explained on the very simple ground that the buying was much better than the selling, influential banking houses being openly arrayed on the bull side.

It may be said as a fact that some late alliances entered into by important railroad interests—but not yet announced—will have important effect in the Western railroad field. The very confident buying which lately has appeared in St. Paul and Union Pacific will shortly be explained.

SENTIMENT MUCH IMPROVED.

In leading financial quarters in Wall Street yesterday there was a marked change for the better in sentiment, influential interests taking a much more cheerful view of the situation and frankly declaring it to be their opinion not only that the worst is over, but that from this time on improvement will show. The room traders and many professionals, however, continued decidedly bearish.

As representative of banking opinion this statement from a well-known financier is offered:

"In my opinion the situation is not only much better, but is such as to make for decided bullishness. The coal strike is as good as settled, and the money stringency is at an end. I know of my own personal knowledge that already $10,000,000 in bonds have been obtained and are to be offered this week to the Secretary of the Treasury at an acceptable price, while other blocks are also later to be offered. In addition, you will probably find when Congress assembles that there will be some helpful changes in the financial laws, while there may be issued $100,000,000 Panama Canal bonds against which the banks can take out additional circulation.

"Beyond all this there are the country's bountiful crops, while wonderful business activity is already assured for more than a year ahead.

"Wall Street, in fact, has been the only blue spot in the country, and now that it is well over its temporary distress you will see things improve decidedly."

UNION PACIFIC'S ACTIVITY.

The feature of the market yesterday in point of activity was Union Pacific, total dealings in which ran well beyond the 50,000-share mark—or about one-fifth of the entire market transactions—with the quotation at one time crossing 105.

The buying was by the large banking interests identified with the property which have been conspicuous as purchasers for the past few days, being estimated to have taken fully 125,000 shares. Part of this, it is intimated, is for the account of influential European bankers who are taking the stock for investment.

The Street continues to hear that the deal between Union Pacific and St. Paul—the latter stock yesterday being easily the strongest on the list—is of much greater consequence than a mere traffic alliance. As yet, however, it is impossible to obtain any definite official statement on the matter.

On the advance in Union Pacific yesterday there was heavy short selling by a group of bear operators, who sold short around 103 and were endeavoring to "average" at 105.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The reaction in Amalgamated Copper from the high for the day and its comparative quietness were in the Street regarded as due largely to profit taking. The unchanged dividend on Anaconda was regarded as indicating that the Amalgamated figure would be unchanged.

During the day the monthly figures of copper production and exports, as prepared by John Stanton, were published. The United States production of the metal during September amounted to 23,688 tons, compared with 25,296 for August and 21,580 for September, 1901. European production in the same month amounted to 9,155 tons, compared with 9,504 for August and 9,477 for September, 1901.

Copper exports last month were 13,183 tons, compared with 12,429 tons for August and 6,419 for September, 1901.

METROPOLITAN'S RISE.

Metropolitan Street Railway was one of the strong features of the list, selling up over 2 points on comparatively few transactions. Inasmuch as the upward movement was coincident with the return of William C. Whitney, the Street was inclined to regard the rise as due to that gentleman.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Whatever the reason for it—whether because assured of easier money conditions or because of some coming developments in respect to the property—the Missouri Pacific pool was in operating evidence yesterday, being responsible for the rise in the stock to as high a figure at one time as 110. This is the first time in nearly two weeks that the pool has been at all aggressive on the buying side, and the Street was wondering what it signified.

Pending some definite information, the speculative fry—badly hit in the recent break in the stock from 125 to 102—refuses to venture in. Hence it was that yesterday's movement in the stock represented almost wholly operations of the pool members among themselves.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advances in such high-priced shares as St. Paul, Consolidated Gas, and Brooklyn Union Gas, recognized in the financial district as Standard Oil stocks, were by the speculative community regarded as bearing out the view that the Standard Oil interests are bullish on the market and are buying stocks.

An endeavor was made to secure a public following in Chicago Great Western by rushing that stock up to 31, reports being put out, coincidentally, of purchases for control. There was, however, no public response, and the price promptly dropped.

There were evidences of quiet selling of Republic Steel issues previous to the annual meeting, the selling being said to come from interests identified with the property. Contrary to general expectations, there were no developments of consequence at the meeting, such as had been freely intimated might be expected.

Syndicate buying was said to be responsible for the advances in the Steel Trust shares.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S YEAR.

At the annual meeting of the Distilling Company of America, held at Jersey City yesterday, the earnings of the company for the year ended June 30, were made public, showing an increase in the gross figures of $3,661,941, and in the surplus of $77,000. The report contained the statement that dividends on the preferred stock are shortly to be resumed, the announcement being in this form:

"The Directors of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company [constituent companies of the Distilling Company of America] have each resolved upon the resumption of the payment of dividends on their respective preferred shares, upon a 4 per cent. per annum basis, (1 per cent. quarterly,) distributions to begin in January next. In view of this fact, the Directors of your company are warranted in stating that dividends on the preferred shares of this company will be paid at the same time, upon the same basis, viz., 1 per cent. quarterly, beginning in January, 1903."

The figures in the report show as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Total receipts all cos.	$85,371,819	$81,709,878	$3,661,941
Cost prod., dis.	82,064,959	.....	.....
Net	$3,306,860	.....	.....
Deductions:			
Int. on Dis. Co.'s col. trust 5s	175,000		
Int. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	112,310		
*Int. notes & in.	290,233		
Ad. main & rep.	286,953		
Taxes	106,023		
Rentals	48,943		
Insurance	115,569		
Gen. expenses	428,472		
Total	$1,572,504	.....	.....
Surplus	1,734,356	$1,657,356	$77,000
Prev. surplus	2,233,543	576,187	1,657,356
Total sur.	$3,967,899	$2,233,543	$1,734,356

*This includes $232,106 interest paid to Distilling Company of America by subsidiary companies, which is included in "total income."

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1902, compares as follows:

Assets—Property, $73,192,356; bonds for sinking fund, $390,317; bond discount, $721,340; cash, $1,348,000; accounts and bills receivable, $6,556,994; merchandise, material, and supplies, $5,844,122; securities of other companies, $1,751,099; total, $89,812,239.

Liabilities—Common stock, $44,596,118; preferred stock, $29,502,973; deposited with Central Trust Company against stocks outstanding of constituent companies, common stock, $1,830,882, preferred stock $1,747,026; bonded indebtedness, $5,452,960; accounts and bills payable, $2,702,007; reserve accounts, $12,372; profit and loss surplus, $3,967,899; total, $89,812,239.

S. M. Rice, President of the company, in his report points out that for the first time since the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company was organized its finances and credit enabled it, during the year, to produce an adequate crop of whisky, as was planned at the beginning of the season, so that its distilleries were operated on a most economical and advantageous basis. It was enabled, also, to make its money arrangements in advance.

CRUCIBLE STEEL'S EARNINGS.

The annual meeting of the Crucible Steel Company was held yesterday at Jersey City, when the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year, and the annual report was submitted.

This report was for the period ended Aug. 31, and showed as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings	$3,508,101	$3,490,438	$12,723
Dividends	49,306	30,861	18,445
Total	$3,552,467	$3,521,299	$31,168
Less dividends	1,750,000	1,790,341	*40,341
Balance	$1,802,467	$1,730,958	$71,509
Pk. St. pf. stock	16,689	.....	16,689
Balance	$1,785,778	$1,730,958	$54,820
Charges	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Surplus	$785,778	$1,730,958	*$45,180

*Decrease.

In his report President Miller says that earnings would undoubtedly have been greater had the company been able to secure prompt delivery of raw material ordered and contracted for.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The fuel situation continues exceedingly troublesome in all parts of the country, not alone in its direct effect upon manufacturing operations, but also in its adverse moral effect upon business generally. In the Central West deliveries of coke are very unsatisfactory. In the South the strike in the New River district stubbornly continues, and while the Pocahontas field is at peace the shipments are unsatisfactory. In Alabama the trouble between the Tennessee Company and the miners will probably be settled today. From the Lehigh Valley comes the report that the furnaces are now getting a little anthracite, but the opinion prevails that in the most favorable case the manufacturing industries will not be taken care of until the domestic requirements are fairly well provided for.

Fancy prices are being paid for coke for prompt delivery, and $4 and upward has been paid for blast furnace coke well into next year. Some furnacemen covering on sales for distant delivery of pig.

But what, after all, most interests those who are consumers of coke is what the prices are to be from now later. As yet this matter has not been settled, although the feeling is that an advance of $1, to $3.25, at oven, Connellsville, seems certain, if in fact it is not considerably higher. It is understood that a very large sale of Bessemer iron for the second and third quarters of 1903, involving several hundred thousand tons, is kept pending until the question of coke prices is settled.

There has been some movement in basic pig. Virginia furnaces having sold about 15,000 tons at $19 to $20, at furnace.

The rush for coal charters in England has so hardened freights that it is making imports of foreign pig iron a little more difficult.

The difficulties over the duty on steel billets have stopped all negotiations for foreign steel for the present.

It is not generally realized how close to the line the official valuations of steel billets are. As we understand it, the importers seem to have purchased steel billets at prices ranging from 65 marks at German steel works and upward to 72 marks at different times. The appraisers have advanced these to 95 and up to 96½ marks for billets and 97 marks for slabs. Now, if it were shown that even the German domestic market was below 93 marks at steel works, then the steel billets and slabs would come in under the old rates of duty. It is contended by some importers that the German domestic market price, even if it is 95 to 97 marks, would refer to delivery at consumer's plant, so that it would be necessary to deduct the freight from the steel works, varying from 5 to 10 marks, to arrive at the market price at the steel works. Thus clearly the valuation, even on the basis of the German domestic selling prices, would be inside of the figure which would entitle the billets to entry at the rate of 0.3 cent per pound.

Reports from the heavy lines continue exceedingly satisfactory. There have been further large sales of steel rails, with additional business pending. Heavy transactions have taken place in plates and a very good tonnage is coming out in structural material.

In the lighter lines the sharp struggle continues. The principal outside mills are freely meeting the cuts on wire products and on sheets. It is worthy of note as bearing upon the all important point of current consumption that the sales are reported to be heavy.

There is increasing weakness in merchant pipe, notably in the smaller sizes. The feeling prevails in the trade that an adjustment in prices cannot be far off, and this, too, is expected in the tin plate trade.

FIDELITY TRUST NEW CAPITAL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fidelity Trust Company will be held Monday, when the capital stock of the concern will be doubled, and the surplus will, by the sale of additional stock, be increased to about $13,000,000.

It is expected that the resources of the concern will exceed $30,000,000.

Four-fifths of the stockholders have already assented informally to the plan to increase the capital stock. The details will be arranged Monday, but the increase may not go into effect until May 1.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

5 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,200.

$2,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company debenture bond, (Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certificate,) Series A 15, $1,100 paid, $216.

$1,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company debenture bond, (Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certificate,) Series A 38, $600 paid, $110.

$2,000 Texas Loan Agency of Corsicana, Texas, debenture bond, Series 21, No. 6, 65 per cent. paid, $350.

120 coupons from Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1990, viz.: $40 of Aug. 1, 1893; $40 of Aug. 1, 1894; $40 of Aug. 1, 1895; 10 shares Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, (dated May 21, 1875,) $25 each; 1 membership Photographers' Society, (dated May 15, 1886;) 5 shares Metropolitan Concert Company, (dated March 5, 1880,) $50 each; $100 Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railway Company (first mortgage) 7 per cent. bond, with eighty coupons annexed for $3.50 each; $5 Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company (first mortgage) 7 per cent. bond, with eighty coupons annexed for $3.50 each; $5 do. bond scrip dated June 8, 1876, $11 lot.

25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, (ex-rights,) $100 each, 375.

20 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 300.

248 shares New York House Wrecking Company, $100 each, $20 per share.

50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 301.

100 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 250.

25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, (ex-rights,) $100 each, 375.

5 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 186½.

$1,000 Standard Milling Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 75½.

15 shares Standard Milling Company common, $100 each, 7⅛.

10 shares Standard Milling Company preferred, $100 each, 30½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Bank of Bengal's rate of discount advanced from 3 to 4 per cent.

According to Pittsburg dispatches the United Cigar Stores Company will soon begin business in that city.

Announcement from Knoxville that a syndicate headed by a capitalist of that city has secured a contract to build a railroad in Guatemala.

Dispatches from St. Paul, Minn., stating that the shipments of range cattle from the West this year show an increase of 50 per cent. over last year.

Stockholders of the Ottawa Northern and Western Railroad to hold a special meeting in Montreal on Nov. 3 to authorize the issue of bonds to be used in retiring issues now outstanding and to furnish funds for new equipment and other improvements.

Reports from Sharon, Penn., that a new subsidiary company of the Sharon Steel Company called the Sharon Ore and Furnace Company will be chartered before the end of this month, and will construct two large blast furnaces at a cost of $1,500,000.

Wisconsin advices that new State banks, with $25,000 capital, have been organized in Hayward, Sawyer County, and at Withee, Clark County.

Dispatches from Shamokin, Penn., that the Mount Equity Coal and Coke Company, which owns 3,400 acres of land in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, Penn., has applied for a charter.

Philadelphia reports that the Asphalt securities which were not deposited prior to the date when the plan of reorganization was operative are now being deposited with depositaries to the satisfaction of the committee.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Joliet and Northwestern Railroad, capital $500,000, to construct and operate a line from Joliet to Newark, and through several counties in Illinois.

Statement from Pittsburg that the old Sligo mills, which were erected in 1825, are to be removed to Connellsville, and there rebuilt and enlarged and a new corporation formed to operate them.

Number of Directors of the Distilling Company of America reduced from eleven to seven, and of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company from thirteen to eleven.

Announcement from Cleveland, Ohio, that the proposition to sell a controlling interest in the United States Telephone Company, which is controlled by the Everett-Moore syndicate, has been withdrawn.

According to Camden (N. J.) dispatches the Security Trust Company has absorbed the New Jersey Trust Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@9 per cent., closing at 7 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus a commission equivalent to 9 per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days, 7 per cent. for four months, and 6½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $316,960,048; balances, $10,943,813; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $932,811.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak, with a slight recovery at the close. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82½; demand, $4.85½; cables, $4.85⅝@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.81⅜@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18½; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 7-16 and 94¼@94 15-16; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—In its City article to-day The Times say the supply of money was still abundant in Lombard Street yesterday, though there was less complaint of a superfluity. The discount market was a shade easier.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet and the tone was fairly good, owing to a more hopeful view of the situation in the United States. Prices finished higher in a fair number of cases.

Foreign securities were firm owing to Paris support. Copper stocks showed some strength.

American rails were steady at a moderately higher level. Prices closed within a trifle of the highest points reached in the course of the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Discounts were firm to-day, owing to the condition of the rates of exchange, especially that of Paris.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful, in sympathy with the improvement in Americans and owing to the conclusion of the account being accomplished without any serious trouble. Business, however, was restricted. Consols were barely steady, due to the prospect of dearer money. Home rails were inclined to harden, reflecting the strike news from the United States and the excellent traffic returns. Americans opened firm, the strike situation being regarded optimistically. Subsequently they sagged, owing to lack of business; then hardened, became irregular, and closed firm. The condition of the money market at New York induced caution. Spanish securities were strong. Rio Tintos, Kafirs, and De Beers were harder.

United States Steel preferred was quoted on the curb after the close at 90 ex dividend.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 90 3-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90⅝; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 136⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¾; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 195½; De Beers, 24; Denver and Rio Grande, 44⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 69; New York Central, 158 ex div.; Norfolk and Western, 75½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 63; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35⅝; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 96 ex div.; Southern Pacific, 73; Union Pacific, 107; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 90 ex div.; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 40½; Spanish 4s, 87⅝.

Bar silver steady at 23⅝d per ounce.

Money, ½ to 2 per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¼ to 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 36.52; Lisbon, 26.50.

American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold to the amount of £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened firm. Contangos were light, and later money hardened, causing realizations and some reaction. Rentes were easier. Argentines were in strong demand. Spanish 4s were active at first, but subsequently reacted. Spanish rails were the feature of the transaction, finishing with a substantial advance. Industrials were maintained. Rio Tintos were in better demand. De Beers and Kafirs were firm at first, but closed dull.

The private rate of discount was 2½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 88.52.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day owing to the uncertainty in regard to the strike situation in the United States and unsatisfactory reports from the manufacturing districts. At the close the depression was accentuated by the receipt of news of a decline in Americans on the London Stock Exchange and fears of a fresh money squeeze at New York.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Dullness marked to-day's session of the local Stock Exchange, transactions aggregating only 26,733 shares and $50,650 bonds. Practically one-half of the stock sales were in Reading and Philadelphia Rapid Transit. Offerings were not large or urgent, so that even the little buying that appeared was sufficient to lead to fractional improvements. A rumor was current near the close that President Mitchell had acceded to the operators' terms, but the Street paid little attention to it, owing to the many times it has been caught by strike rumors. Trading to-day was largely of the professional sort, more of the sales originating on the floor of the Stock Exchange than off of it. Money market conditions were distinctly better. Banks stopped calling loans and there was less urgency to the demand. Rates were unchanged at 6 per cent. for call and time money. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	American Railways	52½	52¼	52½
1,135	American Cement	7⅞	7⅝	7 11-16
479	Cambria Steel	39⅞	39	39⅞
825	Con. Lake Superior	22½	22	22
550	Con. Lake Superior pf	72½	72	72½
5	Con. Traction of N. J.	60¼	60¼	60¼
131	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
25	Electric Co. of America	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
415	Int. Smokeless Powder	11⅜	11½	11½
135	Int. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
125	Lehigh Valley Railroad	34½	34⅝	34½
100	Missouri & Kansas	60	60	60
1,400	Marsden Co	5⅝	5½	5½
170	National Asphalt	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Nat. Asphalt receipts	⅛	⅛	⅛
7	Nat. Asphalt receipts pf.	½	½	½
1,000	Norfolk & Western	73¼	73⅛	73⅜
467	Pennsylvania Railroad	81 3-16	81	81 3-16
225	Pennsylvania Steel pf	101	101	101
46	Philadelphia Traction	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
720	Philadelphia Elec.	8 15-16	8 13-16	8 15-16
1,025	Philadelphia Co.	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
142	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
6,125	Philadelphia Rapid Tran.	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
6,758	Reading	34⅞	34½	34 9-16
200	Reading 2d pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Southern Railroad	37¼	37¼	37¼
11	United Cos. of N. J.	282	282	282
728	United Gas Imp. Co.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
142	United Power	44¼	43⅜	44¼
2,308	Union Traction	47⅜	47¼	47½
1,128	United States Steel	40¼	39⅝	40
50	United States Leather	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5	Westmoreland Coal	80	80	80

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Sharp advances were made in several stocks on the Chicago Exchange to-day. Swifts led in point of gain with over 6 points' advance, to above 160. The revival of the story that the combination will be effected when money is easier aided in this upturn. Pneumatic Tool was purchased by insiders and rallied 3 points. The recent weakness is still attributed to the money stringency. Can preferred lost a point. Lake Street Elevated sold at 9¾. It is understood that at the next annual meeting something will be done of a radical nature to give a return to shareholders. There was good buying of both Box Board issues, the preferred advancing over 2 points. Other issues dealt in during the fairly broad trading held up well.

Time and call loans, 6 per cent. New York exchange, 10 cents discount.

Complete transactions:

	High.	Low.	Last.
470 American Can	11½	11¼	11¼
150 American Can pf	47½	47½	47½
10 Chicago City Railway	211	211	211
30 Chicago Edison	170	170	170
122 Chicago Pneu. Tool	97	95	97
20 Chicago Telephone	163½	163½	163½
30 Chicago Title & Trust	123	123	123
10 Diamond Match	136½	136½	136½
320 Lake St. Elevated	10	9¾	9¾
125 Metropolitan Elev.	40½	40½	40½
100 Metropolitan Elev. pf	89½	89½	89½
320 National Biscuit	46½	46	46⅛
203 Nat. Biscuit pf	103½	103	103⅛
100 National Carbon	30	30	30
35 Northwestern Elevated	34	34	34
5 Northwestern Elev. pf	81	81	81
65 Quaker Oats	70	70	70
120 Quaker Oats pf	90½	90½	90½
50 Street's Stable Car	31½	31½	31½
780 Swift & Co.	160¼	155	158
1,238 United Box Board	13	12¼	12½
1,980 United Box Board pf	62⅜	60	61

BONDS.

$5,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	101	.. ..
4,000	Northwestern Elev. 4s	95½	.. ..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Brewing com.	31¼	31¼	31¼
237	Crucible Steel pf	93	93	93
52	Fire Proof pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	90	90	90
500	Marsden	5½	5	5½
120	Phila. Co. com	47½	47¾	47¾
30	Phila. Co. pf	49½	49½	49½
500	Pittsburg Coal com	23¾	23¾	23¾
45	Pittsburg Coal pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
250	River Coal com	11¾	11¾	11¾
45	River Coal pf	40	40	40
150	U. S. Steel	40	40	40
210	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	89	89¾
163	Westinghouse El. 3ds	106½	106	106¾
60	Allegheny Trust	154	153	153
25	American Trust	126	126	126
10	Trust of Pittsburg	136¼	136¼	136¼
15	Commonwealth	245	245	245
104	Cosmopol'n Nat. Bank	110	108	110
15	Federal Nat. Bank	145	145	145
10	Keystone Bank	390	390	390
10	Pennsylvania Trust	295	295	295
5	Pittsburg Trust	840	840	840
25	Real Estate Trust	308	307	308
5	South Side Trust	105	105	105
$15,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112
1,000	River Coal 6s	113	113	113

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday showed only moderate activity, but prices, generally speaking, were strong and most of the active stocks sold at figures above those at which they closed on Tuesday. In some cases, as in Rock Island, the gains were well maintained, and final quotations were practically the best recorded during the day. While the difficulties which the market has had to encounter have not yet been removed, the indications of improvement have become sufficiently marked to lead to the opinion that the coal strike as well as unusual money market stringency will not prevail very much longer. The market was one which seemed to reflect this opinion, prices showing gradual improvement without there being any undue manifestation of enthusiasm. Among the stocks which showed gains were some which recently have taken no prominent part in the market. One of these was British Columbia Copper, which sold up a full point, from 6¾ to 7¾, on the publication of reports to the effect that the company is being operated at a very fair profit.

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UNITED STATES REALTY continued to show considerable activity, but without material variation in price. Application has been made to list the stock, so that trading will shortly be transferred to the Stock Exchange.

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MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.—The annual report of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for the year ended Sept. 30 shows net profits of $1,892,918. In addition to the dividends paid during the year, the company's surplus was increased by the sum of $542,919. President Dodge reports that the past year was a most exceptional one for the company, which increased its business in many directions. The number of machines manufactured during the year was 663 and the number sold 571, including 374 machines held on rental at the time of sale. At the close of the company's fiscal year, 967 machines were being rented by the company for the sum of $538,276, which was somewhat in excess of the rentals for the previous year. Miscellaneous supplies sold during the period covered by the report amounted to $476,000. As indicating the increase in the use of the company's typesetting machines, the report states that during the year the number of offices in the United States using the machines increased from 1,491 to 1,721. The company has begun the manufacture of a machine of a smaller type for use in smaller offices requiring only a limited quantity and variety of composition. Another addition to the company's output is to be made in the near future in the form of a larger machine than those now in use, which is to carry two magazines of matrices. It is stated that this type of machine has been perfected and thoroughly tested.

The general balance sheet as of Oct. 1, compared with the figures for the same date in 1901, makes the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
ASSETS.			
Cash after September dividend	$863,617	$710,536	$153,081
Notes receivable	1,377,607	1,424,748	*47,130
Open accounts	264,722	387,193	*122,471
Suspense account	1,309	4,400	*3,091
Materials and supplies	840,539	536,910	303,629
Plants and property	985,640	736,955	248,685
Linotypes	1,003,800	1,018,700	*14,900
Fixtures and furniture	16,889	10,653	6,236
Lin. Co. of Canada	78,247	87,722	*9,475
Rights, privileges, franchises, patents, &c	6,201,580	6,176,139	25,441
Total	$11,633,950	$11,093,951	$539,999
LIABILITIES.			
Credit open accounts	$14,100	$17,060	*$2,960
Dividends unpaid	356	316	40
Surplus	1,619,494	1,076,575	542,919
Capital stock	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
Total	$11,633,950	$11,093,951	$539,999

*Decrease.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Can pf	47½	47½	47½
900	American Elevated	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am. Light & Traction	40½	40½	40½
300	Bay State Gas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅜	65⅝	20,810	*Amal. Copper Co.	65	66¼	65	65½	— ⅜
...	...	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1
11½	11⅝	1,100	Am. Hide & Leather	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
41½	41⅞	600	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41½	42	41½	42	+ ½
1	1⅛	200	Am. Bicycle Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
34⅝	34⅞	1,820	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ¼
54¼	54½	220	*Am. Grass Twine	54⅝	55	54¾	55	+ ¼
49	49⅛	500	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49½	49	49¼	— ¼
37	38	100	Am. Dist. Tel.	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
240	245	100	American Express	240	240	240	240	...
10⅝	10½	200	*Am. Ice Co.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
37	37½	250	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36	37	36	37	...
29⅜	29½	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93¼	93½	93½	...
6	6¼	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
46	46¼	900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45½	46	45½	46	+ ⅝
94¾	95	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	95	94	95	+1
...	...	200	*Am. Snuff Co.	129	129	128	128	—2
...	...	17	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100½	100½	...
122⅛	122⅝	6,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¾	123⅛	121¾	122½	+ ½
98	100	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	100	100	100	100	—1
87⅞	88¼	48,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅝	88¾	87⅝	88	— ⅜
100¼	100⅝	2,350	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
104⅞	104⅞	10,630	Baltimore & Ohio.	104¼	105⅜	104¼	104⅝	...
1½	1⅝	5,832	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
93	94	44	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	...
62⅝	62⅞	9,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62	63⅛	62	62⅝	+ ⅝
234	236	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	229⅜	233	229⅜	233	+3½
121½	124	100	Buff., Roch. & P.	122	122	122	122	+ ½
50	52	200	*Butterick Co.	50	50	50	50	+2
133⅞	134	13,100	Canadian Pacific	132¾	134½	132¾	134	+ ¼
49½	50	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	49	50⅜	49	50	+ ⅜
35½	36	1,100	Chicago & Alton	35½	36	35½	36	+ ⅝
72½	73	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
30	30¼	14,500	Chicago Great West.	29¼	31	29½	30¼	+ ¾
46	47	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	46½	47	46½	47	...
187⅛	188	24,070	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	185⅞	188	185⅝	187⅞	+2⅛
230	231	200	Chicago & Northw.	230	230	230	230	+ ½
195	196	322	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	194	196	194	196	...
20⅜	21	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
38¼	38½	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
99¼	100	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	100	100½	99½	100	+ ½
84½	84⅝	4,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	84½	85¼	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	100	Colorado & Southern	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
70	71	250	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+1½
45¼	46	130	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ½
21½	22	600	Col. & H. C. & I.	22	22	22	22	— ½
219	219¼	3,400	Consolidated Gas	216¾	219¼	216¾	219¼	+2½
120	120⅛	114	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
31	32	200	Corn Products	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ½
169	170	900	Delaware & Hudson.	170	170	170	170	...
43½	44⅝	300	Denver & R. G.	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	— ⅛
90¾	91½	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅞	91	90¾	91	+ ⅝
20	20¼	400	Detroit Southern	20	20¼	20	20	...
38	39¼	400	Detroit Southern pf.	38	39¼	38	39¼	+1½
84½	85	100	Detroit United Ry.	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	— ⅜
5	5⅛	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	1,100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36⅞	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅛
19	19⅜	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	19	19	19	19	...
29	29½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
38⅜	38⅞	15,050	Erie	38¾	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	...
67⅜	67⅝	3,700	Erie 1st pf.	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67⅝	...
52⅜	53	300	Erie 2d pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
179½	180¼	750	General Electric	180	181	179	179	—2
189½	191	400	Great Northern pf.	190	190	189	189	—1
93	93¼	1,400	Hocking Valley	91½	93¼	91½	93	+1½
90½	91	100	Hocking Valley pf.	91	91	91	91	...
147⅜	147½	7,925	Illinois Central	146	148	146	147½	+1⅝
9⅝	9¾	5,820	Illinois Central rts.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
72	72⅜	200	Internat. Paper pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+ ¼
72	72¾	300	*Internat. Power Co.	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	20	3,700	*Internat. Silver	18	24	16⅜	24	— ⅛
43	43¼	400	Iowa Central	43	43¼	43	43¼	+1½
76	77	100	Iowa Central pf.	76	76	76	76	...
79⅝	80	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79¾	80½	79¾	80	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	600	Kansas City South	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
136⅜	136⅝	6,200	Louisville & Nashville	136	137¼	135¾	136¾	+1½
10	15	100	Manhattan Beach	10½	10½	10¾	10½	+ ⅛
134	134½	10,100	Manhattan Elevated	133¾	134½	133¾	134⅞	+ ⅛
120	122	800	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	119	121½	119	121½	+2½
140	140½	3,900	*Met. Street Railway	138¼	141	138¼	140½	+2½
25⅞	26⅛	1,200	Mexican Central	26	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	2,700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	75	73½	75	+1½
124½	125	1,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122½	125	122½	125	+1½
29⅝	30	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29⅜	30	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
59⅝	60	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	59¾	60⅞	59¾	60⅝	+ ⅛
106⅜	106½	55,522	Missouri Pacific	107½	110	106⅜	109½	+2⅛
28	29	2,500	*National Lead Co.	28	29	28	29	+ ¾
92¾	94	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
43	...	800	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	...
154	154½	3,200	New York Central	153½	154⅞	153½	154¼	+ ⅝
47	48	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	47½	47¾	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
87	89	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
33⅞	34	3,720	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	...
73⅜	74	12,400	Norfolk & Western	72¾	74½	72¾	73⅞	+ ⅝
75½	76½	100	Pacific Coast	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	...
80	82	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
162⅜	163⅜	18,020	Pennsylvania R. R.	161¼	162¾	161¼	162½	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	1,050	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅛	103	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
40	43	100	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	...
96½	97½	700	P., C., C. & St. L.	94⅜	97	94⅜	97	+2½
60⅜	61	1,100	Pressed Steel Car.	61	61	60½	60⅞	...
91	93	630	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91½	92¼	91½	92	+ ⅝
35	35⅞	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	35½	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅝
88	90	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	90	88	90	+2
68	69¼	47,620	Reading	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69	+ ⅞
86⅝	87¼	3,050	Reading 1st pf.	85⅜	87	85⅜	86⅝	+ ⅝
76⅞	77	2,500	Reading 2d pf.	76	77	76	77	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
77¾	78	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77½	78	77½	78	+ ¼
21	22	700	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21	21½	21	21½	+1
21¼	22	400	St. Jo. & G. I.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
75	76	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	76	76	74½	75¼	+ ½
74½	75	700	St. L. & San Fran.	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
72⅝	73	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72¾	72⅞	72¾	72⅝	— ⅛
31	31⅛	1,300	St. Louis Southw.	30¾	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	4,250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63½	65	63½	64¼	+ ⅛
59½	60	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
71	71⅛	37,900	Southern Pacific	70¾	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	37½	2,400	Southern Railway	37	37⅝	37	37½	+ ⅛
...	...	70	Southern Ry., stamped.	37¼	37¼	37	37	...
95⅞	96	300	Southern Railway pf.	95¾	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
...	...	700	Southern Ry. pf., st.	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95¾	+1⅛
6⅝	7	300	Standard R. & T.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
64	64⅛	3,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	63⅝	64⅞	63⅝	64⅛	+1¼
43⅛	43⅜	5,400	Texas & Pacific	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	43½	+ ⅛
127	128	100	Third Avenue	128	128	128	128	+ ½
33⅛	34⅛	300	Tol. Rys. & Light.	34	34	34	34	...
28	28⅜	1,310	Tol., St. L. & West.	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	43⅜	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	43	43⅜	43	43¼	+ ⅛
116	117½	450	Twin City R. T.	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	+1
22⅛	22½	100	United Rys. In. Co.	22¼	22½	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
61⅞	62	300	United Rys. In. Co. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
101⅞	103⅝	33,700	Union Pacific	103⅛	105¼	103⅛	104½	+ ⅞
89½	89⅝	300	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	1,200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15½	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
54	56	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
14⅝	14⅞	45,900	*U. S. Leather.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	...
89⅜	89½	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	90½	90½	89½	90	...
17⅛	18	100	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
40	40⅛	7,550	U. S. Steel	40	40¼	39⅞	40	...
89⅜	89¾	5,870	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89⅝	89	89½	+ ¼
66⅜	67	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66¼	66⅞	66	66⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	33¼	1,825	Wabash	33	33¾	33	33½	+ ⅜
48	48⅜	4,600	Wabash pf.	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
90⅝	91¼	2,980	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90¾	91	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	27	27⅞	27	27½	+ ⅛
27	27⅝	1,800	Wisconsin Central	26⅝	27⅜	26½	27½	+ ⅛
51	51⅝	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	+1¼

Sales..... 602,521 *Unlisted.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.10	.11
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.95	.98
Challenge Con.	.10	.10
Chollar	.02	.02
Confidence	.64	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	.92
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.16	.17
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.21	.22
Occidental Con.	.08	.09
Ophir	.84	.86
Overman	.08	.09
Potosi	.06	.08
Savage	.04	.04
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.14	.14
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.11	.11
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.04	.04
Silver bars	.50½	.50½
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	8½	8	8½
Alamo	3⅜	4	3¾	4
American Con.	2½	3	2	3
Anaconda	18	20	17	20
Blue Bell	6½	7¼	6½	7½
C., K. & N.	9½	9⅝	9¾	9¾
C. O. Con.	6⅞	7⅛	7¼	7¼
Coriolanus	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
C., C. & M.	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
Dante	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Doctor Jackpot	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
Elkton	35¼	36½	35¾	36
El Paso	73½	73½	73¼	73½
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5¼	4⅜	5½
Findlay	9	10	8	10
Gold Dollar Con.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Golden Cycle	60	63	60	63
Golden Fleece	5	20	15	20
Gold Bond	3¼	3½	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4	3¾	4
Gould	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2¾	3
Isabella	34	35	34½	36
Jackpot	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
Keystone	3⅞	4½	4	4¼
Last Dollar	40	75	40	55
Lexington	5⅝	6	6½	5⅝
Little Puck	4½	5	5¼	4⅝
Little Bessie	3⅜	4	3⅜	3¾
Mollie Gibson	4½	5⅜	4½	5⅜
Mary Cashen	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6
Moon Anchor	7⅜	8	7½	8
New Haven	3	3¼	3	3¼
Pharmacist	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Pinnacle	5⅞	6¼	6	7
Pointer	2	2½	2	2½
Portland	180	195	185	195
Rose Maud	3	3½	3	3¼
Rose Nicol	3	4½	3¼	4¾
Sunset Eclipse	3	3½	2⅞	3¼
Vindicator	103	112	105	112
Work	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23⅝d per ounce and in New York at 50½c. per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Breece sold at .60, 1,000 Comstock bond at .05, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 200 Elkton at .32@.33, 200 Isabella at .32, and 200 Potosi at .08.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week October.	$65,764	$59,545	$51,551
From Jan. 1.....	2,633,554	2,298,335	.....
DETROIT, PORT HURON SHORT LINE—			
1st week October.	6,838	6,078	5,867
From July 1.....	130,480	127,767	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage.....	2,611	2,600	2,600
1st week October.	282,384	244,214	253,049
From July 1.....	3,191,145	2,954,252	2,716,278
AUBURN CITY RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings..	64,375	82,306	17,931
Op. expenses.....	48,792	58,890	9,798
Net earnings.....	15,583	23,716	8,133
Other income.....	4,272	2,326	*1,946
Total income.....	19,855	26,042	6,187
Fixed charges....	23,543	25,187	1,644
Deficit	3,688	†855	*4,543
Cash on hand....	5,188	8,115	2,927
Profit & loss def	28,600	21,058	7,542
*Increase. †Surplus.			
CENTRAL VERMONT for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	3,406,432	3,262,134	144,298
Op. expenses	2,746,131	2,599,837	146,294
Net earnings	660,301	662,297	*1,996
Other income	10,580	10,400	180
Total income	670,861	672,697	*1,836
Charges	667,702	669,833	*2,131
Surplus	3,099	2,804	295
*Decrease.			

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Saugerties Light, Heat and Power Company, Saugerties; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. R. Hord and R. C. McCormick, New York; C. W. Elchells, Jr., Ridgewood, N. Y.

Big Elm Dairy Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. M. Myers, C. W. Voshall, and A. E. Wood, Rochester.

Boorman-Anderson Asphalt Company, New York; capital, $1,200. Directors—T. H. Boorman, J. R. Anderson, and R. P. Wilson, Brooklyn.

Hanover Rubber Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—T. F. Stevenson and T. S. Corey, Brooklyn; G. R. Shepard, New York.

Three-Shaft Mining Company, New York, zinc and lead ores; capital, $300,000. Directors—H. G. Villard, C. A. Dunn, and Herbert Noble, New York.

Inwood Improvement Association, New York, real estate; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gustav Busch, Joseph Keppler, and G. S. Payson, New York.

Johnson Estate, New York; capital, $2,700. Directors—W. A. Johnson, Middletown, Conn.; W. C. Johnson, Flushing, L. I.; Lawson Purdy, New York.

Wall Advertising Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. A. Kiefer, Brooklyn; H. G. Healey and M. G. Butterfield, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—National Cuba Cigar Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Alexander Blumenstiel, Jacob Levi, Isaac M. Aron, Morris J. Levi, J. Blumenstiel, John H. Goetse, Edward M. Reed, Herman Elias, David Sweet, and Moses L. Weiss.

Challenge Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of carriages; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William H. Meeker, Albert A. Heims, and Ernest C. Vehslage.

BOND PURCHASE PROBLEMATICAL.

Reported Offer of Large Blocks to Secretary Shaw Unverified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Shaw is now on his way to Oakland City, Ind., where he will deliver a political speech tomorrow evening. When questioned in regard to the statement current in New York that the Secretary was planning to purchase a large block of bonds, the Treasury officials now here declined, in the Secretary's absence, to discuss the matter further than to say that the report probably was without foundation. The fact that the Secretary has so far declined all bond offers is taken as conclusive that he is not at present at least in the market.

On Sept. 26 last Secretary Shaw issued a notice to the effect that the department would purchase any of the United States 5 per cent. bonds of 1904 at $1.05 flat if presented on or before Oct. 15, to-day.

Under that offer the Secretary has purchased fives to the amount of $23,500.

Some days after this notice was issued the Secretary announced that offers for the sale of Government threes and fours would be considered by the department, but intimated that the prices must be low if sales were made. Offers under this announcement have been received aggregating as follows: $3,700,000 fours of 1925 at $138.25, $200,000 fours of 1907 at $111.50. All of these offers have been rejected.

Trust Company Elections.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bowling Green Trust Company yesterday George J. Gould and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge were elected members of the board in place of Amos H. Calef and William M. Laws, resigned.

Norman B. Ream was elected a Trustee of the Continental Trust Company yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,170	Amal. Copper	65¼	66¾	65¼	65⅝
70	American Ice	10	10¼	10	10
80	Am. Locomotive	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	29⅜
4,220	Am. Sugar	121⅝	122⅞	121¾	122
18,870	A., T. & S. F.	87⅞	88¾	87⅜	88¼
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	100⅝	99⅞	100⅜
690	Balt. & Ohio	104⅛	105⅝	104¼	104⅞
50	B. & O. rights	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,030	Brook. Rap. Tr.	61⅞	63⅝	61⅞	62⅝
800	Canadian Pac.	133	134½	133	134
410	Ches. & Ohio	49	50	49	50
10	Chi. & Alton	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼
750	Chi. Gt. West.	29½	30⅜	29½	30¼
9,080	C., M. & St. P.	185½	187⅞	185¼	187⅞
200	Col. Fuel & Iron	84¼	85¼	84¼	85
20	Detroit South.	19⅝	20¼	19⅜	20¼
50	Dist. of Am.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
30	Dist. of Am. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
2,770	Erie	38¾	39	38¾	38¾
10	Erie 1st pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
180	Illinois Cent.	146¾	147¾	146¾	147¾
20	Kan. City So.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
1,150	Louis. & Nash.	136	137⅛	136	137¼
3,550	Manhattan	133½	134⅞	133½	134¼
50	Mexican Central	26	26	26	26
140	Mo., K. & T.	29¾	30	29¼	29¾
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
25,810	Mo. Pacific.	107½	109⅝	107½	109⅝
70	N. Y. Central.	154	154½	154	154½
450	N. Y., O. & W.	34¼	34¾	33⅞	34
540	Norf. & West.	72⅝	74¼	72⅜	73⅝
1,820	Pennsylvania	161⅜	162¾	161¼	162
330	People's Gas.	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
30	Pressed S. Car.	61¾	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
23,800	Reading	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69¼
280	Rep. Steel	20⅞	21¼	20¾	21
10,710	Southern Pac.	70½	71¾	70⅝	71¼
3,870	Southern Ry.	37	37⅞	37	37
20	South. Ry. pf.	96	96	96	96
540	Tenn. C. & I.	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64½
760	Texas Pacific.	42⅞	43½	42⅝	43⅜
10	T., St. L. & W.	28½	28½	28¼	28½
21,160	Union Pacific.	103⅞	105¼	103¾	104⅝
14,160	U. S. Leather.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	14⅞
90	U. S. Leather pf.	90½	90½	90	90
50	U. S. Rubber.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
6,080	U. S. Steel.	40	40½	39⅞	40¼
560	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89½
230	Wabash	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅞
480	Wabash pf.	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48
30	Western Union.	91¼	91¼	91	91
10	Wheel. & L. E.	27	27	27	27
50	Wis. Central.	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞

167,700

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Cent. Pac. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Col. F. & I. con.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

$4,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,127,783
Gold	133,270,461
Silver	9,440,247
United States notes	3,624,292
Treasury notes of 1890	76,249
National banknotes	13,088,858
Total receipts this day	2,495,130
Total receipts this month	25,290,089
Total receipts this year	171,790,394
Total expenditures this day	2,255,000
Total expenditures this month	22,945,000
Total expenditures this year	160,426,976
Deposits in National banks	142,145,077
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	419,408
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	645,197
Customs	1,346,807
Miscellaneous	508,125

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$365,461,089
Silver dollars	467,176,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,437,925
Silver bullion of 1890	24,890,075
Total	$858,965,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$365,461,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,176,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,328,000
Total	$858,965,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$32,760

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on East Fortieth Street—Lease of 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway—Other Dealings.

William J. Roome has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to Philip Livingston 18 East Fortieth Street, a lot 30 by 100, now occupied by a four-story dwelling. Mr. Livingston will erect on the site a ten-story apartment house.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has leased for Mrs. Frances D. Alvord to Maurice Rogallner, dealer in men's furnishings, the property 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway, east side, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. The lease covers a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $425,000. The plot has a frontage of 67.8 feet and a depth of 121 feet on the northerly side, with an irregular southerly line. The four-story brick building on the property has been used for over twenty years as an annex to the Gilsey House. The structure will be extensively altered by the new lessee.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Herzog estate the four-story dwelling 145 West Eleventh Street, 21.5 by 103.3.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought from Mrs. Ellen Donovan the five-story double tenement, with stores, 234 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 75; also, 235 West Twenty-sixth Street, a lot 25 by 125, with old buildings.

It is reported that Nicholas Espenscheid has sold the three-story dwelling 28 West Thirty-sixth Street, 15 by 98.9.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Egan & Hallecy to a client for occupancy the four-story limestone and brick American basement dwelling 253 West One Hundred and First Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Porter & Co. have sold for Selma E. Sack the three-story dwelling 216 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 17 by 50 by 100.11.

Philip Jeselson has sold for M. Aaron to Louis Auerbach the three-story dwelling 408 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 19 by 99.11.

K. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Ella Conklin to the Municipal Realty Company the three-story dwelling 109 West Sixty-third Street. The purchasers have resold the property to Thomas Berkeley.

Louis Lese wishes to have denial made of a report that he has sold his property at the corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has advanced $200,000 to the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company in the shape of a building loan on the propery, 51.10 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 187.9 feet west of Madison Avenue.

According to the plans filed yesterday, the building to be erected for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, at 51 Broadway, fronting through on Trinity Place, will be six stories in height and will cost $100,000.

The following communication has been received from the firm of Henry D. Winans & May:

"With reference to the recent sale of 835 Fifth Avenue, we have been requested to state the facts, which are as follows:

"In July, 1902, we sold this property for the estate of Amos Cotting to August Heckscher, whose first intention was to rebuild the house for his residence, but, because of his ownership of another residence site to which he gave the preference, he decided to offer No. 835 for sale, and we submitted this offering to various clients. On Oct. 12 our Mr. Douglas was telephoned to to call on Mr. Marx, and, after a negotiation during a portion of that day, Mr. Marx submitted an offer for the property which Mr. Heckscher accepted, and a contract for the purchase was duly signed. Mr. Marx was a stranger to both Mr. Heckscher and ourselves, and our connection with Mr. Marx was only as Mr. Heckscher's representative in the sale of the property. Our first intimation of his intention to build a hotel or apartment house on the site was given after the contracts had been duly exchanged."

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

435 and 437 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street; each 19.9 by 60.7, two three-story brick dwellings, with store in the corner; executor's sale, to Harry Morlath $43,000

Horatio Street, south side, 110.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 6 inches by 87.8 feet, vacant; administrator's sale, to Agnes D. Ryan 210

By James L. Wells.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Brook Avenue, and extending to the Port Morris Branch Railroad, 46.3 by 88.3 by 75.8 by 86.7, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Arthur Sandys 41,000

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

90 and 92 Roosevelt Street, north side, 120 feet west of Cherry Street, 40 by 61.5 by 40 by 62.6, seven-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Gordon, Levy & Co. 34,854

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 128.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75.9 by 232.6 by 75.5 by 225.5, vacant; executor's sale, to J. P. Eagan.. 5,400

Boston Road, north side, 120.4 feet west of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.4 by 113.4 by 21.11 by 107.9, vacant, together with Boston Road, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 24.4 by 128.7 by 20.5 by 129.9, vacant; executor's sale, to Caroline Welsing 4,700

By John T. Boyd.

600 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 221.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear; public auction sale, to Henry K. Nelson 7,650

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Kelly Avenue, Woodside, L. I., west side, 225 feet south of Riker Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; estate sale, to James Sheridan 350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, partition sale, William Rumsey, referee, Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street, 100.5 by 175, fourteen-story apartment house, known as The Osborne.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James A. Treacy, referee, 717 and 719 Third Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 18.8 and 18.10, respectively, by 80, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $18,083.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lincoln avenue, runs west 25 by north 175 by east 42.2 to Third Avenue Bridge approach, by north 25 to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by east 40 by south 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,172.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,034 Tinton Avenue, east side, 178.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 17.9 by 73.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,718.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, Webster Avenue, west side, 100.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 275 by 180 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,793; subject to another mortgage for $20,625.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-seventh Street, north side, 92 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a fence, 28 long by 18.6 high; J. P. Goin of 582 Fifth Avenue, owner; G. Palliser of 32 Park Place, architect; cost, $315.

Nos. 130 to 134 Washington Place West, for an eight-story brick warehouse and factory, 59.3 by 74 by irregular; Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company of 115 West Forty-second Street, owner; Mulliken & Moeller of 7 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 51 Broadway and 27 Trinity Place, for six-story brick offices, 26.4 by 102; C. B. and M. Campbell of 77 Fifth Avenue, owners; B. W. Morris, Jr., of 24 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Unionport Road, southwest corner of Jackson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 26; G. P. D'Auria, Van Nest, owner; William H. Kenny of 1,338 Prospect Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Union Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for a one-story frame store, 50 by 20; John H. Von Dohlen, premises, owner; C. F. Loinse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 7 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement; I. Himmelstein, premises, owner; C. E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $800.

No. 540 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts, with store; Thomas Lewis estate of 209½ Broadway, owner; L. Giller of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $850.

No. 1,756 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Lander of 1,785 Madison Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 66 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Sire of 90 Nassau Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,500.

Pyse Avenue, northwest corner of Freeman Street, to a three-story brick store and dwelling, 22 by 50; Margaret Streese of 1,435 Prospect Avenue, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,468, w s, 75 ft s of 133d St, 24.11x100; William E. Hoyt to Joseph J. Meaney ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 82d St, 21.5x78; Johann H. Borgstede to John H. Borgstede $1

BOULEVARD or Public Drive, e s, 174.11 ft s of 138th St, 24.11x28.9x27x39.4; Herman Fuerst to William C. Kronmeyer, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 195.2 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x39.1x100x39; Joseph C. Kupfer to Borough Realty Company, other consideration and 100

CROTONA AV, 1,411, w s, 25x85.2x23.11x93; Henry Engel to Henry Zindel, (mtg $5,000) 7,600

DIVISION ST, 91 and 93, 29x65; William F. Clare and others, executors, to Sarah J. Mulry 31,150

FORD ST, n s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Julius Bachrach and another to Abraham Cohen, (mtg $2,625) ..... Nom.

FORD ST, 605 and 607, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Julius Bachrach and another to Tenea Herzog, (mtg $2,625) ..... Nom.

FORSYTH ST, 186, e s, 25x100; Aaron Sarnoff to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $28,000) 1

FRONT ST, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 32.11x64.4x28.10x63.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Bernstein, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

GLEBE AV, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75x101.5x75x102.5; Annie Britton to Stephen Cross 2,100

HAMILTON ST, 11, n s, 126.2 ft e of Catharine St, 25.1x68x25.1x69; Sophie Knepper to Anna Bacouby, (mtg $14,500) Nom.

LENOX AV, 557 and 559, w s, 49.11 ft n of 138th St, 50x75; Stanley W. Dexter to Ludwig Andresen; (mtgs $35,000) ..... Nom.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 24.4 ft s of 187th St, 16.8x100; Gerald C. Connor to Louis Szombathy, (mtg $2,500) 100

LOT 77, map of H. P. Rose; Catherine A. Gillingham to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

LOTS 23 to 27, map of property occupied by Ursuline Convent; St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.1 ft s of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Joseph C. Kupfer to Isaac Boehm and another, other consideration and 100

LOTS 178, 179, 191, and 192, amended map of the property of the Cammann estate; American Mortgage Company to Willard G. Bixby ..... Nom.

LOTS 180 and 190, amended map of the property of the Cammann estate; Harriet A. Woodall to Willard G. Bixby.. Nom.

MINERVA ST, s e, 47.6 ft s of Minetta Lane, 17.1x58.10x17x58.8; Catarina Breier to Caroline B. Ducker 10

MOTT AV, e s, 375 ft from centre line of 153d St, produced in 1883, runs e 95.6x n 25x w 96 to avenue x s 25 to beginning; Gertrude I. Skinner to Arthur R. Morris 2,000

MOTT AV, e s, 400 ft n of centre line of 153d St, produced in 1883, 25x97x25x96; James Thomson to Arthur R. Morris.... 1,600

OGDEN AV, old line, w s, 175 ft s of 167th St, 25x150, except part for avenue; Edgar Ketchum to Edith Willis, B. and S. Ca. G 1

PARK AV, 1,680, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Samuel C. Baum to Catharine Collins, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11 x31; Thomas J. Mooney to Ester Isenberg, (mtg $29,000) 10

PARK AV, s e corner of 79th St, 80x20; Samuel Zeimer to Stephen J. Heaman, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x73.3; Louis B. Hasbrouck to Myer Hellman ..... Nom.

PORTION of Plot 23, map of Arden property, 25x100; Lily L. Shirmer to Thomas H. Loughlin, taxes 1

ROBBINS AV, s e corner Beck or 151st St, runs e 105x s 50x w 44x n 25x w 61 to avenue x n 25 to beginning; Mary A. Donnelly to Lawrence Davis, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom

SOUTH ROAD, at centre line between Lots 10 and 11, map of sub-division of property of party of second part, runs s w 211.6x n w 8.8x n w 454.11x n e 332.10 to centre line of said road x s e 446 to beginning, containing 2 730-1000 acres; the Country Club Land Association to Edmund Randolph 100

SUFFOLK ST, 112, e s, 25x100; Banned Ketchum to Edith Willis, B. & S., Ca. G 1

TEASDALE PLACE, 11, n s, 525 ft w of Trinity Av, 24.11x100; Carl E. Randrup to Jacob Laux, (mtg $10,000,) other considerations and 100

TINTON AV, 1,210, e s, 83 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100; Ellen Anderson to Florence A. Brigantl, (mtg $7,600) 10

UNION AV, w s, 96.6 ft n of 166th St, 21.2x90.10; Henry Beck and another to Frederick Kisher, (mtg $5,500,) other considerations and 100

WALTON AV, n w corner of Clifford Place, 200x200 to Townsend Av; Walton Av, s w corner of Clifford Place, 200x200 to Townsend Av; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, and e s of Sylvan Av, Lots 22 and 23 and part of Lots 12 and 13, map of Townsend Poole; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s e s, part of Lots 2 to 5, map of Townsend Poole, 350.11x52.8x229.4x165.3; James W. Hoey to American Mortgage Company, Ca. G. 1

WEST END AV, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, 18x82; Mae Morgan to William W. Dunn, (mtg $25,000, R S $3.75) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, 18x82; William W. Dunn to Caroline M. Dingee, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

WILLIAM ST, 103 and 105, w s, 27.2 ft s of John St, 41.8x77.7x36.1x75.4; Mary P. Hoadly, individually and as executrix, to Wesley Thorn, other considerations and 2,000

WILLIAM ST, 103 and 105, w s, 27.2 ft s of John St, 41.8x77.7x36.1x75.4; Wesley Thorn to Mayer S. Auerbach, other considerations and 100

1ST AV, 2,401 and 2,403; 123d St, 366 and 368, s w corner, 49.10x82.2; Henry Fulling to Adam Boetiger, other considerations and 100

2D AV, 205, w s, 26.4 ft s of 13th St, 25.8x110; Jennie Marscheider to Sidonia Weiss, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 5th St, 23.6x75; Frederick Jetter to Emilie Sachse and another ..... Nom.

2D ST, 266, n s, 102.10 ft s e of Avenue C, 20x106; Julius Stoloff to Max J. Klein ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 333.4 ft s of 2d St, 66.8x100; Marie J. Mayer to Adelaide Burlando 100

3D AV, s e s, 49.10 ft s w of 148th St, runs s e 48.11 to Willis Av x s w 29.3 x w 34 x n w 33.3 to 3d Av x n e 45.9; Mathias Haffen to Philipp Hoffmann, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, s e s, 49.10 ft s w of 148th St, runs s e 48.11 to Willis Av x s w 29.3 x w 34 x n w 33.3 to 3d Av x n e 45.9; Philipp Hoffmann to John Haffen and another, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

3D ST, 230 and 232, s s, 288.7 ft e of Avenue B, 49.6x105.11; Elizabeth W. White to Max Cohen, (mtgs $12,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 126.2 ft n of 111th St, 25.5x100; Louise A. Rath to Abraham Orentley, (mtg $21,000) 10

5TH AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.2x110; Emanuel Hochheimer to Albert Peiser, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

5TH ST, 327, n s, 314.5 ft e of Avenue B, 21.5x97; Carolina K. Bisch to Bertha Wolkenberg ..... Nom.

5TH ST, s s, 223.10 ft w of Avenue B, 19.4x96.2; Therese Reinach to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $12,000) 1

5TH ST, 526 East, 19.8x96.2; Therese Reinach to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $11,000). 1

5TH ST, 526 East, 19.8x96.2; Samuel Greenfeld to Anton Fergen, (mtg $12,000) 100

7TH AV, w s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 23x71.10; 7th Av, w s, 26 ft s of 21st St, 20x71.11; John T. Davidson to Mark L. Abrahams and another, other considerations and... 100

8TH AV, 517 and 519, s w corner of 36th St, 39.4x74; Thomas B. Hidden to Azariah H. Sawyer and another, (mtg $50,000) 125,000

8TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25.10x97.6; Moses Mayer to Conrad Witt, (mtg $14,000) 10

12TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 20.6x103.3; Henry Roloff to Fanny Storch, (mtg $13,000,) other considerations and.. 100

32TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, —x100x25x100; Claiborne Howard to John J. McGrath, taxes, &c. 1

38TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Charles Ellinger, executor, to Joseph M. Deuel 1

38TH ST, s s, 364.3 ft w of 7th Av, 17.10x98.9; Mina Wick to Alfred N. Beadleston, other considerations and 100

45TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Anna Mangels and others to Robert D. Benson ..... Nom.

45TH ST, 16 n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Edward Patterson to George W. Stetson ..... Nom.

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Amedee Vignot to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $13,000) 100

52D ST, 220, n s, 305.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100; Hattie A. Landy and another to Thomas J. Daley, other considerations and 100

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Conrad Witt to Moses Mayer, (mtg $9,500) ..... Exchange

57TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Ann A. Thomas to Linda L. Thomas 1

58TH ST, 332, s s, 395 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Wallace Stuart to George R. Bourne, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

61ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.5; Sears R. Kelso to Cesare Conti... Nom.

62D ST, s s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Louis V. Bright and another to George J. Gillespie ..... Nom.

64TH ST, 13, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; John A. Brown, Jr., to Ferdinand Kreuter 31,000

64TH ST, 15, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to Ferdinand Kreuter 31,000

67TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Belle M. McGuire to Leopold Hutkuver ..... Nom.

71ST ST, 278 to 282, n e corner of West End Av, 80.3x60; Jane T. Griswold to Eliza T. Griswold, (mtg $90,643) ..... Nom.

71ST ST, 120 West, 21x100.5; Alfred M. Rau to William Hunter, (mtg $27,500). 1

71ST ST, 120 West; William Hunter to Julie Hess, (mtg $27,500) 1

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John F. Gerdes and others, (mtgs $72,000) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x77.2; Arthur W. Saunders to Henry R. Steele, (mtg $20,000) 80,000

76TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x77.2; Bankson T. Morgan, referee, to Arthur W. Saunders 22,500

77TH ST, 242, s s, 204 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Marcus Nathan to Sarah Breslauer and others, (mtg $31,500) ..... Nom.

83D ST, 136, s s, 387 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Samuel C. Baum to Nora E. White, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

83D ST, 136, s s, 387 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Catharine Collins to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 50x102.2; Charles Guiden to William Ziegler ..... Nom.

85TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Charles Guiden to Solomon A. Cohn ..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 187.9 ft w of Madison Av, 51.10x100.8; McEvers B. Brown to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company 1

87TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Paul Keber to Christian Armbruster, (mtg $13,500,) other considerations and.. 100

90TH ST, n s, 481 ft w of 8th Av, 18.6x100.8; Thomas Byrnes to Anna E. Biehn, (mtg $20,000) 26,750

90TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Frank M. Brennan to Isaac Cohen, (mtg $28,400) 1

94TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.8; Hedwig Peiser to Emanuel Hochheimer, (mtg $0,500) 1

96TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.11; David Ravitch and others to Sophia Trood, (mtg $23,500) 33,000

100TH ST, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Gabriel Britt, referee, to Myer Hellman, (mtg $40,000) 3,500

107TH ST, 515, n s, 142 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Benjamin Stern to Edward C. Striffler, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 9, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Jacob Bluestein to Maxwell S. Harris, (mtg $27,500,) other considerations and 100

111TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edward J. Farrell and others to Herman Cohen 24,000

112TH ST, 106 East, 16.4x100.11; Leonard Halberstead to Annie Frankfort, (mtg $6,000) 1

113TH ST, 143, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Oscar Willgerodt to Selig Citron and others, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 141, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Bertha Willgerodt to Selig Citron and others, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, 258 and 260, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Diedrich W. Rohde to Casper D. F. Schnoor and another, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 24, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Noah Hershfield to Herman Heilberg, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST, 446, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Edwin W. Moore to Townsend Morgan, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 62.6x s 201.10 to 124th St x e 69x n 90x w 6.6x n 111.10 to beginning; the Knickerbocker Real Estate Company to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, (mtg $120,000,) other considerations and 100

125TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 62.6x s 201.10 to 124th St x e 69x n 90x w 6.6x n 111.10 to beginning; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Samson Lachman and others, (mtg $160,000,) other considerations and 100

131ST ST, n s, 460 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Sarah Alexander to Louis Lehman, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 24, s s, 369 ft w of 5th Av, 26x99.11; Henriette Geismann to Frank M. Brennan, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, 676 East, 25x100; Michael F. Morrisey to George A. Linicus, (mtg $16,000) 1

149TH ST, s s, 135.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Millie Aaron to Louis Auerbach, (mtg $11,000,) other considerations and 100

156TH ST, 983, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 18.9x86.11x18.8x94.6; Lawrence Davis to Mary A. Donnelly, (mtg $5,250). Nom.

162D ST, 552 West, 16x99.11; Rosina B. Palmer to James Fitzpatrick 15,000

164TH ST, 1,027, n s, 75 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x74.7; James E. Brown to the Washington Bank ..... Nom.

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, runs w 74.11x s 100x e 74.11x s 25x e 100x n 50x w 100x n 75 to beginning; Home St, s e corner of Hoe St, 25.2x82x25x79.1; Marie Dub and another to John Martin, (mtgs $3,087.50) 3,500

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x94.6; John R. Vandervoort to Henry Lind 5,000

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,204 to 1,210, an annex to the Gilsey House; Frances D. Alvord to Maurice Rogallner, 21 years $15,000

BROOME ST, 124; William Bachrach and another to Samuel Wasserman, 5 years.. 3,500

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 63d St; Margaretha Scheff to Louis Jacobs, 3 years 1,800

GRAND ST, 245; David Cohen to Hyman Ruden and another, from Dec. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1908 ..... $2,500 and 3,000

RIVINGTON ST, 153; M. Kempe to David Goodman, 2 7-12 years 564

3D AV, 2,853 and 2,855; Clarence J. Davies to R. S. Grover and others, 5 years. 3,000

26TH ST, 319 and 321 West; Louis J. Marx to Frederick Ochse, 10 years..... 9,000

34TH ST, 117 East; Richard D. Harris to Katharine R. Jones, 3 years 3,100

47TH ST, 265 West; Ethan Allen, executor and trustee, to Nathan Kempner and another, 5 years 2,550

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, Mark C., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 180 and 182, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$21,500

ARMBRUSTER, Christian, and wife to Paul Keber and another; 87th St, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 5,000

BENSON, Robert D., to Anna Mangels; 45th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 13,000

BERG, Henry, to German Savings Bank; 125th St, 524 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 18,000

BERNSTEIN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Front St, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BIXBY, Willard G., to Manufacturers' Mortgage Company; Lots, 178, 179, 191, 192, 180, and 190, amended map of Cammann estate at Fordham, 2 years..... 4,000

BOETTIGER, Adam, to Henry Fulling; 2,401 and 2,403 1st Av, s w corner of 123d St, 366 and 368, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

BOETTIGER, Adam, to Henry Fulling; 2,401 and 2,403 1st Av, s w corner of 123d St, 366 and 368, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

BORGSTEDE, John H., to Bowery Savings Bank; Avenue A, n e corner of 82d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 6,000

BROWN, James E., to John H. Mueller; 164th St, 1,037 East, prior mtg $6,875, 2 months, 6 per cent 599

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Louise Ludder; 3d Av, w s, 333.4 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Louise Ludder; 3d Av, w s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Marie J. Mayer; 3d Av, w s, 333.4 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

COHEN, Max, to Elizabeth W. White; 3d St, 230 and 232 East, 2 mtgs, due Oct. 10, 1907, each 8,500

COHEN, Herman, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 111th St, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 16,000

COHN, Solomon A., to Charles Gulden; 85th St, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 18,000

CONGREGATION AHAVATH ACHIM UKADisha B'nai Israel Mikalwarie to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Pike St, 13 and 15, 3 years 20,000

CONNELLY, Adelaide S., and husband to the Harlem Savings Bank; Pelham Av, s s, 25 ft e of Lorillard St, 1 year..... 1,000

CONTI, Cesare, to Sears R. Kelso; 61st St, n s, 191 ft e of 3d Av, 4 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

CURLEY, Patrick, to Maurice Grady; 3d Av, n w corner of 46th St, leasehold, 3 years 9,000

DALEY, Thomas J., to Hattie A. Landy; 239 West 52d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Victoria Hirsch; Robbins Av, s e corner of Beck St or 151st St, 3 years 3,500

DUER, Anna W., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 24th St, n s, 120 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg ——, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4 per cent 2,000

DUNN, William W., to Mae Morgan; West End Av, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, due Mar. 21, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

FUCHS, George, to the City Mortgage Company; 15th St, 42 West, due Oct. 11, 1903, 6 per cent 72,500

GERDES, John F., and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 75th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 5,000

GIEBELHAUS, William, to Bowery Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 197, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

GIEBELHAUS, William, to Conrad Giebelhaus, 107 St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,000

GILLESPIE, George J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 62d St, s s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent... 13,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Henry De F. Weekes; Forsyth St, 186, prior mtg $28,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 7,900

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Therese Reinach; 5th St, s s, 223.10 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years 12,000

GRUENFIELD, Samuel, to Therese Reinach; 5th St, 530, s s, 38.9 ft w from a point on s s of 5th St, 223.1 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years 12,000

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Therese Reinach; 5th St, 526 East, 5 years..... 11,000

GRIFFIN, Allen H., to the Continental Real Estate Holding and Building Company; 86th St, n s, 112.9 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $65,000, due Aug. 29, 1903 25,000

GRISWOLD, Eliza T., Widow, to William Manice, as guardian; 71st St, 278 West, 3 years 22,000

HARRIS, Maxwell S., to Jacob Bluestein; 111th St, 9 West, due Jan. 15, 1903, 6 per cent 5,750

HARTJEN, John, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 65 West 38th St, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 28,000

HEAGAN, Stephen J., to Samuel Zeimer; Park Av, s e corner of 79th St, prior mtg $25,000, 2 months 30,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to John E. Simons and another; 118th St, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, demand 4,000

HESS, Julie, and another to Carrie Bauer; 71st St, 120 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 5,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 125th St, s s, 112.6 ft w of 7th Av, due April 15, 1907, 4½ per cent., gold 160,000

ISENBERG, Ester, to Thomas J. Mooney; Park Av, s w corner of 102d St, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATing Company to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 86th St, n s, 187.9 ft w of Madison Av, 15 years..... 200,000

KAHN, Herman, to Twelfth Ward Bank; Southern Boulevard, s s, 5.7 ft e of St. John Av, 4 months, 6 per cent., note... 2,500

KLEIN, Max J., to Julius Stoloff; 2d St, 266, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

KREUTER, Ferdinand, to the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; 64th St, 15 West, due Oct. 10, 1905, 4 per cent 23,000

KREUTER, Ferdinand, to John A. Brown, Jr.; 13 West 64th St, due Oct. 10, 1905, 4 per cent 23,000

LEANDER, Isaac, and others to the State Bank; Cherry St, 207 to 303; also Water St, 542 to 548, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 19,000

LINICUS, George A., to Michael F. Morrissey; 138th St, 676 East, 1 year..... 5,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 48th St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, due June 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 30,000

MEANEY, Joseph J., to Willard E. Hoyt; Amsterdam Av, 1,468, 3 years..... 16,000

MOFFAT, Myra, to Arabella B. Lewis; Broadway, 1235, n w corner of North St, 87 and 89, ½ part and all title, 1 year 8,000

MULRY, Sarah J., to Title Insurance Company; Division St, 91 and 93, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

MYLES, Robert C., to Mary D. Woods; 36th St, 59 West, prior mortgage $33,000, due Oct. 2, 1903 8,000

O'BRIEN, Walter L., to Jacob Beck; Bathgate Av, w s, being part of Lot 39, map of Upper Morrisania, 2 years.. 3,500

PEISER, Albert, to Emanuel Hochheimer; 5th Av, s e corner of 117th St, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years 5,000

PETERSON, Charles, to Louis Brandt and another; Cauldwell Av, 231.3 ft s of 156th St, rerecorded, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

PFITZNER, William J., and others to William Krais and others; 1st Av, 106, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

PISCACRETA, Anna, to George H. Brown; Disbrow Place, e s, 162 ft n of De Mill Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 300

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to the State Bank; Henry St, n w corner of Clinton St, 6 months, 6 per cent 15,000

POSNER, Philippina, to Albert Mamlock; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 7 years, 6 per cent 2,000

POWLES, Ella J., to Susan Delhougne; 122d St, n s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 5 year... 5,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to the Chelsea Realty Company; 76th St, 174 West, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 76th St, 174 West, 3 years 17,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Katharina Kratsch; 83d St, 521 East, due Jan. 1, 1906 16,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Charles Thomsen; 83d St, 521 East, prior mtg $16,000, due Aug. 20, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500

SCH

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES MILLER and Mary Miller, his wife; Milton M. Reisman, Charles Schmidt, Jr., Louis Bradt, Francis A. Winslow, assignee of Herman Vossnock, Jr.; Frederick E. Vossnock and Charles A. Lee for the benefit of creditors; Joseph Stern and Moses Stern, copartners composing the firm of Joseph Stern & Son; David Higson and Alfred B. Collings, copartners composing the firm of Higson & Collings Company; William C. Reddy, as temporary receiver of the C. P. Hawkins Sons Brewing Company; James Phelan, Andrew J. White, J. Sargeant Cram, Commissioners composing the Board of Dock Commissioners of the Department of Docks in the City of New York; National Bank of La Crosse; J. M. Stoddart Company, Limited; Hans J. Ruge; Clarence H. Hale, William R. Potts, Nelson J. Gates, George W. Weld, Charles R. Oliver, George S. Rockwell, and Edward Lawrence, copartners composing the firm of Frederick A. Potts & Company; Gustavus F. Swift and Edwin C. Swift, copartners doing business as Murray Hill Beef Company; John L. Van Neste and Harry T. Pond, copartners composing the firm of Van Neste & Pond; Peter Wannemacher; Thomas Lenane, doing business as P. Lenane & Bro.; United Wine and Trading Company; Israel E. Pasternak; Joseph Weinstraub; The New York Veal and Mutton Company; Edward Goldsoll; Charles H. Nicholl; John V. Schaefer and Abram Van De Venter, copartners doing business as John V. Schaefer & Co.; and Charles F. Cohn and the People of the State of New York, Ferdinand Sulzberger, and Frederick Joseph and L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York. To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 18, 1902.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and Office Address, Number 69 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

To the defendants, L. Lindsey Fountaine, David Higson, and Alfred B. Collings, and to each of them:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1902.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and Office Address, Number 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s11-1awTwTu.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOHN J. HALSTEAD, Pearson Halstead, and James W. Halstead, as trustees under the last will and testament of Pearson S. Halstead, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS FELDMAN, Samuel Sherofsky, Nathan Stimmel, and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant, and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane";) Marcus Nathan, August Hausmann and Maria Hausmann, his wife; Paul Janowsky and Lote Janowsky, his wife; Simon Haves and Annie Haves, his wife; Harris Cohen and Fannie Cohen, his wife; Harris Fernberg and Rosa Fernberg, his wife; Joseph Glaser and Cilla Glaser, his wife, and Michael Walther, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6, 1902.
BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants: Nathan Stimmel and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane";)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated October 15, 1902.
o16-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HATTIE HEYMAN, Plaintiff, against ERNEST HEYMAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., August 20th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant, Ernest Heyman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1902.—Dated N. Y., September 17th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, New York, Manhattan. s18-law6wTh.

Business Opportunities.

RUBBER HORSESHOE PATENTS FOR SALE for France, also for England; the only safety rubber horseshoe; the best modern invention that has ever been presented to the public, especially horsemen, for ease and comfort to the horse and money saved to the owner; it lasts double the time of old-fashioned shoes; prevents slipping on asphalt pavement or on ice-frozen streets; cures sore feet. Information and references, 248 West 12th St., New York.

ASSISTANT EDITOR.—A literary young gentleman with $5,000 wanted to assist another in preparing new weekly magazine to be transferred later to influential corporation; permanency as assistant editor assured, with liberal salary; capital to be refunded or invested at option. Address "Sterling," R Box 168 Times.

Partner wanted with $15,000, in one of the best hotels in the city; exceptional location; profits average over $25,000 a year; full and satisfactory proof of profits; references and reasons given. Hotel, care of I Box 102 Times.

Automobiles.—New company for manufacturing, protected by patents; opportunity for small investment; shares, $10; now $5; send for prospectus. Address Standard Motor-Vehicle Co., R. 621-623, 150 Nassau St., New York.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

1,000 pencils, your advertisement on each, $7; gross $1.50; never thrown away; samples mailed 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., Room 205 Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway.

Remington Typewriter, No. 6, $60; Remington No. 2, $25; Franklin, $15; Smith Premier, $40; carbon paper, $1.25; 100 ribbons, 35c; paper, 65c. ream. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Rare Chance for a Druggist.—Must sell quick; store established 1867; growing village; little cash required. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Partner Wanted:—Good, business proposition; small amount required. Address S. B. Morse, Rahway, N. J.

John Wetjen, 2,081 Eighth Av., has sold, on October 14, his grocery business to Ignatz Brown.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms, with board; references exchanged. 23 West 50th St.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Nicely appointed rooms and conveniences; excellent service and table; telephone.

58th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

76th St., 241 West, Near West End Av.—Beautifully furnished second floor front room; bay window; southern exposure; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

79th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large rooms, with board, in refined Jewish family; references exchanged; adults only.

84th St., 6 West.—Desirable rooms, newly decorated and furnished; references.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST.
Desirable rooms; references exchanged; telephone.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

Attractive rooms, private bath optional; home-like surroundings; table and appointments first-class; references. 168 East 72d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 239.
Corner 84th St.—Very choicest location in the city; handsomely furnished; my attractive suites or single rooms; hotel conveniences; parlor dining rooms; high class.

Hotel Arlington, 273 West 38th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, suites; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SEPARATE TABLES; TELEPHONE; GOOD STUDIO, NORTH LIGHT; REFERENCE.

Lexington Av., 962, Near 70th St.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; American; telephone.

Morningside Heights, 1,161 Amsterdam Av., corner 117th St.—Large and medium rooms, overlooking Park; warm, sunny; comfortably furnished; superior table; $8 to $10 per week; elevator.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Washington Place, 117.—Rooms, large and small, with board, $5 and $6; table board, $3; ladies, $2.50.

Brooklyn.

Montague Terrace, 5, Brooklyn.—Convenient to Wall St., all trolleys, L roads; elegant private house; river view; superior table; reference.

Board Wanted.

A gentleman and wife desire in New York City for three months or more, sunny quarters and board as welcome guests in a refined family having room to spare. Suitable compensation will be confidentially made. Address Boston, 153 6th Av.

Wanted Nov. 1—In an apartment hotel or first-class boarding house on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116, Times Office.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms, with board for two ladies with Christian family; west side. Address P. O. Box 241, Saugerties, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family, large, sunny front hall room, handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentleman; fourth floor.

22d St., 477 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath-room on floor; also other rooms; private family.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; private bath; other rooms; location unsurpassed; board optional; references.

38th St., 27 West.—Large front room and private bath; gentlemen only.

45th St., 64 West.—Large furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; all improvements.

55th St., 138 East.—Large parlor, nicely fur

MOLINEUX'S SECOND TRIAL UNDER WAY

Six of the Jurors Selected at the Opening Session.

The Prisoner's Appearance in Court Beside His Father—Less Athletic in Figure—Quick Proceedings.

One half of the jury that will hear the second trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, was secured as a result of the opening day's session yesterday. In the former trial three days were required in getting one satisfactory juror, and about three weeks in getting the jury. The six accepted were:

EDWARD L. YOUNG of 15 Wall Street, manager of the To Kay An Japanese importing house; lives at 317 West Eighty-ninth Street; member of the New York Athletic Club.

FRANK H. GOULD, music publisher, with Ditson & Co., at 867 Broadway; married and lives at 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

JOHN CATOIR, President of the Catoir Silk Company of 212 West Twenty-sixth Street; lives at 42 Hamlin Terrace, Borough of the Bronx.

EDWARD H. LOVELACE, Secretary and Treasurer of the Stationers' Board of Trade, of 90 Nassau Street; married and lives at 170 West Twenty-second Street.

JOHN HAUPTE, Superintendent of Huyler's candy factory, Seventeenth Street and Irving Place; married and lives in Bedford Park.

CHARLES M. O'CONNOR, dealer in electrical appliances at 218 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; married and lives at 220 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The trial was called in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Justice John S. Lambert of Fredonia, N. Y., presiding. It was Justice Lambert's first experience in an important criminal case in this district. He is about fifty years of age, and he has a gray mustache and a clear voice. His manner is very positive. He seems to be alert to every question and answer, and he interposed questions yesterday in several cases where least looked for. One of the lawyers characterized the Justice as suggestive of the man in "Dombey and Son" who "had an opinion."

The array of counsel in this trial is more extensive than in the trial of two years ago, when Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle conducted the defense. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black has charge of the case now, his principal lieutenant being ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, with Messrs. Weeks and Battle as advising counsel. James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney, who as prosecutor secured the conviction of Molineux in the former trial, has charge of the case again for the people. He is assisted by Assistant District Attorney F. P. Garvan and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Nathan Smyth. District Attorney Jerome appeared in the courtroom for a few moments yesterday. He will not take an active part in the trial.

Roland B. Molineux was led into the courtroom by Deputy Sheriff Pell. During the proceedings he sat by his father, Gen. E. L. Molineux. He wore a dark serge suit, a four-in-hand tie, with a pearl stick pin. He lacked something of the athletic bearing that distinguished him before his incarceration began. His shoulders were roun slightly, and his head had become partly bald. His features were not so smooth and plump as before, several distinct lines having made themselves manifest.

The former trial was conspicuous for the number of objections taken by the defense to the rulings of Recorder Goff and by the controversies between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks. It might have seemed yesterday that the lawyers of both sides were trying a friendly suit. None of the old bitterness came to the surface.

One talesman testified that he had served on other juries in cases which Mr. Osborne had been prosecutor. Mr. Olcott remarked to the prosecutor, as he was examining the talesman:

"Ask him, Jim, if he could overcome his prejudice against you sufficiently to give a fair verdict."

"No man that ever served as a jury before me," Osborne retorted, "had any prejudice against me."

All of the jurymen smiled.

At the opening of the trial Mr. Weeks renewed his protest against the calling of a special jury, alleging that the "special jury law" was unconstitutional. Justice Lambert repeated his decision of Monday, that it was perfectly proper to call a special jury, and Mr. Weeks took the first exception.

The having a special panel contributed very largely to the quickness of the proceeding. All of the talesmen had been questioned as to their beliefs in capital punishment, circumstantial evidence, and the general law of murder, so that all questions along that line could be eliminated by counsel. Mr. Osborne contented himself with asking if the talesmen knew the defendant, his family, or any of his friends; if he had changed his views on capital punishment, and if he had already formed an unchangeable opinion in the case. Mr. Black wanted to know whether the talesmen knew certain city or county officials or persons who appeared in the former trial. The subject of handwriting testimony, experts, &c., came up only once or twice, and incidentally only.

None of the principal figures in the case, except Molineux, were in court yesterday. The trial is to be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

ILL-LUCK FROM PORT TO PORT.

The Shenandoah, from San Francisco, Reports a Series of Misadventures.

Ill-fortune pursued the four-masted clipper ship Shenandoah, which arrived here yesterday, during all the 123 days it took her to come from San Francisco. The Shenandoah ran into six gales in all.

William S. Varney, an apprentice, on July 27 was aloft furling the upper maintopsail, when the sail slatted and Varney fell to the deck. He died after remaining unconscious for thirteen days. He was a native of Quincy, Mass. While Varney was still unconscious another gale struck the ship. A big wave came aboard and washed the cabin boy against the rail, breaking one of his legs. Another sea the same day smashed the port bulwarks and stove in the midship house.

The ship encountered a severe gale going around the Horn, and everything on deck and aloft was frozen solid. A gale and heavy sea on Sept. 23 twisted off the rudder head, and a jury tiller, rigged up with tackles, brought the ship into port. The trip ended with another misfortune, for while taking in sail coming up the bay yesterday morning Mate Taylor was struck on the head by a heavy block and tackle and knocked senseless.

The Shenandoah brought a general cargo of 5,000 tons, the principal item in which was a lot of 10,000 barrels of California wine.

DUKE DE LOUBAT'S VISIT.

Archaeologist May Find American Publisher for the "Pre-Columbian Bible," a Record of the Aztecs.

After an absence of three years in Europe, the Duke de Loubat, who gave $1,000,000 to Columbia University and has spent large sums in the promotion of archaeological research, is again in New York, this time for the Congress of Americanists in the American Museum of Natural History next week.

Particular interest attaches to the Duke's visit because of his desire to have the work which he terms "the pre-Columbian Bible" brought out by an American publisher. This "Bible" was written early in the sixteenth century by Brother Bernardino Sahagun, a Franciscan monk, who went into Mexico from Spain in 1529, three years after the conquest. It is written in Spanish and Aztec, and is entitled "A General History of the Things of New Spain." The work follows generally the mythology of the early Mexicans, and is illustrated by Aztec drawings.

With the mythology is interwoven much of the ancient history of the people, and the Duke de Loubat says that the narrative is wonderfully accurate. The Duke has with him an edition of the work in French and another edition is being prepared by order of the Mexican Government. The original manuscript is now in the Library Lorenciana Medici of Florence.

Old Man Killed in the Street.

While crossing Ninth Avenue near Seventeenth Street yesterday afternoon, Michael Early, eighty years old, was knocked down by a delivery wagon. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital from the injuries he received. The driver of the wagon, Frederick Zubrinsky of 27 Division Street, was locked up on a charge of homicide.

CHIEF CROKER'S DEFENSE.

Witnesses Testify in His Behalf Regarding the Park Avenue Hotel and the Wicke Fires.

The trial of Chief Croker of the Fire Department, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Sturgis at Fire Headquarters, and testimony for the defense was presented. Mr. Delany made several motions to have the charges dismissed, but they were promptly denied. The testimony presented was wholly in support of the contention of the defense that the fire of Feb. 22 last in the Park Avenue Hotel was an "independent" one, and not due to sparks, embers, or brands from the fire at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and to establish that there was poor or inadequate water pressure at the Wicke fire, at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, June 31, 1901.

Fifteen witnesses of all grades were examined. In regard to the Park Avenue Hotel fire, their evidence was a unit in regard to the direction of the sparks from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. It was on the line of Fourth Avenue and down town. All said that before the fire was discovered in the hotel they did not consider it in any danger, but several admitted that some sparks from the armory fell on the hotel. All who testified in regard to the Wicke fire said that the water pressure was poor.

Foreman Kenton of Engine No. 72 denied, to Mr. Delany's evident amazement, that he had told him that Deputy Chief Murroy talked with him about the time charges were preferred against Chief Croker, and that Croker was going to be "broke." Assistant Foreman E. J. Levy said in his evidence that before the fire in the hotel was discovered he inspected it by order of Chief Croker.

Visitors to the trial room yesterday included ex-First Deputy Police Commissioner N. B. Thurston and F. S. Groves, Superintendent of Fire Patrol, who will be witnesses for Chief Croker. The trial will be continued to-day.

MRS. LARNER'S QUEER POSITION

Trouble Over Care of a Rich Woman with a Young Husband and a Guardian.

Mrs. Alma Louise Larner, whose husband is many years her junior, is under discussion before the Supreme Court again. She has a fortune of about $500,000. Her present husband is her third. After she married him she was declared to be unfit to manage her affairs, and Henry L. Goodwin was appointed her guardian. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was ordered to pay to him $5,500 a year for her support. Later she was released from custody, but Justice Gaynor had no power to terminate the committeeship of her person, and Mr. Goodwin continued to draw the yearly allowance.

Now that Mrs. Larner is free the trust company wants the payments discontinued. Mr. Goodwin's counsel, Charles Blandy, contends that the order authorizing the payments is still operative.

After the woman was released a magnificent mansion on the Hudson was placed at her disposal. For a little while she lived there with her children, but then she sold some horses and went away. Her young husband now refuses to live with her.

"She is in an impossible position," said Mr. Blandy in court yesterday. "The committee of her person can't get near her. Her husband won't have her at his house. She won't stay with her children. We can do nothing to restrain her, so we ask that the committee of her person receive power to act for her."

Justice Bischoff took the papers and reserved decision.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The Phenomenon to be Visible To-night If the Sky Is Not Too Cloudy.

Anybody who desires to see a total eclipse of the moon will have that infrequent privilege to-night if he is willing to remain up late enough and the sky is not too cloudy. Astronomers have calculated that in the vicinity of this city the obscurity of the lunar disk will begin at 11:17 P. M. and continue until 2:50 A. M. From 12:19 to 1:48, they say, the moon will be in total eclipse. The phenomenon will be visible over a large part of the United States.

The first appearance of the eclipse will be the encroachment of a dark, circular shadow on the eastern edge of the moon, which will then be in the south. This will indicate that the earth is in a direct line between the sun and the moon. The total disappearance of the moon is rare.

By degrees the shadow will advance across the face of the moon westward and slightly downward. The moon travels slowly eastward, as is shown by the fact that it "rises" later each night, and the apparently westward movement is caused by the rotation of the earth. This is why the shadow creeps across the moon from the eastern edge.

The duration of the eclipse depends on the diameter of the shadow to be traversed, which is a variable factor, controlled by the distance of the sun from the earth, and the distance of the moon. The sun being much larger than the earth, the shadow of the latter grows more and more slender on the off side of the earth and tapers to a point. The rapidity of the taper changes with the sun's distance, and the particular point in the cone of darkness where the moon plunges through it is governed by the moon's own distance from us at the hour. The path taken by the moon through this shadow is also a contributing influence in the eclipse.

LEGAL NOTES.

CITY'S LIABILITY.—An interesting case, involving the liability of this city to the parents of a boy who was killed by falling over the sea wall of the unfinished extension of the East River Park, was argued yesterday in the Appellate Division. The action was predicated on the alleged negligence of the city in not keeping the park in a safe condition. Theodore Connoly, for the city, contended that, as the extension of the park was in course of construction and was not open to the public, the deceased was a trespasser, or at least a mere licensee. The duty of care imposed upon the city was simply that of abstaining from any wanton or willful act which might endanger a trespasser or licensee. There was no defect whatever in the sea wall at the place of the accident, and no negligence was shown in the placing of the pipe over which the boy is alleged to have stumbled. On the contrary, it was placed as closely as possible to the sea wall, and was necessary, as the contractor swears, for his work, there being no water in the extension of the park. The parents of the boy contended through their counsel, Hieronimus A. Herold, that as the park was a public place, the same duty of care rested on the city as with its public streets. It was for the jury to decide upon the conflicting evidence whether there were any signs about the scene of the accident or not, and, even if signs were there, whether the city had taken sufficient precautions to guard against such accidents. Decision was reserved.

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DAMAGES FOR MENTAL SUFFERING NOT RECOVERABLE.—Damages for mere mental suffering caused by failure to promptly deliver a telegram are held, in Connelly vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, (56 Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, 683,) not to be recoverable either at common law or under statutes imposing penalties for failure to promptly transmit and deliver telegrams, authorizing the recovery of damages sustained by reason of the violation of the statute, and making telegraph companies liable for special damages occasioned in transmitting or delivering dispatches, in determining the quantum of which grief and mental anguish may be considered.

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LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—The death of a city employe from smallpox contracted in tearing down a smallpox hospital, of the danger from which he receives no warning, is held, in the case of Nicholson vs. the City of Detroit, (56 Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, 601,) not to render the city liable, where the work is done through a board the duties of which are statutory, and which is required to provide smallpox hospitals in case of emergency, since the city's act is a Governmental function.

Pastor Accepts a Brooklyn Call.

The Rev. R. M. W. Black, rector of Zion Episcopal Church at Douglaston, Queens Borough, announced on Sunday that he had accepted a call to St. Bartholomew's Parish, in Brooklyn. His resignation is to take effect Nov. 1.

STEINWAY PIANOS

Steinway & Sons to-day place on sale in their warerooms in the

WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

at reduced prices, a limited number of pianos in light wood cases, some of them nearly new, also several modern instruments in light enamels, to make room for their annual exhibit of pianos in Art-Cases, soon to be announced.

WOMEN THREATENED BY A "DYNAMITER"

Ordered to Surrender Jewels Under Penalty of Awful Death.

Bravery of Mrs. Watkins and Her Daughter Results in Capture of Armed Intruder.

A neatly dressed young man yesterday morning gained access to the apartment of Mrs. Amy G. Watkins, in the Rosedale, 854 Seventh Avenue, on the plea of business, but really to demand money and jewelry, threatening to destroy Mrs. Watkins, her daughter, and himself with dynamite if the valuables were not given to him. Mrs. Watkins fled screaming from the rooms to seek assistance, and the "dynamiter" was captured after an effort to escape, in the course of which he struck the older woman in the face.

It was just 9 o'clock when the young man called. He was in black and a pair of kid gloves showed from his pocket. He said he was from a down-town law firm which had information that Mrs. Watkins had inherited property in St. Louis. He carried a bag, such as are generally used by lawyers to hold papers. Mrs. Watkins received him in the dining room and the stranger produced a manuscript on legal cap paper.

"Read this carefully and don't get excited," he said. Mrs. Watkins's eyesight is poor, and she said she would have to go for her glasses. Her daughter Mabel at that moment entered the room dressed for the street. Mrs. Watkins explained the caller's ostensible errand.

"Here is the paper that tells about it. You read it," she added. Miss Watkins laid aside a music roll which she carried, took the paper, and these were the first words that met her eye:

Kindly read the following words without comment, and above all do not show any undue surprise. In the bag that you see I have there are explosives enough to wreck this entire room, and if I should perchance let the bag fall no doubt both you and I would perish.

Mrs. Watkins had resumed her seat. Her daughter showed no trepidation.

"This is very interesting," said Miss Watkins. "Shall I read it aloud?" She proceeded to do so, but had not ended the first paragraph when her mother screamed "Murder!" and rushed for the door. Flight was not her object, however. Thieves had been in the house recently, and her neighbor, she knew, had a revolver. She pounded on the door, calling for the weapon. The man drew a revolver and sprang after her. He leveled it at the women as he made for the stairs. He ran up a few steps as if going to the roof, then turned, and, as he repassed the women struck Mrs. Watkins.

The cries of the women aroused the house as the man bounded down stairs. John MacLane, a clerk in the drug store beneath the Rosedale, heedless of the revolver, grappled with him at the door. They struggled until Policeman Joseph Glennon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station disarmed and held the prisoner fast. The women followed to the police station. There Miss Watkins produced the manuscript which she had retained through all the excitement. The remainder of it is as follows:

It has come to my knowledge that you have several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. I want them at once. If you do not give them to me I shall drop the bag. Do not say to yourself that "he will not do it, because if he did he himself would die." I do not fear death. If I do not have money by to-morrow I might better be dead than living.

This is the position I am in. I have been going with fast companions, and in order to keep up the pace I took money—a large amount—from the firm that I am employed with. If I cannot replace it by to-morrow my crime will be discovered and I shall go to prison. I am of good family, and rather than be a disgrace to them, lingering out a term of years in prison, I would prefer death. I do not say that it is my wish to die. No one really wishes to, but under certain circumstances it becomes necessary.

Crime is not my trade, and, when I replace the money that I took from my employers it is my firm intention to do entirely different, avoiding the old companions and leaving cards and wine alone. Now I want the diamonds and what money you may have on hand.

If you make one move to betray me, or if I see anything suspicious, I shall let the bag drop and that will be the end. You surely do not want to die and you do not wish to risk death for the sake of a few diamonds that you can replace without feeling the loss. You can well afford to lose a few thousands, and they mean so much to me. Do everything that I ask you to do and all will be well. Don't tell me that you have not got the diamonds, because I know you have, otherwise I would not risk so much to gain them.

The satchel proved to be empty. A tube of morphine tablets was found in the prisoner's pockets. There was also a newspaper clipping telling how thieves on Thursday last had ransacked the Watkins home, carrying off several hundred dollars' worth of clothing, but overlooking jewelry of great value. The man said he was Henry Dawson, twenty-one years old, but declined to give any address.

In the West Side Police Court Magistrate Cornell held Dawson in $2,500 bail. "It is an extraordinary case," said the Magistrate, addressing Mrs. Watkins and her daughter, "but not so extraordinary as your nerve and pluck."

Dawson's sallow face was that of a morphine user, and he showed other evidences of the habit.

"Poor fellow," said the Magistrate, "I guess it was the drug that did it."

COURT EXCUSES TESLA.

Inventor, Summoned in Murder Case, Termed the Death Penalty Barbarous, Inhuman, and Unnecessary.

Nikola Tesla, the electrical inventor, was excused from jury duty in a murder case yesterday on account of his views on capital punishment. Mr. Tesla stated emphatically that he thought the infliction of the death penalty not only barbarous and inhuman, but unnecessary as a factor in the scheme of modern civilization.

The inventor was called as talesman in the case of Michaele La Mendola, an Italian, who is being tried on a charge of murder in the first degree before Judge Warren W. Foster in General Sessions. La Mendola is accused of having killed Micapro Alangi, another Italian, in an altercation over $6 last January.

Only a week ago Mr. Tesla was fined $100 by Judge Foster for failing to obey a summons to jury duty, also in a capital case. The fine was later remitted, when Mr. Tesla explained that he had been very busy and overlooked the summons.

TRANSFER FROM FORT TOTTEN.

Capt. Overton to Go to Fort Presidio—May Soon Be Married.

Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., U. S. A., who has been stationed at Fort Totten, Willet's Point, since last December, has received orders from the War Department directing him to proceed to Fort Presidio, San Francisco, for duty. The order means that he is one of the four officers at the post who have been successful in completing their studies in the School of Submarine Defense.

It is also probable that Capt. Overton will be married to Miss Constance Lydia Mills, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills of Washington, D. C., before going West.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

"The Every Size Shoe"

for MEN at $2.50.

Last year we started in to introduce "Every Size" shoes by offering them at a lower price than any other high grade shoe had ever been sold for—$2.50 a pair. We have sold thousands of these shoes and always with the same result—everybody comes back for them again.

The "Every Size" shoe is made in the finest grades of patent, calf, vici, box calf and enamel leathers, with single and double oak-tanned soles, finished inside like a glove, exact duplicates of all the high-priced custom lasts.

The "Every Size" can't be matched for less than $5. And there isn't a shoe in the market today at $3.50 that can hold a candle to it.

Made on 28 different lasts. Every size from 4 to 12 and every width from AA to EE.

If you are skeptical—try a pair.

Please ask to see our "Every Size" Shoe.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway. Houston St.

GIANTS OF WARFARE

What the efficient equipment of American yards is doing for Uncle Sam's navy.

DISCREET DOCTORS

New York practitioner tells why they seldom marry sentimental patients.

IN THE

SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES.

PARKHURST TO THE MAYOR

He Sends a Letter Dealing with the Raines Law Hotels.

Society for the Prevention of Crime Reports that 77 Per Cent. Either Trifle with the Law or Ignore It.

A letter on the subject of Raines law hotels was sent to Mayor Low yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Thaddeus D. Kenneson, as President and Secretary, respectively, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The letter was as follows:

"The Society for the Prevention of Crime has during the past four months been conducting careful inquiries relative to the violation of the law in the Raines law hotels, so called, of the Borough of Manhattan, and feels that it is due both to yourself and to ourselves that we should communicate to you in brief the results of our investigations. Such results are carefully tabulated by precincts, and the figures for half a dozen precincts, selected almost at random from the entire forty-two, are as follows:

No. of Hotel Licenses Issued.	No. Conforming to All Requirements.	No. Conforming to a Part Only of All Requirements.	No. Conforming to None of the Requirements.
31	7	15	9
44	12	22	10
69	7	54	8
52	7	21	24
65	8	44	13
65	21	34	10

"The totals for the forty-two precincts of the borough are as follows: Out of the 1,247 places that have received a hotel license, 291 conform in all particulars to the conditions imposed by the terms of the license; 528 conform to a part of the conditions, and 128 ignore the conditions altogether; that is to say, 23 per cent. observe the law; 67 per cent. fool with the law, and 10 per cent. throw the law overboard utterly.

"While regretting to add to your burdens by exposing to you a situation so deplorable, disgraceful, and mortifying, we yet feel that as the situation is one for which you are officially responsible, you ought to know what the situation is, even if those to whom you would regularly have the right to look for enlightenment are either too negligent or too corrupt to inform you.

"Permit us to supplement the foregoing facts with a single suggestion. We are informed that you have recently constituted a commission for the purpose of discovering in what way the laws relative to the Police Department may be so modified as to make the force more effective. Why not work to their full capacity the appliances already in hand before asking for more.

"To make a practical matter of it, why not give your Chief of Police an easy list of a few of the 128 hotelkeepers that are a law-defying sham seven days out of each and every week (we shall take pleasure in helping you to such a list) and let him bestir himself and verify for himself, (Mr. Roosevelt, when Commissioner, was not afraid to do such work,) and then make that a basis for procedure against his subordinates, and follow up that line until he has either driven the fake hotels out of business or his subordinates out of the force? The stint so proposed cannot be a difficult one, and the laws already in force are adequate for its achievement, when the man at the head of the department has force of character enough to work them.

"Reminding you, as we have had occasion to do before, that the object of our communication is not to embarrass your administration, but, if possible, to be of service to you, we are, in behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Crime,

"Yours truly,

"C. H. PARKHURST, President.

"THADDEUS D. KENNESON, Secretary."

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

GUENDJIS, CARABAGHS AND HAMEIDAS, $8.50. (reduced from $10.00 to $15.00.)

MOSOULS AND IRANS, $18.50. (reduced from $25 to $35.)

An immense assortment also in Domestic Rugs—from Ingrain Art Squares to Wiltons and Smyrnas. Our Sans Souci Rug is particularly a-la-mode just now. Furniture, Draperies, Bric-a-Brac, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, etc., wedding gifts to delight every October bride; and all at lowest prices.

"LONG CREDIT" is an economizing friend.

Cash or Credit.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

PLAN TO RETIRE DELANEY

Police Captain's Counsel Makes Plea at Opening of His Trial.

Accused Officer Becoming Blind from Old Pistol Wound—Case Adjourned for Further Inquiry.

When Capt. John J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station was placed on trial before Commissioner Partridge at Headquarters yesterday, charged with failing to suppress an alleged poolroom in the Sherman Hotel, 156 East Forty-second Street, Gen. B. F. Tracy, his counsel, indicated that he would seek to close the case by having the Captain retired on the ground that he is rapidly becoming blind from the effect of an old wound.

The trial is a result of the raid at the Sherman Hotel by District Attorney Jerome last June, in the course of which County Detective McLellan shot William McCoy, the alleged cashier of the place.

Capt. Delaney, who is fifty-six years old, has been a policeman since 1873. While a Roundsman of the Tombs Court Squad, on March 23, 1883, he was sent to arrest a Bowery thief. In his search he met Patrick McGowan, a bartender in McGlory's Armory Hall, in Hester Street. McGowan assaulted Delaney in a dark hallway and then jumped into a cab before the saloon. As he was driven rapidly away, Delaney ordered the driver to stop. McGowan, leaning from the cab, fired at the Roundsman, the bullet striking him in the left eye. Delaney ran after the cab, climbed up behind it, shot and killed McGowan, and fell unconscious to the pavement.

For a long time the policeman hovered between life and death, with one eye destroyed and the bullet in his brain, where it still remains. He was promoted to a Sergeantcy for his bravery, and in 1892 Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan made him a Captain.

Gen. Tracy asked for a commission to examine Capt. Delaney with a view to recommending his retirement, to which he ordinarily would be entitled by reason of his years of service.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan said that the prosecution would not oppose the appointment of such a commission, and Commissioner Partridge adjourned the case until Oct. 27, in order to give Gen. Tracy time to finish his own investigation of the case.

JURY ACQUITS T. J. FORD.

Affecting Meeting Between ex-Deputy Tax Commissioner and His Family.

Thomas J. Ford, ex-Deputy Tax Commissioner of the Bronx, who since Monday has been on trial in Recorder Goff's court on the charge of having accepted an unlawful fee, was acquitted last night.

When the verdict was announced, Ford wept and thanked the jury for the vindication. An affecting scene followed when Ford met his wife and five children in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Tailor Suits—Walking Suits.
Several new styles of exclusive materials, in Norfolks, Etons and Blouse Effects,
$15.00, $22.50, $35.00.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits.
VELVET SHIRT WAIST SUITS—Metallic Dot, as you see them nowhere else
(value $20), $13.75.

Separate Skirts
of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Zibeline; perfect hanging; a great showing; copies of foreign models,
$11.75, $18.00, $25.00.

Broadway & 21st St.

James McCreery & Co.

Trimmed Millinery.

Autumn Models. Toques, Sailors, and "Flat" Hats.
New, fashionable trimmings and shapes.
9.50 and 12.50.
Value 15.00 and 18.00.

Twenty-third Street.

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE — WATER —

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

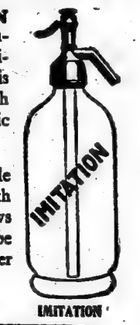

GENUINE IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

James McCreery & Co.

Millinery Dep't.

Sale of

Black Ostrich Feathers,
1.65, 2.50, 3.75 and 5.00,
formerly 2.50 to 6.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Want one?

Light weight overcoats—about 400 in all—and a handful of cravenettes, remnants of quick selling higher priced lots, with a few that lagged at higher figures.
$12.50.

Speaking of unusual values, we've some plaited shirts at $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Our Superb Fall Overcoats—even the winter ones, are ready—all with that broad, handsome, elegant appearance. $15 to $50.
Quiet colors in Suits, even Blacks are popular and always in good taste. A splendid choice.
$15 to $25.
Hats and Furnishings.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, at 31st St.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' House Gowns.
3d Floor.

Accordion pleated, Albatross negligee gowns,
20.00

Eiderdown or French flannel Kimonas, — trimmed with ribbon,
4.90 and 7.50

Eiderdown lounging robes,
2.95 and 3.75

Blanket bath robes,
2.85.

Twenty-third Street.

Quite At Home!

Thoroughly satisfied our clothing surpasses all past seasons.

More pains than ever in our workrooms to create modish effects for good dressers.

Show you a good smart Business Suit for $15. Better and better—including very exclusive effects—up to $28.

Be glad you didn't get the Overcoat before you saw these. Right, long, short and medium lengths, $12 to $40.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Notice to the Public.

Bass & Co. will be grateful if the public communicate with them when they have reason to suspect the genuineness of ale supplied either as "Bottled Bass" or "Draught Bass," and Bass & Co. hereby give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person who is detected selling as "Bass" (whether in bottle or on draught) ale which is not of their manufacture.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light variable winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,468. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

POLICE AND DEPUTIES MAKE 61 ARRESTS

Round Up of Suspicious Persons on Eve of Registration.

LIVELY HEADQUARTERS SCENE

One Man Caught After a Chase Through a Tenement to the Roof—Superintendent McCullagh Tells of the Plan.

Sixty-one suspicious characters, the majority of them with prison records, and all considered by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh as doubtful persons, were rounded up last night at Police Headquarters by men of Capt. Titus's staff in accordance with a plan submitted to Commissioner Partridge earlier in the day. In addition to these men in the centre of the city were various others, probably a score in all, similarly arrested in the Tenderloin, in Harlem, and in other marked places. All will be brought into the Essex Market Court to-day.

The round-up came as the result of schemes long cherished by Superintendent McCullagh, and which, by his statement, in years before he had been unable to see put into execution because of running up against a stone wall somewhere in the Police Department. This year he expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the event.

"The police this year co-operated with me most effectually, and gave me all the assistance required," he said last night.

"And we certainly got the men," put in Capt. Titus.

Superintendent McCullagh communicated his plan yesterday morning to the Commissioner. It was very simple—merely that in the evening, on the eve of the last period of registration, men from the Central Office should go out in all districts where repeating was looked for and bring in everybody they "knew." Many of the "known" ones, the supposition was, would be, by some circumstance, men with whom Superintendent McCullagh's deputies would like to converse; some of them might be men with whom the police would like to converse, and the rest, as Capt. Titus said, "would be taken care of in accordance with the best interests of everybody."

Here is a list of the Assembly districts where the arrests were made:

First,	Eighth,
Second,	Ninth,
Fourth	Eighteenth,
Fifth,	Nineteenth,
Sixth,	Thirty-second,
Seventh,	Thirty-fourth.

The Headquarters men started out at 6 o'clock promptly, sixty of them in all, in twelve squads of five each, and it was somewhere about 8:30 o'clock when the first batch arrived at Mulberry Street. They were from a house at 194 Mulberry Street known as the abode of the "Hoops," otherwise called the "Paul Kelley Association." Then came another, and another, and another, including an aggregation from the Chatham Club, on Doyer Street. Thick and fast they came in, and fast as they came so quickly were they compared to various likenesses in the "gallery," booked and shipped off, some down stairs and some—the overflow—to the Mercer Street Station.

Dramatic was the capture, escape, and recapture of one George Cook, alias "Canter," No. 8,196 in the "gallery," a "houseman," recently discharged after a sentence for highway robbery. They met Cook on Houston Street, and before the first greetings were exchanged he departed. From Houston Street to Broome the chase led, and into a tenement. Cook slammed the door, but Officers Berkley and Arfkan followed. It was up stairs and up again, and finally on the roof. Then Cook turned, for he did not care to jump, and finished the salutation so abruptly and even discourteously broken off.

This experience at Headquarters, however, was only a large scale reproduction of what was going on in other quarters of the city. These five men were arrested in the Tenderloin: Martin Joyce, a cashier at a race track, according to his statement, but according to the police, a notorious pickpocket; William Wallace, claiming to come from Brooklyn, who said he was a horse dealer, thereby differing from the police in that they think him an emigrant steerer; Edward Lewis, alias "Chappie," "Kid Lewis," and "Montreal Kid," a pickpocket; Oliver Hamilton, a "bunko" man with a "reputation," and John Tighe. The gathering in nearly threw the Tenderloin in a panic, for the keepers of the resorts thought they saw the hand of the District Attorney through it all, and did not know what was coming next.

When it was nearly all over, Capt. Titus gathered the newspaper men into his office, where was seated Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, to explain what was the meaning of so notable and extended a guest list in the municipal hotel. And thereon is hung the second feature of interest in the story.

The choice collection, the Superintendent said, comprised a gang of repeaters whom he had reason to suppose would be paid by somebody for registering in the last two days of registration. "They all take their chances registering," he said, "then they disappear, and others, from Newark, from Philadelphia and from different places, come in on election day and take their chances voting on the names previously entered.

"I called upon Commissioner Partridge to-day, and we arranged with Capt. Titus to bring in all the 'known' men in the doubtful districts, and then we would see what ones my own men have evidence against."

"And what is there behind all this?" asked a reporter.

"It's a custom from time immemorial and dates from beyond my time. Two years ago I sent a letter to Commissioner York requesting this thing to be done. But the arrests were never made."

"And what was the cause, Superintendent?"

"Politics," said he with a laugh. He thought a moment, then added, gravely: "The gang that had control of the Police Department then wouldn't let the arrests be made. The men in the department were willing, but they were not allowed to do it."

"Will you name the gang?" from a reporter.

"Better not be too personal," said the Superintendent.

Then Mr. McCullough continued: "The letter I sent to Commissioner Partridge about the challenge was not to intimidate the voters, but in the districts affected by illegal registration I do intend to prevent fraud, and I believe that no better duty can be performed than that. These schemes for repeating are backed up by low political heelers."

"Who are the heelers?" broke in somebody.

"That question I will have to leave to you. Wait and see who appears for these men in court and who bails them out. You can see for yourselves that there must be somebody behind the scheme."

"Do you expect to get at the head of the scheme?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Ah, that I can't say."

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Chicago in Twenty Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special is a triumph of twentieth century engineering. It leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

FROM WASH TUB TO WEALTH.

Mrs. Horn's Industry Supplied the Means of Her Husband Reaching Klondike Goldfields.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Oct. 16.—After seven years of hard work on the Yukon River, John Horn and his wife are coming South on the steamship Humboldt, to spend the remainder of their days luxuriously near Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn went to the Upper Yukon River from Los Angeles in 1895. The wife went to the Birch Creek diggings, near Circle City, and did laundry work for miners. Early and late she toiled over her washtub, being paid in Circle City gold. In the Winter of 1896 reports of the Klondike strike reached the couple. With profits from her washtub Mrs. Horn "grubstaked" her husband to join the stampede to the Klondike. He obtained a claim on Bonanza Creek. It proved so rich that Mrs. Horn soon joined him.

During the period of its first development Mrs. Horn turned the windlass which brought golden sands to the surface, while her husband worked below in the shaft. Since then more than $500,000 has been taken from their Bonanza Creek claim. Mr. and Mrs. Horn bought other Klondike property, which also proved rich, and increased their wealth.

Mrs. Horn considers her good fortune the direct result of her industry over the washtub. So proud is she of the fact, that she has had made a golden washboard, upon which is mounted a gold bar to represent soap. This memento will adorn the mantel in her drawing room at Los Angeles.

JAMES J. HILL BRINGS SUIT.

Great Northern's President Institutes Condemnation Proceedings Against His Former Partner, C. X. Larabee.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 16.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway has disagreed with C. X. Larabee, who for ten years has been his partner in immense real estate holdings at Fairhaven and Bellingham Bay, and Mr. Hill has had to commence condemnation proceedings to secure the right of way through water-front property which he and Larabee owned jointly.

Ten years ago Mr. Larabee invested Mr. Hill's money in buying eight solid miles of water-front between Fairhaven City limits and the Skagit County line. Mr. Hill owned a fourth interest in the Fairhaven Land Company, and the Fairhaven townsite and Larabee held the remaining three-fourths.

Three years ago Mr. Hill decided to absorb Fairhaven entirely, and Mr. Larabee sold out a large part of his holdings in the land company. He formed the Pacific Realty Company, to which he transferred the interests retained by him at Fairhaven. Mr. Hill kept a fourth interest in this company.

Soon after it became necessary for the Great Northern to build a cut-off across the Fairhaven water front through the property owned by Larabee's new company. The former partners find themselves $25,000 apart on price, and the condemnation suit results.

WRANGLE IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Visiting Rabbi to Appear in Court in Newburg as a Result of It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Oct. 16.—Rabbi Abram M. Rosenbloom of New York City was invited to conduct the services for the Feast of the Tabernacles at the Synagogue Agudas Achim this morning. The duties of rabbi have been conducted since the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Horowitz by candidates for the position, invited by the President and Vice President of the congregation.

Max Josephs, one of the congregation, supported by others of the church, invited Rabbi Rosenbloom without consultation with the official head of the congregation. When the rabbi presented himself to conduct the service, Henry Karmel, the President, and Max Rosen, the Vice President, protested. An unseemly wrangle ensued, resulting in the issuance of a warrant for Rabbi Rosenbloom's arrest while he was performing the duties of the synagogue. The friends of the visiting rabbi rallied to his support and he was admitted to bail without being imprisoned. He will appear in court to-morrow morning to answer the charge of disturbing a religious service by speaking and singing in the pulpit when forbidden to do so.

Mr. Josephs says Rabbi Rosenbloom will conduct services again after the case has been decided. If the rabbi is found guilty, Mr. Josephs will pay the fine. He says that at the annual meeting on Sunday he will have followers sufficient to introduce a new régime.

TO BUILD NEW STEEL PLANT.

Corporation Planned to Manufacture Castings in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Presidents of banks and trust companies and the heads of several manufacturing concerns met here to-day and devised a plan for the organization of a big corporation for the manufacture of steel castings for railroad cars and other purposes. Several of the men represented New York and Philadelphia capital.

The capitalization of the company may exceed $1,000,000, and local interests were asked to furnish an amount exceeding $500,000. The conference was called by Charles T. Crain, President of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank. Others interested are Howard Carlton, President of the South Baltimore Car Works; H. Crawford Black of the Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company, and Thomas J. Hayward of Bartlett, Hayward & Co. The company will be organized in a few weeks, and a large plant will be erected.

SALE OF NOVELISTS' EFFECTS.

Articles Once Belonging to Edward Noyes Westcott Bring Small Prices.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—An auction sale of part of the effects of Edward Noyes Westcott, deceased, author of "David Harum," was held at the home of the novelist, in James Street, this afternoon.

The valuable bric-à-brac, library, and personal belongings of Mr. Westcott had been reserved from sale by the heirs, but several articles of interest were knocked down at a small price.

A solid mahogany bedstead, used by Mr. Westcott just before his death, went for $1.40. A stag's head, shot by the author, sold for $1.25. A music cabinet brought $1. The entire sale netted but $75.

Famous Yacht to be a Houseboat.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—Commodore C. H. Colt's famous yacht, the Dauntless, has been laid up at Essex ever since he died on her a few years ago. Now his mother, widow of the inventor of the revolver bearing his name is to have the yacht made into a houseboat for humanitarian purposes.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration. If you do not register you cannot vote. Registration hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

CROKER WITNESS HAD A PRISON RECORD

Assistant Foreman Rush Proved to be an ex-Convict.

Testimony of the Supervising Engineer Discredited and His Connection with the Department Imperiled by Dramatic Exposure.

A spectre—that of a man's thoughtless youth—stalked into the office of Commissioner Sturgis, at Fire Headquarters, while the trial of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, was in progress yesterday afternoon, went to the witness chair, laid its hand on Assistant Foreman John Rush of Engine Company No. 33, detailed as Supervising Engineer, and branded him as an ex-convict. The denunciation was a surprise to the defense, who had called Rush. It was brought about by Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman, and it annulled testimony by Rush, which, had it remained unchallenged on the record, would have swept away Specification 1 of Charge 2 and Charge 3, relating to the Wicke fire at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, on Jan. 31, 1901. While it annihilated the witness, he had the undisguised sympathy of every one in the court, including Commissioner Sturgis, and after his ordeal was over, many went to Chief Croker's room to take Rush by the hand and console him, while he sobbed like a girl. His peccant career as a lad of seventeen was fully established.

If Rush does not resign he must be tried, and cannot escape dismissal as he perjured himself when applying for civil service examination to enter the department. It was, however, considered improbable that the District Attorney will cause his indictment and trial, as the circumstances of his offending appeal forcibly for lenity.

Assistant Foreman Rush was the last witness called for the day. Chief Croker and John J. Delany, his counsel, aver that they were up to the time of the revelation that he had served part of a term in Sing Sing prison wholly ignorant of this fact.

HIS PARDON IN HIS POCKET.

Rush, however, went on the witness stand with a full pardon after serving three years of a sentence of four years and two months, for stealing $166 in money and $1,017 in promissory notes from H. L. Jelliff of 329 West Thirty-second Street, imposed by Judge Randolph B. Martine March 11, 1889, in his pocket. Reference to Rush as a star witness for the defense in the matter of the Wicke fire had been made frequently by Mr. Delany, and comment on his appearance was general when he took the stand. He was neat, well favored, of frank bearing, and in the course of his testimony he came to be regarded, intellectually, as the peer of any witness presented by either side.

Mr. Delany established by him and a report made by him as supervising engineer to Chief Croker a few days after the Wicker fire that the operations of the department on this occasion were hampered by a scarcity of water. In giving his evidence Rush told, calmly and without evidence of the slightest apprehension, of what he did on the night of the fire, and gave circumstantial details of facts discovered in noting operations of apparatus. In some he found that out of thirty-nine engines only eight had sufficient water. Two companies were sent to quarters because they could not operate.

Rush's underlip trembled slightly when Mr. Whitman rose to cross-examine him, but he regained his composure in an instant. Mr. Whitman was plainly ill at ease, but he proceeded to build up the legal structure that was to fall and crush the witness. He challenged every statement made as to water pressure at the Wicke fire by Rush and his qualifications as an expert. Rush to this replied calmly:

"I am not an expert engineer. There are no expert engineers in the department. If they were expert engineers they would not come into the department."

Mr. Whitman proceeded on the lines on which he started, and after several objections by Mr. Delany, exclaimed:

"I am going to impeach this man's testimony. I'm going to impeach every word this man has said."

Mr. Delany in one objection insisted that Chief Croker was right in relying on Rush's report to him on the water pressure.

"Did you," asked Mr. Whitman, "ever live at 438 West One Hundred and Seventh Street?"

"Yes, Sir," replied Rush nervously, shifting his legs.

"Where did you live March 14, 1889?"

Rush hesitated. Mr. Delany intervened, asking of what moment was the fact of residence at that date. Mr. Whitman flourished a paper and said he proposed to prove that the witness was a perjurer. He renewed the question.

"I refuse to answer."

"On what ground? That it would disgrace you?"

"I refuse to answer."

"That it would disgrace or incriminate you?"

"I refuse to answer."

The courtroom was now tense with excitemen. Rush had paled, but had rallied his nerves. Mr. Delany intervened, but was overruled, and Mr. Whitman reached the climax in his question:

PRISON RECORD EXPOSED.

"Were you not then in Sing Sing prison serving a term of five years?"

Rush trembled a little as he unbuttoned his coat, drew from his breast pocket a paper, which was a full pardon from Gov. Flower issued in 1892, and laid it without comment on the table before him, without answering. Mr. Delany broke in with:

"Is not this an outrage, cowardly, and brutal? You ought to be proud of that man there that he has outlived youthful indiscretions and worked up to the rank he now occupies."

There was confusion in the court for some time and a spectator, who had been a constant attendant, shouted:

"Show him the papers."

Mr. Sturgis used his gavel and the pardon was unfolded and read in silence by Mr. Delany and the Commissioner. Mr. Whitman withdrew the question and Mr. Delany exclaimed:

"Oh, let the whole thing out for his protection. What do you want? Your pound of flesh and last drop of blood?"

Mr. Whitman then asked:

"Before entering the department you passed a Civil Service examination?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you swore that you had never been indicted or convicted of crime?"

Mr. Delany objected and instructed Rush to be mute. Mr. Whitman insisted and said:

"My purpose is to show that this man committed perjury and that impeaches his testimony. The records of the department show that he swore he was never indicted or convicted. I am entitled to prove his testimony unreliable by his own word or act."

Rush declined to answer several questions on the ground that response would incriminate him. His conviction was proved by a certified copy of the record of the Court of General Sessions. In a direct examination Mr. Delany asked:

"How old are you, Lieutenant?"

"Thirty-one years."

"So that you were eighteen years old in 1889?"

"Yes, Sir."

A dozen witnesses for the defense were called before Rush appeared. They testified either that at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire the sparks went south on a line with Fourth Avenue, or that at the Wicke fire the water pressure was poor, or that at the Updegrove fire, in East Tenth Street, Nov. 28, 1901, when it was under control and apparatus were ordered to quarters, the north wall appeared to be in no danger of falling. Much amusement was created during the examination of Assistant Foreman Connolly of Engine Company No 24. He went to the witness stand nicely groomed and pomaded from a barber's hands. In the court was a solitary fly that at once took a liking to the plump, rosy officer and proceeded to "sample" his nose. Connolly tried in vain to testify and deter the hungry insect with passes with his hands and uniform cap to tittering at all sides and stage whispers of "Never touched him." He looked relieved when he darted from the witness chair. The fly afterward had dalliance with the top of Mr. Delany's head.

Mr. Delany was not as amiable as on Wednesday, and during Connolly's examination took exception to the ruling of the trial Commissioner and exclaimed:

"The conduct of the Commissioner is notorious. I object to the way the Commissioner pounds his hands on the table and glares at the witness, and I move that affidavits in regard to this be taken of persons in this courtroom."

No affidavits were taken.

At the close of the proceedings Mr. Delany asked Mr. Sturgis for his report to Mayor Low on the prospective trial of Chief Croker. This was furnished, and the trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

AUTOMOBILE HIT BY A CAR.

The Machine Was Coming from a Storage Place—One of Its Occupants Injured Seriously.

Three persons were injured, one man so seriously that he had to be taken to a hospital, by the collision of a heavy gasoline automobile and a surface car on Fifty-ninth Street, near Grand Circle, at about 6 o'clock last night. The machine was going much slower than usual on account of the number of persons in the street. Its occupants were William McGloid of Sherwood Park, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. N. Miller of Bedford Park, and another man.

According to the account given by the motorman of the car, the machine had just left an automobile storage place and crossed the runway to the street, when the operator noticed the car. The momentum of the machine carried it out into the street, and although he shut off the power of the car and applied the brake he was too late.

The car struck the machine on the side, crushing it in but not overturning it. Mr. Miller was thrown out, and McGloid fell on the tracks. The others received slight injuries. McGloid was taken by the ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital, but Mrs. Miller refused to go. The motorman of the car was arrested. He described himself as Edward Travers of 74 West Forty-ninth Street.

TWO AUTOMOBILISTS ARRESTED.

Proprietor of the Hotel Martin One of the Prisoners.

Two arrests were made last night for speeding automobiles, and in both cases the men arrested left their autos at the West One Hundredth Street Station as security and were released.

John D. Martin, proprietor of Hotel Martin, was arrested by Bicycle Policeman Sullivan on Riverside Drive, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. The other man was captured at Central Park West, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, by Bicycle Policeman Mallor after a chase of ten blocks.

He said he was Charles Dreuter, a banker, of Holyoke, Mass. There were three women in the machine with him. They accompanied him to the police station, and left with him when he was released.

THREW BRICK INTO A CAB.

Injured Actress Tells the Police That the Assailant Ran Into the University Club.

Alice Fischer, an actress, drove up to the West Forty-seventh Street Station at midnight last night, bleeding from a severe cut on her cheek, which she said had been inflicted by a man in evening dress who had hurled a brick through the window of the vehicle at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and had then fled into the University Club.

Her story was borne out by the shattered pane on the side at which she had been sitting and by the driver, John Fagan, who stables his horse at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Miss Fischer is filling an engagement at a Broadway Theatre and was on her way to her home at 1 West One Hundred and Third Street, at the time of the assault. Fagan says that the man ran directly in front of the cab as he was proceeding up the avenue and was very nearly run over. He grabbed the bridle and began to abuse him.

The driver said he whipped up his horse to go on when the man ran to the sidewalk and seized the brick, which he threw directly into the carriage. The Sergeant told Miss Fischer that he would set detectives on the case and Miss Fischer drove away, saying she was going to a doctor to have her wound dressed.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

Many Observers Saw the First Appearance of the Shadow—Clouds and Haze at Intervals.

The total eclipse of the moon, that was scheduled for last night, was a failure as a spectacle. Scientists minimize the importance of present-day lunar eclipses, but a large number of amateur astronomers observed the shadow when it made its initial appearance, promptly on time, at 11:17 P. M. Most of the theatres were being emptied at about that time, and the Tenderloin was interested temporarily in things not of this earth.

In Brooklyn the young folks made their interest in astronomy an excuse to stay up to watch the eclipse. Many persons with similar intent assembled on Brooklyn Bridge, and a simple-minded man who walked over shortly before midnight is wondering yet why all the girls and boys found it necessary to hold hands in order to make lunar observations.

In Frankfort Street two newspaper wagons were going in opposite directions, while the drivers were gazing skyward. The result was a crash and an interchange of observations which were anything but celestial, eclipsing anything that has been heard in that neighborhood for some time, as well as the bystanders' interest in the lunar eclipse.

The shadow on the moon's surface could be seen at intervals until 11:45, when the moon was about one-quarter obscured. Then it became hazy, and the remainder of the eclipse went on behind a curtain of clouds. According to the way the astronomers had it figured it out, the total eclipse was at 12:19.

DAMAGES FOR BROKEN LEG.

New York Merchant Gets Verdict for $787.30 Against a Town.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 16.—Joseph B. Kirk, a New York City commission merchant, was given a verdict for $787.30 in his suit for $10,000 against the Borough of East Stroudsburg for injuries sustained by breaking his right leg in a fall on Broad Street. The verdict is made up as follows:

For Mr. Kirk's incapacity from business	$548.00
Suffering	100.00
Medical fees, crutches, and car fare	79.30
Housekeeper	60.00

Pall Mall London Cigarettes
The manufacturer of these famous cigarettes having secured the finest selections of Turkish and Oriental tobaccos, smokers can depend that the high quality of these cigarettes will be maintained.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

THE DINING CAR SERVICE is one of the most important adjuncts of first-class service. Royal Blue Line Trains between New York and Washington maintain the highest standard.—Adv.

CHALLENGE IS ACCEPTED

New York Yacht Club Replies to Sir Thomas Lipton.

RACES WILL BE IN AUGUST

Herreshoff Will Design New Defender and the Syndicate Is Practically Completed.

The details of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup, through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Belfast, were made public last night at the special meeting of the New York Yacht Club. The time for the races, as was expected, has been set for August and the challenging yacht will be a 90-footer, as in the last two contests for the cup.

There was a very large attendance and a great deal of enthusiasm developed over the challenge and the outlook for the race. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was absent on account of illness, and Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne presided. The Secretary, George A. Cormack, presented the formal challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club as follows:

ROYAL ULSTER YACHT CLUB,
Mountpottinger Road, Belfast.
Oct. 7, 1902.

G. A. Cormack, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York.

Dear Sir: I am requested by Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart., K. C. V. O., to forward you this challenge for the America's Cup, subject to the same conditions as governed the last contest and which proved to be so satisfactory, namely, the best three out of five races over the same courses with like starts and other details.

The first race to be sailed on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1903.

The second race to be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1903.

The third race to be sailed on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1903. Further races, (if any,) to be sailed on each following Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday, until finished.

I therefore, on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and in the name of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, a member of the club, challenge to sail a series of matches with the yacht Shamrock III., against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America for the America's Cup.

The following are the particulars of the challenging vessel, viz.: Owner, Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart., K. C. V. O.; name of yacht, Shamrock III.; length on load water line, 90 feet; rig, cutter. The Custom House measurement will follow as soon as the vessel can be measured for registration.

I shall be much obliged if you will cable the receipt of this challenge.

HUGH C. KELLY,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Accompanying the challenge was the following letter from Sir Thomas Lipton:

Osidge, Southgate, Middlesex, 7th October, 1902.

Dear Mr. Cormack: You will receive by the same mail a communication from the Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club conveying a challenge, on my behalf, for a series of races for the America's Cup to take place next year.

In view of the eminently satisfactory and complete arrangements made by your club for the two contests in which I have already been privileged to engage, I ask, as you will see from the terms of the challenge, no change whatever in the conditions which governed the last contest entered into by me.

In thus desiring an opportunity of making a third attempt to obtain possession of the America's Cup, I hope I may not be deemed importunate or unduly covetous of the precious trophy so long and so securely held in trust by the New York Yacht Club. Believe me, faithfully,

THOMAS J. LIPTON.

G. A. CORMACK, Esquire, Secretary, New York Yacht Club, New York, U. S. A.

The challenge and the letter were referred to the following Committee on Challenges: Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Secretary George A. Cormack, E. D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, J. P. Morgan, J. Malcolm Forbes, Archibald Rogers, and William Butler Duncan, Jr.

This committee held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the club meeting and voted to accept the challenge. Cablegrams were at once sent to Sir Thomas Lipton and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, notifying them that the challenge was accepted by the New York Yacht Club upon the same conditions under which the last races for the cup were sailed.

There were also presented to the meeting letters that passed between Sir Thomas Lipton and Commodore Ledyard in regard to the possible effect upon the new challenging yacht of proposed changes in the New York Yacht Club's measurement rules. Under date of May 2, 1902, Sir Thomas Lipton suggested that if the new rules of measurement should be held to apply there would be "uncertainty as to the type of boat with which it would be necessary to challenge," and that, on account of the short time in which to get ready, "no one would under the circumstances care to consider the advisability of challenging for next year."

Under date of July 8, 1902, Commodore Ledyard replied at length as authorized by the New York Yacht Club. He said that the proposed changes in the measurement rule "would not be completed until next Autumn or Winter," and added:

"The step taken had no relation to our contest for the America's Cup in 1903, for it was not deemed possible that any change in the rules which might be brought about by it could become effective until long after the expiration of the limit of time for giving notice of a contest for that season, and no one could maintain for a moment that any change in its rules made by the challenged club after the receipt of a challenge could affect the race to be sailed under such challenge. Nor, indeed, would the New York Yacht Club be willing, even if it had the power, by any change in its rules, to shut out or prejudice or handicap in any respect any challenging yacht built in reliance upon its existing rules. If any change in its rules could injuriously affect the challenger, the club would regard itself as imperatively bound to make such change known in ample season to prevent injustice or prejudice. Therefore, you may rest assured that, if you desire to challenge through any club for 1903, no change in its rules by the New York Yacht Club, whether made before or after the receipt of the challenge, could apply in any degree to the contest under such challenge."

Commodore Ledyard's letter also went on to point out that under the conditions of the deed of gift of the America's Cup no provision whatever is made as to measurement rule, which is left to be dealt with under the mutual agreement clause. If the two clubs fail to agree on arrangements, the deed provides that the races may be sailed "without any time allowance whatever." The letter concludes: "Under this provision the New York Yacht Club would have no power to make any change in its measurement rules apply to a challenging yacht without the consent of the club to which she belongs. All that the challenger would have to do would be to appeal to the deed and stand upon his right to sail the race, boat for boat, without any time allowance whatever, and, therefore, without the application of any rule of measurement. Indeed, the New York Yacht Club as the holder of the cup regards it as quite beyond its power to impose any restriction or any hindrance upon the challenging yacht, beyond those above enumerated as specified in the deed."

The subject of the defense of the cup was brought before the meeting and discussed in an informal way. It was stated that plans were already progressing for the building of a new boat, a syndicate having been practically completed and a design by Herreshoff considered. In the absence of Commodore Ledyard, specific details in regard to what has been done were not talked about, and will not be until the Commodore is out again. The Challenge Committee will hold a meeting at the clubhouse next Monday evening to further consider the challenge, the forthcoming races, and the preparations therefor.

Registration booths open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the election district can register and vote. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

Harvard-West Point Football game at West Point, Saty., Oct. 18th. Day Line boat up, back by rail, $1.50. Last Autumnal Gala day. Music.—Adv.

It Saves Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago is appreciated by the busy man.—Adv.

Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Last up trip to-morrow. Autumnal Foliage. Music.—Adv.

DESPERATE BURGLAR AGAIN TRIES TO ESCAPE JAIL.

Armed Guard Watches Ernest Menet, Who Has Boasted He Would Not Be Sentenced.

In a cell with the door heavily chained and doubly locked, under the watchful eye of a keeper, who sat nearby with a double-barreled shotgun across his knees, Ernest Menet, the most daring prisoner held there in many years, spent last night in the Queens County Jail. He is to be sentenced to State's prison this morning by County Judge Moore, and early last evening was detected in a fourth desperate attempt to secure his liberty. He had declared in court, just after his conviction, that he never would be sentenced, and but for the unceasing vigil of the Sheriff and his deputies at the jail it is probable that he would have made good his boast.

Menet is a slender little Frenchman, who has confessed that he once served a long term in a prison in France for counterfeiting, and he has been under arrest in this country several times. He was the leader of the Buckley Street gang of burglars that worked for weeks on a large scale before detected. While awaiting trial he made two attempts to escape from the jail, using ingeniously constructed saws and chisels, evidently made by himself during his incarceration and from the most crude materials, but each time was discovered. Since his conviction he has made two other efforts to get away, the latest last night.

One of the jailers making the rounds heard a scraping noise in the neighborhood of Menet's cell and summoned Sheriff De Bragga. Menet was taken from his cell and stripped, and in one of his pockets was found a small steel wedge or chisel, similar to the instruments used by cracksmen to force locks on safes. Inspection of the lock showed that he had begun work, a wide slit having been cut in the back through which the wedge might have turned the lock.

Later in the cell was found a knife, the blade of which was about twelve inches long. It had been cut from the bottom of the iron cot in the cell, and had been sharpened on the stone floor and tempered in some mysterious manner. A handle had been made with string and cord saved in small bits. It is believed that it was the Frenchman's plan to get out into the corridor, kill the keeper, and with the keys taken from his person leave the jail.

After this discovery Menet became violent. His keepers found it necessary to remove him to a particularly heavy cell. As an additional precaution the Sheriff bought a complicated lock, with which he fastened a heavy, chilled-steel chain around the cell bars at the door's edge. This, in addition to the heavy lock on the door.

Saturday was the day first set for the passing of sentence. In view of the prisoner's desperate character and the trouble he has caused his keepers, Judge Moore decided to sentence the man to-day.

Harry Clare and Edward Flannagan, members of the same gang of burglars, who were convicted with Menet, will be sentenced at the same time.

HARNESS THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Baltimore Capitalists to Use River in Generating Electric Light and Power.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The engineers who, in the interest of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, have been investigating the possibility of using the Susquehanna River for the development of great electrical power, as is done at Niagara, have reported favorably. Plans for the work have been completed with the exception of certain details of hydraulic engineering. It is proposed to furnish light and power to Baltimore and many towns in the northern part of the State between this city and the river, and also Elkton, Wilmington, Del., and other points east of the river.

The Continental Trust Company, which has an option on the purchase of the United Electric and Power Company of Baltimore until Nov. 15, it is reported, will soon close the deal, involving nearly $1,000,000. A new company probably will be formed to take in this and other lighting and power companies as part of the Susquehanna power plan.

FOUND ABANDONED LAUNCH.

Feared the Occupants of the Helvic, Three Unknown Young Men, Have Been Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—It is feared by local boatmen that another tragedy of the Sound has occurred, owing to the finding of a swamped rowboat and a thirty-foot, seven-horse-power launch off Guilford, in heavy seas to-day.

The launch, which was named the Helvic, came into this port Saturday night and moored at the New Haven Yacht Club, where the three young men, who were aboard were given the freedom of the club. They then talked of continuing eastward, and seemed to come from Stamford or New York. They put out Monday, only to find the weather too rough, and Tuesday got a fresh start.

Yesterday the launch was sighted, having a rough time, three miles off Stoney Creek, and later the small boat was found outside Guilford in the trough of a heavy sea, the launch being picked up later, half full of water.

The supposition is that the launch became unmanageable in the high seas and was abandoned, the small boat then swamping, two miles off Guilford shore.

FINDS COUNTERFEITERS' CAVE.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Henry S. Gloe, an Orangeville farmer, while remodeling his house, discovered a cave under the foundation which years ago had been the headquarters of a band of counterfeiters.

On one side of the cave was a large collection of molds, some made of metal and others of plaster of paris, while sheets of hammered metal the size of silver dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes were scattered around the floor.

All the molds bore the date 1853, and it is believed by the old Wyoming County settlers that the cave and outfit were left by a man named Weaver, who fifty years ago resided in that section, and was known as a counterfeiter of great skill and cunning.

HOUSE FOR E. H. HARRIMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—E. H. Harriman is now preparing to erect on his country estate of 18,000 acres lying in and around Arden, a magnificent stone mansion at a cost of $80,000 or more. It is his intention to build on Mount Orama, having an elevation of 1,500 feet, and close to the forest lake lying east of it, and located about three miles from his present residence. Near by is Cranberry Lake, with a "floating" island half an acre in extent upon its surface.

The new house will face the west and will command a beautiful view of the hills and valleys.

ROSE FROM SICK BED TO WED.

Rather than postpone her wedding, Miss Nellie Bradlee Smith rose from a sick bed on Wednesday and was married in her home, 2 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. She was recovering from an attack of pneumonia. She was formerly a nurse in the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., and is the daughter of J. Bradlee Smith.

The bridegroom is Ralph Cecil Dawson of the Railroad Gazette. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Vincent Dawson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Netherwood, N. J.

The Detroit and Chicago Limited
leaves Grand Central Station 4:00 P. M., arriving Chicago 3:15 next day. 24-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

"Black & White" Best Scotch.
Its bouquet and taste are delightfully pleasing.—Adv.

MINERS' EXECUTIVES ACCEPT COMMISSION

Call Convention to Ratify Arbitrators Chosen by President.

IN NO DOUBT OF RESULT

Men Probably Will Be Back to Work on Thursday—Operators Will Not Dismiss Non-Union Men Now Employed.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 16.—The Executive Boards of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, in joint session to-day, unanimously decided to recommend to a delegate convention of striking miners the acceptance of the arbitration proposition submitted by the President of the United States. It is reasonably certain that the advice will be followed and that the great struggle will be brought to a close.

days, and that there will be an interval of one day from the time the convention adjourns until the time set for the men to go back to the mines. If the convention should be in session on Wednesday it is probable resumption would not take place until Friday. There will not be enough work at first for all the strikers, as it is the intention of the companies not to dismiss non-union men who have stood by them during the strike. The organization will take care of such other men as are unable to find work. It is estimated that all the strikers will not find work until two or three months have elapsed. This is due to the conditions of the mines. Some of them are wholly or partly flooded, and others need repairing.

It was a lively day around strike headquarters. From early in the morning until after the announcement was made that a convention would be called, a crowd was at the place. Mr. Mitchell spent an extremely busy day. In the morning he had many callers, who came to congratulate him, and in the afternoon he was engaged with the three district boards. Telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country came to the leader of the miners during the day.

The coal companies, anticipating the ending of the strike next week, are busily engaged in preparing for resumption. Tens of thousands of coal cars are in the regions ready for loading, and extra efforts will be made in moving them to the large distributing centres when mining is resumed. It is estimated that more than 200 of the 350 collieries will be in operation by the end of next week, and will produce enough coal to relieve the situation. An authority in coal mining said to-day that the coal companies as a result of the strike are 30,000,000 tons behind.

There is considerable talk heard that the withdrawal of the troops will begin in a day or two, but that cannot be confirmed. Soldiers are spending their time quietly in the camps. Gen. Miller, in command of the entire force in the field, inspected the camp of the Ninth Regiment here to-day, and also the camps of the Eighth, which is divided between Nanticoke and Plymouth.

The Superintendent of one of the largest coal companies in the region was asked today how long it would take after the miners returned to work to bring about normal coal prices, and in reply he said:

"It is the general understanding among the companies that only normal prices shall prevail after there is a general resumption of mining. All through the strike the companies, with the exception of a few individual operators, have not charged abnormal prices. The middlemen or retail dealers have taken advantage of the situation and put up the price. It is possible they will keep them up until the public is fully supplied and the demand is not greater than the production."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There was received at the White House to-night a long telegram from President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union giving the result of the action to-day of the Executive Boards in calling a delegate convention of the miners.

It was received at the White House too late to be laid before President Roosevelt to-night, but will be given consideration in the morning, and probably will be made public then.

HEARINGS IN COAL REGION AND IN NEW YORK CITY.

Strike Arbitration Commission to Have Its Course of Procedure Outlined by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Notwithstanding the President's recent arduous labors, he was up early this morning and at work at his desk. Dr. Lung and Surgeon General O'Reilley, when they made their usual morning visit, found him in high spirits at the prospective settlement of the coal strike. His leg was in a satisfactory condition, and the physicians expressed the belief that it would speedily be entirely well. They advised the President to continue to walk a little every day without crutches.

All day telegrams arrived congratulating Mr. Roosevelt on the success of his efforts to have the strike submitted to arbitration. It is accepted as a certainty that the miners will acquiesce in the method of settlement proposed. From good authority it is learned that the President yesterday submitted to Mr. Mitchell at the first interview the names of the men he had decided on for the commission with the exception of that of Bishop Spalding. Mr. Mitchell expressed his satisfaction at the selection of Judge Gray, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Watkins. He objected, however, to the fact that, while the coal operators had described what kind of a man should be selected for every place on the commission, they had left no place open for the kind of a man that the miners might want to suggest. The President acknowledged the force of that view of the matter without hesitation, and promised to use his efforts to remedy what seemed to be an injustice. Mr. Mitchell said the miners would be pleased to have some representative of the clergy, and Bishop Spalding was selected.

Before the commission was finally made up, both sides had expressed approval of every name. Mr. Mitchell told the President that as a whole the commission seemed to him eminently fair, and one from which could be expected a just decision.

It is expected that the President will prepare a letter to the commission outlining a course of procedure. The commission in all probability will hold its first meeting here. The commission will be expected to visit the coal regions, and probably will have sittings in several places before its work is completed. Some of the most important sessions are expected to be held in New York. The report of the commission will be made to the President, and by him be communicated to the parties affected.

The choice of the members of the commission was not a question of an hour or a day. The President for weeks has been determining how to make his selections. Before making any choice every man considered has been thoroughly studied from the standpoints of both sides to the great controversy. The President has been trying to appoint a commission that should have the confidence of miners, operators, and of the country at large. The conclusions of the commission will establish a precedent of vast importance to labor and capital under modern conditions. The President profoundly hopes that the commission will be unanimous in whatever decision it may reach.

The question of compensating the members of the commission has been considered. The fact that three members, Judge Gray, Gen. Wilson, and Mr. Parker are in the Government service, settles the matter for them, as under the existing law they are prohibited from accepting additional pay. As to the others, it is likely they will be paid out of some contingent fund, or the matter left to Congress to adjust. There is a contingent fund in the Department of Labor that could be properly used for this purpose. Commissioner Wright, acting as the recorder of the commission, comes under the rule which applies to members of the commission who are in Government employ, and he will receive no additional compensation.

BISHOP SPALDING SILENT.

Arbitration Commissioner Now Will Not Discuss Strike—His Views a Month Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 16.—Bishop Spalding, who has been named as one of the commission to arbitrate the coal strike, would not talk of the situation to-night. When asked for an interview, he said:

"It is impossible for me to say anything of importance in this matter, as I have not been officially notified that I have been appointed. I am highly sensible of the honor that such an appointment would confer, and I feel that it should be my duty and pleasure to accept it in the event that the President considers me worthy. I should be most happy to do all in my power to assist in bringing the coal strike to an amicable and just termination. I have had no other notification of the deliberations of the President and his advisers than that contained in the newspapers, and I have not had any intimation that my name has been considered by them. I am much surprised by the newspaper announcements. It is certainly a great honor, and imposes a sacred duty on whomsoever it may descend."

About a month ago the editor of a local labor paper asked the Bishop for a statement concerning the strike, and he complied with the following:

"It is my opinion that the condition of the Pennsylvania coal miners is a National disgrace, and I sincerely hope that the strike may prove to be the beginning of a better state of things for these, our overburdened and oppressed brothers."

BISHOP SPALDING COMMENDED.

Manager Grier of Peoria Board of Trade Says No Better Ecclesiastical Choice Could Have Been Made.

Robert C. Grier, Secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade, was in this city yesterday, and expressed himself as well pleased with the appointment of Bishop Spalding on the commission for ending the coal strike.

"Protestants and Catholics alike," he said, "in the vicinity of Peoria are well satisfied with the appointment. No better ecclesiastical selection could have been made. He is a man of great charity and of wide influence in the soft coal district, of which Peoria is the centre. I saw Bishop Spalding less than a week ago, and he expressed great sympathy with the coal miners."

E. W. PARKER WILL ACCEPT.

Awaits Official Notification of Appointment as Strike Arbitrator.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16.—Edgar W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, and one of the Commissioners named by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the coal strike, has been here for three days at the annual convention at Yale of American Mining Engineers. He said this afternoon that he had received no official notification of his selection. He will accept when the tender of office is made officially.

Mr. Parker took the 7 o'clock train tonight for New York City to confer with other mining engineers. He declined to advance any opinion on the coal strike.

MR. CLARK'S QUALIFICATIONS.

President's Reasons for Selecting Him as Member of the Coal Arbitration Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There has been more comment on the selection of Edgar E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, than on that of any of the other Commissioners. While the suggestion is made that the President gave the term "sociologist" a most liberal interpretation to make it fit Mr. Clark, it is freely admitted that Mr. Clark is a man well fitted for the services to be performed.

It is unquestionably true, as the President said in the brief description given out at the White House at an early hour this morning, that Mr. Clark "is a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions, and has practically applied his knowledge," and while he may not have been a student of that branch of philosophy which deals with human society, his acquaintance through association with the laboring classes, his long study of their condition, and his persistent labor for their moral advancement, abundantly qualify him to act intelligently and fairly. In addition, Mr. Clark has qualities and experience which specially commend him to the miners. That was undoubtedly one of the considerations that induced the President to select Mr. Clark, having been moved in that direction by the fact that the suggestion for selecting the commission from certain specified classes came from the operators. Moreover, the President, in selecting Mr. Clark, acted upon personal knowledge of the man. At the convention of Railway Engineers and Firemen, held at Chattanooga a few weeks ago, at which President Roosevelt was present, Mr. Clark made an address which impressed the President with his ability and personality.

Mr. Clark is well known in Washington to many public men, including members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by whom his selection is highly commended. The Mediation and Arbitration act which became a law in 1898, and which provides for a permanent Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to handle all disputes between railways and their employes, is credited largely to the efforts of Mr. Clark.

Col. Mosely, Secretary for the Interstate Commerce Commission, who has had special opportunities for forming a correct estimate of the worth and ability of Mr. Clark, believes a better selection could not have been made.

"Mr. Clark is certainly the right man in the right place in this coal arbitration," said Col. Mosely. "He will bring to the commission not only a long experience in the direct line needed, but natural capabilities and a broad grasp of the situation. He is a man that the miners can feel absolutely safe in, and he is also a man who will do exact justice to the operators. Mr. Clark's decision in this matter will not be based on his sympathies, but each question in dispute will be most carefully weighed and considered by him on its merits."

Mr. Clark has served continuously since 1890 as head of the Order of Railway Conductors. He was born in Lima, N. Y., in 1856. He went West in 1872, and after serving as brakeman on various roads, became a conductor on the Denver and Rio Grande in 1884. He was elected Grand Senior Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors at Denver in 1888, and in 1890 at Rochester, N. Y., was chosen Grand Chief Conductor. He is Republican in politics.

COMMISSIONER CLARK TALKS.

He Will Accept the President's Appointment—"The Strike as Good as Settled."

E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, who was appointed on the commission to end the coal strike, was in this city yesterday. He was away for the whole evening, and was believed to be in Hoboken attending a meeting of the local lodge of railway conductors. He was asked if he was willing to serve on the commission.

"I have not been officially notified that I have been appointed, but I have no doubt it is true," he said. "I will accept with pleasure. I believe that the strike is as good as settled. I am a believer in arbitration, but not in compulsory arbitration. I have only a general idea of the duties of this commission. This strike has gone home to the hearts of the people more than any other strike that has ever taken place in the history of the country."

MR. WATKINS AN EX-OPERATOR.

Appointed to Coal Commission Because of Knowledge of the Business.

SCRANTON, Oct. 16.—Thomas H. Watkins, the member of the President's coal commission whose appointment was due to his knowledge of the coal mining business, was formerly of the firm of Simpson & Watkins, of which C. D. Simpson was the senior member. Mr. Watkins was born in West Pittston forty-five years ago, but has lived in Scranton for the last twenty years.

Simpson & Watkins sold their coal interests to the Temple Iron Company about four years ago. Since then Mr. Watkins has not been actively connected with the anthracite business. He is reputed to be a millionaire, and is largely interested in the Mexican Central and Alamagordo and Northern Railroad Companies. He also has extensive lumber interests in the South, and mining interests in the West. His business relations are still connected with C. D. Simpson, who is a Director of the Mexican Central Railroad.

THE LABOR ISSUES INVOLVED.

Editorial Comment Upon the Commission by E. W. Parker's Associate.

The following in reference to the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the coal miners' strike will appear in The Engineering and Mining Journal, of which E. W. Parker is manager, Mr. Hobart, the writer of the article, being associate manager:

"The board of arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt to take up all the issues in controversy between the striking anthracite miners and their employers is not likely to be altogether satisfactory to the latter, though organized labor will certainly get a fair show from it. We have no wish to criticise the President, since his choice is doubtless as good a one as would be made by any man in his position in the middle of all the political wirepulling that has been the feature of this strike for several weeks.

"It is our belief, however, that the board will act fearlessly, showing favor neither to operators nor to the United Mine Workers. Issues far greater than the rate to be paid for mining a particular coal seam are involved—issues that are of National importance, and are bound to call for legislation within a few years.

"The whole question of the rights of labor organizations, their duties and responsibilities have been involved in the present strike, and we believe that the board by acting fearlessly, and insisting that its report be not edited to suit political exigencies, can do a permanent service to the Nation—a service that will insure its members lasting fame. F. HOBART."

HEARTILY CONGRATULATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London Papers' Comment on the End of the Strike—The Times Says Mitchell Surrendered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says it would be interesting to know what considerations were pressed on Mr. Mitchell in his final interview with President Roosevelt. They must have been weighty ones, says the paper, to compel what was really unconditional surrender.

The Times says the public has not seen all the cards in the President's hands, but it may be assumed that Mr. Mitchell, at all events, was shown enough to convince him that the game was hopeless. It adds:

"It is to be observed that the President's intervention differs widely from the amiable efforts of distinguished persons in this country who occasionally play the 'Deus ex Machina' by carefully watching the psychological moment for coming forward to split the difference. Mr. Roosevelt has taken the whole thing into his own hands, and is keeping it there in the quietest and most unobtrusive manner. He has done a very big and an entirely new thing.

"We are witnessing not merely the ending of the coal strike, but the definite entry of a powerful Government into a novel sphere of operation. Mr. Roosevelt's personal reputation and prestige are enormously enhanced by the immediate public service he has rendered. They will be immeasurably enhanced when the American people grasp, as they rapidly will, the far larger issues involved in his striking departure from precedent."

WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The forthcoming volume of mineral resources of the United States for 1901, United States Geological Survey, estimates the world's production of coal that year at 866,165,540 short tons.

The three great coal-producing countries of the world are the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. The output of these three combined makes up 81.14 per cent. of the world's total. Austria-Hungary comes fourth, France is fifth, Belgium sixth, and Russia seventh. The last country, notwithstanding its vast area, produces only about 6 per cent. as much coal as the United States. The three countries which lead in the production of coal are the three countries that lead in industrial development.

Prior to 1899 Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1899, 1900, and 1901 the United States has made such remarkable increases in coal production, due principally to the unprecedented activity in the iron and steel and in other metal trades, that it now stands far in the lead of all competitors, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 47,965,938 short tons, or 19 per cent.

Up to the close of 1900 the coal production of Great Britain and her colonies, if taken together, still exceeded that of the United States, the excess in 1900 being 3,368,825 short tons, but the enormous output of the coal mines of this country last year exceeded by about 26,000,000 short tons the entire output of Great Britain and her dependencies, including India and the Transvaal.

Of the output of coal in 1901, the United States produced 33.86 per cent.; Great Britain and her dependencies, 30.86 per cent., and Germany, 19.42 per cent., or combined, 84.14 per cent. of the total production.

DISTRIBUTING COAL DEPOTS.

The distributing depots where coal can be secured at 15 cents a bucket are situated as follows:

EAST SIDE.

377 Water Street,	175 Suffolk Street,
245 South Street,	717 East 6th Street,
281 South Street,	512 East 74th Street,
35 Jefferson Street,	408 East 76th Street,
Corner of East and Delancey Streets,	443 East 77th Street,
106 Goerck Street,	82d Street and E. R.,
241 Stanton Street,	409 East 93d Street,
Foot of 5th Street, E. R.	440 East 107th Street,
177 East 3d Street,	100th Street and E. R.,
60 Delancey Street,	412 East 109th Street,
72 Forsyth Street,	325 East 111th Street.

WEST SIDE.

100 Washington Street,	Foot of 38th St., N. R.,
608 Greenwich Street,	Foot of 46th St., N. R.
538 West 38th Street,	

WEST VIRGINIA MINES START.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 16.—One hundred striking miners at Rosemont have adjusted the trouble with the Weaver Coal Company and returned to work to-day. Final settlement was made last night. The miners got nearly everything they asked.

It is rumored here that within a week all of the mines in the Kanawha coal field will be in operation. It is believed that a compromise agreement is at present under consideration, which will result in the resumption of all of the mines on the same basis as that by which the Kanawha and Hocking Company settled with its men over a week ago, when the men were granted a nine-hour day, twice a month pay, reduction in the price of powder, the right to appoint their own check weighman and right to organize, but no recognition of the union.

Forty of the fifty mines in the Kanawha field are now being worked. The Cannelton Coal Company and John and Seth Montgomery's mines at Montgomery resumed to-day. Some concessions were made to the miners, but the union is not recognized.

PLEADS GUILTY TO SAVE WIFE.

That his old wife might be allowed to go free, Antonio Zirtoli, eighty-two years old, of 142 Elizabeth Street, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of murder.

Zirtoli and his wife, Carmelia, were accused of having killed Joseph Guardini, another Italian, on Aug. 10. They had been jointly indicted for murder in the first degree. When placed on trial yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, Zirtoli said he had committed the crime alone, and that his wife had no blame. On the District Attorney's recommendation he was allowed to enter a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. The wife was released.

Woman Lawyer in Appellate Division.

For the first time a woman lawyer appeared yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department to argue a cause. She was Miss Alice Berber. She came as counsel in a case involving certain real estate transfers. She appeared in a simple black cloth costume, and left her hat in the cloakroom as do the other lawyers. She spoke but briefly. Louis J. Vorhaus was her opponent.

Brave Policeman Rewarded.

Policeman William J. Charlock is the first officer of the Jersey City police force to receive the distinction of the bronze cross, established by the Police Board a year ago. It was conferred upon him last night for having saved three lives at a fire in the Greenville district on Oct. 7.

Registration places for voters will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

PREPARING TO RUSH COAL

Railroads Ready to Bring Freshly Mined Anthracite.

SLUMP IN PRICES BEGINS

Hard Coal Sold at $18 a Ton and at 25 Cents a Pail on the East Side Yesterday.

Freshly mined anthracite in New York within twenty-four hours after mining has started, and plenty of it two weeks later, was what the anthracite operators predicted yesterday. The coal dealers made the time longer, but the operators say the dealers do not know how soon coal can be rushed to tidewater in the present emergency.

There are eleven coal-carrying roads which control the anthracite output, and they will all make special efforts to bring the coal to market without delay when the breakers are started. These are:

New York, Ontario and Western,	Delaware and Hudson,
Lehigh Valley,	Pennsylvania Railroad,
Philadelphia and Reading,	Erie Railroad,
Central Railroad of New Jersey,	New York, Susquehanna and Western,
Delaware, Lackawana and Western,	Pennsylvania Coal Company's road,
	Cake Brothers & Co.'s railroad.

The latter is only a coal-carrying road, and has no passenger service.

When the strike was declared, on May 12, these companies seized all the anthracite in storage and in transit for their own use, releasing some of it from time to time in cases of emergency. It is estimated that at the beginning of the strike the roads had, including the coal confiscated to their own use, which was in transit, about 600,000 tons of anthracite. They have now from 35,000 to 50,000 tons, the greater part of which will be released as soon as mining is resumed. A representative of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal dealers, said yesterday:

"By Monday I expect that the retail price of anthracite will drop to $15 a ton. It will take forty-eight hours after mining is resumed to get the breakers, which have become rusty, put into shape. The mules will have to be got into the mines, which will take some time, and the miners will require some time to get matters in shape.

"There is very little coal now in the hands of the companies. The Erie has been releasing some coal from time to time for schools, hospitals, and other institutions. Some of it was also released to the Manhattan Railway Company, which had to burn hard coal at any cost. It has succeeded in getting hard coal, though the coal in private cellars had to be bought in some cases at high price for the purpose."

A dealer estimated that 200,000 tons of foreign coal are on the way here, and every week will see some of it landed. Some of this coal is semi-bituminous, some Welsh anthracite, and some what is known as English house coal, which is a little better than the soft coal burned in this city during the strike. About 20,000 tons are stored here and there in dealers' yards in the metropolitan district.

Another dealer estimated that it would be ten days before anthracite would begin to arrive in this city. Once it began to arrive, prices would begin to go down to their normal figure. Before December, he estimated domestic anthracite will be selling by retail at from $6.50 to $7 a ton. The quantity of anthracite now in and around New York in the hands of dealers and speculators he estimated at about 20,000 tons. About 35,000 tons, he thought, were still in the yards of the companies. There had been a sufficiency of the small sizes of steam coal in the market for the last month from the washeries. Soft coal had risen in price, because anthracite was scarce. Even one railroad, company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, had to use soft coal for its engines recently.

A representative of the Erie Railroad, which had 170,000 tons on hand just after the strike started, but which has little now, said:

"The stringency in the coal market will be gone on Monday. In fact, it is ended already. You must remember that a good many people must have been holding up coal for emergencies. That coal is being released now. If coal is mined on Monday some of it can be in New York the next day. The cars will be rushed to and from tide water as fast as possible. The retail price in a week or two will be normal for this time of the year. That will mean about $6.50 a ton retail."

J. E. Childs, general manager of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, said: "Some coal can be in New York a day after mining begins, say, several hundred tons. The quantity will increase daily, and in about two weeks there will be plenty of coal. While the breakers are being oiled up and put into shape in some collieries coal will be mined in others where everything is ready for mining it."

J. Samuel Smoot, President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said that hard coal was still selling at $20 and $21 a ton, but prices would go down steadily on Monday, and the slump might come sooner. Later in the day the slump had evidently come, and hard coal was selling at $18 a ton and sometimes less. Soft coal was anything from $6.50 to $8, and all the steam sizes were cheaper.

The wholesale agents at 1 Broadway made many sales of anthracite at a considerable reduction in wholesale prices. Sales were made at $15 and $16 a ton for domestic sizes, and some large orders were accepted for future delivery within five days at $12. In a few cases soft coal was sold as low as $5.30 a ton by wholesale.

Some of the dealers said that they had contracts for future delivery which had been made in April. These orders will be filled when anthracite is procurable at April prices.

A representative of Williams & Peters, sales agents for the Erie Railroad, said:

"The regular October schedule to retailers is from $4.50 to $5. These quotations will prevail. We have accepted orders all the time at the regular rates, but with the understanding that they would be filled only when possible."

The drop in the price of anthracite was nowhere so apparent as on the east side, where coal is sold by the pail. There was a sudden drop in the price from 35 or 45 cents a pail down to 25 and sometimes to 20 cents. It would have required a coal peddler with iron nerves to have charged more than 25 cents a pail on the east side. There was not as much demand as usual, the east siders evidently realizing that coal will be cheaper before long.

A meeting of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association will be held on Monday to consider the question of fixing new prices.

WHAT THE OPERATORS SAY.

President Olyphant Declares They Have to Accept the Commission, Whether They Like It or Not.

J. Pierpont Morgan was asked yesterday whether he would make any statement regarding the President's commission, but he would not talk about it. President Underwood of the Erie Railroad said:

"The commission appointed by the President is a good one. No one could have appointed a better."

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company was asked whether the commission met with the approbation of the operators.

"We have got to take it, whether we like it or not," he replied. "I have not seen any of the operators on the subject."

Asked if he considered the acceptance of E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, by the operators meant recognition of the union, he said the question of the union was not considered, he thought. He considered Mr. Clark a man of ability, and was particularly pleased with the selection of Thomas H. Watkins of Scranton, Penn., who, he said, was experienced in the coal mining business and a man of fair ideas. Asked as to the line of action of the commission, he said:

"I know that it has questions to settle that have turned many a man's hair gray. The conditions differ so much at the various anthracite mines that the question of wages has always been a great problem."

President Walters of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western declined to be interviewed. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western said he had no comment to make on the matter. E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, said:

"The commission has a difficult task before it. I consider that the adjustment of the differences between the miners and the operators will be long drawn out."

LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD'S LOSS.

Decrease in Gross Revenue from Coal Strike and Floods Exceeds $3,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The annual report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, which was approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting yesterday, was to-day made public. The date of the close of the financial year having been changed from Nov. 30 to June 30, the report covers a period of seven months.

Owing to heavy floods during last Winter and the Spring of this year, and the strike in the anthracite coal regions, the reports state that the results of railroad operation present an unfavorable showing. The loss sustained by the railroad lines in gross revenue from these sources was $3,000,000 in addition to the cost of repairing flood damages, estimated at $686,000, in which $562,000 is included in expenses of operation to June 30.

Earnings from operations	$12,640,455
Expenses and taxes	11,508,714
Net earnings	1,131,741
Earnings from water lines	830,209
Expenses	926,009
Net loss of water lines	95,800

Net earnings of $1,035,941 are left, to which is added income from other sources $545,734, making earnings $1,581,676, less $223,591 interest payable and surplus earnings due controlled companies, making total income $1,358,084, proportion of fixed charges, $3,478,790; deficit for seven months, $2,120,714.

The results of the operations of the Lehigh Coal Company for the seven months show:

Earnings and income, all sources	$10,807,031
Expenses and taxes	11,074,711
Snowshoe and Delano bond interest	42,845
Deficit	310,525

The total production of anthracite coal for the twelve months ended June 30 was 5,620,872 tons, as against 5,779,166 tons for the year ended June 30, 1901.

PULLMAN CAR COMPANY REPORT.

This Year's Statement Shows Increase of Nearly 12 Per Cent. in Passengers Carried.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The stockholders of the Pullman Car Company met here to-day, and re-elected all the old Directors for the ensuing year. The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share from net earnings was declared, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 1.

The annual statement for the year ending July 31, 1902, shows:

Total revenue	$20,597,903
Total expenses, including dividends declared	17,582,152
Net surplus	$3,015,751
Surplus brought forward	7,762,279
Total surplus	$10,778,030

The statement shows an increase of nearly 12 per cent. during the year in the number of passengers carried, and more than 7 per cent. in the mileage.

$9,000 CHECK IN A CASE.

Anthony B. Silverston, a Chemist, Held in Police Headquarters—Forgery Alleged by the Police.

On the technical charge of being a suspicious person Anthony B. Silverston, a chemist, with offices at 144 Pearl Street, and living in Larchmont Manor, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and was remanded to Police Headquarters to await the results of an investigation of the case in which he has been implicated.

A note for $9,000, bearing the alleged forged signature of the Siegel-Cooper Company, appears in the case. It had been discounted by Fowler Brothers, Produce Exchange brokers, and had been presented by Charles W. White, President of the Hanover Copper Company of 11 Broadway. The police allege that the note originated in the hands of Silverston, who, as alleged, presented it to Mr. White on Oct. 4 and received $500 as an advance.

When searched, after arrest, four other notes, not dated, but made out in full, were found on Silverston. Capt. Titus said that his belief is that Silverston is implicated in other supposed bogus note deals. The four notes had the signature "A. Ehrman." The police suspect that Ehrman was in a deal with Silverston.

Joseph D. Hart, who said he is a lawyer and Silverston's counsel, was at Police Headquarters last night, and he declared that Silverston obtained possession of the alleged bogus Siegel-Cooper note from "Wheeler," an agent of the Empire Cycle Company of London. Capt. Titus asserted that the Empire Cycle Company is a myth. Silverston is about forty years of age. He has a military bearing and a prosperous appearance.

TO BE REINCORPORATED.

Stockholders of Rubber Company Approve Reorganization Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Stockholders of the Manufactured Rubber Company, one of the many enterprises promoted by W. W. Gibbs, held a special meeting in Camden to-day and unanimously approved the plan of reorganization as formulated by the committee.

The plan, as adopted, involves an amended incorporation under the laws of New Jersey, and provides that the present capital stock, consisting of 100,000 shares of common stock and of 200,000 shares of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, each of a par value of $50, upon which latter $11 shall have been paid, shall be changed to 100,000 shares of common stock and 200,000 shares of 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock each of a par value of $10. The 100,000 shares of common stock are to be exchanged for 50,000 shares of the new common stock, full paid and non-assessable, in the proportion of one share of the new common stock for every two shares of the old common stock. The 20,000 shares of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock shall be exchanged for 20,000 shares of 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred.

URGES EARLY VACCINATION.

Dr. Lederle Would Ward Off Return of Smallpox—Says Pest Is Suppressed.

President Lederle of the Department of Health has addressed a circular letter to every one of the 7,000 physicians in the city, asking their co-operation in preventing a return of smallpox during the coming cold season. Dr. Lederle states that at present the city is practically free from the pest, but is constantly exposed to reinfection from many communities where it still rages. He appeals to the doctors to see that every member of their own and their patients' households, as well as everybody else whom they can influence, be vaccinated, except in the case of individuals upon whom the operation has been successfully performed within five years or less.

"The prevalence of the disease," says Dr. Lederle in this letter, "has been largely the result of neglect of revaccination at proper intervals and to the failure in primary vaccinations. Protection conferred by vaccination is almost absolute, in the experience of the department, for certain periods varying in different persons from three to seven years."

The doctors are also asked to see that only fresh and reliable virus is used, and to watch the progress of inoculations and repeat, or have them repeated, in cases where they are not successful. The letter states that free vaccination can be had at the department offices at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 9 A. M. until noon, and at each of the other borough offices from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

"It is earnestly hoped," says Dr. Lederle in conclusion, "that with the adoption of energetic measures now the disease may be completely stamped out in New York and the city kept free from it. With this end in view the board again earnestly appeals for the assistance of all practicing physicians."

The board has requested $20,000 for immediate vaccination. Last year nothing was done at this time, which the Health Department officials now consider to have been a great mistake in view of the prevalence of the scourge during last Winter.

Tourist Sleepers to California
daily via Rock Island-El Paso route only three days, Chicago to Los Angeles. $33 from Chicago until Oct. 31. Berth on Tourist Sleeper, $6. Folder and full particulars free. Write A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

POLAR BEAR SEEKS LIBERTY.

His Mate Vainly Punished to Attract Him to Cage on Board Ship—Success by Strategy.

Two polar bears were passengers on the steamship Cymric of the White Star Line, which arrived here at her pier on Wednesday night. One was named Pinky and the other Panky. The latter wanted to see New York and have the reporters ask him as to his impressions of America. He attempted to escape, succeeded, and for a time gave his keepers a lively time to get him back into his cage again.

Panky was to be taken to an animal exhibition up town, and it was while he was being transferred to another cage that he took the liberty to look over the land of the free. He went to the forecastle, and there quietly reposed until he was forced back into the cage.

According to the press representative of the exhibition, the men on the ship had to send for the owner and trainer of the animals. He brought the cage containing Pinky up near the forecastle and prodded innocent Pinky with sticks until she howled with pain and anger.

It was thought that Pinky's cries would bring Panky back, but they did not. Large iron screens shaped like a tennis racket were brought into play, and the trainer and three of his men approached the escaped bear, which was very ferocious. He sprang at them repeatedly, but always landed against the screens. Once, according to the press agent, he attempted suicide by trying to get out of one of the port holes, which was a foot in diameter; the bear weighed 400 pounds.

Then the owner hit upon a plan which proved successful in getting the bear back into its cage. He had a lot of planking brought and made a runway, at the end of which the cage was situated. The three men went in and prodded him and the trainer fired four shots, exploding four blank cartridges. The bear with a bound jumped down from the bunk and ran along the runway and into its cage. Both the cage and the incident were closed.

TIGER AND SMALLPOX SCARE.

Passengers on the Steamship Pennsylvania Have Lively Voyage, but Are Landed in Safety.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania were three royal Bengal tigers and six lions. One of the lions is the gift of Andrew Carnegie's little daughter. It is valued at $1,500. Besides the lions and the tigers, the other animals, destined for the Zoological Garden in the Bronx, include a jaguar, a cheetah, three leopards, an ibex, a wild hog, a chimpanzee, a deer, several kinds of cranes, geese, and pelicans, a vulturine guinea fowl, a Burral sheep, forty-six Mandarin ducks, and six India chickens.

The discordant debates held in the fourth hold of the ship where the animals were confined were not appreciated by the 636 steerage passengers, and on the third day out Adolf Berends tried to jump overboard.

One of the steerage pasengers, Christus Tsoromokos, was taken down with smallpox during the voyage. He was transferred to the Reception Hospital on Ellis Island yesterday, and was overjoyed when he found out that no animals were confined there. One hundred and one of his fellow-passengers who occupied the same compartment in the steerage were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

On the fourth day out from Hamburg one of the tigers got loose. The passengers got a bigger scare than when they heard that smallpox was aboard. John Schippelman, in charge of the animals, coaxed the tiger back into his cage.

A clouded leopard, the prize of the collection, died two days later. This was the only death on the ship.

The steamship also brought twenty-one barrels of polar bear skins and heads for William Ziegler. They were secured by the Frithjof, which made an unsuccessful effort to reach Franz Josef Land to carry supplies to the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition.

PASTOR ASKED TO RESIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Oct. 16.—A sensation was caused at the first day's session of the International convention of the Disciple of Christ, which convened in Omaha to-day, when it became known that the Rev. Bruce Brown, pastor of the Central Christian Church of Denver, had been asked to resign his pastorate on a charge of sensationalism.

The Central Christian Church is one of the most fashionable in Denver. Mr. Brown's elders recently asked him to resign, but he refused and appealed to the General Board, which announced its decision here to-day at the convention.

It was Mr. Brown's custom to invite into his pulpit those who would debate the social and religious issues of the day, and at one time he conducted a series of debates between laboring men and capitalists, each side speaking from his pulpit. But that which aroused antagonism above all others was inviting an avowed enemy of his church into the pulpit, where he was allowed to speak against religion and give his reason for opposing Christianity.

"Straw Bond" Man's Heavy Sentence.

Leopold S. Oppenheim, whom Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions designated as the head of the "straw-bond industry," was yesterday sentenced to prison for a term of six years and eight months on a charge of perjury growing out of his "straw bond" operations.

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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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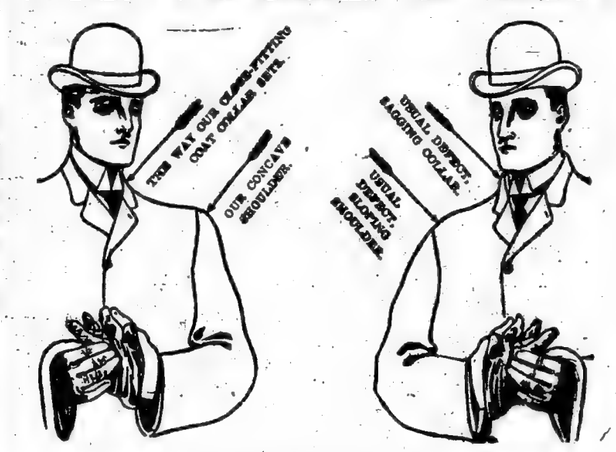

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Our New **"CONCAVE" SHOULDER.**

This is an athletic age. The big, strong athletic fellow with broad shoulders is the fashionable type. So the fashionable coat is made with big, broad shoulders. The ordinary way of making the broad shoulders is to pad them out with "wadding." But wadding pulls and stretches and shrinks and the shoulders lose their shape and sag. And here is the importance of our new "Concave" Shoulder. This new shoulder of ours gives the fashionable broad effect, and this without the use of superfluous "wadding." It is the ideally shaped shoulder—broad and wide and high, with a grace and shapeliness that simply can't be put in a padded shoulder; and, what's more, it will retain its shape, because it's all in the modelling of the shoulder itself—in the skilful way it's worked and tailored by hand.

This important feature, together with our "close-fitting" collar, we are putting into all our famous

$15 Men's Suits

These garments are made in our own workrooms, the cloth is carefully shrunk before being cut, and they are tailored with the same characteristic style and careful workmanship as our highest priced garments.

Plain and fancy cheviots, worsteds, plain and fancy cassimeres—all the stylish materials—in the new single and double breasted sack suits, $15.

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The Famous "QUEEN QUALITY" $3.00

HILL TO SPEAK IN THE TAMMANY WIGWAM

His First Address There in Fourteen Years.

Lewis Nixon to Preside—Leader Murphy Says There Is Harmony in the Democratic Ranks—Comments on Mr. Coler's Speech.

David B. Hill is to make the principal speech at the Tammany ratification meeting to be held in and around the Wigwam on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22. Leader Charles F. Murphy made this announcement yesterday, and many of the old-time Croker leaders were astonished. The speech next week will be the first delivered by Mr. Hill in Tammany Hall during the past fourteen years. All the politicians claimed that this decision of Leader Murphy to invite Mr. Hill and his acceptance marked the end of the longstanding fight between Tammany and the up-State machine. Leader Murphy said yesterday:

"There is harmony in the Democratic ranks, and we are working for victory this Fall."

At the Tammany ratification meeting, Lewis Nixon will preside. The other speakers will be Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Martin W. Littleton of Kings, William A. Barber, ex-Attorney General of Georgia and Vice President of the Tilden Club; Thomas F. Grady, John J. Delaney, Randolph Guggenheimer, Antonio Zucca, William F. Grell, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, James W. Osborne, John A. Hawkins, William Sulzer, and Thomas C. T. Crane.

There will be five outdoor stands erected in Fourteenth Street, two immediately in front of the hall, one near Fourth Avenue, which will be known as the "German stand," and one in Irving Place, as the "Italian stand."

Bird S. Coler was at the Hoffman House early yesterday. He had a long conference with David B. Hill, Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee; Charles N. Bulger, and the other candidates on the State ticket. When Mr. Coler was asked as to his utterances in his speech of acceptance in reference to the anthracite coal plank on the Democratic platform, Mr. Coler said:

"I do not care to say anything further about that matter now. I intend to consult with the leaders throughout the State, and I will be in a position later on to make further statement about the matter."

Very few of the politicians would discuss Mr. Coler's utterances on the coal plank. Among those who declined to be interviewed on the matter were John B. Stanchfield, Charles F. Murphy, Frank Campbell, and David B. Hill.

Charles N. Bulger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said:

"I think that Mr. Coler's speech was a masterly effort. He expressed an old-time principle when he said that he was in favor of home rule first and Federal rule afterward. The interpretation which has been put on the speech by some people is entirely wrong, and any one who read it would see that Mr. Coler stands by the Democratic platform as a whole and does not repudiate any part of it."

Charles M. Preston, candidate for State Controller, said:

"I am in entire accord with the principles enunciated by Mr. Coler in his speech of acceptance. If people think for one minute that Mr. Coler has repudiated any part of the Democratic platform they should read his speech. It was a very powerful document, and will have great effect throughout the State."

Candidate Preston, when asked if he intended to make speeches throughout the State, said that there was a general impression around Democratic State Headquarters that it was not necessary to have the candidates make speeches, but that the matter would be fully decided in a few days.

SULLIVAN DID NOT APPEAR.

Sulzer and Goldfogle Denounce the President's Coal Strike Methods and Trust Remedies.

The Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District, located at 94 Second Avenue, held their first ratification and mass meeting of the campaign last night, at which the candidates for office on the Democratic ticket were indorsed. It was expected that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan would deliver a speech, but he did not put in an appearance.

Congressman Sulzer was the first speaker. He denounced President Roosevelt for sending his representative aboard J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht to settle the coal strike when the President, he said, could have settled it in twenty-four hours if he had borrowed courage. He was heartily cheered.

Congressman Goldfogle said that President Roosevelt waited until after Congress had adjourned and then went out on the rear platform of a car and talked about the remedy for the trust problem. Other speakers were: Judge George F. Roesch, John C. Fitzgerald, William Sohmer, and Joseph Steiner. Leader Julius Harburger presided.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET INDORSED

German-American Reform Union Pledges Its Support to Coler.

The German-American Reform Union held a convention last evening in Terrace Garden, and over 1,600 delegates attended. Charles Lutz presided, and a report by Chairman Fritz Guertler of the Executive Committee recommending the indorsement of Bird S. Coler and the Democratic State ticket and also the Democratic nominees for Supreme Court Justices in New York was adopted.

There was a discussion, and Delegate Lesser of the Twenty-first Assembly District said it was not within the province of the organization to take part in State politics. Chairman Lutz read the constitution of the union, in which it was expressly stated that it was formed to take part in City, State, and National elections. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Republican Party has neither the ability nor the honesty to solve the economic problems now before the people, and blame was placed on the Republican State organization for heaping up the taxes on the people of New York to the benefit of the taxpayers of the rural counties.

A letter was read from President Edward B. Amend resigning his position in the organization because of his nomination for Supreme Court Justice.

NORMAN E. MACK'S OPINION.

He Says Buffalo Republican Bolt Will Aid Coler Greatly.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo was at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. In speaking of the outlook in Erie County Mr. Mack said:

"The fact that John B. Schatchard and ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahaney have bolted the Republican ticket and come out vigorously for the election of Mr. Coler and the other candidates on our ticket inflicted a damaging blow to Republican prospects. I have no hesitation in predicting that on the canal issue alone Erie County will be carried by Coler by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority."

Senator Hill left the Hoffman House at 6 o'clock last evening and returned to Albany.

TO-MORROW.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to-morrow will be an unusually interesting number.

BLISS CARMAN, the Canadian poet, contributes an admirable review of Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Life of Longfellow," and his own "appreciation" of the great New England poet.

Col. H. G. Prout, the distinguished scientific writer, has an article on "Submarine Warfare," in review of Herbert E. Fyfe's new book on that subject.

A special feature will be made of the recent books of essays by prominent writers, while notices of new fiction and all the literary news of Europe and the United States will be included in the contents.—Adv.

DISAGREED AS TO A JUSTICE.

Albany County Bar Association Members Split on Matter of Indorsing Third District Candidate.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Albany County Bar Association at its meeting here to-day divided on the question of indorsing a candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Third Judicial District.

Ex-Judge Countryman presided and entertained a resolution indorsing Charles E. Patterson, the Democratic candidate. Objection was made by J. Newton Fiero on the ground that the association was non-political in character, and he offered a resolution pledging it to refrain from taking any action which could be construed as political.

A discussion followed which at times seemed pointing toward personal encounters, but it was finally settled by the Republican lawyers leaving the room. The resolution indorsing Mr. Patterson was then adopted

In the meantime, the Republican members of the Bar Association held a separate meeting and issued an address to the voters of the district declaring that the action of their colleagues in indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Patterson "represented their individual sentiments and not that of the Albany County Bar Association."

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Gov. Odell Appoints J. M. Kellogg to Succeed Leslie W. Russell, Resigned.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Gov. Odell has made the following appointments:

John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg to be a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District, to succeed Leslie W. Russell, resigned.

Theodore H. Swift of Potsdam to be a Judge of the Court of Claims, in the place of John M. Kellogg, resigned.

Ledyard P. Hale of Canton to be County Judge of the County of St. Lawrence, to succeed Theodore H. Swift, resigned.

JUDICIARY NOMINEES NOTIFIED.

The Democratic Club was crowded last evening when the Democratic nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court were formally tendered to Edward B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis, and Edward E. McCall by the Notification Committee of Tammany Hall. Jacob Marks was Chairman.

Edward B. Amend in accepting the nomination said if elected he would measure out to the rich and poor alike the law and justice impartially. Candidate McCall said he would deal with those who came before him as one who must give an accounting of his stewardship. Vernon M. Davis said if elected he would go into office without a master and without a pledge. The candidates were surrounded after the ceremonies by Tammany leaders.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS' DIVISION.

Ninth District Convention Fails to Nominate a Candidate for Congress —Three Candidates May Run.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—No nomination for Congress was made by the Ninth District Democratic Convention this afternoon, and the proceedings wound up in tumultuous fashion, physical encounters among the delegates alone being stopped by the energy of the police.

As the time for filing the convention's nomination expired at 5 o'clock, the convention will not reconvene, and the Democrats must resort to nomination papers to be filed before 5 P. M. to-morrow. To-night this action is anticipated, and all three candidates have papers in readiness for filing unless an agreement on a compromise candidate is reached. So bitter is the feeling between the three factions that a compromise is not looked for.

This district is so overwhelmingly Democratic that Charles H. Witt of East Boston, named by the Republicans, will have only a fighting chance even if three Democrats run. The Ninth District is remodeled from the old Ninth, long represented by John F. Fitzgerald, who at one time had the distinction of being New England's only Democratic Congressman.

Capt. Goddard's Ratification Meeting.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard and his friends in the Twentieth Assembly District held a meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street, last night, at which resolutions commending the Republican nominees, State, judicial, and legislative, were adopted and all present agreed to work to-day and to-morrow to secure the registration of every Republican in the Twentieth. Abraham Gruber spoke.

Registration places for voters will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

GEN. SHAFTER NOT RECOGNIZED

Santiago Commander Not Known to Fifth Avenue Hotel Crowd Until Friend Hailed Him.

A man of unusual girth, but commanding of countenance, sat alone in the "Amen Corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday twirling his thumbs. On the lapel of his sack coat he wore a Loyal Legion button. He sat there for some time before he attracted any attention. Then some one in the crowded corridor said to the group with whom he was conversing: "I believe that is Gen. Shafter."

The crowd looked the stranger over, but no one was certain whether it was Gen. Shafter or not. An effort was made to settle the stranger's identity, but without success, no one in the corridor being able to say positively whether the large man was really the commander of Santiago.

Finally a newspaper correspondent who had known Gen. Shafter in California and had seen something of him in the Santiago campaign came in, and he was appealed to. He said: "Why, that is Shafter," and he went up and greeted the General. The General returned his greeting cordially, and the newspaper man then introduced him to the group whose curiosity had been aroused over his identity.

"General," said the man, "you don't look a day older than when I knew you in California ten years ago."

"But I am, though," responded the General. "I am sixty-seven years of age to-day."

The General discussed the coal strike and the political situation with those who gathered around him for a few minutes and then started out of the main entrance.

CO-OPERATIVE DIRECTORS DINE.

Representatives of Seven Large Companies Make Merry.

There was a merry party at Reisenweber's Circle Hall, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, when the Directors of seven large co-operative companies of this city gave their second dinner. The assets of the corporations represented amount to nearly $10,000,000.

The object of the gathering is to cultivate a social and business understanding among the various successful co-operative companies. Capt. Charles F. Holm presided, and among the guests were D. Knabe, C. F. Bode, F. Neumuller, Henry W. Gennerich, Henry Von Minden, John Riefe, John Gerken, S. Mayers, John Feldhus, and John Reisenweber.

There were fifty-six Directors present. An attractive vaudeville programme was furnished. The many good hits on the painted menu card caused much amusement.

PREPARED TO BURN NEGRO.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 16.—Gov. Sayers was advised this evening that the 500 members of the State militia whom he ordered out last night to protect the negro prisoner, James Buchanan, from being lynched at Henderson, had succeeded in getting him away from the mob at that place and had taken him to the State Penitentiary.

Hundreds of men were encountered at every small place on the road to the penitentiary, and but for the fact that the prisoner was guarded by such a strong force he would have been lynched. Preparations had been made at several places for burning him. Buchanan is accused of having murdered Duncan Hicks, his wife, and their daughter in Nacogdoches County.

MR. DEPEW DISCUSSES CANDIDATE COLER

Calls Latter's Attitude on His Coal Plank "A Crawl."

The Senator Says the President's Work the Greatest Advance in Making Peace Between Capital and Labor Yet Seen.

Senator Depew was the principal speaker last night at the opening mass meeting of the Republican campaign in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, held in the West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and confined his remarks largely to a discussion of Bird S. Coler's speech of the night before in accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. Mr. Depew's address was heard by an audience that filled the hall to the doors, but which indulged in comparatively little applause.

"I have been interested in two dramatic presentations in this State recently," said the speaker. "One of these was that last night, when Mr. Coler was apprised of the fact that the Democrats had chosen him to make a fight for the Governorship. I'm glad he got the nomination, for I like Coler, and I'm afraid that will be about all he will get. [Laughter.]

"The other presentation occurred two weeks ago in Albany, when Benjamin B. Odll was notified of his renomination by the Republicans. At that time Senator Platt, who made the notification address, put his finger on the vital flaw in the Democratic platform, when he said it was a socialistic platform. Gov. Odell's reply to the notification was in a paper in which he discussed State issues. I have read many letters of acceptance in this State and Nation, and I think that no State paper is to be compared to that document for clearness, power, and emphasis. Gov. Odell did not go off into Federal politics. He simply made an unanswerable argument in favor of a retention of Republican men and Republican principles in the government of the Empire State.

"The speech made last night by Coler was very different. At that speechmaking John B. Stanchfield said that the strongest thing about Coler was that he had fought the Ramapo job, and yet on the Notification Committee was ex-Mayor Van Wyck. Coler's paper, I am bound to say, was the expression of a gentleman. Throughout he indulged in no coarse personal abuse of his political opponents, but throughout the paper was a sort of a defense. He never seemed to get to a point where he could take his stand and say 'Here I am.' He criticised Gov. Odell's methods of transacting public business, but he suggested no better methods. He attacked the canal question, but he offered no solution of that problem. He attacked the tariff and the trusts, but he offered no substitute scheme.

"Then he came to the famous Socialistic plank in the Democratic platform recommending the confiscating of the coal lands in Pennsylvania by the Federal Government. Now, Coler is a banker, and he don't want the Government to run his bank, and he simply did not have his heart in this Socialistic plank. Like a good Democrat he had to follow his leader, but his talk was one of the most delicious things in modern politics.

"Now that plank was put in that platform on the supposition that the coal strike would not be settled before the election, but the strike has been settled, and the Democratic Party in the State is left without an issue. And I read Coler's speech dealing with this plank, and it contained what the American public likes less than anything else in politics—a crawl. Coler says in effect 'that Government ownership scheme is not my view as the matter stands at present, but, if certain things should come to pass, &c.' Now I want to say right here that no party ever yet has won or ever will win on an 'if' or a 'but.'

"Another point made by Coler last night should be taken up by the Republicans. He says that the Republican Party claims credit for all the prosperity that has come to the country during that party's power, whereas prosperity was in spite of the Republican Party. I want to say that in twenty-eight years succeeding the civil war the Republican Administration paid off $2,000,000,000 of debt and $150,000,000 interest on the public debt. Then came four years of Democratic rule, and in that time $260,000,000 was added to the public debt, and eight or ten millions added to the interest charges on the debt. In 1897 McKinley came into the Administration. In the five years since then the country has paid off the $260,000,000 debt inherited from the Cleveland Administration and $500,000,000 for the Spanish war, and yet Mr. Coler says this prosperity is due to the climate." [Laughter and applause.]

Referring to the coal strike, Senator Depew said: "It was one of the most critical industrial crises that an country ever had to face. The forces of capital and labor arrayed on either side were more powerful than this country ever saw before. There was a brilliant opportunity for both parties to show what they could do toward ending a coal famine and saving the people from endless misery. What was the Democratic remedy? Confiscation of the coal lands."

The speaker then went over the various legal processes which he said were required to exercise the right of eminent domain and concluded that this would take nine years to accomplish.

"And how did the Republican Party go about a settlement?" continued Senator Depew. "Theodore Roosevelt knew that he had no legal powers to exert on the contestants in the struggle, but he knew that as the President of the United States he represented the people, and that it was his duty to do what he could to avert this calamity. He appealed to the human nature that is in the mine owner just the same as in the mine worker. He was unsuccessful at first, but he stirred public opinion, which is the real ruler of this republic, and public opinion said 'This must be settled,' and now it is settled, and now all Europe is saying that the work of Roosevelt marks the greatest advance in the bringing about of peace between capital and labor that the world has yet witnessed." [Applause.]

Other speakers of the evening were James W. Perry, candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District; Senator Elsberg, Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, and George B. Agnew, candidate for Assembly from the Twenty-seventh District.

SENATOR PLATT CONFIDENT.

He Says Coler Is the Best Straddler He Ever Knew—Gratified by Coal Strike's End.

Senator Platt visited the headquarters of the Republican State Committee yesterday afternoon and conferred with Chairman Dunn, State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, the Republican leader of Onondaga County, and John T. Mott, the State Committeeman from Oswego County. Earlier in the day he had conferred at his office down town with Speaker S. Fred Nixon. The purpose of Senator Platt's talk with the leaders was to learn just what had been done to bring out the Republican registration up State.

The reports which he received were gratifying, and when he left the State Committee Headquarters the Senator was in excellent humor. He predicted that the Republicans up State would go to the registration booths in force to-day, and that the State would roll up a big majority for Gov. Odell and the State ticket. The Senator was asked what he thought of the speech of acceptance made at the Tilden Club by Bird S. Coler, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

"Coler," said the Senator, "is the best straddler I ever knew. Those who know him have always known that he was a straddler. I knew it, and that is why I insisted that he should not have the Fusion nomination for Mayor, which he was willing and anxious to take."

The Senator expressed his gratification over the settlement of the coal strike, and said that President Roosevelt was entitled to the thanks of the country for the success with which he conducted the negotiations for arbitration.

"The settlement of the coal strike," said the Senator, "leaves the Democrats of the State without an issue. They thought the strike would not be settled and put into their platform a plank in favor of the Government ownership of the mines, thinking the plank would be a good vote-catcher. Now that the strike has been brought to a settlement by the efforts of President Roosevelt, their party is practically without an issue."

"How about tariff reform?"

"Oh, of course, they will now shout tariff reform, but it is rather late in the day for them to take up a new issue."

The settlement of the strike worked a wonderful change at both the Republican State and County headquarters. There were no doleful countenances to be seen in either of the headquarters yesterday. Everybody seemed cheerful and confident. When Chairman Dunn was asked what he thought of Mr. Coler's remarks upon the Government ownership plank, he said: "Coler is running away from his party. But he can't escape from the consequences of his party's folly."

Chairman Robert C. Morris of the County Committee, speaking of Mr. Coler's speech of acceptance, said: "Mr. Coler's speech demonstrated once again his political instability. He is a straddler. It is characteristic of the man. I think his action in refusing to stand by the principal plank of his party's platform will have a depressing effect on Democratic voters."

SENATOR PLATT'S SUCCESSION.

Why Col. Dunn Did Not Leave the State Committee and Run for Congress.

A story is in circulation among up-State Republicans as to the reason why Col. George W. Dunn, the day after the Saratoga Convention, concluded to remain at the head of the Republican State Committee instead of running for Congress to succeed George W. Ray, who had been appointed to a Federal Judgeship by President Roosevelt. The arrangement which existed previous to the Saratoga Convention, and which was said to have been perfected as the result of a tripartite agreement on the part of President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Gov. Odell was that Ray, who is Platt's friend, was to be appointed Federal Judge by the President; Congressman Sherman, who is the friend of both Roosevelt and Odell, was to be appointed to the State Railroad Commission to succeed Col. Dunn, and Col. Dunn was to resign as Chairman of the State Committee and run for Congress in Ray's district. That this agreement existed was admitted by all parties to it. The President carried out his part in the appointment of Ray to succeed Judge Cox. As late as the night before the nominations were made in Saratoga, Congressman Sherman said he expected to retire from Congress and go on the Railroad Commission. But the day following the naming of the State ticket, Col. Dunn announced that the arrangement was off and that, "at the request of Senator Platt," he would remain at the head of the State Committee.

The reason for this sudden shift is said to have been the fear of Senator Platt that plans were being laid to defeat him for re-election to the United States Senate. Gov. Odell, on the night he came to Saratoga, to learn the sentiment of the delegates with regard to the candidacy of George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor, left Senator Platt's room for the purpose of consulting with his friends; among those he summoned was ex-Gov. Frank S. Black. When information about the conference in the Governor's room began to leak out the next day, it was learned that Mr. Black was the chief spokesman of those who urged upon the Governor the advisability of insisting that Sheldon come off the slate. Certain men asked Senator Platt whether he was blind to his own danger. They told him that if he allowed Col. Dunn to be retired from the Chairmanship of the State Committee he would place himself entirely at the mercy of Gov. Odell and his friends, in which event ex-Gov. Black, it was said, would become an open candidate to succeed him as Senator at the election to be held next January.

If Col. Dunn had retired it is admitted that Gov. Odell would have had influence enough to have named his successer, and with a friend at the head of the State Committee could have taken the State organization away from Senator Platt on any proposition upon which he saw fit to antagonize the Senator.

ODELL DAY PREPARATIONS.

Republican Leaders Admonished to Make a Better Showing on the Last Two Registration Days.

The Republican County Committee yesterday completed arrangements for Odell day in New York County. The Governor will reach New York on his campaign tour on Oct. 30, and on the evening of that day will speak at meetings at Cooper Union, Durland's Riding Academy, and Brommer's Park in the Bronx. Mayor Low has consented to preside at the meeting to be held at Cooper Union, and Richard T. Greene will preside at the meeting at Durland's.

The Executive Committee of the County Committee met yesterday afternoon, and Chairman Morris and Executive Chairman Ten Eyck delivered some admonitions to the leaders about the getting out of registration. The leaders were informed that the showing made by the Republicans on the first two days of registration was not satisfactory, and that it was incumbent upon them to make a much better showing to-day and to-morrow. The registration for the first two days in 1898, when Col. Roosevelt was a candidate for Governor, was 171,096, while for the first two days of this year it was 163,394. It was confidently expected that the registration for the first two registration days of this year would much exceed that of 1898, and the fact that it fell over 7,000 short was viewed by the Republican leaders as ominous, especially in view of the fact that the falling off was more noticeable in strong Republican districts than in Democratic districts.

There were meetings of the Republican district Captains last night in every Assembly district in the city. The purpose of these meetings was to make plans for getting out a full registration to-day and to-morrow. In order that the registration may not be interfered with orders were given to call off all meetings which could be postponed.

J. T. Williamson for Congress.

James T. Williamson was nominated for Congress last night by the Republicans in the Seventh Congressional District of Brooklyn. He was nominated in place of Gen. Horatio C. King, who declined to accept the nomination. Mr. Williamson is about fifty years old, a lawyer, with offices at 220 Broadway, Manhattan, and living at 257 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He is a political and personal friend of Col. Michael J. Dady.

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SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Big Silverware Sale.

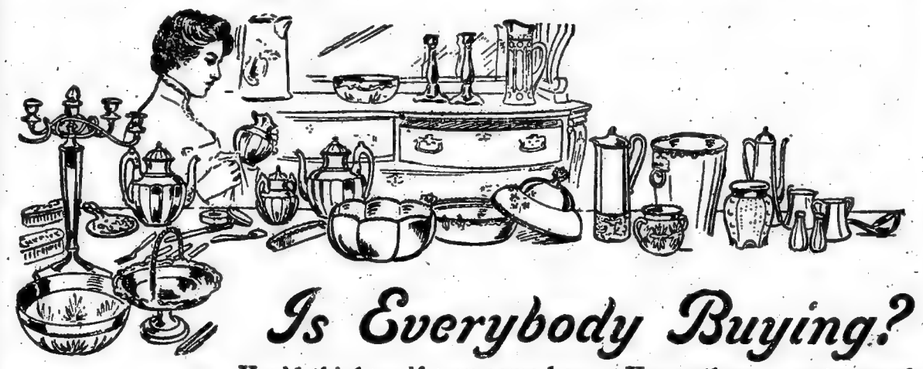

Is Everybody Buying?

You'd think so if you came here. You enthuse spontaneously. The Silverware is so fine, new and handsome that you pass from table to table buying eagerly.

Price Is, of Course, a Cardinal Inducement.

The variety is most comprehensive. It embraces everything worth having. There isn't anything old. No passe styles; no stale patterns. It's the best that the best can produce. What could be more conclusive than the following?

KNIVES AND FORKS, set of 12, excellent quality, nickel-plated over very fine steel, made by the American Cutlery Co.; this is an exceptionally low price; set, 75

QUADRUPLE-PLATED HOLLOW WARE at a uniform price, plain and fancy patterns in bright or Butler finish.

BUTTER DISHES, SALAD BOWLS, gold lined; Shaving Cup and Brush, Fruit Dishes, Fern Dishes, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Candlesticks and decorated China Cracker Jars with silver-plated top, 1.95

A1 ROGERS BROS.' TABLEWARE in plain or fancy patterns.

TEASPOONS, set of 6, 45

TABLESPOONS, set of 6, 90

TABLE FORKS, set of 6, 90

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TOILET SET, consisting of 3 pieces, Comb, Brush and Mirror in case, Butler or bright finish, special, 5.00

QUADRUPLE-PLATED WARE.

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET, consisting of 4 pieces, polished or Butler finish, 7.75

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET, consisting of 4 pieces, satin engraved, 2.95

QUADRUPLE-PLATED BAKING DISH, porcelain lined, fancy embossed tops, Butler or bright finish, 2.25

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Embroideries.

Important Special Sale.

Three lots of Embroideries, consisting of nainsook and cambric edgings and insertions, also ribbon beadings,

GO ON SALE THIS MORNING AT THESE PRICES:

5c. for qualities intended to be sold upwards to 10c.

10c. for qualities intended to be sold upwards to 19c.

19c. for qualities intended to be sold upwards to 29c.

(Main Floor, 6th Av., 18th St.)

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Cambric Corset Covers and Drawers—Both items are moderately priced and are deserving of your attention.

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, square neck, tight fitting and embroidery trimmed, 15

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, umbrella style, cambric ruffle with deep hem, 19

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Wines & Liquors.

SELECTED VARIETIES OF CHOICEST QUALITY.

PEARL WEDDING RYE, THE WIDELY ADVERTISED WHISKEY, Per bottle, 79 cents.

GUCKENHEIMER RYE; old and fine; per gallon, $3.10; per bot., 87
LEXINGTON RYE; choicest quality; per gal., $2.35; per bot., 68
PERFECTION COCKTAILS; all varieties; per bottle, 80
CHERRIES in MARASCHINO; fine, large imported cherries; per bottle, 50
CREME DE MENTHE; per bottle, 60
HENNESSY 1893 COGNAC; per bottle, 1.10
BOLLMAN'S IMPORTED HOLLAND GIN; excellent medicinal article; per bottle, 70
IMPORTED MONTILLA SHERRY, or ALTO DUORO PORT; per bottle, 72

(Fourth Floor.)

Stationery.

The progress of the Stationery Store on the Third Floor is, of course, due to its energy and satisfactory completeness.

As special inducements for to-day and to-morrow we name:

ENGRAVING. Engraved Plate and 50 Cards in script, best quality workmanship; special price, 50

HIGH GRADE STATIONERY. PRETTY CABINETS, containing 25 Sheets and 25 Envelopes, made to sell at 18c.; special, 9

WRITING PAPER. A miscellaneous lot of Writing Paper, tinted and white, intended to be sold at from 36c. to 55c. per quire; special, including Envelopes, 15

HURD'S LINEN PAPER, 24 Sheets & 24 Envelopes, pkg. 4

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Ruffled Curtains

Less than Half Price.

New full length and full width Curtains of serviceable quality net, finished with deep, full ruffles, handsomely trimmed with wide insertions and edges of Valenciennes, Cluny, Point de Paris and Novelty Laces.

PER PAIR 95, 1.25, 1.50, 1.95

(Third Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

New Babies' Store

ON SECOND FLOOR.

Two specials just in the nick of time. Warm and pretty Caps and Coats at a bargain.

BABIES' COLORED AND WHITE CORDED SILK CAPS; beaver fur trimming; all sizes. Also BLACK VELVETEEN CAPS; excellent quality; silk tie strings, 98

CHILDREN'S COLORED CHEVIOT BOX COATS; square collar; trimmed with fancy braid and gilt buttons; double breasted; sizes 2 to 5 yrs. 4.75

Doilies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Tray Cloths and Pillow Shams

At About 1/2 the Usual Prices.

THIS is an occasion of broadest and utmost interest. It presents most engagingly the most exceptional offerings of many seasons in Doilies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Tray Cloths and Pillow Shams. 17,652 pieces divided into two great lots.

A Most Extraordinary Event.

Mountains of snowy pieces to give fresher grace and charm to the home. Pretty art bits that some of the nimblest wits in the textile world have woven with a skill most charming. What woman would knowingly stay away from such a Sale?

Style No. 1.

Hemstitched White Lawn, with row of insertion all around. All sizes.

7x7-inch DOILIES, made to retail at 5c. each; this sale, 2
9x9-inch DOILIES, made to retail at 10c. each; this sale, 4
12x12-inch DOILIES, made to retail at 12½c. each; this sale, 5
17x17-inch DOILIES, made to retail at 15c. each; this sale, 7½
24x24-inch CENTRE PIECES, made to retail at 25c. each; this sale, 12
30x30-inch SHAMS, made to retail at 39c. each; this sale, 19
17x27 TRAY CLOTHS, made to retail at 20c. each; this sale, 10
17x36 WASH STAND SCARFS, made to retail at 25c. each; this sale, 12½
17x42 SCARFS, made to retail at 30c. each; this sale, 15
17x50 SCARFS, made to retail at 39c. each; this sale, 19
36x36 STAND COVERS, made to retail at 45c. each; this sale, 23

Style No. 2.

White linen finished cambric, with wide lace edge and row of open work all around. Very showy; some of the best bargains ever seen in New York are embraced in this very exceptional gathering.

14x14 CENTRE PIECES, made to retail at 35c. each, 14
18x18 CENTRE PIECES, made to retail at 50c. each, 23
24x24 CENTRE PIECES; made to retail at 75c. each, 39
30x30 SHAMS, made to retail at $1.00 each, 49
36x36 TABLE COVERS, made to retail at $1.35 each, 69
18x27 TRAY CLOTHS, made to retail at 65c. each, 33
18x36 STAND SCARFS, made to retail at 85c. each, 39
18x50 SCARFS, made to retail at $1.00 each, 49

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Sale of MEN'S SAMPLE SUITS
From Our Best Clothing Makers

This is a strange time to sell Men's choice, new Winter Suits away below their value. But we give you the bargain as soon as it comes to us; and the greater the benefit to you, the more we are gratified.

This offering consists of about two hundred and fifty Fancy Sack Suits—most of which were the manufacturer's samples, and a few others made up later of short pieces of cloth.

All are in newest, smartest styles, handsomely made and finished.

Regular prices are $18 to $28. Today you may choose

For $13.50 a Suit!

The man who had expected to pay a medium price for his suit, can secure at this low price today one of the finest suits to be found ready-made.

But promptness counts largely today. The man who gets the last suit of all will get a big third more than his money's worth; but the first comers can get double money's worth, or better.

Materials are fine fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. $13.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Six Remarkable Offerings of Garments for Women

Right in the rush and hurry of regular selling, during these busy October days, we watch for and secure as many under-price offerings as the market affords. Timeliness is ever a chief virtue in Wanamaker bargains; and we, and you, are particularly fortunate today. Here is the news:

Seventy-five $10 and $12 Walking Skirts at $6.50

Smartly tailored, correctly hanging Skirts, made of handsome double-faced cheviots and coverts, in light gray, brown, tan, green, and Oxford mixtures, with contrasting backs. Made in seven-gore style, with deep hem; finished with 12 rows of stitching. Excellent $10 and $12 values, at $6.50 each.

125 $6.50 to $8.50 Walking Skirts at $5

Stylish Skirts of various excellent cloths in plain black, colors and mixtures; all made in the most durable styles, and beautifully finished with tailor stitching.

Women's 27-inch Kersey Coats at $10.50

Very stylish Coats of fine black kersey, with semi-fitting back, double-breasted front, velvet collar, hip pockets, sleeves with turnover cuffs; bottom is finished with ten rows of stitching. The coat is well tailored and lined with satin. Unusual coats, both in style and quality, at such a price—$10.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

$5 and $5.50 Silk Waists at $3.75

About three hundred fine, new, perfect Waists, of Louisine or taffeta silk, in solid colors of light shades and black; five different styles, with full fronts, plaited in various ways. Worth $5 and $5.50; now at $3.75 each.

$3.50 to $4.75 Shirt Waists at $2

These are the very stylish heavy Wash Waists, so popular this season; made of linen and mercerized cheviot, in light solid colorings; five styles, tailor finished plaits; some trimmed with fancy buttons; others with French knots. $2 each.

$3.25 to $4.75 White Petticoats at $2.50

Four handsome fluffy styles made of cambric, with deep ruffle trimmed with Point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion, also plaits. Beautiful petticoats to secure for $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

COATS for GIRLS
A Special Offering

Handsome, stylish Three-quarter Length Coats, with full box back; well finished in every detail; made of a splendid grade of kersey, in tan, red, navy blue, castor and black.

Coats in this length and cut will be extremely popular this Winter; hence these are a remarkably attractive bargain:

$18 Coats at $13.75

Yoke and sleeves are lined with satin; velvet collar and cuffs. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MISTRAL CLOTHS
Half Price, or Less

These knotty, kinky, but soft and clinging weaves are largely used for dresses this Winter, wherever flowing and graceful lines are desired.

We succeeded in rounding up two lots of handsome dress-goods of the Mistral family, both manufacturers' surpluses, at prices that will enable you to buy them at *half original prices*, or better. They are:

All-wool Black Mistral Crepe
$1 Quality at 50c Yard

Combines the weaves of the Volles with the Mistral twist—producing a most attractive crepe effect. 56 inches wide; 50c a yard, instead of $1.

All-wool Mistral Granite
$1.25 quality at 55c Yard

A granite-woven ground, with the bright lustre of the Mistral running through it; in little hair stripes and pin checks. In black, navy blue and brown—44 inches wide. A most attractive $1.25 fabric at 55c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Liberty Satin Ribbon

Ribbons of a soft, fine quality of Liberty Satin, in delicate shades—white, cream, rose, light blue, cardinal and turquoise blue—also black.

Just the sort of ribbons that willl be used in scores of attractive ways from now on to the holidays.

3½ inches wide, regularly 25c a yard, at

17 Cents a Yard.

Broadway.

White Goods Reduced

They're all goods that may be suitably used in making the new style of Winter shirt-waists. About 30 patterns—all Mercerized madras, and all in attractive weaves. Cluster cording, lace stripes, some with solid stripes.

Many a stylish shirt-waist, at a sharp saving, is assured for the women who grasp this opportunity.

60c kinds at 25c yard.

70c and 75c kinds at 35c yard.

Broadway.

White Taffeta Silk
A Third Under-Price

The uses of white taffeta silk are manifold—every woman can think of dozens.

These Taffetas are of a particularly bright and strong quality; in white, ivory and cream; and are in a quality of which we have sold yards upon yards at 75c.

Today, as a special offering, two thousand yards at a saving of *one-third*—

50c a Yard

Depend upon it—prudent women won't let the quantity last long.

Rotunda.

Collar and Cuff Sets
Of Organdy

Neatly hemstitched, dainty Turnover Collars and Cuffs, of a sheer quality of organdy—precisely the sorts that are enjoying greatest vogue at present for women's wear with silk or woolen waists, at an extraordinarily little price—

15c a Set

The hemstitching is clear and perfect, the collars and cuffs are well finished and laundered, and the sets sell rapidly at 25c. Hence, at this new low price, the hundred and fifty dozen sets on hand will go in a very short time.

Broadway.

BOYS' SUITS
Unusually Low-Priced

There's a cool saving of one-third involved in each of these mighty attractive groups of Boys' Fall and Winter Suits.

Boys' Clothing is no stronger than its weakest stitch—these suits are made with equal care throughout. No point is slighted—whether visible or hidden.

Materials are all-wool; cut and style are excellent:

Double-Breasted Suits at $4.75

Made of specially selected cheviots, with extra trousers; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Norfolk Suits at $5

With a distinct air of style about them. Extra trousers; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Second floor, 9th street.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, $25

Regular $45 sets—a belated shipment intended for our September Sale, bringing a fortunate opportunity to housekeepers who were not ready to buy last month.

The sets have fine flower decorations, and all pieces are heavily gilt—full 113 piece sets at $25 a set.

Basement.

LINEN MESH
Underwear for Men

It is never strange to discover that the "original" maker of a certain commodity has never been equaled by copyists in producing his article.

The originator of "Linen Mesh" Underwear, over in Cologne, Germany, makes the only linen mesh underwear today *that gives satisfactory service.*

No man who once learns the satisfaction of wearing linen, will ever go back to wool, if he can get linen that will not wear out and go to pieces in a few months.

The "Schœnherr Linen Mesh" Underwear is made from pure Irish linen of a quality that will wear two seasons under ordinary conditions. There are two weights—medium and heavy; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers in short or regular length inseam. Price, $3 a garment.

By reason of the proved excellence of the "Schœnherr Linen Mesh" Underwear, we will close out two other lines of Men's Linen Underwear

At $1.50 a Garment

Instead of $2 and $3.50.

Open mesh linen shirts and drawers—the latter in short or regular length inseam, seats reinforced. White ribbed mesh shirts and drawers, elastic and finely finished.

A splendid opportunity to try Linen Underwear.

Broadway.

DOLL DAYS
At Wanamaker's

The thousands of pretty German maidens are holding reception this week.

Santa Claus won't come for two months yet, but he's providing already for his Christmas distribution; and thousands of little women don't want to wait until Christmas to get their dollies. So we are ready with this vast and beautiful collection from which girls and their mothers can select with the utmost delight. Here are hints of prices:

At 25c—Jointed and kid body Dolls, with stationary or moving eyes; with shoes and stockings.
At 50c—Jointed Dolls with curly wigs, moving eyes, shoes and stockings; 17½ inches tall.
At $1—"Baby Blanche" Dolls, 21½ inches tall; curly wigs, moving eyes; with shoes and stockings.
At $1.50—"Baby Blanche" Dolls, 23 inches tall; long curly wigs, moving eyes; with shoes and stockings. Larger sizes up to $3.
At $2.50—Jointed Boy Dolls, 21½ inches tall; short wigs and moving eyes.
Celluloid Dolls, from 10c. to $1.75.
Baby Bunting Dolls, jointed, 25c and 50c.
Zulu Dolls, 25c. Klondike Dolls, 25c.
"Foxy Grandpa" Dolls, $1 set.
Babyland Rag Dolls, boys and girls, $1.
Babyland Baby Dolls, $1 and $3.
Complete assortment of Dolls' Hats, Caps, Dresses, Shoes and Stockings.
Dolls' Parasols, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
Dolls' Mackintoshes, 50c. Dressed Dolls, 25c to $5.
Dressed Dolls, dressed by us, from $2.25 to $25.
Baby Dolls, from $2.75 to $11.

Annex.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Four Bargains

Here's a quartet of offerings of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs that will serve many a present need, or amply repay for purchasing now against the future.

Sharp economies, every one:

"Seconds"—$1 a dozen

25c each is their average worth. Rejected by the maker for slight defects in printing or the like. These kinds:
Colored and Mourning borders, for Men.
Colored or White Hemstitched, for Children.
Plain White Hemstitched, for Women.
White Tape Border, for Boys.
All pure linen—some mussed from handling. $1 a dozen; 50c for 6.

12½c, worth 16c—for Men

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ¼-in. hems; pure linen; for Men. Regular 16c quality at 12½c each.

12½c, worth 25c—for Women

A thousand dozens—half-inch hemstitched hem. Pure linen, 12½c each—half price.

25c, worth 50c—for Women

Handkerchiefs of very fine Irish linen; hemstitched; sold regularly by us at 50c; now 25c each.

Broadway.

Crisp News of UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas are always getting lost, strayed or stolen—or exhibit a plaintive broken rib or perversely faulty catch when they are most wanted. So there's always interest in such excellent news as this, of Umbrellas at less than their real values:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—26 and 28-in. piece-dyed Taffeta Umbrellas; splendid assortment of fancy handles.
At $2.90, worth $3.75—26 and 28-in. extra quality all-silk Umbrellas; handles with sterling silver caps or of long pearl and silver, for women; and natural wood handles, silver-trimmed, also horn and silver, for men.

Broadway.

NEWS of LINENS
Under-Price

Table-linen, Napkins, Toweling—all linen of the customary high Wanamaker standard—specially priced today thus:

90c Table Linen, 80c Yard

Grass-bleached German Table Linen, soft glove finish handsome designs; 70 in. wide; sold elsewhere at $1 yard; by us usually at 90c. *Now 80c a yard.*

$1.75 Table Napkins, $1.45 Dozen

Silver-bleached Drill Napkins; will wear well and wash white quickly; 22 in. square; regularly $1.75, *today $1.45 a dozen.*

12½c Huckaback Toweling, 10c Yard

Bleached Huckaback Toweling, with Turkey red borders; 16 in. wide; specially priced heretofore at 12½c—*today 10c a yard.*

Fourth ave.

Sale of Particularly FINE SHOES
At Particularly Low Prices

We offer today some of the best Shoe values yet announced by our famous Basement Store. Particularly because of the high-class shoes in the leading offerings.

All are Shoes of timely, seasonable sorts; all are of worthy quality—good-looking and good-wearing.

About fifteen thousand dollars' worth of fine new shoes have been added to our Under-Price Store's stock this week; prompting drastic reductions among the former goods, and presenting in chief the remarkable values that follow:

A Lot of Men's $3, $4 and $5 Shoes at $1.90

We have taken all the extreme fads in high-class shoes, such as are in demand by young men, college boys, and characteristic dressers, and reduced them to $1.90 a pair. Most all leathers are represented; the styles are all the variations of lace. Many of them are hand-made; and sizes for nearly every foot. *The best values in ultra-stylish shoes we have ever offered.*

A Lot of Women's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $1.90

High-grade enamel leather lace shoes, medium weight, with best oak leather soles welted and stitched; stylish in design and material, and practically all sizes.

A Lot of Small Girls' $1.50 Shoes at 75c

Black kid spring-heel lace shoes, with patent leather tips; sizes from 8½ to 1, all D width; only three hundred pairs, so early buying is necessary, or you may miss this bargain.

But the story is a broad one, and space demands briefness. Here are shorter hints of other bargains, too important to omit:

Men's Shoes at $2.85
Worth $3.50 and $4. Patent leather, calfskin and enamel grain, in stylish shapes and Winter weights.

Men's Shoes at $2.40
Worth $3 to $4. All leathers in various good styles and conservative shapes. Box calf, kidskin and velour calfskin. Soles are oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched.

Men's Shoes at $1.90
Worth $3. Oak leather soles, welted and stitched. Box calf and black kid uppers; single and double soles.

Men's Shoes at $1.50
Worth $2 to $2.50. Black casco calf and box grain leathers; machine-sewed soles of solid leather; shapely lasts of modern design.

Women's Shoes at $2.40
Black kidskin of fine grade, in six different styles; enamel leather and box calf, lace; all made with hard oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched, on lasts approved for style and comfort; size-range complete enough to fit any normal foot; such shoes sell at $3.50 in the regular way.

Women's Shoes at $2
Black kidskin button and lace Boots, with welted soles; with tips of kid or patent leather.

Women's Shoes at $1.30
Black kid Boots; machine-sewed oak leather soles; dainty in appearance, durable in service; all sizes, in the broader widths.

Women's Shoes at $1.80
Box calf, enamel leather, patent leather and black kidskin, with single or double soles; lace and button; sizes are practically complete in every style. Value $2 to $3.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70
Box calf, lace, with heavy oak soles, welted and stitched; sizes 13 to 2; full round toes. Larger sizes are $1.90. Regular values $2 and $2.50.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50
For the small boy who wears spring heels; box calf, heavy welted soles; sizes 10 to 13½. Worth $2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30
Heavy lace Shoes, with tips; soles sewed; sizes 13 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.10
Small boys' spring-heel lace Shoes, made of plump satin calf, with heavy soles; sizes 10 to 13.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20
Spring heels, lace and button, of kid and calfskin; made on lasts specially designed for growing children; sizes 11 to 2.

Girls' Shoes at $1
Kidskin of good quality, well made on stylish lasts; sold regularly at $1.35 and $1.50; sizes 8½ to 2.

Young Women's Shoes at $1.20
Spring-heel kidskin shoes, button and lace, in the larger sizes 2½ to 5.

Basement.

Men's 50c NECKWEAR at 25c
Four Thousand Stylish Scarfs

Our annual business in Men's Neckwear reaches huge proportions. Consequently, at certain seasons of the year, the maker from whom we derive the majority of our supplies, makes important price-concessions on certain lots. Today's splendid offering is a case in point:

Four thousand of the popular narrow Four-in-hands and Tecks, in silks and satins, and a superb variety of colors and patterns. The maker's entire stock of short ends—usually put into 50-cent neckwear, wrought into these stylish ties at *just half price*—

At 25 Cents Each

Making is of the best; and every color and design included is good. It's a chance in a hundred for men of taste to get two handsome neckties for the usual price of one.

CORSETS in the Basement

At Basement prices—of course you know what that means, if you've been following the news from the Under-Price Store. Excellent, seasonable Corsets, at interesting special prices. These today:
At 50c—Warner's Rust Proof Corsets; bias and gored cut; short and girdle effect; in white; sizes 18 to 28; for slight figures.
At 65c, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets, of black sateen; bias cut; gored hips; straight front; medium long and short hips; excellent quality; sizes 18 to 30.
At 75c, worth $1.25—Elite Corsets; in white and gray coutil; bias cut; medium low bust; straight-front; medium long hips and over abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 18 to 26.
At $1, worth $2.75—Corsets in odd large sizes; of imported coutil; bias cut; straight-front; long over hips and abdomen; excellent for stout figures; bound top and bottom with satin and ribbon.

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR For Women

Several groups of Women's Hosiery and Underwear, seasonable in weight and most attractively marked;
At 12½c pair—Fast black cotton Stockings, Winter weight, with double soles and high spliced heels; seamless, with narrow ankles.
At 25c each—Shaped ribbed cotton Vests; long or short sleeves; Drawers to match, knee or ankle length; Fall or Winter weights.
At 50c each—Union Suits of medium-weight cream-colored cotton, or heavy-weight white or silver gray cotton; buttoned across chest; full in size and nicely trimmed throughout.

Under Price Store, Basement.

Women's Gloves, 55c Pair

More of these stylish, excellent Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves for women.

The gloves are of soft, pliable quality, in colors, and white, and remarkably low-priced at

55 Cents a Pair

Children's Garments

Warm little Night-dresses and Day-dresses; also Children's Corset and Drawer-waists, are priced today at extremely attractive prices:

Girls' Flannelette Nightgowns; extra heavy quality and yoke effect, with sailor and round collar or fancy ruffle edging at neck and sleeves; finished with fancy silk braid; sizes 2 to 14 years, at 50c, worth 90c.

Babies' Dresses of flannelette and daisy cloth; in yoke, princess and French effect; various styles; trimmed with plaits, fancy braid and edging; plain colors or assorted stripes; sizes 1 to 5 years, at 25c and 35c, worth 40c to 75c.

Children's Corsets and Drawer-waists, in broken sizes, in batiste, jean and cambric; worth 50c and $1, at 25c each.

Women's Wrappers

Prettily made Wrappers of flannelette, in neat stripes; kimono style; trimmed with border of pink or blue flannelette.

75c, worth $1

Dinner and Cotillon Favors
And the Famous Wanamaker Candies

It won't be a very long time before the complicated machinery of society is set whirring for the Winter—with its attendant dinners, dances, and "parties" of all sorts. Then, right in the foreground, stands Hallowe'en—the next "day (or night) we celebrate."

Have you seen the Wanamaker collection of these Favors for all occasions? Dinner Favors, Cotillon Favors, Candy Boxes, Ice-cases—all the pretty things that go to add attractiveness and enjoyment to the entertainment. Here in a variety equaled nowhere else in New York. There are favors suitable for every function—athletics, fads of the day, almost the entire animal and vegetable world have been drawn on to supply the originals of these airy trifles. Most of them were bought abroad—of these a number were made after our own ideas, especially for us. Thus exclusiveness and originality are obtained, which hostesses will appreciate.

And then the Wanamaker Candies! But they're well and favorably enough known, to demand little advertisement. Whether you buy the mixed chocolates at 20c a pound, or the best grade of bonbons at 60c—you are sure of getting absolutely pure Candies, delicious and fresh, at far less than equal grades would cost elsewhere:

The Wanamaker Candies

Candied Fruit, best quality, 60c a pound.
Jordan Almonds, 60c a pound.
Best Chocolates, 60c a pound.
Best Bonbons, 60c a pound.
Small Table Candies, 50c a pound.
English Wafer Lozenges, 40c a pound.
Old-fashioned Cream Chocolates, 40c a pound.
Bonbons, 30c a pound. Chocolates, 30c a pound.
Nut Candies, 30c a pound. Nut Fudge, 25c a pound.
Clear Candies, 25c a pound. Molasses Candies, 25c a pound.
Chocolate-Covered Nougat, 20c a pound.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, 20c a pound.
Mixed Chocolates, 20c a pound.
Imported Glace Fruit, 5-pound box, $1.50.

Dinner and Cotillon Favors, 5c to 75c

Pumpkins	Turkeys	Oranges
Walnuts	Lobsters	Plums
Chestnuts	Hams	Bananas
Apples	Cheese	Watermelons
Tomatoes	Oysters	Pears
Cauliflower	Turnips	Strawberries
Trunks	Card Boxes	Roses
Satchels	Poker Tables	Chrysanthemums
Telephones	Ping Pong Tables	Grapes
Champagne Coolers	Bowling	Pails
	Books	Cups and Saucers
Drums	Footballs	Wedding Bells
Pianos	Hats	Dogs Cats
Kennels	Golf Balls	Brownies
Writing Desks	Coal Hods	Steins
Pencils	Kodaks	

Jack Horner Pies, $3 for 12 strings.

And this special Candy today:—Peanut Pillows, with covering of strawberry, vanilla and molasses. **25c a pound.**

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PIPER AS A TRIAL JUDGE

Threats and Fines for Policemen Who Had Been Off Posts.

Policeman Quinn Commended for Having Defended Himself When Attacked by a Prisoner—Time Saved.

Deputy Police Commissioner Piper appeared as the trial judge at the Central Office yesterday for the first time. His manner was brusque and he saved time when possible. He had forty-eight cases, and some remained at the close of the proceedings.

Leniency marked Capt. Piper's first decision. Policeman Philip Clarke of the Eldridge Street Station, who had been charged with having been twenty-five minutes late at roll call, pleaded that he had lingered to drink coffee.

"You have only been on the force since May," Capt. Piper said. "I dismiss this complaint."

Policeman James Malley of the Oak Street Station was fined five days for having been off post.

"It seems to be your habit," Capt. Piper said, scanning his record. "If you come before me again it will be much the worse for you."

Off post for an hour while a roundsman was searching for him, Policeman Charles Reilly of the Macdougal Street Station pleaded that he had been straightening out a street blockade. "Seven days' pay" was the fine imposed. Two days' pay would have been the average penalty under former administrations.

Policeman Leonard B. Quinn shot Edward Griffin, a prisoner, in the abdomen on Oct. 4, and Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station made a complaint against him as the regulations require.

"Why did you use your revolver?" Capt. Piper asked.

"Because the man had taken my nightstick from me and was attacking me with it and a knife at the same time," the policeman replied.

"Is that statement true, Capt. Walsh?" the Deputy Commissioner asked.

"It is," the Captain replied.

"Complaint dismissed. You did quite right in defending yourself."

Twelve policemen were arraigned because the presence of the body of a cat in front of the house of Dr. W. G. Dawson at 766 West End Avenue had not been reported. The testimony was that it was there five days. Each of the policemen denied having seen the carcass. Decision was reserved and the records of the Health Department are to be searched for the date of the removal of the body.

"Your record is bad, very bad, for being off post," Capt. Piper said to Michael Owens of the Fifth Street Station who had sinned again in that respect to the extent of thirty-five minutes. "Were it not for the fact that you were commended for bravery in stopping a runaway I would recommend your dismissal from the force. If you ever come before me again for a similar offense I shall surely recommend your dismissal. You are fined five days' pay."

Deputy Commissioner Ebstein sat as judge in the afternoon in two cases in which Capt. Piper appeared as complainant. He allowed both offenders to go with reprimands. Capt. Piper said Dennis Shea of the Brooklyn Bridge squad was ungloved while on duty. Shea pleaded not guilty, but added: "If the Commissioner says he saw me without gloves it must be so." Charles Haas, who has a spotless record for eight years, had been observed in conversation with a man for ten minutes.

COL. PARTRIDGE IS VERY BUSY.

He Has Taken No Interest in the Arrest of a Polish Girl—Does Not Read Dr. Parkhurst's Letters.

Because he is a very busy man, Police Commissioner Partridge has been unable to take official notice of the arrest of a young Polish girl by Policeman Edward O'Neil of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on Sunday evening. Later she proved that she was not guilty of the charge of soliciting. Magistrate Hogan had fined her $10, but afterward he decided to investigate her story.

The investigation showed that she lived in Bayonne, and had come to the city to purchase her bridal outfit. On Sunday evening she was on the way to visit a friend when a man spoke to her on Twenty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. She turned and spat in his face, she said, and then O'Neil, who was across the street, arrested her. After the investigation the girl was discharged.

Commissioner Partridge was asked yesterday if he intended to do anything with regard to O'Neil in connection with the case. "I am not at all familiar with the details of the case," the Commissioner replied. "Have you any idea how many cases like this take place in New York every day? If you did you would understand my position. Probably the Captain of the precinct may do something. Suppose you see him, for I am a very busy man nowadays."

The Commissioner was asked if he would take any notice of information sent to Mayor Low by Dr. Parkhurst that out of the total number of Raines law hotels in New York 77 per cent. either trifled with the law or ignored it.

"I have no comment to make," the Commissioner replied. "I do not read Parkhurst's letters."

DR. PARKHURST'S COMPLAINT.

"I Think I Will Let that Letter Lie," Mayor Low Says.

"I think I will let that letter lie."

That was the answer of Mayor Low yesterday when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked him what he intended to do in the way of a reply to the communication of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst alleging that a very small percentage of the Raines law hotels were conforming with the law.

Then the Mayor smiled and started for the automobile awaiting him on Broadway, near Chambers Street.

Sergt. McCormick's Uncertainty.

Police Sergt. Thomas McCormick of the Oak Street Station, known in and out of the department as "Terror Mac," puzzled Commissioner Partridge on Wednesday by sending in an application for retirement on half pay, to which his twenty-six years of service entitles him, and following it a few hours later with a request that he be permitted to withdraw the application. The second communication arrived when the first was about to be granted. It was said in the precinct that Sergt. McCormick had had a misunderstanding with Capt. O'Reilly, and while angry had applied for retirement. The Commissioner has not acted on either communication.

SUICIDE BY INHALING GAS.

The Body of Mrs. Gertrude Thompson Found in Her Room.

Breaking in the door of the apartments of Mrs. Gertrude Thompson in the first story of the house at 52 Manhattan Avenue yesterday afternoon, in response to complaints of tenants that gas was escaping, Janitor Young and two Inspectors employed by a gas company discovered the body of Mrs. Thompson on a bed, with a tube extending from the mouth to a gas jet. The woman had been dead about sixty hours. She left two notes, one addressed to Benjamin Winterbottom, 620 Sixth Avenue, the other to S. Rosenthal, 419 East Seventieth Street. The one addressed to Winterbottom was as follows:

I loved Ben. I lived for him and I died for him.

The dead woman had occupied the apartments for three weeks. It was said that two years ago she was married to William Thompson, "a sporting man," and that they lived together six months.

BARNARD FRESHMEN SUBDUED.

Second Year Girls Punish Younger Sisters in Unknown Way at a Tea.

A tea party given yesterday afternoon by the Barnard College sophomores to the freshmen resulted in trouble. Pursuant to the R. S. V. P., attached to the polite invitation of the second year girls to the new students to attend the function, the freshmen replied that they would "condescend" to be present. The sophomores planned to "get even."

When the freshmen assembled in the tea-room the doors were locked and punishment was administered. What form this took the sophomores will not and the freshmen dare not tell. When the party adjourned the younger students had been reduced to submissiveness. It was announced that the freshmen had promised that they would wear no ribbons in their hair and no jewelry during the first term, and that they would comport themselves in a meek and submissive manner. After the strenuous session the tea party was enjoyed and pronounced a delightful affair.

NEEDS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Chief Examiner Potter Reports That Many Local Charitable Organizations Are Embarrassed.

The needs of charitable institutions were considered at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday.

Charles F. Moore, speaking for St. John's Guild, said that under legislative enactments his association was entitled to $30,000 per annum, but one-third of that amount had been withheld by Bird S. Coler when Controller. Mr. Moore wanted $30,000 for 1903, with $20,000 for the amounts withheld. He said that the work of the floating and seaside hospitals last Summer was very heavy, and that as a result the Guild's treasury closed with a deficiency of about $35,000.

Other speeches were delivered and letters approving the work of the Guild were read. Mayor Low said that he appreciated its good work, and promised to give the matter careful consideration.

The Salvation Army, through Commander Booth-Tucker, asked for $7,000. It was said that last year the army had spent a sum almost equaling that amount in caring for fallen women. Mayor Low intimated that the city might help the army in its work.

The Rev. D. C. Potter, chief examiner of accounts of institutions in the Controller's department, sent in a long report. After referring to the introduction of the per capita system, he said in part:

"Many of the charitable institutions are in a condition bordering on financial panic. The rates paid heretofore were the very lowest, and some of them were too low. Some of the managers of the institutions, particularly those for children, have wept and spoken with fear of the future. They have stated in some instances that they are actually confronting the necessity of giving up the work of their lives, closing the institutions, and turning the inmates over to the city authorities.

"Managers of some of the hospitals have made similar representations. The city institutions are wholly inadequate. I find upon inquiry that the rates in the largest private hospitals in the city and county show the following average cost per capita per day:

Presbyterian	$2.34	St. Luke's	$1.82
Mount Sinai	1.50	St. Vincent's	1.08
St. John's	1.10	Roosevelt	2.01
Mass. General	2.15	Rochester	1.61
Lakeside, (Ohio)	2.14	Boston State	1.62

"As the city is paying only 60 cents a day for medical cases and 80 cents for surgical, it will be seen that the per capita cost to the City of New York in these institutions is only a small part of the cost in the first-class hospitals in the country or in the public hospitals of the city itself.

"In all the local hospitals that are under the control of the Catholics, in which the net cost is about $1.10 per capita daily, there is no estimate of the cost of the plant, interest, &c. It is therefore recommended that the rates in the hospitals be raised from 60 and 80 to 70 and 90 cents per diem. This would mean an increase compared with last year of $51,506.20."

Dr. Potter suggested increases in other institutions, amounting in the aggregate to $237,887.

There was a laugh at the expense of President Cromwell of Richmond. Speaking for Smith Infirmary, on Staten Island, one of the managers said, "We asked for $10,000 last year and got $9,000; we want $10,500 this year and hope to get all of it."

Controller Grout was looking at the estimate at the time, and, smilingly, he remarked, "Yes, I guess you can have $10,500, if that is all you want."

The estimate called for $15,000, and the speaker did not know it.

GEORGE W. BIRDSALL SHIFTED.

Resigns as Chief Engineer to Become Consulting Engineer at Less Salary.

Some surprise was occasioned yesterday by the announcement that George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity had resigned and accepted the position of Consulting Engineer at $7,000 per annum, $3,000 less than the salary of his previous position.

Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., will fill the place formerly occupied by Mr. Birdsall. Col. Monroe was not at his office, neither was Mr. Birdsall, and no one there would discuss the matter. Mr. Hill has been engaged in engineering in this city for several years.

KUNZENMAN ESTATE SUED.

His Old Followers Want the Proceeds of a Clam Chowder Ticket Sale.

An association named for Jacob Kunzenman, late east side politician, is suing the estate of its former leader on the ground that he took $800 collected on a sale of tickets for a clam chowder that the organization was to give. John Wegan, President of the association, got from Surrogate Thomas yesterday an order to show cause why he should not figure as a creditor of the estate.

Kunzenman died under peculiar circumstances. He came home from a political gathering and fell ill suddenly. While the doctors were trying to save his life his admirers appeared with a brass band to serenade him. They did not know he was ill, but when they found it out they continued their concert, and some of them even went into the house to shake the dying man's hand. After the serenade he died.

Wegan says Kunzenman sold the chowder tickets at $5 each and kept the $800 received. Soon after the politician's death the widow applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration, saying that the estate was worth not more than $250.

NO ARREST IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Detective Sergeant Cuff Would Not Serve a Warrant on a Worshipper—Thanked Afterward.

Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's staff yesterday received the thanks of Samuel Markus, who, having been indicted for grand larceny in the second degree, went to the Criminal Courts Building to surrender himself. Leib Schneider of 142 Attorney Street had filed the complaint.

The detective received on Saturday the warrant for the arrest of Markus, and he went to the synagogue in Rivington Street, near Suffolk, where, he had been told, Markus was. Schneider's son pointed to a man who had a prayer shawl over his shoulders and was deep in devotion near the repository of the sacred scrolls. Cuff left the synagogue and told young Schneider to go in and get Markus to come outside. The boy returned, and after telling the detective that Markus refused to leave his devotions, asked him to go in and make the arrest.

"I'll do nothing of the sort," the detective said. "This man will never be arrested if I have to break into a prayer meeting to get him. And, besides, I reckon we have had one race riot recently, and I don't think I want to precipitate another."

Markus went to Cuff yesterday and thanked him for saving him from the disgrace of being arrested in the synagogue. Judge Cowing admitted him to bail in $1,000.

McGarry Foreclosure Suit.

An action to foreclose a mortgage for $100,000 on property that was owned by the late Councilman John J. McGarry of Brooklyn has been instituted in the Supreme Court by the National Broadway Bank of Manhattan. The property involved is on Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. The bank loaned Mr. McGarry the money a short time before his death.

Registration booths open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the election district can register and vote. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

MR. JEROME HINTS AT MORE POLICE CHARGES

Capt. Sheehan and Inspector Harley and the Raids.

The District Attorney Fails to Recognize His Own Detective—Creeden and Delaney Cases—Capt. Titus Denies a Rumor.

District Attorney Jerome more than intimated yesterday that important results would follow the raids on alleged gambling resorts in the Tenderloin Tuesday night. While he would not say so in so many words, no one doubts that one of the immediate results will be the bringing of charges of neglect of duty against Capt. Michael Sheehan, recently in command at the West Thirtieth Street Station, and possibly against Inspector John J. Harley.

In reply to a question as to whether charges would be preferred against these two officials, the District Attorney said that it was a matter which he was not in a position to discuss at the present time. He admitted, however, that the bulk of the evidence which led to the raids was collected while Capt. Sheehan commanded the Tenderloin and Inspector Harley the Fourth Inspection District, in which the resorts are situated. This he supplemented with the remark that the raids had thoroughly impressed him with the fact that no gambling house could run as openly as those raided Tuesday without the knowledge and consent of the police.

District Attorney Jerome was equally uncommunicative when asked whether any action would be taken against Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, who, it is understood, had been ordered to send men into the Tenderloin to report on conditions there. He would not even say whether any report had been received from the Chief of Detectives at all.

As to whether warrants had been issued for the arrest of the proprietors of the raided resorts he declined to have anything to say.

Capt. Titus, the head of the Detective Bureau, was at Police Headquarters last night. He was angry over a rumor which had found its way to him to the effect that he intended to resign. This he indignantly denied. He said that his record of successes in the Detective Bureau was greater than that of his predecessors. He added that his relations with Commissioner Partridge were of the best. He declared that he has not the slightest intention of resigning.

"If warrants had been issued I would not tell you," he said. "The owners, however, are all well known, and I do not think there would be any difficulty in getting them at any time."

Mr. Jerome admitted with a smile that "he had read in the newspapers" of an exodus of gamblers, who were tired of Capt. Walsh's way of running things in the Tenderloin, into the adjoining precinct of Capt. Schmittberger.

"Will you go there and investigate conditions or make raids?" he was asked.

"I expect to do a great many things," was the reply, "but I cannot tell you where I am going."

Mr. Jerome suddenly changed his subject and launched out in a glowing eulogy of the sleuth whose Wild Western manner and attire to match had proved such a successful open sesame to the gambling resorts in the Tenderloin.

"'James,' or Joseph Jacobs—for that is his real name, dropped in on me to-day," said Mr. Jerome. "And it was not until I had had considerable conversation with him that I recognized him. He is certainly a wonder, and he would almost restore to any one his faith in the impossible heroes of the detective stories he read as a boy. I had never put much stock in yarns about the wonderful accomplishments of detectives until I met Jacobs. Why, it seems he can grow a set of whiskers of almost any shape or size over night, and he is versatility itself when it comes to disguises. With a man like him we may hope to accomplish something."

Assistant District Attorney Morgan will represent Mr. Jerome at the trial of Capt. Creeden and Wardman Downes for neglect of duty, which will begin to-day at Police Headquarters. Another police Captain will be the principal witness against Capt. Creeden.

District Attorney Jerome expressed himself as strenuously opposed to the retirement of Capt. Delaney, who is also under charges, on the plea made by his counsel, Gen. Tracy, that he is going blind and insane from the effects of an old bullet which took away one eye and is now imbedded in his brain.

"No intelligent person would believe that he was not responsible for having poolrooms in his precinct even if he has but one eye," said Mr. Jerome. "That insane plea is quite a novel one, though," added Mr. Jerome.

YARNS FROM THE ROANOKE.

Big Flock of Birds, Three Light-Headed Sailors, and Other News of a Long Trip.

Capt. S. A. Amesbury of the big clipper ship Roanoke read with interest in yesterday's newspapers reports of the ill-luck which dogged the Shenandoah on her long trip from San Francisco. His own ship arrived here on Tuesday after a voyage of 156 days from Seattle around the Horn and is now at the Atlantic docks in Brooklyn.

He did not run into a big storm, as did the Shenandoah, but when 400 miles off the coast of Guiana he found himself and his ship in the centre of a whirling hurricane which consisted chiefly of woodpeckers, butterflies, swallows, sparrows, dragon flies, and a lone sandpiper that was captured. They followed the ship for three days.

When the clipper started from Seattle she had among her crew three Japs from an Italian bark. A few days after the start Teijei Tawara, who had been a boatswain, began to act queerly. He distributed most of his possessions among the sailors. After a big storm he was missed. He left a note saying that if anything happened to him to send his books to his wife at Nagasaki.

A week later another of the Japs began to give things away. A close watch was kept on him for the rest of the voyage. The Japanese cook began to show signs of insanity by getting up at 3 o'clock in the morning. At night he ran out on deck shouting that somebody was trying to kill him. He was muzzled.

Two men fell overboard during the trip, but both were picked up. One, a green seaman, lost his foothold on the fore topgallant yard and tumbled ninety feet into the ocean. He gave up his ambition to be a sailor as soon as he reached Brooklyn.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE.

Seats and Boxes Sold by Auction for the Opening Performance.

Among those who have bought seats or boxes for the opening night at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Van Cortlandt, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. Frederick Gebhard, and Edna Wallace Hopper. Others to whom seats were sold are Thomas Clark, Col. O'Brien, and Dr. Clarence Rice. The seats were auctioned off yesterday by Mr. Edward A. Crowninshield, and they brought $2,000.

During the Summer the playhouse has been redecorated in cerise and yellow. The opening is to be on Tuesday, Oct. 21, with the production of a comedy by Safford Waters and Rupert Hughes, entitled "Tommyrot."

Sledge Rebounded, Fracturing Skull.

Two men, Samuel J. Mitchell and Joseph Moynihan, were employed by the New York Central and Harlem River Railroad Company yesterday, and were at work in the yards at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Mitchell was holding a chisel, while Moynihan was swinging a sledge, driving the chisel through a cold steel rail. Moynihan's sledge slipped when it struck the chisel, and it glanced up, striking Mitchell in the forehead. Mitchell dropped to the ground unconscious. His skull was fractured. He was removed to Lebanon Hospital. Moynihan was arrested.

LECTURE ON
Dainty Luncheon Dishes
By MISS EMMA CRANE,
GRADUATE
Philadelphia Cooking School,
at 1 P. M., in our Recital Hall, 6th floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Recital Hall.
Sixth Floor.
THE NEW YORK LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Marc Geiger, Director.
CONCERTS TWICE DAILY.
11 to 12:30 & from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

$22.50 Tailor-made Suits, $17.50.

Third Floor.

This is an exceptionally good offering of women's Tailor-made Suits. Material is a fine quality broadcloth, in black, blue or brown; blouse coat style, with polka-dotted velvet collar, belt and turn-over cuffs, lined with white satin; seven gored, side plaited kilted skirt, over best grade mercerized lining.

Also Suits of fine black and blue cheviot, blouse coat, trimmed down front and back with stitched straps of self material, turn-over cuffs, taffeta lined, seven gored, inverted plait back skirt, trimmed in front with stitched self straps; kilted at bottom over drop of satin faced mercerized lining; these Suits sell regularly for $22.50; special for Friday at $17.50.

$7.75 Pedestrienne Skirts.

Third Floor.

We to-day offer 300 women's Pedestrienne Skirts of fine all-wool materials in fancy mixtures; new colorings; nine and fifteen gored, inverted plait back with raised or welted seams, well shaped and correctly made skirts; actual value $7.75; for Friday, only $5.00.

$10.50 "Judic" Corsets, $4.50.

Second Floor.

One would hardly credit this, yet it's a fact. Straight front style, low bust, made of white and gray coutil, also pink; blue and black batiste, filled with real whalebone; we repeat, regular $10.50 grade "Judic" Corset for $4.50.

A Sale of Napkins.

Main Floor.

Our Linen Department offers to-day 500 dozen pure linen Napkins; our regular $1.75 kinds, size 21x21 inches, special for Friday at

$1.50 per Dozen.

Pure linen dinner Napkins at the following prices, which our linen buyer claims represent the best value that has been offered in all linen dinner Napkins for a very long time:—

Of heavy damask, 23x23 inches, at, per dozen..... $2.25
Of heavy damask, 24x24 inches, at per dozen..... $2.75
Of better quality damask, 24x24 inches, at, per dozen.. $3.00
Of extra quality double damask, 24x24 inches, at, per dozen..... $3.45

And better quality also; in fact, as fine as you care to go. On most of these we have the damask by the yard and pattern table cloths to match.

Women's Gowns and Petticoats.

Second Floor.

Outing Flannel Gowns, high neck, round yoke with deep ruffle, edged with lace; also high neck with hemstitch tucked front; at..... 48

Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats with graduated accordion plaited flounce; with two small ruffles at the bottom; also with graduated accordion plaited flounce, with two tucked ruffles; at..... 95

Colored Silk Petticoats, umbrella style; tailor made, silk dust ruffle; good value at $6.50, special..... $4.95

Short Lengths of Flannel Waistings.

Main Floor.

Suitable for waists, kimonos and dressing sacques, at very much below original prices.

Women's Suede Gloves, 65c.

Main Floor.

We place on sale to-day several thousand pairs of 8-button Mousquetaire Suede Gloves. These are high grade fine skins, French cut, in choice tints; modes, light tans, browns, besides black and white; the real value of these Gloves is more than double our asking, but for to-day we price them at 65c.

Linings.

Main Floor.

We offer for Friday only, extra quality fast black percaline Linings; handsome moire and very soft mercerized finish; value 28c. yard, for..... 20

A very beautiful silk substitute in mercerized Percaline; 60 shades; price per yard..... 18

Silk Serge for jacket linings; in all colors; one yard wide; per yard. 69

Handkerchiefs.

Main Floor.

300 dozen women's pure linen hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, with wreath effects; imported to sell for 12½c. each, for Friday only..... 9

200 dozen men's pure linen unlaundered initial Handkerchiefs; imported to sell for 12½c. each, for Friday only..... 10

Tempting Offerings in Boys' Clothing.

Second Floor.

Boys' School Suits, for ages 9 to 16 years, of serges, cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds; in neat and smart styles. These suits are highly recommended to mothers seeking durability, style and economy for the youngsters; no better shown in many stores at $5.00; here at.... $3.75

Very extra special offering in Boys' School Suits; 225 suits in Norfolk and double-breasted jacket styles, in sizes for all ages from 3 to 16 years; regular price $2.95, for Friday only..... $1.95

Men's 50c. Neckwear, 25c.

Main Floor.

We want the men to know the kind of Neckwear sold at this store. Everything is always to be had here as soon as it comes out. For Friday we place on sale 200 dozen four-in-hands, our regular 50c. kind, all new, fresh goods; the colorings are correct and include black and white.

The make is right; in fact, we wish you to compare the quality, the workmanship, the style and details of these goods with anything you ever bought at 50c. The price—25c.—is for this day only.

A Dozen Notion Specials

Main Floor.

The following prices are for Friday only:—

Bunch Tape, assorted widths in bunch, now a bunch..... 2
12 yard English Tape, all widths, extra quality, now a roll..... 7
White Cotton Tape, 24 yard rolls, ⅝ inch wide, now a roll..... 5
Kid Curlers, all sizes, fine stitched, now a bunch..... 5
5 yard Linen Laces, regular price 5c. each, now..... 2
Side Supporters, made of silk frill elastic with button catch; good value at 25c. a pair, now..... 12
Sew-on-Hose Supporters, with satin top; all colors and button catch; good value at 25c. a pair, now..... 15
Silk Cable Web Elastic, all colors, value 25c. a yard, now..... 15
Silk Frill Elastic, all colors, value 25c. a yard, now..... 17
Featherstitch Braid, 6 yard pieces; white only; values 10c. and 15c. a piece, now..... 6
Extra wide Velveteen Binding, black only; 5 yard pieces; value 19c. a piece, now..... 12
Horn Hair Pins, in shell, amber and black, value 20c. a dozen, now..... 12

Our Men's $1.00 Shirts.

Main Floor.

We want every man to know that we sell the very best $1.00 Shirt on the market, both in white and fancies, with attached or detached cuffs. In white we have them for all occasions; our Full Dress White Shirt, with cuffs attached and extra wide bosoms, is by far the very best value that has ever been offered at the price of..... $1.00

Infants' Wear.

Second Floor.

Infants' colored Coats, in all the new shades of tan, blue, brown and red cloth; collars trimmed with braid and fur..... $2.48

Infants' colored Dresses, in pretty shades of tan, light blue, pink, red, rose and white cashmere; Mother Hubbard style; yoke and sleeves trimmed with all-over lace, ruffle around yoke, trimmed with braid; sizes 6 months to 3 years..... $1.25

Infants' Bengaline Silk Capes, in shades of tan, blue, brown and red to match coats; trimmed with fur..... 98

Special Purchase and Sale of
French Flannel Waists, $1.95 Each.

Second Floor.

We have made quite a fortunate purchase of 50 dozen women's French Flannel Waists, broadcloth finish; in all the fashionable colors, including black.

These Waists are fully worth $3.95 each, but we secured them at a price that enables our quoting the remarkably low figure of $1.95.

They're made of the finest quality French Flannel; have double box plait from shoulder to bust line; each plait is piped with velvet; tailor stitched throughout; Duchess front, collar and cuffs, also piped with velvet; finished with large velvet buttons down front.

Not another word is necessary to strengthen the importance of this offering.

Extraordinary Silk Offering.

Main Floor (Rotunda.)

We place on sale to-day over 10,000 yards Black Dress Taffeta, 27 inches wide; our regular goods; guaranteed for wear. This is a magnificent dress silk.

85c. per yard.

At the above price this is without doubt the best value that has been offered this season in Black Taffeta.

Cut Lengths of Silks.

Plain and fancy weaves; absolute clearance of these goods; all to go at

50c. yard.

Positively worth more than double this price.

Remnants of Velvets.

Black and colored, plain and fancy colorings; absolute clearance of all qualities, at

50c. yard.

Many of the Velvets are worth more than double the price asked.

Great Offerings in Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

A Dress Goods announcement from the Simpson Crawford Co. Store is always welcome—doubly so when the items convey such pleasing information as the following. The extraordinary value of these goods obliges us to make the appended prices for Friday only.

We will sell for Friday only, our regular 48c. quality, 38 inch Albatross, in all colorings, for, yard..... 39

Heavy Skirting, 56 inches wide, in plain and double faced goods, which sells regular at $1.25 yard, for Friday only..... 85

Special in Black Dress Goods.

50 pieces, 50 inch, extra quality Serge Cheviot, strictly all wool, pure dye, and of either soft or crisp finish; a one dollar cloth for

49c. yard.

Interesting News for
Buyers of Laces.

Main Floor.

Now when the season for Laces has fairly commenced and the demand is very large, we do not wait until requirements have been met, but inaugurate a sale of the most desirable Laces. Thus our patrons are given the opportunity to supply their wants from our immense stock at prices below the market value.

We offer Venise Lace Irregular Galloons, double edge bandings, Serpentine Galloons, borderings, &c., in combinations of Venise and Point Gaze, Venise and Filet, Venise and Batiste, in Crochet, Conventional and Floral designs, white and ecru, from best European manufacturers:—

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A large assortment of Venise Laces, in choice, selected designs, our own importation and made to our order, thus insuring correct details of work, presenting novel patterns and popular adaptations of crochet figures and the grape pattern now so much in demand; the widths range from 1 inch to 2 inches for collars, and 3 to 4 inches for cuff trimming, and the wider widths for yoke, waist and skirt garnitures.

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7 ins. wide, $1.25 value, for 95c. yd.

Book Store Specials.

Second Floor.

Some live to eat, others eat to live; but all want whatever they eat well cooked. One of the best assistants to a good cook is a reliable cook book, and we recommend very strongly the "American Family Cook Book." Large 8vo. book; well printed on good paper; bound in white; special to-day..... 39

A short list of Copyright Fiction, and every one of them is well worth while; the price..... 23

THE LOVE OF LANDRY, by Dunbar.
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Women's 50c. Lisle Hose, 25c.

Women's very fine gauze imported black lisle thread Hose; double soles, heels and toes; white tipped, positively best value ever offered; a limited number on sale for this day only at the above price.

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Fine quality medium weight black cotton Hose, high spliced heels, double soles, fast colors; made by the celebrated mills of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.; also lace open work, black lisle threads, with open effects running to the toe; two items never sold before at less than 25c. pair, at 6 pairs for $1.00, or, per pair..... 19

Women's medium weight black pure spun silk Hose, jet black, very lustrous, double heels and soles; never offered before at less than $1.00 pair, at..... 79

Children's heavy weight fast black, good color corduroy ribbed Cotton Hose, heavy double heels and toes, very elastic, strong, durable school stockings, in sizes from 6 to 10 inches, pair..... 15

Men's Socks, 6 Pairs for $1.00.

Men's fine quality imported fast black Cotton Half Hose, high spliced heels and toes, medium weight; the regulation 25c. quality, at 6 pairs for $1.00, or, pair..... 19

Men's Cashmere Socks, 3 Pairs for $1.00.

Men's extra quality medium weight imported Cashmere Half Hose, in tans and russets; actual 50c. quality, at 3 pairs for $1.00, or, pair..... 35

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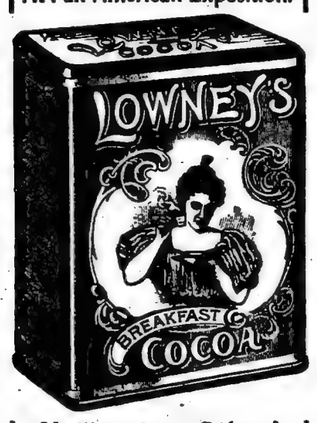

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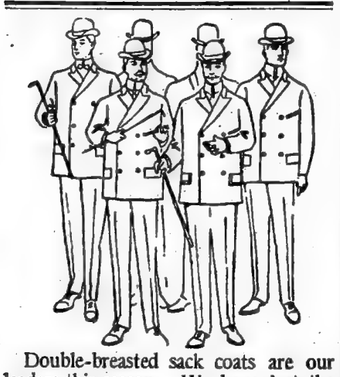

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Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CASTRO'S FATE UNDECIDED

The Battle Near La Victoria Continued Yesterday.

Venezuelan Government Reports Say the Rebels Are Losing Ground—No News from Valencia.

CARACAS, Oct. 16.—The battle near La Victoria started again this morning. According to Government reports received here, the revolutionists are losing the positions they gained at Cuji yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that the Government is short of ammunition. Gen. Matos is reported to be at Villa de Cura with 1,500 men.

It is believed that the Government will obtain ammunition from Caracas to-morrow.

Confidence in an ultimate Government victory is entertained in official circles here.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 16.—The battle near La Victoria, Venezuela, between the army commanded by President Castro and the revolutionary forces, which began on Monday morning, lasted until the afternoon of that day and recommenced on Tuesday morning, resulting in the retirement of Castro to La Victoria on Tuesday afternoon, was resumed again fiercely at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

At that time the President had received reinforcements, and had over 6,000 men against the 7,000 men placed in line by the revolutionists. The artillery played a part never before seen in Venezuela.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the revolutionists appeared to have gained a slight advantage. The President's artillery, which numbered fifteen guns, had been reduced to four guns. La Victoria was crowded with wounded, and there were no provisions in the town.

The Venezuelan Government has had no news from Valencia, which was attacked by insurgents on Monday, for three days. It finds it impossible to communicate with that city even by way of Puerto Cabello, as the telegraph lines have been cut.

The British cruiser Indefatigable has left La Guayra for the purpose of carrying provisions to Tucacas (twenty-five miles from Puerto Cabello) for the foreign residents there, some of whom are said to be dying of hunger as a result of the concentration measures adopted by the Venezuelan authorities. The Indefatigable, in order to accomplish her mission, will have to run the blockade of Tucacas.

The German cruiser Vineta has also left La Guayra, and it is regarded as probable that she is also bound for Tucacas.

The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Carupano on Tuesday and entered a protest against the arbitrary arrest of a French citizen, who was subsequently released with an apology.

Fighting took place on Monday and Tuesday between the Government forces and revolutionists at Carupano.

The German cruiser Panther has forced the entrance of the Orinoco River and has reached Ciudad Bolivar, to protect German interests there.

United States Minister Bowen has announced that he will not ask for a guard of bluejackets to protect the United States Legation at Caracas, and all his colleagues will follow Mr. Bowen's example.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A cablegram received at the State Department this morning from Minister Bowen, dated last night, reads: "Battle Victoria continuing."

It is believed here that Castro is making his last stand, and that the fate of the revolution will be determined by this engagement.

MR. McHUGH, M. P., CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Two Months' Imprisonment at Hard Labor—Appeals and Is Admitted to Bail.

SLIGO, Oct. 16.—P. A. McHugh, M. P., editor of The Sligo Champion, was sentenced to-day to two months' imprisonment at hard labor after having been convicted of conspiracy and intimidation.

When asked if he had anything to say in his defense, Mr. McHugh maintained a contemptuous silence.

Subsequently Mr. McHugh entered an appeal, and was admitted to bail.

GALE ON BRITISH COASTS.

Two Wrecks Reported—The Germanic Experiences Terrific Weather.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The gale which began yesterday swept over the coasts all night long.

The Norwegian bark Bengal, Capt. Olsen, from Dalhousie for Whitehaven, broke away from a tug and was totally wrecked near Whitehaven. The crew were rescued by the Rocket Brigade.

The British steamer Heraclides, from Rosario for Liverpool, was driven ashore in the Mersey Channel, and will, it is expected, be a total wreck. Thirty-nine of her crew were rescued. The cook was drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The White Star liner Germanic, which arrived here this morning from New York, experienced terrific weather during her passage across the Atlantic.

A hurricane broke over the liner near the Irish coast, and the steerage passengers became half panic-stricken and wanted to get into the lifeboats, but they were not allowed on deck, and were ultimately reassured.

BOER LEADERS IN BERLIN.

Are Cheered by Immense Crowds—Again Declare That Their Mission Is Not a Political One.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, arrived at the Thiergarten Railway station here from Paris to-day, and were welcomed by Herr Lueckhoff, President of the Reception Committee. They were driven to the Hotel of the Four Seasons, where they were received with great enthusiasm.

Herr Trojan, editor of Kladderadatsch, greeted the Generals by reading a sonnet. In his reply to the editor, Gen. Botha emphasized the non-political character of the mission of the Boers, the only purpose of which, he said, was to alleviate the unspeakable misery of their people.

The Generals responded to the calls of immense crowds in front of the hotel by appearing on the balcony, and each addressed a few words to the people. Their remarks were of the same tenor as Gen. Botha's previous speech. Gen. De Wet said the Boers had been defeated in war, and submitted to their fate.

Crowds lingered in front of the hotel until after 10 o'clock to-night. An unusually strong force of police remained in the adjacent streets in readiness to suppress any political demonstration.

The visitors received an ovation from very large crowds along the route from the railroad station to the hotel.

MR. KRUGER'S CONDITION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A telegram from Mentone to The Times says that Mr. Kruger looks infirm. His physician says that the length of the ex-President's stay in the Riviera will depend on his health.

NEW YORKER'S YACHT DAMAGED.

The Maria, Belonging to F. G. Bourne, Puts In at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The British steam yacht Maria, formerly the property of N. B. Stewart, and recently purchased by F. G. Bourne, Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, which sailed from Glasgow on Saturday for New York, has put in here badly damaged.

The yacht was 200 miles west of Ireland on Tuesday, when she encountered a heavy gale, and labored in it for ten hours so severely that fears were entertained for her safety.

The Maria is schooner rigged, and is of 785 tons gross register. She was built in 1896.

THE BOERS AS DIPLOMATS.

Generals Seem to be Laying Claim to Affinity with Each Nation They Visit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—What has struck public opinion in Paris, says the correspondent of The Times in that city, is that the Boer Generals seem to have decided that in their speeches they will lay claim in one way or another to affinity in blood or language with the nations they are visiting. In Paris they affirmed that they had French blood in their veins. In Berlin they will probably declare that they have ties uniting them with the Germans.

The correspondent says the people of Paris are curious to hear what ties attach the Generals to the British Nation or what they will discover of the sort on revisiting England.

THINK THE GERMANS UNFAIR.

Russians Resent Their Attempts to Exclude Foreigners from the Universities.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The agitation in Germany for the exclusion of foreign students from the universities and technical schools has aroused considerable resentment in Russia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times.

The Novosti, contrasting the treatment of Russians in Germany with that of Germans in Russia, says that in Germany there are hardly more than 200 Russian students, while in Russia there are many tens of thousands of German subjects, all of whose children are admitted freely at all educational establishments.

The Novoe Vremya remarks: "What an outcry there would be in the German press if German subjects were refused admittance into Russian schools, in which there is not even sufficient room for the Russians."

THE MACEDONIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In political and diplomatic circles in Constantinople, says The Times's correspondent in the Turkish capital, it is believed that tranquility will very shortly be re-established in Macedonia.

DISCONTENT IN ST. VINCENT.

Resolution Passed at a Big Public Meeting Calls for the Removal of the Governor.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Oct. 15.—The public meeting held here to-day to discuss the alleged misgovernment and maladministration of relief funds was enthusiastic but orderly. Thousands of persons of all classes, including Carib Indians and other sufferers from the volcanic eruptions, were present. The Rev. W. Newlands occupied the chair.

A resolution, moved by the editor of The Sentry, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Darrell, and supported by Conrad Simmons and others, including laborers, was unanimously carried. Among other things, it called on the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Chamberlain) to intervene between the people of St. Vincent and "the obstinate, cruel, and arbitrary policy of the Governor."

The meeting further appealed to the Colonial Secretary to relieve Sir Robert Llewelyn of the Governorship of this colony, to send a Commissioner to replace A. M. Ashmore, Government Secretary at Demerara, and to appoint a competent administrator to deal direct with the Imperial Colonial Office.

American Line to Leave Southampton?

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Southampton says unconfirmed reports are current there that the American Line will leave Southampton at the expiration of its present agreement.

CUBAN CABINET MAY SEND TREATY TO ITS CONGRESS.

Business Men Believe Its Members Will Adopt the Commercial Agreement—Congressional Action Uncertain.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Business men who have been called in to consult with President Palma on the proposed Cuban-American commercial treaty feel assured that the Cabinet will approve the proposition of the United States, and that it will be sent to Congress within a few days for adoption.

There is some fear that the radical element in Congress will object to approving any commercial treaty without first settling the question of coaling stations and without being informed clearly of the intentions of the United States with regard to the enforcement of the Platt amendment.

The commercial treaty submitted to Cuba by Washington is practically the Bliss tariff schedule, which was drawn up just before the American Military Government withdrew from the island, and which leaves the present duty in force against all other nations, but gives the United States a differential of from 20 to 60 per cent.

In return the United States offers Cuba a reduction in duties of 20 per cent. This was considered too small in proportion to the benefit asked by the United States, and in the beginning there was a strong inclination to reject the proposition, but it was explained that, under existing conditions in the United States, and considering that the bill was passed by the House of Representatives in Washington, more could not be offered at present.

CUBAN SUGAR EXPORTS GROW.

Large Increase Shown for Year Ended Sept. 30—Amount on Hand Greater by 35 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Traffic officials of the Illinois Central Railroad here have just received the official statement of Cuban exports of sugar for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, as compared with the year preceding. The statement also shows the amount of sugar on hand in Cuban ports at the close of the year and on Sept. 30, 1901. The increase shown is very large.

The exports from Cuban ports from Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902, were: From Havana, 494,776 sacks; Matanzas, 827,676 sacks; Cardenas, 880,967 sacks; Clenfuegos, 862,681 sacks; Sagua, 397,493 sacks; Caibarien, 291,015 sacks; Guantanamo, 300,435 sacks; Santiago, 67,769 sacks; Lanzavillo, 145,530 sacks; Nuevitas, 139,450 sacks; Gibara and Puerto Padra, 344,661 sacks; Tunis De Caga, 22,500 sacks; Trinidad, 66,654 sacks, making a total of 4,841,597 sacks.

That represents 691,651 long tons, as against 518,548 tons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. There were on hand at Cuban ports on Sept. 30, 1902, 131,544 tons of sugar, as against 81,626 tons on Sept. 30, 1901. The total gain shown for the year just ended over its preceding year is about 35 per cent.

Boston Girl Engaged in England.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The engagement is announced of Alice Ward, daughter of the late A. H. Ward, of Boston, Mass., to Capt. Cyril Blackburn Tew of the British Army.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration. If you do not register you cannot vote. Registration hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Brokaw Brothers

The Brokaw label has been in the clothes of the best dressed men, youths and boys for almost half a century.

Exclusive, Original Effects

Men. Youths. | in wearing apparel manufactured from Fine Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, very suitable for "Business," "Dress," "College" and "School" wear. | Boys. Children.

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GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

Chancellor von Buelow Appeals for Government Measure, and Protests Against Changes.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Reichstag to-day entered on the discussion of the Tariff bill, beginning with the schedules relating to wheat and rye. Chancellor von Buelow recommended that the bill be passed as drawn up by the Government, saying that the House Committee's proposal, increasing the minimum tariff would render the conclusion of new treaties impossible. The tariff proposed by the Government, he added, was the extreme limit if Germany wished to obtain from other countries greater concessions than she now enjoyed.

The Chancellor, in behalf of the Federal Governments, enumerated the considerations which guided them in framing the bill. The object in view was to afford agriculture increased protection, and at the same time it was intended not only to retain the home market for Germany's highly developed industries, but also to develop as much as possible the sale of German products abroad, thus serving the interests of trade generally. It was desirable for trade, agriculture, and industry that commercial treaties extending over long periods should be concluded, but they should be based on full reciprocity, while safeguarding German's legitimate interests. The speaker sketched the fiscal and economic conditions of Europe and the United States, and said:

"We must strengthen our politico-commercial armor so as to enable us to meet our opponents as equals in the economic arena."

MORE VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

Terrific Eruption of La Soufriere—Loud Detonations Heard in Direction of Martinique.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Oct. 16.—A terrific eruption of the Soufrière volcano commenced last night.

During Tuesday earth tremors, apparently too slight to be considered important, were experienced in the central and northern parts of the island. At 8 o'clock last night there were indubitable indications of an eruption. Rumbling noises were heard; they increased until 9 o'clock, when the volcano burst into full activity.

This eruption was followed by a brief lull. Then, from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock this morning, the upheaval continued. The outbreak was accompanied by an incessant and confused cannonading, there were incandescent clouds, and sparkling matter was ejected. After 4 o'clock the disturbance gradually decreased, but the noise of the boiling caldron is still audible in the districts near the volcano.

Both craters of the Soufrière were apparently active; they have been steaming all day long. Sand fell heavily everywhere from 1:30 to 2:30 A. M. to-day. At southern points the sand is half an inch deep, the depth gradually increasing toward the volcanic zone, where there were showers of large stones, pebbles, and cinders.

Kingston and other southern points of the island have not been damaged. Reports from the windward district are awaited.

The sand ejected during this eruption has a stronger sulphurous odor than any previously thrown out. One square foot of sand of the depth it fell here weighs exactly a pound.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 16.—Volcanic dust from La Soufrière, St. Vincent, is falling here and has caused a stoppage of business. The shopkeepers are closing their stores and returning to their homes.

It was so dark at 10 o'clock this morning that it was necessary to light the lamps.

BASSE-TERRE, Guadeloupe, Oct. 16.—Between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning loud detonations were heard and glimmering lights were seen in the direction of Martinique.

There were two earthquakes yesterday at Les Saintes Islands, off the southern extremity of Guadeloupe, and at Marie-Galante Island, south-southeast of Guadeloupe.

SAYS RUSSIA SEEKS AN ALLIANCE WITH TURKEY.

Correspondent of a London Paper Announces That the Revival of the Treaty of 1833 Is Proposed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In a dispatch from Bucharest a correspondent of The Daily Mail says he has just returned from Constantinople, where he investigated the reported Russian diplomatic advances to Turkey.

The correspondent says he is able to affirm positively that the Grand Duke Nicholas at the time of his recent visit to the Sultan proposed to Turkey the revival of the Unkiar-Skelessi treaty, which was concluded in June, 1833, and which established a Russo-Turkish alliance.

Under the terms of this treaty the Porte undertook that, at Russia's request, she would exclude in time of war all foreign warships from the Black Sea, while Russia undertook, at Turkey's request, to furnish aid by land and sea forces.

To Celebrate Cornwallis's Surrender.

In celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, the Old Guard will parade to-morrow in full Winter uniform. A banquet will be served after the parade. The following have recently been elected members of the battalion: Joseph J. Casey, George H. Everall, H. E. Fritsche, E. W. Fiske, George A. Cooper, A. Wilkenson, G. A. Gorenflo, Louis Wendel, J. T. Ascough, O. W. Wiekert, G. C. Dillard, and James McNevin.

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TUMULT IN PARLIAMENT

A "Scene" Occurs Almost as Soon as the Commons Begin Work.

MR. BALFOUR IS THREATENED

Irish Member Shakes His Fist in the Premier's Face—Brilliant Speech by "Tim" Healy.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Almost immediately after Parliament was reopened yesterday afternoon there was a "scene," one of the Irish members almost going the length of assaulting the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Premier.

There was no particular formality when Parliament was opened. The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons shortly after 2 o'clock, and the business of the day was immediately proceeded with.

The session is likely to last nearly until Christmas. Owing to the highly controversial character of the Education bill and the unbending determination of both sides, it promises to be the occasion of the most serious party struggle witnessed in the House of Commons since the last Liberal Government retired from office. Seven hundred and fifty amendments to the Education bill await consideration, of which 588 have been proposed by the Liberals.

When the sitting opened Premier Balfour moved that the remainder of the session be entirely devoted to Government business, which, he explained, would consist mainly of the discussion of the Education and London Water bills, while the Indian budget, the Uganda Railroad, sugar bounties, the supply vote, and the Transvaal would also require attention.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, leading the Liberals in the absence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, made a mild protest, and then came a storm. Patrick O'Brien, sitting in the place usually occupied by John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, asked that at least a day between now and Christmas be devoted to the discussion of the serious state of affairs in Ireland.

Mr. Balfour replied that if the request for such an opportunity came from the Liberal leaders the Government would grant it, but they could not notice it from the Irish Party.

William O'Brien thereupon made an impassioned speech, warning the House that Ireland was on the verge of revolt. The Constitution, he said, was practically suspended, and now the members were gagged in the only Parliament they had.

Throughout Mr. O'Brien's remarks th Irish members kept up a perfect storm of applause. When the Right Hon. George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, entered the House the Irish members hissed him loudly, and the Speaker, who was frequently on his feet asking for "order," sternly repressed the demonstration.

David Lloyd-George (Liberal) backed up the Irish members, and T. P. O'Connor brought the excitement to fever heat, bitterly upbraiding Mr. Balfour for declaring that Irish matters must only be discussed by favor of the English Liberals. Only after a heated colloquy with the Speaker was Mr. O'Connor prevented from voicing abuse of Mr. Wyndham and a description of the alarming state of Ireland, which the other Nationalist members had not touched on. The Speaker's ruling raised renewed clamor from the Irish benches.

Members of the House of Lords, as spectators, crowded into the House of Commons in expectation of a scene, for the threats from the Irish benches became more and more audible. The climax came unexpectedly. Timothy M. Healy, amid intense excitement, said in icy tones:

"I rise to speak as a native of Uganda."

The House was convulsed with laughter.

In a speech which on all sides was characterized as one of the finest satires ever heard in the House of Commons, Mr. Healy, always as a Uganda, thanked the Premier for his consideration, which enabled the Imperial Parliament to devote time to the discussion of native affairs. He complimented Mr. Balfour on being able sufficiently to detach himself as to be oblivious of the vital disturbances prevailing in "that distant and distressful country, Ireland."

In this vein, which irresistibly held the attention of the House, and which caused Mr. Balfour himself frequent amusement, Mr. Healy completed what a Unionist member defined as one of the "finest satirical indictments" the Government had ever undergone.

Other Nationalist members continued the debate fiercely, declaring that Irish affairs were at present more important to England than any of the matters mentioned in Mr. Balfour's programme.

William H. K. Redmond regretted that the Irish people could not, with arms in their hands, strike a blow against the violent tyranny to which they were subjected. The present action of the Government, he declared, afforded a reason for the Irish members to take the first opportunity of hurling the Ministers from office.

Ultimately Mr. Balfour moved the closure, and the uproar broke out again with renewed vigor. John O'Donnell stood up and refused to obey the Speaker. His fellow Nationalists shouted encouragement, and cheered vigorously. The Speaker repeatedly warned Mr. O'Donnell that he was out of order.

Mr. Balfour moved the suspension of Mr. O'Donnell, and the latter crossed the floor, stood in front of the Premier, shouted defiance, and shook his fist in Mr. Balfour's face.

Mr. Balfour smiled quietly as the Irish member shouted and gesticulated, and other members of the Cabinet, fearing that Mr. O'Donnell would actually assault the Premier, moved toward him, but Mr. O'Donnell, having concluded what he had to say, returned to his seat.

The Speaker made the usual formal request that the offending member withdraw, which drew forth derisive cries of "Call the police!" "Muster the Horse Guards!" &c.

The House suspended Mr. O'Donnell by a vote of 341 to 51. Mr. Wyndham again came in for some lively hissing as he returned from the division lobby. Mr. O'Donnell then left the House. His suspension will probably be for only a week, as the new rules increasing the penalties for disorderly behavior have not yet been passed.

Mr. Balfour's motion was carried by a vote of 262 to 145, and the House went into Committee on the Educational bill.

TO SUPPORT PREMIER BALFOUR

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Times says the most noteworthy feature of the present English political situation is the manifest determination of the rank and file of the Unionist Party to give loyal support to the Government at any sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience. "No compromise," the challenge of the Liberals on the Education bill, will be met by "No surrender" as the battle-cry of the other side of the House.

It is understood, The Times adds, that in the event of organized obstruction in committee on the Education bill the Government will not hesitate to adopt drastic measures, including, possibly, a plan for closure by compartments.

HUNTER HI-BALL

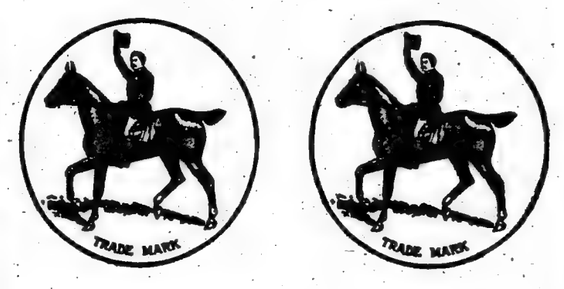

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Important Notice

Mr. Seymour Eaton, President of the Booklovers Library, will make public through the afternoon papers to-morrow some information of unusual interest.

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N. Y.

New Uruguayan Meat Law.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Montevideo to The Times says the Chamber of Representatives has sanctioned a law granting privileges and exemptions from duties to meat-freezing establishments for five years.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Gericke

Melba
Schumann-Heink
Kirkby-Lunn
Bloomfield-Zeisler
Van Rooy
Pugno
Lamond
Heermann
Kneise
Schroeder
and others

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts.
Thursdays, Nov. 6, Dec. 11, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, March 19.

Five Matinees.
Saturdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Change of Prog'me Each Performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five evening concerts or five matinees, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall box office and at Ditson's

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
Orchestra of 90 assisted by
Eminent Soloists.
Five Evening Concerts: Nov. 19, Dec. 2, Jany. 6, Feby. 5, 24.
Applications for Subscriptions now received at Ditson's and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS, on Friday afternoons, Nov. 14, Dec. 5, Dec. 19, Jan. 9, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, March 13, April 3.
EIGHT CONCERTS, on Saturday evenings, Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4.
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from October 20 to October 25.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 27.
DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with repertory, soloists, and prices of subscription at music stores, hotels, and on application from
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO.
In the big comedy hit of the season,
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. T'm'w at 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | Last Week
THE EMERALD ISLE.
NEXT MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20,
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY."
Seat sale now open.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat.
Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
150TH TIME IN NEW YORK OCTOBER 27TH.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
Priceless Collection of Beasts, Birds and Reptiles. Every Afternoon and Evening. Sundays included. 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7. The fighting tiger at 4 and 10 P. M. Carnivora Fed 4:30 & 10. Admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes, $6. Children half price afternoons. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 601—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 P. M.

BIJOU LAST MAT. SATY. LAST 3 TIMES.
HEARTS AFLAME
Monday, Oct. 20, J. E. Dodson--Annie Irish
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play,
"An American Invasion" Seats on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Frank McKee's greatest and grandest success,
THE NINETY AND NINE.
The locomotive scene is the talk of the town. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2, eve. 8. Sunday Ev., Popular Concert, Reserved Seats 50c.

MASCAGNI METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night, (Friday,) Cavalleria & Zanetto.
SATURDAY Matinée, Oct. 18, IRIS.
Saturday Eve., Oct. 18, RATCLIFF, Pinto, Mantelli, Pegli, Navarrini, Bellatti, etc.
Sunday Eve., POPULAR PRICE Concert.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. SAT., 2:15.
MINNIE DUPREE
—A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN—

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." | 2d week Henrietta CROSMAN TheSwordoftheKing

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
LAST 2 WEEKS. Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Novelty Joy, SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY. ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO
Sunday Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Sat.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

NEW YORK. B'y. 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. | CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN Last 2 Weeks.
In his new romantic play Biggest production in N. Y.
ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. The Little Mother. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open from 1:30 to 12 LAST 2 DAYS.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
Will open on Oct. 21, with "TOMMY ROT." Seats now on Sale.

Irving Place Theatre. To-night at 8. Schiller's "Don Carlos." (Pop. prices.) Sat. Mat. and Ev. "Teremtette" and "Der Liebescontract."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 6th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

GRAND-8 BELLS Nxt. Wk. Wilson & Walker.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Sat. REILLY & WOODS Comedians. Next Week—For Her Children's Sake.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. LEX. Av. & 42 St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. IN THE MIDST OF LIFE.

Harlem Op. House | Lulu Glaser in Dolly Varden | Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Nxt Wk—Annie Russell in The Girl and the Judge

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th | Helene Mora, Eug. O'Rourke & Co., Maud Huth. Others. | Mat. To-m'w

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Fumbling Mars the Practice at Yale and Princeton.

AN OFF DAY AT COLUMBIA

Spirited Work at Harvard—Johnson Rejoins the Carlisle Indians—"Nat" Poe Coaching Annapolis.

None of the college elevens suffered as a result of Wednesday's game, and nearly all of the players on the different teams reported for practice yesterday. It was an off day at Columbia, however. Dollin, Duden, Thorpe, Shaw, Weekes, and Smith were given but light practice, and the scrub was, therefore, able to do as well as the first team, two goals being scored in each case. The ends as usual were thoroughly coached. Tomlinson reported yesterday, and he will likely be seen in the Hamilton game to-morrow.

The centre position is still bothering Princeton, but the work of Dutcher and Montgomery as guard and centre on the scrub yesterday was gratifying to the coaches. De Witt and Baker of the 'Varsity had an especially trying time of it. Short played well at tackle, and will no doubt play this position through the season. Fumbling marred the work of both elevens, but the practice was hard and snappy. Henry scored the 'Varsity's only touchdown on the fumble, and an exceptionally strong scrub came very near taking advantage of several dropped punts.

Fumbling remains in evidence at Yale, and the team this week is not playing up to the standard desired by the coaches. Yesterday the practice was slow and erratic, and the 'Varsity in two long halves just managed to score one touch-down. Hogan was the only 'Varsity player out of the practice, and Hamlin was in his place. He played better than Shevlin, who replaced him recently. R. Y. Flanders, a 210-pound guard, and Burrell, a freshman full back, were out for the first time to-day, and Flanders did so well that he relieved Glass of the 'Varsity.

Several of Cornell's players left Ithaca to register yesterday, and as the remainder were not in good physical condition the work was very light. While the team has been performing creditably this season, it is not very sanguine of running up a score against the Carlisle Indians.

When West Point faces Harvard to-morrow the eleven probably will be without the services of Daly, the phenomenal quarter back, and Bunker. Daly has not participated in the practice this year, but has spent some time in helping coach the eleven, while Bunker has been out of the game several days on account of a lame knee. Phillips is also out of the game, and Torney has virtually secured the full-back position. The Hudson River Day Line has provided arrangements for those who wish to see the game. On the way up breakfast can be taken on the boat, which reaches West Point in time to allow for a stroll and dinner. The return can be made by rail, and the round trip costs $1.50.

"Nat" Poe of the famous Poe family has joined the coaching staff at Annapolis, and he succeeded in infusing more life into the practice. Quarter Back Smith has returned to the game, and his work is very good. Decker seems to be the best half back, and he has an admirable running mate in Strassburger. With Halsey at full back the navy is satisfied with its back field for the present.

After the practice at Harvard yesterday Capt. Kernan took the 'Varsity to the baseball cage, where the eleven went through secret signal practice in preparation for the West Point game. The practice was sensational, and long runs by Marshall and Kernan and line bucking by Mills were the features. Three touch-downs were scored.

Johnson is off the Carlisle sick list, and his presence on the team will undoubtedly strengthen the Indians in their game against Cornell.

AUDUBON PARK, 11; BARNARD, 0.

Audubon Park and Barnard School played at the former place yesterday, and Audubon Park won by a score of 11 to 0. In the first half the teams appeared to be evenly matched, and neither eleven scored. Audubon scored two touch-downs and kicked a goal in the second half, and succeeded in keeping the ball all through this period of play. The line up:

Audubon Park.	Position.	Barnard.
Stephens	Left end	Bradshaw
Cooper	Left tackle	Hegeman
H. Everall	Left guard	Hills
Johnson	Centre	Clauson
Harmap	Right guard	Harris
J. Everall	Right tackle	Brewster
Post	Right end	Harris
Crane, Schnugg	Quarter back	Glenn
De Long	Left half back	Cahill, Lowther
Martin	Right half back	Wright
O'Callaghan	Full back	Pearse

Touch-downs—O'Callaghan, Martin. Goal—Cooper. Referee—C. Stiles, Williams.

SQUADRON A WINS AT POLO.

Defeats Rumson in the Lakewood Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 16.—In the polo match this afternoon on the Georgian court field for the Carasaljo Cups presented by Kingdon and Jay Gould for teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed sixteen goals, Squadron A, after plucky and brilliant playing, defeated the Rumsons by the score of 10 to 7. Both teams were equally handicapped.

The first period started off rather slowly, but by good team assistance, W. S. Jones of the Rumsons was credited with the first goal, followed by Morgan Grace of Squadron A making one for his side. In the third period time was called on account of accidents, Rumson being the unfortunate team both times. H. S. Borden was struck on the knee by the ball. He was not hurt much and played the game out. Toward the latter part of this period the horse rode by Irving Brokaw stumbled and both went to the ground. Brokaw was up in a twinkling and went on with the game. The line-up and summary:

SQUADRON A.	Hd'cap.	RUMSON.	Hd'cap.
1—Everet Colby	2	1—J. A. Rawlins	1
2—R. G. Douglas	2	2—Irving Brokaw	3
3—Morgan Grace	2	3—H. S. Borden	2
Back—H. M. Earle	2	Back—W. S. Jones	2
Total	8	Total	8

Goals earned—Squadron A, 10; Rumson, 7. Earned goals for Squadron A—Grace, (4,) Douglas, (2,) Colby, (3,) Earle, (1.) Earned goals for Rumson—Jones, (3,) Borden, (2,) Brokaw, (1,) Rawlins, (1.) Referee—Howard Brokaw. Timekeeper—E. W. Elliot.

Golf Surprises at Brooklawn.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 16.—To-day was one of surprises at the golf tournament of the Brooklawn Country Club. The first surprise was when R. S. White, 2d, of New Haven defeated Charles H. Seeley, the State champion, in the first round for the Brooklawn Cup by 1 up. Seeley went to pieces on the greens. The second surprise of the day was when W. E. Seeley, Jr., of Brooklawn, defeated A. C. Wheeler by 3 up. Wheeler holds the course record of the club. Two match play rounds for the two leading cups were played. The summary:

Brooklawn Cup.—First Round—R. S. White beat Charles H. Seeley, 1 up; W. E. Seeley, Jr., beat A. C. Wheeler, 3 up; W. J. Nichols beat W. B. Douglas, 6 up and 4 to play; W. L. Gunther beat F. G. Beach, 3 up and 2 to play; W. B. Cheney beat A. H. Chase, 1 up; H. H. Taylor beat F. A. Marcelus, 3 up.

Second Round—W. S. Wheeler beat P. L. Lendenberg, 3 up and 2 to play; H. H. Taylor beat W. E. Seeley, Jr., 5 up and 4 to play; R. S. White beat W. J. Nichols, 2 up; W. B. Cheney, Oxford Club, beat W. L. Gunther, Oakland, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—H. D. Beach beat A. H. Canfield, 5 up and 3 to play; K. W. Curtis beat F. B. Downs, 5 up and 3 to play; M. Austin beat R. W. Cogswell, 3 up and 2 to play; A. S. Pitt beat R. E. Sprott, 1 up; G. B. Adams beat J. Chadwick, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Sanford beat V. P. Gibney, by default; W. L. Baldwin beat D. F. Read, 2 up; S. H. Patterson beat E. W. Poole, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round—W. K. Curtis beat H. D. Beach, 3 up and 2 to play; S. H. Patterson beat M. Austin, 1 up; A. S. Pitt beat G. B. Adams, 2 up; W. L. Baldwin beat F. H. Sanford, 5 up and 4 to play.

Yonkers Lad Wins Canada Foot Race.

HAMILTON, Oct. 16.—The ninth annual Herald foot race was run to-day and was won by Samuel A. Mellor, the representative of Hollywood Inn A. C., Yonkers, N. Y. Mellor and Lebarre ran neck and neck for eighteen miles. Lebarre was bitten by a dog and had to drop back.

The order of the finish was: S. A. Mellor, Jr., Yonkers; 1:52:31; W. Lebarre, Hamilton, 1:54:10; Frank Alderson, Hamilton, 1:59:55; L. Thomas, Hamilton, 2:06:15. The record for the course, which is not quite twenty miles, is 1:51:52.

Columbia's Rowing Officers.

Columbia's Rowing Association held its annual meeting yesterday and chose Barent Lefferts manager for the year, and James Myers, 1904, College, assistant manager.

The other officers elected were: President—G. S. O'Loughlin, 1903, College; Vice President—A. C. Scott, 1905, Science; Secretary—N. W. Van Nostrand, 1905, College; Undergraduate Director—Stephen P. Nash, 1903, Law.

LASKER FAILS TO WIN.

Otto Roetthing Draws the Champion in a 10-Move Game at the Manhattan Chess Club.

There was a large attendance of spectators at the opening of Lasker's exhibition series at the Manhattan Chess Club last night. In the first game Otto Roetthing was the opponent of the champion, and, as Roetthing won the toss, he selected a queen's gambit opening, which was declined by Lasker with P—K3. Roetthing played rapidly and confidently in the opening. Lasker used seventeen minutes on his eighth move, and, though he made several moves rapidly thereafter, he slowed down, and at the thirtieth move the champion had used one hour and forty-five minutes, while Roetthing had used only one hour.

Rooks were exchanged later, and the position was even, the end of the game being reached with two knights and five pawns on the champion's side to knight, bishop, and pawn on the opposing side. This force was later reduced by the exchange of knight for bishop, and after a stubbornly contested game lasting for seventy moves it ended in a draw. The score:

FIRST GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Roething. White.	Lasker. Black.	Roething. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	38. K—K	P—QR4
2. P—QB4	P—K3	39. PxP	K—B4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	40. P—R6	PxP
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	1 hr. 15 m.	1 hr. 53 m.
5. R—Kt3	Castles	41. B—Q3	P—QR4
6. Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	42. K—K	K—K3
7. R—B	P—B3	43. K—Q2	Kt—B4
8. B—Q3	PxP	44. P—B3	P—B4
9. BxP	Kt—Q4	45. PxP	PxP
10. BxB	QxB	46. P—Kt4	P—B5
11. Castles	R—Q	47. P—KR4	Kt—K3
12. Q—K2	Kt—B	48. P—B2	Kt—Q5 ch
13. KR—Q	B—Q2	49. KtxKt	KxKt
14. Kt—K4	B—K	50. K—Q2	P—K5
15. Kt—Kt3	Kt—QKt3	51. K—K2	P—K6
16. B—Kt3	QR—B	52. P—R5	P—R5
17. R—B3	P—QB4	53. P—R3	K—Q4
18. PxP	RxP	54. K—Q3	K—K4
19. RxKR	RxR	55. K—K2	K—Q5
20. R—Q	R—B2	56. K—K	K—K4
41 minutes	1 hour	57. K—K2	K—B3
21. P—Kt3	B—Kt3	58. K—K	K—Kt4
22. Kt—Q4	Kt(B)—Q2	59. K—B	K—R5
23. KtxB	RxKt	60. K—Kt2	P—R3
24. Q—Q2	Kt—B4	1h. 24m.	2h. 15m.
25. B—B2	P—Kt3	61. K—B	K—Kt6
26. P—K4	P—K4	62. K—K2	K—Kt7
27. P—Kt3	K—Kt3	63. P—Kt5	PxP
28. Kt—K2	R—B2	64. P—R6	P—Kt5
29. B—Kt	R—Q2	65. PxP	P—B6ch
30. Q—B2	Q—Q	66. KxP	P—B7
31. RxR	QxR	67. P—R7	P—B8(Q)
32. K—B	K—B	68. P—R8(Q)	Q—B8ch
33. Q—Q3	Q—B2	69. K—Q3	Q—P5ch
34. Q—QB3	QxQ	70. K—K3	Q—Q3ch
35. KtxQ	K—K2	71. K—B4	Q—K3 ch
36. Kt—K2	K—Q3	Drawn.	
37. P—QKt4	Kt—QB5	1h. 30m.	2h. 20m.

OFFER TO RAILWAY STRIKERS.

Positions Open for Hudson Valley Line Men Who Have Not Taken Part in Disturbances.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 16.—General Manager Boutelle of the Hudson Valley Railway has posted a notice to the effect that employes who have not taken part in any of the disturbances may, on personal application, be reinstated to their old positions. It is stated that some of them will avail themselves of the opportunity to return to work.

Chairman Vilbert of the National Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes has arrived at Glens Falls, and has substantially assumed control of the strikers. He proposes to remain until the strike is ended.

While strikers disclaim knowledge of the placing of dynamite on the track of the railway here Tuesday evening, it is stated that the railway managers are in possession of evidence that will lead to arrests.

The company again successfully managed its regular car service to-day. The militia company at Hoosick Falls has been relieved of further strike duty.

HAITIAN REBELS' FLIGHT.

Firmin and Others Take Refuge on the Cincinnati.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 16.—It is announced that M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, and all his principal lieutenants have embarked on board the United States cruiser Cincinnati. It is added that they will probably be taken to Jamaica or St. Thomas.

This news followed the announcement that the troops of the Provisional Government of Haiti were marching on Gonaives, the headquarters of the revolutionists.

The French cruiser D'Assas has left Port-au-Prince for St. Marc, which was reoccupied by the Governmenet troops recently.

CAPE HAITIEN, Oct. 16.—Limbe has been evacuated by the revolutionists.

The Cincinnati left Cape Haitien last Sunday morning for St. Marc.

JAMES H. FLETCHER'S DEBTS.

Fifth Avenue Dealer in Women's Costumes Who Had Stock from Meyer Jonasson & Co.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against James Henry Fletcher, dealer in women's costumes, suits, cloaks, and millinery, at 534 Fifth Avenue, by Alexander & Ash, attorneys for Charles W. Smith, a creditor, for $1,122, on a demand note dated Sept. 19. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that on Sept. 25 he made payments to various creditors, thereby giving them a preference.

Mr. Fletcher has been in business two years. He had been a manager for a large concern in the same line of business. His place is opposite Delmonico's. It was supposed in the trade that he was backed by a well-known manufacturer. He had no capital rating at Bradstreet's and only the lowest credit rating.

Hays and Hershfield, the attorneys for Mr. Fletcher, said that the trouble was due to lack of ready cash. When the business was started Meyer Jonasson & Co. advanced the money to Mr. Fletcher to fit up his store and stock it with goods. Meyer Jonasson & Co. have since supplied him with goods, giving him long credit. Since the failure of Meyer Jonasson & Co. that source of supply to Mr. Fletcher has been cut off. Mr. Fletcher owes Meyer Jonasson & Co. $51,000 and about $19,000 to other creditors, making his total liabilities $70,000. His assets amount to about $48,000, consisting of stock $30,000, fixtures $10,000, and accounts $8,000. A meeting of creditors is to be called in a few days to see what is best to be done, and to endeavor to arrange a speedy settlement.

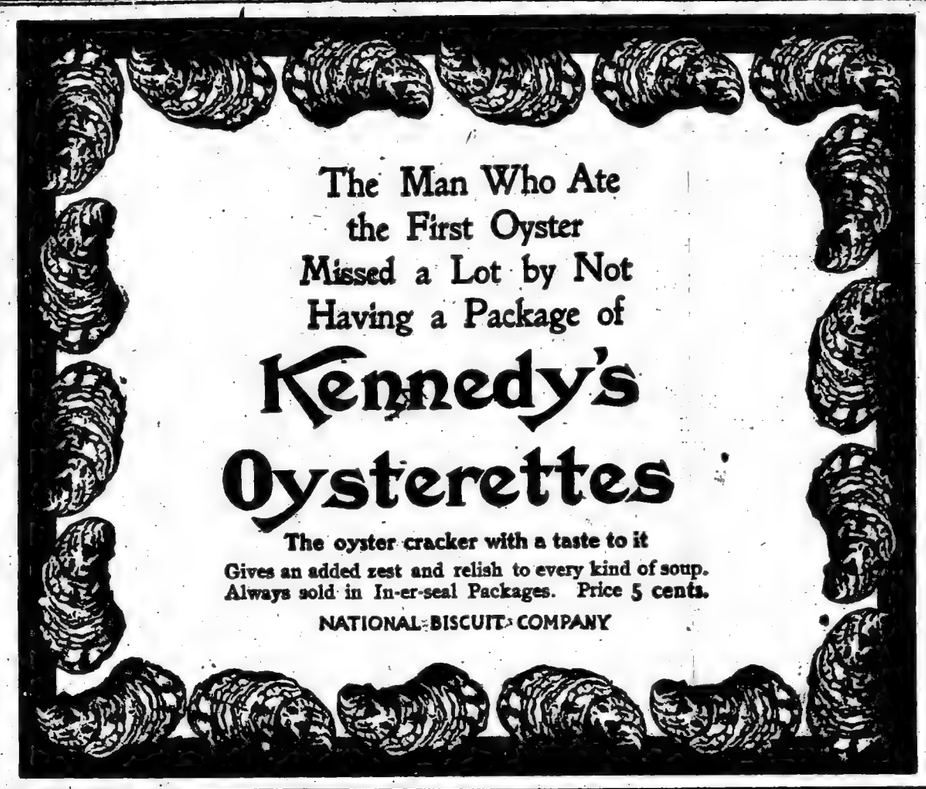

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIMPSON BROTHERS.—James D. Simpson, Andrew Simpson, Jr., and Frederick Simpson, who compose the firm of Sinpson Brothers, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods at Philadelphia, filed an assignment in this city yesterday to W. M. Longstreth of Philadelphia. Etta D. Simpson, wife of James D. Simpson, joins in the assignment to release her dower right in the real estate of her husband, and for no other purpose. The firm has been in business about seven years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WALLACE A. WHITE.—Wallace A. White, architect, of 29 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,702 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Paterson, N. J., as a partner in the firm of White & Stevenson, which was dissolved on Oct. 15, 1897.

FANNY MANDEL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William F Scott temporary receiver of the assets of Fanny Mandel, wholesale dealer in flowers and feathers, at 9 Bond Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday, on the application of Lesser Brothers, representing S. I. Reichman & Berg, creditors for $1,895. They said that the secured creditors have the greater portion of the assets as security.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—Schedules in bankruptcy of The Spirit of the Times corporation of 62 Trinity Place show liabilities that amount to $41,398 and nominal assets that amount to $11,156, consisting of cash, $339; advertising and open accounts, $8,210; notes, $357; plates and engravings, $500; library and pictures, $1,000; office furniture, $250; shares of stock, $500. Included in the liabilities are contracts entered into through J. L. & L. T. Le Berthon to print a book called "History of the Horse," and persons have paid to them $14,300 for space in the publication, of which money $1,710 only has been paid to the bankrupt corporation. Among the creditors are ex-Judge Horace Russell, $10,092; John J. Murphy, $6,200; A. F. W. Leslie, $1,735, and the Financier Company, $1,636. There is also owing $1,231 to employes for salary.

Attachment Against Bruce & Seymour.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell yesterday received an attachment against John Doe and Richard Roe, trading as Bruce & Seymour, the defendants' real names being unknown, for $600 in favor of John W. Avery for the alleged wrongful conversion of personal property. The attachment was granted by Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court. The summons and complaint was not filed in the County Clerk's office, and the Sheriff had only the warrant of attachment. It was served on the Secretary of a realty company to attach some money which is supposed to belong to the firm. The firm, it is said, is that of investment brokers at 140 Nassau Street, in which, as published recently, "Chappie" Moran was interested.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BIDWELL, Charles P.—C. P. Hornung	$53
BLOOM, Louis—N. Rodier	60
BYRNE, Wilfred F.—D. Puffer	510
BRINCKMANN, John—C. H. Burmeister	348
CRICHTON, Frederick T., assignee—L. Van S. Peck, costs	12
COLLINS, Marie J.—C. Vomdran	192
CONRAD, Edward E.; Benjamin S. Whitmore, and Virginia Esarl—R. M. Chambers	262
DEEGAN, Thomas—R. Vom Hofe	123
DILLON, Patrick J.—L. Milsner	39
DANIELS, John L.—J. Gelb, costs	27
DANIELS, John L.—P. Lafey, costs	10
FEIST, Simon—H. Kahn	309
FRANK, Solomon A. and Joseph A.—Bowery Bank of New York	580
FLACK, James A., and Ambrose Monell—Mayor, &c., of New York City	1,404
GREENBERG, Nettie—F. V. Burton and another	370
GOODYEAR, Dottie—A. Waterman	101
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company—J. J. Kittel	2,887
HOEBERMAN, Sophie—L. Offenheimer, as executrix, and another	1,457
H. C. BROWN COMPANY—N. J. Mullin	129
HENTZ, Henry—H. O. Havemeyer, costs	138
HODGES, Arthur A.—L. C. Merts	246
HUBBARD, Harlan P.—E. Kelly and another	153
HAYMAN, Thomas E.—J. W. Dysert and another	1,347
HEFENSTAL, William H. and Eliza—Cook & Bernheimer Company	95
HODGES, Arthur A.—P. J. McNulty	522
INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY COMPANY—H. Kuestner, Jr.	73
IRVING NATIONAL BANK—D. C. Moynihan	255
KAISER, John—J. Minck and another	331
KILIAN, Frederick—H. M. Le Count	749
KRAMER, Nathan L.—D. Harris	234
KENNEDY, Carrie S.—M. Lewis	5
KENNEDY, Carrie S.—H. T. Sloane	2
KOHLE, Annie and Arthur A.—G. M. Robinson	863
MEYER, Max, and William G. M. Philippean—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	35
MacFARLAND, William W.—V. Hurl, costs	150
MAHER, Edward B.—I. W. Gruenberg	27
MESEROLE, William H.—North American Life Insurance Company	1,129
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—L. M. Hirsch	2,313
MAGUIRE, Michael—M. Rosenfield and another	161
McLAUGHLIN, Ellen—B. Campbell and another	114
OPPERMANN, Melvin C.—W. Williams	83
PAULI, George W.—Manheim Insurance Company	24
PETRASACK, Gorgiana—J. Rowland and another	48
PALMER, Albert W.—A. E. Palmer	210
ROGERS, Stephen—W. T. Keogh Amusement Company	469
ROCA, Jose S.—E. Tarinas	335
RONAN, Parker C.—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company	53
RALPH, Peter F.—C. R. Jung and another	171
RODERMOND, Richard B.—J. Edward Ogden Company	76
SMITH, Mary—C. Waterman	68
SUTHERLAND, Albert—A. Powell and another	85
SPENCER, ——, or Birdie M. Wachsman—J. Schreyer, costs	109
SARAHSON, Kasuel H. and Chaskel—E. Sonnenschein and another	2,527
SIRE, Meyer L., Henry B., Leander S., William L. Stone, Jr., and Greater New York Amusement Company—J. R. Kiernan, receiver, costs	188
SIRE, Meyer L., Henry B., Leander S., William L. Stone, Jr., and Greater New York Amusement Company—General Electric Company	800
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Martin B. Brown Company	411
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Martin B. Brown Company	329
THE INDEPENDENT MATCH COMPANY—A. Branower and another	4,993
THE GREIG PUBLISHING COMPANY—Willett Press	288
WIECHERS, John F.—J. F. Robertson	1,796
WRAY, James J.—H. Millar	178
WEISS, George I.—New York Edison Company	196
WHITING, Robert—K. Lesser and another	34
WILLIAMS, Ida C., executrix—A. L. Seymour	1,279

Registration places for voters will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who fail to register are subject to first call for jury duty. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:12	Sun sets...5:19	Moon rises... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:16	Gov. Isl'd...7:40	H. Gate...2:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:42	Gov. Isl'd...8:02	H. Gate...9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Croxdale, Argentina	3:00 A. M.	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Port Limon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

Aller, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti	.....	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Krooniand, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnetonka, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, via San Franc

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE SETTLEMENT.

Without doubt the person whom the inhabitants of those parts of this country which depend upon anthracite coal have mainly to thank for "a happy issue out of all their afflictions" is the President of the United States. He took a grave risk when he originally invited a conference between the representatives of labor and capital whose differences had resulted in an industrial crisis and a general apprehension of wide distress. That he was somewhat moved by the perilous predicament of the party of which he is the titular head we are neither prepared nor much concerned to deny. It was plain from the first that it was the apprehension of general hardship and suffering that was his chief motive in intervening. The intervention was at great risk, even of the dignity of his office. While the success of it was still doubtful it was described by an indignant and well-meaning patriot as a "National humiliation." And indeed it would have come near that, if the President had intervened, and intervened in vain, in a matter in which he evidently was not called upon officially to intervene, except upon the application of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to protect the people of that Commonwealth against "domestic violence." But the event has justified him. His intervention, in spite of the preliminary failure, has been crowned with a success that not only argued a deal of skillful negotiation on the part of somebody, but also attested the respect in which the President's own character for fairness and impartiality was held by both contending and excited factions. The efforts of the operators to hamper his discretion, by indicating his arbitrators beforehand, was, as they are probably prepared by now to acknowledge, a disrespectful blunder. That it did no harm is due to the President's own eagerness to put an end to a situation which, in his own word, had become "intolerable." He stands higher in the confidence of his fellow-citizens than he did before.

We may say the same thing of Mr. MITCHELL, in his degree. If he had stickled for a formal recognition of his union, and broken off negotiations upon that quibble, he would have exposed himself to the odium of his constituents, and to the execrations of all persons to whom anthracite is a necessity. But, all the same, we should have had no coal. He has had the magnanimity to waive formal recognition, so long as he had virtual recognition. The President of the United States has had to consult him as the man whom 170,000 miners trusted to take care of their interests and to better their condition. That "recognition," which coincided with the recognition of the people of the United States, has sufficed to make Mr. MITCHELL waive express recognition on the part of the mine owners, who pretend that they have no official knowledge of him yet. It is not a very expensive exhibition of magnanimity to do without their express recognition in such circumstances. But still it is, in a way, magnanimous, and Mr. MITCHELL is entitled to have it "recognized."

If there are any other people to be thanked or congratulated for this happy result, their services have escaped our attention.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

If nothing occurs to interfere with the resumption of mining under the modus vivendi arranged by the President pending the action by the Board of Arbitrators on the questions at issue between the striking miners and the operators the coal famine should be quickly relieved. The first week of full operation should give a million tons. There is undoubtedly a great deal of coal cut underground which it has not been deemed expedient to bring to the surface, since it could not have been run through the breakers. A good many miners have been at work for several weeks past doing something, and the statement that they were employed in "cleaning up" deceived nobody. This coal will now come to the surface, and it will be found that there is a good deal of it. It will, of course, take some time to get everything in shape for a maximum output, but within four weeks shipments of 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 tons per week should be maintained.

It should be remembered, however, that there is an actual shortage in this year's product of about 20,000,000 tons, and a reduction of stocks in centres of distribution of probably as much more. It will need a great many months to supply the immediate requirements of consumption and replenish stocks, and until this is at least in part accomplished the coal market cannot be expected to return to a condition which we have learned to regard as normal. On the other hand, the satisfaction of large consumers with bituminous coal, its relative cheapness, and the familiarity with it which has been gained from use during the past five months will make it hereafter a more formidable competitor with anthracite than it has hitherto been in the Eastern and Middle States. This means that the reduction in the manufacturing demand will make the maintenance of an ample supply for domestic purposes easier than it would otherwise have been. There is no reason for discouraging the use of bituminous coal as a steam fuel. It can be burned without nuisance or offense, and where this is done it is of great value as supplementing the necessarily limited supply of anthracite, which has long belonged in the classification of a "fancy fuel," with cannel and some other special qualities of domestic fuels. The supplies of bituminous coal are beyond computation; anthracite is a natural monopoly, and the abuse of their opportunities by the operators can be prevented only by encouraging the competition of soft coal in all uses for which the latter is adapted. This is something which will take care of itself. The only thing to guard against is laxity in the enforcement of smoke ordinances.

By the middle of next week it is probable the price of anthracite to New York consumers will have dropped to about $10 per ton. Within a fortnight it should reach an average of $7 to $7.50, at or about which figure it will probably remain until February. Meanwhile bituminous coal will probably be from $3.50 to $5 per ton through the Winter.

The problem of transportation is much less serious than it appears to be, or than dealers desirous of maintaining the excitement of the past few weeks would be glad to have the public believe. There are plenty of cars. For a few weeks there may be a shortage of engines, but not so serious as to interfere with a large outward movement of anthracite in all directions. The withdrawal of facilities of transportation from the bituminous districts will have a good result in steadying the price of soft coal and preventing the congestion of Eastern markets by oversupplies. But for this bituminous coal might drop to prices below net cost delivered, which would not be advantageous. Some curtailment of the bituminous output may be expected, but not enough to produce hardship in the mining districts.

So far as New York is concerned, it is now safe to predict that there will be plenty of coal before cold weather sets in and that the price will be reasonable if consumers do not become clamorous for supplies beyond their actual requirements. The most beneficial result of the famine will be found in the arrangements to make permanent the methods of supplying the poor who buy in small quantities and who have been the victims of a system by which dealers have made profits of 100 to 150 per cent. In a ton of coal there are at least 100 pailfuls, and at even 15 cents a pail the poor are buying coal at about $15 per ton. Only the very poor can afford such extravagance. This scale of charges was maintained at the time when the small dealers who sell at retail were getting coal in the yards and cellars at $4.50 to $4.75 per ton. To sell coal at cost, or at no more profit than is made upon larger orders, in such quantities as the buyers can carry away, will be a beneficent charity, and the establishment of depots for this purpose will break up a business which has been much more profitable than it should be at the expense of those who can least afford to be swindled.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX'S THEORIES.

Our neighbor The Sun has gone about the discussion of Attorney General KNOX's speech in exactly the right way. It attempts an exposition of his theories of the power of the Federal Government to control trusts and then seeks to make them appear dangerous and revolutionary. There is no better way to bring them under examination and promote the forming of right public opinion.

We quote two paragraphs from the speech delivered by Mr. KNOX in Pittsburg which The Sun characterizes as probably the most startling doctrine ever emanating from the Department of Justice":

> If it be true that a State can authorize or permit a monopoly of production within its borders because it has the power over production as such, although it indirectly affects inter-State commerce, may not the United States regulate inter-State commerce over which it has exclusive control, even though it indirectly affects production, over which, as such, it has no control?
>
> If Congress under its power to regulate inter-State commerce may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in inter-State transit, as the Sherman act provides, because it restrains such commerce, it seems reasonable to say that it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in inter-State commerce except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint.

Our neighbor attempts to reduce these views to an absurdity by picturing forth in its own way their effect if embodied in a law of Congress:

> That is to say, although control of production is Constitutionally beyond the power of Congress, Congress may reach it by means of coercion through the use of a Constitutional power designed for another function.

We may test the soundness of The Sun's interpretation of the Attorney General's theory by stating its proposition just the other way: That is to say, although control of inter-State commerce is Constitutionally within the power of Congress, the States may restrain its exercise by means of coercion through the use of their Constitutional power over production.

That must be the plain meaning and effect of the converse of Mr. KNOX's proposition. If the States in the exercise of their power to create chartered manufacturing corporations may establish monopolies of production, the products of which are altogether excepted from the control of Congress over inter-State commerce, and may therefore pass freely beyond the borders of the State in which they originated unhampered by any Federal regulation, then the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution is a nullity.

We do not so interpret the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sugar Trust case. That interpretation would be "startling" indeed. Attorney General KNOX has not intended to subvert or evade the Constitution. He seeks only to point out how, in his judgment, the power it vests in Congress may be employed to provide remedies for present evils not existing and not foreseen at the time of its adoption. The fundamental question is whether the Constitution as it stands confers upon the Federal Government powers sufficient to enable it to "establish justice" and "promote the general welfare."

The theory that the power of the States over production is paramount to the power of Congress over inter-State commerce takes us back to the Articles of Confederation. In that instrument the dominant idea is the sovereignty, freedom, and independence of the State, reflecting the then prevailing political habit of the American mind. The State was first in the thoughts of the people. The Union secondary and subordinate. But in the Constitution "we, the people of the United States," found means to give unmistakable expression to the National idea. The Tenth Amendment, reserving to the States the powers not delegated to the United States, did not substitute the status of the Federation for the status of Union. If it had, the ordinances of secession in 1861 would have had a better standing in law.

If the practices of the trusts and combinations controvene the law of right and justice, and if they are found to be contrary to the public welfare, our Constitution is defective if it does not provide a possible remedy. It is plain that the remedy has not been found in the laws thus far enacted. The Attorney General is looking deeper into the meaning of the Constitution. Instead of finding his statement of the results of his study "startling," the people of the country would have reason to be startled if it should prove that he were wrong. Then indeed it would be time to talk about a Constitutional amendment.

MR. COLER'S PLATFORM.

Mr. COLER has shown that he is strong enough and sensible enough to kick out of the Saratoga platform the crazy Socialist plank favoring National ownership of the anthracite coal mines. Mr. CLEVELAND was forced to kick out of his platform in 1892 a plank wedged into it by his enemies. Mr. COLER has shown the same kind of courage that Mr. CLEVELAND exhibited. He declares frankly that "before the Government is called upon to assume the responsibility of ownership the power of regulation should first of all be honestly and thoroughly tested." And he believes that State regulation and control are to be preferred to concentration of power at Washington. It is only when everything else has failed and the evil still survives that the remedy of Government ownership should be considered.

Mr. COLER'S straightforward speech deprives the coal plank of all meaning and force in the campaign save that the folly and disgrace of adopting it must still be charged against the Democratic Party.

Upon State and National topics the candidate has given utterance to views acceptable to Democrats and to many who are not Democrats. His speech of acceptance strengthens him in the campaign.

SOME DIPLOMATIC PROMOTIONS.

Changes in the personnel of a number of legations and embassies indicate the growth at Washington of an intention to allow our diplomatic representatives to make diplomacy a career. The old way is to turn the favorite of a Senator into some legation or Consulate and keep him there until some stronger or more exasperating Senator shall manage to oust him for his own selection. That such injections of miscellaneous and unassorted talent into the Diplomatic and Consular Services are a detriment to the interests of the country need scarcely be said; but they are rendered more harmful than otherwise they might be from the impossibility of the officer's position. He is not chosen for his fitness, to begin with, and being kept always in one grade he fails to learn his profession. The idea of rotation in office, of a gradual rise in the Consular and diplomatic careers, whereby an officer may learn several languages and perfect himself in caring for American interests under varying conditions, does not appeal to men who are staving off the vicious assaults of the office seekers. Making a virtue of necessity, they argue for new blood and pooh-pooh the efficacy of a civil service.

The place left vacant on the Berlin Embassy by the promotion of the First Secretary is filled by Mr. PERCIVAL DODGE, whose former position as Second is taken by Mr. HITT, Third Secretary at Paris. The latter's office goes to a new man who is the descendant of noted diplomats of the past, namely, to Mr. PETER AUGUSTUS JAY, a New York man as to family, but for diplomatic reasons appointed from Rhode Island. The change of Mr. JOHN B. JACKSON from First Secretary at Berlin to Minister to Chile emphasizes still better the new spirit in the Department of State, or rather the new freedom allowed that department to make promotions for merit. It is like the transfer of Mr. HERBERT SQUIERS from First Secretary of Legation at Peking to the Ministry in Cuba as a recognition of his gallantry and hard work during the siege of the legations.

The relief of Mr. JACKSON from his post at Berlin comes none too soon. It is true that he filled the place very acceptably, being indefatigable in attention to the wants of Americans abroad, entertaining very charmingly, and maintaining with all possible dignity his equilibrium between the silly compatriots who yearn to make their bow before the Kaiser and the Prussian officials who give foreigners, and especially Americans, to understand that heaven is "easy" compared with the difficulty and the honor of being presented at Court. Yet fairness to a clever and industrious diplomat, as well as the ultimate good to the service, demanded long ago that Mr. JACKSON should have been promoted, so that in his case it is better late than never.

In Chile there will be need of all the circumspection for which Berlin is a capital school. The Chileans are not exactly enamored of the noble Yankee, perhaps because of untoward events in the past, certainly because of froward and most undiplomatic persons who at times have represented us with more or less candor and bad judgment. The post is an honorable one, where laurels may be gained by a representative who is not too strenuously an aggressive Anglo-Saxon, but can feel sympathy with that spirit of South Europe which rules beneath the Southern Cross on this side of the Atlantic.

PROTECTION FOR WORKING MINERS.

One of the responsibilities devolving upon the operators, and one which they cannot be permitted to forget or neglect, is to protect and defend against all comers the men who have had the courage to remain at work through the strike. So far as he could do so, President MITCHELL has promised them immunity from union molestation and persecution. Experience has shown, however, that he and his staff cannot control the turbulent element in the ranks of the union, and that his promise, even though made in good faith, cannot be regarded as a guarantee of protection. It will be some time before the evil passions excited by the contest will have subsided and its wounds healed. The operators must see to it that the men who have stood by them are protected, so far as it is possible to protect them. But for the fidelity and loyalty of the men who fed the fires and remained at the pumps property to the value of many millions would have been destroyed and mining could not have been resumed on a large scale before Spring.

It is also important as a matter of duty, and equally so of self-interest, that in the organization of the working forces at the mines loyalty on the part of those who have stood by the operators should be recognized and rewarded. It too often happens that in the final adjustment of strikes those who have opposed the unions are in one way or another sacrificed. If this happens in the present instance the mine owners will deserve all the misfortunes which the future may have in store for them.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

The figures of the first two days of registration in this city were discreditably low. A low registration is an indication of lack of interest in the matters to be submitted to the votes of the people. But how can any good citizen lack interest in the election of a Governor and State officers, members of Congress, both branches of the Legislature, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court Judges?

To-day, Friday, and to-morrow, Saturday, are the last days of registration this year. An unregistered voter cannot vote. Registration is a duty which every voter owes to the community and his conscience. Register to-day. You may be sick abed to-morrow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That document which came, or seemed to come, from the non-union miners at work in the collieries of Forest City, Penn., was impressive enough in its way, and undoubtedly described with some approach to accuracy the emotions with which the men who did not join or have deserted the strikers contemplate the possibility of a compromise with the union. The facts are as stated, the dangers named as encountered and to be encountered by the present employés of the companies are not imaginary, and yet—well, knowing the operators as we all do, the praises of them, their methods, and their intentions with which the resolutions are so thickly sprinkled, have a queer and unconvincing sound. Possibly that document was written without outside aid or suggestion by the men whose names are signed to it, but if so, they showed a marvelous skill, and a still more marvelous docility, in writing exactly what and as the operators would have written had they devised and executed a scheme thus to influence public sentiment. Such perfect contentment with conditions of service imposed by a corporation, or a private employer, for that matter, as was shown by these opponents of concessions to the union is a quality so rare that any particular instance of it excites suspicion, and will not be accepted for what it pretends to be unless it is accompanied by a lot of proof. The non-union miners unquestionably wanted the operators to fight it out with the strikers, and they have the best of reasons for fearing the consequences to themselves of any arrangement that brings back in a body, and more or less victorious, their bitter and cruel enemies, but that the relations of many of them to the mine owners are those of loving children to wise and generous fathers is a little too much for instant belief.

—For mortals happiness is never complete; in the things that please us most there is always some little imperfection, some element of cost or quality, that causes sadness. Thus the end of the coal strike has come, the end for which many of us have been praying, and all of us have been sighing, so long, so long! Everybody rejoices, everybody feels that a crushing load of anxiety has been removed from his shoulders. But is everybody's satisfaction without an alloy of discontent and regret? Far, far from it! Thousands and thousands of us are forced doubtfully to balance the advantages of cheap and abundant anthracite against the loss of that oration on "The Ethics of the Coal Strike" which the Hon. W. BOURKE COCKRAN was to have delivered at the meeting which was to have been held last night in Carnegie Lyceum. The announcement that this meeting had been abandoned, coming as it did close on the heels of the news of the President's successful intervention between the miners and the operators, was like a bucket of ice water on a newly kindled fire. No Carnegie Lyceum meeting, no enlightenment as to strike ethics from Mr. COCKRAN! The deprivation is almost too much to bear. Almost? It is quite too much, and if we cheer the termination of one great sorrow it must be with tears running down our cheeks because another has begun—another to which there can never be a termination. Mr. COCKRAN is so marvelously well qualified to discuss the ethical side of strikes—in the coal regions and elsewhere. He can speak with eloquence on any subject, but here was one where his knowledge was intimate, personal, profound—the product of long study and wide experience. None of us fully knows the extent of the data Mr. COCKRAN would have used in talking about the ethics of any particular strike, but we know his competency in part, and we can guess shrewdly, thanks to recent revelations, as to much of the rest. It would have been a noble oration, and we do all so hunger and thirst for ethics—from Mr. COCKRAN!—about strikes!—and we're not going to get 'em! Boo-hoo, boo-hoo!

—That speech of Senator TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, down in the First District, was a truly touching effort. Few could have read, and surely none could have heard, the Senator tell of the days when he did real honest work without exuding the unbidden tear. A child himself, he toiled for "four children younger than me," and if that isn't a sufficient excuse for what the Senator called "mannerisms," what on earth would be? And the details of his life were so abundant, so full—while he dwelt on the years when he served the newspapers. When he came to the saloon era, things did get a little vague, and the stage of statesmanship was merely sketched in a sentence or two. But, there, a man cannot tell everything in a single speech, and of course it was only lack of time that prevented the Senator from reciting his whole biography as minutely as he did the period when there was no mystery in his life or resources. And didn't he deny with crushing force and obvious sincerity all the charges that—nobody has ever made against him! Exploit the wretched women of the streets? Never, never! Run gin mills after there were opportunities for greater profits, and a trustworthy relative was ready to take over the smaller enterprises? Never, never! As for the things done—and not done—at Albany; as for the fund contributed by the poolroom men and neither seen nor heard of more, why, those are petty and uninteresting matters, and, as has already been remarked, there is a limit to the capacity of a single speech. If you put one thing in it you must leave others out, and hesn't a speaker a right to choose what he thinks will please his hearers best? Senator SULLIVAN is entirely correct in his contention that his "mannerisms" are no disgrace, and he was wise to stick to that point as closely as he did. Had he ventured on a discussion of the relation between his "mannerisms" and a Congressional career, he would have stepped into deep water—and perhaps he can't swim.

—By replacing the carriage "barkers" at some of the theatres with large and conspicuous lights that shine the carriage numbers down the street a great reform has been effected, but it is one that has come so long after its need that it was no less than the duty of the theatre proprietors. Though all cities have their sounds, New York vibrates with noises—noises that, in part, shriek so vivid an account of our industry that the boldest aesthete dares not whisper against them, but that, for the rest, are allowed more or less needlessly to pursue the citizen miles beyond the proper sphere for disagreeable practical necessities. These up-town noise mediums can, at best, be called avoidable barbarities, and the doctors who are overburdened with cases of nervous prostration can join with the aesthetes and any others who remember the joy of the country's stillness in outbarking the "barkers" for the present remission of their sins and bid them "now and forever" to "hold their peace." For a means has been found to do away with this particular racket. It has been tried successfully at several theatres, and their example should promptly be followed by all the theatres in the residential quarters and by the big dining restaurants and hotels. The "barker" silenced on the street, we may again hear through the back windows what, in comparison, is the dulcet humming of the feline serenade, long drowned by the harsher noises. And if the tax on cats that has been recommended be established, there will be good promise of a silence that will, at least, permit the hall clock to be heard, marking off hours of sleep.

NUGGETS.

Escaped with His Life.

"Did Biggs have any luck hunting lions in Africa?"
"Yes. Great luck."
"How?"
"Didn't meet any lions."—Washington Star.

Too Realistic Altogether.

Footlight—And was the lighthouse scene realistic?
Sue Brette—Oh, yes; they had a real light house at last night's performance.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Good Thing for Dinner.

"I had something I like for my dinner to-day," said the poor man, "but it didn't do me any good."
"You don't say. What was it?"
"A magnificent appetite."—Philadelphia Press.

He Had Seen One.

"Hiram," queried Mrs. Meddergrass, "did you ever see one o' them air castles?"
"I 'low I hev, mother," replied the old man. "I seed one o' the tarnal things last time I wuz tew th' city."
"What air they built out uv, Hiram?" asked Mrs. M.
"Gold bricks, mother."—Chicago News.

"GOIN' TO THE FAIR."

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Hitch the ox-team, Johnny—ain't no time to spare;
Jenny, put yer bonnet on:—we're goin' to the Fair!
Hurry up yer mammy—comb the young un's hair;
Johnny, hitch the ox-team—we're goin' to the Fair!

Trot the brindle heifer out—git the pigs in line;
Put in forty gallons of that old blackberry wine;
An' then, the quilt yer mammy made when Billy wuz a boy;
An' my cure fer rheumatism—"Everlastin' Oil o' Joy!"

An' then, that autermatic hoe that took the county prize;
An' don't forgit a cord o' wood—fer coal is on the rise;
An' then, that big prize punkin that wuz sunnin' on the shed,
An', fallin' on the parson, knocked the sermons out his head!

Hurry up the women-folks—time's a-flyin' fast;
We want to take the first prize—whoever takes the last;
The bands air playin' "Dixie"—ain't a minute now to spare;
Johnny, hitch the ox-team—we're goin' to the Fair!

MR. MOODY'S CLOSE FIGURING.

Secretary of the Navy Includes Expense of Educating Constructors in Cost of Government-Built Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A paragraph in the last naval appropriation act which provides for the construction of one first-class battleship at a Government navy yard, stipulates that the Navy Department shall keep an exact account of every item of expense incidental to the construction of the ship, with a view to determining the difference between the cost of building the ship at Government yards and by contract.

Secretary Moody has interpreted in a most literal manner that paragraph relating to keeping track of all incidental expenses. It occurred to him that those constructors who superintend the building of battleships in private yards educate themselves at their own expense, while the naval officers, who will be on similar duty at the Government yard, are educated at the expense of the Government. He also considered that, whereas the private individual on losing his usefulness to his firm is left to seek other employment or retire on what he has been paid, the naval officer doing similar work retires at approximately $5,000 a year. If the naval officer goes on the retired list at sixty-two years of age, and lives to be seventy, he receives from the Government after he leaves its service an average amount of about $40,000. Roughly estimated, the cost of educating a naval constructor at the Naval Academy is $6,000, so the Secretary calculated the Government paid each of its naval constructors about $46,000 for time really not engaged in active work for the navy. His idea was to spread this amount over the years of active service of the naval constructors, with a view of adding to the salary paid them while engaged in the construction of the experimental battleship, with a view of arriving at what he called "the approximate salary paid."

The calculations incidental to figuring out the average cost of educating the constructors, together with their average retired pay, allowances, &c., were referred to the various bureau chiefs to be worked out. That was the last heard of the scheme, but it will probably come out when the report is made by the department on the cost of constructing the Connecticut, which is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WEST POINT ACADEMY REPORT.

But One Case of Hazing by a Cadet Last Year—Malaria Is Prevalent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. He says that the discipline of the corps of cadets of the Academy had been very satisfactory throughout the year. He makes the following reference to hazing:

"During the year there has been no relaxation of proper efforts to make permanent the reforms already accomplished bearing on the treatment accorded new cadets by their older comrades. The regulations governing the subject have been carefully enforced, and, with but a single exception that is worthy of note, cadets have shown a soldierly regard for their obligations in the matter. The exception referred to—the first under the new regulations—is that of a cadet who without authority made a fourth class man assume a constrained position and used threatening and abusive language to him. For this offense the cadet was brought to trial by a court-martial, and, being found guilty, was dismissed. No one conversant with the progress new cadets now make apprehends any ill-effect in training from the passing of hazing."

The maximum number of cadets is 492; the academic year opens with 471 cadets, divided into four classes. One cadet is from Costa Rica and one from Venezuela. As a result of the examination for admission during the last year the incoming class was 113.

The health of the cadets has been very good, although the barracks have been overcrowded. The Board of Health has reported that a great deal of malaria has existed, which was transmitted by mosquitos. As a means of improving this condition the report says:

"As immediate measures to reduce the pest of mosquitos all pools and marshy places were frequently oiled during the Summer with petroleum, and the keeping of water in open barrels was prohibited. Also all marshes wherever practicable were drained, and the use of mosquito nets by cadets was ordered, and the barracks of enlisted men were screened.

"Efforts will be continued to secure the permanent eradication of mosquitos by draining and filling all ponds and marshes in the vicinity and by conveying water running from springs and reservoirs away underground. Wherever it is found impracticable to do this, oil will be regularly applied. The supervision of the work has been placed in the charge of an officer of the medical department, and every assistance will be given him, so that steady and persistent work may be done."

NEW ARTILLERY FIELD GUN.

Board of Ordnance and Fortifications Has Recommended a Type to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to-day definitely decided on a recommendation regarding a field gun for the United States artillery. If this recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War, the Ordnance Bureau will be directed to proceed at once with the manufacture of field guns, using as a type the best features of the various types of guns which have been considered by the board.

It is probable that this gun will retain most of the features of the gun constructed by the Ordnance Bureau, and which received the partial indorsement of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications after the test had been made. This gun, however, was defective in some points, being considered too heavy. The breach mechanism also was not strong enough. It is expected that these defects will be remedied by using appliances of other guns. If these appliances should belong to a patented gun, arrangements will be made for compensation to the patentee. The object to be attained is to have the manufacture of field guns begin at once.

RECIPROCITY AIDS GERMANY.

Empire's Experience in Last Ten Years Has Made Those Treaties Popular.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A report of interest in view of the reciprocity treaties pending before Congress is that made to the State Department by United States Consul Ozmun, at Stuttgart, relative to the workings of reciprocity arrangements in Germany. He shows that Germany has now had ten years' experience in trade relations with seven different European countries, conducted under commercial treaties. The results of their workings have been compiled and arranged in tabular form in this report.

The Consul's conclusions are, in brief, that Germany, by entering into commercial treaties with those seven different countries, was able to increase her export trade with them 44 per cent., while at the same time the imports from these countries exceeded the exports to them, this excess being 33 per cent. less in the last three years of treaties than in the three years before they came into operation. This greatly increased volume of trade has made reciprocity treaties popular in Germany.

Lectures Not Authorized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has come to my notice that a certain M. M. Stark has, in the name of the Alliance, been making arrangements with ministers and other prominent people to lecture at the Alliance, and has even fixed dates with some. I beg to say that the arrangements were altogether unauthorized and without the knowledge of any one officially connected with the Alliance.

The lecturers who have been invited will oblige me if they will kindly send me particulars as to how they were invited, description of the man, and, if known to them, also his whereabouts.

D. BLAUSTEIN,
Superintendent Educational Alliance.
New York, Oct. 15, 1902.

PORTO RICAN FEDERALS NOT ALLOWED TO REGISTER.

Election Registrations a Farce—Thousands of Protests and Charges Filed—Considerable Disorder.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 16.—The election registrations have been a complete farce. The Federals were shut out in a majority of the precincts of the island as the result of an order of the Executive Council placing a majority of Republicans on each board.

At Vieques eight insular policemen guarded the booth, no Federals were admitted, and none registered. In many towns there have been no Federal registrations, and in several towns, in addition to Cayey, the Federals formally retired from the elections. Although instructions were wired to all the precincts to protect the rights of the Federals, they were uniformly disregarded.

Wherever Federals attempted to register there was more or less disorder. Shooting affairs occurred at Aguadilla, Corozal, Vieques, and Mayaguez. Some persons were wounded, but there were no fatalities.

Wholesale arrests of Federals were made, and thousands of protests and charges have been filed.

TO STUDY CUBA'S CONDITION.

Merchants' Association Agent to Gather Information to be Given Congress.

Representing the Merchants' Association, Henry D. Dumont will sail to-morrow on the steamship Morro Castle for Cuba, and will make a thorough investigation of the commercial and industrial conditions to acquire information of benefit to the merchants of the United States in their trade relations with the young republic.

Mr. Dumont probably will spend about a month in Cuba. He is instructed to visit all the important cities and industrial districts of the island and to fully inform himself of the present condition of Cuba's industries and foreign trade, and the nature and causes of the recent decline.

He will collate this information so that it may be seen what legislation by the United States Congress, to which it is to be submitted, is advisable to protect the trade interests of this country.

POWER OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Judge Advocate General Lemly, for the Navy, Wants Them Authorized to Subpoena Civilians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Advocate General Lemly urges certain matters of legislation. He is anxious that courts-martial should have the power to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses and that the same tribunals be allowed to use depositions. He also wishes to consolidate examining and retiring boards, and to empower commanding officers of naval stations in the island possessions of the United States to convene general courts-martial. Their inability in this matter now gives rise to great inconvenience and delay in the administration of justice.

Judge Lemly says that work on the Boston prison has stopped and preparations are making to relocate it on Seavey Island, Me., a part of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The prison, however, at Boston, as it stands, is in an admirably well-disciplined and hygienic condition.

BADGE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Presented to Him to Commemorate the G. A. R. Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A committee headed by B. H. Warner, Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee of the recent National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, called at the White House to-day and presented to President Roosevelt a Grand Army of the Republic badge commemorative of the National Encampment.

The badge is of solid gold, handsomely embossed and engraved. The President expressed to the committee his appreciation of the thoughtfulness which prompted the presentation and indicated that he would treasure the badge as a memento of the visit to Washington of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of their consideration of him.

TONNAGE OF STATE CANALS.

Statement Shows the Waterways Are Busy in Comparison with Shipments of Last Year.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—A statement of the tonnage of the State canals for the second week in October, as given out by Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, shows that in comparison with the shipments for the corresponding week of 1901 the State waterways are at present very busy.

The figures of total shipments are: 1902, 103,479 tons, as against 85,153 tons last year. This increase is in spite of the fact that but a single ton of anthracite coal is recorded as having been shipped on the canals for the week.

Of bituminous coal there was shipped 7,831 tons this year, as against 6,509 tons last year. Other items making up the increase are boards and scantling, 20,757 tons, as against 15,552 tons last year; pulp wood, 8,609 tons, against 3,634 tons last year; wood pulp, 449 tons, as against no shipments last year; barley, 5,326 tons, as against 1,709 tons last year; oats, 3,535 tons, as against 997 tons last year.

OPERATION ON LIEUT. PEARY.

It Is Stated to Have Been Entirely Successful.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The operation performed on Lieut. Peary here is stated to have been entirely successful. A speedy recovery is anticipated, and it is thought that it will not be long before he will be able to resume his official duties in the navy.

The operation, it is further asserted, does not in any way affect his physical condition. It will facilitate his walking and contribute to even better health. He is in first-class condition physically, in spite of his prolonged and necessarily trying experience for the last few years in the arctic regions.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' SESSION.

Prizes Awarded for Essays on Insurance at the Cincinnati Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The second day's session of the National Association of Life Underwriters was devoted to the observance connected with the reading of two prize essays and the presentation of prizes therefor.

E. P. Sutton of Pittsfield, Mass., was announced as the winner of the first prize for an essay on "What the Life Insurance Agent Owes to His Profession," and Willard I. Hamilton of Newark, N. J., as the winner of the second prize. The first named was presented with a loving cup and Mr. Hamilton with a beautiful vase.

Franklin Webster, editor of The Insurance Press of New York, read a paper entitled "The Age of Insurance," in which he characterized the present era as the most auspicious the business of life insurance had ever known.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETS.

Presbyterian Women in New Jersey Report Record Contributions.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Churchs in New Jersey met in convention in the First Presbyterian Church here to-day.

The women of the foreign mission held their convention in the morning, and report was read which showed that there had been collected during the year $30,195, the largest sum for one year. In the afternoon the home missions held their convention. They reported their largest collection, $24,751, for the past year. The officers elected were:

Home Missions—Mrs. W. E. Honeyman of Plainfield, President; Mrs. E. C. Miles of Roselle, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. D. Paxton of Princeton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Manning of Plainfield, Treasurer.

Foreign Missions—Mrs. W. P. Stevenson of Roselle, President; Mrs. J. H. Owens of Paterson, Secretary, and Miss Colton of Elizabeth, Treasurer.

MASCAGNI'S "IRIS" GIVEN

First Performance of the Japanese Opera at the Metropolitan.

A Curious and Unsatisfactory Exposition of Oriental Manners and Customs.

After much tribulation and in the face of many difficulties that would have daunted a man less resolute than he has shown himself to be, Signor Mascagni produced his opera of "Iris" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time in New York. It was not the first time in America, for he had succeeded in putting it upon the stage in Philadelphia two nights before. The story of his trials has been part of the town talk for a fortnight; how he found nothing in readiness upon his arrival in New York, when everything should have been waiting for his final touches; how chorus and orchestra were still innocent of the difficulties, many and great, of the score; how even the scenery, imported for it from Italy, had not been mounted, and how Signor Mascagni spent days and nights in the opera house lashing his forces into line. The story does honor to his artistic ambitions and ideals, and to his energy, and at the same time it recalls the similar story that reached these shores when "Iris" was first produced in Rome four years ago. It is to be hoped that "Iris" stands so high in its composer's esteem that its production repays him for all this strife and stress. Unfortunately it does not seem as if it could ever take any such position in the estimation of the world. It is not only a vain attempt upon an impossible subject of itself, but it denotes a departure along lines and methods and toward a conception of dramatic music that can never establish themselves.

"Iris" purports to be Japanese; to interpret Japanese manners, to follow the psychological turnings of the Japanese mind, to be based on Japanese ideas of poetry and mythology. It opens with an orchestral depiction of the sunrise and a chorus celebrating the glories of the sun. Iris is then discovered at the door of her father's cottage playing with her dolls and saluting the rising orb. She is a young girl of a simplicity that is the product of the densest ignorance and immaturity. Her father is Il Cieco, an old blind man. She attracts the attention of Osaka, a dissolute young Japanese nobleman, who bargains with Kyoto, a specialist in making himself useful under such circumstances, to abduct her to his house in the infamous Yoshiwara quarter of the town. To carry out the bargain the two devise an allegorical puppet show, and a strange mythological ballet, by which Iris is attracted and mystified, and well she might be. It gathers a crowd, in the midst of which she is surrounded and carried away, too dazed to resist.

The second act shows her awakening in a splendid house in the Yoshiwara; she believes herself dead and in paradise, and makes several naïve experiments to convince herself of it, the results of which do not reassure her. She is still less reassured by a visit from Osaka, who tries all his arts upon her, but she quite fails to understand him, and simply asks to be sent back to her father, her home, and her garden. Osaka wearies of the game and retires, leaving Kyoto to make the best of his bargain. This he undertakes to do by exhibiting the girl to the crowds in the street, when Osaka, again attracted by her beauty, attempts to buy her from Kyoto. In the crowd is the old Cieco, who, convinced that his daughter has gone to the Yoshiwara of her own free will, has wandered forth in search of her, to curse her and to cast her off. Having found her, he heaps his maledictions upon her, and, gathering handfuls of mud, throws it in her face. In terror and grief, Iris leaps from the window into a chasm, where there is the outlet of a sewer.

The third act opens upon a party of ragpickers at work in the sewer, who find her lying there senseless, and as she recovers consciousness, flee in terror. She hears the voices of three "egoisms," as the translator of the English libretto terms them—the spirits or genii of Osaka, of Kyoto, and of her father, expressing their several points of view as to the situation. Iris cries out in agony, asking why fate has thus treated her. The chorus of the Sun again proclaims his omnipotence and flowers spring up about her, as with human arms, says the poet, they lift her toward the Azure, the Infinite, the Sun, in a kind of apotheosis, and she expires.

Signor Illica, librettist in ordinary to many of the latter-day Italian composers, has evolved in this a fantasy of the frankest unreality, which, if by any possibility it be Japanese in motive, can make very little appeal to the Occidental mind. Whatever it may embody of Japanese notions of poetic or philosophical beauty, a more uselessly revolting story has not recently been set before this public. The poet and the composer have succeeded in creating a certain atmosphere of singular and exotic quality; it is all extremely quaint and has a certain undeniable, bric-a-brac charm, but apart from this, where is the dramatic motive and impulse and development that give it any reason for existence? The wretched lusts of a libertine, the bewilderment of a little simpleton who knows naught of what it is all about, her pitiable maltreatment, the unjust anger of an old man whose acquaintance we are scarcely allowed to make upon the stage—these are its elements. There is rarely any depth of emotion sounded, rarely any sincere sentiment touched. It moves for the most part remote from any human interest other than pity, and the dramatist who has nothing further to work with upon his audience has small hope of success. The librettist has thickly involved his treatment with a mass of symbolism at several stages, but it is a symbolism that expresses nothing and enforces nothing, and contributes nothing to illuminate or ennoble the squalid story. The sun sounds a proclamation in praise of love at the outset—but of love there is no gleam through the whole opera; the puppet show and the ballet have some significance of the heroine's fate; the three "egoisms" expound a hopeless fatalism; the sun again sets forth his omnipotence, and ends the opera with a summons to the soul of the hapless Iris. All is impassively remote from the real world of experience and passion.

In his music Signor Mascagni has departed far from the methods and ideals that he embodied in "Cavalleria Rusticana." It is obvious that there is no place in "Iris" for the broad sweep of passionate melody that in the hot Sicilian tragedy pulses through it to the end, bearing along on its stream all the emotions, passions, and conflicts of the story. There is little passion in "Iris," and little heart. But Signor Mascagni appears to have gone on with his young Italian compatriots in their disinclination to put forth sustained and developed melody anywhere or in any circumstances. "Zanetto" showed it; "Iris" shows it almost as much. In it his musical utterance is short-breathed and paragraphic. The musical texture of the work is made up of a succession of semi-melodious phrases and declamatory passages, with now and again fragments of a true melody begun but soon ended; repeated in different keys, but rarely developed toward any approach to formal beauty. Now and again it is banal, and we hear echoes of many of his predecessors, even sometimes of his contemporaries. And through it all we are constantly brought up against harmonies that are no harmonies, strange and harsh modulations, false cadences that keep the attention strained. Mascagni has developed a harmonic vein in this work that is too often positively uncouth in its crass ugliness and eccentricity, fruitlessly bruising the ear. To put it plainly, these things do not grow out of the necessities of the case; they are not conditioned by the shape and form of the musical investiture of the drama, but are straining after effect. He has striven for a strange and exotic atmosphere; but he has made little use of any true Japanese local coloring.

There are a few passages in which there is something approaching to it—the samisen, gongs and tambourines are heard during the puppet show of the first act; a geisha sings to Iris upon her awakening in the Yoshiwara to the accompaniment of the same instruments, and there are some other places in the score where the composer has evidently intended to give a hint of Japanese melody, though he has not carried it out in any thorough-going way, and has used cadences and intervals that are strange to the Japanese tonalities. His intention has been, wisely, a different one for a very little Japanese music wearies the Western ear. When he has let himself escape from his own restrictions he has written some fine passages, such as the orchestral introduction, with its chorus of voices from four to seven in number, representing the sun glorifying himself, superbly colored, and at the climax splendidly sonorous, but hollow, after all, in its musical content; the outburst of Il Cieco's despair when he finds that Iris is gone—one of the few places where poignant human feeling wells to the surface, and Osaka's singing of his lecherous desires to Iris in the second act in the guise of an impassioned love song. This is an opportunity that the composer eagerly seized, but the note is forced and false, for it is not a love song, and the music only decorates a degradation of love.

The orchestral score is full of finesse, of skillful effects, sometimes of much charm; but seems somehow lacking in fine color and is often strident. But the orchestra is really incompetent to produce all the color that Signor Mascagni has allotted to it, and there might be much more of both brilliancy and delicacy. Taking into consideration the quality of the forces at his command, the performance was a surprisingly good one of a difficult score, and showed the effect of Signor Mascagni's arduous labors. He displayed again his remarkable powers as a conductor, his command of every dramatic nuance, for he elicited every point that there was to be gotten out of the score, and filled the performance with life and accent. The solo forces were competent. Most so of all was the interpreter of the title part, Maria Farneti, the very embodiment of the childish naïveté, wonderment, curiosity, and unconscious innocence that the story presents; her acting full of detail and significance, and her appearance a picture of delicate and exquisite beauty.

Her light soprano voice is not altogether of pleasing quality; but she sang with as much intelligence as she acted. Pietro Schiavazzi, the Osaka, and Virgilio Bellati, the Kyoto, had been seen last week in the first performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana." A new figure who made an excellent impression as to voice and dramatic understanding was Francesco Navarrini as Il Creco. The much-talked-of scenery was ill-fitting and of a very moderate beauty; but the picture on the stage, filled with Japanese color and in the first act with the quaint vivacity of the Japanese throng, was often strikingly effective. The performance was one clearly in accordance with the spirit in which the work was conceived. Signor Mascagni should at least have the satisfaction of having presented his opera adequately to this public. The audience was numerous, and there was all the enthusiasm that the Italian contingent could muster—but it was notably less than on the opening night.

MASCAGNI AND HIS TROUBLES.

The Composer Finds That He May Be Stopped from Rendering Some of His Own Music.

With his return from Philadelphia to New York Mascagni's troubles recommence. Now it looks as if he were not going to be allowed even to play music of his own composition. He will give another concert this Sunday night, when his managers announce that he will render, among other things, part of the musical setting of "The Eternal City," of which he is the author.

Unfortunately Liebler & Co. are producing the "Eternal City," and own the American rights to its music. It was stated at that office yesterday that the managers of Mascagni had asked permission to use the music, he having expressed a desire to play it, but the company did not think the request would be granted. In case the managers of Mascagni insisted, and declared that they would use the music whether or no, an injunction, it was stated, would probably be asked for against them.

Regarding another bit of Mascagni's troubles, the report that an Italian society turned his picture to the wall when he failed to attend a dinner, his managers yesterday stated that the report was incorrect. He said that Mascagni did not care to attend any dinners, however much he might like to, when tired and worn out, and gave the as his reason for not going to the dinner in his honor.

NEW LYCEUM'S CORNERSTONE.

Daniel Frohman's Devotion to the Number Thirteen Played a Part in the Ceremony.

When Daniel Frohman yesterday had thirteen persons put as many bricks from the old Lyceum into the cornerstone of the new Lyceum Theatre, he tried to persuade this number of good omen, by exception, to continue to reign over the fortunes of his house. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Frohman and a number of his friends and employes at the old theatre assembled at 167 West Forty-fifth Street to lay the cornerstone of the new Lyceum, which is to be completed by next season, when E. H. Sothern will open it with a new play, perhaps by A. W. Pinero.

In the cornerstone was placed a copper box containing a number of newspapers and souvenirs of the old Lyceum, including portraits of E. H. Southern and Daniel Frohman. On the outside of the stone is a marble placque bearing this inscription:

New Lyceum Theatre. Devoted to the drama. Daniel Frohman, manager. Herts & Tallant, architects.

But the most significant part of the ceremony was the placing of the thirteen bricks of the old theatre, for thirteen was the lucky number of that house. In the name Lyceum Theatre are thirteen letters, as there are in Daniel Frohman and Edward Sothern, the actor who helped make the house famous. It was on the 13th day of the month, 1885, that Mr. Sothern signed contracts. There were thirteen letters in the name of his play, "Highest Bidder," and thirteen letters in the names of the first leading people, Herbert Kelcey and Georgia Cayvan, and there were thirteen members of his company.

Musical Director Furst Resigns.

William Furst, for twelve years musical director of Charles Frohman's theatres and director of all music pertaining to the latter's productions, has resigned and will sever his relations with the Frohman interests a week from Saturday. He will at once begin the writing of musical compositions for David Belasco's production, and on Dec. 1 will assume the direction of all music pertaining thereto. He is to have a prominent part in the arrangements for the production of the new Japanese play, the cast of which will be headed by Miss Blanche Bates, and will be staged at Belasco's Theatre.

Irving Wants Municipal Theatres.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 16.—Speaking at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of Manchester to-day, Sir Henry Irving urged the need of municipal theatres, which, he said, "would encourage the state of things opposed to high-kicking and other discreditable performances." He agreed with the Bishop of Ripon's belief that the weariness in villages, arising from lack of healthy entertainment, was driving people to the cities. If, said Sir Henry, the municipalities controlled some theatres people would have "better views of life in these sordid times."

Old Actor Dies in Hospital.

Edmond H. Lay, seventy-three years old, and an old-time actor, died last evening in Bellevue Hospital of general debility. Lay was born in Virginia, and played in this and other cities. He appeared in minor parts with Edwin Booth and other prominent actors. The Actors' Fund will bury him.

PRESIDENT TO BE GUEST OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The announcement was made here to-night that President Roosevelt will be entertained at the home of ex-President Grover Cleveland if his health will allow him to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on Oct. 25.

GOVERNOR SEES DELEGATIONS.

Meets Members of Church Congress at Albany and Educational Body—Addresses the Latter.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Gov. Odell to-day received calls from two large delegations. One was the educational body now in session here, and the other the members of the church congress.

The Rev. Dr. Battershall, who headed the latter, said that the congress desired to congratulate the Governor for his attitude on the coal strike, an attitude which did much toward effecting a settlement. In speaking to the body of educators the Governor said in part:

"New questions of government and great commercial problems are constantly coming to the front in this State. In order that they may be successfully solved, young men and women must be furnished with an education adequate for this purpose. Upon the shoulders of the school teacher falls the burden, and in order that he may be encouraged in his labors he should receive just compensation for his work. During the term of my predecessor an increase in the salaries of the school teachers of New York City was made, and under my administration laws were passed so that all scholars in this State will shortly be able to avail themselves of a high school education."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every day there are announcements of new engagements. From abroad comes the latest. It is that of Miss Alice Ward, the sister of Reginald Henshaw Ward of London, late of New York, to Capt. Cyril Blackburn Tew of the British Army. Miss Ward and her brother, Reginald Henshaw Ward, were formerly residents of Boston. They are cousins of the Danforth family. Mrs. Victor Newcomb and Reginald Ward are cousins, and he married Miss Edyth Newcomb. Mrs. Ward lives in this country. Reginald Ward is now known as Count Ward. He and Miss Ward have lived abroad a great deal for a number of years.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will have a house party over Sunday at Georgian Court. To-morrow at Lakewood will be played what promises to be an exciting game of polo. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Gen. de Peyster and Mrs. de Peyster, and the Misses de Peyster, and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell are among the latest arrivals at Lakewood.

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William C. Whitney, who sails to-day from Liverpool on the Cymric of the White Star Line, will go at once to Westbury, where he will spend the Autumn, alternating between there and his New York residence. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are now at Westbury for the season. There will be the usual steeplechase on Election Day under the auspices of the Meadow Brook Hunt.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel will not open her house on Fifth Avenue until Nov. 1. She was in town yesterday. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot and her brother, Robert Hargous, are at Newport, where they will remain until late in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have taken the Samuel D. Babcock residence, 636 Fifth Avenue.

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The wedding of Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, and Thomas C. Jenkins of Baltimore is to be celebrated late in December in the cathedral. Cardinal Gibbons is to officiate. A special train will bring the Baltimore and Philadelphia guests to New York.

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The Misses Robinson have returned to Baltimore and have opened their home, at 925 St. Paul Street. Randolph Robinson has recovered from his attack of typhoid fever and has gone to New Haven, where he continues his course at Yale.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Jewett, (Miss Anne Ingraham,) who were married in Washington on Wednesday, will, after their bridal trip, live in Baltimore in the new house given to them as a wedding present by Mr. Jewett's father. They went to Mexico on their bridal tour.

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Dr. Percy Turnure and Mrs. Turnure, (Mrs. Sadie Price Pell,) who were married in town last week, are at Newport, the guests of Dr. Turnure's sister and brother-in-law, Major Mallery and Mrs. Mallery.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt and her little sister have been in Farmington, Conn., visiting their aunt, Mrs. Cowles. They were in Hartford one afternoon and attended a polo match; after the game many of the players were presented to Miss Roosevelt.

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Cards are out for the wedding in Philadelphia on Oct. 29 of Miss Mary Stephens Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Lippincott, and William Ernst Arrison.

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Mrs. Lehr of Baltimore, mother of Harry Symes Lehr and William F. Lehr, has leased her house in Baltimore and will spend the Winter in France with her married daughter, who is living at Cherbourg.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are to give a ball in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, for Miss Mae Drexel Fell, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter. Dr. J. Madison Taylor and Mrs. Taylor are to give a dinner dance in December for their débutante daughter, Miss Mabel Taylor.

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Mrs. de Grasse Fox and Miss Sylvia Fox are to leave Bar Harbor the middle of next week. Miss Fox will visit friends here, and Mrs. Fox is going to Tivoli-on-the-Hudson.

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Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin and A. E. Gallatin are the guests of Mrs. Maskell C. Ewing at Woodstock, Villa Nova, Penn. Mrs. Richard Irvin is in Baltimore, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morris.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, who returned on the Oceanic, are occupying their house, 11 West Thirty-eighth Street.

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Mrs. Reginald Ward will remain in Washington until November, when she will go abroad for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who are now at Ridgeley Manor, have purchased a house in London, in Mayfair, where they will in future pass the season. Miss Sturgis, Mrs. Leggett's daughter, is making a round of visits in Scotland and on the Continent. She will come to America in December on a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett will move about that time into their new house on Madison Avenue.

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Capt. and Mrs. Moreton Foley Gage have sailed for Europe on their way to South Africa. Mrs. Gage was Miss Massie Strong, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go abroad in the early Spring, making a cruise on their new yacht the Northern Star, which was the Cherokee, and was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt a short time ago.

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Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will remain at Newport until Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will occupy their residence, 459 Fifth Avenue, this season. Last year it was leased to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

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Mrs. Albert Bierstadt has returned from a long visit abroad. She sailed shortly after the death of her husband. Mrs. Bierstadt will occupy her residence, 322 Fifth Avenue, this season.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.—William P. Thompson of New York has rented for next Summer the Perkins cottage on Bellevue Avenue, known as Villino, which he has occupied for several seasons.

Miss Bessie Ferguson of Baltimore, who is visiting Miss Whipple, returns home to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe have gone to East Greenwich to visit Mr. and Mrs. Moses B. I. Goddard, going from Wickford to East Greenwich in their automobile.

Mrs. S. Keith Armistead has rented her cottage on De Blois Avenue to John Whipple.

Miss Georgiana G. King will spend the Winter and Spring abroad, sailing in December.

Augustus Jay, Augustus Jay, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss May Goelet, Miss Susan Travers, and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., went to New York to-day.

Mrs. William R. Hunter entertained at luncheon at Sunnyfields Farm this afternoon.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks has returned from New York.

Miss May Van Alen will remain at Wakehurst until the end of the month.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hunt—Norvell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A brilliant military wedding took place this evening at St. Margaret's Church, at which the contracting parties were Miss Alice Norvell, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, United States Army, retired, and Capt. John Elliott Hunt of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, lately returned from four years' service in the Philippines.

The men of the wedding party all wore full dress uniforms. The ushers were Capts. J. S. Herron, Lanahan, Alfred Smith, and Lieut. Guy S. Norvell. The bride entered the church with her father, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Caroline Saunders of St. Paul as maid of honor, with Miss Jennie Hunt, the sister of the bridegroom, and Miss May Catlin as the bridesmaids. The maid of honor wore white silk dotted mull over white taffeta, with white sash. The bridesmaids also wore white mull, but with colored ribbons, Miss Hunt wearing the yellow of the cavalry and Miss Catlin the light blue of the infantry. Each maid carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums tied with corresponding ribbon and wore a short tulle veil. The bride wore white satin with tulle veil and orange blossoms and carried ivory roses.

Capt. Hunt, attended by Lieut. D. J. Comer, joined the bride at the chancel, where the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith read the marriage service.

The reception at the bride's home was limited to the members of the two families and the wedding party. After a honeymoon trip South, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt will return to Washington for a visit of some weeks before going to their new home at Fort Reno, where the bridegroom has been assigned to duty, at the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Capt. Hunt is the son of Gen. Henry J. Hunt, United States Army, deceased, the famous artillery officer of the civil war and late Governor of the Soldiers' Home in this city. He comes of an unbroken line of soldiers for five generations from the time of the Revolution, when his great-great-grandfather, Capt. Thomas Hunt of Massachusetts, achieved National fame.

Love—George.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The marriage of Miss Ellen Jenkins George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah George, to John Thomas Love took place this afternoon. The ceremony was performed under a spreading tree upon the lawn of the country home of the bride's parents at Long Green. The Rev. W. E. Russell of the cathedral officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white liberty satin, with a tulle veil attached with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte Lindsay. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie Webb, Miss Mary Webb, Miss Helen O'Donovan, Miss Sarah Fenner George, Miss Elizabeth Cromwell, and Miss Elizabeth Love.

Bolton Love, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were John G. Brogden, Thomas M. Hulings, Thomas E. Cottman, W. S. G. Williams, and Reese Cassard.

Curtis—Johnston.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—Louis J. Curtis and Miss Annie E. C. Johnston, daughter of Mrs. Annie M. Johnston of Noroton, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's brother, J. C. Johnston, in Noroton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Long, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. It was a quiet wedding, the members of the immediate families only being present. The bride was attended by Miss Effie M. Keiso of Stamford as maid of honor. The best man was Louis M. French of Noroton.

Frost—Raymond.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Miss Alice Jeanette Raymond, daughter of President B. P. Raymond of Wesleyan University, was married to-night to Luther W. Frost of Norwood, N. Y. President Raymond performed the ceremony at his home here. Mr. Frost was a member of the class of 1901.

Ward—Gilfry.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Hugh Armor Ward of New York and Sara, daughter of H. H. Gilfry, Principal Legislative Clerk of the United States Senate, were married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon to-day.

Warneken—Anderson.

The marriage of Miss J. Angela Anderson, daughter of the late Mrs. Edward H. Anderson, and Arnold Warneken of London was celebrated very quietly at noon yesterday at the residence of the late Mrs. Anderson, 161 East Thirty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Thomas Thornton of St. Gabriel's Church. Only the immediate relatives were invited, and included the bride's brothers and sisters, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay. Mr. Warneken is a cousin of Mrs. Jay and of Hermann and Charles Oelrichs. Mr. and Mrs. Warneken are bookeed to sail for England on Saturday, and will live in London.

Runyon—Leveridge.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated Oct. 15 at the residence of F. De Lysle Smith, 810 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, the contracting parties being Josephine Leveridge, sister of Mrs. Smith, and Peter P. Runyon of New Brunswick, N. J. The Rev. A. B. Sears of New Brunswick was the officiating clergyman. Randolph Runyon, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and Miss Mildred L. Smith, a niece of the bride, as flower girl. The ushers were D. F. Runyon and Dr. E. L. Stevenson of New Brunswick, E. Douglas Murphy of New York, and F. De Lysle Smith of Brooklyn. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Runyon will reside at 218 Redmond Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Robinson—Waite.

Eleanor Johnson Waite, daughter of Henry E. Waite of West Newton, Mass., was married on Wednesday to Drew King Robinson of this city at the bride's home. Miss Lillian E. Robinson, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Fletcher C. Robinson was best man. The ushers were Warren Curtis, Jr., Walter Janes, Dr. J. G. Broughton, and Edward B. Waite of West Newton, a brother of the bride. The marriage service was read by the Rev. O. S. Davis of Newtonville, Mass. The bridegroom is a son of Andrew J. Robinson of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside in New York.

Good—Frantz.

Miss Anna Viola Frantz, the daughter of Dr. J. F. Frantz, of Maple Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., was married last evening to Frank Good of Greensburg, Penn., in the First Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stanley L. Krebs, pastor of the First German Reformed Church of New York City. The matron of honor was Mrs. D. F. Osborne of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Frantz, a sister of the bride. The best man was R. K. Wortsen of Greensburg, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Good will reside in Greensburg.

NEWPORT'S ANIMAL HOUSE.

Incorporated Society to Take Care of Deserted and Suffering Dogs and Cats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.—The movement for a Newport animal refuge is taking shape and the refuge will soon be incorporated, Senator George Peabody Wetmore and ex-Mayors John Hare Powel, Daniel B. Fearing, and Frederick P. Garrettson being among those interested. Others who have consented to serve as honorary or active officers are Mrs. Amory Codman, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Miss C. O. Jones, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Miss M. C. Cosman, Mrs. D. B. Fearing, the Rev. C. G. Gilliat, the Rev. Emory H. Porter, Miss E. H. Storer, and Mrs. T. A. Lawson.

If sufficient encouragement is given immediate steps will be taken to engage a suitable home where animals deserted by the owners on leaving the city can be taken and humanely cared for, that branch of the work being chiefly for cats and dogs. It is hoped that another branch of the work may be added in the form of a home for horses, like the one carried on at Acton, England.

Kelley Children Cared For.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Julia Strauber, the trained nurse who was in a plight with cases of fever, has succeeded in placing Alice Kelley in the City Hospital. The child is not considered seriously ill with typhoid fever. She had not been admitted before because the case required a permit. Superintendent Kimball of the Children's Aid Society said to-day that so soon as the conditions of the Kelley children permit, he will take charge of them. The boy has been admitted to St. Michael's Hospital, where the mother is ill with the fever.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those pretty tapestry-covered writing pads cost $2. They are large, and when opened show a blotter-covered writing tablet on one side and pockets for writing paper, envelopes, &c., on the other.

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Being firm they are better for writing on than the smaller duck-covered, leather-bound writing books which cost only 98 cents. There is a word book, as well as blotting paper, in the latter, and there is something particularly attractive in the flexible duck covers as well as in the low price.

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Baedekers will be a welcome gift to any of one's friends if they never think of traveling. There are the familiar red covers, and there are Baedekers for different countries—France, Holland, Germany—one may have a choice; but the inside is the same letter sheets with envelopes combined.

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Very pretty things there are for the children's bread and milk sets. The dishes show charming designs of children's figures and childish scenes, with nurses and nursery rhymes upon the three pieces, bread and milk bowl, pitcher, and plate.

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Other sets for the children which are quite as pretty, but without the verses, are also in three pieces, a cup, saucer, and plate. Animals as well as children are pictured on these.

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Cards in the form of small slates are among the unique menu cards. The inside of the card, or slate part, is gray and the rim light.

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These long necklaces of black beads are now showing, some of them colored beads of glass intersecting the larger dark ones.

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A small brooch of baroque pearls is in the form of a flower, the petals of the pearls and the centre showing a green stone, which contrasts charmingly with the white of the outside.

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Little toilet sets, a brush and comb, and with sometimes a mirror, all in the small sizes, come in German silver, for the use of the children. They are put up in pasteboard boxes. A small brush and comb may be had for 50 cents, a set of three pieces for $1.25, or a slightly more elaborate set for $1.50.

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Everything this year is veiled with one or another thin material, and what the real foundation of a pretty frock is it is sometimes difficult to tell. There is no difficulty, however, in an evening gown of brocade, a beautiful design of flowers upon a pale ground. This is covered with layers of a fine net in white. There are at least two layers, the first finished around the lower edge with tiny ruchings and the upper with a fold caught at short intervals with jewels. This is a unique finish for the lower edge of a gown, and these odd styles are among the few distinctive features of the season. The net is strapped lengthwise with white satin in narrow bands, these set with pearls in delicate tints, pink, green, and lavender, to tone in with the colors of the flowered silk foundation. The corsage of the gown is finished with a band of quaint lace in a conventional design set with jewels.

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A gown of white satin, lace incrusted, is of a genuine Princess design. The bodice and skirt are joined with narrow bands set in a yoke and joined with fine net and fagoting. This gown has the skirt divided into panels by incrustations of cream lace, these broadening as they reach the lower edge of the skirt, giving the effect of a deep band of the lace around the bottom.

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A red brown street gown will put the woman who wears it in motley. The upper part of the bodice has the material pointed and about yoke deep these points are brought down upon a band of a quaint plaided silk, showing brown and yellow and white. The points have the effect of the pointed collar worn by the jester of olden times. Below the silk to which they are caught the bodice is formed of layers of the cloth. The upper one falls over the shoulders in the form of a collar, and there are four or five layers below like so many jackets, one above the other, to the waist line. The upper ones are joined in front with linked, shell-like buttons, while the lower ones open to show the girdle of stitched yellow panne velvet. This velvet is also used for the plain stitched stock and cuffs. At the back of the gown at the waist there are two standing loops and two long ends of the plaided silk. There is a narrow panel like a broad stitched box plait in the front of the skirt, and on one side of this a row of points lap from left to right on to a band of the silk. It is an odd and rather striking gown.

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Speaking of draping, there is an evening coat, something more than three-quarter length, of a brightly flowered brocade, and hung with net, which hangs over it like a second coat. The coat proper is edged with chinchilla on the lower edge, and the net above, which is a trifle shorter, is also finished with a band of the fur. The lapels and front of the coat are finished with chinchilla, and the fur, with a deep edging of lace, finishes the sleeves.

East Orange Bank Employe Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 16.—Detectives are searching for John A. Collyer, for three years a bookkeeper for the People's Bank of East Orange, who has been missing since Friday last. The bank officials say that $885 is missing. A charge of stealing has been preferred against Collyer and a reward of $100 has been offered for his apprehension. Collyer and his wife, who was Miss Agnes Pidcrit, were married on Sept. 20 of last year, and their belated announcement of the ceremony on Sept. 26 of this year occasioned much surprise at the time.

$150,000 to a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—For a building to be known as the Lamont G. Burnham Ward, $150,000 is left to the Boston City Hospital by a codicil of the will of Lamont G. Burnham, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, who died at Manchester recently, which was offered for probate to-day. The will give $150,000 to Harvard College for the establishment in the city proper of a veterinary hospital, but the codicil revoked the gift in favor of the City Hospital.

Gift to Presbyterian Missions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Simon Yandes has just forwarded a subscription of $12,000 to the Presbyterian National Home Mission Board of New York, making a total of $87,000 which he has given to Presbyterian missions during the last half year.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Ham.

Charles H. Ham died yesterday at his home, 241 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J. He was seventy-one years old. At one time he was associated with Chief Justice Fuller in the practice of law and was appointed Appraiser of the Port of Chicago by President Grant in 1871. He was deposed by President Cleveland in his first term. He then became Assistant Treasurer of Cook County, Ill. In 1897 he became President of the Board of General Appraisers of the Treasury Department, resigning a few months ago owing to his poor health.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. WEAVER, a prominent lumber dealer, died yesterday at Albany, aged sixty-nine years. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and prominent in fraternal circles.

Col. CHARLES ANTHONY, ex-commander of the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish war, died yesterday at Springfield, Ohio. He also served with distinction in the civil war.

ROBERT M. MILES of 527 Scotland Road, Orange, N. J., died yesterday in Baltimore after an operation for appendicitis. He was sixty years old and was at one time a dealer in railroad supplies. He had extensive interests in Cuba, and lost a fortune through the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. LUCIE R. CASSIDY, widow of William Cassidy, editor of The Albany Atlas and Argus, died yesterday at St. Agathe des Monts, Canada. For over half a century Mrs. William Cassidy was identified with the charitable, political, and social affairs of Albany. Her charities were numerous.

PLINY NICKERSON, known in various parts of the United States as a leading Methodist, died yesterday in Newton, Mass. He was eighty-six years of age. A widow, four sons, and three daughters survive. Formerly ly Mr. Nickerson was engaged in the shipping business, and his firm was one of the largest in the United States in its branch of trade.

Capt. AUSTIN JAYNE, father of Mrs. W. F. Whittemore, wife of Capt. Whittemore of Hoboken, died yesterday at Rockville Centre, L. I. Capt. Jayne was seventy-two years old. He was a retired shipmaster and was President of the Marine Society. He was a Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and will be in charge of the Masons, of which order he was a member.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES PORTER, United States Army, retired, died in Washington Wednesday night. His remains will be interred in the National Arlington Cemetery. The dead officer enlisted in the army as a private in 1858. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry in 1863, was First Lieutenant in 1865, transferred to the Eighth Infantry in 1870, became a Captain in 1872, and was made Major of the Fifth Infantry in 1896. In 1898 he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry, and was retired the same year. He was a native of Ireland.

Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $10 per month for a German tailor, his wife, and an invalid son. The parents are both past seventy and are incapacitated.

Ten dollars per month for an aged German couple pending their admittance to a home.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BARRY—GLOVER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, at the rectory of the Paulist Church, by the Rev. A. P. Doyle, Harriet D. Glover, daughter of the late Edmund Darrow, to Thomas Glover Barry.

BENEDICT—RICHARDS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, pastor, Emma Mary Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richards of Brooklyn, to Benjamin Crawford Benedict, son of the Rev. Benjamin G. Benedict of Brooklyn.

ELWELL—OPPE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Marion Francis, daughter of Otto L. Oppe, to Henry Elwell, all of New York.

HAVERSTICK—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, by the Rev. Earnest Voorhees, Eleanor Sarah, daughter of Major Moses Harris, United States Army, retired, to Frantz Meurice Haverstick of Boston.

MACAULAY—JULIER.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, at the West End Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Dr

RED PATH WON CLEVERLY

Belmont Bred Horse Took Handicap Stakes in Good Style.

ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN

L. Smith and O'Connor Each Rode Two Winners at the Morris Park Race Track Yesterday.

With pleasant weather, a fast track, and large fields the racing at the Morris Park race track yesterday was of an indeal character to all except the betting element. For the betting patrons of racing, however, the afternoon was a blank, of the most dismal character, for in the course of the six races run not a favorite won, the best backed horses being beaten with a persistence that went to the extreme of malignance.

Among the surprising results was that of the second of the Autumn serial handicaps, the Westchester, over the last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. For this the Hitchcock colt Sergeant, a two-year-old, who carried the actual top weight in the race, was the post favorite, though half a dozen other horses were well backed. There were several "good things" in the race, however, and of these the Belmont bred five-year-old Red Path, carrying Buckley & Bailey's colors and backed down from 20 to 1 to 10 to 1 at post time, was the best horse in the race as it was run. Red Path came up from far in the rear in the run through the stretch and won cleverly by half a length from Sergeant, who raced up to the lead in the run through the back stretch, and to the turn for the run home seemed to have the race in hand. The early effort told on Sergeant, however, and when Red Path challenged him he had nothing left with which to make a fight at the finish. Red Path then winning with something left, while Sergeant beat the third horse Unmasked by two lengths.

For the New Rochelle Stakes, selling, at one mile for three-year-olds and upward, Grand Opera, trained in the stable of G. E. Smith, was the favorite. The singular fatality that is attached to favorites from that establishment was the portion of Grand Opera, who finished second after a most injudicious ride by L. Smith, Merito, who closed from far in the rear, getting up in time to beat the favorite out by a neck. Jockey W. S. H. O'Connor celebrated his release from the Featherstone stable by riding two winners in the course of the afternoon, Merito being one and Lord Badge, a long chance in the fifth race, the other. L. Smith also rode two winners, both non-favorites, however, Smith being known as a "long chance" jockey. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; handicap at six furlongs over the Eclipse course. The Albermarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3 years, by Donovan-Lucasto, 109 pounds, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 1
Julius Fleischmann's St. Daniel, b. c., 2, by St. Andrew-Daniella, 90, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 2
S. Sanford & Son's Schoharie, br. c., 3, by Potomac-Unrest II., 106, (Rice,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:11⅘. Won, ridden out, by a head; two lengths between second and third. Clorida, Judith Campbell, Knight of Harlem, Lieschen, Snark, and Mount Kisco also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course.
F. M. Dick's Kittaning, b. c., by Halma-Virginia Kenny, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
S. S. Brown's Lady Josephine, ch. f., by Esher-Josie W., 103, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2
Milton Young's First Chip, ch. c., by First Mate-Chippie, 110, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:05. Won ridden out by a half length, a neck between second and third. Athlana, Prince Ching, Chief, Scoffer, Sweet Alice, Illyria, Lass of Linden, Gillie, Trillando, Lord Turco, Sontag, Sissy, Dinksie, Alice Carey, Miss Dorothy, and Ponca also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling allowances; scale of prices from $5,000 down to $1,000; one mile over the Withers course. Hardy B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5 years, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 111 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 1
G. E. Smith's Grand Opera, blk. c., 3, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 106, (L. Smith,) 12 to 5 and 9 to 10..... 2
P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 111, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:41. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a head between second and third. Kilogram, Conqunundrum, Anak, and G. Whittier also ran. Value to the winner, $2,080. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, second of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, for two-year-olds and upward; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course.
Buckley & Bailey's Redpath, ch. g., 5 years, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 106, (L. Smith,) 12 to 5 and 9 to 10..... 1
Bay Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 104 pounds, (Minder,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 2
F. R. Hitchcock's Sergeant, b. g., 2, by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, 104, (Lyne,) 13 to 5 and even..... 3
J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5, by Domino-Mere Hill, 121, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 4
Time—1:20¼. Won handily by a half length; two lengths between second and third. Dublin, Whiskey King, Wealth, Six Shooter, Daly, Emshee, and Belle of Troy also ran. Value to the winner, $2,278. Winner trained by owners.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, special weights, selling allowances; one mile over the Withers course.
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 3 years, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 1
George Chandler's Arden, b. c., 4, by Fabulous or Charade-Faith, 114, (Landry,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 2
George Forbes's Past, b. f., 3, by Bathampton-Fygone, 90, (McGovern,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..... 3
Time—1:41⅘. Won handily by two lengths, a length between second and third. Ben Battle, Amur, Trump, Boaster, Fried Krupp, The Talisman, Keynote, Biserta, and Rossflame also ran. Value to the winner, $960. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-years-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course.
W. C. Rollin's Herbert, b. c., 5 years, by Albert-Bonnie Oia, 110 pounds, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and even..... 1
Henry Wehmhoff's Hunter Raine, b. c., 3, by Longstreet-Chartreuse, 97, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 2
Alex Shield's Lady Williams, br. f., 3, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 103, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:56⅘. Won, ridden out, by a half length, two lengths between second and third. Caughnawaga, Tom Kenny, Hermencia, and Taps also ran. Value to the winner, $1,020. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and half over six flights of hurdles. Perion, Beauregard, and Draughtsman, 153 pounds each; Marothen, Yelp, Templeton, Seminole, and Blacksmith, 152 each; Carrier Pigeon, 136; King Edward, 140, and Silver Twist, 133.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. Astarita, 117 pounds; Auriesville, 115; Incubator, 114; Shorthose, 113; Gold Money, 108; Examiner, 107; Allan, 106; Mackey Dwyer and Ancke, 105 each; Joe Cobb, 104; First Chord, 102; Sheriff Bell and Sailmaker, 100 each, and Scoffer, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The William's Bridge Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,000; one mile and a sixteenth over the Withers course. Zoroaster, 111 pounds; Kilogram, 100; Potente and Merito, 97 each; Carbuncle, 95; De Reszke and Vincennes, 92 each; Pearl Finder, Rossignol, and Grand Opera, 89 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Fading Light, Nuit Blanche, Merry Reel, Meddling Mary, Cranesville, Miladi Love, Candareen, Nebuchan, Rose Water, Mrs. Wiggs, Pearl River, Sweet Nell, Marionetta, Lady Charlot, and Zealotry, 104 pounds each.

FIRTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; weights eleven pounds under the scale; one mile on the Withers course. Judge Du Relle, 115 pounds, and Pretoria, Coast Guard, Ray, Knight Templar, Patronymic, Whisp, and White Crest, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths on the Withers course. Blues, 124 pounds; Runnels, 107; Zoroaster, 106; Six Shooter and Andy Williams, 103 each; Slipthrift, 100; Carbuncle, 95; Warranted, 92, and Circus, 84.

PARKWAY TROTTING RACES.

Brown Heels and Henry N. Win in Two Good Pacing Events.

The third day of the Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club, held on their track at the junction of King's Highway and Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday, brought out the largest crowd of the meet.

Brown Heels, in the 2:13 pacing class, postponed from Wednesday, won both heats. Miss Fearing did the same in the 2:18 trot.

Henry N., a bay gelding from Monson, Mass., belonging to C. R. Flint, and splendidly driven by A. Blanchard, won the 2:21 pacing class in fine style.

THE SUMMARY.

2.13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $850.
Brown Heels, br. g., (Dodge)..... 1 1
Wanda, b. m., (Swan)..... 2 2
Neil Alcyoner, gr. g., (Coville)..... 4 3
Leo S., ch. g., (Nichols)..... 3 dr
Burnham, b. g., (Dermest)..... 5 dr
Time—2:12¼; 2:14.

Unfinished from Wednesday.
2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $350.
Miss Fearing, b. m., (Davis)..... 1 1
T. E. N., b. g., (Smith)..... 2 2
Little Patsey, b. g., (Coville)..... 5 3
Morn, s. g., (Brinkerhoff)..... 3 dr
Author, b. g., (Avery)..... 4 dr
Hazel F., b. m., (Clark)..... 6 dr
Time—2:19½; 2:19¼.

Unfinished from Wednesday.
2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350.
Henry N., b. g., (Blanchard)..... 1 1 1
Burley, b. g., (Snyder)..... 2 2 2
The Judge, b. g., (Burnham)..... 4 3 3
Lady Direct, blk. m., (Cameron)..... 3 6 7
Collette, b. m., (Ethridge)..... 5 5 8
Beairge, b. g., (Van Houten)..... 8 4 4
T. H. Brady, b. g., (Nichols)..... 6 8 5
Arnetta T., b. m., (Gyles)..... 7 7 6
W. B. Mack, ch. g., (Coville)..... 9 dis
Time—2:18½; 2:18¾; 2:20.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350.
Gadabout, b. m., (Dermest)..... 1 1 2 2
Susie Fox, gr. m., (Burnham)..... 5 3 1 1
Arnolia, ch. m., (Coville)..... 2 2 3 5
Trilby, b. g., (Dudley)..... 3 5 5 9
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (Young)..... 4 6 8 3
Master Chimes, b. g., (Davis)..... 9 4 6 8
Index, ch. g., (Swan)..... 6 8 4 4
Sandy Ray, b. g., (Russell)..... 7 9 9 7
Beatrice, br. m., (Snyder)..... 8 7 7 dr
Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:20¾.
Unfinished.

Dan Patch Makes Track Record.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Dan Patch paced a remarkable mile on the Davenport mile track this afternoon, reducing the track record to 2:01 flat on his first attempt. The weather was clear, but with a stiff breeze blowing, and the track, soft from Sunday's heavy rain, was at least two seconds slow. With a running mate abreast of him most of the way, Dan Patch paced the mile like clockwork. Time by quarters: 0:29¾, 0:30¼, 0:30¾, 0:30¼. The former track record was 2:02¾, made by Robert J.

Municipal Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Municipal Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, the last important long distance race of the season, to be run at Morris Park Saturday, have been announced as follows:

Advance Guard, 127 pounds; Blues, 124; Colonel Bill, 120; Prince of Melbourne, 118; Articulate, 113; Bonnibert, 112; Lady Schorr, 111; Herbert, 109; The Rival, 108; Runnels, 106; Maid of Harlem and Douro, 105 each; Dixieline, 104; Andy Williams, 102; Oom Paul, 100; Tom Kenny, 98; Hunter Raine, 95; Surmise, 89; Sun Shower, 87, and Adelaide Prince, 84.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Results of Last Night's Games in the Principal Tournaments.

Games last night in the principal local bowling tournaments resulted as follows:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Bucholz, 222; Hahnenfeld, 138; Dede, 164; Kessler, 169; Bellmer, 150. Total, 843.

7-20-4 Bowling Club—Sharkey, 155; Whitbeck, 158; E. Egelhoff, 189; Allen, 148; F. Egelhoff, 169. Total, 819.

SECOND GAME.—7-20-4 Bowling Club—Sharkey, 128; Whitbeck, 185; E. Egelhoff, 150; Allen, 189; F. Egelhoff, 190. Total, 790.

Columbia Bowling Club—McNally, 214; Buck, 206; Drew, 179; Taylor, 234; Roach, 198. Total, 1,031.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—McNally, 136; Buck, 183; Drew, 182; Taylor, 189; Roach, 222. Total, 912.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Bucholz, 156; Hahnenfeld, 163; Dede, 191; Kessler, 205; Bellmer, 208. Total, 922.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. Vietor & Achells—Schmied, 203; Mertz, 182; Herrmann, 161; Gallussere, 144; Buek, 161. Total, 851.

Stern Brothers & Co.—Koenig, 141; Falk, 168; Miller, 147; Pilcher, 130; Ullman, 154. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.—Stern Brothers & Co.—Koenig, 174; Falk, 158; Miller, 166; Pilcher, 139; Ullman, 187. Total, 824.

New York Edison Company Team No. 2—De Rivera, 125; Harris, 120; Piehl, 120; Hill, 156; McCoy, 151. Total, 672.

THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company Team No. 2—De Rivera, 176; Harris, 133; Piehle, 175; Hill, 168; McCoy, 175. Total, 827.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 147; Mertz, 157; Herrmann, 145; Gallussere, 158; Buek, 149. Total, 758.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John Simmons Company Team No. 1—Foster, 161; Eckhoff, 182; Schopp, 163; Walton, 117; Wiegand, 135. Total, 758.

Lalance & Grosjean—Freeman, 198; Schumann, 183; Thompson, 148; Verinder, 137; Stevenson, 148. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.—John Simmons Company Team No. 1—Foster, 130; Eckhoff, 150; Schopp, 117; Walton, 137; Wiegand, 150. Total, 676.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Bollman, 136; Mahnken, 91; Cosgrove, 120; Eldert, 130; Fallette, 117. Total, 594.

Lalance & Grosjean—Freeman, 145; Schumann, 114; Thompson, 132; Verinder, 151; Stevenson, 145. Total, 687.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 159; Ferguson, 172; Field, 167; Stoner, 173; Giffin, 159. Total, 830.

Gramercy Council—Baumann, 175; Rudd, 111; Thompson, 149; Eck, 194; Bodenstejn, 186. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Gramercy Council—Baumann, 170; Rudd, 118; Thompson, 136; Eck, 179; Bodenstein, 181. Total, 784.

Nassau Council—Kuhn, 179; Pardessus, 158; Gehring, 191; Byatt, 202; Curth, 158. Total, 888.

THIRD GAME.—Nassau Council—Kuhn, 138; Pardessus, 149; Gehring, 206; Byatt, 168; Curth, 125. Total, 746.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 179; Ferguson, 174; Field, 154; Stoner, 140; Giffin, 191. Total, 838.

YOUNG CORBETT GETS DECISION.

Bernstein Breaks a Bone in His Left Hand in the Baltimore Boxing Contest.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Young Corbett, the champion feather-weight pugilist of the world, was awarded the decision over Joe Bernstein of New York before the Eureka Athletic Club to-night in Music Hall. The men were to have boxed ten rounds to a decision at catch weights. Bernstein was in the pink of condition, and weighed in this afternoon at 124½ pounds. The champion looked as though he had not trained an hour for the battle and was beefy. He declined to give his weight.

The New York boy was the favorite with the 3,500 spectators. After five rounds of sparring the champion went after Bernstein and a succession of rushes followed. At the end of the seventh round Bernstein called Referee Joe Pollock of New York to his corner and showed him that a small bone in his left had was broken, and Bernstein's seconds then threw up the sponge.

Entries for Irish Athletic Games.

Over 150 entries have been received for the different events for the Greater New York Irish A. A.'s programme on Sunday next at Celtic Park. The best men entered in the next events are: 120-Yard Run—Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C.; Peabody, N. W. S. A. C.; Kent, Pastime A. C., and "Mike" Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A. 300-Yard Run—Kent, Peabody, Goerwitz, G. N. Y. I. A. A., and Lunnis K. A. C. 1,000-Yard Run—Farrell, Star A. C.; Hoffer, N. W. S. A. C., and Carr, Xavier A. C. 1½-Mile Run—Corley, N. W. S. A. C.; Donvan, Mohawk A. C., Bronx, and Carr, Xavier A. C. Broad Jump—Mayne and McDonald, N. Y. A. C., and Beechey, G. N. Y. I. A. A. In the 16-pound hammer and 56-pound weight events practically the same men have entered, and of these Flanagan, the record holder; Mitchel, the former record holder; "Dick" Sheridan, and McCarthy, Pastime A. C., are the best. In the five-mile special invitation run, Newton, the distance runer of the New York A. C., will run against Joyce of the Pastime A. C.

Lipton Orders Blocks for New Boat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—An order for blocks given by a representative of Sir Thomas Lipton in July has just been filled by a Rhode Island firm, and the blocks sent to Brooklyn. At the time the order was given the understanding was that the blocks were to replace those of the Shamrock II., which were burned in a sail loft where the challenger's equipment was stored. It is believed here that many of the blocks will be sent to England for use on Shamrock III.

Registration booths open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the election district can register and vote. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Libby, J. R., Co., Portland, Me.; R. D. Libby, dry goods, Hotel Cadillac.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; S. B. Bancroft, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Runnette, William, & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Runnette, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Neweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Birkett, silks; 104 Worth Street.
Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Marx & Haas Jean Clothing Company; B. F. Marx, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, colored dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing; 582 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints, ginghams, and petticoats; Hotel Navarre.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; Hotel Navarre.
Stahl, Urban & Co., Terra Haute, Ind.; C. A. Urban, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.
Hirschberger, J. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hirschberger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; E. P. Connolly, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, linings and prints, ladies' and infants' wear, and leather goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, notions; 454 Broome Street.
Marr & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; G. Taylor, domestics, dress goods, silks, and laces; Gilsey House.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, linings, notions, gloves, underwear, and parasols; Murray Hill Hotel.
Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, cloaks and notions; 60 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Smith, domestics and prints; 43 Leonard Street.
Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. E. Park, laces; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, Colorado Springs, Col.; W. M. Wilbur, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozio, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; I. G. Ogden, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, and Gov. John F. Hill, Maine.

HOLLAND—Capt. J. Tremaine Smith, San Francisco, and Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

IMPERIAL—Col. W. Lee Powell, Virginia; Mme. Szilassy, Cairo, Egypt; Thomas Gilmour, Montreal; Sheriff T. H. Byxbee, Meriden, Conn., and Col. W. J. Plimton, Hartford.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Lieut. Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; Sir William Van Horne, Montreal, and Dr. Armour Robertson, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. J. N. Taylor, Golden, B. C., and the Rev. Philip M. Prescott, Washington.

EARLINGTON—R. A. Phillips, Scranton; Capt. H. Marcotta, United States Army, and William Hardwick, Mayor of Erie, Pennsylvania.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. William K. Shafter, San Francisco.

MAJESTIC—H. L. Powers, Detroit; F. Mason, Cleveland; Lady Henry Somerset and the Rev. Henry Sanders, England.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:10 A. M.—205 East Thirty-first Street; Byron Taylor; damage, $5.

1 A. M.—291 Pitt Street; Jacob Lager; damage trifling.

1:20 A. M.—354 East Ninety-first Street; Meyer Klauber; damage, $50.

1:25 P. M.—115 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. F. C. Bonner; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—43 West Thirty-third Street; Bertha Seyder; damage, $10.

6:55 P. M.—577 Ninth Avenue; George Harris; damage, $10.

7:54 P. M.—507 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

55—George Taukamoto, appellant, vs. John Lackmann et al.—Submitted.

27—American School of Magnetic Healing et al., appellants, vs. J. M. McAnnulty.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellants.

43—The Northern Central Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Maryland.—Argued for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error.

44—Peter Nelson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for Friday: 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. International Power Co.
2—United States vs. Neely.
3—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.
4—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
5—Universal Talking Machine Co. vs. Am. Graphophone Co.
6—In re Corrado.
7—Gray vs. Schneider.
9—Schneider vs. Gray.
10—Swift & Co. vs. Brenner.
Cases Noticed.
11—General Elec. Co. vs. New England Elec. & Mfg. Co.
12—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Carter's Ink Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
130—Lewis vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
131—Lewis vs. Barber Asphalt Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 248, 251, 252, 253, 256.

New York Calendars—Friday, Oct. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—People vs. Schenkewitz.
2—Same vs. Gallagher.
3—Same vs. Bowen.
4—Same vs. Barrett.
5—Same vs. May.
6—Hibbert vs. Murphy.
7—Sommer vs. Vogel.
8—Invernezzi vs. Dunn.
9—Eckel vs. Reichmann
10—Sullivan vs. Southard.
11—In re Ott, (in re Harlem River Bank.)
Non-enumerated motions.
5—Mason vs. Clark.
31—Morrison vs. Cantor.
27—In re Cassidy.
19—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Feitner
48—Hayden vs. Mullins.
49—Treadwell vs. Mead Mfg. Co.
50—White vs. Lyons Brothers Co.
51—Quigg vs. Smith.
52—Poillon vs. Poillon.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Dives-Pelican Mining Co. vs. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Cole vs. North.
2—Hellner vs. Rorbach.
3—Olcott vs. Olcott.
4—Mittenthal vs. Rabinowitz.
5—Horowitz vs. Graiber.
6—McEvoy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Grant vs. same.
8—Moose vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Frankel vs. same.
10—Spote vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
11—Kohan vs. Kohan.
12—Healy vs. Gorman.
13—In re Morris Av.
14—In re Johnson Av.
15—In re Lowmede St.
16—In re Perry Av.
17—In re Bathgate Av.
18—In re Albany Road.
19—Talcott vs. A. & S. Henry & Co.
20—Conrad Stein's Sons vs. Sterck.
21—Krumelch vs. Krumelch.
22—Warner vs. James.
23—Colbura vs. Haines.
24—In re L. I. Extension R. R. Co.
25—In re Pa. N. Y. Extension R. R. Co.
26—Goodsell vs. Goodsell
27—Knight vs. Marz.
28—Cohen vs. Steele.
29—Beggs vs. McCrea.
30—Cohen vs. Steele.
31—Simons vs. same.
32—Beggs vs. McCrea.
33—In re Mannes.
34—Williamson vs. Hanck.
35—Same vs. Dutton.
36—McArdle vs. Woodbury.
37—In re Cullinan.
38—Cohn vs. Allen.
39—Weiss vs. Franklin.
40—Allen vs. Allen.
41—Same vs. Home Bank.
42—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
43—McQuillan vs. Hart.
44—City of New York vs. Brennan.
45—Hewison vs. Rothschild.
46—In re Richardson & Morgan Co.
47—Levin vs. Jentleson.
48—Goodrich vs. Partridge.
49—Hayes vs. Rives.
62—Laukman vs. Gubner.
63—In re Farrar.
64—Williamson vs. Ballon.
65—People, &c., vs. Fennelly.
66—Adams vs. Enterprise Developing Co.
67—Fox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
68—Toucey vs. Cassidy.
69—McGohan vs. Williams.
70—Gillespie vs. McDonough.
71—In re Whitlock Av.
72—Field vs. Ellis.
73—Phillips vs. Tongue.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1802—Doering vs. Schreyer.
1748—In re E. 168th St.
856—In re E. 172d St.
1718—In re Public Park at Spuyten Duyvil.
1553—In re E. 176th St.
1750—In re McLean Av.
1757—In re E. 184th St.
1376—In re Lowmede St.
1093—In re Belmont Pl.
98—In re Public Place at E. 149th St.
136—In re E. 180th St.
1899—In re Plimpton Av.
1900—In re Public Place at Morris Av.
1901—Doyle vs. Hogan.
1902—Scott vs. Scott.
1903—Huwiler vs. Huwiler.
1904—Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Feltner.
1905—Same vs. same.
1906—Carley vs. Carley.
893½—In re Andrews Av. Demurrers.
18—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
77—Keith vs. Keith.
78—Wynkoff vs. Kelley.
79—Wilmore vs. Wilmore. Preferred causes.
1387—Brown vs. City of New York.
1531—Dunn vs. Mestanis
1806—Alsberg vs. Dobson.
1444—Culligan vs. Martin.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1057.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
8396—City of New York vs. Unsafe Building, 204 Centre St.
6842—Nat. Citizens' B'k. vs. Toplitz.
6858—Northern Nat. B'k of Lancaster, Penn., vs. White.
6795—Ryder vs. Frank.
6558—Sweeney vs. Kellogg.
6946—Stuart vs. Bailey.
6436—Bostwick vs. Blum.
6881—Missel vs. Schnugg
6950—Roth vs. Roth.
6902—Mosauer vs. Wittenauer.
4548—Jacobson vs. Mortens.
6480—Hughes vs. Culver
5830—Jennison vs. Jennison.
5487—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV, VI., and VII., for trial.
3766—Frew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1210—Dommerich vs. Hendelman.
1318—Driscoll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2381—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
719—Ross vs. Hallahan.
1061—Stock vs. Harnischfeger.
799—Gilbert vs. Mut. Bldg. Co. of A.
1196—White vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1309—Irwin vs. N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co.
6752—Bentz vs. Hartshorne.
8—Gray vs. Mulholland.
785—August vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
794—Ferris vs. Webber.
712—Claflin Co. vs. Zubrinsky.
789—Carlson vs. Lake.
791—Lewis vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
800—Rumann vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
810—Metzger vs. Maine S. S. Co.
849—Biener vs. Boyce.
863—Allen vs. Allen.
866—Same vs. Home Bk.
807—Same vs. Corn Ex. Bank.
883—Allenborger vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
773—Nickenig vs. McGirr.
759—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.
62—Lauman vs. Gubner.
63—In re Farrar.
64—Williamson vs. Ballon.
65—People, &c., vs. Fennelly.
66—Adams vs. Enterprise Developing Co.
67—Fox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
68—Toucey vs. Cassidy.
69—McGohan vs. Williams.
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77—Keith vs. Keith.
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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅜
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	11.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.24½

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 60¼c; No. 2 yellow, 62¼c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 31@34c; No. 2 rye, 49@49½c; fair to choice malting barley, 42@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; mess pork, per barrel, $17.20@$17.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.75@$12; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.75@$11.87½; clover contract grade, $11@$11.15.

COTTON.—The course of the market was downward again, although at the close the undertone was better than it has been for some time past. The opening was steady with prices 2 to 4 points higher. Relatively light receipts at the ports and the sale of practically all the spot print cloths in Fall River to M. C. D. Borden, exerted some favorable influence. But it was soon apparent to all that the commission houses were almost destitute of buying orders, and that the bear faction intended making a fresh attack upon the Winter months. Prices worked quite steadily lower during the rest of the forenoon with liquidation quite active. Soon after midday January sank to 8.48 and May to 8.28, from which there was a rally near the close on profit taking by room shorts. The market was finally steady and net 1 to 4 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales. Spot cotton closed dull with quotations 5 points lower on the basis of 8.70c for middling, upland and 8.95c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and easy, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Mobile, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8c; Savannah, quiet, ⅛c lower at 8c; Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 8c; Wilmington, firm, ⅛c lower at 8¼c; Norfolk, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Baltimore, nominal, 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c; Augusta, steady, partial 1-16c lower at 8⅛@8 3-16c; St. Louis, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.40	8.40	8.29	8.32@8.33
November	8.39	8.39	8.34	8.34@8.36
December	8.49	8.49	8.40	8.44@8.45
January	8.57	8.57	8.48	8.52@8.53
February	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.31@8.32
March	8.37	8.37	8.28	8.31@8.32
April	..	..	..	8.31@8.32
May	8.36	8.36	8.28	8.32@ ..
June	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.32@8.34
July	..	..	..	8.33@8.36

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Cotton—Spot, good business done at unchanged prices; American middling, 4.72. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 10,800 American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 9,600 American. Futures opened easy and closed barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.54, buyer; October and November, 4.47, seller; November and December, 4.44, seller; December and January, 4.43, buyer; January and February, 4.43, buyer; February and March, 4.43, buyer; March and April, 4.43, seller; April and May, 4.44, buyer; May and June, 4.44, buyer.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—From its actions wheat was sustained only by constant buying and the strength of corn. Had it not been for the latter many believed wheat would have broken in spite of bull support, for unloading was on a big scale in all markets, and new buying not so heavy. One reason for this condition was the setback in Northwest markets. New York, at the close, was ⅝@¾c net higher, and Chicago ½c up, the two markets showing relatively more strength during the day than elsewhere. In part this was due locally to an improvement in export sales, sales reaching 23 loads, all at outports. Cash demand keeps good. Foreign markets closed generally firm, with Liverpool ¼@½d higher, and Paris 10 to 50 points up. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c; October, 20-25 scarce; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c, October 30.-Nov. 5; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81c, Oct. 20-25, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 red, elevator, 74½@75½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70⅞c, asked; December, 70¾@70⅞c bid; May, 72¾c, asked; No. 2 hard, 70@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56¼@57c; December, 41c; May, 39⅝@39⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 30½c; December, 29½c; May, 29⅞c bid; No. 2 white, 36@35½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼c; December, 69c; May, 71¼c; November, 70¾c; Macaroni No. 1, 66c; No. 2, 64c. Oats—December, 31.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73c; December, 71⅞@72c. Rye—No. 1, 51c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; sample, 35@55c. Corn—December, 51@51¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; no grade, $23.30@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.40@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine yellow and white, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.33@$1.35. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.25@$16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22@$22.50; oil meal, $25.50@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	77 1-16	77⅛	76⅝	77⅛
May	77 3-16	77⅝	76 13-16	77⅝
Corn—				
October	68	68¼	67¾	68
November	..	..	..	64½
December	56¼	57⅛	56	57⅛
May	48⅛	48⅝	48	48⅝
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.55

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	71⅝	72	71 3-16	71⅞
May	73	73⅝	72 11-16	73⅝
Corn—				
October	60	61	60	60⅜
December	49½	51⅛	49⅜	51⅛
May	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅝
Oats—				
October	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
December	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31½
May	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32½
Lard—				
January	$9.05	$9.25	$9.05	$9.30
May	8.45	8.65	8.45	8.57½
Ribs—				
January	8.32½	8.45	8.32½	8.42½
May	7.95	8.02½	7.95	8.00
Pork—				
January	15.82½	15.97½	15.80	15.95
May	14.95	15.07½	14.95	15.07½

COFFEE.—The coffee market, after opening steady and net unchanged, ruled quiet during the session, but developed a somewhat firmer tone, under covering and moderate bull support, which, in the absence of selling orders, closed the market net unchanged to 5 points higher. The trading at no time was active, the total business falling below 20,000 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5⅜c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
November	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
January	..	..	..	5.25@5.35
February	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
March	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
August	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
September	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4⅝25; exchange, 12d; receipts, 13,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 701,000 bags. Santos—Weak; good average Santos, 4⅜00; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 1,604,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., was net unchanged; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, unchanged, to ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 23,000 bags. January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 38.00; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39.00; September, 39.25; October, November, and December, 37.00.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12.@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾@9¼c; 160 lb, 9¾@9¼c; 160 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; 140 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; pigs, 10¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 14¼@14¾c; 10 lb, 14c; 12 lb, 13¼@13⅝c; 14 lb, 13¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¾@7c. LARD—$11.55; city lard, $10.65@$10.80; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.75; Brasil, kegs, $13; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 14¾@15c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil, barrels, 55½c; machine, barrels, 56c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.25; oil, barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.60; D, $1.67½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.30@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.10@$4.15; W W, $4.40.

SAVANNAH Ga., Oct. 16.—Turpentine, 63c; receipts, 815 casks; sales, 656 casks; exports, 2,807 casks. Rosin, receipts, 3,892 bbls; sales, 1,489 bbls; exports, 9,684 bbls. A, B, C, D, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 52¾c; receipts, 79 casks. Resin, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 211 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75 to $2.90; receipts, 70 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 129 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 7¼@12½c per lb; Texas beef, 5½@7c per lb. Calves dull; veals quoted ¼c lower; grassers easier; veals sold at $4@$8.50 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, general sales, 10@13c per lb. Sheep steady to firm; lambs averaged slightly stronger; sheep sold at $3.50@$4 per 100 lb; culls at $2; lambs at $4.75@$5.75; Canadas at $5.30@$5.62½; dressed mutton, 6@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10½c. Hogs weak; outside of one little bunch, sales of State and Pennsylvania hogs were at $7.25@$7.40 per 100 lb; country-dressed steady at 9@10¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service Oct. 15 of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, at his own request.

Col. John R. Myrick, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks for treatment at the post hospital.

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Artillery Corps, is relieved from recruiting duty at St. Louis and ordered to Grand Rapids, Mich., to relieve Capt. Walter C. Short, Thirteenth Cavalry. Capt. Short, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Riley, for special duty at that post.

Major Edwin P. Andrus, Third Cavalry, will join that portion of his regiment stationed at Fort Apache.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged to take effect Nov. 20: Capt. Dwight B. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Paul T. Desses, Assistant Surgeon.

Contract Surgeon W. E. Chapman will proceed to his home for annulment of contract.

Transfers: Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, from the Third to the Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, from the Ninth to the Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Troup Miller, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Emmett R. Harris, from the Artillery Corps to the cavalry arm; Lieut. Adam F. Casad, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Artillery Corps.

Navy.

Capt. C. H. Arnold, commissioned from Sept. 17.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Michels, appointed Oct. 11.

Lieut. F. D. Karnes, commissioned from Sept. 1.

Ensign C. B. Hatch, Jr., is ordered to the Michigan.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. Lukesh is detached from the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 23, and ordered to the Yankton; also to take up accounts of the Eagle, Vixen, and other vessels in Southern waters.

Ensign Z. H. Madison is ordered to the Indiana Nov. 1.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw is ordered to the Machias as executive.

Lieut. G. C. Day is ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. P. Washington is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Raleigh.

Lieut. L. C. Bailey is ordered to the Newark.

Commander A. P. Nazro is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Raleigh, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Arrivals—Gloucester, at Norfolk; Essex, at Hampton Roads.

Sailings—Helena, Shia-Kwan for Woo-Sung; Wasp, Norfolk for Pensacola; Olympia, Boston for New York.

The Albany was docked to-day at Genoa.

The tug Leyden was placed in commission today at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There have been few changes in the barometric conditions during the last twenty-four hours, and as a result uniformly fair weather has prevailed except over the North Pacific Coast and the north plateau. A few scattered showers have fallen in Florida and the Middle Ohio Valley, the North Pacific Coast, and the northern plateau.

The temperature has fallen in the lake region and Northern New England and risen in the South, where it is generally above the seasonal average.

Fair weather, with moderate temperature, is indicated for to-morrow and Saturday in all districts except the Rocky Mountain and central plateau regions, where rain, with lower temperature, is probable.

The temperature will rise in the lake region tomorrow and in New England Saturday. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly light north to northeast, on the Gulf Coast light and variable, becoming fresh southeast on the Texas Coast Saturday, and on the great lakes light to fresh northeast, becoming variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light northwest to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh north to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; light northeast to north winds becoming southeast.

Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light north to northeast winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; light variable winds becoming southeast.

Minnesota, showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair with cooler in west portion; light to fresh southeast winds.

North and South Dakota, showers and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Westher Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	52	46	52
6 A. M.	50	46	50
9 A. M.	53	53	62
12 M.	61	63	68
3 P. M.	65	66	65
6 P. M.	64	63	64
9 P. M.	60	57	58
12 P. M.	56	52	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	55⅝
Corresponding date 1901	57⅝

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 8 A. M. and 59 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 66 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 46 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Legal Sales.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—Estate of JOHN S. HILL.

In pursuance of a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1900, entitled "In the Matter of the Judicial Settlement of the Account of Proceedings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased," the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of John S. Hill, deceased, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said decree to be sold and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth (130) Street, distant ninety-three feet and nine inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building erected on said lot of land being party walls, the premises described above being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1902.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 3 East 130th Street:

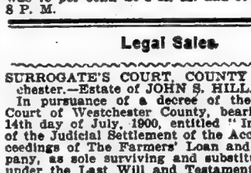

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Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

WHAT IS FENCING GOOD FOR?

It relieves you of flesh, it strengthens your sight, nerves, and mind; it gives you health, figure, and grace; take lessons at once.

PROF. W. RALFF, 140 W. 23d St.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St. Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 54TH STREET.
Louis Dwight Ray, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
NO. 504 FIFTH AV. (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

GO ON THE STAGE!
Young men and women receive full instructions at home. Every one can learn, no failures. Complete in five courses. Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Thorough education of the dramatic art from beginning to end. Home Dramatic School, 1,193 Broadway, New York.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses. Individual Work. Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
REOPENED OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
547 and 549 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. 308 W. 59th St. **Normal School** of Physical Education. Open. Circulars.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 28 East 56th Street.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS — NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. 13th year begins October 1. University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, V. Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address THE REGISTRAR, Washington Sq., N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

Amasis	Nov. 18	Amasis	Dec. 9
Rameses the Great	Dec. 2	Rameses III	Dec. 16

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA	Oct. 18, 7 A. M.		
MINNEHAHA	Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.		
MESABA	Nov. 1, 9 A. M.		
MANITOU	Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.		
MINNETONKA	Nov. 15, 5 A. M.		

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Southwark	Oct. 17, 4 PM	Philadelphia	Oct. 29, 10 AM
St. Louis	Oct. 22, 10 AM	St. Paul	Nov. 5, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland	Oct. 18, 10AM	Finland	Nov. 1, 10 AM
Zeeland	Oct. 25, 10 AM	Kensington	Nov. 8, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria	Oct. 18, 2 PM	Campania	Nov. 8, 10 AM
Lucania	Oct. 25, Noon	Umbria	Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria	Nov. 1, 2 P.M.	Lucania	Nov. 22, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric	Oct. 17, Noon	Celtic	Oct. 31, 6 AM
Oceanic	Oct. 22, 9:30 AM	Germanic	Nov. 5, Noon
Majestic	Oct. 29, Noon	Teutonic	Nov. 12, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

R. M. S. Tartar	Oct. 20	Empress of China	Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan	Nov. 5	Emp. of India	Dec. 29
R.M.S. Athenian	Nov. 17		

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA	Oct. 17	MIOWERA	Nov. 14

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American Line's SELECT CRUISES
S. S. Moltke S. S. Aug. Victoria

West Indies From N. Y. Jan. 10, by S. S. Moltke to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Pierre (Mt. Pelee), Martinique, Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, New York, etc., 22 days, cost $125 upward.

Mediterranean and **Orient** from N. Y., the Feb 3, to Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piraeus, Athens, Constantinople, Damascus, Baalbek, Jaffa, Calfa, Alexandria, Messina, Palermo, Naples, etc., 77 days, Cost $350 and up.

All appointments strictly high-class. Number limited to seating capacity of regular dining-rooms.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 B'WAY, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM|†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM|†Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM.*Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM|Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM|Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 2 PM|Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM|Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Bremen, Nov. 13, 10 AM|
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM|Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND,
from N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Wald'see, Oct. 18, 5:30 AM|Moltke....Nov. 1, 10 AM
Pennsyl'a, Oct. 25, Noon|Patricia....Nov. 8, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM|Palatia....Jan. 12, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM|Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W, 26th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
5:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars) 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 16	1,077,546
To date this year	140,260,612
Corresponding date last year	224,452,801

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 16	$4,138,500
To date this year	$752,463,350
Corresponding date last year	$803,946,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 7 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	1	Louis. & Nash	2⅞
Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. C. & F. pf	1¼	Met. Sec. Co	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Met. Street Ry	1¾
Am. C. O. pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¾
Am. Ice pf	½	Mo. K. & T.	1¼
Am. Linseed	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
Am. Linseed pf	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	5
Am. Locom. pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	2
Am. Smelting	¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Am. Smelt. pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Am. Sugar	2⅛	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Am. Sugar pf	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1¾	N. Y. Ont. & W.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Norf. & West	5⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Norf. & West. pf	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	North American	2½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Pacific Coast	3
B'klyn Union Gas	3½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	½
Canada South	3¼	Penn. R. R.	2⅛
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	People's Gas	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Ches. & Ohio	3¼	Reading	⅞
Chi. & Alton	1	Reading 1st pf	¾
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	5	So. Ry., stamped	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5½	So. Ry. pf., stamped	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Corn Prod. pf	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	Tex. Pac. land tr.	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	3	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅜
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	Twin City	1
Det. United	2	Union Bag & P.	½
Det. South. pf	2⅜	Un. B. & P. pf	⅞
Det. Union Ry	1⅜	Union Pacific	1⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	U. S. C. I. P. pf	1⅜
Erie	⅝	U. S. Express	10½
Erie 2d pf	¾	U. S. Leather pf	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Gen. Electric	6	U. S. Steel	½
Gt. North. pf	4½	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Hocking Valley	4	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅜
Hock. Valley pf	1½	Wabash	1⅛
Illinois Central	⅞	Wabash pf	1⅞
Iowa Central	1½	Wells-Fargo	20
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	West. Union	1
Kan. City So.	½	Wis. Central pf	⅝
Kan. City South. pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	¾	Vulcan-Det. pf	1⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	Westinghouse 1st pf.	10
Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 3½s	1	Consol. Tob. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½
		Wabash deb. B	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼	Ore. Short Line 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Wall Street received the official announcement of the coal strike's settlement with unqualified enthusiasm. The security market broadened, values hardening, activity extending in every quarter. Over a million shares were dealt in during the day, and with scarce an exception the whole list scored substantial net gains. There were many instances of advances of over a point between sales, and the list contains examples of gains of several points on transactions of only a hundred shares or thereabouts.

Coincidently, money market relaxation showed; the highest call rate for the day was 8 per cent., with most of the day's business around 6, while time funds were offered at concessions materially under rates recently demanded. It is now possible to borrow on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral in volume at 6 per cent. covering a period of six months.

The strike settlement, the money market improvement, the stock market buoyancy, were all attended by new disclosures of public confidence in the underlying business conditions of the country—and the record is that every business bulletin brings thorough-going evidence of current prosperity's strength and expansiveness.

There was nothing hysterical about the transactions in the coal stocks—naturally the most conspicuous issues of the day. Delaware and Hudson rose 2½ points and Lackawanna over 5, but Reading common, Erie, and Ontario showed net changes that were only fractional, and none of the coal issues was traded in on any extraordinary basis. Reading's total was less than 25,000 full shares, and Erie's 22,000, with Ontario standing with little over half as much, Delaware and Hudson not reaching 2,500 shares, and Lackawanna's aggregate being but 700. In all of the coal stocks, naturally enough, profits were taken by some recent purchasers who bought because demoralized markets offered opportunities to pick up bargains. All the coal companies, in resuming business, are confronted with losses which they have themselves been officially computing at high figures. They face also a better market for the coal than ever before was known, and on operations for some time to come can make a larger margin of profit than ever hitherto.

A new finance corporation—a new holding company—the Anthracite Securities Company—is a subject of Wall Street discussion. Important interests expect it.

Vanderbilt negotiations for control of the Manhattan Elevated system have been resumed.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The continued buying of St. Paul, which again rose over 2 points, was generally attributed to Standard Oil interests. It is pointed out that in the present market only very rich interests are likely to deal in so high-priced an issue, while professional operators who make their profits, or losses, by points much prefer to buy a low-priced stock, which might advance just as easily as St. Paul, and which would cost much less to carry. Furthermore, for every 100 shares of St. Paul as much money is needed as for practically 400 shares of a stock selling around $50, in which, therefore, the chance of profit would be more, and the chance of a decided fall less. Hence it is that the Street holds the belief that the coming developments in St. Paul, because of the nature of the present purchases, promise to be of an unexpectedly favorable nature.

Further evidences of the limited supply of floating stock in the high-priced issues appeared yesterday in the price movements of a number of these stocks. Wells-Fargo Express rose 20 points on the transfer of 100 shares, United States Express 10¼ points on 100 shares, Nashville and Chattanooga 5 points on 100 shares; Northwest 5 points on 1,900 shares, Rock Island 3½ points on 200 shares, General Electric 6 points on 1,500 shares, and Great Northern preferred 4½ points on 500 shares. The only exception to the list was Westinghouse Electric, which fell 10 points on the forced sale of 200 shares.

The lower-priced hard coal stocks, such as Erie, Reading, and Ontario and Western, were only moderately strong—this because of an apparent disposition in the Street to await the actual result of the miners' convention before making too extensive commitments. The high-priced shares, such as Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson, were, however, unqualifiedly strong, with a gain of 3 points in Lackawanna and 2½ points each in Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central.

The settlement of the strike at the Tennessee Coal and Iron mines and the return to work of the 4,000 miners were responsible for the buying of that stock yesterday.

The Gates-Hawley interests were credited with a great part of the operations in Chesapeake and Ohio, Illinois Central, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Colorado Southern.

Boston interests were the largest buyers of Sugar. On the advance there was some short covering.

Insiders were again in evidence as buyers of Union Pacific, this stock being, after Norfolk and Western, the most active on the list.

NORFOLK'S BIG RISE.

The feature of the market was the sensational advance of over six points in Norfolk and Western to the highest price on record. The dealings in the stock were on an enormous scale, total transactions in it approximating 120,000 shares—more than one-tenth of the entire market transactions—with one block of 5,000 shares changing hands at the highest figure of the day.

Several reasons may be offered for the phenomenal rise. One of these is that the dividend on the stock is to be increased at the next dividend meeting early in December; another is that several prominent room traders were caught heavily short of the stock; while, finally, there were clear indications that John W. Gates and his associates—whether because of knowledge of these facts is not certain—were very heavy buyers of the security.

It will be recalled that these interests were back of the last rise in the security.

Notwithstanding heavy profit taking, the stock closed only fractionally below the top price of the day for a net gain of 5⅝ points.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

It became known yesterday that in the recent decline in Louisville and Nashville one leading banking house had taken fully 100,000 of the now outstanding 300,000 shares. Inasmuch as it is a fact that several Baltimore and Southern houses hold among them over 50,000 shares this would signify that the stock now actually available for speculation is not more than 150,000 shares.

Probably it was for this reason that yesterday, when even a relatively active demand for the security appeared, the price advanced easily to the close—the highest for the day—showing a net gain of 2⅞ points on dealings in 13,000 shares.

REGULAR COPPER DIVIDEND.

The expected happened when yesterday the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company met and declared a quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the stock of the company. This is at the same rate as in the last two quarters. A year ago the quarterly rate was 1¼ per cent., while before that it had been 1½ and ½ per cent. extra.

Authorities agree that the trade situation is steadily improving.

COLORADO FUEL.

The one distinctly disappointing stock on the list was Colorado Fuel—in the Street designated as John W. Gates's "quondam pet"—which in the face of the general market strength left off for the day with a net loss of ⅞.

It was a difficult matter to trace the source of the selling, but the gossips had it that the Gates interests had decided to give up their fight for control of the property and were disposing of their stock under cover of the strength elsewhere.

THE BUYING OF MANHATTAN.

Gould brokers took practically all of the Manhattan offered, but made no effort to bid the price up.

The report is that since the equipment of the system by electricity negotiations have been resumed looking to a lease or purchase of the road by the New York Central.

ANOTHER SAGE RUMOR.

The decided strength of the stock market at the opening, as a result of the coal strike settlement, was a very disagreeable surprise to the bears, these gentlemen having counted on some hitch over night to help them in their campaign. In an endeavor to relieve themselves and to depress the stock market, the bears thereupon, shortly after the opening yesterday, hit upon the old device of killing Russell Sage off, this having lately been a favorite and successful way of knocking quotations down. Accordingly, the rumor was circulated that Russell Sage had dropped dead, coincident selling in Gould stocks appearing as if to substantiate the report.

Much to the astonishment of the bears, however, the market refused to decline, but instead went steadily up. Later, when the Sage rumor was emphatically denied, some of the shorts covered. A number of them, however, continued to fight the rise until the very close.

REASONS FOR BULLISHNESS.

Several reasons were offered by bankers yesterday for confidence in the future of the stock market, and for belief in much higher prices. These may briefly be summed up as follows:

The end of the coal strike, easier money, and the assurance of the purchase of a large block of bonds by the Government, the recent elimination of weak holders, the country's wonderful business activity, and the certainty that it will continue for a long time—as evidenced by the orders placed far ahead in practically every line of business; good crops, and the growing "community of interest" idea which assures more permanency to business and the avoidance of disastrous rate wars.

THE MARKET'S RISE.

Some market authorities were yesterday inclined to believe that the market was discounting at too fast a rate the actual settlement of the coal strike and the easier money market. Other authorities; to the contrary, declared that the advance was both natural and healthy, and not in the least too fast, for the reason that prices in most instances are still considerably below the levels of a few weeks ago.

Those who held to the side of a too rapid advance were principally those who sold out their customers at the bottom on Tuesday, declaring at the time that a panic seemed inevitable.

IRON TRADE AND THE STRIKE.

Discussing the ending of the strike and its probable effect on the iron trade, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

The iron trade is studying with much interest the effect of the end of the anthracite strike upon the industry. So far as the direct effects are concerned, they will hardly be appreciable. The anthracite furnaces thrown out of blast by lack of fuel represent less than 2 per cent. of the total capacity of the country. It will be several weeks before all of these can again be in operation, for domestic needs and the lake trade will doubtless have the first attention of the companies. The indirect effects, however, ought to be felt at once. The pressure that is removed from the bituminous mines which have been called upon to make up the deficit in anthracite should increase the output of coke available for furnaces.

It is hoped also that the great coal roads like the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, whose resources have been taxed by demand entirely out of the normal lines, will experience relief from the congestion in their operating departments. If this is not the case, then the large Western furnace interests and other industries requiring heavy supply of fuel have a bad outlook for the Winter. Very naturally the active importation of foreign pig iron and other forms will be checked. The demand for this material has come almost wholly from foundries and mills which have sufficient contracts with home furnaces but have not been getting deliveries. Slowly the normal status will be restored, and then with an increased production we shall be able to discover to what extent actual consumption is in excess of production. Whatever such excess may be, it will of course have to be supplied from abroad.

The settlement of the strike will have an immensely beneficial influence in general business sentiment on which the iron trade is founded. It had reached a point where the foundations were beginning to be affected. The demand this week for heavy materials such as rails, Bessemer and basic pig, &c., has been extremely active, and it is probably within the limit to say that the unfilled orders of furnaces, mills, and foundries were never so great in the history of the country.

RUMORS OF BOND OFFERS.

Wall Street was again full of rumors yesterday about the negotiations for the sale to the Government of a large block of United States bonds. It was said that an offer had been made to Secretary Shaw of a block of the 4s of 1925 at 137½. The amount was variously stated at between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000, and the price reported also varied.

Who the men or institutions are that are making this offer was also an item on which no one agreed. Some reports had it that the amount had been purchased from W. K. Vanderbilt by a syndicate. Others said the National City Bank was conducting the negotiations for its own account. The officials of that bank said they knew of no offer made by their bank. The First National Bank and the Chase National Bank were also mentioned as would-be sellers, but at both banks this report was absolutely denied.

Another version was to the effect that Harvey Fisk & Sons and Vermilye & Co. were interested in a syndicate. At the offices of the Fisks it was denied absolutely that the firm had any interest in or knowledge of such an offer. Vermilye & Co. declined to discuss the matter.

Wall Street refused to believe the denials, and clung tenaciously to the expectation that a sale would be announced before the day was over. The brokers and bankers, however, had been home for a good while without any announcement having been made.

According to the most trustworthy reports, an offer of $12,000,000 of the 4s of 1925 had been forwarded to Secretary Shaw in Washington, but no answer had been received, although the price was declared to have been one-quarter of a point less than that asked for a fifteen-million-dollar block of the same bonds ten days ago.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Acting in accordance with the order of the United States Circuit Court, the Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have called a meeting of the stockholders for Dec. 10.

Oklahoma Central and St. Louis Railroad chartered at Guthrie, Oklahoma, with a capital stock of $15,000,000 to build a road estimated at 600 miles long.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that it is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will expend $7,000,000 this year on improvements.

New co-operative tinplate company incorporated at Beadle, S. D., to be known as the Pacific Tin Plate Company, with a capital of $300,000.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $600,000 full paid preferred stock of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company.

According to Springfield (Ohio) dispatches, the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana Electric Railway Company will increase its capital to $1,500,000 for the purpose of double-tracking and other improvements.

Reports from Easton, Penn., that a cement plant is to be built at Martin's Creek at a cost of $1,500,000 by Chicago capitalists.

Statement from Houston, Texas, that arrangements have been practically completed for the Velasco, Brazos and Northern Railroad to build into Dallas.

A trolley line from Huntington, L. I., to Amityville, L. I., is assured, according to dispatches from the first-named place.

Promoters, it is said, propose to consolidate the principal restaurants of Chicago, with $5,000,000 capital.

Capital stock of the Cleveland Steeel Casting Company increased from $100,000 to $200,000 to cover expenses for improvements.

Refined petroleum advanced 10 points to 7.30 in barrels and 4.75 in bulk, Philadelphia being quoted on a basis of 5 points lower.

Receiver appointed for the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company.

Advices from Easton, Penn., that the Easton and Nazareth Street Railway and the Easton, Tatamy and Bangor Street Railway have consolidated as the Northampton Traction Company.

Listing of the $2,000,000 capital stock of the International Trust Company of Maryland recommended by the Committee on Securities of the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

The plan of reorganization approved by the stockholders of the Manufactured Rubber Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@8 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 7 per cent.

Time money, 7 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 6½ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $355,191,640; balances, $12,001,965; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,018,122.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4 86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82½; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; cables, $4.86@$4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.82⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅜ and 5.17⅛ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 7-16 and 94¾@94 15-16; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—25@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was rather less abundant yesterday. Discount rates were steady.

A cheerful tone continued to prevail on the Stock Exchange, the news from the United States in regard to the coal miners' strike being considered encouraging. As a rule, prices finished higher, but consols gave way and one or two foreigners declined. Business was on a small scale in all departments.

Home rails were favorably affected by the hopes of a termination of the American strike. Fears of dearer fuel have been a partial cause of their recent weakness.

American rails opened buoyant, New York buying strengthening prices. The market closed steady at the highest points reached.

The general mining market was quiet.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day, but there was less demand for it. Discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange speculation was dormant, but a fairly good tendency prevailed. The feature of the transactions was the strength of Americans, owing to the apparent approach of the termination of the miners' strike in the United States, though it was not considered likely that they would fully recover until the monetary position was relieved. Americans opened firm, then reacted, but soon recovered substantially, pending the opening of the market in New York. Prices were maintained after that and closed steady, Canadians sympathizing with Americans.

Consols were dull. Home rails were held up by substantial increases in the traffic returns. Brazilians were in demand. Spanish 4s were lower. Rio Tintos were harder.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91⅝; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 139¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 31; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194½; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 141½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 77¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 83¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 36; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 30; Southern Railway preferred, 96½; Southern Pacific, 74½; Union Pacific, 108⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 90¼; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 50½; Spanish 4s, 87¼.

Bar silver dull at 23⅝d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3 5-16 per cent.

Gold to the amount of £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 30.90; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .05.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm on the apparent settlement of the coal strike in the United States. Later this was counteracted temporarily by offers of Spanish 4s, owing to the desire of operators to put the last stroke to the recent liquidation. The firmness was resumed and maintained to the close. Spanish 4s were weak. Rentes were steady. Argentines were heavy, and Brazilians were firm. Spanish rails benefited by the fall in exchange, but subsequently were affected by profit taking. Industrials were strong. Rio Tintos recovered in sympathy with American advices and the improvement in the price of copper.

The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13¼ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 88.17.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 49,450,000 francs, Treasury accounts current increased 7,800,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 11,650,000 francs, bills discounted increased 27,550,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 1,500,000 francs.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—An unsatisfactory tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day, the apparent approaching settlement of the coal strike in the United States having no influence on the market. Iron shares were weak. Bank and coal shares were maintained. Canadian Pacific was harder on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £386,000, circulation decreased £213,000, bullion decreased £599,162, other securities decreased £740,000, other deposits decreased £3,304,000, public deposits decreased £209,000, notes reserve decreased £380,000. Government securities decreased £2,479,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.77 per cent. Last week it was 43.38 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—There was general improvement in the local market to-day, but it was so limited in extent as to be disappointing generally. Trading was a little more active, prices fractionally higher. With the exception of International Powder, which was up 3 points, and Consolidated Lake Superior, which advanced 2 points, none of the local issues rose a point. The fact that coal stocks did not respond to the favorable news may have had something to do with the market's backwardness, but it is a fact that it takes the locals two or three days to realize a favorable or unfavorable development. The sales aggregated 39,150 shares and $122,500 bonds. Reading was the active leader, but Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Philadelphia Company, Consolidated Lake Superior, Cambria Steel, Marsden, and Union Traction were also liberally dealt in. Money market conditions were better, but rates were unchanged. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sugar Ref.	125	125	125
37	American Railways	53¼	53	53¼
60	American Cement	7 15-16	7⅞	7⅞
200	Atchison common	89	89	89
2,864	Cambria Steel	28½	28⅛	28⅝
3,244	Cons. Lake Superior	24	22½	24
1,025	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	73	72	72¾
100	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
420	Erie	39½	39½	39½
500	Inter. Smokeless Powd.	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Inter. Smokeless P. pf.	44	44	44
13	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
10	John B. Stetson Co.	170	170	170
562	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
100	Lehigh Navigation	78	78	78
2,355	Marsden	5⅜	5 9-16	5⅜
170	National Asphalt	5-16	¼	¼
100	National Asphalt pf.	½	½	½
400	Norfolk & Western	79	76⅝	79
786	Pennsylvania Railroad	82	81½	82
90	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101	100	101
35	Philadelphia Traction	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
686	Philadelphia Electric	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,752	Philadelphia Co.	48½	48	48½
94	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49⅝	49½	49⅝
4,375	Phila. Rapid Transit	18	17⅞	18
10,435	Reading	35¼	34 13-16	34⅞
200	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43½	43⅝
1,020	Reading 2d pf.	38⅞	38⅝	38 15-16
100	Southern Ry.	38	38	38
200	Susquehanna Steel	2 13-16	2¾	2 13-16
200	U. S. Leather	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
586	United Gas Imp.	113¼	113	113¼
63	United Power Co.	44½	44½	44¾
2,423	Union Traction	47⅛	47	47⅛
2,057	U. S. Steel	40⅞	40	40½
15	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	89¾	89¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The general relief in sentiment occasioned by the settlement of the coal strike has produced a better feeling among the local lending institutions which, in turn, is making its favorable impression on the tone of the securities market. The tone to-day was firmer, with brokers generally in a more cheerful mood. There is a growing disposition to advise customers to be on the alert to buy, as the list shows signs of improving. There may be a better chance, too, to get money, though the rate will remain at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,134 shares of stock and $114,900 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Seaboard Ry. com.	29½	29½	29⅝
300	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47½	47½	47½
25	Atlantic C. L. com.	170	170	170
53	Consolidated Gas	73½	73½	73½
50	Nat. Enameling pf.	86	86	86
170	Cotton Duck pf. ctfs.	8	8	8
10	Consolidation Coal	86	86	86
108	G. B. S. Brewing com.	13	13	13
175	United Rys. & El. com.	14	13¾	14
25	U. S. Fidelity & Gty.	147¼	147¼	147¼
10	International	144	144	144
5	Citizens' Bank	32	32	32
40	Bank of Com.	29	29	29
10	G. S. F. 1st pf.	102	102	102
11	Md. & Pennsylvania	20	20	29

BONDS.

$20,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103¼	103	103¼
12,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	84	84½
3,000	Georgia & Ala. Con. 5s	111¾	111¼	111½
10,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68	67¾	68
3,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	85½	85	85
15,000	Cotton Duck inc.	40½	40¼	40½
10,000	Charles. & W. Car. 5s	113	113	113
8,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	75½	75¼	75½
11,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50	49	49⅝
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	38½	38	38½
100	G. B. S. B. inc., scrip	38	38	38
300	A. C. L. 4s, ctfs., new	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Atlanta Gas 5s	107	107	107
15,000	Con. Gas 6s	112½	112	112½
500	C. & O. Canal Bds. pf.	10	10	10
1,000	Harris., Va. 3s, 1924	106	106	106
2,000	Maryland 5s	101¼	101¼	101½
1,500	Va. Midland 2d	114	114	114
5,000	Va. Midland 5s	115½	115½	115½

Standard Milling's First Report.

The first report of the Standard Milling Company was made public yesterday. The report says that the daily capacity of the company is 47,000 barrels of flour. The surplus earnings for the year, after deducting expenses of organization, were $665,444. The old Board of Directors was re-elected at the annual meeting, with the addition of Charles P. Armstrong and J. C. Klick.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In response to the announcement that the plan for the arbitration of the questions involved in the coal strike is to be accepted by the miners, the market yesterday showed decided and well maintained strength. In most outside stocks which recently have held places of prominence there were substantial net gains, and in the most conspicuous issues the closing prices were the highest for the day. Trading showed some increase over the previous day, although it did not in most cases assume large proportions. The improvement in the market encouraged broader trading in some of the stocks which have not recently supplied any large amount of business. Of these the most active was Tennessee Copper, which was advanced by insiders from 16¾ to 18¼. Central Foundry preferred was another issue that showed a large net gain. It ended the day at 20, as compared with Wednesday's close at 17.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was actively traded in at steadily advancing prices. It rose to 111¼ and closed there with a net gain of 1¾ points. The usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was announced yesterday, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 20. Heretofore it has been customary to make the dividend payable the day after its declaration.

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ROCK ISLAND was one of the conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. It opened at a substantial advance over the previous day's closing prices, and after a fractional reaction, again advanced. The highest prices of the day were recorded just before the close, when the common sold at 57½ and the bonds at 87½. Both issues of the stock showed net gains of 1½ points or more.

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DISTILLERS' SECURITIES was more active than it had been at any time of late. Impetus was given to the trading by the announcement that the first dividend on the preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America, 90 per cent. of which stock has already been deposited for conversion into the stock of the Distillers' Securities Company, will be paid in January next.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
60	American Can pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
20	Alliance Realty undef.	110	110	110
100	American Elevated	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Am. Writing Paper	6	6	6½
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
300	Bamberger Le Lamar	10¾	10¾	10¾
10,000	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1½
700	British Columbia Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Camden & Tren. R.	41½	41½	41½
850	Consol. Refrigerating	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,310	Central Foundry	4¾	4½	4¾
600	Central Foundry pf.	20	18½	20
100	Diesel Engine pf.	70	70	70
850	Distillers' Sec. w. i.	31½	31	31
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	3½	3½	3½
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	12½	12½	12½
625	Empire Steel	14	13¾	14
200	Golden Hill Copper	½	½	½
900	Greene Con. Copper	24¼	23¾	24⅛
1,100	Manhattan Transit	6	5¾	5⅞
27	Mass Gas	39½	39½	39½
15,300	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
365	National Enameling	38	37¾	37¾
200	Brunswick Coal	6½	6½	6½
5	N. Y. & Q. Co. El. L. & P.	43	43	43
100	N. Y. Transportation	13½	13½	13½
11,350	Northern Securities	111¼	110	111½
300	New Orleans Rys.	17	16¾	17
50	Otis Elevator	41¾	41¾	41¾
15	Otis Elevator pf.	101½	101½	101½
4,920	Rock Isl. new, w. i.	57½	56⅝	57½
1,000	Rock Isl. pf., new, w. i.	84½	83¾	84
300	Santa Fé Gold & Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Seaboard Air Line	29½	29½	29½
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47½	47¾	47½
50	Standard Oil	663	661	663
7,300	Tennessee Copper	18¼	16⅜	18¼
100	United Copper	31	31	31
100	United Box Board	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4,400	United States Realty	32⅝	31⅞	32
970	U. S. Realty pf.	74¾	73¾	74
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	12	12	12
550	Virginia Iron, C. & C.	37½	36½	37½
10	White Knob Copper	16½	16½	16½

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 16, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅞	65⅞	7,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	66¼	66⅞	65½	65⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	1,200	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	41⅞	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ¼
1⅜	1½	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9	10	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	6	6	6	6	+1
35½	35⅝	2,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¼	35¾	35	35½	+ ¾
92½	93	910	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90½	92½	90½	92¼	+1½
55¼	56	320	*Am. Grass Twine	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅝
50½	51	700	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	50½	49½	50¼	+1¼
97½	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
37½	39	200	Am. District Tel.	38	38	38	38	- ½
10¾	11	610	*Am. Ice Co.	10¾	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
37¼	37½	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
20	23	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	21½	23½	21½	22½	+1½
48	50	400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	47	49	47	49	+ ½
30	30¼	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¾
93¾	94	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
46¾	47	8,200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46	47¼	46	46¾	+ ¾
94½	96	900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
90	100	200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	- ¼
125⅛	125⅝	27,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123¼	125½	123	125⅝	+2⅝
119	120½	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119	120	119	120	+2
99½	100	800	*An. Cop. M. Co., ex d.	98	99¾	98	99¾	+1¾
83⅝	83¾	46,410	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83⅝	83¾	83⅝	83¾	+1¼
101½	101¾	3,980	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ⅝
106	106¼	30,150	Baltimore & Ohio	105⅝	106½	105⅝	106⅛	+1⅝
1⅞	2	22,571	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅝
94	95	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	...
63⅝	63½	6,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63⅛	63½	62⅞	63¼	+1⅞
237	237	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	236	236½	236	236½	+3½
50¼	52	100	*Butterick Co.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
82	84¼	400	Canada Southern	83½	84	83½	83½	+3⅝
133¾	136	15,300	Canadian Pacific	133	133⅞	134½	135⅝	+1⅝
170	174	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	172	173½	172	173½	+2½
53¼	53¼	24,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	50½	53¼	50½	53¼	+5¼
37	37⅝	3,200	Chicago & Alton	36½	37⅝	36⅞	37	+1
71	74¼	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	73⅛	73½	73⅛	73½	+ ½
30¾	31	6,300	Chicago Great West.	30⅝	31	30¼	31	+ ¾
46½	47	100	Chi Gt. West. pf. B.	47	47	47	47	...
190	190¼	28,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	188½	190¼	187⅞	190¼	+2¼
234⅝	235	1,900	Chicago & Northw.	231	235	231	235	+5
196	200	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	196	199½	196	199½	+5½
21¼	21¼	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
38⅜	39	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
17½	18	100	Chicago Union Trac.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
101½	102	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	101	101½	101	101½	- ½
83⅝	84	7,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	84⅞	85⅞	83	83⅝	- ⅝
22¾	23	10,800	Colorado & Southern.	21½	22⅝	21¾	23	+1¾
72	73½	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	71	73	71	73	+2½
48⅛	48⅞	650	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	47	48½	47	48½	+3
22	24	2,400	Col. & H. C. & I.	22	24	23	23¾	+1¾
177½	178	200	Commercial Cable	175	175	175	175	+4½
221¼	221⅝	5,585	Consolidated Gas	219⅜	221¾	219⅜	221¾	+2½
120½	121⅜	700	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120⅜	+ ⅛
32½	33	700	Corn Products	32	33	32	33	+1
83½	85	235	Corn Products pf.	84	84	84	84	+1⅝
171½	172½	2,350	Delaware & Hudson.	170	172½	171	172½	+2½
253	265	800	Del., Lack. & West.	263	265½	260	263	+3
44¼	44⅝	1,200	Denver & R. G.	44½	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
91⅜	92½	2,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	92	92½	91⅞	92½	+1½
22	23¼	1,900	Detroit Southern	20¼	22	20¼	22	+2
41¾	42	15,700	Detroit Southern pf.	39⅜	42	39⅜	42	+2⅜
86½	87½	400	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	87	87	+1⅝
5¼	5½	200	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5	5½	5	5⅛	...
37⅜	38½	2,100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	38	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
19½	20½	600	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20	20	19⅞	20	+1
20½	20¾	800	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ¼
39½	39⅝	22,000	Erie	39½	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ ¾
67⅞	68	2,300	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	68	67¾	68	+1
53⅛	53½	500	Erie 2d pf.	52	53½	53	53½	+1
60	62	200	Evans. & T. H.	61	61	61	61	+1
184½	185	1,466	General Electric	182	185	182	185	+6
192	194	500	Great Northern pf.	191	193½	191	193½	+4½
97⅜	97½	3,000	Hocking Valley	93½	97	93½	97	+4
91½	92	400	Hocking Valley pf.	91¼	92	91¼	92	+1⅝
150	150¼	11,900	Illinois Central	148½	150⅝	148	150	+2½
9⅞	10	9,916	Illinois Central rts.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
72½	73	100	Internat. Paper pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
71½	72	300	*Internat. Power Co.	72¼	72¼	72	72	- ½
44	45	300	Iowa Central	45	45	44	45	+1¾
80½	81½	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80⅜	81	80⅜	81	+1
35	35½	800	Kansas City Southern.	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	+ ½
57	57½	1,200	Kansas City South. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ¾
139½	139⅝	13,300	Louisville & Nashville.	137⅜	139⅝	136½	139⅜	+2⅝
10	14	100	Manhattan Beach	10¼	10½	10½	10½	...
135¼	135¾	24,900	Manhattan Elevated	135¼	135½	134¾	135⅝	+1⅛
123	124	1,200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	122	123¾	122	123½	+2
141¾	142	8,200	*Met. Street Railway.	141¼	142½	140⅝	142	+1¾
25⅞	26	1,400	Mexican Central	26¼	26⅜	26	26	- ⅛
109	111	600	Minn. & St. Louis	109	110	109	109⅝	- ⅛
76¼	77	2,225	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75⅜	77¼	75⅜	76½	+1½
128½	127	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	128¾	125	126¾	+1⅝
30½	31	4,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	30¼	31	30	31	+1½
61½	62	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	61⅝	62	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅝	70,200	Missouri Pacific	110¼	110⅞	109¾	110½	+1
108	109	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	108	108	108	108	+5
46⅝	46½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46	46¼	46	46½	- ¼
29	29½	2,800	*Nat. Lead Co.	29½	29⅝	29½	29¼	+ ¼
94	95	800	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93¼	95	93¼	95	- ¼
10¼	10⅝	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
39	39½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39	39	39	39	+1½
183⅜	185	900	*New York Air Brake.	179	183⅜	179	183⅜	+3⅞
155⅞	156	6,910	New York Central	155	156⅜	154⅝	155⅞	+1⅝
49½	50	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+1⅝
34⅝	34⅞	11,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅜
79¼	79⅝	113,800	Norfolk & Western.	74½	80	74½	79½	+5⅜
92¾	94	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1½
124	125	1,500	North American	123	125	123	124½	+2¼
77	78½	600	Pacific Coast	76¾	78¼	76¾	78¼	+3
82	82	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	82	82	81	81½	+ ¼
164⅜	164½	66,300	Pennsylvania R.	163	164½	163	164½	+2½
103½	103⅝	3,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103½	103	103⅝	+1¼
60½	61	2,300	Pressed Steel Car.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60⅞	- ⅞
92	92½	3,035	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	93½	92	92¼	+ ¼
36½	36¾	900	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36	36⅜	36	36⅝	+ ½
88	89	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89½	89½	89	89	-1
69¾	70	44,930	Reading	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
87⅝	88¼	2,100	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87½	+ ¾
78¾	79	9,000	Reading 2d pf.	77¾	79	77½	78¾	+1¾
21⅝	21⅞	3,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21⅜	22	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
78⅜	78¾	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¼	78⅜	78¼	78⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	22	400	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21½	22	21½	22	+ ½
21	21½	500	St. Jo. & G. I.	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
75	77½	2,200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	75	76	75	75½	+ ¾
35	36	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
70½	77	1,200	St. L. & San Fran.	75	76½	75	76½	+2
73½	73¾	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73¼	+ ½
31½	32	1,500	St. Louis Southw.	31⅜	32	31¼	31¼	...
66½	66¾	4,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	65½	66⅝	65	66⅜	+1⅜
61	62	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	60	62	60	62	+2
72¾	74	41,720	Southern Pacific	71¾	73½	71⅝	72⅞	+1¾
38⅝	38⅝	18,000	Southern Railway.	37¾	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	+1⅝
38½	38⅝	16,500	Southern Ry. stamped.	37¾	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	+1⅝
96¾	97	900	Southern Railway pf.	96½	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ½
90	96¼	1,450	Southern Ry. pf. st.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ½
90	92	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	91½	91¾	91½	91½	+1½
65¾	66	6,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	66	66½	65¾	65¾	+1⅛
44¾	44⅝	11,310	Texas & Pacific	43¾	44⅝	43⅞	44½	+1
41	41	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	39	40½	39	40½	+1⅝
129	129	100	Third Avenue	128	128	128	128	...
29½	30	700	Tol., St. L. & West.	28½	29¾	28¾	29¾	+1⅜
44⅝	44⅞	4,060	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	44	44¾	43⅞	44½	+1¼
117½	118	310	Twin City R. T.	117½	118	117¾	118	+1
13⅝	14	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
77	78½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ½
106¼	106⅝	94,400	Union Pacific	105½	106¾	105¼	106⅝	+1½
90¼	90⅝	1,300	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
15¾	16¼	1,200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
55	56	1,300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	55	56¼	55	56¼	+1¾
140	148	100	U. S. Express	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	+10¼
143	147	7,400	*U. S. Leather.	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅜	350	*U. S. Leather pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	+2
40¾	40¾	12,350	U. S. Steel.	40¾	40⅝	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
90	90¼	9,323	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅝
22¾	22⅞	100	United Ry. Invest.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
62	62⅝	200	United Ry. Invest. pf.	62	62	62	62	- ⅛
67½	67¾	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67⅝	+1⅝
31¼	31⅜	200	*Vulcan Detinning	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
78⅜	79¼	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	-1⅛
34⅝	34⅝	2,650	Wabash	34	34⅜	34	34⅝	+1⅛
40⅝	40⅞	6,100	Wabash pf.	40	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	+1⅝
235	250	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	245	245	245	245	-20
91¾	92½	2,800	Western Union Tel.	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92	+1
215	220	200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	215	215	215	215	+10
23	28½	1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	27½	28¼	27½	27½	...
27⅝	27⅝	1,000	Wisconsin Central	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
52	52½	1,230	Wisconsin Central pf.	52	52⅝	51½	52	+ ¾

Sales.... 1,077,546 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,770	Amal. Copper	66¼	66⅞	65½	65⅞
90	Am. Car & F.	35	35½	35	35½
30	American Ice	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
60	Am. Locomo.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30
200	Amer. Smelting.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
9,230	Am. Sugar	123	125¼	122⅝	125½
20,080	At., T. & S. F.	80⅞	82⅝	80⅝	80⅞
100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛
1,010	Balt. & Ohio.	105⅝	106⅜	105¼	106⅛
20	Balt. & O. rts.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
3,680	Brook. R. Tr.	63¾	63⅞	62¾	63⅛
560	Can. Pacific	134⅝	135⅝	134½	135⅝
1,710	Ches. & Ohio.	50¼	53	50¼	52⅝
40	Chi. & Alton.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞
370	Chi. Gt. West.	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞
14,100	C., M. & St. P.	188⅜	190¼	187⅝	190⅛
60	Chi. Term. Tr.	20¾	21	20¾	21
570	Col. Fuel & I.	85	85⅝	83⅞	83⅞
370	Col. Southern.	31⅞	33	31⅞	33
50	Col. & H. Coal.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
30	Den. & Rio G.	44	44½	44	44½
10	Det. Southern.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10	Dist. of Am. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½
40	Dul., S. S. & A.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
7,520	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½
20	Erie 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
10	Erie 2d pf.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
130	Ill. Central	148½	149⅜	148½	149¾
10	Kan. City So.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1,810	Louis. & Nashv.	136⅜	139⅛	136⅛	139¼
3,310	Manhattan	135¼	135⅝	134⅜	135¼
280	Mo., K. & Tex.	30½	30½	30	30½
150	M., K. & T. pf.	61⅜	61½	61¼	61⅜
10	Nat. Lead	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
270	N. Y. Central.	155	155⅞	154½	155⅞
1,710	N. Y., O. & W.	34½	34⅝	34½	34½
11,710	Norf. & West.	74½	80⅞	74½	79⅝
1,390	Pennsylvania	163¾	164½	163¾	164½
280	People's Gas.	103	103½	102⅞	103½
10	Pressed S. Car.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
20,690	Reading	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
450	Republic Steel.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
14,250	Southern Pac.	74⅝	73	71½	73
4,210	Southern Ry.	37⅝	38½	37⅝	38⅜
40	Southern Ry. pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97
2,300	Tenn. C. & I.	65½	66¼	65½	66¼
1,040	Texas Pacific.	44	44½	44	44½
25,940	Union Pac.	105¼	106⅝	105	106⅜
3,940	U. S. Leather.	15⅛	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞
90	U. S. Leath. pf.	90½	91	90½	91
6,480	U. S. Steel.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
580	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90¼	89⅞	90¼
630	Wabash.	34	34½	34	34⅛
1,170	Wabash pf.	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼
100	West. Union.	91¼	92¼	91¼	92¼
70	Wheel. & L. E.	27½	28	27½	28
60	Wis. Cent.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Wis. Cent. pf.	51⅝	52½	51⅝	52½

166,950

One Link in Trust Company Chain.

Announcement was made yesterday that three distinct groups of Pittsburg capitalists are offering to co-operate with the United States Bankers' Corporation of this city in organizing a new trust company in Pittsburg. The local men offer to take half the stock and the corporation the other half, the new concern to be one of a chain of trust companies which the United States Bankers' Corporation is organizing in the important cities of the country.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,029,918
Gold	134,315,888
Silver	9,233,650
United States notes	3,412,267
Treasury notes of 1890	78,393
National banknotes	13,175,896
Total receipts this day	2,140,129
Total receipts this month	27,439,219
Total receipts this year	378,931,105
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	24,905,000
Total expenditures this year	162,386,976
Deposits in National banks	141,390,768
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	406,817
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,017,803
From customs	1,051,519
Miscellaneous	70,907

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$365,513,089
Silver dollars	467,225,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,066,499
Silver bullion of 1890	25,206,501
Total	$859,011,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$365,513,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,225,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,273,000
Total	$859,011,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,682,638
Gold certificates	50,033,220
Silver coin and bullion	4,546,199
Silver certificates	4,672,651
United States notes	3,412,267
Other assets	21,013,010
Total in Treasury	$167,974,787
Deposits in National banks	141,390,768
Total	$309,365,556
Current liabilities	89,335,637
Available cash balance	$220,029,918

Southern Railway Voting Trust.

J. P. Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, voting Trustees, inform holders of stock trust certificates for preferred and common stock of the Southern Railway Company, that, referring to their notice of Oct. 9, extending time for stamping Southern Railway Company stock trust certificates, they announce that a majority of such stock trust certificates having been stamped as assenting to the extension agreement of Aug. 27 such extension agreement has become operative, and the provisions of the voting trust agreement of Oct. 15, 1804, will be extended and continued as to all stock represented by stock trust certificates so stamped, as provided in said extension agreement of Aug. 27, 1902.

The time for stamping said certificates is extended until further notice, and the stamped certificates have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

OLD BANKING FIRM SUSPENDS.

Gilman Sons & Co. Became Embarrassed by Reason of the Stringency in the Money Market.

Gilman, Sons & Co., an old-established private banking firm, at 62 Cedar Street, suspended yesterday afternoon shortly before the close of banking hours, after an honorable and at one time very prosperous career, extending over more than forty years. The stringency in the money market is understood to have forced the suspension.

The firm was founded in 1860 by Winthrop S. Gilman, who was originally a wholesale grocer in St. Louis and Illinois. Mr. Gilman died in 1884, and up to his death the firm was highly prosperous. The present members of the firm are two sons of the founder, Theodore Gilman, the senior partner, who was admitted in 1865, and Winthrop S. Gilman. The firm suspended during the panic of 1873, but an extension of one year was granted to them by the creditors. Within a few months, however, the firm resumed, having fulfilled all its obligations in full.

The firm did a private banking business and dealt in real estate mortgages. At one time it was the New York correspondent of over sixty State and private banks in the West, mainly in Iowa. During the last ten years it had gradually become less active.

The immediate cause of the suspension was the throwing out of several checks of the firm by the Western National Bank, where the firm had an account, on the ground that there were not sufficient funds. This action was taken only a few minutes before 3 o'clock. The checks were drawn against some drafts. The liabilities, it is expected, will be less than $200,000. No estimate of assets could be obtained yesterday.

Bainbridge Colby of Alexander & Colby, acting as counsel for the firm, said: "The firm has suspended. Late this afternoon the firm found itself in an embarrassed position, and an examination of its condition is now being made. What conclusion will be reached after this examination I cannot now say."

The firm had no Exchange connections. Theodore Gilman and his brother are Directors of the Bessemer Ditch Company, the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company, the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad Company, and a few smaller companies. Theodore Gilman is a graduate of Williams and also a writer on financial topics. He is a member of the Union League Club, the National Academy of Design, the New England Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 16.—D. F. Witter, a Director of the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, and formerly its President, who is connected with other financial institutions dealing largely in farm mortgages, in speaking of the failure of Gilman, Son & Co., said to-night:

"I am somewhat familiar with the business of the firm. It has no Des Moines connection, which can be affected, and I do not think any Iowa interests will suffer."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.10	.10
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.96	.95
Challenge Con	.09	.10
Chollar	.02	.02
Confidence	.62	.64
Con. Cal. & Va.	.91	.89
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.15	.16
Julia	.04	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.20	.21
Occidental Con	.08	.08
Ophir	.82	.84
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.08	.09
Savage	.03	.04
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.14	.14
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.11	.11
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.03	.04
Silver bars	50½	50½
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.03

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	8¾	8	8½
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4¼
American Consolidated	2¾	3	2½	3
Anaconda	18	20	18	20
Blue Bell	6½	7½	6½	7¾
C., K. & N.	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
C. C. Consolidated	6¾	7¼	6¾	7½
Coriolanus	5	5½	5	5½
C., C. & M.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Dante	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Doctor Jackpot	13½	13¾	12¾	13
Elkton	34¾	35	35½	36½
El Paso	72½	73	73¼	73½
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5½	4½	5½
Findlay	7	10	7	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¾	4½	4¼	4⅝
Golden Cycle	60	61¾	60	63
Golden Fleece	5	15	5	20
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3¼	3½
Gold Sovereign	3⅝	4	3¾	4
Gould	6⅞	8	6¾	7½
Gold Exploration	2¾	3	2½	3
Isabella	34	35	34	35
Jackpot	12⅞	13	12½	13
Keystone	4	4½	3⅞	4¼
Last Dollar	40	60	40	75
Lexington	5½	5¾	5⅝	6
Little Puck	4½	5	4½	5¼
Little Bessie	3¾	4	3¾	4
Mollie Gibson	4	5¾	4½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Hotel May Be Built on Irving Place Corner.

Old Westminster Property Traded for Fourth Avenue Business Building—Other Dealings.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has bought the Parker Building, a twelve-story mercantile structure at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on plot 131 by 150, giving in part payment the Westminster Hotel property, at the northwest corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, 146 by 175 and irregular. The new owner of the Westminster, as a result of this transaction, is John F. Hollingsworth of Waukegan, Ill. According to the broker in the deal, Frank E. Smith, the Parker Building figured in the trade at about $1,750,000 and the hotel parcel at about $500,000. It is not unlikely that the latter property will be resold in the near future and the plot improved with a modern hotel.

The Parker Building was erected by John H. Parker about three years ago upon what was formerly the site of the Gettysburg Cyclorama structure. The property was conveyed to Mr. Hollingsworth in January, 1901, for an indicated consideration of $700,000 over mortgages for the same amount. The mortgages now on the parcel, it is understood, aggregate about $900,000. The Westminster Hotel was bought in recently at auction by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings, for $400,000.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for the estate of Charles Graef the four-story dwelling 58 East Fifty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 28 by 100, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Myer Hellman reports that he has bought 70 and 72 East One Hundredth Street and 1,312 Park Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Miss C. A. Peck to Rufus R. Graves the four-story dwelling 11 West Ninth Street, 17.8 by 92.3. The same brokers have also sold for the Middlebrook estate to James B. Fessenden a residence and seven acres of ground at Wilton, Conn.

Post & Reese have sold for Mary Y. Stone and others to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 East Thirty-fifth Street, 21 by 72.6.

It is reported that the Dittman estate has sold 65 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Peter Naylor the four-story dwelling 133 West Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5. It is reported that the adjoining house, No. 135, has also been sold.

Max Marx has bought from Estelle Hasberg the plot at the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 88.3 by 100.

Mr. Marx has sold to J. W. Haaren the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue, taking in exchange the three flats, with stores, 2,809 to 2,813 Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, each 25 by 68 by 80. The latter properties have been resold by Mr. Marx, through A. M. Baumann & Co., to J. Lissner.

John Peters has sold for the Miller estate to Jacob Weinstein 241 East Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15.3 by 92. This purchase gives Mr. Weinstein control of a plot 107.2 by 92, which he has resold to builders for improvement, with three six-story flats.

Cohen & Glauber have sold to Marcus Roth the six-story brick building 200 East Houston Street, running through to 95 First Street. The same firm has also taken title to 230 and 232 East Third Street, a parcel which had not been transferred previously for nearly 100 years.

Louis Frankel has sold for J. I. Livingston to a client, for $19,000, the four-story brownstone-front single flat 228 East Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from L. F. Van Ohlsen 36 and 38 Macdougal Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 98.5; also, from Starlight Brothers, the five-story double flats 162 and 165 East Eighty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Julius Miller has sold, for improvement, 707 and 709 Fifth Street, a plot 42.9 by 97.

William O'Gorman has sold to Stephen J. Egan the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, 228 by 100. The buyer will erect on the lots six five-story flats each 38 feet wide.

The Gaines-Roberts Company has sold the two five-story flats 691 and 693 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, each 38 by 100.

The West Side Realty Company negotiated the recent lease of the building at East Broadway, Chatham Square, and Catharine Street to the Salvation Army. The lease covers a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of $175,000.

Matt. J. Ward & Co. have leased to Palmer & Shares the Colonnade Hotel, at Seabreeze, Fla., for a term of years. The lessees are also the proprietors of the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; the Magnolia Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla., and the Rockledge Hotel, Rockledge, Fla.

L. H. & J. W. Slawson announce that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general real estate business, with offices at 536 Fifth Avenue.

The Auction Room.

Bidding at yesterday's partition sale of the Osborne apartment house, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was confined to representatives of interested parties. The property was finally struck down by Auctioneer George R. Read to Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co. on a bid of $945,000. It is understood that the sale resulted in no substantial change in the ownership of the parcel. It is interesting to note that, at a previous partition sale of this property in 1896, the final bid was $1,045,000, although at that time as at yesterday's offering there was no outside competition.

Other sales at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Nos. 717 and 719 Third Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 and 18.10, respectively, by 80, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. P. C. Blossom $30,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lincoln Avenue, runs west 25 by north 175 by west 42.2 to Third Avenue Bridge approach, by north 26 to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by east 60 by south 200, vacant; foreclosure sale, to David K. Case 15,000

By James L. Wells.

No. 1,034 Tinton Avenue, east side, 178.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 17.9 by 73.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the Knickerbocker Building and Loan Company 5,494

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Avenue, west side, 100.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 275 by 180, and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bronx Borough Bank 22,629

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. J. Sneudaira, referee, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 25.9 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,598.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 22 West Sixtieth Street, south side, 287.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,319.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-first Street, south side, 128 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 22 by 74; E. E. W. Adams of 24 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; R. Brandon of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 74.8; R. G. Barclay of 31 West Fifty-second Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Wooster Street, west side, 220.5 feet north of Bleecker Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with stores, 50.4 by 90; Kruse & Mulford of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. F. Kruse of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a one-story brick storage, 25.9 by 40; city, owner; H. A. F. Wanderlich of 441 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $700.

Morris Avenue, northwest corner of old North Street, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, each 27 by 29; Rosalie Dohm, Buckhout Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Brown Place, for a five-story brick factory, 54 by 85; Anton Doll of 129 Hester Street, owner; B. Finkenseiper of 137 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 191 and 193 Worth Street, to five-story brick lofts; Potter, Weir & Woodburn of 9 East One Hundred and First Street, owners; G. G. Hedman, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 434 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Leonard of 435 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Sixty-fourth Street, to a one-story stone penitentiary; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 2,696 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; J. Oischer of 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; G. J. Ebert of 52 Lawrence Street, architect; cost, $2,300.

Broome and Greene Streets, southwest corner, to six-story brick lofts; J. R. Smith of 47 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Ackerman Street, west side, 390 feet south of Webber's Lane, King's Bridge, to a two-story stone and frame dwelling, 17 by 31; James Millburn, premises, owner; John J. Manley of 143 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Hoffman Street, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 25; Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society, owner; Thomas H. Burton, architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Park Avenue, to a two-story frame shop, 10.4 by 16; Franz X. Wagner of 711 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $175.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

AVENUE C, 64 and 66, e s, 48x83; John Katzman to Samuel Werner and another, (mtg $50,000) $1

AVENUE C, s w corner of 7th St, 21.1x83; Charles Seedorf to Dora Bleier..... 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 131st St, 74.11x125 x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, to Mabel R. Sherman, (R S $28.50) 59,350

BROOME ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 49.5x25; Abraham Stern to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $16,000) 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 80, e s, 25x87.6; Augustus Prentice to Max Goetz, (mtg $22,500) 1

ESSEX ST, 139, w s, 25x89; Hyman Harris to Charles Steinhauser, (mtg $51,000) 100

FOREST AV, w s, Lot 13, map of Gouverneur Morris; James McSherry to Ellen J. Nevins 4,000

FORSYTH ST, 39, w s, 32.9x100; Samuel H. Miskend to Alexander Frankenstein, (mtg $36,000) 1

FRONT ST, n s, about 126.7 ft w of Roosevelt St, 21x61x irregular; William R. Cosgrove to James F. Cosgrove..... 14,000

FRONT ST, n s, 366 w of Jackson St, 34x70x33.8x70; John H. Cosgrove to James F. Cosgrove 7,000

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; John J. Roberts, as creditor, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, quitclaim 1

MADISON AV, 2,129 and 2,133, e s, 75x60; John J. Hopkins to Charles R. Schlieps, (mtg $35,000) 100

MADISON ST, 80, n s, 25x100; Harry Sandler and others to Nathan Gilles, (mtg $25,000) 100

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 90 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Babette Mayes to Carl Gentzsch, taxes 1

MORRIS PARK AV, s e corner of Fillmore St, 50.1x103.4x50.1x104.3, with award; Agnes Barcalow to Charles Gerlich, (mtg $3,450) 1

PARK ROW, n w corner of Baxter St, 30x92x33.7x92.6; David Finelite to Jacob Finelite and others 1

PERRY ST, 63 and 65, n s, 50.1x94.10x50.3x95.2; Samuel Parnass to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $53,500) 100

PLEASANT AV, 402, e s, 17.7 ft n of 121st St, 16.8x64; Clara Fausner to Michael K. McCarten, (mtg $5,500) 5,275

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 75th St, 27.8x89.4x27.2x83.11; William B. Smith to Joseph Harvey and another, quitclaim 1

SEA VIEW AV, e s, 25 ft s of Central Av, 25x100; Walter H. Jones to William H. Behler 1

WESTCHESTER AV, Faile St, Bancroft St, and Hoe St, block; Bancroft St, proposed, s w corner of Hoe St, runs s 150x w 150x s 125x w 150 to e s of Southern Boulevard x n 143.3 to e s of Westchester Av x n e 259.9 to Bancroft St x e 76.1, rel. mortgage; Cyrus J. Lawrence and another, trustees, to the Real Estate Corporation of New York City.... 50,000

3D AV, 3,870, e s, 25x125; Lena Feuer to Robert M. Johnston, (mtg $16,250)..... Exch.

4TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 131x150; John F. Hollingsworth to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (mtg $800,000) 1

4TH ST, s w s, Lot 127, map of M. Minthorne, 25x90.2; Samuel Greenfeld to Max Kirshenbluth and another, (mtg $19,000) 100

5TH ST, 616 East, 24.9x98; Edwin B. Marks to Edwin Bernstein, (mtg $20,000) 1

5TH ST, 302 and 304 East, 43.4x96.2; John A. O'Brien and another, heirs, to J. Lester Lewine, quitclaim 1

8TH AV, 11, s e s, 22.6x40x14x16.6x40; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to Mabel R. Sherman, (R S $6.25) 14,050

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 149th St, 75x80; John W. Haaren to Max Marx, (mtg $45,000) 100

8TH AV, n w corner of 149th St, 25x80; Robert C. Ten Eyck to Henry F. Haaren, (mtg $4,000) 1,500

8TH AV, s w corner of 150th St, 25x80, (mtg $25,000;) 150th St, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11, (mtg $10,000;) 149th St, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11, (mtg $10,000;) 8th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 149th St, 25x80, (mtg $15,000;) 8th Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 149th St, 25x80, (mtg $15,000;) 8th Av, w s, 124.11 ft n of 149th St, 25x80, (mtg $15,000;) Robert C. Ten Eyck to John W. Haaren 10,000

8TH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 128th St, 25x84; Arnold Wurtenberg to Charles Tschanett, (mtg $18,000) 1

11TH ST, 95 East, 25x80.4 to Houston St, x 25.2x77.2; Max Cohen and another to Marcus Roth, (mtg $23,000) 1

14TH ST, 344 and 346 West, 50x103.3x50x123.3; Samuel Goldberg to Samuel Parnass, (mtg $43,000) 100

16TH ST, 113 to 119 East, n w corner of Irving Place, 175x146x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to John F. Hollingsworth, Ca. S. 1

17TH ST, 120 East, 20x57x irregular; Washington Irving and another, heirs, to Henry L. Morris, trustee, all title..... 10

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East, 42x92; Mary Barnett to David Greenberg, (mtg $50,000) 5,000

26TH ST, 225 West, and 224 West 27th St; Frederick Emanuel to Ellen Donovan, (mtg $20,000) 100

26TH ST, 235 West, and 234 West 27th St; Ellen Donovan to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $20,000) 100

26TH ST, 310 West, 23x98.9; Meyer Freeman to Benjamin Freeman, 1-3 part, (mtg $30,000) 100

36TH ST, 28 West, 15x98.9; Nicholas Espenchied to William T. Elliott..... 1

39TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Thersa Weil to Louis S. Miller, ½ part, all title, all liens 1

39TH ST, 23 East, 25x98.9; Maud C. Nicoll to De Lancey Nicoll, (mtg $50,000) 10

39TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Louis S. Miller to Alice B. Crawford, (mtg $12,500) 1

41ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Jacob Jacobs to Patrick Gallivan, (mtg $5,000) 10,000

46TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Charles Martin to Adolf Thamsen, (mtg $8,000) 11,000

47TH ST, 56 to 60 West, 63x100.5; Walter Reid to Forty-seventh Street Realty Company, (mtg $294,000) 100

53D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 18.4x100.5; Hannah A. Donnegan to August Goetz and another, (mtg $4,500) 1

53D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 49.10x100.5; Margaret C. S. Carroll and others to Frederick F. Dahnke, 6-7 parts, B. & S., (mtg $34,000) 1

58TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 49.10x100.5; Katherine J. Smyth, by committee, to Frederick F. Dahnke, 1-7 part, (mtg 1-7 of $34,000) 5,428

85TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Solomon A. Cohn to Louis Korn, (mtg $18,000) 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Mary A. Dun and others, executors, to Albert Brod 25,000

89TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.8; Morris Berry to Ernst F. Bliss, Jr., (mtg $15,500) ..... Exch.

89TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.8; Morris Berry to Ernst F. Bliss, Jr., (mtg $15,500) ..... Exch.

98TH ST, 164 and 166 West, 40x100.11; Lulie B. Barney to John J. Sullivan, (mtg $40,000) ..... Exch.

114TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11; Job E. Hedges, referee, to Mary Lewis 27,750

114TH ST, s s, 163.9 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11; Job E. Hedges, referee, to Mary Lewis 27,750

114TH ST, s s, 182.6 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11; Job E. Hedges, referee, to Mary Lewis 27,750

115TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Berman to Samuel and Isaac Berman, (mtg $21,000) 1

123D ST, s s, 84.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.11; Abraham Cohn to John E. Ahrens, (mtg $15,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; John E. Aarons to Abraham Cohn, (mtg $6,000) 1

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x½ block; Susan J. W. Witherell to John Harper, (mtg $31,792) 1

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x169.7 to Lawrence St x 56.4x95.7x25x100; William H. Redfield to Carrie I. Shotwell 1

135TH ST, 870 East, 25x100; Paul Schultz to Wilhelm C. D. Mornhinweg and wife, joint tenants, (mtg $11,000) ..... Omitted

137TH ST, 207 West, 19x99.11; William H. Picken to George J. Leming 1

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to John W. Haaren, (mtg $12,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON PLACE, 54; Eliza Naylor, executrix, to Sophie Pfaffli, 10 years..... $1,770

PARK AV, 1,016; James H. Peffer to Angelo Chrones, 3 years..... 420

2D ST, 150; Joseph Trefsger to Charles J. Hesse, 3 years 204

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERNSTEIN, Edward, to Edward B. Marks; 5th St, 616 East, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... $10,000

BLEIER, Dora, to Charles Seedorf; Avenue C, s w corner of 7th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

BROD, Albert, to Mary B. Dun and others, executors; 85th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 20,000

BYRNES, Emilie, to Henrietta M. Parker; 16th St, 308 West, prior mtg $13,100, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

COSGROVE, James, to William R. Cosgrove; Front St, n s, 126.7 ft w of Roosevelt St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

COSGROVE, James F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Front St, n s, 266 ft w of Jackson St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 4,000

CRAWFORD, Alice B., to Jacob T. Hildebrant; 39th St, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,250

CRYSLER, Clarence M., by guardian, and others, to Minnie Weller; 121st St, s s, 83.3 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,500

DAVIS, Lawrence, and another to John H. Gunner, trustee; 142d St, 741 East 3 years 8,500

EVARTS, Allen W., to Louis De Gumoens, Jr.; 20th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

FINELITE, Davis, and others to James B. Potter and another, trustees; Park Row, 164 and 166, n w corner of Baxter St, 2, 3 years 75,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 26th St, 235 West; also 27th St, 234 West, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent... 8,000

GAGAN, James D., to Louis Fleischmann; Lots 128 to 132, 2d map of Neill estate, 3 years 16,000

GALLIVAN, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41st St, 323 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

GALLIVAN, Patrick, to Jacob Jacobs; 41st St, 323 East, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,855

GENTZSCH, Carl, to Louis Stern; Mitchell Place, n s, 90 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 4,000

GILLIES, Nathan, to Harry Sandler and another; Madison St, 89, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,750

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to Samuel Parnass; Perry St, 63 and 65, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 8,000

GUERRERO, Peter F., to Sadie Bielocke; Lot 351, map of the H. P. Rose Mapes estate, installments, 1 year..... 100

HAAREN, Henry F., to Theodore Greentree; 8th Av, n w corner of 149th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree; 8th Av, s w corner of 150th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree; 150th St, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree; 149th St, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HAHLO, Arthur H., and Louis Fleichmann; White Plains Road, n w s, lot 48, map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 9,000

HEISLER, George A., to Joseph O. Clement, as trustee; 17th St, 5 East; also 18th St, 6 East, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 5, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

HEISLER, George A., to Emanuel Heilner and another; 17th St, 5 East; also 18th St, 6 East, due Dec. 5, 1902, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HOFSTATTER, Mary, to Minnie Elliott; 19th St, 135 East, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 1,500

HOLLINGSWORTH, John F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 16th St, 113 to 119, n w corner of Irving Place, 35 to 43, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 250,000

IRVING, Jennie R., and another to Raymond D. Bennett; 237th St, n s, 260 ft e of Keppler Av, due Dec. 15, 1905..... 4,000

JOHNSTON, Robert M., to Charles W. H. Arnold; 3d Av, 3,870, 4 months..... 1,500

KIRSHEUBLUTH, Max, and another to Samuel Greenfeld; 4th St, s s, 175 ft s e of 2d Av, installments, Oct. 2, 1907, 6 per cent 2,000

KRIETE, Hedewig, and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 111th St, s e corner of Park Av, 1 year 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Clinton St, n w corner of Broome St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

MILLER, James W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 35th St, 28 West, prior mtg —— Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 10,000

MILLER, Louis S., to Fannie Stick and another, trustees; 39th St, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 12,500

NEVINS, Ellen J., to Charles A. Runk, executor; Forest Av, w s, at line between Lots 13 and 14, being part of Lot 13, map of G. Morris, known as Shingle Plaine Plot, now as Woodstock, due Nov. 1, 1905 1,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin, and another to the Greenwood Cemetery; 12th St, 229 and 231 East, due Oct. 1, 1912, 4½ per cent.. 75,000

RADFORD, George B., as Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 62d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

ROTH, Marcusz, to Max Cohen and another; 1st St, 95 East; also Houston St, 200 East, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,750

RUSSORD, Caroline P., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, e s, 26.2 ft s from junction of e s of Columbus Av, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 4,500

SERRITELLA, Vincenzo, to Samuel Levy; 77th St, s s, 117 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

SERRITELLA, Vincenza, to Henry W. Windels; 77th St, s s, 117 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $18,750, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,500

SICHEL, Hannah, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, 864, 1 year, 4 per cent. 18,000

STRAUS, Mark J., to Denis Horgan; 36th St, 252 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

VRADENBURGH, Frank, to Lillie Sanger; 182d St, s s, 85 ft w of Hughes Av, prior mtg $2,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 400

WANDERER, Jennie, to Julius Weinstein; 3d St, 279 and 281 East; also, 3d St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year, 6 per cent 24,000

WANDERER, Jennie, to Julius Weinstein; 3d St, 281 East; also, 3d St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 24,500

WERNER, Samuel, and another to John Katzman; Avenue C, 64 and 66, 3 years, 6 per cent. 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company..... $10

COBE, Duane P., to Antoinette Finck.. 1

COHEN, Louis, to Berry B. Simons and another 1

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, to William L. Condit and others, trustees 8,615

DUNPHY, Julia, to Michael Reid..... 3,000

HEIN, Margaretha, to George L. Heinz.. 1

JOHN EICHLER BREWING COMPANY to Emma E. Hayes..... 2,200

MEYER, George A., and another, executors and trustees, to Mary E. Bedell, assigns 2 mtgs..... ....

MEYER, George A., and another, executors and trustees, to Harriet H. Ten Eyck, assigns 2 mtgs..... ....

RUTH, Abraham, to Louis Stern..... 1

STICKLER, Joseph W., to Nannie S. Vanderpoel, 8 assignments..... 74,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Mary E. Knight and others.... 30,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the German Savings Bank.. 15,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 17,000

WILSON, Ella H., to Emma Wilson..... 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 225 ft e of Dykman St, 25x150; Lazar Cohen against Charles A. Lehman, owner; Emil Block, contractor 2,177

7TH AV, 562; John F. Niebuhr against Marcus Krizer, owner; Peter F. Drotleff, contractor..... 50

77TH ST, 304 East; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Vincenzo Serritilla, owner and contractor..... 52

119TH ST, 85 West; Albert Baumann against J. Kalman, owner; P. Peterson, contractor..... 21

133D ST, 533 and 535 West; Ludwig Kaufman against Joseph H. Marshall, owner and contractor..... 16

169TH ST, 881 and 883 East; Joseph B. Friedlander against Michael Meehan, owner and contractor..... 285

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

15TH ST, 42 West; City Mortgage Company, with George Fuchs..... $72,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C and 2d St, n e corner; John H. Blohn against A. E. Roncinsky and another, Sept. 10, 1902, canceled..... 500

EAST BROADWAY, 165; John H. Blohn against Meier and Louis Jarmulowsky and another, Sept. 10, 1902, canceled.... 900

MARKET ST, 31 and 33; John H. Blohn against R. Silbermintz and another, Sept. 10, 1902, canceled 300

PARK ROW and Baxter St, n w corner, 30.1x90.1; Daniel J. O'Connor and another against David Finelite and another, Oct. 7, 1902 1,800

PARK ROW and Baxter St, n w corner, 30.1x90.1; Morris Rosenberg against David Finelite and another, Oct. 7, 1902.... 1,597

12TH ST, 229 and 231 East; Thomas G. Knight against M. V. Weinberg and another, Dec. 17, 1901 773

115TH ST, 229 and 231 West; Witherspoon & Son against Harris Wolfenson, Aug. 30, 1902 108

115TH ST, 237 and 239 West; Witherspoon & Son against Harris Wolfenson, Aug. 30, 1902..... 79

Lis Pendens.

BOND ST, n s, 295.5 ft e of Broadway, runs w 16.9x n 100.1x e 8.4 to Elm St x s — to beginning; Henry B. Shepard, executor, against William K. Porter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Van Sindersen.

CRESCENT and Hughes Avs, s w corner, 39.10x45.7x irregular; Lulu A. Gunnison against Edward Woods and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers.

JEROME AV, e s, 106.3 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Antonio Cebrelli against Asher L. Smith and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. De W. Roger.

RIGHTS, franchise, &c., of Pelham Park Railroad Company; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, against the Pelham Park Railroad Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

3D AV, w s, 56.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x102.11; Patrick Monahan against Alice McDaniel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

6TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 10th St, 21x52.2; John W. Righter against Edward I. Ludwig, (partition;) attorney, L. F. Reed.

25TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Pauline Hauser against William H. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

47TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 20x60.4; Annie Evans against John H. Paul, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, J. I. Milener.

53D ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Anna M. Andrews against George E. Andrews, trustee, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

133D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ludwig Kaufman against Joseph H. Marshall and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

Financial.

LAST DAYS FOR

BARREL SHARES At 40 Cents.

Any orders mailed on or before Thursday, Oct. 30, will be filled at the 40-cent price. Negotiations now nearly completed will put this stock at

75 Cents a Share

at once, and par for it will soon be counted cheap. The expectation now is that this stock will soon be withdrawn from public sale, and that purchasers who get it at 40 cents will find their

MONEY MORE THAN DOUBLED

within a few weeks on the rise in values alone.

AS AN INVESTMENT there is nothing in the entire field of industrial offerings that approaches these BARREL SHARES. The methods of the Company will revolutionize the barrel business.

A high average for a cooper is 45 barrels daily; such a man would earn for his factory net per day, at present prices, less than	.75
On our patented machines an average operator can make 250 barrels daily, turning for his factory profits of	$30.00

Think of it! Over 40 times the Profit per man by the New Way as by the Old!

DOUBLE VENEER PACKAGES. DOUBLE STAVE VENEER BARRELS MADE ON OUR NEW PATENT MACHINES.

Peck Measurss. ½ Bushels. Bushels. Candy Packages. Tobacco Packages,

These barrels will save $10,000,000 a year when used in place of the ordinary barrels.

Less Wood. Less Work. Less Space. Lasts Longer, Better in Use Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

There are more than 200,000,000 barels used every year in the United States at a cost of more than $40,000,000

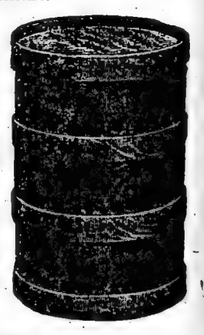

What is true of barrels is just as true of packages.

Only a small amount of Treasury Stock (par value $1) can now be had

At 40 Cents a Share

Remember the advance to 75 cents will take place after Thursday, October 30. Will you let fortune knock at your door in vain?

Make all checks payable to S. H. Smart, Treasurer.
Come and see the barrels and packages or write for prospectus.

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.,
Office 180 Broadway, New York.
Depository, PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
Transfer Agents, CORPORATION TRUST CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

Financial.

2000 BORINGS OF THE DIAMOND DRILL TELL THE STORY

of MINE LA MOTTE, the most famous lead producing property in the world, located in Madison and St. Francois Counties, Missouri, owned by the MINE LA MOTTE LEAD & SMELTING CO., and consisting of

37,614 ACRES.

13,544 ACRES of which are known to be HEAVILY MINERALIZED, and to contain LEAD ORE OF GREAT VALUE—the amount of which already proven to be on this tract alone would require CENTURIES TO EXHAUST. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. runs through the property for a distance of 6¼ miles.

There are now 8 shafts on the property, a concentrating plant, calcine ovens, smelting furnace, refinery, machine shops, tramways, and, in fact, a complete equipment in every respect. Only 20 acres have been worked, and $150,000 annually produced. Orders have been placed for additional machinery, which, upon installation, will increase the production to

$500,000 ANNUALLY.

It is the object of the Company to continue this development work on such a scale so that in comparatively short time this property will be known as THE GREATEST LEAD PRODUCING PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

8,000 ACRES are under cultivation and 2,500 acres fenced off for stock-raising purposes, 223 Tenant Houses, 80 Farm Houses, all of which yield the company a regular income, as they are leased to thrifty farmers and workmen. The demand for houses is greater than the supply.

Dividends will be declared quarterly at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the par value. Inside one year this rate will be doubled.

The policy of the company is to increase the dividend rate as rapidly as the added equipment increases the earning power of the company.

We offer for sale a limited number of shares of the stock of this company at $7.50 PER SHARE UNTIL NOV. 5th WHEN THE PRICE OF THE STOCK WILL BE ADVANCED TO $8.50 PER SHARE.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, expert reports, and list of references, also letters from recent visitors to Mine La Motte. Address inquiries and make checks payable to the order of

DAUGHERTY & ALBERS, BANKERS,
69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

City Real Estate For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

West 88th St., near Riverside, 4-story and basement wide residence..... $30,000

Corner of Riverside Drive, very attractive home, bargain $55,000

Corner of West End Av., new 5-story American basement $30,000

71st St., near Park, very wide fine house

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLING HOUSES
For Sale or Rent.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

Lawyer having client's money to invest would like to hear of tenement property for sale where equities of about $5,000 can be safely invested. Give particulars, price, rental, &c. H Box 106 Times.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

To lease or sell tenements, flats, &c., at reasonable prices; Italian sections preferred. Polizzi & Co., 246 Mulberry St.

Want to rent, house between 6th and Lexington Aves., 27th to 42d Sts.; rent, $2,000 to $3,000. "H.," 29 E. 9th St.

I lease, rent, manage, sell, exchange Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,001 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Flats or tenements wanted, west side, between 23d and 59th Sts. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

25 acres and buildings; 24 miles from city, in West Nyack, N. Y.; free and clear; to exchange for flat or tenement in Manhattan or Bronx. Owner, 854 East 153th St.

Can you use a fine farm or country place up the Hudson for your improved property. Send me full particulars. Thomson, 29 East 125th.

Apartment Hotels.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Arlington
18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.

Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE KENESAW,
202 WEST 103D ST.
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
One apartment of two rooms and bath, unfurnished $35, or furnished $40 per month.
Dining Room on American Plan. $7 Per Week
C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family; transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $45-$50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The El Dorado,
Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City. RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

COLUMBIA COURT
Riverside and 115th Street,
overlooking the Drive and River;
7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; high-class in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c. Descriptive book on application. Rents, $1,500 and upward.
Superintendent on premises every day.
PORTER & CO., AGENTS
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

THE MARGARET.
NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5 AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

79th St. & Riverside Drive.
Suites of Six and Seven Rooms.
THE HUDSONIA.
Everything that can be desired in modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet. MAX VOGEL, Owner and Builder.

THE RUTHERFORD
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45; pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00.
PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,
eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $38 up.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT
61 E. 86th St. { Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $40; attendance. R. H. Elliott, 62 William St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $60.

18th St., 12 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent on premises.

"Hollywood," Madison Av., corner 94th St.—7 elegant, light rooms and bath; ground floor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $720 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,237—Harlem.

THE AWOSTING,
138 East 94th St., Cor. Lexington Ave.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

MORNINGSIDE PARK
Entire Block Front,
113TH AND 114TH STS.
Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience;
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855
Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.
Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
Apply on premises, or to
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)
149 Broadway ('Phone, 427—Cortlandt.)

THE HENRY JAMES.
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern; one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480—$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.
2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
118th-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
Two suites of five large, light, and airy rooms on the first floor of 40 and 50 Morningside Av; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $35. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.
ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ALSO 1ST FLOOR 7-ROOM SUITE FOR DOCTOR, $600. Apply to owner, on premises.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Broadway and 66th, adjoining corner house, seven and bath; select families; convenient location; gas range; $40.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 83th.—Eight and bath; elevator, telephone; every convenience; also apartment nine rooms.

Bachelor Apartments or Others.—4 rooms and bath; splendid central location; $45 month. 10 West 28th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE HOUSE
Near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,600. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
66 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Wanted—Second mortgage loan on New York residence, $2,500, 6 per cent., for one year; exceptional security; will pay 20 per cent. and searches. Address Borrower, R Box 164 Times.

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors.
jy18-1aw6mF.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON $1 PHONOGRAPHS

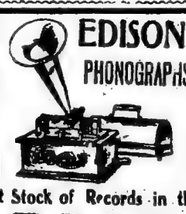

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Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 303 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $36; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Reliable service; remodeled Remingtons, Smiths, $35; best rentals; expert repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWE, ZELIE VERRAULT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Alphonse Verrault, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased; Norman A. Verrault, Zelie Anastasia Verrault, Leontine Alphonsine Verrault, Louis Henry Verrault, Emma L'Italien Verrault, Frances Louise Verrault, Stephen M. Crandell, Edward H. Proudman, Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon, (the Christian names of the said Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon being fictitious, the real Christian names of said persons being unknown,) creditors of ZELIE VERRAULT, otherwise known as ZELIE VERRAULT HOWE, deceased, occupants of the real estate of said deceased, heirs at law of said deceased, and persons claiming under said heirs at law or either of them, the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and to all other creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested in the estate of said decedent, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the disposition of the real property of which the said Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased, died seized, and described in the petition of Norman L. Hobart herein, or so much thereof as might be necessary for the payment of said decedent's debts and funeral expenses, by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale already had of said property toward the payment of the claims of said petitioner and of others cited to participate therein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Norman L. Hobart, Creditor-Petitioner, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
o17-1aw6wF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators.
jy11-1aw6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 180 Broadway, New York City.
my16-1aw6mF

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN LOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George Hartland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1902. SUSAN B. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE H. HARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m2-1aw6mF

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The New York Times gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
8d Ave. & 59th St.
$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Pianos

Don't Delay.
If interested in this proposition, inspect this instrument immediately. We've delivered more Harmony Pianos than we ever had any idea we would.
The Harmony Piano,
Including Stool and Cover, for $175, on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, is an offer no one who wants a piano can afford to miss.
Do Not Be Fooled
into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.
Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickled, fitted with automatic, self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.
Our Ten Years' Guarantee
Inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

At the **"BRADBURY"** Warerooms
ONLY
30 Pianos Left
IN THE SALE OF
ODD PIANOS
OTHER MAKERS' PIANOS
EXCHANGED AND STORE SAMPLE PIANOS
At Remarkable Reductions

At $175 "Webster," large; price was $300.
At $175 "Bradbury," small; price was $300.
At $200 "Knabe," upright.
At $225 "Bradbury," medium; price was $350.
At $250 "Bradbury," large; price was $450.
At $375 "Sohmer," Baby Grand.
At $375 "Bradbury," Parlor Grand; price was $900.

Similar opportunities at our Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark Warerooms.

Terms Cash, or Easy Payments if desired.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.
142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

THE **JACOB DOLL PIANO**
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
$95, Elegant Mahogany Upright; Chickering bargain. Installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$20, beautiful rosewood; upright, $35; mahogany upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 437 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK M. HOYT, Plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL, Sarah Coleman, Arthur or Authur Cohn and Mary Cohn, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Manhattan Railway Company, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company, Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, Karl M. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Moses K. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff, Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated June 21st, 1902.
DE GROVE & RIKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To Sarah Coleman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County and State of New York, on the ninth day of October, 1902.
Dated New York, October 9th, 1902.
DE GROVE & RIKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o10-1aw7wf

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LIZZIE L. GEORGE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated September 13th, 1902.
WILLIAMS & FOLSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office No. 116 Nassau Street, New York City.
To William R. George:
The foregoing summons is served upon by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of October, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1902; the original complaint herein was filed in said Clerk's office on the 27th day of September, 1902.
Dated New York, September 17th, 1902.
WILLIAMS & FOLSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Sept. 23rd, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-1aw6mF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 23d, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated October 14th, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-1aw6wF

Surrogate Notices.

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.
MYER, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Mary H. Myer, Susan S. Duy, Meta M. Wright, Essie B. Woodland, Margaretta M. Garziulo, Henry W. Birkey, Isaac Myer Birkey, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ISAAC MYER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Pollion of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Myer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o17-1aw6wF

BROWN, JOSEPH. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. a19-1aw6mF

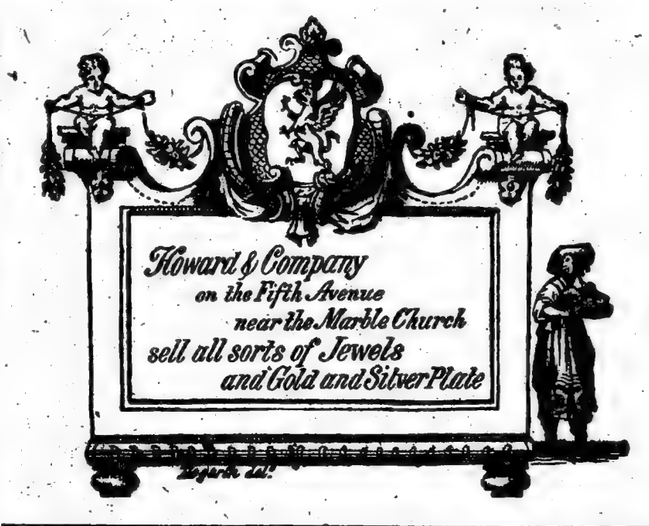

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.
Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

35th St., 255 West, near Broadway "L."—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; superior table board.

58th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

50th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

79th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

93d St., 64 West.—Large front room; also small one; excellent board; near "L" station.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST.
Desirable rooms; references exchanged; telephone.

120th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

Attractive rooms, private bath optional; homelike surroundings; table and appointments first-class; references. 168 East 72d St.

Hotel Arlington, 273 West 38th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, suites; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 465.—ALL LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS, SUITES; SEPARATE TABLES; TELEPHONE; GOOD STUDIO, NORTH LIGHT; REFERENCE.

Lexington Av., 962, Near 70th St.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; American; telephone.

Morningside Heights, 1,161 Amsterdam Av., corner 117th St.—Large and medium rooms, overlooking Park; warm, sunny; comfortably furnished; superior table; $8 to $10 per week; elevator.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

Montague Terrace, 5, Brooklyn.—Convenient to Wall St., all trolleys, L roads; elegant private house; river view; superior table; reference.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms, with board for two ladies with Christian family; west side. Address P. O. Box 241, Saugerties, N. Y.

TEN JURORS SELECTED FOR MOLINEUX'S TRIAL

First Panel of Talesmen Exhausted and Another Summoned.

Justice Lambert's Treatment of Men Who Impressed Him Unfavorably—Cornish Will Be the First Witness.

Four jurors were added yesterday to the six secured on Wednesday for the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams. It is believed that two jurors will be obtained this morning, and that the next step in the case will be the opening address of Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne for the prosecution.

The jurors who qualified yesterday are:

BENJAMIN J. SNELLING, salesman for Thomas B. Wallace, fruit dealer; unmarried, and lives at 70 West Ninety-third Street.

EDWARD J. RISHMOND, glass manufacturer at 72 Murray Street; lives at 27 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

PAUL F. MOTTELAY, publisher at 270 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; married, and lives at 272 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

JAMES N. H. SLEE, dealer in bicycles at 141 Broadway; lives at 785 West End Avenue.

Of the jurors selected, all but one were secured from the first panel of 200 talesmen. When it became apparent that a jury would not be obtained from it, process servers were dispatched at about 11 o'clock with 150 summonses to "appear forthwith." Mr. Slee was the tenth of the second panel.

Justice Lambert opened the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court promptly on time yesterday. Juror O'Connor was a few minutes late, due, he said, to the fact that his watch was a little slow.

"You must set it ahead of time," the Justice said, sharply, and the juror obeyed immediately.

Justice Lambert made himself felt at all stages of the proceedings. Marcellus L. Bowden said he was alone in the cigar business at 73 West Eighty-second Street, and that he had a strong opinion in the case, an opinion so strong that he could not give a fair verdict.

"I think the fact that you are alone in business has something to do with your having opinion in this case," Justice Lambert remarked, caustically.

The talesman insisted that he was perfectly willing to serve as a juror.

"Well, I may be wrong," the Justice replied, "but I have stated the way you impressed me. You are excused."

Talesman George L. Schaffer of 145 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street said that he had an opinion so strong that he could not act as an impartial juror.

"You're ready to render a verdict now," the Justice said, emphatically, in sustaining a challenge.

At the close of the day's hearing, Mr. Osborne asked that he be permitted to deliver his opening address to the jury on Monday morning. He said that he had been astonished by the rapidity with which the jury had been selected, and he begged for more time in which to prepare his speech.

"Well," the Justice said, "we'll adjourn now until to-morrow morning, and we will settle other matters at that time."

Gen. Molineux sat again by his son during the day's session. Young Molineux took an active part in the selection of the jurors. None of the other principals was in court, although all of the witnesses have been summoned to be within call.

Of the jurymen selected, Mr. Slee said that he had an opinion in the case, but would try to put it aside. Juror Snelling was a juror two years ago in a case John F. McIntyre prosecuted. Mr. Richmond was not asked if he had a preconceived opinion in the case.

After the adjournment of court Mr. Osborne explained to the lawyers for the defense the order in which he will introduce his witnesses. Harry S. Cornish will be the first witness, after which all will testify who may be considered as corroborating Cornish. The various exhibits will be introduced then, after which the handwriting experts are to be called.

Mr. Osborne said that, according to his present view of the testimony that was introduced at the previous trial, the evidence as to the death of Barnet is the only part to be admitted in this trial. Efforts are to be made to introduce all of the handwriting exhibits that were shown at the former trial.

Sir Richard Malcolm, Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands, was an interested spectator at the Molineux trial for an hour yesterday afternoon. Sir Richard sent his card in to Justice Lambert, who introduced him to ex-Gov. Black, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and the other counsel in the case, and then invited him to take a seat inside the railing.

DIDN'T LIKE HER COMPLEXION.

Wife Says Husband Made Her Wash Her Face with Ammonia, and Said "Donnerwetter" to Her.

Mrs. Sadie Schlegel wants a limited divorce from John Schlegel because, she says, he was cruel to her. During the five weeks they lived together, according to the story she told Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday, her husband used to tell her she had a face as yellow as a pumpkin.

"He made me wash it in ammonia to get white," she said.

"What did he say to you?" asked the lawyer.

"He said I wasn't pretty and pink and white like the other women he knew," replied Mrs. Schlegel.

The plaintiff is about thirty years old. Her complexion is a little dark, but she says there are white spots brought on by the ammonia. The husband is more than sixty years of age. They were married in July, but he drove her out of his sight, she claims, in the following month.

"He did say he'd rent me a furnished room if I'd go to work and make a living," she declared, "but I didn't want to do that."

"Did he swear at you?" inquired the lawyer.

"He did, very badly."

"What did he say?"

Mrs. Schlegel looked appealingly at the court and whispered that she was ashamed to repeat the horrible curses she had heard from her husband's lips. She was told she must answer.

"Well," she said, "one of the worst things he said to me was, 'Donnerwetter!'"

While the German interpreter was laughing, the lawyer volunteered to tell the Justice that this meant "Thundery weather." The spectators in the courtroom were visibly horrified. Mrs. Schlegel hid her face in memory of such vilification.

It was brought out that Mr. Schlegel offered her $500 to stay away from him, but she wanted a regular allowance rather than a lump sum. She said her marriage life, made terrible as it was by his cruelty and forceful language, would not have been pleasant anyway. She started a suit against him in Brooklyn once, but discontinued it for some reason. The Justice took the papers and reserved decision.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI'S DENIAL.

Says That He Has Not Quarreled with His Brother-in-Law—Talks of Crocker Suit.

Prince Poniatowski, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, when asked about a San Francisco dispatch to the effect that Henry J. Crocker had brought suit against him, T. S. Bullock, and the West Coast Construction Company for $61,630, and that he had quarreled with his brother-in-law over losses incurred by him in various enterprises, said:

"I don't see how I can be a party to a suit instituted by Mr. Henry J. Crocker, as I have never had any transactions with the gentleman. Some three years ago I know that he contracted to purchase some Sierra Railway bonds from Mr. Bullock, who was to receive the same in payment for the construction of the Sierra Railway, of which I am President. My understanding is that Mr. Crocker, through temporary financial difficulties, was unable to perform his agreement at the time, and that Mr. Bullock sold his bonds, after canceling his contract with Mr. Crocker and relieving him of an obligation he could not fulfill. I have never heard of it since.

"There is not the slightest misunderstanding between Mr. William H. Crocker, my brother-in-law, and myself. The only two enterprises in which we are jointly interested are the Standard Electric Company and the Sierra Railway Company, which are both in a prosperous condition. I came to New York to meet Mr. William H. Crocker, who is on his way here from Europe."

SALES of Kirschbaum clothing in New York have more than doubled within six months.

Man to man recommendation has had most to do with it.

The stores that sell Kirschbaum suits and overcoats are progressive, growing stores.

Ours is the new clothing for young men. Do you realize how much of the clothing sold in New York is old men's clothing?

Ask for Kirschbaum hand-made. Identify it by linen label inside breast pocket of coat.

Prices, $10 to $25.

Be sure you get our goods. If you have any difficulty, write us. Send for our new style Book anyway. It is free.

A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.
(Makers) Broadway and 11th Street

CHILD MAY STOP LITIGATION.

Daughter's Love May Make Amicable Settlement Over Her Custody Between A. C. Young and His Wife.

In response to a writ of habeas corpus Alexander C. Young appeared in the Supreme Court before Justice Leventritt yesterday, bringing with him the small daughter over whose possession he and his divorced wife, Mrs. Louise McAllister Young, have been fighting. Mr. Young, who is a Hoboken lawyer, was retained recently to ferret out the alleged conspiracy charged against Laura Biggar and her associates in the matter of the millions left by Henry M. Bennett of Pittsburg. Mrs. Young is a niece of the late Ward McAllister.

It was stated in the writ of habeas corpus that Mrs. Young ought to have possession of the child nine months out of the year, according to her divorce decree obtained last Summer. She claimed that her husband abstracted the child from her care several days ago.

Mrs. Young was in the courtroom first. While she sat in a far corner, the husband, carrying the little girl on his shoulder, entered. The child, seeing her mother, began to cary: "I want my mamma." Mr. Young immediately placed her on the floor and let her run across to Mrs. Young. Then Mr. House, counsel for the husband, suggested that the couple should retire to a vacant courtroom and talk it over. Mr. Young remained behind long enough to say to the Justice that there was a mutual agreement to let the case go over until to-day at 2 o'clock, and then he followed the others across the corridor, where the mother and child were clinging to each other. The child said she wanted to stay with both the father and the mother.

A private consultation between the contestants followed, and Mr. Young, again taking possession of the child, left the Court House, followed by his wife and their lawyers. All of them seemed to be on amicable terms, and it was said that the whole trouble would be settled peaceably at to-day's adjourned hearing of the writ.

CAT RODE TO FIRES ON ENGINE.

"Tom" of Jersey City While Responding to Alarm Meets with Bad Accident.

Members of Engine Company No. 9 of the Jersey City Fire Department, situated at Bergen and Duncan Avenues, have a cat named "Tom." It was found outside the engine house doors twelve years ago, and being apparently an orphan was adopted by the company. Before "Tom" had emerged from kittenhood he began to take an interest in fires, and whenever an alarm rang he jumped to the seat of the tender and went out with the driver. He attracted much attention at fires on the Heights, and many persons tried to lure him away.

"Tom" declined to be coaxed from his perch and always went back to the engine. In responding to an alarm yesterday the cat got in the way of the horse that drags the tender, and received a kick on the head that nearly ended his existence. When the firemen returned they called a veterinary surgeon, who bandaged "Tom's" head, after which, to keep him from futher harm, he was put to bed in a box, the top of which was covered with slats. "Tom" does not take kindly to the confinement. He will not be released until his head is healed.

SAYS BOY BROKE HIS TROTH.

Girl Brings Suit Against Him for $10,000 for Breach of Promise.

Although only eighteen years old, according to his own statement, Michael Beck is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail because of a suit for breach of promise brought against him by Matilda Wood. His home is at 686 St. Ann's Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, where he was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs Walgering and Terry. Miss Wood demands $10,000, and her suit is entered through her guardian ad litem, Peter Meagher. The order for Beck's arrest was signed by Supeme Court Justice Marean of Brooklyn.

The young woman, two years Beck's senior, lives at 213 East Forty-first Street. She met Beck in 1900, and he visited her frequently with her parents' approval. In May of the same year, she says, he asked her to marry him. She accepted, and later he gave her a wedding ring. A Port Chester minister, she declares in her affidavit, refused to marry them because he leaned that the would-be bridegroom was only eighteen years old.

"I received about 150 letters from him," says the plaintiff, adding that the notes were full of endearing terms.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH ORIENT

Meeting of the American Asiatic Association in Chamber of Commerce —Elect Officers.

The American Asiatic Association held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Silas D. Webb, President of the association, presided. In opening the session, Mr. Webb made a short address. He said in part:

"As to commercial matters, it might be in order to acknowledge that the expansion of trade has hardly come up to our expectations, but we think that this can be considered as at least partially accounted for by the continued unsettled political complications, and the steady drop in the value of silver, which has materially enhanced the cost of all imports.

"The work immediately before the association is of a more than usually important character, relating as it does to a permanent readjustment of our trade relations with China and to all the commercial development dependent on them. I bespeak for this work the manifestation of your continued interest and the exercise of your active co-operation."

After the President's address the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Silas D. Webb, New York.
Vice Presidents—Lowell Lincoln, New York; John H. Converse, Philadelphia, Penn.; Everett N. Bee, San Francisco, Cal.; S. G. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; John B. Cleveland, Spartanburg, S. C.; E. C. Potter, Chicago, Ill.; Ellison A. Smythe, Pelzer, S. C.
Treasurer—Joseph R. Patterson, New York.
Secretary—John Foord, New York.
Executive Committee, Class of 1905—William T. West, New York; Stephen W. Baldwin, New York; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; A. T. Leftwich, Baltimore, Md.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY.—The question whether or not a person in pursuit of a cow which has escaped from his control acts as an ordinarily prudent man would act under the circumstances, in not looking and listening before attempting to cross a railroad track, so as not to be chargeable with contributory negligence in case he is injured by a train is held, in the case of Lorenz vs. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company (56, Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, 752) to be a question for the jury. In the case of Watertown vs. Greaves it is also held to be a question for the jury whether or not a difference of three inches in height between a concrete sidewalk and an adjoining gravel one is such a defect as to render the municipality liable for injury to a traveler caused by stumbling over the inequality.

***

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A contract between husband and wife engaged in farming, that the husband shall work for the wife and act as her agent, and that in payment for such personal services the wife shall work for the husband, and that the product of such joint labor shall be the property of the wife, is held, in the case of Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company vs. Bundy (56, Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, 739) to be contrary to public policy and void. Property purchased by a man in the name of his wife, with proceeds from a business which he is conducting as her agent, the success of which is due largely, if not wholly, to his supervision and industry, is held, in the case of Blackburn vs. Thompson, W. & Co. (56, Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, 986) to be subject to his debts.

***

SETTLEMENT OF PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided that where partners have been equally culpable in failing to keep proper books of account, and have postponed a settlement until one of them has died, or until important witnesses have died, or until necessary records have been lost or destroyed, a court of equity will not attempt to settle the partnership accounts.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dep't,
4th floor.

About 1200 pairs fine lace curtains.
One third less than usual prices.

Renaissance
2.75, 4.25 and 6.50 per pair.

Arabian
4.75, 6.50 and 8.50 per pair.

Marie Antoinette Arabe lace tints
4.50 and 6.50 per pair.

Point Arabe
13.50, 18.50 and 25.00 per pair.

Portieres.

Ottoman Repp, art shades, with applied border.
5.00 per pair.

Reversible Brocaded Armure, with applied Velour Borders.
8.50.

150 pairs Venetian Velours, —Renaissance designs,— complete range of colors.
7.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Fine suede and kid gloves, —2 clasp to 30 button length, —all colors, —for street and evening dress.

Fowne's, Dent's, McCreery & Co.'s "Lazarre" and

Marque de XAVIER JOUVIN INVENTEUR
BREVET D'INVENTION 1834
GANTS JOUVIN
MEDAILLE D'OR

Valliers washable gloves.

Lace Mittens.

Complete stock of Misses' and Boys' Gloves.

On Friday and Saturday, October 17th and 18th,

1 and 2 clasp, pique sewn, light weight kid and suede gloves,

1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Long coats, made of black and white mixed cloth,— Norfolk model, or semi-fitted with capes.
Yoke and sleeve lined,
18.00.

Oxford grey or tan Cravenette rain coats,
15.50 and 19.50.

Twenty-third Street.

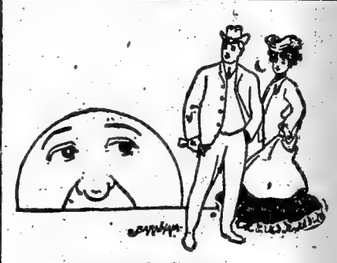

We are ready for you.
$15.00 to $32.00 Suits.
$15.00 to $42.00 Fall Overcoats.
Brim full of Style, close fitting Collars, handsome goods.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.

The cheapest Fall suit you can get is the best you can afford to buy.

The cheapest Fall suit we can afford to sell every day is the best $16 suit we can make —a lower priced man's suit couldn't have the characteristics of our clothing.

All the way from $16 to $38 you can find the cheapest of Fall suits.

Have you seen the Fall Derby blocks?

They're here—our own and the best of the others.

$3 and $4.

Rogers, Peet & Company.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Sale of
Men's Gloves and Neckwear.

Neckwear,
made of heavy rich silks in very desirable colorings, in Four-in-Hands, Squares, Tecks and Puffs,
65c. each,
value $1.00 & $1.25.

Gloves,
medium weight, piqué sewn, also heavy weight cape, full out-seam, in various tan shades,
$1.00 each,
value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Sure relief for all throat troubles. Always keep a box in the house. Sold everywhere.

Don't forget to register your approval of Correct Clothing at our stores.

Stylish Sack Suits at $12 and up.
Stylish Fall Overcoats at $12 and up.
Stylish Winter Overcoats at $12 and up.
Serviceable Cravenette Coats, $15 and up.
Young Men's Suits, 31 to 35 breast, $10 and up.
Good Children's Suits, $3 and up.
All the latest Derbies and Alpines, $2 & $3.
Shoes, all shapes, $3.50.
English Squares and Four-in-Hands, $1.50 value, Special at $1.00.

Custom Department in all three stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Globes for the Library or Office
AT BRENTANO'S,
UNION SQ.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY
Third Friday of
THE GREAT SALE
with
BEST VALUES YET.

GREAT FRIDAY OFFERS IN
Ladies' Jackets, Fur Coats, Tailored Suits, Skirts

Black Kersey Monte Carlo Jackets double breast—double capes—satin lined—value 15.98.....10.98

Black Velour Blouse Jackets—high collar—handsomely braided and jetted—postilion back.....18.98

Near Seal Jackets—large storm collar and revers—Skinner's satin lining—finished like a sealskin.....28.98

Tailor-made Suits—walking and dress lengths—Cheviot and Fancy Mixtures—double breast or postilion Blouse—value 18.98.....12.98

Walking Skirts—Cheviots, Homespuns and English Mixtures—tucks, straps, pleats, etc.—value 6.00..... 3.98

GREAT FRIDAY VALUES IN
Ladies' Waists, Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Tea Gowns

Taffeta Silk Waists—Black and Colors—Gibson and other styles—Newest trimmings—value $5.00..... 3.98

French Flannel Waists—leading shades—pin tucks, side pleats and button trim—value 2.98..... 1.98

Flannelette Wrappers—medium and dark stripes—pointed yoke—braid trim—value 1.24..... .79

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques—all colors—d'ble breast—were .98..... .79

Cashmere Tea Gowns—best colors—tucked front and sleeves—shirred satin ribbon, braid or lace trim..... 4.98

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS
Extra full—richest quality—1½ yards long—value $16.00.....10.98

RICH OSTRICH PLUMES
Black and White—
18 to 20-inch—usually 4.50 to 6.00... 2.98
14 to 17-inch—usually 2.49 to 3.29... 1.69

Also, in Millinery.

Ladies' Untrimmed Camel's Hair Felt Hats—black and colors—Shepherdess, Rolling Rim, Turbans, and Walking Hats—value .98..... .69

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Camel's Hair Felt—newest shapes—wings, silk, velvet and cloth trim—value 2.98.....1.98

Children's Trim'd School Hats—Camel's Hair Felt—Velvet and Silk Ribbon Streamers—value .98..... .69

LIBERTY SILK COLLARETTES
Cape effect—Also full pleated Boas—all black or with white finish—regularly 4.98.....2.95

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Light and dark cloth—pretty shades—deep cape—lace and braid trim'gs—2 to 6 years—usually 3.98.....2.98

GIRL'S SERGE SAILOR SUITS
All Wool—best colors—neat trim'gs—4 to 14 years—regular value 3.98, special.....1.98

400 BOYS' SUITS
Two kinds—Sailor and Double Breast—3 to 10 years—and 8 to 16 years respectively—this season's most desirable fabrics and colors—strictly all wool—have been 2.98 and 3.49—Friday to clear.....1.98

Also

BOYS' DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
8 to 16 yrs.—strong all wool fabrics—extra pair of pants—value $5.50.....3.98

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS
10 to 16 yrs.—all wool Cheviots and Mixtures—value $5.50.....3.98

BOYS' WAISTS, PANTS, ETC.
Corduroy Knee Pants—4 to 16 years—pure finish—value .69..... .49

Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses—4 to 13 years—extra good quality—value .39..... .25

Laundered Percale Waists—with and without collars—4 to 12 years—value .49..... .29

All-Wool Sweaters—24 to 34 chest—navy and maroon—white end stripes—value $1.00..... .69

Boys' Golf Caps, Tam Golfs, Yachts, Cadets and Turbans—value .69..... .49

YOUTHS' LONG TROUSERS
Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots—14 to 20 years—regularly $3.49.....1.98

A FEW SPECIAL ITEMS IN BABIES' DEPARTMENT

Cashmere Shirts—long sleeves—heavy weight—neat finish—sizes to 8 yrs—value 20 cents..... .19

White Wool Legging Drawers—all sizes—value .39..... .24

Short Dresses—White Lawn and Nainsook—hemstitch tucked yoke—dainty styles—value .98..... .69

Daisy Flannel Sacques..value .29.... .19

Domet Barrows.....value .25.... .15

Domet Short Skirts.....value .25.... .15

Domet Long Skirts.....worth .29.... .19

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WEAR
Night Dresses—heavy, fleecy nap—neat stripes—pink and blue collar and cuffs—value .89..... .69

Skirts—neat stripes—check border—with yoke—value .39..... .29

Dressing Sacques and Kimonos—Persian and plain stripes..... .49

Also

Ladies' Canton Flannel Drawers—hem or cambric ruffle..... .39

Wool Knit Skirts or silk and cotton mixtures—shaded stripes or solid colors—value 1.49..... .98

GREAT CORSET BARGAIN
Fine Coutille and Fancy Fabrics—straight front and other styles—regularly .98 to 1.50..... .69

MEN'S ENGLISH CHEVIOT SHIRTS
strong handsome fabrics, separate cuffs—regularly $1.00..... .57

Continuation of the Sale of
"HEALTH" UNDERWEAR FOR MEN
At Half Price.
Regularly sold at $1.00..... .47

Also—
Blue Flannel Shirts—double breast and back—full sizes..... .98

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WARM WOVEN UNDERWEAR
Children's Fleece Rib Cotton Vests and Pants—sizes 2 to 9..... .24

Boys' Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers—silk bound..... .29

Ladies' Fleece Rib Cotton Vests and Pants—crochet necks..... .19

Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants—long and short sleeves..... .69

GREAT SILK SPECIAL
Fancy Plaid Taffetas and Emb'd Cord and Hemstitch Stripes; also Grenadine Stripes and Satin Waved Novelty Silks—not a yard worth less than 59 cents..... .39

COLORED SILK VELVETS
in the most fashionable shades for Ladies' Coats, Costumes and Children's wear—special value..... .59

DRESS GOODS FOR TO-DAY
45 inch Coverts and Vigoureux—best colors and mixtures—strictly all wool—value .60..... .29

50 inch All Wool Storm Serges—double warp—black and colors..... .59

All Wool Zibeline Cheviots—38 inch—value .50..... .39

All Wool Canvas Suitings—38 inch—all shades—value .49..... .39

46 inch All Wool Granites..... .69

IN WASHABLE FLEECED FABRICS
that make up into such warm wrappers, dresses, and underwear, Friday brings splendid values:—

Fleece Back Twills—elsewhere .10... 5¾
Dark Outing Flannels—value .12½.. 7¾
36-inch Fancy Flannelettes—value .12½..... 6¾
Bl'k-and-white check Flannelettes... 8¾

FINE COMFORTABLES
At Specially Moderate Prices.

French Sateen—full size—plain centre—Renaissance border—fancy stitched—value 3.75..... 2.98

Extra fine French Sateen—figured allover or with borders—filled with Hygeia Down..... 5.49

Silk Comfortables—Sateen back—down filled—value 9.98..... 8.69

EXTRA BLANKET SPECIALS
Full size Scarlet Blankets—finest Australian Wool—value 8.98.. 6.98

10-4 Heavy White Californias—pink, blue, cardinal and gold border—regular price 5.49..... 3.49

WHITE MARSEILLES SPREADS
Heavy satin finish—Elaborate designs—a Four dollar quilt..... 2.98
Specials in finer to 5.98.

IN OUR GREAT TICKING STOCK
Friday Offers:—
All Linen Tickings—plain blue or fancy stripes—value .65..... .49
German Linens—54 inch..... .89
66 inch..... .98

FINE MUSLINS
42 inch Bleached—value .11..... 7¾
Yard wide Unbleached—regularly 6. 3¾

TWO FLANNEL SPECIALS
All-wool Silk Embroidered Flannels—white and col'd—value 98 cents..... .59

Fine White Wool Saxony Flannels—value 39 cents..... .24

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS
Armure weave—2 yards square—blue, terra cotta, crimson, rose and myrtle—reversible—fringed..... 1.98

HEAVY PORTIERES
Fine Mercerized Damask—deep fringe—best colorings—regular price 9.98..... 6.98

FRENCH NET CURTAINING
Wide inserting and lace-edge ruffle—white and Arabian—value .49..... .29

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
400 pairs—Neat and showy designs—White only—value 5.50..... 3.98

LACE BED SETS
French Net—with bolster sham—full size—value 6.98..... 4.98

BRUSSELS CARPET RUGS
4 yds. long, 3 yds. wide—newest designs and colorings—value 17.50.....11.98

REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUGS,
30x60 inch—Floral, Oriental and Moquette colorings—wool fringe—value 1.39..... .98

5-FOOT CURTAIN POLES
Mahogany and Oak—brackets and ends complete—usually .19..... 9

NICKEL-PLATED TOWEL BARS
15 inches long—complete with screws—regularly 35 cents..... .24

TABLE LINENS
All Linen Damasks—68 inch—satin finish—usually .98..... .79

All Linen Satin Damasks—64 to 70 inch—cream and white—usually .79... .55

All Linen Napkins—extra heavy—full bleached—22 inch—usually 1.98 doz...1.29

German Linen Napkins—soft finish—19 inch—usually 1.49 doz..... .98

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS
Linen Huck Towels, 38 and 40 inch—hem'd and hemstitched—value .25 and .29..... .15

Heavy Huck Towels—hem'd white and col'd borders—18x36—usually 12½..... .10

All Linen Towellings—17 inch—red and blue border—usually 8¾..... 6¾

All Linen Barnsley Towellings—regularly .12½..... 9¾

ROGERS COLD MEAT FORKS
A1 Silver Plate.
Fancy designs—in silk-lined case—usually 69 cents..... .29

FOUR GREAT SPECIALS IN—
Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Leather Goods.

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—narrow hemstitch—value .17..... .11

Fine Laces—Irish Crochet, Point Venise, Escurial, Cluny and Net Top Venetian—Galloons, medallion effects and trimming laces up to 8 inch—white, cream and Arabe—value .79 to 1.25... .69

Leather Pocketbooks and Chatelaines—plain and fancy trim'gs—double and single frames—value .29 and .39..... .14

4¼ and 5 inch Satin Liberty Ribbons—(No. 100) high lustre—light and dark colors and White and Black; also Striped Satin Cushion Ribbons—fancy shades—4 inch—usually .25.... .14

PERSIAN BAND TRIMMINGS
emb'd on silk or batiste—dark and light, also Black and White Silk Appliques—newest styles value .50 to .75..... .34

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by rain; winds northeast, shifting to southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,469. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REGISTRATION IS HEAVIER

Figures for the Third Day Exceed Those of Previous Years.

In Manhattan and the Bronx 87,694 Were Registered, and in Brooklyn 53,429.

The registration yesterday in the City of New York, the third day, was 151,989, a substantial advance on the registration on the third days of 1901 and 1900.

In Brooklyn Borough the figures were 53,429, against 42,161 in 1901 and 45,199 in 1900. The increase in Manhattan and the Bronx was 30 per cent. over 1901 and more than 20 per cent. over 1900.

The following tables give the registration for the third day in the City of New York by recapitulation and in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York County; Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, by Assembly Districts or wards, compared with the registration results for the first three days of 1901, the Mayoralty or Fusion campaign, and 1900, the year of the election of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell, with data on the vote of these years. The figures for 1901 and 1900 are official and from the records of the Election Bureau.

RECAPITULATION.

THIRD DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1902.

Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx	87,694
Borough of Brooklyn	53,429
Borough of Queens	7,561
Borough of Richmond	3,305
Total for City, third day	151,989
Total first two days	287,099
Total for three days	439,088

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Third Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	1146	1,052	1,044
Second	1924	1,508	1,750
Third	1,948	1,658	1,880
Fourth	2052	1,406	1,802
Fifth	2022	1,736	1,956
Sixth	2,204	1,873	1,970
Seventh	2,080	1,672	1,944
Eighth	1,561	906	915
Ninth	2,255	1,758	1,777
Tenth	2,067	1,520	1,772
Eleventh	1,672	1,519	1,750
Twelfth	1,035	1,111	1,284
Thirteenth	1,828	1,431	1,587
Fourteenth	2,014	1,664	1,761
Fifteenth	1,801	1,565	1,670
Sixteenth	2,278	1,502	1,468
Seventeenth	1,729	1,457	1,587
Eighteenth	2,052	1,581	1,710
Nineteenth	2,774	2,434	1,373
Twentieth	2,365	1,669	1,821
Twenty-first	4,098	3,189	3,387
Twenty-second	2,069	1,748	1,755
Twenty-third	4,194	3,295	3,159
Twenty-fourth	1,844	1,649	1,801
Twenty-fifth	1,508	1,511	1,775
Twenty-sixth	1,865	1,563	1,643
Twenty-seventh	1,772	1,579	1,751
Twenty-eighth	2,067	1,601	1,748
Twenty-ninth	2,835	1,961	2,015
Thirtieth	2,641	2,132	2,229
Thirty-first	4,776	3,388	3,247
Thirty-second	2,915	2,423	2,593
Thirty-third	2,210	1,775	1,759
Thirty-fourth	4,049	3,709	3,842
Thirty-fifth	7,392	5,647	5,546
Annex	1,372	1,014	1,004
Total third day	87,694	68,998	72,056
Total two days	164,566	222,059	236,848
Total three days	252,260	291,057	308,904

Total registration, 1901, 273,447; 1900, 308,275.
Total vote, 1901, 285,093; 1900, 348,720.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Third Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	2,014	1,553	1,615
Second	1,904	1,682	1,726
Third	1,753	1,542	1,424
Fourth	2,646	2,117	2,100
Fifth	2,329	2,057	2,305
Sixth	2,604	2,021	2,224
Seventh	4,203	3,493	3,526
Eighth	1,610	1,553	1,307
Ninth	1,647	1,576	1,669
Tenth	2,385	1,801	1,874
Eleventh	2,053	2,047	2,176
Twelfth	2,902	2,076	2,260
Thirteenth	2,683	2,256	2,408
Fourteenth	2,036	1,705	1,920
Fifteenth	2,010	1,528	1,768
Sixteenth	2,927	2,349	2,592
Seventeenth	2,285	1,721	1,769
Eighteenth	3,858	2,829	2,923
Nineteenth	2,019	1,792	1,895
Twentieth	3,575	2,681	2,952
Twenty-first	3,529	2,655	2,818
Total	53,429	42,161	45,199
Total, two days	104,785	135,682	149,379
Total, three days	158,214	177,843	194,578

Total registration, 1901, 210,759; 1900, 230,459.
Total vote, 1901, 208,314; 1900, 220,844.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Third Day.

Assembly District.	1902.	1901.	1900.
First	4,533	3,497	.....
Second	2,559	2,108	.....
*Third	469	218	.....
Total 3d day	7,561	5,823	.....
Total two days	12,246	16,709	.....
Total three days	19,807	22,532	23,679

*Balance in Nassau County.
†Two election districts missing.
Total registration 1901, 28,533; 1900, 29,175.
Total vote 1901, 27,783; 1900, 28,151.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Third Day.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
One Assembly District.	3,305	2,703	2,807
Total two days	5,512	7,957	8,252
Total three days	8,817	10,600	11,059

Total registration 1901, 13,771; 1900, 13,982.
Total vote 1901, 13,044; 1900, 13,238.

Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff, whose home is at the Savoy Hotel, went to register yesterday at 24 East Fifty-ninth Street and was informed by Chairman Brown that his name was on the challenge list, and that he would have to swear in his registration. This Justice Bischoff declined to do. He declined after being recognized to register without interference, and said that he would do this when the circumstances of his being put on the challenge list would be explained. The challenge list was furnished from Superintendent McCullagh's bureau, and he telephoned to Justice Bischoff that the whole thing was a mistake.

Charles Armtzen, who claimed residence at 53 Bowery, and George Garrett of 41 Bowery were held yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court on charges of violating the election law made by McCullagh agents. Joseph Rogers of 312 Broome Street, "Florry" Sullivan's home, was arrested by another agent and held for examination on a charge of false registration.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Albany's registration for three days is 19,266, being less by 1,502 than the total for three days last year and greater by 218 than for three days in 1898. The decrease is spread over the city generally.

Rensselaer City's three days' registration is 2,357; last year's, 2,328.

KINGSTON, Oct. 17.—To-day's registration was 1,569, compared with 955 last year. The total three days' registration is 4,429, compared with 4,535 last year.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 17.—The three days' registration at Dunkirk has been 2,029, a decrease of 627 as compared with 1900.

COHOES, Oct. 17.—The three days' registration foots up 4,029, an increase of 29 over last year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—There is a very noticeable falling off in the registration in Buffalo this Fall. For the first three days this year there is a loss of over 5,000 as compared with last year, and over 10,000 as compared with 1900.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 17.—The registration for the first three days is 3,384. Last year the total registration was but 2,689; in 1900 it was 5,676.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 17.—The registration for three days in Syracuse is 20,238. This is a loss of 2,384 as compared with 1901.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 17.—The third day's registration was 2,100, making the total for the three days 7,680.

LORD ROBERTS PLANS A VISIT TO AMERICA.

Has Practically Decided to Come Here Next Year.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood have tendered to Earl Roberts, Commander in Chief of the Forces, a cordial invitation to visit the United States.

Lord Roberts told the Generals at a late hour this evening that he had practically decided to accept their invitation and to go to the United States in December, 1903. There was a possibility, however, of his crossing in time to witness the international yacht races next year. He says nothing will give him greater pleasure than to accept the invitation. He has always been anxious to see the American Army and its methods.

It is Lord Roberts's desire that Gens. French and Kelly-Kenny accompany him.

The American Generals are particularly anxious that Lord Roberts should visit America in order that they may have an opportunity of repaying the many courtesies he has shown them during their stay in England.

Ambassador Choate gave an elaborate dinner at the Carlton Hotel to-night in honor of Gens. Corbin, Wood, and Young. Among those present were:

Earl Roberts,
The Earl of Hardwicke,
The Earl of Errol,
Lord Mount-Stephen,
Lord Lawrence,
Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany,
Admiral Seymour,
Gen. French,
Gen. Kelly-Kenny,
Gen. Ian Hamilton,
Gen. Trotter,
Col. Clarke,
H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P.,
A. H. Lee, M. P.,
Col. Hunsicker, Chairman of the Nickel Corporation,
Sir Francis Jeune, Judge Advocate General,
Lieut. Col. Johnston,
Lieut. McKinley, United States Army,
Lieut. McCoy, United States Army,
Commander Clover, United States Naval Attaché,
Second Secretary Carter of the United States Embassy,
Major Cassatt, United States Military Attaché.

The dinner was a purely social function and a most enjoyable affair. There were no speeches. Ambassador Choate proposed a single toast, "King Edward and President Roosevelt."

Gen. Corbin, Gen. Young, and their staffs will sail for home on the American liner Philadelphia to-morrow. Gen. Wood will remain in this country until November. He will visit in Scotland.

King Edward invited all the American Generals to remain on this side of the Atlantic until Oct. 25 in order to witness his Majesty's state visit to the City of London. The departure of Gens. Corbin and Young prevents the carrying out of this plan, but Gen. Wood will return from Scotland in time to represent the party on that occasion.

The Generals are greatly pleased with their visit to England, especially as the hospitalities extended to them have been entirely spontaneous, and as their visit has been devoid of an official character.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's Hears That One Has Been Concluded—This Report Is Discredited in Washington.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 17.—It is reported here that Premier Bond has concluded a reciprocity treaty with Secretary Hay in Washington. The United States Government is said to be ready to sign this treaty at once and to be only awaiting the authority for the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Michael Herbert, to affix his signature to it.

It is feared here that Canada will adopt now the same policy she did in 1890, when she protested against a former treaty and secured its abrogation. The British Cabinet, however, is pledged to permit Newfoundland's treaty to become effective if Canada, after a reasonable effort, is unable to secure a similar treaty herself. Canada has tried to do this several times in the past twelve years, but has failed on every occasion. Newfoundland is now looking confidently to the British Cabinet to make good its promise.

All classes of the people in this colony strongly desire reciprocity, and a very bitter feeling is certain to be aroused if Canada now interferes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—There is renewed talk here of an attempt on the part of the Government of Newfoundland to secure the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but the responsible officials decline to say whether any progress has been made along that line. There is reliable authority for the statement that no treaty has been concluded.

Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, who is anxious for a resumption of negotiations that were stopped after the failure of the Blaine-Bond convention of some years ago, is in the city. Any steps in that direction it is presumed naturally would be taken at the initiative of the British Ambassador.

NEBRASKA'S BANK DEPOSITS.

The Total Amount Is $36,656,000, an Increase of $1,586,699.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17.—The total deposits of the 466 State banks in Nebraska are $36,656,000 as shown by the report of condition on Sept. 15. This is an increase of $1,586,699, as compared with the last statement. Banks hold 36 2-3 per cent. of their total reserve, while the amount required by law is but 15 per cent. Secretary Royce of the State Banking Board, in recapitulating these figures, says:

"Of this reserve $12,015,977, or 26 1-6 per cent., is in the bank vaults, and with other banks west of the Mississippi River, and $1,418,969.09, or 10½ per cent., is with banks east of the Mississippi River. With so large a reserve and so small a percentage of it with Eastern banks, the financial stringency in the East can have but little or no effect upon Nebraska banks, and should remove any doubt from the minds of the few who are inclined to entertain any doubt as to the banks of the State being amply prepared to furnish sufficient funds to move Nebraska's enormous crop."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

BLANKET CHARTER SAID TO BE FOR BEEF TRUST

United States Packing Company Incorporated at Trenton.

Permitted to Do Almost Anything Except Build Railroad in New Jersey —Capital to be $500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 17.—The United States Packing Company, believed to be the "Beef Trust," was incorporated here to-day with a blanket charter. As was the case with the United States Steel Corporation, the papers filed to-day with the Secretary of State show a small capitalization, only $1,000,000, but it is understood that is to be quickly raised to $500,000,000. The charter gives the packing company power to "buy, sell, breed, and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish, and all kinds of live stock." It may "establish, erect, or purchase markets and butchers' shops and deal in all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, game, and other things incident to the meat, poultry, or fish trade."

Provision is made for building steamship and other lines of transportation, the only exception being the right to build a railroad in New Jersey. Further powers are given to "acquire and undertake the good will, property rights, and assets and the liabilities of any person, firm, or association, and to pay for their rights in cash, stock, or bonds of the corporation or otherwise."

The company is empowered to conduct business in any of the States, Territories, or colonies or dependencies of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and in any and all foreign countries.

Regarding its capital stock, which is placed at $1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, the incorporation papers provide that 5,000 shares shall be preferred stock and the remander, 5,000 shares, shall be common stock. The preferred stock may be issued and used when the Board of Directors shall determine. The corporation shall be bound to pay a dividend at the rate of at least 1 per cent., but never exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, before any dividend shall be set apart or paid on the common stock; provided, however, that the dividend on the preferred stock shall not be cumulative. In the event of the liquidation or dissolution of the corporation or the sale of all of its property, the preferred stock shall not participate in the distribution of the assets upon any basis other than that enjoyed by the common stock.

The Board of Directors is authorized to hold its meetings out of or in the State of New Jersey, as they may wish, and the company may use and apply its surplus earnings or accumulated profits to the purchase or acquisition of property as the board may determine. Neither the property nor the capital stock shall be regarded as profits for the purpose of declination or payment of dividends, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the Board of Directors.

The registered office of the company in the Corporation Trust Company of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, and the incorporators are Horace D. Gould, Frederick K. Howard, and Kenneth K. McLaren, clerks in the trust company office.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The report that the United States Packing Company, incorporated in New Jersey, is a consolidation of the packing interests was denied here this evening.

"It is certainly news to me," said J. Ogden Armour, whose firm was named. "If anything is being done on these lines I know nothing about it.

"I think I would know if anything of that sort was being done," said Manager Connybare of the Libby Company, "and I am certain there is nothing in the story."

Gustavus F. Swift is in New York, but inquiries of members of his company brought out the same denials and the statement that his absence was in no way due to any contemplated merger. Alexander Veeder, the attorney who has been credited with looking after the legal end of the proposed consolidation, was reputed to be in New York City, but Henry Veeder, the other member of the firm, denied that such was the case.

"So far as the papers for any merger of the packing interests having been prepared," said Mr. Veeder, "I certainly know nothing about them."

It was said in Wall Street yesterday the companies included in the combination would be the concerns of Swift & Co., the Armours, the Cudahy Company, and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of New York. J. W. Cudahy, it is said, will be at the head. The reports have been that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York were financing the combination.

BELIEVE BEEF TRUST FORMED.

Omaha Packing-House Men Express No Surprise, but Give No Information.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Oct. 17.—In the minds of packing house employes here there is no further doubt but that the beef combination has been formed in New Jersey. While the capital stock of the United States Packing Company is only $1,000,000, that amount can and probably will be raised very shortly to a very large amount—large enough to handle the immense business of the packers. Among the heads of the packing houses in South Omaha no surprise is expressed.

P. D. Manchee, general manager of the Swift Packing Company, when asked for information, said:

"I know nothing whatever about it. I have nothing to say."

A similar answer was given by A. N. Benn of the Omaha Packing Company. R. C. Howe, head of the Armours, is out of the city, said to be hunting.

T. W. Taliferro, Superintendent of the Cudahy Packing Company, and confidential adviser of E. A. Cudahy, said:

"I do not believe it. This is the first I have heard of the papers being filed. All I know about this merger is what I have read in the papers. Mr. Cudahy has not told me that a merger was to take place, and I know nothing of it."

E. A. Cudahy, Vice President of the Cudahy Packing Company, has been in New York for several days, but will arrive in Omaha to-morrow morning.

ASSAILS THE BEEF TRUST.

Omaha Man Says It Will Greatly Damage Stock Raisers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 17.—J. B. Blatchford of Omaha read a paper on the Beef Trust to-day before the convention of the National Live Stock Association.

The combination just formed, he said, requires a capital of $88,000,000 to absorb the properties of the various packing companies. It will require a clear profit of $100,000 a day to pay 3 per cent. interest on this capital. When they add $100,000,000 more of watered stock it will take a daily profit of quarter of a million dollars to pay 4 per cent. interest.

When this combination sees fit to begin operations it will practically place a mortgage on every head of live stock in the United States. This mortgage will have to be paid by the producer.

$50.00 to California.
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW DEFENDER ORDERED.

Herreshoffs Have Plans Made for America's Cup Yacht—J. P. Morgan in Syndicate.

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 17.—The order for the new cup defender in the races with Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock III. has been placed with the Herreshoffs here, according to a report from an authoritative source. Plans for the new craft were drawn up many weeks ago in anticipation of the challenge and orders were placed for constructional metal and other requisites, so that the builders are now practically ready to begin work as soon as the material has been assembled. The condition of affairs about the boat shops, however, indicates that operations on the craft may not be commenced for a month or six weeks, as the builders are constructing a set of boatshops, in one of which the new boat will be built, and it will take thirty days to finish the sheds.

Word comes from a number of distant cities that the work of loading material upon cars for shipment here has already commenced.

Among the members of the New York Yacht Club and yachtsmen generally there is a well-grounded belief that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of providing funds for the construction of a new boat to defend the America's Cup. No official statement on this subject has as yet been made, however, but the prevailing impression is that J. Pierpont Morgan, who owns the Columbia, which twice successfully defended the trophy, will again be prominently identified with the syndicate having the matter in hand.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, who is ill at his home, in Newport, may probably be able to attend a meeting of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club, which will take place on Monday, and then it is expected some of the details as to what steps have been taken in regard to the ordering of a new sloop may be made public through an official channel.

Secretary G. A. Cormack, when seen at the New York Yacht Club yesterday, said that he was unable to say whether such a syndicate had been formed, and stated that he did not think that the matter would be brought up at next Monday's meeting. That preparations anticipating the coming of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge were being made for the defense and well-nigh perfected was acknowledged by some of those most interested at the meeting in the New York Yacht Club, at which the challenge was read on Wednesday night. In view of all this, the news from Bristol to the effect that an order had been placed with the Herreshoffs, while somewhat premature, is undoubtedly correct.

Mr. Morgan has an option on the services of Capt. Charles Barr, who sailed the Columbia to victory, and it is almost certain that he will again be intrusted with the command of the new defender. Overtures have been made to have Archibald Rogers take charge of one of the boats in the trial races next season, and the names of J. Rogers Maxwell and his son Henry have also been mentioned in the same connection. That the Columbia and Constitution will be the trial horses goes without saying.

RUSH TO SEE DR. LORENZ.

Two Thousand Witness His Operations —A Thousand More Unable to Gain Admission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—A persistent crowd of a thousand medical students surged about the entrance to the County Hospital to-day eager to break in and see Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the eminent surgeon of Austria, demonstrate his wonderful accomplishments upon charity patients before a public clinic of physicians, nurses, and medical students. There was only room in the great amphitheatre for 2,000 persons, consequently the great doors were swung shut upon half as many more who scrambled for admission.

Scores of crippled children with their parents braved the crushing throng in order that they might be cured of hip dislocations.

Before beginning his first operation Dr. Lorenz lectured to his medical brethren upon each of the twenty subjects selected for him. There was not a single dislocation that he pronounced incurable. "All can be righted by putting the bones in the sockets where they belong," he said in broken English.

The audience of professional men and women applauded this calm, unboasting remark loudly. The venerable surgeon looked a patriarch as he stood before the operating table with flowing gray beard.

MAKES FUN OF CHICAGO.

John Foster Fraser, the English Writer, Describes the Windy City as He Saw It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—John Foster Fraser, the English writer and author of "The Real Siberia," has been publishing letters in the Yorkshire Post about Chicago. Here are a few of the things he has said:

"In the morning the streets are crammed with flabby-faced men, a great proportion corpulent to unhealthiness. A man bumps into you. He never apologizes; time is too precious to waste on foolishness like that."

"When a brisk wind blows you cannot see across the roadway for gritty dust which hurls at you like a tornado."

"The police—big, porcine bellied sluggards—know nothing about the control of traffic."

"Chicago is too busy money-making to attend to civic improvements. Chicago has a university, but most of its professors are freak men who say outrageous, slangy absurdities to gain notoriety in the 1-cent press. It has fine libraries. But these are all 'on the side.'"

"Chicago people are really on the earth to make money. And they make it. Here is a town where it is no disgrace to be a swindler, no disgrace to have been in prison—provided you still have plenty of money.

"Young girls pocket every silver spoon on the table, not secretly, but with a laugh. To steal a spoon on a railway dining car is a girlish foible."

FEAR OF A CAR FAMINE.

Roads East of Chicago Expect It on Account of Coal Strike's End.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Roads east of Chicago expect a severe car famine as a result of the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

With the vast amount of grain and merchandise now being shipped traffic officials fear that they will not be able to furnish sufficient cars to transport the coal that is expected to be ready for shipment to the Western markets within sixty days.

Another feature is that the demand for cars in the anthracite trade will come at a time when cars will be needed in the bituminous trade.

Federal Bank of New York Organized.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The Federal Bank of New York City has been organized, with a capital of $100,000, to do a general banking and discount business. The Directors are Lewis Haase, Frank Kelly, Isaac Frank, Francis Hawkins, and G. L. Montgomery.

If you do not register you cannot vote. Citizens who fail to register are subject to the first call for jury duty. To-day is the last chance to register. Registration hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Train of the Traveler
Is the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

STOLE JEWELRY OF MRS. TIMOTHY WOODRUFF

Man Jumped Into Her Carriage and Snatched a Package.

Captured After an Exciting Chase on West Twenty-third Street—The Property Restored.

Mrs. Cora Woodruff, wife of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who has apartments in this borough at 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, was robbed of $330 worth of jewelry while out shopping yesterday afternoon and recovered the gems, which she had just purchased, after an exciting chase in the shopping district.

Mrs. Woodruff had driven in her victoria to a Broadway jeweler and purchased a wristband of gold, in which a watch was set, and a diamond pendent, and then drove to a Twenty-third Street department store, where she alighted to do some shopping, leaving the box containing the jewelry on the seat of the open carriage.

Telling her coachman, George Casson, of 25 East Twenty-eighth Street, to keep his eye on the parcel, Mrs. Woodruff went into the store, and a shabby-looking stranger edged up to the victoria unobserved by the coachman, sprang into the carriage, and leaped out on the other side, taking the jewel case with him.

Casson sprang from his seat and gave chase, crying "Stop thief." The man threaded his way in and out among the crowd of shoppers and darted in front of trolley cars, so that Casson several times lost sight of him, but got a view of him again half a block in the lead. The coachman was handicapped by his heavy livery, but a score of persons had also taken up the pursuit.

The thief sped on down Twenty-third Street until near Seventh Avenue. Patrolmen Cobaugh and Knittle of the West Twentieth Street Station, intercepted him and made him prisoner. The packet was found on the man. It was turned over to the coachman, who, accompanied by one policeman, returned to the store, where Mrs. Woodruff identified it as her property. She then went to the station house and made a complaint of grand larceny against the prisoner, who described himself as John Connors, thirty-one years old, of 501 Greenwich Street. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

At 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, the Carlisle Chambers, given in the directory as the address of Timothy L. Woodruff, a French maid replied to all inquiries: "Madame is not in."

RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED AT GARDEN.

Had Absinthe Before Visiting Show—Escort Took Jewels for Safe Keeping and Was Held.

While at the Woman's Show in Madison Square Garden last night, a stylishly dressed young woman wearing much valuable jewelry became hysterical. Some of the attendants hurried her down stairs and turned her over to Policeman Galvin. Just then a young man, who said he had escorted the woman to the show, appeared and took all of her jewelry.

Galvin took the woman to the West Thirtieth Street Station with much difficulty. She fought him every step of the way, he says, and in the station it took three policemen to hold her. An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital, and the surgeon found that the patient had been drinking absinthe. While the surgeon was working the man who had taken the jewelry walked into the station. He had hardly got inside the door when William A. Brady, the manager of the Woman's Show, rushed in and said to the Sergeant:

"Hold that man. He has a lot of jewelry that belongs to a young woman who was taken with hysterics in the Garden."

To Capt. Walsh the young man said that he had taken the jewelry for fear that some one might steal it. He said that he was Charles Owing of 8 East Twenty-eighth Street. He said that he had been acquainted with the young woman for many years, and that they had dined at an uptown restaurant the night after the dinner his companion drank three absinthes frappe. Then he turned over to the Captain a diamond and opal ring, a diamond sunburst, a diamond solitaire, a cluster of pearls, a diamond horseshoe, a gold watch set with diamonds, a pearl necklace with large pearl pendants, a gold hatpin studded with pearls, and a black velvet bag with a few trinkets and $6.

The woman said that her name was Martha Williams, of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Then she changed her mind and said that her name was Adelaide Davis. Mr. Brady said that he knew her, and that neither of the names she had given was the right one. He would not tell what her name was, but he said that she was the daughter of a very wealthy man, who does not live in New York.

Capt. Walsh decided to hold Owing. Mr. Brady wanted to take the young woman away from the station, and offered any amount of bail, but Capt. Walsh thought it best to hold her also.

After much importuning on the part of Mr. Brady, however, Capt. Walsh released the young woman under bail to appear in court to-day. She left the station with Mr. Brady in a cab.

MISHAP TO STEAMSHIP TEXAN.

Vessel Has Accident on Trial Trip, Which Was Successful Otherwise.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The steamship Texan, built for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York, which left the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards in Camden on Wednesday afternoon for a trial trip off the Delaware capes on her way to New York, had a break in her steering gear which necessitated her return to the shipyard this morning.

In every other respect the vessel proved most satisfactory on her trial. She made 12½ knots an hour, half a knot better than the contract called for.

When repairs are made the vessel will be taken to New York and turned over to the company.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH ILL.

She Arrives in Vienna in Order to be Treated for Catarrh.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Duchess of Marlborough arrived here to-day for the purpose of undergoing treatment by Prof. Isidor Müller for a severe catarrhal affection. She is accompanied by her children and servants and occupies a suite at the Hotel Bristol. The Duchess will probably remain here six weeks.

Prof. Müller has successfully treated many prominent American patients, and is now treating the son of Secretary of War Root.

Inoculation for Yellow Fever Forbidden.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Secretary of Government Tamayo has issued an order prohibiting the inoculation for experimental purposes of non-immunes by mosquitos which have bitten a person with the yellow fever, and which have been infected for over ten days.

Less Than a Day
En route to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily and runs to Chicago in twenty hours. Luxurious accommodations.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

PRESIDENT IN GOLD MINING.

His Name Appears on Six Claims Filed in Pueblo County, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 17.—President Roosevelt's name appears on certificates of six mining claims filed with the Clerk of Pueblo County to-day. J. S. Berger and Mathew Kleenwein are his partners.

The claims are located near Red Creek Springs, in the western part of Pueblo County. Berger and Kleenwein are practical miners and understand their business. But little mining has been done in that region, though gold is found there.

PRINCE HENRY TO COME AGAIN.

Ex-Naval Attache at Berlin Says Next Visit Will Be for Hunt with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Commander William H. Beehler, for three years United States Naval attaché at Berlin, returned to his home in Baltimore to-day.

Commander Beehler says that the cordial treatment of Prince Henry by the Americans has caused the whole German royal family to have the highest regard for everybody and everything American.

Prince Henry has decided to again visit this country when his present term of sea service expires, in about two years. He has promised President Roosevelt to go with him on a hunting expedition in the Rockies, and wants to shoot a mountain lion. The Commander says the Emperor has often expressed to him a desire to see America, and he thinks the German ruler may decide to make the trip. The Emperor's sister-in-law, Princess Leopold, also contemplates a visit to this country.

Commander Beehler says the report that Commander Potts, who succeeds him as attaché, was snubbed by the Emperor, was untrue in every particular.

DROP IN COAL PRICES NEAR.

Philadelphia Dealers Expect to See the Rate Fall from $17 to $7 Within Ten Days.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—It is said by those well posted that the prevailing $17 rate for anthracite coal will be cut to $7 within ten days. Dealers are advising their old customers not to buy more than half a ton now.

"Just as soon as the miners get to work we will put coal on the market, and in good supply, too," said President Baer of the Reading Railway to-day. This was all Mr. Baer would say to inquiries sent him asking his opinion of the settlement of the strike, and when coal would begin to come into Philadelphia.

R. C. Luther, General Superintendent of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, was at Mr. Baer's office to-day, having been summoned from Pottsville to make a report on the condition of the mines. It is understood that Mr. Luther told Mr. Baer that thirty-four of the thirty-seven colleries owned by the Reading could be started in a few days after the men would go back to work, and that within two weeks he could send down the Schuylkill Valley 800 cars of coal a day, about 20,000 tons. The extreme limit of the company's mines is about 1,600 cars a day, or 40,000 tons. This output, the Reading officials say, can be reached by Jan. 1.

There are signs of a heavy drop in the prices of soft coal. The cost at the mines in ordinary times is $1.25, and the freight to Philadelphia is $1.45, making it $2.70, delivered here. It is said that speculators from this city have contracted for thousands of tons at the mines at $5 a ton, and will lose heavily.

THE BOYCOTT AGAINST MR. DE KOVEN ENDS.

Composer Will Employ No More Marine Band Men as Musicians, So the Federation Is Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—An agreement was signed this morning between Reginald De Koven and the American Federation of Musicians by which the boycott against Mr. De Koven and his music is removed. Mr. De Koven has secured this immunity from boycotting only by a complete surrender to the union. An incidental result of the peace is the dissolution of the Washington Symphony Orchestra and the formation of the De Koven Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. De Koven was the founder of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, which gave one recital. He and other managers of the orchestra employed musicians from the Marine Band, an organization which union labor is fighting.

Mr. De Koven's attention was called to the fact that Marine Band men were in his orchestra, but he declined to take action. Thereupon the Federation of Musicians boycotted Mr. De Koven's musical works.

On Wednesday a meeting of the orchestra members called by Mr. De Koven was held. On Mr. De Koven's motion, the Marine Band men not voting, the orchestra was disbanded, and then, also on Mr. De Koven's motion, the De Koven Symphony Orchestra was formed, with the understanding that only civilians should belong to it.

AGED FARMER DISAPPEARS.

Sullivan County Resident Starts After the Cows and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—John F. Wallace, an aged farmer, who resides with his sister at Eldred, Sullivan County, started after the cows Tuesday evening, and has not been seen since.

A large force of men have been searching the woods ever since he was missed, and are still doing so, but they have found no trace of him.

Mr. Wallace is very feeble from his eighty years of age, and it is believed that he wandered in the forest and some accident or fatality overtook him. He is a resident of and thoroughly familiar with the section.

PRAISES MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Spectator, commenting upon the termination of the coal strike in the United States, says:

"President Roosevelt has still further raised himself in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen as a man of action, and also as a man of moderation. They feel that somehow he will find a way to curb the excesses of the great monopolies without falling into the dangers of Socialistic interference with commercial liberty.

"The American people clearly are going to trust President Roosevelt as they trusted Washington and Lincoln, and their trust will not be misplaced."

NO COUP D'ETAT AT BOGOTA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Replying to an inquiry from the Colombian legation here, Gov. Salazar of Panama says the report that Gen. Fernandez has declared himself dictator of Colombia at Bogota is without foundation.

Similar reports, Gen. Salazar says, have been circulated before.

This is the last day of registration. The booths are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the election district, can register and vote. If you do not register to-day you cannot vote.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT

President Hamilton and Secretary Mallard of Climax Bottle Co. Shot.

Murdered by W. C. Turner, ex-President of the Concern, Who Then Committed Suicide—Had Also Intended to Kill Lawyer J. F. McIntyre.

Having exhausted his last resource in warding off exposure on a charge of embezzlement and with a criminal indictment staring him in the face William C. Turner, forty-five years old, ex-President of the Climax Bottle Company of 37 Murray Street, this city, a well-known business man and cousin of Gov. Odell, gave up the struggle yesterday afternoon and put a bullet through his brain. He fell dead instantly, but before he turned his pistol upon himself he had shot and killed two of his business associates who had discovered his alleged shortage and were pressing him for restitution which he could not make.

The murdered men were William J. Mallard, Jr., of 108 West One Hundred and First Street, Secretary and Treasurer of the Climax Bottle Company, and Albert Hamilton, President of the company, who lives in Pittsburg, and is one of the prominent and wealthy manufacturers of that city. Turner's home was in Mount Vernon.

The triple tragedy occurred shortly before noon in the law offices of Cantor, McIntyre & Adams, on the ninth floor of the Broad Exchange Building, at 25 Broad Street, whither all the parties had repaired to make a settlement of Turner's difficulties. The shooting threw the occupants of the big building in a panic

ner insisted also upon a personal release. Mr. Goldman went into Mr. Adams's private office to confer with him in this unexpected emergency. Mr. Adams called in Mallard and Hamilton, and they agreed to sign such a release upon payment of the $2,700. While this colloquy was progressing Turner and Leventritt, who had been waiting in the hallway, entered, the door was closed and the stage was set for the tragedy.

Mr. Adams sat at a table about 2 by 3 feet in dimensions and facing the door. On his left, at the end of the table sat Mallard, at the right end of the table sat Lawyer Goldman and Mr. Hamilton. A few feet away at one side of the door, stood Lawyer Leventritt, and on the other side of the door stood Turner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Goldman cheerfully, "the papers are all ready for signature now, and we are prepared to close this matter."

"We are ready," said Lawyer Leventritt, all unconscious of the terrible revenge meditated by his client. "You have the check, Mr. Turner."

HIS CHECK A REVOLVER.

"Yes, I've got the check," said Turner, drawing his right hand from his coat pocket, and the others saw instead of the slip of paper a big Colt magazine revolver holding a dozen cartridges. He turned first toward Mallard at his left, and, pointing the pistol at the latter's breast, hissed:

"I'll kill you, you—!"

There was a flash and a report, followed almost instantly by another, and Mallard fell dead with two bullets in his heart. The victim had not fallen directly from his chair, however, but had taken two or three steps backward and behind Mr. Adams. Before the body plunged downward Turner had fired a third shot, which grazed Adams's head and buried itself in the windowsill. Turner then took a quick step toward Hamilton and fired his fourth shot. Hamilton had jumped to his feet to defend himself. He had raised his left hand, and the bullet from the pistol grazed the little finger, taking out a small lump of flesh. Turner fired again. This time the bullet entered Hamilton's left breast, and he fell forward upon his face without a groan. Two more shots were fired at the prostrate form.

Meanwhile Goldman and Leventritt had dashed out into the corridor, where were congregated a terror-stricken clerks, stenographers, and women typewriters. Adams had risen from his seat while the bullets were whistling past him, and attempted to pass Turner and make a dash for the door, but the latter turned toward him and pushed the weapon in his face. "It's your turn next," he shouted, but Adams, with marvelous presence of mind, stepped boldly toward the maddened man, and shaking his finger in his face, said: "I have nothing whatever to do with this, and you know it." Turner halted for a moment with his weapon raised, and the next moment the panic-stricken group out in the hallway was joined by the lawyer, who had looked death in the face.

There was silence for a minute, and then the listeners heard another shot and the fall of a body. Turner had killed himself by sending a bullet into his brain.

A great crowd, which the police had difficulty in handling, had quickly gathered in and about the building. An ambulance surgeon summoned said all three men had died instantly. Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Cantor were also sent for. Mr. McIntyre was greatly agitated and seemed to realize that he had had a narrow escape from the fate of his clients.

"It was a close call for me," he said. "If it had not been for the case delaying me in court and for a delay I encountered in getting down town I would have been carried out of here dead. Turner was incensed against every one who was acting in the interest of the Climax Bottle Company."

Mr. Adams was so upset over the affair that he could scarcely give a coherent account of it. "I shall say nothing until called upon at the inquest to testify," he said.

Coroner Goldenkranz and his physician, Dr. Higgins, examined the bodies, after which James Meader, a brother-in-law of Mallard, took charge of those of Mallard and Hamilton, and had them removed to an undertaking establishment on Great Jones Street.

Later in the afternoon Turner's body was taken to the Morgue. In his pocket was found a check for $2,700. It was drawn on the United National Bank of New York City, and made payable to the order of W. C. Turner. It was signed W. Turner. Written across it in read ink was the following: "Certified Oct. 17, 1902. C. W. Schneider." The cashier of the United National Bank is Warren W. Warner. Mr. Warner admitted that Turner had a small account there, but intimated that it was not sufficient to cover a certified check for $2,700.

Turner was well known in Mount Vernon, where he lived, in a fine house on South Fifteenth Avenue, with his wife and two children.

HAD MADE THREAT TO KILL.

James Courlander of Mount Vernon, who came to Manhattan on the same train with Turner yesterday morning, said last night:

"On the way to town, Mr. Turner, who appeared greatly excited, told me that Mallard and another man were trying to get from him a third interest in the Climax Bottling Company, of which he was President until recently, when he sold his interest to his partners for $27,000. The deal should have been closed some weeks ago. For some reason Turner said Mallard and Hamilton were trying to beat him out of his money, and that if they did not settle up to-day and pay him $24,300, balance due on the settlement, he would kill them."

Lawyer Leventritt said that the Climax Bottling and Manufacturing Company, either as a revival or an original corporation, had been formed about a year ago by Mallard and Turner, who at that time owned the whole business. The disputes, Mr. Perham said, grew out of the fact that both Mallard and Turner had overdrawn their accounts on the firm—some $2,700 in each instance.

Later Albert Hamilton, the principal creditor of the firm, had purchased Turner's interest, and Mallard had charged against his client alleged irregularities in the books of the firm. Mr. Leventritt did not understand how that could be, as Mallard himself was Secretary. He added that he desired to make no detailed statement—merely to defend his dead client's business reputation.

Albert Hamilton, was one of the oldest bottle manufacturers in Pittsburg, being connected with the firm of J. T. & A. Hamilton. He was fifty-nine years of age and had been engaged in the bottle manufacturing business for over forty years. He leaves a wife and four children—a daughter; J. W., who is manager of the Pittsburg firm, and Frank and Albert, who are students at Princeton University. He was a member of Gen. Alexander Hays Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and of Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars. He had registered at the Herald Square Hotel in this city. The funeral will take place in Pittsburg.

W. J. Mallard, Jr., was thirty-six years old, and a native of Atlanta, Ga., where he was prominent in business and social circles. He was President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of that city. About four years ago he came to this city, where he had since resided. His mother came here a week ago to visit him, and is still stopping with his wife and children, May, six years old, and Russell, two.

Midnight funeral services were held over the body in the undertaking establishment, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Blackburn, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, in West Fifty-seventh Street, officiating. The service was attended by the mother and widow and brother-in-law of the murdered man, and by about twenty of his friends, most of them being, like himself, from the South. Mr. Mallard, though not a member, had long attended Dr. Blackburn's church. The body will be shipped to Atlanta, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, his relatives accompanying it, and there will be another service held in that city.

MORE FIREMEN ACCUSED.

Commissioner May Dismiss Three on Charges Growing Out of Chief Ryan's Trial.

Edward J. Moore, general foreman; Peter Martin, foreman machinist, and Christopher Schmidt, foreman wheelwright, in the Fire Department repair shops, were before Commissioner Sturgis yesterday to show cause why they should not be dismissed from their positions.

All three were called to give testimony in the recent trial of Chief Ryan, and the charges against them have grown out of that trial. They are accused with inefficiency and neglect of official duty in that they permitted large quantities of unfit and inferior material to be accepted and used at the repair shops, and authorized and allowed expensive overtime work at overtime wages when such work was not necessitated by pressing emergency.

Counsel for Moore and Martin submitted briefs demanding a trial on charges and specifications, which should be served on their clients prior to the trial. They were informed by the Commissioner that such a course was granted only to veterans of the civil war, the war with Spain, and honorably discharged volunteer firemen. The Commissioner reserved decision in these cases. Schmidt's counsel asked for an adjournment till Monday, which was granted.

MRS. RICHMAN'S INSANITY

The Wife of a Merchant Who Was Accused of Theft.

The Finding of Mrs. Delabarre's Diamond Necklace in a Trunk in an Alexandria Bay Hotel.

Mrs. Rachel Richman, the New York merchant's wife who was arrested in Alexandria Bay last Summer on the charge of having stolen valuables worth more than $25,000 from Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Delabarre, has been adjudged insane. Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of Vernon M. Davis, the referee before whom evidence as to the woman's mental condition had been taken. At the time of the robbery there was no suggestion that she was insane, and her friends and those of her husband ridiculed the idea that she could have been guilty of the offense charged.

Mr. and Mrs. Richman arrived at the Crossmon House in the Summer resort town late in the afternoon of July 1. At about the same time Dr. and Mrs. Delabarre of this city registered at the hotel. The rooms assigned to the Richmans and the Delabarres were near each other, and both of them opened on the same veranda. The Delabarres, who were on their wedding trip, went down stairs to dinner at 6 o'clock. After returning from the meal they sat for a while on the veranda. Then they went into their room. Mrs. Delabarre's necklace of diamonds, worth $25,000, could not be found where it had been left, and it was ascertained that $400 in money had been taken with it. The proprietor of the hotel was notified, and half an hour later a warrant was issued for the search of the Richmans' room.

Early the next morning the search revealed that the necklace had been hidden in a trunk belonging to Mrs. Richman. The money was found in a skirt lining. Mr. and Mrs. Richman were arrested and held for the action of the Grand Jury. They were taken to Watertown the next day and released under $5,000 bail each, a local liquor dealer going on the bonds.

It developed that Mr. Richman was a respected merchant of the east side, doing a business in mirrors at 89 Bowery, a Director in the Beth Israel Hospital, and prominent in many Jewish charities. Besides having large sums of money deposited in banks, he owned valuable real estate in the city, including his residence at 103 East Eighty-first Street. He and his wife declared that the stolen property had come into their apartment mysteriously—how they could not explain. It was brought to light that Mrs. Richman had with her at the time of the robbery jewelry worth much more than the necklace which had been stolen. Every one who knew the couple testified to their high character. No one ventured a suggestion that Mrs. Richman was insane.

Then came the application for a commission in lunacy. The date on which the commission was appointed was not made public in yesterday's announcement of the referee's decision. It was said that the referee had taken the testimony of many celebrated alienists and numerous friends of the Richmans. It had been brought out that the woman was habitually jealous and eccentric, and a niece told of the "small thefts" committed at times. The report, as approved by Justice Leventritt, recommended that Mrs. Richman be committed to a sanitarium. She was committed to the Rivercrest Sanitarium.

The principal affidavit in the proceedings was by Dr. O'Hanlon, as follows:

I learn that she has been for the past eight or nine months a great sufferer from neuralgia; that she has at times been under the influence of opiates for the relief of same; that she has been morose, depressed, and at times taciturn and violent. From the history of the case I learn that without any rhyme or reason she has been in the habit of secreting articles of no value whatever, and that she has been in the habit of taking money from her husband at various times. After a lapse of a period of time she would appear with several thousand dollars, thinking that she had accomplished a wonderful feat of finance. She has hallucinations of sight, and says that she is followed by a red-haired woman. She originally saw this woman when on her trip into the country. When asked if she had been arrested for the crime of theft of some diamonds and other jewelry, she replied that she did not know anything about it. When asked if she remembered there having been found diamonds in her trunk she said no. I believe that this condition of affairs has existed for about a period of twelve months.

Witnesses subpoenaed in the case were examined before the Grand Jury in Watertown on Oct. 6, but no report has been handed down yet.

SHOT IN PARK ROW.

A Brooklynite Had Tried to be a Peacemaker in a Barroom Argument.

Martin Robinson of 367 Dean Street, Brooklyn, while crossing from 180 Park Row last night was shot in the back. In J. O'Rourke's saloon at that address Robinson had tried to quiet several men in an angry argument. Some one tried to start a fight, and Robinson warned him. Finding that his efforts were of no avail, he walked out of the barroom.

Somebody in the crowd of men at the door fired at him. Robinson dropped to the street and was picked up by Detectives Hammer and Bannon. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. He is twenty-three years of age. It is believed that he will recover.

The detectives arrested F. Torrants, aged nineteen, of 182 Park Row, and G. O. White, aged twenty-four, of 529 East Fifteenth Street, and they were detained at the Oak Street Police Station as witnesses.

CAPT. CREEDEN TO RETIRE.

His Determination Announced at Trial of Policeman Downes.

It was announced yesterday during the continuance of the trial of Policeman Downes, formerly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, held at Police Headquarters before Commissioner Partridge, that Police Captain Creeden would never take up his duties in the Police Department again, and that his retirement on a pension would be asked for as soon as his case, which is also pending, has been settled.

Capt. Creeden was present in the court room, but upon the advice of the four police surgeons who had examined his physical condition, he did not take the stand, as they testified that he was suffering from apoplexy, and any excitement he might be subjected to would be dangerous to his health.

In the absence of ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who was Downes's counsel, his assistant, Mr. White, conducted the defense, and he asked for an adjournment, stating that he was not in a mental state to conduct the case, in view of the tragedy which had taken place in Mr. McIntyre's office.

Commissioner Partridge said in an impatient tone of voice that he would like the case closed, but that he would grant the defense one more adjournment and postponed the trial without fixing a date for its resumption.

ARM NOT BROKEN BY A TRUCK.

Surgeon Surprised When a Young Man Did Not Need Treatment.

After a wheel of a big brewery truck had passed over his left arm yesterday afternoon at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Frank Wilson, twenty-eight years of age, of 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, refused to go to the New York Hospital.

"I am not hurt," he said.

"But your arm must be broken!" the ambulance surgeon remarked. "I understand the wheel passed over it."

"So it did, but the arm is not broke," Wilson replied, offering the arm for inspection.

"That must be a rubber arm," the surgeon said, not finding it broken.

Then Wilson went home.

This is the last day of registration. The booths are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the election district, can register and vote. If you do not register to-day you cannot vote.

CHOSE DEATH BEFORE PRISON.

Ida C. Craddock, "High Priestess," Was to Have Been Sentenced for Circulating Improper Books.

Ida C. Craddock, "High Priestess of the Church of Yoga" in Chicago, and an exponent also of Spiritualism, Theosophy, and other creeds, committed suicide in her room, on the top floor of 134 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday, by inhaling illuminating gas and slashing her wrist. It was the day upon which she was to be sentenced again, as she had been several times before, for circulating books and pamphlets explaining her peculiar beliefs, built up from a conglomeration of Oriental religions.

In this recent trouble of hers the woman was to face a Judge in the United States court here, Anthony Comstock, for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, being the principal complainant against her. Her own designation of herself was "Instructor in Divine Science." It is not positive, taking her peculiar views into account, whether she was married or single, because her reply to an inquiry upon this point invariably was:

"Yes; I have a husband in the other world."

The "High Priestess's" mother, Mrs. Decker of Philadelphia, a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, came to this city yesterday. The two women were to meet in a restaurant in Twenty-third Street to start on their painful errand. But the daughter did not reach there. Tired of waiting, Mrs. Decker finally went to her daughter's residence and discovered that she had chosen death.

Miss or Mrs. Craddock was tried and in several instances convicted of circulating her books and phamphlets in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, and here. In this city she was tried and convicted of publishing improper literature in the Court of Special Sessions on March 14 last. The sentence given her was $50 fine or three months on Blackwell's Island. She served the time. During her stay on the Island she wrote a defense, and Gov. Odell was appealed to for clemency for her. He wrote to the Justices by whom she had been sentenced. They replied by sending him the book upon which she was convicted, saying also that it was incomprehensible to them how a woman of her culture and intelligence could have a theory of moral reform which would justify in her mind the publication of such a book. When she was released from the Island she was arrested for sending her literature through the mails.

Miss or Mrs. Craddock was forty-five years old. She was rather handsome, and was usually well gowned. She was born in Philadelphia, her parents being Quakers.

VOYAGE OF FANCIFUL FREDDIE.

Youngster Returns Home After Two Days' Absence with Weird Tale of an Automobile.

Frederick Hartman, ten years old, of 86 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where his mother is janitress of a big flat-house, returned home yesterday, after a mysterious absence of two days, dusty, bedraggled, and hungry. This is his own story—abridged only as to minor details—of his adventures:

"When I was on my way to school Tuesday morning I stood at Seventh Avenue to let a great big automobile go by, when it stopped right in front of me. There were three big men in it, and one of 'em got down and asked me to ride. I told him I was late for school, and he says, 'We'll get you to school quick,' and he grabbed me and threw me in. They kept the machine going all day. I bet we went through every street and all the parks in New York. When it got dark we ran over the Brooklyn Bridge and back, and then the automobile went right on a big steamboat. They told me if I didn't keep quiet they'd throw me overboard.

"They made me sleep in a big, black place, all barrels and boxes, with a lot of Italians sleeping there, too. There was great big bugs crawling 'round, and most of the night I lay awake listening to the paddle wheels. They made an awful noise. When I woke we had landed at a big city. They said the place was Hartford. We rode through the city and way out into the country till we come to a fence. One of the men opened a gate in the fence that you couldn't see at all, and when the automobile went through it closed after us. There was big woods all around and no regular road, but the automobile went through the trees. It stopped all of a sudden, and the men all yelled: 'Here we are; don't talk above a whisper.' Then we come to a big log cabin. I don't remember much what happened there, but they gave me very little to eat, and I had to sleep on logs.

"Yesterday they put me in the machine again, and we went into the town. They went into a drug store and told me to wait outside. Then a 'cop' came along, and I told him all about it. He arrested every one of the men and took them to jail, too. I told the policeman I wanted to go home to my mother, and he put me on the boat and sent me home. He told me he would write and tell me what they did with the men. When I got here this morning I had to walk all the way home from the boat, for I didn't have any money."

"Wasn't it terrible, Freddie?" commented his mother.

"You bet it was," assented Freddie; "I nearly got scared to death."

LASKER'S CHESS EXHIBITION.

Played Against Twenty-six Players in Twenty-four Games—Columbia Students at the Boards.

The rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club were crowded to excess last evening when Lasker, the champion, gave his first exhibition of simultaneous games. Twenty-six members and friends sat at twenty-four boards. Consulting parties were at Tables 16 and 17. At the invitation of the committee, players from Columbia University took some of the boards.

Lasker played very rapidly at first. Later, however, especially at the tables where the positions became complicated, he slowed down considerably, but within one hour after the start all of the games were well advanced. At a late hour it became apparent that no results would be reached until the early morning hours.

Following are the numbers of the tables, the names of the competitors, and the openings on the boards:

Table.	Players.	Openings.
1	H. Rosenfeld, Jr., Ruy Lopez.	
2	Gustav Loeb, king's gambit declined.	
3	J. Curt, Sicilian defense.	
4	C. P. Weeks, French defense.	
5	H. L. Smith, king's gambit.	
6	L. Moffat, king's gambit declined.	
7	J. H. K. White, Evans gambit.	
8	C. H. Hatheway, Philidor's defense.	
9	J. A. Lawrence, counter centre gambit.	
10	Werner Cohn, Philidor's defense.	
11	William M. de Visser, king's gambit.	
12	Bruno Siegheim, French defense.	
13	A. W. Fox, Sicilian defense.	
14	F. H. Sewall, king's gambit.	
15	R. C. T. Schroeder, Jr., king's gambit.	
16	G. W. Tucker, Jr., and G. A. Ellis, irregular opening.	
17	William Perlman and J. Tolchinsky, French defense.	
18	O. Djoerup, Evans gambit.	
19	J. L. Busse, Ruy Lopez.	
20	W. A. Farren, Sicilian defense.	
21	A. C. Cass, Evans gambit.	
22	C. A. Lawrence, Ruy Lopez.	
23	W. B. Selden, French defense.	
24	Dr. O. P. Honnegger, Evans gambit.	

GOVERNMENT OWNS OLD GUNS.

Mystery of Weapons in Police Storage House Is Cleared Up.

The mystery of how 875 old-fashioned carbines and rifles which for thirty-nine years have rusted in the police storehouse, on Crosby Street, came into the possession of the department, has just been solved. An official search of the records of the War Department, for which Commissioner Partridge is primarily responsible, has developed the fact that the guns were placed in the hands of the police by the United States Government during the draft riots of 1863. At that time all available troops had been sent to the front, and the rifles and carbines were given to the police for use against the mobs.

First Deputy Clerk Delamater directed the attention of Commissioner Partridge to the existence of the old guns, and the Commissioner communicated with Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, who ordered the search. Yesterday the officer from Governors Island identified the old firearms as United States property. All that remains now is to return them to the Government.

MAY PROBE CONSOLIDATION

Complaint Forwarded to Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Kentucky Makes Charges Against the Louisville and Nashville and Other Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—After a three days' session in Louisville the State Railroad Commission to-night completed and forwarded to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington a formal complaint against the alleged consolidation of the Louisville and Nashville, Southern Railway, and Atlantic Coast Line Roads.

Some days ago C. C. McChord, Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, accompanied by John C. Wood, also a member, went to Washington and presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission facts in their possession in reference to the alleged consolidation of the various railroad lines.

Mr. McChord said that the members informed him and Mr. Wood that they could not proceed with the investigation until the State Railroad Commission had filed a formal complaint in Washington. When this was done the National commission would at once enter upon the investigation to ascertain all the facts connected with the recent transfer of the stocks of the various companies.

Mr. McChord said:

"Our information is that the commission will go to New York and will put J. Pierpont Morgan and the others interested in the consolidation on the witness stand, and will probe to the bottom all the deals set forth in the complaint which we have prepared."

The particular sections of the commerce laws to which they look are as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract agreement, a combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads to divide between them the aggregate or any proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any operation thereof."

The complaint sets forth that in the alleged consolidation of the Southern lines competition is destroyed and that practically one man controls the competition, fixing freight and passenger rates on all the lines extending from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and that the commerce of ten States is thus controlled by these carriers.

SIAMESE PRINCE A GOLFER.

Royal Visitor Plays on Links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Despite Damp Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Siam played golf on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club this afternoon, despite the damp grounds and threatening weather.

The Crown Prince, who is the guest of William Potter, ex-Minister to Italy, at Chestnut Hill, arose early. After breakfast he and his brother, Prince Chakrabongse, chatted with Mr. Potter for an hour, and then were driven to the Cricket Club grounds. They returned to the Potter home for luncheon and in the afternoon drove through the park by way of Lincoln Drive to the Country Club.

The royal visitors spent the evening in the Potter library with the host.

"DISCIPLES OF CHRIST" MEET.

Street Corner Services a Feature of the International Religious Convention at Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—The annual International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, which convened in Omaha last night, is now in session with nearly 20,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and foreign countries. To-day's work was given over to the Women's Board of Missions of the Christian Church.

One of the sights of the convention was the raising at noon of the big "conquest banner," originated by the Rev. S. M. Johnson of Chicago, who is endeavoring to unite the Christians of the world under its folds. All the Protestant churches of Chicago, the International Sunday School Union, hundreds of churches, religious societies and clubs throughout the world have already declared in its favor.

Another feature of the convention is the "street-corner" meetings in the business parts of the city during the noon hour. To-day corners in the down-town districts of Omaha, South Omaha, and Council Bluffs were occupied by prominent ministers. Services were also held in hotel corridors, packing houses, railroad shops, and department stores. The "World Wide Museum" of the convention is composed of queer weapons, utensils, beads, ornaments, idols, and curiosities of heathen lands sent home by missionaries.

REAL ESTATE MEN ENTERTAIN.

"Prosperity Dinner" of the Frank L. Fisher Company—Remarks on the Tax Question.

Thirty men who are prominent in various branches of the city's real estate activity, were guests at Delmonico's last evening at what the Frank L. Fisher Company designated as its "Prosperity Dinner." Among those present were James L. Wells, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners; Edgar J. Levy, President of the Title Insurance Company; Alexander Walker, President of the Colonial Bank; Lawson Purdy, and R. W. Jones, Jr., Vice President of the Seventh National Bank.

William H. Peckham, President of the Frank L. Fisher Company, presided, and in his introductory remarks referred to the recent successful reason experienced by west side real estate interests. Lawson Purdy spoke briefly upon single tax theories and explained their relation to the existing real situation in some of its phases. The recent full valuation assessment idea, he said, was a step in the direction of attaining what is considered the ideal system under the single tax plan.

Tax Commissioner Wells referred also to full valuation assessments and defended his action in the matter principally on the ground that it is in accordance with the statutes. He said that he had ideas of his own on the problem of taxation, and that his sworn duty of enforcing existing laws did not altogether prevent him from holding views to some extent in sympathy with the single tax system which Mr. Purdy had explained.

Edgar J. Levy expressed an opinion that a moderate tax on mortgages—one that could and would be paid—would be advantageous in that it would bring larger amounts of capital into the real estate mortgage market.

The souvenirs of the dinner were elaborate, and the ices were served in miniature houses, bearing "For Sale" and "To Rent" signs.

The Rev. Frederick Munson Dead.

The Rev. Frederick Munson, eighty-four years old, who was for forty years a minister of the Congregational Church, died Thursday at his home, 2 Verona Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Bethlehem, Conn., and was graduated from Yale with the class of '43.

He held several charges in the smaller towns of Connecticut, during his years in the ministry, from which he retired fifteen years ago, and had since then occupied an editorial position on The Insurance Critic. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow.

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CAPT. PIPER'S NIGHT TOUR.

Catches Policemen Talking and Calls Them to Account—Told by One He Ought to be Ashamed of Himself.

Deputy Police Commissioner Piper accosted a policeman of the Seventeenth Precinct last night at the corner of Seventh Avenue and West Twentieth Street and informed him that he would prefer charges against him for talking several minutes to a civilian. Two other policemen also were the object of the Commissioner's attention. He informed them he would prefer charges against them for holding conversation together for five minutes. One turned and said:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Here I have been on duty almost forty-eight hours without a break; I should think you could do better than be trying to make trouble for a man in my position."

Commissioner Piper next appeared in the Nineteenth Precinct. At Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street he beheld Policeman Ben Smith of the West Thirtieth Street Station talking to a man. The Commissioner walked over to the policeman and remarked that he would prefer charges against him for talking nine minutes instead of patrolling, also with being off post.

The policeman admitted that he was just across the street, which was just that far from his post, but explained that he was called by the man with whom he was conversing, and who was telling him that he had been robbed by a woman and wanted an arrest made. The Commissioner went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, followed by Policeman Smith, and the man who claimed he had been robbed. The policeman asked that the man should tell his story to Capt. Walsh, and at its finish the accused policeman asked: "Are you satisfied, Commissioner?" The latter nodded, to Smith's immediate ease of mind.

After leaving the Tenderloin station Capt Piper made a tour of the Twenty-second Precinct. He arrived at the West Forty-seventh Street Station about 1 o'clock in the morning, and went into Capt. Schmittberger's private room. He and the Captain had a twenty minutes' conference, and at its conclusion both Mr. Piper and Capt. Schmittberger declared that they had nothing to say about the nature of the conference. Commissioner Piper said that during his walk through the precinct he found everything in good shape.

Capt. Piper reached Police Headquarters at 1:40 o'clock this morning, and retired to his room. This is the first night that Capt. Piper has passed at Headquarters.

THE UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

President Hadley of Yale Discusses the New Versus the Old Ideals.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 17.—Frank Strong, ex-President of the Oregon State University, was installed to-day as Chancellor of the University of Kansas. Arthur Hadley, President of Yale, was the leading speaker. President Hadley dwelt upon the purposes of the American University, pointing out that the functions were different in various sections of the country. The old college course, he said, is making the ideal of general culture count for less and less in comparison with that of practical preparation for the duties of life. Many of the most progressive university men would make every student who enters a school of theology, law or medicine, show a college degree.

President Hadley, while he sympathized with the purpose underlying these efforts, could not believe that it represented the true solution of the problem. Where a man is so situated that he can afford to have a good college course and take his professional study afterward, the combination is a great blessing. But to require an indifferent college course of every man, whether he can afford the time or not, who enters the professional schools, is to impose a serious burden on the poor man without promise of corresponding gain.

"We should seek for the solution of our university problem," he said, "not in the enforced addition of a German course to an English one, but in a combination of the English spirit with the German organization. The great thing that the English colleges have always done, and the great thing that the best American institutions are doing in their collegiate courses, is to lead the student to value some other ideals besides the commercial one. Young men are far too apt to overvalue these ideals as compared with the ideals of civic duty, of religious earnestness, and unselfish devotion to causes which promise them no personal advancement. To effect this combination will task the best efforts of the leaders of American education, but they are destined to accomplish it."

DOGS AND THEIR OWNERS BESIEGE POLITICIANS.

Practical Joker Published an Advertisement for Canines to be Delivered to Mr. Strasbourger.

Dogs of all kinds and degrees—Pomeranian, great Dane, mastiff, bloodhound, foxhound, grayhound, shepherd, terrier, and poodle—sought to carry the apartment house 2,152 Seventh Avenue by storm yesterday. The engagement began at 8 o'clock in the morning and did not cease until 5 in the afternoon. The latter hour marked the final repulse of the canines and the complete discomfiture of their owners on the one side, and the exhaustion, mental and physical, of the other side—the residents of the house. Now, these residents are wondering, particularly Francis E. Shober, candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Seventeenth District, and Samuel Strasbourger, Republican leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, who it was inserted the following advertisement which appeared in a newspaper Thursday evening:

Wanted—Two large bulldogs to watch house in country. Apply 10 A. M. at 2,152 Seventh Avenue, ground floor.

Mr. Shober occupies the ground floor referred to. Mr. Strasbourger resides just above, on the first floor. At 8 o'clock a man six feet in height and of belligerent aspect sought the Shober door with two large mastiffs. Mrs. Shober inquired the man's errand when he started to lead the dogs in, whereupon the door was shut in his face. As he persisted in ringing the bell, the head of the household was appealed to to talk with him. Going to the door, he beheld not only the tall man with his two mastiffs, but other men and more dogs. Mr. Shober was bewildered. The man with the mastiffs had previously shoved a note under the door, whereon was written an order to call at 2,152 Seventh Avenue, it being in answer to an advertisement announcing the mastiffs as for sale. The score of dog owners who followed the leader were all told that dogs were not needed, there "must be some mistake."

Finding the Shober family insistent that it did not need a dog, some of the owners mounted to the first floor, and there went through a like performance for the benefit of the Strasbourger family. The latter, also, professed not to be in need of a dog. Mr. Shober tired of the affair and hastened away. His wife locked the apartment, going to the shelter of a friend's house for the rest of the day. At the Strasbourger apartment the siege was kept up until toward evening. Dogs and owners came and went. One woman appeared with two baskets of puppies.

In addition to placing an advertisement stating the desire for two dogs the same persons answered every notice published in the papers of the evening before wherein canines were offered for sale and had designated 2,152 Seventh Avenue as the proper place to bring them.

FATE OF DANISH ISLES TREATY.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 17.—Referring to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, The Bulletin to-day says:

"Doubtless the very disturbing sale question is now drawing to a much desired end, but it is yet doubtful how it will be decided.

"A private telegram received here from a well informed quarter says that the sale is very uncertain, and indicates that the chances are against the ratification of the treaty. In the meanwhile the people are on the tiptoe of excitement, awaiting the end."

Referring to the same telegram, Lightbourn's Mail Notes says it considers the news important, but otherwise expresses no opinion of it.

PAPER COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—Articles of incorporation for the American Sault Ste. Marie Paper Company, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, were filed at Augusta, Me., yesterday by J. P. Hummel, Cassius M. Paine, and John H. Gault of this city. The capital stock is all paid in.

The company will build and operate a pulp and paper mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The Milwaukee men have been materially assisted by Theodore F. Rice of Chicago. He will probably supervise the manufacture and marketing of the product.

ASPHALT BONDS DEPOSITED.

More Than 95 Per Cent. of Those of the Biddle Concern Returned in View of Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Members of the Biddle Asphalt Committee said to-day that more than 95 per cent. of the asphalt bonds had been deposited with the respective depositories, several blocks, amounting to more than $100,000, having been received to-day.

The extended time for assenting to the organization plan expires on Oct. 20, and in consequence of its near approach the deposits within the last few days have been heavy. T. K. Van Dike of Harrisburg, who brought action to prevent reorganization on Thursday, withdrew his suit and deposited his bonds with the Commercial Trust Company.

Before the asphalt properties are sold, probably early next year, a member of the committee to-day estimated that 95 per cent. of the shareholders will agree to reorganization.

Receivers Henry Tatnall and John M. Mack will probably petition the New Jersey courts on Monday for instructions as to the sale of the properties.

STEAMBOAT ROSA SAVED.

Disabled in a Storm Off the New Jersey Coast, a Yacht Towed Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17.—The sloop yacht Alberta saved the sidewheel steamboat Rosa, bound from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., from sinking at sea this afternoon by towing her into the inlet. The steamboat's machinery had been disabled in the gale off Brigantine early this morning, and she had to anchor.

The Brigantine life savers saw the signals of distress and managed to reach the vessel, but they were unable to afford any assistance. The boat had filled partly with water when the Alberta came along and towed her into port. Repairs will require two or three days.

"Pure—Perfect"

Blue Label Soups

Twenty Varieties

need no introduction to those who know what "Blue Label" stands for—best obtainable materials, prepared with greatest care and skill, in kitchens famous for their cleanliness and completeness. "Blue Label" Soups are uniform in their rare and delicate quality. Your grocer can supply you.

Made by CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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TRIPLE STRIP
SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION

FOUR DISTINCT NEW SHAPES REPLACING "CUSTOM-MADE" CORSETS.

"Straight Front" for normal figure too fully developed.
"Tall Figure" for tall woman with too prominent abdomen.
"Low Cut" for short-waisted stout woman.
"Long Hip" for stout woman with too generous hips.

The Tape Strap in these Corsets is light, strong and avoids bulkiness. They positively reduce and support the abdomen.

Stout women should buy Corsets only where the Self-Reducing System is sold if they desire a perfect-fitting Corset—one which needs no alteration.

All shapes and sizes in this system, $2.50. In finer material, $5.00.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

KOPS BROS., 35 West Third Street, New York

All fashion and no quality or all quality and no fashion are two evils. Too many makers sin in this respect. A Young's Hat has all the virtues of highest qualitied quality and low priced pricing.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

199 Broadway, near Dey.
299 Broadway, near Duane.
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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Derbys $3.00 & $4.00
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Silk Hats $5.00 & $6.00

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours"

A good Sack Suit:
$15.
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$15.
Nothing better to be had at the price.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.
Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

COAL.

We have 400 tons Scotch Steam Coal now on lighter ready for delivery at any point in New York Harbor, or outside of harbor limits, buyer paying extra expenses.
Quick buyer wanted.
BARBER & CO., Inc.,
Produce Exchange, New York City, N. Y.
Telephone, 2,150 Broad.

MITCHELL'S RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT

Confidence That Miners' Convention Will Accept Arbitration Plan.

Gratitude to Mr. Roosevelt—The Grievances of the Strikers—Their Struggle with the Operators Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following telegraphic correspondence consisting of the message of President Roosevelt to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and the latter's reply, was made public at the White House to-day:

White House, Washington, Oct. 16, 1902.
Mr. John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

I have appointed as Commissioners Brig. Gen. John M Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, and Bishop John J. Spalding, with the Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators, and I now most earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MR. MITCHELL'S REPLY.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 16, 1902.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your telegram of Oct. 16, which reads as follows:

"I have appointed as Commissioners, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, and Bishop John L. Spalding, with the Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators, and I now most earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay."

Replying thereto, I beg to inform you that your recommendations were submitted to the members of the Executive Boards of Districts 1, 7, and 9, United Mine Workers of America, and they have unanimously agreed to call a delegate convention to be held next Monday, and will recommend to the convention that all men now on strike return to the positions and working places formerly occupied by them and submit to the commission appointed by you all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal fields.

In connection with this subject we are glad to know that the managers of the coal companies have decided to recede from the untenable position which they so long occupied and to accept a modified proposition for the arbitration of the coal strike and to give you full latitude in the selection of a commission. It will be remembered that we proposed on Oct. 3 to place the whole matter in your hands and to accept the verdict of a tribunal of your own selection. It will also be remembered that the company managers at that time refused to accept the arbitrament of the President of the United States and preferred that of the local Common Pleas Judges. We proposed to leave everything to you without condition or reservation, having the utmost faith in your impartiality and good judgment.

In their refusal to accept your arbitrament the operators sought to hold you in part accountable for the very conditions which you were trying to remedy, and to instruct you as to your duties concerning them. Eight days later they again appeared before you, dropping the Common Pleas Judges and proposing to abide by the verdict of a tribunal appointed by you, but attempting to prescribe within fixed and narrow limits the character and vocation of the men you were to name. To this proposition, as the operators made it, we were unalterably opposed, first, because our respect for you as a man and our ideas as to what is due to the dignity of your office demanded that we should not be a party to a request of you to accept this great responsibility accompanied by detailed and impertinent restrictions as to the manner in which you should meet it; second, because careful analysis of their proposition disclosed to us, as it did to you and the public, that the restrictions were too narrow to enable you to secure under them a well-balanced and thoroughly impartial tribunal.

But now that you have yourself removed these objections by broadening and strengthening the commission, we feel confident that our convention will declare its willingness to have all questions between the employing companies and the 95 per cent. of their employes who are members of our organization, determined by the board of eminent and impartial men chosen by you.

DEFENSE OF THE STRIKERS.

We feel grateful to you, Mr. President, for the patriotic efforts which you have made to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike—efforts which you continued despite the remarkable spirit and conduct which you at first found in the company managers. We were in a position to sympathize with you, inasmuch as we had long been forced to endure arrogance, insult, and false witness from the same source. Our gratitude is due to you and to the American people and the press who have supported you and us in the long struggle which we hope is now about to close.

During all these long months, in which our motives have been impugned and our characters maliciously assailed, we have refrained from saying any word or taking any action which would tend to render reconciliation more difficult, but now it becomes a duty to defend ourselves against the slanders which have been heaped upon us and to proclaim that we have from the first favored practically the method which is now employed to break the deadlock.

If our proffer of arbitration or impartial investigation had been accepted six months ago instead of now there need have been no strike. We have been so eager, Mr. President, to respond to the people's demand for coal that during the progress of the strike we have more than once offered arbitration, but we have invariably been met with the reply, "We will not permit outsiders to dictate to us in the management of our affairs. We have nothing to arbitrate."

Now that the managers of the companies have been compelled by you and a thoroughly aroused public conscience to recede from this position, we are proud that the firmness and the heroic endurance of our men and women in support of their rights and of a vital American principle have won the victory.

The poor, underpaid mine workers of these coal regions, who toil hard from early morning until late at night for a livelihood, nobly supported by organized labor in this and other lands, have taught these corporation managers a useful lesson in civic and social duty. We exult over this tribute to the dignity of labor because it is the triumph of right and of good public policy.

We do not, however, exult over our opponents; we appeal to them now, as we have from the first, to turn their eyes to the future and to co-operate with us in an effort to establish better relations between employer and employe for the advantage of both.

ACCUSATIONS OF MINERS.

We forgive them their arrogant refusal to deal with us, and in this hour, when they are forced to acknowledge their inability to operate their mines without our consent and co-operation, we hold out the right hand of friendship and ask them to join with us in securing amicable relations and wholesome conditions in this region. We forgive them even the false accusations which they have made against us. They charged us with being criminals, rioters, and Anarchists, and our organization they denounced as "lawless and irresponsible." They know and did know that their charges were untrue and without foundation in fact; they know that every officer of the United Mine Workers of America, from the President down, has constantly urged upon its membership the imperative need of respecting the law; that "every man who commits a deed of violence is an enemy to our cause" has been our watchword.

Despite these admonitions, supported with all our influence, there have been a few crimes and a number of misdemeanors chargeable to those on strike. But, Mr. President, we make the unqualified declaration that the imported guardians of law and order, the companies' coal and iron police, have committed more unprovoked murders during this strike than can be charged to the great army of men who have been in idleness for the past five months. We have repeatedly and in language not susceptible of misconstruction condemned transgressions of the law on the part of those on strike, and we challenge the coal companies to point to one public utterance on their part in which they have even deprecated acts of violence committed by their hired guards.

We declare that it was unfair and unmanly for the coal road operators to insult us while we were your guests and to charge our organization with responsibility for acts of lawlessness during the strike. It would be just as logical to charge the American army in the Philippines with being an army of murderers, torturers, and robbers because a few crimes were committed by soldiers there. Until the millennium there will be crimes in every community, and human nature is the same, no better and no worse, among the half million people dependent upon us in the coalfields as it is everywhere in our country.

The pretense of the operators that they were unable to produce coal because intimidation kept from work men who were willing to work has been proved false by the fact that the protection which they demanded has decreased rather than increased the number of men mining coal. A hundred thousand troops could not have enabled the operators to start their mines for the simple reason that the men who work them are members of the United Mine Workers of America, men who were determined to stand to the last for their rights to organize and through their organization to demand better wages and improved conditions of employment. Deprivation, misrepresentation, and troops together were not sufficient to drive them into surrender. They stood shoulder to shoulder to the very last.

The operators declared that they would have nothing to do with the United Mine Workers of America, but they have found it necessary to recognize the power of the United Mine Workers of America through you, Mr. President, and to seek terms of peace which will enable them to resume their business of mining and selling coal. The recognition of our strength thus forced upon the operators by stern necessity we exult over, not in any narrow spirit, but because we believe it marks a forward step to a new era. Upon the foundations laid through war we are ready to join with them in building for better conditions and a long and lasting peace. The United Mine Workers of America, since its organization in the anthracite field, has constantly sought to establish:

DEMANDS OF THE MINERS.

First, fair wages and just conditions of labor, conditions just to both operators and miners. We have never made demands beyond the ability of the industry to pay on a basis of equitable division of profits between labor and capital.

Second, amicable relations between employers and employes, the latter speaking through their organization and their organization aiding the companies in maintaining discipline, adjusting all difficulties by conciliatory methods, averting local strikes and lockouts, and securing stable and satisfactory conditions to the industry. Our organization, by the same methods which we have proposed here, has secured just such relations and just such results in the soft coal fields of the country. Organization, like an individual, must stand upon what it has done and the life it has lived. We invite scrutiny and investigation of our record and character. In the soft coal fields we have joint conferences with the operators, and with them we adjust differences, we sign joint agreements, together we preserve discipline, settle disputes, and maintain harmony and stability in the trade.

We have asked the anthracite operators to inquire of the coal operators how well they are pleased with their business relations with us, whether or not we keep agreements and render satisfactory service for wages paid to our members. One business man might thus learn of another what is the character of our organization. Many soft coal operators have publicly declared that they would not dispense with our cooperation, and would deem it a disaster if compelled to get back to the chaotic conditions which existed when their labor was unorganized. Upon our past record we are willing to stand or fall.

REBUFFED BY OPERATORS.

We have, time and time again, invited the anthracite operators to adopt these business methods and to deal with us on this basis. Despite repeated rebuffs we persisted, but they resented any attempt upon our part to organize their employes; they refused our overtures for amicable discussion and a possible satisfactory adjustment of wage differences in joint conference. They refused to have any dealings with their employes except as individuals; they refused concessions and refused arbitration; they put their backs against the wall of prejudice and their faces arbitrarily against progress; they thought themselves stronger than the great union principle which is making such strides throughout the world; that while combining their corporations and pooling their interests in hard and fast alliance they could deny the men who worked for them the right to organize and speak through their organization.

When the inevitable conflict came on they attempted to justify themselves upon the false plea that ours is an irresponsible organization; when we demonstrated our responsibility and reliability they then asserted that we were a lawless organization which was dominating by violence. When society attempted to interfere to settle the strike they declared their divinely appointed right to be let alone. When representatives of National and State Governments tried to mediate they resented such "meddling by politicians." But, thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the power of public opinion, they have been brought to a realization of the fact that the interests and welfare of the American people cannot be ignored with impunity.

By the eminent tribunal which you have named we have confidence that justice will be done our people. We are glad to have a chance to appear before such a court empowered to consider and dispose of all questions at issue. First among these is the demand of the mine workers for increased wages and a reduction in the hours of labor; second, is the relations which ought to exist between the employers and the organization which the men have formed, and which they authorize to speak for them.

From this arbitration we hope and believe will come a complete, satisfactory, and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time immemorial. Respectfully yours.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Recorder Wright Will Have No Vote, but Will Help Direct the Operations of the Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The position which has been assigned by the President to Carroll D. Wright as recorder to the coal strike commission of arbitration is one of the highest importance. He will have no vote in the deliberations of the commission, but will inevitably have a strong influence on the work of the commission. A prominent official of the War Department to-day, commenting on the relation of the recorder to the commission, said:

"In all military boards and courts the recorder has no vote, but he is the man who runs the board."

Mr. Wright during the past twenty years has been the head of the Department of Labor. Bulletins and scientific papers are selected and purchased by the department and its publications form a large library of volumes embracing researches into almost every variety of controversy to which labor interests have been subject in the last half century.

As recorder Mr. Wright will practically make up the case for each side and suggest lines of inquiry which will be important in reaching a decision. The expectation is general that the commission will strive to be unanimous in its conclusions. If it should not, it would take two-thirds to make a report.

That the first meeting at least will be held in this city is regarded as practically certain. Nothing seems to have been definitely settled as yet about the procedure, but it is assumed that the first act of the commission will be to call on the President and be formally advised by him as to the duties to be performed. Mr. Roosevelt will hardly give any instructions to the commission, but may make some suggestions. It is suggested that either the President or Gen. Wilson, the first man named upon the commision, may formally call the body together. It is highly probable that Gen. Wilson will be elected Chairman of the commission.

The question where the commission is to get money to defray expenses is being discussed to some extent. Labor Commissioner Wright thinks that every member will have to go down into his pocket and wait for Congress to reimburse him.

"No other provision can be made," he said. "But I do not believe that Congress will make any trouble about it. It could find that a $10,000 arbitration fund, assigned to the now defunct industrial commision and never touched by them, is available for the purpose, and the bill of expenses could then be added to the first appropriation bill reported, namely, the Urgent Deficiency bill. It will depend on Congress also whether the members of the strike commission are to serve without compensation or not."

Despite Mr. Wright's statement, it is believed that a way will be found by which money can be furnished for the expenses of the commission. The State Department has a large contingent fund, for which it does not have to render an accounting, and this would very likely be drawn upon. The President will probably recommend an appropriation.

Gen. Wilson and Mr. Wright had an extended conference with President Roosevelt to-day. On leaving the White House Gen. Wilson said it was yet too early to discuss for publication the work of the commission. It is known that the commission will not begin its labors formally until the miners shall have agreed to it.

Later in the day E. W. Parker, the mining expert of the commission, called at the White House with Dr. David T. Day of the Geological Survey and formally accepted his appointment.

MR. WATKINS NOTIFIED.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 17.—Thomas H. Watkins of this city who has been appointed a member of the Mining Arbitration Commission, said to-day:

"This morning I received from President Roosevelt the official announcement of my appointment on the commission. Of course I feel quite complimented to think that the President has expressed so much confidence in me, and I consider it my duty to serve, although it will seriously disarrange my plans made for the Winter. I had arranged for a private car, and intended to take my wife and children to Mexico. My appointment to the commission will, of course, compel me to give this up, which will be a great disappointment to us all.

"As to the story of my being connected with the anthracite mining or coal-carrying business, let me say that I am not in any way connected with them, having sold out my entire interest in the Temple Iron and Coal Company to C. D. Simpson a year ago.

"I have never had the pleasure of meeting the other members of the commission, with the exception of Carroll D. Wright, yet from what I know of them I believe them to be just and impartial men."

BIG DROP IN COAL PRICES.

Retail Dealers Adopt Schedule to Go Into Effect Monday—Domestic Anthracite $15 and Soft Coal $5.50 Per Ton.

As a result of the measures now in operation to end the coal strike the retail coal dealers of the metropolitan district decided yesterday to make sweeping reductions in the prices of all sizes of anthracite, to go into effect on Monday.

This decision was reached yesterday afternoon at a meeting of members of the Retail Coal Exchange, at the Coal Exchange Building, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street. It was the first regular meeting of the Exchange since the coal strike started, and was attended by about 125 dealers. Some of these were not members of the Exchange, as the call for the meeting was issued to all retail coal dealers. The exchange takes in the principal retail dealers in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and some of the New Jersey towns in what is known as the metropolitan district. Brooklyn has a coal exchange of its own.

G. D. Curtis of Curtis & Blaisdel, coal dealers, presided at yesterday's meeting. The question of reducing the price of coal pending the coming opening up of the mines was discussed for over an hour. Some of the dealers held that it would be better to wait until the convention of the miners was held on Monday to see if the action of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers was ratified before any reduction was made. Several of the dealers said that reducing the schedule price of anthracite would mean little now, because there was little of it in the market. The great majority of them, however, were optimistic and believed that the strike would surely end next week. They wanted to reduce prices, they said, as a concession to public sentiment. They carried the day, and it was decided that, beginning with Monday, the retail price of the domestic sizes will be reduced from $21 a ton to $15. The prices of all the other sizes and of soft coal will also be reduced.

The following general schedule of retail prices, to go into effect on Monday, was finally adopted:

	Per Ton.
Soft coal	$6.50
Domestic anthracite, including stove, nut, egg, and broken	15.00
Buckwheat, No. 1	6.50
Buckwheat, No. 2	5.50
Pea coal	9.00

It was decided almost unanimously that just as soon as mined coal comes into the market in fair quantity a further reduction in price will take place, probably to $12 or $10 a ton. As the quantity of mined coal increases the price will be lowered, but it was thought that it would not be much if any lower than $7 a ton this Winter.

A good deal of satisfaction was expressed at the coming end of the strike. The general belief was that the striking coal miners cannot afford to brave public sentiment by rejecting an arrangement which is practically a victory for them. President Roosevelt was warmly praised for the part he has taken in bringing both sides around to a basis of settlement.

Before the meeting took place the price of both hard and soft coal had begun to drop. Several retail dealers were canvassed during the day as to the retail price charged for anthracite, and it was found to range from $15 to $22 a ton.

Early in the afternoon some coal was released by individual operators which had been held for emergencies. A well-known retail dealer said that some of the coal had been sold for delivery in four or five days at the wholesale price of $10 and $12 a ton. F. C. Russell, a coal agent at 1 Broadway, said that soft coal had been sold at $5.50 a ton wholesale, free on board, and in some cases lower. G. I. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co., Church and Liberty Streets, said that some soft coal had been sold at $5 a ton wholesale

The market was a little stiffer in the morning than on Thursday, but relaxed later. The following wholesale prices were quoted for steam sizes of anthracite before the meeting of the retail coal dealers took place:

	Per Ton.
Pea	$8.00
Buckwheat, No. 1	5.50
Buckwheat, No. 2	4.00
Buckwheat, No. 3	3.00
Soft coal (wholesale)	5.50
Soft coal (retail)	8.00

It was hard to sell coal yesterday, according to some of the dealers, and prices had to be cut in consequence. Soft coal from the Clearfield mining districts of Pennsylvania, it was said, was sold as low as from $4.50 to $5.50 wholesale. About 1,470 cars of soft coal which arrived at Perth Amboy on Thursday, it was said, were put on the market yesterday. This dealers thought would relieve the situation.

ELEVATED ROAD'S SOOT CLOUDS

Although previously it had used anthracite in its engines, the Manhattan Railway Company, since Mayor Low's letter to the Board of Aldermen announcing that the Board of Health would not enforce the law against the use of soiftt coal, has been using the bituminous fuel. This was most noticeable on Wednesday. On the announcement that the operators and the strikers had agreed to the President's plan of arbitration the soft coal was mixed with anthracite.

As the company is believed to have considerable soft coal, which it could not now sell, except at a loss, the plan is to consume it on the engines of the elevated roads in a manner to minimize the nuisance as much as possible. In yesterday's weather, however, the blending of the soft and hard coals did not work as well as was hoped. The smoke scattered along Ninth and Sixth Avenues, hanging low and collecting into black clouds that poured in at every window which happened to be open. At the stations where the trains stopped to let off and take on passengers the soot-laden cloud banks were particularly dense and disagreeable, and as a consequence the passengers were made most uncomfortable whenever the doors were opened. But passengers on the night trains were the greatest sufferers, as it seemed to be the purpose of the company to consume as much as possible of their soft coal when it would be least noticeable.

At the offices of Herbert & Co., 15 Church Street, where the Manhattan Company buys its coal, it was denied yesterday that soft coal was being used on the elevated lines. A passing train bound down town let a flood of black smoke down to the street. When this was pointed out the explanation was that they were "firing up." To the question as to how the train could have come down town without steam the answer was made that by accident that particular engine's tender might inadvertently have been loaded with some soft coal.

ELECTING DELEGATES TO MINERS' CONVENTION

No Fears Entertained That Arbitration Will Be Defeated.

Much Debate on Various Features of the Plan Expected—Operators Preparing to Resume Work.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 17.—In accordance with the call issued yesterday by order of the Executive Boards of the anthracite districts of the miners' union, all "locals" throughout the coal fields began electing delegates to-day to the convention which will be held here next Monday to consider the acceptance or rejection of the arbitration plan submitted by President Roosevelt. Most of the local unions held their meetings to-night. They all will have been held by to-morrow night.

It is practically certain that a majority of the delegates will come to the convention instructed to vote in favor of accepting the arbitration scheme. The prominent officials of the union say there is no fear that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat the efforts of those who favor ending the strike by arbitrating their differences with the operators. President Mitchell does not care to anticipate the action of the convention, but from his manner it is taken that he has not the slightest doubt as to the result. He will go into the convention and make a strong speech for the acceptance of the arbitration scheme.

The indications are the convention will last two days, and that there will be much debate on various features of the arbitration plan. The conditions at some of the collieries are different from those existing at other places. The principal question to be discussed before the plan is accepted by the miners will be that of taking care of all the men. The conditions of the mines are such that all workmen cannot be given work immediately, and some will have to wait for weeks before the companies can take care of them. The operators will not dismiss the non-union men in order to give employment to returning strikers. It is understood the union will take care of all such men who fail to find immediate employment. This will be done by drawing on the relief fund, which is said to be still growing.

The coal companies will do all in their power to meet the public demand for coal. Preparations for resuming work as soon as the miners call the strike off are going on apace. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of the collieries will be in operation on the first day after the suspension is over. The railroads are also making every effort to have enough cars on hand to carry the freshly mined coal to market, and are sending thousands of cars into the regions and placing them on sidings at the collieries.

REPORTS OF OPPOSITION.

Locals in the Scranton Region Said to Have Instructed Delegates Adversely.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 17.—Reports were circulated to-night that the locals of the United Mine Workers in West Scranton, Pittston, and some other localities had voted to instruct their delegates to oppose the acceptance of the operators' proposition unless the companies would agree to discharge the non-union men, take back all the old employes, drop the suits instituted against strikers, and recognize the union. It was impossible to verify these reports, but they are persistently and generally circulated.

A significant fact in this connection was the concern of District President Nicholls to-day over a published report that he was at the head of a movement to oppose the acceptance of the proposition. "This report," said Mr. Nicholls this evening, "is doing no end of mischief. It has caused our men to view the proposition with suspicion, and, when they suspected it, they commenced to look for the flaws which they supposed I had found in it. I have heard of locals in different places being disposed to vote against the proposition, and I must admit it is causing some worry at headquarters. I am satisfied, however, that the convention will accept the proposition. I want it stated that the report that I am opposed to the proposition is absolutely false and without foundation."

"Will the leaders of the United Mine Workers give the members any advice or instructions regarding their conduct toward the non-union men?" was asked of Mr. Nicholls.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Nicholls. "I do not see that we are called upon to ask our men to take those fellows to their hearts and treat them as they would a dear friend. In 1900 I advised that the non-unionists be treated in a friendly manner, with a view to winning them over. I do not propose to do it again. As far as men who continued to work at their own jobs is concerned, I have nothing to say. As for those who went into the mines and took other workmen's places, I am of the opinion they are not worth winning to our side. I do not think we want them."

WILL REWARD LOYAL MINERS.

Chairman Thomas Says They Will Get Choice of Best Positions in the Erie Company's Mines.

Although most of the coal operators, when questioned yesterday, said they preferred to say nothing further regarding the coal strike situation pending the action of the mine workers, Chairman E. B. Thomas of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad declared that his company all along had been ready to arbitrate differences with committees of its own men.

"The men who have been loyal to the company will still be retained and get their choice of the best positions. Though a number of the miners have gone to the bituminous fields I expect that they will all return when mining is resumed. If they do it will effectually dispose of the statement that the bituminous miners can earn more money than the anthracite miners."

"CAPUT MAGNUS" CONVICTED.

Accused of Practicing Medicine Without a License—Trapped by Women Detectives.

James C. Magnus of 125 West Twenty-eighth Street was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of having practiced medicine without a license and without being a qualified physician. The charge was pressed by the County Medical Society on evidence secured by two women detectives who testified that Magnus had prescribed medicine for them which he guaranteed would cure them of a long list of ailments.

The defendant took the stand and admitted that Magnus was not his real name, but one that he found convenient for business purposes. He also admitted that he had inserted advertisements in some papers, in which he styled himself "Caput Magnus," and guaranteed assistance to persons who would pay him a visit. Magnus denied that he ever gave medical assistance or prescribed medicine, saying that he earned his living by coaching students in Latin and Greek, preparing candidates for civil service examination, and practicing palmistry. Concerning the specific charge by the women detectives, he said that when they called upon him he had a regular physician concealed behind a screen and that the latter prescribed for them. One Dr. Rauchfuss took the stand and swore that he was the man.

During the trial Lawyer H. Andrews, who represented the Medical Society, was taken ill with chills and some stimulants were furnished him by an attaché of the District Attorney's office. This caused Magnus's lawyer to suggest that the latter be placed on trial for practicing medicine without a license, much to the amusement of persons in the court room.

Sentence on Magnus, who is liable to a $250 fine, was suspended for a week.

This is the last day of registration. The booths are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who will, by Nov. 4, have been one year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the election district, can register and vote. If you do not register to-day you cannot vote.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fall Clothing

For every member of the family. All that is new, stylish and correct at prices such as have made The Big Store famous.

Just About Clothing!

A Few Pungent and Pertinent Facts That Many Men Will Appreciate.

POSSIBLY there are others who will not admire the candor of this talk. But never mind. The fact remains that no commodity is more extensively advertised than clothing. And there is nothing the average man knows as little about as clothing. He buys with a large amount of trustfulness because he can't help it. The house that deceives him loses him. The policy of The Big Store is one that retains its customers.

The Trend of the Siegel Cooper Store Is Incessantly Upward.

Every day the effectiveness of the new impetus is more apparent. Not only in the expansion of the department, but in appreciable betterment of the merchandise and the lusty improvement of the facilities.

Our Prices Are Constantly Beyond Competition.

Quality, of course, considered. Facts. Yes, simply facts. But think of what some of the other clothing sellers are doing. "Systems." Think of it. Why, ever since time immemorial men have been "fitted" when buying clothing. We've always given them clothing that fits. We never found it necessary to resort to "Systems." Men who come here for clothing know all about that.

Generally speaking, New Yorkers are able-bodied men, but some "ads" would make it appear as though every other man in this vicinity is a freak.

Priestly "Cravenette" Rain Coats,

This Label Under Collar.

"Cravenette" TRADE MARK REG'D RAIN COAT

None Genuine Without Either.

This Stamp on Cloth.

REG'D TRADE MARK "Cravenette" PROOFED —BY— CRAVENETTE Co LTD

Just 280 Coats at Cut Prices.

Of late there have been many attempts to make a "Leader" of these well-known garments. A fabric known as "Covert," made of COTTON THREADS principally, and which never should have had the Priestly or "Cravenette" label, is the article so exploited.

THESE GARMENTS ARE OF NO EARTHLY USE TO ANY ONE IN THE FALL OF THE YEAR. Many others of these "Bargains" comprise chiefly "Left Overs" of 1901.

ON SALE THIS MORNING

Our "Cravenette" Coats, at 7.75, 11.75, 15.75, 19.75.

NOTE: Please bear in mind that there are but 280 Coats and they will be sold rapidly.

After Oct. 15 we make room for our Winter Overcoats; hence these radical reductions.

FALL TOP COATS OF EVERY STYLE, LENGTH, SHADE AND SIZE, *7.75 and 11.00*

(Main Floor, East.)

Prince Albert Coats and Vests

The most perfect fitting Frock Coat in New York. Black Thibets and Unfinished Worsteds, designed on the very latest models. Graceful and perfect fitting. Garments of elegance. Higher grades,

At *12.50*

14.50, 18.50, 23.50

Sack Suits

At *14.50*

A marvelous selection of all the newest mixtures, plaids and stripes. Tailoring not merely "equal" but superior to average custom work. BLACK FABRICS, of course, in plenty. Higher grades, $16.50 and up to 26.50

"Correct Form" Trousers

Our Trousers Store is a feature in itself and these Trousers, made of fine pure Worsteds and Cassimeres, appeal to the most critical dresser. We show a most comprehensive assortment, ranging from

At *4.50*

3.00 to 7.50

(Main Floor, East.)

Girls' Clothing.

Suitable for Girls 6 to 14 Years Old.

In these terse announcements we merely sketchily indicate what this popular and great Department for Girls can do.

In the Department itself we demonstrate satisfactorily what has been done and what we are doing better to dress the rising generation.

THE HEARTS OF THOUSANDS OF GIRLS ARE GLADDENED BY SUCH OFFERINGS AS THESE:

A complete showing of Girls' School and Fancy Dresses. They are here in a great and pleasing variety, in cashmere, Henrietta and in fine quality serge,

1.95, 2.90, 3.75, 4.90 and 5.90

GIRLS' NORFOLK JACKETS; made of mixed blue, brown, green and gray Melton cloth; double breasted; 6 to 14 years, *5.00*

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH BOX COATS; double breasted; high neck and coat collar; flowing sleeves with turn cuff; in all colors; sizes 6 to 14, *6.90*

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH MONTE CARLO COATS; in blue, black, brown, tan and castor; with full plaited back, curved cape, rolling collar, double breasted front, *8.75*

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH OR MONTE CARLO COATS; double cape, inlaid with velvet, bishop sleeves, with fancy turn cuffs, storm or rolling collar; velvet or cloth collar; double breasted, with pearl buttons, in all colors; a $13.75 garment, *10.00*

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH IRISH FRIEZE COATS, inverted box plaits; with double cape and rolling collar, piped with velvet, bishop sleeve and turnover cuff; assorted colors, *6.75*

(Second Floor, Front.)

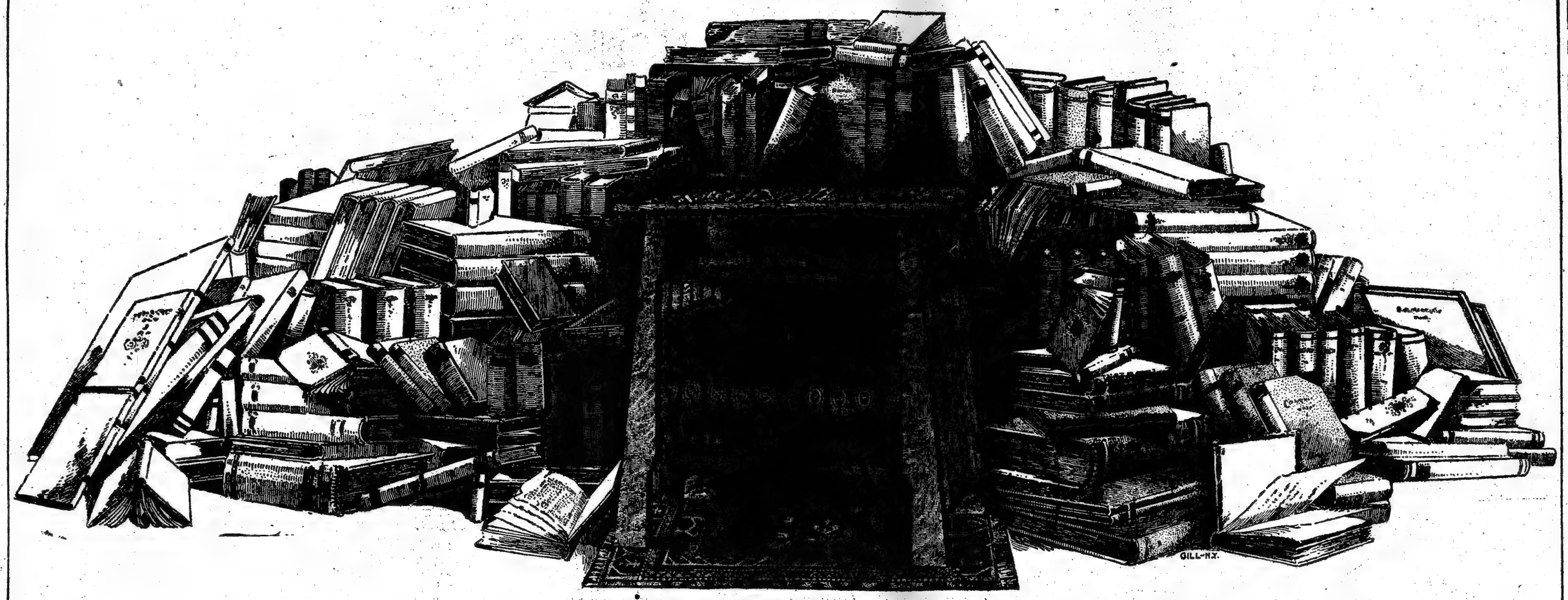

A Lesson in ECONOMY

Would you rather have the sum of the world's knowledge in the usual form—hundreds of ponderous volumes—or the essence of *all* of it, compact, clear and concise, in Ten Volumes?

Would you prefer to hunt through the mass of folios in the background of this picture, or turn directly to the one desired fact in the pages of

The Century Dictionary
& Cyclopedia & Atlas

The labyrinth of learning that makes up the pile of wisdom back of The Century cabinet above represents just about the ease of access that the old-line reference works give to their stores of printed knowledge, compared with the plan of The Century, which has epitomized everything, sorted all things, indexed them, and placed them at your thumb's end for quick finding.

It is a wonderful work.

The picture is no exaggeration—if anything The Century suffers by it, for the pile is not large enough to cover the scope that "the great work" embraces within its ten volumes.

The meat of 130 distinct works of reference on almost as many subjects is included in this masterpiece of condensation.

It is the most "economical" of printed books—its purchase is cheapest NOW!

That's the lesson in economy—and here is a further proving of it.

The Century used to sell at $122.50 for the eight volume set, bound in Half Morocco.

Thousands bought it and are still glad of the purchase.

Today through the Wanamaker Century Club the new edition, the latest, in *ten* volumes, can be bought for less than half that price—and the payments a little at a time if preferred.

If you read books

or if you write them; if you work at the bench or in the office; if you practice in law or medicine; if you have a child or are one; if your evenings hang on your hands, or if your time is precious; or, in short, if you think the work that thousands have bought and millions consult might be of use and interest to YOU, then

Send this Coupon ☞

and learn about the way to own "The Century" cheapest.

JOHN WANAMAKER

TEAR this corner OFF and MAIL it to us TODAY

T. 10-18.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

New York:

Please send me (without charge) the book about the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas, describing the work itself, the bindings, illustrations, and the half-price terms.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

TREASURY BOND PURCHASE

Secretary Buying 4 Per Cents of the Loan of 1925.

Amount Offered $15,000,000, Which Will Be Taken at About $20,760,000—$5,000,000 Bought at 138 Flat.

The announcement that Secretary Shaw had bought $5,000,000 of bonds, and would buy more, which was posted in the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning, caused little surprise in Wall Street. In spite of the denials from Harvey Fisk & Sons, Vermilye & Co., the National City Bank, and others interested in the syndicate that such an offer had been made, Wall Street for the last few days has insisted that bond purchases were coming.

The first announcement came in the form of the following notice, which was posted in the Sub-Treasury:

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1902.

By virtue of the authority contained in Section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes notice is hereby given that this department will purchase on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th insts., any United States 4 per cent. bonds of the loan of 1925, and pay for them at the rate of 137¾ and interest to date of purchase.

Prepaid interest and missing coupons will be deducted at the face value thereof from the purchase price of the bonds. As the books of this loan are now closed against transfers, the interest due Nov. 1 on registered bonds upon which interest has not been prepaid will also be deducted, and will be paid in the usual way by check to the order of the owner of record.

Registered bonds should be assigned in due form to the "Secretary of the Treasury for purchase," and the assignment should be dated and witnessed by one of the officers named in the note printed on the back of the bonds. Bonds may be presented at this department, Division of Loans and Currency, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Bonds delivered on Monday, 20th inst., at Saturday's prices.

About the same time that this notice was posted word came from Washington that Secretary Shaw had authorized the purchase of $5,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 at 138 flat and that this amount had been bought.

In accordance with these notices, there were deposited yesterday at the Sub-Treasury $8,253,400 of these bonds, for which $11,293,769.05 was paid. This includes the block of $5,000,000 bought at 138 flat and about $474,000 of bonds presented by men not in the syndicate.

It is expected that about $7,000,000 of bonds will be deposited to-day or Monday, as the entire amount offered to Secretary Shaw is $15,000,000. The cost at which these are to be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury is about $20,760,000, figuring $5,000,000 at 138 flat and the other $10,000,000 at 138.60, which is about the price of the bonds with interest added. This is not considered a bad price at all for the bonds, most of which are of the registered variety.

The syndicate which gathered these bonds together consists of the National City Bank, Harvey Fisk and Sons, Fisk and Robinson, Farson, Leach & Co., and Vermilye & Co. It is a curious fact that as late as Thursday afternoon representatives of all these houses, with the exception of Vermilye & Co., solemnly declared that they knew nothing of any offer or sale of bonds. The negotiations were carried on through Vice President Vanderlip of the National City Bank, which institution will make distribution of the payment for the bonds among the members of the syndicate.

SECRETARY SHAW TALKS.

He Thinks More Than $20,000,000 Will Be Released—Why Purchases Are Advisable.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Secretary Shaw was seen here to-day. In speaking of his latest effort to relieve the money market he said:

"What amount of bonds will be delivered on this proposition I cannot say, but I have assurances indicating that the purchases will aggregate at least $15,000,000 face value, which will release a little over $20,000,000. What few bonds there are are held either by trust estates, that would not be released at any price, or by those who need neither the money nor the interest and prefer to hold the Government securities. So soon as the Government becomes a purchaser prices advance.

"Conditions which have made the purchase of bonds advisable are by no means local. The September statement revealed the fact that the banks of Lincoln, Neb., which should have had 25 per cent. reserve, had less than 19 per cent., and the banks of Des Moines, which should have had 25 per cent., had less than 20 per cent. While the money for the bonds has gone largely to Eastern holders, it will very naturally find its way into all channels of trade."

Secretary Shaw left this afternoon for Warsaw, Ind., where he will make a speech to-night, going from there to Detroit, where he will speak to-morrow night.

Releases Government Bonds.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The National Shawmut Bank has sent to Washington $1,000,000 Massachusetts 3½ per cent. bonds. This will release $750,000 United States Government bonds now pledged for deposit of Government funds, upon which the bank will take out additional banknote circulation.

WANTS ELMS ON BROADWAY.

Residents in Old Boulevard Section Dissatisfied with Saplings Planted by Subway Contractors.

When, despite all protests, the double row of beautiful shade trees along the centre of the Boulevard, now Broadway, was cut down in the early days of the rapid transit construction work, residents of that section of the city took what comfort they could in a section of the contract requiring that upon the completion of the subway through the street the trees should be replaced with elms not less than ten feet high and three inches in diameter, and that a quantity of soil sufficient to enable them to thrive should be placed about their roots. New trees have been planted, but it is claimed that they do not come up to these specifications, but are mere saplings of various sorts and so placed that they never can live.

Park Commissioner Willcox has made comman cause with the people in regard to the matter, and as a result there was a meeting of a joint committee of the West End Association and the Riverside Association at the Sherman Square Hotel last evening, over which Cyrus Clark, a real estate operator, presided, to take action. Mr. Willcox was not present, but was reported to have said that the contractors' contention that they were unable to get elm trees was unfounded.

A committee of five, representing the two associations, was appointed, with Bryan L. Kennelly as Chairman, to wait upon the Rapid Transit Commission and urge that the subway contractors be compelled to replant the trees according to contract terms. Some arboriculturists have declared that there is not enough soil left by the tunnel to ever permit the trees to attain a healthy maturity.

EAST SIDE AUTUMN SHOW.

Foliage, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables Exhibited by the Educational Alliance.

An interesting exhibition of Autumn flowers, foliage, fruits, and vegetables was opened yesterday in the building of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, by its Directors, and it will be continued to-day and to-morrow. It is held in connection with the Jewish Harvest Festival, the Feast of Tabernacles. With special reference to the feast there has been arranged a tabernacle on the roof garden of the building, a big tent lined on walls and ceiling with green foliage. The place is further decorated with American flags. There are tables at one side of the place, where cakes, fruits, and wine are served to the children twice a day after a short service of prayer and music during the feast days.

The exhibition is on the second floor of the building. The room is decorated with foliage of different kinds, sumach and sassafras in deep red tones and various kinds of decorative red berries. A large part of the autumnal foliage was contributed by the boys of the Baron de Hirsch School at Woodbine, N. J. There is a large booth at one side of the room filled with vegetables and fruit from the school. An exhibit which attracts the attention of the children is a peanut vine with the peanuts attached. Several varieties of nuts are on exhibition and also many Fall flowers.

Three prizes will be awarded for the best plants raised from seeds given to the children at the May flower exhibition. There was a competition in posters designed to announce the exhibition. The prize of $5 was won by Miss Celia Feigenbaum, who in colored designs of Fall fruits and flowers gave the spirit of the harvest season. The successful poster is placed on the wall facing the elevator on the floor of the exhibition. It is expected that some 7,000 children will visit the exhibition before its close.

NEW ANIMALS IN BRONX PARK.

Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., Are Carted from the Pier to the Menagerie.

All of the animals for the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx, which arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, including that "hairiest lion in the world," which was purchased for the park by Andrew Carnegie at the request of his little daughter Margaret, were safely housed in temporary headquarters at the park by 7 o'clock last night.

The transportation of the animals from Hoboken to the park was in charge of Howard D. Fielding of the foreign department of the United States Express. He accompanied the animals on their voyage across the ocean. About noon yesterday Mr. Fielding had all the animals loaded on six trucks at the Hamburg-American Line pier in Hoboken. The cages in which the animals were confined bore the name of Carl Hagenbeck, which attracted crowds all through the streets on the way to the Bronx. It was estimated that fully 5,000 persons were with the trucks when they reached the Pelham Avenue entrance to the park.

In the elk house temporary preparations had been made for the reception of the animals. Two stoves had been set up early in the day, and roaring fires had been started. All of the animals were in good condition. Dr. Hornaday said that it was possible that some of the animals would be placed on exhibition in a few days, but the lions, the tigers, and the leopards would not be shown until the new lion house was completed, about six weeks hence. The addition to the menagerie comprises six lions, two Bengal tigers, two black leopards, two African leopards, a jaguar, an arcal sheep, a Siberian ibex, two marels, a river hog, a Burrall sheep, a so-called hunting dog from Central Africa, which is a cross between a hyena and a dog, and a cheetah, the only specimen of that creature in this country.

TO PRUNE BUDGET FIGURES.

Board of Estimate Ends Hearings on the Provisional Requests—Library Question Up.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday ended the hearings on the budget provisional estimates for 1903. A public hearing will be held on Monday, and after that, in the language of Controller Grout, "the pruning knife will get in its deadly work." Continuing, Mr. Grout said: "I am informed that very few attend these public hearings."

The hearings yesterday related to the Mayor's office, Finance Department, Armory Board, public libraries, Tenement House Commission, and several miscellaneous items. The public libraries want $20,000 more than last year. Many persons were heard, and in the course of the discussion the belief was generally expressed that in the event of Carnegie libraries being established in the vicinity of existing institutions, there would be little doubt of all being in favor of consolidation. John A. Cadwalader declared that Prof. Leipsiger of the Aquilar Library and himself could soon settle the whole question.

"Prof. Leipsiger," said Mr. Cadwalader, "knows more about the libraries than any committee you could appoint. He and I could settle the point in ten minutes. If the President settles the coal strike, and we settle the library problem, there will be nothing left to worry us."

Robert W. De Forest spoke for the Tenement House Commission. He announced a reduction in his original estimate of $9,900, and added he expected an unexpended balance of $75,000, so that the net increase of 1903 compared with 1902 would be only about $10,000. The reason for the large unexpended balance was that the Civil Service Commission had not been able to fill the salaried positions for which the appropriation was made.

NEW LUNAR DISCOVERY.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard Confirms His Theory About the Crater Linne.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Substantiation of important theories was obtained by Harvard's astronomical authorities last night in their observations of the lunar eclipse. The observations concerned themselves principally with the crater Linne and were carried on by Prof. W. H. Pickering. Prof. Pickering, with a micrometer, carefully measured the area around the crater before and after the eclipse, and confirmed all his past observations that the bright spot grew noticeably in area during the time of maximum darkness.

For many years it has been noticed that the area around Linne has been gradually changing its form, and many conjectures as to the reason have been advanced. Prof. Pickering has always maintained that the light from the spot is that of hoar frost, though he has realized that it may be reflected light. The fact that the spot grew perceptibly larger when the sun's heat was cut off last night by the interposition of the earth confirms Prof. Pickering in his hoar-frost theory. He is now practically settled upon that point and hopes with this as a basis to work out a pet theory of his own concerning the earth's big satellite. What this theory is he will not say.

As far as photographs and the making of occultations were concerned, the efforts of Harvard's observers were virtually failures. This was due to the clouds which obscured the moon during the critical period of its full eclipse, and it came as a severe disappointment to the professors engaged in visual and photographic observation.

GATES IN NEW RAILROAD DEAL?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—John W. Gates and his partners are said to have engaged in another railroad deal, this time in Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Central and St. Louis Railroad Company was chartered at Guthrie, Oklahoma, recently with a capital stock of $15,000,000 and with an estimated length of 600 miles. The money for the new enterprise is said to have been subscribed by the Gates-Lambert-Mitchell people.

The line is to run from El Reno, Oklahoma, where it connects with the Choctaw and Rock Island, through Guthrie, to Joplin, Mo., thence to Jefferson City or St. Louis, covering the Kansas City Line of the Rock Island at Versailles, Mo.

The road will enter the Cherokee Nation at its Northeast corner and will cut the Osage Nation in twain. In this manner it enters practically uncovered territory, and opens some of the best mineral fields of Missouri and of the Indian country.

HUMANE SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Prior to adjourning sine die to-night the American Humane Society's convention adopted resolutions condemning child labor in factories in the South, and asking President Roosevelt to appoint a delegate to investigate the matter; condemning the military race from Antwerp to Ostend; recommending that the President appoint a special committee of three, who shall have authority to cause to be introduced into the United States Congress a bill for the regulation of the practice of scientific experimentation upon living beings; recommending that the President be authorized to appoint a committee which shall cause to be presented for the consideration of the next United States Congress, a bill for the prevention and punishment of cruelty to children and animals in the territories and island dependencies of the United States.

Hudson Day Boats' Last Trips.

The Hudson River Day Line steamboats New York and Albany will make their last up trip for the season this morning.

Register to-day! The booths are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Terms of St. Paul and Union Pacific Traffic Alliance.

Former System Secures Through Freight and Passenger Train Service to the Pacific Coast.

The terms of the traffic alliance between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Union Pacific became known yesterday.

The contract, which has already gone into effect, is for an indefinite time. It stipulates that the St. Paul shall have all rights and privileges on the Union Pacific lines that are enjoyed by any other railroad. This includes both the Central Pacific and the Oregon Short Line, reaching San Francisco and North Pacific Coast points. The St. Paul secures what it has been trying to get for several years, namely, right of way over the Union Pacific system and thereby through freight and passenger trains to the Pacific Coast. In return the St. Paul agrees that all business through Kansas City and Omaha initiated by it shall go over the Union Pacific line.

It is believed that the traiffic of both lines will be increased by this arrangement. The permanency of the contract is made dependent in its proving satisfactory to both parties. It may be terminated at any time on reasonable notice.

It is also stated authoritatively that there is no truth whatever in the report that this agreement is designed as a slap at the Missouri Pacific. The relations between that road and the Union Pacific and St. Paul continue harmonious, in fact Mr. Gould gave his entire approval to the new traffic agreement, or trackage agreement as railroad men call it, although by its consummation the proposed agreement with the Missouri Pacific has become unnecessary.

GREAT NORTHERN'S BUSINESS.

President Hill in Annual Report Dwells on Prosperity of Territory Traversed by the Road.

In the annual report of the Great Northern, the income account of which was published some weeks ago, President J. J. Hill, speaking of the general conditions in the territory traversed by the road, says that the increase of $5,785,363 in freight earnings was due to the larger haul in wheat and iron ore, the increase of the latter being 1,458,179 gross tons. The increase in freight traffic outside of these items was 1,070,762 tons. This increase was in general business and over the entire system, except on the Montana Central, where there was a falling off, on account of the suspension of the mining and manufacturing of copper in Montana for nearly four months.

The rapid settlement and development of the country through which the system runs has caused a large increase in shipments of merchandise and supplies required by the smaller towns. There has been a greater increase in the volume of the higher class freight than in the lower classes.

The earnings of passenger trains increased $1,869,091. A heavy movement of people to the Northwest in the last few years, which still continues without abatement, has resulted in a settlement of a vast area of vacant lands adjacent to the company's line. During this period more than 5,000,000 acres of Government land in the northern part of North Dakota has been taken under the Homestead act. Many of the large farms in this State are being cut up into smaller ones. Immigration into the Western and Pacific States during the past year has continued, and in numbers has exceeded that of any previous year.

Mr. Hill adds that the continued prosperity of the West will be shown in a still greater increase of earnings for the current year.

RAILWAY IN NEW HANDS.

Vice President Powers of the Hudson Valley Company Sells Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The holdings of Joseph A. Powers, Vice President, in the Hudson Valley Railway Company to-day passed into the hands of John W. Herbert of Helmetta, N. J., President of the Niagara Street, Catherine and Toronto Railroad Company; George H. Helm of New York, President of the American Snuff Company, and George E. Wilson of New York, a banker and a Director of the American Snuff Company. These gentlemen with President Addison B. Colvin control the stock of the company. A meeting will be held in Philadelphia, N. Y., to-morrow for reorganization.

The conference to-day looking to ending the strike on the Hudson Valley Railroad broke up without result.

DENVER-SALT LAKE LINE.

New Road, It Is Thought, Will Become Rock Island System Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Moore Brothers are believed to be furnishing the bulk of the capital for building the projected Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad, of which D. H. Moffatt of Denver is chief promoter. The new road, it is believed, will practically become the extension of the Rock Island system from Denver to Salt Lake.

Speaking of the new road, D. H. Moffatt said:

"Final arrangements have been perfected and the work incidental to building our line is rapidly progressing. The road will be completed within two years to Salt Lake. Its length from Denver to Salt Lake is about 500 miles, and by arrangement with Senator Clark we will establish a road passing through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California."

COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17.—The Louisville and Western Railway Company, a reorganization of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway, was incorporated here to-day with a capital stock of $2,500,000.

Under the reorganization the Hocking Valley will have control of part of the line included in the corporation papers extending from Zanesville to Columbus.

The north end of the old Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking system, from Columbus to Sandusky, is to go to the Pennsylvania lines, and be operated with the Norfolk and Western, giving it an outlet to the lakes.

The officials of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking will probably be released.

Proposed Line to Beaumont, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 17.—The charter of the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railway Company was filed in the Secretary of State's office here to-day. Its purpose is to build a line of road between Cleburne, Texas, and Beaumont, a distance of about 300 miles. The principal office is at Hillsborough. J. C. McDowell of Pittsburg, Penn., is one of the Directors. It is stated that $2,000,000 of Eastern capital has been subscribed, and is now in bank, with which to build and equip the road.

International Telephone's Mortgage.

The International Telephone Company of America has mortgaged all of its property and franchises to the Trust Company of the Republic in the sum of $100,000,000, due in fifty years and bearing 5 per cent. interest. The mortgage will secure an issue of bonds for the amount mentioned.

Parade of the Old Guard.

The Old Guard will parade down Fifth Avenue this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Later, in the evening, the Guard will entertain a number of guests at a banquet in the armory. The parade and banquet will be in celebration of the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Mr. Coler to Attend a Fair.

Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be a guest to-night at the fair in aid of the Jewish Hospital, which is being held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Gov. Odell opened the fair on Monday night.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

"Pickwick" Right Shape Clothing for Men.

Second Floor.

PRIOR TO THE INCEPTION OF THE "PICKWICK" SYSTEM of Right-Shape Clothing for Men, one very rarely saw a Clothing advertisement that treated of the various proportions of the male members of the human family. The reason for this was that no clothier catered to the fit of all figures. Now that we've introduced the "Pickwick" System all have awakened to the fact that it is very essential to supply the Clothing wants of all men. The long and lean, the short and stout, the big and little, the square-shouldered and over-erect, as well as those of regular proportions, are cared for in the "Pickwick" System of Right-Shape Clothing.

THE "PICKWICK" SYSTEM IS A SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION of the human male adult, as applied to height, weight, size and shape of the body, and the result was not obtained overnight.

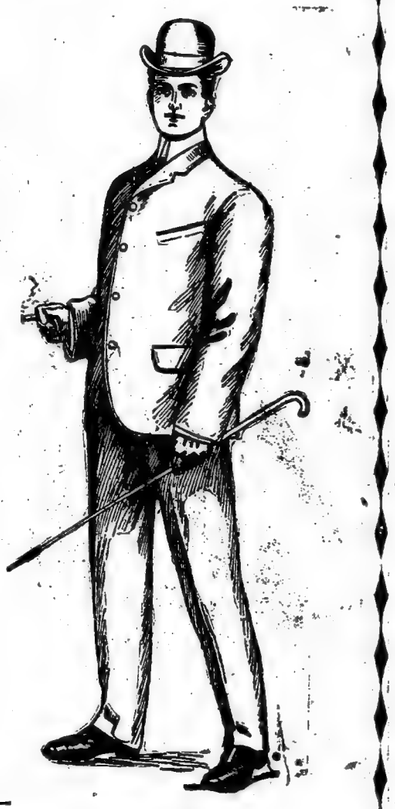

Men's Suits $10 and $12.

Every Suit at these prices is up-to-date and perfect in style and fit. There are numerous patterns in the new fall weaves to select from. The tailoring is excellent, in fact they are better than any suit heretofore offered at $12.00 and $15.00.

Men's Suits $15 and $18.

Included are Worsteds, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Cheviots; every fibre of material used in making these suits is strictly pure wool, while the workmanship is the best possible. Of course style and fit are guaranteed absolutely perfect. They are equal to, if not better, than the regular $20.00 and $22.50 suits sold elsewhere. Embraced are the famous "Pickwicks" in which "we fit the hard to fit;" in all shapes and sizes.

Men's Suits $20 and $25.

Such fabrics as are shown by exclusive merchant tailors are embraced in these suits, while the workmanship and finish are on a par with the $30.00 and $40.00 products of the high priced custom tailor.

All the new fall colorings, in rich brown and gray effects, as well as the "Coronation" mixtures, are shown; you may choose from single and double breasted Sack Suits and every other fashionable style. Of course, perfect fit is guaranteed, no matter what your size or shape, as "Pickwick" Garments are embraced at these prices.

Men's Hats $2.00 and $3.00.

Second Floor.

The fame of our Men's Hats at these prices is fast spreading. Remember, you're getting for $2.00 and $3.00 Hats that you'd pay $3.00 to $5.00 for at an exclusive store. While we keep our prices down, our quality is always going up, so you may be sure you're getting the very best in the market.

There's Great Economy in Buying Good Clothes for the Boys.

Second Floor.

Every parent knows that. Our Boys' Clothing is the best that brains, talent and experience can create, and we ask you no more for such meritorious garments than you'd be charged at many places for the mediocre sorts. By comparing our qualities and prices you'll readily see that we are ever in constant vigilance, so that you may be served with the best for the least.

At $2.95 The Suits we sell at this price are made of strictly pure wool fabrics. Every garment is built for good service and is lined and trimmed in excellent manner. Equal garments will not be seen elsewhere for less than $3.50 and $3.75.

There are Sailor Suits for ages 3 to 9 years, besides the double-breasted jacket style for boys up to 16 years.

At $3.75 we show Suits of all wool Serges, Cheviots, Cassimeres and worsteds; neat and smart styles for ages 9 to 16 years; these are splendid for school wear.

No house will equal the garments we sell at this price, while few stores can better them even at $5.00.

At $5.00 Here you may pick from best Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds; all new fall patterns; also plain blues and blacks in rough or smooth Cheviots, Serges and Thibets; Norfolk and square-cut jacket styles, for ages 6 to 16 years.

The best you've ever known at $5.00 and $6.50 are not better than these Suits we show at $5.00.

At $5.00 Our Boys' Overcoats at $5.00 are made of strictly pure wool Irish tweeds; are trimmed with velvet top collars and military buttons; raw edge style, woolen lined, with or without pretty silk emblem on sleeve; for boys up to 12 years of age. You can count these Overcoats good value at $7.00.

At $6.50 Our $6.50 grade of Boys' Suits is quite the peer of the best to be seen anywhere else at $8.00; here will be found jaunty sailor and Norfolk styles, besides the double breast Jacket Suits; the choicest fabrics of the season are embraced; for boys of all ages, from the little tot who just dons knee trousers up to his older brother of 16 years.

At $8.00 At this price we are showing the swellest creations of the season in sailor and Russian blouse styles; every imaginable combination of colors; best quality fabrics; exclusive stores won't show richer or sweller garments at $10.00 to $12.00. These are for the boys from 3 to 12 years of age.

Cartwright and Warner's First Quality Underwear for Men $1.95.

Main Floor.

THIS PRICE IS LESS THAN COST OF LANDING. Heavy weight, full fashioned, regular made Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, all styles; new, fresh goods; Premier finish; warranted non-shrinkable.

Heavy weight natural pure wool, sell regularly at $2.85 each.
Heavy white merino, two grades; sell regularly at $2.75 and $3.85 each.
Light blue and rose pink, medium weight; sell regularly at $2.85 each.
Light blue and rose pink, heavy weight; sell regularly at $3.65 each.

The Special Price $1.95

is strictly for Saturday only.

Men's Gloves. Main Floor.

Special clearing of Men's real Mocha Gloves; real value $1.25, for, pair 88

1-clasp fine Prix Seam Men's Cape Gloves, in new shades of tan, spear point, including hand sewn, golf, driving, dress and street wear, among which are several special styles; at, pair $1.50

Women's Gloves. Main Floor.

Women's 3-clasp embroidered Suede Gloves, in black, white, modes, tan and slate, fine skins, perfect fitting; a specialty of the Simpson Crawford Co.; for, pair $1.00

Women's 1 clasp real Arabian Mocha Gloves, in slate, modes, black and tan $1.00

Men's Shirts to Order.

Main Floor.

We are now prepared to make Custom Shirts. Our aim will be to have the workmanship as near perfection as skilled labor can produce. The finish and detail will be as good as the most exclusive haberdasher can give you. The fit we guarantee. Our prices will be in accordance with the high character of the shirts—by that we mean not high, but as low as a first class custom made shirt can be sold for. In colored goods we shall use none but the very best imported material. In White. Shirts we can give you anything and everything that's fit to make up into a shirt. Our prices for Dress Shirts in white, laundered, will be 6 for $9.00, 6 for $12.00, and up to 6 for $30.00, for the pure linen ones.

In Colored Goods:—French Percales at $3.00 each.
Finest grade of Madras and Oxfords at $3.50 each.
As good as those for which your exclusive haberdasher has been asking $4.50 to $6.50.

This department is located just inside the 19th Street corner entrance.

A Most Excellent Offering Of Women's Silk Waists $3.95.

Second Floor.

We've time over and again sold no better Waists for $5.00; in fact, we've sold hundreds almost identical to these for that sum. By extra special efforts we're able to sell a limited number at the above price. They're made of splendid quality Louisine Taffeta, the entire Waist of hemstitching and tucking in clusters; collar, front plait and cuffs of hemstitching; silk covered buttons down front; lined with a good grade of percaline.

These Waists are the product of one of the very best waist manufacturers, one whose goods are noted for their superior fit and high class workmanship.

Besides black and white, you can choose from the following colors:—Red, blue, cardinal, scarlet, tan, royal, reseda, gray, rose and mauve. All sizes.

A Candy Special.

Our 60c. Chocolates marked down, for to-day only, to

50c. a Pound.

This is our best Candy offer yet.

Priestly Cravenettes, $9.25.

Several hundred of them go on sale to-day at the above price. They are genuine Priestly Cravenette Rain Coats, than which there are no better—and are ideal for fall season wear.

An announcement emanating from the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment is a plain statement and one which gets directly down to facts. No roundabout phrasing, affectation, make-shift, distortion and sophistry are indulged in, so as to lend color to a misleading statement. Here facts alone are dealt in, and a plain, logical, true statement of these facts is given the public.

We repeat—the Cravenettes we are offering at $9.25 are the genuine Priestlys—and no seconds—and are worth up to $15.00, making them an unmatched bargain in the full sense of the word.

Children's Coats.

Second Floor.

By the term "children" in this instance we have in mind the little ones from one to five years of age. Coolish days are here—and real cold ones are just around the corner, which means that baby must be well cared for as regards warm apparel.

The following four items just to show how well we've prepared in the matter of Coats:

Children's colored Coats, in beautiful shades of tan, brown, blue and red cloth; tan, blue and black velvet and corduroy; some trimmed with large collars and braid; others with lace and fur; sizes 1 to 5 years $5.93

Children's colored Coats in tan, blue, red and brown; large collars, trimmed with bands of velvet and appliqued lace; sizes 1 to 5 years $7.98

Children's colored Cloth Coats, in all the new shades of tan, gray, blue, brown, red and green; some tailor-made, in Russian blouse effect; others trimmed with braid and appliqued lace and bands of velvet; sizes 1 to 5 years $12.50

And finer sorts from $25.00 up to $53.00.

Misses' and Children's Suits, Coats, Skirts and Dresses.

Third Floor.

The same taste and care exercised in our Women's Department are employed here—thus those beauty effects and those style lines of character and individuality for which our Women's Wear is distinguished are just as prominent in our garb for the young ladies.

To-day's words on Misses' and Children's Outer Garments are rather comprehensive, embracing quite a number of items, but every one is good and well worth the close attention of every mother interested in garb for her young daughters.

Misses' Smart Norfolk Walking Suits of Check Tweeds, collar and turn-over cuff of solid color, with rows of stitching; skirt graduated box plaits from knee; trimmed jacket, satin lined; sizes 14 and 16 ..... $17.75

Misses' stylish side plaited flare Walking Skirts of plaids, with yoke and panel front; tailor stitched, rows of stitching around bottom; lengths 36 to 40 inches $10.50

Misses' Walking Skirts in solid colors or invisible checks; side plaits or open seam effect; full flare; lengths 36 to 40 inches $5.00

Misses' fine grade Kersey Coats, Monte Carlo style; pointed cape over shoulders, rolling collar, Kimono sleeves trimmed with Panne velvet; lined throughout with guaranteed satin; sizes 14 to 16 ..... $14.50

A full line of Misses' Raglan Cravenettes, in the newest fall styles, from ..... $10.00 To as high as $25.00.

Junior Norfolk Walking Suits of Zibeline; coat collar, turned cuff and stitched belt of velvet; side plaited skirt, flaring at bottom; 12 to 16 years $11.75

Girls' Russian Dresses, in large plaids; with solid color, velvet yoke and cuffs, buttoned on side with large ornamental buttons; gored skirt lined; sizes 6 to 12 years $7.95

Girls' full length double breasted Norfolk Coats of fine melton; high neck, with rolling collar and turn-over cuff; belt trimmed with satin, tailor stitched; a splendid school coat; 6 to 14 years $7.50

Girls' Jackets of Zibeline; semi-fitting back, box front trimmed with ancy braid; 6 to 14 years $5.00

Boys and Girls' Shoes.

Most careful attention is given to this branch of our Shoe business. Properly shaped, excellently fitting Shoes are most essential for children's feet, These most important features are here given closest attention. Our Shoes are made with welted soles, which are smooth, and insure comfort to the little feet.

For Girls....$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00
For Boys....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Main Floor.

1 and 2-clasp full pique real Lambskin Gloves in tan, brown and English reds; a high grade Glove at a low price; the real value of these Gloves is $1.00 a pair; we offer them for 79

Sporting Goods.

Basement.

Our Sporting Goods Department is not yet as complete as it will be in a few days. When it is finished, however, we shall have here a Sporting Goods Store equalled by few in this city and excelled by none.

Every game and sport, every want and demand, legitimately supplied by such a store will be found here.

At present our "Fishing Tackle," "Ping Pong" and "Gymnasium Outfit" Departments are complete, and to-day as a special opening inducement we offer the following striking values:—

"Crescent" Golf Clubs, made by Spalding Mfg. Co.; sold everywhere at $1.50; our price, Drivers and Irons 85

"Royal" Golf Clubs, our own brand, embracing all the qualifications of the best made clubs $1.25

"Royal" Golf Balls, best quality gutta percha, guaranteed full weight; dozen $2.50

Football Pants, extra quality moleskin, cane thighs $2.00

Football Pads, heavy duck and well padded 69

Footballs, regulation size 69

Football Head Helmets, all leather, fleece lined 98

Jerseys, all wool, long sleeves and high collar $1.75

Ping Pong and Table Tennis at all prices, beginning at 50

Roller Skates, P. and S., all and half clamp, with hemacite wheels, regular $1.00 kind 85

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

New Grands at $750
New Uprights at $550

In answer to the many inquiries of their correspondents, and on account of certain misrepresentations, Steinway & Sons desire to announce that they manufacture new Steinway Grand and Upright Pianos at the respective cash prices of $750 and $550, and upward.

The Steinway Piano has been and is sold upon a strictly one price system, and catalogues with prices will be cheerfully forwarded on application.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Fall Hats, 1.90; worth $3.
" " 2.75; " $4.

Why pay $3 to $4 elsewhere? A New Derby, "THE PRINCE," low crown, wide brim, Flat curl.

Silk Hats, 3.90; worth 5.00.
Opera Hats, 5.80; worth 10.00.

Men's Furnishings.

Heavy Balbriggan, 49c., worth 75c.
Natural Wool, 75c.
Imported Wool, 1.49.

Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c., worth 1.50, either Kid or Mocha.

1.00 Dress Shirts (wide bosom), 59c.
French Percales, 98c., worth 1.50. Bosoms pleated or plain.

Men's Shoes.
Nettleton's Samples at Half.

2.97, 3.49 and 3.98.

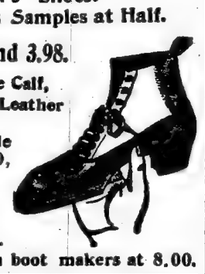

Button and Lace Calf, Enamel, Patent Leather and Vici Kid—
Double and single sole, worth 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00.
New Fall Styles.
High Heels.
4.98 and 5.98.
Sold by Custom boot makers at 8.00.

Wallach's Hats

850, 852 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
640 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 22nd
Until 10 P. M. To-night, Midnight.

WHEN You Pay Fancy Prices at Ultra Fashionable Stores for Your Hat, you Know that You are Paying for the Label.
When You Buy "The Wallach" Hat You Pay for $3 Stock and $5 Style. No fictitious Values. Our Price, $1.90

A glance in our windows will show you the Latest designs in our higher priced Hats.

For day wear nothing is more stylish or suitable than a proper fitting tab collar—it's comfortable and it's fashionable. This one has rounded tabs. Ask for

Cluett "Roundtab" 25c;
Arrow "Roundtab" 15c.

Ready-to-wear shirts—either Cluett or Monarch—give you supreme comfort. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"
Porcelain-lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

ATLASES FOR THE HOME
AT BRENTANO'S,
UNION SQ.

UP-STATE REPUBLICANS REPORT ON CONDITIONS

Judge Coman of Madison and W. C. Warren of Erie at Headquarters.

Candidate for Attorney General Says Davies Will Win in Fifth Judicial District—Buffalo Situation.

Judge Henry C. Coman of Madison County, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, was in this city last evening and called at State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Coman has been around the State to some extent since the convention in Saratoga. He says he finds the conditions generally favorable to the Republicans

"The settlement of the coal strike through the efforts of President Roosevelt," said Judge Coman, "has removed from the campaign the only real cause for alarm there was from the Republican standpoint. There is a good deal of interest being taken in the campaign up the State. Gov. Odell's tax record is proving a winning issue with the farmers. Everywhere I heard discussed what Gov. Odell had done for the rural communities in abolishing the direct tax, and I have no doubt that the Governor's accomplishment in that respect will win many Democratic votes from the State ticket.

"I do not believe that there is any serious Republican disaffection existing anywhere outside of the Fifth Judicial District. There is no doubt about there being a real fight on in that district, but I am confident that Davies will win."

William C. Warren, the Republican leader in Erie County, was a visitor to headquarters yesterday, and he and Chairman Dunn had a long talk. The reports which have been coming from Buffalo have been of a disturbing character to the Republican campaign managers, and Mr. Warren was asked to explain the situation. The news that John N. Scatcherd had been betting against Gov. Odell and that ex-Representative Mahany had declared for the Democratic candidate had led to the impression that serious disaffection was breaking out. Mr. Warren gave Col. Dunn his assurances that there was no serious cause for alarm. When seen after his conference with the Republican Chairman, Mr. Warren said:

"It is true that Mr. Scatcherd has bet against Gov. Odell and that he will vote against him. That is certainly not a nice thing for a Republican to do, but I don't think that Mr. Scatcherd is actively working against Odell. As to Mahany, he has gone over to the Democrats, and we sincerely hope that he will stay with them. Mahany's bolt is nothing new for him. He took the stump last year in behalf of Bissell, the Democratic candidate for Mayor. But as Erastus C. Knight, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of over 5,000, Mahany's opposition did not seem to be very effective. The registration in Erie has been heavy in the Republican wards and light in the Democratic wards."

The apathy around the Republican State headquarters continues to be a subject of general comment among Republicans. The consolation which they find is that there appears to be even less political activity around the Hoffman House than there is at the Fifth Avenue.

LESSLER ANSWERS SULLIVAN.

Says Senator's Speech Shows He Is Ashamed of the Liquor Business, Though Still Profiting by It.

Representative Montague Lessler, who is running for Congress against Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, spoke at the Downtown Republican Club, 12 Chambers Street, last night. He told his constituents that he understood the chances were against him, but that anyway it was up to the people to make the selection. Mr. Lessler said he thought the personal statement made by Senator Sullivan in the Finn Club on Wednesday night needed some criticism.

"For the 'Tim' Sullivan, poor boy, who worked hard to support himself and help his family, I have the greatest respect and admiration, but that 'Tim' Sullivan is dead. The 'Tim' Sullivan who thinks he can represent you better than Daniel Webster could doesn't need our admiration and respect. He has $40,000 a year—that's 5 per cent. on $800,000.

"Senator Sullivan said, among other things, that when he gave up his saloon at 17 Centre Street in 1892 he severed his connection with the traffic, and since then has not had one cents' worth of interest in any saloon. Then he tells you that his share of the receipts of the Dewey Theatre is $26,000 a year. The Dewey Theatre includes a saloon.

"Senator Sullivan said he would not talk about the trusts or the tariff, because you knew all about them, and he is no orator. It seems to me that discussions on tariff and the trusts are what you expect and have a right to expect from a candidate for Congress.

"Let me refer for a moment to what I said about Senator Sullivan and his saloon. Don't think that I hold there is anything disgraceful in the liquor business. I don't. I only wanted to show that Senator Sullivan evidently did think so, and that he has not the courage of his convictions.

"The newspapers, also some time ago Inspector Byrnes, said some very unkind things about Senator Sullivan. It seems to me that it is up to the Democratic candidate for Congress to disprove those things. I don't consider that he defends himself against the charges when he gets up and gives his personal version, without any proof, of his blameless life.

"Still, Senator Sullivan has as much right to ask you for your suffrages as I have. It's for you to choose. I don't think that I could represent you as well as Daniel Webster could, and if another Webster should come along, and if were possible, I would gladly resign in his favor, in your interest. If you elect me, I'll do the best I can."

NOMINATION IS PROTESTED.

Objection Made to Acceptance of Certificate of E. S. White, a Candidate for Congress.

John J. McGinnis, a Brooklyn lawyer, appeared before Commissioners of the Bureau of Elections last night and entered a protest against the acceptance of the certificate nominating Elmer S. White for Congress in the Fifth Congress District, Brooklyn. Mr. White's nomination was made by the "Liberty Party," 'an independent Republican organization local to the Fifth Congress District.

Mr. McGinnis declared that the nomination was irregular, that many of the names attached to the nominating certificate were fictitious, and he presented several affidavits in sustantiation of these allegations. He said that several of the notaries public who had sworn to the signatures on the certificates had done so in an irregular way.

Frank W. Moss, in behalf of Mr. White, declared that the protest really emanated from Harry A. Hanbury, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, and that there were no good grounds for sustaining it.

Mr. McGinnis had mentioned a Brooklyn man as one of the notaries who had acted in an irregular manner. Mr. Moss offered an affidavit from the notary to the effect that a bribe had been offered him if he would swear that the certificates had been made out in an irregular manner. This affidavit was not accepted by the Commissioners, who reserved their decision.

MR. WOODRUFF TRIES A JOKE.

Sends to Democratic Chairman for Campaign Contribution and Gets a $1,000,000 Check.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is conducting the Republican campaign in Kings County, yesterday practiced a little political joke on Chairman John L. Shea of the local Democratic Campaign Committee, and had the tables neatly turned on him.

In sending out the usual letters asking for contributions to the party campaign fund Mr. Woodruff, in a merry mood, sent one to Mr. Shea. When Mr. Shea received the letter he read it thoughtfully and then, turning to his checkbook, wrote Mr. Woodruff a check for $1,000,000, payable at the National Sand Bank of Gowanus. The check is to be framed and hung up in Republican headquarters.

Howe Will Run for Congress.

Ex-Register James R. Howe has withdrawn his declination of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District, Brooklyn, and he will run against Congressman George H. Lindsay, the Democratic candidate there. The district is Democratic, and Mr. Howe at first declined to run because he felt that he should not be asked to make the sacrifice. Accompanied by ex-Senator George A. Owens, yesterday he went to the office of Senator Platt, who, it is said, advised him to accept the nomination. After the conference came the announcement that Mr. Howe would run.

Candidate Holds a Reception.

Francis Burton Harrison, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, returned from a canvassing trip among the leaders of the Assembly districts late last evening and held a reception in his headquarters, at the Hotel Bartholdi. Bird S. Coler and other prominent Democrats were present.

TAMMANY ASKS FOR CASH.

"Dough Circular" Soliciting Campaign Contributions Sent to Office Holders and Others.

What the Tammany politicians called the "dough circular" was issued yesterday from the Wigwam. It will be sent to office-holders and all Tammany men who are likely to be contributors. The circular was signed by Chairman Charles F. Murphy and the following Campaign Committee:

Maurice Featherson,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
James J. Martin,	J. Sergeant Cram,
William F. Grell,	Randolph Guggenheimer,
Ferdinand Levy,	Isaac A. Hopper,
Edward Cahill,	Antonio Zucca,
Lewis Nixon,	John J. Scannell,
John B. McDonald,	John B. Hasslocher.
Cord Meyer.	

Checks are to be made payable to John McQuade, who for years acted in the interests of Richard Croker. The circular outlines the issues of the campaign, and ends as follows:

The importance of this campaign cannot be exaggerated; if our State is rescued, it will also be a great step toward electing a Democratic President in 1904 and a Democratic Mayor in 1903.

The Senators and Assemblymen to be elected will elect a United States Senator.

The members of Congress to be elected will have votes on legislation involving beef and coal.

To elect our candidates, information must be distributed and furnished to every voter, and the important questions of the campaign fully explained in pamphlets and circulars; sample ballots and instructions to voters must be printed and circulated.

It requires funds to meet these necessary expenses of the campaign, and we solicit from you such a contribution as you may be pleased to make.

G. A. R. U. to Hold Mass Meeting.

The German-American Reform Union has opened up campaign headquarters at the Bartholdi Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. A mass meeting under the auspices of the union will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, in the Old Homestead, Third Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, at which Ira H. Rider, George von Skal, and others will deliver addresses.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS' PROTEST.

Hearing in Behalf of the Party Against Acceptance of Greater New York Democracy's Petition.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Secretary of State John T. McDonough gave a hearing to-day on the protest filed by Jay W. Forrest on behalf of the Liberal Democratic Party against the acceptance for filing of the nominating petition of the Greater New York Democracy.

Mr. Forrest was accompanied by M. G. Palliser, Chairman of the Liberal Democratic State Committee. The Greater New York Democracy was represented by William Hepburn Russell, Myer J. Stein, and Charles F. Carruth of New York City.

Mr. Palliser filed a supplementary affidavit charging that in many of the counties reported on the petition the signers did not attach their addresses thereto, as required by law.

Mr. Russell then filed an affidavit setting forth that the object in making the nominations was that those might vote for the independent ticket in New York City against Tammany Hall. Secretary of State McDonough reserved decision.

CAR SMASH AT CONEY ISLAND.

Two Motormen Injured, One Fatally—Colored Man, Hurled Into a Marsh, Escapes Unhurt.

While a flat car heavily loaded with ashes and dirt was standing last evening on what is known as Dead Man's Curve on the trestle on the Sea Beach division of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad system crossing the meadows to Coney Island, a passenger car bound to the island crashed into it with tremendous force.

Frank Niene, twenty-four years old, of 1,374 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, the motorman, was hurled backward through the doorway, and was taken from the wreck in a dying condition, both his legs and his skull being fractured. His car, which had no passengers aboard, although making a regual trip, was badly wrecked, every pane of glass being shattered. The flat car, upon which a colored man had just begun to shovel cargo overboard to fill in the trestle, resisted the shock, but its motorman, John O'Hara, address not given, was thrown to the trestle and injured internally.

Both he and Niene were taken to the Kings County Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Fiske. The negro was hurled through the air, clear of the trestle, landing in the marsh. Covered with mud from head to foot he ran on to Gravesend, where he brought the first news of the accident to Policeman Ryder of the Coney Island Station, who summoned the ambulance. The colored man hurried away before his name was learned.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of The AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL,

Their New 12-Story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolians, and Aeolian Orchestrelles will be in stock from which to make selection.

THE PIANOLA will enable any one, without having to go through the drudgery of acquiring technique, to play the piano, with all the modulations of tempo, the delicacy and variety of touch, and with the subtle phrasing of a master.

The Pianola's repertory at present consists of 7,931 selections, and new numbers to the amount of two hundred are added every month. This music, representing the entire pianoforte literature of the world, from Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner, to Sousa's marches, cake-walks, and two-steps, is available through the circulating library.

Is it not worth while to consider the advisability of owning a Pianola yourself? The fear or opinion that it is capable of producing only mechanical music should not deter you from *investigating* the Pianola.

The greatest pianists have passed judgment on this point, pronouncing the Pianola artistic in the true sense of the word.

The Cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

SELLING AGENTS { FREDK. LOESER & CO.....BROOKLYN
LAUTER CO.....NEWARK AND JERSEY CITY

M'CULLAGH ROUND-UP FAILS

Court Frees Men He Wanted Held Over Registration Days.

Magistrate Learns That District Attorney Did Not Approve the Superintendent of Elections' Plan.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh yesterday failed to get judicial sanction for his scheme of a general round-up of "suspicious characters" to have them held in confinement during the last two days of registration. At his instigation Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau on Thursday arrested sixty-seven men, most of them with prison records.

Capt. Titus appeared in the Essex Market Police Court and asked that the men be held for forty-eight hours. Magistrate Mayo, however, discharged the most of them, holding only such as the police could make a specific charge against. It developed also that Capt. Titus and Superintendent McCullagh had gone ahead with their plan even after District Attorney Jerome had refused to countenance it. The principal result of the raid was that the prisoners were lined up at Headquarters before being taken to court and there were inspected by many of McCullagh's Deputies, who, as a result, will be able to keep a close watch on them at the registration places and later at the polls. Although all except three of the prisoners have their pictures in the Rogues' Gallery, according to the police, they have many friends in their own neighborhood, and when they were marched into court they passed through a crowd in a high state of indignation over the arrests.

Henry J. Goldsmith appeared as counsel for many of the prisoners. He protested vigorously against the action of the police in locking them up. Many of the men, he said, have a perfect right to vote, and their arrest was a bold attempt to disfranchise them.

Magistrate Mayo left the bench and called up the District Attorney's office on the telephone.

"Capt. Titus, I understand from the District Attorney's office," he said as he left the instrument, "that you were there yesterday and consulted about making these arrests. They would have nothing to do with them. I have just asked that a representative of the District Attorney's office be sent here and they declined to send one. I also asked under what law I could hold these men, and they told me I could not hold them unless there was a specific charge."

Capt. Titus insisted that it would not hurt the men to be locked up for forty-eight hours. "They'll get plenty to eat and drink," he added. But the Magistrate was firm. "It's a serious thing to do," he said. "I don't see how I can help you."

Among the prisoners who went free was "Eat 'Em Up Jack" McManus. Some, however, were held on charges of theft, quickly prepared, among them being the following:

John Snyder, address refused; Edward Lamey, 160 Bleecker Street; Thomas Hogan, 183 East Houston Street; Harry Smith, address refused; John Carara, no address; George Brooks, 19 East Thirty-second Street; August Schaefer, no address; Michaele Lindle, no address; Richard, alias "Chappie" Lewis, 228 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Arrest in the Thirty-fifth District.

Policeman Lynch locked up in the Tremont Police Station last evening an Italian whom he had arrested while trying to register at 2,306 Arthur Avenue, which is the Fifty-first Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, in the Bronx. The prisoner, according to the Sergeant, confessed that he had voted last year on a naturalization paper that he bought for $5. The name on it had been erased. The police refused to divulge the prisoner's name. They are trying to arrest the man from whom the Italian bought the paper.

MR. COLER NOT TO STUMP.

Bird S. Coler in his headquarters in the Hoffman House was besieged all yesterday by callers. Sergeant at Arms McCloskey looked to it that the "strikers" who frequent political headquarters during campaign periods did not get a chance to talk to the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Coler decided yesterday not to make a stumping tour of the State. He authorized an interview as follows:

"The people know my record as a public officer, and I have fully stated my position in the issues of the campaign in my speech of acceptance. It is my present intention to remain at home, as did Govs. Flower and Cleveland. If there is any change in this programme an announcement will be made."

State Chairman Frank Campbell declared yesterday that he would not say a word for publication until after election. Chairman Campbell asserted that newspapers antagonistic to the Democratic Party had distorted interviews and statements, and therefore he would remain silent as to the plans of the Democratic campaign.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Arrangements have been completed for a big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden under the direction of William Randolph Hearst, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, on the evening of Oct. 27.

Among the speakers will be Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee, and Chairman James M. Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco is expected to be present as the representative of labor organizations. David B. Hill, Charles N. Bulger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Bird S. Coler, candidate for Governor, are expected to speak. It is also planned to hold outdoor meetings, and bands of music and fireworks will be furnished in quantities.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

Special Offerings for Saturday in Tailor-made Suits, Skirts, Coats & Waists.

Rich and effective styles in Fall and Winter Fashions. Some of the handsomest creations we have ever been able to offer at these prices.

$10.00 Suit Specials—An assortment of about 200 Suits made to sell at 16.50 and 18.75. New blouse and fly-front jacket effect, of fine cheviot, Venetian and broadcloths in black only. The best values of the season at the price $10.00

Norfolk Walking Suits—In the much sought-for shades of black and white and blue and white fancy snowflake mixtures. New strapped and pleated seams—stylishly made—taffeta lined jacket—handsomely tailored; 22.50 values, at $14.75

Blouse Dress Suits $19.75—Made of fine Zibeline and black Cheviot—new blouse style, Jacket taffeta lined—handsomely trimmed—many exclusive ideas—strictly tailor finished. Superior to most of the 24.75 suits shown 19.75

3.95 Skirt Offering—At this price the most extensive assortment of stylish Walking Skirts—of black and white and blue and white mixed tweeds, slot seamed and stitched strappings—full flare or flounce—many shapes and styles and all extraordinary values 3.95

Jackets—Fashionable Monte Carlo Coats, in the most correct shapes—of Oxford Frieze, best satin lined throughout—slot seam yoke back and front—new sleeve and fancy cuff; 14.75 value 9.95

Special Sale of Taffeta Silk Waists.

We place on sale to-day a very choice lot of about 500 Waists, made of a splendid quality taffeta silk—new early Autumn colors—more elegantly trimmed than usual and in simply exquisite taste. We make a special effort to give you the best values in these handsome Waists—all are well made and perfect fitting; at 2.95

FIREMEN HELD AT STEPS.

Physician Obliged to Convince Them That H's House Was Not Afire—Imaginative Alarmist.

Dr. F. H. Markoe had an argument with firemen on the steps of his house at 15 East Forty-ninth Street at about 6 o'clock last night, a young man who imagined that he noticed a blaze, or was a mischief-maker, having turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived he pointed to the physician's house, and said that the fire was there.

At the door Dr. Markoe asked the firemen: "Where are you going?"

The men replied that they were going to put out the fire in his house.

"But there is no fire in my house."

"But there is," the firemen insisted.

The dispute was continued until the physician convinced the men that the place was not afire. Then they reeled up their hose and went to quarters.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, Baltimore; E. S. Clouston, Bank of Montreal; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre, Washington; L. E. Holden, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—J. Alexander Waller, Chicago; Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto; Countess J. Pourtales, Germany; Count Tiele, Berlin; Col. C. E. Pope, Pittsburg; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; R. Balfour, London.

CAMBRIDGE—F. H. B. McKnight, Pittsburg; Rockwell King, 2d, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—H. Whittread, London; G. F. Swift, Chicago.

GRAND—Col. J. A. Buckman, United States Army; Capt. W. V. Judson, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. B. Haggatt, Juneau, Alaska; C. Barber, Sheffield, England.

ALBEMARLE—Senator James P. Taliaferro, Florida; P. M. del Campo, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Charles H. Rowe, London; S. T. Castleman, Louisville; C. Fonts, Havana.

SAVOY—Count and Countess d'Pourtales, Paris.

NETHERLAND—E. E. Spafford, United States Navy; George C. Pease, London.

MURRAY HILL—H. T. Chandler, Cleveland; L. W. V. Kennon, United States Army.

ASTOR—Capt. W. A. Campbell, United States Army.

MAJESTIC—Jean B. Ambrosatte, Argentine Republic; C. Roual Duval, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. A. Springer, jewelry and leather goods; 65 Fourth Avenue.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, toys and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Scott, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Henrion, hosiery and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Harris, A. B., Macon, Ga.; cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; 595 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Holland, ladies' wear and corsets, yarns, and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; H. J. Barnes, notions and jewelry; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, linings, notions, and small wares; 31 Eat Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Schaffner, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Stern, H., Jr., & Brother Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. J. Stern, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Miss White, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Loveman, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, knit underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Torpid Liver

When your complexion is sallow, and you are troubled with Constipation, Malaria, Sick Headache and other Liver Complaints, take

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

It stimulates healthy liver activity, increases the flow of bile, improves appetite, promotes digestion, enriches the blood, and improves the whole system.

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package.

"TRICKS OF THE TRADE."

Slate in your coal—water in your milk—flour in your sugar—chicory in your coffee,—and "Hemlock" in your shoes!

All, adulterants, to enhance profit, by deceiving consumers.

Eight widths and 18 half sizes—making 144 fittings in each style.

Mail Orders promptly filled.

Ninety per cent. of all $3.50 shoes sold today have brittle Hemlock, or Imitation Oak, soles under their black finish.

Every pair of Regal Shoes for Men has a genuine Live Oak Sole, which adds a dollar to the wear, and $400. per day to the factory cost.

To prove this, we make a window demonstration, which no other store dare do.

Regals are $6.00 shoes for $3.50, through "Tannery to Consumer" methods.

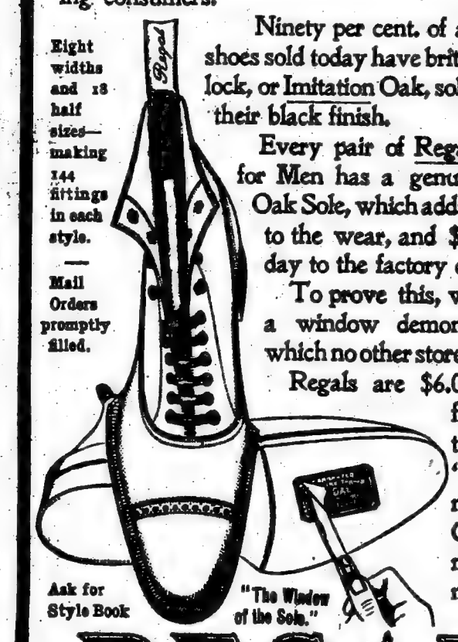

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MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.	BROOKLYN.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.	357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.	111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
785 " cor. 10th St.	1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.	JERSEY CITY: 68 Newark Avenue.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.	NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.	opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
168 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

To those who desire to know what they are using.

We assure you that if you use our SCOTCH WHISKIES

BONNIE BRIER BUSH Very Old, Or Our SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND Old

(our own selection and importation) one week you will not be satisfied with any other. They are positively straight Whiskies, the finest in the Glenlivet district.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853,
156 FRANKLIN St. Also BROADWAY & 27th St., N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now showing

THE MARVEX FANCY FOURCHETTE KID PIQUÉ GLOVE.

The latest style of Kid Glove, sold exclusively by B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. In the big comedy hit of the season, THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day at 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS Last Night THE EMERALD ISLE. NEXT MONDAY EVG., OCT. 20, KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY." Seat sale now open.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph A CHINESE HONEYMOON 150TH TIME IN NEW YORK OCTOBER 27TH.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA. ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS. Priceless Collection of Beasts, Birds and Reptiles. Every Afternoon and Evening, Sundays Included 2:30 and 8:30. Doors Open 1 and 7. The fighting tiger at 4 and 10 P. M. Carnivora Fed 4:30 & 10. Admission, 50c. Balcony, 75c. Reserved chairs, $1. Boxes, $6. Children half price afternoons. Reserved seats at hotels and Garden. Telephone 691—Columbus. Carriages 5 & 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL. Tues. Eve. Oct. 21, at 8:30. RAOUL PUGNO. THE GREAT FRENCH PIANIST. Walter Damrosch and His Orchestra. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, 50 cts. to $2 at Ditson's and Box Office. THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

BIJOU LAST MAT. TO-DAY. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT. HEARTS AFLAME. Monday, Oct. 20, J. E. Dodson—Annie Irish in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play, "An American Invasion" Seats on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Frank McKee's greatest and grandest success, THE NINETY AND NINE. The locomotive scene is the talk of the town. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8. Sunday Ev., Popular Concert, Reserved Seats 50c.

MASCAGNI METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Matinée To-day and by Popular Request Also To-night. Sunday Eve., POPULAR Concert. Sunday night prices, 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2. IRIS. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eve. 8:10. MAT. TO-DAY. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK." Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. T'd'y. David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." 2d week Henrietta CROSMAN. The Sword of the King

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAT. TO-DAY Geo. W. Lederer's SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. ROSE HILL ENGLISH CO. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MINNIE DUPREE. A ROSE O' PLYMOUTH-TOWN.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30 Matinée Daily, 2:30. To-night at 8:30. 15th Century Morality Play, EVERYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. JOHN DREW. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Matinée To-day & Wed., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE "Notable Success."—Herald. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. Thursday, Oct. 23—The Joy of Living.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2. "A Success."—Herald. "A Masterpiece."—Sun. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS. Evenings 8:30. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. THE TWO SCHOOLS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last Matinée, 2. Last Night, 8:10. THERE'S MANY A SLIP. Preceded by "AT THE TELEPHONE." Oct. 20th—"His Excellency the Governor."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30 precisely. Mat. To-day, 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open T'dy at 11 A.M. LAST DAY. WOMAN'S EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y & Wed. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. Will open on "TOMMY ROT." Seats now on Sale. Oct. 21, with

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. The Little Mother. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

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EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night & 3. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in ROBERT EMMET. (LAST 2 WEEKS.) The Days of 1803.

Mat. Today. GRAND—8 BELLS. Nxt. Wk. Williams & Walker.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée TO-DAY. REILLY & WOODS Comedians. Next Week—For Her Children's Sake.

3D AV. Mat. To-day. THE IVY LEAF. Next Week—"Tracy the Outlaw."

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 FIFTH AVE., Near 29th St. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

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Furniture, choice specimens of superb Louis XV. & XVI. Drawing Room Suites, Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Marqueterie, Teakwood.

Porcelains, carefully selected examples of European and Oriental, fine assortment of genuine.

Bronzes, Paintings, oil & water color, by well-known artists.

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Oriental Rugs, a valuable assortment, of fine quality and beautiful design.

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Magnificent solid silver tea and coffee service with hot water kettle, and many other objects of art, collected during a number of years by Mr. Isaacs, with the rarely good judgment for which he was celebrated, both as an expert and connoisseur. To be sold Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. Afternoons, Oct. 21, 22, 23, & 24, at 2 P. M. each day.

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Harlem Op. House. Lulu Glaser in Dolly Varden. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. Nxt Wk—Annie Russell in The Girl and the Judge

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-day Matinée (pop. prices) & Evening, "TEREMETTE" and "DER LIEBESCONTRACT."

ROSSIGNOL BEAT MERITO

O. L. Richards's Filly Easily First in William's Bridge Stakes.

RUNNELS WON A RECORD RACE

Favorite, at Odds On, Was Victor by a Neck in Fast Time for the Last Race at Morris Park.

The defeat of the favorites in the first four races at the Morris Park race track yesterday completed a line of eleven straight defeats for first choices, counting in the races of the day before and the last event on Wednesday, the run of eleven losing favorites establishing a record for the year. The turning point for backers was reached in the fifth race, however, when the favorite in the mile for maiden three-year-olds, S. Sanford & Son's Ray, drew away at the finish and won handily after making about all the running.

J. A. Drake's colt Runnels further helped along the form followers in the last race by getting home a short neck in front of Warranted, after a fighting struggle to the post. Runnels, who started at odds on, lowered the track record for the odd distance of one mile and three-sixteenths in his winning effort by running in 2:01, or three-quarters of a second faster than Sir Walter ran over the same course in 1897. Lyne rode Runnels, and the race was the only one of the afternoon in which he had a winning mount. It was announced just before this race that Lyne at last had completed his contract to go to England as the first jockey for the racing stable of J. R. & F. P. Keene.

For the one stake event on the card the William's Bridge, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong on the Withers course, Merito started favorite in a field of six horses, but never was able to get dangerously near to the smart filly Rossignol, who went on in the stretch and won in a big gallop after Carbuncle made the pace into the last quarter of a mile. Merito closed at the end, but Rossignol shook her off without the appearance of effort, and finished pulling up in time only a quarter of a second behind the track record. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.
George F. Johnson's Yelp, ch. g., 4 years, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorne, 142 pounds, (Heider,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 1
R. G. Tower's Templeton, b. f., 4, by St. Savior-Manola, 142, (Mara,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. 2
C. Adler's Silver Twist, ch. g., 3, by Spendthrift-Gold Coil, 133, (Connelly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 3
Time—2:49. Won ridden out by a head, four lengths between second and third. Draughtsman, Beauregard, Perion, Blacksmith, Seminole, Marothen, King Edward, and Carrie Pigeon also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by William Hogan.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; maidens that have never started excluded; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course.
P. H. McCarren's Mackay Dwyer, br. c., by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw-Madrid, 105 pounds, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
The Goughacre Stable's Short Hose, br. c., by Athelings-Miss Glennon, 113, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 2
T. P. Haye's Incubator, b. c., by Ingoldsby-My Chick, 114, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 3
Time—1:21¼. Won handily by a half length; a head between second and third. Mackay Dwyer coupled in betting with Gold Money as McCarren entry. Astarita, Auriesville, Allan, Gold Money, Examiner, Ancke, Joe Cobb, First Chord, Sheriff Bell, Scoffer, and Sallmaker also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by Frank Brown.

THIRD RACE.—The William's Bridge Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $5,000 down to $2,000; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course.
O. L. Richard's Rossignol, ch. f., 3 years, by Rossington-Valuable, 89 pounds, (Waugh,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 1
H. B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 4, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 97, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..... 2
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Carbuncle, b. g., 5, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 93, (Shea,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:54. Won easily by a length and a half, a length between second and third. Zoroaster, De Reszke, and Vincennes also ran. Value to the winner, $1,930. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.
The Lotos Stable's Miladi Love, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Vie, 104 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 1
J. E. Madden's Merry Reel, ch. f., by Mirthful-Amanda V., 104, (Redfern,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.. 2
J. R. and F. P. Keene's Fading Light, ch. f., by Kingston-Sun Down, 104, (Waugh,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:11. Won easily by a length, three lengths between second and third. Nuit Blanche, Meddling Mary, Cranesville, Candareen, Newburban, Rosewater, Mrs. Wiggs, Pearl Diver, Marion Etta, and Zealotry also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by E. Heffner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights; one mile on the Withers course.
S. Sanford & Son's br. f., by Potomac-Garoga, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 1
William Huston's Patronymic, b. g., by Pirate of Penzance-Miss Cody, 112, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 2
A. Featherstone's Pretoria, br. f., by Kingston-Brandaleite, 112, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:43⅘. Won easily by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. Judge Du Relle, Coast Guard, Knight Templar, Whisp, and White Crest also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by William Hayward, Jr.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths, over the Withers course.
John A. Drake's Runnels, br. c., 3 years, by Charade-Zingara II., 107 pounds, (Lyne,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4..... 1
T. E. Mannix's Warranted, b. c., 4, by Guarantee-Cliffie Chapman, 92, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 2
Alex Shield's Andy Williams, br. c., 3, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 103, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—2:01. Won ridden out by a head; three lengths between second and third. Circus also ran. Value to the winner, $995. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles, once over the water jump. Rising Sun and Mystic Shrine, 160 pounds each; Inspector Stevens, 157; W. H. Dixon, 150; Judge Phillips, 145; Cock Robin, 147; Adjidaumo, 145; Hark Forward and Headland, 142 each; St. Sulpice, 135; Astor, 134; Bermuda King, 133, and Sam Devere and Terrible Terry, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Tugal Bey Judge Hines, W. Overton, Athelroy, Fire Eater, Joe Cobb, and Earl of Warwick, 114 pounds each; Sweet Alice, Scioto, Coruscate and Pride of Galore, 111 each; Colonist, Knight of Gold, Bankmore, Royal Summons, Gallant Smith, Guy Park, Phil Esher, and Mount Kisco, 109 each, and Florham Queen, Sissy, Tioga, Trillando, Lady in Waiting, Prince Ching, and Futurita, 106 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as other horses are scratched: Benefit, 109; Squid, 106; Lass o' Linden, 111; Mart Mullen, 109, and Sparrow Esher, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. Dublin, 126 pounds; Colonel Bill, 125; Igniter, 120; Francesco, 116; Wealth, 114; Caughnawaga, 112; Leonore Loring, 110; Harry New, 105; St. Finnan, 108; Schoharie and Last Knight, 102 each; Jim Clark, 99; Daly, 96; Trinity Bell, 95; Captain Arnold, 93; Satire, 92; Mackey Dwyer, 90; Snark and Prince Richard, 87 each, and Sweet Billie, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, scale weights, with allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers course. Acefull, 122 pounds; Eugenia Burch, Grey Friar, Wild Thyme, and Oleflant, 119 each; Merry Acrobat, Meltonian, and Flying Jib, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over the hill. Advance Guard, 127 pounds; Herbert, 114; Articulate, 113; Maid of Harlem, 105; Andy Williams, 102; Tom Kenny, 98, and Hunter Raine, 95. Weight on Herbert includes 5 pounds extra for his win Thursday.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, special weights, selling, all to be sold for $2,000; one mile and a furlong over the hill. Lone Fisherman, 111 pounds; Remorse, Queen Carnival, and Kalif, 108 each; Brunswick and Lord Badge, 105 each; Martin Burke, 103, and Singing Nymph, 100. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kalif.

Jockey Maher's Mounts Won $295,000.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Maher, the American jockey, completed his century of winning mounts for the present season with a sensational win of the Middle Park Plate by a head at Newmarket this afternoon. Although only second on the list of winning jockeys, Maher has won far more stake money than any of the others. His hundred winners to date have netted the remarkable total of upward of $295,000.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Schedule of the Principal Games to be Played To-day.

HARVARD-WEST POINT CONTEST

Will Be the Main Event of the Day—Cornell in Poor Shape to Meet the Indians.

Several important games are down on the football schedule for decision to-day. Chief among them is the Harvard-West Point contest on the field of the soldiers, although the annual contest between Pennsylvania and Brown at Philadelphia and Cornell and the Carlisle Indians are arousing more than ordinary interest. Pennsylvania and Brown appear to be evenly matched, while Carlisle claims to have an excellent eleven this year. Other games are those between Yale and Pennsylvania State College, at New Haven; Princeton and Washington and Jefferson, at Princeton; Columbia and Hamilton, at the Polo Grounds; Annapolis and Lehigh, at Annapolis; Williams and Dartmouth, at Newton Centre; Syracuse and Amherst, at Amherst; Lafayette and Manhattan, at Easton; Rutgers and Ursinus, at New Brunswick; Trinity and New York University, at Hartford; St. John's and Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; Chicago and Northwestern, at Chicago; Michigan and Notre Dame, at Toledo; Illinois and Purdue, and Wisconsin and Beloit, at Milwaukee.

West Point hopes to make a creditable showing against Harvard, and that is about all the soldiers expect to do. While Daly is in the best of physical condition, he will not play against his old college. Shannon, at quarter, however, is playing a strong game, but he lacks Daly's experience and ability. Bunker's condition has improved and he will be able to get in the game. Otherwise the eleven is in good shape and capable of playing a good game. The average weight of the team is 178 pounds, and the only handicap of the team has been lack of time for practice.

Harvard's football squad left for West Point yesterday afternoon twenty-five strong. With the exception of Graydon and Knowlton all the regular players will line up against the soldiers. Stillman will play the full back position, and Mills is to replace Knowlton. Several new formations will be tried by Harvard in the game, and if the Crimson is forced to do so, a trick play or so may be introduced.

After to-day's game with Hamilton, Columbia will not play in this city again until the Brown contest on Nov. 8. Columbia's Captain last year is the coach at Hamilton this year, and his charges will therefore be familiar with Columbia's style. The Blue and White, however, expects an easy victory.

Halliday and Burns, Cornell's best candidates for the full back position, will be unable to play to-day. The practice yesterday was not of a nature to raise the hopes of a large score against the Indians, the form displayed being very ragged. The eleven, however, has performed very creditably in games this season, while Carlisle's showing so far has been rather erratic.

Probably the most stubborn contest of the day will be between Brown and Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Pennsylvania is not overstrong this year, and has had hard work to defeat some of the minor colleges. Brown, on the other hand, is represented by a very capable eleven, which has kept Yale from scoring more than 10 points. Pennsylvania has been winning right along from Brown in recent years, but Brown appears to be very confident of scoring a victory to-day.

Yale's practice was very satisfactory yesterday. As the coaches expect an easy game against Pennsylvania State, an attempt will be made to quicken the 'Blues' attack, and there will also be considerable punting for the benefit of the ends.

Princeton's tendency to fumble was evident again yesterday, and Rafferty of the scrub had the honor of scoring the first touch-down against the 'Varsity because of it. Montgomery, who has been playing a strong centre for the scrub, was placed on the 'Varsity, where he continued his good work.

New York University's coach has devoted special attention to the interference of the eleven this week, and the team showed up well in the practice yesterday. Capt. Connelly's absence from the line will weaken the eleven considerably against Trinity. Reynolds is also unable to play, but good substitutes have been found for both players.

Trotting at Parkway Track.

Unruly drivers and big fields at the Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club only allowed the management to finish one race on their track, at the junction of Ocean Parkway and Kings Highway, Long Island, yesterday, necessitating the extending of the meeting a day, the announcement being made that an extra race for to-day will be added. Summary:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $350.
Susie Fox, gr. m., (Burnham,)..... 1
Arnolia, ch. m., (Coville,)..... 2
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (Young,)..... 3
Gadabout, b. m., (Demarest,)..... 4
Index, ch. g., (Swan,)..... 5
Master Chimes, b. g., (Davis,)..... 6
Trilby, b. g., (Dudley,)..... 7
Time—2:21¼.

Unfinished from Thursday.
Free for All; purse, $350.

Frank, b. g., (Demarest,)	1	1	1
George, br. g., (Mosher,)	3	3	2
Moth Miller, r. g., (Clark,)	4	2	3
York Boy, b. g., (Snyder,)	2	4	5
Tom Nolan, b. g., (Murphy,)	5	5	4
Coney, blk. g., (Davis,)	6	dis.	

Time—2:11¾, 2:12½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $350.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur,)	2	1	6 1
Kid Shay, b. g., (Goble,)	1	6	1 6
Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder,)	3	2	2 2
Mike W., ch. g., (Kipp,)	4	3	4 4
Walter H., b. g., (Guion,)	5	4	5 3
Meadow Bell, ch. g., (Coville,)	6	5	3 5
Oxford Chimes, b. g., (Dodge,)	dis.		

Time—2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:18¾.

Unfinished.
2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350.

Reed Patchen, r. g., (Phalen,)	1	3	3
Suneva, b. m., (Rosemeyer,)	5	4	1
Don Conzini, blk. s., (Lee,)	7	1	6
Knox's Gelatine Lad, blk. g., (Brusie,)	2	2	3
Maud M., ch. m., (Van Houten,)	3	6	4
Mable D., ch. m., (Goble,)	4	7	7
Sultana, br. m., (Ryan,)	9	5	8
Brownie, b. g., (Henderson,)	10	8	9
Lord Belgrave, br. g., (Snyder,)	11	10	5
Bellette, b. m., (Etheridge,)	6	9	dr.
Amy Wilkes, r. m., (Demarest,)	8	dis.	

Time—2:17¾, 2:13¼, 2:19.
Unfinished.

Professional Golf at Brooklawn.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 17.—The attractive feature of the open golf tournament at the Brooklawn Country Club today was the professional match between Willie Smith of Midlothian and the open champion in 1890 and John Harland, the Brooklawn professional. A large gallery followed the players over the 18-hole course. The Western professional won 3 up and 2 to play. The semi-finals for the Brooklawn Cup and the Consolation Cup resulted as follows:

Brooklawn Cup.—Semi-final Round—H. H. Taylor, Brooklawn, beat R. S. White, 2d, New Haven, 4 up and 3 to play; W. B. Wheeler, Brooklawn, beat W. B. Cheney, Oxford, 2 up and 1 to play.
Consolation Cup.—Semi-final Round—W. L. Baldwin, Wee Burn, beat A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn, by default; S. H. Patterson, Brooklawn, beat K. W. Curtis, Yale, 6 up and 5 to play.

Two Big Sales of Horses Announced.

Two important sales of race horses in training and thoroughbred blood stock have been decided on, and within a few days dates will be announced for the offering at auction of a great part of the breeding establishment of Col. James E. Pepper, and practically all the horses of the racing stable of J. B. Haggin. The statement was made yesterday that Col. Pepper contemplated retirement from both breeding and racing, but later Col. Pepper stated that he would continue to race, though he intends to reduce his breeding stud, retaining for his own stud a few mares, the dams of horses that have been successful in the Pepper colors. Mr. Haggin has decided to reduce his present establishment because of the fact that with the two-year-olds that he will have to race next season it would be next to impossible for him to keep up the enormous establishment that he has in training at present.

Collegiate Football Game To-day 2:30 P. M., Columbia vs. Hamilton. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds.) Adm. 50c. Grand Stand, $1. —Adv.

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelia Bowlers Make Highest Team Score of Year in American National Tournament.

In the American National bowling tournament last night the Fidelia team scored 1,092, the highest score of the year so far in the city, and 5 points more than the highest team score of last year in that tournament, which was 1,087. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 144; Potts, 131; Williamson, 254; Banks, 147; Mische, 167. Total, 843.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 179; Breen, 176; Starr, 160; Fisher, 151; Arnold, 213. Total, 879.
SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 165; Potts, 180; Williamson, 197; Banks, 104; Mische, 155. Total, 801.
Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 216; Koster, 191; Rothermel, 193; Timm, 187; Amann, 193. Total, 980.
THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 211; Koster, 247; Rothermel, 212; Timm, 184; Amann, 238. Total, 1,092.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 183; Breen, 192; Sherwood, 192; Fisher, 173; Arnold, 160. Total, 900.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Folk, 166; Brown, 178; Mulhausen, 182; Fallek, 214; Seyd, 201. Total, 941.
Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 138; Lister, 160; Tuttle, 121; Hawkins, 162; Diehl, 116. Total, 697.
SECOND GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 147; Lister, 133; Tuttle, 121; Hawkins, 118; Diehl, 126. Total, 645.
Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 147; E. Powles, 179; Goerke, 143; Meek, 134; C. Powles, 182. Total, 785.
THIRD GAME.—Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 140; E. Powles, 168; Goerke, 130; Meek, 145; C. Powles, 161. Total, 744.
Commonwealth Council—Folk, 150; Brown, 185; Mulhausen, 149; Fallek, 123; Seyd, 169. Total, 776.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arpe's Broadway Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

The Merchants' Association is doing a good thing in sending its representative, Mr. H. D. DUMONT, to Cuba, to make a careful inquiry on the ground as to the situation of the island with reference to American trade and the probable effect of reciprocity.

It is true that a complete inquiry as to all the elements of the reciprocity question could not be made in the month which Mr. DUMONT will probably take, but it is desirable that as much as possible shall be done in that time in order that the information may be at the service of the President and Congress and made accessible to the public. Very much of what has been published on this subject heretofore has been in the interest of private parties. It is well that the Merchants' Association, with its high standard of public spirit and its intelligent idea of the broad public interests, should undertake to bring to general knowledge the chief facts of value. That it will undoubtedly do.

It will be a work of patriotism and justice. It will also, if properly followed up, be a work for the promotion of the large and permanent advantage of the whole country. Our trade with Cuba is in no sense a question of the present or of the immediate future. It is a question of very great importance with regard to both the commercial and the political development of the United States. What Cuba has been or now is is insignificant in comparison with what it will be if the policy of this country toward the island is wise and foresighted. Geographically Cuba is the key to the situation of the United States in the Gulf and in our relations to the Isthmian canal and the vast commerce that is sure to depend on that canal. The resources of the island, almost wholly undeveloped, are sufficient for a population as large as that of the State of New York. The development of those resources can with perfect ease be made largely with American capital and enterprise, and the commerce that must inevitably grow from the process can be made to contribute equally to American and to Cuban prosperity.

All that is needed is the greatest attainable freedom of trade with the island. We can, indeed, under the conditions which the Cubans have accepted, secure marked preferences in their markets in return for moderate concessions in our own. The latter should be granted promptly and increased as rapidly as practicable. Whether this is done or not at the present time is really a test of the capacity of the Government of our country to administer its affairs with intelligent reference to the certain future. A prize—speaking commercially and politically—for which we have already fought a considerable and costly war, a prize of a value far exceeding its cost, is now awaiting our acceptance. We can have it if we will take it. We can have it without spending another dollar on it. All that is required is simple decency and honesty in the treatment of the Cuban people. Everything else will come of itself. If we refuse this opportunity it is impossible to reckon the trouble, delay, and expense that we may have to meet before our blundering can be remedied.

OHIO OPINION.

It is a matter of much interest that the reform of the relations of the Treasury to the currency has been made the subject of a strong address in the meeting of the Ohio State Bankers' Convention now in session at Cincinnati. This was done by Mr. GEORGE R. BOHRER, President of the German National Bank, in his welcome to the delegates from the State.

Mr. BOHRER pointed the lesson of the recent difficulties in this city, "teaching us that our currency system is defective and that the operations of our Treasury system interfere with the delicate machinery of credit." "Congress," he declared, "should take early action to provide the country with an emergency circulation, properly safeguarded, which in time of monetary stringency would be quickly issued, and which could be readily retired when finances again resumed their normal condition."

He protested that the Treasury should "go out of the banking business." There was no good reason why the Government financial operations should not be carried on through the banks. It was true that we had no great central bank such as was employed for this purpose in Europe.

But, he declared, we have in the reserve cities of this country an aggregation of banks as sound and conservative as any in the world, and in them the Government could deposit its funds, limiting the deposit in each to one-half of its capital and surplus, and on the part of the deposit not covered by bonds require banks to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. This interest would always protect the Government from loss by failure of any bank. I believe the time is now ripe to urge these reforms.

It is encouraging to find such views so emphatically and intelligently advocated in a State the influence of whose bankers constantly increases with the rapid development of its commerce and industries. A few years ago men of this class in Ohio took a much more narrow view. They have learned that the interests of their region are no longer local or even wholly National, but international, and that anything that interferes with the free working of the laws of general business, whether it happen in Cincinnati or in New York, embarrasses and hinders them and their clients. They understand that we do not want an "American" currency which is American only in its defects and its mischievous effects, and that the very best is needed for the vast operations of which our business everywhere is an intimate part.

MR. "SHANG" DRAPER'S "ROLL."

Nobody will doubt the fruitfulness nor the exemplary character of the District Attorney's latest raid on the gamblers who weighs the significance of the fact that the "roll" discovered in "SHANG" DRAPER'S safe amounted to $800,000, lawful money of the United States of America.

The question whether, "in view of the cosmopolitan character of our city's population," this sum is too large for the reasonable reserve of Mr. DRAPER'S business is a question which, happily, does not arise, since it is reported that most of the money was held by "SHANG" in a fiduciary capacity for certain bookmakers and poolsellers who "banked" with him in preference to more recognized institutions. It is reported that there is another gambler in New York who regularly maintains a "roll" of a million and a quarter for use in his business. But, even with a pittance of $800,000 in the safe, it will be seen that the smaller dealer is in no imminent danger of being "bluffed out," even by a "magnate," unless the magnate has been spirituously elevated beyond the bounds of strict business prudence. Says the American trooper in Mr. KIPLING'S "American Notes": "I don't play poker with no cowboy unless he's a little bit drunk first." With a similar prudent regulation, a "roll" of even $800,000 seems to be secure against the inroads of the magnate.

What this interesting "roll" chiefly attests is the intensity and ferocity of the aleatory passion "in our midst," the statutes of the State of New York to the contrary notwithstanding:

Alas, how simple, with these cates compared,
Was that crude apple which diverted Eve.

Alas, how simple, with this roll compared, is the prospectus of that curious and interesting "Atlantic Club" in London, of which the primary purpose appears to be to furnish the exiled billionaire of America with his native excitement. But what use has a Coal Baron or a Steel Wire Duke or a Hog Products King with a club that will not allow him to lose or win more than $5,000 a week? How would the exiled billionaire regard this game, accustomed as he is to the large excitements of Wall Street during business hours and of various "private residences" open to him in the evening? If we understand him, a possible winning or losing of $5,000 a week would fail, not only to excite him, but even to interest him. He would be apt to describe it, scornfully, as "penny ante." Distinctly, the projectors of the Atlantic Club have need, in the words of the great orator, "to auspicate all their proceedings upon America with the old watchword of the Church, Sursum Corda." In the language of the great poet, they should "rise to the height of this great argument" and give to exiles whose business and whose joy is speculation something in the nature of a "limit" that will seem to such exiles worth playing for. In the absence of some such promise and potency of excitement we really do not see much future for the Atlantic Club.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

Pretty clearly, the sentiment in Denmark against the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States seems to be merely a sentiment. Moreover, it is a distinct triumph of sentiment over reason. It is admitted on all hands that Denmark cannot make the islands pay, and that to keep them means a constantly increasing drain of money from a little kingdom which has none too much. And the sentimental argument against parting with the islands, as a sentimental argument, is not strong. It is true that the Danes have held them by right of settlement since 1672, which is a highly respectable antiquity as the modern European settlement of this Western world goes. But it is also true that they had been discovered by COLUMBUS nearly two centuries before. It is also true that they were held by the British for some years, during the early part of the nineteenth century, and that the present title of Denmark to them is in virtue of a treaty less than a hundred years of age. In such conditions, it should seem that there was nothing on the part of the Danish Landsthing to prevent a calm consideration of the only relevant questions, the question what would be best for Denmark, and the question what would be best for the islanders.

At the same time, we cannot help questioning one of the arguments which the Danish Premier employed to lubricate the cession of the islands. He said that he had "received the written promise of the United States Government that after the cession free imports from the islands into the United States would be granted." The plain fact is that nobody is authorized to make such a promise. Under the law and the decisions, the islands would be completely, after annexation, at the disposition of Congress. We have no doubt that that would mean that their products "ought" to be, and little that they would be, admitted free of duty to our markets. The precedent of Porto Rico is binding upon the Supreme Court, but not binding upon Congress. If Congress followed the dictates of equity and reason, of course the products of the Danish Islands would also be admitted free, in our interest and in theirs. But OXNARD and the sugar beats are still to be accounted for and reckoned with. And perhaps the question between the United States and these people could not be better fought out than when upon the issue of it manifestly hung the fate of these islands and the interests and obligations of the United States as their proprietor. But it remains true that, until Congress has actually acted, there is nobody authorized to assure anybody that the products of the former Danish Islands will be admitted, free of duty, to the markets of the United States.

THE PURPOSE OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

It is the more surprising that the Bankers' Association of the State of New York should at this late date call for the repeal of the bankruptcy law on the ground that it has outlived its usefulness, when the House of Representatives passed at the last session a bill to perfect and continue the law, the sponsor for which was one of our leading members of Congress, Mr. RAY, just appointed to the Federal bench. And only a few weeks since the American Bar Association, at its annual meeting at Saratoga, indorsed this bill in emphatic terms.

The Bar Association has also adopted a definition of the purposes of a good bankruptcy law, which is in harmony with the law now in force and with the proposed amendments in the Ray bill. It is as follows:

That the ideal bankrupt law is one that
(a) Allows every honest debtor to secure a speedy discharge from his obligations upon the surrender of all his property;
(b). Gives every creditor a complete remedy against actual or contemplated fraud on the part of the debtor;
(c) Punishes all fraud on the part of the debtor or creditor with relentless severity.

This is unquestionably the ideal that the authors of the present law and of the Ray bill had in their minds. It does not contemplate a law that shall relieve a certain number of debtors at a certain time and then be repealed. It does not regard the relief of the debtor as the chief object at all. Its double purpose is to enforce a high standard of business honesty, and, second, to relieve those who observe this standard. The former purpose is obviously the more important from the point of view both of morals and expediency. Such a standard is absolutely necessary to the safe extension of general credit, on which the development of modern trade depends. The more simple and sure and uniform is the law in this matter throughout the country the more readily and economically can business be carried on in and between all parts of the country. Any change in the law that aids in the observance of this standard directly improves the conditions on which business depends. Any change which tends to lower this standard makes business more difficult, expensive, and risky. Unquestionably the repeal of the present law would have that effect.

It must be remembered that the repeal of the bankruptcy law would throw the business of the country back upon the confused, contradictory, often most defective and unjust laws of the various States. If the evils of State legislation on a subject of such clear National concern were plain to the framers of the Constitution when the Union consisted of a baker's dozen of States almost wholly confined to the eastern coast of the country, what would they be now when the Union stretches from ocean to ocean and inter-State trade is a thousandfold more extensive and varied than was the trade of any one State at the time the Constitution was adopted? The very peddlers in our streets are dealing in the fruits of the Pacific Coast and the Gulf States. It is but a symbol of the intimate dependence of every part of our vast domain on all other parts. It is the imperative condition of prosperity and progress that at every stage of the exchange from the fruit grower to the peddler the process shall be as smooth and sure and cheap as possible, and especially that the friction from difficulty in the collection of debts shall be reduced to the lowest possible point. This the National system of bankruptcy does or can do, and the State laws neither do nor can do.

One of the most pernicious features of the State laws is the varying provisions regarding preferences. Though there has been a natural tendency toward a certain uniformity in this respect, the variety is still very great. In many cases the most unfair advantage is given to the wealthy and powerful or to the unscrupulous creditor. Such discrimination is a premium on trickery and a serious handicap to the activity of honest trading. We certainly shall not accuse the bankers of any desire to return to a bad system because under it they would have a better chance to protect their own interests, but they expose themselves to such a suspicion from the less well informed. In reality the interests of the bankers are bound up in the promotion of regularity and security in the transaction of business, and these are clearly advanced by the perfecting of the National bankruptcy system.

THE KRUGER DIAMOND.

From South Africa comes what purports to be a history of the great diamond which President KRUGER took with him to Europe, and which he has probably disposed of, though in what way is still a mystery. It appears that the stone originally belonged to MOSHESH, a Basuto chief, who was compelled to surrender it to 'TCHAKA, the Zulu King. 'TCHAKA'S brother wanted it, killed the King to get it, and held it in possession until he came to grief at the hands of another Zulu chief, who got it, and was soon thereafter assassinated by some one else who also wanted it. The details are not especially interesting, for the reason that the successive owners of the stone were short-lived chiefs of one grade or another whose names are much more easily written than pronounced, and whose only place in history is that derived from more or less intimate association with this fatal gem. Native authorities say that not less than sixteen successive possessors were either killed or driven out of the country because of it. The stone was then seen for the first time by a white man, who greatly desired it. A party of whites was organized to attack the village where it was known to be, and a fierce fight ensued, in which 300, mostly natives, were killed. MEMELA, a chief, who had it, was wounded and concealed it in his wound, where it escaped discovery. MEMELA was subsequently caught by the Boers and set to work in slavery. President KRUGER heard his story, secured his liberation, and in gratitude for this favor MEMELA gave him the stone, which had brought him much more trouble than satisfaction. And now KRUGER has been overtaken by the fate shared by all previous possessors who were not killed—he was deposed from power and forced to leave the country.

Where the diamond now is is uncertain. It is generally believed that Mr. KRUGER has parted with it. Some say it is in the coffers of the Vatican; others that it has been purchased by the Emperor of Austria and is now in Vienna. It is said to be of 200 carats weight, but is not perfect. Whether it is worth what it has cost would seem to depend a good deal upon the point of view. HELEN of Troy, for example, was vastly more expensive, probably less beautiful, and obviously less durable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As the last party which set out for the purpose of "exploring" Tiburon Island frankly declared the intention of killing its inhabitants and seizing their treasures, the news that the explorers have probably been slaughtered and eaten by the islanders will produce little grief and less excitement in the public mind. Though the Seris, as the Indians who live on Tiburon are called, are cannibals—according to reports which may not be true—and though cannibals, as such, are not to be commended or encouraged at this late stage of the international game, yet there is a good deal to be said for them, at least as against "Arizona Charlies" who lead expeditions against them merely as an alternative to honest work at home. Whether wicked or virtuous, the Seris own Tiburon Island by the best of titles—that of immemorial possession. They carefully remain there, too, troubling nobody who doesn't trouble them, and if their treatment of visitors is unconventional, not to say harsh, that is rather a reason for not visiting in that particular locality than for trying to teach better manners to people quite content with those they have. Of course if safe and peaceful access to Tiburon were necessary to the world's business, or essential to its happiness, the case would be different, and it would be incumbent upon the Seris either to reform or betake themselves to whatever happy hunting ground they have been thoughtful enough to imagine as a place of abode after death. But as a matter of fact, Tiburon, lying under the blazing sun in the Gulf of California, is not a desirable place of residence for civilized men, and even if the legends of rich mineral deposits there are true, such deposits elsewhere and still unworked are so numerous that there is but poor justification for the immediate extermination of these interesting Indians. They are unkind only to uninvited guests, and if they want to perpetuate the customs of our ancestors for a while longer they deserve at least as much "protection" as wild animals of the fiercer sort get in many countries and as the wilder trusts—to say nothing of Kentucky mountaineers—get in this one.

—Probable as it is that all the men captured Thursday night in the police net spread at the instance of the Superintendent of Elections are persons whom it is not unjust to suspect of evil intentions, and unlikely as it is that any of them will venture to try legal conclusions with those who gathered them in, still the making of wholesale arrests in this manner goes against the grain of good citizens as well as of bad ones. The procedure may have been well intentioned, but it was the arbitrary exercise of a discretion disquietingly large, for which there is no very definite legal authority, if there is any. The fact is that the men were arrested, not for what they had done, but for what they might do, and—well, that way of doing business is unpleasant, out of date, and much more likely to lead to grave abuses of power than to preserve the purity of elections. Even bad men have rights, in a free country, and in countries where they don't, good men are likely, sooner or later, to find their own rights imperiled or impaired.

—Day after day one or another of the mine operators or their immediate subordinates has declared that the producing companies have sold such coal as they had when the strike began, or have since been able to put on the market, at the regular and usual prices, and that the enormous advances paid by consumers have been due to the eagerness of the local dealers who act as middlemen to take advantage of the public necessities. The latest of these statements we have seen was made by a mine Superintendent in the Nanticoke-Plymouth region. "All through the strike," he said, "the companies, with the exception of a few individual operators, have charged normal prices. The middlemen or retail dealers have taken advantage of the situation and put up the price. It is possible they will keep them up until the public is fully supplied and the demand is not greater than the production." This matter deserves more attention than it has yet received, and the facts should be definitely ascertained. We are perfectly well aware that when demand exceeds supply in any market, prices are bound to rise, and we do not demand from retail coal dealers a magnanimity not expected in other business men, but it is now considered good business policy, by at least a considerable part of the commercial world, to sell all goods at a reasonable profit, regardless of conditions that arise after a particular supply is laid in, and violation of this principle is fast coming to be regarded as reprehensible as well as injudicious. For what the local coal dealers paid high prices they had a perfect right to charge high prices, but some, if not many, of them have taken all they could get for coal bought in the Spring. Almost invariably, too, they have posed as philanthropists while doing this, and have demanded gratitude as well as a lot of money, for the single tons or fractions of tons which they have doled out to the customers whose needs or anxieties were most imperative. The operators need all the sympathy and respect they can get, and it behooves them to demonstrate beyond question just where the responsibility for our huge expeditures for fuel should be placed.

—As there are almost innumerable things of much importance that ought to receive daily the personal attention of New York's Police Commissioner, and as he had, when he took office, a high reputation for the active and efficient performance of duty, it is pleasing to learn from his own lips that he is "a very busy man." It is not so pleasing, however, to note that he used the number of police problems pressing upon him as a reason, or excuse, for ignoring the case of the young Polish woman who was arrested by one of his subordinates, held in a police station over night, and fined next morning by a City Magistrate, only to be proved entirely innocent as soon as the evidence against her received cruelly belated investigation. A Police Commissioner must be very busy indeed who hasn't time to devote to an episode like that—vastly busier, to be frank, than any visible results yet produced by Col. PARTRIDGE cause the public to think he either is or has been. For, in all seriousness, this was a case of sufficient importance fully to justify, if not absolutely to necessitate, the instant dropping by him of any business upon which report or his own statements have shown him to be engaged. The arrest of the woman seems to have been an unmitigated outrage, and if, as can safely be assumed, at least for the purpose of inspiring vigorous inquiries on the Colonel's part, the Magistrate acted on knowledge in remitting the fine he had imposed, it certainly was an unmitigated outrage. The terrible experience through which this young woman was forced to pass is likely to befall any other woman, young or old, so long as we have a Police Commissioner who is too busy to bestow a thought upon such an episode, and who, when questioned upon the subject, impatiently exclaimed: "Have you any idea how many cases like that there are in New York every day? If you had you would understand my position." He is gravely mistaken. The more cases like that there are in New York the greater, for us, becomes the difficulty of understanding why he was put where he is, or why he is kept there.

What "Civic" Denoted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in THE TIMES of Oct. 16, entitled "Skyscraping in Central Park East," this sentence appears: "In all that mile and a half there are only two public buildings, the Lenox Library, which nobody wishes to see go, and a synagogue, which, on architectural and civic grounds, many persons will be willing to see go."

I have been curious to know upon what "civic grounds" it may be considered undesirable for a synagogue to be located in this neighborhood. Will you kindly enlighten me? H. C. K.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

[The expression about which our correspondent inquires was meant simply to indicate that a building which was unobjectionable architecturally, considered by itself, might nevertheless be objectionable as incongruous with its surroundings. The word "civic" was employed as being synonymous with "neighborly."—Ed. NEW YORK TIMES.]

Comment on Cable News Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is singularly unpleasant to your Catholic readers that you associate with The London Times in aspersing their co-religionists in Europe, as your printed dispatch in this morning's issue on Page 9 does. The correspondent at Vienna cables to you and to the English paper that the clericals on the Continent desire to excite public feeling against England and the United States. By adopting this word clerical you accept the offensive sense in which it is applied to Catholics by their infidel enemies in Europe.

Why associate a reputable New York paper with the well-known bigotry of its London namesake? The falsehood of its imputation is evident to intelligent readers, but the purpose of its publication ought to be rebuked. I. NILAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Earned It—In Chicago.

"How did he ever get the title of 'Hon.'?"

"He declined a nomination for Alderman once."—Chicago Tribune.

Attractive.

"How can you love him? Why! his father butchered cattle for a living!"

"I know. But his father's son has $3,000,000!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Heroic Remedies.

"They claim that peritonitis is a cure for appendicitis."

"I suppose that's on the same principle that beheading is a sure cure for squinting."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Amendment.

Wantanno—Here, read over this feature of the proposed charter amendment and tell me what it means.

Duzno (after reading it carefully eleven times)—It means that in any case of emergency the Board of Education may employ or remove any teacher or head of department if it can.—Los Angeles Herald.

Helpful Husband.

Cicero Moke—I came to tole yo', ma'am, dat Lucy Brown, who done leabe yo' yistiddy ain' gwine lib out no mo', 'kase she narried me to-day.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Indeed! Well?

Cierco Moke—Well, I t'ought mebbe yo' might let her do yo' washin'. I'm a drummin' up trade for her dis mornin'.—Philadelphia Press.

THE NATION'S PRAYER.

From The Chicago Daily News.

God of our fathers, Lord of All,
Who sits on justice for a throne,
Both right and might are Thine alone,
Beseechingly on Thee we call.

Forbid that greed should vanquish right,
That haughty power and selfish lust
Should strangle justice. Thou art just;
Let justice triumph by Thy might.

Save us from foolish men and blind,
Who sell their souls to save a cause
And trample under foot the laws
Thou hast decreed for all mankind.

Have mercy on the few who hold
The million's welfare in their hand,
Who fail to see or undestand
That justice pays a thousandfold.

And pity, Lord, as pity's Thine,
The arrogance that mounts a throne
And robbing Thee of what's Thine own
Proclaims it rules by right divine.

Let caste and class be checked again,
And ranks and orders, let them pass,
And let us, looking at the mass,
Find beings God has made for men.

And give us patience to command,
The faith to hope that right at last
Will triumph; till the storm is past
Let reason lead us by the hand.

The burden of our brother's wrong
By fellow feeling let us learn,
And if allowed this one return
Help us to suffer and be strong.

GRAIN CROPS OF THE WORLD

European Harvest of 1902 Is Extremely Late.

In Case of Bread Grains, Owing to Dampness, Some Countries Will Need Dry Product for Mixing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Department of Agriculture's summary of the crops of the world shows that, owing to the remarkably cool and wet Summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record.

The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there will be a demand among millers, in the countries so suffering, for good, dry grain to mix with the home product.

The semi-official Russian estimate makes the wheat, rye, barley, and oats crop of that country not only larger than in 1901, but exceeding the average for the five years 1896-1900. The estimate puts the crops as follows:

Winter wheat, 186,582,387 bushels of 60 pounds each.
Spring wheat, 300,939,333 bushels of 60 pounds.
Rye, 854,452,750 bushels of 56 pounds each.
Barley, 282,130,625 bushels of 48 pounds each.
Oats, 846,391,875 bushels of 32 pounds each.

Throughout about four-fifths of the German Empire harvesting was delayed by frequent rains, and there was still much grain in the fields in the middle of September.

The Austrian official figures for Sept. 15 say that wheat and barley are good, average crops, while rye is only medium to good medium. The quality of the grain, so far as the harvest was secured under anything like favorable conditions, is mostly satisfactory.

From Hungary, the official report for Sept. 15 shows that maize has suffered from drought in some districts, the plants producing no ears and in others the grain ripened before the ears attained a normal development.

The Roumanian wheat crop is officially estimated as the best in many years. For 1902 the production is estimated at 76,220,-208. Rye is estimated at 6,958,466 bushels, barley 24,671,040 bushels, and oats 21,905,205 bushels.

The Bulgarian cereal crops are fairly satisfactory. The wheat is particularly good in yield, though a little deficient in quality. The crops in Belgium are stated to be comparatively satisfactory.

In Great Britain the area under wheat cultivation is 25,508 acres greater than in 1901. The recent weather throughout Great Britain has greatly helped its farmers in completing their belated harvests.

Harvesting is progressing favorably in Denmark. Wheat and rye are of normal yield and good quality. The wheat crop of Italy, according to present indications, will be approximately 130,000,000 bushels. The recent rains in Argentina entirely saved the crops, and it is estimated that the yields will exceed last year by over 40 per cent.

Wheat areas in Australia have been helped by heavy rains. Generally favorable reports of coming crops have been received from all provinces of India. The rice crop of Japan, hurt by the wet Summer, probably will be below the average.

The official estimate of Spain is that that country will have the largest wheat crop for many years, and will have a considerable surplus for exportation.

The Nile flood this year is the lowest in twenty-five years, and, although the scarcity of water will partly be compensated for by the new works executed by the British Government, the crops in Upper Egypt are likely to suffer.

Whatever water is available in Egypt will be principally applied to the cotton crop, leaving beans, maize, lentils, &c., to bear the chief effect of the scarcity.

WHEAT HARVEST OF FRANCE.

Present Crop Estimated at 355,324,127 Bushels, Against 304,242,216 Bushels Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Consul Haynes, at Rouen, has transmitted to the State Department the first estimates made of the coming wheat harvest of France, which give it at 382,840,484 bushels, with a surface of 16,814,740 acres.

This is an average of 50.69 bushels per 2.4 acres, against 49.89 bushels last year.

The present wheat crop is estimated at 355,324,127 bushels, against 304,242,216 bushels for last year.

The average annual consumption of wheat in France is approximately 263,934,000 bushels. In spite of the progress made during recent years in the culture of wheat, France, says the Consul, is an importer, having bought 147,781 tons of wheat and exported 1,928 tons of wheat in 1899.

French millers say that their wheat does not contain sufficient gluten (azotic matter) to make good flour, and that it should be mixed with foreign wheat to the extent of 30 per cent.

India's Reported Average Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Agricultural Department has received a statement issued by the Government of India on the 1902-03 cotton crop of India. The report sent here by mail, says there is no reason for anticipating anything less than a satisfactory yield generally on an area at least equal to the average.

WARFARE IN PHILIPPINES.

Soldier's Story of Alleged American Barbarity Shown to be Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Several months ago a paper in Pennsylvania contained what purported to be a letter written by William J. Longenberger of Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, to his mother in Danville, Penn. In it he was made to say that the dead bodies of the Filipinos lay around on all sides unburied, in various stages of decay and that when a Filipino dropped "our boys all shot him seven or eight times, so that he was covered with blood from head to foot."

This story was made the subject of an official investigation by Gen. Chaffee, with the result that the story was shown to be without foundation. Private Longenberger, the reputed author of the letter, wrote to the commanding officer of his regiment, saying, "I heard the story from another enlisted man, and have never witnessed the death of a native in the Philippines, and I now believe that the story told me was only idle boasting."

First Lieut. E. M. Reeve, commanding Company A of the Fifteenth Infantry, reports that the man who wrote the letter mentioned is a member of his company and "his record shows that he has never been in action nor near the scene of one, in fact, he has never seen a Filipino die, not even from sickness."

INDIAN AGENT'S CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Lieut. Col. Randlett, United States Army, in charge of the Kiowa Indian Reservation in Oklahoma, in his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs vigorously assails the Indian Rights Association and the Government Board of Indian Commissioners. The attack is brought out by statements made at the last Lake Mohonk (N. Y.) Indian conference, which the agent alleges are misrepresentations.

"It is apparent," says the report, "that the time has come when the righteous should, in praying for the interests of this agency, plead 'God save them from their friends,' the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Rights Association—the latter having developed as allies of grafting attorneys who seem bent on robbing the Indians of the magnanimous provisions made for them by the act of Congress of June 6, 1900. Thus is encouraged the constant demand of legislators in Congress that the possessions of the Indians of this agency be taken from them and is engendered the want of confidence and distrust which is disturbing the minds of the Indians, who have raised the question, 'What calamity have we to expect next?'"

Amended Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first official function performed by Sir Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador here, was the signing with Secretary Hay of an amendment to the reciprocity treaty with the Barbados, extending the period of time allowed for the ratification of that convention for six months from the 26th inst., which carries it over the approaching session of Congress. This is the last of the British West Indian and Central American treaties to be so extended.

DISTRESS EXISTS IN CUBA.

14,000 Men Reported Out of Work in Santiago—Major Barbour Discusses Conditions in the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Recent advices from Cuba, declaring that great distress exists there, were verified to-day by Major George M. Barbour, for four years after the American occupation Sanitary Commissioner in charge of Santiago and neighboring towns, who said he had recently received a letter from a Santiago merchant saying that 14,000 men were out of work in that city. Major Barbour is firm in the belief that annexation is the only remedy for the gloomy conditions now prevalent in the island. As builders of a republic he entertains a very poor opinion of the Cubans, saying they are at present in the condition of a kindergarten without a teacher. As an example of the disaffection among the laboring people he showed a letter written last month by J. K. Elwell, President of one of the largest mercantile companies in Cuba, in which that gentleman said:

"A large number of men employed for the municipality have not been paid for several months, and they want to know why the Cuban Government is without funds when the Yankees always had money to burn."

In discussing sanitary conditions Mr. Barbour said the Cuban authorities were relaxing their vigilance in that direction every day, and that he could not but see a return to the deplorable conditions existing under the Spanish régime. Señor Meana, a prominent planter of Santiago Province, wrote Major Barbour a short time ago asserting that since the municipality of Santiago had charge of sanitary conditions the work had been steadily on the decline, and from the writer's view it would only be a short time when the work would cease altogether.

"The Cubans are a most impracticable lot of people," remarked Major Barbour, "and every one of them has a different idea of what constitutes a republic. They are a unit on one point, however; they think the basic principle of a republic is to provide every citizen with a job at a large salary with very little work. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that the land conditions in Cuba are responsible for the unsettled conditions there. Most of the land is controlled by absent Spanish landlords, and if this property was divided up into small holdings it would work a wonderful change in the Cuban people.

"In this direction I favor the suggestion made by Representative Newlands that such a step be taken, and we would have the same happy results that were obtained in Ireland when the English Government instituted such a procedure, granting small holdings to the Irish tenants on long time at a low rate of interest. When Representative Newlands introduced his resolutions in the House of Representatives, inviting Cuba to become a part of the United States, it resulted in a division of sentiment in the island. On one side we had the politicians and a large negro following bitterly against annexation, while the men of property, the real business element of the island, heartily favored it, for they are absolutely without faith in the stability of the Cuban Republic. As for the negroes the politicians preyed on their credulity in telling them that annexation to this country meant nothing but slavery for them and terrorized them with stories of negro lynchings."

The impression that prevails among many Cubans that the pending treaty between the United States and Cuba now in the hands of President Palma, for submission to the Cuban Congress, contains a provision for the location of a United States coaling station in Havana Harbor is erroneous. The treaty is purely a reciprocity and commercial treaty, and does not in any way relate to the subject of coaling stations, which will be dealt with later on in another treaty, which will embody the terms of the Platt amendment and also dispose of the future of the Isle of Pines.

THE EXPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Largest Shown for That Month with One Exception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The export figures for September are considered encouraging. They are the largest ever shown for September, with the single exception of that month in the year 1900, and fall less than $500,000 below the high-water mark made in that year.

The figures, as presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show the total exports in September, 1902, to be $115,521,984, against $106,989,926 in September, 1901, and $115,901,722 in September, 1900.

Comparing present conditions with those of earlier years, the figures for September, 1902, are 25 per cent. in excess of those of September, 1898; 50 per cent. greater than those of September, 1890; more than double those of September, 1888, and nearly three times as great as those of September, 1885. This, it is said, seems to indicate that the downward tendency in the export trade caused by the corn crop failure of last year has reached its lowest point, and that the reverse movement toward normal conditions has begun. Following the failure of the corn crop last year, the exports tended steadily downward. Beginning with October, 1901, in which the export figures were $145,000,000, the movement was steadily downward until they reached $88,000,000, in July of the present year. In August the upward movement began, reaching $94,000,000, and in September $115,000,000, which is about $9,000,000 in excess of September of last year.

This decrease in exports, it is stated, was due to the corn crop failure of last year and to the low price of cotton; and while the new corn crop has not yet begun to make its appearance in the export figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the movement of the new cotton year is described as active and as being the principal cause of the upward trend in the export figures. The cotton exports for September were 347,000,000 pounds, valued at $30,000,000 in round terms, against 200,000,000 pounds, valued at $16,000,000, in September of last year, and less than 200,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000, in September of the preceding year, 1900. Even breadstuffs showed a decidedly upward tendency in the export movement during September, the total value exported in September, 1902, being $22,000,000, against $12,000,000 in June, and $21,000,000 in September of last year.

The above figures relating to cotton and breadstuffs are those of the preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics, but include 98 per cent. of the entire export of the articles named, while the figures of the total exports of the month, although practically complete, are the preliminary figures and subject to the usual revision.

The September exports in each year from 1888 to date were as follows: 1888, $51,-884,584; 1889, $64,986,053; 1890, $68,603,137; 1891, $82,854,085; 1892, $62,908,483; 1893, $72,-026,798; 1894, $58,708,675; 1895, $58,540,063; 1896, $85,131,098; 1897, $104,540,912; 1898, $90,-645,937; 1899, $100,886,677; 1900, $115,901,722; 1901, $106,989,926; 1902, $115,521,984.

GERMANY'S BUSINESS LAWS.

"Unfair Competition" Evil Is Dealt with by Criminal Laws Which Are Strictly Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Consul Warner, at Leipsic, informs the State Department that the term "unfair competition" is held in Germany to cover all methods that tend to injure a competitor, either indirectly, by concealing the quality of goods or the unlawful use of trade marks, or directly, as in disparagement of his business or wares.

Many countries have laws against such practices, but Germany is fighting the evil with criminal laws. Consul Warner's report touches the working of this law, which has been in operation since 1896. It strikes at the evil of fraudulent advertising; false declarations of methods of production and sources of supply, and reasons for selling, and especially against false statements of cost and selling price of goods. Any business man has the right to bring suit against his opponent who does these things, and the penalty is fine and, for the second offense, imprisonment. Employes are also prohibited from disclosing business secrets under heavy penalty.

Mr. Warner says that the law has been pronounced most beneficial by the Berlin business men, and it is being enforced with the greatest strictness.

CHINA FAVORS RUSSIA

Sanctions a Loan for Another Railway Line.

Negotiated by Sheng Through the Russian Bank—Peking Syndicate Is Persistently Blocked.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An imperial edict has been issued, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, sanctioning the raising of a loan of 40,000,000f. in Paris for the construction of the railway from Cheng-ting-Foo to Tai-yuen-Foo. The loan was negotiated by Sheng, the Director of Railroads, through the Russian Bank on conditions similar to those of the Lu-Han contract.

The memorial from the Chinese Foreign Office recommending the undertaking to the Throne describes the railway as a branch of the Lu-Han road, whereas the expired agreement between the Russian Bank and the Peking Syndicate describes it as an independent main line.

The correspondent says that the ease and rapidity with which Russia obtains concessions from the Chinese Government are in marked contrast to the position of similar British enterprises. It is a matter of comment among the native officials that Sheng is able persistently to block the Peking Syndicate's right to develop its important concession by connecting the mines with the Yang-tse River.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN AUSTRIA.

Pessimistic Forecasts Made in Vienna and Budapest—Emperor's Advanced Age Adds to Feeling of Alarm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The forecasts made both in Vienna and Budapest are very gloomy, says The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital. He thinks that the depression, which is not confined to Parliamentary circles, may not be altogether justified, but says that the opening of the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures has certainly taken place under unfavorable auspices.

The correspondent says there is a deadlock over the Ausgleich negotiations, and the prospect of a compromise between the two leading nationalities in Austria seems as remote as ever, while in Hungary there is a chronic economic crisis and consequent popular discontent.

Furthermore, the correspondent adds, it is idle to deny that the people of both halves of the monarchy contemplate with increasing concern the contingencies which the advanced age of Emperor Francis Joseph force on the public mind. It is not pleasant, the correspondent remarks, to think of what the state of the country would be if it were not for the universal confidence in the Emperor.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN ARMY.

Lord Curzon Praises Gen. Palmer, Whom Lord Kitchener Is to Succeed —Kitchener Starts for the East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Simla to The Times says that the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in speaking at a farewell dinner to Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, the retiring Commander in Chief in India, declared that Gen. Palmer might look back upon an army almost entirely re-armed with modern quick-firing guns, supplied with a large number of additional officers, and equipped with a bona-fide transport organization and a scientific system of frontier defense almost immeasurably superior to that of a few years ago. The artillery, moreover, had been re-armed, and factories for the supply of war materials had been established in India.

In Gen. Palmer's successor, (Lord Kitchener,) said the Viceroy, he was sure that the Indian Army would find a commander who would continue the era of uninterrupted practical reform.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Lord Kitchener started this morning for India, to assume command of the British forces there. He goes by way of Paris, and will visit Khartoum.

Absolute secrecy was maintained regarding all the arrangements for the General's departure, so he got away unnoticed.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TRADE TREATY.

Negotiations Between the Two Countries Nearly Concluded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says that negotiations between the Russian Ministry of Finance and the Japanese Ministry of Trade with a view to the establishment of extensive trading relations between the two countries have been nearly concluded. The question of special privileges for each country's exports to the other is said to be also dr dy settled, mainly successfully. Special facilities will be afforded in the Japanese markets to Russian petroleum.

The establishment of a special line of first-rate steamships running between Odessa and other Black Sea ports and Japan is, says the correspondent, accepted as of prime importance in any sound attempt to develop Russian-Japanese trade.

BARON DE BRADSKY'S FUNERAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that the German Ambassador to France and the members of the German Embassy attended the funeral of Baron de Bradsky, the victim of the recent balloon disaster, yesterday. The Aëro Club was represented by Count Henri de la Nauly, who delivered an address. He dwelt on the kindness of Baron de Bradsky, who, like the late Señhor Severo, (also the victim of an airship accident,) regarded the balloon as a symbol of peace and fraternity.

COLLAPSE OF HAITIAN REVOLT.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 17.—The foreign Consuls at Gonaives, recently the headquarters of the revolutionists, after negotiating with Gen. Nord, commander of the Government forces, have brought about the capitulation of that town. Government troops will enter Gonaives to-morrow, and it is hoped that there will be no clash with the revolutionists.

Detachments of marines from the United States cruiser Cincinnati, the French cruiser d'Assas, and the German cruiser Falke are at present guarding the foreign Consulates at Gonaives. The Consulates are filled with refugees.

M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, sailed on Wednesday for Mathew Town, Inagua Island, Bahamas, on the steamship Adirondack of the Hamburg-American Line. He was accompanied by about 200 of his followers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from the commander of the Cincinnati:

"Nicolas Mole, Haiti, Oct. 17, 1902.

"St. Marc surrendered on Oct. 14. National forces occupied town peaceably. Cincinnati arrived at Gonaives Wednesday noon, Oct. 15. Oct. 15 Firmin evacuated Gonaives and has left by Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamer for Mathew Town, Bahama Islands, with about 250 adherents, leaving no Government at the place. Have landed force for the protection of American Consulate and to preserve order. The German gunboat landed force also.

"National forces are near at hand, and it is expected that [they] will occupy town Saturday or next day. All quiet there. It is considered practically the end of the revolution.

"I am returning to Gonaives immediately. I shall embark landing party and will proceed to Cape Haitien when affairs are settled at Gonaives. No attempt has been made to blockade ports mentioned in my last telegram, [St. Marc and Gonaives.]

"French cruiser d'Assas arrived at Gonaives Thursday, 8 P. M. MASON."

GEN. PERDOMO EXPRESSES FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA.

New Commander on the Isthmus Says All Colombians Favor the Construction of a Canal.

PANAMA, Oct. 17.—Gen. Perdomo yesterday notified the foreign Consuls here that he had assumed the functions of supreme commander of the Colombian forces on the isthmus.

Gen. Perdomo has tken an active part in the military affairs of Colombia during the last thirty years, and this notwithstanding the fact that he one of the richest land and cattle owners in the Departments of Tolima and Cundinamarca. In an interview this morning he said:

"With the exception of the Department of Panama, where Gen. Herrera has his forces, and a few guerrilla bands in the Departments of Magdalena and Bolivar, the republic is pacified. Traders travel through the country and are protected by the Government.

"I have been very agreeably impressed with the American forces on the isthmus. At Colon the American Consul visited me and was very kind and amiable. The commanding officer of the American marines placed a guard of honor on the train which brought me across, and this guard was put under my orders. Acting Superintendent Prescott of the railroad offered me his private car for the trip.

"As a result of my conversation with the American Consul, I have absolutely no fear that any difficulty will arise between Colombia and the American forces here or the railroad company. I think the landing of United States marines has been effective in maintaining free transit over the isthmus.

"I expect soon to have a powerful army here, and will then clear the railroad line of guerrilla bands, whose only object is to create complications between Colombia and the United States. I shall then be able to relieve the American forces doing shore duty on the isthmus.

"I am a great friend of the United States, and I admire that country. I and all Colombians favor the construction of a canal by the Americans, and my principal object in pacifying the isthmus is to make possible a meeting of the Colombian Congress to consider the canal bill. On the arrival here of our newly acquired cruiser, the Bogota, from San Francisco, and she is expected shortly, I will concentrate my forces in this department and begin my campaign immediately. The Colombian Government can send 50,000 men here, but 10,000 men is all I require."

SANTA MARTA THREATENED.

Foreigners There Have Large Interests —Colombian Rebels Burn Bridges and Stop a Train.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram from Commander Wilson of the Panther, now at Colon:

"Montgomery arrived. Condition at Santa Marta bad. Insurgents in small force distance about eight miles. Bridges burned; railway train stopped. Two hundred undisciplined troops protect the town. Fifty-eight foreigners, large interests. To open port one side or other must win."

Minister Powell at Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 17.—United States Minister Powell has arrived here from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, (to which republic he is also accredited,) on a special mission from his Government.

PRO-BOER MEETING IN BERLIN.

Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey Speak, but Avoid Attacking Britain—Are Not Getting Much Money.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Philharmonic House was filled to its utmost capacity tonight, when the pro-Boer meeting was held. The sale of tickets realized $6,750, some persons paying as much as $250 for a seat. Military uniforms were almost entirely lacking.

Herr Lueckhoff, member of the Reichstag and President of the Reception Committee, in connection with the Boer Generals' visit, presided. In the course of his opening speech he pointed to the Transvaal and Orange Free State flags, which were suspended above the stage, and draped in black, and said their presence was a sign of the heartiest sympathy for the Boers and of admiration for their courage. He praised the humanity of the Boers during the war, which, he said, had often been exercised to their own disadvantage.

The Boer Generals, especially Gen. De Wet, received a rousing welcome. They all spoke in Dutch at considerable length, Pastor Schowalter translating the speeches, which were loudly applauded. The speakers avoided attacks upon Great Britain, but the audience cried "Shame!" when Gen. Botha referred to the charge that Mr. Kruger carried off Transvaal money, and mentioned the concentration camps. Gen. Botha asserted that the Boers would be true to the peace treaty like men. At the conclusion of his remarks Herr Lueckhoff asked the audience to desist from crying "Shame!"

Gen. De la Rey described the miserable plight of the Boers in expressive language.

Gen. De Wet said he hoped the Boers would have a great future, and added: "We will wait until God's time comes." This remark was greeted with thunderous applause.

Three young women presented laurel wreaths to the Boer Generals, and Gens. De la Rey and De Wet kissed the girls who made the presentation.

Telegrams of greeting were sent to Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn.

The Boer Generals are sorry they did not go to America first for money instead of making a canvass of the Continent. Gen. Botha said to-day that the Generals intended, of course, to go to the United States, but as they had started to tour the Continent they would finish their journey in Europe before undertaking the trip to America.

The experience of the Generals so far has been rather disappointing. There have been plenty of cheers, but little money has been contributed for the relief of the Boers. One American contributed more than all Germany.

The Generals, in evening dress, spent the morning in receiving callers. From time to time they showed themselves on the hotel balcony to crowds, and the latter always raised a cheer. Gen. De Wet remarked:

"Being a personality is tiresome. I had a more pleasant time on my farm."

The only incident which disturbed the afternoon reception at the hotel where the Generals are staying was caused by a German "free lance," who fought with the Boers and arrived here from captivity in India to-day. He asked Gen. Botha to cash two Transvaal bills for $285, issued in 1900, and given to the man in payment for services. Gen. Botha said:

"I cannot do it, my boy; I am a beggar myself."

Count von Norman discounted the bills, which he will keep as curiosities.

IRISH LEADERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—On the steamship New England, which arrived from Queenstown and Liverpool to-day, were John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party and President of the United Irish League; John Dillon, M. P., and Michael Davitt. Their arrival has been long looked forward to by Irishmen, as they are to address the members of the United Irish League, which begins its national convention in this city on Sunday night.

A committee selected to look after the envoys went down the harbor on a tug as soon as the New England was sighted, boarded the vessel at Quarantine, and greeted the delegates.

Mr. Redmond, in speaking of the present condition of Ireland and of the United Irish League, said:

"The League is the ruling power in Ireland to-day, as truly as ever the Land League was. The Government played into our hands by the coercion policy, and now the country is aroused. We are on the eve of a settlement of the land question, and after that national self-government will speedily come to Ireland.

"The Irish Party now in the House of Commons is the only real opposition in the English Parliament, and I believe the day is near at hand when it will have the controlling influence in Great Britain.

"Hundreds of Irish are imprisoned under the Coercion act without receiving any trial by jury. But nobody cares for imprisonment under these circumstances. The more the people are attacked the higher their spirits rise."

FRENCH MINISTRY INDORSED.

Chamber of Deputies Approves Its Action Regarding the Associations Law—Speech by M. Combes.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Premier Combes replied in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the Opposition's attacks on the Government on account of the manner in which the law of associations has been enforced.

M. Combes maintained that the closing of the unauthorized schools was perfectly legal, and said the resistance was instigated by political agitators, who deceived the congregations regarding the interpretation of the law. He denied that any children had been deprived of primary education. They were, he said, all accommodated in the State schools. It was not true, the Premier declared, that troops had marched against women. They were called out to protect the Government officials against violence provoked by fanatics. The Premier added:

"We have reached a turning point in our history. The country would perish if we yielded to the congregations. We wish to arrest the monastic invasion, and we depend on the support of the Chamber."

The statement was greeted with prolonged applause from the Leftists.

The debate resulted in a vote of confidence approving the acts and the attitude of the Government, which was passed by 329 to 233 votes.

Premier Combes then presented a bill empowering the Government to repress the attempts to reopen the congregationist schools. The law of associations provides for the closing of such schools, but it does not provide for the prosecution of persons reopening them. By a vote of 336 to 223 the Chamber decided upon the early discussion of this measure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Premier Combes's speech on the associations law in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was frequently interrupted. On one occasion a woman in the diplomatic gallery joined in the demonstration, which gave rise to an extraordinary hubbub.

The members of the Right ironically intoned the "Marseillaise," one of them facetiously exclaiming: "It is Mme. Humbert who is applauding."

THE PLAGUE HURTING ODESSA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Odessa is suffering acutely from the continued presence of the plague, says The Times's correspondent in that city. It is, he adds, feared that the port will be completely boycotted.

The Cholera Outbreak In Egypt.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Times reports 114 new cases of cholera and 87 deaths.

Vienna Bank Director Arrested.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Vincenz Kraemer, Director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining $7,200 from the bank by false pretenses.

NEW THEATRES FOR BALTIMORE

Independent Syndicate and David Belasco Will Probably Have Playhouses There.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—This city is to have two and possibly three new theatres. George Fawcett will relinquish Chase's Theatre as a home for his stock company after this season and build a new one near the shopping district.

Chase's Theatre, it is though, will be managed next season by Harrison Grey Fiske, husband of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske. P. B. Chase's lease expires at the end of the season, but he has the option of renewal. The independent syndicate will book the attractions, including, of course, Mrs. Fiske.

David Belasco said that in 1903 he would have a theatre in Baltimore, and it is believed that he and Charles E. Ford of Ford's Opera House will be associated in the enterprise. James L. Kernan will likewise have a new playhouse.

TO HEAD BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The vacancy at the head of the Bureau of Ethnology made by the death of Major John W. Powell is to be filled by the appointment of Prof. William H. Holmes, who has long been connected with the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Ethnology, and is well known as a distinguished water color artist. When a boy on a visit to Washington he busied himself in making sketches of the highly colored South American birds in the Smithsonian Institution, and attracted the attention of the members of the Geological Survey, with the result that he was attached to the Hayden survey party back in the early seventies, and has remained with the survey ever since, with the exception of a brief interval when he was attached to the Field Museum at Chicago.

President Inspects His Riding Horses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Roosevelt's saddle horses, Blenstein and Renown, which arrived from Oyster Bay to-day, were brought by a cavalry orderly to the White House for his inspection. As the animals were led to the front of the mansion President Roosevelt, without the assistance of his crutches, stepped briskly down the steps and gave each of them a generous lump of sugar.

Dry Dock Contract for New York Firm.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Navy Department has awarded a contract for building the first granite and concrete dry dock at the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard to the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company, at about $916,000.

J. J. Baily of Philadelphia Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Joel J. Baily is critically ill in his country home, Lansdowne. He is seventy-six years old. For more than fifty years Mr. Baily has been conspicuous in mercantile affairs of Philadelphia. He was the founder of the notion house of Joel J. Baily & Co. He retired from active business several years ago, but retained his interest in charitable, commercial, social, and civic organizations, in most of which he is an officer or Director.

Death of Joseph A. Dean.

Joseph A. Dean died yesterday at his home, 109 East Eighteenth Street. He was President and Director of the Northfield Oil Refining Company, a Director of the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company, and United States Director of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London. Mr. Dean was eighty years old.

If you do not register you cannot vote. Citizens who fail to register are subject to the first call for jury duty. To-day is the last chance to register. Registration hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are several house parties to-day, and the guests will remain over until Tuesday or later. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have a very large party at Ophir Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are entertaining at Staatsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton at Ellerslie, Mrs. John Martin at Great Neck, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman at Arden, N. J. At Georgian Court there will be polo this afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will have friends over Sunday. The city will be emptied of the very smart set quite early in the afternoon, as it is now the vogue to pass Sunday in the country.

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The wedding at Rye to-day of Miss Isabella Woodbridge Curtis and Julian Day is of much interest. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Mr. Day is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day of Madison Avenue, and a brother of George Parmly Day, who married Miss Wilhelmina Johnson in Burlington, N. J., on Saturday last. The wedding is to be celebrated in Christ Church at 12:30, and the ceremony is to be followed by a reception at Locust Wood, the country place of the Curtises, at Milton Point. The reception is to be for relatives and intimate friends only, as the family is in mourning. The bridesmaids selected are Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, Miss Madeleine Cary, Miss Alice Clark, and Miss Caterini Facheri. The last-named arrived recently from a trip abroad. Charles W. McKelvey will be the best man; William P. Clyde, Jr., Hugh Auchincloss, T. Markoe Robertson, and F. Gordon Browne, Jr., of New York, Walter B. Howe of Washington, Leonard M. Thomas of Philadelphia, and Joseph E. Davis of Davis, West Va., will be the ushers. All of Mr. Day's attendants were his classmates at Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day are entertaining a large number of the wedding guests at Uplands Farm, their country residence in Harrison, and last evening a dinner for forty, including most of the bridal party, was given by them after the church rehearsal of the wedding.

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Anthony J. Drexel, who is in Philadelphia, will be in this country about two weeks only, and will then sail for England. He will build a country residence on the site of the Red Rose Inn, which he purchased some months ago, but construction is not to be begun for two years or so. Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, Miss Violet Oakley, and Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith have occupied the Inn during the Summer. Mrs. Drexel is in Paris at present.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eaton have returned from a European tour, and, after a visit to Tuxedo, they will be at their town house, 150 West Seventy-fourth Street.

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The wedding of Miss Florence Jacqueline and Charles R. Swords is to be celebrated in the Church of the Incarnation on Nov. 19. That of Edward Cummings Hartshorne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne, and of Miss Marian McClellan Holmes, daughter of John McClellan M. Holmes, is to be on Nov. 5 in Poughkeepsie.

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Mrs. Frank Glaenzer and her daughter, Miss Raymonde Glaenzer, are the guests of Mrs. Frederick Benedict at Oyster Bay. Mr. Frank Glaenzer is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Scoville Williams at Nutley.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jewett will sail today on the Morro Castle for Havana. They will go from there to Mexico and Central America, not returning until after the Christmas holidays.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne have returned to their residence, at 9 West Fifty-first Street, after an absence of several months.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell has returned to her residence, at 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, after a Summer passed in Rhode Island and the East.

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The Graf Waldersee leaves to-day for Hamburg and Cherbourg. Booked for the ship are the Baroness C. von Brunnow, Mrs. Forster Harvey, and Mrs. R. F. Starr and Miss Starr. On the Aller, for Southampton and Bremen, are Mr. and Mrs. William V. Burrill, D. G. Fairchild, and Mrs. Frances Stetson. On the Minnetonka, for London, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, W. B. Fordham, Miss Fordham, and R. W. Woodward.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are passing the Autumn at their farm at Tranquillity. They will not return to New York until the middle of November.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 17.—Mrs. H. B. Renwick of New York has rented for the season of 1903 the Leroy King cottage, which she occupied during the past Summer.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College, has purchased a tract of land containing 59,795 square feet on Rhode Island Avenue and Oakwood Terrace. It is understood that the price paid was $14,000. Capt. Chadwick has sold a portion of this land to George G. King, who owns land adjoining. Capt. Chadwick will erect a cottage on his purchase and make Newport his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews will close their cottage to-morrow and go to Boston for a brief visit before going to Washington for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews have already gone to Boston, and will accompany Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews to Washington.

The Treasurer of the Newport Animal Rescue League announces the receipt of the following donations and membership fees:

Donations—Miss C. A. Peabody, $10; Miss E. J. Storer, $10; Miss Elisabeth Hoar Storer, $20. Active Members—Dr. H. R. Storer, $5; Mrs. H. R. Storer, $5.

Associate Members—Mrs. C. F. Fairchild, $1; Miss S. Fairchild, $1; Miss Agnes Storer, $1.

Sidney Webster and George Gordon King went to New York to-day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage arrived from New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, who returned from Europe this week, arrived here this evening.

The following returned from New York this evening:

Egerton L. Winthrop, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Glyn,	Edward J. Berwind, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, W. R. Morgan.

Spence—Brockie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Miss Ida M. Brockie was married to John Almon Spence in the Centenary Methodist Church this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer officiating. Miss Mabel Brockie, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Edward Van Vliet was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Sterling and Miss Charlotte Rogers. The ushers were Carl Schwinn and Edwin Putnam of this city, and Louis H. Croxson and Walter Bruyere, Jr., of New York City. A wedding supper and reception followed the ceremony in the home of the bride's parents at 327 Belleville Avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Spence left for an extended bridal tour.

Commander Wainwright's Daughter to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 17.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Wainwright, only daughter of Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy and commander of the Gloucester at the battle of Santiago, and Lieut. Walter A. Turpin, United States Navy. Lieut. Turpin was appointed from Maryland, and is a member of an old Eastern Shore family. The wedding will take place on Oct. 28.

MASCAGNI STOPS "RATCLIFF."

The managers of Mascagni determined last night to alter to-night's programme and not present "Ratcliff." "Iris" is to be presented instead. They made the change, they said, partly because they had received many requests for a repetition of "Iris" at the evening performance.

But there were other reasons. They said that Mascagni had worked hard all day and had held two rehearsals of "Ratcliff" without being able to get his new and difficult opera in a shape that pleased him.

The only other matter to annoy the managers yesterday was the serving of a summons on behalf of the Musical Union to appear in the United States Court and prove that the members of their orchestra should be classed as musicians and not as laborers.

No other disease is so fatal as worms. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE eradicates these pests, and is at the same time a health-builder. —Adv.

SENATOR MORGAN TALKS.

He Discusses the Coal Strike and the Proposed Isthmian Canal.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, now visiting in this city, was interviewed to-day on the coal strike and on the isthmian canal outlook. Speaking of President Roosevelt's success in bringing about arbitration, the Senator said:

"I am very glad that a modus vivendi has apparently been formed, and I should think the Republican situation would be relieved considerably. In a matter where the comfort and prosperity of the whole people are concerned, we should not entertain any question of party advantage, but should consider the general welfare.

"But the strike has only been put to sleep for a time. You will find much debate and attempted legislation in Congress and in Legislatures of States containing mines, which meet this Winter, concerning the status of mines. The so-called question of capital and labor is a broad one.

"Mr. Hill, in New York, has taken the wrong idea of handling the fuel question through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. It is a municipal matter, the regulation of a public utility such as a ferry, a turnpike, or a street railway. Attorney General Knox expressed the right idea when he said, in effect: 'Let the common law define the wrong and then frame the statute to apply the remedy.' The common law has defined the right of the State or municipality to make regulations for the health, comfort, convenience, and protection of the public for hundreds of years."

Touching on politics, the Senator said:

"I do not see that the Democrats have anything to gain by controlling the next House of Representatives. I do not believe the Democrats of this country want to constitute themselves a clog to legislation, yet that result would naturally follow. With the two branches of Congress of opposite political faith, the Government would be seriously embarrassed. There is nothing to gain by a condition of this kind. It would not be any advantage to any one."

Asked what he thought of the prospects for the construction of an isthmian canal, Senator Morgan said:

"I have always felt confident that when the whole matter has been gone over the Nicaraguan route will be accepted as the only practical location. The money has been appropriated, and I do not believe any combination of men or scoundrels will be able to prevent it and cause the money to be covered back into the Treasury. Mr. McKinley, with the wisest policy which was ever exhibited by any President, was a firm friend of the plan, and Mr. Roosevelt, who is unmistakably sincere and honest, is carrying out his policy.

"Recent railway developments indicate that J. P. Morgan and the other great financiers have accepted the fact that the isthmian canal must be constructed. Mr. Morgan recognizes the fact that the canal will be built, and he wishes to control the great tonnage which must be carried from all over the country east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence to Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston."

IN THE SHOPS.

It is a pretty idea to have the picture of the "dearest girl in the world" in a sweet-scented sandalwood frame. The frame is for the desk or dressing table, with a support at the back, and has two little doors at the front, also of the sandalwood, carved, to shut the face away from idle gazers.

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In the elephant incense holder the animal is reclining with his trunk in the air, and in his mouth one puts the stick of incense, one of those little sticks that come in red-covered packages and drop long rolls of ashes upon the floor, table, or anything beneath them. The elephants cost 50 cents each.

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They look good enough to eat—those big purple plums with purple foliage which trim a big white flat. The hat has an inch and a half band of plum-colored velvet outlining the rim a little inside the edge laid flat upon it. There is a bow of the velvet at one side in the plum foliage, and this is all the trimming on the hat.

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The plum hat is a curiosity, and so is a three-tier hat of white Irish lace and gray squirrel fur. The three tiers are formed by as many squares, each a little smaller than the other, and raised one above the other, by an inch or so. The hat is worn with points in front. It is something in the nature of a three-ply mortar board, but minus the headpiece. Between the corner which stands out at the left side and the one in the back the three tiers are pressed up together a little and on the underside of the lowest square is set a big clump of white ostrich plumes.

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Very delicate in effect is a hat made entirely of white grapes, white grape foliage, and tendrils on a foundation of white chiffon. The grapes are shiny, satinlike affairs, natural size, and have a crisp look as if they would snap easily. There are grapes under as well as on top of the hat, and through all the interstices while tulle can be seen.

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A large hat of white, very deep, fur felt, is really charming. Set flat on the rim and around the hat are large motifs in heavy white lace, the nap of the hat being so deep they look as if they had grown in it. Around the very low, flat crown a scarf of white chiffon is carried, the ends put through two straps of lace at the back of the hat, whence they fall over the edge, caught together at the top with one of the motifs of lace, and each finished at the end with more of the lace. The ends reach nearly to the waist line, and one is a little longer than the other. The under side of the hat is formed of tiny pinked ruffles of white silk.

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An exceedingly pretty white silk petticoat, which is simple in style, has a deep accordion plaited flounce of the silk, finished on the edge with an undulating band of Point de Paris lace, with a deep edge of the same.

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Another white silk petticoat, very delicate in effect, is trimmed with a dozen or fifteen tiny chiffon ruffles, each edged with a half inch edge of "val" lace.

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Here is a remarkably pretty fancy waist. It is of a deep cream net, this very full, as it is brought down from the shoulders shirred several times yoke deep, and from there the fullness carried down to the waist, where there is a plain but fitted girdle of stitched cream silk. The sleeves of the net are full, shirred a few inches below the shoulders, and again at the wrist, which is finished without a cuff. The effective part of the waist is the embroidery down the front and the shoulder seams, and forming a stock. That is in a wool or rough silk in colors, soft deep pinks, and greens upon a white net foundation, and outlined on either side of the bands with a fold of black chiffon.

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A white accordion plaited waist similarly made has heavy cream lace for a band down the front, over shoulders and stock, and this set upon black chiffon.

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There is a wonderful variety in the embroidery that can be bought ready-made. It comes in soft Oriental shades that will blend with many different colors, with a piece to go around the neck like a shoulder collar and a panel for the front of the bodice and skirt. Other pieces in the form of deep shoulder collars have rather long ends in the front, and these joined by cords and danglers in silks to match.

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A big gray squirrel muff, lined with white satin, has heavy white silk cords and tassels at the two ends.

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Very attractive is a big brown wicker-work basket which has a lower compartment, both upper and lower parts locking. This is a standard basket, the upper part with a cover, which raises after the fashion of such things, and upholstered with dark green satin, with numerous little pockets around the sides. Two doors open below and show more of the green satin, this brought up half the height in front of the compartment like a bag, so that any amount of work can be put in, and there is no danger of its tumbling out when the doors are opened. The doors are upholstered on the inside, and set with pockets of the green satin.

Archbishop Elder May Have Coadjutor.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—A petition will shortly be sent to Rome asking for the appointment of a coadjutor in the Cincinnati archdiocese for Archbishop William Henry Elder. The Archbishop has been in the priesthood fifty-six years and is the oldest member of the American hierarchy. He will soon celebrate his eighty-fourth birthday. Bishops Horstman of Cleveland, Maes of Covington, and Moeller of Columbus are mentioned for the place and the succession to the Archbishopric.

LARGE FLAX PRODUCTION.

Estimates for Northwestern States Place It at 45,000,000 Bushels—Flaxseed States Break Record.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—The receipts and sales of flaxseed here now are far above those of this point in any preceding year, and are several times larger than in any other flax market of the world in any year.

It is estimated that there have been sold here in the last six days not less than 1,500,0000 bushels of flax for immediate consumption by crushers, and that these sales and those at the other American centres, Chicago and Minneapolis, have been caused by the purchases by oil consumers of not less than 5,000,000 gallons of oil, all within the week.

At Minneapolis the sales of seed were about 350,000 bushels, and at Chicago about 150,000 bushels, in all a third of what was sold here. Receipts of flax in Duluth last week ran the heaviest for a long time, and will probably be far heavier this week.

Besides American crushers, the foreigners are large buyers here, having taken for export more than 1,400,000 bushels in the past month. Flaxseed is selling here at about $1.25 a bushel, making it a most profitable crop for the farmers. Estimates of the flax production of the Northwestern States this year place it at 45,000,0000 bushels.

BEQUEST FOR FRIEND IN NEED.

Syracuse Man Remembered by One Whom He Had Helped.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Lucas W. Devenpeck, one of the most prominent men in this city and a member of a well-known coal firm, to-day received a check for $1,000 from W. W. Olds of Norfolk, Va., executor of the estate of the late H. D. Van Wyck, a wealthy relative of ex-Mayor Van Wyck of New York, for his legacy under the will of Mr. Van Wyck, which was admitted to probate on March 28, 1901.

In 1890 Mr. Devenpeck was Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car service in Chicago. One evening he noticed that one of the passengers on the train known as the "Second Atlantic" was greatly perturbed. The man was H. D. Van Wyck, who was on his way East, accompanying the body of his wife, who had died in Colorado. Mr. Van Wyck believed he had lost the ticket for the transportation of his wife's remains.

Mr. Devenpeck helped him search for the ticket, which he found and placed in the hands of Mr. Van Wyck.

Years passed, and Mr. Devenpeck, when the Wagner Company was merged into the Pullman Company, abandoned railroading and became a coal merchant in this city, where he has amassed a considerable fortune. About a year ago he read a newspaper dispatch saying that L. W. Devenpeck had been included in the will of Mr. Van Wyck for "kindness shown me while transferring the remains of my beloved wife from the West to their resting place at Norfolk, Va." Recalling the incident, he placed himself in communication with Norfolk lawyers and easily proved that he was the man who was sought.

SHE MET LAFAYETTE.

Washington Woman Is Dead at the Age of Ninety Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Mahala Waters Drew, who died here last night at the age of ninety years, was one of the twenty-five girls selected by the Mayor of Washington to receive the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States.

She was the widow of Edward Martin Drew. Mrs. Drew's great-grandfather, Capt. Alexander McKay, was killed at Braddock's defeat, and his grave is beside that of his commander. Her grandfather, Robert Alexander McKay, served in the Revolution. Her father, John Waters, was one of the volunteers who defended Washington when the British attacked it in the war of 1812.

Obituary Notes.

Col. ABNER B. PACKARD of Quincy, Mass., who, as a manufacturer of type, stereotype and linotype metals, was known not only to the newspapers of this country, but to those of Europe, died here yesterday, aged eighty-one years. Col. Packard organized Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and was promoted to command it.

MARRIED.

JEWETT—INGRAHAM.—On Oct. 15, 1902, by the Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Devries, Anne, daughter of the late D. P. Ingraham of New York, to Hugh J. Jewett of Baltimore, Md.

Foreign papers please copy.

SUESS—BRAMM.—On Oct. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Bayonne, N. J., by the Rev. C. P. McGregor, Sylvia Lida, daughter of Mrs. Sylvia A. Bramm, to Ludwig P. Suess of Bayonne, N. J.

DIED.

BAKER.—Friday morning, Oct. 17, 1902, Frank S. Baker, beloved husband of Mamie D. King, aged 39 years.

Funeral service at Masonic Hall, (6th Av. and 23d St.,) Grand Lodge Room, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock. Relatives, friends, members of Continental Lodge, 287, F. and A. M., and members of the several organizations of which he was a member are respectfully invited. Interment at Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J.

CASSIDY.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, 1902, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Canada, Lucie, daughter of the late Bartholomew Rochefort and widow of William Cassidy, editor of Albany Argus and Atlas.

Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Albany, N. Y., on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, morning, "The Calvary Vineyard"; evening, Moses—God's Servant and the World's Statesman." Public invited.

Central Baptist Church, 42d Street, west of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Uniqueness of Jesus Christ." 7:45 P. M., "The Worth of a Man." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' and YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The pastor will preach 10:45 and 7:30.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "The Transforming Power of Prayer." Evening topic: "Mediation, Divine and Human." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor; 11 A. M., "The Recovery of God"; 7:45 P. M., "The Uncovering of Faith."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Public Worship and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Address to Students. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Come. Morning theme: "Inadequate Solutions of Modern Problems."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Evening prayer. 10 A. M.—Sunday school. The Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.—Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M., the Rev. W. E. C. Smith, officiating; offertory, "Evening Hymn," Reinecke. Evening service and sermon by rector at 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Preacher Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 6 E. 29th.—Communions 1, 8, 9; holy eucharistic service sung at 10:30; choral evensong, with two anthems, at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion.....8 A. M. Morning prayer—Preacher, the rector..11 o'clock Evening prayer.....4:15 o'clock Choral Litany—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et 8h du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, 74TH ST. AND Park Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 A. M. Also at 8 P. M. on "Objections to Joining the Church." Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, near Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGEL-LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services—Morning, 11; Afternoon, 4:30.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach at 4 P. M. "Rebekah, a Scriptural Idyll," by Barnby.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, Will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "The Biggest Man on Earth—Is He Dangerous?"

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Dr. C. W. McPHERSON, 11, 8. Bros. Thompson and Knox. 7:40. Songs.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 59th St., Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "The Prayer of a Great Leader." Afternoon subject: "A Triple Blessing." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week Social Devotion Service, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Ragnell, Pastor. "Harvest Home" Sunday. Preaching by the pastor, 10:45 and 7:45. Concert by Temple Orchestra next Tuesday evening. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"LOVE'S PARADOX." 8 P. M.—"NO APOLOGY." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Ave., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30, "Difficulties to be Overcome." 7:45, "Abel; or, A Dead Man Speaking." Children's hour, Oct. 24, 3:30 P. M. Public invited.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Ministers in charge, HENRY VAN DYKE, SHEPHERD KNAPP. Services Sunday, October 19th, Rev. SHEPHERD KNAPP will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Great Crisis in Solomon's Life." The fourth in a course upon "Great Crises in the Lives of Great Men." Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE & FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Topic for the morning, "The Call to Service." In the Afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Sunday School commences at 9:45 A. M. Mid-week Service on Wednesday Evening, October 22, at 8:15. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Avenue and 91st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. REV. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, D. D., of Washington will preach.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. David Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Taking Hold of God"; 8 P. M., "Vashti, the Queen of a Pure Soul."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Lord's Pal Maker." 4:30 P. M., "The Lord's Workman." (1)

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by Rev. Gayland S. White; evening, 7:45, by Rev. Wendell P. Keeler.

Religious Notices.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Religion of Our Fathers." Evening—"The Story of a Candid Man."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Sin of Hasty Judgment." Evening—"What Four Men Said in Their Hearts."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning—"The Crown of Life." Afternoon—"A Young Man's Victory."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St.—Sunday services, 11, 8. Consecration of Rev. Dr. Sabine to the Episcopate next Wednesday evening, 8. Bishop Fallows will preside. Sermon by Bishop Cheney.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, 7:15 P. M. There will be a short service of prayer after the evening sermon.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach the Fourth Sermon in series upon the Education of a Saviour of Men, "We Shall Command—Who Can Obey?" All cordially invited. Services, 11 A. M.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject—"Principles of the Coal Strike," (following last Sunday's facts from the Coal Fields.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject, "Religion and the Children." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, Minister in Charge.—Services, 11 A. M., Rev. J. C. LEE, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach. Subject: "The Foundations of an Unshaken Soul."

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music to-night, free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "Why a New Church?" being the first of a special series on "The New Church To-day."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; subject, "The Gospel and the Coal Strike."

CHAPLAIN GEORGE SANDERSON OF SING Sing Prison will speak and the Victoria Ladies' Quartette will sing at the Men's Mass Meeting, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GEO. SOLTAU OF LONDON will speak on "That Ox." Miss Elise Stevens will sing. Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St., Sunday, Oct. 19, 3:45 P. M. Men exclusively.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St. Sunday, at 11 A. M., "Lessons of the Strike."

LENOX AV. UNION CHURCH, WEST 119TH St., Near 5th Av. Rev. James P. Lichtenberger, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. The Rev. C. George Currie, D. D. "The Testimony of Theosophy to the Truth of Christianity." Tuesday evening, October 21st, 8:15, at Geneological Hall, 226 West 58th St. Public invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Oct. 19, at 11:15 o'clock, first exercises of this season. Lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject, "The Evils Disclosed by the Coal Strike." All interested are invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

WORKING MY WAY AROUND THE WORLD. Personal experiences of Harry Steele Morrison, known as "The Boy Traveler." SENATOR DEPEW says: "His story is an object lesson." Every young man should hear it. Men's mass meeting, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. All seats free. Music by string quartet and Festival Choral Club.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Pressure has risen over New England and the Middle Atlantic States, giving northeast winds and cloudy weather, with light rain in Southern New York and the eastern portion of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The disturbance central yesterday in the plateau region has advanced to Kansas, but without precipitation, except in Iowa and the upper lake region. A second disturbance is moving southeastward over Montana. The rainfall has been confined to Iowa, the upper lake region, and the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen somewhat in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and locally in the Missouri Valley and the plateau region. The Kansas disturbance will move eastward to-morrow, giving rain throughout the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. There will be rain Sunday in Atlantic Coasts districts and the lower lake region.

The temperature will rise in New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region. It will be cooler in the eastern slope region to-morrow and the Mississippi Valley Sunday.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue light to fresh to northeast to east, becoming southeast Sunday; on the Gulf coast fresh southeast winds will continue, and in the lake region fresh southeast winds will increase to brisk by to-morrow afternoon.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness, with rain; warmer in interior; light to fresh southeast winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, fair, followed by rain and warmer this afternoon or to-night; to-morrow, rain; light northeast shifting to southeast winds.

New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, rain; light to fresh northeast winds, becoming southeast.

District of Columbia and Maryland, rain to-day and probably to-morrow; fresh northeast winds, shifting to southeast.

Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, increasing cloudiness to-day, probably rain by night; to-morrow, rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day, with rising temperature; to-morrow, rain; fresh southeast winds.

Minnesota, showers to-day and probably to-morrow; variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

North and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair and cooler.

West Virginia, rain to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, followed by rain this afternoon or to-night, and warmer; northeast winds, shifting to southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	55	48	50
6 A. M.	55	47	48
9 A. M.	57	46	49
12 M.	56	48	51
4 P. M.	58	48	50
6 P. M.	54	48	48
9 P. M.	51	48	49
12 P. M.	46	45	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square	49½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1901	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	56

The thermometer registered 45 degrees at 8 A. M. and 48 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 52 degrees at 12:01 A. M. and the minimum 45 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Oct. 26.

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SUBJECT.—Joshua and Caleb, Josh., xiv., 5-15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He wholly followed the Lord. Josh., xiv., 14.

The overthrow of Jericho opened the door through which the children of Isreal could enter upon the possession of all Canaan. But it did not give them the possession of it. Before they could divide the land and each one receive his portion of all God had promised it must be conquered. So it is with all of God's promises. They are not fulfilled in any who are content to rest in what He has given them, even if they rest in such blessed associations and privileges as were signified by the camp at Gilgal. To make such conquests, however, requires time. There is an interval, therefore, of at least five to seven years between the fall of Jericho and the dividing of the land now brought before us, and nearly all of that interval must have been spent in active warfare.

Elated by the capture of Jericho, the children of Isreal thought that they would have no difficulty in overcoming the men of Ai, for they said "they are but few," (vii., 3.) But, like many a child of God since then, they were themselves defeated, "and fled before the men of Ai," (vii., 4,) for they were blinded to the fact that there was sin in their members, (Rom., vii., 23;) that one of their number had "taken of the accursed thing," (vii., 11,) and "through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners," (Rom., v., 19, R. V.) But when atonement was made for their sin by death then they were restored to the favor of God, and He again gave them the victory. It was as complete then over Ai and Bethel as it had been before over Jericho.

The passes through the mountains being thus opened, Israel could enter freely into the very heart of the country, and Joshua was able to carry out the direction given to Moses, "When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it, thou shalt set the blessing upon Mount Gerizim—and the curse upon Mount Ebal," (Deut., xi., 29, R. V.) So, apparently, he at once gathered all who could leave the camp at Gilgal to the open valley between these two mountains.

There he built an altar of "unhewn stones," offered the prescribed offerings, and wrote "upon the stones" all the words of this law very plainly," (Deut., xxvii., 1-8, R. V.) Then he stationed the tribes of "Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Joseph, and Benjamin," on Mount Gerizim, and "Reuben, Gad, and Asher, and Zebulon, Dan, and Naphtali" on Mount Ebal, (Deut., xxvii., 12-13,) with "the Ark," borne on the shoulders of the priests, in the valley between them. "And all Israel, and their elders, and officers, and their Judges, stood on this side the Ark, and on that side, before the priests, the Levites, which bare the Ark of the covenant of the Lord as well the stranger as the homeborn, half of them in front of Mount Gerizim and half of them in front of Mount Ebal, as Moses the servant of the Lord had commanded that they should bless the people of Israel first of all. And afterward he read all the words of the law—the blessing and the curse—according to all that is written in the book of the law. There was not a word of all that Moses commanded which Joshua read not before all the assembly of Israel, and the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them," (viii., 30-35, R. V.)

BLESSINGS AND CURSINGS.

"The blessings and the cursings," thus proclaimed, are recorded in detail in Deut., xxvii., 14-26, xxviii., 1-68. When "the blessings" were declared the people heard them with silent gratitude. They are always the free gifts of God. Man has no part in securing them, and he has no merit to entitle him to receive them. But "the cursings" fall upon him because of disobedience. They are the fruit of his own conduct. When they were pronounced, therefore, the people acknowledged them as their just desert, by responding solemnly, and with one voice to each one, "Amen!" "So be it!"

Standing thus on these two mountains, with the words of cursing and blessing ringing in their ears so soon after the sad experience at Ai, a deep impression must have been made upon old and young concerning sin, as the evil thing which God hates, and concerning God's will, as declared in His Word. It is a lesson for God's children in every age which they must learn before they can make any great spiritual conquests or enter fully into the joy of His promises. And it must be noted that between these two mountains stood "The Ark"—the significant type of Jesus Christ in His finished work for our redemption. He separates between the blessing and the curse. As men stand related to Him, they receive the one or the other.

After this solemn renewal of their covenant with God, and instruction in His Word, Joshua appears to have returned with all the people again to the camp of Gilgal. There, again forgetting to look to God for direction, he and they were deceived by the Gibeonites and made peace with them, (ix., 3-7.) Thus the world is very apt to deceive even the true child of God. Through Divine grace, however, he may possibly make the world his servant, as Joshua did these men of Gibeon. But it is a dangerous experiment, as Joshua soon found to his sorrow. For "Gibeon was a great city—as one of the royal cities—greater than Ai—and all the men thereof were mighty," (x., 2.) That it should have made peace with the invaders excited the anger of all with whom it had before been in agreement. As a consequence a great combination of the Southern kings was formed to punish it—so unwilling is the world that any of its tributaries shall in any way identify themselves with God's people.

Having made alliance with Gibeon, however, Joshua was obliged to defend it. The result was the complete overthrow of its, and his, enemies. Then he returned again with his forces to Gilgal, (x., 15.) But evidently, he had hardly reached that camp before he learned where the Kings he had defeated had sheltered themselves. So he again went forth with his army, and not only destroyed them, but he overthrew and destroyed all of their cities as effectually as he had the City of Jericho. Thus he became master of nearly all of the southern part of the land. Then again he found rest and refreshment in Gilgal, (x., 43.)

How long he remained there we are not told, but it was probably not long. For it appears that the Kings in the North gathered themselves together about this time in a great army to oppose his further progress. They met at Lake Merom, near the head of the River Jordan. At once Joshua accepted the challenge of their meeting, and, being divinely directed, he came upon them "suddenly," (xi., 7.) The result was a complete rout, and the whole northern part of the land was practically subdued.

JOSHUA THE MASTER.

While engaged in this campaign an uprising in the south appears to have taken place. This, however, was again quickly subdued, and Joshua became complete master of all the cities in that region except Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod, (xi., 21, 22.) Then he returned again to the camp at Gilgal, "and the land had rest from war," (xi. 23, R. V.) "Thirty one" Kings had been destroyed," (xii., 9, 24.)

The authority of Joshua was thus established and recognized over the whole land from the extreme north to the extreme south, and from the Jordan to the Mediterranean There remained, however, very much yet to be possessed in detail, (xiii., 1.) The account of what had been taken and of what still remained to be conquered, with a restatement of how the land on the east of the Jordan had been apportioned to Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, occupies chapters XII. and XIII. With the Fourteenth Chapter begins an account of the division of the land on the west side of the Jordan. Only Judah, Ephraim, and the remaining half of Manasseh, however, appear at this time to have received their portion. But it is with this division that we have to do at present, and the particular incident brought before us tells us of what one man—Caleb—received. In its essential features it was what every man received. It is thus the personal portion of the individual believer.

This division took place in the camp at Gilgal with all of its associations. (V. 6.) Under the supervision of Eliezar the High Priest, Joshua the Captain of the host, and nine princes, one from each tribe, whom God Himself had selected, (Numbers, xxxiv., 16-29,) it was made "by lot." (V. 2.) The decision in every case was thus recognized as from God, and not due to any arbitrary power or partiality of man. (Proverbs, xvi., 23.) Thus God appointed, as He always does, for each individual, as well as for each tribe collectively, his portion and place, with all of its resources and with all of its responsibilities.

The first tribe to receive its inheritance appears to have been that of Judah, (xv., 1.) But before it was apportioned out to each family, there seems to have been a general feeling that the veteran Caleb was entitled to make his selection of any part he might desire. So with great unanimity, "the children of Judah" went with him before Joshua (v. 6) not only to sanction his request, but to urge that it be granted. It was a high compliment to his character and a strong testimony concerning the place he now held in their esteem. "Forty-five years" before, (v. 10,) they were ready to stone him, (Numbers, xiv., 10,) but now they gave him preference over all others.

CALEB AS A RULER.

Whether Caleb was an Israelite by birth or not is not certainly known. In one place it is said that he had "a part among the children of Judah," (xv., 13,) as if he did not really belong to that tribe, but was simply reckoned as "among" its members as the children of Hobab—"Moses' brother-in-law"—went up "and dwelt with" them. (Jud. i., 16, R. V.) If so, he was probably descended from Kenaz, the grandson of Esau and the half-brother of Amalek, (Gen. xxxvi., 10-12,) and thus declared that even in that early day a way was opened by which "a wild olive" might be grafted in and become partaker "of the root and fatness of the olive tree. (Rom. xi., 17.) But—in I. Chron. ii., 3, 4, 5, 18—we are told of a Caleb who was directly descended from Judah. If this is the one who now received his inheritance, he was the father of Hur, the husband of Miriam, Moses' sister, and the grandfather of Bezaleel, (I. Chron. ii., 19-20,) who figured so conspicuously in the building of the Tabernacle. (Ex. xxxi., 1-5.) Whether, however, he was a native-born Israelite, or only an adopted son, he had long been a man of mark in their midst, even "a ruler among them," (Num. xiii., 2,) noted for his earnestness, courage, truthfulness, and faith.

When he came before Joshua to make his request he based it entirely upon the promise of God. "Thou knowest," he said, "the thing that the Lord said concerning me and thee in Kadesh Barnea." (V. 6. Num. xiv., 24.) The promise to all Israel was, "Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours," (Deut. xi., 24.) This promise was made personal to Caleb, (Deut., i., 36,) and he now claimed its literal fulfillment. He said that he had "wholly followed the Lord," (v. 8,) but he did not base his claim upon that fact excepting as it was a proof that he had fully believed all that God had promised. Even when his life was threatened, and all Israel differed with him, he stood unmoved in this confidence.

And it is to this faith that this faith did not spring up after he had seen the land. He knew of all that God had done for His people in Egypt and he was sure that He could and would bring them into Canaan. So his experiences of God's mercies had strengthened his faith in God's word. His very physical strength—as great at eighty-five as at forty (v. x., 11)—was a strong argument with him for the truth of God and a reason for pressing his claim. Many dark days had doubtless gone over him. Many things in life hard to understand had for more than forty years perplexed him, but through them all he remembered the redemption out of Egypt and the promise of an inheritance in Canaan. So he asked expecting to receive. This is always the attitude of faith.

Evidently, moreover, the principal characteristic of the portion he desired was not that it was a place where he could be at ease and rest after his long service. On the contrary, he knew that it was one which involved increased vigilance and more earnest warfare. But, forgetting the things that were passed, he pressed forward to the prize of the mark of his high calling. (Phil. iii., 14.) It was not rest that he expected in his inheritance, but conquest. The sight of it, and of the giants which peopled it, struck terror into the hearts of men of less faith, but with him they only strengthened his confidence in God. So he did not desire it that he might show how strong and skilful he was, but how true and strong God was. He knew that "the Anakims were there and that the cities were great and fenced." (v. 12.) So he did not belittle the dangers and deceive himself, but he said, "If so be the Lord will be with me—then I shall be able to drive them out as the Lord said." His faith was thus of that kind which can remove mountains although they be filled with giants. This is a marked feature of the inheritance promised and given to every child of God. It demands that he shall be a conqueror. For the promise of God is, "He that overcometh, and keepeth My works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations," (Rev. ii., 26,) and the reward is to him who has "wholly followed the Lord." So Caleb received Hebron for his inheritance—the city whose Arabic name from Abraham is, "The city of the Friend of God." (The Rev. Thornley Smith.)

THE BOOK CITY.

But Caleb's portion was not all barren rocks and mountains filled with giants where it was a hard struggle to live. Another incident recorded in xv., 13-19, Jud., i., 9-15, reveals other important features. After Caleb had driven out the three sons of the giant Anak—Sheshai, Ahiman, and Talmai—and become master of Hebron, he turned his attention to Kirjath-sepher, or as it was then known, to Debir. Its original name signifies that it was a place of culture and the depository of books, or records. Literally it was "The Book City," (Kitto.) It was undoubtedly a city of great importance and strength. To secure it Caleb promised his daughter, Achsah, in marriage to its conqueror. The prize was won by his own nephew, Othniel, "the son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger brother." (Judges i., 13.) He was afterward still further distinguished as one of the deliverers of Israel, and as one of its Judges. (Judges iii., 8-11.)

As her marriage portion, Caleb gave to his daughter "a south land," (xv., 19.) It was probably a piece of ground lying well to the sun—a rich valley like the Valley of Eschol. But Achsah needed springs of water, or else her "south land" would become often parched and unfruitful. So she went to her father and craved "a blessing." "And he gave her the upper springs, and the nether springs." It is evident, therefore, that Caleb's inheritance contained all that heart could wish—good south land sheltered by the mountains and warmed by the sun—and upper and lower springs gushing out of the hillsides and making it beautifully abundant fruit.

It is a beautiful type of every believer's portion. In if he is not only called to war against "the world, the flesh, and the Devil," but in it are springs of water, the refreshing gifts of the Holy Ghost to be in him "a well of water springing up into everlasting life." (John iv., 14.) But his Father in heaven must be asked for these greater gifts, (Luke xi., 13,) and His "blessings" are far better and richer than any that Caleb could give to Achsah.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How long after the overthrow of Jericho did this division take place, and what was done immediately after that overthrow?

What command of Moses did Joshua then carry out, and what is said of it?

How was Joshua deceived, and what were the consequences?

What then took place in the North, and again in the South?

Where did this division of the land take place, who received their portions, and how were the decisions made?

Under what circumstances did Caleb receive his portion, and what is said of his connection with Israel?

On what did he base his request, and what did he receive?

What incident reveals other characteristics of his portion?

Of what is all this a beautiful type?

CONVENTION AT JERUSALEM.

The sub-committee that has charge of the arrangements for the world's Sunday school convention in Jerusalem in the Spring of 1904 closed a session of two days in the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently. The members of the committee are W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, A. B. McCrillis of Providence, and E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich. Plans are being made to take a party of about 800 from the United States to the Holy Land to attend the convention.

The party will leave on board a special steamship about the 10th of March, 1904, stopping at some of the Mediterranean ports and reaching Jerusalem in time to spend nine or ten days there, closing with a three days' convention about April 11. Several hundred British and Continental delegates will attend the convention, that is to be in two large tents outside of the walls of Jerusalem, and very near Mount Calvary. The cost of the trip to each American delegate is to be from $300 upward, according to the accommodation in the steamship.

CONSOLIDATION OF CHURCHES.

The congregations of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Sussex Street, Jersey City, and St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jersey Avenue, yesterday decided to consolidate. After Nov. 1 the Rev. R. G. Webb, rector of St. Matthew's, will retire, and the two parishes will unite under the Rev. Frederic Mortimer, rector of St. Mark's.

St. Matthew's Church was established in 1830, and up to 1890 it was attended by some of the wealthiest residents of the city. After that year most of the members removed to the Heights and joined other churches. As a result, the church failed to sustain itself, and as the ground on which the edifice was built had been given to the parish on condition that it should revert to the heirs of the donors when the church ceased to exist, the union with St. Mark's was decided upon as the only method of saving the property.

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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:13	Sun sets...5:17	Moon rises..6:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:02	Gov. Isl'd...8:25	H. Gate...10:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:30	Gov. Isl'd...8:48	H. Gate...10:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buckman, Jamaica	.....	9:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnetonka, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Valencia, Costa Rica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

Arabistan, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	.....
Coleridge, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Daggry, Yucatan	11:30 A. M.	.....
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Nile, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	1:00 P. M.	.....
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 2:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at $11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) *Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 226, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia; which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Nov. 8, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 18.

Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, Oct. 4.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Hilary, Fara, Oct. 5.
Hildebrand, Barbados, Oct. 11.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 5.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 11.
Rymdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 9.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Sarmatia, Swansea, Sept. 30.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Xsnia, Stettin, Sept. 30.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

Asama, Algiers, Oct. 4.
Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 14.
El Monte, Galveston, Oct. 14.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Oct. 14.
Perugia, Naples, Oct. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

Byron, Barbados, Oct. 14.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 11.
Moltke, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Tauric, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 11.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 14.
Cavour, Barbados, Oct. 14.
Comal, Mobile, Oct. 14.
Egyptian Prince, Barbados, Oct. 14.
El Rio, Galveston, Oct. 16.
Exeter City, Barry, Oct. 7.
Manitou, London, Oct. 11.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 15.
Lauretian, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Arrived.

SS Guyandotte, Hillier, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) O'Hagen, Antwerp, Oct. 4, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Coste, Marseilles, Sept. 26, and Naples, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) Spiesen, Yokohama, &c., June 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Patras, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, Oct. 13, and Charleston, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yucatan, Smith, Cienfuegos, &c., Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Brambeer, Odessa, &c., Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) Sibbelee, Paramaribo, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Barenfels, (Ger.,) Diedrichsen, Calcutta, &c., Aug. 23, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS El Alba, Quick, Galveston, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Krech, Hamburg, Oct. 9, Southampton and Cherbourg, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) McFarlane, Port Natal, &c., Sept. 18, in ballast to the J. C. Seagar Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

United States cruiser Olympia, Capt. Henry W. Lyon, United States Navy, commanding, from Boston.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Oct. 11, and Queenstown, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:04 A. M., 18th.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Reynolds, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Croxdale, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS El Norte, for Galveston.
SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) for Daiquiri.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, Campeachy, &c.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cherokee, for Charleston.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Mobile.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:25 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Demerara, for New York, sld. from St. Thomas yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Searles, from New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 15.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Naples and Leghorn, arr. at Genoa Oct. 15.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Genoa and Leghorn, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Sabine, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from Table Bay for New York, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados Oct. 15.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lady Mildred, (Br.,) Capt. Wills, from Rouen for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawls Point to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, from New York, arr. at Naples Oct. 13.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 15.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) Capt. Reno, from Philadelphia and New York via Colombo and Singapore, arr. at Hiogo yesterday.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Oct. 8.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers Oct. 11.

SS Tabaristan, (Br.,) Capt. Saunders, from Bombay, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers Oct. 11.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Capt. Falke, for New York, sld. from Stettin Oct. 13.

SS South Point, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Clyde yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne at 1:30 P. M. and passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Nutman, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Algoa Bay, arr. at Port Natal yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Malta today.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 3:10 A. M., 18th.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice of the establishment on Oct. 16, 1902, in Arthur Kill, New York Harbor, of a spar buoy, painted in red and black horizontal stripes, placed in 27 feet at mean low water, to mark a sunken canal-boat, coal laden, over which there is 10 feet of water at low tide, on the following magnetic bearings: Ponghkeepsie Point, S. ¾ W.; Sawaren Dock, N. ¼ W.; Point, (S. E. of Story Flats,) on Staten Island, NE. 13-16 N.

Thomas Hunter Association's Dinner.

The sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School No. 25 are to be in the Hotel Savoy on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, with ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch presiding.

Post Office Clerks' Entertainment.

The entertainment and ball of Branch No. 1 of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks will be held at the Lexington Opera House, Terrace Garden, this evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:15 A. M.—25 Rutgers Street; Hiram Goldstein; damage trifling.

8:30 A. M.—8 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; David Dooley; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—15 West Ninety-fourth Street; Gilbert Kelly; damage, $25.

5:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue; H. Coleman Ebbs; damage, $1,500.

6:40 P. M.—130 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; F. Milliston; damage, $25.

6:40 P. M.—Boston Avenue, near Perott Street; Daniel Donnelly; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—954 Second Avenue; Isidore Ehlair; damage, $20.

9:15 P. M.—133 Essex Street; Schiffman Brothers; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Fire destroyed the large drying house of H. P. Hulbrook of Trumansburg to-day. The establishment was the largest in Tompkins County. The loss will be $20,000, with no insurance.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 17.—The plant of G. W. Hamblett, manufacturer of paper-cutting machinery, was destroyed by fire to-day at a loss of $25,000. The flames started near the boiler. The loss is covered by insurance.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Grand Hotel at Point Chautauqua, one of the largest and finest hotels around Chautauqua Lake, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning, together with its contents; also the amusement cottage and a Summer cottage owned by the hotel company. The hotel was owned by a Beaver Falls and Buffalo syndicate. The loss will be fully $200,000.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate and Hotel Property at the Natural Bridge, Va.

Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 10th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned commissioners will, on the

12th day of November, 1902, at 12 M.

offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,090 Acres, and known as the

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY

with the buildings and improvements comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, &c., and also the personalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The property excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate, the Wingfield, Wheeler & Parsons tracts, and any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably, with the decree of confirmation entered on the 1st day of June, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Co., to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.

There will also be sold, all the personal property on the premises which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years' respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust, upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE,
GREENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Laura A. Darragh, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert Lee Darragh, deceased; Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitten, Mary E. Darragh, Lucinda Darragh, Carrie J. Paulsen, Luanna A. Davison, Elizabeth Darragh, Thomas A. Darragh, the New Amsterdam National Bank of the City of New York, John Darragh, the New York National Exchange Bank, Luanna Holte, Clinton Wood, Osborne, William H. Tilyer, Edward P. Hatch, Benjamin Altman, George B. Scott, as surviving partner of J. B. Scott & Son; Minor S. Hall, Amanda C. Biggam, The Chelsea, Charles H. Chumar, William H. Larkin, Frederick P. Wood, Consolidated Gas Company, Abram B. Atkins, Miriam Nicholson and Charles T. Galloway, composing firm of Nicholson & Galloway; Caroline O'Neill, Letitia Craig O'Neill, and Mary Creighton Hencken, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased; James Morrison, Herbert Griggs, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edgar Whitlock, as an executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 7
se20-1awdwS

Instruction.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

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MISS MURPHY 117 and 160 W. 85th. St. Boarding and Day School.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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Thorough Regents, civil service, and academic courses. Moderate fees, easy terms. Open day and evening. Enter now. Yorkville Preparatory School, 233 East 69th St.

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Supplementary Entrance Examinations, SINGING, OPERA, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—October 18, (Saturday,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 9 P. M.

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(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular.
PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 40th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Mr. H. Fletcher Rivers, "Tuxedo," 637 Madison Av., St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, commencing Saturday, Oct. 18.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD to *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Aller, Oct. 18, 9 AM | †Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, Oct. 18, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St.,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 17	1,005,455
To date this year	150,356,067
Corresponding date last year	244,971,724

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 17	$3,878,500
To date this year	$756,341,850
Correspondingdate last year	224,971,724

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 7 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dis. Tel.	2	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1¼
Am. Locomo. pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	2¼
Am. Sugar pf	1	National Lead	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	1	Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	2⅜
Brook. Rapid	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5
Canada South	3½	Penn. R. R.	1¾
Can. Pacific	¾	People's Gas	1⅜
Cent. of N. J.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅝
Chic. & Alton	⅝	Quicksilver	⅛
Chic. Gt. West.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅝	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¾	Rub. Goods	1½
Chic. Northwest.	1½	Rub. Goods pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	⅝	Rutland pf.	5½
Chi. Term. Transfer.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Chic. Union Trac.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	¾
Col. Southern	⅛	St. L. Southwest.	1⅜
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	4⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Southern Pac.	1½
Con. Tobacco pf.	¾	South. Ry pf sta.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Den. & Rio Grande.	¾	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Tol. St. L. & W pf.	1
Dul., So. S. & A. pf.	½	Twin City	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	⅛	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅜
Hock. Valley	1	Un. Rys. I. Co.	⅛
Illinois Central	2½	Un. Rys. I Co. pf.	½
Int. Paper	1⅝	U. S. Express	4⅜
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Power	¼	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Int. Pump	1½	Vulcan Detin.	1
Iowa Central	1	Vulcan Det. pf.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	3	Wabash	⅛
Kan. & Mich.	5½	Wabash pf.	1⅞
Kan. City So.	1	Western Union	½
Lake Erie & West.	4¼	Westinghouse	5½
Long Island	4	Wheel. & L. Erie.	½
Manhattan	½	W. & L. Erie 1st pf.	2
Met. Street Ry.	½	W. & L. Erie 2d pf.	3½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wis. Central	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅞
M. St.P. & S. S. M.pf.	3¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Keok. & Des M.	1⅝
Am. Linseed	1⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Anaconda Cop.	1¼	Ry. Steel Spring. pf.	1
Brook. Un. Gas	⅛	Tol. Rys. & Light	1
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., Top. & S. F. adj.	1	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	3
At., Top. & S. F. sta.	1	Erie 1st con. 4s	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	2½	Green Bay deb B	1
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1½	Int. Paper 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf inc.	2½	Norf. & W. P. 4s	1
C., Met. & St. P. conv. 7s	1¾	Penn. warrants for 3½s	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. Ill.	2⅜
		Wabash deb B	1

***

Bond Declined.

Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	2	2d 7s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The action of yesterday's stock market demonstrates very clearly that such declines as were recently forced in quotations were due to selling induced, not by any doubt of the permanency and substantiability of the country's prosperity, but almost wholly by the stringency in the money market and the actual inability to obtain money to carry stocks on margin. On Thursday the market had gone up temporarily because of the coal strike settlement, halting later when money rates threatened to work closer and advancing again when these rates showed a distinct tendency to ease.

Yesferday, under the influence of the announced bond purchases and of the statement that other bonds to be offered and accepted would result in the release of more than $20,000,000, the market opened strong, and later developed actual buoyancy, under the lead of such standard stocks as St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and New York Central. The buying was of an aggressive kind—more than a million shares being traded in—and was declared to be of a most substantial character. Even the heretofore "conservative" interests were purchasers, recognizing that the one and only unfavorable element in the situation—tight money—had been removed.

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Now that the financial skies have cleared the Street is likely to hear more of pending deals or favorable developments which will affect a number of important properties, in which may be included St. Paul, New Haven, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Manhattan, Erie, and Missouri Pacific.

ST. PAUL'S RISE.

The largest buying of St. Paul was by the Standard Oil interests, who have been steadily accumulating the stock for some months. The purchases are understood to be not only in order to take advantage of the forthcoming rights, but also because it is believed that with the new alliance with Union Pacific the net revenues of St. Paul will be very largely increased, it being pointed out that the St. Paul system, with its present rolling stock, can easily accommodate more business with little additional expense.

Apropos of this alliance, this official statement was made yesterday:

"A contract has been signed by St. Paul and Union Pacific for a traffic alliance whereby the former will secure a right of way for through freight and passenger business to the Pacific Coast. The alliance will be similar to that now in existence between Union Pacific and its closest allies between Omaha and Chicago."

Concerning the coming rights no information as to their value is as yet forthcoming, but it is believed that action in the matter will be taken in a few days.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The sharp upward movement in Baltimore and Ohio was directly the result of large purchases by the Gates interests.

It is known that these interests, before the recent decline, took on a large block of the stock above 115, and yesterday's purchases, therefore, are understood to be due to a desire to "average" the price.

So far as can be learned there is no warrant for the report that the dividend on the stock is to be increased, especially now that some $40,000,000 new stock is to be issued.

THE BUYING OF ERIE.

Wall Street heard the interesting story yesterday that the recent largest buyers of Erie have been the Gould people. It is said to be part of the Gould-Harriman plan to get control of the property as an extension of the Gould system from Pittsburg to tidewater.

No confirmation of the report could be gotten.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

What was declared to be the best buying that has appeared in the Steel Trust stocks in some months was in evidence yesterday, the purchases being understood to be for the account of leading banking interests identified with this corporation.

Wall Street holds to the opinion that, if there is to be a bull market, these stocks—because of the immense earnings of the corporation—ought to be among the leaders.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Under cover of the strength in the general market, it was said the Gates interests had successfully disposed of some large lines of Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio, and that they had been sellers also, though in a moderate way only, of Colorado Fuel.

The buying of Pennsylvania and New York Central was attended by reports that through the closer relations now existing between the controlling interests in the property and by reason of certain well-defined traffic "understandings," the earnings of the roads would be measurably increased.

Some of the purchasers of Central and Pennsylvania endeavored to buy New Haven, but found little stock offering, the transfer of 300 shares (all at 230) being at a five-point advance.

There was very little doing in the coal stocks, the opinion being that temporarily at least the settling of the strike had been discounted.

Pool operators in Missouri Pacific were chiefly responsible for the advance in that stock.

DISCONSOLATE BROKERS.

There were many disconsolate brokers in Wall Street yesterday. These were the "knowing ones" who had gone short of stocks as a hedge against their customers' holdings, intending to cover when, as they put it, "the bottom dropped out of the market."

Many of these brokers had not sold until the market was nearly at its lowest, and these were among the most disconsolate of all the disconsolates yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S BUYERS.

While undoubtedly the Gates interests were large buyers in yesterday's market, it is altogether erroneous to conclude, as some people apparently did, that they were the moving or even the principal forces in the market.

As a matter of fact, the biggest buying was done by the Standard Oil and affiliated interests, who were especially prominent in St. Paul, Illinois Central, New York Central, and Union Pacific. Keene and Connor brokers were also large buyers.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $334,300.

The banks received from the interior $4,218,200, of which $1,132,900 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and they sent to the interior $5,146,500, of which $330,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $928,300.

The banks received through the Sub-Treasury on account of Government disbursements $18,711,100, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 3per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,791,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,079,900.

The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $2,008,200; deducting the gain of $1,673,900 from new gold, the net loss was $334,300.

The features this week are the large transfers of gold from San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury to the New York banks, and the loss by the banks on Sub-Treasury operations proper of over a million dollars, in spite of the disbursement for pensions of $2,865,000, and of the deposit in banks of the greater part of current collections of internal revenue at other points.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade advices to the several commercial agencies of the country tell of continued prosperity and, with the coal strike ended, indicate even better times ahead. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

With the settlement of the great coal strike of 1902, the most remarkable in some respects of modern record, practically the only unfavorable feature in general trade and industry disappears. Coincident with this, also, has been the ending of several minor troubles of a similar nature. While relief to the public mind is, perhaps, the most immediate result, it is natural to expect that present abnormal prices and conditions in fuel supply will gradually disappear. Some scars, of course, will be left, and the effect of the costly trouble will, no doubt, be reflected in some permanent loss of trade in the mining regions and in rather higher prices for fuel the coming Winter than were paid a year ago.

All other trade developments this week are largely favorable. Retail trade has generally improved, stimulated at the West, Northwest and South by cooler weather, fall festivals and carnivals. Now that the coal strike is apparently ended, a big weight has been lifted from Eastern retail business, and this hitherto rather backward branch should improve. Jobbing demand is also better, particularly at the West, where reorder business is noted in larger than usual volume, quick deliveries being especially asked for. Dry goods, shoe, hat, and cap, clothing, hardware, and lumber dealers have all done well. Country collections have been good and money has tended to ease up, particularly in speculative circles. It is expected that the action of Secretary Shaw will have a reassuring effect on money holders generally.

Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Settlement of the coal strike removes the only serious handicap to industrial progress. Five months of vastly restricted fuel production had begun to check the wheels at many manufacturing centres, while there was a perceptible diminution in consumptive demands as the purchasing power of the wage earners steadily decreased. Savings have been exhausted and much money has gone out of the country because of this struggle, but the Nation's remarkably strong position assures a speedy restoration of prosperous conditions. Transportation is now the worst feature, and threatens to continue disturbing. While the grain crops are being moved the supply of rolling stock and motive power will prove insufficient, although every effort is made at the shops, liberal premiums being offered for early delivery. That the railways are well occupied is evidenced by earnings for the first week of October 3.5 per cent. larger than last year and 10.9 per cent. above 1900. Money was in much greater activity than a year ago, which partially accounts for the increase of 28.4 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York for the week. At other leading cities there were gains of 7.1 per cent. over last year's clearings and 16.8 per cent. in comparison with 1900.

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Of iron and steel and kindred trades Bradstreet's says:

Improvement in the iron trade as a result of the probable ending of the coal strike is as yet a matter of sentiment, but with the free movement of coal Eastern iron furnaces now banked are expected to resume operations, though coke shortage may close valley furnaces. No loss of strength is shown in heavy goods. In fact, the tendency has been rather upward. Higher freight rates, caused by the large movement of coal from abroad, tends to discourage the imports of foreign pig iron, and tariff regulations as to steel billets may check the inward movement of these goods. Domestic billets are higher than last week. Striking advances are shown in nearly all lines of iron and steel, as compared with a year ago, the range of advances being from $5 per ton in the case of old material to $5 to $7 in the case of pig iron and steel billets. At Pittsburg foundry iron is $2 higher. In finished materials similar heavy advances are noted, but exceptions to this are found in sheets, wire nails, and tin plates, which are generally lower than a year ago owing to increased competition of independent producers. It is to be noted, however, that Pittsburg reports sheets in better demand at the decline of two weeks ago.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Inadequate supplies of fuel caused further banking of furnaces, but the effect of a decreased output of domestic pig iron has been partially neutralized by larger arrivals from abroad. Practically no price can be named for immediate delivery of home iron, and there is no disposition to make concessions on distant contracts owing to the abnormal coke situation. Fortunately there has been little interruption at finishing mills, and the output of rails, structural material, and kindred lines is well maintained. Consumers not only find difficulty in securing steel from the mills, but encounter a further delay on the railways, which are unable to handle freight promptly. Orders come forward freely for the heavier lines, numerous contracts being offered for steel rails for next year's delivery, and the plans for buildings and bridges keep a lot of business in sight in beams, channels, and angles. Plates for shipyards are also sought freely, prices tending upward on tank steel. Higher freight rates have checked imports of finished steel.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, Fall trade is active at Montreal, but there is difficulty in securing deliveries from manufacturers, especially of hardware. Money is coming from the Northwest, but collections in British Columbia continue poor. Exports of dairy products are large. Trade is satisfactory at Quebec, although somewhat irregular. Scarcity of coal is restricting manufacturing and causing distress among householders.

An increase in the volume of trade is reported, and difficulty is experienced in filling orders at Winnipeg, while the cost of buildings being erected far exceeds previous years. Collections are only fair, but an improvement is noticed. Trade at Vancouver in dry goods, clothing, groceries, and hardware compares favorably with last year. Retail business is steady, though quiet, and collections fair.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chattanooga dispatches, the Southern Stove Manufacturers' Association has increased the price of stoves 10 per cent.

Financial interests in Baltimore said to be considering the organization of a large corporation for the manufacture of steel castings for railroad cars and other purposes.

San Francisco dispatches stating that the Southern Pacific is to have a large freight terminal at Point Richmond, adjacent to that of the Santa Fé and to the extensive plant which the Standard Oil Company is rapidly completing.

Sheboygan (Wis.) advices that negotiations have been closed for the purchase of the local street railway interests by an Eastern syndicate.

Reports from Indianapolis that a New York firm has asked for a receiver for the Greensburg Water Company, alleging that the business is being run down and that interest on the bonds due Nov. 15 will not be paid.

Statement from St. Paul, Minn., that local capitalists have organized a National bank to be opened next Spring on Resurrection Bay, at the southern terminus of the Alaska Central Railroad.

Denver and Rio Grande common and Virginia-Carolina Chemical common added to the list of stocks to be cleared through the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House, and the following dropped from the list: American Ice common, Chicago, Indiana and Louisville common, and Jersey Central.

Baltimore and Ohio subscription receipts, 50 per cent. paid, admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $252,951 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $680,163 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

An official of the United States Gypsum Company quoted from Chicago as saying that application will be made next week to list upon the Stock Exchange there $4,500,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common, the company's total share capital.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@7 per cent., closing at 5½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 7 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 6½ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6¼@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $279,520,558; balances, $8,331,283; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,464,141.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@4.82¾; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.82⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94⅛ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—25@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was rather more abundant yesterday, but discount quotations hardened materially, owing to the high rate at which Treasury bills were allotted.

The demand for gold in the bullion market continues. A large amount which arrived yesterday, chiefly Indian gold, will not be available for a day or two.

On the Stock Exchange business was a little more active yesterday. The tone was cheerful in all departments, but the support of prices was largely professional.

Quotations for American rails advanced all day, in spite of considerable profit taking. The final quotations were the highest reached in the course of the day.

South American bonds were again in demand. The general mining market was inactive. Home rails were firm at higher prices.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Money was in somewhat better demand to-day, owing to tenders for $12,500,000 in Treasury bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful, mainly owing to the strength of Americans, but there was no tendency to boom them. The monetary stringency was an obstacle to so doing. Prices were firm throughout, but the dealings were largely for New York professional account. They closed slightly below the best quotation of the day. Consols weakened in anticipation of the floating of loans. Home rails were firm. Grand Trunks reacted on disappointing traffic returns. Rio Tintos were firm on the strength of copper. Kafirs were harder, on account of confident anticipation that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's coming statement as to the Government's intentions regarding the Transvaal will soon be issued.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 92⅝; Atchison preferred, 104½; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 140¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55¼; Chicago Great Western, 32¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 193½; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 36⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 46⅝; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 55¾; Illinois Central, 155; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62¼; New York Central, 160¼; Norfolk and Western, 81¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 84¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 36¼; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 40½; Southern Railway, 39⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 75¼; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 41⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 51½; Spanish fours, 87¼.

Bar silver steady, 23 5-16d per ounce.

Money ½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¼@3 5-16 per cent.

Bar silver steady at 23 5-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 37.75; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, 5.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5¼d.

Gold amounting to £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, except Spanish 4s, which were offered. Rio Tintos were bought for English account. Tractions were firm. Kafirs were fairly active. Bank of Paris shares were in good demand. At the close prices generally were firm, but Spaniards and South Americans were weak.

The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 87.82.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Business on the Boerse was quiet to-day, and internationals were firm. Banks reacted slightly. Mines were somewhat harder. Canadian Pacific made a good recovery on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 33,860,000 marks, treasury notes increased 1,760,000 marks, other securities decreased 108,520,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 95,260,000 marks.

The steady rise in the rates for private discount during the past few days is explained in financial circles to be due to the unusually heavy offerings of American bills for discount.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—There is an easier feeling showing on all sides in the money market. Call money was offered to-day to the best borrowers at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange naturally was stronger, by reason of the lower money rates, and posted rates were advanced to-day one-half cent all around.

Clearing House rate, 7 per cent.; New York funds, 25, 20, and 16 2-3 cents discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@7 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $23,715,785.

The stock market was fairly strong and active. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
4,120	Atchison	93¾	89⅝	90⅜
155	Atchison pf	101¼	101⅛	101⅜
13	Boston & Albany	260	259½	260
33	Boston Elevated	156	156	156
114	Boston Elevated sub	76¼	75½	75½
4	Boston & Maine	186	184½	184½
2	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	157	157	157
16	Fitchburg pf	143	142¼	143
1,265	Mass. Electric	37⅞	36¾	36¾
45	Mass. Electric pf	95	95	95
1	Old Colony	209½	209½	209½
100	Pere Marquette	81½	81	81½
18	Pere Marquette pf	85	84½	85
3	Providence & Worcester	300	300	300
468	Rutland pf	74	73	74
1,025	Union Pacific	107	106⅜	107
28	Union Pacific pf	91	90½	91
77	West End	93	93	93
3	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

301	Am. Tel. & Tel	167½	167	167
125	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub	114½	114	114½
170	Western	28½	27½	28½
315	Western pf	100⅜	100	100⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

463	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	84	82	82½
100	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
2,650	Am. Sugar	126	125	125⅞
84	Am. Sugar pf	120	120	120
40	Am. Woolen	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
108	Am. Woolen pf	77	77	77
1,985	Dom. Iron & Steel	58¼	57½	58
1	Edison, (ex div.)	267½	267½	267½
10	General Electric	186	186½	186
1,827	Mass. Gas	41¼	40⅝	41
920	Mass. Gas pf	86	85⅝	86
50	Minn. General Electric	76	76	76
1	Pullman	236	236	236
10	Seattle Electric	80	80	80
25	Torrington pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
715	United Fruit	111½	111	111½
165	United Shoe Machine	53	52	52
73	United Shoe Mach. pf	31⅜	31¼	31⅛
15	U. S. Leather pf	90½	90½	90½
2,109	U. S. Steel	42	40½	41⅜
544	U. S. Steel pf	91	90¼	90½

MINING.

15	Adventure	21	21	21
150	Aetna	60c	58c	60c
1,195	Amalgamated	66¼	65⅝	66
125	Bingham	20½	20	20¼
400	Bonanza	70c	70c	70c
1,530	Centennial	19¼	18¾	18⅞
2,310	Con. Mercur	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
225	Copper Range Con	59	58⅜	58⅜
153	Dom. Coal	132	131	131
250	Guanajuato	3	3	3
10	Mass	14½	14½	14½
162	Mohawk	47	46½	46½
405	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
785	Old Dominion	17⅞	17	17⅛
100	Osceola	56½	56⅛	56½
2	Parrot	26½	26½	26½
20	Rhode Island	2	2	2
590	Shannon	10	9⅜	10
10	Tamarack	60	60	60
110	Trinity	11¼	11	11
550	United States	21½	21¼	21½
1,095	U. S. Coal & Oil	15⅝	15	15⅝
165	Utah	22	21⅞	22
215	Victoria	6½	6⅜	6½
75	Winona	4¼	4	4¼

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The local market was strong in spots to-day, substantial net gains being recorded in several issues. Electric Storage Battery was up 2, to 86; Fairmount Park Transportation 3, to 27; United Gas ⅛, to 114⅛; International Smokeless Powder 2, to 46, and United Companies of New Jersey 1, to 283. Lehigh Navigation and Pennsylvania Steel preferred, on the other hand, were off a full point. Commission houses were quite active in this market, but where 100 shares were bought here 1,000 shares were purchased in New York. In fact, the home market would have been rather quiet had it not been for the dealings in the arbitrage stocks, Reading and United States Steel being particularly active. Money was in better supply, but the 6 per cent. rate was maintained on call and time loans. Total sales, 41,446 shares and $76,700 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	American Railways	53½	53½	53½
230	American Cement	7⅞	7¾	7¾
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	54	54
3,365	Cambria Steel	28½	28½	28½
2,870	Con. Lake Superior	24	23⅝	24
488	Con. Lake Superior pf	73½	72⅞	73
100	Denver & Rio Grande	45	45	45
50	Diamond Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
180	Diamond Steel pf	3	3	3
100	Delaware & B. Brook	211	211	211
115	Electric Co. of Am	9⅞	9¾	9¾
200	Electric Stor. Battery	86	86	86
100	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
100	Fairmount Park Trans	27	27	27
250	Hunt. & Broad Top	30	30	30
250	Int. Smokeless Pow. pf	46	46	46
30	Ins. Co. of North Am	24½	24½	24½
397	Lehigh Valley R. R	34½	34⅛	34⅜
3	Lehigh Navigation	77	77	77
500	Marsden	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	62	62	62
220	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
84	National Asphalt pf	½	½	½
100	Norfolk & Western	79⅞	79½	79⅝
1,062	Pennsylvania R. R	83	82⅛	83
150	Pennsylvania Steel pf	100	100	100
57	Phila. & Trenton R. R	285	285	285
6	Philadelphia Traction	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,497	Phila. Electric	8 15-16	8 13-16	8 15-16
2,310	Philadelphia Company	43¾	43⅜	43⅝
35	Philadelphia Co. pf	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜
2,359	Phila. Rapid Transit	18	17⅞	18
9,025	Reading	35¼	34⅞	34 15-16
300	Reading 1st pf	43⅞	43 13-16	43 13-16
700	Reading 2d pf	39⅛	39 3-16	39 3-16
200	Southern Railroad	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛
100	United Cos. of N. Jersey	283	283	283
2,756	United Gas Imp. Co	114⅝	113¼	114⅝
1,520	Union Traction	47⅜	47¼	47½
7,045	United States Steel	41¼	40⅝	41¼
1,930	Warwick Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—New York exchange was quoted at 15c discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Local stocks were not inclined toward activity. With the exception of Box Board issues, however, the tone was good. A few lots of Swifts were bought at 150, but the price stiffened a point. Biscuit preferred gained nearly a point, and the common held fairly steady. Box Board holders were disappointed over the deferred hopes of a preferred dividend and allowed prices to slip off somewhat. Other stocks were dull but firm.

Sales on the Chicago Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. Booth Co	40	40	40
630	American Can	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
100	American Can pf	50	49¼	49½
20	Chicago Edison	172	172	172
60	Chicago Pneu. Tool	93½	93½	93½
140	Chicago Title & Guar	124	123	124
89	Diamond Match	138	137½	137½
170	Lake St. "L"	10¼	10	10
50	Metropolitan "L"	40¾	40¾	40¾
250	Northwestern "L"	35	34½	35
426	National Biscuit	47	46½	46⅝
283	Nat. Biscuit pf	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
100	National Carbon pf	99	99	99
230	Quaker Oats pf	92¼	91½	92¼
305	South Side "L"	110½	110	110
224	Swift & Co	161	160	161
100	Street's W. S. C. L. pf	88	88	88
1,049	United Box Board	12¼	11¾	11¾
1,270	United B. B. pf	59⅝	56⅞	57¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The advance in International Trust was one of the leading features in to-day's improving market. The stock is believed to be on the way to a full recovery from the recent depression. United Railways issues were higher on more confident general buying. G. B. S. Bowling issues continue to show improvement. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,502 shares of stock and $86,300 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
905	Seaboard Ry.	29⅜	29½	29½
550	Seaboard Ry. pf	47⅝	47½	47½
200	Atlantic Coast Line	170	170	170
25	Con. Gas	73½	73½	73½
128	G. B. S. Brew	13¾	13¾	14
25	United El. Lt. & P. pf	39	39	39
283	United Rys. & Elec	14½	13⅝	14½
93	United Rys. & El. pf	34	34	34
225	Nashville Ry	6	6	6
95	International	146¼	144	146¼
20	Union	71½	71½	71½
25	Surf. & Car	44	44	44
2,138	N. Ry., scrip	26	26	26
2,491	N. Ry. pf	67	67	67

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$19,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103	102	102
3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	84½	84½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Con 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	115	115	115
14,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68¾	68¼	68½
2,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	Knoxville Tract. 5s	101	101	101
3,000	Cotton Duck inc.	40¼	40¼	40¼
5,000	Charles. & W. Car 5s	113¼	111¾	113¾
24,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, ctfs	75¼	75¼	75¾
4,800	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	49¼	49¼	49¼
500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st scrip	50	50	50
4,000	G. B. S. Br

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 17, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅜	65⅞	11,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	65¾	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
11⅞	12	1,700	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
41½	41½	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¾
1¼	1⅝	300	Am. Bicycle Co.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	...
35⅜	35½	1,250	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	92¼	150	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
56½	57	400	*Am. Grass Twine	56	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅛
50	51	900	Am. Cotton Oil.	51	51	50	50	— ½
39¼	39½	500	Am. District Tel.	38⅝	40	38¾	40	+2
10⅝	10⅞	150	*Am. Ice Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
20	21	660	*Am. Linseed Co.	21	21	20¾	20¾	—1¼
30½	31	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30½	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
94½	95	1,350	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94⅝	94	94½	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	200	*Am. Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
46¾	46⅞	100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96½	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	...
125½	125⅝	9,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125½	126	125	125⅝	+ ¼
...	...	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120½	121	120¼	121	+1
14	15	50	*Am. Woolen Co.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	...
97½	99	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	98½	98½	98½	98½	—1¼
90¾	90⅞	44,080	Atch., Top. & S. F.	89½	91	89½	90¾	+1
101⅜	101⅝	2,750	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101¼	101½	101	101½	+ ¼
109¾	109⅞	100,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	107	109¾	106⅝	109⅞	+3⅜
2¾	3	25,100	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	2	2¾	2	2¾	+ ⅜
94	95	...	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
64½	64¾	7,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63½	64⅞	64½	64⅝	+ ⅜
233	238	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	235	238	235	236	— ½
85	87	700	Canada Southern	84	87	84	86¼	+3½
136½	136¾	13,950	Canadian Pacific	136	136⅝	135⅝	136⅝	+ ⅝
176	177½	700	Central R. R. of N. J.	174	176	174	176	+2½
53⅜	53⅞	35,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	54⅜	52½	53⅜	+ ½
37¾	38	1,900	Chicago & Alton	37¼	38	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	73⅜	74	73⅜	74	+ ¼
31⅜	31½	15,300	Chicago Great West.	31	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
47⅜	47½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47⅜	47½	47	47	...
103⅜	103⅞	58,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100⅜	104¼	100¼	103⅞	+3⅝
196½	197	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194½	198¾	194¾	196⅝	+1½
236½	237	2,400	Chicago & Northw.	235	238	235	236¼	+1½
200	201	1,388	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	200	200½	200	200¼	+ ⅛
21¾	22	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans.	21¼	22⅛	21¼	22	+ ⅜
38⅝	39	2,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	300	Chicago Union Trac.	18	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
101	103	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	102	102	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
83¾	84	7,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	83⅝	85	83½	84¼	+ ⅛
130	135	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	—1⅝
33¾	34	15,000	Colorado & Southern.	33⅛	34½	32⅞	33⅞	+ ⅞
73½	73⅝	700	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	73½	74¼	73¼	74¼	+1½
49½	49⅝	3,900	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	50¼	49	49½	+1
24½	24⅜	5,300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	24	24⅞	23⅞	24⅜	+1
220½	221½	800	Consolidated Gas	221⅞	221⅞	220½	221¼	— ¼
121	121½	200	*Con., Tobacco Co. pf.	121	121½	121	121½	+ ⅜
33	33½	520	Corn Products	33	33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅛
84¼	86	235	Corn Products pf.	85	85	84	84	...
172½	173	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	173	173	172½	172¾	— ¼
264	265	100	Del., Lack. & West.	264	264	264	264	+1
45¾	46¾	1,300	Denver & R. G.	45½	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ⅜
92¼	92½	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	92¼	92½	92	92½	— ⅜
22½	22⅝	800	Detroit Southern	22	22½	21⅞	22	...
41¾	42	4,800	Detroit Southern pf.	42¼	42¼	41¼	41⅜	— ¼
86⅝	88	110	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	87	87	...
5⅛	5¼	300	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
38⅜	39	600	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
20	20⅞	1,200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
30	30½	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30	30¼	30	30	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	17,345	Erie	39⅜	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	68	68⅝	67¾	68¼	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	700	Erie 2d pf.	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
62	65	100	Erie W. & L. D.	63	63	63	63	+2
186	187½	1,200	General Electric	185½	187	185	187	+2
191½	194	100	Great North. pf., ex d.	192	192	192	192	+ ¼
97½	98	3,900	Hocking Valley	97½	98½	97¼	98	+1
92	92½	600	Hocking Valley pf.	91¾	92⅝	91¾	92	...
152⅜	152½	9,125	Illinois Central	150¾	152½	150¾	152½	+2½
10⅜	10⅝	1,200	Illinois Central rts.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	2,800	International Paper.	19¾	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	+1½
73	73¼	100	Internat. Paper pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ½
72⅜	72½	400	*Internat. Power Co.	72	72½	72	72½	+ ½
51	51½	300	Internat. Steam Pump.	51	51	51	51	+1½
45⅜	46	1,750	Iowa Central.	45	46	45	46	+1
78	80	700	Iowa Central pf.	80	81½	79	70	+3
81	81½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81	81	81	81	...
43	...	150	Kanawha & Michigan.	44	44	44	44	+5½
35¾	36	900	Kansas City South.	35½	36	35½	36	+1
57¾	58	200	Kansas City South. pf.	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	...
35	35⅞	300	Keokuk & D. M.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	—1⅝
58	60	100	Lake Erie & West.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+4¼
77	80	500	Long Island	81	82	81	82	+4
140	140¾	5,700	Louisville & Nashville.	139¼	140	139¼	140	+ ⅜
135⅜	136	14,150	Manhattan Elevated.	135¾	136⅜	135½	135⅞	+ ½
122	124	100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	123½	123½	123½	123½	...
142⅜	142⅝	2,000	*Met. Street Railway.	141⅞	142½	141⅝	142½	+ ½
26⅜	26⅞	700	Mexican Central.	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26¼	+ ⅛
110	112	500	Minn. & St. Louis.	109¾	111	109¾	111	+1⅝
79½	80	3,200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	77⅞	80	77⅞	80	+3½
130½	131	2,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128½	131	127	130¾	+3¾
31⅜	31½	8,450	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛
63	63½	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62	63⅛	62	63	+1¼
112⅝	112⅝	85,700	Missouri Pacific	110½	113	110½	112⅝	+2⅝
108	112	100	*Nash., Chat. & St. L.	108	108	108	108	...
46	46½	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
103½	104	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
29⅝	30	4,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	29	30¼	29	30	+ ¾
94	95	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	—1
19½	19⅝	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
40	40⅜	900	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39½	40	39¼	40	+1
155⅜	156½	10,768	New York Central.	156⅜	158½	156¼	158¾	+2⅝
49¼	50	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
229½	232	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230	230	+5
34⅝	34⅞	10,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34⅜	34¼	34¼	34½	— ⅛
79½	79⅞	66,875	Norfolk & Western.	79⅜	80¾	78⅞	79¾	+ ¼
122	122½	400	North American	123	123	124⅜	124½	...
76	77	200	Pacific Coast, ex d.	77	77	77	77	...
79	80	200	Pac. Coast 2d pf., ex d.	80	80¼	80	80	— ¼
166¼	168¾	93,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	164⅝	166½	164	166¾	+1⅝
104⅝	105	8,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	105	103¾	104⅞	+ ⅛
99	100	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	97⅝	99	97⅝	99	+2
60¾	61	2,100	Pressed Steel Car.	61	61	60¾	61	+ ¼
93⅛	94	1,500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93½	94	93¾	93⅞	+1⅝
...	31¼	700	Quicksilver	2½	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅝
68⅝	69⅞	21,000	Reading	70	70½	69¾	69⅞	— ⅛
87⅜	88⅛	400	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
78	78½	1,100	Reading 2d pf.	79	79	78½	78½	+ ⅜
22⅛	22⅞	5,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	22	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅝
78⅝	79¼	1,650	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¾	79¾	78⅝	79	+ ⅝
36	36¾	900	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36½	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅛
88½	89	550	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89	89½	88	88	—1
23⅛	23⅝	3,100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22¾	23½	22¾	23½	+1½
70	71	400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70	71	70	71	+2
74⅜	75	3,500	Rutland pf.	72¾	74⅜	72¾	72¾	+5¼
21	21½	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
76¾	76¾	1,700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	75½	76¼	75½	76¼	+ ⅝
36	37	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36	36½	+ ½
77	77½	1,100	St. L. & San Fran.	76⅝	77½	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	1,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73¾	74½	73½	74	+ ⅝
32⅜	33	4,000	St. Louis Southw.	31½	33½	31½	33	+1⅝
70¾	70⅞	12,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	67	70⅝	67	70⅜	+4⅞
62	63½	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	62	63	62	63	+1
74	74⅛	36,250	Southern Pacific	73¼	74½	73	74½	+1¼
38¾	38⅞	8,600	Southern Railway	38½	39¼	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	2,100	Southern Ry., stamped.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
96¼	97	400	Southern Railway pf.	96¾	96¾	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
96¾	97	4,800	Southern Ry. pf., st.	96½	96¾	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
66⅝	67	10,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	66½	67½	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	45¼	6,250	Texas Pacific.	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
34½	36	170	Tol. Rys. & Light.	35	35	35	35	—1
29⅞	30	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
45½	45¾	3,500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45½	45⅞	44¾	45½	+1
118½	119	300	Twin City R. T.	118½	118¾	118¼	118¾	+ ⅛
13¾	14	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
15⅞	16¼	2,500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
106¾	107	67,500	Union Pacific	106¼	107	106¼	107	+ ⅛
90⅜	91½	300	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,284	United Rys. Invest.	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
62⅜	62¾	900	United Rys. Invest. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
142	148	100	United States Express.	145	145	145	145	+4½
14⅝	14¾	3,500	*U. S. Leather.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
90⅝	91	400	*U. S. Leather pf.	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+ ¼
56	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	...
41	41¼	39,650	U. S. Steel.	40⅝	41¼	40½	41⅛	+ ⅝
90⅛	90⅜	36,250	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅝
67	67¾	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	...
32¾	32¾	1,000	*Vulcan Detinning.	31⅞	32¾	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅛
79⅜	80⅜	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	79½	80	79½	80	+ ⅜
35⅜	35½	2,100	Wabash.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
50¼	50⅝	6,300	Wabash pf.	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+1⅞
92¾	92⅝	1,458	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ½
218	222	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	217	217	217	217	+5½
28	28¼	800	Wheel. & L. E.	28¼	28⅝	28	28	+ ½
60	62	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	+2
39¼	40½	1,525	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	39	41	39	40½	+3½
27⅞	28¼	2,500	Wisconsin Central.	27¾	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+1⅝

Sales....1,095,455 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
910	Amal. Copper.	65⅜	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜
50	Am. Car & F.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
20	Am. Ice.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
60	Am. Locomotive.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
40	Am. Smelting.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
5,480	Am. Sugar.	125⅝	126	125¼	125⅝
100	Am. Woolen.	14½	14½	14½	14½
13,230	A., T. & S. F.	89⅝	91	89⅝	90⅝
300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅜
2,890	Balt. & Ohio.	106⅜	110	106⅜	110
2,500	Brook. Rp. Tr.	63¼	64¼	63⅛	64¼
510	Can. Pacific.	135⅜	136½	135¾	136½
1,930	Ches. & Ohio.	53	54⅛	53	53⅝
50	Chi. & Alton.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37⅝
530	Chi. Gt. West.	31	31⅜	30⅞	31½
14,830	C., M. & St. P.	190¼	194	190	193⅞
480	Col. Fuel & I.	84¼	85	83½	83⅞
440	Col. Southern.	33	34½	33	34
20	Col. & Hock. C.	24	24	23¾	23⅞
50	Den. & Rio Gr.	45⅝	45¾	45¾	45⅞
10	Det. Southern	22	22	22	22
3,000	Erie.	39¼	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
90	Ill. Central.	151½	151½	151	151
1,290	Louis. & Nash.	139¼	140	139¼	139⅝
5,870	Manhattan.	135⅞	136⅜	135½	135⅞
50	Met. Street.	142	142½	142	142
10	Mexican Central.	26½	26½	26¼	26½
290	Mo., Kan. & T.	31	31⅜	30⅞	31¼
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	62½	62½	62⅜	62⅜
27,980	Mo. Pacific.	110⅜	113	110⅜	112⅝
20	Nat. Lead.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
390	N. Y. Central.	157	158	156⅜	157⅞
470	N. Y., Ont. & W.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
4,910	Norf. & West.	79½	80¾	78½	79¾
5,410	Pennsylvania.	164⅜	166¾	164⅜	166¼
220	People's Gas.	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104⅛
50	Press. Steel Car.	61	61	61	61
10,460	Reading.	69⅞	70⅝	69⅜	69⅞
20	Reading 2d pf.	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝
500	Rep. Steel.	22	22⅜	21⅞	22¼
20	St. L. S. W.	33¼	33½	33½	33¼
13,440	Southern Pac.	73	74¼	72⅞	74¼
3,180	Southern Ry.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
50	Southern Ry. pf.	97	97	97	97
100	Standard R. & T.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2,390	Tenn. Coal & I.	66⅛	67¼	66⅛	67
860	Texas Pac.	44½	45⅜	44⅜	45¼
21,430	Union Pacific.	106⅜	107	106¼	107
420	U. S. Leather.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝
19,250	U. S. Steel.	40½	41¾	40½	41¼
670	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅜	91	90¼	90⅝
400	Wabash.	34⅜	35	34⅝	35
1,180	Wabash pf.	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅜
10	Wis. Central.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
50	Wis. Cent. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½

168,920

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	83	83	83	83

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,572,861, as against $3,319,910 in the previous week, and $1,912,706 in the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,460,043, as against $2,304,846 in the previous week and $1,619,080 in the corresponding week last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,200,814
Gold	134,048,986
Silver	8,745,445
United States notes	3,223,951
Treasury notes of 1890	76,815
National banknotes	13,109,939
Total receipts this day	1,678,409
Total receipts this month	29,117,629
Total receipts this year	175,609,514
Total expenditures this day	1,515,000
Total expenditures this month	26,420,000
Total expenditures this year	163,901,976
Deposits in National banks	142,219,896
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	505,303
Government receipts from internal revenue	731,042
Customs	830,865
Miscellaneous	116,561

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$366,023,089
Silver dollars	467,384,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,050,499
Silver bullion of 1890	25,206,501
Total	$859,644,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$366,023,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,384,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,257,000
Total	$859,644,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,514,496
Gold certificates	50,529,490
Silver coin and bullion	4,217,525
Silver certificates	4,539,930
United States notes	3,223,951
Other assets	20,832,356
Total in Treasury	$166,848,738
Deposits in National banks	142,219,896
Total	$309,068,636
Current liabilities	88,867,822
Available cash balance	220,200,814

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$14,006
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	25,200
Toledo & Ohio Central	818
Wabash	24,504
Total increase 4 roads	$65,428
Increase previously reported	11,139
Total increase 5 roads	$76,567

CORN FLURRY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—On the Board of Trade to-day trade in corn reached such immense proportions that it was impossible to tell who was buying or who was selling, but in spite of the large volume of business there was no new feature to the situation.

It was simply a case of one or two prominent longs holding the whip over the shorts, who covered freely to-day, resulting in a sharp advance. At one time December was over 2 cents above yesterday's closing price. The excitement did not subside until large quantities of long corn had been thrown into the pit.

After the lull in December, commission houses took on considerable May, advancing that option also. The close was strong and higher. December opened a shade lower to ⅜@½ higher at 51@51⅛. From the opening there was a steady advance to 53⅛, declining later to 52. The close was 1⅜@1⅝ higher, at 52⅝. Local receipts were 355 cars, with 63 of contract grade.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Alexander McIntosh, New York, to manufacture grills and fret work; capital, $2,000. Directors—Alexander McIntosh, New Brighton; Alfred Heydrich, Brooklyn; C. R. Hester, New York.

Bronx Underwear Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—T. J. O'Hare, J. J. O'Hare, and Samuel Weiss, New York.

Eureka Oil and Gas Company, Wellsville; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. E. Elliott, and S. C. Parshall, Wellsville; A. C. McDonell, Bolivar.

Yatesite Company, New York, insulating and cementing compounds; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. D. Arthur, L. W. Clark, and M. Q. Corwine, New York.

Eastern Securities and Construction Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. M. Rodriques, Brooklyn; William Gill and Daniel Dore, New York.

Black, Field & Emmons Company, New York, coke and coal; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. B. Black, Meyersdale, Penn.; A. J. Field and Grant Emmons, Brooklyn.

International Glossophonic Company, New York, to introduce method of teaching English; capital, $1,000. Directors—Antonio Frabasilis, C. C. Olsson, and A. De Angelis, New York.

City Land Improvement Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—A. P. Bartlett, J. W. Cushman, and W. V. King, New York.

American Device Manufacturing Company, New York, railway and electric supplies; capital, $100,000. Directors—Nelson Stafford, Brooklyn; A. N. Stafford, East Orange, N. J., and Edgar Beekman, New York.

Seligmann Mining and Trading Company, New York, to mine for gold in Alaska; capital, $18,000. Directors—Ferdinand Seligmann; E. Alkemeyer and Solomon Steinfeld, New York.

Guardian Securities Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. B. Hoffman, F. J. Fellows, and F. H. Quick, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 17.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Eclipse Paint and Varnish Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture and deal in paint and varnish; capital, $150,000.

Champion Trolley Harp Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture improved trolley harps; capital, $30,000.

The Mining Development Company of Philadelphia filed a certificate increasing its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' OFFICERS.

The National Association Elects a New York Man President.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The National Association of Life Underwriters adjourned to-day to meet in Baltimore next year. The following officers were elected:

President—Phil H. Farley, New York.
Vice Presidents—D. F. Appell, Boston; F. A. Kendall, Cleveland; J. S. Cameron, Atlanta.
Secretary—F. B. Mason, Chicago.
Treasurer—Eli D. Wecks, Hartford, Conn.
Executive Committee, for Three Years—Lewis B. Hall, Grand Rapids; J. J. Mooney, Toledo; J. W. Harmon, New Hampshire; T. F. Giddings, Michigan; Thomas Peters, Georgia; Cyrus Kirk, Iowa; C. F. Courtney, Kansas City; James C. Biggert, Pittsburg; C. E. Ady, Nebraska; George L. Rood, Peoria; W. G. Day, St. Louis; Frank H. Thomas, Washington.
For Two Years—M. H. Goodrich, Baltimore; S. Hamilton Coe, Massachusetts; Frederick W. Fasney, New Jersey; Edward O. Sutton, Massachusetts; John F. Huntseman, Providence; T. B. Timberlake, Minneapolis.
For One Year—A. Green, Jr., Texas; J. W. Iredell, Jr., Cincinnati; E. G. Ritchie, Indianapolis; Frank Woolly, Delaware; G. H. Olmstead, Cleveland; H. L. Balsbaugh, Pennsylvania.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States:

44—Peter Nelson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Leave granted counsel for defendant in error to file supplemental brief herein and to counsel for plaintiffs in error to file reply briefs.

48—The Knights Templars and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Rosa B. Jarman.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday. Call for Monday: 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 211, 275, 147 (and 289,) 273, and 309, (and 310 and 311.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, Oct. 20: 511, 512, 226, 186, 254, 257, 258, 259.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Henry Stern et al. vs. Manhattan Ice Company et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Lancelot M. Beckley vs. Andrew J. Kennedy et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, and restitution ordered, unless Mary Kennedy, as administratrix of the estate of Michael Kennedy, deceased, file a bond as directed in the former order of the court in the sum of $1,200, to be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court within ten days after service upon the attorney of Mary Kennedy

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building at Wall and Front Streets —Central Park West Corner Sold —Other Dealings.

William Cruikshank's Sons and W. B. Parsons have sold for the Schermerhorn estate the northwest corner of Wall and Front Streets, a five-story building, on plot 33.9 by 35.5. The buyer is Frederick Beadel, who also owns 98 and 100 Wall Street and 120 and 122 Front Street, and who, with the corner just acquired, now controls a plot fronting 84.6 feet on Wall Street and 71.10 feet on Front Street. Leases upon some of this property have about a year yet to run, after which time it is the present intention of the owners to erect a modern office building covering the entire plot. On the adjoining northeast corner of Wall and Water Streets Henry Corn recently completed a ten-story structure.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Edmund Coffin the plot of five lots at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. It is understood that the new owner of the property, whose name is withheld for the present, will erect thereon a twelve-story apartment house. The northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street was purchased last Spring by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity as the site for its new edifice.

George R. Read has sold for Dr. Robert F. Weir to the Realty Finance Company 35, 37, and 39 West Thirty-third Street, four and five story dwellings on plot 67.10 by 98.9. The price is said to be $325,000, which would be at the rate of $121,500 a lot, or $4,850 a front foot. Dr. Weir purchased No. 37 in 1878 for $22,000; No. 35 in 1894 for $62,000, and No. 39 in 1890 for $58,000.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Martha A. Slater the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 72 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

John P. Kirwan has sold for W. S. Simpson to the Empire City Realty Company 286 and 288 Spring Street, three-and-a-half-story brick stores and dwellings, on plot 28 by 100.

Charles Martin has sold to Adolf Thamsen the four-story tenement 522 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Miles & Helfer have sold to a client the five-story tenement 200 Delancey Street, 25 by 100.

S. Stefngut & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Bracher 97 Second Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on plot 24.4 by 105. The buyer, August Ruff, will improve the property with a six-story flat.

Kleinfeld & Engelsberg have sold for Morris Silverstein and Annie Cohen to I. Kleinfeld, for $35,750, the northwest corner of Hester and Eldridge Streets, 43.6 by 56.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to A. Legniti 88 Elizabeth Street, 25 by 90, one of three seven-story tenements, built by Rinaldo Brothers last year.

Herman Heller has sold to Hershfeld & Perelman the six-story tenement 144 East Fourth Street, 34.4 by 96.

G. Brettell & Son report the following sales: 243 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat for a Mr. Wenz; also, 152 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a five-story flat for a Mr. Cohen; also, in conjunction with Swartwout & Co., 150 to 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, three frame dwellings on plot 50 by 100; also, 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, for a Mr. Ahrens.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for T. Emory Clocke to a builder for improvement, the plot on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 50 by 120.

S. Cowen has sold for Mary Donnelly, at about $7,500, the property 924 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; also, for A. H. Feuchtwanger, at about $9,000, the three-story single flat 983 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Miles & Helfer have leased for Leo Schlesinger to a client about 10,500 square feet of floor space in the loft building at 375, 376, and 377 South Street.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co., in conjunction with De Selding Brothers, have leased to a client the five-story front and rear tenements 71 Frankfort Street, for a term of twenty years at an aggregate rental of $40,000.

Isaac Newton Lewis has sold for the South Elberon Land Company to Jefferson Seligman ten plots of ground on Phillips Avenue, South Elberon, N. J. The consideration was $65,000.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. report that they have sold for the New York Land and Warehouse Company six lots on Borden Avenue, Long Island City, to the A. B. Cameron Piano Company, adjoining the latter company's previous purchase.

Porter & Co. have sold for Hannah Freudenthal the five-story apartment house southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, size 27 by 100.

Louis Frankel has sold for Simon Freidenstein for $15,000 1,694 Monroe Avenue, a one-family frame house on lot 25 by 95 and 2,398 Creston Avenue, a two-family house, on lot 25 by 95.

Layton & Rogers of Washington Heights have sold for Mrs. Annie E. Gray the private dwelling 121 Convent Avenue; for John B. Carse 522 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; for John Grossman, lot 25 by 100, south side of west One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 175 feet west of Twelfth Avenue.

Result at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

22 West Sixtieth Street, south side, 287.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, B. J. Maas.....$46,272

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 33 feet south of Suburban Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 66; Christopher Birsack, Bedford Park, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 143 and 145 Seventh Avenue, to a five-story brick warehouse; G. C. Flint of 45 West Twenty-third Street, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $915.

No. 222 West Seventy-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. C. Nash, premises, owner; W. H. Beers of 100 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 211 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. F. Proctor, owner; R. W. G. Bousefield, Fifth Avenue Theatre, architect; cost, $3,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame stable, 20 by 25; Patrick Lawlor of 612 Robbins Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, to a two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 25; Mrs. Mary Corbett, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

No. 1,143 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; John Brown, premises, owner; Edward J. Brown, premises, architect; cost, $400.

Fulton Street, east side, 286 feet north of Becker Avenue, to a two-story frame shop and shed, 17 by 20; Conrad Trede, Matilda Street and De Milt Avenue, owner; Thomas Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, west side, 25 feet east of Walton Avenue, rear, to a one-story frame stable, 30 by 25; Thomas Cahill, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 700 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Oct. 17.

BAY AV, s s, 148.4 ft w of North St, 50 x100; City Island; Fletcher P. Scofield to Eugene E. Crossman.....$800

BRYANT AV, w s, 171.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; William H. Cleary to Francis J. O'Neill..... 100

CANAL ST, 386 and 388, s w corner of West Broadway, 42x47.4x irregular; Mary P. Ferguson to Jane B. Sill and another, all title, (mtg $9,000)..... 8,266

DECATUR AV, 2,764, e s, 26.4x100.8; John Miles to William J. Daly, (mtg $4,100)..... 1

HUDSON ST, n e corner of 13th St, 111.6x200.5x103.3x158.6; Washington St, s e corner 13th St, 83.3x50; Washington St, s w corner of 14th St, 103.3x25; 13th St, s s, at n s of Gansevoort St, 180.7x56.7x 40.4x186.1; 15th St, n s, 98.6 ft e of 8th Av, 50x105.3; 5th Av, n w corner of 35th St, 37x125x irregular, ½ part; 4th St, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; 5th St, s s, 262.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Helen R. Roosevelt and others..... 1

LOT 412, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Frances Mielke to Albert Mielke and another, joint tenants..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, 68 and 70, s w s, —x— to Liberty St; Martha H. Andrew to John M. Mossman, B. & S., all liens... 100

MONTROSE ST, 94, s s, 18x45.3x irregular; John Katzman to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $9,500)..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 100th St, 25.11 x101; Lydia Low to Russell Sage, (mtg $20,000) all liens..... 1

SPRING ST, 204, s s, 25x100; Henry Plumer to William Fajen and another, (mtg $34,000)..... 1

STUYVESANT ST, n s, 151.2 ft e from the junction of the n s of 9th St, 10x55.9x irregular; Charles E. F. McCann to Charles N. Brunie, (mtg $6,000)..... 9,000

WALTON AV, e s, 227.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 100.11x100.11; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Vernon G. Bruce..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, 227.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 100.11x100.11; V. G. Bruce to Herman Hunecke..... 8,000

WEST END AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x100; Willard P. Butler to A. S. Rudd, all liens..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 99th St, 20x100; A. D. Truax, referee, to William N. Heard..... 24,600

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 100.2 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50.1x100.2x50x112.6, Ollinville; Ernst E. Bohlm to Frederick Schnaufer..... 1

WILLETT ST, 47, 23.10x94; Richard M. Henry, Referee, to Leo S. Bing..... 15,500

2D AV, s w corner of 10th St, 74x100, William's Bridge; Frances Mielke to Albert Mielke and another, joint tenants. 1

3D AV, 3,804, e s, 25.6x100; Charles Brogan to John Bottomley, (mtg $17,500).. 1

11TH ST, 314 and 316 East, 38.8x94.10; Louis Gordon and others to John Katzman, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

22D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; George T. Gould, Jr., to John G. Gould, quitclaim..... 1

22D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; George T. Gould, Sr., to John G. Gould, quitclaim..... 1

25TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 117.6; Frederic B. Studwell to Sarah M. Bush and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

25TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 117.6; Frederic B. Studwell to Sarah M. Bush and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

31ST ST, n s, 145.3 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 66; Jacob Bernstein to William F. Donnelly, all liens..... 1

92D ST, 51 East, 17x100.8; Frank C. Markham to Charles Guiden, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

102D ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Daniel F. Cohalan to John F. Kohler..... 32,450

108TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40.7x100.11; Albert A. Levi to Nicholas Henry..... 1

118TH ST, 152 and 152½ East, 25x100.11; Charles Donohue and wife to Annie Lydon..... 9,250

119TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Park Av, 27x 100.11; Clara Gluckman to Annie Hopfensack, (mtg $23,000)..... 28,000

119TH ST, 134 East, 27x100.11; Adolph Danziger to Clara Gluckman, ½ part, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

122D ST, 213 West, 14x100.8; Simon Strauss to David Stone, (mtg $11,000).. 1

149TH ST, s s, 154.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; George E. Plunkett, referee, to Thomas Charlton..... 15,000

152D ST, n s, 25 ft w of Wales Av, 25x86.11x28.11x101.5; Frederick Schnauffer to Ernst E. Bohlm, (mtg $11,500)... 1

165TH ST, s s, 56.8 ft w of Union Av, 18.4x80; Joseph Schilling to Paulina Schilling, (mtg $5,000)..... Gift

181ST ST, s w corner of Valentine Av, 53x 140x irregular; George Chappell to Helen A. Chappell..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; H. F. Bindsell to Louis Waldron, 5 years.... $6,000

COLUMBUS AV, 558; Richard A. Henriquez to M. G. Ernest, 5 years..... 1,500

6TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 100.5x 100; Mela Realty Company to the New York Athletic Club, 10 years, $12,000 to 15,000

8TH AV, 2,222; Mary Homs, executrix, to Theodore Holstin, 5 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAHLS, J. M. Gustav, to James H. Schmetzel and another; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 173d St; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year. — per cent., note..... $299

BARKIN, Samuel, to the State Bank; Rivington St, n s, 22.3 ft e of Ludlow St; also Ludlow St, e s, 40 ft n of Rivington St; and 102 Rivington St, 6 months, 6 per cent., note..... 10,000

BLUMBERG, Isaac, to Harlem Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 20.5 ft s of 118th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

CHARLTON, Thomas, to Samuel Heilbelsheimer; 149th St, s s, 154.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 12,000

COOPER, John A., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 72d St, 446 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

CULLEN, Katie, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Briggs Av, s e corner of 200th St, 3 years..... 1,000

DALY, William J., to John Miles; 2,704 Decatur Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 800

DRAPER, Charlotte E., widow, to Eliza A. Draper; 35th St, s s, 321 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 32,500

DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Ellen M. Beam; 35th St, s s, 321 ft w of 5th Av, prior mortgage $32,500, due Nov. 1, 1904. 3,500

DREYER, Henry L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Jerome Av, s e corner of 177th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

FAHYS, Joseph, to Cornelia S. Merillon, trustee; Washington St, s e corner of Warren St, 7 years, 3½ per cent..... 90,000

FAJEN, William, and another to Henry Plumer and another; 204 Spring St, due Dec. 9, 1904, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

FOSTER, Carl, to John Weber; 24th St, n s, 224 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, due Oct. 1, 1907..... 1,800

GOULD, John G., to Duncan Edwards; 22d St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, due May 27, 1904..... 6,000

HEARD, William N., to Otto L. Stix and others, executors; West End Av, e s, 78.8 ft s of 95th St, due Dec. 31, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

HENRY, Nicolas, to Albert A. Levi; 108th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 19,000

HINECKE, Herman, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 227.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 4 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000

HUNECKE, Herman, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 227.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 4 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 3,500

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY of America to the Trust Company of the Republic; all real estate wherever situated and all property, both real and personal, including franchises, &c., 50 years, general mortgage, gold.....100,000,000

KANE, Andrew, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,191 and 2,193, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

KOHLER, John F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 102d St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 22,000

LEVIN, Charles D., to Mary D. Hart; Central Park West, s w corner of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

LOEB, Mary, widow, to Bernard Frank; 122d St, 122 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 5,000

LYDON, Annie, to the Henry McCaddin, Jr., Fund for the Education of Candidates for the Roman Catholic Priesthood in the Poorer Dioceses of the United States of America and elsewhere; 118th St, 152 and 152½ East, 5 years..... 3,000

MATTOX, Pierson S., to Sarah J. Fleming; 32d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 1,500

MELA REALTY COMPANY to William R. Rose; Lenox Av, s e corner of 119th St, prior mortgage $200,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

MORNHENWEG, Wilhelm C. D., to Ludolph Finkeltey; Trinity Av, e s, 19.9 ft n of 133d St, due Dec. 1, 1905..... 3,500

MOSSMAN, John M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Maiden Lane, 68 and 70, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

ORANGE, George H., to Selma J. Levy; 81st St, 306 and 308 East, 3 years..... 2,500

PARRISH, Frank D., to the Harlem Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Summit Av, e s, 125 ft s of 105th St, 3 installments..... 3,125

RUDD, Althea S., to Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York; West End Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years..... 25,000

SILL, Jane, or Jane B., and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 386 and 388 Canal St, s w corner of West Broadway, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 23,000

STEELE, George W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 117th St, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000

STEELE, George W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 117th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000

WEBER, Jules, to Hebrew Benefit Society, City of New York; 236 and 238 West 40th St, due July 31, 1905, 4½ per cent. 18,000

WILSON, John A., to Pauline Hecht; 7th Av, 2,014, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

WINCHESTER, Charles A., and another to John B. Radley; 147 3d Av, n e corner of 15th St, leasehold, 1 year..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Maria F., to George E. Ferguson..... $2,500

BUHLER, William, to Louis Shapiro..... 1

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Jacob Klingenstein..... Omitted

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids..... 31,000

COZZENS, Edward C., to Johanna Schroeder..... 16,000

DOUBLEDAY, Stephen W., Trustee, to Westchester Trust Company, 2 assignments..... 1

DUMMER, Harry O., to George B. Heath. 1

EDSALL, Ellen Y., to Elizabeth Wisker.. 1,030

EHRMANN, Ernest, to Ernest Ehrmann and another, trustees..... 35,000

FAJEN, William, to Henry Plummer... 5,700

GERSTEN, Sabine, to Nathan Schlessel... 1

GILMARTIN, William J., to George F. Hosgland, assigns 3 mtgs..... 3,501

HLAVAC, Josef, to Wilhelmina Duschatke..... 1

JUILLIARD, Augustus D., and others, Executors, Augustus D. Juilliard and others, Trustees..... 60,000

MARKS, Jacob, to Johanna Schroeder.... 2,000

MEYER, George A., and another, Executors and Trustees, to Imogene W. Starbuck..... ..

ORR, John C., and others, to William J. Gilmartin, assigns 3 mtgs..... 3,501

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Selmar Hess..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BELDEN POINT LANE, n s, 100.6 ft e of Main St, 100x120, City Island; Thomas P. Christie against the Adirondack Realty Company, owner and contractor..... $

EAST BROADWAY, 159 and 161 and No. 6 Rutgers St; Jacob Silverman against Church of Saint Theresa, owner; D. J. Mahoney, contractor..... 405

ELDRIDGE ST, 22; Max S. S. Wilson against David Geisler and another, owners and contractors..... 248

HENRY ST, 207; William H. Schmohl against Isaac and Joseph Polstein, owners..... $504

MAIN ST, w s, —ft n of Old Bridge, 80.1 x81x109x—; City Island; Thomas P. Christie against Adirondack Realty Co., owner and contractor..... 42

RUTGERS ST, 6; Patrick F. Galligan, Jr., against St. Theresa's Church, owner; David Mahoney and another, contractor..... 58

WALTON AV, e s, 192 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Eaton & Anderson against George Hooks, owner and contractor..... 450

2D AV, 522 and 524; William H. Schmohl against Robert Freedman, owner; Busciami & Di Benedittto, contractors..... 287

3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; Breen Brothers against Samuel D. Rosenfield and another, owners and contractors..... 2,488

13TH ST, 329 and 331 East; William H. Schmohl against Isaac and Joseph Polstein, owners; Busceni & Di Benedittto, contractors..... 506

15TH ST, 42 West; Hugh J. Dennis against George Fuchs, owner; William H. Journey, contractor..... 82

21ST ST, 229 and 231 East; William H. Schmohl against Isaac and Joseph Polstein, owners..... 572

27TH ST, 145 and 147 West; Nathan Hutkoff against Maria Wimple, owner and contractor..... 165

37TH ST, 331 West; Martin Dinkin against Freida Hart, owner; Max Hart, contractor..... 116

54TH ST, 327 East; Frederick Meiers against A. Conklin and John McGean, owner and contractor..... 8

117TH ST, 11 West; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Charles Adams, owner; Louis Karp, contractor.. 70

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, 15.2 ft s of 30th St, 85.7x171.8; Howell & Lawrence against Daniel Frohman and another, Sept. 15, 1902..... $224

BROADWAY, w s, 15.2 ft s of 30th St, 85.7x171.8; Howell & Lawrence against Daniel Frohman and another, Sept. 15, 1902..... 224

39TH ST, 441 West; John McNally against John Doe and another, Oct. 4, 1902..... 200

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 322; Daniel F. Appleton and another, executors, against Robert W. Hayward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Man.

ELIZABETH ST, 41 to 47; United States Trust Co. of New York against Emilie Hamburger, individually and as executrix, &c., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

MADISON ST, 250; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Dorris Brill, individually and executrix, &c., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

RIVINGTON and Mangin Sts, s w corner, 24.1x 75; Broadway Trust Company against Abraham M. Harrison, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Z. Bamberger.

STATION PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of 210th St, 50x 86, and Belmont Av and 181st St, n e corner, 80x141x86x151; Francis J. Burke against Catharine Magrath and another, (partition;) attorney, B. Pannes.

5TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 49.10x85, two actions; Bertha Wagner against William Lyman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. McClure.

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 49.11x100; Rudolph Gorsmann against Ernest F. Clark and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

12TH ST, s s, 240.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Lizzie Kraus against Louis Bohner and another, (partition;) attorney, H. Kropf.

14TH ST, 534 East, ½ part; Samuel W. Martin against Henry Colvin and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, Lenehan & Dowley.

45TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Societé Culinaire Philanthropique De New York against Sarah A. Waldron and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

167TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Hall Place, 25x 165.7; William Braun against Minnie Powers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.78
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	11.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.24½

COTTON.—After the persistent declines of the past few days, cotton rallied and closed near the top. The opening was steady, with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower, and following the call the market continued to work upward on increasing demand from shorts and moderate investment buying. The better feeling was due for the most part to an unexpected rise in the Liverpool market, and to reports from Fall River that demand for yarns and cloths was active at firm prices. The receipts were free for the day. The market continued to advance until midafternoon, when light profit-taking by early buyers checked further improvement. The close was steady, with prices net 3 to 5 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 175,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.70c for middling upland and 8.95c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,031 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 8c asked; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 3-16c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.34	8.37	8.34	8.35@8.37
November	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37@8.38
December	8.44	8.49	8.44	8.48@8.49
January	8.51	8.58	8.51	8.55@8.56
February	8.33	8.36	8.33	8.35@8.36
March	8.32	8.39	8.32	8.36@8.37
April	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.36@8.37
May	8.34	8.39	8.33	8.37@8.38
June	8.36	8.36	8.35	8.36@8.38
July	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.38@8.40

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-1903.	1901-1902.
Port receipts	313,796	358,842
Overland to mills and Canada	28,927	29,572
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	43,000	42,245
Gain of stock at interior towns	66,287	64,590
Brought into sight for the week	452,010	495,249

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	1,637,330	1,221,208
Overland to mills and Canada	81,304	90,327
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	280,000	209,715
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	237,800	243,776
Brought into sight thus far for season	2,272,434	1,825,116

The total crop movement is for forty-seven days this year against forty-eight in 1901.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17. — Cotton — Spot — Good business done; prices unchanged; American middling, 4.72. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,100 American. Receipts, 23,100 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.56, seller; October and November, 4.49, buyer; November and December, 4.46, seller; December and January, 4.45, seller; January and February, 4.45, seller; February and March, 4.45, seller; March and April, 4.45, buyer; April and May, 4.46, seller; May and June, 4.46, seller.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bulls remained in control of the grain situation, forcing corn up 2c a bushel in Chicago at one time, and advancing wheat in proportion, with the close here ¾c net higher. Sales for profit-taking account were about as numerous as on the previous day, but made little impression on prices, owing to the strength in corn and the continued bull sentiment throughout the country. At times the market was very unsettled, notably near the close, when disappointment over the export trade brought out more or less unloading by operators who bought early in the day. As for actual weakness the market was disappointing to the bears, however, for most of the session it kept well above the close of Thursday, and was quick to rally from every period of depression. The movement reached the unusual average of about 1,200,000 bushels at interior points, and so far this week is half a million bushels ahead of last. On the other hand, seaboard clearances aggregated 700,000 bushels, wheat and flour. The export business was only 2 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 77½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, Oct. 20-25; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, Oct. 20-25, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 red, elevator, 75c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; May, 73¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50½c; hard, 72@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57c; December, 41½c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 50¼c; December, 29¾@29½c bid; May, 30¾c bid; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Oct. 17.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; November, 71¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 72½c. Macaroni No. 1, 66¾c; No. 2, 64¾c. Oats—December, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73¼c; December, 72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51¼c. Barley—No. 2, 69c; sample, 36@57c. Corn—December, 52¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Wheat—December, 70¾@70¼c; May, 71¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 68c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.85; red dog, $23.30@24. spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.40@2.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.33@$1.35. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $1.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.15@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city fed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22@$22.50; oil meal, $25.50@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	77¼	78 3-16	77¼	77⅝
May	77 7-16	78½	77 7-16	78
Corn—				
October	68½	68¾	68½	68½
November	65	65¼	65	65¼
December	57⅛	58⅛	57	58
January	..	..	..	52¾
May	48½	49¼	48½	49¼
Oats—				
December	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.55

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
December	71½	72⅝	71⅝	72½
May	73½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
October	60¾	61	60½	61
December	51½	53¼	51	52⅝
May	43½	44 9-16	43⅝	44⅛
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	31½
December	31 9-16	31⅝	31½	31⅝
May	32½	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.35	$9.35	$9.25	$9.30
May	8.60	8.67½	8.55	8.60
Ribs—				
January	8.45	8.50	8.40	8.47½
May	8.02½	8.07½	8.02½	8.05
Pork—				
January	15.95	16.15	15.90	16.02½
May	15.00	15.25	15.00	15.12½

COFFEE.—After opening steady with first prices net unchanged to 5 points higher, the coffee market was quiet but steady during the early session, then turned slightly more active and stronger as a result of lighter estimates for Saturday's primary receipts, selling at one time 5 to 10 points net higher; only to lose a portion of the advance and close 10 points higher on August, with the other options net unchanged to 5 points higher. The total sales footed up 33,750 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations rather steadier on the basis of 5⅞c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
November	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
December	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30
January	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
February	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.60
May	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
June	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
July	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
August	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
September	..	..	..	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4½@5; exchange, 12 1-16d; receipts, 26,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 17,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 16,000 bags; stock, 604,000 bags. Santos—Steady; good average Santos, 4½@5; receipts, 45,000 bags; stock, 1,906,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., was net ⅛@⅛ pfennig higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened firm, ¼f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., advanced ¼f; total sales, 22,000 bags. January, 38.00; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 39.00; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 39.75; September, 40.00; October, November, and December, 37.75. Stock in Havre, 3,007,000 bags, of which 2,404,000 bags are Brazilian, compared with 2,080,000 and 2,379,000 bags last week.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15.50; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾@9¾c; 180-lb, 9¾@9½c; 160-lb, 9¾@9¾c; 140-lb, 9¾@9⅞c; pigs, 10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14¼@14¾c; 10-lb, 14c; 12-lb, 13½@13¾c; 14-lb, 13¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¾@7c

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

West Point, Kauneonga,

326-338 WEST 95TH ST., between West End Av. and Riverside.

High Class Apartments; Beautifully situated. Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.

5 to 8 all light rooms and bath. Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co., 551 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

THE AWOSTING,

138 East 94th St., Cor. Lexington Ave.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER, MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front. 113TH AND 114TH STS.

Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience; **Rents, $780 to $1,500.**

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.

Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement. **Rents, $780 to $1,500.**

Apply on premises, or to JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY 1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.) 149 Broadway ('Phone, 427—Cortlandt.)

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS, 477 West 140th St., 476 West 141st St.

Corner apartments, 5 and 6 all light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights, uniformed service; magnificent view of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

RENTS, $37.50 TO $47.50

Apply on premises, or to W. D. MORGAN & CO., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House, 35-37 WEST 131ST ST., Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light, telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC 76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St. NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder, on premises.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City. **RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.**

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

COLUMBIA COURT

Riverside and 115th Street, overlooking the Drive and River; 7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; up-to-date in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c. Descriptive book on application. Rents, $1,300 and upward. Superintendent on premises every day. PORTER & CO., AGENTS 2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST. **NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.**

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.

118th-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

Two suites of five large, light, and airy rooms on the first floor of 40 and 50 Morningside Av; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $35. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

THE RUTHERFORD

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45; pamphlets on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept and the rents are from $27.50 to $35; easy of access; the electric elevated station at 67th St. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th Street.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 to $80.00. PAUL B. PUGH, Owner.

A Beautiful Single Flat,

eight rooms and bath, all large, light, and handsomely decorated; everything modern and attractive. Inquire owner, on premises, 316 West 82d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $18. 500 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT 61 E. 86th St. { Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

1,048-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments 53 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $40; attendance. R. H. Elliott, 62 William St.

Unfurnished apartment, modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $40.

18th St., 12 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

"Hollywood," Madison Av., corner 94th St.—7 elegant, light rooms and bath; ground floor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST., 7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway, Facing Central Park and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away. Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

THE SAN SAMONE,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. **Block Front, East Side of Amsterdam Avenue, 141st to 142d Street.**

NEW SEVEN-STORY ELEVATOR HOUSE. APARTMENTS OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS AND BATH. SANITARY PLUMBING. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE.

Rents, $30 to $42. No Dark Rooms.

LAYTON & ROGERS, Agents, 1059 AMSTERDAM AVENUE. Telephone 76 High Bridge.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING, 120 to 126 West 116th St., BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5, AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST., Near Cor. Madison Ave.

High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens, Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service. 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath Rents $50 to $80.

WASHINGTON, 318 and 322 West 51st St. Ready for occupancy. Handsome new apartments. Suites of Five and Six Rooms and Bath; Uniformed Elevator Service; Rents, $55 to $65. Premises or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS. Vis-a-vis from this elegant apartment house; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; southern exposure; rent reasonable; select small family. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d, near Park.—Parlor apartment—8 large newly decorated rooms and bathroom; kitchen below; private yard; select house; hot water supply; very exclusive; like private residence; only $52.

ADJOINING 5TH AV. and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all-light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

A.—1,235 Third Av., near 71st St., 2d flat, 25x90. 7 large rooms, 3-family house; rent $35; house perfectly kept.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—419 3d Av., near 30th St., apartments of four large rooms; rent $11 and $14; station of electric elevated road at 28th St.

Bachelor Apartments or Others.—4 rooms and bath; splendid central location; $45 month. 10 West 28th St.

A.—3 Peck Slip 1st and 3d floors: 6 large, light rooms; single house; rents $18 and $22.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS J. DALY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas J. Daly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 17th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM W. FORD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William W. Ford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 17th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Franklin Typewriter Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 812 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of typewriters in process of construction and not wholly finished, machinery, tools, books, patterns, fixtures, trade names, and trade marks, together with goodwill of the business formerly conducted by said bankrupt. Order of La Roy S. Gove, Trustee. John R. Abney, Attorney for Trustee, 71 Broadway.

NO. 5,294.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CASPER HAGEMEYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Casper Hagemeyer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Casper Hagemeyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 16th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN T. HEWS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John T. Hews, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 13th day of October, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 17th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD KUESTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward Kuester of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Edward Kuester was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 17th, 1902.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON $1 PHONOGRAPHS

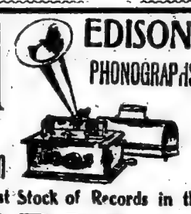

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA— Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week. Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St. OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys. No reference or security required. No inquiries or deliveries made. Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.

TH: FASHION CREDIT HOUSE, 7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices, fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

2 typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $36; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Reliable service; remodeled Remingtons, Smiths, $35; best rentals; expert repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK. 44 COURT ST., 66 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES

No indorsement; no security required. 87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Wanted—Second mortgage loan on New York residence, $2,500, 6 per cent. for one year; exceptional security; will pay 20 per cent. and searches. Address Borrower, R Box 164 Times.

Dogs and Birds.

Small French bull dogs to sell, from $100. Leclercq, 705 6th Av., second floor.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWIN HEWETT TYLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin Hewett Tyler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 17th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oppenheimer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3d, A. D. 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 29th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 17th, 1902.

NO. 5,243.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. SEEGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John W. Seeger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1902, the said John W. Seeger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 17th, 1902.

Bankruptcy Sale.—U. S. Dist. Court for the Eastern Dist.—In the matter of ADOLPH. SEIDT, Bankrupt, Young & Klinger, Auctioneers, sell this day, 10 A. M. sharp, on Central Av., Far Rockaway, County of Queens, the entire stock of groceries and liquors, together with 3 horses and 3 wagons. MAX KAUFMAN, Receiver.

JOSEPH FRIED, Atty. for Receivers. Auction office, 237 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 a Week for the Renowned Harmony Pianos

Don't Delay.

If interested in this proposition, inspect this instrument immediately. We've delivered more Harmony Pianos than we ever had any idea we would.

The Harmony Piano,

including Stool and Cover, for $175, on easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week, is an offer no one who wants a piano can afford to miss.

Do Not Be Fooled

into buying a second-hand or so advertised "slightly used" piano. To buy one would be as good as throwing your money away. Second-hand or "slightly used" pianos are taken in exchange for new ones by dealers, who patch them up and sell them to the unwary. No person would care to exchange his piano if it were a good instrument.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design. Double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickled, fitted with automatic, self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

OUR SALES OF THE

CHASE & BAKER PIANO PLAYER

have increased so rapidly that we have been obliged to duplicate our standing order at the factory three different times within the past two months.

Every day the popularity of this player becomes greater.

The artistic rendition of music without mechanical effects, the ease and simplicity of operation; the valuable and special features found only in the CHASE AND BAKER—all appeal to every one who hears and tries them.

Notwithstanding the fact that it costs more to manufacture these players than any others on account of the various improvements and the highest grade of workmanship,

THE PRICE REMAINS THE SAME,

Only $250.

Informal recitals given daily.

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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $2 upward.

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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

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1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, Elegant Mahogany Upright; Chickering bargain. Installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$20, beautiful rosewood; upright, $35; mahogany upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 35 East 14th St.

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OTHER MAKERS' PIANOS
EXCHANGED AND STORE SAMPLE PIANOS

At Remarkable Reductions

At $175	"Webster," large; price was $300.
At $175	"Bradbury," small; price was $300.
At $200	"Knabe," upright.
At $225	"Bradbury," medium; price was $350.
At $250	"Bradbury," large; price was $450.
At $375	"Sohmer," Baby Grand.
At $375	"Bradbury," Parlor Grand; price was $900.

Similar opportunities at our Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark Warerooms.

Terms Cash, or Easy Payments if desired.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.

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THE JACOB DOLL PIANO

SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. JACOB DOLL, MFR. 92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y. Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

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Under personal escort, all expenses included, visiting Baltimore, Old Pt. Comfort, Richmond, Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns, & Washington. Carriage drives included; send for itinerary. THOS. H. HENDRICKSON, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Independent Railroad & Steamship Tickets.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Auction Sales.

By virtue of two certain chattel mortgages made by William Ehlers to P. Ballantine & Sons, dated February 24th, 1897, and May 17th, 1900, respectively, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell on October 24th, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Nos. 34 and 36 Ninth Avenue, and 683 and 685 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the personal property described therein by order of mortgagees.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 69 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE MILLINERY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for the dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, The Millinery Building and Loan Association, for the benefit of the creditors of said corporation and of the stockholders thereof, by an order duly made in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1902. I have duly qualified as such receiver and I do require:

First—All persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account to me, at the office of Boothby & Baldwin, Number 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1902, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to me at the office aforesaid on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Third—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me at the place aforesaid their respective accounts and demands, duly sworn to by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Fourth—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of the said corporation, to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1902.

CHARLES D. SMITH, Receiver.

BOOTHBY & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O18-law8wS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.

That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.

That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.

All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not issue. EDWARD F. SWIFT.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is not responsible for any cheques or drafts signed or debts contracted whatever or wherever by L. F. MAHLER & COMPANY or CHARLES ALBERT JOHNSON, both lately located in the Thames Building, New York City. Signed L. F. MAHLER.

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y. s6-law6mSa.

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Situated in the fashionable residential centre, facing Central Park, 72d and 71st Streets.

PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE.

Charming suites with private entrance; single rooms with baths, also

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THE MAJESTIC RESTAURANT.

Most famous in the city. Orchestral Concerts during Dinner, also in Pompeian Room during Opera and Theatre Supper. Elegant appointments for Private Receptions and Dinners.

Electric surface cars to the Theatres and shopping district pass the Hotel, also the 6th and 9th Ave. elevated stations are within one block.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40, (Bryant Pk. Sq.) Specialties A1c. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logeret, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland, 59th St. & Park Ave. Music. Tdh. Dinner with wine, 60c.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin Game. Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. | 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's "The Circle," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Music.

Scherz Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. A1c., Tdh., Casino. 75c. Straus Vienna Orchestra.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng. 7-9 & 10-12 o'c. Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with, without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West. The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.

Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

55th St., 255 West, near Broadway "L."—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; superior table board.

56th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

84th St., 6 West.—Second and fourth floor rooms, newly decorated and furnished; en suite or singly; American family; references.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST. Desirable rooms; references exchanged; telephone.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

Morningside Heights, 1,101 Amsterdam Av., corner 117th St.—Large and med

FIGHT FOR ADMISSION OF "BARNET LETTERS"

Mr. Osborne's Argument for Their Use in Molineux's Trial.

Ex-Gov. Black Says Prosecutor Is Not Frank to the Court—Eleven Jurors Now Chosen in the Case.

With one juror still needed to complete the panel of twelve men who are to hear the second trial of Roland B. Molineux, the eleven men who had qualified were excused yesterday until Monday, and Justice John S. Lambert, who is trying the case in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, listened to a long argument on the question of admitting the "Barnet letters" in this trial.

The Barnet letters are a series of epistles signed "H. C. Barnet," and alleged by the defense to have been written by the same hand that addressed the package mailed to Harry S. Cornish and containing the cyanide of mercury which caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. It is asserted that those letters are similar to a series signed "H. S. Cornish," and that Molineux's handwriting is the same that appears in all.

On the former trial, Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne introduced the Barnet letters, first, as tending to prove that Molineux killed Henry C. Barnet, and also as standards of comparison with the admitted handwritings of Molineux and with the poison address. The Court of Appeals, however, ruled explicitly that the Barnet letters should not have been introduced as tending to prove the murder of Barnet.

Mr. Osborne on Thursday detailed to ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who is conducting the case for the defense, the line of reasoning he would adopt in his opening address to the jury. The Assistant District Attorney said that he would seek to introduce the Barnet letters as standards of comparison. Mr. Black told Mr. Osborne that he would oppose the introduction of these letters on any pretext.

After the jury had been dismissed yesterday, therefore, Justice Lambert was asked to hear argument upon the question then, so that when the matter was referred to in the speech it would be presented to not be necessary to interrupt, send the jury out, and listen to the technical debate that would be necessitated.

In the discussion of the case, ex-Gov. Black made three speeches and Mr. Osborne made four. In the course of these speeches it became evident that the Justice presiding in this case would not tolerate interruptions and side remarks. Upon one occasion Mr. Osborne attempted to dispute and challenge the statements of Mr. Black. The Justice promptly interposed this remark:

"Gov. Black, you are addressing me. I want it distinctly understood that I will not permit lawyers to address one another in this trial. They must address the court or abide the consequences, however painful."

Again, Mr. Osborne said: "If you permit the defendant to say what handwritings shall be admitted and which shall not, you place the community at the mercy of any man who shall address a package of poison and put it in the mails."

"You are laboring under a misapprehension," interrupted the Justice. "I am to decide what evidence shall go before this jury, not the defendant."

Mr. Osborne at another time said: "If you rule the Barnet letters out, you are bound to exclude the Cornish letters also."

"No, I don't have to rule them out, either," responded Justice Lambert, with the emphasis on the "have."

The gist of the argument of ex-Gov. Black was that the Court of Appeals considered the Barnet letters as part of the "Barnet evidence," and that all of this evidence was ruled out as incompetent. The court had ruled, on the subject of handwriting, that any handwriting could be admitted as a standard of comparison which was not otherwise incompetent. Therefore, the Barnet letters should be excluded.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne answered with an exhaustive statement of the whole history of handwriting as evidence. He argued that the Court of Appeals considered handwriting incompetent if it tended to show the commission of another crime, or if it was a confidential and privileged communication. But he said he would not introduce any evidence whatever in this case tending to prove that Molineux killed Barnet, and these letters were not privileged communications under the law.

Mr. Osborne tried to make considerable capital out of the fact that the Court of Appeals had amended the original opinion it promulgated. In the first opinion it was stated that none of the Barnet letters should be admitted as standards of comparison, while in the second this sentence was omitted and a series of criteria were enunciated which should guide the court in the admission of handwriting testimony in the retrial.

One of these criteria was that if the specimen was first shown to the satisfaction of the court to have been written by the defendant, it might be presented to the jury for them to judge of the similarity between the standard of comparison and the disputed writing. Mr. Osborne argued, accordingly, that all that he had to do was to prove to the court that the Barnet letters were written by Molineux, whereupon they could properly become standards of comparison for the jury.

Mr. Black replied with the suggestion that Mr. Osborne had not been frank with the court, and that, whereas it was urged that the letters were introduced as standards of comparison, Mr. Osborne really intended to use them to prejudice the minds of the jury. But Mr. Osborne answered that he was going to use these letters only because the defendant had two kinds of handwriting, and that for his purposes the most important was that which most resembled the penmanship of the poison package.

Boiled down to its last analysis, the entire argument was over the interpretation of the decision of the Court of Appeals, which, it had been often stated, would make the second trial of this case comparatively simple. The Justice reserved decision.

The juror obtained yesterday was John I Redner, proprietor of Redner's Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. He was the one hundred and sixty-eighth talesman examined. A new panel has been summoned and the efforts to complete the jury will continue Monday morning. If the twelfth man should be secured with little delay Mr. Osborne will immediately open the case for the people.

YOUNG INDICTED FOR MURDER.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against William Hooper Young, accused of killing Mrs. Anna Pulitzer. The trunk shipped by Young to Chicago and containing the blood-stained clothing of the woman, as well as the weight and strap attached to her body when it was found in the Morris Canal, were shown the Grand Jury.

Young will be arraigned for pleading before Judge Cowing in Part I., Court of General Sessions, on Monday.

BALDWIN AND ZIEGLER PART.

Backer of Arctic Expedition Will Send Some Other Explorer Next Time to Seek the Pole.

As a result of the investigation made and conferences had by William Ziegler, who supplied the funds for the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, with various members of the expedition since their return, Mr. Ziegler announced yesterday that the business relations between Evelyn B. Baldwin and himself had been severed.

Mr. Ziegler declined to give any details, but announced that he intended to continue his efforts to reach the north pole, and would send another expedition to make the attempt.

DINNER TO COMMANDER PEARY.

Arctic Club, Named for the Explorer, Will Entertain Him When He Recovers.

The Peary Arctic Club held a meeting here yesterday, at which it was decided to give Lieut. Commander Peary a dinner when the explorer's physical condition will permit of his attendance. At the meeting the following letter from Lieut. Peary to Secretary Bridgman of the club was read;

Dear Sir: I would like to have you express to each member of the Peary Arctic Club my deep appreciation of and gratitude for their faithful and loyal backing of my work during the past five years. That the pole was not secured no one can regret more deeply than I. That everything was done toward its attainment that could be done the club may rest satisfied.

The discoveries made, principal among them what is unquestionably the most northern land on the globe, though considerably short of the pole itself, will keep the names of the members of the club and their identification with arctic matters bright long after the successive steps in name writing toward the pole are forgotten.

I shall as soon as possible transmit to you a complete report of my work of the past four years, accompanied by charts bearing the new nomenclatures, which is my prerogative by right of discovery. A copy of such report and charts it would seem proper for the club to transmit to each of the larger geographical societies of the world as a record of the club's contribution to the world's work in the sphere of geography.

Very sincerely, R. E. PEARY.

The club passed a resolution eulogistic of the explorer. Several men distinguished in arctic work, both explorers and patrons of expeditions, will be invited to attend the dinner, among them Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society; Duke of Bruzzi, Alfred Harmsworth, and James Gordon Bennett.

FAMOUS "SPITE HOUSE" SOLD.

Dwelling Built on Five-Foot Strip by Joseph Richardson Disposed of by His Heirs.

The famous Richardson "spite house," at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, dimensions 100 feet on the avenue by 5 feet on the street, has been sold by the Richardson heirs to James Varnum Graham and Charles Reckling.

Since its erection in 1882 this house has been one of the most talked-about bits of property on Manhattan Island. In that year Joseph Richardson bought the adjoining property on Lexington Avenue, known as Nos. 1,220, 1,222, and 1,224, together with this strip extending to the Eighty-second Street corner, fully confident that he would be able to acquire the adjoining houses on Eighty-second Street. In the latter particular his plans failed, and to square accounts with the owners of the property he built the four-story "spite house" on his five-foot strip. There was a dividing wall in the middle of the avenue frontages, making really two houses, in one of which Mr. Richardson himself lived for a long time. Full advantage was taken of the bay window privilege, and in this way the amount of floor space was somewhat increased.

The new owners of the property have not yet decided just how they will finally utilize it, but it is likely that they will hold it until it can be improved in conjunction with the adjoining lots. In the meantime they think they can handle it to advantage. Mr. Graham said yesterday that the ground floor would be fitted up as "stores," or rather, offices, which could be readily rented, and to which tenants who need but little space would be attracted through the novelty of the building. Advertising men are already in the field, seeking the privilege of adorning the upper parts of the structure.

What they paid for the "spite house" Messrs. Graham and Reckling would not say, but some idea of its value may be obtained from the statement that they are holding it at $15,000.

TO PROSECUTE DICKINSON.

District Attorney Denies Intention to Drop Case—Has Heard Report of Aldermanic Retaliation.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday denied the report that either personally or through some one representing him he had offered to drop the proceedings against Alderman William Dickinson of the Fifty-eighth Aldermanic District, in Williamsburg, who was arrested recently at his instance on a charge of bribery, on condition that he would resign his position on the Board of Aldermen. On the contrary, Mr. Jerome said, he considered the case against the Alderman a good one, and he intended to press it.

The complainant against Dickinson is Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury. Dickinson wrote a letter to Dr. Woodbury offering to vote for certain measures the latter desired the board to pass, on condition that he would reinstate a laborer. District Attorney Jerome said he had heard rumors that the Board of Aldermen would act adversely on these measures if their colleague was convicted, but he refused to say anything further in the matter.

DEFECT IN THE YOUNG CASE.

New Application Needed in the Wife's Contest—Grocers and Butchers Want Payment.

Alexander C. Young of Hoboken and his divorced wife, Mrs. Louise McAllister Young, were before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to continue their contest for their little daughter. The writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by the Justice after Mr. House, lawyer for the husband, had argued that Mrs. Young's application for the writ was defective.

When Mr. Young entered the courtroom he had the girl on his shoulder. Mrs. Young, well dressed and beaming as usual, sat at one side of the room. Around her sat several process servers, acting in cases for the collection of grocers' and butchers' bills, that amounted to $62. The law protected Mrs. Young while in the courtroom, but when the hearing was over the officials caught Mrs. Young on the steps of the building.

After Justice Leventritt had dismissed the writ, Mrs. Young's representatives were permitted to draw up another application. A new writ was issued, returnable on Monday. In the interval the husband will retain possession of the child.

JOHN SMITH, BABY PRISONER.

Chubby Youngster Is Committed to an Indefinite Incarceration in a Good Home.

Chubby and dimpled, with a rosk cheek resting confidingly on the shoulder of a Children's Society agent, two-year-old John Smith faced Magistrate Olmsted in the Children's Court yesterday.

"John Smith," said the Magistrate, "you are accused of being a criminal." Stern were the words, but gently spoken, and John Smith turned his big blue eyes upon the man behind the big desk and smiled.

"Incorrigible," commented the Magistrate, for John Smith's little tongue reached out for a tiny morsel of cake, the other part of which had just vanished down his throat.

Superintendent Jenkins of the society and the Magistrate then talked together for a few minutes.

"John Smith," then said the Magistrate, "you stand committed to the American Female Guardian Society." Then John Smith left court for a better home than he has ever known, in a large wooden cottage on the banks of the Shrewsbury at Oceanport, N. J. There, between the pine woods and the sea, where all babies are rosy and chubby, and where drunken parents and tenement brawls strike no terror into infant hearts, he will stay until he is adopted by some one who will prize his affection. Those who took him to court say that this will soon take place with such a pretty baby as he. John Smith was abandoned at the society's rooms by his homeless mother, Fanny Smith, on Oct. 8. Her mother, also a Mrs. Smith, was found by the society's agents at 468 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. What she said of John Smith's parents will never be told to him.

PIERS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Commissioner Hawkes Makes the Offer to the Board of Education.

To relieve the overcrowded conditions of the public schools, Dock Commissioner Hawkes has tendered to the Board of Education the use of the upper portions of several recreation piers. The great difficulty in the way is the manner in which these can be suitably heated so that they may be utilized. Mr. Hawkes realizes the obstacles to be overcome, and says these must be met by the Board of Education. The period for which the piers may be used is from November until May.

While the plans have not been entirely worked out, the officials of the Board of Education believe they can surmount all difficulties with regard to properly heating the piers.

If you do not register you cannot vote. Citizens who fail to register are subject to the first call for jury duty. To-day is the last chance to register. Registration hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CROKER CASE BEFORE THE APPELLATE DIVISION

Argument as to Mr. Sturgis's Power to "Relieve" Fire Chief.

Question of Commissioner Being in Contempt by Not Reinstating His Subordinate Also Submitted.

Argument was heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon on appeals from two orders in proceedings growing out of the action of Fire Commissioner Sturgis in relieving Chief Edward F. Croker from duty recently. That was before formal charges had been made against the Chief. The first was an appeal by the Commissioner from an order of Justice Hall, granting a peremptory mandamus in which the reinstatement of the Chief was ordered. Subsequently an application was made to Justice Bischoff for an order to commit the Commissioner for contempt of court, on the ground that he had not obeyed Justice Hall's order. That motion Justice Bischoff denied, and an appeal was taken.

Corporation Counsel George L. Rives appeared for the Commissioner in the first proceeding to-day. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly appeared in the second. John J. Delany represented the Fire Chief in both appeals.

Mr. Rives said that Chief Croker had presented himself for duty before the period which had been allowed him for a vacation had expired. He said there was no question as to the wisdom or the discretion of the Commissioner, but solely as to his power to relieve the Chief from duty, which he maintained was given in the city charter.

"In two departments of the City Government," said Mr. Rives, "the head of the department is expressly forbidden even to reprimand a subordinate except after a formal hearing on regular charges. Those are the Police and the Fire Departments. But the question involved here is as to the general powers of the Commissioner. Does the Commissioner have only such powers as are expressly given to him, or does he have such powers as the head of a private business would have, limited merely by express provisions such as I have just referred to? The fact that the Police and Fire Commissioners have their power limited in the respect I have just mentioned would seem to show that it was regarded as necessary to insert that precise limitation in the law, and that it will not apply to departments not so singled out. I am sure that no such rule forbidding reprimands is in force in the Law Department. And I may say that if the contention made in this case, that a Commissioner has no powers except those specifically enumerated, shall prevail, it will become almost an impossibility to carry on government in this city."

Mr. Delany, in his argument, said:

"My client had a right to enjoy the prerogatives to perform the duties of his office so long as he held that office, unless suspended in the regular way prescribed by law. This expression, 'relieved from duty,' was probably used to relieve the harshness that would attach to suspension. But there is no provision whatever in the rules governing the Fire Department for 'relieving from duty,' as the expression is used in the army and navy. The action of the Commissioner was a flagrant abuse of power."

The contempt case was submitted to the court without oral argument. In his brief Mr. Delany maintained that the order of the Supreme Court had been clearly violated by the Commissioner, and that he ought to have been committed. Mr. Connoly cited eight cases in which it had been held that in certain proceedings the act of the head of a city department is the act of the city. The charter provides that an appeal taken by the city shall act as a stay of proceedings, and so it was asserted Mr. Sturgis was not in contempt.

Decision was reserved in both cases.

WANTS NEW WOMEN'S JAIL.

President Swanstrom of Brooklyn Backs His Plea with Many Grand Jury Presentments.

Mayor Low yesterday received from President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn a letter complaining of the bad condition of the women's department in the Raymond Street Jail. He wants $400,000 for a new building.

Mr. Swanstrom, in his letters, says:

"The institution has been recognized as a notorious evil and a social plague spot.

The Sheriff of Kings County has wisely and humanely issued orders that all women prisoners shall for the present be conveyed to the penitentiary. But this arrangement is only temporary, and, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that a new women's prison be erected without delay. It is, in my opinion, the manifest duty of the City of New York to provide at the earliest possible date for the erection of a commodious, modern structure, well ventilated, well lighted, and satisfying all the requirements of hygiene and decency.

Inclosed in the letter were copies of the presentments of twenty-nine Grand Juries complaining of the shocking condition of the women's prison.

If a new building is erected, Mr. Swanstrom says, it should be made large enough to accommodate, in addition to the prison, the County Court, the Court of Special Sessions, the offices of the District Attorney, Sheriff, and Coroner, and the Grand Jury.

MISSIONARY STILL BARRED.

Immigration Commissioner Hears Appeal on Behalf of Mr. Berkemeier—Decision to be Contested.

Charles D. Boscheu, the Rev. J. A. W. Haas, and six other Trustees of the Lutheran Immigrant Home, at 12 State Street, went to Ellis Island yesterday to plead with Commissioner Williams for the reinstatement of the Rev. Mr. Berkemeier in the privilege of visiting the island to meet immigrants. After the hearing, Mr. Williams informed the representatives of the home that he did not question their desire, so far as they were personally concerned, to have the home conducted on a basis which would inure to the real benefit of immigrants requiring temporary assistance, but he reiterated his objections to Mr. Berkemeier as told in his letter, and declined to allow him or his assistant, Dakin, under any circumstances, to continue to represent the home at Ellis Island.

Mr. Berkemeier refused to talk of the matter after the conference further than to say:

"I can't talk until we get ready to go to work on the case. We are preparing to contest the Commissioner's action, but I cannot talk about that yet."

BURGLAR GANG SENTENCED.

Twenty-three Years and Nine Months for Menet, Twenty Years and Four Months for Clare.

Ernest Menet, leader of the Buckley Street gang of burglars whose four desperate attempts to escape from the Queens County Jail have caused the greatest uneasiness to his keepers, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Harrison S. Moore in Long Island City to twenty years and four months in Sing Sing for burglary and three years and five months for trying to break jail. He showed no emotion beyond a nervous snapping of his fingers.

Harry Clare, of the same band, was sentenced to twenty years and four months, and Edward Flanagan, another, was sentenced to ten years. John Fuchs, Edward Burns, and Michael Hannor, all liable to long terms, escaped with sentences ranging from three months to two years for having given warning of one of the intended jail deliveries.

Sheriff de Bragga said he would be glad to have Menet off his hands, and would himself accompany the deputy who would start with him at once for Ossining.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

INSPECTOR HARLEY OUT

Retires from the Police Force on a Pension of $1,700 a Year.

Weeps at Headquarters and Says There Has Been Nothing Against Him in All His Long Record.

After serving thirty-two years on the police force, Inspector John J. Harley, who was in charge of the First Inspection District, yesterday tendered his resignation from the department to Commissioner Partridge, who immediately accepted it. The Inspector left the building after packing up his belongings, and was weeping as he did so. He said he thought he was leaving the department without an enemy and was glad to get out. He will receive a pension of $1,700 a year.

The Inspector's retirement was not altogether a surprise, as he had told his friends during the past year that he expected to resign soon. His transference from the Fourth Inspection District, following the raids made by District Attorney Jerome in the Tenderloin, and the subsequent criticism of his work, which caused the suspicion that he and Capt. Sheehan were in collusion with gamblers, is thought to have precipitated his action. It was generally known that Harley took the criticisms and his transfer very much to heart, and he asked the newspaper reporters yesterday to treat him fairly, for the sake of his family, and to go over his record and see if they could find one thing against him. He said he had told Commissioner Partridge repeatedly of late that his resignation from the department would occur in the near future

Commissioner Partridge made the following statement:

"In refereence to the matter of Inspector Harley's retirement, I can say that I have been looking diligently to ascertain whether the Inspector has been in collusion with gamblers or others in permitting gambling or other forms of vice in his district, and have failed to find any evidence implicating the Inspector. The Inspector has spoken to me several times since I have been Commissioner about retiring, intimating that the time was not far distant when he would like to leave the service. This morning he made formal tender of his application for retirement, which I have accepted."

Inspector Harley was appointed to the police force on March 22, 1871. He from the first exhibited considerable ability as a tactician, and for twelve years was Adjutant of the department. He displayed much skill in handling large bodies of men in emergencies and on occasions where a large force had to be concentrated. He was made a Roundsman April 16, 1876; a Sergeant July 7, 1887; a Captain Feb. 18, 1896, and an Inspector on Oct. 13 of the following year. For twenty-two years he was attached to Headquarters.

Commissioner Partridge said yesterday that at present he would put no one in the Sixth Inspection District, from which Inspector Grant was recently transferred. Inspectors Cross and Grant had been working in conjunction in the Bronx, and Cross will continue to do the entire inspection work in that section of the city. The Commissioner said it was not his intention to abolish the district which Inspector Grant has left.

Register to-day! The booths are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

RAID IN DELANEY'S PRECINCT.

Five Prisoners from an Alleged Poolroom, but the Captain Knew Nothing of the Act.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, assisted by agents of the society and Central Office detectives, yesterday raided an alleged poolroom that was referred to as one of several that have been backed by a politician who is high up in Tammany Hall. Five prisoners were secured, and the one of the most prosperous appearance, when arraigned before Justice Mayer in the Court of Special Sessions, asked that Thomas Murphy, Tammany leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, be sent for to bail him out.

The room that was raided is in the rear of M. Henry's barroom, at 206 East Thirty-fourth Street, just around the corner from the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where Capt. Delaney is in command. The Captain is under charges for allowing poolrooms to exist in his precinct. The raid yesterday was the second in the precinct recently without the knowledge of the police.

The raiding party, in which besides Superintendent McClintock, were Agents Leitenberg and Hamilton and Detectives Crouch and Murphy, met a lookout, but the agents hustled him away and broke in the door. Fifty or more persons were in the room. Several scrambled for the windows and fire escapes, but they were not allowed to escape. After the Superintendent had secured the men for whom he had warrants he let the others go. The prisoners described themselves as George Smith, clerk, of 301 East Twenty-second Street; Edward Jackson, clerk, of 310 East Thirty-ninth Street; James Brady, bartender, of 74 Second Avenue; James Martin, hotel keeper, of 310 East Forty-second Street, and Hugh O'Brien, painter, of 209 East Thirtieth Street.

When Justice Mayer asked the men if they would like to send for bondsmen, Martin said: "I would like you to send for Thomas Murphy. You can find him at the Tammany Hall Club in the Twentieth Assembly District. Bail of various amounts was named for the prisoners.

The raid was the first of Dr. Parkhurst's society since the reform administration took office. Following closely upon letters that were addressed to Mayor Low by the society and the City Vigilance League, which is affiliated closely with the former, in which the Mayor was taken to task for the manner in which the reform administration has dealt with the excise and gambling situation, the raid caused speculation as to whether the society would carry the matter further by an active crusade against gambling houses and other illegal resorts that the police have failed to close. Superintendent McClintock declined to be interviewed on the subject.

Capt. Delaney said that the room which was raided must have opened yesterday while he and his men were busy with registration work.

Ex-Lighthouse Keeper a Suicide.

Alfred Lyman Curlow, formerly keeper of the Old Orchard Shoal, Lighthouse, in the Lower Bay, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at the Fort Tompkins Lighthouse. He had been visiting his daughter, Annie, who is the wife of William Davis, the keeper of the Fort Tompkins Lighthouse. After dinner he went up stairs and hanged himself. He was demented.

"Nothing to wear but clothes"?

Where do the hats, shoes, and the hundred and one furnishings come in?

Come in and see.

All the newest Fall duds are here.

Man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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Misses' and Children's Beaver "Flat" Hats,—all the fashionable shades.

2.25.
Value 3.50.

Stitched Felt Hats and broad-brimmed beavers,—trimmed with ribbons, pompons, &c.

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Value 6.50.

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That coal strike a cold proposition.

Now our proposition is a warm one for the belated cold snap—no "shivers," no "shakes." Warm Overcoats, splendidly tailored, fits right, styles right, quality right and prices right, $12.00 to $40.00.

Suits to equal the swell custom tailor's best without his price. Ours $22, $24, $25 & $28.

A hook in your wardrobe for the always handy Cravenette Coat? $15 to $25.

Ready to outfit all the boys.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.

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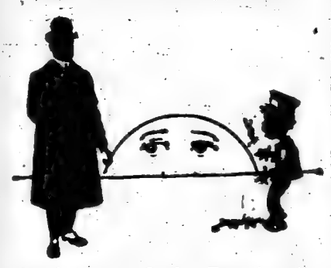

Hard to get Coal. Easy to get Overcoats, and they're cheaper. Our Fall Overcoat stock contains some novelties in addition to the regular lines.

Long, Loose, Stylish Coats—very swell.

$15 to $45.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES
WILL TELL ABOUT

The Selection of Books for the New Carnegie Library.

Things New York Decorators Are Doing to the President's Home.

A Portrait of Artist Chase Painted by Artist Sargent for New York Women.

A Famous Jewel That the Craze for Green Has Revived.

Luxury for Students in the New College of the City of New York.

The Visit of Foremost German Scientists to the American Congress in This City.

Ideas for Evening Gowns Suggested from the Stage.

TELL YOUR DEALER TO DELIVER IT.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocer.
For book or sample write
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Its Values Seem Never Ending!

TO-DAY

Will be another Great Day.

Misses' and Girls' Cloaks

Values that will please the most exacting, but before we mention offerings particularly specialized, let us try to give an idea of what we offer in general:—

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS—Kersey, Melton, Montagnac, Zibeline, Thibet and Heavy Cheviot—plain colors, two tones and invisible plaids—Russian, Monte Carlo, Box and Empire—trimm'd with silk and mohair braids, ornaments, cords, fur, panne velvet, lace or silk appliques—unlined or lined with rich satin—4 to 18 years—
4.98 to 25.00.

CHILDREN'S COATS—Velvet, Corduroy, Moire Velour, Silk and rough and smooth Cloths—in the pretty, soft and bright shades so becoming to the little ones—all sorts of trimmings from lace to fur—plain and elaborate, including exact duplicates of expensive French Cloaks—2 to 6 years—
2.98 to 23.98.

NOW FOR THE SPECIALS:—

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Stylish Camel's Hair—plain, two-toned and invisible plaid effects—Box and fly front—Silk Velvet Collars—value 5.98... 2.98

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS
Kersey and Frieze—best colors—with or without triple or single capes—braid finish or velvet bindings—6 to 14 years—10 and 12 values..... 8.98

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Fine Tailor Cloths—fancy collars with lace and deep velvet—coat or bishop sleeve—with and without velvet cuffs—ages 2 to 6..... 3.98

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Handsome shades of Castor, also Red, Blue and Green—full length—deep Capes—richly set off with fancy silk braid or stitched cloth or velvet bands with lace or silk ornaments—with and without Satin Linings—6 to 14 years—extra good value..... 15.98

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Navy Blue Serge—single and double capes—velvet collar—6 to 16 years—special..... 2.98
Indispensable on rainy school days—protect from damp clothes—save many a doctor's bill.

How do these quotations for

Boys' Clothes and Furnishings

Strike you?

Is there an article you can match elsewhere in quality and price?.....Try it!

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS
Fine All Wool Mixtures and Navy Blue Serges—with and without yokes—4 to 15 years—Unmatched values.... 2.98 & 3.98
Finer Norfolk Suits to $9.98.

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New assortments of Heavy Cassimeres and Tweeds—Dark and Medium—Jackets with long or short lapels, 2 and 3 button effects—Collars with cloth facings—Trousers with double seat and knees—All thoroughly tailored—7 to 16 years, 2.98, 3.98
At these prices they are unequaled values.

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Rich Velvety Corduroys and Velvet—Sailor and Russian Blouse styles—with and without silk collars—navy, red, royal, tan, brown, gray and green—we have just 75 of these rich dressy suits and only in sizes 3 to 6 yrs—they were 9.98 to 15.00—to-day.....8.75
If you want a really elegant suit don't miss this offer.

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4, 5 and 6 year sizes—High class effects—French and American styles—best colors—Usually 6.98 and 7.98....4.98

READY FOR OVERCOAT DAYS
with a splendid stock of Reefers—3 to 10 years.....3.98 upw.
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Navy Blue Cheviots and Gray, Olive and Brown Mixtures—single-breast Coat—Harvard front—military back—will keep their shape and style to the last minute they're worn....5.98 to 9.98
Matched against the best you can elsewhere find at Eight and Twelve Dollars.

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Boys' Best Linen Collars—newest shapes—all sizes—elsewhere 12½..... .10
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All Popular Shapes. Silk Draped or in tailored styles, with cloth, quills and wings—Splendid values at 1.69 and 1.98

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Most stylish effects—finest materials—kind you'll elsewhere see at 4.98 to 7.50—For quick sale—To-day.....2.98

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Plumes elsewhere 4.50 to 6.50.....2.98

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Wings, Birds and Pompons—Black, White and Colors—just what everybody is looking for—69 cent qualities..... .49
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All new, desirable goods.

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Beavers and Smooth Felts—Black, Castor, Navy, Red, Green, and Brown—full trimmed with rosettes, large bows and drapings of Satin Liberty or Taffeta Ribbons—Equal to those elsewhere at 6.00 and 7.00.....3.98

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Smooth and Rough—all the new shapes and colors—great quantities and great varieties... .49.. .69.. .98.. 1.49
Fully a third less than others ask.

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To new customers.... To see an unbroken line of shelves and counters nearly a hundred feet long filled with Corsets and Corset Waists is the best way of realizing assortment we carry—over 300 styles.... Whatever style you prefer—if it is made and desirable—we have it.

TO-DAY WE'LL OFFER:—

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Coutille, Batiste and Sateen—Straight Fronts—Habit Hip; Straight Fronts—Short Hip; French Shape—Short Hip; Long Length—French Make. A clean up of somewhat broken lots of 1.69 to 2.75 kinds.
Not all sizes in each style, but All sizes in the lot.

SPECIAL LOT FOR STOUT FIGURES
Fine Black Prunella Cloth—pure whalebone—fancy lace top finish—sizes 31 to 36, also a few medium sizes—a well-known make that regularly sells at 3.25; Clearing price.....1.98
Misses' and Children's Corsets and Waists—all the leading makes—at lowest prices.

Continuation of the Sale of "HEALTH" UNDERWEAR FOR MEN
47 Cents a Garment——Instead of One Dollar

OCT 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSATION in literature is the order of the day, and the publishers who have brought out much of the substance of the monumental "Lincoln" of Hay and Nicolay in a single volume, and Dr. Pelham Edgar's reduction of Parkman's twelve volumes to one, will doubtless reap a rich reward. It is a sad fact that so few people have time, nowadays, to read long books, but it is a fact publishers must consider; and it is much better to have some sort of acquaintance with such important historical works as those we have named than none at all. In his preface to his admirable but short new life of Daniel Boone, Reuben Gold Thwaites expresses regret that the huge biography of that pioneer which was planned by Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper was never written. But such a book as Mr. Thwaites has given us is of more practical value in these days.

The recent publicity given to Mormonism in the East, and the many columns of more or less extravagant gossip concerning the energy of Mormon missions which the sensational press have been circulating, ought greatly to increase the popular vogue of Alfred H. Henry's new novel, "By Order of the Prophet," which is a picturesque romance of the beginnings of Mormonism in Utah, and involves a striking study of the prophet Joseph Smith.

The story that President Kruger refused a princely offer for the copyright of his new book, and only consented to write it as a labor of love on condition that the profits should go to his people, is very much to his credit. But even if it is true that the brave old exile will receive not a penny for his work, we may infer that he will derive a great deal of substantial personal gratification from it if he has succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of himself and his friends, not to mention posterity, that Mr. Chamberlain was really implicated in the Jameson raid. And that claim is boldly made for his book in advance of publication.

Max Pemberton has made up his mind to dwell in Brighton all next Winter and devote most of his time to the evolution of his new study of the American girl from his own European but amiable point of view. Mr. Pemberton has known many American girls, and he has also been very successful in making the heroines of his novels interesting. Wherefore his idea of the typical American girl as it will take shape in his next year's novel will have the most respectful consideration.

Opinions differ widely as to the artistic value of Jerome K. Jerome's latest book, "Paul Kelver," but it is getting to be the subject of enough discussion to enhance its present commercial value. One English critic goes so far as to compare it with "David Copperfield" on the ground that its account of the struggles of an everyday young man in London are amusing, but not superficial or insincere. Perhaps Dickens accomplished a little more than that in "Copperfield." Mr. Jerome, however, gave himself plenty of space in writing "Paul Kelver," and has turned out a book with some real humanity in it. He may not yet fill a highly important place among contemporary English novelists, but he has ceased to be merely a funny man with a propensity for those very devices of melodrama he knows so well how profitably to ridicule.

Baron Tauchnitz's recent revelation of the comparative circulation of the Leipzig reprints of English books bearing his name as publisher will astonish only those persons who know little of the uncertainties of the publishing business. Three thousand copies, he declares, is a reasonably large scale, 5,000 an uncommonly large one, while out of 800 books he published, only six had a circulation of more than 10,000. The figures call for no comment at all. Probably the Baron is doing a very good business and is entitled to our congratulations. Three thousand copies is, indeed, a reasonably good circulation for a book, as books go.

The Duke de Loubat, who has come to New York to attend the Congress of Americanists, is trying to induce some American publishers to bring out an English translation of the manuscript of Brother Bernardo Sahagun, a Franciscan friar, relating to the pre-Columbian history of Mexico. This has lain for centuries in the Library Lorenciana Medici in Florence, and is known to scholars as the most nearly complete and most accurate history of Aztec civilization in existence. The Duke thinks the scholarship displayed in this work "stupendous" and calls it "The Pre-Columbian Bible." Brother Bernardino, to acquire the knowledge needed for his work, learned the Aztec language while he was teaching the descendants of the ancient Mexicans the Spanish language and the precepts of Christianity. He confined himself to simple facts in his manuscript, and avoided doubtful legends. The work is divided into eleven books and is entitled "General History of the Things of New Spain." Brother Bernardino went to Mexico as a missionary in 1529, three years after the conquest by Cortes. His history has been translated into French.

It is gratifying to learn that with the publication of his translation of "Aucassin and Nicolette" Mr. Laurence Housman will formally acknowledge the authorship of "An English Woman's Love Letters." The announcement that he was the author of that much talked-of little book was first made by Mr. Alden in one of his letters to this journal. It is also good to know that Mr. Housman does not particularly admire the heroine of that book and that she is purely an imaginary character. The incident may now be considered closed.

LONGFELLOW.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's New Life of the Poet Reviewed by a Poet.*

WRITTEN for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By BLISS CARMAN,

Author of "By the Aurelian Wall," "A Coronation Ode," &c.

THIS long-delayed volume of the American Men of Letters Series is a welcome contribution to the mass of Longfellow literature. Col. Higginson in a brief preface says that the present work, like all memoirs of Longfellow, must rest partly on the "Life" of the poet, "so admirably prepared by his brother sixteen years ago," but that it will be found marked by three especial characteristics of its own:

First—Much additional material is here drawn from the manuscript correspondence of the first Mrs. Longfellow, received from her family and bearing upon the poet's early married years and first visit to Europe during what was undoubtedly the formative period of his life. Secondly—There is a good deal of material obtained from the manuscript volumes known as the "Harvard College Papers," and preserved at the University Library, elucidating the academical side of Longfellow's life. Thirdly—There is a series of extracts from his earlier writings, dating from college days, and not hitherto brought together, but showing the origin and growth of his life-long desire to employ American material and to help the creation of a native literature.

And Col. Higginson modestly adds that, unless he is mistaken, these three sources "will be found to have afforded distinct contributions to our previous knowledge as to Longfellow's character and work." The general reader, however, will hardly distinguish this fresh knowledge about Longfellow, and will be more interested in getting the personal point of view of one so closely identified with Cambridge as Col. Higginson has been—the point of view of one of the poet's friends. And it must be said candidly that even for the reviewer this is the gist of the book. The unexciting course of events in Longfellow's life Col. Higginson has narrated with careful fidelity, as was to be expected. But whether from the very ordinary nature of these events, the serene and equable progress of Longfellow to prosperity and success, or from whatever cause, one cannot help feeling a certain lack of enthusiasm in the purely biographical side of the present work. One feels, I think, that the task was performed cheerfully, but without much elation. The touches are nowhere very vivid, the pictures nowhere very memorable. And the final impression left by the book, so far as a presentation of the poet himself is concerned, is one of disappointment. In the case of a familiar and well-loved writer, such as Longfellow was, we must all have an ideal notion of what he was in character and person; his works would contribute to that. And when we come upon a man whose life apparently was all prose, the breaking of the illusion is not a little sad. We feel the grayness of life, the lack of color and romance. We feel it particularly, I am afraid, in Col. Higginson's excellent pages, and we say to ourselves in astonishment, "Is it indeed possible that so true a poet could have passed so humdrum an existence? Whence came the inspiration for 'Hiawatha,' for 'Evangeline,' for the noble sonnets? We thought to see a poet, and behold, only a Harvard professor!"

And yet, as I say, this disappointment is not to be attributed to the biographer as a fault. We must rather, perhaps, praise him for his faithfulness, his adherence to the truth at all costs. There is one passage in Col. Higginson's "Life" which a critic may well remember, the more suggestive since it is purely incidental. He is speaking of Longfellow's academic life as a professor at Harvard, where he himself was a student at the time, and referring to Longfellow's unfailing urbanity, and the fact that he was the first Harvard instructor to address the individual student as "Mr." He continues:

> I recall the cleanness of his questions, the simplicity of his explanations, the well-bred and skilful propriety with which he led us past certain indiscreet phrases in our Modern French Authors. * * * Most of all comes back to memory the sense of triumph with which we saw the proofsheets of "Voices of the Night" brought in by the printer's devil and laid at his elbow. We felt that we also had lived in literary society, little dreaming, in our youthful innocence, how large a part of such society would prove far below the standard of courtesy that prevailed in Prof. Longfellow's recitation room.

There is more weight in that last sentence than at first appears, and it should put us in mind of the rarity of Longfellow's character; it should remind us that the gentleness of a sunny disposition is not so slight a possession after all.

It was Longfellow himself who said, if I remember

*HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. American Men of Letters Series. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

OCT

Longfellow writes in his own diary that on Nov. 25, 1856, he has more than sixty such requests lying on his table; and again on Jan. 9, "February 5 wrote, sealed, and directed seventy autographs. To-day I added five or six more and mailed them." It does not appear whether the later seventy included the earlier sixty, but it is, in view of the weakness of human nature, very probable.

But if Longfellow was lavish in his time at the instance of others, he must have made the most of it while he was at work. To me one of the most astonishing facts in his career is contained in the brief sentence, "'Hiawatha' was begun on June 25, 1854, and published on Nov. 10 of that year." Allowing a month for the mechanical processes of bookmaking, there remain only about a hundred days for the poet to complete his work in, so that he must have turned off "Hiawatha" at the rate of fifty or sixty lines a day—an almost incredible performance. The meter is facile, of course, and one can understand a burst of speed, say for a week, at that rate; but to keep it up for three months argues an unsuspected fervor in Longfellow. He was very methodical, and his life was full of duties and affairs, but when he really "got down" to the business of poetry he must have been a good deal nearer to white heat than we are accustomed to fancy.

In curious distinction to this rapid achievement is the great work "Christus," which Longfellow seems to have had on the blocks for upward of a quarter of a century at least, and it is a commentary on the vanity of artistic hopes that the work of a brief Summer should outweigh the labor of a generation. No one cares much for "The Golden Legend" to-day, while "Hiawatha" will probably hold its popularity as long as anything Longfellow wrote.

Personally I must confess to a great liking for "Hiawatha." Its prolixity never seems to me tiresome, nor its repetitions absurd, but its note of sincerity seems always uppermost. Whether it embodies accurately the true impression of the American Indian, the actual spirit and atmosphere of his life, is another matter. The great thing is that it always has an unconquerable charm, and touches one, so I feel, with the spirit of the woods. You may say that it is not wild, nor rugged, nor realistic at all; and yet that is all beside the mark in judging a work of art. The point is that it does not fall away from its own standard, as so many poems do, as "Evangeline" often does, for instance.

The descriptions of Grand Pré in "Evangeline" are very far from being true to nature. The very first line of the poem contains a blunder in its reference to the "murmuring pines and the hemlocks." There are no pines in the Grand Pré country at all. That fertile land is far too rich to foster the sand-loving pine tree. And, as for the "rocky caverns" of the "deep-voiced neighboring ocean," they are fifteen or twenty miles away from that peaceful pastoral country. But all this does not in the least lessen the excellence of the poem as a work of art. No one should care whether the pines actually grew there or not, so long as the picture from the poet's hand is consistent and beautiful in itself. The flaws in "Evangeline" that I think one must feel are faults of style. The keynote of the poem is a plaintive and dignified sincerity. And yet this note of straightforward simplicity is not always maintained as the romantic note in "Hiawatha" is maintained. There are lines and passages in "Evangeline" where the narrative becomes not simple, but flat, and loses its hold upon us in consequence. Now, the story itself is of compelling interest and never ought to lose its hold on us for a moment. It is the fault of the poet that it does so—the fault of Longfellow's placidity. The picturesque pathos of the episode of the Acadian expulsion appealed to him, while its bitterness and cruelty passed him by. He is never once sufficiently moved himself by the tale of that inhuman deed. The thing is a tragedy, and Longfellow pipes on as if it were a bloodless pastoral, picturesque but passionless. And the reader, if he be sensitive to what is dramatic and piercing in life, cannot but feel the inadequacy of the poem and grow impatient at its bathos. That an artist could come face to face with such a story of human sorrow and the disaster of souls and not be profoundly stirred is incomprehensible.

And there we have, perhaps, exactly Longfellow's limitation as a poet—his lack of passion. The saeva indignatio was not in him. The hot righteousness which burned in Whittier and glowed in Emerson never even singed the placid singer by the Charles. How pretty and ineffectual his "Poems on Slavery" are, how feebly inadequate to the situation compared to Emerson's one phrase,

> • • • "the slave is owner,
> And ever was. Pay him."

But we must not leave Longfellow in this mood, or we shall do him an injustice. We must never leave any man's work with our mind upon his faults. We must remind ourselves of his real and great service to the cause of art, of his singleness of purpose and his nobility of heart. We may [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Mr. Villari calls himself a "compiler," for he cordially acknowledges his indebtedness to a good-sized shelf of books in Italian, French, and English which deal with the life and conditions of Italy as they exist to-day. Nevertheless, he is an author in the best sense of the word, for his natural Italian sympathy has enabled him to borrow from others what he realizes to be true and significant and to connect the fragments thus brought forth in an intelligent and always entertaining way. Then, too, the arrangement of his book is good, moving as it does from the general to the specific, from the abstract to the concrete.

Italy is viewed from afar through the prism of the unification as a homogeneous body politic, and varied only in culture, which is due to centuries of individual and local isolation and achievement. The truth is, however, that those parts of the peninsula which in the past were independent states are to-day in everything which pertains to social, political, and industrial life, as different one from another as they ever were. Italian unity exists only in a recognition of the constitution and the monarchy. It is of international rather than of national significance. There is nothing which can be called national life in Italy.

Traveling south from the cities of Tuscany varied phases of deep-rooted civilization are revealed, until in Sicily and Calabria an entirely different life is found from that left in the north. As Mr. Villari truly says:

> There is no absolute line of demarkation, as Central Italy separates the two; but, all the same, the north is undoubtedly very different from the south in every way. The north is industrial, prosperous, active, and progressive. The south is almost exclusively agricultural, and miserably poor. In the north political education is beginning to develop, and the keenest interest is evinced in social and political questions, while the south is apathetic and wanting in political instinct. The north has made a great advance in wealth, trade, and education, while the south is almost stationary. The ignorance of the south is proverbial. The proportion of illiterates among the recruits in Piedmont was 14.98 per cent., in Lombardy 18.42 per cent., in the Province of Naples it was 51.37 per cent., in Sicily 55.04 per cent. In criminal statistics, too, the south enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence.

It will thus be seen that to treat of "Italian Life in Town and Country" from a national point of view would require a library rather than a single volume. The author can do little more than select those characteristics which are common to most parts of the peninsula, and describe those tendencies which some day or other may become national. Notwithstanding the multifarious and widely diversified phases of his subject he does this in an admirably coherent manner.

Like the American significance of the word "aristocracy," the Italian "aristocrazea" means "good society," which in Italy is composed of various elements—manufacturers, merchants, bankers, professional men, some of whom bear titles and some do not. The aristocracy, which is divided into the territorial and the burgher classes, reveals the characteristics of the province in which they live. In the north they take an active part in the administration of affairs—in commercial and industrial enterprises. In the south they are feudal lords. In the various districts the middle classes and the lower classes form their natural and logical complements.

Ever since Italy became a nation she has been beset with financial difficulties. In taxation she enjoys an unenviable primacy. Everything is taxed, but while in the north taxation is applied with some regard to the latest theories of political economy, in the south the application is mediæval. In Calabria the nobleman's luxurious stable escapes, for it gives its owner no profit. There, however, the peasant's donkey and cart are taxed for the opposite reason. In his chapter on "Wealth and Poverty" Mr. Villari presents an excellent forensic on the causes of these extremes. He is, however, optimistic in regard to the south.

In Italy social life exists only in the towns, while a model for all is found in the Court at the Quirinal. Still, for many the Quirinal is a very distant centre. The principal social functions are afternoon receptions and balls. Dinner parties are rare, and house parties are almost unknown. A peculiar form of social life in the evening is "casa mia." "A great many ladies of society are at home to their friends every evening, and some few habitués are always sure to drop in." The theatre and the opera are thoroughly social institutions.

One curious phase of Italian thought is the careless regard of those relics of the past which once made Italy famous. The average Italian cannot comprehend the connoisseur's passion for ruined palaces or his enthusiasm for old pictures.

> Many of the chief of expression, declares the author, are very popular national characteristics. He has many hope, however, for the slowly increasing material interest of all kinds, since [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SOME NEW ESSAYS

Howells's Latest Volume of Collected Papers.*

MR. HOWELLS has treated Thackeray with severity for chatting with the reader in his novels, but that is no reason why Mr. Howells should not chat with his own readers in fit times and places. There is nothing else that he enjoys so much, and because he imposes on himself a self-denying ordinance in his novels, he gives his inclination freer course on other tracks. He was never chattier or more confidential than in his present volume, which, if we remember rightly, is his nearest approach to a volume of miscellaneous essays and sketches. In a prefatory "word of explanation" he ventures to hope that the reader will find his essays and sketches somehow related and exhibiting allegiance to a central motive. But in truth they have little unity but such as is given them by the stamp of Mr. Howells's individuality, and they are no worse on this account. He frankly confesses that he is "never quite sure of life unless he finds literature in it," but this confession is superfluous. It is evident that life exists for Mr. Howells only as literature in the rough. We find ourselves compassionating him because his "Worries of a Winter Walk" is symbolic of his manner of life. What a pity that he cannot enjoy some things without the novelist's sophistication, without an ulterior aim at the reproduction of his experience in a literary form!

In his introductory study he propounds the interesting thesis that "no man ought to live by an art." He then goes on to give the shrewd result of his experience as a business man of letters. He would seem to be living on his art very comfortably. But his seeming paradox is illumined by his insistence that the writer's concern is to make his work as good as he can make it, whether it sells or not. In the same line with this study is "The Editor's Relations with the Young Contributor," to which the young contributor should give gracious heed. Kinder or more sensible advice was never given. Indeed, there never was a kindlier wag than Mr. Howells. The human note is never silent long. What could be better than his scorn of "poetry for poets"? They have enough poetry of their own. What we want is poetry for all sorts and conditions of men.

Here are delightful sketches of travel, but their charm does not depend upon the rarity or peculiar interest of the things described. A trip to the Bermudas or a day at Scheveningen is even less fruitful of humorous observation than a visit to the Maine coast or a sail down the Ohio. Several of the sketches carry back our minds to those in which Hawthorne took some simple scene and described it with minute particularity. Some of them remind us of other pieces in which Hawthorne either injected a mysterious element into the circumstance or evolved such an element from it. A comparison of Mr. Howells's way of doing these things with Hawthorne's would be interesting and instructive.

Several of the pieces fall into a group by themselves—"American Literary Centres," "American Literature in Exile," "Some Anomalies of the Short Story," "Politics of American Authors." In the last named some violence is done to Col. Higginson's reputation, where it is said that he was "anti-slavery almost to the point of abolition." Not almost, but quite. He was heartily in accord with Garrison's disunion principles, not with his non-resistance and non-voting; but these shortcomings did not make him any less an abolitionist. The essay on "American Literary Centres" is not flattering to New York, but dwells lovingly on what Boston was "Consule Planco." To his own humorous reflections he adds one of Mr. Aldrich's, "that whenever a literary man died in Boston the New Yorkers thought they had a literary centre." There are very pretty compliments for a good many literary fellows, the crowning one being reserved for Mark Twain. "When I think of him," says Mr. Howells, "it seems to me that our great literary centre is just now at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson."

In "Puritanism in American Fiction" we have more elaborate praise for Mary E. Wilkins and the sisterhood who have described for us New England character. It concludes in a highly characteristic manner. "I should not," he says, "blame any one who brought their portrait to the test of reality and found it exaggerated, overdrawn, and unnatural, though I should be perfectly sure that such a critic was wrong." His "She Hamlet" is Sarah Bernhardt, and he treats her with severity; but what he writes of Fechter's Hamlet will awaken many grateful memories. It is a little matter, but Mr. Howells's confidence that there are snakes in Ireland does not conflict with Horrebow's declaration that there are no snakes in Iceland.

Prof. Matthews's Essays.*

It is very well to see a book of this quality come to a third edition, and we wish it may see many more. From its having done so it is doubtless already known to a large circle, and the area within which it is of special interest is continually widening. For readers of books—to whom it is in large measure a guide and interpreter—and writers of books and about books are always on the increase. It has the color, of course, of the times, and strikingly reflects them; and time to come may change some of its conclusions and modify some of its theories, but as a whole it is excellent, and its place is doubtless secure among essays in criticism.

The contents date for 1890 to 1900, and this edition is augmented by essays on "The Present Condition of the Drama," and on "The Importance of the Folk Theatre." The use of the former prevents much of the work, which is a clear and sterling one.

Mr. Matthews's theory of "American Literature," which has leading place in the volume, is open to question; and it is doubtful if it has made much progress in the six years since it was broached. If the American claim to a natural heritage in the English tongue is valid—as it is—it is not easy to see what objection there can be to a like claim in the matter of English literature, which, like her liberties, is the heritage of all England's children; or how the literature of that tongue should be designated according to latitude or longitude. American books have their characteristics, as the American climate and products and men and women have; or as, say, a Devonshire book differs from a Yorkshire; and there can be no doubt as to which is the "closer" to the Yorkshire man. The books of California will in time to come be distinguishable from those of Massachusetts. The process is in operation now, and there can be as little doubt as to which is the "closer" to the Californian. Must Olive Schreiner's books be called African and Sir William Hunter's works Indian literature?

When the language of America shall have become so idiosyncratic as to be distinguishable from all others, then will her literature be also distinct; not in name only, but intrinsically. The "American branch of English literature," as Mr. Matthews would have it called, as distinguished from "British" literature is differentiating itself, and will be in time, if it is not now, sufficiently distinct to be recognised as such. But, as the claim stands at present, it savors somewhat of the farcical with a tendency toward that provincialism in the characterization of which Mr. Matthews is elsewhere eloquent.

The first of five essays under the heading, "Aspects of Fiction," is on "The Gift of Story-Telling," and, as far as it goes, it answers the heading admirably. On this subject Mr. Matthews says: "This gift of story-telling can exist independently of any other faculty. It may be all that its possessor has. He might be wholly without any of the qualifications of the literator; he might lack education and intelligence; he might have no knowledge of the world, no experience of life, and no insight into character; he might be devoid of style and even of grammar; all these deficiencies are as nothing if only he have the gift of story-telling. With that, even though without them, he may make sure of an audience whenever and wherever he shall choose to take up his tale." And what is true of this is true of every other art, as Mr. Matthews proceeds to exemplify in a very full and interesting manner.

This is followed by essays on Cervantes, Zola, and Kipling; on François Coppée, Ludovic Halévy, and Charles Dudley Warner. These are pregnant with interest and immensely helpful to students of fiction.

Essays on Minor Topics.*

This is a volume of short essays, reprinted from a magazine. A good exterior counts in men, women, and books, and this volume wins our good-will by quiet, good taste in its externals. It is pleasant to handle, presents a bright, clear page, has spacious margins, and all modern improvements. The Outlook Company is not a veteran in publishing books, but this volume was made by no "'prentice hand."

As the author calls himself The Spectator, the quality of the article is primarily a question of eyes, and it is in his character of looker-on that he has in those papers least need for repentance. Those entitled "Seeing a City," "At the Virginia Springs," "A Day in Oxford," &c., are not at all of the genus itinerario, but have the imprint of the writer's mind, in which, and not in the eye alone, the scenes are transfused and come to us as reflected there. We might have a city described to us with all the detail of a guide book, and whatever more we should know may not be one whit the wiser. For Baedeker has nothing to say of the relativity of things which constitutes their value; but

*LITERATURE AND LIFE. Studies by W. D. Howells, author of "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," &c. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. viii.-322. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1902.

*ASPECTS OF FICTION, AND OTHER VENTURES IN CRITICISM. By Brander Matthews. Third edition, enlarged. Pp. 297. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902.

*SEEN BY THE SPECTATOR. Being a Selection of Rambling Papers first printed in The Outlook, under the title of "The Spectator." 12mo. Paper boards. Pp. 262. New York: The Outlook Company, 1902. $1.

this thing apt, and helps us to see how [illegible] ... Oxford ... Commission, but the spirit of the place is all around us, and we are in the presence of well informed and conscientious sight-seers, deriving an improvement from them as well as from the [illegible] ... By is this true of "Johns Hopkins," and pre-eminently so of "A Day in Oxford," of which indeed it may almost be said that it is Oxford, for the spirit of the place is there every page.

There is an easy flow of grace in the narrative, which relieves it from seriousness, for there is no serious intent. This is the more evident when we come to "The Virginia Springs," the air of which is as different from that of the pages on Boston as the mean temperature of Virginia is from that of Massachusetts. There we breathe the odors of mint juleps and vegetable colored waiters, enjoy the humors of a county court trial, and the equivocal testimony of negro witnesses, as, for instance: "Well, hit mout hev been a Monday, and hit-mout hev been a Tuesday, fuh, long 'bout 5 o'clock in de ebening, or p'raps 6 o'clock fuh, er later."

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Chicago Inter-Ocean

OCT 1900

ACROSS SIBERIA.

J. Foster Fraser's Account of His Travels in the East.

IN A state of society in which men are seldom taken at a higher valuation than their own, the merits of Mr. J. Foster Fraser's volume on Siberia are in danger of being underestimated. It claims to be nothing more than a record of personal impressions. It is free from the statistical and political padding which lends seriousness to so many books of real weight. From beginning to end it bears the stamp of accuracy; though his journey was originally undertaken in the interests of a daily paper, The Yorkshire Post, Mr. Fraser has resisted the temptation to sensationalism and exaggeration which besets those who write for serial publication. Its connection with journalism gives this book a brightness of style which does not, however, degenerate into flippancy or mere smartness. Its author was well equipped for his task both by his experience as a traveler—he was one of the three young men who a few years ago went "round the world on a wheel"—and by his skill as a descriptive writer. The latter quality shows itself at the outset in his pictures of the scene at the Moscow railway station, and on many occasions later in observations that would have escaped the notice of the average tourist.

Mr. Fraser set about executing his commission in the spirit of an investigator who is anxious above all things to get at the facts. Instead of journeying by the luxurious Siberian express, he took the ordinary daily train that jogs along slowly, stopping at all the wayside stations, and thus giving constant opportunities of watching the life of the moujiks, especially the emigrants. He halted for some days at such important towns as Omsk and Irkutsk, and spent more than a week in Vladivostok before returning via the forbidden land of Manchuria.

The Siberia which Mr. Fraser found was a country of immense agricultural possibilities—in his judgment, destined to be ultimately the greatest food-producing region in the world. It possesses vast stretches of prairie waiting for the plough, huge forests, and magnificent waterways. People who talk enthusiastically about the wheat-growing possibilities of our own Western States should save their breath, Mr. Fraser advises, for the time when they come back, to speak of Siberia. Omsk is in the centre of 2,000 square miles of remarkably rich pasture land. The cows at present are miserable looking things, but the pasturage is so good that there is 7 per cent. of butter fat in the milk. A Danish merchant is developing a butter trade which has increased from a total of 4,000 buckets for the whole Summer of three years ago to 30,000 buckets a week during the Summer of 1901. Then, east of Lake Baikal, there is a region so full of mineral wealth that Mr. Fraser does not hesitate to call it a second California.

As yet only the merest beginning has been made in the exploitation of this promising country. The Russian is one of the worst farmers on the face of the earth, lacking energy and objecting to the use of modern appliances. The peasant is so lazy that he would rather buy flour from Portland, Oregon, than grow it himself. So, too, mining is pursued listlessly and with primitive methods. The corruption and dilatoriness of the officials block the way of any one, whether native or foreign, who possesses real business capacity.

All stimulus to enterprise must therefore come from outside. According to Mr. Fraser, the nationalities which are doing most to develop Siberian trade are, in order of merit, Germany, America, Great Britain, France, and Austria. He confesses that his patriotism was deeply stung by the many evidences of British indifference. He met a hundred German commercial travelers, but not a single representative of an English firm. At Vladivostok he looked about in vain for the union jack; there were Consuls or commercial agents for France, Germany, America, Holland, and Japan, but this growing port was entirely ignored by the British Foreign Office. At Omsk there were eight agents for American manufacturers of agricultural implements, but not a single Englishman in the trade. Deering's representative sold forty machines in 1898, but had increased the number to 1,500 in 1901, and proposed in 1902 to bring out 4,000.

But what of the land of prison and exile? Mr. Fraser tells us that he started with the average Britisher's anti-Russian prejudice, and with the expectation of having many horrors to record. He discovered, however, that this was only one phase—a slight and passing phase—of Siberian life. He visited prisons at Irkutsk and Alexandrovski—the latter being the largest prison in Siberia. In each case he found something very different from his preconceived ideas. At the same time he expresses his disgust at a system which sends young students into banishment for ten years for the offense of taking part in some boyish Socialistic demonstration. A silly and paltry revenge, he truly calls it. And while calling attention to the bright side of life in Siberia, Mr. Fraser shows clearly enough the drawbacks to residence in the large cities, in spite of their large hotels, their electric light, and other signs of progress. At Irkutsk robberies with violence are common, and life is held very cheap. It is dangerous to leave the main street after dark without a revolver, and the timid householder opens his window and fires a shot before going to bed, just to inform prowlers that there are firearms in the house. Police protection appears to be very inefficient. It is customary for the policeman at night to sound a wooden rattle as he goes his rounds, on the theory that it gives householders confidence that their guardians are about. Even more amazing is the arrangement for protecting the ingots stored at the Government Laboratory at Irkutsk. The treasure was formerly guarded by a force of Cossacks, but one evening they marched off with the lot. Consequently, the gold that comes to the laboratory is now put in charge of two old men who are too feeble to carry a bar between them.

ACROSS SIBERIA. By J. Foster Fraser. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 400. Cassell & Co., Limited.

The Gilbert Ellis Sale.

Beginning Oct. 28, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell in London in ten sessions the choice stock of rare books, illuminated and other manuscripts, engravings, and drawings, English and foreign book-plates, &c., of the late Gilbert Ifold Ellis, formerly a book dealer at 29 New Bond Street, London. Mr. Ellis, who died at the age of forty-three at Dover, England, Feb. 6, 1902, survived his uncle, F. S. Ellis, less than a year. In 1885 he succeeded the latter in the rare book business, the firm name being successively Ellis & Scrutton and Ellis & Elvey. His brother, Joseph W. Ellis, has now made over the good-will of the business to J. J. Holdsworth and George Smith, both of whom had been his assistants for many years, and the name of Ellis thus passes from the rare book market, where it was long well known and honored.

There are 2,927 lots in the coming Ellis sale, among which are some very notable items. As a book auction it does not compare with the uncle's great sale in November, 1885, for Gilbert Ellis had little of the adventurous spirit of Fred S. Ellis, who for a quarter of a century was Quaritch's only rival. While it contains no items of great rarity or value, there are numerous fine things in the extensive collection. The interest of American collectors will probably be centred in the nineteenth century lots. Chief among these is the first edition of Scott's "Waverley," rebound in contemporary half red morocco, but fine and large, with all the half titles, of which there should be two in each of the three volumes. The record price for this book is the £162 given at Sotheby's July 25 last for an uncut copy. The Ellis copy seems to have been once in the possession of the late Frederick Locker-Lampson, the noted poet-collector, and has his book-plate in each volume.

Another book from Lampson's collection is a copy of "The Shaving of Shagpat," 1856, George Meredith's first novel, in the original cloth, with an autograph note in verse by Lampson on the flyleaf. Among the manuscripts is Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Lenore," the original autograph manuscript, translated by him from Bürger's celebrated ballad in or about June, 1844. The manuscript, which occupies twelve quarto pages, is the first translation of any importance that Rossetti ever undertook. He was then in his sixteenth year, and used the signature "Gabriel Charles Rossetti." The manuscript is interleaved and bound in green morocco extra, by Riviere. Inserted is a rare lithograph, "Juliette," the only one ever executed by Rossetti.

The best of the autograph letters is an octavo note from John Keats to Fanny Brawne, the young lady who inspired some of the most remarkable love letters in all literature. This short epistle was apparently sent with a copy of Spenser's poems, in which he had marked the most striking passages. "My Dearest Fanny," he writes, "the book his lightened my time very much. I am much better. God bless you. Your affectionate J. Keats." This interesting letter sold for £14 5s. at Fred Ellis's sale in 1885. It should now bring a much larger sum.

"Mr. H." at Auction.

Another copy of the first edition of Charles Lamb's "Mr. H." has come into the market, and will be sold this Fall by Mr. Anderson. The only other copy ever offered at auction is Frank Hyams Marshall's example, rebound by Zaehnsdorf, which sold for $95 at Bangs's, Feb. 15, 1898, passing immediately into A. J. Morgan's collection, and privately sold with Mr. Morgan's other books to George H. Richmond in the Spring of 1900. The copy soon to be offered by Mr. Anderson is superior in every way to the other, being absolutely uncut, in the original stitched condition as first issued by Mathew Carey in 1823.

A second edition of "Mr. H." was published in Philadelphia in 1833 by Thomas H. Palmer, who printed many plays of the period.

Margaret Sidney's Career.

Margaret Sidney (Mrs. H. M. Lothrop) has had a long literary career. She is the author of the Pepper books, which have been popular with children for twenty years. Her new Pepper book, this year published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, entitled "Five Little Peppers Abroad," is also timed in Germany. Mrs. Lothrop resides at Concord, and her home there is the well-known "Wayside," also the scene of her romantic and [illegible]

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Miss Elisabeth Banks's "Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl" has given rise to a discussion as to the ethics of reporting. Miss Banks came into notice here a few years ago by writing a series of articles describing her experiences as a domestic servant. As the gist of these experiences consisted in revelations as to the manners and customs of the people with whom she found situations, the articles were not adapted to awaken much enthusiasm. That a young woman should pretend to be a servant for the purpose of learning how the people who employed her lived, and that she should afterward publish the information thus obtained, was certainly not in accordance with the ethics of decent London journalism. The articles were readable, but they were generally thought to be in extremely bad taste.

Miss Banks's new book shows that she has a conscience in reporting, and she mentions a number of instances in which, in the course of her career, she has declined to do things which she had been requested to do by her newspaper employer. Doubtless there are many persons, women as well as men, who would not have hesitated to do the things that Miss Banks refused to do, and would have thought themselves clever in so doing. The wonder is not that Miss Banks should have declined to do things which no lady could do, but that she should think it worth while to mention the fact that she did so decline. A man in writing his autobiography does not think it worth while to mention that on certain occasions he might have stolen or swindled or done other disreputable things, but abstained from so doing. The conclusion of the reader of Miss Banks's book is that she has much more conscience than she was thought to have by the readers of her early contributions to the London press, but that it must be a very curious world in which a woman finds it worth while to volunteer the information that she on several occasions declined to do disreputable things.

There are undoubtedly papers in London which would welcome a woman reporter who would do precisely what Miss Banks declined to do, but they are by no means fair representatives of the London press. The leading London papers would never dream of employing either women or men to do the sort of work that Miss Banks says she was directed to do. She certainly does not apologize for "yellow journalism," but her book is nevertheless one which could have been written only in a region where journalism has a pronounced saffron tint. It is a smart book, but it does not convince the reader that woman's proper place is that of a newspaper reporter.

By the bye, why does Miss Banks call herself a "newspaper girl"? The male reporter who has reached the age of Miss Banks does not call himself a "newspaper boy." Miss Banks may be a good newspaper woman, but whatever else she is, she is not a girl, and ought not to call herself one.

***

Messrs. Routledge & Co. are going to bring out a complete set of the novels of the late G. P. R. James. They were more or less "tushery," but they were by no means bad of their sort. Compare them with the average historical novel of the sort with which we have been inundated during the last three years and they will seem decidedly better than their later rivals. James's men and women are wooden, and their talk is of the impossible "beshrew it" order, but the same can be said of most of the historical novels that nowadays sell by the fifty thousand. On the other hand, James could tell a story fairly well, and he always had a story to tell. He fell into entire neglect when the reign of the psychological novel came in. Those were the days when any novel that dealt with incident was thought to be unworthy of the attention of any one of culture. We all delighted in analysis of soul, and we believed that Dumas fils, with his "Dame aux Camellias" was greatly the superior of his father, the author of the "Three Musketeers." Now that the psychological novel has had its day, it is time that James should once more be treated with attention. He was a cheap Sir Walter Scott, but are not the most successful—in a business sense—of the novelists of to-day only very cheap Scotts? I shall not read James's novels, for I found them hard reading when I was a boy, and could read almost anything that called itself a story; but unless the fondness for historical novels, which has made the fortune of half a dozen living authors, is a mere unreal pose, James's novels ought to be as successful now as they were when they were new.

***

Sir Walter Besant's last book, "No Other Way," comes to us with the reminder that it is the last story we shall ever have from his busy pen. It is a story of the last—that is to say, the eighteenth—century, the scene being laid in England. It is illustrated with what look like photographs of the characters, and any one who glances at them can easily divine the sort of entertainment which the author provides. It is a good story. It is never brilliant and never dull. It moves along easily and smoothly, and the reader who begins the first chapter moves on with it in peace and contentment. For a good respectable novel there is nothing better than "No Other Way," and it is needless to say that it contains nothing that could bring a blush to the cheek of an old person. Young persons do not blush nowadays, save for publication only. We shall miss Sir Walter Besant's books as time goes on. Very possibly those that he has written will fall into forgetfulness, as most of Anthony Trollope's have fallen; but it is certain that if he had lived and written fresh novels we should have read them with pleasure just as we have read the score or more that were published during his lifetime. It is an odd thing that the popularity of the average novel depends in some inscrutable way on the fact that the author is alive. Mr. J. F. Smith's novels had an immense sale while he lived, but no sooner was he dead than they were totally forgotten. In the case of Sir Walter Besant, the books that he wrote were thoroughly good, and they ought not to cease to interest the public. Still it would be reasonably safe to prophesy that in a few years the demand for them will be very small.

***

Mrs. Craigie's "Love and the Soul Hunters" is an exceptionally clever story. In fact, it is too clever. Its cleverness is shown not only in the construction and development of the plot, but in the brilliant things that the author and all of her characters constantly say. That becomes in the end very tiresome. The conversationalist who never says a dull or commonplace thing tires you, because you feel that you must listen attentively to everything he says, and the same is true of a novel in which every one speaks in epigrams. "Love and the Soul Hunters" ought, in spite of its name, to be a very interesting book, but I have not found it easy to read it—solely because it is altogether too clever. Mrs. Craigie, who, I trust, will never again assume the hideous disguise of "John Oliver Hobbes," has proved herself fully worthy of the success that she made with her first—or, at any rate, her first notable book, while a number of other women writers whose first books went into any number of editions have virtually disappeared from view.

***

The Rev. Stopford Brooke has published a book on "The Poetry of Robert Browning," and any one who wants to acquire a knowledge of Browning's poetry without the task of reading it cannot do better than to read Mr. Brooke's book. It contains some very just criticisms of Browning, but what is of more consequence to those who wish to be able to talk as if they were members of the Browning Society are Mr. Brooke's studies of all Browning's chief poems. In this department he is acute and interesting, and though I care very little for poetry in general, and Browning's in particular, I find Mr. Brooke's volume both instructive and entertaining.

***

We are to have a new volume from Mr. William Watson, but I understand it is to be a selection from the poems he has already published, and not a volume of new verse. I rather doubt this, for what poet could publish a new volume without adding to it at least a preface or a dedication in verse? We have not heard very much from Mr. Watson of late, except bad politics expressed in turgid verse, which is a great pity, in view of the fact that he can write excellent poetry.

***

A weekly paper announces that Tom Sawyer keeps a drinking saloon in San Francisco. This may convey pleasure to those curiously constituted persons who believe that an author never invents a character, but always copies from some living person. However, I don't believe a word of it. Tom Sawyer would never have condescended to keep a saloon. He had much grander views. Did he not try to organize a crusade for the redemption of the Holy Land? Was it not Tom who made himself a name as a detective, policeman, and barrister? Fancy Tom coming down to a prosaic drinking saloon, and standing behind the counter listening to the lies of other people! He would have no chance in such a position of telling his own adventures and of posing as the great traveler—the man of wonderful adventures. If Tom Sawyer is alive at this moment he is beyond a doubt the editor of a Mississippi country paper, and he writes everything in that paper, except the advertisements and the "patent inside." The serial novel which appears in it is by Tom Sawyer, and that he occasionally drops into poetry, I have not the slightest doubt.

***

It is hardly necessary to speak of Mr. Kipling's "Just So" stories, which were published last Tuesday. Most if not all of them have, it is understood, been published in America, but only two have appeared in the English magazines. While, therefore, they are new to us on this side they are not new in America. To any one who understands children, the wonderful way in which Mr. Kipling has in this volume put himself in precise sympathy with children will seem unique. The illustrations are Mr. Kipling's own, and they are explained by him in the most delightful way. They seem to me to be wonderfully well done. They are a new proof of the universality of the man. Is there anything that he cannot do? I very much doubt it.

W. L. ALDEN.

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THE SON OF MAGNUS. By Paul Harbon. Pp. 339. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

WANTED, A CHAPERON. By Paul Leicester Ford. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00.

LITTLE MISS SUNSHINE. By Gabrielle E. Jackson. Pp. 418. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

THE FOUNDING OF FORTUNES. By Jane Barlow. Pp. 348. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE LADY OF THE BARGE. By W. W. Jacobs. Illustrated. Pp. 300. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

BAYARD'S COURIER. By B. K. Benson. Illustrated. Pp. 401. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LITTLE WOMEN. By Louise M. Alcott. Illustrated. Pp. 617. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL. By Louise M. Alcott. Illustrated. Pp. 380. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

POLLY'S SECRET. By Harriet A. Nash. Illustrated. Pp. 291. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE ADVENTURES OF TORQUA. By Charles Frederick Holder. Illustrated. Pp. 282. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

BARBARA LADD. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated. Pp. 377. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE TIGER AND THE INSECT. By John Habberton. Sequel to "Helen's Babies." Illustrated: Pp. 233. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.20.

RALPH GRANGER'S FORTUNE. By W. P. Brown. Illustrated. Pp. 305. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.00.

A BAYARD FROM BENGAL. By F. Anstey. Illustrated. Pp. 137. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SPLENDID IDLE FORTIES. By Gertrude Atherton. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

HAUNTS OF ANCIENT PEACE. By Alfred Austin. Illustrated. Pp. 184. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FOR CROWN AND COVENANT. By Cyril Grey. Pp. 320. New York: The American Tract Society.

THE WHIRLWIND. By Rupert Hughes. Pp. 495. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company.

I WILL REPAY. By George Dyre Eldridge. Pp. 313. New York: Lewis, Scribner & Co.

A FOREST ORCHID, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ella Higginson. Pp. 240. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE OTHER BOY. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated. Pp. 230. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

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WHOM THE GODS DESTROYED. By Josephine D. Daskam. Pp. 240. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MOLLY. By Barbara Yechton. Illustrated. Pp. 120. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

EMMY LOU. By George M. Martin. Illustrated. Pp. 270. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SEA. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illustrated. Pp. 370. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

A SON OF GAD. By John A. Steuart. Pp. 418. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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A GREEK HAND MIRROR AND A CANTHARUS FROM THE FACTORY OF BRYGOS. By Frank B. Tarbell. Illustrated. Pp. 9. University of Chicago Press.

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THE LOVABLE TALES OF JANEY AND JOSEY AND JOE. By Gertrude Smith. Illustrated. Pp. 157. Harper & Brothers. $1.20.

New Editions.

THE SPENDTHRIFT. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. Illustrated. Pp. 372. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

CRICHTON. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. In two volumes. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. In two volumes. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

TENNYSON. By Sir Alfred Lyall. Pp. 200. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

THE BOOK OF JOB AND THE BOOK OF RUTH. Pp. 183. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 60 cents.

PROVERBS, ECCLESIASTES, AND THE SONG OF SOLOMON. Pp. 154. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 60 cents.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. With illustrations by F. L. Griggs. Pp. 50. New York: John Lane.

CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES. With Notes and Glossary by Andrew Ingraham. Pp. 327. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HANS ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES. Pictured by J. J. Mora. Translated by Carl Siewers. Pp. 180. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.

LE ROI APEPI. By Victor Cherbuliez. With a Preface and Explanatory Notes in English by Prof. Albert Schinz. New York: W. R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

Miscellaneous.

LITERATURE AND LIFE. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. Pp. 322. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25.

AUTHORS AT HOME. Edited by J. L. and J. P. Gilder. Pp. 400. New York: The A. Wessels Company. $1.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND ELECTRO-REFINING. A new edition of Alexander Watt's "Electro-Deposition." Revised and largely rewritten by Arnold Philip. Illustrated. Pp. 700. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $4.50.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, STATE OF NEW YORK. Sixth Annual Report. Pp. 535. Illustrations in color. Albany, N. Y.: Forest, Fish and Game Commission.

IMPERIALISM. A Study. By J. A. Hobson. Pp. 400. New York: James Pott & Co.

THE BOOK OF CLIMBING PLANTS AND WALL SHRUBS. By S. Arnott. Illustrated. Pp. 119. New York: John Lane.

THE SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK. By Willard Chamberlain Selleck. Pp. 249. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

OUT OF DOORS. For Nature Lovers. Quotations selected and illustrated. By Rosalie Arthur. Pp. 148. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. In cloth, $1.25.

WESTWIND SONGS. By Arthur Upson. Pp. 100. Minneapolis: E. D. Brooks.

UP FROM GEORGIA. By Frank L. Stanton. Pp. 177. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20.

LOVE, LAURELS, AND LAUGHTER. By Beatrice Hanscom. Pp. 156. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.20.

BOSTON CONFERENCE FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT. Report of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League, held May 7, 8, and 9, 1902. C. R. Woodruff, editor. Pp. 350. Philadelphia: The National Municipal League.

WHEN THE BIRDS GO NORTH AGAIN. By Ella Higginson. Pp. 175. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE SUNSET SONG, AND OTHER VERSES. By Elizabeth Akers. Pp. 313. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

THE SONS OF GLORY. A Study in Genius. By Adolfo Padovan. Pp. 306. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

LATER INFANCY OF THE CHILD. By Gabriel Compayre. Pp. 299. D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.20.

MILTON'S ENGLAND. By Lucia Ames Mead. Illustrated. Pp. 310. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, $1.50.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Pp. 467. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE CHRISTIAN POINT OF VIEW. Addresses by G. W. Knox, A. C. McGiffert, and Francis Brown. Pp. 80. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES. By Henry D. Lloyd. Pp. 194. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By Horace S. Tarbell and Martha Tarbell. Pp. 274. Boston: Ginn & Co. By mail 70 cents.

THROUGH HIDDEN SPRINGS. By Francis H. Nichols. Illustrated. Pp. 282. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

MIND, POWER, AND PRIVILEGES. By Albert E. Ohlon. Pp. 405. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE MAKING OF CITIZENS. By R. E. Hughes. Pp. 405. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LABORATORY GUIDE IN ZOOLOGY. By Clarence M. Weed and Ralph W. Crosman. Pp. 105. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE WRITING OF THE SHORT STORY. By Lewis Worthington Smith. Pp. 90. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. By F. P. Sever. Illustrated. Pp. 140. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND MANUAL. Twentieth century edition. By Isaac Pitman. Pp. 128. Isaac Pitman & Sons.

MODERN PRACTICAL JOINERY. By George Ellis. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $4.

THE HEALTHY WOMAN. By W. S. Leonard, M. D. Pp. 182. New York: Contemporary Publishing Company. Price, $1.

ANNALS OF OLD MANHATTAN. By Julia M. Colton. Illustrated. Pp. 347. [illegible]

SCHOOL OF THE WOODS. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Pp. 200. Ginn & Co. $1.50.

A BALLOON ASCENSION AT MEXICO. By Percy A. Hill. Illustrated. Pp. [illegible]. [illegible]. $1.50.

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SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, OCT. 18, 1902.—16 PAGES

VALUE OF A NAME.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll of London, editor of a widely circulated and influential Nonconformist weekly and an alert literary monthly, makes a mistake when he attributes an extravagant bid for the services of H. G. Wells, the romance writer, as reporter of the coronation services in August by a sensational New York newspaper to the inherent fondness for royalty which he fancies exists in this Republic and the widespread interest here in all doings of the reigning family. One might argue very shrewdly to the contrary. The mere fact that the newspaper in question wanted its account of the coronation signed by a name noted in literature might be taken to indicate that its editor had little faith in the value of the event as news. But we shall not attempt to pursue that line of argument, in view of the bewildering course of sensational journalism.

What the incident really proves is that the name of Mr. Wells signed to a newspaper article is thought in some American newspaper circles to be worth a great deal of money. That is because Mr. Wells writes remarkably well in his chosen field, to which, by the way, the coronation of King Edward does not belong, and his books have many admiring readers in America. It is only another proof of the commercial value of a name.

Mr. Wells was wise in declining the offer, if Dr. Nicoll is not mistaken in his idea that it was actually made to him, because his readers might have been disappointed by the result of his excursion into daily journalism and his attempt to rival in rapid reporting the work of experienced journalists. Even the most successful literary man cannot afford to run many such risks. Mr. Wells was doubtless pleased, if he really received the offer, to learn the large value attached to his name in this country, and doubtless he is sensible enough to preserve that value by sticking to the field in which he won his fame.

LITERATURE IN CHICAGO.

Discussion of the possibilities of Chicago as a Literary Centre has often tempted Eastern humorists to cheap but harmless frivol, but the subject is really of serious importance to the whole country. It is important to know that Chicago now has not only the "largest bookstore in the world," but is the home of prosperous and growing publishing houses and of many writers of more than National distinction. Some very interesting statements concerning the writing and publishing of books in Chicago are contained in a long report of an interview with Mr. Herbert S. Stone which is contributed to The Record-Herald by Mr. William E. Curtis.

Mr. Stone finds that there are a great many authors in the East who take themselves seriously, but are "doing nothing worth while." The authors he knows of in Chicago are "doing honest, practical work instead of dreaming about it." As the "average business man" in Chicago is apt to regard the author as an idler, the author "must work hard to vindicate his position."

We fancy the disposition of Eastern folks to accuse any Chicago author who writes about his own neighborhood of provincialism is not as common as Mr. Stone fancies. The fact that Chicago is now a favorite scene for fiction is not to be disputed, and Chicago authors may be assured that foreign readers of American books do not think Chicago is provincial unless they also think New York provincial; and the opinion of people who think either great city provincial is not worth heeding.

Mr. Stone rises to imaginative heights when he declares that there are "plots for novels in nearly all the old houses on lower Michigan and Wabash Avenues, and on the West Side, and in the lives of many of our successful merchants." But, of course, undiscovered and unformulated plots for novels do not count for much, especially at a moment when there are rather too many finished novels in the market. Mr. Stone declares that while many excellent books about Chicago life have been produced by Chicago authors, yet few of them have had any large popularity, "either on account of what Easterners call provincialism or because they have been tinged by pessimism." Leaving the "provincialism" out of the argument, the allegation of pessimism would still hold. Undoubtedly, with certain notable exceptions, pessimistic books are not popular. Moreover, people in search of pessimistic literature prefer to take it from the fountain-heads of modern pessimism in Continental Europe.

What on earth has young, bright, healthful Chicago to do with pessimism? Her writers must strive to get over that failing, which is merely due to the imitative habit of aspiring youth.

If authorship has not yet become a business, or an established profession, in Chicago, it is rapidly becoming so, while the Western city is growing as a publishing centre and has a host of purchasers and readers for its own books. It has its share, or more than its share, of wealth and literary cultivation, and we like very much Mr. Stone's idea that "there is no such thing as prestige in the publishing business now." The wise writer seeks the publisher who best knows how to sell his books, while the reader cares little who publishes a book so long as it is a good book.

MISS CORELLI'S TRIUMPH.

Marie Corelli seems to have triumphed in her recent amusing controversy with the editor of a London periodical. The advertisement she has received from his publication of her letter and the reply, which have been telegraphed all over the English-speaking world, will do her no harm. Perhaps she made a slight error of judgment in writing to the editor, but her mistake was natural. One does not infer from her letter that she was seeking notoriety. She was clearly seeking information. It is difficult to understand, even after the editor's explanation, why her name was omitted in his list of persons present at a certain social function, while that of the friend she introduced was printed. The explanation leads one to infer that the list was a matter of favor and was published merely to gratify the vanity of folks enjoying the favor of the periodical and not to give important information to an eager but unindividualized public.

Apart from the fact that Miss Corelli has hitherto scoffed at newspaper notoriety there is nothing whatever in the incident which does not strengthen her position. She has been the means of at least seeming to prove that "notices" go by favor in a certain branch of English journalism, and doubtless many worthy middle-class people who regard Miss Corelli as a great author, because they like her books and know that their lamented Queen liked them, will now be surer than ever that editors are unfair. Probably also there was no other guest at the function of wider celebrity than Miss Corelli, in spite of her renowned repugnance to newspaper celebrity, and for that reason her name should have been printed conspicuously in the list of guests.

ABDUL AS AN AUTHOR.

Perhaps it would be well not to build very strong hopes of literary entertainment on the announcement that the Sultan of Turkey is writing his memoirs to be published after his death. Life is uncertain in Turkey, to be sure, but not so much so for Abdul Hamid as for those of his subjects who may have impetuously tried to do something to improve the condition of the empire and advance the cause of civilization in the Sultan's domain. Abdul Hamid comes of a race naturally long lived, though some of his relatives have died young.

The Vienna newspaper the Information, which announces that he is writing his memoirs, however, has a knack of getting news at first hand. It has frequently beaten some of the better-known Continental newspapers and the American cable correspondents do well to watch it closely. If the Sultan has the gift of self-revelation, which he has not hitherto permitted the world to suspect, he might produce a wonderfully important, even an astounding work, of great value to historians.

Undoubtedly the ruler of the benighted empire of bad debts and broken promises, uncultivated lands and unsolved problems, of misgovernment and deceit, of cruelty, treachery, and avarice, knows many things pertaining to his own and other Governments that would shock the world if they were printed. Undoubtedly the "confessions" of the descendant of Osman would trouble some Chancelleries nearer the setting sun than the Yildiz Kiosk. But the Memoirs of the Sultan is a book which the most enterprising publisher of Paternoster Row will not have the temerity to put among his announcements for a long while, and one for which American publishers will not enter into competition at present.

Memoirs of a Queen.

The memoirs of the late Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium will be published in German late in the Autumn. These memoirs promise to be very entertaining and will, it is expected, throw much interesting light on Emperor Maximilian's ill-fated Mexican venture. Queen Marie Henriette had come in contact with many of the men who played a part in the history of the latter part of the nineteenth century—Napoleon III., Victor Emmanuel, Emperor William I., Bismarck, Garibaldi, Lord Beaconsfield, and Gambetta, among others—and her reminiscences of them can hardly fail to be interesting. To the last the Queen remained devotedly attached to the unfortunate Empress Charlotte, her sister-in-law, whom she visited regularly at the Château de Burchout.

The Serials.

Mr. J. M. Barrie's charming story, "The Little White Bird," will be concluded in the November number of Scribner's. It will be published in book form in London this month, and will soon be ready here.

"The Confessions of a Wife," in The Century, continues to excite much discussion, and all the quidnuncs are speculating about the identity of the anonymous author. They are most catholic and impartial in their guesses, which range from Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, educator, lecturer, literary critic, and reformer, to Josephine Dodge Daskam, who writes so delightfully about children.

Boston Public Library.

The Public Library of Boston has just issued its fiftieth annual report, to which are added the reports of the librarian, auditor, and examining committee of citizens. It contains 168 pages. It appears from the report that there are now 117 agencies of the library as against 87 in 1901. These comprise the central library in Copley Square, 10 branch libraries, 21 delivery stations, 44 schools, 33 engine houses, and 8 city institutions. The hours have also been extended.

The cards of borrowers of books have increased from 61,340 on Jan. 31, 1901, to 72,902 at the close of the present year, which shows the growth in the use of the library. The Trustees have continued the exhibition of photographs illustrating some subject of immediate popular interest, and have added many photographs by purchase. A series of lectures has been given on Monday evenings in the lecture room by well-known men.

The number of volumes added to the library during the year is 35,835, having been obtained partly by purchase, partly by gifts, and by exchange from other sources. The number of volumes in the library at the close of the year covered by the report was 812,264. The home use of books taken from the institution during the year ended Jan. 31, 1901, is 1,483,513, being an increase over the preceding year of 158,875.

The accessions of the year comprise a large number of notable books and groups of books. Conspicuous among these are illuminated manuscripts, incunabula, American Colonial histories, including broadsides and manuscripts, old Boston newspapers, English literature and drama, sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries; fine arts and architecture, photographs, works in sociology, natural history, American poetry, and books in Polish and modern Hebrew.

The illuminated manuscripts acquired comprise examples from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, about thirty-five in all.

Last year were bought 3,938 copies of works of fiction, as against 3,191 in 1900, and 2,169 in 1899. In 1901 the expense was $3,613; in 1900, $2,750, and in 1899, $1,861.

Three hundred and seventy-eight newspapers, including duplicates, are in the newspaper reading room; of these, 211 are American and 58 English. There are representative newspapers of sixteen other nationalities which find constant readers. Ninety-one new periodicals have been added during the year and thirty-one have ceased publication. A special card catalogue for periodicals is in preparation.

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest News of English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The booksellers are so anxious to purchase good stock that the Autumn season has begun better than any since the disastrous one of 1899 when the South African war began. More novels than ever are demanded, and a remarkably large number of expensive art volumes are announced.

John Murray is preparing a limited edition of "The Drawings of Florentine Painters, Classified and Described" by Bernhardt Berenson, in two volumes, folio, with fac simile illustrations. The edition will be limited to 355 copies for both England and the United States and the price here will be 15 guineas.

The busy publishing house of Sir George Newnes is preparing a quarterly art publication called The Ideal, which, it is announced, will be of the most sumptuous description. It will be issued to subscribers at the extraordinary price of 10 guineas for each number, the first containing articles by Bernard Capes on Turner, by Frederick Wedmore on Velasquez, and by W. H. Wames-Weal on Illuminated Missals. The pictures will include reproductions of Turner's "Venice," Lord Leighton's "Moorish Garden," and the "Portrait of a Pope," by Velasquez. The first number will contain fourteen color reproductions and six in monochrome. The editor will be A. G. Temple, Director of the Guildhall Art Gallery in the City of London.

***

John Murray now announces the volume entitled "More Letters of Charles Darwin," comprising some of his correspondence with Hooker, Tyndall, Huxley, and other eminent scientists. The editors are Francis Darwin and A. C. Edward. The forthcoming publication of this book was announced in these dispatches some months ago.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. have nearly ready the first volume of Max Müller's "Life and Letters." There will be two volumes, both deeply interesting.

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A very large number of Ruskin letters exists, to which E. T. Cook has had access. He is preparing an article about them which will be the leading feature of the Christmas number of The Strand Magazine, illustrated with fac similes of letters and drawings.

***

Arthur Morrison is writing a series of detective stories which Alfred Harmsworth will publish in The London Magazine.

***

Mlle. Helene Vacaresco, who has been identified as the writer of the notable article on the private life of Queen Victoria, which was published in The Contemporary Review shortly after the Queen's death, is engaged in writing her Memoirs, which are likely to be exceptionally interesting. Few women of letters in recent years have been brought socially into such close relations with so many important personages. Her book will be published simultaneously in New York, London, and Paris. It will contain a chapter on "Women Poets of Our Time," among whom Mlle. Vacaresco, whose work has been crowned by the French Academy, holds a high place.

E. B.

Gifts to the Society Library.

In 1841 John R. Brodhead was commissioned by Gov. Seward to procure and transcribe documents in Holland, France, and England relating to the history of New York State. Mr. Brodhead spent three years at the task and gathered much valuable material. Mrs. Brodhead has recently presented his library of 850 volumes to the New York Society Library. It is composed of much local history, the Jesuit Relations in French, imprints of Bradford, Parker, and other early New York printers, and rare Americana. The old bookplate of the Society Library, engraved by Gallaudet in 1758, of which copies of the original fetch from $5 to $10, has been revived and is placed in the new books.

Three unique little volumes have been presented by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, consisting of newspaper notices of the marriages and deaths of a select list of New York families between the years of 1838 and 1870. What makes them especially valuable is a careful index of the married and maiden names.

Balzac Manuscripts.

Our Brussels correspondent writes: Coincident with the news that Balzac's statue has at last found a resting place in Paris comes the announcement that the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, the noted Belgian littérateur, author of "L'Historie des Oeuvres de Honoré de Balzac," "Un Roman d'Amour," and many other works, has presented all his Balzac manuscripts to the French Academy for the museum of the Chateau de Chantilly. These manuscripts include the original draughts of the principal novels in "La Comédie Humaine," many private letters written by the great Honoré to his lady friends and come to light since the publication of the "Correspondence," skeletons of novels written shortly before his death and recently discovered, and fragments of a diary in which the author of "Eugénie Grandet" jotted down stray thoughts from time to time.

OCT 20

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Mr. Herbert E. Fyfe's New Book on Torpedoes and Submerged Vessels.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Col. H. G. PROUT.

THE only war that was ever determined by new and unsuspected mechanical contrivances was the short and conclusive campaign of Mr. Stockton's great war syndicate. In real war the cunning, secret weapons never do more than inflict a little local damage, destroy some property, and kill a few men, without the least effect on the result. The war is determined by numbers, by wealth, by the moral and intellectual qualities of the masses of the contending nations. This always has been so and probably always will be so. Yet, the invention of terrible new weapons has always had a fascination for the ingenious, and an interest for the multitude. There are ample reasons why this too will always be so. The poorest nation could afford to enrich the man who could put it in possession of some overwhelming military advantage, and a rich nation could afford to bestow upon him the fortune of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie. The mass of the inhabitants of any country, however peaceable may be their foreign relations, have a keen satisfaction in feeling that they could promptly whip any other nation with little loss to themselves. And, finally, war is the biggest and much the most exciting sport in which men can engage. For all these reasons, and for others, most of us have a lively interest in new ways of destroying our brother men.

Contrivances for secret attack under water appeal to the French temperament more than to ours, and far more than to the English, and it is probable that today the French are further along than any other people in the development of the art of submarine warfare; yet, the first torpedo attack that Mr. Fyfe records was in 1776, on the English frigate Eagle, off Governor's Island, by a submarine torpedo craft, invented by David Bushnel, a Maine man, and in 1777 his torpedo attacked the English man-of-war Cerberus off New London. Neither ship was injured, but three of the crew of a prize schooner astern of the Cerberus were killed. A few years later Robert Fulton devised a submarine boat to fire torpedoes. In our civil war, mines and torpedoes first became a serious element of naval warfare, and in February, 1864, the Federal frigate Housatonic was sunk off Charleston by a Confederate submarine boat. This is the only known case in which an under-water craft ever sank a hostile ship in war, and the circumstances were so remarkable that the story should be known to all Americans. As an example of desperate courage it is hard to beat.

The Confederate craft, the David, was crude, unmanageable, and more deadly to its crew than to the enemy. It was 60 feet long and was driven by a screw worked by eight men. A ninth man steered and managed the torpedo. The first time she went out she was sunk by the swell of a ship and eight men were drowned. The commander, Lieut. Payne, alone escaped. The next time she was sunk by a squall and six men were drowned, but Payne and two men escaped. Again she capsized and Payne and three men escaped: Twice more she sank, and, altogether, out of forty men who had volunteered to sail in her thirty-five were drowned. Then Lieut. Dixon and Capt. Carlson of the Confederate Army, with five other volunteers, took her out and sank the Housatonic, but the David too was sunk, and Admiral Porter says that all her crew were found dead in her. Hobart Pasha, however, who was then in Charleston, says that the night after the event he saw the commander of the David, who told him that all of his crew were drowned. So we may conclude that the commander escaped again, but we do not know whether he was Dixon or Carlson. At any rate, we can agree with Admiral Porter that this was a deed of "sublime patriotism."

Since those forty-one volunteers of the David died so gallantly for their country (as they then believed) there has been a great advance in submarines, but they are still slow, have a short radius of action, little capacity for keeping the sea, a limited quantity of compressed air, and are absolutely blind beneath the water. These qualities narrow the limits of their usefulness. The experts differ widely in their notions of the present or future use of submarine craft in war; but it is fair to say that the weight of opinion is that in the present state of the art they will be useful for harbor defense and will make a close blockade awkward for the blockader; they may be useful in clearing mine fields or cutting cables, but this is doubtful because of their blindness. No antidote for them has yet been found.

Sir Edward Reed, the distinguished naval constructor, thinks that the submarine of the future (or, more correctly, the submersible) will develop functions in addition to those suggested above. It will be capable of going to sea for considerable distances and at considerable speed, and a small class will be built to be carried to sea in warships. All the submarines of the future will be capable of rising or sinking quickly and accurately and will do much of their running while awash or floating still higher.

These estimates of the present and the future give very briefly the sum of the best thought, but it must be remembered that the submarine has yet to be tried out in war, and there may be great disappointments and great surprises in that process.

At present war service in these craft would be extremely dangerous, for they are exposed to great perils quite apart from gun fire or torpedo attack. Probably the greatest danger peculiar to the submarine is that of sinking too far. If it gets below the greatest depth for which it is built it will be crushed by the pressure of the water. Such a catastrophe might come suddenly from a derangement of the machinery, or it might come gradually from leaks. It is at once apparent that the deeper a vessel is in the water the greater the difficulty of keeping her tight, because of the increasing pressure. For these reasons much care has been given to the means of securing stability for submarines at proper under-water levels.

The submarine is subject to its own dangers of grounding and of collision with other craft, or with rocks and mines, for it must work about harbors or near shore, and once below the surface the boat is in impenetrable darkness. Various contrivances have been made to carry below, to a limited depth, a picture of the surface, and some such contrivances will no doubt be found useful; but their usefulness must be quite limited, for the horizon covered will be small, especially if the water is rough, and judgment of distances from the pictures will be relatively slow and inaccurate.

But whatever the danger and whatever the misery of service on submarines, there will always be enough gallant souls to man them. In the days when Dr. Johnson said that no man would be a sailor who had contrivance enough to get into jail, there was no lack of men to fight on blue water, and the heirs of the heroes of the David and the successors of Cushing are glad to man our Gloucesters and our torpedo boats.

Altogether, it seems likely that the submarine is to have some place in naval warfare at once, and considerable place in the future, especially in defense. But it does not seem probable that it will revolutionize naval warfare. The great, deciding operations must always involve the elements of speed, range of action, and power to keep the sea. No effective way of guarding against the submarine has been found yet, but the inherent limits of its efficiency are obvious.

The deep and undying prejudice of the sailors of our race against under-water warfare is easily understood, and most of us sympathise with it; it is a proper part of our inheritance. But there is a powerful justification for such a prejudice that few people have ever taken the trouble to formulate. The submarine cannot help the crew of the ship that it sinks; the sailors born to speak English have always crowned their victories by their zeal and skill in saving the drowning enemy. "Jack" Philip at Santiago spoke for the American and British sailors when he said: "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying." No wonder we hate and despise the machines that can only destroy.

H. G. PROUT.

*SUBMARINES: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Herbert E. Fyfe. With an introduction by Admiral Freemantle and a chapter on the Future of the Submarine, by Edward J. Reed, Esq., F.R.S. 12mo. Fifty illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Grant Richards. $2 net.

The World's Work in Europe.

The World's Work idea, as Doubleday, Page & Co., the American publishers of this American magazine, call it, seems to be growing. There is now a movement to publish magazines in France and Germany similar to that which has just been started in England under the editorship of Henry Norman, M. P. Naturally the spirit of American invasion in our own World's Work would not be acceptable to the readers in England, Germany, or France, and so the English magazine is a distinct enterprise started by Mr. Norman and William Heinemann, and it is to do for England what the original World's Work does for this country. The English editor announces that "every aspect of American activity will be promptly and completely recorded and illustrated for British readers," and he takes the words of the Prince of Wales—"the Old Country must wake up"—to present the policy he will endeavor to follow. The first number of the American World's Work, which will be "America vs. Europe," by Andrew Carnegie, who was recently elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, being the second American—James Russell Lowell having been the first—to receive the honor. The author of "The Empire of Business" was asked to deliver a lecture on a subject he considers a most vital one, and he will deliver it Oct. 23. It is thought that the article will be one of the strongest features that magazine has had for some time.

Labor of Writing a Novel.

Miss Margaret Horton Potter, whose "Istar of Babylon" has just been issued by Harper & Brothers, can testify to the labor involved in writing a novel like "Istar." The theme occurred to her seven years ago, at a Thomas concert, where a symphonic poem, "Istar," by the original and imaginative French composer, Vincent d'Indy, was played. As soon as she got home Miss Potter wrote the prologue, almost exactly as it stands to-day. Then she began that same year to build up the theme and to read for the story. In 1900 she worked about two hours a day through six or eight months, reading and studying. The first book was written in Egypt and Sicily, and the main part of the story at Lake Geneva last Summer. Three days were spent at Selinute—the old Selinous, in Sicily—last year, in studying the site of the ancient town, but Miss Potter has not been to the site of Babylon as has been reported. Most of the manuscript of the novel was rewritten three times. In London, in 1901, Miss Potter met Dr. Wallis Budge, the President of the British Museum, who gave her the freedom of the library of the museum, and also sent her a list of books which he thought might be useful. Miss Potter says that what was of most value to her were the Assyrian and Babylonish exhibits. She actually saw in the collection at the British Museum the jewelry, knives, dishes, &c., which she describes in her book.

Books on Gardening.

The series of horticultural guides published by John Lane under the title "Handbooks of Practical Gardening," has just included among its volumes S. Arnott's "The Book of Climbing Plants." The book is illustrated in half tone, and the subjects treated are as follows: "Soil, Planting, After-Management, and Propagation"; "Annual Climbing Plants," "Hardy Deciduous and Herbaceous Climbers," "Hardy Evergreen Climbers," "Hardy Wall Shrubs," "Climbers Under Glass," "The Rose as a Climber," "The Clematis as a Climber," "Selections of Climbing Plants and Wall Shrubs." The author says in the introduction:

"It seems unnecessary to speak at length of the value of the climbing plants in our gardens and pleasure grounds. They are equally ornamental on the walls and terraces of the stately mansion and on the humblest cottage, over whose low roof a mantle of rose or clematis sheds such a transforming cloud of beauty. They grace the garden walls and take from stiff and hard lines their ugliness by fresh foliage, pretty flowers, and often pleasing fruit. The trellis may be draped with them."

Corneille and Spanish Drama.*

Many critics of abundant zeal, and especially among the Germans, have roundly accused Corneille with pilfering his best ideas from the Spanish dramatists, and all over the world it has been a favorite subject of formal debate in college forensics and literary societies whether or not Corneille was a plagiarist. The truth of the question has never been recondite, and had it not been clouded by controversial zeal would not be a matter of importance.

In the little monograph in hand Dr. Segall has rightly regarded it as merely an incident of study in comparative literature. The matter of chief interest is to determine the precise extent of Corneille's debt to the Spaniards; the nature of the matter which he derived from them; finally what it lost and gained by receiving the individual color of Corneille's genius. The upshot of the discussion is to show that Corneille, like Molière and Shakespeare, "took his goods where he found them," to use Molière's own phrase, and made them his own. Dr. Segall's book is not an especially dextrous piece of critical exposition; but it is simple and straightforward in the main, and wisely brief.

Aside from the specific matter in hand, it is of value as indicating from actual data the respective capacities and limitations of the romantic and the classic drama form. As was perhaps to be expected, what Corneille gained in logic and dramatic concentration was offset in a measure by a loss of breadth in his canvas and picturesque variety of interest.

As for the charge of plagiarism, the fact of the whole case is contained in Corneille's own statement with regard to "Le Menteur." "This piece is in part translated and in part imitated from the Spanish. * * * I have endeavored to make [the original] conform to our usage and to our rules." As to the question of right and wrong, Dr. Segall's verdict is that of every competent judge:

The right of individual property did not then extend to the realm of thought. * * * The subjects treated by the Spanish dramatists came in time to be regarded as common property of the poets, much as were, among the Greeks, the myths of their national life. * * * German critics, and especially von Schack, summarily imputed to [the French dramatists] plagiarism as regards their southern neighbors. Von Schack, however, later frankly avowed his mistake and recognised the originality of the French poets even when the subjects treated by them were not their own.

*CORNEILLE AND THE SPANISH DRAMA. By [illegible] PH.D. (Cornell). [illegible] 12mo. [illegible]

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FROM READERS.

"Than Whom."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a desire to make a condensed statement in my letter that appeared on the 12th of September, I neglected to say that all my criticism was in reference to modern prose composition. This omission has exposed me to the arrows of ridicule, which, however, have not penetrated sufficiently to induce any return fire. I hoped to attract the attention of one or two of your scholarly readers, those who can separate good from bad English composition by some other standard than precedent, and who might show in some authoritative way just how far the strict rules of grammar, or more particularly of syntax, are to be applied at the present day to the phrase "than whom." Poetry has a realm to itself, and is shielded by the license which every one gladly accords; the older English classics are also in a reserved category by reason of their age. These truisms are among the things taught in a high school, where every good student also learns that the writings of Shakespeare contain many grammatical errors (by our present rules,) and that Milton's style is not a pattern for us in prose.

To demonstrate that the phrase "than whom" has not been looked upon with favor by professional grammarians, I might, if space permitted, quote Goold Brown, ("Grammar of English Grammars,") who, in a large page of fine print, apparently gives all that he could find upon the subject, both pro and con, with a preponderance of argument on the con side. In conclusion he says: "Thus our grammarians have been as much divided and perplexed as were the Latin grammarians. * * * There is no great presumption in discarding, if we please, the very little that remains of it in English." (Page 676, ed. 1857.)

In Prof. Fowler's first edition of his very comprehensive English grammar, which appeared in 1850, an attempt was made to justify the use of the combination in the following words: "The current view, that 'than' performs the office of a preposition, and governs 'whom,' can, however, be admitted as correct." But in a revised edition of the same work which appeared in 1856, there is no discussion concerning the phrase, and the entire note of the former edition is omitted, whence we may infer that in six years of increasing knowledge Prof. Fowler had changed his mind.

Thring, the English grammarian, says, (1868:) "Than is strictly a conjunction, and is never correctly joined with a case," that is, it can never serve as a preposition.

Latham, in his treatise on the English language, published in London in 1841, does not hesitate to ascribe "laxity of language" to the passage from Milton, "Satan, than whom none higher sat."

I might strengthen my thesis by quoting from Smith's grammar, published in 1827, and also from Lindley Murray, still further back.

To conclude, I think I am safe in affirming that the use of "than whom" at the present day is an indication of carelessness and ignorance on the part of the writer, or of extreme conservatism. The majority of educated people prefer to avoid extremes, and they may, in the present discussion, bear in mind the last line of a stanza from Pope:

> In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
> Alike fantastic if too new or old;
> Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

CHARLES KINNEY.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 7, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent, Mr. T. W. Haight, requests a remodeling of quotations from Shakespeare and Milton respectively, challenging a successful elimination of the expression "than whom."

If he had first reduced the poetical forms to prose, he would have realized the absurdity of the combination as used by the masters.

It is true that the world has tolerated the phrase for two or three hundred years. It is now time to reform. We should not have a superstitious reverence for Shakespeare and Milton.

Shakespeare wrote:

> And I, forsooth, in love! I, that have been
> love's whip;
> A very beadle to a humorous sigh;
> A critic, nay, a night-watch constable;
> A domineering pedant o'er the boy,
> Than whom no mortal so magnificent.

For the last line let us substitute this, "No mortal so magnificent as he," or "Of mortal men the most magnificent."

Milton wrote:

> Which, when Beelzebub perceived, than whom
> Satan except, none higher sat, with grave
> Aspect he rose.

Let us rewrite thus:

> Which, when Beelzebub perceived, (than he
> Satan except, none higher sat,) with grave
> Aspect he rose.

The absurdities have been corrected. Has there been a loss in clearness, smoothness, or force? SAMUEL MILLIKEN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1902.

Funny Errors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I find this paragraph afloat:

> The queerest mistake ever made by an author was surely that of Victor Hugo, who, in his "Travailleurs de la Mer" mentioned the Firth of Forth as the "Premier de Forth." He had "confused the word 'firth' with 'first.' The English translator of the book was at the pains to point this out to the great man in a letter, but Victor Hugo was indignant at the impertinence and absolutely declined to have the mistake corrected."

Hugo's English, although he assumed to analyze Shakespeare, must have been very slight. In the same "Travailleurs de la Mer," whose scene he locates in the "Channel's" Islands, he speaks of a "bugpipe" bought by Gilliatt from some Scotch soldiers, and this is no typographical error, but clear ignorance, for Book Third of the First Part is entitled "Le Bug-pipe," and for twenty pages in the "definitive edition" is the running title at top, "Le Bug-Pipe."

More excusable is his translating of Henry Clay's nickname of "The Mill Boy of the Slashes" into le garçon de moulin à la taillies; but an English (probably our American) translator absolutely emphasizes the blunder by retranslating it "The Mill Boy with the Gashed Face"!

His mistake of "Firth" for "First" reminds me of an American lady who always spoke of the Pont Neuf in Paris as "the Ninth Bridge."

None of us is infallible. Robert Barr, in the first page of "The Victors," describes his heroes as "prone on their backs," while Stockton, in "Kate Bonnet," refers to the years 1701-1725 as the first quarter of the seventeenth century.

CHARLES H. STRAGUE.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

Concerning Ankles.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In every novel that I have read recently an important character (hero or heroine) meets with an accident, and is for a time laid up by it, usually with the accompaniment of "tenderly nursed." This is necessary to the plot, and must by no means be discouraged. But it is a curious fact that in every instance the injury is a sprained ankle—which in course of time will become monotonous. May I suggest that at the next meeting of the Medical Association the physicians be requested to prepare, for the use of the rapidly increasing guild of novelists, a correct list of injuries (other than sprained ankles) that are painful but remediable, such as will lay one up for a while and require tender nursing? And if our good friends the doctors, in making out the list, would add to each entry a hint or two showing the correct description and treatment of that particular injury, it might greatly assist the novelists in securing their much desired local color.

In doing this they should be mindful of the picturesque as well as the scientific. For instance, if the list includes an injury that requires a tourniquet, they should bear in mind that the accident may happen in the heart of a forest, and thus it would be well to tell how to make a tourniquet of birch bark. If a bone should be broken when the party are in the Desert of Sahara, no wood would be at hand for making the necessary splints. In that case the heroine might supply them by taking the whalebones out of her corset. I presume it could be done delicately. In our War of Independence a woman took off her flannel skirt to supply wadding for a battery that was in action—"and built herself an everlasting name." And a few years ago another woman flagged a train with the same garment to prevent a collision. At a time that is not so very far in the past it was considered neither desirable nor decent for an author to publish a book oftener than once a year; but now we are by no means satisfied unless our novelists give us three or four apiece in that period. When we require so much of them we ought all to turn in and assist them with whatever ingenuity we may possess. Hence this letter. ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Oct. 17, 1902.

Kipling and Slang.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. G. A. England contributes to your issue of Oct. 11 a letter in criticism of Mr. Rudyard Kipling which seems to me not well inspired. If Mr. England had given the matter a little more thought he might have revised his communication, or perhaps withheld it altogether.

It is unfair to attack "American Notes." They were written by a very young man to a newspaper, and were not, I think, expected to survive the day's issue. The author, "round-eyed and steeped in the provincialism of a British colony," comes to a civilized land, and it is not very wonderful that he should find a good many things to astonish him—even cable cars—or that he should transmit his thoughts to other round-eyed individuals left behind. Certainly the "American Notes" hit deep at times, and even Mr. England must admit that many of the disagreeable comments were true—and some of them continue to be true.

Again, in the matter of slang, Mr. England is unhappy in his examples selected from Kipling's works.

"Pegs I drank when I was dry." If Mr. England does not comprehend the meaning of "peg," I can introduce him to several Harvard men who do—fully and extensively.

"The commissariat elephant had suddenly gone musth." "Musth" is not slang. It is a good Indian word for the condition of an extremely vexed elephant, and the use of it is quite as correct as Mr. England's use of the word "argot."

"You snick your sights to mine." Neither is "snick" slang. It is a coined word, and one of the inestimable privileges of authors is to coin words, if they do it well. Any one who has moved the sights of a Springfield rifle from 500 to 1,000 yards has heard the snick. It is probably the same old snick on a Springfield, a Snider, or a Martini.

A little imagination will clarify most of Mr. Kipling's slang. Nothing could clarify the opaque conversation of a gentleman I met on the Bowery last week. It transpired in the course of the evening that he was a professional thief, and I could not understand more than five words out of every hundred. I should like Mr. England to meet him. OLIVER P. PIM.

New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The best of us have our faults. In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Oct. 11 Mr. G. A. England of Harvard jumps upon Mr. Kipling for having written "American Notes," a book said to be annoying to the average American with sensibilities. This cannot be. Mr. Kipling is as fine a man as you will meet anywhere, and when he was writing this book he was prevented from doing other things equally annoying to the average American. I have not read the book, and nothing that Mr. England has said of it, or can say, will induce me to read it. I am not going to gloat over Mr. Kipling's weaknesses and maidenly innocence of pan-American things simply because Mr. England takes to the market place to call attention to them. Mr. England must have written a few "notes" of some kind or another himself, and is now reformed, for nobody is so bitter against a vice as one who has been reformed of several.

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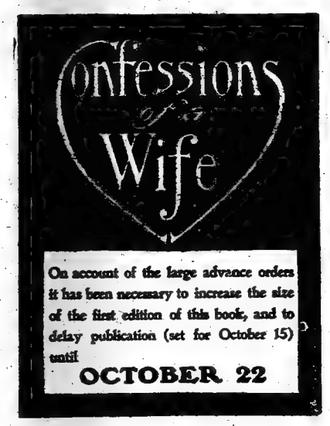

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from no condition rise." Who was that? Pope? Sounds like him. Well, then, Mr. Kipling has found honor and fame, and pounds, shillings, pence, and has plenty of coal, and that these have been begotten of a condition we have Mr. England's authority for. He says: "His [Kipling's] is a bad case of megalomania, complicated with intellectual myopia." This, then, was what made him write "American Notes." Has Mr. England no pity in his soul? What's the good of girding at the diversions of a man in that condition? As for Pope, he couldn't have known what he was writing about.

But glory be! At last we know what's the matter with Mr. Kipling. We are no longer in doubt as to the source whence he is inspired of his imperial diapasons of jingoism and of empire, of reeking tubes and iron shards, of "Last Chantys" and "Recessionals," of Kim, Mulvaney, Ortheris, and Learoyd. The prophet, priest, and king of the short story, the man whose descriptive powers are the envy and despair of all his contemporaries—is merely a bad case of megalomania with complications! But let us be charitable. May not Mr. Kipling's sorry condition, which of course can only exist in the mind capable of apprehending it, be really intellectual staphyloma afflicting Mr. England? See here, now.

Mr. England tells us: "Slang may be bad, per se, or good; it very often is good." This suggests that the quality of slang depends upon who uses it. It can depend upon nothing else, because words, of which slang consists, are in themselves characterless, being merely conventional signs for the ideas they express. There is therefore no such thing, per se, as good slang and bad, any more than there is good English and bad, the quality of both being merely a matter of association. Mr. England should pray to be delivered from cant.

GEORGE MOFFAT.

New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

Lincoln Reminiscences.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have often wondered why I never saw any reference to Lincoln's curious practice of writing the names of the days of the week, beginning each with a small letter, as "monday," "tuesday," and so on. It is true that he did this only occasionally, but the fact that he did it at all excited my curiosity. I went to Chicago in 1864 to attend the Democratic National Convention which nominated McClellan for the Presidency. Lincoln asked me to write him two or three private letters while I was there, to give him a better idea, as he thought, than he might get from the newspaper accounts of the interior spirit of the people I met. I wrote, I think, two letters, and he wrote me a short note in reply to the first letter, but more for the sake of telling me that if I went to Decatur to attend the Illinois State Fair, as I had suggested I might, he wanted me to look up an old friend of his whose name he gave me. In that note he referred to my letter as having been written on "monday." I gave the note to an autograph hunter and cannot now verify the date. But later, in November of that year, Lincoln wrote in pencil, on a piece of cardboard, a little story about his interview with two women whose husbands were held as prisoners of war on Johnson's Island. He asked me to copy the story with pen and ink and have it printed, which I did. In that short space of writing he wrote the words "thursday," "friday," and "Saturday," just as I have written them here. Why he should have made an exception in favor of Saturday I do not know.

When I asked the President why he used small letters for the days of the week he laughed and said that when he was a very young man somebody persuaded him that that was the proper thing to do, and he pursued the practice for a short time; and now, when he did not intend to do it, he "unconsciously slid into the old trick" without noticing it. But I never saw more than these two examples of "the old trick."

One Sunday in November, 1863, (it was the Sunday before the dedication of the Gettysburg battlefield cemetery,) Lincoln asked me to go with him to sit for his photograph at Gardner's gallery, on Seventh Street, Washington. I remember that he took with him a proof sheet of Edward Everett's oration at Gettysburg, inclosed in a long white envelope; but he did not find time to open and read it between waits, as he had expected to do. An accident happened to the photographic plate after a few prints had been made. I think there were just five of the prints delivered at the White House. My copy is twelve inches wide and sixteen inches high, an oval. The President is represented sitting in one of the arm chairs then in use in the Senate and House of Representatives, with his legs carelessly crossed, and his right hand resting lightly on a small table; and on the table is a long white envelope, in which, as I remember, is Everett's oration. Of the five prints I have known, Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln has one, another was among the goods and effects of the late Dr. A. G. Henry of Washington Territory, lost with all on board the ill-fated steamer Brother Jonathan off the coast of California in the Summer of 1865. That accounts for three pictures. Where are the other two? I should like to know. My copy has been lent so many times to artists for use in painting and sculpture that I have been obliged to sequester it under the strictest rule. After my death it will be found in the library of the Maine Historical Society, Portland.

Yet one more: Ben: Perley Poore was an indefatigable collector of historical souvenirs and memorabilia. His house at Indian Hill, Newbury, Mass., was an interesting historical museum. Stairs from the old Province House, Boston, and glazed lattices from an old English manor house were among the features of the mansion. One day while I was visiting him he took out a china dinner plate decorated with the American colors and having set on its edge a blotch of vermilion, as though a cake of water color had been rubbed there. He asked me if I recognized the plate, and when I told him it was from the set of china bought for the use of the White House in Lincoln's time, he said: "And that bit of water color was rubbed there by the embalmer who had charge of the body of the President from the time it was brought to the White House until it was used to tint the cheeks of the dead man." Wasn't that a gruesome souvenir?

NOAH BROOKS.

Castine, Me., Oct. 10, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was much interested in your note as to the authorship of Punch's memorable verses on the death of Abraham Lincoln. So great was the impression made upon my youthful mind by this magnificent requiem that the leaf of Punch containing it, and Tenniel's accompanying cartoon, was framed by me and hung up in my domicile, where it has remained ever since. Till your note appeared I was always under the impression that the lines were by Tom Taylor, and they are so described in a list of Lincolniana lately received by me from the American Press Company, Baltimore. To set the question at rest I wrote Mr. Spellman on the subject, and I have his reply, as follows: "Yes, you may take it as authentic that Shirley Brooks wrote the verses. I had the records before me when I wrote. (See my "History of Punch," Page 177.") All lovers of Lincoln will hold in grateful reverence the name of one to whom we are indebted for what—considering the quarter where it appeared and the time of its appearance, while yet the great President was only partially understood—I venture to characterize as the noblest and most magnanimous tribute ever paid to his memory. GEORGE DUNLYS.

Standard, Kilmarnock, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1902.

David and Dora.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

We agree with Mr. George A. Allen that David Copperfield should "never have admitted the truth of Dora's accusation of herself," that she was not fit to be a wife, which he certainly did by his answer. We can fancy the self-satisfied air with which David made his reply. Poor, dying child, what a stab he gave her! It was his fault that she remained a child wife. The right kind of man would have helped her to develop the latent womanliness that was in her nature, and which no one had called out. David was never a manly boy, nor a manly man. He was a cad, and a "beastly" one at that. DORA.

New York, October, 1902.

"Gotten" Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

With all due respect to Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the interest of truth permit me to say that, whatever may have been the usage in Virginia, among the educated classes in South Carolina "gotten" was never used for "got," either before the civil war or after it. H. E. B.

Charleston, Oct. 16, 1902.

Camping on the Trail.*

If Mr. Farrow had published his book twenty or twenty-five years ago, when he was scouting, it would have been very interesting to many people. In those days the adventurous American might wander for weeks and months on the plains and in the mountains and find no roads but game trails and see no white man's face, and he might easily get scalped. In those days the horse thief or the solitary prospector could find the safe seclusion which he loved, and in those days we were training the best cavalry that has ever appeared on this planet, for each trooper was an intelligent American citizen, who kept his own life by his own wits. Those fascinating days have gone, never to come back, and just the kind of conditions that then existed from the Missouri River to the Coast Range cannot now be found on the earth. So it is impossible that Mr. Farrow's book could have the keen interest now that it would have had when a horse's sore back might have meant deadly peril to his rider or a dull eye for "sign" might have meant starvation or scalping.

But even the present unfortunate generation may find pleasure and profit in the reminiscent woodcraft and plainscraft and Indiancraft of this old chief of scouts. He tells us how to choose and care for a horse and rifle; how to pack and march and camp; how to take care of ourselves when we are hurt, and how to be well fed and comfortable when we are sound.

One of Mr. Farrow's chapters is thirty pages of "useful information," of which he gives forty-six items, and just these items were never collected before in any one book. For instance, if your boots get water soaked fill them with oats; the oats absorb the moisture and swell and keep the boots from shrinking. If you wish to climb a large, rough tree, tie a damp towel or a raveled rope from one foot to the other; then as you "swarm" up, the push of your feet on the rope makes it cling to the tree. We are told how to dig for water without a spade, and how to tie a prisoner with the least amount of string. We also get the very useful information that a mule cannot bray if we tie a heavy stone to his tail. Probably this is true—if the stone is heavy enough. Stonewall Jackson had an old Quartermaster, famous for his resource, who once safely withdrew a wagon train across a bridge under the noses of the Federals. When he was asked how he did it he explained that he covered the planks with hay. "But how did you keep the mules quiet?" "Oh, that was easy enough. We tied rocks to their tails. Don't you know a mule can't holler if his tail's tied down?" At least this is the story as we heard it in 1865, and we believe it.

The chapters on "Indian Character" and on "The Trail, Signs, and Signals," will probably be the most interesting to the general reader. They contain little that is new to the man who had some experience of the mountains and plains a quarter of a century ago, but trailing has for most minds the same sort of attraction that we find in the doings of Mr. Sherlock Holmes. The writer of these lines once trailed his own horse for miles by happening to remember that one nail was gone from one shoe, and he would like to know more about Mr. Farrow's scout, Tis-tin-i-a-wits, who knew that a man whom he was following was young because he stepped long and dug his toes into the ground.

*"CAMPING ON THE TRAIL; Or, Some of My Experiences in the Indian Country, Containing Numerous Notes on the Art of Travel." By Edward S. Farrow, late Assistant Instructor of Tactics at the United States Military Academy and formerly commanding Indian scouts in the Department of the Platte. Crown 8vo, pp. 402. Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

George Meredith and Lady Duff Gordon.

That George Meredith, little as he now practises the art, has lost none of his thoroughly subjective style is shown in his preface to "Letters from Egypt," by Lady Duff Gordon, published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Here his description of the famous beauty and wit is purely Meredithese. He says:

In her youth she was radiantly beautiful, with dark brown on a brilliant complexion, the head of a Roman man, and features of Grecian line, save for the classic Greek wall of the nose off the forehead. Women, not enthusiasts, inclined rather to criticise, and to criticise so independent a member of their sex particularly, have said that her entry into a ballroom took the breath. Poetical comparisons run under heavy weights in prose, but it would seem, in truth, from the reports of her, that wherever she appeared she could be likened to a Selene breaking through cloud, and, further, the splendid vessel was richly freighted. Trained by a scholar, much in the society of scholarly men, having an innate bent to exactitude, and with a ready tongue docile to the curb, she stepped into the world armed to be a match for it. She cut her way through the accustomed troops of adorers, like what you will that is buoyant and swims gallantly. Her quality of the philosophical humor carried her easily over the shoals or the deeps in the way of a woman claiming her right to an independent judgment upon the minor rules of conduct, as well as upon matters of the mind. An illustrious foreigner, in tête-à-tête with her over some abstract theme, drops abruptly on a knee to protest, overpowered, and in that posture he is patted on the head, while the subject of the conversation is continued by the benevolent lady, until the form of ointment she administers for his beseeching expression and his pain compels him to rise and resume his allotted part with a mouth of acknowledging laughter. Humor, as a beautiful woman's weapon, is probably the best that can be called in aid for the bringing of suppliant men to their senses. And so manageable are they when the idea of comedy and the chord of chivalry are made to vibrate, that they (supposing them of the impressionable race which is overpowered by Aphrodite's favorites) will be withdrawn from their great aims, and transformed into happy crust-munching devotees—in other words, fast friends. Lady Duff Gordon had many, and the truest, and of all lands.

Did John Milton Write a Romance?

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish shortly "Nova Solyma," the romance in prose and verse which was found by Mr. Walter Begley last Winter in England. It is believed to have been written anonymously by John Milton. Mr. Begley's discovery was not a manuscript, but a book that was printed in Latin and published in 1648, bearing the imprint of John Legat, London. There is also a copy extant bearing the date of 1649, which, however, Mr. Begley thinks is not a second edition, but an attempt to give the remainder new life by a fresh title page, for on this there is a sub-title, "Sivi Institutio Christiani"—"or the Education of a Christian." Mr. Begley prefaces his translation with an elaborate argument, showing for many reasons that Milton must have been the author. One of his strongest proofs is in the comparison between the forthcoming work and Milton's posthumous work, "De Doctrina Christiani," discovered in 1823. The latter proved to the world that Milton, "besides being an undoubted heretic on one of the fundamental teachings of Christianity, had also most singular and heterodox views on many other points of Christian morality." The treatise "absolutely swarmed with curious and heterodox speculations." Mr. Begley quotes these views from Masson, and shows in the course of this list of the remarkable speculations in Milton's last great work that they are all but two to be found in what he has ventured to call "the blind poet's first great work."

Lord Goschen and His Grandfather.

The long-delayed biography of Georg Joachim Goschen, the famous Leipsic publisher, by his grandson, Viscount Goschen, is now passing through the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is Lord Goschen's first genuine literary effort, although he is already the author of many monographs on finance which can hardly be said to be popular. Something of his style and theme freed from the exigencies of the office of First Lord of the Treasury may be gathered from the opening passages of his forthcoming book:

A little more than a century ago, in the year 1785, my grandfather, Georg Joachim Goschen, founded a publishing business in the City of Leipsic, then, as now, the famous centre of the German book trade. The year 1785 falls within the greatest period of German literature, the golden age which counts Lessing, Klopstock, Wieland among its elder, Goethe and Schiller among its younger heroes. The great pioneer, Lessing, had now been dead just four years. Of the others, many of whose works subsequently passed through my grandfather's hands, Klopstock and Wieland were at the very height of their fame and honor, though neither of them was destined to exceed his past achievements in the years which were to follow. Goethe and Schiller, on the other hand, though they had already by some splendid performances won applause and excited expectation, had the days of their greatest glory and fruitfulness before them. The former, after astounding his fellow-countrymen at the age of twenty-four by his "Götz von Berlichingen," (1773,) and Europe by his "Werther's Leiden," (1774,) had now, so far as the public knew, spent ten rather idle years at the Court of Weimar, giving faint promise to the outward eye of those supreme works which in the next quarter of a century were to raise him to the first place among European writers. But the following year was to see his journey to Italy, which broke the spell of apparent inactivity. Schiller, Goethe's junior by ten years, had, at the yet earlier age of two and twenty, created a sensation by his "Räuber," which had spread like wildfire through all Germany, and he had followed it up rapidly with his "Fiesco" and "Cabale und Liebe." In the first months of 1785 he was fretting his life out at Mannheim, weighed down by pecuniary troubles in a fit of despondency which the

Personal.

More or less personality is mainly sure to be attached to "Domestic Economy in Millionaires' Households," which D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation, for it is to describe how the "butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker" receive their orders from Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts, et al.—how parlors and rooms are taken care of in their houses, how preparations are made for balls, receptions, &c., and how, in general, the domestic affairs, as regards the direction of servants, are administered. The author, Miss M. E. Carter, was for some time housekeeper in one of the Vanderbilt establishments.

*** Edward Sylvester Morse, A. M., whose latest work, "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes," has just been published by Little, Brown & Co., is the Director of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., and Keeper of Japanese Pottery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was born in Portland, Me., was educated at the Bethel (Me.) Academy," and studied three years at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, with Prof. Louis Agassiz. Mr. Morse is an authority on Japanese ceramics and a member of the National Academy of Sciences and other societies. During a short visit to China he endeavored to study more particularly the domestic ways of the people, and especially to sketch in rapid outline their rooms, kitchens, and the homely details of domestic life. His four years' residence in Japan resulted in his book, "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings," and the quarto Catalogue of Japanese Pottery, published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The pen-and-ink drawings in his new volume were done by himself.

*** F. Marion Crawford has turned to the scene of some of his greatest successes for the plot of his new novel, "Cecilia; A Story of Modern Rome," which will be issued by The Macmillan Company this month.

*** It is now generally known that George Madden Martin, the author of the "Emmy Lou" stories, which have been just issued in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co. under the title of "Emmy Lou: Her Book and Heart," is Mrs. George Madden Martin of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Martin has been writing for some years. There is a tendency toward literature in her family, for her mother was a contributor to the leading magazines, her sister has done much magazine writing, and her brother up to the time of his death was a well-known journalist. Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou" stories are, in a way, the reminiscences of her own school days, together with the latter-day wisdom of her niece, who, however, is not the character in the author's tales.

*** Mr. Kirk Munroe, author of the books for boys and girls, among them "The Fur Seal's Tooth," "The Painted Desert," and the Mate Series, has arrived in New York on his annual visit from the South. He was born in Wisconsin, where his father, the Rev. Charles Munroe, was a well-known missionary to the Indians, but has lived for years at Cocoanut Grove, Florida.

*** Prof. Lorenzo Sears of Brown University says of his work on "American Literature in Its Colonial and National Periods," which is about to come from the press of Little, Brown & Co.: "Our literature is the product of our race and soil, and is something of which in any age we need not be ashamed."

*** Frank Hastings Spearman, the author of "Doctor Bryson," is a native of New York, was brought up in Wisconsin, and lives in Illinois. He was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., but could not graduate through delicate health. In 1846 Mr. Spearman went to Western Nebraska, where he was engaged for ten years in banking. Such leisure hours as business afforded were spent in writing critical and descriptive articles for New York papers and magazines. Since he retired from active business he has devoted himself entirely to the writing of fiction. His home has been in one of Chicago's quietest suburbs, Wheaton, since 1896.

*** In a communication to us Richard Bagot says that he is not the author of the anonymously published novel, "The Catholic," nor is he in any way connected with it. Mr. Bagot is the grandson of an Englishman who was for many years very popular in America. He was Sir Charles Bagot, British Minister at Washington, subsequently Governor General of Canada.

*** Ernest Harold Baynes, in the November number of The Woman's Home Companion, tells about flying squirrels. The reason why we do not see them, he says, is because they prefer the society of owls and night fliers. Like the nocturnal owls, they remain in seclusion during the day in order to revel at night. They also go to sleep in November, and do not wake up until about three months later. Mr. Baynes is the naturalist of The Woman's Home Companion.

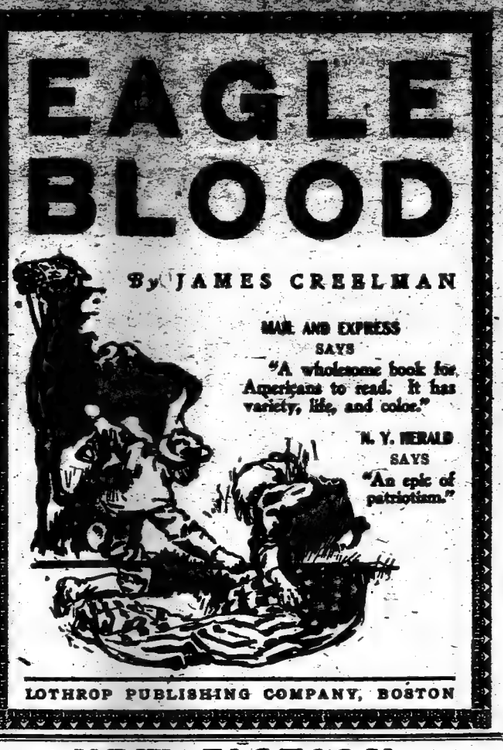

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QUERIES.

"J. M.," Moundsville, West Va.: "Has attention ever been called to the resemblance between Owen Meredith's lines in the prologue to 'The Wanderer,' 'Sweet is the memory of rosy lips that first kissed ours, sweet the sight of sunset sailing ships albeit,' &c., and the lines of Tennyson in 'The Princess,' 'Tears, idle tears,' &c., throughout? Where can the poems of Emma Alice Brown be obtained? Also, a book of about 1809, called 'A Pilgrim and Noah'?"

We do not recall that this special resemblance has been pointed out. There are many printed references, however, to other resemblances in the poetry of the second Lord Lytton—see Wise & Nicol's "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," Vol. II., Pages 455-7; Walsh's "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," Pages 385-7. The two books mentioned by our correspondent are not included in any recent catalogue of books in print. Possibly some of our readers may be able to aid in the matter.

"A READER," Wilson, N. C.: "Please tell me where to find an account of the Sepoy Insurrection that is thoroughly reliable, and at the same time interesting to the general reader."

There are several accounts of the kind requested. One of them is T. R. E. Holmes's "History of the Indian Mutiny." (The Macmillan Company, New York City, $3.50.)

WILLIAM M. HENDERSON, 1,313 Pine Street, Philadelphia: "I notice in the issue of THE REVIEW for Oct. 11, 1902, that a correspondent claims the word 'gotten' as of Southern origin, having 'heard it so long ago as 1841 on a plantation in Virginia.' I can go a great deal further back than that, to the days when George I. was brought over from Germany to be King of England, in 1660, in corroboration of which can refer to the old Jacobite song, 'The wee, wee German Lairdie,' to be found in Burns's poems:

Wha the deil de ye think we hae gotten for
o king,
But a wee, wee German lairdie?
And when we gaed to bring him owre,
He was delving in his kail yardie.'

The word was probably carried to the South by the early Scottish settlers."

"A. C.," New York City: "Can you tell me the value of Field's 'The Two Friars,' published in Chicago in 1900? The edition was limited to 300 copies. I am told that this is the first edition of the book. Is this correct? I would also like to know the value of the first edition of 'Wild Animals I Have Known.'"

Field's book is a first edition. A copy sold at Bangs's a year ago for $5. The second book has no great value at an auction sale, and does not exceed in worth the publication price.

"M. R. A.," 163 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Who was 'Atala?'"

"Atala" is the heroine of one of Chateaubriand's most famous stories. She was a young Indian woman, somewhere in what is now Louisiana, was brought up a Christian, and devoted by her mother to celibacy. She fell in love with Chactas, a Natchez Indian, and when she found she could not marry him because of her vow, poisoned herself and died in his arms. Chactas, many years later, in 1725, tells her story to Réne, his adopted son. The story was published in 1801.

LEON MEAD, Binghamton, N. Y.: "I should be very glad to receive the historical item from 'E. L. P.,' New London, Conn., which he so kindly volunteered to send me. I have just finished reading 'The True Story of Chevalier D'Eon,' which he recommended as the most satisfactory work extant on the subject. 'E. L. P.' will please address Leon Mead, Binghamton, N. Y., instead of 'Radcliffe Deane,' who has no actual existence, so far as I know."

ARTHUR MOORE, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Who was Dorothy Tennant, and when did she marry Stanley?"

Dorothy Tennant was married to Stanley, the explorer, in 1890. She was the daughter of Charles Tennant, an iron merchant.

WILLIAM A. HILDEBRAND, New York Historical Society, New York City: "In reply to Mr. Shepard's query, the author of 'Life on the Lakes,' New York, 1836, is Dr. C. R. Gilman. See Schoolcraft's 'Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes,' Philadelphia, 1851, Pages 523 and 524."

"R.," 136 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "Is the club founded by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764, and known as the 'Club,' or 'Johnson's Club,' still in existence?"

The present Johnson Club, founded Dec. 13, 1884, is still in existence. It meets quarterly, and occasional papers are published. The "Scribe" is Mr. Fisher Unwin, 11 Paternoster Building, E. C., London. The "Bursar" is Mr. T. F. Green, 40 Outer Temple, E. C., London.

A. R. BALDWIN, Rosebank P. O., S. I., N. Y.: "I wish to secure a copy of Thompson's 'Dietetics.' I do not care how old the copy is, provided none of the pages is gone."

R. ROFFS, 1,713 First Avenue, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of 'The Rosicrucians,' by Jennings Hargreave, and published in London by John Camden Hotjen."

Appeals to Readers.

S. H. FURMAN, Clifton, Passaic County, N. J.: "Can any one tell me who wrote the following lines:

Our lives are like a Winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away,
Others to dinner stay, and are well fed;
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed,
Large is his debt who lingers out his day,
He who dies soonest has the least to pay."

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Passaic, N. J.: "Who is the author of the poem that contains the following verses, (there are four in all:)

O KING OF KINGS.

O King of Kings, whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting,
Before whose throne their crowns of gold
The White robed saints are casting;
While all shining courts on high
With angel songs are ringing,
O let thy children venture nigh,
Their lowly homage bringing.

O royal heart with wide embrace,
For all her children yearning;
O happy realm, such mother-grace
With Royal love returning.
Where England's flag flies wide unfurled,
All tyrant wrongs repelling;
God make the world a better world
For man's brief earthly dwelling."

J. V. WERITE, 134 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City: "I am anxious to get a recitation I used some time ago and call it 'Jim.' The first line is 'Jim was a blue-eyed Italian,' who had lost his only daughter [illegible] and used to sit [illegible] and look out of the window [illegible] and [illegible] to fly with [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] by the clock [illegible] [illegible]

copy I have gives not the name of the author. I have read it with great pleasure, and as it seems to me to be a novel of great interest and one to be ranked with those of George Eliot. I have wondered if it was well known and made a hit in its day. No name appears on the title page. What else did its author write? It is far and beyond the novels of the present day, and yet among my reading friends I find it unknown."

A. A. STAMOULI, 210 West Tenth Street, New York City: "I would like to hear from any reader who has any spare copy of The American Muslin, published a few years ago in Tarrytown by Mr. Lant."

Mrs. F. W. RICHTER, Niles, Mich.: "I am in search of information concerning Alfred M. Henry, author of 'By Order of the Prophet,' published by Fleming H. Revell & Co. I have written them in regard to the matter, but have received no reply."

GEORGE DUNLAP, The Standard, Kilmarnock, Scotland: "In my recent letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, asking for information concerning William North, I mentioned that James M. Scovel, in an article in Lippincott's, August, 1899, entitled 'Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln,' refers to the President as applying to Gen. Wadsworth some lines by North, beginning: 'Time was when he who won his spurs of gold.' Whether Lincoln himself attributed them to that source is not clear. Mr. John Ernest McCann, speaking from recollection, thinks the lines are from Fitz James O'Brien's 'Ode to Kane.' I would like to have definite information on this point; also, any available details of North's career in America."

Sargent's Andre.

A new edition of Winthrop Sargent's "Life and Career of Major John André" will be ready for publication about Nov. 1 by William Abbatt. The original has been out of print for years. The present one will be issued as an octavo, and also in large paper, 75 copies, the whole edition being 500 copies. It will contain two heretofore unpublished letters of André, one of them in facsimile, and one each of Arnold and Chief Justice Shippen, father of Mrs. Arnold, both facsimiles; also two portraits of André, one of Mr. Sargent, portraits of André's friends, Honora Sneyd and Anna Seward, Gen. Grey, Cols. Musgrave and Baylor, and a number of other persons, and many footnotes. An interesting addition to the original text will be extracts from the original log book of the Vulture, found in the British Navy Department at London. These extracts are said to confirm Mr. Abbatt's contention as found in his earlier work, "The Crisis of the Revolution," that the firing on the Vulture by Col. James Livingston was of more importance than history has ascribed to it. A full index and a map showing André's route in detail complete the book.

Little, Brown & Co.'s Books.

Little, Brown & Co. publish to-day "Irish Legends, Plays, and Poems of Samuel Lover," first collected edition, with critical and biographical introduction by James Jeffrey Roche, in six volumes; "Retrospect and Prospect," being studies in international relations, naval and political, by Capt. A. T. Mahan; "With a Saucepan Over the Sea," a book of recipes from the kitchens of foreign countries, by Adelaide Keen; "The Princess Kallisto and Other Tales of the Fairies," by William Dana Orcutt, illustrated in color; a new edition of the "Diary and Letters of Frances Burney, Mme. D'Arblay," edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, limited to 500 copies; a new edition of "How to Live," by Edward Everett Hale, and "Holly Berry and Mistletoe," by Mary Caroline Hyde, in the Children's Friend Series.

Armstrong's "Turner."

Sir Walter Armstrong's "J. M. W. Turner, R. A." an important work on the life and art of the English painter, is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. Sir Walter is the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland and author of "Gainsborough" and "Sir Joshua Reynolds." The volume contains, besides an account of the painter's career and a critical estimate of his place in modern art, a series of reproductions of his greatest pictures.

Prof. Newcomb's New Book.

"Astronomy for Everybody," a new volume by the well-known astronomer, Prof. Simon Newcomb, is announced for publication soon by McClure, Phillips & Co. The author describes the heavens as the eye of science sees them, and explains the uses of the various astronomical instruments, and tells how the stars and planets may be studied with profit and interest by the amateur astronomer who has no telescope or observatory. Prof. Newcomb's book is the second in the Science for Everybody Series, of which "Animals of the Past," by Prof. F. A. Lucas, was the first.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

HARPER & BROTHERS are publishing this week "In the Morning Glow," by Roy Rolfe Gilson, a new illustrated edition of Henry James's "An International Episode," "The Lovable Tales of Janey and Jessy and Joe," by Gertrude Smith, and "Winslow Plain," by Sarah P. McLean Greene. The publication of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People," in six volumes, has been postponed from Oct. 21 till Oct. 28.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week Anstey's "A Bayard from Bengal," "A Son of Gad," by J. A. Steuart," and "The Housewives of Edenrise," by Florence Popham, a book of humorous character drawing.

"A Cosmopolitan Painter," an appreciation of the work of John Lavery, by James Stanley Little, and illustrated with reproductions of the artist's work, is the leading article in the November International Studio. This is followed by "Designs for Cottages: Some Remarks Upon the Results of the Studio Competition," with many plans and drawings of the candidates. The feature of the number is the illustrated survey of "Indian Pictorial Art," by E. B. Havell. There is also an article on the Italian painter, Gaetano Previati; an illustrated article on the work of Ann Macbeth, and "Student Life in Paris."

"The Journal of Arthur Stirling," which is shortly to appear anonymously from the press of D. Appleton & Co., describes the trials and tribulations of a man of education and culture who has literary aspirations—his wanderings among publishers and magazine editors, and the impressions he gained by the way.

James B. Connolly's "Out of Gloucester," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, contains the following six sea stories: "A Chase Overnight." "On the Echo o' the Morn." "From Reykjavik to Gloucester." "A Fisherman of Costla." "Tommie Ohlsen's Western Passage," and "Clancy."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week a reprint of the famous Moxon edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." There are thirty-one photogravure plates after designs by Gustav Doré, and the work is in two volumes, uniform with Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and "Sleepy Hollow."

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "Cross Country with Horse and Hound," by Frank Sherman Peer, fully illustrated in color and black and white by J. Crawford Wood; "The American Merchant Marine: Its History and Romance from 1620 to 1902," by Winthrop L. Marvin, associate editor of The Boston Journal; "A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays and Addresses," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "J. M. W. Turner, R. A.," by Sir Walter Armstrong, with ninety illustrations, in two editions: Japanese paper edition de luxe, limited to 300 copies, with double sets of illustrations, and special paper edition de luxe, limited to 1,000 copies; "What a Girl Can Make and Do: New Ideas for Work and Play," by Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard, profusely illustrated.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing this week the Baroness von Hutten's romance, "Our Lady of the Beeches," "The Heritage," a story of Indian fighting in Ohio; Arlo Bates's novel, "The Diary of a Saint," "Jesus's Way," by President Hyde of Bowdoin College; "American Navigation," by William W. Bates; "Greek Literature," being the best translations of classical selections.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing next week "The Solitary Path," a volume of poems by Helen Huntington, who is Mrs. Archer Huntington, daughter of the late C. P. Huntington; W. S. Gilbert's libretto of "Patience," with an introduction by the author; Una L. Silberrad's novel, "The Success of Mark Wyngate," which was changed from "The Story of a Success"; Clay Emery's (Mr. Clayton Mayo) character story of the sea, "Cap'n Titus."

The Macmillan Company are publishing this week "The Henchman," a new novel by Mark Lee Luther; "The Holy Land," pictures by John Fulleylove, and described by John Kelman; "The Reign of King Oberon," a new volume in the True Annals of Fairyland, edited by Walter Jerrold and illustrated by Charles Robinson; "Peterkin," by Mrs. Molesworth, a new book for children; the James K. Hackett edition of Winston Churchill's "The Crisis," illustrated with scenes from the play and portraits of the performers; "By Dulvercombe Water," a love story of 1685, by Harold Vallings; "Jan Van Elsele, Being an Account of His Adventures During the Reign of His Most Catholic Majesty, Philip II., King of Spain," by Gilbert and Marion Coleridge; "Hampstead and Marylebone," by G. E. Mitton, a new volume in The Fascination of London Series, edited by Sir Walter Besant; "The Revelation of the Holy Spirit," by J. E. C. Welldon, D. D.; "Essays of Richard Steele," a new volume in The Golden Treasure Series, edited by D. E. Steele; "The Government of Maine: Its History and Administration," by William Macdonald, a new volume in the series of Handbooks of American Government; "China and the Chinese," by Herbert Allen Giles; "The Strength of the People: A Study in Economics," by Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet; "American Municipal Progress," by Charles Zueblin, a new volume in the Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology.

Charles Scribner's Sons also announce for publication this week "The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief," by George P. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., of Yale University, in a revised edition; "History of the Babylonians and Assyrians," by George S. Goodspeed, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago; "The American Cotton Industry," a study of work and workers, by P. M. Young, with an introduction by Elijah Helm, M. A.; "The Cross and The Kingdom as Viewed by Christ Himself and in the Light of Evolution," by the Rev. W. L. Walker; "Joseph and Moses, the Founders of Israel," being their lives as read in the light of the oldest prophetic writings of the Bible, by the Rev. Buchanan Blake, D. D.

"Deeps of Deliverance," a novel translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson, will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, Oct. 21, in this country and in England of Fisher Unwin. Frederic Van Eeden, the author, is spoken of as the most distinguished living Dutch novelist. Like Tolstoi and Gorki, he concerns himself with the more intimate truths of life. The story tells the life history of a woman; it traces her soul with singular daring realism, but it is realism marked by moral significance. It is a tragedy of temperament and circumstances.

It is now definitely settled at D. Appleton & Co.'s that Citizen Train's autobiography, "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," will be published Oct. 21.

Elder & Shepard of San Francisco are shortly to publish a series of six of the old-time Christmas carols, to be called "Ye Olde Christmas Carol Series," and edited by Sidney Peixotto. These will be published in a manner as a substitute for the Christmas card. The designs are by H. M. Sickal, and the words and music appear in three colors, to be printed upon a folder of imperial Japan vellum and inclosed in an envelope appropriately decorated. The series includes "I Saw Three Ships," "Good King Wenceslas," "The First Nowell," "The Conventry Carol," "The Wassail Song," and "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen."

A timely book is "Coal and the Coal Mines," by Homer Greene, which is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is based on personal experience in the mines and gives much information. The book is illustrated and has a glossary of mining terms. The author describes the formation of coal, its discovery, and the working of the mines. In concluding the chapter on coal miners and their wages, Mr. Greene says: "If it were not for the twin evils, strikes and lockouts, that constantly menace and hamper the coal miner, he would be to-day the most favored of workmen." The same publishers announce that "The Life of Prescott," in The American Men of Letters Series, will be written by Rollo Ogden, one of the editors of The New York Evening Post.

"The Girl Proposition: A Bunch of He and She Fables," a new book of fables by George Ade, will be issued in a few days by R. H. Russell. The volume will be appropriately illustrated by Holme and McCutcheon. The same house announces a new Dooley book for the latter part of this month.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that authorized illustrated editions are being prepared in St. Petersburg of the series of ancient historical works by Zénaïde A. Ragozin. The first volume of the series, "The Story of Chaldea," has already appeared in the new Russian edition, and the others—"The Story of Assyria," "The Story of Media and Babylon," "The Story of Vedic India"—are in course of preparation. The Ministry of Public Instruction for the Empire of Russia has placed the first volume on the Ministerial list of books which have been officially approved and which are recommended for the libraries of high schools and colleges, and for the prize lists for students. Mme. Ragozin is at present in Russia, where she is preparing a life of Peter the Great, to be issued next year by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Sons of Glory," being studies in genius, by Adolfo Padovan, translated and adapted from the Italian by the Duchess Litta Visconti Arese, is being published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The author maintains the view that genius is not "neurosis or a form of epilepsy," and argues that it is not "caused by a particular development of the cerebral centres, representing judgment and will," but is just "a physiological condition of exquisite and exceptional nervous sensibility." He says that "the sons of glory are of all ages and of all countries; they are those who by the power of genius have achieved prodigies."

"The Long Tale of a Short Tail," by Morgan Shepard, is announced by Elder & Shepard, San Francisco. The tale consists of thirty verses on how a dog incidentally discovered his short tail.

Volume V., which completes the collection of "Letters to Washington," edited by S. M. Hamilton and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, will be ready early next month. It covers the years 1774-5, and the letters relate to the numerous interests both public and private which Washington kept in hand. They are from men of different historical importance, but they all are of value to the student of history.

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation a book on "Patagonia," by Hesketh Pritchard, which deals particularly with the animal life in that extreme South American region.

"The Insane Root," a romance of a strange country, by Mrs. Campbell Praed, is announced by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. Mrs. Praed is a native of Queensland, Australia, and author of several novels, among the best being "Nadine," "Moloch," and "Zero." The new novel deals with strange things of this world that are not found in everyday philosophy, and the basis of the plot is furnished by the legend of the mysterious powers of the mandrake root.

"Essentials of English Composition," Prof. Horace Tarbell's latest book, published by Ginn & Co., is designed for grammar schools and the lower classes in high schools. The work is issued in a popular edition at a popular price.

"Under Colonial Colors," the new book for boys by Everett T. Tomlinson, is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. When on lecturing tours in Pennsylvania Mr. Tomlinson has had access to many family histories and traditions, some given him by the descendants of the men who were with Arnold on his expedition to Quebec. The journals of some of these men have provided the basis for his new book.

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

The Last Story by Paul Leicester Ford

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By JEROME K. JEROME, author of "Three Men in a Boat," etc. $1.50

"It may be praised for its human interest, its tenderness that sometimes becomes pathos, its touches of gayety and spontaneous humor. It will enhance Mr. Jerome's reputation, nor should we be surprised if it becomes his most popular as well as his most ambitious book."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

OCT

JAMES POTT & CO.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

IMPERIALISM: A STUDY.

By J. A. HOBSON, author of "The Social Problem." 8vo, 400 pages, net, $2.75. (Postage, 13 cents.)

THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE. (Old London.)

Legal, Literary and Historic Associations, by HUGH HALE LEIGH BELLOT. 12mo, cloth, net, $2.00. (Postage, 12 cents.)

Published Previously.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Life and Work, by J. A. HOBSON. 8vo. Index. 293 pages, net, $2.00. (Postage, 13 cents.)

EMINENT ACTORS IN THEIR HOMES.

By MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM. Twenty illustrations. Cloth, net, $1.25, (postage 11 cents.) Levant, net, $2.50.

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Edited with introduction by FRANCIS W. HALSEY. A new two-volume edition. Cloth, illustrated, 2 vols., net, $2.50 (postage, 22 cents); Levant, net, $5.00.

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A limited edition of 275 copies, 250 of which will be on toned French hand-made paper and will contain besides the portrait of Mr. Channing (which also appears in the cheaper edition) five full-page etchings by Sidney L. Smith. The subjects of these illustrations are: **Portrait of Thoreau**, after the crayon drawing by S. W. Rowse; **View of Thoreau's Birthplace** (before the alterations); **Interior of Barrett's Grist Mill; Cenantum Pool;** and **Dead Leaves in the Forest.** Price, net, $10.00. Postage extra.

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***

Impressions Calendar for 1903, to be issued by Elder & Shepard, San Francisco, is a collection of aphorisms and short selections from Stevenson, Phillips Brooks, Grigs, Irving, and others.

***

"The Searchers," by Margaretta Byrde, published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, is a new novel by a new writer. The book takes for its keynote the following lines of Robert Browning:

I want—as much for—and must have a God,
Ere I can be aught, do aught—no mere name
Want, but the True, Thing, with what proves its truth—
To wit, a relation from that Thing to me
Touching from head to foot—which Touch I feel,
And with it take the rest, this life of ours.

The author is not a Scotchwoman, although she is at present residing in Edinburgh, but is an American. In her book she introduces the searcher after love, the searcher after truth, and the searcher after sin. Two men and two women are the central characters.

***

"Pickett's Gap," by Homer Greene, which has been running serially in The Youth's Companion, will be published this month by the Macmillan Company. The purpose of the story is to depict the final triumph of conscience over personal fear, and of parental affection over the power of selfish pride. The volume is illustrated.

***

Little, Brown & Co. report that the first large edition of "The Pharaoh and the Priest," by the Polish author, Alexander Glovatski, is already exhausted, although it was published only a few weeks ago.

***

Richard Harding Davis's novel, "Captain Macklin," published about a month ago by Charles Scribner's Sons, is already third on the list of the best selling books in the city.

***

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ended Oct. 9: Adult fiction: Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Emerson Hough's "A Mississippi Bubble," Augusta Evans Wilson's "A Speckled Bird." Juvenile fiction: Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women," Baldwin's "Fifty Famous Stories Retold." Non-fiction: Colquhcun's "Mastery of the Pacific," Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery," James's "Talks to Teachers on Psychology."

***

Oliver Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village," is announced for publication Oct. 21 by Harper & Brothers. There will be thirty-one illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A. These illustrations have appeared only in Harper's Magazine during the current year, and to represent the painter's art at its best, affording a fine example of one of America's foremost artists of to-day. The pictures are reproduced chiefly from pen and ink drawings, but also from a number of paintings made by Mr. Abbey especially for this volume. The book has been bound with a special view to the holiday season.

***

"New York Sketches," by Jesse Lynch Williams, is announced for publication early next month by Charles Scribner's Sons. The numerous drawings in the volume are by R. M. McCarter, Jules Guerin, Everett Shinn, W. R. Leigh, and others. Mr. Williams has given in his book sketches of New York as it is to-day, and he has chapters on a "Walk Up Town," on the "Waterfront," and "Rural New York."

***

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing "New France and New England," by John Fiske, with maps, and uniform in style with Fiske's earlier historical works; "A Sea Turn and Other Matters," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift," by Mary Catherine Lee; "Uncle Charley," by Zephine Humphrey; a new handy volume edition of Holmes's Breakfast Table Series, containing "The Autocrat, Professor, and Poet at the Breakfast Table and Over the Teacups," in four volumes; in The Riverside Literature Series, an illustrated edition of a dramatisation of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," by Florence Holbrook.

***

"A Plea for Hardy Plants," by the well-known landscape architect, J. Wilkinson Elliott, is about to come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Elliott argues for our native asters, lilies, hollyhocks, and the many beautiful plants in America; it is a suggestive work, valuable to the amateur. The same house will issue concurrently with the publication of Mrs. Burton Kingsland's "The Book of Weddings," "The Book of Good Manners," which is a new title of her "Etiquette for All Occasions," brought out last Spring.

***

"Mariella of 'Out West,'" by Ella Higginson, will be published this month by the Macmillan Company. The heroine of the story is an intelligent daughter of crude parents, and the plot hangs on the conflict of ideals brought about by her culture in sordid surroundings.

***

"Fictional Rambles in and About Boston," by Miss Frances Weston Carruth, is shortly to be published by McClure, Phillips & Co. This is a series of studies of the "Athens of America," and the author identifies localities that have been the scenes of memorable passages from novels by Holmes, Hawthorne, Howell, Aldrich, James, Arlo Bates, A. S. Pier, F. J. Stimson, and many others of the Boston makers of literature.

***

The Dodge Publishing Company has in press for immediate publication "For Every Music Lover," a companion volume to Mrs. Moore's well-known "For My Musical Friend"; also the new wedding edition of Elizabeth Stuart Worthington's "The Gentle Art of Cooking Wives" and "How to Cook Husbands."

Notes from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Announcement that a fourth edition of 5,000 copies of "Quo Vadis" has been called for by the publishers of the book [illegible]

***

Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, Senior Fellow of American History in the University of Pennsylvania, has written a valuable monograph on "The Loyalists of the American Revolution," which has just come from the presses of the Macmillan Company. The object of the book is to treat impartially that side of the struggle which heretofore has not been adequately considered—the very serious contests between the Whigs and Tories. The work has been constructed from original sources, going to the Colonial laws, records, contemporary accounts, and especially the letters and journals of the principal loyalists and their sworn statements of the persecutions which they suffered.

***

Robert Neilson Stephens, the novelist, writing to a friend in Philadelphia, says that his postponed story, "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," will surely be published in the early Spring, as he will attempt no other literary work until this is completed.

***

The Lippincotts have just published "The Summits of Success," by James Burnley, a volume quite in the order of Smiles's "Self Help." The adoption of a system of subject grouping has enabled the author to present his sketches of famous men in a manner more historical than usual with such books.

***

An English prose rendering of the "Beowulf" has been made by Chauncey B. Tinker of the faculty of Bryn Mawr College, and will be published by Newson & Co. of New York.

***

Capt. F. J. Geissinger of Morton has recently come into possession of an excellently preserved copy of the Gutenberg Bible of 1527, printed at Ments from wooden type in the German text. As far as is known there is but one other copy of this edition in existence. Three other collectors in this neighborhood possess similar treasures in the Froschouer Bible, (1531. Zurich,) owned by J. K. Meltzer; Col. Slaymaker's volume printed by Middleton of London in 1581, and the 1612 Bible owned by W. H. Thackara of Lancaster.

***

Charles F. Jenkins of this city, who has spent considerable time and money in work dealing with local history, has completed a historical guide to the Delaware Valley, which is soon to be published, with illustrations, by Ferris & Leach.

***

Henry T. Coates & Co. have secured the manuscript for John Trotwood Moore's "Songs and Stories of Tennessee." The same house also issued Mr. Moore's "Summer Hymnal," which, as do also his short stories in the magazines, deals with the scenes and life of the author's State.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Sir James Rennell Rodd, whose "Myrtle and Oak," a volume of poems, will soon be published by Messrs. Forbes & Co., is much better known in this country as Mr. Rennell Rodd, for his K. C. in the Order of St. Michael and St. George did not come to him until 1899, after his return from his mission to Abyssinia as special envoy to King Menelek. Like his father, the late Major Rodd, he is named for his great-grandfather, Major Rennell, who originated the Indian survey, but his choice of a profession led him to courts, not camps, and from Oxford, where he won the Newdigate prize, he went to the Berlin Legation in 1884, when he was twenty-six years of age. After four years' service he was transferred to Athens, going thence to Rome and Paris, and then to Zanzibar and Cairo. He is now Secretary of the British Embassy at the Quirinal. His "Frederick, Emperor and Crown Prince," was written at the request of the late Empress Frederick, and he edited Sir Gerald Portal's account of his Uganda mission.

Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, whose name now appears on more than one publishing list every season, in the days when he was hardly expecting to be so busy, delivered an address on reading for children, saying some sharp things about the worthless matter given to them. He guards himself carefully against the faults which he condemned and, although he began by dictating to a stenographer, he now writes his stories, working regularly every morning. His experience as principal of the Auburn High School and head master of the preparatory department of Rutgers College initiated him in knowledge of boys' tastes, and his two sons keep him constantly in touch with boy nature. They are interested in their father's work, and aided him in gathering the traditions on which "A Jersey Boy in the Revolution" was founded.

Mr. Burton E. Stevenson's "The Heritage," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., attempts to do justice to the memory of Gen. St. Clair, to whom he thinks that great injustice has been done. It will be remembered that his "A Soldier of Virginia" treated Braddock justly and courteously, instead of using him merely to point a moral.

The critical and biographical introduction which Mr. James Jeffrey Roche has written for Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of Lover's novels is a sympathetic paper written with unaffected liking for the author and his work. He finds the predominant quality of the novels to be their humor, which is seldom strained, always laugh-provoking, and never cruel except toward snobbishness and all manner of false pretense.

Miss Adelaide Keen, whose "With a Sauce Pan Over the Sea," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are about to publish, has filled her book with foreign recipes, many being centuries old. What sort of fowl Henry of Navarre found in his own broth, what were the confections on which Elisabeth fed, and similar interesting matters, may be found in the book.

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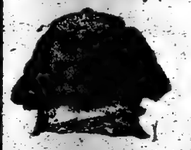

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OCT

1902

A SCOTCH PROTEST.

Some Pointed Remarks Concerning Crosland's Book.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To a Scotchman from the "Outer Hebrides," who is of a different race from the general run of Englishmen, or Lowland Scotch—who are the same race of people—it is rather amusing to notice the antipathy that still exists on both sides of the Tweed. The latest specimen of that antipathy is found in "The Unspeakable Scot," by T. W. H. Crosland. Let us come to facts. England and Scotland form one island of over 600 miles in length, between 50 and 60 degrees north latitude. From John o' Groats to Land's End there are great varieties of climate, soil, and people. The same rule applies to the Continent of Europe from Norway and round the shores of the Baltic to Calais, in France. Certain soils and climates are better adapted for fruits and crops than others. It is one of the paradoxes of nature that the best races of men are raised on the poorest soil and in the most inclement climates. It is a very easy matter for the historian or the statistician to show that the best wheat can be grown in England, while the best men can be more easily raised in Scotland. This is purely due to natural causes, so that there should be no undue pride on the one side, nor jealousy on the other. England has five times the population of Scotland, but it is a question if she can show a greater number of men of world-wide reputation during the last two centuries than little Scotland. I am not able to quote figures in reference to the North and South of England, but I believe that a careful investigation would show the same results there as between England and Scotland. This rule is universal on both sides of the equator. Three natural conditions required to produce the strong, healthy, energetic man are latitude, altitude, and proximity to the sea.

Prof. Ripley, in his "Racial Geography of Europe," finds the best average of physical development in the world in Perthshire, in Scotland. Let me name a few eminent Scotchman of world-wide fame, and it is open to all Englishmen to try how many times England can duplicate such names.

James Watt, of steam power fame; David Livingstone, the prince of missionary explorers; Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations"; Macaulay, the historian; Hugh Miller, the geologist; Robert Burns, the much-praised and equally much-abused plowman-poet; Thomas Carlyle, David Hume, John Stuart Mill, Walter Scott, the famous author; Colin Campbell, the famous General, and W. E. Gladstone, whom Mr. Crosland claims as an Englishman, and who was the son of a Leith father and a Rosshire mother. Time would fail to describe the part a few Highland regiments had in upholding the British standard from the Plains of Abraham, in Quebec, to the Crimea and the relief of Lucknow.

I need not mention the long array of contemporary authors whose chief fault, in Mr. Crosland's eye, consists in their Scotch origin and love for their native country. And right here let me remind Mr. Crosland that the man who loves his native country most is the one who is most likely to love his adopted country also.

Of contemporary Canadians and Americans of Scotch origin, I need only mention Andrew Carnegie and Lord Strathcona. In Canada all the greatest statesmen have been either French or Scotch. With the exception of Wolfe, there is not a single name of English origin in connection with Canadian history that can be called great. All the great leaders, without exception, have hitherto been either French or Scotch. The greatest portion of the business done in Canada is controlled by men of Scotch origin. Any combination headed by Mr. Crosland is not likely to effect the "plodding," tenacious sons of Scotia very much.

The question of illegitimacy is easily explained. In England and Ireland illegitimate children are placed secretly in Catholic foundling institutions, while a Scotch lassie, having the natural maternal instincts more fully developed, will not part with her baby, no matter how she came to get it.

The question of whisky drinking is also easily explained. Scotchmen drink whisky and Englishmen drink beer, for the very good reason that a Scotchman's constitution is so much stronger that a glass of whisky is the same to him as a glass of beer to an Englishman.

As to the question of dialect, it is only necessary to draw the attention of a scholar to the fact that what is described by some people who boast of their Anglo-Saxon origin as "detestable Scotch dialect" is the language of the original Saxons who made homes for themselves in England and Scotland in the fifth and sixth centuries and upward, and their only fault in this respect is that true to their characteristic tenacity they preserved their ancient language and accent, while their brethren south of the Tweed adopted a conglomeration of most of the ancient and modern languages of Europe, and formed a new language, so that an Aberdeen plowman can understand Chaucer better than the ordinary professor of the English language and literature at Oxford or Cambridge.

What a dead weight England is to Scotland at a crisis was made painfully plain during the recent Boer war. England had so many "copperheads" that Scotchmen in common with Englishmen of common sense had an enormous dead weight to carry in the shape of Steads, Labouchères, and other foul conspirators against their own country. Whenever a "copperhead" appeared in Scotland, whether in the shape of member of Parliament for Caithness or a German professor at Glasgow University, Scotchmen, true to their character, made short work of him.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, Scotchmen as a rule are quite satisfied with the partnership between John Bull and Sandy, and although John Bull is the predominant partner as to numbers, Sandy has contributed more than his pro rata share to the extension of the empire, and it is likewise only fair to admit that he has got more than a pro rata share of the plums of the empire. So we are even, sore heads like Mr. Crosland to the contrary notwithstanding. NORMAN MURRAY.

Montreal, Canada, October, 1902.

Society in the Elizabethan Age.*

So much has been written about Elizabethan England by the man of letters who has in view only the picturesque, sentimental, and literary interests of that great age that a great deal is to be forgiven the man who confines himself to hard facts. Mr. Hall views Elizabethan society from the point of view of the public record office. His ten chapters deal with such types as the landlord, the steward, the merchant, the host, the lawyer, &c., and he illustrates these types, not by means of easy generalizations, but by means of documents as to the lives of individuals. The book is accordingly a storehouse of accurate information, and is indispensable to any one who desires to know the age of Shakespeare at first hand.

Granted the hard and fast nature of his task, however, Mr. Hall might have achieved it with much greater regard for the convenience and pleasure of his readers. Thus in the chapter on "The Courtier," his chief interest is in the life of Wild Darrell, but, in spite of the protests of the readers of his first two editions, he disdains to give even the bare outline of his hero's romantic story, for the reason that it has been "so frequently reproduced in genealogies and guidebooks." Without a knowledge of these genealogies and guidebooks, the very interesting facts adduced are—for the most part unintelligible. This attitude is characteristic of the volume as a whole, and prevents it from being of much interest to the general scholar. In the mere matter of sentences and paragraphs, however, the writing is blind and crabbed.

The first edition of the work was issued in 1886. The present edition contains additional evidence in the case of Mr. Hall's favorite, Darrell, rebutting "the dark charges which had their origin in the impotent malice of these enemies whom Darrell had successfully defied." It thus contains still further matter of importance to historians.

From the literary point of view the most interesting item of information is with regard to the circumstances of Sir Philip Sidney's marriage. Mr. Hall leaves no doubt that in the Court of Elizabeth the general attitude toward marriage was sordid. The reason why Astrophel did not marry Stella was because they were both poor, and the reason why they married others was because the others were rich.

Thus much has been generally known, but Mr. Hall adds a striking detail to the picture of sordidness. Only a month before Sidney's marriage to the rich Frances Walsingham a certain J. Wickerson, who had been thrown into prison for "ambitiously aspiring for her hand," addressed a letter to the lady's father, entreating to be allowed to marry her, which reveals the fact that his relations with her had been the most culpable. This invaluable document Mr. Hall very characteristically prints in an appendix without reference to it in the text, where it has apparently evaded the scrutiny of Sir Philip's biographer in the Dictionary of National Biography. There can be little doubt that Sir Philip was aware of the lady's character when he married her, only a month after this letter was written. The circumstance is of importance, not only as picturing the character and worldly standards of this most lovable of Elizabethans—the pattern of Elizabethan chivalry—but as substantiating the opinion that sonnets written to Stella after Sir Philip's marriage were not mere literary excuses, but the expression of a genuine passion for her.

*SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE. By Hubert Hall, F. S. A. of H. M. Public Record Office. With eight colored and other plates. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. Third edition. Pp. 305. Price, $2.50.

Early British New York.

"Social New York Under the First Georges," Miss Esther Singleton's handsome volume, will be published Nov. 1 by D. Appleton & Co. The book deals with the period when Georges I. and II. reigned over New York, and it goes back to times that were not primitive, although they have usually been thought so. The social splendor that existed in New York in the middle of the eighteenth century was almost equal to that which prevailed in London, allowing for the difference in the population. Miss Singleton's book contains about a hundred illustrations in half tone, which show among other things, the furniture that was used. The title page is in colors. The work has been prepared from authentic records; that is, primary sources—old wills, inventories, letters, newspapers, and the like. It is a record and a picture that will be notable for its accuracy and fullness. The illustrations are made from photographs taken of pieces of furniture which are still in possession of some of the old families of the metropolis.

Harris's First Novel.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have announced that "Gabriel Tolliver" was Joel Chandler Harris's first novel. But Houghton, Mifflin & Co. contradict the statement, for they believe that "Sister Jane," by the same author, was "suspiciously like a novel in its form of narrative."

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,469. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SOLICITATION OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

President Issues an Executive Order Warning Federal Officers.

Quotes the Attorney General's Opinion in Which Senator Quay and Congressman Dick Are Named.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The order of the President issued to-day in regard to the violation of the civil service law by Republican politicians in charge of the campaign in Pennsylvania and Ohio is interpreted here as a rebuke to those gentlemen.

The original circular sent to the Federal officeholders soliciting subscriptions for partisan purposes by the Pennsylvania Republican Committee and signed by Senator Quay as Chairman, was in a circular letter disclaimed by him. A similar letter was issued from the Republican headquarters.

The President's order was as follows:

"On request of the Civil Service Commission the Attorney General has submitted to me the following opinion:

"'Your note of the 15th inst., requests me to advise you relative to the subject of political contributions, as shown by the respective correspondence which you inclose between the Civil Service Commission and officers of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"'In the Pennsylvania case it appears that recently a circular letter was issued by the Republican State Committee, signed "M. S. Quay, Chairman," stating that financial assistance is needed in the coming Congressional and State election, and that the committee will be greatly obliged if the addressee will aid to the extent of his ability and inclination. This circular letter bore in its caption as well the name of Senator Quay as Chairman and of W. R. Andrews, (clerk to the Senate Committee on Immigration,) as Secretary, and was sent by mail to various Federal officers and employes at their home addresses.

"'Upon advice from the commission that because of their official relations neither Senator Quay nor Mr. Andrews could properly serve upon a committee concerned in soliciting and receiving political contributions from Federal officials, or permit their names to be held forth in letters making such solicitation, the circular letter, so far as addressed to Federal officials, was withdrawn. Immediately thereafter another circular letter was issued in identically the same form except that it bore the signature of the Treasurer of the committee, who is not a Federal officeholder. The commission pointed out the illegality of this circular because it carried on its heading the names of Senator Quay and Mr. Andrews, and directed its recall, and this ruling is now contested by Mr. Andrews.

"'In the Ohio case a circular was issued by the Republican State Executive Committee bearing the names of Charles Dick (member of Congress) and of various Federal officials, and stating that any assistance which the addressee "can give as one of those directly interested in party success in Ohio will be gratefully acknowledged." It seems that this circular was sent to certain Federal officials; that the commission demanded its withdrawal, and that the Executive Committee declines or neglects to accede to this demand.

"'The question presented is covered by Section 11 of the Civil Service act, which provides:

"'That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or delegate-elect, or any officer or employe of either of said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States shall, directly, or indirectly, solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employe of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.'

"Whatever the particular form of words adopted in such circulars in order to show a request rather than a demand and to give to responses a quasi-voluntary character, the explicit and comprehensive words of the statute, forbidding those barred by their public relations to solicit from Federal officials, directly or indirectly, or to be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever,' unquestionably condemn all such circulars. They should not be sent to Federal officials, or else they should not bear the names of the public officers and employes designated in the act. In 21 Op. 309, Attorney General Harmon said:

"'All who are in the Government service are thus protected against the possibility of actual coercion, and from that of the coercion implied in the relation of the person soliciting or receiving to the Government, or implied in solicitation or receipt in a public office, but Congress did not attempt to prohibit solicitation by or payment to persons not in the Government service otherwise than in Government offices.'

"It is also pertinent to notice a section of the act, viz.:

"'That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives or Territorial Delegate any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.'

"Your power to direct, by appropriate order, under the mandates of these sections, all persons in the executive service of the United States, is clear."

I hereby call the attention of all officers and employes in the Federal service to the foregoing opinion, and warn them that the provisions of law as therein construed are to be by them obeyed and enforced.

Any official in the Federal service may without jeopardy to his official standing contribute or not exactly as he pleases, provided he obeys the sections of the Civil Service act above referred to.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Oct. 18, 1902.

Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor and is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

GOODS HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Chicago Wholesale Groceries Almost Forced to Close Down by Men Going Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Chicago wholesale grocery houses were almost shut down this morning by a strike of 365 employes who prepare and handle goods for shipment. Reid, Murdoch & Co. were forced virtually to close.

The strike caused considerable excitement. As soon as it was called, the firms asked for police protection, but so far there has been no discord. The following firms are affected:

Reid, Murdoch & Co., 170 men.
Henry Horner & Co., 35 men.
W. M. Hoyt & Co., 40 men.
The Steele Wedles Company, 55 men.
McNeil and Higgins, 30 men.

The jobbers arranged for a secret conference to consider the situation. It was intimated an attempt might be made to break the union.

TO CONTROL STRUCTURAL STEEL.

United States Realty Company of This City Reported to Have Made Large Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A report is current here that the United States Realty Company in New York has succeeded in placing contracts with the United States Steel Corporation for that company's entire supply of structural steel, which, if true, will entirely shut out the independent builders from securing an adequate supply of structural material.

The United States Realty Company is seeking to invade the New England territory, through the acquisition of the Norcross Brothers' Corporation, one of the largest construction companies in New England, capital $1,500,000 paid in, who are building a number of big skyscrapers in Boston.

They have been asked to name a price for their stock, and, while they demand a big one, entirely cash, it is not unlikely that the trade will go through upon some basis perhaps 75 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. in realty stock.

C. L. STILLMAN MISSING.

Assistant Secretary of Gov. Murphy's Varnish Company May Be In Financial Difficulties.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Clarence L. Stillman, Assistant Secretary of the Murphy Varnish Company, of which Gov. Murphy is President, has been mysteriously absent from his home for two days, and his employers are anxious as to his whereabouts. The company to-day gave out the following statement:

C. L. Stillman, for several years in the employ of the Murphy Varnish Company, has absented himself for two days, under circumstances that lead to the inference that he may be in financial difficulties. It is known that he has engaged in enterprises of a speculative character, and while no searching investigation has as yet been made by his employers, it is sufficient to show the condition in which he left the matters that were in his charge, there is much concern on account of his disappearance.

Gov. Murphy to-day refused to give any information or to answer questions concerning the Secretary's absence.

Stillman is about fifty years old, and had held a confidential position with the Murphy company for a number of years. A part of the duties of his position was to act as private secretary to the President of the company. When Gov. Murphy was inaugurated last Winter he named Stillman as acting secretary to the Governor, which position he filled until the appointment of John L. W. Swayze, a month later.

DR. LORENZ TO GO WEST.

Famous Surgeon Will Hold One Clinic Each in Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian physician, gave the last of his public clinics in Chicago this afternoon at Wesley Hospital, and will devote the remainder of his stay in the city to private operations and consultations. He will continue to make daily visits on Lolita Armour, to treat whom he came from Vienna, and will attend a number of patients in wealthy families.

As at previous clinics, there were a number of crippled children seeking attention from the eminent physician to-day, and he remained to examine each one. He will continue to treat free all patients unable to pay, either at the hospitals or at their homes, during the coming week.

Prof. Lorenz will start for the Pacific Coast next Friday. A member of his party announced to-day that in Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco the Austrian will hold one clinic in each city, but nowhere will he give his services in such wholesale treatments of the deformed as he has done in Chicago.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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SECRETARY SHAW FOR SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIPS

Wants Aid for Vessels to South America and South Africa.

In Address at Detroit He Says the Greatest Public Question Is Foreign Markets for Our Products.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was given a great ovation to-night at Light Guard Armory, where he addressed an audience of fully 2,500 people, including several hundred ladies. The meeting was arranged by the Business Men's Association, and at 8 o'clock the Secretary and William Livingstone, President of the association, headed a procession of 250 representative business men of Detroit, who formed in line in one of the ante-rooms and marched to the platform while the band played "America."

President Livingstone introduced Congressman John B. Corliss as Chairman of the meeting, and the latter, after making a short address touching upon the local political situation and his own candidacy for re-election, introduced Secretary Shaw, the audience rising, waving handkerchiefs, and cheering lustily as the Secretary advanced to speak.

Secretary Shaw spoke in part as follows:

"The question of markets is one of paramount importance. We export annually, in round numbers, $1,500,000,000, but of this amount more than $1,000,000,000 goes to Europe. The population of Europe is, in round numbers, 300,000,000. How long can we expect less than one-fourth of the population of the globe to consume 70 per cent. of our surplus? We must not only hold the markets we have, but we must seek new ones, under other skies and on the shores of other seas. The Republican Party pledged itself to the people of the United States in its platform adopted at Philadelphia that it would give aid and assistance to the establishment of a trade-carrying fleet. It did not pledge itself to any particular bill, simply declared in favor of a policy, and leaves it to Congress to work out the details of the policy.

"Our foreign commerce in forty years has increased 400 per cent., but the aggregate tonnage of foreign commerce carried to and from the ports of this country in American bottoms has fallen off two-thirds. In other words we have four times as much to carry, but actually carry only one-third as much as formerly. We have the best coastwise trade in the world, but it is, and ever has been, protected. We have allowed no shop owned by a foreigner or built in a foreign country to register. Thus it is that more American tonnage passes this City of Detroit than all the foreign commerce that enters the Port of New York and the Port of Liverpool combined. And under every ton of it is a ship manned by American labor, and every pound of it floats the American flag. Thus we have created an American monopoly of our coastwise and lake trade, but instead of its resulting in advanced rates it has given us the cheapest transportation in the world.

"The Government granted aid to the construction of the first trans-continental lines of railroad. This subsidy was sometimes in the form of money, sometimes in the form of land, sometimes both. As a result, we have the best system of railroads in the world, and the cheapest rates. The average freight rate per ton has decreased more than 60 per cent. in thirty years. Freight rates in England are three times as high as in the United States, and higher still on the continent. There is no further occasion for assistance to the railroads, no occasion for other protection than that which has been accorded in the past for our coastwise and lake trade, but the time has come when we must construct, not trans-continental lines, but trans-oceanic lines.

"Argentina imports about $120,000,000, and receives only $12,000,000 from the United States. Brazil imports $100,000,000 and receives about the same per cent. from the United States. The same may be said of most other South American countries. Of the $12,000,000 sent to Argentina less than $500,000 went in American bottoms. We sent $11,000,000 to Brazil, the larger part of which went under foreign flags; $2,000,000 to Uruguay, and only $100,000 in American bottoms.

"Note this very marked disadvantage under which our producers and exporters labor. We have no regular steamship communication with any of the countries lying south of the Caribbean Sea. We have a few ships plying between our Atlantic Coast and Europe, a few between our Southern ports and the South American countries washed by the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, a small line that regularly crosses the Pacific, in the aggregate less than a score of vessels. England, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Holland, with subsidized vessels, are making trips to these South American countries, and they naturally get the trade.

"We can export to Europe in foreign ships direct, but when a manufacturer desires to test the South American market he must ship first to Europe and then to South America, or he must send in sailing vessels or charter a tramp.

"A ship subsidy bill has passed the Senate. I am not speaking in its favor, but after all that has been said against it, it is due those who have labored in its interest to say that the drain upon the Treasury would be infinitesimal. It costs our people $200,000,000 a year to carry their trans-oceanic freight, and under the bill as it passed the Senate, not to exceed $1,200,000 can in any wise be paid out until more ships are built; and whenever a ship is constructed 95 per cent. of its cost goes to labor, and I have never yet raised my voice against expending the public revenues, which come from the rich and well-to-do, in such ways as throws 95 per cent. of it to labor. So, without discussing the merits of the bill, now pending, I want to urge the importance of a bill constructed upon very different lines, one that shall insure regular steamship communication to South American countries, South African countries, and the islands adjacent.

"It is idle to suppose that steamship lines will be established to those ports without Government aid. There is little freight now to carry, and no inducement, and a steamship line would perish before a sufficient trade could be built up to make it profitable. It took long years to establish sufficient trans-continental commerce to make our Pacific lines of railroad profitable. It will take perhaps longer still to make steamship lines to those ports, far to the southward, profitable, and, in my opinion, any ship subsidy bill that will meet the approval of both houses of Congress will contain special provisions for these new lines, and at rates far in excess of what is necessary to induce competition with European lines in trans-Atlantic commerce. The marvel to me is that the cotton-producing States are not a unit in favor of every means that shall enlarge the markets for their surplus. To my own mind there is no public question of so great importance as foreign markets for our manufactured products."

After the meeting at the armory the bankers of New York invited Mr. Shaw to a reception at the Detroit Club.

HELD FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Robert Burns, of this place, was arrested in Hudson to-day and brought here to answer a charge of attempted murder. Peter Welsh, a shoe dealer, is the complainant.

Welsh is the executor of the estate of Eliza McGowan, who died recently, leaving all her property to St. Patrick's Church. Burns was a nephew of Mrs. McGowan, but was not named in the will. He called at Welsh's home early this morning and accused him of having influenced Mrs. McGowan in the disposition of her money. That Welsh denied, but it is alleged that Burns attempted to shoot him. He was disarmed, and later a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

Newport Man Files Bankruptcy Petition

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—Robert Long of Newport, who gives his occupation as that of clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, in which he says that his debts are $23,000 and assets $1,000, in wearing apparel, which is exempt. John C. Burke of Newport is his counsel. Among the heavy creditors, most of whom hold notes against him, are:

Henry V. Long of Boston	$5,000
Dorothea Long of Fitchburg, Mass.	5,000
Fanny L. Severine of Newport	2,000
Elliot C. Lee of Boston	2,000

TREATY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Expected That Reciprocal Trade Agreement Will Be Signed Before the End of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Touching the projected reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, it is said that while Sir Robert Bond is now in Washington, owing to the press of other important matters before the State Department not much headway has been made with the subject. Unless the opposition of the Dominion to the conclusion of such a treaty becomes so pronounced as to induce the British Government to withhold its sanction, a treaty will be completed before the end of the present calendar year.

The details of the projected arrangement have been discussed, but they cannot yet be definitely stated. Generally it is understood that the United States for its part offers a free market for Newfoundland fish and valuable bonding privileges, while for its part Newfoundland offers to allow American fishermen to buy bait in Newfoundland waters without the payment of a license tax, and also to make substantial reductions of duties on certain articles of American make or growth that enter into local consumption.

SIAMESE PRINCE AT CRAMPS.

Looks in Wonder at the Many Sights in the Big Shipyard—Baldwin Locomotive Works Visited.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Siam's Crown Prince, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, looked over Cramps' shipyard and the Baldwin Locomotive Works to-day, and had a drive that showed him a good part of Philadelphia's residential section besides. He was on the go for six hours, but he had such a good time, he said, that he did not care how tired he became, adding, "It is all so big, so wonderful."

The Prince and his brother, Prince Chakrapongse, came in from Chestnut Hill early in the morning with their host, William Potter, and met at the station their three aides de camp and the three Secret Service men who are keeping an eye on their safety. The party was driven in open carriages up Broad Street and down Girard Avenue to Cramps' shipyard.

Charles H. Cramp has had royal visitors before. All he needed was prompting to receive these. When the first formalities were over he led the way in person through his enormous plant.

Prince Chowa Maha Vajiravudh has not the knowledge of mechanics that Prince Henry of Prussia has, and he didn't ask anything like the number of questions that the German did; but he seemed to be much interested in everything he saw, and he nodded and smiled and gestured at Mr. Cramp's explanations.

The new Maine pleased him immensely. When he heard the ship's name he remembered the fate of her namesake, and he chattered about that and about the Spanish-American war.

A luncheon divided his time at Cramps into two trips and an exportation. In the afternoon he saw the frames of the new battleships Pennsylvania and Colorado, and of several big merchant craft.

At 2:30 o'clock the party started for Baldwins'.

A fifteen-ton locomotive which a crane had just picked up and was carrying along caught the Prince's eye. Superintendent Converse had it run back and forth to show how easily it was done. Then there was another luncheon in the company's office. The Prince told Mr. Converse that he was delighted with what he had seen and that he always felt an interest in railroads, even if Siam had only one.

At 5 o'clock the Prince said good-bye to his guests, and went directly to Mr. Potter's Chestnut Hill home. Few persons along the streets noticed him, and in the railroad station and the train his appearance evoked but little curiosity.

TEACHER PREVENTS LYNCHING.

His Arguments Prevail with Mob of Miners Determined to Avenge Shooting of a Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 18.—Charles Smith of Aristes, Columbia County, after shooting the man who called him a "scab," was saved from lynching to-day by the coolness of John Shannon, a school teacher. Smith and George Gisel, the man he shot, were friends before the coal strike, working together in the same mine. After the strike was begun Smith went away. It has been charged since his return, recently, that he was secretly working in one of the collieries.

Gisel met Smith and accused him of deserting the union. A heated argument ensued, and Smith, obtaining a revolver, went to the home of Gisel, where it is charged, he fired three shots at Gisel through the kitchen door, seriously wounding him in the leg. Then he went to the front door and fired two more shots, neither of which took effect. A physician was summoned, and Smith returned home, where an angry crowd followed him. He declared that he would shoot the first man who entered.

As the mob's attack was about to be made, Shannon, the school teacher, appeared, and compelled the would-be lynchers to listen to him, and finally induced them to allow the law to take its course. They dispersed long enough to allow the Constable to get started toward Bloomsburg to jail, when they again assembled, determined to lynch the prisoner, but the officer got Smith out of the way in time to save him.

IRON COMPANY MEETING.

Temple Stockholders, a George F. Baer Concern, to Vote on Indebtedness Increase Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 18.—An advertisement considered significant appeared in one of the papers here this afternoon calling a meeting of the Temple Iron Company stockholders in this city Friday, Dec. 19, for the purpose of voting for and against an increase of the indebtedness. The call is signed by A. F. Law, secretary, who resides in New York. It is learned that it is proposed to vote for or against an increase of the indebtedness of the company to $3,326,000, and an issue of bonds of $500,000 of this amount.

George F. Baer is President of the company which operates a furnace north of Reading, but which is extensively engaged in mining operations, and is at the head of the coal trust, the Directors being Presidents of coal carrying companies.

The increase in indebtedness is thought to be either to make up losses because of the strike, or buy more coal properties.

Order Dissolving Carpet Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Judge Dickey to-day signed an order dissolving the Coarshaw Carpet Company, and permitting the receiver to sell the works to New York parties for $47,500. Creditors will receive 100 cents on the dollar by this sale, and stockholders will receive a large dividend on their holdings. The sale will be effected on Monday.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

REGISTRATION FOR FOUR DAYS 589,344

Figures Under Those Recorded in 1901 and 1900.

They Show an Increase Over 1898 for Manhattan and the Bronx—The Results in Brooklyn.

The registration yesterday was fair for an off year, but the figures of Manhattan and the Bronx indicate a total for the four days under 1901 and 1900 and a little over those of 1898.

The total registration of the City of New York for 1902 is 589,344, 26,166 less than 1901 and 52,600 less than 1900.

The total for Brooklyn for the four days this year, 212,584, is a little under 1901 and less than 10 per cent. under 1900.

The following tables present the full registration returned for the City of New York for the four days of 1902, with recapitulation data for the Mayoralty year 1901 and the Presidential and Gubernatorial year 1900, and separate detail of the registration on the fourth day and four days in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx—New York County—Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, with the same parallel column comparisons.

Recapitulation.

THE CITY'S REGISTERED VOTERS.

BOROUGHS.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Manhattan and Bronx	387,537	351,371	388,275
Brooklyn	212,584	219,759	229,545
Queens	26,007	29,175	29,318
Richmond	13,216	13,772	13,982
Total of City	589,344	614,077	641,120

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1902.	Four Days. 1902.	1901.	1900.
First	1,201	4,457	4,812	5,269
Second	1,689	7,053	7,936	7,895
Third	2,010	7,490	8,098	8,716
Fourth	2,010	6,908	6,887	7,688
Fifth	1,984	8,257	8,937	9,733
Sixth	1,827	8,382	8,836	9,117
Seventh	2,111	8,019	9,039	9,658
Eighth	1,134	5,013	4,959	5,371
Ninth	2,207	8,995	9,416	10,499
Tenth	2,024	7,449	7,850	8,577
Eleventh	1,802	6,563	7,790	8,387
Twelfth	1,651	5,844	6,037	6,913
Thirteenth	1,855	6,453	6,603	7,340
Fourteenth	2,051	7,954	8,277	8,882
Fifteenth	1,904	7,917	7,832	8,297
Sixteenth	2,006	7,437	7,556	7,789
Seventeenth	1,915	7,190	7,496	7,982
Eighteenth	2,026	8,356	8,980	9,220
Nineteenth	2,787	11,728	12,634	13,749
Twentieth	2,077	8,504	8,775	9,629
Twenty-first	4,164	19,027	19,237	19,398
Twenty-second	2,116	8,317	8,605	9,051
Twenty-third	4,249	17,024	16,941	16,267
Twenty-fourth	2,077	7,445	7,993	8,628
Twenty-fifth	1,695	7,218	8,427	9,575
Twenty-sixth	1,777	7,148	7,533	7,999
Twenty-seventh	1,572	6,471	7,802	8,560
Twenty-eighth	2,102	8,061	8,189	8,470
Twenty-ninth	2,266	9,825	10,493	11,217
Thirtieth	2,607	10,336	10,288	10,771
Thirty-first	4,284	18,043	18,110	18,151
Thirty-second	2,043	10,146	11,409	11,691
Thirty-third	2,233	8,908	8,653	8,988
Thirty-fourth	4,084	18,725	18,799	19,122
Thirty-fifth	7,496	26,221	25,588	25,180
Annex	1,406	4,455	4,524	4,548
Total	85,287	367,557	351,371	368,275
Vote	.....	.....	338,093	348,720

Borough of Brooklyn.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1902.	Four Days. 1902.	1901.	1900.
First	1,983	8,402	8,759	9,372
Second	2,013	8,0 2	8,247	9,072
Third	1,754	6,768	7,200	7,926
Fourth	2,581	10,963	11,452	12,089
Fifth	2,570	9,765	10,192	10,977
Sixth	2,542	10,480	10,747	11,301
Seventh	4,574	15,991	16,068	16,295
Eighth	1,461	6,267	6,500	6,904
Ninth	1,956	6,896	7,188	7,847
Tenth	1,973	9,243	9,444	9,460
Eleventh	2,894	10,763	11,287	11,511
Twelfth	2,722	11,830	12,079	12,231
Thirteenth	3,109	10,767	11,265	11,835
Fourteenth	2,215	8,298	8,580	9,410
Fifteenth	1,924	7,190	7,423	8,227
Sixteenth	3,047	12,149	12,144	12,559
Seventeenth	2,144	10,304	10,619	11,054
Eighteenth	3,998	14,965	14,920	14,588
Nineteenth	2,186	7,982	8,309	8,690
Twentieth	3,490	13,138	13,090	13,901
Twenty-first	3,719	12,413	14,418	14,876
Total	54,370	212,584	219,818	229,545
Vote	.....	.....	208,814	220,844

Borough of Queens.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1902.	Four Days. 1902.	1901.	1900.
First	.....	.....	16,406	.....
Second	.....	.....	11,385	.....
*Third	.....	.....	1,384	.....
Total	6,200	26,007	29,175	29,318

*Balance in Nassau County.

Borough of Richmond.

	Fourth Day. 1902.	Four Days. 1902.	1901.	1900.
Assembly Dist.	4,899	13,216	13,772	13,982

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Deputy Attorney General Warren J. Lee watched charges growing out of the enforcement of the election law. Matthew McDermott of 53 Bowery, whose citizenship was questioned, was given until to-morrow to prove that he took out papers in Philadelphia. James Black of 15 Bowery was given time to prove that he has been in the county four months. James Doyle of 202 Eldridge Street was accused of endeavoring to get an idiot, his cousin, William Manning, who was also arrested, registered. Doyle was held and Manning was released.

At the Morrisania Police Court Francesco Vacca of 2,383 Belmont Avenue was held for examination on a charge that he possessed a certificate of citizenship which had been tampered with, as it appeared to have been issued to some other person.

MOTORMEN'S STRIKE MAY END TO-MORROW.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—It is believed that the strike of motormen and conductors which went into effect Aug. 30 on the Hudson Valley Railway will terminate on Monday.

Another conference was held at Glens Falls this afternoon between President Colvin of the company and a committee representing the ex-employes. A general proposition tending to harmonize relations between the strikers and the company was considered. A favorable result is looked for.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Oct. 18.—It was ascertained to-day that at the conference yesterday between President Colvin, Treasurer Cowels, and General Manager Josselyn, representing the Hudson Valley Railway Company, and five former employes of the road, Mr. Colvin suggested paying the men 17½ cents an hour. The men want 18 or 18½ cents an hour.

John Brady, a local cartoon artist, whose contributions in The Toiler caused him to be arrested on a charge of riot Oct. 4, has been admitted to bail in $2,000.

To Cut Capital in Half.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—The Board of Directors of the Standard Chain Company has determined to reduce the capital of the company from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000. The letter of President Schmidt says that the Directors think it advisable to cut the capital in half, and that it is proposed to do so by retiring all of the stock now issued and putting out 15,000 shares of new common stock, the par value being $100.

Commander Peary Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Commander Robert E. Peary's condition was said to-day by his physician, Dr. W. W. Keen, to be greatly improved. The operation for frost bite, he said, was simple and successful and speedy recovery was expected.

THE PRESIDENT OUT RIDING.

His Injured Leg Has Ceased to Give Him Any Trouble, It Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Roosevelt to-day for the first time in several weeks went horseback riding. He was accompanied by his daughter Ethel, and was absent from the White House for a couple of hours.

It is announced that his injured leg has ceased to give him any trouble.

While President Roosevelt was unable to go to Oyster Bay to register his vote for the November election, he will go home to vote. The President is progressing finely toward complete recovery, but his physicians have advised him not to travel any distance for at least two weeks. For this reason he will be unable to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE SOUTH.

Shocks Felt in Towns in Tennessee and Georgia, but No Damage Is Reported.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18.—A distinct earthquake shock, accompanied by a ruffled rumbling like distant thunder, was felt here this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The shock was of several seconds' duration and shook property in the city and suburbs. Dishes and windows were rattled and many people rushed from their homes in fright.

At Lafayette, Ga., large vases were thrown violently from the mantel in the residences. On the streets the shock was felt, the earth seeming to upheave under the feet of pedestrians. Reports of shocks at the same time have been received from Trion, Ga.; Mont Eagle, Tenn., and other towns in Tennessee and Georgia.

SEWANEE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Two earthquake shocks were felt there to-day, the first a very slight one about 1 P. M., and the second, which was more severe, about 5 P. M. The latter shock was very distinctly felt. The duration was but a few seconds, the waves appearing to pass from south to north, rattling windows and shaking up things generally. No damage has been reported. Reports from Johnson City and Tracey City say that both shocks were felt at those places.

GEN. FUNSTON INCENSED.

Prohibition Club Accused Him of Debauching Young Men by Encouraging the Army Canteen.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 18.—Gen. Funston was highly incensed to-day, when he read the resolutions of the Central Prohibition Club, accusing him of debauching young men by encouraging the army canteen.

"This kind of talk is the kind we expect from street ruffians, and I would as soon notice it as the barking of a yellow cur. These people attack me without cause regardless of the facts and venture to say that while I was a brakeman I would not trust my life to a fellow-railroader who had been drinking. I never was in the railroad business as a brakeman, of which, however, there would be nothing disgraceful as implied by these resolutions.

"The entire language of the message is not befitting decent people, and if they call I shall certainly decline to see them."

COTTON MILLS BUY EARLY.

Total Sales in the Fall River Market for the Week About 400,000 Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 18.—All the large mills have concluded that cotton will be a good buy early in the cotton season, and are beginning to stock up at present quotations. They will be in the early market for some time, as all recent sales of cloth are being covered by cotton purchases.

Mr. C. D. Borden was a purchaser this week of a quarter of a million pieces, with more to follow. Total sales were about 400,000 pieces, and this about cleaned out the market on print cloth goods, necessitating a covering of new raw material. Borden's movements will be watched closely by manufacturers and converters for the next two weeks, and prices will move upward with his every purchase.

The mills are bare of goods, and should Borden continue his buying, some large purchases of cotton may be expected. But few mills have been making print cloth goods, as the profit has been too small.

CITY IN COAL BUSINESS.

Richmond (Ind.) Council Authorizes Its Committee to Sell Fuel at Cut Rates.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 18.—The City Council has authorized the special committee appointed last Monday to go into the retail coal business.

The committee reported that it could procure Pittsburg and Allegheny coal delivered at $4.82 a ton, which it $2 less than local dealers are charging. The dealers offered to reduce their price to $5.50 if the city would keep out of the business, but the offer was declined. The city proposed to accept a price of $5.25, but to this the dealers would not agree.

MISS GILDER GOES TO LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Miss Jeannette Gilder, editress of The New York Critic, sued Sosman, Landis & Hunt for $1,200 to-day in the Common Pleas Court because they failed to produce her version of "Quo Vadis" for five weeks each in two years at their various theatres, including the Pike Theatre Opera House at Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, and Denver.

She claims they contracted to forfeit $600 for each year the play was not thus produced.

Nine Petrified Bodies Found.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Nine petrified bodies have just been found in the cemetery attached to the New York Infant Asylum here. The asylum was closed recently, and the land was sold to a syndicate that proposes to develop the property. Three hundred bodies are to be transferred to the Kensico Cemetery. To-day the workmen exhumed nine bodies that had become petrified. The bodies have the appearance of white marble. The soil there is sandy.

New York Minister to Go to Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Henry H. Hadley, assistant rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, to-day accepted a call to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this city

FOUND WIFE DEAD, HUSBAND RAN AWAY

Coroner Berry Believes Mrs. Sullivan's Death Accidental.

Note from Husband, Without Date, Referred to a Quarrel—Woman Had, Probably, Not Turned Gas Off Fully.

When Joseph Sullivan and his brother-in-law, John Toher, returned to the Sullivan home at 2,310 Cambreling Avenue, in the Bronx, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon they were unable to obtain any response from repeated knockings at the door of the apartments. Sullivan then thought that he smelled an odor of gas coming from under the door. They forced the door, and when it was opened, both men had to fall back because of the volume of gas that poured out of the rooms. After a few moments Sullivan and Toher were able to enter.

They went into a rear bedroom and there found Mrs. Sullivan lying on the bed in a lifeless condition. Sullivan threw his arms around the body of his wife and kissed her passionately. Then he ran out of the house and has not been seen or heard from since.

Toher also ran out of the house, but he went to the office of Dr. Irving Balcom, on High Bridge Road. Dr. Balcom returned with him to the house, and after examining the body of Mrs. Sullivan, he expressed the opinion that she had been dead for at least two hours before her body was found. He said that death was due to asphyxiation.

Dr. Balcom notified Coroner Berry, and the latter hurried to the house and made an examination of the room in which Mrs. Sullivan's body had been found. The Coroner learned that when Sullivan and Toher found Mrs. Sullivan's body it was fully dressed and had a blanket thrown over it. This led the Coroner to believe that Mrs. Sullivan had lain down to take a nap and had not turned off the gas burner in the room entirely. He expressed the opinion that the woman's death was accidental.

In searching the room where the woman died Coroner Berry found a sheet of writing paper on the floor at the head of the bed on which was written:

"My Loving Wife: What fools we are to quarrel. I was thinking about that all day, and hope we won't have any more of them. JOE."

There was no date on the note.

According to Toher, who lived with his sister and her husband, he and Sullivan left the house at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Sullivan had prepared breakfast for them, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. Toher said that he knew of no quarrels between his sister and her husband, and therefore, at a loss to explain the note found by the Coroner.

Coroner Berry issued a permit to Toher for the burial of his sister.

Up to a late hour last night Sullivan had not returned to the house.

RESULT OF ARBITRATION.

Immigration Commissioner Sargent Believes Miners Will Get Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Commissioner of Immigration Sergent was in this city to-night attending the annual dinner of the Club of Fifty at the Manufacturers' Club. Questioned on the settlement of the coal strike, he said: "The commissioners are an honest, upright, and unprejudiced body of men—the best that could be selected."

"But it is reported that they are favorable to the operators," was said.

"It is untrue; they are without prejudice and their arbitration cannot fail to be acceptable to both sides."

"What do you think will be the result of their labors?"

"An increase in wages to the miners and less hours."

In his speech at the dinner, Mr. Sargent said:

"In insisting that the strike should end, President Roosevelt showed himself the truest, most courageous, and honest President the country ever had. He has brought to a successful termination one of the most terrific conflicts ever waged, and I am glad that I was able to do what little I could to that end."

Railroad Buys Coal Lands.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has just completed the purchase of 25,000 acres of coal land in the Counties of Lasalle, Putnam, Bureau, and Hennepin, in what is known as Lasalle coal field, paying for the same $2,000,000. The company will open and operate mines for supplying the road with coal.

SHIP TRUST HEADQUARTERS.

To be Located in Philadelphia in About Six Months—To Discontinue Ticket Agencies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The headquarters of the new steamship commission, the International Mercantile Marine Company, will be located in this city in about six months. All offices in this city of the various ship lines which compose the combination will be moved to the new Land Title and Trust Company Building, at Broad and Sansom Streets, which it is expected will be completed about April. Here the main offices will be established by President Clement C. Griscom.

The company will occupy one-half of the ground floor with front on both Broad and Sansom Streets. The clerical department will be on the sixth and seventh floors.

At the same time important changes will be made in New York, where the same centralization of the trust business will be made. The offices will be in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, where the American and Red Star Lines have had their headquarters. The reduction in rent will result in an immense saving to the company. One steamship line pays more than $35,000 per year for its suite of offices.

It is said that in all probability all commissions paid to ticket agents for booking tourists will be discontinued by January, and passenger booking will be done through the company's offices.

TOWING CONCERNS TO COMBINE

Six Principal Companies in the Harbor Plan to Stop Rate Cutting.

Negotiations are underway between six of the principal towing companies doing business in New York Harbor, with the view of merging them into one company.

The companies that will form the basis of the new combination are:

The Dalzell Towing Company, seven boats.
Moran Towing Company, seven boats.
Barrett Towing Company, four boats.
New York Harbor Towboat Company, six boats.
Vanwise Towing Line, four boats.
Kiernan Towing Line, six boats.

The promoters of the scheme say that such a combination will do away with the present rate-cutting, and also effect a great saving in expenses.

STORY SPOILED BY FACTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 18.—Soon after Paul Leicester Ford wrote "Janice Meredith," in which he placed some of the scenes near New Brunswick and the Raritan River, curious persons sought to establish the old Colonial mansion which the author described as the home of the heroine and at one time a headquarters for George Washington. After a canvass of the mansions between here and Bound Brook, the opinion of those interested seemed to centre upon an old house, three miles from this city, which has belonged to the Wells family for generations.

For a time some persons upheld the claims of the Ross Hall mansion, on the east bank of the Raritan, which is used by the New Brunswick Golf Club, but opinion gave way gradually in favor of the Wells house.

Lawrence Wells of New York City, scion of a wealthy family, bought the supposed "Janice Meredith" home from his uncle, and it was said that he intended to spend $50,000 to $70,000 in improving it. Mr. Wells brought an architect from New York to carry out his plans.

Several months ago, a gentleman who is a stickler for literary authenticity, wrote to Paul Leicester Ford to find out the exact location of the "Janice Meredith" house, inquiring particularly about the Wells mansion. Mr. Ford's reply was that no particular structure could be pointed out as the abode of his heroine, as he never located one.

To-day the story about Janice and the Wells house was knocked on the head by the giving of the information in the letter that was received from Mr. Ford. Whether Mr. Lawrence Wells took any stock in the "Janice Meredith" tale is not known.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AMONG SICILIANS.

One Man Killed and Two Wounded in a Brawl in Elizabeth Street—Eight Arrests.

In a street brawl among Sicilians in front of the tenement at 165 Elizabeth Street at 11:40 o'clock last night, one man was killed and two men were injured so seriously that they had to be sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. Giuseppe Sparofor, thirty-two years old, of 132 Elizabeth Street was arrested and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station under the charge of having shot the men.

The row occurred suddenly, and during the fray Sparofor, it was said, whipped out a revolver and fired six shots.

Luigo Gennerra, twenty-eight years old, married, and a peddler, of 124 Chrystie Street, died instantly, having been shot in the forehead.

Joseph Acuso, thirty-six years old, of 11 Delancey Street, was shot in the head, too.

Ficcio Acuso, thirty-nine years old, of 42 Spring Street, a cousin of Joseph, received a wound in the breast.

Sparofor fled as soon as his antagonists fell, but he was caught at Broome Street, a block away, by Patrolman Dwyer. Joseph Acuso identified Sparofor as the man who did the shooting.

At 1 o'clock this morning the police had not ascertained the real cause of the tragedy. They had arrested seven persons as witnesses, because they were near the scene of the shooting and possibly among those who fought.

TWO RAIDS IN HARLEM.

Twelve Men Arrested in Alleged Gambling Houses, One of Which Was in Fifth Avenue.

Two alleged gambling houses in Harlem were raided last night by Capt. Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, assisted by Detectives Cassidy and Howard.

At 11 o'clock the Captain and his men went to a house on East Ninety-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. There is a saloon in the ground story of this house and in the second story are the rooms of the Calumet Club, which are frequented by negroes. Capt. Smith and his men broke down the door of the clubrooms.

In one room were eleven negroes around two tables. They were, according to the Captain, "shooting craps." The negroes were so surprised that they did not make any attempt to escape. Capt. Smith seized $2 in change on the tables and several sets of dice. The patrol wagon was called and the eleven men were carted to the station house.

Capt. Smith charged one of them, who said he was William H. White, thirty-five years old, a bartender of 210 East Ninety-seventh Street, with being the proprietor of a gambling house. He locked up the others on charges of disorderly conduct.

After the raid Dtectives Cassidy and Howard went to a restaurant on Fifth Avenu, between the Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, and arrested Barton Zubinski, the proprietor of the place, who said he lived at 17 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Twenty men were in the place when the detectives entered, and they were sitting around the tables and playing cards. None of these men was arrested.

PRESIDENT'S MINE INTEREST.

Use of His Name in Connection with Claims in Colorado Declared Wholly Unauthorized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following statement was made at the White House to-day relative to the report that President Roosevelt was interested in some Colorado mining claims:

"With reference to the story published to-day concerning mining claims in Colorado, the use of the President's name was wholly unauthorized and steps have been taken to have its use discontinued."

HACKENSACK TRAFFIC BLOCKED

Coal Barges Delayed by Wreck of Schooner Sunk in the River Channel.

Traffic on the Hackensack River has been blocked since last Tuesday by the sinking of the two-masted schooner Joseph Hammond at the Plank Road drawbridge. The vessel, laden with brick from the yards of C. E. Walsh at Hackensack, going down stream, struck the westerly abutment of the bridge at 2:50 P. M., and two hours later when the tide turned she was swung across the narrow passageway. She keeled on to her port side and the water rushed into her hold, swamping her.

Her masts, striking the pivotal pier, were broken, and the vessel sank almost squarely across the channel. She carried 144 tons of brick, and, while a part of this cargo was spilled when the boat keeled, the major portion weighted her down. Two lighters, a wrecking boat, and a diver have been at work since, and hope to float the schooner to-day or to-morrow.

The inconvenience caused by the accident was felt chiefly by the coal dealers up-stream, who desire to hurry their barges down immediately upon the settlement of the strike to get the first of the available supply.

The work on the roads and the new trolley line in Hackensack has also been delayed because of the inability of the stone-carrying boats to get past the wreckage.

LECTURES ON FINE ARTS.

The newly established School of Fine Arts at Columbia University will begin work Oct. 27 in the shape of a course of preliminary lectures on the arts and related topics. During the Summer a circular was prepared showing the number of courses outside of the departments of architecture and music of Columbia and Teachers College, that may be incorporated in the new school when money is forthcoming for going on with the project. These cognate courses in part are: "The Principles and Problems of Aesthetics," by Dr. Jones; "The Elements of Greek Archaeology," by Prof. Young; a practicum in aesthetics by Dr. Jones; "The Theory, History, and Practice of Criticism" by Prof. Woodberry; "The Evolution of the English Elegy," by Prof. Trent; "Historical Study in English Verse-forms," by Prof. Price, and a course by Prof. Odell on modern Engklish poetry.

The lectures are open to the public. Those given by Prof. Hamlin and by Prof. Jackson will be illustrated. No tickets of admission are required, but the doors will be closed promptly at the time of the beginning of each lecture.

Hailstorm Damages Vineyards.

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A terrific rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section to-night. Hailstones as large as hickory nuts fell, covering the ground, and it is feared that much damage has been done to the crops, especially in the grape region.

Lightning Bolt Kills a Woman.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The residence of Mrs. Nancy Sewell of Gospel Hill, near this city, was struck and almost destroyed by lightning late to-day. Mrs. Sewell was instantly killed and her daughter, Josephine, seriously injured.

Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst, who for three successive terms was elected National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly of heart disease at her home in this city. Mrs. Hirst was fifty years of age. She was a native of New York, but had lived in this city for many years and was well known in Grand Army circles.

SENATOR MASON'S PLANS

Will Support Many Democratic Candidates in Cook County.

He Has Been Promised the Support of Democrats in the Legislature for Re-election to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Senator William E. Mason left the city to-day to take the stump at St. Anne, Kankakee County, leaving behind him the announcement that at his "make or break" meeting at the Auditorium next Tuesday night he will come out flat for certain of the Democratic county nominees, if not for the entire ticket. The three candidates whose names he has put at the top of the list and declared his intention of supporting without condition are Lyman E. Cooley for member of the Board of Review, Edward M. Lahiff for Clerk of the Appellate Court, and James H. Bowman for Clerk of the Criminal Court.

It is understood that he will take up the derelict cause of Peter Kiolbassa, and in one stride place himself in opposition to the election of the Republican county ticket and all its alliance in opposition to his return to the Senate.

In return for his position toward the Democratic candidates Mr. Mason has been promised support in the Legislature of the local Democratic organization in case there is no chance for the election of a Democratic Senator. The announcement of Mr. Mason's plans caused no surprise in Republican circles. The leaders have expected him to bolt the ticket as a part of his plan to be returned to Washington, and to-day the fact was recalled that in the State Convention he served notice upon John J. Hanberg and Daniel D. Healy that if the Cook County leaders supported the Hopkins instructions he would take the stump against them.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS RATIFY.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Which the Speakers Expressed Confidence of Victory.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Formal ratification of the State ticket recently nominated by the Democratic State Convention was made in Tremont Temple to-night amid great enthusiasm, due in part to the presence of Col. William A. Gaston, the nominee for Governor, and the Hon. Herbert C. Joyner of Great Barrington, nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The chief speaker was ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner of New York.

Josiah Quincy presided at the meeting. In his address Mr. Quincy said he violated no political secret in saying that the Democrats, who expect to win this year, base their hope upon the gratifying prospect of obtaining important and influential support from the Republican ranks.

Mr. Quincy was followed by Mr. Joyner, who spoke briefly, accepting the honor of the nomination. The Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, followed.

Mr. Warner, who spoke next, arraigned the Republican Administration for its attitude toward the trusts, the tariff, and other burning questions, saying that "prosperity" was the only live issue the Republicans could see.

A TRADES UNION TICKET.

Connecticut Workingmen Will Go It Alone on a Bryanesque Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—A trades union State ticket will be launched in this city on Monday, when the Economic League will draft a labor platform and nominate a complete State ticket, from Governor down to Sheriffs. This move is a split from the regular Democratic Party which did not insert in the party platform enough union ideas to suit the politically inclined among the workingmen of the State.

The league will insert in its platform a full line of Bryanesque free silver doctrines and will join with the Bryan faction in attempting the defeat of the regular party. The Democratic leaders profess no apprehension that the new movement will amount to anything, and say that the few votes that will be attracted to the new party will have no bearing on the State vote, as this year for the first time a plurality will elect the Governor of Connecticut.

MAY START TOBACCO CRUSADE.

W. C. T. U. Considers an Anti-Smoking Amendment to the Liquor Pledge.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 18.—The second day's sessions of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was attended by 1,500 delegates. Reports of organizers and physical exercises conducted by Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, National Superintendent of Physical Education, occupied the time until the evangelistic hour, during which Miss Greenwood of New York presided. Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, President of the New Hampshire Union, was in charge of the noontide prayer.

The proposed amendments to the constitution, to add to the delegates, the Vice President at Large of each State, and to admit to the Executive Committee the evangelists, were indefinitely postponed. An amendment to the pledge, adding the words "and tobacco in any form" to the words, "wine, beer, and cider," was referred to the Executive Committee.

The afternoon session was occupied by further reports from Superintendents. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Winthrop, Me., reported for the department of peace and international arbitration, of which she is Superintendent. She said that more than twelve controversies between nations had been peacefully adjudged in the last decade and 195 within a century. Thirty-nine different Governments, she said, had submitted their differences to this method of settlement.

The principal speaker was Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, honorary President of the Union.

Lady Henry Somerset, Dr. Sanders, and Miss Cameron of London, England, took the opportunity to-day to inspect the county "rumroom" as the storage place for the liquors seized is known. Sheriff Dunn emptied a barrel of beer into the gutter to show how seized liquors were disposed of. Lady Henry took a bottle of imported ale and broke it with a hammer. She said that the head of the firm brewing the ale was personally known to her.

BABY'S CRIES SAVED PARENTS.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Two members of the family of George E. Baker of 73 Leslie Street were overcome by gas this morning when the cries of a baby awakened the rest of the household. The little one was in the room where the gas was escaping, and notwithstanding the fact that its parents and an aunt were unconscious when discovered, the child was apparently unaffected.

The gas escaped from a defective stove. Percy Y. Baker and his wife were asleep in their room when their child began to cry about 4 o'clock. Mrs. Baker got up to attend it. She took the baby in her arms, but sank down overcome in the centre of the room. Her husband got out of bed to help her, but he, too, was overcome, and fell at the first step. Then the little one cried lustily, and the elder Mrs. Baker, who slept in the next room, was awakened, and decided to see what was the matter.

She aroused the rest of the household, and they dragged the unconscious couple into another room. While helping to rescue her brother Miss Minnie Baker was overcome, and had to be attended by a physician who was summoned. All were revived and are now out of danger.

FATAL FIRE IN ALBANY.

Gov. Marcy's Old Mansion, Occupied as Dry Goods Store, Destroyed—Fireman Killed.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Fire to-night destroyed the Tower & Brooks Company's Boston store, a large dry goods establishment in the heart of the business district. For a time the entire dry goods section was threatened. Thomas Ward, a pipeman of Engine Company No. 1, slipped from the top of a ladder and fell, breaking his neck.

At the time the fire started a dance was in progress in a hall on the top floor of the burning building. Escape to the street was cut off, and the young men and women were lifted out of the front windows and helped over adjoining roofs. Several were slightly burned.

The destroyed structure was once the residence of Gov. William L. Marcy and was one of the historical places of Albany. It extended from Pearl to James Street, with a side frontage on Steuben. Ten minutes after the fire was discovered flames were pouring out of every window. The loss will amount to more than $75,000. The chief losses were sustained by the Tower & Brooks Company, the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Adolph Fleischman, architect; Richard Healey & Co., dry goods; the Municipal Telegraph Company, and Annesley & Co., art goods.

TRAIN STRIKES ELECTRIC CAR.

About Twenty Passengers Injured by Splinters and Flying Glass in Accident at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 18.—An electric car on the line of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company was struck by the Winsted express on the Naugatuck Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this evening and about twenty passengers were slightly injured.

The accident occurred at the West Main Street crossing about 9 o'clock. On account of a high board fence running parallel to the railroad tracks the engineer could not see the car in time to bring the train to a stop.

The car, with one side crushed in, was thrown from the track, and many of the passengers were injured by splinters and flying glass.

GIRL ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Widow, Seventeen Years Old, Said to Have Poisoned Her Brother-in-Law Through Jealousy.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 18.—Mrs. William A. Kiehl, seventeen years old, of South Onondaga, was arrested to-day and taken to Cortland on the charge of killing her brother-in-law, Adam Kiehl, with strychnine.

Mrs. Kiehl's husband died suddenly in February. It is said that the young woman was infatuated with Adam, and that the night following her husband's funeral asked him to marry her. Adam did not return her affection, and she became jealous, it is charged. On Sept. 19 Adam Kiehl was found dead in bed. Pneumonia was given as the cause.

The sudden death of the two brothers was regarded as suspicious, and an investigation was made by Coroner E. M. Sautee. The body of Adam was exhumed and the stomach and other organs sent to the chemistry department at Cornell University. Prof. E. M. Chamot reported that he found strychnine.

When Mrs. Kiehl was taken to jail she cried piteously, protesting her innocence. She pleaded to be permitted to go to her home and get her eighteen-months-old baby. The child later will be taken to her in prison.

LAWYER'S WARM RECEPTION.

Thrown Through a Glass Partition and Menaced with a Revolver While Prostrate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, Oct. 18.—William Early, a Merchantville lawyer, came here to-day to wind up some legal business for a client, and finished it in a way entirely unexpected.

He represented Mrs. Walter B. Humphreys a few days ago in an action for assault and battery against her husband, who was fined $500. Humphreys's business at Second and Market Streets, this city, was in his wife's name, and to-day the three met to make a settlement following a sale of the same.

Mr. Early had just informed Mrs. Humphreys that her share was going to be small, owing to some unpaid taxes, when Humphreys lost his temper. The next moment the lawyer had been thrown through a glass partition, and then a man, said to have been Humphreys, standing over the prostrate attorney, a revolver in his hand, asked the rather disconcerting question:

"Shall I kill you?"

What reply Mr. Early was about to make is lost to history, for Miss Wesley, a stenographer, happened in just then, and she grasped Humphreys's arm. At the same time Mrs. Humphreys screamed for help, and Mr. Early scrambled to his feet. Miss Wesley also began screaming for help, and while Humphreys turned his attention to quieting the ladies, Mr. Early departed.

The lawyer visited Prosecutor Lloyd this evening, and at his advice had Justice Schmidt issue a warrant.

It is believed that Humphreys left the city, as a voice from Philadelphia inquired repeatedly of various Camden Justices over the telephone if any warrant had been issued for Walter Humphreys.

TO PLAY IN NEW ROLES.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon to Appear as Ingomar and Parthenia.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Arrangements were completed in this city to-day whereby Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon, who are starring in "Sherlock Holmes," have signed contracts to lead an all-star caste for a six weeks' supplementary tour of the country in the roles of Ingomar and Parthenia. They will finish their present engagement the latter part of April, and leave at once for New York to take out their new company.

Only a few performances will be given in Gotham, whence the troupe will visit every important city between the two oceans, ending the tour at San Francisco. The rôle of Parthenia taken by Miss Shannon was made famous by Mary Anderson.

A NEW LONDON PLAY.

"Mistress Willoughby's Kiss" Pronounced Uneven but Intellectual.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"Mistress Willoughby's Kiss," a new four-act-play by Frank Stayton, was produced to-night at the Avenue Theatre. The play is generally characterized by the critics as a somewhat uneven but intellectual piece. It is continuously interesting, and is written in a fresh flow of thought, bringing out admirable situations both of comedy and emotion.

The principal characters were played by Annie Hughes, Ellis Jeffreys, Florence St. John, Frank Mills, and Sam Sothern.

"Rose o' Plymouth Town" Closes.

The Rose o' Plymouth-Town" company which completed its engagement at the Manhattan Theatre last night, will be disbanded at once. Manager Smyth said that Minnie Dupree, who has been playing in the leading rôle, would probably go out with another company later in the season. The Manhattan will be closed for about three weeks preceding Mrs. Fiske's appearance in "Mary of Magdala."

Austria to Combat Drunkenness.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The Austrian Government is preparing a bill for the purpose of combating drunkenness. The measure provides for the imposition of severe penalties upon dipsomaniacs.

Bequest to the Montefiore Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHLIADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—About $130,000 is distributed to charities under the adjudication made in the Orphans' Court to-day by Judge Ferguson, disposing of a balance of $146,559.90 of the estate of Emily Phillips, who died July 6, 1901. Among the institutions is the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids in New York City, which will receive $5,000.

Two Clubhouses Burned.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 18.—Fire completely destroyed the building of the Rochester Country Club at Brighton, a suburb, this morning. The servants of the club were in the building at the time the fire was discovered, but all escaped without injury. The loss is $15,000.

This afternoon the clubhouse of the Irondequoit Canoe Club, at Irondequoit Bay, was burned to the ground. The loss is $1,000.

For California—ALL ABOARD!
Three days from Chicago via the Rock Island to Los Angeles, San Diego, or Santa Barbara. $35 from Chicago. Comfortable Tourist Sleepers Daily. Double berth only $6. For folder, maps, and full information, write to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Knabe Excellence

Stands for the highest type of achievement in piano construction. The Knabe of to-day comprises every detail of excellence embodied in the early Knabe of more than a half century ago. Added to these, are improvements acquired during nearly seventy years of constant effort toward the perfect piano.

The Knabe of to-day is aptly called "the standard of comparison."

The latest types of the Knabe are now on exhibition in our warerooms.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
154 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th Street.

BLACK BEAR BOAS $50 TO $75. Muffs, extra large, very handsome, $35 to $50. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

WESTERN MARYLAND FUNDS.

Mortgage Issued for $50,000,000 to Secure Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The Western Maryland Railroad Company filed to-day in the Record Office in this city a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York for $50,000,000 to secure an issue to that amount of fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds.

These bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1902, and payable on Oct. 1, 1952. The interest is payable semi-annually, on April 1 and Oct. 1. Proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used in the construction of terminals, the acquiring of new lines, and the refunding of outstanding obligations.

It is stated in the mortgage that the Western Maryland Railroad operates 92.48 miles of railway of its own and 165.11 miles of leased lines. It owns stock in the leased lines worth about $1,500,000.

All the property which the company now owns or controls, or may hereafter own or control, is pledged under the mortgage.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, and the mortgage is signed by President Winslow S. Pierce for the Western Maryland Railroad Company and by H. C. Deming for the trust company.

DECISION AFFECTS RAILROADS.

Newly Organized Companies Need Not Give Out Their Plans.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Justice Alden Chester has handed down an important decision affecting the organization of railroad companies. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has refused in the case of the organization of such corporations to make public the source of financial support upon which the companies relied to carry their projects into execution.

Justice Chester in the case of the Portchester Railroad Company has decided that the board has the right to keep such information confidential, denying an application made by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in this case for an order to compel the State Board to make public this information.

Texas and Pacific Railway Plan.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 18.—A high official of the Texas and Pacific Railway announces that the recent purchase by that company of the Mineral Wells line means a transcontinental connection for the Texas and Pacific from New Orleans to San Francisco. The Mineral Wells line will be extended to Trinidad, Col., to connect there with the Atlantic and Pacific. Trains will be forwarded over the Atlantic and Pacific to Salt Lake City, where connection will be made with the Oregon Short Line to the Pacific Coast.

Round Trip on the Oceanic.

The White Star Line has published a pamphlet entitled "Three Weeks' Holiday," and which describes a round trip on the Oceanic. The little book is profusely illustrated, and contains many interesting facts about the company's service.

Wabash's New Pittsburg Station.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—Plans for the Wabash station are completed, and work of demolishing the old buildings on the site has started. A building nine stories in height, with a train shed of steel and glass covering three blocks, costing more than $1,000,000 will be erected. It is hoped to have the structure completed by June 1, 1903.

Addison T. Reid's Will.

The will of Addison T. Reid of 70 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, who died on Sept. 15 last, was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. The income from the estate, which is valued at $11,000, is to be paid to certain relatives for life. At their death the principal is to go to the Smithsonian Institution to endow a chair of biology in memory of Oscar Travis, Mr. Reid's grandfather.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Georgia's Society Admitted to Membership in the General Body—Thirteen States Represented.

The Society of the Cincinnati yesterday received into full membership in the general body the provisional society of the State of Georgia. The event was marked with due ceremony, in the Waldorf-Astoria, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner presiding. The Georgia society was represented by Walter G. Charlton, a lawyer of Savannah, who is also President of the Sons of the Revolution of Georgia.

Col. Gardiner, who is President of the Rhode Island Society, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee that at a meeting of the general society in Hartford on June 17 last was instructed to inquire into the merits of the Georgia Society's application for membership.

The event adds a substantial number to the rolls of the Cincinnati. There was once a Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, but it passed out of existence in 1798 and its general fund of about $2,000 was transferred to the general society in 1851. It was transferred back to the new society yesterday. A luncheon at the hotel followed the formalities. Each of the societies of the thirteen States that are members of the general society was represented at the meeting by its President as follows:

Asa Bird Gardiner, Rhode Island.	Talbot Olyphant, New York.
James Simons, South Carolina.	Capt. H. Hobart Bellas, Delaware.
Oswald Tilghman, Indiana.	W. Macpherson Horner, Pennsylvania.
Col. George Bliss Sandford, Connecticut.	John Collins Davis, North Carolina.
Thorndyke Kirkland Lothrop, Massachusetts.	Francis Olcott Allen, New Hampshire.
The Rev. F. Landon Humphreys, New Jersey.	John Cropper, Virginia.
	Winslow Warren, President General, ex officio, Massachusetts.

FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL RUINED.

Workmen Also Imperiled by Fall of a Tree in Old Trinity Churchyard.

By the fall of a dead tree in Old Trinity Churchyard yesterday the column of the Firemen's Monument, just inside the Broadway fence and about 150 feet north of the church, was shattered and the green sward cut and torn up for a considerable distance in all directions, endangering many ancient gravestones. The crash caused a lively scattering of the passing throng, some of whom must have been hurt had the tree fallen in a more easterly direction.

The damaged monument was erected in 1865, and the pedestal, which escaped injury, bears on its Broadway face this inscription: "Erected by the Active and Honorary Members of Empire Engine Company No. 42." On the other side are cut the names of firemen of a past generation who gave up their lives in the discharge of their duty.

At the time of the accident a gardener and several laborers were cutting down the tree by direction of the church authorities. In order to avoid just such a mishap, they were removing it piecemeal, and had already sawn off and lowered by tackle nearly all of the limbs and branches. One of the very largest, however, had just been cut away and was descending slowly, being about thirty-five feet from the ground when, with a loud report, the main trunk snapped at about half its height, and all above came down as the workmen fled to safety.

LENOX—DOLLY VARDEN—IRIS

Three New Coiffures

which our expert Hair Dressers have evolved for the coming Winter season. Each has some new arrangement of locks or ornamentation that makes it different from anything heretofore worn; they are specially adapted to the structure of the fashionable hat, which necessitates the low coiling of the hair.

It should be remembered that in so large an establishment as ours new styles of Hair Dressing are continually introduced by artists of acknowledged ability, in which the best effects suited to the contour of the face are always obtained. OUR

Pompadours & Wavy Knots

are featherweight, and being naturally curly, always retain their original condition. They are essential to the proper arranging of the hair, because of the many beautiful and comely coiffures produced by their use.

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for House, Street, and all Social Purposes. Perfectly made—non-detectable—and giving every possible degree of comfort.

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Toys, Dolls, Games and Holiday Presents

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES and many rare specialties are now opened and ready for your kind inspection.

Selected goods may be reserved if address and date of sending are given with purchase.

N. B.—Please notice that I have no connection with any other Toy Store in New York or Brooklyn.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitting.

Every mother should aim to see her children attired in reliable, well-made articles, becoming in style and suited to their ages, and at the most reasonable outlay.

In no other place can this be done so well and thoroughly as at our establishment.

The distinctive style and character of our products are apparent in every grade, from the lowest to the finest.

These advantages should be obvious to every careful buyer.

60-62 West 23d Street.

APOLLO

A banker named Manno
Once bought a piano,
And started his daughter Lucindy to play.
She thumped and she hammered,
While every one clamored
And begged a policeman to take it away.

Lucindy got tired,
And soon it transpired
The Manno piano she never could play;
So he bought an Apollo;
And soon did it follow
That banker and daughter and neighbors felt gay.

The APOLLO Company,
101 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.,
(Bet. 17th and 18th Sts.)
ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Send for booklet.

About Drainage

You know the deadly consequences if a house is badly drained. Only a madman or a criminal would himself incur the risk, or subject others to it, for one unnecessary minute.

But do you realize the danger of a badly drained body? Are you aware that it poisons the blood, the very fountain of life?

Constipation is Bad Drainage

IRON-OX TABLETS

CURE CONSTIPATION

Twenty-five Adult Doses 25 Cents

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, UP-TO- date style, $125, $150, and $200. Leipsig dyed skins. Elegantly finished. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

COAL $14 00 A TON. All sizes. Immediate delivery between 10th and 125 Sts. Quality, weight, and service guaranteed. Phone 885—79. Acme Coal Co., 634 & Av. A.

BLUE LYNX MUFFS AND BOAS, SILVERED Lynx Muffs and Boas, fashionable and among the most beautiful of all furs, from $50 to $150. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL RUINED.

Workmen Also Imperiled by Fall of a Tree in Old Trinity Churchyard.

By the fall of a dead tree in Old Trinity Churchyard yesterday the column of the Firemen's Monument, just inside the Broadway fence and about 150 feet north of the church, was shattered and the green sward cut and torn up for a considerable distance in all directions, endangering many ancient gravestones. The crash caused a lively scattering of the passing throng, some of whom must have been hurt had the tree fallen in a more easterly direction.

The damaged monument was erected in 1865, and the pedestal, which escaped injury, bears on its Broadway face this inscription: "Erected by the Active and Honorary Members of Empire Engine Company No. 42." On the other side are cut the names of firemen of a past generation who gave up their lives in the discharge of their duty.

At the time of the accident a gardener and several laborers were cutting down the tree by direction of the church authorities. In order to avoid just such a mishap, they were removing it piecemeal, and had already sawn off and lowered by tackle nearly all of the limbs and branches. One of the very largest, however, had just been cut away and was descending slowly, being about thirty-five feet from the ground when, with a loud report, the main trunk snapped at about half its height, and all above came down as the workmen fled to safety.

GENUINE ALASKA SEALSKIN Jackets, (London dyed,) $260. The Standard coat, fashionable length, $400. I verily believe that I am selling first-class furs at lower prices than any other reliable house in America. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the

EX-SENATOR HILL IS FIRM FOR COAL PLANK

He Cannot Say, However, When Government Should Take Control.

Challenges Gov. Odell to Deny That He Does Not Contemplate New Tax Measures.

ITHACA, Oct. 18.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill delivered the opening address of the campaign in Central New York here to-night before a large audience. The speaker was introduced by Prof. Duncan C. Lee of Cornell University.

Mr. Hill attacked the State administration on the charge of wasteful and shameful extravagance, and dwelt on the increased cost of the various branches of the State's activities. He charged the Republican administration with devising new schemes of taxation, and said:

"If the Republicans should be successful in the coming campaign, there will be many new schemes to tax the people. I charged this in my speech in Brooklyn a week ago, and Gov. Odell did not reply to it later, although I know that he had read my speech, and I now openly challenge Gov. Odell to declare that in case he should again be elected to the Governor's chair, there will be no new schemes of taxation with which to burden the people.

"Under a Republican Administration the total amount of taxes collected was enormously greater than those under the last Democratic Administration, and should the Republicans be elected they will again be increased."

Mr. Hill charged the State with maintaining what was in effect a State constabulary in the Bureau of Elections, over which is Mr. McCullagh of New York.

"Senator Platt says," continued the speaker, "that in the event of Republican success in the State this Fall a State Constabulary bill will be passed, and Gov. Odell has not said that he would refuse to sign such a bill. I now here challenge him to answer this question: Will he, if elected, sign or refuse to sign such a bill? The people are entitled to know his attitude on this point, and I ask him to answer it while discussing the issues in the present campaign.

"We recently have had a terrible affliction in the anthracite coal strike. For five months there was no mining of coal in this country. Now it is said that the strike is settled because a board of arbitration has been created which will consider this question. But what is to be done with the question permanently?

"All Republican politicians claim the credit of settling the coal strike. I tell you, not a Republican politician, not even President Roosevelt himself, had done a thing toward settling this great question until the Democratic Party assembled at Saratoga.

"The method then advocated is constitutional, and I am not here to take back one word of this coal plank, but I am here to stand by it, and I do stand by it, because it is the only way of settling this question permanently. I am not here to say when it will be necessary or best for the Government to so act, but I am here to stand by this plank."

SHEEHAN WINS FIRST POINT.

Secretary of State Orders Greater New York Democracy Candidates on Ballot—Fight Now in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The Liberal Democratic Party, after one defeat to-day administered by Secretary of State John T. McDonough, immediately carried its fight against the Greater New York Democracy into the courts. Secretary McDonough overruled the objection by the Liberals against the filing of the certificate of nomination by Sheehan's faction, deciding that the names of that party's nominees should be printed under the rooster.

Later Justice Cochrane, at Hudson, granted the application of Melvin G. Palliser, representing the Liberals, directing the Secretary of State to show cause why the ticket of the Greater New York Democracy should not be eliminated from the official ballot. It is understood that the information on which Mr. Palliser and his associates made their demands was furnished by clerks in the Secretary of State's office.

JUSTICE STECKLER'S WORKERS.

His Campaign Headquarters More Active Than the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the Hoffman House.

Of all the political headquarters in the city, those of Justice Alfred Steckler, on Twenty-third Street, opposite Madison Square, show the greatest activity. It is a fact which is being generally commented upon in political circles that for every one man seen around the State headquarters in either the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the Hoffman House there are five at the headquarters of Justice Steckler. This is true of any hour of the day or night.

Justice Steckler's campaign is being managed by his brother, Charles Steckler. The literature being issued from the headquarters is said to exceed that which has ever before been issued for an individual candidate in New York.

An incident tending to show the popularity of Justice Steckler's campaign was an endless chain which was started in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Among the numerous volunteers who have come to the headquarters to pledge their support to Justice Steckler during the past week were five men who suggested that each of them would write a letter to forty of his personal friends, Democrats and Republicans, urging them to vote for Justice Steckler, and requesting each of them to write to ten of their friends on the subject.

The result of this movement has been that 2,500 men in the Twenty-ninth have already pledged themselves to vote and to work for Justice Steckler, and as an evidence of their interest they have arranged for a mass meeting to be held next Thursday evening in Terrace Garden.

A number of the labor organizations have indorsed Justice Steckler's candidacy, some of the indorsements coming from organizations which have never taken any part in politics.

Nominated for Congress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—T. C. Phelan of Memphis was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republican Convention of this (the Tenth) district.

WARRANTS FOR OFFICERS.

The Four Members of Board of Registry in Bayonne to be Arrested.

Police authorities of Bayonne, N. J., have received warrants for the arrest of the four members of the Board of Registry and Election in the First District of the Second Ward, complaint having been made before Judge Blair of the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County. Irregularities in registration were alleged. It is understood that false registration is not among the charges.

The accused election officers are Lawrence Laughlin and Paul Halpern, Democrats; Henry Goodman and Abraham Botkin, Republicans. Democrats assert that the complaint is an outrage, instigated to intimidate Democratic voters and to promote Republican interests. Investigation, it is said, was made by Detective John Graham of the Prosecutor's office.

One year ago the members of an election board were arrested in another district of the Second Ward just before election, false registration being charged, but they were not prosecuted.

FIRE PANIC IN TENEMENTS.

Small Blaze in Airshaft Causes Tenants to Pour Into the Street with Their Furniture.

A small fire in an air shaft at 344 East Thirty-eighth Street, occupied by the cigar factory of Morris Jacoby, threw sixty families, tenants of adjoining buildings, into a panic last night. There had been a fire three months ago in a rear building, a part of the factory, and the Hungarian and Italian tenants of 336 to 342 rushed out into the street with their movable furniture.

Policeman Cunningham of the East Thirty-fourth Street Station caught sight of the [illegible] coming out of the houses and ran [illegible]. He held up one Italian, who was laboring under a straw mattress, long enough to locate the trouble and turned in an alarm. The fire, which was among a pile of rubbish in the bottom of the airshaft, was extinguished after a loss of about $25.

VOTING MACHINE DIFFICULTY.

In Fifth Judicial District One More Party Column Is Needed Than Device Provides.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—A knotty question is to be considered in the Fifth Judicial District, besides the political mix-up. The State election law legalizes the use of voting machines; it also provides for a ballot on which every party and independent candidate is entitled to a column and an emblem. That is all easily provided for on the printed ballot, but is not so easy for the voting machines, which have been built to permit of the voting of seven party tickets and are not elastic enough to accommodate an eighth or ninth.

It so happens that in Syracuse, and perhaps in some of the other portions of the Fifth Judicial District, the voting machines are used. There is not time to reconstruct them, and there is apparently no provision of law to meet the emergency of the machine not being large enough to accommodate all the tickets and candidates. In the Fifth District there are eight columns to provide for. There must be a column for the candidates and emblem of the Democratic Party, a second for the nominees of the Republican Party, a third for the Prohibition Party, a fourth for the Socialist Labor Party, a fifth for the Socialist Democratic Party, a sixth for the Liberal Democratic petition candidates, a seventh for the petition candidates of the Greater New York Democracy, and in the Fifth there will be needed an eighth column for the independent judiciary nominee.

As the ballot machines are said to be unable to accommodate the eighth column, the question arises, How are all the candidates to be voted for? No candidate or set of candidates will desire to be left off the machine, even if that were permissible. Inquiry at the office of Attorney General Davies, who is himself a candidate in the Fifth District, elicited the information that no formal application for an opinion had been made there.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN COURT.

Effort to Place John Cunneen's Name on Their Ballot Opposed by Candidate Manierre.

John F. Gillespie, in behalf of the Prohibition Party of this State, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday to ask for a writ of mandamus compelling Secretary of State McDonough to accept and certify the name of John Cunneen as the party's nominee for Attorney General of the State. No mention was made of the fact that Mr. Cunneen, who is the regular nominee of the Democrats, did not want to be on the Prohibition ticket.

It was asserted by Mr. Gillespie that his party nominated its candidates for State offices in September, omitting to name any one for the Attorney Generalship. Later a committee which had been appointed to fill vacancies decided that Mr. Cunneen ought to be on the list, and the Secretary of State's office in Albany was so notified. Mr. McDonough, however, declined to certify the nomination or place the name on the ballots.

As yesterday's meeting was about to be adjourned a small man, neatly dressed, rushed into the court room and demanded to be heard. He announced that he was Mr. Manierre, candidate of the Prohibitionists for Governor. He said Mr. Cunneen was not the choice of a majority of the Prohibitionists, wherefore his name should not be on the ballot. A suggestion was made by one of Mr. Gillespie's followers that there be a conference, and Justice Bischoff adjourned the matter, reserving his decision until there could be an opportunity for amicable settlement outside of court. The parties went away together, and it was said later that Mr. Gillespie probably would withdraw his case.

A conference was held in Mr. Manierre's law office later, but the Prohibitionist candidate, assisted by State Chairman Durkee, Henry W. Wilbur, editor of The Defender; Levi Hoag, and N. E. Blake, was unable to prevail on Mr. Gillespie to withdraw his mandamus action. They contended that the course of Mr. Gillespie was following was not for the best interests of the party, and that the conclusions of the sub-committee which had the matter in charge did not voice the sentiment of the Prohibitionists of the State. The result of the conference was communicated to Justice Bischoff, who will now dispose of the application for a writ of mandamus.

COLER RECOGNIZES CONWAY.

Anti-Murphy Leader in Troy Gets a Pledge from the Candidate.

It became known yesterday that Mr. Coler had pledged his support to the Conway faction of the Democrats at Troy, against the faction led by ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. At the State Convention, the Conway delegates were recognized in opposition to those of Mr. Murphy. A few days ago Daniel E. Conway called at State Headquarters and asked Mr. Coler, in case of his election, which faction he would recognize. Mr. Coler did not answer off-hand, but after thinking it over twenty-four hours, told Conway he would follow the lead of the State Convention.

This move is taken to mean that the Murphy men will not be recognized by the administration if Mr. Coler be elected. Two years ago Senator Murphy and Richard Croker worked shoulder to shoulder to defeat Mr. Coler's aspirations for the Gubernatorial nomination and succeeded.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

All-Day Series of Religious Conferences Held in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—Two thousand more delegates to the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ arrived to-day.

Miss Mary Carpenter, Dean of Women of Drake University, Des Moines, delivered the morning address on "The College Girl and Missions."

Miss Carpenter's address was an appeal to the young women of America for recruits for the missionary field.

The General Board of the Foreign Missionary Society held its annual session in the First Christian Church this afternoon, sixty-nine members being present. The Rev. W. J. Russell of Pittsburg presided, and the principal business was that of hearing reports and electing officers for the ensuing year. The officers elected were: The Rev. A. I. Myhr, Nashville, President; the Rev. E. H. Kellar of Carrollton, Mo., Secretary.

Ten thousand voices went forth in "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah; Our God Is Marching On," when Harvey C. Breedon of Iowa, President of the convention, called to order the Christian Endeavor rally to-night. A choir of 500 voices participated in the service.

The programme of the evening began with an address by C. H. Plattenburg of Ohio, whose subject was "The Transforming Power of the Christian Endeavor," Other speakers addressed the convention on "Christian Endeavor Among the Disciples of Christ During the Next Five Years."

Card Players, Not Dancers, Arrested.

Consternation prevailed for a short time at a dance in Thalia Hall, 236 Broome Street, early yesterday morning, when Capt. Gallagher of the Eldridge Street Station and Detectives Tuohy and Curry and several policemen appeared at the door. The raiders, however, were not after the dancers, for they ran down stairs and invaded the rooms of the Sevastopol Club in the basement, where they arrested Samuel Kopperman on the charge of maintaining a gambling house, and six others, who were playing cards in the place. They took along the cards and several stacks of poker chips as evidence. Before Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market Police Court the prisoners maintained that they were playing a friendly game, but they were held for further examination to-morrow.

Children Found Mother Hanging.

Mrs. Lizzie Livesey, thirty-eight years old, of 26 St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by hanging herself in her bedroom. She had been sent to the insane asylum at Snake Hill a year ago, but in September was discharged as cured. She suffered a relapse yesterday, but her husband, William Livesey, who is a ticket seller at the Erie Ferry, was at his post, and there was no one at home but their three young children. She sent them to a neighbor's, and when they returned they discovered her body.

CANDIDATE COLER AT HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

He Makes a Speech, Gives $200, and Buys Souvenirs.

He Says That in No Other City in the World Is More Charitable Work Done Than in New York.

Bird S. Coler was a visitor at the Hebrew Charity Fair in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. There he made a five-minute speech on "Charity," bought several pounds of candy, took $10 worth of chances without taking the trouble to ask what they were for, donated $200 to the general charity fund, and made himself generally agreeable to those who are running the fair.

Mr. Coler, who was accompanied by Mrs. Coler, received an enthusiastic greeting from about 2,000 persons, the majority of them women, who were in attendance at the fair. He was received at the entrance by David Nussbaum, Chairman of the Fair Committee, and by Nathan S. Jonas, the Secretary, and escorted to a box, from which he made his speech. Mr. Jonas introduced him.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Coler, "for this opportunity of speaking a few words to you on behalf of charity. I was more than pleased to hear from the opening remarks of your Chairman that this fair has been the most successful in the history of your organization. Let us always hope that each succeeding fair shall be more successful than its predecessor.

"Such of you who have not given a close study to what is going on in this great city can have no idea of how much is being done for the sake of charity here by the city and the State. There is no city on the surface of the earth where so much is being done in that direction as here. So, for instance, we are taking care of 20,000 orphans, and by charitable effort in other directions contributing toward making this the greatest and the best place in the world to live in. During the four years I held office I came in contact with and learned to greatly love and honor those connected with the various charities in New York.

"Now that you are going to erect a new hospital I beg to assure you that anything I can do and anything I can prevail upon my friends to do for the furtherance of your plans shall be done. I thank you very much, and I do not wish to detain you any longer. Your business to-night is to get all the money you can and to 'touch' everybody you can 'touch.'"

Mr. Coler was taken at his word. After he had concluded his speech and been escorted to the parquet of the Academy, where the various booths had been erected, he at once became the shining mark toward which all the workers at the fair converged.

He was separated from Mrs. Coler in a hurry. Besides the committee, there were two tall policemen in the party that escorted him around the crowded parquet. Their protection availed him nothing, however. A bevy of pretty girls, all bent on getting some of Mr. Coler's money for charity, descended upon him just as he was about to shake hands with Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn. They soon had Mr. Coler at their mercy.

One of them made Mr. Coler put his name down in a big book, which she said was the "Roll of Honor," and promise to forward $200 to the charity fund. Hugh McLaughlin had put his name down for $100 earlier in the evening, and on another page of the big book appears the name of Mr. Coler's opponent for the Governorship. Gov. Odell, who opened the fair, made a donation of $100.

"Buy a souvenir of the fair with Mr. Coler's picture in it," cried one of the girls, while Mr. Coler was thus occupied.

"Buy a box of candy, Mr. Coler," cried another. Each one seemed to have a new proposition in which she sought to enlist his interest.

For a while Mr. Coler stood in their midst smiling. As they pressed him harder, he threw up his hands. In one hand were two new crisp five-dollar bills, which he handed to the tallest of the group.

"Here," he said, "buy $10 worth of chances from this bunch and leet me go."

Mr. Coler fled, followed by the committee, to one of the boxes. Just as he reached the door he was met by another girl, who had candy to sell and sought to make Mr. Coler buy.

"You really must excuse me," said Mr. Coler. "I have already bought five pounds of candy, and I think that will be about all I need for the time being."

For an hour Mr. Coler sat in one of the boxes with the members of the Reception Committee and some politicians, among whom were Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Bridge Commissioner Shea, and M. Warley Platzek.

Mr. Coler was not in a mood to discuss politics. To several reporters who sought to interview him he had nothing to say, except that "I have been grossly misrepresented in the press, and all I have to say after this will be said in signed statements."

Secretary Jonas in introducing Mr. Coler said that the fair had been the most successful in the history of the Hebrew Charity Organization in Brooklyn. It was to have been brought to a close last night, but during the day the committee made an arrangement by which the closing will be deferred until Monday.

ACCIDENT LED TO A RAID.

Stranger's Tip on the Street Brought a Descent on an Alleged Poolroom.

As game birds do sometimes fly into the shot from an unskilled huntsman's gun, so did August Clark, thirty-two years old, of 1,320 Third Avenue, alleged keeper of an alleged poolroom in the Studio Building, 107 East Twenty-seventh Street, and Theodore Bungardt, twenty-six years old, of 387 Fourth Avenue, fall into the police net spread from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station yesterday afternoon.

Roundsman Quinlan was approached by a stranger in the street, who told him there was a new poolroom running full blast at Room 2, in the Studio Building. He telephoned for Detectives Griffith and Deggs, who said afterward that they just walked in without a challenge, and placed a $2 bet on Ignite in the second race at Morris Park. Then they signaled the Roundsman, waiting without, and he came in with Policeman Reed and captured the man, $110 and a considerable quantity of paraphernalia. The sign on the door read Frank Earle's theatrical office.

Capt. Delaney said that during the last month he had spent $37 of his own in an effort to get evidence against evildoers in his territory.

"These gamblers," he added, "are constantly on the move. They go from saloon to saloon, and have their own following. It is more the result of accident than of design when the police do collar them."

FESTIVAL OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Some of the Plans to Raise Money for the Proposed Trades School.

Arrangements have been made to facilitate the attendance of out-of-town club women at the big festival to be held by the State Federation of clubs for the benefit of the trades school the federation will organize as soon as it has raised a sufficiently large fund. Reduced rates, which have been given by the railroads to club women attending the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Brooklyn the week beginning Nov. 11 will also be allowed the week preceding, and club women will be able to visit the festival on the three days it will be held, at the Waldorf, Nov. 6, 7, and 8, and do their Fall shopping.

Sorosis is to contribute $500 to the Trades School fund instead of taking an active part in the festival. The Society of Village Work of Warsaw, N. Y., is to hold a silver tea on Oct. 30, the proceeds of which will be given to the fund, and the Chiropean Club of Brooklyn will give $100. A feature of the festival will be a musicale given every afternoon for half an hour in the Myrtle room of the Waldorf-Astoria. A small admission will be charged. There is to be a costume dance every evening preceding the general dancing given by twenty young women.

Italy Moves for European Federation.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Signor Demarinis, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is seeking to promote agitation in favor of a European customs agreement as the first step in the direction of a federation of European States.

REPUBLICANS HEAR GOOD UP-STATE NEWS

Reports Show Greater Activity in the Canal Cities.

Some of Their Leading Campaign Speakers and Their List of Engagements Announced.

There were indications at Republican State headquarters yesterday that the efforts which the Republican managers have been putting forth to infuse interest in the State campaign have not been without result. During the day telegrams were received from various points in the State giving information about the registration yesterday, and the information was of a character which was highly satisfactory to Chairman Dunn. Nearly all the reports received showed that a gain had been made over the registration of 1901, and quite a number of cities and towns showed a gain over the registration of 1900, which was Presidential year.

Albany on the first three days of registration registered 19,266, as against 20,768 for the first three days of last year, when there was a hot Mayoralty fight on. Schenectady has an unusually large registration, the three days giving 7,680, as against 7,205 in Presidential year, a gain of 475. Buffalo shows for the third day this year 16,210, as against 15,721 in 1900. The registration for the three days in Rochester was 26,183, as against 26,113 for the first three days of 1901, when there was one of the hottest Mayoralty fights Rochester has ever known.

Senator Platt went to Owego Friday to register, and Col. Dunn has gone to Binghamton. Both will return to-day. The State Committee has made its plans for stirring up the voters all over the State during the next two weeks. Lafayette B. Gleason of the speakers' bureau gave out a long list of meetings yesterday, which he has arranged for cities and towns up State. The following are the engagements of some of the leading speakers:

SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—Palmyra, Oct. 21; Schenectady, Oct. 22; Auburn, afternoon, Rochester, evening, Oct. 23; Buffalo, Oct. 24; Dunkirk, afternoon, Jamestown, evening, Oct. 25; Poughkeepsie, Oct. 27; Prohibition Park, Oct. 29; Syracuse, Oct. 30; Penn Yan, afternoon, Corning, evening, Oct. 31. Senator Depew speaks at New Haven Oct. 28.

ABRAHAM GRUBER—Troy, Oct. 21; Richmond Hill, Oct. 25; Mt. Vernon, Oct. 31; Kingston, Ellenville, [illegible].

J. E. EWELL—Almond, Oct. 21; Belfast, Oct. 22; Fillmore, Oct. 23; Allegany County, Oct. 24 and 25; West Potsdam, Oct. 27; Slackville, Oct. 28; Kendrew, Oct. 29; Brier Hill, Oct. 30; Massena, Oct. 31; Hannawa Falls, Nov. 1.

JOB E. HEDGES—Binghamton, Oct. 21; Syracuse, Oct. 22; Rochester, Oct. 23; Lockport, Oct. 24; Allegany County, Oct. 27 and 28; Perry, Oct. 29; Attica, Oct. 30; Warsaw, Oct. 31; Auburn, Nov. 1.

COL. A. E. BAXTER—White Plains, Oct. 23; Lyons, Oct. 24; Richmond Hill, Oct. 25; Monticello, Oct. 27; Waverly, Oct. 31, and Norwich, Nov. 1.

M. LINN BRUCE—Troy, Oct. 21; Syracuse, Oct. 22; Auburn afternoon, Rochester evening, Oct. 23; Buffalo, Oct. 24; Dunkirk afternoon, Jamestown evening, Oct. 25; Ulster County, Oct. 27 and 28; Walton, Oct. 29; Deposit, Oct. 30; Hancock, Oct. 31, and Norwich, Nov. 1.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF—Syracuse, Oct. 30.

CONGRESSMAN S. E. PAYNE—Medina, Nov. 1.

ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES T. ROGERS—Gouverneur, Oct. 27; Edwards, Oct. 28; Rich Hill, Oct. 29; De Kalb Junction, Oct. 30; Parishville, Oct. 31; Hermon, Nov. 1.

CONGRESSMAN J. S. SHERMAN—Amsterdam, Oct. 30; Cohoes, Oct. 31.

CONTROLLER NATHAN L. MILLER—Binghamton, Oct. 21; Johnstown, Oct. 23; Buffalo, Oct. 24; Brooklyn, Oct. 25; Allegany County, Oct. 27; Montour Falls, Oct. 28; Potsdam, Oct. 29; Malone, Oct. 30; Auburn, Nov. 1; Dryden, Nov. 3.

CLARENCE LEXOW—Wurtsboro, Oct. 28; Liberty, Oct. 29.

There was manifest disappointment among the Republicans yesterday that Secretary of State McDonough had decided to accept the petition of the Greater New York Democracy, and give that organization a column on the official ballot. In view of the registration showing made up the State, however, the Republican campaign managers are now more confident than ever that Odell's majority in the State will not fall below 50,000.

NOMINATIONS ARE INVALID.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—The Dauphin County Court handed down an opinion to-day declaring invalid the certificates of Representative William Connell and of George W. Howell, the rival Democratic candidates for Congress in the Tenth District, on the ground that the primary elections for delegates to the convention were not properly held.

Mr. Connell is the present Congressman from the Tenth District and also is the regular Republican nominee. There was a split in the Democratic Party, one faction indorsing Connell and the other Howell.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The registration in Albany to-day was 4,760, sending the total for four days up to 25,026, which is 27 less than last year, but 1,136 greater than the total in 1898.

The total registration in Rensselaar City is 2,880, an increase of 27 compared with last year.

CORNING, Oct. 18.—The total registration in this city was 2,718. In 1901 it was 2,164.

KINGSTON, Oct. 18.—The last day's registration was 1,402, compared to 1,177 last year. Total for four days was 5,831, compared to 5,702 last year and 6,103 in 1900.

OSWEGO, Oct. 18.—The total registration for Oswego City is 5,065, as compared with 5,052 for 1901 and 5,472 in 1900.

LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 18.—The registration in Little Falls is 2,480, an increase of 13 over last year and 327 less than in 1900.

NEWBURG, Oct. 8.—The total registration in Newburg was 5,995. In 1900 it was 6,358.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Amsterdam's total registration is 5,078, a gain of 68 over last year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The total registration in this city for four days was 65,350 compared with 67,639 in 1901 and 73,170 in 1900.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 18.—The total registration here for four days was 2,796, a decrease of 220 compared with 1900 and an increase of 93 over 1901.

Gets Place on the Ballot.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 18.—Representative E. F. Acheson, whose nomination by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Congress District was declared invalid because of irregularity, has filed nomination papers as the candidate of the "regular" party. That insures Mr. Acheson a place on the ballot.

CAR RUNS INTO A VICTORIA.

Woman Thrown Out of the Carriage and Badly Bruised.

A private victoria, drawn by a team of cobs, was crossing Amsterdam Avenue at Seventy-eighth Street on the way to Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon, when it was run down by a north-bound car. It was tipped at a dangerous angle and the woman who was the sole occupant was thrown to the pavement, falling on her side. One of her eyes was badly bruised and she limped after she was helped to her feet by a passer by, but refused medical attendance. She said she was Mrs. Katherine Mabley of 235 West Seventy-fifth Street as she entered a cab and was driven in the direction of her home.

The motorman was not arrested, as the woman refused to make a complaint against him. Her coachman, John McDonald, insisted that those in charge of the car were alone to blame for the collision. The coachman had kept his seat throughout, although the carriage lamp and guard rail were torn away and the vehicle was otherwise badly damaged.

Meeting of Long Island Physicians.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 18.—At the fourteenth meeting of the Associated Physicians of Long Island in Masonic Hall here this afternoon, 130 members were present, many of them having come in a special train from Brooklyn. The papers that were read were: "Shall Marriage me Medically Controlled"? Dr. William B. Savage of East Islip; "Points of Similarity and Difference in the Outset of Typhoid Fever and Appendicitis," Dr. William F. Campbell of Brooklyn; "Relation of Obstetrics to Surgery," Dr. Ralph H. Pomeroy, Brooklyn; "Acute Contagious Diseases of the Eye," Dr. James H. Ingalls of Brooklyn. After the meeting the physicians were entertained in the Long Island House.

Benefit Entertainment for Home Fund.

Golden Link Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Masonic Fraternity, announces an entertainment and reception for Tuesday evening next in Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the Hall and Home Building Fund of the order. The scope of the projected home is the same as that of the Masonic Home at Utica.

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Standard 52 Years

"The only Dentifrice of International Reputation."
SARA BERNHARDT

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER Big Box 25¢

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

ERMINE MUFFS, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $125. New shapes, imperial collars, stoles, victorines, and scarfs, large assortment. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

J. J. Oestreicher

Ladies' Tailor.

Extraordinary Offer

to introduce my New Ready to Wear Department of Suits and Coats, made by my own custom tailors.

Blouse Suits, Jacket Suits, Velveteen Suits, Mannish Cloth Walking Suits, Norfolk Suits, Broadcloth and Cheviot Street Suits, actual value $25.00 at $16.50

Made from our exclusive models, handsomely trimmed or stitched in Custom Tailor fashion.

Also a splendid showing of

Women's Coats,

made by my own Custom Tailors in all the latest styles at a very material saving as compared with Department Store prices.

28th St., CORNER 6th Ave.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, $35, $50, AND $75. Collars $40, $60, to $125. Muffiers, Fichupines and Victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st to 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE STORM CENTRE OF PROGRESS.

It is officially reported that Forty-second Street West at the Fifth Avenue is clear of obstructions, and a recent announcement says that the street is open for carriages.

These items, if true, should be of instant interest to the faithful followers of the "Popular Shop," who have so long fought their way to its hospitable down.

The "Popular Shop"

Quaint and Original Furnishings for TOWN HOUSES and APARTMENTS

Note: be had cheaply re.

The English and French Wall Papers.
The New Crop Japanese Grass Cloth.

The Liberty Cotton and Flax Fabrics for Smart Upholstery.

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture, For Close Quarters Where Space Counts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.

Selections by Retail Customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners.
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Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.

Trade Marks Reg'd.

THIBET MUFFS $6 AND $8. EXTRA large $12. Collars to match $15 to $20. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Prevent Your Children from Having Weak Ankles

Do you wish your child to retain for life the straight spine, the erect, graceful carriage, the broad, deep chest, which is the heritage of nature to each human being? If you do, then house their feet in Frank's Orthopaedic shoes. Ask your doctor.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET.

FRANK BROS.,

982-984 Third Avenue, near 59th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THIS STORE.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN CONTENT.

He Declares He Has No Ambition to Go to the United States Senate.

Hugh McLaughlin, the gray "Sage of Willoughby Street," is not nursing any ambition to represent the Empire State in the United States Senate. He said so himself yesterday.

"A long-tailed idiot," said Mr. McLaughlin, "published an article saying I was going to try to get into the United States Senate. Why should I want to go to the United Staes Senate, when I get everything I want here in Brooklyn? See what I would be up against if I went to Washington. There would be Platt, Hanna, and Quay. They're a pretty hard combination to butt against."

"How is the campaign going, Mr. McLaughlin?" some one asked.

"Oh, I ain't worrying about the campaign," was the reply. "I never worry; I let the old ladies do the worrying. I mean the fellows who can't wait for anything to happen before they know all about it."

CAMDEN COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Camden County Democratic Conventions held here to-day resulted in the following nominations:

Senator—W. C. FRENCH.
Assembly—C. C. NETHERY, CHARLES C. OLD, and JOHN R. JACKSON.
Sheriff—GOTTLEIB MICK.
Surrogate—WILLIAM O. SCHMIDT.
Coroner—Dr. W. WESTCOTT and Dr. J. W. MARTINDALE.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing an entirely new feature in Lace Window Draperies, Bed Spreads, and Vestibule Panels, reproductions of FILET ITALIAN and other RARE LACE PIECES, used during the XVI. and XVII. Centuries.

Also Bureau and Dresser Scarfs; Reception, Dinner and Tea Table Covers.

Satin Damasks, Brocades, Silk Moires, Tapestries, and Printed Fabrics, For Hangings, Wall and Furniture Coverings.

Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Embroidered Screens, etc.

Lace Robes (unmade), of Needle Point, Duchesse, Point d'Applique, Venise, Milanese and Lierre, $50.00 to $2,500 each.

Also exclusive productions in Lace, and Lace and Spangled effects, including Muguet, Guipure d'Art, Cluny and Nid d'Abeille.

ECRU REAL LACE ROBES (unmade), MONDAY and TUESDAY, Heretofore $42.00. at $25.00

Costumes are shown on Second Floor, in exclusive models, including Blouse Waist Dresses.

Also a large assortment of styles for Afternoon and Evening occasions.

Fasso Corsets embody the same fine workmanship as heretofore, and are modeled on lines according to the latest form of gowns.

Brocaded Silk, Embroidered Batiste, Silk Broche Batiste, Black Wool and White Coutil.

Prices range from $6.75, 7.25, 9.75, 12.50 up to 75.00

Furs and Fur Garments of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Broadtail, Seal and Persian Lamb.

Motor Coats in new models, of Petit Gris, Hair Seal and Russian Pony Skins.

Muffs and Neckpieces, Children's Furs, Mounted Rugs, Floor Mats and Carriage Robes.

Imported Satin Luxueux (All Wool), 3,500 yards, in Street and Evening shades, will be offered MONDAY and TUESDAY, (Counters Rear of Rotunda.) at 72c. Yard.

For TUESDAY, October 21st:

6,500 yds. Plain Colored Moiré Velours, (yarn dyed), including Evening and medium shades, also black; regularly $1.25 per yard, (Counters Rear of Rotunda.) 78c. Yard.

(TUESDAY, October 21st.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

NOVELTIES IN

Lyons Evening Silks.

Metal Broché, Damas Karnak, Pekin Reps, Dresden Moire Stripes.

Crêpes, Gauzes and Grenadines For Dinner and Ball Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT MAKES AN AUTUMN SEASON IN LONDON.

Society Already Busy—The King's Progress Through the City This Week—Turbulent Times in the Commons Expected—Lord Rosebery May Lead the Liberals to Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—London is itself again. The fashionable thoroughfares are thronged with people, the shops in Regent Street and Oxford Street are displaying their most attractive wares, life and movement are apparent which are not often to be observed at this time of the year. The Autumn session of Parliament has brought with it an Autumn season, and already banquets, receptions, and other social festivities are the order of the day.

Next week King Edward makes his long-expected progress through the capital. After the disappointment and heavy losses occasioned by his Majesty's illness, contractors are less eager than before to erect stagings for the accommodation of spectators; nevertheless, considerable preparations are being made. There will be elaborate decorations, an abundance of bright, flaunting colors, flags, banners, triumphal arches, and the other outward signs of welcome which always attend the public appearance of royalty in this country.

The weather, which is fickle at this season, is the only thing which occasions misgivings, but, given fine weather, the King will undoubtedly have a great reception.

THE EDUCATION BILL FIGHT.

Meanwhile public attention is centred on public business. Political feeling has become so acute over the Education bill during the last few weeks that the resumption of the work of Parliament came as a welcome relief to politicians of all shades of opinion. Although the campaign will be continued in the press and on the platform throughout the country, it is felt that Westminster must be the scene of the decisive engagements upon a question which engrosses the conversation of all interested in domestic politics.

The Government has nailed its colors to the mast, declared that it will pass the bill at all costs, and announced that Parliament will not adjourn until the task is accomplished. The issue is thus fairly joined, nothing remaining for the present but to await the course of events.

The first sittings of Parliament have been characterized by stormy scenes. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has been hissed by the Nationalists, the demonstration being condemned by Speaker Gully as a painful innovation in Parliament. One Nationalist, Mr. O'Donnell, member for South Mayo, turned the House of Commons into a bear garden by his loss of self-control, rushing from one part of the chamber to another like a madman, and finishing up by menacing the Premier and repeatedly shouting, "I despise you!" Everything presages turbulent times in the Commons.

Mr. Balfour made a brilliant speech at Manchester this week in defense of the Education bill, but, although the line he adopted was one of "no surrender," there are signs that many of his followers would welcome a compromise with the Nonconformists if one could be arranged.

Mr. Balfour admitted that the education question had given a much-needed tonic to the Liberal Party. It is undeniable that for years the Liberals have not shown such cohesion and agreement as they have exhibited during this controversy. They still lack, however, a commanding, capable leader. Since Mr. Gladstone's disappearance from political life no statesman has held undisputed sway in their councils.

ROSEBERY'S OPPORTUNITY.

People have been asking whether Lord Rosebery will rise to the occasion in this crisis, and by the exercise of his conspicuous talents, persuasive oratory, and personal charm, rally the Liberal Party and lead it to ultimate victory. It is the best chance he has had for years, and he seems resolved to seize it. Up to this week he had not shown much enthusiasm in denouncing the Education bill, and the Liberals demand a leader who will throw himself heart and soul into the conflict, attack the Government without mercy, and use every resource of strategy and tactics to defeat it.

Lord Rosebery in his speech on Thursday at the City Liberal Club showed that he was alive to the situation, worked himself up to that white heat of indignation long since reached by the other opponents of the bill, and pronounced, with all the earnestness at his command, his condemnation of the Government's policy.

Whatever view may be taken of Lord Rosebery's political attitude, it is admitted by all that England contains few minds of so fine a temper as his. As a serious orator and as a delightful after-dinner speaker he has but one or two rivals and no superiors. If he lacks strenuousness he has versatility, tact, and grace, and he wears his wit like a plume.

Last Saturday Lord Rosebery charmed every one with his eloquent eulogy of Gladstone, delivered at Glasgow. Returning to London this week, he presided over a meeting of the London Topographical Society, pleading for the preservation of London's records with earnestness lightened by humor. The following day he denounced the Education bill with all the fierceness of a political partisan.

I heard the speech at the Topographical Society meeting, and can testify personally to the genuine admiration with which Lord Rosebery spoke of the American libraries which have subscribed to the society's publications. Only one public London library purchases these books, but, said Lord Rosebery, "in one year we have received the support of no fewer than five American public libraries, whose sympathies have reached across the Atlantic to the capital home of their race and who have seen, with the proverbial acuteness of their Nation, the extraordinary interest which attaches to the publications of this society."

The reproach was merited, for Londoners are notoriously indifferent to the rich store of tradition and historical associations attaching to the localities where their lives are passed. I once heard Ambassador Choate say that he would back a bright American school teacher, with her little red-covered guide book in her hand, to put to shame any number of prosperous London merchants by her knowledge of their city, even though she was making but a short flying visit to this country, while they were always here.

INTEREST IN COAL STRIKE.

The City merchants would doubtless say they have something better to think about; certainly they have been paying more attention to the American coal strike than to English historical monuments during the last few weeks. It is a subject of universal congratulation here that the strike is ended. Apart from its effect on American securities, its influence has shown itself in the increased price of coal and in threatened labor troubles on this side.

Little is known here as to the merits of the dispute, the newspapers having told us more about the sensational incidents in connection with the negotiations for a settlement than about the actual points at issue.

A few days ago it was pointed out, not without a touch of sardonic humor, that whereas Alfred Mosely's commission of labor leaders was going to America to enable the workmen to see for themselves how much superior American industrial methods were to British, the first object lesson they would have would be a conflict between capital and labor on an almost unprecedented scale, from which they might obtain some hints for domestic application.

However, it is earnestly hoped that peace will now be restored, for strikes are things with which the English are so familiar that they can sympathize with the Americans from long and bitter personal experience.

The comments on President Roosevelt's action are extremely laudatory. The President has increased his prestige here by bringing the operators and miners to agree to arbitration, and the admiration already felt for him is now greater than ever. The Times says that if there is any man living who can show the Americans a way out of the dangers that threaten them that man is Mr. Roosevelt.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ROW.

T. P. O'Connor Discusses Last Thursday's Scene and What It Portends.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has written for The Associated Press his impressions of the scene caused by the Irish members in the House of Commons Thursday and what he believes it portends, as follows:

"I have seen many strange and exciting scenes in the House of Commons, but that of Thursday was the most strange and most exciting. It deserves serious notice as a symptom of and clue to the present political condition. John O'Donnell, the chief character therein, is not the kind of man one would expect to see figure in such a scene. He is one of those men who show the remarkable power of Irishmen rising equal to great situations, however humble and unpromising their origin. He was born in a little cottage on one of those small patches of land in the west of Ireland which are most remarkable specimens of the wreckage of centuries. Yet he speaks eloquently, chastely, and the strong physique of the peasant is surmounted by a face of sweetness and refinement as well as of vigor. To see this ordinarily quiet young man addressing the whole House for a quarter of an hour amid a din which was tempestuous, and in violation of every rule of order, with the Speaker, Ministers, and all shouting, and the majority helpless, and then afterward to see him cross the floor of the House, and, standing in front of the Prime Minister, who sat pallid, with a sickly smile on his face; to see this was one of the most curious proofs of how honest passion and indignation, created by oppression, can cow even the most powerful of tyrannies.

"Of all the points of that terrible scene, for it was terrible, the most remarkable was the absolute helplessness, the cowed inaction of the Unionist majority, so divided and harassed by the sense of the irresistible doom coming hourly upon their leaders that they cannot conceal their depression and are made impotent by panic. And there was the other reason that the spectre of Ireland, which was supposed to be laid, had risen again, more menacing than ever. And, finally, there was perhaps some sense of shame at the feeling that this man, who was calling for the right to be heard in the House of Commons, had been gagged in Ireland by systematic persecution worthy of Russia at her worst. He has spent eighteen months in jail during the last three or four years, and has been dragged from platforms by the police before he opened his lips, and he was recently subjected to a sentence which is an example of deliberate ferocity, his last sentence of six months Oct. 14 having been so given by the Magistrate that O'Donnell has to spend six weeks on a plank bed and nine days on bread and water.

"All this suffering of the past and to come was written in legible letters on the pale face and in the excited eyes of this ordinarily quiet gentleman. This perhaps was why the Ministerialists sat cowed, helpless, and abashed at the scene, one of the signs of some great coming change. It is impossible to foretell what it will be, but for a good reason Irishmen hope it may take the shape of a startling, gigantic surrender. One of the most important portents is the eagerness of nine out of ten of the landlords to attend a conference with the Irish leaders. The movement is only kept from triumph by the fact that the leaders of the landlords are wealthy, with estates in England, and are therefore independent of Irish agitation, and because they are, besides, politicians first and landlords afterward. Every thinking man, whether landlord or tenant, believes that two to three years' purchase and a small grant from the Imperial Exchequer are all now standing between Ireland and a final settlement of the land question, and the reconquest of the land by the Celts from the English garrison.

"Among those who think that a gigantic surrender is inevitable at an early day is, I have reason to believe, the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, himself. He urged the landlords to consent to a conference, even traveling long distances to their homes in order to put personal pressure on them. He has already announced that there will be a bigger Land bill next year, and I have heard he has said privately, that coercion might be over in three weeks in case of certain events, whereby I understood he meant that if the landlords and tenants agree on a common basis of settlement.

"In the meantime pressure on the Government is coming from various quarters. It is doubtful if the Government can carry the Education bill without violent closure, which may lead to scenes inside the House by the English Nonconformists very like those caused by O'Donnell, so vehement is party passion, and outside it may produce outbreaks in England, also on the Irish pattern. The attempt to force the Irish members into the Ministerial lobby on the Education bill died on the first night of the session when Mr. Balfour insulted Ireland by refusing to give her a day to voice her wrongs.

"To sum up, the Irish members feel that they have scored. Nobody has a good word to say for the maladroit antics of Mr. Balfour. The Government is threatened from many quarters, and is divided, and is, I believe, doomed, while Ireland has once more rushed into the foremost place in the great drama of British politics."

ENGLISH RAILWAYS EXCEL.

Expert Sent Here to Investigate Says British Officials Have Nothing to Learn from America.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The report of H. A. Walker, the expert sent by the London and Northwestern Railroad to America in order to investigate railroad conditions there, has been published. Mr. Walker sums up as follows:

"It will be seen from the figures before you that the American companies have nothing to boast of in the safety either of their passengers or employes. On the contrary, human life seems to be considered of much less importance there than here, and I am of the opinion that in this respect the British railway officials have nothing whatever to learn from their American confreres."

Mr. Walker gives figures showing that twice as many passengers are carried on the United Kingdom lines as on the American, though the latter have a nine times greater mileage, while American figures show a much larger proportion of accidents and fatalities to passengers and employes.

The large number of accidents at crossings receive considerable mention. Mr. Walker attributes the larger proportion of accidents in America to the "almost general absence of block working, and to the fact that the permanent way is neither laid nor maintained in the efficient manner usually adopted by the British railways." He says that in the generality of cases there is no protection at all at the level crossings.

The English expert believes that the agitation going on in Great Britain for the adoption of the automatic couplings used in America is not justified by statistics, the old-fashioned screw couplings showing a smaller percentage of accidents to employes.

Curiously enough, the same day that this justification of the British railroad system appears, The Times's Saturday Review prints a letter from a well-known engineer in which the writer makes an urgent plea for the adoption of automatic couplings, and quotes the Inter-State Commerce Commission's figures as showing that a decrease in the number of accidents had resulted therefrom. The engineer declares that millions are lost to British shareholders by the failure of the roads in Great Britain to adopt up-to-date safety appliances, and concludes with saying: "It is the system in the United Kingdom which is at fault," and urges the Government to take action to compel the roads to do what the Americans have done.

"In that way alone," he says, "can railway shareholders ever hope for years to reap the undoubted advantages and pecuniary benefits which long ago should have been their portion."

PAUPERS SENT TO ENGLAND.

Royal Commission Member Says More Undesirable Persons Are Landed There Than in America.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Major Evans Gordon, M. P., a member of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, who has just returned from a two months' visit to Russia, Poland, Galicia, and Roumania, where he has been studying the causes underlying the Jewish exodus thence, speaking to a representative of The Associated Press today, said:

"It would hardly be proper for me to discuss the details of my investigation, for, though I undertook the trip on my own initiative and at my own expense, I must embody my observations in my report to the commission. I can say, however, that the whole question is one of vital interest to England, and no less so to the United States.

"Secretary Hay's Roumanian note admirably expresses the reasonable attitude of the United States toward immigration generally. It is a perfectly just statement of the responsibility of the Roumanian Government for the exodus of Jews from that country, and it will have moral if not concrete results.

"I do not think, however, that the Roumanian is the most vital question to the United States. Roumanian emigration to America has been very thoroughly sifted by several influential Jewish societies. This, coupled with your immigration laws and the fact that a man must have a fair amount of money even to get to New York, insures your getting the cream of the emigrants. The Russian question is a more serious problem for America, both as regards the number and class of people involved. You must remember that Roumania has only about 250,000 Jews, while Warsaw alone probably has a Jewish population of 300,000.

"Speaking as a private individual, there is no doubt in my mind that, sooner or later, England will have to adopt restrictive legislation of some sort. The Royal Commission on Alien Immigration has not nearly completed its work. I have wanted for a long while to study American immigration conditions and legislation at close range, and hope to go to the United States next Spring with that object.

"Meanwhile, quite apart from the Jewish side of the question, I believe it will be found that England is being made and has long been made a dumping ground not only for the paupers, but for the criminals and undesirable persons of all Europe. The police of Paris and other Continental cities told me frankly that when they want to export a suspected person against whom there is not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction they send him to England, it is so much nearer and cheaper than America, and there are there absolutely no restrictions upon his landing. Of course, America gets numerically a large share of European emigrants, but, considering America's vastly larger area and population, the United Kingdom is much the worse off."

THE DANISH ISLES TREATY

Some Reasons Why It Should Not Receive Ratification.

Mrs. Atherton Says the Danes Believe That the United States Is Virtually Threatening Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my article called "Denmark and the Treaty," published in the current North American Review, many things were left unsaid, and some of them must be reserved as a last resource. But other points may be brought out here, and one of them is suggested by the cable from Copenhagen published in the newspapers of last Thursday.

This dispatch states that the Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Deuntzer, informed the Landsthing, after urging ratification, that he had been assured by the Government of the United States that immediate tariff advantages should be granted St. Croix, which island, as we all know, is in desperate straits.

It is only fair to assume that this statement of Mr. Deuntzer is an example of the ignorance of Europe regarding the Constitution of the United States. It is not credible that Mr. Hay made any such promise to Denmark. No one knows better than he that the Administration does not enact legislation. No one could conjure up a more painful vision of the bitter war which must be waged in Congress with the representatives of monopolies before so much as a bone would be flung to St. Croix. Mr. Deuntzer being a liberal, and an exponent of the principles and wishes of the lower classes of Denmark, who in their ignorance of our Constitution believe that the \$5,000,000 and the islands, is eager for the sale, and has doubtless permitted his too sanguine mind to be influenced by some soothing but diplomatically vague remark of our Secretary of State.

Nevertheless it would be interesting to know exactly what that remark was, for Mr. Deuntzer evidently has taken it seriously, and so will the Landsthing, which now has the fate of the treaty and the honor of two nations in its anxious hands. The Conservatives, almost to a man, are against the sale. Large sums of money have been subscribed by wealthy citizens to relieve the islands the moment the treaty is thrown over. Of late the sentiment has been growing among certain Liberals that it is not as necessary as had been supposed to sell the islands, and their patriotism has suddenly revolted against parting with any more of their possessions. On the 3d of this month, the day before I left Denmark, a public man told me that the prospect of defeating the treaty was brighter than it had been since the adjournment of the Rigsdag. Strong arguments had been used to persuade the King to forbid the matter to be brought up in council—which would make a summary end of it—but if his Majesty preferred not to irritate the peasantry by this step, still there was much hope in the growing feeling among certain Liberals recently elected to the Landsthing that the treaty was neither favorable nor honorable to Denmark. On the other hand, the editor of one of the leading newspapers in London told me on the 7th that he had ordered his correspondent in Copenhagen to investigate the subject, and had just received word that ratification was likely to be carried by one vote. On Thursday we were informed by The Times's correspondent that the treaty might be killed by as narrow a margin as that. The closeness of the contest may have something to do with Mr. Deuntzer's belated confidence regarding his understanding with the Government of the United States. It will undoubtedly have its effect in inducing further uncertainty and uneasiness, at least, in Denmark, for already that State has had its assurance that Mr. Hay means business. And this is a very important point.

Last May the Landsthing practically disposed of the treaty. The feeling against the sale of the islands has been enhanced by the "report" of Capt. Christmas, which placed the whole affair in too disgraceful a light for any honorable man to countenance. As the last vote was about to be taken the Prime Minister, who had some difficulty in appreciating their sentiments, uttered this warning: "Remember that if you sustain this position it means the death of the treaty." They sustained the position. Every newspaper in Copenhagen, Conservative and Liberal, came out that evening and the next morning announcing that the matter was closed; that the treaty was killed. What happened? Mr. Hay cabled asking for the extension of one year's time for the settlement of the matter; in other words, that the sitting Landsthing, whose majority was Conservative, should not be admitted to have decided the matter, but that it should be held over to the next session, when, after the pending elections, it was probable that the majority might swing to the Liberals.

It was an extraordinary request, and Denmark was well aware that it would never have been made to one of the great powers of Europe. It was, indeed, practically a command, the command of a big nation to a little one. For some days no answer was given. Then the diplomatically worded request was agreed to. Denmark dared not antagonize so mighty a power as the United States.

It can hardly fail to strike the most casual observer of affairs that this is an extraordinary position in which to place a nation which aspires to convince the world that it is the ideal republic—just, wise, high-minded, scornful of the tyranny of effete monarchies; above all the republic which poses as the champion of the weak. The shortest memory will recall the national hysteria induced by suffering Cuba, which precipitated the war with Spain. The word coercion is not supposed to occur in the national dictionary. And yet no other word can be applied to Mr. Hay's methods in dealing with a small and weak country like Denmark.

It may be imagined what effect this unusual performance had upon the ignorant classes of Denmark. I use the word ignorant only in the class sense, for the peasantry of Denmark are perhaps the most advanced in Europe. Few are without education, and all are politicians. Nevertheless what they do not know about foreign policies and Governments would fill a shelf, and their narrow experience of life makes them credulous and obstinate. They were persuaded last Spring that the United States would stand little further parley; they had better take the five millions while they dangled or the United States would repocket them and the islands, too. In spite of what has been done to prove to them that such a thing could not happen without causing a revolution in the United States, they hang obstinately to this belief. Mr. Hay's veiled command frightened them thoroughly. It was, indeed, all that might be expected of a nation which only awaited an excuse to grab three islands and pay nothing. That evil at least could be prevented by speedy ratification, and the new liberal members of the Landsthing, who have been elected by peasant votes, know what is expected of them. It is on the wisdom, patriotism, and independence of two or three of them that hope at present is centred. We, too, may hope that they will vote as they should, for the honor of the United States is at stake as well as that of Denmark.

I shall not here give the ridiculous and disgraceful inner history of this treaty. If Denmark rejects the treaty, the whole episode can be buried quickly and decently in Potter's field, where it belongs. But if the Landsthing ratifies, the final responsibility is thrown on the House of Representatives, which must vote the appropriation, and then the whole story will have to be told. But if no more were said, a careful perusal of Christmas's "report" should convince any one that the treaty would contaminate the archives of the United States. A disgraced naval officer, court-martialed and kicked out, to come over here without a credential from his own country and father a treaty between two honorable nations! What parallel case can we find in diplomatic history? I was told the day before I left Denmark that he was about to leave. The place was too hot for him. He would return, however, if the treaty passed, and sue the Danish Government for a commission on the five million dollars.

It may be urged that the House is bound to uphold the Administration and Senate by voting the appropriation. So far as precedence and Congressional courtesy goes, it may be. But is appropriation obligatory? Is it more so, in this case, than voting an appropriation for any measure approved by the Senate? Pet measures of the Upper House have been annihilated more than once by obstreperous members of the lower. Why was all power of appropriating moneys vested in the members of the House, the direct representatives of the people? but to block such legislation of the Senate as might not be best for the country at large. Our forefathers of 1787 were a long-sighted group of men, the wisest this country has produced. They foresaw more than one contingency that has arisen. Perhaps they had something like the present complication in mind when they provided that, although the Administration and Senate might make and ratify a treaty, the last word should rest with the House. Its privilege to vote the money necessary to conclude a treaty means power, if it means anything. And when the House is convinced that the honor of the United States is in question, neither Republicans nor Democrats are likely to show themselves averse from establishing a new precedent.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Oct. 17, 1902.

DENMARK HANGS TO ISLANDS.

Bill Authorizing Sale to the United States Having a Hard Time in the Rigsdag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The information of the State Department concerning the status of the Danish West Indies purchase tends to confirm the report that the bill authorizing the sale is having a hard time getting through the Rigsdag. The majority in favor of the bill is so small that the illness of two members opposed to it is an important factor. It is thought that it may be necessary for the Government to push the bill to passage before the two sick members are well enough to appear in the Rigsdag.

There is, however, not much doubt here that the sale will soon become an accomplished fact. It is admitted in Denmark, and has been stated in the Rigsdag that the islands are not self-supporting, and if Denmark continues to hold them she will have to pay out money from her own treasury to enable the islanders to maintain their local Government.

The bill is expected to pass the Rigsdag, but even if it does not, the State Department is convinced that the sale will not be long delayed. In the islands it is believed that free trade with the United States will follow annexation, and this creates a strong sentiment there in favor of the sale.

The treatment of Porto Rico by the United States is pointed to by the element in the islands which favors annexation. It is not, of course, obligatory upon the United States to grant free trade to the Danish Islands because free trade was granted to Porto Rico, but the islanders evidently believe this will be done. It is believed here that some form of relief will be necessary, but it will be for Congress to determine the kind and amount.

English Degree for Prof. Bell.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, in addition to Ambassadors White and Choate Oct. 22, by St. Andrew's University, where Andrew Carnegie is to be re-installed as Rector that day.

Cairo Almost Free from Cholera.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office here announcing that Cairo is practically free from cholera. The total number of cases in Egypt is under 100 daily, and the disease is expected to cease its epidemic form about Nov. 1.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 18.—Arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week include:

R. A. Bliss, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hoadley, New York.
Mrs. Aida Bates, New York.
J. G. White, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edward Fisk, New York.
O. N. Purdy, Boston.
John Wylde, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Brown, Boston.
Mrs. P. S. Soap, Middleton, Ohio.
Miss Ada Soap, Middleton, Ohio.
P. A. Soap, Middleton, Ohio.
Mr. and Mrs. George Weldon, Rochester, N. Y.
C. M. Everest, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. E. S. Clark, Washington, D. C.
Miss Clark, Washington, D. C.
H. S. Knox, Washington, D. C.
B. C. Epole, Washington, D. C.
G. W. Sheldon, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stevenson, Burnham, Penn.
H. J. Pierce, Buffalo.
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Laird, Buffalo.

At Claridge's are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Duryea.
Mrs. H. W. Bliss.
The Misses Barnes.
Miss Masters.
Mrs. Theodore Hastings.
Miss C. W. Slatar.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll.
Mr. Carroll Bryce.
Capt. and Mrs. Conroy Vance.
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Brown.

New Servian Cabinet Formed.

BELGRADE, Servia, Oct. 18.—Gen. Zinzar Marovics has formed a new Cabinet in succession to the Ministry which resigned Oct. 13. It is composed of independent Radicals, with himself as Premier.

Pope Receives California Tourists.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The Pope to-day received Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Miss Irene Dyer, and Mr. Connaugh, all of California. They were presented by Cardinal Martinelli.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LONDON.

Plans for the State Progress of the King and Queen Next Saturday—Elaborate Interior Decorations of the Guildhall—Procession Will Go at a Walking Pace.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The plans for the state progress of King Edward and Queen Alexandra on Saturday, Oct. 25, have been definitely settled. The royal procession will go at a walking pace through the following thoroughfares:

The Mall, Marlborough Gate, Pall Mall, the north side of Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street, the Mansion House, Princes Street, Gresham Street.

After the luncheon at the Guildhall the return journey to Buckingham Palace will be made via:

King William Street, London Bridge, Borough High Street, Borough Road, St. George's Circus, Westminster Bridge Road, Westminster Bridge, Bridge Street, Parliament Square, Whitehall, the Horse Guards, the Mall.

It is not expected that the luncheon at the Guildhall will last more than half an hour, but, as will be seen from the route selected, the progress through London will occupy a very long time.

Work has already been begun on the street decorations. It was at first reported that the proposal to decorate the streets as a whole had been abandoned, and that individual citizens would be left to adorn their premises as best they pleased. What has really been decided is that the usual plan of employing Venetian masts is to be dispensed with, and that instead festoons will be carried from house to house. In this way an absolutely novel effect in this city will be obtained, and it will, it is expected, be much more artistic than the usual hackneyed decorations.

To a foreigner probably the best point from which to view the procession will be some spot overlooking the site where Temple Bar used to stand. This is the entrance to the "City," and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, in the fullest of full state, will there receive the King and Queen with time-honored ceremonies.

The scene outside the Guildhall will also be interesting, but the exterior decorations of that building will be nothing compared with those of the interior, on which no cost or care is to be spared. In the corridor leading to the library masses of the choicest flowers and palms are to be arranged. As a retiring room for the King, a portion of the newspaper reading room is to be used, and for the Queen the handsome apartment used by the librarian will be appropriated. Some fine Gobelins tapestry is to be employed as hangings in the Queen's room, and pretty French furniture will be placed in it.

The scene in the Great Hall, where luncheon is to be served, will be a most splendid one. The stone floor will be covered by a crimson carpet. Over the royal table there is to be a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet and silk lined with cream-colored satin. The display of gold plate will be of exceptional interest. The Corporation is very rich in this respect, and on occasions of royal visits to the City the livery companies add to the splendor of the scene by lending some of their own pieces. The goldsmiths, the drapers, the armorers, and the braziers are all owners of very valuable examples, and for Oct. 25 they will send their choicest treasures, especially in the form of cups, which will be well shown off against the dark wood panelling of the hall.

Drapings of crimson and gold will cover the front of the musicians' gallery.

The day after the royal progress the King and Queen will attend at St. Paul's Cathedral a grand thanksgiving service for his Majesty's recovery and for the ultimate celebration of the coronation.

AMERICAN MULE PRAISED

British Remount Commissioner Says the Lowly Brute Is Matchless in His Own Line of Business.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Blue Book has been issued containing a detailed report of the officers appointed by the Commander in Chief of the Army to inquire into the working of the remount department. The report speaks generally favorably of the arrangements of the department and of the class of animals purchased.

Dealing with the case of Capt. Smith, who was attached to the purchasing commission at New Orleans, the report finds that Capt. Smith received a commission on every animal he purchased, that many of the mules bought by him were absolutely unfit and useless, and that he was guilty of malpractice and brought the greatest discredit upon the department.

The report also finds that Capt. E. R. Mandalay and Veterinary Surgeon Hawes behaved with extreme impropriety in purchasing for their own use and shipping to England horses brought up for inspection as remounts and which actually had been branded. The report says, regarding American mules: "In our opinion nothing approaches them except the gun mules of the mountain batteries in India. We do not see a fault to find with them as a class."

Of the horses, the officers say: "Judging them as a class, we think them the very type for mounted infantry horses. With time and training the American horse would turn out to be the ideal horse for mounted infantry or to cary light cavalry, without equipment."

The report considers that the dealers at first made undue profits, but this was not so in the later stages. It further says the officers can conceive the possibility of Chicago's becoming a very valuable centre for remounts.

Dealing with Canada, the report says the Dominion does not appear to be able to furnish a very large number of horses, and that the supply is not likely to increase unless breeding is stimulated by a steady, permanent demand for army horses, and unless suitably selected stallions are introduced.

Government to Lend Boers Money.

PRETORIA, Oct. 18.—Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal Colony, replying to a deputation of farmers who had waited upon him, announced that the Government had decided to loan on first mortgages on land a sum not exceeding \$2,500,000, at 4½ per cent., for the exclusive purpose of restocking the farms.

CHINESE BOXER ACTIVITY.

Uprisings Common Affairs at Cheng-Tu and Two Other Centres.

PEKIN, Oct. 18.—The new Viceroy of Sze-Chuen Province, Tsen-Chun-Suan, reports that the Boxers have not been suppressed at Cheng-Tu and two other centres, and he asks the Ministers and missionaries to refrain from traveling in Central Sze-Chuen at present.

The Emperor's reception at the Summer palace to-day was attended by the Diplomatic Corps and the commanders of the Legation Guards, except in the case of the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, he having declined all social intercourse on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the murdered English missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, in Ho-Nan Province, where the responsible officials were exculpated and ignorant peasants were beheaded.

The negotiations for the departure of the international troops from Shanghai have been interrupted. It appears that Great Britain before consenting to the evacuation desires a more definite arrangement in regard to her status in the Yang-tse Valley and more precise stipulations concerning non-alienation of territory in that region.

A COMING CELEBRATION.

Elaborate Arrangements Promised for the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Famous Battle of Shrewsbury.

One of the most interesting of the anniversaries to be celebrated next year will be that of the famous battle of Shrewsbury, which was fought on the outskirts of the city of Shrewsbury in July, 1408. As every schoolboy (at least of the kind known to Macaulay) knows, the battle was a great victory for the royalists. The people of Shrewsbury were on the King's side, under Prince Henry, and the legends in connection with the battle have not even now died out in that city.

The battle has been immortalised by Shakespeare in his "King Henry IV.," and it is thought probable that he visited the scene of the fight, his accurate description of the battlefield being regarded as going to prove this.

The site of the battlefield lies within three miles of Shrewsbury, and in gratitude for and commemoration of the victory a church was built on the spot and endowed by Henry IV. This edifice, which has many American visitors every year, was restored in 1861, chiefly through the munificence of Lady Brinckman.

Among other things proposed to be associated with the celebration of the event next July is a grand historical play, which will be performed in the Quarry (public park), in which will be depicted many of the stirring scenes of the battle of Shrewsbury, and will include representatives of prominent personages, both on the royalist and rebel sides, such as King Henry IV., Prince Henry, Sir Walter Blunt, the Earl of Worcester (Thomas Percy), Hotspur (Henry Percy), Sir John Falstaff, Earl Douglas, Sir Richard Vernon, and Owen Glendower.

A most interesting spectacular play is promised, and the people of Shrewsbury are already preparing for this and other features of the celebration.

AMERICAN GENERALS DEPART.

Big Crowd of British Officers Give Them a Rousing Send-Off at London.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The visit of Gens. Corbin and Young to England was concluded this morning, when they left Waterloo railroad station to embark on the American Line steamship Philadelphia at Southampton. A crowd of friends was present, including Sir Thomas Lipton, Secretary Carter, representing Ambassador Choate; Naval Attaché Clover and Military Attaché Cassatt.

The special saloon car reserved for the American officers was filled with the military chiefs, their aides-de-camp, and the ladies of the party. Sir Thomas Lipton presented Mrs. Corbin with a large box of orchids. Gen. Corbin said to a representative of The Associated Press: "We have had a bully time," and all the departing officers echoed the sentiment.

"We have been much pleased with everything we saw," Gen. Young said, adding: "The trouble with English hospitality is that they make you feel you are doing them a favor in accepting it. It was all and a little more than we could do to take advantage of all the kindnesses proffered here. Our stay was a little longer than we expected, and now I am looking forward to getting back to work at the War College."

King Edward asked the Generals for their photographs.

One of the most interesting features of the stay of the Generals here was the visit which they made at Farnborough to former Empress Eugenie, who was quite delighted to make the acquaintance of the Americans. The Empress usually retains strict seclusion in her quiet country home, and the occasion was a complete exception. One of those present said:

"I have seldom seen such a picturesque contrast of the Old World and the New as when the Empress Eugenie, leaning on the arm of Gen. Young, who towered above her as she conducted the Americans over her residence, pointed out priceless mementoes of the imperialistic days of France."

NEW COLOMBIAN LEADER.

Dr. Facundo Duran, Secretary of State, Friendly to the United States.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 18.—Dr. Facundo Mutis Duran, formerly Governor of Panama, for many years Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington and an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Secretary of State by Minister Perdomo, who, as previously cabled, has Presidential powers. It is believed that Dr. Duran will assume office to-day.

Rear Admiral Casey, the United States Consul, and the commander of the Chilean cruiser Presidente Pinto paid a visit to Minister Perdomo this afternoon.

Among the first acts of Perdomo was the appointment of a medical commission to study the sanitary condition of the troops and methods for improving it. This step is considered to be of great importance.

Haitian Revolution Comes to an End.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 18.—Word has been received here confirming previous reports that the Provisional Government of Haiti has crushed the Firminist revolution, and adding that the election of Senequa Pierre to the Presidency is assured. Hundreds of refugees are expected here during the course of the coming week.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson Coming Home.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Douglas Robinson will be a passenger on the Cunard Line steamship Saxonia, which is to sail from Liverpool to-day for New York.

Battle with the Mad Mullah.

ADEN, Arabia, Oct. 18.—The British punitive expedition under Col. Swayne, sent to Somaliland, has fought a heavy engagement with the forces of the Mad Mullah. Major Phillipps and [illegible] Pulleh. Col. Cobb w[illegible]

WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING IN FRANCE

Exodus of Summer Tourists Continues—Prominent People at the Hotel Ritz—A Dinner to Mme. Nordica—News of American Artists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Ambassador Cambon leaves here on the Savoie to-day for America to present his letters of recall to President Roosevelt and to bid farewell to his innumerable friends in the United States.

On the same boat is Francis Kimbel, President of the American Chamber of Commerce here, to attend the inauguration of the new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Richard Hall, the portrait painter, will leave here on Oct. 22 by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York, where he will have an exhibition of his paintings in January.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harjes left here to-day by the Savoie for New York with their family. Mrs. Harjes, who has been ailing for more than a year, will pass the Winter in New Mexico.

Sir John Gaffney is sailing on the Saxonia for the United States after four months of travel in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Erne and George Munroe and his sister, Mrs. Ridgway, have left Paris for Claridge's Hotel, London.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Jackson of New York have left here with their family for India.

James D. Phelan, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, has returned to the Carlton Hotel, London, after touring the Continent.

Mrs. Arthur Paget is still at the Dominici Hotel, where she expects to remain a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Franklin Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. E. J. Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. Whitelaw, Miss Whitelaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Burnham and family have all left Paris for London en route to the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Verner Reed of Colorado Springs are at the Hotel Gassion at Pau.

Mr. Blackington is touring the Riviera in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Cuendet of St. Louis have arrived at the Hotel Ritz from Venice.

G. Von L. Meyer, American Ambassador at Rome, and Mrs. Meyer and their family have left the Ritz for Turin.

Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter have arrived at the Ritz from Washington.

Mr. Kates and family have arrived here from New York.

Mrs. and Miss Calderon Carlisle of Washington, after staying several weeks at the Hotel de Tremoille, have left Paris for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie and Miss Barbey have arrived in Paris from Geneva and are at the Hotel du Rhin. Mr. Norrie came here in his automobile.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family are at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

Princess E. de Galatro Colonna is at the Hotel d'Albe.

Mrs. and Miss W. Osgood Field have arrived here from Carlsbad.

Gen. Horace Porter, (the United States Ambassador,) Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Charles Singer, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Fairchild, Mrs. Charles Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Nordica Dome are among the Americans who have been dining this week at the Ritz.

On Wednesday a dinner was given by Sebastian B. Schlesinger and Miss Schlesinger in honor of Mrs. Nordica Dome. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert King, Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. Eyne, Mrs. Watson, Amos Eno, and Harold Bauer. After dinner Mr. Bauer played and Mme. Nordica sang.

Wilhelm M. Funk, the American portrait painter, is here, engaged on portraits of Miss Stuart Taylor and Miss Malstram.

Henry I. Hubbell is still in Madrid with his family, making studies of Spanish old masters. He will not return here till December.

G. J. Frares, another American painter, is back here, after an extensive tour through Italy.

Mrs. Dickson, with her daughters, and Mrs. Wilson are back at the Langham Hotel, Mrs. Wilson having finished an automobile trip through Touraine.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

IT is reported from Athens that the work recently begun for the restoration of the famous colossal statue of a lion, which was erected on the battlefield of Chaeronea, in Boeotia, in memory of the war against Philip of Macedon, is being actively carried on, under the superintendence of the distinguished archaeologist, M. Sotiriades. M. Sotiriades writes that he has discovered near the battlefield a large tumulus, containing traces of ashes and various fragments, which encourages the hope of finding the tombs of the Macedonians slain in the battle.

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A Russo-Japanese Society is at present in course of formation at Moscow with the object of facilitating the development of commercial relations between Russia and Japan. The society will begin its work by establishing in the market town of Slonima, in the Province of Minsk, a mill for weaving and finishing Japanese raw silk. The society will further seek to encourage the exportation from Russia to Japan of petroleum, sugar, wheat, and manufactured goods, and the importation into Russia of silk, tea, porcelain, crockeryware, and other Japanese artistic and industrial products.

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The fatal duel which took place the other day in Versailles, when a young Polish student, M. Belkiewicz, fell before the pistol of his sometime friend, has been followed by a nice problem for church etiquette in such matters. In Roman Catholic countries duellists are excommunicated according to a long-established rule, but M. Belkiewicz, who was a devout Catholic, had a funeral in the Cathedral at Versailles by special authorization of the Archbishop of Paris. The question is, whether he would have been so honored had he died from a wound received on the field of honor and not instantly killed.

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The Nazione of Florence and the Giornale d'Italia of Rome are publishing articles protesting against the manner in which certain English and American newspapers have represented Florence as a "factious town," and other Tuscan towns as in the power of the subversive parties. They declare that these descriptions of the state of things in Tuscany are mendacious and inspired by interested motives. They will, they believe, meet the reception they deserve among the English, who come to seek solace from Italian art and health from Italian sunshine, and who, they add, will continue to enjoy Tuscany's traditional hospitality.

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The demolition of Newgate Prison, London, is proceeding apace, and the Murderers' Walk will shortly be reached. It is understood that the whole of the soil under the slates in the passage graveyard will be taken up and the bones collected. These will be placed in boxes and buried in a pit in the City of London Cemetery, at Little Ilford.

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A large number of authorities in the consumptive struggle have announced themselves as willing to attend the International Conference for the Prevention of Consumption, which is to be held in Berlin from Oct. 21 to Oct. 26. The French representatives, among which are MM. Brouardel, Lannelongue, Landouzy, Nocard, Calmette, and Arloing, are particularly numerous. In the foreground of the debate stands the question of the identity of bovine and human consumption. The sittings will be held in the Abgeordnetenhaus. An exhibition of materials relative to prevention of consumption will be made during the conference and in connection with it.

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Two international check forgers have been arrested in Mayence on their arrival from Vienna. They gave their names as Barnard Dreyfus, from New York, and Ludwig Weiss, from Frankfort. A Bank of England check book was found on one of them, also a blank of drafts of certain New York banks.

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A curious phenomenon has occurred at Bari, Italy. The sudden perturbation of the atmosphere caused a shower of Messina quail to fall over the town. Some fell on the roofs of houses, some on walls, some on the telegraph wires, and some in the streets. They were quickly picked up and ended their existences on the spit. Some men caught as many as 260, which they sold in the poultry market.

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The Belgian Ministry of Finance has decided to allow Belgian manufacturers to use free of all duty raw alcohol of Belgian origin for carrying out experiments as to the practicability of using alcohol as a motive force for automobiles and other purposes. Alcohol imported from abroad will continue to be subject to the usual duty, even for the above-mentioned purposes. The measure indicated will serve the double object of encouraging Belgian alcohol manufacture and the improvement of the newest motive force by Belgians.

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Berlin papers report that the Crown Prince of Prussia is a better shot than his father. He is exceedingly fond of deer stalking. He does not like the big Court drives, preferring to go out alone, accompanied only by an experienced forester. The last few days the Prince has spent in the old forest house, Dambachshaus, formerly Prince Henry of Prussia's favorite shooting lodge, situated at a lonely spot in the middle of the forest, on an elevated plateau overlooking the Bodethal. He has gone out morning and evening with his aide-de-camp, a keeper, and two German bloodhounds. He uses for stag shooting the new German army rifle. The first two stags shot by the Crown Prince this year in the Harz country were a ten-tiner weighing, when broken up, 267 pounds, and a good eight-tiner, shot the following day.

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The Vicomte de Maux publishes in the Correspondant the minutes of the interview with Comte de Chambord and the three royalist delegates—MM. de Mailly, de la Rochefoucauld, and de Gontant-Biron—who wished to bring about a junction of the Legitimists and Orleanists with a view to the restoration of the monarchy in France. The fact that the negotiations were of no avail on account of the Comte's obstinacy is a matter of history, but the details of the interview had never before been made public. The delegates pointed out that the only chance of the restoration was to accept the tricolor flag and abandon the white flag of the Royalists. They urged that the tricolor had become the emblem of the order, and that it had sheltered and defended the worthiest causes. The Comte de Chambord absolutely refused and declared that he could only return to France with his flag and his principles.

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In virtue of the agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Bank of Spain the latter undertakes for five years to execute all payments for the Treasury, including the coupons of the exterior 4 per cent. debt, which used to be made by the Spanish Financial Delegations in Paris and London, and which the Government will therefore suppress. The Bank of Spain will, probably before the end of the present year, establish agencies in London and Paris for this purpose, and these agencies will also be allowed to undertake banking operations, from which the bank expects to derive considerable profits.

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According to the Giornale d'Italia of Rome, the police have just discovered at Dolcede, near Porto Maurizio, a young woman, belonging to a rich family, who for three years past has been chained and confined in a subterranean den, with nothing to eat but herbs. When discovered, the girl was in a terrible condition, and quite naked. Her father and brothers have been arrested.

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Thirteen prisoners confined in the Russian prison at Kieff recently escaped in a novel manner. While exercising in the yard at luncheon time they succeeded in inducing one of the two guards to drink some narcotized brandy which plunged him immediately into a profound stupor. The other, however, refused to drink, so the prisoners rushed upon him, threw him to the ground, bound and gagged him. The chosen thirteen men made good their escape, having recourse to the means which they had previously devised. Among those who succeeded in escaping is one of the principal leaders of the present revolutionary agitation in Russia, whose name is Krakhmaline. The police have not yet succeeded in finding a trace of the fugitives.

Notes of "The Observer" in Rome

How Zola Once Fooled Leo XIII.—Domestic Intrigues in the Vatican—The Pope May Invite the Czar to Visit Him.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 9.—There are two principal topics of discussion in Italy to-day—the death of Emile Zola, whose last great novel, "Truth," is now appearing in the columns of La Tribuna di Roma, and the cyclone and floor disasters in Sicily. Nothing is more significant of the bonds of Italian unification than the sympathetic zeal with which the north has responded to the calls of help from the south. Private and municipal gifts have been large. The King sent at once 60,000 lire from his private purse. On the other hand, the meagre 2,000 lire donated by the Government has been everywhere bitterly commented on in a way that portends evil for the tranquillity of the Zanardelli Cabinet. The Press Association, which is none too free from financial cares, was among the earliest and most generous Samaritans to jump to the aid of the sufferers. Milan, Venice, Genoa, Florence, Lucca, Naples, and Rome have all sent substantial aid according to their utmost means. The contributions by political clubs and workingmen's societies have been magnificent. A chorus of praise has gone up from one end of the peninsula to the other for the soldiers, who worked like heroes to preserve the lives of those who are regarded as the natural enemies of all organized society—the Mafia.

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Zola and the Italians.

There are several reasons why the memory of Emile Zola is peculiarly dear to the Italian spirit of to-day—to Italian Socialists he stood as the embodiment of reform and progress; the fact that his father was Italian and that France had, since the Dreyfus affair, held him in derision and contempt, made him close to the popular heart. With the conspicuous exception of the clerical press, the entire journalistic world of Italy arose to do homage to Zola as a man, as an author, and, as Signor Rastignac says in La Tribuna, "a philosopher who built for the future an enduring edifice out of the ruin of the past and the incompleteness of the present." On the Tuesday morning when his death was first announced in the papers many of them appeared in mourning typographical dress.

As is natural, anecdotes are being told of the visit he made here in 1894 when he was writing "Rome." He staid for only three weeks, but he went everywhere and took copious notes of all that he saw—everywhere, even to the Quirinal, where, on the afternoon of Dec. 1, he held a long conversation with King Umberto and Queen Margherita.

Considerable pressure, I hear, was brought to bear upon the Holy Father to grant him an audience, but all to no purpose. "I will not receive an enemy of the Church," said the aged Leo. Zola, however, nothing daunted, disguised as a pèlerin from Metz, managed to solicit the services of one of the Papal guards, and, by him, was introduced into the Vatican; he wandered through the gardens, and even inspected the private apartments of the Pope, with whom he was enabled to exchange a few words.

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Jealousies at the Vatican.

In spite of the outward dignity and decorum which the Sacred College maintains toward the world, its members are very human in their relations and intercourse among themselves. Owing to their seclusion and their real or assumed ignorance of the affairs of the world their human traits often find curious expression in very primitive forms, which would be ridiculous were it not for the serenity which surrounds them. For example, what could be stranger to the heretic eye, if it could penetrate the Vatican, than the sight of the mighty Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, passing Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano day after day with the barest recognition. A stranger would say that some important and weighty question of state had evidently come between the two prelates. Nothing could be further from the truth. Two weeks ago the two Cardinals had an animated discussion as to the age of a Luna sculpture recently dug up in the Via del Tritone. Since then they have not spoken.

Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano besides being the dean of the college is one of the two living princes of the Church created by Pius IX. He was a formidable opponent to Leo XIII. at the last conclave, and since then he has not changed his views. To Oreglia, as the head of the Cardinals, comes the duty of reading the addresses of loyalty. These addresses, before being made public, are approved by the Pope. On one occasion Leo XIII. was surprised to receive an address in which were expressed sentiments of rather doubtful significance. He made several verbal changes, but said nothing.

Oreglia in reading the address in public ignored the changes made in it by the Pope. It so happens that the Cardinal is not noted for his Latin scholarship, while the Holy Father is one of the greatest living Latinists. When the reading was over he beckoned Oreglia to him and said in a whisper, which, however, was perfectly audible to those around: "Your Eminence is perfectly correct. I approve your retaining the original text. It was indeed presumptuous to attempt to correct such perfect Latin."

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Progress of Excavations.

For some time work has been progressing rapidly in the Castle of St. Angelo, which looks over the Tiber with its vacant gaze. It is the intention of the Government to turn the buildings into a national museum. The other day two immense oil wells built by Alexander VI. were unearthed, each containing forty-two tanks. Together they would hold 46,000 liters, on which the garrison of the Borgia Popes could count. Chambers used for the storage of grain, which have lain heaped up with rubbish for centuries, are also being uncovered. Some of them, off the famous subterranean passage which leads to the Vatican, were later used as prison cells where the prominent enemies of the Church in those barbarous days often met their death by starvation after having passed an evening of feasting at the Papal table.

Last Wednesday workmen who are busy widening the passage through the Quirinal ridge in order to form a better connection between the Via del Tritone and the Via Nazionale, came upon a statuette of Priapus and the head of a Greek foot soldier. The former, of Luna marble, is four feet in height, and is without doubt a Roman copy, although of very early date. The divinity is represented in the act of walking, and fragments of the four Amorini, which usually accompany representations of this god, are plainly discernible in the sculpture. The Greek head is in a semi-realistic style, and recalls the Themistocles at the Vatican.

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The Palizzolo Affair Again.

A curious letter has appeared in The Avanti, presumably from its New York correspondent, in which mention is made of the manner in which committees are constituted in the Italian colonies of New York, Boston, and New Orleans in aid of the Sicilian movement in favor of Palizzolo. The correspondent announces that in one of the meetings of these committees Vice President Cursio, the editor of the Eco of Providence, revealed a great discovery that he had made in regard to Notarbartolo's murder. According to the alleged statement of Cursio, the real murderer is Luigi Amasaga, the proprietor of a small estate near Palermo. Amasaga, so runs the tale, presented a five-hundred-lire bank note to Notarbartolo to change. Notarbartolo, perceiving that the note was counterfeit, tore it up, regardless of the other's protestations. Amasaga vowed vengeance on the spot, and fulfilled his vendetta just seven years after the banknote incident!

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The Reconstruction of the Campanile.

The trials and tribulations of Commendator Boni, who has been intrusted with the work of reconstructing the Campanile di San Marco at Venice, increase as time passes, although the fear that he will not have enough funds to carry out the work is no longer present. Signor Boni is an eminent engineer and a most learned archaeologist, but everybody is offering him advice, and his advisers are rapidly dividing themselves into two hostile camps which threaten to retard or at least to embarrass the work of reconstruction. One party wishes an exact replica made of the original, and the other wishes the reconstructed edifice to resemble the ancient tower only in appearance, its foundation, frame, and manner of construction being according to the most approved modern methods.

Again, there are people who believe that the reconstructed tower should be made to fit into the tout ensemble of the Piazza and not intrude as the other did. Moreover, there are some who say that the old site should be abandoned and the new tower erected nearer the water so as to make the sight of Venice more effective from the railway. On this point, however, Signor Boni is obdurate. "To change the site," he said the other day, "would disturb the harmony of the whole. The tower was the first of the Piazza group to be built, so the architects of ancient days must voluntarily have placed the buildings where they are. To put the Campanile elsewhere would make the group inharmonious and unsymmetrical. I have the most minute notes of the ancient tower, so that the new one will be an exact reproduction, only with this difference—it will never fall."

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The Return of the Premier.

Signor Zanardelli has returned to Rome after a journey in the southern countries which has somewhat resembled a triumphal procession. For a septuagenarian statesman he is extremely active. His last speech at Potenza was a model of eloquence and good taste, with much wholesome advice thrown in.

He began by showing the utmost sympathy for Basilicata—its poverty, lack of roads and of water supply. Then he said that able administrators could only contribute to the public good when the public gave its support to the administration. He promised Basilicata such administrators, and he promised, too, that he would tell the industrial North of the conditions he found in the South. But, he added, local jealousies must be buried if we are to work together. Look to your schools and your farms for your new life just as in the North they rely on their schools and their factories.

As a result of Signor Zanardelli's journey it is intimated in Government circles in Rome that the Cabinet will shortly present a measure which shall make the method of taxation uniform throughout Italy, and thus remove one of the chief causes of complaint in the South—the mediaeval distinction between productive and non-productive property.

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Word has just come from Jerusalem of the arrival there of the Italian pilgrims who went thither under the leadership of Cardinal Ferrari. Some sharp criticism is made by the popular press owing to the fact that the pilgrims entered the Holy City flying the tri-color of France, while there was no sign of the red, white, and green anywhere. This was natural, however, for the pilgrims were under the protection of the French Consul General.

The nominal guardian of the Holy Land delivered an address to the pilgrims, which was responded to by Cardinal Ferrari, who eulogized the work of Leo XIII., after which the Cardinal gave a reception at the Patriarchate.

This pilgrimage, which is a repetition of that recently made to Palestine by Cardinal Langénieux, reminds the popular press of Italy that Italian prestige needs propping up in the Levant. This is not without significance to patriotic Italians.

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It is whispered among those minor prelates on the fringe of the Pope's entourage that Cardinal Rampolla will shortly address a communication to the Holy Synod in St. Petersburg requesting that the Czar pay a visit to the Holy Father. There is also talk of an invitation being extended to Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. Leo XIII believes that if he could converse personally with the monarchs of the powers he could go far toward insuring the peace of the world. There is one great obstacle to these visits, however. The Czar would only consent to visit the Vatican from the Quirinal, and as the guest of Victor Emmanuel, while the Austrian Kaiser would not be permitted by the Holy Father to recognize Victor Emmanuel as Italy's King.

Italians are looking forward with considerable pleasant anticipation to the coming visit of Edward VII. to San Remo, which has been scheduled for March.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. VINCENT IN DISTRESS.

Fourth Eruption of Soufriere Has Almost Devastated the Island.

KINGSTON, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Oct. 18.—The eruption of the Soufrière volcano on Oct. 15 and 16—the fourth terrific outburst since the catastrophe of May 7—has plunged the colony into deeper distress than before existed, crippling its agricultural resources by further devastating the arrowroot fields and completely destroying wide areas of growing crops on lands which had been considered outside the volcanic zone. On these lands thousands of young cacao, coffee, and other economic plants were buried under the almost impenetrable mass of sand which, while hot, fell in the windward district on the morning of Oct. 10.

Even the Mesopotamia Valley, an ideal garden of tropical vegetation, although twelve miles from the vocano's crater, is burdened with sand, in some places six inches deep, and the lands to the eastward, bordering upon the previously devastated area, are covered to a depth of nine inches. Travel on all the roads in the windward district—the only regular means of communication between Georgetown and this city—has been rendered extremely difficult.

Large numbers of refugees and other persons left Georgetown for Kingstown, a distance of twenty miles, Oct. 16, and many of them fainted on the way from hunger and thirst and the fatigue engendered by trudging through the hot sand. A number of animals even broke down under the strain of the journey. Hundreds of poor persons were driven from their homes by falling cinders, stones &c. The situation is desperate. Comparatively no damage was done on the leeward coast by the outbreak. No lives were lost.

This eruption was equal in duration and violence to that of the night of Sept. 3, but, owing to the brilliant moonlight, the electrical discharges were less terrifying.

ROME AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Italian Capital Invaded by Tourists This Year, Contrary to Custom.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The marked change of opinion as to the sanitary condition of Rome in Summer is exemplified by statistics just issued, showing that in July, August, and September of the present year 9,734 foreigners visited Rome, Americans heading the list with 3,020, closely followed by Germans, who numbered 2,875.

Formerly Rome was deserted during these months and the hotels were closed because of the belief that the heat was unbearable and on account of the malignity of malaria.

KAISER OBJECTS TO HIGHER GRAIN DUTIES

Wishes to Bring the Working Classes Closer to the State.

All Chance of Passing the German Tariff Bill in the Reichstag Destroyed—Talking the Measure to Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Chancellor von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag this week against the proposed further increase in the tariff was particularly interesting, as his position is backed by the Kaiser, who only reluctantly consented to grant to the Agrarians the high grain duties provided in the Government measure.

The Kaiser is opposed to higher grain duties, as he wishes to bring the working classes closer to the State.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—During the debate on the Tariff bill in the Reichstag to-day Baron von Wangenheim of the Farmers' Union, after stating that Chancellor von Bülow's speech Thursday destroyed all chance of the passage of the bill, caused a scene of excitement and great uproar by declaring that if the Government continued to pursue the policy of the Caprivi era they were themselves sawing off the branch on which the monarchy rested.

Summing up the situation it may be said that the three days' discussion of the Tariff bill in the Reichstag has rendered the failure of the measure more probable than ever. Chancellor von Bülow's speech announcing an uncompromising attitude of the Ministers is regarded as equivalent to being the death-blow of the bill. Present appearances indicate that the measure will be defeated by an enormous majority. The Socialists and two Radical parties will vote against it, because it is too Agrarian, and the Centrists and two Conservatives will reject the bill because it is not Agrarian enough. Only the National Liberals and some irregulars will support the Government. Herr Herold, the Centrists' spokesman, announced in the Reichstag that the Centrists would adhere to the Agrarian duties. The Conservatives have held a caucus since von Bülow's speech, and they are reserved but to yield an inch.

Newspaper comment is practically all one way, agreeing that the measure is doomed. The Agrarian Tages Zeitung says:

"The matter is settled, but we will fight to the last ditch."

The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that "the bill's death sentence has been pronounced," and the Kleinische Volks Zeitung, a leading Centrist organ, indorses this view.

The Socialists and Radicals have already begun the tactics of talking the measure to death. Herr Gothein, Radical, spoke for two and a half hours, and Herr Antrick, Socialist, addressed the House for three and a quarter hours.

Dr. A. Buchenberger, Minister of Finance of the Grand Duchy of Baden; Herr Dziembowski-Pomian, representing the Polish Party, and Herr Gaebel, the German Social Reform Party, all advocated a compromise based on the Government bill.

Another scene of excitement was precipitated by Herr Stadthagen, Social Democrat, who violently attacked the supporters of Baron von Wangenheim, the Agrarian leader, characterising them all as "thieves and robbers." He was called to order, and the debate was adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Question of Every Union in the Country Demanding an Eight-Hour Day Being Discussed.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—According to the Patrie the General Confederation of Labor is considering the question of a strike of all the trades-unions of France in favor of eight hours' work per day and old age pensions, &c., as demanded by the striking miners. A manifesto to the various unions is said to have been drafted, pointing out that the moment is most favorable for such a movement and asking them to deliberate thereon. A meeting will be held next Monday to decide on the action to be taken.

The miners' strike continues peacefully. The leaders declare that 100,000 men are out.

Loubet Visits King of Portugal.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—President Loubet paid an official visit this afternoon to the King of Portugal, who is visiting Paris.

Catamount Frightens Revivalists.

Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity of Hay Creek Valley, near Johanno, Berks County, Penn. A catamount is running at large and residents generally are afraid to venture out. It is so serious that revival meetings announced to take place in one of the churches will likely have to be postponed, as people do not go out of the house after dark. It is believed that the animal was driven from the mountains by forest fires.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BOER LEADERS' VISIT TO BERLIN

Statement soon to be given out regarding the abandonment of the Audience with the Kaiser—The Generals returning to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The secretary of the Boer Generals informs me that Botha, De Wet, and de la Rey will soon visit America. Gen. Kruitzinger is already on his way there.

I also learn that there is no truth in the report that the Generals will not again be received by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary. They will see him again, and will endeavor to obtain better terms from him.

It is stated that the Dutch Premier, Dr. Kuyper, was the intermediary who secured from Emperor William his consent to receive the Generals. The matter was also brought to his Majesty's attention by Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, a prominent member of the Pan-German Union, whose daughter is a lady-in-waiting to the Empress.

Pastor Showalter, the German representative of the Boers, says that the whole facts in regard to the abandonment of the Generals' audience with the Emperor will soon be given to the newspapers. He refuses to give particulars of the affair at present.

This evening Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church here, was received by the Generals at their headquarters at the Hotel Albrecht. The Boers said they hoped that when they visited America the Knickerbockers, of whom they had heard so much, would help them. Gen. De Wet remarked that persons of the same name as himself lived in America.

That the Government was wrong in fearing anti-British demonstrations on the occasion of the Boers' visit has been proved by the orderly, though enthusiastic, greeting accorded to them by all classes of society in every part of the city.

I had a good opportunity to observe the crowds outside and inside the Philharmonic Hall, where the mass meeting was held last night. When the Generals arrived the crowd outside sang the German national hymn, but there was no Anglophobe demonstration. There were 3,000 persons inside the hall. The Generals spoke remarkably well, De Wet even condescending to make some jokes.

Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, reports that the Emperor forbade army officers to attend last night's meeting, but I saw several officers in uniform at it.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey left Berlin for England to-night, intending to consult with their English well-wishers over the practicability of opening a subscription there for the relief of the Boers. They hope thereby to allay the political feeling stirred up by their Continental utterances.

The Generals spent the day in receiving visitors. They dined with the members of the Pan-American Association.

The German collections for the Boers amount to $75,000.

THE KAISER ON WAR.

Tells His Hearers That the Highest Honor Lies in the King's Uniform.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—At Fehrbellin, Brandenburg, to-day a monument was unveiled in the presence of Emperor William to the memory of the Great Elector and his defeat of the Swedes there in 1675. His Majesty in a speech took occasion to exhort young Germany to emulate the spirit of the Elector. After referring to the achievements of the latter and to those of Frederick the Great, his Majesty continued:

"We had nevertheless to pass through Jena and Tilsit. That was the furnace in which God in His providence considered it necessary to test the gold of Germany and the mark of Brandenburg. It has been vouchsafed to me to administer in times of peace the heritage of my ancestors, but even in such times we can only undisturbedly devote ourselves to the pursuits of peace, provided our sons continue, as was done in the past, to regard as their noblest and highest duty the defense of the Fatherland.

"The highest honor lies in the King's uniform, the highest work is the calling of arms. So long as there is still a man in the mark to carry a gun or swing a lance, so long as there is a Hohenzollern mindful of his sword knot, so long will it be well with our country.

"With this sentiment I raise my glass to the old Brandenburg race, the members of which, from the earliest time, have stood true to the Margrave, the Elector, the King, and the Emperor. I drink the health of my markers, with the wish that they may always in the future carry out the good example of manly courage and manly deeds, and, above all, of devotion to God and unquestioning obedience, as in the past."

A REMARKABLE CEREMONY.

Aldermen of Bamberg in Official Garb Restore Escutcheon of American Consulate Injured by Vandals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—A remarkable scene was witnessed at Bamberg this week.

The escutcheon of the American Consulate was injured by vandals last June. This week the members of the City Council, all clad in evening dress and wearing their Aldermanic chains, appeared before the Consulate and replaced the escutcheon.

This was done at the special request of the Bavarian Ministry, which wished to show attention to the United States.

THE CONFERENCE ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Count Arco Says the Adoption of International Regulations Is Feasible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Count Arco, one of the inventors of the Slaby-Arco system of wireless telegraphy, has been appointed one fo the delegates to attend the international conference on wireless telegraphy proposed by the German Government.

Count Arco says the adoption of international regulations for wireless telegraphy is entirely practical from a technical point of view.

The Slaby-Arco Company will soon erect a station in France, in order to receive messages from Atlantic liners.

AMERICANS WANTED TO FIGHT.

German Writer Tells How Hard It Was for Monocacy's Men to Keep Out of Taku Battle.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The advance sheets of Josef Herring's book, "The Battle of Taku," of which engagement he was an eye witness, says, discussing American nonparticipation:

"The Monocacy, called by the Chinese the 'jinricksha of the sea,' because she was a side-wheeler, was anchored off the railway station at Tong-Ku before the bombardment. The last train from Tien-Tsin brought hundreds of fugitives, many of whom were taken on board the Monocacy, she having received orders from Washington ont to take part in the fighting. This displeased the American officers very much. When mingling with the officers of other nations on the wharf on the Pei-Ho the Americans expressed dissatisfaction. The foreign officers generally sympathized with the feelings of the Americans, who did not want to see the fight without taking a hand in it. Capt. White did not share in this public discussion of the United States' action, which was confined to the juniors.

"During the bombardment the Monocacy was struck by two shells from the forts. Capt. White would have liked to go into action then, but could not do so because his vessel was crowded with non-combatants."

Duchess of Marlborough's Malady.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—After a consultation with Prof. Isidor Muller to-day the Duchess of Marlborough decided that a month's stay will be sufficient to cure her catarrhal afection, which is not of long standing, and which is believed to present no special difficulties.

WESTMINSTER'S NEW DEAN.

His Appointment Means the Abandonment of Low Church Traditions in the Affairs of the Abbey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Much interest was taken this week in the announcement that Canon Joseph Armitage Robinson would succeed the Rev. George Granville Bradley as Dean of Westminster, and that Prof. Henry Charles Beeching would receive the vacant Canonry.

Westminster Abbey now passes over into the hands of a High Churchman, and the traditions of Deans Stanley and Bradley are being abandoned.

Canon Robinson is a profound theologian, although he has done nothing that will make a mark. In earlier days he was distinguished by the catholicity of his sentiments, and co-operated with Moody and Sankey at Cambridge. But he has moved steadily on in a High Church direction.

Prof. Beeching is an accomplished man of letters. His best production is "Pages from a Private Diary," which are witty and make pleasant reading, but his reputation as an English Churchman rests on his recent volume of essays on religious themes, entitled "Religio Laici."

MAY INCREASE GERMAN ARMY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The next Reichstag will probably be asked to increase the strength of the German Army.

It is also contemplated to increase the number of cruisers on foreign stations.

Praises Young Pilzer's Playing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung speaks with warm praise of the American "boy wonder," Maximilian Pilzer, the violinist. It says he plays not like a scholar, but an artist, and performed Sarasate's "Gypsy Dances" like a virtuoso.

Ambassador Tower Visits Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Ambassador Tower, returning to St. Petersburg from London, stopped here to-day to look at the houses offered for his residence. Secretary Jackson gave a dinner in his honor to-night. The Embassy staff and their wives and Consul General Mason and Mrs. Mason were present.

Americans at Tuberculosis Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The International Tuberculosis Congress is to be attended by Dr. Welch of Baltimore and Dr. Dennison of Colorado. The latter will read a paper on the good results of life in the open air on consumptive patients.

Mrs. Besant to Speak in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Annie Besant, the Theosophist leader, will speak in Berlin on Tuesday before a meeting of German Theosophists.

YELLOW FEVER CONCEALED.

Steamship Agents Fined for Failure to Report Disease on Four Vessels.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 18.—The steamer Guatemala, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, and bound for Panama, which was detained here owing to a conflict between the company and the Board of Health, sailed last night after its agents had paid the fine imposed on four steamers of the company for alleged concealment of yellow fever cases.

The company's protest, entered Oct. 16, will be considered, and the matter will be diplomatically arranged between the British and Ecuadorian Governments.

Premier Laurier's Indisposition.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.—Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier since his arrival has stoutly denied that he is ill, those who have seen him are convinced that he is in very delicate health. A prominent friend of the Premier told a newspaper man here that, while on the Druid, the Government steamer which carried the Premier to Quebec, the latter told him that an eminent doctor had said that he had catarrh of the stomach and needed complete rest. To this he replied that he was willing to take any other prescription but that.

Ellis Island Station Condemned.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Signor Convertito, a Neapolitan journalist, who recently returned from a visit to the United States, is publicly urging the intervention of the Government on behalf of Italian emigrants landing in New York, who, he alleges, are thrown into a horribly constructed depot, in which they suffer from hunger and maltreatment.

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MR. MITCHELL'S LETTER.

It is to be hoped that the letter of Mr. MITCHELL to the President accepting the Board of Arbitration as satisfactory is the last of the contributions to the controversial literature of the subject which will be inflicted upon a long-suffering public. Mr. MITCHELL'S position would have been much better if he had run a blue pencil through seven-eighths of his letter before having a clean copy made for transmission. There was no necessity in this instance for making an ex-parte argument, and every reason why such argument should be avoided, as being in bad taste and more likely to embarrass the President and his Commissioners than to assist them. No good end is served by it, and the most that can be expected to result from it is to make the work of the board more difficult than it would have been had he curbed the desire to have "the last word."

The general impression was that in securing arbitration after five months of refusal on the part of the operators to consider this plan Mr. MITCHELL had won a substantial victory. His letter to the President tends to change this impression to some extent by showing that he does not himself recognize it. The effect of the letter upon the miners is likely to be bad. Mr. MITCHELL professes to be, and probably is, desirous that the convention which has been called for Monday shall accept the plan of settlement and direct the immediate resumption of work. No doubt it will; but so far as he was himself able to defeat this result he has done so by a letter which is calculated to fire the passions of the miners and inspire them with deep and implacable resentment toward the operators. This was unnecessary and indiscreet. Had there been anything new to be said on the subject of the unpleasant relations between the miners and the operators the case might have been different. As it is, Mr. MITCHELL occupied himself in thrashing the old straw of a controversy which should have ended when both sides accepted the good offices of the President.

Mr. MITCHELL has also put himself in a false position before the public by his labored and disingenuous discussion of the charges of violence and intimidation. Neither he nor his lieutenants are accused of inciting to violence or of leading mobs. It is perfectly true that on more than one occasion he has advised against lawlessness and violence, but the fact remains that the purposes of the union were served as they could not have been by any other means by the measures taken to discourage from returning to work those desirous of doing so. Mr. MITCHELL is too good a man in every way to become an apologist for the elements he could not control and whose violence made it necessary to supplement the civil authorities by troops. If he had said, in effect, "The lawlessness which has existed since the strike began is the concern of the civil authorities and of the Governor of Pennsylvania. It should have been stopped. If it was not, I decline to assume any part of the responsibility for its toleration," his position on this subject would have been impregnable. It would have been better, of course, to have said nothing about it at this time. The Molly Maguire outrages are not so long past that they have been forgotten, and the labor leader who discusses acts of lawlessness in the coal region apologetically has a short memory or a badly distorted moral sense.

In the letter of the President, addressing him officially as President of the United Mine Workers, advising him of the selection of the arbitrators, and asking and urging that the miners accept this commission, Mr. MITCHELL had an opportunity to show that he was as great a man as his followers believed him to be. In the management of the strike he has shown courage and, in the main, good judgment. He forced the operators to recede from their position, to admit that there were matters for arbitration in the conditions which have for half a century disturbed the trade, and to surrender everything which their contention of five months had represented. Without doubt he has rendered the miners an important service which will lead to the betterment of their condition. This should have satisfied him for the moment. Discussion of the strike issues should have been postponed until the commission was ready to hear it. Nothing he could say at the moment would have improved his position or strengthened his cause; what he found to say weakened the one and impaired the other. That he was not better advised is a cause for sincere regret; that his own judgment was so far at fault shows that he has limitations much more sharply defined than is consistent with the possession of qualities which constitute a leader of men. With the members of the President's commission the letter should not, and probably will not, have the slightest influence; what influence it may have upon the miners is to be regretted.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

In undertaking to curb and regulate the abuse of public printing President ROOSEVELT has taken steps to render the country an important service. A great deal of public printing is undoubtedly needed, and it would be extremely unfortunate if the valuable work of some of the departments was allowed to remain inaccessible to those for whom it has especial interest. But it is undeniably true of one-half the stuff put into print at the public expense that its immediate destination is the paper mill, to which it might be shipped direct from the office of the Public Printer without being missed by any one. The difficulty is that there exists no commission or board empowered to pass upon reports, annual and special, and determine whether they are documents of such interest and importance as to warrant their publication, and if so in what form. Every department and bureau head is ambitious of creating a library of his own special literature, and to have this voluminous magnifies his function. Appropriations for printing are rushed through Congress with very little scrutiny, and much of the work is done without special Congressional authorization because to print everything produced has become the habit of the departments. The President proposes to restrain this literary enthusiasm as much as possible. Elaborate and useless statistical tables and unnecessary and expensive illustrations must be edited out of manuscripts, and both the number and size of the public documents must be reduced. In a letter to the heads of departments and bureaus Secretary CORTELYOU says:

> I am directed by the President to say that he desires some plan devised by which the present tendency to increase the number and size of printed reports and documents of all sorts may be curbed. He thinks there is much useless matter and a large number of unnecessary and expensive illustrations included in many of the reports and documents published; that many are issued at great expense which accomplish no practical good, and that there is too much public printing generally.

This is to the point, but it will need more than letters written by direction of the President to accomplish the reform in view. A committee or commission for the revision of manuscripts would repay its cost many times over, and if its work was intelligently done by competent persons the public interest would be promoted thereby. Most of the volumes would have increased value if condensed to convenient pamphlets. The census bulletins show that a great deal of information may be imparted in comparatively small space if the "boiling down" process is carried far enough.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

It seems to be admitted that the present British Government has challenged a very dangerous conflict by producing the Education bill, about which all England is more or less excited.

According to an opponent of the measure, "the new Education bill is essentially an ecclesiastical bill, drawn up under the inspiration of the diocesan councils of the Anglican Church. Its object is to make that Church a rate-aided as well as a State-aided institution." This really seems to be a fair enough description of the measure. That elementary education can be imparted without any religious instruction or bias on a purely secular basis, and yet so as to attain the real ends of such education—this is a proposition which every native American instinctively understands and accepts. But it is a proposition which is by no means an axiom in Great Britain. The Education bill is declared by its opponents to be a bill to put the control of public education into the hands of the Anglican clergy and in effect to enable them to appoint the schoolmasters of Great Britain. Hence the disturbance, primarily among the English Nonconformists, secondarily among all the men of light and leading who are capable of seeing what are the true objects of public education. In this happy land everybody understands what they are. In England it requires thinkers and philosophers to discern them.

Certainly the British public owes less than nothing to the English Church in the matter of general and popular education. That most disreputable document, the "Catechism" of the Book of Common Prayer, sets forth what is still the clerical point of view in regard to public education. The Catechism is perhaps 300 years old. But in reading it one can see that the parson and the squire had their heads together over it, just as one can discern that concapitation in the new Education bill. That the British child should be taught, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, that his primary duty to his God was "to do his duty in that station of life to which it had pleased God to call him," and that his primary duty toward his neighbor was "to order himself lowly and reverently to all his betters," his betters being, by hypothesis, the parson and the squire—these were propositions which warmly commended themselves to the parson and the squire. But they have increasingly failed to commend themselves to the British catechumen, until at the beginning of the twentieth century they have become extensively incredible. And when, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the British voter finds himself confronted with an Education bill framed on the lines of the British Catechism, it is no wonder that his opposition is aroused. It seems to be a particular political mistake for the Right. Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN to have committed himself to this measure. For Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the special representative of the Nonconformist wing of the Liberal Party. His strength as a representative of Liberal sentiment is that he represents the ultra-Protestant and Dissenting part of that sentiment. His Liberal Unionism has nothing in common with the Liberal Unionism of the present Duke of DEVONSHIRE, for example. They both broke with Mr. GLADSTONE on the Home Rule bill, but the Duke, then the Marquis of HARTINGTON, as an "imperial" patriot, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as a representative of "the dissidence of Dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion." What stirred Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S constituency was the apprehension that if Ireland were allowed to have her own way in her own affairs the Pope of Rome would or might derive some benefit from the concession. But an Education bill which, in effect, empowers the parson of every parish in England to appoint the schoolmaster by applying a religious test to him is almost as much a red rag to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S constituent variety of John Bull as the Home Rule bill itself. In fact, one Liberal Unionist writes to The London Times that he would rather see the enactment of "a moderate Home Rule bill" than of this Education bill. And, accordingly, meetings have been held in Manchester in which a speaker has pointedly observed that "if there is to be supremacy, the schoolmaster has a better right to appoint the parson than the parson to appoint the schoolmaster." And in that citadel of Philistia, Birmingham itself, at a conference of Liberal Unionists, a resolution was unanimously passed "that all schools supported by public money shall be placed under the absolute control and management of publicly elected authorities; and that no scholar or teacher in the country shall suffer injustice or inconvenience by reason of religious test or preference."

These propositions so commend themselves to us that no American could be found to vote or speak against them in a school meeting. But evidently in England they are still controvertible. The notion of a purely secular public education has not, as we say, made much way there, excepting with superior minds. Everybody who has any religious opinions appears still to look upon the machinery of public education as a legitimate propaganda of the same, provided he can get control of it. And the pending bill is the formulation by the Anglican Church of what it would like to do with the educational machinery of the country. The Anglican Church is really entitled to less than no consideration when the question is of a modern public education. It has had virtual control of public education for three centuries. It has done little but to try to inculcate reverence for the parson and the squire as the fountains of all knowledge that could be safely imbibed. That it should attempt, now that the demand for public education has become too urgent to be ignored, to insist that no public education should be given which it does not supervise is evidently the attitude of an ecclesiastical dog in a "State-aided" manger, a demand the arrogance of which may well irritate even a very long-suffering people.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN NEW YORK.

How far New York is behind other progressive cities in handling, isolating, and treating contagious diseases is illustrated by the fact that whereas London cares for about 80 per cent. of the cases occurring within her municipal limits, New York has thus far been able to care for only about 10 per cent. This is not due to the better facilities here found for the isolation and care of contagion in the dwellings in which it occurs, but to the lack of machinery for placing such cases effectively under the care of the medical officers of the Health Department. This is now in a way to be remedied. Last Spring the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated for the purposes of the Health Department in handling contagious diseases $500,000, the proceeds of bond issues, of which $450,000 was for new hospital buildings and the balance for needed repairs. The largest single item of the expenditure is the erection of a new scarlet fever hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. The plans call for a six-story building to cost $250,000, and accommodate 230 patients. The repairs to the Willard Parker Hospital include a new power plant and the thorough renovation of the building, and of the Reception Hospital as well. To further extend the facilities of this location, the Board of Health has leased a tenement at the corner of Avenue C and Sixteenth Street, in which it is expected to accommodate all the help. They are now sleeping over the laboratory and ambulance station and occupying room which is needed for patients. The improvements are important and have long been needed.

At North Brother Island much work has been done, and more is in progress. The buildings have been renovated and new sanitary appliances provided. A new nurses' home is in progress and satisfactory accommodations for the male help have been provided by adding a story to the stable. A solarium is also to be built at either end of the scarlet fever hospital to facilitate convalescence. A pier is building at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and another on the island, with shelter for those who are compelled to use them. One of the minor improvements which will be much appreciated is the installation of telephone communication with each of the pavilions, which will enable the friends of patients and others to communicate with those on the island safely and easily.

In Brooklyn, at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, land has been purchased for a new power station and additional buildings, to be erected as soon as appropriations are available. In Queens the board has established a new ambulance station and is now negotiating for the purchase of land for a disinfecting plant and a contagious diseases hospital. This is also true of the Bronx, where a tract of several acres will be purchased for a hospital, a vaccine stable, and an antitoxin laboratory. Land for a hospital in Richmond is already provided by transfer from the Department of Charities. There the board is building an ambulance and disinfecting station.

This is an excellent beginning, but much remains to be done which is quite outside the appropriations now available. The experience of the past two years with smallpox and scarlet fever should not be forgotten. Before the department can cope with epidemics of contagious disease it will need among other things adequate hospitals for diphtheria and measles, which should be built on the land west of the Willard Parker Hospital, on land now occupied by the Street Cleaning Department; complete hospital plants in Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx, and disinfecting stations in Harlem and Long Island City.

There has been a great improvement in the method of reporting cases of contagious disease, and of warning those who would otherwise be unconsciously exposed to contagion. Physicians are generally co-operating with the board in this matter, and those who neglect to do so are promptly prosecuted. The system is working well. The disinfection work has been systematized and is more thorough than formerly, and disinfections, especially in cases of tuberculosis, have largely increased in number. The Board of Health is not attracting much attention by announcement and proclamation, but it is moving along the lines of its greatest usefulness, and to commend its earnest and purposeful work is a pleasure.

CONCERNING "PONIES."

There has been much said, "and, upon the whole, very ill-said," upon the question of the use of translations from the classics to assist the jaded undergraduate, ever since the Faculty of Hamilton made the question burning by denouncing the use of ponies altogether. No high license, no local option, no compromise with the evil thing among those austere men—nothing but prohibition.

Quite apart from the question whether prohibition does prohibit, comes, in a case like this, the question whether prohibition "ought" to prohibit. It is in effect the question whether a perfectly earnest, perfectly high-minded, perfectly conscientious student, utterly and singly desirous to acquire a knowledge of a foreign language, living or dead, would make use of the assistance that ponies give him, or would not. To this question there can really be but one answer, and that is the affirmative. Of course he would. Every mature student of a foreign language whose desire is to gain a working knowledge of that language does in fact use all the labor-saving devices to that end that Providence and nature and the makers of translations have put into his hands. He finds no virtue whatever in the process of turning over dictionaries to find the meaning of a word which he could find in a second by consulting his pony. And what the mature student does as a matter of course why should not the undergraduate student be equally allowed to do? The Faculty of Hamilton appear to think that the hurried student when he looks up the dictionary definition of a word will hunt through all the other dictionary definitions, which amount often to whole treatises on the words in question, and that the treatises will remain indelibly stamped upon his memory. Saving their presences, that is bosh. What he looks for is some meaning that will fit the sense of the word as he finds it, and enable him to translate the passage in which it occurs. It will take more of his time to find that out from the dictionary than from the pony. Therefore, says common sense, use the pony. Therefore, say the Faculty of Hamilton, use the dictionary, under penalties.

Again, a single word which offers inflectional or other difficulties may present such an obstacle to the earnest student as to bring him to a standstill. The case is one in which the earnest student would be entitled to consult his teacher, and the teacher, if he were worth his salt, would be glad to be consulted. But it is also one in which the always consultable pony answers every purpose of the incarnate teacher, and can be consulted at the minimum of expense to one party, and at no expense at all to the other. Why should the earnest student be deprived of the benefit of this most excellent device?

What sticks out in the remarkable decision of the Faculty of Hamilton is the apprehension that the bad student, the shirk, may betake himself to the pony, and thereby make out that he has studied his lesson, when in fact he has not studied it. This is really painful. What is the teacher there for, except to appraise the quantity and quality of earnest and intelligent effort which the pupils are respectively putting into the lessons? If the teacher cannot make this appraisal with a proper discount for the help which the pupils may have derived from the ponies, what shall we say about the teacher? A very learned and fairly wise Greek tutor a good many years ago, when in his college it was the pious custom for freshmen to do Greek Testament on Monday mornings, pleasantly remarked upon the command of Biblical English which his class exhibited in the translations: "Gentlemen, my experience has enabled me to determine with considerable accuracy just where in your Greek Testaments the leaf lies. But you will understand that I do not judge you by that." A teacher who does judge his students by that should be adorning some other occupation. And yet we can see no excuse for the procedures of the Faculty of Hamilton which does not involve a confession of incapacity to determine, when an undergraduate has had access to a translation, how much work he has been doing on the lesson, or whether any. It seems that the Faculty of Hamilton will have to rescind its unconsidered action, in vindication of the pedagogical competency of its own members.

THE SIAMESE BUDGET.

The details of the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury of the King of Siam are not, perhaps, of exciting interest to business men of the United States, where we have troubles of our own in such little matters as an inelastic currency and an undue accumulation of the money of the country in the Treasury through customs and internal revenue collections in excess of disbursements. We venture to say, however, that in the report of MAHRISRA RAJHARUDAY, the Siamese Minister of Finance, made under date of Aug. 16, 1902, with a copy of which we have been favored, the average business man would find much to interest him. Barring the purely ceremonious paragraphs, in which the gracious permission of his Majesty to advise him of the facts of the case are acknowledged, and leave is humbly craved to comply with the same, the document is a model of conciseness, and even to one in no sense familiar with Siamese finance is surprisingly clear. Evidently Mr. RAJHARUDAY knows his business.

To follow the tables, one must remember that the Kingdom of Siam has a chronology of its own and that our fiscal year 1900-1 is its calendar year 119. The recapitulation for that year makes the following showing:

	Ticals.
Estimated revenue, 119	33,000,000
Estimated expenditures	32,669,966
Estimated surplus	330,034
Actual revenue, 119	35,611,306
Actual expenditures	31,841,257
Gross surplus	3,770,049

A tical is equivalent to about 2s. 6d. sterling, and may be assumed to equal 62 cents of American money. Those curious to work out the simple arithmetic of the conversion from ticals to dollars and cents may do so for themselves. The purpose in view in this brief reference to the subject would not be promoted by so doing. The financial condition of Siam is, in a small way, satisfactory, and if it recalls Mr. Micawber's sententious remarks on the relation between income and expenditure and the resulting happiness when the year's balance shows a surplus rather than a deficit, no harm will result. National solvency and National happiness are not dependent upon large totals, but wholly upon their relation. One with a taste for tracing the origin of words and phrases may possibly find in the unit of Siamese coinage an explanation of the saying "You tickle me and I'll tickle you"—especially when applied to reciprocity in pecuniary favors. In Siam it would be an exchange of services expressed in ticals, and it might very well be that the word has altered its spelling and lost some of its primitive significance in Anglicization. This often happens.

Having 3,770,000 ticals to the good—which, being some 3,440,000 above the estimate, represents "velvet"—his Majesty is very much ticaled, so to speak, and the Finance Minister is charmed to learn that his Majesty has decided to appropriate 3,000,000 ticals toward the creation of a special reserve fund to be devoted to railway construction and "other emergent objects which it might in some years be difficult to provide for out of the ordinary revenues of the kingdom." This leaves the treasury a net surplus of 770,049 ticals as working capital, so to say, or, in round figures, $477,430, which is very satisfactory, in view of the fact that at the close of 119 the revenues showed a tendency to increase.

From the sources of revenue enumerated, we fear that his Majesty the King has taken counsel of Tammany in adjusting his financial scheme. In 119 the Gambling Farm, which we understand to mean the revenues from this concession, yielded 5,244,521 ticals—$3,251,603, which is well up to the Tammany standard of the assessment of protected vice. It is satisfactory to learn that, beginning with the year 121, it is the intention of the Government to gradually abolish gambling. Fourteen gambling places were closed in 119. The Spirit Farm yielded 3,412,734 ticals, and promises a material increase, owing to general prosperity in consequence of the large paddy crop. Next to gambling, the Opium Farm is the most profitable, yielding over 5,000,000 ticals. Nothing is said about abolishing this. The Lottery Farm is a small affair, yielding only about a million and a half ticals. In what Mr. RAJHARUDAY says about the import duties our friends the protectionists will find a suggestion of value: "The import duty depends upon the purchasing power of the people." Altogether it is a very interesting document, and we regret that we cannot give space to a fuller and more analytical review of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are several indirect blessings that may come from the coal strike, and one of them is likely to be the wider and more intelligent use of gas as fuel. Whether for cooking or heating purposes, gas of the sort now supplied costs more than coal at ordinary prices, if one considers only the number of heat units each produces for the same expenditure. But while coal fires must in most cases be kept going continuously, gas can be turned off and on to meet temporary needs, and thus much or all the increased cost is made up, and the user gets a vast amount of convenience and cleanliness for nothing or somewhere near it. The Electrical Review declares that the high prices for coal that are likely to prevail all Winter, even if the strike comes to an immediate end, create just the opportunity the gas companies are or ought to be seeking to leave the lighting field to the purveyors of electricity and turn all their own attention to the work for which they are best fitted—that of supplying fuel in the form everybody most desires. It commends, as we did some time ago, the reported plan of the Boston gas and electric companies to cease to be rivals and to content themselves, the one with lighting and the other with heating. "Will not the day come," The Review asks, "when the use of coal as a fuel will be entirely discontinued, to prevent dust, smoke, and ashes, if for no other reason? Are we not behind in our methods of heating, and why should not our fuel be piped to the house as well as water and light?" With greater patronage the electric lighting companies could bring the cost of their better illuminant nearer to that now charged for gas, while the gas companies, using their present mains for the distribution of the less expensive fuel gas, could also keep all their old customers, get a multitude of new ones, and make life better worth living at the same time.

—As folks have nothing much to think about just now and less to worry them, it will, we are sure, be a deed of highly appreciated kindness to start them to figuring on a simple little problem which was recently presented in the course of a lecture on "Magic Squares," delivered at the Royal Institution in London by Major P. A. MACMAHON. The problem reaches us in the following not altogether satisfactory form: "There are thirty-six officers of six different ranks and drawn from six different regiments, and it is required to arrange them in a square of thirty-six compartments, so that in each row, as well as in each column, there appears an officer of each rank and also an officer from each regiment." That, as stated above, is almost amusingly simple, but it seems that the task is not easy to perform, for it was discussed, but not solved, as long ago as 1782 in EULER'S essay on a new kind of magic squares, and the late Prof. CAYLEY, writing about it more than a century later, confessed that all his efforts to arrange the thirty-six officers in the required way had failed. Major MACMAHON, himself a mathematician of some note and a recognized authority on the "theory of groups," also admitted that he couldn't do it, and he assured his hearers that anybody who could solve the problem, or even prove its solution impossible, would win such immortality as the admiration of mathematicians can confer, and might, incidentally, "open a new door into the realm of wonderland which is called pure mathematics." Now, there's a chance for fame and fun, too! We received a letter one day last week from a man right in this city who said: "I have the honor to announce that I have discovered the rule by which to square the circle, and am hard on the track of the rule wherewith to double the contents of the cube." He should be able to get the thirty-six assorted officers into order without half trying.

—If ex-Mayor PHELAN of San Francisco is so much impressed by the offer of M. SANTOS-DUMONT to sail an airship from Paris to the Golden Gate, provided only that he be promised the trifling honorarium of 1,000,000f., payable on arrival, why doesn't the ex-Mayor hurry home and raise the money—starting the fund, of course, with a generous contribution out of his own pocket? It wouldn't be really necessary to collect the cash and deposit it in the bank. Mere conversational promises to pay will serve every purpose that anybody now or to be connected with the scheme has in mind. M. SANTOS-DUMONT loves advertising, and San Francisco needs it, or thinks it does, and both can discuss this transoceanic-continental journey with perfect safety, with the full assurance that the more they do it and the more gravity they show in carrying on the debate the more will they stir up the emotions of a credulous and kindly public, and the more advertising entirely free will they get. The young aeronaut, in his preparations for the trip, will not incur any expenses, nor in his attempts to execute it any perils, not incidental to his ordinary airshipping experiments, and, though he may be killed, it will be in his beloved France, and not by a wet death in the Atlantic or a dry one between New York and the Pacific Coast. For no Santos-Dumont airship has more than a slight chance to reach the French shore—so erratic and untrustworthy is the wind—and he can trust his machinery to get out of order in good time for him to land, alive or dead, among his friends. It's a great scheme, the enterprising Brazilian's latest, and it is real kind in ex-Mayor PHELAN to help it along. Meanwhile, the study of aerial navigation will go on elsewhere among the men who know the requirements of the problem and are slowly approaching its solution.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Populist vote in Georgia dwindled to less than 6,000 at the State election in October. In 1900 they cast over 23,000 votes for their candidate for Governor.

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Col. William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and Herbert C. Joyner, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, made a joint speaking tour through the western part of that State last week.

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Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine is speaking for the Republicans in California and is hailed there by some of them as the probable successor of Speaker Henderson in the chair of the House of Representatives at Washington.

***

The Prohibitionists sometimes make excellent selections of candidates for public office. In Illinois they have nominated Dr. Charles A. Blanchard, who for more than twenty years has been President of Wheaton College, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

***

Gov. Cummins, Senators Allison and Dolliver, and Congressman Sereno Elisha Payne of this State aided last week in the speaking for the Republican cause in several important sections of Iowa. The "Iowa idea" has stimulated the party to vigorous activity in the current campaign, especially in the struggle for Congressmen.

***

The Massachusetts Republican campaign managers are bestirring themselves. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has canceled nearly all his outside dates to take the stump in his own State, and Senator Hoar, it is announced, will make at least three speeches before the close of the campaign. One of the three speeches he will deliver in Tremont Temple, Boston.

***

Secretary W. M. Cain of the Nebraska Democratic State Committee says that the fusion of the Democrats and Populists in his State is this year more nearly complete than it ever was before. As a matter of fact, he claims, the Republicans have no certainty of electing more than one of the six Congressmen from the State.

***

The Democrats of the Seventh District of Massachusetts have gone over into another district to select a man for Representative in Congress. The gentleman nominated is ex-Mayor Arthur Lyman of Waltham. They have a good precedent. Democrats elected William Everett of Quincy to Congress some years ago to represent a Massachusetts district of which he was not a resident.

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The Democrats of Virginia are carrying on an aggressive and spirited campaign and have some of their best speakers on the stump in all the Congressional districts of the State. Prominent among them are Gov. Montague, Senator Martin, ex-Congressman Yost, and Congressmen William A. Jones, John Lamb, and John F. Rixey. The Chairman of the State Democratic Committee predicts that the Democrats will again elect all ten Congressmen in November.

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The Hon. George W. Burkitt has written a letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Texas. He charges that the Democratic Party of the State is ruled by the office holders. Incidentally he says: "When I am Governor all the power of the Executive office will be used to have the convicts make public roads and construct ditches to improve the drainage of the country and build dams and reservoirs for irrigation where required." He has also taken the stump in behalf of his party. He is working just as hard as if he thought he might some time be Governor.

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William J. Bryan contradicts in his newspaper, The Commoner, the oft-repeated assertion that he always exacts pay for delivering political speeches. Specifically he says that the charge printed in a St. Louis newspaper that he had received $5,000 for his speeches in Missouri was "inexcusable mendacity," and he adds that within the past six years he has given more than $19,000 to various campaign committees, besides devoting a considerable portion of each year to political speeches delivered without compensation in different parts of the country.

The Non-Unionists' Petition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the head of "Topics of the Times," you speak of the resolutions adopted by our employes at our Forest City and Clifford Collieries in a manner that is not creditable to the men that sign their names to honest convictions, nor just to their employers. If enough interested, it would have been an easy matter before writing as you did to have satisfied yourself that the sentiments expressed were genuine, not only of the men that signed their names to the resolutions, but of all our other employes at Forest City.

I write this in justice to our men and indeed subscribing to the resolutions myself, having been in the employ of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company for nearly twenty years, and consequently knowing somewhat of them.

V. L. PETERSEN,
Superintendent Hillside Coal and Iron Company.
Scranton, Penn., Oct. 17, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Interrupted the Order in the Court.

The Court—What's all that noise?
Lawyer—I've lost my hat, your Honor.
The Court—Why, people lose whole suits here every day and don't make half as much noise.—Chicago News.

After the Quarrel.

He (to himself)—There! All on account of my beastly temper, I suppose I've gone and said too much.
She (to herself)—Oh, dear! If I hadn't lost my temper, I might have said ever so much more.—Brooklyn Life.

How He Felt About It.

"I wish I could give up work and take a long rest?"
"You'd do it if you could, would you?"
"Well, I'm not sure I'd do it if I could. It's one of those things you'd like to do when you can't."—Brooklyn Life.

The Coming Era.

"So you wish to marry my son, do you, young woman?"
Young Woman—I do, Madame.
Fond Mother—Well, er—is your income sufficient to support him in the condition of innocuous desuetude to which he has always been accustomed?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Home Discomforts.

"No," grumbled the husband in a spasm of confidence, to a friend, "I have no place at all for my books. The storage room is kept exclusively for my wife."
"And what does she do with it?"
"Oh, she puts away those things that are a trifle too good to be destroyed, yet scarcely good enough to be of use."—Brooklyn Life.

YOU CAN'T ALWAYS TELL.

From The Portland Oregonian.

When I came down, as usual, this morning
to my work,
I brought my new umbrella down all
right,
But I left it at the barber's where I stopped
to get a shave,
And I never thought of it again till night.
Now you know what always comes to pass
In all cases of this kind,
You can guess what happened then when
I went back;
I looked for that umbrella in the shop as I
went home—
And found it where I left it in the rack.

Young Spender rushed me out of ten a
month or more ago,
He'd got a telegram or some such guff;
He did it all so sudden that I hadn't time
to think,
And thoughtlessly I parted with the stuff.
He's never known to pay a debt; he dodged
me on the street,
His damnable behavior made me hot.
You can easy guess what happened when I
asked him for the stuff,
Why—he pungled up the ten upon the
spot.

Old Moneybags was dying, and his useless,
scapegoat son,
Was never known to draw a sober
breath:
And everybody knew the will would surely
cut him off;
Or otherwise he'd drink himself to death.
And when the will was opened, you can
guess what it contained,
For charities and churches—I don't
think;
For it left his whole possessions to Young
Moneybags intact,
And he's never since been known to take
a drink.

If you're watchful as you go along, you'll
very often see
Bread and butter falling right side up
with care;
It will often turn out chilly, when you take
your overcoat,
And when you leave it home the day'll be
fair.
If the thirteenth is on Friday, you will
often have good luck,
Many trees grow different from the twig's
incline;
Still waters sometimes run no deeper than
the noisiest,
Fine birds are often made by feathers
fine.

You will very often gain in speed by merely making haste,
The cat that leaves you seldom will come back;
You will often find a deal of smoke, without a spark of fire,
And the shipwrecked youth may double on his track.
You're sure of one thing, and that is of nothing you are sure,
Wise sayings oft are contradictions flat;
Kind Providence has ordered that the men who know it all
Are frequently found talking through their hat.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

As the Autumn advances the suburbs and the country generally become more and more popular. About a fortnight ago it seemed as if every one was returning to town. But that was only the usual passing through after the weather became too cold for the Summer resorts. The first rainy and gray days at seaside and mountain, the first frost and indications of Autumn, drove the fashionable denizens of wood and shore to town. After a little shopping and a general round of the theatres there is a flitting to Meadow Brook, to New Jersey, to Westchester, or to the far-off Hot Springs of Virginia. A few will return to Newport, and among these are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who have been nearly all Summer in the Adirondacks, and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who has seemed somewhat loath to leave New York. Long after she was reported to have gone to Newport Mrs. Drexel was in town and taking luncheon every day at one of the fashionable restaurants. The season at Tuxedo is at its meridian, and, with the ball on the last day of October and dinners and musicales and some very interesting tennis, will be one of the most delightful Autumns in its history. Lakewood has opened its hotels, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are lavish in their hospitalities at Georgian Court, where there has been tennis during the week. Numerous house parties have been given over Sunday, and the hunts at Meadow Brook have been extremely well attended. Mrs. James L. Kernochan has been "very fit," and she has accomplished some neat feats as an equestrian. Ardsley and Baltusrol are having preludes in golf. In fact, society finds the country an extremely nice place wherein to while away the hours during the short October days.

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Bishop and Mrs. Potter are to occupy the Clark residence on Riverside Drive for the present. They returned at the end of last week from their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman are expected back this week. Honeymoon trips are not very long these days. A fortnight is all that is allowed generally, although some couples go abroad a short time after the weddings. Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field are in Italy, where they will remain a greater part of the Winter. Mr. Field has many friends and relatives there, and quite a number of entertainments have been planned for the young people.

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Mrs. Marion Crawford will not accompany her husband on his visit to this country. She and her daughter will remain abroad. Mrs. Crawford has been entertaining a great deal this Autumn at her residence near Sorrento. Mr. Crawford will remain in this country only a short time.

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The Mascagni season is not attracting large, fashionable audiences, and the Metropolitan Opera House looks very bare these evenings. Here and there in the boxes and orchestra seats are well-known people. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are almost constant attendants. One misses Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, who is generally present at all of the preliminary seasons. Owing to ill-health she has been out very little this Autumn. Mrs. Astor is never seen, except in the regular Metropolitan season of opera, but Mrs. Orme Wilson is quite a frequent attendant. Among others who have been at the performances are Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick Tams, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Henry Clews, and Rawlins L. Cottenet.

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The Bench Show on Tuesday is to be quite an attraction, as many fashionable women are among the patronesses and are much interested in the exhibits. Among these are Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Perry Belmont, and Mrs. Herman Duryea. The show will continue for the rest of the week.

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Baltusrol will have an afternoon reception during the match games to be played over the links there at the end of this month. Several well-known fashionable women will act as patronesses and assist in receiving guests and pouring out tea. Saturday-to-Monday parties at Baltusrol are very popular just now, and there is always a large crowd out there to dine on Sundays.

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The ocean steamships this week brought in large passenger lists, and the outgoing travelers were comparatively few. Not many Americans are abroad now. The principal Continental watering places have closed their seasons, and it is too early for either Egypt or the Riviera. Both will be well patronized by the time that Lent and the cold and biting winds of March are upon us. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are among those who will cruise quite early in the Spring in the Northern Star, their yacht, recently purchased and the name changed. Mrs. Anthony Drexel's health remains quite precarious, and the Margarita is laid up for the season. Mr. Drexel is here on a flying trip, but he will return almost immediately to the other side. It is too early to predict anything about Palm Beach or Florida. Just now New York is filled with Southern people, who pay their annual visits here at this time of the year. The Hot Springs have had a gay little set, but the hotel has not been so crowded this Autumn as it has been in other seasons. Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright are among the well-known New York matrons down there. Mrs. Seth Barton French has her house, Barton Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are also at the Springs, and it is rumored that they are going abroad soon for a long stay.

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William C. Whitney returns this week, and on the same ship is booked Mrs. Potter Palmer and quite a number of well-known Americans. Mr. Whitney went abroad on a short trip, and he has been doing some shooting on the Yorkshire moors. James Henry Smith returned this week, and he is at Tuxedo for the early Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Center Hitchcock, J. Lloyd Webb, and other well-known people were on the ships which arrived in port last week.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker have been at the Waldorf-Astoria. They have not opened their town house yet. Mr. Crocker has been far from well, as he has suffered from the effects of a dental operation that threatened blood poisoning at one time. Mrs. Crocker and the Misses Rutherford will be in town this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are contemplating a trip to San Francisco for a short visit.

***

Lord Charles Beresford sailed yesterday in the Umbria. He has been in this country about three weeks, and during that time has been entertained by W. Bourke Cockran and others. Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox are visiting in Virginia at present. Among those who sailed yesterday were Mrs. Charles Warner Shope and her children. Mrs. Shope is the widow of Charles Warner Shope, who died last year. She was Miss Pickhardt, and her father built the great house on Fifth Avenue which is occupied now by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell. Mrs. Shope will live abroad.

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The Rev. William Osborn Baker and Mrs. Baker have gone abroad for a part of the Winter. Mrs. Baker was Miss Elizabeth Jackson, the niece of Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill. The Rev. Mr. Baker has been the rector of the little Episcopal church at Bar Harbor for some years.

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Among those who were booked on the Grosser Kurfurst yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. Clinton MacSherry of Maryland, Mrs. S. L. Russell and Livingston Russell, Mrs. W. Ogden Jones, and Mr. Henry Delpayrat of this city.

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Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen will close their cottage at New London the first week in November, and will open their town house at 1 East Eightieth Street early in November. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott (Miss Fannie Remsen) will remain at Far Rockaway until very late in the Autumn.

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Miss Elisabeth Ketcltas Clark, a daughter of the late Col. Henry Clark, and Wolcott Phelps Robbins, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, are to be married on Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. After the ceremony a small reception for relatives and intimate friends only is to be held in the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. D. Jackson Steward, 10 Gramercy Park. Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell (Miss Beatrice Bogert) will be the matron of honor and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Ethel D. Spears, Miss Josephine Ogden, Miss Marjory M. E. Pegram, and Miss Genevieve Phelps Robbins, a sister of Mr. Robbins. George P. Robbins will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Montgomery Hunt Clark and Frederick M. Johnson.

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On Saturday next there will be the wedding of Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones and stepdaughter of Lewis Quentin Jones, and Harry Spies Kip, son of Mrs. John Blake Baker. It is to be celebrated at noon in the Church of the Incarnation at Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor will officiate. There will be a small reception for relatives and intimate friends only in the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Edward Anthon, at 31 West Forty-eighth Street. Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, will be the maid of honor and only attendant of the bride. The ushers are to be James Darrach, Gerard Herrick, Alexander Cochran, Everett Colby, Murray Shoemaker, William Sloane, Andrew C. Sage, and Garrett B. Kirp, bother of the prospective bridegroom. Ruloff Kip will be his brother's best man. Mr. Kip is the son of the late William Bergh Kip of Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

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The wedding of Miss Florence Jacquelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, is to be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 19, in the Church of the Incarnation.. The list of attendants has not been decided upon.

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Miss Helen F. Jackson, daughter of Charles A. Jackson, who is to be married to Robert Struthers, Jr., on Nov. 12, will have Miss Marie Lahens, Miss Anna Mary Riker, Miss May Riker, Miss Florence Post Newbold, and Miss Katherine P. Newbold for her attendants. J. W. W. Struthers will be the best man and W. Redmond Cross, Courtney Newcomb, Samuel T. Gilford, Pearsall Bradhurst Jackson, George B. Watts, and Herman Stone are to be the ushers. The wedding will take place in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue.

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The wedding of Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, daughter of Edmund S. Bailey, and J. M. Charles, whose engagement was announced in this column last Winter, is to be on Saturday, Nov. 8, in the home of the bride's father, at 118 West Seventy-fourth Street. Miss Bailey is a sister of Dr. Theodorus Bailey, whose engagement was announced recently. The wedding will be a very quiet one.

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Miss Marguerite Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Richardson, and Arthus King Wood, son of Stephen Wood, are to be married at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 5, in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Owing to the family being in mourning, invitations will be sent to relatives and a few intimate friends only. Miss Marion Richardson will be her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. Ernest Wetherill Wood will be the best man, and John Nicolson, Jr., Warner M. Van Norden, W. G. Hamilton Dean, William A. Lockwood, Dr. Frederic T. Zabriskie, and Henry M. Brookfield have been selected as ushers.

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There was a meet of the Meadow Brook yesterday afternoon, and a great many people from Garden City attended it. At the Garden City Hotel are registered Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, the Misses Hoyt, Orlando B. Potter, Mrs. Frederick Potter, and Mrs. F. Stanhope Phillips.

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Among the late arrivals at Lakewood are Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss A. Phipps, with Miss Alice Kortright, the little daughter of the late Gouverneur Kortright; Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew Paton, the Misses Nash, Howard C. Brokaw, and Irving C. Brokaw.

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J. J. Van Alen is at the Hot Springs of Virginia, where he will remain for a fortnight. Others who are at the same place are Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Miss Tolfree, Miss Edey, and Mrs. Joseph Stickney.

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At Morristown Saturday evening dances at the Country Club are in order. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has been giving quite a number of luncheons at Florham. One of these on Wednesday last was for twelve guests. Mrs. Julius Catlin will give a luncheon this week at Fairholme. Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate intend to spend the Winter in California, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., will go abroad.

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Several engagements of interest were announced during the week. That of Miss Augusta Jay Robinson to Lieut. Wentworth Chetwynd is one of the most interesting. For years the late Edmund Randolph Robinson lived at 23 Washington Square North. Miss Augusta Robinson, who is his youngest daughter, made her début a few years ago. Since her father's death she has lived abroad a great deal, but last year, after the marriage of her elder sister, she and her brother, Moncure, took a small house on West Eleventh Street. The Washington Square house has been let to various parties. Miss Robinson inherited a comfortable fortune from her father and a considerable amount from her mother, who was Miss Jay. Lieut. Chetwynd comes from an excellent English family.

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Another engagement announced abroad was that of Miss Alice Ward, the sister of Reginald Henshaw Ward, and Capt. Cyril Blackburn Tew. It was of much interest to a large circle of friends. In the younger set there is the engagement of Miss Ethel Hollins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, to Arthur Keeler Bourne, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne of Indian Neck Hall, Oakdale, L. I.

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The engagement was announced also of Miss S. Louise Dudley, the daughter of John L. Dudley of 114 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Norman G. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson of 175 Second Avenue. Mr. Johnson has been considered a confirmed bachelor, although he has yet not reached the brevet rank, in point of age, and the announcement was a surprise and a cause of much congratulation to his numerous friends at the Calumet and New York Yacht Clubs.

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Miss Isabel Perry Tiffany, whose engagement to John Morris Butler of Ogonts, Penn., was announced last week, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer Tiffany. She is not a relative of the Perry family of which the late Commodore Perry and the late Mrs. August Belmont were members. She is a sister of Miss Edith Tiffany, who married F. R. Lord, and of George Fox Tiffany.

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Other engagements announced during the week were those of George C. Clark, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, to Miss Gertrude Sard of Albany, and Miss Pearl Livingston Underwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingston Underwood, to the Rev. John Hopkins Dennison of this city.

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Much sympathy has been expressed for Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray at the death of a young daughter. Mrs. Murray was Miss Alice Rathbone.

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Staten Island society will enjoy a series of dances in the Hotel Castleton. They will be subscription affairs, and three in number. The dates are Nov. 26, Dec. 26, and Jan. 23. On the Committee of Arrangements are Frederick W. Carse, C. Allen Blyth, and W. Templeton Johnson. The patronesses are Mrs. H. Eugene Alexander, Mrs. Henry M. Dunn, Mrs. Oliver T. Johnson, Mrs. Edwin M. Felt, Miss Dukes, Mrs. Guyse Irving, Mrs. Eugene DuBois, and Mrs. Charles G. Bush.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have been entertaining the Princess Radziwill at Balmacaen. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will "empty"—the new English society slang phrase for closing—their country estate this month. The Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt have "emptied" their country house, and they are in London for a little quiet entertaining. The Duchess of Marlborough, who has gone to Vienna, gave a little dinner at the Carleton before she went away. The Duke and several of her friends were present. Capt. and Mrs. Clover of the Embassy, who have been at the Italian lakes, have opened their house in Park Lane. Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg, also well known in New York, who took Lord Lovat's place, Beaufort Castle, near Beauly, for the shooting, is to be one of a large party of Americans who are going to India for the Delhi Durbar.

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Mrs. Adair had a slight mishap while entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Glenveagh a fortnight ago. She had ordered a motor car for the amusement of her royal guests. The machine broke down, and it became unmanageable, landing some of the guests in the bog. They were not hurt, however. Among the people at the house party were Capt. and Mrs. Jack Leslie.

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Among the guests who have been entertained the past week by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Hall were Lord Charles Beresford, who sailed yesterday; Mayor Low and Mrs. Low, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Kneeland, and the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor.

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On the Lucania, which arrived yesterday, were Mrs. George Boker of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, W. Crosbie Oates, and Miss R. L. Whitney.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The beautiful weather of the early part of the week, after a rainy Sunday, brought out a large crowd to pass the week. The recent frosts have tinted the forest leaves and make the park, with the range of mountains, very picturesque.

During the week things were made lively by each cottager entertaining, either at luncheon or dinner. Musicales were given by Mrs. Charles Alexander and Mrs. Charles T. Hoffman, Jr., at their cottages. On Saturday afternoon, at the musicale given by Mrs. Alexander, were Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Miss McCook, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Howard Page, Mrs. Thomas Condon, and others.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt entertained at a house party throughout the week many guests invited to meet Count Della Gherardesca of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Lord Charles Beresford.

Miss May Talfree, who has beea visiting for the past week at Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's, has gone to Hot Springs, Va.

T. Suffern Taller has arrived from abroad. He brought Punch, the most noted tennis expert of England, with him. A series of interesting matches will be arranged for the early Autumn.

J. Henry Smith is expected soon at Tuxedo. His new house, recently purchased from T. Suffern Taller, is nearly completed. He will entertain on a large scale at Tuxedo during the Winter, as the house has been enlarged for this occasion.

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lenox are to be at Tuxedo this coming week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. A large house party and many dinners are scheduled.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who passed the week at the Tuxedo Clubhouse, returned to town on Thursday.

The children's dancing class, which meets Wednesdays and Fridays at the clubhouse, opened this week, with Miss Robinson as teacher. On Wednesday a large number of visitors from the cottages were present to watch the children. Among those present were Mrs. Otto Andreae, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. George Griswold, and others. After the class, tea was served in the parlor by Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., of Mahwah, N. J., passed this week at the club, arriving on Saturday on their automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart are expected from Europe soon, and will pass the Autumn in their new cottage at Tuxedo, which just has been completed.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner are now occupying the Bruce Price cottage No. 1.

Those who visited the hunt at Goshen on Thursday were Miss Kernochan, Westmoreland Dana, Miss Gerry, and the Misses Harriman.

Miss Drayton, daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, passed the week at the clubhouse.

Among the dinners given in the course of the week were those by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, who entertained Mrs. Benjamin Harrison on Friday; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, who entertained the Hon. Frederick Guest of London, on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, whose guest was Paul de Hauteville of Paris. Others who gave dinners during the week were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds.

The Autumn ball is the big attraction on the calendar for the future. Each cottager will have numerous guests, and the feature of the dance will be the attendance of the débutantes of the season. Among those present will be the Misses Kane, Miss Poor, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Jones, Miss Rives, and Miss Jean Hancy.

At the club, among the new arrivals, were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, John P. Conduit, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, the Misses Fowler, Edward N. Van Cortlandt, James Brown Potter, William H. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Cecil D. Landale, H. G. Landale, Hon. F. E. Guest, Lionel Guest, Alfred Wagstaf, Jr., H. B. Weaver, Clarence Cary, Charles B. Vannostrand, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, the Misses McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Natica Rives, Miss C. Adams, Mrs. H. H. Hagan, Mrs. R. Dart, James Du Bois, Henry Barbey, and others.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 18.—J. M. Clark has rented the Red Cross Cottage, in Red Cross Avenue, for the Winter. It will not be used as a residence, but as a temporary place in which to unpack and arrange furniture and private effects arriving from abroad for Mr. Clark's new residence at Gray Craig Park.

A portion of the Ocean House property, in Bellevue Avenue, at the entrance of the roadway to the King Block, and extending south 110 feet, has been sold to Adolph L. Audrian of New York. The sale comprises about 22,000 square feet of land and includes the building occupied by Alman & Co. and Brewster & Co. That property will be replaced by a handsome block of stores from plans by a New York architect.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Cushing, whose cottage was occupied the past Summer by R. F. Cutting, have returned from a trip abroad and are at the Muenchinger King cottage for a brief stay.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned to Newport to close the villa for the season.

Gibson Fahnestock and H. C. Dryam went to New York to-day.

Capt. W. W. Mead of the naval training station has gone to Cincinnati.

Robertson Honey of New York is here to visit his father, Col. Samuel R. Honey.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The return of Mrs. Roosevelt to Oyster Bay to close her home there for the Winter, with the departure of Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Payne for the West, has left but two matrons of the Administration circle in Washington, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Hitchcock.

Mrs. Shaw is now en route to the Pacific Coast to welcome her only son, Earle Shaw, on his return from Alaska, where he spent the Summer, and Mrs. Payne is on a visit to her Milwaukee home, where she and the Postmaster General went to attend a wedding last Thursday.

There are a conspicuous number of absentees in diplomatic circles, although most members of the Embassies and Legations have been formally returned to Washington for the Winter.

The Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller will return Monday after a continuous round of gayety at Bar Harbor and Lenox, where they spent the last four months.

The Spanish Minister will not be joined by his family, consisting of his wife, son, and daughter, until after the new year. With the return of the bachelor Ministers comes a well-grounded rumor of an engagement of international interest, which will be formally announced with the return of a well-known Congressional family.

The absence of Mrs. Miles and continued ill-health of Mrs. Dewey will be especially regretted, not only in army and navy circles, in which the ladies are pre-eminently the leaders, but in society at large.

Mrs. Miles, who is now with her husband en route for the Philippines, may return during January, but Mrs. Dewey, although in Washington, is not likely to take an active part in the Winter's social life. Although much improved in health by her Summer in the Pennsylvania mountains, Mrs. Dewey is still an invalid.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have returned to their Rhode Island Avenue home, to remain until time for them to leave for the West Indies.

Mrs. Grant, who has been spending the Summer at her home, in Coburg, Canada, returned yesterday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, but is not so well as when she left town in the early Summer. Mrs. Sartoris's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt Scovell, whose marriage took place in August, will spend the Winter with Mrs. Grant.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Helen Drake, the only daughter of the late Albert Alson Drake, is to be married to James Arthur Mandeville in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Drake has selected for her maid of honor Miss Kathleen Gilbert, and her bridesmaids will be the Misses Anna Bell Englis of Brooklyn, Grace Edna Merrall, Florence Peterson, and Grace L. Brewster. Agatha Browne and Althea Gibb, two little cousins of the bride, will be flower girls. Mr. Mandeville, who is the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Mandeville of Newark, N. J., will have Edward Ely Scoville as best man, and the ushers will be Eugene McK. Fromment, Franklin Murphy, Jr., Frederick Douglas, Francis Griffin, Arthur Drake, a cousin of the bride, and Frederick Prance Collins. A reception at Sherry's is to follow the ceremony. After an extended Southern tour the young couple expect to make New York their permanent residence.

The wedding of Miss Georgia Maud Marshall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Marshall, and James Wesley Hutt, Jr., is to be in November at 124 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sophia Gertrude Blanche Arnheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marks Arnheim of 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, to Milton F. Untermeyer.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth M. L. Breslin, daughter of James H. Breslin of 263 Lexington Avenue, to Grant Shepherd, son of the late Gov. A. R. Shepherd of Washington, D. C., and Mexico, was announced yesterday.

Day—Curtis.

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The wedding of Miss Isabella Woodbridge Curtis and Julian Day in Christ Church to-day was witnessed by relatives and friends from many parts of the State. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. O. Jarvis, a cousin of the bride. He was assisted by Dr. W. W. Kirkby, rector of Christ Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, Miss Madeleine Cary, Miss Alice Clark, and Miss Caterini Facheri. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and she wore a point lace veil. The attendants were in pale gray, trimmed with geranium pink. Their hats matched. Charles W. McKelvey acted as best man. William P. Clyde, Jr., Hugh Auchincloss, T. Markoe Robertson, and F. Gordon Browne, Jr., of New York; Walter B. Howe of Washington, Leonard M. Thomas of Philadelphia, and Joseph E. Davis of Davis, West Va., were the ushers. All of Mr. Day's attendants were his classmates at Yale. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York, and Mr. Day is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day of Madison Avenue, New York. The wedding was followed by a reception at Locust Wood, the country place of the Curtis family at Milton Point.

Parker—Hun.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Miss Ellen Vanderpoel Hun, daughter of Supreme Court Reporter and Mrs. Marcus T. Hun, and Lewis Rathbone Parker, second son of Gen. Amasa J. Parker, were married at noon to-day in All Saints' Cathedral, the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, and Dean Wilford L. Robbins, being the officiating clergymen.

The bride was given away by her father. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Mary Hun, and her bridesmaids Miss Fanshawe of New York City, Miss Mabel Tremain of Auburn, Miss Lydia Hun, and Miss Florence Jones of this city.

William Lawrence Green acted as best man, and the ushers were:

Parker Corning,	Frederick Townsend of
Col. Selden E. Marvin,	Albany,
Amasa J. Parker, Jr.,	Charles McLean.
Thomas Hun,	

The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents on Elk Street. Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer gave a supper to the bridal party and a few relatives and friends at their home on State Street Friday evening.

Ammidon—Hoyt.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—In St. John's Episcopal Church to-day Miss Estelle Josephine Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hoyt, was married to Daniel Clark Ammidon of Baltimore, by the Rev. Frederick W. Brathwaite. Miss Eva Hortense Hoyt, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edith Smalley of Plainfield, N. J.; Adele Skiddy of New York, Emily Irene Leeds, and Lillian Holbrook of Stamford. Mr. Ammidon's best man was Wendell D. Hulburd of Philadelphia, and the ushers were the Messrs. W. W. Lawrence of Pittsburg, Bernard J. Scott, and Douglas M. Wylie of Baltimore, Hiram E. Dewing, Frederick M. Hoyt, George A. Phelps, and Marion B. Phelps of Stamford.

Miss Albeck Married Secretly.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—A social sensation was created here to-day by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Adele Albeck, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Albeck, to Alexander Frame of New Haven, Conn. They were married secretly in Newark, and they left for a brief trip to New Haven, from which place the bride notified her mother of the marriage.

ONLY ONE SNOW REMOVAL BID.

Century Construction Company Wants Thirty-nine Cents Per Cubic Yard.

Dr. J. McG. Woodbury, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, found only one bid yesterday when the time came for opening the proposals to furnish labor and materials for the removal of snow the coming Winter. This was from the Century Construction Company, and their offer was 39 cents per cubic yard, or 3 cents more than paid last year to John F. Maillie of Brooklyn, who was not a bidder this year. The matter must be passed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before the contract is let.

The cost last year in this borough was about $500,000, about one-fifth larger than usual because of the unusual number of heavy storms. Four inches of snow must fall before work is started by the contractor.

Statuary and Flower Exhibition.

Flowers and statuary will be in evidence at Madison Square Garden from Thursday, Oct. 30, to Thursday, Nov. 6, marking the second annual exhibition under the auspices of the New York Florists' Club. The National Sculpture Society is working with the florists in the planning for the exhibition. It is said that over 200 specimens of sculpture, including large central pieces in the arena, will be shown. It is expected the large prize list will bring all the noted gardens and gardeners into competition. The exhibition will remain open on Sunday, Nov. 2.

When children are fretful without apparent cause—always ailing, puny, delicate, and you "cannot make out what is the matter," DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will generally bring them round aright.—Adv.

NO EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSION IN DELAWARE.

Gov. Hunn Is Convinced That Dead-Lock in Fight for Senator Cannot Be Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—Gov. Hunn late to-day decided that he would not call an extra session of the Legislature to give the Republicans one more chance to attempt to break the dead-lock and elect two United States Senators. Another plan of the Addicksites has gone astray, and the effects of this latest failure of their movement will greatly dishearten the Union Republicans on the eve of the election.

The Governor had the janitors at work fixing up the State House and the proclamation was all prepared, only awaiting the signature of the Governor. But the plans miscarried. None of the anti-Addicks Republicans could be brought over. Mr. Addicks could not secure the coveted four votes which he needs in the present Legislature to elect him to the Senate.

The whole hubbub had a modest beginning. Some one inforced Gov. Hunn that William R. Flynn, one of the seven holding-out members and a candidate for re-election, was weakening and was ready to consider a proposition to elect two Senators. This stirred the Governor, and he gave out an interview starting the extra session talk. The seven regulars immediately held a meeting in this city, decided that they would not recede from their position of hostility to Addicks, and Flynn was sent to the Philadelphia conference of the Union Republicans last night to state the position of the regulars. Gov. Hunn talked with him an hour, and was surprised to learn that his original information had been wrong, and Flynn stood where he had always stood. Flynn urged that Addicks retire in the interests of peace and harmony in the party.

Mr. Addicks was here this afternoon, and did not seem to be particularly interested in the gossip of the extra session. He told the reporters that he knew nothing about it, and reiterated to his friends his familiar declaration that he would be a candidate for United States Senator as long as he lived. This was the last day of the registration in the State and a heavy registration from all parts of the State is reported, the Democrats making extraordinary efforts to qualify their vote.

NEW COUNTERFEIT $10 NOTE.

Lithographic Production on Two Pieces of Paper Between Which Silk Threads Are Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Treasury Department has detected a new counterfeit ten-dollar United States note of the series of 1901.

This counterfeit is a lithographic production on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. At first glance the note is deceptive, but it will not bear examination.

The portraits of Clarke and Lewis and the picture of the buffalo are blurred and scratched. All the lathe work is very bad.

THE DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Berlin Banking House Observed by Issuing a History of the Institution.

In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the banking house known as the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin the management of that corporation has published a splendidly printed and bound volume of 277 folio pages. There are many superb steel engravings of the prominent financiers who have been associated with the direction of the bank, as well as illustrations of the palatial quarters occupied by this concern in the German capital.

The Disconto Gesellschaft is one of the foremost financial institutions of Germany. It was founded by David Hansemann—a full-page portrait of whom serves as a frontispiece for this volume. The purpose of the institution was to afford credit facilities to small merchants. It started business in 1851 with 236 members, (similar but not identical with shareholders.)

In a very few years, however, it became necessary to enlarge the powers of the company so that it might transact a general banking business. In 1900 the bank had a capital of 150,000,000 marks, and its transactions for the year footed up the grand total of 24,729,875,000 marks.

This institution has paid dividends in recent years of from 9 to 10 per cent. It has consolidated with the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, has established a branch in London, and has taken over the Frankfort business of the late Baron W. de Rothschild. The bank has, among other features, a pension fund for its employes of 3,000,000 marks. Its staff numbers 574 men. Branches have been established in many parts of the world.

GILMAN ESTATE AGREEMENT.

Increase of the Stock of a Tea Company Required—Some Claims to be Compromised.

Another step has been taken to prevent the Gilman estate from being depleted unnecessarily by the litigation. The next of kin have signed an agreement, in which they authorize the administrators to compromise the claims of George L., John A., and Edward B. Hartford in the business of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, and the Great American Tea Company.

Pursuant to the agreement, to which Mrs. Blakely Hall has assented, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company has filed an amended certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., increasing the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $2,100,000. The new stock is to be divided into $1,400,000 6 per cent. cumulative and $700,000 common. The Incorporators are Richard Conklin, Thomas Griffin, and Edward Walsh.

The compromise, which is to be submitted soon to the Surrogate of this county for approval, was made with the understanding that the stock of the tea company in the Gilman estate is to be held by the administrators as assets of the estate. The new move was made in order that the business might proceed uninterrupted.

Mrs. Blakely Hall, who is one of the claimants in suits against the estate, has been required by Justice Gildersleeve to serve a bill of particulars, showing the exact nature of her relations with the late Mr. Gilman.

LORD CHAS. BERESFORD SAILS.

After Investigation Is Satisfied the Shipping Combination Will Be a Good Thing for England.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, C. B., M. P., who has been here some weeks, studying the construction of the new American battleships, and also investigating the possible effects on British commerce of the recently perfected shipping combination, sailed for England yesterday on the Cunarder Umbria. Speaking of the steamship combination, the Admiral said:

"It will be a good thing for England. I am satisfied of this after a careful investigation. I have come to the conclusion that the interests of both our countries are the same, and the prosperity of England means the prosperity of America, and that of America means the prosperity of England."

Lord Beresford said that he would return for the yacht races next year.

AMATEUR FIREMAN'S AID.

Polite Young Man Beat Out a Blaze in the Closet of a Woman's Room.

Coolness and politeness were displayed early last evening after a slight fire started in the second story of the apartment house at 210 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond, while sewing in her rooms, smelled smoke, and she traced the source of it to a clothes closet. She slammed the door of the closet and ran to the street. Two men, one young and the other rather old, were passing.

"Oh, please send in an alarm. There is a fire in my house," Mrs. Richmond said, appealing to the men.

"We'll put it out for you," the younger man said.

He ran up to Mrs. Richmond's room and beat out the fire, while his companion sent an alarm. The firemen responded, but they had no work to do. Clothing and woodwork were damaged to the extent of $100.

No Branch Stores — No Agents

HAIR GOODS

It would be impossible to describe them all here, but I am sure that you will be interested in examining my large and exclusive assortment of

Coiffures — Wigs and Toupees
Gray Hair — Hair Ornaments

Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring and Scalp Treatment done by experts by our own special methods. All utensils antiseptically treated.

933 Broadway A. Simonson 21-22 Streets

TIGER INN STEWARD DEAD.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY'S CAUSE AS TOLD BY LAWYER

Mr. Leventritt Says Claim Against Turner Was Unjust.

Check Found on Dead Murderer Declared a Forgery — Mr. McIntyre Thinks Slaughter of All Concerned Was Planned.

That William C. Turner, the man who in the office of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre on Friday, shot and killed his ex-business partner, William J. Mallard, Jr., and Albert Hamilton of Pittsburg, and then killed himself, was not, by any means the bad man that some people seem to think, is the contention of Edgar M. Leventritt, the suicide's counsel. On the other hand, Mr. Leventritt is unable to deny that the check for $2,700, drawn on the United National Bank, and bearing the alleged certification written across its face of "C. W. Schneider, cashier," is a bogus piece of paper. Mr. Leventritt says that he knew nothing whatever of the paper until after the shooting.

"Any statement that W. C. Turner was a defaulter," said Mr. Leventritt yesterday, "is an unwaranted vilification of the dead man's name. I do not think it right that his name should be thus blackened, and though I never saw either his wife or any member of his family, I think it is only proper that I should say something to set him right before the world. Any statements that I may make are not intended to reflect on others, but eventually the truth will have to be forthcoming, so why not tell it now?

"It is true that Turner overdrew from the funds of the Climax Bottle Company, of which he and Mallard were the owners, the third man being only a dummy for purpose of incorporation. Technically he owed the Climax Bottle Company $2,785.11. In reality, however, he did not owe the concern a cent. When Turner and Mallard acquired the control of the company two years ago, Turner put in all the money, amounting to $5,000, each man holding 250 shares. Not long after the incorporation Turner discovered that Mallard was drawing out money in excess of what was rightfully due him, and as a matter of self-protection he also overdrew. This tended eventually to put the firm in bad shape and was the cause of several disputes between the two men.

"At length Albert Hamilton of Pittsburg, a creditor of the concern, came to New York to effect a settlement. Accountants were employed to go over the books, and it turned out that Turner had overdrawn to the extent of about $2,800, Mallard having overdrawn to a nearly equal amount. As Turner had put in the whole original $5,000, Hamilton made the proposition that since he had drawn out $2,800, there was still about $2,200 due him, and offered him $2,600 for his interest in the business. Turner accepted the $2,000, and thought the matter at an end, but the reverse turned out to be the case, for technically he still owed the corporation the amount he had overdrawn.

"My belief is that Hamilton gave the disposition of this matter to Mallard, and he retained Mr. McIntyre, who pressed the claim against Turner. Turner then retained me to protect his interests. Unjust as was the claim, it could nevertheless have been collected, and the knowledge of having to pay a claim twice rankled in the mind of my client, and may have been the cause of the crime in which he was the central figure.

"Mallard insisted that Turner pay the corporation in a lump sum. At one of the conferences I pointed out that Mallard was in the same position in regard to the corporation as was Turner, with respect to the overdrafts, but the answer was made that Mallard was still a member of the corporation, and that the corporation was not pressing a charge against him."

The check found on Turner after the tragedy was declared a forgery yesterday by Warren W. Warner, the cashier of the United National Bank. He said that "C. W. Schneider," who certified the check as cashier, was not known there, and that if he had been an officer of the bank it must have been a long time ago. It was said that Turner had a small account at the bank. The amount of the deposit was not given. Lawyer John F. McIntyre said he understood the amount was about $50.

Mr. McIntyre at his office spoke freely of the tragedy.

"It is getting to that point," said Mr. McIntyre, "where a lawyer, in order to practice his profession, will be compelled to wear a coat of mail. It looks as if they couldn't kill me, though. They used to try it in court, but I am here yet. Why, that man intended to kill Cantor, Adams, and myself, as well as poor old Mr. Hamilton and Mallard. In all probability he also intended to end the earthly existence of Mr. Leventritt, his own lawyer. That man had planned that murder beforehand, and I know that he was very much disappointed when he got to the office yesterday afternoon and found that I was not in. Not only did he want me there, but had even asked that Graham, who held only one share in the Climax Company, should attend the conference. Presumably he had planned to kill everybody connected with the case. He was a defaulter and had admitted it."

The bodies of William J. Mallard, Jr., and Albert Hamilton were shipped to their former homes yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mallard's body was taken to Atlanta on the 4:20 P. M. train, all the members of his family accompanying it. That of Mr. Hamilton was taken to Pittsburg on the 6 o'clock train.

Mrs. Sallie M. Mallard has applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration upon her husband's estate. It was said in the Surrogate's office yesterday that the celerity with which this application was filed was without parallel, but Mrs. Mallard's reason for haste was that, as her husband was one of the two dead Directors of the Climax Bottle Company, an administrator of his estate must be appointed before the business of the concern could be carried on properly. The application for letters stated that Mr. Mallard was possessed of a personal estate worth $5,000, with no real estate.

William C. Turner's body was taken to his home, 32 Fifteenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, during the afternoon, and it was said that the funeral would take place to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Turner, who was prostrated by the news of the tragedy, was said to be in a very critical condition. There are fears that her mind will give way under the strain. She is constantly being watched lest she should try to do herself harm.

NO PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

Nominee in Fifth Judicial District Resigned, and Substitution of W. M. Rogers's Name Is Forbidden.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Application was made to Judge Betts, in the Supreme Court, to-day, by Clarence E. Pitts of Oswego, Chairman of the Prohibition Judicial Committee of the Fifth District, for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State John T. McDonough to substitute the name of Watson M. Rogers on the Prohibition ticket as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fifth District in place of Alonzo Leffingwell, the Prohibition nominee who resigned.

The committee to fill vacancies named Mr. Rogers, who was already on the Democratic and Independent judiciary tickets. On the ground that the action of the Prohibition Committee was in violation of Section 66 of the election law, Secretary McDonough refused to substitute Rogers's name. Judge Betts denied the application.

Gov. Stone in Town and Silent.

Gov. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. When asked what effect the settlement of the coal strike would have on the political situation in Pennsylvania he said: "I do not wish to be quoted as saying anything about either the coal strike or the political situation."

Frost Hurts Maine Apple Crop.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 18.—An unusually heavy frost for the middle of October did much damage in the eastern section of the State last night, especially to the apple crop, the greater part of which is yet on the trees.

Crowded Cemetery Auctioned.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A large cemetery at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, was sold at auction this afternoon on account of the foreclosure of a mortgage. Six thousand bodies are buried in the cemetery. It is thought the courts may allow the bodies to remain.

DR. PARKHURST AND IRELAND.

The Clergyman Thinks He Can Do More for the Cause Outside of the United League.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will not be among the 250 delegates from this city and vicinity who are expected to leave the Grand Central Station to-day to take part in the convention of the United Irish League of America in Boston to-morrow and Tuesday. His letter of declination to Secretary H. G. Bannon is in part as follows:

"You are evidently aware of the interest that I feel in the Irish question, an interest that has been intensified by four weeks that I have, during this past season, spent in Ireland, and I certainly am desirous of promoting in every wise way what seems to me the best interest of your people and country.

"At the same time I think I can do more along that line without coming into any direct organic relation with the movement represented by the United Irish League; that is to say, in my own individual character and capacity.

"I have thought this matter over with a good deal of care and shall have to reply to your note in these terms. I am still carefully pursuing my study of the questions that the Irish are interested in, and hope before I get through to be able to put something, and at some length, in black and white in reference to the matter."

John E. Redmond, President of the league in Ireland; John Dillon, Edward Blake, and Michael Davitt will be prominent figures in the convention, and these envoys, with others, are expected to address a mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall next Sunday, when W. Bourke Cockran is to preside.

RULING IN SALE OF SPIRITS.

Persons Not Rectifiers, Distillers, or Wholesalers May Dispose of Whisky in Roundabout Way.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that wholesale liquor dealers cannot receive for sale packages of distilled spirits from a person who is neither a rectifier, distiller, nor wholesale liquor dealer, without violating Section 3,319 of the Revised Statutes.

That person can, however, without sending the packages of spirits to them, make them his agents for their sale, and, on his doing so, they can dispose of the spirits by means of a bill of sale delievered to the purchaser at their place of business where they hold the requisite special tax stamp, and the person taking such bill of sale can receive the packages of spirits at any other place from the owner of them, and the latter not thereby become involved in special tax liability as a wholesale liquor dealer.

TO DECIDE RAILROAD CASE.

United States Supreme Court Appealed To in Case of the New York and Ottawa Line.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The bond foreclosure suit against the New York and Ottawa Railroad will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Two decrees of foreclosure have been granted against the company in the United States Circuit Court, and in both orders Charles G. Irish of this city was appointed as special master to sell the road and equipments within the northern district of the United States Court of this State.

The sale has been advertised to take place at St. Regis, Franklin County, on No. 30. The sale will be restrained. John L. Henning, a defendant in the foreclosure actions, a lawyer, of Saratoga Springs, has appealed from the decrees to the United States Supreme Court upon the ground that the Circuit Court did not have jurisdiction in a controversy between parties of the same State and where no Federal questions were involved. These courts held otherwise.

A whole railroad is at stake and more than the railroad to be sold, because the New York Central, it is said, desires the branch to complete its line from the Adirondacks across the St. Lawrence River and direct to Ottawa. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is also said to be anxious to secure it.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

Registration Shows a Decrease Compared with Previous Years, but Both Party Leaders Are Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Owing to the fact that at the election next month no local officers will be chosen in Maryland both parties are complaining of the indifference manifested by many of the voters.

The registration shows a large falling off compared with previous years, the loss being about equally divided between the two parties. There is an entire absence of factional feuds on both sides, and it is therefore believed that the vote of next month will fairly represent the Democratic and Republican strength.

The Maryland delegation in the present Congress consists of six Republicans, but it is thought that the Democrats will carry two of the districts this year. Chairman Goldsborough, the Republican leader, claims the Republicans will surely carry four districts, but Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic committee is quite confident his party will elect four members. On this point Mr. Vandiver said:

"I am not making claims, but you will see when the ballots are counted that we have won. While we have not much money, we are working and doing so effectively. I am confident that we shall elect at least four representatives, and we may elect five. The absence of enthusiasm will not hurt us in the least. Our vote will come out on election day, and that is all we want."

"The Republicans will certainly elect four out of the six members of the House," said Chairman Goldsborough. "Jackson in the First District, Wachter in the Third, Mudd in the Fifth, and Pearre in the Sixth are sure of election. In the Second and Fourth Districts the vote will be close, but I believe we shall elect both Page and Schirm in those districts."

HIGHWAYMAN USED A KNIFE.

Two Montclair Residents Seriously Wounded in Midnight Fight with Robbers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 18.—William Barress and William Jacobus of this place were attacked by highwaymen late last night, and both were seriously stabbed trying to keep possession of their money and valuables.

The two men were driving home from Newark, where they left a friend who wanted to catch a train for New York. Just after they had passed the city limits two men jumped out in front of the horse. One held the lines while the other cut the traces. Barress and Jacobus jumped to the ground and the four men engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight. Jacobus's antagonist drew a knife and stabbed Jacobus in the head. The latter fell to the ground. The robber then turned and plunged the knife into Barress's side. He also dropped. The highwaymen then fled without waiting to rifle the pockets of the injured men.

Jacobus's calls for assistance brought several persons from their homes. The injured men were attended by a physician, who pronounced the wounds serious. The men were removed to their homes.

The Newark police were notified of the hold-up. An hour later they arrested Matthew Harris of Newark. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair, but the officers charged him with doing the stabbing. He will be held until the injured men are able to appear against him.

EXCITING CHASE FOR BURGLAR.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 18.—There was an exciting burglar chase here this morning which ended in the capture of Irving Vandervoorst, who claims he is from New York.

Vandervoorst entered the home of John Maurer shortly after midnight. He overturned a chair while groping around in the dark. The noise aroused Maurer, who ran down stairs. Vandervoorst fled. Maurer followed, firing a revolver. The shots aroused the neighborhood, and the burglar was captured after a long run. He fought his captors, but was overpowered and taken to jail.

Vandervoorst to-day was held for the Grand Jury. It is believed he had something to do with the many robberies that have occurred during the past six months in Somerville and East Somerville.

STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL IN EAST ORANGE

Citizens' Union's Movement for a Change of Officials.

Franchises, Local Improvements, and the Meeker Law Subjects of Discussion—Big Mass Meeting.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—The mass meeting in Commonwealth Hall to-night was for the purpose of demonstrating the earnestness of the people of this city, represented by the Citizens' Union, in their efforts to wrest the control of the affairs of the municipality from the so-called ring. The building was packed before 8 o'clock and in the large audience were many women.

The Citizens' Union movement is a non-partisan struggle for better government. This is a Republican city, the Democrats casting about 700 votes in a total of nearly 4,500. The members of the Citizens' Union expect that the Democratic Convention on Monday night will indorse their local ticket and support it.

East Orange complains that its trolley franchises have been practically thrown away; that it is at the mercy of a water monopoly, and that in other matters there is great room for improvement. George H. Austin is credited with originating the Citizens' Union Movement. Archer Brown, a New York iron merchant, is President of the organization.

The present officials have charged that the Citizens' Union fosters an anti-trolley movement, but the latter declare for a better trolley system, and are opposed to franchises in perpetuity, or that are granted without an adequate compensation to the city. They assert their strife will benefit the Republicans in State and Nation. They declare that they desire to have an opportunity to test before the people the principles at stake, and they believe that the test can only be had by holding strictly to the local platform, with no entangling alliances with either political party.

Another matter to which the Citizens' Union is opposed is the Meeker law. The desire is to have it repealed so that there may be a restoration of Spring elections. The Meeker law was enacted hurriedly.

The Citizens' Union has declared for better sidewalks, an efficient Engineering Corps, proper treatment of the franchise question, an intelligent solution of the water problem, more efficient police protection, better methods in the collection and disbursement of public funds, better parks and parkways, and protection from contagious diseases by the erection of an isolation hospital.

Enthusiasm marked the proceedings to-night. President Brown, in opening the meeting, said that there are machines in every large city, but that in New York it had come to grief recently. Under existing conditions, he said, a republican form of Government was immpossible in cities. He announced that mud throwing would not be permitted in the campaign.

Willis L. Brownell, candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward, declared that party politics should be divorced from the municipal government, which should be put in the hands of business men. Farnham Yardley, nominee for Councilman in the Second Ward, followed, and explained the purposes of the movement. He said that there was not a politician on the ticket, it being composed of business men who desire to run the city's affairs on business principles, get the best prices for bonds, and make the best contracts for public utilities.

Sanford E. Cobb, candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, was the next speaker.

"We need a good trolley system," he began.

"That's what we want," shouted some one in the balcony.

"That's what you'll get," replied Mr. Cobb, who went on to describe the injustices said to have been perpetrated on the people in the granting of franchises. "The Republicans in power complain that we are young. But when do young men cease to be vigorous, and when do they begin to use their brains? If we win, as I believe we will, we will have open meetings of public boards, and the public business will be transacted without prejudice, without favor, and without fear."

Louis O. Hedden, another candidate for Councilman, spoke along the same lines.

Henry H. Hall made the speech of the evening. He reviewed the history of East Orange and asserted that since it had ceased to be run as a township on non-partisan lines it had been controlled by a political ring. He claimed to know the inside history of franchise awards. He said it made an interesting story, but he did not relate it. He asserted that the city had been wronged in the awards for the lighting of East Orange by electricity and by the grant to the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

In the latter case, he said, the Citizens' Improvement Company had asked for free telephones for the use of the police at remote points, but while the company was willing to grant the request, it was not given. He said that it was learned subsequently that members of the Council had telephones free of charge or at half rates.

East Orange, Mr. Hall declared, is suffering from corporation dictation through partisan machinery.

He exhibited, but did not read, a list of capitalists who are interested in East Orange institutions and pointed out that among them are persons who are prominent in both of the great parties in New Jersey, New York, and elsewhere. Then, without naming the company referred to he told of a corporation, of which he knew the inside history, in which blocks of stock had been set aside for politicians of both parties and for Tammany Hall, so that it could be distributed in the interests of the corporation.

"They are free who dare to be in the right," Mr. Hall said, "yet Directors of corporations in East Orange, representing dominant interests in the Democratic and Republican Parties in New Jersey, have dictated nominations for the Vice Presidency, members of the Cabinet, and United States Senators, and have also dictated legislation at Trenton. I don't make this statement to charge corruption or improper practices, but only to show the immense power they exert. No one with political aspirations dare oppose them. From such a hand as this the shadow is cast over this fair town.

"These corporations are organized to make money, and to make it they must have a machine. We must work to break corporate greed and partisan tyranny; to elevate the standard of civic pride and service, and to find young men who will serve the people without bending the knee to a boss in Newark or little bosses in East Orange. And what we are attempting and hope to do here must be done in every other American municipality."

J. H. Grant of West Orange, a member of the Republican machine for many years, told of the iniquities of the Meeker law and how it originated.

"So bad was it," he said, "that the boss of Essex County made strenuous efforts among his eleven faithful representatives to introduce it, but they all balked. He had to go elsewhere for a martyr.

"You have not heard any startling accounts of Mr. Meeker's continued success in the political arena since he did battle for this bill have you? No! His political advisers gave him what Bill Devery calls the "23," which means to vanish or go back and sit down; so Mr. Meeker has since given up making laws for the people. Now, why did they cut his career so short? It was because they figured that, if the dear martyr was put up for office again he would look like a target just back from a picnic after election."

Many others spoke and the meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for the ticket, in which the women joined.

Yale Honor Appointments.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 18.—Among the junior honor appointments at Yale announced to-day were the following:

ORATIONS.	HIGH ORATIONS.
Edwin Clapp,	Otis H. Bigelow,
Herbert W. Eles,	Garrett A. Brownback,
Arthur Havemeyer,	Robert E. Chandler,
Francis E. Howland,	William H. Durham,
Harry S. Huntington, Jr.,	Charles S. McCain,
Lawrence Mason,	Theodore McC. Marsh,
Clarence W. Mendell,	Fred Maurice Maxwell,
Arthur E. Neergaard,	Lansing P. Reed,
Frederick E. Pierce,	Harry Izard Bacon Rice,
Arthur K. Porter,	
Laurence Selling,	
Dudley F. Sicher.	

Bank's Attachment Against Broker.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 18.—The First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., to-day filed an attachment in the sum of $75,000 against Frederick R. Tibbetts of Manchester, Mass., in an action of contract. Mr. Tibbetts is a broker in Boston.

MOTHER JONES EVOKES CHEERS, LAUGHTER, TEARS

Arraigns Coal Operators and Capital at Cooper Union.

Calls Mr. Baer "The Anointed Baron"—Says She Made Miners Intoxicated in Order to Organize Them.

"You're all right, Mother Jones. You're a peach!"

"No, I'm not a peach. I wouldn't be called that. It belongs to Depew, and, thank God, I'm not in his class."

This was one of the compliments paid to the friend of labor, and especially of the miner, and her retort thereto at the mass meeting of the Social Democratic Party held last night at Cooper Union. The gathering was not only enthusiastic, it was large, filling the amphitheatre and necessitating the organization of overflow meetings outside.

They all went there to hear Mother Jones, and they were well repaid. She stirred their emotions in her tales of the suffering miners, and roused them to boisterous hilarity by her arraignment of the coal operators. Mother Jones was attired in a black gown, her gray hair was neatly dressed, and she looked more like a dignified matron of Colonial days than the woman who has roughed it in the mines with what she terms in a slight Irish brogue "me bhoys," referring to the miners. After five minutes of cheering, hat swinging, and hurrahs she began.

"What are you cheering me for? Keep your cheers for election day."

That remark won another storm of applause.

She talked for two hours, and then apologized for saying that she was a woman and couldn't help it. This made the women in the audience roar with laughter.

"Oh, you needn't laugh," she told them. "If you'd do your talking in the right direction instead of gossipping all day, you'd be better for it. [This of course tickled the men.] A Federal Judge down in West Virginia tried to stop me talking once, but he gave it up for a bad job after three days' trying."

Mother Jones divided her speech into sections. First she addressed her remarks to the press. She wanted the reporter of a newspaper who had made fun of her in a story to fight it out with her, and she described him as "slimy." The crowd laughed and hissed. Then she assailed the clergy.

At times Mother Jones got very dramatic and tears ran down her cheeks in streams. She pictured the poor babes in the coal fields and held an imaginary dead baby in her arms, and then the crowd were silent and many of the women wept.

The policemen in the audience, of which there were many, came in for a little bit of confidential scolding. Mother Jones did not think their presence was needed, and thought that the hall should be called "Copper Union."

Once she stopped and asked:

"Shall I stop?"

"No," answered a dozen voices. "Keep on all night!"

"Well, I'm just the boy that can do it!" she said.

"But I want to tell you," she continued, "that if you people know what an idiotic gang that crowd of capitalists are you'd have everything you want. But there is one who knows. The State of Illinois sent out a Lincoln to free the slaves of the South, and it has now sent out another Lincoln to free the miners, and he is young John Mitchell."

The applause at the mention of the labor leader's name lasted for several minutes, and repeatedly there were three cheers given for him.

"Now," she declared, "all the riots that have been in the coal fields have been made by the newspapers. For a month there were but six people killed, while during the same time there were eighteen people killed by the automobiles of the capitalists."

No football field ever heard a greater tumult of applause than that which greeted this remark. This was followed by a roar of laughter when she referred to President Baer as "the annointed baron."

The injunction, she said, was the greatest enemy of labor, and continued: "I was the only fellow in West Virginia that had no respect for the court, and they said I was in contempt. Well, I never had any contempt for the court till I got in there. I happened to be the only Socialist in the crowd, and they didn't know it till they got hit good and hard."

One statement which her hearers were not inclined to applaud as freely as they had her previous remarks was one wherein she told of having given beer to the men in order to induce them to attend her meetings.

"I had been served with another injunction," said she, "and told that I must not work among the miners or I would be in contempt, and the men were afraid to come to hear me on that account and because some of the others had been arrested. But I knew the miners and I sent a wagon for seven half barrels of beer and I let it be known around everywhere that the beer was on tap, and then [here Mother Jones swung her arms vigorously] I got those miners drunk. But I had to do it. But I organized them. They had to be organized. It was their only salvation, and I knew it. Their wives and children were hungry and half clothed and organization meant food and clothes for them, and I knew they were better organized drunk than unorganized sober."

Several other advocates of Socialism also addressed the crowd.

Mother Jones, at the conclusion of the meeting, left for Boston.

TO RECOVER STOLEN FUNDS.

Action Against Boston Brokers on Account of Bank Cashier Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—An attachment against William A. Paine and Charles H. Paine, copartners in the banking and brokerage firm of Paine, Webber & Co., to the amount of $100,000, has been filed at the office of the Register of Deeds in this city, in behalf of the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., in "an action of contract."

The attachment was placed, W. A. Paine said, as the outcome of transactions which they once had with H. H. Matteson, who formerly was cashier of the First National Bank in Great Falls, Mont., and who last year was indicted by the Grand Jury there on the charge of embezzlement of the bank's funds to the amount of $165,000. To these charges Matteson pleaded guilty and he is now serving sentence.

In his transactions with Paine, Webber & Co., Mr. Paine says that Matteson led them to believe that he was acting solely in behalf of some of the bank's clients. After the confession of Matteson the bank determined to bring suits for recovery of funds which its cashier had used.

"77"

The popularity of "SEVENTY-SEVEN," Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific for Grip and Colds, is due to:

The cures and the way they are made.

The quickness of the cure—breaking up a Cold promptly.

The completeness of the cure—no ill effects left behind.

The tonic effect—the energy is sustained during and after the Cold.

The convenience—a small bottle of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket.

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the finest fabrics imported and price mark them at a smaller selling mark than the exclusive or fancy shops charge you, besides displaying them in generous quantities, so that all may suit their fancy. $25 to $40.

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Information given in every department of cutlery, including instruction in stropping and care of razors. Any one can learn to strop a razor correctly in less than five minutes. Instruction free.

IF YOU WANT YOUR SHAVING TO BE A REAL JOY GET A CURLEY IDEAL SAFETY RAZOR.

It feels like velvet on the face.

SHAVE YOURSELF,

FOR HYGIENIC REASONS.

It can be done safely with a Curley IDEAL Safety Razor.

PRICES:

One Blade, Black H'dle, $2.00 Two Blades, White H'dle, $2.75

Extra Blades, 75c. each.

Sent by registered mail on receipt of price.

New improvement makes it Absolutely Perfect. Unconditionally Guaranteed. If not satisfactory after 10 or 12 trials money refunded.

A correct shave with safety can only be had by the use of a Curley Safety, which permits cutting with a diagonal stroke—not scraping. The guard being reversible and adjustable, it can be used with either hand and permits also of having any desired number of extra blades which are interchangeable.

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J. CURLEY & BROTHER, 6 WARREN ST NEW YORK

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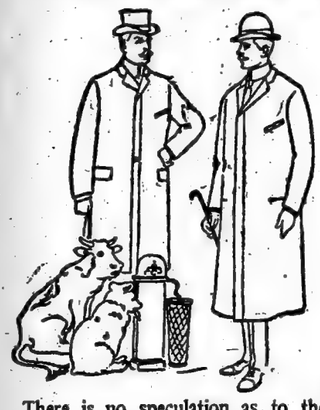

There is no speculation as to the outcome of an order placed with us. It has value for every dollar paid, which is redeemable on demand. Our special sale of Velours, Fancy Plaids, Herringbones, Kerseys and Meltons at the uniform price of $25.00 for overcoat to order, silk lined throughout. The style and trimming equal coats made elsewhere at $50.00 to $60.00.

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Samples, book of information mailed on request.

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CLARETS

of the finest vintages of the past 30 years

Chat. Lafite, 1898.
Chat. Margaux, 1899.
(very scarce.)
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SAUTERNES.

Chat. Yquem, Vintage 1891
Chat. Yquem, " 1893
Chat. Yquem, " 1896
Chat. Rabaud, " 1898

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Broadway, cor. 27th St.; also 156 Franklin St., N.Y.

Steck PIANO

"The Old Reliable."

Quality and demand together form the only permanent basis of value in the commercial world, and the united forces of combination and legislation cannot render it otherwise. This being an undisputed fact, the reason of the STECK'S permanency and its increasing popularity is obvious.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Avenue.

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

Perhaps you are one of the deft-fingered who prefer to trim their own hats. These items will prove an incentive, surely.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Black Velvet Hats, Taffeta binding; usual price $2.50; special at.....$1.75
Black Velvet Draped Hats, with tucked chiffon facing; usual price $2.98; special at.....$1.95
Colored Grapes and Leaves; usual price 98c to $2.50; special at 75c. to.....$1.50
Velvet Leaves, exquisite colors; usual price 68c.; special per bunch.....48c
Brilliant Black Ostrich Plumes; usual prices $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50; special at $1.35, $1.65 and.....$1.95

THIRD FLOOR.

SHOES FOR WOMEN.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

If you have ever worn custom-made shoes, you will appreciate the Saks shoe. It is made on the same principle—to fit the individual foot. This is emphasized in the $3.50 shoe. To convince yourself of this, you may test them at $2.75—but only on Monday.

All the newest lasts; enamel, velour or vici kid; easy tread, military heel and smooth oak inner sole, combined to give style, service and comfort.

THIRD FLOOR.

RIBBONS.

Just to add a little color here and there, or perhaps for elaborate trimming. No matter for what use, these ribbons are as rich as you can get them.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Liberty Satin, double faced, 4½ inches wide, in all the most desirable shades; also black or white, per yard . . 19c
Louisine, high lustre, 6 inches wide; also soft finished fancy figured taffeta, 4½ inches wide, in the most perfect shades, per yard 21c
Crushed roses of soft finished ribbon; pink, white, black, maize or red, with yellow or black stamen; shell pin to fasten 58c
They may be worn in the hair or corsage. We will make your bows gratis.

MAIN FLOOR.

SAKS THEATRICAL TRUNKS.

Through the power of three hundred solid copper rivets, you may safely trust your belongings to this trunk. No matter how you go, or how far, you may depend upon it.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Theatrical Trunks, made of selected basswood, bound with malleable iron clamps, all parts riveted; will stand the roughest use; all sizes, from 28 to 40 inches; usual price, $15.00 to $18.00. For Monday.....$12.50

BASEMENT.

LA PREMIÈRE.

No matter how simple or how fastidious your taste may be it will find expression in at least one of the hundred styles of La Première. They are made to hold your figure as though it were moulded in them, and in perfect comfort. That is why they are superior to the imported corsets. We have an expert corsetier to help you select your model. The materials are imported and of the better class, and whalebone is used throughout. La Première cost fifty per cent. less than the imported kind and rarely require alterations; they are made to fit your figure. $5.00 to $35.00.

THIRD FLOOR.

In the United States and Its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

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Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th st. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

ON EXHIBITION MONDAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

EXECUTRIX SALE,

To close the estate of the late MONTEFIORE ISAACS, with additions from Private Families, Comprising

Furniture, choice specimens of superb Louis XV. & XVI. Drawing Room Suites, Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Marqueterie, Teakwood.
Porcelains, carefully selected examples of European and Oriental, fine assortment of genuine.
Bronzes,
Paintings, oil & water color, by well-known artists.
Etchings, several rare, by A. H. Haig & other masters.
Books, several art.
Plates, a collection of genuine, relating to Am. History.
Oriental Rugs, a valuable assortment, of fine quality and beautiful design.
Draperies, artistic.
Laces, Venetian Point and others.

Magnificent solid silver tea and coffee service with hot water kettle, and many other objects of art, collected during a number of years by Mr. Isaacs, with the rarely good judgment for which he was celebrated, both as an expert and connoisseur. To be sold Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. Afternoons, Oct. 21, 22, 23, & 24, at 2 P. M. each day.

G. MALITO, LADIES' TAILOR,

171 SIXTH AVE., COR. 12TH ST.

YOU FURNISH THE MATERIAL, SUITS TO ORDER, $12 UP.

We furnish the material, tailor-made suits to order, $825 UP. We assure our patrons that our garments are finely cut and perfectly fitted.

START A NEWSPAPER.

I will tell you how to do it; cost about $5.00 weekly. J. Ebers, 15 Vandewater St.

JAPAN DYED FOX MUFFS, $5, $10, $25. Boas $5 up. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

Newark Advertisements.

Area Larger Than Any New York Store.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N. J.

3-Piece Parlor Suit (like cut), 19.98

Upholstered in Silk Damask or Embossed Velour.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N. J.

Choice as Great as in New York.

PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS, LARGE assortment $15 and $20, extra large $25. New style Worth Collar $55 to $80. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Lewyt's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; careful prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEWYT, 24 East 23d St., Metropolitan Opera House Building.

LAUNCH OF STEAMSHIP MONROE

Wife of Virginia's Governor Names the Vessel.

The Steamer Will Ply Between New York and Norfolk—Some Who Were at the Launching.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 18.—The steamship Monroe, building for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's yards here this morning.

Mrs. A. J. Montague, wife of the Governor of Virginia, named the ship. Among the guests present were:

W. L. Guillaudet, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Gov. Montague and staff.
George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
F. J. Kimball, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway.
William Rowland.
Frederick H. Von Stade.
H. C. Ward.
J. D. Barrett.
George A. Elliott.
F. R. Pemberton.
H. B. Walker, Traffic Manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Commodore Lowry.
A. G. Troup, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
J. B. Henry.
C. B. Ryan, General Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line.
M. K. King, General Manager of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad.
W. W. Finley, Second Vice President of the Southern Railway, Washington.
E. T. D. Myers, President of the R., F. and P. R. R., Richmond, Va.
J. M. Barr, First Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Portsmouth, Va.

The Monroe is intended for the passenger and freight service between New York, Norfolk and Newport News. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 366 feet; length between perpendiculars, 344 feet; beam, 46 feet; depth to main deck, 28 feet 6 inches; measurement, 4,000 tons.

Her engine has triple expansion cylinders, and she has six single-ended Scotch type of boilers. The estimated speed of the Monroe is 16 knots an hour, and she will be provided with accommodations for 156 first-class passengers, 76 second-class, and 50 deck passengers. She will be lighted and ventilated by electric power.

POLICE AFTER MASKED MAN.

Vineland Burglar Believed to Have Been a Discarded Sweetheart.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 18.—The mystery surrounding the attack on Miss Clara Tuttle by a masked man on Thursday night still puzzles the police. The intruder is now believed to be a disappointed sweetheart masquerading as a burglar.

The young woman received a terrible beating, but has almost recovered. She still suffers from severe pains in the head. Miss Tuttle now talks more coherently. She was closely questioned to-day by her physician.

According to her statement the masked man dragged her around the yard by the hair. She pointed out the tracks made by her body to substantiate the story.

The police are now looking for a man with teeth marks on his hand, as Miss Tuttle says she bit her assailant. Several young men wearing gloves have been held up by the police. They were compelled to take off the gloves, but no marks were found on their hands.

E. W. SOUTHWORTH'S ESTATE.

Appraisement Indicated a Valuation of About $400,000 in Personal Property.

Friends of Edward Wells Southworth have been surprised to learn that the value of his personal estate at the time of his death, in April last, was nearly $400,000. Most of the stocks and bonds were those of railroads. After the payment of the debts of the estate, $368,627.14 will remain, and of that Yale University will get $171,511.98. Besides his personal property there was real estate in this city worth more than $42,000.

Mr. Southworth was a prominent lawyer years ago, but he had not been in active business for about ten years. He was a member of the University and Yale Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Meadow Club of Southampton. The specific bequests in his will were for nephews, nieces, and friends.

SUES COL. CODY FOR $50,000.

Damages for Injuries Demanded by ex-Member of Wild West Show.

Suit was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against "Buffalo Bill" Cody and Nate Salsbury by James H. Myerly of Baltimore, formerly appearing as a soldier in their "Wild West" show, for $50,000 damages for personal injury through the premature discharge of a cannon during a performance at Indianapolis on May 14, 1901.

Through his attorneys, Smith & Martin, of 25 Broad Street, he alleges that his right hand, with part of the arm, was blown off, his right eye permanently blinded, and the other so injured that its sight is blurred and dimmed, and may be lost entirely. He claims that the gun was not properly safeguarded and that there were not experienced men enough to man the piece.

THE OLD GUARD'S PARADE.

Organization Celebrates the Surrender of Cornwallis.

Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, of which to-day is the anniversary, was celebrated by the Old Guard yesterday, who held their first parade in commemoration of the event. They left their armory at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street under command of Major S. Ellis Briggs at 8:30 P. M., and marched in their gorgeous full-dress uniforms through Forty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Thirtieth Street, to Broadway, and the armory. The Guard recently decided to parade every year on this day and also on the anniversary of their organization, April 22.

The Old Guard will turn out again this afternoon to attend the funeral services of their comrade Frank S. Baker at the Masonic Temple, when they will accompany the hearse to the grave. They will be seen again at the opening of the armory of the Second Battery in the Bronx on Oct. 25, when a company will be detailed to participate.

As usual, with the events of the organization, yesterday's parade was followed by an elaborate luncheon at the armory, a drill, however intervening.

The Rev. Dr. McMahon to Lecture.

Three lectures covering six evenings between Wednesday, Oct. 22, and Wednesday, Dec. 10, the intervening dates being Oct. 29, Nov. 12, Nov. 19, and Dec. 3, are to be given by the Moderator of the Cathedral Library Reading Circle and Auxiliary, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. The subjects will be: "The Church and the School in France, England, and the United States," "The Religious Element in Some Recent Fiction and Plays," and "The Mission of the Catholic Laity in the United States."

Administrator of Capt. Donohue's Estate

John J. Murphy has been appointed administrator of the estate of Police Captain Donohue, who died on the 7th inst. The administrator is a nephew of the Captain. The widow and Frank Murphy, another nephew, united in agreeing on the appointment. It was declared in the application that the personal estate of the Captain amounted to $43,000. He owned real estate worth $45,000, subject to a twenty-five-thousand-dollar mortgage.

Must Distribute Association Fund.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Justice Chester has issued an order directing a distribution of a special fund of the Granite State Provident Association, which is in the hands of a receiver, among New York State policy holders. It is estimated that the policy holders will participate in the fund on the basis of 40 per cent.

WORK OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Report for a Year Read at Managers' Meeting—Increase for Endowed Beds.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon the report for the year ended Sept. 30 was read. It announced that 2,663 persons had been treated; of these, 1,536 had been discharged as cured, 434 discharged as improved, 75 discharged unimproved, 292 had died, and 201 remained in the hospital. The number of hospital days was 78,556.

The expense of the hospital for the year was $183,059.56, which was $15,117.02 less than the previous year. The reduction in the expense was caused by the fact that the consumptives had been transferred in January to the Home of Rest for Consumptives, at Inwood. There is a deficit of $27,566.15.

In order to carry out the line of work contemplated for the coming year the Board of Managers decided to issue an appeal to the public for an increase of not less than $800,000 to the general endowment fund. The report announced that at the present time four wards are unused on account of a lack of funds. Last year 366 persons were refused admission to the hospital because of the insufficient revenue. To support a ward for one year requires $18,000. Another surgical ward for males is desired particularly. The project for the building of a pavilion for private patients has not been abandoned. The cost is to be $300,000.

The amount received from legacies during the year was $20,247, and the amount received for the endowment of beds $66,346. With regard to the endowment of beds the report said that on account of the great advances made in surgery and the additional cost of the treatment of patients the figures for the endowments of beds—$5,000 for adults and $3,000 for children—are insufficient. It was decided to raise the price for endowed beds to $7,500 for adults and $5,000 for children.

The training school for nurses was reported to be in a satisfactory and flourishing condition, with seventy-eight in it at the close of the year.

Resolutions in memory of Samuel D. Babcock, who was a member of the Board of Managers from 1856 until Sept. 14 last, when he died, were adopted. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the board and Chairman of the Building Committee.

GRABBED HER PURSE AND RAN.

Negro Thief Caught After a Chase in Which Another Negro Used a Knife to Stop the Police.

Miss Maude O'Neill of 577 Ninth Avenue stopped to buy some plums last evening at the door of her home. She opened her pocketbook, and was about to pay for the fruit when it was snatched out of her hand, and a young negro darted down the avenue. Policeman Durr of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station heard her scream, and chased the negro. William H. Brown, a colored porter forty years old, who said he lived on East Fifty-ninth Street, put his foot out to trip the officer. Durr struck at him with his night stick, and Brown drew a knife and jabbed at the officer. Just about this time Policemen Wanamaker and Steinberger came on the scene, and Durr pursued his quarry, whom he caught.

Brown was locked up on a charge of interfering with an officer, and the other negro, who gave his name as James Abrom, twenty-four years old, of 414 West Thirty-sixth Street, was charged with petty larceny. In his pockets the police said, were found four pocketbooks, containing altogether about $50. Miss O'Neill's pocketbook was not among the number found.

SUBWAY MEN SAVE HORSES.

Respond Quickly to Alarm and Drive Twelve Horses from a Blazing Frame Stable.

Quick action by subway workmen saved a dozen horses belonging to Contractors Hopper & Farrell from perishing in a short, fierce fire which destroyed their frame stables at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street shortly after noon yesterday.

Joseph Wheeler, a farmer of Mount Vernon, had just hitched his horse in a shed outside the stable and was eating his dinner in a roadhouse on the same lot when he heard his animal kick. Running from the table, he saw fire leaping over the one-story building. Shouting for help, he got his own rig out of danger and turned in an alarm.

Instantly like a company of friendly gnomes the workers emerged from trench and tunnel. Many of them, despite the heat and danger from flying hoofs, dashed into the smoke, and one after another the frantic horses emerged into the crowd where they were captured and led to safety, their mad plunging adding much to the excitement of the occasion.

The stable burned like a stack of kindlings, and the firemen might as well have joined the spectators, for nothing was left but a plot of embers. The loss was $1,500.

It was a strange hour for an incendiary to choose, yet the police and firemen agree that the place was probably set on fire—perhaps out of revenge by some discharged employe.

METAL POLISH CAUSED A FIRE.

Employe with a Lighted Match Was Searching for a Servant Girl Who Had Fallen Down Stairs.

Flames mysteriously originating in the cellar of L. M. Rothman's haberdashery at 473 Eighth Avenue at 7 o'clock last night spread through the stock in the store and did about $300 worth of damage before the firemen arrived and extinguished the blaze.

According to Mr. Rothman, the fire was caused by an employe who went into the cellar with a lighted match and accidentally set fire to some metal polish.

The employe, according to Mr. Rothman, was looking for Mr. Rothman's servant girl who had fallen down the cellar stairs a few moments before.

JURY DISAGREES IN WILL CASE.

Third Trial Necessary Over Legacy to Capt. Schultz's Wife.

A third trial will have to be held over the contested will of Charlotte Miller, who left the bulk of her property to the wife of Police Captain Schultz. The Supreme Court jury which has been listening to the case for a week was unable to agree and was dismissed yesterday morning by Justice Clarke.

Mrs. Miller died at her home in West Forty-seventh Street nearly two years ago. Disregarding her relatives, she gave to Mrs. Schultz about $100,000. The principal contestants over the will were the two daughters of Capt. Schultz's first wife, who was a sister of Mrs. Miller. After a long trial the Surrogate admitted the will to probate, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed his decision and ordered the case before a jury. The appellant was William S. Katzenstein, the lawyer who drew the will for Mrs. Miller and whose wife was a legatee.

It is claimed by the contestants that Mrs. Miller was insane when she made her will. This question and the allegation that undue influence was used by the beneficiaries were the matters submitted to the jury which disagreed yesterday.

Took Poison, as Husband Had Done.

Carbolic acid swallowed with suicidal intent killed Catherine Marsh, forty years old, of 361 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday, as it killed her husband, George Marsh, in the same building two months ago. The Marshes had been the caretakers of the house. The widow brooded over Marsh's suicide, and two days ago gave up her position as janitress, being succeeded by Mrs. Ellis Briggs, who found her dying from the poison in the little room on the third floor which E. H. Proudman, the owner, permitted her to occupy temporarily.

Fell to Death Chasing a Pigeon.

William Kennedy, thirteen years old, of 59 Mott Street, and John Nicarrio, another boy, were pigeon fanciers and partners, keeping their coop on the roof of the house which adjoins Public School No. 23, save for a narrow air space between. They spent their Saturday holiday with their stock yesterday when several of the birds escaped. They had caught all but one, and Kennedy went after that. In the excitement of the chase, forgetting the open space next to the school house, he pitched into it and fell to instant death on the schoolyard flagstones.

THE DOG CLAIMS SOCIETY

Annual Exhibition of Ladies' Kennel Association Begins on Tuesday.

VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED

Famous Dogs in All Classes Will Be Shown in Madison Square Garden—Foreign Experts as Judges.

Dogs of high degree and pedigree will be placed on exhibition at the annual bench show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, which opens on Tuesday in the Madson Square Garden. In all, the entres number more than 1,600 dogs, great and small, handsome and homely.

The indications point toward a much more successful show than last year, which then eclipsed all previous efforts in this direction.

In the first place, the association itself is composed of some of the most prominent women in the sporting sets and social circles of this and other Eastern cities. Their names alone as the leading officers of the association and as members of the various committees are sufficient to assure society's seal of approval for the enterprise. In the second place, the ladies themselves have worked for the success of their canine exhibition with a zeal that might well set the pace for the older and more experenced kennel associations in this country, with the result that the premium list is certainly one of the most attractive of its kind ever offered, and that the classes have filled in a manner that insures an exhibit second to none ever given in the Garden, in the number and quality of the dogs to be shown.

Among those actively engaged in promoting the show are Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mrs. D. W. Evans, Miss Lucille Alger, Miss M. Bird, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss A. Brownell, Mrs. H. H. Harriman, Mrs. William M. Kerr, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mrs. K. B. Duryea, Mrs. F. P. Keene, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Howard Sellers, Mrs. S. W. Ferguson, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. J. W. M. Cardoza, Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Miss C. N. Cameron, Mrs. Thomas Hasting, Mrs. Howard Gould, Mrs. Philip Meyer, Mrs. H. E. K. Will, Mrs. R. McCurdy, and Mrs. R. P. Keasby.

Heretofore women have hesitated to venture beyond the realm of pet dogdom in attempting shows. In the coming exhibit, however, the number of classes provided is fully as great and the range as wide as any undertaken in this country. That the organizations's efforts of last year were fully appreciated by the devotees of the thoroughbred dog is evidenced by the number of entries which have been received.

In many of the classes the entries include the most famous dogs of their respective breeding in this country. August Belmont has entered the smooth-coated fox terriers Blemton Luke, Blemton Renewal, Blemton Lady, and Blemton Dane. Fireboy, the bulldog which cost Mr. Clarkson $15,000, will be one of the features of the show.

The Irish terriers include Sudcliffe, Mudder, Meadows Betsy, Meadows Beauty, Meadows Bridget, and Bamsley Nuttie. The toy terrier classes will be well represented, Mrs. F. Senn showing her fine lot. Mrs. Howard Gould's black pugs will be one of the features of the show. Foxhall P. Keene's Wakefield Briar and Clenniell Coronation will also be shown.

The famous $30,000 Shelbrook Kennel of St. Bernards will positively be on exhibition in all their majesty of size and dignity. Among the St. Bernards will also be found some of the cracks of the country, prize winners at shows in New York and in other cities, and all more or less known on the circuit. The wolfhounds are a fine lot, E. L. Kraus having his kennels in with such representatives as Krauss III. and Nyarraraia, Mrs. S. M. Ferguson having Czar and Kaiser, and Sydney Paget Wanda. There is an exceptionally fine lot of deerhounds, including Miss C. H. Livingston's Gelert, Albion L. Page's Warwick and Norma, and a host of others. The greyhounds to be benched are many, and among them will be the Newton Abbott kennels' Leed's Elect and Whirlwind, R. C. Malcolm's Maid of Erin, Mrs. Philip Hone's Queen Beas, and Mrs. Bayard Jones's Beauty.

Pointers will be found in abundance, and there will be a lot of good ones, including such as George Jarvis's Chappie of Kent, G. S. Mott's Regent, Princess, Alice o' Trixie's Lad, G. F. Dole's Canadian Dexter, Mrs. B. F. Lewis's Bangaway II., and Mabel F. Throckmorton's Earl of Shrewsbury. In English setters there are some good ones, in the lot being the Vancroft Kennel string, which include Snapshot, Bracken o' Led, Queen Flora, and Mallwyn Queen. The Irish setters include Prince Victor, Heather Peg, and Miss Alice G. Ransome's Rockwood Queen. In the list of Gordon setters the best are Duke of Edgewyn and Burnham Victor, belonging to the Vancroft Kennels.

The prize list is remarkable for its value and the special trophies offered for dogs of royal lineage and points. The most representative of the prizes donated as specials are given by lovers and breeders of dogs.

W. Vanderbilt offers the Bloodhound Challenge Cup, silver, for the best bloodhound. Harry S. Page, the well-known sportsman, who rode the steeplechaser Self-Protection to victory in the Annual Champion Stakes at Morris Park, offers for the best Russian wolfhound a handsome gold and silver cup, which he names after his famous horse, "The Self-Protection Cup."

Mrs. Howard Gould, whose fancy in dogs runs to black pugs, offers the Castel Gould Challenge Cup for the best black pug. This cup is open to all comers. Last year Mrs. Gould was herself awarded the trophy. William C. Whitney, in honor of his Futurity winner, Ballyhoo Bey, offers a silver cup named after that famous horse. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay donates the Champion Challenge Cup.

T. A. Havemeyer is interested in dachshunds, and for the best dog of this breed shown he offers the Meadowbrook Challenge Cup. Mrs. Jules J. Vatable is especially interested in French bulldogs and offers a handsome silver cup, which is termed the Cleo de Merode Challenge Cup, in honor of her famous dog of that name.

Mr. August Belmont, the well-known banker, keeps one of the most extensive kennels in this country, and for the best smooth-coated fox terrier offers the Blemton Challenge Cup. Mrs. J. W. M. Cardoza of Boston offers the Grand Challenge Trophy for the best Great Dane. P. F. Collier, the ardent polo player and follower of houpds, offers the Monmouth Challenge Cup for the best American fox hound. Sidney Dillon Ripley offers the Palluchucola Challenge Cup for the best setter of either sex.

D. W. Evans is a devotee of field spaniels. Mrs. Evans, who is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Ladies' Kennel Association, is the possessor of some of the best spaniels in this country. Mr. Evans will give the Evans Field Spaniel Cup for the best field spaniel other than black, while Mrs. Evans contributes the Sporting Spaniel Produce Plate for the best spaniel bitch. R. S. McCreery is the donor of the Clifton Challenge Cup for the best bulldog. Miss A. Brownell of Boston, the devotee of Boston terriers, offers the Brownell Cup for Boston terriers.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire yachtsman, builder of the Independence, offers the Dreamwold Cup for the best blenheim, prince, or ruby spaniel.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who is the President of the association, offers the Meadows Challenge Cup for the best team of Irish setters. Perry Belmont, who is a devotee of the Pomeranium, offers the Suffolk Challenge Cup.

The judges at the coming show are all men who have attained eminence as fanciers and breeders, both at home and abroad. They are C. H. Mason of New York, James Mortimer of Hempstead, Major Taylor of New York, Foxhall P. Keene of New York, B. S. Smith of Gloster, N. J.; George Raper of England, J. Otto Paget of England, and T. Marples of London, England.

Never in the history of dog shows in this city have such a large number of entries been received. The show is under the superintendence of E. M. Oldham, the famous expert, and promises to be a great exhibition.

ST. LOUIS FAIR SCULPTURES.

Plans Provide for 1,600 Figures—Plan for Permanent Works of Art.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The plans for sculptures at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, submitted by Chief of Sculpture Ruckstuhl, were made public to-day. They have not yet been approved. A committee composed of Augustus St. Gaudens, J. Q. A. Ward, and Daniel C. French, three well-known sculptors of America, has been summoned to St. Louis to act with Chief Ruckstuhl in developing the plans.

There will be on the fair grounds about 1,600 sculptured figures in groups, statues, in relief panels, and in spandrels of entrances. The sculptors will be selected entirely from America. Each State is to be invited to reproduce or cast the statue pertaining to it in bronze for permanent preservation.

NEW MEASUREMENT RULE.

New York Yacht Club to Consider Important Changes That Will Give All Boats Fair Racing Chances.

The much-discussed and vexatious questions involved in the measurement of yachts for classification and racing purposes are in a fair way of settlement. For many years the "Seawanhaka rule," based on length and sail area, has been in service in practically all the yacht clubs in and around New York; but there has been great dissatisfaction with it of late inasmuch as under it the out-and-out racing machine has been developed at the expense of the boat of healthy type, suitable for purposes other than racing.

This dissatisfaction took form early in 1901, when the Larchmont and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs adopted a new rule, in which beam and draught were taken into consideration, as well as length and sail area. The rule went into effect at the beginning of 1902. The Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound adopted this rule last Winter, but was not fully convinced that it was just right, and the luck of conviction found expression in the appointment of a committee of designers to scrutinize the operations of the rule and to report this Winter any changes that may appear desirable, or an entirely new rule, if the designers thought it expedient so to do. The report of this committee has not been made as yet, but it is expected by the officers of the association within the next month.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of the New York Yacht Club, early in the present year, a committee was appointed to look into the matter of measurement, and to report a new rule, if such action were found advisable. This committee included C. Oliver Iselin, E. D. Morgan, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Archibald Rogers, all of whom have been prominent, at one time or another, in measures for the defender of the America's Cup; the Secretary of the club, the members of the regular committee, and such clever sailors as A. Cass Canfield, Henry F. Lippitt, John F. Lovejoy, and Oliver E. Cromwell.

The committee has been at work all Summer, and it has called for and received the assistance of every prominent designer in this country, England, and Europe. The result of its work is embodied in a report, to be presented to the club at a general meeting to be held on Thursday evening next.

Three factors are taken into the formula prepared by this committee: length, sail area, and displacement. The length is not the water-line length that has figured in the formula for many years, but is a proportion of the water length taken when the yacht is heeled over to her ordinary sailing position. Obviously the "inclined length" is one that is practically impossible to measure. Therefore a dimension which is a proportion of such length, and which is a fair proportion in all yachts, is taken, and it is calculated in this way: The extreme beam, wherever it may be found, and the greatest beam at the water line, are measured and their dimensions are added and the sum divided by eight. Thus a line is laid off on deck parallel to the middle line, fore and aft, and as far away from it as one-eighth of the total of the two beam measurements. Thus the extreme length of the hull on the line is measured. Then the length of her water line on the vertical proportion to the water of the deck line already measured is taken, and half the sum of these two lengths is taken to represent a proportion of the "inclined water line," as the length factor in the formula, in which it is designated as "L."

The sail area is ascertained by actual measurement; a matter that is easily accomplished by dividing sails of irregular shape into triangles and calculating the area of each triangle by multiplying a base line by a perpendicular and dividing the product by two. This is a much more sensible procedure than the present method of arbitrarily constructing one big triangle, which sometimes approximates the actual sail area, but frequently is many square feet away from it. Displacement is ascertained by dividing the load water line into five equal parts, measuring the immersed cross sections in square feet, at the points of division, and with these figures and the load water line length calculating the displacement in cubic feet. The factor in this formula is five times the cube root of the displacement.

From these three factors the "rating" of a yacht—corresponding in a sense to the racing measure of the old rule—is ascertained by multiplying the square root of the sail area by the length above designated as "L," and dividing the product by five times the cube root of the displacement.

Three direct penalties are imposed by the new rule; one for a water-line length more than 10 per cent. in excess of the factor length as above described; one for sail area, the square root of which is more than 35 per cent. in excess of the factor length, and one for an excess of draught, and the limit of draught, by the way, is a scale which begins at 6.6 feet at a 30 rater and ends at 18 feet at a 115 rater.

In brief, the effect of the new rule will be to penalize the extreme scow bow, extreme overhangs, overcanvasing, extreme fin keels, and small displacement. To put it in another way, the boat of moderate overhang, with bow of fair line and good displacement—which means plenty of room and accommodations below the deck—will have a living chance in a race, and the designers will naturally devote their attention to producing such a boat rather than a racing machine which must submit to many penalties.

The scow bow and unusual overhang are penalized through the increase of the length factor, which increases the dividend in the formula, and therefore the rating. Overcanvasing is taxed for a similar reason, that it increases the dividend in the formula. Small displacement is penalized because it decreases the divisor in the formula.

One effect of the new rule will be that the figure representing the "rating" of a yacht will be considerably longer than that at present representing her racing measurement. For example, a fifty-one-footer will become about a sixty-rater, and a thirty-six-footer a forty-rater. But this is of little consequence, as the whole fleet "goes up," although not altogether in the same proportion.

Two recommendations that will accompany the new rule are that a new classification be established, and that the time allowanse shall be increased. The present classification provides for, first, ninety-five-foot, eighty-five-foot, seventy-five-foot, and sixty-five-foot classes of schooners, and, first, eighty-foot, seventy-foot, sixty-foot, fifty-one-foot, forty-three-foot, and thirty-six-foot classes of sloops. The recommendation is that the rating for schooners be 100, 80, 64, and 51, and the same for sloops, with the addition of a forty-rating class. The scheme of time allowance is based on the generally accepted rule that opportunities for speed vary in different vessels as the square root of their respective lengths, but the table of allowances in use by all clubs is figured to give only 60 per cent. of the allowance due to that rule. The recommendation to be made is to increase this to 80 per cent. of the theoretical allowances. It is well understood among practical yachtsmen that it is better to "give time than to take it," and it is believed that the allowances can be increased without handicapping the larger boats.

Many yachtsmen who have made casual study of the new measurement rule during the past day or two are of the opinion that it represents a movement in the right direction, and express satisfaction that it embodies the work of practical men, and is not based simply on the theories of enthusiasts.

INDIAN HARBOR YACHTS.

A New Class of Knockabouts Proposed for the Season of 1903.

A new club class of yachts for the season of 1903 will be established by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The proposition has arisen from the desire of many members of the club to have a class of boats somewhat larger than the well-known Indian Harbor sailabouts and adapted to sailing in all weathers and qualified to enter in the open races of other clubs on Long Island Sound. A class of knockabouts of 18-foot water line length similar to those of the Eighteen-foot Knockabout Assbciation of Boston is recommended by the Regatta Committee that has had the matter under consideration. In Boston waters boats of this class have been a great success, about 100 of the type having been built there recently.

These boats may be either of a one design or a restricted class. In a restricted class their measurements will be not over 18 feet load water line, at least 6 feet 1 inch beam in keel boats, and 6 feet 6 inches beam in centreboard boats, not less than 17 inches freeboard on the required beam, and 1 inch less for every increase of 4 inches of beam; not less than 2 feet 6 inches draught for at least 4 feet length of keel for centreboard boats. All boats shall weigh when rigged and equipped not less than 4,000 pounds. Keel, stem, frames, house and deck beams shall be of oak or its equivalent in strength. The boats will have air tanks or watertight cabin bulkheads so as to be unsinkable. They will be rigged with mainsail, jib, and spinnaker, and the sail area will be not over 450 square feet, of which not over 360 square feet may be in the mainsail. The crew is limited to three persons, and the helmsman must be an amateur.

In furtherance of the one-design class and to show the type of boat that can be built under the rules the committee has obtained a set of designs for a keel boat with flush deck and another set of designs for a centreboard with cabin house. These designs are now on exhibition at the clubhouse at Greenwich, Conn., and after Oct. 26 will be shown at the office of Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman of the committee, 29 Broadway. The boats, if of the one-design class, can be produced complete for $850. From different designs for a restricted class they can probably be built for from $800 to $1,200. Boats already built for this class can be bought in Boston at prices ranging from $500 to $900.

EDUCATION BOARD'S NEEDS.

William Lummis Says Appropriation of $4,346,560 for "General Repairs" Was Not Asked For.

William Lummis, Chairman of the Board of Education Committee on Buildings, said yesterday that the published statements that the Board of Education asked an appropriation of $4,346,560 for the purpose of "general repairs" of all the schools during 1903, were incorrect.

"The amount asked by the board for repairs," said Mr. Lummis, "is $1,767,188.81, which is an increase of $834,022.76 over that granted for the year 1902. This large sum is necessary because repairs have been long deferred in many cases, $330,000 having been 'cut' by the last Board of Estimate from the amount asked for this year, and also because the school buildings, in the Borough of Brooklyn particularly, are in urgent need of repair, so that $433,300.85 of the increase now asked, or more than one-half, is to be expended in that borough alone.

"The 'general repairs' required include interior and exterior painting, new floorings, new roofs, metal ceilings, new window frames, fire escapes, (required by the Building Department of the city,) repairs of heating and ventilating and electric apparatus, and of sanitary plumbing. In Brooklyn alone 164 wooden stairways should be replaced by iron and stone, although it is proposed to do this only partially in 1903. The increases of repair account are for Manhattan, $117,000; the Bronx, $22,377.83; Brooklyn, $435,000.85; Queens, $195,309.85, and Richmond, $58,327.42. The proper expenditure of the sum asked is protected by the charter requirements that bids must be invited by advertisement and the award must always be made to the lowest bidder.

"The sum of $4,346,560 was not asked for, but was simply an approximate and perhaps a liberal estimate of the amount which would probably be necessary if all the work required to put every school building in as nearly perfect a condition as possible, under the circumstances of each case, were to be made in 1903. The Board of Education, however, had no intention of asking for this sum and simply cited it as showing that the full amount asked, viz.: $1,767,188.81 was necessary and could be well expended. Much of the work done would be of a permanent character, and would not have to be repeated in subsequent years. Controller Grout made the very just suggestion that such permanent repairs or improvements of the buildings should be paid for by bond issue rather than from the tax levy of a single year, and it is very likely that the Board of Estimate will adopt this suggestion."

TRIED TO SHOOT SHOE DEALER.

Italian Drew a Revolver Because He Was Refused a Reduction of Thirteen Cents.

Because J. Abrahams of 170 Canal Street refused to make a reduction of 13 cents on a pair of shoes Santi di Feo, an Italian, aged twenty-four, attempted to kill him. Di Feo, who is a laborer, received his pay last night, and proceeded to get himself into a state of intoxication.

He then met Alisandro Santoris of 65 Mott Street, who pointed out to him the dilapidation of his footgear, and advised him to buy a new pair of shoes. To this Di Feo agreed, and Santoris took him to Abrahams's shoe store. Di Feo liked a certain pair of shoes, but the price was $1.20. As Di Feo possessed only $1.16, he tried to argue Abrahams into selling them for that price, but Abrahams refused.

Di Feo drew a revolver and tried to shoot Abrahams, but the revolver was not loaded. Di Feo was seized by several bystanders. He threw the revolver to Santoris, who made away with it. Di Feo was arrested and taken to the Elizabeth Street Station. Santoris was afterward apprehended, but no revolver was found upon him. Both the men were locked up.

FOUND DEAD IN A HALLWAY.

Man Whose Body Was Discovered by Rapid Transit Laborers Succumbed to Apoplexy.

The body of Frank Wildin, a clerk, forty years of age, who resided at 533 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was found at daybreak yesterday in the hallway at 3,133 Broadway, just around the corner from the Wildin residence. Laborers employed on the rapid transit tunnel discovered the body and Roundsman McGraw was notified. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where a surgeon attached to an ambulance of the J. Hood Wright Hospital gave the cause of death as apoplexy.

The Coroner granted permission for the removal of the body upon coinciding in the opinion of the ambulance surgeon. The wife of the dead man said that her husband left her Friday night to attend a lodge meeting. She waited for him until midnight. Two pawn tickets and a letter requesting the deceased to call in response to an advertisement of his for a position were found on the body.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BUFFALO.

Joseph Orlando Wounds Michael Zangari, Whose Condition Is Serious.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Joseph Orlando, aged twenty-four years, shot Michael Zangari, aged twenty-eight years, twice this afternoon. Zangari was taken to the hospital. No statement will be made as to his condition, which is said to be serious.

According to Orlando's story he ran away with Zangari's wife in New York. He came to this city, and was followed by Zangari, who made threats that he would kill Orlando on sight.

The two men met this afternoon, and, according to witnesses, Zangari put his hand to his hip pocket as though to draw his revolver. Orlando was quicker, and fired three shots, two taking effect in Zangari's body.

Lawyers to Assist Republican Voters.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club has organized a corps of lawyers to look after the legal interests of citizens in matters of registration and voting. A delegation of these lawyers will be at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, each evening until election day, ready to give advice and assistance to any voters who may call.

From Ancient Flanders

come the reproductions of the sturdy pieces, of that simple period. The Dining Room or Living Room will find a beautiful suggestion in the Sideboard, Tables, Cabinets and Chairs, made of Oak, fumed to a rich nut brown color.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Sale
Women's Dress Robes

Newest Models—Dress Patterns Complete.
Spangled On All-Silk Superior Quality Net.

10.00 FOR THE REGULAR $15.00 GRADES.
12.50 FOR THE REGULAR $18.00 GRADES.
16.50 FOR THE REGULAR $25.00 GRADES.
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Infants' and Children's Wear.

The news for to-morrow from the Children's Store will prove of intense interest to many. Sleeping Garments, Petticoats, Bonnets and Coats for the little ones—all priced in a way most tempting.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet, ecru and natural, sizes 3 to 7 years, 25

CHILDREN'S STRIPE FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS; dainty pink and blue; scallop edge; sizes 4 to 14 years, 29

BONNETS AND COATS.

White and colored corded silk BONNETS; chiffon, ruche and edge; rosette of chiffon and baby ribbon; sizes 1 to 5 years, 3.75

CHILDREN'S COLORED CLOTH BOX COATS; round collar, stitched with fancy silk braid, double-breasted, sizes 2 to 5 years, 6.50
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Oil and Gas Stoves.

The demand for these stoves is larger than ever, and although the price of coal is much lower, it cannot reach the figures of oil. We put on sale to-morrow the following stoves:

GAS RANGES.

"WOLF" GAS RANGE NO. 30, 16-inch oven with broiler compartment on top; 3 cooking places; nickel plated trimmings; special, 7.00

"FIRE KING" GAS RANGE; we recommend to take the place of any high grade coal cooking stove; large double oven; 4 cooking holes on top, and two shelves; heavily constructed; guaranteed to be absolutely the best cooker and baker on the market, 18.75

OIL HEATERS.

"TROPICAL" OIL HEATER; "Banner" style; fitted with the "Miller" fount; latest improved smokeless device; guarantoed to be one of the highest grade oil heaters on the market, 5.50

"BANNER" OIL HEATER; fitted with brass fount and smokeless device; suitable for heating a small room, 1.50

We carry also a full line of wood stoves and gas radiators.
(Basement.)

Women's Flannelette Wrappers and Nightgowns.

These values are just as timely as they are attractive. Every garment is made of excellent quality of material; the workmanship is of the very best and the sizes are generously cut.

WRAPPERS; flannelette and percale; good dark patterns, with full skirt and neat waist effects; 59

WRAPPERS; fine quality flannelette; very desirable patterns, including black and white effects; extra full skirt with ruffle and prettily trimmed waists, 98

WRAPPERS; superior quality flannelette; handsome patterns; extra wide skirt, with ruffle and waists trimmed with fancy braid and sateen, 1.50

FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS.

NIGHTGOWNS, flannelette, pink and blue stripes, Hubbard yoke, with trimming of fancy braid, 59

NIGHTGOWNS, fine flannelette, pink and blue stripes, Hubbard style, yoke of hemstitched tucks, finished with ribbon bow, cut full and long; special, 75

NIGHTGOWNS, fine quality flannelette, fancy stripe effects, high neck, round yoke, turn-over collar, trimming of fancy washable braid, 98

NIGHTGOWNS, superior quality flannelette, dainty stripes, high neck, fancy yoke effects, with trimming of satin and silk embroidered ruffles, 1.39
(Second Floor, Centre.)

PEDDLING SHIRT WAISTS.

Arrest of Two Women by a Store Detective Who Alleged That the Goods Had Been Stolen.

Charged with peddling from a dress suit case on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, shirt waists from Siegel-Cooper Company's store Mrs. Ida Wor

Elections in Forty-Two States Nov. 4

Full State Tickets Will Be Chosen In Twenty-One States, Minor Officers In Eleven Others—Congressmen to Be Elected In All—In Many, Constitutional Amendments Will Be Voted on—Legislatures Elected Will Name Twenty-Three United States Senators.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, forty-two States will elect Representatives to the Fifty-eighth Congress, 378 in all, the total membership having been increased by the reapportionment under the twelfth census to 386. Eight members, all Republicans, have already been elected—four from Maine and two each from Oregon and Vermont.

On the same day full tickets of State executive officers and Legislatures will be elected in twenty-one States, minor executive officers in eleven, and Legislatures in two. Amendments to the Constitution will be submitted to the vote of the people in many States at the same time. The offices to be filled, the candidates of the several parties, and the previous votes of the States are given in the following article:

ALABAMA.

Under its new Constitution, Alabama changes its date of State elections from August to November, and elects its Governor and other State officers for four years, and makes them ineligible for reelection. The Legislature meets in regular session once in four years. There are three regularly nominated tickets for State officers in the field.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—William D. Jelks.
Lieutenant Governor—Russell M. Cunningham.
Secretary of State—J. Thomas Heflin.
Treasurer—J. Craig Smith.
State Auditor—Thomas L. Sowell.
Attorney General—Massey Wilson.
Superintendent of Education—Isaac W. Hill.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Robert R. Fool.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—J. A. W. Smith.
Lieutenant Governor—C. P. Lane.
Secretary of State—J. H. Carter.
Treasurer—H. Lee Brown.
State Auditor—T. B. McNaron.
Attorney General—W. H. Ambrecht.
Superintendent of Education—J. C. Fonville.
Commissioner of Agriculture—T. B. Morton.

The Socialists have nominated Fred Lemon for Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Prohibitionists' ticket is headed by W. D. Gay as the candidate for Governor. The vote of Alabama at recent elections has been.

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
1900—President	96,308	53,669	3,796	1,407
1900—Governor	115,187	28,288	17,543	1,301

The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a United States Senator, the term of Edmund W. Pettus, Democrat, expiring March 3, 1903.

CALIFORNIA.

California has a long list of State offices to fill and five parties have made regular nominations.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Franklin B. Lane.
Lieutenant Governor—Isador B. Dockweiler.
Secretary of State—Alexander J. Rosborough.
Treasurer—Samuel H. Brooks.
Controller—Frederick W. Harkness.
Attorney General—W. A. Gett.
Superintendent of Schools.—E. W. Lindsay.
Surveyor General—Charles H. Holcomb.
State Printer—Edward J. Woodman.
Chief Justice—J. K. Law.
Associate Justices—Eldred C. Farnsworth, D. K. Trask.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—George C. Pardee.
Lieutenant Governor—Alden Anderson.
Secretary of State—Charles F. Curry.
Treasurer—Truman Reeves.
Controller—E. P. Colgan.
Attorney General—Ulysses Siegel Webb.
Superintendent of Schools—T. J. Kirk.
Surveyor General—Victor H. Woods.
State Printer—W. W. Shannon.
Chief Justice—W. H. Beatty.
Associate Justices—F. M. Angelotti, Lucien Shaw.

The candidates for Governor on the other State tickets are:

Prohibition—Theodore D. Kanouse.
Industrial Federation—W. P. Squire.
Socialist—George S. Brower.

The vote of California in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	S.Dem.
1900—President	124,985	164,755	5,024	7,554
1898—Governor	129,261	148,354	....	....

The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a United States Senator, the term of George C. Perkins, Republican, expiring March 3, 1903.

Nine amendments to their State Constitution are submitted to the people of California for their approval or rejection. One authorizes a special tax for the support of high and technical public schools, and another relates to the exemption from taxation of bonds issued by counties and municipalities for school and irrigation purposes. Another provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for laborers and mechanics employed on public works. Another authorizes the use of voting machines, and another provides for a State Commission of five members to have charge in certain respects of railroads, common carriers, banks, insurance companies, water, gas and electric light and power companies, telephone, telegraph, and sleeping car companies, and makes regulations concerning the same. The other amendments are of local interest.

COLORADO.

The people of Colorado will elect their full list of State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, the term of Henry M. Teller, Silver Republican, expiring March 3, 1903. He has been formally nominated as the Democratic candidate for re-election to the Senate. For the State officers there are five regularly nominated tickets in the field, some of the nominees being women, they being entitled to vote and hold office in the State. Following are the candidates:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Edward C. Stimson.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Annear.
Secretary of State—Horace W. Havens.
Treasurer—James N. Carlisle.
Attorney General—John H. Schweigert.
Auditor—Harry H. Insley.
Superintendent of Schools—Helen M. Grenfels.
Regents of the University—Mary C. C. Bradford, Jesse Stevenson.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—James H. Peabody.
Lieutenant Governor—Warren Haggot.
Secretary of State—James Cowie.
Treasurer—Whitney Newell.
Attorney General—Nathan C. Miller.
Auditor—John A. Holmberg.
Superintendent of Schools—Anna Brandt.
Regents of the University—O. J. Pfeiffer, W. J. King.

The nominees for Governor on other State tickets are:

Prohibition—Otto A. Reinhardt.
Socialist Labor—J. C. Provost.
Populists—Frank W. Owers.

The vote of Colorado in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	S.Dem.	Others.
1900—President	122,733	93,067	3,790	1,787	
1900—Governor	115,993	94,056	3,786	....	
1898—Governor	121,995	93,245	....	....	

Six proposed amendments to the Constitution of Colorado are submitted to the people. They provide for home rule in the cities of the State, abolishing the Boards of County Commissioners, and putting an end to a double system of city and county government; authorize the enactment of a law providing that eight hours shall be the limit of a day's work in underground mines and the blast furnaces and smelters of the State; provide for new restrictions in the qualifications of voters, and consolidate the general and county elections, so that elections shall hereafter occur every second year. Another provides for a single tax, being specified on the ballot as "the Australian tax system."

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut will elect State officers and Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, the term of Orville H. Platt, Republican, expiring March 3, 1903. There are four tickets for State officers, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Melbert B. Cary.
Lieutenant Governor—E. Kent Hubbard, Jr.
Secretary of State—Arthur B. Calkins.
Treasurer—Philip Hugo.
Controller—Edward G. Kilduff.
Attorney General—Noble E. Pierce.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Abiram Chamberlain.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry Roberts.
Secretary of State—Charles G. R. Vinal.
Treasurer—Henry H. Gallup.
Controller—William E. Seeley.
Attorney General—William A. King.

The nominees for Governor on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—Robert N. Stanley.
Socialist—Ernest Oatley.

The vote of Connecticut in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Scatter-ing.
1900—President	74,014	102,572	1,617	1,947
1900—Governor	81,420	95,822	....	....
1898—Governor	64,277	81,015	....	....

DELAWARE.

Delaware will elect minor State officers and Legislature, which will be called upon to choose two United States Senators, unless the present Legislature is called in extraordinary session and fills the vacancies. These are the candidates for State officers, the two factions of Republicans having united on one ticket:

DEMOCRATIC.

Treasurer—Joseph H. Hossinger.
State Auditor—J. Thomas Lowe.

REPUBLICAN.

Treasurer—Martin B. Burris.
State Auditor—Purnal B. Norman.

PROHIBITION.

Treasurer—John H. H. Kelly.
State Auditor—H. B. Hitch.

The vote of Delaware in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc. Dem.
1900—President	18,865	22,537	546	57
1898—Governor	18,808	22,421	....	....

FLORIDA.

Florida will elect a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Stephen R. Mallory, (Dem.,) whose term of office will expire March 3, 1903.

IDAHO.

Idaho will elect State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, the term of Henry Heitfield (Dem.) expiring March 3, 1903. For State officers there are three tickets, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Frank W. Hunt.
Lieutenant Governor—W. E. Adams.
Justice of the Supreme Court—F. E. Fogg.
Secretary of State—C. J. Bassett.
Auditor—John C. Callahan.
Treasurer—E. P. Coltman.
Attorney General—Fred D. Culver.
Superintendent of Instruction—Miss Permeal French.
Inspector of Mines—John H. Nordquist.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—John T. Morrison.
Lieutenant Governor—James M. Stevens.
Justice of the Supreme Court—James F. Ailshie.
Secretary of State—Willmot H. Gibson.
Auditor—Theodore Turner.
Treasurer—Henry N. Coffin.
Attorney General—John A. Bagley.
Superintendent of Instruction—Miss May L. Scott.
Inspector of Mines—Robert Bell.

The People's Party's ticket is headed by D. H. Andrews as candidate for Governor.

The vote of Idaho in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Scatter-ing.
1900—President	29,414	27,198	857	445
1900—Governor	28,628	26,468	....	....

ILLINOIS.

Illinois will elect minor State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator as successor of William E. Mason, Republican, whose term expires March 3, 1903. There are five tickets for the State officers in the field, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Treasurer—George W. Duddleston.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—John L. Pickering.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anson L. Bliss.
Trustees of the State University—Julia Holmes Smith, James A. White, and S. S. Paxton.

REPUBLICAN.

Treasurer—Fred A. Busse.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Chris Mamer.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Alfred Bayliss.
Trustees of the State University—L. H. Kerrick, William B. McKinley, and Laura B. Evans.

The nominees for Treasurer on the other State tickets are:

Prohibition—Charles H. Tuesburg.
Socialist—A. W. Nelson.
People's Party—Dieterich Balster.

The vote of Illinois in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Others
1900—President	503,061	597,985	17,626	13,225

Three "questions of public policy" will be submitted to the voters of Illinois. They inquire if the Legislature shall next year submit to the people a Constitutional amendment providing for a system of initiative and referendum in the enactment of laws; secondly, shall the Legislature permit voters of the political subdivisions of the State to initiate desired local legislation by petition signed by 8 per cent. of the voters, and have referred to the voters any legislation enacted by the local legislative bodies, by the filing of a petition of 5 per cent. of the voters, the action of a majority of those voting to decide in each case. Lastly, shall the next Legislature take the necessary steps to bring about the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

INDIANA.

Indiana will elect minor State officers and Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1903. For the State offices there are five tickets in the field, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Secretary of State—Albert E. Schoonover.
Auditor—James R. Riggs.
Treasurer—Jerome Herff.
Attorney General—William E. Stillwell.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Scott.
Geologist—Edward Barrett.
Statistician—Myron D. King.

REPUBLICAN.

Secretary of State—Daniel E. Storms.
Auditor—David E. Sherrick.
Treasurer—Nat U. Hill.
Attorney General—Charles W. Miller.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Fassett A. Cotton.
Geologist—Willis S. Blatchley.
Statistician—Benjamin F Johnson.

The nominees for Secretary of State on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—James M. Dungan.
Populist—William B. Gill.
Socialist-Labor—Gus A. Dreyer.

The vote of Indiana in recent elections has been:

Year. Office	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Oths.
1900—President	309,581	336,063	13,717	4,729
1900—Governor	308,370	331,532	13,451	4,615
1898—Sec. State	269,125	286,643	9,061	5,867

IOWA.

Iowa will elect minor State officers, for which there are three tickets in the field, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Secretary of State—Richard Burke.
Auditor—J. S. McLuin.
Treasurer—R. U. Chapman.
Attorney General—John D. Denison.
Railroad Commissioner—Thomas Benson.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Thomas Stapleton and J. H. Quick.

REPUBLICAN.

Secretary of State—William B. Martin.
Auditor—B. F. Carroll.
Treasurer—Gilbert S. Gilbertson.
Attorney General—Charles W. Mullan.
Railroad Commissioner—E. A. Dawson.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Scott M. Ladd and Charles A. Bishop.

The Prohibition State ticket is headed by W. W. Howard for Secretary of State.

The vote of Iowa in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Oths.
1901—Governor	143,715	226,848	15,658	4,295
1900—President	209,266	307,773	9,502	3,780

KANSAS.

Kansas will elect State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator as successor of William A. Harris, Democrat, whose term of office will expire March 3, 1903. There are five tickets for State officers, as follows:

FUSION.

Governor—William H. Craddock, Dem.
Lieutenant Governor—Fred J. Close, Pop.
Secretary of State—Claude Duval, Dem.
Treasurer—D. H. Heflebower, Pop.
Auditor—J. M. Lewis, Dem.
Attorney General—F. M. Pearl, Pop.
Superintendent of Insurance—Daniel Hart, Pop.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Willis J. Bailey.
Lieutenant Governor—D. J. Hanna.
Secretary of State—Joel R. Burrow.
Treasurer—Thomas T. Kelly.
Auditor—Seth G. Wells.
Attorney General—C. C. Coleman.
Superintendent of Instruction—Insley L. Dayhoff.
Superintendent of Insurance—Charles H. Luling.

The other State tickets are headed by nominees for Governor, as follows:

Prohibition—F. W. Emerson.
Populists—James H. Lathrop.
Socialists—A. S. McAllister.

The vote of Kansas in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc.-Dem.
1900—President	162,695	185,952	3,605	1,605
	Fus.	Rep.	Proh.	Scat.
1900—Governor	164,803	181,978	2,662	1,261

The people of Kansas are to vote upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State. One provides for biennial elections of town and county officers. The other raises the pay of the State legislators to $500 each per session.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky will elect Judge of the Court of Appeals and county and school officers. For Judge the Democrats have nominated Henry S. Barker. The Republicans have named George Durell.

LOUISIANA.

Five amendments to the Constitution of Louisiana are submitted to the vote of the people. One would repeal the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting; one relates to the exemption of certain property from taxation, and another relates to the compensation of public officers. One would make Judges appointive instead of elective, and another provides for the appointment of a State Board of Appraisers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts will elect State officers and Legislature. For the former there are five complete tickets in the field.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—William A. Gaston.
Lieutenant Governor—Herbert C. Joyner.
Secretary of State—Willmore B. Stone.
Treasurer—Joseph L. Chalifoux.
Auditor—Thomas E. Thacher.
Attorney General—John J. Flaherty.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—John L. Bates.
Lieutenant Governor—Curtis Guild, Jr.
Secretary of State—William M. Olin.
Treasurer—Edward S. Bradford.
Auditor—Henry E. Turner.
Attorney General—Herbert Parker.

The nominees for Governor on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—William H. Partridge.
Socialist-Labor—Michael T. Berry.
Socialist—John C. Chase.

The vote of Massachusetts in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc. Labor
1901—Governor	114,362	185,809	4,780	8,598
1900—President	156,997	238,886	6,190	2,569
1900—Governor	130,078	225,054	5,950	8,784
1899—Governor	103,802	168,902	7,402	10,778

MICHIGAN.

Michigan will elect State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator for the term ending March 3, 1907, recently held by James McMillan, Republican, deceased, and temporarily filled by Russell A. Alger by appointment of the Governor. For State officers there are four tickets in the field:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Lorenzo T. Durand.
Lieutenant Governor—John F. Bible.
Auditor—D. A. Hammond.
Attorney General—W. F. McKnight.
Treasurer—Wilbur F. Davidson.
Secretary of State—John Donovan.
Land Commissioner—Arthur F. Watson.
Superintendent Public Instruction—W. N. Ferris.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Aaron T. Bliss.
Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland.
Auditor—Perry F. Powers.
Attorney General—Charles A. Blair.
Treasurer—Daniel McCoy.
Secretary of State—Frederick M. Warner.
Land Commissioner—Edwin A. Wildey.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Fall.

The candidates for Governor on the two other tickets are:

Prohibition—Walter S. Westerman.
Socialist—Shepard Cowles.

The vote of Michigan in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc. Dem.
1900—President	211,685	316,209	11,859	2,826
1900—Governor	226,228	305,612	11,834	2,709

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota will elect State officers and Legislature. For State officers there are five tickets nominated, though candidates are lacking for some of the offices on the minority tickets.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Leonard A. Rosing.
Lieutenant Governor—Robert A. Smith.
Secretary of State—Spurgeon Odell.
Auditor—Albert G. Lieck.
Attorney General—Frank D. Larrabee.
Treasurer—Joseph L. Meyers.
Railroad Commissioner—James M. Bowler.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Samuel R. Van Sant.
Lieutenant Governor—Ray W. Jones.
Secretary of State—Peter E. Hanson.
Auditor—Samuel G. Iverson.
Attorney General—Wallace B. Douglas.
Treasurer—Julius H. Block.
Railroad Commissioner — Charles F. Staples.

The candidates for Governor on the other State tickets are:

Prohibition—Charles Scanlon.
Populists—Thomas J. Meighen.
Socialists—Thomas Van Lear.
No party designation—J. E. Nash.

The vote of Minnesota in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Fusion.	Rep.	Proh.	Pop.
1900—President	112,901	190,461	8,555	....
1900—Governor	150,651	152,905	....	....
1898—Governor	131,980	111,796	5,299	1,766

Four proposed constitutional amendments are submitted to the vote of the people of Minnesota. The most important relate to taxation and authorize the imposition of a general income tax in lieu of all taxes on personal property. Another creates a State road and bridge fund, for the construction and improvement of the roads of the State. The third authorizes the loaning of school and university funds to counties, school districts, cities, towns, and villages wherein the entire bonded indebtedness does not exceed 15 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

The fourth amendment increases the tax on the gross earnings of railroads from 3 to 4 per cent.

MISSISSIPPI.

Three proposed constitutional amendments are submitted to the people of Mississippi. One proposes to change the manner of submitting constitutional amendments; another proposes the abolition of the special session of the Legislature and a return to the regular biennial session, as under the old Constitution, and the third provides that the counties, judicial districts of counties, cities, or towns may elect to take stock in or vote aid to railroads.

MISSOURI.

Missouri will elect minor State officers, one-half its Senate, and its House of Representatives. The Legislature thus chosen will elect a United States Senator, the term of George Graham Vest (Dem.) expiring March 3, 1903. For the State officers there are four tickets.

DEMOCRATIC.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. T. Carrington.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—J. A. Knott, J. F. Rice.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Gavon D. Burgess, Leroy P. Valliant, James D. Fox.

REPUBLICANS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James Ulysses White.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. S. Crane, Barney W. Frauenthal.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Henry Lamm, Moses Whybark, Edward Higbee.

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Pop.
1900—President	351,922	314,092	5,965	4,244
1900—Governor	350,045	317,905	5,195	4,356

Eight amendments to the Constitution of Missouri are submitted to the vote of the people. The most important relates to the debt of the State and the providing of a sinking fund for its liquidation.

MONTANA.

Montana will elect on its general ticket an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. The Labor Party, Populists, and Heintze Democrats, as opposed to Senator Clark, have endorsed the Republican nominee. The several candidates are:

Democratic—Jere B. Leslie.
Republican—W. L. Holloway.
Socialists—J. Cameron.

The vote of Montana in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Fusion.	Rep.	Proh.	S.Dem.
1900—President	37,146	25,373	298	708
1900—Governor	31,419	22,691	....	....

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska will elect State officers and Legislature. There are three tickets for the State offices:

DEMOCRATIC-POPULISTS.

Governor—William H. Thompson, Dem.
Lieutenant Governor—E. A. Gilbert, Pop.
Treasurer—J. N. Adams, Dem.
Secretary of State—John H. Powers, Pop.
Auditor—Charles Q. De France, Pop.
Superintendent of Instruction—Claude Smith, Pop.
Attorney General—J. H. Broady, Dem.
Land Commissioner—James C. Brennan, Dem.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—John H. Mickey.
Lieutenant Governor—E. G. McGilton.
Treasurer—Peter Montenson.
Secretary of State—George W. Marsh.
Auditor—Charles Weston.
Superintendent of Instruction—William K. Fowler.
Attorney General—Frank N. Prout.
Land Commissioner—George D. Follmer.

The Prohibition State ticket is headed by S. T. Davis as the candidate for Governor. The vote of Nebraska in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.-Pop.	Rep.	Proh.	S.Dem.
1901—Justices	86,334	88,993	4,072	1,838
1900—President	114,013	121,835	3,655	822
1900—Governor	113,018	113,879	4,315	674

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of Nebraska is submitted to the vote of the people of the State. It provides for amending the amending clause now existing, which has been found obstructive in practice.

NEVADA.

Nevada will elect State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed John P. Jones, Silver Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1903. Nominations have been made for State officers as follows:

DEMOCRATIC AND SILVER PARTY.

Governor—John Sparks, Dem.
Lieutenant Governor—Lemuel Allen, S. P.
Judge of the Supreme Court—G. F. Talbot, S. P.
Secretary of State—Eugene Howell, S. P.
Treasurer—Edward Ryan, S. P.
Attorney General—James G. Sweeney, Dem.
Surveyor General—E. David Kelly, S. P.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Edwards Bray, Dem.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—A. C. Cleveland.
Lieutenant Governor—F. J. Burton.
Judge of the Supreme Court—F. M. Bowler.
Secretary of State—W. G. Douglass.
Treasurer—Simon Bray.
Attorney General—Samuel Platt.
Surveyor General—W. C. Gayhart.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Orves Ring.

The vote of Nevada in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Silver.	Pop.
1900—President	6,347	3,849	....	....
1898—Governor	2,080	3,548	3,570	883

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire will elect a Governor and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1903. The nominees for Governor are:

Democratic—Henry F. Hollis.
Republican—Nahum J. Bachelder.
Prohibition—John C. Berry.
Socialist—Michael H. O'Neal.

The vote of New Hampshire in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc. Dem.
1900—President	35,489	54,803	1,270	790
1900—Governor	34,956	53,891	1,182	752

The people of New Hampshire will also elect delegates to a State constitutional convention, to assemble at the capitol in Concord in December.

NEW YORK.

New York will elect State officers and Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Thomas Collier Platt, Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1903. The new Legislature will pass upon several proposed Constitutional amendments. The nominations of the two leading parties for State offices follow:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Bird S. Coler.
Lieutenant Governor—Charles N. Bulger.
Secretary of State—Frank H. Mott.
Controller—Charles M. Preston.
State Treasurer—George R. Finch.
Attorney General—John Cunneen.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Richard W. Sherman.
Associate Judge of Court of Appeals—John C. Gray.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor—Frank W. Higgins.
Secretary of State—John F. O'Brien.
Controller—Nathan L. Miller.
State Treasurer—John G. Wicker.
Attorney General—Henry B. Coman.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Edward A. Bond.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—William E. Werner.

Other tickets have been nominated with candidates for Governor as follows:

Prohibition—Alfred L. Manierre.
Liberal Democrats (Bryan)—Edgar L. Ryder.
Social Democrats—Benjamin Hanford.
Socialist-Labor—Daniel De Leon.

The vote of New York in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc. Lab.
1900—President	678,396	821,992	22,043	12,622
1900—Governor	693,733	804,859	22,704	13,493
1898—Governor	643,921	661,707	18,383	23,806

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina will elect minor State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Peter C. Pritchard, Republican, whose term expires March 3, 1903. The candidate are:

DEMOCRATIC.

Chief Justice—Walter Clark.
Associate Justices—Platt D. Walker, Henry D. Walker.
Superintendent of Instruction—James Y. Joyner.
Commissioner—Eugene C. Beddingfield.

INDEPENDENT AND REPUBLICAN.

Chief Justice—Thomas H. Hill.
Superintendent of Instruction—D. A. Long.
Commissioner—D. H. Abbott.

The vote of North Carolina in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Pop.
1900—President	157,752	133,081	1,086	830
1900—Governor	186,050	126,296	338	....
1898—Judge	177,449	159,511	....	....

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota will elect State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Henry Clay Hansbrough, Republican, whose term expires March 3, 1903. For State officers there are two full tickets and parts of two others.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Joseph E. Cronan.
Lieutenant Governor—S. K. McGinnis.
Secretary of State—John Quarum.
Auditor—John F. Morrison.
Treasurer—James McDonald.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. Stefanson.
Attorney General—M. J. Barrett.
Commissioner of Insurance—F. A. Willson.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Oscar H. Will.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John M. Cochrane, Rep.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Frank White.
Lieutenant Governor—David Bartlett.
Secretary of State—E. F. Porter.
Auditor—H. L. Holmes.
Treasurer—D. H. McMillan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. L. Stockwell.
Attorney General—H. C. Frick.
Commissioner of Insurance—Ferd Leutz.
Commissioner of Agriculture—B. J. Turner.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John M. Cochrane.

The nominees for Governor on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—J. O. Severson.
Social Democrats—Robert Grant.

The vote of North Dakota in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Fus.	Rep.	Proh.
1900—President	20,519	35,891	731
1900—Governor	22,275	34,052	560
1898—Governor	19,496	27,808	..

OHIO.

Ohio will elect minor State officers, for whom there are four tickets in the field.

DEMOCRATIC.

Secretary of State—Herbert S. Bigelow.
Member Board of Public Works—Joseph J. Pater.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Michael Donnelly.
Dairy Commissioner—Philip Bruck.

REPUBLICAN.

Secretary of State—Lewis C. Laylin.
Member Board of Public Works—William Kirtley, Jr.
Judge of the Supreme Court—William B. Crew.
Dairy Commissioner—Horace Ankeney.

The nominees for Secretary of State on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—A. L. White.
Socialist—Max Hayes.

The vote of Ohio in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc.
1901—Governor	388,525	436,062	9,878	7,369
1900—President	474,882	543,918	10,203	....

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania will elect State officers, one-half of its Senate and its House of Representatives. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed Boies Penrose, Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1903. For the State offices there are five tickets in nomination, including the Union Party, which has accepted the Democratic nominees for the first two places on the ticket, and nominated Lewis Emery, Jr., for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—George W. Guthrie.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—James Nolan.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Samuel W. Pennypacker.
Lieutenant Governor—William M. Brown.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Isaac B. Brown.

The other nominees for Governor are:

Prohibition—Silas C. Swallow.
Socialists—William Adams.

The vote of Pennsylvania in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Union.
1901—Treasurer	291,995	423,498	18,044	93,218
1900—President	424,232	712,665	27,908	....

Two proposed amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania will be voted upon by the people. One will provide that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal. The other proposes that special or local laws may be enacted if they have been approved by a majority of the voters of the locality affected at a general election held for the purpose.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island will elect State officers and Legislature. For the former three tickets have been placed in nomination.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Lucius F. C. Garvin.
Lieutenant Governor—Adelard Archambault.
Secretary of State—Frank E. Fitzsimmons.
Attorney General—Dennis J. Holland.
Treasurer—Clark Potter.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Charles Dean Kimball.
Lieutenant Governor—George L. Shepley.
Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett.
Attorney General—Charles F. Stearns.
Treasurer—Walter A Read.

The Prohibitionists' ticket is headed by William E. Brightman for Governor.

The vote of Rhode Island in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Labor.
1901—Governor	19,038	25,575	1,945	1,120
1900—President	19,812	33,784	1,529	1,423

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina will elect State officers and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed John Lowndes McLaurin, Democrat, whose term experies March 3, 1903. There is but one ticket for the State offices in the field, the Democratic, and that was chosen by primaries of the Democratic Party, which, of course, were equivalent to an election. The nominee for Governor is D. Clinch Heyward. The vote of South Carolina in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.
1900—President	47,236	3,679
1900—Governor	46,457	*

*No opposition.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota will elect State officers and Legislature, which will chose a United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of James H. Kyle, deceased, ending March 3, 1903, and one for the term following. For the State offices four tickets have been nominated.

FUSION.

Governor—John W. Martin.
Lieutenant Governor—Everitt Smith.
Treasurer—Louis Chlodek.
Secretary of State—E. S. Ashley.
Auditor—Wayne Mason.
Superintendent of Instruction—Miss Nina M. Small.
Commissioner of Public Lands—W. H. Minahan.
Railroad Commissioner—H. B. Rouse.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Charles N. Herreid.
Lieutenant Governor—George W. Snow.
Treasurer—C. B. Collins.
Secretary of State—O. C. Berg.
Auditor—J. F. Halliday.
Superintendent of Instruction—George W. Nash.
Commissioner of Public Lands—C. J. Bach.
Attorney General—Philo Hall.
Railroad Commissioner—D. H. Smith.

The candidates for Governor on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—H. H. Curtis.
Socialists—J. C. Campbell.

The vote of South Dakota in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.-Pop.	Rep.	Proh.
1900—President	39,544	54,530	1,542
1900—Governor	40,091	53,803	....

The people of South Dakota are to vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution increasing the amount of debt which counties, towns, and school districts may incur to 5 per cent. upon their assessed valuation.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee will elect Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and Legislature. The candidates are:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—James B. Frazier.
Railroad Commissioner—J. Neil McKenzie.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Henry T. Campbell.
Railroad Commissioner—J. J. Elliott.

The Prohibitionists have nominated R. S. Cheves for Governor. The vote of Tennessee in recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.-Pop.	Rep.	Proh.	Pop.
1900—President	144,751	121,194	....	....
1900—Governor	145,708	119,831	3,378	1,269

TEXAS.

Texas will elect State officers and Legislature. For the former the Democrats, Socialists, and Populists have nominated full tickets. The Republicans have made nominations for Governor and State Treasurer, and the Prohibitionists for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Samuel W. T. Lanham.
Lieutenant Governor—George D. Neal.
Controller—R. M. Love.
Treasurer—John A. Robbins.
Land Commissioner—J. S. Terrell.
Railroad Commissioner—O. B. Colquitt.
Attorney General—Charles K. Bell.
Superintendent of Instruction—Arthur Lefevre.
Judge Court of Criminal Appeals—W. T. Davidson.
Associate Justice—F. A. Williams.

The candidates for Governor on the other tickets are:

Republican—George P. Burkett.
Prohibition—George W. Carroll.
Socialists—W. W. Freeman.
Populists—J. M. Mallett.

The vote of Texas at recent elections has been:

Year. Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Pop.
1900—President	207,837	121,173	2,644	20,076
			Dem.	Pop.
1898—Governor			285,074	132,548

The people of Texas will vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution providing for the imposition of a poll tax upon voters.

UTAH.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Albert
Allen

Angerer
Annamuller
Anthony
Armstrong
Arnton
Ashford

BAILEY
Baird
Baker
Ballantyne
Basaford
Bauer
Beam
Beatty
Behr
Bell
Benjamin
Berry
Bewig
Blair
Blake
Bohag
Bohanna
Bostick
Bradley
Brahms
Bremer
Bridgeman
Brothers
Brown
Buchlein
Buldra
Burne
Byrne

CADMUS
Cahill
Caldwe
Callahan
Casler
Cassel
Cassidy
Clark
Clarke
Cleary
Coffey
Cohn
Collord
Condon
Connors
Considine
Cooper
Costello
Craig
Crossman
Cummings
Curnen

DALE
Davis
Dayton
Dean
Decker
Denham
Deutch
Dillon
Donlin
Doyle
Dresdner
Drew
Dudley
Duhrkopp
Dwyer

EASTWOOD
Edmiston
Emde
Erdenbrecher
Erdmann
Evans
Every

FAIST
Fallon
Farrell
Fass
Fawcett
Feehan
Fennell
Ferguson
Field
Fink
Fish
Fitzmaurice
Flahive
Flynn
Forbes
Force
Forkel
Francis
Frederick

Friess
Fry

GARLAND
Gardner
Gaylor
Geisler
Glavey
Glynn
Goff
Graham
Gray
Greene
Griebel
Gubner

HAM
Hamilton
Hanburger
Hannelly
Harlow
Harnett
Hart
Hartmann
Harwood
Hauburger
Haug
Hayes
Herbert
Herckenrath
Herrell
Herring
Higgins
Hill
Hillier
Hirschberger
Hobein
Hoffman
Hopcraft
Houston
Howells
Hoyt
Huestead
Hull
Huntington
Hussey
Hyde

JACOBS
Jayne
Jennings
Johnson

KAHN
Kane
Kavanagh
Kearney
Keenan
Kempe
Kiernan
Kind
Kirkland
Klamfuss
Kuntze

LA FORGE
Lambord
Lamline
Lauterbach
Lebohner
Lee
Lennon
Letts
Levy
Loeb
Louvegnez
Luce
Lucey
Lydecker

McCARTHY
McDonald
McEnepee
McEntee
McEvitt
McGovern
McGuire
McKeon
McMannus
McNulty
McVedy
Mallard
Malone
Martin
Mead
Mee
Merry
Messler
Mettler
Meyer
Miles
Millhauser
Miner
Misk

Mohr
Moll
Monyea
Mooney
Morgan
Mott
Mullarkey
Munson
Murray
Murphy

NICKERSON
Nolan
Norwood
Nostrand

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
O'Grady
O'Leary
O'Rourke
Ochs
Ormsby
Orr

PACKARD
Pape
Patterson
Peet
Pelter
Pettit
Phillips
Pierson
Pinkham
Ponsonby
Prentice
Pursell
Purtell

QUAIL

RAE
Rafferty
Ranier
Rawson
Rearney
Redfern
Reed
Reid
Reynolds
Roche
Rorke
Runton
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan

SAMSON
Sanford
Schroeder
Schwarzkopf
Seery
Selfridge
Shedd
Shinck
Siegel
Smith
Stevens
Stevenson
Strauss
Sullivan
Sulm
Sweeney

TAUB
Taylor
Tehan
Thursby
Trahey
Tucker
Turner

VALENTINE
Vanderzee
Van Rensselaer
Van Wagner
Van Zandt
Verhaegen

WAECHTER
Walker
Wallace
Walsh
Ward
Weaver
Well
Welde
White
Whitehouse
Wiley
Williams
Wilkinson
Woods
Wright
Wynne

A

ALLEN.—Oct. 16, at 242 East One Hundred and Third Street, John Allen, aged 70 years.

ANNAMULLER.—Oct. 17, at 233 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, George Annamuller, aged 35 years.

ASHFORD.—Oct. 17, at 466 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Frederick Ashford, aged 40 years.

ANGERER.—On Oct. 12, at 75 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Christina Angerer.

ARMSTRONG.—Oct. 11, at 214 East Eighty-ninth Street, Mary A., wife of Charles C. Armstrong.

ALBERT—Oct. 13, at Bayonne, N. J., Mrs. John Albert.

ARNTON.—Oct. 13, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Thomas Simpson Arnton, late of this city, aged thirty-six, son of the late John J. Arnton, Montreal, Canada.

ADAMS.—Oct. 14, at Newark, N. J., Margaret, widow of John Hunt Adams.

ALBERT.—Oct. 14, at 10 Corlears Street, Mary, (née Dorsen,) wife of William F. Albert.

ANTHONY.—Oct. 14, in Springfield, Ohio, Col. Charles Anthony, ex-commander of the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish war.

B

BAKER.—Oct. 17, Frank Baker, aged 30 years.

BEAM.—Oct. 15, in Kobe, Japan, John Murray Beam, son of the late John V. Beam, Jr., of New York.

BEHR.—Oct. 18, at 838 Carroll Street, Julie, widow of Edward Behr, in the 79th year of her age.

BOHANNA.—Oct. 17, at 330 Tenth Street, Michael, son of the late John Bohanna.

BOSTICK.—Oct. 17, at Sansaba, Texas, Siron R. Bostick, aged 82 years.

BALLANTYNE.—Oct. 11, at Wilkinsburg, Penn., the Rev. James A. Ballantyne, aged forty-four years.

BAILEY.—Oct. 11, at 21 West Street, Mary Jane, widow of Charles Bailey.

BASSFORD.—Oct. 11, at 2,244 Bathgate Avenue, Mary C., daughter of the late Thomas Bassford.

BEATTY.—Oct. 12, at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, Mary Beatty, née Le Strange.

BRAHAMS.—Oct. 13, at 104 Brooklyn Avenue, J. Randolph Brahams, in the sixth year of his age.

BRIDGEMAN.—At Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 11, Jennie Adams Bridgeman.

BAUER.—Oct. 11, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., William C. Bauer of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 47 years.

BEWIG.—Oct. 13, at 78 River Street, Hoboken, Christina, wife of August Bewig, in the 61st year of her age.

BLAIR.—Oct. 13, George J. Blair, son of the late James Blair.

BOLIAG.—Oct. 13, at 106 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, James H. Boliag.

BROWN.—Oct. 13, at 728 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Brown, aged 37 years.

BAIRD.—Oct. 15, at 891 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John I. Baird.

BAKER.—Oct. 16, at 8 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, George Baker, aged 60 years.

BELL.—Oct. 15, at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Caroline Bell, aged 84 years.

BERRY.—Oct. 15, at 38 Broome Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Margaret, wife of Benjamin Berry, aged 50 years.

BLAKE.—Oct. 15, Susan, (née Bird) wife of Jacob J. Blake.

BRADLEY.—Oct. 16, at 43 Dominick Street, Michael Bradley.

BROTHERS.—Oct. 16, at 171 West Eighteenth Street, James Brothers.

BROWN.—Oct. 16, at 238 West Eighty-ninth Street, Mary E., widow of Capt. William Richardson Brown of Philadelphia, Penn.

BUCHLEIN.—Oct. 15, Mabel, daughter of C. Buchlein of Union Hill, N. J.

BYRNE.—Oct. 14, at 1,308 Boston Road, Bronx, John Byrne.

BENJAMIN.—Oct. 13, at 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Charlotte, widow of Warren Benjamin, aged seventy-nine years.

BREMER.—Oct. 14, at 485 Columbus Avenue, Emma, (née Kropp,) wife of John Bremer.

BROWN.—Oct. 15, at The Ariston, William Harman Brown, son of the late Stewart Brown, in his sixty-ninth year.

BULDRA.—Oct. 14, Mary Catherine, wife of Edward Buldra.

BURNE.—Oct. 14, at Springdale, Conn., John C. Burne, in his seventy-fourth year, late of New York City.

C

CAHILL.—Oct. 15, at 100 West Thirty-third Street, Matthew Cahill, native of Town of Kells, County Meath, Ireland.

CROSSMAN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Oct. 17, Larry Belloni, wife of Glentworth B. Crossman of Milwaukee, Wis.

CALDWELL.—Oct. 12, at 660 Carroll Street, Catherine, mother of William J. Caldwell.

CLARK.—Oct. 11, at 110 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, Helen S., daughter of Isaac M. Clark, aged 21 years.

CLARKE.—Oct. 11, at 676 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, Anne Fitzsimmons, wife of John Clarke, in the 82d year of her age.

CLEARY.—Oct. 12, at 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Michael Cleary.

COLLORD.—Oct. 10, at 192 Hudson Street, Florence Cynthia, daughter of Frank M. Collord, aged 1 year.

CONDON.—Oct. 12, at 45 Perry Street, Thomas J. Condon.

CONSIDINE.—Oct. 13, Bridget Considine, at 20 Montgomery Street.

COOPER.—At Casenovia, N. Y., Oct. 11, the Rev. Charles De Kay Cooper, D. D., in his 89th year.

CRAIG.—Oct. 12, at 126 Hudson Street, William, son of William Craig.

CURNEN.—Oct. 11, at 20 West Eighty-seventh Street, Luke Curnen.

CADMUS.—At Bayonne City, N. J., Oct. 15, Jasper A. Cadmus, aged 71 years.

CALLAHAN.—Oct. 15, at 113 Seventh Avenue, James Callahan, son of James Callahan, native of Lorgan Moate, County Westmeath, Ireland.

CASSEL.—Oct. 15, at 189 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Frederick C. Cassel.

CASSIDY.—Oct. 16, at St. Agathe Desmonts, Canada, Lucie, daughter of the late Bartholomew Rochefort and widow of William Cassidy of Albany.

COSTELLO.—Oct. 15, at 406 East Eighteenth Street, Michael J. Costello, native of County Sligo, Parish of Suey, Ireland.

CUMMINGS.—Oct. 16, Thomas Francis Cummings.

COFFEY.—Oct. 13, at 27 Willow Place, Brooklyn, Thomas Coffey, formerly of the Seventh Ward, New York.

COHN.—Oct. 13, at 33 West Fifteenth Street, Isaac Cohn, aged 54 years.

CASLER.—Oct. 14, at Ocean Point, N. J., Joseph Casler, aged 84 years.

CONNORS.—Oct. 14, Catherine, wife of James Connors, native of Miltown, County Galway, Ireland, at her residence, 903 First Avenue.

D

DEAN.—Oct. 16, at 300 East Ninety-eighth Street, Patrick, son of Patrick Dean.

DAVIS.—Oct. 13, at St. Louis, Mo., Armida Moses, wife of Ansley S. Davis, in the 52d year of her age.

DREW.—Oct. 13, at 415 West Thirty-second Street, Patrick Drew.

ERDENBRECHER.—Oct. 14, at 555 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Louis Erdenbrecher, aged 76 years.

DALE.—At West New Brighton, Staten Island, Oct. 13, Charles G. Dale.

DAYTON.—At Camden, N. J., Oct. 14, A. C. Dayton, aged 50 years.

DONLIN.—Oct. 14, at 421 East Nineteenth Street, wife of James F. Donlin, and daughter of the late Patrick Gaffney.

DOYLE.—Oct. 12, at 529 West Twenty-ninth Street, Thomas Doyle, formerly of the Seventh Ward.

DEAN.—Oct. 17, at 109 East Eighteenth Street, Joseph A. Dean, in the 81st year of his age.

DILLON.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 15, John Alvarez Dillon, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.; Harvard class of 1864.

DRESDNER.—Oct. 14, at 171 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J., William Dresdner, of Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

DECKER.—At Great Kills, S. I., Oct. 17, in her 83d year, Catharine A., widow of Daniel C. Decker and daughter of Japhet Alston.

DENHAM.—Oct. 15, at 90 Russell Square, London, England, Alexander Denham of New York, in his 56th year.

DUDLEY.—Oct. 16, at Kyenke, N. Y., Henry Brown Dudley, aged 33.

DEUTSCH.—Oct. 11, at 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Henry Deutsch.

DUHRKOPP.—At West Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, John Frederick, Jr., son of Henry Duhrkopp, in the 9th year of his age.

DWYER.—Oct. 16, at 458 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Annie F., (née Drennen,) wife of John J. Dwyer.

E

EASTWOOD.—Oct. 11, Annie, wife of C. W. Eastwood.

EDMISTON.—Oct. 11, at 419 Monroe Street, Marion McGregor, wife of John H. Edmiston.

EMDE.—At 99 Clarkson Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Oct. 15, Henry Emde.

ERDMANN.—Oct. 14, at 850 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, Lena Erdmann, in the 46th year of her age.

EVANS.—Oct. 14, at 546 Washington Av., George W. Evans, in the 65th year of his age.

EVORY.—Oct. 16, at 362 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, Alexander F. Evory, aged 69 years.

F

FASS.—Oct. 16, at 428 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, Marcus Fass, aged 67.

FITZMAURICE.—Oct. 17, Mary, wife of Daniel Fitzmaurice in the 73d year of her age.

FLAHIVE.—Oct. 16, at 41 Rose Street, Daniel, aged 22, son of the late William Flahive.

FENNELL.—Oct. 11, at 576 Broome Street, William H., son of the late John Fennell.

FINK.—Oct. 12, at Hackensack, N. J., John J. Fink, in the 51st year of his age, at 208 Union Street.

FISH.—Oct. 12, at 166 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J., Hortense D., widow of Col. William S. Fish, aged 66 years.

FRIESS.—Oct. 11, at 673 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Mathilde, wife of A. W. Friess, in her 41st year.

FERGUSSON.—Oct. 12, at 318 Bergen Street, Matthew C. Fergusson.

FERGUSON.—Oct. 14, at Newark, Charles M. Ferguson.

FIELD.—Oct. 14, at 465 West Fifty-seventh Street, William Field.

FORKEL.—Oct. 15, at 346 East Eighty-ninth Street, Mary, wife of William Forkel, in her 32d year.

FRANCIS.—At General Memorial Hospital, Oct. 13, Emily Rose, widow of Robert Davenport Francis, in the 81st year of her age.

FRY.—At Bath Beach, Oct. 14, Elam L. Fry, aged 19 years.

FAWCETT.—Oct. 13, at Narragansett Pier, Sarah A. Lawrence, widow of Frederick Fawcett, in the 90th year of her age.

FEEHAN.—Oct. 13, at 1,277 Stebbins Avenue, Margaret, wife of Dennis Feehan, native of County Cork, Ireland.

FORBES.—Oct. 13, at 281A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, William Hobbis, wife of Arthur Carroll Forbes.

FREDERICK.—Oct. 12, at 334 East Thirty-second Street, John Frederick in his 66th year.

FAIST—Oct. 15, at 161 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, Kate, only daughter of the late John Faist.

FALLON.—Oct. 15, at 264 Madison Avenue, James R. Fallon.

FARRELL.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 15, at 94 Adelphi Street, Margaret E., widow of John Farrell, native of Kilashee, County Longford, Ireland.

FORCE.—Oct. 15, at 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Leah, wife of Joshua Force, aged 80 years.

FLYNN.—Oct. 16, at 220 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, James V., son of the late John Flynn.

G

GEISLER.—Oct. 17, William S. Geisler of Hoboken, in his 43d year.

GOFF.—Oct. 17, in New Orleans, Major W. S. Goff, aged 78.

GREENE.—Oct. 17, at the Baptist Home, Mrs. Sarah A. Greene, aged 83 years.

GARLAND.—Oct. 13, Rose Mary Garland, at 588 Amsterdam Avenue, aged 5 years.

GARDNER.—At Maplewood, N. J., Oct. 12, Margaret Gardner, widow of Phillip S. Gardner, aged 64 years.

GRAHAM.—Oct. 12, at 166 West Ninety-eighth Street, Ralph, infant son of Patrick J. Graham.

GRIEBEL.—Oct. 14, at 379 Degraw Street, Ada, daughter of the late Max Griebel, aged 27 years.

GAYLOR.—Oct. 15, at Hauppauge, L. I., George W. Gaylor, Jr.

GLAVEY.—Oct. 14, at 358 West Forty-first Street, Katherine, wife of John Glavey, Parish of Killamee, County Mayo, Ireland.

GLYNN.—Oct. 15, Bernard Glynn.

GRAY.—Oct. 14, infant daughter of Lyman F. Gray of New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUBNER.—Oct. 13, Walter D. Gubner.

H

HAMILTON.—Oct. 17, Albert Hamilton of Pittsburg, aged 36 years.

HARTMANN.—At Martinsville, Ind., Oct. 15, Helen B., (née Conklin-McNamar,) in the 32d year of her age, wife of William C. Hartmann.

HARWOOD.—Oct. 17, Henry B. Harwood, at 270 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN.—Oct. 17, at 68 Henry Street, Long Island City, Mary, wife of Frank Hoffman.

HOUSTON.—Oct. 17, at Florida, N. Y., N. D. Houston, ex-Sheriff of Orange County, in the 84th year of his age.

HUESTEAD.—At Stamford, Conn., Oct. 16, Frederick A. Huestead, aged 31 years.

HULL.—Oct. 17, at Newton, N. J., David H. Hull, Sr., in the 68th year of his age.

HUNTINGTON.—At Providence, R. I., Oct. 15, Harry Woodworth Huntington, in his 53d year.

HANBURGER.—Oct. 11, at 142 Sands Street, Brooklyn, George, son of the late Nicholas Hanburger.

HART.—Oct. 12, at 396 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Charles L. Hart, in his 53d year.

HERBERT.—Oct. 12, at 324 East Thirty-first Street, Mary A., (née Hurley,) wife of William L. Herbert.

HERCKENRATH.—Oct. 11, at 463 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Walter L., aged 6 years, son of Walter A. Herckenrath.

HIGGINS.—Oct. 11, at 860 Lafayette Avenue, Delia R., widow of Ezra Higgins, in her 70th year.

HOWELLS.—Oct. 11, Henry C. Howells, at Flushing, L. I.

HYDE.—Oct. 11, at the Plaza Hotel, Albert G. Hyde, in the 78th year of his age.

HILL.—Oct. 14, at South Norwalk, Conn., Hannah, widow of Ebenezer Hill, aged 84 years.

HOBEIN.—Oct. 13, at 311 East Fifty-fifth Street, August Hobein, aged 78 years.

HAM—Oct. 16, Charles H. Ham, at Montclair, N. J., in the 72d year of his age.

HANNELLY.—Oct. 15, at 306 East Fifty-eighth Street, Ellen, wife of Patrick Hannelly.

HARNETT.—Oct. 15, at 868 Columbus Avenue, Kate, wife of John Harnett, aged 39 years, native of County Galway, Ireland.

HAUG.—At Marlborough, N. Y., Oct. 16, Walburga, widow of John C. Haug, in the 68th year of her age.

HAYES.—Oct. 15, at 154 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Nicholas Joseph, infant son of Mary Loyola and Nicholas J. Hayes.

HIGGINS.—Oct. 15, at 931 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Emma Baldwin, wife of George W. Higgins.

HIGGINS.—Oct. 15, Annie Reilly, wife of Patrick Higgins of 51 Greshon Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., native of Berinaugh, County Longford, Ireland.

HARLOW.—Oct. 12, in Boston, Dr. E. A. W. Harlow, aged 80 years.

HAUBURGER.—Oct. 12, at 11 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Peter Hauburger, in his 56th year.

HERREL.—Oct. 12, at Stapleton, S. I., Marie, daughter of George Herrel, in her 38th year.

HERRING.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13, William J. Herring of Brooklyn, N. Y., Captain in United States Revenue Service.

HILLIER.—Oct. 13, at 759 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Josephine, wife of the late Daniel Hillier.

HIRSCHBERGER.—In Chicago, Oct. 12, in the 55th year of his age, Siegfried H. Hirschberger, son of the late Henry Hirschberger.

HOPCRAFT.—Oct. 12, at 504 Third Street, Brooklyn, Frank W. Hopcraft.

HOYT.—Oct. 13, at 204 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, John Hoyt.

HUSSEY.—Oct. 12, at Reading Ridge, Conn., Cornelia C. Hussey of East Orange, N. J.

J

JENNINGS.—At Floral Park, L. I., Oct. 12, Mrs. Laura M. Jennings, aged 27 years.

JOHNSON.—Oct. 13, at Gaffsford, N. H., S. D. Johnson, aged 86.

JACOBS.—Oct. 14, at 106 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Esther, wife of Morris L. Jacobs.

JAYNE.—At Rockville Centre, L. I., Oct. 16, Capt. Austin Jayne, in the 72d year of his age.

JOHNSON.—Oct. 16, at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Eliza Mills Johnson, aged 72 years.

K

KANE.—Oct. 12, at 627 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, John Kane, in the 58th year of his age.

KIERNAN.—Oct. 12, at 672 Ninth Avenue, Rose Campbell, daughter of the late Edward Campbell and wife of John M. J. Kiernan.

KAVANAGH.—Oct. 15, at 444 West Thirty-ninth Street, Dennis Kavanagh, in his 61st year.

KLAMFUSS.—Oct. 17, at Sayville, N. Y., Mary Klamfuss, in her 55th year.

KEMPE.—Oct. 13, at 548 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Lowerre, N. Y., Ernest H. Kempe, aged 30, of Hamilton, Bermuda.

KIRKLAND.—At Liberty, N. Y., Oct. 11, Jennie Kirkland.

KAHN.—Oct. 15, at 464 Eighth Avenue, Henry Kahn, in his 30th year.

KAHN.—Oct. 15, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Rachael, widow of Jules Kahn, aged 72 years.

KEARNEY.—Oct. 15, at 305 West Thirty-sixth Street, Edward A., son of John A. Kearney.

KEENAN.—Oct. 15, at 305 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Patrick Keenan, formerly of the Fourth Ward.

KIND.—Oct. 15, at 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kind.

KUNTZE.—Oct. 12, at Teaneck, N. J., Edward, son of Charles and Mary Kuntze, aged 39 years.

L

LEE.—Oct. 17, Eleanor Hyde, wife of Henry W. Lee.

LAMLINE.—Oct. 15, at 323 East Sixty-second Street, Charles M. Lamline.

LAUTERBACH.—Oct. 15, at 406 East Eighty-fifth Street, Sebastian Lauterbach.

LUCEY.—Oct. 14, at 16 Batavia Street, Edmund Lucey, aged 19, son of the late John Lucey.

LOEB.—Oct. 13, at 13 West Ninetieth Street, Clara L., daughter of the late Lazarus and Sarah Loeb, in the forty-first year of her age.

LOUVEGNEZ.—Oct. 15, at 1,266 Thirty-ninth Street, Louis Louvegnez, in his sixty-seventh year.

LEBOHNER.—Oct. 12, at Dexter Park, Brooklyn, George C. Lebohner, aged 53 years.

LETTS.—At Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Oct. 11, Caroline M., wife of William Letts, aged 42 years.

LEVY.—Oct. 11, at 246 East Sixtieth Street, Amelia, wife of Charles Levy, in the 65th year of her age.

LUCE.—Oct. 11, at Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., Rufus Peters Luce.

LA FORGE.—At Richfield Springs, N. Y., Oct. 11, Charlotte A., daughter of the late Cornelius and Charlotte J. La Forge, of 178 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York.

LAMBORD.—Oct. 12, at 100 Hamilton Place, Benjamin F. Lambord.

LENNON.—Oct. 13, at the Marlborough Hotel, Atlantic City, Richard J. Lennon.

LYDECKER.—At Englewood, N. J., Oct. 12, Gertrude, daughter of the late Abraham Lydecker.

LYNCH.—At Jersey City, Oct. 12, Henry Horace Lynch, M. D.

M

McVEDY.—Oct. 14, at Bellevue Hospital, John McVedy, aged 37 years, native of Fwinfordy, Mayo, Ireland.

MEAD.—Oct. 14, at 436 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Amanda M., widow of Titus Mead.

McENEPEE.—Oct. 15, at 325 East Thirty-ninth Street, James McEnepee, aged 60 years, native of Kingscourt, County Cavan, Ireland.

McNULTY.—Oct. 16, at 209 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, Peter J., son of John McNulty, aged 20 years.

McCARTHY.—Oct. 12, at 50 Division Street, Timothy Francis, son of Hanorah McCarthy.

MARTIN.—Oct. 11, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Martin (née O'Malley) of South Boston, Mass., aged 33 years.

MILLHAUSER.—Oct. 11, at 11 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Yetta, widow of Jacob Millhauser, aged 83.

MOONEY.—Oct. 11, at 305 East Forty-fourth Street, Annie, wife of Patrick J. Mooney.

MERRY.—Oct. 16, at 583 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Henry Clay, son of Anne Neilson and the late Capt. William H. Merry.

MESNIER.—Oct. 16, at 74 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Louis Maurice Mesnier, in the 50th year of his age.

MEYER.—Oct. 15, Charles G. Meyer, aged 42 years.

MILES.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, in his 62d year, Robert M. Miles of South Orange, N. J.

MINER.—Oct. 15, at 1,134 Forest Avenue, Edith E., wife of Dr. Frederick C. Miner, in the 38d year of her age.

MONYEA.—Oct. 15, at 158 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Joseph Monyea.

MORALES.—Oct. 14, in Havana, Rafael E. Morales, formerly of Brooklyn.

MOTT.—Oct. 16, at Yonkers, Rachel, wife of the late A. C. Mott.

MUNSON.—Oct. 16, at 2 Verona Place, the Rev. Frederick Munson.

McDONALD.—Oct. 12, at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of the late Alexander McDonald.

MACEVITT.—Oct. 11, at 45 Third Place, Louise Fellow, wife of James M. MacEvitt, M. D.

McGUIRE.—Oct. 11, at 230 West Twenty-seventh Street, Frances Margaret McGuire, aged 19 years, daughter of John McGuire.

McKEON.—Oct. 12, at 648 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank E.; son of the late Andrew McKeon.

MACMANNUS.—Oct. 11, at 1,002 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Catherine Maria, widow of Edward MacMannus, in the 83d year of her age.

MALONE.—Oct. 12, at 523 West Fifty-first Street, Sarah L. Malone, aged 35.

MEE.—Oct. 11, at 312 East Fifty-eighth Street, Bridget, widow of James Mee.

MESSLER.—Oct. 11, F. Sirliker Messler, aged 63.

METTLER.—Oct. 11, at 892 Sterling Place, Samuel Mettler.

MISK.—Oct. 11, at 180 South Fourth Street, James R. Misk.

MOONEY.—Oct. 11, at 205 East Forty-fourth Street, Annie, wife of Patrick J. Mooney.

MORGAN.—Oct. 13, at 470 Pearl Street, Thomas Morgan.

MURRAY.—Oct. 11, at 618 Lexington Avenue, Miss Frances I. Murray.

MURPHY.—Oct. 11, Sophia Murphy, at 252 West Fifty-fourth Street, in the 52d year of her age.

McENTEE.—Oct. 16, at 325 East Thirty-sixth Street, James McEntee, aged 69 years, native of Kingscourt, County Cavan, Ireland.

McGOVERN.—Oct. 16, 2,002 Second Avenue, Margaret, daughter of Peter McGovern.

MALLARD.—Oct. 17, William G. Mallard of 3 West One Hundred and First Street, aged 35 years.

MALONE.—Oct. 17, at 59 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Katie Raleigh, wife of Martin Malone.

MOHR.—Oct. 15, Lulu Henrietta, daughter of Mrs. Minnie Mohr, aged 21 years.

MOLL.—Oct. 16, Sanford, son of the late Lucian Moll, in the 18th year.

MULLARKEY.—Oct. 16, Michael, son of James Mullarkey, aged 26 years, native of Dromore West, County Sligo, Ireland.

N

NORWOOD.—Oct. 14, at 147 Lenox Road, Flatbush, Joseph Norwood, in the 79th year of his age.

NOSTRAND.—Oct. 15, Lizzie V., wife of John P. Nostrand and daughter of Andrew Houston.

NICKERSON.—Oct. 16, at Newton, Mass., Pliny Nickerson, aged 86 years.

NOLAN.—Oct. 15, at 1,486 Park Avenue, Catherine, daughter of John C. Nolan, aged 2 years.

O

O'CONNELL.—Oct. 15, at 639 Lexington Avenue, Julia Josephine O'Connell.

O'GRADY.—Oct. 15, at 564 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, John J. O'Grady, native of French Park, County Roscommon, Ireland.

O'LEARY.—Oct. 13, at 352 West Twelfth Street, John Francis O'Leary, formerly of Shoreditch, London, England.

O'ROURKE.—Oct. 12, at 145 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, Mary A., wife of John J. O'Rourke.

O'BRIEN.—At Louisville, Ky., Oct. 13, Major John F. O'Brien, aged 62 years.

OCHS.—Oct. 13, at 1,088 Park Avenue, Hannah Ochs.

ORMSBY.—Oct. 12, at 296 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary, widow of John P. Ormsby, in her 70th year.

ORR.—Oct. 17, in the Home for the Aged, 464 Herkimer Street, Mrs. Frances E. Orr.

P

PATTERSON.—At Saratoga, Oct. 14, Alexander A. Patterson, aged 75.

PATTERSON.—Oct. 16, at 2,261 Bathgate Avenue, Daniel Patterson.

PEET.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 16, Margaret Ellison, widow of William Henry Peet, aged 82 years.

PAPE.—Oct. 12, at 160 East Fourth Street, W. H. Pape, in his 53d year.

PHILLIPS.—Oct. 11, at 117 Prince Street, James A. Phillips.

PINKHAM.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 12, at 140 Park Av., Herman Pinkham.

PURTELL.—Oct. 13, at 338 East Eighty-first Street, James Purtell, native of Adair, County Limerick, Ireland.

PEITER.—Oct. 13, at 82 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, William R. Peiter.

PETTIT.—Oct. 13, at 226 Ege Avenue, Jersey City, Matilda, widow of Isaac H. Pettit.

PIERSON.—Oct. 13, at Elizabeth, N. J., John Ralston Pierson, in the 23d year of his age.

PONSONBY.—Oct. 13, at 172 East Eighty-seventh Street, Mary J., daughter of the late James P. Ponsonby.

PACKARD.—Oct. 17, Col. Abner B. Packard of Quincy, Mass., aged 81 years.

PRENTICE.—Oct. 18, in Newark, Lydia Vanderpoel, infant daughter of Sartell Vanderpoel Prentice.

PURSSELL.—Oct. 16, Arthur J., third son of the late James Purssell.

Q

QUAIL.—On Oct. 11, at 203 Henry Street, Patrick Quail.

R

RAE.—Oct. 14, at 668 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Margaret McKay Tweed, widow of John Broadfoot Rae of Glasgow, Scotland.

RAFFERTY.—Oct. 14, at 935 President Street, Brooklyn, Oscar G. Rafferty.

RUSH.—Oct. 14, at 878 Lexington Avenue, Margaret, widow of John Rush.

RAWSON.—At Lincoln, Va., Oct. 15, Edward J. Rawson in the 77th year of his age.

REANEY.—At 425 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Oct. 15, Martha E., widow of Elijah T. Reaney, in her 74th year.

REED.—Oct. 15, at 223 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Gerald B., infant son of Joseph B. Reed.

ROCHE.—Oct. 15, at Fort Wadsworth, Thomas A., son of Michael Roche.

RORKE.—Oct. 15, at 46 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, Edward F. Rorke.

RYAN.—Oct. 16, at 413 West Thirty-second Street, James J., son of the late James Ryan.

REDFERN.—Oct. 17, at 63 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, Alexander Redfern.

REYNOLDS.—At Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 17, Angeline Reynolds, sister of Charles Reynolds.

RUNTON.—At Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 17, Martha E. S., daughter of John Runton, in the 27th year of her age.

RUSH.—Oct. 12, Peter Rush, at his residence, 429 Park Avenue.

RUTHERFORD.—Oct. 13, at 275 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Caroline, widow of Christopher Rutherford, aged 88 years.

RANIER.—Oct. 13, in Oswego, N. Y., Dr. Elvira Ranier, aged 55 years.

REID.—Oct. 11, at 745 Washington Street, Ann, wife of John Reid.

RYAN.—Oct. 13, at 17 St. Andrew's Place, Margaret, wife of Francis Ryan.

S

SANFORD.—Oct. 17, in Hoboken, William Sanford.

SCHROEDER.—Oct. 14, Edwin A., son of the late Frederick A. Schroeder, in the 43d year of his age.

SULLIVAN.—Oct. 15, Daniel J. Sullivan, at 23½ Gouverneur Street.

SAMSON.—Oct. 12, at 571 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah Jane, wife of Isaac Samson.

SHEDD.—Oct. 12, at 31 Fleet Place, Thomas Shedd, aged 65 years.

SHINICK.—Oct. 11, at 415 East Twenty-second Street, John Shinick.

SIEGEL.—Oct. 11, at 253 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Henrietta Siegel, wife of the late William Siegel, in her 56th year.

STEVENSON.—Oct. 12, at 333 West Eleventh Street, Donald, only child of Patrolman George W. Stevenson, First Precinct Police.

SWEENEY.—Oct. 12, at 419 West Forty-third Street, Denis Sweeney.

SELFRIDGE.—Oct. 16, at Waverly, Mass., Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., Rear Admiral United States Navy, retired, aged 98.

SMITH.—Oct. 16, at 183 East Ninety-fifth Street, James Smith.

SPENCER.—Oct. 15, at 510 West Nineteenth Street, John Spencer.

STRAUSS.—Oct. 16, at 158 East Eighty-eighth Street, Claire, youngest daughter of the late John H. Strauss, in her 16th year.

SULM.—Oct. 16, at 301 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Mrs. Sulm, formerly Miss Maggie Beldinger.

SCHWARZKOPF.—Oct. 11, at 34 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Isidor J. Schwarskopf.

SEERY.—Oct. 13, at 513 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Bridget, wife of John Seery, late of 61 William Street, New York.

STEVENS.—Oct. 12, at 154 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Thomas Stevens.

SULLIVAN.—Oct. 14, at 1,857 Second Avenue, Philip Sullivan.

T

TAUB.—Oct. 14, at 623 East Sixth Street, Cecilia, widow of Simon Taub, aged 56 years.

TURNER.—Oct. 17, William C. Turner of Mount Vernon, aged 45 years.

TAYLOR.—Oct. 16, at Brevard, N. C., Thomas Nast Taylor.

THURSBY.—Oct. 16, Martin Kalbfleisch Thursby.

TRAHEY.—Oct. 15, at 188 Amity Street, Mary Trahey, a native of Ballingary, County Limerick, Ireland.

TUCKER.—Oct. 14, Lewis A. Tucker, in the 40th year of his age.

TEHAN.—Oct. 13, at 210 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, John Joseph, son of Thomas Tehan, aged 5 years.

V

VALENTINE.—Oct. 16, at 220 Marion Street, James Valentine, aged 63 years.

VAN ZANDT.—On Oct. 16, at Plainfield, N. J., Margaretta S., widow of John H. Van Zandt, formerly of Brooklyn.

VANDERZEE.—Oct. 15, at 7 West Eighty-fourth Street, Emeline L., widow of Henry Vanderzee, in her 83d year.

VAN WAGNER.—Oct. 16, at 555 West One Hundred and

LITTLE DOUBT MINERS WILL ACCEPT ARBITRATION

There Will Be Opposition, but It Is Expeoted to Disappear.

President Mitchell Commends the Course of Mr. Morgan in Working to End the Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 18.—What is probably the last full week of the anthracite coal strike closed to-day without anything developing to change the peaceful trend of events.

It was a quiet day at headquarters, and a busy one in the district and subdistrict headquarters throughout the entire coalfields, on account of the election of delegates to Monday's convention.

All the "locals" have met and selected their representatives to the Wilkesbarre gathering. There seems to be little doubt that the convention will accept the offer of arbitration. Reports have been received here, coming principally from the region around Scranton, that there will be considerable opposition to the acceptance of the plan, but these reports are not taken seriously at President Mitchell's headquarters. There will be opposition in the convention, but it is expected to disappear when Mr. Mitchell explains the proposition to the delegates.

Probably the most difficult question which will come before the convention is the one relative to strikers securing their old places. The companies are on record as saying they will take care of all the employes who have stood by them during the strike. Many of the miners want the convention to withhold acceptance of the arbitration plan until the union is assured that the strikers will be re-employed in their former places. This will likely cause a long debate, but the officials of the union say the matter will be fixed up satisfactorily to all concerned.

President Mitchell was asked to-night what he knew of the report cabled to The Manchester Guardian from New York that J. Pierpont Morgan was forced to intervene in the coal strike, and in reply he said:

"To my personal knowledge Mr. Morgan has been trying to settle the coal strike ever since he came back from Europe two months ago. If others had been as fair and reasonable as Mr. Morgan was the strike would have been settled a long time ago. I know nothing about Mr. Morgan's financial interests compelling him to seek a settlement of the strike, but I am informed that he has keenly felt his responsibility to the public in connection with the fuel famine and has done his best to bring about the end.

"Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad were working for a settlement when President Roosevelt made his last and successful move. Mr. Morgan could not very well be forced to do something which he had been trying to achieve for several weeks. I make this statement in justice to Mr. Morgan. We have had no quarrel with him, and we wish none. We do not fear him, but prefer his friendship if he is willing to give it to us. I am credibly informed that he is friendly to organized labor. As an organizer of capital he concedes the right of labor to organize also, and when labor organizations are fair and conservative he believes in dealing directly with them for the advantage of both employer and employe. It is this relationship which the United Mine Workers seek in the anthracite field, and we invite Mr. Morgan to cooperate with us in securing a permanent and scientific solution of the labor problem in this region."

The shaft of the Mount Lookout Colliery of the Temple Coal and Iron Company at Wyoming was wrecked to-day by one of the small locomotives used for hauling cars containing culm. The engineer left the locomotive for a moment, and it suddenly started and ran full speed 200 yards to the shaft and plunged down, lodging 320 feet below the surface at the Red Ash vein. The boiler did not explode, but the big machine in its fall tore out the lining of the shaft and did other damage that will cause a suspension for a week or more.

A few seconds before the accident a cage holding ten men was lowered down the shaft, and they had just stepped off at the bottom when the locomotive plunged down.

Major Gen. Miller, in command of the nearly 10,000 troops in the field, who has been inspecting the camps in this vicinity, went to Scranton to-day. It is probable the homeward movement of the soldiers will begin about the middle of next week. It is costing the State more than $30,000 a day to keep the National Guard in the field.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 18.—The District Council of the United Mine Workers of the Seventh District, representing forty-two locals, to-day unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the action of President Mitchell in accepting the arbitration proposal. The resolutions were adopted after the tabulation of the credentials of the delegates elected from this district to the convention at Wilkesbarre Monday.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 18.—A majority of the local unions of Shenandoah and vicinity have instructed the delegates elected to the Wilkesbarre convention to vote against calling the strike off unless assurance is given that every man who responded to the call to go on strike be given his old position back.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 18.—The last of the meetings of the locals of the United Mine Workers to elect delegates to Monday's convention were held to-night. Careful inquiry shows that there was a practically unanimous vote in favor of accepting the proposition. The declaration of President Nichols that it was not true that he opposed acceptance had much to do with this result.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL STRIKE.

Genesis of the Trouble, Chief Events During the Struggle, and an Estimate of the Cost.

The anthracite mine workers, after eighteen months of uncertainty as to action, voted to strike May 13, when in convention at Hazleton, Penn. It was then assumed that 145,000 men would be in conflict with the operators. The strike was voted for by 461¼ yeas to 349¾ nays. At the convention President John Mitchell plainly and forcefully advocated peace. The strike once declared, he zealously supported the action of the convention and planned to have a special National convention of United Mine Workers, so as to have the bituminous coal workers involved in the struggle and 450,000 men out, with the idea of forcing a compromise, as the railroads and business of the entire country could be tied up. Before the strike was declared, hard coal in New York was $5.35 a ton on an average daily consumption in the city of 13,000 tons. In a few days the price advanced $1 a ton. Soft coal advanced 50 cents a ton within a week, and its use began to be general, with the result of interference by the Health Department, especially with the Manhattan Railway.

When the strike was declared, the wages of miners netted from $60 to $100 a month for from four to six hours' work daily. He blasted out the coal, which was picked up by laborers paid by him, he paying for powder and other requirements. He averaged six cars a day at $1 each. The laborers worked eight to ten hours daily, each receiving $2 a day from the miner. Engineers and breaker boys who were called out received, respectively, $60 to $80 a month and 75 cents a day.

The strike demands were 20 per cent. increase to miners and an eight-hour work day for men paid by the day, such as engineers, pumpmen, and breaker boys ,and that 2,240 pounds and not 2,750 pounds shall constitute a ton. The plight of the laborers was ignored. For them there was no demand made for increase of wages or shorter hours.

The strike's importance was gradually evidenced in various ways, until the situation dominated all factors in business and financial interests. Phases of it were conferences at all points, including this city, between President Mitchell and others identified with the strikers and those identified with the operators. Views on the subject were expressed by laymen, clergy, and leading economists, including Abram S. Hewitt. In the mining district were scenes of riot, incendiarism, mine flooding, a state of siege where mines were operated or attempts made to this end, lives were lost in riot, murders were committed, and scores of persons were injured. After attempts to deter the strikers with paid police had failed, appeals for protection were made vainly to Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania.

The attempt of the strikers to draw the bituminous coal workers into the struggle was abandoned, and the hard-coal men were left to fight it out alone. The first appeal to the Chief Executive of the Nation was made June 4 by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which asked President Roosevelt to mediate, without result. Like appeals to J. Pierpont Morgan availed nothing. Gov. Stone refused July 10 to order out the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but July 30 the situation was so acute that part of the State Militia took the field under the command of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin.

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad went down to history early in August in replying to an appeal, asking him as a Christian to settle the strike, by replying:

> The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country.

President Mitchell Sept. 20 set forth the claims and cause of the miners at Madison Square Garden. The situation had grown more tense and serious when, Oct. 1, President Roosevelt in his desire to mediate asked President Mitchell and the leading anthracite coal operators to come to Washington and confer with him. Naught came of this, as on Oct. 4 the operators rejected the offer of the miners to arbitrate and to mine coal pending a decision. Affairs in Pennsylvania were at their worst Oct. 6, when Gov. Stone yielded and ordered on duty the entire National Guard of the State, putting 9,000 militiamen in the disturbed districts.

Anthracite coal, domestic grades, had then in New York City reached famine prices, dealers demanding from even old customers from $20 to $25 a ton, and were unwilling to dispose of more than half a ton to one person. The price of soft coal had risen to $10 a ton. More than 300,000 tons of anthracite had been ordered in Europe.

During the next few days the President exerted his influence to induce the miners to go back to work, and several conferences were held between Mitchell and Senators Quay and Penrose. Gov. Odell on Oct. 11 issued an appeal to the operators to make concessions, but they would not yield their ground. At this time the Erie Railroad asked the striking miners to resume work, and guaranteed them protection." A proposition to abolish the tariff of 67 cents a ton on coal was also discussed. The final and eventually successful negotiations for a settlement began on Oct. 11, when Secretary of War Root paid a visit to J. P. Morgan, then on his yacht, lying in the North River. Two days later, at nearly midnight, Mr. Morgan laid before the President the statement of the coal operators, in which they agreed to leave the matter to be adjusted by arbitration, and, pending arbitration, to work the mines on the condition that the union men did not interfere with the workers.

The President, after a consultation with Mr. Mitchell, appointed as arbitrators Gen. John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Bishop John L. Spalding, E. E. Clark, and Thomas H. Watkins. On the following day, Oct. 17, the strike was practically ended by the acceptance of the commission by the miners' Executive Committee.

The cost of the strike, figured at Wilkesbarre last night, was:

Loss to operators in price of coal	$55,100,000
Loss to strikers in wages	29,700,000
Loss to employes other than strikers	6,900,000
Loss to railroads in earnings	13,400,000
Loss to business men in the region	16,800,000
Loss to business men outside the region	10,300,000
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	2,300,000
Cost of maintaining non-union men	650,000
Cost of maintaining troops in the region	850,000
Damage to mines and machinery	6,500,000
Total	$142,500,000

Items overlooked in the computation of losses and outlays would swell the total to about $147,000,000.

SOFT COAL TO BE HIGHER.

Operators Agree at Pittsburg Conference to Raise the Price 30 Cents a Ton.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—A meeting was held here to-day of representatives of the largest independent coal operators and the Pittsburg coal combination to raise prices of bituminous coal.

It was decided, in view of the demand being far in excess of the supply, to raise prices 30 cents a ton.

STEAMSHIPS WAIT FOR COAL.

Two Ocean Liners Compelled to Delay Sailing Because of Difficulty in Getting Fuel.

Two ocean liners, docking at Hoboken, both of which were scheduled to sail yesterday morning, were considerably delayed —one of them until to-day—on account of difficulty in getting coal for the voyage.

The North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfuerst was to have sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Bremen, but her coal supply did not arrive until half an hour before the time set for her departure. The vessed had 500 tons left over from her last voyage, but she needed about 700 tons more. This was secured through the Berwind-White Company of New York, but did not arrive at the pier until 9:30 A. M. It was then decided by the management of the steamship company to postpone the departure of the vessel until 7 o'clock this morning.

The other steamship delayed by the late arrival of coal was the Holland-America liner Potsdam. This vessel also was scheduled to sail at 10 A. M., but her coal supply arrived so late that the time of her departure was postponed until 8 o'clock last night.

SHIPMENTS OF HARD COAL.

Amount Transported by Philadelphia and Reading Put at 28,000 Tons.

READING, Penn., Oct. 18.—About 120 cars of hard coal were brought down the Philadelphia and Reading Road to-day from the washeries and mines. It was expected that more would be sent out late to-night from different parts of the region. Most of this coal is being transported at night and goes through to Philadelphia.

The company claims that with to-night's shipments the total amount will reach 28,000 tons, the largest since May 15.

PRESENT USE OF SOFT COAL.

Health Department May Not Act in View of Impending Relief.

President Lederle of the Department of Health was asked by a TIMES reporter yesterday if any action would be taken regarding the burning of soft coal by the Manhattan Railway Company on its engines at night.

"No complaint has come to me about it," he replied.

"Can you take no action unless a complaint comes to the office?"

"Oh, yes," he said, "if it is a nuisance. I presume there was a shortage in the company's supply of hard coal. I have had to pay $25 a ton myself for hard coal. In view of the fact that in a week or two hard coal is likely to be plentiful this department may take no action in the meantime, unless events turn out different to what we expect."

Cargo of Welsh Anthracite Here.

The steamship Sarmatian arrived yesterday from Swansea with a cargo of 3,102 tons of Welsh anthracite. The coal has been bought by private parties in this city, and will be sold from the steamship, which will dock to-day at an open pier on the East River.

FEW U. S. BONDS DEPOSITED.

Remaining Amount Looked for at the Sub-Treasury To-morrow.

Only $865,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, which Secretary Shaw has offered to buy at 137¾ and interest, were deposited yesterday at the Sub-Treasury here. It is expected, however, that the remaining amount will be deposited to-morrow. It is said that these bonds come from out of town, and did not get here in time.

The amount paid out for the purchase of these bonds yesterday was $1,192,211.20, making a total paid out for this purpose of $12,486,000.25.

Inspection of the First Battery.

The first annual inspection and muster of troops in Manhattan this season will take place next Tuesday night, when the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, parades at its armory before the inspecting officer, Col. N. B. Thurston. There will be a dance after the military ceremonies.

THE PUBLIC WAITING FOR CHEAPER COAL

Operators Say They Did Not Raise the Prices.

Dealers Apparently Likely to be Heavy Losers Through a Rapid Decline in the Market Price of Anthracite.

There was small demand for anthracite by householders yesterday, even at the price of $15 a ton, which is from $5 to $10 less than retailers had been asking for the last three weeks. Many of the dealers who have bought coal from speculators will be hard hit when the mines open regularly, and most of the dealers were anxious yesterday to create the impression that it will be some time yet before enough anthracite is on the market to appreciably affect the prices.

Small operators, who have been mining anthracite for the past two months, are rushing coal to the cities in order to get as high a price as possible before mined coal actually arrives in quantity. Though the $15-a-ton rate for domestic anthracite is not supposed to go into effect until to-morrow, no dealer who had any coal to sell yesterday asked more than $15 a ton.

There was an unverified report that one of the coal-carrying companies will send mined coal to this city on Tuesday. As mining is not to begin until Thursday in case the mine workers ratify the proposition agreed to by John Mitchell and the coal operators, when they convene to-morrow night, any coal that comes before Thursday will be either washery coal or coal which has been held in reserve. According to the officials of the companies, there is very little of the reserve left.

ERIE OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

A representative of the Erie Railroad, which had 170,000 tons of anthracite on hand when the strike began, said yesterday:

"As far as this company is concerned there cannot be much coal to release. From time to time some of our coal has been released for the use of schools, hospitals, and other institutions. We also cared for consumers along the line of the Erie Railroad. In case the proprietor of a factory showed that he had to get coal or go out of business, we released enough coal to carry him along."

In reference to the statements of Mitchell and others that the coal-carrying companies have been heavy losers by the strike, he said:

"We have bituminous as well as anthracite mines, and when it looked as if there was going to be a general sympathetic strike of the soft-coal miners we sent numbers of men to the bituminous mines, who got out a large quantity of bituminous coal as a reserve. We had this coal when it was decided by the United Mine Workers that no bituminous strike was to be ordered. We had need for this coal and it enabled us to release more of the anthracite. We bought some bituminous coal besides. As to our losses, this extra mining of bituminous coal compensated to a large extent for the losses we sustained by the stopping of work in the anthracite districts. The union talked of stopping work in the anthracite regions altogether. If they had done so it would not have affected us very much, as we would then have devoted all our energies to developing our bituminous fields."

This Erie official regarded the high price of anthracite recently as the work of speculators to a great extent. Except in a few cases where the anthracite roads had to buy coal from small operators, they charged the schedule price of from $4.50 to $4.75 a ton all along. As an instance of the work of speculators, the representative of a large coal carying company said:

"I was in Chicago about a month ago and met a friend who had been asked for advice by a dealer who had 2,000 tons of anthracite on hand. I went with my friend to this dealer who told my friend that he could sell this coal at a price to bring him a profit of $10,000, but waited, thinking he might make $15,000. My friend said he was willing to take the coal at prices which would have brought the dealer's profit up to $15,000, but added, 'If I were giving you my advice on the subject I would say, "wait for still higher prices."'

"My friend heard then that a dealer in Indianapolis had about six carloads of anthracite which he was anxious to dispose of, as there was no particular demand for it in that city. My friend bought this coal at a high price, and sold it afterward at a handsome profit. I have known dealers to buy coal for sale at $21 a ton. This had been sold and resold."

Dealers said yesterday afternoon that a host of small individual operators who had coal ready to run through the breakers were releasing it as fast as possible, and sending it here.

"They are offering it at $10 and $12, to be delivered at those prices in from four to six days," he said. "I offered $8 a ton for a shipment to be delivered in from eight to ten days, but the offer was not accepted."

One of the best-known dealers said that he and many others had been selling coal at a loss in small quantities to their customers, and that they will lose money by reducing the price to $15 a ton.

"I will give $1,200 to any one who undertakes to shoulder our losses in this way," he continued. "The fault of raising the price lies partly with the small operators, who have been mining coal all along. The owner of a mine which turns out 600 tons a day will make half a million dollars owing to this strike. He has built stockades and had men working behind them at high wages all through the strike. He got rid of the coal mined at treble the usual price."

SCHEDULE PRICE UNCHANGED.

Both the representatives of the big coal companies and their sales agents denied yesterday that the companies had sold or intended to sell their own coal at more than the schedule price, or, perhaps, a little over it. In some cases coal was bought from small operators by the companies at higher than schedule prices. Added to this was the double handling of coal, and according to the agents of the companies, they had to sell this coal higher than the schedule price, but in the case of their own coal the schedule price was strictly adhered to."

A representative of one company which had a large reserve stock of coal on hand at the first said:

"Under the ordinary rules of the trade we would be entitled to benefit by the scarcity of coal and put up the price. We did not do so, but if we had advanced the price we would have been denounced as robbers and bloodsuckers. Yet people in other lines of business can do it, and it is considered legitimate."

A well-known down-town coal dealer said that many responsible dealers, in order to keep their trade, resisted opportunities of charging high prices.

"We bought, for instance, 110 tons of coal for $1,400 and sold it in small lots to our customers at $17 and $18 a ton. We were offered $25 a ton for it by outsiders, but wanted to keep our customers by providing for them as far as possible. If we had charged a steep price we might have retained them."

It is expected that anthracite will go below the new schedule retail price of $15 a ton to-morrow. All the people with coal in stock, it was said, are rushing it to market to get as high a price as possible for a week or so. In two weeks after mining is resumed it is confidently expected that anthracite will be about $6.50 a ton.

There are about 200,000 tons of English, Welsh, and soft coal which have been ordered, some of which is part of the coal brought here by the International Mercantile Marine Company to relieve the poor people. One or two shipments have already arrived. The shippers of this foreign coal will be the heaviest losers of all, as there will be little or no demand for it after two weeks, except at ruinously low prices.

Decision Against Labor Pickets.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 18.—Justice W. S. Andrews to-day handed down a decision in an injunction case brought by a local retail firm against the trades' assembly and the Retail Clerks' Union. He holds that labor union representatives cannot picket on the premises of the store.

Oil-Soaked Bricks Smoky.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 18.—After thoroughly investigating the subject of oil-soaked bricks as fuel, several Perth Amboy manufacturers of bricks and fire-proofing have decided that the plan is not feasible. The fire is intensely hot while it lasts, and, if the brick is properly soaked, it is not of short duration, but careful trials show that it is impossible to use the bricks without making an unbearable smoke.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long, sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

are now showing a large collection of copies of

Foreign Model Dresses

in Cloth, Zibelene, Velvet Panne and all the new fabrics for street and evening wear

And will place on sale to-morrow

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black and Blue English Cheviot Serges, blouse coat, trimmed with fancy braid and taffeta, lined throughout with silk, $32.50
Real value $39.50

Of Blue, Black and Oxford Zibelenes; coat and skirt handsomely trimmed, silk lined throughout, $39.50
Real value $50.00

Later Importations of exclusive effects in

Paris and Lyons Silks

Crepe Leda Pekin and Faconne, Damas Moire Antiques, Brocaded Silks and Satins, Fancy Velvets, Scotch Plaids in Silk, Moire Antique and Velvets and Printed Broche Mousseline de Soie.

Also another purchase of

2,250 YARDS ARMURE BRILLIANTS, in all the new shades, Formerly $1.45 yd. 98c

1100 YARDS BLACK MOIRE VELOURS, Value 85c yd. 63c

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Housekeeping Linens

	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
TABLE CLOTHS,	$1.75, 2.35	2.15, 2.85	2.62, 3.35
NAPKINS, to match, 20 in.,	$1.75, 2.35 doz.	24 in.	2.50, 3.38
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 72 in. wide,	Yd.		85c, $1.10
HUCK TOWELS { Hemmed,	Doz.		$1.85, 2.50
HUCK TOWELS { Hemstitched,	"		$2.25, 2.75
MARSEILLES QUILTS, large size,			$1.95, 2.90

Girls' & Misses' Apparel

Latest Fall Styles at Very Low Prices

GIRLS' REGULATION REEFERS, Navy blue pilot cloth, red flannel lining, embr'd chevrons, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $11.50 $7.95

MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS of mannish cloths, jacket satin lined, plaited skirt, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $17.50 $12.90

MISSES' BLOUSE SUITS of blue, black and brown broadcloth, trimmed with velvet braid and ornaments, taffeta lined, plaited skirt over silk drop, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $28.50 $19.75

MISSES' WAISTS (New Models) of French flannels, in white, black and colors, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $4.50 $2.95

Upholstery Dep't — 3d Floor

Important Sale of

FRENCH AND GERMAN TAPESTRY CURTAINS, in Oriental and other designs suitable for doors and windows $4.95, $5.95, $7.25, $8.25
Reduced from $6.25, 7.50, 9.50 and 10.25 pr.

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS Formerly $4.50 $3.75

King's Best Scotch Holland Shades Made-to-Order
Estimates Submitted.

Lace Curtains — Unusual Values

Marie Antoinette,	Pr.	$5.00, 6.50, 8.75
Irish Point,	"	$6.50, 7.95, 11.50
Renaissance,	"	$7.50, 8.75, 12.50
Point Arabe,	"	$27.50, 42.00, 62.50

Value $34.50, 48.50 and 72.50 Pr.

Estimates and Sketches Furnished for Lace Curtains, Panels and Vestibule Patterns to be Made-to-Order.

West Twenty-third Street

VIEWS OF AN OPERATOR

Statement of Issues Given by an Anthracite Coal President.

The Real Purpose of Trade Unionism as Seen by One Employer—Wisdom of the Utterance Doubted by an Interested Banker.

The President of one of the coal railroads yesterday made public the following statement as representing his ideas on the influence of labor unions, and especially in connection with the anthracite strike. The statement was given out on condition that the name of the author be withheld. It reads as follows:

"The operators, in consenting to submit to a commission the questions growing out of the present miners' strike, were influenced to do this, not alone by the scarcity and high prices of all kinds of fuel, coupled with the great alarm of the public over the gravity of the situation—they were not in doubt either as to the final outcome of the present struggle if prosecuted to a conclusion; but they, in common with all large employers of other classes of workmen, are deeply interested and concerned over the evident spirit of agitation and unrest which pervades the labor element of our people. They are impressed particularly with some features of the present movement as being more serious and menacing than any previous one in the history of our country.

"A labor union propaganda has been inaugurated and is being actively promoted which embraces every class of labor in every field of industrial activity throughout the country. The cardinal principle on which this movement is founded is that none but union workingmen shall be allowed to work in this country, and a workman who is not a union man with his family shall not be allowed to live here.

"A significant feature of this movement is that each class of labor is organized within itself, and each organization is federated with many, if not all, the others, with the same well defined purposes in view. These ostensibly are to increase wages, decrease the hours of work, and improve the general condition of the worker.

"In reality the following objects are sought for and being accomplished, the entire power and influence of unionism being exerted to this end: To reduce the output and impair the efficiency of the good workman; to stifle his ambition and destroy his individuality and independence; to raise the wages of the poor, indifferent, slothful workman to the same basis as that of the good one, regardless of whether his skill and ability entitle him thereto or not; the results being that the energy and efficiency of both classes are reduced to a lower level and wages advanced to a higher one.

"The apostles of this movement, following the example of those of the Church some centuries ago, have apparently adopted as their motto 'The union can do no wrong,' or 'Anything done in the name of labor is right.'

"The well-known occurrences in the anthracite region since the present strike began prove conclusively the foregoing to be the creed of this modern faith, and the practice and preaching of its leaders and of all those who actively sympathize or who are federated with it are in exact accord therewith.

"Some men in high position and of great influence, others of unquestioned intelligence and undoubted integrity, and still others of marked shrewdness, but politically ambitious, have been from one motive or another, and still are, giving the leaders of this movement great encouragement and a standing generally before our people that has seriously misled some of our best and wisest men.

"Realizing the grave and threatening features of this movement and its evident tendency and with the earnest desire and hope that not only should a settlement of the pending coal strike be accomplished thereby, but of infinitely greater and wider importance, that some rulings be made and principles evolved and established that shall govern the organization and administration of trades unions throughout our country, the representatives of the anthracite coal companies, after much careful thought, prepared the address that was submitted to President Roosevelt, embodied in which were certain suggestions as to the type and calibre of men who, in their opinion, should constitute the commission to pass upon the merits of the present controversy, and also the much more momentous questions referred to above, the proper solution of which is of the supremest importance to the future best interests of this entire country.

"That they, or any of them, in framing this address, or that Mr. Morgan, acting for them in presenting it to the President, sought to take advantage of the poor miners by trying to pack the commission or dictate who the members of it should be, as has been intimated by certain parties and newspapers, is too utterly absurd to be dignified by a denial.

"Their sole desire and purpose was and is to have this whole controversy and everything leading up to and growing out of it submitted to and passed upon by a body of the ablest, brainiest, best-informed men that could be selected from our people by the President of the United States, to the end and with the express object of having it raised above politics, personal ambition, or greed, prejudice, or malice of any kind, and placed on the highest possible plane.

"The gentlemen representing the anthracite coal mining interests earnestly hope that the commission appointed will handle the whole subject and all the questions collateral to it on the broad, patriotic lines indicated above, and in doing so will reaffirm the great enduring principles of our laws and institutions as respects the rights of persons and property and the duties of citizenship as being those which shall in future govern the trades union organizations of our country in the administration of their affairs, as they must and will govern the action of all good citizens of these United States."

When the substance of this statement was communicated to one of the bankers who had been active in settling the strike, he said:

"However one may agree with these sentiments, I consider a statement of them from such a source unwise at the present time."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

DRY GOODS HOUSE
Will Offer This Week in All Departments
First Class New Seasonable Goods
AT CUT RATE PRICES.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Great values in TRIMMED HATS, very latest Parisian ideas, at $7.50, $10.00, $15.00 to $28.00 each
A full assortment of Trimmed Hats for Children and Misses, from $1.25 to $8.50 each
Exceptional values in Tailored Hats, for shopping and general wear, from $1.75 to $6.50 each
UNTRIMMED FELT HATS 50c. up
Napped Beaver Hats, from $1.95 to $4.95
FLOWER NOVELTIES.—A shipment just received of beautiful, rich Velvet Foliage, at 50c., 85c., $1.10 bunch and up
Grapes in many varieties, at 63c. bunch and up
Velvet Lilies and other extreme styles of flowers.
Wings, Birds, Quills, &c., in every color, at very low prices.
Unusual values in Ostrich Plumes, from $1.95

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, black cheviot, blouse jacket, satin vest, trimmed with braid; collar faced with satin; also trimmed with braid; skirt nine gore flare, with percaline drop; values $22.50, at $18.00
Mixtures in Blue, Green and Oxford; jacket blouse effect, with double cape over shoulders; skirt nine gore flare, with percaline drop; values $20.00 to $23.00, at $18.98 and 19.50
A variety of Dress Skirts, trimmed with taffeta and braid, at 4.98 and upward

WAIST DEPARTMENT.

Shirt Waists, black and colored; many dainty designs in Albatross and French Flannel, at $1.98
Plain Flannel, colored and black, tucked back and front and prettily trimmed with black and white braid, at $2.50
Fancy Striped Albatross, made with Vest effect; also tucked yoke, at $3.25
Pretty Tailor-Made Waists, in Prunella cloth, with fancy stitching, in assorted colors, at $5.25
Silk Waists, black, white and colored Peau de Soie and Louisine, in many beautiful designs, at $4.98 and $5.98

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Pompadour Stripes and Figures, suitable for evening waists and dresses; regularly sold for $1.15, Monday at 85c. yd
Plaid Taffeta, now so desirable for waists and trimmings, good styles and quality; worth $1.00, at 79c. yd
21-inch Glace Taffeta, plain and changeable, a large assortment of shades and color combinations, at 69c. yd
20-inch Black Taffeta (C. J. Bonnet's); wear guaranteed; regular value 79c., at 69c. yd
21-inch Black Peau de Soie, good value for $1.00, at 89c. yd

LACE DEPARTMENT.

50 pieces Chiffon, Mousseline and Liberty Silks, 40c. yd.; value, 48c
Black Point d'Esprit Net, 45 inches wide, at 48c., 65c. and 79c. yd
Real Antique Lace Insertion, 9 inches wide, at $1.65 yd
BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES IN NECK DRESSING FOR WOMEN.
Dainty Chiffon Lace and Ribbon Stocks, all colors, at 39c., 50c., 98c. to $2.98 each
A large assortment of Liberty Silk Ruffs and Capes, at $1.75, $2.25, $4.75 to $18.25

Opening of Beautiful Novelties in NECKWEAR FURS.

Siberian Squirrel Scarfs from $17.50 to $65.00
Sable Fox Scarfs from $9.50 to $37.00
Blue Lynx Scarfs from $19.50 to $35.00
Mink Scarfs from $6.75 to $79.00
Alaska Sable Scarfs from $4.75 to $33.50
New Shape Muffs to Match All Scarfs.
Only the Best and Reliable Goods, at Our Well Known Low Prices.

Prompt attention paid to customers shopping by mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889. GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,

Furriers and Importers.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING
A RARE AND RICH COLLECTION OF

FURS and FUR GARMENTS.

Our new imported models and those originated exclusively by us are on exhibition in our salesroom.

37 UNION SQUARE WEST.

Coal for Jersey City Poor.

The 200 tons of coal bought by E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, Jersey City, for distribution among the poor, arrived yesterday at the yards of Mackay & Young, of which firm the bank President is the junior member. The distribution of this coal will begin to-morrow morning. It will only be given out in small quantities, and only families that are deserving as well as poor will receive it.

MISS ANGELES MUST APPEAR.

This Time Before a Supreme Court Justice Because She Stopped Singing and Dancing.

Aimée Angeles, the singer and dancer who bolted from the cast of "The Chinese Honeymoon" as the curtain was about to rise one night, must appear in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning, Shubert Brothers and Nixon and Zimmerman, who are producing the play, having obtained from Justice Leventritt an injunction forbidding her from appearing in any show besides the one at the Herald Square Theatre.

In the application it was alleged that the singer left the cast abruptly and without warning, because Manager Shubert would not raise her salary from $70 to $100 a week. Mr. Shubert declared that he had contracted to pay $70 and that Miss Angeles had no right to demand a higher salary before the expiration of the contract.

Miss Angeles was expected at the theatre for her usual performance on Saturday night, the 11th inst. When the play was ready to begin a note came from her. In it she made her demand for a raise. She did not appear that night, nor has she been on hand for any performance since then.

Being unable to force her to perform in the play, Manager Shubert decided to prevent her from going elsewhere. Miss Angeles or her counsel must prove that the injunction ought to be vacated before she can appear in another play.

BROADTAIL COATS, WITH ERMINE. Sable, Mink, and Chinchilla trimmings. All grades and prices. Everything in the latest style at the lowest prices. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

Canaries

Hartz Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A." with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $8.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Parrots

African Gray, great talker; also young Parrots, Gray and Mexican.
Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $20, $25 AND $50. Extra large, very dark and handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, capes, large assortment. I sell only the genuine, strictly reliable goods. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer. 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

TRACED FROM MONTREAL.

Son of a Member of the Canadian Parliament Accused of Embezzlement.

Stephen McMillen, aged twenty-nine years, who said he is a son of Robert McMillen, a member of the Canadian Parliament, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Lindsley Rowe at Jersey City yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. The complainant, F. H. St. Charles of Montreal, said that McMillen, while employed as a clerk by the firm of F. H. St. Charles & Co., at 257 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, had converted to his own use $1,300 that belonged to the firm.

McMillen was traced to Jersey City, where he had found employment as a clerk in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. McMillen admitted that the charge was true, and said he was willing to return to Montreal at once. As the laws of New Jersey require that extradition proceedings shall be instituted, McMillen was committed to await the action of the Canadian authorities.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
October 19, 1902

SWELLING TIDE OF IMMIGRATION HERE

Irish the Only Nationality Showing a Falling Off.

Commissioner Sargent Advocates Severe Punishment for Steamship Companies Bringing Diseased Persons to United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The annual report of Commissioner of Immigration Sargent was made public to-day. It shows that of the 648,743 immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year, 466,369 were males and 182,374 females. Of the entire number of arrivals Italy supplied 178,375, an increase of 42,379 over the number for 1901; Austria-Hungary 171,989, an increase of 58,599, and Russia 107,347, an increase of 22,090. Most European countries showed an increase, but there was a falling off in the arrivals from Ireland amounting to 1,423, the total from that country being 29,138. The figures concerning Asiatic immigration show a decrease from China of 810, the total being 1,649, and in increase from Japan of 9,001, the total being 14,270, or 170 per cent. Of the entire number arriving, 162,188 were unable to read or write, but 74,063 were under fourteen years of age. Commenting upon this circumstance, Commissioner Sargent says:

"It can be roughly estimated from the foregoing figures how effective in excluding aliens would be a reading test, such as that proposed during the recent session of Congress, which would not be applied to children under fifteen and adults over fifty."

The total number of aliens who were refused permission to land was 4,974, or about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the total arrivals. Of these, 3,944 were paupers, 709 had diseases, 9 were convicts, and 275 were contracted laborers. Referring to the rejection of those coming under contracts, the report says:

"Although immigration has been largely increased, the number refused admission during the year as alien contract laborers has decreased as compared with those barred upon similar ground last year, from 327 to 275. The assumption which might naturally arise from these figures that the successful administration of the law had checked attempts to gain access to the United States in disregard of its provisions is inadmissible in view of the frequency of the complaints which have reached the bureau upon this subject during the year under consideration." Reference is made to the alien contract labor bill pending in the Senate, the Commissioner expresses the hope that it may pass during the next session.

Mr. Sargent finds that the sanguine view expressed in the last annual report of the bureau as to the effect of careful examination by the United States Marine Hospital surgeons upon the transportation lines bringing diseased aliens to American ports has not been confirmed by the experience of the last year. He adds:

"The increase of alien immigration has been not quite one-third over that of 1901, but the comparative increase of diseased aliens for the same period has been more than two to one. The same races which exhibited the largest number of diseased persons last year maintain their pre-eminence in this respect for the year under consideration.

"These figures show conclusively the necessity for legislation which shall inflict upon transportation lines, who have the means of protecting themselves from the effect of a violation of the law by competent medical inspection at the port of foreign embarkation, a penalty proportioned to the gravity of the risk to the health of the American people for bringing diseased aliens to ports of this country. The present penalty is the mere return of the diseased alien at the cost of the offending line. This, however, is virtually no penalty."

He strongly advocated the provision of the pending bill on this subject, pronouncing it the most important item in the bill.

Speaking of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, Mr. Sargent says many obstacles have been encountered, and he thus enumerates some of them:

"An additional year of experience in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws has served to confirm the opinions expressed in the last annual report as to the gravity of the difficulties inherent in the character of the Monoglian race to be met and surmounted. It is but just to say that other causes supplement the steady resistance of the Chinese to the requirements both of the laws and of the treaty of 1894. The transportation lines, whose financial interests are affected, are large and of great importance, and in some cases exhibit a lack of sympathy with the administration of the law, which would find its proper expression only before the legislative branch of the Government. The chief obstructions, however, to the efficient enforcement of the law arise, on the one hand, from the unscrupulous character of some American citizens and others who find a large profit in smuggling Chinese of the excluded classes across our land boundaries, and, on the other, from the constant interference of those zealous persons in our own country whose consciousness of their own exalted purposes in relation to the moral amendment of the Chinese appears to them ample justification sometimes for disregard of the law and often for the endeavor to have its provisions waived as unimportant in comparison with their own designs."

The Commissioner recommends that authority be given for the appointment of agents to administer the Chinese exclusion laws instead of leaving their enforcement to the Collectors of Customs, and also that competent special officers be stationed at Hongkong and Canton for the enforcement of the laws in China instead of leaving that duty in the hands of the American Consuls in China. In many cases, he says, the identification of Chinese persons returning to the United States from China is left by the Consuls to their Chinese servants.

Mr. Sargent also expresses his conviction of the importance to an efficient administration of the laws, particularly those in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, of adopting the best available method of securing such a physical record of every alien found to be inadmissible to the United States as will enable administrative officers again to identify such alien should he seek access to this country after rejection. Such a record can be secured by the adoption of the Bertillon system of identification.

WOMAN'S CUSTOMS EXPERIENCE

Learns from Secretary Shaw That Men Fitted to be Inspectors Are All Bank Presidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Miss E. R. Scidmore of this city, who attended the International Oriental Congress, which assembled last month at Hamburg, has just returned home and gives an interesting account of her experience with the customs officers at New York.

"I did not see the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world as the ship approached New York," said Miss Scidmore. "No American homeward bound ever does. He is always down in the cabin of the ship, where despotism is nagging the passengers, signing the paper which the customs officers never give him an opportunity to read, and trying to remember how many handkerchiefs he has bought in Europe. I said I wanted my trunks sent in bond to the Washington Custom House in Georgetown.

"The trunks were four days in making that journey, and here I was charged duty on articles which Secretary Shaw, in his new regulations, had distinctly exempted from duty. The deputy informed me that all of the deputies in the Custom House and even the Collector himself, interpret the Secretary's regulations in their individual ways. I had encountered the deputy whose interpretation was most expensive to me. After appeal to the higher authorities, the unjust duty was refunded to me. Secretary Shaw, who has worked so hard and so conscientiously to bring our primitive customs laws somewhere within the range of common sense, sadly says that all the men fitted to be customs Inspectors are, unfortunately, busy now as bank Presidents."

Miss Scidmore had an interesting experience with the customs officials a year ago. At that time she had a ten-pound chest of "The King of Denmark Chop" sent to her. "The King of Denmark Chop" means the best tea that grows in China. This particular box of tea had been a present to a Russian Consul in China, and was presented to Miss Scidmore through a mutual friend. When the customs authorities opened the chest they informed Miss Scidmore that a sample would have to be sent to the tea experts of the service in New York to see if it came up to the proper standard. The report of the experts was that the tea was "under standard and inferior," and the report added that it should be destroyed. An appeal was immediately made, and after several months' delay Miss Scidmore was allowed to pay the duty and take away ten pounds of what is known to be the best tea grown in China.

Horner's Furniture.

A COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES which our stock presents to buyers.

1. It is the largest and most comprehensive stock of Fine Furniture in America.
2. It is absolutely complete in all the lines required for modest homes and for homes of luxury.
3. It represents the very latest designs in all the fashionable woods and various finishes, together with reproductions of the old styles now so much in vogue.
4. It abounds in Novelties combining utility and beauty with inexpensiveness.
5. Prices the lowest that can possibly be quoted for furniture of standard quality and merit.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

BLUE AND SABLE DYED RACOON Muffs, large and handsome, $15 to $25. Boas to match—according to length, $25 to $50. Will be worn by ladies who desire a serviceable article at a moderate price. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

TESTING OIL AS FUEL.

Navy Department's Experiments May Make Liquid Fuel More Available in Households.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the last session of Congress $20,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of experiments to determine the practicability of using oil for fuel, particularly in the navy. In addition to that sum the Navy Department had $7,000 which was the balance of an appropriation for a similar purpose. For some time a board of three naval officers has been making experiments, assisted by three warrant machinists. An experimental plant was set up in this city near the Navy Yard. The most exhaustive tests have been made, but the work is still progressing, in the effort to determine the following points regarding liquid fuel:

1. Its evaporative efficiency as compared with coal.
2. The degree to which its consumption can be forced.
3. The value of liquid fuel brickettes as compared with coal and oil.
4. The relative value of steam and air as atomizing agents for spraying the oil.
5. The simplest and best means of heating the air requisite for combustion, since it is exceedingly probable that the gasification of oil product is greatly assisted by heating the air entering the furnace.
6. The effect of oil upon the tubes and plates of the furnace.
7. The simplest and best means of storing the oil.
8. Precautions to be taken to prevent fire or explosion.
9. The comparative value of leading types of burners.

A preliminary report was submitted on Oct. 1, showing the work of the board up to that date, but it is not yet ready for distribution. The board will make few deductions, believing it best that the data collected should speak for themselves, and that those interested in the question shall form their own conclusions.

Many inventors have presented their devices to the board, and some of them have been tested, but most of the work seems to have been done along false lines, and the results are unsatisfactory. Commander John R. Edwards, senior member of the board, is very much encouraged over the results of the tests, however.

"It will not be the navy," he said, "but the country at large which will be the great beneficiary of these experiments. It seems almost providential that the department should have started this extended series of tests months ago, before there was even a hint that there might be a probability of a coal famine. When the results are made public it will cause thousands of inventors to work along proper lines, and there will be an impetus to the use of oil fuel that will be surprising.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that at the next session of Congress another specific appropriation for testing liquid fuel will be made under the direction of the same board. The appropriation should include the burning of oil in small volumes, so that its advantages and disadvantages for domestic purposes could be ascertained."

MR. WARE APPROVES WIGGINS.

Pension Commissioner Promotes Clerk Who Let His Ancestors Rest and Attended to Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The qualities which made Pension Commissioner Eugene F. Ware famous under the name of "Iron Quill of Kansas," have not deserted him, now that he is a public official. He created a sensation to-day among the Pension Bureau clerks by adopting a novel method of announcing promotions. The following bulletin announcing the promotion of a clerk was to-day posted in the bureau:

Oct. 18, 1902.

Record of J. S. Wiggins (Georgia) is as follows:

1. Annual leave in four years, fourteen days.
2. Not a day sick leave in eight years.
3. On merit, excellent.
4. His chief recommends him.
5. He has steered no statesmen up against the Commissioner.
6. He has not told the Commissioner about his pedigree and distinguished relatives.
7. He has not told the Commissioner how capable he (Wiggins) is and how deserving of promotion.

Mr. Wiggins will be promoted to-day from $1,000 to $1,200, and chiefs are requested to furnish the Commissioner with the names of all others in the bureau with a similar record.

My deputies, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Kelly, heartily concur. E. F. WARE,
Commissioner.

Before the bulletin had been on the board five minutes its character was rumored all over the building, and clerks were flocking around to read it, with consternation or amusement. The former seemed to be the prevailing sentiment. It was assumed that Mr. Ware will follow out the same course in making promotions in future, and some of the clerks asked what kind of notice will be posted in cases of dismissals or suspensions.

"Perhaps," said one clerk, "Mr. Ware will favor us later with a circular written in blank verse."

Mr. Ware for a long time has given signs of growing restive under the disposition of some clerks to do things which Mr. Wiggins has left undone. Particularly has he been annoyed by those who tell how meritorious they are, how much they deserve promotion, and who their "distinguished relatives" are. One of the women clerks related with much indignation how, after she had dilated at great length to the Commissioner about her services, her merit, and the benefit which would result to the department if she were promoted, Mr. Ware, who had listened in forbidding silence, sprang from his seat, took a turn around the room, and blurted out in a tone of positive anguish:

"Madam, you are without exception the most egotistical woman I ever met."

She did not get the promotion.

Le Boutillier Brothers

FINE LACES

IN DECIDEDLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.

Are showing Galoons and Medallion Motif shapes, white, ivory, cream, champagne and Arabe tints, in Crochet, Repoussé, Paraguay, Venise, Alencon, Guipure, Mexican and Paris Model Laces, all well adapted to separable and application purposes.

REAL NEEDLE LACES, on Brussels Point Net, from 10 to 18 inches wide, $1.39 *regular value $2.00 to $3.75*

LIERRE FLOUNCINGS, 20 inches wide, value $1.75 98c.

9 inches wide, value 89c. 59c. *7 inches wide, value 68c.* 48c. *5 inches wide, value 55c.* 39c.

SPECIAL—Cream and White Point Venise, Net effects, and Crochet Banding, with edges to match, 3 and 5 inches wide,

39c., 55c. *and* 69c.,

regular values 59c., 85c. and 98c.

All over Crochet, in white, cream and Arabe, special for Gowns and Waists, $1.89 *worth $2.75*

Special value in Black and White Liberty Silk, with long flowing ends, $2.98

Real Arabe Lace Jackets, $1.98 *to* $5.98

A large assortment of Fine St. Gall Collars, in the very newest laces.

A complete assortment of Collarettes, in Black, White, and Black and White—showing the newest Cape effects, in large, medium and small sizes.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

WOULD SELL CUBAN SWAMP,

Consul General Bragg Says Land Company Is Sending Out Misleading Circulars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—According to a report made to the State Department by Consul General Bragg, a Cuban land company is distributing in the United States circulars which contain false statements about its property. Gen. Bragg says the circulars describe the land as situated in the province of Santa Clara, on the Zapata peninsula, and advertise steamboats as running from the small port of Batabano, in the province of Havana, to the Bay of Cochinos, in Santa Clara. The company, which was organized in the United States, desires to sell land to farmers desirous of migrating to Cuba.

Gen. Bragg says that no such line of steamboats exists, for two reasons—lack of water and lack of trade. Zapata peninsula is largely a swamp, described in Lieut. Col. Sanger's report of the census of Cuba in 1899 as "an almost impenetrable region, seventy-five miles in length, with a maximum breadth of fully thirty miles." The following are extracts from Col. Sanger's report:

"On the southern coast we find the famous swamp of Zapata, very extensive and dangerous, extending from the Bay of La Broa to Caimanera. It is only possible to enter the swamp on the southern coast by two or three very shallow ports, the principal one being that of the estate of Santa Teresa, called to-day La Maquina. By the northern coast it may be said that there exists only one entrance to the swamp, in the Province of Santa Clara. * * * In order to reach this pass there are only four practicable roads.

"To go through these entrances on horseback it is necessary to wrap the horses from their heads to their knees with pieces of hard leather, in order to prevent them injuring themselves against the points of coral, called "dogs' teeth," and so that they may endure the journey, which, by reason of the nature of the ground, is necessarily slow and arduous, as well as very unpleasant, on account of the numerous mosquitos in the swamp. * * * For the men it is necessary to carry provisions along, because the natives (who are the only ones who live there) live exclusively on crocodile tails, mud turtles, agouti, (Indian rats,) and honey. To feed the horses it is necessary to cut leaves from the trees."

SECRETARY ROOT'S REPORT.

Rumors as to Its Nature Lead to Announcement That It Is Not Yet Started.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Reports concerning the nature of the recommendations which Secretary Root is to make in his annual report led to a statement from the Secretary to-day that he had not yet begun work on it.

"I always leave the making of the report to as late a date as possible," he said, "and usually I get in just in time for the paper 'to go to press,' as you would say. I haven't had my report done before the last week in November since I took office."

The impression that Cabinet officers usually hand in their reports to the President so that he can make up his message from their recommendation is incorrect. Each Cabinet officer prepares a memorandum of the things which he expects to mention in his report, which might also be touched upon by the President, and those are handed to the President for his consideration. Often these memoranda are given to the President before the Cabinet officer has written much of his report.

PICTURES OF TWO PRESIDENTS.

"Shadow Portraits" of McKinley and Roosevelt at the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Capitol guides were made happy to-day by the discovery of portraits of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt on the imitation marble walls of Statuary Hall in the Capitol. The portraits were painted into the walls by Mr. Allison, the artist who decorated the big pillars in the Pension Office in imitation of onyx, and who painted the famous shadow drawings into the pillars there.

The two pictures of the present Executive and his predecessor are similar shadow drawings. Both portraits are excellent, and, while it is difficult to discover them at first, so skillfully are they hidden, when once seen they loom up lifelike in shoe, and can be observed from every portion of the old Supreme Court chamber.

The picture of Mr. McKinley is in profile and about 18 inches in height. It is said by the other artists engaged on the work to be one of the best pictures of him ever painted.

The portrait of Mr. Roosevelt is on the south wall of the hall, to the right of the entrance. It is a full-view one, and shows the President in his khaki uniform as a Colonel in the volunteer cavalry of the United States. It is about 9 inches in height, and a more complete piece of work than the other.

When the pictures were discovered today the hordes of Capitol guides exulted. There will be two more interesting things to show the public next Winter, when Congress convenes and the building swarms with visitors.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

THE RECEIVER

will offer on Monday unusual values in

FUR JACKETS.

XXX Quality PERSIAN JACKET, low busted, dip front effect, lined with finest brocade, value $150.00, At $110.00

XX Quality PERSIAN COAT, in two different styles, trimmed with Dark Mink or Baum Marten, At $95.00

XXX ARCTIC SEAL COAT, trimmed with heart shaped Mink and Persian collar and revers, sleeve finished with new style cuff, value $65.00, At $45.00

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Broadway & 12th Street.

VOICE RETURNS WITH ECLIPSE.

Negro Thinks Its Restoration Connected with Moon Phenomenon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Howard Merriman, an aged colored man who is an employe of the Treasury Department, asserts that his voice was restored by the eclipse of the moon last Thursday night.

Merriman's voice had been almost entirely gone for many months. When he reported for duty at the department yesterday the Captain of the watch was astonished to hear the old man speak in a loud, clear voice. He declared that directly upon the passage of the eclipse he felt his voice changing. He did not know how it could have affected him, but he was convinced that the eclipse was the cause of the restoration of his voice.

He then went to the office where he is employed and astonished the clerks by speaking to them in the same loud voice. In a short time the news of his recovery was spread throughout the building, and for two days Merriman has been busy answering inquiries and displaying his "new born voice," as the clerks call it.

FATAL FIRE IN RIM WORKS.

One Burned to Death, One Fatally Injured, and Three Others Badly Hurt—Plant Destroyed.

URBANA, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Carl Maggert was burned to death, Arthur Maggert fatally injured, and Night Watchman Charles Maggert, the father, and another son were badly burned during a fire last night, which destroyed the Tucker Wood Rim Works.

The boys were in the building visiting their father and were compelled to jump from a second story window. Carl was overcome and burned to a crisp.

The fire started from unknown origin and was beyond control when discovered. The entire plant was destroyed, entailing a loss of $50,000, with $35,000 insurance.

PREACHER'S WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. George W. Love of Springfield, Mass., Hanged Herself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—Mrs. George W. Love, wife of the pastor of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, committed suicide to-day by hanging.

She had been suffering from melancholia and nervous prostration. Her husband missed her when he awoke at 6 o'clock, and going into the cellar, found her, clad in her night clothes, in a kneeling position with a cord about her neck attached to one of the beams.

CRUISES OF TRAINING SHIPS.

The Mohican Bound for Australia and the Adams for Wake Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Within two weeks the United States training ship Mohican will sail for a long cruise with a crew of about 250 landsmen, going as far as Sydney, Australia, before starting on her return cruise. It has been customary for the Adams and Mohican to make Mazatlan or Honolulu their furthest point, but in this instance in addition to visiting south coast ports and perhaps Honolulu, the Mohican is to reach far into the South Seas. All the men are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years.

The Adams, which will make a cruise with apprentices, with Wake Island as her most distant point, will probably sail in a few days.

ENGINEER KILLED AT HIS POST.

He Told the Fireman to Jump—Accident Occurred on Rapid Transit Work in the Bronx.

Charles Simmons, who lived at 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, an engineer employed by J. C. Rogers, a contractor of 31 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who has the contract for excavating the rapid transit tunnel at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was killed on his engine yesterday at his post.

From the point where the excavation is in progress a track runs down One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to River Avenue, and thence to near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. At this latter point the stones and dirt taken from the excavation are dumped into what is known as Cromwell's Creek, a swamp. To convey the refuse several cars are employed which are pulled by a small locomotive, which was in charge of Simmons, who had with him as fireman William H. McGrath of 580 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

There were five cars loaded with dirt attached to the engine yesterday afternoon, when Simmons started on one of the trips to the swamp. Each car was filled to its capacity, making a heavy load. The track is on a down grade all the way, and because of the rain the rails were slippery. So far as can be learned, Simmons permitted his engine to go too far before applying the brakes. When he did, they acted all right, but because of the heavy load behind the engine the wheels skidded along the track. There were brakes on the cars, but no one to operate them.

Simmons in a moment saw that he could not stop the engine before the bumper at the end of the track was reached.

"Jump, Bill," he said to the fireman. "What about you?" retorted McGrath. "Oh, I'll be all right; jump, I tell you," said the engineer.

So McGrath jumped, and except for a few bruises and scratches, landed unhurt. Not so with Simmons. The engine struck the bumper of pine and dirt with tremendous force, tore through it and plunged into the murky slime, some fourteen feet below. Beneath the stuff the engine disappeared and the engineer with it, two of the five cars following. The other three cars remained on the track.

As soon as possible men set to work to smash in the top of the engine cab. After an hour's work an entrance was effected, and Simmons's body dragged out. He had been forced against the roof of the cab and smothered by the mud.

Hospital Gets Slot Machines' Money.

The Flushing Hospital, Queens Borough, is richer by $1,107 as the result of the capture of three slot machines in Maspeth recently. When the machines were destroyed by order of Magistrate Connorton the money was taken from the boxes, and Clerk Hewlett sent the money to the Controller's office, explaining where it had come from. It was returned, however, as it had not been paid as fines in Flushing. The Flushing court officials decided to turn the money over to the hospital.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL THE FAD IN Europe and America. I was fortunate in securing a large quantity of these skins last Spring, and can afford to sell beautiful muffs for $20 and $25. Extra large, $30 and $35. Long victorines and scarfs at right prices. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Great Fall Sale

ANOTHER WEEK

of those

WONDERFUL OFFERINGS

That have made this sale

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Following are for Monday—No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

AT 39 cents
Black Moire Velours
Highly finished—bright moire—fine rich black—regular 69 cent quality.
Limit—15 yards.

AT 39 cents
Black Storm Serges
All wool—double warp—extra heavy—50 inches wide—narrower widths of this quality are elsewhere sold at .65.
Limit—10 yards.

AT 5 cents
Fine Corded Percales
Yard wide—clear white, with choice black or colored figures and stripes—worth .12½.
Limit—15 yards.

AT 1.95
Best Smyrna Rugs
Strictly all wool—hand knot fringe—2½x5 feet long—value 3.98.
Limit—One to a buyer.

AT 49 cents
Oriental Draperies
Mosaic Turkish and Persian effects—50-inch—real value $1.00 and $1.25.
Limit—10 yards.

AT 65 cents
Fancy Sateen Lambrequins
Yard wide—full length—knot fringe—tasteful designs—value $1.00 and $1.25.
Limit—One.

AT 3.98
Fine California Blankets
Double bed size—handsome borders—you cannot match them under $7.00.
Limit—One pair.

AT 1.49
Mercerized Bed Spreads
Pink only; pretty for Brass Beds—if we had all colors price would be $2.00.
Limit—Two.

AT 8¾ cents
All Linen Towellings
18 inches wide—usually 12½c.
Limit—12 yards.

AT 69 cents
Long Cloth—12 yd. piece
"Our Special" Fall Sale "Long Cloth"—value 1.10.
Limit—Two pieces.

AT 21 cents
White Saxony Flannels
Slight mixture of cotton keeps them from shrinking—value 35 cents.
Limit—10 yards.

AT 33 cents
New Dress Trimmings
A great assortment of silk braids—with velvet and silk rings—also indented designs—rich qualities—white and black—were 50 to 59 cents.
Limit—12 yards.

AT 69 cents
Leather Chatelaine Bags
Alligator, Walrus, Seal, etc.—chamois lined—two shapes and sizes—patent hooks—value 1.25.

AT 12½ cents
Liberty Satin Ribbons
Four inch—all the pretty light shades, also white and black—usually .21.
Limit—10 yards.

AT 49 cents
Monogram or Address Dies
This price will hold good until Saturday, October 25th—not longer—Addresses are limited to one line.

AT 6.98
Ladies' Monte Carlo Coats
Fine Black Kersey—finely tailored—satin lined—all sizes—value $12.50.
Limit—One.

AT 3.49
Ladies' Eiderdown Robes
Eiderdown—all colors—wide stitched satin bands—silk frogs—heavy girdle—worth $5.98.
Limit—One.

AT 29 cents
Special Lot of Birds
Also Wings and Pompons—black and colors—worth 69 cents.
Limit—Two.

AT 5.00
Rich Trimmed Hats
Three hundred handsome Hats of the most desirable kinds—equal to those elsewhere sold at $10.00.
Our Five Dollar Hats are imitated in price but not in quality.

AT 49 cents
Babies' White Dresses
Fine quality—about 20 styles—fancy yoke or French effects—plain and trim'd skirts—sizes to 3 years—regular price 98 cents.
Limit—Two.

AT 2.95
Boys' Navy Blue Serge Suits
Balance of our medium weight "Hearn Special" Double Breast Suits that until now were $4.00—7 to 16 years.
Limit—Two.

AT 39 cents
Boys' Knee Pants
A better lot than yet sold at the price—all wool Navy Cheviot and Mixtures—also Corduroys—3 to 16 years—regular prices 63 to 75 cents.
Limit—Two.

AT 98 cents
Ladies' White Skirts
Flounce of open work emb'y and inserting and hemstitch tucks or flounce of diagonal tucks and lace—wide lace finish—usually $1.98.
Limit—Two.

AT 1.98
A Lot of Fine Corsets
Black and White Sateen and Coutille—fancy finish—styles to suit stout or slender figures—all sizes—usual prices $2.98 and $3.98.
Limit—Two.

AT 3 cents
Hooks and Eyes—usually 5 to 15 a gross. Assorted sizes. Limit—6 gross.
Best American Pins—usually 5 cents. Limit—6 papers.
Tubular Shoe Laces—dozen—1 to 1½ yds. Limit—6 dozen.

AT 39 cents
Rogers Nickel Silver
Table Spoons—½ dozen—usually .69.
Table Forks—½ dozen—usually .69.
Limit—One dozen each.

AT 79 cents a set
Steel Dinner Knives & Forks
(Six of each to the set)—swedge and straight blades—fancy handles—nicely finished—worth 1.25.
Limit—3 sets.

AT 2.98
Jewelled Finger Rings
Various kinds in solid gold settings—usually 3.98.
Limit—Two.

AT 98 cents
Point Venise Lace Allovers
Seven patterns—white, butter and Arabe—regular values, 1.49 to 1.69.
Limit—Two yards.

In connection with offerings mentioned above, we start to-morrow

Our Annual Fall Sale of Lace and Heavy Curtains

We have made ready for it with such a collection of the various fashionable laces and fabrics that it is next to impossible not to find the kind you fancy.....Prices possible because of large quantities bought at concessions that cash for great quantities commands among the purchase being about a thousand pair samples and surplus lots of two importers, bought below cost of importation.

WE CAN AND WILL SELL AS FOLLOWS:

AT 98 CENTS; WORTH $1.50
Scotch Lace Curtains in novelty effects—3 and 3½ yards long.

AT 1.49; WORTH $2.00 AND $2.25
Scotch Lace, in Guipure, Irish Point and Tambour effects—3½ yards long.

AT 1.98; WORTH $3.00
A wonderful variety of extra fine Scotch Lace Curtains—Guipure, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real lace effects—3½ and 4 yards long.

AT 2.98; WORTH $4.00 AND $4.50
Exquisite designs in Novelty Combination Nets—plain or covered centres, inset borders, or effective all over designs—3½ and 4 yards long.

AT 3.98; VALUE $5.00 AND $6.00
Very fine Scotch Lace, made of the best and strongest Cable Net—about 30 styles.
Special Values in still finer for $6.98, which includes the finest curtains of this class made.

AT 1.49; WORTH $2.50
400 pairs Bobbinet Curtains—lace inserting and edge to match—These dainty Frenchy curtains were never so much used as this season.

AT 4.98; VALUE $8.98
Mercerized and Moire Damask Portieres—newest designs—all the best colorings—deep valance fringe.

AT 9.98; VALUE $12.00
Fine Damask Portieres—figured centres with border designs in deeper tints of harmonizing colors.

AT 5.98; VALUE $7.50 AND $8.00
Irish Point Curtains—pure white—25 designs, large and medium figures, with borders in detached or all-over effect.

AT 5.98; VALUE $7.00 AND $8.00
Point Arabe Curtains (new tint)—made on best Cable Net—rich corded outline designs—20 styles.

AT 9.98; WORTH $12.00 TO $15.00
Point de Paris and Fine Irish Point—novelty designs on finest French Net—plain centres with high class borders.

AT 3.98; VALUE $5.98
French Bobbinet Curtains—rich lace inserting and edge to match—8 inch ruffle—large assortment.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

The Moralist and the Morality Play—The Popularity of the Classics—The Deity in Mediaeval Art—The Amenities of Criticism.

Seldom has the course of events on the modern stage been enlivened by as picturesque an occasion as the production of "Everyman" last Monday. A year ago if any one had said that the metropolitan public could be interested in a mediaeval mystery play or moral interlude he would have been told to clip his long hair, to ring the bell and let the ear go on, or to do whatever the Philistine of the day thought most efficacious in reclaiming the misguided enthusiast. To-day the quaint, earnest morality play at Mendelssohn Hall is the talk of all who are given to playgoing.

The Moralist Hoist by His Own Petard.

As regards the interest of the play, the cleavage of opinion throws a broadly humorous light on things as they are. The exponents of what they call the classic drama, whose efforts are nowadays spent in championing what they call morality, found this most sincere and impressive of moralities "ponderously dull, a dismal experiment." Can it be that those who preach the moralities with such liveliness and exhilaration are even more bored than the rest of us at listening to such preachments? Those critics, on the other hand, who are most willing to applaud what is of interest in the contemporary drama most fully and generously recognized the absorbing human appeal of this little classic of the Middle Ages. Such a state of affairs is startling enough to any one not familiar with dramatic criticism as it is now expounded. But things have long been thus. Last year, when it was proposed in England to establish a public theatre for the production of our classics, one of the old guard frowned upon the plan for the reason that if this public theatre for the production of our classics should fail the failure might at some future time discourage some one from establishing a public theatre for the production of our classics—a mode of reasoning which, it must be admitted, has all the charm of the nursery rounds that sing little children to sleep, and which would fix the very day and date of the rehabilitation of the English classics—namely the Greek Kalends.

The Natural Man and the Classics.

Of far greater interest are the comments of the votaries of Broadway. To a man, their attention was caught by the novelty and the naïve vividness of this earnest parable of death. They recognized at once the picturesque imagery of it all—the macabre amble with which Death, in the guise of a skeleton and rumbling upon a drum, moved over the stage to summon Everyman; the lusty swagger with which Fellowship first offered to befriend the stricken youth, and then, when he learned the grim nature of the office, flung away heartlessly to his pleasures; the chaste beauty of Knowledge and Good Deeds; the grim humor of Goods, as he told how misapplied riches corrupt the soul; the solemnity of the ceremonies amid which Everyman prepared for death; above all, the vivid changes of mood denoted by Miss Wynne-Matthison as Everyman's worldly gayety gave place to the lonesomeness of death, to the haunting terror of eternity, to the agony of contrition, the majestic joy of absolution, and the solemnity of the descent into the grave. To appreciate all this it is only necessary to divest one's self of the proverbial obliquity of those who conspicuously pay tribute to virtue. There is a deep significance in the fact that the critics who are accustomed frankly to give themselves over to whatever emotional force there may be in a Pinero tragedy, or to whatever harmless sparkle in a French farce, were most ready to grant the absorbing interest of this mediaeval morality of death. It is no doubt easy for any particular set of men to come into the conviction that in themselves alone rests the guardianship of what is great and good, but in this matter of the classic drama the public of those who are no better than their neighbors is as likely as any to welcome the best with spontaneous appreciation.

The Piety of the Yellow Journalist.

One more set of unforeseen circumstances illumined the occasion. It so happens that at the beginning and at the end of the play God appears in a loft beside the stage, clothed in a splendid red robe and a beard to send Death to strike down Everyman and to welcome Everyman in heaven. Those who are familiar with mediaeval faith know that such representations were made with the utmost simplicity and piety. The spirit of this English classic of ecclesiastic drama is precisely the same in kind as that of many a masterpiece of pictorial art from Giotto to the fresco in the Sistine Chapel. Yet Mr. Frohman conceived the idea that those who cherish in their own houses the form of God as conceived by Giotto and Michael Angelo would object to it as represented in the ecclesiastical art of our fathers. So he made the Supreme Being appear under the stage name of Adonai—an obsolete word which means the same thing; and in order properly to chaperon the début contrived to induce local ministers to be present. The shuffling self-consciousness of the proceeding passes the possibility of satire. It reminds one of Dr. Johnson's reply to a person who asked him if he did not regard Greek sculptures as indecent. "No," said that embodiment of ponderous sense, "but your question is." In spite of all, however, the dignity and the sincerity of the old play carried conviction. Except in one quarter there was no protest, and here again the protest came from the quarter in which any but the experienced observer would have looked for it least. The sensibilities most deeply violated were those of the sensational press. That apostle of seemliness and propriety, The Journal, devoted the major part of its space to an indignant protest interlarded with the most impressive quotations from the Bible.

Piety Under Glass.

It is not denied that many people of a certain piety are prepared to be shocked by the representation of the deity in person. It was of course the existence of such people that led to the sensational protests of the yellow journals. "As a nation," one of their champions lately remarked, "we prefer to keep our religion under glass—preferably stained glass." One easily imagines them getting it out regularly each Sunday morning and putting it away again at the close of service. On week days what religion they have is more likely to be kept under the kind of glass that in darkened and deserted front parlors is used to protect mortuary wreaths of wax flowers. The peculiarity of the religion of the Middle Ages, of which this little morality is an eloquent example, is that it was capable of flourishing in the walks of daily life. In the market, on the field of battle, even in the theatre—or what occupied the place of the theatre—it was a living presence that might hallow its surroundings, but could not, in the case of those who professed it sincerely, be desecrated by them. In one sense, it is true, it was associated with stained glass, for it was the Mediaeval Church that first filled its windows with divine images wrought in the most splendid colors known to art. But this mediaeval Church kept its doors open morning, noon, and night, and was frequented daily by beggars and merchants and Princes. These glorious mediaeval windows were shattered by the Puritans, whose very descendants are to-day striving to emulate them. The faith that is shocked by the little play at Mendelssohn Hall is the faith of the window-breaker. Its moving spirit is belief without understanding, zeal without imagination, piety that is outraged by a different piety in others. The people whose religion is of this sort are nowadays not of a kind to appreciate any work of art, sacred or profane. It is highly significant that their views are expressed by the sensational press. The idea of such a representation may shock by its strangeness, but to people of normal imagination and tolerance the representation itself, as is already evident in opinions expressed, is full of interest and enlightening charm. To those of us, especially whose theology is furthest removed from that of the Mediaeval Church, the play is of significance as showing how sincere, how human, and how strong was the vanishing faith of our fathers.

The Mirthfulness of Mediaeval Piety.

Not all of the spirit of "Everyman" comes out in the performance. So much a matter of daily life was the old religion that it was habitually and without incongruity associated with the most everyday sensations. In particular it is noteworthy that, whether in painting, sculpture, or the drama, religious art was enlivened by appeals to the spirit of laughter. To those brought up in the atmosphere of puritanical gloom, in which churchgoing is a matter of long-faced solemnity, the presence of jest and merriment in religious art seems an evidence of flippancy and of appeal to the lower senses. But it is not so, any more than the human ebullitions of a preacher like Henry Ward Beecher were a sacrilege. In the religion of the Middle Ages as in that of the Greeks, the spirit of joy and mirth was essential, and it is noteworthy that, when that spirit fell before the solemn gloom of the puritan, religion ceased to be a potent source of artistic inspiration. To comprehend the mirth and gladness of mediaeval piety is not easy nowadays—perhaps not altogether possible. Some indication of it may be had in the following lines from the Towneley cycle of Mystery Plays. When David prophesies the coming of Christ he says:

> Men may know hym bi his marke;
> Mirth and lovyng are his warke.
> That shalle he luf most.
> Therefore bothe emperour and kyng,
> Ryche and poor, both old and yong,
> Temper welle your glee.

And later Christ describes heaven as follows:

> I shall ascend
> Unto my fader for ay.
> Ever to won (dwell) with hym and his
> Where ever is game and play.
> Of that mirth shalle I never miss.

How literally these sayings were interpreted is to be realized only by careful reading of the religious drama. The jests in the little morality at Mendelssohn Hall are not many. When Cousin excuses himself from going with Everyman on the long journey of death he says:

"No. By our lady, I have the cramp in my toe."

And it was clearly intended that he should bring out the funny side of the excuse by limping. Again, when Everyman finds that Good Deeds lies prostrate and is unable to rise, he says, sympathetically:

"Why, is there anything on you fall!" the humor of which lies in the fact that it is only Everyman's wickedness that has crushed Good Deeds to the earth. Further along there is a reference to the immorality of priests which is couched in a jest as conventionally recognizable then as the mother-in-law jest is now. That these three jests are lost in the modern production is perhaps inevitable. People who are able to give themselves over frankly to the sensation of the moment would no doubt receive a truer and stronger impression from the piece if some mirth were mingled with the sadness; but the ability to do this belongs to the artistic temperament, and the artistic temperament is rare. Many estimable persons would no doubt be shocked. The presence of these jests, however, is indisputable evidence that the piety of the play is not of the long-faced variety. There is no excuse for the sombre monotony with which the actors at Mendelssohn Hall declaim their lines, none for the ponderous solemnity of much of the interpolated action. They are of a piece with the shuffling apology for the representation of God. People who are simple and honest will be most pleased when this honest play is simply presented, and nothing could be more misconceived, from the point of view of art, than an effort to ingratiate the other kind by infusing into the piece the terrible spirit of puritanical piety.

Why should we not have more of this sort of thing? Properly played, "Everyman" takes only about an hour, and is no fit quid for the quo of a two-dollar bill. When the Elizabethan Stage Society first produced it in a quadrangle of Charterhouse the afternoon's entertainment was supplemented by "The Sacrifice of Isaac," from the Chester cycle of Mystery Plays, which is one of the most powerful bits of pure pathos in the English drama. If a lighter piece were desired, nothing more sweet and amusing is anywhere to be found than the second shepherds' play in the Towneley cycle. This is a spirited little comic underplot to the play on the Nativity, and would be especially appropriate in view of the Christmas season. Mr. Frohman's Napoleonic brain has lately conceived the idea of bringing Baireuth to New York. Why not also undertake the function of a repertory theatre and bring us back the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? The English classical drama is full of plays that are as strong and as immediate in their appeal as "Everyman." It only needs courage and skill to produce them.

The Squeak and the Moral Bugaboo.

"Various juvenile squeaks," writes Mr. William Winter in a recent issue of The Tribune, "have made themselves faintly audible in extenuation of 'The Two Schools.'" Just who these squeaks are Mr. Winter does not say, but there are many who find a certain fitness in the coat he holds out, and who—may not their arrogance be excused?—are willing to put it on. Against the charge of being a squeak, such a person has, of course, no defense, though a certain palliation may be found in the fact that the squeakings, though only "faintly audible" did make themselves heard, and evoked a squeak in response. As for the charge of juvenility, it is just possible that Mr. Winter has perpetrated a little jest which, under the guise of unfriendliness, was in reality intended to console us all for the years that are piling up on the terrible score. But such a possibility must not be allowed to blunt the edge of controversy. Let us make no attempt to deny that youth is a disease. A disease let us grant it then. Yet it is none the less true that it is, like other diseases, self limited. With continued pains and care it can be eradicated altogether. In the end come the virtues of age. Patience succeeds to rash haste. A mellow humor flows where bile once squirted. A wise, discriminating tolerance takes the place of intemperate wrath. And here Mr. Winter's animadversions have caused real pain and surprise. The whole burden of the contention with regard to "The Two Schools" was to the effect that plays of the kind might better be treated with patience, humor, and discriminating tolerance. Surely this was an effort at least in the direction of such maturity as the Dean of Dramatic Critics might be expected to champion. Let us permit no illusions as to the fact that such plays are exotic, and that, if one were to make the mistake of taking a jest seriously, might be regarded as decadent. But let us also admit that they are so unsubstantial as to have no real force for evil with people of normal strength and understanding, and that for a mood of lightness they are lightly and harmlessly entertaining. Not even an inheritance of immortal youth, if so terrible an affliction existed, could quite excuse a critic for abandoning his birthright of a sense of humor and a discriminating tolerance, or explain why he should prefer with the ancient folly of the grandam, to wave the moral bugaboo.

JOHN CORBIN.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mascagni's last appearance in New York, for the present at any rate, will be to-night in a popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. After that he will start on his tour, which will take him to the Pacific Coast. Signore Pintò and Bianchini Cappelli and Signori Caffetto and Navarrini, of the opera company, will sing. Following is the programme:

Overture, "I Vespri Siciliani".....Verdi
Romanza, "Louisa Miller".....Verdi
Signor Caffetto.
Interludii..Terzo. Quarto, "The Eternal City".....Mascagni
Aria, "Ero e Leandro".....Bottesini
Signora Pinto.
Orchestral selection.
Aria, "Il Trovotore".....Verdi
Signora Bianchini Cappelli.
Aria, "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
Signor Navarrini.
Hymn to the Sun, "Iris".....Mascagni

Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, will make his reappearance in New York after an absence of five years on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall. He will then have the assistance of Walter Damrosch's orchestra, and the programme will be as follows:

Overture to "The Bartered Bride".....Smetana
Orchestra.
Concerto, E flat major, No. 9.....Mozart
M. Pugno.
a. Prelude to "The Deluge".....Saint-Saens
Violin, obligato by David Manes.
b. "Sous Bois," new, first time here..Chabrier
c. "Pas des Violes".....Chaminade
Orchestra.
Concerto, A minor, Op. 16.....Grieg
M. Pugno.

Mr. Daniel Frohman announces a series of concerts through the month of November at the Metropolitan Opera House, with prominent vocal and instrumental soloists and special features at each one. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra of seventy players has been engaged for the entire series, and the list of soloists includes Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist; Mlle. Zélie De Lussan, Miss Charlotte Maconda, Miss Sherrah Cummings, Herr Anton Von Rooy, Herr Andreas Dippel, Gwylym Miles, and M. Journet. There will be also a choral evening, when a chorus of 1,000 voices will sing. The opening concert is to be given Nov. 2, when Mr. Gabrilowitsch will make his first New York appearance this season, and Miss Maconda will be the vocalist.

Walter Damrosch, besides being conductor of the Philharmonic Society, has an orchestra of his own, which will frequently be heard in New York this season. His manager reports more than sixty engagements booked for it, including Daniel Frohman's Sunday night concerts in November at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the concerts of Raoul Pugno, Kocian, the New York Oratorio Society, and Frank Damrosch's Young People's Concerts. After the last Philharmonic concert next Spring the organization will take an extended tour. Mr. Damrosch has just finished his fifth annual engagement at Pittsburg, where he has been giving two concerts a day for two weeks. It is announced that Mr. Damrosch will lend his first hornist, Xaver Reiter, to the Philharmonic to strengthen the brass department of that orchestra.

Mr. Sam Franko's series of concerts devoted to old music have admirably fulfilled the purposes of their projectors, and have aroused no inconsiderable interest on the part of music lovers. These will be glad to know that Mr. Franko purposes to continue them this Winter. He announces three, to be given at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoons, Jan. 6 and 27 and Feb. 17. Mr. Franko's intention in these concerts is to give music of composers of the eighteenth century and earlier under conditions approximating those for which it was composed—that is, with a small orchestra and in a small auditorium. Mr. Franko has procured scores by masters of the eighteenth and earlier centuries, among them composers whose fame has been obscured by the greater glory which surrounds the names of Bach, Haydn, and Gluck. The performance and knowledge of such music is valuable in correcting the distorted perspective in which the world of to-day looks back upon musical history. As has already been announced, Mr. Franko has induced Arnold Dolmetsch and his wife to come to America, and they will make their first appearance at Mr. Franko's first concert. Mr. Dolmetsch has attained a wide celebrity in his work with the old instruments, on which he is a performer, and of which he brings a complete set, including virginals, clavichords, double harpsichord, cithern, lute, violone, violas da gamba, and violas d'amour.

At the first of the Wetzler symphony concerts, to be given at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 19, there will be two solo performers, Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, who will play Rubinstein's 'cello concerto, a work quite unfamiliar to this public, and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, who will be heard in Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G major. Miss Ruegger has already arrived in this country, and will begin her work with an appearance this week with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The New York concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are fixed for Thursday evenings, Nov. 6, Dec. 11, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, March 19, and Saturday afternoons, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, and March 21. They will be in Carnegie Hall as usual. The solo performers already engaged include Mme. Melba, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, Mr. Van Rooy, Mr. Pugno, Mr. Lamond, Mr. Heerman, Mr. Kneisel, Mr. Schroeder, and others to be announced. Mr. Gericke has selected a large number of novelties for production during the season, and while the New York programmes have not yet been announced, they will no doubt be largely represented on them. Following is the list:

Introduction to the opera, "Noland Damagenti".....Arensky
Symphony, B flat minor.....Chausson
Symphony, D minor.....Dohnanyi
Overture, "Eine Nacht auf Carlstein"....Fibich
"Dance of the Ghosts," from "Merlin".....Goldmark
Symphony with organ.....Guilmant
Symphony in E minor.....Huber
Suite, Op. 24.....D'Indy
"March of the Three Kings," from "Christus".....Liszt
Overture, "King Lear".....Litolff
Concerto for organ and orchestra.....Parker
Overture, "La Fiancée du Tsar".....Rimski-Korsakoff
Overture, "Liebesfruehling"...Georg Schumann
"Don Quixote".....Strauss
"Ein Marchen".....Suk
"Das Gefilde der Seligen".....Weingartner
Choral variations for harp and orchestra..Widor

Recitals of song and of the piano will be given in great numbers after the beginning of next month—it is a season of the year when solo performers seize every opportunity to be heard, before the musical public is entirely engrossed with larger affairs. Following are some of the first concerts of this kind that are announced.

Miss Helen Henschel, daughter of Georg Henschel, the English singer, composer, conductor, and teacher, will give her song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 3. She will be assisted by Miss Winifred Smith, violinist, and Mr. André Benoist, pianist. Miss Henschel, it is further announced, will sing the soprano part in her father's "Requiem," which the Cecilia will give in Boston in December under Mr. Henschel's direction, and also with the Handel and Haydn Society in their "Messiah" performance.

Herbert Witherspoon will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon, Nov. 7, when he will sing songs dating from 1760 to the present day. Victor Harris will be the accompanist.

Frederic Lamond, the Scottish pianist, will give his first recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 11. A very considerable reputation gained both in England and in Germany, precedes Mr. Lamond to this country.

On the evening of Nov. 11 Richard C. Kay, an American violinist, a pupil of Musin and Ysaye, who is said to have played abroad with success for the last two years, will present himself at Mendelssohn Hall. He will make a second appearance on Nov. 21.

Mme. Semerich's only New York recital will be given in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 12, of course, the most interesting and important accession of the sort that has yet been promised. Her programme includes German, French, Italian, English, and Russian arias and songs, and ranges from the old Italian period to the present time.

Theodore Bjorksten will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 14.

S. Camillo Engel, a young Hungarian composer, resident in New York, will present a number of his own compositions in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 19.

A change from the solo performers will be afforded by the New Century Vocal Quartet, who will give an evening of song at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday, Nov. 20. They will be assisted by Mr. Kosman, violinist, concertmeister of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Other recitals that will take place next month in Mendelssohn Hall will be by Arthur Whiting, pianist; Mrs. Julia Wyman, mezzo soprano; Elsaine de Sellem, soprano, and Paul Kefer, 'cellist, who will make his first appearance in this city. Carl Venth will also present for the first time his song cycle, "Hiawatha."

Heathe Gregory, basso, will give several joint recitals this season with Fritzi Scheff of Mr. Grau's operatic company. Mr. Gregory's first appearance in New York this season will be in oratorio, some time in November. Later he will give a song recital.

Marcel Journet, basso, of the Grau opera company, has arrived in this country to fill concert engagements. M. Journet will be heard in a public recital before the beginning of the opera season. This year in the opera it is said that he will sing many of the parts heretofore taken by Plançon, and he will also be heard in "La Gioconda" and other operas in which he has not sung here before.

Duss and his band will return to New York next Sunday—appearing at the Metropolis Theatre in the afternoon and the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening—after a month of concerts in other cities.

The Kneisel Quartet will give six evening concerts this season in Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesdays, Nov. 25, Dec. 16, Jan. 6, Feb. 3, March 3, and March 31. No afternoon concerts will be given. The assisting artists will be Mrs. Clara Damrosch-Mannes, Miss Helen Henschel, Messrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Marc Hambourg, Frederick Lamond, Arthur Whiting, and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Among the works to be performed Mr. Kneisel has indicated these:

Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 2.
Mozart—Quartet in F major, for oboe, violin, viola, and violoncello.
Beethoven—Quartets: In C minor, Op. 18; E flat, Op. 74; F minor, Op. 95; A minor, Op. 132.
Schubert—Quartet in A minor, Op. 29; octet for string quintet, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, Op. 166.
Brahms—String quartet in B flat, Op. 69, and pianoforte trio in C minor.
Schumann—Quartet in A minor, Op. 41.
Bach—Sonata for piano and violoncello.
D'Indy—Suite, (dans le style ancien,) Op. 41. trumpet, two flutes, two violins, viola, and violoncello.
Guillaume Leken—Sonata for piano and violin, in G major.
Henschel—Variations from quartet in E flat major.
Scambati—Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 17.
Tschaikowsky—Quartet in E flat minor, Op. 30, and sextet in D minor, Op. 70.
R. Strauss—Sonata in E flat major, Op. 18, for piano and violin.

Mrs. Shanna Cumming has been engaged by Mr. Frank Damrosch to sing in the Oratorio Society's performance of "St. Paul" in November. Mrs. Cumming has recently been singing the soprano part in Verdi's Requiem at the Maine Festival, in Bangor, Portland, and Manchester.

A new musical copyright law that came into operation in Great Britain the first of this month is designed to make more stringent the proceedings that may be taken against the "pirates." There seems to have been a plague of these gentry in London of late years, and a large industry has grown up in manufacturing illegal reprints, chiefly of popular sentimental and comic songs. These have been hawked by costers along the streets at cheap prices. The new law, which, according to the London papers is cutting a wide swath among the musical costermongers, provides for the seizure of illegal copies without a warrant; these are then to be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction, which may order them to be destroyed or to be delivered to the owner of the copyright at his option.

They are very punctilious in their classification of the singers at the French opera in New Orleans. It is a good old custom that used to prevail much more generally than now, when the sweep of the modern music drama has obliterated many such distinctions; but it seems a little odd to read of them in an American newspaper, as we do in The New Orleans Times-Democrat's sketches of the singers of the present season. These are the descriptions given to the different artists: "First tenor," "tenore robusto," "barytone of grand opera," "barytone of comic opera," "basse noble," "basse chantante," "chanteuse falcon," "chanteuse légère," "dugazon," and "chanteuse d'operette." The one solitary, plain "contralto" at the end of this list seems lonesome.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It has been decided that the great production of Paul Heyse's drama, "Mary of Magdala," in which Mrs. Fiske will be seen this season, shall have its first representation in this city at the Manhattan Theatre on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19. As has been announced, the production will be made at the Pabst Theatre, Milwaukee, on Thursday evening, Oct. 23. The acting company in this play will number about one hundred persons, and the organization as a whole will number 167 persons, including the mechanical and other staff of the Manhattan Theatre. It will require five cars to transport the organization to Milwaukee, with the elaborate scenery and properties, all the carpenters, electricians, property men, wardrobe and other attachés of the Manhattan, Charles E. Puerner, the leader of the orchestra, being with the company. The entourage took train from this city yesterday for Milwaukee, where three days will be spent in the preliminaries for the first performance. The play has long been in preparation at the Manhattan, where for weeks the large company has been rehearsing sections and in its entirety. The electrical and other effects have been practiced and the elaborate and heavy scenery has been repeatedly handled. After the engagement of four performances in Milwaukee Mrs. Fiske, in "Mary of Magdala," will go to the Grand Opera House, Chicago, for three weeks. The company and production will arrive in New York from Chicago on Monday, Nov. 17, and three days will be spent in preparing for the opening at the Manhattan.

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Gretchen Lyons has been engaged to play Mlle. de la Vire, in support of Kyrle Bellew in "A Gentleman of France," when Eleanor Robson is taken out of the cast to create the part of Audrey in the Ford-Boddington dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's story of that name. Miss Lyons was leading woman for Robert Edeson's last season, in his presentation of the Richard Harding Davis drama, "Soldiers of Fortune," and will prove a charming successor to Miss Robson.

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Edna Wallace Hopper, whom John Fisher has signed for "The Silver Slipper," says: "I am glad of this engagement, for I am superstitious and my fad is slippers, of all sizes, of all countries, of all ages, and no two alike. I have been collecting them since I was fourteen. I have ninety-two different kinds, and some of them are rather famous—Nell Gwynne's, for instance. I have a Greek sandal that is several years older than Christianity. It has a tomblike odor, but outside of this little detail it is all right. My pet is an old Roman slipper, worked in bright colors, with lots of gold and pearls."

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It has been definitely decided to hold the entertainment of the Theatrical Business Men's Club on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The entertainment will consist of a big vaudeville bill, concluding at 11 o'clock, after performances at the various theatres are over, with a monster cakewalk. An idea of the magnitude of this may be gleaned from the following volunteers, who have already signified their willingness to take part in it: Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Dan Daly, Marie Dressler, Edna Wallace Hopper, James T. Powers, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Hattie Williams, Katie Barry, Marie George, Louis Harrison, Pete Dailey, Willie Collier, Louise Allen, John Henshaw, Bessie Clayton, John T. Kelly, Adele Ritchie, Maude Raymond, George Fuller Golden, Marie Cahill, Etta Butler, Alice Fischer, Edith St. Clair, Edwin Arden, Clara Palmer, Lee Harrison, Pat Rooney, Emma Francis, George Honey, William Gould, William West, the Rogers brothers, and Fay Templeton.

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George Arliss, whom David Belasco has engaged for an important part in support of Blanche Bates in her new play, "The Darling of the Gods," by David Belasco and John Luther Long, has arrived from London. Mr. Arliss will be recalled as an important member of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's company last season.

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Mary Shaw, who is the artistic director of the George Fawcett Stock Company in Baltimore, will play a series of special matinées in some of the principal Eastern cities in the near future, presenting Ibsen's drama, "Ghosts," a study of heredity.

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George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. has returned from Philadelphia, where he superintended the initial production of Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" for the Viola Allen company. Speaking jocosely of the tremendous hit scored by the new play and its cast, he said: "The only thing that might possibly be done now to further its success would be to have rubber walls for the auditoriums of the theatres at which it is booked in order that a few more people may be crowded in."

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The Twelfth Night Club will give the first reception of the season on the afternoon of Tuesday next, Oct. 21. Suzanne Adams and her husband, Leo Stern, will be the guests of honor, Elizabeth Tyree, Grace Livingston Furniss, and Alice Fischer will act as hostesscs.

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Elizabeth Tyree will make her début at the head of her own company under the direction of Henry B. Harris on Jan. 5 at the Madison Square Theatre. The vehicle in which Miss Tyree will be presented is "Gretna Green," a romantic comedy by Grace Livingston Furniss, the author of "Mrs. Jack."

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Henrietta Crosman will play in Philadelphia during Thanksgiving week, her manager, Maurice Campbell, having leased the Academy of Music for that time.

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Announcement is made that a marriage has been arranged between the Earl of Rosslyn and Miss Beatrice Simpson, who is known on the stage as Beatrice Irwin. Both are members of the organization which is playing "There's Many a Slip" at the Garrick Theatre, for Lord Rosslyn is known to New York theatregoers as James Erskine. They did not meet until they were introduced as members of the same company six weeks ago. It was love at first sight, the Earl says. No date has as yet been set by Miss Simpson for the marriage, but it is likely that it will take place early next year. The wedding will take place at Rosslyn Chapel, on the Earl's estate. Lord and Lady Rosslyn will establish a home at Rosebank, Scotland. The Earl said that neither Miss Simpson nor he intended to leave the stage, as he has determined to devote his life to a theatrical career. Miss Simpson is the daughter of the late Rev. William Simpson, who was one of Queen Victoria's chaplains in India.

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When William Norris, who is scoring a hit as Barry in the "Country Girl" at Daly's Theatre, was playing the part of the impish jester in Otis Skinner's production of "Francesca da Rimini," he asked a friend to tell him candidly what he thought of his rendition of the part. "Very good," said the friend, "But not as well as Louis James did it." "Of course not," retorted Norris quickly. "James was better fitted for the part—he is a tragedian with comic tricks, while I, alas! am only a comedian with tragic tricks."

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"Imprudence" is the name of the new play by H. V. Esmond, author of "The Wilderness," "When We Were Twenty-One," &c., in which William Faversham is to appear at the Empire Theatre following the engagement of John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." The company engaged to assist Mr. Faversham will include, besides Fay Davis and Hilda Spong, these players: Jeffries Lewis, Georgie Dickson, Mrs. Sol Smith, Helen Lowell, Caroline Starbuck, William Thompson, Charles Harbury, Julian L'Estrange, (his first appearance in America,) Richard Bennett, Wallace Erskine, Joseph Francoeur, and others.

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Requests from out of town to see "A Chinese Honeymoon" are coming in so heavily to the offices of Manager Sam S. Shubert at the Casino, that it is now considered quite probable a company will be sent on tour before the Christmas holidays.

Art Notes.

The forthcoming exhibition of the National Sculpture Society at the Madison Square Garden, in partnership with the New York Florists' Club, ought to be one of the most enjoyable events in the art season of 1902-1903. It is several years since the Sculpture Society held an exhibition, the efforts of the sculptors in decorating the Naval Arch being reckoned equivalent to one of their biennial or triennial shows. On the scale allowed, and indeed required, by the Madison Square Garden, there should be plenty of scope for fine effects, and many suggestions for the use of sculpture in park and garden, public building and dwelling. The arrangements are under the experienced direction of Mr. Karl Bitter. A happy idea was the combination of Autumn flowers and sculpture. Each exhibition of the kind teaches something in the way of public function and festivity to the architects, sculptors, and others interested in municipal art.

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That staid old family paper of Germany Die Gartenlaube, in its early September number falls into a queer mistake through a failure to mark photographs or cuts properly. It shows an interior with three Japanese carvers of ivory at work, and calls it a typical scene in Japan. The cut is from a photograph taken in the ivory carving shop of Kaldenberg on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, and the Japanese are Mr. Kaldenberg's workmen. Die Gartenlaube does not often make a geographical mistake of eight or nine thousand miles.

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Miss Kuehne Beveridge, a young American girl whose meteoric career as a sculptress and actress may be recalled, seems to have found in the great monopolists of South Africa patrons for her efforts in sculpture. Alfred Beit owns a symbolical statue called "Rhodesia," and is said to have ordered a bust of the late Cecil Rhodes. She is going to South Africa with the hope to obtain the commission for the monument to Rhodes.

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Mr. Theodore Wores, who made his name with water colors from Japan, has been to Samoa, and was a guest of the German who owns Stevenson's house, Vailima. He found the Samoans far better models of semi-savage life than the Hawaiians, who were civilized long ago into the hideous garments of the white man. In San Francisco the artist is showing "The Kava Maker," a handsome Samoan damsel making the national drink and "The Lei Maker," a pretty Hawaiian girl in the native dress weaving the flower wreath of Hawaii. He is an admirer of the Samoans, saying that the Samoan has the proud reserve of a polished man of the world. From an artistic standpoint the Samoans are wonderful, says Mr. Wores. They have splendid muscular development, and are almost perfectly formed. "It is a positive pleasure to walk along the picturesque roadways and see one of these fine specimens of manhood swinging down the path toward you. Their only garments are cloths about the waist, and they carry themselves like kings. To me they were like Greek statues come to life. The women, too, are beautifully formed, with delicate features. There is nothing of the savage about these people; indeed, they are more civilized than two-thirds of Europe."

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Playertype, a method of copying printed matter, etchings, engravings, &c., in fac simile without the use of lens or camera, is named from J. Hort Player, who discovered it five or six years ago. This is the process: "In a printing frame furnished with stout glass, a sheet of bromide paper is first laid, and the print to be reproduced placed on the top of it and the frame then closed. Exposure to light is then made, the light passing first through the bromide." After reaching the picture it produces an image which can be developed. At the Royal Photographic's exhibition in London there are four examples from this process. The sunlight used for making these Playertypes was filtered through picric acid.

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The sale of pictures for the estate of the late S. D. Warren of Boston by order of the executors of the will of Mrs. Warren, will take place at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, some time in January. It is remarkable what good taste the late Mr. and Mrs. Warren exercised in making their collection. There are no less than eight examples of John La Farge in painting and water colors. William Morris Hunt is seen in three pictures, and there are examples of Elihu Vedder, George Fuller, and George Inness. Old Flemish and Dutch masters were also favored by them; the names of Rubens, Pieter de Hooghe, and Breughel appear. Gainsborough is represented by a landscape and a portrait of C. J. Phipps, second Baron Musgrave; Sir Joshua Reynolds by a portrait of Lady Hervey, and Sir Thomas Lawrence by likenesses of Lord and Lady Lyndhurst. There is a Tivoli view by Richard Wilson, and "Reading the News," a group by George Morland. It is, however, the wealth of romantic French landscapists which calls particular attention to the Warren collection. Millet's "Shepherdess," standing at the foot of a tree in kerchief and coarse cloak as she knits a heavy sock; Corot's "Orpheus and Eurydike," a blond sylvan scene with pool and figures in the background, while the two chief actors are moving to the right; Rousseau's three and Daubigny's four specimens, N. Diaz's four paintings, including the "Descente des Bohémiens," and three representatives of Delacroix's work indicate the quality of the exhibition. Decamps is seen in "Bazaars of Cairo" and "Sunset, Tombs Near Cairo," Gérôme in his famous masterpiece, "L'Eminence Grise," and Bargue by one of his rare Meissonier-finish Oriental pieces, "The Turkish Sentinel." Daumier is represented by "The Prison Choir," a study of strange heads and faces, and Puvis de Chavannes by "La Source" and "L'Ainée." Barye, the sculptor; Charlet, the military painter; Ingres, Courbet, Doré, Géricault, Gallait, Zamacois, and Fortuny, have each representative canvases, and among the Netherlanders, Israels, Jongkind, and Mauve. An edition of the catalogue limited to 200 copies, profusely illustrated with photogravures, will be sold to subscribers.

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Until Oct. 25 the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn Borough will show the sculpture, sketches and photographs of sculpture by Mr. Hermon A. McNeil, and the copies, drawings, and sketches by the painter George W. Breck. Both were for some years scholars under traveling fellowships and associate members of the American Academy of Art, at Rome.

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REVIVAL OF PROJECT FOR REPERTOIRE THEATRE

A Matter Now Occupying Englishmen of the Drama and Being Discussed Here—Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse Opens—Martin Harvey in "The Only Way"—Critical Guide to Plays Now Running.

From time to time there is a revival of the project of establishing in the United States a theatre, similar to those maintained in France and Germany, for the presentation of plays which are classics, and hence possess interest for the student of the drama, but which are perhaps not popular enough to have the long runs indispensable to the present system of management.

A lively discussion as to the advisability of establishing such a theatre has lately been waging in England, and at present William Archer and others are engaged in it. Several articles, pro and con, have been published in English magazines. As English theatres are conducted financially in much the same manner as American ones, a number of magazine writers and others interested in the drama have taken up the discussion on this side of the water. One of these writers presents the old view of a national theatre sustained by the Government. He adds the suggestion that one such theatre should be located in every city of 150,000 people or more. Another writer reviews all the schemes proposed, objects to all Government subvention as impracticable because of the "spoils system" in politics. For the present, he says, a theatre for classics is only possible in New York City, and is possible here only because of the "syndicate," which is able to command at small cost the services of good actors for limited periods. No doubt the syndicate is equipped to conduct a repertory theatre, but there is no doubt also that its intelligence and ambition do not run that way.

Members of the syndicate were seen and asked their opinion of the idea of a subsidized repertory theatre. They were not enthusiastic advocates of the plan. They said that such a theatre would not make money and it was ridiculous to imagine any one man was rich enough to conduct a losing theatre.

There are a number of openings this week, the most notable being "Tommy Rot," which opens Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse; a revival of "His Excellency the Governor," at the Garrick; "The Only Way," at the Herald Square Theatre, and "An American Invasion," at the Bijou.

Mrs. Robert Osborn's Playhouse—the old Berkeley Lyceum, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue—opens Tuesday night with a musical comedy called "Tommy Rot," composed by Stafford Waters and written by Rupert Hughes. These young men are already known here. Mr. Waters used to furnish melodies for the farce comedies of the late Charles H. Hoyt. Mr. Hughes presented a short play in London last season; he has written a drama for Blanche Walsh, and collaborated in "In the Midst of Life," now at the Murray Hill. In connection with "Tommy Rot" there will be a burlesque on Pinero's "Iris" by Joseph Herbert.

"Tommy Rot" is intended to be what its title implies—a bit of clever, theatrical pousse-café. Its plot is said to serve merely as the excuse for presenting the matter involved in it. There is something about a marriage for money which involves Fletcher Norton and Blanche Ring as principals.

There are other complications which include a number of more or less flippant young people. These personages include Hawtrey Beerbohm, a theatrical actor-manager, to be played by Alfred Hickman, who was the original Little Billee; Lord Dope, (Richard Lambert,) Marchese Riminesca, a playwright, (George Herbert,) and a newspaper man, (Richard Lee.) The Hengler Sisters, remembered for their dancing in "The Beauty and the Beast" during its long run at the Broadway, have several brand-new specialties in the way of dances and songs, and will play the sisters Uneedo and Zuzu.

Margaret Ayer will be Mrs. Green Carnation, and Drina De Wolfe and Florence Nesbit have not been overlooked.

The playhouse has been thoroughly redecorated. The new color scheme used throughout the auditorium is cérise, yellow, and gold. As now arranged there are four boxes, and the orchestra has been put below the level of the stage. At every evening performance the curtain will ring up at 9 o'clock, thus giving patrons of Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse opportunity to dine without bolting their food. The costumes have been designed and made by Mrs. Osborn and the scenery is by Joseph Physioc.

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Martin Harvey, who is perhaps the most graceful and charming of the sentimental actors of England, appears at the Herald Square Theatre Monday night with his London company of thirty people in "The Only Way," a dramatic version of Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," by Freeman Wills. Mr. Harvey has brought all the original scenery and efetcts used by him in the original presentation of the piece at the Lyceum Theatre in London. He will play the rôle of Sydney Carton, which was played in the same theatre some years ago by Henry Miller. Mr. Harvey first appeared in his impersonation of Sydney Carton in 1899. During his stay at the Herald Square Mr. Harvey will present "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" and "The Children of Kings," his latest production, a mediaeval romance in which he was seen in London.

The cast of characters is as follows:

PROLOGUE, 1774.

Marquis de St. Evremonde.....Percy Anstey
Vicomte de St. Evremonde.....A. B. Imeson
Dr. Manette.....Fred Wright, Sr.
Jean Defarge.....William Haviland
A Peasant.....H. Blackmore

Sydney Carton, (his original part).Martin Harvey
Ernest Defarge.....William Haviland
Mr. Lorry.....Pat Alexander
Mr. Stryver.....Fuller Mellish
Dr. Manette.....Fred Wright, Sr.
Charles Darnay, (son of the Marquis de St. Evremonde).....Percy Anstey
President.....Fred Powell
Public Prosecutor.....Michael Sherbrooke
Comte de Fauchet, No. 46.....A. B. Imeson
M. de Maury, No. 44.....Glenwyn Carson
Marquis de Boulainvilliers, No. 45...George Cooke
Gabelle.....Mr. Henson
Barsad.....A. Lingley
First Citizen.....F. Langton
Second Citizen.....John Alexander
First Juryman.....Paul Barry
Second Juryman.....Hubert Rees
Lucy Manette.....Miss Amy Coleridge
The Vengeance.....Mrs. Frederick Powell
A Citizeness.....Miss Bessie Elder
Mimi, (her original part).....Miss N. De Silva

Aristocrats, citizens, citizenesses, jailors, sans-culottes, tricoteuses, associates, &c.

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Two well-known artists—J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish—who have not as yet appeared in New York as stars, come to the Bijou to-morrow night in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play, "An American Invasion." The play is in four acts, the better part of its scenes being laid in India. The last one is placed in a London suburb. As its title indicates, the comedy is based on the topic of the American traveler and business man, who is to-day seen in every land. Mr. Dodson will appear as an American engineer and Miss Irish as Mrs. Penruddock, a fascinating widow. Mr. Joseph Brooks, under whose direction the play will be presented, has provided an elaborate and effective scenic production, the work of Ernest Albert. The company has been carefully selected, and contains some well-known American and English players. The full cast follows:

John Brainard, an American Engineer.....J. E. Dodson
Lucie Penruddock, Carwardine's sister, a widow.....Annie Irish
Edward Carwardine, Secretary of Public Works.....Fred Tyler
Dr. Macpheadris.....Peyton Carter
Col. Strahan, Engineer of Public Works.....Henry Hare
Richard Trisane.....R. Whitworth Jones
Rowland Norreys.....Arthur Lawrence
Col. Mavis.....J. Palmer Collins
Capt. Trenwith.....Frank Goldsmith
Sir William Bon.....W. T. Constantine
Ferguson.....Clement Hopkins
Winstay.....Charles H. Wentz
Nanuk Singh.....Francis Sedgwick
Pygmalion.....John Gambler
Ram Dass.....Walker Murray
Abdul.....Dundas Brown
Sophie.....Miss Margaret Fuller
Pixie.....Mabel Taliaferro
Mrs. Norreys.....Miss Brandon Douglas
Morris, a maid servant.....Miss Mae Stuart

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"His Excellency the Governor," with Jessie Millward in the leading rôle, will be revived at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night, where it will be played for two weeks. At the end of that time the company will go on the road with it. There will no doubt be a warm welcome for "His Excellency," for it has always been a strong drawing card in this city. It was the first of the series of plays by Robert Marshall which Charles Frohman produced. It had two or three long and prosperous runs here. Jessie Millward made one of her greatest triumphs in the rôle of the opera singer, Stella. Ethel Barrymore was in the original cast of the comedy at the Lyceum, and it was her excellent work that suggested to Mr. Frohman the idea of starring her. In was in this play that the Earl of Roslyn made his professional début in London, creating the part of Capt. Carew, in which he will now be seen here. Another feature of the revival worthy of mention is that for the first time in many years it will bring W. H. Thompson forward in a comedy rôle. The comedy is located in the vestibule of the Government House in the Amandaland Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Following is the cast of "His Excellency the Governor."

His Excellency Sir Montagu Martin, G. C. S. I..Edwin Stevens
The Right Hon. Henry Carlton, M. P.....W. H. Thompson
Captain Charles Carew, A. D. C....James Erskine
Mr. John Baverstock.....Leo Ditrichstein
Captain Rivers.....Richard Bennett
Major Kildare.....A. H. Stuart
A Sentry.....Martin Merle
Groves.....Frederick Morris
A Clerk.....Thomas Murphy
A Footman.....Reginald Simpson
Mrs. Wentworth Bolingbroke.....Maggie Holloway Fisher
Ethel Carlton.....Beatrice Irwin
Stella De Gex.....Miss Jessie Millward

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Annie Russell will begin a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House tomorrow evening in the Clyde Fitch play "The Girl and the Judge," her last season's triumph, which after a long run was still crowding the Lyceum, in Fourth Avenue, when the term of the lease expired and the actress and play had to move out to permit the building to be torn down. The story of "The Girl and the Judge" is full of interest and delight for those who like tender sentiment, there being several admirable love scenes between Miss Russell and Mr. Orrin Johnson, her leading man. It will be her last appearance in it in this city, for when she returns to town it will be to appear in the new play "Mice and Men." "The Girl and the Judge" will be given in Harlem with the original cast. Mrs. W. G. Gilbert is still with the company, and besides she and Mr. Johnson there are Mrs. McKee Rankin, Mme. Cottrelly, Harriet Dellenbaugh, John Glendenning, Randolph Mordecai, Herbert Marion, Arthur Schwartz, and others.

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Acceding to numerous requests, Manager Conried will give Monday another, but positively the last, repetition of Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson's epochal work, "Ueber Unsere Kraft." As the careful and conscientious preparation of artistic productions, such as come within the Cyclus of Most Famous Plays of All Nations, which are given at the Irving Place Theatre this year, requires much time, it is impossible for Manager Conried to give these productions regularly every Monday and Friday, as originally announced. But after an interval of two or three weeks these productions will take place again. In the annual "Schiller-Feier," the celebration of Schiller's birthday, which will take place on Monday, Nov. 10, the last performance of the masterpiece "Don Carlos" will be the bill.

The next premiere at the Irving Place Theatre takes place on Tuesday. This is the first production in America of Wilhelm Meyer-Foerster's five-act play "Alt-Heidelberg." ("Old Heidelberg.") It is making a triumphant tour of all the theatres, large and small, abroad. At Berlin it was given more than 200 times last season, and at Vienna more than 100 times. The students of Columbia University, especially members of the Deutscher Verein of Columbia, will appear in the students' scenes of "Old Heidelberg." Manager Conried would be pleased to have such high school students as are conversant with the German language appear in the students' scenes of this play.

The full cast of "Old Heidelberg," the principal parts of which have been intrusted to Messers. Feistel, Haenseler, Kierschner, and Haller and Fraulein von Ostermann, is as follows:

Karl Heinrich, hereditary Prince of Sachsen-Karlsburg.....John Feistel
States Minister von Haugk, Excellency.....Julius Haller
Court Marshal von Passarge, Excellency.....Otto Meyer
Von Breitenberg.....Emil Sievert
Von Metzing.....Heinrich Habrich
Dr. Phil Juettner.....Max Haenseler
Lutz, valet.....Franz Kierschner
Count von Asterberg.....Otto Reimann
Karl Bilz.....Richard Schlaghamer
Karl Engelbrecht.....Matthias Claudius
Winz.....Jacques Horwitz
Von Wedell, Saxo-Borrussiae.....Vladimir Schamberg
Rueder.....Willy Frey
Madam Rueder.....Marie Kierschner
Madam Roerffel.....Georgine Neuendorff
Kellermann.....Julius Ascher
Kaethle.....Hedwig von Ostermann
A Musician.....Bruno Dehnicke
Schoelermann.....Jacques Lurian
Glanz.....Carl Bachwitz
Reuter.....Ernst Sturm

Members of the Heidelberg Corps "Vandalia," "Saxo-Borussiae," "Saxonia," "Guestphalia," and "Suevia," personated by students of Columbia and other colleges.

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"Private John Allen," a drama of life in the South, by Lee Arthur, is presented at the American this week by the theatre's stock company.

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The week's bill at the Grand Opera House is a sort of minstrel show, entitled "In Dahomey," presented by Williams and Walker.

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At the Murray Hill Theatre the Donnelly Stock Company will revive "Article 47," a play made familiar several years ago by Clara Morris. Elita Proctor Otis will be seen as Cora. William Bramwell and Laura Hope Crews will also be in the cast.

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"For Her Children's Sake" is the melodrama revived at the New Star.

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"Tracy, the Outlaw," is seen at the Third Avenue.

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Proctor's Fifth Avenue stock company presents Dion Boucicault's "Led Astray," with Minnie Seligman and James Wilson in the leading rôles. "Mr. Barnes of New York" is seen in Harlem, and "Alvin Joslyn" at the Fifty-eighth Street house, Charles Millard appearing in the title rôle.

VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The bill at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall includes "A Wise Guy," "Lookout for Johnson," and "A Little Bit of Everything."

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At Keith's the Fadettes Woman's Orchestra of Boston begins the third week of its engagement and still retain its head-line position. The Tony Ballet, an English dancing act, which has been seen in New York before, comes back for one weeke, and will probably repeat the hit made on its first appearance. Hugh Stanton and Florence Modema present the only dramatic sketch in the bill, offering "A Bargain Fiend," which is said to be very laughable.

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The Transatlantic Burlesquers is the title of the attraction at the Dewey Theatre commencing with the Monday matinée. The company numbers forty people, including a chorus. Star specialties predominate throughout the performance, and include E. Wrother and company, Bickel and Watson, Bulla and Raymond, Dunbar Sisters, and James Dooley and company, and numerous others. The after-piece called "On the Yu-con," is a burletta, treating of the life in far northland.

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Young Swan, who fights a dozen snakes in a tank of water, remains as the principal attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. A real live Indian Princess named Wohena and tattooed, will also be on exhibition. The cycle whirl enters on its third and last week at this house.

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De Koita Continues the feature of the bill at the Eden Musée. A figure of John Mitchell is on exhibition.

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Carl Hagenbeck's trained animals continue to entertain at the New York.

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Good bills of continuous vaudeville attract at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house.

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Many visit the Bostock animal show at St. Nicholas Garden.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Metropolitan Opera House—Mascagni.
Academy of Music.
Victoria—Creatore's Band and vaudeville.
Grand Opera House.
New York Theatre.
Hurtig & Seamon's.
Eden Musée.
New Star.
Metropolis.
Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Proctor Houses.
Huber's Museum.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE.

Some of the Alterations Made in the Old Berkeley Lyceum.

When the old Berkeley Lyceum, now known as Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, reopens on Tuesday for the first performance of "Tommy Rot," it will be seen that the place has been completely transformed.

The entire auditorium as well as the lobby has been decorated in a light, delicate shade of yellow, touched up with gold trimmings, and with dashes here and there of cerise. The electric light plant is new and the electrical appliances on view in the theatre proper recall the picturesque light effects that were employed in the old Lyceum Theatre. The stage is much larger than formerly, through the addition of what may be described as a large bay window jutting on the back of it. Two boxes have been added on the ground floor. There are 20 more seats in the balcony than there were last year and 256 seats in the orchestra.

There are several white enameled divans of quaint design here and there in the lobby. The doorways on each side are of the Colonial style.

David Baxter, Scotch Basso, Arrives.

David Baxter, the Scotch basso, reached New York yesterday on the Cunarder Lucania for his first American concert tour under the management of Loudon G. Charlton. Baxter is also a golf expert. His bundle of golf clubs was much in evidence, and it is probable that match games may be arranged between him and some of the crack American players during his stay here.

MASONS TO CELEBRATE.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to Observe Initiation of Washington Into the Fraternity.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Invitations have been issued for the celebration by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of George Washington into the Masonic fraternity, an event which took place in the lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., on Nov. 4, 1752.

The Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries of all the grand lodges, with which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania holds friendly relations, and other prominent Masons have been invited. The celebration will be held in the Masonic Temple in this city on Nov. 5, the formal exercises being held in the Corinthian or Grand Lodge Hall.

President Roosevelt, who is a member of Oyster Bay Lodge, is expected to be present and make an address. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, will deliver an oration on "Washington as a Citizen," and James M. Lamberton of Harrisburg, Penn., one on "Washington as a Freemason." Greetings will be received from visiting Grand Masters.

JEFFERSON SOCIETY MEETS.

Admiral Dewey Elected President of the Memorial Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—At a meeting to-day of the Board of Governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States, held in Independence Hall, Admiral Dewey was elected President.

The board consists of one member from each of the thirteen original States, the District of Columbia, and the territories as follows:

Connecticut—Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport.
Delaware—R. R. Kenney, Dover.
Georgia—A. D. Candler, Atlanta.
Maryland—Edwin Warfield, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charles Francis Adams, Boston.
New Hampshire—Horace S. Cummins, Manchester.
New Jersey—Philip P. Baker, Vineland.
North Carolina—Josephus Daniels, Raleigh.
New York—Edward M. Shepard, Brooklyn.
Pennsylvania—Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—D. L. D. Granger, Providence.
South Carolina—F. W. Wagener, Charleston.
Virginia—Andrew Adgate Lipscomb, Washington.
District of Columbia—Dr. Ralph Walsh, Washington.
Territories—Mark A. Smith, Arizona.

FATHER CROWLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. Joseph Kilpatrick Appointed Pastor of Church of St. Ambrose.

The Rev. Joseph Kilpatrick has been appointed by Bishop McDonnell as the successor of the late Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley as pastor of the Church of St. Ambrose, at Tompkins and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn. Father Kilpatrick was born in Brooklyn in 1854, and he studied for the priesthood in the Seminary of Mount St. Mary in Maryland. He was ordained there in 1879, and was assigned to the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, in South Brooklyn, where he was an assistant for twelve years.

When Bishop McDonnell went to Brooklyn he sent Father Kilpatrick to found a mission at King's Park, L. I. He was the first resident pastor of that place, and he ministered also to the Catholics of Smithtown and Setauket. He was appointed to the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, in Babylon, when the Rev. John F. Baxter resigned. Father Kilpatrick made many improvements in the church, and he also reduced the debt from $15,000 to $4,000.

Gifts for Sag Harbor Churches.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 18.—Two more churches here have become beneficiaries by the will of Miss M. Julia King, who died six months ago. One-half of Miss King's estate was left by will to relatives, friends, and churches, including the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches in this village. The other half was given in trust to G. D. Cooper of Brooklyn, executor of the will, to be disposed of to such objects as he deemed worthy. From that fund Mr. Cooper has given $1,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church here and $500 to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The $1,000 is to be added to the $6,000 building improvement fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the $500 is to be devoted by the African Church to clearing off a mortgage.

Eighth Regiment Church Parade.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Jarvis, will parade this afternoon in full uniform, going to divine service in All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The assembly will first be made at the armory at 2:45.

Rev. Dr. Frost Accepts Baltimore Call.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Dr. T. Prescott Frost, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, has accepted a call to the First Methodist Church of Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson Accepts a Call.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbert P. Ferguson has resigned the pastorate of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of this city to accept a call to the First Methodist Church at San Diego, Cal. He will leave for his new field on Monday.

Offer for Newark Church Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—A real estate syndicate of this city has made an offer for the purchase of the Grace Episcopal Church property, at Broad and Walnut Streets. If the offer be accepted, the edifice is to be torn down to make room for a large apartment house. It is said that the amount offered exceeds $800 a foot.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, vice Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Williams, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Woodruff for examination for promotion.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas and Fort Monroe on official business.

Transfer in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Henry M. Merriam from the One Hundred and Fourteenth to the Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine from the Fifty-fourth to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Nevada State University.

First Lieut. John M. Moore and Second Lieut. Emory J. Pike, Second Cavalry, are detailed members of the board of survey appointed Oct. 18, and First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty on said board.

Major Thomas C. Ruse, Quartermaster at San Francisco, will report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at that place for temporary duty in his office.

Navy.

Commander T. S. Phelps is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Marblehead, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard is ordered to the Constellation, naval training station, Newport. Chaplain F. Thompson is ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Ensign W. B. Wells is ordered to the Bancroft.

Lieut. J. Pursell is ordered to the Wabash, Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. L. S. Thompson is ordered to the Columbia at the nay yard, New York.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Parker is ordered to command the Isla de Cuba.

Commander C. W. Bartlett is ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Arrived:
Cincinnati at Mole St. Nicholas.
Hannibal at Lambert Point.
Olympia at New York.
San Francisco at the navy yard Norfolk.
Sailed:
Ajax from Crete for Colombo.
Supply from New York for Algiers, en route for Manila and Guam.
The Albany was undocked yesterday at Genoa.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Square Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Telephone 768—38th. B'way & Sam S. Shubert, Proprietor.
Beginning TO-MORROW EVE.
MESSRS. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
Mr. Martin Harvey As Sydney Carton in Freeman Wills' Play
A DRAMATIC VERSION OF DICKENS' "A TALE OF TWO CITIES."
"The Only Way"
Supported by His Entire London Company.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and His Entire English Company in His GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
The Night of the Party
Evenings, 8:30. Telephone 2482 Madison.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

Casino B'way & 39th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman's
A The 24th Big Week. THE MUSICAL HIT
CHINESE HONEYMOON The Best Show on Earth
Best with Biggest on B'way
Show the Business
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

I Want to be a Lidy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Talk of the Town
Frank McKee's Stupendous Production,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
THE LOCOMOTIVE SCENE SURPASSES IN GRANDEUR, GREATNESS AND REALISM ANYTHING EVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN THEATRICAL HISTORY.
PRICES--25, 50 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8.

TO-NIGHT GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Res. Seats, 50c.
Felix & Barry, Mays & Hunter, The Carter De Haven Trio, Jane Courthope Co., Sanford & Wells, Lawrence & Harrington, The Colored Hills, Sanford & Duff, Bryant & Saville, Emilie Edwards, and others.

VICTORIA. HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
3D MERRY MONTH.
ALICE GREATEST NOVELTY IN NEW YORK.
FISCHER
in the Funniest of Farcical Comedies,
MRS. JACK
Preceded by the Famous CREATORE AND BAND.
To-night Creatore & Band and 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. Resvd Seats 50c
VICTORIA—2 WEEKS ONLY.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, NOV. 4
ELEONORA DUSE.
(Liebler & Co., Managers.)
REPERTOIRE:
Nov. 4, 5, & 6.....{ "GIOCONDA"
Nov. 7 & Matinée 8th.....{ "CITTA MORTA"
Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14.....{ "FRANCESCA
and Matinée 15th.....{ DA RIMINI"
Sale of seats for entire engagement begins Tuesday, October 28th, at 9 A. M. Mail orders accompanied by check filled as received.
SCALE OF PRICES:
ENTIRE LOWER FLOOR.....$3.50
BALCONY, FIRST 3 ROWS.....3.00
BALCONY, NEXT 4 ROWS.....2.00
SECOND BALCONY, FIRST 3 ROWS.....1.50
SECOND BALCONY, NEXT 4 ROWS.....1.00
BOXES.....$25, $20, $10, $6

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Sole Management David Belasco.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Regular Matinées Saturdays.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
for a Limited Season
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
in His New Play,
DU BARRY.
SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
LAST 8 TIMES
LEDERER'S MUSICAL
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
With all the favorites, including Dan McAvoy, Margaret Marston, Rich. F. Carroll, Georgia Caine, Geo. A. Schiller, Georgie Lawrence, Harry Farleigh, Georgie Kelly, Harry Brown, Louise Sylvester, and Marie Cahill.
BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 27TH.
John C. Fisher's Stupendous Musical Production,
THE SILVER SLIPPER.
By Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart, Authors of FLORODORA.
SEAT SALE, THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AVE.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
Third Week of the FADETTES WOMAN'S ORCHESTRA.
Vaudeville's Biggest Sensation.
TOM O'BRIEN & CLARA HAVEL.
R. J. JOSE, the Famous Contra-Tenor.
HUGH STANTON & FLORENCE MODENA
The Tony Ballet, Roberts, Hayes & Roberts,
Charles M. Earnest, Murphy & Slater,
Aurie Dagwell, Burke's Musical Dogs,
Eddie Mack, Juggling Doyle.
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

Manhattan Theatre
—WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19—
MRS. FISKE
IN
Mary of Magdala
***Applications for Seats (by mail only) addressed to the Manhattan Theatre will be filled in the order of their receipt. The sale will open at the Box Office on Thursday morning, Nov. 13.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.

WOHENA—INDIAN PRINCESS.
Last Week—CYCLE WHIRL.
YOUNG SWAN—Battling with Snakes under water. Derkis' Magic Punch and Judy. Model Exhibition. 20 other features.
THEATRE J. B. Burke & Co. in "One Night Only," James Reynolds, Woods & Earle, Phillips & Miner, Mabel Woodward; others.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
TO-NIGHT—RICE'S SUNDAY POP.
Evgs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF MARVELOUSLY EDUCATED BEASTS ON EARTH.
The Wonder of the World.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c. to $1.
FAMILY MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25c. & 50c.

BIJOU.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
J. E. DODSON ANNIE IRISH
Presenting a New Play Entitled
AN AMERICAN INVASION
by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.
Management of Joseph Brooks.
SEATS SECURED 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BOSTOCK'S
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. Col. Av., 66th St.
THIS AFTERNOON & EVENING,
Priceless collection of beasts, birds, and reptiles.
THE BIG 4 BONAVITA and his 27 Lions.
MORELLI and her Leopards and Jaguars
WEEDON and his fighting tiger Goldie.
MILLER and his Elephants.
Doors open, 1 and 7. Begins 2:30 and 8:30.
Admission, 50c.; balcony, 75c.; reserved chairs, $1.00; boxes, $6.00. Children half price, afternoons.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21,
With "TOMMY ROT."
The Cast Will Include
Blanche Ring, Alfred Hickman,
Hengler Sisters, George Herbert,
Grace Scott, Richard Lambart,
Charles Butler, Fletcher Norton,
And Fifty Others.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

NEW WEST END THEATRE 125 St., One Block West of 8 Av. HARLEM'S HANDSOME NEW PLAYHOUSE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Prices 25, 50, 75c. $1.00. No Higher. Family Mats. Wed., 25 and 50c.
OPENING MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 3D. Announcement of Attraction Later.
Seats Ready Monday Morning, October 27, at 9.

NINETEENTH YEAR. 1884—1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School.
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President.
A Practical Training School in Connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

TO-DAY TO-NIGHT VISIT PROCTOR'S 125c., 50c. Mat. 75c.
Full Orchestra—Big Stock Co's.
FIFTH AVE.—Led Astray, introducing Minnie Seligman & James Wilson. 23d St.—Continuous Vaudeville, 25 Star Features. 58th St.—Alvin Joslyn, by the Permanent Stock. 125th St.—Mr. Barnes of New York, introducing Adelaide Keim and Ned Howard Fowler. Best Stock Companies.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. TO-MORROW MAT., 25c.
SELMA HERMAN
IN FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE
TO-NIGHT CONCERT HALLEN & FULLER, JOE FLYNN, LOUISE MONTROSE, Others
Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c

METROPOLIS, 142d St. & 3d Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees, WED. and SAT.
The Royal Lilliputians in Pocketland.
TO-NIGHT Concert Benefit, 25c. & 50c. Lottie Gilson and 10 other stars.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
2 More Weeks. Last times Nov. 1.
The ROGERS BROS. in HARVARD
Nov. 3d—William Gillette in Sherlock Holmes.

3rd Ave. Thea., Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. TRACY THE OUTLAW
To-Night Big Sunday Concert. Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Ford & Dot West, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Monday Ev., Last Time, Bjoernson's Drama, (at Pop. Prices,) "UEBER UNSERE KRAFT"; Tues. & every Ev. & Mat. Sat., First Time in America, Meyer-Foerster's Comedy, "ALT HEIDELBERG."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
8TH WEEK.
XTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
"An American success for author, actor, and manager."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew was a rare delight."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in Isaac Henderson's new and original play,
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD
"Stamped surely with the approval of its first New York audience."—Sun.
"A success for Mr. Drew."—World.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK.
XTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"SPONTANEOUS, VIVID, AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS."—TIMES.
"THE LOVELIEST OF ROGUES."—SUN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by a Study in one act entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"One of the few pleasant events of the season."—Journal.
"A Double-Barreled Success."—Eve. Sun.
"Brimful of crispness and wit."—World.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Matinées at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE. AT 8:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
Robert Marshall's Great Farcical Romance,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
WITH A GREAT CAST, INCLUDING
Jessie Millward, James Erskine, Leo Ditrichstein, Edwin Stevens, W. H. Thompson, Richard Bennett, Beatrice Irwin, Maggie Fisher, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Nov. 3 Seats Ready Thursday, Oct. 30
MARY MANNERING
in Clyde Fitch's modern play,
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE
Management Frank McKee.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8 sharp. Mats., 2.
5TH WEEK.
XTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
"A SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"A MASTERPIECE."—SUN.
"A MASTERLY WORK."—WORLD.
"A play to be seen by every one."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
VIRGINIA HARNED
in A. W. Pinero's Latest Play,
IRIS.
"A great success."—Mail & Ex.
"One of Pinero's best."—Telegram.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN,
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Ev'gs,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY,
By A. W. Pinero.
THURSDAY EVG. POSITIVELY
First time on any stage,
THE JOY OF LIVING
Mrs. Wharton's translation of Herr Sudermann's ES LEBE DAS LEBEN.
The entire production under the management and direction of MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
SATURDAY THE JOY OF LIVING MATINEE.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Recent Reliability Contest Demonstrates Superority of American Automobiles Over Those of Foreign Make—Light Cars Made Best Showing—Tires' Weakest Parts.

Although the official report of the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America on the recent 500-mile reliability run from this city to Boston and return will not be made until all the observers' reports have been carefully examined and the results analyzed and tabulated, which will not be before the middle or the end of the present week, enough is already known to show that the American automobile of to-day not only is a trustworthy and reliable vehicle for all-around use on the ordinary roads of this country, but that it is for such use superior to the motor vehicle of foreign make. Unofficial reports of the run show that the nineteen of the seventy-five starters which made no penalized stops on the trip were all of American manufacture, and that of seven foreign-made cars in the run two broke down completely and the others were obliged to stop at least once, most of them stopping several times.

Two of seven foreign cars broke down, a failure of over 28 per cent., while but six of sixty-eight American cars met a similar fate, a failure of less than 9 per cent. This indicates a reliability of over 91 per cent. for the American made motor, and demonstrates its right to be considered a practical and reliable vehicle for all-around use, either for pleasure or business.

Compared with the similar contest of a year ago from this city to Buffalo, in which only forty-one of eighty starters managed to reach that city, the recent test shows how remarkable has been the improvement in the design and construction of motor vehicles in this country in a single year. It is true that the roads in this year's run were much better than those of the route taken last year, but, on the other hand, no restrictions were placed on repairing on that trip, and some of the cars were practically rebuilt on the way, while this year no replacement of parts was permitted. Moreover, probably not one of the cars in last year's run went through without a stop of a nature which would have been penalized under the rules enforced in last week's contest.

Compared with the recent run of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland over a course of 650 miles, the showing is in favor of the American vehicles, as only two of the automobiles in that run finished with perfect scores, and one of these was of American manufacture. The number of starters and the percentage to finish was about the same. Most of the cars in the run of the British club were much heavier than the majority of the vehicles in last week's contest.

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The contest was arranged by the Automobile Club of America to afford American automobile manufacturers an opportunity to demonstrate the reliability of their vehicles under ordinary touring conditions over average American roads, and was in no sense a race. Speed in excess of fourteen miles an hour was prohibited under penalty of disqualification, and only such repairs as could be made by the employment of ordinary local facilities were allowed. Each car carried an official observer, who reported every incident of the trip. Cars which averaged from twelve to fourteen miles an hour on the trip will be awarded first-class certificates, while second-class certificates will be awarded to those making ten to twelve miles an hour. In addition four cups are offered by the committee for the best four scores made. One point will be allowed for each minute required to make the run at a rate of fourteen miles an hour, or 4.285 minutes to the mile. One point will be deducted for each minute of a penalized stop.

There were eighty entries, of which seventy-five made the start on Thursday, Oct. 9, and seventy-one reached Boston. Three more dropped out on the return trip, making sixty-eight which actually finished the course, though one of these was towed in and one pushed to the finish line. The number which made perfect records will not be definitely known until the official report is issued, but the following nineteen vehicles, ten gasoline cars and nine steam carriages, are unofficially reported to have made no penalized stops:

Operator and Machine.	No. Passengers.	Weight, Including Supplies. H. P. Pounds.
1. H. W. Whipple—Packard, gasoline	7	24 2,600
8. George L. Weiss—Packard, gasoline	4	12 2,100
5. H. M. Wells—Prescott, steam	2	4½ 1,350
7. J. Hussar—Lane, steam	2	9 1,800
11. Frank Mutt — Haynes-Apperson, gasoline	2	9 1,900
24. Paul H. Deming—White, steam	2	6 1,450
25. Windsor T. White—White, steam	2	6 1,450
26. George S. Waite — White, steam	2	6 1,450
27. A. J. Schaife—White, steam	2	6 1,600
37. H. L. Newton — Elmore, gasoline	2	8 1,060
42. L. T. Sackett—Searchmont, gasoline	4	8 2,200
47. H. A. Knox—Knox, gasoline	2	8 1,400
51. W. Sweet — Stearns, steam	2	8 1,500
55. E. A. Riotte—U. S. Long Distance, gasoline	2	7 1,600
61. C. A. Grout—Grout, steam	2	6½ 1,300
64. R. M. Owen—Oldsmobile, gasoline	2	4 800
66. C. T. Gaither—Fredonia, gasoline	2	9 1,300
70. F. J. Holly—Foster, steam	2	4 1,300
77. C. H. Wilson — Rambler, gasoline	2	4 1,200

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An interesting and very instructive feature of the contest was the remarkable showing made by the light American car of four to eight horse power and weighing from 800 to 1,600 pounds. More than three-quarters of the vehicles which are reported to have made perfect scores are of this distinctively American type, while a majority of the vehicles which made the poorest showing and had the most trouble were heavy cars of the foreign type. The result is considered to substantiate the claims of those manufacturers who maintain that the light automobile of the runabout type is the only one which will give satisfactory service on ordinary American roads. Only three of the nineteen vehicles reporting perfect scores have seats for more than two passengers.

The weakest point of the automobile of to-day, as indicated by the results of the run, is the fragility of the tires, and it is believed that as many stops were caused by tire troubles as by all other causes combined. The lightest machines suffered least in this respect, and the heaviest cars most, as might naturally be expected. It is evident that there is yet ample room for improvement in this very essential part of the motor vehicle.

Stops due to tire troubles were not penalized on account of the impossibility of guarding against them in the present stage of progress in tire making. Penalized stops were reported unofficially as follows: Engine troubles, 27; sparking devices, 2; chains, 12; axles, 9; valves, 10; batteries, 9; tremblers, 6; carburettors, 7; gears, 4; pumps, 8; packings, 4; steering knuckles, 4; crank shafts, 3; pilot lights, 3; pistons, 2; cones, 1; lost steam, 1; out of water, 1; stops on hills, 14.

Some remarkable accidents were reported, one of the most interesting being caused by the prank of a mischievous lad, who threw his cap at one of the heavy cars in the expectation of seeing it run over. The cap, however, caught in the driving chain and threw it off the sprocket with the result that the woodwork of the car was badly damaged and one of the distance rods bent. A French car was disabled between Springfield and Worcester by the wheels being spread by the ruts in the road until the axle gave way. It did not "track" with American vehicles. In spite of the large number of vehicles and the narrowness of the roads at some points, which caused considerable confusion, no personal injuries were reported on the entire trip.

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On account of the large number of vehicles which apparently have made perfect records it would seem that some difficulty will be experienced in awarding the four cups offered by the committee for the best four records, but it was said at the clubhouse of the Automobile Club yesterday that it was expected that a number of instances where slight penalties had been incurred and subsequently forgotten would probably be found when the observer's books were closely examined. It was also suggested that the cars which had come nearest to the exact time of arrival at the various controls without taking advantage of the ten minutes' leeway allowed either before or after the exact time might be given the preference.

It was said that the labor of calculating the scores was made much more difficult by some of the operators, who, after losing time in penalized stops, made it up and arrived at the next control on time, when they should have arrived as many minutes late as they had lost, which would have simplified the records. The records when issued will be very complete and instructive in the matter of fuel and water consumption, which will afford a comparison of the relative economy of operation of the vehicles as well as their reliability.

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The greatest drawback to automobile racing or any other form of competition in which motor vehicles of various makes, weights, and types are entered is the difficulty of arranging an equitable and satisfactory handicap. Experience has proved that it is impossible to handicap by any system based on the horse power of the machines or upon the various forms of motive power, and the various types differ so widely that for the present at least it is not possible to classify by the models. Recourse has been had most generally to classifying by weight, which has not been altogether satisfactory. This system was employed in the recent reliability run of the Automobile Club of America, which, however, was not a speed contest, and in most of the race meetings of the present year.

While the primary object of automobile racing is the enjoyment of the very exciting sport, it has a very practical side in the opportunities it offers for demonstrating the speed, reliability, and other advantages of the various makes to the general public. The average prospective purchaser of an automobile is usually guided very largely in his selection by the amount of money he wishes to spend, selecting what he considers the best vehicle for his purpose within his limit of expense. Accordingly it has been suggested that for racing purposes automobiles should be classified according to their prices in classes as follows: First class, $600 to $800; seocad class, $800 to $1,000; third class $1,000 to $1,200; fourth class, $1,200 to $1,500; fifth class, $1,500 to $2,000, and then by grades of $500 up to $5,000. By this system a prospective purchaser could easily compare the various makes in the class he desired to purchase and could judge of their merits as shown by actual performances. It would promote a keener rivalry among the makers and tend to encourage improvement of construction and refinements of finish.

To prevent the building of special racing machines it is proposed that in addition to requiring that the cars be of a regular stock model there be a provision that any car could be claimed by any person at the entered selling price precisely as a horse may be claimed in a selling race. If claimed by more than one person it should be put up at auction, and any advance on the entered selling price should go to the club conducting the meet.

If racing machines are allowed to race at all—and it is maintained by many makers as well as persons prominent in other ways in the sport that they are a detriment to the best interests of the sport—they should be classified by weight and compelled to race in a class by themselves. Experience has shown that there is a definite ratio between weight and power which cannot be disregarded with impunity, as was shown in the recent Paris-Vienna race, and as the general public is unlikely to purchase machines of this type the matter of cost or price is of no importance.

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A form of steam boiler which is attracting much attention at present on account of the excellent showing which the vehicles depending upon its use for motor power are making is the flash boiler. Unlike either firetube or water boilers, which have a comparatively large water capacity sufficient to generate steam for some minutes after the feed is shut off, the flash boiler contains almost no water, and if the feed should be shut off the water in it would be evaporated in a much shorter time. As there is no water level there is no water gauge, and as hand regulation of the feed would be impossible on account of the closeness with which the feed must be regulated it is done automatically.

In shape the flash boiler consists of a number of superimposed coils of pipe, connected so as to form a continuous tube and inclosed in a furnace. The ends of the tubes are connected outside of the furnace by short pieces and the entire boiler is surrounded by a sheet metal casing with asbestos bagging.

The water is pumped into the lowest section of the tubing and flashes into steam as soon as it reaches the heated sections, thence passing to the top sections, where it is superheated. This is the form used in the European steam carriages.

In this country a form of flash boiler which is used in a well-known steam vehicle is of similar construction except that the water is fed into the top coils, is transformed into steam in the middle sections, and is superheated in the lowest sections. It is very reliable in its operation and much more economical than the ordinary water tube boiler.

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The automobile as a practical vehicle is yet so new that comprehensive and reliable data as to its expense of maintenance, upon which its practical utility depends, are yet lacking as far as most of the current types are concerned, and the purchaser must in a majority of cases buy his experience at first hand. Estimates furnished by manufacturers and dealers, while accurate and reliable as far as they go, do not and cannot take into consideration the personal equation of the user or the widely varying nature of the use required, and so can be only average estimates. The careless driver, who pushes his machine along at speed regardless of grades and conditions of roads, who fails to give it careful inspection and prompt repair of the slightest weakness, will find that his expense account will be several times that of the careful user, who saves his vehicle all unnecessary strains and gives it intelligent attention at all times.

Where the automobile is used only as a fair-weather pleasure vehicle and is idle a large part of the time, is cared for by its owner, and stored in a barn or stable, requiring no alteration from its original construction, the expense of maintenance is reduced to a minimum, and will be as a rule much less than that of a corresponding horse-drawn vehicle, for which the expense for maintenance is the same whether the vehicle is in use or not. If, however, the vehicle is used for rough and continuous work over all sorts of roads and in all kinds of weather, the expense will be greatly increased, and will more closely approximate that of the horse and wagon, though, as a rule, it should be considerably less, even under these circumstances. In any event, its case, and quickness of operation and its greater endurance when properly handled are additional advantages.

A good horse may cover twenty miles a day at a speed of about six miles an hour and not suffer, but at nine miles an hour he will scarcely average ten miles a day without being used up in a few months, while at twelve or fifteen miles an hour he would have to be a high-priced animal, and would not even then be able to maintain that speed for any length of time. The ordinary light automobile, on the other hand, will make twelve, fifteen, or even twenty miles an hour on good roads and keep it up day after day.

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The one person most interested as a class in the development of the automobile into a reliable and economical vehicle is the practicing physician, particularly if located in a suburban town or a country district. The extent of his practice usually depends upon the rapidity with which he is able to travel, and as a rule his stable is his greatest expense. To this class the advantages of the motor vehicle appeal most strongly, and more automobiles have been bought by physicians than by any other profession or occupation. These vehicles are being daily subjected to endurance tests of a most practical kind, and some of the results, as related in the automobile trade journals, are most instructive and interesting.

The most interesting experience related is that of a physician who has covered 18,000 miles in three years' time, using two gasoline cars built in 1898 and 1899, respectively, each weighing between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds. The running expenses of these cars in that time and for that distance amounted to $5,011.99, including wages, water, rent, depreciation in value, and interest on investment, or about 28 cents a mile. Omitting the items of wages, water, rent, depreciation, and interest the running expenses were found to be $2,391.99, or about 13½ cents a mile, while with the stable expenses added the cost was 21 cents a mile, interest and depreciation in value adding the remaining 7 cents a mile.

In detail the figures were as follows: Gasoline, $204.80; oil and supplies, $110.10; batteries, $174.44; tires, $592.41; repairs, $1,310.24; wages of one man at $30 a month, $1,020; stable rent, light, and heat, $300; depreciation in value of two wagons, $1,000; interest on $2,000 at 5 per cent., $300; total, $5,011.99. The amount of gasoline used was 1,500 gallons, making a mileage of twelve miles to each gallon of gasolene, or about 1 cent a mile.

It is the belief of this observer, based upon his experience of three years' constant use, that a well built car should run for 3,000 miles without a mishap, except for tires, and that from that point the effects of wear will be shown at a constant rate for the remainder of the life of the car, which he estimates at 25,000 miles. More expense and wear are to be expected from the older models than from present ones, and perhaps less economy also.

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As a natural consequence of the very large proportion of vehicles completing the recent reliability run from this city to Boston and return, automobilists are talking of a contest of a thousand miles or more next year. A run to the International Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 has been proposed already, which, although the distance by rail is less than 1,100 miles, would probably require about 1,400 miles to be covered on the highways. For next year, however, a run of about a thousand miles is thought to be about right, and the only obstacle in the way of its adoption is the difficulty of finding a suitable course.

The most likely route is that between New York and Chicago, which would be probably about 1,200 miles in length. There would be a choice of two routes as far as Buffalo, either by way of the Delaware Water Gap and Binghamton, or by way of Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester. The latter route was taken in the run to Buffalo last year, and in consequence of the continued rainy weather during the trip the roads were found in very bad condition and only about half of the eighty starters were able to complete the run at all. It is thought that another trip over the same route would result in a much better showing for the reliability and endurance of the contesting vehicles. Moreover, the number of large cities along the route would be considered an advantage by the manufacturers on account of the greater opportunities for advertising the vehicles competing. A trip to Montreal has also been suggested, but is not likely to take place on account of the poor roads and very steep grades which would be encountered, especially along the shore of Lake Champlain, and the fact that there are no large cities north of Troy unless Glens Falls and Plattsburg are so considered. Moreover, the customs regulations at the border would prove a serious drawback.

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Emery paper, which is frequently used to clean the porcelain surfaces of sparking plugs, has the disadvantage of scratching the surface, which then collects and holds dirt more readily. A better method is said to be to brush the end of the porcelain with hydrochloric acid and then wash it with water, which process is said to restore the surface perfectly. The acid may be obtained at any drug store.

Notes for Automobilists.

An automobile stage line has been established on the island of Corsica, connecting Vico, Ajaccio, and Sartene, and carrying both passengers and mails.

At the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Belfast, an appropriation of $450 was made for research into the resistance of road vehicles to traction.

The Kansas City Park Board has refused to allow the training of horses to accustom them to the sight of automobiles to be done in the parks, as was proposed by local automobilists.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company is considering the establishment of a line of motor stage coaches between Monida Station and the Yellowstone Park, a distance of about sixty miles.

The proposed automobile race meeting at Detroit, Mich., which has been postponed several times on account of rain, is now announced for next Friday and Saturday.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers is endeavoring to establish a standard of spacing and number of lugs for single tube tires, of rim sections for double tube tires, and a standard for solid tires.

A motor gun carriage built by Major R. P. Davidson at the Highland Park Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., made a successful run from that place to Washington, D. C., where it was exhibited at the recent annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

McCHESNEY WINS IN CHICAGO.

Takes in the Columbia Handicap in Record Time for the Worth Track.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—McChesney, Caliban, and Lucien Appleby, all three coupled as the Durnell & Herz entry, finished one, two, three, as named, in the Columbia Handicap to-day at Worth. McChesney simply played with his stable companions, covering the mile and a quarter in 2:05 3-5, against the former track record of 2:07 2-5.

Such a demonstration as was accorded McChesney after his easy victory has probably never been equaled on a Chicago racecourse outside of an American Derby. This is probably the first time on record in the West where a three-horse entry finished one, two, three.

McChesney's performance was a brilliant one, as he had 125 pounds up and was giving weight to the others. He was badly interfered with in the back stretch, forcing Buchanan to take him up. The colt stopped so quickly that many thought an accident had occurred, but when McChesney was given his head again he went by his field rapidly.

Kentucky Breeders' Racing Ends.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—Three races to-day closed the Kentucky Breeders' Association's thirty-first meeting. It has been the most successful in respect to entry lists, prizes, and attendance.

In the Blue Grass, 2:19 Class, to-day the record was beaten in every half, and the new mark is one and a half seconds lower than formerly. This stake was established in 1875. In all three heats, Chase, Dulce Cor, Maxine, Horace W. Wilson, and Minka, the only entries finished in the order named. The winner's time was 2:11, 2:08¼, 2:10. Billy Foster Boy had a hard fight in the 2:20 trot, but won three straight heats in 2:15¼, 2:12, 2:17¼. Lucy Lee led at the wire in the first heat, but went under running.

Daisy Field was a worthy foe to the favorite, Mustard, in the 2:16 class pace, and was heavily backed in the books. She won the second heat in 2:08¼, and was beaten only a few yards in the other two. Mustard's time was 2:08¾, 2:08½.

New Interscholastic Officers.

President D. Manny, Jr., Columbia Grammar School; First Vice President H. A. Wright, Barnard School; Second Vice President W. W. Swan, Woodbridge School; Third Vice President G. C. Parsons, Cutler School; Secretary L. T. Sheffield, Berkeley School; Treasurer G. A. Kelly, Dwight School, will manage the affairs of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association during the ensuing year.

An Advisory Committee recommended the new constitution, causing the Hamilton Institute and the Collegiate School to withdraw from the association.

Mr. Belmont Now Owns St. Blaise.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—August Belmont is now the owner of the famous thoroughbred stallion St. Blaise. Mr. Belmont's father imported St. Blaise, and he sired many of his great racehorses. Mr. Haggin paid $3,500 for him at the disposal sale of the Fairview Stud. Just what Mr. Belmont paid for the horse that once brought $100,000 is not known, but it is said to have been an advance on the price paid by Mr. Haggin.

Intercollegiate Tennis Officers.

The officers of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association for this year have been elected as follows: W. J. Clothier of Harvard, President; I. C. Wright of Princeton, Vice President; A. E. Thurber of Columbia, Secretary, and H. A. Plummer of Yale, Delegate to the National Tennis Association.

GOLFING ON MANY LINKS

Englewood Men and Women Play for Their Club Championship.

BIG FIELD AT LARCHMONT

Apawamis Team Defeats the Richmond County Club—Barnes Leads Dyker Meadow for Jennings Cup.

Qualifying rounds for both the men's and women's club championship were played yesterday on the links of the Englewood Golf Club. There was a large turnout of members and the fight for eligible places was well contested. Mr. Wilson, the present club champion, turned in the lowest score for the thirty-six-hole round, 166 strokes. The best eighteen-hole score, however, was 81, done by W. S. Baylis and N. B. Cole. Mrs. Patterson led the ladies' qualifying list with 205 for thirty-six holes. The other women who got in the eligible class were Mrs. Lefferts, 220; Mrs. Kirkby, 224; Miss Enos, 225; Mrs. Ogden, 227; Mrs. Coe, 234; Miss Fellowes, 235; Miss Barber, 246.

The men who qualified were:

	Rounds. 1st.	2d.	Total.
F. M. Wilson	82	84	166
W. T. Evans	82	86	168
W. S. Baylis	81	88	169
N. B. Cole	81	89	170
W. E. F. Moore	87	89	176
H. M. Britten	85	91	176
D. E. Pomeroy	86	92	178
C. S. Goss	89	92	181

The draw for the first match play round next Saturday is: Wilson and Goss, Evans and Pomeroy, Baylis and Britten, Cole and Moore.

The second set of eight qualified for the Consolation Cup. They are:

M. T. Murray	91	91	182
D. M. Marvin	88	94	182
C. A. Corliss	91	92	183
T. R. Fell	93	91	184
M. R. Howe	87	97	184
H. V. Keep	93	95	188
D. H. Tenney	93	96	189
H. W. Banks	93	98	191

The draw for the first match play round is: Murray and Banks, Marvin and Tenney, Corliss and Keep, Fell and Howe.

MANY GOLFERS AT APAWAMIS.

Clark Leads for the Edwards Cup and the Home Club Defeats Richmond County.

H. B. Clark led the field yesterday at the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, in the qualifying round for the silver cup given by Duncan Edwards. The contest was at handicap and Clark's net score was 85 strokes. H. L. Downey made the best gross score, 88 strokes. The sixteen who qualified for the trophy and who will continue at match play are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. B. Clark	93	8	85
H. L. Downey	88	1	87
E. S. Pelham	102	12	90
E. D. Douglass	105	14	91
Parker Syms	104	11	93
J. S. Wood	107	14	93
F. S. Wheeler	96	2	94
R. Hickox	103	9	94
Maturin Ballou	96	0	96
F. H. Wiggin	100	4	96
George S. Dearborn	110	14	96
A. Shiland	108	11	97
W. P. Anderson	117	18	99
C. L. Gateley	111	11	100
C. T. Sherman	111	8	103
S. A. Lawton	115	11	104

In addition to the previous match the Richmond County Country Club team of fifteen Island visited the Apawamis links and was beaten by the home club after a close match, the score being 25 holes for Apawamis to 21 for Richmond County. The players and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.	RICHMOND CO.	Holes.
M. Graham, Jr.	8	C. T. Stout	0
M. Ballou	8	L. H. Thomas	0
F. H. Wiggin	0	C. A. Blyth	8
C. A. Downey	0	W. P. Lough	0
R. F. Matthew	0	A. E. Patterson	7
F. S. Wheeler	2	H. P. Emmons	0
H. D. Downey	0	J. C. Cottrell	0
H. A. Sherman	12	W. W. Lowrey	0
Total	25	Total	21

Golfers on Dyker Meadow Links.

Many golfers turned out on the Dyker Meadow Club links yesterday, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to play in the annual club championship event for the cup given by A. G. Jennings. George H. Barnes made the best score for the eighteen-hole round, 83 strokes. The leading eight will continue at match play. Those who turned in scores are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
George H. Barnes	39	44	83
Alfred L. Norris	44	42	86
H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.	44	43	87
Gerrit Smith	48	43	88
H. F. Whitney	44	46	90
H. G. McKeever	48	42	90
F. N. Doubleday	46	44	90
G. S. O'Flyn	44	46	90
S. R. Maxwell, Jr.	46	45	91
I. S. Battle	48	47	95
James H. Merritt	48	48	96
Daniel Chauncey	50	44	94
A. E. Whitney	48	48	96
Grant Notman	49	48	97
A. R. Fish	50	50	100
F. W. Blossom	53	52	105

In addition, there was a bogey handicap, which was won by H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr. the results are:

H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., 88, 8 even; James H. Merritt, 86, 5, 1 down; F. N. Doubleday, 90, 6, 2 down; I. S. Bartle, 95, 10, 2 down; C. Hadden, Jr., 98, 3, 3 down; G. Smith, 89, 6, 3 down.

Larchmont Yacht Golfers Play.

One of the largest fields of golfers that have played this season in a club contest on the links of the Larchmont Yacht Club took part yesterday in a thirty-six-hole qualifying match for the club cup. Randolph Hurry made the lowest score, 174, 32, 142. The best gross score was made by C. M. Hamilton, 155. He was the only scratch competitor. The first eight will play off for the cup at match play. Those who turned in scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Randolph Hurry	174	32	142
F. C. Donnell	175	32	143
W. J. McCreery	174	28	146
F. S. Hart	176	28	148
A. J. Morgan	173	24	149
W. E. Bullard	174	24	150
Frank A. Moore	160	8	152
W. T. Graham	192	40	152
W. Murray	198	44	154
C. M. Hamilton	155	0	155
The Rev. R. Cobden	188	32	156
F. M. Scott	191	32	159
H. D. Klotz	185	24	161
W. R. Thurston	170	8	162
A. G. Hanan	180	16	164
L. J. Lamasney	204	36	168
G. G. Murray	214	44	170
Warner Ames	197	24	173
H. T. Schreiner	186	12	174
R. S. McCreery	214	36	178
J. Nelison	221	36	185
J. A. Fordyce	227	36	191

Montclair Golf Championship.

The second round was played yesterday on the Montclair Golf Club links for both the club championship and the Consolation Cup. The results are:

Club Championship, Second Round.—J. M. Ward beat W. T. Cross 6 up and 5 to play; Howard A. Colby beat R. L. Redfield 3 up and 2 to play; Allan Kennaday beat T. T. Reid 4 up and 2 to play; Lorenso Daniels beat J. S. Aborn 2 up.

Consolation Cup, Second Round.—James Bardsley beat R. H. Boyd by default; T. S. Hyatt beat T. F. Russell by default; D. Le Roy Culver beat R. W. Boorum 7 up and 6 to play; Paul Wilcox beat H. R. McLeod 7 up and 6 to play.

Prizes Won by Brooklawn Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 18.—The open amateur golf tournament at the Brooklawn Country Club ended to-day in a drizzling rain. Of the seven prizes offered Brooklawn players captured six, the only prize going outside being a silver medal to the runner-up in the consolation cup series taken by W. L. Baldwin of Bee Burn. The luck of the local players induced the committee in charge to offer a special cup for a handicap match for out-of-town players this afternoon.

The finals for the Brooklawn Cup was won by H. H. Taylor from W. B. Wheeler, both of Brooklawn, by 5 up and 4 to play in 36 holes. The consolation cup was won by S. H. Patterson, Brooklawn, from W. B. Baldwin, Wee Burn, 1 up and 6 to play, in 36 holes. The special handicap prize for out-of-town players was won by G. B. Adams of the Crescent Athletic Club, who had a handicap of 14.

Lafferty Wins Chevy Chase Golf.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The annual Fall tournament of the Chevy Chase Golf Club was brought to a close to-day. In the semi-finals of the Chevy Chase Club Cup, Dr. Harban and F. O. Horstman were pitted against each other, the latter winning 2 up and 1 to play. In the finals G. C. Lafferty beat Horstman by 1 up. The handicap was won by A. Parker of Chevy Chase with a net score of 74 from 10 handicap. L. L. Harban and G. E. Lafferty tied at 81 for the best gross score. The Consolation Cup was won by Dr. William Gray of the Chevy Chase Club, who defeated W. M. Lewis of the Columbia Golf Club by 7 up and 5 to play.

Westfield Golf Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Suburban and Westfield Golf Clubs met to-day in a team match on the former club's links at Elizabeth, and the visiting team won by 12 points to 8, the Nassau system of scoring being used. The players:

WESTFIELD.	Holes.	SUBURBAN.	Holes.
Sherman	3	Thomas	0
R. J. Towney	3	Batger	0
Serrell	0	Beers	3
Werdward	0	Bogart	0
Condit	3	Rogers	0
Floyd	0	Rankin	3
Bayard	0	Wreaks	2
W. N. Towney	3	Edwards	0
Total	12	Total	8

Walter Peterson won first honors in the Golf Committee Cup match at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club this afternoon. Score of leaders:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Walter Peterson	85	8	77
Dr. B. Van D. Hedges	86	6	80
H. De P. Wright	83	0	83

The lowest scores in the competition for the Boys' Cup were:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
A. D. Beers	108	10	98
R. O. Rogers	109	15	94
W. T. Glenney	104	10	94
Arthur Peterson	108	10	98

Bradshaw a Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Oct. 18.—Joseph P. Bradshaw this afternoon won the club championship of the East Orange Golf Club by defeating H. B. Marsh by 4 up and 3 to play. Bradshaw wins the cup offered by Sanford E. Cobb, President of the club. Howard Giffen was the champion of the club last year.

PRINCETON WINS AT TENNIS.

Annual Tournament with Columbia on West Side Club's Courts.

Princeton easily defeated Columbia in their annual dual tennis tournament played yesterday morning and afternoon on the grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Of the eight matches played, Princeton won six. The Jerseymen won four out of five matches in the singles and one of two in doubles, making the final score 6—2 for Princeton.

Neither L. E. Mahan nor F. B. Alexander, the respective champions of Columbia and Princeton, played in yesterday's tourney. Columbus, however, suffered more than Princeton in the absence of her star. The visitors outclassed Columbia at pretty nearly every point of the game. Their cross court drives, overhead smashes, and base line play proved far too strong a proposition for Columbia to solve satisfactorily. Few of the matches were even closely contested, the visitors winning usually by comparatively large scores.

Not one of the matches required a third set to determine the victor. Columbia's players generally showed up better in the second set, and apparently had more stamina than the visiting players. Columbia's men did better in combination, Thurber and McLaughlin winning one of the two matches in doubles.

Summaries:

Singles.—H. J. Randall, Princeton, beat A. E. Thurber, Columbia, 6—3, 6—3.

E. P. Larned, Princeton, beat W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia, 6—2, 6—2.

R. M. Forsythe, Princeton, beat W. J. Gillies, Columbia, 6—0, 6—4.

L. St. J. Hobbie, Princeton, beat J. Hawkesworth, Columbia, 6—2, 7—5.

S. Lockwood, Columbia, beat A. Batten, Princeton, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Hazlehurst, Princeton, beat L. V. Ledoux, Columbia, 7—5, 6—3.

Doubles.—E. P. Larned and H. J. Randall, Princeton, beat A. E. Thurber and W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia, 6—1, 6—2.

J. Hawkesworth and W. J. Gillies, Columbia, beat L. St. J. Hobbie and R. M. Forsythe, Princeton, 6—4, 6—4.

TROTTING AT INTER-STATE PARK.

About two hundred enthusiasts braved the weather to witness the trotting races of the members' matinée at Interstate Park, L. I., yesterday. The track was too muddy to permit of fast time, but the crowd seemed to enjoy the sport, and the drivers' efforts, as most of the latter were amateurs.

The race which created the most interest among the members was the match between Capt. T. Hillman's bay horse Clifford and Judge M. J. Smith's horse Tom Sherlock. Clifford, with M. Cash, a professional driver up, won in three straight heats, though Judge Smith's entry was the favorite with the crowd. This race furnished much amusement, for the drivers, wearing white coats, looked immaculate at the start, but the horses threw the mud in all directions, most of it landing on the drivers, whose appearances were considerably changed for the worse at the finish.

In the third heat Judge Smith sent Tom Sherlock out for all that was in him, both racing nose and nose to the first quarter in 36 seconds, where Tom Sherlock broke and spoiled his chances of winning a heat.

In the 2:30 trot General won in straight heats, forced at times to his limit of speed by Nellie M. B. Elsinore in the three-minute race was never in danger, winning easily in one, two, three order. Summary:

Match Race, one-half-mile heats, best three in five.

Clifford, b. g., (M. Cash)	1	1	1
Tom Sherlock, blk. g., (Judge M. J. Smith)	2	2	2

Time—1:14¾; 1:16½; 1:15.

Three-Minute Class, one-half-mile heats; best three in five.

Elsinor, ch. g., (Wright)	1	1	1
Guide March, b. g., (Zimmerman)	3	2	3
Minnie R., blk. m., (Reichert)	2	3	4
Maggie, b. m., (May)	5	4	2
Red Shed, b. g., (Foster)	4	5	5
Echo, b. g., (Witson)	6	6	6

Time—1:19; 1:19¼; 1:20.

2:30 Class, one-half-mile heats, best three in five.

General, b. g., (Wright)	1	1	1
Nellie M. B., b. m., (Fergus)	2	2	2
Mary Sapho, blk. m., (Gunther, Jr.)	3	3	3
Venita, ch. g., (Duryea)	4	4	4
Nicholas, b. g., (Hendrickson)	5	5	5

*Drawn.

Time—1:14¼; 1:16½; 1:15.

Parkway Driving Club Harness Races.

The two postponed races of the Parkway Driving Club afforded a capital afternoon's sport yesterday. In the 2:14 trot Kid Shay and Nigger Jack had two heats each, and the betting was the field 12 to 10 for Kid Shay. The latter broke badly at the first turn, and Nigger Jack went to the front and won by two lengths.

In the 2:12 pace Don Cozine sold at even money, but the battle in the first heat today was between Sultana and Brownie. Etheridge drove the latter to-day, and won the next three heats with quite a little to spare. The summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350; (three heats decided yesterday.)

Brownie, b. g., by Baron Boy, (Henderson and Etheridge)	10	8	8	2	1	1	1
Don Cozine, blk. h., (Lee)	7	1	1	6	2	2	2
Red Feather, rn. g., (Phalen)	1	3	3	8	4	5	3
Euneve, b. m., (Rosemeyer)	5	4	1	3	5	3	4
Sultana, br. m., (Ryan)	9	5	5	1	6	3	4
Knox's Gelatine Lad, blk. g., (Brusie)	2	2	2	9	4	ro	
Mabel D., ch. m., (Goble)	3	6	7	4	3	ro	
Maud M., ch. m., (Van Houton)	3	6	4	5	7	ro	
Lord Belgrave, br. g., (Snyder)	11	10

SURPRISES ON FOOTBALL FIELDS

Cornell Beaten by the Indians and Pennsylvania Falls Before Brown's Sturdy Team—Harvard and West Point Play Exciting Game on the Soldiers' Field—Other Scores.

In the football world yesterday the biggest surprise of the day was the defeat of Cornell by the Carlisle Indians at Ithaca. Pennsylvania was beaten by Brown, Princeton was scored upon for the first time this season, and the eleven at Yale had all they could do to win from Pennsylvania State College. At West Point the cadets surprised Harvard by playing a remarkably strong game, and, although the Crimson won, it was only by the hardest kind of work. Columbia defeated Hamilton easily, and Manhattan was beaten by Lafayette.

Superb interference and well-conceived and cleverly varied plays really won for the Carlisle Indians the contest with Cornell. The Ithacan eleven was in rather poor shape and was forced to play men with but little experience in a big game, while the Indians were in splendid condition. All the scoring was done in the first half and all the points made may be ascribed to good luck. A goal from placement and a punt which struck the leg of one of the Cornell players and made it comparatively easy to score a touch-down enabled the Indians to win the game. A blocked punt permitted Cornell to score.

The Harvard-West Point contest was very evenly fought in the first half, each side scoring a touch-down and goal. In the second half, however, Harvard's team played stronger, while West Point weakened. While defeated, the soldiers were satisfied with the showing of their eleven, which, with the absence of Bunker and Daly, more than came up to expectations.

Without the services of the regular quarter back, and with her eleven in a badly crippled condition, the University of Pennsylvania was beaten handily by Brown. Offensively and defensively the Quakers were outplayed, and their only score was made on a fumble shortly after the beginning of the game.

A goal from placement on the thirty-five-yard line was scored by Washington and Jefferson against Princeton. The eleven from Washington and Jefferson was very heavy, and forced the Princetonians to play the hardest kind of football in order to win. Although the Orange and Black expected to win easily, the coaches and students were satisfied with the showing of the eleven. The interference formed quickly, and the plays were executed with precision and speed.

Of the larger colleges, Yale was the only one not scored upon. The Yalensians, however, found their opponents to be strong, aggressive players, and the game, therefore, furnished the Blue with invaluable practice.

Weekes's playing was the feature of the Hamilton game at the Polo Grounds. The great half back was in the game only twelve minutes. In that time he made two sensational runs, one of them 107 yards, each of which netted a touch-down, and he also helped to score two more. As Morley wishes to reserve him for the Princeton contest, he was taken out of the game.

HARVARD, 14; WEST POINT, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 18.—Harvard defeated the West Point football team by a score of 14 to 6 here to-day. Six thousand spectators saw the game, which was hard fought from beginning to end. In the first half the elevens appeared to be evenly matched, and each secured a touch-down and goal. Superior condition, however, told in the second half for Harvard. West Point was forced to play substitutes, and they were unable to withstand the fierce onslaughts of the Harvard backs and ends.

These substitutes, however, figured in the most stubborn defense of the contest. It was near the end of the second half that Harvard by steady rushes and an occasional end run had carried the ball to within five yards of the goal line guarded by the soldiers. A well-thought-out play by Marshall, executed by Leatherbee, aided by splendid interference, advanced the leather to within a yard of the goal line and right between the posts. The cadets shouted encouragement to their eleven, while the Crimson supporters besought their own to "push it over." A trial at the centre failed, the men piling in a most compact mass. The left guard and tackle refused to give ground on the next rush and the ball was West Point's. It was unquestionably one of the pluckiest defenses ever seen on a football field, and the soldiers deserved the applause they received.

Each eleven depended on straight football to make gains. The backs of West Point did the bulk of the gaining, although the tackles were occasionally worked with success. Harvard used a tandem play with considerable advantage during the entire game. In this an end was brought back of the line, and he very frequently carried the ball. Jones excelled in this respect, and he was the player who twice carried the ball over the West Point goal line for touchdowns.

Back of the line for Harvard Capt. Kernan played a strong game, and he was ably seconded by Leatherbee and Meyer. Mills was also a tower of strength in advancing the ball, and it was his run of 25 yards between right guard and tackle that really disheartened West Point. A large hole was made for him in the line, and he cleverly hurdled the backs. With Shannon alone opposing him he was downed about five yards from the soldiers' goal line.

The back field of the Cadets also performed creditably. Shannon used excellent judgment in running the team, while Torney proved himself to be an effective line bucker. He had the honor of earning West Point's touch-down, a plunge through centre being the means adopted, and he also kicked the goal. Graves, the full back last year, as right tackle yesterday, figured in almost every play. He attempted a goal from the field in the second half, but his line failed to hold long enough for him to get the ball away. The kick was blocked and Harvard secured the ball, West Point losing ten yards on the play. After stubborn defense of the goal he also attempted to punt the ball outside the danger limits, but the Crimson players succeeded in blocking his attempt a second time, this time in back of the goal line.

A wild scramble for the ball ensued, and a safety resulted. In the confusion the ball was picked up and tossed back on the field, where the players again fought for it. Nobody seemed to know just exactly how the safety was made, as the crowd interfered with the vision of the spectators. Hackett and Nichols also performed creditably, and the former's dodging run in an open field after a punt out was about the prettiest and most spectacular play of the contest.

Bunker was not in condition to act as one of the cadets' representatives yesterday, and Daly, the famous quarter back and former Harvard player, was also an absentee. The absence of these two players undoubtedly weakened West Point, but it is doubtful if their services would have done much to stave off defeat.

All the cadets who could possibly attend the contest were on hand to see it. They enlivened matters considerably by cheers of encouragement and by singing songs glorifying the prowess of the eleven, a stand on the east side of the field being their rendezvous. To the west another stand accommodated the officers, the cadets, with sisters and sweethearts, and the crimson contingent, which was rather small. All other spectators were forced to secure points of vantage outside of the ropes that encircled the field, where the crowd at all points was three deep. Capt. Chadwick of Yale was an interested witness of the contest.

Harvard was not at all satisfied with the result, and Capt. Kernan was inclined to find fault with the officials. West Point, on the other hand, was well satisfied with the showing, and the players were carried off the field on the shoulders of elated cadets. Bunker will soon be in condition to play, and Daly is expected to rejoin the eleven in a short time. With these two players in the game West Point hopes to maintain the high ranking won last year.

West Point kicked off and the ball went to Harvard on the twenty-yard line. Short concerted rushes, in which the tandem play figured enabled Harvard to carry the ball all the way down the field, and to force Jones over the line for the touch down. Barnard made the goal. With the ball on Harvard's twenty-yard line West Point secured it for holding on Harvard's part. The crimson line gave way a yard or so at a time, until Nichols made five yards and carried the ball to within a yard of the goal line. Torney then made the final plunge that scored the touch down, and he also kicked the goal. No further scoring was done in this half.

Mills's twenty-five-yard run in the second half gave the Crimson an opportunity to score, which was accepted, Jones being forced over the line for the touch-down, while Barnard kicked a rather difficult goal. Both elevens did considerable punting after this, and the ball finally rolled across Harvard's goal line. It was brought out to the fifteen-yard line and punted down the field. Hackett, who caught the punt, aided by splendid interference, succeeded in bringing the ball back twenty-five yards. A series of short gains followed, in which the ball was gradually worked toward the centre of the field. At the twenty-five-yard line Graves tried to make a field goal, which failed, and Harvard secured the ball. Substitutes were taking the places of the original players, and Harvard was gaining rapidly. Gains of from five to fifteen yards were made by Kernan and Jones, while Knowles, who went into the game near its close, did his share of the advancing. With the ball on the one-yard line, West Point made a determined stand and secured it on downs. Graves's punt was blocked and a safety resulted. That ended the game as far as scoring was concerned. The line-up:

West Point.	6. Position.	Harvard, 14.
Farnsworth, Dice	Left end	Jones
Doe	Left tackle	Wright, Shay
Riley	Left guard	Marshall, A.
Boyers	Centre	King
Seagrave, Thompson	Right guard	Barnard
Graves	Right tackle	Mills
McAndrew	Right end	Bowditch
Shannon	Quarter back	Marshall, C.B.
Hackett	Left half back	Kernan
Gardiner, Nichols, Laureson	Right half back	Leatherbee
Torney	Full back	Stillman, Meyer

Referee—Mr. Vail, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Touch-downs—Jones, 2; Torney. Goals—Barnard, 2; Torney. Safety—Boyers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA, 35; HAMILTON, 0.

With the score 11—0 at the end of the first half and Harold Weekes out of Columbia's football team in the game against Hamilton at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon the Columbia Captain returned to the contest in the second period, scored two touch-downs in five minutes, and largely helped in gaining two more, making the final score 35—0 in favor of Columbia. One of Weekes's scores came after the longest run seen on a New York gridiron in many a day. Getting the ball on the kickoff at Columbia's three-yard line, Weekes, headed by fine interference, raced 107 yards for a touch-down. Soon after he ran 80 yards for another touch-down and then retired from the game. Altogether Weekes played for a little over 12 minutes of the 45-minute game.

Columbia played better football than she has shown this season, although during the last half of the second period not a single man of the original line-up remained in the game. The line presented at most times an impassable defense, and for the most part the ends showed up strongly also. At the start of the game, however, it looked as if Hamilton would score. Peet of Hamilton raced around an end and had only Townsend between him and the goal line. Townsend, however, downed Peet neatly after a twenty-yard run. Except for this instance Hamilton never had a chance to score. Its team once got the ball on Columbia's fifteen-yard line on a fumble. Failing to gain they made a poor attempt for field goal. Columbia was off-side once, fumbled seldom, and altogether played a game generally free from errors. The showing was especially praiseworthy, as Hamilton had a heavier line than Columbia. Some surprise was expressed that Weekes did not play in the first half, but he is now at top form and Morley is anxious to keep him there for next Saturday's game with Princeton. The same is true of Smith and he was rested in the second half.

At the start of play Smith kicked off for Columbia, and Hamilton on quick end runs made 30 yards. Peet ran around Earle for 20 yards, and with a clear field was downed prettily by Townsend.

Hamilton punted to Columbia's 40-yard line. Columbia, on small line plunges steadily made first down, until the ball reached Hamilton's 30-yard line. There Columbia was penalized 10 yards for off-side play, and Smith attempted a goal from the field from a place kick. It was blocked, and a Columbia man fell on the ball. Columbia earned a few yards, and twice got 10 yards for Hamilton's offside play, advancing the ball to the visitors' 4-yard line. Hamilton made a very spirited resistance, but Smith, on one of his hardest plunges, went over the goal line for a touch-down. Thorpe missed the goal. Score: Columbia, 5; Hamilton, 0. After a poor kick-off there was a double exchange of punts, on which Columbia gained some 20 yards, bringing the ball to Hamilton's 50-yard line, where Townsend made 10 yards on two attempts. Smith and Thorpe took the pigskin to the up-State team's 15-yard mark. Smith made 4 yards, Thorpe 7, and Fisher plunged over the line for the second touch-down. Erb kicked goal, making the score 11 to 0 for Columbia. Smith ran back the kick-off 15 yards. Smith's punt was blocked, giving Hamilton the ball on Columbia's 30-yard line, where time was up.

Hamilton netted about 20 yards at the beginning of the second half before Peet tried a drop kick for goal. Townsend made 15 yards around end. Smith added 10 more, and, plus a few gains by the tackles, Columbia rushed the ball to Hamilton's 10-yard line. Smith plowed through for 7 yards, and then scored on a dash at Barrows. Erb kicked the goal, making the score 17 to 0 for Columbia. Smith after the kick-off made a splendid 30-yard run. Weekes entered the game amid the prolonged cheers of the crowd. Smith went out, and Duell replaced Townsend. On the first play Weekes made 7 yards around Evans. Duell, Weekes, and Stangland, who replaced Fisher, each made 5 yards. This, with 10 yards for Hamilton's off-side play, put the pigskin on Hamilton's 9-yard line. Weekes made 3 yards. Thorpe then made the fourth touch-down, and Erb kicked goal, making the score 23 to 0 for Columbia. Peet kicked off to Columbia's 5-yard line. The ball went a bit over Weekes's head, but the Columbia Captain picked the pigskin from the ground and started pellmell for the Hamilton goal, 107 yards away. Every man on the Columbia team interfered for Weekes splendidly. Twice Hamilton men tackled him, but each time the speedy Columbia runner staggered but shook off the tacklers and rushed on. Thorpe close beside him, put Peet out of the way, and Weekes rushed on for the full 107 yards for a touch-down. Erb kicking goal, made the score 29 to 0. After the kick-off Weekes fumbled and Hamilton got the pigskin at Columbia's 18-yard line. Three attempts gave no gain, and Peet tried a drop kick for goal. It failed, and Goodman, getting the ball, ran back 30 yards. Columbia rushed the ball to Hamilton's 30-yard line, where Columbia fumbled. Hamilton at once kicked to the Morningside team's 30-yard line. The ball bounded over Weekes's head. Weekes fumbled, but recovered the pigskin just as a Hamilton man dove for him. Weekes dodged and, aided by Goodman's splendid interference, ran 80 yards for a touch-down. Erb continued his good work by kicking his fifth goal, making the score 35 to 0. The game was over a few minutes after, with the ball in Hamilton's possession on its own 35-yard line. The line-up:

Columbia. 35.	Position.	Hamilton, 0.
Frambach, Wood, Post	Left end	Evans
Brown, Stiefel	Left tackle	De Votie
Tomlinson, Wallace	Left guard	Dowling, Wells
Duden, Shaw	Centre	Blakeley
Shaw, Alsberg, Dollin	Right guard	Speh
Thorpe, Landers, Earle, McCollom	Right tackle	Barrows
Sladkus, Erb, Goodman	Right end	Roosa
Weekes, Townsend, Smythe	Quarter back	Brumley
Smith, Duell	Left half back	Hosmer
Fisher, Stangland, Thorpe	Full back	Mann

Touchdowns—Weekes, (2.) Smith, (2.) Fisher, Thorpe. Goals from touchdowns—Erb, 5. Referee—Reddington, Yale. Umpire—McCarthy, Manhattan. Time of game—25 and 20 minute halves.

PRINCETON, 23; W. AND J., 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Washington and Jefferson football team was defeated here to-day by a score of 23 to 5. The game was the hardest the Princetonians have played this season, and was full of brilliant plays. Princeton was in splendid trim, and her plays worked with precision and speed. The interference formed quickly and the line held in almost every instance. The visitors' line was heavy and strong and held for downs four times within her twenty-yard line. Capt. Hayes, within two minutes of the calling of the game, made a fine place kick from the thirty-five-yard line, scoring the first points against Princeton this season.

Burke and Kafer were the Orange and Black stars. Burke repeatedly made runs of thirty and forty yards on kicks, dodging tackler after tackler. Kafer hurdled Washington's centre on a number of plays and was Princeton's surest ground gainer. The line charged well and helped the runner in every instance. Prowitt was the visitors' star. He punted well and was the only back who could gain. The back field was rather weak on the offensive.

The Tigers scored their first touch-down in four minutes, Foulke being shoved over the line after advancing the ball from the centre of the field. After the kick-off Kafer and Foulke again carried the ball to the ten-yard line, but Washington and Jefferson held for downs. The visitors could not gain, and punted to Burke, who ran through a broken field for forty yards. Straight line bucking finally got the ball over.

In the second half two more touch-downs were scored by masses on tackle and short end runs. Vetterlein tried an easy goal from the field, but missed. Washington's longest gain was one of fifteen yards through Baker by Prowitt. The line-up:

Princeton, 23.	Position.	W. & J., 5.
Davis	Left end	Sutter
Short	Left tackle	Helmberger
Bradley, (Dutcher)	Left guard	McCleary
Baker	Centre	Loucks
Dewitt, (Bradley)	Right guard	Murphy
Reed	Right tackle	Hayes
Henry	Right end	McDivitt
Burke, (Vetterlein)	Quarter back	McDonough
Hart, (S. McCleave)	Left half back	Gibson (Hupp & Sherard)
Foulke, (Moore)	Right half back	McFarland (Welty)
Kafer, (Delaney)	Full back	Burns (Prowitt)

Touch downs—Foulke, 2; S. McCleave, Moore. Goals from touch downs—Dewitt, 2; Vetterlein, 1. Place kick from field—Hayes. Referee—William Young of Cornell. Umpire—John Minds of Pennsylvania. Lines men—Messrs. Dana of Princeton and Cleveland of Washington. Timer—Mr. Murray of Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

CARLISLE, 10; CORNELL, 6.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Cornell football eleven was defeated on Percy Field by the Carlisle Indians to-day. The score was 10 points to 6, and all of the scoring was done in the first half. The Indians were at their best, and they could not have met Cornell when the Ithacans were in worse shape. Cornell's back field was crippled, and Coach Morrison was obliged to send into the fray substitutes whose ability was question and who had had little experience in games.

A faster and more determined lot of football players than the Indians never came to Percy Field. Their plays were well conceived and were cleverly varied, while their interference was superb. A play which massed quickly on tackle was used with great effectiveness, and was responsible for a large number of Indian gains, while tackle back and end shift formations kept Cornell guessing.

Carlisle's scores were due largely to good luck. Interference with a free catch gave the Indians fifteen additional yards and afforded Wheelock a favorable opportunity to kick goal from a place on the thirty-yard line.

Carlisle's touch-down came after a remarkable piece of good fortune. Williams punted from well in the Indian territory, and the ball, being low, rolled past Brewster well into Cornell territory. It hit Tydeman's leg, and Bradley fell on it. The Indians soon sent the ball over with their heavy masses on Cornell's line. Cornell's score was also due to a fortunate circumstance. It was made from a block kick immediately after the Indians' touch-down. In the second half Cornell's attack was feeble, but the defense was better. Brewster was able to protect Cornell's goal by continually punting out of danger. The line-up:

Cornell, (6.)	Positions.	Carlisle, (10.)
Lawrence, Larkin	Left end	Beever
Lueder	Left guard	White
Warner, Capt.	Left guard	Phillips
Davitt, Fitzer	Centre	Wheelock, Snook
Hunt	Right guard	Lubo
Smith, Waud	Right tackle	Exendine
Tydeman, Larkin, Van Wageman	Right end	Bradley
Brewster	Quarter back	Johnson
Sheeble, Snyder	Left half back	Johnson
Coffin	Right half back	Yarlott
Burns, Catlin	Full back	Williams

Touch-downs—Smith, Williams. Goals from touch-downs—Coffin. Goals from field—Wheelock. Referee—Stauffer. Umpire—Thompson, Georgetown. Timekeepers—Chase, Cornell; Thompson, West Point. Linesmen—Metcalf, Cornell; Dillon, Carlisle. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

BROWN, 15; PENNSYLVANIA, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven was defeated on Franklin Field this afternoon by Brown University by the score of 15 to 6 in halves of twenty-five and twenty minutes each. Brown scored two touch-downs and kicked a field goal, while Pennsylvania scored one touch-down. The Providence eleven excelled at all points of the game and at no time after the first few minutes of play did the Quakers have a chance to win. Their only score was made on a fumble by Baker a few minutes after the play began. The Brown boys seemed nervous at the start, but they soon settled down. Barry was the star of the game, scoring all the points for his eleven.

Pennsylvania's offense was powerless against Brown's line and the Red and Blue failed to make more than a dozen first downs during the entire game.

The Quakers were weakened by the absence of Dale at quarterback, Strang, his substitute being directly responsible for both of Brown's touch-downs. Twice he missed Barry as the latter was dashing for Pennsylvania's goal, and the little half back scored on both occasions.

Brown played a pretty game and deserved all the glory gained by her splendid victory. The play in the second half was entirely in Pennsylvania's territory, except when Capt. Gardiner would kick. Toward the close of the game Hamilton, who replaced Baker, tried for a goal from placement, but failed. A moment late, Barry dropped a pretty goal from the field from the 25-yard line. The line up:

Brown, (15.)	Positions.	Penn., (6.)
Schwinn	Left end	Richardson, Weschler
Webb	Left tackle	Torrey
Shaw	Left guard	Mitchell, Hoffman
Colter	Centre	McCabe
Cobb	Right guard	Piekarski
Sheehan	Right tackle	Baird
Hascall	Right end	Metzgar
Scudder	Quarter back	Strang, Weede
Barry	Left half back	Fortiner, Weisenfluh Chase, Graham
Gardiner	Right half back	Baker
Hamilton	Full back	Bennett

Touch-downs—Barry, (2.) Baird. Goal from touch-down—Gardiner. Goal from the field—Barry. Referee—Armstrong, Yale. Umpire—Bergen, Princeton. Timekeepers—Wharton, Pennsylvania; Smith, Brown. Time of halves—25 and 20 minutes.

YALE, 11; PENN. STATE, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Yale defeated the Pennsylvania State College eleven at football to-day by the score of 11 to 0. The game was the hardest that Yale has been called upon to play so far this season, and afforded the team invaluable practice. The play was marred by the fact that the ground was muddy and the ball wet and slippery because of the rain that fell before and during the game.

Yale's goal was not seriously in danger at any time, although two long runs by Smith, full back, gave Pennsylvania courage to hope to score, but he did not get near enough to the Yale goal to attempt a field goal.

Late in the first half the Yale team for a few minutes became demoralized, and the visitors pushed the ball nearly forty yards by good gains through both tackles, carrying it out from a point dangerously near their own goal. Three times in the first half and four times in the second Yale lost the ball to Pennsylvania by fumbles.

The first touchdown was made by Farmer after a series of short line plunges and end runs. Ward kicked the goal. It was not until late in the second half that Yale could again score. The ball was in Yale's possession on Pennsylvania's 10-yard line when the half ended. The line-up:

Yale, 11.	Position.	Penn. State, 0.
Hare, G. Ward.	Left end	Beisicker
Shevlin, Hamlin.	Left tackle	Arbuthnot
Glass	Left guard	Dodge
Holt	Centre	Cummings
Goss	Right guard	Junk
Hogan, Kinney	Right tackle	Seeley
Coffin	Rightend	Miles
Metcalf	Quarter back	Elder
Preston, Vanderpoel, Ward, Hinkle.	Left half back	Forkum
Farmer	Right half back	Whitworth
Redden, Sterry, Cole	Full back	Smith
Sweeley	Left end	Nyre
Garver	Right end	Lonegan
Heston	Quarter	O'Shanecy or McGlue
Hereinstein	Left half	Dorr
Jones	Right half	McDermott

Referee—Dr. W. C. Wurtenberg. Umpire—Dr. T. B. Hull. Linemen—Mr. Tilney, Yale; Mr Worth, Pennsylvania State. Touch-downs—Farmer and Ward. Goal from touch-down—Ward. Length of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

LEHIGH, 5; ANNAPOLIS, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 18.—The Lehigh and the Naval Academy football teams played a tie game here this afternoon, each side scoring a touch-down. Lehigh scored in the first half on a spectacular run of 95 yards by A. Farabaugh. Annapolis scored in an unusual manner. Belknap punted from Lehigh's 35-yard line and the ball bounded and rolled for quite a distance behind the goal line, where Whiting of the Navy fell on it. The visitors claimed that none of their players had touched the ball, but the referee allowed a touch-down. The line-up:

Lehigh, 5.	Position.	Annapolis, 5.
Brush	left end	Whiting
Gear	left tackle	Grady
Waters	left guard	Carpenter
Barnard	centre	Fretz
Johnson	right guard	Belknap
Landfelt	right tackle	Aiken
Dornin	right end	Soule
L. Farabaugh	quarter back	C. E. Smith
A. Farabaugh	left half back	Decker, Howard, McNair.
Purvis	right half back	Strassburger
Butler	full back	Halsey

Referee—Mr. Ipsom, Lehigh; Umpire—Prof. Dashiell, Annapolis. Touch-downs—Farabaugh and Whiting. Time of halves, 20 minutes each.

MICHIGAN, 23; NOTRE DAME, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The University of Michigan football eleven defeated the Notre Dame team here to-day in a snappy and very bitterly contested game by a score of 23 to 0. On several occasions the Indiana boys were almost within scoring territory, but the heavy massing of the University of Michigan giants would invariably break the lines and crush their defense at critical moments. Line-up:

Michigan, (23.)	Position.	Notre Dame, (0.)
Gregory	Centre	O'Malley
McGugin	Left guard	Glier
Carter	Right guard	Steiner, Cullinane
Cole, Palmer	Left tackle	Fansler
Maddock	Right tackle	Desian, Furlong
Redden, Sterry, Cole	Left end	Nyre
Sweeley	Right end	Lonegan
Garver	Quarter	O'Shanecy or McGlue
Heston	Left half	Dorr
Hereinstein	Right half	McDermott
Jones	Full back	Salmon

Time—Two twenty-five minute halves. Referee—D. J. Jackson, Lake Forest. Umpire—Louis Hinkey, Yale. Lineman—Silver, W. Weeks. Timers—Weeks, Ragan. Touch-downs—Maddock, 3; Jones, 1. Goals—Cole, 3.

VILLA NOVA, 22; SETON HALL, 11.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Seton Hall was defeated at South Orange by Villa Nova by the score of 22 to 11. The features of the game were the line bucking and tackling of Sheridan, Moone, Carr, and Hillock of Seton Hall and Powers and Doolin of Villa Nova. The line-up:

Seton Hall, 11.	Position.	Villa Nova, 22.
Stafford	Left end	O'Rourke
Moone	Left tackle	Caine
Duffy	Left guard	Monahan
Marsey	Centre	Curran
Clarke	Right guard	Sullivan
Mitchell	Right tackle	Moore
McDonough	Right end	Crane
McAteer	Quarter back	Graham
Hillock	Left half back	Doolin
Carr	Right half back	McGinley
Sheridan	Full back	Powers

DARTMOUTH, 18; WILLIAMS, 0.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Dartmouth, with a heavier line and stronger back field, won her annual football game with Williams, 18 to 0, this afternoon. It was not an easy victory, for both teams played fiercely throughout, Williams having the harder task to withstand the terrific pounding against her. Her line was weak at tackles and centre and it crumpled time and time again when on the defense, and was scarcely able to stand firm on the offense. While Dartmouth won by a big margin, Williams twice came within a hair's breadth of scoring through field goals, both attempts at which were blocked. Line-up:

Dartmouth, 18.	Position.	Williams, 0.
Bullock-Herr	Left end	Lewis
A. K. Smith	Left tackle	Jones, Murray
Clough	Left guard	Hoffman
Gilman	Centre	Campbell
Gage, R. B. Smith	Right guard	Dennett
Place	Right tackle	Hatch
Farmer, Foster	Right end	Vose
Witham	Quarter back	Jayne, Miller, Williams
Colton	Left half back	Gutterson, Mayers
Vaughn	Right half back	Wagenhorst, Miller
Dillon, Grover	Full back	Peabody, Durfee

Touch-downs—Colton, Coburn, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Vaughn, 3. Umpire—Reggie Brown of Harvard. Referee—Dadmun of Worcester. Linesmen—Kennedy of Williams; Randall of Dartmouth. Time—Twenty-five minute halves.

N. Y. U., 6; TRINITY, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—Trinity was defeated by New York University here to-day by the score 6—0. The game was a hard struggle throughout, and was won for New York by the work of Draper, half back, and Reilley, tackle. Draper is making a reputation as a line hurdler, and jumped the Trinity line for several long gains. Reilley also proved a good ground-gainer in a successful tackle back formation lately introduced in the New York eleven. Neither Capt. Syphax of Trinity nor Capt. Connelley of New York was able to take part in the game. Line-up:

Trinity, 0.	Positions.	N. Y. U., 6.
Cronin	Left End	Lowry
Johnson	Left Tackle	Jennings
Brigham	Left Guard	Coe
Trumble	Centre	Friedburg
Meyer	Right Guard	Marsten
Fackler	Right Tackle	Reilley
Garvin	Right End	Lippincott
Reid	Left Half Back	Warren
Towne	Full Back	Lane
Wynkopp	Right Half Back	Draper
Maddock	Quarter Back	MacDowell

Umpire—Mr. Ellis, Yale. Referee—Mr. Butterfield.

DE WITT CLINTON, 23; ERASMUS, 11

The football team of the De Witt Clinton High School yesterday defeated the eleven of Erasmus Hall High School by a score of 23 to 11 at Washington Park, Brooklyn. The Clinton boys played a steady game. The features of the game were the playing of C. Bamman Stephenson, Barnett, and Lindo for Clinton, and O'Donoughue for Erasmus Hall. The line-up:

Clinton, 23.	Position.	Erasmus, 11.
J. Cavagnaro	Left end	Donovan
Stephenson	Left tackle	Foote
Aranow	Left guard	Tafel
A. Cavagnaro	Centre	Hanson
Loux	Right guard	Archer
F. Bamman	Right tackle	Earle, Shelling
Wallace	Right end	Flood, Sykes
Barnett	Quarter back	O'Donoughue
C. Bamman	Left half back	Bonsfield
Chodoron	Right half back	Davis
Lindo	Full back	Cassidy

Referee—Mr. Fuller, De Witt Clinton. Umpire—O'Donoughue, Erasmus Hall. Timekeepers—Messrs. Penhollow and Alford. Touch-downs, C. Bamman, (2,) Lindo, (2,) O'Donoughue, (2.) Goals, C. Bamman, (3,) O'Donoughue, (1.)

MACKENZIE, 5; IRVING, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, Oct. 18.—A hard-fought football game to-day resulted in Mackenzie School defeating the Irving School of New York by the score of 5 to 0. The line-up:

Mackenzie, 5.	Position.	Irving, 0.
H. Von Widell	Left end	Putnam
Bemsen	Left tackle	Fink
Dreyfus	Left guard	Cristy
Falk	Centre	Aplington
Hasbrouck	Right guard	Klufel
Wilde	Right tackle	Brainard (Capt.)
C. Von Wedell	Right end	Morrison
G. Mackenzie (Capt.)	Quarter back	Colton
Hopkins	Left half back	Tretsen
Larselere	Full back	Collins
Moore	Right half back	Brink

Touch-down—Larselere.

SYRACUSE, 15; AMHERST, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Syracuse University defeated Amherst in one of the hardest games of football ever seen on a local field this afternoon. The score, 15 to 0, hardly tells the story of the contest, for on the wet and slippery field it was thought the visitors' heavy team would push the lighter Syracuse men to defeat without trouble. But Syracuse, by speed and trick plays, kept the chief Bay State men on the defensive throughout the contest, and the result was never in doubt. Lane of Syracuse in the second half ran 100 yards for a touch-down. This was the only spectacular play of the day, the other downs being secured by persistent line bucking, aided by double passes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 24; Bucknell, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 15; Amherst, 0.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 6; Amherst Aggies, 5.
At Chicago—Chicago, 12; Northwestern, 0.
At Washington—Georgetown, 23; Virginia Military Institute, 11.
At Atlanta—Clemson, 44; Georgia School of Technology, 5.
At Elmira—Elmira Free Academy, 61; Geneva High School, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 11; Phillips Exeter, 0.
At Andover—Phillips Andover, 24; Boston College, 0.
At Orange—Orange Athletic Club, 23; Bloomfield Field Club, 0.
At Washington—Franklin and Marshall, 36; Columbian University, 0.
At Charlotte, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 23; Davidson College, 0.
At Schenectady—Rochester University, 6; Union University, 5.
At Mercersburg—Mercersburg Academy, 23; University of Pennsylvania Freshmen, 0.
At Bangor—University of Maine, 12; Tufts, 0.
At Waterville—Colby, 15; Bates, 0.
At Groton—Worcester Academy, 6; Groton School, 5.
At Lakeville—Yale Freshmen, 17; Hotchkiss School, 0.
At New Brunswick—Ursinus, 16; Rutgers, 0.
At Hyattsville—Maryland Agricultural College, 5; Mount St. Joseph's, 0.
At Roanoke—Virginia P. I., 11; North Carolina A. and M. College, 6.
At Elizabeth—Horace Mann School, 61; Pingry School, 0.
At Van Cortlandt—Horace Mann School, 2d, 5; Sachs School, 0.
At New Orleans—University of Louisiana, 4; University of Texas, 0.
At Burlington—Vermont, 16; St. Lawrence University, 0.

STANDING OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Yale still leads the Eastern college football teams in the total number of points scored to date, having made 185 to 6 for the opposing teams, Tufts still having the honor of being the only team which has yet scored against the Blue. Cornell is next, with 178 points to 16 for opponents, having been scored against by Williams and defeated by Carlisle. Columbia, with 172 points to 0, is next, and the only one of the larger college teams which still has a clean record. The Carlisle Indians have scored 133 points to 24. Harvard has 128 points to 17, Princeton 105 to 5, and Pennsylvania 100 to 26. In the West, Michigan is still rolling up another phenomenal total, having scored 338 points to 6 so far this season. The scores follows:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
11—Williams	0	40—Trinity	0
17—Bowdoin	0	34—Tufts	6
23—Bates	0	23—Amherst	0
6—Amherst	0	35—Wesleyan	0
22—Maine Univ	0	10—Brown	0
35—Wesleyan	5	32—Vermont	0
14—West Point	6	11—Penn State	0
128	17	185	6
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Swarthmore	0	12—Lehigh	0
23—Lehigh	0	17—Penn State	0
—°N. Y. Univ		18—Haverford	5
11—Annapolis	0	11—Swarthmore	6
30—Haverford	0	36—Gettysburg	0
23—Wash. and Jef.	5	6—Brown	10
105	5	100	26
CORNELL.		COLUMBIA.	
5—Colgate	0	20—Mann School	0
31—Rochester	0	45—Rutgers	0
48—Union	0	28—Fordham	0
56—Hobart	0	5—Buffalo	0
37—Williams	0	24—Swarthmore	0
6—Carlisle	10	35—Hamilton	0
178	16	172	0
INDIANS.		GEORGETOWN.	
48—Lebanon Valley	0	27—Maryland Ag	0
25—Gettysburg	0	4—Annapolis	0
0—Bucknell	18	18—St. John's	0
50—Bloomsburg Sch.	0	23—Virginia M. I	11
10—Cornell	6	72	11
133	24	LEHIGH.	
LAFAYETTE.		0—Princeton	12
22—Gallaudet	0	0—Pennsylvania	23
33—Susquehanna	0	34—Rutgers	0
14—Gettysburg	0	0—Annapolis	5
12—Wash. and Jef.	0	39	40
38—Manhattan	5	ANNAPOLIS.	
140	5	0—Georgetown	4
WEST POINT.		0—Princeton	11
5—Tufts	0	10—St. John's	0
11—Dickinson	0	5—Lehigh	5
6—Barnard	14	15	20
22	14	MICHIGAN.	
BROWN.		88—Albion	0
0—Vermont	0	48—Case School	6
5—Wesleyan	0	119—Michigan Ag	0
0—Yale	10	60—Indiana	0
15—Pennsylvania	6	22—Notre Dame	0
20	16	338	6
PENN STATE.		DICKINSON.	
27—Western Penn	0	17—Lebanon Valley	0
0—Pennsylvania	17	0—West Point	11
0—Yale	11	17	11
27	28	MANHATTAN.	
N. Y. UNIVERSITY.		6—Rutgers	0
27—Stevens	0	5—Lafayette	38
0

SHAMROCK III. IS COSTLY

Ten Times More Aluminum to be Used Than in Former Boat.

MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE

Possibility That Cornelius Vanderbilt May Lead It—J. Pierpont Morgan May Take No Active Part.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in conversation with a representative of The Associated Press, to-day, said:

"I wish you would say how gratified I am at the acceptance of the challenge for another series of races for the America's Cup. The lack of formalities accompanying it and the prompt and cordial answer of the New York Yacht Club was one of the most satisfactory signs of the pleasant relations now existing in connection with cup challenges."

Sir Thomas displayed great interest in the dispatches announcing the personnel of the defending syndicate and the reports regarding the design of the new defender. He seemed inclined to believe the Herreshoffs were not likely to turn out a faster boat than the Columbia.

Regarding the Shamrock III., Sir Thomas said he could not quite announce the date of her launching, but he hoped she would be 15 minutes faster than the Shamrock II.

At Dumbarton, Scotland, a representative of The Associated Press was informed from an authentic source that the reports that no aluminum would be used in the construction of the Shamrock III. were incorrect. There will be just about ten times more aluminum used in the new challenger than was the case with the Shamrock II.

The reports regarding the new boat's smaller cost also turn out to be incorrect. She is likely to be the most expensive of the three Shamrocks. One of those connected with the construction of the Shamrock III., said:

"You cannot beat the Columbia with a cheap boat. Even to equal her costs more than most yachtsmen care to expend."

Several things have already been determined upon in relation to the defense of the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. next August. The defender will be built by the Herreshoffs from designs upon which Nat G. Herreshoff has been busying himself during the last few weeks. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be a member of the syndicate that will meet the expense of building and racing the new boat. C. Oliver Iselin will also be a member of the syndicate and will have charge of the yacht. Capt. Charles Barr will be the sailing master.

Associated with Mr. Vanderbilt may be his uncle, William K. Vanderbilt, who was a member of the syndicate that built the Defender in 1895. Possibly J. Rogers Maxwell may also come in for a share in the honor of defending the cup. It has been asserted during the last two or three days that ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan may be a member, and possibly at the head of the syndicate. Those best informed are inclined to doubt that Mr. Morgan will take a hand in helping a new boat along. He may be a subscriber to the syndicate fund, but he will leave active participation in the matter to others.

Mr. Morgan is the owner of the Columbia, that successfully defended the cup against the Shamrock I. in 1899 and the Shamrock II. in 1901. He, as well as many others, believe that the Columbia is the best ninety-footer that Herreshoff ever turned out or ever will turn out, and a better boat than will ever come across the Atlantic to try conclusions with her. Mr. Morgan is a very busy man, and may not be disposed to give much time to the preparations for the international racing, but if he does it is considered most likely that he will stick to the Columbia. In fact it is already decided that the Columbia will be out, not simply as a trial horse for the Constitution and the new boat, but to beat both of them if she can and hold the honor of defending the cup for the third time.

The members of the syndicate that built and sailed the Constitution last year will not be disposed to help along a rival boat. They were Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, August Belmont, James Stillman, Henry Walters, and Col. Oliver H. Payne. It has not yet been conclusively proved to the satisfaction of all yachtsmen that the Constitution is not the superior of the Columbia. In the racing of last year the Columbia was well seasoned and thoroughly tried out from her racing in 1899, while the Constitution was new. On board the Columbia there was one manager and sailing master, Barr, and perfect discipline. Capt. Rhodes sailed the Constitution admirably, but there was not the discipline on board that made to success. The admirers of the Constitution believe to this day that she is a faster boat than the Columbia if she had half a show.

Cornelius Vanderbilt may not be at the head of the syndicate for 1903, but he will come very near to being its most active and influential member. He may be considered somewhat young in years and in yachting to lead, but his influence will be most strongly felt. Mr. Vanderbilt has raced the seventy-footer Rainbow for two seasons and very successfully. He has demonstrated his ability as a Corinthian on more than one occasion, as he has stood at the wheel and led the way home across the finish line after a hard-fought battle. He is ambitious for further renown in the yachting world, is owner of the steam yacht Northern Star, formerly the Cherokee, and, as the moving spirit in next year's cup defense, he will have opportunity for new achievement that will add to his distinction as a yachtsman.

Mr. Iselin, as manager of the new yacht, has been talked of before, but it was generally believed that he would not again take an active part in an international contest. In 1893 Mr. Iselin managed the Vigilant, in 1895 the Defender, and in 1899 the Columbia, and to his skillful yachtsmanship was due much of the success of the defense of the Cup in those years. It will be recalled that at the close of the season of 1899 Mr. Iselin declared that he was out of the Cup defense yachting for good. Strong influences have been brought to persuade him to reconsider that determination for next year at least.

BEAGLE COURSING RARE SPORT.

English Sportsman, J. O. Paget, on His Arrival Comments on the Beagle and the American Thoroughbred and Jockey.

J. Otho Paget, an English sportsman, has arrived from England. While in this country he will be the guest of E. D. Morgan, J. R. Keene, and James L. Kernochan.

Mr. Paget came to this country at the invitation of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, whose show opens at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday next. He has consented to judge the merits of English beagles. In England Mr. Paget is known as one of the most fearless fox hunters. He is also a devotee of beagle hunting, being the recognized European authority in this branch of sport. When seen at the country home of E. D. Morgan, Wheatley Hills, L. I., yesterday, the English sportsman was about to leave with Foxhall P. Keene for the races at Morris Park.

Speaking of hunting, Mr. Paget said: "The hunting enthusiast is never tired of talking of the subject he loves. I am glad indeed to learn that Americans are taking to fox hunting, for it is a glorious sport. The word 'sport,' however," said Mr. Paget, "is now made to cover a multitude of things, which to my mind should be classed under another name. I am glad to see that beagle hunting is on the increase in America, for if you wish to see hunting, to see every turn puzzled out and to see the hounds' scenting powers tried to the utmost, then go and have a day with the beagles. As a sport it is becoming more popular every day, and there are now in America, I believe, several well recognised packs which hunt regularly, affording capital enjoyment and an immense amount of pleasure. For a professional or business man, fox hunting is generally out of the question, as it takes up too much time, but most men can get off for a few hours, once or twice a week, for a run with beagles. It is a splendid exercise, and there is no finer phase of hunting."

Commenting on the turf and the invasion of England by American horses and jockeys, Mr. Paget said: "Every true sportsman in England extends a hearty hand of welcome to the American owner, and to that master of the art of getting the most out of a thoroughbred—the American jockey. There is no American invasion," said Mr. Paget, laughing, "there is no invasion at all; just that two brother hearts, the American and the Englishman, beat as one, for in 'sports' there is no division of country or ties; we are all brothers, all equals. And especially is this true of horse racing.

"I think the Morris Park course a delightful one," said Mr. Paget. "It is, of course, built on entirely different lines than our English courses. I like the turf, but I also like to hear the rattle of hoof beats on the fast, hard track which you have here. I rejoice greatly in the victory of Mr. Page last Saturday, when he won the Annual Champion Steeplechase. I think that his horse "Self-Protection," will stand a very good chance of winning over the hurdles in England, where I am told they expect to ship him. No, I have never won a race," said Mr. Paget, with a smile.

"He has many times secured the brush," interjected Mr. Keene.

Mr. Paget spoke very highly of "Danny" Maher. "We all admire the lad at home, you know. He is such a good rider. We were all sorry when he was ill, for we missed him badly, but now that he has fully recovered we are delighted. Yes, there is a great demand for good, honest, upright—square, I guess you Americans say—boys in England. We can never get too many of them in our saddles, for we in England, you know, appreciate excellence in everything, and especially on the race track, where courage, vim, and nerve are called into play.

In answer to the question of how long he will remain in America, Mr. Paget said: "I am going to sail for home a week from Saturday; I wish I could remain longer, but I am only over here for the dog show. I would like to remain and do some riding on Long Island, but I regret it will be impossible."

New Cruising Schooner Designed.

A cruising schooner is the first new yacht in sight for next season. The boat has been designed by Henry C. Wintringham for a prominent New York yachtsman. Robert Jacob of City Island has received the order to build the new yacht. It will be somewhat similar to the 82-foot schooner designed by Wintringham and built by Jacob last year for Frank L. St. John. She will be 98 feet over all, 68 feet on the water line, 20 feet beam, and 9 feet draught with the centreboard up.

The yacht will be built of wood and will have about thirty tons of outside ballast. The overhangs will be moderate, and there will be a generous freeboard with a fourteen-inch bulwark. With moderate-sized spars and rather short boom and bowsprit the sail area will not be large, but will be ample for cruising purposes. The desire of the owner and the aim of the designer has been to have a boat that will be secure, comfortable, and stable.

Basket Ball Outlook at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 18.—Capt. Wrightson of the University basketball team has already begun to gather his forces for the Winter. Of last year's team, Roper, Pell, and Whitehouse were lost by graduation, but Carter, Seeley, Baker, Wrightson, and Walker will form a strong nucleus. The Princeton intercollegiate schedule is as follows:

Jan. 14—Columbia, at New York; Jan. 16—Yale, at New Haven; Jan. 17—Harvard, at Cambridge; Feb. 12—Harvard, at Princeton; Feb. 18—Columbia, at Princeton; Feb. 21—Yale, at Princeton; Feb. 27—Cornell, at Princeton; March 6—Cornell, at Ithaca.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Sterling Pianos.

There are a few Pianos, the names of which are household words, that stand for the substantial backbone of the whole Piano industry, their long and distinguished careers representing the highest types of commerce.

The Sterling is among these. The success of the Sterling Company during its 42 years has been phenomenal, based on merit in goods, trustworthy merchandising and unswerving fidelity to detail. Conservative and progressive, with no show of ostentation nor any tendency to exploit the Piano before the public by trading on the names of eminent musicians, teachers and persons prominent before the public, their success has been certain and lasting and without an equal in the entire history of Piano building.

The Sterling Piano contains all that goes to make a distinctive art creation, and its place in the world among real music lovers is permanent. An investment in a Sterling is an assurance for your musical future and a valuable asset should you ever want to sell.

Huntington and Mendelssohn

Trustworthy Medium Priced Pianos.

These are Pianos made from start to finish in our own factories. We have a reputation to maintain, consequently these must be up to our standard set for them as reliable medium priced Pianos.

Good materials throughout, careful construction, attractive designs in handsomely figured woods, various sizes, a responsive, durable action and rich, lasting tone are notable characteristics that have made these Pianos known and appreciated among those who have wanted a thoroughly good Piano without going into the grade of the highest class. Three features about these Pianos are so distinctive that they deserve special mention to invite special consideration.

The **prices**, ranging from $200 to $300, the **easy terms** on which we sell them and the **unlimited guarantee** of The Sterling Piano Company with a privilege of exchange for a Sterling should the Piano at any time not prove to your liking.

We sell hundreds of these Pianos every year to the best homes and among the best musical element of Brooklyn.

Piano Renting.

We undoubtedly have the cream of Brooklyn Rentals, and yet, with our vast facilities, we want more.

We rent **only** new Pianos, in any wood to suit house trim or furnishings. We develop tone-quality and action to suit your requirements and take excellent care of the Piano free of charge as long as you rent.

Our prices are surprisingly moderate and we apply a liberal portion of the rent should you decide to purchase.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

Sterling Building,

Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The October Sale of Silverware

Brings Third to Half Savings on Fine Pieces.

THE WHOLE SILVERWARE STORE and some tables in the main aisles will be brilliant to-morrow with the showing of splendid Sterling and Silver Plated Wares which are quite a third to half under the usual low prices here.

It is an annual occasion of wide importance to those who have wedding or holiday gifts to buy, to those who are providing for their own tables.

The Silverware is all of high character—the Rogers makes in plated ware and many new designs in sterling. Because we buy in immense quantities, because makers are willing to cut their prices for this annual occasion, we have the greatest bargains in good Silver we have ever had.

Rogers Spoons, Forks and Knives.

Tea Spoons, regularly 98c., now 85c. a dozen
Table Spoons, regularly $2.25, now $1.75 a dozen
Medium Forks, regularly $2.25, now $1.75 a dozen
Tea Spoons, regularly $1.50, now 98c. a dozen
Table Spoons, regularly $2.98, now $1.95 a dozen
Medium Forks, regularly $2.96, now $1.95 a dozen
Triple plated Knives, regularly $3.00, now $2.25 a dozen
Sugar Spoons, regularly 50c., now..19c. each
Butter Knives, regularly 50c., now..25c. each
Gravy Ladles, regularly 69c., now..45c. each
Soup Ladles, regularly $1.98, now..$1.25 each
Coffee Spoons, regularly $1.50, now 98c. a dozen
Oyster Forks, regularly $2.49, now $1.49 a dozen
Berry Spoons, regularly 69c., now..49c. each
Meat Forks, regularly 69c., now ....45c. each
One half dozen Knives and Forks in box, regularly $3.95, now.....$2.95 a set

Silver Plated Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes, regularly $2.75, now.....$1.98
Mirrors, regularly $3.25, now.....$2.25
Combs, regularly 98c., now.....75c
Cloth Brushes, regularly $2.75, now ...$1.98
Soap Boxes, regularly $1.98, now.....98c

Table Cutlery.

Silver plated, 3-piece Carving Set, regularly $2.50, now.....98c
Stag handle, 3 piece Carving Set, regularly $5.00, now.....$2.98
Stag handle, 3 piece Carving Set, regularly $6.75, now.....$3.49

Quadruple Plated Ware.

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, regularly $10.00, now $6.75
Tea Sets, 4 pieces, regularly $11.75, now $8.50
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, regularly $30.00, now $21.75
Tea Pots, regularly $2.25, now.....$1.29
Sugar Bowls, regularly $1.50, now.....98c
Cream Pitchers, regularly $1.50, now.....98c
Bread Trays, regularly $1.50, now.....95c
Butter Dishes, regularly $2.98, now....$1.98
Glass lined Berry Dishes, regularly $2.98, now.....$1.98
Bonbon Dishes, regularly $1.50, now.....98c
Nut Bowls, regularly $2.98, now.....$1.98
Salad Bowls, regularly $2.98, now....$1.98
Fern Dishes, regularly $3.25, now.....$1.98
Soup Tureens, regularly $5.00, now....$3.98
Baking Dishes, regularly $3.50, now...$2.25
Salt and Pepper Shakers, regularly 98c., now 49c
Open Salt Cellars, regularly 50c., now 25c

Sterling Silver.

Berry Spoons, regularly $3.98, now.....$2.98
Preserve Spoons, regularly $2.98, now..$1.98
Gravy Ladles, regularly $3.75, now....$2.98
Gravy Ladles, regularly $2.98, now...$1.98
Fish Knife and Fork, regularly $6.75, now $6.75 a set
Salad Spoon and Fork, regularly $7.75, now $5.50 a set
Butter Knives, regularly $2.25, now....$1.50
Cream Ladles, regularly $1.50, now.....85c
Sardine Forks, regularly $1.50, now.....85c
Meat Forks, regularly $2.95, now.....$1.98
Tomato Servers, regularly $3.49, now..$2.25
Olive Spoons, regularly $1.50, now.....85c

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes, regularly $5.00, now,....$3.98
Combs, regularly $1.50, now.....98c
Handle Mirrors, regularly $9.75, now...$6.75
Military Brushes, regularly $4.75, now $2.98
Puff Boxes, cut glass, regularly $2.98, now $1.98

Main floor, court, West Building.

69c. Henrietta Cloth at 49c. a Yard.

AT 69c. A YARD—which is the little price that sometimes we have been able to sell this splendid fabric for—it was a big enough bargain to be snapped up as fast as women could get here for it. Now, just as the greatest demand for it begins, to have a great quantity to sell for 49c. a yard is practically unprecedented.

It is full 44 inches wide—most Henriettas are 38 inches wide, you know—and every desirable color is represented. There are cream and all the shades of red, navy, royal, sage, green, cadet, gray, rose, castor, tan, light blue and brown.

It will make a stir to-morrow at 49c. a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

New Laces: Great Savings

POSSIBLE because we are in intimate touch with the best Lacemakers in the world and because we sell so many Laces every season that it is worth their while to give Abraham and Straus the preference in choosing patterns and a concession on the price.

The most beautiful Laces we ever had are here now—real and hand run and machine made. And it is a great Lace season—they are even wearing Laces on Furs. These values are unmatched anywhere in the country.

Grape Medallions or Motifs, in black and white, all silk, two sizes.....19c. and 39c. each
Other Motifs in various other makes.....5c. to $1.00 each
Real Duchess Motifs.....25c. to $1.25
Real Antique Laces, about half usual prices, at 25c. to 98c. yard
Washable Laces for fancy work and underwear, value 5c. to 25c. a yard, at.....2c. to 12c
Black Escurial.....25c. to $1.98 a yard
Black Venice or Chiffon Motifs.....59c. to $4.98 a yard
A splendid assortment of Robes.....$10.98 to $100.00
Millinery Laces, in butter and Paris shades, in various makes and widths.....49c. to $2.98 a yard
New Point Gaze Laces and Medallions and Galloons, 2 to 10 inches wide.....75c. to $4.98 a yard
Venetian and Arabian Galloons, new effects, round and square Motifs, detachable.....10c. to $1.98 a yard
White and black mousseline Galloons, round, square and oblong; also black Venetian Point, all detachable, 25c. to $6.50 a yard; Insertions.....25c. to $1.00 a yard

Embroideries, Half Price.

Values 5c. to 50c., at 2c. to 25c. a Yard.

Materials are nainsooks, Swiss and cambric, and the designs are as dainty or as showy as you wish. All have wide margins, with cut out edges ready for use. We shall sell them by the strip only; the Edgings, 2c. to 25c. a yard; the Insertions and Beadings.....5c. to 25c. a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Five Furniture Bargains.

GREAT VALUES all through this splendid stock of Furniture—five that are quite unusual even for here have particular mention to-day. People are coming in now and picking up the odd, artistic pieces for gifts or for their own use. There never was such a showing before in Brooklyn—it has always been necessary to go to a few exclusive places where the prices are high.

$10.50 Morris Chair, $7.25.

Golden quartered oak frames, polished finish, with carved front and claw feet, fitted with spring seat and reversible figured velour all hair cushions.

$7.50 Oak Table, $3.75.

Golden oak, shaped leg Table, with undershelf, 24x24 inches square, top finely polished and well made.

$11.00 Box Couch, $8.75.

Full size Couch, with patent self-opener, covered to your order in plain denims or fancy stripe tickings.

$54.00 Parlor Suite, $36.00.

Mahogany finish, nicely carved frames, backs tufted and seats plain; covered in assorted colors of silk damask, and has 5 pieces, consisting of Sofa, 2 Armchairs and 2 small Chairs.

$4.00 Rocker, $3.00.

Golden oak, wood seat, high spindle back, nicely polished.

Third and Fourth floors, Central Building.

Fine Lingerie--Half Price.

Some of the most beautiful work that is done in this country on Underwear.

It is the maker's line of samples—comes to us each season. Hundreds of women who are fond of such pretty things are eagerly waiting this news of a chance to indulge their taste and pay less than the cost of ordinary Undermuslins. The line comprises

Night Gowns, Drawers,
Chemises, Walking Skirts,

And prices in every case are at least half of what they would be ordinarily. They are beautifully made garments; trimmed with fine embroideries and laces.

Second floor, East Building.

$1 and $1.50 Cravats, 65c.

And $1.00 and $1.50 are our usual prices.

Just to show what that means—one group of these Scarfs in beautiful changeable silks was brought out late last season in a smaller shape by one of the exclusive haberdashers in Manhattan and he sold hundreds of them at $3.50 apiece.

Is it any wonder that the men who know like to get their Furnishings here?

The makers are dissolving partnership and money is easier to count than stock—that's why we got these Scarfs at such a bargain. They are beauties—all in the French and English square shapes and of English rep silks that are specially lustrous and wear like iron. Colors and patterns are the finest and freshest to be had this season. We have had some in our regular stock at the full prices.

They are the best Cravats we ever knew for.....65c. apiece

Men's $1.00 Fancy Shirts, 58c.

Fifteen hundred more—and we are lucky enough to get them. They are quite as fine as the last lot that was snapped up in a hurry—just such good Shirts as men are buying every day for business wear and at full price. Plaited and plain bosoms, cuffs attached and detached. Sizes 14 to 18.....58c

Main floor, front, East Building.

Girls' Norfolk Suits.

ASK THE SMARTEST YOUNG MISS of your acquaintance—the athletic girl who is distinctly up-to-date—what sort of a Suit she plans to wear this season and she will promptly tell you a Norfolk. To-morrow brings two of the most notable chances of the season to get Suits of that character and save about a third of their worth. Thus:

$15.00 Norfolk Suits at $9.95.

Made of zibelines and cheviots in navy blue and black. Jacket is jauntily made, finely finished and lined entirely with satin; plaited skirt with several rows of stitching. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$17.00 Norfolk Suits at $13.50.

Very stylish Suits of the new Fall mixtures, patch pockets, wide belts, lining of satin; plaited skirts with straps of the material, finished with small buttons. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Black Taffeta Silks.

95 Ct. Grade for 69 Cts.

We shall place on sale for Monday only, a lot of Black Taffeta, full 27 inches wide, and guaranteed. This is the best value ever offered in Black Taffeta.

REGULAR 95 CT. GOODS FOR 69 CTS.

$22.50 Sample Suits for $13.95.

High grade, man tailored walking and dress Suits, in mixed men's wear cloth and black cheviots, Norfolk, blouse, tight fitting and fly front styles, skirts made from the latest models, every Suit worth $22.50, for $13.95.

Rain Proof Garments.

$25.00 Quality for $15.00.

RAINPROOF GARMENTS, made of the best CRAVENETTE, with double capes, in tan and Oxford, for $15.00.

$8.50 Skirts for $5.90.

WALKING SKIRTS of All Wool materials, with inverted pleats, at $5.90.

$4.50 Waists for $2.90.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, made of the finest materials, open seams, all colors and sizes, a $4.50 Waist for $2.90.

$6.50 to $10.00.

New effects in CORDUROY and BEDFORD CORD WAISTS, all colors.

Colored Dress Goods,

UNUSUAL VALUES.

$1.25 Zibeline at 95 Cts.

ALL WOOL ZIBELINE, 50 inches wide, lustrous finish, in new Fall colorings, 95 cents.

65 Ct. Suitings at 49 Cts.

ALL WOOL HERRINGBONE MIXED SUITINGS, medium weight, 42 inches wide, a good substantial fabric, 49 cts.

Crepe Albatross, 58 Cts.

46 inch CREPE ALBATROSS, with fine crepe weave, in cream, champagne, tan, reseda, helio, violet, pink, rose, cardinal, navy and royal, splendid value at 58 cts.

$1.25 Crepe de Laine, $1.00.

Silk and Wool Crepe de Laine, 42 inch, a soft, clinging fabric with crepe effect, for waists, street and evening gowns, in light blue, pink, cardinal, gray, reseda and navy, at $1.00.

BLACK BROADCLOTH.

$2.25 Quality for $1.50.

Guaranteed French Broadcloth, 52 inches wide, superior texture, with a lustrous finish, sponged and delivered in 24 hours.

$2.25 Quality for $1.50.

Black Goods Dep't.

The Newest and Most Fashionable Goods Are:

BLACK ZIBELINES, with Camel's Hair effects, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 to $3.25.

LUPIN'S Black Camel's Hair, $1.25 to $2.50.

BLACK MOHAIR NOVELTIES, $1.75, $1.95.

LUPIN'S Silk and Wool Crepes, $1.85.

Black Satin faced Persian Cloth, $1.75.

BLACK CANVAS ETAMINES, 75 cts. to $2.00.

BLACK MISTRAL ETAMINES, 65 cts. to $1.75.

BLACK CHEVIOTS, 50 cts. to $2.00.

BLIND PEBBLE CHEVIOT, 54 inch, $1.25.

Camel's Hair Novelties, 48 inch, $1.25, $1.50.

Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, $1.25.

Priestly's Cravenette Cheviots, $1.25 to $1.75.

OUR BLACK GOODS are always the best and at lowest prices invariably.

Men's Scarfs at ½ Price.

$1.00 Quality for 50 Cts.

These Scarfs are all new goods, made expressly for us by one of the best makers of Men's Neckwear. The shape is the new English Square; all silk, rich colorings, including black, white, pearls and silver grays.

MONDAY ONLY, 50 CTS.

Reductions in High Grade Rugs.

ANTIQUE KIRMAN, KHORASSAN and TABRIZ RUGS, rare designs and colorings, average size 4 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 6, worth $100.00 and $125.00,

Reduced to $60.00 and $80.00.

ANTIQUE SENNA, SERABEND and KERMANSHAH RUGS, colors and designs extremely rare and beautiful, average size 4 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 6, were $60.00 and $80.75.

Reduced to $25.00, $35.00 and $40.00.

Poem of the Purse

and its practical application to-morrow to all who would spend little, wisely save while spending, and live well.

This would, if printed in full, fill a page. These stanzas are merely samples. Please sing it in short (price) metre or meet her in our new Restaurant on the Fourth Floor.

Men's waterproof Shoes, $1.98,
Of kangaroo calfskin, three
Heavy soles, leather lined,
English Backstays, quartered soles.
All seams double stitched and
Reinforced; warranted waterproof.

All-wool Winter Overcoats for men, $7.50
And for $12.00; broad shouldered,
Splendidly tailored, faultless Coats.
Men's high class Suits, $9.50.
Compare them with $12.00 or $15.00 suits.

$1.10 yd. all-wool Velvet Carpets.
Alex. Smith's and Stinson's best for 69c.
And 5,000 Oriental Rugs at cost.

Boys' Heavy Overcoats at $3.98,
And Naval Reefers for $3.75.

Great Big Blankets, 72x80, weigh 5 lbs.,
In all handsome borders, $2.75 pair.
Great comfort Comfortables from 85c. up.

October Exhibition of Millinery.
85c. Camel's Hair Hats for 25c.
Rich Black Velvet Hats, $1.89.
And rich Black Ostrich Plumes, $1.48.

Women's lovely Coats from Paris.
Fine Botany flannel Waists, $4.98.
Dress Suits, all-wool cheviot, 7 gore Flare Skirt, Jacket silk lined.
An $18.00 suit for $13.50, and there Are hundreds more.

Fine showing of our own Importation Of high class German Linen.

A great sale of High Class Silks. Thousands of yards, Moire Velour at 49c.

Taffetas and all Silk Plaid at 59c.
A wealth of all kinds of Velvets at 59 & 65c.

Beautiful and Delicate Laces,
At about half price, as all Brooklyn knows.
Entrancing Embroideries just from St. Gall.
With 4½ to 8 yd. strips of Edging at 5 to 10c.
A Tidal Wave of Dress Goods at 25 to 49c. yd.

Fine Batiste straight cut Corsets, 39c. pair.
Black Brush Skirt Binding, 1c. yd.
Cambric, 100 colors, 3½c. yd.
3 Sterling Silver Studs for 10c.
$1.25 Chatelaine Steel Brocaded Bags, 69c.

Bird Cylinder Coal Stoves, wonderful bargains, $2.98.

And these are but hints. Save thy Purse.

THE FOLLOWING FRATERNITY SCHOOL PINS FREE

To Teachers, Parents, or some one with authority to receive them; but not to Children. The Post Office rules do not permit pins being sent by mail.

Public School Pins from 2 to 134, the highest number provided, with the following exceptions: 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 47, 52, 58, 64, 78, 80, 81, 82, 110, 114, 115, 117, 129, 130, 132. The quantity for these schools has been exhausted. Pins for the following schools, made by request, are ready:

Erasmus Hall
Manual Training School
Commercial High "
Boys' " "
Girls' " "
Eastern District High School
St. Patrick's School
St. Casimer's School
Sacred Heart School
St. Francis Xavier Academy
St. Boniface Parochial School
St. Agnes Parochial School
St. Anne's "
St. Mark's "
St. Rose's "
St. Theresa's "
St. Nicholas' "
Our Lady of Lourdes Rectory
St. Barnabas Parochial School
St. Mary's Star of the Sea School
Holy Name School
Trinity Ev. Lutheran School

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

CHAMPIONS IN HURLING MATCH.

Gritty Playing Expected To-day at Athletic Games of Greater New York Irish A. A. at Celtic Park.

Two events of great importance will be decided in to-day's games at the Greater New York-Irish Athletic Association games at Celtic Park. First of all comes the hurling championship between the Meaghers, the champions of America, and the Dalys of Brooklyn. In this match the Meaghers, who heretofore have been considered invincible, are to tackle players versed in every trick of the game and men who possess grit, energy, and stamina in a very high degree, qualities most necessary to a hurler. Notwithstanding all that has been told of the Dalys' ability, the Meaghers are confident of victory. It may be, however, that a surprise is in store for the champions.

The event next in importance will be the performances of Flanagan and Mitchel in the 56. Mitchel's admirers are confident that he will do more than duplicate his feat of the metropolitan championships, when he beat Flanagan's best throw by a foot. Mitchel is not out to beat Flanagan so much as to beat the world's record of 36 feet 9½ inches, held by Flanagan, and this he has done several times in practice, covering over 37 feet. This talk about Mitchel's prowess does not feaze Flanagan's adherents, who say for him that he was in no condition when Mitchel beat him, but he conditioned himself in the meantime, so that world's records are bound to fly, as they always do when he is in perfect condition.

As will be seen from the complete list of entries and handicaps which follow the low-mark men will have a hard time to win their respective events, but the contests in the finals should be stirring. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club, with 4, and P. J. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club, are the honor men in the 120-yard run, while three men have the limit of 12 yards. In the 1,000-yard run Carr, Xavier Athletic Club, and Bromilow, Entre Nous, are the low men, with 40 and 35 yards, respectively, while the limit man has 80 yards. In the 300-yard run Ashley and Kent of the Pastimes are back markers on the 14 and 18 yard marks, while nine men have the limit of 30 yards. In the mile and a half run Carr, Xavier Athletic Association, starts from the 80-yard mark, and allows the limit man, Donvan, Mohawk Athletic Club, 100 yards on him. Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, and Beecher, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, are on the scratch, and Mayhew, New York Athletic Club, has 3 inches on them. Four men have the limit of 30 inches in this event. Flanagan allows Sheridan 12, Mitchel 20, and Foley, New West Side Athletic Club, the limit man, 40 feet in the 16-pound hammer event. There are two men on scratch in the 56, namely, Mitchel and Flanagan. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, has 3, Sheridan 4, and Hines, Star Athletic Club, and Foley have 8 feet on the scratch men. The entries:

120-Yard Handicap.—P. A. Sayles, 8½ yards; J. C. Russell, 10½ yards; G. Farrell, 11 yards; M. J. Cregan, 12 yards; P. L. Waters, 11½ yards; J. Scalles, 12 yards; F. S. Callahan, 11 yards; P. J. Callahan, 7 yards; C. Peabody, 8 yards; W. Beckman, 11½ yards; G. R. Goerwitz, 11 yards; A. Ashley, 7½ yards; A. R. Kent, 4 yards; P. Jagels, 12 yards; R. H. Lummins, 10 yards; C. G. Brown, 11 yards.

660-Yard Novice.—F. E. Klein, C. E. Hemecke, C. King, R. Figgatt, R. G. Scharper, J. C. Russell; A. W. Rippingdale, W. C. Heinkel, E. E. McCarthy, R. A. Sauter, J. McNaury, E. S. Henderson, G. Hertzman.

1,000-Yard Handicap.—J. Forbes, 70 yards; C. F. Riley, 53 yards; H. Block, 80 yards; E. P. Carr, 40 yards; J. J. Farrell, 46 yards; H. Hoffer, 44 yards; E. Monsees, 50 yards; J. Bromilow, 35 yards; J. P. Noonan, 75 yards; R. H. Lummins, 50 yards; J. Tammany, 65 yards.

330 Yards Handicap.—F. E. Klein, 26 yards; W. A. Mullany, 30 yards; J. D. McDonald, 30 yards; G. Farrell, 28 yards; F. A. Breslin, 28 yards; W. Horner, 28 yards; M. F. Sweeny, 30 yards; M. J. Cregan, 30 yards; H. N. Holde, 22 yards; L. Waters, 30 yards; J. Scalles, 28 yards; R. Platz, 24 yards; E. Hoffman, 30 yards; J. J. McLoughlin, 30 yards; P. J. Callahan, 20 yards; C. Peabody, 22 yards; W. Beckman, 28 yards; L. Robertson, 24 yards; G. R. Goerwitz, 28 yards; A. Ashley, 14 yards; A. R. Kent, 18 yards; P. Jagels, 28 yards; R. H. Lummis, 24 yards; J. J. Hogan, 28 yards; G. Bierel, 30 yards; G. Kinchert, 30 yards; D. J. Sullivan, 24 yards.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—W. Mayne, 3 inches; R. G. Scharper, 30 inches; N. Harnett, 28 inches; R. Platz, 30 inches; H. Obertubbesing, 30 inches; J. J. McLoughlin, 30 inches; W. Beckman, 22 inches; H. P. McDonald, scratch; R. D. Beecher, scratch; H. Tafel, 18 inches; D. J. Sullivan, 24 inches.

One Mile and a Half Run, Handicap.—G. F. Stainton, 175 yards; E. P. Carr, 80 yards; J. Donavan, 180 yards; J. Foy, 170 yards; J. J. Corley, 140 yards.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—J. McCarthy, 25 feet; J. S. Mitchel, 20 feet; R. J. Sheridan, 12 feet; J. Foley, 40 feet; J. Flanagan, scratch.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—J. McCarthy, 3 feet; J. S. Mitchel, scratch; R. J. Sheridan, 4 feet; J. Hines, 8 feet; J. Foley, 8 feet; J. Flanagan, scratch.

6-Mile Invitation Run, Scratch.—J. J. Joyce, A. L. Newton, J. J. Farrell, R. Todd, and T. J. Kennedy.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Games in the principal local bowling leagues last night resulted as follows:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 180; Schmidt, 175; Blue, 163; Herbert, 153; Fernbach, 172. Total, 843.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 140; Smith, 171; Dodes, 168; McNeil, 199; Cooper, 169. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME—Fulton Council—Lovell, 146; Schmidt, 203; Blue, 163; Herbert, 160; Fernbach, 176. Total, 848.

Gilbert Council—Hager, 125; Fuller, 169; Chalmers, 137; Bierds, 175; Van Tassell, 204. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hager, 169; Fuller, 175; Chalmers, 105; Bierds, 153; Van Tassell, 190. Total, 852.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 158; Smith, 156; Dodes, 175; McNeil, 147; Cooper, 192. Total, 828.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Maisch, 157; Klahre, 92; Du Bois, 114; Taveggi, 130; Bode, 146. Total, 639.

New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 123; Mueller, 138; Kingsbury, 116; Ahearn, 151; Elliott, 81. Total, 669.

SECOND GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Maisch, 136; Klahre, 111; Du Bois, 96; Teveggi, 110; Bode, 204. Total, 657.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 151; Ely, 142; Lusk, 178; Stevens, 127; Ruddiman, 197. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 176; Ely, 143; Lusk, 162; Stevens, 157; Ruddiman, 190. Total, 828.

New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 160; Mueller, 128; Kingsbury, 104; Ahern, 191; Elliott, 174. Total, 757.

FOURTH GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 183; Chrystal, 162; Oldershaw, 171; Faulkner, 190; Colgate, 170. Total, 876.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 104; Burgess, 176; Jenkins, 154; Blake, 149; Carr, 158. Total, 741.

FIFTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 122; Burgess, 147; Jenkins, 147; Blake, 164; Carr, 223. Total, 803.

Sharpe & Dohme—Reiffelin, 163; Quinn, 130; Korndorfer, 135; Schultz, 150; Doerr, 170. Total, 748.

SIXTH GAME.—Sharpe & Doehme—Reiffelin, 157; Quinn, 116; Korndorfer, 160; Schultz, 134; Doerr, 199. Total, 766.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 142; Chrystal, 129; Oldershaw, 178; Faulkner, 173; Colgate, 188. Total, 810.

Knights of Columbus Bowlers.

The opening games of the Knights of Columbus bowling tournament have been well attended and the members have a lively interest in the success of the tournament. The high team score at present is held by McGivney, of the Council, team with 803. Davis of the New Amsterdam Council leads the individual high average and high score list, the former with 194 and the latter with a score of 201. The following is the standing of the teams at the end of the first week:

	Won.	Lost.	Score.
McGivney	2	0	803
New Amsterdam	2	0	731
Congress Own	2	0	787
Castillian	2	0	742
St. Nicholas	1	1	706
Almirante	1	1	690
San Salvador	1	1	710
Lacordaire	1	1	691
Genoa	0	2	704
Salve Regina	0	2	663
Regina Coeli	0	2	682
Riverside	0	2	684

Columbia's Basket Ball Schedule.

The Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, composed of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia, has arranged the following schedule for Columbia University: Jan. 14, Princeton, at New York; Jan. 17, Cornell, at Ithaca; Jan. 23, Yale, at New York; Feb. 5, Yale, at New Haven; Feb. 7, Harvard, at Cambridge; Feb. 13, Harvard, at New York; Feb. 18, Princeton, at Princeton; March 13, Cornell, at New York. All the New York games will be played in the Columbia gymnasium at night.

Championship Golf on Public Links.

Several interesting competitions took place yesterday on the public golf links at Van Cortlandt Park in the first match play round for the New York Golf Club championship and the Morosini Cup. Gilman P. Tiffany, the new Powelton Club champion of Newburg, won his match handily from L. R. Taylor, beating the latter by 7 up and 6 to play. Sixteen are now left for the second round, which will be finished this week. The results are:

First Round—G. P. Tiffany beat L. R. Taylor, 7 up and 6 to play; E. S. Allen beat H. Leopold, by default; H. O. Parsons beat G. T. Moon, Jr., 3 up and 1 to play; H. E. Brown beat A. M. Hinman, 5 up and 4 to play; R. J. Welling, Jr., beat W. R. Moon, 4 up and 3 to play; G. W. Dorland beat E. F. Hunt, 7 up and 5 to play; P. F. Gilmartin beat B. M. Phillips, 2 up; Thomas Mortland beat O. Kirkby, 1 up; G. P. Lawson beat J. L. Dudley, by default; G. G. Rowe beat H. Bashford, by default; C. P. Walker beat P. S. Macliaghlin, 5 up and 4 to play; F. U. Adams beat E. D. Dinsmore, 3 up and 2 to play; S. Stark beat H. L. Curry, 8 up and 7 to play; J. C. Phillips beat J. P. Hicks, 6 up and 5 to play; C. V. Benton beat C. G. Davis, 5 up and 3 to play, and G. T. Brokaw beat C. Floyd, by default.

In the driving contest C. P. Walker won at 181 yards for an average of 3 balls. G. W. Dorland and L. J. Du Mahant tied at 195 yards for the longest ball. Dorland won in the play off.

CYCLIST TO RIDE DOWN HILL.

John Ruel Anxious to Get a Mile Record in Thirty Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—John Ruel, the motor pacemaker of this city, has arranged to cover a mile in 30 seconds by a perilous dash down the Orange Mountain on a motor cycle. It will be witnessed by the officials of the National Cycle Association and an official record will be taken. Ruel's friends have tried to persuade him to not make the trial. He has a record at Vailsburg of 1:12 for the mile, equaling the record of Albert Champion of France. The fastest time record down hill is 44 seconds, made by a tandem motor, and should Ruel cover the distance in 30 seconds on a single motor machine, he will accomplish a feat never before heard of in the cycle world.

American Cyclists Do Well Abroad.

Harry Elkes, Eddie Bald, and the other American cyclers, who went to Paris a month ago to compete in a series of races with the foreign champions, have been very successful. Harry Elkes, in a letter to a friend in this city, stated that on Sunday, Oct. 5, at Paris, he defeated Jimmy Michael and Bouhours, the French middle distance champion pace follower, in a fifty-kilometre race in 41:48, which is at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

Elkes also states that on the same day Eddie Bald defeated Jacquelin, the champion sprinter, in straight heats. Elkes says Bald is riding in his old form, and will surprise his friends by his marvelous bursts of speed when he rides here this Winter. Elkes and Bald will compete as a team in the six-day bicycle race to be held in Madison Square Garden beginning Dec. 8.

LITTLE SPEEDWAY TROTTING.

New Pacer Wins a Lively Brush—Beefsteak Dinner for the Road Drivers.

Rain and a heavy track put an end to the scheduled brushes that were to mark the Fall opening of the Road Drivers' Association on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon. The members, however, assembled in large numbers at the clubhouse on the Speedway, which has been thoroughly renovated during the Summer, and enjoyed a beefsteak dinner, at which President John F. Cockerill and Alexander Newburger acted as hosts.

Between the showers there were several impromptu brushes between Dusty Miller, a new-comer on the Speedway, driven by H. Avery, who paced three heats against the old favorite, Rotha J., driven by James Murphy of Chicago. Dusty Miller won the first heat by an open length, but in the second heat Rotha J. struck a gait in the last quarter that the new-comer found impossible to match, and as a result was beaten out, with a length and a half to spare.

The final was nip and tuck over three-quarters of the length of the lower course, where the contest took place. As the last quarter was reached Avery, who was about half a length behind Rotha J., encouraged Dusty Miller to her best effort with whip and rein. Nearing the finish Dusty Miller reached even terms, and in the final dash won out by a narrow margin.

Equity, A. E. Perrin's new trotter, defeated Col. John F. Cockerill's trotter Swift, 2:16¼, in a five half mile go, and Possibility, the trotter driven by Thomas Russell, finished a half length in front of the trotter Angelo, driven by A. Crawford. The programme in general was postponed until Saturday, when a series of interesting brushes are expected.

The Road Drivers' Association will give a series of brushes every Saturday afternoon as long as the weather permits this Fall.

The New York Driving Club announced yesterday through its Secretary, Horace Wilson, that it would not give any more Saturday matinées this Fall in order that it would not conflict with the Road Drivers' Association.

YALE REGATTA IN RAIN.

Junior Crew Wins the Class Championship—Four-Oared Race Added.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—The annual Fall regatta of the Yale navy was held at Lake Whitney this afternoon in a down-pour of rain. There were no spectators, for the first time in Yale rowing history, owing to the rain and the football game. The regular 'Varsity eight was not in training, and the veteran crew men were distributed through their class boats. For this reason the time made over the seven-eighths of a mile course was very fair, in spite of the conditions.

The first race, between eighths from the senior, junior, and sophomore classes was not exciting, the juniors winning easily, with the senior crew second. The race between the Scientific School and academic department freshmen was very close, the Scientific crew winning by a hard spurt at the finish, though in slow time. The class championship was then run off, between the Scientific School freshmen and the junior class crew, the latter winning in slow time.

An innovation this year was the race between four-oared boats from the senior, junior, and sophomore classes over a half-mile course on the second lake. The seniors won after a tight struggle in fast time. This was the first four-oared race ever attempted at a Yale regatta, and was intended to bring out candidates for the 'Varsity four-oared race next June with Harvard. The juniors were a close second and the sophomores third. Summary:

First Race—Senior, junior, and sophomore crews, won by juniors. Time—4:33 2-5.

Second Race—Academic and Scientific freshmen, won by Scientific freshmen. Time—4:50 4-5.

Third Race—Class championship, won by junior class crew. Time—4:41.

Fourth Race—Four-oared boats from senior, junior, and sophomore classes, won by senior boat. Time—2:17.

New Officers for Interscholastic A. A.

At a meeting of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, held in the rooms of the Barnard School Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—D. Manny, Jr., Columbia Grammar School; First Vice President—H. A. Wright, Barnard School; Second Vice President—W. W. Swan, Woodbridge School; Third Vice President—G. C. Parsons, Cutler School; Secretary—L. T. Sheffield, Berkeley School; Treasurer—G. A. Kelly, Dwight School.

After a long discussion, a new constitution and set of by-laws, which had been prepared by an advisory board, were adopted.

The Hamilton Institute and the Collegiate School withdrew from the association.

LAFAYETTE, 38; MANHATTAN, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 18.—Lafayette defeated Manhattan in to-day's football game by a score of 38 to 5. The Manhattan line was comparatively weak, and the local players took full advantage of it. With the exception of a forty-yard and a fifty-yard run around the ends by Hall and Morrison, the Lafayette boys made all their games by plunging through the line. The playing of Ernst, Hall, and Morrison for Lafayette was particularly good, while Farley, Mufflins, J. Cotter, and Delaney distinguished themselves by brilliant work on the losing side. The line up:

Lafayette, (38.)	Position.	Manhattan, (5.)
Kinter, Thomas	Left end	Delaney
Hoskim, Launt	Left tackle	Farley
Faulkner, Backman	Left guard	Mullins
Frear	Centre	Murphy
Ernst	Right guard	McCarthy
Lawson	Right tackle	Krebs
Brown	Right end	Thorpe
Stilzer	Quarter back	McMorrow
Morrison, Richter	Left half back	J. Cotter
Hall	Right half back	O'Hara
Scannell, Duane	Full back	P. Cotter

Touch-downs—Ernst, (2,) Morrison, Faulkner, Scannell, (2,) Richter, Delaney. Goals—Stilzer, (3.) Referee—Mr. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Davis. Timers—Messrs. Lonergon and Hill. Linesmen—Messrs. Moore and Pollock. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Won a Ton of Coal at Pool.

There were forty-six contestants in the bottle pool tournament which was decided last night in the Montauk Club, Brooklyn. Four prizes were awarded, the first, a ton of coal, being won by Dr. W. E. Stratton. W. C. Burr got second place and a silver-handled umbrella. W. H. McElthatrick and E. E. Wilkinson, who finished third and fourth respectively, were each presented with a decorated stein.

Wrestling at New Polo Athletic Club.

A wrestling tournament took place at the New Polo Athletic Club, Harlem, last week. In the main bout Leo Pardello, the Italian heavyweight champion, undertook to throw George Fisher, wrestling instructor of the New Polo A. A., three times in an hour. After fifty-one minutes of the hardest kind of wrestling Pardello gained the first fall by a back hammer and further Nelson. They then rested ten minutes, after which they continued the bout. Fisher took the aggressive, and neither was able to gain a fall. The referee awarded the bout to Fisher, in view of the agreement.

Golfers on Essex County Links.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—The preliminary round in the play for the first cup on the links of the Essex County Club was played this afternoon. Arthur Stokes beat C. M. Van Tassell 2 up and 1 to play, George Richards beat Tonze Sauvage 1 up, R. M. Sanford beat Samuel Colgate 1 up, and Charles S. Kellogg beat Dr. D. W. Granberry 2 up. Play for the consolation cup resulted as follows: William Runkle beat Charles Hathaway 5 up and 4 to play, Austin Colgate beat Manton B. Metcalf 3 up and 2 to play, Charles B. Storrs beat J. H. Allen 1 up and 0, Daniels beat eGorge M. Gill 2 up.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Better Feeling Evident in a Week of Increased Business.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S GROWTH

Corner Sold at Broadway and One Hundred and Fortieth Street—Other Dealings—Attractive Offerings at Auction.

Greatly improved character has been apparent in the business of the last few days. With the settlement of the coal strike, and prospects of an easier money market, and with the development of no new disturbing influences, a much more hopeful feeling could be noted in the conversation of brokers and operators.

Attention was again directed to Central Park West by the sale of the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, particularly as it emphasizes the remarkable development of that thoroughfare south of Seventy-second Street within the last five years. Indeed, there is already sufficient evidence that this development will follow the same general lines all the way to One Hundred and Tenth Street, but so much of the property below Seventy-second Street has already passed into what might be termed permanent ownership as to make the situation there particularly convincing.

Probably never before in the city's real estate history has any street or section witnessed anything like the apparently systematic invasion of Central Park West by buildings of a public or semi-public character, and it may safely be asserted that ten years hence no street in the city will present so imposing an array of such structures as will be found along the Park's westerly side. Three churches on as many different corners, an entire block front given over to the buildings of the Society for Ethical Culture, the Aural and Opthalmic Institute on another corner, and still another entire block front devoted to an auditorium now designed as an amusement place—these are already assured for the blocks between Sixty-second and Seventy-second Streets, and further accessions of the list are not at all unlikely.

When apartment house builders directed their attention to Central Park West they hardly thought that they would have to contest the ground with buildings of a wholly different character, but such has proved to be the fact. Fortunately the contest has been a harmonious one, paradoxical as that may seem. In other words, the two classes of structures which will strive for supremacy on Central Park West happen to be congenial neighbors, and the presence of the churches and institutions has hastened in many instances the improvement of other adjoining properties with apartment houses, owing to the fact that the former usually being low structures give additional value to all surrounding plots in the shape of light and air advantages. Thus, to cite a single instance, no sooner had the Evangelical Lutheran Church taken the northwest corner at Sixty-fifth Street than the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street passed into the hands of builders.

Aside from the fact that the improvement of Central Park West has advanced steadily and consistently along the lines already noted, there has been another gratifying feature of the movement in that the initial improvements bid fair in this case to be the permanent improvements as well. Rebuilding now in progress in various centrally located sections show that time and the natural evolution of circumstances can alone determine the final utility of much of this city's real estate. Prophecy in this instance may be hazardous, but it is difficult to imagine any change or set of changes which will render Central Park West more available for any purposes other than those to which it is now being devoted.

From the other side of Central Park there came last week the most generally discussed transaction of the season in the shape of the sale of 835 Fifth Avenue, with the announcement of the new owner's apartment hotel project for that lot. In some quarters this purchase has been referred to as a "strike," but a more careful view of the whole situation has generally led to the opinion expressed by one down-town broker that it was a "bungle." The real estate "strike" has not been unknown in history, and in several instances has been executed with neatness and dispatch, but in such instances there has been much more astute planning than can be discovered in this case. If the purchase of 835 Fifth Avenue was actuated by a desire to improve something wholly apart from the property in question, the success of the enterprise would seem to be doomed, for, in the opinion of many competent judges, nothing could be a much more attractive invitation to financial disaster than the erection of an apartment hotel upon a single inside lot at that point.

The sale of a 67-foot frontage at 35 to 39 West Thirty-third Street, the getting together of a plot for a new office building at Wall and Front Streets, and the trade involving the Parker Building and the old Westminster Hotel, have been the other interesting topics of the week's budget of news. The erection of a modern structure upon the Westminster site at Irving Place and Sixteenth Street will probably be the ultimate outcome of the change in its ownership, and will be the first large operation of its kind in that neighborhood, although for the last two years builders of smaller apartment houses have met with very general success both on Irving Place and Gramercy Park.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the William M. Evarts estate the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Miss Lizzie C. Hedden to a client for occupancy the four-story dwelling 38 West Forty-ninth Street, Columbia College leasehold.

Joseph Pulitzer has bought from the Marquand estate the stable 166 East Seventy-third Street, on plot 40 by 102.2.

It is reported that the Sterling Realty Company has sold 20 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

Benjamin F. Hillery has sold for Nelson H. Stewart and others the dwelling 45 Christopher Street, 18.4 by 93.6.

Walter Fox has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 88.

Jacob Hasslacher has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling 406 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 19 by 99.11.

Sarah Ufland has sold the five-story flat 52 Lenox Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on lot 32 by 100.

Moritz Bauer has bought the five-story flat 28 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 98.10 by 26 by 92.1.

Weinstein & Distelhurst have bought from George L. Collard, as trustee, the five-story tenement 280 East Houston Street, 20 by 106.

Charles E. Duross has leased the fourth and fifth lofts, 100 by 70, in the building at the southeast corner of Jane and West Streets for the Genesee Fruit Company to A. Lazar & Co.; also, the four-story building 446 and 448 West Thirteenth Street, for James Carr. Mr. Duross has also sold the lease of 244 West Fifteenth Street for a client of William Cruikshank's Sons.

Slawson & Hobbs report the following leases: 530 West End Avenue, for Florence Eagers, to H. Darrett; 42 West Eighty-seventh Street, for Anna J. Elzner, to J. Felber; 157 West Eighty-fifth Street, for Henry L. Swords, to H. W. Chaplin; 317 West End Avenue, for J. B. Clopton, to A. Clayburgh; 32 West Seventy-sixth Street, for the estate of Theodore Storm, to J. Seligman; 331 West Eighty-fifth Street, for M. L. Pike, to J. Murray, and 320 West Eighty-seventh Street, for Elizabeth J. Bennett, to L. Flank.

Matthew J. Ward has leased the New St. Hubert Hotel, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, to Albert R. Kean, for the Central Realty Company, for a term of twenty-one years at a rental aggregating about $840,000.

The Auction Room.

This week, for the first time in the current season, the character of offerings will be such as to afford something like an adequate test of the auction branch of the market. A partition sale, announced for Wednesday by L. J. Phillips & Co., includes half a dozen parcels, nearly every one of which possesses features which should make it the subject of lively competition among speculators. Perhaps the most important property in the list is 320 Broadway, an irregular lot, but so situated as to make it virtually the key to the southeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, No. 313 Madison Avenue occupies a similar commanding position with reference to the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. Other properties covered by the same announcement are 556 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, 381 and 381½ Grand Street, 11 Third Avenue, and 50 Bedford Street.

Another sale of more than ordinary promise is that to be conducted by Auctioneer Ingraham on Tuesday, and involving vacant property in the Bronx, on Jerome, Tremont, and Intervale Avenues. On Wednesday Bryan L. Kennelly will sell the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and on the same day the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street and 311 and 313 West Forty-seventh Street will be put up at the stand of Peter F. Meyer.

There were recorded last week 271 mortgages for $4,885,384, of which 82, for $1,031,-911, were at 5 per cent.; 114, for $1,902,973, were at, more, and 75, for $1,850,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 200 mortgages, for $2,930,647, of which 60, for $702,155, were at 5 per cent.; 92, for $1,525,992, were at more, and 48, for $711,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, M. A. Lesser, referee, 538 to 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Broadway, 25, 25, 27, and 27, respectively, by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $8,307; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Fordham Road, southwest corner of Davidson Avenue, 76.4 by 86.4 by 37.2 by 39.10, three-story frame flat and vacant. Due on judgment, $6,007.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, Jerome Avenue, east side, 33.8 feet north of Tremont Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Tremont Avenue, north side, 100.3 feet east of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, two lots, each 25.1 by 93; Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Place, one lot, 25 by 100; Two Hundred and Seventh Street, southeast corner of Perry Avenue, one lot, 25 by 103.7 by 25 by 107.7; Intervale Avenue, west side, 316 feet north of Freeman Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; Intervale Avenue, east side, 212.5 feet north of Freeman Street, two lots, each 25 by 94.6.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 103.8, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,353.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert H. Crawford, referee, 48 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 83.5 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,945.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Osborn, referee, 711 Eagle Avenue, west side, 164 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 99.3, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,487.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Falk, referee, 1,059 Forrest Avenue, west side, 199 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 19.9 by 87.3, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $1,856; subject to other mortgages for $5,570.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Jerome Avenue, west side, 289.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 206.4 by 325.8, excepting such portions thereof as were taken by the city for One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $26,493.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 305 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,882.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 820 Broadway, east side, 43.4 feet south of Twelfth Street, 25.9 by 102 by 25.8 by 110.6, five-story brick building; also,

313 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet south of Forty-second Street, 17.6 by 95, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

556 Seventh Avenue, west side, 24.9 feet south of Fortieth Street, 24.8 by 100, two-story frame building; also,

381 and 381½ Grand Street, south side, 75 feet east of Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick buildings; also,

11 Third Avenue, east side, 84 feet south of St. Mark's Place, 17 by 74, three-story brick building; also,

50 Bedford Street, east side, 45 feet north of Leroy Street, 22.6 by 75, three-story brick-front building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 934 to 942 Second Avenue and 300 East Fiftieth Street, being the southeast corner, 80 by 21, four-story brownstone-front flat, with four stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100, one-story frame stores; all title and interest of James P. Greacen on Nov. 22, 1901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 1,374 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.8 by 100, two four-story brick tenements with stores; 2,000 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 225.1 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 24.11 by 137.3 by 25 by 132.9, two-story two-family frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 311 and 313 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 76.10 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 51.4 by 128.9 by 50 by 117.4, one-story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $21,697.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, jr., referee, 207 and 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 37.6 by 75.8, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,454.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Horace E. Parker, referee, 65 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 132.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,234.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 91 to 97 Roosevelt Street, west side, 55.7 feet north of Cherry Street, 80 by 61.4 and irregular, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,340; subject to other mortgages for $32,105.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Hal Bell, referee, 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 465 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $674.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee, 222 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 298.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 98.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,456.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 813 Westchester Avenue, north side, 78.7 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 26.4 by 94.1 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,760.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,312; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.—By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 16 and 18 Jay Street, south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich Street, each 25 by 87.6, three-story brick buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 53 West Tenth Street, north side, 427.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of James C. Duff on March 10, 1883.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 100, four and five story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,307; subject to other mortgages for $38,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward Harding, referee, Southern Boulevard, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, together with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Southern Boulevard, adjoining the foregoing, 74.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,804.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Faimieri, referee, Rosedale Avenue, west side, 317 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 84.9, 25.2 by 86.5, two-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,176.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 249 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,641.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.2 by 87; F. Lamonte of 313 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Twelfth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, southwest corner, for a two-story brick factory, 100 by 21.9; estate of B. Johnson of 39 Cortlandt Street, owner; R. E. Dusinberre of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Third Avenue, to a four-story school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 8 Maiden Lane, to four-story brick offices, with stores; estate of J. D. Wendel, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $61,000.

Nos. 69 and 71 Wooster Street, to five-story brick lofts; E. T. Kent, Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; F. H. Quimby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $7,750.

No. 132 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Gordon, Levy & Co., owners; G. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,677 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and offices; L. Stanger, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 710 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 24 by 30; Louis Burkharts of 3,287 Park Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 213 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 34; Mary Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, owner; M. J. Collins, same address, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 50 feet west of the Grand Concourse, to a one-story and attic frame stable, 25 by 15.6; Alexander Wilson of 456 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Charles Stegmeyer of 206 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

BAXTER, ST, 52, w s, 18.3x33.8x16.6x43; Elizabeth E. Simmons to Mary M. Simmons and others, (mtg $7,000).....

BATHGATE AV, e s, 49 ft n of 176th St, 23x75; Mary E. Bowles to Mary C. Jameson, (mtg $3,000).....

HOE ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 18.9x100; Ann F. Von to Lillian A. Vipn, her daughter, (mtg $4,000).....

JANSEN AV, n s, 418 ft w from n s of Jansen Av, at intersection with s s of Terrace View Av, 22x100; Arthur C. Jackson to Harry S. Van Demark, all liens .....

JANSEN AV, n s, 443 ft w from s s of Terrace View Av, 25x100; D. Fairfax Bush to Harry S. Van Demark, all liens .....

MADISON ST, 162, n s, 23x100; Adam Brothers to Theresa Friedman, (mtg $15,500) .....

UNION AV, old, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, old line, 18.9x100; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Louis Brandt and another .....

7TH AV, s w corner of 126th St, 99.10x125; Hudson Realty Company to Associate Realty Concern.....

307TH ST, 121 East, n s, 19.5x98.9; Frederick Bruce, executor, to Martha H. Campbell .....

33D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, runs n 98.9x w 80x n 98.9 to s s of 34th St x w 145x s 197.6 to 33d St x e 225; B. Heyward Brothers & Wakefield Company to Henry Heyward, B. & S., other considerations and.....

82D ST, 3 East, 25x102.2; Solomon Loeb to Nina J. Warburg .....

101ST ST, 332 West, 22x100.11; Robert Wallace to James Wells, other considerations and.....

1418T St, n s, 70 ft e of Morris Av, 30x50; George C. Goeller to Anna M. Goeller, his wife, B. & S. .....

151ST ST, n s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25 x117.11x25x117; Arabella Riley and others to Margaret McGoldrick, C. a. G. .....

204TH ST, s s, 876.4 ft e of Marion Av, 50x38.11; Augustus R. McMahon, referee, to Mary Corbett .....

1,925

Recorded Leases.

WESTCHESTER AV, 782; Charles H. Simmons to Valentine Hoffmann, 5 7-12 years .....$680 to 780

2D AV, 1,486; Frederick Michler to Emily Blumenreich, 5½ years.....

2D AV, 1,486; Frederick Michler to Gustav Blumenreich, 5 years.....

5TH AV, n e corner of 49th St; Dennis J. Kavanagh to Joseph Roeth, 2½ years.....

9TH AV, 558; Robert H. E. Elliott to Max Oppenheimer, 5 years.....

1,500 900 1,500 600 to 240

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ASSOCIATE REALTY CONCERN to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 126th St, 1 year $150,000

ASSOCIATE REALTY CONCERN to the Hudson Realty Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 126th St, prior mtg $150,000, due Jan. 2, 1903.....

ASSOCIATE REALTY CONCERN to the Hudson Realty Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 126th St, building loan, prior mtg $150,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....150,000

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Park Mortgage Company; Union Av, old, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, old line, 3 years...

BROWN, Colin A. to the Dollar Savings Bank; Trinity Av, e s, 158.8 ft n of 165th St, 1 year.....

CORBETT, Mary, to Warren B. Sammis; 204th St, s s, 816.4 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

FAY, Joseph E. to Irving National Bank; 35th St, 435 West, demand, 6 per cent., notes.....

FRIEDMAN, Theresa, to Abram Brothers; Madison St, 162, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

GUNDALL, George Kingsman; 140 Seventh Av, e s, 67 ft s of 20ist St, 5 years .....

HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, to Julia Moore; Westchester Av, 1,107, due Nov. 1, 1905.

HUNECKE, Herman, to Vernon G. Bruce; Morris Av, e s, 188.9 ft n of Burnside Av .....

JAMESON, Mary C. to Mary E. Ballentine; Bathgate Av, e s, 49 ft n of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.....

VAN DEMARK, Harry S., to Rosa Thomann and another; Jansen Av, n s, 418 ft w of Terrace View Av, 3 years.....

WILLS, James, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101st St, 332 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

6,000 2,500 1 1,500 4,500 5,000 1,000 1,100 2,000 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Edward Quittner.....$4,000

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to Montefiore Home.....31,000

GLOVER, Frances L., to Thomas G. Britt; 3 assignments.....3,100

GUTHRIE, Frances A., (formerly Lehmann,) to Arthur D. Weekes and another, executors and trustees.....5,000

JENNESS, Eliza A., to Frances L. Glover.....1,435

MEYER, George A., and another, executors and trustees, to Isabel L. Ritchie 1

ROSENZWEIG, Martha, to Frances L. Glover.....1,750

STRUBEL, Nathalia M., to Isaac L. Dunn 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank.....3,000

THE STATE BANK to Adolf Mandel.... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

34TH ST, 450, 452, 456, and 458 West; Maria W. Dittmar against French Benevolent Society, owner; Thomas Brown, contractor 42

11TH ST, 532 and 534 West; Mayer Malin and another against Feneshal & Schlesinger, owners; Louis Kayfetz, contractor $581

117TH ST, 11 West; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company; L. Karp and another, owners; Louis Karp, contractor.....70

137TH ST and Alexander Av, n e corner, —x—; Liberty Electrical Supply Company against St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, owner; Charles W. Hoadley, contractor 142

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

120TH ST and 7th Av, s w corner, 125x99.10; Hudson Realty Company with Associate Realty Concern, inc. $150,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,442 and 1,444; Mabel R. Cushing against George P. Fellows and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

5TH AV, 2,248; Matilda E. Weber against William Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

26TH ST, 206 West; Helena Rexer against Agnes M. Scoville and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

45TH ST, 104 West; Langdon Greenwood against Isaac J. Greenwood and another, (partition;) attorney, R. S. Rudd.

103D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 150x100.11; Virginia Saumpter against Abraham Cohen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

134TH ST, 542 East; Helen Bertk against Florence F. Bar and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cardozo Brothers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday—Oct. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Coxe, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M.

1—Callendar vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
2—Hartmann vs. Grant, rec'r.
3—Campbell vs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
4—Orange vs. Met. St. Ry.
5—Converse vs. Parmly.
6—Schwartz vs. Penn. R. R.
7—Dandrea vs. Consol. Ice Co.
8—Conturie vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
9—Kamlouer vs. Grant, rec'r.
10—Fisher vs. Hermann
11—Jaeger vs. Penn. R. R.
12—Keasby & Mattison Co. vs. Newberger.
13—Reed, Holiday & Sons, Lim., vs. Winkler.
14—Anglo - Continental Chem. Works vs. Hartford.
15—Griffing vs. A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
16—Duffy vs. Jay.
17—Clark vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
18—United States for H. R. Stone vs. Molloy.
19—Ellis vs. John Crossley & Sons.
26—Cleric vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
40—Duke vs. Morning Journal Assn.
41—Davenport vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
51—United States vs. Klein.
52—Internat. Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richards.
54—Same vs. Carter.
55—Same vs. Freeman.
65—United States vs. Neely.
72—Same vs. Colgrove.
79—Porter vs. Sigafus.
82—Binder vs. Met. St. Ry.
132—Edye vs. Treat.
151—United States for Rowland vs. Guerber
154—United States for Carlucci vs. R. H. Hood Co.
176—United States vs. Beller.
195—Same vs. Int. Paper Co.
201—Testara vs. Jay.
205—United States for Rockland Co. vs. Conkling.
220—United States vs. Dieckerhoff.
221—Wells vs. Faryeou.
234—United States vs. Conklin.
325—Same vs. Dravo.
326—Same vs. same.
373—Central Trust Co. vs. Treat.
393—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Treat.
406—United States vs. Souhami.
427—Lehi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
476—Hurwits vs. Jay.
479—Biedler vs. Wabash R. R.
485—N. Y. Telephone Co. vs. Treat.
487—Buttfield vs. Bidwell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

90—Clydesdale Shipowners Co. vs. Brauer SS. Co.
91—Ausgar SS. Co. vs. same.
141—Dick vs. Tug Richmond.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Latil vs. Denslow.
2—Davis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Krahmer vs. Krahmer.
4—Shubert vs. Angeles.
5—Henderson vs. Henderson.
5½—Delkowsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6—Whitens vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Fleming vs. same.
8—Barclay vs. same.
9—Winter vs. same.
10—Ehrmann vs. Feist.
11—Lederer vs. Lederer.
12—German Hospital, &c., vs. Widerman.
13—Hall vs. Commercial Steam Laundry Co.
14—Duglas vs. Bodden.
15—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.
16—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.
17—Union Surety & G. Co. vs. Hannan.
18—Gibson vs. Reckewell.
19—Davidow vs. Davidow.
20—Healy vs. Gorman.
21—Moritz vs. Supreme Council, R. A.
22—Swainson vs. Rabinowitz.
23—In re Watson.
24—Hatzel vs. Whitney.
25—Phelps vs. Piqueron.
26—Earle vs. Duryea.
27—Tull vs. Trueb.
28—Abramowitz vs. Goldman.
29—Hegmayer vs. Alten.
30—In re Alterisi.
31—Cohn vs. Lewis.
32—Celsius Say, Bank vs. Richards.
33—Ehrig vs. Magurk.
34—In re Bruening.
35—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
36—Am. Bridge Co. vs. McDonald.
37—In re Ture.
38—Pulsifer vs. Pulsifer.
39—Cullinan vs. Donnelly.
40—Gallagher vs. Whalen.
41—Billingham vs. Albee
42—In re Woelmont.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1554—In re E. 242d St.
1832—In re Andrews Av.
1894—In re W. 134th St.
1907—Cooper vs. Cooper.
1908—Murphy vs. Perlstein.
1909—Morton Trust Co. vs. Hatch.
1910—Bland vs. Bland.
1911—Hale vs. Hale.
1912—Heep vs. Heep.
1913—Cuthbert vs. Cuthbert.
1914—Scott vs. Scott.
1915—Travers vs. Travers.
Demurrers.
78—Wynkoff vs. Kelley.
31—Shea vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
32—Haight vs. Ennis.
37—Holland vs. Reed.
Preferred causes.
1287—Brown vs. City of New York.
1132—McNamara vs. Wilcox.
1008—Hyde vs. Kimball.
1214—James vs. Prendergast.
1284—Mayor, &c., vs. Renwick.
1479—Kidd vs. Caracciboli.
1362—Weaver vs. Weaver.
1554—Hare vs. De Young.
1397—German Savings Bank vs. Brodsky.
1503—Fox vs. Mahoney.
1504—Same vs. same.
1513—Foley vs. Mulry.
1798—Hastings vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1057.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Ischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smith for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3396—City of New York vs. Unsafe Building, 204 Centre St.
6842—Nat. Citizens' B'k. vs. Toplitz.
6796—Ryder vs. Frank.
6846—Stuart vs. Bailey.
6436—Boetwick vs. Blum.
6881—Missel vs. Schnugg
6050—Roth vs. Roth.
6902—Mosnuer vs. Wittenauer.
4548—Jacobson vs. Mortens.
5487—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
6471—Brauer vs. Triest.
1449—Fletcher vs. Doyle.
6005—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Soc.
6188—Keene vs. Mayer.
6421—Heitzner vs. Blanner.
6355—Juran vs. Bryan.
6344—Harris vs. McManus.
4143—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Duncan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

1292—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
765—Spence vs. same.
3766—Frew vs. same.
1216—Dommerich vs. Hendelman.
1318—Driscoll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
710—Ross vs. Hallahan.
1196—White vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6752—Bentz vs. Hartshorne.
794—Ferris vs. Webber.
712—Claflin Co. vs. Zubrinsky.
789—Carlson vs. Lake.
791—Lewis vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
800—Rumann vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
810—Metzger vs. Maine S. S. Co.
849—Biener vs. Boyce.
865—Allen vs. Allen.
866—Same vs. Home Bk.
867—Same vs. Corn Ex. Bank.
863—Allenborger vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
773—Nickenig vs. McGirr.
759—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.
5259—Norman vs. Mareis.
731—Healey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
739—O'Brien vs. Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.
749—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
793—Spinnetta vs. Bacci.
818—Washington vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1368.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

6317—Snyder vs. Murray
481—Hughes vs. Mayor, &c.
1083—Same vs. same.
718—Oconoto Nat. B'k vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
1186—Davies vs. Wilmerding.
6060—Ward vs. Gamber.
890—Schloss vs. Sturges.
902—Rosenberg vs. Lefkowitz.
1101—Duckworth vs. Klein.
1211—Harbison vs. Thorp.
5582—Dexter vs. Press Pub. Co.
6449—Hazard vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
5611—Herbert vs. Musical Courier Co.
1267—Prefert vs. Travis.
851—Woarms vs. Becker.
5801—Fallon vs. City of New York.
974—Friedlander vs. Mayor, &c.
878—McGowan vs. same.
506—Sanders vs. Wilmington Cotton Mills
1110—Rothschild vs. Western Nat. Bank.
1122—Kelly vs. McCahill.
927—Lanahan vs. Hodgskin.
564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
1129—Jackson vs. Lexington Av. Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar cl

FAILURE OF VOLAPUK.

Not a Success Though Most Practicable for a Universal Language.

The opening up to trade of remote regions and the extension of civilization among barbarous people have called the attention of scientists to the need of a universal language which all may understand. There are to-day hundreds of different languages and dialects spoken in the four quarters of the globe. No one has mastered them all, and few persons, comparatively speaking, know any other tongue than that of their parents. Those to whom a knowledge of the principal languages is essential are travelers, merchants engaged in foreign trade, and professional linguists.

A universal language—one that may be written and understood by all the human family—has been the dream of linguists for a hundred years. Various artificial languages have been invented to answer this purpose, the most notable being the "Esperanto," devised by Prof. Zamenhoff of Moscow, and "Spelin," by Prof. Bauer, of Agram, Croatia. Both failed to become popular. As the result of the experiments that have been tried from time to time in this direction, it has become the general opinion that the world will not take up any artificial language until it is fully adopted by the English-speaking nations.

"The attempt made to establish Volapuk as a universal language has, I am sorry to say, been a failure. Despite the efforts made by some of the leading linguists to create wide interest in the subject, the experiment did not result as we had hoped it would. The failure was due to the fact that the percentage of those who really need to know several languages besides their own is not yet sufficiently large to insure the success of a universal language."

Volapuk was the most practicable artificial language that had been devised for the purpose. It was invented by the Rev. Johann Martin Schleyer of Constance, Germany, a celebrated linguist, and he worked out the vocabulary and other details more thoroughly than most of his competitors, so that it was an actual language in working order. It was found to work all right in practice, but not enough people could be found who were willing to devote their time to its mastery to make it a success.

The trouble was that Volapuk was from fifty to a hundred years ahead of its age. I am satisfied that some such universal language, greatly improved upon, perhaps, will one day be adopted by the leading peoples of the earth.

The Volapuk experiment was the most notable ever tried, either here or abroad. Thirteen years ago, when it was at the height of its popularity, no less than 265,000 persons had become familiar with the speaking and writing of Volapuk, and 150 societies had been formed for its propagation. While it was strong in Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, and Denmark, in the United States there were only 6,000 students of the new language.

Perhaps the chief reason why Volapuk was not taken up more extensively here was that our young men had not the patience to master a language that was not then in general use. They felt that French or German or Spanish was much more practical, and therefore much more desirable.—Charles E. Sprague in The Washington Times.

Mississippi Bonds to be Issued.

Something more than two years ago, when the Legislature of Mississippi authorized the construction of a new Capitol to cost $1,000,000, the commission appointed to select plans and superintend the construction was empowered to issue bonds to that amount to pay for same, but Gov. Longino, the President of the commission, figured it out that the State might be able to construct the Capitol without the issuance of a bond, and so far none has been found necessary. It transpired, however, that the late Legislature increased the State's expenses nearly half a million per annum, and to-day the State's strong box contains only about $200,000, which is not sufficient to meet the demands that will be made on it during the month of November. The Governor now admits that bonds in the sum of $250,000 at least will have to be issued, and they will probably be offered for sale in a few days. In the meantime the State has been saved several thousand dollars in the way of interest on the bonds that she might have issued two years ago.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

A Home-Keeping Woman.

Mrs. Jessie De Jarnett of Moberly, Mo., lives within six blocks of the public square, but has not been "down town" for seven years. The good woman's explanation is that she "has domestic duties to attend to."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale, Monday, October 20, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Fordham Road and Davidson Ave.,

Southwest corner. Valuable plot with street frontage of 162 feet, with modern 3-story frame flat and store. One block west of Jerome Ave.

Arthur D. Truax, Referee, 141 Broadway.
Chas. W. Dayton, Pl'tf's Aty., 27 William St.
Maps, &c., from **Auctioneer,** 141 Broadway.

Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale, Tuesday, October 28, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

228 West 123d St., Substantial 5-story brownstone 3-family flat; steam heat, hot water supply; in good order and condition; no vacancies; private house neighborhood.

Eugene H. Pomeroy, Referee, 31 Nassau St.
Joseph F. Daly, Pl'tf's Atty, 54 Wall St.
Maps, &c., from **Auctioneer,** 141 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auct'r,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Under direction of HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Esq., Referee,
NOS. 16 & 18 JAY STREET,
BETWEEN HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.,
Two desirable plots with two 3-story and cellar brick buildings thereon; size of each 25x87.6.
JOHN H. PARSONS, Esq., Attorney, 253 B'way.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auct'r,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1902,
SUPREME COURT SALE,
Under direction of EDWIN A. WATSON, Esq., Referee,
456 WEST 36TH STREET,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVES.,
Four-story brick tenement with stores; size of lot 25x98.9.
GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., Atty., 59 Wall St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 22, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
2 four-story brick tenements, with lot,
No. 1,374 3d Avenue,
Northwest Corner 78th Street,
and
2-story frame dwelling, with lot,
No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue,
between Burnside Av. and 180th St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, October 22, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2 five-story and basement brownstone-front apartment houses, with lots,
Nos. 311 and 313 West 47th St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Executors' & Public Auction Sale
27 CHOICE LOTS & PLOTS
SITUATED ON EAST SIDE
St. Nicholas Av., South of 162d St.

East Side Edgecombe Ave.,
opposite 164th St.

Edgecombe Ave. & 163d St.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.

West Side Edgecombe Ave.,
between 159th and 160th Streets,
Messrs. DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys, No. 50 Wall St.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1902,
at 2:30 P. M., on the premises,
15 Valuable Lots and Plots,
THE
CITY OF YONKERS,
SITUATED ON
Radford St. and Cliff Ave.,
within a few minutes' walk of Getty Square. Streets sewered, curbed; water and gas, &c. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
To close the estate of Michael McDermott, (deceased,) by order Charles E. Appleby, Esq., and William E. McFadden, Esq., executors.
141 WEST 61ST ST.
One four-story, basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; extra well built; gas fixtures, &c.; size 20.10x100.5.
131 AND 133 WEST 61ST ST.
Five-story and basement brownstone double flat; steam heat, hot water supplied; modern improvements, &c.; size of lot 40x100.5.
879 AND 881 10TH AVE.,
near 57th St.
Two five-story apartment houses, with stores; size of lots, 20 and 80x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TWO CHOICE LOTS,
EAST SIDE 9TH AVE.,
49.11 FEET SOUTH OF 206TH ST.
SIZE OF LOTS, 25x100 EACH. NO ROCK.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Office, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1902,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
934 TO 942 2D AVE.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 50TH ST.
Four and five-story brownstone front brick Apartments, with four stores, Size of lot, 21x80.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine Street.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, Oct. 21st, at 12 o'Clock Noon,
10 vacant lots, 23d and 24th Wards;
Jerome and Tremont Avs., 4 lots;
Jerome Av., near 182d St., 1 lot;
Perry Av., cor. 207th St., 1 lot;
Intervale Av., near Freeman St., 4 lots.
Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 111 B'way. Tel. 2481 Cort.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A VERY DESIRABLE N.-E. CORNER.
Fifth Avenue, Facing Park
100 x 100
Well located. Price reasonable.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., nr. 45th St.

NEAR 5TH AVE. AND 72D ST.
An extra-wide American basement house. Beautifully decorated and fitted. Will be sold with hangings. Exceptional rear. Price low.
JOHN N. GOLDING (Sole Agent.)
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., nr. 45th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE. CATHEDRAL.
FINE CORNER,
40x100.
Asking $225,000. Excellent site for new dwelling.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., nr. 45th St.

Fifth Ave. Dwelling House Section
Large list of very desirable residences, $30,000 and upward. List revised October First.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

ESTABLISHED 1872.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.
Real Estate
Agents, Brokers, Appraisers,
FIFTH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $25,000. Rents $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house, 19th St., near 3d, 20.8x 92; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East 110th St.—5-story basement stores, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $22,000; mtge. to suit; rents $2,472. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau.

Lots, flats, and tenements for sale below 14th St., east or west side, at reasonable prices. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Lexington Av. corner above 110th St. for sale cheap to quick purchaser. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

38TH ST., BETWEEN 1 & 2 AV.	5-story, 2 fam. on floor; fine condition. Pr. $21,500, mtg. $15,000, at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
3 AVE., NEAR 36 ST.	5-story, 20-fam. house and store. Pr. $31,000. Rent $3,100. Mtg. at 4%. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
78TH ST., NEAR 1ST AVE.	Elegant double flats, 6 rooms each. Pr. $15,500. Rent $1,608. Mtg. suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST.	100x100. Fine condition. Rent $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
133 ST., NEAR 8 AVE.	3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. $72,500. Rent $6,450. Mtg. $5,400 at 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 12th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Corner 7th Av., above 125th St., 17 rooms; sell or exchange, tenement. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Several choice lots for sale, Morningside Heights, suitable hotel or dwelling. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

A choice plot, 50x100, partly excavated, near Amsterdam Av. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Corner 98th St. and 2d Av.—Five-story house, sale or let. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Pays 11%.—West 40th, near 8th Av., 5-story apartment, 23 families; mortgage $25,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Want Bronx and Westchester lots in exchange for flats. Laumeister, 150 Nassau; hours 3 to 5.

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141 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY ST.
WASHINGTON LIFE BUILDING.
OFFERS

Prince St., bet. BROADWAY and BOWERY, large plot; offered by Executor.

5th St., near **2d Ave.,** large plot adjoining corner; to close estate.

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Bronx Borough—Acreage plots on line of new rapid transit railroad.

Superb Bronx Corner—
Close to "L" Station. Very choice 5-story apartment, with store, on wide street. Opportunity for investors.

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78th,	near Park Av., three story brown stone, 18 foot, splendid block...	$20,500
92d,	near Madison Av., four story, butler's pantry extension; price very low.....	26,500
91st,	near Madison Av., four-story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order.....	35,000
82d,	handsome American basement, immediate possession.....	50,000
76th,	near 5th Av., 19 foot; possession.	65,000
79th,	near Madison Av., 22 foot.....	80,000
64th,	near 5th Av., 26 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money.....	125,000

Many others, list revised; particulars,
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
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At 71st St., near Lexington Ave., nice 4-story brown stone dwelling, fine order, $14,500. Easy terms. Must be sold quick. BELLAMY, owner, 3d Ave. and 61st St.

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540 AND 544 WEST 114TH ST.
New 20-ft. 4-story houses; opposite Columbia College; will leave large mortgage; would consider leasing; full commission to brokers.
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5 story; three families on a floor; 25x88x100; permanent light on one side; rent, $2,780; mtge. $20,000 at 5 per cent.; will trade equity for small private.
PORTER & CO., 150 West 125th St.

To Investors.—28th St., east of Madison Av., 5-story cold-water apartment house, with stores, 25x80x100; all rented; perfect order; terms to suit; rents for over $4,000.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

32d st., east of B'way.
PRICE $80,000; OFFER WANTED.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

For Sale—Two-family house, lot 28x100; small amount down; $1,800; plans and specifications for building from $10 up. L. Jaeger, 170 Shaw Av., Union Course.

For Sale, Exchange—50x92; ready to improve; 20th St., 5th-6th Avs. Stone, 114 Liberty St.

Sale or let, large mansion, 5 acres, Inwood-on-Hudson, 215th St. Stone, 114 Liberty St.

For Sale—Private house in 71st St., near Broadway. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Bronx.

I am offering for sale, for the first time, two excellent building lots, 25x100 ft. on the Southern Boulevard, between 144th and 145th St., N. Y. City. They will be materially increased in value by the new underground railway, and are so located as to control to a great extent the value of the adjoining property; the price will interest the most conservative investor. W. M. Ostrander, North American Building, Phila., Pa.

Building lots at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville; 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad; lots formerly $500, will be closed out for $100 up; streets macadamized; electric light, water, fine houses; terms $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; highest commission to agents; no money required from intending builders. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Elegant 2-family house, choice location, adjoining Boston Av. and 169th St. L station, detached, 25x137; one three-story brick house, one two-story corner, baker's oven; open Sunday. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St.

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One, two, and three family brick and brownstone houses; best location in Bronx; $3,000 up; also 4 good business corners and some to let. Kronenberger & Jeffcott, 1,147 Tinton Av.

Five-story triple flat, 26x100x125; full rented; in good order; rents $2,200; bank mortgage $12,000, 4½%. Price $19,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

Choice building lots, block to cars; well-built neighborhood; $600 each, $5 monthly; houses to order, $1,900; monthly payments, $19.
POLAK, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 150th St.

Sacrifice—4-story brick flat, all improvements; 8 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

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For Sale, Cheap—Detached cottage, improvements, high ground, near Van Cortlandt Park. Babcock, Box 148 Times Office.

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Queen Anne houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses. WM. E. KAY, Builder, 46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

A fine brownstone, two-family house, eleven rooms, two baths and improvements in finest section Bay Ridge; price, $5,900; worth investigating. Address O Box 166 Times.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
3-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$4,900 will buy 3-story and basement dwelling on Vernon Av., near Nostrand Av.; every improvement; good condition; easy terms. John V. Olmsvald, 188 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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Take Fifth Av. "L" train direct to Bridge; fare, 5c.

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This residence has been considered a bargain at $11,000; but if taken at once, will sell for $9,500; has 12 large rooms, all improvements; parquet floors, first and second floors handsomely decorated; large lawn; in best section of Flatbush; 24 minutes to Manhattan; $500 cash; terms to suit. Open Sunday.
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Near Clarkson Street.
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27 minutes from Manhattan via Fifth Av. "L" Bath Beach Division, direct; get off at 58th St. Station on property.
Booklet for the asking.

$8,500—STERLING PLACE, near Sixth Av.; 3-story and basement swell-front brownstone dwelling in perfect condition, 12 rooms and bath; can't be equaled on the Park Slope.

$16,000—Mortgage $11,000; rent, $1,824 per year; no heat, 28.6x70x134; fine location near Prospect Park; best investment ever offered.

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Largest list of property for sale in the city is entered on my books. Call in and see me.

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FLATBUSH MORTGAGE SALE!
$7,500, (WORTH $10,000,) easy terms, for a beautiful new detached QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, near Ocean Av.; near elevated and trolleys; containing 12 rooms, HANDSOME HARDWOOD TRIM, mahogany, maple, and quartered oak; parquet floors in reception hall, DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY, AND DINING ROOM; separate toilet on second floor; CATHEDRAL GLASS WINDOWS; new holland shades to all windows; A1 range, with gas attachment; COMBINATION ELECTRIC and GAS fixtures, NUMEROUS ELECTRIC PUSH BUTTONS; even this is not all; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; can be seen any time.
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IF YOU KNEW THE BARGAINS in Houses we advertise at different times, you would not fail to see them. They are sold quick. You have the privilege of looking at them, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT.
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HANDSOME NEW COLONIAL HOUSE; Parlor, Music Room, Back Parlor, Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Back Stairs, Laundry, 6 Bedrooms and Bath. Billiard Room. Trimmed in OAK. Decorated in Burlap. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. CHOICEST AND BEST LOCATION. West Side; Near "L" Station and Trolleys. PRICE $7,250. Make Offer. TERMS: $500 CASH AND $45 MONTHLY pays all, or to suit. Come any day.
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SNAP FOR $4,750.
POSITIVELY AS STATED!
Nine rooms, detached house; RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD; handsomely decorated; double POLISHED FLOORS throughout; porcelain bath; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; eight-foot walks, curb and street improvements made AND PAID FOR.
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$500 CASH, balance $20 per month; CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY THROUGH WINTER; must sell. Open Sundays.
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3-Story Stone Residences.
Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. An elegant home—with all that that implies. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

WE HAVE
five houses left from the hundreds of houses built within a short time. Going out of the building business and desiring to close out those houses, will offer them at a cut-rate figure, so as to close matters up. A great chance for any one desiring a home. Terms to suit. For particulars apply to
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NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, hox stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

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Only one left; 4-story and basement; whitestone, replete with every convenience for comfort; finest house in the best section of the city; 25 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; small amount of cash needed; all offers carefully considered. PETERSON, builder, on premises, 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Rents, $4,644 yearly; price, $38,000; terms to suit; elegant new 3-story double bay window brick flat; 100 feet from Prospect Park; built under the new law; perfect in every respect, and the best investment ever offered. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Corner saloon and apartment house, 4-story, brick, with splendid three-family frame dwelling on rear of lot; price $8,750; fully rented for $1,124; lot 25x100; located on thoroughfare 10 minutes' ride from our office. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 28 and 30 Court St., Brooklyn.

17% INVESTMENT, 17%.
Park Slope; 4-story flat; rented for $1,464 per year; fine condition; always rented; price $11,500, mortgage $8,500.
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FOR SALE—HOUSES—SIXTH ST., NEAR Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; openwork plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises.
JOHN A. BLISS, Builder.

Nine—New, brick, complete two-family dwellings; 25th Ward; Title Co. mortgage $8,500 each, 5%. Total equity $27,000. Might exchange whole or part for unincumbered country property. Katcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

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BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Bond and Mortgage at 4 and 4½ per cent. Builders' loans a specialty.
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$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x125; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Beautiful Ocean Av. lots, cheap. R. T. Stokes, 197 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
Writs for further particulars.
A California Lemon Grove in San Diego Co. Comprises 30 A., 15 of which is in lemons, 8-r. house, barn, and other bldgs. All under plow. Good investment; 1-3 mi. to R. R. $20,000.
100 A. Berkshire Co., Mass. 7-r. house, barn, and other bldgs. Small orchard; Springs; 35 A. timber, ½ mi. to R. R. $1,500.
62 A. Montgomery Co., Pa. Stone bldg., stream, orchard, 6 A. timber; 43 A. under cultivation; 5 mi. to R. R. $2,800.
50 acres sub-irrigated truck land, Putnam Co. Fla. Orange, peach, and pecan trees. Good residence and packing house. Artesian well. Convenient location. Price low.
120 Acres in King Co., Washington. 94 acres native timber. Small buildings. 2½ acres fruit. Timber alone worth nearly the price asked for entire property. $2,500.
Magnificent estate in Lancaster, Pa. Beautiful modern 20-room house with every convenience; fine Pompeian brick stable, servants' lodge, &c. Grounds 206x526x100 ft. Large open lawn. Will be sacrificed to make quick sale.
Fine residence in Freehold, N. J. Modern 16-room house finely located. Good stable. Lot 108x312 ft. with abundance of shade and fruit. Property has cost $20,000. Now offered to settle estate at $9,000.
Beautiful home in Weymouth, Mass. Modern 11-room house, stable, and 3 acres of ground. Superior bath and laundry. Abundant shade and fruit. Electric cars pass door. $4,200.
A fine property at Fort Washington, Montg. Co., Pa. 60 acres good rich land. Modern 10-room mansion, good tenant house, barn, and other buildings. New orchard of all kinds fruit. 40 acres especially suitable for building purposes. Bargain price.
A great California bargain. 160-acre fruit ranch in San Diego Co., 3,500 olive trees, lemons, and other fruits. Good buildings. Good well and large cistern. Price only $15,000. Worth $25,000.
11-r. residence and lot, Bay St. Louis, Miss. Modern impts., stable, servants' house, large pavilion, &c. Magnificent shade trees, orchard; property has salt water frontage. Excellent location. 1½ mi. to R. R. $10,000.
160 acres in Osceola Co., Fla., 90 acres timber, principally pine. Bargain at $1,000.
Grist Mill, Residence, and 1 acre, Katrine, Ulster, N. Y. Bldg. and machinery in good condition; stream 7-ft fall. Excellent location. $5,000.
100 A. Bucks Co., Pa.; good house; fair barn; 5 A. orchard; stream; all tillable, excellent location; 2 mi. to R. R. 18 mi. to Phila. $7,000.
8-story brick residence and lot, Bristol, Pa. 14 rooms; all modern impts; shade and fruit. Lot 36x215 ft.; 5 blks to R. R. $7,000.
Excellent residence and 23 acres near Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. House contains 14 rooms, bath, electric lights, and all conveniences. Stable, ice-house, and other buildings. Large variety shade and fruit. Bargain at $6,500.
Good stock and dairy farm in Jefferson Co., Ark., 9 miles from Pine Bluff. 65 acres under plow; 127 acres timber. Young orchard. 5-room frame house, barn, and outbuildings. Good water. Price only $1,800.
Two-story brick bus. bldg., furniture, and lot, Sterling, Colo. 14 rooms; lot 25x190 ft. Centrally located; good investment; 2 blks. to R. R. $4,500.
Residence and lot, Princeton, N. J. Brick and stone bldg., 15 rooms, modern impts.; stable; shade and fruit; near Princeton University; lot 200x300 ft. ½ mi. to R. R. $15,000.
45 A. and impts. suburban to Schenectady, N. Y. Fair bldgs.; orchard; stream; 11 A. timber; 20 A. cultivated; 15 min. to trolley; 2 mi. to R. R. $15,000.
320 A. Lincoln Co., Neb. Fair house; fine stock ranch; unlimited range adjoining; 3½ mi. to R. R. $8,000.
11 good building lots in Ogdensburg, N. Y., opposite the new Silk Mill. Good investment at $3,300.
Orchard and 10½ acres in Corning, Tehama Co., Cal. All planted in choice fruits. Near R. R. Station, Post Office, schools, &c. $1,500.
An ideal stock, grain, and fruit farm of 540 acres in Meade Co., Ky. 350 acres under plow. Excellent buildings. Abundance of water. Orchard of 15 acres. Price low at $30,000.
Fine farm of 274 acres in Kent Co., Del. Near Harrington. 200 acres under cultivation. Buildings old but substantial. Plenty of good timber and good water. Finely located for a stock farm. Bargain at $3,500.
Fine orange grove of 101 acres within the corporate limits of Riverside, Cal., 25 minutes by electric cars from centre of city. All planted in the best and most profitable variety naval oranges. Fine residence for manager, superintendent's house, new barn, packing house, and many other valuable improvements. Net profits for past seven years have averaged $13,871 per year. Price, $120,000.
Residence and 35 A. Jamesport, L. I., N. Y. 11 rooms; beautiful shady lawn; 1½ A. shade and fruit; also tenement house and barn. 3 min. walk from R. R. $12,000.
Excellent residence and 14 acres in Pinal Co., Arizona, beautifully located ¼ mi. from Casa Grande Station. 9 acres in vineyard and one acre of assorted fruit. Location exceptionally healthful. Fine home for an invalid. Bargain at $3,000.
Mineral Springs, 10-room Res., bottling house, 12-room bathhouse, large barn and 150 A. land, Mt. Pleasant, Tex. Springs valuable for their medicinal properties. If further developed can be made to rank with best-known health and pleasure resort in U. S. ¾ mi. to R. R. $25,000.
An ideal country home for city family, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Near the famous Chautauqua Assembly grounds. Fine large house; good barn, and other bldgs; 100 A. land, 2 mi. to R. R., ½ mi. to trolley. $10,000.
Two houses and lot, Otsego, Mich. One brick and one frame house; seven and thirteen rooms respectively. Modern impts., stable; shade and fruit; fine lawn; lot 7½x8 rods; 5 blks to R. R. $5,000.
Six suburban lots, Corning, Ill. 16 mi. northwest from Chicago Court House; lots 25x145 ft. 2,500 to 3,000 ft. to R. R. $1,500.
Excellent residence in Wissanoming, Phila. 9 rooms and bath. Electric lights, hot and cold water, and all conveniences. Lot 55x125 ft., with shade and fruit and good brick stable. Everything in good condition. 3 blocks from R. R. Station. Bargain at $3,500.
W. M. OSTRANDER.
North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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If interested in any of the following properties, write at once for full particulars. If you buy a property through me, and at any time within two years you should decide that it is not just what you want, I will resell it for you, charging no commission.
12 Room Res. and lot, Athol, Mass.
80 a. & impts., San Diego co., Cal.; 75 a. cultivated; 12 a. orchard.
5 a. and impts., near Eaton, N. Y.
274 a. Holmes co., Miss., 4 Houses, barn; 200 a. cultivated; 50 a. timber.
Res. & 5 a. land, Painesville, Ohio; 10 rooms; modern impts.; shade and fruit.
Modern 11 room Res. and 2 lots, Flemington, N. J.; barn; shade and fruit.
2 Dwellings, 2 Stores, 3 Lots and 93 a. mineral land, Covington, Va.
Two Stores and two Dwel., Citronelle, Ala.
House, 2 lots, Chestnut Park, Savannah, Ga.
2 a. unimproved, Clay Co., Fla.
80 a. Fruit Farm, Santa Clara Co., Cal.; fair bldgs.; 1½ mi. to R. R.
80 a. unimproved Lincoln co., Wis.
1 suburban Lot, Chicago, Ill.
4 well located Lots, Livingston, Mont.
252 a. & impts., Crawford co., Wis.
House and lot, Sherman st., Boston, Mass.
1280

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Rates $660 upwards.

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In the Centre of Retail Dry Goods District.

Full Particulars on Application.

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Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.

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Large corner store, suitable for first-class florist or gents' furnishing; near Columbia College; the only store in the neighborhood; rent moderate. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Large store, suitable for fancy grocery or first-class butcher and grocery, near Columbia College; absolutely no opposition; rent moderate. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

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Elegant loft, 50x75; windows on all sides; suitable for any business; rent $40; 363 9th Av. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Choice corner, 121st St. and Amsterdam Av., suitable for florist or ladies' and gents' furnishings. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

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537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 228 West 58th St.

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105 East 17th St.—Small studios; skylight, heat, and gas; $15 and $18; also first floor desk room; rent, $15.

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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.

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Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.

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Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.

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55,000 SQUARE FEET; $5,000 NET.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

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132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Floors, Offices, and Studios, $10 to $50; newly altered building. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Choice store, suitable for family grocery or butcher or combination store. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Offices, studios, floor space; very reasonable; elevator, every convenience; fine building and location. 1,931 Broadway, 65th.

A large store, basement and sub-cellar, 27x108, 20 Rose St., to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

A strong, four-story building, with water-tight cellar, Nos. 284-286 Front St., to lease. RULAND & WHITING COMPANY, 5 Beekman St.

Park Place, Near Broadway.—Whole building, 5-story and basement, from May 1st next. Plans, 234 B'way.

To Let—Offices, 143 West 125th; best business location in Harlem. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Opportunity for party wanting Broadway stand near 59th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

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75 Lexington Av.—Large, light, new store; steam heat; decorated to suit; price, $40. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

A building on Broadway, near 59th St., to lease. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

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Bakery, with living rooms, only $50 monthly. Apply on premises, 744 2d Av., corner 40th St.

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Factory, five-story and basement, 41x87, high ceilings, plate glass front; steam heat; Hoyt St., near Fulton. A. F., 286 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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53 5TH AVENUE,

N. E. Corner 12th Street.

This exceptional corner to rent unfurnished. House will be thoroughly overhauled to suit tenant. Rent low to right party.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
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A thoroughly modern American basement house, fireproof; never occupied. Will be decorated to suit tenant.

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3 STORIES, $1,000.

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A strictly up-to-date 3½-story-and-basement stone dwelling, with foyer hall, up-stairs dining room extension; butler's pantry; open plumbing and new artistic decorations; one of the finest neighborhoods; Bedford section, near "L" station; 20 minutes from Manhattan; a bargain at $900—worth $1,200.

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We have a number of desirably located furnished houses to rent for the season.

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$200 per month and upward. Many desirable and very handsomely furnished houses, in 5th Avenue residential section. Rents pretty generally reduced on account of lateness of season.

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Furnished.

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American basement residence; beautifully furnished; occupied by owner; $4,000 for season.

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High Class Apartment Hotel.
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Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.

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Apartments of various sizes and single rooms, with bath, containing every modern comfort and convenience, for lease by the year, unfurnished. Long distance telephone in each apartment.

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FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
COMFORT, REPOSE, ELEGANCE.

Domestic happiness freed from servant problem. Every known modern convenience.

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Suites furnished, unfurnished, 2 to 10 rooms; housekeeping or hotel service. Apartment long distance telephones, and steel safes; mail chutes; all-night elevators. Booklet on request.

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Three Doors from 5th Ave.

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EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

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An Apartment Hotel. Now Open.

Located between the Central Park and the Hudson River.

In perfection of equipment, superior service, and location, it is unequalled.

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NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.

Apartments of one room and bath; two rooms and bath; three rooms and two baths; unfurnished; private telephone; electric light; gas logs; all night elevator; full hotel service; excellent restaurant, exclusively for guests, both table d'hote and a la carte; descriptive booklets on request.

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One apartment of two rooms and bath, unfurnished $35, or furnished $40 per month.

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Write for pamphlets and rates.

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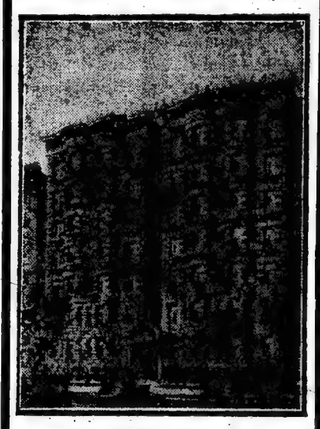

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Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute, telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

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5 Rooms and Bath. $375 to $500 per annum.

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Suites of 6 and 7 Rooms. Rents $660 to $1,800.

Everything that can be desired in modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet.

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Near Cor. Madison Ave.

High Class Apartments; Light Kitchens; Large Closets; All Night Elevator Service.

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326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
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High Class Apartments;
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NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
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New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

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CORNER RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 94TH ST.—7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and baths, with all modern conveniences; exceptionally large rooms; electric elevator; long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths, laundry and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Panoramic view of the Hudson River. $1,500 to $3,000

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241 AND 243 WEST 101ST ST.—New, up-to-date building; 8 rooms and two baths; all large rooms; long distance telephone in each apartment; steam drying room and laundry in basement; electric elevator; day and night service. $1,400 to $1,500

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You're Independent of Cooks

in the Antoinettes Apartments, because there is an excellent restaurant right in the building. If you don't know where they are, walk two blocks east of the Savoy Hotel on Fifty-ninth Street and you will run into them.

They front on three streets, Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

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Entire Block Front,
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Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.

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Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.

Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
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Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
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Attractive apartments, large rooms, with attendance. Southern exposure. (8241)

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318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
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Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45; pamphlets on application.

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Apartments with nine light rooms; rent $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

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7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

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Separate telephones, refrigerators, and electric lifts, under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.

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The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. Rents only $60 per month.

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Occupancy Select.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; under new management; elegant suites of 5, 6, 7, 8, or 11 rooms, with two shower baths, newly renovated and containing every modern requisite for the comfort and convenience of housekeeping; seperate elevator and stairs for servants.
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Desirable corner Apartments, all outside rooms, five and six, with bath; steam heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; highest elevation in city; overlooking Hudson and East Rivers; rents $35 to $45 per month. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

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ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850. SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ALSO 1ST FLOOR 7-ROOM SUITE FOR DOCTOR, $600. Apply to owner, on premises.

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Vis-a-vis from this elegant apartment house; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; southern exposure; rent reasonable; select small family. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

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Broadway and 66th. Adjoining Corner House.—Seven and bath; select families; convenient location; gas range; $40.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th.—Eight and bath; elevator; telephone; every convenience; also apartment, nine rooms.

A.—419 3d Av., near 30th St., apartments of four large rooms; rent $11 and $14; station of electric elevated road at 28th St.

Five rooms, 1,227 Columbus Av., $19 monthly; hot and cold water. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Bachelor Apartments or Others.—4 rooms and bath; splendid central location; $45 month. 10 West 28th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—3 Peck Slip 1st and 3d floors; 9 large, light rooms; single house; rents $18 and $22.

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The apartments in this building were designed to replace the comforts and roominess of a country house.

The private halls and entertaining rooms are more spacious than in the average country residence, and the chambers and domestic arrangements are calculated to appeal to families accustomed to living in roomy private houses.

SOME CHOICE SUITES OF 9, 10 AND 12 ROOMS

Underground railway station at Eighty-sixth street corner. Work on this part of the road is practically completed and the street has been repaved in front of this property.

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8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200—7 Rooms and Bath, $800 to $950
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Absolutely fireproof. All improvements. Electric Light. Elevators. Cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.

TO ACCOMMODATE COLUMBIA STUDENTS WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
APARTMENTS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

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AGENTS,
1224 Amsterdam Ave., Bet. 120th St. and 121st St.

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Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.

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Corner Riverside Drive and 94th St.

A situation affording a superb panoramic view of the Hudson—away from the noise of traffic and street cars.

7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and bath, all exceptionally large. Electric elevator; long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths; laundry and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Rent, $1,500 to $3,000.

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Tel., 109 Riverside. Tel., 3,307 Riverside.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House, 35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,

Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light, telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept and the rents are from $27.50 to $35; easy of access; the electric elevated station at 67th St.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

14th St., 227 East.—Beautifully decorated apartment of seven large rooms and bath, having all improvements; rent $35. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

An elegant five-room and bath apartment; nicely decorated throughout; halls heated; rent $23; 2,270 Broadway, near 81st. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT 61 E. 86th St. Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.

Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

113th St., 79 East.—Apartment of 6 handsomely decorated rooms and bath; all improvements; rent only $17. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

---

75 Lexington Av.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $40; attendance. R. H. Elliott, 62 William St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $60.

27th St., 17 West.—Two bachelor apartments; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. J. F. Douthitt.

18th St., 12 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

"Hollywood," Madison Av., corner 94th St.—7 elegant, light rooms and bath; ground floor.

The Hillcrest, 2, 7, 9 rooms, $700 to $1,700. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn.

"The Belmont," 547 Madison St., corner Lewis Av., 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water supply and gas range; hardwood trim; tiled hearth and bath; $35; immediate possession; a strictly private neighborhood.

ERNESTUS GULICK CO.,
FULTON ST., COR. BEDFORD AV.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

477 West 140th St.,
476 West 141st St.

Corner apartments, 5 and 6 all light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights, uniformed service; magnificent view of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

RENTS, $37.50 TO $47.50

Apply on premises, or to
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,695 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

COLUMBIA COURT

Riverside and 116th Street, overlooking the Drive and River; 7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; up-to-date in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute,

Business Opportunities.

RUBBER HORSESHOE PATENTS FOR SALE for France, also for England; the only safety rubber horseshoe; the best modern invention that has ever been presented to the public, especially horsemen, for ease and comfort to the horse and money saved to the owner; it lasts double the time of old-fashioned shoes; prevents slipping on asphalt pavement or on ice-frozen streets; cures sore feet. Information and references, 248 West 12th St., New York.

MAN WITH $800

To take part interest in great invention for 4 foreign countries. Call personally. W. A. MAASCH, 2,712 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

Drug store near New York; exceptional bargain; long established; close to depot and Post Office; best block in town; low rent. Answer, Box 313 Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

Cash grocery store on leading avenue for sale; new goods; A1 fixtures; established 9 years; bargain to private buyer; positively no agents. Box 14, 577 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Fine store property and 10 acres; good business; must sell at once; price $2,600; easy terms; stock at cost; farms for sale. P. Sanford Snyder, East Millstone, N. J.

Rare Chance for a Druggist.—Must sell quick; store established 1867; growing village; little cash required. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

For Sale.—Will sacrifice; great bargain; all-year country hotel; chance of a lifetime; handsomely furnished; rent, $600 year; money maker. Inquire 74 Park Place.

Good Chance—Three large basement rooms suitable for dining room; best of location, near 5th Av.; German preferred; rare opportunity. 25 West 15th St.

A good established business wants a silent partner to invest from $10,000 and up; will secure from losses. Address U., Box 204 Times Office.

Have profitable business; want partner with $12,500; specialty; large profits; references required. K., Box 214 Times.

A family apartment hotel to rent; all modern improvements. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Plaiting establishment for sale; 48-inch Chanler Accordeon, 28-inch side pinking machine. 134 Lexington Av.

John Wetjen, 2,061 Eighth Av., has sold, on October 14, his grocery business to Ignatz Brown.

30th St., 12 West.—Parlor floor, for business; excellent location; altered to suit tenant.

Furnished-room house, doing prosperous business; every room rented. Call at 137 East 30th St.

Printing office, Broadway, for sale; bargain; investigate. Seymour, 11 Bank St.

Excursions.

Raymond & Whitcomb's

TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.

Tours by special vestibule trains to California (and Mexico).

Through cars to California without change.

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Also tickets including Every Traveling and Hotel Expense.

Individual Travel Tickets All Routes.

Other tours to Mediterranean Italy, North Cape, Russia, Around the World, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Old Point Comfort, Luray Caverns, etc.

Circulars on application.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, 25 Union Sq. 305 Washington St. 1,005 Chestnut St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.

Which remains open all the year, is built, furnished, and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best city hotels. Its central location, with an entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the Park, is the best. It is luxuriously equipped and perfectly heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. Its weekly concerts of highest grade music will continue throughout the year. The telephone service in each room now connects also with the city system. Each private bath is supplied with hot and cold sea water and fresh water, and there is also running hot and cold fresh water in 250 guest rooms. Special suites, with private service and dining room, are features, as are also the beautiful guests' exchange and dining room. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY. The Famous RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOTEL LENOX, E. Brown, Propr.

Under a new regime this hotel will be one of the high class houses of Lakewood. Cuisine in charge of a former Waldorf chef. Superior service. All rooms Southern exposure and steam heated. Private baths. A perfect Winter home, with sun parlors; music, etc. Beautiful drives over new roads in pine woods.

East Orange.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE ALVORD

18 South Clinton St., 4 minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Only 40 minutes from New York. A high-grade modern family hotel. Suites with private baths. Liberal management. Reasonable rates. Open all the year. F. B. ALVORD, Prop.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

European Hotels.

MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central open position; medium prices.

MUNICH. HOTEL CONTINENTAL. High Patronage. Latest Comforts. Finest Situation.

Wanted.

GOLD COINS $1.50 paid for gold dollars; gold quarters, 75c.; gold halves, $1; book prices paid, 10c. LOW, 287 4th Av.

Dogs and Birds.

Small French bull dogs to sell, from $100. Leclercq, 703 6th Av., second floor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, the publishers, the bankers and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

For Sale.

SUVIO.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

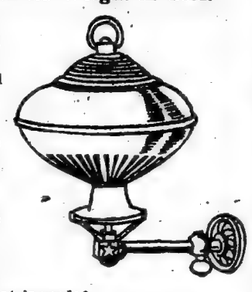

A Benefit in the early Fall when steam is not turned on. Indispensable in Winter. Invaluable on damp and chilly days. Delight and comfort in the Spring when steam is already turned off and yet heat is needed.

It is considered the most ingenious arrangement. If you re looking for comfort SUVIO is a real thing. Sold everywhere. Beware of cheap and worthless substitutes.

This stamp is on top of every Suvio Heater. **Prices, $2.25, $3.00, $1.50 and $1.25.**

SUVIO HEATING CO.,

1,079 3d Ave., near 64th St., and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.

Liberal discount to the trade. TEL. 935A 79TH. OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW YORK STORES:	BROOKLYN STORES:
R. H. MACY & CO.	H. BATTERMAN.
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ADAMS CO.	FREDERICK LOESER
ROTHENBERG & CO.	A. I. NAMM.
F. T. HORSMAN CO., 354 Broadway.	THE BERLIN.
JOHN WANAMAKER.	

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS. $1

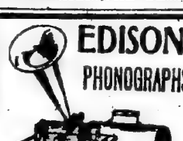

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—

Only Store. 32 E. 14th St.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week. Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St. OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys. No reference or security required. No inquiries or deliveries made. Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,

7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 189 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

Partitions, railings, counters, floor tiles, lowest prices; fixtures bought and sold. Empire Fixture Co., 454 Broadway.

SAFES fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON, 393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Typewriters sold $1 weekly; new machines, $50 cash; all makes second hand; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up. Al Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704. Telephone 3825 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Long-man's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

For Sale—600 Indian stone relics collected in New Jersey. J. A. Oakes, Highlands, N. J.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Legal Sales.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE COAL AND IRON ORE LANDS IN CAMPBELL COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to decrees of the United States Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, I will, on Thursday, November 6th, 1902, at 12 o'clock M., upon the premises near La Follette, Tenn., sell about 14,500 acres of coal lands, and a vein or iron ore, about 1,600 acres, being all the lands of the Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.; also 2,402 shares of stock in the Tennessee Northern Railway Company.

The property is now leased by Tennessee Northern Railway Company, which connects with the Southern Railway, and the L. & N. R. R. is now building an extension through the property from Jellico to Knoxville.

Said property, both real and personal, will be sold at auction in one sale, on a credit of 6 and 12 months. The purchaser will be required to give personal security; and a lien will be retained to secure purchase price; 6% interest will be charged on deferred payments.

A full description can be obtained from the Clerk's office of said Court, and every facility will be extended at La Follette for examining the property.

HENRY O. EWING, Special Master Commissioner, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Legal Notices.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 23d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors, A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 59th St. & 3d Ave.

$2 a Week for the Celebrated Milton Pianos

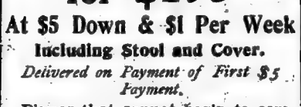

One of the most remarkable piano offers that this store has ever made is this:

100 Milton Pianos $225 Each.

$10 Down and $2 a Week.

This price includes top and cover. Delivered on receipt of first payment of $10.

The Milton Piano is one of the finest ever built. Made by the Milton Piano Company. Everything in it is of the very finest quality and built by the most skilled and experienced piano makers. The cases are large, rich and massive.

A representative of the Milton Piano Company stated that when these pianos were built, it was intended that they should sell for $500 each. For many pianos that are sold at $500 to-day cannot compare with the Milton.

The piano must be seen to be appreciated, and as an offer of this kind is rare, and owing to the limited quantity it is advisable for you to inspect this piano as early as possible.

We also continue to offer the

Harmony Piano for $175

At $5 Down & $1 Per Week

Including Stool and Cover.

Delivered on Payment of First $5 Payment.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

Every Harmony and Milton Piano has a ten years' guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Sold on easy monthly payments. New Pianos to rent. Send for Catalogue. JACOB DOLL, MFR., 92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y. Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

$3 PIANOS RENTED MONTHLY

GOETZ & CO., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Wareroms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$15, Rosewood piano; beautiful upright, $30; Colonial mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW } NEW YORK. 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., }

44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN. 94 BROADWAY, }

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES

No indorsement; no security required. 87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Auction Sales.

"WHAT is home without a piano?"—Wise. 50 high grade pianos at auction, at the WISE piano warerooms, 10 and 21 West 125th St. BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 21, at 8:15 o'clock sharp, 50 slightly used pianos, made by Steinway, Chickering, Sohmer, Weber, Hazelton, Hardman, Knabe, Bacon, Krakauer, Lindeman, Haines, Decker, and others, in uprights, grands, squares, and baby grands. Exhibition. Pianos on view and examination this day and evening.

Mortgage Sale—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9 A. M., at 314 Front St., Borough of Manhattan, lot saloon fixtures. By order of Atty. for Mortgagees.

Herbert Gray, auctioneer, sells Monday night and following nights during week, bric-a-brac, &c., 431 8th Av., commencing at 8 o'clock each evening.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Pianos and Organs.

At the **"BRADBURY"** Warerooms

ONLY

20 Pianos Left

IN THE SALE OF

ODD PIANOS
OTHER MAKERS' PIANOS
EXCHANGED AND STORE SAMPLE PIANOS

At Remarkable Reductions

At $175	"Webster," large; price was $300.
At $175	"Bradbury," small; price was $300.
At $200	"Knabe," upright.
At $225	"Bradbury," medium; price was $350.
At $250	"Bradbury," large; price was $450.
At $375	"Sohmer," Baby Grand.
At $375	"Bradbury," Parlor Grand; price was $900.

Similar opportunities at our Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark Warerooms.

Terms Cash, or Easy Payments if desired.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.

142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

HARDMAN PIANOS

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS. 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade)	$87
UPRIGHT, (slightly used)	125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.	
UPRIGHT, (celebrated maker)	135
UPRIGHT, (concert used)	225
JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.	
FINE SQUARE	45
UPRIGHT, (good maker)	100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.	
UPRIGHT	90
UPRIGHT, (used 6 months)	135

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY. New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BRIGGS PIANOS AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS. Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (18th st.)

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 184th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, Elegant Mahogany Upright; Chickering bargain. Installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 buys new mahogany upright piano, 87 months. 1,586 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

12th St., 128 West.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; house exceptionally comfortable; first-class table board.

14th St., 329 West.—Large, small rooms, heated; early breakfast; bath; families; good table; reasonable.

14th St., 248 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, with board; references.

20th St., 15 West. The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.

Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

22d St., 427 West.—Handsome, newly furnished double rooms; running water; every convenience; reasonable; reference; gentlemen preferred.

24th St., 120 East, Near Madison Square.—Pleasant rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; moderate.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

44th St., 135 West.—Private boarding house; large rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; central; moderate; reference.

46th St., 315 West.—Pleasant double and single rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; refined.

48th St., 218 West.—First-class French boarding house; large connecting room; with all improvements; table board.

52d St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; running water; southern exposure; cuisine excellent; table board.

55th St., 555 West, near Broadway "L."—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; superior table board.

56th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

76th St., 241 West, Near West End Av.—Beautifully furnished second floor front room; bay window view; southern exposure; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

79th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS; PARLOR DINING ROOM.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

123D ST., 114-116 WEST. Desirable rooms; references exchanged; telephone.

129th St., 160 West, 7th and Lenox Avs.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine location.

Morningside Heights, 1,161 Amsterdam Av., corner 117th St.—Large and medium rooms, overlooking Park; warm, sunny; comfortably furnished; superior table; $8 to $10 per week; elevator.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

29 Ormond Pl., Block Franklin Av. Station, Fulton St. "L," Brooklyn.—Large room; running water; large closets; excellent table; $9.50 double; permanent; hall rooms, heated, $4 to $5.

79 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.—Nicely furnished second floor front room; southern exposure; 2 large closets; hot and cold water; also room on third floor; good home cooking; tabis boarders taken.

95 HANCOCK ST., Between Bedford and Nostrand Avs.; best section of Brooklyn; large, pleasant, well-heated front alcove room, second floor; southern exposure; with small party of adults; select table.

258 Ryerson St., Near De Kalb Av. and L, Brooklyn.—Handsomely furnished double and hall rooms; first-class house; table guests accommodated; references.

A very desirable front room; southern exposure; also 2 pleasant single rooms; table board; terms moderate. 213 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Private family will rent furnished alcove and square room; all conveniences; large closets; convenient to trolley and L; board optional. 441 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

Square hall room, with superior table, in newly furnished house; references. 5 Arlington Place, near Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Table board; parlor dining room; also large and small rooms. 131 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted.

Villavista, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City; magnificent surroundings; large grounds; 300 ft. verandas; healthful altitude; like Adirondacs; superior accommodations, table, transportation; amusements; reasonable; circulars.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

Board Wanted—By a desirable family, 4 adults; 3 bedrooms and sitting room; where there are no other boarders. H. R. B., Box 121 Times Office.

Country Board.

East Orange.—Two gentlemen or couple can have room and board in private family of adults; steam heat; tiled bathroom, &c.; reference required. Sociable, O Box 180 Times.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 43.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

4th St., 210 West.—Newly furnished front room; bath, gas, elevator, steam heat; reasonable; Apartment 14.

5th Av., 326, (Near Waldorf.)—Large, newly furnished room, third floor, front; gentlemen; permanent; references; privileges; Monday.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room, handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Steam-heated suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished.

10th St., 192 West.—$2; pleasant room; running water, gas, bath; private family; outside bell.

16th St., 137 West.—Newly furnished front or back parlor; running water; thoroughly renovated house; absolutely clean. Moore.

19th St., 317 East.—Three large, nicely furnished rooms, with hot and cold water and bath; private family; reference.

28th St., 122 East.—Handsomely furnished sunny back parlor and second-story room; closets; hot and cold water.

40th St., 101 West.—Large and small furnished front rooms, all improvements; moderate rates. Whalen.

40th St., 12 West.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; soon to be vacated; fine location.

42d St., 246 West., Near Broadway.—Furnished room, private house; every convenience; reasonable.

43d St., 244 West, Near Broadway.—Few furnished rooms, gentlemen only; private family; telephone; references required.

49th St., 149 West.—Convenient to car lines, in refined house, large, well-furnished rooms; gentlemen; reasonable.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny, newly furnished rooms; reasonable.

51st St., 439 West.—Parlor, front bedroom, suitable doctor, light business; fine location; rent low. Kirkland.

55th St., 353 West.—Newly decorated and furnished large, airy rooms; references required.

56th St., 62 West.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; gentlemen only; references exchanged; breakfast.

50th St., 34 West.—Large front room and hall room.

66th St., 160 West.—For gentlemen only; two connecting rooms; handsomely furnished; with private bath; can have breakfast in room; want reference; first flat. L.

64th St., 151 West.—Finely furnished rooms, single or double, with large wardrobes.

76th St., 59 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny room in apartment. Barbour.

83d St., 8 West.—Rooms in strictly private family's home; neat, comfortable; open plumbing; gentlemen; choice location; references.

86th St., 317 West, near Riverside.—Handsome front room or entire second floor; private bath; dressing rooms.

89th St., 110 West.—Nice front parlor, with bedroom, steam, bath, conveniences; moderate; one flight. Berard.

133 East 55th St.—Large parlor, comfortably furnished; porcelain bath; central location.

Down-town business men who are tired hanging on car straps every morning and evening will find The Raleigh Hotel, 963-965 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter months; single rooms, steam heated, $4, $5, $6 per week. Richard de Logerot, Prop. and Mgr.

Elegantly furnished rooms, singly and en suite; heated, all conveniences, in exclusive house. Nelson, 68 West 12th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms and suites call on Earle A. Kaaks, 1,183 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Lexington Av., 85, (26th.)—Elegant furnished large alcove room; suitable for three or four gentlemen.

Madison Av., 2,048, 129th and 130th Sts.—Two large, light, elegant furnished front rooms; three windows; private house; all improvements; suitable ladies or couple.

Perry St., 1.—Large and small rooms; light housekeeping; transients; near L and cars.

PHYSICIAN'S OPPORTUNITY. Handsomely furnished first floor, running water; also rooms single or en suite. Jaun, 41 West 45th St.

Upper West Side.—Elegantly furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable for two; private hall; rooms independent; tiled bathroom, hot and cold water all the time; steam heat; good location, convenient to park, elevated, and surface cars; adults; no other roomers; will rent to refined people only; price, $10.00 per week. Webb, 417 Manhattan Av.

Brooklyn.

Gates Av., 447, Brooklyn.—Furnished or unfurnished large and small rooms; references required.

Halsey St., 376, Brooklyn.—Large alcove room and back room on second floor, or en suite; running water; porcelain bath; also rooms on third floor.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 220 West 58th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,

72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y

Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.

We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

Transient families accommodated. Cuisine and all appointments of high standard. RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. MODERN HOTEL. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT. Rooms $1 Per Day Upward. Room and Board $2 Per Day Up. EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE. THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 60 CTS. SOUTHERN COOKING. REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE

BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST. Steel Construction, Absolutely Fireproof.

Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Purchase and Exchange.

Positively highest prices paid for contents of houses and flats. Miller, 56 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gentleman wishes laundress to take home his work, including collars and shirts; only strictly first-class work desired. Swan, Box 75 1,364 Broadway.

Lady Wishes a German governess to take entire charge of two boys of 7 and 10 years; references required. Call Monday, 10-12, or after 2, at 14 West 55th St.

Wanted—A girl for general housework in a family of two in Ridgewood, N. J. Apply, with references, Monday, between 10 and 12, Rhoads, 502 West 143d St.

Wanted—Neat, reliable girl for general housework; references; good home. Daniels, 203 West 135th St.

Wanted—Working housekeeper in small private family. Call at 43 East 73d St., between 5 and 7 Monday.

$15 weekly paid ladies to work at home; everything furnished; enclosed stamped envelope. D. 128, Ladies' Ind. Co., 167 Wabash Av., Chicago.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Advertising Manager Wanted—One familiar with catalogue and display work as well as general advertising. Address, with references, experience, &c., Wakefield, U Box 146 Times.

A gentleman with fourteen years' experience in large banks, well posted on securities, seeks position with reputable brokerage firm. O., 168 Times.

Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Boy—For office; must write a good hand; also strong boy to help in shipping room. Snyder & Black, 95 William St.

Coal saver, cuts your bills in half; any one can make and use it; it is simple, cheap, and effective; instructions mailed for 25c. silver; agents wanted. P. J. Martire, 234 Sullivan St.

Litho. Transferrer.—Man experienced in music preferred; steady work. Address C. M., 349 East 72d St.

Wanted—By a large Jewish institution for children, a refined and intelligent couple as Superintendent and Matron; the Superintendent must have experience in the handling of large groups of children and a general knowledge of charity work; one having knowledge of or experience in the cottage plan or pavilion system preferred. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, experience, ages, &c., P. O. Box 1247, New York City.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths for out-of-town; good wages. Apply, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., to L. S. Webster, No. 17 Moore St., near Stone, Room No. 17.

Wanted—First-class men to solicit savings accounts for banks; good men can readily earn from $20 to $40 per week. Apply to B. W. Moore, Room 301, 72 Leonard St.

Wanted—By oil manufacturers, office boy, between 16 and 18 years old; good penman; some experience. Address "Oils," care O., Box 133 Times Office.

Wanted—Boy, in office. Address, stating age, in own handwriting, W. & W., Box 160 Times Office.

Wanted—Men, white, colored, $14-$25, board, lodging, Baltimore oyster boat; expenses advanced. 115 1st St.

Agents.

Agents—100 printed cards with clasp case, 25c.; sample case, 10c.; particulars furnished. Clasp Case, 109 Nassau St., city.

Agents.—Send for circular Excel burglar alarm; we assign territory to good agents; fast seller. Excel Mfg. Co., Wyndmere, Penn.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

A young woman, college graduate, also graduate private institution, New York State certificate, undertake education of one or more pupils, morning hours; French, Spanish, Latin, advanced music, and harmony; special courses in literature, history, mathematics. Linguist, 390 Amsterdam Av.

Governess or Companion.—By bright, refined young lady as governess or companion; willing to travel. E. A. M., 257 West 42d St.

Governess.—French visiting governess wishes engagement; children preferred; hour, daily, $10 monthly; references. B. R., 806 Columbus Av.

Parties visiting New York, wishing a chaperon or a reliable woman to leave their children with can have such by addressing Reliable, Box 1,246 Times, Harlem.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, &c.—By neat, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; best city personal reference. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 407 West 21st St.

Chambermaid.—A young lady as chambermaid; private family; best reference. Call Monday at 422 West 47th St.; inquire janitor.

Chambermaid, &c.—By young colored woman as chambermaid or housekeeper. Ely, care of Simpson, 123 West 134th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Cooks.

Cook—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands her business; could sleep home; first-class reference. Julia, care Vandercam, 145 West 31st St.

Cook.—First-class cook in private family; no objection to country; best references. 343 East 33d St.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—Colored woman wants day's work or cleaning bachelor's apartments. 115 West 134th St., Mayher's bell.

Day's Work.—Woman wishes day's work or laundry to take home. Watson, 8 West 135th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Thoroughly reliable dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also alterations; remodeling, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—An experienced dressmaker, thoroughly good fitter and trimmer, accustomed to first-class work, wants some engagements out by day. R., 76 East 104th St.

Dressmaker.—By a first-class dressmaker, elegant fitter and designer, more work by day or week; remodels equal to new. Modes, 850 3d Av.

Dressmaker desires engagements out; McDowell system; moderate terms. Apply Mrs. Holmes, 138 West 130th St.

Dressmaker.—Go out by the day to fix dresses over; reasonable. Miss Hays, 115 West 16th St.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.

ATLANTIC OUTLET FOR CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

Possible Gould Extension from Pittsburg to Tidewater.

Belief as to Interests Backing the Trenton and New Brunswick Road and the Paulin's Kill Power House.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 18.—While the electric railway interests of North Jersey, or, more properly, that part of North Jersey lying adjacent to New York City, are the cause of a bi-monthly discussion on the subject of their future control, the two most powerful interests of all are being overlooked. One is the Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad, and the other is the immense electric power house being built in Warren County, N. J., along the Paulin's Kill.

The railroad is a mystery as to its real object and future ownership, while the power house is a mystery, because it serves no apparent purpose, and is far removed from any commercial or industrial centre that could make use of its product. Although removed from each other more than half a hundred miles, each is built with the object of supplying a future need at the proper time.

The Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad, just completed, is an enigma to railroad men. Running for twenty-five miles between the capital of the State and New Brunswick, it touches no villages or towns, and passes through the country, from which but a small amount of trade can ever be drawn. The traffic between Trenton and New Brunswick is very light at any time, and even the new line, which is operated by electricity, cannot hope to secure a very large patronage from sightseers, as there is almost nothing to see. The land is level and not especially picturesque, and the characteristics of one mile hold good for the entire twenty-five. There is even not enough difference in the rates between the steam lines and the trolley cars to deflect a very large patronage from the former.

But the promoters of the Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad have not expended nearly a million of dollars in acquiring a 100-foot right of way and grading a single-track line for the mere sake of being able to say that the break between New York and Philadelphia is bridged at last. They are too wise men for that. But the demand for the Trenton and New Brunswick apparently fails to exist.

Back of this mystery is a great certainty that a great trunk line of railroad will eventually span the continent, under a single management. It was the idea of Collis P. Huntington, and it set other railway managers thinking.

The Goulds have been fighting for some time for an Eastern terminal, and have reached Pittsburg, or soon will, the road being under construction. There is being built through the southwestern corner of Utah a railroad to enter California and afford a new through route to the Pacific Coast by way of Colorado and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. All these will eventually form one great chain from California to Pittsburg, and when Pittsburg is reached tidewater will be but a short distance away.

For months a corps of engineers have been at work in Chester County, Pennsylvania. One day some railroad men discovered that a charter had been granted to the Philadelphia and Western Railroad Company by the State Department at Harrisburg. The incorporators were allied indirectly with trolley interests, but the general belief was that the Goulds were back of the scheme. Hints have been dropped from time to time that instead of Parkesburg the Western terminus would be Pittsburg, and engineers engaged in the work have admitted that a new line could be run across the State of Pennsylvania that would be much more direct than the Pennsylvania Railroad itself and save much of the long pull over the Alleghanies.

Down in the southern part of Pennsylvania, almost on a direct line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, as the crow flies, a tunnel has been constructed to carry through it a single-track railway. No reason why an insignificant line should need a long tunnel has been given, except that it would save grades and curves. From a single track to a double track tunnel would mean short work in these days of modern machinery.

Again, on this side of the Delaware, it would be possible to extend the Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad across the city in almost a straight line, striking the river at a point where it is narrowest and could be bridged at least expense. A draw would be necessary at this point, because of navigation, but as the only craft passing north of the bridge are passenger steamers this would not interfere with the successful operation of the railroad. Permission of Congress or the approval of the Secretary of War would be necessary in order to construct a bridge across the Delaware at this point, but this presents no insurmountable obstacle to a corporation with the capital and determination to build a transcontinental railway.

All that would be necessary to complete the link, these obstacles removed, would be a line across the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, from the Delaware River to a point northwest of Philadelphia, and this would be more a matter of money and work than insurmountable obstacles.

The Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad, with its 100-foot right of way, through a level country, with but two easy curves in twenty-three out of its twenty-five miles, and a northern terminus, is peculiarly adapted for connection with a straight line extension to Staten Island or Jersey City. All of these things were taken into consideration by the firm of Philadelphia promoters who built the railroad, and its very construction, aside from the wide right of way and thorough grading, leads to the conviction that its mission as an electric road is but temporary. It has been suggested as a part of a high-speed electric railway between New York and Philadelphia, but this road (which undoubtedly will be built within the next three or four years) will go further north, because of advantages which it could not enjoy were it to cross the southern part of the city as the Trenton and New Brunswick must necessarily do to reach the Delaware River.

Closely identified, electrically and as a mystery, is the great power house on Paulin's Kill. Upward of a million dollars have already been spent on this plant and the work is not nearly finished. Damages amounting to tens of thousands, caused by high water, have been repaired without hesitancy, and the work of the Paulin's Kill Power Company continues. No one able to explain its purpose is willing and no one willing is able, so the people of that section, after two years of cross-questioning, have settled down to the conviction that waiting is the only possible thing to do.

JAMES FITZGERALD'S WILL.

His Widow's Effort to Have the Document Declared Valid—One Contest Abandoned.

Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald, widow of James Fitzgerald, has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court to forestall any efforts on the part of her husband's relatives to tie up the estate and harm the interests of her little daughter, Dolorita Helen Fitzgerald. The real estate left by Mr. Fitzgerald is valued at $250,000. A contest of the will was begun and abandoned by several second cousins of the testator.

When Mr. Fitzgerald died, in March last, he was sixty-five years of age. His entire estate, estimated at about $300,000, was left to his wife, twenty years his junior, according to a will that had been executed in 1891. Subsequent to that time a daughter was born, and a codicil to the will was added in 1899. In that Mr. Fitzgerald said that he did not wish to change the original, and that he trusted to his wife the future welfare of their daughter.

Andrew J. Honor and some other cousins of Mr. Fitzgerald began a contest, alleging that there was no daughter and that Mr. Fitzgerald had been of unsound mind. Evidence of the daughter's existence was brought forward, and the will was allowed to go to probate, the contestants withdrawing.

The present proceedings, instituted through David McClure, are to ward off future contests, which, under the law, are liable to arise at any time within a year after the probating of the will. Mrs. Fitzgerald seeks to have the document declared valid, so that no litigation may be allowed to enmesh the property and tend to impair the real estate titles. One of the witnesses to Mr. Fitzgerald's will was James A. O'Gorman, now a Justice of the Supreme Court.

THE NEW TELEPHONE VENTURE.

The International Company Planning to Furnish Service at a Flat Rate of Two Cents a Call.

Much comment was occasioned in financial circles yesterday by the announcement of the mortgaging on Friday to the Trust Company of the Republic of all the property of the recently organized International Telephone Company of America in the sum of $100,000,000. Yesterday Henry T. Fay said that it was the plan of the Telephone Company to construct lines in all parts of the country, both in the cities and eventually in the country districts, and to furnish telephone service at a flat rate of 2 cents a call.

The company was incorporated in Delaware, and a deed of trust in the sum of $100,000,000 was filed in Wilmington on Sept. 25, to secure the issue of bonds for that amount. The underwriting is divided among financiers in this city, Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The officers are: President—S. B. Rinehart of Waynesborough, Penn., President of the Frick Company and Citizens' National Bank of Waynesborough; Vice President—Charles W. Mackay of New York; Treasurer—William B. Ehlen of Baltimore, Md.

Secretary Fay said that the company was originally organized to manufacture the patents of Ellis F. Frost of Washington, and it was later decided to enter the telephone field, using the devices invented by Mr. Frost. These include a combined transmitter and receiver, and a circuit system that are said to cost one-half the price charged for the ordinary desk telephones, and a cable and battery system, for which the claim is made that the cost of construction and maintenance will be one-half that of the cheapest telephone system in use to-day. Mr. Fay said that the company has no fear that it will make money on the lines they intend to establish and operate at the low rate to be charged.

A factory property has been secured in Washington, D. C., by the purchase of the barns of the Metropolitan Railroad Company. Mr. Fay says that few alterations will have to be made in the buildings, and that new machinery will be installed, and the manufacture of the material for the construction of the systems will be begun immediately. A part of the plan is to harness the waters of the Potomac, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers, and utilize the power in generating electricity.

Within the next eighteen months, Mr. Fay said, work will be begun in putting in lines of the company in twenty or more cities in all parts of the United States. Asked if the company would endeavor to get into New York City, Mr. Fay replied: "Not in the immediate future."

HAROLD S. HOWARD'S CONDITION

The Young Man Came from Washington with Gen. Shafter, His Second Cousin.

Harold Shafter Howard, the young man who was taken from the Grand Union Hotel to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital on Friday, is the second cousin of Gen. Shafter, who had command of the American forces at the battle of Santiago. Howard came here from Washington a few days ago, accompanied by Gen. Shafter, and then disappeared mysteriously. He was not heard of by his relatives until the news of his condition reached them yesterday morning.

Howard's family is wealthy, his father being President of the Spring Valley Water Company, which supplies water to the City of Oakland, Cal. The young man's experiences have been varied, and he has traveled extensively during the past few years. He entered Harvard College after a term in a preparatory school, and he was popular in his class, as his elder brother had been one of the university's noted football players. He staid at the university two years, and, not from lack of ability, but from lack of application to the general studies, he fell behind.

He was an enthusiast when some one thing interested him, and would give to it all of his time, neglecting everything else. That caused wonderment on the part of his friends. He had spent most of his time in the South lately, and when he came to New York and looked up his friends they were surprised to note the change in his physical appearance. He was thin and pale.

Gen. Shafter, who had been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but left for Saratoga yesterday, said that he had not seen young Howard since they arrived here from Washington on Wednesday last.

"He was ill and emaciated from an attack of nervous prostration, but I never knew of any mental derangement," the General said. "He asked me for some carfare, and I gave him $5, and that was the last I heard of him until I read of the case in the newspapers."

Howard was in the pavilion last night, although several friends had called there and offered assistance. It was said that his condition is good, and that he may be taken back to Washington or San Francisco soon.

TRIAL FOR LIEUT. GRIFFIN.

Court-Martial to Convene Oct. 27—Brother to Defend Him.

Another attempt will be made to try Lieut. J. T. Griffin of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, by court-martial on charges preferred by Major W. L. Garcia. The first time the court was ordered to meet, in September last, by some oversight at Albany only three officers of the court received orders detailing them as members, and the court had to adjourn. New orders have now been issued, and the court-martial is ordered to convene at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment on Monday evening, Oct. 27.

Lieut. Griffin is charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders, disrespect to superior officer, and unmilitary and unofficerlike conduct. He will be defended by his brother, Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

CHOCOLATE FACTORY BURNED.

Early Morning Fire in Brooklyn Caused a Loss of $75,000.

Fire destroyed the chocolate and cocoa factory of Atkinson & Co. at 44, 46, and 48 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The loss is about $75,000. Many tons of confectionery were on the premises and it furnished good food for the flames. It is not known how the fire started. Elmer Smalley, the night watchman, discovered the fire in the basement near the furnace room shortly before 5 o'clock.

Although an alarm was turned in quickly the entire rear part of the premises were afire when the firemen arrived. Two more alarms were turned in. Tenants in the surrounding dwellings became excited. Most of them were Italians, and the firemen and policemen had a hard time in arousing them and leading them to the street.

The intense heat compelled the firemen to fall back several times, but they kept the blaze confined to the factory. The fire threw one hundred men and women out of employment.

NEW BUILDING ON CEDAR STREET.

Four-Story Banking House May Be Erected Near Nassau Street.

Negotiations are pending which will probably result in the erection of another new building on the south side of Cedar Street, just east of Nassau Street, upon land owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The property in question is that at 62 and 64 Cedar Street, a plot 47 by 77, and the proposed improvement is said to be a banking house, three or four stories in height, which will be leased to Harvey Fisk & Sons.

About two years ago the Mutual Life Insurance Company acquired sufficient property on the south side of Cedar Street to prevent the erection of any tall structure there such as would interfere with the light and air of its own building on the block between Cedar and Liberty Streets. Upon part of this property, at Nos. 56 and 58 Cedar Street, a six-story building is now in course of construction, and has been leased to the Home Insurance Company.

HALL CAINE HERE, TALKS OF HIS PLAY

Describes the Pope as Presented in "The Eternal City."

Why a London Club Threatened to Expel the Novelist—Has Received "Delightful" Letters from Chuck Connors.

Hall Caine arrived from England yesterday on the Cunarder Lucania. He was accompanied by his wife and his eighteen-year-old son, who is now editor of Household Words, and who recently established a "Dickens Fellowship," an organization of admirers of Dickens's works.

Mr. Caine, who had not visited the United States for four years, has come here to put the finishing touches to the dramatization of his book, "The Eternal City," the first performance of which in this city will take place on Nov. 17 at the Victoria Theatre, and he will remain here only long enough to satisfy himself that the American production is adequate.

While the Lucania was on her way up from Quarantine Mr. Caine was asked about the unfavorable criticism made by the London press of his portrayal of the Pope on the stage.

"I understand," he said, "that many of the London critics have criticised the play on that account, although there are a number of well-known critics, among whom are Clement Scott and Joseph Knight, who take the other view. The piece, though, is a popular success.

"Of course," he continued, "the question as to whether or not it is proper for a dramatist to portray on the stage a sacred or semi-sacred personage is a debatable one. There are in the East representations which correspond to our plays in the market places, in which Mohammed is seen; there is the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and in the Roman theatres, under the very walls of the Vatican, the Pope is seen on the stage in plays in which, by a ray of light, God himself is represented. I am the first, I think, to have put the Pope on the English stage, but I hear that a very well-known dramatist is now at work on a play in which the central figure is the Pope. The question as to the propriety is, as I said, an open one. My attiutde, of course, is implied in the dramatization. If in some instances a stage presentation of a noble character might lower him, it is quite possible that his dignity might be heightened.

"Another basis of criticism is on account of the sort of Pope I have portrayed. It has been said that he is represented in the book as the father of an illegitimate son, which is not so.

"The Pope of the play can very easily be described. His family name is Leone and he began life as a Noble Guard. During his career as a soldier he married a Roman girl, Leonora Rossi. The marriage was disagreeable to his family, and they caused him to be sent abroad on a diplomatic errand. While he was away they pursued his wife with pleas and menaces in the hope of separating her from her husband. Driven to desperation, and in order to remove herself from her husband's path, the wife drowned herself in the Tiber, leaving her child, the child of the marriage, in the foundling hospital. The young soldier, on his return to Rome, was so crushed by the fate that had befallen him that he turned for comfort to religion. He gave up his military career, and after receiving the necessary dispensation, was admitted to holy orders. As a friar first, and afterward as a secular priest, his life was distinguished by deep piety and devotion. His great abilities raised him to the highest offices in the Church, and at the time of the return to Rome of his son, known to the world as David Rossi, David Leone, formerly the Noble Guard, was the revered and beloved sovereign Pontiff.

"Such is the true picture of the Pope who is presented in my play, and while there may be some natural diffference of opinion on the abstract question whether a Pope should or should not appear on the stage, I trust I may claim that being there, and being made a medium of legitimate drama for which history has abundant precedent, he is treated throughout with the reverence which liberal minds of all faiths must feel for the head of the great Catholic Church.

"The Pope himself has read 'The Eternal City.' He was interested in my work when I was in Rome, and as soon as the book was published he sent for a copy and had it read to him. It was rumored shortly after that the work had been placed on the index. A friend of mine in Rome, not at my request, however, went to the Secretary of the index and asked him if my book had been put on the prohibited list. 'No,' the Secretary replied, 'nor will it be.'

"It is difficult, however, to suit both sides. About six months ago I opened a Catholic bazaar in Douglas, Isle of Man, and made a speech in which I referred frequently to the Holy Father. The National Club of London, of which I am a member, and which was founded as a Protestant club, got hold of a copy of the speech, and they sent it back with the words 'Holy Father underscored wherever they appeared and I virtually was threatened with expulsion. I was charged before a committee with having acted to foster the Catholic religion. There was no action, but it was intimated that I had better not do it again. I immediately opened another bazaar. Six months ago I was accused of paying too much respect to the Catholic religion, and now I am criticised for not paying it enough.

"I am satisfied that the production will be of the highest order, and for the rest I have confidence in your broad American catholicism."

Mr. Caine inquired for any news of Chuck Connors, whom he met in Chinatown on a previous visit. "He writes me many letters," said the novelist, "and some of them are delightful. Not long ago I had one from him in which he described with great feeling how Father McLaughlin, the 'singing priest,' might lose his church. I showed it to T. P. O'Connor, who was charmed with it."

LEGAL NOTES.

JUSTIFICATION IN ACTIONS FOR SLANDER.—The complaint in an action for slander charged that the defendant said to the plaintiff: "I want that gas radiator returned to me at once, and if you don't I will have you arrested and behind the bars before sundown. The radiator belongs to me and you stole it from my place. You are a thief and a skin." The defendant, in justification, set up that the plaintiff had been a tenant of his, and that in moving had wrongfully taken away a gas chandelier belonging to him. The defendant also alleged that the plaintiff owed him $100 for rent. A demurrer interposed to the defense by the plaintiff was yesterday sustained by Justice Keener of the Supreme Court, who holds that the charge of stealing a radiator is not met by the defense in justification, which alleges the taking of a chandelier. The justification must concern the same subject matter as the charge. The assertion that the plaintiff stole a gas radiator and was a thief, is met, says the Justice, by nothing more than a defense setting forth a wrongful taking. There was, therefore, a failure to comply with the rule requiring such a defense to be couched in precise and unmistakable language. "Even in the interpretation of the defense most favorable to the defendant, namely, that it at least states the facts sufficient to make the plaintiff liable for damages for a conversation, the justification is not broad enough. If the plaintiff be charged with stealing, the allegation of a merely tortious taking, as distinguished from a taking with criminal intent, is no justification. It needs no argument," says Justice Keener in conclusion, "to show that to charge a man with being a 'skin' is not met by a defense in justification that he owes the defendant money under the terms of a contract."

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REVOCATION OF WILLS.—In the left-hand corner of the last sheet upon which a will was written appeared this entry. "This, my last will and testament, is of no avail, and null and void." The entry was signed by the testator, and dated, but the names of no subscribing or attesting witnesses appeared signed thereto, nor was the entry written in such a manner as to obliterate or cancel any material portion of the will. The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided, in the case of Oetjen vs. Oetjen, that such entry did not have the effect of revoking the will. The court refers to a case which it had previously decided where it was held that in order for a written entry upon a will to operate as a revocation it must have either been attested in the same manner and with the same formality as is required for the execution of a will, or the entry must have been written upon the will in such a manner as to obliterate or cancel some material portion. The facts of the present case, said the court, are almost identical, the only difference being that one word of the entry in the present case was written across one word in the last line of the will. This word was in a sentence which stated merely that a word in the will had been changed before signing. It thus appears that no material portion of the will was obliterated, even if the mere writing across a word in a will, leaving the same perfectly legible, could be said to be an obliteration or cancellation, within the meaning of the statute, which provides that a will may be revoked by canceling some material portion thereof. The case is upon its facts absolutely controlled by the decision in Howard vs. Hunter, (115 Ga., 357.)

SIDEWALK STAIRWAY PERMIT.

Court Says Bureau Head Cannot Abrogate City Ordinance.

Judge Moore of the Municipal Court, Third District, has handed down a decision setting forth that the Superintendent of Buildings cannot give special permits abrogating city ordinances enacted by the Board of Aldermen. The city brought a suit to collect fines due because of a stairway built from the sidewalk of East Fourteenth Street into the basement of a dairy restaurant, and the restaurant owner put forward the plea that the Building Department had given him permission to construct what the plaintiff claimed to be an obstruction of the pavement contrary to a city ordinance.

After recalling the defendant's contention that plans for the stairway had been duly filed with the Department of Buildings, Judge Moore said:

"The Building Superintendent is vested with no power to repeal or nullify the acts of the Board of Aldermen or to exempt any one from the operation of city ordinances. His right to approve plans is restricted to those plans which comply with the ordinances, and he is charged with the duty of enforcing such ordinances within the limits of his power. That such approval, if given as claimed by the defendant, was in violation of his duty and in excess of his powers is very clear, and for that reason should be considered inoperative and void."

TRIP TO PLYMOUTH.

Celebration of Forefathers' Day by the New England Society of Brooklyn.

An out-of-the-ordinary programme for the celebration of Forefathers' Day is being prepared by the New England Society of Brooklyn. On Saturday, Dec. 20, the members of the society will go to Plymouth, Mass., in special drawing room cars, arriving there in the afternoon.

The annual banquet of the society is to be in the Samoset House, in Plymouth, in the evening. Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and President Eliot of Harvard University are expected to be among the speakers. On the following morning the society will attend services in the First Church in Plymouth. Two stained glass windows, presented by the society to the church, are to be unveiled then.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services named.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 237 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Dr. C. W. McPherson; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. William Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. David Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, 11; the Rev. William W. Coe, 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. Gaylard S. White, 10:45; the Rev. Wendell P. Kesler, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, 8; the Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11 and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av. Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, Park Av. and 74th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; 11 and 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Mein St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. C. Lee of Philadelphia; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor; 7:45.
FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL, Madison Av. and 55th St.—11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Near 27th St.—Hugh O. Pentecost; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—George Soltau of London; 3:45.
Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.—Harry Steele Morrison, the boy lecturer; 4:15.
Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.—Chaplain George Sanderson of Sing Sing Prison; 4:15.
UNION CHURCH, West 119th St., Near 5th Av.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.

CROKER TRIAL CONTINUES

Thurston Believed Park Avenue Hotel Not in Danger.

Chief Engineer Mahoney of the Hotel Testified That the Flues in the Elevator Shaft Wall Were Closed.

At the continuation of the trial of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, before Commissioner Sturgis yesterday morning, Col. N. B. Thurston, ex-First Deputy Commissioner of Police, was the first witness called. He told how he had a passion for going to fires and how Commissioner Partridge, as there had been a misunderstanding between the two departments, had requested him to attend fires to see that the police lines should be properly made. He described going to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire and of his going into the Park Avenue Hotel several times. He said that he had attended every large fire since 1868.

Objection was made to his testifying as an expert, and this was allowed, Mr. Delaney taking exception. Asked why he did not notify the guests of their danger, Col. Thurston said that he did not think the hotel in danger. Mr. Whitman asked him how long he had known Chief Croker, and he replied since Croker was foreman of No. 1 Engine. He said that he had called on him twice since he had been Chief. He said that he did not know Mr. Croker intimately.

"Do you know if Chief Croker ever attempted to get you a city position?" asked Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Delaney made vigorous objection, and while the Commissioner was hesitating over his decision Mr. Whitman withdrew his question.

Col. Thurston told of incidents at the armory fire and of how he had with others kept a woman from jumping to the street. In answer to a question by the defense, he said that there were but few sparks flying from the burning Seventy-first Regiment Armory before the hotel took fire.

P. J. Byrnes of 105 East Thirty-first Street told how his place of business took fire through burning embers that crashed through the skylight. He said that the sparks had flown almost directly south, but a little to the east, which would be away from the Park Avenue Hotel.

Edward Mahoney, Chief Engineer of the hotel, was examined at length as to the flues in the wall of the elevator shaft. His testimony was at great length and largely technical. It has been the contention of the prosecution that the building caught fire through sparks carried down these flues to the bottom of the elevator shaft, where the blaze was first discovered. He said that to keep out draughts from the engine room all but one of the flues opening on the roof had been covered with carpet and white marble and that the open flue was nine by ten inches.

The opening, three by twelve inches in the elevator shaft, which Fire Marshal Freel testified was open, he said, could not have been when the fire started, as he knew that it was closed by a board battened into position by the house carpenter.

Mr. Whitman asked the right to reserve his cross-examination owing to the technical nature of the testimony. Notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Delaney, he was granted the privilege.

Cornelius Desmond, an assistant foreman in the Department of Water Supply, told how, on Feb. 1, he had ordered repairs on seven hydrants in the vicinity of the Wicke fire. They were all unavailable for use by the firemen. The fire occurred the previous day. On cross-examination, Mr. Desmond admitted that of his own knowledge he knew nothing about the defects in the hydrants, but that on complaint he had ordered them repaired.

Rudolph P. Miller, assistant engineer in the Department of Buildings, told of examining the Park Avenue Hotel, and said that he had believed it fireproof. He said that it was a superior building, and a near approach to a fireproof hotel, under the modern law, notwithstanding the wooden stairway on the top floor, which, burning, cut off the escape of those who were caught on the top floor.

Howard C. Rouch of Engine Company No. 39, testified as to the Wicke fire. He told how he had been forced to retreat with his company when their water supply failed on the second story, and how, instead of a stream, the water just rolled out of the nozzle.

Joseph W. Cody of the Building Department testified as to the weak supply of water. While talking about a meeting with Chief Croker, he said that he was putting on his "rubbers" at the time. Mr. Whitman asked if he was putting them on his feet. Cody aroused the only merriment of the trial, saying that he was putting the "rubbers all over him," and that the attorney ought to know what "rubbers" meant. He added:

"Maybe you think you can play ball. I know the game, and you can't play with me."

In regard to the Updegrove fire on Tenth Street, he testified that the wall he had seen fall on the Standard Oil tanks had seemed perfectly safe to him, and that he was an expert on shoring and other work, where walls are in danger of collapsing. He thought the water thrown on the hot bricks had caused the collapse.

Lieut. James Dunn of the Fire Department testified as to the collapse of the wall. He said that he was close to it when it collapsed, and that he felt so certain that the fire was under control and the wall he had been watching for hours was safe that he had not warned the men of any danger from it.

Several expected witnesses, including Superintendent of Buildings Stewart, did not appear, and Mr. Delaney asked for an adjournment until Monday at 10 o'clock. He said that he would conclude within two days.

COUNTESS SEILERN'S WILL.

Report of Referee Godkin on the Question of Validity.

The Count Will Receive the Bulk of the Estate—Document Signed on Wedding Day.

Most of the $2,000,000 left by Countess Antoinette Seilern, a step-granddaughter of the late Oswald Ottendorfer, will go to her husband. According to a referee's report, submitted to the Supreme Court by Lawrence Godkin, the three children of the Countess do not figure in the division of the estate, and the will, made by her on her wedding day, leaving the greater part of her vast fortune to her husband, is valid.

The Countess was a daughter of Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer. The three children live with their father in Farnham, Surrey, England. Their names are Carl Hugo, Antoinette, and Oswald. Just before Miss Woerishoffer became Countess Seilern she intrusted her property to the United States Trust Company and Lewis Cass Ledyard. Judgment has been entered against the trustees in favor of the Count. Besides more than $1,500,000 that is in the hands of the company and Mr. Ledyard, a large personal estate was left by the Countess in England. The referee's decision is that the will is valid under the laws of New York and Great Britain.

The deed of trust was executed in 1897, and a few months afterward the marriage of Miss Woerishoffer to the Count was solemnized. In the will, that was signed by the bride just after the ceremony, several bequests were made to relatives, and it was stipulated that the husband should receive $250,000 absolutely, with $750,000 for life. The residue of the estate was to go to the testatrix's sister, Emma C. Woerishoffer.

The Countess died in England on Sept. 22, 1901. The will remained unmodified, notwithstanding the birth of three children. A suit was instituted in New York to determine the rights of the children, and the Count was the opponent of the action from the start. The case was sent to Mr. Godkin as referee, and his report was filed yesterday.

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We will make to your measure (offer open for a few days only) for $25.00 any suit you may choose from our usual $40.00 to $50.00 cloths. We have sacrificed all profit, and, besides, take a loss to accomplish this extraordinary offer. We realize that every suit we make up means a permanent friend to this tailor store. Nothing will be left undone to make every one of these suits a credit to Fred'k Loeser & Co.—nothing will be skimped. The best skilled workmen will make them; the most expert cutter will draft the patterns. Every detail will be followed as closely as if the original price was paid. Understand, this is no ordinary sale of left-over undesirable woollens, but a choice selection of the best fabrics of this season's production. If you don't like the suit you don't have to take it. Isn't $15.00 to $25.00 worth saving? Isn't it suit-needing time, too? Men over 42 chest $5.00 extra.

A Silk Offer That Will Capture.

24-inch All Silk "Tuxedo" Crepe de Chine.

79c. for a Regular $1.35 Quality.

This "Tuxedo" Crepe de Chine is really one of the very prettiest exclusive novelties you ever saw. The shades are exquisite for evening and afternoon gowns (entirely after the newest French ideas) to meet your best taste. It is heavier than a plain Crepe de Chine, has a high lustre, and because of a raised accordion surface has an effect of blended high lights and dark shadows quite unique and rarely seen. The shades are white, ivory, cream, ciel, rose, nile, violet, silver, tan, mais, red, navy, reseda, black, etc., a real $1.35 silk at 79c. per yard.

49c. FOR REGULAR 75c. Liberty Satins—Splendid quality all silk, light, medium and dark shades.
49c. FOR REGULAR 90c. Black Moire Velour—This is a very low price for black moire velour, which is becoming more popular as the cooler season advances.
39c., 49c., 59c., 75c. and 79c. Colored Taffeta Silks—Come to us for the scarce shades; our lines are complete and all correct shades are here.
79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 Fancy Silks—We have made a deep cut in our fancy silks, and offer several thousand yards in waist and skirt styles.
BLACK DRESS VELVETS—24, 27 and 32 inch, $2.00 to $4.00.
32-inch coating Velour du Nord, $2.50 to $5.00.
Black dress Velveteens, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
Colored English Velutina, $1.00 per yard.

Record Making Sale of Dress Goods.

Colors and Black at a Fraction of Worth.

Again the Loeser Dress Goods Store makes an epoch in merchandising. These offers have no ordinary meaning—they are real innovations—they are

Part Three — Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1902.

NEW WHITE HOUSE RICHLY FURNISHED

Decorators in This City Working on General Plans Decided Upon by Supervising Architect McKim.

THROUGHOUT the entire reconstruction of the new White House, or the "President's House," as it was called of old, the prevailing simplicity and richness and the harmony of all the details in furniture, hangings, carvings, and marble show the domination of one mind in the arrangement of the whole. That unity has been so perfectly secured with such grateful variety in the treatment of the several rooms is due to the presiding architect, Mr. McKim.

The American citizen who sees the new White House and has the opportunity of wandering through its rooms will feel that the President is fitly housed. The condition of the White House was so bad as to necessitate a radical change. Some of the woodwork was positively rotten.

There is a great deal more space in the new White House, and the decoration of the rooms of the reconstructed building will be in keeping with the other alterations. The work for the decorations and furniture was apportioned by Mr. McKim to Messrs. Herter and Hofstatter for the former and Messrs. Davenport and Marcotte for the latter. Mr. Davenport is a Boston furniture maker. The other three firms are of New York. Mr. Herter has the ground floor of the mansion to do, and Mr. Hofstatter the floor above, which is entirely devoted to family use.

EAST ROOM COMPLETED.

The great East Room is already completed. This runs north and south the entire depth of the White House, making a grandiose apartment 78 by 38 feet. It is all in white. The walls are marked off by fluted Corinthian pilasters and panels. There is a liberal use of decorative features and rich gilding, so that, with a certain noble simplicity in keeping with the achitectural character of the house itself, there is a refined dignity that accords with the large public functions for which this room is used. There are windows on three sides of the room, and a veranda adjoins its eastern wall.

The corresponding west side is entirely taken up by the state dining room, which has been considerably enlarged, so that it is now 38 by 49 feet, and the private dining room, on the north side, which is 28 by 25 feet. A large pantry adjoins this.

STATE DINING ROOM.

The state dining room, as befits its purpose, is one of the richest in its treatment. It is finished in imported English oak—a wood of a rich natural brown and beautifully grained. The carving and gilding in this room are magnificent, yet with that touch of reserve which marks the decoration of the entire house. The parquet floor will have a deep border of marble, and the same material forms a base for the woodwork of the wall. The ceiling, in stucco, will be ornate. A large marble fireplace is at the middle of the west wall. A great American eagle is an appropriate and graceful feature of the panel above this fireplace.

One marked feature of this room will be heads of American animals, such as bison, moose, deer, and the like, splendidly mounted, which will stud the frieze at regular intervals. Possibly trophies of the chase which the rifle of the present strenuous President has secured may add a historical interest to some of these impressive features of the room.

GREEN, RED, AND BLUE ROOMS.

Between the East Room and the state dining room there are three smaller rooms on the south side—the Green Room, the Red Room, and the Blue Room. The Red Room, an oval 39 by 29 feet in dimension, is between the two others, which are each 28 by 22; so that this oval is in the middle of the southern front, its southern curve projecting somewhat beyond the line of the house and forming a bay, which is continued on the floor above.

These three rooms will be treated in velours of the several colors which have given them their names. Although their dimensions do not call for such elaborate treatment as the enormous East Room or the state dining room, they will have in hangings and furniture a harmonious and delightfully decorative character.

The rest of the space on the ground floor is taken up by the vestibule which the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance opens into, a spacious corridor, a fine stairway at the east side, and an elevator and small anteroom at the west side.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT LIVES.

The floor above is given over to living quarters for the President and his family. The oval room corresponding to the Blue Room of the ground floor is the library. On the side toward the east are two bedrooms and an office room, which open into a sitting room, whose windows look to the east. The arrangement of the south side west of the library is the same. On the north side there are six bedrooms. A large hall with skylights takes up the central space on this floor between these rooms.

The decoration of these is Hofstatter's. The taste of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice has been considered in the treatment of their rooms. Everything is in keeping with the Colonial character of the White House, and hence is marked by refined and tasteful simplicity.

The hall is in a rich green burlap, with the woodwork and ceiling of a creamy white. The sitting rooms have large Colonial windows, and the draperies of these windows are a cretonne of an old-fashioned pattern. Large crimson hollyhocks are on Mrs. Roosevelt's, while artless pink roses and lilies of the valley in clusters, with flowing blue ribbon, give a girlish touch to those of Miss Roosevelt's. They are draped in the simplest fashion.

Mrs. Roosevelt's dressing room is in paper of a gray tint, the pattern being of a most delicate rose. The curtains are of silk, also rose colored, but of a richer tone. The carpet is of a solid color in pearl gray.

Miss Alice's dressing room is papered with a lattice pattern, with rich red roses, and the chintz curtains match it perfectly, and the carpet also.

The President's apartment at the southwest corner of this floor consists of a bedroom, private office, library, and sitting room. The bedroom is papered with a green ribbon pattern, and the curtains match it. His private office is in rich golden browns, and the library is a Colonial blue.

NEW FREE BATHS WILL BE GRAND

Marble Plunges, Brass Railings, and Tessellated Floors.

DURING the past week the contracts for three of the new public baths were awarded, and work on them will be begun at once. The appointments of these baths are to be of the finest. Marble will be used for the shower and plunge baths and all the railings are to be of highly polished brass. Bronze is to be used wherever necessary, and, judging from the specifications, the baths will be up-to-date in every respect.

The agitation for these free public baths started back in Mayor Strong's time. Of the three which are to be built at once, the largest will be located on East One Hundred and Ninth Street, another at 347 West Forty-first Street, and the third on Allen Street, near Rivington Street.

The specifications for the common brick to be used in the foundations reads as follows:

"It must be of first quality, hard burned, square, well-shaped, Haverstraw Bay brick of good even color, free from swollen clinker or refuse."

The exterior of the buildings will be constructed of granite, including the facing of walls to the top of water table, the steps and platforms at the entrances. Even the floors are to be laid with marble, tessellated like the main hallway of a millionaire's residence.

Leading from the main entrance to the floor above will be a grand marble staircase, with a railing of bronze and two big lions adorning the posts. The lamps in the hallway will be of wrought iron to relieve the effect of the marble and bronze. There will be plenty of skylights, and at night the baths will be lighted by electricity. The shower rooms will be lined with marble with brass trimmings. The partitions will be supported at the bottom for a height of six inches with bronze legs. The contract even calls for the use of brass screws. The wood to be used is the finest selected ash of clear brown color and also highly polished.

The offices in the front will be also of the brown colored ash, and will have "clear plate glass." A great deal of the hardware to be used will be of the heavy bronze kind. When an attendant is desired it will only be necessary to press a button in a plate of brass, also highly polished.

The hot water supply will be gauged by the latest idea in plumbing. Thermometers in the shower rooms will indicate the temperature of the water, which will descend from a brass rim. The buildings will be entirely heated by hot air carried from the blower in the basement through ducts, and the ventilating system provides for removing the air from the bathrooms and shower by vertical flues. The building on Allen Street will be as fire-proof as it is possible to make it, and will consist of a cellar and two stories.

ANGELS OF STUDIOS.

Women Artists Employ as Posers for Religious Pictures.

POSING for religious pictures is a business quite apart from the sitting for the artistic figure, and there are four models in New York who make a specialty of posing for artists and sculptors whose subjects are distinctly religious. For several years Miss Jessie Williams has posed for various Madonnas. She is a young woman of no great beauty, but her face has the soft, sympathetic expression which artists find it to be difficult to secure. Miss Williams posed for F. S. Church's "Madonna of the Sea," and from beginning to end the work upon the picture was tinged with humor.

Mr. Church first conceived the idea one day when down at Coney Island, (the last place one would think of in conjunction with Madonnas,) where he obtained the central idea of the cross formed of white sea gulls flying toward the land, just above the Madonna's head. The next day he sent for Miss Williams. The day was rainy and muddy. Miss Williams, who is evidently a prudent young woman, wore a pair of rubber boots and a short skirt, a costume, to be sure, not very conducive to the forming of a Madonna. Mr. Church gave her an old gray gown lying about the studio. Twisting an old skirt into a bundle, he tied it with a cord, and placed it in her arms as the child, and from this model, while Miss Williams gazed at the rag doll, he made his beautiful Madonna.

Miss Marion French is known as "the angel of the studios." She has posed more times as an angel than any other model in New York. Her features are delicate, her eyes are serene and placid, her hair golden, and she is, in fact, an ideal type. Whenever an artist is in need of an angel Miss French may be seen about the studio.

Gertrude Henderson plays varied rôles in religious posing. Madonnas are rarely attempted by Miss Henderson. She is posed for the odd picture, a St. Cecilia, a Ruth, or a Rebecca, such subjects being regarded as her particular domain. She has received some dramatic training, has a peculiarly emotional face, and readily adapts her expression to suit the requirements of the artist.

That the painting of a religious picture depends a great deal upon the imagination and creative power of the artist or sculptor there can be no doubt, for as a matter of fact there is nothing save tradition to build on. There is no special model which has been handed down to us from Biblical times; there is a general type that has been established. As this is the case, it takes much study and work to select a model whose features suit the religious groups, which explains why there are so few models of all those who frequent the New York studio districts who are able to pose for religious pieces.

How Books Are Chosen for Carnegie Libraries.

Weekly Meetings of Librarians of the New York Public Library at Which Lists Are Submitted, and the Relative Merits of the Volumes Are Discussed—Final Decision Left with Director Billings—Needs of Citizens of Foreign Birth Duly Considered.

NEW YORK'S reading public will soon begin to reap the benefit of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $5,200,000 to the city for public libraries. In a few weeks the doors of the first library building erected under the Carnegie gift, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street, will be opened. Carnegie Library No. 2, at 30 and 31 East Broadway, will soon be completed, and during the first six months of 1903 it is expected that four more libraries will be opened. Before the end of next year eight Carnegie libraries will be completed.

Now that the public knows about the location and scope of the new libraries the most important matters from the standpoint of booklovers are, how will the libraries be stocked and who will act as censors over publications to decide what New York's seekers after knowledge shall and shall not read. The method has been fully developed under the direction of Director John S. Billings of the New York Public Library, who was one of the men most active in securing from the millionaire ironmaster the library gift to New York. If the reading public of New York wants a book placed in the Carnegie libraries Director Billings will make the final decision as to whether the volume shall be kept off the shelves and placed on the index librorum prohibitorum.

A meeting is being held each week of all the librarians in the New York Public Library system. Librarian Bostwick of the George Bruce branch, on Forty-second Street, is Chairman of the committee on the selection of books. A list is made out of books wanted and also of the standard publications which have become worn through constant usage. Every new book is discussed by all the librarians. The first question to be settled is whether the book should be placed at the disposal of the general public, and, secondly, whether the book is adapted to the needs of the inhabitants of any one locality in the city. For instance, the librarians found that the books of Zangwill were in demand by readers on the east side and their wants were satisfied. Up in the residential sections of the city the demand for fiction by foreign authors predominated for a short time. This demand was satisfied with the exception that French novels of a certain kind were seldom purchased.

REQUISITIONS FOR NEW BOOKS.

The requisitions of each librarian are considered separately. Sometimes all the librarians duplicate the order of their fellow-workers, and in this way the same book is placed at the disposal of the reading public in every part of the city at the same time. After each week's discussion as to new books asked for and old standard authors in new editions demanded, the requisitions are sent to Director John S. Billings, who has the final say as to what books New York's free library frequenters shall read. Dr. Billings has for several years been in charge of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections. When Andrew Carnegie conceived the idea of giving to New York sixty public libraries, so that no inhabitant in the populated sections would have to walk more than a quarter of a mile to change books, he picked out Dr. Billings as his representative to make public the conditions of the $5,200,000 gift. Dr. Billings, according to his associates, is not a hard-hearted censor, but manifests willingness to give to the public nearly all kinds of books asked for.

The equipment of the new Carnegie libraries will be made up of between 8,000 and 10,000 carefully selected volumes in each building. On the lower east side the librarians are expected to give most careful attention to the needs of the young men and women who, though living in tenements, show a desire for literary development. When a Carnegie library is established near a settlement of Italians those books dear to the hearts of the sons of Italy will be kept in most numbers on the shelves. In the same manner German districts will be furnished with books in English and German of interest to Teutons. The librarians expect thus to guide the taste of patrons who stimulate interest in the best class of books. Since Mr. Carnegie made his gift the cost of furnishing each library has increased at least 35 per cent. According to the gift agreement Mr. Carnegie furnishes money for each building to be erected on a site supplied by the city, the library to be heated, equipped, and "adequately maintained" by annual appropriations made by the Board of Estimate.

COST OF VOLUMES PURCHASED.

The cost of books in each library will be about $10,000. There will be in addition to the proposed 8,000 volumes for general circulation in each building at least 500 books of reference, including the latest encyclopedias and the newest books on scientific subjects.

It is proposed to have in each of the Carnegie libraries about 2,000 volumes of the best fiction. This number will be changed at the request of each librarian by transfer of books to other buildings, but all this work must first receive the approval of Director Billings. A system which has been established by Director Billings under the present New York Library system will be greatly enlarged when the Carnegie libraries are open. If a student is pursuing a special course of study or scientific research he can go to the main building of the New York Public Library, in which will be housed, when completed, more than 300,000 volumes, and can have ordered to the branch library nearest to his home books of great value which are not given out for general circulation. Director Billings hopes by this method to establish throughout the city small classes of men and women who will give especial attention to historical or scientific research from original documents and old volumes.

According to the provisions of Mr. Carnegie's gift the Library Trustees have submitted their estimate of amounts needed for the Carnegie libraries during 1903. Money for the opening and equipment of eight new library buildings is asked for. The sum varies with each structure. In some of the buildings meeting rooms will be constructed. Director Billings explained last week that as the Carnegie libraries will have to be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. two sets of helpers are needed in each building.

THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

It is proposed to spend $1,200 to $1,400 every year on each of the Carnegie libraries for new books after first equipment. This sum, it is claimed, will keep the supply of books up to a good standard and would comply with the provision in the gift providing for "adequate maintenance." The cost of lighting, heating, and services of janitors and librarians will have to be paid annually out of the tax budget. One provision of Mr. Carnegie's gift was that the city should appropriate each year at least 10 per cent. of the portion of the $5,200,000 to be spent during the twelve months. When the entire sum has been used the Board of Estimate will have to appropriate at least $520,000 annually for the Carnegie libraries.

Plans have been formed to build four or six library buildings each year. They will be constructed after one general design and of Indiana limestone. The sites given by the city will differ in size, but the average plot will be 50 by 100 feet. The buildings will be three stories in height, with a large basement. The first floor will have books for adults, the second will be filled with volumes for children, and the third will be given over to reading room purposes.

CRAZE FOR GREEN REVIVES A JEWEL

Valuable Chrysoprase Mines Discovered in California.

ONE of the greatest sensations of the year among jewelers and precious stone dealers in the United States has been caused by the discovery of valuable chrysoprase mines in Tulare County, California. This stone has been practically lost to the world for centuries. The remarkable history of its rise and fall in popularity is an Old World legend.

From occupying an honored place among the precious stones imbedded in the foundation of the wall around old Jerusalem, it came down during the past century to the humble function of forming a head for the hatpins of charwomen. Following its popularity in Egypt and Jerusalem it sank, for some reason or other, into oblivion, until the time of Frederick the Great, who himself mined it and encouraged search for it in Lower Siberia. The impetus given to the popularity of the stone at that time was not long-lived, lasting little more than a century, and its use in costly articles of jewelry was soon almost unknown. Its sudden jump again this season at the jewelry bedecked world as a rival of the emerald has therefore caused a sensation in the precious stone trade, and that it will become a rival of the emerald in this green-mad season is undoubtedly true.

The craze for green this year has created a demand for almost everything from jewelry to lead pencils in this shade, and this demand must be satisfied. It is not on the clamor for green alone that this stone bases its merits, but upon the quality of the gems found in California. The portion of territory over which this chrysoprase-laden rock extends is not large, but the quality of the stone found there is the finest known in the world to-day.

Many beautiful specimens of the stone are found in the antique jewelry of the Egyptians and the jewel-bedecked breastplates and crowns of old Jewish Kings, and some even were set in the old breastplates of the High Priest, but none of these could compare with the California stones. In fact, the specimens that aroused such admiration and popularity in Jerusalem's palmy days were of a quality far inferior to those now being mined. Even the stones mined by Frederick the Great could not compare with the California specimens.

APPLE GREEN IN COLOR.

The stone itself is of a beautiful apple green color. It combines effectively with gold and silver, and the high polish which the hardness of the stone makes possible greatly enhances its beauty and value. It can be set with wonderful effect in a circlet of diamonds and pearls. Besides the apple green color there are other shades of green, varying sometimes almost to a blue. Specimens of chrysoprase are also found spotted with yellow and brown, and when these are hard, admitting of a high polish, they are extremely beautiful. The finest specimens of chrysoprase are used in rings, brooches, and sleeve buttons, while less perfect ones are largely used in lorgnette chains and sets of sterling silver novelties. Still poorer qualities are used for hatpins, purse decorations, and buttons.

Strange as the fact may seem, while the stone has created a great impression in this country and is fitting so nicely into the general color scheme of green, it is also growing in popular favor abroad, being exported from here in large quantities to England, where the demand, particularly for the finer specimens, may almost be said to exceed the supply. One jewelry house on Maiden Lane last week shipped nearly $60,000 worth of the stones to one London firm alone, and even at this rate the New York firm is unable to satisfy the demands of its customers. Precious stone experts are prospecting California in the region of Tulare County in the hope of discovering new chrysoprase sections, but it is doubtful if any very valuable mines can be found, as the region there has already been searched thoroughly with little result.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

George F. Kunz, the gem expert for Tiffany & Co., and one of the recognized authorities in the world, in his financial report on precious stones for the United States Geological Survey, states that but 1,200 pounds of chrysoprase had been taken out of California in the past year. The Old World chrysoprase mines are nearly played out, and the specimens left there are practically unfit for jewelry purposes. This, therefore, places the United States in the lead in the production of this precious stone.

As the rival of the emerald, chrysoprase promises at the same time both much and little. The one quality which it lacks to make it equal with the emerald is that of transparency and the reflection of light. The emerald is, in a measure, transparent, while chrysoprase usually is not. A few specimens have been found, however, that are nearly as transparent as the emerald. The specimens of this kind are extremely hard, and take a high polish. The fine qualities, even of the ordinary stone, aroused the praise of Pliny in the old days, and he characterized it as a semi-precious stone that deserved to be one of the greatest. Streeter, in his book on precious stones, gives a short account of its Bible history.

When the general public discovers the excellent qualities of chrysoprase, the great craze for green will have received another boom which will, eventually, work to the enriching of the jeweler, and possibly of the general public.

BUSINESS WOMEN BOAST A CLUB

Is Well Equipped and Growing in Membership.

THERE is not a club in the lower part of New York which has a more attractive floor for its headquarters than the fourteenth story of the Downing Building, 108 Fulton Street, where the New York Business Woman's Club has its rooms. The club is less than two and a half years old, and it has proved conclusively that women can support a lunch club. The club rooms are open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Luncheon is served from 11:30 A. M. to 3 o'clock. The club pays $2,500 a year rent, and its restaurant is on a paying basis. There are now 250 young women belonging, with a constantly increasing membership, and the generally flourishing condition of affairs is more than the best friends of the club hoped for it in its early days. To be sure, it has gone through many trials and tribulations, as infant undertakings must, has been served unsavory dishes by some of its caterers before just the right person in the right place was found, but now the club looks in the mirror—it naturally has several in the clubrooms—and says with pride: What a satisfactory young business person am I!

There are delightful views on three sides of the building from the clubrooms, which consist of a big dining room, parlor, two rest and dressing rooms, and two kitchens. Light and air and sun pour into the rooms all day long, and New Jersey, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, the homes of many of the members who live outside of New York proper, can be seen over the business buildings of lower New York. Girls in all sorts of businesses have joined the club. There are physicians, lawyers, newspaper women, clerks of various kinds, private secretaries—some of them holding positions with the most prominent financiers and richest men in the country—stenographers, one civil service examiner, one woman in the drug business, and any number of women from the insurance offices.

For the membership in the club the girls pay an entrance fee of $2 and dues of $6 a year. For this they have the privilege of the club at any time, can have their mail sent there, drop in to rest or meet a friend, and they can ask their friends there to dinner. This does not exclude the young man friend either, if he is rash enough to brave the awful possibility that he may be the only man in the place. The girls have not yet been able to emulate the men's clubs, and in place of the ladies' dining rooms have a little room set apart where men guests may be separated from the feminine throng. One privilege the young man visitor enjoys is a table himself with the young woman who brings him, for while different sets of girls frequently have to share a table, not a girl of the 250 club members would venture near the table where there was a man guest. Not a girl there but knows her golden rule as far as a matter of that kind is concerned. Saturday is really "gentlemen's day" at the club, for there are fewer dinners upon that day, and it is generally expected that guests will be brought in, although they are welcome at any time. Girls make an appointment to meet any of their men friends in the pretty parlor under the club's respectable auspices.

The club has its own stationery of a fine grade of paper, with the name embossed at the head in raised blue letters, for the use of the club members, and they can purchase as much of it as they please. There is a circulating library, which has a regular card catalogue presented to the club by its one librarian member, and another member, who is in a business which makes it possible, supplies the place with the current magazines.

There is a pleasant entertainment of some kind every month for the members, similar to the dinner, at 50 cents a head, given last Tuesday evening at the clubrooms, with music by the members later and men escorts invited to be present. One or two large entertainments are given during the Winter to raise money for luxuries. Last Winter a handsome piano was purchased, and this year money will be raised for rugs for the floor of the pretty parlor. Any one, by the way, who has any current or standard novels which they are anxious to clear out of their rooms may add them to the club's library if they like, and they will be gladly accepted. The club is independent, it is standing on its own feet and paying its expenses, but it is not above receiving small gifts if it is a pleasure to the donors to confer them. For luncheons the girls pay 25 cents for a table d'hote meal, or there is a long list, a la carte, from which they may choose.

One great advantage of the club is for the girls who live out of town and like to go to the theatre or some entertainment in the evening. They take the theatre frock to the club in the morning, leave it there, and after business in the afternoon go back and have plenty of leisure and every convenience for dressing. There are a couple of couches in as many small rooms, where the girls may lie down if they are ill, and there is a small closet filled with drugs furnished by the member in the drug business, where they may counteract the effects of an overrich luncheon or other minor indispositions. The club is not merely for the sociability and comfort of its members. It means to hold them to a high business standard, and in joining they must bring satisfactory testimonials in writing as to character and ability or the recommendation of two members. The names of applicants are posted on the clubroom bulletin board for six days, and one valid written objection will debar the would-be member from admittance. It is a great club, and "application blanks and further particulars may be obtained at the rooms," as the club prospectus states.

Rose Cure for Nervousness.

ROSES as a cure for many of the little aches and pains of life, says The Chicago American, are advocated by those who believe our mental condition has much to do with our physical pains. It has been discovered that a rose will cure the headache. Its perfume soothes the nerves and the brain is rested by its color. Recline on a pillow of roses if you can. If you cannot do this, lie and look at a few of the flowers. Tie up your head with a rose perfume if you have it, and, like the famous London beauty, pull the flowers to pieces, sniff deeply the rose, let your eyes look long at the peculiar tint in its depths, and cure yourself. If you will give half an hour to this cure, you will find yourself much refreshed in every way.

Stores That Never See Daylight.

DOWN in many of the great coal mines of Pennsylvania are telephones, tool repairing establishments, blacksmiths' shops, and various other institutions that the surface worker would never think of as connected with caverns 500 or more feet away from daylight. A moving-picture show portraying work in the mines was given in the city last week. One of the views contained a miner holding the receiver of a 'phone in a subterranean pay station. An attempt is made in the large mines to provide everything necessary to prevent employes from going to the surface during working hours.

CANADA OWNS ITS COAL MINES

THE situation which has developed in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, could not possibly arise in Canada under Canadian law. Coal lands in Canada are not sold into private ownership. The Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia, for instance, does not own its coal mines. It could never exasperate a disturbed people by claiming that the coal lands of the province had been conferred upon it by a discriminating Providence in order that the community might profit by its wise and superior management.

The ownership of these coal lands is vested in the Government, and the operators merely lease them. These leases the Government may terminate at any time it likes, and take over the management of the mines itself, by simply compensating the operators for any improvements they may have made. That is, the Nova Scotia Government would not have to buy the lands outright from the operators, paying them for the coal yet unmined. They would only be compelled to pay for the actual improvements which the operators had made on the property. More than that, failure on the part of the operators to keep the mines going would nullify the leases in itself. Thus there would be absolutely no danger that a strike could tie up these coal lands for an indefinite period until the situation became a public danger.

Out in British Columbia, an even better provision was recently adopted for preventing not only a "tie-up" of the coal mines, but a monopoly of the output when they were in operation. A railway company—the Crow's Nest Pass Road—was to have certain lands for a subsidy, and the act provided that if any of them should prove to be coal-bearing lands—they were known to be so—the company must convey to the Crown, in the interest of Canada, "a portion thereof to the extent of fifty thousand acres, the same to be of equal value per acre as coal lands within the residue of such lands." The Government was to hold these lands "for the purpose of securing a sufficient and suitable supply of coal to the public at reasonable prices, not exceeding $2 per ton of 2,000 pounds, free on board cars at the mines."

Recent Canadian legislation is patently affected by the theory that natural wealth is the property of the whole people. The heavy royalty on gold mined in the Yukon is an instance of this, and was defended on this ground in the Canadian House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Sifton, the Minister who imposed it. The extension of the Government railway from Quebec to Montreal was another movement in the same direction, and there is talk of still further additions to this line.

GIRLS GET SARGENT TO PAINT CHASE

Portrait That Will Attract Much Attention When It Is First Exhibited Next Month.

AS A complimentary recognition of his devotion in their behalf the young women of the Architectural League in New York studying under the direction of Artist William Chase decided to have his portrait done by another American artist who has won a worldwide repute with his brush—John Sargent. Mr. Chase went abroad this year to sit for the portrait. It is finished and has arrived in this country, but until it is put on exhibition early in November Mr. Chase does not allow it to be seen by the critics. Hence nothing can be said of the work at present, except that Mr. Chase is absolutely satisfied with it as a portrait and considers that it is in the artist's most satisfactory manner.

"It was clear that he took great interest in the work," said Mr. Chase. "His establishment in Tite Street, Chelsea, affords various lights and conditions favorable to the proper presentation of a sitter, and he was careful in his selection of what would be best for this portrait. He finished it in six sittings. A New York man who is an enthusiastic admirer of Sargent went abroad to see the group of portraits by him in the Royal Academy. When he told Mr. Sargent of this he said:

SAW SARGENT WORK.

"'Perhaps he would like to see me do your portrait. If so, bring him along. It doesn't disturb me to have any one looking on while I work.'

"So the gentleman enjoyed the unusual privilege of seeing how Sargent gets a portrait. After one of the sittings he said to me: 'When he painted your nose it was like magic to see how it came from his brush. I almost gasped when I saw him rub the whole thing out with a quick stroke of the brush. I didn't think he could get it better. But he did, for the second attempt was even more striking, though that was effaced with the same brusqueness, to be replaced by another which was a still greater improvement.'

"That is the way Sargent works," continued Mr. Chase. "Sometimes a sitter suggests to him the portrait by some master, and then he is fond of giving it something of the character of this to his portrait. He found in P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, whose portrait he did this Summer, something that recalled one of Vandyke's portraits. He happened to have a photograph of this, and you could see the resemblance.

"Sargent is a charming man. He plays remarkably well on the piano, and to hear him sit down and improvise is a treat for any musical person. He speaks German, French, Italian, and Spanish fluently. Whatever help poverty may be to an artist, Sargent is proof that the highest attainment can be won without that stimulus, for he has always been comfortably off.

TO PAINT THE PRESIDENT.

"He is coming to America this year to complete his decorative work in the Boston Library. While here he will do several portraits, including the President's and W. L. Elkins's, Mr. Widener's partner in business. He has so much to do that it is a wonder he can get away, and I fancy his stay will be brief. He could make a fortune here in one year. His portrait of Mr. Wertheimer was so striking a success that all the Wertheimers (and they are many) wish him to do theirs. Mr. Wertheimer said about his portrait: 'I would really like to have a chance to enjoy it a little myself, but it has been away at exhibitions ever since I got it.' He has a special room in his house devoted to the Sargents.

"I told Sargent the only thing that my wife would regret about this portrait was that it is to be given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, when it would be such a pride and delight to have it in the family.

"'Oh, well,' said Sargent, 'I can do another of you for yourself, and you can do me for myself.'

A WOMAN-HATER?

"I do not think the report is true that Sargent has been engaged to do portraits of the King and Queen, though he knows them, and they will probably be painted by him some time. They say that Sargent is something of a woman-hater, but one can hardly believe it—he does such admirable portraits of them. Success has not spoiled him. He is too big to have his head turned by that. But his position is certainly an enviable one, not merely because he is one of the foremost portrait painters of the age, but for his social position and close contact with what is best in London life."

One may imagine that for two portrait painters of distinction to "do" one another must be a great stimulus and pleasure to each. The result of this fraternal reciprocity in art will be awaited with pleasant anticipation by the public.

Parson's Three Soldier Sons.

ANOTHER Heidt boy has been added to the roster of officers of the American army, says Joseph Ohl, in The Atlanta Constitution. Advices received at the War Department from the Board of Examiners that has just completed its review of the papers of a large class of applicants for officers' commissions show that among those at the head of the class is Guillelmus V. Heidt of Atlanta. This is the third son of the well-known Atlanta minister to be enrolled as an officer of the regular army.

Of the four sons of that eminent man of peace, the Rev Dr. J. V. Heidt, three have gone to the war-calling for their life work. The one who escaped is now a successful business man of New York, which is saying all that is necessary of him, as he does not belong to this story. I am writing of the army contingent of the Heidt family, which consists of Capt. James V. Heidt, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, Fourteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Guillelmus V. Heidt, soon to be commissioned and assigned.

PLANS FOR MAGNIFICENT DELHI CORONATION DURBAR

Imposing Ceremonies Which Will Take Place Near Scene of Many Deeds of British Valor and Heroism Performed During the Days of the Mutiny.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Correspondence.

THE ground upon which the ceremonies connected with the coronation durbar at Delhi will take place is not only specially connected with the roll of honor of the British Empire, for the famous ridge bounds it on the east, but is also specially associated with the assumption of imperial authority, as the Shalimar Gardens, which witnessed the coronation of the only great Moghul Emperor subsequent to the founder of the present City of Shahjahanabad—viz., Aurangseb, the Ornament of the Throne, lie but a short distance removed to the west, and the durbar itself will be held in the great Bawari Plain, upon the same site as the imperial assemblage which signalized the assumption of the title of Kaisar-i-Hind by the first Queen-Empress of India on Jan. 1, 1877.

Leaving the Moghul city by the historical Kashmir Gate in a corner of the north wall, which still bears the marks of what our siege guns could do when once they were got into position in the first week of September, 1857, and glancing at the battered face of the Kashmir Bastion and the broad breach in the wall on its right, you pass on the left the visitors' camp, and beyond it the graveyard where Brigadier-Gen. Nicholson lies buried under a massive slab of marble taken from the King's Palace, and, further on, Ludlow Castle, and on the right the fine and picturesque Kudsia Gardens, in which the Exhibition of Indian Art stands. On the road itself were drawn up on the morning of Sept. 14 the columns in support of those told off for the assault of the breaches at the Kashmir Bastion and the Water Bastion, lying nearer the river, and which issued to the attack from the cover of the Kudsia trees. These had concealed from the enemy the construction of No. III. Siege Battery within 200 yards of the walls, as the Ludlow Castle grounds had screened the erection of Battery No. II. Half a mile further up the road, and behind the present official residence of the Commissioner, stood, in 1857, the telegraph office, from where, late on the afternoon of May 11, was dispatched the message bearing tidings of the mutinies at Meerut and Delhi that was the means of enabling the Punjab authorities to check the course of treason and treachery for the moment. The clearer ground beyond this allows the ridge to be fully seen to the left, the flagstaff tower on it rising straight ahead at the end of the western branch of the road. South of the tower, on the crest of the ridge, are the low stone Chauburji mosque and the dark walls of a gaunt-looking building called the Observatory, which almost hides Hindu Ras's house from this point of view. On the right of the road to the ridge rises a high mound, with traces of the earthworks of 1857 still visible on the top, and beyond it, on the river bank, stand up the pale ruins of Metcalfe House. These and the mosque on the ridge mark the extreme left of our position before Delhi, thrown forward down to the river in order to check the enemy from attempting to pass round to our rear on this side.

THE VICEREGAL CAMP.

The Grand Trunk Road passes through a dip in the ridge by a low cutting, and then crosses the old cantonment, and at the western edge of this is carried by a bridge across the drainage canal from the Naja Fargh hill. At the foot of the western slope of the ridge are still a number of trees which once marked the bungalows of the officers, and further away others, fewer and more scattered, indicate the site of the lines of the native infantry regiments. These were closed by a long row of bells of arms, many of which are still intact, and between them and the drainage canal is the parade ground of the old cantonment. At ordinary times this is an empty, bare stretch, covered with short turf and forming a pleasant ground for a morning's canter, but at Christmastide, 1902, it will be covered with the snowy camps of the Viceroy of India and his principal lieutenants and adjutors, and will be resplendent with the bright Eastern surroundings by which such camps are always framed. The Viceregal camp will be in the centre of all, flanked on the south by the camps of the Governor of Bombay and of the Commander in Chief of India and the Generals of the four commands, and on the north by those of the Governor of Madras and the Lieutenant Governors, Chief Commissioners, and agents to the Governor General throughout India. At the back of the central camp is being constructed a permanent residence for the Viceroy's occupation. This will hereafter fill a much-needed want at Delhi—viz., a guest house for distinguished officials and visitors. The press camp will be on the left of the State camps and one visitors' camp on the right, while another will be outside the Kashmir Gate of the city. All the camps and the durbar plain will be connected by the light railway which is being constructed for the convenience of visitors, and all will be illuminated by electric lights. The ridge as seen from this side is very much lower than when viewed from the Delhi side, and it seems sometimes difficult to imagine that the flagstaff tower and the buildings to the south of it, which look so little above the level of the western plain, are those which seem to rise up so prominently in the eastern view.

RESTING PLACE OF HEROES.

Not far from the centre of the parade ground to the south of the Grand Trunk Road and close to the site of the Viceregal camp is the dark cluster of trees which marks the last resting place of Sir Henry Barnard and the many men brave and true, officers and privates, named and nameless, who fell before Delhi upholding the cause of their country and their Queen. The erection of a cross to their memory has lately been sanctioned by the Government. Proceeding along the Grand Trunk Road and beyond the canal another plain is seen to the north, more low-lying and more bare than the stretches of the old cantonment. This is the Bawari Plain, and in the middle of it, about two miles from the State camps, which will be the centre of everything, and some four miles from the Kashmir Gate, is the imperial amphitheatre and dais where the coronation durbar will be held. Usually the plain is deserted, except for the presence of a few shy deer and unsteady wading birds, but on this occasion, as on that of the imperial assemblage, it will be the scene of a gorgeous ceremony in which no element of Oriental pomp will be lacking. The Viceroy himself, the great chiefs in peace and war subordinate to him alone, the noble Indian feudatories of the crown, troops and guns, horses and elephants, splendid regiments, and brightly clad, joyous crowds—all will be there, and will make a picture of display and splendor such as has never been seen even in India; for it will surpass that of the imperial assemblage, at which alone of all great gatherings held in India representatives of every corner of the continent, from Cape Comorin to Peshawar and from Burma to Peshin, were present, and the extension of the borders of the empire since 1877 will allow various tribesmen, still half independent, from Waziristan, the Tochi, and Kurran on the one land border of India, and from Bhamo and the Chan and Koren States on the other, to gather with the rest to do homage to their Emperor.

A HORSESHOE AMPHITHEATRE.

The amphitheatre in which the durbar will be held is somewhat different in shape from that constructed in 1877, and has been built in a horseshoe form, with the imperial dais at the upper end, instead of in the centre, as then. Inside the wedges of seats will be a circular road, by which the Viceroy will drive up to the dais, and in front and behind the amphitheatre will be drawn up the troops which will lend military splendor to the display. The road from the Viceroy's camp to the amphitheatre will pass through the principal bodies of troops encamped at Delhi; the cavalry camp, however, will be further up the Grand Trunk road, near Badli-ki-Savin, where the battle of June 8, 1857, was fought, and on the nearer side of it will be the camp of the ruling chiefs of the Punjab. The camps of the other ruling chiefs of India will be situated at various points on the western road from the Lahore Gate of the city to Rohtak, and on the south-western road from the Ajmir Gate to the Kutab, and great will be the display and furious the firing of salutes as the Viceroy visits each of those entitled to this honor, the most highly prized of all honors by the great feudatories of the Indian Empire.

Of the ruling chiefs of India one and one only who was distinguished as a ruler in 1877 has survived to be present in 1902, the Rajai Rajagen Raja Hira Singh, G. C. S. I., of the Nabha State in the Punjab. The Chiefs of Hydanbad and Barodah were minors then, and the chief of Travancore had just attained his majority; every other State among the leading ones in India will be represented on this occasion by some successor of the chief present in 1877. Of the principal official personages then present the Viceroy Lord Lytton, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the Commanders in Chief of those Presidencies are all gone—Field Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain, so intimately connected with the events of 1857, but lately, and only the then Commander in Chief of India, Field Marshal F. P. Haines, still survives, and with him Lord Hobhouse, Sir John Strachey, and Sir B. Arbuthnost, members of the Viceroy's Council, and Sir George Couper, Sir H. Davies, and Sir John Morris among the Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners of the day. Earl Roberts was present at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage as Quartermaster General of the army in India, and Lord Kitchener will be present at the coronation durbar as Commander in Chief in India.

MEMORIES OF THE RIDGE.

And now we my return to the Ridge, which has looked down upon so many pageants and historic scenes. It saw the Pathan hosts of the first Mohammedan invaders sweep past to the assault of ancient Delhi and the conquest of India, when Shahabud din Ojori in his turn defeated the Prithvi Raja on the banks of the Ghaggar, and that Prince perished in the fight. It saw the founders of the Khilji and Tughlek dynasties advance on the capital when the sceptre of the empire could no longer be held by the weak hands of degenerate Kings. It saw the Sultan Simur ford the Jumna running with a blood-stained current, and felt the weight of his host camped on it behind the protection of abattis of trees and chained lines of buffaloes, to ward off the much-dreaded charges of the Indian elephants, and it saw him retreat ten days later laden with the spoil of Delhi and branded with the slaughter of her population. It saw Baber push on to Agra, with Prince Anmayun sent before as an advance guard, after the defeat of the Lodi King at Panipat, and saw Akbar pass after his victory at the same place over the last descendant of the great Interloper Sher Shah. It saw the magnificent buildings of the Emperor Shah Lahan rise almost at its feet; it saw the undutiful son of that Emperor issue forth to Shalimar to be publicly crowned, and, sadder sight, it saw the betrayed Dara Shekop carried captive to his fate. Again, it saw a new invader of North India, the Persian Nadir Shah, with his wild host of red-capped warriors, who entered the capital on his war horse alongside of the effeminate Emperor whom he had defeated at Karnal, mounted on an elephant, and it saw that host depart with a larger plunder and after a more cruel massacre than Timur himself could boast of.

Other invaders of the imperial city were to follow soon—the Jats, the Mahrattas, the Pathans under Ahmud Shah—the last invaders from the north as, 700 years before, they had been the first, under the great Mahmud of Gharni; and finally the British, for the nation whose broken hosts fled before the Durani conqueror in the last great battle of Paniput had rallied again, and it was the victory of Lord Lake in the battle of Delhi, fought on the east bank of the river upon Sept. 11, 1803, which ultimately caused the retreat of the Mahrattas from Delhi and Agra. Two years later the Ridge looked down upon the desperate but only half-hearted attempt of the forces of Neswant Ras Holkor to seize Delhi and the person of the blinded Emperor Shah Alam. Yet after half a century English guns were once more sounding not merely near it, but actually upon it; and for Englishmen the Ridge will always be best remembered in connection with the gallant stand made on it during the months of June, July, and August, and till Sept. 14, 1857, by the British forces against the immense array of mutinous soldiers who had gathered around Delhi and the last representative of the once glorious line of effete Moghul Emperors. Less than half a mile south of the flagstaff tower stands the Chauburji mosque, far different now from what it was then in shape, which formed the extreme left point of our position on the Ridge, and yet a similar distance further are the Observatory and Hindu Ras's house, which marked the centre and the very key of that position, and were so splendidly defended by the Gurkhas under Major Reid, now the Second Gurkhas, the Sixtieth Rifles and the Guides.

THE MUTINY MEMORIAL.

Five hundred yards to the south again the Mutiny Memorial marks the site of the right of our position and the right batteries; these were flanked on the east by the Sammy House picket, constructed a good deal below the crest of the ridge, in the courtyard of a monastery of Hindu ascetics, and on the west by the Crow's Nest picket, overhanging a deep pool of water at the bottom of an old quarry. Across the pool and commanding the original high road from Delhi to the north were placed somewhat late in the siege operations two pickets whose object was to prevent the enemy penetrating the Sabzi Mandi quarter and attacking the right flank or rear of our camp. This lay below the ridge in the old cantonment, from which troops were hurried up as required to meet the attacks of the enemy. The heat in the tents was often as high as 130 degrees to 140 degrees, the plague of flies in them was appalling, the stench of carrion which could not be removed was almost unendurable, cholera was hardly ever absent, the sickness as the Summer wore on was unprecedented, but the force in the camp below and on the ridge above never lost heart, and when once adequate reinforcements reached it and the siege guns arrived it crowned its splendid feat of endurance by capturing Delhi in nine days from the date on which the actual siege operations commenced. These opened with the construction of the Sammy House Battery, to the left of the picket of that name, and both battery and the Mori Bastion, the fire of whose guns it kept under, are clearly seen from the east side of the platform of the memorial.

From the bastion the city wall runs east to the Kashmir Gate and south past the Kabul and Lahore Gates; the position of the former is indicated by the pale dome of the church which rises inside it, the latter are hidden by the trees in front of them. The Mori Bastion was silenced once for all by No. 2 Siege Battery, built on the level ground beyond the slope of the ridge some 500 yards northeast of the Sammy House Battery; a similar distance in much the same direction Battery No. 2 was constructed in the grounds of Ludlow Castle and demolished the Kashmir Bastion and breached the wall to the east of this; while No. 3 Battery, in the Kudsia Garden, only 200 yards from the walls, made a breach to the west of the Water Bastion. From the south side of the memorial platform the eye looks down into the mass of trees which mark the Kishangajn and other quarters along the course of the Western Jumna Canal outside the Kabul Gate, from which the enemy so often issued to the attack of the ridge. Amid the trees of the city rise the darker shafts and forms of the railway station, the Morsaral, the Northbrook Clock Tower, and the gates of the Moghul Fort, and on the right of all gleam and soar the glorious domes and slender minarets of the Lama Masjid. To the south of the city on clear days are seen the dark fortress walls of the Purana Kild and the marble domes of the Mausolea of the Emperor Humayur and the Wazir Sagdar Jong; while far away on the high ground bounding the south rises the needlelike pillar of the Kutab minaret and the black domed tomb of Adhan Khan beside it. Such is the scene upon which the south end of the ridge of Delhi now looks down.

WILL AID SON TO REACH CONGRESS

Mrs. Burton Harrison Talks of Women in Politics.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON, the novelist, is much interested in and pleased with the nomination of her son, Francis Burton Harrison, for Congress by the Democratic Convention in the Thirteenth District. The profession of politics is one to which she believes the young men of leisure and ability should turn their attention. In the case of her own son, she says that political aspirations are in the blood, and canot help coming out. Referring to the active work of Englishwomen, she said:

"I don't think I should like going around to the polls, and as for speaking in public, I could not do it to save my life. Such work is not quite in line with American ideas.

"Politics, I believe," she continued, "makes an excellent career for men of education. They are particularly fitted for the work if they have tact and the ability to govern.

"As for my son's nomination I am delighted. I have always wanted him to have an opportunity to show what he could do in public life. He is a born Democrat; politics are in the blood and could not help coming out. His father has always been interested in politics. Mr. Harrison took an active part in the Tilden campaign and his father was interested before him. As for myself, I suppose all Southerners are hereditary Democrats. My father was interested in politics, but I had but little opportunity when I was a young girl, as the politics of the South was so rudely broken up by the war.

"Just returning from England, where men and women both take such an interest in politics, it seems that there is a great deal of lassitude here. Of course I believe that every man should do his political duty, register early, and stay at home to vote, and not go off to the country club for the day. Our young men seem to think that politics is beneath them, and, of course, that is all nonsense. Women in England do not hesitate to take the most active part in the practical politics of men. I do not think such work would be well received in New York. It is in quite a different line from the habits of the people. I believe women should take more interest in politics and talk more about them at home and show that they stand for everything their husbands are doing in that line. Women, I believe, are always the best inspiration for men. There is a definite value in their interest, and I think in time they will pay more attention to politics."

Waiters Who Get Most Tips.

WAITERS who receive the most tips, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, are usually those who have everlasting and Job-like patience; those who do not easily take an insult, who ever have a pleasant smile for their patrons, who try earnestly to please them, and are always ready to accommodate every one. A waiter should never place himself in a position of expectancy in the matter of receiving a tip, and should avoid approaching a guest if he sees him in the act of drawing change from his pocket. A waiter should never pose as an object of pity with a view to securing a tip. If he deserves a tip he should let the guest feel within himself that he deserves it, and if the guest wishes to give him a tip he will usually manage to catch the waiter's attention or leave the tip beside the plate. Should the waiter receive a tip previous to waiting on the guest he should leave it lying on the table and then do his level best to earn it.

How the Pope Gets the News.

A NEW YORK priest, recently returned from Rome, tells how Pope Leo XIII. hears the news of the world every day without reading a newspaper. He reads a journal published in the Vatican, or has a secretary read it to him. This journal consists of brief abstracts of everything interesting which the papers published in Germany, England, France, America, and other lands have recorded. A large staff of secretaries, each one an adept linguist, prepares the Vatican's news sheet. One man translates and abstracts German articles, another works over the French papers, still another the English and American. The resulting publication in Italian is intended not only for his Holiness, but for all the hundreds of Vatican attachés. Such news as would not be of interest to Vatican circles is overlooked in the résumé.

CUBA CELEBRATES NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Functions of the Day Set Apart in Remembrance of the Inauguration of Ten Years' War.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba Oct. 10.—As I write I can see all the large garrison flags floating over Morro and Cabana, showing that this is no ordinary occasion. On Morro there is more than that flag to see, for all of its signal flags are displayed, although there is not a fleet of ships in sight.

This is, indeed, no ordinary occasion, and in a few minutes, when the clock shows that the hour of 12 has arrived, the saluting battery at Cabana will fire the national salute of twenty-one guns. To the Cubans it is a day of much moment, as it is the anniversary of the beginning of the ten years' war of independence. In the little town of Yara, somewhere over in the Orient—as the eastern part of the island is familiarly called—the die was cast, and so instead of this day being spoken of as the anniversary of the beginning of the war, we often hear that this is the celebration of the "Grito of Yara," the battle cry of Yara. Thirty-four years have passed since then, for it was in 1868, but hitherto it has not been remembered as to-day. Cuba has not had that for which that war was begun until the last few months; in fact, there is one political party—the Radicals—which would have us believe that the island does not yet possess the blessing of an entirely free and independent Government, and will not as long as the celebrated amendment binds its inhabitants.

Congress has declared the day a national holiday, and in accordance with this declaration the garrison flags were raised and the salute was to be fired, shops are closed, business suspended, and, to make the day still more memorable, the President has granted pardon to all prisoners in the city jails who are serving sentence for minor offenses, and has shortened the time of those serving long terms, excepting life prisoners. By the way, it is a commentary on the longevity of life prisoners in this country that thirty years and a day is given as a life sentence.

The celebration began at one minute past midnight this morning, with the firing of bombs and the "Hymno de Bayamo," the national air, played by a local band; then there was a ball, at which many that had sufficient patriotic enthusiasm as to miss a night's rest, danced until morning. To-day there are celebrations of various natures in all parts of the city, and there will be races at the race track. Banquets, balls, &c., will mark the evening. One of the principal banquets is that given by the Cuban army officers, who, as it chances, number just ten. Since the affair is to commemorate the ten years' war, each cover will represent as many dollars as there were years of conflict. This is to be at the Telegrafo, the favorite place for dinners.

So far this is the first day set apart as a national holiday, though there is much talk of others being added to the list. The 12th of August, the date on which the protocol was signed in 1898; All Saints' Day as Decoration Day, and the anniversary of Merti's death being among those I have heard mentioned. Besides these the days about Easter will doubtless be continued as they were in the past. So rigidly were the three days preceding Easter Sunday observed that vehicles were not allowed on the streets and wagons carrying United States mail were told that they could not run at this time during the first year of the government of intervention. The strictness has been somewhat relaxed during the past two years, though it is more usual than not for most vehicles to be off the street.

Besides setting aside Oct. 10 as a holiday, there was a resolution to raise statues to several of the heroes of that war, in order that they might live in the memory of the island. Going still further, $15,000 was voted by the lower house to be given to the widows and families of the heroes who fell then. When the bill reached the Senate, the amount was increased to $50,000, but the lower house would not agree to this measure, and thought that a fair compromise would be to add $1,000 to their former decision, making the sum $16,000. The Senate, in turn, would not consent to this reduction, and it looked very much as though the widows and families would get nothing whatever, as time was short. At a late hour yesterday afternoon a joint committee came to an agreement on $30,000, this to be divided among widows of certain Generals, including those of the two Maceos; $3,000 for the education of the son of Gen. Antonio Maceo, and the rest to be divided among disabled soldiers and needy widows of that war. The distribution is to be made to-day. One Congressman moved that the day be still further celebrated by the adjournment of both houses at that time, and that the recess be continued until the opening of the next session on Nov. 4. He stated, in support of his motion, that the members were tired, as they had been working hard for the past four months. This motion and the reason advanced for it caused much adverse criticism outside of Congress, for the people are anxious that their representatives shall earn their $3,000 a year. Had the member making the motion to adjourn forborne to remark that the members were tired, all would have been well with him; but when he made that statement the local press at once set itself to the task of discovering the nature of the work which had so fatigued him in particular. The results were given in print. I scarcely think that they could have been pleasing to him or his constituents. The press announced that the excessive fatigue of which he spoke must have been due to private employment; or perhaps to malaria, which is not unknown here, and often has a tendency in that direction; or it might have been produced by insomnia, which also wears on the strength. It was loath to believe that his labors in the House could have produced the effect mentioned, as a diligent search had revealed scarcely a single occasion on which he had raised his vice prior to his celebrated motion.

Congress will not adjourn until Oct. 20. Two weeks later the second session will open, and again there will be taken up the questions which have confronted the body for some time. The public is very averse to a long recess, claiming that while so many important and pressing questions are unsettled, every member of the law-making body should be in his place, doing his part in trying to arrange them. And we have constantly before us the fact that all of these gentlemen are receiving large salaries in order that they may give their entire time and attention to the work of the country. To an outsider, at least, the duties do not seem over-arduous, since the daily sessions of the Senate last only a short time, often less than two hours, and those of the House but little longer.

To return to the day and its events. That which is beyond doubt of the most interest to Americans is the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to Col. William Crittenden and his men, who were shot in 1851. The ceremony is to be at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the spot where they were shot in Atares Castle. This prison, or rather city workhouse, is one of the old fortifications built in the eighteenth century, and crowns one of the most commanding heights about the city. It may be remembered that with Narciso Lopez, Col. Crittenden led a filibustering expedition to Cuba in 1851, he being the chief of artillery. But the time was not ripe for revolution, for, though discontent was very general, the people were held down by the cool judgment of Saco and other peaceable Cubans, and so few adherents flocked to the Lopez standard. Col. Crittenden was left to await the arrival of the stores, but seeing that the expedition was a failure he embarked in a launch with fifty men. The launch was captured and the prisoners were executed at once, as they had already been outlawed by President Taylor.

The war of independence did not come for many years, still this seems a fitting time for laying the stone to the memory of those men. Col. Crittenden's memory is held in high esteem by the Cuban people, as is but natural, and their biographical dictionaries of distinguished men include his name and speak of his men in high terms.

"They died with the sublime heroism of men who have offered their lives voluntarily on the altars of liberty. Crittenden was ordered to kneel, and replied that he would only kneel to God; he also refused to be shot in the back."

The words are copied from an American writer, but the dictionary adapts them as giving the correct description. Lopez was captured shortly afterward and was sent to Hanava also. He was put to death by the garrote, and lest he say words to excite those about him, the drums were beaten during his execution.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

MR. KNOX in his notable anti-trust speech failed to note, or noted only by vague implication, one of the main reasons for demanding publicity for the accounts of inter-State corporations. That reason is the large payments of these combinations to bosses, lobbyists, legislators, prosecuting officers, &c., to procure injustice and to prevent justice. But in this matter of publicity of accounts the disquieting question always arises: Cannot accounts always be juggled and made to conceal all when they seem to reveal all?

Bookkeepers, like lawyers, are profoundly shrewd at legerdemain. Laws and accounts are thus kept "in a flexible condition." And the main hope of the plain man seems still to be the slow but sure operations of the law of the survival of the fittest that will ultimately destroy any combination, however strong, which fails to supply the best goods at the lowest prices.

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In the course of his speech disproving the assertion that the attendance at Vassar was falling off, the President, Dr. Taylor, said:

"From the standpoint of health, hardly one girl in ten is fitted physically to stand the mental and nervous strain of a college course."

Dr. Taylor doubtless was speaking only of girls of the families that can afford to send their daughters to college or give them some sort of a higher education. And his statement was not an exaggeration. It is astonishing how slowly mothers appreciate the importance of proper physical development of their daughters. The old superstition to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no reason why a woman should not be as healthy as a man. And there are excellent reasons why she should be his superior in endurance. The responsibility for the poor blood, poor muscles, poor nerves of women rests upon that false and silly notion of what constitutes a "lady" and what is "ladylike" which is so prevalent among the great masses of the well-to-do. The daughters of the rich and the daughters of the poor are healthy and vigorous. The one class exercises at outdoor sports, the other at outdoor and indoor usefulness.

But the daughters of the well-to-do are "above" housework and cooking and labor, and have not the means or the inclination for sports. They sit about, they chatter and eat candy and wear shoes that cramp their feet and leave their ankles exposed. And it is not strange that when you ask a man how his family is you so often get the answer: "Oh, my wife isn't very well and my daughter is sick abed."

The men would no doubt be as ailing and nervous as the women if they dared. The fact that they are not, in spite of the many and violent abuses to which they subject their unfortunate bodies, shows how scandalously the women defy the laws of health. And the worst of it is that the "family physician"—that institution handed down from ignorant times when men laid upon the Almighty the responsibility for their illnesses and fancied they must be sick so many times a year—too often encourage the women in the notion that woman is naturally delicate.

President Taylor's statement is a bitter indictment of the women of the well-to-do families of America.

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And so Lord Kitchener has succumbed to the insidious blandishments of English "high life," has abandoned his stern principles, and has selected his two chief aides for his Indian command from the best families instead of from the best soldiers. It is an old, old story in England—not an unfamiliar one elsewhere. Kitchener hated "high life" so long as it ignored him, looked on him as a "low-born fellow" who was doing "England's dirty work" among savages very creditably. But as soon as he became "one of us" he changed his face and his tune. How the "outs" do howl and shriek and gnash their teeth against the "ins"! And for frantic inishness, who can equal a "just-got-in"?

Our own War Department was, until Mr. Root took hold of it, an admirable example of the power of the "pull" in all its various forms. Late one afternoon recently a man came out of a telephone booth in a Washington hotel with a dazed look and said: "Now, what do you think of that? I came over from New York this morning to transact some business at the War Department. I expected simply to get it started. I didn't hope to finish it for six months at least. And I find that it is all done, settled—nothing more to do about it. I don't understand. What's happened up there?"

"Oh," said the man to whom he was talking, "that's Root. He has destroyed about a million yards of red tape in the last three years. The War Department does business now, instead of preventing it."

The reason it did not do business before and had not done business, not even during the civil war, since the days of William L. Marcy, half a century ago, was the Washington "high life" pull. Mr. Root has been severely criticised for many of his acts. There can be nothing but praise from any quarter for the tremendous rattling and casting out of dry bones that have attended his stay at the War Department. And it took a high order of courage to do what he has done—a courage that could withstand social snubs, the pleadings, and even tears, of women of refinement and "family," the courtesies of gentlemanly officers trained in social diplomacy. Mr. Root had that courage, and the War Department is a real War Department, and will remain so—for at least six months after he leaves it.

But the English War Office is apparently hopeless. Not even a man of steel and ice like Kitchener can do his duty when English "high life" frowns or pleads.

SETTING UP A SAVAGE.

How Models Are Made at the Museum of Natural History.

A COMPARATIVELY few years ago the ethnologic collections of the American Museum of Natural History amounted to but a few "Indian relics" under the custodianship of the janitor. To-day the museum's collection is one of the finest in the world and presided over by recognized authorities in the field of ethnology. A novel feature of the exhibition hall consists of statues of ethnologic types.

One is that of an Eskimo from the region about the west coast of Hudson Bay, and several others are now in the hands of the artists and will be shortly completed. These statues are not mere dolls or manikins constructed to look somewhat like the native. They are true life casts. A native is either brought to the museum or else the sculptor goes into the wilderness in search of him. When by dint of adroit cajolery the savage is persuaded to allow his hand to be cast in plaster of paris. Then his foot, leg, arm, and so on.

The task of making a cast of a whole live savage so as to construct therefrom a perfect representation of the individual who is typical of his tribe is no small undertaking. First the whole body has to be smeared with grease, especially the hair, otherwise the plaster of paris would adhere so firmly as to make its removal utterly impossible. Then the plaster is mixed with hot water, so that it will set quickly and a portion of the individual to be reproduced is covered. This has to be arranged so that it will "draw," that is, come off unbroken. During the making of a life cast of a whole individual the greatest skill and patience have to be exercised, for should the model move he will throw all the previous work out of line and the statue would be deformed.

After all the pieces of the mold are thus made from the living individual, they are fitted together and must form a perfect negative. Into this mold is poured liquid plaster, and after it has "set" hard, the negative is removed, revealing a perfect reproduction of the living man in glistening white plaster.

After some delicate finishing touches by the sculptor to remove little irregularities and blemishes, the statue is handed over to the artists, who accurately paint it like the aborigine.

Next the wig man is called upon and reproduces as nearly as possible the hair of the subject. Finally a suit of clothing, as worn by the native in daily life, is fitted upon the now completed statue, and the plaster representation of a true savage gazes through plaster eyes at throngs of curious citizens who come to look and marvel. A life cast of a Sioux Indian will soon be added to the museum's plaster family.

DOWIE'S HUNGRY ZION.

No Meat Supply for Hapless Followers of the Illinois Elijah.

DOWIE'S financial troubles, like those of ordinary mortals, are not coming singly, says The Chicago Tribune. Yesterday was a particularly dark day for Zion and its overseer, as the following record of what transpired shows:

Judge Cutting of the Cook County Probate Court appointed a Commissioner to demand $50,000 from Dowie to-day, the sum representing the estate of a follower for which his heirs are suing.

Filing of eight suits for debt against Dowie at Waukegan.

Serious shortage of meat at Zion City, none having been received for over a week.

Statement made in court that a second sum of $50,000 was unaccounted for. The court will investigate this also.

Heretofore two carloads of meat have been shipped to Zion twice each week, one on Tuesday, the other on Friday. No car has arrived there since a week ago Friday, and the followers of Elijah are fasting—unwillingly. The latter part of last week one small shipment arrived by express, but other than that, employes of the Northwestern Railroad assert, there has been nothing received. They also say that the shipments of other foodstuffs have practically ceased.

The one rift in the cloud that Dowie could see was a statement by a Chicago firm that they were not alarmed over their bill.

"The large creditors of Dowie in Chicago are satisfied that he will pay," said O. B. McGlasson of McNeil & Higgins. "Dowie's credit with us is good."

PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE TUNNEL

Another Fine City Square Assured by Approval of Astor Plaza Scheme—Problems on Lower Broadway.

CONTRARY to the expectations of the tunnel engineers, the Board of Aldermen has suddenly changed front on the question of William Barclay Parsons's Astor Plaza scheme. By a good majority it was decided at the last meeting of the board that the private property on part of the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets, west of Fourth Avenue, should be condemned by the city rather than by the Rapid Transit Commission. So a picturesque open square will be added to the city's plazas, and Lafayette Place will be practically extended up to Ninth Street.

The long squabble over this block of property has been one of the troubles that threatened most delay and useless expenditure of money in connection with the building of the tunnel. Chief Engineer Parsons, the originator of the plaza plan, is in Europe, and it was only a day before he sailed that he announced with regret that the Aldermen were holding out in their fight, and that the commission would have to avail itself of its special privilege to condemn the land through which the tunnel must curve on its way from Lafayette Place into Fourth Avenue.

It was argued from the first by Mr. Parsons that the city could take the land and build a beautiful square for little more money than the commission would have to spend for the simple use of the property as a thoroughfare for the tunnel. Besides, it was pointed out that the congestion of traffic in the lower part of Fourth Avenue necessitated some sort of remedy, and this was an opportunity to widen the avenue, an improvement that city engineers of many administrations had been urging in vain.

The Aldermen, however, did not agree that two birds might be "killed with one stone" this time, and the engineers could not persuade them that it was not some "game" to benefit the tunnelers more than the city. Finally Mr. Parsons gave up the fight, partly because he thought he would never win it, and partly because there wasn't much time left, as the sub contractors of the Fourth Avenue section were beginning to say they could not finish their work on schedule if the block of private property remained unopened any longer. How the Aldermen happened to change their vote, passing the resolution after having positively rejected it, is a legislative mystery that no one has attempted to explain.

When he came to the conclusion that the Aldermen would not support his plan, Mr. Parsons, with the authority of the commission, caused a special condemnation commission to be appointed by the Supreme Court. This body was to appropriate the property on the disputed block for tunnel purposes. Now that the city will take the land for a plaza, another commission will have to be named to succeed the first one.

A PROPOSED EXTENSION.

If John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, obtains the Rapid Transit Board's permission to extend the west side branch of the tunnel road to Van Cortlandt Park, the change of plan will mean that express trains will run to Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Street instead of to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. At first it was planned to let the express tracks end at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Later the board ratified altered drawings that called for three tracks to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, with elaborate switch-yards of eight tracks in the blocks between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets. The contract drawings now on exhibition in the Chief Engineer's office show express stations to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. It is there that the long stretch of deep tunnel under Washington Heights begins.

The request made by Mr. McDonald last week is to the effect that he be allowed to build three tracks on his west side viaduct, beyond the underground heights section, and that, instead of ending the viaduct just the other side of the Harlem Ship Canal, he may continue it to Van Cortlandt Park. This will locate both the northern terminals of the rapid transit road in a city park, the end of the east side branch being in Bronx Park. With three tracks to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and also beyond the Hilliside Avenue portal of the tunnel, the only interruption to express travel will be under the Heights. The expense of changing this stretch so as to make room for the additional track would be too heavy, Mr. McDonald thinks, to make it worth while. So express trains will have to run on a local track from the portal down to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

WORK ON LOWER BROADWAY.

As soon as the commission's engineers, with those of the contractor and the many sub-contractors, had solved the difficulties of the Manhattan-Bronx subway, all of them began to study the streets through which they would have to dig to approach the East River for the Brooklyn extension. The Brooklyn line, beginning at Ann Street and Broadway, involves the tearing up of Broadway as far down as Bowling Green. In this distance are the highest and heaviest buildings in the city, and some of them will have to be held up while the excavators bore under their very foundations. Before the contract for the extension was awarded, the commission had soundings taken all along the proposed route. At every corner from Bowling Green to the Post Office the soil was tested to a depth far greater than the subway was to be dug, and it was found that in not a single place would the tunnel line be deep enough to trespass on the floating sands upon which Broadway is built. Most of the material to be excavated is what is called "medium sand," and in a very few spots "fine sand" will be struck.

A separate study of each building's foundations has been made, and Deputy Chief Engineer George S. Rice, who is taking Mr. Parsons's place during the latter's absence in Europe, has in his office detailed descriptions of the vaults of every structure, from the three-story, old-fashioned building to the twenty-floored skyscraper. Most of the buildings, especially the heavy ones, are put up on such secure foundations that no underpinning will be needed beneath them, and in a majority of cases the grade line of the tunnel is not going to be far enough below the surface to strike the piles or rock bottom on which the foundations are laid. There will be a few structures, however, where additional foundations of concrete will have to be slipped in by means of caissons.

WORK UNDER OLD TRINITY.

One of the most complicated problems is expected in the neighborhood of Wall Street. Trinity Church is known to be built on a sandbed, with shallow foundations. It is hoped that the sand will be stable enough to make the temporary supporting of the church unnecessary, as the tunnel's side walls are not to run very close to the building. But if the sand proves shifty—and the soundings did not prove that it would not—the ancient place of worship may have to be bolstered and propped with a network of heavy beams, and it is possible that supplementary foundations may be found to be essential. At any rate there will be a period of many weeks when all approaches to the front of the edifice will be made hideous by scaffoldings, derricks, and trestle walkways.

LONG ISLAND DEER SHOOTING

Season Lasts Only Four Days but New York Sportsmen Are Keen to Take Full Advantage of It.

TO the busy New Yorker who pleads guilty to a fondness for an occasional shot at something larger than a rabbit the opening of the deer-shooting season on Long Island, which will be ushered in on the first Wednesday in November, will be greeted with joyful anticipation. Short though the season is, covering only four days in all, (the law reading that "deer shall be shot only on the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays in November of each year,") it claims a steadily increasing number of devotees, and should the record of past years be an augury for this year's attendance, an army of huntsmen will be attracted to the district.

The shooting on the island, while not offering the inducements to success that are furnished by the Adirondacks or the woods of Maine, possesses, to the busy New Yorker, who finds it impossible at this time of year when all business is at its best, to spare the time necessary to make a hunting trip to these far-away places, the one great feature of nearness to the city, it being but a trifle over forty miles distant, making it possible to run out to the grounds at the close of business one evening, hunt all the following day, and get back to New York early in the evening of the hunting day, thus losing only one day from the office.

That this feature of the deer hunting on Long Island is appreciated by New Yorkers has been shown in past seasons by the crowded condition of the trains leaving points in the greater city on the nights before the shooting days. The cars are jammed with a laughing, joking mass of corduroy or canvas suited, gun-carrying hunters, happy as children at the prospect of their holiday in the woods. The baggage cars are filled to overflowing with a motley variety of hounds, ranging in size from the great, long-legged, bony species, to the stunted, bench-legged "fice" usually employed to "run" cotton-tails. These, attached to the sides of the car by individual chains, r ing a pandemonium of barking, each in a different key, seem to consider it th ir bounden duty to add to the interest of the occasion by getting into all sorts of entanglements with their neighbors, and the life of the unfortunate baggageman is made sad and his fingers sore from the number of puzzling knots he is called upon to untie in the chains of his charges.

THE FAVORITE HUNTING GROUNDS.

The points for rendezvous most favored by the city hunters are Ronkonkoma on the north or main line of the Long Island Railroad system, and Sayville, on the south branch. Getting off the trains at either of these two stations the hunters are in the "deer lands," which, taken as a whole, make up the smallest area in this country where deer roam wild. To the uninitiated it has always been a matter of wonder that deer could exist for any length of time on such a restricted range so near large cities. They have heard of the large number of hunters which each year resort to the grounds, and travelers over the Long Island road have on numerous occasions observed carcasses in the baggage cars bound away from the district after the day's hunt, and, with the knowledge that the deer are native, and do not owe their presence there to "stocking," it has always appeared somewhat amazing.

But with an understanding of the real conditions existing in the "deer lands" the presence there of deer in reasonably large numbers is not such a strange thing as it at first appears. While it is true that the full range of the deer includes only a ten-mile square, which is mostly covered with a scrub oak and pine growth, there is within this larger area a stretch of forest, about five miles square, owned as a private game preserve by the South Side Gun Club, an organization of wealthy New York men. This preserve, its boundaries marked by a single strand of wire strung on stout posts on the far side of a hundred-foot "fire line," is seldom shot over, the members preferring to allow the deer to remain in peace within the preserve, and to keep off trespassers and poachers. The grounds are patroled by a large corps of gamekeepers, which is increased to a small army on the legal shooting days.

The Long Island deer have not been slow to recognize the protection offered by the South Side Club's grounds, and here one may often see them, even during the shooting season, grazing unconcernedly within sight of the clubhouse. They look upon the club grounds as a haven of refuge, and no matter in what part of the public lands skirting the preserve a deer may be started the animal, at the first cry of the hound, will make a "bee line" for these grounds. While this fact is directly responsible for the presence of deer on Long Island to-day, it also has made the hunting there contingent on that condition, for it is around three sides of the South Side Club's preserve, close to the strand of wire which is dignified by the title of "fence," that most of the deer are killed.

HARVEST FOR LOCAL INNKEEPERS.

These deer-shooting days are great institutions for the native residents of the region. As the evening trains empty their hundreds of hunters at the stations the surrounding inns, boarding houses, and farm houses are called upon to accommodate guests far beyond their capacity. To the dwellers thereabouts it is a harvest time, of which they are not slow to take advantage. Then come the arrangements for the morrow's hunt. Parties are made up, under the leadership of a guide known to be acquainted with the territory, plans of action, and choice of position decided upon, and then off to bed, for the party, if they desire to take their position anywhere near the coveted "fence," must be astir as early as 3 o'clock. This is the usual and more comfortable method. But there are numbers of the hunters who take to the woods the evening before in their anxiety to take up their "stand" at some favored runway. And it is not uncommon, should the night be brightened by the moon, (even though the law says that the shooting shall not begin until sunrise,) to hear the far-off boom of a shotgun at midnight.

At the appointed time the parties at the boarding houses are aroused, a hurried breakfast is taken, lunch stowed away in the capacious pockets of the hunting coats, and the hunters are led to the point decided on, usually as close to the club "fence" as conditions will permit. Arrived there the members are strung out at points along the fence, usually about two gunshots apart, thus covering the ground within their line thoroughly. While this stationing has been going on, in fact before the "stands" have been reached, the "beaters-up" have taken the dogs to the outer boundaries of the range to await the first signs of the coming day.

And right here let it be stated that these couple of hours before the first haze of daylight gladdens the hearts of the hunters, are the most trying of the day's sport. Like the inactivity before a battle, which officers say is most disastrous to the courage of even the tried soldier, this lull wreaks havoc with the nerves of the man ambitious to try his marksmanship on the fleet-footed deer. Backed against his tree, fearful to move lest he either ruin his chances of a shot or in the heavy darkness be mistaken for a deer by some excited and reckless novice, he has to count the slow-passing minutes with the best grace at his command. But all things have an ending, and finally this gloom gives way to the haze of approaching dawn.

Drifting to his ears on the crisp morning breeze come the shouts of dozens of beaters and the occasional long-drawn-out bay of a hound far off in the thicket. Then the music of a pack in full cry! They've got one on the run! Then a shot—two—and then the course of the deer can be traced by the continued bombardment that greets him on his dash for the fence. Sometimes the shooting ceases after a minute or two, and the hunters know that some lucky sportsman has thus early in the day gathered in his "head."

But oftener, owing to the thickness of the scrub-oak and pine thicket, and the gait the animal is traveling, these snap-shots do not hinder his progress, and, as a general proposition, whether poor marksmanship or the ability of the deer to "tote" piles of buckshot is responsible, huntsmen near the club fence have the greatest number of shots. The animal succeeding in breaking through this firing line should be accounted lucky indeed, for, as he nears the preserve boundaries the firing becomes a fusillade. From behind every tree, every bush, and every possible cover large enough to conceal the body of a hunter, belches forth a sheet of fire. But, strange though it be, even with the seeming impossibility of the successful running of this gantlet of buckshot, many deer reach and clear the fence and disappear into the protecting cover of the club grounds.

But it is at the time when the deer is approaching the fence that deer hunting on Long Island takes on its most serious aspect. Dangerous at all times, with the great numbers of hunters crowded into such a limited area, some rank novices, knowing nothing about the handling of firearms; others, far worse, shooting with reckless and criminal disregard in the direction of every rustling leaf or breaking twig, it becomes doubly so at the point of greatest concentration at the sight of the oncoming deer. The ethics of Long Island deer hunting provide that the gun delivering the quietus shall be entitled to the head, hide, and half the carcass, the rest going to the owner of the hound that brought the animal up. Under these conditions even experienced and ordinarily careful hunters are not overparticular as to what may be beyond the deer when they pull the trigger. Buckshot fly thick and fast, cutting the leaves about the hunters' heads, imbedding itself in the protecting tree trunks, and throwing dirt into one's face as it is "spent" in the earth.

Every year has recorded its quota of accidents, some fatal, many serious, but even with this knowledge the sport is attracting new recruits. Reports from the district show that accommodations have been arranged for in advance to a greater extent than any previous season, and if the stories coming from the farmers and hunters resident in the "deer lands" are to be believed, there are more deer there this season than ever before, considerable trouble having been experienced the past Summer in keeping the animals from the truck patches. If this proves true there is great sport in store for the hunters, as it was estimated that 300 deer were killed there last year.

SORT OF HOMES WOMEN WANT

Cooking Closets and Tiny Cupboards Are Indispensable.

"IN the building of a new New York," said a woman who is obliged to hustle for herself, "one need should not be forgotten. It touches neither electric railways, hotels, offices, libraries, nor hospitals. But it does touch thousands of unassertive citizens, whose wants, until lately, have had no consideration. The need is of building a definite sort of single apartments for women. Or the building might be for women and married couples.

"The size of the apartments, and the rules of the house would limit the occupancy of one flat to two human beings. Each apartment would be of two well-lighted connected rooms, with a bathroom. With these there should be what they call in Chicago "a cooking closet"; that is, a closet with a tiny gas stove, hot and cold water, and a little cupboard. A small refrigerator is not essential, but would be a convenience for keeping fruit, &c. The buildings for such apartments or flats should be centrally located between Washington Square and Forty-second Street, and between Third and Eighth Avenues. Such apartments should rent from $20 to $30 a month.

"'It cannot be done,' you may say. 'Such a building cannot be built, and with such rental pay 5 per cent. on the investment.' But I think it can, if it is put up with the right sort of understanding behind its structure. It would necessarily be of steel and brick, as strong and fire-proof as possible. The plumbing also must be solid, sensible, serviceable, open. Where expense saving would come in would be in the interior finish. Let that be made with an eye to strength and use; not to affected elegance and the meretricious and tasteless ornamentation that now spoils the commoner sort of flats and apartments.

"Why in the wood finishing, for instance, use mahogany or redwood or oak dyed after a passing fashion? The occupant of such apartments would probably bring in a pine study table, and keep her books in pine book boxes, and have other simple furniture. Or, if she were an artist or stenographer, she would move in some equally inexpensive belongings. Then what so incongruous as mahogany or oak doors, stuccoed and frescoed walls? Why should not the finishing be of simple fire-proof matter, and the walls for health and cleanliness painted some neutral tint?

"The woodwork—the little that is necessary, but it should be reduced to a minimum—should be of some indicenous wood, and in a simple form that would not catch dirt, and could easily be kept clean. Then all those gimcracks such as chimneypieces glued to a thin wall, and, like a bow of ribbon on the dress of a Coney Island belle, serving no apparent purpose, might be done away with. Let a long shelf be put up if it is desired. Let there be no feature that is not practical; no practical thing that is not plain, strong, and neat. Let there be light. Let there be air. Let there be cleanliness—not a chance for dust or dirt to settle and vitiate the air.

THOUSANDS ARE WAITING.

"Such a building would, you see, differ in many ways from the new Woman's Hotel. It would be different, for it would meet entirely different needs from the dormitory for women at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The Woman's Hotel is nearly ready. All its rooms were engaged before the cellar was dug. And now that there is a long list of women waiting for a chance relinquishment of rooms—women who want to get in and cannot—is it not time to think of another need?

"The sort of women who would occupy such a building? Well, just about the sort who are going to move into the Woman's Hotel when it is in order. There are thousands in New York wishing for what I have outlined above, I have not spoken of a restaurant of modern accommodations which might be upon the street floor. Doubtless such an eating place would flourish, especially if it had a simple, unpretentious, well-cooked, cleanly served table d'hôte dinner. Upon the first floor, in addition to this, there might be such accessories as a stenographer, hair dresser, tailor, cleaner and repairer of gowns, gloves, postal station, stationer, &c.

"A feature of such flats, the little cooking closet, would, I think, be much appreciated by the tenants—a place where one could cook one breakfast egg and make a cup of tea or coffee; or put together a Welsh or Swiss rarebit—after long work of an evening or a walk in zero air. And a Lilliputian refrigerator would be prime for fruits at all times.

"The name for such an apartment house? Call it after that hard-working, lofty-souled pioneer—Nancy Hanks. It would be a pioneer of better conditions in Greater New York, just as long ago the mother of Abraham Lincoln was a simple, devoted pioneer in frontier woods."

BIBLES IN NEW YORK.

They Can Be Had in All Languages, at All Prices.

BIBLES are as plentiful in New York as blackberries in August. One Bible house offers the Scriptures in sixty-three languages. Not only this, but the Bible is offered in many different forms in most of these languages; as a whole, the New Testament only, the Gospels and the Psalms singly, in two languages with parallel texts, so that the reader may not only make himself acquainted with Holy Writ, but at the same time may acquire some knowledge of a foreign tongue. They are of all prices. If you wish you may have the Scriptures in Turkey morocco, with gilt edges and beveled boards, for $18, or you may have the whole Bible in cloth or paper with rather small print at 15 cents. You may have the New Testament in the same fashion for 5 cents, or you may have a single Gospel in any one of half a dozen languages for 2 cents. You may get a paper-bound Chinese Bible in four volumes for $1, or the New Testament in Chinese for half a dollar. The Japanese Bible entire costs 90 cents, and the New Testament 30 cents. You may have the Old Testament in Malay for use in our far island possessions at 75 cents, or any one of the Gospels in Tagalog at 15 cents. The Cherokee New Testament costs 50 cents, and you may have the Scriptures in whole or in part in any one of half a dozen American Indian languages at prices varying from 10 cents to $1.

The German-English New Testament, with the two texts in parallel columns, costs 25 cents, and an Italian-English St. Matthew costs 10 cents. You may have a Hebrew-English Old Testament, bound in sheep, for $2.50, or a Greek-English New Testament for 75 cents. These bilingual Scriptures are vastly helpful to any one who is in a hurry to acquire a reading knowledge of foreign tongues.

Bibles for the blind are printed in two forms, line letters, and what is known as the New York point print. You may have the whole Bible in the former style, making eight volumes, for $6, or making sixteen volumes, for $8. In the other style of printing the whole Bible, making eleven volumes, costs $7. Portions of the Bible printed for the blind cost from 35 to 50 cents. It is said that these prices equal only about one-third of the cost of printing the Bible for the blind. The sale of the books is necessarily small, as only a small portion of the blind can afford to buy them.

The Scriptures are printed in a great variety of forms in order to meet every possible need and demand. The Bible in whole or in part is printed in Chinese under about a score of different forms. There are more than twice as many forms of the Scriptures in German. There are more than thirty forms even in Welsh, and more than fifty in Spanish. There are nearly thirty forms of the Bible or parts of it in African dialects. To furnish every inhabitant of the Greater New York with the whole Bible in his native tongue at the cheapest rate would probably cost half a million dollars.

WINDOW DRESSING IN BIG STORES

An Art Which Enlists Services of Men of Taste.

EVER since New York shops had windows the proprietors have used them, not for light only, but as a means for exposing their wares. As trade and luxury have advanced the setting forth of articles for sale has become more important, until to-day, in the largest and best establishments, a person is selected for the arrangement of the windows, and he has no other employment. He is called the window dresser. "He" in this case means he, for woman has not yet broken into this field of activity. One reason is that her skirts would be in the way.

The object of the window display is to attract the attention of the passer-by. Hence attractive objects should be displayed there, and nowadays they aim at displaying them in an artistic way, so that the ensemble catches the eye by its brilliant or harmonious color schemes and the graceful lines and disposition of the objects. The window dresser is an "artist."

There are shops and shops. The window display that would be regarded as the thing in Grand Street would awaken a pitying smile in a smart shop on Broadway or Twenty-third Street. In the less elegant and pretentious establishments the aim is to get as many goods as possible into the window. At one very excellent shop in Twenty-third Street, which has some of the largest windows in town, (one of them is 35 feet front and 11 feet deep,) the space is not drawn on exhaustively. The elegance in color harmony, in unity, in the character of exhibits is the point aimed at here.

One man is generally the window dresser of the establishment. That is all he has to do, but it is quite enough. In a large dry goods house on Twenty-third Street, which has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for silks, the windows (there are six or seven of them) are changed every three days. The changing is done after the shop is closed at night, and it takes a good part of the night to do it.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE "DRESSER."

A window dresser is a naturally evolved functionary. He must have good artistic taste and an eye for color combinations and effects. He must have been brought up in the business (consideration is now being had of a large dry goods house, for example,) and know just what things to which the buyer wishes to call the public's attention. Very many good business men in this line regard a well-dressed window as a better advertisement than any printed one in a paper.

The dresser in one establishment makes a color scheme of the window and has the effects and disposition of his material all arranged before he begins to dispose the actual articles in the window. He has samples of the silks that he wanted to show put on paper so as to compare the contrast. The permanent background of his window is a neutral green. "Nature has a great many different colored flowers, but they all have green leaves with them," said the window dresser, when somebdy questioned if green were a good background. Then the various articles are selected from the shop's stores and brought down to the window. The dresser superintends it all, and does the dressing himself. There has been started a "School of Window Dressing," but it can never be taught in a purely theoretical way. Good taste, natural eye for color, and then a knowledge of all the stock in the shop are things the window dresser needs.

Naturally, as this is so important a feature in the modern drygoods shops, and the qualities necessary for great success with the window are not too common, the salary is a very good one. The man who writes the advertisements and the man who dresses the windows are among the greatest elements of success for certain businesses.

It is not uncommon to have $100,000 worth of laces figure in a window display, or $200,000 worth of silks. The window dresser of a Twenty-third Street shop was engaged by a large firm of silk manufacturers to get their silks arranged for exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition. There was a ton of silk fabrics displayed, varying in color and tone so that there were 525 shades. To combine all that variety in one line of material and secure an attractive and harmonious unity was a good tax on any one's color sense and feeling for impressive combinations.

Naturally, there are some trades which cannot hope to make a very artistic exhibition in the window. They can only set forth the goods in a way to show them. A clothier's establishment or a tobacconist do not lend themselves much to this sort of thing. But no matter what the display is, good taste and ingenuity can make much more of it than one would imagine.

WHAT LIGHTNING DOES AT SEA

OLD Cap'n Joe Slocum of South Street and the Atlantic Ocean, who has run up against all sorts of thunderstorms at sea, in all kinds of weather, has no use for the theory recently advanced by Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard that lightning does not strike water. The professor got up a little thunderstorm in his laboratory the other day, and with a bathtub for his ocean satisfied himself that lightning shuns water as a tramp would.

"So this learned professor says that lightning won't strike the water when it has a chance to take a whack at anything else," commented Cap'n Joe. "And he found that out by shooting sparks at a bathtub. Well, maybe there's some truth in what he says, for in the last nine years my bark has been struck four times, and now because this professor said so I suppose it is because she was the only thing in sight. One of those times, too, let me tell you, we came pretty nearly going out of sight.

"I was bound for Aux Cayes from the Azores, and was four days out from Fayal, when this thunderstorm dropped down out of the sky. Did you ever hear that Light Artillery of the Britishers at work? Well, that was that thunderstorm. I saw those Bryan fireworks up in Madison Square two years ago, but the managers of that affair and the whole Democratic Party would have turned green with envy if they had been on deck with me that night. I was just thinking what a great show it was, when bang! and down shot a yellow streak which was about eight miles longer than your professor's seven-foot spark. It picked out the top of the mizzenmast as a convenient alighting place, then it slid down the mast, cleaned it off as clean as a flagstaff, and dropped the mizzen spanker on deck. Then, of course, the mast and after deck caught fire, and by the time the crew made up their minds that they had not been hit themselves things were pretty well scorched up. When I got to Aux Cayes my bark was a brig.

SELECTING A SOUVENIR.

"As I said a little while ago, four of these thunderstorms have picked out the Sevre as a favorite, and each of them has bestowed upon her some mark of esteem in the way of a scorch or a slash, except the last one, which carried away the jibboom as a souvenir. That was only four, though, and to get back to the Boston professor's new theory I would like to know what he thinks became of the four thousand and odd frisky lightning bolts that I have seen cutting didoes in midocean while the Sevre was standing by waiting to be hit.

"Lightning is a pretty lively proposition, and you can't keep your eye on it to find out where it really does go, but I am going to tell you something that may put you on the right track. This goes dead against your professor and a whole lot of Dutchmen who imagined that because they have water on the brain they own the whole Atlantic Ocean, so I don't want you to write it down as a brand-new scientific discovery.

"I had one of those German goggle-eyed wise ones with me last year on a little trip from Algiers to Havre, and on the way up we ran into a high-class thunderstorm. Suddenly, when things were booming and flashing in grand style, we saw a little to windward a bigger splash than you could make by throwing the Custom House off the Statue of Liberty. You should have seen my little German. I thought he was going to jump overboard to investigate the splash, but he made straight for the cabin and locked himself in. He worked all night and part of the next morning, and then, after he had exclaimed himself hoarse in six languages about his great discovery, he told me what made the big splash the night before.

"I can't repeat exactly what he said, for he ballasted his explanation with a lot of hairy German words that I don't understand, but I gathered from what he said that the thing was a meteor and had dropped overboard from one of the stars. He had it all figured out, too, what it weighed, what shape it was, what color, and what it was made of. All this, he said, he had found out from the velocity, the speed of the ship, the height of the splash, and the cube root of the whole thing multiplied together. Most of it, though, he said, he knew already, for another professor at Freiburg had told him all about it.

"Now, this is what I'm going to tell you. I've seen and heard lots of these splashes, and they always puzzled me, because I know that no fish is big enough to make such a rumpus. I have noticed, too, that I always see these splashes when a thunderstorm is under way. I don't think meteors have anything to do with it, and I have come to the conclusion that that is where the lightning finds a resting place."

Over in Erie Basin "Wise Andy" Hendricks, the first mate of the elderly full-rigger Matterhorn, is the arbiter of all questions—moral, scientific, and philosophical—whenever the Matterhorn happens to lay up there. He was appealed to that he might approve or disprove the very latest Boston lightning theory. In order that he should have full knowledge of the new doctrine this portion of Prof. Trowbridge's statement was repeated to him:

"Beyond a million volts the initial resistance of atmosphere air to electrical discharges becomes less and less, and the discharge therefore is shunted through the air instead of upon the water, and strikes some object adjacent to the water."

"You say that idea comes from Boston?" asked Andy. "Well, anything in the way of theories from that town is away out of my cruising grounds. May be this lightning, if it can't find anything but water, sort of lays around loose in that 'atmosphere air' he mentions."

ASIATIC MAILS HARD TO HANDLE

Changes in the Seattle Post-office to Facilitate Them.

PERHAPS the most difficult section of the duties of the foreign mails office of the United States Post Office Department is that of Asiatic mails, says The American Asiatic. Recently there have been some changes in the methods of the department, and particularly toward quicker dispatch. Among these changes is the assignment to the Seattle office of the making up of inward and outward mails for all sailings and arrivals of mail steamships of the ports of Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver and Victoria in connection with all territory north of Canton, in East Asia. This includes all the vessels of the Great Northern or Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company, the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and the Royal Mail Steamship Company, sailing to and from Japan and China. The territory involves China and coast points south, Japan, Siberia, and Corea.

The duties of the foreign department of the Seattle Post Office are particularly responsible in the proper assignment of mails to the East Asiatic distributing points. And in the absence of Asiatic detailed geographic intelligence by the general public, and also due to the general ignorance of the Post Office "geography," prompt dispatch is often impossible. Mail often reaches this point from interior United States offices, being wrongly directed by the addressor, which has to be redirected via New York.

This is particularly the case with mail for British India, the Dutch East Indies, and other important trading points not within the trans-Pacific mail jurisdiction. Mails are made up at Seattle for Japan, whence Corean and Siberian mail is distributed, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Chinese ports dependent on Hongkong distribution. Mail is also taken for the Philippines when directed by this route, but at international rates, all Philippine Islands mail being usually routed at domestic rates via San Francisco on account of United States transport mail service thence. San Francisco distributes mail for trans-Pacific sailings and arrivals at that port. New York sends mail by the eastern or Suez route to India, Siam, and Dutch East Indies. This mail goes direct to London for transfer to British mail steamships.

CONCERNING COATS.

Sensible Hints in Regard to the Wear and Care of Garments.

NOW that the overcoat season is on again," said an uptown tailor in the course of a conversation on the care of clothes, "one sees the utter inability of the average man to properly wear and care for his garments. Jackets may be worn anyhow without much detracting from their owners' appearance, but overcoats, like frock coats, require care in handling and in wearing. Not one man in a thousand knows how to put on his coat correctly. Ignorance and carelessness in disposing of the garment when not in use make the wearers of even the best coats 'look like thirty cents' beside the man with a cheaper article, but who knows how to wear and care for it.

"Men curse their tailors when after a few days' wear they find their coats out of shape at the shoulders and hanging badly. The art of the tailor has, of course, a great deal to do with the appearance of a coat, but on the customer himself much more depends.

"Most men when they are being measured and fitted assume all sorts of unnatural postures. They forget that what they really want is a garment to fit their ordinary shape and not the forced figure which they present to the tailor.

"Then, again, when the new coat comes home the owner tugs it on anyhow and wears it flapping open. Every new coat should be carefully molded by the wearer into the shape of his every-day figure. He should get his shoulders well into it, and, in order to arrive at that result, he should have assistance on at least the first six occasions on which he wears the garment. The coat should be carefully buttoned downward, not the reverse, as is so often the case. For at least one hour on each of the first six days of use the coat should be kept buttoned. It will then have adjusted itself to the peculiarities of the figure."

USE OF FALSE TEETH.

Two Millions Manufactured Annually in The United States.

PROBABLY not less than two millions of artificial teeth are manufactured in this country each year, and still the output goes on increasing. Never before was such great care manifested for teeth as has been exhibited during the past five years. In this respect Americans lead the world, not even the fastidious French excelling the people of the United States in their solicitude for the preservation of natural teeth and in their application of the arts of dental science when substitutes have to be provided for nature's molars.

Englishmen are notoriously careless about their teeth, although in late years great progress has been made in this matter.

A prominent dentist of New York declares that nearly every patient with a mouthful of decayed teeth is a foreigner. "They let things drift," he says, "and come only when pain drives them here. Americans, and especially Southerners, hasten to their dentist immediately they detect even the slightest signs of coming trouble, and the result is that there are by far more 'saved' teeth in this country than in any other. Englishmen and Irishmen are remarkably apathetic about their molars, and will go about for years with hopelessly decayed teeth."

A WOMAN'S WANDERINGS THROUGH THE CAUCASUS

Odd Passengers Met Aboard Ship in a Cruise Through the Black Sea—Advantage to Travelers in a Strange Land of a Courier Who Knows His Business.

Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ODESSA, Oct. 4.—We had determined to spend a short time in the Caucasus if it could be in any way managed; so, in spite of discouraging reports from all sides as to the difficulties to be encountered at the Russian frontier, the trouble about passports, and the danger of bandits on the mountains, we started boldly forth, two women with a courier. We took the Orient express to Vienna and our troubles did not begin until we came to the frontier.

There, if we had not had a courier who understood and spoke the language, we would have had a serious time. The passports are taken at the door of the Donane and kept until just before the train starts, when an official, standing in a sort of box, calls out the name on each passport and allows about ten seconds for it to be claimed. As the name has hardly the semblance of the sound of your own, especially if it chance to be English, it is necessary to listen very closely to be able to recognize your passport.

The Donane examination was in our case not severe. We had taken the precaution to bring with us only large bags and rug bundles, although my four-foot folding tub was an object of decided suspicion. Then came the scramble for tickets for the wagon lits, (sleeping carriage,) which must be bought in the Donane. When the doors are open there is the rush and jostling of dozens of porters, laden with luggage; screams and hoarse shouts as they collide in their hurry, and finally a blessed lull, when one is ushered into the sleeping carriage.

The night cannot be said to be comfortable. The beds are sheetless and pillowless unless you wish to pay a fairly large additional sum, and the room is lighted by one small candle, which, after the glories of the Orient express, we found very dismal, and also inclined to be odoriferous. Odessa is too much like all other large and civilized towns to be very interesting, except that the drojki drivers wear the picturesque costumes of all Russian drivers—a long coat of cotton or wool thickly padded into flutes at the back of the waist, and a leather belt studded with silver.

BLACK SEA PASSENGERS.

As we had not very much time at our disposal, and found that one of the best boats was to sail the same afternoon, we determined to take passage in her at once. We set sail on the Black Sea on a very warm afternoon in July. Our decks were full of all sorts and conditions of people. Jews from the interior, with their one black, oily curl over each ear; Caucasian merchants in white wool coats, with very full skirts, high white lamb's-wool hats, a row of cartridges across their chests, and a large knife in their belts; Russian officers and Turkish gentlemen traveling for pleasure, and asthmatic old people on their way to still balmier climes.

It was a most interesting crowd to watch. The Black Sea, far from being black, is blue, the loveliest imaginable color. The scenery between Odessa and Batoum is at first uninteresting; low hills burned brown by the sun, and not a tree to be seen. It is like this, except in one or two places, all along the Crimean coast. But the exceptions make up for all the rest, for now and again the mountains loom up above the clouds and then come lower and lower to the water's edge, where they end in cliffs of the sternest and darkest. At other places, enchanting bays, almost inclosed by the hills, lie blue and brilliant, with little villages here and there on the shores.

Our tickets for the voyage of four days on the largest and best ship of the line, Grand Duke Constantine, had cost us $10.50 only, which included everything except a matter of a few rubles in fees. The ships are about the size of our Cuban steamers or largest coasting vessels, and the cabins are big enough to contain two narrow iron bedsteads and a washstand, with racks and hooks galore. Between the beds there was room enough to put my four foot rubber bath for a daily tub. The only drawback was that the beds had but one sheet, so we had to take the very clean white counterpane as a second one. There are windows, not ports, so one can have plenty of air. The attendance is good and the table excellent.

VODKA AS AN APPETIZER.

At 8 in the morning we had glasses of hot, weak tea and some biscuit brought to our cabin, and dressed leisurely for the 10:30 breakfast or lunch, which always begins with sakushka and vodka-with-bitters. As an appetizer I can recommend vodka with enthusiasm. Although I have always disliked the taste, and even smell, of brandy and whisky, I found vodka very agreeable. I never missed my tiny liqueur glass before beginning lunch or dinner, always taking it at one swallow in the approved manner. Sakushka I never entirely mastered, although the other half of the party quite reveled in it, and partook gleefully of the raw anchovies in oil, fresh caviare, sliced sausage, small mushrooms pickled and many other bizarre and to me doubtful-looking things. After the sakushka came fish and two kinds of meat, with vegetables, and cheese to end the always deliciously cooked meal.

Dinner was a little more elaborate. After our swallow of vodka came a very palatable thick soup, usually of cream and cabbage in some form, but always exceedingly good; then fish and three meats in courses, with vegetables, and as dessert, ice cream. We were quite stunned when our national dish appeared on the table in small glasses, and Q., who has a decided fondness for sweets in any form, but above all ice cream, felt that life was now quite complete. There is always at dessert a large silver tray of Russian sweets, to be passed around after the fruit and with the coffee, but I cannot confess a liking for any of them, with the exception of nougat, which is not peculiar to Russia, of course. They appeared to be fruit jellies, but of a coarse description, and tasting decidedly of gelatine; and also some sugary concoction of egg, which we found still less palatable.

AN IDEAL CAPTAIN.

When I think of the Captain of that gallant ship, words fail me; for he was one of the jolliest, kindest-hearted of sailors. He welcomed us to breakfast in the heartiest manner, shared with us his wine, doctored our vodka with English bitters, which he said were much superior to the Russian make. His ready and very hearty laugh encouraged one in making a few feebly witty remarks, while his delightfully faulty English made one feel willing to try other tongues with him.

The Captain and officers of this line are all taken from the Russian navy, so we were told, and those we met were as hearty and honest Russian gentlemen as one could wish to find. They are allowed to take their wives with them. Captain S. told us that his wife had already made a number of trips with him, and was exceedingly tired of it. We had a very gay time at all our meals, as we had an unusually bright and clever company. The Captain, to begin with, was always ready with his laugh and small joke, and a young Turkish gentleman, whose sleight-of-hand performances at all times and in all places were very funny and cleverly done; a very witty young Russian officer, and a very well-informed German merchant, whose experiences in the Caucasus and Far East we found very exciting and interesting, made the daily two hours quite the pleasantest of the twenty-four.

My vis-à-vis at table was the funniest figure when on deck I have ever seen. A small, oldish man, with a thin face and high nose, he was clad in the usual long, full coat of the Caucasians, and had around his neck, in spite of the warm weather, a huge woolen scarf which nearly hid his face. On his head he wore a Caucasian hat of white, soft wool, like a thin felt, bound with a strip of blue cotton and entirely without trimming, which looked for all the world like a neat, white candle snuffer. He and I held many animated conversations, he knowing no language but Russian, and I no Russian, but when I pointed out an article and raised my eyebrows interrogatively, he at once told me its name in Russian, and I followed by giving him the English of it.

CZAR'S SUMMER RESORT.

Our first stop, Sebastopol, was interesting principally in its natural scenery. The bay within a bay is said to be one of the finest ports in the world. The town itself, all modern, lies amid the brown burned-up hills; no trees or green of any description. Except for its historic interest we found it very ugly and commonplace, for all the world like a small town in Arizona or Mexican California. As we passed Balaclava we tried vainly to see into the inner bay, so fatal to the English fleet, but as the mountains, which here were high and rugged, overlapped each other and completely inclosed the field of that dreadful tragedy, we could only imagine it lying bluely there in the brilliant afternoon light.

As we approached Ialta, the Czar's favorite Summer resort, which is nestled snugly, in the well-wooded mountains, and has its long esplanade lined with shops, which hang out over the very blue bay, the little old Caucasan gentleman, by signs and looks of intelligence, in some way made us understand that he would like to take us ashore to see the sights. We accepted gladly, and he led us to the public gardens, which are shut off from the street by a wall of tamarisk trees. There we sat for an hour, watching the different types of people and listening to the music of a very good marine band.

Later on the little old man led us with a dignified air to a café on the esplanade, and looking at me in a delightfully animated manner, said: "Kwoss?" We deliberated for a moment, not having the faintest idea of what the word might mean, and then decided to risk it at all hazards, so we said, "Yes," with enthusiasm. "Da, da," as the Russians say. He at once ordered a bottle of some pale magenta liquid, which looked quite deadly, and tasted, alas! even more so.

A SIP OF KWOSS.

And then he watched us with interest while we quaffed the brimming cup. I succeeded in putting on the semblance of a surprised and delighted smile, for I would rather have died than disappoint the nice little old gentleman, but may fate preserve me from ever tasting kwoss again. It seemed a little like very stale beer, sweetened and flavored with the essence which for some unknown reason always suggests hair oil.

Ialta is lovely, so woody and green, with such beetling crags, and such a blue bay to cool the days and nights. We wondered that English and American invalids had not found it out, for in spite of the length of time required to reach it, the whole journey can be made in great comfort by taking the Orient express to Constantinople, then the Messageries to Odessa, and the Russian boat to Ialta, which saves the dreadful Russian frontier Woloczyska, (a nightmare to contemplate,) and also the two nights of hard and uncomfortable travel from Vienna to Odessa.

The Czar comes to Ialta in his yacht about the end of August, accompanied by a part of the Black Sea fleet, and remains usually six weeks, we were told; so that the Ialta Summer season is short. But the Winter season for invalids begins in November and lasts until March.

MARGARET STIRLING.

"Admission Only."

AT A certain exhibition of wild animals in New York the management has a woman in the box office to sell the tickets to the show. This affords a mild shock to the average purchaser, even if accustomed to the cashier women of French restaurants. The scale of prices ranges from $1.50 a seat to a general admission ticket for 50 cents. As the show is a menagerie, and one must walk around the hall to see the caged animals, this lowest-priced ticket is especially appealing to anybody with narrow means and a taste for wild beasts. But for reasons of her own, which the truly astute may divine, the lady in the box office had no disposition to "push" the fifty-cent tickets. To a man who asked for one she exclaimed, with an air of wonder: "Admission only!" "Why, you see everything, don't you?" retorted the man, somewhat taken aback by her amazement. "Yes. But you have no seat," she replied, with the most conclusive air. As the absence of a seat is usually included in the notion of a "general admission," the man persisted in his wish for one. When he was leaving the window he heard the lady ticket seller exclaim, with the same accent of surprise and mild stupefaction, to the next claimant on her services: "Admission only!" Whereat he concluded that this was the lady's cunning little scheme for discouraging the sale of the low-priced tickets.

Courtesy in New York Banks.

THE man from the West, says The New York Press, was commenting on Eastern things in general, and the way women are treated in the New York banks in particular. "Never saw anything like it," he said. "Yesterday I had business in a bank away down town, and I saw a woman come in and hesitate a moment as if she was not quite sure in which window she should go. There was no other woman in the bank. She had not been there more than half a minute before a bank officer came up and asked for her check. It was indorsed, so she handed it to him, and he went around behind the cashier's window and brought the money out to her. I call that courteous treatment."

Luxury for Students in College of City of New York

Architect Post's Plans Now in the Hands of Trustees Make Ample Provisions for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, Library, Museum, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.

TWO very important problems are now engrossing the attention of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York. The first is the selection of a new President in place of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, who retires voluntarily from the position on Dec. 1 on an annual pension of $5,000, and the second is the erection of the new buildings for the college, which is the outcome of an agitation that has been going on for the past ten years, to provide a safe and suitable structure for this institution.

Now that the retirement of President Webb is assured and the erection of suitable college buildings is in sight, a new era is opening up for the City College that will delight its friends and well wishers. The college, originally known as the Free Academy, has always held an enviable position in the city's educational system, and under new auspices in the near future bids fair to rival other colleges of far greater pretensions. Gen. Webb has been President of the college for upward of thirty years, succeeding President Webster, and in the past has done much to insure the success and welfare of the institution. He has been forced to ask for retirement on account of his age and the increased duties of his office. The Trustees are looking about for a younger man able to assume the added responsibilities and prepared to inaugurate and carry out plans based on the advanced methods of college education.

NEED OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The erection of a new and commodious structure to replace the ancient and unsuitable building which is now used by the college at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street has long been desired. The ancient building has been many times condemned as unsanitary and unsafe in case of fire. It is overcrowded, and the efforts to relieve the congestion by establishing annexes in hired buildings in the neighborhood have not been attended with great success. Two years ago a site for the new college buildings was purchased by the city on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues, a most fitting spot for buildings which will be an ornament to the upper section of the city and easy of access for those living in the down-town section when the underground railway is running.

The plans for the new buildings have just been completed by George B. Post, the architect, and submitted to the Trustees. From these plans the following description is taken:

The main college building is to contain on the ground floor eighteen recitation rooms, three professors' rooms, one general lecture room, hat and coat, bicycle, and lunch rooms, stock room of library, repository for textbooks, rooms for janitor, storage, and packing, constant temperature rooms for the physics department, lavatories, toilets, &c. The first floor will contain nineteen recitation rooms, three professors' rooms, two general lecture rooms, reading room of library, and entrance hall, to be used as an exhibition gallery, the President's rooms, the executive offices, and the department of physics, comprising a preparation for lectures, an apparatus room, a lecture room, two laboratories, a department room and library, four recitation rooms, and a workroom for students.

The assembly hall, which will be ornate in every detail, is on the second floor, and will seat 2,000 students, with 500 more in the galleries. On this floor also will be twenty-six recitation rooms, a Faculty room, and five Professors' rooms.

On the next floor will be the Department of Natural History, consisting of a museum, five laboratory and recitation rooms, a lecture room, a library, a Professor's room, and instructor's room. Here also will be the drawing department, consisting of five lecture rooms and a Professor's room. One general lecture room and four general recitation rooms also will be on the third floor.

The gables and wings on the fourth floor will be utilized in part for a drawing room and a room for living plants. There are four double-runs of stairs in the main part of the building and two stairways besides from the entrance lobby to the assembly hall. The Sub-Freshman Building contains on the ground floor eight recitation rooms, hat, coat, bicycle, and lunch rooms, lavatories, &c. The first floor will have twelve recitation rooms, Superintendent's room, repositories, &c. The second floor, besides ten recitation rooms, contains the assembly hall, seating about 750. The third floor contains ten recitation rooms, and the top floor will have six recitation rooms, besides several unassigned rooms.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Chemical Laboratory Building will have in the basement technical and electrolytic laboratories, assay and electro-furnace rooms, Professor's research laboratory, a bomb-proof room and a room for ventilating machinery. On the first floor will be five laboratories, for thirty students each, and recitation, supplies, assistants', and Professors' rooms. The next floor will contain a lecture room, a museum, and preparatory and demonstration rooms.

The mechanical arts and power plants building will utilize the basement for a boiler room and an engine and dynamo room. The first floor will be used for a mechanical laboratory, an engine lathe, and storage and lumber rooms, a library and instructors' room, and locker room. On the second floor will be speed lathe rooms, wood-working rooms, a forge, vise, and molding room, mechanician's room, and locker rooms.

The gymnasium will contain in the basement a swimming pool about 28 by 83 feet, with stepped seats for visitors, on either side. On the entrance floor and mezzanine will be a trophy room, locker rooms for about 1,500 lockers, with shower baths, a lounging room and library, a room for visiting teams, a Director's room, four handball courts, wrestling, boxing, and fencing rooms. On the main floor will be an exercise room containing 8,000 square feet of floor space, a running track, (eighteen laps to the mile,) platforms, and a Director's room.

When the appropriation for the buildings becomes available ground will be at once broken, and it is expected that in a year and a half thereafter the buildings will be ready for occupancy.

NEW YORK HOTEL ON LONDON MODEL

Its Age and General Appearance Suggest British Hostelry.

FAR over on the west side and well up town is an old hotel, which in appearance and construction is a relic of an earlier time. It suggests, indeed, an old London inn, and if there were not an Italian bootblack stand on the corner outside one might expect to encounter on some of the stairways or along some of the passages the old-fashioned "boots" himself, a modern Sam Weller of the west side. There needs only a swinging sign-board with a golden buck's head or a swimming swan, and a stable yard with cats and pigeons to simulate to perfection the hostelries of fifty and a hundred and fifty years ago. What was originally the main hotel structure is a four-story brick building on the corner. With the persistence and growth of trade the hotel has gradually extended itself eastward along one of the streets upon which it fronts, until it has taken in two adjoining private dwellings and an apartment house. In spite of this growth, which has more than trebled the size of the house, the place has retained its earlier characteristics, and the annexed territory, so to speak, has taken on the form and style of the original corner, rather than modernized and spoiled it. The ceilings are low, and the rooms of varying size. The barroom is wainscoted and ceiled in dark mahogany, which looks as if it had taken its rich color from the exposure of years to smoke and dust.

Everything seems to radiate from the barroom. A wide opening behind the bar reveals the café and lunch counter. A door leads to the office through an intervening room in one of the annexed private houses. Just beside the bar a curious winding stairway of dark wood with carpeted and brass-bound steps leads up to the next floor. The room that intervenes between the barroom and the office is a sort of lounging place for guests. It has a queer old black marble mantelpiece and a doorway to the street leading out under a high stoop. A step or two leads down from this room to the office, where a clerk presides over a register resting on a dark polished counter. Other steps lead up from the office to the restaurant. Unexpected stairways lead from the ground floor rooms to the upper regions of the house, and doors meet the stranger at every turn, which on being opened bring him perhaps face to face with an apartment into which he has just peeped from some other room.

Everything about the house is quiet and clean and decorous. The clerk and all the attendants are singularly grave and self-contained, as far as possible removed from their fellows in other New York hotels. The guests are families of small means, young men whose business brings them to the upper west side, and transient lodgers who have reached the city late by the neighboring railway ferries.

Even the crowd in the barroom is characteristic of the place. There is a free lunch of modest pretensions, which is visited by every one who enters, but not eaten ravenously. Big collarless men from the neighboring wharves come in to drink beer and talk politics as they lean heavily against the bar. Ruddy, knowing old gentlemen from New Jersey, who have been accustomed to put up at the house for the last half century, stop for a glass of something before they mount the dark, winding stairs to bed. Employes of the railway companies using the ferries hard by and men from the west side lumber yards frequent the barroom at the luncheon hour, or drop in for ten minutes on their way home from business. The crowd is so distinctly west side in character that the least observant person must detect its peculiar quality.

The homely yellow exterior, the irregular front with windows out of range, the hospitable gloom of the office, the coziness of the low, dark barroom, the tempting, mysterious stairways—all appeal to the imagination of those who love to discover the quaint and old-fashioned in this town that is recreated every twenty years. A respectable, middle-class Londoner who should discover the place would instantly forswear all other hotels. He would enter the dusky office, inscribe his name in the long-used register, have his hot toddy before climbing the barroom stairway bedward, put out his boots with the confidence of finding them properly cleaned in the morning, order his breakfast of tea, toast, bacon, eggs, and jam, and altogether comport himself as if he were in the capital of the British Empire.

NETS ANNOY ANGLERS

Sea Fishers Who Use Lines Organize to Protect the Sport.

THE netting of fish along the coast of New Jersey and New York has now grown to such proportions, according to salt-water fishermen—those who angle for the sport of it—that very few weak, blue, sheepshead, and other edible fish are able to get into the East and North Rivers and near-by bays, it being absolutely impossible for the fish to pass the thousands of nets, some of which extend out into the ocean for a distance of more than two thousand feet. To put an end to or at least greatly to minimize the evil of netting, the salt-water fishermen have banded together in a league, with a membership of about a thousand.

The nets along the Jersey coast extend from a point near Seabright up to the Atlantic Highlands. They vary in length all the way from five hundred to a thousand feet and are to be found by the thousands in the district mentioned.

The fishermen's association last year attempted to get a law passed by the New York and New Jersey Legislatures that would compel the users of nets to raise them from noon Friday until the following Monday, thus giving the fish a chance to swim into New York Harbor and other near-by places, where the pleasure-seeking angler might have an opportunity to enjoy his sport with some chance of making a good catch now and then. The attempt was a failure, however, and nothing was accomplished.

Speaking of this attempt to secure aid from the Legislatures, a prominent fisherman said the other day:

"When we tried to get the law passed making it compulsory on the professional fishermen to raise their nets from Friday until Monday, the New York Legislature would not even give us a hearing. As things stand now, it is almost impossible for any fish to run the gantlet of the thousands of huge nets that line the coast all the way from the Highlands to a point off Barnegat. To show the extent to which this evil of netting has grown, it can be proved that in the last few years very few of the eatable fish have been caught with the line in the district affected by this wholesale catching of them with nets. There was a time not so long ago when off Barnegat you could see hundreds of little fishing boats containing anglers busy hauling in the eatable fish. They are out of business now, though, for ten netters can do the work of hundreds of line fishermen.

"The fish always seek the surf line, where there are plenty of worms. The netters know this, and hence stretch their nets right from the surf line to a distance of as much as 2,000 feet out into the ocean."

Jamaica Bay, where the law prohibits the netting of fish, is another place frequented by the offending netters, according to the fishermen. The netters down there, they say, are so malicious that if they find out that a man who fishes for the sport of it is aware of their practices, they will cut holes in his boat, and in other ways make life, so far as angling is concerned, almost unbearable for him. In order to put an end to the netting of fish in Jamaica Bay, therefore, the fishermen have had printed and posted in conspicuous places placards offering a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of any person caught netting fish in that vicinity.

CANNIBALS OF TIBURON ISLAND

Facts Concerning Probable Slayers of Arizona Citizens.

NEWS from Lower California last week that cannibals on Tiburon Island were believed to have killed and eaten "Arizona Charlie" and a party of plainsmen who tried to land there was a decided shock to a number of persons who were not aware of a race of fierce savages so close to the Pacific coast of the United States. In the early nineties a similar expedition, led by a newspaper man named Robinson, met with a similar disaster. The party started from Phoenix, Arizona. They were attacked by the savages, and only two of them got back to civilization to tell of the attack on the expedition and of the mutilation of their companions, stories that confirmed the cannibalism of the natives.

Tiburon Island, where these savage, primitive people have their headquarters, is on all good maps of Lower California and the Gulf of California. It is a small, rugged island about twenty statute miles across in its widest part and about thirty statute miles in length. The island is about 250 miles from the mouth of the Colorado River, at the head of the Gulf, and is not far from the Mexican coast.

The natives, according to Bancroft's "Wild Tribes of the Pacific Coast," are descendants of Ceris, who years ago inhabited the adjacent mainland of Mexico. According to the work of this same author, published in 1874, they are the most primitive race on the continent.

For more than half a century it has been known to Californians that the Ceris eat raw flesh, and the fact that rival tribesmen killed in battle have served as food has been understood. Up to recent years, however, it was understood that white people were exempt from the cannibalistic desires of the natives.

Vanity of a high order has been noticed among the Ceris. Both men and women are especially proud of their long, beautiful hair. They also use a great deal of paint in their personal adornment. The favorite fashion in using the paint brush is to section off the face and upper part of the body with bright horizontal bars. Bright colored breech cloths are about the only garments worn.

On the water the Ceris have no boats, but travel by means of crude rafts. Using crude weapons, they are expert hunters and fishermen. Up to the present, the race has been almost free from interference on the part of either the American or the Mexican Government, owing probably to the peculiar geographical position of its domains.

Wastefulness of Coke.

PENNSYLVANIA is the great coke centre of the country, says The Chicago Tribune, and the 28,000 ovens in the Connellsville regions are the greatest producers of coke. As a by product, coke is turned out in many sections of the country. The commercial article is the result of a wasteful system, too, by which the gases in the soft coal are thrown away in heat and flame, leaving only the almost pure carbon of the coke to the consumer. Iron and steel making have consumed most of the coke of the United States until late years; now it is taking a place in the domestic economy of the household, and is being turned out in sizes to suit the stoves, ranges, and heaters in ordinary use.

To make a ton of coke 2,600 pounds of soft coal are necessary, the 600 pounds disappearing in smoke, gas, and heat. The coke burns without flame, smoke, or gas, and makes an intense heat. It is between coke and soft coal in its natural state that many people look to the freeing of the general public from the grasp of the hard coal operators.

What a "Creeping Joint" Is.

ODD phraseology characterizes metropolitan police description of different kinds of resorts. The "creeping joint," it is announced by Capt. Walsh of the Tenderloin, is, among other establishments, to be wiped out of existence. A reporter inquired of a dozen patrolmen along Broadway what they understood as the meaning of the term "creeping joint." Not one knew. In Park Row a policeman from Capt. O'Reilly's squad said that a creeping joint was a place where entrance to a man's bedroom is effected by way of the transom, for the purpose of stealing the sleeper's clothes.

BERLIN SCIENTISTS TO VISIT AMERICA

Professors Seler and Von Steinen Selected by German Government to Attend Americanists' Congress.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Two of the foremost living European Americanists, Profs. Seler and von Steinen, have been designated by the German Government to attend the Americanists' Congress, which will meet in New York this month. Their visit to the United States is of particular interest as both have given much time and attention to American exploration.

Prof. Seler was born at Crossen on the Oder. He received his education at the public school of his native city, and later attended the royal Joachimsthal gymnasium, in Berlin. From here he went to the University of Breslau, where he studied natural science and mathematics. He served in the Franco-German war, and upon his return from the field studied natural science at the Berlin University. After teaching in the public schools of this city he moved to Trieste, Austria, where he devoted himself to a study of Russian and Sanscrit. In 1884 he obtained a position in the famous Royal Museum of Ethnology, (Museum der Voelkerkunde.) While in this institution he began his first study of American ethnology.

In 1887 Prof. Seler made his first trip to Mexico, studied the collection of manuscripts and antiquities in Mexico City, and also visited the places of ancient Mexican towns in the neighborhood of the capital. At the end of the same year, with Dr. Antonio Tennafiel, Director of "Estatistica General de Mexico," he went to the famous ruins at Xochicalco, south of the capital. In 1888 he traveled to the Province of Huaxteca, in the north of Mexico, and from San Luis Potosi to Tampico. In the months of May and June, 1888, he visited the State of Oaxaca, and also the famous ruins of Mitla. He brought back to Europe a rich collection of antiquities, which were deposited in the Museum der Voelkerkunde. This collection was the first one of Huaxteca antiquities that ever came to Europe from that region. The results of his journey Seler recorded in papers entitled "The Ruins of Xochicalco, Ancient Settlements," published in the journal of the German Anthropological Society.

ATTENDED FORMER CONGRESS.

In the Autumn of 1888 he attended the international congress of Americanists held that year in Berlin. He presented to the Congress an extensive study of the Tonalamate of the Aubin collection, a picture of the calendars of the ancient Mexicans and of their deities.

He was made Director of the American department of the Museum der Voelkerkunde in 1891. For many years he has devoted careful and exhaustive study to the question of the Mayo codex and Mayo hieroglyphic writings. The publications of the Museum der Voelkerkunde for the years 1890, 1896, and 1899, printed his extensive studies on the symbols and paraphernalia of the ancient Mexicans and on their annual feasts. Also articles on the archaeology of Guatemala, accompanied by large extracts written in the Aztec language, and with a translation of the same.

In 1891 Prof. Seler was commissioned by the German Government to attend the American historical exhibition in Madrid, and by order of the royal library of that city wrote an explication of Mexican pictures brought to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt. The work was published in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. In 1895 he made a second trip to Mexico and Guatemala at the expense of the Duke of Loubat. He visited the State of Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, and Chiapas. In Oaxaca he found most valuable remains of Zapotec and Mixtec antiquities. While the former are not new to the modern ethnologist, the latter have opened up an entirely foreign civilization. Prof. Seler's visit to Guatemala is also of great interest. He brought back from there large collections of antiquities, which were divided between the Berlin Museum and the New York Museum of Natural History. Among these antiquities are relief figures made on blocks of lava. Technically considered, these reliefs are excellent, the heads appearing on them especially being well executed. The reliefs are very similar to those which the noted Prof. Bastian brought to Europe from the same region. One of these, for example, shows a high priest engaged in sacrifice, holding in one hand a hatchet made of stone and in the other the head of the being that was sacrificed. On the four corners of the slab are to be seen floating genii, each of them holding a human head in its arm, symbolical of the subjection of the four corners of the world. The professor also made highly interesting discoveries at Chacula, in the district of Neuton of the Department Huebuentango, in the Republic of Guatemala. He gives an account of these scientific researches in a book published by the Berlin firm of Dietrich Reimer, containing 50 plates and 282 figures illustrating the text.

INDIANS' "HOLY CAVES."

Chacula is a hacienda on the border of Mexico and Guatemala. It is filled with numerous ruins and remains of ancient settlements and caves. These caves are filled with stone pictures and were therefore called Quen Santo, holy caves, by the Indians. Prof. Seler believes that the settlements of Chacula were left by their inhabitants only at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Mayo people, fortunately for us, have not disappeared in the dark chaos of prehistoric ages, for not only are records written by them existing, but their Spanish conquerors have also given an account of them. Seler's excavations have helped to complete our knowledge of the high state of civilization of these people, who lived in the younger Stone Age. It is remarkable that, while they had a knowledge of the metals, they should not have used them. Seler's excavations of ceramics show but little use of metal, and the weapons and implements found, all made of stone, also indicate the same. This cannot be merely explained by the fact that the Spaniards took everything away, but while indications of the use of metals are missing, the civilization of these people must have been a high one. They had a thoroughly developed society, a ruling dynasty, and a caste of priests. The uniform and sometimes magnificent temples of which Seler tells us, illustrated in his works by fine reproductions, show a rich architecture, and the ceramic antiquities found by him show the same artistic skill.

In the last year Prof. Seler, by order of the Duke of Loubat, wrote various explications of Mexican codexes edited by the Duke and presented by him to all the important libraries and scientific institutions of Europe and America. Seler's most recent work on the Codex Vaticanus, No. 3,773, is just out, and will be presented to the New York congress. A copy of this book which the professor was so good as to let us see shows a primitive system of hieroglyphics, looking to the uninitiated as old Egyptian writings. Prof. Seler in the last year also worked on a revision and an enlarged edition of former papers. The volume just out is entitled "Gesammelte Abhandlungen fuer Amerikanische Sprach und Alterthumskunde, Band 1, published by Ascher & Co., Berlin." Copies of this work will also be presented to the congress. Prof. Seler's paper to be read in New York will be on the present state of knowledge of Mexican and Central American hieroglyphics.

PROF. SELER'S HOME.

Prof. Seler has a beautiful villa in Steglitz, a suburb of Berlin. His house is surrounded by a fine garden. He will be accompanied to America by his wife, who has been with him on his previous travels. She has given an account of her last journey in a book published by the firm of Dietrich Reimer. After attending the New York congress, Prof. and Mrs. Seler will return to the field of former excavations, and will not again reach Europe until May.

Prof. von Steinen, the other delegate to the Americanists' Congress, was born at Muehlheim on the Ruhr. He was engaged for some time in medical studies, and also worked some years in the clinic for the insane in the Berlin Charité. He went to several countries to study institutions for the insane, and on this journey also made ethnological investigations on the South Sea Islands. Later as physician he accompanied the German South Sea expedition. Upon his return, with the Astronomer Glauss, and by way of Buenos Ayres, he went to Cuyaba, the capital of the State of Matto Grosso, and from there to the original source of the Xungo. Under great difficulties the expedition sailed from the source of this river to where it flows into the Amazon. A second trip to the same territory gave von Steinen a chance to study the language and the original tribal relations of the Indians living in that territory. By way of Montevideo and Cuyaba he visited the eastern source of the Xungo. This trip was followed by a revised account of the former journey to this river. In 1888 von Steinen returned to Rio Janeiro, where great honors were shown him. While his companion, Ehrenreich, remained in the Amazon region, von Steinen in 1890 returned to Europe and became professor at the University of Marburg. He is now at the head of the Berlin Geographical Society.

EDWARD T. HEYN.

SORE EYES IN SCHOOLS,

Ignorant Parents Delay Doctors in the Treatment of Trachoma.

IT is no easy matter, according to Dr. Health, to get the consent of parents Lederle, President of the Board of for their children who go to the public schools to be operated upon for trachoma. In asking for an extra appropriation of $21,800 in order to have urgent cases treated at once, Dr. Lederle says that 18 per cent. of the pupils attending school in New York are afflicted with this malady. In explaining the nature of the affliction he says:

"It is one of the most contagious of diseases of the eyes, and in many cases causes blindness. If the cases are neglected contagion may result. Among poor and ignorant persons who do not understand exactly what danger there is in allowing the disease to progress, and how simple is the operation necessary for a cure, we have great difficulty in securing the necessary consent of parents.

"Trachoma is one of the most common diseases with which the ear and eye hospitals have to deal. It begins with a reddening of the lids and soon eats away the lashes. The lids begin to swell and in time entirely close the eyes. While the affliction is no respecter of rich or poor, it is most prevalent in families where parents are reluctant to consult a doctor until the last moment."

Beachy Head Falls Away.

BEACHY HEAD, with its seven white cliffs of varying height, called the Seven Sisters, says The London Times, is a prominent and well-known headland on the south coast, the highest point being 550 feet above the level of high water. Unfortunately, the cliff in front of the lighthouse of late years has shewn signs of insecurity, which in 1893 culminated in a very heavy fall, amounting, it is estimated, to no less than 85,000 tons of chalk. Again in 1896 another dislodgment occurred of an estimated quantity of 80,000 tons. By these serious downfalls the distance between the lighthouse tower and the cliff edge was reduced from 100 to 70 feet, and there are not wanting signs that further disintegration of the cliff may sooner or later take place. Thus has arisen the necessity for a new lighthouse, on a more stable and enduring site.

Unconventional Churches.

I HAVEN'T seen any statistics lately on the religious condition of New York society," said a city salesman, "but I do know that halls for religious services are in greater demand than ever. I base this statement not only on the report of the renting agents, but on my own observation. In my trips about town I find that these unconventional places of worship are constantly becoming more and more numerous. They are kept up by all sects and denominations and are tucked away in all sorts of queer places. It seems quite a fad nowadays with all religious orders to maintain assembly rooms in office buildings located in semi-residence districts, and several times each day my business takes me into buildings which have one room fitted up with twoscore or more chairs, a cottage organ, and a makeshift lecture platform from which sermons are delivered every night and sometimes during the day. I have made inquiry of the neighbors and elevator boys, and they tell me that all these services are pretty well attended."

BOOK THIEVES IN LIBRARIES.

FREQUENTERS of such libraries as the Astor are familiar with the courteous and exceedingly well-informed assistants who patrol the corridors or are stationed at alcove desks. These gentlemen are not only guides and counselors to the tyros who are engaged in study or research, but are frequently of great service to the expert in directing him to little known sources of information or to recent magazines and other articles bearing on subjects on which he is engaged. But these wardens of the mileage of books have other and graver duties to perform. To scholarship they add surveillance, and are constantly on the alert to detect theft, mutilation, and the damaging of books, prints, &c., which arise from carelessness.

Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of assistants and doorkeepers, numerous thefts are monthly reported from the consulting libraries. The depredations are, of course, mainly confined to small books, which can be easily concealed in pockets. In several cases a volume has been carried away under the abstractor's hat. Not long ago a gust of wind swept off an elderly man's derby just as he had got outside of a popular library, and the doorkeeper, who happened to be looking that way, saw three valuable volumes slide from their human shelf. He recovered the books, but the would-be thief escaped.

One of the great libraries much frequented by literary men and students has suffered the loss of nearly 800 volumes in six months, and as the thieves never, of course, state their correct names or addresses on the application blanks, identification of the guilty becomes difficult. But it is not always the books for which they ask that these marauders appropriate. Careless readers play into the hands of the library pests by neglecting to return volumes to the desk, and these books are picked up by the watchful thieves. Those who value their abundant library privileges ought to be particularly careful not to leave the books which they have borrowed lying around.

The sneak thief with a knife is another deadly menace to the libraries. All valuable works are his prey, and his cunning is even more strongly developed than that of the book annexer. This offender is not always a poor man—oftener than not he is a well-to-do collector or a copyist who takes a short cut to accomplish his end.

The idiot with a passion for scribbling comments in books is yet another foe to the libraries. The writer recently found a volume disfigured by running remarks, and on the final blank page there were the vandal's summing up of the book, to which were appended profuse profanities concerning the author.

STAGE IDEAS IN EVENING GOWNS

Art of Dressmakers as Displayed in "The Two Schools."

TALKING about gowns—and what woman properly constituted isn't talking of them more or less?—those which Ida Conquest wears as the pretty young wife in "The Two Schools," at the Madison Square Theatre, are quite as smart as any to be seen on the stage in New York just now. How is it that everything in the way of a gown is prettier than a bona fide evening frock? Miss Conquest wears evening gowns, but they are not of the décolleté order, and there is a style to these that the others never really have.

It is a very pretty house gown in which the young wife appears in the first scene, and the drapery of the bodice is altogether unique and becoming. The frock is of pale green, of some pretty thin material, crepe de chine, it may be, the skirt quite plain in cut, fitting snugly around the hips, sloping in below after the manner of the fitted skirts of to-day, only to flare out again at the lower edge, and this in a short train at the back.

For trimming there are graduated bands of pale green silk, which match the material around the lower edge, the narrowest at the top and the widest on the edge. There are perhaps four or five of these in front, forming a not very wide trimming, while in the back the train gives space for several more of them, and yet they are not carried far up on the skirt. The bodice and sleeves are set, the former in front and back from neck to waist line, and the sleeves from shoulder to elbow—they are short, snugly fitting sleeves—with the graduating bands. The gown is cut low at the throat and finished with a tiny yoke of cream lace, in which Miss Conquest wears a jeweled pin. But it is the drapery of green chiffon on waist and sleeves which is so effective.

This apparently covers the sides of the bodice, and is drawn snugly over the silk lining, giving the proper trim fit around the waist; but from the shoulders in the front it falls in folds on either side of the silk-strapped front of the bodice, the folds being carried across the front, below the strapping, making a rounded opening in front like that of a man's dress suit vest when it has the rounded cut. In the back the chiffon in folds is drawn snugly down from the shoulder seams, the two sides meeting at the waist line and giving a pointed effect to the silk-strapped back. The sleeves, which are of the strapped silk, have the chiffon caught at the very centre of the top like a tiny watteau, and from there it broadens out to cover the whole upper side of the sleeve at the lower edge. Under the arm it is carried up again to the arm's eye. The effect of the whole is quite unique and exceedingly pretty.

The only evening gown which Miss Conquest wears is equally attractive. She wears it as a young divorcée at the dinner preceding the opera, where she meets the husband from whom she has separated. It is a plain gown of pale yellow velvet, having the effect of a princess cut. The long skirt is entirely plain, and the bodice, which fits snugly, is plain but for the yoke of heavy, deep cream lace, and the elbow sleeves are of the same material. The sleeves are of the order of the gown, and fit the arm snugly. This gown also is cut low at the throat, and Miss Conquest is charming in the style which is trying to many women. The hat is also becoming, a big hat with a rolled rim, in color of a paler shade than the gown, and trimmed with black ostrich tips. These entirely encircle the crown, and are set on with the tips rolling over to the front.

There is a white gown with a front of lace for the third act which is pretty and becoming, but not as effective as the street gown of the last act. This is of gray, a soft material in a dove shade, the skirt plain, entirely without trimming, but hanging full, as many of the new gowns are made. With it is worn a smart three-quarter length coat of heavy lace, dyed to match the material of the frock. This coat fits the figure snugly and is as high at the throat as the other gowns are low, having a high stock. Miss Conquest wears with it a big, white hat simply trimmed with a white feather pompon.

Lawyers Lead in Overcrowding.

OVERCROWDING is the motto of the day, says the New York Commercial.

The factories are overcrowded. The theatres are overcrowded. The tenements are overcrowded. The only reason why one does not say the street cars are overcrowded is that they are something worse. All such overcrowdings, however, are sparseness and loneliness compared with the overcrowding of the bar. In 1891 there were fifty-eight law schools, with 6,073 students. Now, according to an estimate made by Prof. Hoffcutt of Cornell, there are 120 schools, with 14,000 students. Meanwhile the number of full-fledged lawyers in the United States is said by the last census to be about 114,000. No other profession, with the exception of teaching and medicine, is so populous.

BIG GALE STREWS BEACH FOR MILES WITH LOST SHIPS

Tidal Wave and Hurricane Catches Thirty-two Vessels at Anchor in a South African Bay and Sweeps Them Ashore—Powerless to Save Perishing Crews.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Sept. 2.—As an instance of what nature can do in the way of punishment when she gets a chance, the residents along miles of beach facing this town are confronted this morning with a shore strewn with the wreckage of upward of twenty-nine sailing vessels. The loss in property amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The loss of life can as yet only be estimated; but the life-saving crew is patroling the beach looking for the bodies of about 100 sailors who, when their fingers became so benumbed that they could no longer cling to the rigging, were washed overboard, while scores of persons who looked on from the shore were powerless to give assistance.

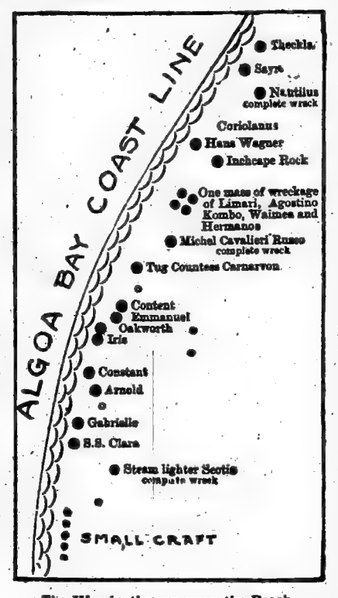

The Wrecks thrown upon the Beach.

All this destruction was wrought within twenty hours. The tragic story of it will become historic in the annals of the sea. The storm may be said to have come absolutely without warning, although a few old salts along shore have been predicting it in a more or less vague fashion for two weeks. Big gales, destructive alike to life and property, are no strangers to Algoa Bay. It has ever been a danger spot to shipowners and underwriters. In the great gales of 1859, 1869, and 1888 everything hereabout was threatened with destruction. But all three of them sink into insignificance when compared with the hurricane that broke over the coast last night, and which is only beginning to abate as this letter is sealed for the mails.

TIDAL WAVE GIVES WARNING.

There were thirty-two ships at anchor in the harbor, under a leaden sky, when the approach of a veritable tidal wave from the open sea gave the first warning of what was coming. A signal of distress from a gun on one of the ships attracted the attention of the coastguard and others on shore. In less time than it takes to write it, five large vessels had dragged their anchors and were being swept resistlessly toward the treacherous coast. Some of the smaller craft headed for the jetty and reached it in safety. The larger vessels made an effort to get into the open sea, but were swept back again as though they were so many empty barrels. It seemed a manifest impossibility for anything afloat to withstand the fury of the gale.

One after another, hour after hour, the ships came ashore and went to pieces. Huge waves swept them from stem to stern and burst in terrible cascades over their broken timbers. The crews clung to the dismantled rigging and vainly besought the men who were watching the gale from the shore to come to their assistance.

Little could be done to aid them. On the beach chaos reigned supreme. Past experience has proved of little profit in providing an adequate life guard for such a dangerous coast as this. The boats are antiquated. When the gale was at its fury, they were hauled high and dry on the beach, as useless as so many washtubs. It is difficult to blame men for not volunteering to go out with the lifeguards in them, for to do so looked like suicide. The rocket apparatus fell down altogether. In fact, its failure to work is responsible for many deaths that might not have occurred if too much reliance had not been placed on the apparatus. The men in the life-saving brigade were as brave under such conditions as men of their calling usually are, but they had no tools to work with.

SHIPS DASH ON THE ROCKS.

One after another the ships came ashore, full-rigged vessels, barks, lighters, and everything else dashing together and shattering on the rocks in dreadful confusion. From all of them men and women were washed overboard. Some were thrown high on the beach by the sheer force of the sea. When they were taken care of they huddled together in tearful groups on the beach, looking for the missing. Of the usual pitiful sights indispensable to such tragedies no detail was lacking. About twenty small boats were put off from the helpless ships all loaded almost to the water's edge, but less than one dozen of them reached the shore without an upset. Many persons clung to floating spars for hours before they were rescued in a half-conscious condition. One huge wave sent to instant death a ship's Captain, with his wife and two children, who were trying to fight their way to safety in a boat.

While the life savers were trying to rescue six men clinging to the rigging of a stranded ship, their attention was called to a man and a woman holding on to the jib of another vessel, in a literal foam of angry sea. An effort was made to save them. When their rescue seemed almost assured two men who had been washed away from another ship clutched at a chain hanging from the jib. The weight of all four of them was too much. Something gave way, and four more victims were added to the list of the dead.

A thin rope was thrown out to another vessel so that the crew could haul a heavier one after it. The man who happened to catch it jumped into the sea and asked to be hauled ashore. Those whom he had left behind shouted at him in despair. While tossing about in the sea he lost his hold on the line. Six brave fellows, among them an African, thought they could save him, he was so near the shore. In a twinkling all of them were lost, and the man who had tried to save himself at the expense of his companions sank to rise no more.

NAMES OF WRECKED VESSELS.

It is known at this writing that four of the vessels that went ashore were British, six were German, five Norwegian, two Italian, and one Swedish. They represent an aggregate of more than fifteen thousand tons. The names of some of the wrecked vessels are the Clara, a British steamer of 139 tons; the Gabrielle, a British schooner of 78 tons; the Thekla, a German bark of 288 tons; the Content, a Norwegian bark of 522 tons; the Sayre, a British bark of 684 tons; the Oakworth, a British ship of 1,022 tons; the Agostino Kombo, an Italian bark of 807 tons; the Arnold, a German vessel of 800 tons; the Nautilus, a German bark of 679 tons; the Coriolanus, a German bark of 978 tons; the Emanuel, a German bark of 1,147 tons; the Cavalieri Russo, an Italian ship of 1,529 tons. Most of them, with their cargoes were insured.

Many of the sailors rescued from the sea have died from exhaustion in the hospital. There will be a public funeral in the Town Hall for the victims who perished in the disaster, and efforts will be made to communicate with their relatives and friends in their native countries. To one point of danger, at least, the citizens of this community are now aroused. The hulls of wrecked vessels that have been scattered for miles along the beach for a score and more of years will be removed, together with vessels that have gone to pieces in this calamity. Many boats were broken in by striking against old wrecks, and the persons in them drowned. Timbers of old wrecks caught the life lines and made an already feeble service all the more inefficient. When this storm clears away all the old wrecks must go.

Building Mighty Warships in American Shipyards

Construction of the Connecticut and the Louisiana Will Not Overtax the Resources of Home Industry, Owing to the Efficient Equipment of Modern Private Plants.

THE mightiest two warships ever designed are now under construction in American shipyards. Their great size of 16,000-tons displacement will make them the peers of the largest battleships in the world, while their offensive power will give them a superiority over the most powerful ships in any other navy.

The fact that these two ships can be built without in any way overtaxing American manufacturing resources, attests the recent development in the equipment of shipbuilding plants in the United States. One of the battleships, the Connecticut, is to be constructed by the Government at the New York Navy Yard. The actual work may be considered as having been begun a few weeks ago when the order for the hull material, excepting the armor, was placed. The acceptance of the bid of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to furnish, exclusive of armor and armament, the Louisiana, a sister ship, for $3,100,000, inaugurated the work on that vessel.

The four other firms competing for the contract were the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, whose bid was $4,114,500, with a time for delivery of forty-two months; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, $4,150,000, in forty-two months; the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, $4,040,000, in forty months, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., $4,087,000, in forty months.

BELOW NAVAL ESTIMATES.

These bids are considered very gratifying by experts, as even the highest (that of the Union Iron Works) is $62,000 below the limit of $4,212,000 fixed by this year's Naval Appropriation bill. As most of the material entering into the construction of vessels on the Pacific Coast is subject to heavy freight charges from the Eastern steel works, Congress has made an allowance of 4 per cent. over the lowest bid accepted to cover this increased expense. By adding this 4 per cent. to the bid of the Newport News Company, it will be seen that their bid comes within $400 of the Union Iron Works' figure.

Considering the Louisiana's enormous tonnage, all the bids were low. They show the great reduction accomplished by improved methods of manufacture since the Oregon and other vessels of the same class were constructed. These vessels had a displacement of 10,000 tons, and cost the Government $3,300,000 each, or $330 per ton. The Louisiana, despite her vastly greater engine power, will cost only $250 per ton. This decrease of $100 per ton represents a saving of $1,280,000, or enough to build two fair-sized cruisers.

REASONS FOR EFFICIENCY.

The increase of the United States Navy during the last few years and the distribution of the contracts among the principal private plants is mainly responsible for their present efficient equipment. Labor-saving machinery is never installed, nor are manufacturing economies ever effected in an idle plant. Although the commercial tonnage now building in this country is greater than ever before, it was comparatively insignificant previous to the war with Spain. The St. Louis and St. Paul, constructed by the Cramps for the American Line, were the only American-built ships of considerable size for foreign trade. For vessels engaged in coastwise trade American registry is compulsory, and, as this is only granted to American-built ships, they have, together with the naval vessels, supplied the work for American shipyards.

With a few exceptions, such as the Morgan Line ships, coasting vessels are comparatively small, their tonnage ranging from 1,000 to 3,000, or less than half that of the Texas. Had the policy pursued with the Maine and Texas—that of building in Government yards—been perpetuated with later battleships, there would have been small incentive for shipbuilders to install the mammoth and expensive tools necessary to the economical construction of 18,000 and 20,000 ton ships. But a plant thus equipped for the building of war vessels is equally available for the construction of large merchant vessels, and the number of these already produced or contracted for during the last four years is rapidly putting American firms in a position where they can compete in price with the European yards.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Owing to the much higher rate of wages paid American mechanics, the cost of constructing a ship in this country is still 25 per cent. greater than the cost of the same ship in any English yard. Moreover, American registry imposes burdens upon the shipowner in the operation of the vessel not borne by his European rival. With the promise of increased trade, capitalists are turning as in days of yore, when American clipper ships were a National pride, to the upbuilding of our oversea trade. As new markets opened in the West Indies and the Far East are, with the exception of China, American possessions, and only open to vessels under the American flag, shipyards in this country should be kept busy with orders for good-sized ships regardless of any demand for transatlantic vessels.

When the first contract for an American-built warship was taken by John Roach the ship steel required was not produced in the United States. It was necessary to import much of it from abroad. But the demand soon created a domestic supply, with the result that the price has been steadily dropping since.

CRANES SUPPLANT MUSCLE.

The next firm to become identified with building the new navy was the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, the oldest of the shipbuilding plants in the country, and formerly the leader in the production of first sail and later steam wooden vessels. They had already built a number of cruisers when they received the contract for the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, the third ship of the class, the Oregon going to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. During the construction of these ships the material had to be handled mainly by sheer muscle, as did also most of the riveting and other work of assembling.

For several years past the riveting has been done by pneumatic hammers, and quite recently electric traveling cranes have been introduced between each pair of slips. These crans, with their long arms extending on each side over the ships, enable the material to be transported from the machine shops or the cars direct to the spot on the ship where it is to be assembled.

Similar improvements have been made at the other great shipyards. On the Atlantic the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the Bath Iron Works, the Eastern Shipbuilding Company of New London, (one of the plants of the United States Shipbuilding Company,) William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company are all capable of turning out either war or commercial vessels of the largest size and highest speed.

On the Pacific Coast there are two plants capable of constructing battleships, one, the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, which, through magnificent work on the Oregon, has attained an international reputation; the other that of Moran Brothers, of Seattle, a firm now building its first battleship, the Nebraska.

GREAT MERCHANT SHIPS.

The two largest merchant ships ever constructed in this country, the Korea and the Siberia for the Pacific Mail Line, have recently been launched from the yard of the Newport News Company, which has already turned out three of our most formidable battleships. The Korea and her sister ship have a length of 570 feet, and a displacement tonnage of 18,000, being several thousand tons larger than the St. Louis and St. Paul.

The Eastern Shipbuilding Company is, however, building two vessels for the Great Northern Railway's transpacific route, which, in point of tonnage, overtop even the Cedric, the latest addition to the White Star fleet. These vessels will have a displacement of 33,000 tons, and in addition to their fine passenger accommodations, will be the ideal freight carriers, having a capacity for 18,000 tons of coal as a single cargo.

All four of these latest additions to the American merchant marine are being built in anticipation of increased trade expected between the Pacific Coast and China, and the new possessions in the Far East.

DRY ROT SPOILS CROP OF GRAPES

Nevertheless, Prices for Table Fruit Hold Up Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The grape season in the famous Lake Shore grape belt, the largest grape belt outside of California, opened in earnest some two weeks ago with poor prospects. To many owners of vineyards in Northern Ohio it was apparently of small consequence whether the crop was good or poor, for they have wholly abandoned hoping for a remunerative income from their acres of vines. The work of uprooting great vineyards, which was noticeable to some extent last season, has progressed with surprising impetus in 1902. At the Lake Shore belt's eastern extreme, around Fredonia and Brocton, New York, the usual attention is being paid to harvesting the crop, but the yield is reported to have been diminished this year by the same impediment which has caused such havoc in Ohio—that of the peculiar dry rot. Prior to this year the crop in New York State has suffered but little from this cause.

Prices for table grapes this year are holding up well. In Northern Ohio they started out at eighteen cents a basket, which was about equal to the highest price paid last year. But the rot has so affected this year's crop that tons of them are being bought up by those who make wine. Such firms have been paying from $15 to $20 per ton for grapes crated and delivered at the shipping point. Where the mysterious rot has affected the crops there is little else to do but sell the grapes for wine, for to pay pickers for removing even two or three bad grapes from each stem would so increase the cost of production that there would be no reasonable profit left.

In such sections of the grape belt as exist in sandy soil the rose bugs have proved a great pest to vineyards. Properly to rid the vines of these pests at a time when the grapes are just beginning to take on form requires a persistent effort. Some have found no other relief than to kill these bugs one by one as they are found about the leaf and stem.

Early in October of this year in the various local papers of towns along the Lake Erie banks notices were inserted by owners of vineyards announcing that the grapes would be sold on the vines. This meant that all persons wishing to lay in a supply for their own use or desiring to pick and sell to wholesale buyers could enter the vineyards and pick at a small figure per basket, perhaps 20 cents a half bushel. But no matter how small the yield or of how poor a quality, thousands of carloads of grapes must be cared for by the railroads. If the grapes to be shipped be for wine, it is of little account into what kinds of cars they are placed or in what kinds of crates or baskets they are gathered. If for table use, the railroads fill their sidings at the grape centres with such cars at those used by large packing companies, and care is taken in the transportation. The business becomes so extensive before the season has far progressed that it becomes necessary to establish telegraph offices at the shipping points, which are often in the most secluded spots.

A large vineyard, perhaps 75 to 150 acres, requires several teams hauling the baskets to the shipping points throughout the en-

A large vineyard, perhaps 75 to 150 acres, this season is employing 40 pickers. In New York more are employed to the acre.

MEMORIAL TABLETS MARRED BY ERRORS

Inaccuracies That the New York Historical Society and President Cantor Will Try to Straighten Out.

WITHIN recent years a large number of famous sites and events in this city have been marked by memorial tablets. The majority have been wisely placed, but complaints have been made against others that they are misleading, sometimes in wording and sometimes in an unfortunate selection of locality. In order to rectify these errors, the municipal authorities have recently taken the first step toward stamping their approval upon the accuracy of the tablets erected at different points throughout the city. President Cantor has had the matter laid so clearly before him that he is about to appoint a joint committee from the Municipal Art Commission, the New York Historical Society, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to investigate the historic accuracy of all memorial tablets designating important events in the life of New York.

The New York Historical Society was asked at its meeting last week to name two members for appointment on this committee. Prof. Henry P. Johnston, Professor of History in the College of the City of New York, and Robert H. Kelby, the society's librarian, were chosen.

The large number of tablets that now adorn various quarters of the city from the Battery to Harlem are due to the rapid increase in patriotic societies. Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, the Holland Society, and kindred societies have all found something worthy to commemorate which possessed a distinct bearing upon the aims of their respective organizations. It has almost come to be regarded as one of the excuses for the existence of so many societies that tablets should be placed upon buildings that now occupy sites rendered famous in local history.

NOTABLE INACCURACIES.

The desire of some societies to call attention to their zeal in the perpetuation of historic events has led to some ludicrous errors. The most notable have been the tablets recently erected on the old Hall of Records and on the alleged site of the first City Hall. The latter memorial was placed upon the office building at 14 and 16 State Street by "Queen" Lavinia Dempsey's Holland Dames of New Netherlands, about five years ago. There is no evidence in early New York history that the State Street site was ever the municipal headquarters, while there is ample proof that the building at 73 Pearl Street, where a tablet has been placed by the Holland Society, occupies the original spot of the early City Hall, or Stadt Huys, as it was known in the old Dutch days.

The error in the tablet that may be seen in the Hall of Records, just inside the entrance on the south side, lies in the inscription, which says that the tablet "marks the site of the Provost prison, where patriots died for the cause of freedom about A. D. 1756." It was erected by the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 13, 1901, which, in the invitations, was referred to as the anniversary of Evacuation Day. There is no excuse for the latter mistake, as the date is too well established as Nov. 25, to admit of any argument. What the Daughters really meant to imply by the inscription was that the building was erected about 1756, but as it now reads, it makes the patriots dying for the cause of independence doing so twenty years before any one thought of the famous Declaration.

PATIENT INVESTIGATION.

A great deal of patient investigation is often necessary to fix exactly the locality of famous sites which the progress of time has almost obliterated not only in appearance, but also in memory. Two cases in point are the sites of New York's first printing press and that of the office from which the first New York newspaper was issued. Both of these were definitely fixed by William Kelly, the late librarian of the New York Historical Society, and the society has marked them by memorial tablets. The tablet in honor of the first printing press will be seen at 81 Pearl Street, where William Bradford began printing in 1693, and the office of the first newspaper, The New York Gazette, issued in 1725, was on the site of the Cotton Exchange.

The Sons of the Revolution have placed more tablets throughout the city than any other organization. Among the places they have thus honored being Fraunces's Tavern, the battle of Golden Hill in 1770, the reading of the Declaration of Independence near the City Hall, the battle of Harlem, the meeting of Washington and Putnam on Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets; the Revolutionary line of defense near Trinity Cemetery at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; a tablet in St. Paul's Church where Washington had a pew, and the Marinus Willett tablet at Broad and Beaver Streets.

The Holland Society has placed tablets on the sites of the old Burns tavern, 115 Broadway, the first houses erected on the island, at 41 Broadway; the Stuyvesant pear tree at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and the old Dutch fort. The latter tablet stood on one of the buildings torn down to make way for the new Custom House, but it will be replaced when the new building is finished.

The Seventh Regiment has placed a tablet on the site of the famous Shakespeare Tavern at the southwest corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets, where the regiment was organized in 1824.

Other societies that have contributed to this tablet history of New York are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Huguenot Society, and the Daughters of the War of 1812.

WHY DOCTORS DON'T WED PATIENTS

The General Practitioner Tells Why, but in Explaining, He Incurs Suspicion of Being Ungallant.

DOCTORS in New York seldom marry their women patients," said the general practitioner. They know them too well."

"That is not gallant," protested the visitor.

"Perhaps not," he admitted, "but it is honest. It is an old saying that the only persons who know anything about a woman's real nature are her physician, her pastor, and her God. It is a matter of personal experience that what her doctor doesn't know would scarcely fill a sheet of note paper. It is a woman's natural instinct to confide in her doctor. She can't help it; neither can he. She doesn't mean any harm by it; neither does he, but somehow after he has listened to her babbling he doesn't often care to marry right away. The woman realizes this, but even so, secrecy in connection with her doctor is an unknown word. No matter what her foibles and idiosyncrasies, she has not the slightest hesitancy in parading them before him. It sometimes seems that she even takes delight in revealing the kinks in her disposition. A man might be married to a woman twenty years and not know half as much about her true character as a doctor who had dosed her with a dozen pills. She ingenuously confides in him thoughts that she wouldn't breathe to anybody else.

"An old doctor is more likely to overlook flaws in his patients than a younger man, and in most of the marriages that take place between women of unsound physique and their attending physicians the ages of the twain are probably well along on the shady side. A young doctor just out of college is, in some respects, the most finicky creature alive. As soon as he gets any kind of a practice he is willing to marry, but nine times out of ten the sweet things who go to him for advice about their nerves display some trick of temperament that shocks his unseasoned taste, and he goes away and marries a nice, healthy girl who is minus headaches and bile, and consequently never gives him a chance to study her at close range. With age he grows less fastidious, and by the time he has been left a widower two or three times the marriageable patient stands some show of becoming Mrs. Doctor.

"But if a woman really wishes thus to change her estate, she should, instead of getting sick herself, persuade some member of her family to go under the weather for a spell. If she has a spark of talent as a nurse she will show off to better advantage in the sick room than anywhere else. The twilight piazza, the ballroom, the golf links, are simply nowhere beside that as a background for courtship. Two-thirds of the doctors of my acquaintance have fallen in love with their wives when Johnny or Sallie had the croup or father had the influenza. That is the reason so many sick men want to marry their nurses as soon as they get well. They have seen woman at her best, and are anxious to secure a life interest in the matchless treasure."

"But how about the nurses?" asked the visitor. "Don't they share a doctor's contempt for the frailties of their male patients?"

The practitioner's eye kindled with pride in his sex. "No, Sir," he said, "they don't, for the simple reason that a sick man doesn't turn himself into a family historian. He's a difficult patient in some ways; he can't bear pain, and he howls like an Indian over nothing, but he doesn't tell everything he knows. A woman has to talk herself dry before she can begin to get better. It is this predilection for gossip that makes some doctors' wives go to strange physicians for treatment. I have one patient now whose husband is a specialist, away up at the top notch of the profession. I felt pretty squeamish about prescribing for her the first time she called.

"'Why don't you consult your husband?' I asked. 'Your case comes in his line.'

"'Why,' she said, 'whom should I tell things to if he were to treat me? He wouldn't listen. And, besides, I don't want him to know everything. Since I've been feeling badly I've been troubled with a host of queer ideas and fancies, and if I should talk them over with him he would think I was crazy, and would make preparations for clapping me into a straitjacket. He doesn't suspect half my oddities as yet, and the only way I can keep my hold on him is to consult some other physician. If you don't want the case, I'll go to somebody who does.'

"She was clearly in earnest in her determination to seek advice elsewhere, so, as there was really nothing the matter with her, anyway, I took her in hand.

"Hers is by no means an exceptional case. Dentists' wives are likewise addicted to buying their toothache drops and their gold filling outside the home office. In this they are wise. No woman can ever look beautiful to the man who has drilled holes in her teeth. For that reason dentists are even less likely to marry their patients than regular physicians.

"Ear, eye, and nose specialists, on the other hand, are rather inclined to fall in love with their patients. Anyway, fine eyes and a good nose are always valuable assets. I remember one woman whose nose constituted her sole capital. She was divorced, she was dead broke, and, with the exception of her nose, she was not at all what you would call a good looker. But the nose was enough.

"'It is by all odds the best thing of the kind that I ever saw,' I told her. 'With that for a dot, you ought to make a splendid match.'

"'That is what I want to do,' she confessed frankly. 'How shall I go about it?'

"I gave her the address of a friend of mine who was a nose specialist, and advised her to call on him for treatment.

"'But there isn't a thing the matter with my nose,' she protested. 'It's as sound as a dollar.'

"It won't be to-morrow,' said I.

"I wrote out a prescription for a certain kind of snuff warranted to produce a most beautiful case of nasal inflammation within twenty-four hours, and by 2 o'clock the next day she was ready for her introductory visit. The old gentleman recognized the worth of that nose the minute he clapped eyes on it.

"'But it is in a very bad condition at present,' he said. 'You should have taken the case in hand sooner. You will have to come again to-morrow.'

"She went, and kept on going 'to-morrow' for three months. Then they were married. That shows the advantage of having one good feature that will appeal to a specialist. She couldn't have done so well with a dentist or a general practitioner.

"Then, I knew another woman with a nose. She, too, married a doctor. He was a dermatologist. He had made her nose; that is, he had transformed it. When he took hold of it, it was a beak of monstrous ugliness, but by paring off a bulb here and toning down a bone there he licked the organ into very fair shape indeed.

"'It is not a perfect nose yet, by any means,' he used to say to me in confidence, 'but it is such a tremendous improvement on the old proboscis that I am fairly fascinated with it. Why, I'm so proud of it that I can't bear to have it out of my sight. I think I shall marry the woman.'

"And he did. But of course those are exceptional cases. Not every woman has a fortune in her nose, hence it still holds good that doctors are not apt to marry their patients."

"Doctor," interrupted the visitor, "wouldn't you marry one of your patients?"

"Well, returned the practitioner, reflectively. "I didn't. But I came mighty near it once. I got far enough along to fall in love with the lady, and the chances are I should have married her if she hadn't got sick. That illness disillusionized me. No sooner did I view her through a professional microscope than many little traits and characteristics which I had formerly considered natural graces began to assume the guise of nervous affections which might possible conduce to marital unhappiness if left unchecked.

"One day I called my patient's attention to a little trick she had of twitching the muscles of the left corner of her mouth when talking. So long as our friendship had stood on a social basis alone this play of features had seemed quite becoming, but now it had lost its charm and I desired to cure it.

"'Of course,' said I, 'I am treating your nervous system medicinally, but much also depends upon your own efforts. You must constantly guard against all such evidences of weakness. That twitching is a minor offense at present, but if you don't correct the habit it will grow into a positive facial contortion.'

"The lady promptly resented my advice.

"'Dear me,' she said, 'that is not a nervous contraction. It is an acquired accomplishment. It took me months to cultivate it. It was one of the habits of my first husband. He had several odd little mannerisms such as this twitching of the lips, plucking at the lobe of his left ear, and wrinking his left nostril. After he died I wanted to do something to keep him constantly before me, so I decided to adopt certain of his peculiarities; then, whenever I performed any of his odd tricks I could say to myself, "I am like Andy now, Andy used to do this."

"Naturally my patient's explanation made me somewhat uneasy. I have several peculiarities of my own, such as tapping the ends of my fingers together when excited, and brushing my hand across my right cheek, and when I pictured her adding those accomplishments to her repertoire, when I had gone to join my predecessors, and telling herself each time she performed the ceremony, 'This is just like Johnson. I'm doing this in honor of Johnson,' the prospect was too much for me, and I never put the fatal question.

"The next time I fell in love I positively refused to attend the lady professionally. She had a very bad attack of indigestion away along in the middle of the night one time when we were all stopping at a small village up in the country, and her brother came rushing down to my boarding house and implored me to go up and save her life. But I declined on the ground that I was sick in bed myself. I knew the local doctor could pull her through all right, and as I was very much attached to the lady I wasn't going to take any chances on her breaking the spell."

"I should think it would have been better to break it then than afterward," remarked the visitor.

"I didn't think so then," said the doctor. "I was very much in love."

W_man Bank Cashier Tired.

MRS. SARAH F. DICK, assistant cashier and cashier of the First National Bank of Huntington, Ind., for more than thirty years, will, in a few days, retire from that institution, says The Indianapolis News. She retires on account of ill-health and a desire to take care of her aged father. The bank has been reorganized, and flattering terms were offered Mrs. Dick to remain, but she thought she had served her time and was anxious to quit.

Mrs. Dick is one of the only two women cashiers of National banks in America, and has established a reputation in banking circles as an expert. The First National Bank of Huntington was organized many years ago. It not only had the only woman cashier, but it was the only bank in the country that had women Directors. In 1866 Mrs. Anna A. Daily succeeded to her husband's interests in the bank, and in 1871 she was elected a Director. The Controller of the Currency objected to her appointment, but it was shown that she could legally act, and after some delay she was accepted. In 1873 the widow of Samuel H. Purviance was elected a Director, and in 1881 Mrs. Ann P. Slack, at the death of her husband, succeeded him as stockholder and Director, and in 1883 Mrs. Fredericka Drover was elected a Director. For twenty years the majority of the Board of Directors of the bank were women.

In January, 1871, Miss Sarah F. McGrew, daughter of the President of the bank, was appointed assistant cashier. She became Mrs. Sarah F. Dick in 1878, and three years later was appointed cashier of the bank, a position she held until she resigned of her own accord.

Her career as a business woman attracted attention all over the United States. She has been a salaried officer for thirty-one years and holds the record for the greatest number of transactions in one day—407 in 360 minutes of "open hours," or one in each thirty-five seconds.

Cost of Congested Crossings.

ALLOWING for each of these congested crossings a loss of five seconds owing to the blockading of vehicles and the jam of pedestrians on the cross walks, there is a loss of 6,925,000 seconds, or a little more than 192 days of 10 hours each, says The Chicago Tribune. This, in the working year of 300 days, would mean the aggregate loss for one person of more than 100 years, or, to the social body, the wearing out of nearly three lives a year in standing waiting for a clear crossing down town.

Reducing the time to money, the results are even more startling. In these throngs that wait for the opening of the crossing are men who are earning nothing, and men who are producing hundreds of thousands a year. Women and children who are not producers are among them in vast numbers, but so are the clerk, the bookkeeper, and the general utility man, all of whom make salaries above the normal. Counting the average of time that goes to waste as worth $1,000 a year, down-town Chicago every day spends $600 waiting on closed crossings, to say nothing of the appointments and trains and business opportunities that are missed by reason of the delays.

Walking Around the World.

ANDREAS CHROMETZ, a globe trotter from Curocz Saint Marton, Hungaria, arrived in the city yesterday from Montreal, says The Ottawa Citizen. He has but a very poor smattering of English, and has great difficulty in comprehending the most ordinary question. He left home to tour the world, gathering material for a book, and is making the land part of the journey on foot. He left in September of last year, tramping the European countries, crossing to England from France. He went from London to Edinburgh, and south again to Liverpool. Here he took the Lake Erie for Quebec. He complains that the roads were very muddy, and says he didn't travel much on Sunday. He is going from here to New York and Philadelphia, and will then strike westward to Chicago and St. Paul, and will recross the Canadian boundary at Manitoba. He is a short, wiry-looking fellow, and looks fit for his task. He expects to reach home in four years.

Quaint Customs in Modern London.

A HOST of quaint old customs, says The London Daily Mail, linger round and about the famous "King's Guard" at St. James's Palace, but perhaps none is more curious than that which decrees that his Majesty's health shall not be drunk at dinner, except when the Scots Guards are on guard. The omission, when one reflects that this one toast, even when no others are drunk, is invariably honored every evening at every regimental mess and guard-room dinner throughout the British Empire, is sufficiently striking.

The explanation lies in the fact that the regiment from across the border was at one time suspected of a leaning toward Jacobitism, and so the officers were specially ordered to drink his Majesty's health after dinner, those of other corps being forbidden to do so, in order to make the enforced loyalty of the Scotsmen stand out in clearer relief.

It was also ordered that they should not be allowed to use finger glasses after dinner, lest they should drink to "the King over the water," and finger glasses are, in consequence, tabooed there on these occasions to this day.

DRESS UNIFORMS GRAVE ARMY TOPIC

Needed Just as Much as the Service Costumes — One Method of Popularizing the Business of War.

A GRAVE matter is engaging the best thoughts of our authorities on military science, engaging them as they have not been engaged since the close of the Hispano-American war. It is not the problems of present and prospective campaigns in the Philippines, nor the less vital questions of a new rifle, new revolver, new field piece, or the abolition of bayonet and sabre. It is a question neither of offense nor defense, grand tactics, strategy, commissariat, nor transportation, none of these things, and yet one of the most important elements that enter into warfare, personal adornment though it be, for a new uniform is in process of adoption. Even though the order specifying the describing it was issued some little time ago, discussions, objections, and suggestions have arisen from all sides, and doubtless it will be changed somewhat before the army is finally supplied with it.

It was but now that all the American military world, and even much of the foreign, had delivered the opinion that the show side of war was over. Here in America we had declared that war had become a matter of overalls. Since the beginning of the Spanish war men have served through whole enlistments without wearing a dress coat or helmet, without drawing them from the Quartermaster. There are dozens of Lieutenants not far from Captaincies who have never worn shoulder knots and gold belts. War was work, and the soldier should dress as a workman. Glitter and glare attracted bullets, and a garb which should make its wearer as inconspicuous as possible was the desideratum in the way of a uniform. The pendulum had swung as far as it could go in that direction when the Chinese war began. Before this some of our regiments had consorted with the British Army at Malta, on the way to Manila via Suez, and had imbibed some new ideas on the uniform question, but it was the gathering of the armies of eight nations in China that sent army opinion going in the opposite direction, going so far that the new dress uniform is to be ornate to a degree our American uniform never was before.

USES OF DRESS UNIFORMS.

All of which is due to the fact that a fine dress uniform is as much needed as a service uniform; that a handsome dress uniform does as much to make a good soldier in the first place as an inconspicuous dirt-colored uniform does to save him afterward in battle. The public mind has hitherto been unable to entertain these two thoughts at the same time.

Up to the close of the Napoleonic era, and even after, soldiers went into battle laden with gorgets, shoulder scales, and buttons, whelmed with huge shakoes, stifled by belts and tight coats thickly stuffed with padding, so pinioned by their resplendent panoply that they could not raise their hands above their heads. Yet, notwithstanding, a logical defense of this seemingly preposterous accoutrement can be made. For a handsome uniform makes a proud soldier, and a proud soldier is a good one. The psychological effect of banners, bands, the flash and glitter of steel and gold, blaze of colors, the rhythmic tramp of feet, the thunder of hoofs, was incalculable in the wars of the past, gone as it all is out of the wars of the present as surely as mail has gone, as bows and arrows and lances.

Did our way of warring still admit of solid masses, of fighting at close range as in the past, so would a retention of the showy uniforms of the past for actual fighting still be highly advisable. For man is still a sentimental being, and would make a finer charge in a red coat and a towering shako than in khaki and a glengarry. There is a mental exaltation, a rise and surge of the emotions, when war is glorious that makes glorious fighting. If all sentiment, all romance, is to be taken out of warfare, and it be made a dull, deadly business of desultory slaughter, we might better hire out in the Chicago Stock Yards than to enlist in the armies of the Republic.

But modern warfare precludes the showy uniform in battle. Yet we need not banish it. We can still retain it, to obtain from it at a time when it can be worn the undeniable help it gives in making a soldier. A spick-and-span soldier is more precise, more alert, more wideawake. He is mentally more active, performs his duties better, and when he becomes a little self-governing unit, as he so often must in a modern battle, these qualities count. A company of men in a slouchy uniform are likely to be slouchy and listless in the manual of arms, slouchy in the performance of duty. Compare the bearing, steadiness, alertness of a company in its best at Sunday morning inspection and the same company on weekdays in campaign clothes.

POPULARIZING THE SERVICE.

A showy uniform popularizes the service. The satisfaction and pride of the soldier turning out on parade in a handsome uniform, with the eyes of the populace, particularly the female portion thereof, upon him, does enough toward making a fine soldier of him to be worth more than it ever cost the Government to buy that uniform. It makes any man "feel good" to "dress up" occasionally. Many an employer of labor will tell you his men work better on Monday because they were dressed up on Sunday. The soldier who is proud of his uniform is proud of the service, and it is good policy to give him a uniform he can be proud of. The coat does sometimes make the man. As an illustration of some of the things I have been saying, let me tell an anecdote of the civil war, as related by a volunteer officer:

"We seldom saw regular soldiers during the war. There were a few regiments of them, always drilled, disciplined, and uniformed in a way that no volunteers were. We used to laugh at them. We didn't believe a soldier could fight any better for having his shoes blacked or that clockwork precision on drill meant better fighting in battle.

"I was in the tail end of a rout. The army had gone to pieces. A broken, disorganized mob we were, pouring along a road, every man for himself in the falling dusk. All at once the seething, dust-colored crowd ahead paused, swayed, broke, and washed to the sides of the road, and out stepped a solid body of dark blue, a regiment of the dandy regulars, the only unbroken regiment in our division, going to hold the enemy; clothes brushed, every cap on at the same angle, every musket held at the same angle, every set of fours the same distance apart, every foot falling at the same instant, heads up and to the front, silent, quick—a great, smooth-running machine. And they had on white gloves, going out to die in white gloves, for, man, they pretty nearly all did die, but they held the enemy—held ten times their number until help could come—and saved the day."

Yes, we like to dress for the great occasions of life, for dinners, balls, weddings—and to die. WARDON ALLAN CURTIS.

INSURING AUTOMOBILES

Owners Protected Against Legal Damages Arising from Accidents.

SEVERAL insurance companies have recently undertaken to insure owners of automobiles against damages which may be found against them as the result of accidents to individuals or to horses or other property arising from the use of horseless carriages. The policies are issued to cover losses in a single instance, and are made out either for $5,000 or $10,000. Should the owner of an automobile feel that there is a possibility that he may need insurance against more than one accident, or that on any single occasion he may cause damage in excess of $10,000, he is permitted to take out what is designated as "an excess liability policy" at half the original rates.

At present it has been found to be unwise to offer rates to owners of steam-propelled vehicles. This distinction is made not because this class of automobile is in itself more dangerous to drivers, or less susceptible to control, but because it has been demonstrated by the compilation of records that more accidents have resulted by horses becoming frightened by the escaping steam than from any other cause.

An electric automobile may be insured against damages to one person not to exceed $5,000 at rates from $50 to $75, or a policy providing against damages secured by a number of persons injured in the same accident will be issued on the same terms, it being agreed that the total liability shall not exceed $10,000. The gasoline automobiles come higher, the rate for the same amounts of insurance being from $60 to $90. Automobile delivery trucks are charged for insurance against the damages they may do from $75 to $125. The insurance companies in their accident and liability departments are still experimenting with the insurance of automobiles. If they find themselves to be losers the rates will be raised.

Jay Cooke's Last Days.

JAY COOKE, the great war-time financier, was brought up near Sandusky, Ohio, where he has always kept a residence, and where his last days are now being spent. In his youth there was an old Indian chief in the vicinity named Ogontz, who took a great fancy to the boy, which was cordially returned. After the war was over and the magnificent Cooke fortune piled up, the financier began the erection of his magnificent suburban residence near Philadelphia, and in remembrance of his aboriginal friend he decided to call it after his name.

Ogontz, on its completion, was one of the finest private residences on the continent, but many since built have surpassed it in cost and splendor. It originally stood in the midst of a parklike expanse covering two or three hundred acres, the site being of unusual natural beauty. But it was hardly completed before the great financier was compelled to abandon it.

The downfall of his great banking house took place in 1873, and it was many years before its much-entangled business affairs were extricated and its debts paid. He again became possessed of Ogontz, but with no intention of making it again his residence. It has for many years been occupied as a girls' school.

STUTTERING PENCILS.

Peculiar Effect on Writing of Some Persons' Tongue Impediment.

THE Chicago agent looked around the New York office with an air of lively curiosity. "Made a few changes here, haven't you?" he asked.

The New York manager nodded. "Fired the old stenographer, that's all," he said.

"Fired him, eh? What for?" said the Chicago man.

"Because he stuttered," was the reply.

The Chicago man was clearly puzzled. "Can't, for the life of me, see how stuttering could affect a man's stenographic ability."

"Neither could I see it in the beginning," said the manager, "but I soon found out. I took quite a fancy to that young chap the minute he came in here to apply for a situation. He was smart as a whip, and although he couldn't speak six words without falling all over himself I took it for granted that the connection between his tongue and his pencil was too slight to affect his writing, and I hired him on the spot.

"Before I knew him I should have ridiculed as inconceivably preposterous the bare suggestion that there could be such a thing as a stuttering stenographer. Now I know that he is not only a remote possibility but a very tangible fact. Stammering seemed to be that poor chap's only fault. He knew shorthand and the typewriting machine from A to Z, and could rattle off some kinds of words so fast that it made you fairly seasick to watch him, but there were certain words that tangled up his pencil as well as his tongue and thus knocked him clean out of the race.

"Really, it was the strangest example of sympathetic mental and physical nervousness that I ever came across. I did what I could to help him, but nothing could keep that young man's pencil from halting and staggering most reprehensibly whenever he came to a word that he found particularly difficult to speak.

"I have spoken of his case since to several commercial teachers, and I learn that it is by no means exceptional. It is true, of course, that the number of stenographers who stutter is so small as to make it difficult to get reliable information on the subject, but it seems to be a fact that the person with a stammering tongue is pretty sure to have stammering fingers when writing shorthand."

The Chicago man shook his head incredulously. "Well, Sir," he said, "that certainly does beat me. I never heard of any stuttering stenographers out West."

One-Sided Buildings.

"A GOOD many people find fault with some of the new buildings we are putting up, on the ground that they are one-sided," said one of the Superintendents employed by a large construction company. "By this it is meant that they appear architecturally incomplete. Main entrances are placed at apparently inconvenient corners, and large windows and prominent decorations that rightfully belong in certain sections to insure a harmonious whole are now sadly out of place. This lack of uniformity is due to the fact that many buildings in course of construction are not being put up in their entirety. In many cases it has been found impracticable to break the lease for houses on adjoining property which was meant to be incorporated into the area of the new building, consequently the work progresses in sections. When the leases expire and the rest of the ground is available, these buildings will present a homogeneous front."

Maria Mitchell Memorial.

MEMBERS of the Faculty of Vassar College, says The Boston Globe, are negotiating for the purchase of the house in Nantucket which was the birthplace of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer. If the property is secured the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association will be formed to preserve this historical landmark in the interests of Vassar College. The present owners are relatives of Maria Mitchell, and have given the society an option of $1,000 on the house and land. The house was built in 1790, and has been in the Mitchell family for eighty-five years. Miss Mitchell's father first used the house for astronomical observations in rating the chronometers of the great Nantucket whaling fleet, and it was in the back yard that Maria made her first scientific observations.

Monkey Rides in Engine Cab.

WHEN Engine No. 326 of the New York Central went into the freight yards at Tarrytown one night last week a strange face peered out of the cab window. The train carried some animals belonging to the Boston show. When it stopped at a way station a few miles above Tarrytown, Admiral Farragut, one of the largest monkeys, escaped. When the train started, the monkey made a quick scramble for the front car, when the glow of the fire in the cab of the locomotive appealed to him. The Admiral made his way over the tender and entered the cab, to the surprise of Engine Driver Edwards and Fireman Martin Kelly. He was made comfortable, and allowed to continue his ride to Tarrytown, where one of the keepers took him in charge.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PETITIONS OF INDEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the election laws of the State of New York, citizens can be candidates for public offices if they get voters to sign their names to petitions, a candidate for the Assembly requiring 500 names and one for Congress twice as many. The small political parties that nominate on petition group the three offices of Congressman, Senator, and Assemblyman together and get signatures for all at the same time. Some one announces that he will run independently for one of the offices and hustles around to get others to stand for the other two.

It is not so easy to get them as people think. Some young voters would take nominations, but they are looking for places on the police force or in the Fire Department, and if they allowed their names to be used by parties outside of Tammany Hall or the Republican Party they might be "marked" by the leaders of the districts they live in. Others, when approached, said they would not allow their names to be mixed up in fake nominations.

So, after trotting around the district nightly for about a week, you get your candidates to run, and then you go out with the petitions, accompanied by a notary public, lodging houses, Raines-law hotels, and barrooms being the best places where voters congregate. Of course it costs a little money, as you must have a couple of voters who are known in the district, and they have to be paid for their time and refreshments have to be ordered for the signers, as they expect you have a barrel of money if you wish to run for office.

Some voters decline to sign your papers, thinking it some scheme to make money, and they do not want their names mixed up in some fake game, not knowing that the present law was framed to help independent candidates to get their names on the official ballot. Others gladly affix their names to your petition, hoping that some independents will be elected so that the rule of the Democratic and Republican machines will be curtailed.

After a good deal of labor you get your papers filled with names. You file them with the Election Board, not knowing whether you will get one vote or a thousand, as a good many voters make promises which they do not fulfill on election day.

THOMAS J. TUCKER.

New York, Oct. 12, 1902.

CRUELTY IN TRAINING ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days since I was aroused to great indignation by reading in your paper the following description of an occurrence at Hagenbeck's show: "An eye of one of the polar bears was closed last night, after fifteen minutes of constant chastisement, in order to get him in a docile mood." Now, what the nature of that chastisement was I do not know, but if a poor, dumb animal, who is at the tender mercy of his keeper, has to suffer such torture as to close an eye in order to make him perform, certainly the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should interfere, and I cannot understand what refined parents are thinking of who are willing their children should attend a performance where they are liable to witness such revolting cruelty.

Wild animals were not intended to be captured and trained, and the sooner it is discountenanced the better. Daily through the papers are appeals made to the public for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and the poor. I, for one, appeal in behalf of our animals, both tame and wild, who have no one to plead their cause, and who in patience, docility, and kindness might put many human beings to shame. I sincerely pray that ere long protection will come to them.

A. J. S.

New York, Oct. 12, 1902.

SPECULATION AS TO THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The striving to probe the mystery of the fate of earth will forever send men to seek the why and wherefore in the realms of the supernatural. The stimulus afforded by the quaint tales of Biblical times, the belief that the age of miracles is not past, nor that the number of God's prophets is limited, continues to extend the hope of spontaneous revelation. The many cults devoted to the investigation of our post-temporal careers attempt to soar upward and waft themselves into the orbit of the Deity with no other wings than the vague conclusions of psychology and inflated with an atmosphere of manifestations little understood by the greatest of master minds! Yet were any of these to arrive at one single truth concerning the Divine Purpose, could they prescribe what should be the actions of men without reducing their lives to a routine which must lead to this or that end? The uncertainty of reward is the beauty of virtue, and woe to us when it ceases to be its own reward here on earth! As the world travels to its destiny, God-ordained say some, but proceeding to certain goals say all, we note its progress by tendencies that form themselves out of the actions of men and things. And this is not in a year nor in a decade; it may be in many centuries. The multiplicity of similar events with or without recognizable periodicity, may, by the massing of their like consequences, present some grand world-truth to the last generation. And this is the path which leads to the open gates of the Divine Idea. Flung off millions of miles into space, a seething and burning mass of chaos, perhaps when our narrowing ellipse brings this atom of the universe once again back to its parent we shall all be within those portals.

IRVING E. DOOB.

New York, Oct. 17, 1902.

THE TREES IN CENTRAL PARK MALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How necessary it is that "L. R." and others should keep an eye on Central Park. After reading "L. R.'s" alarming letter this morning I hurried to the fatal spot. I arrived at the north end of the Mall and found no trace of murdered trees, so I questioned a workman. He evidently had heard something of the matter by the way in which he declared that no trees had been cut down or he would surely know of it. Then I inquired what trees were to have been cut down, and he admitted it was those in the centre of the Mall!

There would be absolutely no excuse for such destruction. I thought Mr. Parsons was going to guard all those treasures. Has anything happened to him? The workman went on to say that all those trees had had papers on them, but they were taken off, and he did not know now whether they would be cut down or not. Surely no one ought to have the right to do such a thing. Is there no penalty for such destruction of public property—especially by any one supposed to be guarding it? Perhaps "L. R." has so far prevented the deed from being carried out, but how can it be hindered altogether? L. P.

New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

SMOKERS ON ELEVATED ROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After some six years of travel over the elevated railroad in this city, and noticing signs at the stations concerning no smoking on platforms or stations and prohibiting the carrying of lighted cigars on the trains, I have come to this conclusion: Law and rules are farces, and common decency is not to be found in the average "smoker." Not a day passes that I am not a patron of the Manhattan Elevated, and not only "not a day," but not a train do I attempt to take but some filthy loafer stands as unconcerned as a piece of statuary on the platform, puffing away at a cigarette and making all about him wish he were transported to some clime where the fire never dies out and the stench from his foul cigarette would not be tolerated, and if you speak to a guard you receive this for an answer: "I know it's not allowed, but we can't stop it."

It does seem to a clean, decent person that some little respect for the ladies that are compelled to come down to business for a livelihood might be shown. There are times and places where no one would object to a person smoking, but where elderly persons and ladies are in a mixed crowd at a station it does seem that if decency was not born in a man it ought to be forcibly taught him.

Yesterday a young student boarded a Sixth Avenue train at Chambers Street and not only carried a lighted cigar, but impudently sat and smoked it, and when I told the guard that the young man was smoking he paid no attention to my statement. If the Manhattan cannot stop the nuisance I wish they would turn that part of their management over to some one that I know would stop it, and quickly, too.

"CHAW."

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

"PONIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your remarks about translations yesterday you seem to have confused two distinct things—the reading of translations apart from the original text for the sake of the thought, and, on the other hand, the use of them to make easy the reading of that text when one is supposed to be mainly concerned with the latter. The former is an intelligible proceeding, and it has the support of Emerson's work and example. He said he rarely read any foreign work in the original when he could obtain a good translation.

But this is a very different matter from sitting down to a foreign classic, ancient or modern, and pretending to read it in the original for the sake of the language itself and its discipline as a linguistic exercise, as well as to recognize the niceties of thought which elude all translation. To this there is nothing more fatal than the use of translations, and it is safe to say that no one ever became a Greek or Latin scholar, that is, master of the language as such, who read his texts leaning on the crutches of translations. Swimming on bladders (like the great Cardinal) in a sea of glory, (?) they dare not venture beyond their depth, or, venturing, their high-blown pride breaks under them and leaves them to the mercy of the deep waters.

It is the handling of the dictionary—it may be only a vocabulary prefixed to the page of text; i. e., interweaving of meanings—and then the wrestling to unravel the text, to put the separate word-meanings together into an intelligible and defensible clause or sentence, which insures at last—if that is what we are after—a mastery of the language as such.

Let us drop either the text or the translation, for they do not go together. The reading of the text with translation in hand is a lazy device for cheating ourselves, and is on a par with the pestilent proposals, now so common, to make sermonizing easy and to kill all pulpit originality by the various offers of skeletons and heads of sermons. One difficult sentence in a foreign tongue wrestled with "to a finish" is worth pages hobbled through on crutches.

It is probably pitifully true that few graduates in Latin or Greek can readily read the language, but I ascribe this to the very general use of "ponies," in this case veritable broncos. And that one could read his Antigone or his Horace in the way I have advocated and not know that the one was "a play" or the other "poetry" is a view that could hardly be taken save by one who supposed that "in the days when ordinary men really learned Latin and Greek for the uses of business and pleasure * * * there were no dictionaries." For what purpose could Æschylus and Suidas, not to speak of the vocabulists now coming to light in the mounds of Assyria, have written, if not to enable, as they are to-day enabling, scholars to read strange texts?

There are views which may safely and preferably be confided to those of nautical bent.

H. D. C.

Edgewood Park, Penn., Oct. 14, 1902.

MR. SULZER ON MONEY STRINGENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Winter, realizing that the great activity in business throughout the country and the steady absorption of money by the United States Treasury must in time produce a stringency which would affect all classes of business, I introduced a bill into Congress making it compulsory for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit his surplus funds in the National banks, upon the banks agreeing to pay 2 per cent. interest for their use. While a Democrat and in the minority, I felt that this was a question which should rise above politics or parties, and that every man who has the welfare of his country at heart should do his part in providing the means for the continuance of our unusual prosperity.

During this entire year the average deposit of the United States Government with the National banks was over $100,000,000, on which, had my bill been passed, $2,000,000 would have been realized as revenue to the Government, and under the provisions of the bill the amount of deposits would probably have increased not less than $50,000,000 more, which would give the Government a revenue of $3,000,000 for the use of the people's money, instead of giving the $2,000,000 to the syndicate of bankers.

The idea embodied in my bill received the support of The New York Evening Post, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. It was apparent to any man who studied the situation that such a money stringency as we are now having was inevitable, and it was the plain duty of the Republican Party to see that preventive measures were adopted in time.

The fact that I, a Democrat, introduced a proper relief measure does not excuse them for their refusal to support my bill.

Now is the time, when we are suffering the ill-effects of their neglect to act, that the public should understand at whose door to place the blame.

WILLIAM SULZER,
Member of Congress, Tenth New York.

New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

STATE BANKERS AND THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the resolutions condemning the National Bankruptcy act of 1898, adopted by the State Bankers' Convention on Friday, and published in Saturday's paper, I am much interested. Either the resolutions are badly worded or the framer of them was misinformed as to the nature of the act. Permit me to note a few illogical statements in these resolutions and some perversions of actual fact:

First—If, as the resolutions state, the law was enacted for the purpose "of relieving the financial embarrassment of persons engaged in various business enterprises and to enable them to again engage in such business pursuits," how can it be possible that, simply by reason of a certain time having elapsed, the continuance of the law in force "induces extravagant living and reckless speculation, encourages fraud and dishonesty, and impairs the credit of honest men of small capital"? The law has remained unchanged—how can it be so misconstrued and misapplied?

Second—The statement that the continuance of the law "encourages fraud and dishonesty" is reckless, and, moreover, untrue. Judgments in actions for fraud and obtaining money by false pretenses or representations are not dischargeable in bankruptcy, and the debtor, who, having been guilty of any such charges, files a petition in bankruptcy, finds himself in a far worse position than if there were no such Bankruptcy act. Furthermore, if the bankrupt has not kept books of account, or records from which his true financial condition can be ascertained, he cannot obtain his discharge.

Third—The statement that the continuance of the act "impairs the credit of honest men of small capital" is not substantiated by fact. The small merchant is benefited by the act—he and his associates have put themselves upon record as favoring its continuance without amendment. Why don't the bankers speak for themselves and not for the honest men of small capital? The small bankers and large mercantile houses wish the act repealed. Why? Because formerly they, being able to employ counsel and knowing that a tradesman was, or was about to become, insolvent, forced a general assignment from him, or levied upon his stock in trade for their account, and small creditors received nothing. Now every creditor is without preference, and each receives a pro rata share of the assets. This is why the dividend of the banker is now so small—formerly he was accustomed to get his share plus that of the small merchant.

Fourth—The charge against the act that "in its enforcement and administration the assets of the debtor are made comparatively worthless, and the dividends of the creditors, if anything at all, are made so small as to be scarcely worth consideration," is frivolous. How can the act, or its administration, diminish the assets of the bankrupt? Can the Judge, referee, or trustee who is under bond, appropriate them? No new exemptions of property are allowed the bankrupt by this act—he can claim only such as he can establish his right to under the Code of Civil Procedure in this State. As a matter of fact, assets are frequently disclosed in bankruptcy examinations which would doubtless never appear otherwise.

Let me give an example of a bulk frequently perpetrated before the act went into effect, by certain large mercantile houses upon the small dealers who were indebted to them for goods sold at high prices on time. This was to inform the tradesman indebted to them that he would have to get credit elsewhere, and, when he had done so and restocked his store, they would swoop down upon him and levy for the amount of their claim. This the Bankruptcy act now defeats, and instead of "impairing the credit of honest men of small capital" it gives such men greater and worthier credit, for if they give false representations as to their true financial standing in order to obtain credit and subsequently become insolvent, debts created in this wise are not dischargeable in bankruptcy.

The advantages of the National Bankruptcy act are too many to enumerate here, where I have simply endeavored to show the inconsistency of the resolutions which the State Bankers' Convention has, I believe, very hastily and without due thought, adopted.

CHARLES WALDRON CLOWE.

Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1902.

A WORD FOR THE FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a point which I think I have not seen mentioned, certainly not made sufficiently emphatic, as to keeping the Federal law upon bankruptcy in force. It is this: If the present Federal statute should be repealed the various State bankruptcy or insolvency laws would be revived—of their own force, according to my recollection of the principle of law—and the statute at present in force, with or without amendment, is better than the alternative, both for the sake of uniformity and for the sake of much besides.

F. H. C.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

FIRST TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with some surprise that I read the communication in your paper of the 7th inst. of Mr. Wharton Dickinson disputing the fact that Michael Hillegas was the first Treasurer of the United States and claiming that honor for Samuel Meredith. Permit me to say that Samuel Meredith was the Treasurer of the United States from and after Sept. 11, 1789, under the act of Congress of Sept. 2, 1789, which established the Treasury Department, providing, inter alia, for a Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer of the United States, &c. But Michael Hillegas was the Treasurer of the United States, in fact and in name, as the following extracts and citations will convince any reasonable man, from the outbreak of the War of the Revolution, during that war, and until September, 1789, the time of the appointment of Mr. Meredith, his successor.

In 1775 Michael Hillegas and George Clymer were elected joint Treasurers of the United Colonies, but Mr. Clymer served but a short time, as he had been elected a delegate to Congress by the Convention of Pennsylvania. This was before the Declaration of Independence.

On the 6th of September, 1776, Congress in a resolution referred to Mr. Hillegas as follows: "Michael Hillegas, Esqr., Treasurer of the United States."

On the 3d of November, 1778, Michael Hillegas was re-elected Treasurer of the United States, having previously been nominated by Mr. Samuel Adams. (Journals of Congress.)

The original of the following is on file in the State Department at Washington:

I, Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States, do swear that I will well and truly perform the Duty assigned to me by the resolution of Congress of the 3rd Day of August instant for paying the interest due or to become due on Loan Office certificates issued in the States of Georgia and South Carolina according to the best of my skill and ability.

MICL. HILLEGAS, Treas'r.

Sworn before me this 10the day of August, 1780. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President of Congress.

The following letters, also on file in the Department of State, show the re-election of Mr. Hillegas as Treasurer of the United States in 1781:

Philadelphia, September 21, 1781.

Sir: Inclosed herewith I have the pleasure to transmit you two Acts of Congress, one of the 11th the other of the 19th instant, whereby you will perceive you are again elected Treasurer of the United States of America. You were chosen by an unanimous ballot which is the fullest approbation of your past conduct. I wish you satisfaction in the appointment and all manner of happiness, and am, Sir, with respect, &c., &c., T. McKEAN, President.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very polite Letter of yesterday, covering two Acts of Congress, one of the 11th the other of the 19th instant. Permit me to render my warmest thanks to your Excellency, as well as to Congress, for your and their unanimous choice of me as Treasurer to these States, and to assure them how much I shall always endeavor to conduct myself so as to merit their approbation. Wishing you health and every other blessing this life can afford, I am, with very greatest esteem & regard, Your Excellency's most obed't, Humble Servant, MI. HILLEGAS.

Sept. 22, 1781.

His Excellency Thos. McKean, Esq., President.

(Endorsed) Letter from Mi. Hillegas, Sept. 22nd, 1781, read same day, Accep't ye office of Treasurer.

Under date of May 24, 1785, Mr. Hillegas wrote to Richard H. Lee, President of Congress, in which he states that he will be forced to resign if residence in New York be necessary; desiring to remain in Philadelphia. Mr. Hillegas did tender his resignation, and on the 20th of June, 1785, Congress fixed a day for the "election of a Treasurer of the U. S. of America." Mr. Hillegas was persuaded to withdraw his resignation, which he did by letter to Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, in August, 1785. This letter is in the archives of the Department of State.

This seems to answer Mr. Dickinson's assertion that Michael Hillegas "never was officially designated Treasurer of the United States."

I take it that the United States of America have been in existence since 1776, for every State paper, while giving the date, Anno Domini, for instance, Oct. 16, 1902, will add "and the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of their independence." Then, if styled by acts of Congress as Treasurer of the United States, acting as such Treasurer, and re-elected from time to time to that office, by that name, during the whole of the first thirteen years of that independence does not constitute Michael Hillegas the first Treasurer of the United States, what will? The United States did not come into existence with the adoption of the Constitution nor with the inauguration of Washington, but even so, Mr. Hillegas served as Treasurer of the United States from the 30th of April to the 11th of September of the first year of Washington's Administration.

He must have been Treasurer of something during the thirteen long years of his public service; if not of the United States, of what?

Unfortunately there have been no descendants of Mr. Hillegas of the male line to keep his name before the public, but there has been a constant and persistent attempt on the part of the descendants of Samuel Meredith to usurp the honors so richly deserved by that patriotic Philadelphian, who served his country during the trying times of war and the unsettled period preceding the adoption of the Constitution.

During the administration of the Hon. D. N. Morgan as Treasurer of the United States there were prepared by his direction from the records on file in his office two lists of Treasurers of the United States, one of facsimile signatures, the other showing terms of office. On both of these the name of Michael Hillegas stands first, being followed by that of Samuel Meredith.

Reference, with advantage from a historical standpoint, may be made to the publications of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, articles by Dr. William H. Egle, late State Librarian of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. M. Reed Minnich. Attention is also called to "Some of the Descendants of Michael Hillegas," 1891, in which will be found authentic data in support of the claim for Mr. Hillegas.

Mr. John Woolfe Jordan of the Pennsylvania Historical Society has given this subject much consideration and devoted much time to historical research, and without exception has repeatedly, over his signature and in conversation, stated that there was no doubt as to the authenticity and right of Michael Hillegas to be called the first Treasurer of the United States.

With these facts, which are absolutely indisputable, I hope the descendants and adherents of Samuel Meredith will abandon their unwarranted claim.

ALFRED W. LAWTON.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

CONCERNING REGISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The head lines in this morning's issue—"Some falling off in the Republican districts in Manhattan and the Bronx"—prompts me to account for some of the falling off. In response to a card received I went to the appointed place, and found the usual notice, "The Board of Registration meets here," posted in a little barber's shop—probably 8 feet wide by 30 deep. There were four men in the chairs, with their faces lathered with soap, the odor from which, mixed with the fumes of bay rum, was simply nauseating—too much for me—to say nothing of the bad ventilation.

I felt that I would rather lose my vote than to stand for half an hour in such an atmosphere while a crowd of would-be voters were being examined, so I "got out," where I found another citizen of the same decision, and I have no doubt there are others. So that will account for the falling off, at least some of it. Let clean places be appointed for registering and voting.

W. P.

New York, Oct. 11, 1902.

TO CURB RAINES LAW HOTELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While agreeing with the Society for the Prevention of Crime that the Police Department could enforce the laws against the so-called Raines Law Hotels, and especially against the 10 per cent. which "throw the law overboard utterly," I beg to suggest that arrests by the police for violations of the excise law have not borne much fruit in the way of finally disposing of these bogus hotels.

There is an easier and entirely effective way provided by the liquor tax law of 1896 and its amendments, which places power in the hands of the State Commissioner of Excise to absolutely destroy every one of the 128 places which "ignore the conditions altogether," and to force the 67 per cent. which "fool with the law" to comply with the law or go out of business. This power is contained in Subdivision 2, Section V. of Chapter 640 of the laws of 1901, which provides as follows:

At any time after a liquor tax certificate has been issued * * * said liquor tax certificate may be revoked and canceled if material statements in the application of the holder of such certificate were false * * * or if the holder of said certificate shall violate any of the provisions of this act at any place. For the purpose of obtaining such an order the State Commissioner of Excise, the Deputy State Commissioner of Excise, or any citizen of the State may present a verified petition to a Justice of the Supreme Court. * * * Such petition shall state the facts upon which such application is based, and, if made by a citizen other than the State Commissioner or Deputy State Commissioner of Excise, must have indorsed thereon or attached thereto the written consent of the State Commissioner of Excise that the proceeding be instituted and prosecuted. * * * A criminal prosecution and conviction for any violation of the liquor tax law shall not be a condition precedent to the granting of an order revoking and canceling any liquor tax certificate for any violation of this act.

As the Society for the Prevention of Crime has the list of the 128 hotel keepers that are a law-defying sham seven days out of each and every week," I would respectfully suggest that such list be presented to the State Commissioner of Excise or his deputy, with the request that immediate steps be taken to revoke these licenses. Failing to get an affirmative response from these State officials, it will then be proper for Dr. Parkhurst and his associates to ask the written consent of the State authorities, in order that a verified petition may be presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court by some citizen or citizens designated by the society. Action either by the State authorities direct or through their consent to a citizen's petition must necessarily result in the revocation of these 128 licenses or a majority of them, and such drastic measures, I am sure, would be very much more effective than any number of arrests by the police.

A bill was introduced by Senator Raines last Winter, being Senate bill No. 628, introduced No. 522, which provided for an active participation by the city authorities obliging the Fire, Health, and Building Departments to make certain investigations, and upon their reports the State authorities would be obliged to begin civil actions for the revocation of the license of any party guilty of making material false statements in the application for a liquor tax certificate. This bill, while it placed a considerable burden on the municipal authorities, seemed to be a step in the right direction, as it put in their hands the power to initiate proceedings for the destruction of the bogus Raines law hotel. The bill was amended by its author, Senator Raines, in accordance with suggestions made by the Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and I believe by the City Club. These amendments, though slight, removed some ambiguities, but unfortunately the bill did not become a law. It was a workable excise amendment, calculated to be of some assistance to the friends of decency, and it died aborning.

In view of the above I do not think it fair to hold Mayor Low responsible for the clear neglect of duty by State excise officials, who for some reason, political or otherwise, do not seem inclined to avail themselves of the very simple but effective methods provided by the law for getting rid of the most obnoxious of the so-called Raines law hotels.

MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

AS TO JUDGE GRAY'S RE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action last night of the Bar Association of the City of New York relative to the failure of one of the great political parties to join in the renomination of Judge John Clinton Gray for Judge of the Court of Appeals, deserves the hearty approval of fair-minded men, whether Republicans or Democrats.

The Committee on Judicial Nominations, in its report, which was unanimously adopted, expressed regret that both political parties had not seen fit "by renominating Judge Gray to act upon the principle which this association has so often approved; that a Judge who has long and ably discharged the duties of his office should be renominated." They add that the result of such action "would have been, for a time at least, to continue on the bench of that court two such eminent Judges as Judge Gray and Judge Werner."

In other words, if Judge Werner should be elected the result would be that the people would lose the benefit of the experience of Judge Gray, while, if Judge Gray were elected, then Judge Werner would still remain in the public service and give the public the benefit of his experience and abilities.

I think a few years since both the great political parties united in the renomination of Judge Charles Andrews, a Republican in politics, but an eminent Judge, who for many years had given that court the benefit of his great knowledge and experience.

Although the association unanimously approved of the regret, expressed by the committee at the failure of one of the political parties to renominate Judge Gray, a majority of the association were not satisfied with a mere expression of regret, but on motion of a member of the bar, who, I believe, is and always has been a Republican, a resolution was adopted by a majority vote, expressing strong disapproval of this failure to unanimously renominate Judge Gray, and appealing to the voters, and particularly the voters of this part of the State, to "unite by their support and votes in the re-election of Judge Gray."

For nearly fifteen years Judge Gray has filled with honor and marked ability the office, and I never have heard any criticism from any quarter of any political partiality or bias displayed by him in the discharge of his duties as Judge.

Voters of this State, without distinction of party, who believe that a Judge who has served the public in his office long and faithfully and administered the duties of his office without fear or favor, and free from all partisan influence, deserves re-election, should gladly seize this opportunity of vindicating their principles by voting for Judge Gray.

PETER B. OLNEY.

New York, Oct. 15, 1902.

INDORSEMENTS OF JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the committee of the Bar Association on judicial nominations, containing a blanket recommendation of all the candidates for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of this department, must not be accepted by the public as an expression of the sentiments of the large majority of the members of the Bar Association. It was not anticipated or announced that this committee would report at this meeting, it having formerly been the custom to call a special meeting for the purpose of taking action on judicial nominations. As a result there were not more than about 100 members present out of a membership of 1,700. It may therefore be truthfully said that about 1,600 members of the Bar Association had no opportunity to express their views on a matter which so vitally concerns them and the public.

I do not think it is the opinion of the large majority of the members of the bar of this city that all the candidates are "of the highest rank in respect to character, ability, and experience." If rumor is correct, some of the candidates had to pay an enormous contribution in order to obtain such nominations. That in itself would prevent those candidates from being ranked as the highest in respect to character, and as to ability and experience it is within the absolute knowledge of the members of the bar and of the large majority of the members of the Bar Association that at least two of the candidates are entirely lacking in experience.

It may also be said that one of the candidates who last year during the Low campaign was prominent in the German organization which strongly indorsed the Fusion ticket in violent opposition to Tammany Hall, has now accepted a nomination from Tammany Hall on a platform which as violently denounces the Low Administration. Can a candidate who has accepted a judicial nomination under such circumstances be considered as of the highest rank in respect to character, even without considering in this connection the absence of tested ability and the unquestionable presence of inexperience?

It is due to the public that it should be informed of the circumstances attending the adoption of the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations by the small fraction of the members of the Bar Association present at its meeting on Tuesday evening.

One statement in the report of the committee undoubtedly will meet with general approval by the members of the bar—namely, that Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener, recently appointed by the Governor of the State to fill vacancies, have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the public and the bar.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

JUDGE HALL'S CAREER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the editorial of Oct. 13, in which it was said: "Nobody says anything against Judge Hall, or much in his favor." In the letter of Messrs. Wickersham & Cadwalader you hear the professionals. I speak as a layman.

In these days, when the records of candidates are searched, not "as with a lighted candle," but as with the light of a ten-thousand-candle electric light, is it a thing of no moment that a man who has served six years as a Judge in this city should have "nobody say anything against him"? During the six years he made many rulings that must have been exceedingly distasteful to those whose ends they did not further, yet "nobody says anything against him." The inference would seem to be that his decisions bore the imprint of justice.

"Or much in his favor." Since an upright gentleman is much to be desired, if he has the legal qualifications, I would say that Judge Hall "fills the bill." Though never intimately associated with him, and never having employed him professionally, I have watched with great interest his progress for more than twenty-five years; have made many inquiries of his professional brethren of both political parties, yet have never heard a suggestion that, during the twenty-five years, he has at any time acted the part of anything but a true gentleman. I have heard him characterized, however, by at least two bright lawyers, who are members of a different political party, as a strictly upright Judge, and one who should have been re-elected at the expiration of his term in the City Court.

Since the laity are obliged sometimes to attend court and are not infrequently attacked by members of the legal profession in ways that sometimes seem ungentlemanly, it would certainly be a comfort to feel that at least a courteous gentleman and an upright Judge occupied the chair.

F. MILTON SMITH.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

REBATE OF DUTY ON IMPORTED HIDES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your valued journal I noticed a short article correcting Secretary Shaw as to the rebate to be had on shoes made for export from imported hides, and would say that the Secretary was in this case distinctly wrong, but the gentleman who corrects him does not go far enough. As large exporters, our Mr. W. B. Rice is thoroughly familiar with this matter. To set the gentleman right I would say that the exporter has a right to 99 per cent. rebate of duty paid on imported hides, but to obtain this is a very difficult matter.

First, it is necessary to prove that the hide from which this leather was made actually was imported, which can only be proved from the fact that hides of this class are imported, and therefore they must accept certificate of importer.

Second, it is necessary to demonstrate how much leather from that imported hide was used in the particular shoe exported—a difficult matter to define exactly.

The customs officials have been working for a year on a claim made by us. We have just obtained a decision from the Treasury Department that the claim will be allowed on a specific lot not exceeding a certain weight of leather to the 100 pairs. In order to arrive at this conclusion they sent an expert to our factory several times, making several tests and cuttings from similar leather, and made this decision, covering, however, only on this particular line (one particular shoe) in one particular factory.

A claim of this kind made from any other of our factories would have to be investigated anew, and if a shoe be made from any heavier weight of leather from imported hides it would require new inspection and other decision.

You will therefore see there is an endless amount of trouble before you can get any rebate, and after you have obtained it, it amounts to a comparatively small figure. The fact is, it is so much bother that few exporters ask for the rebate, and it is folly to make a claim unless the lot is very large on account of the trouble and expense necessary to adjust it.

THEO. M. BROWN,
Secretary of the Manhattan Shoe Co.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

PROPER HANDLING OF REFUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the many laudatory remarks which recently made their appearance in the local press, bearing on the great accomplishments of our Commissioner of Street Cleaning, his overtaking numerous colonies of microbes at the street corners, &c., I am of the opinion that neither Dr. Woodbury nor his admirers seem to have pointed out the most practicable way in which the danger lurking in the street dust could be easily, economically, and very considerably reduced.

This way would be for the Commissioner to see to it that his agents, the street sweepers, properly sprinkle the streets before sweeping them, which is neglected at present, and that he instruct his agents, the ash-cart men, to refuse to remove ashes from in front of houses unless the ashes be well dampened, which apparently is not done at present. My own observations, principally made on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues of Brooklyn, lead me to the view that the employes of the Street Cleaning Department raise more dust and ashes in their endeavors to remove dirt than results from all other causes combined.

If, in addition to taking heed of this hint, Dr. Woodbury would instruct the men in charge of the carts for the removal of vegetable matter to occasionally treat their malodorous cargo to a dose of chloride of lime, another disease breeding cause would be reduced to a minimum, while the proper covering of the carts of his department could likewise be better looked after than at the present time.

While my remarks are principally based upon observations made in Brooklyn, I feel sure that the ash-cart man is as much of a nuisance in Manhattan as across the East River; I leave it to others to comment on the dust raising capacity of the White Wings in this borough, which impresses me as a greater nuisance than ever before, in the light of the recent discoveries of Dr. Woodbury as to the dangers threatening us from the dust in the streets.

M. A. M.

New York, Oct. 15, 1902.

TAXATION AND PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of the United States have not just and equal taxation. It cannot be just and equal when the consumers bear the entire burden of Federal taxation, and every description of property, corporate or otherwise, is exempt from any Federal taxation whatsoever. The higher the tariff duties the more unjust and unequal the taxation. The present condition of taxation is the work of the Republican Party. Of what use is steady employment and good wages when it takes more than a man can earn to support himself and family?

Between 1850 and 1860, when we had the lowest tariff, which was a 20 per cent. ad valorem tariff, New England was more prosperous than ever before or since, and her Representatives in Congress at that time asked that the duties be still further taken off. Yet the country has prospered in spite of these tariff burdens. We have had war and pestilence, short crops, and panics, and many other troubles, but we never for a moment attributed our wonderful prosperity to any of these misfortunes.

According to the Republican programme, we can only have prosperity by taxing the people to the uttermost. The higher the tariff taxes, the more unjust and unequal the taxation, the more prosperous the people. The dogma and practice of Dr. Sangrado, who bled his patients to death, claiming that they were better off without blood, is just about as much in line with reason and common sense as the present attitude and principles of the Republican Party.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Oct. 15, 1902.

THE MATTER OF STANDARD TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brief note in THE TIMES of Oct. 12, signed by William Sabine, Jr., escaped my attention till this morning. The note says:

"Dr. Dowd has the credit of having first (in 1869) suggested the idea of standard time based upon meridians differing one hour, but the system which he attempted to work out was quite different from that actually adopted by the railroads in 1883."

Inclosed I send you a little leaflet, giving the "Items of History," of the system of time which I developed in the three years from 1869 to 1872. As here developed it was presented to a railroad convention in New York City just after I had come from the meeting of the Western and Southern railroad convention at Atlanta in April, 1872. The account of the action of the meeting in Atlanta may be found in the May number of The Official Railway Guide. At that meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the committee appointed by the New England railroad convention at their meeting in Boston in 1871. I was unable to get a meeting of these committees. Individually they expressed the opinion that the system would have to be adopted piecemeal. This I attempted to do, and got a very favorable start in Chicago, but could not carry it through. I received passes from all roads, on my application, but I paid my own expenses otherwise and paid for all my publications and postage for their free distribution, one of which cost me in money about $500. I have never received a dollar for all this labor and expense. A list of my publications may be found on the map of the "Items of History."

If, now, Mr. Sabine, or whoever may be acquainted with my work, will compare the system of time standards which I presented to the convention in New York in 1872 with the system adopted in 1883 he will find them identical.

The working out of a plan for the adoption of the system by the railroads, which I failed in, Mr. William F. Allen with true genius and immense labor accomplished. He, being the editor of The Official Railroad Guide—a veritable cyclopedia of railroads—had the knowledge for this work at his command probably more than any other man in the country. Much of the detail work which he so wisely and accurately accomplished to the great acceptance of the railway managers could not well have been done by any other than an expert in the actual workings of the railroads.

A few of the roads lie across the borders of the hour sections. It is plain that for these to make an hour change at the point of crossing an arbitrary boundary line between sections would be wholly impracticable. Mr. Allen was in such ready correspondence with all these roads as enabled him to fix the place for the hour change at the most practicable point. And even the many roads lying wholly within the boundaries of a single hour section required no end of explanation. Then his masterly engineering, in finally effecting the change all over the country at 12 o'clock Sunday noon, Nov. 18, 1883, without the least disturbance of business affairs is deserving of high honor, not only from railroad managers, but from the people at large throughout the country.

The subject of time standards and time measurements has been for more than thirty years the special subject of study for my leisure hours. The fact that I have never gotten a dollar for my labor in it does not turn me from it. The reforms which are now pending—and which no doubt the twentieth century will see effected—although I may not live to see them all—are of vast importance to the ease and accuracy of carrying on business. Two should surely engage immediate attention.

The first I would mention is the adoption of the twenty-four hour dial on all our timepieces. This would do away with all the designations of A. M. and P. M. on time tables, in telegrams, and in appointments of all kinds everywhere.

In the second place the adoption of one American day. This could be effected by moving all timepieces, in our Eastern time section, forward one hour; those of the mountain section backward one hour, and those of the Pacific section backward two hours. This would make the time of this continent the time of the nineteenth meridian, which is just six hours slower than that of the British Islands and all who adopt the standard of marine charts.

This plainly would cause the day in America to begin and end—by our time pieces—from one hour before midnight to two hours after midnight, but this would occasion no trouble or perplexity in business.

The twenty-four-hour dial could easily be made adjustable, so that the top of the dial, anywhere from eleven to fourteen, might be so set as to indicate the exact noon time of the meridian of the place, and all banks, factories, &c., might lay out their time for business accordingly. In this system there would be no change of time from New York to San Francisco.

I should be very glad to receive from any reader any objections to these pending reforms. Address the undersigned at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHARLES F. DOWD.

Saratoga Springs, Oct. 15, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion in the platform of the Democratic Party in this State that the National Government acquire the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania by the right of eminent domain could only be acted on by constitutional amendment. It is conceivable that so much mining land as would be necessary to produce coal for the United States Navy, mints, and Government printing houses, and the heating and lighting of public buildings might be condemned and taken just as land without minerals can be taken for the use of the Government in its Constitutional functions.

Evidently, however, any possession of land by the general Government for production and sale to the public, of coal, is impossible under the present condition of the Constitution, unless the remarkable argument of Mr. Willcox, quoted in THE TIMES this morning, that Government control of inter-State commerce implies Government control of its subjects, should be applied by the courts, which seems very unlikely.

It cannot be said, however, that it is impossible

THE COAL STRIKE DISCUSSED BY TIMES READERS.

SYMPATHY IN THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My hearty congratulations to you upon the editorial in this morning's issue anent the thrust under the fifth rib of the coal operators contained in Mr. Mitchell's reply to the President's request that the miners go back to work. While I do not think the President is trying to put Mr. Mitchell and the miners' union in the wrong, or to make it appear that they are in the wrong, his asking them to give up everything to their opponents and thereby admit themselves, to some extent at least, to be contending for something other than right, may, in the light of future developments of what is at present not publicly known, put him in a light not altogether to his utmost liking.

You will recall that the mine operators, at the White House conference, put their views pretty strongly, to say the least; so strong, in fact, as to approach, if not to quite overstep, the bounds of the courtesy due to the Chief Magistrate of this land. I think that, when the story of this strike and its effects come to be written impartially, the historian will place the tone and language of the operators at that conference high in the list of moving causes of the events now in process of unfolding. I think the American people are doing a deal of quiet but effective thinking over that tone and that language, and the demand of the mine operators, reported this afternoon, that the President proceed against the Miners' Union under the Sherman act of 1890, as a conspiracy against inter-State commerce, will add to that thinking on the part of the plain people of this country.

When one considers that these mine operators, as the producers and sellers everywhere of an article of common necessity and of inter-State commerce, are engaged in acts (fixing amount of coal to be mined, prices at which it shall sell, freezing out independent operators not owning a railway, &c.,) which, to the ordinary mind, are indistinguishable from the acts of conspirators against inter-State commerce within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law which they are invoking against the miners' union, their supreme "nerve" is put in evidence more than ever. Moreover, the article which they produce is not the product of man's handiwork, but is one of the stores of nature provided for the use of mankind in general, and not for exclusive exploitation by a few for their own profit.

The whole attitude of the mine operators recalls that "it is ever the way of privilege, when assailed as privilege, to demand more privilege." Such acts usually hasten the catastrophe to privilege—and catastrophes to privilege can be dreadful things, as witness the happenings when the French overthrew feudalism and when the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco rid that town of lawbreakers in the fifties.

As far as my knowledge goes, the ordinary man of to-day sympathizes with the miners, and not with the mine operators, in the present controversy, and Gen. Grosvenor, Congressman from Ohio, seems to be gathering in a lot of information to the same effect, for he telegraphed from Chicago to Mr. Griscom that the "public sentiment in this section (Chicago and thereabouts) is bitter against coal operators beyond description." Making all due allowances for the fact that the General exaggerates somewhat, and may be scared, he nevertheless bears evidence to the fact that the plain people do not side with the mine operators.

Such being the case, it would appear that the mine operators are in danger of killing the goose that lays their golden eggs, for the plain people may conclude that Congress shall fix maximum charges for coal sold out of the State in which it is mined and "give a mandate" accordingly. An amendment to the Constitution would not be necessary, apparently, (The Coal Mines and The Public: Chaplin,) but if necessary, it is likely that the people would sanction it quickly, in order to prevent the recurrence of present intolerable conditions.

A PLAIN AMERICAN.
New York, Oct. 10, 1902.

GOV. ODELL AND MR. BAER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the denunciation of Mr. Baer for his remark to Gov. Odell at the meeting held last week in the office of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt as indulged in by some of the daily papers, including THE TIMES, in its issue for to-day, has been without the justification that it should have for utterance.

I am not aware as to how much information Mr. Baer may have had prior to the statement of Gov. Odell, that he was present only as the representative of the seven millions of residents of the State of New York, but, judging from the allusion the former made to the politicians, it is fair to presume that he had formed the same conclusion as, I think, would any sensible human being, when he found Mr. Odell, whose political activity has not been hidden under a bushel or a hay mow, in company with the other members of the party, three as notorious political tricksters as can be found in the United States, and whose connection with the efforts to end the anthracite strike have been because of their fears of its deleterious effects in the coming elections, and for no other reason.

Could Mr. Baer have thought anything else but that Gov. Odell, a professed politician, and candidate for re-election, closeted with Platt, Quay, and Penrose, was there for the same reasons as were the other three of the quartet? He was justified in so thinking, until Gov. Odell asserted to the contrary, and that he was present solely as the representative of the people of his State.

Mr. Baer then offered his apology, as any gentleman would, and yet, as it is the fashion to pound the Presidents of the corporations operating the anthracite mines, he has been held up to obloquy by the press for insulting the majesty of the great State of New York because he called a man, consorting with the trio of political renegades, a politician!

The astute politician never loses sight of an opportunity to make a grand stand play to the galleries. A REPUBLICAN.

But a believer in justice, even to Mr. Baer.
New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

BURNING SOFT COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article telling how to burn soft coal, as recently published in THE TIMES, there is one paragraph that is liable to mislead the public, and that is the one which says that "the check draught in the stove pipe, which with anthracite is usually kept open in moderate weather, cannot be opened much, if any, with soft coal or the house will fill with smoke. The best way is to leave it closed altogether."

The misapprehension is liable to arise from the fact that there are two styles of check draughts in smoke pipes—one consisting of a valve or damper in the pipe, the other now quite common in ranges, consisting of a hole in the pipe covered by a slide or rotary cover, to close or open the hole. In the former the draught is checked by turning the damper crosswise in the pipe, and thus choking or stopping up the pipe in whole or in part and thereby checking the draught.

In the second, the draught is checked by moving the slide or cover so as to open the hole in the pipe and admitting the air from the outside into the pipe, and thereby checking the draught.

If this latter style is used then the statement that it should be kept closed is correct, but if it be a damper set within the pipe then it is all wrong, for to close it would be to force the smoke and gas out into the room.

I presume the writer had in mind only the second kind, by which air is admitted to the pipe, but inasmuch as there are many stoves, and more especially furnaces which have the damper, or, as it is termed, a butterfly valve within the pipe, it would seem proper that this explanation should be made for the safety of those using soft coal for the first time. Soft coal is in general use at the South, and also in the rural districts of the West; in cook stoves as well as in those used for heating, and as people there are acustomed to it, it strikes them as strange that people elsewhere should need instruction as to its use. There is no difficulty in using it if one knows how, though it requires a little more attention, and is objectionable in that it produces much more soot and smoke and is dirty about the household. Notwithstanding, some who have gone to using it here in Washington are so well pleased with it that they declare they will not return to the use of anthracite, even for cooking. It can be used under boilers without producing visible smoke, and with a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent. in fuel by the adoption of the proper style of fire chamber, but most persons are so indifferent or so skeptical that they are not willing to be at the expense of making the change, although the saving in fuel will pay the cost in one or at most two years. W. C. DODGE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1902.

COAL ROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," indicates the probable fate of the coal magnates who met the President on Oct. 3. They could not have had a better opportunity to let themselves down easy than was presented when Mr. Mitchell placed the interests of the miners absolutely in the keeping of President Roosevelt. Mining would have been begun in a few days had the proposition been accepted.

One looks for the reasons for their refusal, as the breaking up of the miners' organization is not the only one. With all charity for the men who direct the affairs of the Temple Iron Company and who manage the anthracite railroads and mines, we must admit that they are seriously handicapped. They may not be personally responsible for their condition or able to help themselves. Are the citizens of Pennsylvania and of the Nation equally helpless? I doubt it.

The difficulties surrounding us now have been growing since anthracite mining began to be an important industry. Early in the civil war the charters of several of our common carriers were amended by the Pennsylvania Legislature. That was before the adoption of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, and when too many charters were granted or amended for a price. Under the whip and spur of war necessity and the persuasive efforts of James Fuller of Scranton and the Hon. George Landon of Bradford County the charters that I have in mind were amended, permitting the railroads to mine and sell coal. That was more than a mistake, for no man can serve two masters, nor can any aggregation of men perform properly the functions and duties of a common carrier and at the same time be a competitor of those who use the railway.

The coal departments of these railroads usually show deficits through the indirect manner of cutting the tariff or public rates of freight. Asa Packer made the statement in my presence in 1869 that he desired no better business for his road than to haul all the coal it was capable of moving to market at the rate of one cent per ton per mile. At this late day, with the cost of doing the work more than cut in half, the rate charged has decreased slightly.

I would call attention to the fact that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Delaware and Hudson Company, and Hillside Coal and Iron Company, (the latter an Erie child,) for a quarter of a century have had a contract with the Erie Railroad by which their coal was carried for 35 per cent. of the circular selling price of coal at all points. It resulted in a cut in the rate paid by smaller operators to certain competitive points of thirty cents to forty-seven cents per ton, and to non-competitive points the discrimination was greater. When that was begun, if my recollection serves me aright, Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Directors were also members of the Erie board.

As practically all of the product of the Pennsylvania Coal Company reached market via Erie Railroad and the production averaged more than 1,500,000 tons per annum, we may assume that at least $600,000 per annum has gone into the Pennsylvania Coal Company's treasury, or in twenty-five years the sum of $15,000,000.

Thus has a wealthy corporation been built up at the expense of the Erie, or if these contract rates were profitable then the individual operator and the general public have been robbed by the tariff rates. About a year ago the Erie, through Mr. J. P. Morgan, became the owner of that which was created largely at its expense, and is now trying to pay 4 per cent. on $30,000,000 collateral trust bonds which were issued to finance the deal. And they got no portion of the $10,000,000 treasury assets, which paid a dividend of 200 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company paid annual dividends of 16 per cent., calling for an expenditure of $800,000. The new owner or its servants are called upon to get $400,000 more money annually out of the property and without a $10,000,000 surplus to help them. Can General Manager May do it, or will he, failing to do so, be compelled to make way for some one who can grind closer? All men in similar positions are in the same kind of a sweatbox.

Prior to this purchase, 51 per cent. of the stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad was purchased through Mr. Morgan, and $34,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds paid the price. Thus we have an added interest charge of $1,360,000, or, on these two purchases, $2,560,000. Add to these the interest on the Erie's holding in Temple Iron Company and the Butler and other collieries, we find Erie fixed charges have been increased between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 annually.

All of the coal railroads have loaded up in the same manner, if not in the same degree, and the question before the companies seems to be (and it is the kernel of the struggle) how much of this load can we make the miner and the general public carry? This is the vital obstruction in the way of concession or abitration. Verily, it costs a lot to eliminate competition in the anthracite trade. Further, within two years the few remaining individual operators get 65 per cent. of tide-water prices for their coal, leaving 35 per cent. for transportation, but twenty-five years after they should have had it. So much for the financiering which has been more peculiar to this industry than to any other.

A word or two as to another phase of the matter. It will not be disputed that intimidation, arson, riot, and murder are illegal, and should be stamped out. Why not at the same time stamp out violations of law by those who control the mines and railways? The burning of the Bellevue washery was an accident and known to be so shortly after the fire, but the reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the criminals was allowed to appear in the public prints. Other and similar cases were charged upon the miner, while evidence has been collected, and is ready, that will perhaps throw a flood of light on the way the National Guard of Pennsylvania were got out.

Mr. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, took a prominent part at Washington. What legal standing had he or the Ontario and Western Railroad? It will be conceded that whatever rights his company enjoys in Pennsylvania it gets through the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railroad, chartered under the general railroad law of the State, that was enacted by direction of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Article 17, Section 5, of that fundamental law reads as follows:

No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works; nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carrier, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business.

Article 17, Section 8, reads:

No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employes of the company.

Article 17, Section 10, reads:

No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

Not a single section above quoted but has been violated repeatedly.

Mr. Willcox suggests that any disagreement between his company and the others represented and the miners be referred to the Common Pleas Judges of the county in which the works are located. Does he wish to bring such matters before a Judge, who, when sitting in a bribery trial and having his attention called to the admitted giving of free passes to Councilmen and the Constitutional prohibition therefor, replied: "I am not trying the Constitution. The Constitution can take care of itself"? Would he have his cases presented by the subordinates who put in four days at the trial referred to, one of whom, because the Assistant District Attorney challenged two jurors who were Delaware and Hudson employes, I am told, cut off his pass?

We have Judges and Judges in Pennsylvania, and it is within my knowledge that one of them, when elected some twelve years ago, received the usual annual pass which has ever since lain in the safe of a close business friend and will there remain as long as he is a Judge. This Judge prefers to pay his travel out of the mileage allowed him for that purpose and not place himself under obligation nor collect mileage when he has had no outlay.

Would we had more of his kind, for if there does not exist in the courts of Missouri more virtue than there appears to be in Pennsylvania the men unearthed in St. Louis will go "unwhipped of justice." We are told that the District Attorney in St. Louis must be guarded day and night for fear those who bribed the House of Delegates will compass his assassination. Truly, the miner, ignorant and vicious as some of them are, has his counterpart in higher circles where responsibility is greater.

It has been said that no Government is better than the people who are responsible for it. This would be true if you leave out those guilty of sins of omission. The American citizen will some day awake to a sense of duty and right some things, select better officials, and compel them to enforce the laws against all offenders. Too many of us have a lively sense of the benefits and privileges of citizenship and are heedless of duty and responsibility, forgetting that the latter are as inseparable from the former in our life as are joy and sorrow.

This country of ours could never have reached the present stage of development by individual effort. Associated effort is a good thing if conducted in compliance with law and not in defiance of it. The powers created by a free people must remain subject to the power which created them or the end of our form of government is near at hand. Did any of the stubborn coal magnates ever drop a lighted match in a keg of powder? They are treading on thin ice, and Gov. Odell realizes it, as do many others familiar with both points of view.

Thanking you for your valuable space, permit me to voice the sentiment everywhere expressed around me and publicly acknowledge the frank manhood of our noble President, hoping he may live to properly rebuke by his straightforwardness the devious ways of those who defend bad management, worse judgment, and, worst of all, dishonest capitalization. The latter is the greatest burden put upon any people since history began. Like its twin, a tariff unnecessarily high, the magnitude of the burden is only as yet appreciated by the few. When the many fully comprehend the situation, our present trouble will be as nothing in the storm that will arise. Will Baer, Olyphant, Willcox, Fowler & Co. continue to hasten the evil day?

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 11, 1902. X. Y. Z.

EXCESS OF MINE LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short history of the coal region may assist the public in forming its opinion as to the real conditions. Prior to 1887 the collieries worked every day, and there was plenty of money. On Sept. 8, 1887, the miners in the Hazleton and Mahanoy regions struck for a reduction of supply charges and an increase in wages. The men in the Wilkesbarre and Scranton regions refused to go out, saying they were satisfied to pay $2.25 for a keg of powder, and while we were on strike they worked. In March we returned to work on a compromise. Powder was reduced from $2.25 to $1.50, and other supplies in proportion.

Since then, however, instead of working twenty-three to twenty-six days a month, the time has been reduced to fifteen days at most, so that the last conditions are worse than the first. The real cause of the hard times is not on account of poor wages, but a large surplus of foreign labor, and, as Father Nagle wrote to President Baer, the losing of too many days. In all their claims the miners' leaders have kept this fact quiet, for it would hurt their cause and give people a chance to learn the true conditions. It is a case of three families subsisting on what one could live on in comfort, and mostly because the influx of foreign labor has been greater than the demand. AN EX-SLATE PICKER.

New York, Oct. 12, 1902.

SYMPATHY FOR CAPITALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal troubles develop some unexpected phases. How completely are the best of us the slaves to our own narrow individual environment! What we wish, we believe; what we hope for, we expect; what our prejudices approve, we know.

The Rev. John E. Heindel of Jersey City, a representative of the most liberal and progressive branch of the oldest and largest denomination of Protestant Christians, in his Sunday evening address on the coal strike, could see no wrong in the mere laborer, who may come to-day and be gone to-morrow, attempting by violent means to control the business interests of the man who employs him! In the opinion of this preacher of "peace on earth" there will be "no coal mined this Winter unless the operators grant the demands of the strikers!" If Pastor Heindel be correct, God pity the country that permits a few thousands of alleged workingmen, unwilling themselves to work, to hold up not only their better-minded mates, who would gladly take up the burden they have scornfully thrown down, but, with them, the helpless, shivering millions of America.

There must be a mistake. I do not, can not, will not believe it.

What are the "demands of the strikers"? Simply this—nothing less, nothing more—that men whose sole capital is the labor of their hands shall control the business, as well as the labor, of their more thrifty fellow-man, who, by wisely investing the savings of years, has made it possible to give employment to large numbers of his fellow-men. As for any other contention of the strikers—that they are underpaid, defrauded in the weighing, &c.—the remedy is simple. When two or more men are engaged together in business, if one becomes dissatisfied with his share of the profits, and cannot redress his real, or fancied, wrong, it is his privilege to withdraw his capital and invest it elsewhere. And this is exactly what he does, at the times, and under the conditions, permitted by the partnership articles.

The capital of the workingman is his labor. If he be industrious, and receive $1.25 a day—far too little, as the common laborer ought to receive $2 a day, $800 a year, and the lowest class of skilled labor twice as much—at $1.25 a day the laborer's income is equal to the annual income on $15,000 in United States Government bonds, certainly not a mean capital. A wage of $2 a day represents a capital of $24,000, and $4 a day means a labor-capital of something near $50,000.

A few men of large business capacity, who have husbanded their earnings, investing always wisely, form a company, capitalizing it at $500,000 or $1,000,000, and give employ to 5,000 workmen, some common laborers, many skilled, at wages ranging from $1.25 to $4 or $10 per day, which with their large capital they may readily do. At an average of only $3 a day, or $900 a year, the annual income of 5,000 men is $4,500,000, which represents the annual income of $180,000,000 in United States Government bonds.

The real creditor class of America is the wage-workers, and the really and truly "oppressed" is the capitalist, who endures anxious, feverish days and restless, sleepless nights that he may devise plans to employ much labor profitably to his workmen and with a small profit, or at least without loss, to himself.

I have small patience, indeed none at all, with the man, who, thriftless and non-accumulative himself, has apparently no higher object in life than to scheme how best he can delay the progress and thwart the plans of his fellow-workman, who, having developed the ability to successfully handle capital and men, stands now, and must ever stand, a protective wall between himself and the ravening, gaunt, ungainly wolf of want. M. V. ZIMMERMAN.

124 Canal Street, New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

COAL SUPPLIES FOR FAMILIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not use your great influence in behalf of fuel-stricken families? Instead of letting coal reach them through grasping speculators, cannot it reach them directly through the hands of regular city dealers?

Let it be understood just what it costs these dealers, and then we shall all have coal again at nominal prices. But keep it out of the hands of grasping speculators!

There are thousands of carloads ready on the tracks for early transportation, (now that the railroads can go to the mines for their supplies,) which should reach us in a jiffy! J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1902.

TYRANNY OF LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think at this time no one should hesitate, at whatever personal risk, to expose the tyrannies of the labor unions. A small brewer a couple of days ago tried to economize in his brewery by dismissing two engineers, as he could not afford to run his ice plant as freely as before because of the high price of coal. The union informed him that if he dared to dismiss one engineer his business would be ruined and his beer boycotted from one end of the country to the other. The brewer obeyed, as he did not dare to fight the union with its underhand, malicious methods of warfare.

A friend of mine—a dealer in furniture—had his men strike last Winter because one of the men had failed to pay his dues to the union. My friend called the men to him. He said it was his busy season, that he could not afford to be idle, and he offered to pay the man's dues out of his own pocket. The men would not return to work until their employer had paid, not only the man's dues, but the men's wages for the two days' strike during which time not a hand had been lifted in work.

We hear a great deal of demagogic shouting against capital and trusts and capitalists, let us now listen a bit to the tales that every employer of labor can tell if he will—if he dares.

A TRUE FRIEND OF FREE LABOR.

New York, Oct. 14, 1902.

AMERICAN PEAT MACHINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in THE TIMES of Oct. 12 concerning the right of Consul General Mason at Berlin, Germany, I hardly think it necessary to cross the Atlantic to get the necessary machinery to prepare peat for fuel. The writer has had long experience in preparing peat for fuel, and in making peat machinery.

Some years ago he made and started machinery in England and in St. Petersburg, Russia, for that purpose. Arriving at St. Petersburg he found the city located in the bog twenty miles in diameter. On that bog he found a German with a German machine preparing peat. The American machine displaced the German machine, doing at least fifteen times as much work and preparing the product better.

What has been done in improving machinery since then in Europe the writer does not know. It is possible that the American machine has been adopted.

L. W. BOYNTON.

New York, Oct. 13, 1902.

WOULD PROTECT NON-UNIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

First and foremost in the settlement of the coal strike the American public demands that the 17,000 or more non-union men who have been faithfully at work for the past month or two, (some of them throughout the whole term of the strike,) at the risk of their lives and the safety of their families and homes, shall be well and properly taken care of. And, furthermore, the testimony of these men and of all non-union men should have equal weight with that of the union men before the Arbitration Commission. Papers like THE TIMES are expected to come out strongly on this point, since these men have no walking delegates or active politicians looking after their interests. The President's commission will no doubt command universal confidence, but its members should not be allowed to forget that the vast majority of the people (who are not union men, by the way) are not prejudiced in favor of either side to this controversy, but intend to see fair play. W. W.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

St. Louis itself has some buildings which ought to be utilized for the purpose of the fair. One of these is the Frémont mansion, on Chouteau Avenue, from which the first emancipation proclamation of the civil war era emanated. This was issued by Frémont on Aug. 31, 1861, when he was commander of the Western Department of the Union Armies, with his headquarters in St. Louis, and covered the slaves owned by men in this region who were in the Confederate service. The time was not quite ripe for emancipation, and Lincoln annulled the proclamation. The building in which the word first went forth for the freedom of the slaves is about to be torn down to give place to a box factory, and it might be well for the World's Fair officials, since the building has to be razed in any case, to have it rebuilt on the exposition grounds.

Another building in which history was made is the old Washington Hall, on Elm Street, where the meeting was held on Jan. 11, 1861, in which, under the direction of Francis P. Blair, Jr., James O. Broadhead, and others, started the series of events which defeated the plottings of Claiborne F. Jackson, Missouri's secessionist Governor, and the rest of the Southern sympathizers and held this State firmly in the Union. There is no longer anything partisan about the events connected with the war on the Union. Southern sensibilities would not be offended by the preservation of these edifices. It would be impracticable to remove Washington Hall to the World's Fair grounds, but a tablet ought to be placed upon it telling briefly the events in which it figured.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Stone Says Brigands Should Repay

Secretary Burton of the Foreign Office of the American Board, commenting upon a dispatch which affirmed that Miss Stone, the captured and released missionary, advises that the matter of indemnity or punishment for her capture and retention be dropped by our Government, says:

"The report entirely misrepresents Miss Stone to my positive knowledge. She has felt from the first, as do all of the Americans residing in Bulgaria and Macedonia, that to let the matter drop now would be to put a large premium upon brigandage and lawlessness, not only in Macedonia, but all over the world, with special advantages in favor of the capture of Americans. It is not a question of Miss Stone's return to Macedonia. That is a mere trifle compared with the larger question of whether Americans are to be compelled to leave that country altogether. However, Miss Stone's return will be much safer after our Government has demanded and received some kind of satisfaction for the crime com-

THE MAIN HIGHWAY OF THE BIRDS

Interesting Study of the Southern Migration Which Is Now to be Observed by Residents of California.

Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 14.—The Fall is an interesting period to the lover of birds or animals of any kind. It is the season of migration for birds and fishes, and any one located along the great lines of bird migration is afforded an opportunity to observe birds of almost every variety. The birds in their flight apparently follow great natural landmarks, as the seacoast, mountain ranges, as the Coast Range, the Rockies, extending north and south, or large rivers, as the Mississippi, and their valleys. The Coast Range of California is a beaten trail for tens of thousands of birds, which follow it up and down several hundred miles. The southern migration that is now on in Southern California is of great interest and can be easily observed. The birds which follow the Coast Range deflect near the old San Fernando Mission and join the Sierra Madres, and as a result the orange groves of the San Gabriel Valley in September and October are thronged with birds of all kinds, some to remain all Winter, others for a few days, while many continue on with but little rest. Among the latter are the geese and sand-hill cranes, whose beautiful flight attracts widespread attention. These birds follow the line of the Sierra Madres and adopt a singular method. For a resting place they rise in a spiral, their white breasts flashing like silver as they turn. Higher and higher they rise, until they are far above the loftiest peak, a mile in air; then they turn southward; the loud notes they have been uttering cease, and, headed by a leader, they string out in a long, undulating line, and literally slide down an aerial hill, often with wings locked as when soaring. This is continued until a dangerous level is attained, at which time the enormous flock is often within rifle shot, their loud, discordant cries attracting attention far and near. The flight now breaks up, and for a few moments the birds fly wildly about; then, led by some bird, they begin the graceful climb upward into the empyrean, whirling around with graceful motion; and as the sun strikes them the effect is dazzling. Myriads of silver dollars appear to have been thrown into the air, to as suddenly disappear as the birds turn.

GROVES ALIVE WITH BIRDS.

At this time every grove and tree is alive with birds. Mocking birds fill the air with their somewhat doubtful melody, imitating dogs, cats, and every bird. Flocks of the brown red-breasted housefinch have deserted their last nests, and, as non-migrants, have pre-empted all the best roosting places in the orange trees. Brilliant orioles have left their experimental nests in almost every banana tree, and the young bluebirds, with the fluffy feathers of extreme youth, dart about in flocks of four or five, following the gardener as he lifts the sod. So many birds remain in Southern California the year round that there is little difference between Winter and Summer, so far as the birds are concerned; but it is the numbers that amaze and delight the observer. Humming birds of several varieties are very common, and so tame as to almost allow themselves to be touched. Indeed, the confidence these little creatures have in man is somewhat astonishing. A number which were taken when young by the writer and placed in the house became absolutely tame. They slept at night on the edge of a basket in a closet in the writer's room, the door being left open for egress in the morning. At the first appearance of dawn the two midgets with fiery red breasts would come out of the closet and poise so closely over the writer's face as to awaken him by the air current and the noise. They were demanding their breakfast, the meal consisting of a drop or two of sweetened water from a glass which stood by the bed, which they ate greedily when held out to them. The birds became so tame that they would follow members of the household from room to room, and come to the table when called, alighting on the flowers or dishes, a source of wonder to all those who observed them. One humming bird affected the same limb of an orange tree two or three years, and presumably the same bird, while chasing another of its kind, flew into a large spider's web which had been built at the corner of the house, and almost lost its life. The spider had so completely bound it that but part of one wing was at liberty, the bird being fairly trapped, suggestive of the strength of the web and individual strands.

CUSTER'S CONSIDERATION.

Troops of Western robins are seen in the pepper trees, feeding upon the berries. In all, over three hundred different birds can be counted at this season within a radius of fifty miles, some coming, some going, and many selecting their Winter quarters. The most noticeable bird on the open mesas is the meadow lark, whose ventriloquistic whistle is the perfection of melody. The story is told of Custer that when on the march across country at the head of his regiment he was seen to suddenly turn to one side, and as each group of cavalry reached the spot they, too, turned out to the last man, to avoid tramping upon the nest of a meadow lark.

If the variety of land birds is remarkable in Southern California, the water birds are equally so. Three kinds of grebe are seen—the Western, American eared, and pied-billed grebe—and before the irrigation reservoirs were covered over, grebes and loons were often seen in them. The rhinoceros auklet and tufted puffin, Cassins auklet, and murrelets and guillemots are common, forming an attraction to the visitors to the islands off the shore of Southern California in Winter. Here the loons are often so plentiful about the piers, feeding on the schools of small fry, that it is almost impossible to fish, the loons taking the bait, and sometimes becoming hooked themselves. The birds can be seen swimming down to the bottom and taking the bait in twenty or thirty feet of water. Ten or twelve varieties of terns and gulls can be found along shore, the latter so tame that they gather about the fishermen and almost take food from their hands. The brown pelican is a common bird, feeding in a peculiar manner, plunging down from a height of thirty feet, completely disappearing beneath the surface in its efforts to seize small fry with its capacious mouth.

THE MAN-OF-WAR HAWK.

The albatross is frequently seen and occasionally the man-of-war hawk, so common on the Gulf Coast. The rookeries of the birds are of extreme interest. On Anacapa Island there is a rookery of brown pelicans on a sloping mesa on which thousands of the birds are seen rising in a vast cloud into the air when alarmed or disturbed. Cormorants breed on many of the islands, forming nests of sea weed or kelp on narrow clefts of rock; and when the young are hatched a large percentage die by falling into the water before they are large enough to swim or care for themselves. A few of the birds are predatory, especially the bald eagle, the typical Amer- means living without labor, as the eagle steals the food of gulls or lives upon dead fish, occasionally taking a lambkin. The most active thief is the man-of-war bird, which follows gulls and chases them until they drop their prey, often high in air, when it surges down with marvelous speed and picks up the fish before it reaches the water. The gulls have their revenge by preying upon the brown pelican, alighting on its back, and even head, and snatching food from its mouth as it attempts to swallow it by the curious toss of its head.

One of the most interesting birds of Southern California is the great California vulture, occasionally seen and doubtless one of the birds doomed to early extinction. They frequent the lofty mountains and can be seen from Mount Wilson, a peak nearly 6,000 feet in height, near Pasadena. The writer has seen them in the San Gabriel Valley sitting in oaks mobbed by a flock of black birds. In the old days it was one of the sports of Southern California to catch the great vulture with the viata. The birds were then common and were baited with a sheep, and when gorged so that they could not fly they were easily taken. This bird is the second largest in the world, and its breeding place has been found in the Santa Monica and Simi Mountains. A typical Southern California bird is the road runner, found in the driest and most arid places, hunting for lizards, on which it is an omnivorous feeder. The writer has often come upon the bird while hunting on horseback, and run it for several minutes before it would finally take wing. Winter in Los Angeles County is virtually Summer to the birds, as the country after the first rains dons its coat of green and soon the wild flowers are in bloom, and countless songsters fill every grove. The Spring migrations begin early, sometimes late in February the first will be seen, so Southern California may well be termed the birds' highway.

IN PRAISE OF PUMPKIN.

Quotations in Prose and Poetry Cut Into Skin of Finest Specimens.

CYNICS who complain of a dearth of interesting literature might possibly find something that would please their satiated palates by going around and reading the inscriptions on the prize pumpkins that have come to town. These pastoral lyrics are engraved deeply in the pumpkin's rind, and anybody who chooses to make a collection of them will possess a volume rivaling in interest the lore of the epitaph fiend.

In examining these mammoth pumpkins it must be borne in mind that many of them bear two sets of inscriptions; they are carved with poetic sentiment and are also stamped with the name of the farm where grown. Except for agriculturists, literary allusions of the latter class are of but little value; but the former school embraces a compendium of grand and comic opera, popular songs and novels, and political animadversions, not to mention original sayings as racy of the soil as the pumpkins themselves.

In front of one down-town fruit and vegetable store a Florodora excerpt occupies the place of honor. "Oh, tell me, glorious pumpkin, are there any more at home like you?" queries an anxious gourmand. A little to the rear, Mr. Devery's immortal phrase is utilized. "Touchin' on an' appertainin' to the best punkin' pies that ever came down the pike," sings the enormous yellow globe in its own praise. This is a pretty long inscription, and you have to turn the pumpkin over to get the end of it, but curiosity knows no limits when studying pumpkinology, and you won't mind a little trouble. A neighboring monster is labeled thus: "Oh, ain't it a shame, a measly shame, to leave your honey out in the rain?" Mr. Hardy is called upon to furnish the theme for another appeal to the passerby. "A pair of blue eyes watched over me in youth," says the pumpkin nearest the door. "Who wants me now?"

Over on Fulton Street the pumpkins all up and down the street fairly bristle with sentiment. "I've left my happy home for you," announces one gigantic fellow outside a restaurant door, and "I've reached the City of Dreadful Night. Eat me up quick," implores another. "Pie, pie, pumpkin pie. The only thing better is rock and rye," chants a fine sporty specimen further down the street.

"Who is responsible for all these poetic outbursts?" asked the visitor of one dealer.

"Various persons," was the reply. "Some of the inscriptions are cut on the pumpkins by the growers up in the country, and some by the city dealers. We find it an excellent advertisement, and would decorate all our finest fruits and vegetables that way if their skins were thick enough to stand the operation. Unfortunately, few farm products except squashes and pumpkins have a rind whose dimensions meet all the requirements, and we have to take our spite out on them. We flatter ourselves that some of the quips are rather neat, and anybody who makes a study of prize pumpkins these days will find an abundance of food for both mind and body."

Negro Stenographers.

IF THE next decade does not produce a goodly number of negro stenographers it will not be the fault of the colored people themselves.

"We have plenty of applications for admission from ambitious young negroes who think they see in shorthand and typewriting a stepping stone to the higher business position they covet, and it often goes against the grain to have to refuse them instruction," said the Superintendent of a business college last week. "In the majority of cases, however, I am obliged in self-defense to decline to teach them. The rest of the pupils would boycott me if I received these colored applicants into the school and the teachers would resign.

"The first colored pupil that overcame my scruples was a young fellow named Green. I taught him myself. He started into business on his own hook in a big Wall Street building, and I understand that he has done fairly well.

Racing at Fifty Degrees Below.

ICE footracing is something of a novelty, although I was accustomed to it, says Sandy Frew, in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, having run Charlie Lee on the ice in Omaha several years ago. An ice track is the fastest track that can be had. You can get a good foothold and it is elastic enough. You can get just the kind of bound you want. The great trouble in ice racing is to keep yourself at the proper temperature. Under proper conditions I can easily beat 10 seconds flat on the ice. You can imagine the kind of weather we had in Dawson when I tell you that it was [illegible] creats a more cordial international

TAKING UP RICH CANADIAN FARMS

Many Former Residents of the United States Become Settlers in Dominion's Western Provinces.

ACCORDING to the recently issued official returns dealing with the subject of immigration it appears that during the fiscal year which ended on June 30 last no less than 22,000 residents of the United States abandoned their native or adopted country, and with bag and baggage and about $2,000,000, marched across the border into Canada, to take up their abode and become permanent settlers there. A later official report announced the fact that this immigration is increasing at the rate of 12,000 for the last four months, and on the authority of the various agents it is reasonably estimated that in the course of the next year this number will be at least doubled.

The majority of these migrators are agriculturists from the Northwestern States. Many of them are citizens of the United States by birth, excellent farmers of good and thrifty habits—others are grown up members of these and other families, young married couples, and a sprinkling of tradespeople. To these may be added a large number of farm and other laborers and domestic servants, and in the trail of all follows a motley crowd of nomadic foreigners, mostly recent arrivals in America, including Swedes, Finns, Austrians, Poles, some Italians, and Germans, and fewer Irish and Hungarians.

CANADA'S NORTHWEST.

The vast tracts of very productive grain growing, cattle raising, butter and cheese making lands comprised within the Northwest territories of Canada have not long since been really discovered, and it is only within recent years that the Dominion and Provincial Governments in conjunction with local public companies and their respective agents have been enabled to publish the fact broadcast that there are such numberless unoccupied holdings obtainable in that district for merely nominal sums. The various agents located in the West especially have been most active lately in publishing and distributing the many alluring advantages existing for the agriculturist in the newly discovered expanse, and as the farmers from the United States are not altogether unacquainted with the neighboring land and climatic conditions, these agents experience little difficulty in convincing them of the exceptional prospects and opportunities for the expeditious accumulation of a fortune. This is amply evidenced by the present extraordinary migration. Moreover, they know that, with a little difference in the nature of the climate, both countries are pretty much the same, and are only divided by an imaginary national line—the inhabitants on both sides are to all intents and purposes one people, most speaking the same language—accustomed to the same habits and mode of life and enjoying virtually similar political freedom.

HOW CANADIANS VIEW INVASION.

The great majority of Canadians are unquestionably very favorably disposed toward the new-comers. They admire their energy, perseverance, and assurance; their good nature and liberality. This admiration is ostensibly exhibited by the average Canadian's proneness to imitate his neighbor in manner, speech, and dress. It is questionable whether at heart he would not prefer holding out the hand of friendship to a citizen of the United States than to a Britisher. There are, at the same time, it is true, some Canadians who look upon "the invasion" with a jealous eye, but these are chiefly politicians, and a section to whom the word annexation is as a red flag is to a bull, but even these could and would be appeased, no doubt, by the establishment of a more adjusted tariff system or a policy of commercial reciprocity between the two countries.

For many obvious reasons the Canadians would be more pleased to have a greater influx of British immigrants, and no effort has been spared or is being spared to induce a larger importation of new settlers from the old country. But unfortunately agriculture in Britain is on the wane, and the ancient British tiller of the soil is a man of the past. The old-fashioned farmer of the old country who was wont to stay at home personally and assiduously to farm his own little homestead and be satisfied with a plain and frugal living

FORECAST FAKIRS KEPT BUSY

Indictments Pending Against Many of Them in District Attorney's Office—Agents for Worthless Companies and Policy Men.

NEVER in the history of this city have there been so many clairvoyants and professors of the pseudo-science of astrology practicing their arts as at the present time, and perhaps never in the history of the world has the seer been able to do such a lucrative business through the employment of modern methods which have recently been called to the attention of the District Attorney's office.

The profession of the modern soothsayer, as the complaints to the District Attorney's office show, does not consist merely in practicing upon the credulity of the ignorant and superstitious in foreshadowing the future; but in influencing weak-minded persons and persons easily influenced by a pretended display of occult power to invest their money in all sorts of wildcat ventures in stocks, bonds, and real estate. In fact, the large majority of both the men and women who advertise themselves as being able to foretell man's destiny are agents to promoters of paper corporations and schemes which if exploited in the open would not attract the most gullible, but when presented in the mystic shadows of the seer's closet appear as the most attractive of opportunities.

At the present time there are a dozen or more complaints in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions attached to pending indictments, in which graphic stories are told of how these promoters have secured victims through the subtle agency of clairvoyants. One thing that it would be well for possible future victims of the sharper-soothsayer combinations to learn is that there is not one chance in a hundred of obtaining any redress, criminal or civil; for there is no statute in this State making it even a misdemeanor to practice the "black arts." Of course it is a crime to obtain money under false pretenses, but any one who has any knowledge of the practice of criminal law knows that that is one of the most difficult crimes on the statute book to prove.

At the present time there are between 2,000 and 3,000 clairvoyants and astrologers in this city, and about 10 per cent. of their number do such a flourishing business that they are able to spend in the neighborhood of $5,000 a week in advertising. One alone spends approximately $20 a day in this way. Therefore, when one considers that the fee for straight "fortune telling" is generally only from 50 cents to $1 it is patent that the soothsayer must either have an enormous clientele or else do a "little something on the side." As the complaints to the District Attorney's office show it is the "little something on the side" from which the big profits are derived.

THE FORECAST FACTORY.

To those who have never been lured by a glowing advertisement to an up-to-date "forecast factory" a description of its interior workings may be of interest.

The victim is first invited by the advertisement to send a few pennies, a dime, or a quarter for a partial "reading" or horoscope, giving the date of his birth or a specimen of his handwriting. He receives in reply a few vague sentences so cleverly worded as to allure the credulous one to make a visit to the "occult scientist," and learn some of the true inwardness of his destiny.

When he calls at the address given, an apartment or in some cases a modest-looking house on a side street, he no sooner enters the seer's abode than he is impressed with the awe-inspiring silence that pervades the atmosphere. The person who opens the door (in the case of the prosperous) is generally a smooth-shaven, elderly man, with a face like a mask, who speaks in a funereal whisper and walks as if in fear of stepping on and breaking some magic spell. If the visitor is observing he will notice that the house is furnished with a view to subduing and deadening the slightest sound, much after the manner of the houses used by spiritualists. Everything is of the most sombre hue, even to the carpets and wall papers. Once inside the "mask" first conducts the stranger down the entire length of a long hall and turns the knob of a door which opens upon greased hinges. The room into which this door opens is a big one, bare except for several lounges or sofas flanking the walls. The green shades and heavy curtains which screen the windows admit only enough light for one to make out vaguely the lounges, the black-brown carpet, and the dark shadow-absorbing walls. Gradually one or two forms sitting on the lounges in rigid silence are discerned.

In two or three minutes the "mask" flits in and beckons to one of the other occupants of the room, who glides noiselessly out of the room in the wake of his conductor.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE SEER.

At last the finger beckons to the last visitor, who is led to a door off the hall which opens to the touch. He finds himself in an apartment that seems all curtains and draperies. The visitor is in the "presence." The "presence" is ensconced in an inclosure of four walls of heavy portieres which hang from the ceiling and brush the floor with heavy silken fringe. This is the seer's closet, and it is lighted by two candles set in a black wrought-iron candlestick, which occupies, with several odd looking boxes and disks, a small table of the tripod variety. The soothsayer, who is entirely modern, smooth shaven, bald, his long slender figure dressed in a neat black Prince Albert coat, is seated with his legs crossed in a black-enameled wicker chair and gazing with an air of deep abstraction at one of his strange charts.

He comes to with a jerk, calls the stranger by name, and begins to reel off his horoscope. The visitor is deeply impressed, for it does not strike him until later that he delivered his invitation containing his partial horoscope to the "mask." Then the seer asks him a few questions, after which he delivers himself slowly and impressively of a number of long sentences abounding in obsolete words.

First, is any information desired as to the destined outcome of any affair of the heart or any family trouble or financial difficulty? The questions are interspersed with ingenious insinuations which may be recognized as coming from one whose mind is peculiarly well trained in inductive reasoning. Then slowly and with remarkable skill the subject of speculation is led up to. The visitor may have all but lost the thread of the discourse when he hears:

ADVICE AS TO SPECULATION.

"You have speculated," abstractedly and with no suspicion of interrogation. He has just framed the answer "Yes," when he is anticipated.

"You are going to speculate again. This time you will make a fortune." He leans forward and observes closely the constellation in which your particular star of destiny revolves, and then continues: "Yes, you will become rich." He seems to slowly lapse into a natural trance, from which he speaks rapidly, fluently, giving a glowing account of the speculation in which your destinies urge you to invest.

As the victim's faculties collect themselves he finds himself paying the seer his fee. Then he is out in the street with his head ringing with "Arizona Fuel and Oil" and in his hand a card bearing the name and address of the agent or promoter of the "Arizona Fuel and Oil Company."

This is especially true of the women clients of the modern seer; for about 80 per cent. of the victims of these promoter-seer combinations are women, and if the complaints in the District Attorney's office are true, many of them have been defrauded out of their fortunes in this way, and there are probably hundreds of others who have been victimized in the same way, but do not make known their losses for fear of being ridiculed by their husbands, relatives, and friends.

It need not be supposed that only those who are sufficiently rich to buy stock and bonds or invest in remote real estate are made victims by the modern seer. The comparatively poor suffer as well, for the fraternity is often engaged in promoting beautiful schemes on a smaller scale, but just as rich in golden chances, in which anywhere from $5 to $100 can be invested. But the investment is never made with the soothsayer—always with the agent, a person of disappearing habits. Forecasters of this class locate in the poorer neighborhoods all over the city. When they have pitched their tent they allow one or two of their customers to invest a few dollars in one of their magnificent little schemes, and win what, in comparison to the risk, is a rich prize. This is just by way of throwing out bait, and in most cases results in a big catch.

AGENTS OF THE POLICY MEN.

There is still another branch of the family which is in the employ of various lottery companies and policy men. Its representatives remain only a month or two in any one place, but in that time they obtain many customers for their employers, who pay them liberally for their efforts. The great majority of this class are women or men who disguise themselves as old hags. They are mostly natural trance mediums or card readers, few of them ever pretending to any knowledge of astrology, chirography, palmistry, or similar "sciences." As they are generally confined in their operations to quarters in narrow tenements they are somewhat handicapped in producing that air of mystery which is simulated in the apartments of their more fortunate brethren, but they succeed in awing their customers with skulls, bones, black cats, trained chickens, crystal balls, and other such refinements which are as old as the Egyptians.

FOUR QUEENS WERE TOO GOOD

Negro Laid Them Down, and Gamblers Were "Sold."

IT IS not by many moons so long ago as to antedate the memory of the oldest inhabitant that, under the broad-gauge rules then regulating railroad passenger traffic a trio of second-class blacklegs were permitted a pretty free hand in the "smokers" of one of the roads running between Buffalo and Cleveland. The members of this gang were "slick propositions" in their way, and variously disguised as farmers, cattle buyers, or other travelers in the honest humbler walks of life, by individually boarding the train at different stations, apparently meeting by merest accident as strangers, and, as such, indulging in a game of euchre, "just for fun, you know," and pleasantly to pass the tedious hours of a monotonous journey, they managed to most artistically and effectually close the eyes and open the pocketbooks of many a victim guilty of the common folly of blindly judging from and trusting to appearances.

Their methods, which are still occasionally practiced in some of the remote and more benighted regions of the land, may be illustrated by their experience with a well-dressed colored fellow-traveler, the contents of whose wallet, as they shrewdly surmised, did not belie his outward signs of prosperity, and who readily accepted an invitation to take the fourth hand in their innocent little game, the same being euchre, as previously stated.

After a sufficient number of games had been played to disarm suspicion on the colored gentleman's part and to smoothly pave the way to the ultimate purpose of the impromptu session, the party who looked as greenly innocent as a field of cabbages, and apparently hailed from the muddiest recesses of the rural "deestriks," casually remarked:

"B'gosh, if this wuz poker instead of euchre, an' I wuz playin' down to Cranesville, I'd make some one of them smarties set up the cider fur the hull house, you bet!"

"Now if I was dare, mine frient," asserted one of his pals, "unt of I gambeled, which is not my bissness, I would bet mine tailor schop dot my hant beats yours."

"Y'd have no more show then y'r forefathers hed agin' Boneparty," retorted the farmer.

"O-ho! is dot so? Vell, I vill bet you fiftdy cents dot it ain't."

"Done!" replied the other, and on the show-down the mock tailor won.

This was the entering wedge to a number of similar bets, ranging progressively from a quarter to $2, in which, unconsciously egged on by the force of example and the gambling spirit inherent in the majority of mankind, the colored gentleman participated, and was permitted to hold more than his own to the extent of the better part of a "tenner."

It was now ripe time for the coup, which was engineered in this wise:

The hayseed representative, on lifting a hand dealt by the Teutonic traveler, exclaimed:

"By the jumpin' Jehosaphat, I've struck a corn-cracker this time!"

"I've got a pretty good pokah hand myself, boss," asserted the spruce African of American descent.

"Waal," replied the other, after considerable well-simulated consideration and hesitation, "I dunno as its exactly right, but as I badly need jist a hundred dollars fur to buy a thrashin' machine, I calcerlate 'tain't no onpardunable sin to win it, fair an' squar', if I kin, so I'll bet you that figger that I hold the boss keards," and, suiting the action to the words, he seemed to await the result with such intensely nervous anxiety that his cards fairly fluttered in his trembling hands.

His dark-skinned prospective victim produced a crisp new one-hundred-dollar bill with the most promising alacrity, and, after another glance at his hand, made a motion with it as though he had decided to call the bet, but, on second thought, and as the fateful words, "I call you," seemed trembling on his lips, he drew his money back and carefully studied his cards for several anxious moments. The result seemed to reassure him, for he again made as if about to drop his hundred on the farmer's pile. Then, while the expectant gang watched his movements with hungry and hopeful eyes, the unexpected happened. A second time he withdrew his bet, and after once more carefully skinning and coining his cards, laid them down, face up, with the remark:

"Gemmen, I 'clare fo' Gad I think fo' queens is mos' too good a han' for a nigger to hold."

Before the paralyzed and literally euchred gang could recover their wind that son of a slave had left the car, remarking as he disappeared: "We's jus' comin' into Erie, whar I git off, an' am forced to leave the mos' pleasantest an' amusin' company I ever collided with on dis road."

"Sucked in by a blacksnake!" bellowed the bucolic fakir.

KAISER'S GIFT TO HARVARD

Will Be Placed in New Hall of German Museum.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University has returned from a year spent in Germany in behalf of the new Germanic Museum which is being built up in Cambridge, and which benefited so largely by the gift of the Emperor William, conveyed to President Eliot last Spring at the hands of Prince Henry. Prof. Francke says that the casts comprising the Kaiser's gift will probably arrive in this country next February, and will be immediately set up, with funds contributed by the Germanic Museum Association, in the new hall provided by the university. At about the same time, too, will come a notable collection of reproductions of the art of German workers in silver and gold, contributed by leading citizens of Berlin—business men, members of the university, sculptors, men of letters—the value of the gift amounting in all to something like 50,000 marks.

In many ways this special gift, which was expressly designed to supplement the Emperor's, and received his cordial approval, will possess special interest to Americans for its suggestiveness in the development of a craft in which we are already beginning to excel. The first suggestion that such a gift should be made came from Dr. Richard Schoene, Director General of the Prussian Museums, and Dr. Julius Lessing, Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum, as it may be called, in Berlin. Toward the end of last March a meeting was held at this museum at which, among others, Dr. Schoene and Dr. Lessing, Prof. Kekule, rector of the University of Berlin; Profs. Harnack, Paulsen, and Erich Schmidt of the same university; Dr. Althoff, the Prussian Minister of Universities, and Herr Gwinner, Director of the Deutsche Bank, and probably the best-known banker in Berlin, were present. Addresses were made, including a particularly sympathetic and enthusiastic speech by Dr. Althoff, and Dr. Lessing displayed a number of pieces of gold and silverware, comprising the gems of the museum's collection—by all odds the finest in Germany—as examples of what it was desired to reproduce for the new Germanic Museum across the sea. As a result of this meeting a private circular was sent out to a number of selected names in Berlin calling for a subscription of 30,000 marks. This subscription is still in progress, but in the meantime the money required for the purchase of the special pieces selected by Dr. Lessing has been contributed by a single donor and galvano-plastic reproductions have been ordered from the Arts and Crafts Museum.

CLOSE COPIES OF ORIGINALS.

These copies—about fifty in all—can hardly be told from the originals, whether in gold or in silver, and comprise the most representative collection of the kind, in all probability, ever seen in this country. The magnificence of some of the pieces is surprising to any one unacquainted with this division of German art. The range of time is from the beginning of the fifteenth century to the end of the eighteenth—the period, in other words, when the art of the silversmith was at its best, and when the succession of the various styles is also most interesting to the student. The nucleus of the collection is the superb table service, in gold and silver, including something like thirty-five pieces, which was used on state occasions by the City of Lueneburg. It dates back to the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Not only in Berlin, but everywhere he went, Prof. Francke was received with the greatest cordiality by all students of Germanic art. In Nuremberg he attended the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the great Germanic Museum, after which the Harvard collections are to be largely modeled. In Switzerland the director of the National Museum, Dr. H. Angst, was most helpful, and in accordance with his recommendation the Swiss Government, as has already been announced, is preparing a valuable collection of casts, from originals in the museum or from important national monuments, which will satisfactorily illustrate the sculptural art of the German cantons of Switzerland. A portion of this collection is expected to arrive in this country some time during the coming year. Back again in Germany, Dr. Schoene and Dr. Wilhelm Bode especially—the latter the director of the Royal Museum and himself a Vice President of the American Germanic Museum Association—gave invaluable assistance, particularly in suggestions regarding the objects to be included in the Emperor's gift.

SUPPLEMENTARY PURCHASES.

In addition, Dr. Francke was able to purchase, from funds forwarded from the United States, a number of interesting objects which are already being received in Cambridge—consisting principally of casts of monumental pieces of sculpture directly supplementing the collection tendered by Prince Henry. For example, it may be remembered that one of the largest pieces selected by the Emperor was the magnificent bronze portal of the Cathedral of Hildesheim, dating from the eleventh century. From the same cathedral Prof. Francke has secured full-sized casts of the famous Bernward column and the baptismal font, together with the choir screen of St. Michael's in the same city, a collection which, taken all in all, will represent the Hildesheim art of that period in exceptionally satisfactory fashion.

Other purchases are the statues of Emperor Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde from Bamberg Cathedral, the famous figures of the Wise and the Foolish Virgins from the Cathedral at Strasburg, which is also represented in the Emperor's gift, and a number of examples of the bronze sculpture of Peter Vischer—whose St. Sebaldus tomb at Nuremberg was selected by the Kaiser—including the tomb of the Count of Henneberg and his wife, exhibited as two recumbent figures.

SINS AND VIRTUES AIRED IN PUBLIC

Harangues of Elders Are a Striking Feature of Street Fairs in the Frozen North.

AS soon as the ice is out of the Yukon so that boats can safely navigate the stream the natives begin their pilgrimage to the nearest point where the annual festivities are to be held. Many of them travel 500 miles to enjoy the gossip of their countrymen and the pleasures which are to be found in the annual encampment. There are four places along the Yukon and near the arctic circle where these fairs are held—Fort Yukon, Tanana, Kokrine Station, and Nulata.

One of the most picturesque features of these annual street fairs consists of speeches made by the influential men. When one of these steps out into the middle of the camp and begins shouting every one ceases talking. They do not gather around the speaker, but remain silent where they are when he first attracts their attention.

Some of these harangues (for they are really nothing more) relate the important events of the past year. Some go further back, and dwell upon "ancient history." Some are eulogies of those who have passed into the spirit world during the past twelve months, and then the eulogy becomes a text for a discourse to incite the natives to a better life.

If there has been any trouble among the natives, either between villages or individuals, these supposed heathens of the far-away, ice-bound regions of the North deal with the questions mercilessly. The speaker advises each party what to do and gives his decision as to the manner in which the difficulty must be settled.

This street fair of the arctic circle, notwithstanding its gala and business appearance, is really a grand clearing house day of the year, when men's consciences are touched and their deeds, evil or good, brought into public view. Think of it, traveling 500 miles down frozen river banks to have your sins laid open, not only before you, but before the assembled tribes for hundreds of miles around. It is a sort of confession on a wholesale scale with the confession left out. The speaker has no need of that. He knows what "So-and-so" has done, and he tells it plainly and in tones that the whole camp can hear.

NOT GOOD TO BE "HARANGUED."

"I remember," says A. A. Selden of Omaha, who has recently returned from the Klondike, "one young man who aspired to become a chief. He had been married only a year and had not lived peaceably with his wife. When the annual assembly at Tanana was held an old man arose one day and held that young man up as an example for the others—to shun. All his shortcomings and misdoings were related in tones which reached the furthest loiterer on the outskirts of the camp. Then the aged Indian urged the young man to do better by his wife and the discourse ended.

"It had a good effect. The subject of the harangue went home to his wife and behaved himself. A young man with aspirations to become a chief does not care to be 'harangued' at the annual gathering, and if he is he seldom fails to mend his ways. If he did not his political wires would all be down."

But, on the other hand, if a man has done a meritorious act, it also is proclaimed—not from the housetops, but in a voice which penetrates all the tents. And usually, in this case, the "haranguer" is the actor himself. There is no false modesty among the natives of Alaska. When a man does a good act it is not considered "bad form" for him to tell of it. It is a part of his duty to relate for the edification of the others the full circumstances at this gathering, which is the only chance for gossip and from which news will be disseminated half a thousand miles away and his example afford "food for talk" for the next twelve months, of which half or nearly half, will be spent by the light of the walrus oil lamp.

TELL OF THEIR VALOR.

So, if a native has rescued a white man from the ice fields of the north in the regions of semi-yearly night and day, he tells of it. He relates all the thrilling incidents connected with the finding of the dying man, the carrying to the hut, the care given him, how he recovered, and at last how he had been brought down with them in the Spring to the white man's fort to be cared for.

"Here," says Mr. Selden, "I should say that the natives never expect any pay for these rescues. When they find a hunter frozen and destitute they take him to their homes, nurse him, give him the best they have, and, if he is in rags, divide their own clothing with him. And all without expectation of recompense. When Spring comes and loosens the ice in the rivers they take him down to the nearest settlement and turn him over to the white men to be cared for."

AN ARCTIC POTLAK.

An arctic potlak differs somewhat from the Indian "potlach" of the States. In the latter each Indian tries to outvie his competitors in what he will give away—his ponies, his blankets, his squaws, his head—if only he can come out "best man." But among the Alaskans this great feast is really one of the dead, a sort of delayed wake! In the arctic circle, when a man dies, none of his property goes to his family or relatives. It is stored away until a "potlak" is held, when it is raffled off among the members, not of his own tribe, but of the whole north region who may attend. At the appointed time the natives assemble, and each article is placed in a blanket. A blindfolded man, with his back turned to it, calls out the name of the man to whom the article shall go.

As to the dances of this street fair in the land of the midnight sun—it is a peculiarity of the copper-colored races of the white north that the two sexes never dance together! At Tanana they use no drum for their dances. Further up the Yukon they do. At Tanana they merely sing. The native tunes are very pretty, according to Mr. Selden, although simple and sometimes monotonous.

NEW YORK'S "WATER BABIES"

OF all the strange nurseries out of which children have grown to men and women, the floating homes of New York's little "Water Babies" are the queerest. Up and down the Hudson, with banks bordered by palisades, through the East River, out into the bay and up the Sound the lighter, that snail of river traffic, carries many a mother and baby in its low, unpainted cabin. These children travel Summer and Winter up and down the rivers. In Summer their garden is on the small deck, a little pile of dirt. A hoe purchased by the burly father at some longshoreman's "bunk," and a small rake give a touch of real gardening to the little heap of dirt that is thrown down on the deck for the child, and is tended and watched in its little box by all hands on the lighter.

There is usually a dog aboard, and from this the child derives more or less pleasure. When a lighter takes on a cargo of stone or anything that affords a flat top the child sits there with its mother, if she is not employed in housekeeping affairs, and throws stones into the river or "sicks" the dog on to a passing boat. It is strange what implements employed in watercraft a child will turn into playthings. An odd bit of rope will convince him that he is a Western Indian, a spike or two will change him into a sailor. If it is a girl she dresses clothespins for dolls, and sews odd bits of old canvas together for the in the sun on top of the cargo conning over a dresses.

The mothers who care for the development of their children look to their education as best they can, securing textbooks that they themselves can comprehend, and drilling into the young minds the contents to the very best of their ability.

Not long ago a mother was seen sitting in the sun on top of a cargo conning over a simple spelling lesson with her little daughter, and making object lessons of whatever came to her view as they floated down the river. For instance, one thing this worthy woman told her daughter was, as they passed a large brick building, that the bricks were made from clay, the clay was molded, cut, and baked; they were held together by mortar made of lime, sand, hair, and water; that the woodwork of the house was cut from forest trees, that they were planed and made into lumber, the nails and iron work were in metal taken from the earth, smelted, molded, and brought to the city.

The children rarely go to school; their lives are irregular; they live from day to day here and there; they grow to manhood and womanhood on the water, with the tender care of a mother and the rough, hearty men of the river about them. The pride of the mother on the raft is illustrated in many a way. She will spend her spare time, what she has aside from performing her meagre household duties, in beautifying her child. Should these good people suddenly happen to discover that they were short of coffee for breakfast, and for the purpose of borrowing some bump into a passing lighter, it is just as well to have the "infant" looking bright and neat. If it is a girl her dresses are always clean, and her little shoes are always blacked, not because she goes into mud puddles or crosses muddy streets to bespatter them, but simply because to black the child's shoes is a regular part of the daily work of the mother, and every day she may be seen rubbing the tiny foot gear with a blacking brush three times its size, and probably wears them out more quickly than do the little feet that slip into them.

When the baby goes ashore with mother to "call" or with father to be exhibited with pride before his acquaintances who happen to be in port, she is dressed in her best bib and tucker.

These children are born, in most cases educated and brought up, on board the lighters. They grow to years of discretion, know no other life, and invariably fall in love with and marry some one who knows the lift of the raft. They buy their own boat or work for a lighterage company; they pass their parents in midstream; they wave a good-morning to mother-in-law, and float on, happily unconscious of the great bustling life ashore, contented with their cabin, their dog, and themselves.

LUNCH IN CHURCHYARD.

Many Girls Take Their Noon Meal Under the Shadow of St. Paul's Chapel.

THE most popular and least advertised lunching place on Lower Broadway is St. Paul's Churchyard, which lies around the venerable chapel at the corner of Vesey Street. Formerly the noon hour patrons included chiefly girls, with a taste for the romantic, and young men with an appreciation for pretty girls. The sexton put an end to that, however, and now the girls have it pretty much to themselves. Of course, the lone man who drifts in now and then cannot be turned away, but he is made to feel that his visits are not looked upon with favor.

Anybody who has curiosity enough to investigate for himself may go into the churchyard any of these fine days, and find sitting around the steps at the entrance to the church anywhere from a dozen to three dozen girls, complacently eating the luncheons which they brought away from home with them in the morning. As many more may be seen wandering around and about the gravestones, most of them reading. A casual glance at the covers would not lead the observer to mistake the books for works of theology.

The favorite congregating place, though, is the wide stone wall which runs along the lower end of the churchyard and makes a sort of moat between it and St. Paul's School. The sexton wondered for a long time why the wall was so popular. He went down one day not long ago and asked one of the line perched along the wall why they all seemed so fond of that particular seat.

"Why, down here," responded the girl as she bisected a vanilla éclair, "we can let our feet hang over." The sexton was afraid to ask any more questions, but he is still wondering.

"Yes," he continued, "we encourage them to come in here. It is quiet and restful, and on Wednesdays and Fridays we have noonday services in the chapel. We let them do about as they please, and anything we needn't see, we don't. I have had to draw the line several times when the girls began to peel hard-boiled eggs in church, but for the most part they behave themselves very well, and you can see the same faces here day after day.

"Flirting? Yes, there used to be a good deal of that done, but, of course, we had to put a stop to that sort of thing. Men now come in once in a while, but they don't seem to have that sense of the fitness of things like the girls have. A well-dressed chap came in here the other day, looked around, squatted himself on the grass among the graves, and lighted up his pipe. Then he opened up a newspaper, but he didn't get far into it before I explained matters to him."

A TOWN WITH ONE HOUSE WHICH HAS A POSTMASTER

It Is the Rendezvous of Many Millionaire Sportsmen Who as Directors of a Club Are Also Members of the Town Council—Its Appropriate Name.

Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TARPON, Texas, Oct. 14.—Texas has one of the most peculiar towns in the United States. It has but one house, yet a mail delivery and Postmaster. Its inhabitants are all wealthy, and devote themselves entirely to sport. In fact, Sport is the name of the town. No one is allowed to land there who is not in search of sport, and any kind of work beyond landing a tarpon or shooting a goose or duck is unknown, if not prohibited. In short, Sport is a sportsman's paradise, where the sterner things of life are forgotten and left on the mainland seven miles distant.

Sport is 'way down on the Gulf of Mexico, but there are no mosquitos; it is always cool, and after search the stroller could not find a graveyard nor could he learn that any one had ever died within the limits of this extraordinary municipality; nor had it occurred to any of the inhabitants to kill any one to start a graveyard, after the cheerful Arizona plan. It would be difficult to find a place on the map more distant from the great centres of population than Sport. To reach it from New York one may take a Galveston steamer, then go to San Antonio, and from there take another railroad, the Aransas Pass; or one can go from New York or the Pacific Slope by the Sunset Route. But all roads lead first to San Antonio unless the water trip is preferred, when the steamer is taken to Galveston, from which point a little schooner runs down the Gulf coast once in two or three weeks. When you reach the Gulf from San Antonio you are not at your destination. Here you take the mail boat and sail down the bay of Aransas to the town of Sport, founded by Edward Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Sport was so named because there is nothing but sport there. It is omnipresent in the guise of duck shooting in Winter, crab shooting in Summer, and tarpon angling, not to speak of channel bass, jackfish, alligator gars, kingfish the year round, and a score or more of the fine game fish of the Texan Coast which make their headquarters at and around Sport. The entire coast of Texas has a barrier reef from six to eight miles off shore in the form of a sandbank from six inches to twenty or thirty feet above the surface, and from one-half to four miles wide. These long attenuated phantom-like islands begin far up by the mouth of the Mississippi and beyond, and are more or less ephemeral. Some have been here for ages; others at times have disappeared, as Lost Island, that was wiped out in a night with all on board—hotels, guests, and scores of the cream of Louisiana gentry. Others try to disappear and fail, as the island at Galveston, while others have always withstood the "slings and arrows of outrageous" gales, as Mustang and St. Joseph. These long sand islands form an inland sea, like Indian River, all along shore, the bay being from eight to twelve feet in depth, famous sailing or yachting ground for the Texans. Mustang Island is one of the largest, and the sea has broken through at Aransas, forming the Pass of that name and separating the islands, the passage being not an eighth of a mile across and over thirty or forty feet in depth. The town of Sport is on St. Joseph's and looms up in the mirage for miles about, and at night, when its one house gleams with electricity, it makes a lighthouse in that region almost unnecessary.

THE ISLAND OF SPORT.

The Island of Sport is perfectly flat, of pure white sand, and so near the level of the sea that the highest waves that beat upon it on the Gulf side can be easily seen from the level on the bay side; and standing at Sport it can be seen how the island is growing, or blowing, into the bay. The prevailing wind is from the Gulf, and over the smooth, silvery island rivers and currents of white sand are flowing, some straight ahead, others winding in and out, coming with marvelous swiftness and visible some distance away. As far as the eye can reach these surface rivers of sand are seen, and the observer can but wonder that the entire island does not blow into the inner bay, forgetting that the heavy surf rolling in continuously is piling up the supply faster than it can blow away.

This vast sand tract is Sport. Not a spear of grass, a tree, or a shrub, nothing green, nothing but sand; the Gulf on one side, the Pass to the south, and the bay, six miles wide, to the west, while to the north extends the eternal sand; but one house, yet no region could be more densely populated. The inhabitants, indigenous to the soil, are there in millions, spirit crabs, as pale and diaphanous as the sand itself, and shooting at them from the piazza with a .22-calibre rifle is one of the pastimes at Sport. The single house is the clubhouse of the Tarpon Club, and is probably the most sumptuous purely angling club in the country, or anywhere for that matter. Mr. Green, it is said, is the originator of the club, and to find so fine a building so far from the mainland is one of the surprises to the visitor to the Texan coast. The original attraction was the tarpon, which gather in the Pass in such numbers that there is literally no end to them, 800 being the catch for one season and comparatively few fishing for them. Tarpon fishing is the finest sport in the world in the field of angling, as the great fish attains a length of seven feet and leaps like a black bass; leaps always and all the time; sometimes into the boat, sometimes over it, sometimes through it. When the tarpon disappear in November the bay is fairly alive with ducks, and the sportsmen from Texas and Colorado fill the club and the adjacent towns of Rockport, Tarpon, and Corpus Christi, so there was some reason for calling the town Sport.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

The Mayor of Sport is Mr. Brice, who receives the members and guests, while the Common Council, the Aldermen of Sport, may be considered to be the Board of Directors of the Tarpon Club, which has a membership of 300 or more, chiefly from New York, Colorado, and Texas, all prominent men and men of wealth, as to support a clubhouse and keep it open the year round for the benefit of the members and their guests means the expenditure of large sums. The club is open day and night, and in season filled with sportsmen, members and their wives and their friends, so fortunate as to obtain the entrée.

The singular selection of the locality was due primarily to the fishing and to the cool constant breeze which blows over this spot. The clubhouse is mounted on piles driven deep into the sand, so that it stands high in air and the sand blows beneath it. All the rooms are so arranged that they have the full sweep of the wind. There are fine wide piazzas and corridors surrounding it, on which are hammocks and lounging chairs appealing to the angler at the end of the day after playing perhaps a score of tarpon. The office, or living room, occupies the entire first floor, and here are tables loaded with periodicals and literature of the day, while on the walls are tarpon, the largest ever taken by a member—175 pounds—and the smallest, with mounted specimens of the various ducks and game birds shot there, and, of special interest to anglers, the lists of the tarpon catches of members back for several years. This out-of-the-way clubhouse is furnished with every modern luxury, exemplifying the fact that the American sportsmen propose to have their comfort even out to sea. At night the building is a blaze of electric lights, the latter leading down the long walk to the private club dock. On the pier stands a large aquarium tank, built by Mr. Green, in which are exhibited the various game fishes of the region, and in which several tarpon are to be placed to test the possibility of taking one of these magnificent fishes to the St. Louis Exposition alive to exhibit to the world one of the greatest of American game fishes.

TOWN WILL NEVER GROW.

The town of Sport, with its one house, is destined never to grow. No real estate boomer will ever lay out its streets and indicate the City Hall and Court House even on paper, for the very good reason that the inhabitants of Sport do not favor municipal growth; in fact, they are so opposed to it that they own all the land adjacent to the town, and no one can build or even land without permission; even the boatmen, which the inhabitants of Sport hire, sleep and live at Tarpon, a mile distant. Each boatman has his private signal, kept at the clubhouse, and when one is wanted the Mayor of Sport flings it to the breeze. The life saving sentinel, always on the lookout at Tarpon, sights it and reports, and twenty minutes later Mr. Green and his friends mayhap are in their boats on the way to the happy hunting grounds of the tarpon.

The town of Tarpon is almost as singular in its way as Sport. While visited by hundreds of people from all over the country, it has but one little inn for the entertaining of the public, and a few houses of boatmen and a life saving station, built on the sand, which not only blows in rivers, but is packing up against some of the houses, threatening to cover them up entirely. The house of a boatman visited by the writer had five feet of sand on a level over what had been the man's garden. A few years ago the sand was stationary on the dunes, but suddenly the wind shifted in some peculiar way and the sand began to encroach on the town, piling up against houses, ruining all the vegetation that had become a fixture in the last forty years.

BASKETS USED ON EAST SIDE

Are Among the Treasures of Orderly German Housewives.

BASKETS are a specialty of the east side, more particularly of the German quarter. It is the ambition of every woman in the quarter to have a handsome and commodious market basket, and you may see hundreds of such baskets on the arms of men and women in Avenue A and the neighboring streets. Basket shops are more numerous in the German quarter than anywhere else in town, and the baskets bought and sold there are the very best to be had. Ordinary willow and split baskets sold in the quarter are made in this country, many of them right in the shops where they are exhibited for sale; but the finer baskets are mostly imported from Germany. These baskets are made of fine straw, sea grass, shredded palm leaf, and some other materials. The best of them are handsome in form and attractive in coloring. In fact, there is evidently an excellent tradition among the German basket makers, for an ill-formed or crudely colored basket is rarely seen among the imported wares. Those baskets made of fine straw, together with sea grass, are the most beautiful in coloring. The colors are pale green and warm yellow. In form the baskets are not quite rectangular, with double lids, and strong handles. They look soft and pliable, but are rigid and strong. Sometimes the handle is strengthened with a strap of steel. The lids are secured by a catch of straw strongly woven, or sometimes a hook of metal.

Handsomest of all the imported baskets are those of shredded palm leaf. They are rectangular, roomy, beautifully woven with little triangular interstices, ivory white in color, and extremely strong and rigid. The lids, of the same material, are securely hinged and provided with metallic catches. These baskets are in two or three sizes, of which the largest is big enough for a market basket [illegible] are fishing baskets big enough for a hearty luncheon and the necessary liquid refreshments, baskets with domed lids suitable for carrying light bulky articles, work baskets for German housewives, gayly decorated children's lunch baskets, and a variety of variously formed baskets for special uses. Few of the baskets are merely ornamental; most are designed to serve some useful purpose, and none is so delicately wrought that it will not long serve the user.

The German baskets are relatively cheap, being made largely by women, children, and superannuated men, whose time would be otherwise almost valueless. A German basket that sells here for $2.50, the price of the finest imported baskets, could not be made in New York for half as much again. They are all hand-made, and they cannot be profitably produced in this country until machinery can be applied to the manufacture. The German housewife of the quarter counts her baskets as among her treasures. She buys only the best, and has them for all uses, but they last her half a lifetime, and are repaired again and again by the skillful basket weavers of the quarter. These beautiful baskets are handled with the utmost care, are not loaded with what they are not intended to carry, and kept scrupulously clean and dry.

Twenty-two Philadelphias.

THE man from Philadelphia who was sending a registered letter from the New York Post Office last week was astonished when the man at the window pushed it back to him, and told him to write "Pa." on the envelope. "There are twenty-two Philadelphias in this country," he said, "and some of them are places of importance. A woman from Philadelphia, Ky., was much offended the other day when I asked her if she intended a letter for the Pennsylvania Philadelphia. We have a great deal of trouble in this way with Philadelphia (Penn.) persons. But there are others. Brooklynites are almost as bad. There are as many Brooklyns in the United States as there are Philadelphias, but very few persons who live in the borough across the bridge know it.

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Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A variety of Wall Street clouds rolled away during the week past. Settlement of the coal strike and Government bond purchases are hailed as twin blessings by the Stock Exchange district. Quotations have recovered smartly from the depression ruling at the week's opening—last Monday's security market having had even semi-panicky features.

On every side confidence becomes reassertive. Powerful interests, able to pick up bargains in the disquietude of a week and fortnight ago, are outspoken in cheerful predictions. They need seek little for the arguments of prosperity. Evidences of good times still crowd in every business quarter. The railroads of the country suffer—practically all of them—from just one handicap: they have not got and cannot get cars enough to handle the traffic demanding accommodation.

Yesterday's bank statement, awaited with acute interest by everybody in Wall Street, closed the business week by a showing of approximately $4,000,000 added to surplus reserves. Banking circles are no longer nervous. Active money, but reasonable rates—interest charges that will not hinder business—are anticipations generally expressed by Wall Street's foremost bankers. Agricultural and merchandise exports expand satisfactorily. Gold exports are expected.

Notwithstanding the fact that much has been said upon the changing character of railroad freight tonnage, and upon the offsets that have sprung up to meet the short corn crop of 1901, and to maintain earnings in spite thereof, the subject has by no means been exhausted. Nor will it be until the records are complete for the late year, until they can be compared as to every possible detail. Each successive report of any consequence that appears giving the experience of an important system will be bound to attract in undiminished degree the attention which this phase of contemporary railroad progress demands—and thus every inkling that can be gained as to the probable trend of future traffics is energetically sought for.

A score or more of roads have issued their pamphlet reports for the fiscal year 1902, (all but two, Rock Island and Chicago and Northwestern, closing with June 30,) and from many of these much information may be had as to the progress of recent results. Much more would be possible were it the general custom to include a properly arranged commodity movement in such documents; and why this is not the invariable rule it is difficult to conjecture. Such roads as St. Paul and Rock Island give the classification, and in ample form; but Northwest and Illinois Central withhold it. Wabash gives the itemized figures, and so do Southern Railway, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, Atchison, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and many others. Not so Louisville and Nashville, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Ontario and Western, Chicago Great Western, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Denver and Rio Grande. In spite of the short supply of returns, however, those available are sufficiently representative, and cover a sufficiently wide and diversified area to give a fair basis for conclusions by combining their figures. Of course, it was a foregone conclusion that, the late year's crops of corn, oats, and fodder being so depleted, the railroads would make out poorly on grain and agricultural tonnage. They did. At least a large number of them did, for of fourteen roads whose grain tonnage is ascertainable, only three got through better in 1902 than in 1901, (insignificant changes all of them,) while the remaining eleven piled up a loss equivalent to more than 20 per cent. Taken together, the entire number secured 14,017,116 tons of grain, against 17,711,365 tons, hence the late year's shrinkage was 3,694,249 tons. These are the details:

TONS OF GRAIN CARRIED.

	1901. Tons.	1902. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
Atchison	2,081,037	1,546,245	544,792
St. Paul	3,474,628	3,249,050	225,578
Rock Island	1,813,573	1,437,844	375 729
Wabash	1,681,245	1,076,676	604,569
South. Railway	655,471	614,944	40,527
Cent. of Georgia	159,315	127,214	32,101
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	635,418	563,867	71 551
Hocking Valley	141,908	108,166	33,742
Miss., K. & Texas	554,596	560,149	*5,553
Boston & Maine	1,548,502	1,292,662	255,840
Ches. & Ohio	347,682	457,465	*109,783
Norf. & Western	288,812	207,148	81,664
N. Y. Central	4,187,450	2,509,024	1,678,426
St. L. Southwest.	131,728	266,662	*134,934
Total	17,711,365	14,017,116	3,694,249

*Increase.

But except in one instance not a trace of this heavy loss is to be found in the aggregate freight movement of any of the roads. New York Central, whose contraction in grain tonnage of 1,678,426 tons, or 40 per cent., is exceptionally severe, went behind 831,137 tons on its total business, but even where such losses as 500,000 and 600,000 tons were sustained by Atchison and Wabash as to grain—or even the hardly less conspicuous losses of St. Paul and Rock Island—these have turned out far less than the increases provided by the movement of other commodities. The exhibit of all tons moved stands this way, and shows a net gain of 8,069,956 tons, or 5.17 per cent.:

TOTAL TONS CARRIED.

	1901. Tons.	1902. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Atchison	11,112,614	11,596,093	483,479
St. Paul	18,010,683	19,885,573	1,874,890
Rock Island	7,706,535	8,245,978	539,443
Wabash	8,345,949	8,578,603	232,654
Southern R'way.	15,887,376	16,811,538	924,162
Cent. of Georgia	2,706,915	3,256,444	549,529
Nashville, Chattan'ga & St. L.	4,081,735	4,292,465	210,730
Hocking Valley	6,756,611	8,156,514	1,399,903
Miss., K. & Tex.	4,884,796	5,014,429	129,633
Boston & Maine	17,516,571	18,183,321	666,750
Ches. & Ohio	10,125,497	10,904,165	778,668
Norf. & Western	11,344,064	12,268,100	924,036
New York Cent.	36,430,826	35,599,689	*831,137
St. L. Southwest.	2,399,171	2,586,387	187.216
Total	157,311,343	165,381,299	8,069,956

*Decrease.

There is, of course, only one conclusion to be arrived at from this setting forth of the freight movement of the roads enumerated, that other than grain offerings proved a mighty influence upon traffics by expanding in the aggregate nearly 12,000,000 tons, and spreading, as it is known to have spread, into almost every other commodity which the railroads carried. It would be a long story to go into the full details of each particular road's experience, and it would be an impossibility to set the matter out in any very complete form, owing to the different methods adopted by the companies in presenting their statements. No particularly useful purpose would be served, therefore, by producing a fragmentary record, although it is to be regretted that many months will elapse before official classification will be available. The plain and simple fact is established that the railroads moved more freight last year than they moved the year before, and that the short crops were ineffectual in stopping the progress of those manufacturers or of curtailing the output of those industries which are seen to have had such a stimulating effect on railroad business. It might be indicated of this or that group of articles that the gain was so much or so little; that they formed this or that percentage of the whole, and the showing would be a highly interesting one. But proper concern in such results will perhaps only develop when it is possible to extend review to cover the whole field of inquiry.

What is called up by so brief a study of conditions as is at present facilitated is the changing characteristics of the freight movement over a series of years as indicated by the experience of one or two of the more important systems. If, for example, St. Paul be taken for 1893, which was a year of heavy traffics for that road, and the late year's outcome be compared with that for the earlier period, it will be seen that while the whole range of agricultural products furnished an increase of 994,424 tons, or 25 per cent., other commodities gave the system an increase of 6,629,444 tons, or 80 per cent., the aggregate gain being 7,623,868 tons, or 62 per cent. Without going into the question of expansion in mileage, this is the brief summary:

ST. PAUL.

	1893. Tons.	1902. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Agricultural	3,936,818	4,931,242	994,424
Other freight	8,324,887	14,954,331	6,629,444
Total	12,261,705	19,885,573	7,623,868

Or, take Wabash, whose traffic is less dominated by agricultural products, and a more striking change is observable, for on this road between 1893 and 1902 agriculture actually receded as an influence on traffic, 111,336 tons less being carried of the output of that industry, while of the commodities furnished by other industries there was a gain of 1,653,552 tons, shown in these figures:

WABASH.

	1893. Tons.	1902. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Agricultural	1,923,498	1,812,162	*111,336
Other freight	5,112,889	6,766,441	1,653,552
Total	7,036,387	8,578,603	1,542,216

*Decrease.

But perhaps one of the most remarkable records is that made by the New York Central. Ten years ago the company was reporting on barely 2,100 miles of road, on which for 1892 it carried 3,243,858 tons of grain and for 1893 2,653,966 tons. Grain only can be taken for this comparison on account of the altered form of reporting, but this will serve. For the late year the company reports operations on 3,320 miles, which includes the Boston and Albany, and presents comparisons with results for 1901 on the same mileage basis. As seen below, the company lost heavily on grain last year and on other traffic. But here is the significant fact, that grain tonnage in 1902 fell short of the movement for either 1892 or 1893, and that taking the two years together, 1901 and 1902, the former with what looks like a large total against the outcome for the latter, and there is a gain of only 800,000 tons, or about 14 per cent., over the combined result for the two earlier years. Meantime the movement of other commodities has almost doubled:

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

	Grain. Tons.	Other Freight. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1892	3,243,858	17,477,894	20,721,752
1893	2,653,966	18,658,106	21,312,072
1901	4,187,450	32,243,376	36,430,826
1902	2,509,024	33,090,665	35,599,689

***

That there should have been such a compensation for the loss of the crops last year is a phenomenal development, although it may not be certain to what extent this feature of growth independent of agriculture may continue. And that there should be indicated so complete a transforming of railroad business as is revealed in the few quoted single comparisons is a striking tribute to the country's progress on broadening lines.

To characterize the change as marvelous is using moderate language.

there had been quite noteworthy additions made to maintenance of way and equipment, the year 1900 showing the large total of $6,057,250 for equipment, or as much as $3,266 per mile, compared with $4,387,892, or $2,064 per mile for 1897, and the year 1901 the total of $4,288,895, or $1,989 per mile for way and structures, as compared with $3,089,606, or $1,454 per mile for the earlier period. The late year stands well up to years preceding those named as showing maximum expenditures, reduction having been largely possible as a result of the improved condition which had been brought about. As to cost of conducting transportation, which showed an increase last year, and which indeed has shown increase for all years, expansion in the aggregate having been more than two million dollars, or 15 per cent., it has to be stated that, despite progress in this direction, the proportion of gross earnings absorbed in handling traffic has steadily decreased, 40.5 per cent. for 1902 comparing with 45.5 for 1897, results running this way:

CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.

	Amount.	Per Mile.	Per Cent. of Gross Earn'gs.
1897	$14,294,818	$3,727	45.4
1898	15,085,821	7,102	44.7
1899	15,204,502	7,209	45.5
1900	15,806,021	7,494	41.3
1901	16,138,787	7,485	41.3
1902	16,561,647	7,690	40.5

It is thus seen that the actual outcome of the improvements and additions which have taken place has been to lessen the outlay necessary to the proper conduct of the company's business, which at the 1897 average for transportation in the late year would have entailed an expenditure of $2,000,000 more than it was necessary to put out in that period. The net result has therefore been that a large augmentation of gross earnings has permitted a highly satisfactory development of net, measured per mile of road by the following averages:

RESULTS PER MILE OF ROAD.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1897	$14,823	$10,980	$3,843
1898	15,883	11,975	3,908
1899	16,001	11,932	4,069
1900	18,153	13,486	4,667
1901	18,139	13,177	4,962
1902	18,988	13,083	5,905

It has been seen that expansion in profit making has followed larger expenditures on road and rolling stock. In addition to what has been put into the Erie Railroad Company's actual working plant, however, issues of securities have been made to cover cost of acquisition of coal and other properties, and as a sequence thereto charges have risen appreciably above the level at which the company started off. The New York, Susquehanna and Western was brought under control in 1898, this being operated as a separate line, and in 1901 the entire stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was acquired, valuable coal mines being included in the purchase, the result desired and obtained being the removal of the danger of an independent coal line to tidewater. Income from the coal companies was naturally heavily increased by this operation, as brought out in the statement now introduced, showing this feature combined with income from other sources than those of railroad traffic:

MISCELLANEOUS NET INCOME.

	Coal Companies.	Other Sources.	Total.
1897	$134,312	$179,201	$313,513
1898	209,785	203,583	413,368
1899	298,479	259,097	557,576
1900	236,642	183,466	420,108
1901	1,274,536	221,247	1,495,977
1902	1,702,491	242,717	1,945,208

* From the sources named nearly $2,000,000 of income for 1902 is seen to have taken the place of only $313,513 for 1897, and no more than $420,108 for 1900, the company meantime obtaining a much desired end in gaining control of interests which might easily have been costly had antagonism remained and developed as occasion offered. It will now be in order to see what the effect has been upon the company's charges owing to the obligations into which it has entered, and later how those obligations have been met. First, as to charges, these show up in this way both gross and net:

	—Charges.— Gross.	Net.
1897	$8,126,283	$7,812,770
1898	8,082,271	7,668,903
1899	8,496,555	7,928,979
1900	9,601,104	8,160,998
1901	9,368,248	7,872,271
1902	10,278,865	8,333,157

Gross charges include interest on bonds, rentals, proportions due leased lines worked on a percentage of earnings, interest on mortgages and equipment trusts, and are seen for 1902 at a total of $10,278,365, or more than $2,000,000 higher than for 1897. Against these must be placed the company's net income, as already set forth, when it will be found, as the figures clearly indicate, that Erie's net charges have increased in the almost insignificant proportion of 6.7 per cent. in the past five years, $8,333,157, against $7,812,770, showing a total enlarged by only $520,387. This is perhaps as strong a presentation as the most exacting could wish, certainly one which the company's officials may quote as a vindication of the policy they have pursued, and one which carries conviction that progress has been favorable even to a phenomenal extent. It is doubtful if better results could have been contemplated, and equally doubtful whether they could have been equaled or improved upon by the putting into operation of any other methods than those adopted. An increase of one-half million dollars in net charges against an increase of four and one-half millions in net earnings tells a somewhat eloquent story, which may be summed up like this:

Increase in net earnings five years	$4,553,046
Increase in miscellaneous net income	1,631,695
Total	$6,184,741
Increase in charges	$2,152,082
Increase in surplus after charges	4,032,659
Total	$6,184,741

The result of what has taken place is indicated in an increase of $4,032,659 in surplus earnings, the sum practically available for dividend purposes, and shown in the following extracts from the reports to have progressed as follows from a surplus of $352,018 for the year 1897:

SURPLUS AFTER CHARGES.

1897	$352,018
1898	633,917
1899	653,788
1900	1,663,430
1901	2,823,156
1902	4,384,677
Total	$10,510,996

As of June 30 last, the company reported a credit to profit and loss of $8,449,615. At the outset of its career, or for July 1, 1896, this credit reached the magnificent proportions of $151,709. It has therefore increased $8,297,906. Against the total surplus shown above, dividends paid have amounted to only $2,213,090—obviously the charge of too liberal treatment of stockholders would not hold with this exhibit in view—and miscellaneous deductions have been $57,932, which make the following tally:

Profit and loss July 1, 1896	$151,709
Profit and loss June 30, 1902	8,449,615
Increase	$8,297,906
Total surplus reported	$10,510,996
Less dividends	$2,155,158
Other net deductions	57,932
	2,213,090
Added to profit and loss	$8,297,906

But little space perhaps in the present discussion need be devoted to traffic matters. Erie suffered in the late year loss on account of the anthracite coal strike; but loss of tonnage of this commodity was made good by gain in tonnage of soft coal, while further increase took place in the movement of general merchandise. So marked has been the latter that, from being 1,000,000 tons more than equivalent to the coal business as to volume, it exceeded the latter in the late year 2,800,000 tons, the total movement showing 27,677,159 tons for 1902, against 20,122,086 tons for 1897, this being the yearly record.

TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

	General.	Coal.	Total.
1897	10,566,780	9,555,306	20,122,086
1898	12,701,740	10,941,685	23,643,425
1899	13,553,304	11,363,640	24,916,944
1900	14,246,636	12,701,256	26,947,892
1901	13,725,596	12,274,307	25,999,902
1902	15,266,061	12,411,078	27,677,159

As bearing upon the more economical handling of traffic by the officials of the Erie Railroad's transportation department, already shown in the gross outcome as to cost above, attention may be drawn—is compelled, in fact—by the large increase in train load and in car load, the former equal to 36.3 per cent., the latter equal to 22.3 per cent. In the late year increased proportion of short-haul traffic was largely responsible for a sharp rise in the rate per ton per mile from 5.87 mills to 6.35 mills, but even at the latter average the improvement over 1897 is only 0.39 mill, equal to 6.54 per cent., while earnings per train mile increased from $1.65 to $2.39, a gain of 74 cents, or 44.9 per cent.

	—Load—Tons.— Per Train.	Per Car.	Rate Per Ton Per Mile. Cents.	Earn'gs Per Train Mile.
1897	276.19	13.34	0.596	$1.65
1898	300.04	14.44	0.553	1.68
1899	316.46	15.78	0.517	1.64
1900	309.00	16.78	0.559	2.06
1901	375.16	16.89	0.587	2.20
1902	376.52	17.05	0.635	2.39

Because of the configuration of the road, the Erie has always worked under a disadvantage in competing with other trunk lines. This disadvantage, while being lessened may not be wholly removed, but those measures more available have apparently been resorted to, and on the further prosecution of the policy of raising the standard of the equipment much of the company's future depends, much of its ability to go on paying dividends which have been commenced and to extend this distribution of profits. Results shown above have only been possible as heavier engines and larger car capacity have been provided, and as careful management has used the added facilities to the best advantage. An enumeration of rolling stock records would show increase of 156 in the number of engines employed, and increase of 11,753 in the total of freight cars in use since 1896. But this would give no idea of increased capacity, which has only been detailed in the company's last issued report.

Indications in this direction may be gathered from the leading statistics already introduced, and from the fact that the train mileage has steadily decreased as traffic has expanded, the sharp rise in average earnings being the natural result. It may, indeed, be worth noting as one characteristic of Erie's recent policy, that decrease in the expense of repairs and renewals of freight cars in the late year was caused in part by discontinuing the practice of making extensive repairs to old light-capacity equipment. These distinguishing features in freight handling are no less marked in the records of the passenger department, where stationary rates have not prevented a large growth of earnings per train mile, since 1897, measured by a gain of 28 cents, from 84 cents to $1.12, the average number of passengers per car almost doubling, 9.67 for 1897 being supplanted by 18.30 for 1902.

MILTON J. PLATT.

port shows extraordinary operating expense increases. In the St. Louis and San Francisco instance, however, such expenditures stand for something far different from the squandering of corporation funds. They represent activity along those lines of railway management which make most for the ultimate—and indeed the early—good of the property. Such expenditures in large volume added to the ordinary operating expense account—providing for the future and lasting welfare of the property out of the revenues of a single year—are actually the very best of investments. This is the same policy which provoked outbursts of faultfinding when over a decade ago the Lake Shore Railroad set that conservative example which well-managed properties cannot longer afford to ignore. There are times when such policy requires much managerial bravery to support it, but the wisdom of it and the sure profit in it are no longer debatable.

Although the report is silent on the subject of the recent acquisition of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, it is of course known that the 'Frisco system is about to undergo still further important expansion by the addition thereto of the lines of the company named, (an average of 788 miles operated in the late year,) which will take the total length of road under control well ahead of 4,000 miles, making of the St. Louis and San Francisco a still more prominent factor in the railroad scheme of the Southwest. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois, it may be remarked, earned for the 1902 fiscal period gross amounting to $8,277,494, and net of $2,826,908, including $249,147 of miscellaneous income, showing a surplus of $607,172 after payment of 6 per cent. dividends on its entire stock capitalization.

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President B. F. Yoakum's development and management of the St. Louis and San Francisco system already give him distinctive position in the American railway world; but apparently he is only at the threshold of larger successes; the expanding Southwestern property is preparing to become a very much more important figure on the country's railway map.

Baltimore and Ohio
Its Coal Traffic Influences.

Some months ago I was told by a prominent railroad man, the Vice President of an important line, that the Baltimore and Ohio would secure a controlling interest in the Reading, and the events of the past Summer and Fall have proved this information to be correct, for it is admitted now that such is the case.

It is said that the relation of the Baltimore and Ohio to the Reading will be somewhat similar to the connection between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio. This is that the Baltimore and Ohio will not own a majority of Reading stock, but will possess a large minority, and become the most powerful single stockholding interest in the company. It will thus become the dominating force in the management, and the same policy instituted by the Pennsylvania Railroad influence in the Baltimore and Ohio will be brought into play by the latter in the Reading. On its Eastern Division there is a lot of work going on, and the extensive improvements along the main line begun last year are now well advanced, giving an idea of the tremendous work. Tunnels 2,760 feet long, bored almost wholly through solid rock, have been opened near Mount Airy, beneath the last of the Eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and extending under the village of Ridgeville. Another tunnel, 385 feet long, has been bored at Morgan's Station; another, 240 feet long, at Skyesville; one 766 feet long at Union Dam, and another, 1,400 feet long, at Ilchester.

The first great engineering feat on the Baltimore and Ohio in tunnel building, and, indeed, the first in the country, it is said, was the construction of the Marriottsville tunnel more than fifty years ago. It is in perfect order to this day, but it has to be reconstructed, the opening not being large enough to allow the largest freight cars and locomotives to pass through in safety. This enlargement is also going on. It will require at least a year yet to complete the improvements under way. Others are contemplated. They are all designed to eliminate curves and facilitate the hauling of heavy freight trains. Besides the cuts and fills at the tunnels, the tracks are being straightened in many places all along the line. The company has also recently completed negotiations for more extensive terminals on the Locust Point side of Baltimore Harbor. The Locust Point Terminal and Forwarding Company has transferred to the railroad company the valuable wharf properties adjoining the North German Lloyd piers. The property covers an area of 200,000 square feet. It is the intention to build new piers to accommodate the increased traffic of the North German Lloyd and of the Johnston Line of steamships, to Liverpool. Enlarged facilities have long been needed. The property represents part of the old Enoch Pratt estate, upon which were erected the first coal piers in Baltimore. It includes about 1,310 feet of water front. Improvements in contemplation by the Baltimore and Ohio at Locust Point are now assured. The company has also recently purchased a large piece of property off Fort Avenue, and intends to rebuild its yards at Locust Point, with a view to improving the facilities for handling export coal trade. As a result of these purchases, the Baltimore and Ohio now absolutely controls the export trade at Locust Point. Its great piers at Curtis Bay for the coastwise coal trade are the wonder of the trade; here have been loaded the large six-masted schooners which have revolutionized the carrying of coal on the Atlantic; here have also been loaded steamers with coal for the naval stations of the United States in all parts of the world.

This company pulls out of the famous Connellsville coke region, where Henry Clay Frick and Andrew Carnegie made their start for fame and fortune, immense quantities of coke annually, and it is making improvements at and about Connellsville so as to have more trackage room; work is going forward with a rush. If good weather favors the contractors, Drake & Stratton this month and next will make surprising progress. It is only in the past ten days that they have got their work under something like full headway. Between 400 and 500 men are now employed in grading between Connellsville and a point just above Gibson. The result will be room for a straight track below Green Junction to the upper end of the present yards at Gibson. The new bridge on the Fairmont branch will come in at the point where the island is now being filled. Six piers will support it. Work on these has been started. On the south side of the Monongahela River the approach to the Baltimore and Ohio bridge is being graded down. Trains from the Fairmont branch will cross this bridge instead of the old one now in use at Gibson Junction. The freight yards will extend up to the new bridge

Growth--Rapid, Vast and Healthful

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway's Record for a Year.

Events in the career of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company have moved with rapidity during the past year or two. Suggestive indications of the growth may be gained in a glance at these mileage figures, taken from the recently issued report for the year ended June 30 last, and covering the period since the organization of the present company:

	Mileage Owned.	Average Operated.
1897	1,162.05	1,162.05
1898	1,222.13	1,221.42
1899	1,385.39	1,333.76
1900	1,548.85	1,400.79
1901	1,703.91	1,686.62
1902	3,286.21	3,252.35

With a total of 3,286 miles owned and 3,252 miles operated as the average for 1902, length of road has practically doubled in the late year and has about trebled since 1897, naturally leading to many and important changes in capitalization, increase in which has been necessary to the control of so great an extent of property as that just indicated. Taking only more recent operations in this direction, the acquisition of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, with its controlling interest in the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, the purchase of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, and what has been going on as set forth under half a dozen other heads by President B. F. Yoakum in his report, and there is no question as to the wide range of activity which has characterized the company's late record.

It would be manifestly unfair, even if it were possible, to attempt comparison of last year's operating outcome with results for previous years under different conditions, regardless of what the net exhibit might reveal. Conceivably the new mileage might be more productive, capable of being more profitably worked, constituted so as to show better traffic conditions, than the original lines of the system; and conceivably the reverse might be true in every particular. To go a little further along this line some results might operate to reduce general averages, others to raise them, and the whole showing thus be thrown into confusion. Sixteen hundred miles is no light addition to make to a system only sixteen hundred miles to begin with, hence, as before said, care is necessary in reviewing what the statements reveal, and, as may be insisted, regardless of what that showing may be.

As has been intimated, capital changes have been a necessary accompaniment to system changes. In the fullest detail these are set out in the report for the late year. Summed up they appear as follows:

	Mileage Owned.	Capital Stock—Amount outstanding.	Per mile.
1897	1,162	$44,590,812	$38,378
1898	1,222	45,603,704	35,509
1899	1,385	45,616,404	32,927
1900	1,549	45,616,404	29,452
1901	1,704	46,578,204	27,336
1902	3,286	48,385,104	14,724

	Bonded Indebtedness.—Amount outstanding.	Per mile.	Annual Interest per mile
1897	$37,614,350	$32,372	$1,716
1898	39,437,100	30,759	1,560
1899	41,708,350	30,106	1,538
1900	45,014,225	29,063	1,448
1901	46,471,125	27,278	1,339
1902	122,698,455*	37,356	1,466

*Includes guaranteed trust certificates of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company.

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Not so important have been additions to share capital in the late year as to funded debt, and while the halving of the share capital per mile will not receive great consideration, the increase of $10,106, or 33 per cent., in bonds outstanding per mile may be expected to come into prominence in any discussion of the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco. This is a large expansion, undoubtedly, but it must not be allowed to stand by itself or even with the inadequate offset of the reduced average of stock. What the inquirer must seek is the charge this makes upon the company, and here it will be found that this, on the mileage basis, has been added to by only an equivalent of 9 per cent. It may also be stated that, if comparison be extended, proof can be furnished that except for 1900 and 1901 the company's annual interest per mile was smallest in the late year, despite the change shown in the bond totals and averages. Furthermore, it is also true that the company's gross earnings per mile increased last year as much as 10 per cent., comparing results on the system as now constituted with those for the system as it stood a year ago, and that the late year was the best on record. And it may also be pointed out that the extremely favorable net results for 1901 were almost matched by those for 1902, which were affected in ways that are not readily traceable on the basis for examination which may be applied to the returns for the previous year, as already pointed out. Thus the interesting and certainly anything but unsatisfactory earnings for periods named:

	Average Mileage.	Earn'gs Per Mile. Gross.	Net.
1897	1,162	$5,158	$2,160
1898	1,221	5,638	2,339
1899	1,334	5,418	2,163
1900	1,401	5,699	2,349
1901	1,687	6,032	2,566
1902	3,252	6,648	2,505

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In this particular connection it will only be necessary to put the net earnings against the charges in order to complete the demonstration as to just in what way events have had effect upon the company's records. Necessarily net earnings per mile must be adjusted to the basis on which charges are calculated, lowering averages for such years as owned mileage is seen to exceed operated mileage.

	Per Mile. Interest Charges.	Net Earn'gs.	Excess of Net Earn'gs.
1897	$1,716	$2,160	$444
1898	1,560	2,229	638
1899	1,538	2,083	545
1900	1,448	2,124	676
1901	1,339	2,540	1,201
1902	1,466	2,480	1,014

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Mileage has been repeated in all these tabulations in order that the fact may not be overlooked that it is with the old system that the outcome on the enlarged system has been compared. A far better average excess of profits over charges is seen for 1902 than for any years before 1901—more than 70 per cent. better, in fact, for the four years ending with 1900 come out with an average of only $576 per mile, whereas 1902 shows $1,014 per mile. But this is not all, nor is it the only feature suggested as calling for comment, for, while the recent result may at first sight appear less promising on the present lines than on the system as it stood before extension, it must be borne in mind that the somewhat smaller profit after interest comes from 3,280 miles and not from 1,700 miles. The real position is therefore only to be brought out by comparisons giving the surplus applicable to dividends in full. These are the figures—somewhat impressive, too—the exhibit being extended to bring in the dividends declared and the balance of income carried to profit and loss:

	Average Mileage.	Surplus Applicable to Dividends.	Less Dividends Declared.	Balance to Profit and Loss.
1897	1,162	$331,067	$100,000	$231,067
1898	1,221	686,446	360,000	326,446
1899	1,334	584,800	360,000	224,800
1900	1,401	896,361	520,000	376,361
1901	1,687	1,629,299	600,000	1,029,299
1902	3,252	2,682,779	*1,210,581	1,472,198

*Includes dividends on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company preferred stock certificates.

This is perhaps as conclusive as anything need be on the score of steady improvement, despite the system changes, and what these might have resulted in as to the exhibit taken on the whole. And the point may thus be emphasized that it is necessary, and in fact obligatory, to go beyond mere surface indications to establish any particular fact with regard to railroad operation where the latter has been affected as in the present case. It is one thing to show that funded debt per mile has been heavily raised, and that charges have been raised also, but the complexion of the showing may be materially changed by introducing facts to indicate what has come about to meet such increases, and what final profit has been secured as the outcome of the combination of newly developed conditions.

With regard to comparisons for the late year with the year preceding, taking the system lines for both years, the report presents this exhibit:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Average mileage	2,922.85	3,252.35	329.50
Gross earnings	$19,124,279	$21,620,882	$2,296,603
Expenses	11,409,887	13,472,470	2,062,583
Net earnings	$7,914,392	$8,148,412	$243,020
Other income	186,808	197,160	10,362
Total net inc.	$8,101,200	$8,345,572	$244,372
Charges, &c.	5,108,121	6,068,094	959,973
Surplus applicable to dividends	$2,993,079	$2,277,478	*$715,601
Dividends	995,920	805,281	*190,639
Surplus to profit and loss	$1,997,159	$1,472,197	*$524,962

*Decrease.

No less a gain than $2,296,603 is seen in gross earnings, of which only $234,020 got over into net earnings, as operating cost an additional $2,062,583, shown in detail below.

	1902.	Inc. Over 1901. Amount.	P. C.
Operating Expenses:			
Maint. of way	$2,976,847	$345,431	13.51
Maint. of equip.	2,212,306	206,902	10.31
Transp. & traffic	7,849,347	1,489,243	23.77
General expenses	631,970	32,907	5.33
Total	$13,472,470	$2,062,583	18.08

On a total increase of 11.88 per cent. in gross earnings maintenance appears to have averaged up to an approximate figure—13.58 per cent. increase for road and structures and 10.36 per cent. increase for equipment. The large expansion in the cost of conducting transportation calls for more elucidation perhaps than is found in the report, which, however, particularizes many traffic changes for which this may be held accountable wholly or in part. There was, for instance, a considerable contraction in the company's grain tonnage, and lighter business and trains on the new mileage and the having to haul water during the drought season, are held to account for a decrease of 13.32 tons or 6 per cent. in the trainload of commercial freight. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that such influences as worked against the more economical handling of business are not of a permanent character, and that automatic correction of the feature in question will be a probable development of a restoration to previously existing traffic conditions.

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Superficially considered the current re-

THE NEW ERIE

What Progressive Management Accomplishes.

That the railroad company which has neither a sufficiency of surplus earnings to spend nor the credit to borrow money for spending purposes is a dead proposition, and that opposite conditions are necessary to activity and progress, are facts as well exemplified in the record of the Erie Railroad as in any like institution that could be named. For a long series of years the old New York, Lake Erie and Western, to which the present company succeeded after reorganization on Dec. 1, 1895, showed a practically stationary total of capitalization. In his report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1892, President John King said: "The surplus earnings of the company for the past eight years, from Oct. 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1892, (the term of the present administration,) as shown by the annual reports, were $3,351,977.27, while the amounts expended for construction and new equipment for the same period were $8,496,572.37, with an increase in the funded debt of only $2,375,400. The source of the floating debt is therefore apparent."

Further quotation from the report just mentioned may be this sentence: "When it is considered that by these expenditures the gross earnings of your company have been increased 50 per cent. and the net 56 per cent., the wisdom of incurring these obligations is made plain. It will be observed that while your company during the past few years has expended large amounts in increasing the facilities for handling its business whereby the gross and net earnings of the system have been so very largely increased, the funded debt and fixed charges have been only slightly increased. But if this great property is to be allowed to continue to have the healthy growth to which its natural advantages entitle it, it is not wise to hamper that growth by a failure to take advantage of these conditions."

Here, however, it must be stated as a matter of record that nearly all of the improvements alluded to occurred during the first two years of the period named, the way in which the company was hampered being set forth with no little clearness in the fact that from 1887 to 1893, or in six years, the net traffic earnings expanded only $670,000, or less than 7½ per cent., while per mile there was a nominal gain of no more than $88, or but little in excess of 1 per cent. What happened to the Erie outfit is of course well enough known. It could not hold its ground, splendidly located as the property was, and promising as its outlook would have been but for the handicap placed upon it. Write the Directors in a circular issued to the holders of sundry securities on Jan. 2, 1894, after the appointment of receivers: "Your Directors have heretofore pointed out in the annual reports that, while your company is necessarily obliged each year to make considerable expenditures for the protection of its property and development of its transportation facilities, the basis on which the company is organized leaves it entirely without power to raise means for such expenditures. Some few assets that have come into the treasury of the company from time to time have been disposed of and their proceeds have been used so far as they would go, but receipts from this source have, of course, been totally insufficient, and for this reason your company for some years past has been burdened with a constantly increasing floating debt, now amounting to nearly $9,000,000, exclusive of $6,000,000 of car trust obligations." And further: "The receivers, deprived of any means for ordinary betterment expenditures, and to meet maturing car trust obligations, have been obliged to adopt the course which the company itself, if in possession of its property, would doubtless have adopted, by seeking relief through default in the payment of

covering that part of the river bottom now crossed by the Fairmont branch on the north bank of the river. Below Gibson, between the present yards and the river, the land has been cleared of every vestige of houses and the accumulation of years that lay upon it.

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In reviewing the possibilities of this road an able financier recently stated: "The ability to obtain money for improvement has enabled officers of reputation to put the road and rolling stock into a very high state of efficiency. Where gradients were difficult, entirely new lines have been built. Gradients have been compensated for curvature, where previously there was no compensation. Curves have been straightened, bridges strengthened, and very powerful locomotives and large capacity cars have been acquired. The result is that the company is now, or will be shortly, able to move standard freight trains with gross loads of 3,000 tons. Already the company has appreciably increased its train load, but when the improvements are completed the average load will show very great increase. Then the company will be able to work its road as economically as any of its neighbors and will be able to command its full share of the competitive traffic."

The great feature of the Baltimore and Ohio has always been its coal supply; the late John W. Garrett told Commodore Vanderbilt that the Baltimore and Ohio could compete with any line in the country in the haulage of general merchandise, because it had, for 300 miles along its line, a coal territory to draw from, not only for its own use at a minimum cost, but as commercial coal.

What was true at that time is even so to-day, and there has been the most marvelous development along the lines; the production of Maryland is almost entirely tributary to the Baltimore and Ohio; there is the great and growing Somerset County (Pennsylvania) district, with its wonderful steam coal, now being developed on something like a decent scale; then the Connellsville, on the Pittsburg Division, and by no means least, the coal and coke out of West Virginia, from the Davis Coal and Coke Company, and the great Fairmont district further along, to say nothing of its Ohio traffic. The tonnage here to come is simply immense, and all the transportation facilities now on hand, and those ordered, can be put to good and profitable use. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that in the first half of this year the tonnage of this line was 10,711,941 net tons, of which 1,863,209 was coke, and 409,466 was anthracite, and the remainder steam and gas coal from all sources. To say that the bituminous situation has reached an acute stage so far as demand is concerned is to put the matter very mildly. Prices have not only reached record figures, but have attained a height which has set the trade a-thinking very seriously.

Without any doubt the soft coal roads could remedy the present condition by turning their attention to the movement of coal to the disregard of other freight, but whether they will deem it expedient to do this is beyond the knowledge of any outsider. At any rate, there is not likely to be any lessened demand for some months to come. No coal is likely to sell at the old-time prices for years, and this should make to the benefit and profit of carriers and operators alike. Under the present management the Baltimore and Ohio is in for a term of great prosperity.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR HALF A CENTURY

A statistical exhibit of exceptional interest and value has just come from the National Treasury Department—presenting in concise itemization the Government's revenue receipts and expenditures by fiscal years from 1856 to 1902, a review of forty-seven years of strenuous financial history. In this period—virtually a half century—are included the extraordinary finance performances incident to the civil war, wherein annual expenditures jumped from $66,000,000 to approximately $1,300,000,000. Study of the statement finds a hundred interesting comparisons and contrasts.

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As is pointed out in an editorial note by the Treasury Department, expenditures in various recent years have been wholly incident to the routine conduct of the Government. In 1898, for example, the totals include $4,549,368.26 uninvested cash in Union Pacific sinking fund paid to the Treasurer of the United States and covered into the Treasury as part payment on Union Pacific indebtedness. The additional sums of $13,645,250, the proceeds of sale of bonds in sinking fund, and $46,556,605.49, paid by agents of the Union and Kansas Pacific Companies, making in all $64,751,223.75, were also covered into the Treasury on account of Pacific Railroad indebtedness and are included in the receipts for 1898.

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The receipts for 1899 include $11,798,314.14, paid into the Treasury as part of Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness.

The receipts for 1900 include $3,338,016.49 paid into the Treasury as part of Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, and $821,897.70 paid into the Treasury for interest account of Kansas Pacific Railroad, making a total of $4,159,914.19.

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The receipts for 1901 include payments into the Treasury on account of Pacific Railroads, as follows: Part of Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, $4,576,247.10; for interest account of Kansas Pacific Railroad, $133,942.89; amount realized from sale of claim of United States against the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, $2,122,841.24, making a total of $6,883,031.23.

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The tables are as follows:

RECAPITULATION OF REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEAR.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Sales of Public Lands.	Miscellaneous Sources. Premiums on Loans and Sales of Gold Coin.	Miscellaneous Sources. Other Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures.	Surplus Revenue.
1856	$64,022,863.50	.....	.....	$8,917,644.93	.....	$1,116,190.81	$74,056,699.24	$4,485,673.45	$4,485,673.45
1857	63,875,905.05	.....	.....	3,829,166.64	.....	1,259,920.88	68,965,312.57	1,169,604.91	1,169,604.91
1858	41,789,620.96	.....	.....	3,513,715.87	.....	1,352,029.13	46,655,365.96	*27,529,904.43	*27,529,904.43
1859	49,565,824.38	.....	.....	1,756,687.30	$709,357.72	1,454,596.24	53,486,465.64	*15,584,511.10	*15,584,511.10
1860	53,187,511.87	.....	.....	1,778,557.71	10,008.00	1,088,530.25	56,064,607.83	*7,065,990.56	*7,065,990.56
1861	39,582,125.64	.....	.....	870,612.54	33,630.90	1,023,515.31	41,509,930.39	*25,036,714.50	*25,036,714.50
1862	49,056,397.82	.....	$1,795,331.73	152,203.77	68,400.00	915,122.31	51,987,455.63	*422,774,383.45	*422,774,383.45
1863	69,059,642.40	$37,640,787.05	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	602,345.44	3,741,794.38	112,697,290.95	*602,043,434.22	*602,043,434.22
1864	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,333.29	21,174,101.01	30,331,401.25	264,626,771.60	*600,695,870.37	*600,695,870.37
1865	84,928,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	11,683,446.89	25,441,556.00	333,714,605.08	*963,840,619.33	*963,840,619.33
1866	179,046,651.58	309,226,813.42	1,974,754.12	665,031.03	38,083,055.68	29,036,314.23	558,032,620.06	37,223,203.07	37,223,203.07
1867	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	21,787,330.85	15,037,522.15	490,834,010.27	133,091,335.11	133,091,335.11
1868	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	29,209,629.50	17,745,403.59	406,633,083.32	29,297,798.46	28,297,798.46
1869	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	13,755,491.12	13,997,338.65	370,943,747.21	48,078,469.41	29,387,469.41
1870	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.38	3,350,481.76	15,295,643.76	12,942,118.30	411,255,477.63	101,601,916.88	73,450,016.88
1871	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	8,892,839.95	22,093,541.21	383,323,944.89	91,146,756.64	61,210,506.64
1872	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	9,412,637.65	15,106,051.23	374,106,867.56	96,588,904.89	63,970,454.89
1873	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51	2,982,312.38	11,560,330.89	17,161,270.95	333,738,204.67	43,392,959.34	14,714,959.34
1874	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....	1,852,428.93	5,037,965.22	17,076,042.73	289,478,755.47	2,344,882.30	*10,591,567.70
1875	157,167,725.35	110,007,503.98	.....	2,611,626.27	5,373,479.69	15,433,915.81	290,594,656.52	13,976,856.35	*11,793,741.74
1876	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	4,029,280.58	17,456,776.19	287,482,039.16	29,022,241.83	13,161,246.26
1877	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.85	.....	976,253.68	405,776.58	18,031,655.46	269,000,586.62	30,340,577.69	5,841,667.64
1878	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,743.37	317,102.30	15,614,728.09	257,763,878.70	20,799,551.90	3,788,917.33
1879	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.06	1,505,047.63	15,106,051.23	268,347,538.20	6,155,637.94	6,155,637.94
1880	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	1,016,506.60	110.00	21,978,525.01	333,526,610.98	65,883,653.20	18,020,964.21
1881	198,159,876.02	135,264,385.51	1,510.80	2,221,851.17	.....	23,154,855.98	360,782,292.57	100,069,404.98	25,589,053.93
1882	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	.....	31,703,642.52	403,525,250.28	145,853,810.71	85,405,955.16
1883	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	7,955,864.42	.....	30,796,695.02	398,287,581.95	132,879,444.41	87,982,187.45
1884	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75	9,810,705.01	.....	21,984,881.39	348,519,869.92	104,393,625.59	57,603,396.09
1885	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	.....	24,014,055.06	323,690,706.38	63,463,771.27	17,859,785.84
1886	192,995,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	6,630,899.34	.....	20,989,527.36	336,439,727.06	93,956,588.56	49,405,545.20
1887	217,286,963.13	124,325,391.23	32,892.46	9,254,286.42	.....	23,005,814.94	371,468,277.96	103,471,097.69	55,567,849.54
1888	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	11,202,017.23	.....	24,674,446.10	379,266,074.76	111,341,273.63	47,936,723.63
1889	223,832,741.69	130,881,5[illegible]22	.....	8,038,851.79	.....	24,297,151.44	387,050,308.84	87,761,080.59	39,694,907.24
1890	229,668,584.57	142,606,[illegible]81	.....	6,358,272.51	.....	24,447,419.74	403,080,982.63	85,040,271.97	45,192,432.47
1891	219,522,205.23	145,686,249.44	.....	4,029,535.41	.....	23,374,457.23	392,612,447.31	26,838,541.96	*17,167,589.41
1892	177,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....	3,261,875.58	.....	20,251,871.94	354,937,784.24	9,914,453.66	*27,659,728.33
1893	203,355,016.62	161,027,622.93	.....	3,132,089.78	.....	18,254,898.34	385,819,623.78	2,341,674.29	*4,367,070.21
1894	131,818,530.52	147,111,252.91	.....	1,673,937.39	.....	17,118,618.54	297,722,019.25	*69,803,280.58	*70,024,847.78
1895	152,158,617.45	143,421,672.02	.....	1,103,347.16	.....	16,706,438.48	313,390,075.11	*42,806,223.18	*43,941,589.61
1896	160,021,751.67	146,762,864.74	.....	1,005,523.43	.....	19,186,060.54	326,976,200.38	*25,203,245.70	*30,536,595.56
1897	176,554,126.65	146,688,574,20	.....	864,581.41	.....	23,614,422.81	347,721,705.16	*18,052,454.41	*18,304,546.41
1898	149,575,962.35	170,900,641.49	.....	1,243,129.42	.....	83,602,501.94	405,321,335.20	*38,047,247.60	*38,087,347.60
1899	206,128,481.75	273,437,161.51	.....	1,678,246.81	.....	34,716,730.11	515,960,620.18	*89,111,559.67	*89,142,833.15
1900	233,164,871.76	295,327,092.76	.....	2,836,882.98	.....	35,911,170.99	567,240,851.89	79,527,060.18	22,982,504.12
1901	238,585,455.99	307,180,683.77	.....	2,965,119.65	.....	38,954,093.12	587,685,337.53	77,717,984.38	21,233,293.65
1902	254,444,708.19	271,880,122.10	.....	4,144,122.78	.....	32,009,280.14	562,478,233.21	91,287,375.57 †	21,037,708.43

*Expenditures in excess of revenue. †Excess supplied from cash in Treasury.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEAR.	Civil and Miscellaneous. Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, &c.	Civil and Miscellaneous. Other Civil and Miscellaneous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Expenditures, Including Premiums.	Bonds and Other Securities Applied to Sinking Fund.
1856	$385,372.90	$32,124,214.07	$16,948,196.89	$14,091,781.06	$2,769,429.55	$1,298,208.95	$1,953,822.37	$69,571,025.79	.....
1857	363,572.39	28,164,532.97	19,261,774.16	12,747,976.83	4,267,543.07	1,312,043.01	1,678,265.23	67,795,707.66	.....
1858	574,443.08	26,429,609.57	25,485,383.60	13,984,551.09	4,926,738.91	1,217,488.47	1,547,335.87	74,165,270.39	.....
1859	.....	23,709,295.14	23,243,822.36	14,642,959.73	3,625,027.24	1,220,378.29	2,638,463.96	69,070,976.74	.....
1860	.....	27,976,434.22	16,409,767.10	11,514,984.96	2,949,191.34	1,102,926.15	3,177,814.62	63,130,598.39	.....
1861	.....	23,267,010.46	22,981,150.44	12,420,837.89	2,841,358.28	1,036,064.06	4,000,173.76	66,546,644.89	.....
1862	.....	21,408,491.16	394,368,407.36	42,663,277.09	2,273,223.45	853,095.40	13,190,324.45	*74,761,818.91	.....
1863	.....	22,234,965.39	599,298,600.83	63,221,983.64	3,154,357.11	1,078,991.59	24,729,846.61	714,740,725.17	.....
1864	.....	27,505,399.46	690,791,842.97	85,725,994.67	2,629,858.77	4,988,924.41	58,589,421.69	865,322,641.97	.....
1865	1,717,900.11	43,047,658.01	1,031,323,360.79	122,612,945.29	5,116,837.08	16,838,811.13	77,397,712.00	†1,297,555,224.41	.....
1866	58,476.51	41,056,961.54	284,449,701.81	43,324,118.52	3,247,064.56	15,605,352.35	133,067,741.62	520,809,416.99	.....
1867	10,813,349.38	51,110,223.72	95,224,416.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	143,731,591.91	357,542,675.16	.....
1868	7,001,151.04	53,009,867.67	123,246,648.82	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	140,424,045.71	377,340,284.86	.....
1869	1,574,089.05	56,474,061.53	78,501,980.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.73	130,894,242.80	322,865,277.80	$8,691,000.00
1870	15,996,555.90	53,237,461.56	57,865,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,988.15	28,340,202.17	129,235,498.01	309,657,560.75	28,151,900.00
1871	9,016,794.74	60,481,916.23	35,799,991.82	19,421,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	125,576,565.93	292,177,188.25	29,936,250.00
1872	6,958,266.76	60,984,757.42	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,061,728.82	28,538,402.76	117,357,839.72	277,517,962.67	32,618,450.00
1873	5,105,919.99	73,328,110.06	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86	104,750,688.44	290,245,245.33	28,678,000.00
1874	1,396,073.55	69,041,593.02	42,313,827.22	30,932,587.42	6,632,462.09	29,038,414.66	107,119,815.21	287,133,873.17	12,936,450.00
1875	.....	71,070,702.98	41,124,045.96	21,497,626.27	5,394,658.52	29,284,216.29	105,093,644.57	274,623,392.84	25,170,400.00
1876	.....	66,958,373.78	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,895.89	100,245,271.22	258,453,797.33	32,183,488.00
1877	.....	56,252,066.60	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27	97,124,511.58	238,660,008.93	24,488,910.05
1878	.....	53,177,703.57	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	102,500,874.65	236,964,326.80	17,012,634.57
1879	.....	65,741,555.40	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	105,327,949.00	266,947,883.53	723,662.99
1880	2,795,320.42	54,715,529.76	38,116,916.22	18,536,934.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	95,757,575.11	267,642,957.78	73,904,817.41
1881	1,063,248.72	64,416,324.71	40,466,460.55	15,986,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,089,279.62	82,508,741.18	260,712,887.59	74,480,851.05
1882	.....	57,219,750.98	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	71,077,206.73	257,961,439.57	60,137,855.55
1883	.....	68,678,022.21	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	59,160,131.25	265,400,137.54	13,161,246.26
1884	.....	70,920,433.70	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	54,578,378.48	244,126,244.33	44,397,256.96
1885	.....	87,494,258.38	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	51,386,256.47	260,226,935.11	46,790,229.50
1886	.....	74,166,929.85	34,324,152.74	15,907,837.74	6,069,158.17	63,404,864.03	50,580,145.97	244,453,138.50	45,604,035.43
1887	.....	88,594,825.59	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	47,741,577.25	267,932,179.97	44,551,043.36
1888	8,270,842.46	72,952,260.90	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	44,715,097.47	267,924,801.13	47,903,248.15
1889	17,292,362.65	80,664,064.26	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,892,207.78	87,624,779.11	41,001,484.39	299,288,978.25	43,732,550.00
1890	20,304,224.06	81,403,256.49	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,855.07	38,099,284.05	318,040,710.66	39,066,173.36
1891	10,401,220.61	110,648,167.49	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.48	8,527,469.01	124,415,951.40	37,547,135.37	385,773,905.35	39,847,839.50
1892	.....	99,841,988.61	46,896,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79	23,378,116.23	345,023,330.58	44,006,111.37
1893	.....	103,732,709.27	49,641,773.47	30,136,094.43	13,345,347.27	159,357,697.87	27,264,392.18	383,477,954.49	37,574,179.98
1894	.....	101,943,884.07	54,567,929.85	31,701,293.79	10,293,481.52	141,177,284.98	27,841,495.64	367,525,279.83	6,708,744.50
1895	.....	93,279,750.14	51,804,759 13	28,797,795.73	9,939,754.21	141,395,228.87	30,978,030.21	356,195,298.29	221,587.20
1896	.....	87,216,234.62	50,830,920.89	27,147,732.38	12,165,528.28	139,434,000.98	35,385,028.93	352,179,446.08	1,136,366.43
1897	.....	90,401,267.82	48,950,267.89	34,861,546.29	13,016,802.46	141,053,164.63	37,791,110.48	365,774,159.57	5,333,349.65
1898	.....	96,520,505.17	91,992,000.29	58,322,984.80	10,984,667.70	147,452,368.61	37,585,056.23	443,368,582.80	252,092.00
1899	.....	119,191,255.90	229,841,254.47	63,942,103.47	12,856,711.14	139,394,929.07	39,896,925.02	605,072,179.85	40,100.00
1900	.....	105,773,190.16	134,774,767.78	65,953,077.72	10,175,106.76	140,160,833.27	40,160,833.27	487,713,791.71	31,278.48
1901	.....	122,282,003.10	144,615,697.20	60,506,978.47	10,896,073.85	139,323,621.99	42,342,979.04	509,987,353.15	56,544,556.06
1902	.....	113,469,323.91	112,272,216.08	67,803,128.24	10,049,584.86	138,488,559.73	29,108,044.82	471,190,857.64	56,484,690.73
									79,249,669.14

Money Market Conditions.

The Purchase of Bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury Produces Instant Relief—A Drop in Rates.

Whatever doubt may have existed in respect to the immediate future of the money market has been effectually dissipated by the developments of the last few days, chief of which of course, has been the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of several large blocks of bonds which will release a sum approximating $25,000,000—that is, when the so-called "odd lots" purchased are considered. In addition, it has become known that a number of the larger banks have increased their circulation materially, while the continued increase of Government deposits in the National banks has further bettered the condition of things.

Under the circumstances it is reasonable to conclude that for some time to come money rates at this centre will incline to greater ease, though that does not signify that there will be an abundane of money at low figures for any and every purpose. For that matter, it is not clear that even with the present relief rates will rule much if any below the legal figure—certainly not, if there is to be a speculative debauch such as was apparently begun in the stock market in the concluding days of last week. The truth is that the relief taken by the Secretary of the Treasury was so altogether necessary and the need so urgent that the vast sum of money released will at once go into active use.

In this connection it is well to point out that, great as was New York's need, that of the interior cities was much greater—a fact very clearly borne out by the recently published statement of the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of National banks under the call of Sept. 15. These figures show that in the twelve months preceding the New York banks had reduced their loans $3,400,000, with the reserves up beyond the necessary 25 per cent. mark, while, on the other hand, the interior banks were actually in bad condition. For instance, on Sept. 15 the Chicago banks combined showed a total reserve of only 20½ per cent., the Minneapolis banks of 22¾ per cent., the Cleveland banks of 22½ per cent., the Kansas City banks of 19¾ per cent., while other interior banks were in like condition. This certainly is not a strong position; assuredly it does not bear out the recent confident statements of Western bankers that they were easily able to finance themselves and not call upon New York for help during the crop-moving period.

Of course it can be said, and rightly so, that reserves are not merely ornamental things to be looked at, but are intended to be called upon in just such emergencies as lately existed. The point, however, is that the Westerners must have been woefully mistaken in their own strength. Evidently this fact was impressed upon Secretary Shaw on his Western trip, and hence the bond purchases to relieve the situation.

Incidentally it must impress itself that any outcry against the Secretary for coming to the relief merely "to help the Wall Street speculators" is absurd. The relief was intended to help legitimate business interests here and in the interior; and such it has done.

The immediate effect of the Secretary's action has been a decline in money rates, call figures dropping from an average of 15 per cent. to about 6, while it is again possible now to obtain six months' money at 5½ per cent., as compared with 6 per cent. and a commission barely a week ago.

Concerning the problem whether, with greater ease here, gold exports will follow, it may be well to quote a recognized authority such as Charles Schumacher on the subject. Mr. Schumacher declares that it has only been a question of time when exchange was bound to advance in spite of the money market, owing to the tremendous short interest prevailing. The West and South will not need any more money to move their crops, and it will not be long before the return of money to the East commences. This, together with the settlement of the coal strike, and the measures taken and to be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury has caused a much better feeling, and the loaners of both time and call money are more in evidence and conditions are again becoming normal.

"Therefore," says Mr. Schumacher, "the most important question now confronting us is: How are we to pay our foreign indebtedness? The crops, although large, will not half pay it. Therefore there are only two ways of doing so. One, can foreigners be induced to buy large amounts of our stocks and bonds at the present prices for permanent investment; second, or will this debt have to be paid in gold? We know that Europe always wants to increase its gold reserve even with its already large supply."

Mr. Schumacher does not answer the question; nor does it seem that at the moment it can be answered with any accuracy. Time only will present the solution.

But whatever the developments in that direction, it may be taken for granted that for some weeks to come Wall Street can possess its soul in peace so far as money rates are concerned. While money will not be cheap, it ought to be easy and in good supply.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Wall Street had some highly exciting times in the week just passed. In the early part of the week, as it is hardly necessary to recall, there was a bad break in prices, with practically the entire Street agreed that a panic was inevitable. Just, however, when everybody was bluest and had been induced to throw overboard stocks at sacrifice prices the market turned sharply about and in the final days of the week was rampantly strong—this as a result, first, of the settlement of the coal strike, and, second, of the additional and decided relief assured to the money market by the large purchases of bonds made and to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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St. Paul.

Undoubtedly in point of interest and significance the phenomenal rise in St. Paul from its low figure was the feature of the week. The buying was of the best character, with Standard Oil interests most conspicuous. Two reasons may be advanced for the purchases—the forthcoming valuable rights on the stock and the immense advantage gained by the system in its new traffic arrangement with Union Pacific, this assuring much larger net revenues to the St. Paul. There is talk that during the week William Rockefeller took over, at private sale, a large block of the stock at a price in the neighborhood of $225.

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Manhattan.

Gould brokers have been active on the buying side of Manhattan, taking much of the stock offered, but with apparently no desire to bid the price up. Since the equipment of the system by electricity it is said negotiations have been resumed looking to a lease or sale of the system to New York Central.

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Norfolk and Western.

The Gates interests were undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the advance of 6 points in Norfolk and Western on Thursday, this advance resulting in driving to cover a large short interest in the stock. Several well-known room traders were among those who suffered. It can be said definitely that the dividend on the stock is to be increased at the next dividend meeting early in December.

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The Coal Stocks.

Naturally the coal stocks have been strong as a result of the strike settlement, though their late action suggests that the settlement was pretty well discounted. The latest interesting gossip concerns Erie, and is to the effect that much of the recent buying has been by the Gould-Harriman interests, who seek to obtain control of the property to give the Goulds an outlet from Pittsburg to tidewater.

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Baltimore and Ohio.

The pool in Baltimore and Ohio, which "loaded up" with that stock above 115, has been "averaging" in the last few days. Hence the advance in that stock. The idea is ridiculed that an increase in the dividend rate on the stock is likely, especially now that some $40,000,000 new stock is to be issued.

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The Steel Trust Stocks.

Wall Street has all along wondered why it was that with the enormous earnings of the United States Steel Corporation the stocks of the company were conspicuously laggard. The reason is very simple—the floating supply of the issues was enormous and it did actually seem to be true, as some cynics in the Street declared, that "it would take a derrick to lift them." 'However this be, it is understood that in recent weeks some large blocks of the stocks have been taken entirely out of the Street, that other large blocks have been accumulated by banking interests, and that an upward movement in the shares is finally at hand. The buying of the stocks in the latter part of the week lent color to this report.

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Pennsylvania and Central.

The buying of both Pennsylvania and New York Central last week was by the same interests who declare that as a result of the community of interest in the Eastern railroad field the earnings of both systems are bound to show large increases. Incidentally, the gossip continues that New York, New Haven and Hartford is to be measurably benefited by some deal in which Central and Pennsylvania jointly figure.

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Louisville and Nashville.

One local banking house is known to be a holder of fully 100,000 shares of the 300,000 Louisville and Nashville stock outstanding. Baltimore, Richmond, and Southern houses hold at least 50,000 shares more. Hence it is that there are now less than 150,000 shares of the stock available for speculation—a fact which may explain why it is that when any active demand appears for the issue it advances sharply.

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Some General Issues.

Banking interests identified with Union Pacific have bought that stock heavily; Keene buying has appeared in Southern Pacific; Gates interests are supposed to be selling Colorado Fuel; the Berwind following are again active in Atchison, and Standard Oil buying has appeared in Illinois Central.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW TARIFF

SYDNEY, Sept. 15.—The Australian tariff, after eleven months' discussion, has been passed in a form very different to that in which it was introduced, the Federal Senate having insisted on numerous amendments, abandoning others at the last moment rather than prolong the state of suspense in which the whole Australian business world had so long been held. The principal amendments are shown below:

	Original Tariff.	Present Tariff.
Wines between 35 and 40 degrees, (per gallon)	14/	6/6 to 8/6
Opium, (per pound)	1/	30/
Tobacco, (per pound)	5/6	3/3
Cigars, (per pound)	5/6 and 15%	6/3 and 15%
Golden syrup, (per cwt.)	6/	3
Molasses, (per cwt.)	6/	Free
Animals	20%	Free
Arrowroot, (per pound)	1d	Free
Biscuits, (per pound)	1½d	1d
Blue, (per pound)	2d	1d
Candles, (animal fat and wax also reduced)	1½d	1d
Cocoa and chocolate, &c., (per pound)	2d and 15%	15%
Vegetables, dried or concentrated	20%	Free
Oatmeal, maizena, &c., (per pound)	1d	1d
Jams, jellies, and honey, (per pound)	2d	6d
Matches, (vestas,) per 100 boxes	1d	1d
Meats, refrigerated, (per pound)	1d	1d
Tinned fish (per pound)	1d	Free
Milk—preserved, (per pound)	1½d	2d
Mustard seed, (per pound)	2d	15%
Mustard, (per pound)	4d	Free
Oilmen's stores	20%	8/4
Infants' and invalids' foods	20%	Free
Rice (uncleaned) p. cental	5/3	6/
Do. (for starch)	6/3	12/6
Do, (cleaned, &c.)	8/4	3d
Salt, (per ton)	20/	½d
Soap—perfumed, &c., (per pound)	1d	2d
Do., n. e. i., (per pound)	2d	Free
Starch, (per pound)	5/	Free
Straw, (per ton)	20%	Free
Table waters	2d and 20%	Free
Tea, (per pound)	3d and 20%	25%
Do., in packets	20%	15%
Apparel, (not containing wool or silk)	20%	5%
Towels and handkerchiefs, (cotton or linen)	20%	15%
Bags and sacks, (many alterations, and more exemptions:		5/
Blankets, rugs, carpets, floorcloths, and curtains	20%	10%
Hats and caps	High com. duties	25%
Parasols and umbrellas	High com. duties	15%
Do., handles and fit-ups	10%	15%
Piece goods—woollen	20%	5%
Do., cottons and linens	15%	15%
Socks and stockings, woollen	25%	10%
Do., cotton	25%	5%
Tents, tarpaulins, sails, and flags	20%	15%
Yarns—woollen	15%	5/
Shot, &c., (per cwt.)	5/	10%
Shotguns	15%	15/
Galvanized iron, (corrugated,) per ton	80/	20%
Lampware	20%	Free
Lead—sheet and piping, (per ton)	Free	12½%
Mangles and washing machines	2/6	
Manufactures of Metals:	20%	
Most descriptions of machines, machinery, and engines	15, 20, and 25%	12½%
Plated ware, (free list greatly extended)		20%
Rails and railway iron and steel	25%	12½%
Rolled iron or steel, &c.	15%	12½%
Barbed wire	20%	10%
Greases, n. e. i., (per cwt.)	20%	2/
Kerosene, (per gallon)	4/	Free
Solar and resultant oils, (per gallon)	3d	½d
Paints—in liquid, (per cwt.	1/ and 15%	4/
Do., prepared for use, (per cwt.)	1/ and 15%	4
Varnishes, &c., (per gallon)	1/ and 15%	1/9
Cement, plaster of paris, &c., (per cwt.)	1/	9d
Earthenware and tiles, (cubic foot)	6d and 15%	20%
Glass, (various alterations)		20%
Empty wine and beer bottles, (cubic foot)	8d and 15%	25%
Stone—monumental, (cubic foot)	5/ and 15%	Free
Carbide of calcium, (per cwt.)	5/	Free
Insecticides, sheep washes and disinfectants	15%	25%
Medicines—proprietary, &c.	25%	Free
Glycerine, (unrefined)	20%	
Timber, (various reductions and additions to free list)		
Boots and shoes	High com. duties	30%
Rubber sand shoes	25%	15%
Infants' shoes	25%	15%
Waterproof cloths

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 18	524,686
To date this year	150,819,995
Corresponding date last year	225,173,309

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 18	$1,443,000
To date this year	$757,816,850
Corresponding date last year	$807,009,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 per cent.; at three months, 7 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. Gr. Twine	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	¾	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Buff., R. & P. pf	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Rutland pf	1½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	⅞
Con. Tobacco pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	St. L. & San F.	⅝
General Chemical	½	Sloss-Sheffield	2
General Electric	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Great Northern pf	2	Twin City	½
Hocking Valley pf	½	U. S. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Int. Power	1½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Int. Pump	1½		
Kan. & Mich.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar	⅝	Met. Street Ry	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	N. Y. Central pf.	1
Chi. Union Traction	½	Norfolk & West	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	North Amer.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	1½	Reading	⅞
Detroit South	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Rubber Goods	½
Louisv. & Nash.	⅝	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Col. South. 1st	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga. 5s	1	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2
		Penn. 4½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday were highly irregular. In the early dealings quotations were inclined to advance under the lead of Baltimore and Ohio, which was bid up in aggressive fashion by the Western element in the market. So soon as it developed that the movement in the issue was plainly a manipulative one, crudely managed, conservative interests in the Street, not caring for the demonstration, proceeded to lighten their holdings, while at the same time there appeared sales from other sources in the nature of profit taking—these coming from those interests who had the courage and the resources to buy when prices were down anywhere from 10 to 15 points. As a result, there were general declines throughout the list of from 1 to 2 points, Baltimore and Ohio itself losing all its early gain.

The reaction, however, was in no sense of the word significant—may, in fact, be regarded as a natural and healthy one, and as serving a useful purpose if it puts a check upon any wild speculation.

The bank statement published shortly before the close of business was one of the best in recent months, but, notwithstanding, the profit taking continued. Closing prices were generally the low for the day.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was in every sense of the word a favorable one—and this though the large bond purchases made by the Government figured only in a very small way in the statement. Yesterday's purchases, indeed, showed not at all, and those of Friday only as a one-day average.

The statement showed an increase in the surplus reserve on all deposits other than United States deposits of $3,912,550, an increase in the surplus reserve on all deposits of $4,080,900, an increase in specie of $1,773,300, an increase in legal tenders of $3,400, a decrease in loans of $9,197,100, and a decrease in deposits of $9,214,800.

The gain in cash was about what had been expected, while the decrease in loans was even larger than had been looked for. The decrease, which was especially gratifying, was due to the heavy liquidation in the stock market in the early part of the week.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$865,450,800	$874,939,200	$797,849,200
Deposits	863,125,800	945,114,100	846,432,800
Circulation	37,856,100	31,376,700	30,431,300
Specie	154,112,000	181,941,900	156,654,200
Legal tender	67,277,700	69,802,400	57,901,700
Total res.	$221,389,700	$251,744,300	$214,555,900
Res. required	215,781,450	236,278,525	211,608,200
Surplus	$5,608,250	$15,465,775	$2,947,700
Ratio res. to deposit	25.6%	26.6%	25.8%

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 6 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 7 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 6½ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6½@7 per cent. for bills receivable and prime single names and higher for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $328,659,578; balances, $11,946,574; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $577,354.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82¾; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.82½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94¼ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-32@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company's capital stock will be increased by the issue of 120,000 additional shares, making the total capitalization 720,000 shares. The right will be given to stockholders of record to subscribe for this new stock in the proportion of one share of new stock to each five shares of present holdings of $20 per share. A contract has been made for the underwriting of the entire proposed issue of $20 per share. Stock not taken by the present stockholders will be taken by the underwriting syndicate, composed principally of t' Directors and large stockholders. No co. ssion is to be paid for this underwriting.

The object of this proposed increase is to provide funds for the payment of all indebtedness of the company and to put it on a strictly cash basis.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The conspicuous feature in an otherwise narrow market was United Gas Improvement stock, which was traded in to the extent of 2,462 shares. The price was advanced nearly a point to 115½, and closed strong at 115¼. The knowledge that the business of the company had largely increased by reason of the coal famine, and that most of this increase would be permanent, was responsible for the buoyancy.

Tractions were utterly neglected, neither Rapid Transit nor Union recording a transaction. Apathy was also evident in the anthracite roads, Lehigh being quoted only once, and Reading declining a fraction on dealings amounting to 1,400 shares. United States Steel's activity was communicated to Cambria, though the latter showed little price change. Consolidated Lake Superior, which was fairly active, after slight weakness, closed unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad declined ⅝. The rest of the list was dull and featureless. Closing prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	91¼	91¼	91¼
18	Cambria Iron	48½	48	48½
1,124	Cambria Steel	28⅝	28½	28⅝
1,110	Cons. Lake Sup.	24	23½	23⅞
100	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	73½	73½	73½
30	Cons. Traction, N. J.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
25	Delong Hook & Eye	10¼	10¼	10¼
60	Elec. Co. of Am.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15	Elec. Storage Bat.	87½	87½	87½
100	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
75	Hunt. & Broad Top	30½	30½	30½
625	Int. Smokeless Pow.	12⅞	12	12⅞
100	Int. Smokeless Pow. pf.	46½	46½	46½
100	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
610	Marsden Co.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
10	Nat. Asphalt Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	Nat. Asphalt Co. pf.	½	½	½
638	Penna. R. R.	83½	82⅝	82⅝
309	Penna. Steel pf.	101	101	101
2	Philadelphia Trac.	98	98	98
400	Philadelphia Elec.	8 15-16	8⅝	8 15-16
1,000	Philadelphia Co.	48¾	48½	48½
10	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,400	Reading R. R.	34 15-16	34⅜	35⅝
30	Reading 1st pf.	43 15-16	43 15-16	43 15-16
1,000	Read. 2d pf.	39¼	39	39
25	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,632	United Gas Imp.	115½	112	115¼
4,575	U. S. Steel	41⅜	41¼	41¾
294	Warwick Steel	6¾	6½	6½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The market waited to-day to see whether money events in New York would take the favorable turn expected. The effect was to keep the tone steady, without causing much activity or any marked price movement. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,237 shares of stock and $35,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry	30	30	30
250	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47⅝	47½	47⅝
65	Atlantic Coast Line	170	170	170
5	Northern Central	123¼	123¼	123¼
260	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
235	G. B. S. Brewing	13⅞	13½	13⅞
26	United E. L. & P. pf.	39	39	39
200	United Rys. & Electric	14¼	14¼	14¼
93	International	147	146¾	147
3	Fireman's Ins. Co.	21	21	21

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103	103	103
9,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	84¼	84⅝
1,000	South. Bound 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
2,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	95	95	95
5,000	Cotton Duck inc.	40½	40½	40½
2,000	Charl. & West C. 5s	113½	113½	113½
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
4,500	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	38	38	38
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	112½	112½	112⅝
1,000	Mont. Dis. Co. 6s	103	103	103
1,000	Virginia Midland 2d	113½	113½	113½

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 18.—The mill stock market has been quiet but firm during the week. Only a few sales are reported and the bidding has been light. The following list is furnished by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

Sales.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
..	American Linen Co.	..	96
104	Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	104
..	Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	100
..	Chace Mills	..	102½
..	Cornell Mills	..	130
..	Davol Mills	..	105
..	Flint Mills	103	105
..	Granite Mills	..	137½
..	Laurel Lake Mills	120	122½
..	Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85
..	Mechanics' Mills	..	85
..	Narragansett Mills	..	105
..	Osborn Mills	..	92
..	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	120
27½	R. Borden Mfg. Co.	..	130
..	Robeson Mills	..	101
100	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	101
..	Seaconnet Mills	..	87
..	Shove Mills	..	65
..	Stafford Mills	..	92½
..	Tecumseh Mills	118	120
..	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	142½
..	Wampanoag Mills	..	83½
..	Weetamoe Mills	..	60

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Previous Sales.	Quot's.
..	Amory	..	160½
..	Amoskeag	..	1902½
..	Androscoggin	..	120
..	Appleton	..	115¼
10	Arlington Mills	118	117½
..	Atlantic	..	50
21	Bates	168@168¾	167¾
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
6	Bigelow Carpet	106	105½
..	Boot	..	607½
..	Boston, (new)	..	100
..	Boston Belting	..	235
..	Boston Duck	..	1175
..	Cabot	..	69
75	Chicopee	50¼@50½	49⅛
..	Cocheco	..	300
..	Columbian	..	1012½
..	Continental	..	36
..	Dwight	..	1015
..	Edwards	..	175
5	Everett	105	105
..	Franklin	..	99¼
..	Great Falls	..	165
..	Grinnell	..	182¼
..	Hamilton Cotton	..	745
..	Hamilton Woolen	..	50
..	Hill	..	44
..	Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	..	25
..	Jackson	..	890
..	Lancaster	..	301
..	Lawrence	..	121
..	Lockwood	..	91¼
..	Lowell	..	632½
..	Lowell Bleachery, (new)	..	100½
..	Lowell Machine Shop	..	810
..	Lyman Mills	..	66½
2	Manchester Mills	85	85
..	Massachusetts	..	98
..	Massachusetts Cotton of Ga.	105	91¼
27	Merrimack	100	102¾
..	Middlesex	..	90
..	Monadnock	..	850
8	Naumkeag Steam	48	61½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	588½
..	New Market Mfg. Co.	..	130
..	Otis	..	185
..	Pacific	..	215
..	Pepperell	..	257½
..	Queen City Cotton Co.	..	100
..	Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	..	100
..	Stafford	..	107½
..	Stark	..	960
..	Thorndike	..	1062½
..	Tremont & Suffolk	..	103
..	Waltham Bleach. & Dye Works	..	99
..	Wamsutta	..	119
..	Washington	..	129
..	York	..	875

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of St. Louis, which has been formed through the efforts of H. M. Blossom & Co., has been incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with $100,000 capital, and its charter has been approved by the Attorney General of Missouri.

The Newark Fire Insurance Exchange has rejected the amendment to its agreement by which the word "compensation" would have been substituted for "commission." It was assumed by some when the Newark Exchange was formed that the language of the agreement carried with it an understanding that the gross commissions permitted would be the gross compensation that could be received by or paid to any agent for business under the jurisdiction of the Exchange. A question having arisen as to the proper interpretation of the term commission it was the purpose of the amendment as introduced at the last meeting to make plain the terms of the agreement, and that the maximum commission must be understood as the maximum compensation which could be paid.

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Denver has given notice of its intention to go into dissolution.

With regard to one experience in Government insurance, the London correspondent of The Chronicle has this to say about the British Post Office insurance fund: "For close upon forty years the Government, through its postal offices, has been open to grant life assurance at reasonable rates to all and sundry. The security is unimpeachable—practically including all the available resources of the British Empire up to the last limit of taxability. Every one of the millions of savings bank books which are issued contain references to these life assurance propositions; every postal clerk—and his name is legion—is an available agent. Actually the Post Office has the biggest insurance outfit of any life society on the face of the globe. Yet it has been a comparative failure. Witness these statistics, to take no others: Last year 920 policies were issued and the sum assured was a colossal $220,000. The year before things were more ludicrous. Only 677 policies were issued, their total amounts aggregating $175,000. The whole of the policies in force to-day insure only $4,000,000."

It is stated in insurance circles that Insurance Commissioner Cole of Mississippi probably will offer at the next session of the Legislature a bill looking toward the enactment of a measure establishing a standard fire insurance policy to be used as a basis of settlement regardless of the matter written in the policy of contract.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Settlement of American Coal Strike Has a Good Effect.

Money Very Abundant at the Beginning of the Week But Afterward Rates Advance—Foreign Market Becomes Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Money was very abundant at the beginning of this week. On Tuesday it was almost impossible to place balances, but subsequently there was less complaint of superfluity, and the rate for day-to-day loans advanced slightly.

Tenders have been lodged for £2,500,000 of Treasury bills, resulting in allotments at 3¼ per cent. This further hardened the discount rate. A call of nearly £400,000 has had to be met on the new Local Loans stock. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is now fully 3⅜ per cent., shorter bills being taken at 3 per cent.

The market wonders how things will be next week, when payment is to be made for the new Treasury bills. The bank return indicates that there has been a considerable decrease in the floating supply of cash. It is anticipated that higher rates for money will probably rule before very long.

On the Stock Exchange Americans declined at the beginning of the week, but prices improved on confidence in the coal strike arbitration became general. A cheerful tone prevails on the Stock Exchange owing to this cause, but the volume of business is still small.

Consols have fallen to 93 1-16 for cash and 93 3-16 for the account. American rails and home rails improved, but, respecting Americans generally, it is felt that the speculative account in the United States is so large and the financial magnates have committed themselves to such large schemes that all concerned are considerably at the mercy of accidents.

The foreign market began the week flat, owing to weakness on the Paris Bourse, but subsequently became firm, with a general advance in most of the more active securities. The general mining market has been quiet.

France and Austria have been buyers of bar gold. Sovereigns have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt, Malta, and Buenos Ayres. Gold has been shipped from Australia for Japan and South Africa. The silver market has been dull all the week.

The chief Continental Exchanges have moved against London.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Money was in fair demand to-day and supplies were abundant. Discounts were feeling the effect of the Treasury bills' allotment.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and the usual number of Saturday absentees was increased by the early closing. The tone was fairly cheerful. Consols were steady. Americans were firm. The Treasury's arrangement for the purchase of bonds was a favorable factor. Prices eased later and business closed dull. Rio Tintos were higher. Other securities were stagnant.

Consols for money, 93¼; Consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 92⅞; Atchison preferred, 104½; Baltimore and Ohio, 113¼; Canadian Pacific, 141; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54⅜; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 198½; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 40½; Erie 1st preferred, 70; Erie 2d preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 156¼; Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 162¼; Norfolk and Western, 81½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 85½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35⅞; Reading 1st preferred, 45½; Reading 2d preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 30⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 75⅝; Union Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91⅜; Wabash, 36½; Wabash preferred, 52; Spanish Fours, 87.

Bar silver steady, 23 5-16d per ounce.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128; Madrid, 30.80; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, .02.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm. Spanish securities receded sharply on fresh realizations. Rio Tintos were adversely influenced by London selling orders. Later industrials improved. Spanish 4s recovered. Turks were in good demand. Kafirs were firm and active, and closed calm. South Americans were favored. Rentes were quiet and supported. The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 88.10.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Prices were irregular on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were generally steady. Chinese were harder. Spanish 4s declined on profit taking. Iron shares were dull. Coal shares were well supported on more satisfactory Ruhr district advices. Canadian Pacific hardened on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,357,517
Gold	134,055,618
Silver	8,787,589
United States notes	2,906,644
Treasury notes of 1890	84,220
National banknotes	18,328,456
Total receipts this day	1,375,634
Total receipts this month	30,493,264
Total receipts this year	176,985,149
Total expenditures this day	1,830,000
Total expenditures this month	28,250,000
Total expenditures this year	165,731,976
Deposits in National banks	142,588,081

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$366,465,089
Silver dollars	467,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,021,490
Silver bullion of 1890	25,206,501
Total	$860,042,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$366,465,089
Silver certificates outstanding	467,349,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,228,000
Total	$860,042,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,090,388
Gold certificates	50,965,230
Silver coin and bullion	4,339,416
Silver certificates	4,448,153
United States notes	2,906,644
Other assets	21,067,584
Total in Treasury	$166,817,417
Deposits in National banks	142,588,081
Total	$309,405,499
Current liabilities	89,047,982
Available cash balance	$220,357,517

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were well maintained in the market for outside securities yesterday, and in some stocks substantial advances were recorded. Activity was shown by a number of issues, including Northern Securities, Manhattan Transit, and some of the copper shares. Trading in the Rock Island stocks was not very large, but all the issues of the group were firm.

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COPPER STOCKS.—The irregular movements in the copper stocks continued yesterday, the most prominent of the group being Greene Consolidated, which sold down to 20¾ and later rallied to 22. The selling of the stock seemed to be due to the announcement that it is proposed to issue 120,000 additional shares of stock, increasing the capital stock to $7,200,000. That all the new stock will be taken at $20 a share, the price at which it is to be offered to stockholders, is said to be assured by an underwriting syndicate composed of a number of the principal stockholders of the company.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Chicle	130	130	130
400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24¼	24¼	24½
900	Bay State Gas	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
100	British Columbia Copper	7	7	7
185	Central Foundry	4¾	4¾	*4¾
100	Distillers' Securities	31	31	31
1,000	Electric Lead Reduction	3½	3⅜	3½
2,700	Greene Cons. Copper	23⅜	20¾	22
200	International Salt	15	15	15
11,800	Manhattan Transit	6¾	6	6¾
5,800	Montreal & Boston Cop.	3½	2½	3
400	New Brunswick Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾
6,300	Northern Securities	112	111	111
200	Otis Elevator	41	41	41
1,670	Rock Isl. new	58¾	57½	57⅝
610	Rock Isl. pf. new, w. i.	83⅝	82⅝	83¼
3,400	Tennessee Copper	19⅜	18⅞	19
100	United Copper	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
1,900	United States Realty	33	32¾	32¾
1,800	United States Realty pf.	77	76	76¼
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	37½	36¾	36¾
810	White Knob Copper	*15	13	12¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Barney & Smith Car 6s	110	110	110
10,000	†International Salt 5s	56	56	56
5,000	†P., L. & W. 4s, w. i.	90¾	90¾	90⅝
64,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	87¾	87¼	87¾
5,000	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2,000	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 6s, ctfs	75¼	76¼	76¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
Amer. Can	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12¼
Amer. Can pf.	49¾	51	49¼	50¾
American Chicle	130	140	130	140
American Chicle pf.	93	95	94	96
American Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
Am. Steel Foundries	..	82	..	84
Amer. Malting	98	98¼	98	99
Amer. Tobacco	290	310	290	330
American Type Founders	41	44	41	44
Am. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	13	..	13
Amer. Writing Paper	6	6¼	6	6¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	78	77	78
Automatic Heating pf.	90	95	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	10¼	11	10¼	11
Borden's Cond. Milk	118	122	117	121
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107½	110	106½	108
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99⅝
California Copper	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
Camden Land	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
Camden & Trenton	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	60	68	60	68
Cent. Foundry pf.	19	20	19	20½
Cent. Foundry 6s	69	72	69	72
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	11	14	11	14
Compressed Air	1¾	2	1¾	2
Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	12	..	12
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13	16	13	16
Con. Storage Battery	16	17	16	17
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distillers' 5s, w. i.	80	81	80	81
Dominion Securities	17	25	17	25
Electric Boat	23	28	23	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	45	35	45
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3½	5¾	3½	5½
Electric Vehicle	5	6	5	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	10	13	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	1	⅞	1
Empire Steel	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
Empire Steel pf.	47	50	47	50
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Guggenheim Exploration	140	150	140	150
Hackensack Meadows	6	9	6	9
Hall Signal	118	122	118	122
Havana Tobacco	47	49	47	49
Hav. Tobacco pf.	65	72	65	72
Houston Oil	14	20	14	20
Houston Oil pf.	61	75	61	75
Illinois Transportation	1	1⅛	1	1¼
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	101	103	101	103
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	100	101	100	101
Lanston Monotype	11	12	11	12
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
National Enameling	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅝
National Enameling pf.	86	88	86	88
New Eng. Con. Ice	..	27	..	27
New Eng. Trans.	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	157	162	157	162
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	43	42	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	80	81	80	81
N. Y. Trans.	13	13¾	13¼	13½
North Am. Lumber & P.	8	9	8	9
Otis Elevator pf.	99¾	101½	100	102
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	5½	6	5¾	6
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	25	30	25	30
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	..	3½	..	3½
Retsof	27½	45	27½	50
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	103½	105	103½	105
Safety Car Heating	165	175	165	175
Santa Fé Gold & Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Seaboard Air Line	20¾	30	20¼	30
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47¾	48	47¾	48
Seminole Mining	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Simpson-Crawford	23	28	23	28
Simpson-Crawford 6s	30	35	30	35
Southern Lt. & Tr. 5s	92	95	90	92
Standard Coupler	38	45	38	40
Standard Coupler pf.	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	8	9	8	9
Standard Milling pf.	30½	33	30½	33
Standard Milling 5s	30¾	31½	30	32
Standard Oil	670	675	670	675
Storage Power	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Trenton Potteries	17	21	17	21
Trenton P. pf., tr. ctfs.	103	108	103	108
Union Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	127	130	128	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	128	132	128	132
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	128	131	128	131
United Box Board	12	12½	12	13
United Box Board pf.	56½	58½	59	61
U. S. Cotton Duck	11	12½	11	12½
U. S. Shipbuilding

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 18, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65½	65¾	4,000	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65½	− ⅛
12⅛	12¼	4,600	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
35¾	36	3,100	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅜
56½	57	200	*Am. Grass Twine	57	57	57	57	+ ⅝
50½	51	200	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
98	99	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	600	*Am. Ice Co	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅞	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	− ¼
20⅜	21	100	*Am. Linseed Co	21	21	21	21	+ ½
31½	31⅝	3,100	*Am. Locomotive Co	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ¾
94½	95¼	900	*Am. Loco. Co. pf	95⅛	95⅛	94½	94½	...
47	47¼	2,100	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47	47¼	47	47	+ ⅛
96	96½	100	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	96½	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
124¾	125	7,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	123	125¾	124⅜	124⅝	− ⅛
120	121	50	*Am. Sugar R. Co. pf	120	120	120	120	...
90¾	90⅞	22,750	Atch., Topeka & S. F	90¾	91¼	90⅜	90⅞	+ ⅛
101	101⅛	1,865	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101¼	101½	101	101¼	− ¼
109⅜	110	92,900	Baltimore & Ohio	110	112⅛	109⅝	109⅝	− ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	24,360	Balti. & Ohio rights	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	...
64	64⅜	1,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64⅛	64½	64	64¼	...
...	...	100	Buffalo, Roch. & P. pf	143	143	143	143	+1
50¼	52	100	*Butterick Co	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	...
137⅜	137¾	11,300	Canadian Pacific	137¼	137⅝	136¾	137½	+ ⅛
53	53¼	7,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	53⅞	52⅝	53	− ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Chicago & Alton	37¾	38¼	37¾	37⅞	− ⅛
31¼	31⅜	3,400	Chicago Great West	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	− ⅛
46¾	47¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
191⅜	192	10,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	193⅜	194	191⅝	191⅝	− 2⅛
196	197	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	196⅜	196⅜	196½	196⅜	...
199¼	201	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	200¼	200¼	200¼	200¼	...
21⅜	22	100	Chicago Term. Trans	22	22	22	22	...
38½	39	1,200	Chi. T. Transfer pf	38⅞	39	38½	39	...
18¼	19	700	Chicago Union Trac	18	18	18	18	− ⅛
83½	84¼	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	84	84	83½	83½	− ¼
33⅜	33⅞	3,400	Chicago Great West	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝	...
74¾	75	300	Colorado South. 1st pf	74	74¾	74	74¾	+ ⅛
51	51¼	2,900	Colorado South. 2d pf	50¼	51¾	50½	51	+1½
23¼	24⅜	1,500	Columbus & H. C. & I	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
220	221	300	Consolidated Gas	220	220	220	220	−1½
121½	122	800	*Continental T. Co. pf	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ½
83	84	200	Corn Products pf	84	84	84	84	...
171	173	100	Delaware & Hudson	172½	172½	172½	172½	− ¼
44½	45	500	Denver & Rio Grande	45½	45¾	45¼	45½	...
92⅜	92⅝	1,200	Denver & Rio G. pf	92¼	92¾	92⅛	92⅜	+ ⅛
49	49½	1,500	Des Moines & Ft. D	48½	49⅝	48½	49¼	+1½
21	21½	300	Detroit Southern	22	22	21½	21½	− ⅛
41⅞	42	2,400	Detroit South. pf	41⅞	42	41	42	+ ¼
19⅞	20¼	200	*Duluth, S. S. & At	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
30⅜	30½	400	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
39⅜	39½	6,400	Erie	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	− ⅛
68	68¼	700	Erie 1st pf	68⅜	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	− ⅛
61	61½	200	Evansville & Terre H	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
63	64½	100	*Ft. Worth & Den. C	63	63	63	63	...
63	66	100	General Chemical	64	64	64	64	+ ½
188⅛	189	1,300	General Electric	187½	188½	187	188½	+ 1½
193	194	200	Great Northern pf	193½	194	193½	194	+2
97¾	98	600	Hocking Valley	98	98	96½	97¾	− ¼
92	92½	168	Hocking Valley pf	92½	92¼	92¼	92½	+ ¼
151⅜	152	4,450	Illinois Central	152⅜	152¾	151¾	151⅞	− ⅛
104	108⅜	2,310	Illinois Central rights	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	...
20⅞	21	900	International Paper	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
74	75	750	*International Pow. Co	71½	74	71½	74	+1½
51½	52⅛	320	Internat. Steam Pump	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+1⅝
43¾	45⅝	200	Iowa Central	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	− ⅛
80½	81½	200	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81	81	81	81	...
43	50	100	Kanawha & Michigan	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
...	...	1,100	Kansas City Southern	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
36⅛	36¼	1,100	Kansas City South. pf	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
57	57¾	200	Kansas City South. pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
35	37	200	Keokuk & Des Moines	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
139	139¼	2,800	Louisville & Nashville	139½	139¾	138¾	139¼	− ⅛
135½	135⅞	5,000	Manhattan Elevated	136	136¼	135⅞	135⅞	− ⅛
141	141½	1,700	*Metropolitan St. Ry	142¼	142⅜	141½	141½	−1
26¼	26⅜	1,000	Mexican Central	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
111	111½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	111	111½	111	111½	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	2,025	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	80¼	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞	+ ⅛
131	132	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	130¼	131½	130½	131	+ ½
31	31⅛	1,700	Mo., Kansas & Texas	31	31¼	30⅞	31¼	− ¼
62⅞	63	1,200	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf	63⅛	63½	62⅝	63	...
111⅜	111½	65,430	Missouri Pacific	113	113¼	111¼	111⅜	−1¼
103	104	100	National Biscuit Co. pf	104	104	104	104	+1
29⅜	30	2,450	*National Lead Co	30	30	29⅝	29⅞	− ¼
94½	95	200	*National Lead Co. pf	94½	94½	94	94	...
19¼	19½	800	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	19½	19½	19¼	19½	...
157⅞	158⅝	3,900	New York Central	157¾	158½	157	157½	−1
49⅝	50¼	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	50½	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
230	232	37	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	220½	229½	228½	229½	...
34½	34⅝	3,020	N. Y., Ontario & West	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	− ⅛
78⅜	78⅞	15,400	Norfolk & Western	79¼	79⅝	78½	78⅝	−1
123	124	100	North American	124	124	124	124	− ⅛
77	77½	200	Pacific Coast	77½	77½	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅜
80	82	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
165¼	165½	30,300	Pennsylvania Railroad	166¼	166½	165	165	−1¼
104⅝	104¾	1,300	People's Gas (Chicago)	104½	105	104⅜	104⅝	...
99½	100	500	Pitts., C., Chi. & St. L	99¼	99½	99	99½	+ ½
60⅞	61	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	61	61	60⅜	61	...
93½	94¼	900	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	93½	93¾	− ⅛
68⅞	69	10,200	Reading	70	70	69	69	− ⅜
77¼	78	2,500	Reading 2d pf	78½	78½	78	78	− ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	7,800	*Republic Iron & Steel	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
36½	36¾	200	*Ry. Steel Spring Co	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
22¾	23	200	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	23¼	23	23	23	− ⅛
76	80	700	Rutland pf	75	76	75	76	+1¼
21⅞	22½	500	St. Joseph & Gr. Island	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
76	77	600	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	76½	76½	76	76	− ⅛
37	37¼	500	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	36½	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	600	St. Louis & San Fran	77½	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅜
73⅝	73⅞	500	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅜
32	33	800	St. Louis S'western	32¼	33½	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
69¼	70	3,200	St. L. Southwestern pf	70½	70¾	69⅛	69½	−1¼
64	65	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I. Co	63½	65	63½	65	+2
90	91½	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co. pf	91½	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
73⅝	74⅜	14,950	Southern Pacific	73⅞	74⅜	73⅜	74	− ⅛
38½	38⅝	3,300	Southern Railway	38½	38½	38¼	38⅜	− ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	400	Southern Ry., stamped	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅜
96¾	97¼	700	Southern Railway pf	97	97	97	97	− ⅜
96⅝	97¼	1,100	So. Ry. pf., stamped	96⅞	97	96¾	97	+ ¼
66½	66⅞	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	67½	67½	66½	66½	− ⅛
45	45¼	6,800	Texas Pacific	45½	45½	44¾	45	− ⅛
30¼	30½	800	Toledo, St. L. & West	29⅝	30¾	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
46½	47	3,800	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf	45½	47⅜	45½	47	+1½
119	119½	100	Twin City Rapid Tran	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ½
16½	16⅝	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
106⅝	106⅞	26,000	Union Pacific	107	107¾	106⅜	106⅝	− ⅛
91	92	300	Union Pacific pf	91	91¾	91	91¾	+ ¼
23¼	23¾	400	United Rys. Inv. Co	23⅝	23⅞	22¾	23¼	− ¼
62⅜	63	450	United Rys. Inv. Co. pf	62¾	63	62½	63	+ ½
14⅝	14¾	2,600	*U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14¾	...
90½	91¼	360	*U. S. Leather pf	91	91	91	91	...
56	57½	166	U. S. Rubber pf	57	57	56	56	...
41⅜	41¾	22,050	U. S. Steel	41⅛	41½	41⅛	41¼	+ ⅛
91	91⅝	15,055	U. S. Steel pf	91	91⅞	91	91	+ ¼
66¼	67⅜	200	Va. Carolina Chemical	67⅜	67⅞	67½	67½	− ¼
32½	32¾	100	Vulcan Detinning	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	...
79¼	80	200	Vulcan Detinning pf	79½	80	79½	80	...
35¼	35½	400	Wabash	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	...
35¼	35½	400	Wabash pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50¼	− ⅜
50⅝	50½	1,900	Western Union Tel	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92¼	...
92⅜	92⅞	400	Westinghouse E. & M	218½	218½	218½	218½	...
...	...	20	Westinghouse E. & M. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
28¼	28½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	61½	61¾	60¾	60¾	− ¼
60½	61½	250	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	28¼	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,200	Wisconsin Central	54	54	53½	54	+ ⅞
53½	54	1,700	Wisconsin Central pf					

Total... 524,686 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
2d week Oct.	$954,000	$759,000	$575,000
From July 1	12,232,804	10,788,030	8,948,153
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
2d week Oct.	278,302	348,923	323,936
From July 1	3,948,438	4,999,883	4,569,287
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Oct.	155,888	152,689	154,904
From July 1	2,138,187	2,286,959	2,063,760
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,393	2,393	2,393
2d week Oct.	373,500	349,300	.....
From July 1	5,314,600	5,257,500	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Oct.	7,735	6,000	8,027
From July 1	117,249	104,823	106,199
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Oct.	31,474	27,626	30,162
From July 1	514,045	455,896	427,708
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Oct.	113,706	111,226	102,611
From July 1	1,808,953	1,582,678	1,387,702
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
2d week Oct.	55,705	61,079	51,149
From July 1	720,401	700,453	665,564
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week Oct.	85,503	76,908	.....
From July 1	1,139,337	1,059,435	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
2d week Oct.	409,620	407,817	373,333
From July 1	5,135,285	4,930,338	4,139,334
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
2d week Oct.	4,363	2,937	.....
From Jan. 1	149,768	117,330	.....
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
2d week Oct.	385,688	357,470	328,193
From July 1	5,682,206	4,876,383	4,644,377
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Oct.	13,702	10,795	10,204
From July 1	179,216	165,005	160,582
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Oct.	55,386	55,152	44,429
From Jan. 1	2,114,308	2,119,631	1,493,497
ANN ARBOR for August—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	159,352	156,977	2,375
Op. expenses	93,357	99,301	*5,944
Net earnings	65,995	57,676	8,319
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	296,889	300,804	*3,915
Op. expenses	186,635	193,677	*7,042
Net earnings	110,254	107,127	3,127
*Decrease.			
GENEVA, WATERLOO, SENECA FALLS AND CAYUGA LAKE TRACTION COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	25,827	23,692	2,135
Op. expenses	11,792	11,221	571
Net earnings	14,035	12,471	1,564
Other income	101	97	4
Total income	14,136	12,568	1,568
Fixed charges	5,134	5,169	*35
Net income	9,002	7,399	1,603
*Decrease.			
GRAND TRUNK of Canada for August—			
Gross earnings	2,238,590	2,206,471	32,119
Op. expenses	1,455,083	1,442,430	12,653
Net earnings	781,507	764,041	19,466
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	4,388,170	4,180,857	207,313
Op. expenses	2,879,994	2,756,385	123,609
Net earnings	1,488,176	1,404,472	83,704
SYRACUSE AND SUBURBAN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	69,875	60,746	9,129
Op. expenses	41,942	35,031	6,911
Net earnings	27,933	25,715	2,218
Other income	231	216	15
Total income	28,164	25,931	2,233
Fixed charges	27,276	25,410	1,866
Net income	888	521	367
Cash on hand	5,643	6,843	*1,200
Prof. & loss sur.	14,616	13,728	888
*Decrease.			
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
2d week Oct.	742,000	714,000	675,000
From Jan. 1	27,465,063	27,042,806	23,558,758
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Oct.	20,000	27,000	23,000
From Jan. 1	807,608	1,067,928	1,080,597
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY for September—			
Gross earnings	127,039	114,667	12,972
Op. exp. & taxes	62,001	50,511	11,490
Net earnings	65,038	64,156	1,482
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,069,058	959,099	109,959
Op. exp. & taxes	546,583	460,885	85,703
Net earnings	522,470	498,214	24,256

Buffalo and Depew Railway Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $3,084; operating expenses, $5,382; other income, $10; fixed charges, $4,494; deficit, $6,782; cash on hand, $912; profit and loss deficiency, $40,730.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Loans between banks at the Clearing House were marked down to-day to 6 per cent., and such business as was done outside was largely at concessions from recently quoted figures. Sterling exchange remains quiet and firm. New York funds, 17 and 20c discount; call loans, 6@7; time money, 5½@7; Clearing House exchanges, $23,962,123; balances, $963,795. The stock market closed fairly active and strong, with United States Coal and Oil a conspicuous feature. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,930	Atchison	91¼	90⅝	90⅜
15	Atchison pf	101¾	101½	101½
1	Boston & Maine	195½	195½	195½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156½	156	156½
405	Mass. Elec.	37½	37	37½
25	Mass. Elec. pf	95	95	95
10	N. Y. N. H. & H.	232	231	231
100	Pere Marquette	81½	81½	81½
40	Rutland pf	76½	75½	76½
695	Union Pacific	107⅛	106⅝	107
135	Am. Tel. & Tel.	167½	167	167½
50	Cumberland	126	126	126
1	New England	138	138	138
40	Western pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
MISCELLANEOUS.				
51	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	83	82¾	82⅞
50	Am. Hide & Leather	12	12	12
690	Am. Sugar	125½	124⅞	125
50	Am. Sug. pf	120	120	120
100	Am. Woolen	14½	14½	14½
10	Am. Woolen pf	77	77	77
600	Dom. Iron & Steel	58¼	58	58
200	Mass. Gas	41	40¾	41
146	Mass. Gas pf	86	85¾	85⅞
10	Pullman	236	236	236
15	Seattle Elec	80	80	80
7	Seattle Elec pf	104	104	104
200	Street Ry. & Ill. Prop.	4½	4½	4½
747	Swift Pack. & Prov	105½	160	165½
485	United Fruit	112	111¾	112
60	United Shoe Machine	52½	52	52
100	U. S. Leather	14½	14½	14½
2,115	U. S. Steel	41½	41¾	41¾
211	U. S. Steel pf	91½	91	91⅝
MINING.				
230	Amalgamated	65¾	65⅝	65⅞
150	Bingham	29	27	28
100	Bonanza	75c.	73c.	75c.
125	Centennial	19	18⅜	19
1,780	Cons. Mercur	2 1	21-32	1 15-16
1,030	Copper Range Con	59⅜	58⅞	59½
25	Dom. Coal	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
20	Dominion Coal pf	115	115	115
50	Guanajuato	3	3	3
410	Isle Royale	15¼	13¾	14⅜
20	Mohawk	46½	46	46
575	Montreal & Boston	3¼	2⅞	3
100	Montana Coal & Coke	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
75	Old Dominion	17½	17½	17½
272	Osceola	57	56	57
50	Parrot	25½	25	25
315	Phoenix	4⅛	4 3-16	4 3-16
120	Shannon	9¾	9½	9½
5	Tamarack	160	160	160
10	Trinity	11¼	11¼	11¼
167	United States	21½	21⅝	21½
2,370	U. S. Coal & Oil	16	15⅝	15⅞
690	Victoria	6¾	6½	6¾

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more in outside securities during the past week were:

ADVANCES.

Am. Writ. Paper pf.	1½	Rock Isl. new, w. i.	2¾
Central Foundry pf.	6	Rock Isl. pf., new, w. i.	1⅛
Central Foundry 8s.	4	Seaboard Air Line.	1
Distillers' Sec., w. i.	1	Standard Oil	21
Elec. Vehicle pf.	1⅝	Tennessee Copper	2¼
Havana Tobacco	1¾	Union Ferry 5s	1⅞
Internat. Salt	2	U. S. Realty & Con.	2
Internat. Salt 5s	2⅜	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	3⅜
Mass. Gas	1		
North. Securities	3½		

DECLINES.

Alliance Realty	10	N. Orleans Rys. 4s.	3¾
Amer. Chicle	5	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	1
Am. Lt. & Traction.	1½	Union Typewriter	2½
Amer. Tobacco	20	U. S. Shipbuilding.	2¼
Cuban 6s of 1896	1	U. S. Cotton Duck.	1
Greene Con. Copper.	3	White Knob Copper.	3½
Houston Oil	2⅜		
Nat. Enameling pf.	2		

***

Fluctuations in the outside market during the past week were wider than usual, owing to the varying influences which affected the market as the week advanced. For the first two days prices were under considerable pressure, owing to the continuation of high rates for money and the failure of the efforts made to settle the coal strike. When it was announced that the difficulties in the coal fields were to be submitted to arbitration and the mining of coal resumed in the near future, the market immediately began to recover, and for the rest of the week the general course of prices was upward. In nearly all of the active stocks gains of a number of points resulted, and for the most part the closing prices were very near the best for the week. With the general improvement which appeared in the market on Wednesday a number of stocks assumed places of more or less prominence and showed greater activity than had been displayed at any time during the past two or three weeks.

Greene Consolidated.

In order to pay off its floating debt and provide additional working capital, the Greene Consolidated Copper Company has decided to increase its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $7,200,000, the 20 per cent. increase to be offered to the stockholders in proportion to their present holdings at $20 a share. This will net the company $2,400,000, which will be enough to pay off all the company's debts and leave a surplus in the treasury. It is stated that this plan is adopted in order to put the affairs of the company on a cash basis and enable it to use its current earnings to pay dividends on the stock and to add to its surplus instead of using them to pay off debts which have been incurred in the development of the company's property. The success of the new issue of stock is assured by an underwriting syndicate.

Northern Securities.

More activity was shown by Northern Securities than by any other outside stock during the past week. It sold off with the rest of the market early in the week, but recovered very sharply when prices began to improve. Yesterday it reacted a point, but nevertheless showed a net gain of 3½ points for the week. The quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. due on the stock Nov. 1 was declared during the week, and this served to strengthen the market for the stock.

Manhattan Transit.

During the last part of the week Manhattan Transit showed considerable activity, and the price advanced from 5¼ to 6⅞, closing at 6¾. The management of the company announces that it has disposed of the right to sell the Diesel engine in the State of Pennsylvania to the Cramps of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—New York Exchange to-day was 15 cents discount; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks showed dullness. Fair trades were made only in Box Board issues, Can, and Swift's. The common stock of the first held steady for a time, but in the end lost nearly a point. The preferred gained 2½ points early on the assurance that dividends soon must accrue to this stock. The close, however, showed only one-half gain. Swift's shares were bulled on the story of the incorporation of the United States Packing Company in New Jersey. The stocks advanced 5 points, to 166, but later eased a point.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	American Can	12	11¾	12
25	American Radiator pf	120	120	120
30	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	90	89½	89½
5	Chicago Title & Trust	123	123	123
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
33	National Biscuit	46¾	46½	46⅝
50	National Carbon	30	30	30
100	Quaker Oats pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
565	Swift & Co	166	165	165
1,423	United Box Board	11⅞	11	11
988	United Box Board pf	57½	57	57⅝
50	West Chicago	95	95	95

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Nile Tobacco Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. Van Winkle, W. E. Wilson, and J. H. Woods of Brooklyn.

C. H. Fischer & Co. of New York City, to manufacture blueing; capital, $6,000. Directors—C. H. Fischer, George Obermeyer, and E. F. Fischer of New York City.

Lenham Mercantile Company of West Seneca, Erie County, department store; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. L. Lenham, Orja William, and E. M. Tewksbury of Buffalo.

Hydra Battery Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. S. Apgar, S. G. Whiton, and L. H. Bigelow of New York City.

FEW U. S. BONDS DEPOSITED.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Superior Rubber Manufacturing Company; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland W. Childs, H. N. Smith, and S. Bloomfield.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Hackensack Mining Company, to develop the Cramer mine; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William A. Ackley and Richard Penhale of Hackettstown, and Harry Green of Madison.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.01

OCT 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1902.

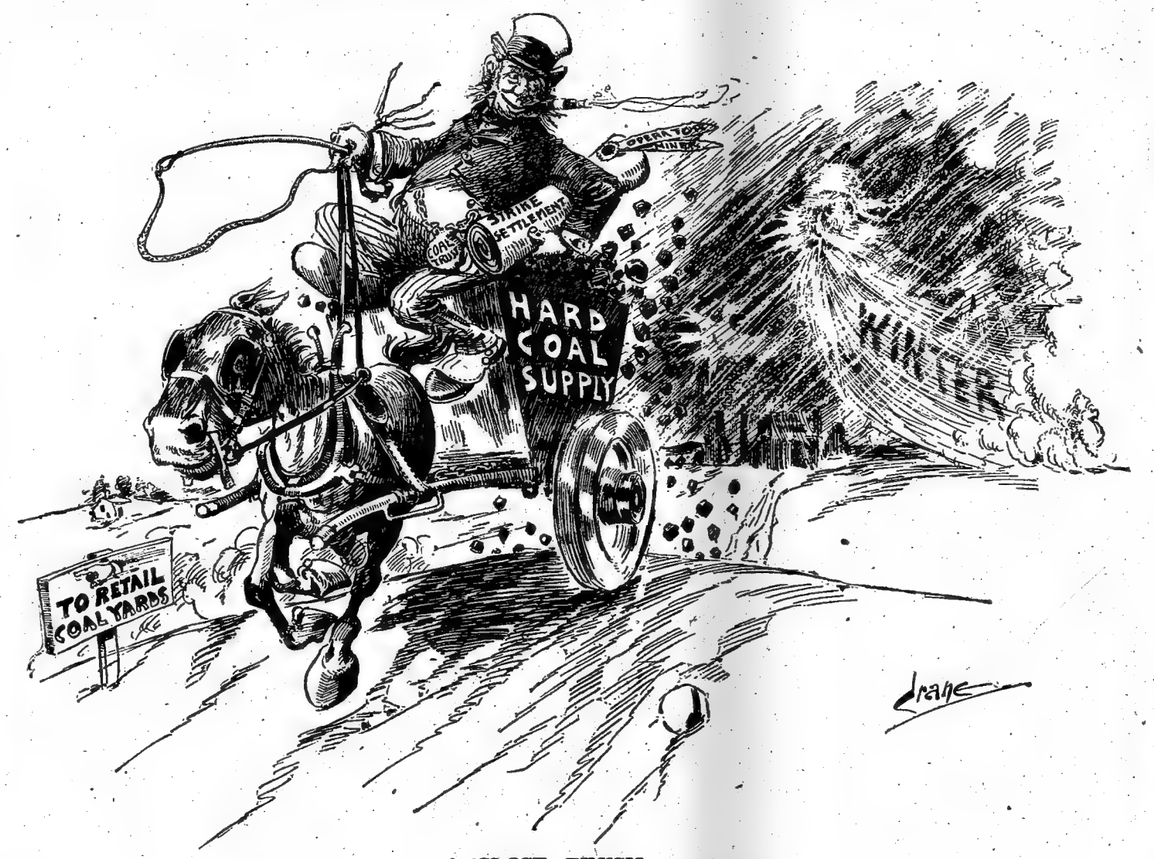

A CLOSE FINISH.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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THE recent Grand Army encampment in Washington provoked a good deal of comment regarding the large numbers of civil war veterans who are still in good enough physical condition to endure the fatigue of a long march. Several Southern Democrats were discussing this in a Washington hotel lobby the other evening when Secretary Charles A. Edwards of the Democratic Congressional Committee said:

"A few years ago Col. William Green Sterett and I were sitting at a window watching the parade at a Grand Army encampment. Hour after hour passed and still the Yankee hosts swept by. Col. Sterett became more and more thoughtful, silent, and depressed as the march went on. After a long silence he looked up, and laying his hand on my arm, said with the utmost impressiveness:

"'Charlie, I'm going back to Texas and burn up every Southern history of the war that I can find.'

"'What are you going to do that for?' I asked.

"'Because, Charlie,' he said, still more impressively, 'they're full of lies. They all tell about how many Yankees we killed. Charlie, we never killed a d—d Yankee. They're all here now!'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHILE ex-Gov. "Tom" Waller of Connecticut was Consul General at London a prominent society woman of Philadelphia who had married into the English nobility with reasons to regret it, called to see him about signing papers necessary for a transfer of property in this country to raise money to pay her husband's debts. The bloom of youth had long been brushed from the cheeks of the American woman when she married the young Britisher. She was supersensitive about her age, and very much distressed when told that it must be affixed to the documents she wished officially recorded by the United States Government.

"Oh, Mr. Waller, must I?" she pleaded.

The gallant Consul General seized a pen and wrote on the blank, "of the age of accountability and upward." There was no subsequent correspondence on the subject with the State Department at Washington.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

TOM O'ROURKE was standing in front of the Delevan, on Upper Broadway, the other night when a bedraggled tramp approached and said:

"Say, old feller, give us 50 cents fer a night's lodging."

"Nothin' doing," said O'Rourke.

"Aw, say, ye won't see me walk de streets all night, will ye?"

"Certainly not. I'm going to bed pretty soon."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

APROPOS of the story of Bishop Potter having indulged in the Virginia reel at the recent wedding of his now step-son, comes the story to the effect that when the party were taking their places one of the gentlemen was being coached in the intricacies of the figures.

"Oh, it is perfectly simple," explained his fair partner; "the gentlemen stand on this side and the ladies on the other, then the first couple balance down the middle and back, then they swing each lady and gentleman alternately down the line, then march on the outside to the head, and again balance down the centre and take their place at the foot, then the next couple do the same thing."

"I see, the gentlemen come down in regular succession, do they not?"

"Precisely—all except the Bishop—he comes down in Apostolic succession."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IF THERE is anything Joe Weber dislikes it is going out on shopping tours. So it was with the greatest reluctance that he consented to accompany Mrs. Weber to a store to inspect a cloak she had purchased subject to his approval. The storekeeper met them with a glad smile, and Joe was formally introduced.

"Delighted to meet you, Mr. Weber," he said. "I have had the pleasure of seeing you often on the stage, but never outside the theatre. By the way, here is my partner. Permit me to introduce you."

He called to his partner, who came forward, and the flustered storekeeper said:

"Mr. Blank, I want to introduce you to Mr. Weber. And this is his wife, Mrs. Fields!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ON one occasion when Ambassador Joseph Choate was trying a cause before a jury one of the talesmen came up to him at the noon recess and exclaimed:

"What do you think, Mr. Choate, I've lost my coat right here in the court room!"

"That's nothing," replied Mr. Choate, "I have known men to lose whole suits in here."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IN speaking of the power of the press, Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions tells this story:

"Returning from my trip to the Pacific Coast, I stopped off a day at Tucson, which the natives claim is the oldest town in Arizona. While dining at the Hotel Willard I saw one man slap another jovially on the back and say:

"'You are just like Frank Tilford—for you're "a bully good fellow."'

"Now I had recently enjoyed the Commodore's delightful hospitality on his yacht Norman, and so I turned and said:

"'Do you happen to know Frank Tilford?'

"'No, I don't know him, but when I was in New York last Winter nearly every newsboy in the street was slapping his fellow on the shoulder and saying, "Frank Tilford is a bully good fellow, ain't he?"'

"Commodore Tilford every year, as you know, gives a New Year's dinner annually to the poor newsboys of New York, and I can well understand that to them he is the very climax of 'bully' good-fellowship, yet I had never supposed the newsboys had the power to give him such an enormously wide reputation for it, though I have always entertained the highest opinion of the power of the press."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SHORTLY after the adoption of the Code in South Dakota and before local counsel understood its working, a young lawyer of New York City went there and began to practice.

Sharp as a brier, and being well versed in the nicety of Code pleading, he made both bench and bar look like the proverbial thirty cents. Opposing counsel didn't mind being beaten so much as they did having to take his impudence. They finally pinned their faith to the well-known ability of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court to repress the ardor of fresh counsel.

"Wait," said they; "he'll trim that monkey."

The Justice came on circuit. The youngster appeared before him and was even more offensive than he had been to the local judges. But the smiles which

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his brethren in the law had stored up for the occasion were useless. He escaped unrebuked.

The evening before Justice Brewer's departure an old and influential lawyer invited a few members of the bar to meet him at dinner. During the course of the repast his host ventured to ask the Justice why he had allowed the young attorney such wide latitude.

"Let me tell you a story," said his honor. "One beautiful, cloudless night the moon rose in all her effulgent beauty and attracted the attention of a cur dog. The dog barked and barked at her."

Then came a pause, and the Justice continued to eat his dinner.

Finally his host said: "Well, Justice Brewer, what then?"

"Oh," said the Justice, "the moon went right on."

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I ONCE threatened to sue an old fellow in Vermont for $10 that he owed a client of mine," said H. C. Hitt, "but the threat did not seem to impress him much.

"'What good will it do you to sue me?' he asked.

"'It will get the money,' I answered.

"Here the fellow came up close to me and said: 'Say, if that's so, sue me for $20, won't you, and give me the other $10.'

"I gave up hope of collecting that claim."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Frederic Remington, the artist, appeared one day in the Grand Central Station a Bostonian caught sight of him, and said to a friend from Chicago, who was with him: "Why, there is Frederic Remington!"

"Where?" asked the pork packer.

"That man coming this way. Shall I introduce you?"

"Bet your life. No man I'd like better to see."

"I had no idea you cared so much for his work."

"Care for it! Nothing like it; knocks the spots off of everything else in the line."

The man of culture presented the Chicagoan. "Proud to meet you. Remington is a great name with me."

"Indeed," said Mr. Remington.

"That's right. My wife will be glad I've run across you. She used to be my stenographer; liked your machine mighty well. I never would use any other, and if you want a recommend from—"

Mr. Remington turned away.

When the Bostonian recovered, he explained things. "Artist? Oh, Lord! One of them chromo men. I thought he invented the typewriter. Now, wouldn't that kill you?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

STATE SENATOR THORNTON of Sullivan County, who is the wag of the upper branch of the Legislature, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel one day last week, having been summoned by the State Committee to give information as to the conditions prevailing in his section of the State. A number of newspaper men stopped the Senator to get his views.

"Senator," he was asked, "what effect has the coal strike had up in your part of the country?"

"Bad," he replied, "very bad. "All the industries of Sullivan County have shut down."

"What are your principal industries?"

"Summer boarding houses."

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THE class of '74, Columbia, recently held a reunion dinner at the Metropolitan Club in this city. The renewal of old friendships over the festal board, succeeded by a period of jest and jollity, was supplemented by the inevitable speechmaking. After the venerable Dean of the college, John Howard Van Amringe, and several others had spoken, Benjamin Aymar Sands, now a Trustee of the university, delivered a rather lengthy oration, at the conclusion of which W. S. Allerton, a stanch friend of Mr. Sands, turned to his side partners and remarked:

"I am glad Mr. Sands is a Trustee. I always liked Trustees. We used to have a holiday whenever one died."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BERTHA GALLAND has made such a pet of the goat which appears with her in "Notre Dame," the play in which she enacts the rôle of Esmeralda this season, that it often follows her about even when off the stage. Last week during the run of the production in Philadelphia Miss Galland, with her mother, made a visit to the United States Mint, where, after she had entered, she found to her great surprise that the little goat had followed her.

In great haste one of the Mint attendants rushed over to the ladies, expostulating at the presence of the four-legged pet, exclaiming that it was against the rules, &c. Possibly he had heard of the exploits of Harlem goats and was fearful lest the Government bullion might suddenly disappear. At any rate, he seemed so excited about it that the trio beat a hasty retreat.

Upon reaching the street, Miss Galland, who was nearly choked with laughter, turned to her mother and said:

"Well, this is the first time we've had mint sauce with goat instead of with lamb. It was quite a dish, wasn't it?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

LIEUT. COL. HARRY H. TREADWELL, who was recently elected a Director of Tiffany & Co., has a physique in inverse ratio to his popularity—so much so, in fact, that when, as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., he first donned the regulation trousers it was facetiously said that only the two-inch white stripe could be seen.

While on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt his horse once ran away with him. Lieut. Col. "Reg" Thurston, seeing his plight, gave chase, and after a lively race of a mile or so succeeded in catching the animal.

"Why couldn't you stop him?" he inquired, on seeing that Treadwell, notwithstanding his impromptu John Gilpin act, had managed to keep his seat, and everything seemed in good shape.

"Stop him!" was the disgusted reply. "Why, how could I? The blamed brute didn't know he had anything on his back!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

NO ONE has a keener appreciation of fun or enjoys making a joke at his own expense more than District Attorney Jerome. Coming down from Lakeville, a couple of friends in the drawing room car were chaffing him on politics, his strenuousness and tenacity of purpose, when one inquired: "How about that son of yours? Does he exhibit any of your characteristics?"

"Well, I guess he's a chip of the old block," laughingly responded Jerome, "for on Saturday he refused to play tag with the boys until they had agreed that he should be IT all the time."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ALTHOUGH it is well known that Gen. Felix Agnus, editor of The Baltimore American, is a native-born Frenchman, those who have listened to his fluent conversation or finely finished oratory find it difficult to believe that when the genial General was winning his honors in the Union ranks during our civil war, he could speak little and understood less of the English language. There is one quality, however, for which the General has always been noted, and that is irreproachable gallantry.

This quality was very apparent on one occasion during the early sixties, when the company to which the General belonged—he was then a Lieutenant—planned to give a reception to the fair damsels of the neighborhood where they were in camp. Cake and lemonade were served, and the then Lieut. Agnus was asked to carry the tray containing the glasses of lemonade to the fair guests.

Anxious to do the proper and gallant act, the young soldier inquired of one of his comrades the proper speech to make when offering the beverage. This military bean saw in the situation the germ of a joke, but, keeping his idea to himself, carefully instructed the young Frenchman in his part and started him out with the tray.

Smiles and giggles followed in the Lieutenant's path until some one kinder than the others informed the gallant soldier that it was not exactly the correct thing in America to request a young lady to "please wet your whistle."

Although the General often tells this story of his discomfiture, the sequel—his interview with his obliging instructor—is as yet an unpublished chapter.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MANY a wife has been unable to bear the thought that if she should die her husband might marry again. When the wife of Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil lay ill a neighbor broached this subject to her—an act at once tactful and consoling.

"You know, Mrs. Kinsolving," said she, "the Bishop is still a young man and very attractive. Have you never thought that if you should die he might marry again?"

"Why, yes, I've thought of it," the invalid replied, indifferently.

"How can you bear it so easily?" the comforter exclaimed.

"Why, when I'm up in heaven with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob," Mrs. Kinsolving replied, with fine scorn, "do you suppose I shall care with whom my quondam husband is running around on earth?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEN. McCOSKRY BUTT, of faultless figure, was recently indulging in his matutinal promenade on the avenue when he met Col. "Bob" Leonard, just in from Kensico and heavily wrapped. After saluting the General the Colonel said:

"Don't you think, General, that you are a trifle imprudent to be out this cold morning thinly clad and without your topcoat? You must imagine that you are in the Philippines."

"Remember, my dear Colonel," responded the General, "that the first duty of a true soldier is to inure himself to hardships. I am training for the coal famine."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MAJOR FRED GARDNER, who is associated with Ballington Booth in the American Volunteers, speaking recently of experiences in organization work, said that when in Holyoke, Mass., at one time he was assigned to an aged couple named Dahm for entertainment.

"Mr. and Mrs. Dahm were a delightful couple," continued the Major, "but their name didn't appeal to me. In conversation with my hostess I made what I considered was a happy compromise, and addressed her as 'Mrs. Dohm.' After using my revised version several times, I was somewhat taken aback to have the lady of the profane patronymic say:

"'Pardon me, Major, but our name is Dahm, not Dohm, and we are the only Dahm family in Holyoke.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ROBERT PINKERTON tells a story of his father, the founder of the detective agency, which illustrates the elder Pinkerton's caution. A noted criminal was detained in Pinkerton's Chicago office. The elder Pinkerton left the room and when he returned took the precaution of holding a revolver in front of him ready for use.

He saw the criminal standing by the door with a snuff box he had picked up from Pinkerton's desk in his hand.

"This is good snuff," affably remarked the crook as he took a sniff.

"For the eyes or the nose?" asked Pinkerton, who knew that the crook had intended to blind him in an effort to escape.

"Well," remarked the criminal, "I'm sorry to say that the nose gets it this time."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHAT is the matter with your hair?" asked Oliver Herford of a friend who had suddenly grown bald. "It seems to be leaving you."

"I'd give anything I own to get it back," said the friend.

"I've always noticed," returned Herford, "that a hair in the head is worth two in the brush."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN anecdote of ancient history was given a modern twist the other day in the classroom of Prof. Ingham of the Yale Latin Department.

"Unlike other ancient cities," Prof. Ingham related, "Sparta had no city walls, depending on the valor of its soldiers for protection against the enemy. A distinguished visitor who was once being shown about the city turned to his guide in amazement and asked: 'But where are your city walls?' The guide pointed to the Spartan army drawn up for review, and replied proudly: 'There are the walls of Sparta!'"

"And every man a brick!" a student supplemented with slangy enthusiasm.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN on shipboard J. B. Haggin likes to spend a good deal of his time in the smoking cabin. Often he takes a hand in a game of poker. Not long ago a passenger on a Cunarder insisted on standing in the doorway of the smoking cabin, to windward, puffing his pipe. He would neither stay inside nor out, and the fresh Atlantic breeze made things very uncomfortable for the other passengers. Mr. Haggin protested in very vigorous language.

"You seem to have overlooked the fact," said the passenger insolently, "that this is a ship's smoking cabin. This is not your own house."

"No," retorted the Pacific Coast millionaire, "if it was you would not be inside of it."

AT THE DOG SHOW.—"Love Me—Love My Dog."

A STAR'S FIRST DAWNING

The Story of Ethel Barrymore's Stage Début

THE old stager turned to the man beside him in the next orchestra chair and smiled knowingly.

"Wonderful girl, that," he said.

"It's refreshing to hear you say so," was the answer. "I don't often expect to hear such comment from ex-actors. They're too exacting. Ha!—somehow most of your craft seem to me to put me in a continual state of rehearsal for the part of the porter in 'Macbeth,' and a repetition of his line, 'Here's a knocking indeed!'"

"For Heaven's sake don't quote 'Macbeth'!" The old stager turned half way around in his seat and his hands went up in a deprecatory gesture. "Any one would know you're not an actor."

"I don't see why I shouldn't quote, if I want to."

"Quote as much as you like, but cut out 'Macbeth.' Don't you know that more good plays have been ruined by that than even by the onslaughts of unfriendly critics? It usually comes about through the ignorance of novices. They come into the theatre imbued with the idea that some day they are to be the legitimate successors of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and the rest of the great ones of the past. And about the time there is a lull in rehearsal, while the leading woman is off in the wings munching a sandwich and the heavy man is telling a neighboring purveyor of liquid refreshment how good he is going to be in the piece, your amateur thinks he'll make an impression on the stage hands by spouting 'Macbeth.' He gets well in the centre of the stage and miaouws 'Is this a dagger?' and then something happens. If there is a convenient trap it opens and engulfs him. Otherwise he is carried from the scene bodily. Yes, Sir, if there's one hoodoo actors fear more than another it's the man who quotes 'Macbeth' at rehearsal."

"But this isn't a rehearsal; besides, I'm not an actor, and lastly, this play's a success beyond peradventure. How are you going to hoodoo it?"

"Well, you never can tell. I don't like to take chances. But we've drifted away from the subject."

"So we have. You were saying—"

"That Ethel's a wonderful girl. She is, indeed. I begin to believe more and more in the theory of incarnation. Certainly heredity counts. And it's all the more surprising because—" The old actor hesitated.

"Because what?"

"Well, there was a time when I thought nature had made a slip. You see, I was a member of John Drew's company when Ethel made her début. It wasn't an impressive occasion for several reasons. In fact, no attempt was made to make it impressive. Drew was playing Henry Arthur Jones's piece 'The Bauble Shop.' The piece had had a pretty fair run, though it never was the big success some of the actor's other attempts were, because his rôle was largely a serious one, and audiences are so used to taking Drew laughingly that they can't quite make up their minds to see him from any other point of view. Maude Adams was still leading woman of the company, Arthur Byron was juvenile, and J. E. Dodson, who opens as a star Monday night, was playing the character part of a drunken toymaker—one of the best things he has done in New York. Elsie De Wolfe had not entered upon her second starring venture then, and she was playing the part of Lady Kate Ffennel, a high-bred English society woman, whose chief requirements in the piece were dignity of carriage, voice, and action, and an ability to carry several gorgeous gowns effectively. Miss De Wolfe could do that all right, you know, and in consequence the shock that came to the company was all the more emphatic.

"It was on a Wednesday afternoon toward the end of the run. I was in a little up-stairs dressing room when the news began to be whispered around. It didn't take long to make the circuit, and the first thing I knew one of the boys was sitting on my trunk telling me that there was a surprise on.

"Now, the notion that the actor's life is so full of excitement that he doesn't set store by anything as trivial as mere gossip is entirely erroneous, I assure you. The monotony of long runs is not broken by many incidents of importance, and such excitement as comes is principally by reason of news of the doings of one's professional brothers and sisters.

"'What's up, old man?' I asked, for I saw that he was brimful of something.

"'De Wolfe's not going to play,' he said.

"'What!'

"He repeated the statement. Now, it is a peculiar fact, but up to that time there had been no understudying in the company, and the announcement of the absence of our Lady Kate suggested all sorts of unpleasant possibilities.

"The callboy—we'll name him that to be picturesque—he was really Charles Frohman's office boy, who performed the duty at matinées, came down the hall shouting 'Orchestra!' That, at least, set my fears at rest. The performance had not been called off. So I affected some indifference and merely asked who was to play Lady Kate.

"'Ethel Barrymore,' he answered.

"I had heard of Georgia Drew's daughter, of course, and had counted myself among the most ardent admirers of the girl's brilliant mother. But this daughter's stage appearance had never even been hinted at in my presence. There had been no notice of it to the public. That my surprise was generally shared was evident when I got down to the stage. The change in the cast, of course, had the usual effect on us all. We had been playing 'The Bauble Shop' so long that all traces of nervousness and uncertainty had disappeared. But that afternoon it was pretty much in evidence again.

"We actors can be a sympathetic lot, I assure you, despite opinion to the contrary, and I don't believe there was a person in the bunch who didn't feel a bit shaky, while hoping for the best. It even affected the stage hands, and Stevens, the property man, was hoarse with fright.

"In the meantime I gathered from scraps of conversation dropped here and there that things had been pretty warm for a little while in the dressing room occupied by the new aspirant. Miss De Wolfe's stunning gowns were to be used by Ethel. One in particular I remember—most women who saw the play will recall it also. It was an affair in an exquisite shade of blue, with huge black butterflies scattered all over it. The dressmaker had so fitted it that the butterflies came in exactly the right places when the gown was worn by the one for whom it was originally designed. Of course, Ethel, then immature, practically a schoolgirl, did not quite fill the dress, whatever estimates may have been as to her ability to fill the part. At any rate, I heard afterward that the maid almost went into convulsions in an attempt to induce a refractory butterfly to perch on the shoulder when it persisted in alighting half way down the back. And while all this was going on in the dressing room, the strains of the overture came drifting in through the curtain.

"Talk about the soothing effect of sweet music! Well, that orchestra's soothing effect on us was about the same as is experienced by some people when a small boy scratches a hard pencil across a slate. It helped set nerves on edge, I can tell you."

"Must have been hard on Miss Barrymore," interrupted the listener.

"That's what we thought. Not once but a dozen times the question was repeated, 'Wonder how she'll come through it?' And that's the funny part of it."

"How so?"

"Well, the time for her cue came, and the new actress came out of her dressing room laughing. Drew was already on the scene. Arthur Byron was standing in the wings talking in whispers to Lew Baker. They're both in the family, you know, so were more than ordinarily upset over the experiment. C. F. was out front, of course, and nobody knew just how he felt about it, except that it was a time to be fearful. But with the rest of us on tenterhooks, this girl, who never had faced an audience before, crossed to the entrance where we were all gathered, turned with a laugh to Byron, and then walked on the scene with as much composure as if she were about to recite her geography lesson in the schoolroom. Talk about assurance. Why, she went through that play as though she had been before the footlights all her life. And when she came off she was still laughing."

"Excitement sometimes keeps people up. I suppose the relapse came after."

"Well, if it did, I never saw it. We went on the road shortly afterward, and Miss Barrymore had succeeded Miss De Wolfe in the cast for good. There was no more trouble with the butterflies after that, for the gown had either been duplicated in smaller size or been made over. Ethel put on no airs. She was genial, companionable, and always hail-fellow-well-met with the rest of the company. That was like Maurice Barrymore and Georgia Drew's daughter, for two better fellows never lived. I'm glad for the girl's sake and—for theirs."

And as the curtain rose on the first act of "A Country Mouse" the old stager took out his handkerchief and blew his nose so loudly that a man in front turned and stared, indignant at the interruption.

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All things considered, the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre was remarkably well up in the lines of Dr. Curtis's play on the opening night, but an amusing instance of forgetfulness occurred soon after the rise of the first curtain. Lord Tevis's butler was making love to the maid down by the fireplace, near the prompt entrance. There was a sudden lapse of memory, and the butler hemmed and hawed. Then the prompter whispered the words, and the actor repeated them. In the face of his sudden pause the line was fraught with humor.

"Am I not to be allowed to say a word?" said the butler, and those who noted the appropriateness of the speech to the situation could not refrain from smiles.

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It is not to be wondered at that the physician-author failed in one respect exactly as did Clyde Fitch in the play he put forth last season. In "The Girl and the Judge" Mr. Fitch suggested in the opening act a theme that if properly carried on would have probably developed a drama of unusual interest. But after introducing a kleptomaniac as one of the central figures of that play, Mr. Fitch promptly forgot all about it, and his play followed old, well-worn lines, with no development of that central idea. So with Dr. Curtis. In the first act he introduced a man who was suffering from a lapse of memory, and the doctor in attendance explained several times that in cases of fever following meningitis it is not unusual for men to so far forget themselves that they believe themselves to be other persons. That suggested that the doctor-author had an interesting theory to demonstrate, but, like his more experienced brother playwright, the main fact was soon lost sight of in a whirl of commonplace melodrama.

The physician who figured in the first act was guilty of some execrable punning. "I haven't seen you for a week back," he said to the adventuress, and then he added, by way of a laugh producer, "I say I have a weak back."

This doctor likewise took the sick man's temperature after the approved fashion, and enjoined him not to swallow the thermometer, as it might impair his digestion. After prescribing some powders for the patient, he attempted to gain the nurse's ear long enough to impress upon her the method of treatment, but she was engrossed in a yellow-back novel and would not heed him. Instead of giving her her walking papers and telephoning the nearest hospital for a more alert nurse, this doctor of the play merely sauntered off, after putting the powders on the table, leaving the poor patient to his fate. And under the circumstances, if the nurse had given the patient the entire box at one dose, one could not have felt that she was entirely to blame. Certainly most unprofessional conduct, that, for a doctor's doctor.

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There is an influential "opry house" manager in a certain one-night stand of Michigan who is decidedly opposed to curtain calls. Possibly it is because when he is not managing he takes his stand at the windlass and raises and lowers the curtain.

When "York State Folks" was sent forth into the great unknown its first performance was given in this Michigan town. There is a climax to the third act which aroused more than ordinary interest in the audience, and consequently there was a demand for the raising of the curtain. It was sent up and down once, but the audience persisted in the noisemaking.

"Take it up! What are you waiting for?" yelled the stage manager. Still no change and more noise in front.

"What is the matter up there?" howled the now angry manager. At this point the decidedly rustic face of the manager peered over the fly gallery and a fog-horn voice came down.

"Say, if you want this durned curtin raised jest come up and do it yourself. I'm all tuckered out.

***

On all the printed matter used to advertise the Women's Exhibition, at Madison Square Garden, the publicity promoter of the show used the slogan "A World's Fair Under One Roof." This is a high-sounding, imaginative phrase, admirably constructed for those persons who do not take things too literally, but that it may prompt skepticism among the other kind of folk was demonstrated only yesterday.

Two workmen, both plainly Celtic, stopped in front of the Garden to read one of the posters displayed there, and the first repeated the line with considerable awe. "A Wurruld's Fair Under Wan Ruf," he said. "Do ye moind that now—'A Wurruld's Fair Under Wan Ruf'?"

But the second was not to be impressed by mere words.

"A Wurruld's Fair, is it?" he inquired sarcastically. "Shure, an' tis a pack of loies they're tellin. Bedad, it tuk the half o' Chicago to put th' Wurruld's Fair in—how ould they get it in this building atall, atall?"

Then he sniffed contemptuously and the two walked away.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

A Naughty Bumblebee
by
James Ramsorop

A bumblebee stepped on the elephant's toe
And hurt the poor creature so he hardly could go;
The elephant said with tears in his eyes,
"Why don't you take some one nearer your size?"

"Nothin' Doing" Down His Way.

COL. OPIE READ, novelist and playwright, was for many years identified with country newspapers in Kentucky and Tennessee. He says that one day he approached a farmer in a Kentucky town and asked him if there was any news in his neighborhood.

"Not a bit uv news," said the farmer. "We are all too busy with our crops to think ov anything else. All quiet in our neighborhood."

"Pretty good crops this year?" queried Read.

"Bully," said the farmer. "I ought to be in my field this minute an' I would be if I hadn't come to town to see the Coroner."

"The Coroner?"

"Yep. Want him to hold an inquest on a couple of fellers down in our neighborhood."

"Inquest? Was it an accident?"

"Nope. Zeke Burke did it a puppus. Plugged George Rambo and his boy Bill with a pistol. Got to have an inquest."

"What caused the fight?"

"There wasn't no fight. Zeke never give the other fellers a show. Guess he was right, too, 'cause the Rambos did not give Zeke's father an' brother any chance. Just hid behind a tree and fired at 'em as they come along the road. That was yistiday mornin', an' in an hour Zeke had squared accounts."

"Has Zeke been arrested?"

"Nope. What's the use? Some of Old Man Rambo's relatives come along last night, burned down Zeke's house, shot him an' his wife, an' set fire to his barn. Nope, Zeke hasn't been arrested. But I ain't got time to talk to you. Got to git back to my harvestin'. But there ain't no news down our way. If anythin' happens I'll let ye know."

Excuses.

EXCUSES for absence handed to teachers in the public schools are often calculated to evoke smiles. Here are two that were received on the same day last week by a teacher in one of the Manhattan schools:

Teecher
Plees ecskus my sun he wuz help his muther half a babi to oblig his father.

Dere Miss:
Please accuse my dorter. I was confirmed with a new babie—hope it will be satisfattory.

A Rare One.

Jaggles—So he's an honest man?

Waggles—Absolutely. Before he went fishing he had his pocket scales officially tested by an inspector of weights and measures.

"So you are a coal shoveler looking for work?"
"Yes, Sir."
"Well, your shovel certainly is ridiculously small."
"So are my chances."

Cameron's Conclusion.

Cameron—I don't think it right to call my feet piggies, mamma.

Mamma—Why not, Cameron?

Cameron—Why, because, as I trot all around on them they ought to be called horsies.

He—So your brother is a florist?
he—Well, yes. He takes care of an electric light plant.

O'Donohue's Heroism.

O'DONOHUE was an Irishman of cheery aspect, and took the world and himself lightly enough. Yet when he was awakened at 3 o'clock of a cold morning by cries of fire and the very decided smell of burning wood, to say nothing of an ominous crackling sound, his face, as the people below the window of the blazing hotel in the Western town saw it, was a little pale. The house was already far gone, and a previous wild dash into the hallway had shown O'Donohue the stairs in the hottest embrace of the flames and just in the act of falling in. There was, of course, no fire escape. O'Donohue looked down into the upturned faces weirdly lighted by the tongues of flame that shot heavenward. He dived out of sight into the room behind him, reappeared in a few seconds partly clothed, and made as if to leap from the window to the pavement, not more than twenty feet away.

The people below raised a protesting shout. They were doing all the idiotic insane things people usually do at fires—but some were busy rolling great casks out of an adjoining dramshop which seemed to be doomed to share the fate of the hotel. O'Donohue, already half out of the window, paused at the shout and looked around from his perch. Just at that identical moment a cask was broken in some way, and thirsty souls gathered around and began to drink eagerly. It seemed good stuff from the way those fellows went for it. O'Donohue, with his eye upon this scene, heard people below crying to him to wait—that help was coming. It was getting uncomfortably warm in the window, but O'Donohue smiled.

"All roight," he yelled, as he assumed a carefully careless attitude upon the window ledge; "all roight. If ye'll lave me a dr'rink, Oi'll shtay where Oi am till ye come for me." And he pointed at the broken barrel and the busy group around it. "If Oi jumps," he thought to himself, "Oi'll be lucky if Oi break me legs—and a foine chanst it is to play the he'ro."

The people, ignorant of the "hero's" unspoken sage reflection, shouted applause for the spoken word, and O'Donohue dangled his feet over their heads and did his best to look indifferent.

"Drinks you shall have," came up from many throats, "and there's a ladder."

But several minutes passed—seeming strangely like hours—and still no ladder appeared. The heat grew fierce, and O'Donohue was fast losing his beauty sh. "Me shirrut is growin' rampy, Moses," he called down—and there was a laugh which many spoke was after the latter. Meanwhile the smoke was pouring out of the room behind and O'Donohue was choking with it.

Then there was another mighty shout. A man had appeared at the window just above that in which O'Donohue sat and dangled the rope—apparently. The new comer was trapped, too, but he had somehow got hold of a rope, which he had fastened securely to his bedpost. Now the rope end was tossed out and dangled opposite O'Donohue's window. The man above came down hand over hand. When he was safe upon the pavement, O'Donohue grasped the rope and followed suit.

The crowd had paid little attention to the other man, but as O'Donohue landed there was a mad rush for him. The people caught him upon their shoulders, carried him to the barrel, and gave him more drinks than he could swallow.

"It's foine it is to be the hero iv the hour," said O'Donohue, telling the story afterward, "but the absince if siv'ril garmints—specially socks—whin ye air out in the shtreet iv a could night is discommodious. Ye see, Oi was that scared Oi forgot me socks—though Oi saved me reppytation."

Reward of Merit.

Boss—I understand you are very economical.

Bookkeeper—Yes, Sir. Since I have been with you I have managed to save $5,000.

Boss—Umph! As I always try to pay my clerks according to their needs, I'll have to cut down your salary.

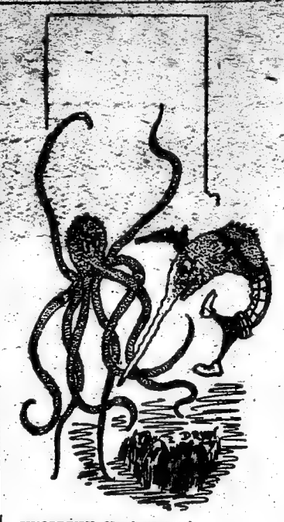

SWORDFISH—Hands up, you!
MR. OCTOPUS—How many?

An Analysis.

A SHORT time since "Cub," one of the negro characters of Columbus, Miss., was standing at the artesian well in the middle of Main Street, catching a bucket of water, when a big, black, pompous-looking negro preacher walked up and, being a stranger in the town, asked: "Brudder, kin yo' tell me ef dis am good water?"

"Cub" answered very proudly, standing straight with his head thrown back, "Good water? Well, I reckon, nigger, dis am good water! Doan you know dat? Fur ain't hit bin scandalized by all de freenoligist uv de State uv Mississippi an' foun' to persist uv three parts; two parts uv ox-hide-ungas, an' de udder part uv hidefoby; en want dis here well bo'ed befo' de war! Say, nigger, whar's yo' frum, anyhow?"

Excuse Enough.

THIS is an actual copy, both in words and spelling, of an excuse sent by a woman to the Principal of one of the public schools:

"Please excuse Michael for being at school ainch last Tuesday because a pot of hot water fell off gass stove on his legs and he had a touchach. Oblige Ma."

A HANDFUL of FANCIES

THE gaudy leaflets fly
On high,
Like fragments of a pumpkin pie,
And now the merry pig-
Gy wig
Unto the zeph. performs a jig,
From Hackensack
To Waterloo,
From Mackinac
To Caribou.

The corn begins to hop
And pop,
It's come to go and not to stop.
The rural cheese called pot
Is not.
It's gone to join the apricot,
From Ha Ha Bay
To Saginaw,
From Memphrema-
Gog to Paw Paw.

Within the wood his rum-
Ty tum
The partridge plays upon his drum,
And on his pensive pipe
The snipe
Informs us that the turkey's ripe
From William's Bridge
To Chestnut Hill,
From Basking Ridge
To Hurleyville.

Oh, fields of chrysoprase
Ablaze,
In dainty rose and mayonnaise,
With soft and tender beams
And gleams
Befresco our poetic dreams,
From Ramapo
To Liber-tee,
From Kokomo
To Kankakee.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

THE little Consular circle at the Calumet will be broken shortly by the departure of Count Prat of the Italian Consular Service. Count Prat has been attached to the office in this city, but has now been made a full-fledged Consul, with a post in China. Count Prat has been a great favorite in society and a regular patron of the opera. At his new station he will be surrounded by all the luxury of the Orient, but he will be days and weeks from civilization, according to the Western idea.

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One of the foreigners who was put up at all the clubs last Winter, and who is still enjoying much popularity, is the Baron Alliotl, who for years was on a diplomatic mission from Italy to Russia. To-day the Baron has one great accomplishment. He is the most noted of the bridge whist players in this country, and he is much in requisition at country houses, where that game is still greatly in vogue. He was one of the coterie which played bridge whist continuously all Summer in the Newport Reading Rooms. The games there were very interesting and extremely exciting, and have been the subject of much comment during the season. Baron Alliotl will return to Italy. At present he is visiting at Lenox. He is a great favorite of Mrs. Astor, and is frequently the sole occupant of the Astor opera box in Winter until the opera is half over and Mrs. Astor makes her entrance. The Baron then draws the curtains aside and attends her in the fashion of a chamberlain of royalty. This little episode is always watched with much interest by the hosts.

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There is to be a battle royal this year between golf and court tennis. At Tuxedo, T. Suffern Tailer, who has just returned from Europe with one of the most extraordinary English wardrobes ever imported, and also with one of the crack tennis players, begins a tournament at the clubhouse this week. Mr. Tailer is now devoted to the tennis court, and seldom drives a four-in-hand, as in other days. All the golf clubs have had to build tennis courts so as to be up with the times. Baltusrol and Ardsley have both fallen into line. There has been much tennis played at Westchester this Autumn. The rainy days of last week were even dispiriting in some of the courts which are arranged so that inclement weather will not bar the players, and bridge whist was substituted. The day of ping-pong is over, and many of the clubs are tying up their ping-pong rooms and tables, which were a feature last Winter. Euchre and old-fashioned games at cards, with a little bit of the modern infused, are fads at the Fifth Avenue clubs.

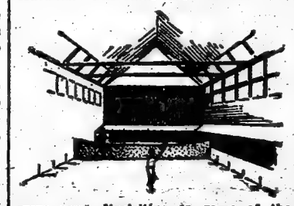

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One of the youngest candidates for club admission is the son of Duncan Elliot, now a Lieutenant in the regulars in Manila. Before Mr. and Mrs. Elliot were divorced young Elliot, then a baby in arms, was put up for the Knickerbocker Club. He has two very popular members as sponsor and seconder, and these two men will look after his interests when his name comes up before the Governors. According to the present waiting list, he was proposed in time to be elected when he reaches his majority. He is now about five years old.

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Duncan Cameron is in New York on a short visit. He and Mrs. Cameron are now living in London. He will be a member of one of the colonial clubs over there, being put up by old friends of his father, Sir Roderick Cameron. Since Sir Roderick's death Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron have been abroad. Mrs. Cameron was the daughter of the late Lawrence Turnure. They were in the city last week to attend the wedding of Dr. Percy Turnure and Mrs. Sadie Price Pell. Dr. Turnure is not much of a clubman. He belongs to the Racquet, but none of the very fashionable organizations. He never cared for society as have the other members of his family. Duncan Cameron will not resign his membership in the Knickerbocker, although he elects to live in London.

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Harry Alexandre, long identified with racing, and one of its most enthusiastic followers, was recently being discussed by friends, when one spoke up and said that his judgment must be unerring, for he invariably wins."

"Not always judgment," responded another; "luck sometimes is an element of his success, for I remember down at Coney Island this last meeting he was coming hurriedly out of the paddock when he encountered a veteran trainer. In passing he said: 'Well, whose race is this next to be?' The old turfite, as he pointed to an accompanying friend who had just finished working out his dope card, replied: 'He knows.'

"Harry, without observing the motion, and thinking that a tip from so reliable a source was not to be ignored, went and placed fifty on Hene at 13 to 5, and pulled him off a winner."

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One of the whips of the season who has developed quite a reputation for good driving is Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., who has tooled the Squadron A coach to the polo games at Van Cortlandt Park on several occasions. Mr. Shepard is a thorough sportsman, and has just returned from a hunting trip in Nova Scotia, from whence he has brought back many trophies of fish and fowl. Gordon Bell, a very popular member of the younger set, Mr. Shepard also numbers among his friends. Mr. Shepard is a member of the Racquet Club. He lives at the Gables, one of the most beautiful country seats in New Jersey, at Fanwood, near Plainfield. He is a son of Augustus D. Shepard and a nephew of the late Elliott F. Shepard.

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Unlike J. Pierpont Morgan, George W. Perkins, who has been associated with him, is not a member of many clubs. The Union League is the only up-town organization to which he belongs. Nearly all Mr. Morgan's associates are members of the Metropolitan. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are at present at Hot Springs, where they are being entertained by different railroad magnates. They live a part of their time abroad, and frequently cross and recross the ocean.

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Ned Buckley of the Knickerbocker Club, with his genial smile and drollery, encountered his old friend Charlie Mann of Washington emerging from the establishment of a fashionable tailor in Fifth Avenue. Charlie affects the pronounced in dress and favors all the autumnal tints. Upon this occasion he was faultlessly flamboyant.

"Hello," exclaimed Ned, "you don't mean to tell me, Charlie, that you patronize a tailor? Why, I always thought that you were dressed by a costumer."

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Frederick W. Whitridge is one of the New York clubmen who belongs to a very fashionable London club as well as to one in New York. Mr. Whitridge belongs in New York to the Knickerbocker, the Century, and the Metropolitan, as well as to the University and several other clubs. In London he is a member of the St. James's. He is a lawyer by profession and a graduate of Amherst. He has been engaged in late years in promoting large schemes in England and this country, and is one of the legal advisers of the great Rubber Trust, as it is sometimes called. Mr. Whitridge married the daughter of the late Matthew Arnold, the essayist and writer, and his wife entertains at their residence, 16 East Eleventh Street, many

of the notable literary, artistic and

Bridal Gowns

This hat of white fur felt is trimmed with leaves of silvery green, drooping flower bells of lavender, and a lavender velvet bow. The bow is formed of loops of lavender chiffon ribbon, tied with a much deeper shade of velvet ribbon.

THE last few days have been crowded with weddings and, naturally, the chief interest, so far as dress costuming is concerned, has been in bridal gowns. Variations and innovations are now so numerous that the conventional plain white satin is almost a novelty. Crepe de chine, one of the most graceful fabrics, is being largely used, particularly that lustrous variety known as satin crepe de chine. For the bride's attendants no material is so much used as this or other soft thin materials closely resembling it.

This bridal gown, worn by Mrs. Sadie Price Fell, now Mrs. Percy Turnure, is of pale gray crepe de chine, with insertions and a collar of antique lace. The turban is of pale gray fur felt, trimmed with an ostrich plume arranged in Cavalier fashion.

Miss Mabel E. Meredith, who married Philip V. Mohun on Tuesday, wore a unique and beautiful wedding gown. It was of white satin crepe de chine, and the Bruges lace that formed the yoke spread out into a full bertha below and extended in a V-shaped piece almost to the waist line. Its edges extended out over the shoulders in epaulet effect. The sleeves were of satin to the elbow, with falls of Bruges lace. Down the front of the gown there was a panel of the lace, and this, at the bottom, was slashed up the centre, and the accordion plaitings of white chiffon underneath gave fullness over the feet. Half-inch strips of satin were joined together with silk floss fagoting in Roman key or Grecian pattern to form the belt and to finish the bottom of the skirt.

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Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss Meredith's matron of honor, was in yellow chiffon, brocaded with silk and satin flowers in blending shades of orange and yellow. This was over plain chiffon and silk of same color. It was a princesse robe, and was fitted by goring. These gored pieces were joined by fagoting in yellow silk floss, and through the insertions narrow white satin ribbons were drawn; these ribbons were pulled through with ends on the outside some inches from the bottom of the skirt, and were tied in loops with ends, and each end had a tiny rose of yellow chiffon fastened to it. About the bottom of the robe were flounces of chiffon. The yoke, and full, drooping sleeves were of cup lace.

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The maid of honor, Miss Grace Meredith, was in white silk crepe. The gown was a copy of a full coronation robe. The bodice had a full, pouching front ornamented with bowknots of white panne velvet edged with pearls. Each sleeve, the upper half of which was of crepe de chine, had a large bow-knot worked on it, and the smooth back showed the same design. Cup lace was used in the yoke and for the modified angel sleeves. The whole front of the skirt was covered with the velvet, pearl-edged bowknots. The bridesmaids wore accordion-plaited dresses of white silk crepe, with borders and insertions of white lace, very simple and graceful.

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Miss Harriet Augusta Robbins, now Mrs. Robert Peabody Barry, had her tulle wedding veil charmingly arranged. In the back one fold of it came to the end of the tremendously long train, and the other was fastened back from the face, leaving the coiffure around the forehead unconcealed, and another tulle end fell below the waist line. The bodice had soft plaits of satin, laid crosswise of the front, and from them drooped a border of Duchesse lace. Point lace formed the transparent yoke. The sleeves were coat-shaped to the elbows, with frills of the Duchesse lace falling from them. The square train was laid in a double box-plait, the upper part of the plait being narrow, but widening at the bottom. Each side of the front panel or breadth of the skirt plaits were let in so as to afford fullness over the feet.

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The gowns of the bridesmaids, the Misses Elizabeth Keteltas Clark, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Genevieve P. Robbins, Miss Mary Whittredge, and Miss Louise Robbins, were picturesque frocks of etoile du nord, a soft, thin, crepey material. The skirts were accordion plaited and were bordered with white lace. The bodices were the quaint features. They had deep yokes of fine white lace, and the bodices proper were gathered or plaited and were topped by accordion-plaited flounces, about nine inches deep, edged with white lace. These flounces ran straight across and came several inches below the shoulder curves; they were held in place and the bodice kept up by folds of yellow chiffon that formed shoulder straps. The sleeves were baggy and large from the flounces to the elbows, and wide flounces of lace-bordered crepe came to the wrists. The yellow chiffon sashes were folded in narrow girdles around the waist, and the long wide ends, bordered by narrow ruchings of chiffon, were headed at the waist line by soft knots. They carried large loose bunches of yellow chrysanthemums. Their hats, of black fur felt, had low round crowns and moderately wide, flexible brims. They were set back a little on the head, but did not flare at all. Black liberty satin ribbon was wound around the crowns, and a short end fell each side of the back, each end being knotted once. Bandeaus raised the hats a little from the hair and in front an extension of white tulle plaits covered half of the under brim, and at each side, and extending around to the ears, flat white roses were fastened. The maid of honor, Miss Ethel Jacqueline, was dressed like the bridesmaids, only her dress was all white, with a white sash, her chrysanthemums were white, and her hat was pure white felt.

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Mrs. Jessie Inglis Beebe of Boston, who married Edward Center of New York, wore pearl gray chiffon. The skirt was laid in graduated tucks, the lower one three inches wide and the top possibly one inch. Between each pair of tucks a space the width of the narrower tuck was plain. Over the lower seven or eight tucks there drooped tabs of ecru lace, and the skirt of the tucked coat that formed the top of the gown was also formed of tab-shaped ecru lace. The lace yoke had two straps on each side running from from front to back. The elbow sleeves had full flounces of lace and chiffon. The large pearl gray hat was also of chiffon, with medallions of white lace inserted in the wide brim, and pearl white ostrich plumes trimmed it.

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Miss Edith Lauterbach, now Mrs. Clarence McDavitt, was married in a princesse robe of white satin crepe de chine, which had a guimpe and sleeves of duchesse lace. The long tulle veil was caught by a diamond crescent. The train was long and plain, and the bodice portion was fitted at the sides by a few tiny tucks. A wide plait of the goods ran from the lace yoke or guimpe to the hem of the gown, like a panel.

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Mrs. Henry G. Hershfield, Miss Lauterbach's sister, was her matron of honor. She wore her wedding gown of white satin, made with a Watteau plait in the back, and point lace jacket.

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The bridesmaids at Miss Lauterbach's wedding were the Misses Ruby G. Simmons, Sadie Hidden, Minnie Freidman, and Edna Montgomery. Their gowns were among the most beautiful seen this Autumn. All were of hand-painted chiffon. Two were done in sprays of lilacs, and the others in pink wild roses. The skirts had deep, flat shaped flounces of Irish point lace over chiffon ruffles. Appliques of the same lace—large pieces at the bottom and tiny ones at the top—ran up in points between the panels of painted chiffon. The flowers were also graduated in size, and a little of the delicate green foliage was painted in. At the top the lilacs were very small. These skirts were topped by Louis Quinze coats of the Irish point over white chiffon. In the back the coattails were of the long postilion type, each headed by a large gold button. In front they were pointed and had vests formed of full accordion plaited ruches of white chiffon with a narrow strip of chiffon on each side, painted with the tiniest of lilac sprays. The sleeves were of lace from shoulders to elbows, and at the elbows there were turned-back cuffs of chiffon over silk, also sprayed with lilacs. Plaited frills of chiffon fell from the elbows to the wrists. The backs of the stocks were of chiffon and the fronts of lace, and where the vest ruchings of chiffon ceased, at the bust line, the little front yokes of the lace had strings of pearls trailing across them. The other two frocks were painted with pink roses and foliage. Each of the bridesmaids carried a muff of swansonia, and across the front of two of these were sprays of lavender flowers tied with white chiffon streamers. Pink roses were similarly fastened to the others.

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Miss Cornelian Walton Martin, who married Lefferts Suydam Hoffman, was frocked in white cloth, a very simple but chic robe. It was princesse in its lines. The back was absolutely plain from the collar—forming a square yoke in the back—to the hem of the slightly trailing skirt, the narrow band of plain cloth that formed the belt being indistinguishable at a little distance. The skirt had the plain, seamless habit back. In the front the bodice was laid in a plait at each side and pouched a little. The collar and solid plastron that came out over the shoulders epaulet fashion and down the front of the gown to well below the waist line was of heavy filet lace, with fine braid worked on in a lace pattern. The full Bishop sleeves were drawn into cuffs formed of two circular pieces of the cloth, cut out in the centre, and turned up toward the elbows. The bands at the wrists were of lace. The large hat was of white panne velvet with narrow folds or tucks at intervals. The broad flat brim was raised a trifle at the left, and a large white ostrich plume ran from near the centre front across the left brim and trailed off the back.

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Mrs. Ernest Howard Foster, the matron of honor, was in cream white crepe de chine. It was a princesse frock and had its shaped pieces joined by bands of white lacework insertion. A large piece of cream silk lace in a torchon pattern formed a yoke and a panel that ran from the neck in front nearly to the foot of the gown. The round hat had its brim rolled up all around and was faced and topped by white marabout feathers. The crown, which was visible from the top only, was of white moiré.

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Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in black lace over white taffeta. The lace was largely plain net with stripes formed of fine black dots like French knots. These stripes were two and a half inches wide. The lower part of the trailing skirt had medallions of the lace, set corner to corner in three rows. The high bodice had three of these medallions in the back and four or five in front, where it pouched. The sleeves also showed the medallions on their tops. The girdle and long ends were of light blue liberty satin ribbon. Her large hat had a foundation of white and was veiled with black lace. It was tilted over the face. The wide brim rolled at the right, and a black and white aigrette rose straight from the side of the crown. Around the rolling edge of the brim an irregular line of the tiniest salmon pink roses was arranged.

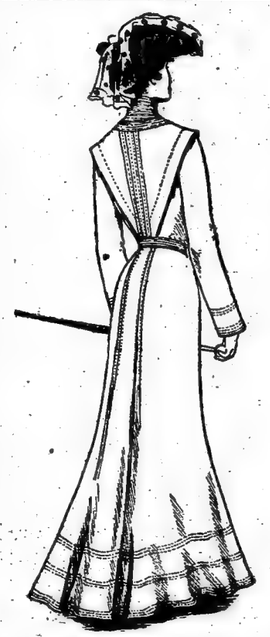

This walking dress is of dark blue serge stitched with pale green silk. The blue hat is trimmed with green velvet, and the blue veil has large polka dots of green velvet scattered over it.

Mrs. Ogden Mills was at the theatre in a gown of creamy white panne velvet, the skirt of which had lengthwise insertions of heavy white lace striping it. The bodice had large medallions of the lace, one in the centre and one on each side, a little above the central medallion. The elbow sleeves had falling frills of lace. The rather small ruche boa was formed of alternate layers of black and white tulle, with long tulle streamers. The large hat rolled much at the left side and was set back on the auburn hair. It was black tulle and was trimmed with large ostrich plumes.

MARIE WELDON.

OCT

TWO WARRIORS *and* THEIR LAST CHARGE.

By John W. Harding.

AUTHOR OF "THE GATE OF THE KISS."

"HEARD the latest from the Philippines?" queried young Lieut. Gay at the Raconteurs' Club, as he glanced up from his newspaper at a number of the members who, cigar in mouth, were enjoying the post-prandial hour of dolce far niente, utterly indifferent, in their contentment and comfortable surroundings, to the wind that rattled and the rain that beat against the windows of their Fifth Avenue clubhouse. "Here's a single Filipino who has the sand to charge a whole American column!"

"Wow!" chorused his listeners, incredulously. "And what happened to the gentle Tagalog?"

"He isn't, or I suppose it is safe to say wasn't, a Tagalog, but a Moro," replied the Lieutenant, "though I suppose all Filipinos are alike to us here. As to what happened to him, the dispatch leaves it to the imagination. This is all it says:

"MANILA, Sept. 27.—Three companies of infantry, commanded by Capt. Eli A. Helmick of the Tenth Regiment, left Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, Thursday, to reconnoitre the Moro forts and recover stolen arms. They encountered only slight opposition. The column captured and destroyed the Butig forts. A few Moros were killed. The American troops had no casualties. A fanatical Moro, armed with a bolo, charged the column alone."

There was silence for a moment, as each man, impressed by the dispatch writer's laconic reference to the incident, mentally paid his tribute of pity and respect to the battle-frenzied patriot of the distant isle who thus superbly had defied fate and the might of his country's conquerors and, armed with a useless sword, had courted a warrior's death from half a thousand lightning bolts. Then a slight, elegant man of medium height, with clean-cut features and a gray pointed beard, remarked quietly:

"That recalls a similar and very extraordinary incident which I witnessed in the Soudan in 1885."

The speaker was Stanford Hylish, a visiting English journalist and ex-war correspondent, to whom the courtesies of the club had been extended. The entire company was attention immediately, and Mr. Hylish, on being pressed, continued:

"It was during the operations, begun too late, alas! for the rescue of Gordon at Khartoum. I was with the column commanded by Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, which made that famous dash across the desert to Metemmeh when 1,500 Tommies and bluejackets at Abu Klea fought off 10,000 tribesmen whose valor is immortalized in Kipling's barrack-room ballad 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy':

"'An' 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin' beggar—for you broke a British square.'

"The column was made up of the Sussex Regiment, mounted infantry, a camel corps of guardsmen, and a detachment of men-o'-war's men, with a troop of the Nineteenth Hussars acting as escort. We traveled along with us four screw guns and a couple of gatlings. Big Col. Fred Burnaby, of 'The Ride to Khiva' fame, was of the expedition, and rejoicing mightily thereat, caring nothing [if he had any premonition of his fate] that it was to mark the close of his adventurous career. Not having been able to get himself sent to the front, he had secured several months' leave of absence, and, armed with a shotgun, had overtaken the army on the Nile, having dodged, by avoiding the Egyptian towns, imperative orders to return telegraphed to every point of possible interception by the War Office authorities, who had learned of his departure.

"We had made a forced march of eighteen hours and were nearing the wells at Abu Klea. Not a man had had a morsel to eat or a drop to drink during all that time. Most of us were on the verge of prostration from fatigue and the torture caused by the sand and fine dust which clogged our mouths, ears, and nostrils, causing an intolerable thirst, and penetrated our worn and in many cases ragged clothing. The scouts dashing in at breakneck speed apprised us of danger, and we barely had time to form a square about our baggage and animals when two mighty, surging torrents of black humanity swept upon us.

"Three minutes after the first horde got within range we could scarcely see each other, owing to the smoke from the rifles. There was no wind. The atmosphere, heavy with the terrible heat, as it seemed to us, appeared to concentrate the powder smoke in a dense, acrid, choking pall through which it was impossible to see the onrushing tribesmen. The screw guns had to be cleared of sand before they could be put into action. As for the Gatlings, they had to be taken to pieces and cleaned. Bluejackets inside the square were doing this expeditiously, but with the utmost calmness, amid pandemonium, for the men told off to look after the animals were having the tussle of their lives. Some of the camels and horses had been wounded, and were squealing and plunging madly. Meanwhile officers were running along the rear of the lines of the square, shouting rapid fire into the ears of the men to aim low at their invisible foes.

"Suddenly, on the left rear of the square, where the heavy cavalry and camel corps men had formed, an immense black mass which had broken through the terrible circle of fire loomed through the smoke cloud at the very barrels of the rifles, and, hurling itself upon the square with the irresistible force of an avalanche, broke through the lines. Some of the cavalrymen, true to their instincts, and lacking the infantrymen's training to meet such an emergency, broke ranks and rushed at the enemy. The others and the infantry stood their ground, and by dint of terrific fighting closed the gap. Many of the hapless cavalrymen thus shut out fell, pierced by the bullets of their comrades. The tribesmen who had broken through were quickly cut down, though not before Col. Burnaby and many other gallant fellows had been killed. Burnaby, you may recall, received a spear thrust in the throat. Gen. Stewart himself had a narrow escape, his horse being slain under him.

"Meanwhile one of the fiercest and bloodiest hand-to-hand fights in the annals of warfare was in progress all along the line. Every man, handicapped from the first by exhaustion though he was, knew that not only his own existence, but the lives of the entire command, depended upon the square being kept intact. Tommies and tars fought like demons, and for the first time I understood how the expression 'to swear like a trooper' probably had its origin, for while they fought they swore continuously and horribly, and the curses of the wounded would in any other circumstances have been frightful to hear. What they were 'up against,' as you American say, will be better understood when I tell you that those gigantic and absolutely fearless blacks hurled themselves upon the bayonets and deliberately impaled themselves in order to reach, and enable other warriors behind them to attain, with their spears and long swords the men holding the square.

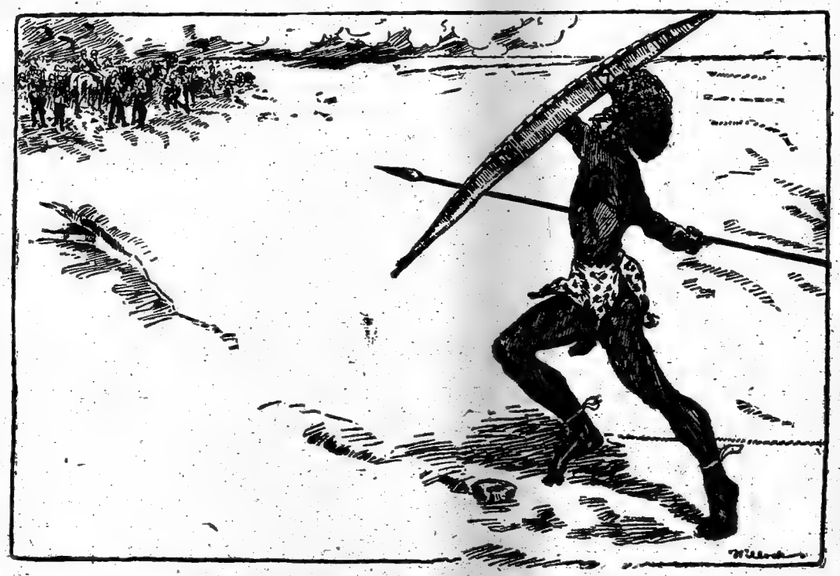

"With a scream of defiance and despair charged upon the army."

"All this took place in a few minutes. Then the gatlings and other guns got to work and the black mass withered away in their fire and the leaden hail from the rifles.

"The result is matter of history. Our casualties were 9 officers and 65 noncommissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. The tribesmen left about 2,000 killed and wounded on the field.

"It was then that the incident occurred. Nearly an hour after it was all over and the black host had vanished, the men not engaged in attending to the wounded and the animals were drawn up awaiting orders. They were in loose lines, propping themselves on their rifles and discussing the battle. A thousand yards away a superb Fuzzy-Wuzzy rose from amid the hillocks of slain and looked widly upon the scene of carnage about him. He was of uncommon stature and proportions, even for these big athletic men of the desert, and evidently a chief. His actions attracted immediate attention. He gazed at the thin, grim ranks of the conquerors from the north who were blazing the way for the advance of civilization into the wild fastnesses of his ancestors; scanned the horizon on every side in vain for a trace of the Mahdi's mighty and reputed invincible cohorts; looked once more upon the bodies heaped and strewn around him, then picked up a shield and spear, and with a scream of defiance and despair charged upon the army at full speed!

"The Tommies who had supposed he was wounded—as he doubtless was, unless he had been simply stunned by a bullet—were astonished beyond measure. Not quite knowing whether to take him seriously they were reluctant to kill him. Besides, perhaps they felt a little sympathetic admiration for him. But the warrior was out for blood, and evidently not disposed to listen to argument. His poised spear meant death to some one, and amid cries of 'Don't shoot; 'it 'im a toss with the butt!' 'Look out; 'e's as mad as a March hare!' and 'Give it to the poor beggar; it can't be helped!' a dozen men raised their rifles, there was a crackling fire, and the warrior pitched forward and lay about 100 yards from the detachment of Guards.

"That night, while soldiers and sailors, exhausted as men rarely are, were dreaming the battle over again, or of those they had left behind in the peaceful towns and villages of England, I lay sleepless from nervous excitement, watching the sentries silhouetted in the violet night and the great bright stars that twinkled seemingly so near to earth as to be almost within reach. The vision of that solitary warrior, such was the impression he made upon me, recurred with depressing persistence, and, although I have seen many terrible scenes of suffering and heroism in war, a it frequently has don since, and probabl will continue to d when I am alone wit my thoughts, until s my last bivouac fall into the stumbe that knows no dream ing."

A Just Cause.

Author—I have a grievance.

Editor—What is it?

Author—In my article on the Italian Renaissance your compositor set up "arranged" "arranged" and "building" "building."

Purely Matrimony.

Gladys—Did Amy marry the composer just for his title?

Alice—No, just for his coda.

THE LIE THAT YAN FOO TOLD

BY FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS

AUTHOR OF "MY LADY BEGGY GOES TO TOWN" ETC.

ELISABETH lay below the curb, spattered with mud, bleeding.

The Countess stepped from her sedan chair at the door of the Consulate. She beheld Elisabeth and uttered an exclamation of disgust and horror, at the same moment administering a kick to Elisabeth with the toe of her dainty boot.

Elisabeth looked up at the Countess with her great brown, beautiful eyes and groaned.

The boy at the window of the Consulate cried out to his governess:

"Look, Fräulein Werther, look! I beg of you, quick; is not that, then, the one of the showman's dogs which only last week exhibited for me in the courtyard, and I named her Elisabeth myself after our lost Empress in Austria, because she was so beautiful in the eyes and so docile?"

Fräulein Werther answered: "Yes, indeed, Master Wilhelm, you are in the right."

"Then," cried the boy, pulling the bellrope, "let Chin Fang at once bring Elisabeth into the kitchen, feed her, dress her wounds, make her warm and comfortable; and, since the showman has discarded her because she is hurt, I myself will adopt her if she lives!"

Chin Fang picked up Elisabeth, while the Countess tripped into the drawing room and made merry with the boy's mother and her friends. Watched languidly by the little policeman Yan Foo, who habitually promenaded up and down before the Consulate four times a day, the servant carried the dog into the kitchen.

Yan Foo smiled; he thought a blow on the head would have been wiser, and he highly indorsed the kick of the Countess, whom he had remarked because she was a stranger.

Presently he passed into the kitchen of the Consulate, too, was refreshed with tea, and found out that the Countess was the newly arrived sister of the Russian Consul and that every one so far thought her the most amiable and lovely lady in the foreign quarter of Tien-Tsin. It was quite in order for Yan Foo to elicit these particulars, since he was in reality a well-trusted member of the Chinese Secret Service, and merely masquerading as an ordinary policeman protecting the Consulates, when his actual business was to watch the foreign devils with his own eyes and all those of other people that he could buy or steal.

With the Chinese the apparent is always the least of anything; the hidden is ever the most; and the resolute endeavor of the Celestial Secret Service man is to unearth the under side of every body and thing which chances to strike his imagination.

The Countess possessed "atmosphere," at least so said all the delightful people in the quarter, who were united to a man and a woman in their admiration of the acquisition at the Russian Consulate. This "atmosphere" of the Countess's also appealed to Yan Foo, so much so that he found himself each reception day at the various houses standing at the curb where he knew her chair must stop; he discovered himself inhaling the delicate perfumes with which her garments were saturated, gazing into the depths of her brilliant light-blue eyes, peeping at her little feet, and enjoying the rustle of her silks and satins.

Every one liked the Countess; the boy entirely forgot that she had kicked Elisabeth, and worshipped her as only a child can worship an attractive woman.

Elisabeth herself, recovered of her wounds, (she had been run over by a Peking cart at full tilt and tossed into the gutter for dead by her showman owner as he quitted the precinct,) fat with ducks' wings and chicken breasts, silky with scented soaps, and jingling with a splendid silver collar, had also forgotten the kick, and was ready, not only to lick the Countess's hands, but her pretty feet, or her scarf or veil, or any of her belongings, more especially her bag, in which she carried sweetmeats of a flavor most pleasing to the palate of Elisabeth.

Yan Foo, too, was now great friends with Elisabeth. When he came round to the kitchen, ostensibly for tea, but in reality to spy and learn, he would pat her head, pinch her long ears, and allow her to lap from his bowl.

"Elisabeth is no thoroughbred," he said to the Consul's valet, "but a mongrel; yes, as we say in China, it is the royal blood for giving orders, the mixed strain for carrying them out—up high, plans; down low, actions and intelligence. Ha, Elisabeth, I will make a policeman of you, too, some day!"

And all the servants laughed at Yan Foo, who at that moment heard the Countess laughing in the parlor, and presently singing a chanson such as he had heard at the Acacias in Paris; for Yan Foo was well traveled and had done much work in foreign lands for his country; and it was not until after the trouble at Tien-Tsin that he was placed in so apparently insignificant a position as his present one—that is, insignificant in the eyes of the foreign devils; to his own Government, not even the talents of Yan Foo were too precious to engage in the pious task of ferreting out the intentions of the Consuls and laying embryonic trains for their future massacre.

It is not to be thought what these dignitaries would have done to Yan Foo had they known how his heart fluttered whenever he came near the Countess; how this very evening, as he stood in the square hall of the Consulate to protect the peace of the house during the wedding festivities of the boy's sister, he wished he were even Elisabeth, to receive a caress from the Countess, a sweetmeat from her hand! The eyes of Yan Foo followed her as she glided from the drawing room, holding a torn shred of lace in her fingers, mounting the staircase, Elisabeth pattering after her, she calling down to her brother, the Russian Consul, in French, which Yan Foo understood pretty well:

"I seek a pin, my friend; see how I have torn my dress in the dance with your spur."

Then Yan Foo, not able to restrain himself any longer, taking a pin from his jacket flap, rushed up the stairs halfway and without a word, salaaming profoundly, presented it to the Countess.

She shook her handsome head angrily. "No!" she said, still in French. "Heathen beast, go away! I want none of your pins."

But Yan Foo did not go away. As the Countess and Elisabeth ran up he, too, walked up and into the large apartment where many of the splendid silver, lace and furniture gifts for the boy's sister were set out. He was in the trail of the perfume from the Countess's ribbons, and, notwithstanding her insolence, he enjoyed this, as well as a speculation on the value of the bride's presents.

Soon he heard the Countess cross the bare floor of the next room; he also went to the door of this room and stood quietly, for he was still computing, not only the probability of beholding the Countess again in a minute, but likewise the value in taels of all these things should any one take them away; the pockets of Yan Foo's jacket now bulged out with the tissue papers he had picked thriftily up from the floor.

Suddenly Elisabeth—it must have been she, since there was no other dog here—began to bark furiously. No one had ever heard her bark before. Every one had remarked that she was indeed a dumb beast, since she only whined and yelped a very little.

Then Yan Foo, starting, one might almost say guiltily, heard the Countess cry beneath her breath in French:

"Horrible little devil of a dog! What do you mean? Down! I say! down! Here! some sweets that you like!"

But Elisabeth merely barked the louder, and even snarled, at which the Countess uttered a small shriek. Yan Foo, squeezing his pockets to his sides, jumped out of the room and found the Countess at the threshold of the other room, with Elisabeth standing erect on her hind legs, showing all her teeth, her brown eyes very fierce, barring the egress of her companion completely.

It took Yan Foo but two seconds to spring upon Elisabeth, seize her silver collar, wrench her from her post, beat her with his fist until she howled, then to seize the beautiful bare arm of the Countess and thrust her on her path to the staircase.

"Go!" he exclaimed. "There is danger in the dog. Go!" for Elisabeth jumped and tugged in Yan Foo's grasp and snarled with rage and discomfiture.

The Countess, beholding Elisabeth safe in the hold of Yan Foo, feeling the touch of the yellow hand on her white flesh, turned actually livid as she shook herself free.

"Impious viper!" she said in French, between her pretty white teeth, as she scrubbed and rubbed her arm with her perfumed handkerchief.

"How do you dare to touch me? What do you do here? The dog is my friend; he merely plays with one who adores her, while you, heathen that you are! beat the poor, inoffensive brute!"

For now again Yan Foo was obliged to strike Elisabeth in order to keep her from pouncing, doubtless in a romp, on the Countess.

Yan Foo could not reply to the Countess relevantly, for the reason that it was no part of his present vocation to make known his acquaintance with any language save his own; he merely stared at her as she rubbed her arm, and, notwithstanding the perfect stolidity of his moon face, he would have liked at that moment to have let Elisabeth from the leash and watch her eat up the Countess's handsome face.

At this moment the boy, attracted by the unaccustomed sound of barking, came running with his governess, and as the Countess, adjusting her petticoats, sailed away down to the wedding reception he took Elisabeth off to the study room and shut her in, and then returned to scold and threaten Yan Foo.

But Yan Foo had left the Consulate with but two ideas in his mind—one to get away where he would never see the Countess again; the other to spend all he had in burning prayers and incense to the genii that they should send a frightful vengeance upon the Countess. For Yan Foo, like most of his race, was patient and had borne the abuse of this lady now for six months, since she arrived at her brother's, but when he saw her rubbing off the touch of him who had saved her from the teeth of an angry beast his patience was ended. Regardless of his post, of his pay, of the priceless wedding presents he was there to guard, Yan Foo, his jacket pockets much distended still, with the tissue papers probably, left the Austrian Consulate unseen by any one, as it afterward transpired.

It had been a beautiful wedding, much the finest ever made in Tien-tsin; the guests sent off the married pair under a shower of rice and Chinese slippers and confectionery, and then betook themselves to dancing and feasting. None so gay as the Countess as she waltzed up and down the long drawing rooms in the arms of her brother, the Russian Consul; her laughter could be heard the highest, as every one pledged the newly wedded in cups of sparkling champagne; her voice the merriest as she sang for the other guests little songs of love, in French, Russian, English. Even when she was being handed into the Peking cart to go home her eyes shone more brilliantly than ever before, her lips lilted out the most rollicking chanson yet, as she laid her head on the arm of her brother, the Consul; and also Elisabeth, shut up in the study room, yelped in dismal concert and stood in the lamplight up in the window, looking down and scratching the panes in impotent rage.

Well; the next day at tiffin the Countess came over to learn how fared the sweet bride's mother and to be shown, too, those treasures of linen and lace in the corbeille which she had not seen yesterday. Alas! Not only was there the sadness incident to the going away of a petted daughter of the house, but—what do you think! can it be imagined! the jewels! the splendid parure of diamonds, rubies, pearls, emeralds sent over to the bride by the Emperor himself was gone! stolen! taken away by some ruthless person; even the last shreds of the tissue papers bearing the stamp of the Court jeweler in Vienna were gone, while nothing remained but the elegant empty velvet and satin cases!

The Countess, when she heard this, almost swooned in the parlor; restoratives had to be administered to her; when she revived, it was to hear the half dozen ladies of the household each, all together, relating their theories of the theft.

"What do you think, Countess?" finally one took breath and inquired.

Just then, while the Countess was sadly shaking her head and rolling her eyes to the ceiling, the Consul entered and said:

"Where, then, is Yan Foo, the policeman?"

And the Countess sat still and looked more sadly at the carpet.

No one had seen Yan Foo since yesterday.

Who saw him last, then?

Why was he not here to-day?

What was the use of a policeman, then, since jewels of priceless value could be taken away from a foreigner's house?

Send at once to the Bureau of the Authorities and demand an explanation.

While a servant went on the errand surmise was rife. It was, indeed, the Consul himself, and no one else, who said:

"It looks very badly for Yan Foo. By my faith! it does. Did any of you ladies see him up stairs yesterday?"

"Oh, yes," replied the Countess, very thoughtfully, putting her head to one side.

"Yes? When? How? Let us hear!" came in a chorus of feminine voices, at last stilled since some one could tell them something novel.

The Countess graphically, in a pained and reluctant voice, rehearsed the encounter between herself, Yan Foo, and Elisabeth.

"It is nothing else than to be surmised that the sagacious animal had seen Yan Foo abstract the jewels prior to the advent of the Countess; that she desired to prevent him from again entering the apartment where the rest of the gems still remained; that she would have torn Yan Foo to pieces had he not held her; that Yan Foo would have killed Elizabeth had not the boy opportunely rescued her; that Yan Foo had stolen the precious articles; hence he would not return; that his Government would screen him to the last—but

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that—by the heavens! the authorities must find those things or answer for it!" So said the Consul, finishing just as the messenger returned.

The word brought was that "Yan Foo had been sent to Hongkong that very morning and would perhaps not return soon, since he was likely to be transferred still further away. He was a blameless man, had a large family, and much needed the increase in salary which the exchange would give him."

"'Blameless'! Ha! you see," cried the Consul, his wife, and all these ladies besides, the Countess joining in, in a feeble and grief-stricken tone.

Then down the stairs came bounding the boy and Elizabeth, with a rush both came into the parlor, upsetting a tea table, and Elisabeth with a snarl and a pounce at the arm of the Countess—just saved from seizing the white flesh where Yan Foo had touched it by the strong hand of the Consul, while all the others shrieked.

Elisabeth barked loudly and struggled.

"The poor animal!" cried the Countess; "it is exactly there," pointing to her arm, "that the disgusting barbarian dared to touch my arm; Elisabeth scents his trail; she is to be admired for her sagacity; I beg of you, give her these sweetmeats for me. Elisabeth! Elisabeth!" cooed the Countess in her siren voice, while Elisabeth bit at the air, "will you not forget that the Chinese thief ever desecrated my arm? Sweet little Elisabeth! let us be the good friends once more."

But Elisabeth would not; and while her sagacity was praised she was taken yelping from the apartment.

Presently all the ladies went home, and the Consul called his secretary and wrote many letters to higher and higher authorities, while his wife wept over the lost parure of her newly married child.

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At the end of a year one evening Yan Foo clapped his hands at the door of the Consulate kitchen; he was attired in his policeman's jacket and tall hat; he had come back from Hongkong of his own desire and asked for his old post; like many other men, Yan Foo yearned to behold once more the woman who had so enthralled his fancy and so aroused his animosity.

Chin Fang opened the door and admitted his countryman; on neither side was there surprise expressed, but merely a greeting such as might have been twelve months before when Yan Foo was a daily visitor. He presently asked for many persons, of the Countess among them, and learned that she had long since quarreled with her brother, the Consul, who had married in the meantime; that she had quitted Tien-tsin and gone, people said, to London, or to Moscow, or maybe it was Paris—Chin Fang was not sure. That she had come to the Consulate often? Oh, yes, but that Elisabeth, the dog, would always bark and snarl at her so that it became necessary to tie up the animal whenever the Countess came—that is, of course, since the robbery.

"What robbery?" asked Yan Foo, while at the instant Elisabeth ran into the kitchen for her supper, and immediately began to greet him with affectionate licking tongue, jumps, whines of joy, and a vigorous tail.

Then Chin Fang, assisted by all the other servants, told Yan Foo of the theft of the jewels; that they had not yet been recovered; that the reward was large, and the Consul firm in his determination to have the thief caught.

Suddenly Elisabeth stopped wagging her tail and laid back her ears and showed all her teeth, and tore from the pockets of Yan Foo's jacket all the identical tissue papers which he had so thriftily placed there the day of the wedding. She would have bitten these to shreds had not Yan Foo himself seized her by the nape of her neck and gotten the papers from her. He threw Elisabeth outside, closed the door, and began to smooth out the papers on the bench. He read, printed upon each fine sheet in gilt letters, the name of the Austrian Court jeweler, with the Austrian coat-of-arms. Yan Foo smiled a little to himself as he folded up the tissue pieces very carefully; he wagged his head as a positive devil of cunning and ferocity seemed to peep out of each of his slanting eyes. He frotted around to the grand entrance to the Consulate and asked to see the Consul himself, which was granted to him presently in the parlor. Yan Foo sat down in the beautiful armchair in which he had often beheld the Countess sitting, near the casement, and when the Consul came in, much astonished, Yan Foo said:

"I come back to Tien-Tsin and learn of the theft of the jewels of your daughter, honorable and powerful master. I pray you to give Yan Foo a list of these, describing them fully. I pray of you and your honorable little son to lend me the dog Elisabeth for a time; I pray of you to see the authorities to-morrow morning; they will rehearse to you that Yan Foo goes never on the fool journey. Then, a long time perhaps, you will not behold Yan Foo; but I will return, and I swear to you by the tombs of my venerable ancestors when Yan Foo comes he will bring you back Elisabeth and the lost parure of your honorable daughter."

The Consul hurried to the bureau on the morrow, and was assured that the best thing he could possibly do was to grant Yan Foo's request; so, as the boy wept, and the governess shook her head, and the Consul and his wife remained puzzled, Yan Foo, the policeman, carried off Elisabeth at high noon in his arms, where she docilely lay, since the tissue papers of the Court jeweler and their faint, inscrutable perfume were just then locked up in a small iron box in the bureau; the key was on a fine chain around Yan Foo's neck.

The following Saturday Yan Foo, Elisabeth, and the iron box, with other luggage, set off for no other place than London. In that town he was regarded at the Victoria Hotel as nothing less than a Mandarin, since his garments were most splendid in satin, silk, and embroideries; his greatest care was for an iron box, which he deposited in the safe, but made a practice of looking at once at least every twenty-four hours; Elisabeth, it was rumored, was destined to be served up as a ragout whenever European fare palled and the Mandarin should feel an ungovernable appetite for something in his own country's line of food.

Yan Foo remained in London during the whole season, not leaving a theatre or public place unvisited; haunting photograph shops, milliners', haberdashers', and the like, and always attended by the docile, beautiful-eyed Elisabeth. Presently Yan Foo started off for Russia; he visited St. Petersburg and Moscow, where, indeed, "the Mandarin and his dog" any one who was in these places last year can testify were familiar features at every sort of café, theatre, show, shop, and gallery.

Then, in the Spring, Yan Foo said to Elisabeth one pleasant morning, as he inspected the little iron box:

"Now, Elisabeth, we will cross down toward the south and enter the City of Paris, where I have not been since I caught there the Prince Tchun and took him back to China to be cut up in pieces on account of the murder of his best friend; but, Elisabeth, I remember Paris very well; oh, yes."

So the Mandarin and his dog quitted Russia, and in a short time were well established at the Hotel Bellevue, in the Avenue de l'Opéra.

"Now, Elisabeth," said Yan Foo, opening the iron box and shaking out the tissue papers before the nose of the animal, as he had a habit of doing once in the twenty-four hours:

"It is not unlikely that we are somewhere near the end of our travels. Ha! you are still a faithful beast!" for Elisabeth snarled and growled at the paper scraps just as actively to-day as she had eight months since in the kitchen of the Austrian Consulate in Tien-tsin.

"Now we will go out."

Here in Paris in one week Yan Foo had become a personage—in miniature, it is true, but nevertheless one; and his renown as "the Mandarin with the dog" had spread from the boulevards and shops into the Coulisse and many other such places.

He took Elisabeth everywhere with him, even paying for her admission to the cafés chantants and open-air pavilions de concert, where a fee invariably admitted the animal to a chair, or at the least a spot at her master's feet. It was so droll that in a short while "the Mandarin and his dog" were even much desired as patrons of these places, since a crowd followed in their wake!

One evening Yan Foo, in his yellow and blue silk garments embroidered with gold, his pigtail hanging, his fan in his hand, Elisabeth at his heels, sauntered into the Café des Cygnes; he sat down and drank a little wine, while some charming young ladies near by fed Elisabeth with the sweets she liked; the air was soft, the breeze agreeable, the music languishing—for Yan Foo, be it remembered, was of a European education, and therefore suited in the tune. Then the musicians ceased for a moment, taking up presently a more plaintive motif, but with a refrain so reckless, so gay, so brilliant as to make everybody feel quite happy; then it was that she whom all Paris last year called "la Divette des Divettes" stepped out upon the stage and sang.

Yes, to be sure, it was the Countess; and Yan Foo, like many another uncivilized or civilized man, heaved a sigh of rapture as he once more beheld the woman whom he had worshipped, hated, worshipped once more.

He forgot her scorn, her spurn, her anger as that wonderful "atmosphere" enveloped him as with a mantle.

But Elisabeth?

As Yan Foo's fan waved back and forth, as his almond eyes shut in the image of the Countess singing, Elisabeth with one leap left the pleasant young ladies, cleared the orchestra, up on the stage, snarling, her teeth fastened in the cheek of the Countess, while the music (never to be daunted even in face of death in a theatre) played on; women shrieked, fainted; men shouted. Every one cried out "Mad dog!" The gendarmes hurried in. Yan Foo dashed up to the stage and seized the animal, covered now with the Countess's blood, as she had torn from the white throat and arms the splendid parure of jewels which the Emperor had sent nearly two years ago now to the Consul's daughter.

"Kill the brute!" they screamed.

But Yan Foo shook his head; with one hand he held Elisabeth; with the other he supported—since the rest were all too much afraid—the bleeding Countess.

"Ah!" they cried, "but it is sad; the beauty of la Divette spoiled forever; she will never sing at the Café des Cygnes again; no. But it is a romance, eh? You remember she was in China once eighteen months since? To be sure! The Mandarin? Ah, well, what will you! Such is life!"

For it was Yan Foo only who was willing to take the Countess to her home, first securing the jewels and putting them in his pocket, and securely tying Elisabeth with a strap borrowed from the trapèze on the stage. It was, indeed, Yan Foo who sent the terrified servants for the surgeons; Yan Foo who washed away the blood from the Countess's face, neck, and arms; who stooped, for the Countess was quite unconscious, and placed, not only his hand, but also his heathen lips, on the very spot on her arm which she said he had desecrated so long ago.

The surgeons came:

"Well," they said, "it was but a question of a very little time. The anodynes would keep madame from suffering; let her relatives and friends be summoned; let their own fee be paid, since it was the Countess's custom of late; her credit was execrable, and, what will you! People must live!"

Yan Foo paid the fee; Yan Foo administered the anodynes; Yan Foo summoned the relatives and the friends, aided by the servants, who then all went away, since their wages were overdue.

But the relatives and friends never came. "What will you! A person bitten by a mad dog is dangerous, and, besides, the servants said that it must be supposed the money lenders had seized the jewels of the Countess at once, for she arrived at home without them!"

And Yan Foo gave her the anodynes all through the hours she lived, while Elisabeth snarled and howled and tugged in the anteroom. And Yan Foo closed the Countess's eyes and followed her to her grave, and went back and untied Elisabeth and returned to the Hotel Bellevue, put the jewels in their tissue papers in the iron box, and started for China with Elisabeth.

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When he reached Tien-tsin he put on his old policeman's dress and walked to the Consulate.

"Here," he said to the Consul, handing him the box and pointing to Elisabeth, "are the jewels of your married daughter and the dog of your honorable son. Look at them."

The Consul looked at them.

"Here is the reward," he cried, joyfully.

Yan Foo answered, "I don't want this reward; it will be of no use to me where I have to go."

"But you must have it!" urged the Consul; "and anything else I can do for you, say it and it is done."

Yan Foo pushed back the money and shook his head.

"Yes," he replied, "there is one thing I would like to receive."

"Speak!" exclaimed the Consul.

"Your honorable permission to kill Elisabeth," and his eyes were like fire in a furnace.

The Consul laughed.

"Now," said he, "who stole the jewels?" and he, and his wife and the boy, just entered, feasted their eyes on the splendid diamonds, rubies, pearls, and emeralds and wept for joy.

"I stole them," replied Yan Foo.

And while the others stared, it was Elisabeth who licked his hand even while he thrust her away.

Marvels of Economy.

Jaggles—I hear there's a book published which shows how to live on 15 cents a day.

Waggles—If you wish to see how to live cheaply just read the testimony of some of those rich fellows up in supplementary proceedings.

FAMILIAR BLUFFS.

"Have you noticed how Tokay is letting their place deteriorate? The cuisine isn't what it used to be and the service doesn't compare with a little cafe I patronize up town."

The "little cafe up town."

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XVIII.

"I WISH Science would get a move on and settle this business about Mars," said the Idiot, as he helped himself to what he called the "second installment of that interesting cereal, Debility." "I'm getting nervous on the subject."

"Why on earth should you get nervous about Mars?" asked Mr. Brief. "It doesn't interfere with the stock market, does it?"

"Not at all," said the Idiot. "Mars might drop a billion miles and smash a hole in the bottom of space, and I'd still be found ladling out my own and my customer's cash to John W. Gates and Mr. Morgan. Nothing in the four corners of the firmament can affect the stock market for the man who has studied out the principle of the thing. Up or down, panicky or sluggish, once you are reconciled to the inevitable fact

An Inhabitant of Mars.

that what Gates doesn't get Morgan does, and vice versa, you'll stop growling about the vagaries of the glorious gamble. The only thing I worry about now is as to the name of Wall Street. I want it changed to Canfield Avenue."

"Are those men so very, very rich?" asked Mrs. Pedagog.

"Well, I don't know just what they've got now, but I happen to have inside information that there isn't a dollar in the world they haven't met personally," said the Idiot, "and a third cousin of the fiancée of one of Mr. Morgan's bookkeepers told my stenographer's mother that the firm's check was good for $1 at any time of the day or night anywhere on the face of the earth except the north pole. They'd honor it at a sand bank, and if that doesn't mean wealth I don't know what does."

"What has all this got to do with Mars?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"Nothing at all—yet," said the Idiot. "But there's no telling what'll happen after they've reorganized the earth. With men like that around there'll always be something doing if they have to jump off into space to find it. Some day they'll get hold of the Milky Way if they find it necessary to their business."

"It's a shame, this concentration of wealth," said the Anglomaniac.

"Bosh!" said the Idiot. "That's what everybody says who hasn't concentrated any wealth for himself. You know as well as I do that if Mr. Morgan turned his back on you and me for five minutes where we could get our fingers on his surplus, some of it would begin to concentrate in our vicinity with considerable rapidity. I'll bet you four flapjacks to a soda cracker if things began to come your way once you wouldn't stop 'em just because you thought it was a shame to concentrate wealth. I'll tell you, frankly, I'd go into a five-dollar bill trust to-morrow if I could, and so would everybody else who had any sense."

"That's just the trouble," said the Anglomaniac. "Here's Morgan doing this thing all the time, but you and I haven't a show."

"Well, perhaps the reason for that is that Mr. Morgan isn't an Idiot or an Anglomaniac. Those are two of the few things he hasn't taken up yet," said the Idiot.

"It isn't right, though, just the same," said the Anglomaniac, "like most other things in this country, to put so much power into the hands of one man."

"Oh, tut!" ejaculated the Idiot. "You ought to go and live in Spotless Town, where they've put all the power there is into a cake of soap. Nobody put the power in his hands. He found it loose on the street and he corralled it—that's all."

"It didn't belong to him," persisted the Anglomaniac.

"Well, he's got a clearer title to it than anybody else," said the Idiot. "And the old rule, findings is keepings, holds good."

"It should be vested in the people," said the Anglomaniac.

"It's better than that," said the Idiot. "It's invested in the people. In you and in me; in Mr. and Mrs. Pedagog and Mr. Brief and the Doctor and Mr. Whitechoker—in everybody, in fact, who isn't afraid of an uphill job."

"I wonder how much of it you represent!" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"Well, I haven't seen the statement yet," said the Idiot, "but I fancy I come in somewhere among the nickels—say, about a quarter's worth. Together, judging from appearances, I should say that you and I measured up to a capitalization of 30 cents, including all the common and preferred shares."

"You fellows are still a good ways from Mars," laughed the Poet.

"Oh, well," smiled the Idiot, "a little ramble before breakfast is a good thing. But Mars is on my nerves just a trifle. I'm not particularly afraid of it, but I am consumed with curiosity to know something definite as to its civilisation. I read in the paper the other day that a Chicago professor who has been doing a little investigating on his own hook says it is inhabited and is about a thousand years ahead of us."

"Do you believe it?" asked Mr. Brief.

"Well—it's a good deal of an admission for a Chicago man to make," said the Idiot. "That's an item of a more or less convincing quality. You won't find many Chicago men who will admit that there's anything in the universe that is further along than they are. True or not, however, the idea worries me. It's fair to assume that if these Martians are so far in advance of us they have managed to rig up an apparatus by means of which they can see all that's going on here, and I don't like it. I feel as if I were being watched all the time—as if there were a billion highly cultivated Peeping Toms who had their eyes on me."

"There's modesty for you!" cried the Anglomaniac. "Mr. Idiot conjures up a picture of a vast concourse of people gazing down on him from the lofty empyrean! Just imagine the interest of that spectacle! I can see in my mind's eye big posters on the streets of Mars, 'Grand Show To-night; Come to the Observatory and See the Idiot. Admission, 15 Cents; Children Half Price.' It's very evident to me now that the man who invented spelling knew his business when he began Idiot with an I."

"He didn't know his business when he began Anglomaniac with an A, though," said the Idiot. "He should have begun it with a Jay. But, conceit or no conceit, I feel as if my privacy were being intruded upon by these superior beings to the north of us. Given that head start of a thousand years, what can't they do? Just think of what we have done in a thousand years. Ten centuries ago nobody knew why when an apple fell off a tree it fell down instead of up. If old Isaac Newton hadn't had a pippin fall on his nose we'd never have known anything about the laws of gravitation, although things had been dropping all around creation for countless years. Then the cycle has produced steam, electricity, gas stoves, telephones, phonographs, trolley cars, photography, automobiles, hypnotism, telescopes—goodness me! Why, a thousand years ago the Martians had all that we have to-day, and to-day they have all that we shall have a thousand years hence. Doesn't it appal you just to think of it on the mere basis of the telescope!"

"I don't feel uneasy, do you, Mr. Whitechoker?" asked Mr. Brief.

"Not on the Mars account," said the clergyman. "Still, I think it is an interesting subject for speculation."

"And safer than stocks on a narrow margin," said the Idiot. "You are right there. But if in a thousand years we have developed a glass that brings Mars three or four million miles closer to our vision, why may not the Martian have developed in that same time one that enables him to send his eye walking up and down Broadway when perihelions are in season and giving it a grand stand seat in the merry aphelion days? I tell you, gentlemen, we are on exhibition, and it makes me feel like a circus."

"Well, you are," said the Anglomaniac. "Sawdust and all, so why repine?"

"Because I haven't any tent to protect me from the vulgar gaze of those who want to see the show without paying for it," said the Idiot. "I wouldn't mind if we got something in return. I object to being a side show without hope of reward. If these Martians would give us some of the benefits of their experience I shouldn't care, but as it is the arrangement is too one-sided. They must know by this time how to get along without coal strikes, for instance. We don't. Why shouldn't they help us out, in recognition of the amusement they get out of us? They must know to a minute how long a Pinero wave lasts in the development of the drama. Why in thunder don't they relieve our minds by sending us a statement of the facts? They must have a pretty accurate conception by this time of the precise value of a reform administration. What's the matter with their letting us into the secret? There's a heap of problems they ought to be able to solve for us. Problems like What is the proper length of an A. B. course in college—four years, or four hours seventeen minutes and six

A Rich Girl with an Artistic Temperament.

seconds, corrected time; shall we have novels a hundred years from now, or will the readers of the future spend all their time reading Sunday newspapers; is the trust a lady or a tiger; is marriage a failure or merely a temporary embarrassment; is it better for a poor man to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all, or to have swallowed his pride and married a rich girl with an artistic temperament but no conversation; should Government control public utilities or look after the beam in its own eye; is adversity better for the soul than a cinch; and a whole lot of other things that are vexing the brightest minds of the century. The universe is a big going concern—that's very evident—and we should all do our best to help in the general scheme. As far as I can find out, Mars isn't doing a thing in that direction—not any more than Jupiter, or Saturn, Aries or Pisces, or the Bears, either Major or Minor—in spite of her superior equipment, on the authority of a Chicagoan, a scholar, and a gentleman."

"Well, whatever the planets do or don't do," said the Anglomaniac, "we cannot accuse any of them of encouraging idiocy."

"That's true," said the Idiot. "And, what's more, I'll wager all I have against a cent on the proposition that from the sun to the moon, from one end of the Milky Way to the other, you won't find a single Anglomaniac."

"You might find a few married ones," retorted the Anglomaniac, drily.

"So much the worse for posterity," said the Idiot.

ISAAC NEWTON.

A TRIFLE STRENUOUS

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY PAUL DOOLD

DURING the Fall run of the Medford Hunt Club a man and a maid, both apparently lost to the world in the excitement of the chase, raced side by side across a rolling bit of pasture. They were well in advance of the field and hard on the heels of the pack, but it was their well-matched mounts and not their desire for comradeship which brought them thus together.

Dick Dudley had been the boyhood friend and playmate of Jessie Harcourt, and later their friendship had grown into something stronger, until one fateful day a brilliant but far-reaching Wall Street transaction on the part of Mr. Harcourt had unexpectedly involved the fortune of Dick's father. With great difficulty Mr. Dudley had saved a scant percentage of his former wealth, and had come through the bitterness of his reverse an altered and aged man.

From that time on a cruel coldness had grown up between the two families, and now, though Dick had already proved himself capable of rebuilding the shattered fortunes of his father, nothing but the barest formality existed between him and the girl.

They were close to the end of the field now, where a five-foot fence presented a stiff up-hill jump into the meadow beyond.

Jessie's well-bred hunter flew over in perfect form, but Dick's horse, sulking at the barrier, planted his four feet suddenly, sending his rider crashing into the wooden rails. The girl heard the fall and pulled up with a frightened cry. Spurring her horse up beside the fence, she slid down beside Dick's limp form, and with a sickening fear in her heart took his head in her lap, tenderly calling his name again and again, while she bent over to catch a sign of returning consciousness.

With a sigh, Dick opened his eyes, and stared wonderingly up at the tearful face of his former playmate.

"What's the matter, Jess?" he asked in the familiar tone of old friendship. The girl, only thankful that he still lived, sobbed out:

"Oh, Dick, I'm so glad—I was afraid—you were going to die."

And the man, smiling faintly but happily, remarked just before the others rode up:

"Well, Jess, if I'd known that you cared that much, I'd have arranged to bump my head into a fence long ago."

* * *

On the eve of the big game with Harvard, Billy Wadhams, first substitute tackle of the Yale College football team, sat in his unlighted study and gazed gloomily out across the campus. The rows of lights in South Middle twinkled cheerily through the branches of the old elms, and from below came the pleasant sound of students' voices, discussing the last practice that afternoon and caroling snatches of war songs to be sung on the field on the morrow.

To the weary lad sitting alone in that darkened room this lively college atmosphere had no charms at the present moment. His own particular world had gone all wrong, and for a brief period he asked nothing but to be let alone to brood over the biggest disappointment of his youthful existence.

Billy was not naturally of a pessimistic frame of mind, in fact, his first three years of undergraduate life had been happy indeed, and plenty of the university honors had come his way, although his chief athletic ambition, to "make" the eleven, had not been realized.

Each Fall term had found him plugging along sturdily on the scrub, battered and banged by the first team, and never complaining at the gruelling work or the fact that he was "out of the running" at the season's end. Patiently he had kept at it, consistently improving in his form, until his senior year found him a thoroughly reliable player, looked upon by his classmates as a sure candidate for left tackle on the 'Varsity, which position he had creditably filled in the practice games.

During the last few weeks, however, a formidable rival had appeared in the person of a towering freshman named Gresham, who came to college with a bewildering "prep" school record in everything but his scholarship, and who had not come out before on account of a pressing engagement with a tutor and a bunch of conditions.

Against Billy this new man was put, and while full of "tricky" work and a brilliant runner with the ball, the veteran had found him giving ground after a week of daily battles.

In the last game with a minor college Gresham had been unexpectedly called on the field to take the Captain's place at right tackle while that worthy rested an overworked ankle.

This was the beginning of Billy's troubles. The disgustingly precocious freshman, recognizing the chance of his life, had gone into the play like a whirlwind, accomplished all kinds of feats known to football skill, and had ended with a heart-breaking run for a touchdown through the whole opposing team that brought the spectators to their feet in breathless excitement.

The assembled wise men on the side lines said, "Great work," "The find of the year," "We must use him against Harvard," and the newspapers published his picture next morning with his biography attached; in fact, every one seemed pleased but poor Billy.

He could see but one ending to this turn of affairs, and that was his retirement in favor of the hero of the moment. His roommate, Dave Adams, had tried to cheer him up by telling him that the fellows didn't want the change and that they "wouldn't stand for the freshman quitter." But it had come that very afternoon in the gym. He was glad that he had been able to get up a grin and say "Oh! that's all right," when the Captain told him he "was sorry, but the coaches had decided," &c.

But now he gazed out into the night and thought with a heavy heart that he had lost his last chance to win that coveted white Y, that meant so much to him. It was hard to bear.

Dave was down at the hotel with his mother and sister, who had come up for the game. "She" (the pretty sister to whom he had sent a huge bunch of violets that should have won the heart of any girl) would be there and see him relegated to the side lines with the herd of subs.

"Don't suppose she'll be very keen to wear 'em, now I'm fired off the team," he had remarked to his roommate when that young gentleman was starting for the hotel, and Dave's gruff "Forget it" had been the only response.

Faithful to his training rules, Billy was in bed when the chapel bells chimed the hour of 10, but was still awake when his friend came softly in, an hour later, bearing a small envelope.

Propped on his elbow, Billy read the following note written in a dainty girlish hand:

Dave has told us all about it. I'm so sorry, and feel sure our side won't win unless you play. Thank you for the beautiful flowers; I'll wear them in my hat if you want me to.

Sincerely your friend,

ETHEL ADAMS.

Billy wasn't much on romance, but that comforting scrap of sweet sympathy and cordial loyalty tucked between his cheek and the pillow somehow made the future seem much brighter, and he was soon sleeping the dreamless sleep of the tired athlete.

* * * * * * * * *

It was the beginning of the second half of the big game and things were looking dark for Yale. In the first part of the contest Gresham had shone briefly as the particular star the coaches had selected to dazzle the football world, but after a few fierce mix-ups with the powerful Harvard forwards, he had visibly weakened and had been beaten back again and again until, with one terrific plunge, the Yale goal line had been passed for the only score thus far.

Up in the crowded stand sat Dave Adams with his mother and sister. His worried expression was reflected in the faces of his listeners, as he scanned the field dotted with the players in position for the kick-off.

"They've let the freshman stay in, after all," he said disgustedly, "expecting him to do grandstand stunts when he's afraid of his opposite. Oh! if they would only let Billy go in and steady up the team," and he leaned forward, craning his neck to catch sight of the mummylike figure of that worthy, wrapped in swaddling blankets on the side lines.

"There they go again. Oh, isn't it awful?" he wailed, as the Harvard cohorts plunged for five yards through the struggling Yale men.

It was torture to poor Billy down there on the side of the field, watching with aching eyes every move of the intricate formations and powerless to help his beloved eleven as they were swept irresistibly back, back to defeat. Nearly every play was now aimed at the luckless Gresham, who gave ground again and again, till the ball was on the home team's 20-yard line, and he was seen stretched out and breathless when the teams lined up.

Then something unusual happened in the history of American college games. It started with a murmur in the Yale cheering section, and went down the crowded stands like wildfire, swelling into a mighty roar from thousands of patriotic throats, all chanting hoarsely in unison:

"We want Billy Wadhams! We want Billy Wadhams!"

Billy heard, and his blood tingled as it had never done before; Dave heard and joined with a voice of brass; Miss Adams heard it, and glad tears came to her eyes. She knew it meant the gratification of Billy's ambitions, for the stubborn coaches must give way to the undergraduate sentiment expressed in such thundering accents. The two minutes allowed for an injured player to recover was nearly up, and still came that urgent slogan from the Yale bleachers:

"We—want—Billy—Wadhams!"

The Captain of the team dashed to the side lines and held a hurried confab with the coaches. All he said was "Gresham's quit." All they answered, "Put in Wadhams."

But the spectators rose to their feet as one man, madly cheering both players as Billy threw aside his blanket and sprang into his place, while the weary Gresham was helped off the field.

Billy felt as though he had the strength of ten, as he met and hurled back those desperate charges that came in quick succession against his sturdy frame.

"No gain. Yale's ball!" announced the umpire, and the tide of battle was turned.

* * * * * * * * *

Late that afternoon, when it was all over, and the hard-earned victory won, there was a jolly gathering in the boys' rooms to discuss the events of the game over tea and cakes. Mrs. Adams and Dave were talking with half a dozen friends from town, and over in the shadow by the window Billy and Ethel Adams stood side by side looking out across the campus. A withered bunch of violets was in her hands and Billy was asking an important question in a very low voice. The girl must have heard, however, for she looked with shining eyes into the boy's earnest face, and answered:

"Yes, Billy, I'll wear your colors always, but I can never be any prouder of them than I am of my substitute's bouquet."

* * *

A jolly party, gathered in the stern of a New York Yacht Club steamer, was bound down the bay for a day's outing. Among the guests was a vivacious Western girl, enjoying her first visit to the Atlantic seaboard. Passing in and out among the shipping in the harbor the mail from Nebraska sped, anchored in the stream, a big, five-masted schooner, which, being light of cargo, presented a towering, black side above the water.

Anxious to display her knowledge of things nautical, Miss Western called the attention of the party to the vessel, and with evident pride at her own perspicacity remarked: "How very low the tide is to-day."

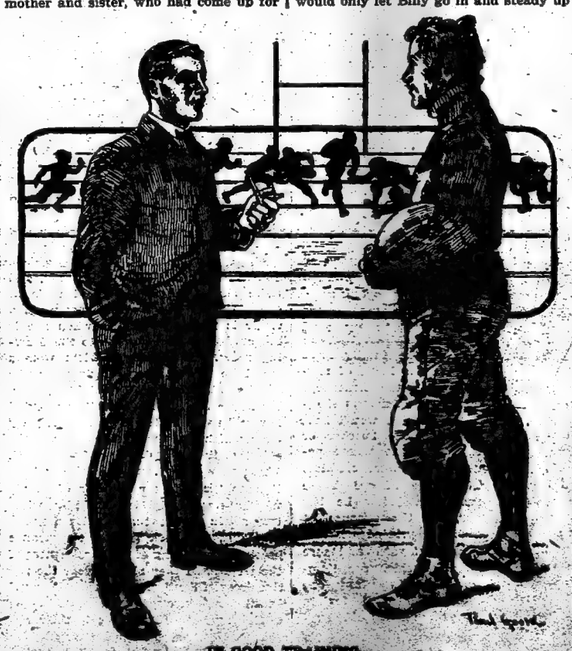

IN GOOD TRAINING.

"Charlie Tumble is a wonderful dodger, isn't he?"

"Yes, you can tell he was taught that accomplishment."

Women Here AND There

A COAL dealer in a small town up the State is a good, kind-hearted man whom his wife, an amiable but shrewd little lady, sometimes rebukes for his overlavishness. During the past Summer, with characteristic generosity, this dealer sold out every bushel of coal in his yard, and every bushel he could buy early in the season to his regular customers and at regular prices. He failed to reserve a single ton of coal for himself. He would be actually suffering now if his customers, appreciative of his kindness to them, were not bringing him in, not coal, to be sure, but loads of wood of which they have a big supply, so that he will be able to keep warm this Winter, if not in the usual way.

Meantime his wife is having the pleasure of saying "I told you so," which almost makes up for the inconvenience of cooking with wood fires.

***

"Think of it, Clara, only three weeks ago Mrs. Boocock lost her husband, and yesterday she had a tooth drawn with—laughing gas!"

***

"Oh, dear," cried one woman to another who had preceded her into an elevated train, "that ticket man was so disagreeable. He would not believe me when I told him that you had put the tickets in the box because he didn't happen to see you, and it was only by good luck that I got in at all."

"And I didn't put the tickets in," replied the other woman with a gasp, as she looked down at two small pieces of pink pasteboard in her hand. "I was in such a hurry I forgot all about it. Never mind," she added, "I will put them in when we come down town again."

***

"I thought Billy married a new woman."

"So did Billy till he found the family Bible one day with the date of her birth in the back of it."

***

It is the significance of a thing which is done, not the thing itself, that counts. The only trouble with this is that the casual observers do not always get at the true inwardness of things, and, then—well, things look a little peculiar to them.

In one of the suburbs of New York there is a man who has been peddling vegetables for years. He is honest and reliable, respected and liked by everyone, notwithstanding his one weakness. He swears, and his profanity has a personal turn which makes it particularly offensive to any one not accustomed to Tom's ways. But his many customers have become so accustomed to it they do not give it a thought. Not so passers-by who happen to pass Tom's cart when he is making a sale to some woman of the neighborhood whose manner and appearance proclaim her to be a gentlewoman and who hears Tom remark amiably as he passes out a few ears of corn for examination:

"Now, blank you"—the blank commences with a big, big D—"you can't get corn like that anywhere else in this city."

***

It is one of Tom's customers who tells the story of a rough, but kind-hearted citizen in a small town in which she once lived, who was also subject to Tom's conversational weakness. There had been a hard Winter, and it became known that a poor widow in the town was suffering for lack of fuel. The sympathies of the warm-hearted but profane citizen were touched. He had a load of coal put into one of his own wagons and himself drove it to the house of the unfortunate woman, dumped it, knocked at the door, and as the widow made her appearance, cried gruffly:

"Blank you, now see if you can keep warm."

***

Biffkins—When I proposed to her she helped me out.

Sniffkins—That's nothing; when I tried to propose her father came and helped me out.

***

A special cable dispatch announces that in Pompeii the first envelope ever made was recently dug out of the ruins. It was found in the pockets of a male mummy, and was addressed in a woman's handwriting.

***

They are having a new kind of play in Brooklyn this Fall, a palmist party. A palmist can be found who will go to the house at the rate of 60 cents an hour. Half a dozen or more young people get together in the house of one of the number, and the palmist, having been previously engaged, comes early in the evening and reads the palms of those present, one at a time. At the first party that was given it was planned that the seances should be held in secret, but the first palm was read openly, and the other explorers into the past and future followed suit. The party was a great success. It was genuine sport to hear the familiar characteristics announced, and a particularly successful hit by the palmist would be greeted with roars of laughter. Matrimonial prophecies were received with especial glee. The cost of a party of this kind is small, 30 or 40 cents to each individual, and the fun is quite out of proportion to the money spent.

A FROST INDEED.

"So you actually had the audacity to ask her what her name was? What did she say?

"She said it was Frost."

"Well, I should say it was."

***

A man who looks well to the ways of his household, the man whose neighbors say that he is "near," has evolved a scheme for getting itemized accounts of his family expenditures. Knowing the peculiarities of the husband and father, the women of the family have been in the habit of running into the household expenses numerous incidentals which would have surprised the butcher or the grocer to whose account they were credited. The man of the house suspected. Now he has gone to the expense of having printed household lists a yard and more long on which are itemized everything any one could well wish for in the way of household supplies. By the side of each item the family housekeepers, mothers and daughters, must put the amount purchased, and the price paid. How will a weak father be deceived by an extravagant family.

***

One of the splendid provisions of Nature is that the waist measure of the normal woman is as many inches as can be conveniently spanned by the arm of the normal man.

***

Illustrated periodicals which publish "guess pictures" of prominent people do not use good judgment, especially if the picture is that of a woman. One of the illustrated dailies recently published what purported to be a portrait of Mrs. Odell, wife of the Governor of the State. Mrs. Odell herself is authority for the statement that she has not had a picture taken for years, and when the supposititious portrait appeared she groaned.

"Now, have I a long neck like that?" she queried—Mrs. Odell is plump and pretty and her neck is short—"and do I wear my hair in a funny little knot at the back?"

"Mamma," said Mrs. Odell's seven-year-old daughter, when asked if she recognized the picture, with true feminine instinct noted details, and said: "You never, never wear your hair like that."

***

"Are you, Sir, the father of a family?"

"Well, I am the husband of the mother of a family."

***

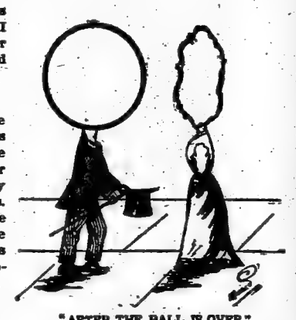

"AFTER THE BALL IS OVER."

Mr. A String—Good morning, Miss E String, how wretched you look. Why, what is the matter?

Miss E String—Yes, I feel quite unstrung and all played out.

He is a small boy aged five, and lives with his parents on the second floor of the house. The anxious woman lives on the first floor, and she is anxious because every time the small boy can steal out of the room up stairs when his mother is not looking, he makes straight for the banisters, and down them he slides pell mell, in great haste, for if he does not make the most of his opportunity he may lose it. And the anxious woman is frightened. She was so much frightened the other day that she spoke to the small boy.

"John Smith," she said—the small boy's name is not John Smith, but that will do as well as another—"John Smith, if you don't stop sliding down those banisters, you will hurt yourself, as sure as Gospel."

It was only a few mornings after when the anxious woman heard a thumping, bounding sound in the front hall—rumpity, dump, dump, dump, as if a heavy body were rolling down stairs. The expected had happened, and as, with her face very white, she opened the door, there was John Smith picking himself up stiffly. He was not crying, for he is old for his age and knows that worse things than falling down stairs may happen if he is caught disobeying orders. He drew down the corners of his mouth a little, however, and, regaining his equilibrium, he remarked seriously:

"Well, I guess I have hurt the Gospel this time."

***

Wife—Dear, can't we afford to buy a new rug yet?

Husband—No, we can't.

"But we have!"

***

It is really hard on the servants, and there should be a prescribed style of dress, that a butler may know when a caller is not a caller and when she is not entitled to be shown into the drawing room. A wealthy Harlem woman has been entertaining guests from the tropics this Summer. It might be from the South Sea Islands, but it is not, and it would never do to tell just the locality from which they hail, though it may be said that they are islanders of some kind. There have come from their islands from time to time quite a number of people who have settled in New York, but while they are in the great metropolis, they are not of it, and their general appearance betokens something of the carelessness of the tropics. If they should wear the native dress of South Sea Islanders it would be all right—once seen, there would be no mistaking them—but as it is their appearance is merely—well, a little odd.

So it happened the other day that there marched up to the front entrance of the Harlem woman's mansion a stout lady

"She told me what she thought of me, right to my face."

"And you took it in good part?"

"Oh, yes; I'm used to it. She's my wife."

with a lordly bearing, somewhat gayly dressed, asked for the island ladies, and John ushered her obsequiously into the drawing room, only to be sharply reproved later.

"John," said his mistress, "don't you know better than to take a laundress into the drawing room?"

Poor John blushed to the roots of his hair as he stammered, in great distress:

"As 'ow could I know, Madam; as 'ow could I know, when she came in with more of a hair than the hother ladies?"

***

Nodd—Well, I wish I knew how to pass away a few hours' time.

Todd—Why, I thought you were with your wife just now.

"I was. I left her in a restaurant looking over a bill of fare."

***

A man who went to a Chinese palmist last year is wondering this Fall if he went against the Oriental gentleman's advice and suffered the consequences last Summer.

"Do not make a change this Summer," said the palmist, oracularly, through his interpreter.

"I wonder if we ought to move into the country," said the wife of the man to whom this advice had been given, as, soon after, they were about to break up preparatory to moving over to Jersey, where they had engaged a nice little house in the genuine country. Anyway, they decided to go. In making this move they planned to kill several birds with one stone. They would have the pleasure of keeping house in a regular house, instead of a flat; they would have a delightful country outing, without the exorbitant prices for country board; they would have exactly what they wished to eat; the baby would have a glorious time, live out of doors, and not be brought in contact with other and possibly objectionable children, and there would not be the unpleasant feeling of paying rent in the city, with the expense of country living at the same time. It was such a delightful plan, and late in the Fall the family would move back to the city, well and happy, and without the usually flattened pocketbook which follows a Summer in the country.

All this might have materialized if it had not been for the hired girl. She was like the pin in the small boy's composition, which saved the lives of all the people who did not swallow it. There was no hired girl. Not one could be obtained for love or money. Nowhere could be found a girl, maid, or matron who longed for a beautiful country home, to have anything she wished to eat, and perfect solitude and country air. As a consequence Mrs. Cityman did her own work. She is an immaculate housekeeper, her conscience would not allow her to slight anything, and the consequence was—well, she did not have a particularly happy Summer, and never in all her life had she worked so hard. When Mr. Cityman came home at night, like the good husband and father that he is, he chopped kindlings, brought in coal, and did many and various things which had not entered into his scheme of Summer housekeeping. They are back in the city now, the happiest mortals that ever lived, and whether it was because they did not listen to the palmist, or owing to the Summer or Jersey or the hired girl who was not, they don't know and don't care much now. Only one thing they are certain of, and that is that another year they will take their Summer vacation in an ordinary fashion like other ordinary people.

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THAT has always been my opinion, or, at least, always since I stopped letting mamma form my opinions for me," said a distinctly pleasing feminine voice behind him.

Colton turned casually around from the desk by the wall, where he was writing his usual grist of Sunday letters, not so much because the hotel stationery is both excellent and inexpensive, as because his own room was lonely, to see who the speaker might be. The great room was filled with men and a few women, seated at the small tables drinking and chatting, while the waiters moved silently about, well groomed products of the tipping system. The table a few feet from Colton's elbow was now occupied by a wholly charming girl and a young man whom Colton instantly decided was unworthy of her. In the first place he was a touch too good looking, and in the second place his clothes fitted his figure too well, so Colton thought, for a man evidently in his senior year in Divinity.

Colton turned back to his desk, not to write, but to listen.

"I'm glad to hear you say so," the student said, continuing the conversation begun before entering the room.

"I've found lots of girls, up-to-date girls, too, who didn't agree with me. But what will you have to drink?"

"Lemonade," said the girl.

"Oh, try a cocktail," urged her companion.

"No, thank you," she answered, with that peculiar half laugh those who know women are aware is the expression of finality.

Colton mentally scored one for the girl, while her companion, calling a waiter, ordered a lemonade and a Scotch.

"Yes," the man continued, "I have always said it was unjust and silly, in a country so universally respectful to women as ours, to deny a girl the opportunity of making chance acquaintances, say during a long, tiresome railway trip, or something of that sort. If a girl is coming alone from Cleveland to New York on a Pullman car, and if there is a young man near her, evidently a gentleman and of her social position, why on earth isn't it all right for her to accept his offers to make her more comfortable and to pass away the dismal time of the journey in conversation pleasant for both of them? I can see no harm in it."

"Nor I," said the girl. "I have always thought that, as I told you. If one has common sense, such things can be managed all right. The trouble is, girls put our theory into practice too young, when they don't know the world, and get scared into primness."

"Now, if they'd only wait till they are grown up and sensible like you," said the man, with what Colton decided was undue effusiveness, "how much more delightful a time they could have, with something of the freedom in getting fresh viewpoints from strangers a man enjoys."

Colton stole another look at the girl. Yes, she was decidedly charming. He began to wish he were a hypnotist and could make the man ask her on what day and train she would return to Cleveland. Just then she glanced at him. He turned back quickly. Could it be possible? No, he told himself; on the train, perhaps, but not here while her caller was with her; it was only his hope reading fulfillment into what was not there. As the dramatist said, there is a limit to all vanity, even that of a Harvard man.

"Again, haven't you been forced to wait alone sometimes for a long while in a place where it was not wholly pleasant for a girl to be without an escort?" continued the young woman's companion. "Such situations are bound to occur. Now, wouldn't it be much more pleasant for you if a nice man, perhaps seeing your embarrassing position, spoke to you, to feel free to accept his friendliness in the spirit intended, and to chat with him to pass away the tedious wait?"

"I should feel quite free to talk with him," said the girl, "if he behaved himself."

"And if he didn't you girls have always a way of artistically turning us down," said her companion, with a [illegible] Colton mentally changed his [illegible]

"[illegible] the girl.

"[illegible]

gry," the man went on. "That is to have a girl, when she has met a man in this fashion and found him perfectly presentable, introduce him to her friends as 'Mr. So-and-So, whom I met at the beach,' or otherwise invent a lie to cover up what needs no covering. Even from a worldly point of view, lying is to be indulged in as rarely as possible. Besides, a girl, though she needn't go out of her way to stick up for her principle, shouldn't back down from it when—when—"

"When she's caught with the goods," laughed the girl. "Let me help you out with a lay phrase. No, you are quite right. I've known girls to do just what you say. It's a touch of their feminine timidity that causes them to do it. Of course, as a matter of fact, they don't need to make any explanation, one way or the other, when they introduce a chance acquaintance."

"I'm glad to see we agree so thoroughly," said the man. Colton turned, for he did not like the tone.

"The flirt!" Colton muttered, and dropped a book from the desk with a loud noise.

It had the desired effect, for the man straightened up. His cigar was burned out, and he remarked to the girl: "If you'll excuse me I'll get a fresh cigar. I know the kind I want, but I've forgotten the name, so I cannot order from the waiter. You don't mind being alone a minute, do you?"

"Certainly not," she said.

"I shouldn't think she would," thought Colton, as he watched her companion go out of the room.

Five, ten minutes, passed, and he did not return. Colton stole a look at the girl. She was sitting alone at the table, looking about her nervously, for the room was now filled almost entirely with thirsty men. Fifteen minutes passed, and two large specimens of the West entered, portly and red faced as the indirect result of fortunate mining speculations. They approached her table, the only one with vacant chairs. Her nervousness increased. She looked embarrassed and very lonely. Should he or should he not? Colton debated. Wasn't the game worth the candle, anyway—or rather the snuffer? Just then she glanced at him again. The Westerners were almost there. He decided.

"Pardon me," he said, "but when a girl is forced to wait alone in a place where it is not wholly pleasant to be without an escort—"

"You have good ears," she interrupted, coolly.

"Then you acknowledge that they haven't deceived me," he replied, sitting down, for the Westerners had turned away.

"They have not," the girl said, "but the conversation you took the liberty of overhearing, like the chair you are sitting in, was not meant for you."

"True," returned Colton, "nor was the chair reserved for those broad, departing backs from Colorado, if I mistake not."

"Thank you for that," said the girl, softening a bit. "I should thank you for that. But you have done your duty now—they are gone."

"Oh, no, my duty is not done—they may return!" said Colton.

"But so may my escort," the girl said hurriedly.

"'A touch of feminine timidity,'" Colton smiled. "And you know you two agree so well," he added, mockingly.

The girl acknowledged the touch by shifting ground. "But I haven't time to find out if you are presentable," she said.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," Colton answered meekly.

"Oh, everybody's did that!" said she.

"Your point," laughed Colton. "But my name is Standish. That should pass me."

"I can hardly believe you," the girl retorted. "You would never need a John Alden."

Then they both laughed. And from a mutual laugh there is no return.

Presently the student came back, and started to [illegible]

[illegible]

ains. Isn't it too bad that he's got to run right away to make a horrid call? Mr. Addington, Mr. Standish."

Colton braced to the shock, and said blandly: "I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Addington. I wish you had been with us last Summer at the Crawford House."

"The Crawford House?" exclaimed Addington. "I thought Miss Bates always went to Bethlehem."

Colton backed off and gathered up his letters. "Perhaps it was Bethlehem," he said, looking straight into the girl's face. "One meets so many girls in a Summer it is hard to keep them differentiated."

Then he went on his way.

Not long after he might have been seen in his lonely room writing to his college chum on the unholy joy of having the last word.

Fall Musings of a Summer Clerk.

THE clerk of the Beeches stood alone, save for a presence of minor importance—that of the owner of the aforesaid boarding house. The last "Ra! Ra! Ra! Beeches!" had been yelled, the last trunks had been checked, the last sad farewells had been said, and the last tangible tips had been received! For there are intangible tips, such as straight tips, which clerks are liable to get when they are negligent.

Desolate, upon the veranda, among the sere and yellow vines, seemed the clerk of the swell boarding house; and yet he did not feel lonely, for his mind was filled with many memories. How vivid to his senses became the face of the fleshy man who had asked the favors, the peculiar favors, such as: "Please send a cheese sandwich to No. 14." "Between crackers?" "No, no, between bread—and a pail of cold water, also!" How did absence lend enchantment in this case!

Then there was the assertive young lady who gave a five-minute harangue after each meal upon themes of which she knew something and upon many that she did not know a thing about! How much he had discovered about her business prowess, about her dividend checks! She had told of them to all the boarders. And then he had had to take a three-dollar-and-sixty-cent dividend on Rubber preferred for a week's board at $7! How in the receding past did these things fall into their harmonious places! How had they jarred on his nerves at the time of their occurrence!

He took out a briar pipe and leisurely filled it, musing at the same time about "Froggie." "Froggie," so called from his resemblance to a frog, was the short gentleman with the florid complexion and the nervous indigestion, who demonstrated to all indulgent listeners the fact that he had lost two inches in girth—"since last Winter, Sir, yes, Sir!" This truism superseded all other knowledge in his cranium, and he gloated over it!

Then there was the clergyman, the stout clergyman!—(ah! the life of a clerk is not wholly dull!) How did the recollection of this reverend gentleman make the smiles and laughter come unbidden! Had not "our fat friend," as the laity were prone to call him, tried to learn the intricacies of golf? Had he not foozled and lost the ball an indefinite number of times without swearing?

How could the clerk be lonesome, even though they had taken off the Summer trains, with memories like these, not to mention those about the maiden ladies who had inveigled all kinds of cats and dogs into the house until it had become an asylum for indigent felines. They had also asked his advice on lacework!

Lastly, there came into his mental vision the young lady with nervous prostration. That's what she called it. She couldn't stand cowbells. When she landed in town she acted in a Carrie Nation-like manner until the farmers took the bells off the cows. He had noted that she had had a good appetite and appeared rugged. When work was suggested or the earning of her own living he had seen her shudder, however, and a strange pallor come over her face, as if she were going to faint. Poor girl, she was very sensitive! So sensitive was she that she had not been able to see cranberries and tomatoes on the table at the same time! Their colors did not harmonize. And yet she wore the most startling colors and could stand much when she was in sight of the Four Hundred! Society was her panacea.

These ruminations filled the mind of the clerical end of the Beeches, so how could any longing for home creep in? He turned into the house and confronted the task of packing his canvas dress-suit case, while many a sigh for the Summer's joys, the Summer's experiences, and the Summer's garnered knowledge came from his manly chest.

When Little Dan Went to School.

FATHER didn't believe in sending the little chap to Sunday school until he was older and could do a little thinking on his own account.

"Children are so impressionable, and they do get such wrong ideas," he said.

But somehow little Dan wheedled his mother into letting him go.

"Just this time, mamma, with sister Elsie, and I will listen hard and be so quiet."

Dan did listen, and he remembered, too—that is, in his own peculiar way. He rushed in with:

"Oh, mamma, what did the pretty lady mean? She said, 'The Lord has no sin on his heel.'"

Mother looked helplessly at Elsie, who puckered her brow a moment, distressed that her idol should be criticised, for she felt the displeasure in mamma's eyes.

"Oh, Dannie, Miss Chapman didn't say that," she cried.

Then she remembered.

"I know, mamma; the teacher said, 'The Lord has no sin on His soul.'"

DEAR JIM: There's nothing like having a scientifik mind. Pa says I've got one that's worth spending money on; but say, when a feller's got five sisters, all grown up and equipt with high-fallutin' ideas of manners and etiket, he needs something to make him forget the ignomy of being called "that small boy" fifty times a day.

There ain't no fun most of the time in a family with five grown-up sisters waiting hard to get married—gee, they do wait awful hard! "Howesomeuver," as gran'pa says, judging from recent events in which the author of this epistol figgered, the aforesaid five sisters won't have to wait so awful hard when yours truly and his scientifik mind goes to the bat. Talk about mas marrying off their daughters, they're not in it with this young hopeful and his scientifik thinker; but, as those novel writers say, of this hereafter.

About a month ago I heard a conversation between pa and ma in which pa said to ma: "This idea of marrying off the oldest girl first may be all right, but, judging from appearances, by the time Maud lands that young Jones, if she ever does, the other girls will have to be entered as spinsters in the Marriage Handicap."

At the dinner table that night I asked pa if all horses had to carry weight for age. Jones (Maud's steady)—he's been steadying for two years—was at the table, and he weighs 210 pounds. My question paused things for a minute, while pa looked at me hard over his glasses and the five dear girls stared at me as if I was a Gyptian mummy.

"I was jest thinking of the Marriage Handicap for spinsters, pa," I explained, in a kinder mournful tone, directing an innocent gaze at Jones. "What are the necessary qualifications for the spinster, pa?" I went on. "Does it depend on the number of races they've been in, or is it only a question of age."

"Whatever does that absurd boy mean?" chorused all the dear girls in a worried tone, and glaring at me with a glare sprouting with suspicion. During the glare Mr. Jones, who was sitting next to Maud, began chewing the feathery end of his celery, which nearly choked him into a convulsion, which diverted the glare for a minute. 'Fore pa could give me the information I'd asked for ma said to him, aweful sharp, "Father, I wish you would forbid Robert to read those vulgar sporting papers," but pa was choking over his sherry and growing purple 'round the jowels.

A couple of days later I heard pa say to ma: "What's the matter with that Jones, anyway? He's been calling on Maud for two years now. Somebody ought to jog him up a bit." Ma said: "Oh, give him time." Pa grunted and said, aweful sadlike: "Time; yes, we'd better give him time, and when all the other girls have got mortgages on the Old Ladies' Home he may ask Maud to go shares with him in a plot in Greenwood. What you want to give him, if you are going to keep the other girls out of the running until Maud comes under the wire, is a good, strong, stiff, double-barreled hint."

When I tumbled in that night I began thinking hard about what pa'd said. I thought so hard that my thinker got all kinked up, when all of a sudden my scientifik mind jumped in and I had a beautiful thought—one of those thoughts that start with a roll and keep getting bigger and bigger and beautifuller and beautifuller.

Pa gave me a graphiphone last Christ-was, and it's a beaut. Cousin Jim, who's an electrical engineer, rigged up some wires with push buttons for the graph, so that I can do all sorts of stunts with it. With one wire I can stop the machine right in the middle of a speech or song, and with the other I can sorter put on the loud and soft pedal, making the phone speak loud and gruff or soft and ladylike. Say, Jim, when I thought of that 'lectric talker of mine and its injinooity I just doubled up and screamed. I could hardly wait for morning to get a new record and begin to unfold my beautiful thought.

* * * * * * * *

Jones came to Sunday night tea. Say, he was gorgeous, but his pants was awful tight. As I was passing him the salt I said, solemn as the Spinks, "Mr. Jones, Maud is taking a nerve tonic, and it tastes tremendous good. You ought to ask her to give you some."

"Whew, but that tea's hot," broke in pa, bitin' his lips and makin' funny squnds with his throat. Then Maud snapped out, crossing her eyes and drawing down the corners of her mouth, "Robert, your sleeve's in the salad," which wasn't true, as Jones had just scooped the dish. Jest before Jones finished the last muffin I slid out of the room and went into the parlor, where I had stowed the graph under the piano. I'd taken all the blow books out of pa's big red-curtained bookcase, so that I could get in behind the curtains, work the wires, and watch developings.

I'd hardly got sconced 'fore in come Maud an' Jones. Maud slipped into one corner of the sofa, leaving a big, inviting space, but Jones shied and squeezed into a chair 'bout half his size. After he had adjusted the various folds of his corpulosity, (I was kinder trembly 'bout that last word, but I guess it goes,) he squirmed for a minute and said, looking out the window:

"Wonder what Bob meant when he spoke of the nerve tonic?"

"I wonder?" said Maud, with a hopeless sigh, dropping her eyes and croketting with her fan. Jones chewed his struggling mustache for a minute, and then brightened up with:

"Did you know that the Porters have a new French bulldog?"

Maud said "Yes," and there was a long and pained pause until I pressed the starting button of my speaking toy, at the same time putting on the loud pedal.

The machine opened up with a subdued yawp, the subduction being due to its closeness under the piano. After the yawp there broke into the embarressed silence:

"Where's your nerve, man?" the voice seeming to come from under Jones's chair.

Jones almost bounded into the air, and considering his flesh he did fine, though when he came down all the casters broke loose from his chair. Maud gave a little squeal, and turned his eyes on Jones, as if inviting protection. Instead of responding he jumped up and exclaimed: "Bet it's that small brother of yours." Then he began searching the room, even looking under the rug. When he found his search in vain his knees began to roll together, and drawing his chair a little nearer Maud, he whispered:

"Did you really hear anything?"

Maud said "Yes," an' shook herself in pretending fear. Then I squirted some more juice into the graph, and it gasped out, in a taunting squeal:

"Come, come, speak up and tell her you mean business."

Jones went clean white to the crest of his bald spot, and rolled his eyes until the whites looked awful. Maud took a long inbreath, put her hand over her heart, and said, in a kinder sigh! "Oh, Charlie—I mean Mr. Jones—what can it be?" He attempted to speak, but only succeeded in swallowing his tongue.

I put on the soft pedal, and the machine ground out sorter mockingly:

"You'd think from the size of him that he'd have more spunk."

Maud screamed: "Oh, Mr. Jones, I'm afraid I'm going to faint."

Jones got up quick and spluttered: "Not now, Maud—I mean Miss Jenkins; wait until I call your mother."

I jabbed the machine again, and it roared, in a commanding whir:

"If you've got anything to say, say it now."

Maud flopped for keeps then, and Jones, green to the gills, stood hesitating whether to act the night errand or bolt, when I pressed the button again and the graph reeled off:

"Get together, now, get together. If you can't speak for yourself, who in blazes do you think is going to speak for you? This is your last chance, so step right up like a man and say your little piece."

Jones got limp and loose and almost dropped. Then all of a sudden he set his teeth with a click, staggered over to the sofa, melted down beside Maud, and said, in a voice soft and scared:

"Maud, Maud, speak to me."

Maud came to with a jerk, put on the reverse action, and limped against Jones's manly bosom—an' it was all off with Jonesey. BOB.

Indignant.

AT A certain military post just after "taps" one night a detail was called for from one of the companies to bring from the married quarters to the guard house one of the men who was beating and abusing his wife. The First Sergeant of the company called for Corp. Walters and Privates Spicer and Carney to form the detail. The first two immediately rose from their cots and prepared for duty, but Carney was apparently sound asleep, although but a moment before he had been swapping yarns with his "bunkie." The Sergeant ordered Spicer to wake him, when Carney got to his feet with the disgusted protest:

"Why don't you wake some one who isn't asleep?"

Embarrassing for the Professor.

PROFESSOR, (to his class)—Gentlemen, I have to apologize for a short delay in beginning this lecture. I have unfortunately left my manuscript at home, but my boy, whom I have sent for it, will be here shortly.

Professor's Son, (audibly)—Mother couldn't find the manuscript, so she has sent the book you copied it from.

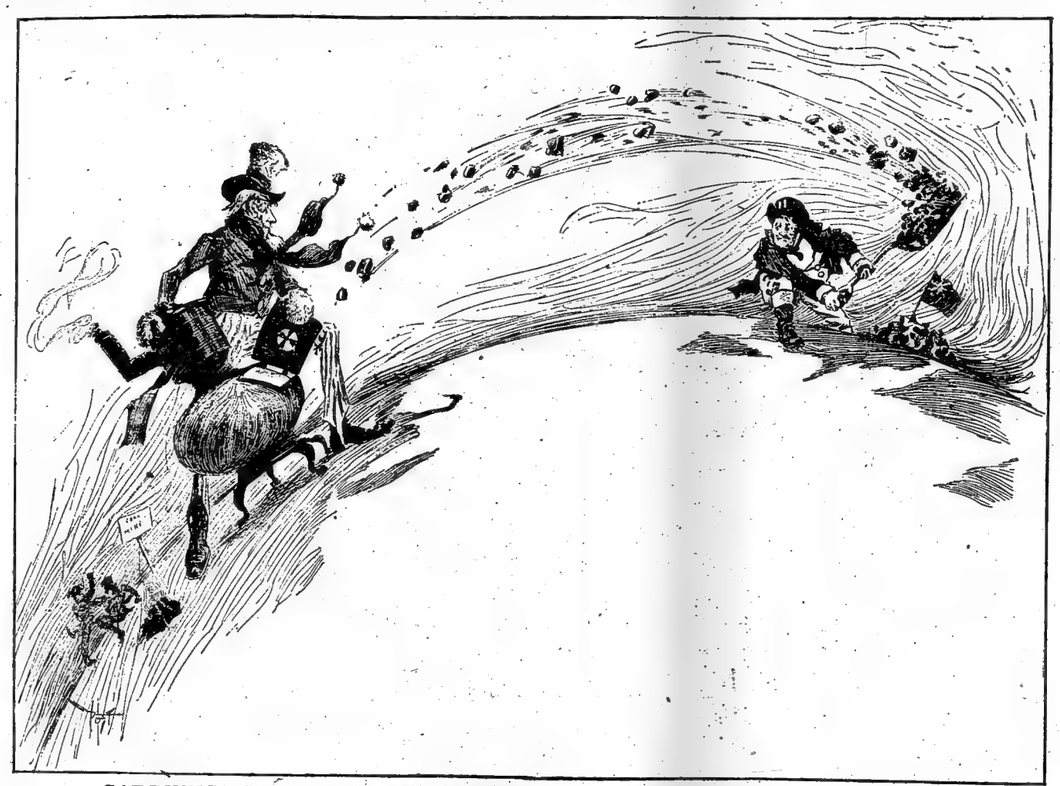

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—"Hurry up there, John, or you'll be too late!"

A Couple of Adirondack Yarns

BY JOHN R. SPEARS

AMONG the men who gathered at the Post Office at Northwood on Saturady night to wait for the mail from Hinckley, after the usual Saturday night fashion, in the Adirondacks, were Lem Lawson, of the Seaberry Settlement, and Uncle Jimmie Keyes, who lives not far from Mad Tom's Hole. Uncle Jimmie was rather late in arriving, and as he took his seat Lem winked at the circle around the stove and said:

"I was afraid you wasn't comin', Uncle Jimmie, and I'm gladder'n usual to see you."

"You be, eh?" said the old man. "That's sayin' a whole lot, too. Want to borry a dollar?"

"Naw. You think nobody can't set traps like you, and I wanted to tell you about one I put out last week. You mind that piece of sowed corn I had back against the woods pasture? Well, the first of last week I see where the deer had begun to work in the southwest corner. The tracks showed they'd been consortin' with the young cattle for some time, 'specially where I was saltin' the critters. I might 'ave laid for 'em with the Winchester, but that would have kep' me out nights, which I'm opposed to, and seein' that the runway come in over the corner of the fence where it's an easy jump, I 'lowed I'd set a trap there and catch one."

"Lem," said Uncle Jimmie, "you're intellect's improvin'. When a young man learns that the runway's the place to sot a trap, he's graspin' the rudiments of eddication with both hands. Who lent ye the trap?"

"That's the p'int, Uncle Jimmie. I made it."

"Was it a deadfall, or a copper wire snare, Lem?"

"Now, looke here, Uncle Jimmie, this may seem like foolin' to you, but it ain't. I cut half a dozen hard maple stakes, sot them good and solid in the ground just where the deer would light on 'em when he jumped the fence, and then sharpened the tops and waited."

"And that trap worked?"

"It sure did. We had fresh meat on the Seaberry next day for dinner."

"Buck or doe?"

"He'd a powerful pair of spikes, Uncle Jimmie."

"So? Well, how much meat do you reckon you got?"

"Uncle Jimmie, I don't reckon; I know. I sold 468 pounds down to Trenton."

"Lem; don't do it," said Uncle Jimmie, impressively. "When you tell a story try to make things accordin' to natur'. Even the tenderfoot here," (he nodded at a man from New York who was sitting beside him,) "knows that yer whole yarn is contrary to the run of water. There ain't no deer ever weighed such figgers, anyway."

"Deer? Huh! I never said I caught a deer. It was the fool two-year-old red steer I was fatting for the butcher. But just to prove to you that my stake-trap worked I fetched down the pint of the stake that catched him."

Lem drew from his pocket the point of a stake that was red with dried blood. Uncle Jimmie felt of the long, slender point and then said:

"Looks like that p'int would pierce a steer, all right, though I'd ha' looked to see it bend a bit, Lem; I'd looked to see it bend, sure. But speakin' about the steer bein' a fool, Lem, steers is always fools, and pigs is stubborn, but if you want a beast that knows more than some men, Lem—" he paused and looked hard at the young man for a moment, and then continued: "I ain't sayin' nothin' personal, Lem, but if you want something that's got brains, take a dog. I had a dog at my house t'other day that there ain't his equal in the whole Adirondacks. I 'low to buy him as soon as I can raise the price."

"So?" said Lem. "Then with that old bob-tailed cat of your'n you'll sure have a cross-match team."

"Wait now," and let me tell," said Uncle Jimmie. "That cat has been my pride for a fact. 'Taint every man can cross a tame cat with a wild one and raise a kitten able to lick any dog between Forestport and Noblesborough like I done, but my pride's sot on the dog instead. He belongs to a man what said his name was McGivin, and he come from Little Falls. He happened along by my house last week, about the time Lem was settin' his trap for deer, I judge, and he was drivin' a sorrel mare to a buckboard, and had one of them new fangled shotguns without hammers, restin' ag'in the seat beside him, and a big white and liver dog was sittin' behind the seat and viewin' the landscape with that don't-care-a-dern look which you might ha' noticed as one of the marks of intelligence. Pullin' up in front of the house the man looks over toward my patch of buckwheat and says, kinder social like:

"'Say, neighbor, is the patridges harvestin' yer grain for ye?"

"'They was,' says I, 'but they hain't no more, but only she is. I snared all but the old hen, and et 'em. The old hen's too cunnin' for me, and I 'low it takes a right smart thing in feathers to beat me, too.'"

"He'd my bobtail cat hangin' across his jaws."

"'Well, I should say so,' says he. 'I wouldn't believe she could do it if anybody else said so. Now, if you don't mind I'll just take a turn through the brush with my pup here. He'll put her up and I'll shoot her for ye, and if you don't care for the meat I'll give ye a quarter for her. I always respects a man's property, Mister—Mister—what shall I call you, neighbor?'

"'Keyes,' says I,' and I don't charge no gentleman of brains like yourself for the privilege of huntin' on my land.'

"We put the horse into the stable and then I sorter trotted along behind to watch what he'd do with the gun. It was better'n the show at the Booneville fair to see him an' the dog. Why, we didn't no more'n reach the brush before the dog stiffened like he'd one of Lem's trap stakes lashed the length of him, and then up jumps the old hen and McGivin he downs her."

"'That's a powerful fine dog you've got there,' says I.

"'It is,' said he.

"'You'd better hunt around and see if you can't scare up some more birds,' said I.

"'Tain't no use,' said he. 'You said you got 'em all, and the dog he says you told the truth. See how onconcerned he looks?'

"And blamed if it wasn't so. He'd been as highfalutin' as a girl with a beau till the old hen was fetched in, but now he was as sleepy as if he been to a dance.

"That worked me up powerful, but it wasn't a circumstance to what come next. We went back to the house, and no more had we got there than my old tomcat came out with his bobtail and fur up. He'd smelled a strange dog, eh? Sure. But when he sees the dog, what does he do but slick himself down, and the next minute he was purrin' round like him and the pup had been chums for forty year.

"Maybe you can guess how I felt, but I don't believe it; I was that sick to own the dog I could have bellered. 'McGivin,' says I, 'yer dog breaks my heart. Ef he wasn't the pick of the county that cat never would cotton to him. That cat has licked everything from Forestport to Noblesborough, but he knows when he's got his match. If I had that dog to put alongside the cat I could be Supervisor of Wilmurt at the next election, and never spend a cent. I'll just take ye down to Bud Pasco's place, where there's three fields of buckwheat and two broods of patridges to every field. I'd rather see that dog have his fun than snare all the birds in the Adirondacks.'

"'Good,' says McGivin, 'you're the intelligentist man I've met on the West Canada. You've got the brains to a-preciate a intelligent dog, and I'll just show you what my pup can do.'

"We got out the rig and climbed on, with the dog behind, like he had been at first. Then, as McGivin gathered the reins, he took the dead patridge from his pocket, held it under the dog's nose, and then tossed it behind that big rock that lies 'bout two rods this side of the big pen.

"'What did you do that for?' says I.

"'You wait, and I'll show you,' says he. And then we druv down to Bud's. For the benefit of the tenderfoot here I might say it's a plumb mile from my house to Bud's clearin'. We pulled about three rods into the old road to Bud's wood lot, and then tied the nag to a sapling and put the blanket on her. The dog sat in his place, but he didn't have that don't-care-a-dern look I'd noticed before, and I mentioned it to McGivin.

"'He knows he's got work to do,' says McGivin. Then he calls the dog.

"'Dy'e mind that bird I threw behind the rock? Go get her,' he says.

"At that the dog jumps down, starts up the road about a rod, stops, and then comes back whinin' an' with his tail and head down.

"'What in blazes ails ye?' says McGivin. 'Why don't ye want to go? Now do as ye are told. Go get that patridge.'

"With that the pup starts off again, but blamed if he didn't stop like he done the first off. This time, though, McGivin chucks a rock at him and that sends him up the road on a gallop.

"'Somethin's achin' him,' says McGivin, 'but he'll bring the bird, and while we're waitin' we'll just have a smile.' Seemed like it was more of a gurgle nor a smile that he fetched out from under the buggy seat, but it was slick stuff and it helped to pass the time amazin' quick. When it was swallered McGivin looked at his watch and said:

"'He'll be here with the bird in less than five minutes.'

"'I'll just step out to the main road and have a look,' says I. I done it, and McGivin went along. Boys, it's a solemn matter. As we reached the ditch we looked up the road, and I hope I may never see the back of my neck if I didn't think I'd die in my tracks. There was the dog comin', and he'd my old bobtailed cat hangin' across his jaws, limp and dead.

"'Dod blast yer skins,' says I to McGivin, 'that's a nice trick to play on a man that never done ye no harm. You pretend you're going to send the dog arter the bird and he goes and kills my cat, and it's the only half-breed wild cat and the best fighter in the Adirondacks.

"'Mr. Keyes,' says he, 'I'm sorry. I didn't think about the cat. I own up I oughter thought, for I knowed the dog always done as he was told.'

"'Oh, he does what he's told, does he?' says I. 'Do you call it doin' as he's told to bring a cat when he's sent for a patridge?' says I.

"'Don't be mad at the dog,' says he. 'It's my fault. I told him to bring the patridge afore he got there, and he's done it. The cat had et the patridge afore he got there, and he knowed it. I told you somethin' was achin' of him, but I didn't think about the cat.'

"'Boys, it's a solemn matter. We opened the cat and found the bird. The dog would have brung the feathers, too, only the breeze had blowed 'em away."

Uncle Jimmie paused a moment.

"Um—as I was sayin', Lem, when you're tellin' stories it's always best to make 'em accordin' to natur'. A tenderfoot like this one here might believe yer stake-trap yarn, but it's sottin' a bad example before the young to tell such things when there's a promisc'us crowd like this around."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

UNCLE SAMUEL—I wonder where my old friend John Bull is? I haven't seen him for the longest time.—Detroit Free Press.

The Newest Thing in Bribes.

MUCH is written concerning the trials of teaching. Here is an instance that deals with its compensations.

An Italian boy in one of the primary classes of a certain public school made such progress with his studies in general, and his mastery of English in particular, that his grateful father felt it incumbent on him to call at the building and personally express his satisfaction. This he did in sentences whose construction was so unique as to defy analysis, concluding his harangue with this liberal offer:

"An', lady, I gotta de barber shop ona de corner. You bringa me your hair any day an' I giva you the shampoo. It costa you nota cent."

As the easiest way out of an embarrassing situation the teacher promised to "bringa her hair," and the delighted Latin departed.

Confidential.

Dr. Pills—Did you ever lose a patient?

Dr. Bills—Yes, there was young Jenks; he recovered and hasn't come near the place since.

AN ANCIENT GAG.

Gambler—Say, that thing's got the motion in her jaw stopped.—Salt Lake Herald.

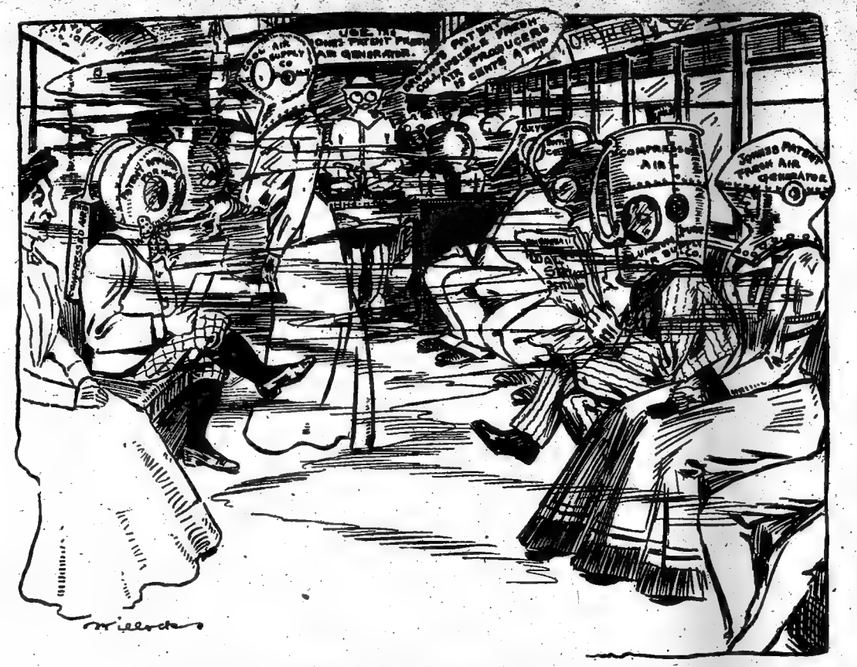

What may be expected if the railroads continue to use soft coal.

Seemed Like a Conspiracy.

MR. TITUS has it in for his father-in-law. The old gentleman is in nowise to blame, but Titus has to fight it out with somebody, so he vents his spite on the leader of the opposition.

It all came about through Titus's close management. Titus owns a furniture store. He is not a stingy man, by any means, but when he married and got ready to furnish a flat of his own he concluded that it would be a neat stroke of economy to rid his stock of a few pieces of old-fashioned furniture that had been marked down 20 per cent. by utilizing them in his own housekeeping.

Until the advent of the sideboard his wife bore without complaining the importation of these antiquated models. Then she revolted.

"I won't have it," she said, decisively. "I didn't think that of you, George Titus, I really didn't. I never dreamed that you cared less for me than for the customers that came into your store. If I had dreamed of such a thing I wouldn't have married you."

Titus was dumfounded. "Why, Laura," he said, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

"There is nothing the matter with me," she retorted. "It's the sideboard. It is old-fashioned and of a horribly ugly pattern, and I won't give it house room. I want you to take it right back to the store. If you don't I'll see father about it."

Titus meekly promised to think the matter over and later in the evening he saw "father" himself.

"Oh, you mustn't worry about a little thing like that," said his newly acquired relation, consolingly. "Laura's like her mother. She's a little touchy, that's all. It's easy enough to manage her when you know how. Just give her rope enough and she'll soon hang herself."

Titus hastened to explain that he was not anxious to precipitate any such tragedy thus early in his married life, and reverted to the sideboard.

"Yes, yes," said the old gentleman. "That's all right. I saw the sideboard, and a very nice one it is, too—the nicest one you had in the store, in my opinion. If Laura had seen it in the salesroom first she would probably have thought so, too. You'll have to cure her as I cured her mother. Pretty soon after we were married she found fault with a sofa I had bought and declared she wouldn't have it in the house. I moved the thing away and put it in a roomfull of other sofas. The next day I took her down to the store and told her to take her choice, whereupon she picked out the very identical sofa she had rejected the day before. I'd advise you to play the same trick on Laura. The plan will be sure to work."

Titus thanked his father-in-law fervently.

"I will," said he. "I'll do it to-morrow."

Early the next morning he had the sideboard carted back to the store, and in the afternoon he invited his wife to come down and select another one. He led the way into a large room on the second floor where sideboards of all shapes, sizes, and prices reflected the anxious faces of Mr. and Mrs. Titus as they passed to and fro in review of the shining wares. Presently Titus adroitly directed her into the aisle where the discarded sideboard stood in all its last year's humility. Mrs. Titus spotted it ten feet away.

"Good gracious, George," she said, "what did you put that thing in here for? Nobody will buy it. You'll never get rid of it unless you give it away. It is too prehistoric for any use."

Then she went on a few steps further and chose the most expensive sideboard in the lot. That is why Titus is mad at his father-in-law. The old gentleman maintains that it is not his fault if Mrs. Titus is smarter than her mother was at the same age, but Titus hints "conspiracy" and storms most unreasonably.

Incomprehensible.

George III. was working over the problem of how the apple got into the dumpling.

"It is very simple, your Majesty," asserted his physicians.

"Not at all," insisted the bewildered monarch, "you see it was a boarding house dumpling."

Utterly nonplussed, the doctors withdrew, and rendered their opinion that the landlady was crazy.

Sherlock Holmes.

Ethel (in the pantry)—Shall I steal the oranges?

Freddie (watching outside)—No, the apples. Oranges smell while you're eating them.

That Merry Old Soul—King Coal.

The Boy Felt Safe.

A BROOKLYN school teacher whose scene of labor is not on the "aristocratic Park Slope" recently told one of his boy pupils, who was insubordinate, that he must behave.

"If you do not do better," said the teacher, "I shall go see your father."

"Huh," said the boy, who was only three feet high, "yer will have to take a pick an' shovel to see him. He's dead."

How A-Muse-ing!

She—How Poe-etical the woods are in Autumn.

He—Yes, even the leaves are Browning.

Why Prometheus Rejoiced.

Prometheus, chained to the rock, was observed laughing.

"Here I've been," he explained, "fifteen years without paying rent, and the terms of the arrangement are such that I can't be evicted."

Hereupon he resumed his expression of anguish to keep up the game.

When Solomon Wept.

Solomon, when found weeping in a corner, explained that he had lost possession of his magic carpet.

"But," said his questioners, "we thought it would go wherever you willed."

"So did I," replied the unhappy King, "but I sent it to the carpet cleaners and I can't get it back."

Mourning, he sought consolation in the Koran, knowing that nothing was left but to wait.

Hannibal's Philosophy.

Hannibal was gayly trekking over the Alps.

"Say," he chuckled, "this thing is a cinch! Suppose I had to cross the New York subway!"

Shuddering at the mere thought, he pressed onward with his own rapid transit.

Born So.

"To what do you attribute the Chicago woman's fondness for matrimony?"

"It must be a combination of habit and hereditary instinct."

The Only Way.

Cora—Do you play ping-pong scientifically?

Merritt—Yes, except when I'm playing with a cross-eyed girl, in which case I just bang away and trust to luck.

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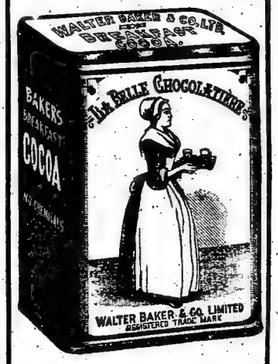

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Chicago's Theater Train—12.10 MIDNIGHT—New York Central.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 18, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Oct. 18. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 18, 5,086,244.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 18, '02.
130	60¼	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	65½	65⅝	+ 2¼	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	62¾	66½	62½	65½	91⅞	87,470
91	80	91	July 29.	82½	Jan. 2.	....	....	— 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '02.	3	SA	83½	83½	82½	83½	81½	100
....	....	13⅛	Sep. 26.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	12¼	12½	+ ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	....	..	11	12¼	10⅜	12½	....	11,945
....	....	43½	Sep. 26.	38⅞	Oct. 13.	41	41½	+ 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	....	....	..	39	42	38⅞	41½	....	2,530
3¼	1⅛	8½	Apr. 14.	1	Oct. 3.	1⅛	1⅜	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	....	....	..	1	1⅜	1	1⅜	....	1,500
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	5	Sep. 24.	6	6¼	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	....	....	..	5	6	5	6	11	900
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28⅛	Apr. 11.	35⅞	36	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	33¾	36½	33	36½	25¼	15,270
89½	67	93¼	Oct. 3.	85½	Jan. 14.	91⅝	92¼	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	89	92½	88½	92½	80½	2,220
55½	24	57⅝	Apr. 23.	30¼	Jan. 10.	50¼	51	+ 2⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	48	51	48	50⅞	30½	4,700
91⅞	85	99¼	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	93	93	+ 3	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	June 2, '02.	3	SA	95½	98	95	98	89	1,200
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	38	40	+ 1½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	38½	40	38	40	....	800
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	240	250	−12	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	240	240	240	240	190	400
45	39⅝	62½	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	56½	57	+ 3	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	54	57	52⅝	57	....	920
41⅝	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	10¾	11	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,321,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	9½	10¾	9½	10⅜	27	3,160
77⅞	52	67	Jan. 8.	32	July 11.	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	35½	37½	35½	37¼	62	1,960
30⅜	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	20¾	21	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	....	..	20	22½	20	21	17	1,760
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	47	50	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	47	49	47	49	....	400
33⅞	22¼	36⅛	Apr. 23.	26¼	Oct. 13.	31½	31⅝	+ 2⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	....	..	29	31⅜	26½	31⅝	26	15,100
91¼	83½	100¼	Apr. 29.	39	Jan. 3.	94½	95½	+ 1⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93	95⅞	92½	94½	85	3,313
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6¼	6¾	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	....	....	..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6	300
69	38¼	49⅝	May 26.	43	Oct. 13.	47	47¼	+ 3	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	....	....	..	43⅞	47¼	43	47	43⅞	15,400
101½	88	100⅝	June 23.	94	Oct. 14.	96	96½	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	94	96½	94	96½	97⅝	1,700
49⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	130	135	+ 4	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	....	....	..	132	132	128	128	....	500
90	73	101	Oct. 2.	85	Jan. 13.	97	100	− ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	100¼	100¼	100	100	85	317
153	103⅛	135½	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	124½	125	+ 4⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1½	Q	118½	126	117½	124⅝	120½	77,870
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	120	121	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118¼	121	118	121	116½	1,000
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160⅜	Jan. 13.	....	....	− 1½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,903,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	161¼	162	161	162	157	625
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¾	May 1.	14	15	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	....	....	..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	15	50
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95	Oct. 10.	97½	100	+ 4½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	96	101	95	98½	147	2,400
66	50	77½	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	69½	71	− ½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	....	....	..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	52	100
91	42¼	99⅝	Sep. 9.	74⅛	Jan. 27.	90⅝	90⅞	+ 5¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	85	91¼	83⅝	90⅞	78½	298,090
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	101	101⅛	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98½	101⅛	97⅝	101⅛	96⅝	29,875
114½	81⅝	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	109¾	110	+ 6¾	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	31,829,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	103	112¼	102	109⅜	102½	271,270
97	83⅜	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	94	95	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. ⅝, '02.	2	SA	93½	94	93½	94	93⅜	824
....	....	3⅝	Oct. 18.	1	Oct. 13.	2⅜	2⅝	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	....	....	....	....	..	1⅝	3⅜	1	2⅜	....	111,248
85¾	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	60	Oct. 13.	64	64⅜	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	....	..	61½	64⅜	60	64½	30⅞	50,635
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	....	....	+ 6	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	229½	230½	229½	236	....	900
14⅜	8¾	14⅝	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11¼	11⅝	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	....	..	11	11	11	11	....	200
122	77	128	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	....	....	— ⅛	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	122	122	121½	122	97	700
146	116	145	Sep. 19.	139	Apr. 2.	....	....	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	143	143	143	143	....	100
....	....	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	50¼	52	+ ¼	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	48	50¼	48	50¼	....	900
89	54½	97	May 22.	80	Oct. 13.	85	87	+ 2¾	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	80	87	80	86¼	82¼	1,210
117¼	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	137⅝	137⅞	+ 5	Canadian Pacific.	100	66,320,280	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	130⅝	137⅞	129½	137½	110½	96,100
196⅞	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	170	Oct. 13.	176	176½	+ 4	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	37,415,900	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	171	176	171	176	163	1,310
52⅜	29	57½	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	53	53⅛	+ 4½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	40,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	48	54⅜	46⅜	53	45¼	90,050
50¼	27	45⅜	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	37⅞	38	+ 3¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	....	....	..	33⅜	38¼	33⅜	37⅜	36⅞	7,900
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	71¼	Oct. 13.	73½	74	+ 2¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,400	July 1, '02.	2	SA	71¼	74	71¼	73⅜	77¼	2,075
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	23	Jan. 13.	29⅜	31⅜	+ 2⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	22,406,900	....	....	..	25¾	31½	28	31⅝	23⅝	44,700
90¼	75	90¾	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	84	87	− 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	85	85	85	85	86⅜	200
56	41	51⅝	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	56⅜	57¼	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,488,100	....	....	..	45	47½	44	47¼	45⅞	1,800
94⅜	90	95½	June 10.	90½	May 5.	91	92	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,327,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	....	50
183	124	198½	Sep. 20.	160⅛	Jan. 27.	191¾	192	+ 8¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	2	SA	182½	191¼	180¼	191⅝	165½	167,070
200	175	200⅜	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	196	197	+ 4¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,662,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3¼	SA	191½	196⅜	191⅝	196⅜	188⅞	1,959
215	163⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204⅛	Jan. 14.	235⅜	237	+ 6½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	227⅞	237	227	236½	201⅝	6,900
175¼	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	199¼	201	+ 5¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	70,985,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	194	200½	192	200½	141¼	3,338
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	21⅝	22	+ 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	....	....	..	20	22½	19	22	20¼	4,800
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30¾	Feb. 20.	38¼	39	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	....	..	37½	39¼	38	39	37⅝	9,600
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	18¼	19	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	....	....	..	17	18½	16⅜	18	....	2,800
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44¾	Mar. 15.	50	54	− ½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¾	..	49½	49½	49½	49½	....	100
101	72½	103⅝	Aug. 8.	93¾	Jan. 14.	100	102	+ 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	99	102	98½	101⅝	97½	2,700
136½	41⅜	110⅞	Feb. 24.	73⅝	Aug. 22.	93¼	94¼	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	25,533,000	Apr. 25, '02.	1⅜	SA	83¾	83¾	81½	83	92½	36,000
142⅜	116	140	Mar. 26.	130¼	Oct. 17.	130	135	− 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 20, '02.	4	SA	130¼	130⅝	130¼	130½	....	100
18	6⅝	35⅜	July 17.	14⅛	Jan. 15.	33⅜	33⅞	+ 1⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	....	....	..	29⅝	34½	29½	33⅞	13⅜	31,700
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59¾	Jan. 15.	74⅝	75	+ 3⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	69	74⅜	69	74⅜	54	2,135
28⅜	16¼	33⅝	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 13.	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	....	..	28⅜	31½	28	31⅝	23⅝	44,700
25½	12½	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14⅛	Jan. 17.	24¼	24⅝	+ 3	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,918,400	....	....	..	21	24⅞	21	24⅝	17	10,900
189	168½	175	Oct. 16.	152	Apr. 15.	186	....	+ 4½	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	175	175	175	175	....	200
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	211¼	Oct. 7.	220	221	+ 6	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	212	221⅞	211½	220	218	15,535
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121½	122	+ ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119¼	121⅞	119	121⅞	116	10,614
....	....	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 31.	32½	33¼	+ ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	44,580,503	....	....	..	31⅞	35⅛	30⅝	33⅞	....	3,670
....	....	90	Mar. 25.	81⅝	July 31.	83	84	− ½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,135,500	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	83	85	82¼	84	....	1,032
185¼	105	184½	Jan. 7.	162¼	Oct. 13.	171	173	+ 5	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	166	173	162½	172½	168	12,390
258	183¼	257	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	255	265	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	260	265¼	255	264	228	3,400
53½	29⅞	51⅜	Aug. 21.	40½	Oct. 13.	44½	45	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	39,000,000	....	....	..	42	45½	40¼	45½	44	7,050
103¼	80	96⅝	Aug. 21.	88½	Oct. 13.	92⅛	92⅜	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	90	92½	88½	92½	92	8,900
45	18	53⅝	July 11.	38⅛	Jan. 31.	49	49½	+ 3⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	....	....	..	43	49⅜	43	49¼	42	2,500
150	123	150	Jan. 7.	130	Oct. 14.	120	140	+ 9½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	765,500	Aug. 1, '02.	7	A	130	132	130	132	....	200
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	21	....	+ 1½	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	....	....	..	19½	22½	18	21¾	....	5,900
40⅞	26	48¼	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	41⅞	42	+ 3¼	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	....	....	..	38	42⅞	36¼	42	....	27,950
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	87½	88	+ ⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	84	87	84	87	75¼	810
....	....	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	....	36,614,700	....	....	..	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	....	1,600
....	....	38⅞	Oct. 16.	31⅜	Aug. 19.	38⅜	....	+ 2	Distilling of America pf. trust ctfs.	....	25,250,300	....	....	..	36	38⅞	34⅝	38½	....	4,900
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	19⅜	20½	+ 2⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	....	....	..	18	20½	17½	20½	7½	3,100
22½	13⅜	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	30⅛	30¼	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	....	..	28	30⅜	27	30¼	29½	2,410
45½	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅝	May 19.	39⅜	39¼	+ 2	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	....	....	..	37	39⅞	36¼	39⅜	41¼	125,495
75	59⅞	75⅝	Jan. 2.	65½	Oct. 13.	68	68½	+ 1⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,832,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1¼	SA	66	68⅝	65½	68⅜	69½	13,100
62¾	39¼	63⅝	Jan. 2.	49¼	Oct. 13.	53	53½	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	....	..	51	53⅝	49½	53⅜	55½	4,900
63	41	74⅞	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	61	61½	+ ⅛	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	58	61¼	57	61¼	58	1,900
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	63	64½	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	58⅜	63	58⅜	63	....	410
....	....	67½	May 10.	63¼	July 21.	63	66	..	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Sep. 2, '02.	1	Q	64	64	64	64	....	100
269¾	183¼	324	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	188¼	189	+11¼	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	Oct. 15, '02.	2	QJ	177	188½	170	185½	257	11,686
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	193	194	+ 7¼	Great Northern pf.	100	125,890,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	183	194	182	194	152¾	1,000
75½	40½	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	97⅝	98	+ 7⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1¼	..	83	98½	88	97⅝	54	12,200
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	92	92½	+ 2½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	89½	92½	88	92½	74½	1,068
154⅝	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	151⅝	152	+ 6⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	144	152½	141	151⅞	146⅜	54,000
....	....	12⅝	Sep. 20.	8¾	Oct. 13.	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛	Illinois Central rights.	....	....	....	....	..	9	10⅝	8⅝	10½	....	32,083
28	15¼	23⅝	Mar. 20.	18	Oct. 13.	20⅝	21	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19⅝	21	18	21	21⅜	7,200
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	70½	Oct. 13.	73	73¼	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,533,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	73	73	71⅜	73	73⅝	900
100½	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 6.	74	74	+ 2½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	Q	71¼	74	71¼	74	83½	2,450
11	5¼	24½	Oct. 6.	6¼	Jan. 27.	16½	24	− ½	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	....	....	..	18	24	16½	24	6⅞	3,700
49	24⅛	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	51½	52½	+ 2⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	49½	52⅜	49½	52⅜	47	520
89	74	95	Oct. 2.	57¾	Jan. 13.	90	95	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	92¼	90	92½	88¼	400
48¾	21	51¾	Aug. 21.	37⅞	Jan. 13.	45¼	45⅝	+ 2⅜	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	....	....	..	41¾	46	40⅜	45⅝	41½	5,170
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	78	80	..	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,678,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72	81½	72	79	70½	1,906
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33⅞	Jan. 28.	45	50	+ 4⅜	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	....	....	..	35⅞	44½	35⅞	44½	33⅜	500
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	77⅜	Oct. 13.	80¼	81¼	+ 1⅝	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	78½	81	77⅞	81	....	2,010
25	13½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	36½	36⅞	+ 2½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	....	....	..	32⅜	36½	32	36½	....	6,900
49	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	57	57⅜	+ 3⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	....	..	54½	57⅜	53	57⅜	....	4,900
18½	5¾	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	35	37	− 1	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	....	....	..	35¾	35½	35½	35⅞	16	500
76½	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	55¼	Oct. 13.	58	60	+ 1½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	....	....	..	55¼	59¼	55¼	59½	69	210
135¼	108⅛	138	Feb. 6.	120	Oct. 8.	129	130	− 1	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	129	600
90	67	91½	May 2.	78	Oct. 14.	80	83	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	78	82	78	82	69	975
111¾	76	138½	Aug. 20.	103⅝	Jan. 27.	139	139¼	+ 2¾	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	135	140	132	139¼	103⅝	39,700
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	9	Oct. 13.	10	13	− 1½	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	....	....	..	9	10¼	9	10¼	9	400
145	83	140⅜	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	135¼	135¾	+ 3⅜	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	132	136⅜	128⅞	135¾	120½	101,630
117¼	87	154½	July 23.	109¾	May 19.	122	124	+ 5¼	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	....	....	....	....	..	118	123⅝	118	123½	....	2,675
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	126	Oct. 13.	141	141¼	+ 5	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	133½	142⅝	133	141¾	158½	20,050
30	12⅝	31½	Mar. 31.	24	Oct. 13.	26¼	26⅝	+ 1⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	....	....	..	24⅜	26⅞	24	26⅝	22⅝	9,435
111¼	67⅝	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 22.	111	111½	+ 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	107	111	107	111½	110	1,900
36¼	15	33	Sep. 8.	38½	Jan. 2.	80¾	81	+ 8⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. A. S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	....	....	..	71¾	81	70	80⅝	26	14,400
94¾	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	131	132	+ 8	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	....	....	..	120	131¼	120	131	77¼	6,000
35¾	15	35⅝	Sep. 10.	24	Mar. 15.	31¼	31¾	+ 2⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,100,300	....	....	..	27¼	31¾	27¼	31¾	29⅝	22,250
68⅝	37	60¾	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	62⅞	63	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,009,980	....	....	..	55	63⅞	57½	63	49¾	19,035
124½	69	125½	Sep. 10.	96⅜	Mar. 11.	111⅝	111⅞	+ 8⅞	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,453,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	105½	113¾	102½	111⅝	95⅛	405,052
80	75½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	106	110	+ 4¾	**Mobile, Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	103	108	103	108	....	800
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	43⅝	Jan. 14.	46	46½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	30,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	46¼	46¾	46	46½	42	400
108⅝	92	108½	Apr. 4.	103	Oct. 13.	103	104	− 1⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	25,825,100

High.	Low.	High' Date.	Low. Date	Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change Week.													
8	8	9⅝ Sep. 4.	7⅞ July 12.	9⅜	9⅝	+ 1⅛	Pacific Coast M pf.												
25½	25½	28⅝ Mar. 29.	27¼ May 17.	28	28	+ 2	Pacific Mail												
121¼	120	121¼ Sep. 4.	114⅝ Feb. 24.	121¼	122¼	+ 2⅜	Peoples Gas Light & Coke												
107½	106	107½ Sep. 4.	104 Jan. 2.	107	107½	+ 1½	Pittsburg Coal												
11	11	11 Apr. 4.	11 Jan. 2.	11	...		Pressed Steel Car												
14⅝	14⅝	17⅞ Apr. 4.	14⅝ Jan. 2.	14⅝	15		Pullman Palace Car Co.												
102	100	102 Sep. 4.	99 Jan. 2.	101	102	+ 1	Pullman Palace Car Co. pf.												
87	87	89⅞ Sep. 7.	85⅝ Feb. 24.	87	87½	+ 1½	Pullman Southern Car Co.												
82	82	85⅝ Oct. 8.	82 Feb. 24.	82	84	+ 1½	Pullman Southern Car Co. pf.												
82	78½	85⅝ Oct. 8.	80 Feb. 1.	85¼	86	+ 3½	Pullman Union Stock Yards												
5¼	3¼	4⅝ Mar. 3.	2 Oct. 8.	---	---	+ 1⅛	Quicksilver	100	2,703,700										
...	...	39⅝ Sep. 12.	38 Apr. 16.	38¾	39⅛	+ 1½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	25,000,000										
...	...	90 Sep. 3.	87 Jan. 7.	88	90	+ 1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '01.	2½	Q							
98	93¼	99⅝ Sep. 4.	89¾ Mar. 19.	98⅝	98¾	+ ⅝	Reading	50	80,000,000										
93⅝	88	99⅝ Sep. 10.	77⅝ Mar. 12.	97⅝	98	+ 5	Reading 1st pf.	50	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	SA							
94⅜	88	99⅝ Sep. 11.	83 Jan. 14.	97⅝	98	+ 5⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000										
23	21⅝	24⅝ Sep. 9.	19⅝ Jan. 2.	23⅝	24	+ 2⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,197,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q							
82	75¼	85¼ Sep. 10.	69 Jan. 16.	79	79½	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,906,900	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q							
23¾	15	25⅝ Apr. 21.	17¼ Feb. 8.	22⅝	23	+ 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	14,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q							
77	68	74 Mar. 21.	63 July 22.	69	72	+ 2	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,651,300	May 15, '01.	1	Q							
113¾	97	125 Apr. 22.	68 Oct. 10.	76	80	+ 8	Rutland pf.	100	3,057,800	July 15, '01.	1	SA							
15⅝	7⅝	36¼ Aug. 29.	12 Jan. 14.	21⅝	22⅛	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000										
15¼	15	31½ Sep. 19.	62 Feb. 6.	76	77	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA							
36	17	42 Sep. 3.	27 Jan. 6.	37	37½		St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	4,500,000										
68¼	21¼	85¼ July 31.	20¾ Jan. 2.	77½	78	+ 8⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,406,700										
76½	53⅛	80⅝ July 30.	79⅜ May 5.	79⅜	79⅝	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q							
30½	16	39 Aug. 13.	24¾ Mar. 6.	32	33	+ 2⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000										
71	41½	80 Sep. 9.	55⅜ Mar. 5.	69¼	70	+ 6⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	23,000,000										
11¼	4¼	23 Sep. 4.	5¾ June 28.	6	6½		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,000,000										
86	65¼	95½ Sep. 9.	80¾ May 19.	91	91¾	+ 2⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q							
63⅝	29	81½ Sep. 10.	55 Jan. 15.	73⅞	74⅛	+ 4¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,533,100										
25¾	18	41⅝ Aug. 21.	31⅜ Jan. 27.	38¾	39⅛	+ 2⅜	Southern Railway	100	119,000,000										
...	...	39½ Oct. 17.	35¾ Oct. 17.	38¾	39⅜	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway, stamped	100											
94¾	67¼	96¼ Apr. 15.	92 Jan. 14.	96¾	97¼	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	2½	SA							
...	...	97 Oct. 18.	94⅛ Oct. 13.	96⅝	97⅛	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway pf., stamped	100											
...	...	92¾ July 19.	90 May 22.	90	...	+ 1⅝	So. Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,993,300	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	91½	90	91½	+	210
3½	3½	8¾ Apr. 29.	4 Jan. 10.	6¼	7¼	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000				6¼	7	6	6¾	5	1,000
76⅝	49⅝	74⅝ Apr. 24.	60¾ Oct. 12.	66¾	66⅞	+ 4½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		61	67½	60½	66½	60½	24,650
52½	23½	54⅝ Sep. 3.	37¼ Jan. 15.	45	45½	+ 2⅝	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				42	45½	39½	45	38½	51,260
42¾	19	44⅝ Feb. 18.	35 Jan. 15.	38	41		Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	3,645,200				38¾	40½	38¾	40½	35½	400
125¾	117	124 Feb. 7.	122 Jan. 3.	123	126		Third Avenue	100	14,000,000	Nov. 30, '00.	1¼		127½	129	127½	128		400
...	...	38 Sep. 11.	35 Oct. 17.	36	...	- 1	Toledo Railways & Light	100	12,000,000				35	35	35	35		200
25¼	10⅝	33 Sep. 2.	18¼ Jan. 21.	30½	30¾	+ 2⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,395,000				27½	30¾	27	30¾	21	4,510
33½	28	49⅝ Sep. 2.	35 Jan. 15.	45½	47	+ 6	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				43	47⅝	40	47	35	15,545
100¾	65¾	129 Aug. 25.	107 Jan. 20.	119	119½	+ 2¼	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	116½	119¼	114½	119¾	100¾	4,295
19⅝	12	18¾ Apr. 3.	13 Feb. 1.	13¾	14¼		Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,080,000				13¼	14	13¼	14		600
75¾	65	85 Apr. 5.	72 Jan. 16.	78	79½	- 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	76¾	77	76¾	77	72¼	900
153	73	115¾ Aug. 26.	93⅜ Feb. 28.	109¾	109⅞	+ 4⅜	Union Pacific	100	105,780,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	102	107½	101	103⅝	98¾	416,000
94⅛	81½	95 Aug. 29.	86⅜ Mar. 6.	91	92	+ 1	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,543,400	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91	91½	89½	91½	88	4,570
...	...	16⅞ Sep. 8.	10¼ May 12.	15¼	16¼	+ 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				15¼	16½	15¼	16½	...	3,100
...	...	59 Sep. 6.	42 May 19.	55¾	56½	+ 3	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	53	56½	53	56½	...	4,100
...	...	23¼ Oct. 17.	22¼ Oct. 13.	22¼	23¾	- ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2		22¼	23¾	22¼	23¾	...	2,284
...	...	63 Oct. 18.	61 Oct. 14.	62¾	63	+ 1¾	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				63	63	61¼	63	...	3,650
100	54	160 Aug. 28.	97 Jan. 2.	142	150	+ 5	United States Express Co.	100	15,000,000			SA	130	145	130	145	80	800
16⅞	7⅜	15¼ Sep. 22.	11¼ Feb. 20.	14⅝	14¾	+ 1	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300				13⅝	15¼	13½	14¾	12½	84,450
83⅝	63½	91¼ Sep. 22.	75⅞ Jan. 21.	90¼	91½	+ 8	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	88	91	87¾	91	81½	4,535
18	12¾	19¾ Oct. 1.	14 Jan. 2.	18	18½		United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.			17	17½	17	17½	15½	530
65	47	64 Mar. 24.	50¼ Jan. 14.	56	57½	- ⅝	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		54	56	54	56	48⅞	598
55	24	46⅜ Jan. 7.	36⅜ June 19.	41½	41¾	+ 2¼	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	38¼	41¼	38⅝	41¾	43½	143,938
101⅞	69	97⅝ Jan. 2.	87½ June 19.	91	91⅜	+ 3	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,814,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	87½	91½	87½	91	92½	94,058
72	51	76⅜ Apr. 28.	60 Jan. 18.	66¼	67⅜	+ 2¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	65¼	67½	64½	67½	59	5,670
...	...	32⅝ Oct. 9.	31½ Oct. 14.	32½	32⅝	- ⅛	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '02.	1		31½	32⅝	31½	32⅝	...	1,500
...	...	81 Oct. 9.	78½ Oct. 16.	79¼	80	- 1	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	July 20, '02.	1¼	Q	78½	80	78½	80	...	600
36	11¼	38⅜ Sep. 10.	21⅜ Jan. 14.	35¼	35½	+ 3¼	Wabash	100	28,000,000				31⅜	35¼	30⅜	35¼	20⅜	16,475
46½	22⅝	54½ Sep. 10.	41½ Jan. 13.	50⅝	50½	+ 3¼	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				46½	50⅝	44⅝	50¼	36½	32,150
199	133	250 Aug. 26.	194⅜ Jan. 25.	240	250	+20	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	14	SA	245	245	245	245		100
100¼	81	97¼ Aug. 26.	84⅝ July 10.	92⅝	92⅝	+ 1⅞	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	90½	92⅝	89¾	92½	91½	20,083
180	145	223 Sep. 11.	169½ Jan. 15.	....	....	+ 5½	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,616	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	Q	217	217	217	217		120
187	157	234 Apr. 9.	180 Jan. 2.	....	....	-19	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	215	215	215	215		200
22	11⅜	30¼ Sep. 9.	17 Jan. 27.	28½	28¾	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				26	28½	25	28¼	18	4,300
69⅝	45	66 Apr. 29.	43¼ Jan. 27.	60½	61½	+ 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,988,000				61	61¾	60⅜	60⅜	50	450
38	24	42⅜ Sep. 10.	28 Jan. 27.	40½	40¾	+ 2⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,985,500				37½	40¾	36¾	40¾	29	1,925
26	14½	31 Aug. 20.	19½ Jan. 30.	28	28½	+ 1½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,163,800				26½	28½	25½	28¼	20¼	11,560
49⅝	38½	57⅜ Aug. 29.	39½ Jan. 24.	53¼	54	+ 3⅜	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				49⅝	54	49	54	41	7,030

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 18, as telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,494,505,421	$1,119,029,794	+33.5
Boston	118,519,036	120,680,247	— 1.8
Philadelphia	104,974,432	90,151,943	+16.4
Baltimore	19,900,498	18,574,384	+ 7.1
Chicago	142,243,172	131,927,934	+ 7.8
St. Louis	44,005,499	40,641,019	+ 8.3
New Orleans	11,008,139	11,495,920	— 4.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,935,157,097	$1,532,501,841	+26.3
Other cities, 5 days	286,011,614	263,902,407	+ 8.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,221,168,711	$1,796,404,248	+23.7
All cities, 1 day	395,864,917	348,591,626	+13.6
Total, all cities, for week	$2,617,033,628	$2,144,995,874	+22.0

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Oct. 11 to 17.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Dona Maria	Oporto	$2,596
Caracas	La Guayra	26,500
Caracas	Curacao	3,400
Caracas	Puerto Cabello	600
Altai	Colombia	195
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	5,135
Cherokee	Samara	1,200
Cherokee	Monte Cristi	230
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,800
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	3,485
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	700
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Olinda	Nuevitas	113
Gold Bullion—		
Furst Bismarck	Hamburg	204,393
Niagara	Tampico	75
St. Paul	Southampton	131,398
Caracas	La Guayra	200
Umbria	Liverpool	97,330
Silver Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	4,635
Total		$484,533

Exports, New York, Oct. 13 to 18.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Oct. 13	Kr. M. Theresia	London, S. B.	$45,000
Oct. 14	St. Paul	London, S. B.	483,015
Oct. 15	F. Bismarck	London, S. B.	12,800
Oct. 16	Madiana	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	430
Oct. 17	Umbria	London, S. B.	13,500
Total			$537,745

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 10	Grenada	Trinidad, S. B.	$1,812
Oct. 10	Campania	London, S. B.	123,755
Oct. 11	Zulia	La Guayra, S. C. (Vens.)	8,000
Total			$671,312

The gains of The New York Times in circulation and advertising during the year 1901 exceeded in volume and in percentage those of any other New York morning newspaper.

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Nassau and Pine Sts., New York.
201 East German St., Baltimore.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
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G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
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Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange business. We make a specialty of
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BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES.
853 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, 31lk Ex. Bldg. | 36 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

FRANK R. ALLEN, 25 Broad St. Tel. 4150 Broad. Investment and miscellaneous securities. New Orleans and other street railways.

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3136 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

BUNNELL & BUCHANAN, Buy and Sell Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds. Tel. 2273-2274 Broad. 44 Broad Street.

CURRIE & GWYNNE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3696 Broad.

H. A. HARRISON and CO., Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 20 BROAD ST. Tel. 4,839 Broad. Curb Phone, 5,006 Broad.

LOUIS A. MATHEY AT E. S. HAVENS & CO. Tel. 4820 Cortlandt. 10 Wall St.

J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5490—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

West Pollock. Chas. L. Vaughan. POLLOCK & VAUGHAN, Tel. 1919—Cort. 30 Broad St.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 418 Broad. 58 New Street.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS, 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 6488 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 29 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 456 Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 18, 1902

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 18..$18,634,000	Week Ended Oct. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4½
American Bicycle 5s	46	46	46	46	12
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96½	96	96½	9
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	85	85	85	85	1
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	97	97	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	100	102	100	102	485½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96	96½	95½	96½	242
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92¾	94	92½	94	56
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93½	95	95	95	105
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100	101	99½	100½	291½
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	109½	111	109½	111	127
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89½	88½	89½	81
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96	97½	96	97½	35
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. June. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	14
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	17
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80	80	80	80	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101½	101	101¼	64
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st	130	130	130	130	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	105½	105½	105½	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	110	108	110	71
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78½	79	78½	79	14
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	37½	40½	37½	40½	48
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28	30	28	30	81
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	135	135	135	135	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	86⅝	86	85¾	86	57
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100½	100½	100½	100¾	35
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105½	105⅞	105	105⅝	53
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119⅛	120	119⅛	120	18
Chicago & Alton 3s	83¼	83¼	83½	83¼	60
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79	80⅜	79	80⅛	20
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95	96	94⅝	95⅞	688
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123	123	122	123	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Chicago & Eastern Ill. 1st sinking fund 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	131	131	131	131	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	194½	194½	194½	194½	10
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	101½	102	101½	102	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108½	109	108	109	129
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100	101½	100	101¼	65
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	95½	97½	93⅝	97¼	618
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	6
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	85¼	82½	82⅝	22
Colorado & Southern 4s	91	93	91	93	12
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	66⅞	67⅞	65½	67⅛	1,346
Columbus & Ninth Avenue con. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101	13
Detroit Southern 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	82	85	82	84⅝	29
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	20
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	121	121½	121	121½	14
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Erie general 4s	84¼	86½	84¼	86⅝	68
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92	92	92	92	38
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113½	115	113½	115	16
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	5
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Green Bay debenture, A	85	85	85	85	2
Green Bay debenture, B	25⅜	29¼	24½	29	1,307
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	108½	109	108½	109	16
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
International Paper 6s	108½	106½	106½	108½	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88	88½	87¼	88¼	47
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	70	65⅞	70	77
Kings County Elevated 4s	86½	87⅜	86½	87⅜	55
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	7
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	104	104	104	104	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Long Island unified 4s	101	101	101	101	5
Long Island general 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Long Island consol. 5s	117½	118	117½	118	7
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100½	101¼	100½	101	16
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	98½	98½	98½	98¾	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119½	119½	119¼	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	103½	104	103½	103⅜	25
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	12
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117	117½	117	117	15
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	97	96¼	96¾	28
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	81½	79½	81⅛	79
Mexican Central 1st income	27¼	29½	26¾	29	212
Mexican Central 2d income	17	19	17	19	117
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102¾	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	90½	90	90½	34
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81¾	83	81½	83	18
Mo., Kansas & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4½s	96	96	96	96	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105¾	3
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¾	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	7
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130½	130½	130	130	3
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76	76⅜	75½	76⅜	45
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	100⅜	100⅞	100	100	50
New York Central 1st 7s	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101⅝	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	94	94	94	94	10
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93	93½	93	96½	22
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	93	93	92½	92½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	104½	104½	9
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94⅝	95	94½	94½	27
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	111⅞	111¾	111½	111¾	25
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101½	103	101½	103	14
New York, Susq. & Western ref. 5s	114½	114¼	114½	114¼	2
New York, Susq. & Western general 5s	106½	106½	103	103	9
New York, Susq. & Western terminal 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93	94	93	94	126
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	134
Northern Pacific 3s	73	74	72½	74	30
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103½	103	103½	101
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¼	103	101¼	103	13
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	11
Oregon Short Line 4s	92⅝	93½	92	93¼	1,377
Oregon Shore Line 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Pennsylvania 3½s, Series B	96	96	96	96	4
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	107½	110⅝	105⅝	110	1,021
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	103½	104	103½	104	4
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	76½	77⅝	76½	77⅝	23
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98½	98	98½	99	19
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	127½	127½	127½	127½	2
Pittsburg & Western 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Reading general 4s	97	98	96	98	149
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112¾	113⅝	112¾	113⅝	98
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	96	96	92½	92⅝	30
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	106	106	106	106	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	114	115	114	115	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89¾	89½	89	89¼	89
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d income 4s	86	86	86	86	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	96	97¼	96	97½	66
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85	86	84½	84½	11
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	106¼	106⅞	102½	102⅝	12
Southern Pacific 4½s	87¼	88	86½	86½	22
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92⅝	92	92⅜	174
Southern Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	15
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	2
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 5s	64	65	64	65	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	114¼	115½	114¼	114½	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	34
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	3
Third Avenue 4s	97	98¾	97	98¾	163
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	78	79	78	79	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛	107

BONDS.	Week Ended Oct. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107½	110¼	106⅝	109⅝	5,221
United States Reduction & Refining 4s	85	85	85	85	1
United States Leather 6s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	116½	117	116½	117	11
Wabash 1st 5s	119¼	119½	119	119	12
Wabash 2d 5s	109	109½	109	109¼	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	78	83¾	76	83½	2,512
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85⅝	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	24
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113	113	7
West Shore 4s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	107⅞	110¼	106⅞	110¼	45
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105	106⅝	105	106⅝	38
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	92	92	91¾	92	20
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91½	92¼	91	92¼	164
Total sales					$18,634,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 18, 1902.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	111	111	111	111	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 18, 1902.

Louisiana consol. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
North Carolina special tax	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96½	96½	96½	96½	25
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	13½	15	13½	14¾	250
Total sales					$281,000
Grand total					$18,916,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅝	Apr. 14	103⅝	Aug. 23	103⅝	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	108⅜	Mar. 7	107½	July 28	107½	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	108¼	July 24	111	Oct. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108⅜	July 28	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 5	122¼	July 28	127	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	130⅝	Apr. 2	127⅜	Oct. 9	127⅝	Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106⅛	Mar. 11	103¼	Apr. 23	105¼	Sep. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106⅛	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	105⅜	Oct. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106¾	Aug. 26	106¼	Oct. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 23	106⅞	Aug. 26	108⅞	Oct. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107⅝	Oct. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅜	Sep. 8	104⅜	Sep. 8
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					105¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¾	Feb. 24	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Mar. 29
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106¼	Oct. 16
N. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					126¾	July 10
North Carolina special tax A. O.	1⅞	Oct. 16	1⅞	Oct. 16	1⅞	Oct. 15
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	95⅝	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95⅜	Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95¼	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	14½	Oct. 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¼	Oct. 13

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95⅛	Feb. 21	94⅜	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98⅝	Aug. 18

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5¾	Mexican Central	1¾
Am. Bldg & L. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	6¼
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Grass Twine	5	Mo., K. & T.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	Missouri Pacific	3½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Locomotive	2¾	Nat. Lead	2¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1¾	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Amalgamated Copper	4¾	N. Y. Central	2
At., T. & S. F.	5¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Balt. & Ohio	6¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	1¾
Balt. & Ohio rights	1¼	Norf. & West.	6¾
B'klyn R. T.	3¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
B'klyn Union Gas	6	North American	2
Buff., R. & P.	1	Pacific Coast	3¼
Can. Southern	3¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Can. Pacific	5	Pennsylvania	5¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	4	People's Gas, Chi.	3¾
Ches. & Ohio	4¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	5½
Chi. & Alton	5¼	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	2¾	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2¼
Chi. Great West.	3¾	Quicksilver	1¼
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	1¾	Reading	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	5¾	Reading 1st pf.	3
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	6¾	Reading 2d pf.	3¾
Chi. & N. W.	6¾	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5¼	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	2	Ry. Steel Spring	2¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rubber Goods Mfg.	3¾
Chi. Union Tract.	1	Rub. Good Mfg. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Rutland pf.	8
Col. Southern	1½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	6	St. L. & S. F.	2¾
Col. & Hock. Coal	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3¾
Commercial Cable	4¼	St. L. & S. W.	2¾
Consol. Gas	8	St. L. & S. W. pf.	6¼
Del. & Hudson	5	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	5
Del., L. & W.	3	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	3¾
Den. & R. G.	3	Southern Pacific	4¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	5¾	Southern Railway	2¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	So. Ry. stamped	1¾
Det. Southern	1¾	So. Ry. pf.	1¾
Det. South. pf.	2¾	So. Ry. pf. stamped	1¾
Dist. of Am. pf. trust ctfs.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	6¾
Del., S. & A.	3¾	Texas Pacific	2¾
Del., S. & A. pf.	1¾	Tol. St. L. & W.	2¾
Erie	1¾	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	5
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Twin City R. T.	3¾
Erie 2d pf.	2¾	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	1
General Electric	11¼	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	3
Gt. North. pf.	7¾	Union Pacific	4¾
Hock. Valley	7¾	U. Nys. invest. pf.	1¾
Hock. Valley pf.	3¾	U. S. Express	5
Ill. Central	6¾	U. S. Leather	1
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather pf.	3
Int. Paper pf.	3	U. S. Steel	3¾
Int. Power	2¾	U. S. Steel pf.	3
Int. Steam Pump	5¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	3½
Iowa Central	2¾	Wabash	3¼
Kan. & Mich.	4¾	Wabash pf.	3¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	10	Wells-Fargo Exp.	20
Kan. City, South.	3¾	West. Union Tel.	1¾
Kan. City So. pf.	3¾	West. U. & Mex.	1¾
Lake Erie & W.	1¾	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¾	Wis. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Lake Shore	1¾	Wis. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¾
Long Island	1¾	Wis. Central	1¾
Manhattan Elev.	1¾	Wis. Central pf.	3¾
Met. Sec. Sub. ctfs.	1¾		
Met. Street Ry.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Chicle	1¾	Mex. Cent.	1¾
Am. Express	12	Mex. Nat.	1¾
Am. Sugar	1¾	Nat. Biscuit	1¾
Am. Tob.	1¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3¾
Am. Tob. pf.	1¾	Nat. Enam. & Stmp.	1¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	1	Nat. Starch	1¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	1	Pullman Pal. Car	1¾
Col. F. & I.	1¾	Republic Steel	1¾
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¾	Republic Steel pf.	1¾
Colo. Southern	1¾	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1¾
Colo. Southern 1st pf.	1¾	Wabash deb. B	1¾
Colo. Southern 2d pf.	1¾	Wells-Fargo Exp.	20
Consol. Tob. pf.	1¾	West. Union Tel.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	1¾	West. U. & Mex.	1¾
Distillers' Sec.	1¾	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Gen. Electric	11¼	Wis. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Hock. Valley pf.	3¾	Wis. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¾
Ill. Central	6¾	Wis. Central	1¾
Int. Paper	1	Wis. Central pf.	3¾
Int. Paper pf.	3		
Int. Power	2¾		
Int. Steam Pump	5¾		
Iowa Central	2¾		
Kan. & Mich.	4¾		
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	10		
Kan. City, South.	3¾		
Kan. City So. pf.	3¾		
Lake Erie & W.	1¾		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¾		
Lake Shore	1¾		
Long Island	1¾		
Manhattan Elev.	1¾		
Met. Sec. Sub. ctfs.	1¾		
Met. Street Ry.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pt. inc.	3½	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pt. inc.	4¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3¾	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1¾	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1
Norf. & W. Pac. 4s	1½	Mob. & O. new 6s	1
Penn. warrants	3½	Nor. Pac. prior 4s	1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1	Southern Ry. con. 5s	1
So. Pac. col. tr. 4s	1½	Third Avenue 4s	1¼
Gen. R. & S. 4s	1	Union Pacific 1st 4s	1
Green Bay deb. B	3	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2¾
Hock. Val. 4½s	1½	Wabash deb. B	6
Int. Paper 6s	1½		
Kan. City So. 3s	1¾		
Kan. C. Elev. 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	N. Y., Sus. & W. Term. 5s	6½
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Nor. Pac. prior 4s	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1½	Cent. R. & B. Co., reg.	1¼
Cent. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1	Pennsylvania 4½s	1
Long Island gen. 4s	1¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	1
Met. Street gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	2	Tol. St. L. & W. 4s	3
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1¼	Wab., Omaha Div. 3½s	1½
N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. tr. 3½s	1	West Shore 4s	1½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$11,268,436
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	10,202,797
From Jan. 1, 1902	462,541,726
From Jan. 1, 1901	445,271,120

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1902	$11,837,177
Week ended Oct. 15, 1901	9,736,062
From Jan. 1, 1902	$374,253,727
From Jan. 1, 1901	403,699,739

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$478,389
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	62,185
From Jan. 1, 1902	4,850,724
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,983,987

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	.....
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	214,250
From Jan. 1, 1902	$1,172,251
From Jan. 1, 1901	25,222,160

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$478,389

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$1,172,251
From Jan. 1, 1901	25,222,160
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,172,251

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$89,188
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	147,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	4,588,333
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,614,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$471,213
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	2,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	28,627,213
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,601,213

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$382,025
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	1,853,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	24,038,880
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,987,213

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$853,238
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	2,214,250
From Jan. 1, 1902	29,799,464
From Jan. 1, 1901	48,224,373

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1902	$567,577
Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	209,185
From Jan. 1, 1902	9,439,057

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the week Ended Oct 18, 1902

OCT

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 3	97	Oct 13	.. ..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	105¾	Mar 31	100	Oct 11	102	Oct 13	.. ..
Do registered	100¾	Mar 31	100	Oct 11	100	Oct 13	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	97	Jul	90	Jan 22	93¾	Oct 13	94 ..
Do do registered	Nov.		94¾	Jan 9	94¾	Mar 24	94¾ Apr 18	.. ..
Do stamped	Nov.		94¾	Jan 9	94¾	Mar 24	94¾ Apr 18	94 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	97	Aug	91½	Jun 11	97	Aug 5	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	97	Aug	91½	Apr 28	96¾	Apr 28	96¾ Apr 28	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	114½	Oct	111	Mar 6	114½	Oct 6	113½ ..	117 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	97¼	Jun 25	93	Oct 13	95	Oct 13	94 ..	95 ..
Do do registered	97	Apr 30	97	Apr 30	97	Apr 30	.. ..	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	107	Sep	101	Sep 30	107	Oct 13	105¾ ..	107 ..
Do do registered	104	Sep	102	Jan 6	104	Sep 10	.. ..	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	113	Sep	104	Jan 14	111	Oct 13	111 ..	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	93¾	Jun	87	Sep 12	93¾	Oct 13	87 ..	88½ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. reg. g. 4s, 1941	101	Feb	96	Oct 13	97¼	Oct 17	97 ..	98 ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	91¾	Jun	90	Sep 30	90	Oct 8	90 ..	90 ..
Do do registered	91	Jun	90	Sep 30	90	Oct 8	.. ..	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	114¾	Jun 27	111	Jan 27	114¾	June 27	.. ..	.. ..
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	108	Sep	106	Sep	106	Sep 9	107 ..	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Feb 20	116	Sep	5	117	Sep 29	.. ..	119 ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	120¾	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	120	May 20	.. ..	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129¼	Mar 10	122¾	Jul 18	127	Aug 18	.. ..	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922								
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913					100	Je 18,99	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103	June 16	.. ..	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	106¾	May 20	103¾	Jan 7	104¾	Oct 6	105¾ ..	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	125¾	Mar 25	124¾	Jun 30	124¾	July 5	119¾ ..	.. ..
Do do registered	124¾	Mar 25	124¾	Jun 30	124¾	July 5	.. ..	.. ..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	116	Jan 27	116	Jan 27	116	Jan 27	.. ..	7 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	.. ..	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	107¾	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	105¾	Oct 16	105 ..	106 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 15	107¼	Sep 18	107¼	Sep 18	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered					107	Au 5, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	95	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	94¾	Sep 9	.. ..	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	108¾	Apr 15	106¾	Jan 28	108	Oct 18	107½ ..	109¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	123	Sep 26	119¾	Mar 10	121¾	Oct 9	.. ..	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	118¾	Apr 12	106¾	Jan 3	110	Oct 18	109½ ..	.. ..
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M	N			106¾	Se 18, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.		50¼	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	79	Oct 17	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.		44¾	Apr 12	32½	Mar 14	40¾	Oct 18	40 ..	40¾ ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.		31	Apr 12	16½	Jan 3	30	Oct 18	27 ..	29 ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J	D	38¾	Feb 8	91¾	Jan 31	92	Aug 21	90¾ ..	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J	J	108¾	Sep	3	106¾	Sep 3	108¾	Sep 3	.. ..	112¾ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J	J						102	Je 27, 99	.. ..	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J	J	112¾	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	112¾	Apr 30	.. ..	113 ..	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M	N	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¾	May 24	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	J	141	Apr 18	132	Jan 3	135	Oct 18	135 ..	136 ..	.. ..
Do do registered	Q	J	139¼	Apr 12	131	Jan 2	135¾	Aug 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J	J	115	Jun 26	112¾	Aug 4	113¾	Oct 10	113 ..	114 ..	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q	M	106	Mar 27	106	Mar 11	106	Mar 27	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q	M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102	Oct 14	100 ..	102 ..	.. ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	J	O	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	.. ..	113¾ ..	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A	O	117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	114	Sep 26	116 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M	N	123¼	Apr 30	119	Oct 10	120	Oct 17	119¼ ..	120 ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	N					120¼	De 31, 01	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M	S	110¼	Feb 27	106	Oct 9	105¾	Oct 17	105¼ ..	106 ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	S					103	Ap 18, 01	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	F	116	Jun 17	105½	May 15	113¾	Sep 29	117 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J	J	105¾	Apr 2	103	Sep 17	103	Sep 17	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J	J	100	Jun 28	98	Jul 18	99¼	July 21	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M	S					101¼	Ap 29, 99	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 8s, 1903	M	N	104¼	Mar 15	102½	Jun 27	102¾	July 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A	O	88	Jan 11	83¼	Oct 14	83½	Oct 16	.. ..	85¼ ..	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J	J	86	Jun 11	70	Oct 13	80½	Oct 17	80 ..	80¾ ..	.. ..
Do registered			83¾	Apr 16	85¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 18	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J	J	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	103¾	Oct 8	103¼ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F	A					104¾	Ap 11, 00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F	A	103¾	Jan 17	100¾	Aug 7	100¾	Aug 7	100¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J	J	103¾	Mar 31	98½	Sep 20	99¼	Oct 18	98¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A	O	116¾	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 4	114¾	Aug 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A	O	106	Feb 14	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	July 1	101¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M	N	111½	Feb 20	107¾	Aug 28	108¾	Oct 15	108½ ..	109 ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	N					104¾	Au 8, 01	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M	S	100	Mar 20	99¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M	N	110	Feb 20	107¼	May 2	108	Sep 15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 8s, 1911	M	S	122	Jan 24	116	Oct 16	116	Oct 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J	D	114	May 19	111	Jun 13	111¾	Oct 15	111¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J	O	137½	Jul 31	138½	Apr 4	139½	July 31	137½ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M	S	127¾	Aug 12	125	Feb 28	125¾	Sep 24	123¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	N	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J	J	125	May	6	123½	Sep 12	122¾	Oct 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J	J	122¾	Jun 24	120	Jan 10	131	Oct 14	130¾ ..	132 ..	.. ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J	J	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 7	117	Sep 8	116 ..	.. ..	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J	J	115	May	9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—												
Do con. 7s, 1905	J	J	196	Apr	4	182¼	Jan 10	194¼	Oct 17	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J	J	115	Mar	26	112	Jan 20	115¾	Aug 28	112 ..	113¾ ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J	J	117	Jun	10	110¼	Jan 3	113¾	Oct 15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	Q	J						105¾	Fe 19,98	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J	J	104¾	Jan	29	104¾	Jan	29	104¾	Jan 29	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J	J	120½	Mar	31	120½	Mar	31	120½	Mar 31	117¼ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do C. & M. Div. Div. 6s, 1920	J	J	124¾	Apr	3	118¾	Jan	17	124¼	Apr 29	119¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J	J	116	Mar	31	114¾	Aug	4	114	Aug 4	114 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J	J	121¾	Apr	15	116¾	Jan	7	118¾	Sep 23	118¼ ..	118¾ ..	.. ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J	J	116¾	May	16	112¼	Jan	7	113½	Oct 4	112½ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	J	J						127¾	Jy 18, 99	132¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st R. & L. Div. 7s, 1910	J	J	124	Apr	2	120¾	Aug	19	122	Oct 15	120¼ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J	J	110¾	Apr	16	107¾	Aug	28	107¾	Aug 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J	J	101½	Oct	7	102¼	Jan	22	101¾	Oct 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J	J	119	Mar	19	116	Sep	30	115¾	Sep 30	115¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J	J	109¼	Feb	7	108¾	Jul	16	109	Oct 9	107½ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J	J	111¾	Apr	4	114	Jan	7	115	Sep 18	113¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J	J	115	Mar	3	113¾	Jan	7	115	Mar 4	112¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do W. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J	J	122¼	Apr	15	116¾	Jan	10	119	Oct 10	117¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J	D	117	Mar	19	115	Jan	27	117	Mar 19	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J	J	122¾	May	14	120¼	Aug	5	120¼	Aug 5	120¼ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q	F	141	Jan	23	135	Aug	12	135¾	Sep 18	135 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J	D	104¾	May	28	101¼	Jun	3	102	Oct 10	102¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	J	D	104	Apr	2	101¼	Jun	3	102	Oct 14	102 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F	A	15	107¾	May	8	107	Jun	23	107¾	Oct 9	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	F	A	15	106¾	Oct	9	106¾	Oct	9	106¾	Oct 9	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M	N		106¼	Jun	24	106¾	Jun	24	106¼	June 24	.. ..	106¾ ..
Do do registered	Q	F								103	No 10,98	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A	O	118	Mar	3	115	Jan	10	115¼	July 22	117 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	A	O								111	Oc 18,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A	O	110	Apr	10	106¼	Jan	2	109	Aug 18	105 ..	109 ..	.. ..
Do do registered	A	O								107¾	My 7, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M	N	100½	Feb	27	107	Aug	14	108	Oct 4	107 ..	109 ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	N								108	Oc 8, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A	O	15	117¼	Mar	22	114	May	10	115	Oct 17	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	A	O	15							114	Oc 23,01	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M	N		124	Apr	21	121½	Jan	8	123¾	June 13	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	N								125	My 28,01	.. ..	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M	S								113	Ja 23, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M	S	106½	Mar	7	108	Oct	9	108	Oct 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M	S	110¼	Apr	2	116¾	Jun	10	116¾	Au 30,01	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M	N	137¾	Apr	10	133¾	May	17	133¾	July 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M	N	125¾	Jan	8	125	Aug	4	125	Aug 5	122¾ ..	125 ..	.. ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F	A	117¾	Feb	10	142¼	Feb	7	142¼	Aug 5	139¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M	S	139¼	Jan	10	139½	Jan	3	139½	Jan 10	133¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J	J								107¾	Fe 21,01	.. ..	.. ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F	A	114¼	Sep	17	110½	May	2	114¾	Sep 17	114¼ ..	116¾ ..	.. ..
Do incomes, 1911	M	N	132	Apr	28	128	Jan	6	128	Oct 17	127 ..	129 ..	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J	J	122¾	Mar	11	127¾	Jul	8	128¾	Aug 4	127 ..	129 ..	.. ..
Do registered	J	J	113¼	Apr	18	105¾	Jan	6	109	Oct 18	109¼ ..	110¾ ..	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J	J	112	Mar	25	109	Jan	25	112	Apr 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	J	J	100¾	Jul	2	100¼	Jun	27	100¾	July 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905	M	N	99¾	Jun	30	99¾	Jun	30	99¾	June 30	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B. 1910	M	N	99¾	Jul	2	98¾	Jul	2	99¾	July 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	M	N	99¾	Jun	28	99¾	Jun	28	99¾	June 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	M	N	99¾	May	20	98	Apr	28	99¾	May 20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J	J	91¼	Jul	8	91¼	Jul	8	91¼	July 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J	J								97	De 18,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J	J	110¼	Jan	10	109¼	Apr	2	110¼	Apr 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A	O								107	Oct 1, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A	O	112	Apr	30	137½	Aug	20	138¾	Oct 16	138¼ ..	.. ..	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J	D	141¾	Mar	21	138½	Oct	2	138½	Oct 2	136½ ..	.. ..	.. ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M	N	140	Jun	6	137½	Sep	23	137½	Sep 23	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J	J	139¾	Mar	20	127¾	Apr	7	128	Sep 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A	O	130¾	Apr	17	88	Feb	6	87½	Oct 11	87½ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J	J*	119	May	21	117¾	Jun	24	118¾	Aug 20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q	M	109	Apr	29	109	Apr	28	109	Apr 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J	D	114½	May	14	105	Jan	14	114¾	May 14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A	O								111½	De 9, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J	J								112¾	Oc 10,00	.. ..	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st grtd. 5s, 1941	M	N	115¾	Apr	28	113¾	May	7	114¾	July 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	D	D	104¾	Apr	17	100	Oct	13	101¼	Oct 18	101¼ ..	102 ..	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J	J	102	Jan	28	101¼	Oct	8	101¼	Oct 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J	J*	103¾	Jun	27	100	Sep	26	100	Sep 26	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M	N*	104¾	Apr	7	102¼	Aug	16	103	Oct 15	103 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	M	N*	103	Oct	10	103	Oct	10	103	Oct 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M	S*								100	Je 14, 01	.. ..	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J	J*								83	No 22,99	.. ..	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M	N								100	Nov. 94	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q	F	106	Jan	28	102	Oct	8	102	Oct 8	102 ..	104½ ..	.. ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st 7s, 1928	J	J	134½	Apr	22	133¾	Jul	8	134½	Sep 19	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J	D	134¾	Jan	7	134½	Jan	7	134¾	Jan 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J	J	138	May	9	138	May	9	138	May 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A	O								104½	No 19,01	.. ..	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A	O	102	Mar	3	98	Oct	2	98	Oct 18	99 ..	100 ..	.. ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A		83½	Feb	21	72	May	16	78¾	Oct 17	78 ..	90 ..	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A	O*	116¾	May	27	114½	Apr	2	116¾	Aug 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J	J	128	Jun	25	128	Jun	6	128	June 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J	J	87	Feb	27	82	Jan	2	82¾	Oct 17	85¼ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F	A	97	Jul	2	91	Jan	2	93	Oct 18	92½ ..	93 ..	.. ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A	O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M	S*	120¼	Jan	28	117½	May	1	117½	May 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M	N	138	Apr	1	135	Jun	24	135¾	Sep 18	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J	D	141	Apr	24	137	Jun	18	137	Sep 29	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	J	D								140	Oc 28,98	.. ..	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J	J	137	May	19	133½	Jan	6	135¾	June 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do registered	J	J								135¼	Se 14,00	.. ..	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F	A	118¼	May	2	115¼	Aug	4	115¾	Aug 4	115 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M	N	105½	Mar	5	102	Jun	28	102	June 28	104¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A	O	117	Mar	12	114¾	May	8	114¼	May 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M	S*	144	May	12	143	Jun	5	143	June 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do registered	M	S*								149	Au 5, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A	O	115¾	Feb	19	113	Aug	18	113	Aug 18	109 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do registered	A	O								122	Je 8, 99	.. ..	.. ..
Do 6s, 1906	A	O	109	Jun	12	106	Oct	7	106	Oct 7	105¾ ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do registered	A	O	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M	N	151½	Apr	2	147¾	Jun	3	147½	June 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Do registered	147¾	Jun 18	147¾	Jan 18	147¾	June 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104¾	Apr 28	95¾	Oct 10	101	Oct 17	101 ..	101¼ ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1936	104¾	Mar 25	95¾	Oct 11	100¾	Oct 11	.. ..	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	113¾	Apr 17	109	Jul 14	110	Oct 17	110 ..	110¾ ..
Des. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	91	Jul 7	84½	Jun 30	89	Aug 28	.. ..	90 ..
Des Moines Un. 1st g. 5s, 1917					111	Se 23,01	.. ..	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	97	Jan	92¾	Oct 16	101	Oct 16	.. ..	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	96¾	May 15	92¾	Jan 24	93½	Aug 5	.. ..	.. ..
Det., G. R. & W. I. 1st g. 5s, 1941	91¾	Sep	9	30	Jan 3	84¾	Oct 18	86 ..	88¾ ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	87¾	Apr 25	84¼	Feb 6	86	Sep 9	87¾ ..	91¾ ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	95¾	Feb 28	92¾	Mar 25	94	Sep 22	91¾ ..	94 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	116	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	115	July 23	.. ..	.. ..
Dul. Sc. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	115	May 20	111	Jan 30	115	Sep 20	.. ..	.. ..
Erie, Jal. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	116	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	114	June 5	.. ..	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	May 14	112¾	Jan 18	115	May 22	115 ..	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	122	Jan	25	118¾	May 20	119¾	June 3	116¾ ..	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	114¾	Apr 16	115	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 16	113¾ ..	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	121¾	Jan 13	117	Oct 9	117	Oct 9	116¾ ..	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¾	Jan 16	106¾	Jan 13	109¼	Jan 16	107 ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	143	Feb 25	137	Sep 16	137¾	Sep 25	137 ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	135	Feb 25	136	May 27	136	Sep 16	.. ..	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	103	Ap	96	Oct 9	99	Oct 9	95 ..	96¼ ..
Do registered	98¾	Jul	29	96¾	Jul	29	96¾	July 29	95 ..	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	90	Jan	2	84¾	Oct	13	88½	Oct 18	86 ..	86¾ ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	100	Ap	28	91	Oct	3	96	Oct 17	92 ..	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	135	Jan	9	130	Oct	17	130	Oct 17	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	125¾	Apr	8	122	Oct	14	123	Oct 14	122 ..	123½ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900	106	Jan	2	105¾	Apr	3	106	Aug 8	.. ..	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	127¾	Jun	23	126¾	May 30	127¾	June 23	.. ..	.. ..

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	104½ Jun 23	101¾ Jul 2	101¾ Oct 8	101⅞	..
Do registered *J J	104⅜ Jun 10	101⅜ Aug 26	101¾ Oct 14	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 *J J	109½ Apr 8	108¾ Jul 11	108¾ Sep 12	..	..
Do do registered *J	106 Apr 2	106¾ Apr 2	106¾ Sep 15	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103¾ Aug 20	101¼	..
Do do registered M S	103⅜ Jan 3	101¾ Oct 6	101¾ Oct 6	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	101¾ Apr 29	100¾ Oct 4	100¾ Oct 4	100⅞	..
Do do registered *J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1996 *M N	101⅛ Apr 3	100⅜ Jun 10	100⅜ June 10	101¼	..
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	....	100¼ No 21,01	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98 Jan 7	93 Oct 15	93½ Oct 15	93	93½
Do do registered *F A	96¼ Jan 16	92½ Oct 15	92½ Oct 15	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼ Jan 23	93 Aug 5	94 Oct 18	93¼	94
Do do registered *F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¼ Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	.. ..	....	111¼ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	....	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940 J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	.. ..	....	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S*	.. ..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 Sep	.. ..	....	110¾ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Fut. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993 A O*	.. ..	....	105½ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	113 Oct 16	..	..
Do registered *J J	111¾ Jun 11	113¾ Jan 22	112¾ Oct 15	113	114
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	107⅞ Mar 3	104¼ Sep 18	104¼ Sep 18	101¼	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	107⅞ Mar 13	104 Oct 14	104 Oct 14	103	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	109½ Feb 17	106½ Oct 14	106½ Oct 14	..	108
Do do registered *J D	.. ..	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts. Mcke. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	.. ..	....	146½ Ap 12,01	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	.. ..	....	118⅝ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	132¼ Feb 6	126 Jun 21	128 June 21	128	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	.. ..	....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered *J J	.. ..	....	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000 *M N	.. ..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121⅞ May 1	..	122
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127½ Mar 12	118½ Oct 4	119¾ Oct 14	118¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	....	106 Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 28	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	108 Jan 9	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108 Jan 8	104¾ Oct 9	104¾ Oct 19	104	104½
Do registered, Sep., 1937 A O*	106⅝ Sep 22	106⅝ Sep 22	106⅝ Sep 22	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	.. ..	....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000 A O*	229½ Sep 12	204½ Jan 26	223½ Sep 12	..	..
Do registered	.. ..	....	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	....	125½ Fe 5, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	103⅞ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	102	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 M S	105⅛ Jan 4	101⅞ Oct 13	103 Oct 17	103	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	.. ..	....	101¼ No 20,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	116¼ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	135½ Mar 10	132 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	..	..
Imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	136 Jul 1	132 Jul 18	132¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	135¾ May 26	134⅜ Jul 24	134⅜ July 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	103⅞ Mar 21	100⅞ Oct 10	100⅞ Oct 17	100	100⅜
Do registered	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941 J D*	95 Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94 Oct 15	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	.. ..	....	107½ Jy 1, 01	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 M N*	104¼ Apr 21	101¼ Jan 10	102 Sep 25	..	..
N. P. Ry pr.lin.ry & l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997 Q J	106¼ Mar 31	103 Oct 18	103⅝ Oct 18	103⅜	103⅝
Do registered Q J	105½ Feb 27	102 Oct 17	102 Oct 17	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	75¾ Jul 31	72¾ Oct 13	74 Oct 18	73¼	74
Do do registered Q F	73 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	100	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 J J*	97¼ Jun 30	94¾ Oct 18	95¾ Oct 18	95¾	96
Do do registered	96¾ Jan 10	94½ Oct 2	94½ Oct 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	129¾ May 1	129¼ May 1	129¼ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates Q F	.. ..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O	112½ Feb 28	110 Oct 6	110 Oct 6	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	94½ Feb 18	94⅛ Feb 18	94½ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	117½ Oct 7	116½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	.. ..	....	112½ Je 3, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114½ Mar 12	109¾ Jun 28	113 Oct 10	112	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102½ May 13	101 Oct 7	101 Oct 7	101	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102 Apr 14	101¼ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	113¼ May 28	109½ Oct 18	109¾ Oct 18	109	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾ May 26	110⅜ Jul 8	110⅜ July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937 M S*	.. ..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B. 1941 *F A	99 Jan 3	97¼ Mar 7	98 Oct 16	98	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916 M N*	98 May 28	97¼ May 12	98 May 23	..	98½
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123 Jan 21	122¼ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	.. ..	....	121 Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. 4½s, A, 1940 A O*	116½ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	112¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115½ Jan 7	112 Oct 9	112 Oct 9	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	.. ..	....	116½ Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ..	....	106¾ No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series B, 1949 F A*	97¼ May 26	97 Jun 13	97¼ June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132 Jun 13	128¾ Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½ May 2	127¾ Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	.. ..	....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	112⅝ Sep 20	103¾ May 19	110 Oct 18	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	.. ..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	.. ..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	112
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J*	111½ Mar 19	111 Sep 19	111 Sep 19	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	.. ..	....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ..	....	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125 Mar 5	122½ Oct 7	122½ Oct 7	..	123
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112½ Aug 28	112¼	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	117 Jan 27	111½ Oct 6	111¼ Oct 6	110½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ..	....	107½ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	....	120 Oc 11,01	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928 A O	.. ..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	....	98 Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102¼ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102½ Oct 15	..	101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	101¼
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101 Jun 19	96 Oct 7	98 Oct 18	97¼	97⅝
Do registered *J J	.. ..	....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951 *A O	93 Mar 14	93 Oct 18	93½ Oct 18	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102½ Jun 27	99 Sep 30	99 Oct 8	99	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949 *A O	95¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 3	94¼ Sep 20	90	93
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112½ Mar 26	114 May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½ Apr 30	80½ Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	84
Do guaranteed J J*	94⅜ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	92¾ Aug 29	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	....	101¼ No 13,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	99½ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	97 Oct 7	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111½ Jan 7	107 May 14	108 Oct 13	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	108¼ Aug 14	106	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134 Feb 28	130¼ Jul 10	131¼ Oct 1	130	..
Do gen. 5s, 1931 J J*	118¾ Sep 29	114 Aug 19	115 Oct 18	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101 Sep 4	96 Jan 6	101 Sep 10	100	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98¾ Feb 6	94¼ Sep 29	95¾ Sep 30	..	96¼
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928 *M N	125¾ Jun 16	125¾ Jun 16	125¾ June 16	122½	..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936 A O*	94⅝ Mar 31	87½ Oct 14	88¼ Oct 17	87⅝	88¼
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100½ Apr 15	96¼ Jan 2	98¼ Oct 18	99	99¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	90¼ Aug 19	77 Jan 3	88 Oct 16	87	89
Do do trust certificates	81¾ May 26	80¾ May 12	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J D	90¼ Sep 17	88 Jul 22	89¼ Sep 23	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117 Feb 7	112 Oct 8	112 Oct 8	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141¼ Apr 30	133¼ Aug 22	133¾ Aug 22	136	..
Do do registered J J*	140 May 14	138 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	113½ Sep 15	112¾	..
Do do do registered J J*	.. ..	....	116½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	119¾ Apr 7	115¾ Jun 24	115¾ Oct 9	115¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 J J*	106 Apr 23	104 Oct 17	104 Oct 17	..	106
Do do registered *J/D	.. ..	....	100 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107½ Sep 26	..	106¾
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	....	123 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼ Apr 24	133½ Sep 27	135¾ Oct 9	..	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 28	124¼ June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	..	..
Do registered *J D	.. ..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	.. ..	....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ..	....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	.. ..	....	123 De 31,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 A O	117 Mar 17	99 Oct 14	113 Oct 14	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	.. ..	....	95¾ No 30,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	.. ..	....	87 Au 22,01	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	95 Jul 10	89½ Jun 3	95 July 10	90¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950 A O*	90 Aug 18	84 Apr 10	84¼ Oct 17	84	85
Do col. tr. ref. g. 6s, 1911 *M N	106¼ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	102¾ Oct 17	102¾	103
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ..	....	104¾ Fe 15,01	112¾	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	96 Sep 19	95¼ Mar 5	97 Oct 10	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	.. ..	....	100 De 4, 01	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101¾ Apr 4	99 Jun 3	100 Oct 18	99¾	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	96¾ May 1	92 Jun 3	94¾ Oct 18	94	94½
Do do registered J D	95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 26	95 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941 J J*	.. ..	....	112 Je 24,01	..	..
Con. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104 Jan 8	100 Oct 10	103¾ Oct 18	100	101
Do registered *F A	.. ..	....	97¾ Ja 4, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1939 J D	85¾ Jul 19	85¾ Oct 9	85¾ Oct 16	88	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	118 Jan 27	110¾ Mar 7	111 Oct 18	..	111
Do M. g. 5s, 1905 M S	100 Mar 10	100 Mar 10	100 Mar 10	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931 *M N	110¾ Apr 30	110¾ Apr 30	110¾ Apr 30	108	..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 J N*	125 Apr 30	125 Apr 30	125 Apr 30	125	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *J D	105 Feb 21	105 Feb 21	105 Feb 21	105	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937 J J*	108 Jan 2	108 Jan 2	108 Jan 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	104 Jan 2	104 Jan 2	104 Jan 2	..	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921 *A O	97 Sep 3	93¾ Jan 9	96 Sep 5	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 *M N	127½ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	123½ Jan 10	122 Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137 Jan 6	133½ May 28	134½ July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	.. ..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	.. ..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	.. ..	....	103¼ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92 Feb 14	86 Oct 14	87½ Oct 18	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113 Feb 27	113¼ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½ Jun 28	112½ Aug 7	112½ Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	108¾ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105½ June 6	103	..
Do do Series B, 1905	.. ..	....	108 De 23,01	103½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119½ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119¼ June 13	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	.. ..	....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111 Feb 24	106½ May 2	110¼ Sep 22	110½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	....	106½ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124 Jun 20	118 Oct 6	119 Oct 18	118¼	119¾
Do registered J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	100 Aug 26	95¼ Oct 6	95¼ Oct 8	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	115 Mar 12	112½ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	114	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½ Apr 28	99 Oct 8	99¾ Oct 9	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	.. ..	....	120 Mr 25,01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¼ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	98 Sep 17	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	120 Sep 4	119 Sep 4	120 Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120½ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	117¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	121½ Oct 14	..	..
Do do registered	.. ..	....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117½ Jun 3	113½ May 6	114 Sep 29	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *S J	129 Apr 25	123 Jan 29	126¾ Sep 13	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126½ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	126¼ June 17	126	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122½ May 3	119 Jul 7	122 Oct 3	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	.. ..	....	101¼ Jy 30, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	111¾ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼ May 1	112	113¾
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	92 Sep 9	90 May 7	92 Sep 9	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	113 Jun 21	109 Jan 9	109¾ Oct 8	108½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	117½ Sep 8	115 Jan 13	117 Oct 14	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	.. ..	....	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118 Oct 18	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921 M S	.. ..	....	102 Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926 M S	.. ..	....	114 Se 10, 01	111	113½
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931 M S	114 Sep 10	114 Sep 10	114 Sep 19	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121 May 2	118½ Sep 5	118½ Sep 5	118¼	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	.. ..	....	117 Jy 25, 00	..	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943 *J D	104½ Sep 2	98½ Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	114½ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	118 Aug 22	116¼ Jan 24	118 Aug 28	112	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	101¾ Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	115¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	119 Oct 14	120	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	99¼ Oct 11	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	.. ..	....	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½ Jan 15	112½ Jul 2	114 Sep 17	113	114
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	.. ..	....	112¾ No 22,01	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	109 Sep 29	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 9	98¾ Sep 27	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93¾ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	92 Aug 13	90	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	92¼ Jun 10	88½ Jul 25	90¼ Oct 6	..	90
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 *A O	87 Feb 13	78 Oct 13	78 Oct 13	80	80¼
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	99¼ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113 May 13	110¼ Jun 2	112½ Aug 21	112¼	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	106¾ Jun 30	103½ Oct 11	104¾ Oct 18	104¼	104½
Do registered J J*	106¾ Jun 21	104¼ Mar 3	105¾ Sep 16	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	113¾ Sep 10	105¼ Jan 14	106¾ Oct 18	106¾	110
Do do registered	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 *J D	104¾ May 5	101¼ Oct 14	103 Oct 18	103	103½
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *F A	129½ Jan 3	125 Oct 16	125 Oct 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale.
Sugar. Refg. 1st s. f. 6s, 1915				
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910				
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1910				
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1935				
Distil. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1913				
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1926				
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925				
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946				
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946				
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913				
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931				
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1936				
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1949				
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943				
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911				
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919				
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919				
Jeff. & Cl., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926				
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926				
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951				

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale.
Prompt V. Con. ser. A 4 g. 5s, 1922				
T. & K. E. 1st g. 5s, 1942				
Do Extn. Dev. 5s, 1937				
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922				
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1939				
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929				
Cent. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 1943				
Do registered				
Mex. Tel. 1st g. 4 s. f. g. 1911				
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st & 2 g. 6s, 1925				
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. coup. 5s, 1938				
Do reg. and s. f. 5s, 1938				
Mut. Union Tel. 1st g. 6s, 1911				
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904				

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale at $600.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 18....	5,086,244
Same week last year.....	2,845,067
To date this year.....	150,819,995
Corresponding date last year..	225,173,309

Bonds for the week.....	$18,916,000
Same week last year.....	$12,111,900
To date this year.....	$757,816,850
Corresponding date last year.	$807,009,020

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Oct. 19, '01.	Oct. 18, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	2,057,683	4,155,887	2,148,209
Industrial	907,379	900,237	*2,878
Mining	710	.....	*710
Banks	.....	10	10

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Oct. 19, '01.	Oct. 18, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$11,391,000	$16,420,000	$5,029,000
Industrial	716,500	2,214,000	1,497,500
Government	2,400	1,000	*1,400
State	2,000	281,000	279,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 7 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 20.

Central Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable Oct. 31 to holders of record this date.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.
Cuba Live Stock Company—Annual meeting
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 31 to holders of record this date.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Annual meeting.
Harbison-Fraber Refractory—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. K. Worthington—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Langville Black and Carbon Company—Annual meeting.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Securities Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western Railroad—Special meeting.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Dividend payable Oct. 31 to holders of record this date.
Rio Grande Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.

American Locomotive Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Park, North and East River Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Annual meeting.
Juarez Company—Annual meeting.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Traction Company of Albany—Books close.

Wednesday, Oct. 22.

American Typefounders Company—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati and Northern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, Oct. 23.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
American Malting Company—Books close for annual meeting.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.

Friday, Oct. 24.

Central Oil Company—Books close.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable on common.
United Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore—Books close for dividend on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 18, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend: Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	110	110	110	110	−10
950	American Can	41,252,300	..	..	.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
1,305	American Can/pf	41,252,300	..	..	.....	48	49¾	45	*49¾	+ ¾
25	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Oct. 10, 1902	130	130	130	130	−5
1,200	American Elevated	6,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
100	American Light & Traction	4,851,900	..	..	.....	40½	40¼	40¼	40¼	−1½
100	American Tobacco ($50)	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	330	330	326	330	−20
1,850	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
930	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	22½	24¼	22½	24¼	+1½
405	Bamberger De Lamar ($10)	25,000,000	..	..	.....	169½	*171	169½	*171	..
21,700	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	+1-16
4,225	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5⅞	6	*5⅞	6	+ ⅛
999	Camden & Trenton R. R. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
2,725	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜
2,525	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	15	21	15	20	+6
300	Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	..
1,400	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	*6	5¼	*6	+ ⅜
100	Diesel Engine pf		..	..	.....	70	72	70	72	..
1,100	Distillers' securities, when issued	122,500,000	..	..	.....	30¾	32	30¼	31	+1
3,200	Electric Lead Reduction ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
100	Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	3	..	1899	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
100	Electric Vehicle pf	8,125,000	2	..	April, 1900	12½	12½	12½	12½	+1½
225	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	*1⅛	⅞	⅞	..
828	Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	13	14	12¾	14	..
1	Empire Steel pf	2,870,000	1½	S	July, 1, 1902	45	45	45	45	..
1,700	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
8,329	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	25	25	20¾	22	− ¾
20	Havana Tobacco	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	46¼	46¼	43½	45¼	+1⅝
650	Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	−2⅛
1,600	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	11¼	13	11¼	15	+3
..	Interborough Rap. Tran., 40 p. c. pd.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	103	103	103	103	..
13,275	Manhattan Transit	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6¾	5¼	6¾	+ ⅝
27	Massachusetts Gas	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	+6½
39,500	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼	2¾	3	+ ⅛
800	National Enameling	15,441,300	1	Q	Oct. 1, 1902	*93	*93	87¾	*87¾	+ ⅝
175	National Enameling pf	8,589,600	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 1902	*99	*99	98	*98	−2
2,500	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛
500	New England Transportation ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
1,261	New Orleans Railways	$20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	17¾	16	17¾	+ ⅞
100	New Orleans Railways pf	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¼
146	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone rights		..	..	.....	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ¾
5	N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	43	43	42	43	+ ½
910	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12¾	*12	13¾	+ ½
53,170	Northern Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	107½	112	105½	111	+3½
1,010	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	41	43	*40½	43	− ¾
18	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	100	101½	100	101½	..
25,083	Rock Island, new, when issued	$96,000,000	..	..	.....	54¾	58½	51	57¾	+2⅝
9,132	Rock Island pf., new, when issued	$54,000,000	..	..	.....	82	94½	80	93¾	+1⅛
101	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sept. 30, 1902	*105	*105	*104½	*104½	..
700	Santa Fé Copper ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅜
800	Seaboard Air Line	29,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	30	27½	30	+1
1,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	19,400,000	..	..	.....	46¾	47½	45	47½	+ ⅝
100	Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
390	Standard Milling pf	6,900,000	..	..	.....	30	31½	30	31½	+1½
248	Standard Oil	$97,500,000	5	Q	Sept. 15, 1902	645	671	645	671	+21
500	Storage Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	..
28,550	Tennessee Copper ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	16¾	19¾	16¾	19	+2¼
1,200	Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3	2¾	2¾	− ¾
10	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 1902	130	130	130	130	−2½
800	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	31	31	29½	30½	− ½
300	United Box Board	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	− ¼
100	United States Shipbuilding	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20	20	20	−2¾
200	United States Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12	12	12	−1
19,850	U. S. Realty & Construction	$36,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	33	30	32¾	+2
8,070	U. S. Realty & Construction pf	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	73¾	77	71¾	76¼	+3½
2,475	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000	..	..	.....	36	37¾	*35	36¾	+ ¾
1,420	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	*16½	*16½	12	13¼	−3½
278,230										
	BONDS.									
$3,000	†American Malting 6s	3,886,000	3	S	June, 1902	98¼	96½	96½	96½	+3½
1,000	†American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	78	78	78	78	..
6,000	Barney & Smith Car 6s	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	110	110	110	..
12,000	Brooklyn Rap. Trans., new 4s, w. i.	$150,000,000	..	..	.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
4,000	†Central Foundry 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 1902	71	71	71	71	−4
8,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	27	27	27	−1
9,000	†Distillers' securities, 5s, when iss	$16,000,000	..	..	.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	− ⅝
30,000	†International Salt 5s	7,500,000	..	..	.....	50	56	50	56	+1½
3,000	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	20,135,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110	110	110	110	+1½
44,600	New Orleans Railways 4½s	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	82	83	82	83	−3¾
130,000	†Pitts., Lisbon & West. con. 4s, w. is.		..	..	.....	90	90¾	90	90¾	..
20,000	†Pitts., Toledo & West. subs		..	..	.....	110	110½	110	110½	+ ½
779,200	Rock Island new 4s, when issued	$75,000,000	..	..	.....	87¾	87¾	86	87¾	+ ¾
13,000	†Standard Milling 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	30	30¾	30	30¼	+ ¼
2,000	Syracuse Gas 5s	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100½	100½	100¼	100½	+ ¼
9,000	†Union Ferry 5s	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	98¾	98	98¾	+1½
5,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	28,252,000	2	S	July, 1902	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	− ¾
37,000	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	13,150,000	..	..	.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
23,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, when issued	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
119,000	†Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, ctfs.		..	..	.....	75¼	75¾	75	75¼	..
$1,255,800										

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 18	$1,721,184,709	$82,909,109
Oct. 11	1,702,283,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,748,296,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,543,504,667	50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,389,538,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,940
Aug. 23	1,375,558,456	69,387,837
Aug. 16	1,353,552,808	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,940	63,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,186	59,775,546
July 26	1,516,566,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,073,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,386,095,402	60,126,605
*Jul 5	1,373,982,478	50,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,250,986,007	59,432,186
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,290,825
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,376,833
May 24	1,356,053,894	61,324,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,510,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,525,350,246	75,567,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,115,750	69,267,580
April 12	1,535,190,041	53,336,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,877,307	66,912,498
March 15	1,345,294,503	63,990,987
March 8	1,313,238,887	67,340,163
March 1	1,450,914,603	69,907,228
*Feb. 22	1,116,558,574	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,111,628
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	68,648,534
Feb. 1	1,275,338,818	60,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,084,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,503,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,298,013
Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,257,141
*Dec. 28	1,157,501,107	60,391,193
Dec. 21	1,485,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,994,795	58,705,788
Dec. 7	1,540,386,631	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,352,543,538	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,954,715
Nov. 16	1,704,485,589	75,606,813
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,536,080,364	67,475,567
Oct. 19	1,337,209,210	59,619,022

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,573,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,081,450	27,256,900	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,522,400	30,799,450	29,277,275
Feb. 1	36,623,350	34,538,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,886,225	20,362,025	21,879,575
Feb. 15	13,590,850	12,552,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,575	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,696,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,955,575	7,870,500	9,338,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,917,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,577,*50	7,923,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,878,050	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,900	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	3,346,525	13,239,925	10,655,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,289,975	18,812,525
May 31	11,926,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,283,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,973,350	8,484,200	16,650,375
July 5	10,094,725	8,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	13,309,375	19,930,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,125,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,736,150	22,163,350	28,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,900	26,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,600	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,742,350	13,144,100	23,826,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,825	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,107,050	6,915,875	25,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,850	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	12,054,225	16,533,325
Sept. 27	3,236,025	16,293,025	12,942,500
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,463,925
Oct. 18	5,606,250	15,466,775	2,947,700

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Oct. 19	$15,465,775	$2,947,700	$1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,900	3,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,038,925	4,906,050	*3,738,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,869,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,488,925	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,986,575	5,536,700
Dec. 7	4,607,675	5,071,125	6,389,525
Dec. 14	b 455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,535,900	11,163,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$5,606,250	1898	$11,911,100
1901	15,465,775	1897	35,330,175
1900	2,947,700	1896	62,513,675
1899	1,441,075	1895	42,640,775
1898	19,661,550	1902	339,050
1897	14,614,800	1891	9,029,700

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 50¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 500 Anaconda Gold at .02, 2,000 Argentum Juanita at .01½, 1,000 Brunswick at .07, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .95, 1,000 Isabella at .31, 100 Ophir at .85, and 100 Quicksilver at 3.25.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	280
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	700	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	343	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4350	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	‡3	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	304	307½
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	395	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	325	332
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	430	440
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	‡25	Q	Oct. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	780	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	‡8	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	..	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	‡10	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	660	680
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	190	205
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	‡4	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	285
Liberty National	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	338
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	6	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	270	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	450	..
Mount Morris	250,000	2	..	July, 1894	215	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	200	225
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	352
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	‡4	S	July 2, 02	175	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	235	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	635	645
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	140
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	162½	165
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
U. S. National	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	610	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	275	290
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1902	175	185
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	350	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	220	230
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	455	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1875	1920
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	780
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	390	405
Colonial	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	380	395
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	365	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	205
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	197	202
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1435	1510
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	9	S	Sep. 30, 02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	195	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	390	405
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	725	750
Guardian Trust		2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	200	210
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	210	230
Kings County	500,000	3½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	275	285
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	275	285
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	190	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	440	460
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	335	395
Metropolitan	1,000,000	6	S	July 15, 02	220	..
Morton	2,000,000	8	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National Surety	500,000	3	S	Aug., 1902	145	160
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 02	1175	1225
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1445
North American	2,000,000	5½	S	June 30, 02	275	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 02	370	390
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	325	345
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	775	800
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	5½	S	July 1, 02	300	305
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1200	1250
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	170	175
United States	1,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1750	1775
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	330	340
Washington Tr.	500,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	105	110
Westchester	200,000	..	..	.....	125	..
Western	200,000	4	..	Jan., 1897	120	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	106	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	72	74
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	87	89
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Oct. 1, 02	41	42½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	100

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	40½	41
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	90	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅞
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	75½	77½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	106	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89	91
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	104	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	24
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	69	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	58	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	106	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	53	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	99	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110	111
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	66¼	67½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	93
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug., 1902	87½	90
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	33	38½
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	80	80½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	110	115
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 31, 02	57	59
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅜	12⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	49⅜	51
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Oct. 10, 02	130	140
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	93	95
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	96	98½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	290	330
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	41	44
Am. Window Glass	18,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	60½	60¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	89½	90½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	24¾
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	123	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	108	110¾
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	107¼	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	7	7½
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	90	90½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	118½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	69	72
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 6, 02	103	103½
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	23	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	60	66
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	‡8	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅜	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	12
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	2½	A	Apr. 1, 02	15	16
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	June 15, 02	62	70
Cuban 6s of 18 M.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Desolation Securities	1,667,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	17	25
Electric Boat	4,937,999	..	..	.....	22	28
Do preferred	1,250,200	..	..	.....	35	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	3	..	1900	4	5
Do preferred	4,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	19	13
Empire Steel	1,500,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Do preferred	2,250,000	..	..	.....	12⅞	14⅞
Gold St. Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	¼
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	22	22½
Hancock Headlamp	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Hall Signal	1,965,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	119	122
Higg.-Hall-M'vin	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	5
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	60	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	30	110
Ill. Tr. Pow. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Internat. Salt 'cts.	13,700,000	..	..	.....	12⅝	13
Lanston M'type	2,937,300	..	..	.....	11	12
Lorillard pf.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Transa.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Marconi Co.	30,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31, 02	16	17
Mex. Nat. Constr.	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	95	100
Mex. Tel. 6% paid pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Mines Separ. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mon. & Bos. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nat. Starch & Gl.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	27	30
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	97	98
N. J. Zinc ($100)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	450	500
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	107	110
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	35	45
N. Y. Transit 5s	1,000,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	75	85
N. Y. Tel. ($50)	4,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Nor. Amer. Land & Tim.						

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Pea., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	½	¾
P., E. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	Oct. 1, 02	..	34½
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	5	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 02	200	207
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	J	Jan., 1902	75	90
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	103½	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,949,600	‡3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	165	175
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,600	..	..	.....	29½	30
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	47⅞	48
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1⅝	Q	June 30,02	285	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec. 31, 01	38	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	30½	33
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	80¾	81½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	670	675
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	1¼
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	165	166
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	¶19	19⅝
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	21
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	103	106
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	¶2⅝	3
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	127	130
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	132
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	131
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	20
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	75	76½
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	97⅝	98½
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	36½	37½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	87
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	74½	75
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	‡8	Q	Oct. 10, 02	..	179
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	126	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	680	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	585	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	138	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	230	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	170	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	175	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	225	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	230	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	30	40
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	390	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	575	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	106½	112
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	248	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100½	101½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100½	102
B., B. & W. S. gen 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	244½	245½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	111
BklynR.T.4s, new	$150,000,000	..	..	.....	97¼	97⅝
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	113½	115½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	196	198
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,996,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	320	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,228,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1908	400,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	100	101
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15

OCT

1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DEPOSITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and individuals solicited.

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LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

208 FIFTH AVENUE
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square.)

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Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Until November 1st, when the permanent quarters will be ready for business, the temporary offices will be found on the 4th floor of the building.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
(FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE FERRIES.)

Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $700,000

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Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.
Issues certificates of deposit. Loans money on bond and mortgage.
Makes demand and time loans on approved collateral. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc. Pays coupons. Executes all trusts known to the law. Guarantees Titles to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

Fire and Burglar Proof. Protected in every possible manner.
Boxes from $5.00 to $350.00 per annum.

No inheritance tax is imposed under the laws of the State of New Jersey on contents of boxes of either residents or non-residents.

THE Equitable Trust Co. OF NEW YORK

CORNER NASSAU AND CEDAR STREETS

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CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $1,500,000.00

EMPIRE STATE TRUST Co.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,470. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SOUTHERN POLITICS

More Evidence That the President Opposes "White" Republicans.

James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port of New York, Writes a Letter Reassuring Negroes of North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The activity of James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port of New York, in Southern politics continues to be a thing of continual interest to politicians here, particularly to those who are not in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination in 1904. Three months ago Mr. Clarkson came here, consulted with Postmaster General Payne, and then held conferences with a number of Southern politicians. For about a week Mr. Clarkson conferred with these gentlemen, who then went South. Subsequently a Roosevelt boom began in their States.

Next Mr. Clarkson brought to the White House some negroes, who had threatened to inaugurate a bolt against the Republican Party unless assured that the President did not countenance the movement to start a white Republican Party in that section. They went away satisfied, and the bolt was not started.

To these evidences of interest in Southern politics on the part of a New York office holder is now added another. Friday night a meeting of negro Republicans was held at Raleigh, N. C., to protest against the exclusion of negroes from the Republican State Convention, which was done as an incident to Senator Pritchard's movement to establish a white Republican Party in North Carolina. During the proceedings the following letter from Mr. Clarkson was read. It was addressed to Lee Person, a well-known negro politician:

New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1902.

My Dear Mr. Person: I am glad to have your letter. I need no thanks for what I did in opposing the "Jim Crow" party in Alabama and other Southern States. No self-respecting Republican can tolerate any such attempted departure from the cardinal doctrine of the party. The President has no sympathy with it and you may assure all your friends, and your whole race, that he is as sound on the doctrine of human rights and manhood suffrage as I am.

I shall be glad to hear from you whenever you have anything to communicate. Sincerely yours,

JAMES S. CLARKSON.

It is a fact that the Republican negroes of North Carolina believe Mr. Clarkson to be their defender against the "Lily White" movement. It is also a fact that in that State among the white people there is great perplexity and confusion about the exact relations between Mr. Clarkson and the President. The belief has hitherto been universal in North Carolina that Senator Pritchard not only represented the President in his campaign to start a reformed Republican Party, but that he was undertaking that campaign at the President's request. The appearance of Mr. Clarkson on the scene, the apparent ease with which he thwarts the plans of the so-called "better element," and his assumption of a right to speak for the President, have uprooted the beliefs of the North Carolinians on that subject, and now they do not know whether Clarkson or Pritchard is the President's representative.

Mr. Pritchard himself is quoted as saying that whether the President continues to support him or not, he will go on with his fight to elevate his party in North Carolina. The fact that Mr. Pritchard began his campaign to exclude the negroes after a conference with the President at Oyster Bay was probably what led to the report that he spoke for the President, and not any positive statement to the effect from the Senator.

The impression did prevail, however, in Alabama as well as in North Carolina that the movement to build up a white party there had the President's approval. The Alabama Republicans nominated for Governor J. A. W. Smith, a white lawyer of the highest reputation and ability and began a campaign designed to establish the new white party in public confidence. Some of their leaders were in Washington at the time that Mr. Clarkson brought the three negroes to the White House and succeeded in heading off their bolt. On the same day President Roosevelt appointed as District Attorney in Alabama a Democrat recommended by Booker Washington and other negroes, and "turned down" the new white Republican organization.

The Alabama men did not question the merit of the appointee, but contended that the appointment, coming in the way it did, was a black eye for their movement and must have been intended as such. It was principally disagreeable to them, they said, as a revelation of the fact that their new plan did not have the sympathy of the White House as they had believed it did.

Mr. Clarkson's letter to Lee Person is understood to have had a considerable effect in dissipating the uncertainty prevailing in North Carolina about the President's position and the North Carolinians are coming over to the belief that Clarkson and not Pritchard represents the White House. What effect that will have upon Mr. Pritchard's "perfection" campaign it is too early to say. Many Southern politicians are much more interested in the question of its relation to the politics of 1904.

HOME FOR AGED MINISTERS.

John E. Andrus Offers $50,000 Conditionally as Nucleus—Superannuates' Day of Methodist Church.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church here observed superannuates' day to-day with a special service. John E. Andrus, a member of the church, offered $50,000 if the churches of the New York Conference would raise an additional $100,000 toward the establishment of a permanent fund to provide a home for disabled ministers of the conference.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the church, named Fields Hermance to speak and inaugurate the campaign for this work. Large individual offerings were made. An interesting feature of the occasion was large contributions by representative men of Methodist ancestry, among whom were Norton Otis, Dr. Richard Watson Gilder, whose father, W. H. Gilder, was a Methodist preacher, and John Kendrick Bangs, a grandson of Nathan Bangs, one of the earlier Presidents of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.

Boy Convict Pardoned.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 19.—Willie Evans, said to be the youngest convict in the United States, was pardoned from the penitentiary last night by Gov. Longino.

Willie is now approaching his ninth year, and has been in the prison about one year serving a three-year term on the charge of stealing $300 from a store. There is considerable doubt as to the intention of the boy to steal the money. During his incarceration Willie has saved $9.45 from the tips given him by visitors at the prison.

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Stock Quotations En Route.
Daily closing quotations are displayed on the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

BIG STORM UP THE STATE.

Churches, Barns, and Sheds Destroyed by Fires Due to Lightning in Livingston County.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—Dispatches received to-night from Dansville, Livingston County, say that the storm of Saturday afternoon and night was unusually severe in that vicinity. The lightning was almost incessant throughout the afternoon and evening.

Shortly after the passing of the worst of the storm, the entire country is said to have been illuminated by the glare of fires. Barns and sheds on the Bonner farm, filled with grain and beans; a barn on the Hampton farm, a barn in West Sparta, and a church in Sparta were burned to the ground. Fires have been seen in the direction of Sonyea, but nothing has been learned of the damage in that direction. The loss cannot be estimated until further reports are received, but it will run into the thousands.

Lightning also caused heavy damage at Bath, Steuben County, Saturday night.

MOTHER SEARCHED ALL NIGHT.

Next Morning She Found Her Children, Who Had Disappeared in a Carriage, Safe at Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The police were notified to-day that the two children of Mrs. Frank Owens of West Orange, for whom a general alarm had been sent out early this morning, are safe at home. A horse and surrey belonging to Mrs. L. Dobinson, also of West Orange, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Owens, which had disappeared with the children, a girl of fourteen and a boy of ten, had also turned up all right.

Mrs. Dobinson with Mrs. Owens and the children had driven to the city last night to do some shopping. They left the rig in charge of the children while they visited several stores. When they returned rig and children were gone. As neither of the children had ever handled a reign over a horse the women were greatly alarmed. They searched the neighborhood for a couple of hours and after midnight reported the matter to the police.

They were both hysterical by that time. A general alarm was sent out and until morning officers searched for the missing ones. At an early hour the women went home nearly heartbroken. When they reached there they found the children and rig safe. They had grown tired of waiting and driven home.

CUBANS OPPOSE ANNEXATION.

Editors of Twenty or More Papers Unanimous in Their Replies to a Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 19.—The Wheeling Intelligencer sent to the editors of daily and weekly journals of Cuba a request for their views on the resolution introduced in the American Senate last Winter for the annexation of the island to the United States in the event of willingness of Cubans to become a State in the Union. Replies have been received from twenty or more papers in Havana, Santiago, Manzanillo, Holguin, Puerto Principe, and other cities and towns of the island, and without exception the editors say that the sentiment among the people is against annexation.

Señor Antonio Oms y Sarret, Director of the Holguin Escclar, says:

"My opinion is that the United States have permanently in mind the expansion of their territories, annexing Cuba and appropriating as many of the Lesser Antilles as possible. If we consider this question with all the mistrust that their lack of political sincerity has called forth, I must say that Cuba ought not to be annexed to the United States, of its own accord at least. I am not in favor of annexation; in fact, I am so much against it that should its introduction demand martyrs, I would probably be one of those to sacrifice myself. I would deem this course preferable to following the thorny path (Via Crucis) of the Porto Ricans."

STOLE 30 RAILROAD TICKETS.

Boy Gave Them to Companions, but Their Free Ride Was Cut Short.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 19.—King Wilson, aged thirteen years, planned a fraud here last night that would have staggered older heads. Wilson is employed as night mail carrier, carrying pouches from the Post Office to the station. He carried keys to the Lake Erie and Western Station and had access to the ticket office. Last night he stole thirty first-class tickets to Michigan City and stamped them with the official seal.

This morning he summoned thirty of his chums and proposed giving them all a free trip to Michigan City. On the first train the youngsters got aboard. The conductor was suspicious, but as the tickets were regular he took them up.

In the meantime, after the party had started, Agent J. F. Franks of the lower station discovered the loss of the tickets. He telegraphed ahead, and at a point between Bennett's Switch and Peru the conductor stopped the train and ejected the little adventurers. They walked eighteen miles back home. Wilson, on being arrested, confessed.

NEW JERSEY IN LITERATURE.

Francis Baseley Lee Replies to Librarian Dana of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Francis Baseley Bee, author of "New Jersey as a Colony and a State," takes exceptions to the statement of Charles Cotton Dana, Newark's librarian, that "not one line of pure literature has been written about New Jersey or her people." Mr. Lee says:

"Of course, the term 'good literature' is subject to personal interpretation, but James Fenimore Cooper, born in Burlington of old New Jersey stock, is entitled to consideration when one of his best novels, 'The Water Witch,' deals with the 'Northshore' of Monmouth County.

"Then there have been able critics in America and Europe who admired the rapier thrusts of Francis Hopkinson on Bordentown, the bitter invective of Philip Frenau of Mount Pleasant, or the virulence of the most famous of all Tory satirists, Jonathan Odell of Bardington. And I may remark that the executive messages of Gov. William Livingstone were universally admired and did much to stimulate the cause of American independence.

"Mr. Dana has probably overlooked some of the writings of the sixth President of the College of New Jersey, the Rev. John Witherspoon. These men all wrote about the State of New Jersey—Jerseymen either by birth or adoption.

"Did Mr. Dana ever hear of Paul Leicester Ford, who, though not a Jerseyman, gave to the world 'Janice Meredith,' a tale of New Jersey during the Revolutionary period? Then there are the superb opinions of the late Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, and no less a man than Charles Lamb, spoke with warmth of the elegance of the writings of John Woolman, the most famous of all New Jersey members of the Society of Friends."

For One Dollar Per Year—
The Mercantile Library (Astor Place) delivers books at members' residences.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

MINERS WILL MEET TO-DAY

No Doubt of Their Acceptance of the Arbitration Plan.

Main Question to be Settled After That Is as to Workers Getting Their Old Places.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 19.—Delegates to the anthracite mine workers' convention, which will meet in the Nesbitt Theatre, this city, at 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposition of President Roosevelt to end the strike, began arriving here to-day, and about one-fourth of the 700 or 800 members of the convention are now in the city.

Many of the delegates are instructed in various features of the settlement, but a majority of them will follow the advice and judgment of President Mitchell. There is nothing on the surface to-night that gives the slightest indication that the convention will not vote to send the men to work this week, with the probability still in favor of Thursday as the day of resumption. A noticeable fact among the delegates was their cheerfulness. It was quite evident to observers that they were glad to get together and decide to return to work after the weary idleness of more than five months. None of the delegates who were spoken to regarding the action of to-morrow's convention appeared to have any fear that a hitch might occur which would disarrange the present peaceful trend of affairs.

As already stated in these dispatches, the principal question, outside of the great issue of accepting or rejecting President Roosevelt's proposition, will be that of strikers getting their old places. A large number of the men fear that in the general rush to return to the mines some of them may fail to get work. They want some assurance from the convention that they will be able to get the positions they occupied before the suspension was ordered. It is likely this element from the three districts will join forces and make a concerted fight on the floor of the convention for some specific action. In the face of the fact that the operators are on record as saying that they will not dismiss one man who stood by them during the struggle, it is going to be a serious problem to solve. The debate, it is believed, will take up a great deal of the time of the convention which is expected to last not more than two days.

The meeting, in all likelihood, will be held behind closed doors. President Mitchell will be elected Chairman, and during the first session in an opening speech to the delegates, he will lay before them the plan of arbitration submitted by the President. He will recommend that it be accepted, and the men return to work as quickly as the coal companies can provide work. National Secretary W. B. Wilson will be selected as Secretary, and he will have as assistants the District Secretaries. These Secretaries—John Dempsey of Scranton, John Gallagher of Hazleton, and George Hartlein of Shamokin—probably will be appointed a Committee on Credentials. They were busy at strike headquarters to-day going over the papers. It is hoped by them to be able to make a report by noon to-morrow. So far as they know, there will be no contest on the matter of seating delegates.

The military camp in West Side Park, across the Susquehanna River from this city, again attracted a large Sunday crowd. Dress parade was held as usual, and was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Gobin and his staff. There were no reports of violence at the General's headquarters from any part of the region affected by the strike.

President Mitchell had many callers to-day. Most of the delegates who arrived to-day called and paid their respects, and congratulated him on the near ending of the struggle. Among Mr. Mitchell's callers was Mayor Samuel Jones of Toledo, Ohio.

A delegation consisting of W. M. Garland, formerly President of the American Association of Iron and Steel Workers; Uriah Bellingham, Vice President of District No. 5 of the Mine Workers' Union, and Tom Dodds, Secretary of the same district, all of Pittsburg, also called on the miners' chief. They came East to learn whether the relief fund is to be kept up in that district for the benefit of the hard coal strikers.

Threatening Letters to Mr. Baer.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Oct. 19.—President Baer of the Reading Railway during the height of the excitement growing out of the strike received on an average fifty letters a day, threatening his life and warning him that he would meet all kinds of dreadful fates. While some undoubtedly were the work of illiterate persons and cranks, many seemed to be the work of educated persons.

MR. CLARK WILL ACCEPT.

He Has Not Yet Received Formal Notice of His Appointment as a Strike Arbitrator.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—E. E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, who was chosen as one of the arbitrators of the miners' strike disputes, was here to-day. He said he had not yet received official notice of his selection, as he has been on the road for two weeks, but expects to find it awaiting him when he arrives home to-morrow. Mr. Clark said he would certainly accept, if for no other reason than to avoid the complication and delay that might result from one of the Commissioners declining.

Mr. Clark came here to attend a union meeting that had been called to discuss grievances which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad men seek to have redressed, but which meeting it was decided to postpone until after the mine strike is out of the way. Mr. Clark met with the local lodge of conductors and left for home to-night.

TAMMANY CASH FOR MINERS.

Unions Not to Stop Sending Relief to the Strikers at Present.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, who is a Tammany man, reported at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that Tammany Hall had contributed $5,000 to the striking anthracite miners. A great burst of applause followed.

Delegate Kelly said that the money, which came in the form of a check from John McQuade, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, was now in the hands of the Miners' Relief Committee at Wilkesbarre. The check was made out to the order of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers and sent by James P. Archibald, Recording Secretary of the Central Federated Union, to Mr. Mitchell last Thursday.

Daniel S. Jacobs, Chairman of the Miners' Defense Committee of the central body said that though the end of the coal strike was in sight the committee did not think it advisable to stop the contributions to the strike fund. When the strike was over it would then be a month before the coal miners could draw any of their regular pay.

"We cannot take any action anyway," he continued, "until after the convention of the miners. Mr. Robinson, Secretary of the Defense Committee, sent $3,000 last week to the miners." [Applause.]

Delegate Jacobs warned all labor men about a miners' band which, he said, did not represent the miners. Gustave Simons, Chairman of a sub-committee of the Miners' Defense Committee, appointed for the purpose of arranging benefits and picnics in aid of the strikers, said that $1,116.70 had been sent to the miners on Saturday, this being the proceeds of benefits.

It was announced that more benefits for the miners were being arranged. One was to take place Oct. 31 in Bohemian National Hall, and the other Nov. 2 in the Olympic Theatre.

George Knackmann, First Vice President of the Baltimore Branch of the American Federation of Labor, received the privilege of the floor. He said that the Mayor of Baltimore would attend a benefit in aid of the miners to be given in that city, and that John Mitchell would be present and speak.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, it was announced, had sent its second donation of $1,000 to the striking miners. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 90, it was reported, sent $700, and District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, sent $2,000.

JANITOR KILLS A MAN WHO REFUSED TO MOVE ON.

Wife of the Victim Seriously Ill and Not Told of Her Husband's Death.

Patrick Devanny, thirty-five years old, of 323 West Eleventh Street, was shot last night in front of 704 Washington Street by Francis Reilly, fifty-five years old, of that address. Devanny was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock. Reilly is locked up in the Charles Street Station on a charge of homicide.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel between the two men as to the right of Devanny to stand in front of the house at 704 Washington Street, of which Reilly is the janitor. The shooting, and the incidents leading up to it, were witnessed by Milton Healy, who lives in the Washington Street house and who was standing on the sidewalk in front of the house when the trouble occurred.

According to Healy's story to the police Devanny was standing on the sidewalk in front of the house at 7 o'clock. Reilly came out of the house and stood on the third step of the stoop.

"Get away from here," Reilly said to Devanny.

"What for?" asked Devanny.

"Because you have no right to loiter around here, and besides, I tell you to get away," said Reilly.

"Well, I won't get away for you," replied Devanny. Then some sharp words passed between the men. Devanny stepped toward the stoop and said:

"No, Reilly, you keep your hands in your pockets, for I know what you got there. If you come down off the stoop I'll take that revolver away from you, and blow your head off."

With that Reilly, it is alleged, pulled a revolver from his pocket and held it in the palm of his hand, and said to Devanny:

"There's what I got in my pocket, and I'll show you how it works."

Then, according to Healy, Reilly pointed the revolver directly at Devanny and pulled the trigger. Devanny fell to the sidewalk without a groan.

Roundsman Quinn of the Charles Street Station heard the report of the pistol, and ran to the scene. He found Reilly standing on the stoop with the revolver in his hand, and Devanny lying in an unconscious condition on the sidewalk.

When Reilly was taken to the station house he refused to say a word about the shooting or the incidents leading up to it.

Devanny had a wife and two small children. His wife is seriously ill, and the news of the death of her husband was not broken to her as a fatal result was feared.

FRIGHTENED ORPHAN CHILDREN

Man Entered an Asylum and Threatened to Kill One of the Girl Inmates.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—About 2 o'clock this morning Sadie Shapiro, one of the girl inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, on Clinton Avenue, was awakened by a noise in the dormitory on the third floor, where she and thirteen other little girls were asleep. Looking about she saw the head of a strange man, and she screamed. The man darted forward, seized her by the throat, and threatened to kill her if she made any further outcry. But her screams had already awakened a number of the children, who also began to scream.

The man released the girl and dashed across the hall into a dormitory occupied by thirty-five boys, many of whom had joined in the screaming. Then he sprang through an open window on to a fire escape, and climbed down it to the yard. Nine-year-old Julia Goldberg seized the intruder's leg as he climbed through the window, but was unable to hold on to him.

Superintendent S. Creuselear, who slept in another part of the building, was awakened and saw the man just as he was vaulting a rear fence. The Superintendent, after assuring the frightened children that there was no further danger, telephoned to the police, but the man could not be found.

SYMPATHY WITH MACEDONIANS.

Big Meetings at Sofia and Philippopolis Under the Auspices of the Revolutionary Committee.

SOFIA, Oct. 19.—An open-air meeting here to-day convened by the Macedonian Committee was attended by 10,000 people.

M. Michailowsky, President of the local committee, described Turkish misrule in Macedonia, and was loudly cheered by the gathering. The meeting passed a resolution approving the revolutionary movement and another condemning Turkish atrocities.

It is reported here that Turkish troops have occupied the Kresna Pass, thus becoming masters of the Struma Valley, and that all the insurgent positions are now untenable.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Oct. 19.—There was a large meeting here to-day under the auspices of the Macedonian Committee.

Resolutions were passed requesting Bulgaria to negotiate with the powers in order to secure their mediation for the enforcement in Macedonia of the Berlin treaty.

BOY AND SUNBURST MISSING.

The Police Are Asked to Look for Matthew Allen, Jr.

The Westchester police have sent out a general alarm on account of the disappearance of Matthew Allen, Jr., last evening and the contemporaneous loss of his mother's diamond sunburst, valued at $1,000.

Young Allen is the son of Matthew Allen, the horseman of West Farms Road and Third Avenue, Westchester. Last night he left the family shortly after supper and had not returned when bedtime came. His parents, who were making their final preparations for starting for Europe, instituted a search of the house and discovered that not only was the boy missing, but also the sunburst. Then the police were notified.

Allen, who is nineteen years old, wandered away once before—on Jan. 12, 1901—while he was a student in St. John's College. He was found some days later at Hudson Heights in a badly emaciated condition and could not give a coherent account of himself.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Church in Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 19.—All doubt as to Mrs. Roosevelt's course relative to the sermon in praise of her husband that was preached by the Rev. Mr. Washburn on the occasion of the McKinley memorial service was removed to-day. On the Sunday following the memorial service none of the President's family attended church. A few days afterward came the hurried removal to Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt spent Sunday here to-day and as usual occupied her pew in Christ Church. Mr. Washburn officiated at the service, but he did not preach owing to his throat being affected by a cold.

Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

ASSAULTED ON GOLF LINKS

Walter B. Underwood Arrested for Hitting Another Player.

His Ball Lost After a Long Drive, He Uttered a Remark That Was Resented—Used His Putter.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 19.—On the links of the Erwin Park Golf Club here one of the players was struck by another with a putter at noon to-day. A big gash was cut in the assaulted man's head, and for a time it was feared that the skull had been fractured, but the attending physicians say to-night that it is probably not the case. Two or three days must pass before they can speak decisively concerning the injury.

Walter B. Underwood, a lawyer who has office on Broad Street, Manhattan, and a home here, is now under arrest, having been charged with the assault. He will have a hearing on Thursday. The injured man is Benjamin E. Hampton, a young man who lives on Walnut Street, this place, and is employed in New York City.

Many players were on the Erwin Park links this morning, and among them were the two men named and Jesse Hampton, a brother of Benjamin. The three were playing, the Hampton brothers together and a stroke or so ahead of Mr. Underwood, and others were going over the links, all being pretty well bunched, just before the assault.

From the stories told by those who were on the links, it appears that Mr. Underwood made a particularly long drive to one of the holes, and that when he came up his ball was not to be found. He declared that it landed close to the hole, and accused the Hamptons. Those who were present have interpreted what was said in different ways. Some declared that the intimation was that one of the Hamptons had stolen the ball, while others said that what Mr. Underwood meant was that because the ball had landed close to the hole one of them had appropriated it to save himself a stroke.

Benjamin Hampton grew somewhat heated at the remark, and demanded that Mr. Underwood apologize. To that Mr. Underwood retorted, as reported, "I'll apologize," and at the same moment, taking a quick swing with his putter, he struck Benjamin Hampton across the forehead with it. Hampton fell with the blood running from the wound, that had been inflicted, and Jesse Hampton attempted to attack Underwood, but the other golfers restrained him.

Messengers were sent for physicians and the police. Hampton was carried to the clubhouse and cared for, and afterward was removed to his home. Mr. Underwood was arrested and later was released under bail, after a charge of assault and battery had been entered against him.

EX-GOV. BUDD PREDICTS A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

The Californian Says He Found the General State of Feeling Across the Continent Anti-Republican.

Ex-Gov. James H. Budd of California reached New York yesterday. He comes particularly to make a speech at the Democratic Congressional rally in Madison Square Garden Oct. 27. He will speak to-night in the Ninth and Eleventh Assembly Districts in the interest of William R. Hearst. Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco will also address these meetings. Mayor Schmitz comes, it is said, as the representative of organized labor.

Ex-Gov. Budd believes firmly that the coming Congressional election will be a great victory for the Democratic Party.

"This is a struggle of enormous importance," he said yesterday. "It is to the Democrats that the people look for control of the trusts and for protection from the rapacious and immensely powerful combines that have become so tyrannical.

"Some fear has been expressed by timid people that the election of a Democratic House of Representatives would not be of value to the people at this time because the control of the Senate and the Presidency remains Republican. This is a particularly fallacious view. It will be remembered that the inter-State commerce bill, which, whatever its faults, is still the only National measure that gives anything approaching control of the railroads, was the work of the Democratic Congress at the session which preceded the election of Grover Cleveland as President, and I look to the next Congress to leave as great a monument.

"The House will be able by the passage of anti-trust and tariff reduction laws to place the responsibility for the continuance of the present conditions squarely upon the Republican Senate, and if that Senate fails to do its part in giving the people the protection they so sorely need the people will pronounce their verdict at the elections two years from now.

"I am convinced that this condition is fully appreciated all over the country, and to that fact I attribute the symptoms of a sweeping Democratic victory. At present we have not a single Democrat among the seven Representatives from California. It is certain to my mind that this election will give us at least four, and I learned as I traveled eastward that that was the general state of feeling clear across the continent."

GREETS IRISH ENVOYS.

Boston Hears Speeches by John E. Redmond, M. P., and Others Denouncing England's Policy.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Ireland's foes were denounced by speakers at two meetings in Symphony Hall and the Hollis Street Theatre to-night, when John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party; Michael Davitt, the venerable Irish leader; John Dillon, M. P., and Edward Blake, M. P., who are envoys to the National Convention in Faneuil Hall to-morrow, were tendered a reception under the auspices of the United Irish League.

At Symphony Hall Mr. Redmond expressed the gratitude of the Irish envoys for the reception. He said that all the power and wealth of the English nation is being used in a reckless attempt to crush the spirit of freedom in Ireland.

Mr. Redmond said the envoys were here to secure the generous support of the many millions of the Irish race in this country. He would show that the movement was of a practical character, and was being contested on wise and practical lines. He said that never in the history of the Irish Party was it as united as it was to-day in the House of Commons, and that if all the leaders were to be imprisoned Nationalists in every city, town, hamlet, and district would spring up and fill their places.

Mr. Blake denounced the burden of taxation which England had placed upon Ireland, referring especially to the heavy taxes imposed on the Irish people to raise funds for the carrying on of the South African war, a cause, he said, in which the people of Ireland had no sympathy. Messrs. Dillon, Finerty, and Davitt also spoke.

A series of resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Redmond's policy and the actions of his party and denouncing England's policy of coercion were unanimously adopted.

The Regulation of Trusts.
Forty-three expert college teachers give their opinions on this important subject in The Evening Post of to-day, Monday, Oct. 20. On sale at all news stands.—Adv.

RACE RIOT IN ALABAMA.

Three Whites and Eight Negroes Reported Killed—Capture of Powder Magazine.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 19.—Three white men and eight negroes are reported to have been killed in a race riot at Littleton, Ala., a small town twenty-five miles southwest of this city, to-night. The number of wounded has not been ascertained.

A special train carrying Sheriff Andrew W. Burgen and ten deputies left for the scene of the riot at 11 o'clock to-night.

The riot is said to have been caused by a crowd of negroes attacking a white woman who was passing over a railroad bridge en route home from a visit to a neighbor.

As soon as the white citizens of the town learned of the attack they began the search for the woman's assailants. The negroes refused to deliver the assailants and armed themselves and awaited attack. When the posse arrived the negroes opened fire, killing three of the officers. The deputies returned the fire, killing eight negroes.

Owing to the large number of negroes, who outnumbered the whites ten to one, the posse was forced to retreat.

The negroes are reported to be in complete possession of the town and have intrenched themselves. They have captured a powder magazine, the property of a coal company, and are strongly fortified.

PERSIAN COURT'S JOURNEY TO WELCOME THE SHAH.

A Remarkable Procession to the Frontier to Meet His Majesty on His Return Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times publishes a description by its special correspondent at Teheran of the hurried journey of the whole of the Shah's Court along the Teheran-Resht Road in order to welcome his Majesty at the frontier. The correspondent says:

"It was the strangest of pictures, the finest spectacle the eye of the artist, enamored of quaint contrasts, or of the student, searching for the unchanging East, could hope to light upon.

"For hours at a time streamed past a ceaseless procession of camels, mules, horses, and carts laden with paraphernalia. After the advance guard of Russian-drilled cavalry came a regiment of infantry, slouching along the road in every variety of patched and tattered uniform, once sky blue. Some of them wore two shoes of different pattern, most of them none. The majority were old men and mere boys. Rifles of all patterns were stuck promiscuously on the back of any unobjecting mule. Each large band instrument crowned, in solitary grandeur, the load of a pack camel.

"When a mishap necessitated repacking a load in the middle of the road one got a glimpse of costly carpets, of tents with walls of many colors, of robes of honor, silken embroideries, quilted bedding. Here and there a silver ewer or piece of gaudy French furniture, tied on loosely with a bit of string, kept clanking at the side of a mule.

"Officers of the Household, with silver staves; flunkeys in scarlet coats, high State officials in full-waisted black coats, mullahs with green and white turbans, Persian ladies shrouded in ample black dominos and with thick white veils, jostled in bewildering confusion along the roads or sat in groups in the rest houses.

"Further on were the two huge camps of the imperial harem, suddenly commanded by telegram from Europe to meet the Shah at the frontier.

"The total cost of this motley pilgrimage was probably £40,000 or £50,000."

SENATOR MASON'S DENIAL.

Brands as False the Story That He Has Made a Deal with Illinois Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—Senator William E. Mason denied to-day the story sent out by the Democrats that he has made a combination with that party to control the next Legislature. He said, however, that he was not going to worry about the election of the Republican county ticket, although he had no intention of helping the Democrats. His interest is in legislative candidates, he said.

"Chairman Hopkins of the Democratic State Committee told the exact truth when he branded as absurd the story that I have made a combination with the Democrats on the Senatorial question," declared Mr. Mason. "I am a Republican, and intend to be re-elected as a Republican.

"So far as the Republican county ticket is concerned I have no official knowledge such a ticket exists. The Republican State and County Committees have announced that they will not permit me to speak for it, so I will not force my support on the ticket."

DR. WEBB'S HOUSE PARTY.

Gathers at Shelburne Farms, Vt., for the Opening of the Pheasant Shooting Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 19.—A large house party, consisting of prominent people from Canada, New York and Massachusetts, is at Shelburne Farms to-night, the guests of Dr. W. Seward Webb, awaiting the opening of the pheasant shooting season to-morrow morning. Among those present are:

Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Minto; his private secretary, Arthur Guise, and his aide de camp, Capt. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Louis Webb, Miss Bettie Metcalf, Gordon Fellows of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence and Miss Lawrence of Groton, Mass.; James A. Burden, Jr., of Lexington, Mass., and Gregory Elliott of England.

There is an unusually large number of pheasants in Dr. Webb's private grove this year, and the sport promises to be good. A corps of men have been secured to frighten the birds from their covers, and they will be shot as they fly from place to place.

New York to Chicago Between Business Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

THE MAD MULLAH AGAIN SUCCESSFUL

British Force Is in a Most Perilous Situation.

Two British Officers and Fifty Men Killed in a Battle—Col. Swayne Retreating on Bohotleh.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Foreign Office has issued an undated dispatch from Col. Cobbe, commanding one of the British columns operating against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. The dispatch was forwarded through the British Vice Consul at Berbera. The British forces engaged were composed of native troops and levies. Col. Cobbe says:

"My force reached Erego this morning. When about one day's march north of Mudug it was attacked in the thick bush. Two advances were made, and the enemy were beaten back in the morning. Their losses were heavy, and we captured 100 rifles. Our force then proceeded to collect animals for transportation purposes to join the detachment at the stockade camp. In the afternoon a reconnaissance was made, and, after sharp fighting, the enemy were again driven off.

"I deeply regret to report the following casualties: Col. Phillipps and Capt. Angus and 50 men killed and about 100 men wounded. The latter include Capt. Howard and Lieut. Everett, but both are doing well. There were severe losses among the transport and riding camels. The force will reach the stockade camp to-morrow, and will advance to attack the enemy."

The Vice Consul also telegraphs the substance of a later dispatch from Col. Swayne, the British Commander in Chief, who says that as a result of fighting at Erego on Oct. 6, which was very severe, the Somali levies are considerably shaken. The Mullah, who is said to be in communication with Kail and Inger, in the direction of the Webbe River, is bringing up reinforcements from all sides.

Col. Swayne is much hampered owing to the necessity of transporting the wounded and water. He is retiring on Bohotlen, the British headquarters. He asks that 600 more reliable troops be dispatched from Berbera forthwith.

The serious reverse in Somaliland places the small British force there, of about 3,000 men of doubtful reliability, in an exceedingly perilous situation.

Since the beginning of Col. Swayne's second campaign against the Mullah last May little has been heard of the expedition. The present dispatches seem to show that the British were retreating from the Italian frontier northward when the Mullah attacked them at Erego.

With the Mullah's large force harissing him, Col. Swayne has to retreat to Bohotleh, 150 miles distant, and probably 100 miles further, to Burao, the principal British frontier post. Even if the retreat is successful, the march must be made under a scorching sun and over an arid and roadless desert.

The gravest anxiety will be felt until further news is received. The entire expedition will have to be repeated on a much larger scale.

Col. Swayne is accompanied by over twenty white officers, and has with him some Maxim guns and some seven-pounders.

The Mullah's success will set the whole Ogaden and Dolbahanta country aflame. Trade returns at Berbera and Bulhar have shown an enormous decrease since the operations of the Mullah cut off access to the rich markets of Ogaden and Dolbahanta.

It was announced by Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, in Parliament last Summer that the Italians were co-operating with Col. Swayne, but, as the dispatches made public yesterday do not mention Italian help, it is supposed that some local difficulty was found in arranging for the co-operation.

The Times and other newspapers this morning publish editorial articles on the Somaliland situation, and warn the Government against any further half-heartedness or half measures, which, they say, have already cost so dear, in either breaking the back of the present rising or in the future pacification of the country.

It is just a year since the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, East Africa, was left in peace as the monarch of the country around Lasadi, having checked a British column under Col. Swayne and caused an Abyssinian expedition, which was to co-operate with the British, to return starving to its own country.

It was stated Nov. 11 last that a conservative estimate of the Mad Mullah's forces placed them at 40,000, including 5,000 cavalry. He had also in his possession nearly three thousand modern rifles, presumably obtained from French traders. On that date it was moreover announced from the British Foreign Office that the Government "deems it inexpedient to send a fresh expedition against him, as he has been rendered practically hors de combat, his followers dispersed, and he himself a wanderer among hostile tribes."

Evidently Downing Street reconsidered the matter, for a new expedition was sent against the arch-brigand of Somaliland, and Col. Swayne is again in command. The Colonel has established his headquarters at Bohotleh, 210 miles across the desert from Berbera. He has a picked flying column with him, and, according to advices received at the Foreign Office Oct. 10, he was shortly to be reinforced by the Second King's African Rifles from British Central Africa, who, to reach him, made a forced march

SAYS THAT CASTRO IS NOT VICTORIOUS

Statement of a Venezuelan Revolutionary Leader.

He Declares That the Rebels Retreated So as to Oblige the President to Withdraw from La Victoria.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Oct. 19.—One of the leaders of the Matos revolution in Venezuela, who is at present in Curaçao, has furnished an explanation of the retreat of the revolutionary army from La Victoria.

He says the rebels only abandoned the fight after being convinced that La Victoria was impregnable and after President Castro had refused to come out and attack them outside. Twice did the revolutionary General, Mendoza, attempt to force Castro to take the offensive, and twice the President refused.

When the rebel reinforcements arrived at La Victoria on Thursday Castro and his forces were located at a point on the German railroad. The rebels made a détour of the city and cut off the only road of retreat open to the Government forces. The latter were then short of ammunition, and without the arrival of a train bringing them 500,000 cartridges it is believed they would have been annihilated. Preparations for their retreat had already been ordered.

The revolutionists stationed near Caracas, some 1,200 men under the command of Gen. Ramos, are alone responsible for the retreat of Gen. Mendoza. They permitted the train carrying ammunition to the Government to leave Caracas and reach La Victoria. This train had an escort of only 100 men. The men under Ramos did not attack it, nor did they destroy one of the many bridges between Caracas and La Victoria over which the railroad runs.

An added proof that the Government suffered terribly in the Victoria fight from the repeated attacks of the rebels is found in the fact that Castro does not pursue Mendoza. The latter's plan in withdrawing from La Victoria is to oblige Castro to abandon the position he holds there.

The rebels suffered losses, but the Government did also. President Castro's forces, it is declared, are reduced to 3,100 men, while Gen. Matos still has 9,000 men in the field. It was not a rout of the rebels, but a methodical retreat.

In conclusion, the rebel officer said that the revolutionists within a few days would be found near Caracas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In a telegram to the State Department, dated Caracas, Oct. 18, and received here this afternoon, Minister Bowen stated that the revolutionary army had withdrawn from near La Victoria, but that it was believed the battle was not ended.

A later dispatch, dated 10:45 A. M. to-day, from the same source, stated that the battle had ended with no decisive result.

Mr. Bowen states that the Government troops still hold Valencia.

SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN OF TRANSVAAL FARMERS.

System Being Introduced to Provide Education in Districts Remote from Towns and Villages.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Transvaal Education Department, says The Times's correspondent at Pretoria, has to cope with the problem of providing schools for a large number of children living on farms at a distance from towns and villages.

No final plan has as yet been adopted, but it has been found possible to start five farm schools in the Transvaal, groups of farms having guaranteed from twenty to thirty pupils for each school.

Two teachers are sent to the farm indicated as the most suitable for holding the school, taking with them a marquee, furniture, rations, &c.

In cases where it is impossible to collect more than a dozen children some system of pupil-teachers will have to be introduced, and at the same time efforts will be made to attract children to the ward schools, where they can be boarded.

The correspondent says that, though the expenditure for education is not productive pecuniarily, it is to be hoped that a generous policy will be pursued, as education must be regarded as a means for the ultimate pacification of the country.

A TREACHEROUS MANDARIN.

Official Sent to Hu-Nan to Protect Missionaries Was Responsible for the Murder of Mr. Lewis.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Of the six Hu-Nan officials responsible for the recent murders of missionaries, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, the military Mandarin is the most guilty, because, though specially sent to protect the missionaries, he directly sacrificed the life of Mr. Lewis.

The Mandarin shut the door of his yamen in Mr. Lewis's face when the missionary, escaping from the mob, fled to him for protection.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Fez to The Times says that 500 Berbers of the Zimmur tribe, having failed to rush the camp of the Government troops at Mekinez, returned there offering submission. They were informed that no terms would be concluded with them until the Sultan and his army arrived in their district.

GRAIN BLOCKED IN RUSSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—About 200,000 tons of grain, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, are blocked in a goods siding below Kieff, owing to the incompetency of the Southwestern Railway. Hundreds of tons of valuable fruit have been sold for next to nothing, and at various sidings cattle and swine are feeding on produce intended for the market. The correspondent says that the poor peasant will in the long run have to bear a considerable share of the heavy loss.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The Giornale d'Italia announces that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will come to Italy in December, escorted by a Russian squadron.

Foreign Warships Leave Gonaives.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 19.—The town of Gonaives is quiet. Gen. St. Foix Colin, commander of the Government forces there, is maintaining order. There are still a great number of refugees in the foreign Consulates. The family of the late Admiral Killick is in the German Consulate. The marine guards which were landed from the foreign warships last week to protect the Consulates have gone back to their vessels. The United States cruiser Cincinnati has started for Port de Paix, the French cruiser d'Assas has left for Port-au-Prince, and the German cruiser Falke has gone to Cape Haitien.

SERVIAN MONARCHS SNUBBED.

Fresh Postponement of Their Visit to Russia May Be Due to the Czarina.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—According to an article in the Kronstadt Vestnik, quoted by the Odessa correspondent of The Times, a Chinese edict has been issued permitting the establishment in the Chinese provinces contiguous to Asiatic Russia of schools to teach the Russian language. The sons of Chinese officials are to be sent to Russia in order to equip themselves as managers and teachers of the schools.

PESTILENCE AT COLON.

Yellow Fever and Smallpox Break Out Among the Colombian Troops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19.—The steamship Orinoco, from Colon, which reached here to-day, brings the report that yellow fever and smallpox have broken out among the forces of the Colombian Government at Colon.

There are said to be ten deaths daily from these diseases among the soldiers at Colon.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS UNPAID.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—There was a demonstration in Hyde Park to-day by several thousand reservists from South Africa, who demanded prompt payment of their arrears of pay and assistance in obtaining work.

EUROPEANS MADE TO QUIT FEZ?

MADRID, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Liberal from Tangier says that all Europeans have been expelled from Fez.

MASCAGNI'S LAST APPEARANCE.

The Sunday Night Concert at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Signor Mascagni made his last appearance in New York, for the present, at any rate, in a popular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. The affair had all the worst characteristics of Sunday night concerts by opera companies and few of their redeeming qualities, and redounded very little to the credit of any of those concerned in it. The audience, a fairly numerous one, in which, as usual, Signor Mascagni compatriots formed a largely preponderating element, was enthusiastic, and was insistent upon the reappearance of most of the solo performers; but it must be said to the credit of the conductor that he had the right idea of the fitness of things under such circumstances in requiring the repetition of solo numbers rather than the addition of others.

The programme, of course, had a large preponderance of Italian numbers, but it was lessened by the substitution of the "Tannhäuser" overture for the only number upon it that promised anything of the interest of novelty—two of the entracte pieces from Signor Mascagni's new music to Hall Caine's dramatization of his "Eternal City," because, as it was announced, of the non-arrival of the music. It was a fearful and wonderful performance, as those who have heard the previous achievements of this remarkable body of players had reason to expect, in which each several instrument seemed to vie with all the others in a vain pursuit of the pitch, and altogether emitted a curiously thin trickle of tone, except as to the brass instruments, which made up in strenuousness for what the rest lacked. Signor Mascagni struggled manfully, but in vain. In the "William Tell" overture, being more at home, the results were correspondingly better.

Signor Caffetti sang the romanza from "Luisa Miller," Signor Pinto an aria from Bottesini's "Ero e Leandro," for both of which Signor Mascagni played the accompaniment upon the pianoforte, and Signor Paoli the narrative from the last act of "Lohengrin," with the orchestra. Then a change was made in the programme, and in place of Signora Bianchini Cappelli, Signor Campana, an excellent baritone, not named on the programme, sang an Italian air in admirable style and with good voice. It was a performance that deserved more than the silence accorded it on the printed announcement. Signor Navarrini, another one of the few really good singers of the company, sang Leporello's "Madamini" air from "Don Giovanni," with orchestra. The programme was closed with the conorous and effective introduction to "Iris."

MISS MARBURY RETURNS.

Tells What She Has Done Abroad and Purpose to Do.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury, the play broker, who has been in Europe for the past seven months, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis.

"I have covered everything in the way of new plays in Paris," she said. "I witnessed the first night of 'The Eternal City' in London. It was a colossal success. I have brought over a number of new musical plays, among others 'Toledad,' 'The English Daisy,' 'The Dog Trainer,' and 'Mme. La Presidente,' the last named of which has created a great furor in Paris and is the latest French hit.

"The last few weeks I have been busy arranging about Irving's production of Sardou's 'Dante.' It will be produced in London first and then brought to this country. I have perfected arrangements with Ahn of Germany for all the plays he controls, and have arranged for control of all Giacosa's plays. This last is very important, as heretofore we have not had the pick of the Italian plays. Hereafter I shall have all the Italian markets covered. I have also arranged to control all of Ghoudens's musical plays."

When You Read

"Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n" on the label of a bottle of beer, you are assured of having the pure product of the best brewery in the world, where highest quality is insisted upon and maintained at any cost. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., wholesale dealers, New York.—Adv.

MOORS LOSE TERRITORY

France Is to Retain the Whole Region in Dispute.

But the Sultan Rejects the French Proposal for Preferential Frontier Customs Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says that the Algerian-Moroccan frontier question has been satisfactorily settled, a frontier having been agreed upon. The Moroccan and French Governments also promise mutual assistance in preventing smuggling and in collecting import and export duties.

France gets the disputed districts she already occupies, but the Sultan refused to entertain the French proposal for preferential import and export duties at the frontier customs posts, considering that to grant them would be contrary to existing treaties.

An expedition under M. Flamant, said to be "scientific" in character, but provided with a military escort, came into conflict in December, 1899, with the inhabitants of Insalah, the chief village of the district of Tidikelt, lying to the northeast of Twat proper, and some 300 miles to the south of El Golea, the most southerly French military station in Algeria. The natives were defeated, and Insalah was permanently occupied by French troops.

An article in The London Times of Jan. 17, 1900, described the occupation as bringing under French control the whole series of oases commonly known as Twat, from which the nomad tribes of the Sahara draw their main food supplies in the shape of dates. Twat, which has considerable quantities of subterranean water, has always been a chief centre of Saharan trade.

In March, 1900, the French gained another victory, as a result of which Ingar was occupied, and the following month Igli, on the Wadi-Saura River, was taken by a strong column. As this point commands the route from Morocco to the oases, the Sultan of Morocco at once lodged with the powers a protest against the occupation. He claimed that the Twat region was within the Moroccan sphere and alleged that France's action had violated the treaty of 1845, by which the frontiers of Morocco and Algeria were regulated.

On July 2 the French Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declared that the territory claimed by the Sultan belonged to France. Igli, said the Premier, was of great strategic importance and the railway would eventually be carried to that point.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

It Is Believed the Reichstag's Time Is Being Wasted—Socialists Will Profit by Popular Indignation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The German Socialists realize, say the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that, whatever may be the fate of the Tariff bill, they will reap a rich harvest of votes at the general election in consequence of the indignation of the Democracy at the proposals of the Agrarian majority to impose what is considered excessive taxation upon "the food of the people."

The correspondent says there is little prospect of any of the schemes of the Government or the Agrarians being carried, the National Liberals being the only party almost unanimously supporting the Government Tariff bill.

The opinion is widespread, adds the correspondent, that the situation is becoming intolerable and that there is no object in wasting the time of the Reichstag and the energies of the Government representatives upon an enterprise seemingly foredoomed to failure.

SIGNS FOR THE NEW YORKS.

Merle T. Adkins, Milwaukee's Crack Pitcher, Secured for the American League Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Merle T. Adkins, one of the mainstays of the Western League team in this city, the past season, has signed a contract to pitch for the proposed New York American League baseball team next year.

Adkins is one of the most popular baseball players in the West. He was for years the standby of the Beloit College baseball nine, and it was largely through his skill in the box that the little State line school took a premier position in the West.

Clarence Beaumont, the red-topped fielder, who has been one of the sensations of the past season, is said to be favorably disposed toward a season in New York, and Henry Killilea, who succeeded in signing Adkins for the new team, is said to be authorized to offer the fleet Badger $5,000 for his next season's services.

ARRAIGNS BISHOP POTTER.

Lady Henry Somerset Criticises His Alleged Remarks on the Matter of Intemperance.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—In the course of an address to-day before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in convention here, Lady Henry Somerset arraigned Bishop Potter for the published statement, a part of which she read from a newspaper, that the poor people and laboring men live such contracted and monotonous lives that he does not blame them for occasionally getting drunk just to even things up. This was greeted with a storm of hisses.

She said that it must first be assumed that Bishop Potter was correctly quoted, which she herself doubted. If he really said the words, or even words that were of the same general purport, it was a strange perversion of the Christian ministry, she said. A clergyman should not rail at those who are striving to uplift the downtrodden, but he should go to the multimillionaires of New York and ask them to give of their millions toward the establishment of something that would go toward ameliorating the humdrum condition of monotony.

Albert C. Bostwick's Condition.

Albert C. Bostwick, the well-known automobilist, upon whom Saturday at Dr. Bull's private hospital, in Thirty-third Street, the second operation for an abscess in the head was performed, was said to be resting easily last night, and the best hopes were entertained of his recovery.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

THE SECOND AMERICAN REVOLUTION!

In 1773 Americans threw a cargo of Tea overboard to show their contempt for foreign customs. History now repeats itself! To-day Americans are throwing foreign ALE "overboard"—simply because EVANS' ALE IS BETTER. The second revolution began with the bottling of

EVANS' ALE

by its makers at the brewery. You would have to pay as high for Evans' Ale as for foreign brands if its brewers followed the English custom of allowing outsiders to do the bottling.

You Don't Drink Labels—You Drink Ale for the Ale Itself!

ALL DEALERS AND RESTAURANTS SELL EVANS' ALE.
Brewed For Past 116 Years By C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St.

P. D.
Very Best French Corset.
NEW STRAIGHT FRONT MODELS:—
No. 1536 for medium figure.....$2.00
No. 579 for medium figure.....$2.50
No. 2038 deep hip for medium figure.....$3.00
No. 1593 for medium figure.....$3.00
No. 1903 deep hip for medium figure.....$3.25
No. 1940 deep hip for slender figure.....$3.75
No. 1950 deep hip for stout figure.....$4.50
No. 689 for stout figure.....$5.00
NOTE.—The P. D. is a genuine French corset—recognized and accepted by American women as the best corset sold in this country. The foremost dealers have P. D. in styles suited to every figure and to every fashion. The important thing is to ask for and insist upon the P. D. The trade supplied by
JOSEPH BECKEL & CO.,
Sole Agents for P. D. Corsets,
434, 436, 438 Broadway, New York.

POLICE KNEW NOTHING OF LIVELY STREET ROW.

Two Men Were Stabbed and Many Others Battered—The "Flower" of the Upper West Side and the "Elite" of the Upper East Side in Battle.

Two men stabbed and a score or more young men and women more or less battered up as to noses and eyes were the results of a lively street fight waged for a quarter of an hour early yesterday morning between rival delegations of west siders and east siders at Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue. The police knew nothing about it.

It was all because somebody threw somebody else over the rear platform of a Second Avenue car when the crowd was on its way home from a dance in Greenpoint about 5:30 o'clock. The "flower" of the upper west side, eighteen strong, with their "steadies," and the "élite" of the upper east side, twenty-two strong, with their "steadies," went to the dance.

There was considerable rivalry throughout the evening, and very nearly a lot of trouble on the East Twenty-third Street ferryboat when one of the "steadies" in the west side party said she had been insulted by one of the "élite" of the east side.

This caused an extended exchange of compliments, but the breach was mended for the time being, and the "flower" of the upper west side, their "steadies," the "élite" of the upper east side, their "steadies," and several others boarded a car.

At Second Avenue the Upper East Siders started to leave the car, and in the course of the proceeding some Upper West Siders threw one of them over the back platform into the street. Then the West Siders gave the signal to go ahead to the other side of the avenue.

Meanwhile the upper eastsider had landed on his head and did not like it. So, when a mixed company came back to see how he was getting along, he punched the first to arrive on the nose.

Then everybody mixed up, and the "steadies" of the upper west siders encouraged their champions, while the "steadies" of the upper east siders encouraged theirs. Finally somebody made a mistake and hit a "steady," and then these latter joined in the mêlée.

A crowd of a hundred people had gathered on the sidewalk by this time to watch the fun, and a few timorous persons went in a vain search for a policeman. Suddenly a shout went up:

"I'm stabbed!"

And he was sure enough stabbed, although it appeared that his subsequent dramatic tumble to the sidewalk was rather for effect than for inability to stand, because the "stab" was only a cut over the eye. Pretty soon another shout went up:

"I'm stabbed, too."

This time it was an outsider, who said that he intervened to prevent one of the young women from being knocked down. The outsider was an old man, but he jumped on the west sider, who was about to hit the woman east sider, with a vigor that would have done credit to fewer years.

But they were too many for him, and he went down in the ruck, while the woman east sider went looking for more trouble. After he had declared himself stabbed he made a speech.

"I'd shed my last drop of blood to protect a woman from being hit by a brute of a man," was the burden of his remarks. But he did not have a chance to reach his peroration, because some one fired a half dozen shots in the air from a revolver, and all hands, thinking it the police, fled from a common enemy.

The haven was Car No. 1,387 of the Second Avenue line, and a final separation was effected amid threats of a renewal of the conflict.

Only one of the stabbed individuals turned up for cataloguing afterward. This was a young man with a cut over the eye—he who had tumbled to the sidewalk after receiving his coup de grace—who went to the Bellevue Hospital at 6 o'clock to have the wound dressed.

He refused to stay, and although his name still remains a secret, it was learned that he lives in the house of a Mrs. Wanamaker, at 305 Avenue C. Mrs. Wanamaker said he was brought home after the fight, but that she did not see him after his visit to the hospital.

A single west sider, said to be named "Eddie," was reported to have been stabbed in the leg. The aged person who would give the last drop of his blood to save a woman didn't show up again.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the East Twenty-second Street Station, a block from the scene of the tragedy, and the police said that they knew nothing about it and did not believe that there was much of a fight anyway. But the "élite" of the upper east side and the "flower" of the upper west side, together with their respective "steadies," disagree with them.

PRICE OF COAL DROPPING.

The first decisive drop in the retail price of anthracite, which goes into effect in the metropolitan district outside of Brooklyn to-day, will bring the price down, according to some of the Brooklyn dealers, to what has been the actual selling price in Brooklyn for some weeks. The Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Manhattan takes in the Bronx and Richmond, as well as some of the New Jersey towns, but does not include Brooklyn, which has a retail coal dealers' association of its own. Several of the Brooklyn dealers say that they have not charged more than $15 a ton for anthracite for some time, though in Manhattan it was quoted at $21 and as high as $25.

J. M. Bacon of Bacon & Co., retail coal dealers, corner of Reid and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, was not very sanguine yesterday as to the prospects of coal being plentiful this Winter. He said that little or no coal was in stock, and that the quantities said recently to be in the yards of some of the Manhattan dealers were wide of the mark.

"One yard," he said, "is quoted as having 700 tons. Now, I question if there is a dealer in the Greater New York who has more than 250 tons. How we will fill our contracts I am sure I don't know. There may be some relief in a fortnight or so, but it would be impossible to have the regular Winter's supply of coal this year in time for the Winter.

"When there is the normal production the smallest dealer can get coal at the circular price the same as the largest dealers. Latterly we have not been getting coal at circular prices, however. We had to pay what we could and we were not encouraging trade in the meantime."

HOTEL CLERK MISSING, SUM OF $1,000 ALSO GONE.

Sickle's Wife and Children Sent to Philadelphia a Few Days Ago, the Police Learn.

Horatio G. Sickle, thirty years old, recently employed as a night clerk at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, has been missing from his desk since an early hour yesterday morning. According to the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station, the sum of $1,000 is also missing, and Sickle is wanted to clear up the matter of its disappearance.

The police say that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Silvey, a hallboy employed at the hotel, rushed into the station and told Sergt. Jordan, who was then on duty, that Sickle had left the hotel and taken $1,000 with him. The boy said that he had been on duty about the hotel all night, and that about 4 o'clock he noticed Sickle was not behind the desk. He looked about the hotel for him, but found no trace of the clerk.

According to the police description of Sickle he is thirty years old, married, and has two children, living at 137 East Thirty-first Street. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, smooth shaven, with dark complexion, hair, and eyes, and when last seen wore a black sack suit and black derby hat.

Detectives Corr, Smith, Fisher, and Sheehan went to Sickle's home where they found that everybody had gone. Mrs. Sickle, Corr said he had learned, had been sent with the children to Philadelphia some days ago. Corr also said that from information he had gathered at the hotel and other sources he believed Sickle had also gone to Philadelphia, and that consequently the police of that city had been asked to look for the missing clerk. Mrs. Sickle, he said, had lived there before her marriage.

The missing money is said by the police to belong partly to the hotel management and to be partly money deposited with the hotel for safe keeping.

Sergt. Jordan at the East Twenty-second Street Station said last night that he had learned unofficially that Sickle had been located in Philadelphia.

Capt. Titus was seen at his home, and said he knew nothing of it. He pretended to telephone to Police Headquarters, and afterward told reporters that they had not heard of any such disappearance at the Detective Bureau. The East Twenty-second Street police said that the Detective Bureau knew "all about it."

TO COLONIZE THE INSANE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—An unusual attempt at colonization is that being undertaken by the Massachusetts Board of Insanity. The board is establishing a settlement of insane people, starting off with fifteen persons, in Western Massachusetts, at the junctions of the towns of Gardner, Westminster, and Ashburnham. Here in the centre of a tract of hundreds of acres near the Taconic Hills, it is hoped to make a settlement that will accommodate the mildly insane, affording them opportunity to work out in the open air and secure all aids to recovery.

A complete array of buildings is to be forthwith erected, and every modern facility for treating the patients will be at command and where each will assist in the maintenance of all.

When all the plans are completed thousands of patients can be accommodated, each being assigned to a working group under competent instruction.

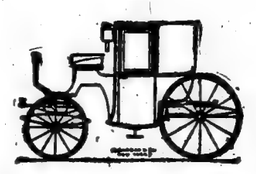

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Carriage Builders.

Through years of careful and scientific building of high-grade carriages the name FLANDRAU has been associated with all that is best in vehicle production.

The present exhibit at our new and spacious Repository is the largest and most complete in the country. It embraces all the latest types of carriages so conveniently arranged that a thorough inspection is positively assured.

406-412 Broome St.,
Just east of Broadway.
4th Ave. cars pass our corner.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING THE FALL AND WINTER WEIGHTS OF
BETALPH UNDERWEAR
(Exclusive Brand)
FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
(Second Floor.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, and Sixth Avenue, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave. 59th & 60th St.

To-day's Store News.

Sharp, crisp values abound throughout this vast establishment for the profit of the prudent shopper. The bargains below could not be more forceful or emphatic. Read and consider them.

Cloth Waists $5.98
Handsome Prunella cloth made in the latest mode with tailor stitched pleats prettily edged with silk cord and effectively trimmed with steel buttons; collar is garnished with embroidered taffeta silk.

Dress Goods 98c. Yd.
Tweed and Knickerbocker suitings; camel's hair cheviots, zibelines, meltons and other smart materials; from 50 to 58 inches wide; the regular $1.25 and $1.50 grades.

Women's Gloves 69c.
Fresh, new goods, all of the season's modish colors; all sizes; German glace kid, guaranteed to fit perfectly and give utmost satisfaction; worth $1 pair.

Men's Underwear.
98c—Manufactured by Root's Mills—every garment stamped with the name—all wool natural gray and camel's hair, single and double breasted Shirts and Drawers, the latter with double gussets; all sizes, including extra large; regularly retailed at $1.50 per garment.
$1.69—Finest grades of all wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned, made on English frames; gray and white; all sizes, including extra large; sold everywhere at $2.50 per garment.

Dinner Sets $6.98
About 25 sets in all; of thin American porcelain; with dainty underglaze decorations; 100 pieces, with soup tureen; three colors.

Enamel Bed $6.25
Handsome design; with heavy brass rails as well as five brass spindles across foot and head; ornamental cast corners.

Persian Lamb Coats $95
Of the finest Leipsic dyed fur; plain and trimmed with mink; two models, dip front and Eton effect; very smart and stylish; value $165.

Dress Goods 59c. Yard
46-inch all wool granite cloth and storm serge; gray, tan, castor, golden brown, seal brown, cadet, royal, navy, myrtle, hunter's green, rose and black; quality which sells regularly at 79c. yd.

$5 Blankets $3.98
A most remarkable special are these splendid all wool full size California blankets; they have dainty white with pink, blue or red borders; exceptional value at $3.98 pair.

Women's Underwear
79c—These manufactured by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills—white and gray merino vests and pants to match; have no equal for durability and wear; guaranteed not to shrink; you'd pay $1.50 for underwear not half as good as this.
98c—Women's Black Wool Tights made by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; ankle length; open and close at knees; guaranteed not to shrink; actual value $1.50.

Dinner Sets $9.95
About 20 sets—English Porcelain; new shapes, with dainty flow blue underglaze decorations; soup tureen and large meat dishes; value $15.

Enamel Bed $8.98
Has heavy 1¼ inch posts; ½ inch filling; bow extension foot end; French mounts and vases; full brass rails; 10 brass spindles; four brass rings and 26 brass rosettes.

Women's Watches $15.50
14 kt. gold hunting case watches; size O, handsomely engraved, engine turned or polished cases; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements; every case bears stamp of maker; stem winder and setter; with latest thin model cases; they assay plumb 14 kt. guaranteed by manufacturer and ourselves.

Linoleum Mats 25c ea.
36 x 18 inches; were very popular when sold for 34c each.

$1.50 Books 83c ea.
Some of the most popular novels of the day; handsomely bound in cloth; published at $1.50—copyrighted editions.
Monsieur Beaucaire, by Booth Tarkington.
The Gentleman from Indiana, by Booth Tarkington.
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson.
Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace.
The Last of the Knickerbockers, by Herman K. Viele.
Count Hannibal, by Stanley Weyman.
Many Waters, by Robert Shackleton.
The Octopus, by Frank Norris.

Grocery Specials
Java and Mocha Coffee, our 29c. kind, the finest, bean, ground or pulverized, per lb., 25c
One stick best Chicory given away with every purchase of coffee.
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast; our 50c. kind, 38c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans, 15c
Rice, splendid, 5 lb. packages, 25c
Baby Olives, bottle, 5c
California Asparagus, very fine, can, 18c, 22c
Boston Baked Beans, very fine, 3 lb. cans, 7c
Sugar Peas, 2-lb. cans, 10c. and 16c

Men's Watches, $19.50
Assay plumb 14 kt. gold; size 12; flat model; engraved, engine turned or plain polished cases; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements; each case bears stamp of maker; guaranteed by manufacturer and ourselves; stem winders and setters, with latest thin model cases.

Scotch Linoleum 38c
Celebrated Scotch linoleum; handsome floral and tile effects; at 38c. square yard.

Popular Books 44c ea.
New editions of $1.50 copyrighted novels; pretty cloth binding; large type.
A Woman's No, by Mrs. H. Lovett-Cameron.
The Mysterious Burglar, by George E. Walsh.
The Wager, by L. McManus.
Separation, by Margaret Lee.
Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester.
The Mischief of Monica, by L. B. Walford.
The Conquest of London, by Dorothea Gerard.

Good Wines, &c.
Imported Port, per bottle, 49c., 85c., $1.15, $1.50
Imported Sherry, per bottle, 49c., 75c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50
California Port or Sherry, very choice, full quarts, 23c
California Claret, very choice, full quarts, 18c
California Riesling, very choice, big bottles, 17c
Monogram Rye Whiskey, very old and rich; sold elsewhere for $1.50; our price for this sale, full quarts, 99c

Wallach's Togs
830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
840 Eighth Av,
Third Ave., cor. 22nd
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight
SHIRTS,—
of Comfortable Cut,
of All the Stylish
Designs and Colors.
High Grade Fabrics
for the Fall and
Winter Seasons at
a Popular Price, $0.98
(Full assortment of Manhattan shirts. All kinds of Haberdashery.)

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
MORGAN & BROTHER
(Established 1851.)
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
232-236 West 47th Street.
Vans for Removal of Furniture City or Country.
TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!
On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. ONE FIRST QUALITY LENS DUPLICATED, 25c. (Fay system of examination insures perfect glasses.)
W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO.,
178 BROADWAY. (One flight up.)

$10,798 advertisements were printed in The New York Times during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1901. The New York Times has become a preferred medium for the publication of want advertisements.

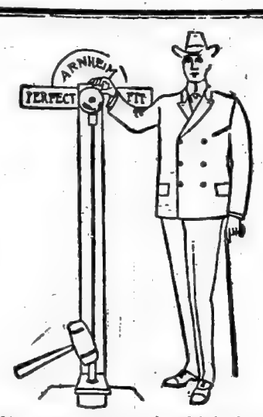

We have struck the high level of good tailoring without hitting the price. Our three-button double-breasted sacks made of Cheviots and unfinished Worsteds to order, $20.00, are, without exception, the smartest and most up-to-date suits. Three times our price cannot produce better.

Can we have a few moments of your time to look at our model overcoats made of Velours, Meltons, and Kerseys, lined with silk, cut and finished in the smartest manner, to order, $25.00? We make them with cuffs, velvet collar, lap seams; they hang and balance from the shoulders. You will pronounce them graceful and beautiful. Order at our risk.

Samples, fashion booklet mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Black Mantles.

Do you ever notice them in your walks along the avenues?

Have you been troubled with them in your own house?

Does your light get dim after burning a while?

Did you ever feel like dispensing entirely with the Incandescent Gas Light?

The Fault Lies in the Burner.

Our Yotto Burner is so constructed that black mantles are an impossibility. We get more light out of a mantle than any other. We save you gas. Better try one to-day. It will improve your temper.

Regular Household size, 125 Candle Power, each **$1.00**

Yotto
RIVALS THE SUN

PERFECT GAS LIGHTING.
American Incandescent Lamp Co.,
55 Park Place, New York City.

New Publications.

HARPERS

Through THE Looking Glass

Illustrated by Peter Newell (In a box) $2.00 net

BY Lewis Carroll

Beautiful Holiday edition of this great classic for old and young. Uniform with the Peter Newell *Alice in Wonderland.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York

Eye Glasses

YOU'LL TAKE both pride and comfort in —they'll fit you—they'll become you and will not pinch, slip or fall off.

Expert Examination of the Eye and most moderate prices too.

Everything a first-class Optician Should Sell.

Quick Repairing—Factory on Premises.

HENRY KAHN & CO.
OPTICIANS,
189 BROADWAY, New York,
NEAR DEY ST.

Kitchen Utensils
HAVING THIS Trade Mark
Are SAFE: NO POISON
is used in the enamel.
AGATE IRON & STEEL WARE Mfg. Co.
Send for Our New Booklet Showing WHY.
A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years' experience.
1334 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

THE AGITATION FOR TARIFF REVISION

Outlook for Action by the Present Congress Not Bright.

Why Republican Leaders Oppose Changes in the Present Schedules—The Arguments of the Revisionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Notwithstanding a very general belief among Republicans that there should be reduction made in tariff rates, the prospect for anything being done in that direction at the approaching session of Congress is not encouraging. A majority of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are opposed to any changes at this time in the present schedules, and the leadership of the dominant party rests with those gentlemen.

If the Democrats should succeed in securing a majority of the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress, the advocates of reduction would be strengthened and emboldened, but with the leaders against such a movement, affirmative action would be defeated. The time limitation of the session and the apprehension that any attempt to secure reduction of rates that are universally admitted to be too high would result in a general movement for revision will deter many advocates of tariff reduction from joining in an effort to make the desired modifications. The leaders agree that some of the rates might be lowered, but insist that this could not be accomplished in a short session, and that to make any change, however slight, involves general revision.

It is urged by those who favor tariff revision that there is no substantial ground for the apprehension that a movement to correct admitted defects of the present tariff growing out of changed conditions necessarily involves a general revision. Beginning with the revision of 1883, those who formulated the successive tariff bills aimed so to classify the schedules that each would be, as far as practicable, entirely independent of all the others. It is contended that this work of classification has been so successfully performed that changes may be made in the rate on almost any article or group of kindred articles without affecting articles and commodities in other schedules. Advocates of revision point out that in the McKinley bill the classification idea was followed so closely that all agricultural products were taken from the sundry and other schedules where found and incorporated with "provisions," which, previous to the enactment of the McKinley law, stood as a separate schedule. "Agricultural products and provisions" appeared for the first time as a schedule in that law.

Those who advocate revision say it cannot be successfully contended, for instance, that a proposition like that of Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, to make certain changes in the rates on manufactures of iron and steel would affect the other schedules and make reductions necessary in the commodities carried by them. The contention of those who advocate a reduction is not for a general revision, but for a correction, made necessary, they say, by the commercial and industrial changes that have arisen since the enactment of the Dingley law. This purpose is expressed in the Iowa Republican platform and by Gov. Cummins in his speech at Chicago, Oct. 9.

"The Republicans of Iowa," said the Governor, "are deeply convinced that the time has come through the progress of our industries, their changing relation to the commerce of the world, when modifications of the tariff are imperatively demanded. Protection will stand for honest labor and a mine for lawful profit, but it shall not be used as a sword for industrial piracy or as a mint for illegal gain."

Senator Dolliver, who assisted in framing the Dingley bill and also advocates the modification of duties, recently declared in this city, speaking of the declaration of the Iowa platform: "By no means do our people believe that Congress should be paralytic under such a task [modification of excessive rates] because of a fear that in attempting to remedy particular features of the law the entire tariff structure would be precipitated on our heads."

This also was the belief of Representative Babcock in presenting his bill to revise the rates of the metals schedule. The exigencies of the pending Congressional campaign have had the effect to deter Mr. Babcock from persisting in his efforts for tariff reform, but it is said he has not changed his opinion with regard to the necessity for making a reduction in some of the existing rates, and it is predicted that he will be found advocating the passage of his bill at the approaching session. Other prominent and influential Republicans are said to have become convinced since the adjournment of Congress of the correctness of the attitude of Mr. Babcock, and if opportunity presents at the coming session there may be a demonstration on the Republican side in favor of tariff reform. There are intimations that even Senator Aldrich has become convinced that there should be a reduction in certain of the schedules.

In the Summer of 1901 Mr. Babcock was in Europe, and in a letter to a friend in Wisconsin, written from Marienbad, Austria, after declaring his adherence to the protection theories, and insisting that he had not changed his lifelong views in the least, he defended his bill providing for the reduction of certain duties on iron and steel and abolishing others. Mr. Babcock explained that in introducing his bill he sought to cover such articles as were manufactured in the United States cheaper than in any other country, and said:

> Those who have rushed to attack my proposition have assumed that I propose to place all articles on the free list made by trusts. That is not my proposition, and consequently their arguments have been directed against that which I have not affirmed. * * * The theory of Republican protection is and has been to build up our own institutions by protecting labor and materials so that in the end we might, as a Nation, become industrially as well as politically independent of the world. By the practice of this Republican policy we are to-day not only making all that we consume of many commodities, but also are able to manufacture some for less than any other people. So it has come to pass that some articles the like of which years ago we imported nearly all we consumed, we can to-day produce and undersell the world.
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> Now to the point: After we had builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor.
>
> The only answer that has been so far made to my proposition to place certain articles of iron and steel on the free list is that it would injure small manufacturers and would benefit the trust. This statement was made by S. E. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and John Dalzell, who is second on that committee. I have great regard for both of these able gentlemen, and due respect for their opinions; but as a business man I realize that the small manufacturer must produce his goods as cheaply as the larger one. It is a settled, fixed rule of trade that if one concern cannot produce equally with another, it must go out of business. Therefore I cannot see the force of the arguments of my distinguished colleagues. * * *
>
> I fully indorsed the Dingley bill, and think that at the time it passed it was a wise, judicious measure. * * * In fact, the world has never known such industrial growth as has taken place since President McKinley was first elected. The conditions that confront us to-day are new, and should be met and handled from a Republican standpoint, fearlessly. In my opinion, the only argument that has been made against my proposition lies in the statement that to undertake to amend the tariff law disturbs trade and unsettles business to a greater or less extent. This argument would have conclusive force if the Democrats were in control; but there is nothing to fear from a Republican Congress. When tariff changes are made, the friends of protection should make them.

These views, it is said, are still held by Mr. Babcock. They may be said to express the views of other Republican advocates of tariff revision.

Expressmen Start a Union.

An expressmen's union, with a membership of about 1,000, was started yesterday at a meeting of the employes of the United States Express Company, Adams Express Company, Westcott's Express, and the Long Island City Express Company in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. When 2,000 names are on the rolls demands are to be made for higher wages and a shorter workday.

INDIAN LANDS CONTROVERSY.

Reply to Col. Randlett's Charges Made by a Member of the Indian Rights Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—S. M. Brosius of the Indian Rights Association defends that body against the charges preferred by Col. Randlett of the army, in charge of the Kiowa Indian Agency, in Oklahoma. In the latter's report to the Secretary of the Interior he makes a severe arraignment of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Rights Association, and declares that the latter have "developed as the allies of grafting attorneys, who seem bent upon robbing the Indians of the magnanimous provisions made for them under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900."

Mr. Brosius in reply to this allegation relates at considerable length the efforts of interested parties to obtain possession of the Kiowa lands. "Knowing as the writer does," says Mr. Brosius, "that Randlett is cognizant of the fact that the Indian Rights Association is contending, in the Lone Wolf case, to which the agent refers, for the principle that an agreement entered into between the United States and an Indian tribe should be held sacred and binding by both parties to the contract, his statement quoted above makes it difficult to believe that he does not willfully desire to mislead the public as to the attitude of the Indian Rights Association in the premises."

It is explained that the importance of the issues involved in the Lone Wolf case against the Secretary of the Interior induced the United States Supreme Court to advance it on the docket, and the hearing is set for to-morrow. Mr. Brosius thus explains the origin of the contention:

> Congress authorized the creation of a commission, known as the Jerome Commission, to treat with the tribes for relinquishment of the titles to their lands, and among others the lands of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache consolidated tribes were sought after. These Indians held their lands under treaty contract entered into during the year 1868, which provides that the district of country "shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the tribes herein named," &c. It is in evidence by both military and civilian officers of the Government that unjust and illegal efforts were made during the negotiations with the commission to secure the cession of the lands by the Indians, an alleged agreement being made in 1892, and after passing the House of Representatives two or three times, was finally "railroaded" through both houses of Congress, Jan. 6, 1900. I use the word "railroaded" advisedly, since it was chiefly by reason of the efforts of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad officers that the legislation was secured.
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> It was conclusively shown by the Secretary of the Interior that the necessary three-fourths of the male adult Indians had not signed the alleged agreement, yet it was ratified by Congress after vital amendments had been incorporated in the measure, without any provision for submitting the amendments to the tribes for ratification. This is thought to be the first instance in which Congress has amended an Indian agreement without the changes being submitted for agreement of the tribe interested. In brief, it was a confiscation of millions of acres of Indian lands purchased for a consideration from the Government and held by solemn treaty contract thereunder.
>
> Article 6 of the alleged agreement upon which the act of Congress was based, provided that the $1,500,000 which was a part of the consideration for the lands should be placed to the credit of the tribes in the Treasury of the United States and draw interest, which should be paid to the tribes annually. Congress, however, disregarded this and provided that the $1,500,000 purchase money should be held in the Treasury subject to a claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the United States, with which the Kiowas had no concern. The United States Supreme Court has uniformly held that Indian treaties regarding lands must be respected and that "the rights of the Indian as to their occupancy is as sacred as that of the United States to the fee."

The case comes before the Supreme Court on an appeal by the Indians from an adverse decision of the courts of this district, which held that the right of the Indians is simply to occupy at the will of the Government and under its protection.

"This doctrine," says Mr. Brosius, "being so revolutionary and unjust and applicable to all the lands and other property of our whole Indian population, the Indian Rights Association appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States."

RUSSIA'S PETROLEUM PRODUCT

Her Crude Output Much in Excess of This Country's—In Refined Oil the United States Leads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey on the subject of Russian and American petroleum production says since 1897 Russia has produced more petroleum than the United States. Beginning with 1897, the Russian production has been increasing by an average of over 12 per cent. each year to the close of 1901. In round numbers the figures of production for the two countries are as follows: 1897—Russia, 54,000,000 barrels; United States, 60,000,000 barrels; 1898—Russia, 62,000,000 barrels; United States, 55,000,000 barrels; 1899—Russia, 66,000,000 barrels; United States, 57,000,000 barrels; 1900—Russia, 76,000,000 barrels; United States, 64,000,000 barrels; 1901—Russia, 85,000,000 barrels; United States, 69,000,000 barrels. The average annual increase during the five years for Russia has been 12.57 per cent.; for the United States, 2.89 per cent., there having been a small decrease in the production of the United States in 1897, and a large decrease in 1898.

The facilities for handling the large Russian production are at present crude, costly, and wasteful. The markets are far away from the production. On this account it is said the use of fuel oil, which is of great importance to Russia on account of the high price and inferior quality of Russian coal, is greatly curtailed.

It is believed that when certain means of oil transportation now in contemplation in Russia are finished the value of this liquid fuel will begin to be appreciated, and the internal industry of that great country will receive the benefits to which it is entitled from nature's bounty.

The total exports of petroleum, crude and refined, from Russia to foreign ports in 1901 were 428,657,210 gallons, or 40.33 per cent. of the total exports of petroleum from the United States in 1901, which amounted to 1,062,750,305 gallons, valued at nearly $71,500,000.

The very great difference between the petroleum of the United States and that of Russia is shown in the statistics of refined petroleum. Of the total world's production of crude petroleum in 1901, 165,385,733 barrels, the United States produced 69,389,194 barrels, or 41.97 per cent., and Russia produced 85,168,556 barrels, or 51.49 per cent., and yet of the total production of refined petroleum of all grades in 1901, estimated at 1,500,000,000 gallons for all countries, the United States produced 911,120,044 gallons, or 60.7 per cent., and Russia 414,122,000 gallons or only 27.7 per cent.

WILL GET ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President some time ago designated seventy-one young men from civil life as candidates for appointment to fill vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army. The law requires that candidates shall pass an examination prescribed by the War Department to determine their fitness and qualifications for appointment.

The examinations were held at army posts in various sections of the country, and the result shows of the seventy-one candidates only thirty-five successfully passed. Official announcement of the names of the successful candidates has been delayed by the work involved in arranging the candidates in the order of merit as determined by the examinations. This work has been completed, and the list is now with the Secretary of War for approval. An order will be issued in a few days announcing the names of the successful candidates and assigning them to regiments. It is expected that all of them will be assigned to infantry regiments.

John R. Doyle, son of John M. Doyle, Philadelphia, stands at the head of the list in the order of merit.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

It was reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that a robbery had been committed in the house at 3 West Thirty-fifth Street. The report was made by one of the members of the family. The stuff taken consisted of valuable wearing apparel, jewelry, and silverware. It was said that a servant who had been in the employ of the family was suspected.

Detective George Grieg located the relatives of the servant in Harlem and visited the house. He explained his mission and the relatives of the girl said that she had brought a lot of valuable articles to the house a couple of days ago and had been unable to explain where she had got them. They gave up the stuff. It was wrapped in an opera cloak.

DECLINE IN THE WAGES OF LABOR IN ENGLAND

Note of Warning Sounded by Chamber of Commerce Journal.

Interpreted as Foreshadowing a Relapse from the Prosperity of the Last Few Years—Statistics for 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A marked reduction in the wages of labor in England is reported in The Chamber of Commerce Journal, the official organ of the London Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

"There is a warning," it says, "to masters and men alike in the official report on the changes in rates of wages and hours of labor during 1901. It foreshadows a relapse from the prosperity of the last few years, a decline in wages having to be recorded for the first time since 1895. Moreover, during the first half of the present year, the tendency is still toward lower wages. The number of work people affected by reductions in 1901 was greater than in any year in the period 1893-1901, the computed amount of the reductions being more than the total reductions recorded in the previous eight years. It is estimated that the net decrease in the wages bill last year was about £1,584,000, compared with a net increase of £6,000,000 in 1900.

"The fall in wages was confined to the mining and quarrying and the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding groups of industries, there being net increases in the other groups—building, textile, clothing, &c. One most satisfactory feature in the report is, however, the fact that there was a large increase in the percentage of work people whose wages were settled by conciliation boards, &c., which is mainly due to the formation or re-establishment of such boards in the mining industry. 'Out of every 100 persons whose wages were changed only 2 were concerned in strikes and lockouts. This is the lowest recorded percentage.'

"With regard to changes in hours of labor, 586 work people had their hours lengthened and 28,690 had them shortened, the net result being a reduction of 58,728 hours per week. The principal changes were in the printing trade. Included in those affected by changes in hours in this trade are 12,923 compositors, readers, machine-minders, bookbinders, mechanics, &c., employed in the London printing trade. Compositors' hours were reduced under the award of the arbitrators appointed by the Board of Trade from 54 to 52½. The letterpress printers, bookbinders, and machine rulers of Glasgow, to the number of 3,060, also secured a reduction from 52½ to 50.

"A brief consideration of the foregoing will show that altogether the outlook for labor is less encouraging than for some years past, and it behooves both employers and employed to use common sense, seal, and intelligence in maintaining and consolidating industry, upon which the prosperity of the country depends."

The following table, compiled from the eighth annual "Abstract of Labor Statistics of the United Kingdom," recently issued by the British Board of Trade, shows the standard rates of wages per week for various trades recognized in London at the beginning of 1902:

Trades.	Wages Per Week.
Upholsterers	$12.96
Shipyard platers	11.67
Cabinetmakers	11.34
Plasterers	11.00
Boiler shop platers	10.94
Bricklayers	10.50
Masons	10.50
Carpenters and joiners	10.50
Patternmakers	10.45
Plumbers	10.34
Riveters	10.21
Shipwrights	10.21
French polishers	9.72
Lithographic printers	9.72
Iron founders	9.72
Compositors (hand)	9.48
Engineers	9.48
Painters	9.00
Brass molders and finishers	8.64
Bricklayers and plasterers, laborers	7.00

STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS.

17,299,230 Pupils Attended American Public and Private Institutions in Year Ended June 30, 1901.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Education, just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, shows that the grand total of pupils in schools—elementary, secondary, and higher, both public and private—in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, was 17,290,230, an increase of 278,520 over the previous year.

Of this number, the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by States and municipalities was 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462, the number reported for the previous year. Besides these, there were certain special institutions like city evening schools, business schools, schools for Indians, reform schools, school connected with asylums, schools for cookery, and other special trades and vocations, which, together, enrolled nearly 500,000 pupils. Adding the enrollment in these special schools to that for general education, the aggregate is something over 17,750,000 persons who received education for a longer or shorter period during the year ended June 30, 1901.

The value of property used for public school purposes has risen to $376,963,089 from $130,390,008 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools, (including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education,) amounted to $226,043,236, having risen to this sum from $63,396,666 in 1870. In 1870 the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was $1.64; the past year it was $2.93 per capita of the population, the highest that it has ever been. It was an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman, and child over the year previous.

The average attendance of each pupil for the entire number enrolled was ninety-nine days for the year, an increase of twenty-four days over the previous year.

HEBREW CHARITIES MEETING.

It Will Be Held To-morrow Evening—Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago Among the Speakers.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities will be held at the Hebrew Charities Building, Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to-morrow evening. In addition to the presentation of the reports of the officers, the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, whose reputation as a philanthropist and sociologist is National, will address the meeting. There will also be brief addresses by Max Herzberg of Philadelphia, President of the National Conference of Jewish Charities; Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home, and Isidor Straus, President of the Educational Alliance.

Of special interest will be reports on the experiments made by the society in the hope of preventing the spread of tuberculosis by assisting in their own homes poor consumptives who could not be admitted to institutions, and teaching them the means of preventing the infection of others. Another study has been made in the direction of finding work for women to do in their homes, particularly for widows with children, who cannot work in factories. Making beneficiaries self-supporting by establishing them in business has been carried on by the society for several years, and the results have been more than gratifying.

The meeting will be open to the public and those interested in charitable work are invited to be present.

A Trip to California
at $33 is cheap by any route at any season of the year, but the Rock Island (El Paso route) is the only one that takes you from Chicago to Los Angeles in three days. Tourist sleepers daily. Good until Oct. 31. Write to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

War Relics.
10,000 Spanish Remington Rifles taken at Santiago.
1.95 Each.
SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING.

Choice Oriental Goods
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF DOMESTIC KINDS.

$50,000 Stock of S. J. Tellery & Co., at the Most Remarkable Sacrifices in Prices Ever Given Publicity.

This brilliant collection of East Indian and other Oriental Goods comes to us as the result of the liquidation proceedings of the well-known importing firm of S. J. Tellery & Co., 18 East 17th Street.

We Place These Wares on Sale This Morning at Prices that Will Create One of the Greatest Sensations in the Retail History of the Trade.

So great, in fact, is this volume of stock that the new Oriental Room on the Third Floor is full to overflowing. The Main Aisle on the Third Floor will be a riot of gorgeous East Indian hues and combinations. *New York never before knew of a sale of such fascinating magnitude. It eclipses anything ever told about anywhere.*

In addition to a superb assortment of Embroideries and Draperies, the sale includes:

TABLE COVERS	TRAYS	TEA SETS
PLAQUES	TABOURETTES	STOOLS
JARDINIERES	FLOWER STANDS	COUCH COVERS
TABLES	PILLOW TOPS	SMOKING SETS
PORTIERES	VASES	CHAIRS

The furniture bits are richly carved and inlaid with pearl, bone or metal. The lanterns are elaborately wrought or jewelled. Then there are numberless other things for the proper furnishing of Oriental Rooms, Dens, Cozy Corners, Halls, Libraries, Dining Rooms, Smoking Rooms, Clubs, etc. It is possible to enumerate only a few of the many articles included in this sale, but the following is sufficient to show what a wonderful opportunity this is for the purchase of Oriental Goods:

JEYPORE CHUNDRIES OR KNOTTED CLOTH CURTAINS.
AT 69c —Made in Rajputana. Excellent for either curtains or festooning. A unique fabric both in colorings and weave. Also in 9-yard pieces at, per piece, $1.95.

FARRUKABAD AND SINDH PRINTED CURTAINS.
AT 69c Quaint colorings and crude designs, from various parts of India. We have sold the same goods and reasonably, too, at $1.75.

MEERUT DADOES.
AT 1.50 Made in Meerut, northwest province of India. Elaborately printed with hand blocks by the natives. They are suitable for bordering the walls of Oriental rooms and for festooing.

BLUE DELHI GAGRAS.
AT 1.95 The standard garment of the women in the north of India. Richly hand-embroidered in silk and inlaid with glass. Usually priced at $5.00. A rich and effective drapery.

DELHI PHULKARIES.
AT 1.25 Also an article of the East Indian woman's attire. Hand-embroidered in silk and inlaid with glass. The usual price is $5.00.

CUTCH CURTAINS.
AT 6.90 From the Maharatt of India. 5x10 ft., with elaborate silk embroidered borders, on red, blue, green and tan grounds. A magnificent curtain or drapery. ALSO CUSHION TOPS, 24 IN., at each, 89c
And Table Covers, 36 in., at, each, 1.65

AMRITSAR BAGDAD LUDHIANAS
AT 6.50 Elaborately silk embroidered in the Bagdad stripe effect. Size, 50 in. by 3 yds. Excellent for couch covers, curtains or draperies.

PALM LEAF LUDHIANA CURTAINS.
AT 5.90 Used by the nobility and Rajahs of India in the adornment of their homes. Magnificently silk embroidered in palm leaf designs. These would be cheap at $12.50.

MUSSUL PRINT TABLE COVERS.
AT 25 36x36, in Persian color effects, for small tables or cushion tops. The colors are the famous vegetable dyes of the Orient, and guaranteed fast.

REAL JAMAWARS.
AT 3.95 The original shawls as woven by the natives of upper India and Cashmere. Hand woven in true Oriental designs and colors. Very suitable for couch covers or curtains, as they are quite heavy.

FARRUKABAD SARRIES.
AT 2.75 A skirt woven by the native women of Punjab. Excellent for bed chamber curtains as well as Oriental draperies; 1 yd. wide and 11 yds. long. Also by the yard, at, per yard, 25c.

LUDHIANA PHULKARIES, 4x9 ft.
AT 2.95 Used by the "swell" class of natives of India as a holiday garment. Richly embroidered with silk, on red, blue, green and yellow grounds. We have asked $7.90 for a like quality before.

ANTIQUE HAZARA PHULKARIES
AT 5.90 TO 9.75 Collected on the borders of India and Afghanistan, and in the Black Mountains. Hundreds of magnificent antique pieces, 4x9 ft. Many pieces are a solid mass of silk embroidery in the wonderful gorgeousness of true Oriental colorings. Not a piece should sell for less than $13.50, many for $20.00.

FANS FROM SAWANTWADE,
AT 29c Southern India, of the fragrant Khus Khus root. Elaborately embroidered and ornamented.

MORADABAD & BENARES WARE
made of metal, hand carved and richly inlaid with many beautiful colors.
1,000 PIECES BELOW IMPORT COST.

A FEW OTHER ITEMS BRIEFLY OUTLINED.
At 1.25 —MORADABAD SMOKING SETS, usually $3.75.
At 1.15 —REAL INDIA STOOLS, hand-woven seats, usually $3.50.
At 39c —PAPIER MACHE SPEAR HEADS, usually 69c.
At 2.50 —PAPIER MACHE SHIELD AND ARMOR GROUP, were $5.00. (Also hundreds of Armor Groups equally cheap.)
At 89c —ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PILLOWS, 24 in., usually $1.50.
At 79c —ORIENTAL TAIL ORNAMENTS, with long Oriental rope, should be $1.50.
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Women's Waists.
A Beautiful Assembly of the Newest Fall and Winter Styles.

WAISTS of White Brilliantine with woven figures and dots, yoke of graduated fine tucking, very full blouse, turquoise studs down front, sleeves of cluster tucking, forming full puff at wrist, 2.75

WAISTS of novelty Granite Cloth in stripes, a very full waist with plaits over bust in light blue, pink, red, reseda and white, 2.75

FLANNEL WAISTS with hemstitched plaits over bust and Duchess front, in red, black, navy, light blue and gray, 1.75

BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, with metallic dots in the new Duchess style, side button effect, with large silk buttons in solid black, 1.95

FLANNEL WAISTS, with shoulder plaits and three straps, piped in white down front; broad shoulders with epaulets piped in white, gray, light blue, white, black, navy, red and castor, 1.95

A Very Special Offering of FINEST BOTANY FLANNEL WAISTS; red, royal, rose, black, green, light blue, navy and sage; double side pleats from shoulder; piped with black velvet; Duchess front with large velvet buttons; fancy shaped stock collar and cuffs piped with velvet. This eclipses all Waist Offerings ever made, 1.25

WAISTS of heavy quality Madras, the front of fine tucks, side button effect, with large heavy pearl buttons, 2.90
(Second Floor, Front.)

Year's Best Ribbon Sale!
The Most Tempting Price Concessions.

IT OVERSHADOWS ALL PREVIOUS LIKE EVENTS—THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF THE NEWEST, MOST WANTED RIBBONS.

Vast throngs of women always attend The Big Store's Ribbon Sales with greatest enthusiasm. These Sales are distinctive events, and consequently they have become widely known.

THIS OCTOBER TRANSACTION IS UNEQUALLED

in scope, quality and attractiveness. The Main Aisle will be a radiant bower of beauty to-day. It will be a gayety of color typified. Miles of Ribbons, practically of every kind. The most captivating exposition of Ribbons New York has seen in many seasons.

Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbons
in widths and colors most suitable for Cushions, Ruffles, Ribbon Pillows, Basket Trimmings, Curtains, Draperies and Fancy Work of every description. These widths and prices:

Width No. 2, regularly 20c. per pc. of 10 yards,	15
Width No. 5, regularly 6c., per yard,	4
Width No. 7, regularly 9c., per yard,	6
Width No. 9, regularly 12c., per yard,	8
Width No. 12, regularly 14c., per yard,	9
Width No. 16, regularly 15c., per yard,	11
Width No. 22, regularly 18c., per yard,	12½
Width No. 40, regularly 23c., per yard,	16
Width No. 60, regularly 25c., per yard,	18

Black Taffeta Ribbons.

All Silk, High Lustre, Liberty finish,	
4¾ in. wide, regularly 15c. yd., at	10
4½ in. wide, regularly 19c. yd., at	12½
5 in. wide, regularly 22c. yd.,	15

Fancy Ribbons.

5 in. Dresden Stripe Louisine, 4½ in. Heavy Fancy Stripe Taffeta, 3½ in. Plaid Taffeta, regularly 29c., at	19
Hemstitched and Corded Stripe, Dresden and Fancy Corded Stripes, reg. 15c., at	10

Liberty Satin Taffeta Ribbons.

3½ in. wide, full line of colorings—White, Blue, Maiz, Turquoise, New Green, Black, Pink, Lilac, Old Rose; regularly 20c.; at	12½

Liberty Satin Taffeta Ribbons.

Sash widths, full line of colorings—White, Blue, Cardinal, Turquoise, Black, Pink, Maiz, Green; regularly 35c.; at	25

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

We Are Tailors to Particular Men

A man may be particular without having to pay an extravagant price for his clothes.

Of course the tailor who charges you seventy-five dollars for your suit will give you more than we give you for thirty dollars; but he won't give you forty-five dollars' worth more, nor the half of it.

We *do* give you the choice of a wide variety of high-class woolens; we give you the smartest cut, a perfect fit and thorough-going, expert, painstaking tailoring throughout. Our clothing made-to-order satisfies all men but the extremest; and it saves men a lot of money.

We make very handsome Fancy Cheviot Suits to order, at $20, $25 and $30.

We'll be pleased to show you through the stock. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Exceptional News of BOYS' SUITS

The "Wanamaker Special" Suits for boys, at $5, are such extraordinary values that they set a standard to make ordinary offerings lose all their temptation.

But we have secured two hundred Sailor Suits for today's selling; that are most emphatic bargains even compared with the best suits we know.

Made of all-wool blue cheviot, handsomely trimmed with black, white, or red soutache braid; thoroughly well-made throughout; and made to sell at five dollars.

TODAY'S PRICE, $2.75 A SUIT

Sizes for 4 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

WALKING SUITS and Skirts for Women

There is no end to the news from our Costume Store. Day after day new things come, long before we can tell a tithe of the story that the stocks deserve.

Suffice that we satisfy most fully every feminine wish in the matter of dress.

The stocks are particularly full of popular-priced garments. Today's word is of attractive styles of Walking Suits and Separate Skirts.

At $13.50—Suits of cheviot; single-breasted, tight-fitting, and double-breasted jacket; gored skirt with flare and tailor finish.

At $18—Suits of broadcloth; blouse jacket; shawl collar; gored, inverted plaited skirt finished with white stitching.

At $20—Suits of canvas cloth, with double-breasted Norfolk jacket; with velvet collar; satin-lined; plaited skirt finished with rows of stitching.

At $22.50—Suits of tweed and cheviot; blouse and double-breasted jackets; gored skirt; some trimmed with broadcloth.

Walking Skirts of cheviot, cloth, mixed tweed, in Oxford, black and blue, at prices from $2.50 to $12.50, with very special values at $5 and $6.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Knit UNDERWEAR

Men's, Women's, Children's

This season's stock is the broadest and best we have ever gathered; and its equal is not to be found in New York City. You are, perhaps, not interested in the vast quantities, but all particular people appreciate getting exactly the kind of Underwear they want; getting the sort that fits comfortably, wears well, and that is priced at lowest figures for the quality.

That means Wanamaker Underwear.

In addition to the regular lines made for us, we have the best standard lines that are made at home and abroad.

Men's Underwear

The world's best—Allen Solly's, Morley, Brettles and the best American products. Cotton, merino, wool, silk, mixed silk or linen. Prices range from 37½c for Cotton Shirts or Drawers to $19.25 for Silk. Two inseam lengths of drawers in most lines from $1 a garment upwards.

The full-fashioned natural colored Merino Shirts and Drawers at $1.50 a garment, and pure natural Wool at $2 a garment, are typical values.

Women's Underwear

Corset Covers, Vests, Drawers, Tights and Union Suits in regular and extra sizes. We have Swiss Union Suits to fit a 52 or 54-inch bust. A new line of full-fashioned Union Suits, the "Sterling," in Cotton, Merino, Silk Mixed, spun and pure Silk, are particularly desirable in point of fit and excellence. Prices, from 25c for Cotton to $12 for pure Silk.

Our lines of Vests, Drawers and Suits, at $1 and $2 each, are representative values.

Children's Underwear

Few makers produce underwear for children of the right dimensions. Our goods are made right—sleeves, proper lengths—pantalette or drawer-legs are made long enough; even our lowest-priced underwear is right.

Infants' Bands or Wrappers, Children's Vests and Pantalettes, Drawers, Tights or Union Suits—prices from 20c and 25c to $3.15 each.

Children's Ribbed Merino Vests and Pantalettes are priced from 50c to 65c, according to size and typify the values in this stock. Broadway.

An Exhibition for Tasteful Housekeepers

FINE LINENS

The resources of our modest and unpretentious Linen Store are little realized by our public, largely because of the physical limitations of the space in which this great business must be done.

But today we give recognition to this sterling stock, by devoting aisles and windows, as well as the regular Linen Store to presenting in proper way such an Exhibition of Fine Linens as has no equal in New York City.

Elegant and exquisite Linens have just arrived which must be put away for careful keeping and exclusive showing. But for these few days we make such public display as will surprise and delight housekeepers who love linens of high artistic character.

Such a gathering is only possible after the most thorough search and expert selection.

Our linen expert spends six months out of the year in the linen districts of the old world—France, Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Saxony, Belgium, Scotland and Ireland. No other house in America has such representation there. The usual store's buyers hurry through Ireland, Scotland, France, perhaps a day or two in Belgium and Germany. Not one other house sends a representative through the mountain districts of the interior, where the fine work is done on linens, and where these beautiful pieces—many of them works of real art—are gathered.

For years our expert has been traveling among these people. He knows just where the best embroidering is done, where the drawn-work is most artistically produced; he knows where each character of work is to be obtained, and where the best work costs the least. He gathers tea-cloths here, table-cloths there, doilies and center-pieces somewhere else. And, during the months of travel and search, the collection grows to the proportions of a pretentious exhibition such as we present today.

See the pieces in the Broadway windows, examine the cases along the Main Aisle; see the beautiful pieces shown in the Linen Store.

But the art things—the fancy linens are only half of the exhibition. The untrimmed linens are also marvels of beauty—the *French Linens*, in particular—table-cloths, unhemmed, with napkins to match, exquisite in design, and in quite a variety of exclusive patterns that will give distinction to the tables they grace.

Then here are the *Flemish Linens*, the Scotch, the Irish, the German, Austrian—and all the others.

Perhaps you never realized what elegance and beauty was hidden away among these linen counters. Come today and see one of the most sumptuous displays of Linens that New York has ever been invited to view.

Linen Store, Fourth Avenue.

LINGERIE

At Unexpected Prices

Lingerie—Paris made, hand-made—must be expensive, you think. It is, usually. But we have gone to work to upset the preconceived ideas of New York women on the subject.

Large purchases, made personally in Paris by our expert, for our two stores, made low prices possible—and that while conserving the beauty and delicacy of the garments. Impossible to make these French hand-workers spoil their work by carelessness or hurrying—they're too good artists for that.

So here are these charming bits of hand-embroidery, dainty, new, unusual patterns in lace—the whole showing in as exquisite taste as can be desired—*and all at the prices, or less, of American-made underwear!*

For instance:

Chemises, of French Cotton, hand embroidered, at 95c. Others, of sheer nainsook, at $1.25. Still others, all hand-made, with lace trimmings and hand embroidery and ribbons, from $1.75 to $5, including a style at $4.75, trimmed with real lace.

Drawers, made and trimmed in the same dainty fashion, in new designs, at $2 to $5, including some with attractive colored embroidery, suitable for young girls, at $3.50.

Corset Covers, $1 to $5. Nightgowns, $5 to $10.50.

Then there's a group of pretty Morning Gowns, of albatross and French flannel, at $10 to $25. French Store, Second floor, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

OPERA GLASSES

The best Opera Glasses are made by Lemaire, Paris. Our Fall importation of these superb glasses has just arrived. Many choice new designs are shown; but the artistic exteriors are secondary to the fine lenses which they hold.

Here are hints of styles and prices:

Black with black slides, $3.75, $4, $4.25, $4.50, $6.75 and $7.50.

Black with aluminum slides, $10.50, $11.50, $12.75, $14.

Pearl with gilt slides, $7.50, $8, $8.75, $10.25, $11.25.

Pearl with pearl slides, $8.75, $9.50, $10.

Pearl Marquise Glasses, $9.75, $10, $10.50.

Fancy Pearl Glasses, with detachable handles, $15 and $15.50.

Pearl and Aluminum Glasses, with detachable handles, $22.75.

Pearl-and-Gilt Glasses, with detachable handles, $22.25.

Lemaire Field Glasses, $8 to $27.

Black-and-Gilt Opera Glass Handles, $2.

Pearl-and-Gilt Opera Glass Handles, $8.50, $4, $4.75.

Broadway and Tenth street.

SILK PETTICOATS—A Twofold Bargain

Silk Petticoats are, if possible, more essential to a woman's costume this season than ever.

Hence, this double-barreled offering of handsome, crisp Silk Petticoats, well-made, of taffeta of excellent quality, and at a welcome saving of $1.50 to $2, will find instant appreciation:

$6.50 Petticoats at $5

Of black taffeta; deep circular flounce forming three ruffles, with stitched bias folds; percaline foundation and dust-ruffle.

$10.50 Petticoats at $8.50

Of changeable taffeta, in a number of attractive combinations, also black; accordion plaiting, forming Van Dyke points; ruche top and bottom, or graduated accordion flounce with ruche.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silks and Velvets

The stocks of each are too enormous to admit of even broad generalizations. The best plan is to pick out a group here and there at a single price, and to try to tell about that.

Take, for instance:

Novelty Velvets at $2.50

Seventy styles and colorings of Fancy Velvets at this price alone for dresses. Neat hair-line stripes, dots and small designs; also checks; all in new rich shades of brown, blue, gray, green, garnet, gray-and-white and black-and-white. The newest styles and color combinations that we have just received from Germany—the velvet country of the world.

Then take another group in which the range of prices and qualities is broad, and the stock complete:

Black Velour du Nord

Largely used this season for both short and long coats and jackets. In buying Velour du Nord you must rely largely upon the seller, as it is difficult to distinguish values and to be sure of the wearing qualities. These *we* are absolutely sure of, so you may be, because we have sold them for years, with the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers. They are the richest, most beautiful black velvets made. Here in the following qualities, all 32 inches wide; $2.50 $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5 and $6 a yard.

Here are three special offerings among the Silks and Velvets:

Black Silk Velvet, 75c; worth $1.25

Fine quality Silk-faced Black Velvet; fine and perfect. Same attractive quality that we have sold quantities of this season at $1.25.

27-inch Colored Taffetas, 75c; worth $1

A manufacturer's hard luck—your profit. Thirty-six shades, both light and dark; made for this season's selling. "Wanamaker Wear Insured" woven in the selvage.

Crepe de Chine, 75c; worth $1

A new lot of these fine Crepes. In white, black, pink, light blue, gray, tan and other shades. The former lot sold out quickly, so will these. Rotunda.

The "L. R." Corsets

The "L. R." Corsets are made especially for us by one of the leading American corset-makers.

That means, of course, by the particular one who could best carry out our ideas as to what good corsets should be.

And we have good corsets in the "L. R." The range of models is splendidly varied, and is always kept abreast of the fashions. The proper Corsets for the most difficult figures are easily found among the "L. R." styles.

Here are some of the newest arrivals—with a word on some new Girdles:

L. R. Corsets

At $1—Of coutil; bias cut; straight-front; gored hips; low and medium low bust; lace-trimmed top and bottom; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 30.

At $1.50—Of coutil, in white, gray and black; and black sateen; bias cut; gored hips; straight-front; low bust, for medium figures; sizes 18 to 30. Same in white batiste.

At $2—A variety of models in coutil or batiste; for medium full figures; sizes 18 to 30.

At $3.75—Of coutil; low bust; long over abdomen and hips; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 19 to 36; for stout figures.

Girdles

At $2.50—Moire Silk Ribbon Girdles; blue and white; straight-front; well-boned; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 24.

At $4.25—Warner's Moire Silk Girdles; long, for medium figures; straight-front; the latest styles; rust-proof; in white; sizes 18 to 22.

Same style, long over hips and abdomen; two sets of garters attached; in blue and white; sizes 20 to 24 in. at $5. Second floor, Tenth street.

The Quick, Easy Way To Learn to Speak French, German and Spanish

The most natural way to learn a foreign language is by listening to the natives who speak it. Perhaps you can't go to the natives; so in our method we have brought the natives to you. They speak to you, you *hear* them.

Did you ever hear of Dr. R. S. Rosenthal's famous

Language Phone Method

What the modern electric car is to the antiquated stage-coach, this PHONE METHOD of teaching foreign languages is to the old systems. Absolute accuracy of pronunciation—so rarely acquired by the student of a foreign tongue—is invariably attained by this method.

The most eminent College Professors, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Merchants, and Tourists have endorsed the LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD as the best system by which languages can be mastered.

Here is what Victor E. Francois, Instructor in French, University of Michigan, writes:

"Enclosed please find money order in full payment for my Language Phone Equipment. Everything reached me in good condition, and I am very much pleased. I tested every record, and I must acknowledge that your system is far beyond my expectations. The records are wonderfully clear and plain; no teacher could compete with them in power or regularity of pronunciation; it would kill him within a few weeks. I am confident that your Language Phone Method will prove of great value to every one interested in language study."

By arrangement with the International College of Languages, of which the well-known linguist, Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal is the head, we are now selling

The Language Phone Method at Nearly Half Rates for a Limited Period

Investigate the Method and test the Phone for yourself at our Book Store, or we will send you a booklet with full particulars on request.

Rich Furnishings From the Orient

How fortunate it is that the Orientals possess the art of blending the decorative with the practical in everything they produce. They simply can't help it, and we profit by their love for rich colors, effective shapes, artistic designs.

This collection of draperies and upholsterings from the Far East illustrates this admirably. There are Curtains, Portieres, Table-coverings, that were designed for their especial purposes; other fabrics, like the Kutch skirts, are pressed into service for totally different uses. But all of them, and the brasses, the quaintly carved furniture, the weapons—all that goes to make up the gathering, have the element of the picturesque, the decorative, strongly marked.

It is interesting and instructive, simply as an exhibit; it is the more interesting, if it can help you to beautify your home.

A few random hints:

Antique and new East India Embroidered Phulkaries, in rich terra cottas, greens and blues; some in matching patterns, for curtains in pairs, $8 to $12 each.

East Indian Amritsar Embroidered Draperies, in 4-yard lengths, at $3.50 the piece.

Kutch Embroidered Draperies, at $1 each.

Kutch Embroidered Pillow-Tops, 24x24 in., at $1 each.

Kutch and Ludhiana Embroideries, 36x36 in., for Table Covers, $1.75 to $2.25 each.

East India Prints, in a large variety of colors, 4x9 ft., $1 to $1.25 each.

East India Print Table Covers, 36x36 in., 30c each.

Damascus Curtains; striped and Mosaic designs; in reds, greens and blues, $2 to $7.50 pair.

Turkish Caffela for Table Covers; 36x36 in., 60c each.

Bagdads in dull and rich colors; $4.75 to $5.50 each.

Kelim Rugs, in divan sizes, $16 to $32 each.

Damascus Inlaid and Carved Chairs, Settees, Tables, Tabourettes, Koran Stands, etc.

Damascus Brass-hammered and Engraved Jardinieres Bowls, Vases, and Standards and Hanging Lamps, Antique and Modern Armor.

Damascus Carved Folding Chairs, in well-seasoned natural walnut, $6.75 to $18 each.

Damascus Carved and Inlaid Tabourettes at $3 to $19.50 each.

Damascus Brass Standards; some of hammered brass, others in open-work style; fitted with oil fonts; for immediate use; $15 to $41.50 each.

Small Jeweled Brass and Oxidized Finished Lanterns at $1 each.

Made-up Pillows, with coverings of prints and Damascus cross-stripes; with silk floss filling; in splendid assortment; $1.25 to $2 each.

Pillows, covered with embroidered Phulkaries, and Odhneys, and Eastern Skirts, at $3 to $8.75 each. Third floor.

LACE ROBES—A Lavish Showing

We have gathered Lace Robes from many different sources to make ready for the great demand for them this season. These have come from Paris, from Plauen, from New York—in manifold, delightful variety. The Paris Robes are, of course, extremely artistic. Of those at the intermediate and higher prices there is only one of a design. Colors are black, white, cream, and combinations of these. Materials are lace, chiffon, voile and fine lawn; trimmed with ruffles, appliqued *motifs*, and bands of lace, chiffon, silk or braid. Among the laces used are Chantilly, Lierre, Esprit, Guipure, Cluny, and others.

Altogether the showing is elaborate and most attractive. Prices, for robes of such unusual beauty and distinctiveness, are moderate—$11 to $175.

Among the collection are certain handsome robes that have been priced at much higher figures. Then there is a special offering of

Twenty Robes at $22

Full size, of Point d'Esprit net; waist and skirt ready to fit; applications of silk on gown and ruffles; cut and shaped in latest style. An opportunity worth grasping. Broadway.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

LAST WEEK a remarkable Sale of Silverware drew thousands of housekeepers to this Basement Store. This week we present a no less notable

Sale of China and Glass

Many of the lines offered are goods just received from abroad; others are new goods from home factories—all are worthy and tempting goods, mostly at half regular prices:

Austrian China—A new importation just opened and shown for the first time. Some new decorations—very bright and rich. One decoration—Two colored bands with border wreath of flowers overlaid with gold and flower center. Another decoration—Colored band with rose wreath, gold key border over band; flower center.

Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, After-Dinner Cups, Tea Cups and Saucers, Pin Trays—
At 25c; worth 50c. At 35c; worth 75c.
At 50c; worth $1.

Cut Glass—A number of very special items from a stock which is marked 25 per cent. below regular prices:

Bonbon Dishes, $1.25; were $1.50 and $1.75.
Celery Trays, $3; were $5.
Water Carafes, $1.50 and $3; regularly $2.50 and $5.
Nappies, 8-inch, $3 and $5; regularly $5 and $7.50.
Flower Vases, $1.50; regularly $2.50.
Bowls, 8-inch, $3 and $5; regularly $5 and $8.
Tumblers, $3.50 dozen; regularly $5.
Lemonade Cups, $4.50; regularly $6.

Austrian China—With flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

Another shipment just opened:

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes, After-dinner Coffees, Sugars and Creams, Mugs, Shaving Mugs, Mustard Pots, at 10c each; worth 20c and 25c.

Domestic Glass—Mostly at less than half prices:

Cracker Jars, at 20c each, from 60c.
Oil Bottles, at 10c each, from 30c.
Spoon Holders, at 10c each, from 15c.
Celery Holders, at 10c each, from 20c.
Syrup Jugs, 10c each, from 30c.
Pepper Shakers, at 5c each, from 10c.
Salt Shakers, at 5c each, from 10c.
Water Bottles, at 20c each, from 40c.

Bric-a-Brac—A collection of many pretty pieces, at a fraction of their worth. Quite a number of styles to choose from:

20c each, from 35c — $1.25 each, from $2
25c each, from 50c — $1.50 each, from $2.25
30c each, from 60c — $1.75 each, from $3
85c each, from $1.50

WOMEN'S GARMENTS

New offerings today of seasonable garments, at economical prices, that will appeal to thrifty women:

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS at 25c

In neat stripes, finished with embroidered scalloped edge and yoke band.

FLANNEL WAISTS at $1.25

In plain colors—red, navy blue or black; full front with fold; finished with covered buttons; plaited back, bishop sleeves, plain stock collar.

PERCALE WRAPPERS at 75c

Blue Ground with white stripes; yoke front and back; trimmed with fancy braid; ruffle on skirt.

IMPERIAL TAFFETAS 58c, worth 75c

New assortments of these fast selling Taffetas, just received, give us 28 shades in all, including white and black. They are extra strong, soft and serviceable for linings or dress purposes.

50c Dress Goods at 37½c

Two handsome all-wool fabrics, that are in great demand just now for women's tailored gowns, are offered today at *a quarter below value*—

All-Wool Granite Cloth
All-Wool Cheviot

We ordered large quantities of both these cloths early in the season—hence the welcome price-concession. All in favorite colors, including the particularly popular black.

The Granite Cloth in these shades:
Navy Blue, Garnet, Brown, Castor, Royal Blue, Cardinal, Cadet Blue, Black

The Cheviot in these:
Navy Blue, Brown, Garnet, Cardinal, Cadet Blue, Royal Blue, Black

Both regular 50-cent qualities at 37½c a yard.

SHOES OF HIGH DEGREE

In the Basement Store

It's easy enough to get shoe rubbish by the carload to sell at low prices. Quite a different achievement to plan so farsightedly and largely as to assure a continual supply of *high-class* Shoes for men, women and children, to sell at those same low prices.

The latter is what we are constantly doing in the Under-Price Shoe Store. These are not rakings and scrapings, but large, clean, fresh lots, many of which are selling regularly elsewhere *now* at a dollar or so more a pair. Just to illustrate:

MEN'S WELTED LACE SHOES at $1.90
Box calf uppers, soles of strictly oak bark tanned leather; intrinsically *better* than most $3 shoes. All sizes in C, D and E widths.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.30
Black kidskin, lace and button Shoes, with oak leather soles; shoes that usually sell at $2; styles to suit the season.

GIRLS' SPRING-HEEL SHOES at $1.20
Black kid and calf and patent leather, lace; button in some styles; all with spring heels; worthy, stylish and durable.

RUBBER OVERSHOES at Half Price
Perfect, first quality Overshoes, for women and girls, in shapes to fit the prevailing styles.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

OUTLAW A SUICIDE

James Younger of the Notorious Band Shoots Himself.

Letter Left by Him Indicated a Disordered Mind—Lived an Exemplary Life Since His Pardon.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—James Younger, formerly a member of the notorious James band of outlaws, which infested the Western country a quarter of a century ago, committed suicide to-day by shooting. He left a disjointedly written letter that indicated an unsettled mind. In this he gives as a reason for his act, despondency over continued ill-health and separation from his friends.

Younger occupied a room in a down-town block, and when he did not make his appearance as usual to-day search was made for him. The door of his room was broken in, and his dead body was found stretched on the floor, a revolver clutched in his right hand.

A package of letters was found that had passed between Younger and a woman with whom he is said to have been much in love. It was reported at one time that they were to be married. The lady's relatives raised strenuous objections and a further obstacle was the fact that a paroled prisoner could not legally contract a marriage. An effort was made to overcome this obstacle by securing from the State board a full pardon and restoration to citizenship. This effort failed.

Younger since his parole from the State penitentiary in July of last year had led an exemplary life. His first employment was as traveling agent for a tombstone dealer, and on one of the trips he made about the State he was seriously hurt by a fall from a wagon. Old wounds also gave him much trouble, and although he obtained lighter employment, his health was precarious, and this caused him much worry. He was fifty-four years old.

The passing of James Younger, at the age of fifty-four, leaves but one of the famous brothers of that name alive to recall stories of that picturesque American type, the Western outlaw. The Younger brothers, James and Coleman—there was another, John, who was shot in 1874 in a fight with Missouri deputies—were for a generation hardly less notorious than the James boys, Frank and Jesse. Indeed, the names of the two families have been linked together by more than one crime. This connection was always denied by the Youngers and certain it is that in the exploit in which these latter attained their most lasting notoriety and incidentally a sentence to State's prison for life, the undivided glory was theirs. This was the daylight raid upon the Northfield (Minn.) Bank on Sept. 7, 1876.

In a story told by Cole Younger, the elder of the two, the incentive to the robbery came in the report that ex-Gov. Ames and Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts had deposited $75,000 in gold in the Northfield Bank. The Younger boys, with several others of their ilk, started from Mankato Sept. 2 for Northfield, having "voted" to raid the bank. They planned to separate into three parties, approach the building from different sides, and then, at a given signal, "rush" it.

The plan miscarried, and a street fight in which Cashier Heywood was killed ended in the flight of the gang. Then a chase ensued from Northfield nearly to Mankato, and in the end Cole and James Younger, both wounded, were rounded up by a posse. They were brought to trial, pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree, and received life sentences.

In 1889 an effort was made to secure an unconditional pardon for the brothers, it being pleaded that it had not been proved that either of the brothers had fired the shot that killed Cashier Heywood, and a further plea for mercy was based upon the ground that Bob Younger was dying of consumption. Superintendent of Census William R. Merriam, then Governor, refused to grant a pardon. Soon after this Robert Younger died in prison.

All efforts at securing an unconditional pardon having failed, a bill was passed by the State Legislature in 1901, empowering the State Board of Pardons to grant paroles to life prisoners who had served twenty-five years or more, and was sent to Gov. Van Sant. The Governor had three days within which to sign or veto the bill. Before the three days had expired the House recalled the bill, and did not return it to the Governor until the time for his action had elapsed. The State Pardoning Board, however, decided that the bill had become a law, and on July 10, 1901, parole was granted to Coleman and James Younger, and on July 14 they were released.

James Younger has suffered much from old wounds, and several months ago an operation was performed for the removal of a rifle ball from his back.

The Younger family came originally from Jackson County, Mo. Their father, a farmer, according to the story told by Cole Younger in one of his many newspaper confessions, was killed by "red legs" in Kansas. There were fourteen children in the family, and when the Civil War broke out James and Coleman enlisted in the Confederate ranks. After the war both led a somewhat checkered existence in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Louisiana, outlaws for the greater part of the time, and "wanted" in connection with various hold-ups of stages and trains, not to speak of bank robberies. In the early seventies there was a long succession of crimes in which the Youngers were thought to have participated, culminating in the Northfield robbery in 1876.

ACTS AS HIS OWN POLICEMAN.

After a Year's Search, Bondsman Handcuffs His Man in Front of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Chris C. Johnson, a middle-aged colored man of 27 Cherry Street, Boston, took a man to Police Headquarters last night and asked that the man be held until extradition papers could be secured for the prisoner's return to Boston. The man taken to headquarters described himself as Edward A. Noble, forty-nine years old, a speculator.

According to the story told by Johnson, Noble was arrested in Boston a year ago on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Johnson went on his bail bond, which was fixed at $2,000. When the time arrived for Noble's trial it was found that he had disappeared. The bail bond was forfeited. Ever since then Johnson has been looking for Noble. He says that after Noble left Boston he went to England, and returned to this country a few weeks ago.

Johnson learned that he had landed in New York and came on from Boston to try and find him. He saw him last night in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. Johnson stepped up to Noble and asked him if he would go to Boston and give himself up without causing any trouble. This Noble refused to do. Then Johnson, who had evidently prepared himself to make an arrest, drew a pair of handcuffs from his pocket and clapped them around Noble's wrists. He put his prisoner into a cab and drove to Police Headquarters. Johnson made the formal charge against Noble that he was a fugitive from justice.

RUNAWAY BOY'S SUICIDE.

He Wanted to Follow the Races and He Feared Arrest for Theft.

Because he wished to be a bookkeeper at the races instead of a tailor, William Kublich, nineteen years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas in the boarding house of Mary Hoffman, at 182 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. About two weeks ago he took two suits of clothes from his father, who is a tailor, and ran away from home. After selling the suits, he played the races and lost his money and went to the boarding house.

Max Cohen, a chum, found the boy dead in his room. A note addressed to the boy's mother said that he could not get along with his father, and that because of his theft of the clothing he did not dare to return home for fear of arrest. The note also hinted at his ambition to follow the race track.

Big Circus Returning from Abroad.

Clarence L. Dean, chief agent for the Barnum & Bailey Circus, arrived yesterday from England on the American liner St. Louis. He was accompanied by his assistant, T. Gunning, and said that the entire show would arrive soon on the Atlantic Transport steamship Minnehaha. Mr. Dean went directly to Long Branch, where he will see Nate Salsbury.

SERVICES IN A NEW EDIFICE.

Opening of St. Ignatius P. E. Church at West End Avenue and West Eighty-seventh Street.

The first services in the new St. Ignatius Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue, were held yesterday. The edifice was crowded at the opening service in the morning. Bishop Grafton of Fon du Lac, Wis., celebrated high mass, and the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, preached the sermon. Dr. Christian asked the members of the congregation to bring back the true Catholics who had been estranged from it. He likened the movement of the Church to the opening of wells by Isaac.

"We are here to-day," he said, "to emphasize the fact that this church is a part of the Catholic Church and not a part of the Protestant sect, never intended to be and never to be. The priests of the Church for the past fifty years have been cleaning out the wells. Do not let the wells fill up again with rubbish and prejudice. This is the church of the worshippers in the Catacombs and through the Middle Ages to to-day. It is the Church authorized by Christ, through St. Peter. It is one of the wells of truth again open.

"Another is the right of the priest to grant, through the confessional, absolution according to the warrant of the Gospels. There is no man who has not longed for this right and no woman who has not equally longed for the forgiveness of sins through absolution. It is the penitential well that has been opened and cleared of prejudice, and therefore we have our confessionals.

"We need greater earnestness. Now that the wells have been cleared of rubbish, now that prejudice and controversy have been silenced, it is too easy to take things for granted. We do not have to fight for our belief, and we are apt to grow lax. There is too much flippancy, like the man who goes to the country for the Summer and does not go to church there because the nearest church does not observe the rituals and forms to which he is accustomed.

"Another well cleared and clean is the regard for the Holy Communion. We all know that it was thought proper to offer communion two or three times a year for our spiritual sustenance, and it is not so long ago that once a month was an innovation to many. Now the priest stands ready always to give communion to the repentant."

In the afternoon Bishop Grafton blessed an altar that was erected in memory of Miss Alma Lorillard by her parents.

Workmen were busy until early yesterday morning in preparing the edifice for the services. It is of a modified French-Gothic architecture, the sustaining pillars of the arches being of Indiana limestone, and the walls of pressed brick with stone trimmings. The choir loft is to the left of the central altar—the marble one that was in the old edifice in Fortieth Street, near Sixth Avenue. The Sunday school rooms are in the basement. The church debt for the new edifice is $19,525. The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, the rector, believes that it will be removed soon.

In a statement to the parishioners it is shown that after the sale of the old property $209,000 was on hand. Out of that $96,153 was paid in clearing off the mortgage on the property. The cost of the new edifice was $158,502.

RICHMOND'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

Thomas F. Ryan Will Erect It in the Name of His Wife at a Cost of $250,000.

Thomas F. Ryan received on Saturday bids for the construction of the cathedral that he proposes to erect at Richmond, Va., in the name of his wife, at a cost of about $250,000. The structure is to be erected on the public square near the old cathedral. In her home at 60 Fifth Avenue last evening Mrs. Ryan said that work on the cathedral is to be begun soon.

Mr. Ryan, who is absent from the city, is a native of Virginia, and he has contributed generously to religious, charitable, and eductional institutions in that State. Four years ago he built a school in Roanoke and two years later caused one to be constructed in Richmond.

The new cathedral will take the place of the historic St. Peter's, under the roof of which Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop J. J. Keane, Bishop Kelley of Savannah, and Dr. O'Connell, now at the head of the American College in Rome, have officiated.

It is understood that Mrs. Ryan will contribute also sufficient funds to mark the Virginia battlefields in accordance with the plans laid down by a committee of Confederate veterans.

GERMAN CATHOLICS PROTEST.

Declare Taxes Should Be Distributed Among Parochial as Well as Other Schools—The Friars.

Over 400 German Catholics, representing 50 German Catholic organizations in the German Catholic Staatsverband of the State of New York, met in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt Street, yesterday afternoon and indorsed the resolutions of protest against the public schools of the United States and the exclusion of the friars from the Philippines, which had been adopted by the National convention of the Central Verein of the United States at Evansville, Ind., last month.

On the subject of parochial schools in the United States the resolutions stated that Catholics, in addition to supporting their own schools, were compelled to pay taxes which supported schools from which their children derived no benefit. Therefore they were opposed to paying taxes for public schools to which they could not conscientiously send their children, and in which the soul was neglected at the expense of the mind. It was resolved that "A fair share of the taxes paid for schools should be allotted to the Catholic parochial schools so that the burden of the Catholic citizen would be less weighty."

Regarding religion in the Philippines the resolutions were to the effect that all the religion, morality, and civilization in the Philippines to-day was due to the friars, and that to interfere with the Catholic schools established there would be to jeopardize the faith of the natives.

ACCIDENT IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Head Rider, a Cripple, on a Bicycle Was Hurt After the Machine Missed Two Girls.

A tandem bicycle ridden by two boys, one a cripple, in the wake of a big automobile that was going down Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon caused a serious accident under the windows of the Union Club. It was about 3 o'clock, and many members were in the clubrooms. Several ran out to render assistance.

The boys, the foremost of whom was the cripple, Thomas Brannick, of 2 Lafayette Place, were racing after the big machine. Between Twentieth and Nineteenth Streets two little girls crossed behind the automobile, but they did not see the tandem. The tandem just brushed the little girls without hurting them.

The narrow escape was too much for Brannick's nerves. He lost control, went flying over the handle bars, and landed on his head. The other boy tumbled upon him, and the tandem upon the top of the heap. The automobile was far away by that time. Brannick, who was cut about the head, was sent to the New York Hospital. The other boy was unhurt.

INJURED IN MUSEUM ELEVATOR.

Oneonta (N. Y.) Contractor Said to Have Fallen from a Push.

Andrew J. Smith, said to be a lightning rod contractor of Oneonta, N. Y., met with an accident yesterday afternoon while stepping from a passenger elevator in the Museum of Natural History, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, where he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the right leg below the knee.

At the residence of Mrs. Daniel Tatum, 62 East Eighty-third Street, it was said that when Mr. Smith, who is fifty-six years old, was about to leave the elevator at the basement of the building some one pushed him. As he fell, it was said, the elevator dropped to the cellar, and the old gentleman dropped back upon the top of the elevator.

Mr. Smith, who has been staying with his sister during the past week, intended ot return to his home at Oneonta to-day.

REALTY TAX VALUATIONS

Citizens' Union Committee Favors Full Assessment.

Report of Its Investigation to be Submitted to the Mayor and the Financial Officers of the Administration.

The Citizens' Union Committee, composed of Gustav W. Thompson, F. S. Lamb, Joseph McGuinness, and W. F. Stonebridge, which has investigated the subject of property assessments for taxation purposes, has prepared a report favoring full valuations of realty, which will be presented to the City Central Committee next Monday. It will then be handed to the Mayor and financial officials of the city government with an urgent request that the views enunciated be carried out. The report says in part:

"The present Administration in enforcing the law accomplishes the intent of a plank in the Citizens' Union platform. It goes even further and proposes to carry out the full intent of the law.

"Among the benefits which would accrue from the proposed plan are:

Approximate elimination of inequalities in assessment.
Increase in borrowing capacity of the city.
Reduction of taxation on property used especially for dwelling purposes.
Stimulation of building enterprise.

It will minimize the inequalities in the present system. Any other per cent. than 100 per cent. gives discretion to the assessors.

"Under the old system, the borrowing capacity of the city had almost reached its limit. Next year it would be only $15,000,000, which would not be nearly enough to carry on the many necessary municipal improvements not already contracted for, which the present administration hopes to inaugurate and develop.

"The discrimination in favor of unimproved real estate has been justified on the ground that as it pays its owner no return he should not be compelled to bear as heavy a burden of taxes. This argument would have some justification if it did not impose additional and unjust burdens upon improved real estate. It will be accepted as not disputed that improved real estate is of more advantage and benefit to the city than is unimproved real estate. The improvement of real estate gives employment to labor and increases the wealth of the community; it should, therefore, be encouraged. The holding of real estate unimproved stands in the way of the employment of labor and the increase in the wealth of the community, and should therefore be discouraged.

"Objections that are largely superficial have been raised which urge:

That it would compel New York to bear an undue share of State taxes.
That under the Davis law the sum raised for school teachers' salaries would be excessive.
That city officials would lapse into extravagant expenditures, as the result of increasing the city's borrowing capacity.
That it would reduce the tax on personal property.

"It is objected that, inasmuch as the City of New York has to pay its proportion of any direct State tax, an increase in its scale of assessment without a corresponding increase throughout the State would entail an additional burden upon the city. The answer to this is that the State Board of Equalization ought to be relied upon.

"Furthermore, the present State taxes that this city is compelled to pay directly are very small, and it is not likely that they will be increased in the near future. In the event of extensive improvements to the Erie Canal and a consequent increase in direct taxes, and should the State Board of Equalization fail to take into consideration the increased scale of valuation in New York City, as New York City would be one of the districts most benefited by the improvement, she should be willing to pay a reasonably larger proportion of the cost of that improvement, as compared with the rest of the State.

"Equality of assessment as between different pieces of property is much more easily enforced under the present statute if the assessors take 100 per cent. as their measure than if they take 60 per cent. or anything less than 100 per cent. It is to be noted incidentally that the present 60 per cent. basis gives a chance for a corrupt administration to inflict the penalty of a raised assessment upon any individual who has incurred its displeasure, and that instances of such penalties and threats thereof have not been wanting in the past.

"As taxation is the supreme power of government, and is a vital function, it is essential that no discretion should be lodged with the authority administering it, to arrange scales or schedules which might permit even the slightest discrimination. With so vital a concern it is infamous, if not criminal, to evade or nullify the strict and plain intent of the law."

Anniversary of Trafalgar.

The ninety-seventh anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was celebrated last night at the St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Many lodges of the Sons of St. George and the Daughters of St. George were represented, and the church was decorated with the Stars and Stripes draped with the British jack. The sermon was preached by the Rev. David J. Evans, rector of the Church of St. John of Middletown, N. Y. He urged Englishmen not to forget their native land, even though they had become American citizens, as they would best perform their duty as American citizens by remembering their mother country.

Settling a Chicago Labor Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Chicago Federation of Labor to-day decided to extend the olive branch of peace to Typographical Union No. 16, and a long-standing dispute is in a fair way to be settled. A committee was appointed to meet with a committee from the printers to arrange for bringing the printers back into the federation. This action was finally reached after nearly two hours of uproarious debate. The roll call on the final vote showed 166 in favor of making some concessions to the printers who were expelled two years ago, to 86 in the negative.

Austrian Temperance Measure.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—A bill for the purpose of combating drunkenness, which is being prepared by the Austrian Government, is the first measure of its kind in the history of Austria. It is an outcome of the strong pressure of public opinion and the efforts of the temperance party. It provides for the imprisonment of persons found intoxicated in a public place over a certain number of times within six months, and restricts the sale of bottled spirits, which, it is declared, leads to home drinking, to holders of special licenses. Only one such license is to be granted for every 500 inhabitants.

Unable to See the Hairiest Lion."

Desirous of seeing "the biggest and hairiest lion in the world," as little Margaret Carnegie hoped her gift to the New York Zoological Gardens would prove, drew a crowd to Bronx Park yesterday. Whether the size or the hirsuiteness of the beast proved the attraction is not known, but, whichever it was, the people had to go away without having their curiosity satisfied. There is a lion house in process of construction at the Park, but it will take six weeks to complete it, and meanwhile there are no suitable and safe quarters where the lion can be exhibited.

Memorial Unveiled in an Old Church.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—A tablet in memory of the Rev. Dr. George Hale, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pennington from 1839 to 1869, was unveiled to-day, with addresses by the Rev. William Allen, Jr., the present pastor of the church, and the Rev. R. R. Foster. The Pennington Presbyterian Church, which is the second oldest in Central New Jersey, has occupied but four buildings and has had but ten pastors since its organization in 1698.

Gasoline Launch Burned.

The gasoline launch Wittle, which was owned by John Ellsworth of Bayonne, N. J., caught fire last night at the dock where she had been tied in Tottenville, Borough of Richmond, and was burned to the water's edge before the fire could be extinguished. The boat was valued at $800. No one was on board, and it is not known how the fire started.

Our Recital Hall, Sixth Floor, THE NEW YORK LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. CONCERTS TWICE DAILY, 11 to 12:30 and from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

LECTURE ON Dainty Luncheon Dishes AT 1 P. M. DAILY IN OUR RECITAL HALL, Sixth Floor.

Rich Garments for Women.

Third Floor.

The season for women's fashionable fall outer wear is now at its height, and our showing is now at its best. The most correct fashion thoughts find their truest expression in the elegant creations assembled here.

A walk through our great section devoted to women's Outer Garb would afford real pleasure and surprise, as the style showing is sufficiently important and grand to be classed as an opening display, but here it is but an incident of our regular course of business.

'Twould be well for any intending purchaser of women's Outer Garb, be it for a modest priced garment or the richest manufactured, to see our stock in its present grand completeness.

WOMEN'S SUITS OF FINE QUALITY BROADCLOTH AND CHEVIOT, in black and blue; a variety of new styles, in blouse effects, with or without shoulder capes; handsomely trimmed with stitched bands of peau de soie. Seven and nine gored graduated flounce and wide flaring skirts; inverted plait or semi-habit back with raised or inverted seams; lined throughout with best grade of taffeta; regular selling price $35.00; for Monday only $27.50

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS OF PEAU DE SOIE AND TAFFETA; seven and nine gored inverted plait and habit back; handsomely trimmed with fancy silk braid, or rose ruching, tight or drop lining of best quality mercerized percaline; regular selling price $14.75; for Monday only $12.75

WOMEN'S SHORT DOUBLE BREASTED JACKETS, of good quality Kersey, in black and castor; bell sleeve, turn-over cuff; splendidly tailored and correctly shaped; satin lined..... $8.75

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS OF FINE CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT, in black only; nine gored side plaited panel front; kilted at bottom, triple box plaited back effect; over drop of heavy taffeta; a finely shaped, smartly tailored skirt, for..... $19.50

WOMEN'S 30-INCH KERSEY COATS, in black and garnet; full box back with inverted plait, double shoulder cape; high storm collar of Persian Lamb, bell sleeve and turn-over cuff; satin lined; regular selling price $19.75; for Monday only..... $16.50

Our Best News of Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

We have just received a consignment of French Robes. These should have been on our counters early in September. The lateness of their arrival necessitates our placing these high class Novelties on sale at prices far below those at which they were intended to be sold. They are exclusive styles, and consequently cannot be duplicated. They include fine French Box Robes of Broadcloth, Eolienne, Voile and Etamine; elaborately embroidered in contrasting colors, unique and entirely new designs. Price range is

$27.50, $30.00, $35.00 and $48.00.

35 individual French Robe patterns, fresh from Picardy, in novel combinations of wool, velvet and mohair. Rough, tufted and smooth effects; no two alike; at

$27.50, $29.25, $32.50 and $35.00.

250 patterns, consisting of the finest novelty wool goods. Striped and flecked Zibelines; Zibeline Plaids and Mixtures; also Camel's Hair, in dots and shot effects, together with a wide range of late imported fabric in the newest color combinations. These goods, in pattern lengths of 6½ yards each, will we offered at the following prices:

$8.00, $11.25, $12.75, $14.50 and $16.00.

Women seeking the ultra fashionable in Dress Robes—the most beautiful dress weaves ever turned out by French looms—should not fail to see this magnificent display. From 33 to 50% more than the prices we are quoting is what they are worth.

Housekeeping Linens.

Main Floor.

The stock is made up of the very practical kinds as well as the linens that give an aristocratic tone to the dining table. Particular housewives could not do better than come to the Simpson Crawford Co. Store for every linen need.

Unusual Values in

Pattern Tablecloths.

Table Damask, fully bleached, extra quality, heavy weight and close, fine weave, fully two yards wide:—

2x2 yards..... $2.95 each
2x2½ yards..... $3.50 each
2x3 yards..... $3.95 each

Fine Damask Table Cloth, superior finish, 68 inches wide, handsome range of new patterns:—

2 yards long..... $1.90 each
2½ yards long..... $2.40 each
3 yards long..... $2.90 each

The Simpson Crawford Co. Piano Store,

—the opening of which will be announced later—will be a model from every standpoint. In size it will rank with the largest in the country. The floor devoted to this Piano Store is being built specially for this purpose—thus it is quite clear that we intend to present to our clientele one of the greatest, handsomest and best equipped Piano warerooms in the country.

The fixtures, appointments, decorations, etc., will be elaborate and artistic and in keeping with the other departments throughout this immense establishment.

The range of instruments will be a most excellent one—being headed by the famous

Knabe Piano,

than which there is no more carefully constructed or higher class instrument made. In addition to the Knabe, the following well-known makes will be embraced:—

GABLER, PACKARD, HOBART M. CABLE, BUSH & GERTS, DAVENPORT & TREACY, SCHUBERT, PRICE-TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE, CECILIAN PIANO-PLAYER.

From this list of artistic and high-class instruments it may readily be seen that we intend that the Simpson Crawford Co. Piano Department shall immediately rank with the finest in the country.

Aside from the beautiful arrangement of our piano parlors and the main warerooms, there will be a concert hall which, when completed, will seat about 1,000 people comfortably.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Main Floor.

$4.25 Men's High Grade Underwear, $2.75.

Men's extra quality imported pure silk and cashmere Underwear, in heavy weights; colors are novia, light blue and silver; new, clean and fresh goods, just received from Germany as advance samples. As stated above, the actual worth is $4.25 each, but we will sacrifice them at..... $2.75

New Embroidered Cashmere Half Hose.

Just received our own importation of Men's fine cashmere Half Hose, medium weights, in black, with neat hand embroidered front in small designs; prices per pair, 50, 75 and $1.00

Women's Embroidered Cashmere Hose.

We have just received from Germany our own importation of Women's Cashmere Hose, in black, with neat hand embroidered fronts in small designs; extra good value at, pair..... 75

Our Rug Store.

Third Floor.

Oriental beauty and luxury. Great piles of Rugs are here. All were personally selected by our representative. Some run into the hundreds of dollars—they show examples of rare and enduring expressions of artistic skill in this handicraft. Then there are mighty pretty and long-lived sorts that are inexpensive. Instances:—

Small square Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs..... $4.50
Five bales extra quality small Persian Rugs..... $6.00
One lot Carabagh, Kazakji and Persian Rugs, average size 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft..... $7.50
Fine grade Persian Mats, including Kirmanshah, Sennah and Tebriz..... $12.50
Three bales Antique Mousul and Ghendji Rugs..... $16.50
200 pieces heavy Antique Persian and Kurd Rugs; some very fine pieces in this lot..... $24.50

25 pieces extra quality Anatolian Kerman Prayer Rugs..... $32.50

Antique Shirvans, Beloochistan, Bokharas, Kazaks and Kurds from $9.00 to $32.50

Large reductions on large and medium size India, Turkish and Persian Carpets; extra quality Brussels Rugs in Oriental designs and colorings:—

7x9 feet, were $11.50, at $8.75.
9x12 feet, were $18.00, at $12.50.

Gloves for Everybody.

Main Floor.

and the best from the world's best makers. Ours is a most satisfying stock—first, because it is so big; second, because so many good sorts are here; third, because prices are always safely lowest.

There never was better Glove choosing for man, woman and child than right now, and no matter what the price, the Gloves are meritorious.

Three things have been proven about our Gloves:—
They are the best for wear;
They are correct in fit;
They are eminently stylish.

Is it a wonder our Glove Store has grown famous far and near?

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

Popular Mannish Gloves for Women's Wear.

These include two absolutely new styles—the "Princess Chic" and the "Vassar." These two new Gloves are of selected Russian Kassan Skins. We have culled from a few of our leading lines for special mention here.

Women's Gloves

Special importation of 3-clasp Suede Gloves; in black, white and colors; embroidered kid points; perfect fitting; great value at, pair.... $1.00

2-clasp Glace Gloves, Paris Point, black, white and colors; unique in every way; splendid value at, pair.... $1.00

1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves; in man style; with new embroidery; pair..... $1.00

2-clasp Real Kid Paris Point embroidered Gloves, in black, white and colors, pair..... $1.25

3-clasp Real Kid Imperial Point Gloves, in black, white and colors, pair..... $1.50

2-clasp Pique Suede and Glace Gloves, from selected Real Kidskins, in black, white and colors, pair... $1.50

"Princess Chic" Prix Seam, 1-pearl button, "Mannish Gloves," in Russian Kassan; with contrasting bandulets, pair..... $1.50

"Vassar" Prix Seam, 1-pearl button, "Mannish Gloves," new turnover cuff, Russian Kassan Skins, pair $2.00

1-clasp Pique Real Mocha Gloves, in black, white, tan, mode and slate; pair..... $1.00

Men's Gloves.

1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, pair..... $1.00
1-clasp Pique Dogskin Gloves, pair..... $1.00
1-clasp Pique Real Mocha Gloves, pair..... $1.00
1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, pair..... $1.50
1-clasp Pique Cape Gloves, pair..... $1.50

Also hand-sewed Gloves and productions from the most exclusive glove makers of Europe and America. Gloves for all occasions.

The men's Gloves will be found in the Men's Furnishing Section, main floor.

Boys and Misses' Gloves.

Boys' 1-clasp Pique Dogskin Gloves..... 85
Misses' 1-clasp Pique Dogskin Gloves..... 85
Midget's 1-clasp Pique Cape Gloves, made like papa's, pair.. $1.00

More of Those

Silk Waists at $3.95.

Second Floor.

Saturday we told you of these Waists, and also sold so many of them that we decided to place more on sale at the same price. They are made of a splendid quality of Louisine Taffeta, the entire waist being of hemstitching and tucking and clusters. The collar, front plait and tucks are also of stitching; silk covered buttons down front, and it is lined with a good grade of percaline.

We have sold hundreds of Waists almost identical with these for $5.00; they are the product of one of the very best waist manufacturers, who is noted for the superior fit and high-class workmanship of his garments. In colors you may choose from black and white, red, blue, cardinal, scarlet, tan, royal, reseda, gray, rose and mauve.

Dress Waists, $14.75.

Your dressmaker, if she is an expert in the art, will not produce for you, at twice the price, anything more exquisite or charming or more fashionable than these dainty Crepe de Chine Waists that we are now selling at $14.75; they're so rich and pretty that you'd be almost tempted to believe that they're a French product. The entire Waist, including sleeves, of solid tucking, circular yoke, collar and cuffs, formed of fagoting.

The colors are cream, light blue, pink, corn, nile, cherry, cardinal, silver, navy, tan, reseda, royal, lilac, gobelin and black.

For matinee, afternoon calling or evening wear, milady would hardly want a prettier Waist.

Chiffons, Mousselines, &c.

Main Floor.

We have without doubt the most complete assortment of Chiffons, Mousselines and Liberty Brilliantes and the largest collection of shaded colorings ever shown, embracing all the official tints as represented on the syndicate card of the French manufacturers, issued by them every season as a guide to the correct shades to be worn.

We offer in this collection a line of Chiffon Mousselines and Liberty Brilliantes, in black, white, cream and colors, of a quality that is very popular for theatrical costumes, evening gowns, fancy accordion plaitings, shirrings, rufflings, and for veiling, spangled robes, softening lace dresses, &c. These goods are 42 inches wide, at, yard 48

We are now showing the "Marie" Chiffon, a special weave, with elastic finish, in 39 different colors, 45 inches wide, at, yard 70

We also mention a very pretty make of Embroidered Brilliantes. These goods have a high satin lustre and a remarkably firm finish; they are used very largely for bridesmaids' dresses, evening gowns, &c. They are 45 inches wide; yard $1.00

WE ARE OFFERING EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN NOVELTY EMBROIDERED SILK MOUSSELINES, presenting novel features in Embroidered Silk Jewel effects—white and gold, white and black, black and gold, black and silver combinations and Japanese Embroidery. These goods are in demand for fancy bodices, frontings and sleeve puffings; price, per yard ..... $3.85 and $8.50

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

W. & J. Sloane

We are now showing our new private patterns of

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

We recommend this quality for use in bedrooms and in other spaces where bright and cleanly floor coverings at moderate prices are desired.

Broadway & 19th Street

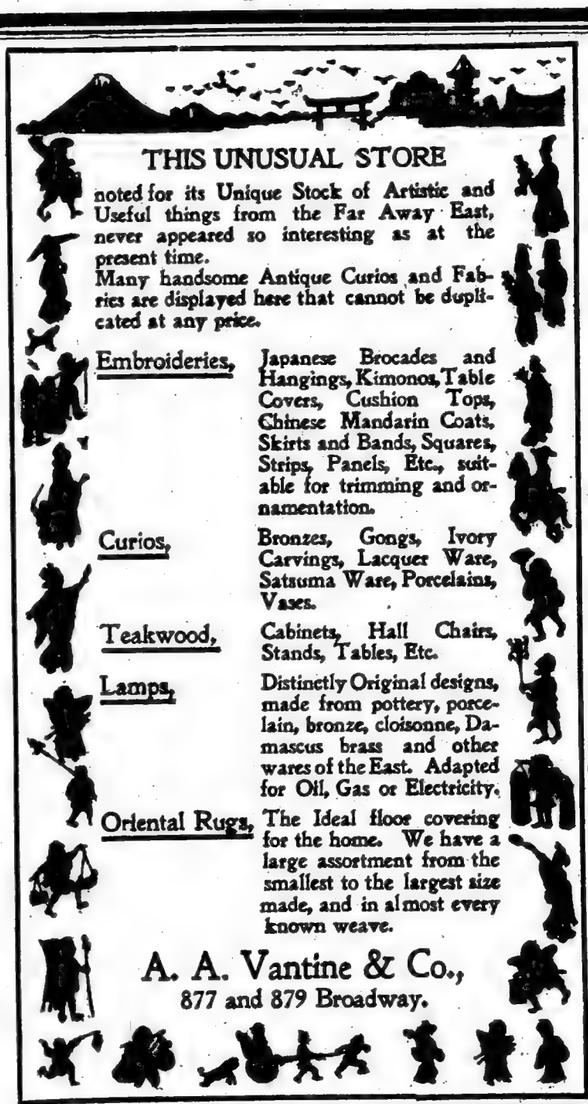

THIS UNUSUAL STORE

noted for its Unique Stock of Artistic and Useful things from the Far Away East, never appeared so interesting as at the present time.

Many handsome Antique Curios and Fabrics are displayed here that cannot be duplicated at any price.

Embroideries, Japanese Brocades and Hangings, Kimonos, Table Covers, Cushion Tops, Chinese Mandarin Coats, Skirts and Bands, Squares, Strips, Panels, Etc., suitable for trimming and ornamentation.

Curios, Bronzes, Gongs, Ivory Carvings, Lacquer Ware, Satsuma Ware, Porcelains, Vases.

Teakwood, Cabinets, Hall Chairs, Stands, Tables, Etc.

Lamps, Distinctly Original designs, made from pottery, porcelain, bronze, cloisonne, Damascus brass and other wares of the East. Adapted for Oil, Gas or Electricity.

Oriental Rugs, The Ideal floor covering for the home. We have a large assortment from the smallest to the largest size made, and in almost every known weave.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
877 and 879 Broadway.

Our New Piano Dept.

has achieved extraordinary success from the very first, for the reason that it is enabled—by special arrangements with a large manufacturer—to offer a bona fide money-saving of $200 to $350 in pianos. In other words, it sells

Piano, Stool and Scarf, $155.
Our 10 Years Guarantee with Each Piano.

A Piano for $155.00

Guaranteed to give satisfaction and equal to instruments sold elsewhere from $350 to $500. The reason we sell our pianos so much cheaper than other houses is to advertise our furniture.

Your inspection is also invited to the choice assortments of music cabinets, piano stools, scarfs, etc.

Special credit advantage—$5 down, $1 a week—in this Department.

No out-of-town orders filled at this price.

T. KELLY

263 Sixth Avenue, Near 17th St.

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POLITICS AT CENTRAL UNION'S MEETING

Proposition to Thank John C. Davies Was Tabled.

Debate in Which Delegates Spoke Frankly—The Spirit of Antagonism Disliked—Firemen's Troubles.

Politics stirred the Central Federated Union yesterday into an excitement that lasted for more than an hour. The new Chairman, Henry Richards of the Wood Carvers' Union, was tried sorely several times in the course of the meeting. The debate was started by Matthew Barr, delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, who asked the central organization to indorse the following:

New York, Oct. 19, 1902.

The Hon. John C. Davies:

Dear Sir: It is with the most intense satisfaction that we, the members of the undersigned organization, have watched your attitude and the able manner in which you at every opportunity have opposed the trusts which have attempted to obtain a foothold in our State, notably in the cases of the American Ice Trust, the Beef Trust, the Ramapo Water Company, and the Coal Trust.

We therefore tender you our most hearty thanks and hope you may always be placed in a position to continue your good work in this direction.

Some of the delegates had been paying very little attention to what had been going on, but the document put every one on the alert. Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 144, a Socialist, got the floor first and moved that the paper be tabled.

George Warner, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, said that he was opposed to the spirit of antagonism which had always manifested itself at meetings of the central body every time it was proposed to thank any one. He considered it bad policy. He declared that $50,000 had been thrown into the upper part of this State to oppose Mr. Davies.

"But what of that?" he said. "Bring anything in here that does not savor of the brand of politics that some people want, and it is sure to be thrown out."

Brown got the floor again and said that it was not honest politics to get labor people to thank officials; that the time for them to look for thanks was after election, and that people who are in office or running for office are always trying to use the labor unions.

"This is a short-sighted policy," Barr said. "Why should we not concentrate our friends? I am a Socialist, [Oh! Oh!] but would be ashamed to associate with some of the people who call themselves Socialists. It isn't the brand of Socialists who do all the shouting here and other places who will accomplish anything."

Delegate Dacosta said he could not see what there was to thank Mr. Davies for.

"Didn't Mr. Davies want the labor laws wiped out?" a delegate asked.

"I don't know that I will vote for Mr. Coler," Dacosta said, "but if any one had anything to do with stopping the Ramapo deal it was Mr. Coler."

"This matter is entirely out of order," said Delegate Dooley of the Franklin Association of Pressmen. "I don't see why Mr. Barr should lower himself by having anything to do with it."

"I never lowered myself to the level of the last speaker," Barr retorted.

The Chairman hesitated and many men began to talk at the same time. The Chairman was referred to as a "dummy." It was decided by an overwhelming majority to table Barr's proposition.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that his organization was opposed to an attempt by the Marine Firemen's Union to organize the firemen on the ferryboats. His organization is willing, he said, to allow the Marine Firemen's Union to have jurisdiction on coastwise and ocean steamers, but it draws the line at ferryboat engineers. The Secretary was directed to write to the officers of the Marine Firemen's Union asking them to keep their hands off the firemen on the ferryboats.

It was reported that instead of the meeting of the affiliated unions on the City Hall plaza to-morrow to protest against the signing of the contract for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel without the labor clauses a strong delegation should be sent.

JUSTICE STECKLER INDORSED.

Fifty Locals, Having Membership in the Knights of Labor, Approve His Candidacy.

The candidacy of Justice Alfred Steckler for the Supreme Court bench has been indorsed by the members of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, the resolutions reciting that Justice Steckler has served the people faithfully and pledge the Knights of Labor to give him the most active support.

Fifty local organizations having a membership in the Knights of Labor have also indorsed Justice Steckler's nomination. Altogether, it is said, over 100 organized labor unions and Knights of Labor organizations have indorsed Justice Steckler.

THE REGISTRATION FIGURES.

Republicans Seem to Think the Results Favorable for Them.

Col. Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, gave out a statement concerning registration figures yesterday, in which he said:

"Reports received here for the four days of registration indicate that there was great activity in Republican strongholds, particularly in the last two days. The total registration is, in many cities, in excess of that for 1901, and, in rare cases, exceeds that for 1900, the Presidential year." Here are figures received from some of the city committees:

	1898.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Albany	....	.....	25,053	25,026
Amsterdam	....	.....	5,010	5,078
Buffalo	....	.....	67,639	65,350
Corning	....	2,886	2,164	2,718
Cortland	....	2,039	....	2,644
Dunkirk	....	3,016	....	2,736
Geneva	....	2,744	2,021	2,519
Ithaca	3,328	3,782	3,415	3,712
Kingston	....	.....	5,702	5,831
Little Falls	....	.....	2,467	2,480
Lockport	....	.....	4,249	4,273
Middletown	....	3,600	....	3,296
Newburg	5,712	6,358	....	5,995
North Tonawanda	....	2,087	1,751	1,943
Norwich	2,102	2,253	....	2,151
Oneonta	....	2,670	2,099	2,425
Peekskill	2,738	....	3,130	3,203
Poughkeepsie	....	.....	5,119	5,931
Rome	....	4,140	3,391	3,915
Schenectady	....	8,764	....	11,114
Seneca Falls	....	2,178	....	2,092
Syracuse	....	27,340	....	25,769
Utica	....	13,721	12,851	12,975
Watertown	....	.....	4,570	4,987
Yonkers	....	10,046	....	9,860
Rochester	....	37,638	35,093	34,794

President Morris of the Republican County Committee said: "An analysis of the four days' registration of this year has been made and compared with the registration of 1898, as that year was the last year in which State issues principally were involved, and, therefore, affords the only fair basis on which to make an estimate of what the vote will be. The result of this analysis is distinctly favorable to the Republican cause, for it shows a marked gain in Republican localities and a decided loss in Democratic strongholds."

Senator Platt returned from Owego yesterday afternoon and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night said: "All of the information received is of a very encouraging character and I am advised that the registration throughout the State is most favorable to the Republicans."

WOODRUFF'S KINGS ESTIMATE.

He Believes Odell is Sure to Poll 95,000 Out of 200,000 in Brooklyn.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is running the Republican campaign in Kings County, sees in the registration figures there promise of a victory for his party in November. "The proper basis of comparison of this year's registration is with that of the year 1898," he said yesterday.

"As things look now I do not believe it possible for the Republicans to poll less than 95,000 votes. Believing as I do that the sentiment in favor of an extension of the splendid service of Gov. Odell will increase and that the sentiment that Mr. Coler lacks, the stability to serve the people of this State, I look for a Republican plurality in Kings County."

A Democratic Assembly district leader to whom Mr. Woodruff's statement was repeated expressed surprise at the Lieutenant Governor's figuring.

"Why," he said, "according to that, Mr. Woodruff practically concedes the county to the Democrats by 10,000 votes. He says he believes that 200,000 votes will be cast in the county for the Republican and Democratic candidates, and he also says that the Republicans will get 95,000 votes. Take 95,000 from 200,000 and you have left for the Democrats 105,000 votes, a plurality of 10,000."

Hill to Speak at Bayonne.

A mass meeting will be held in the new hall of the Bayonne City Democratic Club, Twenty-seventh Street and Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J., to-night, at 8 P. M. David B. Hill, James A. Hamill, and Allan Benny, candidate for Congress, will address the meeting. Mr. Hill will speak earlier in the evening at Elizabeth, and is to be brought to Bayonne on a special train by Mayor Seymour and Leader Magner.

AMASA A. REDFIELD DEAD.

Once a Well-Known Lawyer Here, and the Author of a Number of Legal Works.

Amasa A. Redfield, formerly a well-known lawyer of this city and the author of several works on law, died yesterday at his residence in Farmington, Conn., after a brief illness.

Mr. Redfield was one of New York's most prominent lawyers, and was also well known as a writer on legal subjects. The Redfield family is an old and distinguished one. William Redfin, or Redfield, came to this country from England before 1630, with one of the first companies of colonists, and was one of the earliest settlers at Newtown, which afterward became Cambridge, Mass. The grandfather of Amasa Redfield was a merchant and banker of high reputation in New York and his grandmother belonged to the Angell family, who were among the earliest settlers of Providence. The family also numbered among its members Timothy Redfield, Chief Justice of the State of Vermont; J. S. Redfield, at one time United States Consul at Otranto, Italy; William C. Redfield, the scientist, and John H. Redfield, known for his researches in natural history.

Amasa A. Redfield was the son of Luther Redfield of Tarrytown, N. Y., and was born in Clyde, N. Y., May 19, 1837. He was educated at the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1860. Two years later he was admitted to the bar in New York. From 1877 to 1882 he was official reporter of the Surrogates' Court and Court of Common Pleas. Since that time he had practiced law in New York City as a member of the firm of Redfield, Redfield & Lydon.

As a writer he was known for his "Reports of Surrogate Courts of the State of New York," "Law and Practice of Surrogate Courts," and, in collaboration with Thomas G. Shearman, "The Law of Negligence." He was a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Bar Association. In 1863 Mr. Redfield married Sarah Louise Cooke, daughter of Robert Latimer Cooke. Two children survive him, Robert Latimer Redfield of 351 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who was in the firm with his father, and Mrs. Edith R. Cooper, wife of Prof. Frederick T. Cooper of the University of New York, who lives at 32 Waverley Place.

SHOT AT A REHEARSAL.

Amateur Thespians at Newark See Real Instead of Play Shooting—Victim May Die.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—While the members of the Pleasure Circle Dramatic Society were rehearsing a play which they intend soon to give, named "The Avenged Brother," at a hall in 111 Canal Street, this city, to-night, Joseph H. Bone, seventeen years old, one of the actors in the play, shot Petro Pallitto, twenty-seven years old, in the right breast with a revolver.

Pallitto was removed to the German Hospital, where it is said the wound may prove fatal. Immediately after the shooting Bone was locked up. He said that he thought the revolver was loaded with blank cartridges. The shooting was a part of the play, in which Bone, in a quarrel with Pallitto, who was the villain, is supposed to kill him. Pallitto is married, and has a wife and two children.

TAX OFFICE CLERKS.

A dozen clerks employed in the Tax Office in Brooklyn were discharged on Saturday, it has been reported, because of complaints of discourteous treatment made by taxpayers. A few days ago a Brooklyn newspaper published a story to the effect that many local property owners were indignant over the impoliteness and indifference shown by clerks in the Tax Office to whom they applied in paying their taxes. Several letters, in which the writers declared that when they sought information as to their tax bills they were sent from clerk to clerk in the office, were published with the story.

The attention of the officials of the department was directed to the matter, and it has been reported that an investigation resulted in the discharge of twelve of the clerks in the office.

Neither Commissioner Rufus L. Scott, who has charge of the Tax Department in Brooklyn, nor the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Jacob S. Van Wyck, could be seen yesterday with regard to the story, both being out of town.

One of the employes of the office who was seen last night said that he had not heard of the discharge of any of the clerks for discourtesy to taxpayers. He understood, he said, that a number of clerks, who had been taken on as extra help during the busy period in the office recently, had been laid off, as there was no further work for them to do.

Ore Docks on Lake Superior.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Oct. 19.—At the works of the Algoma Steel Company here, the only steel works on Lake Superior, they have begun the construction of a great steel and concrete dock for receiving ore from the company's mines on the north shore of Lake Superior. These steel works are associated with the various enterprises of F. H. Clergue, at the Sault, and are under his management. The docks will be fitted with the latest and most modern labor-saving appliances for hauling ore to the furnaces, and there will be a set of traveling cranes running the entire 2,500 feet length of the dock and covering the extreme width of 300 feet. All this space will be arranged for ore pockets and railway tracks.

New Bellevue Order Causes Protests.

An order posted through the hallways and wards of Bellevue Hospital to the effect that no patient would be allowed more than two visitors in one day, and that nurses violating the rule would be suspended, caused no little trouble at that institution yesterday. In the past it has been customary for the families of many patients to make visits on Sunday, and the parties often numbered five or six. Many protests were lodged during the day.

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Grass Carpet
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on the floor means health in the home. The most sanitary floor covering known. Does not hold dust. Moths will not eat it. Germs will not live in it. Looks warm and luxurious—gives the home a genial air of comfort. Put it down for the winter and you will keep it down the year 'round.

See it at the dealer's.

AMERICAN GRASS TWINE CO.

Toilet Tables and Cheval Mirrors in extensive assortment. Effective designs. Economically priced.

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

8TH AVENUE, 35TH AND 36TH STREETS, N. Y.

Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, New York, Near Eighth Avenue.

Significant Selling!

Constantly increasing patronage despite unfavorable conditions is safest, surest and strongest proof of a store's popularity. In the face of "hard times" it indicates public appreciation of sterling worth and meritorious merchandise. It's the unfailing sign of MERCANTILE SUCCESS to us—rushed as we are with the most enormous Fall trade in our progressive career—it means that the purchasing public recognizes that here, and here alone, are the "best values" always to be found. And they are invariably incomparable!

CHINA CLOSET of very decorative design, in black oak, elaborately carved and of superior finish; heavy plate glass doors, four adjustable grooved shelves; is 53 in. wide, 69 in. high and a rare bargain at..... **37.35**

LARGE ARM ROCKER, of Mission style, with strong frame, in massive weathered oak, very finely made and finished; seat in rush, of superior quality; very durable and exceptionally popular; special price, only **13.25**

BENCH of very artistic Mission design, strongly constructed and of superior finish; in baronial green oak, with cushions of heavy denim, pine needles **9.90**

COLONIAL DESK, in golden oak or mahogany, very fine construction and finish; complete interior; one drawer in base; a very artistic and effective little article and cheap.
In mahogany....**21.97**
In golden oak....**17.49**

Bedroom Suit of very novel style, in bird's-eye maple, with panels of decorative tapestry in artistic coloring; very finely carved; superior cabinet work; large French bevelled

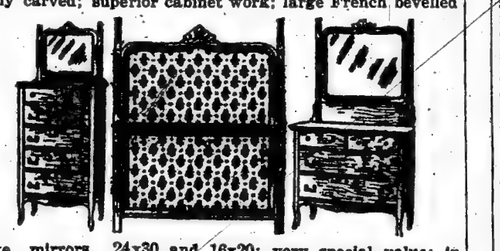

plate mirrors, 24x30 and 16x20; very special value: in bird's-eye maple, three pieces, Bed, Dresser and Washstand **50.00**
Chiffonier to match..... **18.99**

Our New Art Gallery!

Visit the Art Gallery. An exquisitely appointed, perfectly lighted art room, filled with the choicest paintings by celebrated American and foreign artists. These are all originals, and represent best work of famous painters. A wide range of subjects, handsomely framed. Whether or not you wish to purchase, the exhibition will delight every lover of art and beauty.

SECOND FLOOR, 8TH AV. BUILDING.

PARLOR or LIBRARY SUIT of very massive and elegant design, with frames of mahogany, elaborately inlaid, superior springs and upholstering covered in embossed velour of exquisite coloring and pattern. A very effective suit, and cheap at **143.00**

HALLSTAND of very elaborate design in black oak—finely carved in most effective style. One long drawer—double brass coat hooks and large French bevelled plate mirror, 42x32 in..... **75.79**

WORK TABLE of very dainty design in polished mahogany—bevelled edges, top 20x36, French legs—glass knob handles, superior cabinet work and finish in every detail; one drawer, adjustable sides. Our special figures only **10.45**

TILTING TABLE with very handsomely carved base and inlaid top—in solid mahogany; spring adjustment—20 in. top, claw feet. Very special value for **12.75**

UPHOLSTERY—PORTIERES—250 pairs extra heavy Tapestry Portieres; splendid assortment of combination colors; heavy fringe top and bottom; regular value $3.75, special, per pair **1.98**

TABLE COVERS—Extra heavy Tapestry Table Covers, fringed all around; good assortment of colors and patterns.

1 yard square, regular value 75c., special.....**49c**
1½ yards square, regular value $1.10, special.....**69c**
2 yards square, regular value $2.25, special.....**1.39**
2 yards x 2½ yards, regular value $3.50, special..**1.98**

MANTEL LAMBREQUINS—Japanese Embroidered Silk Lambrequins; fancy fringe; regular value $2.00 special..... **1.29**

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS, comprising all worthy grades. Exclusive patterns of pronounced elegance. Very special values.

500 PIECES INGRAINS—Very heavy, several patterns from which to select; cheap at..... **37c**

ALL-WOOL ART SQUARES—Fine designs and colorings,

2½x3	3x3	3x3½	3x4
4.25	5.50	6.50	7.50

BRUSSELS ART SQUARES,

2½x3	3x3	3x3½	3x4
5.60	6.75	8.00	9.00

Axminsters, Velvets, Savonneries, Royal Wiltons in large assortment.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

DINNER SET of best American china, very pretty pattern, decorated under the glaze, latest shapes, 100 pieces, complete service for 12 people, $6.95; same in a combination of 58 pieces, only... **4.76**

STERLING SILVER BRUSH AND COMB SET; brush of fine quality bristle, comb of finest imported horn, backs of a beautiful pattern, worth $5.00 or more; here for only, set..... **2.98**

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, with silver-plated tops, a real 35c. value for only **19c**

THE SUVIO GAS HEATER, the most powerful, the easiest to adjust and the cheapest to run. We have them in 4 styles. Call and see them in operation. Prices up from..... **98c**

DINNER SET of best American china, rich floral design in apple green, all large and finely shaped pieces, per set of 100 pieces, $5.88; same for 58 pieces; very special... **3.98**

TOILET SET, finest American china, decorated and stippled in a very rich blue, 7 pieces of latest shape, per set, $1.85, or Ewer and Basin alone for only..... **98c**

Imported JAPANESE SCREEN, in four panels, embroidered in gold thread; is 66 in. high, 83 in. wide; worth $5; here for a limited time only at..... **2.75**

DINNER SET, very best English porcelain, finest border decoration in dove, richly illuminated and lined in gold, Crown Derby shape, worth almost double our price; for 100 pieces, $12.75, and 58 pieces only **7.85**

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES at standard prices. A complete line of supplies for above always on hand. A very fine selction of Records will be sold on Monday and Tuesday only, at the exceptionally low price of only **22c**

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They Are Attractive Wedding Gifts.

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made for us by our Black Forest factory, are superior in finish and time keeping qualities to those usually shown.

They cost from 8.50 to 50.00.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The weather during the last twenty-four hours has been fair in the majority of districts. The northern depression has moved rapidly eastward over the Canadian provinces and is central to-night over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. An area of high pressure has also moved eastward to the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Light showers have fallen in the lower lake regions, Northern New England, Texas, and along the Gulf coast. Warm weather prevails in the Eastern districts, the temperature being 8 to 14 degrees above the seasonal average east of the Mississippi.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-morrow and Tuesday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the East Gulf coast and in Florida, where showers are probable to-morrow.

The temperature will fall in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It will be warmer in the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, except from Hatteras southward, where east to southeast winds will prevail; on the Gulf coast the winds will be mostly north and light, and in the lake region fresh west to northwest winds will become variable.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New England, fair to-day, cooler in extreme interior; to-morrow fair, fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh westerly winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow, cooler to-day, fresh west to southwest winds.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh west winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow, warmer in west portion to-day and in east portion to-morrow, variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

North and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, fresh westerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	48	61	63
6 A. M.	46	61	63
9 A. M.	49	63	67
12 M.	61	65	70
3 P. M.	66	68	70
6 P. M.	64	65	67
9 P. M.	60	64	64
12 P. M.	50	62	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1901	48
Corresponding date for last 25 years	54

The thermometer yesterday at 8 A. M. registered 63 degrees and at 8 P. M. registered 64 degrees. The maximum temperature was 68 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

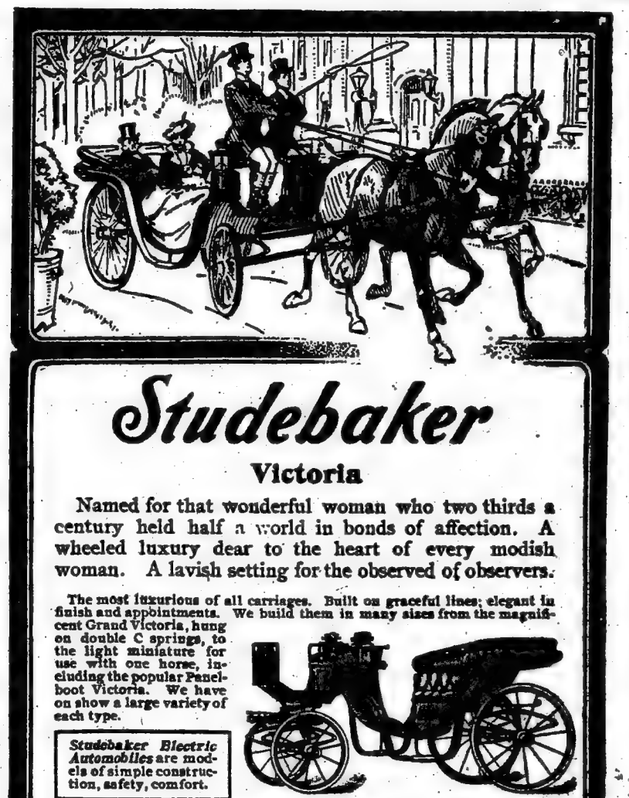

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The most luxurious of all carriages. Built on graceful lines; elegant in finish and appointments. We build them in many sizes from the magnificent Grand Victoria, hung on double C springs, to the light miniature for use with one horse, including the popular Panelboot Victoria. We have on show a large variety of each type.

Studebaker Electric Automobiles are models of simple construction, safety, comfort.

STUDEBAKER,

Broadway, Corner Prince Street, New York.

After 1903 at our new 10-story building, Broadway, 7th Avenue and 68th Street.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tels. 2,462 Madison Sq. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. In the big comedy hit of the season. THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

Herald SQUARE THEATRE. Telephone 703—38. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. BEGINNING THIS EVENING. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT Martin Harvey in "THE ONLY WAY."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's International Triumph A CHINESE HONEYMOON 150TH TIME IN NEW YORK NXT SATURDAY.

DOG SHOW. MADISON SQ. GARDEN. SECOND ANNUAL BENCH SHOW. LADIES' KENNEL ASSN. OF AMERICA. OCT. 21—22—23—24. 1,600 DOGS—$10,000 PRIZES. Wormwood's Trained Dogs and Monkeys. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL Tues. Eve., Oct. 21, at 8:30. RAOUL PUGNO THE GREAT FRENCH PIANIST. Walter Damrosch and His Orchestra Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office. The Baldwin Piano used.

BOSTOCK'S ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS. SEE THE FIGHTING TIGER, GOLDIE. OTHER STARTLING ANIMAL FEATURES. Afternoons, opens 1, begins 2:30. Ev., opens 7, begins 8

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2 LAST WEEK SALLY IN OUR ALLEY Geo. W. Lederer's NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 27TH, John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production THE SILVER SLIPPER. SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St., between Broadway & 6th Av. Mat. daily at 2:30. Every night but Wed. at 8:30. 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. JOHN DREW Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. To-night, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Charles Frohman Presents HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. "Notable success."—Herald. ETHEL BARRYMORE A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL To-night, Tuesday, and Wednesday evgs., 8:15. The Second Mrs. Tanqueray Thursday Evg.—THE JOY OF LIVING.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. "Iris is a masterly work."—World. VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS, Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks, Eve's. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. —SECOND MONTH.— The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama "THE NINETY AND NINE" Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS. "On the Yukon."—Great Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." 3d week Henrietta CROSMAN The Sword of the King

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

VICTORIA 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evenings, 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK." Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

BELASCO THEATRE 6'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN (LAST WEEK.) In ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803. Nxt Wk.—Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Will Open Tues. Curtain rises at 9 o'c. day Night with TOMMY ROT Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. TO-NIGHT J. E. DODSON-ANNIE IRISH AN AMERICAN INVASION.

GRAND. WILLIAMS & WALKER Prices 25c to $1.00. NEW SHOW "IN DAHOMEY"

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL THE GIRL AND THE JUDGE

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Private John Allen.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mati. To-day 25c. SELMA HERMAN For Her Children's Sake.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. To-night, last time, Bjoernson's "Ueber Unsere Kraft." (Pop Prices.) Tues., "Alt Heidelberg."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. ARTICLE 47, with Elita Proctor Otis.

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. TRACY THE OUTLAW

YALE'S LARGE ENROLLMENT.

It Is 2,785, the Largest in the University's History.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The total enrollment in Yale University for the present year is approximately 2,785, which is an increase of 100 over last year, and the largest in the history of the university. The largest increase is in the Sheffield Scientific School, and the next largest in the law school.

A noticeable fact is the large number of graduates of smaller colleges who have entered the senior class of the academical department to secure the bachelor of arts degree from Yale. Twenty-two men have entered in this way this year, almost twice as many as in any previous year.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Big Teams Have Passed the Practice Stage for the Season.

COLUMBIA TO MEET PRINCETON

New Jersey Team Favorite for Game on Saturday—Penn's Weakness Apparent—Farley's New Formation.

Last week completed the schedule of practical games for most of the big college teams and in consequence they will play no more middle-of-the-week games during the remainder of the season. Princeton, however, will play Dickinson on Wednesday and Pennsylvania will meet Annapolis, and while Princeton may not need the additional practice game, there seems no doubt that the Quakers do. In fact, Pennsylvania's defeat by Brown on Saturday, which was one of the chief surprises of the most surprising day of the season so far, is most encouraging to the "middies'" prospects and promises a very interesting game on Wednesday. Princeton, of course, expects to win easily from Dickinson, and regards the game as merely practice for the contest with Columbia on Saturday.

Columbia has ended its season of preparation and next Saturday will play its first and chief big game of the season with Princeton at Princeton. There seems to exist a general impression that the Tigers ought to win easily, but it is difficult just to see on what grounds this opinion is so securely based. Taking the two teams man for man Princeton has an advantage in only two of three positions, while Columbia has an equal superiority in as many if not more. On their records this season the elevens also seem about on a par.

Princeton has a big advantage in having a pair of ends—Davis and Henry—who are far better than any Columbia has. At punting, too, De Witt will have an advantage over Smith and should outpunt the Columbia man on an average of fifteen or twenty yards. Weekes, however, is a better kicker than Smith and perhaps will do Columbia's kicking on Saturday. A sore leg has so far prevented him from doing it. This seems to be about all the superiority that can be put down to Princeton's account.

Columbia has a back field that outclasses the Tigers, as Princeton has no backs of either the individual or combined brilliancy of Weekes and "Buffalo" Smith. Princeton may have a full back a bit better than Columbia's, but the possible inferiority of the Morningside full back is more than offset by the support which he can count on from Weekes and Smith. Erb at quarter back is every whit as good as any quarter that Princeton has. The Tigers' tackles are not as good as Columbia's pair, Thorpe and Brown, and while Princeton will have one excellent guard in De Witt, he will be opposed by the sturdy Tomlinson. At centre and the other guard the question of superiority is a toss-up.

The uncertainty which has prevailed as to the final make-up of the Columbia eleven has now been practically settled by the showing of the various players in Saturday's game with Hamilton. Unless there is radical improvement on the part of dark horses this week, Victor Earle of the 'Varsity gymnastic and basket ball teams and of the 'Varsity four-oared crew will be one of the ends. The other will probably be Frambach, who has come prominently to the front in the last few days. Thorpe and Brown are very satisfactory fixtures at tackles, and Shaw, who was centre on last year's 'Varsity, is expected to fill right guard, displacing Dollin, who plays a good bit too high. Duden will remain at centre, Tomlinson will be the other guard, Erb will be quarter back, Weekes and Smith half backs, and Fisher, Townsend, and Duell the full backs. Smith is providing splendid interference for Weekes just at present and Davis will have to play a remarkably clever game in order to avoid being put out of the way by Smith. Once around the end, Weekes is practically sure of a touch-down, as he is playing a better game now than he has ever done.

From Princeton comes the usual hard-luck story which may be expected on the evo of any important game. Their work is erratic. The line is in poor shape, the centre is entirely open at present, and one of the guard positions is filled by a player with a bad shoulder. The only two available substitutes, Barney and Dutcher, are both in poor condition, the latter's ankle still troubling him considerably. Baker, who is filling the centre position, is too light, and the coaches are now thinking of changing Bradley to centre, and putting Dutcher at guard. This combination, with Do Witt at the other guard, would place three heavy, active men at the centre. Montgomery is another likely candidate for centre. The tackles are filled now by Short, the old centre, and Reid. Rafferty and Caruthers are two good substitutes, and, with E. C. Brown back again, the race will be interesting. Davis and Henry are playing their usual fast game.

The back field sees plenty of good material, but fumbling characterizes the work of them all. Burke and Vetterlein have the call at quarter, and Foulke and Hart are the first set of backs. They are fast, at the ends, and hard line plungers. McClave and Moore are another good set. Kafer and Delaney are playing the full-back position. Kafer is a hard plunger and a daring hurdler. On the return of R. McClave to the game another good full back will be added to the list. To summarize the situation, Princeton will have a fairly heavy line, which, if speed can be instilled in them by the coaches, will be fairly strong and capable of competing with Columbia's veterans. The back field will be strong and will not be surpassed by any college.

At Yale a general call has been sent out by the football management for coaches, and a response is expected during the next few days, when W. W. Heffelfinger, 1891, Yale's most noted guard, and Capt. Gordon Brown, 1900, another guard, will arrive. At present the Yale team, which was considered at the beginning of the season to lead the teams for championship honors this year, has not fulfilled expectations. In its favor is to be said that the material from which the eleven is finally to be chosen is above the average; that the rush line from tackle to tackle is far better than Yale has ever been before, with the exception of the 1900 line, which it nearly, if not quite, equals, and that the policy adopted early in the season has been carried out with perfect accord between Captain and coaches, something which was lacking last year. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the eleven has "come on" more slowly than was hoped; that the team is yet green in some essential points of the game; that the ends are as yet hopelessly weak; that the back field is not in shape to do much damage to a strong line, and that the team play is ragged and erratic.

These obstacles are not insurmountable, but they are giving the Yale coaches a great deal of trouble, and at the present time there is a general feeling at Yale that the Eli team will have to better itself 100 per cent. if it expects to win from Harvard.

At Cambridge big "Bob" Kernan, Captain of the Crimson football team, has again demonstrated his ability and influence as an athlete by the complete revolution which he has effected in Harvard's playing since its reappearance in the line-up last Monday. During his absence from practice the team was absolutely without life or snap—allowing minor elevens to score against them, and failing in every way to play the game which was expected of them. In one day all this was changed. Capt. Kernan's presence infused new life and ginger into the men, and they are now playing with a snap and power that would not have been thought possible ten days ago.

Head Coach Farley has now hit upon a new plan for developing speed and ability to dodge in his ends. He arranged three men so that the centre one was a few feet to one side of the line which might be conceived as joining the other two. Then he started his ends at them, dodging around the first one, ducking in close to the second, and out again at a sharp angle past the third. The three men remained perfectly stationary while all this was going on, for the runner had all he could do to keep his feet while he was so rapidly changing his direction.

COLLEGE GOLF THIS WEEK.

Five 'Varsity Teams Will Meet on the Morris County Links—Women Also Will Be Busy.

Three important golf tournaments will claim the attention of local players this week. One of them is of far more than local importance, however, being the intercollegiate championship contest which will begin to-morrow on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J. The other two events are the open tournament at the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, which will begin on Thursday, and the women's championship of the Essex County Country Club, which will start to-day on the club links at Orange, N. J.

The intercollegiate event at Morristown will continue through Saturday and it will determine both the individual and team championships. Both honors are now held by Yale, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., being the individual title holder. He is also the Yale 'Varsity champion and Captain of his team. Yale will have a harder fight than usual to win this season, for Harvard is exceptionally strong, having for its leaders H. B. Hollins, Jr., and the two Egans, who have carried off some of the best Western trophies this season. Princeton has never yet won the team championship, but it has an excellent fighting chance this season, for all of its players are steady and reliable. Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania will send good teams, but somewhat weaker than their three rivals.

The college teams will be made up as follows:

Yale.—Charles Hitchcock, Jr., P. H. Jennings, M. S. Campbell, Max Behr, G. M. Butts, and sixth man to be selected from Archie M. Reid, H. Potter, L. M. Richmond, and R. C. Carroll.

Harvard.—H. B. Hollins, Jr., H. Chandler Egan, Walter E. Egan, U. A. Murdock, G. Owen Winston, and A. M. Brown.

Princeton.—Percy R. Pyne, 2d, L. H. Conklin, Abram Poole, Jr., J. W. Baker, F. O. Reinhart, and sixth man to be selected from L. B. Garretson, M. Olyphant, G. Fox, and J. Towne.

University of Pennsylvania.—H. B. McFarland, H. B. Naylor, H. Kennedy Hill, J. G. Lindsay, Jr., P. A. Castner, and Cecil B. Calvert or H. Kennedy Hill.

Columbia.—John G. Bates, W. L. Glenny, James A. Edwards, J. G. Jackson, S. Slosson, and S. Stevens.

The team championship will be played first. Two rounds at 18 holes will be the feature to-morrow, and the final round at 36 holes will come on Wednesday. On Thursday morning the individual championship will begin, the qualifying round being at 18 holes, the best sixteen to continue at match play, the first round of which will be played that afternoon, two more rounds on Friday, and the final at 36 holes on Saturday. A number of the college golfers will be on the Morris County links to-day practicing for the big event. The last tournament was held at Garden City in May, but the Intercollegiate Association has changed the time of the annual contest from the Spring to the Fall of the year, hence there will be two intercollegiate championships this year.

The Westchester Golf Club tournament will be the first held by that club in two years. Walter J. Travis has promised to play if possible. He was a regular competitor in all of the club's former events and was beaten in the 1st tournament by W. L. Thompson of the Baltusrol Golf Club. The Westchester Club has a nine-hole course, but it has recently been enlarged, and offers excellent facilities for good and acurate golf. The greens are excellent. Two cups for two sets of sixteen are offered, the qualifying round on the first day to be 18 holes. The finals for both cups will come on Saturday, and there will also be a handicap open to all golfers in the Metropolitan Association.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES.

Champion Egan and Oliver Drew Gave a Splendid Exhibition in the Jersey City Court.

There was a four-handed match game of handball played in Egan's Jersey City court yesterday, which for clever and fast work on both sides could not well be improved upon. The contestants were "Mike" Egan, the champion, and "Pat" Scott on one side against Oliver Drew, the Irish champion, and Edward Ficke, a local expert. The conditions were "best three out of five," and from the moment Egan won the toss until the last ace was scored, with Egan and Scott the victors, the spectators were treated to a series of wonderfully clever tossing in service and sharp returns, followed by rallies of close and long play, in which all four of the experts excelled their previous efforts. Next Thursday the ninth anniversary of the opening of the Jersey City court will be celebrated with a series of intercity matches. The most important of these will be a four-handed contest in which "Mike" Egan and J. Dunne will play Oliver Drew and Phil Casey. Following are the leading scores in yesterday's games:

M. Egan and P. Scott	21	21	21
Oliver Drew and E. Ficke	14	17	19
T. Dobbins and G. New	21	21	12 21
P. Eckhoff and C. Cannon	13	15	21 14
J. Hanlon and T. McCabe	18	21	21
J. Ryan and E. Ficke	21	17	12
M. Lydon and J. Ryan	11	21	21 14
J. Manning and T. Hogan	21	14	11 21
P. Burns and T. Murray	21	21	21
W. Hogan and T. Kelly	14	13	16
J. Hanlon	21	21	21
G. Nees	11	14	19
M. O'Keeffe	21	21	21
W. Lenihan	4	17	11 16

Ex-Alderman Dunne defeated Phil Casey in the Brooklyn Handball Court yesterday by winning the first and third of a series of three games which were brimful of clever plays. J. Dunne, Jr., and his brother, P. Dunne, played three very interesting games, in which the honors went to the former, who won two of them. J. Donohue easily defeated J. Hurley in their match, and W. L. Jones, with M. Ryan for partner, beat D. Malley and C. Raleigh, scoring the best three out of five games. The scores:

W. L. Jones and M. Ryan	21	19	16	21	21
D. Malley and C. Raleigh	17	21	21	20	19
J. Dunne, Sr.	21	19	21		
Phil. Casey	12	21	16		
J. Dunne, Jr.	21	16	21		
P. Dunne	18	21	12		
J. Donohue	14	21	21		
J. Hurley	21	13	9		

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETES TRAINING.

Annual Freshmen-Sophomore Contests Set for Nov. 12.

Many freshmen at Columbia have begun track training in anticipation of the annual freshman-sophomore track games, which take place at South Field this year on Nov. 12. So far few sophomores have begun work, and it looks as if the freshmen should have the advantage for this season. The incoming class has a good deal of promising track material in it. Some of the best freshmen are Leo Leventritt, from Lawrenceville; H. Telman, from Dwight School; Perry, from Barnard School; J. M. Hecker, from Drisler; Muir, from Lawrenceville, and Rich, from Montclair High School. Telman is a sprinter and broad jumper and has a record of 0:10 for the hundred and 21 feet 4 inches in the broad jump. Leventritt also excels in the sprints and has done 21 feet 7 inches in the broad jump. Muir is a fast high hurdler, having been interscholastic champion at this event. Hecker is also a promising hurdler.

The sophomores, while they have not yet begun work, have some good men in their ranks. One of the best is J. A. Taylor, who won the quarter-mile dash in last year's freshman-sophomore games. Thorpe of the football team in the hammer throw, I. Cornell in the jumps, A. Macdonald in the sprints, Ewing in the weights, Curtis in the hurdles, and Mackenzie in the shot-put are other sophomores who are relied upon to give a good account of themselves. The freshman committee in charge of the games is composed of Bangs, Hecker, and Leventritt.

The freshmen and sophomores have also begun work at crew practice, under the direction of Coach Edward Hanlan and Capt. R. B. Bartholomew. Two freshman eights are boated every afternoon, but no settled order has been decided on. The sophomore crew is made up of: Bow, Mitchell; No. 2, Ellsworth; 3, Williams; 4, Eaton; 5, Cornell; 6, Willis; 7, Wheeler; stroke, Pierrepont, and coxswain, Peck. The juniors are also going to have a crew for the coming Fall regatta, which will probably be composed of: Bow, W. J. Gillies; No. 2, V. R. Greene; 3, E. Hanneman; 4, S. H. Stow; 5, A. J. Fraser; 6, J. S. Maeder; 7, R. L. Von Bernuth; stroke, E. H. Updike, and coxswain, J. Meyers. Hanlan thinks the freshmen the best lot he has ever had.

SPORT FOR ROAD DRIVERS

Opening of the Fall Season on the Speedway Was Celebrated.

NOTED HORSES IN BRUSHES

Glenmere Boy Carried Off the Honors by Finishing the Day Unbeaten After Many Tilts.

High-class sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday celebrated the opening of the Fall driving season, which has been postponed from Sunday to Sunday for the past four weeks on account of rain. Trotters and pacers of local and National fame were early on the road, ready and anxious for fast work. Several persistent rivals with old scores to settle met on the upper stretch, with the result that thrilling finishes came thick and fast.

The first of a series of close brushes was between the crack pacer Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, who carried off the honors in the wagon race for amateurs at the Kentucky Breeders' Association meet last week in record time, and the famous Western pacer Wesley R., 2:10, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. It proved a race of the Grand Circuit order from the first turn of the wheels. Wesley R. was a trifle the quicker on the breakaway, but Nathan Straus was always within striking distance. After passing the quarter-mile post the two horses moved like a pair in double harness. At the head of the stretch Wesley R. appeared to have a slight advantage, but in the last few strides David Lamar, who was driving Nathan Straus, rallied the pacer so effectually that as they went between the two posts at the finish Nathan Straus showed a head in front. In the second heat Nathan Straus rushed away in the lead and maintained the advantage almost to the finish, where he broke, and Wesley R., who was a length behind, beat him out.

Alexander Newburger's pacer, the old favorite Smilax, 2:22¼, proved that she could step as fast as she did several years ago by finishing a half length in front of the team composed of Swift, 2:16¼, and Honor Bright, 2:28¼, driven by John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association. Smilax stepped the first quarter of the heat in 0:32½. Isaac A. Hopper drove his new four-year-old filly Bessie in several winning brushes, and the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, finished on a run in front of the trotter Miss Overton, 2:26¼, driven by Frederick Dietz.

The gray trotter Glenmere Boy, 2:14½, driven by A. Frankenstein, carried off the honors of the day by winning every brush in which he was started, and there were five or six of them. W. F. Steele's trotter All Right, 2:09½, first fell a victim to his speech, and then the trotter Crystal Chimes, driven by Thomas Lynch, stepped a fast race with him, but was beaten out in the final drive by a head. John Cornish gave the trotter David B., 2:09¼, a lot of fast work, and managed to more than break even on the morning's sport. His best race, although it was a losing one, was against the trotter Kingmond, 2:09, driven by Claus Bohling. It was either horse's race to a point within a few feet of the finish, where Kingmond made a desperate spurt, and won amid the enthusiastic applause of the spectators.

Interest centred in a half-mile go between A. E. Perrens's new pacer Bud Stout, who is said to have paced a mile in 2:07¾, and F. G. Schmidt's pacer Mercury Wilkes, who is much faster than his mark of 2:14¼. They were sent away at an easy clip, with Bud Stout in the lead, gradually increasing the pace. At the first quarter post Mercury Wilkes reached even terms. Then the two had it nip and tuck as they entered the stretch. Bud Stout, when near the finish, made an ill-timed dash, for it did not carry him over the line, while Mercury Wilkes, who was quick to follow him, proved his remarkable finishing qualities, his dash carrying him by the post a winner by a head. The bay pacer Peter H., 2:28¼, driven by A. R. Meyers, came down the stretch a half a length before the little pacer Helen, driven by Christopher Hackett, but in a return brush Helen turned the tables, and won by a narrow margin. Nathan Straus carried A. E. Perrens's pacer Rosalet to a break, and then turned to a good start with the pacer Redinda, 2:07¾, driven by J. L. Dodge. This was about the hardest proposition Nathan Straus had been obliged to face, for so evenly were the pair matched that it was difficult to pick the winner within fifty yards of the finish. At this point Redinda stepped out in front, but Nathan Straus was equal to the occasion, and nipped his opponent by a nose as the post was passed.

George Huber's pacer Parker S., for which he recently paid a large sum of money, made a poor showing on the road, owing to the fact that he has been used to wearing hoppies. He proved an easy conquest for the trotter Glenmere Boy, 2:14¼, and broke in several other brushes in which he was started before the first quarter post was reached. The closing heats of the morning sport were undoubtedly the best ones of the principal contestants. In this M. Avery's new pacer Dusty Wilkes, 2:15½, was matched against the pacer Wesley R. After several false starts the pair were finally got away on even terms. Wesley R. proved a little the handier in getting away, but his advantage was of no consequence. He put his best foot forward and kept it there so persistently that Dusty Wilkes was not quite able to reach even terms. Both horses were under a stiff drive, and Wesley R. still had his head in front, when suddenly he made a bad break, and before he could recover his feet Dusty Miller had finished an easy winner. Wesley R., however, made a much better showing with The King, 2:12, driven by Jack Curry, and beat him out in the last quarter. Dusty Wilkes also scored a victory over The King, who evidently was not at his best, as he lagged in the last quarter of each brush, despite the fact that his driver urged him whip and rein.

Among the many others who participated in the brushing were Frank Darrin, driving the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¾; J. J. Timmons, driving the bay trotter Harry Davis, 2:26¾; George Coleman, driving the trotter Miss Eunice; J. P. Baiter, driving the pacer Fire Gilt; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼, who placed several victories to his credit; Charles Solomon, driving the bay trotter Hattie Gothard; Thomas F. Russell, driving Possibility; Capt. McDonald, driving his pacing team, and Charles J. Horton, driving Bessie J. and Dainty to the pole. In the afternoon the sun, assisted by the strong breeze, dried up the roadbed and made the footing good on both the upper and lower stretches. The crowd of spectators was even greater than that of the morning, but the brushing was not quite so lively and interesting.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Lawson and McFarland Winners in Team Match Race.

Iver Lawson of Salt Lake City and Floyd McFarland of San José, Cal., were the winners in the team match race at the Vailsburg cycle track, Newark, yesterday afternoon, Lawson obtaining two heats and McFarland one. G. H. Collett won the other heat, which gave second place to Collett and Fenn. In the five-mile open event "Teddy" Billington, the local favorite, appeared to win by about eighteen inches from E. F. Root of Boston, but the judges gave the latter the decision, and the spectators were very noisy in their demonstrations of disapproval. The summary follows:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by I. L. Lindsey, New York City; A. Nelson, East Orange, N. J., second; Charles Deetjen, New York City, third. Time—1:16.

Two-third Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Edwin Goodwin, New York City, (90 yards); A. C. Sparr, Bloomfield, N. J., (105 yards,) second; Robert Meyer, Paterson, N. J., (75 yards,) third. Time—1:19 1-5.

Five-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by E. F. Root, Boston, Mass.; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Samuel Sullens, Boston, Mass., third. Time—11:55. Lap prize winner—A. Beyerman, New York City.

Employes' Race, One Mile, Handicap.—Won by Toby De Vries; (scratch;) Joseph Scheeninger, (40 yards,) second; G. J. Ahlenius, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:42. Booby prize—"Al" Roberts.

Team Match Race.—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn., and G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., second; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., and Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., third. Time—First heat, 2:19 3-5; second heat, 2:16; third heat, 2:20.

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24½-Pound Bag, 47 Cts.

SWEET POTATOES. CHOICE QUALITY, UNIFORM AND SOUND. A Basket, 13 Cents.

CALIFORNIA PRUNES. FANCY SANTA CLARA, NEW CROP, FINE FRUIT. Extra large lb., 9c.; 3 lbs. for..... 25c. Medium, lb., 5c.; 3 lbs. for..... 14c.

Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, our best, per bottle	12c
French Mustard, Butler's best extra, large bottle	8c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle	10c
Gelatine, X L C R Brand, per package	5c
Corn Starch, X L C R Brand, per package	5c
Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares	5c
Molasses, quart bottle	10c
Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's Best, per cake	4c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package	10c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake	5c

CRACKERS. Ginger Snaps, Lemon Crackers, Nic-Nacs } A Pound, 3½c. All Fresh and Crisp.

PEAS—TOMATOES—CORN, A Can Queen Early June Peas, A Can Fancy Packed Corn, A Can Standard Tomatoes, All Three for 25c.

Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, our best, a jar	19c
Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, bottle in carton	8c
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Cigar Money and the Price of Coal.

The extra expense of coal, which may not be great, may mean fewer cigars a day for some of the heads of families, while it will be a paying investment for many men to lop off the beer account entirely. The price of two glasses of beer a day does not seem to be an excessive indulgence, yet in a year's time the money thus saved will purchase at least seven tons of coal. That will serve to keep a family warm for some weeks, while the money—$31.20—if invested in edibles will purchase a number of bushels of potatoes—will buy a large number of loaves of bread, and will do a number of other things. Now, many men spend more than 10 cents a day for drink, and if they will do a little sum in arithmetic they will see just how they can buy coal and live comfortably without doing away with the needful things for the family. He was a wise prophet who asked the people of his day the question, "Wherefore do you spend your money for that which is not bread?" Some men cannot give a reasonable explanation of their expenditures on this line.—Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. SHAW'S LATEST PROPOSITION.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems to feel an extraordinary responsibility for the policy of the Administration and the future course of the Republican Party. It might be thought that the usual duties of his high office would give reasonable employment to even so active a mind as his, especially at a time when he has been led to experiments the full result of which is by no means clear. But he cannot be content with this occupation, and within the last few weeks has announced at great length and with much confidence the position the party should take as to many questions, living and dead.

His latest effort of this sort is the advocacy of ship subsidies for the South American trade. He has not the temerity to approve, though he does not condemn, the subsidy scheme of the last session, which was killed by the public sentiment of the particular section to which Mr. SHAW formerly confined his personal political activity. But he explains to the American people that what we need is markets in South America, and the sure way to get these is by means of subsidized ships. He forgets or ignores that we have once tried the experiment and that all that remains for us is a malodorous memory of corruption at Washington. Nor does he pay any attention to the numerous and complex elements which enter into the growth of a great foreign trade. He is satisfied that the demand for our goods, the skill and energy to adapt the supply to the demand, the creation of a credit system suited to the trade, the establishment of banking facilities, everything, in fact, that has grown up in foreign lands through long years of experience, will follow if we vote money enough out of the pockets of the people into the pockets of the shipowners. Didn't we subsidize the transcontinental railways? Look at the wealth and industry of the continent. All we need do is to subsidize ships enough liberally enough and Argentina and Brazil and Uruguay will yield their trade to us as readily as did the continent we own and which in the last hundred years we have settled.

All of which sounds exactly like the pleas of the beggars for transatlantic subsidies for the last five years. These pleas were refused last session, and within a year the chief of the beggars organized to get control and got control of the greater part of the Atlantic traffic without a cent of subsidy. They will do likewise for the Southern trade if there is any profit in it, and if there is not, why should we be taxed to make it profitable?

HELPFUL TO THE VOTER.

Mr. CADWALADER and Mr. WICKERSHAM have done a public service in writing to THE TIMES the letter published in our issue of the 16th commending the record and candidacy of Judge ERNEST HALL. In deploring the prevailing lack of light and knowledge as to the qualifications of the candidates of both parties for the Supreme bench THE TIMES said "nobody says anything against Judge HALL or much in his favor." That was perfectly true at the time. We had heard faint praise of him from members of the bar. But when two lawyers of the prominence and standing of Mr. CADWALADER and Mr. WICKERSHAM say over their own signatures that Judge HALL "has a clear and exact mind and his work is characterized by accuracy and lucidity," and that a remarkably small proportion of his decisions as a referee were reversed on appeal, the situation changes at once and for the better. Their letter will be helpful to the doubting voter. It gives precisely the kind of information that was lacking in regard to Judge HALL. A voter who desires to cast a ballot for him can do so without any fear that he will contribute to the election of a Judge ill qualified for his work.

It ought not to be the case, however, that voters find themselves in doubt when they survey the list of party nominations for the Supreme bench. The candidates should be of such proved fitness, of such reputation as able and experienced practitioners, and of such standing in the community that any voter, Republican, Democrat, or Independent, might mark his ballot without misgiving as to the worthiness of his candidate.

There may be mute, inglorious Marshalls, there may be future Kents and Livingstons, among the six candidates for the Supreme Court nominated in this judicial district. If so, they have not been recognizable to THE TIMES. We think the two party machines deserve the most unreserved and emphatic condemnation that an indignant public can pronounce upon them for their habit of offering to the electorate, as they have done so many times, lists of candidates of whom no man would venture to predict that any one of them would ever adorn the bench. But the public doesn't seem to care particularly. It behaves as if it took no great interest in the matter. THE TIMES cares and does take an interest. It has endeavored to help the voter by eliciting information concerning the candidates now before them.

BLACKMAILING OFFICERS.

Senator QUAY is not the only offender who will feel the sting of the President's order calling on all the officers and employés of the Government to obey and enforce the law which forbids political contributions from persons in the service to others in the service and forbids the solicitation of them, directly or indirectly, from the former by the latter.

This law has been on the statute book for nearly twenty years. Soon after its passage a case under it was prosecuted at the instance of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, and the law was sustained unqualifiedly by the courts. Nevertheless, it has to a great extent been a dead letter, partly because the offenses were so numerous and the offenders so powerful that the authorities have hesitated to put it in operation and partly from the difficulty of securing complete evidence. The law was designed to put an end to what we venture to call blackmailing. It is really that, for it involves the exertion of the influence of politicians in power to exact money from those whom they can injure, with an implied threat that the injury will follow refusal. It is a peculiarly mischievous and dastardly crime, which at one time was practiced very generally and with entire impunity. It involved not merely the securing of money under threat, but the demoralization of the public service and the pernicious doctrine that a person in the service owed his place, not to honest and decent work, but to the favor of the politicians.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is not the man to tolerate that kind of meanness. His order, with the opinion of the Attorney General, shows plainly that no Senator or other person in high place will be allowed, however indirectly, to extort political contributions from the public servants. Even the use of their names on the letter paper by which the demand is made will expose them to prosecution and certain punishment. The President's order is a straightforward and upright act for which he deserves great credit.

DR. ELIOT ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

It is characteristic of Dr. ELIOT of Harvard that he should address to a teachers' association his appeal for more liberal expenditure on our public schools and his exposition of the shortcomings of our general system of education. It is mainly from the teachers that the influence must come which is needed to bring about the changes for the better, and it is from men of the type of Dr. ELIOT that suggestion, guidance, and warning are to be expected.

Nor is warning unnecessary at the present moment. We are, as a people, a little inclined to be too complacent about the American school system. We compare it naturally with that of other lands, and we find some important things in its favor. We know that it gives opportunities to a larger share of the children of the Nation than the system of most countries. We know that it has grown with our growth and that its higher levels are more closely related to its bases than is the case with the higher education of most other countries. We know especially that it has been of immense value in weaving together in a relatively strong web the varied threads of our complex National life. And we know that it is the product of democracy, that it is neither granted nor imposed from above, but is the fruit of the common sense of the need of general education. In all these respects our system is novel and deserves respect. Our consciousness of this fact tends to blind us to its defects, to its failure to accomplish all that we should wish and do need from it.

Dr. ELIOT thinks that we spend too little on it. That is true in the sense that a great deal more might be spent with advantage. But it cannot be denied that a good deal more might be had for the money we do spend, and possibly this aspect of the question merits as much attention as the other. In our opinion, it merits at present rather more. We are strongly inclined to think that a thorough reform of the schools in the direction of efficiency and in order to secure the greatest good of the greatest number of those who attend and those who support them would be the best preparation for that larger expenditure which undoubtedly is required in the near future. Still, it must be remembered of our school system, embracing not merely the "common schools," but the colleges and universities, that it is a product of our representative democracy; that it necessarily corresponds, not to the highest ideals, but to the ideals generally held, and that it has the faults as well as the virtues of its origin. It is a matter of evolution, and any improvement in it will be dependent on the advance in general intelligence. Even the best suggestions cannot be enforced; they must be justified to the common mind before they have much chance of adoption.

One change has certainly been going on for the last third of a century which tends to enlighten the common mind and to induce it to set for the whole educational system the high aim that Dr. ELIOT would like to see pursued. This is a tendency toward strengthening the thinking faculties of pupils in the lower as well as in the higher grades of the schools. Commencing with the kindergartens, there is a definite and increasing effort to teach children to think about things instead of committing to memory what has been written about things. Of course, there have been many mistakes and some folly in this effort, and the vagaries of the teaching experimentalist have made the judicious both smile and weep. But if it is true that all changes are not improvement, it is equally true that all improvement demands change and that stagnation is the worst thing that can befall our education. Despite the exasperating and indicrous antics of some of the school reformers, the general line on which the changes have proceeded seems to us the right line and the ultimate result to be exceedingly promising.

Dr. ELIOT remarks, with great earnestness: "The task of American schools and colleges has, indeed, been a novel one from the start, for they must not only train the intelligence of every pupil, but implant moral restraints and ideal standards which will help him through the perils of an unprecedented liberty." If the task has been made harder, as it unquestionably has been, by the "perils of unprecedented liberty," its performance has in some ways been made more worth while, more inspiring, and more practicable by that very liberty. Our teachers as a body have had to wrestle with complicated conditions, but they have been strengthened and supplied by the wrestling. They have lacked the authoritative guidance of experts, but they have in a marked degree escaped the stiffness and the narrowness that often prevail among the experts. They have not, as a class, been as far in advance of the people with and for whom they work as might seem desirable, but on the other hand they have had the people close behind them and gradually pressing forward in their company. The process may be expected to continue. It will be slow, with many setbacks, but in the long run the advance will be sure and great.

FRANCE AND THE ASSOCIATIONS LAW.

The vote of the French Chamber last Friday in registering its confidence in the Combes Government and in approving the attitude of this Government toward the Catholic orders is the logical conclusion of the trial to which the law of July, 1901, has been subjected by electors and legislators. When it is remembered how unpopular the enforcement of the associations law was said to be, the vote of approbation, 329 to 233, is certainly significant.

The history of the measure shows that a large majority of the French people believed and have continued to believe in its efficacy—that it is a necessity to bring the religious orders of the country and their establishments under Government control or supervision. The measure became a law by a majority of 79 in the Chamber and 74 in the Senate. The general elections held last Spring on this very question returned an even larger Government majority. When its author, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, had given way to Dr. COMBES as President of the Council and the Ministry had begun to enforce the law by Presidential decrees, a resolution expressing "confidence that the Government would firmly apply the associations law and defend the rights of the lay State" was adopted in the Chamber by a vote of 333 to 206. This was in July last. Since then 2,500 establishments of the orders have been closed. The manner in which they were closed has been approved by a large majority of the departmental Legislatures. The Chamber has now added its approval to the completion of the work and to the way in which it was performed. Rarely has a French law been proved by so many tests by the people and by their local and national representatives. And in the population of France, which numbers 39,000,000, there are 37,000,000 Catholics.

Even making broad allowance for those who may have supported the law with the idea that the best way to have an obnoxious law repealed was to enforce it in its most offensive form, it is clearly evident that France in general believes that the republic will be better off by compelling the orders to receive Government authorization, if they would continue to exist in the country, and by subjecting their establishments to official scrutiny if these establishments are to continue to teach the youth of the republic.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY VS. ENGLAND.

The nervousness with which England and Austria have received the rumor—for it amounts to nothing more—that Russia has made advances to Turkey in the nature of a guarantee of her position in Europe and Asia is only natural. The disturbances in Macedonia may be unimportant. Nobody imagines that the Balkans count for much as a storm centre nowadays. But it is always an open question whether trouble fomented in the Balkan States is not the beginning of much more serious work elsewhere. Hence the eagerness with which the recent visit of Grand Duke NICHOLAS to the Sultan is seized upon as a sign that there is an understanding between Russia and Turkey which may develop into importance when the diplomatic duel forever going on between England and Russia at the Court of the Shah shall have reached a stage in which one of the parties to it obtains a signal advantage.

The Shah's visit to Europe has left the situation very much where it was, but it has strengthened the impression that the Persian ruler is perfectly aware of his own value and will not be likely to make any very grievous mistakes. Uncomfortable as it is to stand between such powerful friends, there is a certain satisfaction in holding the key to the situation and beholding the efforts of each side to convince him that there is only one true friend, while the other is a conscienceless gulf for minor States. The argument that England is a sea power and would not if she could reduce Persia to her protectorate is met by pointing to her course in India and Indo-China. The claim on the other side that Russia already has more land than she can administer properly for a hundred years to come is met by her conduct in Manchuria. Undoubtedly if Turkey were to admit Russia to some such alliance as existed between them from 1833 to 1841, whereby Turkey was to bar from the Black Sea the naval vessels of other States and Russia was to pitch in if any country attacked Turkey, a tremendous diplomatic victory would be placed to Russia's credit. But the conditions in Turkey do not warrant a secret treaty like that, which would protect Russia's flank while she dealt with Persia according to her own sweet will. There would be needed the further inducement from Russia of a great subsidy to put life into Turkey's finances. Then, indeed, the calamity hunters in London and Vienna would have some solid ground underfoot.

The fear that Russia, with her extraordinary ways of meeting riots and famines and apparent monetary crises, may satisfy for a time the Horse Leech's Daughter on the Dardanelles, may have induced Herr VON KOERBER, the Austrian Premier, to announce in the House of Representatives at Vienna that the Dardanelles question, the question of the passage of warships in and out of the Black Sea, was to be submitted to arbitration. His authority for this statement was not given, and in view of the fact that it takes two to make a bargain may be placed among questions academic. But all these little points of disturbance, these little "agaceries" and "tracasseries" from the more or less inspired press and more or less correctly quoted diplomats combine to make people in Europe and Asia anxious. It is easy to fancy that the Macedonian trouble may be one way for Russia to worry the Sultan into a docile state of mind. It explains the hopeless position of the Armenians, who appeal in vain to Europe and then turn to the United States with the wild hope that we will intervene in their behalf, because we have expostulated with Roumania for her treatment of the Jews. Russia's diplomacy may be expected to shift just now from Manchuria to the Dardanelles, and the rights and wrongs of minor peoples may suddenly be seized upon as a menace, without in the end benefiting them one whit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In several and very important peculiarities the lynching at Nacogdoches, Texas, last week of the negro BUCHANAN was more disgraceful to the State in which it took place than any other resort to mob violence we can now recall. To be sure, the people of Nacogdoches did not burn their victim alive, but contented themselves with giving him the speedy and presumably painless release of a simple hanging. That much credit granted to them, however, sufficient reason for a special condemnation remains in the fact that there was deliberate and open participation in the substitution of passionate vengeance for the orderly administration of the law, not only by the Sheriff of the county, but also by several companies of State troops, and, most outrageous of all, by the Judge of the District Court. These representatives and sworn defenders of the law permitted and took part in a hasty "trial" that parodied and made contemptible the regular forms of legal procedure. A plea of guilty was accepted from the terrified wretch, and, after the Judge had sentenced him to be executed with the shortest delay permitted under the Texas statutes, in some way or other the doomed man was persuaded or forced to "waive" his right to a month's lease of life and to consent to immediate execution. That, at least, is the story as told. The negro is dead, and there is no means of deciding why he confessed the crimes with which he was charged—if he did confess them—and none for judging the sincerity of his alleged desire for instant death. And for what was done even the ordinary poor excuses for a lynching are entirely lacking. The militiamen were at hand in sufficient force to keep in check any mob that ever gathered for such a purpose, and the court officials were under no compulsion to countenance the travesty of justice which is described in the accounts sent out—presumably the best showing that could be made. If there is a better, it much behooves the Hon. TOM C. DAVIS, District Judge—we give the name as it appears in a dispatch to him from the Governor of the State—and Major G. P. RAINES of the Volunteer Guard, who acted under the Judge's orders, to present it as soon as they can.

—A correspondent of our SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, referring to the replies a previous letter of his had elicited, said somewhat sadly and reproachfully: "I hoped to attract the attention of one or two of your scholarly readers—those who can separate good from bad English composition by some other standard than precedent, and who might show in some authoritative way just how far the strict rules of grammar, or more particularly of syntax, are to be applied at the present day to the phrase 'than whom.'" The controversy over "than whom" is not one to be fought out in this part of the paper, but the correspondent's clear intimation that our "scholarly" readers know of some standard of more authority than high precedent by which to judge the usage of words can be discussed anywhere and by anybody. At first thought one is inclined to decide off hand that the intimation is wrong, but when one remembers the queer things that can be found in the writings of even the best authors the need for deliberation is obvious. "From whence," for instance, occurs again and again in the works of men of the highest literary rank, both ancient and modern, but it never was and never will be anything except an absurdity, and a thousand instances of its employment by recognised masters of our language would prove only that recognized masters of language are sometimes careless and sometimes are willing to sacrifice sense to sound—a sacrifice which even poets make at their peril, and other people almost with the certainty of getting into serious trouble. In language what is is right, but what was is very often quite the reverse of right—and what is isn't decided by majority votes. Those who talk and write ill far outnumber those who talk and write well. Common sense has something to do with verbal propriety; when it is against precedent precedent must be ignored.

—A rather able dog story in The Washington Post perpetuates an ancient myth that we had supposed was long since abandoned by everybody old enough to read. The tale concerns an estimable bull terrier who was in a canoe this Summer with his master's father on a little Maine lake. As they skirted a body of thick woods the dog gave a fierce growl, and, jumping out of the canoe, made for the timber. Presently sounds of a fierce fight were heard, though the dense brush concealed the combatants. The noise increased, and finally, becoming somewhat uneasy, the man landed, and, guided by the deep growls, reached the scene of the battle. A fierce duel was in progress between the terrier and a porcupine, and the dog had about dispatched his enemy. In a few minutes more the porcupine was limp and lifeless. Then comes the queer part of the story: "But the victory had been won by Don Pedro at a fearful cost. The porcupine, before succumbing to the powerful jaws of his foe, had shot no less than 250 of his needlelike quills into every portion of the terrier's body. They were sticking out of his jaws, protruding from his legs, and, in fact, hardly a square inch had escaped the terrible missiles. He was lifted into the boat, carried home, and chloroform was administered by a surgeon while the quills were picked out one by one." Now there are porcupines, or at least hedgehogs, in the Maine woods, but to hear at this late day that they "shoot" their quills at dogs or anything else is amusing. It is also interesting as proof of how long a mistaken notion can survive.

—As might have been expected, and certainly as was to be hoped, those men arrested on the theory that they might do something wicked on election day were all released as soon as they were brought before a Magistrate—all of them, at least, against whom the police could not bring a definite charge of crimes already committed. Now the question arises as to whether the men who were arrested for offenses not yet committed haven't some sort of redress for their unpleasant experience. We could wish, just for the sake of settling that question, that there were a few of them with consciences sufficiently clean to bring the matter to an issue. The chances are, though, that they are all scamps, with the best of reasons for going to court only under compulsion, and more than glad to let a little thing like false arrest pass uninvestigated. Therein lies the safety of the Inspector of Elections and of the officers who obeyed his instructions.

COAL ITEMS FOR INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the coal strike is virtually settled by the mutual agreement of the operators and managers of the union to leave the decision of the various points at issue to the arbitrators selected by the President it would be well for the latter body to investigate and inquire into the whole subject so thoroughly that there would be no question in the future as to the various matters connected with the mining, transporting, hauling, and delivery of coal to the consumer.

The expense connected with these operations may be subdivided into—first, royalty; second, mining, including all charges for placing the coal in the cars; third, transportation; fourth, terminal expenses; fifth, surplus, or how the difference between these items and the amount paid by the consumer is apportioned, so much to the coal company operating the mines, so much to the railroad that transports it, so much to the middleman, if any, and so much to the retail dealer.

Some years ago I investigated certain anthracite mines, and incidentally the cost of transportation. The result shown then was as follows: Per gross ton, royalty, 10 cents to $1.50; mining, 70 cents; transportation, 50 mills per mile; in all, averaging the distance carried at 100 miles and the royalty at 50 cents, $1.70. Estimating the price paid by the consumer to be $5.70 a net ton or $5 a gross ton, this would leave $4 to be divided among the operators, the railroads, the middlemen, and the retail dealers.

If the commission will thoroughly investigate these various items, the settlement of any future differences, which unfortunately might occur hereafter, would be much simplified and the public at large better posted than they seem to have been hitherto, judging from the numerous articles that have appeared in the public journals.

RICHARD F. STEVENS,
Accountant.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 18, 1902.

NEED OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No thinking citizen who read the letter of R. Fulton Cutting to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (published in THE TIMES of the 11th inst.) can fail to be impressed with the wisdom of his request for the attention of the board "to the amenities of civic life," and of his suggestions relative to certain improvements that are truly "direct agencies of civilization."

It seems almost incredible that this, one of the first cities of the world, should spend annually vast amounts on great public works and absolutely ignore the things which are essential to the health and comfort of the majority of the population. No more striking example can be given than the building of the Speedway for the amusement of owners of fast horses, when the lack in this city of public comfort stations (to be found every few blocks in hundreds of European cities) is a positive menace to health.

Let the Board of Health consider the question specially from the point of health and comfort of the individual citizen, at the same time realizing that the lavatories and conveniences afforded by hotels and remote elevated stations (the latter at the price of a ticket) are insufficient.

This subject is one worthy the immediate attention of the administration, and the assistance of THE TIMES, a ready advocate of the public good, could not be better directed than by the promulgation of Mr. Cutting's views on this subject.

H. M. EARLE.

New York, Oct. 14, 1902.

ELECTRIC CAR FUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having had several experiences on electric cars where the burning out of the fuse has set fire to the adjacent woodwork, I have wondered why the railways did not guard against this contingency by protection with fuse plates.

The danger in the first instance is the fright occasioned by the smoke rushing up from below, often resulting in a panic. In some cases a shock is sustained by those of a peculiar temperament, and has several times been followed by hysteria. Extensive damages to the cars themselves, besides the inevitable claims of the victims, would seem to call for important action by these corporations to surround this inflammable machinery with iron casings, preventing the burning of the woodwork.

The traveling public should be protected in all possible ways from such accidents, and some one of our numerous boards and bureaus should have power to create a protection ordinance and compel its enforcement.

JOHN EDWARD HAYNES.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1902.

POLICE PROTECTION NEEDED ON 125TH STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Piper would come up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street some night on his rounds and find out where the guardians of our property hide themselves we would feel grateful to him. There have occurred two burglaries in this block of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, within a week. I have not seen a word about it in any of the newspapers. I suppose the police try to hush up such things by telling the victims that the less publicity in such a case the better chance they, the victims of the midnight marauder, will have of recovering their loss.

If these, our guardians, will explain to me how a store on this most busy thoroughfare can be entered from a transom window and clothing to the amount of a dozen suits and twenty pairs of trousers carted away without a bluecoat putting in an appearance, and then justify themselves by saying "our beat is too long and we cannot cover it sufficiently," there is something wrong, "and a possum in the woodpile."

A RESIDENT.

New York, Oct. 18, 1902.

Paper and String Problem Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been away when your query was propounded in regard to which boy would be apt to get the situation—the one who cut the string, throwing it and the paper into the scrap basket, or the one who carefully untied the package and saved the string and the paper, and just having run across the paper with the article, if not too late for an answer, I should say, if the prospective employer was of the John W. Gates type, he would engage the one that cut the string and threw it and the paper away. If he was of the Russell Sage style he would save both paper and string.

The query would indicate it was a money-getting match between the boys, and if so, Sage's boy would win out, nine out of ten times, as there is plenty of time in an ordinary lifetime to prevent waste, attend properly to business, and enjoy life.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1902. J. C. C.

Greater New York Democracy's Judicial Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to congratulate the Greater New York Democracy in having succeeded in obtaining a place on the official ballot?

The names that they have put forward for candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court are worthy of the support of all Democrats. But Judge Steckler more than any candidate on any ticket deserves the votes of all right-thinking men. He has always been a Democrat, although at times he has fought Tammany Hall tooth and nail. He has been indorsed by a large number of labor unions, and Tammany, in leaving his name off the county ticket, thought to thwart organized labor.

I trust that the indorsement of the Greater New York Democracy of Judge Steckler will be the means of placing him at the head of the county ticket, as without doubt he is the best man of all.

WALTER H. LEWISSOHN.

New York, Oct. 15, 1902.

Infringements of Patents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On page 29, issue of the 12th, in an article on "Japs as Rivals to Yankees," you say, "and but for protective tariff the Japs would be able to flood the United States with American inventions at a price 50 per cent. less than at present obtainable here."

Now the tariff is bad enough, without getting the credit, from THE TIMES, of all people, for protecting inventors against infringement, for, of course, a patented article offered or sold in this country is an infringement, irrespective of the place of manufacture.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Oct. 16, 1902.

Columbia's Two-Year Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By all means let Columbia fix a two-years' course in the Academic Department, but let it terminate with some other degree than A. B. So far, that is the only degree which, per se, must be earned. All other degrees may be and are conferred honoris causa.

It is hardly fair to gentlemen who have earned their A. B.'s by four years of hard collegiate work to have it paraded by two-year men. This may be a selfish view, but it appears a fair one to

A COLUMBIA A. B.

New York, Oct. 15, 1902.

Two Years' Course for B. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please pair me with your correspondent, H. Penn, in to-day's TIMES, on the proposition of President Butler to confer the degree of B. A. in two years. There is nothing "B. A. D." in the plan. The four years' term induces the student to B. A. boy entirely too long. If he will utilize the long vacations he can do the course in two years. The full purport of President Butler's purpose is that the student should

B. A. Man.

S. S. BRYAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1902.

Tax on Savings Banks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hill says, "I am a Democrat." All right. I say, "I am a Republican." All right. But I further say, democratically, that I will not vote for any candidate for Governor who was the author and cause of the unjust and oppressive taxation of the interests and savings of depositors in savings banks.

ANTI-TRUST.

New York, Oct. 14, 1902.

Kipling's Banana Tree Design.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to draw attention to a peculiarity of one of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's designs in his "Just So Stories"? I refer to the one in which he has "an elephant and a banana tree." I have seen hundreds of banana trees in growth, but never saw the fruit growing in the manner that Mr. Kipling sketches it. The West Indian and Bermuda banana grows upward, not in a pendulous way, as Mr. Kipling shows it in his design.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Oct. 18, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Politics.

Smarticus—Why is politics like a screen door?

Spartacus—Can't imagine.

Smarticus—Because the "push" and the "pull" are so often on opposite sides.—Los Angeles Herald.

Tea and the Nerves.

She—I always heard tea was bad for the nerves.

He—Oh, it can't be; I see Lipton says he's coming over again to lift that cup.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Call.

"I ran into town to-day to do some shopping, dear," said Mrs. Subbubs, entering her husband's office, "and I—"

"I see," he interrupted, "and you just ran in here because you ran out."

"Ran out?"

"Yes, of money."—Philadelphia Press.

Quite Exceptional.

May—It's wonderful the fascination horse racing has for some people.

Louise—Yes, indeed. There's a friend of mine who goes to the races nearly every day, and positively she's more interested in the horses than in the gowns.—Brooklyn Life.

THE TATTERED FLAG.

L. Lamprey in Washington Times.

In the sun-bright dust of the street below
Glittered the bayonets all a-row,
And the muffled thread of a thousand feet
Deepened the roll of the war-drums' beat,
And the gray old Sergeant roused to hear,
With his hollowed palm to his deafened ear,
While the fife shrilled loud and the drums kept time
To the nation's heart beats hid in rhyme.

He lifted himself from his old armchair
And gazed on the regiment marching there
In a glory of scarlet, and blue, and gold.
And high overhead, like a torn-out fold
Of Liberty's robe, with its glimmering stars—
Heaven's glorious blue on a field of Mars—
The old flag fluttered, half shot away
In the storm and stress of that judgment day
When through blood-dyed stream, by threatening crag,
The Old Line Regiment carried the flag.

The veteran looked; and his face turned gray
With the spectre light of a bygone day.
He fingered his old gun's rusty look,
He felt the thrill of the battle's shock,
And he lifted his head like a startled stag
As he saw the ghosts by the tattered flag.
Some were withered and bent and gray,
Some were blithe and bonny and gay,
And their voices shrilled through the martial din—
"Comrade, comrade, where have ye been?
Ye have missed the drill this many a year."—
The call rang sweet to his deafened ear,
And his soul broke loose from the crippled form
That had weathered a nation's years of storm,
And he joined the soldiers who never lag—
The ghosts that march by the tattered flag.

FIVE EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

Discussed by President Hyde of Bowdoin College.

Address in Connection with Services Attending Installation of the New President of Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The services attending the installation of Edmund James as President of Northwestern University were begun in Evanston to-day. The services will continue morning, afternoon, and evening until Tuesday, when Dr. James will be inaugurated formally at the head of the university, which has been without a President since the retirement, more than a year ago, of Henry Wade Rogers. Every important educational institution in the country has sent one or more delegates to attend the inauguration exercises.

The opening exercises to-day consisted of religious services, which were held in seven Evanston churches, where prayers were offered for the future success of Northwestern University and for President James's administration. President Judson and members of the university faculty attended services at the First Methodist Church and listened to an address by the Rev. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, on "The Reconciliation of Our Educational Ideals." President Hyde in the course of his address said:

"There are five educational ideals struggling for supremacy. The physical, the technical, the liberal, the theoretical, and the spiritual. The physical idea is much more than the athletic; it is normal functions, steady nerves, and cheerful temper as the basis of a useful and happy life. The technical ideal is the ability to earn a living for self and family, by contributing to the community something as valuable as the minimum on which one is willing to live. The liberal ideal is to be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance, and art an intimate friend, and to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket and feel its resources behind one in whatever task he undertakes. The theoretical is devotion to truth, not because it is healthy, or useful, or edifying, but for her own dear and precious sake. The spiritual ideal is grateful love to God, hearty support of all the great institutions of the family, the State, the Church, the moral industrial order, scorn to make mean exceptions to just laws in one's own favor and generous service of our fellow men.

"Each of these ideals is necessary, yet neither of them alone is complete. The physical alone would make a man a great fat ox. The technical alone would make one a mere machine in the industrial mill. The liberal alone would make one a mere dilettante. The theoretical alone makes one perilously near a crank. The spiritual alone would make us mere monks and nuns. These ideals must be reconciled and assigned their respective places and proportions.

"Let each institution cherish its own distinctive ideal, and trust all other educational agencies to do the same; let each ideal make proper concessions to the rights of the other four, and we shall have the perfect workings of our educational system and produce the symmetrically educated man.

"He will be sound and vigorous, fond of outdoor life and sports, doing his work with the joy and ease that comes of conscious power. He will do his work so well that the community will be glad to give him and those dependent on him a decent livelihood. Every day and hour of his life he will have a hundred interests which he would like to follow out, and he will freely follow the one which he likes best. At some chosen point he will march with the advance guard of human knowledge, and take new truth fresh coined from the mint of God.

"And to crown it all, he will love God and man with so ardent and pure a devotion that he will rest assured, with a peace that passeth understanding, that no conclusion of science, no outcome of criticism, no discrediting of an old document, and no discovery of a new one can ever take from him the sincerity of mind, the sweetness of spirit, the purity of heart which the spiritual ideal bestows on all its faithful followers."

WOODROW WILSON'S INDUCTION

Guests to Take Part in the Academic Procession at the Inauguration of Princeton's President.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Preparations for the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson next Saturday are approaching completion. Among those who will be the guests of the university, not as representatives of institutions of learning, will be:

Ex-Speaker Reed.	A. K. McClure.
Samuel L. Clemens.	Parke Godwin.
Robert T. Lincoln.	H. H. Alden.
Wayne MacVeagh.	The Rev. Dr. Duffield.
Chancellor Magie.	Dr. M. Allen Starr.
J. Pierpont Morgan.	Dr. Albert Shaw.
Bishop Satterlee.	St. Clair McKelway.
Bishop Scarborough.	Thomas N. McCarter.
H. C. Frick.	Col. Rossiter.
Edmund C. Stedman.	Joseph Wartes.
Thomas Nelson Page.	J. Dundas Lippincott.
Bliss Perry.	

Besides the dignitaries from the colleges, universities, and seminaries which will be represented, about 125 institutions in all, the Presidents and Secretaries of all the classes which graduated from the university now living or their substitutes will also be in the procession. The line of march will be formed near the School of Science Building and will proceed to Alexander Hall, passing the south side of Dickinson Hall leading through the Library Arch, thence to Nassau Hall and between Reunion and West Halls.

Among the leading colleges which will be represented are the following:

Harvard—Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell.
Yale—President Hadley.
Johns Hopkins—President Remsen.
West Point—Col. Mills.
Columbia—President Butler.
University of Pennsylvania—Provost Harrison.
University of California—President Wheeler.
University of Wisconsin—President Birge.
University of Minnesota—President Northrop.
Lafayette College—Acting President Richards.
Vassar College—President Taylor.
Wellesley College—Prof. Alice V. Prowe.
Princeton Theological Seminary—Prof. B. B. Warfield.
Union Theological Seminary—Prof. C. A. Briggs.

An announcement has been made that, in addition to the 400 seats already assigned to Alumni, the Inauguration Committee has reserved exclusively for the Alumni all available standing space in Alexander Hall. The order of formation will be strictly according to academic seniority. This part of the procession will not be in academic costume. Immediately after the exercises in Alexander Hall, President Wilson will turn the first sod for the class of 1879 dormitory, which will be erected at the head of Prospect Avenue. The Columbia-Princeton football game will be played on University Field at 3 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock a reception will be held at "Prospect" by President and Mrs. Wilson.

COLUMBIA FRENCH LECTURES.

A course of public lectures for November on "Romance Language and Literature" has been announced by the French Department of Columbia University. The course will be given on Thursdays at 3:30 P. M. in Room 305 Schermerhorn Hall, as follows:

Nov. 6.—L'Industrie Francaise au dix-huitieme siecle. Dr. Germain Martin of the School of Law of the University of Paris, lecturer of l'Alliance Francaise.

Nov. 13.—Deux grandes manufactures nationales: Les Gobelins et la Manufacture de Sevres. (Illustrated by stereopticon.) Dr. Germain Martin.

Nov. 20.—Emile Zola. Prof. Cohn.

International Fellowship Award.

Announcement has been made by the authorities of Columbia University that one of the holders of the newly established international fellowships for study in France will be Frederick Barnes Barrington. During last Summer Mr. Barrington studied at the University of [illegible]. He prepared for college at the Williamstown, Mass., High School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1894. During the years 1899-1902 he was enrolled as a graduate student in education and philosophy at Columbia University. He was a teacher of education in 1901-2, and received the degree of Master of Arts last June.

DR. PARKHURST ON THE STRIKE'S LESSON

Rights of the Whole Asserted Themselves Imperially.

HE PRAISES THE PRESIDENT

Pays His Respects to the "Discredited Patriots from This State and from Pennsylvania" Who Tried to Save the Elections.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church upon the lessons of the coal strike. His text was Ephesians, iv., 25: "We are members one of another."

"Now, although the present situation," he said, "is something like that of the two boys who stopped flogging each other because they were afraid their father would flog them, and, although one if not both of the combatants in the coal duel would have kept on fighting if they had dared to, and, although the general atmosphere exhaled by the operators is not what could be exactly called balmy, and, although the parting salute of the representative of the strikers is not precisely in the spirit of the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians, still on the whole the situation is hopeful.

"Something has been done, special ambition has been curbed, centrifugence has been called to order, the rights of the whole have asserted themselves imperially—not imperiously—over the whims of the few, the solidarity of the people has pronounced itself and been recognized, the principle involved in our text has been at last half yielded to even if not heartily and passionately adopted, and the movement has been in the direction of what Paul here writes to the Ephesians, even if the destination has not been altogether reached—and all that is needed in order to make any Christian cheerful is to know that we are getting there, however far we may be yet from having gotten there.

RIGHTS PRIOR TO OWNERSHIP.

"And then another point that has been more or less distinctly involved in the struggle, and particularly in what promises to be the termination of the struggling, is the truth that there are rights prior to anything commonly designated under the term ownership. The ground that we for a moment venture upon here is difficult, and we shall be careful and try not to say anything that is revolutionary, except in the sense that the Gospel all the way out from core to circumference is nothing if not revolutionary.

"There is not a word more difficult to define than the word 'ownership.' We own a thing only up to that point where it appears that some one else owns it more than we do; that is to say, has a larger claim upon it than we have. If you own a piece of land that the public wants for a highway, the public will take it, and, we say, has a right to take it, however unwilling you may be to part with it—which is to assert that the public's claim upon it is prior to your claim upon it. The public will indemnify you for the loss of what you had been calling your own, and it seems only fair that it should do so, for, if there were not good prospect that what we gain we shall be able to keep, or its equivalent, then all stimulus to acquisition would be removed.

"Whether, however, the right to be indemnified in such a case is affected a little by the consideration that when God takes away a part of a man's property, he never troubles himself to indemnify. The storm sinks your ship, the earthquake knocks down your house, the frost ruins your orange grove. That is all there is to it—it is gone. God manages no insurance society in the interests of those liable to be providentially mulcted.

"About human ownership there is something very indeterminate, something slightly visionary. It denotes something relative, not something absolute. The child says his picture-book is his. His father takes it from him and gives it to his younger brother, and then he discovers that it was not his. God owns, and owns absolutely; no one else does. All ownership but God's ownership is an attempt to translate a divine prerogative on to human ground and to work it simply so far as it is workable.

"What this comes to is that what we call human ownership of any property must be steadily construed with reference to the fact of God's prior and absolute ownership of that same property.

"'The cattle upon a thousand hills are His,' says the Psalmist; 'and if he had been writing in the days of bituminous and anthracite, he might have said that the coal underneath those hills is His also. We are not denying a kind of claim that one man may have to a certain property as against another man's claim to the same property, but only insisting that competitive human claim to the same property must be settled in the light of God's prior and absolute claim to that property.

"Any human ownership is eternally invalid if maintained in disregard of the authority, law, and holy will of Him who owns absolutely.

"No; this property that God owns thus absolutely, he owns not as a landlord simply, but as a father. We may forget sometimes that we are all His children, but He never forgets it. He is not interested in a man as an operator, nor interested in him as a miner, but he is interested in all as His children, and for one group of His children to get as much as they can, regardless of the fact that other groups of His children are as much children as they are, is the same coarse and pagan thing that it would be for two boys to sit at their father's table, fed upon the bread their father supplies, and then for one of the two who happened to be the stronger of the two to try to pull as much of the bread as he can to his own corner of the table, leaving back only enough to keep his brother from becoming too obstreperous, and so bringing down upon himself the rebuke and wrath of the father.

RIGHT TO A FAIR SHARE.

"Now in this little parable of the two hungry brothers that I have just made use of, the monopolizing brother may represent the coal-operators or the coal-miners or both; you can decide that question as well as I, and some of you better. My only contention is that there are some chartered rights to some of the things of this world, pertaining to men in virtue of their being God's children, and that there is no permanent support to any solution of such questions that leaves out of the account the fact that God owns all things, that we are His children, that we are all sitting at his table, and have therefore an inalienable claim to a fair share of the good things that are on the table. The only point I am trying to make is that any adjustment of existing difficulties that ignores the brotherhood idea will be a pagan adjustment, not a Christian one.

"The way in which this principle operates in actual application is illustrated very well by the following incident, a report of which I cut from Wednesday's issue of The Tribune.

"'Bloomfield, N. J., Oct. 14.—Mamie Tilyou, a fourteen-year-old girl, was a prisoner in the police court this afternoon. The girl had been taken into custody while picking up stray scraps of coal along the Lackawanna Railroad at Congor Street, and it was charged that she had climbed into a coal car and filled her small basket with black diamonds.

"'The child was badly frightened, and stood pale and trembling before Recorder Post.

"'Well, my child, did you take the coal or not?' he asked. Between her sobs the child answered that she had, and added that her parents were poor and needed the coal to keep her little brothers and sisters warm.

"'Well,' said Recorder Post, 'in my estimation, just at present, it is no crime to take coal when necessity forces one to do so, as in your case it did.'

"The Recorder then discharged the girl, who thanked him, with tears streaming down her cheeks, while those in the room applauded.

"Some may not think it quite prudent to preach this doctrine, but there is not one of us presumably that would not have applauded last Tuesday afternoon in the Bloomfield court room, or if too conservative to go as far as that, no one of us that would not have wanted to applaud.

"If I were dying of starvation and had no means of buying a piece of bread, and were to go by a baker's where bread was within reach, I should help myself to it. And the way I should reason would be this.

"That bread belongs to the baker, but it is more God's bread than it is the baker's, and I am one of God's little boys [laughter,] and, therefore, understand the proximity of this loaf to be answer to the prayer I offered my Father this morning: 'Give me this day my daily bread.'

"Do you say that it is not right to do that which is not lawful? Oh, yes, it is sometimes, and we have Christ's authority for it. What I refer to occurs in one of his talks to the troublesome Pharisees who never could understand how an appeal could properly be taken from the form of an idea or a statute to its underlying principles. He said unto the Pharisees, have ye not read what David did when he was an hungered and they that were with him; how he entered into the house of God and did eat the shewbread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them which were with him, but only for the priests?'

"And this reference to the Pharisees—the ethical experts of that day—reminds me to say that such matters are not to be settled by experts. Such matters as we have to do with just now cannot be figured to a conclusion by any number of technical professionals. The situation has undoubtedly its economic features and a good many of them, but in this, as in all great questions that agitate the public mind, the controlling principles as we have this morning been noting, are personal, moral, and touch clear back to the throne of God and to the will and the heart of Him who sits on that throne, and cannot be handled by experts and statisticians any more than character can be measured by a tape-line or virtue tested by a microscope or a retort.

"And that is one of the commendable features of the tribunal of arbitration that the President had constituted, that while allowing for the purely economic element of the problem, it is a good deal more than a merely technical judicature; that it is to some degree so composed as to be able to deal with man as man, not simply with man as an operator or with man as an operative, and competent, therefore, to take generous account of underlying and eternal principles as well as hard and fast account of such specific facts as lie out upon the surface.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

"And now, in concluding our study of the situation and the principles involved in it, it is right that we should here, in the sanctuary, express our sense of gratitude to God that at a time so involved and so critical, there was in the chair of the Chief Executive a man who had sufficient heroism of head and heart to hold the questions that confronted us steadily upon high and broad lines. The immense risks he took in assuming in an unconstitutional way—or a non-constitutional way—the rôle of intermediary, we should more easily appreciate if his action had issued in failure, for men are estimated not so much by the magnificence of their purposes and endeavors as by what they achieve, and the same men that would have called him a busy-body if he had failed, are the very ones that crowd into the front ranks with their plaudits when he succeeds.

"But it was not so much of the heroism of his intention that I was thinking, as of the large way in which he worked toward the realization of his intention. Although acting outside of what could be called authorized lines, he nevertheless acted with authority, for in a way that was unique he became the embodiment of the people. The popular thought uttered itself through him; he knew it and they knew it, without hurting the Constitution; he became a little more than the Constitution made him.

"In keeping with what has just been said, he subordinated every special interest to the public interest. He has a heart for the laboring man, a head for the capitalist, and an all-round soul for the universal necessities of people and country. Although a party man, he was larger than both parties put together—which is not saying much, [subdued laughter]—in the exercise at this time of his delicate stewardship. It is a great thing to see either a Republican or a Democratic President stand on the shoulder of his partisan mentors instead of under their thumbs, and forget his smaller affiliations in his consciousness of the people.

"This feature of his case was made all the more conspicuous and noteworthy by the fluttering activity exhibited for a couple of days by discredited patriots from this State and Pennsylvania, who threw away their Bible, lost their heads, damned the workmen, and cursed the operators, and turned so much of heaven and earth as they had a grip upon, to secure a suspension of hostilities in time not to imperil the November election."

DR. ADLER ON EVILS THE STRIKE DISCLOSED.

The Moral Right to Break the Force of an Uprising for Higher Wages—A National Board Needed.

In his address before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Hall, yesterday morning, Dr. Felix Adler spoke of "The Evils Disclosed by the Coal Strike."

"We have seen two great combinations," he said, "a combination of wealth and a combination of labor. Both are menacing to the State. No State can exist unless it is sovereign. The State must be bigger than anything within it."

One great evil which he pointed out, he termed the anti-commonwealth spirit. This is due, he said, to a false political philosophy which affects many of our people. It maintains that the State exists only for the welfare of the individuals who compose it.

"It is untrue and an ambiguous proposition," he said, "because it is taken to mean that the State exists for the benefit of only its living citizens. As an artist is lost in his work and is here to create the beautiful, so the American State exists for the purpose of creating something new, founded on the idea of self-government. It also exists for the well-being of all those generations of American citizens who are to come after us."

This false political philosophy it is, he said, that has given us the anti-commonwealth spirit, and to it is due the attitude of disdain of those who are in control of the Nation's resources and wealth.

"The attitude of disdain for the President of the United States, in that notable meeting at the White House—what was it but an expression of this anti-commonwealth spirit?"

Regarding the presence in the coalfields of surplus labor, which he regarded as the root of the present difficulties, Dr. Adler said:

"This surplus labor was introduced for a purpose. The operators hit upon the expedient of artificially stimulating immigration for the purpose of introducing cheap and docile labor.

"I claim that this importation of cheap labor was a political crime. We are seeing the fruits of that crime. It was a political crime because American civilization depends on the intelligence and character of the masses. We cannot have intelligence and character unless our standards of living are high, and we cannot have high standards of living unless wages are high."

Among the evils of unionism, he classed the breaking of contracts, the leveling tendency which prevents a man of superior skill from earning the superior wage, the idea that the manual laborer is the sole producer, the boycott, the sympathetic strike, and the using of the strike to crush other unions.

"There are those who speak of the moral right of a man to work for what he pleases. But when 10,000 families are enduring hardship, starving, for their right to receive higher wages, has he the right to step in and break the force of that great uprising? Put yourself in the other's place, the place of one who is fighting for the future of his home and family, how would you view the coming in of the non-union man?

"One great lesson of the strike is the necessity of the formation of a public opinion. We need a National commission, a National board, when these great crises arise, with power to at once investigate and ascertain the facts."

DR. HILLIS SEES A CRISIS.

The Multi-Millionaire Facing His Workmen Acting Under the Control of a Single Will.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning said:

"Just now our country is entering upon a crisis that is to strain its institutions to the last point before breaking. A century ago the great figures of the community were the magistrate and the minister. In the middle of the last century the statesman and the politician were the outstanding figures representing weight of intellect, and those were the days of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

"Then came an era about five years ago when the statesman was submerged by the multi-millionaire. Wealth, riches, the love of gold, and power control our statesmen now. Individuals representing hundreds of millions caused the politician to pass under an eclipse. This Croesus who once owned his private car and yacht, now owns his private Governor, his private Representatives, and last Summer he owned his private Congress.

"Now has come a day when the multi-millionaire is powerless to control the treasury he has gained. The next stage is his submergence by the numbers of his workmen acting under the control of a single will. But the rule of the many because they have the votes and are needed by the Governor who seeks re-election, is a rule of peril that threatens every institution that we love."

REV. MR. WRIGHT'S SERMON.

Union Labor Men, He Said, Are Entering Upon a New Era—The Advantages of Unionism.

"Principles of the Coal Strike" was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church yesterday morning. He said that the present crisis requires men of supreme ability. He compared the seriousness of the situation to that which confronted the country at the beginning of the civil war, and declared that the line of justice between employer and employe takes the place of the Mason and Dixon line.

"Capital is combined," he said. "Labor is combining. Fortunately the consumer, the third party to the contract, is combined in the Government, and the Government has stepped in to protect his interests. The President of the United States could not command the operators to arbitrate, but if he had done so and enforced his command and stood impeached, the whole country would have supported him. The operators said the public could not dictate to them, but the public could, and public opinion has.

"Trades unionism is a fact, and it has come to stay. It is just as legitimate as a combination of capital, and employers everywhere are rejoicing that it is so. The advantages of trades unionism under competent leadership cannot be overestimated. Employers never conceded anything without the compulsion of trades unionism or public opinion directed by trades unionism."

Mr. Wright spoke of his attendance at the meetings of the Civic Federation, and said he was impressed by the quality of the labor leaders he met there. The union labor men, he said, are entering upon a new era, and the labor leaders proving themselves statesmen.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the latest bonbons boxes, which will be popular but a short time, probably, is in the form of a tiny coal scuttle, covered with silver paper, and over the top are scattered tiny but genuine lumps of coal. The whole top can be removed, showing the neat little white box filled with bonbons.

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For the athletically inclined there are other bonbon boxes in the form of natural-looking Indian clubs and dumbbells.

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For the traveler there are neat little leather cases with leather handles at the top for carrying cushions. In the smaller cases the opening is at one end, which buttons over like an envelope flap, and for larger cushions the opening is in the side. The cushions are of various kinds, frequently covered with bright silks, the cases fit them easily, and they slip in and out without trouble. There is a pocket on the outside for a magazine.

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A popular box which is being used for many purposes has the legend marked on the top in gilt letters: "Actor's Make-Up Box." It is on the order of the tin boxes used by business men for papers, cash, and other things it is well to have under lock and key, but smaller. It has a tray divided into compartments. There is a handle on top by which they may be carried, and two keys to lock them. They may be used for many things, and other people than actors are buying them. The boxes sell for 50 cents each.

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In inexpensive stocks some of the simplest and prettiest cost 50 cents each. These are tucked bands of taffeta silk with a turnover with a fagoted hem and short ends, which tie once, with two rows of fagoting inside the hems. They come in black silk and in white.

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Among the prettiest of silk pattern waists are some in white and delicate colors, showing a design of ribbon festoons and bow-knots appliqued in white silk, and some of the most beautiful have large clusters of embroidered violets here and there.

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Odd designs come in jet ornaments for the hair. Among the most peculiar are cherries of jet with green foliage.

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Very attractive is a pond lily of jet, and Easter lilies are effective, though a little unnatural in black.

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Upon a handsome cigar case for a man there is an ugly-looking bulldog done in the leather in some way and pulling at a leading rope, which has the appearance of being drawn tight from one corner of the case. This is a clasped case.

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Tiny little dress shields which look as if they might be intended for dolls are for the inside of the sleeve of the gown in the crease of the arm made by the bend of the elbow.

***

Torchon lace makes one of the prettiest trimmings in the fine white ready-made flannel skirts. One of these has a wide flounce of the flannel tucked perpendicularly at the top, with a bank of torchon insertion set in in points below the tucking, and an edge of the lace finishing the flounce.

***

More elaborate is a skirt of the thinner albatross cloth with the lower part the depth of a deep flounce made of bands of white silk about an inch wide, with a row of feather stitching through each carried around the skirt and joined by insertions of lace, while a band of lace finishes the lower edge.

***

One can get pretty little La Vallier chains, fine neckchains of gold with ornaments in dull gold in l'art nouveau designs and set with real stones, turquois or amethysts, at some of the department stores for only $9.75. Each has a tiny pendant of either a turquois or amethyst.

***

A stunning thing in a lamp is of glass in wonderful peacock colors. Several heads standing out from the lamp support the upper part, and the slender lower part represent the tail feathers with the eyes in the base. Surrounding the heads on the body of the lamp are circles of small medallions raised in the glass in the peacock feather coloring, joined by festoons of the same small medallions and having a brilliant jewel effect.

***

Dishes for flowers, bonbons, and different purposes have been seen for some time in the form of ducks and swans, and there are also vases in the form of peacocks and parrots. In the latter the receptacle is in the back of the bird, and there is a tail vase back of the tail of the peacock.

MUSICALE IN BERNARDSVILLE.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Oct. 19.—Beautiful Crossways, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hackett of New York, was the centre of social interest last evening, the occasion being a musicale, the first of the Autumn season. It was preceded by a dinner, at which were forty guests.

At 10 o'clock the party was joined by a party of twelve from the Morris County Golf Club. The drawing room had been transformed into a bower, with rare plants, and the grounds were illuminated by lanterns of variegated colors. There was an orchestra of fifteen pieces, and the programme consisted of twenty numbers. Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. B. Carroll,
Mr. and Mrs. K. Ketchum,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Bower,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Stafford,
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Pierson,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Freeman,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Pendleton,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Winslow,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Draper,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Bunman,
Mr. and Mrs. V. Burton,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Proctor,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Goodrich,
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hartman,
Miss M. Blowers,
Miss B. Warner,
Miss H. Lawrence,
Mrs. C. Shepard,
Mrs. T. Meeker,
Mr. and Mrs. Y. Breckley,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Mitchell,
Mr. and Mrs. L. R. MacDonald,
J. Sanford,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Schenck,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Cooper,
Miss H. Schuyler.

The party left on a private train at 2 o'clock this morning.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths
Are now showing a number of recently completed examples of their exclusive *Hand-wrought* productions in Martelé and Athenic
THESE are artistically unique and highly specialized pieces not to be had in duplicate, and an inspection is urged upon those who are looking for particular Gifts for Weddings or other occasions.
THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Broadway and 19th Street and 21-23 Maiden Lane

DEATH OF R. E. L. BROWN.

Mining Engineer of Wide Reputation—His Profitable Venture in the Transvaal.

Robert E. Lee Brown, whose death in Arizona of hasty consumption was announced yesterday, was a familiar figure in New York hotels. Until sickness seized him about three months ago Mr. Brown made his home at the Hoffman House. He was a very genial companion, and by reason of his many visits to all parts of the world, coupled with his keen observance, was a most entertaining conversationalist. He was accounted one of the best-equipped mining engineers in the world.

He accumulated on immense fortune in mining enterprises, and one of his assets is a judgment for more than $2,000,000 against the former Transvaal Government, which it is expected Great Britain will liquidate. Mr. Brown prospected some lands opened to settlers by the then President, and having faith in their value, took the entire lot, with some friends. When Kruger learned of their fabulous value he rescind his decree. Mr. Brown began proceedings and obtained a verdict for more than $2,000,000, a circumstance that is alleged to have so annoyed Kruger that he caused the removal of the Judge who had decided in Brown's favor.

Mr. Brown was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent little time in that State. For years he was in California, Idaho, British Columbia, and other mining countries. While in the Far West he gained the sobriquet of "Barbarian" because he issued a paper with that title defending the policy of mine owners and denouncing the unions. His life was often threatened, and he had many narrow escapes. Mr. Brown's fatal illness resulted from a severe cold contracted in London early last Spring.

The Rev. E. P. Bartow.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Rev. Evelyn Pierrepont Bartow, who died here on Friday after a year's illness, was born in Brooklyn June 13, 1846. He attended Dr. Huntington's grammar school, and in 1869 was graduated from Columbia College. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same university and was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York City.

He was ordained as Deacon by Bishop Potter June 30, 1872, and was made priest by the same prelate on the feast of St. Peter in 1873. Aug. 8, 1872, he was made assistant of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, and was elected assistant priest July 24, 1873. He resided in Brooklyn for a number of years, and then moved to Baltimore, where he resided for nine years. Later he became rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter in Rahway, N. J., and had also been assistant rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Providence, R. I., for about eight years. Seven years ago he came to this city, where he had since resided. In 1881 Mr. Bartow was married to Mary Hurst, who died two years later. He is survived by a brother, Pierrepont Bartow of this city, and one sister, Mrs. H. L. Sheldon of Lakewood, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR LORD HUNTINGTON, Mayor of Salem, Mass., in 1885, is dead at a private sanitarium at Norwalk, Conn., after an illness of three years. He was fifty-four years of age, a native of Salem, and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1870. His father was Mayor in 1853.

Dr. EUGENE R. CARPENTER, Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Columbus, Ohio, died yesterday of apoplexy. He was forty-four years of age. Previous to his election as Superintendent of the Columbus State Hospital, four years ago, he was Assistant Superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital.

GEORGE H. MENDALL, President of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco, died at his home yesterday. He was a West Point graduate and served with distinction during the civil war as a topographical engineer. He aided in carrying on the siege of Petersburg. He was a recognized authority on hydraulics.

HERMAN J. HANSEN, fifty-two years old, in the raw silk business at 447 Broome Street and living at 112 Central Park South, died at his home yesterday of apoplexy. He was a member of the Merchants' Central Club, the Liederkranz, and of the Deutscher Verein. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 1:30 o'clock in the rooms of the latter organization and the interment will be at Evergreens Cemetery.

CATHARENE K. NELSON, daughter of Dr. Richard H. Nelson, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, died Saturday at the home of her parents, 717 Pine Street, Philadelphia. She was seventeen years old. While a student in a private seminary, where she took a prominent part in athletics and attained standing as a student, a year ago, her health broke down, and since that time she had been an invalid.

HORACE E. SMITH of Johnstown, N. Y., who in his prime was one of the most prominent lawyers in Fulton County, died yesterday at his home, aged eighty-five years. For several years he was the partner in Boston of the late Henry B. Stanton, the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and for ten years following 1879 he was Dean of the Albany Law School.

CHARLES R. BOTELER, head of the old Boteler family of Virginia, died suddenly early Saturday morning at his residence, 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He was born in Washington, D. C., sixty-two years ago, and educated in the University of Maryland, from where he was graduated with the dentistry class of 1861. He practiced in Baltimore until 1895, when he retired and came to this city. A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 19.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
BAECHLE, Lillie M., 642 E. 13th St	2	17
BARNES, George, 16 Rivington St	50	18
BULKA, Lottie, 240 E. 86th St	24	18
BOLAND, Ann, 615 Columbus Av	58	17
BRENNER, Ada, 154 Ridge St	1	17
BLANKENBERG, P., 339 E. 6th St	24	17
BOTELER, C. R., 60 W. 104th St	24	17
BREMGARTER, D., 552 W. 40th St	1	18
BUTLER, Thomas, 347 E. 65th St	50	18
CARROLL, Marie, 26 Henry St	62	18
CONNORS, Ellen, 501 W. 45th St	1	18
DAVIS, John W., 125 W. 62d St	70	17
DAVIS, Edward, 514 3d Av	2	16
DUNLAY, John, 167 E. 123d St	50	17
DEALS, Louis D., 148 W. 52d St	36	17
DODD, Eleanor, 116 W. 11th St	60	17
DUFF, James A., 249 W. 23th St	30	19
EASTLACE, James, 517 W. 53d St	31	17
EAGAN, John, 2,231 3d Av	52	17
FINGER, Christopher, 153 1st Av	78	17
FELDMAN, Sigmund, 1,212 1st Av	62	17
FELLER, Michael, 118 E. 3d St	58	17
FINNIGAN, Sarah, 1,933 W. 46th St	68	17
GELULA, Annie, 175 Henry St	61	17
GILDESPIE, Mary, 242 E. 45th St	53	17
GREENFELD, Jacob, 47 Norfolk St	21	18
GOLDBERG, Moses, 231 2d St	68	18
HALLORAN, Nellie, 306 E. 86th St	21	18
HOTCHKISS, Roy, 120, E. 73d St	8	17
HAY, Sophia, 305 E. 53d St	65	17
HAUSE, Jeannette, 305 E. 13th St	97	18
HECHT, George, 2,148 2d Av	1	18
JACOBS, Isidor, 245 E. 121st St	1	18
KENNY, Samuel, 86 Bowery	40	16
KREISS, George, 615 9th St	77	15
KIERSTEIN, Herman, 646 E. 6th St.	5	18
KENT, Pierce, 356 E. 87th St	41	18
KLEINBERG, Amalia, 160 E. 84th St	57	19
KENNEDY, William, 35 Mott St	14	18
KNEVALS, Calsb B., 266 W. 107th St	68	18
LEVY, Rachel, 115 E. 110th St	65	17
LEVINE, Max, 248 Broome St	22	18
LINKE, Paula, 320 Henry St	23	19
LALLY, Elizabeth, 339 W. 54th St	57	17
MURRAY, Beatrice A., 57 E. 66th St	1	17
MORCOWITZ, Benjamin, 139 Pitt St	1	18
MANAURY, Mary, 56 E. 70th St	76	17
MOSKOWITZ, Fanny, 237 2d St	50	18
MERAN, Mary, 449 W. 16th St	37	18
McLAREN, Andrew, 313 E. 61st St	5	17
McCORMACK, M., 233 W. 29th St	66	10
NEUMAN, Isaac, New Bedford, Mass.	28	16
PRIORE, George E., 673 E. 147th St	28	19
PARLOVSKY, Sarah, 154 Allen St	1	18
QUAIL, William, 56 King St	32	17
ROONEY, William, 168 E. 129th St	51	18
ROGERS, Ellen, 561 E. 51st St.	1	16
RITTSTADT, Carl H., 62 W. 106th St	73	17
STROUSS, Claire, 158 E. 88th St	15	16
SCHREIDER, Donat, 143 1st Av	48	11
REDMUND, Kate, 236 E. 46th St	45	18
RESACK, Solomon, 236 Madison St	32	18
RYAN, John H., 3,256 3d Av	23	19
ROTHENGERT, J. H., 531 E. 51st St.	1	16
SALQUIST, Hans, 1,851 2d Av	1	16
STEIERMAN, Rosa, 361 E. 10th St	29	18
SMITH, James J., 183 E. 95th St	69	16
SANFORD, William, 127 West St	42	17
STEVENS, Carrie, 128 Thompson St	44	18
STIMMLER, Josephine, 174 E. Houston St	65	17
SALITTI, Ann T., 283 Bleecker St	11	18
SCHEELE, David, 535 W. 51st St	61	17
TURNER, William, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	44	17
THOMPSON, Gertrude, 52 Manhattan Av	30	16
URZ, Joseph, 519 8th St	79	18
VAN LOO, J. G., 614 E. 5th St	34	18
VETTA, A. C., 1,786 Lexington Av	29	16
WEITLAUF, Annie, 214 E. 34th St	31	18
WEISSMAN, Nathan, 71 Mangin St	2	18
WHALEN, Patrick, 194 9th Av	30	17
WESTLAKE, J. E., 56 W. 106th St	63	17
WINANS, John, Newark, N. J	65	13
WEISS, John, 533 E. 8th St	1	18
WILZIN, Frank, 533 W. 124th St	41	18
WEISS, Johan, 838 E. 5th St	1	18
WALDIN, Virginia, 317 W. 39th St	38	18

Bronx.

BERGER, Joseph, 1,041 Jackson Av	54	17
BRIMGLOW, John H., 147 Willis Av	36	17
BANNINGTON, Wm. H., 162 St. Ann's Av	53	17
CARDONY, Hippolite, 1,128 Fox St	1	17
DAY, Jane, Lincoln Hospital	23	17
EARLY, Margaret C., City Island	45	18
HOWARD, Rachel, Lincoln Hospital	60	18
LARKIN, Walter, Lincoln Hospital	1	18
LENZ, Jennie, 996 E. 149th St	38	18
MEYER, Yetta, 758 E. 150th St	1	19
PLATZ, Baby, 2,137 Mapes Av	1	18
RICO, Eliza, Lincoln Hospital	33	17
VOLL, Theresa, 841 Morris Av	30	17

Brooklyn.

ARCHGOLD, Louisa E., 277 14th St	41	17
BOHANA, Michael, 402 5th Av	37	17
BRANNISH, Thomas E., 110 Park Av	1	18
CASEY, Frank, 101 59th St	7	18
CASEY, James J., 284 S. 4th St	26	17
ECKWEILER, Lizzie B., 138 Guernsey St	25	19
FASS, Marcus, 428 Knickerbocker Av	67	16
FIUMEFREDDO, Serafina, 56 Main	1	19
FRANKEL, Jonas, St. Mary's Hosp	70	18
GAVIGAN, Frank, Consump. Home.	24	17
GIBBONS, Catharine, 343 Columbia St	57	16
GUDOVITZ, Gitil, 67 Christopher St.	1	18
HENDLER, Abram, 139 Watkins Av	1	19
HERNON, John E., 133 20th St	1	18
HUTCHINSON, William E., Infants' Hospital	1	17
HYLAND, Henry, Kings Co. Hosp	38	18
HOROWITZ, Yetta, 1,166 Liberty Av	2	18
JOYCE, Ada, 669 Park Av	1	18
LIEBERMANN, Harry, 24 Cook St	1	18
MEYER, Emily, St. Mary's Hosp	34	17
MALONE, Catherine, St. Peter's Hos.	33	17
MERTHA, John J., 120 Vernon Av	20	17
McLAUCHLAN, Olivette A., 228 Berriman St	1	17
OESTREICH, Annie, 79 Manhattan Av	30	17
ROGERS, Elizabeth, 83 E. 4th St	1	18
SANDBERG, Charles, 39th St. and 8th Av	35	17
SEIFERT, Joseph, 285 Bedford Av	8	17
SHEIL, John, 694 Henry St	2	18
SOPRESTO, Giovanni, 145 21st St	18	18
SPIES, Susan A., 159 Halsey St	37	18
THOMAS, William H., 149 Broadway	72	18
THURSBY, Martin K., 160 S. 4th St	42	16
WIGGINS, Anne, 174 39th St	65	17

MARRIED.

AMMIDON—HOYT.—On Saturday, Oct. 18th, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Rev. Frederick W. Brathwaite, Estelle Josephine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hoyt, to Daniel Clark Ammidon of Baltimore.

DIED.

ABORN.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, 1902, Martha A., widow of Charles E. Aborn, in her 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTOW.—At Utica, Oct. 17, the Rev. Evelyn Pierrepont Bartow, son of the late Edgar J. Bartow of Brooklyn. Providence, R. I., and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BEHR.—Saturday morning, Oct. 18, 1902, Julie Behr, widow of the late Edward Behr, in her seventy-ninth year.
Funeral service at her late residence, 538 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BRADSHAW.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 18, 1902, Miss Martha Bradshaw, formerly of Boston.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 53 Main St., Orange, on Monday, Oct. 20, at 4 P. M.
Boston papers please copy.

CROSSMAN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Friday, Oct. 17, 1902, Lucy Bellou, wife of Glentworth B. Crossman of Milwaukee, Wis.
Funeral services on arrival of 3:40 P. M. train from Barclay and Christopher Sts., (D., L. & W. R. R.) Monday afternoon, at home of her mother, Mrs. L. J. Bellou, 159 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Interment private. Milwaukee, Wis., papers please copy.
Notice in Sunday's papers incorrect.

DEAN.—On Friday, Oct. 17, at 109 East 18th St., Joseph A. Dean, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th Av. and 21st St., Monday, Oct. 20, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HANSSEN.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, after a short illness, Herman J. Hanssen, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral service will be held in the parlors of the German Club, 112 Central Park South, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 1:30 sharp. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery.

HULL.—Oct. 17, at Newton, N. J., David R. Hull, Sr., in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Newton, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEE.—Suddenly Friday evening, Oct. 17, Eleanor Hyde, wife of Henry W. Lee.
Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 49 West 73d St., Monday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.

MURRAY.—On Friday, Oct. 17, at the residence of her parents, No. 57 East 66th St., New York City, Beatrix Alice, youngest daughter of Alice Rathbone and J. Archibald Murray, aged 1 year 5 months.
Funeral private.

NELSON.—On Oct. 18, at Philadelphia, Katharine Kneeland, daughter of the Rev. Richard H. and Harriet S. Nelson, in the 17th year of her age.
Services at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, at 4 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

REDFIELD.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, at Farmington, Conn., Amasa A. Redfield, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence in Farmington on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 4 P. M.

ROSER.—Suddenly, on

SUNDAY ATHLETIC GAMES

High-Class Athletes Contest at Celtic Park, Long Island.

JOYCE WON THE FIVE-MILE

Mitchel Beat Sheridan in the Hammer Throw—Hurling Match a Draw Between the Dalys and Meaghers.

Four thousand persons attended the closing games of the open-air season held at Celtic Park, Long Island, yesterday, by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. All of the leading athletic clubs in this district were represented in the several events on track and field, and the programme, which was a long one, wound up with a clever hurling contest which resulted in a draw. The track was rather soft and the infield also was in poor condition, so that record making was out of the question.

The track and field contests were made up of seven handicap and two scratch events, the principal one of which was a five-mile invitation run, with five starters. For the first three miles Newton, Joyce, and Kennedy were always to the fore, the first two alternating in the lead. Joyce was running well within himself all the way, and it was seen that Newton, the New York Athletic Club man, was the only one who would be able to keep up with him. During the first two laps of the last mile Newton forged to the front, but Joyce was never more than three yards away, while Kennedy, the only other competitor who kept in the race, was almost a quarter of a mile away. In the final lap, when about 300 yards from the tape, Joyce sprinted, and, going on, won handily by five yards from Newton, who beat Kennedy fully a lap (440 yards) for second honors.

The finish of the one and one-half mile handicap race was very close, scarcely four feet separating Denyan of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Foy of the Star Athletic Club, who started from the 180-yard and 170-yard marks, respectively. There was another close finish in the final of the 300-yard handicap run, which Peabody of the West Side Athletic Club won by a few inches from Waters of the Star Athletic Club. R. H. Lummins, who won the 120-yard handicap sprint from the seven-yard mark, got home so easily in his trial heat that the result was a foregone conclusion. The winner is unattached just at present. A likely lot of young runners competed in the novice race at 600 yards, and E. S. Henderson of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Club outran the field and finished first by a margin of three yards. Meyer Marks of the New West Side Athletic Club used good judgment in the 1,000-yard run. He had 75 yards, while E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association was the back marker, starting at the 40-yard mark. Carr ran well for the greater part of the journey, but Marks came with a fine burst of speed in the run home, followed by H. Block, who is unattached, the pair finishing three feet apart, with Carr close up.

John Flanagan and J. S. Mitchel were to have met in the weight-throwing contests, but Flanagan was not in good condition and did not compete. Mitchel won the hammer-throw, the actual distance being 142 feet 6 inches, which, with an allowance of 20 feet, placed him ahead of R. J. Sheridan, who threw the sixteen-pound missile 149 feet 3 inches, but had only an allowance of 12 feet.

In throwing the 56-pound weight Sheridan beat Mitchel with an actual throw of 33 feet 7½ inches and a handicap of 4 feet. Mitchel, who was on scratch, threw 35 feet 11 inches, beating his best previous record by half an inch.

There was to have been an association football game between the Hollywood Inn and Union Settlement teams, but the hurling contest was put on first and darkness set in so quickly that the football game had to be abandoned. In the hurling match the Dalys of Brooklyn and Meaghers of New York were the opposing teams. Each side was about equally matched in skillfulness and strength, and after playing two halves of twenty minutes' duration the game resulted in a tie, each team having scored one goal and one point. Following is the summary of the track and field contests:

120-Yard Run. Handicap. Trial Heats.—First heat won by P. Jaggels, Pastime A. C., (12 yards;) W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., (11½ yards,) second. Time—0:12. Second heat won by R. H. Lummins, unattached, (10 yards;) P. J. Callahan, (7 yards,) New West Side A. C. second. Time—0:11 4-5. Third heat won by Joseph Brennan, Xavier A. A., (8½ yards;) P. L. Waters, Star A. C., (11 yards,) second. Time—0:12. Heat for second men won by W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., (11½ yards,) Time—0:12¼.

Final heat won by R. H. Lummins, unattached, (10 yards;) Joseph Brennan, Xavier A. A., (8½ yards,) second; P. Jaggels, Pastime A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:12.

600-Yard Run. Novice.—Won by E. S. Henderson, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; W. C. Heinkel, St. George A. C., second; E. E. McCarthy, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—1:24 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by Meyer Marks, New West Side A. C., (75 yards;) H. Block, unattached, (80 yards,) second; E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:15 3-5.

300-Yard Run. Handicap. Trial Heats.—First heat won by P. L. Waters, Star A. C., (30 yards;) W. A. Mullany, Mohawk A. C., (30 yards,) second; George R. Goerwitz, Greater N. Y. I. A. A., (28 yards,) third; E. Hoffman, New West Side A. C., (30 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 2-5. Second heat won by C. Peabody, New West Side A. C., (22 yards;) P. A. Breslin, St. Bartholomew A. C., (28 yards,) second; R. Platz, Star A. C., (24 yards,) third; P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (20 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 4-5.

Final heat won by C. Peabody, New West Side A. C., (22 yards;) P. L. Waters, Star A. C., (30 yards) second; E. Hoffman, New West Side A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:31 2-5.

One and One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Denvan, Mohawk A. C., (180 yards;) J. Foy, Star A. C., (170 yards,) second; J. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., (140 yards,) third. Time —7:12 4-5.

Five-Mile Invitation Run, Scratch.—Won by J. J. Joyce, Pastime A. C.; A. J. Newton, New York A. C., second; T. J. Kennedy, Star A. C., third. Time—27:45.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. Mayne, New York A. C., (3 inches,) actual distance 22 feet 6 inches; N. Harnett, Pastime A. C., (26 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 10 inches, second; R. G. Scharper, Mohawk A. C., (30 inches,) actual distance 18 feet 9 inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (4 feet,) actual distance 33 feet 7½ inches; James S. Mitchel, Harlem Rowing Club, (scratch,) 35 feet 11 inches, second; J. Hines, Star A. C., (8 feet,) actual distance 28 feet 2 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by James S. Mitchel, Harlem Rowing Club, (20 feet,) actual distance 142 feet 11½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (12 feet,) actual distance 149 feet 3 inches, second; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (25 feet,) actual distance 122 feet 7 inches, third.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Cecil Fairs, English Champion, Beat Club Professional in a Match.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Court tennis play opened at Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club to-day, when a very interesting match, witnessed by the fashionable Tuxedo colony was played between Cecil Fairs of the Princess Club of London, popularly known as "Punch" the champion of England, and Emil Brocquedes of Pau, France, the profesional of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club. The match resulted in a victory for the Englishman, after he conceded a handicap which made the play very even for the last game.

In the first set, which was a little one-sided, the Englishman took the lead and won by the score of 6—1. In the second set the Englishman, giving a bisque, won at 6—4. For the third set the French player started with a handicap of two bisque, which made the contest more even, but again the English visitor was the victor, the score being 7—5. The victor since Latham, the former English champion retired, has held the title of champion court tennis player of the world, Latham having beaten Pettit, the American champion.

Among the spectators of the contest were: Hugh Baring, Richard Delafield, P. Lorillard Jr., George Standing, Frederick Foster, E. Victor Loew Jr., George F. Baker Jr., Richard Mortimer, J. N. Borland, J. Henry Smith, George Scott, Robert Bacon, R. Fulton Cutting, J. W. Henning, Dr. Rushmore, J. McDonough, Dr. Woodbury, P. L. Ronalds, Mr. Irving, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Gallatin, Erskine Hewitt, and Mr. Wetmore of Newport.

Next Saturday, when the same players will meet again, the English champion will concede a handicap of half fifteen to Brocquedes. The courtesies of the club have been extended to the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, the Boston Athletic Association and the Philadelphia Racquet Club for the occasion.

WESTERN ATHLETICS ATTACKED

University of Minnesota Professor Charges Professionalism Among the College Football Teams.

A remarkable attack upon the Western college conference rules, which govern athletics in the principal Western universities and colleges has been made by Prof. Conway MacMillan of the University of Minnesota, who declares that the conference regulations are a sham and a farce; that they keep out thoroughly eligible athletes who should not be barred from any team, and that they do not prevent the paying of salaries to football players and other athletes. In consequence Prof. MacMillan declares "there is scarcely a Western university which has not now or has not had within the past few years men upon its athletic teams who were paid for their services," thus giving unexpected confirmation to the charges to that effect which have so often been made by Eastern athletic authorities. As a remedy for the condition of affairs which he alleges, Prof. MacMillan proposes that every college in the country waive once for all the question of professionalism in college sports and make standing in classes the only standard of eligibility.

"Our amateur rules," says Prof. MacMillan," are an outgrowth of the English custom of barring from amateur sport any man who engages in manual labor. Harvard and Yale have truckled to this English idea, notwithstanding it is so foreign to our democratic institutions, and the West has followed meekly after Harvard and Yale. So there has arisen in our colleges the theory that it is a reproach for a man to make money by engaging in athletics.

"This theory is fundamentally wrong. There is no logical reason why a stigma should attach to a man who has 'used his athletic skill for gain,' to quote from the rules of the conference. There is no good reason why the admitted professional athlete should not be a member of a college athletic team, provided he is a bona fide student. Suppose a boy can pitch winning baseball, why should he be barred from college athletics because he chooses to earn a little money by it, money which perhaps he uses to defray his college expenses? I see no reason why Jeffries, the pugilist, if he entered the University of Minnesota in good faith, with the primary idea of securing an education, should not play on our football team.

"But, not content with barring the real professional athlete, the Western Conference goes further. It bars a man who, like Mueller of Minnesota, participates in a single athletic contest for which a money prize is offered. Under the conference rules Larson, half back of the last year's Wisconsin football team, was technically a professional. He once received a money prize for winning a bicycle race. The case was not pushed because the offense was committed when Larson was about fourteen years of age, and he was considered outlawed. Yet technically Larson was a professional, and had any of her opponents pushed the matter, Wisconsin could not with good grace have permitted Larson to play.

"Now while the conference code bars the man who has committed one act of so-called 'professionalism,' who has taken a trivial cash prize for a schoolboy race, who has violated the letter but not the spirit of the law, it does not prevent men from receiving pay for playing football and baseball upon college teams. There is scarcely a Western university which has not now, or has not had within the last few years, men upon its athletic teams who were paid for their services. The athletic association knows nothing of these cases. The association does not pay football players. But the players do receive pay from some source, and the condition of this salary is that they play football. So far as keeping professionalism out of college sports is concerned, the conference rules are a farce. The code sometimes punishes such petty violations of the letter of the law as I have mentioned, but it has never been known to detect or punish the flagrant violations of both the spirit and the letter which occur every year.

"If every college in the country agreed to waive once and for all the question of professionalism in college sports, and to make good standing in classes the only standard of eligibility, I believe every branch of athletics would be kept much cleaner and purer than it is now. Not only do the present laws not prevent professionalism, but they put a premium upon deception. They promote lying and fraud among the athletic boards and among the athletes themselves.

"Now, suppose every college should establish the rule that no man should play upon an athletic team unless he were up to the standard in all his studies. That would insure the presence of bona fide students only upon athletic teams, and would keep out the really undesirable element of professionals. The plan is now in force at Wisconsin, where any player who is behind in his studies is required to cease from participation in athletics until his class work is made up to the satisfaction of the Faculty."

Prof. MacMillan's proposal that no man should play upon a college athletic team unless he were up to the standard in all his studies is not likely to startle the Eastern universities, which have had an identical rule in force for several years, and so rigidly enforced that it has frequently deprived a college team of a star player at a time when his services were essential to success and defeat resulted in consequence of his enforced withdrawal, but the implied admission that Wisconsin is the only Western university which enforces a similar rule will be taken to indicate that the Eastern criticisms of Western college athletics have a very solid foundation.

LASKER WON FROM HODGES.

The Staten Island Player Held His Own with the Champion Until Near the End of the Game.

Champion Lasker was scheduled to play the Kentucky champion, J. W. Showalter, at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon, but the latter arranged that A. B. Hodges should measure his strength against the champion. The Kentuckian will take the place of the Staten Island player on Thursday evening. The attendance of spectators was very large.

Lasker lost the toss, as he did against Roething on Thursday, and when Hodges opened with the queen's pawn, black selected the Dutch defense, which led to a very close game. As far as position and numerical forces were concerned the game remained even until the end-game stage, when Lasker managed to obtain an advantage by isolating one of his adversary's pawns. Afterward he set sail for that piece and succeeded in winning it. Hodges equalized matters by regaining a pawn.

Meanwhile, black established a passed pawn on the queen's file and Hodges, overlooking the importance of that, made a few weak moves, which enabled the champion to win after forty-six moves. Edward Hymes, a local amateur, will try conclusions with the champion in a match game this evening.

The score of yesterday's game follows:

SECOND GAME.
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Hodges. White.	Lasker. Black.	Hodges. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	25. Q—R	R—K
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	26. Q—Q	P—Q3
3. B—Q3	P—K3	27. Kt—B	P—Kt2
4. Kt—KB3	P—QKt3	28. BxB	KxB
5. QKt—Q2	B—Kt2	29. R—Kt3	RxR
6. Q—K2	Kt—B3	30. KtxR	Q—B3
7. P—QR3	Q—K2	31. Q—QB	Kt—B5
8. P—QKt4	P—KKt3	32. B—B4	Q—Q5
9. Castles	B—Kt2	33. P—Kt3	KtxP
10. B—Kt2	Castles	34. BxKt	BxB
11. P—QB4	QR—K	35. KtxB	QxB
12. QR—B	Kt—Q	36. Q—B7ch	K—R3
13. B—Kt	Kt—B2	37. Q—K7	Q—Q5
14. KR—Q	P—B4	38. P—KR4	Q—K4
15. B—B3	PxQP	39. QxQRP	P—QKt4
16. PxP	Kt—R4	40. Q—KB7	P—Q4
17. R—K	Kt—B5	1h. 59m.	1h. 59m.
18. Q—B	Kt—Kt4	41. Q—B8ch	K—R4
19. R—K2*	B—KR3	42. Q—B5	Q—K8ch
20. QR—K	Kt—R4	43. K—Kt2	Q—K5ch
1h. 20m.	1h. 35m.	44. K—B	P—Q5
21. P—Q5	KtxKtch	45. Q—B7	P—Q6
22. RxKt	Q—Q	46. QxPch	K—Kt5
23. P—R2	P—Kt3	47. Resigns.	
24. PxP	RxR	2h. 10m.	2h. 5m.

*If KtxKt, BxKtP winning queen.

Games of Union Athletic Club.

Clever handicapping brought about several close finishes in the regular monthly club games of the Union Athletic Club which were decided on the grounds of that organization, One Hundred and First Street, between Second and First Avenues, yesterday. There were only five events on the programme, but as the track is a small one, the time made in the track contests is not a fair indicator of the capabilities of the winners. The summary follows:

60-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by J. Hartwig, (10 yards;) J. Jacoby, (4 yards,) second; A. Marback, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Kaerpel, (23 yards;) J. Evans, (28 yards,) second; J. Joyce, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:28 1-5.

880-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by R. Todd, (56 yards;) A. Evans, (50 yards,) second; J. Edwards, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:18.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Hartwig, (145 yards;) A. Mann, (145 yards,) second; M. Kaerpel, (125 yards,) third. Time—5:10.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. Marback, (8 feet,) actual distance 38 feet; M. Kaerpel, (12 feet,) actual distance 33 feet 5 inches, second; J. Joyce, (10 feet 6 inches,) actual distance 34 feet 2 inches, third.

KEENE'S ALL-AMERICAN STABLE

Trainer Allen Will Manage an Establishment of Yankee Horses and Men in England.

"All American" describes exactly the make-up of the racing stable that James R. Keene will campaign in England next season. The signing of Lucien Lyne as the jockey for the Keene establishment completed the plans of the New York millionaire turfman for his English racing in 1903, and so when M. M. Allen, who will train the Keene stable in England, sails with the two dozen American horses, which will be shipped on Oct. 25 to reinforce the existing establishment in England, he will be prepared to begin racing next Spring with none but Americans and American horses under his direction. So thoroughly have the plans of the trainer in this matter been carried out that even the artisans attached to the stable will be Americans, the latest addition to the equipment of the Keene forces being an American blacksmith and horseshoer.

J. Duffy, who for a number of years has been in the employ of Thomas Doyle, one of the most successful of the shoers of race horses on the New York tracks, is the man who will be responsible for the "plating" of the Keene horses. The stable and exercise boys for the trip have been selected carefully by Trainer Allen from lads trained on American tracks, and the rubbers, grooms, foreman, and even the stable cook also are Americans who have been in the trainer's employ, or who are known to him well enough to have his confidence.

In his selection of his "stable help" Trainer Allen declares he has not been influenced in the least by race prejudice, but has picked men and boys he feels he can trust. It is simply a coincidence that he has no Englishmen among his employes. It is not probable, however, that there will be any changes in the stable organization for some time to come, as the trainer feels that, in a measure, he must depend on his helpers, and is not disposed to take risks with strangers in a country to which he is new. His American jockey, Lyne, will not join the stable until late in the Winter or early in the Spring, as Lyne can command plenty of riding on the New Orleans and San Francisco tracks, and his contract with Mr. Keene will permit him to remain in the United States through practically all the Winter racing season.

The horses that will be shipped to England on the steamer Minnehaha next Saturday have been selected, and though the list has not yet been made public, it is stated that about twenty-four head will be sent to join the already strong stable that Mr. Keene has abroad. Among the horses already in England are four two-year-olds that are engaged in about all the great stakes for three-year-olds of 1903, these being the winners in this country. Injunction and Burst Park, and two others that did not race in this country prior to being sent over, Tam O'Shanter, by Kingston-Ben My Chree, and Forecast, by Horoscope-Veva. Of the additional lot going on the Minnehaha three colts, now yearlings, that are engaged in the English Derby of 1904 in the name of F. P. Keene, and five that are engaged in the Derby in the name of J. R. Keene, and six yearling fillies, engaged in the 1904 Oaks, three being nominated by F. P. Keene and three by J. R. Keene are said to have been chosen to make the trip. J. R. Keene's Derby entries include the brown Hamburg-Shipmate, the bay Kingston-Royal Gem, the bay Kingston-Calico, and the chestnut Dr. McBride-Quesal, colts, the last-named being a half brother to the great colt Tommy Atkins, who was Ballyhoo Bey's chief rival in America three years ago. The Derby entries of F. P. Keene are the chestnut Horoscope-Lady Invercauld, the brown Kingston-Katherine II., and the chestnut Horoscope-Hanoi, colts. Of this number the Lady Invercauld colt is a half brother to the Brooklyn Handicap winner, Conroy, who is now in England, where it is expected he will race successfully, though up to the present time he has been something of a failure.

The entries for the Oaks of 1904 include the chestnut Horoscope-White Rose, the brown Kingston-Bonnie Gal, the brown Kingston-Citronella, the brown Kingston-Ben My Chree, and the bay Kingston-Virginia Waters fillies. Another Keene entry in the Oaks is the St. Frusquin-Semper Fidele filly. The Ben My Chree filly is a half sister to the Oaks winner of 1901, Cap and Bells, a filly that was regarded as the best of her year when she raced in America as a two-year-old. A number of other choicely bred colts and fillies are among the lot now at the Brookdale farm in New Jersey, where they were tried out earlier in the season, and while the pick of the lot probably will be sent to England, James Rowe, who will continue to train the American division of the stable, will retain a sufficient number to give the Keenes a fair representation in the United States next year. The yearlings that are to go to England, according to Trainer Allen, are engaged in all the great stakes, aside from the Derby and Oaks, for several years to come. It is not intended that they shall be raced much as two-year-olds until late next season.

AMERICAN JOCKEY'S VICTORY.

Vandusen Rode Beregvoelgy, Winner of $25,000 Austrian Prize.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—Vandusen, the American jockey, rode Beregvoelgy to victory to-day in the contest for the Austrian Prize, which is one of the biggest races in Austria. The stake was $25,000.

The Austrian Prize, the most valuable race of the Austrian turf, is an annual fixture, framed under conditions greatly similar to those of the English Derby and Grand Prix of Paris, for three-year-olds, differing from those events only in that only Austrian-bred horses or horses owned in Austria are eligible to compete. The Austrian Government, through the governing turf body, organized for the purpose of improving the breed of Austrian horses, contributes the added money to a sweepstakes for the race, which is at a distance of about one mile and five furlongs.

Amateur Jockeys' Steeplechase.

The weights for the chief steeplechase of the Fall season for amateur riders, the Corinthian Steeplechase Handicap, two miles and a half, to be run to-morrow at Morris Park, have been announced as follows:

Self-Protection, 172 pounds; Fulminate, 169; Miss Mitchell, 168; Mystic Shriner and Judge Phillips, 167 each; Sailust, 163; Borough, Jim Megibben, Rowdy, and Clasher, 160 each; Cock Robin, Phiima Paxton, and Topmast, 155; Hark Forward, 154; Adelaumo, 153; Glen Ellis, 150; Tip Gallant and St. Sulpice, 149 each; Draughtsman, 148; Astor and R. B. Sack, 147 each, and Sam Devere, The Last Chord, Dangerline, Foolhardy, Glenvarloch, Libretto II., and Rockstorm, 145 each.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902; about two and a half miles, once over the water jump. Judge Phillips, 164 pounds; Walter Cleary, 160; Flohn, 149; Marylander, 147; Top Gallant, 138; Cheval d'Or, 135; Mister Stoffel, 133; Gypsic, 132, and Howard Gratz, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Daddy Bender and Guy Park, 108 pounds each; Saint Daniel and Claude, 106 each; Cloche d'Or, 105; Corsicana, 100; Dinkie, 99; Sheriff Bell, 98; Kittaning, Chicle, and First Chip, 96 each; Turnpike, 95; Squid, Sweet Alice, Miss Dorothy, Kentucky Rose, and Daisy Green, 93 each; Prediction, 91, and May Allen, 88. Apprentice allowance claimed for May Allen, Turnpike, Corsucana, and Prediction.

THIRD RACE.—The Casanova Stakes, for fillies two years old and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1901 or 1902 up to time of entry, Aug. 15; special weights, with penalties; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Wealth, 120 pounds; Lux Casta, 115; Astarita and Wild Thyme, 107 each, and Daisy Green, Stamping Ground, and Miladi Love, 92 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1902; last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Colonel Bill, 126 pounds; Royal, 115; Cameron, 113; Slipthrift, 110; Flora Pomona, 107; G. Whittier, 103; Auriesville, 97; Captain Arnold, 95; Allan, 90; Sheriff Bell, 88, and Honolulu, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; special weights; one mile over the Withers course. Honeybrook, Judge Du Relle, Sam Craig, and Taps, 110 pounds each, and Singing Nymph, Captain "R.," Patronymic, Hatsus, Whisp, Knight Templar, Moon Daisy, Pretoria, Worry, MacAna, Chorus Girl, and Silver Twist, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course. Circus, 123 pounds; Runnels, 118; Lord Badge, 115; Slipthrift, 113; Bar Le Duc, 106, and Amur and Queen Carnival, 103 each.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:15	Sun sets...5:14	Moon rises...8:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:39	Gov. Isl'd...10:01	H. Gate...11:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:09	Gov. Isl'd...10:38	H. Gate...12:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabistan, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Dagrry, Yucatan	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Aibe, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Nile, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

Prins Willem I., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Sigio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Charleston and Jacksonvlls	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursdays, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 6:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 11 and up to Nov. 1, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Nov. 5, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 20.

Asama, Algiers, Oct. 4.
Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Byron, Barbados, Oct. 14.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 15.
El Monte, Galveston, Oct. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Hildebrand, Barbados, Oct. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 11.
Moltke, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Tauric, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Xenia, Stettin, Sept. 30.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 11.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 14.
Cavour, Barbados, Oct. 14.
Comal, Mobile, Oct. 14.
Egyptian Prince, Barbados, Oct. 14.
El Rio, Galveston, Oct. 16.
Exeter City, Barry, Oct. 7.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Oct. 16.
Manitou, London, Oct. 11.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 11.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 15.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

Cearense, Para, Oct. 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Lombardia, Naples, Oct. 8.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 23.
La Savoie, Havre, Oct. 18.

Arrived.

SS Matanzas, Miller, Tampico, Oct. 10, and Havana, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 12:28 A. M.

SS Pathfinder, Parse, Mayagues, &c., Oct. 1, with sugar to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:20 A. M., 19th.

SS (supposed) Murcia, (Br.,) Orchard, Huelva, Oct. 4, with mdse. to C. T. Bowring & Co., Limited. Anchored outside the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:56 A. M.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Jonhston, Genoa, Sept. 16, Leghorn, 30th, Naples, Oct. 3, and Almeria, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Henricksen, Cardenas, &c., Oct. 12, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Sampher, Havana, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. to W. F. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Pope, Manaos, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 18th.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam and Boulogne, Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Jackman, Genoa, Sept. 27, Leghorn, 30th, Naples, Oct. 2, and Palermo, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 18th.

SS Nile, (Br.,) True, Wilmington, Del., Oct. 18, in ballast to Daniel Bacon.

SS Jamestown, Napley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Barbieri, Genoa, Sept. 30, Palermo, Oct. 3, and Naples, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Clark, Hull, Oct. 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:38 P. M.

SS Seminole, Watson, Jacksonville, Fla., and Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:10 P. M.

SS Hughendan, (Br.,) Jones, Salaverry, &c., Aug. 1, with mdse. to Beeche, Duval & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 4:10 P. M. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9.30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze: clear.

Sailed.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples.

SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Canning, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) for Savanna la Mar.

SS Washington, (Br.,) for Flushing, for orders.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 4:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Saxonia, (Br.,) Capt. Warr, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 4:15 P. M. to-day, (detained there by fog.)

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

RHODE ISLAND.

SAKONNET RIVER—OLD BULL ROCKS BELL BUOY, NO. 4.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Nov. 5, 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The action of Saturday's stock market is rather conclusive proof that the conservative banking interests in the Street are in no wise disposed to permit any wild speculation or so-called "runaway" market at this time. They have not forgotten, nor has the Street, that the market's recent trouble was caused primarily by operations on the part of certain short-sighted manipulators who, ignoring conditions, proceeded blindly but confidently to put the market up—in the effort bringing about the now fortunately past money stringency.

Not forgetful of this, these bankers therefore did not hesitate to deplore the furious upbidding of Baltimore and Ohio stock on Saturday on the part of a set of operators notably powerful financially, but nevertheless not always as conservative as they might be. These bankers thereupon, as a matter of caution, proceeded to part with some of their holdings; for they recognize that even yet the money market is in no position to stand any speculative orgie, stock marketwise. Hence it was that in the face of the most favorable bank statement in some months closing prices on Saturday showed declines of from 1 to 2 points, with final figures the lowest for the day. Even Baltimore and Ohio itself could not hold against the declining force.

If the lesson taught by the turn in the market is given heed to by the Western plungers, it will be well for the market generally. Banking interests are disposed to buy stocks; they believe that conditions, business and financial, warrant a further rise in values; but they do not believe that crude manipulation and a further straining of credits are necessary or helpful or encouraging. Moderation is as essential in the stock market as elsewhere. The wonder is that after the experiences of the past few weeks it should be necessary to impress that point.

Within the course of the next ten days favorable developments in respect to several leading railroads are to be disclosed. Unless the market is spoiled by crude and senseless pool operations, anticipation of these developments ought to advance prices on the Exchange.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The continued abundance of money, combined with the easing of monetary conditions in the United States and the news regarding the settlement of the coal strike there, caused cheerfulness on the Stock Exchange last week such as had not been known for months past.

The plentifulness of money is largely explained by the fact that the Government has disbursed nearly $60,000,000 within the past ten days. It is expected, however, that the superabundance of money to loan will disappear this week, thus bringing the market back to the Bank of England, which will resume its customary control. A consequent general hardening of money will also be effected. Financiers are apprehensive that unless the market prices of money closely approximate the bank's minimum rate of 4 per cent. the latter's reserve, which is already rather low, will be considerably decreased by foreign demands for gold; which may possibly necessitate a further rise in the rate.

The upward movement of prices on the Stock Exchange, which began on the announcement of the plan to settle the coal strike in the United States, has continued. The final figures show practically an all-round improvement, in which even English railroad shares are included, while the demands for American railroad stocks have greatly increased. Business, however, needs to expand considerably before it reaches what is termed the normal condition.

ASPHALT CO. REORGANIZATION.

Holders of collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America are notified that in order to participate in the benefits of the reorganization they are required to deposit their certificates with either the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia or the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, on Oct. 20, being the last day, after which date no securities will be received, except upon such conditions or in such penalties as the committee may impose.

It is further announced that more than 88 per cent. of these certificates; more than 76 per cent. of the collateral gold certificates of the National Asphalt Company; more than 88 per cent. of the preferred shares, and more than 83 per cent. of the common shares of the National Asphalt Company have been deposited under the plan for the reorganization, dated July 18, 1902.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Almost all the departments of the Boerse, and especially industrials, were weak last week. The announcement of the plan for the settlement of the American coal strike has been interpreted generally as unfavorable to the German iron trade because of the consequent cessation of German iron exports to the United States. Many operators, however, point out that the recent shipments to the United States were not remunerative, inasmuch as American buyers offered the lowest prices. A more serious bear factor for irons, however, was found in the numerous price reductions on half rolled iron goods, and the publication of more annual reports, which disappointed the market. The foregoing factors resulted in an average drop in irons of about 5 points.

Coal shares showed considerable resisting power during the week, owing to increasing coal exports to France. This increase brought the daily loadings in the Essen district to the highest figure for several years. Nevertheless coal shares were several points lower. General industrials were weak, especially machinery and some electrical shares. Shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines fell to the lowest point in several months as a result of heavy sales for Hamburg and Bremen account in connection with the rumors of reduced dividends.

Foreign railroads were mostly neglected, but Canadian Pacifics were bought actively after the receipt of the coal strike news. Foreign rentes were inactive.

Domestic loans were weak upon higher money rates, and because of the plan for the nationalizing of Prussian railroads, which necessitates an increased issue of Prussian consols.

The rise in money is partly due to large offerings in American bills and partly to the fact that money is being raised for the repayment of end of September loans to the Reichsbank. Lenders are not now inclined to buy three months' bills, because dearer money is expected toward the end of the year.

STREET RAILWAY ANALYSES.

Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, have filed with the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., an analysis of the financial situation of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, which corporation owns and operates the street railway system of that city. Messrs. Haskins & Sells compiled this table:

	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Six Months Ending June 30, 1902.
Gross earnings	$5,125,882.97	$2,541,996.43
Operating expenses and taxes	3,059,957.71	1,540,587.86
Income from operations	$2,065,925.26	$1,001,408.57
Miscellaneous income	17,230.23	8,579.41
Total net income	$2,083,155.49	$1,009,987.98

*Property completely tied up by strike April 19 to April 26, 1902.

***

Supplementing the Haskins & Sells exhibit, there is filed a report by Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of standing, who states that his investigation discloses that in January of this year the system was "earning over 29 cents per car mile, and that as 14½ cents per car mile was a high average for expenses of operation, the system could easily operate on a 50 per cent. basis." Mr. Coleman adds the estimate that the San Francisco street car system will show an annual increase of earnings of 10 per cent. at least, his calculation being that during the current year the system's earnings will reach $5,500,000. And upon the basis of these conclusions by Mr. Coleman and the analysis of Messrs. Haskins & Sells, the following estimate is issued by the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.:

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Gross earnings	$5,500,000	$6,050,000	$6,655,000
Expenses of operation and taxes	3,000,000	3,025,000	3,250,000
Income from operation	$2,500,000	$3,025,000	$3,405,000
Fixed charges	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
	$900,000	$1,425,000	$1,805,000
Five per cent. dividend on preferred stock	750,000	750,000	750,000
Surplus	$150,000	$675,000	$1,055,000
Common stock will earn	1½%	6¾%	10.55%

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 19.—Business in the cloth market last week was quiet and of a hand-to-mouth kind. The receipt of the news concerning the American coal strike had little influence, and was apparently counterbalanced by the dull demand for cloth from the more important outlets and by the uncertainty of money in America. The general inquiry was difficult to execute. In order to keep looms running unremunerative prices were accepted on goods suitable for India.

Nevertheless, the differences between buyers and sellers are slowly narrowing, and there was a slightly firmer general tone. The inquiry from China was unimportant; there were some sorting up purchases. The Levant and South American demands were fair, and there was moderate miscellaneous business.

The inquiry for yarns was disappointing, and business was not up to the average. There were some forward sales of twists at favorable rates. Spinners appear to be in a fairly strong condition.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 154,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,461,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 3,252,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 30.85.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 18th day of October, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$366,465,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$366,465,089
Silver dollars	467,349,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,021,499	Treasury notes outstanding	26,228,000
Silver bullion of 1890	25,206,501		
Total	$860,042,089	Total	$860,042,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$93,090,388.60	
Gold certificates	50,965,230.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,106,850.00	
Silver certificates	4,448,153.00	
Silver bullion	3,142,566.79	
United States notes	2,906,644.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	84,220.00	
National bank notes	13,328,456.02	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,147,830.40	
Fractional currency	166.23	
Minor coin	506,012.68	
		$166,817,417.72
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$134,591,044.81	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,397,422.32	
Total	$141,988,467.13	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	599,614.50	
		142,588,081.63
Total		$309,405,499.35

Liabilities—

National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,907,485.20
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,236,307.60
Disbursing officers' balances	57,757,725.30
Post Office Department account	5,844,072.87
Miscellaneous items	2,302,392.95
	80,047,982.01
Available cash balance	$220,357,517.34

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$533,786.32	$16,084,500.88	$93,323,252.25
Internal revenue	519,891.92	11,936,212.55	70,869,414.25
Miscellaneous	201,956.28	2,472,550.61	12,792,482.84
Total receipts	$1,375,634.52	$30,493,264.04	$176,985,149.34
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	330,000.00	7,360,000.00	38,513,911.30
War	505,000.00	4,460,000.00	40,024,935.84
Navy	375,000.00	4,223,000.00	25,038,199.93
Indians	120,000.00	780,000.00	4,374,731.14
Pensions	400,000.00	7,425,000.00	43,748,910.04
Interest	100,000.00	4,000,000.00	14,031,267.81
Total expenditures	$1,830,000.00	$28,250,000.00	$165,731,976.06
Excess of expenditures over receipts	454,365.48	*2,243,264.04	*11,253,173.28
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	826,980.26	13,375,247.76	75,261,995.63
Internal revenue	956,459.02	13,986,156.45	86,794,185.59
Receipts from all sources last year	1,802,935.74	29,041,705.71	171,190,594.12
Expenditures last year	1,725,000.00	26,715,000.00	150,684,824.65
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	100,000.00	1,392,470.00	6,590,227.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	102,318.50	1,178,954.00	5,714,786.50
Notes received for current redemption	517,353.00	6,959,272.00	47,123,095.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,944,644.00	$5,347,769.00	$65,292,413.00
This fiscal year	1,039,006.00	268,429.00	1,307,435.00
This month	39,236.00	16,914.00	56,150.00
This day	2,050.00	.....	2,050.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,944,644.00	5,347,769.00	65,292,413.00
This fiscal year	1,039,006.00	268,429.00	1,307,435.00
This month	39,236.00	16,914.00	56,150.00
This day	2,050.00	.....	2,050.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; V. M. Smith, notions and fancy goods; W. M. Carothers, prints and ginghams; E. B. Clark, white goods, ribbons, laces, and furnishing goods; C. E. O'Brien, carpets, cloaks, and suits; 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. M. Pelletier, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Younker, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Waidman, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waidman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, dress goods and linings; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre; Miss L. Cozad, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss H. Green, leather goods; Miss C. Green, jewelry and optical goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harman, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. B. McCullagh, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel aCdillac.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, ribbons, trimmings, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, laces and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michaels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Merebaum, leather goods and jewelry, 450 Broome Street; Holland House. M. Newman dress goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. M. Brickner, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Kaspohl-Mohrenstecher Company, Quincy, Ill.; O. G. Mohrenstecher, millinery, laces, and jewelry, 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. King, linings, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Kaichen, linens, laces, and whits goods; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 112 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; Mrs. F. E. Lotter, millinery; Miss McNulty, millinery; Miss C. Dablevels, millinery; 464 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. B. McClure, millinery, ribbons, and jewelry; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. L. Fell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Burgunder, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, hosiery, underwear, and parasols; Hoffman House.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Brennan, dress goods, silks, and cloths; A. McLeggan, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schultz-Wilson Millinery Company, St. Paul, Minn.; F. J. Schults, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics and wash fabrics; M. Willman, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:30 A. M.—47 John Street; Elias Kohn; damage, $200.

5:45 A. M.—320 East Seventieth Street; N. Tailmarr; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—156 West Twenty-third Street; Edwin Geiger; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—347 East Sixtieth Street; Mary Fergus; damage, $5.

Iron Shavings in Parlor Gas Stove.

Among the newest ideas for the use of gas is an attachment for parlor stoves which gives a steady flow of gas over a large surface. A bushel of curled iron shavings is piled upon the grate. The shavings become red hot and distribute the heat as evenly as a coal fire. The efficiency of the gas flame is trebled through the use of the shavings. J. T. Fleeherty is responsible for the use of the shavings, and he declares that the result is most satisfactory. So far as the heat given off by the stove is concerned, he is right, for the fire is bright enough to warm any fairly good-sized parlor. He is now experimenting with the use of the shavings in connection with a gas attachment for a kitchen stove, and he believes that with the combination a fire hot enough to bake can be secured. He also believes that eventually the device can be applied to a furnace. While not thoroughly satisfied yet as to the cost of gas for running a parlor or kitchen stove, he said that he thought it would be less than coal.—Baltimore News.

His Occupation Gone.

Wiggles—Lady, can't yer help a poor feller w'at de coal strike has knocked out of his livin'?

Mrs. Kindart—Here, take this quarter; and so you're a miner, eh?

Wiggles—No, ma'am. I make a specialty o' fallin' down open coal holes an' suin' fur damages.—Philadelphia Press.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,166.18
Temporary address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

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BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.

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Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Baltimore & Ohio Warrants
DEALT IN
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila. Pa., Oct. 18th, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, November 10th, 1902, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, or Chicago depots of the Quartermaster's Department, of Axes and Helves, Iron Bedsteads, Corn Brooms, Scrubbing Brushes, Forage Caps, Knit Wool Drawers, Cotton Duck Khaki colored, Buckskin Gauntlets, Berlin Gloves, Hatchets, Hatchet Helves, Mattresses, Mattress Covers, Neckties, Arctic Overshoes, Pickaxes, Pickaxe Helves, Pillows, Pillow Cases, Muslin Shirts, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Suspenders, Shovels, and Knit Wool Undershirts. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications, except in the case of stockings, heavy, which should have shaped heels and toes, and the Cotton Duck Khaki colored, which is to be piece dyed, fast color, will be insisted on in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from specifications, except in the case of stockings, heavy, and duck, will under no circumstances be considered. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. The attention of bidders is especially called to the provision in the circular to bidders regarding certain penalties that will be exacted in case deliveries are not made as provided for in contracts. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opener November 10th, 1902," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902,

FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE HEATING AND VENTILATING AND THE PROVIDING OF JUDGES' CHAMBERS AND TOILET ROOMS AND COMPLETION OF EXISTING TOILET ROOMS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING, SITUATED ON THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY CENTRE, FRANKLIN, ELM AND WHITE STREETS, MANHATTAN.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, October 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A PUBLIC BATH BUILDING AT NOS. 347 AND 349 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, October 9, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDing a pier at the foot of East 132d Street, Borough of The Bronx, and for furnishing cobble and riprap stone, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, October 24, 1902. For full particulars see City Record.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of October 18th to 31st, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE TO THE following-named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11; EAST 174TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue, (Vanderbilt Avenue West;) confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of October 18th to 31st, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7: 131ST STREET PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of October 18th to 31st, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12: WOODLAWN ROAD SEWER, from Bainbridge Avenue to East 210th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate Number 51909, dated February 6th, 1894, for ten shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company Stock, registered in my name. All persons are warned against negotiating the same. Adam A. C. Mathers, Church St., Coleraine, Ireland.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book No. 822,006 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY
AND
ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA,

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, and to the Holders of such Collateral Gold Certificates and Certificates of Capital Stock:

More than Eighty-eight (88) per cent. of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA; more than Seventy-six (76) per cent. of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY; more than Eighty-eight (88) per cent. of the Preferred Shares of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, and more than Eighty-three (83) per cent. of the Common shares of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY having been deposited under the Plan for the Reorganization of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY and the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, dated Philadelphia, July 18, 1902, said Plan has this day been declared operative.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization and Agreement thereunder can be had on application to any of the Depositaries, viz.:

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
New York, N. Y.

The holders of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY are hereby notified of an extension of time for making deposits under said Plan, and that in order to participate in the benefits of the same, they are required to deposit their said certificates and shares with one of the depositaries above mentioned, on or before OCTOBER 20, 1902, after which date no securities will be received, except upon such conditions or under such penalties as this Committee may impose. Negotiable Receipts will be issued by the respective depositaries for such additional securities as may be received by them.

Application will promptly be made to have the said certificates of Deposit duly listed upon the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Dated Philadelphia, October 2, 1902.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman;
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY,
Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Of Counsel.

Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company

Call for offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for One Thousand Dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of Fifty-eight Thousand ($58,000) Dollars, applicable to the redemption of said Bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said Bonds as the said amount of Fifty-eight Thousand ($58,000) Dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept Bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The Bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office in the "Atlantic Building," corner of Wall and William Streets, in the City of New York, up to the 12th day of November, 1902, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.
Dated New York, October 14, 1902.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000

BRATTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William Rhinelander	Charles C. Peabody
Albert G. Case	John E. Parsons
Percy Pyne	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Goelet	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	Edward Schell
Edward D. Jones	Edward R. Simmons
Bradley Martin	John T. Terry
D. O. Mills	Samuel Thomas
Geo. Henry Warren	Wm. H. Tillinghast

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 29, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 9, 1902, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, October 31, 1902.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 30, 1902.

OFFICE OF
The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.
De Kalb and Franklin Aves.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, October 20th, 1902. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M. The transfer books of the Company will close Thursday, October 9th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, October 21st, at 10 A. M.

DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The stock books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, October 1st, 1902, and reopen at the opening of business Thursday, October 23rd, 1902.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23rd, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 5th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 4th, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held on Monday, November 3rd, 1902, at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN BEAVER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the West Tenth Street Connecting Railway Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 3rd, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

LEWIS H. THRALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the 67th Street Connecting Railway Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 3rd, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. D. C. MOORHEAD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fort George & Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held on Monday, November 3rd, 1902, at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon. F. D. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry R. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Thos. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M. Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. to Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:1
9:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. †Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone, "38 Forty-Second Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: *9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, *9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(1)Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:23 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 P M—(2)For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at 11:20 A. M.; (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 9:10 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood only), 4:30 P.M. Sundays, 10:00 A.M.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:5*, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
26TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10 (10:10, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †*3:40, *5:00, †7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 115, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 1,216 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.		
Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt,	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm,	*1:00pm, Diner.
Pittsburg, Clev'd,	*3:30pm,	*3:40pm, Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*3:55pm,	*7:00pm, Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt,	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am,	*10:30am, Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm,	*7:00pm, Buffet.
Norfolk,	*11:25pm,	†1:00pm, Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington,	Balto.,	†8:25am,	†8:30am, Buffet.
Washington,	Balto.,	*10:25am,	*10:30am, Diner.
Washington,	Balto.,	*11:25am,	*11:30am, Diner.
Washington,	Balto.,	*12:55pm,	*1:00pm, Diner.
"Roya: Limited"		*3:35pm	*3:40pm, Diner.
Washington,	Balto.,	*4:55pm,	*5:00pm, Diner.
Washington,	Balto.,	*6:55pm,	*7:00pm, Buffet.
Washington,	Balto.,	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 115, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 5 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 191 Grand Street, N. Y.; 547 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges 12.25, 12.45, 7.15, 10.25, 6.45, 5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.,	Ar. L. V. N. Y.,
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 nt
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 340 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:26 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55* (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (benow 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9.30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

To Portland Direct.
The Route for Sportsmen.
Offices 290 Broadway
Pier 32, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Legal Sales.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—Estate of JOHN S. HILL.
In pursuance of a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1900, entitled "In the Matter of the Judicial Settlement of the Account of Proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased," the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of John S. Hill, deceased, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said decree to be sold and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth (130) Street, distant ninety-three feet and nine inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building erected on said lot of land being party walls, the premises described above being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, October 4th, 1902.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 3 East 130th Street:

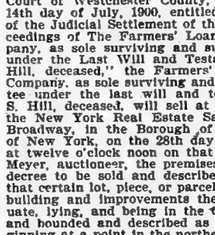

o6-2aw3wM&P&c27

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,983.
To the creditors of Louis Berman of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Berman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 13, 1902.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.
From N. Y. Nov. 16 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsylv'a Oct. 23, Noon | Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Bluecher, Nov. 15, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.

S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.

WEST INDIES	ORIENT
From N. Y. Jan. 10.	From N. Y. Feb. 3.
Duration 22 days.	Duration 77 days.
Cost $125 & up.	Cost $350 & up.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up. Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas,
Mediterranean and **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
*Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Barbarossa, Nov. 8, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM | †Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen...Nov. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich...Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis .....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great. Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Oct. 22, 10 AM | St. Paul...Nov. 5, 10 AM
Phila....Oct. 29, 10 AM | St. Louis. Nov. 12, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM | Kensington, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Friesland, Nov. 15, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines; choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEAN S. S. COMPANY.

(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.
Sails from San Francisco for AUSTRALIA Nov. 6 and 27 and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon
Majestic...Oct. 29, Noon | Teutonic...Nov. 12, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM | Cymric...Nov. 14, 4 PM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples & Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS V. BELL, individually, and as sole surviving trustee under trust instrument executed by Isaac Bell, now deceased, and also as executor of the last will and testament of the said Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee of certain trusts under such will, and as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Adelaide Mott Bell, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES L. BARCLAY, as executor of the will of Isaac Bell, deceased, and as trustee, under such will of the trust for the life use of the defendant, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Edward Bell, Harold W. Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee for the defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, and Henrietta Bell, and Charles Edason and Charles Henry De Witt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Bell, Senior, deceased, defendants—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated August 21, 1902.
HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendants, Isaac Bell, Nora Bell, Henrietta Bell, Louisa Whitney, Stephen S. Whitney, James McV. Whitney, and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant Stephen S. Whitney and Louisa Whitney as mother of the said infant defendant James McV. Whitney:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Ernest Hall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
Dated September 4th, 1902.
HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s8-1aw6wM&c20.

210,793 advertisements were printed in The New York Times during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1901. The New York Times has become a preferred medium for the publication of want advertisements.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1
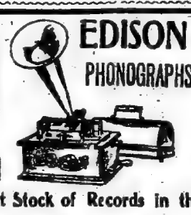
Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH St.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
230 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Typewriters sold $1 weekly; new machines, $50 cash; all makes second hand; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up. All Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704. Telephone 3825 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES

No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

A Sacrifice.—$150 buys handsome hackney-bred cob; he is absolutely sound; fearless of everything; high knee action; in fact, a prize for any one wanting a perfect saddle and harness horse combined. Also, at quarter value nearly new runabout, (rubber tired;) family surrey, (seats four;) Waldorf trap, Brewster brougham, (rubber tires;) victoria, (rubber tires;) spider phaeton and coupé rockaway, game carts, single and double harness, imported lady's and gent's riding saddle and bridle, fur and cloth robes, blankets. Owner's

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, M. A. Lesser, referee, 538 to 544 West One hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Broadway, 25, 25, 27, and 27, respectively, by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $8,307; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Arthur C. Truax, referee, Fordham Road, southwest corner of Davidson Avenue, 76.4 by 86.4 by 37.2 by 99.10, three-story frame flat and vacant. Due on judgment, $6,007.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park Av., three story brown stone, 18 foot; splendid block..... $20,500
92d, near Madison Av., four story, butler's pantry extension; price very low..... 26,500
91st, near Madison Av., four-story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order..... 35,000
82d, handsome American basement, immediate possession..... 50,000
76th, near 5th Av., 19 foot; possession. 65,000
79th, near Madison Av., 22 foot..... 80,000
94th, near 5th Av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money..... 125,000

Many others, list revised; particulars,

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—122d St., Near Lexington Av.
5 story; three families on a floor; 25x88x100; permanent light on one side; rent, $2,780; mtge. $20,000 at 5 per cent.; will trade equity for small private.
PORTER & CO., 150 West 125th St.

To Investors.—28th St., east of Madison Av., 5-story cold-water apartment house, with stores, 25x90x100; all rented; perfect order; terms to suit; rents for over $4,000.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

For Sale—Two-family house, lot 28x100; small amount down; $1,800; plans and specifications for building from $10 up. L. Jaeger, 170 Shaw Av., Union Course.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000. Rents $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house, 19th St., near 3d, 20.6x92; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East 119th St.—5-story basement stores, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $22,000; mtge. to suit; rents $2,472. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau.

Lots, flats, and tenements for sale below 14th St., east or west side; at reasonable prices.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Lexington Av. corner above 110th St. for sale cheap to quick purchaser
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

98TH ST., BETWEEN 1 & 2 AV. | 5-story, 2 fam. on floor; fine condition. Pr. $21,500, mtg. $15,000, at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

3 AVE., NEAR 96 ST. | 5-story, 20-fam. house and store. Pr. $31,000. Rent $3,100. Mtg. at 4%. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

78TH ST., NEAR 1ST AVE. | Elegant double flats, 6 rooms each. Pr. $15,500. Rent $1,608. Mtg. suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

123 ST., NEAR 8 AVE. | 3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. $72,500. Rent $8,450. Mtg. $5,400 at 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 12th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Pays 11%.—West 40th, near 8th Av., 5-story apartment, 22 families; mortgage $25,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

For Sale, Exchange—50x92; ready to improve; 20th St., 5th-6th Avs. Stone, 114 Liberty St.

Sale or let, large mansion, 5 acres, Inwood-on-Hudson, 213th St. Stone, 114 Liberty St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.
Amounts large or small. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Bronx.

Five-story triple flat, 26x100x125; full rented; in good order; rents $2,200; bank mortgage $12,000, 4½%. Price $19,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

Choice building lots, block to cars; well-built neighborhood; $600 each, $5 monthly; houses to order, $1,900; monthly payments, $19. POLAK, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice—4-story brick flat, all improvements; 6 rooms and bath. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Washington Av. corner in Bronx, equity $10,000, for well-located lots to improve. McCaffrey, 150 Nassau.

Manhattan triple flat, $12,000 equity, for good Bronx lots or two-family houses. McCaffrey, 150 Nassau.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON.—Residence, 14 rooms; all improvements; cottage, 5 rooms; stable, &c.; 9 acres; very highly located; elegant view over the Hudson; next to Helen Gould's property; mortgage, $6,000; price, $16,000; may exchange for city property. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Neat little farm of 18 acres; house of 8 rooms, cellar, and attic; large barn and stable, also large hennery; all in perfect repair; one acre woods; plenty of fruit; trout straem forms portion of boundary line; picturesque; bargain, $3,200.00; easy terms; 3 miles from depot. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

30 lots, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, for income property. G. Roos, 2,018 Third Av.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains, N. Y.—100 acres of best located land, for fine residential property, in Westchester County; commands view of Sound; bounded by macadamized roads on three sides; none but fine residences in this vicinity; convenient to trolley; one mile from station; subdivision of property would cost but little; must take all. Address CANTBEATIT, 39 PROSPECT AV., MT. VERNON.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AN IDEAL SOUTHERN COUNTRY HOME.
The subscriber offers for sale to any one seeking a delightful Winter Home in a mild and salubrious climate his country home, situated at Glen Allen, Va., on the main railroad thoroughfare between Richmond and Washington. Ten miles from Richmond and 5 minutes' walk of station, at which 12 passenger trains stop daily. 200 acres, half open, half in woods. Large modern residence; spacious, well-shaded lawn, with beautiful surroundings; garden stocked with vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Large apple orchard. All necessary outbuildings. Land productive and adapted to all usual crops. Game abundant in vicinity. Immediate possession can be given, and all stock, implements, and crops will be sold with the place if desired. Photograph will be sent on request. Price reasonable. Address J. B. Winston, Glen Allen, Va.

For Sale—In mountains of Western North Carolina, between Hendersonville and Asheville, farm of 75 acres, with small cottage (new) and outbuildings; it is on railroad and in the driest part of this section; easy terms. G. Y. MacMurphy, Fletcher, N. C.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

At Tarrytown.—For sale, sacrifice, large modern house; conservatory, carriage house and stable; corner lot; river view; three minutes' walk to station; price, $12,500. Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Farm bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 580 acres; from $400 to $5,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

South Florida Fruit Farm; oranges, pineapples, peaches, &c.; easy payments, or exchange for Hudson River farm. E. D. Putney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Can you use a fine farm or country place up the Hudson for your improved property. Send me full particulars. Thomson, 29 East 125th.

Want Bronx and Westchester lots in exchange for flats. Laumeister, 150 Nassau; hours 3 to 5.

City 7-room house for small free and clear farm, cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

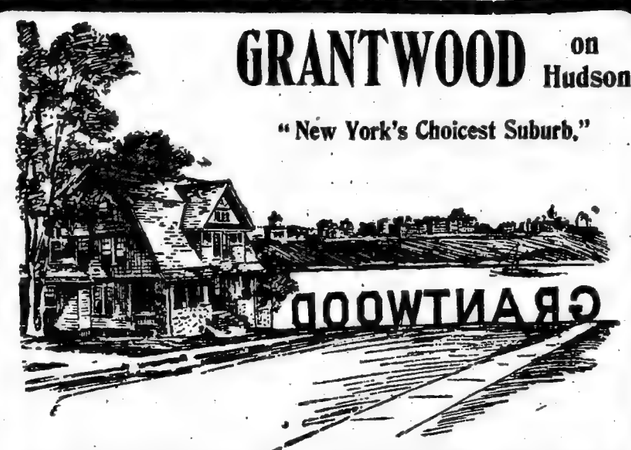

GRANTWOOD on Hudson

"New York's Choicest Suburb."

Search where you will, you will return to GRANTWOOD satisfied that no other place near New York offers so desirable a homesite. It is 270 feet above the Hudson on the Palisades and commands a magnificent view of the Columbia University Buildings, Grant's Tomb, Riverside Park and Drive—the most beautiful section of New York City—while just far enough away to be free from city's smoke, dust and noise. Property has all improvements and only 30 to 40 minutes from New York. Yet prices are reasonable.

SPECIAL.—We now have ready for occupancy a beautiful Colonial house; 9 medium sized rooms; lovely decorations; cypress and oak trim; fine mantel and grate in main hall; combination lighting fixtures; hot air heating; porcelain lined bath; marble top basin; laundry tubs; butler's pantry; electric light; gas; fine city water; elegant porch. Lot 50x101 feet. $5,500, $500 in cash, then $50 per month, covering interest, insurance, and taxes.

ALSO a 2½-story house; 9 rooms and bath, cypress finish; wide view of Hudson River. $7,000, $700 down and $65 per month.

Take 14th or 42nd St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s Trolley or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

See our property. *Write or call for free tickets.*

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.
1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone, 1,847 Madison Sq.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$7,250. FLATBUSH. TERMS TO SUIT.
IF YOU KNEW THE BARGAINS in Houses we advertise at different times, you would not fail to see them. They are sold quick. You have the privilege of looking at them, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT.
COME AND SEE THIS ONE.
HANDSOME NEW COLONIAL HOUSE; Parlor, Music Room, Back Parlor, Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Back Stairs, Laundry, 6 Bedrooms and Bath. Billiard Room. Trimmed in OAK. Decorated in Burlap. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. CHOICEST AND BEST LOCATION. West Side; Near "L" Station and Trolleys. PRICE $7,250. Make Offer. TERMS: $500 CASH AND $45 MONTHLY pays all, or to suit. Come any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

SNAP FOR $4,750.
POSITIVELY AS STATED!
Nine rooms, detached house; RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD; handsomely decorated double POLISHED FLOORS throughout; porcelain bath; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; eight-foot walks, curb and street improvements made AND PAID FOR.
BEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED!
$500 CASH, balance $20 per month; CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY THROUGH WINTER; must sell. Open Sundays.
DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
Near Clarkson Street. Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

COLONIAL BARGAIN!
This residence has been considered a BARGAIN AT $11,000; but if taken at once, WILL SELL FOR $9,500; has 12 large rooms, all improvements; parquet floors, first and second floors HANDSOMELY DECORATED; large lawn; in best SECTION OF FLATBUSH; 24 minutes to Manhattan; $500 CASH, TERMS TO SUIT. Open Sundays.
DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
Near Clarkson Street. Telephone 723—Flatbush.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.
Only one left; 4-story and basement whitestone, replete with every convenience for comfort; finest house in the best section of the city; 25 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; small amount of cash needed; all offers carefully considered. PETERSON, builder, on premises, 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

17% INVESTMENT, 17%.
Park Slope; 4-story flat; rented for $1,464 per year; fine condition; always rented; price $11,500, mortgage $8,500.
JOHN V. OHNEWALD,
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—SIXTH ST., NEAR Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; openwork plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises.
JOHN A. BLISS, Builder.

Nine—New, brick, complete two-family dwellings; 25th Ward; Title Co. mortgage $3,500 each, 5%. Total equity $27,000. Might exchange whole or part for unincumbered country property. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$4,900 will buy 3-story and basement dwelling on Vernon Av., near Nostrand Av.; every improvement; good condition; easy terms. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, Oct. 21st, at 12 o'Clock Noon,
10 vacant lots, 23d and 24th Wards;
Jerome and Tremont Avs.; 4 lots;
Jerome Av., near 182d St., 1 lot;
Perry Av., cor. 207th St., 1 lot;
Intervale Av., near Freeman St., 4 lots.
Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer,
111 B'way. Tel. 2481 Cort.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Nearly three acres in village; house, 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale—New 8-room and bath cottage, large piazza and shade, $1,400. F. Wallenquest, Lynbrook, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $600 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Englewood!—Modern 10-room house, newly decorated; east side; for rent; $60 month; for sale, $8,000. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

For Sale—Corner bakery; 9-room house, lot 25x95; bake shop, stable; fine location; price $6,200. P. Campbell, 2,265 Hughes Av., Bronx.

Pigeon plant and 75-acre farm for sale; capacity 2,000 birds. T. W. White, 145 Farson St., Philadelphia.

For Sale—Big railroad siding block; convenient, fine business plot. Hoboken, R Box 61 Times.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

A farm of 40 acres, with mill; good water power; 3 miles from large village; close to railroad; price, $2,200 cash. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Farms.—We have large lists, dairy, tobacco, and village farms; bargains in timber farms. Hawley & Butler, Springfield, Mass.

Sound Beach.—Lots for sale, with water privileges. Post Office Box 104 Sound Beach, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners assured of fixed income; a certainty for an uncertainty, with relief from annoyance of management and dissatisfaction with agents; security furnished. Mechanic, 1,364 Broadway.

Have cash customers for Bronx, Manhattan income; also good exchanges; send what you have; quick deals effected. Laumeister, 150 Nassau; hours 3 to 5.

To lease or sell tenements, flats, &c., at reasonable prices; Italian sections preferred. Polizzi & Co., 246 Mulberry St.

City Property—For sale or exchange quick deals can be effected; principals only.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

To lease, rent, manage, sell, exchange Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Flats or tenements wanted, west side, between 23d and 59th Sts. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

For Sale.—Property worth $6,500 for $5,000 cash to close estate comprising eight lots of ground and large house; 15 minutes' walk to ferry, one block to trolleys. Inquire C. Schweikert, Grocer, 16 Bay St., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

EIGHTEENTH—It has for years set aside, to protect its policy-holders, the entire net earnings from its business.

It has paid to stockholders in dividends only the interest earnings of the Company.

It has grown stronger as its responsibilities have increased.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

WRITE TO-DAY

Or apply for free passes.
We have the finest location for summer or winter homes.
Selection made now will be profitable to the Investor.
Lots one hundred and fifty Dollars ($150) and up.
Easy terms. Forty trains daily. Commutation ticket five dollars per month, including ferry.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Mgrs., Dept. T. 10 West 23rd Street.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.

CORNER STORE ON 7TH AVE.

Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents,
1,663 Amsterdam Avenue.

Hall to Rent.—Select concerts, society meetings, or lectures; piano; morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-3. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

105 East 17th St.—Small studios; skylight, heat, and gas; $15 and $18; also first floor desk room; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 24th St.; elevator; rents, $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

A large store, basement and sub-cellar, 27x108, 29 Rose St., to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

To Let—Offices, 143 West 125th; best business location in Harlem. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Bakery, with living rooms, only $50 monthly. Apply on premises, 744 2d Av., corner 40th St.

Surrogate Notices.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-law6wM

Apartment Hotels.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

West Point, Kauneonga,

326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.

High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.

5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front,
113TH AND 114TH STS.
Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.
Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
Apply on premises, or to
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY
1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)
149 Broadway ('Phone, 427—Cortlandt.)

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light, telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE AWOSTING.

138 East 94th St.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.
The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $600 per month.**
For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

72ND STREET, WEST.

The most charming residential street on the West side.

THE HARGRAVE

112 WEST 72ND ST.
An Apartment Hotel. Now Open.
Located between the Central Park and the Hudson River.
In perfection of equipment; superior service, and location, it is unequalled.
Booklet mailed. GEORGE S. HARRAL.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.
4, 5, AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103D ST.
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
One apartment of two rooms and bath, unfurnished $35, or furnished $40 per month.
Dining Room on American Plan. $7 Per Week.
C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

$1,900 NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$540 TO $780 THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA,
Madison Av., cor. 98th St.
New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—1,235 Third Av., near 71st St., 3d flat, 25x90. 7 large rooms, 3-family house; rent $35; house perfectly kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

A.—419 3d Av., near 30th St., apartments of four large rooms; rent $11 and $14; station of electric elevated road at 28th St.

Bachelor Apartments or Others.—4 rooms and bath; splendid central location; $45 month. 10 West 28th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—3 Peck Slip 1st and 3d floors; 6 large, light rooms; single house; rents $18 and $22.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,267—Harlem.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel: ideal home; elegance, quiet; family, transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath Rents $50 to $80.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900; ONE AT $850. SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ALSO 1ST FLOOR 7-ROOM SUITE FOR DOCTOR, $600. Apply to owner, on premises.

THE RUTHERFORD

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45; pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE SWANNOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Vis-a-vis from this elegant apartment house; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; southern exposure; rent reasonable; select small family. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept and the rents are from $27.50 to $35; easy of access; the electric elevated station at 67th St.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

The "Windesham," 115 East 92d, near Park.—Parlor apartment—6 large newly decorated rooms and bathroom; kitchen below; private yard; select house; hot water supply; very exclusive; like private residence; only $32.

AT THE URANIA,

238-240 West 129th St., five light rooms, electric elevator, every modern improvement.
William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT
61 E. 86th St. Two rooms and bath: all improvements; rent $35.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements: $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $60.

18th St., 32 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

"Hollywood," Madison Av., corner 94th St.—7 elegant, light rooms and bath; ground floor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and Upward.

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

578 Mott Av.—Ten-room house; will be put in good order for reliable tenant; rent, $32. C. Wiener, 53 East 59th St.

Country Houses Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—Furnished house, country or suburbs; low rent for Winter; within fifty miles. K Box 211 Times.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my19-law6wM

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.
Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

46th St., 315 West.—Pleasant double and single rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; refined.

48th St., 218 West.—First-class French boarding house; large connecting room; with all improvements; table board.

32d St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; running water; southern exposure; cuisine excellent, table board.

55th St., 255 West, near Broadway "L."—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; superior table board.

56th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

79th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

84th St., 6 West.—Second and fourth floor rooms, newly decorated and furnished; en suite or singly; American family; references.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

122d St., 150 West.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny, alcove room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

129th St., 160 West, 7th and Lenox Avs.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine

THE CASE OF LIEUT. RUSH

What Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby Says.

Neither Commissioner Sturgis Nor Chief Croker, He Declares, Had Any Right or Power to Ignore the Matter.

Arthur F. Cosby, the Assistant Corporation Counsel who has been prosecuting the trial of Chief of Department Edward F. Croker, issued the following statement yesterday at the City Club:

"There seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in the papers as to the position of the Fire Commissioner concerning Assistant Foreman John Rush, who it appeared by his testimony at the trial Friday had been, previous to his entry into the department, a convict in Sing Sing Prison. The procedure in the case is entirely governed by the law and the rules of the department. It is provided by Section 734 of the charter that 'no person shall be appointed to membership in the Fire Department who has ever been convicted of felony.' This provision of the charter is clear and mandatory. Stripped ped of sentimental considerations, the facts are these—that he entered the department by making oath before the Civil Service Commission that he had never been convicted, and by adducing testimonials to that effect.

"There is no doubt about the facts in the case, as Rush had his pardon in his pocket, which he showed to the Commissioner. So far as taking action is concerned, the rules and regulations of the Fire Department provide in various sections that the officers of the department on becoming cognizant of any infraction of the same shall prefer charges and investigate the case. The usual procedure is to prefer charges and suspend the member from duty pending the hearing of the same. This power is given by Section 9 to the Chief of the department 'to summarily suspend from duty any person under his command for a flagrant violation of law, ordinance, rule, regulation, or direction in all cases where the reputation of the department would suffer if such prompt action were not taken, and report forthwith such action to the Commissioner.'

"As Section 10 of the rules further requires the Chief of department to 'see that all laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, orders, and directions for the government of his bureau are properly enforced,' it is the duty of the Chief of the department, as well as of the Commissioner, to take action.

"In this connection Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman and myself have advised both Commissioner Sturgis and Chief Croker of the law in the case, and that they are personally liable for a failure to observe the section of the charter by permitting the employment of persons convicted of crime in the Fire Department after their attention has been called to the same.

"As for the further merits of the case, I have only a word to say. The impression has been given that the counsel for the prosecution were unearthing a skeleton in the dim and vague past. As a matter of fact, Rush was convicted and sentenced in 1889 to four years and two months' imprisonment. He served the greater part of that time, but was released in 1893, and within less than four years he became a member of the Fire Department. The statement current in the press that he has been leading an exemplary life for fifteen years is therefore a gross exaggeration. It is a striking fact that in the sentence, while Rush was but eighteen, on confession he was given such a heavy sentence as four years and two months to State's prison.

"While this was an error of his young manhood, it was not the first time that he had been in the courts. His attention had been called to the dangers of crime previously, as he had been indicted with other persons for a crime of somewhat similar character, but on the first indictment was acquitted.

"It was charged at the hearing that Mr. Whitman and myself were cowardly. As lawyers it was necessary to impeach this man's testimony, which we believed to be false, and on which the defense placed great reliance. As a citizen, I certainly feel no compunction in showing that an officer of the uniformed force of the Fire Department is an ex-convict. I believe that the law prohibiting this class from the uniformed force is a popular one among the rank and file of the Fire Department, who object to being officered by or serve with men who have prison records. It is inconceivable to suppose that any high morale could be maintained if such men were allowed on the force, or, when known that they were there, should be allowed to remain and receive rapid promotion to the exclusion of deserving men with absolutely clear records.

"The charge that Commissioner Sturgis has 'persecuted' Lieut. Rush is wholly unwarranted and absolutely unfair. Rush's record was not made public because he was a witness for Chief Croker, but because we sought to impeach his testimony which we felt was wholly false. While I sympathize with Lieut. Rush, nevertheless it must be remembered that he voluntarily entered the Fire Department under false colors, knowing he was not eligible under the law and that when such disability should be discovered, the natural result would follow.

"It seems to be wholly forgotten, or is purposely ignored, that the Commissioner and the Chief of department also by their oaths of office have solemnly sworn to recognize and punish all evasions of law by members of the department coming within their knowledge. Neither one has any right or power to ignore Lieut. Rush's case."

BOY SWALLOWED A WHISTLE.

He Hurried, in Escaping from a Truck, and Plaything Went Down His Throat.

Mrs. Jennie Kiligas of 338 East Ninth Street hurried into the accident ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, dragging her eight-year-old son, Herbert, by the hand.

"Save my boy! Save my boy!" she said.

Just then a faint sound as from a whistle was heard.

"There it is again," the mother said. "Oh, please hurry up and take it out. Don't you hear it? My Herbert has swallowed a whistle.

Then the boy began to cough violently, and the faint toots of the whistle were heard again. He was taken to a ward where medicine was administered. The physicians said that if it does not relieve the boy an operation will be necessary.

The mother explained that her son was playing in the street in front of his home and blowing on the whistle, when a wagon passed close to him. In his hurry to get out of the way he forgot the whistle and swallowed it.

BISHOP POTTER'S BOOK.

Dedicated to J. Pierpont Morgan, Who Furnished Funds for a Tour.

Bishop Potter's new work, "The East of To-day and To-morrow," has been published by the Century Company. It contains the Bishop's impressions of China, Japan, India, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines in his trip around the world three years ago in company with the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension.

The book is dedicated to J. Pierpont Morgan, and in the lines of dedication Bishop Potter discloses the fact that Mr. Morgan furnished the funds which permitted the Bishop to make the extended journey. The Bishop's words of dedication are:

To

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN,
Financier, Philanthropist, Friend,

To whose munificence these opportunities for observation in the East were owing, and whose constructive genius, which upbuilds and never pulls down, has indicated the tasks which await Western civilization in Eastern fields.

Foundling Wore Bellevue Clothes.

Nurses and doctors in the foundling ward at Bellevue Hospital are puzzled over an infant, taken to the hospital yesterday by Policeman Gallagher of the Eldridge Street Station. The child was a tiny boy about nine days old and was clothed in slips and wrapper branded as Bellevue property. Gallagher told at the hospital that the infant had been found in the hallway of 253 Grand Street by Albert C. King, who lives in the house, and who turned it over to the policeman.

BOY CLIMBED ELEVEN FLIGHTS.

Inspiration Came After He Had Read About "Deadwood Dick's" Ascent of Pike's Peak.

"Johnnie"—for his own protection his last name must be omitted—is a messenger boy attached to the main office at Broadway and Dey Street. For two hours yesterday "Johnnie" went on a strike, and he considered his grievance even greater than the coal miners'. From the way the messenger boy thinks, it perhaps was.

Johnnie is a diminutive messenger boy. He was sent with a message to the editorial rooms of a Park Row newspaper, which is located on the eleventh floor of a high building. He left his office happy, whistling "In the Good Old Summer Time," and eventually reached his destination only to be told by the elevator man that the cars were not running as they were undergoing repairs. They might be operating, he said, in a few hours. He was informed that he would have to walk up the long eleven flights of stairs in order to deliver his message. This information almost took the breath away from "Johnnie" and he leaned against the wall, shut his eyes to regain it, while he gave vent to a heartrending sigh.

"Watch yer givin us!" he asked.

"That's right," repeated the elevator man. "If you want to get to the eleventh floor you'll have to walk."

"Say," replied "Johnnie," "I'd like to have a large size bill poster of me climin' dose stairs. De job ain't wuth it. It's de camp fer me 'till that lift gets goin'. Dey can dock me for it at de office, but I'll stand it 'fore I clim."

He sat down on the marble staircase, leaned backward in a comforable reclining posture, then took from his pocket some classic literature on the yellow cover of which could be read:

"Deadwood Dick's Perilous Climb; or, the Hero of Pike's Peak," and soon he was deeply absorbed in its interesting pages.

Occasionally he looked up from his paper and asked:

"Say, is dat lift ever goin' to go up?"

At last he finished the book, placed it back in his pocket, and slowly and with a sigh began the ascent up the staircase.

"So you guess you'll walk up?" asked the elevator man.

"Well, if Deadwood Dick climbed de Peak den I guess I can clim' dese stairs," and slowly he was lost to view in the winding heights of the staircase.

The elevator man turned to a reporter and remarked:

"Guess that dime novel must have done that kid good."

DR. BANKS TALKS OF GIANTS.

He Compares J. Pierpont Morgan with Goliath of Gath as the Giant of His Day.

"The Biggest Man on Earth; Is He Dangerous?" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks's discourse at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night, dwelling particularly on the personality of J. Pierpont Morgan as representing the trusts. He said, in part:

"Goliath of Gath was called the giant of his day because he was 10½ feet in height and could carry a spear whose staff was like a weaver's beam. He was the biggest man on earth in his time because he had the largest physical girth, the longest arms, and the strongest muscles. He made a nation tremble and an army run like cowards.

"But fashions change in giants as in other things. If Goliath lived to-day he would only be a curiosity in a dime museum and would frighten nobody. Our giant is of a different type. He has laid his hold on the Atlantic Ocean, and holds the great steamship lines in his fist. He has taken the great iron mines and steel furnaces into his control in the most gigantic of organizations. He grasps the coal mines in that same mighty hand. He has mastery over great groups of railroads until his word is law in the railway world. Goliath's arms were a few feet long, but our giant's arms are thousands of miles in length, and are as powerful at the finger tips as at the shoulder.

"When this modern giant goes abroad the earth trembles under his feet. Emperors and Czars and Kings and Presidents hasten to dine with him and do him honor. The Premier of the British Empire makes international compacts with him like any other great world power.

"We have just had an exhibition at home of the power of the giant. The months dragged on in an ever-increasing mist, and the coal strike seemed no nearer to an end than at the beginning. One effort after another was made to secure peace. Grave Senators, noble philanthropists, tried and failed. At last the President of the United States, with characteristic courage, made the attempt and failed. And then when everything else had failed, we began to think of the giant, and the President of the United States sent the Secretary of War to hunt up the giant and beg of him as a favor that he would stop the coal strike, and lo! in forty-eight hours it was done.

"Now, this is not a personal attack on the giant. As giants go he is a very good one. Out of the millions which he takes from the people through the great trusts which he organizes, he gives back many thousands of dollars in charity. He patronizes art and furnishes electric light for cathedrals and builds hospitals. Indeed, in our present giant we have perhaps the modern type of giant at its best. But who can tell when we will get a giant at his worst? Suppose we had one of the 'divine right' sort, or one of the gambler-plunger sort. What, then, would be the result?

"No sane man can doubt that the giant, and the conditions which breed the giant, are dangerous and full of threatening against free institutions."

FLOAT HITS A CANALBOAT.

The Columbia of Philadelphia Goes Down in the Slip Off Pier 3 East River.

Capt. William Riker of the canalboat Columbia spent all day yesterday sitting on a stringpiece of Pier 3, East River. He was waiting for a telegram from Philadelphia advising him where to spend the night, for the Columbia had been run into early in the morning and was tied up, half under water, to the pier on which Capt. Riker spent the day.

The Columbia was on the way from Philadelphia, and had on board a boiler for the Barber Asphalt Company, at Long Island City. In company with another canalboat, the Bessie, the Columbia was being towed by the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Media around the Battery, when just off the Staten Island Ferry slip the New York Dock Company's Float No. 1, in tow of the Unity, ran into the Columbia, striking her on the port side.

Capt. Riker's son was on top of the cabin, and the Captain picked him off and tossed him to the tug. The Captain himself followed, when the boat began to fill. The Unity did not wait, but the Media pushed the sinking canalboat into the slip at Pier 3. The boiler was fished out by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. The Columbia belongs to Peter Hagen, 228 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE BROKER ACCUSED.

Said to Have Robbed Max Schimeskey While Taking Him to Call on a Prospective Bride.

Max Schimeskey, a tailor of 198 Henry Street, was robbed, according to his own story, of money and jewels to the value of $475 by Harris Goldstein, a marriage broker of 625 East Eleventh Street, on Saturday. Goldstein was arrested at his residence, but the money and jewels were not found. He was arraigned in the Yorkville court yesterday morning before Magistrate Crane, who held him in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Schimeskey told the Magistrate that he had grown tired of making suits for other men and he conceived the idea of marrying a wealthy woman. Then he could open a larger shop and hire other men to do the stitching. How to effect this he could not think until some one suggested that he try one of the matrimonial agents. He asked to be recommended to a reliable one and was told by several people to call on Goldstein, who quickly agreed to introduce him to a wealthy woman who was anxious to marry an industrious man.

They met Saturday afternoon, and in company with another man whose name Schimeskey does not know, they went to a room on the second floor of 541 First Avenue, where it was alleged the woman lived. As soon as they entered the room, Schimeskey said, the stranger clapped his hand over his mouth and then gagged him. He was then thrown onto the bed and the men went through his pockets and took $145 in money and a gold watch, a diamond ring, and scarf pins, to the value of $330. Then, pointing a revolver at his head, he said, they backed out of the room and disappeared, leaving him locked in. After beating on the door for some time he was released by some of the other tenants and he went direct to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where he told his story, and Goldstein was arrested.

Goldstein denied any knowledge of the affair, but Schimeskey insisted that he was the man. The police are searching for the other man.

Aeolian Hall

FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

The AEOLIAN Company announce their removal to their new building, Fifth Ave. and 34th St., on Monday, October 20th.

In designing this building, every effort has been made and every detail considered to give to the Aeolian and Pianola an evironment in keeping with their character, and as a modern Exposition building for musical instruments, AEOLIAN HALL contains many unique features of interest to both the general public and the musical profession.

Visitors are welcome.

The *Pianola* and *Aeolian* are without doubt the most wonderful and valuable inventions which have ever been made in musical instruments. Their success proves this.

A marked change in the conditions of home life is apparent where the *Pianola* is introduced.

The piano, viewed principally in the past as an elegant and costly piece of furniture, takes on new importance.

By virtue of the *Pianola's* assistance it becomes available to all, and music unlimited in variety, beyond criticism in quality, is the result.

Music immediately takes precedent over all else as a means for pleasure. Instrumental selection, or classics or ragtime, dance or song replace all other pastimes, and as good music never becomes tiresome provided there be variety, the home atmosphere is permanently changed and brightened.

There is but one *Pianola*.

Its phenomenal success has inspired many imitators, who in some instances have represented their instruments as *Pianolas*.

Some of these imitations are quite ingenious and clever in their way, but they wholly lack the artistic qualities that distinguish the *Pianola* from the vast field of automatic piano-players, and have obtained for it the enthusiastic endorsements of every musician of prominence in this country and Europe.

DIRECTORY: The Aeolian and Aeolian Orchestrelle rooms are on the fourth floor. The Pianola, the Aeriol Piano, and the Art Rooms will be found on the fifth floor. The Art Rooms are decorated and furnished respectively in the distinctive styles which originated during the reign of Louis XVI., and during the Empire and Colonial periods. The Recital Hall occupies the second and third floors. The first floor is the general reception hall and contains instruments of all styles.

Individual music salesrooms on the sixth floor are at the disposal of our patrons to try over music. The Aeolian and Pianola Circulating Library, containing 150,000 rolls, will also be found on this floor. General offices on 11th and 12th floors.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Fifth Avenue and 34th Street

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.

Two Men May Have Been Concerned in Krosnouski's Death.

As the result of a row in a tenement at 124 Attorney Street Friday night, in which Wassell Krosnouski is said to have received injuries from which he died, Louis Schultz, a barber, living in the building, and his son, Samuel, fourteen years old, were held in the Essex Market Court yesterday pending the action of the Coroner.

Krosnouski, who lived at 146 Rivington Street, paid a social visit on a family of the name of Tomashuck, at the Attorney Street address, and from sounds that reached the lower floors it was not altogether peaceful. Finally some of the tenants broke the door into the Tomashuck apartments. Krosnouski ran down a flight of stairs with more haste than care, and fell on the sidewalk with a broken skull. He died at Gouverneur Hospital Saturday. Krosnouski's friends claimed that Schultz was responsible for the man's fall. Schultz denied that, and said that he was in bed during the fracus.

HOW A CHINAMAN WOULD KILL.

"No Choppee Man in Back; Choppee His Head Off."

Joe Wing, a cook in a Chinese restaurant at 118 West Twenty-seventh Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, on a charge of felonious assault preferred by George Brooks, an elevator operator of 122 East Thirty-fourth Street. The Chinaman was held in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

Brooks said that he went to the restaurant Saturday night to get something to eat, and as he was coming out a fight was in progress among several other diners, and that Wing ran out from the kitchen and attacked him with a cleaver. Brooks's overcoat and undercoat were cut, but he was not injured.

The Chinaman claimed that Brooks was making the disturbance, and was put out twice. After being put out the second time he came back with an officer and showed the cut coats.

"Me no choppee man in back," Wing said. "If me going to killee man, me choppee his head off."

After this explanation the Chinaman was very much surprised that he was held.

Artists Return from Abroad.

Walter MacEwen and Benjamin C. Porter, two American artists who have been abroad for some time, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. One of Mr. MacEwen's pictures has been bought by the French Government and hung in the Luxembourg. For his exhibit at the Paris Exposition he received a decoration from the French authorities. He will exhibit a collection of his drawings here in December.

MURDER WITNESS LOCKED UP.

His Present Testimony Said to Differ Materially from That Given at First Young Trial.

Frederick Schweitzer was held until to-day by Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Court yesterday morning charged with being a suspicious person. The man was arrested by a member of the District Attorney's staff, and lives at 306 East Ninety-first Street.

Schweitzer is an important witness against Duncan Young, whose trial for murder begins in the Court of General Sessions to-day. Young, who was once convicted, but secured a new trial, is charged with the murder of a man named Eberhart, whom he is alleged to have shot while trying to escape arrest. Indicted with Young originally was Schweitzer and Henry Bowman.

At the first trial Schweitzer and Bowman gave important testimony against Young, which led to his conviction. Subsequently the indictments against Bowman and Schweitzer were dismissed. Recently Schweitzer has been at the District Attorney's office aiding in the preparation of the Young case. It is said that he has undergone a change of heart and his present testimony differs materially from that given on the original trial.

Lawyer McManus was in court yesterday morning and said that the arrest of Schweitzer was nothing more than an effort upon the part of the District Attorney to discredit Schweitzer as a witness. It was Mr. McManus's intention to call Schweitzer.

Mr. McManus charges that Schweitzer at the first trial was influenced in his testimony under threats of Capt. Diamond and Wardman Bissert, both of whom have been dismissed from the force.

Policeman Hackett told Magistrate Flammer that the Staten Island police wanted Schweitzer for having taken part in an alleged burglary in a church on Staten Island in 1899. He said the Staten Island police had been communicated with and would be in court to-day.

POLICE RAID PRIVATE HOUSE.

No Crime in a Home Game, Says Magistrate—Prisoner Discharged.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station went out to catch gamblers on Saturday night, having received a tip that there was a game at the house of Barton Zabanski, 17 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. They gained admission without difficulty and on a table saw a pack of cards and 40 cents in money. About the table were Zabanski and a number of boy friends. Zabanski was taken to the police station and yesterday morning to court.

"Discharged," said Magistrate Zeller, after the matter was explained. "This is no crime. A man has a right to do as he pleases in his own home. I play a game of pinochle at my own home when I feel like it. I guess you policemen are not averse to a little game yourselves once in a while. If you consider this young man's act a crime then you would have to raid almost every house in New York."

New Electrograph to be Tested.

The electrograph, a newly invented machine, which, it is said, will transmit halftones made from photographs, will be given its initial New York test at 102 Fulton Street, Manhattan, this morning. Crude outline drawings have been mechanically transmitted by wire before, but it is claimed that the electrograph will send half-tone photo-engravings over a thousand-mile circuit, preserving in the finished result every photographic detail.

The "Pedestrian."

A shoe that supports your foot where support you need, that gives it room to spread where close quarters are fatal to comfort.

Yet as good looking a shoe as the custom-made it copies—its wear we guarantee.

$5.

Worked at a $3.50 shoe till it's the best we know at the price.

It's "Trumps."

Do you care for shoes?
"Shoe Do's and Shoe Don'ts" is a tiny book on their care, enlivened by a cover and twelve drawings by Will Bradley.
It's yours for the asking.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.
ESTAB 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
INGRAINS, 55 cts. per yd.,
(reduced from 90 cts.)

Best all-wool quality—NO DELAY in making and laying.

A fine assortment of Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, Pictures, Clocks—all sorts of housefurnishing necessities.

"LONG CREDIT" brings them all within your reach.

Cash or Credit.

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

O'Neill's

Black and Colored **Dress Goods and Suitings.**

Two Unusual Values for Monday.

Unusual because they respectively represent the two most popular materials in the market to-day for house, street and evening wear, and they are offered Monday at very material reductions from our regular prices.

Imported Crepe de Chine, 41 inches wide, in street and evening shades, also black, at, per yard..... 69c
Regular Price 85c. Yard.

All Wool Snowflake Suitings, Scotch Tweeds, Nub Yarn Cheviots and Fancy Zibelines, 50 to 54 inches wide, in the newest mixtures and most desirable colors, at, per yard... 1.19
Regular price 1.50 yard.

Cloaking Velours.

36 inch Black Velour du Nord, unusually fine quality in a rich Jet Black, at, per yard..... 2.75
Regular price 3.75.

Attractive Specials for Monday in the **Millinery Store.**

6.00 Children's Dress Hats at 3.75.

A large assortment of Children's Camel's Hair Felt Hats, stitched brim, new bell crown. Attractively trimmed with rosettes and Alsatian bows of fine liberty satin ribbon, all colors, regularly worth 6.00, at, each..... 3.75

Children's School Hats, in all colors, at..... 95c to 1.75

Untrimmed Hats.

A complete line of the best quality **Scratch Felt Hats,** in the leading dress shapes, black and all colors, at, each..... 95c
Actual value 1.50

An endless variety of **Beaver Hats,** also **Velvet Hats** with chiffon facings, at Very Lowest Prices.

Flowers and Feathers.

Choice collection of **Pompons, Wings, Breasts, Fancy Feathers,** &c., at the special price, for Monday and Tuesday, of, each..... 25c

Ostrich Plumes in Black and White, magnificent assortment, representing splendid values, at

98c., 1.25, 1.48 and 1.98 Each.

Laces, Veilings and Handkerchiefs.

Four Specials for Monday and Tuesday.

Laces.

Real Hand Made Black Yak Lace Flouncings, very scarce and much in demand at present in 25 to 28 inch widths, at, per yd. 98c
Import price to-day, 2.50 yard.

Several hundred pieces of **Trimming Laces in Point de Venise, Oriental, Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Torchons, Argentan, Repousse, Chantilly, real Yak,** &c., at, per yard, 5c., 10c., 15c. & 20c
Regular price 12c. to 48c. yard.

Veilings.

New Veilings in a large variety of plain and fancy meshes, plain or with chenille dots in black, white and colors, at, per yard, 10c. and..... 15c
Regular price 20c. to 35c. yard.

Handkerchiefs.

Embroidered, Lace Trimmed, plain linen hemstitched and **Initial Handkerchiefs** for men and women, at $1.40 per doz., each..... 12½c
Regular price 18c. and 20c.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Second Annual
Iran, Kermanshah
Rug Sale,
Tuesday, October 21st.

200 Iran Rugs,
$36.00 each.
200 Kermanshah Rugs
$70.00 each.
Also
133 Mousoul and Kurdistan Rugs,
$17.50 each.
100 Small Orientals
of various qualities,
$8.50 each.

At Retail Only.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Canaries

Hartz Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A." with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Parrots

African Gray, great talker; also young Parrots, Gray and Mexican.
Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

FASHIONABLE
CARPETS.

We Call Attention to Our Extensive Line of
Royal Wiltons,
(The Best Wearing Carpet Made.)
IN NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Great Rug Sale

We Offer a Magnificent Line of
Hand-Made India and Persian Rugs
IN LARGE CARPET SIZES,
At Prices Far Below Regular Value.
Special! Special!

Two Lots of Oriental Rugs,
Consisting of Shirvans, Daghestans, and Kazaks, sizes averaging 3.6x6 ft.; fine, silky pieces, at uniform price of $18.50 and $24.50 each.
DOMESTIC RUGS: In large carpet sizes, comprising Axminsters, Body Brussels and Smyrnas, also in **TWO LOTS,** at $18.50 and $24.50.
Worth Double Value.
INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.
Immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Special Sale This Week of High-Grade Parlor and Bedroom Furniture. Also Lace Curtains, Brass Bedsteads, &c.

THE
King's Strength
and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of
Bass' Ale
as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by
Bass' Pale Ale
which was supplied to him at his own request.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

The gains of The New York Times in circulation and advertising during the year 1901 exceeded in volume and in percentage those of any other New York morning newspaper.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; west to northwest winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,471. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

BIG FIDELITY TRUST DEAL

Equitable and Prudential Insurance Interests Associated.

The Enlarged Institution to Control the Prudential—What Vice President Hyde of the Equitable Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, and Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, issued a joint statement this afternoon explaining in detail the reason for the large increase of the capital stock of the Fidelity Trust Company, the preliminary arrangements for which were made at a meeting of the stockholders of that company to-day.

The plan which follows in detail provides that the Fidelity Trust Company shall control the Prudential Insurance Company, but at the same time the latter's interests are to be dominant factors in the trust company. The joint statement of the two Presidents follows:

"As has been known for several days, the capital of the Fidelity Trust Company is about to be increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, the new stock being sold at $750 per share. This will result in giving the Fidelity Trust a capital of $3,000,000, a surplus of $13,000,000, and a considerable amount of undivided profits.

"Sufficient of this stock will be taken by the Prudential Insurance Company to give it, together with its present very large holding of Fidelity stock, the absolute control of that company. A very large portion of the balance of said stock is to be taken by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which will give to that company a very substantial interest in the Fidelity Company, and therefore justify it in materially increasing its business with the Fidelity.

"The bulk of the new money thus to be received by the Fidelity Trust Company is to be used by it in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the entire capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company.

"The officers of the Prudential have for a long time felt, in view of the extraordinary growth of that company, and of its future anticipated growth, that the time has come when, in justice to its 4,000,000 policy holders, its control and future management should be safeguarded for all time in such a manner that neither the death of its officers nor any other agency that human ingenuity can foresee can endanger the rights of its policy holders. When the company was smaller and the stock was closely held the need of such action was not so apparent. Unless something of this nature was done, the stock of the company in the years to come would necessarily become more scattered, and the control of the company more precarious.

"To accomplish this desirable result a contract has been entered into between the Fidelity Trust Company and a majority of stockholders in interest of the Prudential, in which the latter take Prudential stock, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to the Fidelity Trust Company on or before May 1 next at $600 for every $100 of par value.

"It is provided in the contract, however, that the Fidelity Trust Company shall offer the same privilege to every stockholder of the Prudential, so that as the Fidelity Company now owns one share of the Prudential Company's stock, should every shareholder of the Prudential avail himself of his privilege to become a party to the contract, it would result in each Prudential stockholder selling to the Fidelity 50 per cent. of his holdings, which, with the one share it now holds, would give the Fidelity Company the desired majority of the Prudential stock.

"Those of the Prudential stockholders who do not sign this contract will sell a sufficient pro rata amount in addition to the 50 per cent. of their holdings to make up for those who do not wish to sell any.

"While by this agreement the Prudential Company will control the Fidelity, and on the other hand the Fidelity will own a majority of the capital stock of the Prudential, the annual meetings of the two companies will be so arranged and other arrangements will be so made that the Prudential will forever be the dominant factor, as, of course, it should be.

"The officers of the Prudential are united in their belief that this move is of the greatest possible benefit to its stockholders, as well as to all of its policy holders and its great army of employes. The consummation of its arrangement insures the continuance of the present management of the Prudential, both in its home office and in the field. The advantages of the plan to the trust company are too obvious to need comment.

"It is expected to consummate this entire transaction about Feb. 1, 1903."

Neither Mr. Dryden nor Mr. McCarter would discuss the affair further, merely adding that the announcement was complete and that there was nothing behind it.

Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, when asked last night what significance the Fidelity Trust Company developments had for the future relations of the Equitable and the Prudential Insurance Company, replied:

"The Equitable and the Prudential in every possible way—in finance, in banking, and in insurance—are on the most friendly terms possible."

PHILADELPHIA COAL PRICES.

Dealers Still Asking $17 a Ton for Anthracite—Bituminous Variety Much Cheaper.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—There was no fixed schedule of coal prices, either anthracite or bituminous, in this city to-day. Speculators who bought heavily of coal at top-notch figures were hurrying to get rid of it. Regular dealers were still asking $17 a ton for domestic sizes of anthracite, $12 for pea, and $7 for buckwheat. They advised customers not to buy more than a ton or two at $17.

Soft coal prices fell off heavily in this city. Speculators were to-day offering $3 at the mines, as against $5 and $5.50 six weeks ago. The normal price at the mines is only $1.25, and the freight to this city is $1.45. The Reading has a large market in Boston, and the company has decided to take care of its New England customers as early as possible.

Reading officials were busy to-day preparing for the resumption of coal traffic, which they now are assured is but a few days off. They have made arrangements to get every available locomotive and car into service. The coal crews that were laid off have been asked to prepare to start out on short notice.

Reports which the Reading receives show that the mines, machinery, and other parts of the plants are in better condition than was expected.

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Trading on the Rail.
Closing stock quotations are displayed daily on the Pennsylvania Special, 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

SMALL GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Officials of Chicago West-Bound Roads Discouraged Over the Outlook—Little Flour Being Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Traffic officials of the Chicago west-bound roads are much discouraged over the continued stagnation in grain and flour business. They expected a boom by the middle of September, about which time generally the new crops begin to go forward, but so far the anticipated increase in business has failed to materialize.

Last week's grain shipments from Chicago to the East were the smallest in more than a year, being only 771,000 bushels, a decrease of 409,000 bushels from the preceding week, and of 684,000 bushels from last year.

Shipments of flour were 55,040 barrels, a loss of 222 barrels for the week, and 36,343 barrels from last year. Provision shipments were 30,629 tons, an increase of 3,995 tons for the week, and a decrease of 387 tons from last year.

GIFT OF TATNALL HERBARIUM.

Presented to Colorado College by Daughter of the Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 20.—Colorado College is the recipient of the Tatnall Herbarium, lately presented by Mary H. Tatnall, the daughter of the collector, Edward Tatnall.

The collection consists of specimens of 21,000 species and varieties of plants belonging to 2,322 genera and 190 orders, all suitably labeled and protected against the attacks of insects. The catalogue which accompanies the collection is itself considered a work of no small labor.

In specifying the source from which each specimen was obtained, it gives credit to sixty-five collectors in all parts of the United States, besides Canada, England, and Sweden. A noteworthy and valuable feature of this herbarium is the completeness with which it covers all the main groups of the plant world.

BANK OFFICER ROBBED.

Highwaymen Get a $10,000 Letter of Credit and Some Jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Edwin L. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mishawaka, Ind., National Bank, was assaulted and robbed of a $10,000 letter of credit and some valuable jewelry by four men early yesterday morning. As a result of his injuries he lies in a critical condition at the Saratoga Hotel. At the suggestion of House Physician W. Lewis Tallman, Mrs. Clark was telegraphed for last evening, but today the doctor was more hopeful of Mr. Clark's recovery.

Four men, including Frank Nunsey, a local prize fighter of some fame, have been arrested, charged with the assault and robbery, and are in the Desplaines Street Police Station. Two men have confessed, but none of the property taken from their victim has been recovered.

ASSAULTED GOLFER'S REQUEST.

He Asked That the Charge Against Mr. Underwood Be Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 20.—Benjamin B. Hampton, the golfer who was struck by Walter Underwood on the links of the Erwin Park Golf Club yesterday, will not appear against his assailant when the case comes up for trial in the Circuit Court.

Jesse Hampton appeared before the Recorder to-day and asked that the charge be withdrawn. The request was refused, and the preliminary trial is to be on Thursday. Underwood, it is said, will waive examination, and will be bailed to appear before the Grand Jury. Mr. Hampton attended to his business duties as usual to-day.

SEEKS MAN WHO AIDED WIFE.

Trenton Millionaire Advertises for Rescuer at Wreck Who Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 20.—Clarke Fisher, the millionaire mill owner of this city, is advertising in the New York newspapers for information as to the identity of the man who aided Mrs. Fisher in the recent wreck at Menlo Park on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He wishes to reward him.

When Mrs. Fisher had been cut free of the débris of the wreck she cried out she could not endure the pain caused by moving her. Then it was that the man for whom Mr. Fisher seeks got on his hands and knees in the mud, and, supporting the injured woman on his back, crawled slowly to the rescue car, 300 feet away. When the sufferer had been placed aboard he disappeared.

Mrs. Fisher is still in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, in a serious condition.

WOMAN STABBED IN STREET.

Passersby at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street at 9 o'clock last night saw Mrs. Annie Kingsley stabbed by a man who, she said, was her husband. They seemed to have met by chance. The man was heard to plead with the woman to come home with him. She refused and started to leave him.

"I'll end it all now!" he said, and drove a single-bladed knife into her left breast just over the heart. Then he ran down the avenue.

The woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that she is likely to die within twenty-four hours. She said she was thirty-two years of age, and that she lived at 246 Third Avenue, but she was not known there. She also said that she had a sister, Mrs. Manger, at 120 East Twenty-fourth Street, but at that address nobody knew her. She admitted that she had left her husband and two children three months ago.

Later in the evening Policeman Heffernan saw a man whose appearance was similar to the description of Kingsley enter a saloon at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and arrested him. The man described himself as John Kingsley, aged thirty-four, but he denied the stabbing, although, when accosted by the policeman, he asked how his wife was. He was taken to the hospital to be identified, but the woman was unconscious.

STEEL RAILS FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Hörder Iron Company has received an order from America for 40,000 tons of steel rails.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Forest City, says Charles Young, colored, charged with murdering Mrs. Ed. Lewis, white, was burned at the stake to-night by a mob.

The Golden State Limited
via the Rock Island commences Nov. 2. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Newest, finest, and most luxuriously appointed train across the continent. Everything to make you comfortable, electric lights, electric fans, barber shop, bathrooms, Booklovers' Library, compartment and Standard Sleepers, diner, buffet, smoker, observation car. Most southerly route across the continent. For maps and particulars write A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

CONDITIONS OF CUP RACE

N. Y. Y. C. Committee Agrees to Lipton Challenge Terms.

FOUR DEFENDERS TALKED OF

A Gardner & Cox Designed Yacht Among the Possibilities for Next Season's Trial Races.

The conditions of the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the proposed races for the America's Cup next year were considered by the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club at a meeting yesterday afternoon. Vice Commodore F. G. Bourne, ex-Commodore E. M. Brown, Archibald Rogers, J. Malcolm Forbes, William Butler Duncan, Jr., and George A. Cormack were present. The absent members of the committee were Commodore L. C. Ledyard and J. P. Morgan. After the conditions of the challenge, which are the same as those for the races in 1901, with the exception of the change of dates, had been carefully considered, they were signed by all the members of the committee present. As Commodore Ledyard is still ill at Newport, the papers will be taken there for him to sign. As soon as his signature and that of J. P. Morgan are appended to the document it will be forwarded to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, where it will be signed by the representatives of that club and then returned to the New York Yacht Club.

Talk about another defender of the America's Cup from the designing boards of Gardner & Cox continues in yachting circles. It would be a considerable undertaking to organize another syndicate to compete for honors with that which is practically pledged to the Herreshoff plans, and there is doubt if it can be done now. Nevertheless there are many who would like to see a Gardner & Cox ninety-footer on the water next Summer, and they are able to advance some very substantial reasons for their belief that, if it could be built, it would be a faster boat than any that the Herreshoffs are likely to turn out. As for Messrs. Gardner & Cox, they are making no effort to get into the game at this time. Their work is largely in designing steam yachts, and they pay less attention to sailing craft. But they would scarcely feel inclined to let the opportunity to design a cup defender go by should it come to them.

The remarkable success of the 60-footers Neola and Weetamoe in the racing on Long Island Sound last Summer drew particular attention to this firm as designers of sail yachts, and has been the main cause of the current talk about them as possible cup defender designers. The Neola and the Weetamoe were exceptionally fast boats. It was late in the season before they got in really good racing trim, but when they were finally tuned up they sailed away from almost everything on the Sound. Their performances in beating the Herreshoff "seventies" on several occasions stamped them as phenomenal boats. At Oyster Bay and at Larchmont in September, both boats beat the Yankee and the Rainbow by several minutes on corrected time. And this was their first season out, while the Yankee and the Rainbow had the advantage, one of three and the other of two seasons' work. Should a "seventy" be built on the same lines as the Neola and the Weetamoe there is little room for doubt that it would be able to put the present four "seventies" far in the background.

With this achievement as a starting point, it is not difficult for the advocates of a Gardner boat for a cup defender to make out a strong case. Taking the speed developed by the Neola on several occasions last Summer, a ninety-footer built on the same lines should have a speed of 15 or 16 knots an hour, which is better than any cup defenders have yet shown. It should do even better than that, for, with increase of length it could have proportionately less beam and less displacement and carry more sail, all which would make it a faster boat. Both the Neola and the Weetamoe have about two tons of weight in fittings, which of course held them back somewhat in racing. Most of that would be removed from a purely racing boat, and so, even as they float to-day, they could be made faster than they have yet shown themselves to be.

If it shall appear that, as many think, the Herreshoffs reached their limit of attainment in the Columbia, there will be need for some new designer to come out if the cup is to be kept safe on this side of the Atlantic. The Constitution has not yet been proved superior to the Columbia, and the new defender is an unknown quantity. If not next year, perhaps the next time the cup is sailed for a Gardner or a Crowninshield may be needed. That is one of the reasons why the work of the sixty-raters is still much talked of and why there is a wish, if not a hope, that a fourth defender might be out next Summer.

TO TEST THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Expert from London Office Will Make Trials for Thirty Days on Vancouver Island.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 20.—Civil Engineer Dearlove, who superintended the laying of the Pacific cable from New Zealand to Fanning Island, has arrived here from London. He goes to Bamfield Creek, a landing station of the cable on Vancouver Island, where he will for thirty days subject the cable line to a severe test before accepting it from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

He expects from the perfection of the cable that a speed of 100 letters a minute will be attained. Dearlove transmitters, an invention of his own, will be used on the longest line in the world.

It is expected the last section from Fanning to Suva will be completed by Nov. 5, by Anglia.

Mr. Dearlove does not believe that it is an assured fact, as stated, that the cable from Hawaii to this line is to be constructed. The matter is being considered.

SCHOOL TEACHERS NEEDED.

West Virginia Has Not Enough to Go Around.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 20.—There is a scarcity of school teachers in nearly all the counties in this State. In some counties from one-fourth to one-third of the schools remain closed all Winter because teachers cannot be found for them.

The school term in this State varies as to the counties, and is from four to six months, and the wages run from $30 to $45 per month. From 500 to 800 teachers could find schools to teach in this State. The coming session of the Legislature undoubtedly will pass some favorable laws for teachers or else there will be a school teachers' famine in the State in a year or two.

The cause of the lack of teachers is the fact that any one qualified to teach can earn more at almost any other vocation.

New Electric Road for Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The Cross Country Railroad Company of Brooklyn, with a capital of $250,000, was incorporated here today. It proposes to operate a fifteen-mile electric surface railroad with terminii at College Point and Willets Point. The following are named as the Directors: J. F. McClean, A. A. Halsey, and Theodore Bernard, all of Brooklyn.

Luxurious Train to California
the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

PREACHERS NO EXAMPLES.

Colored Bishop Says If His People Copy Them They Are Not Likely to Reach Heaven.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 20.—Bishop Arnett of the Pittsburg African Methodist Episcopal Conference here, last night made an address to young men just entering the ministry. He said:

"When you marry and go to church dark nights, have but one lantern; let your wife enjoy the light with you. Do not allow another man's wife to have the light of yours to walk in the dark, or you will soon have trouble."

To the young people of the congregation he said: "I also advise the young ladies and gentlemen who are present to learn trades in order that you may leave the position of porters, cooks, bootblacks, and coachmen. Cease playing the act of a dude with a two-dollar hat on a two-cent head. During slavery your fathers could not advance, but now the schools and colleges are open for you.

"Do not take your preachers as examples, or you are likely not to get to Heaven by a long shot. Be the kind of man God intended the colored man to be, not a poor excuse for a woman."

LIFE INSURANCE FRAUDS WORKED IN LOUISIANA.

Eastern Companies Believed to Have Been Victimized to the Extent of $75,000 or $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—Big life insurance frauds have just been discovered in the New Orleans district. The officials and detectives of some of the large Eastern companies believe they have clues to "graveyard schemes."

Attorney MacBride, General Solicitor for the American Adjustment Company of New York, reached the city last night in advance of a corps of secret workers. Mr. MacBride is from St. Louis. The companies paying the risks have lost between $75,000 and $100,000, but the full extent of losses is as yet unknown.

The scheme that has been worked in New Orleans, and within a radius of 150 miles of this city in the adjoining parishes, is this: A man would apply for the agency of one of the best known of the life insurance companies. He produced recommendations of an apparently satisfactory nature, and was appointed to do business for the company. At his suggestion a physician would be named as the examiner for the company, whose duty it was to pass upon all applicants for policies. The physician and the agent understood each other.

A policy holder who would soon die would be secured. The physician would pass him and take out the policy. As a matter of fact, the agent and the doctor would pay the premiums, and the principal is made payable to them or to some interested friends. In a few months the policy holder would die and the proper death certificate would be sent to the company, and the policy paid. The fraud has been worked more successfully in the parishes and smaller towns than in the large cities.

The officials and legal counselors of the companies will endeavor to secure indictments in the State courts.

FEARED TO OFFEND AMERICANS.

Vatican Did Not Send Mgr. Zaleski Here Because His Nationality Is the Same as Was Czolgosz's.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that Mgr. Zaleski, (Apostolic Delegate in India, who, it is believed, is to be appointed Apostolic Delegate in Canada,) has been trying for the past year to secure the appointment to Washington.

The Vatican, however, says the correspondent, refused to send a Pole to the United States for fear of displeasing the people of that country with a Delegate of the nationality of the assassin of President McKinley.

APATHY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Small Attendance at Both Republican and Democratic Rallies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The small attendance at the Republican and Democratic rallies throughout the State thus far in this campaign has caused unusual uneasiness at the party headquarters. The Republican and Democratic gatherings this year are unusual so far as attendance is concerned, and the managers of State politics are displaying no little concern as to the significance there may be in this exhibition of apathy on the part of the voters of the Commonwealth.

The question is being generally discussed, and is commanding unusual prominence. The apathy is wholly non-partisan.

CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL VERY ILL.

KILLINGLY, Conn., Oct. 20.—The condition of Congressman Charles Addison Russell, who has been ill for several weeks, has become critical, and his recovery is not expected.

This evening Mr. Russell suffered two severe sinking spells from which he was unable to rally, owing to his weakened condition.

BARON SPEEDED AUTOMOBILE.

Baron Andre de Neuflize, twenty-seven years old, of 15 West Forty-sixth Street, was captured after a chase of fourteen blocks in Central Park West last evening by Bicycle Policeman Nerney of the West One Hundredth Street Station, charged with running his automobile at an illegal rate of speed.

The Baron had refused to stop when hailed. He admitted before the Sergeant at the station that he had heard the policeman shouting, but supposed the outcry was raised by children. Bail was furnished by Clement Just, also of 15 West Forty-sixth Street.

AGED ITALIAN SENTENCED.

Antonio Zirpoli, the eighty-two-year-old Italian who pleaded guilty last week to manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions to sixteen years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in Sing Sing Prison. He received his sentence stolidly. His wife was not in court.

Zirpoli entered his plea of guilty that his aged wife, who was indicted jointly with him for the crime, might go free. His wife was but two years his junior, and on account of their great age the District Attorney consented to accept Zirpoli's plea. To Zirpoli the sentence practically amounts to one for life, though with good behavior he may be released in ten years, when he will be ninety-two.

Death of Detective Devanney.

Detective John Devanney of the West Forty-seventh Street Station died of pneumonia in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday. He was appointed to the police force on July 31, 1886, and was a member of the Broadway squad until two years ago, when he was made a precinct detective and assigned to Capt. Schmittberger's precinct. As a member of the Broadway squad Devanney was stationed at Tiffany's Fifteenth Street and Union Square. He was a widower, and he leaves two children.

Dr. Hirsh to Address Jewish Women.

Dr. Emile Hirsh of Chicago will address the Council of Jewish Women this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Temple Emanu-El.

The Mid-Day Chicago Limited
leaves Grand Central Station at 1:00 P. M.; arrives Chicago 11:50 next morning; 24-hour train via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

MOLINEUX'S TRIAL PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

Jury Completed, Prosecutor Opens, and Witnesses Are Heard.

Mr. Osborne, Curbed by Justice Lambert, Makes Calm Address—Dr. Hitchcock and Cornish Testify.

Under the guidance of Justice John S. Lambert, the second trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, progressed yesterday with a speed that was fairly bewildering to those who attended the hearing of nearly three years ago. In the course of the day the twelfth juror was obtained, and the following is the complete list:

EDWARD L. YOUNG of 15 Wall Street, manager of Japanese importing house; lives at 317 West Eighty-ninth Street; member of the New York Athletic Club.

FRANK H. GOULD, music publisher at 867 Broadway; lives at 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

JOHN CATOIR, President of the Catoir Silk Company of 212 West Twenty-sixth Street; lives at Hamlin Terrace, Borough of the Bronx.

EDWARD H. LOVELACE, Secretary and Treasurer of the Stationers' Board of Trade, of 99 Nassau Street; lives at 170 West Twenty-second Street.

JOHN RAUPTE, Superintendent of Huyler's candy factory, Seventeenth Street and Irving Place; lives in Bedford Park.

CHARLES M. O'CONNOR, dealer in electrical appliances at 218 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; lives at 220 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

BENJAMIN J. SNELLING, salesman for Thomas B. Wallace, fruit dealer; lives at 70 West Ninety-third Street.

EDWARD J. RICHMOND, glass manufacturer at 72 Murray Street; lives at 27 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

PAUL F. MOTTELAY, publisher at 270 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; lives at 272 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

JAMES N. H. SLEE, dealer in bicycles at 141 Broadway; lives at 785 West End Avenue.

JOHN J. REDNER, proprietor of Redner's Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

WILLIAM F. HARING, manager of the Haring Steam Plant Equipment Company; lives at 5 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne made the opening address for the prosecution, one witness was heard in full, and part of the testimony of the most important witness in the case was begun.

To accomplish this took three days on the first trial. But Justice Lambert has made it very plain that he will tolerate no delays. The Justice has also made it clear that he will permit no by-play to the jury on the part of the lawyers in the case.

So stern was the attitude of the court that Mr. Osborne during his entire speech yesterday obviously labored under a feeling of restraint. It was the general comment in the courtroom that he was not allowed to make nearly so powerful a plea to the jury as Recorder Goff allowed in the former trial. In that case he spoke for three hours and a half. Yesterday he spoke one hour and twenty minutes.

Four times Mr. Osborne was interrupted by the Judge, without suggestion from the defense. There was none of the constant objection from the defense that was so noticeable in the other trial. Mr. Osborne wanted to warn the defense that they must produce certain witnesses in New Jersey who have refused to come at the District Attorney's bidding. The court would allow him to go no further.

NOT ALLOWED TO "ILLUSTRATE."

The prosecutor wanted to defend Harry S. Cornish from the charge of unwisdom in administering to Mrs. Adams a headache powder he had received anonymously through the mails. But the court would allow him to go no further. "It would be drawing upon the imagination of the jury," commented the court.

Mr. Osborne made a great deal of the alleged hatred felt by Molineux for Cornish and a man named Harpster. "I will illustrate," he proceeded.

"Never mind illustrating," interrupted Justice Lambert.

The Assistant District Attorney started to explain a theory as to the efforts for secrecy on the part of the poisoner in this case.

"You can tell the jury," interposed the court, "what you expect to prove, and not the deductions you want them to draw."

The Justice apparently observed Mr. Osborne's dismay at the frequent interruption of the court, and he remarked, "I do not want to embarrass you, Mr. Osborne," whereupon Mr. Osborne assured the court that nothing would embarrass him more than to do anything in the case that he ought not to do. Mr. Osborne did not mention Henry C. Barnet's name, nor the letters Molineux is alleged to have written under the name of Barnet. As in the previous trial, Mr. Osborne proceeded to build up a lay figure—a Frankenstein, it was called by many—to which he laid the responsibility for the crime. Yesterday the most important part of the previous speech was omitted. It was concerning a diagnosis blank, signed "H. C. Barnet," and giving, as Mr. Osborne had declared, an accurate description of Molineux. The prosecution asserted that this was in Molineux's handwriting. Mr. Osborne had asked the court to admit this letter as a "standard of comparison" of handwriting, but Justice Lambert, it is understood, informed the lawyers that he would admit no writings of Molineux, disputed or otherwise, for "standards of comparison" which on their face were prejudicial to the defendant.

Mr. Osborne in his address said that the man who sent the poison must have been a man of great intelligence; that he must have been able to go into Tiffany's jewelry store to get a jewel box without exciting suspicion; that he must have been familiar with chemicals, for cyanide of mercury is one of the rarest of poisons; he must have had dealings in Newark and New York; he must have been familiar with the jewelry firm of Hartigan & Co. of Newark, from whom the silver bottle holder sent with the poison was obtained; he must have rented a private letter box in the name of Cornish, and—most important of all—he must have had a strong, continuing, deadly hatred of Cornish.

"Such a man, gentlemen, is Roland B. Molineux," exclaimed Mr. Osborne.

"Who was it had an account at Tiffany's, and could go there freely? Roland B. Molineux. Who was it that had gentle breeding, and was familiar with the amenities of life? Roland B. Molineux. Who was it that was possessed of great intelligence? Roland B. Molineux. Who was it that was familiar with chemicals? Roland B. Molineux was a color maker, and cyanide of mercury could easily be made from chemicals he handled.

"Who was it that had relations in both New York and Newark? Roland B. Molineux lived in New York and worked in Newark. Who was familiar with the business of Hartigan & Co.? Roland B. Molineux had a warm friend there. Who was it rented a private letter box in the name of Cornish? Roland B. Molineux. Who was it that had had a long standing hatred of Cornish? Roland B. Molineux."

Mr. Osborne at the outset asked the jury to give the benefit of every doubt in cases where they thought he overstated things, to the defendant. When he had closed his speech, Mr. Osborne asked the court to adjourn until this morning, but Justice Lambert would do nothing of the kind.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

Dr. Edward F. Hitchcock, who was the first witness in the former trial, was placed upon the stand. He was called to the Adams flat on the morning of Mrs. Adams's death, and himself tasted the poison from which she died. He found Cornish suffering, and he advised Cornish to notify the District Attorney and the police.

Cornish and Dr. Hitchcock walked together to the office of an undertaker on the morning the poison was administered, and on the way the doctor told Cornish that this was a "golden opportunity" for him to tell what he knew of the crime.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black reiterated this phrase "golden opportunity" many times in his cross-examination. He wanted to know what it meant. Dr. Hitchcock said he was an officer of the Board of Health, and he meant that he could get the machinery of justice into quick motion.

"But what did you think was particularly golden about your position?" asked Mr. Black.

"Nothing except that I was on my way to the Coroner's office, anyway, and could make a better report verbally than over the telephone," was the answer.

It was sought to show by the counsel for the defense that Mrs. Florence J. Rogers, Mrs. Adams's daughter, was more solicitous about Cornish than she was about her mother. Mr. Black got the witness to testify that only about one-quarter of a teaspoonful of the material in the poison bottle had been removed, and that it was not really known from what poison, if any, Cornish was suffering. Dr. Hitchcock said, however, that Cornish looked very much like the dead woman.

Harry S. Cornish was the second witness. He testified only a few minutes. He told of the receipt of the bottle holder and bottle of "bromo seltzer" on Dec. 24, 1898. He said that he had offered some of it to his friend, Harry S. King, member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, who did not take any of it because he had no water in the cooler in his room. He took the whole outfit to his flat at 61 West Eighty-seventh Street, where Mrs. Adams lived, on the night of Dec. 27.

At this point the court took a recess until this morning at 10:30.

CANADIAN MINISTER TO RESIGN.

Mr. Tarte Is to be Forced Out of the Cabinet Because of His High Protectionist Utterances.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—It was decided at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day that the conduct of Joseph I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, in advertising a policy of high protection to which the Premier and his other colleagues are opposed was wholly unconstitutional, and Mr. Tarte's resignation will be demanded.

The portfolio of Public Works will therefore be vacant in a very short time.

TO INCORPORATE UNIONS.

Attempt to be Made in Massachusetts to Pass a Bill Regarding Labor Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—One of the results of the coal miners' strike will be an attempt in the next Legislature to pass a bill looking to the incorporation of labor unions. The promoters of the movement, who include manufacturers, say that such a law would be beneficial to the unions themselves, as it would give them a legalized standing.

The two points upon which the promoters of the plan rely are: First—That the union, if complete and thorough, is a labor trust; second—That in England, where the unions have reached quite as great proportions as in this country, they can be assessed damages for strikes which are adjudged to have been unfairly declared.

Henry Abrahams, Secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 97, one of the largest bodies in the State, and also Secretary of the Central Labor Union, is very earnest in his opposition to any movement which will compel the incorporation of the unions. "Incorporation," said he to-day, "would be a disadvantage. Where you have law you have litigation, and while the organizations would not fear suits, incorporation would invite them in many instances. Personally, I see many disadvantages and no corresponding benefits."

ELECTRIC COMPANY DEAL.

A Storage Battery Concern of Philadelphia Secures Control of an English Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Several days ago it was reported that the Electric Storage Battery Company of this city had secured control of an English concern doing a similar business, and would hereafter compete for the foreign trade with the Westinghouse & Thomson-Houston Company.

To-day this report was officially confirmed by Carl H. Reed, registrar of the local company. The following statement has been issued by the company:

"Soon after the incorporation of the Electric Storage Battery Company in Philadelphia a company was formed in England, under the name of the Chloride Electrical Storage Syndicate, Limited. The company only recently reached a dividend-paying basis.

"That a vast amount of electrical work is to be done in Great Britain in the next few years is shown by the very large works put up by the British Westinghouse Company and the British Thomson-Houston Company, in Manchester and Rugby.

"The Electric Storage Battery Company, seeing the opportunity for a large and profitable business, not only in England, but in other countries, where the low price of labor and material existing in Europe makes it impossible to compete with storage batteries manufactured in America, decided to purchase control of the English company. This has been done on a satisfactory basis, so that the Electric Storage Battery Company will now realize large profits from the English business, and will also be able to sell batteries in foreign countries and have shipments made from England, and thus be in the very strongest possible position to handle the bulk of the business of the world."

CUP FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Given to Him in Name of City of Dallas, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 20.—Admiral Schley was to-day presented with a loving cup in the name of the city of Dallas. The presentation took place in the City Park. Mayor Cabell introduced M. M. Crane, ex-Attorney General of Texas, who made the presentation address. Admiral Schley responded, accepting the gift.

The ladies gave a reception at the Dallas Club this afternoon, but Mrs. Schley was still too ill to attend any social function. The German societies had a large torchlight parade to-night in Admiral Schley's honor, which was reviewed by the Admiral, who also made a short address.

Lapse of a Honduras Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Consul W. E. Alger of Puerto Cortez reports that on account of the failure of the company styled the Honduras Syndicate to carry out the terms of its contract, the concession granted it by the Government (to contract an interoceanic railway, settle the foreign debt, and establish a bank,) has lapsed.

The syndicate was composed of Americans, and the contract was entered into in 1897. The syndicate has asked for a prorogue; the request was presented to Congress, which adjourned without taking action. It is expected that the matter will be settled at the next Winter session.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

"Black & White," the Real Scotch.
It's all right and makes you feel all right.—Adv.

Annihilates Time.
The Pennsylvania Special leaving New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arriving Chicago 8:55 A. M., transfers the man of affairs with practically no loss of business time.—Adv.

MINERS DEFER VOTE ON SETTLEMENT PLAN

Expectation Is That the Convention Will Accept It To-day.

President Mitchell Addresses the Delegates, Urging Favorable Action—Steam Men Fearful of Losing Their Old Places.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 20.—The anxiously awaited convention of the 145,000 striking miners met to-day, but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so to-morrow. There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbitt Theatre, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposition of arbitration.

The great majority of the delegates were uninstructed, the few who were being engineers, firemen, and pumpmen who fear that the 5,000 strikers of those classes may not get back their old places, now held by non-union men. This question of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the President's plan. At one time to-day it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steam men's plea was too earnest, and the final vote went over. A high district officer said to-day there would be no more than fifteen votes cast against the arbitration plan.

There were two sessions—forenoon and afternoon—to-day, and the net result was a permanent organization, with Mr. Mitchell in the chair; his speech laying the President's plan before the delegates, other speeches advocating its adoption, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. This committee, Mr. Mitchell said, would prepare a formal statement to the public, telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike, if it should so decide, and why the strike was declared off, if that was the outcome of their deliberations.

The surprise of the convention to-day was the decision to admit newspaper men to all the sessions, open or executive, when even union miners, eagerly waiting by the hundred out in the street, could not get into the theatre.

District President T. D. Nichols of Scranton called the convention into session at 10:20 o'clock. On account of pressure of business at strike headquarters, President Mitchell was unable to be present. The routine proceedings were followed by singing. A delegate from the Wyoming Valley caused a storm of enthusiasm by singing a song entitled "Give Three Cheers for Mitchell for the Strike That We Have Won."

At

ferred an adjustment of the difficulties existing in the anthracite field by conference with the anthracite mine owners and without the intervention of agencies not directly involved, but I recognize the fact that relations between ourselves and the mine operators have become so strained as to render direct negotiation at this time impossible. If the consequences of this strike affected only the interests of the operators and mine workers, there would be less reason for the intervention of a third party, but the fact that a coal famine was upon the people of Eastern and seaboard States and threatened to become a National calamity justifies the action of the Chief Executive of our Nation in his earnest effort to bring about an early resumption of mining.

"The proposition submitted for your consideration may have objectionable features and in its details may not meet with the unanimous approval of our people, but it is immeasurably better as now presented than when originally offered by the representatives of the coal corporations. I am firm in my conviction that the prompt acceptance of this proposal will secure to the anthracite mine workers and those dependent upon them a greater measure of justice than they could attain by continuing the conflict; I believe that the prompt acceptance of this proposition will secure to the mine workers a greater degree of justice than they have enjoyed in the past.

"The people of our country await with anxious expectancy the result of your action to-day; the eyes of the Nation are centred upon you, and friends and foes alike demand the submission of issues involved in this strike to the tribunal nominated by the President of the United States. That there are discordant elements in this convention, that there are dissatisfied ones at home, I am fully aware, but, gentlemen, with all the earnestness of which I am possessed, I urge that you give your approval to the action of your executive officers who have recommended acceptance of the proposition that the strike be declared off, and all men are then to return to work in the positions and working places occupied by them prior to the inauguration of the strike, and that all questions at issue be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal selected by the President of the United States."

The address was followed with the closest attention by the delegates. Mr. Mitchell was applauded several times, and when he urged the delegates to adopt the recommendations of the executive boards to call off the strike "and all men are then to work in the positions they occupied before the strike was inaugurated," tremendous applause greeted the remark.

STEAM MEN'S PROTEST.

The moment he finished, a Wilkesbarre delegate moved that the recommendations contained in President Mitchell's address be adopted. If this had been acted upon at once the strike would have been off and the convention's work done, but those in opposition would not have it that way. A Panther Creek engineer took the floor in opposition to accepting the plan until he and his colleagues had some assurance that they would be reinstated in their old positions. A dozen speeches were made for and against the question of some specific action for assurance that the steam men would get back their places if they returned to work. It was argued by one delegate that the calling out of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen was a mistake, but as good union men they obeyed. He wanted the union to stand by those men now. At this point a delegate arose and asked Mr. Mitchell to express his views on the subject.

MITCHELL'S SECOND SPEECH.

He immediately responded. He spoke slowly and clearly, and every word was listened to with great interest. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I desire to inform you that the President of your organization has done all he can to learn the attitude of the companies toward the men who are now on strike. As you know, the companies refuse direct negotiations with us. Through intermediaries we have received assurance that the companies are going to meet the issues fairly; that they are not disposed to blacklist the men; that they do not propose to be vindictive; that as far as possible, men are to be returned to their old places. It may take some time before that can be brought about, and it may be that some few men will not be restored to their former positions at all. When you vote on this proposition, you must do it with as full knowledge of the situation as I can give you.

"Now let me emphasize this point: That the poorest boy that worked in a breaker is as dear to us as the men who ran the engines; that while we shall try with all the power we have to get every man that struck back to his old job, we will make special efforts for none and show special favors to none. We want the engineers and the firemen, and the pumpmen, and the Inspectors, and the bosses to go back, but we do not want them to go back one bit more than we want the little breaker boys to go back. There was no single class of workmen who went out on a sympathetic strike. Every man who struck, struck for wages; he struck for exactly the same thing the miners and mine laborers struck for. As far as it is within the power of the union we shall afford protection to every man, union or non-union, who went out on strike with us.

SOME WILL BE SACRIFICED.

"But, gentlemen, it may be true that some will be sacrificed, and, much as we shall regret that, I desire to say that no battle was ever fought, no victory was ever won, that did not carry with it some victims. Lives have been lost to gain the most brilliant victories that were ever won in the world. If it appeals to your judgment to accept the recommendations of your officers, if you decide to defer to the judgment of the President of your country, if you wish to be guided by the advice of your friends all over the land and decide to return to work, the United Mine Workers of America will protect the man who happens to be left out of his job. In our pledge to the President of the United States, in which we notified him that we would recommend to you a resumption of work, we said to him that we should recommend a return of our people to their old jobs; and if the coal companies fail to give our men their old places, if they fail to treat them reasonably, we shall carry the question to the tribunal named by the President and ask that tribunal to decide that we are entitled to the work we left when we went on strike.

"Now, gentlemen, those are my views. I have no assurance that if you return to work on Wednesday, all of you will be given back your old places. I do believe, however, that the coal companies will gradually displace the men who have your jobs and give you your old places again. I dare say that hundreds of the men who were brought here from the cities and from the farms to take your places will return to the cities and farms when you go back. I have no doubt at all that before two or three weeks have rolled by there will be no question about the reinstatement of the men. However, remember this, that when you vote you are cast, I want you to cast them with the full knowledge that some of you may not get your old places back.

"I dare say the companies are as anxious to have competent engineers, firemen, pumpers, and inspectors as you are to fill those places, and you know that the men they brought here to take your places are not competent. You all know that the men they brought here to take your places are not competent to run the hoisting engines; that the firemen they have brought here have not been successful, and, while the companies will not go out before the public and say they will 'sacrifice the men who stood by them,' as they call it, they will in most cases be glad to have their old and competent workmen back."

THIRD SPEECH BY MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell's remarks were greeted with applause. Another delegate made a speech against ending the strike without definite assurance of reinstatement, and Mr. Mitchell was again called upon for an explanation of the status of the arbitration plan as it now stands. In response to this request he said:

"We have not adopted their proposition as they made it, and the proposition would never, with my consent, have been adopted as they made it. When the coal companies thought practically to name the arbitrators, we objected and secured a modification of their proposition. That modification enabled the President to select men outside of the class suggested by the operators. Organized labor is represented on the commission. I do not, however, assume that either the capitalists or the trade unionists who are on the commission will permit their special interests to influence their judgment in making their decisions; but organized labor is on that commission, and it is there because the President of the United States wanted it there and because we would not agree to the proposition unless it was there."

After further debate on both sides of the question it was decided to let the matter go over until to-morrow morning. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and the convention adjourned.

The Resolutions Committee met to-night and outlined a set of resolutions to be presented to the convention to-morrow. Nothing official was given out to-night as to what they will contain. It is probable they will recommend the acceptance of the arbitration plan; that all grievances be submitted to the commission appointed by President Roosevelt; that all men who shall not find immediate employment shall be taken care of by the union until they get positions, and that organized labor throughout the world and other organizations and individuals be thanked for the assistance given the mine workers during their struggle.

COAL DEALERS DISCUSS THEIR HIGH PRICES

Some Throw the Blame Upon Speculators.

Others Say That the Volume of Business Grew So Small That They Had to Have More Profits to Come Out Even.

Though the retail price of anthracite coal was reduced from $21 to $15 a ton yesterday, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association last week, there was little demand for coal yesterday. Most people, expecting that anthracite will be much lower in a week or two, preferred to wait, and unless a very cold spell sets in suddenly, the prospect of much business being done at the fifteen-dollar rate is very slight.

Some of the dealers were indignant yesterday at the statements that they took advantage of the situation to make exorbitant profits and were growing rich on the strike. They admitted, however, that some people were reaping a harvest through the big prices, and laid the blame on speculators who saw a chance of making money.

Maurice R. Herbert of the firm of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal dealers, was asked why the dealers proposed to let the prices down gradually, when mining is resumed, although they would get the coal at the schedule ate of $4.50 a ton, free on board. He said that this was because the supply would not anything like equal the demand.

"For instance," he said, "say, when the mines open, a dealer gets 200 tons at schedule price, as the mined coal will be coming in small quantities at first, and he has an order for 400 tons. He will have to buy the other 200 tons from a speculator and pay perhaps $10 a ton. He will then have to average up the price."

Mr. Herbert denied that any of the coal released by the companies during the strike went into the market. It was released to firms which supplied schools, hospitals, and other institutions, but only on condition that it would be supplied to those institutions. His own firm, he said, had a hard coal mine, and he admitted that a high price was charged for the coal mined from it. It would have been a thankless thing, he said, to do anything else, and the firm simply followed the ordinary rules of business and charged what they could get.

"But," he continued, "we had to pay very high prices for outside coal. No dealer that I know has made money, and nearly all the dealers who bought coal from speculators will be under a heavy loss when the strike ends."

According to one of the dealers, the less coal they sell the better they will like it. They may have to purchase coal at a high figure for immediate demands, and sell it at a loss when the strike breaks.

The representative of a down town firm, who requested that he would not be quoted by name, admitted that his firm had been charging more than double the ordinary profit for coal. He explained this by saying that the running expenses of the firm were the same as before the strike, but the volume of business was so small that the firm required heavy profits in order to come out anything like even. Another coal dealer, when asked why, when they were selling coal a day or two ago at $21 a ton, they could now afford to sell it at $15, said:

"We cannot afford it, but we don't want to lose any more money than we can help. The speculators are really responsible for the high price. They swept all the yards from here to Chicago, and when we received orders we had to take it at their price. Individual operators also charged high prices."

He instanced the case of an individual mining company which ran a colliery under guard all through the strike. This company, he said, had been charging $21 a ton recently, but was now letting the coal go at $10 a ton.

Michael C. Burns of Burns Brothers & Co., one of the largest dealers in the city, said:

"Middlemen and speculators gobbled up what coal there was, and we had to pay what they asked. We scoured all the country for a supply for our customers, and, in addition to paying all the way from $7 to $18 a ton, we had to pay the freight. Our normal output is 1,000 tons a day, but after the strike was declared we made no effort to supply any but our old customers. Our bills show that outside coal bought by us during July, August, September, and October cost an average of $10.50 a ton, exclusive of freight, and that we sold it at an average of $11.45 a ton."

He explained the fact that coal had been cheaper in Brooklyn and Staten Island than in Manhattan by stating that dealers there could rent an acre for storage for less than it cost to rent a city lot here. They had big stocks on hand besides. Brooklyn dealers, he said, had charged him more, when he went to Brooklyn to get coal to supply urgent demands, than the prices it was alleged they were selling coal for to their customers.

JUDGE GRAY WILL SERVE.

Calls at the White House to Accept Appointment as an Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Judge George Gray, one of the members of the coal strike arbitration commisssion, took luncheon with the President to-day. He said he had called at the White House merely to accept the appointment tendered to him by Mr. Roosevelt and to talk over with him the strike situation. He added that the President has requested the members of the commission to hold their first meeting in this city. That meeting he thought would be held the latter part of this week or the first of next week.

Judge Gray left here this afternoon for his home in Delaware.

COAL DISTRIBUTING STATIONS.

Many of Them Will Be Discontinued When the Supply Is Normal.

As soon as there is a normal supply of coal in New York most of the various stations where the fuel is being sold by the bucket to the poor will be discontinued. The distribution of coal in small quantities occupies a large part of the needed space for regular business in the yards, and is bound to seriously affect the trade with the peddlers, which many of the dealers find of great profit. They say that 15 cents per pail is about the normal rate for coal delivered to the poor by the peddlers. The price of coal, as sold under the present plan—15 cents a pail—will diminish as the cost per ton falls, and when it comes to 10 cents per pail most of the dealers will stop the distribution and sell the fuel directly to the peddlers.

It is the idea that three or four stations will be maintained near the districts of the extremely poor until the coal trade is absolutely normal. It is not expected by the dealers that this will come about for some weeks, or until the Winter has really begun. Peddlers, in anticipation of the resumption of work in the mines, have already put in large orders to be filled as soon as the price for the fuel drops to reasonable figures.

TROOPS STAY IN COAL REGION.

Recall May Not Be Ordered for Several Weeks.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 20.—Although Gov. Stone and Adjt. Gen. Stewart are both anxious to bring the National Guard home as soon as possible, on account of the enormous expense their maintenance in the coal region entails, the recall may not be ordered for several weeks.

It will be necessary to keep enough troops in the anthracite district to suppress any rioting that it is thought may result on the resumption of work in the mines should many union miners fail to get their places back. The troops will not be recalled as a body, but by organizations.

Carroll Beckwith Back from Abroad.

James Carroll Beckwith, the artist, was among the arrivals on the Red Star liner Zeeland from Antwerp yesterday morning. Mr. Beckwith has been abroad since July, but has done very little serious work, the principal thing being a copy he made of the Van Dyke, "St. Martin Dividing His Cloak with a Beggar."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

COLORADO-UTAH CONTRACT.

Construction and Equipment of 500 Miles of Denver-Northwestern Trackage to Salt Lake Let.

Official notice is given that the Colorado-Utah Construction Company has contracted with the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway to build and equip about 500 miles of the latter's railroad between Denver, Col., and Salt Lake, Utah. This contract provides for a substantial roadbed, eighty-pound steel rails, and modern passenger and freight equipment.

Under the provisions of the contract the railway company will issue to the construction company $40,000 of its first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, and $20,000 par value of its full-paid preferred stock and an equal amount of its full-paid common stock for each completely built and equipped mile of main track turned over to it. The railway company has an authorized capital stock of $20,000,000, of which one-half is 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred and the other one-half common stock. The first mortgage of the railway company to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York provides for an issue not exceeding $22,500,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, of which issue the balance of $2,500,000 remaining after the payments to be made under the construction contract will be held in reserve by the railway company.

The Colorado Construction Company will receive through the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, the Providence Banking Company of Providence, R. I.; the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, and the International Trust Company of Denver applications for subscriptions in $1,000 and multiples thereof to the bond and stock of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway Company until the close of business Nov. 16.

President Moffat of the railway company says that it is not organized to invade the territory of any other railroad company, but to open to development and traffic a region in Northwestern Colorado and Eastern Utah larger than the State of Pennsylvania, which is now without a single mile of railroad.

TRACKAGE COMPACT TO END.

Colorado and Southern and Santa Fe to Use Separate Denver-Pueblo Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—The trackage arrangement between the Colorado and Southern and the Santa Fé Railroad regarding the use of joint tracks between Denver and Pueblo, which has long been in force, it is reported to-day by railroad officials, will be canceled shortly.

Mr. Gould is said to think the Santa Fé is getting too much out of the present agreement and the Southern not enough. Moreover, the competition of the Southern with the Denver and Rio Grande forms an important part of the controversy. Mr. Gould is the owner of the Rio Grande, as well as a heavy stockholder in the Southern. He has little, if any, in the Santa Fé, consequently he desires the success of his two roads at the expense of the Santa Fé, and is said to be determined to make an arrangement by which the Southern will be independent of the Santa Fé. The Southern could use its parallel track to Pueblo if the present arrangement is canceled.

The Southern's track is to be improved and good use made of the new yards which it is building at Pueblo.

GOULD'S ILLINOIS EXTENSION.

New Railroad Will Enter Epsom Salts and Iron Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Gould interests have just secured the right of way and options on a large body of land extending from Shawneetown to Golconda, on the north side of the Ohio River, and have contracted for the construction of a new railroad line which is to tap the great kaolin and epsom salts and iron fields that are being developed in Southeastern Illinois. One of the prominent contractors, in discussing the matter to-day said:

"The activity in Louisville and Nashville stocks recently has never been fully told. While Gates has bid it up and down and has dabbled in it in a chaotic way, it nevertheless is true that it was wanted by the same interests that secured the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. At Rosiclare a kaolin deposit seemingly inexhaustible has been profitably worked for years, land is cheap and to control the output and be able at the same time to place it quickly on the Eastern market has never been accomplished until now. The entire country is rich in several minerals."

The Illinois Central is building a branch from Revesville, on the Paducah branch, to Golconda, but at the latter place will be met by the new line, which practically takes from the Illinois Central the mineral freight tonnage which was the prime object of its building. Near Rosiclare is a large tract of rich mineral land still held by Mrs. McKinley, secured from her father's estate.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD MERGER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day made public the complaint of the Railroad Commission of Kentucky against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railway, the Southern Railway in Kentucky, the Southern Railway in Indiana, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad Company, involving allegations of unlawful combination.

The complaint charges that J. P. Morgan & Co. have secured practical control and management of the affairs of all these lines.

The object of the alleged combination, the complaint says, "is to place all the railways under the control of a single firm or of a few individuals, to control and manipulate railroad traffic and practically pool all the business of all the railroads in all this territory, to produce enormous profits, &c., and to place all the business and poducts of over 18,000,000 people in 422,000 square miles of territory under the control and domination of a single individual." The combination, the commission charges, is in violation of both the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States and of the several States involved.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will immediately notify all concerned of the complaint, and probably will arrange for a hearing not earlier than December.

Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20.—It is stated that rights of way have been secured for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, together with terminal facilities at Florence, Ala., by J. L. Bell and others of New York. The railroad is to run through Lauderdale County, Ala., and Wayne County, Tenn., with Florence as the southern terminus and Clifton, Tenn., as the northern terminus. The section to be traversed is rich in hardwood timber, oak and poplar abounding, and in mineral resources.

Atlantic Coast Line Dividend.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20.—The Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of that company on all stock outstanding on Nov. 1, 1902. The Directors also have instructed the Treasurer to pay to all holders of record on Nov. 1 2 per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that company which have been issued in lieu of the preferred stock.

A Southern Pacific Booklet.

There is being distributed by the "Eagle Pass Route," Southern Pacific and Mexican International Railroad a booklet entitled, "What One May Bring Out of Mexico Without Paying Duty." The treatise, which is complete as to details, has the laws interpreted by Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury. Any one desiring a copy of this booklet can obtain it on request at the offices of the Southern Pacific Company.

Reduced Rate to Asheville.

Reduced rates to the convention to be held in Asheville on Oct. 25 in the interest of the National Appalachian Park Reserve have been announced. A rate has been made of one fare for the round trip from all points within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee; tickets to be sold Oct. 23, 24, 25, with final limit Oct. 27, and rates apply from all stations.

GERMAN SCIENTIST COMPLAINS OF ASSAULT

Hit by Policeman, He Says, After Arrest in University Place.

German Ambassador Asked to Demand Redress and Vindication—Dr. Bronnle's Story and the Record.

To the German Embassy at Washington a complaint was sent yesterday by Dr. Paul Bronnie, F. R. A. S., editor of the Oriental and classical section of the Encyclopædia Britannica, who, as a German citizen, alleges that, for no apparent cause, he was arrested on Thursday night last, as he was about to enter his apartments at 126 University Place, by Policeman Albert Smith of the Mercer Street Station, and that on the way to the station he was brutally assaulted and clubbed by the policeman for no reason. Dr. Bronnie alleged also that after being detained in the station all night, he was discharged on the following morning by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Court, and that when he received his valuables from the police he found that $40 and a pair of gold spectacles were missing. He asked that the German Ambassador demand redress and vindication for him. The case is to be brought before Police Commissioner Partridge to-day.

Dr. Bronnie is thirty-five years of age. He has made two scientific researches on the relationship of Greek and Arabic philosophy for the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna. Three years ago he went in the interest of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin to London to make scientific researches, and about six months ago he came to this country. He is a member of the German Oriental Society, the Société Asiatique of Paris, and the Asiatic Society of London.

When interviewed yesterday in the office of the encyclopaedia company at 225 Fourth Avenue, Dr. Bronnie was considerably excited. He bared his arm and showed a big blue and black splotch about three inches in diameter, which, with several similar bruises on his legs, he said, had been inflicted by the policeman's club. He said that he went to a theatre on Thursday evening and that on his way homeward he went to Springler's Hotel, opposite his apartments, where in the course of two hours he had one glass of lager and three high-balls, that, as he explained, meant nothing to him.

"I was about to enter my apartments," he said, "when I was arrested by a policeman—his number is 1,621—who probably took me for a burglar. He made out afterward a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, but I am able to prove through witnesses the utter groundlessness of this charge. I ventured to object to his summary proceedings. Thereupon the man grew disagreeable, and called other officers, and I was marched to the station house. On the way, when nobody was about, I was knocked and kicked about by the three heroes, and so mercilessly struck and so brutally beaten with clubs that I still have the trademark on arms and legs.

"After we had arrived at the police station I was pushed in a cell. After some time, full of indignation at the outrageous treatment I had been subjected to, I insisted on getting a hearing. Instead of that I was pushed in a prisoners' wagon and taken to the Police Court. In the meantime my landlord, Mr. Heim, secured a lawyer, who took up the case. After having been imprisoned for about seven hours, I was brought before the Magistrate, and I beg to put it particularly on record that this gentleman was the only one who treated me at all humanely. Without any great fuss, he discharged me at once, only adding the advice not to be caught again.

"Then I went back to the police station, where I was handed my opera glass and $7. But $40 and a pair of gold spectacles which I had worn were not to be found, which is certainly very remarkable.

"The humiliation of the whole thing has almost driven me mad. I tendered my resignation to the company with which I am connected, but they absolutely refused to accept it and have advised me to push the matter to the end and demand satisfaction for the brutal treatment I received."

In the Hotel Heim, at 126 University Place, at which Dr. Bronnie is stopping, Mr. Heim said that he heard the disturbance and that when he went down to the door he saw Dr. Bronnie being dragged away by a policeman, a Holmes watchman, and a man in plain clothes. He went to the police station, he said, and told the policemen that Dr. Bronnie was a guest at his hotel and that he was sure that Dr. Bronnie was not intoxicated.

"One of the men turned on me," he continued, "and said: 'So you are with him, are you? Now you get out of here.' Satisfied that I could do nothing that night, I went back home. I am positive that Dr. Bronnie was not intoxicated in the least. The story of the police that he was found in the gutter is untrue.

In the Mercer Street Police Station last evening Capt. Chapman said:

"I was here when Bronnie came back after his valuables after the court hearing, and I can say that he looked like a man who had been on a spree. You can be sure that he must have been very intoxicated when taken in, for an arrest made after midnight means a policeman losing his good sleep on the following morning to go to court. As for the charge of money missing, I guess the man lost it."

The Captain called Roundsman Kelly, who was in the station when Dr. Bronnie was brought in.

"He was intoxicated, all right," the Roundsman said; "and it took three or four men to get him into a cell. There he raved, and we had a hard time dressing him and getting him to court the next day."

The case is entered on the station house blotter as follows:

Paul Bronnle, thirty-four, single; address refused. Intoxication and creating a disturbance. Patrolman found him lying in the gutter in front of 126 University Place. Tried to get him on his feet when he struck officer on right side of face, making slight mark. Patrolman Albert Smith assisted by Special Policeman Harry Luxenburg of 401 East Sixteenth Street and Michael Donohue, watchman, Twelfth Street and University Place. Discharged by Magistrate Brann.

Policeman Paul Smith said last evening: "I found the man lying on his back in the gutter, and tried to get him on his feet and learn where he lived. As I got him up he hit me a blow in the face with his fist, and later struck me again in the chest. I struck him about the legs with my club and called for assistance, as he is a very large man. He refused to give his address, and fought all the way to the station house. It was all we could do to handle him, and I had to strike him several times about the legs with my club. I never saw Heim until I saw him in the station house. Bronnie admitted to the Magistrate the next day that he had been drinking on the night before."

It was said in the police station that Dr. Bronnie had been admonished frequently by policemen, and that he was very insulting in his replies.

In the Springler Hotel Christian Kreusmann said that he remembered seeing the man, when he took several drinks in the hotel.

SEAL FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The $2,000 Prize Competition for an Emblematic Design to be Decided on Nov. 17.

Announcement was made yesterday that the $2,000 prize competition for an emblematic design suitable for the great seal, stationery, posters, and other uses of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will be decided on Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street. Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Director of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and Chief of the Art Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, who suggested the competition, reports that it has aroused great interest not only here but abroad, and a large number of designs, which, under the terms, must be submitted anonymously, are already awaiting judgment. They will be exhibited in the galleries of the National Art Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, in December; also in the Museum of Fine Arts at St. Louis. The exposition has arranged with the Treasury Department for the free entry of foreign designs. Following is the Jury of Award:

PAINTERS—Frederick Dielman of New York, President of the National Academy of Design; John La Farge of New York, President of the Society of American Artists.

SCULPTORS—J. Q. A. Ward of New York, President of the National Sculpture Society; Lorado Taft of Chicago, President of the Society of Western Artists.

ARCHITECTS—Charles F. McKim of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects; Wilson Eyre, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

HISTORIAN—Prof. Alcee Fortier of New Orleans, President of the Louisiana Historical Society.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLANS

Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., Only Feared the Coal Strike.

Gov. Odell's State Charities Policy Defended by Quotations from Gov. Hill's State Papers—George R. Sheldon at Work.

Gov. Odell will begin his up-State speaking tour at Syracuse to-morrow night, and from now on until the day of election the Republicans are planning for a whirlwind campaign of the State. Senator Depew and all the best speakers of the party are booked for tours, and no section of the State will be left uncovered.

The Republicans are expecting a good deal from Gov. Odell's tour. They claim that the up-State registration has already given them a decided advantage in the contest, and they believe that Gov. Odell's speeches, especially in view of the understanding that Mr. Coler is to deliver no speeches up the State, will arouse such enthusiasm for the Republican State ticket that a majority of over 100,000 for Odell will be rolled up beyond the Bronx.

Notable among the callers at State Headquarters yesterday was Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., Gov. Odell's father, who said that the prospects for a big Republican vote in Newburg and surrounding sections were never better. The Governor, he said, had received most encouraging reports from all parts of the State, and had no doubt about the result.

"The coal strike was the only thing we had to fear," said Mr. Odell, "and that is now practically settled, and has been removed from the campaign."

Col. A. E. Baxter, who has been making speeches in Alleghany and Franklin Counties says that Republicans in those counties were never more optimistic. Col. Baxter said that the very least majority Gov. Odell would receive above the Bronx would be 100,000.

Assemblyman Rogers of Broome, who is slated to be the next Republican leader of the Assembly, said that he had found the trend up-State to be all in favor of the Republicans. Leader Allds, who is running for the Senate to succeed Senator Thornton, spoke in the same strain.

A notable caller at State Headquarters yesterday was George R. Sheldon, who was defeated for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor after he had received the assurances of all the State leaders that the honor was to come to him. Mr. Sheldon shows no traces of ill-feeling over the treatment he received at Saratoga.

"The fact is," he said, "that I am now very glad that I did not go on the State ticket. My business interests are such that, if I had entered the campaign, I would have been worried almost to death by the demands made upon my time. I enjoyed my experience at Saratoga. I find that I made a great many friends who have been kind enough to assure me that, if ever I wanted any political honors in the future, they would be with me. But I am in much the same position of the man who was offered a big cake, and who said to the donors: 'That is very nice of you, I am sure, but I don't like cake.'

"While I am more than satisfied to be out of the campaign, I will never be made to believe that the hue and cry raised against my corporation record furnished any good grounds for the decision of the State leaders that it would be unwise for me to run. I can never be made to believe that the citizens of New York, which is the home of corporations, would be against a man merely because he was interested in corporations."

It is said that Gov. Odell and other Republican speakers are preparing to attack David B. Hill's alleged inconsistency with regard to the management of the State charities. Yesterday the State Committee issued a pamphlet in which Mr. Hill's utterances in his speeches on this subject were contrasted with his declarations on the same subject when he was Governor. In the Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga this year Gov. Odell's policy with regard to the State charities was denounced as "a subversion of the true interests of the wards of the State." The quotations made by the State Committee from Mr. Hill's messages and papers are given to show that he made exactly similar recommendations to those of Gov. Odell with regard to both these departments of the State Government and also with regard to the State Board of Health.

The State Committee yesterday assigned a number of speakers for the noonday meetings of the Commercial Travelers' League, at 456 Broadway. To-day the speakers at these headquarters will be Murat Halstead, Col. Baxter, and J. Leslie Gossin. Murat Halstead will address the West End Woman's Republican Association, 2,307 Broadway, Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

Meeting of the International Congress of Americanists—First Time That the Delegates Have Assembled in This Country.

Aboriginal Americans were talked about at the first session of the thirteenth meeting of the International Congress of Americanists in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday, and no other topic will occupy the attention of the body during the week. Eighty odd papers are to be read. It is the first session of the congress in this country, although its work, since its organization at Nancy, France, in 1875, deals exclusively with the study of the first inhabitants of America. Heretofore its meetings have been in cities of Europe. More than four hundred anthropologists and ethnologists, representing fifteen countries, are in attendance.

The delegates were welcomed by Morris K. Jesup. At the afternoon session, when the first papers were presented, the presiding officer was Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard University and the American Museum of Natural History, Vice President of the congress for North America. Prof. W. J. McGee of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in speaking of the work of his department, said that the Americans of to-day have much to learn from the people who inhabited this hemisphere before the whites.

Several of the speakers referred to the urgent necessity of rapid work on the part of scientists who would study the remnants of the prehistoric tribes. The rapid disappearance of the Indians in the United States, and the radical changes in their conditions, which are the same in other countries in North America, mean that the last opportunity to study these remarkable people will soon be gone. For that reason, it was explained that the Bureau of American Ethnology and various museums and institutions are gathering together everything that will be of value in the study of the passing races.

Tribute was paid by the anthropologists to the linguistic stock of the old Indian tribes, to which, it was declared by Prof. A. F. Chamberlain of Clark University, our language and the languages of several countries owe not a little. The professor said that in Webster's dictionary of to-day are 130 words that were contributed directly by the Indians of the Algonquin tribe, and that some of these words have attained a world citizenship.

Prof. Franz Boas of the American Museum declared that in the languages and mythology of many of the tribes there is much of great value, and that in some of these tribes only ten or twenty members survived. When these have died all hope of acquiring further knowledge of them and their ancestors will be gone. There were many speeches on that subject.

Another topic was that of the petroglyphs—writings on stone—left by the prehistoric peoples. There was a difference of opinion as to the value of these as records, it being maintained by some of the scientists that they probably were the products of the idle hours of the lazy red men, and had no significance of importance, while others thought them to be the carefully prepared records of events in the history of the tribes.

The congress elected the following named officers:

President—Morris K. Jesup, President American Museum of Natural History.

Honorary President—The Duke of Loubat, Correspondent of the Institute of France, (Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.)

Vice Presidents—For the Argentine Republic—Juan B. Ambrosetti, Museo Nacional; for Mexico—Alfredo Chavero; for France—Leon Lejeal, College of France; for Germany—Karl den Steinen, University of Berlin; for Sweden, Hjalmar Stolpe, Royal Ethnographical Museum; for the United States—F. W. Putnam, American Museum of Natural History.

General Secretary—M. H. Saville, American Museum of Natural History.

Treasurer—Harlan I. Smith, American Museum of Natural History.

HALL CAINE'S SON'S PLANS.

Youthful Editor of Household Words May Start an American Edition of That English Weekly.

Hall Caine's eighteen year-old son, Gordon Ralph Hall Caine, is here with his father and mother, principally to consider the advisability of issuing an American edition of the English weekly Household Words, which was founded by Charles Dickens, and of which young Mr. Caine is now editor.

"I am over here," said Mr. Caine, "to study American business methods and your novel manner of advertising. Of course, my paper will have to be modified or changed in some respects to suit the American public. Our society columns, for instance, would not particularly interest you.

"I have started a Dickens Club in England in connection with the magazine. If I start an American edition of Household Words, and I have had many offers from publishers to do so, I will propose branches of this society in New York and other large cities."

Missionary Berkemeier Upheld.

The Rev. Herman J. Berkemeier, Superintendent of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immigrant House, 12 State Street, said yesterday that his recent dismissal from Ellis Island by Commissioner of Immigration Williams was not approved by the Board of Directors of the institution. He said: "The board, after a thorough investigation of the matter, is thoroughly convinced that the course of action of the missionary was entirely correct and that the house has been conducted in accordance with its charter and the purpose for which it was founded."

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MR. HILL TESTIFIES IN RAILROAD SUIT

Tells Why the Northern Securities Company Was Formed.

Purpose Was to Guard Against 'Raids" and Capture Commerce of the Orient, Not to Destroy Competition.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 20.—The adjourned hearing of the Government suit against the Northern Securities Company was called to order by Special Examiner Ingersoll at the Circuit Court in this city to-day, and the entire day was given to the direct testimony of James J. Hill for the defendants, the cross-examination having just begun when the hearing adjourned for the day.

Mr. Hill went over much of the ground previously covered by him in his testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and in other suits similar to this, but to-day he brought out more fully the fact that the exchange of Great Northern stock for that of the Northern Securities Company was the individual act of the individual stockholders, and dwelt at length on his statement that the whole purpose of the organization of the Northern Securities Company was for the protection of a great commerce with the Orient, which the Northern lines had sought to develop in competition with the transportation companies of the world.

The circular of the Northern Securities Company to shareholders offering to expand stock had heretofore been placed in evidence, but to-day the lawyers, through Mr. Hill, introduced a personal circular letter sent by him to numerous Great Northern shareholders, in answer to inquiries, telling them that any action of theirs in exchanging their stock must be their own individual action, and not be influenced by him. Mr. Hill will be again on the stand to-morrow morning, and will be followed by Col. W. P. Clough, Frederick Weyerhauser, and other Directors of the defendant companies.

Solicitor General J. K. Richards and W. A. Day, attorney for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and J. M. Beck, represented the Government, while ex-Attorney General J. W. Griggs, David Wilcox of New York, George B. Young, C. W. Bunn, and M. D. Grover of St. Paul appeared for the defense. The New York hearing had substantially completed the Government's presentation of its case, and the testimony to be given to-day was on behalf of the defendants—the Northern Securities Company, the Northern Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway, and the principal officials of those companies.

MR. HILL TAKES THE STAND.

It was 11:05 o'clock when Special Examiner F. G. Ingersoll administered the oath to Mr. Hill, President of the Northern Securities and Great Northern Railway Companies. The examination, conducted by George B. Young, at first covered his official connection with the Great Northern Railway and the previous companies of which it was the outgrowth. He told of his first connection with the old St. Paul and Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railways, explaining that the Directors of those companies being nearly all non-resident, the policy and methods of the old Manitoba Company were left almost entirely with him, and the responsibility was sometimes heavy. The policy of the Great Northern since its organization had been largely according to his advice, but in recent years more Directors are residents of the West, and make frequent trips over the line and are ready with good advice.

The line to the coast was projected in 1887, work was commenced in the Fall of 1889, and completed in 1893. The line was built by the Manitoba Company, and later leased to the Great Northern, as one ownership of the whole line was considered advisable by the Manitoba stockholders. Over $800,000 was spent in minute surveys before any actual work was begun in construction, in order to be sure of finding the best location possible.

He told of the traffic that could be depended on along the line of road, especially the lumber from the Pacific Coast, the rate on which had previously been prohibitory, but was reduced from 90 cents to 40 cents a hundred after his line was completed. This lumber is now carried throughout the entire country north and west of the Ohio. This lumber east bound saved the expense of returning empty cars, and consequently reduced the rate on west-bound traffic. This lumber trade grew very rapidly, but the new Alaska trade and that to Honolulu balanced the car service between east and west bound traffic.

Markets for west-bound traffic were sought everywhere, in Japan and China, and wherever cargoes were to be had, or where there was any likelihood of any business. He told in detail of the growth of trade for Pacific Coast lumber and of the development of the Oriental trade. It soon became evident that greater permanence in rates to the Orient was necessary and some control of the rate was necessary in order to make a profit possible, he said.

COAL SUPPLY A PROBLEM.

In answer to other questions he said that on the west end of his lines the local supply of coal was sufficient for business, but within the past two years the difficulty of getting coal from Pennsylvania to Lake Erie was very great, his company being unable to secure a sufficient supply in 1900 for its own use at either Lake Erie or Lake Superior ports. Coal for domestic use was also unobtainable, the terminals being unable to handle all the cars. The case was even worse this year, less than half the proper supply being now on hand for the season. It was even worse in the case of coal for domestic use. The situation is serious this year, and will constantly grow worse.

Mr. Hill referred particularly to bituminous coal, and spoke of the use of the Burlington line as a means of supplying Northwestern needs for fuel, its connection with the soft-coal fields, its low grades, and the consequent possibility of large loads making lower rates possible. By the use of the Burlington for coal business over that and the Northern lines in unbroken loads, lower coal prices will result. The Puget Sound coal fields would furnish a supply east of Spokane, the British Columbia coal—an excellent quality—is nearly as far away, and cannot be brought profitably this far East. Recent developments, he said, have taken the coal shipments north from St. Louis to Northern Minnesota, and the return load will be iron ore from the Minnesota ranges. The direct connection with the Burlington makes possible a lower and more certain rate on this class of business. There must take all business possible to the coast, or else it would be necessary to raise the rate on the east-bound lumber.

A trunk line to Chicago, St. Louis, and other centres, Mr. Hill said, makes it possible to control the return shipments and keep down the rates. The Burlington connection gives greater uniformity in car service, and also makes possible the handling of unbroken train loads. All conditions affecting the Great Northern would naturally affect the Northern Pacific similiarly, especially so in the matter of coal supply. Both roads must handle business both ways in order to compete with everything that floats, and to compete with the Suez Canal route, but they were doing it successfully. They compete with Germany and Great Britain in transportation and production and with Norway and Sweden in transportation alone; in a less degree with the Panama route. Manufacturers from Ohio and even some parts of Pennsylvania must have a rail haul in either direction, and can be trans-shipped across either the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Railroad competitors to the Pacific Coast are the Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific, and a new line now under construction. His chief competition, however, was with the conditions all over the world, and not alone with these Western railways.

Speaking of the new line of steamships, Mr. Hill said the first ship would be launched in December, with tonnage of 28,000, or 10,000 tons more than the Celtic, which is the largest ship now afloat. Cotton and machinery showed remarkable increases in Oriental traffic within the last year, while oil and some other commodities decreased. The year ending June, 1902, showed about double the Oriental shipments of the previous year.

MERGING OF INTERESTS.

At the afternoon session the questions were directed toward the so-called merging of interests. Mr. Hill said that in 1897 the project of securing the Burlington was considered, but the Great Northern was unable to do this alone, and the Northern Pacific had just been organized and was not in a position to join such a scheme. He did not know of any great Northern Directors making heavy purchases of Northern Pacific stock in order to control that line. At the time of the fight for control he and his friends held from $33,000,000 to $35,000,000 of common stock of the Northern Pacific. On the 3d of May, after the prices were above par and it was evident that an attempt to secure control was under way he called the attention of his associates to the matter, and no more stock was sold by them.

The Morgans up to that time had no suspicion of any attempt to raid the stock. He explained that the Northern Pacific holdings mentioned did not include those of J. P. Morgan & Co. He told how at this time he and his associates first thought of placing their Northern Pacific stock with a holding company. Nothing definite, however, was decided on. At that time his party held some $20,000,000 and Morgan held about the same amount. The capital of the proposed general holding company was first placed at $100,000,000 in the preliminary discussions. Only a few individuals were at first interested, and there was much hesitation over any holding company in which all Great Northern shareholders might not participate on an equal basis. Such action would mean that the Great Northern holdings would amount to $225,000,000.

The Morgan and Hill interests in the Northern Pacific controlled that company after the redemption of the preferred stock. Then, in estimating the Northern Securities capital, they thought $300,000,000 would suffice, and the amount varied from time to time and was finally fixed at $400,000,000, although the small figure was still considered sufficient as late as December, 1901. It was intended, however, to cover everything possible and avoid amending the articles.

PURPOSE OF THE MERGER.

The purpose, after the purchase of the Burlington Company and of the large blocks of Northern Pacific stock, in the formation of the Northern Securities Company, was to put the stock "where it could not again be raided, as it had been. This was preferably not a railroad company." Railroad charters almost always do not provide for buying other companies, and the organization of a separate holding company would be free from the possibility of "raids" intended to destroy or hamper the company. Any other sort of plan for controlling great Oriental traffic would result in loss and possibly wreck the whole enterprise.

Mr. Hill was taken again over the ground of competition with transportation companies of the whole earth on the high seas, and then, recurring to the holding company, he reiterated that the whole intent and purpose was to protect the companies interested, and "there was absolutely no intent or thought of restricting trade. On the contrary, it was looked on as the most effective way of developing the great Oriental trade." He insisted that the Great Northern Railway was now carrying business lower than any of the Southern lines, adding that the same actual rates in effect on the Atchison and Union Pacific, if applied to the present business on the Great Northern, would raise the earnings fully $5,500,000.

There was—so far as he knew—never any intention or purpose of destroying competition between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies by the organization of the Northern Securities Company. Very little business on those lines is not affected by competition with still other lines, so that even if they wished to destroy competition their utmost efforts could not affect 10 per cent. of the business. He believed the competition was as free and as full as at any time in twenty years.

THE ACT OF INDIVIDUALS.

"Neither the Great Northern Company nor its officers—as such"—said Mr. Hill, "had anything to do with the organization of the Northern Securities Company. It was purely a matter for the shareholders, and not to exceed eleven stockholders out of 1,800, more or less, took part in the organization."

The names of these eleven, as he remembered them, were given. There was no action by the Northern Pacific Company, as such, looking to the sale of stock to the Northern Securities Company. That was entirely a matter for the shareholders as individuals.

"The sale by myself and by everybody—and as President of the Northern Securities Company I know the conditions—of stock to the Northern Securities Company were absolute and complete, and that company is free to burn the stock or do what it sees fit with it. There was no condition of any kind attached to the sale of the stock and no agreement or condition was ever contemplated."

Each sale of stock covered only the sale of the particular stock offered and each stockholder acted entirely for himself. There was no solicitation or pressure to induce shareholders to sell to the Northern Securities Company, Mr. Hill said, and he had not expected that so large a number of shareholders would transfer their shares. He believed about 1,000 such shareholders had so disposed of their sotck.

When the circular of the Northern Securities Company to Great Northern shareholders was put in evidence, Mr. Hill said that he received numerous requests for advice, and that he personally issued a circular letter answering all these, telling them it was entirely an individual affair for each to decide for himself.

This closed Mr. Hill's testimony as a witness for the defendant, and Solicitor General Richards began a cross-examination, first taking up these letters. Mr. Hill admitted that all of the Great Northern stock had not been placed in the Northern Securities Company, because it had not been thought necessary to do so. The price of the remaining stock was so high that they had little fear of any raid. Nearly half of the Great Northern stock came in, and then a lawsuit was started, and after that he notified everybody sending in stock of that fact, that all might act with full information. These latter purchases were many of them not completed after that time.

EQUITABLE LIFE'S CONDITION.

Report of the Investigation of Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the New York State Insurance Department.

The condition of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has been inquired into by Isaac Vanderpoel, Chief Examiner of the Insurance Department of this State, and his report has been approved by Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Vanderpoel says of this examination, which began last April:

The company's condition was certified to as the result of an examination by the Insurance Department of New York, made in the years 1894-5, said examination having been brought down to Dec. 31, 1894. The scheme of the present examination, among other things, contemplated the plan, adopted in previous examinations, of selecting at random various items of receipts and disbursements, as reported in annual statements since 1894, and verifying the accuracy of the same by an audit made from a checking of the numerous vouchers from which these items were derived.

In the case of receipts and disbursements represented in the accounts of agents, both domestic and foreign, every agent's report to the company, rendered since 1894, has been examined and followed into subsidiary cash used by the company in posting these voluminous accounts in its books of original entry. From them the entries were checked to journals and finally into ledgers, the totals of which are returned in the seven annual statements made to the Insurance Department since its examination of the company in 1894. Thus the various items of premiums, commissions and allowances to agents, medical expenses, advertising, dividends to policyholders, taxes, foreign exchanges, &c., have been severally investigated and traced in the manner outlined above into the annual statements referred to.

The report gives the total of the admitted assets of the society as $330,473,308.84. One of the items is $38,293,092.11 for real estate which comprises 14 pieces in office buildings and 247 properties acquired through foreclosure. All titles were found to be perfect. Another asset, mortgage loans on real estate $60,755,929.94, is reported as sound, and $17,735,800 lent on collaterals, market value, $22,299,955, comprehends transactions that were fully investigated.

The corporation's holdings in bonds and stocks were found to be, market value and not including accrued interest on bonds or dividends on stocks, $173,780,834. The cash holdings in banks and trust companies at the close of 1901 were $20,305,308.50. Net uncollected and deferred premiums amounted to $6,372,772, and accrued interest to $2,657,333.76.

The liabilities include net present value of all outstanding policies in force, $255,409,738. Of the liabilities the Chief Examiner says:

The liability for reserve on policies in force Dec. 31, 1901, as computed by the Insurance Department according to the Actuaries' table of mortality with 4 per cent. and American experience 3½ per cent. interest, having been certified to at $255,409,738, with an additional reserve liability of $756,817, for value of amounts not yet due on matured instalment policies, the figures thus officially confirmed are adopted in this report. A considerable portion of the data from which said valuation was made has been compared by the examiners of the department with the Actuary's registers at the company's office.

The gross dividable surplus of the society was reported as $71,160,885.56.

ST. LOUIS BRIBERY CASE.

Prominent Politician and Millionaire Indicted—Charged with Distributing $47,500.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The October Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment charging Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician and millionaire, with bribery in connection with the city lighting deal, in which $47,500 is said to have been disbursed among members of the House of Delegates combine. Butler's arrest was ordered immediately.

When the last Grand Jury adjourned, its report contained the statement that Edward Butler was the man who paid the $47,500 to nineteen members of the House of Delegates to secure the passage of the City Lighting bill.

The money was said to have been distributed at the house of Julius Lehmann, each member of the combination receiving $2,500. Delegate Charles F. Kelly, a fugitive from justice, is charged in an indictment with being the distributor.

Brooklyn Man Hurt in Train Wreck.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The Big Four Twentieth Century flier was wrecked at Flint, twenty miles north of this city, on the Cleveland Division, about noon, by running into an open switch, and the entire train left the track except the last two coaches. The train runs from New York to St. Louis, and makes few stops. Engineer Ryder of Cleveland was fatally injured. The slightly injured from cuts and bruises were Will Burns, Brooklyn, N. Y., agent for the Empire Theatre, and Harry Minter, Fair Haven, N. J.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Formal Opening To-day

of the Elegant New Art Piano Store and the Auditorium on the Fifth Floor.

SUCH a distinguished occasion is naturally invested with much interest, for it illustrates with forceful vitality the splendid progressiveness which animates every endeavor of this business.

This exquisite TEMPLE OF MUSIC is a grand achievement. It consists of an Auditorium, General Salon and seven Music Rooms, each the fit home of leading products of the piano world; and it is without exception the most beautiful art piano store in the world. The decorative scheme is magnificent; the color harmonies superb. The work was done by the best artists in the metropolis.

Every other portion of The Siegel Cooper Store also visibly reflects and accentuates the keen element of upwardness and onwardness which dominates this entire organization.

The Dedication of the Art Piano Store and the Beautiful Auditorium with a Recital, Vocal and Instrumental, To-day, To-morrow and Thursday,

designed to familiarize you with the high character of this part of our business, and to add to the pleasure of the music-loving public, indicates with delightful emphasis how thoroughly The Big Store is fulfilling its promises of expansion and improvement. The new management is tireless in its efforts to make this a greater and better store than it ever was before. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in this direction within the past four months. Day after day The Siegel Cooper Store has proved its right to be considered "The World's Greatest Store."

This is a fact which requires no clothing in florid speech, and which needs none of the flowers of rhetoric to become impressive.

The Store That Does Things Has Too Completely Won Public Confidence

to waver at the outset of a new departure. It pushes onward boldly, resolutely, every nerve and sinew strained in the direction of betterment.

It requires prodigious energy, unlimited capital, and rare executive ability to make such a wonderful store as this. But courage, patience and talent are able factors in modern progress.

It Shall Be the Policy of This New Piano Store to Sell Only the Pianos of Recognized Makers, Not Pianos That Masquerade Under a Stencil Name.

Do you fully realize what this means to you who are desirous of owning a piano?

It Means that by the introduction of a system of paying a small sum down and fixed small payments at stipulated times, with only 4% interest on deferred payments, you will soon be made the owner of a handsome and elegant piano. This makes the prices safe, certain and reasonable.

It Means that this TEMPLE OF MUSIC will shelter ONLY THE MOST APPROVED INSTRUMENTS OF RECOGNIZED MAKERS. Particular stress will be exercised by our Music Expert on the "Soul" of the Instrument. The parts hidden from view—the vital parts, the intricate mechanism—but they are the organs that produce the sweet-toned strains, the sonorous sound waves.

It Means that we have a selection of instruments made by some of the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANO FACTORIES, whose names have been before the public for more than a half century as STANDARDS OF MERIT in PIANO QUALITY AND DURABILITY.

It Means that with our vast system of buying and selling applied to our Piano Department you will be able to obtain the VERY BEST at a price that will give us immediate prestige among piano purchasers as being the place where LOW PRICES and the HIGHEST POSSIBLE GRADE of instruments join hands.

It Means that we have marked every piano in plain figures, and that price represents ROCK BOTTOM in the Piano Store just as it does in every other branch of our business. Every piano is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation.

There Is Not a Piano of Doubtful Reputation or That Is Not of Solid Worth in This Superb Line of Ours.

The McPhail Piano of Boston has been before the public since 1839. It is an instrument of Highest Artistic Grade used by many famous musicians, and of the many thousand pianos manufactured by this illustrious house, over 50 per cent. have gone into the homes of the musical people of Boston, proving beyond doubt that, "a prophet is not without honor EVEN IN HIS OWN COUNTRY."

The Henry and S. S. Lindeman Piano of New York is manufactured by the men indicated by the name of their piano—Henry & S. G. Lindeman—who are well known all over the United States as makers of instruments of the HIGHEST GRADE, and whose pianos are noted for deep singing tone, delicate touch and durability.

The Lester Piano of Philadelphia, while not so well known in this city, is an instrument that "speaks for itself," and its unqualified success wherever used is bound to be duplicated in New York.

The Cable Piano of Chicago will be a surprise to New Yorkers when they see what a superb Piano this Western product is, and we feel gratified in being the ones to introduce the Cable for your appreciation. It is indorsed by many of the world's greatest artists, and when we tell you that the makers of this piano are the largest manufacturers in the world, you will agree with us that their instruments must be of unquestioned worth to create such a demand.

The Kingsbury Piano is manufactured in Chicago by the Cable Co., and while lower in price, is absolutely reliable. Honest and well made, and has a tone that is deep, rich and lasting, and possesses all the qualities that go to make a satisfactory piano.

The Baus & Co. Piano of New York is a piano which we offer for $185.00. You may wonder that we can give a GOOD piano for such a small price, but we do—and GUARANTEE IT in every phase and feature. These instruments are made of fine materials, tone is brilliant and pleasing, cases are double veneered in beautiful woods, and they are noted for their staying-in-tune qualities. Certainly no one can afford to be without a piano when we sell them for this price—and when one can buy one by paying $10.00 down and the balance at the rate of six dollars a month.

WE BELIEVE THAT OUR PIANO DEPARTMENT IS DESTINED to become the popular home for New York's music-loving people. The MUSICALES promise to become a feature of great interest, for we shall feature the best musical talent the city affords.

FORMAL OPENING
of the magnificent
New Art Piano Store
and Auditorium
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR,

To-day, To-morrow and Thursday, October 21, 22 and 23, 1902.

Piano and Song Recital,

MORNINGS—10 to 12.

AFTERNOONS—2 to 4.

Program for To-day.

ARTISTS:
The Victoria Ladies' Quartette.
MISS MARY MANSFIELD.....Soprano
MRS. EMILY KNAPP.....Soprano
MISS JEAN NEVILLE.....Contralto
MRS. LOUIE CORNU.....Contralto
ROBERT KENT PARKER.....Basso
Miss FRANCES PELTON JONES, Pianiste.

MORNING CONCERT, 10 TO 12.
1. Fruehlingsrauschen (Rustle of Spring).Sinding
Miss Frances Pelton Jones.
2. A Border Ballad.....Cowen
Mr. Robert Kent Parker.
3. The Birth of the Opal.....Reed
Victoria Ladies' Quartette.
4. In May Time.....Oley Speaks
Miss Mary Mansfield.
5. In Circe's Garden.....Oley Speaks
Mr. Robert Kent Parker.
6. Sleep, Little Baby, Sleep.....Denee
Victoria Ladies' Quartette.
7. Persian Song.....Burmeister
Miss Frances Pelton Jones.
8. El Desdichardo.....Saint-Saens
Miss Mary Mansfield, Mrs. Louie Cornu.
9. Thou Gazest on the Stars.....Oley Speaks
Miss Neville.
10. Goodby.....Tosti
Mr. Robert Kent Parker.
11. My Home is Where the Heather Blooms..Rob Roy
Victoria Ladies' Quartette.

AFTERNOON CONCERT, 2 TO 4.
1. Prelude in C sharp minor.....Rachmaninoff
Miss Frances Pelton Jones.
2. The Two Grenadiers.....Schumann
Mr. Robert Kent Parker.
3. The Dancers.....Berwald
Victoria Ladies' Quartette.
4. Angus Mac Donald.....Rockel
Miss Neville.
5. Violets.....Arranged by Harry Rowe Shelley
Victoria Ladies' Quartette.
6. An Old Plaid Shawl.....Haynes
Mr. Robert Kent Parker.
7. The Gypsies.....Brahms
Miss Mary Mansfield, Mrs. Louie Cornu.
8. Etude de Concert, Op. 11, No. 3.....Backer-Grondahl
Miss Frances Pelton Jones.
9. Fussy Willow.....Mildenburg
Miss Mary Mansfield.
10. Still as the Night.....Bohm
Mr. Robert Kent Parker.
11. The Sayonara.....Bartlett
Mrs. Louie Cornu.
12. (a) Good Night, Beloved.....Oliver
13. (b) Ma Starlight Sue.....Gould
Victoria Ladies' Quartette.

Two New Piano-Players—"The Playano" and "The Lyraphone"

Are among the features of the New Temple of Music. Each of these automatic players comes highly indorsed. Each is a revolution in the art and a revelation in the diffusion of melodic pleasures.

"The Playano" is manufactured by Chickering & Sons, Boston, Mass., and embodies all that is most advanced in the scientific construction of mechanical piano performers. It makes it possible for the veriest tyro in music, or even a child of tender years, without any previous musical knowledge whatever, to perform the most intricate compositions. The fingers of "The Playano" press the piano keys with a pliant and resilient touch such as is not equalled by any other piano playing device, and which bears a close resemblance to the touch of the human fingers. The result is a delicacy of expression at once remarkable and delightful.

"The Lyraphone" is made by the Smith Lyraphone Co., Baltimore, Md. It is the finished outcome of many years of unremitting study, application and experiment by an able inventor. "The Lyraphone" is beautiful in design, simple in construction, efficient in mechanism, marvellous in action and wonderful in results. It is not intricate mechanically, is easily attached to any upright, square or grand piano, without the least possible injury or defacement, or in the slightest degree harming the piano. It may be operated by hands, pedals, electric, water or other motor. As it appears in the parlor or music room, "The Lyraphone" is a perfect piece of furniture and beautiful in appearance. It is a piano player with flexible fingers and human touch.

Further details by mail or upon personal application at the New Art Piano Store.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

The Display of Fine Linens Is More Beautiful Than Even We Believed :-:

It is impossible to grasp the full significance of such a vast collection of exquisite Linens by seeing the items one or two at a time. The full realization comes only when a broad presentation, such as we have arranged this week, groups the various classes of work into one large, continuous picture, which compels admiration from all who see it.

Look, for instance, at the table cloth in our Broadway window, with its elaborate border of hand-drawn griffons, and think what marvelous skill and care had to pick the threads with artistic exactness, or ruin all the labor done before.

See the Teneriffe cloth, in a case on the Main Aisle, with its hundreds of spider-web wheels, all worked by hand.

There are hundreds of such things to see. Come and enjoy them before we have to hide them away in the boxes again.

But don't forget that the finest collection of linens to be found in New York, is at Wanamaker's, even if our usual show space is limited.

Fourth avenue.

The Exhibit of Trimmed Millinery

We're tired of talking glittering generalities about this collection of Women's Trimmed Hats. True, it *is* superb; there *is* a constant, ever-changing variety; the style and beauty of the designs *do* surpass many of the vastly more expensive productions of the high-priced milliners—and all that.

But it's better just to cite a few examples for illustration. Not of large groups, you understand, for these hats are all singletons, designed and trimmed in our own workrooms. Take our label out and you'd imagine them French. They're better than that—Paris, with a Knickerbocker twist to them.

Take these five, here this morning. But perhaps not this afternoon:

At $12—Walking Hat, in turban shape, of black pinked taffeta, chenille-like in effect. Trimming of bright plaid silk ribbon; edges bound with chenille; jet ornament and stiff brush aigrette.

At $14—Hat of white brush beaver felt, bound with pale blue velvet and draped with green velvet. Steel ornaments, and bunches of pale blue and pale green grapes.

At $16—Toque, in two shades of electric blue beaver, soft and fine; with matching grapes and foliage; jet ornaments.

At $18—Dress Hat of white beaver flat; faced with black velvet, draped with black tulle; wreath of pink roses. Deep band of black velvet and tulle.

At $20—Hat of tan felt, Shepherdess shape; bound with tan velvet, trimmed only with a beautiful bird, the colors of whose plumage—white, rich red-brown, gray and black, blend artistically with the hat.

Second floor, Tenth street.

STYLISH COATS for WOMEN

Positive—comparative—superlative—all three grades are applicable to this splendid collection of Wraps for Women.

Positive—as to style, beauty of design, perfection of finish. These qualities you can recognize by a casual glance at the garments.

Comparative—better value, at given prices, than you can find at any other store in New York. This you may verify by a little looking around.

Superlative—the widest variety, constantly new, constantly full and complete, of any collection we know of.

Take the important group of Short Jackets and Hip-length Coats of cloth, such as these, as a basis for comparison:

At $14—Two styles, of fine black Thibet; half-fitted back or box back; 24 in. long; fly-front, sleeves with turnover cuffs, lining of satin.

At $16.50—Two styles; a Short Jacket of black kersey; fly-front; shawl collar of stitched taffeta, edged with cloth, satin lining. Black Thibet Box Coat, 34 in. long; fly-front; well tailored and lined with satin.

At $20—Coat of finest black kersey, 24 in. long; half-fitted back, edges piped with braid, lined with satin.

At $30—Short Jacket, entirely appliqued with cloth and braid over satin; shawl collar, fly-front. Exceptional garment at the price.

Second floor, Broadway.

TWO DRESS GOODS Offerings

Camel's-hair Zibeline is one of the best selling fabrics of the season; but a manufacturer made too much of a certain grade, and now wants to sell it out in a jiffy. He made a price that will tempt every thrifty woman in need of a new dress—

$1 Camel's-hair Zibeline at 55c

A wale diagonal weave, with lustrous zibeline surface, in navy and royal blue, cardinal and black. 50 inches wide.

Then here is an offering that will appeal to women who wish to make Walking Skirts:

$1.50 Melton Skirting at $1 a Yard

The popular fabric for the purpose; excellent weight, in navy blue and black, with white pin stripes. 56 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Attractive Wrappers for Women

It's a comprehensive subject, when one considers how many sorts of materials there are, that will make up into attractive wrappers, house-gowns and negligees for Winter wear—warm, soft, graceful.

And all of these sorts are included in our showing—Cashmere, French Flannel, Albatross, Crepe de Chine and so on. Today's particular mention is of Cashmere Wrappers—among the most popular of the lot:

At $6.50—Cashmere; Watteau back; large sailor collar of black-and-white velvet, with side plaited ruffle, lace insertion and velvet ribbon.

At $9—Cashmere; full front, Watteau back; plaited sailor standing collar and sleeves, trimmed with figured silk and faggoting.

At $11.50—Cashmere; hemstitched box-plaits; embroidered belt and plaited sleeves with embroidered cuffs.

At $13.50—Cashmere; in Empire effect; yoke trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon ruffle; plaited flowing sleeves.

At $14.50—Cashmere; plaited sailor collar; full front and back, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon.

A variety of other styles, ranging in price from $4.50 to $15.

Wrappers of French Flannel, $7.50 to $17.50; of silk, $10.50 to $26; of crepe cloth, $18 to $34; of albatross, $17.50 to $25; of crepe de Chine, $56 to $65.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Price-flurry in HANDKERCHIEFS

Good news, of good handkerchiefs, never comes amiss. They are always getting lost, and it's never a bad idea to keep a spare dozen or so on hand.

At prices like these, it's perfectly feasible:

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs at 12½c

Hemstitched, with half-inch hems; pure linen; regular 25c quality. A thousand dozens at 12½c each.

Women's 25c Lace Handkerchiefs at 12½c

Pure linen; daintily trimmed with lace; made to sell at 25c; 600 at 12½c each.

Women's 50c Handkerchiefs at 25c

Half-inch and one-inch hems; pure linen; prettily hemstitched.

Handkerchief Seconds, $1 Dozen

For qualities that will average 25c each. For men, women and children. All pure linen, slightly defective; $1 a dozen, 50c for 6.

Broadway.

White DRESS GOODS Reduced

The heavy sorts of white goods, that is, such as may be safely used for Winter frocks and shirt-waists. We have put new prices on a large variety of patterns that will prove interesting:

Figured and Plain White Pique, at 25c and 35c; worth 35c and 45c.

Fleece-lined Pique, at 30c and 45c; worth 40c and 60c.

Mercerized Madras and Cheviots, in twenty patterns, at 25c and 35c; from 50c and 60c.

There's many an attractive shirt-waist pattern in the gathering.

Broadway.

Self Congratulation

When a policy succeeds its authors are naturally pleased. That is our state of mind concerning our plans for removing special sales from the main aisles and the spaces assigned to general stocks.

Bargains are here more abundantly than ever before. But they are in the *Basement Under-Price Store*. The plan works to a charm. The concentration of special sales saves time to hurried bargain buyers. The relief of the regular stocks from pressure gives freedom and ease to the deliberate buyer.

Largely increased sales in both regular and special goods, indicate that everybody is pleased with the policy. Experience having proven its wisdom, it will be faithfully continued.

The rapid increase in the number of carriages at the Tenth street door of our store is recognition of the fact that the confusion of subway construction is over—the usual order of the vicinage resumed.

This center, more than any other retail locality in New York, is easily reached by vehicles, and it also affords the maximum of convenience to carriages in waiting.

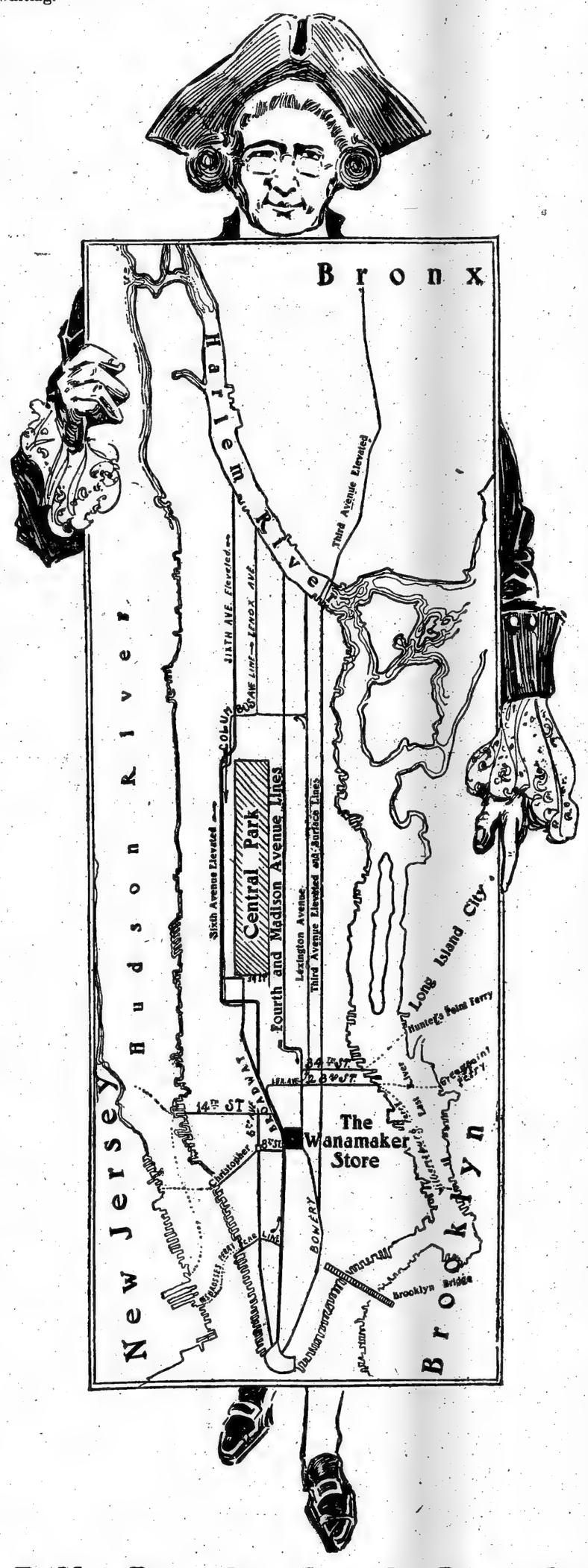

All Roads Lead Directly To WANAMAKER'S

Wanamaker's stands right at the confluence of all the great transit lines of Manhattan. It is the *one* great store that can be reached by the greatest number of people from Manhattan and the Bronx *without a transfer*. The store most easily reached from Brooklyn (by way of the Bridge and Fourth Avenue Cars) and New Jersey (by way of the Fourteenth and Christopher Street Ferries).

It will be remembered that the following lines of street railway cars pass our doors:

Madison Avenue
Broadway
Columbus Avenue and Broadway
Lexington Avenue and Broadway

And the following pass within two hundred feet of our store entrances:

Eighth Street—crosstown from Christopher Street Ferry.
Third Avenue Elevated
Third Avenue Surface
Second Avenue Surface coming to Fourth Avenue and Eighth street

At no other single point in New York is the convenience of street railway travel so great.

MEN'S OPERA HATS, $6

Essential for wear with men's full evening dress—that's what Fashion says. And they're better than fashionable, they're practical and durable—much more so than the ordinary silk hat, as every man knows who has started his "topper" on the down grade by wearing it to the theatre and to evening affairs.

Here's a chance for the man who needs a crush hat to begin the new season with, to buy an excellent Opera Hat, made in Paris, and the equal of any $8 hat on the market, at

Six Dollars Each

Of heavy ribbed silk, inside and out. Splendidly finished, and on the latest block. A saving of $2 that lots of men will appreciate.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway—across Ninth street.

Surtouts and Cravenettes For Men and Young Men

These terms are no longer "Greek"—not even French—to either man or smart dressing boy. They are a part of his every-day vocabulary.

The Surtout Overcoat is more popular this year than ever, for men; and naturally young men demand the same garments worn by older men, and we meet their wishes most fully.

For men, we have a new single-breasted Surtout Overcoat, long and graceful, made of Oxford overcoating, decidedly stylish, at $22.

For young men, the new Surtout Overcoat, in 16 to 20-year sizes, made double-breasted with frock back; material of Oxford overcoating. Price, $20.

A new Cravenette Coat, for men, is made of Oxford melton—heavy enough for cold weather—half silk-lined; broad shoulders, fine back. Price, $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Stratified Clothing for Boys

First, the indoor stratum—Suits, then the outdoor—Overcoats. Both are thick strata, for Winter wearing. Both made to stand all the wear the huskiest, liveliest boy can give them. Both priced at less than they would be if sold elsewhere—say a dollar or a dollar-fifty.

A little prospecting will discover these facts:

$5 Double-Breasted Suits at $3.50

Blue serge and fancy cheviot—all-wool, splendidly made; for boys of 8 to 16 years.

$6 Overcoats at $5

Topcoats of Oxford frieze—that paradoxically named cloth that makes such warm, snug overcoats. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Then these sorts of seasonable clothing:

Knee Trousers, 55c

Of corduroy or fancy cheviot—strong enough to play football in. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, $8 to $16

A handsome group of new arrivals of these popular suits. Fancy cheviots; stylishly made; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

ECONOMY is frequently an excellent quality to advise some one else to cultivate. One of the most noticeable characteristics of this Under-Price Store is that it impels you irresistibly to practice your own doctrine. For here economy is blended with satisfaction.

This combination is what started a new economy-week off with a rush in the Basement yesterday. And today, the chief attraction is still the Sale of

China and Glass Under-Price

Austrian China, Cut Glass, Domestic Glass and Bric-a-Brac—tables full of them, all new and inviting, almost all at *half their usual prices.*

Austrian China—One decoration—Two colored bands with border wreath of flowers overlaid with gold and flower center. Another decoration—Colored band with rose wreath, gold key border over band; flower center. Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, After-dinner Cups, Tea Cups and Saucers, Pin Trays—

At 25c; worth 50c. At 35c; worth 75c. At 50c; worth $1.

Another shipment just opened, with flower decorations and all pieces gilt: Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes, After-dinner Coffees, Sugars and Creams, Shaving Mugs, Mustard Pots, at 10c each; worth 20c and 25c.

Bric-a-Brac—A collection of many pretty pieces, at a fraction of their worth. Quite a number of styles to choose from:

85c each, from $1.50 | $1.25 each, from $2
$1.50 each, from $2.25 | $1.75 each, from $3

A Batch of Dress Goods Bargains

Two extremely interesting groups of Dress Goods, at captivating new prices, hold attractions for the dress-planning woman today:

50c Dress Goods at 37½c yard

All-wool Serge, All-wool Granite Cloth and *All-wool Cheviot.* All in latest colorings for street gowns; 36 and 38 in. wide; and all a quarter under price.

The Serges in navy blue, garnet, green, brown, cardinal, cadet blue.
The Cheviots in navy blue, garnet, brown, cardinal, royal and cadet blue.
The Granite Cloths in navy blue, garnet, brown, castor, royal blue, cardinal.
All 50-cent goods, at 37½c a yard.

12½c Printed Flannelettes at 9c yard

We don't have to catalogue to you the multitude of uses to which you can put flannelette for Winter garments. Here are Printed Flannelettes, regular 12½c quality, in fifty pretty designs, in Dresden figures, figured stripes in black-and-white and black-and-gray, and polka-dot stripes in black-and-white; all at 9 cents a yard.

Men's SHIRTS at 65c

Colored Stiff-bosom Shirts—the kind you'd be content to pay a dollar each for, anywhere but here. Good patterns, all colors; some of printed percale, others with plain white bodies and bosom and cuffs of madras in choice patterns.

Detached Cuffs and full-size assortment.

$1 Shirts for 65c

Castile Soap 15c a Bar

Green Castile Soap, with the unmistakable scent of the pure oil of the olives. A ton of it was sold on Saturday—plenty more here today. Three-pound bars, approximately, worth 25c a bar.

Sold now at 15 Cents a Bar.

PETTICOATS and WAISTS

For women. Both of black sateen—serviceable and good-looking. And remarkable values:

75c Black Sateen Petticoats, 50c

Two side plaited ruffles and folds. Worth one-half more.

Black Sateen Waists, $1

Three styles; front of fine plaits and stitched box-plaits, or fine plaits trimmed with black and white piping; plaited or box-plaited back; bishop sleeves and plain stock collar.

A CHAPTER OF SHOE-NEWS

New chapters of this Story of Shoes are always forthcoming. It's an unending work of surpassing interest, this Basement Shoe Sale. In its offerings of strictly good shoes, away below their value, it meets the needs of the many in most unusual manner. Today's instalment:

Women's Shoes at $1

Black kidskin, button and lace; not all sizes, but plenty of wide sizes; worth double.

Women's Shoes at $1.50

Black kidskin, well made, handsome Shoes, that sell regularly at $2 and $2.50; button and lace, but not all sizes:

Men's Shoes at $1

Sturdy satin calf lace Shoes that sell at $1.50 usually; in sizes 8 to 10 only. Splendid for big boys.

Men's Shoes at $1.50

An assortment of small lots of Shoes that have been higher-priced; also some very solid satin calf lace Shoes with tips; all sizes, 6 to 11.

Black Felt Slippers at 35c.

Women's sizes, 3 to 8; black with red lining. We have sold thousands of pairs of these.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ACCUSED BY IRISH M. P.'S

The British Government Charged with Jury Packing.

BITTER DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Attorney General for Ireland Taunts Mr. O'Brien with Cowardice—Land Purchase Bill Withdrawn.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In spite of the Government's anxiety to proceed with other business the Nationalists succeeded in having a large part of the time of the House of Commons yesterday devoted to Irish affairs.

At question time the Nationalists were much in evidence. They bombarded the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, with all kinds of querries, interruptions, and contradictions of his statements anent the imprisonment of Irish members. Mr. Wyndham's replies, though given in a conciliatory tone, evoked storms of derisive cries, mingled with hisses, and the Speaker was kept busy suppressing demonstrations, which threatened to develop into disorderliness.

In the course of the proceedings the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, cordially joined the Irish in supporting their demand that the Government fix a day to discuss the state of Ireland, but he declined to make the Liberals responsible for the demand, which, he said, was made by the constitutional representatives of Ireland and in regard to a purely Irish question.

Premier Balfour retorted that Sir Henry's doctrine seemed wholly separatist. He would not admit that the Government of Ireland was a purely Irish question, and said that until the ambiguous attitude of the Liberal leader was cleared up he declined to say if the Government would grant a day for the discussion of the state of Ireland.

William O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss questions arising from the case of ex-Police Sergt. Sullivan, now in America, who is alleged to have obtained the conviction of innocent persons through perjury.

The motion came up last evening, and the galleries of the House were crowded in anticipation of a sensational debate.

In outlining the Sullivan matter, Mr. O'Brien declared that Patrick Nolan, one of the Government witnesses in a certain case, heard in Dublin and Sligo, although he swore at one trial that a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. MacHale, President of the United Revolutionary League, arranging for a murderous outrage, was not in Sullivan's handwriting, afterward avowed that he had been employed to shield Sullivan from justice by discrediting the evidence of other witnesses, and that Sullivan was guilty of forgery.

Describing the Sligo trial as an eyewitness, Mr. O'Brien declared that a more disnenest or revolting trial had never been held. He said the Irish members feared that Dublin Castle was trying to hush the Sullivan matter up, but that it was a case of greater gravity than that of Sergt. Sheridan, because the plot Sullivan had organized against the Irish League was of the same character as the Pigott forgeries against Parnell. Mr. O'Brien alleged that the Government had packed the jury to acquit Sullivan, and had then spent an enormous sum to shelter him from justice. "The greater the scoundrel in the Irish constabulary," said the speaker, "the surer he is of being shielded and promoted."

The Attorney General for Ireland, the Right Hon. John Atkinson, replying to Mr. O'Brien, alleged that the facts of the case had been strangely misrepresented, and taunted Mr. O'Brien with being too cowardly to bring up the case openly in the law courts. At this statement there were shouts of "Withdraw!" from the Irish benches.

Mr. O'Brien demanded to know whether the remark of Mr. Atkinson was disorderly.

The Speaker replied that he did not take the remark as meaning that Mr. O'Brien was a coward, but as applying to the course he had taken.

The Attorney General then withdrew his expression, and proceeded with the contention that he did not have the power to try a man a second time for a crime of which he had been acquitted. He attacked Mr. O'Brien for bringing infamous charges against the Crown without proof.

Mr. Wyndham declared that Mr. O'Brien's charge had been completely disposed of, and ridiculed the idea that the matter was one of urgent public importance.

T. P. O'Connor said the present debate filled him with more despair than any he had ever before heard in the House. He reiterated the charge that the Government had packed the Sullivan jury with Protestants and Unionists.

Mr. O'Brien's motion for the adjournment of the House was rejected by 215 votes to 117.

Mr. Wyndham then explained that it was impossible to pass the Irish Land Purchase bill this session, and said he hoped, in the course of the next session, to introduce a new bill for voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned. He moved the withdrawal of the Land Purchase bill, which was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

AMERICAN RACE SUPERIORITY.

Discussed in an Article by Prof. Vierkandt, the German Sociologist.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Prof. Alfred Vierkandt, the sociologist, in an article in the Zeitschrift für Social-Wissenschaft on conditions of race superiority, gives a great deal of attention to the United States, where, he says, independence of character and personal initiative are illustrated by colossal enterprises. He finds one reason for the freedom from class and race prejudice which exists in the United States in the fact that the highest careers are possible to the individual low in the social scale if ability is shown.

Whether American race superiority can assert itself internationally depends, according to Prof. Vierkandt, upon the reconciliation of a high standard of living with numerous progeny. The professor says that there is apparently a tendency which discourages large families because of the standard of comfort required.

FRANCE IS LOSING HER POSITION IN THE LEVANT.

Italy Seems to Have Successfully Asserted Her Claim to Protect Italian Catholics There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—At the time of the recent pilgrimage of Lombard Catholics to Jerusalem, arranged by Cardinal Ferrari, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, the Italian Government seems successfully to have asserted its claim to protect Italian Catholics in the Levant. Cardinal Ferrari, who is an uncompromising upholder of the Pope's temporal power, appears zealously to have aided the Italian Government.

Before the pilgrims reached Jerusalem, says the correspondent, Cardinal Ferrari gave a reception to the Turkish authorities and the Consular corps in a tent, which was surmounted by an Italian flag. The pilgrims subsequently entered the city, preceded by the flag, a band of friars playing the royal march.

At the time of the consecration of the Franciscan Church, M. Emmaus, the French Consul, attempted to reassert the traditional right of France to protect Catholics in the Levant, but at the banquet afterward the Italian Consul declared, Cardinal Ferrari expressly approving his statement, that the Italians in the Levant should invoke only Italian protection.

The correspondent adds that the Porte evidently supports the Italian policy. It is considered unlikely that Cardinal Ferrari's action will be openly disapproved by the Vatican.

As an outcome of France's vigorous measures last year to secure payment by Turkey of the Lorando and Tubini claims, which measures culminated in the dispatch of a French squadron to the Island of Mitylene, the Sultan complied with the demands of France.

Besides obtaining satisfaction for the financial claims, France secured from the Sultan an Iradé recognizing the legal existence of the mission schools, hospitals, and religious establishments in the Levant which are French or under French protection, and according to them immunity from land taxes, &c. The Sultan also authorized the erection, repair, and enlargement of schools, hospitals, or religious establishments damaged or destroyed in the disturbances of 1894 and the two following years in Asiatic Turkey and Constantinople. He furthermore undertook to consider as authorized any religious, educational, or other establishments which France might like to found in the future.

These concessions were regarded as valuable to the religious communities and as confirming the position of France as Protector of Catholics in the Levant. This traditional right had been threatened by the friendship of the Sultan for the German Emperor, who, it is said, also aspires to be regarded as Protector of the Catholics in the Sultan's dominions.

It now appears that Italy also is anxious to deprive France of her position in the Near East in regard to the religious establishments.

European Clerical papers have recently referred to the anomalous position which France holds in protecting the Catholic Church in the Levant and closing Catholic schools at home.

THE PLAGUE AT ODESSA.

Authorities Now Officially Admit That It Is Epidemic — Money for Hospitals to be Assigned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Corporation of Odessa, says The Times's correspondent in that city, has agreed to assign 500,000 rubles ($257,500) for increased hospital accommodation, &c., in connection with the plague, which is now officially recognized as epidemic.

The authorities have agreed to keep the public informed in regard to the progress of the disease and the measures taken in the interests of public safety.

The correspondent says the policy of secrecy pursued up to now has encouraged alarmist reports.

REBEL CHIEFS AT FEZ.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Fez to The Times says the Berber Chiefs arrived in that city on Oct. 15 and took sanctuary in the tomb of Mulai Idris, the patron saint of Fez.

ANOTHER LONG AIRSHIP TRIP.

Stanley Spencer Travels Twenty-five Miles—Unable to Make Headway Against Wind.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut who recently made a successful trip over London, traveled twenty-five miles this afternoon in his airship.

Mr. Spencer rose from Blackpool, Lancashire. Finding the northwest breeze too strong to make headway against it, he proceeded in a southeasterly direction, and landed in the open country.

FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL BILL.

Measure for the Separation of Church and State Introduced in the Chamber by a Nationalist.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—At the opening of business in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Ernest Roche (Nationalist) introduced a bill providing for the separation of Church and State, the abolition of the Public Worship budget, and the suppression of the French Embassy at the Vatican.

The bill was presented as a challenge to the Government to carry out the radical programme. M. Roche declaring that the question had figured long enough in the Radical platform, and that if the struggle against the congregations was sincere the Government ought to carry out the separation of Church and State.

The Deputy demanded that the Chamber declare urgency for the measure, but Premier Combes refused to accept the motion, saying that the bill was only intended to embarrass the Government.

Henri Brisson declared that he and his Radical friends would also oppose the urgency motion for the same reason.

The Chamber rejected the motion by 285 to 179 votes, but ordered an early discussion of a counter-proposition, referring all bills dealing with the separation of Church and State to a special commission, which M. Lasies (Nationalist) said meant "a funeral for the bills."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Referring to the Church and State debate in the French Chamber yesterday, the Paris correspondent of The Times says the Radicals wish to utilize the Public Worship estimates, which amount annually to more than 40,000,000f., for old-age pensions, but the Concordat binding France and the Vatican cannot be arbitrarily denounced without endangering the republic.

Besides this, says the correspondent, the French peasants refuse to be deprived of their religious ceremonies, which are as precious to them as the air they breathe. At present it is the Public Worship budget which provides the priest with the greater part of his funds. Were the Commune, district, or department held responsible for the maintenance of the clergy there would be a general rising.

Marconi Sails for Nova Scotia.

PLYMOUTH, England, Oct. 20.—The Italian warship Carlo Alberto, with Signor Marconi on board, left here to-day for Nova Scotia.

The Carlo Alberto has been placed at the disposal of Signor Marconi by the King of Italy in order to aid the inventor in his wireless telegraphy experiments. It was recently announced from Rome that the warship would go to Cape Breton and thence to Cape Cod, where tests of wireless telegraphy between American and Italian stations would be made.

The British Shipping Agreements.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons yesterday that an evening would be given for the discussion of the Government's shipping agreements. The arrangement with the International Mercantile Marine Company, he added, did not involve any additional burden on the Exchequer.

Linotype Combination Proposed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Negotiations looking to a combination of the British, German, and American companies owning linotype patents are afoot, but nothing definite has been concluded.

TAX FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Startling disclosures on the witness stand and in the Grand Jury room to-day led to the indictment and arrest of J. H. Gormley, President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, and Capt. Edward Williams, the manager, on the charge of attempting to defraud Cook County in the matter of taxes. Luke Wheeler, John J. Healy, Jr., and James B. Hoy also were indicted. Wheeler and the last three are already on trial, as is Capt. Williams. They were taken to jail and bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case.

E. J. Mallon, a clerk of the Fraternity Temple Association, was one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution. Among other things he testified that a deal was made with Wheeler, Healy, and Hoy by which for a consideration the Masonic Temple taxes were to be marked "paid" on the books of the County Treasurer. Wheeler informed him that the matter would be arranged at the "other end," meaning the County Treasurer's office. He also testified that at the time Capt. Williams is alleged to have drawn the check of $26,000 with which to pay the taxes the association only had $20,000, and that, to account for this to the association, its books were "fixed" so as to represent that there was more cash on hand than there really was. Another clerk testified to the same statements.

State's Attorney Deneen was closeted with other witnesses the greater part of the day. It is said that the Grand Jury will be asked to bring in true bills against several prominent merchants who have been mixed up in the tax-fixing frauds.

REINFORCEMENTS TO BE RUSHED TO SOMALILAND

Troops from India Ordered to Start for There To-day.

British Government Admits Seriousness of Situation—Austrian ex-Officer May Be Aiding the Mullah.

ADEN, Oct. 20.—Reinforcements of 460 Bombay Grenadiers have been ordered to start for Somaliland to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Gen. W. H. Manning, Commandant of the Central Africa Regiment, started from here for Somaliland some days ago in consequence of bad news from there, and will hasten the dispatch of reinforcements from Berbera.

When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday on the subject of the British reverse in Somaliland, the Foreign Under Secretary, Lord Cranborne, had little to add to the facts already known. He said that Gen. Manning arrived at Aden on Sunday, and that the Government had placed at his disposal a battalion of Indian troops to aid the Protectorate's forces. If these troops were not sufficient others would be forthcoming.

After referring to the difficulties encountered in Somaliland, Lord Cranborne said that, while it was not surprised at Col. Swayne retiring after a severe action, the Government could not conceal the fact that his retreat would probably necessitate much more prolonged operations and a larger force than anticipated.

The British Vice Consol at Berbera, in cabling to the Foreign Office the substance of the dispatch which he received from Col. Swayne, referred to the Mad Mullah as being in communication with "Kail Inger," in the direction of the Webbe River. By this was apparently meant Karl Inger, the ex-officer of the Austro-Hungarian army, who has several times been mentioned in connection with the Mullah's movements. Inger is also said to have caused the British authorities trouble in the Soudan some years ago.

BRITISH GUESTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Eleven members of the London Chamber of Commerce, headed by Sir Albert K. Rollit, M. P., have definitely accepted the invitation of the New York Chamber of Commerce to attend the opening of its new building on Nov. 11.

The other delegates are Gen. J. W. Laurie, M. P.; H. C. Richards, K. C., M. P.; James Dixon, W. P. Wood, Arthur Serena, F. Faithfull Begg, Major Flood-Page, John Hume, J. Y. Henderson, and Kenric B. Murray, (Secretary of the Chamber.)

It is possible that Sir Howard Vincent, Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington, and F. G. Ivery will also be guests of the New York Chamber of Commerce, but this is not definitely settled.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hilliman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Reger, laces and handkerchiefs; Mr. Gellard, clothing; 468 Broadway.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sonenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists; R. J. Johnston, dry goods; 490 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Herman & Green, Hazleton, Penn.; S. M. Herman, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Price, sweaters and underwear; 51 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamilg, laces; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, linens and laces; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods, silks, and dress trimmings; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Coleman, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Lowenstein, notions, leather goods, and laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, silks, ribbons, and millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, notions and trimmings; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; R. W. Whitehurst, dry goods; Hoffman House.

"Fair, The," Cleveland, Ohio; B. A. Goldstein, notions and furnishing goods; M. Goldstein, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Warren-Neely Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, notions, cloaks, and waists; Westminster Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks, suits, and waists; C. W. Waldo, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear, prints, and linings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions and jewelry; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, cloaks and suits; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linens, white goods, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowy, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, books; 63 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Mendenhall, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia; ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; Judge W. K. Townsend, New Haven; E. E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco; Gov. James H. Budd, California; B. N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington; Count J. Pourtalès, Plumbouritz, Russia.

GRAND—Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army; Capt. J. T. Crabb, United States Army; Col. C. R. Withrow, Chicago; Capt. G. T. Emmons, United States Navy; Capt. G. H. McMasters, United States Army; Lieut. Commander J. H. Gibbons, United States Navy.

EARLINGTON—Austin Lathrop, ex-Commissioner of State Prisons, Corning; Dr. J. V. Mott, Boston; C. L. Loop, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, Chattahooga.

VICTORIA—Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington; Capt. McKay, steamship Lucania.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. D. R. Ward, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Judge J. M. Griggs, Georgia; David B. Hill, Albany; Judge William J. Wallace, Albany; Judge Daniel A. Farrell, Alabama; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. W. H. Thompson and Dr. C. A. Wall, Buffalo; Sir J. Malcolm, West Indies.

PARK AVENUE—C. W. Foster, Colonel United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Congressman John H. Ketcham, Dover Plains.

MANHATTAN—Charles E. Pope, Pittsburg; ex-Lieut. Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; Mrs. Dean Sage, Albany; William D. Sloane, Lenox; Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.; ex-Gov. F. S. Black, Troy.

PLAZA—Julian Sonntag, San Francisco; Hall Caine, London.

MAJESTIC—George Grant Maccurdy, New Haven; C. H. Foster, Columbus; W. J. McGee, F. W. Hodge, Washington; William Munroe, Providence.

NETHERLAND—L. C. Van Panhuys, Netherland's Minister to the Colonies.

ASTOR—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Very Large Showing of Women's Waists

Second Floor.

We do not know whether the enormous demand for Simpson Crawford Co. Waists is due to their striking modishness and beauty, to their price reasonableness or to the fact that there's a broader and richer diversity of styles here than will be found in most stores. It may be to either one of these reasons, or to all three; no matter what the cause, it is gratifying.

Big selling means an ever-newness, thus styles that you may have seen here a day or two since are quite likely to be replaced by others just as winningly pretty and correct.

A quartet of excellent values follows:—

Women's Dress Waists, of beautiful Crepe de Chine. We told of these in Sunday's paper. The response was hearty and prompt. For afternoon and evening wear anything more exquisite or more fashionable could hardly be imagined. So dainty and pretty are they that you'd readily believe them to be the product of a French modiste. The entire Waist, including sleeves, of solid tucking; circular yoke, collar and cuffs formed of faggoting; a full range of colors besides black.... $14.75

Women's Waists, of extra quality changeable taffeta; eight tailor stitched side plaits, piped with black taffeta in front, 8-inch back, front plaits solidly stitched; finished with crochet buttons down front; collar and cuffs also solidly stitched; trimmed with silk medallions of black applique. An excellent range of colors, embracing reseda, gun metal, royal blue, garnet, Nile and black..... $6.75

Women's figured Velvet Waists, in royal, black and green; shoulder tucking, shawl effect; front with large black silk covered buttons, tucked back; lined throughout; special at..... $3.95

Women's Waists of metallic dot brilliantine, in royal and black; front of tucking and plaiting; trimmed with white crochet buttons..... $1.95

Women's Wraps and Furs.

Third Floor.

The weather up to now has not been of favoring influence or tendency for Wrap and Fur selling, yet our business has been enormously great. Perhaps it's due to the fact that there isn't a missing link here in the whole chain of fashion as applied to Women's Wraps and Furs.

Every right and correct style is shown.

Everybody interested in Women's fashionable Outer Garb must appreciate the thought and work, the skill, taste and judgment required in assembling so choice and complete a stock.

It is well to bear in mind one point of great importance to you—namely, that high class garments cost no more here than far inferior sorts at many other stores.

Women's long Wraps of fine quality Cheviot, in oxford gray, with high rolling storm collar, bell sleeve, Empire back; trimmed with broad stitched bands of black broadcloth, body lined with heavy grade of black satin..... $37.50

Women's 30-inch Coats of very fine heavy weight black broadcloth; standing turn-over collar, bell sleeve with turn-over cuffs; full box Empire back, handsomely trimmed with black velvet and silk braid and lined with a fine grade of white satin..... $35.00

Women's Russian Blouse Coats of unfinished worsted, in black, with shawl collar and turn-over cuffs of stitched black broadcloth; with broad crushed belt of black satin, fastened in front with an oxidized silver buckle; lined with best grade satin..... $27.50

23-inch double breasted jacket of fine Panne Cheviot, bell sleeves with turn-over cuffs, trimmed around edge with broad strap of stitched taffeta, half fitted military back, lined with heavy black satin..... $19.75

Women's Coats of fine quality heavy weight Cheviot, with new flat curved collar, finely tailored and elaborately stitched; fastened down front with fancy metal buttons, lined with heavy black satin; also coats of black Kersey, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, half fitted back, fly front, stitched seams, lined with heavy black satin..... $16.50

Women's Coats, of black Montagnac, tight fitting back, velvet collar, fly front, finished with many rows of fine stitching, lined with best quality black satin; also Coats of fine quality black kersey, full box inverted plait back, velvet collar, turn-over cuff, double shoulder cape, trimmed with fancy Silk braid, lined with excellent quality black satin..... $14.75

Leipzig Dye Persian Lamb Coats, $150.00.

A very stylish Short Coat of fine Leipzig Dye; perfectly matched, close curl, Persian Lamb; with high storm collar, revers and facing of Chinchilla, turn-over cuffs, lined with a heavy grade of brocaded satin..... $150.00

Fur Neck Scarfs.

Beautiful natural Dark Mink Neck Scarfs, stole effect, with 10 genuine Mink tails..... $29.75

Very choice Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs; a new model; 50 inches long, with 6 genuine Alaska Sable tails..... $19.75

Very fine natural Dark Mink Neck Scarfs, with 4 genuine paws and 4 tails. $19.50

Prepared Skins.

Fine Chinchilla Skins, at..... $1.25 and $1.80
Also up to $3.50 each.

The new modish Gray Squirrel Skins, at..... 25, 30 and 40
Also up to 80c. each.

Fine Dark Mink Skins, at..... $5.50 and $6.25
Also up to $8.00 each.

Baby Lamb Skins, at..... $2.00 and $3.00
Also up to $18.00 each.

Fur Trimmings.

Ermine Trimmings, 1 inch wide, at, yard..... $2.25 and $3.50

Gray Squirrel Trimming, 1 inch wide, at, yard..... $1.25

Mink Tail Trimming, 1 inch wide..... $1.00 and $1.25
And as high as $2.25 yard.

Persian Lamb Trimming, 1 inch wide, at..... 85, $1.25 and $1.50
Also at $1.95 yard.

Swan Trimming, 1 inch wide, at, yard..... 45, 85 and $1.00

Women's and Children's Underwear and Hosiery.

Main Floor.

The following offerings are doubly timely, because they are seasonable and because they are rightly priced.

MISSES' AND BOYS' heavy weight Camel's Hair Vests and Pants. They are specially worthful, clean goods, warm and easily washed, being about ¾ wool and ¼ cotton.

Vests and Pants, per garment, sizes 16, 18 and 20 25
Vests and Pants, per garment, sizes 22 to 26 35
Vests and Pants, per garment, sizes 28 to 34 45

60 DOZEN WOMEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT, white shaped ribbed Vests and Pants, fleece lined, soft and durable Vests, with high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers ankle length, French bands; regular 50c. kind, at each . . . 39

WOMEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT white shaped ribbed Vests and Pants, half wool, half cotton; self fronts, French band Drawers, high neck, long or short sleeves; unusual value, per garment 75

WOMEN'S FINE GAUGE heavy weight, full fashioned, regular made Wool Hose, gray tipped heels and toes, fast colors, good wearing; extra value at 3 for $1.00, or, pair 35

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ALL WOOL BLACK RIBBED HOSE, heavy weight, seamless feet, gray tipped heels and toes, perfect quality, pliable and elastic, single or double ribs; double knees; never less than 25c. pair, special at 6 pair for $1.00, or, pair 19

More of Those Invitingly Priced Silks.

Main Floor.

The four specially low priced Silk offerings that we advertised yesterday proved so attractive and were so eagerly sought for that we decided to place more of the same goods on sale to-day at the same extremely low prices.

For the benefit of those who were not able to get here yesterday, as well as for those who did not see yesterday's advertisement, we repeat the offerings:—

Colored Crepe de Chine Silks, in street and evening shades; exceptionally good value at 68
Colored Peau de Cygne, in dark and light shades; usual 75c value, at, yard.. 60
Taffeta Silk; embracing every new color; the quality that generally commands 75c., here at 58
Black Taffeta, guaranteed for wear; full value 75c. yard at 58

Velvet Department.

Fancy Velvets, large assortment, at, per yard 50
If you'd pay double this price you'd be giving only its real worth.

Boys' Hats.

Second Floor.

Boys' Felt Sailors, large flare shape, with streamers, in navy, red, brown and tan; special 95
Boys' Golf Caps, in fancy mixtures and navy blue . . . . . 50 and 75
Boys' Derbies and Alpines, in all the leading fall shapes, at.. $1.50 & $1.75

Photographic Supply Dept.

Basement.

Everything used by both experts and amateurs in the art of Kodakery will be found in our Department of Photographic Supplies just opened.

When one considers the possibilities, the pleasure, recreation and entertainment contained in Photography one would not wonder at the great and successful business transacted in the goods that embrace the line of necessary supplies.

That you may know of our readiness to serve you we make the following offerings, which should attract the immediate attention of hundreds of people directly interested in the Art of Kodakery:

Eastman celebrated Kodaks; so simple a child can manipulate them. At prices in reach of every one.
No. 1 Brownie Camera, takes 2¼x2¼ pictures 80
No. 2 Brownie Camera, takes 2¼x3¼ pictures $1.60
No. 2 Flexo Kodak, takes 3¼x3¼ pictures $4.00
No. 2 Bull's Eye Kodak, takes 3¼x3¼ pictures $6.40
No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak, takes 4x5 pictures $9.60
Also a complete line up to $28.00.
Film for all Eastman Kodaks; special Sliding Tripod, with brass head, and made of hard wood; sold elsewhere at 98c., our price 69
Acid Proof Fibre Trays, 9, 10 and 25
Printing Frames . 8, 10, 14 and 19
Metol Quinol Developer, for Velox paper, tube 5

Acid Hypo Fixing Solution for Velox Paper, instead of 15c. 8
Toning Solution, 8 oz. bottles, special, 19
Hydrochinon and Metol Hydro Developer; 8 oz. bottle 16
Photographers' Paste (the kind that will stick) . . . . . 5, 10 and 15
Dark Room Lamp; ruby and orange glasses 55
The finest line of albums in the market; paste-in style . . 10 to $4.00
Squeegee or Slip-in Albums, 75 to $3.00
Also everything an Amateur Photographer requires, at lowest market prices. Eastman's Brownie Developing Outfit, 69
Bull's Eye Developing Outfit . . . 89
A. B. C. Developing Outfit . $1.40

Specially Low Prices In Our Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

In our Recital Hall there are daily lectures by Miss Emma Crane and concerts by the New York Symphony Orchestra. To-day's lecture on "Dainty Salads."

Select garden grown Basket Fired Japan Tea; crop of 1902; 3-lb. caddy, $1.35; lb. 50
Choice drinking English Breakfast Tea; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35
Extra selected garden grown Formosa Oolong Tea; 3-lb. caddy, $.200; lb. 75
Private growth Turkish Java Coffee; 3-lbs., $1.00; lb. 35
Fine Old Government Java Coffee; 3½-lb., $1.00; lb. 30
Breakfast Java Coffee; 5¼-lbs., $1.00; lb. 20
Royal Stuart best family Soap; 60 1-lb. cakes, $3.00; cake 5½
Kirkman's Borax Soap; 5 bars 18
Full strength Ammonia (May brand) quart bottle, with rubber cork 10
Wool Soap; 5 bars 21
Royal Stuart fancy Minnesota Patent Flour; ½ barrel sack 59
Old Grist Mill Entire Wheat Flour; 5-lb. package 19
Reliable self-raising Pancake Flour; 3-lb. package 18
Meadow Brook fancy Creamery Butter; 5-lb. crock $1.25
Fancy New York State full cream Cheese; lb. 14
Finest imported Swiss Cheese; lb. . . 27
Finest imported Roquefort Cheese; lb. 39
Extra fancy New York State evaporated Apples; lb. 12
Gregg's finest evaporated black Raspberries; 1-lb. carton 35
Choice large Santa Clara Prunes; 3-lbs., 25c.; the pound 9
The new Smyrna Figs, extra fancy layers; the lb. 12
Armour's fancy sugar cured regular Hams; lb. 14
Armour's sugar cured regular Bacon, choice lean strips; lb 18
Finest sugar cured boiled Ham, sliced to order; lb. 22
Finest smoked Beef Tongues; lb. . . . 19
Fancy Carolina Head Rice; special, 4-lbs. 25c.; lb. 7
Fancy California Asparagus; large cans; tender, white stalks; special, doz. $3.85; can 33
"May Blosson" fancy sifted Early June Peas; special, doz. $1.35; can. . . . 12
"Cannon" brand Sweet Sugar Corn; doz. $1.05; can 9
Fancy hand-picked Jersey Tomatoes; large ripe fruit; doz. $1.15; can 10
Santa Clara Valley Prunes; 4-lbs. 25c.; lb. 7

In Our Wine and Liquor Section.

Sixth Floor.

Kirk's Old Crow Rye Whiskey, bottle 77
Usher's Yellow Label Scotch Whiskey, imported in glass, bottle 80
Cromwell Rye, bottle 50
Mount Verno n Rye, full quart bottle 75
Monticello Rye Whiskey, bottle 80
Monongahe'a Rye Whiskey, full quart bottle 75
Monogram and Guggenheimer Rye Whiskey, full quart bottles, bottle 90
Rolland Rye Whiskey, bottle $1.10
Sunlight Rye Whiskey $1.25
Pure Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel Wine, from California's best vineyards, per gallon, $2.00, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, and 90
California Claret, Zinfandel and Burgundy, choice grade of California wine, sold according to quality, gallon, $1.25, $1.00, 85 and 65

In the Cigar Store.

Sixth Floor.

Imported La Vencedora Conchas, Extras; box of 50 . . . . . $4.20
LA MAJESTICA, CLEAR HAVANA, FINEST QUALITY.
Opera Reina; box of 50 . . . . . $3.10
Puritanos Finos; box of 50 . . . $3.90
Medza Perfectos; box of 25 . . . $2.25

GIOVANNI, CLEAR HAVANA.
Brevas; box of 50 . . . . . $3.50
Puritanos finos; box of 50 . . . . $3.75
Perfectos; box of 25 . . . . . $2.50
Simpson-Crawford Co. Havana Conchas; box of 100 . . . . . $4.25

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

STEINWAY PIANOS

Steinway & Sons to-day place on sale in their warerooms in the

WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

at reduced prices, a limited number of pianos in light wood cases, some of them nearly new, also several modern instruments in light enamels, to make room for their annual exhibit of pianos in Art-Cases, soon to be announced.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS, on Friday afternoons, Nov. 14, Dec. 5, Dec. 19, Jan. 9, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, March 13, April 3.
EIGHT CONCERTS, on Saturday evenings, Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4.
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from October 20 to October 25.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 27.
DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with repertory, soloists, and prices of subscription at music stores, hotels, and on application from
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

DOG SHOW. MADISON SQ. GARDEN, Second Annual Bench Show LADIES' KENNEL ASSN. OF AMERICA, Oct. 21—22—23—24. 1,600 DOGS—$10,000 PRIZES. Wormwood's Trained Dogs and Monkeys. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
RAOUL **PUGNO** THE GREAT FRENCH PIANIST.
Walter Damrosch and His Orchestra
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats 50 cts to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office. The Baldwin Piano used.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
LAST WEEK Geo. W. Lederer's SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 27TH, John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production
THE SILVER SLIPPER.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL TAMERS
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
SEE THE FIGHTING TIGER, GOLDIE.
OTHER STARTLING ANIMAL FEATURES.
Afternoons, opens 1, begins 2:30. Ev., opens 7, begins 8

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 34th St., between Broadway & 6th Av.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Every night but Wed. at 8:30.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
JOHN DREW Mat. Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Bway. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
Charles Frohman Presents
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE "Notable success."—Herald. A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
To-night and Wednesday Evg., 8:15, Last Times.
The Second Mrs. Tanqueray
Thursday Eve.—THE JOY OF LIVING.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Iris is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS, Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks. Eve's. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

VICTORIA. 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evenings, 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK." Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama
"THE NINETY AND NINE"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." 3d week Henrietta CROSMAN TheSwordoftheKing

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. TRANSATLANTIC BURLE QUERS. "On the Yukon."—Great Vaudeville.

BIJOU Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. Eve. at 8:10. TRIUMPH OF— J. E. DODSON - ANNIE IRISH in AN AMERICAN INVASION by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in ROBERT EMMET. (LAST WEEK.) The Days of 1803.
Nxt Wk.—Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Curtain rises at 9 o'clock. Matinées Thursday & Sat. "TOMMY ROT"

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

NEW YORK, B'y. 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Private John Allen.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c. & 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c. SELMA HE MAN For Her Children's Sake.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. ARTICLE 47, with Elita Proctor Otis.

GRAND—WILLIAMS & WALKER

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL THE GIRL AND THE JUDGE

3RD AVE. NEXT MAT. THUR. TRACY THE OUTLAW

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th Street. Telephone 2482 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, B'way and 35th St. Tel. 703—38. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY and Company in "THE ONLY WAY."

CASINO B'way & 39 Street. Telephone 6020—38. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

MARIE & LUKSCH Renowned Successor of MARCHESI OF VIENNA. Opens her vocal lessons at 302 Carnegie Hall. Residence, 133 W. 84th St.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Matinée. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

DAVID B. HILL OPENS NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN

Revision of the Tariff One of the Greatest Issues.

He Denies the Right of the Government to Hoard Money, and Declares the Administration Has No Philippine Policy.

David B. Hill last night opened the Democratic congressional campaign in New Jersey, speaking in Elizabeth and Bayonne. In both places he was given an enthusiastic reception, one so cordial that it almost overshadowed the object of his visit, the hope to aid Congressman De Witt Clinton Flanagan, who was chosen to fill out the term of the late Congressman Salmon. Mr. Flanagan's opponent is Charles M. Fowler.

Mr. Hill was welcomed in Elizabeth by a Democratic torchlight parade behind a brass band and a fife and drum corps. Mayor Patrick J. Ryan presided at the meeting in Jacobs's Opera House, and introduced the Congressional candidate, who made a few brief remarks, and then Mr. Hill was presented. It was some time before he could speak. As he was about to begin an old man with a long gray beard in the top gallery called for "three cheers and a tiger" for "Uncle David." They were given several times. Mr. Hill seemed embarrassed, he apparently never having been called "Uncle David" before.

HIS ELIZABETH SPEECH.

Mr. Hill said:

"The issues of this campaign are some new and some old. The new issues have come to the front. The Democracy has not changed its position on the pertinent elementary principles and questions. We stand as we have for years. This is claimed to be as your Congressional candidate well put it, an era of prosperity. That is true, and at the same time untrue. Some are becoming enormously rich. The wage earner, the farmer, and the clerks in the stores, banks, and offices are not getting rich. They are saving little for their old age.

"It is true that we hear of the great fortunes of the favored few, but they are a few hundreds as among millions. So I have the right to presume that there is something wrong and something to be changed. The rich should not grow richer and the poor poorer. It would be better if the average citizen should receive his share. It is true that there is an abundant harvest and that there is plenty of work ready for those who are willing to work. It is true that no great calamity or pestilence has afflicted us. It is true that there is plenty to eat, but it requires more than your share of work to secure your share.

"The cattle are on the thousand hills, but it takes a man's wages to get a dinner for himself and his family. [Applause.] Prices are higher and wages are not. Is not something the matter? Ought not there to be a change of politics and of men in the State and National Governments? The Democratic Party is not responsible. It has not been in control for many years. The party in power is responsible. There has been an abuse of power of a Government maintained to serve the greatest good for the greatest number. I might say that the power to tax is the power to break down and to build up; to take your money from your pocket and my pocket, and to put it into some one else's pocket. [Applause.]

"This is the tenet of Democracy. The power to tax can only justly and consistently be occupied for public purposes and never for private gain. That is Democracy and the Jeffersonian creed. [Long and continued applause.] This ought to be the theory of every citizen.

"What is the other theory, the Republican idea? It is the notion that the Government can do pretty near what it pleases. The Constitution authorizes Congress to raise revenues where needed, but not to frame a prohibitory tax, or one not needed. It was never intended that a Chinese wall should be built about this country against the commerce of the other nations.

TRIBUTE TO McKINLEY.

"President McKinley, the apostle of protection, for years saw that the time was coming when it would never do and said at Buffalo shortly before he was assassinated that the time of commercial freedom was coming. He gave a warning not only to his party, but to all parties. Would to God he had lived to carry out this beneficent policy."

There was a deep silence for a second or two and then hearty applause. Continuing, Mr. Hill said:

"Even from the standpoint of the protectionist it is not necessary to maintain a high and exorbitant tariff. When our manufacturers are selling goods abroad cheaper than they are here it is futile to talk of a high protective tariff. We need protection for the consumers at home who foot the bills. [Applause.]

"What is the effect of this tariff? It places in the Treasury of the Nation a large surplus that is unnecessary and harmful. Why is there a stringency in the money market? It is because of the vicious policy where $500,000,000 are hoarded in the Treasury—money collected from the people, money hoarded and kept from business pursuits. The place for the surplus is in the pockets of the people."

Mr. Hill was interrupted for some time by the applause that made it impossible for him to resume. When he had the chance he continued, saying:

"I deny the right of the Government to hoard money. What does it mean when the Secretary of the United States Treasury, on a Western trip—and it seems that all the members of the Government have been on hippodrome trips [laughter]—anticipates interest, paying the favored bondsmen? To ease the money market? No, to let friends have the chance to contribute to the Republican cause. [Applause.]

"Only last week 20 per cent. was paid for money loans. The sooner we return to the old Democratic ways and tax only for purposes of revenue, the sooner we will be on the proper basis.

"One of the greatest issues of the hour is the revision of the tariff. I agree with your fellow-citizen of your State, ex-President Grover Cleveland, who said the other day that he regarded it as the supreme issue of the hour, with a great surplus, a stringency in the money market, that there should be a revision of the tariff. President Garfield said that with every interest getting special privileges it was enough to make one opposed to protection to be a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. Vote for no candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself for an immediate revision of the tariff.

"The Republicans are not entirely agreed on this. They say that it must be revised by its friends, and not by its enemies, and also by the citizens of all parties, looking out for the masses and not for the building of gigantic private fortunes. I know that they say that these men endow private libraries [cheers and jeers] and that they are public-spirited citizens.

"Is it not queer that it is possible that those of favored industries should hope for public approval in giving back some of the money they have gathered? It would be better that there should be no favors to any one and that all should be treated alike.

"The effect has been to build up great monopolies, employing, it is true, many workingmen at good wages, but it drives away competition and destroys the small business man. You can count on your fingers the great concerns controlling all industries.

"The trust is always a monopoly. You must stop this or I don't know what the Government will come to. Are the trusts above or below the law? Without exaggeration, it is all the average citizen can do to-day to support his family. When Congress adjourned our strenuous President all at once thought that something must be done on the trust question. He did nothing while Congress was in session. He suggested a Constitutional amendment that might come to pass some time.

"The criminal branch of the law has been utterly neglected. It is true that Knox was told to get to work, but not a trust magnate has been indicted, and there has not been a successful prosecution. Nothing has been done of any substantial value. The plain, simple, practical remedy is before the President, and there is no need of waiting for the 'sweet bye and bye.'

"The Democratic Party says 'take the tariff off articles controlled by the trusts.' You should not vote for a man who will not pledge himself to do so. Think of it! President Roosevelt said that there was no duty on coal. He had not even read the tariff. There are many specified duties on coal. If we get another Republican Congress the tariff will not be touched. If the coal tariff specifications were smuggled in, let us smuggle them out. [Wild applause.]

NEW YORK'S COAL PLANK.

"I do not intend to speak of a plank in our platform in New York. You have not got it in yours. The temporary relief of arbitration in the coal fields is nothing lasting. We want something permanent that these great public dangers shall not again confront us. It may be that you will not get coal for several months. That condition should never again confront you. The action of the President followed the adoption of our plank at Saratoga. The Republicans saw political ruin, and, terrified, did what they could to save themselves.

"Imperialism is not dead. The Government has no policy in the Philippine Islands. I am opposed to imitating the policy of England. No Republican has ever said what is to be done to the Filipino. There is no place for a subject in the United States or out of it. In my opinion all the islands are not worth the lives of the soldiers slain there. Of course we can crush them, but that is un-American.

"There is involved in the coming election the control of Congress and the next Presidency, including Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. The Republicans would tide over every issue until after the elections."

After leaving the Opera House Mr. Hill was driven to the Jersey Central station, where he took a train for Bayonne. There he was met by another parade and with as much enthusiasm as at the first meeting. His speech was on the same lines as the one he made at Elizabeth. He spoke under the auspices of the Bayonne City Democratic Club, and was followed to the station by a large crowd, which cheered him as he left for New York.

JUSTICE STECKLER SPEAKS ON REFORM.

Crusaders, He Says, Should Not Batter Down Bulwarks That Protect Citizens in Their Rights.

Justice Alfred Steckler, in a speech at a dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club in the Hotel Marlborough last evening, spoke of overzealous efforts in the name of reform. He was followed by speakers who commented favorably on Justice Steckler's remarks, among them being Justice William A. Keener, Isaac Franklin Russell, Professor of Law in the New York University; Henry W. Jessup, and Charles Thaddeus Terry, the President of the club, who spoke also of the progress which is being made by the committee that was appointed lately to devise ways and means of building a new clubhouse for the Phi Delta Phi. Harry Payne Whitney is a member of the committee.

Justice Steckler, after apoligizing for the assumption of trying to teach a lot of lawyers anything of the law, said in part:

"These are days, and we have every reason to rejoice over the fact, when in all countries and communities the demand is heard for reform. I am not speaking of reform in its narrow political significance, but in a broader sense—its broadest sense. Wherever the spirit of truth has entered the cry is heard, not hysterically but firmly and persistently, that in the everyday affairs of life, in the business of existing, men must treat their fellow-men justly and honorably—yes, even generously.

"But in our enthusiasm for this spirit of reform we must not permit ourselves to be too zealous to lose sight of the fact that we cannot correct abuses, real or fancied, by the use of a weapon that the law does not countenance. In matters of municipal reform this particularly applies. Let us, as lawyers, while advocating everything that will add to the decency and order of this magnificent municipality, see to it that in the building of additional barriers against evil our crusaders do not batter down any of the bulwarks behind which our citizens have established their rights.

"It is in upholding the rights of the citizen that the law displays its dignity, demonstrates the source of its real power. So let me speak of one or two of these inalienable rights. The security of the dwelling, of the person, and of papers is fundamental. The Federal Constitution guarantees it. 'Tis as true to-day as it was centuries ago that every man's house is his castle, but a man's house is not his castle for strangers. It cannot afford protection to a third party who flies thither, or to his goods, if brought there to prevent a lawful execution, or to escape ordinary processes of law. Our code very clearly defines the right of a peace officer to enter or to seize, and I have no thought except to caution against the danger of going further than the law permits.

"Search warrants were never recognized by the common law as processes which might be availed of by individuals in the course of civil proceedings or for the maintenance of any mere private right; but their use was confined to cases of public prosecution instituted and pursued for the suppression of crime or the detection and punishment of criminals. Even in these cases, if we may rely on the authority of Lord Coke, their legality was formerly doubted. General warrants to arrest persons not named or designated or to search unnamed places are illegal.

"The warrant should be directed to a Sheriff, constable, or other officer, and not to a private person; the place to be searched and the property to be seized must be particularly described in the warrant; and in the absence of a positive direction in the warrant that the search may be made in the night time, it must be made during the day. The officer executing the warrant may break open the outer or inner door of a building if after proper notice he is refused admission.

"The other right I refer to is the right of trial by jury. Our State Constitution provides that 'trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever.' I am a firm believer in the priceless right of trial by jury, especially in criminal cases, and am convinced that it always tends to work for truth and justice."

Henry W. Jessup, in his brief speech, said:

"I was hoping that Justice Steckler would tell us just how far the officers can go in serving a search warrant—whether it is proper for them to break through iron-barred doors, or have four policemen stationed on the roof."

The Acorns Indorse Justice Steckler.

The Order of Acorns, whose noonday meetings on lower Broadway were a feature of the Fusion campaign, has indorsed Alfred Steckler for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Acorns claim to have an enrolled membership of 12,000.

FOR TARIFF COMMISSION.

Tariff revision and immigration were among the subjects discussed at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, held last night at 197 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Roosevelt's declaration that the tariff should be "treated as a business proposition," and commending the plan for the establishment of a commission of experts to investigate all questions bearing on the tariff and report to Congress.

Resolutions urging upon all members of Congress the importance of prompt legislative action to prohibit undesirable immigration were also adopted.

Nomination Protests Sustained.

The nomination of Col. Jacob Ruppert for Congress on the Greater New York Democracy ticket was rejected by the Board of Elections yesterday. The protest was filed by Helvin S. Pallister of the Liberal Democracy, who based his protest on the fact that only 750 names were signed to the certificate instead of the required 1,000. The protest of Henry Berlinger against Edward Gross in the Fourteenth Assembly District resulted in the rejection of the nominee's certificate.

DEMOCRATS GET TO WORK

Campaign Managers Begin Their Active Fight.

Congressman Griggs, Chairman Carlisle and Leader Murphy Confident—Manhattan Club to Receive David B. Hill.

Democratic campaign managers started in early yesterday morning on what appeared to be the first active work of the present State campaign. At Tammany Hall Leader Charles F. Murphy was about all day, and he was busy supervising the sending out of the largest bulk of documents ever turned out from the Wigwam. There were quantities of campaign literature, including the speeches of John B. Stanchfield and Martin W. Littleton at the Democratic State Convention, and also the State platform. The Tammany leaders all reported to Leader Murphy about registration. When asked about a statement from Tammany sources in reference to registration, Leader Murphy said:

"We are perfectly satisfied. The falling off has been in the Republican districts. The district leaders are now at work in the various sections of the city, and in a week I may have a statement to make giving figures."

Chairman John N. Carlisle, who is managing the State campaign from the Hoffman House, said yesterday that there was less enthusiasm among the Republicans throughout New York State this year than ever before. Chairman Carlisle and his associates have mapped out an active campaign about which little is being said around headquarters. The Democratic leaders of the counties above the Harlem are appearing at the Hoffman House, and after conferences lasting from one hour to two days, they leave the city always satisfied.

"The Democratic campaign managers are carrying on a brainy campaign. They are not making any fuss. They are not spending money on banners, but I never saw a more satisfied set of up-State Democratic leaders than have left the Hoffman House during the past week. They are going back to work hard for the election of Bird S. Coler, and they have the funds to carry on a lively campaign," said one of the Democratic leaders yesterday.

David B. Hill came to New York yesterday. He made a speech in Ithaca on Saturday evening, and journeyed to Albany yesterday. Leaving Wolfert's Roost, he came to New York and made ready to speak in New Jersey during the evening. Mr. Hill was visited by many leaders during the afternoon.

Secretary Mason announced that Mr. Hill would make speeches every evening until election for the Democratic State ticket. This evening he will go to Rochester, and to-morrow will journey to New York to deliver his first speech in Tammany Hall in fourteen years. The Tammany leaders are making efforts to have this meeting the largest since the Bryan meetings during the last Presidential campaign. There will be five out-door stands, and in addition to David B. Hill, John B. Stanchfield and Martin W. Littleton will speak. A reception will be tendered to Mr. Hill by the Manhattan Club to-morrow evening.

Congressman Griggs, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. He said:

"From my personal observation and from the reports I have received there is nothing but apathy among the Republicans everywhere, while on the other hand there is an abundance of enthusiasm among the Democrats. I believe that the outlook of electing a Democratic Congress is finer than ever it has been."

MONEY TO BET ON ODELL.

Woodruff Intrusts $10,000 to ex-Senator La Roche, Who Puts $50,000 with It—Coler Bettors Scarce.

Ex-Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn, a Democrat, said last night that he had $60,000 which he was ready to bet at 2 to 1 that Gov. Odell would be re-elected. Of this sum, he said, $10,000 had been placed in his hands by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the remainder being Mr. La Roche's own money. Mr. Woodruff and Mr. La Roche are close personal friends. The Lieutenant Governor himself, when seen, said that he had heard that some local Democrats had $5,000 they were willing to bet that Mr. Coler would be elected, and the $10,000 he had placed with ex-Senator La Roche was to cover this Democratic money. Up to a late hour last night the Republican $10,000 and the Democratic $5,000 had not succeeded in getting together.

"I happened to meet Mr. Coler at the Brooklyn Club on Saturday afternoon," said the Lieutenant Governor yesterday, "and he told me he was going to carry Kings by 35,000 and the State by 100,000 majority. I assured him he was slightly mixed in his figures. To my mind Mr. Coler will have grounds for bringing an action for abandonment against the Democratic Party after election day."

Coler money is scarce in Wall Street, and consequently but few election bets are being made in the financial district. Not in some years, it is said, has there been such a lack in backers of one of the Gubernatorial candidates. "Fred" Okes offered to bet $1,000 to $600 on Odell, and Mendham Brothers wanted to put up $5,000 against $2,000, or at 2½ to 1, that Odell would be re-elected. Charles Minzesheimer went as far as to offer 3 to 1 in any amount, but none of these offers found takers.

After some searching, however, it was discovered that J. J. Judge had $800 to bet on Coler against $2,000, which is 2 to 5, but somehow he had failed to make connections.

THE WOMAN'S LAW CLASS.

Miss Gould Reads the Chancellor's Address in Dr. MacCracken's Absence.

The woman's law class of the New York University opened its thirteenth year yesterday morning at the University Building, Washington Square. The introductory address was given to the class by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, LL. D., who retires from the woman's law work in the university this year, after having been at its head for ten years, to resume practice at the bar. Prof. Russell spoke upon the subject, "The Study of Law for Women," and said in part:

"The instruction of women in the elements of the law, has enough to support it aside from the sphere of practice as an attorney. Woman has now absolute control of her property, real and personal, and is admitted to the responsibilities of executor, trustee, and guardian. She needs legal knowledge, not to enable her to be her own lawyer, but to qualify her to appreciate and to act upon legal advice understandingly. If a woman is to continue to figure as a capitalist, as a taxpayer, and perhaps voter, she ought certainly to make herself the master of the rudiments of legal science."

In the absence of Chancellor MacCracken, the Chancellor's address was read by Miss Helen M. Gould, Vice President of the Woman's Legal Education Society. Other addresses were made by Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the society, and Dr. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Law Faculty and senior lecturer to the woman's law class.

Leader Murphy Buys Real Estate.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, who lives at 309 East Seventeenth Street, has bought the property 305 East Seventeenth Street. It was conveyed to him yesterday by Orville D. Frost and another for a nominal consideration.

You Can't Beat the Time.
made by the Rock Island between Chicago and Los Angeles, Calif. Only three days; only $83—if you go before Nov. 1. Tourist sleepers, $6 for double berth. Folder and full particulars free. Write to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

A potent stimulant, an appetizer, a sleep-bringing "night-cap."
John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**
A subtle beverage to be lingered over and enjoyed.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

MAYOR SCHMITZ ARRIVES TO HELP W. R. HEARST.

San Francisco's Executive Says Mitchell Has Won a Recognition of Organized Labor from President.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, who arrived in this city from San Francisco yesterday, and is known as the "labor Mayor," was welcomed at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he is stopping, by a delegation of labor men. Mayor Schmitz has come to stump the Eleventh Congressional District in the interest of William R. Hearst, the Democratic candidate.

The delegation included James Kelly, President of the New York local of the American Federation of Musicians, of the San Francisco local of which Mayor Schmitz is a member; John J. Donovan, Vice President of the New York Board of Building Trades; Eugene A. Johnson, former President of the Central Federated Union; M. J. Flaherty, Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Federated Union, and Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

"The coal strike," Mayor Schmitz said, "has been of great benefit to organized labor, because it has shown how strong an organization can be when it is led by a man like John Mitchell. Mitchell has obtained from the President of the United States a recognition of organized labor. If he had been an agitator instead of a man of dignity and conservative force he could not have done this.

"President Baer says he does not recognize organized labor. A man rushing full tilt against a stone wall may say that he does not recognize its existence, but when he bumps his head into it, he will at least know that it is there."

Mr. Schmitz's rise to political prominence in California was sudden and unexpected. He is the owner of an iron foundry, and is also a professional musician. He played in the Columbia Theatre orchestra in San Francisco, not because he had to, but because he enjoyed it, and became the leader of the orchestra. A short time before the last Mayoralty election in San Francisco there was a strike among the iron workers.

The men employed in Mr. Schmitz's foundry were the only ones who did not go out on a strike. They were union men, and were paid union wages. Mr. Schmitz was forced to buy his material through third parties, the dealers in the raw material siding with the non-union mills. Mr. Schmitz stood by the union and was nominated as the labor candidate for Mayor. To the surprise of the people of San Francisco and of California he defeated both the Democratic and Republican candidates.

W. R. HEARST'S CAMPAIGN.

Ex-Gov. Budd Speaks at Three Meetings in the Eleventh Congressional District.

William Randolph Hearst's campaign for election in the Eleventh Congressional District was carried on actively last evening at three large meetings held in the district. Ex-Gov. Budd of California was the principal speaker at the meetings. The first was held in the meeting hall of the Grand Opera House, at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. It was expected that Mayor Schmitz, the labor Mayor of San Francisco, would speak, but he was tired out from the long journey across the country, and will start his speechmaking in the interest of Mr. Hearst to-night. Ex-Gov. Budd said that when the Democratic Central Committee and the United Labor movement heard of the nomination of Mr. Hearst for Congress it was decided to send representatives to New York to help along his canvass. The speaker then told of the services Mr. Hearst's father had rendered to the Democratic Party. He said the one crying need of the hour was to crush the trusts.

The second speech was at an outdoor meeting at which ex-Gov. Budd made a short address. At the second outdoor meeting, at Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, the Californian made a long speech. He denounced the trusts and declared that it would be one of the first duties of a Democratic Congress to pass a law to prevent a repetition of the Pennsylvania coal strike.

Mr. Hearst, the ex-Governor said, was a man who cared for the people, a statesman, and a man who had not allowed his millions to make of him an idle and worthless man. Instead he had expended his money and that of the four newspapers under him, in countless ways to better the condition of the laboring man.

CONGRESSIONAL MASS MEETING

Ex-Vice President Stevenson to Speak in Madison Square Garden Oct. 27.

Arrangements have been completed for the Democratic Congressional mass meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Oct. 27. Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee is to preside. He will be presented by William Randolph Hearst, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, under whose auspices the meeting will be held.

Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson has accepted an invitation to address the meeting. Ex-Gov. Budd of California and Mayor Eugene Schmitz of San Francisco. Senator Carmack of Tennessee and Senator Culbertson will also be among the speakers.

DEVERY APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS

All Party Men in the District Asked to Join His Club.

William S. Devery issued to the voters of the Ninth Assembly District yesterday an appeal to all the Democrats of the district to join his organization. The circular sets forth how John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin were defeated for the leadership of the district at the recent primaries, and the claim was made that the Sheehanites had formed a plan to defeat the regular candidates of the Democratic Party by placing other nominees in the field in several districts.

The last part of the circular is as follows:

"A word to the followers of Mr. Goodwin: The keynote of his speeches was that his was the regular organization, and he begged the support of all good Democrats for that reason. Now, I have been recognized by Tammany Hall as the regularly elected leader, and it is a poor rule that will not work well both ways. I ask all Democrats who believe in regularity and fidelity to their party to join our organization, thereby making one Democratic Party to fight the common enemy, the Republican Party."

STATE TICKET STAYS.

Justice Cochrane Upholds Secretary McDonough's Ruling Respecting the Greater New York Democracy.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Application was made to Justice Cochrane, in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, to compel Secretary of State McDonough to dismiss and refuse to file the Greater New York Democracy's State ticket. The application was made by Melvin G. Palister, representing the Liberal Democratic Party, and was opposed by William Hepburn Russell for the Greater New York Democracy.

Justice Cochrane denied the application and sustained the decision made by Secretary McDonough on Saturday.

FRATERNITY MEN TO MEET.

Phi Delta Theta to Hold Its Convention in Thanksgiving Week.

The National convention of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity will meet in New York City during Thanksgiving week. It promises to be by far the largest convention ever held by any college fraternity. Phi Delta Theta was founded in 1848, and now has a membership of more than 12,000.

Business sessions will be held at the Hotel Majestic, beginning Nov. 24. A large reception will be held that evening, when Mayor Low is expected to make the address of welcome. Elaborate preparations have been made for the social features of the convention, which will include a smoker, with vaudeville features, at Sherry's; a banquet, a theatre party, and an excursion to West Point.

W. & J. Sloane

Wall Papers *to Match Any Color Scheme*

THE beauty of a papered room is in the unity of the entire color scheme. When the same general feeling runs through both paper and furnishings the effect is much more artistic.

We carry a wide variety of English and French wall papers in exclusive patterns, with Cretonnes and Taffetas to match, thus insuring harmonious treatment.

Broadway & 19th Street

THE SYSTEM THAT SAVES.

Regal Tanneries, Regal shoe factory, and 45 Regal shoe stores, combined under one ownership, give you $6.00 shoes at the wholesale price of $3.50.

Every pair soled with genuine old fashioned, slow-process, Oak leather—as the Regal test and "Window of the Sole" proves.

Catalogue by mail.
Autumn styles now ready.

REGAL $3.50 OAK SOLED SHOES.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

In the game of war the point of attack is studied with care and detail, but in the *Improved Hartshorn Shade Roller* the point of a tack requires no attention whatever, because **no tacks are required** to attach the shade to the roller. Patent clamps hold the shade firmly, evenly and permanently. The genuine

Hartshorn Shade Roller

is made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with springs of fine tempered steel, unbreakable brackets, accurately adjusted end fittings, combined with best mechanical skill, and is a guarantee against trouble, time and worry. Avoid substitutes, and always look for this autograph signature on label:

Wood Rollers. **Tin Rollers.**

Vantine's
B'way and 18th St.

Exclusive
French Flannel Waist Lengths.

Controlled Persian Designs. All the new shades. Put up in pretty boxes.

3 yards, $3.75
3½ yards, $4.25

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO CALIFORNIA
$50.00
DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.
Through tourist cars—highest class. Choice of routes.
FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND TIME TABLES, LOWEST RATES, SLEEPING CAR AND STEAMER TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED, APPLY TO L. H. NUTTING, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 349 Broadway, New York

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.
13th Day, Tuesday, Oct. 21st.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Corinthian Steeplechase, The Silver Brook, The Dixiana and three other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

Dr. Deimel Underwear

It is refreshing and soothing to the most tender skin and an insurance against chills, colds and catarrh.

Booklet, telling all about it, with samples free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 WEST 23D STREET.

IT STANDS ALONE

The superb product of the celebrated

OLD CROW RYE

distillery, a HAND MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT Kentucky Rye Whiskey, thoroughly matured and absolutely Pure.
Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900. . . .

Also, desire to say that our Scotch Whiskies **BONNIE BRIER BUSH** (very old) and our **SOUVENIR**, medium age, are straight Whiskies not vatted or blended. The best made in the Glenlivet district.

H. B. KIRK & CO. Est. 1833. **N. Y.**
156 Franklin St., also B'way & 27th St.

We Positively Manufacture

every article of furniture we offer for sale. Since 1857 we have manufactured Drawing Room and Library Furniture, and have sold at wholesale only. We now sell direct to the public, thus saving the purchaser the retailer's profit and gaining the mutual advantage of direct dealing between the user and the manufacturer of furniture.

SCHRENKEISEN CO.
18, 20, 22 West 20th St., New York.

WE make a specialty of the flat underwear for Women and Children.
It follows the lines of the figure, is non-shrinkable, carefully finished and durable.
At retail everywhere.
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at
108–110 Franklin St.

Ripans Tabules. doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

▲ Sacrifice.—$150 buys handsome hackney-bred cob; he is absolutely sound; fearless of everything; high knee action; in fact, a prize for any one wanting a perfect saddle and harness horse combined. Also, at quarter value nearly new runabout, (rubber tired;) family surrey, (seats four;) Waldorf trap, Brewster brougham, (rubber tires;) victoria, (rubber tires;) spider phaeton and coupé rockaway, game carts, single and double harness, imported lady's and gent's riding saddle and bridle, fur and cloth robes, blankets. Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 28th St.

BROUGHAMS, OPERA BUSES,
PANEL BOOT VICTORIAS,
WAGONETTES,
SMART TRAPS.
The finest assortment in the city.
SOME SECOND HAND BARGAINS.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
Old Guard Building, Broadway and 49th St.

BROUGHAM—SECOND-HAND BROUGHAM.
City build. In perfect order.
Also a Hansom Cab and a Landau.
Several four-seated Traps, some shop-worn.
Tandem High Cart at a reasonable figure.
Edward Callanan's Sons, 313-319 West 43d St.

FINE SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
Brougham and Landau by city builders.
Hansom Cab and Tandem High Cart.
Some shop-worn four-seated Traps.
EDWARD CALLANAN'S SONS, 313-319 W. 43d.

Coupé Horse for Sale.—15.3, bay, powerfully built, sound and entirely fearless of automobiles, elevated trains, and other city sights; price, $500; trial allowed. Inquire at private stable, 485 Park Avenue.

Brewster mail phaeton, rubber tires; nearly new. Rooney & Tierney, 143 West 51st St.

Bowling.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 310 W. 59TH ST. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO-NIGHT.

WILD THYME'S GOOD RACE

Ben Brush Filly Cleverly Won the All Aged Casanova Stakes.

BAD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES

J. G. Follansbee's Stable Furnished Three of the Defeated Choices at Morris Park Track.

There was solace for even the betting men in the combination of delightful weather, a fast track, and well-contested finishes at the Morris Park race track yesterday, though the results made a heavy addition to the long list of defeated favorites. In the course of the afternoon only two choices, and both of these at odds on, were first. A single stable, that of J. G. Follansbee, provided three of the beaten favorites. As if to aggravate the disappointment of Mr. Follansbee, his filly Moon Daisy gained about a sixteenth of a mile after being left at the post, and finished a strong second. Another of his horses, Cameron, was pulled up just as the barrier rose, and was left standing still, thus quickly ending the doubts of backers which grew from the fact that the betting against Cameron receded from 6 to 5 at the opening, to 3 to 1 at post time.

Six horses ran for the Casanova Stakes, third race on the card, Mr. Follansbee having withdrawn Daisy Green from another race to start her for the stakes. The Follansbee entry always was favorite at a short price. Oleflant made the pace until well into the stretch, where Andrew Miller's smart two-year-old Wild Thyme, by Ben Brush, went on and won handily by a length. Oleflant lasted just long enough to get the place by a head from Lux Casta.

The suspension of Jockey L. Smith for what was regarded as a suspicious ride on P. J. Dwyer's colt Merry Acrobat last week, followed a meeting of the Stewards. The case will go to the Jockey Club. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 and 1902; about two and a half miles, once over the water jump.
T. Crook's Tip Gallant, blk. g., 6 years, by Top Gallant-Vesper, 138 pounds, (Ray,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5..... 1
Samuel Willet's Howard Gratz, ch. g., 4, by Newcourt-Mildred, 130, (G. Wilson,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1..... 2
J. W. Colt's Walter Cleary, b. g., 5, by Candlemas-Kanawha, 160, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 3
Time—4:47. Won easily by two lengths, five lengths between second and third. Marylander, Cheval d'Or, Mr Stoffel, and Gypsie also ran. Value to the winner, $685. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.
M. T. Danaher's Sweet Alice, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Hermitage, 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and even..... 1
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Prediction, ch. c., by Horoscope-Illogical, 91, (Force,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..... 2
F. M. Dick's Kittaning, br. c., by Halma-Virginia Kenny, 96, (J. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 3
Time—1:10. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a head between second and third. Daddy Bender, Cloche d'Or, First Chip, Squid, and May Allen also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Casanova Stakes, for fillies two years old and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1901 or 1902 up to the time of entry, special weights, with penalties; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.
Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., 2 years, by Ben Brush-Rose, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and even..... 1
J. F. Smith's Oleflant, br. f., 2, by Ornus-Alveria M., 97, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2. 2
The Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3, by Donovan-Lucasta, 115, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:27¼. Won handily by a length, a head between second and third. Astarita, Daisy Green, and Stamping Ground also ran. Value to the winner, $1,650. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1902; last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.
W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Varina, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..... 1
J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 115, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 2
S. Sanford & Son's Auriesville, ch. f., 2, by Clifford-Princess Monmouth, 97, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 3
Time—1:34. Won, ridden out, by a length, five lengths between second and third. Captain Arnold, Allan, Honolulu, and Cameron also ran. Cameron left at the post. Value to the winner, $835. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; special weights; one mile on the Withers course.
William Huston's Patronymic, b. g., by Pirate of Penzance-Miss Cody, 107 pounds, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
J. G. Follansbee's Moon Daisy, ch. f., by Star Ruby-Moonflower, 107, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 2
W. M. Barrick's Honeybrook, ch. c., by Doctor Hasbrouck-Mendicant, 107, (Brown,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1..... 3
Time—1:44. Won, ridden out, by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third. Sam Craig, Judge Du Relle, Silver Twist, Mac Ana, Chorus Girl, Pretoria, Worry, Hatsus, Singing Nymph, Captain R., and Taps also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course.
John A. Drake's Runnels, br. c., 3 years, by Charade-Zingara II., 118 pounds, (Lyne,) 1 to 10 and out..... 1
J. C. Lang's Circus, b. c., by Charaxus-Ninone, 123, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and out..... 2
Andrew Miller's Bar Le Duc, b. c., 3, by Lamplighter-Sena Montrose, 108, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and out..... 3
Time—1:58. Won handily by a length; a length and a half between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $970. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner, special weights, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; last seven furlongs of the Withers course.
Anak and Old Hutch, 108 pounds each; Arden, 107; Queen Carnival, Ben Battle, and Potente, 105 each; Ben Howard, 103; Early Eve and Ascension, 100 each; Prince Richard, 99; Sidell, 97; Rossfame, 96; Princess H., 95; Past, 91; The Black Scot, Guesswork, Flirtineer and Annie Lcuretta, 90 each; The Talisman and Cornwall, 88 each, and Miss Fisher, 85. Apprentice allowance claimed for all except Arden, Anak, Flirtineer, Old Hutch, Rossfame, and Princess H.

SECOND RACE.—The Corinthian Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by amateur riders qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association; about two and a half miles, once over the water jump. Cock Robin, 155 pounds; Hark Forward, 154; Adjidaumo, 153; Glen Ella, 150; Tip Gallant, 149; R. B. Sack, 147, and Dangerline, 145.

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Cinquevalli and Plater, 107 pounds each; Examiner, 105; Illyria, Mount Hope, and Wax Candle, 102 each; Captivator, 101; Daisy Green, Kentucky Rose, and Ponca, 99 each; Ringdove, 97, and Tioga and Sparkle Esher, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ringdove, Tioga, and Sparkle Esher.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $5,000 in 1901 or 1902 up to the time of entry, Aug. 15, 1902, special weights with penalties and allowances; one mile on the Withers course. Igniter, 120 pounds; South Trimble, 118; Oom Paul, 112; Rockwater, 109, and Martin Burke, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; one mile over the Withers course. Francesco, 120 pounds; Igniter, 119; Royal, 112; Cameron, 110; Belle of Troy, 108, Caughnawaga and Potente, 104 each; Carbuncle, 102; Huntressa, 100; G. Whittier, 97; Warranted, 96; De Reszke, 95, and Par Excellence, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, special weights, selling, to carry 105 pounds and to be entered to sell for $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Rightaway, Black Dick, and Lone Fisherman, 105 pounds each; Wild Pirate, Bard of Avon, Kalif, Vincennes, and Conundrum, 102 each; Rossfame, 100, and Essene, 97. Apprentice allowance claimed for Rossfame and Essene.

Julius Fleischmann's Racing Plans.

Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati, and who for a number of years was associated with his father in racing the great stable of Charles Fleischmann & Sons, yesterday made the announcement that next season, when his term as Mayor will have expired, he intends to return to racing on the same liberal scale as in the years that he was associated with his father.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Brooklyn Council Team Wins Two Games in Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

Brooklyn Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night, defeating the Brevoort and Empire State Councils. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Council—Meht, 160; Granger, 180; Kirk, 195; Whitbeck, 184; Egelhoff, 172. Total, 891.
Brevoort Council—Walker, 159; Beckwith, 169; Ross, 109; Dunn, 174; Schofield, 166. Total, 797.
SECOND GAME.—Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 172; Weigold, 189; Forman, 161; Buek, 200; Potter, 168. Total, 890.
Brevoort Council—Walker, 134; Beckwith, 130; Ross, 129; Dunn, 179; Schofield, 119. Total, 691.
THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Council—Meht, 187; Granger, 178; Kirk, 196; Whitbeck, 158; Egelhoff, 215. Total, 932.
Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 167; Weigold, 170; Forman, 169; Buek, 184; Potter, 194. Total, 890.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartze & Arps's Broadway Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Cole, 176; Hasling, 160; Hardenbergh, 154; Blackburn, 132; Patterson, 138. Total, 760.
American Can Company—West, 150; Wear, 153; Starr, 133; Cattenden, 158; Henriques, 160. Total, 756.
SECOND GAME.—American Can Company—West, 179; Wear, 115; Starr, 118; Cattenden, 170; Henriques, 142. Total, 724.
Kisch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 178; Fischer, 126; R. Tones, 128; A. Tones, 134; Raubitschek, 153. Total, 719.
THIRD GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Cole, 148; Hasling, 139; Hardenbergh, 199; Blackburn, 124; Patterson, 160. Total, 770.
Kisch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 183; Fischer, 116; R. Tones, 151; A. Tones, 111; Raubitschek, 139. Total, 700.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Scully, 191; Sheridan, 176; Cronin, 103; McLoughlin, 119; Carmody, 126. Total, 715.
Vera Cruz Council—Schwab, 133; Mader, 147; F. Carroll, 108; W. Carroll, 93; McDevitt, 103; Total, 584.
SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Lilly, 126; Hartigan, 109; Thompson, 88; Rooney, 69; Buckley, 133. Total, 525.
Vera Cruz Council—Schwab, 105; Mader, 85; F. Carroll, 121; W. Carroll, 94; McDevitt, 163. Total, 568.
THIRD GAME—New York Council—Lilly, 161; Hartigan, 116; Thompson, 100; Rooney, 110; Buckley, 129. Total, 629.
Mystic Rose Council—Scully, 145; Sheridan, 163; Cunnion, 183; Cronin, 78; Rice, 154. Total, 673.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—McCormick, 178; Ryder, 159; Cavanagh, 156; Stevens, 152; Gilman, 110. Total, 755. Eleventh frame—93.
Salesmen—Wilson, 194; Fielder, 104; Sands, 120; Stein, 150; Diederick, 197. Total, 755. Eleventh frame—94.
SECOND GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company. Brooklyn—McCormick, 153; Ryder, 132; Cavanagh, 190; Stevens, 132; Hallett, 131. Total, 738.
John A. Murray—Murray, 128; Geschke, 119; Carter, 126; Tilton, 154; Robinson, 131. Total, 658.
THIRD GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 100; Geschke, 139; Carter, 125; Tilton, 126; Robinson, 132. Total, 652.
Salesmen—Wilson, 172; Fielder, 165; Sands, 105; Stein, 148; Diederick, 192. Total, 780.

Billiards at Knickerbocker Academy.

W. R. Heineman won the three-cushion carrom billiard game last night in the tournament now in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. He beat E. H. Griffiths by 21 points to 18. At the forty-first inning Griffiths had 17 and Heineman 14, and then the latter ran 4 and 3 respectively in the next two innings, and won the match. Miss May Carloss began the first of a series of twenty point games with her father. She won by 20 to 17. These games are played in the afternoon, and will be continued through 100 points.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE MEETS.

First Convention Held at Boston, with Envoys from Ireland in Attendance.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Seldom in the history of the so-called "Irish movement" has such a gathering of leaders of National and international reputation taken place as that which to-day was present at the opening of the first convention of the United Irish League in Faneuil Hall, this city. John E. Redmond, M. P.; Michael Davitt, and John Dillon, M. P., envoys from Ireland; Edward Blake, Irish M. P.; Bourke Cockran of New York, ex-United States Senator Smith of New Jersey, Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile; Patrick Ford of The Irish World, T. B. Fitzpatrick, and T. J. Gargan of Boston were among the delegates. The gallery was well filled with interested spectators.

The convention was opened by National President John J. Finerty, who read an address in which he gave the history of the clashes between the English Government and the Irish people, the formation of the Irish Parliament and its abolition by the English, and described the present conditions of Ireland.

Following Mr. Finerty's address, James H. Doyle, acting Mayor of Boston, welcomed the convention to the city, Bourke Cockran was chosen temporary Chairman. Addressing the convention, Mr. Cockran said that an appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotism, but that when the truth of the Irish question should become apparent to the world, then would an adjustment of the difficulty be possible. Continuing, Mr. Cockran said:

"The Irish people are the only people in the world who have no control over the lands upon which they live, or a voice in the Government under which they live. They demand both; England refuses to recognize either. All that we ask is that the country that has failed in government shall give up the attempt and see the Irish people exercise their right."

The convention then organized, with John F. Finerty of Chicago as permanent Chairman. Committees were appointed, with the following Chairmen:
Rules—Gen. O'Beirne, New York.
By-Laws—M. P. Curran, Massachusetts.
Platforms and Resolutions—M. J. Ryan, Philadelphia.
Ways and Means—Ex-United States Senator Smith, New Jersey.
Permanent Organization—Patrick Ford, New York.

INSTALLMENT MEN CONVICTED.

Moses Annenberg, an installment furniture dealer, of 92-94 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn; William Kruger, who said he was an Assistant Deputy Sheriff from Brooklyn, and Louis E. Harrison, a collector for Annenberg, were convicted yesterday of assault and fined $25 each in the Court of Special Sessions.

The complainant against the three men was Mrs. Fannie Fleischer of 67 Avenue D. She testified that on July 30 she had been brutally assaulted in her own home by the three men. The woman, weeping hysterically, said she had bought a sideboard from Annenberg for $20 on the installment plan. She had paid $16, but finally her husband lost his job, and she was unable to make her payments regularly. Then the men beat her and took the sideboard away.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

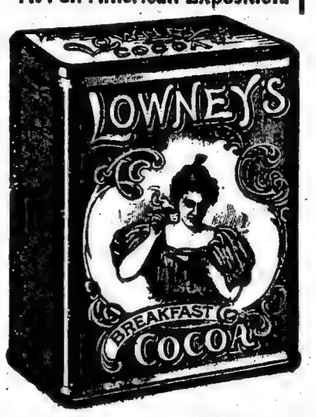

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Visitors are welcome.

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Have you tried on a suit made with our new "Concave Shoulders?"
It's an innovation in ready to wear clothing—it's the ideal shoulder made in the ideal way. Broad, shapely—and made to stay so, too.
Sack suits of undressed worsted in the new silk stripe effects—$25.
Every other thing to dress you well.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Secret Practice Started at New Haven Yesterday.

BIG GAMES OF THE WEEK

Columbia Strong in Defence—Princeton and Harvard Players Stiff and Sore After the Saturday Games.

The interest of football enthusiasts is centered this week in the Princeton-Columbia game which takes place on Saturday at Princeton. Two years ago the colleges played in this city and the contest was won by Columbia. Since then no game has been played. Princeton has a much stronger eleven now, but the Blue and White is also favored, and has not been scored against as yet. Defensively and offensively, both elevens have shown up well. Columbia's ends are not all that they might be but no really serious gains have been made around them, and they have improved steadily through coaching. Another game that is arousing more than ordinary interest is that between Harvard and Brown. Brown has played remarkably good football all this season, and her defeat of the University of Pennsylvania was not altogether unexpected. Yale also has a hard problem to solve in the strong Syracuse eleven, probably the best team of its weight in the country.

Secret practice was started at Yale yesterday. Rarely if ever has the 'Varsity at New Haven worked behind closed gates so early in the season, but the arrival of a large number of coaches and the necessity of some new plays for the Syracuse game made it desirable. In the open half the play was good and much faster than usual.

The defense of the Columbia 'Varsity was the feature of the practice yesterday. In twenty consecutive rushes the scrub did not gain five yards. With Erb, Tomlinson, Thorpe, and Shaw out of the line-up, the scrub was able to score on a forty-yard run by Metzenthin, the best of the scrub backs. The ends as usual were coached thoroughly, while a new formation was successfully tried for the hurdle play of Harold Weekes. This will be perfected during the week and may be tried against Princeton.

The hard game against Washington and Jefferson stiffened up the Princeton players so much that the 'Varsity was composed practically of first substitutes. Montgomery was again at centre. His passing is rather erratic, and "Jesse" Riggs spent some time in the preliminary practice coaching him in this particular. Montgomery was very strong on the defensive. Several times he broke through his opponent and spoiled the plays. Another candidate for the central position is Dnoll, a 190-pound post-graduate who is fast and aggressive, but lacks knowledge of the game. De Witt's punting was a feature of the practice.

Barnard and Marshall were the only 'Varsity players in Harvard's line-up, although all the others except Stillman were on the field. He injured a rib in the West Point contest, and will be out of the practice for several days. Knowlton and Graydon, whose injuries have kept them out of the game, were also in the line-up, and the coaches paid considerable attention to the former, who is regarded as a strong man for a tackle position.

Most of Carlisle's players were a little sore yesterday, but the practice was not as light as might be expected after a victory like that scored against Cornell. Several new men reported, and one, a big line man named Tonie Hawk, it is thought will make a good player. He is a brother of ex-Capt. Rodgers. The Harvard contest is now taking up the Indians' attention, and every effort will be made to develop a team capable of coping successfully with the Crimson.

DOGS WILL BARK TO-DAY.

Everything Ready for the Ladies' Kennel Show in Madison Square Garden.

Dogs of all sizes and breeds were being installed in the Madison Square Garden all day yesterday, and until a late hour in the evening the officers of the Ladies' Kennel Association were busy arranging and classifying the 1,640 entries. The show will open this morning, and will be continued through Friday. The entry list is one of the largest ever recorded in this country. There are 366 classes in all, distributed among 55 breeds. The Boston terriers head the list with 164.

The incentives for so large a list of entries are the liberal cash inducements, medals, cups, and trophies offered by the association and the many valuable challenge cups presented by friends. The most valuable of these are the Sands Point and Ray Challenge Cups for the best St. Bernards, the Grand Challenge Trophy for Great Danes, the Self-Protection Cup, presented by H. S. Page, for Russian wolfhounds; the Montecello Cup for greyhounds, the Monmouth Challenge Cup, offered by P. F. Collier, for the best American foxhound; the Harbor Hill Challenge Cup, by Clarence H. Mackay, for the best pointer. The Evans Field Spaniel Cup, presented by D. W. Evans; the Sporting Spaniel Produce Plate, by Mrs. D. W. Evans; the Hickory Valley Challenge Cup, by H. B. Duryea, and the Field Spaniel Cup, by Mrs. Thomas Thacher, are the awards for spaniels. The Collie Club Trophy and the Van Schaick and Islip Challenge Cup, by H. B. Hollins, have been donated for the best collies.

Among the St. Bernards will be found the thirty-thousand-dollar kennels which Mr. Sherbrook sold to Walter Johnson, prominent among which are Sir Waldorf, Sir Redmond, and Prince Imperial. A prominent new exhibition in collies is that of Mrs. J. I. Mehling of Milwaukee. Howard Gould is a large exhibitor in bobtail sheep dogs, with Robin Adaw as leader. The poodle section will owe its excellence to the large entry of Miss Alger and Mrs. W. T. Hall. In bull terriers, Frank Croker and F. Dole are the chief exhibitors. The leading exhibitors in beagles are Mrs. S. B. Capp, Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, and Miss Gertrude A. Freeman. Mrs. Kernochan will show her famous Irish terriers, while Mrs. Howard Gould, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, and Mrs. C. W. Rodman, Jr., will also have entries in this class.

Women Golfers at Essex County.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—The annual woman's golf tournament for the championship of the Essex County Country Club began to-day. The best eight scores at medal play qualified. A handsome silver cup has been offered as the prize. Miss Ruth Badgand Mrs. Edward F. Sanford made the best scores to-day, being 90 and 92 respectively. The other scores were: Miss Edna Howard, 99; Miss Charles, 103; Miss Kyle, 112; Miss Hernandez, 112; Miss L. Brower, 121, and Miss V. Brower, 121.

College Golfers in Practice Games.

All of the five universities that will have teams in the intercollegiate golf tournament which begins to-day at the Morris County Club, Morristown, N. J., were represented on the club links yesterday. Some close practice games were played, the most interesting being a 23-hole match, in which F. O. Reinhart and L. H. Conklin of Princeton were the winners. They defeated the two stars of the Harvard team, H. Chandler Egan and Walter E. Egan. Conklin and Chandler Egan each did the 18-hole course in 81 strokes. Reinhart did 83 and Walter Egan 86.

American's German Golf Championship.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—W. D. Miller, an American, Professor of Dentistry at the University of Berlin, won the golf championship of Germany and Austria by 2 up on the Berlin Club's links to-day. Prof. Andrew of Edinburgh University, who is temporarily living in Berlin while studying the German school system, was second.

Football Players Choke and Punch.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 20.—The North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College football team defeated the St. Albans eleven here to-day by a score of 5 to 0 in one of the hottest contested games ever seen on Roanoke's fields. In the last half there were many choking matches and fist fights among the players. The police were called to the field. After the game the fist fights were renewed.

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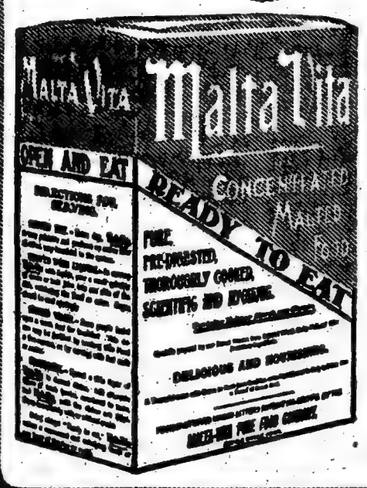

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A WORD WITH THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The Citizens' Union is possibly in some peril of making a fool of itself on Monday next. Upon that day Mr. GUSTAV W. THOMPSON, Mr. F. S. LAMB, Mr. JOSEPH MCGUINNESS, and Mr. W. F. STONEBRIDGE, being a committee of the Union will submit to the City Central Committe a report in favor of full-valuation assessments upon real estate and of certain other things with which the Citizens' Union would better not meddle.

If the City Central Committee of the Citizens' Union has a waste basket it should be employed next Monday to give hospitable reception to the report of Mr. GUSTAV W. THOMPSON and his associates. These gentlemen recite the "benefits" of the full valuation assessment plan. One of them is this: "Approximate elimination of inequalities in assessments." This was felt to be a weak statement, so it is repeated in another form, where it appears as an additional "benefit": "It will minimize the inequalities in the present system. Any other per cent. than 100 per cent. gives discretion to the Assessors." The committee might have worked all night without being able to formulate a sillier statement than that. It is based upon the assumption, so prevalent among the defenders of the change in the method of assessment, that the "full value" of any parcel of real estate can be instantly and accurately determined. They seem to think that the full value is stamped upon the property where any passer-by may take note of it.

Anybody who has had anything to do with real estate knows that the attempt to fix "100 per cent." of value is, in respect to the vast majority of parcels, quite as much a matter of guesswork and discretion as the attempt to fix any other percentage of valuation. Under the former plan Assessors had a perfectly safe practical guide. They fixed valuations on a general line of mortgage value—that is, at the amount that could be borrowed on the property. The rank injustice of assessing property above its full value was thus eliminated as a risk. That is a consideration of high importance. Under the new plan the Assessors will continually and in thousands of cases assess above what the property would fetch. The city is likely to have acres of real estate eagerly offered to it at the assessed valuation.

That the new plan will increase the borrowing capacity of the city no man can deny, but that with that increase we shall see a concomitant "reduction of taxation on property used especially for dwelling purposes" is an absurdity. More money is to be borrowed, which means that the city is to spend more money. The burden of the taxpayer is to be heavier, as the owners of dwelling houses will find to their cost. The committee reaches a climax of jaunty ignorance in declaring that "stimulation of building enterprise will be one of the benefits of full-calculation assessment."

There is something else in the report. It argues in favor of increasing the burden of taxation upon unimproved real estate. Discrimination in its favor, the committee declares, is wrong. "The improvement of real estate gives employment to labor and increases the wealth of the community; it should, therefore, be encouraged. The holding of real estate unimproved stands in the way of the employment of labor and the increase in the wealth of the community, and should therefore be discouraged."

That is the doctrine of the late HENRY GEORGE. Is the Henry George element trying to get possession of the Citizens' Union?

THE INDUSTRY OF J. S. CLARKSON.

We wish the youth of this country could be got to ponder the priceless lesson of Mr. J. S. CLARKSON'S daily life and labor. We wish the easy-going, careless men and women of the United States would give heed to his example of tireless industry.

Mr. CLARKSON is Surveyor of the Port of New York. He was appointed last Winter by President ROOSEVELT. He has a great deal to do in the office of Surveyor—so much that the Government pays him $8,000 a year for doing it. He is the Collector's right-hand man in the business of seeing to it that nobody imports foreign-made goods into this country without paying the full amount of the fine imposed by law. Of course, Mr. CLARKSON'S service to the Government is worth many times $8,000 a year, but he asks no more. He is quite content with that pittance.

We have said that the Surveyor works hard. At the end of a long day of toil and drudgery he might feel that his time was his own. He might seek recreation for body and mind in the intellectual frivolities of the drawing room or the playhouse. He might sit out the evening in the Amen Corner with Mr. PLATT and Gov. ODELL, or he might go up to the Waldorf-Astoria and consort with Mr. JOHN W. GATES. But no—none of these relaxations for Mr. CLARKSON. His insatiable desire for work impels him to devote those moments which others call their leisure time to some arduous and beneficent task.

Of late, since his appointment to the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, Mr. CLARKSON has been laboring with unflagging zeal to lift up the colored man in Alabama, North Carolina, and other States of the South. His heart throbs with pain and pity for the black man, preyed upon by adventurers, exposed to bad advice from self-seeking persons and bewildered by the possession of political power which he never seems able to use without guidance. His nights, his Saturday afternoons, and, apparently, his Sundays, Mr. CLARKSON freely devotes to the black man. The noble impulses of his heart speak eloquently in this letter, addressed by him a few days ago to the Hon. LEE PERSON, a prominent negro politician in North Carolina:

New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1902.

M. Dear Mr. PERSON: I am glad to have your letter. I need no thanks for what I did in opposing the "Jim Crow" party in Alabama and other Southern States. No self-respecting Republican can tolerate any such attempted departure from the cardinal doctrine of the party. The President has no sympathy with it, and you may assure all your friends, and your whole race, that he is as sound on the doctrine of human rights and manhood suffrage as I am.

I shall be glad to hear from you whenever you have anything to communicate. Sincerely yours, JAMES S. CLARKSON.

It is better to have written that shining letter than to have passed the evening in a music hall or a bowling alley—we say evening, for of course Mr. CLARKSON takes for these private philanthropies none of the time for which the Government pays him $8,000 a year. Not long ago Mr. CLARKSON personally conducted a party of three Alabama colored statesmen to the White House and secured for them an interview with President ROOSEVELT. The colored statesmen were in a condition of unstable political equilibrium and needed looking after. Some of the Republicans in Alabama were organizing a white man's Republican Party, and these negroes were getting ready to bolt. Mr. CLARKSON took them in to see the President, and when they left the White House their deep patriotic devotion to this Administration shone upon their honest faces. In his letter to Mr. PERSON, who has a white man's Republican Party movement on his hands in North Carolina, Mr. CLARKSON assures his correspondent that the President has no sympathy with white man's party policy. Very likely he heard the President say so to the three colored gentlemen from Alabama. Probably the President never opened his lips on the subject to Mr. CLARKSON. We do not see why he should. Mr. CLARKSON is Surveyor of the Port of New York.

"He stole my niggers," said the late JOHN SHERMAN, alluding to the secret, dark and midnight intrigues of Mr. RUSSELL A. ALGER, through which Mr. SHERMAN'S careful plans for securing the support of all the colored delegates in a coming National Convention were made to miscarry. We do not know whether the finger of enticement is now beckoning the colored voters from any quarter. Mr. CLARKSON'S labors among the blacks are purely philanthropic. Incidentally, of course, he is in the way to hear of any political movements which would work to the disadvantage of the colored race and the Republican Party. Naturally, if such information came to him he would write just such a letter as that which he sent to Mr. PERSON. There are not many men wearing away their lives in the toil of an eight-thousand-dollar Federal office who would take the time and trouble to write a kind letter to a humble negro politician down in North Carolina. "I should be glad to hear from you whenever you have anything to communicate," says this hard-working man in concluding his letter to Mr. LEE PERSON.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Col. COBBE'S "deeply regretting to report" will recall the doings and misdoings of the Bullers and Methuens of the British Army three years ago, before the arrival in South Africa to supersede them of Lord ROBERTS and Lord KITCHENER. It is clearly to be regretted that, in Lord SALISBURY'S rather cynical phrase, England's "teeth" have so long been employed exclusively in South Africa, and especially to be regretted in the interest of North Africa.

It seems a pity that Lord KITCHENER should not have been able to be in two places at once, or rather in three, for the little campaigns in Somaliland have nothing more to do, directly, with the work of the "Sirdar" on the Upper Nile than with the work of the British Army in South Africa. And it is also to be observed that no British troops were engaged in this unfortunate venture. Tribesmen and "levies" alike were Central African savages, excepting that the British commander evidently had the services of some British commissioned officers, and he may have had the assistance of the British non-commissioned drillmaster, whose services in the Soudan have been poetically celebrated by Mr. KIPLING. In his absence, or even in spite of his presence, the British police have suffered a reverse of which the moral consequences are much more serious than the material. It seems to be a safe prediction that it will cost far more to "poke the 'eathen out" after this encounter than it would have cost if the reverse had not been suffered.

It may be asked, and with some plausibility, what the British are doing "in that galley." But the answer is not difficult. Whatever doubts there may have been five years ago, or even a year ago, about the dream of the "Cape to Cairo Railway," that dream is evidently now a very practical project and on the way to realization. The road must run through Somaliland, and the turbulent tribesmen who inhabit that land must be instructed not to interfere with it. The question before Great Britain is essentially the same as was the question before us a generation ago, when we built the Pacific Railroad. In our case we found that the natives entertained objections to being "put out of their way" by the march of civilization, and we had to overcome those objections by the use of military force, in which many good and civilized men perished, just as the officers have perished whose loss Col. COBBE "regrets to report." But it is as clear in the later case as in the earlier that barbarism must give way to civilization.

THE RUSH INCIDENT.

The problem in ethics presented by the sensational disgrace of Lieut. RUSH of the Fire Department will be thought out to a conclusion by every one having the usual complement of human sympathies; but the conclusion reached will doubtless depend in each instance a good deal upon temperament and training. Strong men have in many instances clenched their fists and pounded their desks or tables in angry denunciation of the "unnecessary hounding" of a man who was doing all that lay in him to retrieve a youthful error and make for himself an honorable career. Tender and sympathetic women have shed tears of sincere sympathy as they read the story. Others, men or women as may be, have shrugged their shoulders and found cause for regret that the young man should not have accepted the lot in life which conviction for crime establishes for the criminal, and been content therewith. By some his presence in the uniformed force of the Fire Department is deemed an insult to those who have never passed the ordeal of accountability to the law; to others he seems a moral hero in that he has shown the capacity to build a useful and honorable manhood upon the ruins of a misspent and misguided youth. Probably everybody admitting of classification as right minded is sincerely sorry for Lieut. RUSH, and finds in the method of his downfall a suggestion of the spirit which actuated the merciless Javert in his pursuit of Jean Valjean through every phase of his career. The impress of the broad arrow, or its equivalent, is never wholly effaced, but the task of those who discover and proclaim it is not one which the average man considers admirable.

The statement of Assistant Corporation Counsel COSBY, explaining and defending his action in the matter of the exposure of Lieut. RUSH'S record, is a cold-blooded and absolutely correct statement of the facts of the case. What he did he had a right to do. More than that, he followed the strict line of duty. RUSH entered the service under false pretenses, committing perjury to render himself eligible. Obviously he could not remain there when the facts were known to his official superiors. He should not have voluntarily put himself in a position so precarious, and being in it should have prudently refrained from active partisanship in a controversy in which he incurred imminent risk of exposure. One in this position does not appeal very strongly to sentiment if discovered, exposed, and disgraced. On the other hand, some years of faithful service as a fireman, winning him promotion and placing him in a position in which it is to be presumed he had the respect and confidence of his associates and superiors, may be accepted as showing that he was making an honest effort to live an honest and creditable life and to make full reparation to society for past errors. The counsel of the Commissioner in the Croker trial wanted to dispose of his evidence, and in a quest of means to discredit him found them in his record. The general feeling among people with the average equipment of humane instincts doubtless is that Mr. COSBY and Mr. WHITMAN should have sent for RUSH, told him that his testimony could not be received unchallenged, and that his retention on the rolls of the department was impossible. This would have given him a chance to resign and start again in some career not legally closed to him by his record, without publicity and under conditions favorable to the retention of the advantage gained by a right life and faithful attention to duty. Mr. COSBY'S duty as counsel would have been as well performed in this way as by springing the scandal on the witness as a spectacular sensation. Mr. STURGIS'S duty as Fire Commissioner was no better performed by disgracing and forever handicapping the unfortunate young man than it would have been by giving him a chance to leave the service without the publication of his disgrace. Meanwhile RUSH has no grounds for complaint that he was not more kindly and generously treated. By swearing falsely before the Civil Service Commission, accepting an appointment for which he was legally ineligible and maintaining for some years a false position as the result of his own wrongdoing, he deprived himself of the right to assert that he has been treated unfairly. It is all very unfortunate, and it should serve its purpose as a startling object lesson to young men who are tempted to venture upon dangerous paths under the mistaken notion that youthful errors, however serious, may be lived down after the crop of wild oats has been harvested. They are not, and in the present constitution of society cannot often be. No penalty inflicted in obedience to the mandate of the law is ever comparable, as a punishment, to the after consequences in social ostracism and the closing of the avenues of ambition which follow the convict through life. Perhaps it should not be so, but it is. No secret of this kind is safe for an hour. Too many people know it, and too many, unfortunately, take pleasure or follow the dictates of a mistaken sense of duty in proclaiming it when opportunity offers to make the revelation destructive.

CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

That the meeting of the International Congress of Americanists now holding its sessions in the Museum of Natural History should be the thirteenth, and yet the first which has been summoned in the United States, is not so much the fault as it is the misfortune of our archaeologists and antiquarians. When these conferences were first begun, a quarter of a century ago, it was expressly ordained that the meetings should be confined to Europe. Thanks to the Duke DE LOUBAT, that was changed, and the rule now is that no country can have the congress twice in succession, while it must be held alternately on each side of the Atlantic. It was opened yesterday by Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP as President and the Duke DE LOUBAT as Vice President, with a fair gathering of antiquarians from Germany, France, Sweden, Italy, England, Mexico, Guatemala, Paraguay, and other Central and South American lands.

Though the thirteenth—still—absit omen! The folk-lorists among the audience may well shake their heads over that unlucky number, for it is part of their business, without too much comment or remark, to assemble superstitions and blood-curdling stories of gods, Kings, and peasants. The realists among the audience, however, will feel that unlucky numbers are only baleful because misunderstood. Thus, Polaris, the pole star; the five bright stars in Cassiopeia, and the seven in Arcturus form a Mystic Thirteen which became an unlucky number once upon a time, say a thousand years ago, because the heathen had cast their eyes and fixed their thoughts on those constellations that never set—and found them both mysterious and lucky. What is one man's food is another man's poison. Thirteen is evil from the Christian standpoint, but lucky from the pagan, and there you are!

The meeting is notable for the presence of Prof. EDUARD SELER of Berlin, who has patiently mined away at the decipherment of Maya and Aztec signs, while others have "thrown the reins of the imagination on the neck of ambition" and allowed themselves to be carried into strange fields. He has penetrated a little way into the maze by testing the ground before taking a single step; and while the mystery is still deep, notwithstanding the claims advanced for various and several scientists by the saffron journals, we can already get some inkling of the minds of those Indians who carved or painted the signs long ago.

Señor LEOPOLDO BATRES has the rediscovered ruins of Monte Albán to describe, and Señor ANTONIO PENAFIEL the latest yields from excavations in the City of Mexico on the site of the greater temple; but these are only a few of the topics before the congress, which is to listen to some fourscore papers, essays, and speeches before New York will let it go.

Certainly the welcome of Americans, already proverbial in its warmth, goes out especially to those who are striving to lift the veil of the past from the Americas, define just when, how, and how much each foreign nation has contributed to our populations, when the Americas were peopled and from what quarter the primevals came—in fine, recognize the value of these students professional and students amateur who have been giving their time and money to high educational aims. While recognizing the claims of President JESUP and Vice President LOUBAT to public thanks, it is particularly the foreigners who have come so far to us that New York delights to honor. Vivent les Américanistes!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent asks us to bring our powerful influence to bear in support of a proposed city ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen, ordaining that no New Yorker "shall keep or harbor any dog or dogs in any apartment house, flat house, or tenement house occupied by more than one family," and imposing $10 fine or as many days' imprisonment upon those convicted of its violation. While appreciating the compliment involved in this request, we do not hear any loud call, from our midst or elsewhere, to get under the ordinance and lift. We are opposed, theoretically at least, to the presence of dogs either in big cities or in little ones, quite as much for the sake of the dogs as of the few human beings whom they seriously annoy and of the very few whom they measurably imperil, but the exclusion, if there is to be one, should be complete, and the reasons for limiting it to dogs living in houses with more than one tenant are neither many nor conclusive. So, while we would give half-hearted countenance to a plan for ridding the metropolis of all its dogs—with a mental reservation in behalf of all the dogs with which we are personally acquainted—we're going to let Alderman GOLDWATER'S ordinance take its chances, without help or harm from our powerful influence. The likelihood of its adoption is small, of its enforcement smaller still, and in any case a lot of dogs that make at least their share of trouble for fussy people with disordered nerves and atrophied hearts would not be repressed or restrained in the slightest degree. Every dog is more or less of a nuisance to everybody except his owner and immediate friends, but even the vices and weaknesses of the canine nature are curiously attractive for those in whose real or imagined defense the vices and weaknesses are displayed, and the dear animals won't be driven from the city this year or next. As for the dwellers in flat houses who hate dogs, they have the landlords and the janitors on their side, and that ought to content them.

—With just a suspicion of effort, but very successfully, nevertheless, The New York Medical Journal demonstrates that there is nothing new or disquieting in the fact that a foreign surgeon is over here teaching a thing or two to our own wielders of the scalpel, and it carries its magnanimity so far as to say: "The oftener such things occur the better for the entire medical world, and we heartily welcome Prof. LORENZ to our shores. We feel sure that this feeling on the part of the profession will not be impaired by the announcement that Prof. LORENZ has taken out a license to practice in Illinois, for it may be taken for granted that he will act only as a consultant during the remainder of his stay." That last phrase, having, as it does for the lay mind, something of the quality of a broad hint as to how the warmly welcomed professor must behave if he wants to retain the approval of his American brethren, is just a little amusing. Amusing, too, is the care taken by The Medical Journal to prove that, of the students who flock in thousands to watch Prof. LORENZ as he performs his marvels, only very few learn anything they couldn't acquire from their own teachers. Those who happen to get places close to the operating table, it says, may add, by watching the visitor's manipulations, to the knowledge they have already obtained from recent textbooks, current literature, and the examples of other surgeons, but the majority of the spectators are too far away to get even as good an understanding of the Lorenz methods as they could from the many printed descriptions of them that have long been within the reach of all. And the episode is not novel, since "many of us remember, for example, the operations performed in some of our American hospitals by the late Mr. LAWSON TAIT a few years ago," and "others of us, casting the retrospective view a little further back, will call to mind the operations performed in various European cities by our own SIMS and BOZEMAN."

—Kaiser WILHELM'S latest claim to fame is his declaration in a speech delivered at Fehrbellin that "so long as there is still a man in the mark to carry a gun or swing a lance, so long as there is a Hohenzollern mindful of his sword knot, so long will it be well with our country." Even with the reference to divine right made by one of our coal magnates still in memory, it is impossible to understand how a human being not obviously mad could say a thing like that. The Emperor can see a joke quickly enough, according to all accounts, and yet he identifies the welfare of Germany with the existence of a Hohenzollern, and of a Hohenzollern mindful of his sword knot at that! Such things are not funny; they are tragical. Stern reason reels when confronted by them.

"MOTHER" JONES AT COOPER UNION: A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am confident that you have no desire to be unfair in reporting the sayings or doings of Socialists or trade unionists. Usually, at any rate, your reports are characterized by a sense of fairness conspicuously lacking in most of your contemporaries.

But in your report of the speech of "Mother" Jones at the Social Democratic Party meeting, held in Cooper Union on Saturday evening, appears such an odious misrepresentation of what was said that I trust you will give prompt insertion to this correction. "Mother" Jones is represented as having said that she brought about the intoxication of a number of miners in order to get them into the union on the principle that "they were better organized drunk than unorganized sober." Permit me to say that this is entirely inaccurate. What "Mother" did say was that the mine managers had sent to the agencies here in New York and obtained a lot of newly arrived immigrants, (Hungarians,) for whom they provided a plentiful supply of beer as a means of keeping them, but that she had succeeded in organizing them into the union. Since she roundly denounced this action of the mine agents I am sorry to say that I cannot think of the statement in your report as an "error."

Of less importance, but still showing the animus of your scribe and his determination to misrepresent Mrs. Jones and the Social Democratic Party which she represented, are several other things in the report. No reference was made to Chauncey M. Depew, whether as a "peach" or otherwise, by Mrs. Jones, nor did she make that atrocious pun that, on account of the number of policemen present, Cooper Union should be called "Copper" Union. I escorted Mrs. Jones from her hotel to the meeting, was present on the platform throughout, her whole speech, and spoke after her, and I am quite positive no such remarks, nor any resembling them, were made.

JOHN SPARGO,
Editor of The Comrade.
New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

Disapproves Savings Bank Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can assure "Anti-Trust" that he is not the only one who will refuse to vote for Mr. Odell for Governor on account of the tax on savings banks brought about by him. I am a Republican, but do not intend to vote for Mr. Odell on that account, as I consider such a tax unjust and oppressive. While the rich, who have millions invested in stocks and bonds, can and do escape taxation, the poor man with a few dollars in the savings bank, every dollar of which represents that much self-denial, is pounced upon and taxed, simply because he cannot defend himself. But the poor men have votes, and there may be a surprise in store for those who have tried to oppress them.

A REGISTERED REPUBLICAN.
New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Matter of Pride.

"The strike cost at least $140,000,000."
"Say, that gives me a very comfortable feeling. I'm in that for nearly a couple o' dollars myself."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Benefit of Industry.

"Any race problem whar you come f'um?"
"No. Folks so busy dey ain't got time ter hunt fer it."—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

His Worth.

Naggsby—You say Trighfler is more trouble than he's worth. I haven't found him much trouble.
Waggsby—Neither have I.—Los Angeles Herald.

Quite Friendly.

"When I want to borrow a dollar I never go to a friend," he said, as if he were leading up to something.
"Ah! well," replied the other, extending his hand, "let us be friends."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Wretched Man's Little Joke.

"Yes," she said, "any new recipe I get hold of I paste in my cookbook. Why do you ask?"
"I thought you might like to have this bill for your Paris gown I paid to-day. That's a good receipt for French dressing, you know," said her husband, chuckling idiotically.—Philadelphia Press.

THE LITTLE ONE AT THE DOOR.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

A baby kisses him at the door,
And sweetly says good-bye—
He hurries away to strive all day
Where the money-maddened vie.
Time was when he showed no mercy there,
Men viewed him with dread before,
But his ways have changed and his words are fair,
He is pitiless no more.

All day through the city's ceaseless roar
He hears a happy song
That a little one sings as the evening brings
The twinkling stars along;
There is love deep down in his bosom, where
Greed only had room before,
And he thinks of the care that others bear
For little ones at the door.

WHITE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH

History of the Movement the Administration Opposes.

Was Started in North Carolina by Senator Pritchard—It Spread to Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Great interest is felt here in the movement to organize a new Republican Party in the South, which Surveyor of the Port Clarkson of New York is so effectually fighting. It has been generally understood that President McKinley cherished the plan of creating a new and reformed Republican Party. The solidity of the South, according to the view here, has been made permanent by the fact that as long as negroes controlled the Republican Party there men who favored Republican doctrines were driven to vote the Democratic ticket in order to secure white domination. There is nothing to show that Mr. McKinley favored the idea of driving the negroes out, but white Republicans in the South, who shared with him the dream of breaking Southern solidity and starting a new Republican Party there which should command public respect, have maintained that the first step must be the driving out of the negro element.

The present movement to that end started in North Carolina and has reached its greatest power in that State and Alabama. From those States it has spread to Texas and Louisiana, and was beginning to make itself felt in Virginia and Tennessee. There was every prospect that it would spread to the entire South. The movement was checked somewhat after Booker Washington dined at the White House, but began to make headway again last Spring. The effect of the Washington dinner was to inspire doubt about where President Roosevelt stood on the subject, but after a few months the men who were in charge of the new scheme succeeded in persuading doubtful Southerners that the dinner was merely a personal compliment to Mr. Washington.

The movement began when Senator Pritchard of North Carolina went to Oyster Bay and conferred with President Roosevelt. After leaving the President he went direct to Greensborough, N. C., and opened the State Convention at that place. He made the opening speech, and it was assumed that he was there as the personal representative of the President, although it is now recalled that Mr. Pritchard never said anything in public to give that impression. The negro delegates were thrown out and white men seated.

Senator Prichard then went to Alabama, where he presided at a dinner in which a great many Democrats participated—men of standing who have voted the Democratic ticket only on the race issue, and are really sympathetic with most of the Republican principles. This began the movement in Alabama. Manufacturers, business men, and lawyers took part in it. Democrats lent it their sympathy, and Republicans who had never taken an active part in politics, owing to the predominance of the negroes, took the helm.

From there the movement spread to Texas, where the negroes were excluded from the State Convention. The movement swept Louisiana. It was started too late to be effective in Tennessee, where the convention was held in June, but Tennesseans say that if the convention had been postponed it would have gone with Alabama, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas.

The next State to feel the movement was Virginia, where arrangements were being made for following the lead of the other States. It was expected to be completely successful, but the Clarkson affair has given it a severe jolt, and no one knows now how the thing will end in Virginia.

In North Carolina Senator Pritchard has a long list of associates who in no respect resemble the men who usually show up from Southern States at National Conventions. Among his lieutenants in the new party movement is Col. James Holt, a cotton manufacturer, whose father was Governor of the State some years ago, and who belongs to one of the wealthiest and most prominent families socially in the State. Another is Charles McNamee, who is related to George W. Vanderbilt, and has charge of Mr. Vanderbilt's interests in North Carolina. Still another is Charles S. Price, President of the North Carolina Bar Association and general counsel for the Southern Railway. Mr. Price had not attended a Republican State Convention in twenty years, but he was a delegate to this one. W. H. Day, a noted corporation attorney; James H. Williamson, a wealthy cotton manufacturer, belonging to a prominent family, and J. Lindsay Patterson, who is running for Congress against W. W. Kitchin in the Fifth District and is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, are others. Mr. Patterson was a Palmer and Buckner Democrat in 1896.

In Alabama the leader of the movement is J. A. W. Smith, the candidate for Governor. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Alabama, and Alabama Democrats in this city say that he is not only the best Republican ever nominated for the office in that State, but is far and away the superior of his Democratic opponent in this campaign. W. A. Wellman, the new Chairman of the State Committee appointed since the movement began, is another of the leaders, and among the rest are ex-Congressman T. H. Aldrich and Oscar R. Huntley. Mr. Huntley is a Huntsville man, who left the Democratic Party on the silver issue when Bryan was nominated in 1896, and is a member of the bar. These men are all citizens of the highest type. Many leading members and business men of Birmingham and other manufacturing centres, who hitherto have taken no interest in State politics, are said to have enlisted in the movement.

The belief is general among Southerners that the movement cannot succeed if the President is opposed to it, and curiosity is general to know how far Surveyor Clarkson is entitled to speak for the President. He assumed complete authority to do so in his letter to W. Lee Person, the North Carolina negro politician, and the fact, coupled with his position as the President's Southern manager and his success in preventing the bolt threatened by the three negro clergymen, have had a seriously dampening effect on the movement.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Two Hundred and Eighty-three Members of the Present House Have Been Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has issued a pamphlet giving the names of candidates of all parties nominated for the Fifty-eighth Congress. Of the 386 members who will constitute the membership of the next House it appears that 283 members of the present House have been renominated. In four of the Southern States no candidates appear for the Republicans. These States are Georgia, with 11 members; Florida, with 3; Mississippi, with 8, and South Carolina, with 7. Of the ten districts in Tennessee no nominations have been made by the Republicans in four, and in Texas with sixteen districts, no candidates have been named by the Republicans in six.

In thirty-seven districts in New York twenty-seven members of the present House have been renominated, and in Pennsylvania, with thirty-two districts, twenty old members are again candidates. New Jersey has six of the old members again in the field, with new men as candidates in four districts. Connecticut presents four of the old members with new men as candidates "at large," the State gaining an additional member under the reapportionment act. The States showing the greatest proportion of renominations are Alabama, which presents all the present members, nine in number; Georgia, ten out of eleven; Indiana, twelve out of thirteen, Mr. Steele being the old member not renominated; Iowa, nine out of eleven, one of these being the Third District, now represented by Speaker Henderson; Kentucky, nine out of eleven; Louisiana, six out of seven; Maryland, five out of six; Tennessee, nine out of ten, and Virginia, eight out of ten.

A very large proportion of those renominated will be elected, their districts being largely dominated by the party whose candidates they are. Congressional elections have occurred in Maine, which has returned the four members serving in the present House; Vermont, the two old members having been re-elected, and Oregon, which has elected two members, of whom one is in the present House.

ASK MR. SHAW FOR MONEY.

Newspaper Paragraph Taken Seriously by Needy People, Who Apply to the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Several newspapers recently have published paragraphs similar to the following:

Persons who don't know that prosperity is here are looking askance at the action of the Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in coming to the relief of Wall Street. This is ridiculous. That's just what good old Uncle Sam is here for—to help the deserving. Anybody who is short and wants $4 to tide him over until next pay day can get it by addressing Mr. Shaw, Treasury Building, Washington. It is strange that this is not more generally known.

That the paragraph has been taken seriously is illustrated by the following letters received by the Treasury Department to-day, the signers' names being withheld for obvious reasons:

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1902.

Mr. Shaw:

Dear Sir: I saw in last night's paper that you would help the deserving. I am not in the habit of asking any one for help, but I have been sick for a week and not able to work; my rent is due next week, and if I have not got it they will put me out on the street and I don't know what to do. My rent is $10 a month, and I have not got a cent toward getting it, but if you will help me just $4 dollars I will try to borrow the rest, although my friends are all poor, too, you will be doing a kind act indeed if you will help me. A woman in trouble, address,

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Shaw: I saw in the papers last night that you would help the needy poor. I am a widow and have one little girl, and I have got to pay $5 in a home here to have her kept, and I have got behind. Last month the matron said she would not let it run any longer, I would have to take her out, and I have not place to keep her. I am working in a private family, and get only small wages. If you would send me just a little money it would help me ever so much. I will appreciate your kindness very much. I want it to pay my little girl's board.

The foregoing are samples of a number of requests for money received by the department lately.

THE NEW ARMORED CRUISERS.

Naval Board Decides to Sacrifice Speed to Power—Engineer in Chief Melville's Plan Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Naval Board of Construction to-day finally decided on the features of the armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress. Speed has been sacrificed in a measure to power. By a vote of four against one, Engineer in Chief Melville's proposition to give the big ships 25,000 horse power and a speed of twenty-three knots at a minimum was rejected, and the horse power will stand at 23,000, which he estimates will actually bring the speed down to about 21½ knots. The new boats therefore will be 3½ knots slower than the four famous English armored cruisers of the Drake class.

To offset this lack of speed the Tennessee class will have a much more powerful battery—namely, four ten-inch guns in two turrets, against two 9¼-inch guns in the main batteries of the British ships. The Tennessee class also will have more armor, the protective deck at its thickest part being 4½ inches, with six-inch side armor.

The ships have been given so much power of offense and defense that the Engineer in Chief will make a minority report to Secretary Moody, taking the ground that the intent of Congress has been evaded and the board has designed actual battleships and not speedy armored cruisers.

REPORT ON ARMY TRIALS.

Judge Advocate General States Nineteen Commissioned Officers Were Brought Before Courts-Martial Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The report of Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the army, shows that during the year ended June 30 nineteen commissioned officers have been tried by courts-martial. Of these six have been acquitted.

Two cadets were tried and convicted. The number of enlisted men convicted was 4,854, the sentences in 158 cases being disapproved, while 430 cases resulted in acquittal.

The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,645. Death sentences were imposed by courts-martial in eight cases of enlisted men—four of these sentences being on conviction of murder, two on conviction of desertion and of entering the service of the enemy, one on conviction of desertion alone, and one on conviction of robbery and larceny of United States arms, and of attempting to steal ammunition after desertion.

The sentences were executed in three cases of murder, and in the other cases were commuted to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and imprisonment at hard labor for life in four cases, and for the term of three years in the remaining case of desertion only.

The records of military commissions show that 720 persons were tried, being 280 less than in the preceding year. Of this number 576 were convicted and 144 were acquitted. In 55 cases sentences were disapproved. Death sentences were imposed by military commissions in about 235 cases, (nearly all natives of the Philippine Islands,) and the sentences were executed in about 128 cases.

Torpedo Boats Off for Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The torpedo boat flotilla commanded by Lieut. L. H. Chandler has left Norfolk for Port Royal, S. C., on its way to Culebra Island to take part in the manoeuvres of the North and South Atlantic and European Squadrons early in December. The flotilla is composed of the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur and the torpedo boats Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton, and Wilkes, with the steel tug Nina.

To Return Funds Raised for Battleship.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Eight thousand dollars, raised during the war with Spain by Rankin Goode, the "boy orator" of this city, to build a battleship to be called "The American Boy," is being returned to the donors, according to an announcement made to-day.

SENOR BUENCAMINO TALKS.

He Calls the President, Mr. Choate, and Secretary Root the Greatest Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Manila newspapers received at the War Department give the views of Felipe Buencamino about his recent visit to the United States.

Among other things, he says: "I regard President Roosevelt as the greatest man in the United States. Next to President Roosevelt, I consider the greatest American Joseph Choate, Ambassador to England, and next to him Secretary Root."

He told about his visit to Chicago, when he went to the races in a coach costing $5,000. When asked if he "played the races," he acknowledged that he had won $5, but added: "I had to drink thirty glasses of champagne before I did pick a winner."

WHISKY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Unsuccessful Kentucky Office Seeker Makes the Gift, Which Is Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt has received from Theodore Stern of Louisville, Ky., a half gallon of Kentucky whisky, with a letter suggesting that it would be "good medicine for his sore leg." The President has accepted the gift and thanked the giver.

Mr. Stern was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of Collector of Customs at Louisville.

Motion to Dismiss Chicago Canal Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—F. M. Springer, attorney for the State of Illinois and the sanitary district of Chicago, to-day filed a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States to dismiss the original case brought by the State of Missouri almost two years ago to enjoin the discharge of the Chicago drainage canal into the Mississippi River above St. Louis. The reason given is that there has been failure to prosecute the case on the part of the State of Missouri.

NEW PLAYS AND REVIVALS

Martin Harvey Reveals a Temperament of Poetic Charm and Refined Artistry.

J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish as Joint Stars at the Bijou—"His Excellency the Governor" Revived.

At the Herald Square Theatre last evening Mr. Martin Harvey appeared for the first time in this country as Sidney Carton in Freeman Wills's dramatic adaptation of "A Tale of Two Cities," entitled "The Only Way." The play is one that had been made known here by Mr. Henry Miller a couple of seasons ago. Mr. Harvey has appeared in it in London, and through his performance in it raised himself at once from the position of a competent and well-trained subordinate, which for years he had held in Sir Henry Irving's company, to that of a vigorous and forceful interpreter of a powerful dramatic motive. It was clearly made evident last evening how he had done this. There was a small audience present—as small an audience, in fact, as often greets a well-accredited dramatic performance upon its first night; it was conventionally friendly in the first scenes, which, indeed, in this play, give neither audience nor performers much occasion for intellectual stimulus; but before the evening was half way to its end it showed that it had been deeply stirred.

Mr. Harvey had the advantage of a fine presence and a countenance finely chiseled and full of mobility and variety of expression. That he is, moreover, possessed of the power of deep penetration into the inner springs of feelings and of conduct exhibited in the character of Sydney Caston was shown in his portrayal of the elevation of the man's moral nature through the power of love and the impulse to a high self-sacrifice, from a cynical indifference of a sottish wreck. The process of this transformation is shown by Mr. Harvey with accomplished skill and a careful adjustment of the means of an accomplished actor to the end in view. He has a fine and musical voice, and his elocution is finished and expressive. It is a strong and manly impersonation, as strong and consistent in its larger proportions as it is finished in detail; it has tenderness and sentiment without sentimentality, and it is one that seldom relaxes its power upon the observer's sympathy. It gains a firmer hold upon the audience with the advancing action. The play is one that suffers in the earlier scenes from an excess of explanation and a deficiency of action, and it is not till the third act is reached that its effect is indisputable. Here, in the trial scene before the revolutionary tribunal, Mr. Harvey is given his most obvious opportunity; here he reached the climax of his impersonation, and his address to the jury and the assembled representatives of liberty, equality, and fraternity was full of passion and fervor.

After this scene he was recalled and made a short speech of thanks for the sympathetic greeting accorded him, for which he expressed an indebtedness all the deeper because the play was known to many of his hearers through the previous production of it by Mr. Miller. Mr. Harvey's support is in the main excellent. Miss Amy Coleridge as Lucy Manette is somewhat clovingly sweet and clinging, but she is an actress of intelligence and was able to show forth many of the main attributes of the character. Mr. Percy Anstey's impersonation of Charles Darnay is frank and manly, though not perhaps as individualized and potent in its personal accent as it might be made. Of uncommon vigor and sinister strength was Mr. William Haviland in the part of Ernest Defarge, a strength that was displayed most convincingly in the trial scene. Miss N de Silva enacted the part of Mimi, the maid servant, who falls in love with Carton in the play, but is unknown to the readers of Dickens's novel; but she made a hit of it.

The production is staged effectively, though not elaborately; a most striking picture is presented in the trial scene, where the passion and vehemence of the citizen jury and spectators are tellingly represented.

"AN AMERICAN INVASION."

An Uneven but on the Whole Very Effective Play by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

The sum of human wisdom to be gained from "An American Invasion" is: Don't be snubbed socially, or you'll become a villainess in a play by Mrs. Ryley. At least it is so in India.

It is perhaps the most striking of the defects of this rather effective new play at the Bijou that its pivotal points are feminine jealousy and hatred and duplicity that all but culminates in premeditated theft.

It is possible that Mrs. Ryley's estimate of gentlewomen in India is the same as that with which Mr. Kipling has been charged, and that she could give altogether satisfactory reasons for presenting the characters she presents. But the fact remains that she has, to use a humble figure, fallen between two stools. A realistic and unsparing study of feminine weakness is a good thing in a play, and a plain old-fashioned heroine is another good thing; but if you try to join the two you have the virtues of neither—only a melodrama in which the heroine does overtime as a villainess.

This was the part with which Annie Irish labored last night, and, excellent artist as she has again and again proved herself, she did not succeed in forcing it into any distinct theatrical focus. At the best, moreover, its light worldliness, its flirtations, its shifts, and its duplicities—to pass lightly over its butterfly gowns—are not altogether within her proper field. Even in passages of maternal emotion she was less tellingly sincere than she has justified one in expecting.

The ostensible subject of the play is a contrast of American character and business methods with those of the English world. As the leading American is the hero of the play and the leading Englishman the villain, the study cannot be said to be quite impartial or profound. But what is lacking in the dramatic framework is made up for in the way of epigram—for example, "The British mind finds it hard to dissociate the wholesale use of electricity from the sharper's game of three-card monte."

It was as a melodrama that the play made its strongest appeal. The American hero had plans for draining swamps in India and was on the point of closing a great Government contract, when the English villain misled the heroine so grossly that she started to make way with the plans. At the outset, however, she half repented, and left the job to be accomplished by others, while she clung to the tatters of her self-respect. The details of the theft and the manner of its frustration Mrs. Ryley has handled with mature theatrical power. To any one whose attention rests easily between the stool of character study and the stool of melodrama, the latter part of the second and the whole of the third act are of absorbing interest. At the end of both acts there were rounds of genuine applause that leave no doubt that the play will meet with considerable popularity.

In the repartee in which the play abounds, ill-nature often overbalances wit, the women being particular offenders in this respect, so that the effect sometimes seems like a continuous performance of catfighting. In epigram Mrs. Ryley's hand is firmer and her wit more exhilarating; it would not be surprising if several of her rockets of conversation passed into current use.

Mr. J. E. Dodson's performance as the American engineer-hero was helped to success by the fact that it was the centre of the two acts of melodrama, and was liberally endowed with epigram. The character, moreover, was a consistent and altogether sympathetic one. Mr. Dodson's manner was quiet, refined, and eminently virile. His artistic style is quite his own, but it may perhaps best be described by saying that it combined the humble vernacular of the late Sol Smith Russell with the intellectual self-possession of William Gillette.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR" REVIVED.

That charming romantic comedy of Capt. Marshall's, "His Excellency the Governor," was revived last night at the Garrick Theatre. This is the play by which Capt. Marshall first became known on this side of the big pond, and that it has not lost any of its airy Gilbertian charm in the two or three years since its first production is abundant proof that its original success was one of merit.

The players last night were all new ones in the play so far as New York is concerned, with the exception of Jessie Millward, who played the same delightful part of Stella de Gex at the Empire Theatre with such success.

Edwin Stevens was His Excellency the Governor, and with Leo Ditrichstein in the part of his secretary shared in the first honors of the performance. That sterling actor, W. H. Thompson, left nothing to be desired in his representation of the Colonial Secretary, and the resemblance of his make-up in the part to the present occupant of that office was not at all an unhappy one. Beatrice Irwin in the part of the ingenue, Miss Carlton, the Colonial Secretary's daughter, who has the misfortune of having three men propose in one evening, was just a trifle studied.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

BELASCO—"Du Barry."
CRITERION—"Iris."
VICTORIA—"Mrs. Jack."
BROADWAY—"Sally in Our Alley."
EMPIRE—"The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
IRVING PLACE—"Alt Heidelberg" to-night.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Rogers Brothers."
SAVOY—"Carrots" and "A Country Mouse."
WALLACK'S—"The Sword of the King."
DALY'S—"A Country Girl."
WEBER & FIELDS—"Twirly-Whirly."
PRINCESS—"The Night of the Party."
MADISON SQUARE—"The Two Schools."
GARDEN—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Ninety and Nine."
MENDELSSOHN HALL—"Everyman."
Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse—"Tommy Rot" to-night.
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Robert Emmet."
GRAND—"In Dahomey."
MURRAY HILL—"Article 47."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—The stock company presents "Led Astray"; "Alvin Joslyn" is at the Fifty-eighth Street, "Mr. Barnes of New York," in Harlem, and "Adam the Second" at the Twenty-third Street house.
AMERICAN—"Private John Allen."
NEW STAR—"For Her Children's Sake."
THIRD AVENUE—"Tracy the Outlaw."

In Vaudeville.

KEITH'S—Fadette woman orchestra.
EDEN MUSEE—De Kolta the magician.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Bostock's animal show.
NEW YORK—Hegenbeck's trained animals.
DEWEY—Transatlantic Burlesquers.
HUBER'S—Swan's snake fight.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—"A Little Bit of Everything."

Barnum & Bailey Circus Returns.

The Barnum & Bailey circus, after an absence of several years in Europe, arrived from London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha last night. The liner will dock early this morning and the unloading of the circus properties will be started immediately. Clarence L. Dean, the chief agent of the show, arrived last Sunday on the American liner St. Louis.

Mrs. Gilbert's Birthday.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert to-day will celebrate her eighty-second birthday. She will receive presents and congratulations from her companion players in "The Girl and the Judge," now at the Harlem Opera House, and other friends throughout the United States. Though Mrs. Gilbert has been acting for more than fifty years, her health has never been better.

Roslyn and Fiancee Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Weedon Grossmith gave a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday in honor of the Earl of Roslyn, known on the stage as James Erskine, and Miss Beatrice Erwin, members of the company now playing "There's Many a Slip," at the Garrick Theatre, who have become engaged. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Miss Louise Drew, Wilfrid Draycott, Harper Pennington, and Mrs. Washbourne.

Reception to Raoul Pugno.

Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who is to make his first appearance here to-night in Carnegie Hall, was entertained by the Cercle Litteraire Franco-Americain at their clubrooms, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street, last evening. Among those who greeted Pugno were L. Velton, Consul Suppleant of France; Gen. George O. Eaton, Prof. Adolph Cohn of Columbia College, Mayor Wright of Denver, Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg, Dr. Parkhurst, Senator Jordan of New Hampshire, Chevalier Herlofsen, Adjt. Vacher of the French Army, John Wanamaker, Mlle. Violette Scharff, President of the Alliance Française of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, and Victor Herbert.

West End Theatre to Open.

The new West End Theatre, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, will be opened next Monday night a week hence with "Mrs. Jack," the comedy now running at the Victoria.

A UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

Oliver Wendell Holmes in an Address at Chicago Speaks of Its Value.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—After a day filled with receptions, addresses and processions of students, the second day's celebration of the installation of Edmund Janes James as President of Northwestern University ended to-night with the formal opening of the new law school of the university, on the site of the old Tremont House, at Lake and Dearborn Streets. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is to succeed Justice Gray in the United States Supreme Court, delivered the dedicatory address. He said in part:

"I have listened with interest to able business men when they argued and testified that a university training made men fitter to succeed in their practical struggles. I am far from denying it. No doubt such a training gives to men a larger mastery of the laws of nature under which they must work, a wider outlook over the world of science and of fact. If I could give to every student a scientific point of view, if education could make men realize that you cannot produce something out of nothing and make them promptly detect the pretense of doing so with which at present the talk of every day is filled, I should think it had more than paid for itself. Still more should I think so if it could send men into the world with a good rudimentary knowledge of the laws of their environment.

"But, besides prosperity there is to be considered happiness, which is not the same thing. The chance of a university to enlarge men's power of happiness is at least not less than its chance to enlarge their capacity for gain. I own that with regard to this, as with regard to every other aspiration of man, the most important question seems to me to be what are his in-born qualities. Mr. Ruskin's first rule for learning to draw, you will remember, was, be born with genius. It is the first rule for everything else. If a man is adequate in native force, he will probably be happy in the deepest sense, whatever his fate. But we must not undervalue effort, even if it is the lesser half. And the opinion which a university is sure to offer to all the idealizing tendencies—which, I am not afraid to say, it ought to offer to the romantic side of life—makes it above all other institutions the conservator of the vestal fire.

"But, gentlemen, there is one department of your institution to which I must be permitted specially to refer—the department to which I am nearest by profession, and to which I owe the honor of being here. I mean, of course, the Department of Law. It was affirmed, I believe, by the late Chief Justice Cooley, that the law was and ought to be commonplace. No doubt the remark has much truth. It is better that the law should be commonplace than that it should be eccentric. It seems to me that for men as they are the law may keep its everyday character, and yet be an object of understanding, wonder, and a field for the lightning of genius."

C. A. APPLEGATE ARRESTED.

Well dressed and of candid manner, a young man who said he was Chester Arthur Applegate, son of William Applegate, proprietor of the Monmouth Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., was locked up as a suspicious person in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night. Simon Greene, a dealer in diamonds, of 20 Rivington Street, caused the arrest and Broadway and Forty-second Street by telling Policeman Brady that he had given the young man a pair of diamond earrings worth $100 and asked him to pawn them. Applegate went into a pawnshop, he said, and came out soon afterward and said he had lost the gems.

Applegate said he had left Asbury Park a fortnight ago and that he lived at 102 West Eighty-first Street. At that address James Applegate said that he and his brother had been employed as hotel clerks in Asbury Park during the Summer season and that he could not understand the arrest.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

The recent Grand Army encampment in Washington provoked a good deal of comment regarding the large numbers of civil war veterans who are still in good enough physical condition to endure the fatigue of a long march. Several Southern Democrats were discussing this in a Washington hotel lobby the other evening when Secretary Charles A. Edwards of the Democratic Congressional Committee said:

"A few years ago Col. William Green Sterett and I were sitting at a window watching the parade at a Grand Army encampment. Hour after hour passed, and still the Yankee hosts swept by. Col. Sterett became more and more thoughtful, silent, and depressed as the march went on. After a long silence he looked up, and, laying his hand on my arm, said with the utmost impressiveness:

"'Charlie, I'm going back to Texas and burn up every Southern history of the war that I can find.'

"'What are you going to do that for?' I asked.

"'Because, Charlie,' he said, still more impressively, 'they're full of lies. They all tell about how many Yankees we killed. Charlie, we never killed a d—d Yankee. They're all here now!'"

SECOND PRIZE.

Tom O'Rourke was standing in front of the Delavan, on upper Broadway, the other night when a bedraggled tramp approached and said:

"Say, old feller, give us 50 cents fer a night's lodging."

"Nothin' doing," said O'Rourke.

"Aw, say, ye won't see me walk de streets all night, will ye?"

"Certainly not. I'm going to bed pretty soon."

THIRD PRIZE.

When Frederic Remington, the artist, appeared one day in the Grand Central Station a Bostonian caught sight of him, and said to a friend from Chicago, who was with him: "Why, there is Frederic Remington!"

"Where?" asked the pork packer.

"That man coming this way. Shall I introduce you?"

"Bet your life. No man I'd like better to see."

"I had no idea you cared so much for his work."

"Care for it! Nothing like it; knocks the spots off of everything else in the line."

The man of culture presented the Chicagoan. "Proud to meet you. Remington is a great name with me."

"Indeed," said Mr. Remington.

"That's right. My wife will be glad I've run across you. She used to be my stenographer; liked your machine mighty well. I never would use any other, and if you want a recommend from—"

Mr. Remington turned away.

When the Bostonian recovered, he explained things. "Artist? Oh, Lord! One of them chromo men. I thought he invented the typewriter. Now, wouldn't that kill you?"

BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR TO BE DECREASED.

Controller Grout Estimates That the Amount May Be $1,500,000 Less Than That of This Year.

At the final hearing on the budget for 1903 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, an unofficial announcement was made that the total budget is to be more than $1,000,000 less than last year.

Ex-Congressman John Murray Mitchell asked that an appropriation of $60,150 for planting trees in Manhattan and the Bronx be permitted to stand, but Mayor Low replied that it is impossible to authorize the expenditure of a single dollar for the purpose. He added that he would not have approved the tree-planting bill had the enforcement of it not been left to the discretion of the board.

Persons were heard in favor of an appropriation of $14,800 for the equipment and maintenance of outdoor playgrounds under the supervision of the Park Department; of $12,000 for the repair of walks and curbs about Grant's Tomb, and $11,000 for improving the Speedway.

President Cassidy's administration of the affairs of the Borough of Queens was attacked by C. D. Curren, President of the Taxpayers' Association of Far Rockaway, who declared that existing conditions are very bad and that public buildings, sewers, highways, and streets have been neglected. "He promised much and did little or nothing," Mr. Curren concluded, referring to President Cassidy, who was not at the meeting.

When asked after the meeting about a probable reduction in the budget for next year Controller Grout said:

"I believe that the budget for 1903 will be about $97,000,000. This will be a reduction of about $1,500,000, and it is made possible by wiping out the State tax of about $4,000,000. The normal growth of the city requires an increased annual expenditure of about $2,500,000, and this growth is caused by mandatory promotions of policemen, firemen, and school teachers, and by the cost of new schools and hospitals.

"If my sinking fund scheme goes into effect, I expect excellent results. If carried out it will mean a reduction of $10,000,000 annually in the tax levy. You can see that the tax rate for the next year will be lower than it has been recently."

WHITE HOUSE UNPREPARED.

Owing to Improvements Still to be Made, Official Receptions May Be Entirely Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Owing to the many improvements still to be made in the White House it is possible the official receptions may be abandoned for the season.

A schedule for the four evening levees and three state dinners will be made out as usual in November, but the delays already encountered make it probable that the East Room and the adjoining parlors will be still unfinished in midwinter, which will render official entertainments impossible.

The first of the furniture arrived to-day, and when Mrs. Roosevelt returns the last of the week she will direct its disposal in the rooms. The only first floor room which will be ready in the early days of habitation is the family dining room. The wide corridor running from east to west of the building is decorated and ready for the hangings, as also are Mrs. Roosevelt's room, that of Miss Roosevelt, and the nursery.

With the exception of the corridor, which is treated in a rich green burlap, and the library, which is brown burlap, the second floor walls are papered in neutral tints, with the adjoining dressing rooms in gay floral design.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Dog Show begins at the Madison Square Garden to-day. It will be of unusual interest to the many women and men who are fond of the dog, and among those who are exhibitors are Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and others. There will also be a fashionable gathering at the opening of Mrs. Robert Osborn's playhouse this evening. Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are among those who have purchased boxes, and Frederick Gebhard, Rawlins Cottenet, and others will have parties.

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It would seem, according to the reports from Washington, as though many of the well-known persons in the exclusive set were on the look-out for residences there this Winter. Not only has Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt been on the hunt, but also Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard. Lady Michael Herbert has been in New York with her mother, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

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The reception, to be followed by a vaudeville show and later by dancing, to be given at the Morristown Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, by Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, will be a large affair, more than 500 invitations having been sent out. A number of New Yorkers will go to Morristown to attend it. The large auditorium will be floored over and handsomely decorated.

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Miss Virginia Osborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn; Miss Tuckerman, Miss Louise Gulliver, Miss Fell, of Philadelphia, and several other young women have organized a set of two dances to be held at Sherry's on Monday evening, Dec. 22, and Thursday evening, Feb. 12. The patronesses are to be the mothers of the girl organizers, and the dances are called the Farmington subscription dances, as the girls were all graduated from the famous Porter school at Farmington, Conn. They are to be small affairs, and the personal friends of the young women are to be invited.

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At the wedding of Miss Marian Swift Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John McClellan Holmes of Poughkeepsie, and Edward Cummings Hartshorne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne (Miss Josephine E. R. Cummings) of West Fifty-first Street, the attendants will be as follows: Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance, a sister of Miss Holmes, will be the matron of honor; Miss Lydia R. Hartshorne and Miss Estelle Hartshorne, sisters of Mr. Hartshorne; Miss Mary E. Box of Buffalo, Miss Elizabeth Archbald and Miss Augusta Archbald of Scranton, Penn., and Miss Anne Myers and Miss Emily F. Johnston of Poughkeepsie will be the bridesmaids. The best man will be Howard M. Hartshorne, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers selected are Douglas R. Hartshorne, another brother; Henry Brevoort Kane, Dr. William W. Carter, a brother-in-law; Alexander V. Roe, Beverly Bogert, Arthur Hollister, Lyman F. Dyer, and Joseph F. Simmons. The bride will be given away by her brother, Dr. Edwin Holmes of this city, and the ceremony will be performed by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Samuel C. Van Vranken Holmes of Buffalo, who is a brother of Miss Holmes, and the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance. Mrs. John McClellan Holmes, the mother of the bride, will give a dinner on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, for the bridal party. Mr. Hartshorne will give his bachelor dinner at the New York Athletic Club on Friday, Oct. 31.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Gordon Peck, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Hamilton Peck, (Miss Blanche Morrell,) and Dudley F. Phelps, Jr., son of Dudley F. Phelps of Central Park West. The wedding will take place soon.

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The guests from Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills's large house party were in town yesterday. Miss Evelyn Burden, who was one of the number, soon will return to Newport, where Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will remain until Nov. 1. Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who was at Tuxedo and at Radnor, has also gone to Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, who have been at Versailles, Ky., for the Autumn, will return to New York this week. In their party are Miss Edith Lounsberry and the Countess Festetics. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin are at their place, Hickory Farm, New Jersey.

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Dr. Clapham Pennington, the brother of Harper Pennington of this city, has returned to Baltimore after a visit to Europe. His two boys were in a Government school at Vienna, but he has brought the youngest one home with him and placed him in an American school. They were the only two American boys at the Austrian college, which is reserved for the sons of royalty and the nobility.

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Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard is traveling in Italy. She is with Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, and both were registered at the hotel in Cadenabbia last week.

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On the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails to-day for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are booked Mrs. Wayne Cuyler, who goes abroad to visit her daughter, Lady Grey Egerton; Mr. and Mrs. Julian Day, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Edward M. C. Tower, C. W. Searles, Count and Countess Pourtalles, and Major J. C. Mallery and Mrs. Mallery. (Miss Jean Turnure.)

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Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tinker and Miss Annie R. Tinker are also booked on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. They are going abroad for the Winter. They have leased their house this Winter to Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman. Others also booked on this ship are Miss Mary T. Gayley, Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Iturbe of Mexico, Freiherr von Furstenberg, Count Tiele-Winkler, Vicomte de Feufeilhoux, Comte R. Bege, C. W. Benson, D. Hennen Morris, and Paul Taylor Brown.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have been visiting at Hempstead. They attended the drag hunt there on Saturday.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Thayer, who were at different watering places in France last Summer, have returned to Paris. Miss Cornelia Andrew of Boston is with them. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence have also returned to Paris and have been attending the races at Longchamps.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Amy Townsend Sheldon, wife of Frederick Sheldon, has had placed in Trinity Church a handsome tablet in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing. The tablet was unveiled with appropriate services this afternoon, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have returned to their villa, at Ochre Point, where they will remain until early in November.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who has returned to Newport, is contemplating extensive alterations to her villa, on Bellevue Avenue, which was occupied the past Summer for the first time.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden has returned from visits to Lenox, Philadelphia and other places, and is at Fairlawn with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont went to New York this evening. Mr. Belmont's new stable will soon be ready for occupancy.

W. Storrs Wells, who purchased the land on which Mr. Belmont's old stable and coachman's house stood, has had these buildings removed, and will have the land graded and made to correspond with the extensive estate of Mr. Wells. The purchase of this property gives Mr. Wells the ownership of the entire square reaching from Bellevue to Coggeshall Avenues, and from Victoria to Ruggles Avenue.

The Freeman cottage, Tower Top, which was occupied by W. H. Sands, is included in this square, and will be removed as soon as the present lease expires.

Henry A. C. Taylor, John C. Whitridge, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. R. M. Smith, went to New York this afternoon.

Countess Hvitfeldt Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the Oscar II., from Copenhagen and Christiania, were Gen. C. T. Christensen and Countess Grevinde Moltke Hvitfeldt.

DIED AIDING SICK CHILD.

Dr. James D. Wade, one of the best-known practitioners of Williamsburg, who lived at 252 South Ninth Street, died suddenly from heart disease late on Sunday night while prescribing for a sick child of Charles Eaton, at 736 Wythe Avenue.

It is thought that the physician's sudden death was hastened by learning of the death on Sunday afternoon of his friend Dr. Thomas G. Underwood of 520 Bedford Avenue. A widow and son survive Dr. Wade.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin F. Greenewald.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Benjamin F. Greenewald of this city died to-day while on the train en route to Milwaukee, having left Philadelphia at noon Sunday. He had not been in good health for some time.

Mr. Greenewald was born in the old Northern Liberties district in 1842, and after attending school engaged in the wholesale clothing business with his father, Baruch Greenewald. In 1875 he helped to establish the firm of Liveright, Greenewald & Co. He married Julia Gimble, daughter of Adam Gimble. Mrs. Greenewald and four children survive.

Mr. Greenewald was a member of the Keneseth Israel Congregation, a Director of the Clothing Exchange, a member of the Masonic fraternity, an executive officer of the Mercantile Club, and associated with all the local Jewish charitable organizations.

The body will be brought to Philadelphia for interment.

Simon M. Schulhoefer.

Simon M. Schulhoefer of 307 East Fiftieth Street died on Saturday, aged seventy-nine years. He leaves a widow and seven children, all resident in this city. Mr. Schulhoefer was a native of Bavaria, and came to this country in 1841. Entering the grocery business, he remained in that line until fifteen years ago. Three years ago Mr. Schulhoefer and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, which was attended by their seven children, twenty grandchildren, and twelve great grandchildren. The funeral will be held to-day from Rodoph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, at 10 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM P. ATKIN of the printing firm of William P. Atkin & Co., 96 and 98 Reade Street, died on Monday at his home in Montclair, N. J., after a long illness, at the age of sixty-five years.

HENRY F. STEPHENS, ex-City Clerk, died at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, after a long illness, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Stephens was born in Rome. He has been prominent in Republican politics for years.

S. H. GORHAM of Marshall, Mich., President of the First National Bank of that city, and son of ex-United States Minister to The Hague, Gen. Charles Gorham, is dead at Battle Creek, Mich., aged sixty-two years.

CHARLES C. MURRAY, proprietor of Guy's Hotel, of Philadelphia, died there yesterday. He was one of the best-known hotel men of the country. Early in his life he was connected with some of the leading hotels of New York.

Dr. THOMAS GATES UNDERWOOD, who for more than twenty years conducted a drug store at Bedford Avenue and Taylor Street, Williamsburg, died on Sunday at his home, 520 Bedford Avenue, after a lingering illness, from Bright's disease. He was sixty-three years old.

SIMEON VANWINKLE OUTWATER died at his home, 35 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, from paralysis. He was born in New Durham, N. J., in 1818. In 1860 he became a ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry, and held that position until 1900, when he retired.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, senior member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Woodward Baldwin & Co. of Baltimore, died there yesterday. Mr. Baldwin was eighty-one years of age and was one of the most widely known merchants of the South. He was President of the Maryland Savings Bank and a Director in two other banks, and of the American Fire Insurance Company.

THEODORE SCOTT of 24 West Forty-sixth Street, died at his home on Saturday morning from diabetes after an illness of eight years. He was born in 1834, the son of John D. Scott, one of the largest wholesale clothing dealers in the city before the civil war. He entered his father's firm, and subsequently became a partner in William C. Browning & Co., afterward Browning, King & Co. Mr. Scott was unmarried.

MICHAEL NEVIN died in his home, 134 Mercer Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, from debility incident to old age. He was born in Ireland in 1832, and came to this country when a boy. He was for twenty-seven years a bookkeeper for the Dixon Crucible Company. He then became an Inspector. He was also President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and one of the Board of Trustees of Exempt Firemen.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Snowflake mixtures," they call the white flecked blue and black materials which are made up into prettily but inexpensive suits. Many of these suits come with the Norfolk jacket. These are convenient coats, for, as the cloak woman told the slender woman who was discussing them, "One need not have a figure to wear a Norfolk."

***

Everything seems to have a cape of some kind this year, and they are to be found on most of the children's long coats, triple or single.

***

Invisible plaids are popular for children's coats, though plain cloths are always in demand. There are kerseys, meltons, friezes, zibelines, thibets, and cheviots in the materials which are used for them. Camel's hair is to be seen in the pretty box coats. Irish frieze coats, made full length, with inverted box plaits and a double collar, are smart and useful garments.

***

Cashmeres, henriettas, and serges are among the most serviceable materials for the small girl's school dresses. Many of these are made with the full bishop sleeve, a pretty style, but one not as convenient or serviceable for school wear as the smaller styles.

***

This seems to be a one-sided year, and any number of garments open at the side. Many of the new blouses are so made, and among them are the heavy wash waists for the Fall and early Winter. In fancy stocks these can be had in fleece-lined pique for $1.98.

***

Pretty hand embroidered, French knot trimmed night dresses have been selling up town for $2.50 each.

***

Slot seams give an attractive finish to walking and rainy day skirts.

***

Cosy corners have become so popular that they have given the name to pieces of furniture. A corner sofa which has the woodwork of the plain straight lines of the mission furniture with mortised ends, is called a "Mission cosy corner." Some of these, however, are upholstered in the back and the seat in a way never seen in the original mission furniture, but this mission furniture has taken to itself many eccentricities.

***

Japanese grass cloth is of material which is being used for wall and screen coverings, and an attractive looking lamp shade in one of the Japanese stores is covered with the same material combined with gold. The grass cloth comes in many colors.

***

In the shops they have taken note of the fine old laces to be seen at some of the auction sales occasionally, and these are being reproduced in new laces for all sorts of uses, for draperies, bed covers, vestibule panels and the like. There are Italian filet laces, and many quaint pieces showing crude pictorial designs and Scriptural scenes, a whole story in small panels carried through a window curtain. There is too much crudeness in these old designs to make them really beautiful, but they have the value of oddity, and will not become common on that account for some time.

***

Russian pony skins are used for some of the season motor carriage coats. The motor garment is something of a rough and ready article of apparel, and must not have too delicate an appearance.

***

Black wool is used in some of the corsets for Winter wear, and is at once warm and serviceable.

***

A new design in the unlaundered handkerchiefs which sell for $1.50 a half dozen has the embroidery in the form of a lily, the centre being open, and having the initial set in. They are sold only by the half dozen, and any initial can be found in them. They are remarkably good quality for the money.

***

Elderdown kimonos, with broad silk bands and silk frogs, can be found for $3.49. The woman who has tried it says that elderdown, if treated with care, will wash like a piece of cotton cloth. This does not apply to the silk trimmings, however.

***

No one need lack a Liberty silk ruff. These and the capes can be found for from $1.75 up.

Sarah Bernhardt in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 20.—Sarah Bernhardt and her company arrived here to-day. This is her first appearance in Norway. She will play in "La Dame aux Camélias" and "L'Aiglon." Mme. Bernhardt said that she intended to revisit the United States, but that the date had not yet been fixed.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 20.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ACKERMAN, David, 212 E. 69th St..	69	19
BUZEL, Emelia, 500 E. 77th St....	3	18
BANNOW, Wm., 108 E. 11th St.....	1	19
BANNOW, Herman, 108 E. 11th St.	2	17
BESSOWITZ, Moritz, 61 Lewis St..	69	20
BOUSEY, Hannah, 346 E. 60th St.	23	19
BOSSEL, Charles, 445 W. 39th St..	34	16
BURGES, A. R., 367 W. 52d St....	1	19
BROWER, Nellie R., 44 Avenue D..	16	18
BAER, Max, 200 Breem St.....	1	19
BOYLE, Thomas, Gouverneur Hosp..	42	18
BROWN, Mary, Metropolitan Hosp.	29	18
CONWAY, Mary, 211 W. 88th St...	6	19
CONROY, Joseph, 200 Avenue C...	1	19
CREGAN, Catherine B., 428 E. 66th.	2	19
DEVANNEY, Patrick, 338 W. 11th St	38	19
DINGALES, Joseph, 238 E. 54th St.	69	19
DALY, Mary E., 417 E. 119th St....	1	19
DUKE, Harry, 22 Clinton St.....	1	19
ELSENHORST, Peter G., 520 E. 84th	20	18
FITZMAURICE, Mary, 439 W. 34th.	73	17
GREENBERG, Fanny, 157 Forsyth.	17	19
GOTTMAN, Louis, 215 Broome St..	35	18
GIANDRO, Luigi, 165 Elizabeth St.	32	18
GASTON, Mary, 135 W. 106th St....	72	19
GERDES, John F., 510 E. 83d St...	42	20
HALLY, Charles, 969 Lexington Av.	32	19
HABERSTICK, Mary A., 1,672 1st Av	8	18
HAREN, Terence, 408 E. 57th St..	62	19
HANSSEN, H. J., German Hosp....	52	19
KEEFE, Thomas, 266 W. 118th St.	35	20
KRAUS, Samuel, 323 E. 54th St....	52	19
KILEY, John, 334 E. 56th St.....	25	18
KENNEDY, Ellen, 330 W. 49th St..	48	19
KASSEL, Lena, 104 Delancey St....	1	20
LEWIS, Morrel J. F., 85 W. 104th..	16	18
LESLIE, Richard, 30 W. 118th St..	66	18
LEHR, Catherine, 961 1st Av.....	73	19
LIXPERT, John, 330 E. 72d St....	68	19
LISSNER, Adolf, 230 E. 6th St....	58	20
MEYER, George, 90 Eldridge St....	82	18
MATTHIES, George, 301 W

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The weather east of the Rocky Mountains is dominated by an area of high pressure, whose crest has reached the upper lake region with a pressure of 30.40 inches. There is a slight disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico and a second disturbance is moving southeast from British Columbia. There has been no rain in any part of the country, except in Florida and along the East Gulf coast. It is eight to ten degrees cooler in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-morrow and Wednesday in all districts except Florida and the southern portion of the South Atlantic States.

It will be warmer to-morrow in the Northwest and warmer Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh west to northwest, along the South Atlantic light to fresh northeast to east winds, on the Gulf coast north to northeast, and on the Great Lakes mostly light to fresh northwest to north, becoming southeast on the upper lakes.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow, fresh north winds, diminishing.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow, fresh west to northwest winds, diminishing.

Virginia and North Carolina, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, light to fresh northwest winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, light variable winds, mostly east to northeast.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow, warmer in west portion to-morrow, light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow, warmer to-morrow.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west and south portions; to-morrow showers, light to fresh southeast winds.

North and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow probably showers and cooler.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	46	60	62
6 A. M.	45	59	60
9 A. M.	50	60	59
12 M.	52	62	64
3 P. M.	54	65	65
6 P. M.	53	62	62
9 P. M.	52	57	59
12 P. M.	49	54	55

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square.....60¾
Weather Bureau.....59½
Corresponding date 1901.....50¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.54

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 65 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 54 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:16	Sun sets	5:13
Moon rises	9:10		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:31	Gov. Isl'd	10:55
H. Gate	1:01		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:05	Gov. Isl'd	11:36
H. Gate	2:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Daggry, Yucatan	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Nile, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

Prins Willem I., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Sigio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 24.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 25.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Jamdica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	
Coamo, Porto Rico		11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maravai, Granada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Habana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Preston, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes here are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and *11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) *Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 1, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Nov. 1, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. *Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 21.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 14.
Alsama, Algiers, Oct. 4.
Anv. Shields, Oct. 1.
Caiwr, Barbados, Oct. 14.
Coml, Mobile, Oct. 14.
El So, Galveston, Oct. 16.
Essex City, Barry, Oct. 7.
Forabelle, St. Thomas, Oct. 16.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 28.
Hildebrand, Barbados, Oct. 11.
Manitou, London, Oct. 11.
Moltke, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Portia, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
St. Hugo, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Stettin, Stettin, Sept. 30.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 11.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 15.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

Cearense, Para, Oct. 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Lombardia, Naples, Oct. 8.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 23.
La Savoie, Havre, Oct. 18.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 18.
Tabaristan, Algiers, Oct. 11.

Arrived.

SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) Hasse, Port Limon, &c., and Kingston, Ja., with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at about 11:30 P. M.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Boyeson, Amsterdam, Oct. 3, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Clark, Hull, Oct. 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 P. M., 19th.

SS Murcia, (Br.,) Orchard, Huelva, Oct. 4, with sulphur ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool, Oct. 8, with mdse. to F. Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Zceland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp, Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:17 A. M.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Wetherell, Port de Paix, &c., Oct. 2, with mdse. and passenger to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

SS Matanzas, Miller, Tampico, Oct. 11, and Havana, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Bermuda, Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans, Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen, Oct. 8, Christiania, 10th, and Christiansand, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Cadogan, Santos, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Oct. 9, and Moville, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Anchored off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:50 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Ritter, Kingston, &c., Oct. 10, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool, Oct. 10, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Passed Fire Island at 12:45 A. M., 21st.

SS El Monte, Matson, Galveston, Oct. 14, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Off Scotland Lightship at 10:10 P. M.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Walker, Santos, &c., Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the John C. Seager Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:04 A. M., 21st.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; partly cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

United States cruiser Buffalo, passed out Sandy Hook at 2:10 P. M.

United States revenue cutter Gresham.

SS Albuera, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.

SS Colerid[illegible], (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.

SS Jas[illegible]n, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Norakap, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 4:30 P. M., Oct. 18.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nichol, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithausen, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 11:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard today.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Muirhead, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketley, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Ormley, (Br.,) Capt. Tamblyn, from New York for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Fremantle Oct. 18.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Breslau, (Ger.,) Capt. Feyen, from Bremen for New York and Galveston, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Valparaiso, &c., arr. at Montevideo Sept. 22 and proceeded.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Naples and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Oct. 18.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Oct. 17.

SS Zulia, Capt. Terrill, from New York for Curacao, arr. at La Guayra at noon yesterday.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filkins, from New York for Palermo, Malta, Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar Oct. 18.

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SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Breslau, (Ger.,) Capt. Feyen, from Bremen for New York and Galveston, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Valparaiso, &c., arr. at Montevideo Sept. 22 and proceeded.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Naples and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Oct. 18.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Oct. 17.

SS Zulia, Capt. Terrill, from New York for Curacao, arr. at La Guayra at noon yesterday.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filkins, from New York for Palermo, Malta, Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar Oct. 18.

Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Maccel, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Theodora, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 17.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Victoria, Brazil, Oct. 15.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Byrne, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Oct. 18.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 12:40 A. M. 21st.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	3.4
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06¾
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	11.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@73½c; No. 3, 68½@73½c; No. 2 corn, 58c; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 oats, 28¾@29c; No. 3 white, 32@34c; No. 2 rye, 49¾c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; mess pork, per bbl, $17.50; short-rib sides, (loose,) $11.75@$12; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.75@$10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $12@$12.25.

COTTON.—Cotton sought a slightly higher level, but was not particularly active. The market opened steady with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower, and then eased off several points slowly under pressure of cotton bought late Saturday by insiders and absence of public support. The English cables lacked special features. Later in the morning the market worked back to the opening figures on promise of light receipts at the ports. Toward midday there was a sharp advance on a scare of shorts, started by a very light estimate for Houston receipts. This fright had barely worn off before New Orleans and Galveston sent in light estimates. Tremendous export clearances, something over 75,000 bales, then caused uneasiness among the bear faction. The market closed steady and net 1 to 4 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of $8.70 for middling upland and $8.95 for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Savannah, easy, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk, firm, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Augusta, steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.34	8.41	8.34	8.39@8.40
November	8.39	8.42	8.34	8.40@8.42
December	8.48	8.53	8.44	8.52@8.53
January	8.55	8.61	8.52	8.60@8.61
February	8.41	8.43	8.41	8.42@8.43
March	8.38	8.45	8.34	8.42@8.43
April				8.42@8.43
May	8.39	8.46	8.34	8.43@8.44
June	8.39	8.43	8.37	8.43@8.44
July	8.40	8.44	8.40	8.43@8.44

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business done; prices 2 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.12; good middling, 4.82; middling, 4.71; low middling, 4.34; good ordinary, 4.22; ordinary, 4.10. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,800 American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 7,500 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.57b; October and November, 4.49b; November and December, 4.46s; December and January, 4.45s; January and February, 4.44b; February and March, 4.43s; March and April, 4.45s; April and May, 4.45b; May and June, 4.45b.

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — Just when things looked most favorable to bulls, the market having secured ⅝c advance over Saturday's close, the visible supply came out, showing 1,543,000 bushels increase for the week, and quickly turned the market from its appearance of pronounced strength to one of comparative weakness. Last prices of the day in fact are partly ¾c net lower. The market started out rather easy, but was immediately carried upward by a strong volume of buying orders, advancing December here to 79¼c, or the highest point yet reached on the movement. The late reaction left wheat in a very unsettled state at the close. It was another off day in export circles, although some think that, with forty-seven coal-laden steamers heading this way, the ocean freight situation may yet be affected to the advantage of European buyers. Only seven loads were reported, all at outports. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 78¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81c, prompt, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 red, 78¾c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, 70¾c; December, 70¼@70¾c; May, 72½c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 57c; December, 40¾@40¼c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 39¼c; December, 28⅝c; May, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 34c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73½c; December, 73c. Rye—No. 2, 51¾@52c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 55@59½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20.—Wheat—December, 70¾@70¾c; May, 72½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c; November, 71¾c; December, 70c; May, 72¾c. Oats—December, 31c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; no grade, red do, $23.30@$24, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—$2.50. spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR.—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL.—Kiln-dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. BAG MEAL.—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.32@$1.34. FEED.—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks to arrive, 200 lbs, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $16.50; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50; linseed oilcake, $27; corn oilcake, $24; hominy chop, $22@$22.50; oilmeal, $25.50@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78½	79¼	78¼	78½
May	78 11-16	79 5-16	78 5-16	78⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	67¾
November	..	..	..	65
December	58¼	58⅝	56½	56½
January	..	..	..	52
May	49	49	48¼	48¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	71½	71¾	71½	71½
December	72½	72⅞	72½	73
May	74⅞	75⅝	74⅛	74⅛
Corn—				
October	59	59	56	58
December	53½	53½	51⅝	51⅝
May	44	44⅛	43⅛	43⅞
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	31⅜
December	31⅝	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
May	32⅝	32 11-16	32¼	32¼
Lard—				
January	$9.17½	$9.20	$9.12½	$9.12½
May	8.45	8.50	8.42½	8.45
Ribs—				
January	8.37½	8.42½	8.35	8.37½
May	7.92½	7.92½	7.85	7.87½
Pork—				
January	15.82½	15.85	15.75	15.80
May	14.95	14.97½	14.90	14.92½

COFFEE.—The coffee market, after opening steady at a decline of 5@10 points, ruled rather more active, prices at one time showing some slight improvement, then turned easier, finally closing net 5@15 points lower. The total sales were 44,000 bags. The initial losses were due to the less favorable tone of the European cables. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7.

The market for mild coffee is quiet, but steady. Mocha, 13½@15½c; Java, interior, 16½@19c; Java, Timer, 16½@17c; Java, Palembang, 13½@14c; Maracaibo, Cucuta, 9¼@13c; Maracaibo, low grades, 7@8¾c; Maracaibo, washed, 10½@13c; Jamaica, 7@11c; La Guayra, 7@8c; Caracas, washed, 10@13c; Bogota, No. 1, 12c; Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican, washed, 10½@13c; Central American, 9½@14c; Guatemala and Coban, 10@17½c; African, 6¾@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
November	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.00@5.10
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.10@5.20
January	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 12 3-32d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 689,000 bags. SANTOS—Steady; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 38,000 bags; stock, 1,622,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@⅛ pfennig lower; sales, 19,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady, ¼f lower; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 32,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 38; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39; September, 39.25; October, 39.50; November, 39.75; December, 37.25.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, mess, $18.75@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. Beef, mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15.50; extra India mess, $24@$26. Beef hams, $21@$22. Dressed hogs, bacons, 9¾@9¾c; 180 lbs., 9¾@9¾c; 160 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; 140 lbs., 9¾@9¾c; 120 lbs., 10¼c. Cut meats, pickled bellies, packing, 14@14¼c; 10 lbs. 13¾@14c; 12 lbs., 13½c; 14 lbs., 13@13¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@9c; pickled hams, 12c. Tallow, city, 6¼@7c; country, 6¾@7c. Lard, $11.40; city lard, $10.65@$10.80; refined lard, South American, 7¾; Continent, $11.60; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7½@7¾c; stearine, oleo, 15c; city lard, stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine oil and machine, barrels, 56½@57c Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.25; oil, barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.60; D, $1.67½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.30@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; WG, $4.10@$4.15, and WW, $4.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20.—Turpentine, 53½c; receipts, 830 casks; sales, 378 casks; exports, 312 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,816 barrels; sales, 1,210 barrels; exports, 7,971 barrels; A, B, C, D, $1.37½; E, $1.42½; F, $1.50; G, $1.57½; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; WG, $3.75; WW, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20.—Spirits of turpentine, receipts, 77 casks. Resin, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 552 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; receipts, 191 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 430 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers opened steady; common and medium strong; closed easier; good beeves fully 10c lower; bulls steady to strong; cows steady to 10c lower. Steers, $4.65@$7; half-breeds, $4.40@$4.70; oxen and stags, $4.90@$6; bulls, $2.50@$4.50; cows, $1.60@$4. Dressed beef steady. Veals 25c to 50c higher; other calves slow. Veals, $5@$8.75; tops, $9; little calves, $4@$4.50; grassers, $3@$3.50; culls, $2.75; Western calves, $3.50@$4, with three cars unsold. City dressed veals firm at 10@13c per lb. Sheep generally steady, Lambs 25c lower. Sheep, $2.50@$4; culls, $2; lambs, $4.50@$5.70; tops, $5.75; general sales, $4.75@$5.50; culls, $3.50@$4.25. Canada lambs, $5.25@$5.60. Dressed mutton steady at 6@7½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 8@10c. Hogs steady; State and Pennsyl

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Mr. H. Fletcher Rivers, "Tuxedo," 637 Madison Av., St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, commencing Saturday, Oct. 18.

Surrogate Notices.

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1902.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Executor.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1902. WILLIAM MANWELL, Executor.

FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.

LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.

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210,793 advertisements were printed in The New York Times during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1901. The New York Times has become a preferred medium for the publication of want advertisements.

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM

Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM

Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic, Oct. 22, 9:30 AM | Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon

Majestic...Oct. 29, Noon | Teutonic...Nov. 12, Noon

Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM | Cymric...Nov. 14, 4 PM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

R. M. S. Tartar, Oct. 20 | Empress of China, Dec. 1

Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29

R.M.S. Athenian, Nov. 17

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Oct. 17 | MIOWERA.....Nov. 14

For rates apply 333 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of August, 1902.—Present—Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Frederick G. Voss, Richard Delafield, Alexander H. Stephens, Norman Henderson, Philip Lehman, Carl Schefer, William J. Schieffelin, and William Lanman Bull, a majority of the Directors of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners on July 2, July 3, and July 21, 1902, and the affidavit of Edwin C. Hoyt, sworn to August 7, 1902:

On motion of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 18th day of November, 1902, in The Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and The Argus, a newspaper published in Albany; and it is

Further ordered that service of a copy of this order be made upon such persons holding policies of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, whose residences are unknown as appears from the petition presented in support of this order, by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the time so appointed in the General Post Office of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, addressed to the persons to be served at the residence or residences insured by the policy or policies held by him or her, or them, as appears as stated in the schedules annexed to the petition presented in behalf of the application for this order.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM,

Justice of the Supreme Court.

[Seal.] (A copy.)

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By Order of George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the County of Albany.

Notice is hereby given, according to the provisions of Section 2,604 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons having claims or demands against DAVID S. McGARVEY, late of the City of Albany, in said County of Albany, deceased, intestate, that application has been made by the undersigned, as petitioner, for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased; and that, for the purpose of determining the amount of the penalty of the bond to be required to be given by the said undersigned, as such administrator, all such creditors of the said David S. McGarvey, deceased, are required to present their claims, with vouchers in support thereof, to the said George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the said County of Albany, at his office, in the County Building, Albany, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1902.—Dated Albany, N. Y., October 10th, 1902.

CHARLES M. McGARVEY, Petitioner.

EDWIN VAN WORMER, Atty. for Petitioner, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable David Leventritt on the 14th day of October, 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES PLOCK, JOHN L. MURRAY, and FERDINAND F. STEINBACK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, under the firm name of Plock, Steinback & Murray, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the temporary receiver of said Plock, Steinback & Murray, at his office, at the office of Bennet & Silverman, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.

ARMITAGE MATTHEWS,

Temporary Receiver.

BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. ROSE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,312.

To the creditors of Joseph G. Rose of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Joseph G. Rose was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1902, at the o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 20, 1902.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.

THOS. COOK & SON have chartered the new and luxurious Hamburg-American Line steamship "MOLTKE" (12,000 tons) to leave New York on Feb. 4th, 1903, for the most magnificent and complete ORIENTAL CRUISE ever planned.

A GRAND 70 DAY CRUISE AT THE LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.

The fare includes Shore Excursions, Hotel Expenses, Guides, etc., and every feature of modern high-class pleasure travel.

The Route includes **Madeira, Gibraltar, Granada and the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, &c.,) Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, (Rome, Pompeii,) Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo, &c.).**

THOS. COOK & SON,

DOWNTOWN—261 BROADWAY.

UPTOWN—1185 BROADWAY.

Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Oct. 21, 8 AM | Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM

Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM

Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 9 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.

From N. Y. Nov. 16 and Dec. 15.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Pennsylv'a Oct. 25, Noon | Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM

Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Blucher, Nov. 15, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.

Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.

S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.

WEST INDIES From N. Y. Jan. 10. Duration 22 days. Cost $125 & up.

ORIENT From N. Y. Feb. 3. Duration 77 days. Cost $350 & up.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M

MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.

MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.

MINNEWASKA.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

†1:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:15 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

11:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Sunday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Penna. Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,

General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

10-6-1902.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, *12:10nt. *12:15nt.

Chicago, Columbus, *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

Pittsburg, Cleve..., *3:35pm. *4:40pm. Limtd.

"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt. *12:15nt

Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.

Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Norfolk ..., *12:55pm *1:00pm Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto... †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.

Washington, Balto.. *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

"Roya Limited".. *3:35pm *3:40pm. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Washington, Balto..*12:10nt *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 234, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. 34 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Termina. and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily † Except Sunday Sunday charges $12.35.

$12.45. $7.15. $5.35. $5.45. $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.35 AM	*9.20 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 205, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 95 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 3:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:40 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10., Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:26 A. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 6:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:1 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 413 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,

General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*2.10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.

†11:20 A M—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

*3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

*7:40 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis.

*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.

Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:00, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 20	636,039
To date this year	151,456,034
Corresponding date last year	225,471,274

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 20	$2,704,500
To date this year	$760,521,350
Corresponding date last year	$809,310,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6½@7 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	⅝
Am. Ice pf	⅞	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	North American	.3
Chi. & N. W.	¾	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading	⅞
Con. Tobacco pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I.	.1
Del., Hudson	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	.1
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. & San F.	½
Detroit South	¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Erie	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Erie 2d pf	⅝	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	½
General Electric	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Hock. Valley	.1	Union Pacific	.1
Illinois Central	⅞	Western Union	.1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	⅜
Am. Grass Twine	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Am. Snuff	.4	Rep. Steel	½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	.1
Balt. & Ohio	.1	Rubber Goods	.1
Can. Pac. sub. ctfs.	.5⅞	Rubber Goods pf.	.1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rutland pf.	1⅞
Chi. Un. Trac.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	2⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	.4
Int. Power	.2	Twin City	½
Iowa Central pf.	.1	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	½
Kan. & Mich.	¾	United Ry. Inv. Co.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	.1	U. Ry. Inv. Co. pf.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	½	Vulcan Detin. pf.	.1
Pacific Mail	1½	Westinghouse	.3
		West. 1st pf.	.7

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. 1st 4½s	.1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	.2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	.3
Gila V., Globe & N. 5s	.4	Syracuse, B. & N. W. 7s	2⅝
		Texas Pac 1st	.2
		& L. E. con. 4s	.1

Bonds Declined.

Pac. Coast 1st	.1	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	2¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was altogether listless and dull for the greater part of the day, being enlivened only by a rather strong buying movement in the first half hour and by a concerted bear attack in the final thirty minutes of trading, which sent prices sharply off from the high for the day. All told, little more than 600,000 shares were traded in throughout the entire market session, and it may be said that such movements as there were—whether on the advancing or on the declining side—were without special significance. The bears made much ado about a rise in sterling exchange, while there were also many mysterious suggestions of unfavorable developments at the miners' convention, the idea being put out that, mayhap, the convention would override President Mitchell and his associates. Not unnaturally this suggestion caused uneasiness on the part of nervous holders, who—when the late bear attack came—hastened to sell.

What in truth may be said of the market is that throughout the day it went along slowly and carefully and prudently and just as conservative interests in the Street desired that it should. Whensoever the pools showed signs of aggressiveness at that moment powerful banking interests seemed disposed and to be able to check the activity and strength. It was probably this restraining influence more than aught else that tempted the bears to sell so vigorously toward the close—mistaking conservatism for timidity, and sales made for "checking" purposes as if actually of long stock. The error of all this will later appear. Banking interests are not bearish; they are conservatively bullish and look for higher prices. But for the moment they prefer that the market should take a breathing spell, so that it may the better be prepared—the financial skies cleared—for its ultimate rise.

With call money rates down to 4 per cent. it does not look as if any trouble, moneymarketwise, need be feared for some months to come, especially as the return flow from the interior will begin in a few weeks.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Steel stocks were strong throughout the day, the independent issues no less than the Trust stocks. There seemed to be some special buying in United States Steel preferred, which will sell ex its quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. to-day.

Amalgamated Copper and American Sugar were bought and bid up by houses with Boston connections. A well-known Boston operator was credited with being responsible for the movement in both issues.

Some 2,100 shares of International Power were dealt in during the day at a net gain of 2 points. Since the pitiful exhibition in the stock some months ago, when it dropped nearly 150 points in a few days, the public has taken no interest in it whatever. Yesterday's sales, it is understood, were the result of manipulation and matched orders, the purpose apparently being to tempt the public, the "tip" being out that the stock is on for a big rise. It can safely be said that no following was induced yesterday.

A single hundred shares of Pacific Mail changed hands at 42½, which marked an advance over the preceding quotation of 1½ points. The buyer was said to be an enthusiast who, after reading Secretary Shaw's speech favoring subsidized steamships, immediately jumped to the conclusion that no time was to be lost in purchasing Pacific Mail because of the favors it might receive.

The buying of St. Paul, which was one of the few active stocks on the list to close for a net advance, was said to be in anticipation of the forthcoming rights on the stock.

Gould brokers were active in the Gould stocks, notably Missouri Pacific and Manhattan, which were strong throughout the day.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Gates interests started out in aggressive fashion to boom Baltimore and Ohio, but on the advance they met with an unexpectedly liberal supply of stock and had to give up the attempt, though being able nevertheless to hold the issue steady around the opening price, which was a full point up.

In some parts of the Street it was said that this selling was by the same inside interests who some months ago loaded up the Gates people with the stock around 116 and 117 when an endeavor was being made then to bull the issue.

Elsewhere it was suggested that the stock sold might be by the management in anticipation of the issue of the $42,000,000 new stock—it being, of course, necessary to borrow against these sales pending the actual issue of the stock. At the same time it was pointed out that such a course would be hazardous in view of the recent happening in Louisville and Nashville, when stock was sold under similar circumstances.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville on relatively few transactions yesterday sold up over a point to the highest price recorded for it in some weeks, only to lose all the gain on a few sales in the final quarter hour of business.

A Director of the Atlantic Coast Line was quoted during the day as predicting 175 for the Louisville stock within a year. For the second week of October the company reported increased earnings of $62,995, making an increase in two weeks of $143,810, and since July 1 of $1,268,033. It is these increases that lead to the expectation of an increase in the dividend on the stock.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

When the Gates people were met with an outpouring of long stock in Baltimore and Ohio sufficient to check the upward movement in that quarter, temporarily at least, they turned their attention to Norfolk and Western, which they advanced several points, only later to see nearly all of the gain lost.

According to statements emanating from Gates sources, the dividend on the stock is to be increased to 4 per cent. Interests connected with the company, while not caring to discuss the matter openly, admit that the dividend is to be increased, but say it will be only to 3 per cent.—that is to say, 1½ per cent. semi-annually, as compared with 1 per cent. now being paid.

YESTERDAY'S SELLING.

Wall Street was more or less at a loss to determine the source of and the reasons for the late selling movement in yesterday's market. One report had it that the selling was based on the belief that the miners' convention would fail to agree to the arbitration plan; another told that the banking interests had given the Gates following and other pools to understand that no speculative activity would be countenanced at this time; still another had it that a certain well-known New York operator did not like the Gates style of leadership and was for that reason selling the market rather freely, while finally—and this seemed to be the prevailing idea—it was said that the selling was merely an old-fashioned bear raid.

In spite of the late decline it may be said that quite generally sentiment is hopeful, with higher prices confidently predicted.

A POSTAL CARD CAMPAIGN.

Having failed to advance Leather Trust common stock in all other ways, the "bobtailed" pool operating in it has hit upon the device of instituting a postal card campaign. Hence it was that yesterday practically every important Stock Exchange house in the Street received a postal card with this statement:

"Leather common will advance Tuesday morning."

Yesterday there was very little activity in the stock, but 1,700 shares being traded in at a net loss of ¼.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday aggregated about 25,000 shares—all sales. This selling was understood to represent nothing more important than profit taking, London having bought fairly extensively in the recent break, and having, therefore, substantial profits at present prices.

The heaviest selling was in Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pacific stocks.

MR. SAGE'S NEW NOTE FORM.

Provision Made for Calling Loans in Case the Financier Dies.

Russell Sage has adopted a new form of notes for use in lending money on collateral. They contain a clause making provision for payment in case of the death of the financier, so as to enable his customers to call their loans, if they should desire to do so. Two employes of Mr. Sage are authorized under this clause to deliver the collateral upon payment of the amount to any trust company which may be designated, Mr. Sage having his cash deposited in various trust companies, which pay interest, while banks do not. The clause reads as follows:

This note is given by the maker thereof and the collateral security above referred to is deposited upon the condition, which the said Sage by the acceptance of the same agrees to, that in the event of the death of said Sage before the payment of such note, the maker thereof may pay the amount due thereon to such trust company in the City of New York, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, as shall be named by Charles W. Osborne and J. J. Slocum, in whose physical custody said note and collateral security has been placed by said Sage, and upon such payment said Osborne and Slocum are authorized and directed to deliver said note and collateral security to the maker of this note or —— order.

The new form of notes has no provision against a sudden calling of loans by the executors in case of Mr. Sage's death.

MORE BONDS PURCHASED.

The Syndicate Has Arranged for a Total Amount of $15,623,500.

Under Secretary Shaw's bond purchase offer, $1,092,500 of bonds were deposited yesterday at the Sub-Treasury, for which $2,622,101.44 was paid out. The syndicate, however, completed arrangements for the sale of enough bonds to bring the total amount up to $15,623,500, representing about $22,000,000 cash value. Some of these bonds, however, have to be brought a long distance, and will not get here for deposit for two weeks. They come from Berlin, Paris, London, and even from Stockholm.

Besides the amount sold by the syndicate, about $3,000,000 bonds have been offered and sold by outsiders not interested in the syndicate, so that the total amount to be paid out by the Treasury for bond purchases will be about $26,500,000.

Arthur E. Wilson & Co. Sued.

An action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Frank S. Howard against Arthur E. Wilson, Emanuel H., Solomon J., and Solomon F. Miller, comprising the firm of Arthur E. Wilson & Co., brokers, who asks that he be awarded damages to the amount of $3,538.48. Although he has made repeated demands, Mr. Howard states he has been unable to secure a settlement, and asks that he be awarded judgment for that sum.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Negotiations said to be still progressing for the consolidation of several of the towboat companies of New York.

According to Chicago dispatches the Chicago and Northwestern has ordered $6,000,000 worth of equipment to be delivered in 1903, including 120 locomotives, 4,000 freight cars, and 50 passenger coaches.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Temple Iron Company called for Dec. 9 for the reported purpose of voting on an issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000.

Statement that the White Mountain Paper Company has let contracts amounting to nearly $1,000,000 for its mill to be built at Portsmouth, N. H.

London advices that negotiations looking to a combination of the British, German, and American companies owning linotype patents are afoot, but nothing definite has been concluded.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation again adjourned until Nov. 10.

Reports that application will be made this week to list the stock of the American Steel Foundries Company on the New York Stock Exchange.

Reserve of outside banks $3,926,250 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,022,700 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6½ per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $154,112,569; balances, $9,377,957; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,917,571.

Money on call in London, 1¼@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅛; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.16⅝; reichmarks, 94 9-16@94⅜ and 95 1-16@95⅜; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.30 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In its City article to-day The Times says that day-to-day money was very abundant in Lombard Street yesterday, but the loans due to the Bank of England were renewed. The discount rate was steady.

In the bullion market bar gold was in strong demand, chiefly for French and Austrian account.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet. The movements in prices were not great, and the tone was fairly steady, but Spaniards, Rio Tintos, and some other issues in which the Paris Bourse is interested gave way.

American rails were irregular, some closing higher and others lower. Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, and United States Steel issues were supported from Wall Street.

The mining market was quiet, and the changes in prices were unimportant.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Money was in better demand to-day and rates were fairly firm, though the improvement in the New York banks' statement had some effect. The supply will be materially reduced by the payment of $12,500,000 in Treasury bills Wednesday. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was mostly slow and the transactions were not interesting. The undertone was firm. Consols reacted, and then hardened. Home rails were maintained. Americans opened irregular at parity and were inactive. The satisfactory New York bank statement checked the tendency to relapse. Prices closed firm. Kafirs were active and buoyant in anticipation of a satisfactory statement from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on the subject of taxation of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. Rio Tintos were weak. Copper was flat at 52⅝.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93¼; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 93¼; Atchison preferred, 104¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 114⅝; Canadian Pacific, 142½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55⅛; Chicago Great Western, 31¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 198; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94⅝; Erie, 40⅜; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 143½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 162½; Norfolk and Western, 81⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 85; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35¾; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 39⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 70; Union Pacific, 105⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 42¼; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 36½; Wabash preferred 52; Spanish fours, 86⅜; bar silver quiet, 23⅜d per ounce; money 1¼@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.90; Madrid, 30.85; Lisbon, 36.50.

The Stock Exchange will be closed next Saturday, Edward is to drive in state through London.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but a decline in Spaniards soon had an adverse influence, realizations predominated and the whole list weakened. Foreigners receded. Rentes closed above the worst prices of the day. Industrials, Copper, and Rio Tintos were weak. Kafirs were offered and closed with a slightly better tone.

The private rate of discount was 2⅞ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks. Spanish 4s, 87.45.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were hesitating in view of the expected interpellation in the British Parliament regarding the policy to be adopted toward the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. Internationals were irregular. Argentines were firm. Spanish 4s reacted on Paris advices. Banks were well disposed. Iron shares were dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent. Three months bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Extreme dullness prevailed in the local market to-day, the sales of stocks falling below 25,000 shares. The dealings in this department were as featureless as they were dull, and the same would have been true of bonds had not a demand sprung up for the Asphalt issues, advancing the American 5s, regular and receipts, 2 points each, while National 5s did even better, rising 3½ per cent. to 9½. The buying, it was thought, was in the interest of the Reorganization Committee. To-day was the last day for receiving deposits under the reorganization plan. Bonds can now be deposited, but it is optional with the committees whether or not a penalty is required. The committees will meet in joint session Thursday. Changes in prices, aside from the Asphalts, were trifling. Money was in more plentiful supply, but the 6 per cent. rate was maintained by banks and trust companies. Brokers, however, placed some money on call at 5½ per cent. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
683	American Alkali	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
510	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Atchison	90¾	90¾	90¾
3,347	Cambria Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾
488	Con. Lake Superior	24	23¾	23¾
10	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73½	73½	73½
132	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
125	Diamond Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
100	Elec. Co. of Am.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
30	Hunt. & Broad Top	30½	30½	30½
45	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	58	58	58
150	Lehigh Smokeless Powder	12¾	12¾	12¾
420	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34	33½	33⅝
10	Lehigh Navigation	77¼	77¼	77¼
400	Manufactured Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,180	Marsden	5⅝	5½	5 9-16
10	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
505	Nat. Asphalt pf.	⅞	11-16	11-16
10	North Penn. R. R.	110	110	110
185	Pennsylvania R. R.	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
200	Penn. Steel pf.	101	101	101
72	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	97⅞	98¼
660	Philadelphia Elec.	8 15-16	8⅝	8⅞
810	Philadelphia Co.	48½	48⅜	48⅜
10	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
300	Phila. Rap. Tr.	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
6,707	Reading	34⅝	34¼	34¼
200	Reading 2d pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
200	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tidewater Steel Co.	5½	5½	5½
34	Trust Co. of N. A.	140	140	140
334	United Gas Imp. Co.	115¼	114⅝	114⅝
15	United Power Co.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
58	Union Traction	47½	47½	47½
5,850	United States Steel	41½	41	41
25	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½
20	Wisconsin Central	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The monetary situation is relatively quiet, with an easier tone characterizing it, and the banks are more willing to let out money than they have been in a long time past. Sterling exchange continues firm, and posted rates were marked up to-day half a cent all around. The suggested possibility of early gold exports by reason of higher exchange is for the time being causing a little uneasiness. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3 cents discount; call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time money, 5½@7 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $18,831,625; balances, $1,494,497. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows an increase in the reserve of $868,714, and a decrease in the New York reserve of $482,286. Loans were increased $1,583,000, and deposits increased $4,667,000. The stock market showed gains for the copper stocks, and for Dominion Steel. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
750	Atchison	91	90	90
182	Atchison pf.	101¾	101	101
4	Boston & Albany	259½	258½	259½
50	Boston El. subscription.	76½	76½	76½
1	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
5	Boston & Maine pf.	171	171	171
5	C., R. & P. & S. Y. pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼
15	Pitchburg pf.	143	143	143
955	Massachusetts Electric.	38	37	37¾
166	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	95	95	95
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	231	231	231
31	Old Colony	210	210	210
2	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
240	Pere Marquette pf. scrip	75	75	75
729	Rutland pf.	79	76½	77½
610	Union Pacific	106⅝	106½	106½

TELEPHONES.

82	Am. Tel. & Tel.	167½	166	166
50	Cumberland	125	125	125
3	New England	137	137	137
1	Western pf.	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

240	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	82¼	78	78
50	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	12½	12½
10	Am. Pneumatic Service.	7½	7½	7½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	26	26	26
2,460	American Sugar	126	124⅞	124⅞
50	American Woolen	15	14⅝	15
130	American Woolen pf.	78	77½	78
71,835	Dom. Iron & Steel	60	58	59½
18	Edison	267½	267½	267½
2	General Electric	187	187	187
1,127	Massachusetts Gas	41½	40¾	41
475	Massachusetts Gas pf.	86	85⅝	85⅞
3	Pullman	235	235	235
19	Seattle Electric pf.	105	104½	105
263	Swift Pack. & Prov.	166⅛	163	163
1	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
435	United Fruit	112¾	111	111
50	United Shoe Machine	54	54	54
235	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝
100	U. S. Leather pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1,045	United States Steel	41⅝	40⅝	41¼
865	United States Steel pf.	91⅝	91⅜	91½

MINING.

430	Adventure	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
300	Aetna	50c	50c	50c
11	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
2,417	Amalgamated	67¼	65⅞	66⅛
100	American Zinc	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
315	Arcadian	5	4¼	4¼
200	Arnold	50c	50c	50c
96	Atlantic	23	22	23
150	Bingham	29	29	29
1,125	Centennial	19½	18¾	18¾
50	Con. Mercur	2	2	2
507	Copper Range Consol.	60½	59½	59½
50	Dominion Coal	133	133	133
80	Dominion Coal pf.	117	116¾	117
610	Elm River	2 15-16	2¾	2 15-16
650	Guanajuato	3½	3	3½
360	Mass.	15¼	15	15¼
25	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
150	Michigan	10	10	10
625	Mohawk	47¼	47	47¼
925	Montreal & Boston	3¾	3½	3½
50	Old Dominion	17¼	17¼	17¼
277	Osceola	57	56½	57
200	Parrot	26	25½	26
136	Phoenix	4½	4¼	4½
100	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Santa Fe	3	2¾	2¾
100	Shannon	3⅝	3½	3⅝
135	Tamarack	160	160	160
235	Trinity	12¼	11	11¼
1,775	United States	22	21⅜	21⅞
3,880	U. S. Coal & Oil	16½	16	16
315	Utah	22¼	22	22½
735	Victoria	6¼	6	6
100	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The easier tone in the money market and the slow but steady augmentation of the available supplies made themselves apparent in to-day's development of a better buying demand. The Seaboard group figured as the feature, though International Trust was firm and United States Fidelity and Guarantee was strong. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,039 shares of stock and $45,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,415	Seaboard Ry.	30½	30⅛	30⅛
700	Seaboard Ry. pf.	48½	48	48
115	Atlantic Coast Line.	171	170	171
10	Atl. Coast L. (Conn.).	355	355	355
74	Con. Gas.	73½	73½	73½
10	G. B. S. Brewing	14	14	14
50	United Ry. & El.	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Nash. Ry. com.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	U. S. F. & G.	150	149	150
30	International.	147	147	147
100	Baltimore Brick Co.	9¼	9	9¼
25	Bank of Baltimore	125½	125½	125½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$24,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103¾	103½	103¾
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	88	88⅛	88
6,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68½	68¼	68⅜
4,000	United Rys. & El. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	77½	77½	77½
1,500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	38	38	38
3,500	City 3½s, 1930.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c. premium to-day; time and call loans 6 per cent. There was a fair swing to local stocks to-day with renewed selling of Box Board the feature. Despite the strong intimation that dividends will begin soon on the preference issues, those shares fell from 59 at the opening to 57, and the common slipped off ½ point. Can was fairly active at 12, the preferred at 51. Swift stock was traded in flat.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. Booth & Co. com.	40	40	40
855	Am. Can.	12	12	12
250	Am. Can pf.	51	50½	50½
100	Am. Strawboard.	41	41	41
2	Chicago Telephone.	160	160	160
5	Chicago Pneu. Tool.	89½	89½	89½
70	Diamond Match.	137½	137½	137½
310	Lake St. Elevated.	10	10	9⅞
56	Met. Elevated pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
183	National Biscuit com.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
90	National Biscuit pf.	104	104	104
100	Northwestern El. com.	34¾	34¾	34¾
17	Quaker Oats pf.	92½	92½	92½
75	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	86	86	86
100	South Side Elevated.	110	110	110
358	Swift & Co.	163	162½	162½
1,903	United Box Board com.	11½	9¾	10
1,267	United Box Board pf.	59	57¼	57¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Brewing	31¾	31½	31¾
90	Brewing pf.	48	47½	47½
776	Crucible Steel	21	20⅝	20⅝
86	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85¾	86
75	Fire-Proofing	20½	20¼	20¼
120	Fire-Proofing pf.	39	39	39
20	Mfrs. Light & Heat.	90	90	90
31	Mon. Water	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	Philadelphia Co.	48¾	48⅜	48⅝
15	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
1,437	Pittsburg Coal.	30¾	30⅛	30⅝
81	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89⅝	90
500	River Coal	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	River Coal pf.	40	40	40
120	U. S. Cable.	215	214	214
5	U. S. Witch Hazel.	102	102	102
210	U. S. Steel.	41½	41⅜	41½
150	U. S. Steel pf.	91¼	91⅛	91⅜
710	West. Air Brake.	176	175	176
905	West. Elec. 8ds.	110⅛	109½	109½
670	West. Glass com.	60	58½	58⅝
60	American Trust	125	125	125
40	Colonial Trust	620	620	620
25	D. S. F. & T.	290	290	290
20	Federal Nat. Bank.	143½	143½	143½
20	M. & M. N. B.	135	135	135
15	Pittsburg Trust	890	890	890
20	R. E. Trust.	308	306	306
10	Savings Dep. & Trust.	100	100	100
30	State Bank	74	74	74
$11,000	Cons. Gas 5s.	111¼	110¼	111¼
2,000	Sec. Av. 5s, 1938.	118½	118½	118½
10,000	U. S. Gov. 4s, 1907.	111	111	111

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of October showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$19,310
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	8,088
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,203
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	1,601
Colorado Southern	6,709
Detroit Southern	1,545
Grand Trunk	37,964
International & Great Northern	2,234
Louisville & Nashville	62,995
Mexican Central	97,923
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	29,110
National R. R. of Mexico	6,336
Southern Railway	55,713
Total increase 13 roads	$333,331
Increase previously reported	358,224
Total increase 31 roads	$691,555

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The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$1,154
Kanawha & Michigan	3,848
Peoria & Eastern	1,382
St. Louis Southwestern	5,874
Texas & Pacific	9,277
Total decrease 5 roads	$21,535
Net increase 36 roads	$670,020

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the outside market yesterday, prices showed strength, and in some issues the trading was on a fairly large scale. Later, however, there were reactions in most stocks, and during the afternoon the market presented an irregular appearance. The active stocks which had been leaders in the market for some time past were naturally watched with interest, the most prominent being Northern Securities, which was active and strong, but in some respects the stocks which attracted most attention were the copper shares. The movements of this group were decidedly irregular, and in one of them, Greene Consolidated, the trading was carried on amid considerable confusion. Manhattan Transit showed considerable activity, but after selling up to 7⅛ at the opening, it declined to 6¼.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold ex dividend of 1 per cent. The trading in the stock was quite active and at prices somewhat above the closing sale of Saturday

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 20, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66¾	66¾	32,730	*Amal. Copper Co.	65⅞	67¼	65⅝	66½	+ ⅝
12¾	12⅝	2,600	Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
41	41½	800	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	36¼	2,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
92	92½	50	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
57¼	57½	1,230	*Am. Grass Twine	56⅝	57½	56½	57½	+ ½
50	50½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	50¾	50½	50½	— ⅛
40	40¾	500	Am. District Tel.	40	41	40	40¼	+ ¼
10⅜	10⅝	200	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
36	36¼	135	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
20½	21	400	*Am. Linseed Co.	21	21	21	21	..
30¾	31	2,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	31½	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
94	94¾	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
6¼	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47¾	7,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47¼	48⅛	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
94	96	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
127½	135	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	132	132	132	132	+4
124½	125	9,850	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125	126¼	124⅞	124⅞	+ ⅛
99½	102	600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	98¾	102	98¾	100¾	+2¼
90	90¼	28,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90½	90⅞	89¾	90	— ⅞
100⅞	101	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101½	101¾	101	101	— ¼
110⅜	110⅝	77,100	Baltimore & Ohio	110½	112	110½	110⅝	+1
2⅞	3	28,872	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	2¾	3¼	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅞	3,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	64¾	64	64	— ¼
137½	137⅝	19,100	Canadian Pacific	137¼	138½	137¼	137½	..
137	137⅝	100	*Ca. P. subs., 3d in pd.	138⅞	138⅞	138⅜	138⅝	+⅝
175½	177	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	176	176	176	176	..
52⅜	52¾	9,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅛	53⅞	52½	52½	— ½
37½	37¾	700	Chicago & Alton	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	..
73⅜	74	40	Chicago & Alton pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	..
30¾	30⅞	13,200	Chicago Great West.	31¼	31⅞	30¾	30⅞	— ½
84	87	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85	85	85	85	..
192	192½	9,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	192½	193¼	191⅞	191⅞	+ ¼
195	196½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	197¼	197¼	197¼	197¼	+ ½
235½	236½	1,000	Chi. & Northw.	235	235⅞	235	235¾	— ⅛
199	200	211	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	200¼	200½	200¼	200½	+ ¼
38¼	38½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅝	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
18	18½	200	Chicago Union Trac.	18½	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
83¾	84	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	84⅜	84½	83¾	83⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	1,200	Colorado & Southern	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
74½	74⅝	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	..
50¼	50⅝	1,900	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51	51¼	50¼	50⅝	— ¼
23¾	24½	2,000	Col. & H. C. & I.	24½	24½	23⅞	24	— ¼
220	220⅜	1,100	Consolidated Gas	220¾	220¾	220	220	..
121¼	122	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	— ¾
83½	84	50	Corn Products pf.	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	..
171	171⅞	400	Delaware & Hudson	173	173	172	172	— ½
44	44⅜	100	Denver & R. G.	45	45	45	45	— ½
91½	92	610	Denver & R. G. pf.	92	92	91¾	92	— ¼
21¼	21½	1,000	Detroit Southern	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ½
41	41¼	1,300	Detroit Southern pf.	42	42¼	41¼	41½	— ½
48	49½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
89	89⅝	400	Detroit United Ry.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	+2⅝
5⅝	5½	554	*Dist. of Am. ctfs.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
..	..	100	*Dist. of Am. pf.	45	45	45	45	..
38¾	39	659	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	38	39	38	38¾	+ ¼
19¾	19⅞	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
30¾	31	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	39	7,900	Erie	39¼	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
67⅝	68	2,300	Erie 1st pf	68	68⅝	68	68	— ⅛
52½	53¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	52¾	53	52¾	53	— ¾
61	61½	400	Evans. & T. H.	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	+ ¼
62	65	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	63	63	63	63	..
186	188	700	General Electric	189	189	186	186	—2½
191	194	100	Great Northern pf.	194	194	194	194	..
96½	97	1,300	Hocking Valley	97⅝	97⅞	96½	96¾	— ⅛
92	92½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¼
151¼	151½	4,325	Illinois Central	152	153	151	151	— ⅞
10	10¼	5,089	Illinois Central rts.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	..
20¼	20⅞	400	International Paper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
75½	76¼	2,100	*Internat. Power Co.	74¼	76½	74¼	76	+2
52	52½	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
79½	80	100	Iowa Central pf.	80	80	80	80	+1
80	80½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80¼	80½	80½	80½	— ½
44	45½	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ⅜
36¼	36⅝	4,000	Kansas City South.	36¼	37½	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
50	51	200	Kansas City South. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	— ⅞
35	37	200	Keokuk & D. M.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅞
139½	139¾	4,600	Louisville & Nashville.	139	141⅝	138½	139½	..
135⅜	135¾	15,400	Manhattan Elevated.	135¼	136⅝	135½	135⅝	..
141	141½	1,650	*Met. Street Railway.	141½	142¼	141½	141½	..
26	26½	800	Mexican Central	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
81	81½	3,850	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	81	83	81	81	+ ½
131	133	2,825	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	132	134⅜	130	132	+1
30½	30⅝	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	30⅞	31⅛	30½	30½	— ¾
62¾	62⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63¼	63½	63	63	..
111⅜	111⅝	31,850	Missouri Pacific	112	112⅝	111½	111⅝	+ ¼
108	109	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100½	109⅛	108	108	..
46	47	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46½	46½	46½	46½	..
29⅝	30	3,250	*Nat. Lead Co.	29¾	30	29½	29⅝	..
92⅜	94¼	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
18¾	19	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19	19	19	19	— ¼
40	40¼	700	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¾	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
157	157½	2,100	New York Central	157⅜	158¼	157¼	157¼	— ½
49½	51	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	49½	49½	49⅛	49½	— ½
229	232	175	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230	230	..
34	34⅜	2,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34½	33¾	34	— ¼
78¾	79	56,000	Norfolk & Western.	78¾	80½	78¼	79	+ ¼
121	124	100	North American	121	121	121	121	—3
42	42¼	100	Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½	+1½
165	165⅜	25,670	Pennsylvania R. R.	165½	165⅞	165	165	..
104¼	104⅝	600	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅞	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅝
61	61⅝	3,520	Pressed Steel Car.	61	62	60¾	61⅝	+ ⅝
94½	94¾	1,420	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94¾	94	94¾	94½	+ ¾
37	37¼	1,700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36½	37⅜	36¼	37	+ -
89	90	70	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	..
68¾	68½	18,300	Reading	68¾	69⅝	68¼	68⅝	— ⅞
87½	88⅝	700	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	..
77¾	78	2,100	Reading 2d pf.	78	78	77¾	77¾	— ¼
22⅞	23	13,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22⅞	+ ½
79⅝	80	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79	80	79	80	+1
23¾	24	3,000	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23	24¼	23	24	+1
71½	72	420	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71½	72	71½	72	+1
76	78½	800	Rutland pf.	76½	77⅝	76½	77⅞	+1⅝
20¾	21¼	400	St. Jo. & G. I.	21	22	21	21	—1
76¼	76⅝	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78	78	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅝
36	36½	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36⅜	36⅝	36	36	—1
76¾	77¼	600	St. L. & S. F.	77½	77½	77	77	— ½
73¼	74	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
68	69½	2,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	70	70	69	69	— ½
68	70	1,150	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	69	70⅜	69	69	+4
72⅜	72⅞	26,910	Southern Pacific	73⅜	74½	72⅝	72⅞	—1½
37⅜	38	3,400	Southern Railway.	38⅜	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
37¾	38	600	Southern Railway, st.	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
93⅝	93¾	900	So. Ry. pf., st., ex d.	94	94	93⅞	94	— ½
66½	66¾	2,250	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66½	67	65½	66	— ½
45	45½	4,225	Texas & Pacific	45¾	45¾	45	45	..
30½	30½	550	Tol., St. L. & West.	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ¼
47¾	47¾	2,700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	48¼	47	47⅜	+ ¼
120½	121	350	Twin City R. T.	119½	121	119½	121	+1½
16½	16¾	2,400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
56	57	1,810	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	56	58	56	57	+ ½
105⅜	105⅝	38,960	Union Pacific	106⅜	107½	105⅜	105⅝	—1
91¾	91⅝	910	Union Pacific pf.	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼	..
23⅝	24	500	United Rys. Invest.	23½	24	23½	24	+ ¾
62¼	63½	700	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63	63¼	63	63½	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅝	1,700	*U. S. Leather.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
90¾	91	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
41	41¼	17,000	U. S. Steel.	41⅜	41⅝	41	41	— ¼
91⅜	91¼	13,650	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91	91¼	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67⅝	67¾	67½	67½	..
32¾	32⅞	100	*Vulcan Detinning	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
80	80½	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
34⅞	35	550	Wabash	35¼	35½	34⅞	35	— ¼
50	50⅜	2,700	Wabash pf	50¼	50⅜	50	50	— ¼
240	250	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	245	245	245	245	..
91½	91¾	520	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	—1
219	220	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	220	220	220	220	+3
220	222	200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	222	222	222	222	+7
28	28¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
60	60½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	61½	61¼	60½	60½	— ¾
40	40½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ¾
28⅜	28¾	2,900	Wisconsin Central	28½	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
54½	54½	1,700	Wisconsin Central pf.	54	54½	54	54⅜	+ ⅞

Sales..... 636,039 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,500	Amal. Copper..	65⅞	67⅜	65⅝	66¼
230	Am. Car & F'y.	36	36⅝	36	36¼
440	Am. Hide & L..	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
130	Am. Ice	10	10¼	10	10
160	Am. Locomotive	31½	31¾	31¼	31½
10	Am. Smelting..	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
3,270	Am. Sugar r...	125	126	124¾	125⅝
14,400	A., T. & S. F.	90¾	91	89¾	90
50	At., T.& S.F.pf.	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101⅜
5,350	Balt. & Ohio...	110⅝	111½	110½	110⅝
80	Balt. & O. rts.	3	3	3	3
2,280	Brooklyn R. T..	64⅝	64⅞	64	64
1,000	Can. Pacific....	137¼	138½	137¼	137⅝
850	Ches. & Ohio...	53¼	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Chi. & Alton...	38	38	38	38
840	Chi., Gt. West.	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞
4,370	Ch., Mil.& St. P.	192⅜	193½	191⅞	191⅞
10	Col.Fuel & Iron.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
20	Col. Southern..	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
80	Col. & H. Coal.	28½	28½	28½	28½
2,800	Erie	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
170	Ill. Central.....	152¾	152¾	152	152½
530	Louis. & Nash.	139	141	138¾	139½
8,040	Manhattan	135¾	136⅝	135⅝	136
30	Met. Street	141⅜	142¼	141⅜	142¼
50	Mex. Central...	26½	26½	26½	26½
380	Mo., Kan. & T.	30¾	31	30½	30½
20	Mo., K. & T.pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
17,490	Mo. Pacific....	111⅝	112⅜	111½	111⅝
50	N. Y. Central..	158	158	158	158
420	N. Y., O. & W.	34½	34½	34	34¼
10,880	Norf. & West..	78⅝	80⅝	78½	79¼
10	Pacific Mail....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
1,440	Pennsylvania ..	165¼	165⅝	164⅝	164⅝
30	People's Gas ...	104½	104½	104¼	104½
10	Pressed S. Car.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
34,700	Reading	68¾	69½	68¼	68¼
1,050	Rep. Steel.....	22½	23½	22¼	22⅞
9,420	Southern Pa....	74	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1,760	Southern Ry....	38¼	38⅞	38	38⅜
1,020	Tenn. Coal & I.	66½	67	65¾	65⅞
2,580	Texas Pacific..	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
14,040	Union Pacific..	106¾	107½	105⅝	105⅞
540	U. S. Leather..	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝
7,410	U. S. Steel....	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
1,610	U. S. Steel pf..	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼
160	Wabash	35¼	36¼	34⅞	34⅞
370	Wabash pf.....	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅜
50	West. Union....	92¼	92¼	91½	91½
240	Wis. Central....	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28⅝
10	Wis. Cent. pf...	54½	54½	54½	54½
133,320					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Stand. R & T. 6s.	67½	67½	67½	67½
20,000	Stand. R.& T.inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½
$22,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23¾d per ounce and in New York at 50⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .21, 1,500 Brunswick at .07, 700 Consolidated California and Virginia at .096, 876 at .80, 500 Elkton at .34, 200 Ophir at .90, 200 Portland at 1.30, 300 Syndicate at .06, and 1,000 Virginia at .03¼.

Internal Revenue Collections Increase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue show that for the month of September, 1902, the total receipts were $19,885,670, a decrease compared with the corresponding month in 1901 of $1,718,778. The receipts from spirits increased $1,824,817, while from tobacco they decreased $294,822; from fermented liquors decreased $[illegible]. For the three months of the fiscal year the receipts show

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage..	292	292	292
2d week Oct....	$32,542	$33,696	$32,233
From July 1.....	506,716	512,408	449,981
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage..	1,845	1,845	1,641
2d week Oct....	190,570	171,260	167,300
From July 1....	2,548,411	2,098,919	2,002,354
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage..	546	546	546
2d week Oct....	90,264	90,576	87,875
From July 1.....	1,482,893	1,378,605	1,202,250
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage..	108	108	102
2d week Oct....	35,131	31,928	27,481
From July 1.....	501,883	470,347	413,766
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage..	1,891	1,891	1,891
2d week Oct....	397,622	396,021	370,822
From July 1.....	5,845,802	5,779,960	5,078,066
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage..	1,121	1,145	1,145
2d week Oct....	115,220	108,511	.....
From July 1.....	1,796,521	1,612,928	.....
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage..	423	423	423
1st week Oct....	25,634	24,088	24,528
From July 1.....	369,436	352,418	314,926
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage..	4,085	4,082	4,082
2d week Oct....	650,693	612,720	565,415
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage..	1,066	887	820
2d week Oct....	130,453	128,219	131,822
From July 1.....	1,499,593	1,306,529	1,225,946
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage..	177	177	173
2d week Oct....	18,512	22,360	15,629
From July 1.....	216,864	291,885	246,179
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage..	3,382	3,269	3,152
2d week Oct....	661,270	598,275	570,880
From July 1.....	9,656,066	8,388,013	7,605,296
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage..	2,711	2,186	2,054
2d week Oct....	432,218	334,295	320,916
From July 1.....	5,724,308	4,633,278	.....
NASH., CHATT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage..	1,195	1,195	1,195
2d week Oct....	184,836	155,726	.....
From July 1.....	2,568,740	2,208,205	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage..	1,355	1,323	1,323
2d week Oct....	143,526	137,190	123,602
From July 1.....	2,576,916	2,061,579	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage..	352	352	352
3d week Oct....	50,491	51,877	51,304
From July 1.....	777,013	755,453	641,801
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage..	1,293	1,258	1,258
2d week Oct....	159,419	165,293	161,517
From July 1.....	2,093,452	2,003,878	1,834,909
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage..	7,106	6,018	6,735
2d week Oct....	859,777	804,064	766,449
From July 1.....	12,084,684	10,663,900	10,003,674
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	1,688	1,615	1,514
2d week Oct....	245,056	254,333	245,401
From Jan. 1.....	8,103,782	8,535,250	6,639,159
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Oct.....	66,225	62,329	54,900
From July 1.....	2,786,441	2,443,492	2,190,981
DETROIT UNITED RY. for September—			
Gross earnings...	323,618	282,330	240,040
Ex. and taxes...	176,992	153,287	136,730
Net earnings..	146,626	129,043	104,210
Gross, 9 months..	2,578,695	2,245,842	1,884,733
Ex. and taxes...	1,449,499	1,228,803	1,051,289
Net, 9 months..	1,129,196	1,016,979	833,447
RUTLAND RAILROAD for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings.	$2,072,961; operating expenses, $1,340,884; net earnings, $732,127; other income, $185,658; fixed charges, $619,866; net income, $297,894; dividends, 3 per cent., $261,728; equipment bonds retired, $43,000; surplus for year, $[illegible]; profit and surplus June 30, $[illegible]; cash on hand [illegible]		

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Rich Lumber Company, Wanakena; capital, $200,000. Directors—H. C. Rich and C. R. Rich, Cattaraugus; H. C. Rich, Buffalo.

John F. Hollingsworth Company, New York, real estate; capital, $300,000. Directors—George Finck, L. E. Eurebes, and D. P. Cobb, New York.

Empire Dyestuff and Chemical Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Joseph Bussmann and J. A. Gormley, New York; John Reardon, Brooklyn.

New England National Automatic Fire Alarm Company, Hartford, Conn.; capital, $300,000. Directors—T. A. Watson and E. A. Watson, Brooklyn; J. P. Faure, New York.

Deegan Trucking Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. J. Ludvigh, Harry Harris, and M. F. Kuh, New York.

Oriental Waist Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Morse Bernstein, Ida Cohen, and Abraham Hirsch, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. J. B. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed to Omaha for duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Missouri.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to West Point to relieve Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon.

Major Glennan will proceed to Fort Myer and report for duty to relieve Major William B. Davis, Surgeon.

Major Davis will proceed to Honolulu to relieve First Lieut. E. D. Rich, Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Rich will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for orders.

Major R. W. Johnson, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine for temporary duty.

Contract Surgeon David W. Overton will proceed to Fort Schuyler for duty to relieve First Lieut. T. C. Leister, Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Leister will proceed to New York City for temporary duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits, to relieve Capt. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Wilson will proceed to Fort Myer for duty.

Major Thomas Raymond, Surgeon, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks for duty to relieve Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Winter will proceed to St. Louis and assume the duties of attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

First Lieut. Walter C. Chidester, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Contract Surgeon Charles A. Sturtevant will proceed to Fort Totten to relieve First Lieut. William N. Bispham, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Bispham will proceed to Fort McHenry for duty.

First Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth for duty.

First Lieut. Francis Usher, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone to relieve Major Edgar A. Mearns, Surgeon. Major Mearns will proceed to Fort Snelling for duty.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, Fourth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop K to Troop B.

First Lieut. Alvin C. Gillem, Fourth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop B to Troop K.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Philadelphia for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for promotion. Detail: Col. John V. Furey, Major William H. Corbusier, Major Frank Heath, Major Charles Byrne, and Capt. Joseph T. Clarke. Major Byrne will act as recorder. Capt. J. T. Knight, Q. M., will report to Col. Furey, President of the board, for examination.

Second Lieut. Edwin Loeb liebm, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas and carry out such instructions pertaining to the installation of an experimental system of fire control as he may receive from Major Garland N. Whistler, Artillery Corps.

Major M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. Edward L. King, Second Cavalry, Troop M; Col. Walter T. Duggan, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Col. Leon A. Matile, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. George L. Brown, Tenth Infantry; Edward B. Pratt, Fifteenth Infantry; Majors Henry H. Benham, Twenty-third Infantry; Robert C. Van Vleit, Tenth Infantry; Capt. William F. Nesbitt, Second Infantry, Company A; Capt. James B. Gowan, Tenth Infantry. Capt. King will join his troop. Lieut. Col. Pratt will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned. Capt. Gowan will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted: Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Ninety-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Charles E. Hilton, Jr., One Hundred and Eighth Company; Capt. Edward T. Glasgow, Fourth Company; First Lieut. R

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street Corner Sold—Central Park West Block Front Transferred.

Marcus Kohner has sold for the estate of Dr. Arthur H. Elliott the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story building, 24.9 by 98.9.

The block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, sold recently by the Clark estate to Boehm & Coon, figured in two deeds that were recorded yesterday. By one instrument the property was conveyed by Frederick A. Clark to Abraham Boehm, and by the other title passed from Mr. Boehm to James H. Rowan. Interested parties declined to state last evening whether the transfer to Mr. Rowan represents anything more than a nominal change in the ownership of the property.

The J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company has bought from the Allien estate 27 West Seventeenth Street, together with the abutting property 22 West Eighteenth Street. The purchasers now own 23 to 27 West Seventeenth Street and 18 and 22 West Eighteenth Street, a plot 75 by 184, upon which an eleven-story building will be erected.

George Doctor has bought a plot having a frontage of 54 feet on Morningside Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and will erect thereon a six-story elevator apartment house.

Frederick W. Marks has bought from the estate of Andrew J. Kerwin 78 and 80 East Ninety-second Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue, two four-story dwellings, each 16.8 by 67.7.

Livingston D. Smith is the buyer of the dwelling 16 East Fifty-third Street, sold recently by Arthur Lehman.

William Lemberg & Co. and A. Satzman have sold for S. Wacht to M. Bach the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Broome and Pitt Streets for $68,000. Mr. Bach giving in part payment at $52,000 the two double flats 39 and 41 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

A. Satzman has also sold for S. Wacht to Mr. Feinberg, for $65,000, the six-story flat 165 and 167 Broome Street, 40 by 75; also, for a Mr. Heller to Perelman & Hershfeld, for $60,000, the six-story flat 144 East Fourth Street, 34 by 96.

Charles Lowenfeld has resold to a firm of operators 125 and 127 West Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story double flats on plot 50 by 100.

I. Friedus has sold for Julius Weinstein, for $72,500, the six-story tenement 310 and 312 East Fourth Street, 44 by 96.

Mandel & Maran have bought for improvement 190 and 192 East Fourth Street, 48 by 106.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Matilda Yandle the frame dwelling, on lot 24 by 100, on the east side of Morris Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

William Stonebridge reports that he has leased the three-story frame dwelling 789 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street for H. Brower to Otto Waterman.

The Empire Realty Corporation reports that it has leased through its agents, M. & L. Hess, about 140,000 square feet of floor space in its new building now being erected on the easterly block front on University Place, from Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Among the prospective tenants are prominent importers, clothing, cloak, and underwear manufacturers.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold to Jackson & Stern 318 East Fiftieth Street, a four-story house, 18.6 by 100.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz, in conjunction with Rapaport & Rosanski, have sold for L. Breslauer to W. Beigel the seven-story tenement 165 Monroe Street, on lot 26.7 by 100, for $44,000.

Ernest Tribelhorn has sold for F. Kreusler, Jr., 10 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story brownstone house 455 First Street, corner of Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Bedell estate of New York, for $10,000; also the three-story brownstone private house 37 Halsey Street, for Josephine Burke, for $8,000.

Max Marx has purchased through Whitehouse & Porter from William C. Davidson, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 99.11 by 100.

Nevins & Perelman have sold to P. Berger 712 East Sixth Street, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 97.6.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

538 to 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Broadway, 25, 25, 27, and 27, respectively, by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, No. 538, to the plaintiff, Melusine Brose.....$28,290
No. 540, to the same plaintiff.....28,285
No. 542, to the plaintiff, Charles Rentz. 26,815
No. 544, to the plaintiff, Charles Rentz. 26,625

By Philip A. Smyth.

Fordham Road, southwest corner of Davidson Avenue, 70.4 by 86.4 by 37.2 by 59.10, three-story frame flat and vacant; foreclosure sale, to William M. Delaney. 6,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, Jerome Avenue, east side, 23.8 feet north of Tremont Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Tremont Avenue, north side, 100.3 feet east of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, two lots, each 25.1 by 93; Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Place, one lot, 25 by 100; Two Hundred and Seventh Street, southeast corner of Perry Avenue, one lot, 25 by 100.7 by 25 by 107.7; Intervale Avenue, west side, 316 feet north of Freeman Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; Intervale Avenue, east side, 212.5 feet north of Freeman Street, two lots, each 25 by 94.6.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 504 to 508 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 102.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,353.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert H. Crawford, referee, 48 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 83.6 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,945.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Osborn, referee, 711 Eagle Avenue, west side, 164 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 16 by 99.3, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,487.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Falk, referee, 1,059 Forrest Avenue, west side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 19.9 by 87.3, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $1,856; subject to other mortgages for $5,570.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Jerome Avenue, west side, 289.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 296.4 by 328.9, excepting such portions thereof as were taken by the city for One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $26,493.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 305 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,982.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 175.1 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 46.3 by 87.11; C. Adams of 2,137 Madison Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Welher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

College Avenue, west side, 95 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a one-story frame store, 15 by 26; Abraham Luhs, premises, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Rosendale Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Merrill Place, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 36; Anna C. Kraft of 248 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Edwin Wilbur of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 148 Chambers Street, to a seven-story brick loft building, with store; Childs Unique Dairy Company of 42 East Fourteenth Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 158 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick studio; G. Borgium of 32 East Twenty-first Street, owner; Heins & La Farge of 30 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $4,200.

First Avenue, east side, Sixty-fourth to Sixty-fifth Street, to two six-story brick tenements; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owner; J. E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; G. S. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Broadway and Leonard Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick office building, with store; L. M. Jones of 13 Astor Place, owner; F. C. Browne of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 519 feet north of King's Bridge Road, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, 25 by 39; Mary E. Day of 1,146 Tinton Avenue, owner; Harry P. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Morris Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick and frame store and dwelling, 25 by 43; Theodore Schreppell of 993 Morris Avenue, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $280.

U. H. McCarter to Build at Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—President Uzah H. McCarter, of the Fidelity Trust Company has sold his Summer home and farm at Allenhurst to a New York business man and has approved the plans for the construction of a $50,000 residence at Seabright. The name of the purchaser of the McCarter home is withheld, but the consideration is $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Oct. 20.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 450 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Morton Bishop to Katie Bishop, (mtg $400)..... $1

RYER AV, w s, 295.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x139.5x25.4x163.11; William Z. Larned to Charles Bjorkegren, B. & S., (mtg $4,000, re-recorded)..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 73d St, 204.4 to 74th St x 100; Frederick A. Clark to Abraham Boehm and another, Ca. G..... 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 73d St, 204.4 to 74th St x 100; Abraham Boehm and another to James H. Rowan, (mtg $300,000)..... 100

CLINTON ST, n w corner Broome St, 25x 49.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Isidor Mishkind, (mtg $23,000).....Nominal

CLINTON ST, 49, west side, 25x100; Moses Peaseckl and another to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

DIVISION ST, 246, n s, 25.10x102.10x23x 114.6; 21st St, 239, 24½, 247 West, 100x 98.9; 37th St, 412 and 414 West, 56.2x 98.9; 44th St, 231 to 237 West, 100x100.5; 46th St, 227 West, 25x100.5; 108th St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Madison Av, 1,777 and 1,779, e s, 50x91, (mtg $38,500); 21st, s s, 175.3 ft e of 3d Av, 20x92; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Charlotte A. Mount and another, joint tenants.....$25,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 159.7 ft s of 145th St, 19x79.7x18.11x82.2; Frederick O. Schuller to Barbara Schuller, all liens.. 1

HAMILTON PLACE, 38, w s, 19x100; Lena Feuer to Alek Ludwig and another, ½ part, (mtg $16,500)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 153.5 ft n w of Avenue B, 20x100.6; George W. Collord and others to Morris Weinstein and another..... 100

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 153.5 ft n w of Avenue B, 20x100.6; George W. Collord, trustee, to George W. Collord and others 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 77.8 ft s of 171st St, 27.9x77.11 to 11th Av x25x89.11; Margaret M. McGarr..... 1

LEROY ST, 26 and 28, s s, 37.6x80; William S. Patten to Irving Judis, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

LOTS 463 and 464, map Section A, Vyse Estate; James Whyte to James J. Dunn, (mtg $2,600)..... 500

MADISON ST, 179 and 181, n s, 48.11x 100; Yette Cappelle and others to Samuel Ashman, (mtg $53,000)..... 1

MARKET ST, 49, w s, 27x88; Warren Leslie to Isaac Helfer..... 21,100

MARKET ST, 49, w s, 27x88; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 141th St, 20x88; Frederick S. Parker to Fulton McMahon, (R. S. $11,25)..... 25,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.5x87.2x44.9x104; Henry Leipziger to Jacob Steiner, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 78th St, 79 x49.11; Emily S. Mather to James H. Bortenshaw..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 18x89; Robert McWilliams to August L. T. McWilliam, (mtg $17,500)..... 10

3D AV, e s, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 50x 100; William E. Major to Lena E. Major..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of Walnut St, 100x50; William E. Major to Lena E. Major..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Av C, 44x86.2; Julius Weinstein to Sarah Goldstein, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

6TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 10th St, 21x52.2; Angeline Court, executrix, to John W. Righter, all title, (mtg $1,000)..... 7,000

8TH ST, n s, 72.3 ft w of 4th Av, 77.6x 65.3x74.10x s e 26.3x s 60; Cornelia S. Butler and others to John Wanamaker, (R S $136)..... 1

8TH ST, n s, 554.5 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 103.11; Jacob Bernstein to R. J. Donovan, all liens..... 1

14TH ST, 154 and 156 West, 53.6x103.3; 14th St, 156 West, 25x103.3; 14th St, 158 and 160, s e corner of 7th Av, 46.6x100; Trinity Realty Company to Frank L. Crawford, (mtg $113,000)..... 530

17TH ST, 305 East, 22.4x84; Orville D. Frost and another to Charles F. Murphy, (mtg ——)..... 1

20TH ST, 134 West, 24.8x92; George J. Humphreys to William Hafner, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

52D ST, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Charles Dittman, trustee, to Henry I. Dittman..... 1

54TH ST, 24 East, 20x100.5; Cecilia F. Barrows to John R. Dunlap, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

82D ST, 120 West, 20x102.2; Henrietta P. Shoup to John B. Callard, (mtg $19,000) 1

88TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.8; Jane F. Kenny to Charles J. Walton, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

94TH ST, 107 West, 25x100.8; Elizabeth Hillenbrand to Conrad R. Gross and another, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

109TH ST, 332 East, 25x100; Antonio Verderosa to Caterina Verderosa, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

126TH ST, 150 to 154 East, 50x99.11; Charles Welsbecker to George Merle, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

135TH ST, 825 and 827 East, 54x100; Eugenia G. Wahlig to Solomon Boehm, (mtg $34,000,) taxes..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 8th Av, 15x 99.11; Anna O'Farrell to Rosa Curtarelli and another, joint tenants, quitclaim..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Frederick G. Schuller to Barbara Schuller, all liens..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BEDFORD ST, 27; Henry L. Morris, trustee, to Michael Ciruzzi, 4 7-12 years.....$540, 600

HUDSON ST, 465; G. Sobel to Walter Flower, 2 years..... 900

NEW ST, 64, and 19 Beaver St; Josephine L. Bayard to The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin Association, 5 years..... 6,630

SOUTH ST, 52, corner of Jones Lane; George R. Read, agent, to George E. Wilbur, 5 7-12 years..... 2,000

1ST AV, 2,173; Francesco Ruggiero and another to Maria Carnese, 5 years..... 2,940

1ST AV, 185; John Ehrlich to Albert Schoenemann and another, 5 years..... 1,896

1ST AV, 140; William Schirmer to Hyman Freund, 5 years..... 780

2D AV, 1,881, n w corner of 97th St; Morris Borwitz to James P. Kenney, 3 years..... 780

5TH AV, 2,178, n w corner of 133d St; Willis H. Young and another to Emil H. Kiedanz, 5 years.....$900, 1,086

5TH AV, 2,696; Jane Usher to Henri Raquet, 10 years..... 1,500

12TH ST, 511 East; John C. Rindlaub and another to George Dreyer, 2½ years.... 420

155TH ST, n e corner of Courtlandt Av; Christian Schoppaul to William A. E. Engel, 4 7-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1901 .....$480, 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ASHMAN, Samuel, to Yetta Cappelle and others; Madison St, 179 and 181, prior mtg $53,000, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... $2,500

BERKEN, Gustav, to William Niederrenthey; Pell St, 11, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

BISSERT, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th St, s s, 162.11 ft. e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

BOEHM, Abraham and another, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Central Park West, n w corner of 73d St, 1 year..... 300,000

BUCKEL, Mary J., to George E. Ehlers; 121st St, 360 West, prior mtg $7,000, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BURTENSHAW, James H., to Emily S. Mather; West End Av, n w corner of 78th St, prior mtg $24,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BURTENSHAW, James H., to William A. De Blois; West End Av, n w corner of 78th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,500

COHEN, Daniel, to Winfield S. Hoyt and another, as trustees; Clinton St, 61, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

COHEN, Daniel, to Franz Bachhaus; Clinton St, 61, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 6,000

COLTART, Thomas A., to James F. Horton; Main St, s e corner Cemetery Lane, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

COMBES, Charles U., to T. Mason Oliver; Washington Av, s e corner of 179th St, 3 years..... 500

CONEGLIO, Rosalia, to John F. Steeve; 3d Av, e s, 22l.6 ft s of 163d St, prior mtg —, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CORKERY, Thomas, to Benjamin Poth; 98th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CRAWFORD, Alice B., to Theresa Weil; 39th St, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GROSS, Conrad R., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,172, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

DEELETT, Cornelia F., and another to Joseph Corbett; Commonwealth Av, e s, 25 ft s of Mansion St, 1 year..... 1,500

DITTMAN, Henry I., to Charles Dittman, trustee; 52d St, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 40,000

DRAPER, Mary A. P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, to 111th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 150,000

DUNLAP, John R., to Frank W. Dickinson; 54th St, 24 East, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 27,500

FLOCK, Georgiana, and another, to Mary G. Ferrall and others; 131st St, 215 West, 5 years..... 8,000

FOULD, May E., to Annie A. Mead; 45th St, s s, 210 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, due April 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 3,500

FRASER, Alexander V., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 72d St., s s, 81.6 ft w of West End Av, 1 yr, 4 per cent.. 15,000

GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, to Julius Weinstein; 4th St, s s, 102 ft e of Av. C, due Oct. 15, 1909, 6 per cent..... 12,600

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; Market St, 49, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

JOHNSTON, Fanny, widow, to Yonkers Savings Bank; 11th Av, s s, 205 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 1 year..... 8,500

JUDES, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Leroy St, 26 and 28; prior mortgage, $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 5,425

KENN, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; Creston Av, w s, 494.8 ft n of 190th St, 3 mtgs, 1 year each..... 2,250

KIRCHNER, Alvin, and another, to Gertrude E. Master; Clinton Av, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, prior mtg $4,250, due Sept. 30, 1905, 6 per cent..... 750

LEWIS, Elizabeth, to Fanny Harris; 153th St, 026 West, 1 year, 6 per cent... 1,500

MEYERS, Nellie V., to Victoria Realty Company; Beach Av, n e corner Kelly St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MEEHAN, Michael, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 169th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of old line Franklin Av, 5 years..... 33,000

MULLEN, Mathew, to Benjamin Poth; 98th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RICHLAND, Henry S., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 94th St, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

RICHLAND, Henry S., to the Jefferson Bank; 94th St, 58 and 60 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

ROWAN, James H., to Abraham Boehm and another; Central Park West, n w corner of 73d St, demand, 6 per cent... 250,000

ROWAN, James H., to Abraham Boehm and another; Central Park West, n w corner of 73d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 100,000

SCHWAB, Joseph, to Meyer Loel and another; old road leading from William's Bridge to Westchester, e s, adjoining land of John Wilkinson, contains 3 869-1000 acres, prior mtg $2,800, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,236

SCHNEIDER, John J., to Meible E. Williams; Southern Westchester Turnpike, n s, 1 chain and 50 links w of Glebe Av, or Gleeb Av, ½ part, all title, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 500

SILINSKI, Andrew, to Leodegar Siebert and another; St. Ann's Av, 598, 9 yrs.. 15,000

STEINER, Jacob, to Henry Leipziger; Westchester Av, s w corner of Brook Av, due March 21, 1905, 6 per cent..... 6,000

STREIFLER, John and another, to Jacob Herb; 160th St, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 97 to old w s King's Bridge Road x 50.10x100.10x49.11, prior mtg $49,000, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 72,000

SULLIVAN, Cornelius, to Cornelia A. Kneeland; Hamilton Place, s e s, 75.2 ft s of 142d St, 2 years..... 1,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and another to William R. Walter and others, trustees; Houston St, 280 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

WESTCOTT, Robert E., to Margaret M. McGarr; King's Bridge Road, e s, 77.8 ft s of 171st St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Abraham, and another to William R. Rose..... Omitted

FARQUHAR, Frederick W., to Max Goebel..... $2,611

HERR, Jacob, to James M. Wentz, two assignments..... 16,000

INNESS, Mary W. E., to Kate S. Nugent. 3,000

MITCHELL, Edward, and another, executors, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees..... 1

MEEKS, Sarah A., executrix, to Elbridge G. Durall..... 16,000

MEEKS, Sarah A., executrix, to Elbridge G. Durall..... 6,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Guardian Trust Company, ½ part..... 75,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to City Trust Company, ¼ part..... 75,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, ¼ part..... 75,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to North American Trust Company, ¼ part..... 75,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to James M. Wentz..... 22,140

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., to Brevoort Real Estate Company..... 17,000

RUSHMORE, Edward, executor, to Samuel J. Underhill, executor and trustee... 5,000

SCHWARZWALDER, Henry, and another, executors, to Mary Hebig and another..... 10,000

STEVENSON, Richard W., trustee, to Max Goebel..... 613

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 300,000

TURNER, Herbert B., to James L. Dawes and another, trustees..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GRACE AV, e s, 25 ft s of Rose Place, 25x100; Charles C. Koenig against Gedlan & Pare, owners and contractors..... 96

SHERMAN AV, n s, 225 ft e of Dykman St, 25x150; Overbough Camp Company against Charles A. Lehman, owner; Lazar Cohen, contractor..... 530

6TH AV, 211, Joslin Brothers against Brill Brothers, owners; Joseph Rubin & Co., contractors..... 102

12TH ST, 304 to 308 East; Theodore Blumberg against Lawrence V. Mulry, owner; Mrs. Lawrence V. Mulry, owner and contractor..... 115

47TH ST, 114 West; Norman Fireproof Construction Company against Catharine Taylor, owner and contractor..... 470

112TH ST and Broadway, n w corner, 100x 100.11; Louis Rost against Peter Wagner, owner and contractor..... 275

138TH ST and Lenox Av, s e corner, 75x 75; Oswald & Dutoit against Henry Nichelsberg, owner and contractor..... 1,368

159TH ST, 682 East; Joseph Balaban and another against Emma Horenburger, owner and contractor..... 285

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

FULTON AV, e s, 230 ft n of Becker Av, 28x125; Yonkers Savings Bank with Catherina Mack..... 1,200

FULTON AV, e s, 28x125; Yonkers Savings Bank with Mary Mack..... 1,200

160TH ST, s s, whole front between Amsterdam Av and Kingsbridge Road, 97x 50.10x106.10x49.11; Jacob Herb with John and Peter Streifler..... 72,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; J. A. Toscani & Co. against Etta Blinn and another; July 16, 1901..... 265

ELM ST, 161 to 165; Adam Hoppel against W. F. Chrystie and another, Sept. 3, 1902..... 2,520

11TH ST, 332 and 334 West; Mayer Malbin against Fenoshal Schlesinger and another, Oct. 18, 1902..... 581

170TH ST and Park Av, n e corner, x —; William Edler against Thomas Fanning, Aug. 21, 1899..... 117

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, 35; Jeanette F. Bonner against Catherine R. Ohenoweth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

PLOT at Inwood, 12th Ward, bounded on n by property formerly of Keppler estate, e by Emerson St, s by property of estate of De Witt C. Hays, w by Bolton Road, containing 4 acres; Mary Hays against Lucy J. Whitcomb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Williamson.

POPHAM AV, w s, 271.4 ft n of 176th St, 50x 100, and 177th St, s s, 165.4 ft e of junction of Sedgwick and Undercliff Avs, 75x102.10x63.9x 100, two actions; Caspar A. Stock against Olof Johnson or Johanson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) H. P. Bottu.

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE Road, n s, 1 chain and 50 links w of Gleeb Av, Lot 3 and w half of Lot 4, map of the parson-age made by Andrew Findley, Bronx; John J. Schneider and another against Carrie Keppler, (partition;) attorneys, Williams & Caldwell.

WEST FARMS ROAD and Cross St, n w corner, 25x100; Henry E. Hall against Eva Wortmann, executrix, and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

8TH ST, 330 East; City of New York against George Widder and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

94TH ST, n s, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 100.8; Charles R. Christy, trustee, against Harriet J. Penton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thomall.

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x—, and Vermilyea Av and Academy St, n e corner, Lots 141 to 148, map of Isaac Dyckman estate; Carolina Kohly against Andreas Fernandez and another, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ANDRES AND JOSE MIGUEL FERNANDEZ.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $56,000 against Andres and Jose Miguel Fernandez of Havana, in favor of Caroline Fernandez Kohly for balance due on an agreement made on July 13, 1894, to pay her $69,000 in installments. The amount was secured by a mortgage on four plantations in Cuba, which have since been sold under foreclosure. Its pendens was filed against their interest in real estate in this city, on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and eight lots on Vermilyea Avenue and Academy Street.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

HECKER LUNCHEON COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Hecker Luncheon Company of 172 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities to the amount of $13,130 and assets to the amount of $2,634 in the hands of the receiver, consisting of cash $2,036, rebate on license $518, and return premiums on insurance $100.

WALTER STANTON.—A meeting of the creditors of Walter Stanton, of 2 Wall Street, formerly of Coffin & Stanton, bankers, of 66 Broadway, was held yesterday before W. H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, at 115 Broadway. Three claims, aggregating $43,000, were filed. His liabilities are $4,156,942 and assets $25.

GORDON & BUCHANAN CIGAR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Company of 26 Warren Street show liabilities to the amount of $21,257 and nominal assets to the amount of $18,690, consisting of cash $686, stock $12,156, and accounts $5,834. There are nineteen creditors, the largest being Sutter Brothers for $7,703. The company owes $430 to two employes for wages.

JAMES HENRY FLETCHER.—A meeting of the creditors of James Henry Fletcher, dealer in costumes, cloaks, and suits at 534 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday in the office of Hays & Hershfield, 141 Broadway. The statement presented showed liabilities to the amount of $73,776, of which $52,957 is due to Meyer Jonasson & Co., and nominal assets to the amount of $50,476, actual assets $18,570. The nominal assets consist of stock $30,000, accounts $11,938, fixtures $8,439, and cash $79. An offer was made to compromise at 30 cents on the dollar in indorsed notes at three and six months, and a committee of creditors was appointed to examine and report upon its acceptance. The committee consists of George Newgas, J. C. Wiswell, and Charles Dien.

Receiver for a Cloak Firm.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward A. Brown receiver of the assets of the firm of Schultz & Goldstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 84 Division Street, in a suit brought by Max Goldstein against William Schultz, his partner, for a dissolution of the partnership on account of dissensions between them. They began business on July 11 last, with a capital of $1,000, and the assets are estimated at $800.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVRUTIS, Aaron, and Oscar Stevenson—A. Arnold..... $400

AZERRAD, Jacob—N. Dauer and another. 85

BROWN, Edwin A.—Irving National Bank of New York..... 538

BOESSWETTER, Bernard—A. J. Bastine. 274

BARR, Edward—President and Directors of the Manhattan Company..... 980

BORSODI, William—E. Cadigan..... 85

BARRY, William, and John Whalen, executors and trustees—E. A. Bigeley, administrator..... 616

BARTLETT, John S.—E. & B. Kissam... 109

BURDETT, Henry C.—A. B. Colcord..... 82

BRENINGER, John—B. Cohn..... 94

BLACKMAN, William—S. W. Johnson, President..... 33

BEHRENS, Katie—I. Yetter..... 5,850

CHURCH, Bella—G. Borger..... 33

CAMPBELL, James—Weisbach Gas Light Company..... 66

CHOATE, George C.—H. Vossnack, Jr., and another..... 374

BAUER, August—Salvator Brewing Company..... 323

DE WOLF, Peter C.—S. Cohn..... 79

DALL, Fred T.—W. O. Plimpton..... 60

ERGER, Simon—D. Eichner..... 62

FRASER, Joshua M.—T. J. Kissam..... 97

FOX, John, Emma Kramer, and Patrick Fogarty—Boyle & Evarts Company, costs..... 47

GEDNEY, Josephine S.—S. W. Moddrell. 92

GLOVER, Alfred—F. L. Slazenger..... 74

GUNDERSHEIMER, Jacob—W. Joseph... 39

GUSSOW, Paul W. and A. Gilhuly..... 145

GARLICK, Hyman, and Adolph Deutsch—L. Siegbert and another..... 101

HOMBURGER, August—D. Frieman..... 43

HIGGINS, Elizabeth A.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 72

HAHN, Ida M.—C. Callaghan, costs..... 122

HEITZLER, Max, and Max Reichbach—R. S. Newcombe..... 83

HUBBARD, Harlan P.—F. Tschefte..... 22

HEROLD, Frank and Katie—T. Verity... 1,911

JONES, Robert H.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 97

JACOBS, Abraham—C. P. Britton..... 9,683

LOWITZ, Julius M.—J. Miller..... 390

LUBAN, Jacob—B. Bercowitz, costs..... 68

LEICHTER, Solomon—J. Nefel..... 75

MARCUS, Nathan W.—N. S. Schroeder.. 88

MOTT, John L. B.—M. Keating..... 1,735

McCORMICK, Nicholas—E. Becker..... 50

McKENNA, Patrick—G. F. Speckel and another..... 79

MULLER, Samuel—J. Brown, assignee.. 112

MACMILAGE, David—T. J. Hamilton.... 504

MARCUS, Mayer W.—M. Herbst..... 44

NAGEL, Charles—Effens, Smith & Wiemann Company..... 18

NATHAN, Paul W.—J. Brown, assignee.. 211

NORTON, Charles H. and Elizabeth B.—S. R. Smith..... 374

KIERNAN, Frank, & Co.—Judge Company..... 139

PARKER, Samuel Weber—S. Lichtenstein and another..... 575

ROBERTS, Walter J.—M. V. M. T. Monroe..... 962

SISTERS OF MERCY of the Diocese of Ogdensburg—J. Fitzpatrick..... 183

STEARNE, Henry H. and Mary E.—W. J. Boome..... 73

STEIN, Albert—S. Jungman..... 92

WILLIAMS, Thomas A.—W. Morgan and another..... 45

WHITFORD, Wilbur W.—W. G. Bonneville..... 224

WHIPPEN, Thomas B.—M. Tanenbaum. 605

WELSH, Edward—O. Mattes..... 37

WINICK, Max—Third Avenue Railroad Company..... 74

WEILBACHER, Henry R.—J. Robert.... 213

WEIMAR, Edward W. and Laura E. H., and William F. Bang and Henry Huss—W. F. Sheridan..... 321

WEIMAR, Edward W., William F. Bang, and Henry Huss—William F. Sheridan. 319

New Trust Company in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Mutual Trust Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, was incorporated here to-day. All of the capital stock has been paid in by James Smith, Jr., Orville E. Freeman, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Joseph M. Byrne, Charles R. Wilmot, Henry Berg, John O'Rourke, W. E. Cless, Charles H. Ely, Ira C. Kilburn, and George B. Turrell.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:50 A. M.—10 Washington Place; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

9:10 A. M.—414 Cherry Street; Jacob Yakoff; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—115 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Robert Meyer; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—537-539 Jerome Avenue; August Lang; damage, $300.

4:10 P. M.—52 Forsyth Street; Mrs. Crovatch; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—45 Essex Street; Maurice Lynell; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue; Third Avenue

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Broadway and 66th St., adjoining corner house; single apartment, seven and bath, $40; gas range; select, accessible.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $36.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $60

18th St., 12 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

"Hollywood." Madison Av., corner 94th St.—7 elegant, light rooms and bath; ground floor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rates; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

116th St., 239 West.—Light, attractive five-room flat; bath; steam, hot water; elevator; piano, linen, silver.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

578 Mott Av.—Ten-room house; will be put in good order for reliable tenant; rent, $32. C. Wiener, 58 East 59th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSES

We have a number of desirably located furnished houses to rent for the season.

A. M JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

An apartment for small family near Broadway; rent, $30. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

A family wanting to pay $25 can secure apartment of Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Apartments with six rooms and bath, $25 and $30. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

A large apartment, 520 West 145th St.—Thomas & Eckerson, or janitor.

Surrogate Notices.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1aw6mTu

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York City. o7-1aw6mTu

For Sale.

Sewing Machines

Like this Cut

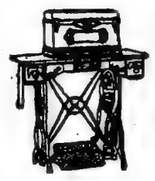

$12.00

DROP HEAD, $13.75.

Get full value at these prices.

Not misrepresented as a $55 machine reduced, as some grocery stores and other fakes represent. When you want to buy groceries would you go to a sewing-machine store? Then why go to a grocery store for a machine? Go where the people are experts in their special line.

We Keep in Stock

the New Home, Domestic, White, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, Kruse, Kruse Automatic, Singer, Davis, Willcox & Gibbs. In fact, in our store you will find all makes.

Machine Supplies

EVEN FOR THE VERY OLDEST.
MACHINES SOLD ON INSTALMENTS & RENTED
The most complete Repair Department in the city.

HAND MACHINES A SPECIALTY—$6 UP.
CALL OR WRITE. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8.

KRUSE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
218 SIXTH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS **$1**

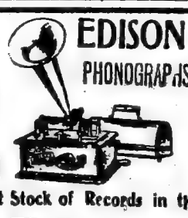

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 156 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SAFES, fire and burglar proof, bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing.
KINSEY, RAINER & THOMSON,
393 B'way, near Walker St. Tel., 307 Franklin.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Typewriters sold $1 weekly; new machines, $50 cash; all makes second hand; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up. Al Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704. Telephone 3825 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Surrogate Notices.

GERKEN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to HINRICH GERKEN, Berend Gerken, Charles Gerken, Annie Hondes, the American Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN GERKEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Diedrich Gerken, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the aged of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said Count of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, Manhattan, New York City. s30-1aw6wTu

KAPPLER, GOTTLIEB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHRISTIAN KAPPLER and ELISABETH WENZ, the heirs and next of kin of GOTTLIEB KAPPLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Katharina Keppler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 11th, 1884, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gottlieb Kappler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. s30-1aw6wTu

Pianos and Organs.

At the **"BRADBURY"** Warerooms

ONLY

20 Pianos Left

IN THE SALE OF
ODD PIANOS
OTHER MAKERS' PIANOS
EXCHANGED AND STORE SAMPLE PIANOS

At Remarkable Reductions

At $175 "Webster," large; price was $300.
At $175 "Bradbury," small; price was $300.
At $200 "Knabe," upright.
At $225 "Bradbury," medium; price was $350.
At $250 "Bradbury," large; price was $450.
At $375 "Sohmer," Baby Grand.
At $375 "Bradbury," Parlor Grand; price was $900.

Similar opportunities at our Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark Warerooms.

Terms Cash, or Easy Payments if desired.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.
142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS.
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade)..... $87
UPRIGHT, (slightly used)..... 125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.
UPRIGHT, (celebrated maker)..... 135
UPRIGHT, (concert used)..... 225
JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.
FINE SQUARE..... 45
UPRIGHT, (good maker)..... 100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.
UPRIGHT..... 90
UPRIGHT, (used 6 months)..... 135
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Wareroms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$95, Elegant Mahogany Upright; Chickering bargain. Installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av,

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wiener, 58 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

$2 a Week for the Celebrated Milton Pianos

One of the most remarkable piano offers that this store has ever made is this:

100 Milton Pianos $225 Each.

$10 Down and $2 a Week.

This price includes top and cover. Delivered on receipt of first payment of $10.

The Milton Piano is one of the finest ever built. Made by the Milton Piano Company. Everything in it is of the very finest quality and built by the most skilled and experienced piano makers. The cases are large, rich and massive.

A representative of the Milton Piano Company stated that when these pianos were built, it was intended that they should sell for $500 each. For many pianos that are sold at $500 to-day cannot compare with the Milton.

The piano must be seen to be appreciated, and as an offer of this kind is rare, and owing to the limited quantity it is advisable for you to inspect this piano as early as possible.

We also continue to offer the

Harmony Piano for $175

At $5 Down & $1 Per Week
Including Stool and Cover.
Delivered on Payment of First $5 Payment.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

Every Harmony and Milton Piano has a ten years' guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

JACOB DOLL PIANO.

SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
BRANCH, 197 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

$3 PIANOS RENTED MONTHLY
GOETZ & CO., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn

$15, Rosewood piano; beautiful upright, $30; Colonial mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
35 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Auction Sales.

"WHAT is home without a piano?"—Wise. 50 high grade pianos at auction, at the WISE piano warerooms, 19 and 21 West 125th St. BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 21, at 8:15 o'clock sharp, 50 slightly used pianos, made by Steinway, Chickering, Sohmer, Weber, Hazelton, Hardman, Knabe, Bacon, Krakauer, Lindeman, Haines, Decker, and others, in uprights, grands, squares, and baby grands. Exhibition Pianos on view and examination this day and evening.

By virtue of chattel mortgage, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9:30 forenoon, horse, shipping truck, and harness at 61 Allen Street, Manhattan Borough. By order of Joseph Erenstoft, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, at Number 331 East 115th Street, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, evenings during week Oct. 20, pictures, engravings, &c., 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 60 Clinton St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Franklin Steiner sells standard and miscellaneous books at 7 Ann St.

Billiards.

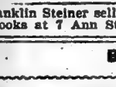

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction. Absolutely Fireproof.

Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

Business Opportunities.

RUBBER HORSESHOE PATENTS FOR SALE for France, also for England; the only safety rubber horseshoe; the best modern invention that has ever been presented to the public, especially horsemen, for ease and comfort to the horse and money saved to the owner; it lasts double the time of old-fashioned shoes; prevents slipping on asphalt pavement or on ice-frozen streets; cures sore feet. Information and references, 248 West 12th St., New York.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Rare Chance for a Druggist.—Must sell quick; store established 1867; growing village; little cash required. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

For Sale.—Will sacrifice; great bargain; all-year country hotel; chance of a lifetime; handsomely furnished; rent, $600 year; money maker. Inquire 74 Park Place.

John Wetjen, 2,081 Eighth Av., has sold, on October 14, his grocery business to Ignatz Brown.

39th St., 12 West.—Parlor floor, for business; excellent location; altered to suit tenant.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.

Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

46th St., 315 West.—Pleasant double and single rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; refined.

48th St., 218 West.—First-class French boarding house; large connecting room; with all improvements; table board.

52d St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; running water; southern exposure; cuisine excellent, table board.

55th St., 255 West, near Broadway "L."—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; superior table board.

56th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

79th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

84th St., 6 West.—Large rooms on second and fourth floors, newly decorated and furnished, en suite or separately; American family; references.

84th St., 8 West.—Second and fourth floor rooms, newly decorated and furnished; en suite or single; American family; references.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

122d St., 180 West.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny, alcove room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

129th St., 160 West, 7th and Lenox Avs.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine location.

135th St., 242-244-246 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, also hall room, to rent with board.

Morningside Heights, 1,101 Amsterdam Av., corner 117th St.—Large and medium rooms, overlooking Park; warm, sunny; comfortably furnished; superior table; $8 to $10 per week; elevator.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

95 HANCOCK ST., Between Bedford and Nostrand Avs.; best section of Brooklyn; large, pleasant, well-heated front alcove room, second floor; southern exposure; with small party of adults; select table.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

Country Board.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 43.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Steam-heated suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished.

42d St., 246 West., Near Broadway.—Furnished room, private house; every convenience; reasonable.

49th St., 149 West.—Convenient to car lines, in refined house, large, well-furnished rooms; gentlemen: reasonable.

50th St., 34 West.—Large front room and hall room.

51st St., 439 West.—Parlor, front bedroom, suitable doctor, light business; fine location; rent low. Kirkland.

55th St., 253 West.—Newly decorated and furnished large, airy rooms; references required.

56th St., 63 West.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; gentlemen only; references exchanged; breakfast.

64th St., 151 West.—Finely furnished rooms, single or double, with large wardrobes.

76th St., 59 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny room in apartment. Barbour.

89th St., 110 West.—Nice front parlor, with bedroom, steam, bath, conveniences; moderate; one flight. Berard.

Down-town business men who are tired hanging on car straps every morning and evening will find The Raleigh Hotel, 663-665 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter months; single rooms, steam heated, $4, $5, $6 per week. Richard de Logerot, Prop. and Mgr.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Madison Av., 2,048, 129th and 130th Sts.—Two large, light, elegant furnished front rooms; three windows; private house; all improvements; suitable ladies or couple.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Refined woman as infant's nurse; references; exceptional position; excellent salary. Apply immediately, 15 West 42d St., 2d floor.

Wanted—Young woman as cook; small private family; wages, $20 to $22; bring references. Call, Tuesday, between 1 and 2, 72 Irving Place.

Help Wanted—Males.

Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Litho. Transferrer.—Men experienced in music preferred; steady work. Address C. M., 349 East 72d St.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages; steady employment to competent railroad mechanics. Apply between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. to L. S. Webster, No. 17 Moore St., near Stone, Room 17.

Wanted—A boy of good character and address as an office boy in an architect's office. Address by letter only, stating age and particulars, to Box 165, 92 East 14th St.

Wanted—By oil manufacturers, office boy, between 16 and 18 years old; good penman; some experience. Address "Oils," care O., Box 133 Times Office.

Wanted—Young man for office and collection work; experienced preferred. Address, with full particulars, K Box 106 Times.

Wanted—Men, white, colored, $14-$25, board, lodging, Baltimore oyster boat; expenses advanced. 115 1st St.

We have just started the first legitimate endless chain system; send stamp for particulars. The American Merchandise Agency, Thomas Building, Philadelphia.

Agents.

Ag

CROKER ANSWERS CHARGES

Evidence That Park Avenue Hotel Fire Was Independent.

Quotes Department Rules to Justify Early Return from Vacation—Denies Alleged Persecution and Oppression.

At the trial yesterday at Fire Headquarters of Chief of Department Edward F. Croker, his counsel presented evidence on nearly all the charges and specifications. Much of the testimony had to do with charge No. 1, which accused the Chief with not properly safeguarding the Park Avenue Hotel by enforcing the provisions of law. To offset that several hundred reports from Building Inspectors of inspections of buildings, including the hotel, after Oct. 2, 1899, were offered in evidence.

James H. Hassett of Amesbury, Mass., who was a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel the night it was burned, said that in his opinion the fire started in the bottom of the elevator shaft, sustaining the contention of the defense that the fire was not due to that in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Augustus T. Docharty, ex-Secretary of the Fire Department, testified that the order to discontinue inspection of buildings until further orders, part of the complaint in charge No. 1, was issued on an order from Commissioner Scannell after a conference between him, Chief Croker, and A. T. Kiernan, Assistant Corporation Counsel. That was because it was found impossible to obtain results from the notices issued in regard to violations of law.

Charge No. 6, that of persecuting and unjustly discriminating against members of the force, was taken up by Mr. Delany, and evidence was offered on each of the four specifications. Evidence from the record was that Chief Croker notified the Battalion Chiefs in 1899 that there was a vacancy in the office of Deputy Chief, and that they could compete for it.

The charge that Chief Croker persecuted Chief E. F. Terpeny by changing his duty daily from one battalion to another for over four months was met by the record that he was an extra Chief, and was shifted so as to relieve six Chiefs on their "days off." Letters were read from Chiefs Gooderson and Burns, in which they declined to take the examinations for Deputy Chief. They were written a year before the time when, as sworn by Chief Gooderson, Chief Croker said it would be useless for him and Chief Burns to compete. Evidence was also given to refute the charge that Chief Croker "blocked" the promotion of eight members of the department. The men were not promoted because they were not "medal" men, or had saved life, qualifications insisted on by Commissioner Scannell.

Specification No. 2 of charge No. 7, relating to Chief Croker's return from vacation last August and assuming command was considered, and Mr. Delany quoted this rule of the department:

Section 321—Any officer or member who may before the expiration of a leave of absence return to quarters and report himself for duty to the commanding officer shall be deemed to have abandoned the unexpired portion of such leave of absence and be regarded as present for duty.

On the third specification of Charge 6—persecution—Mr. Delany offered in evidence remarks made by Commissioner Scannell against the "Pinkies," or James D. Clifford, Association, as demoralizing to the force because of its secret workings and its political activity. He also offered Commissioner Scannell's eulogium on the work of the force on the Fourth of July, 1899. The order comprehended the services of Chief Croker.

"Why," exclaimed Mr. Whitman, "I don't see the necessity of that. We concede the heroism, ability, and courage of the Chief."

The order was, however, ruled out as incompetent and irrelevant.

The case continues to-day and may be finished to-morrow.

No action has yet been taken in the case of Assistant Foreman John Rush, who on the witness stand last Thursday showed his pardon from Gov. Flower issued while he (Rush) was in Sing Sing Prison. Commissioner Sturgis said that Deputy Chief Purroy had nothing to do with branding Rush as an ex-convict. Information of his past was taken to the Corporation Counsel's office. On Thursday Mr. Sturgis had known of Rush's conviction only a few hours.

"It is," continued Mr. Sturgis, "my duty to act. I sympathize with Rush, but he must leave the department because the law says that no such man can be a member of it."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby said that several of the members of the department had entered protests against the presence of Rush.

TAX SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

Protests Against Assessment at Full Valuation—Representatives of Real Estate Owners' Association Heard by the Mayor.

At the hearing before Mayor Low yesterday afternoon to protest against the assessment of real property at its full value charges were made by some of the speakers against Deputy Tax Commissioners, alleging dishonesty and incompetency. The meeting was brought about by the United Real Estate Owners' Associations and was attended also by Tax Commissioners J. L. Wells, Samuel Strasbourger, and Rufus L. Scott. The office was crowded uncomfortably.

The first to speak was Herman A. Heydt, counsel for the associations. He said:

"Equality in assessments cannot be obtained by assessing at what is considered the full value of the property. Equity and equality could better be attained by assessing at 65 per cent. One great trouble that property owners experienced was that the Deputy Tax Commissioners were not the experts they should be. Only the best judges of real estate should be employed in such positions. One of them now serving was until recently the driver of a wagon. The proposed change is unwise and unjust, operating in favor of the owners of franchises and taxable personal property. Equal valuation is unattainable."

Charles Lutz, G. L. Lorenz, E. J. Murray, George B. Christman, A. Appell, George G. Banzer, and William A. Martin spoke along similar lines. Mr. Banzer declared that the proposed plan would operate to the injury of the real estate owners, especially those in moderate circumstances.

William A. Martin, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, referred deprecatingly to the Deputy Tax Commissioners, and declared that some of them went around looking for a "rake off."

"Don you know of any such men?" Commissioner Wells asked.

"I do," Mr. Martin replied.

"Will you give me the names?" Mr. Wells asked.

"Privately, yes," Mr. Martin replied.

Mr. Martin declared that some of the deputies were not only dishonest, but incompetent.

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen complained that too many public improvements were being carried forward in too short a time.

Lawson N. Purdy spoke in favor of the plan for 100 per cent. assessment. He said: "Every investigation of assessment conditions in this city that I have seen has proved that small properties are, as a rule, assessed more heavily than unimproved land and expensive residences and commercial property. The owners of small properties have always been discriminated against. This discrimination is sure to continue as long as Assessors are left to a variable standard of their own selection, instead of a standard established by law. No Assessor can assess property at 60 per cent. or any other per cent. of its value until he has first ascertained the market value. When he fixes upon some amount less than market value as his own standard there is no guarantee that his own standard will be invariable, or that it will be the same as that of his fellow-Assessors.

"Our Tax Department has never, until now admitted officially that assessments were made otherwise than as directed by law. Every one knew it, and in their personal capacity they admitted it themselves. Those who should be most pleased at the determination of the Tax Department to grant no more favors, to make no more discriminations, but to obey the law of the city and State, are those who now pay more than their share, and will continue to pay more than their share as long as each Assessor is a law unto himself."

Tax Commissioner Wells said that his department is simply carrying out the law as it found it.

Mayor Low spoke for nearly thirty minutes, and his remarks were on the lines of his "Talk No. 8" on real estate assessments, the excessive sinking fund, &c. Concluding, he aid:

"Don't let any small property owners sell their real estate because of the inauguration of the new plan of assessment. They will not suffer. This administration found on entering office a financial system employed by the city that could not be profitably followed in a private business. The city's debt limit was not large enough, and it could not make very necessary improvements to the water front, to say nothing of other improvements. Several million dollars had been appropriated to improve the docks, but my predecessor refused to approve the plan. As a result the great North German Lloyd Company went to Jersey for dockage, and unless something be done other steamship interests might follow. Then what will happen to your real estate?"

Tax Commissioner Strasbourger said after the meeting that he did not see how the movement against the plan could amount to anything this year, as the Deputy Tax-Commissioners began last month to assess real estate at its supposed full value.

MISSING CLERK SURRENDERS.

Gives Himself Up in Philadelphia—His Father Makes a Full Return to the New Amsterdam Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Horatio G. Sickle, formerly of this city, who disappeared from his post as night clerk in the New Amsterdam Hotel, New York, at an early hour Sunday morning, taking $1,000 in cash and $500 worth of jewelry, walked into the Tenth and Buttonwood Streets Police Station to-night and surrendered. He called House Sergeant Wheeler into the hall and said:

"I believe you have a warrant out for me. Not caring to put you to any trouble, I have decided to come and give myself up."

Wheeler notified the Detective Bureau, and Detective Meyer took him in charge. Some hours before Sickle surrendered himself a dispatch from New York said that the young man would not be prosecuted.

Horatio G. Sickle, ex-night clerk of the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, will probably not be prosecuted for his theft.

Sickle's father appeared at the hotel yesterday afternoon with all the stolen property. The jewelry was intact. It was the property of guests, as was also a portion of the cash. Whether the stolen property was taken outside New York City is not known.

The hotel management was surprised enough at its employe's action. He had been night clerk for eight months, and was trusted implicitly. It is understood that no excuse was made by Sickle's father for the actions of his son.

ALDERMAN DOWLING CENSURED

Protests at a Hearing Against His Resolution for Railroad Tracks in Thirteenth Avenue.

A man who refused his name, but claimed to be a property owner near the North River front in the vicinity of Twenty-eighth Street, censured Alderman Dowling yesterday for introducing a resolution that authorizes the Erie Railroad Company to lay tracks on Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. The remarks were uttered at the hearing before the Committee on Streets and Highways, while the resolution was under consideration.

"I have voted for you, Alderman Dowling, several times," he said, "but your action has astounded me. I predict your defeat if you run again."

The Alderman smiled and remarked: "If I have made a mistake the people can rebuke me at the polls. I am willing to assume the responsibility."

The matter was laid over for a week. Alderman Dowling explained that the matter provided for by the resolution is the transfer of the tracks from Twenty-third to Twenty-eighth Street. Opponents have declared that the company should be compelled to use floats and rent piers.

Minister to Undergo Eye Operation.

The Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City, yesterday went to a private hospital in Jersey City, where an operation will be performed for the removal of cataracts from both eyes.

LEGAL NOTES.

EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION OF BANKRUPTCY COMPOSITION.—The confirmation of a composition proposed by a bankrupt to his creditors, followed by a dismissal of the case, is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of the Glover Grocery Company against Dorne, to have the effect of discharging the bankrupt from all ordinary claims provable in bankruptcy, though the holders thereof did not actually prove the same, and consequently did not participate with the other creditors in taking action upon the composition when offered. The court said in part: "Section 12 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1898 declares that a bankrupt may, at a specified stage of the proceedings, 'offer terms of composition' to his creditors, and provides for the filing of an 'application for the confirmation of a composition' after its acceptance 'in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number must represent a majority in amount of such claims,' and after the bankrupt shall have made, under the order of the Judge, a deposit of money sufficiently large to cover the 'consideration to be paid by the bankrupt to his creditors,' and pay all preferred debts and the costs of the proceedings. This section also specifies the terms and conditions upon which a composition may be confirmed, and directs that upon the confirmation of a composition, the consideration shall be distributed as the Judge shall direct, and the case dismissed. In section 14 of this act it is declared that 'the confirmation of a composition shall discharge the bankrupt from his debts, other than those agreed to be paid by the terms of the composition, and those not affected by a discharge.'"

***

RIGHT OF ACCUSED TO BE PRESENT AT ALL STAGES OF HIS TRIAL.—It was decided by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Hopsin vs. State, that recalling a jury in a criminal case who had retired to consider their verdict, and, in the absence of the accused and his counsel, and without their consent, giving a second charge, is cause for a new trial, even though this charge be the same in substance as that which had been delivered in the first instance. The court, after saying that such practice could not be upheld, and reviewing the cases, said: "The great point is that the accused and his counsel have the right to be present at every stage of the proceedings, and personally see and know what is being done in the case. To say that no injury results when it appears that what occurred in their absence was regular and legal would, in effect, practically do away with this great and important right, one element of which is to see to it that what does take place is in accord with good law and good practice."

***

RESTRAINING EMPLOYES FROM DISCLOSING TRADE SECRETS.—The Third Appellate Division has decided, by Presiding Justice Parker, in the case of the G. F. Harvey Company against the National Drug Company and others, that a drug corporation, possessing various secrets concerning the manufacture of several pharmaceutical preparations, which necessarily discloses such secrets to one of its employes, will, in the event of such employe entering the service of a rival drug company, be granted an injunction restraining the former employe from using or disclosing such trade secrets. The corporation will not, however, said Presiding Justice Parker, be entitled to an injunction restraining the employe from using or disclosing private formulae sent to it by various physicians throughout the country for the purpose of having medical preparations compounded, as the physicians alone could complain of the employe's action in using the formulae.

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What stronger testimony is needed.

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INSPECTOR CROSS'S TRIAL

With Capts. Herlihy and Albertson He Faces Commissioner.

Accused of Failure to Perform Duty in Connection with Riots at Rabbi Joseph's Funeral.

As the outcome of the riots on July 30 during the funeral procession of Chief Rabbi Joseph, in front of the Hoe Bress Company's building, in Grand Street, Inspector Cross, Capt. Herlihy, and Capt. Albertson were placed on trial yesterday before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters. The trial of Capt. Herlihy, who was on duty the night of July 29 at Police Headquarters, and who is charged with not having provided a sufficient number of policemen as escort to the funeral, was first taken up and disposed of in a short time, with decision reserved by the Commissioner. Both the Inspector and Capt. Herlihy were represented by Abram I. Elkus as counsel, while Frank F. Davis looked after the interest of Capt. Albertson, who was in command of the Delancey Street Station and who is charged with failing to suppress the riots.

When the case of Capt. Herlihy was called, Sergt. Brady, who was in charge of the information bureau the night preceding the trouble, but who since has resigned, testified that Israel Levy, in charge of the funeral arrangements, had called at Police Headquarters and told him that the arrangements for police protection were inadequate.

Capt. Herlihy testified that the night of July 29 he was in and out of Headquarters at least twenty times, and that he had not been notified of the procession of 20,000 persons. As the issuing of a permit for a procession was such a usual thing it did not call for the attention of the Captain. Mr. Elkus asked for the dismissal of the charges, but Mr. Mellon, Assistant Corporation Counsel, objected. No decision was announced by the Commissioner.

Inspector Cross's case was then taken up. During the entire proceedings he appeared nervous, and continually prompted his counsel. Sergt. Cohen testified to having been sent by Inspector Cross to the place of the riots, and of accompanying the Inspector there with twelve men from the Mercer Street Station, all going there in a patrol wagon. Other witnesses testified as to the nature of the riot. Nearly fifty witnesses were outside the courtroom, waiting to be called, when the Commissioner adjourned the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

JEWISH RIOT TRIALS.

Cases of Policemen Indicted for Clubbing Before Recorder Goff.

Roundsman James M. Jackson and Policeman Henry Doupe, who were attached to the Delancey Street Station at the time of the riots at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph, will be brought to trial to-day before Recorder Goff. Indictments for assault in the second degree were returned against them by the Grand Jury on Aug. 8. Harris Rosenblum of 20 Broome Street and Israel Shaeffer of 42 Gouverneur Street charge that they were unmercifully clubbed by the policemen without cause on the occasion of the riots.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against George W. Church, Superintendent of the factory of R. Hoe & Co. The complainant against Church was City Marshal Albert Levine. He was in the neighborhood of the factory at the time the riot there occurred, and swore that he heard Church order streams of water turned on the funeral crowd.

CAPT. SHEEHAN IS RETIRED.

Capt. Michael Sheehan, until recently in command of the West Thirtieth Street Station, but lately stationed at Old Slip, yesterday was retired upon half pay, on his own application, by Commissioner Partridge. Ill-health was the reason he ascribed. Sergeant Saul of the Old Slip Station was appointed acting Captain of the precinct to fill the vacancy, pending the selection of a permanent successor. Capt. Sheehan is fifty-seven years old and was appointed to the force in 1868.

CROSSMAN-REILEY WILL CASE.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has begun to take testimony in the contest over the estate of Mrs. Caroline E. Crossman-Reiley, who left the bulk of her property to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men. Seven heirs at law are disputing the validity of the will through Howe & Hummel, claiming that the document is not valid, and that undue influence was used on the testatrix. The estate is estimated at $4,000,000.

The hearings began yesterday. Samuel Burhams, Jr., one of the subscribing witnesses, is dead, but his signature was identified by Benjamin E. Dormont. Edgar Whitlock, another witness to the signing of the will, testified that Mrs. Crossman-Reiley was perfectly rational, as far as he could see. He said she had come to his office, having been introduced by a woman governess of the home to which she was to bequeath her large property. After the drafting of the will, the witness said, she came several other times, and added codicils.

Cross-examination failed to weaken this testimony, but Mr. Whitlock did admit that Mrs. Crossman-Reiley "tottered" in her walk on one occasion when she visited his office.

The testatrix's first husband was Henry Crossman, in whose honor she specified that an extra wing should be added to the Home for Aged Men. The second husband was Matthew Reiley. There were a number of small bequests to relatives, and the coachman of the testatrix was to get $1,000 and some horses, that he might launch a livery business for himself. The contestants are Mary Louise Hellman, Charles A. Pratt, Eva Pratt Burroughs, Phoebe P. Weaver, Harriet I. Peck, Henry T. Pratt, and Daniel P. Pratt.

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They fit Cluett or Monarch shirts; or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell them.

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The Evidences of Prosperity surround the Man who wears good Clothes.

We have among our Customers both Millionaires and their Clerks, but they all dress well.

Our Fall Stock contains Clothes, not only good, but stylish, attractive and pleasing.

Suits . . . . $15 to $32
Overcoats . . . $15 to $45

The evening hat is the Silk Opera.

Most people charge $7, $8, and $9. We sell ours for $6, and don't apologize for the quality.

Furnishings also.

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WATER FRONT DECISIONS.

The City's Rights and Title Upheld by Justice Steckler in Two Cases—No Broad Effect.

Two Supreme Court decisions that uphold the city's right to water-front property that is worth many thousands of dollars were handed down yesterday by Justice Steckler. The first was in the case of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, that asked for an injunction to restrain the Department of Docks and Ferries from constructing a bulkhead between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, North River, and the second was in a suit that was instituted by Mr. Whitman and others to determine the title to certain land in Exterior Street, along the East River front, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. The city's right to build the bulkhead and the city's title to the streets were confirmed in the decisions.

When Deputy Commissioner Jackson Wallace of the Dock Department was asked what would be the effect of the decision, he said:

"The decisions, as far as I can see, do not establish any broad principle. It is a mistake to say that they uphold any right of the city to take back water-front lands it has granted. In these two cases the grants were made with special provisions, and the decisions of Justice Steckler show that the court has looked up the terms of the grants and has decided that the city was entitled to certain rights according to those terms.

"Different grants of water lands differ greatly. Some of them are absolute, and these suits cannot affect any absolute grant. It may be that there are other places which come under the same class as those under contention between the city and the Knickerbocker Ice Company and the city and Mr. Whitman."

Deputy Commissioner Wallace said that undoubtedly appeals would be taken in both cases.

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Japanese, hand drawn, open work, linen scarfs, tray cloths, and squares.

Tray cloths, 18x27 inches.....1.00 each
Tray cloths, 20x30 inches.....1.15 "
Scarfs, 18x54 inches.....1.75 "
Scarfs, 18x63 inches.....2.00 "
Scarfs, 18x72 inches.....2.25 "
Squares, 20 inch..... 70c "
Squares, 24 inch.....1.10 "
Squares, 30 inch.....1.50 "
Tea cloths, 45 inch.....1.75 "
and 3.00 "

Heavy Scotch Damask Table Cloths.

2x2 yards.....2.25 each
2x2½ yards.....3.00 "
2x3 yards.....3.75 "
2½x2½ yards.....3.65 "
2½x3 yards.....4.50 "

Napkins to match.
Breakfast size, 2.35 per doz.
Dinner size.....3.50 " "

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Black Point d'Esprit Robes, ready to fit.
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These robes are made of fine quality materials,—43 inch skirts, full width,—tastefully arranged.

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26-inch Frame For Women,
in black, navy, red and green, handles of pearl, ivory and natural wood, solid silver trimmings; imported gunmetal, solid silver caps, also the new handle Byzantine, gold and copper,

$2.95.

28-inch Frame For Men,
fine horn and natural wood, solid silver trimmings,

$2.95.

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13.50, 18.50 and 25.00 per pair.

Sash curtains to match.

400 pairs Renaissance lace curtains.

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Sash curtains to match.

Bonne-femmes, on net or fine mull, various patterns.

6.00, 8.50 and 10.00 each.

Bedsets, finished with deep flounce, — for single or double beds.

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400 pairs Portieres,—Repp, Armure or Tapestry.

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Antique Feraghan, Iran, Daghestan and fine silky Senneh rugs, — handsome patterns.

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16.50 to 24.75 each.
Value 22.00 to 35.00

30 Hall Strips,—all in perfect condition,—fine silky pile.

37.50 to 60.00 each.
Value 45.00 to 80.00

200 Shirvans, average size 4ft. 9in.x3ft. 5in.

12.75 each.
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Persian, Turkish, India and Cashmere carpets, various sizes.

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SIAM'S CROWN PRINCE VISITING NEW YORK

Receives Mayor Low at the Waldorf and Returns His Call.

Says What He Has Seen of the United States Has Astonished Him—Goes to the Theatre.

His Royal Highness Chowfa Maha Rajiravuth, Crown Prince of Siam, returned to New York yesterday. He is here for a week of enjoyment, and in so far as he can prefers to see the sights without being followed by crowds of the curious. He therefore means to go about incognito. Nevertheless he will be carefully guarded by secret service men and Central Office detectives.

Crossing on the ferryboat Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, the little Prince stood on the forward deck, surrounded by his personal staff, the detectives, and others accredited to his party. Five of his staff carried cameras. The Prince is an enthusiast on the subject of photography. Every now and then he would command one of the camera men to snap this or that.

Though it was a particularly clear day, the soft coal smoke made just enough haze to give the many tall buildings at the south end of Manhattan Island the appearance of castles with high towers. There was a constant clicking of the shutters of the Prince's camera men. Every now and then the future King of Siam would call attention to some craft which caught his fancy, a lugger, with its dirty sail, or catboat, with its clean linen and sharp prow. The ferryboats, marvelously odd to a stranger, were captured by the Prince's camera bearers.

On a ferryboat in an adjoining slip there was a United States mail wagon, a little late in arriving, but given the right of way to the discomfort of the other teamsters, who had to back and haul that it might have the first place. The explanation that the mail wagon, as representing Government business, has the right of way was very satisfactory to the royal guest of the Republic.

Speaking of his visit to William Potter of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, the Prince said that he had enjoyed himself immensely. He had played golf, tennis, and ping-pang. Asked how he liked the games, he answered that he had been educated chiefly in England, and that he had a modest understanding of the intricacies of the various pastimes. He added that on his Philadelphia visit he had ridden a horse and that he had not fallen off. He said this with a modest smile. The Prince was trained at Aldershot, where horseback riding is one of the requirements of a British officer.

Accompanying the Prince were his brother and his suite of four secretaries and four aide-de-camps. The Siamese Minister and E. H. Loftus, Secretary of the Siamese legation in Washington, also accompanied his Highness.

The party was met on the New York side of the river by Secretary James B. Reynolds, representing Mayor Low and Col. Daniel B. Sickles, ex-Consul General in Bangkok, who represented President Roosevelt. The secret service men and Central Office Detectives Oppenheim, Dowling, O'Rourke, and Frazee closed in around the Prince as soon as he stepped ashore.

On his arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria the Crown Prince was met by an invitation to review the Seventh Regiment. This he declined, saying that to review only one regiment would be a discourtesy to the others, and that he understood there were too many soldiers in New York for him to review them all.

Asked whether it was true, as stated in certain newspapers, that he was engaged to Miss Wilson, the daughter of Gen. James H. Wilson, whom he had visited in Delaware, the Prince said that the story was imaginative and an injustice to the lady mentioned.

It had been planned to give the future King of Siam a ride through Central Park yesterday afternoon. He asked that this be omitted, as he needed a rest after the round of entertainments he had enjoyed. He declared that he needed an Oriental nap.

The Prince was well started on a dream, mayhap with the scenery of Siam as a background, when his brother, Prince Chakrabongse, roused him, stating that the Mayor of New York was about to arrive. The Crown Prince gave orders that his courtiers and attendants withdraw from his parlor, and he and Mr. Low had a pleasant chat of a few minutes, and then the Mayor was shown to his automobile.

Understanding the ways of Oriental etiquette the Mayor ordered full speed ahead for his home, as the chances were that the return call would be made as quickly as possible. The Mayor's automobile was scarcely under way when the Prince and his suite left the hotel to drive to Mr. Low's residence. The Mayor was ready when his visitors arrived.

In the course of the conversation the Prince told Mayor Low that he was more than astonished at America. He had met many Americans abroad, but they had been extremely modest. At the time he had thought them boastful, but since he had enjoyed a glimpse of the United States he wondered how it was that the Americans abroad had been so deprecatory in telling of their great country, which he described as amazing.

The Crown Prince returned to his hotel, and after dinner went to see the antics at Weber & Field's. He occupied an inconspicuous box in rear of the theatre. The greater number of the "gags" and "jokes" he could not quite understand. He was polite enough to laugh when the others did, however. The management, at the conclusion of the performance, invited him to go behind the scenes, but the Prince, remarking that the pretty actresses could not look prettier de près than they did seen from the enchantment-given distance of his box, declined the invitation and went to his hotel and to bed.

It was announced yesterday at Columbia that the Crown Prince would be the guest of the university on Saturday afternoon.

MEXICO MINE DEAL.

American Smelting Company Buys Hidalgo Mining Company's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 21.—The authorized announcement is made here that the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is the Mexican branch of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the rich mines of the Hidalgo Mining Company, situated in the Parral district, as well as of several other rich mines of that district. The amount involved in the several transactions aggregates nearly $8,600,000.

The Hidalgo Mining Company is composed of Pittsburg (Penn.) capitalists.

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20 Hours to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M., daily. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

LARGE IRON ORE PURCHASE.

Believed to be Plan of Independent Steel Firms to Intrench Themselves Against Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 21.—One of the largest purchases of iron ore ever made in this country and one which will figure largely in the future of the United States Steel Corporation was announced in this city to-day.

The purchase was made by the independent steel firms in and about this city, and is believed to be the forerunner of a great fight between the independent firms and the Steel Trust. It was in the name of the Clarion Steel Company, owned by the Crucible Steel Company of America, and the Shenango Furnace Company, one of the largest opponents of the United States Steel Company in the blaze furnace business.

A tract of iron lands in northern Michigan and Minnesota was bought, the value approximating $68,000,000. The mines consist largely of the holdings of the Little and Prindle plants in the Mesaba Range, the Howe & Kennedy property in the Mesaba Range, and those of the Webb Mining Company and the Antoine Ore Company in the Marquette Range in Michigan.

Among the principal promoters of this gigantic deal are Henry W. Oliver of the Crucible Steel Company and W. P. Snyder of the same concern. One of the company's officials said the purchase was merely a precautionary measure against such future action as the United States Steel Corporation may take.

A POLITICAL FREE FIGHT.

Women in Denver Registration Booth Were Forgotten When the Blows Began.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 21.—William Green, a registration officer, and Alderman Patton engaged in a violent altercation here today in a registration booth. There were just twenty-two women in the crowded, ill-smelling room waiting to be registered, when the fight took place. Most of them were women who take no interest in politics, but had been fairly dragged to the place by political friends.

One of these women is Mrs. Maggie A. Kellogg of 926 Thirteenth Street, who recently met with an accident to her foot and had been laid up in bed for several days.

When the altercation between Green and Patton arose, Green ran out the back door and Patton the main entrance to the registration rooms. A crowd of bouncers and heelers rushed out after Patton believing that he was waiting for Green in the hallway. They made their mad rush, regardless of Mrs. Kellogg and the other women.

One young woman began to cry "Murder!" in a loud voice, and another, fearing her life was in danger, fainted. The women were pushed about right and left. The respectable women of Denver now speak of their experience around the Court House as the horrors of registration.

MAY EXPEL MILITIA MEMBERS.

Suggestion of President of International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics Is Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The President of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, John Mulholland, of Toledo, Ohio, last evening was the guest of the Presidents and Secretaries of the nine local unions affiliated with the organization. Plans were discussed to make the union a power in the labor world.

Mr. Mulholland recommended that all members of the local unions who belong to the militia be given their choice between continuing as members of the union and remaining in the service of the State. The officials present will present this recommendation to their respective locals for action. It is believed that the suggestion will be acted upon favorably, and that all such of the members will be expelled unless they retire from the National Guard.

The local Trades Assembly, representing about 12,000 workers in this city, recently passed a resolution unanimously that all members of local trades unions who are connected with the militia be asked to resign, and that, in event of their refusal, they be expelled.

THREW A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Detective Mastered Animal That Had Shaken Off Buggy and Driver.

Hyatt Rosenberg of 5 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street was driving up Fifth Avenue last evening, when near Ninety-second Street he met an automobile, being driven south. Rosenberg's horse became frightened and bolted. Up the avenue to One Hundred and Ninth Street the animal dashed. Here Mr. Rosenberg pulled him into a lamp post. The animal continued to plunge and finally got loose from the buggy and ran on. Mr. Rosenberg was thrown out and badly bruised.

Detective Fay of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station caught the horse at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and grabbed him by the bridle. Fay was jerked from his feet and roughly used, but held on, and finally by a dexterous twist succeeded in throwing the animal, which then was controlled and cared for until claimed by Mr. Rosenberg. Fay received a medal in 1900 for rescuing two lives at a fire.

GIFT OF H. O. HAVEMEYER.

He Surrenders All Claims on Church Property at Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 21.—Henry O. Havemeyer has surrendered all claims he had on the property of the First Presbyterian Church here, and to-day quit claim deeds were put on record in the Town Clerk's office.

The church is now entirely free from debt. It was constructed ten years ago, and later Mr. Havemeyer contributed $20,000 for a residence for the pastor, and virtually owned the church property. Two years ago he gave all but $15,000 to the church.

This Spring E. C. Benedict, William R. H. Martin, and Charles T. Wills of New York spent $10,000 in enlarging the church. Then the pastor, the Rev. William Waller, received word from Mr. Havemeyer that if the church members raised $5,000 he would give $10,000, and the debt would be cancelled. The amount was subscribed recently.

TRACTION DEAL IN THE SOUTH.

Systems of All Important Cities to be Consolidated Into One.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Atlanta, Ga., is to be the centre of a street car trust. A special says the "United States Security Company of Boston" is heading a plan to make the Southern capital the base of operations in a gigantic traction consolidation that shall include the street car systems in all the leading towns of the South.

Steps have already been taken by acquiring the Dallas (Texas) trolley and electric lighting systems, and Atlanta will be the next point affected.

The United States Security is thought to mean the United Electric Securities Company of Boston, which owns stock in the Atlanta Street Railway.

Your Choice of Routes.
From Chicago to California you can take the 3-day train via the Rock Island going through El Paso, or the 4-day train, traveling in sight of the glorious mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah. Best cars, best service. Write for particulars to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

QUICK PACE SET IN THE MOLINEUX TRIAL

Rapidity of Proceedings Astonishes Attorney Osborne.

Thirteen Witnesses Examined and Dead Girl's Testimony Read — Ex-Gov. Black Probes Cornish's Past.

Counsel for the defense in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, now proceeding in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, made it very plain yesterday that they would seek to lay the responsibility for the death of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams at the door of Harry S. Cornish, who received the package of poison through the mails.

The most dramatic play on the part of any of the counsel so far in this trial was the conclusion of ex-Gov. Black's cross-examination of Cornish. He had resurrected many unpleasant features of the witness' past life. He had sharply questioned him concerning his relations with Mrs. Florence J. Rogers, daughter of the murdered woman. Then, as he was finishing with the witness, he fired a chain of questions at Cornish in most spectacular fashion. Each question was asked in a quick, sharp voice, and with each question the long, slender arm and index finger of the lawyer were threateningly directed toward the witness.

Q.—Who was the first person to whom you went after you left your house on the day that Mrs. Adams died? A.—District Attorney McIntyre.

Q.—And the next person you went to was to see your intimate friend, Yocum? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he is a chemist? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have a friend named John D. Adams? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he did business at that time in both New York and Newark? A.—Yes.

Then Mr. Black took his seat with a most satisfied air. Cornish had been in the hands of the defense for about an hour and a half. He had answered the questions of the lawyer, however damaging they appeared, without a tremor. At times he manifested resentment at some of the questions of Gov. Black, and the lawyer looked at the Judge as if expecting him to reprimand Cornish for his impertinence. But Justice Lambert went right ahead with his note taking and allowed Cornish to evince just as much resentment as he pleased.

The day, as a whole, was a record breaker in New York homicide trials. As much was accomplished as was done in many days of the former trial, when wrangles between the attorneys and a large amount of extraneous matter were injected into the trial. There is none of that now. Now and then there is an objection from counsel, but the court rules quickly, and there is no gainsaying the meaning of the court.

THIRTEEN WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Thirteen witnesses were on the stand yesterday, and the testimony of one witness at the former trial, who has since died, was read by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. This was the testimony of Elsie Gray, a clerk at Kutnow Brothers, manufacturers of Kutnow powders. She found one of the "Cornish letters" in among 100,000 requests for samples of the firm's remedy.

Justice Lambert expressly overruled Recorder Goff's decision in the former trial permitting Miss Gray to identify a box of Kutnow powder found at the letter box establishment at 1,620 Broadway as one sent in response to the letter she had found. The court coincided with Recorder Goff in every instance where he had ruled out portions of Miss Gray's testimony. When the essential point of this testimony had been established, Justice Lambert told Mr. Osborne that he need not read any more.

With such bewildering rapidity did things proceed yesterday that the prosecutor manifested extreme nervousness for fear he would not have enough witnesses to fill out the day. At last, at 4:30 o'clock, half an hour before the regular adjourning time of Justice Lambert's court, Mr. Osborne had to ask for an adjournment. He told the court that he was perfectly astounded at the rapidity with which the case had proceeded.

Justice Lambert's eyes twinkled as if pleased at the implied compliment to himself, and he said he would grant the request, though he delicately warned the prosecutor that he must have enough witnesses on hand to-day to go right on to the regular closing hour.

After the adjournment of court in the afternoon, Mr. Black and Mr. Osborne had a consultation with the court, and the attorney for the defense wanted Mr. Osborne to curtail his lacerating testimony. Mr. Osborne announced after this talk that he would have very much less expert evidence than in the former trial. The prosecutor said that at the rate things were going now all of the testimony for the State would be in within ten days.

The courtroom was crowded during the entire progress of the hearing yesterday. Neither the mother nor the wife of young Molineux was present. No one not having some relation direct or indirect to the trial was permitted in the courtroom, but in the vain hope of catching a glimpse of the defendant hundreds gathered in the corridors, many of these being women.

Harry S. Cornish's testimony was resumed at the opening of the court. The Assistant District Attorney took him in hand, and asked him to tell about the receipt of the bottle holder and the experience with Mrs. Adams which ultimately resulted in her death.

Cornish said that he had taken the bottle holder, the bottle, and the poison address to his flat, where he lived with Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers, on the night of Dec. 27, 1898. When Mrs. Rogers and her mother came home from the theatre that night he gave Mrs. Rogers the bottle holder and he took the bottle and the paper wrapper to his own room.

Next morning he said he was walking through the hall. He saw Mrs. Adams standing in her room with a rag around her head. Mrs. Rogers suggested that he give her mother some of his bromo seltzer. He gave the bottle to Mrs. Rogers, but she could not open it. Cornish opened it for her, and poured a heaping teaspoonful in a glass with some water. She drank the medicine and complained that it had a bitter taste.

Cornish said that he told her it was "all right," and then he took some of it himself. He became very sick. After he had sent for two doctors he went to the undertaker and then started down town, but was so ill that he was compelled to get off the car several times. He reported the case to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, called on his friend Yocum and saw his cousin, Lewis H. Cornish, and asked him to take charge of the funeral service. Cornish then went to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, where he was violently ill all afternoon and evening.

"Now, Cornish," asked the prosecutor emphatically, "did you ever hire a private letter box?"

"No," answered Cornish.

"You received all your mail at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club?"

"I did."

The prosecutor then handed to the witness the letter signed "H. Cornish" and mailed to Frederick Stearns of Detroit, asking for information concerning A. W. Harpster.

"Did you write that letter?" asked Mr. Osborne.

The defense objected, but the court permitted Cornish to answer.

"I did not write it."

Cornish also denied having written any of the three letters signed with his name. The witness said that he had seen Molineux write very often and that these letters were in his handwriting. The court would not permit these letters to be shown in evidence, however, at this stage of the trial. The prosecution, he declared, must first show the relevance of these letters. Mr. Osborne argued that they showed animosity toward Cornish, but the court would not change its ruling.

EX-GOV. BLACK'S QUESTIONS.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black now took the witness in hand for cross-examination. At first he was calm and unconcerned, but in a few minutes the lawyer had elevated his voice and was incisively demanding to know the full facts of the life of the witness.

It was disclosed that Cornish's wife had secured a divorce from him on what Cornish called "the usual grounds." Prior to this time, however, the witness had an experience with another woman, according to his testimony. She was a Mrs. Small of Boston. He had visited her in Boston and Chicago. In Chicago she had an operation performed at a hospital, the nature of which operation Cornish did not know. As a consequence she died.

"You paid for the burial lot for Mrs. Small?" asked the lawyer.

"I helped bury her," replied Cornish.

Mr. Black then commenced a series of rapid-fire questions, demanding of Cornish his life history in New York before going to the Adams flat to live. Cornish testified that he was related to the Adams family and that he had been brought up in Hartford, Conn., where they lived.

Q.—Mrs. Rogers was not living with her husband at the time you went to the flat to live? A.—No.

Q.—She was not divorced? A.—No.

Q.—Your wife had a divorce from you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mrs. Rogers is divorced now? A.—Yes.

Cornish said that he had often gone to public places with Mrs. Rogers, but that some one was always with them. He said that his relations with Mrs. Rogers had been friendly since the death of her mother, and that he saw Mrs. Rogers every day now. He roomed with Howard Adams, Mrs. Rogers's brother, and the two of them took their meals at the place where Mrs. Rogers lived. He and Howard Adams now often played cards in Mrs. Rogers's flat.

Cornish said that Mrs. Rogers was now employed as a stenographer, and in reply to a question he said reluctantly that she had done some work for a Mr. and Mrs. Link. Cornish said that on several occasions he had called at the Link home to escort Mrs. Rogers home.

Q.—Did you ever show any endearment toward Mrs. Rogers at the home of the Links? A.—I did not, and you know it.

Q.—Did you not say in the presence of the Links that you intended to marry Mrs. Rogers at the conclusion of this trial? A.—I did not, and you know it. I never said such a thing to any one.

Ex-Gov. Black now wanted to know if Cornish had not written a note to the Links which he afterward attempted to get back. He denied that he had ever done so. He did identify as his own, however, a letter Mr. Weeks produced.

The witness was again asked if he had ever hired a private letter box. A young man named Callahan was asked to stand up in court, and Cornish was asked if he had ever seen him before. He replied in the negative, but as Callahan was leaving the courtroom Cornish said he remembered that this young man had supplied him with newspapers.

Callahan said later that his given named was Daniel, and that in 1898 he rented a letter box to Mrs. Adams and Cornish jointly. On the day before Mrs. Adams died, she went in the store and rebuked the young man for not having delivered to her sooner a letter she expected to arrive. The letter-box arrangement was then terminated. This was a new feature of the case.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

Harry A. King, member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was the next witness. He said that he had seen the bottle holder and the bromo seltzer bottle on Cornish's desk on Dec. 24, 1898, and that they had joked about it. Having a headache, King had gone to a cooler to get some water to take some of the medicine himself, but he could get no water and returned the bottle to Cornish. He saw Cornish sick in bed in his room next morning.

Howard A. Adams, brother of Mrs. Rogers, told of the family relationship to Cornish, and said that he and Cornish were now rooming together, and that their relations had been most cordial since his mother's death.

Henry A. Wotherspoon, formerly a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, corroborated Cornish's story about being sick in bed and having the bottle and holder displayed on his desk the day it reached him. George A. Salmon gave similar testimony. So did Patrick J. Finneman, formerly Cornish's assistant at the club. He saw Cornish open the package originally, he said.

Dr. Lewis A. Coffin next testified that he had attended Cornish at the club on the night of Dec. 28, and that Cornish seemed to be suffering from mercurial poisoning.

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips testified that he found Cornish in a dangerous condition on this occasion, and that he diagnosed the case as poisoning from cyanide of mercury. Dr. Phillips testified on the former trial that he believed Henry C. Barnet died of a similar poison. The defense was very alert to prevent Dr. Phillips's testifying concerning any previous experience with such cases. He was allowed to say, however, that his experience fitted him to know that Cornish's was a case of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

John A. Yocum, a chemist and friend of Cornish, corroborated the latter's story in so far as it related to him. He also qualified as a chemical expert, and said that he had been paid $350 for his services at the former trial. He said that the first time he had ever made cyanide of mercury was since the death of Mrs. Adams, and at the request of the District Attorney. He made it from Prussian blue, a dry paint, and yellow oxide of mercury. He found how to do it from a chemical book. It was easy to make, though it was not now used for any commercial purpose, and was to be found at very few drug stores. It was no longer used medicinally.

To ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Yocum said that several other mixtures might be used in obtaining cyanide of mercury. Molineux reached over and suggested the question:

"Is yellow oxide of mercury a dry paint?"

"I don't know," answered Yocum. The answer seemed to both please and amuse the defendant.

It is claimed by the prosecution that Molineux was a color mixer, and that prussian blue was easily at hand. The defense will seek to prove, it is understood, that none of the ingredients of cyanide of mercury, except prussian blue, were ever kept at the establishment of Hermann & Co., where Molineux worked.

Detective Sergeants Carey and Herlihy were examined to testify as to the search for the various exhibits in the case. Herlihy told of the stores which had sold the egg-shell blue paper on which the letters in this case were written. About 100 reams of this paper, all told, were manufactured by the makers, according to the witness.

Elsie Gray's testimony was then read, and a former detective of Cincinnati, named Witte, was examined to identify the letter written to Von Hohl & Co., in that city. The defense conceded that Stearns & Co. of Detroit had received the Harpster letter.

The court then adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

MODISTE CHARGES ROBBERY.

Mme. d'Autricourt Says Girl Took Clothes and Jewels Worth $2,000.

Mme. Celeste d'Autricourt is a modiste at 3 East Thirty-fifth Street. Last night it was reported at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station that she had been robbed of jewelry and fine garments to the value of $2,000 by a young woman who for three weeks has been employed as her assistant.

According to the story of the modiste, she was absent from her house from 1 o'clock till 5 on Sunday, and then the garments and jewelry, consisting of watches, rings, bracelets, &c., disappeared. Detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Station were looking last night for the young woman.

Outing for the Arts Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 21.—The members of the National Arts Club will visit the home of William T. Evans in Montclair next Saturday in order to examine the private collection of American paintings in his galleries. The collection is one of the best in the country, nearly every native artist of prominence being represented.

Black Thibet and Cheviot Suits.
Two Special Lots, stylish and durable, $12. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton, N. Y.—Adv.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS STRIKE ARBITRATORS

First Meeting of the Commission to be Held Friday.

After Organization at Washington, Sessions Will Be Held in Wilkesbarre and New York or Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt was notified to-day in a telegram sent by John Mitchell that the striking miners had accepted the arbitration plan he submitted to them and would go to work Thursday. Immediately upon receipt of this news the President summoned the Arbitration Commission to meet here next Friday. He then sent Mr. Mitchell the following dispatch:

White House, Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1902.
Mr. John Mitchell, Chairman of Convention, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

Upon receipt of your telegram of this date, the President summoned the commission to meet here on Friday next, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

The meeting referred to in the foregoing dispatch will be for the purpose of organization. It probably will be held in the office of Commissioner Wright, in the Department of Labor. After the commission has effected its organization the members will call in a body on the President to pay their respects. At that time it is expected he will embrace the opportunity to give the commission such verbal instructions as he may care to present to it. He may also prepare a formal letter of instructions. That was the method pursued at the time of the appointment of the Pullman strike commission, of which Col. Wright was the President.

It is understood that few meetings of the commission will be held in Washington. After the work of the commission has been mapped out the first step will be to take the testimony of the miners, who may be regarded as plaintiffs in the case. Notification will be sent to all interested parties that at certain specified times the commission will hear evidence to be presented. The parties to the inquiry will be permitted to be present at the hearings, either personally or by counsel.

It is probable that the first sessions of the commission at which testimony will be taken will be held in Wilkesbarre, as that city will be most convenient for the miners' representatives. Other meetings will be held in Philadelphia or New York, or in both cities.

Whether the sessions of the commission will be open to the public is a question the commission itself will have to determine. At the conclusion of the hearings each member of the commission will be supplied with a copy of the testimony adduced, and will consider it at his leisure. Subsequently the commission will reconvene, perhaps in this city, to formulate its report for presentation to the President.

The indications now point to the election of Justice Gray as Chairman of the commission. At first it was assumed that Gen. Wilson would be selected, because his name headed the list as given out at the White House. In this case, however, the first name on the list is deprived of the significance it would otherwise have had by the fact that the President followed the outline of a commission given by the operators.

In enumerating the various classes from which the President must make his selections they placed an officer of the Engineer Corps at the head. The President therefore named Gen. Wilson first, since he was taken from that class. It was purely a formal following out of the operators' schedule, and it is not to be supposed that the operators mean to dictate that the Chairman should be the engineer officer merely because his name came first on their list.

Judge Gray is a lawyer of long experience, and has been for three years a United States Circuit Court Judge. In addition, he served fourteen years in the United States Senate, which furnished him with experience which no other man on the commission possesses and adds materially to his qualifications for the Chairmanship. He served two full terms in the Senate, besides two years of the unexpired term of Thomas F. Bayard.

CHARTERS FOR LABOR UNIONS.

Chicago Men Discuss Bill Which May Be Introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Representative labor men in Chicago vary in their opinions as to the advisability of incorporating labor unions in discussing a report to the effect that a bill will be introduced in the next Massachusetts Legislature for the chartering of such bodies.

John Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said: "I believe the unions should be incorporated. The Horseshoers' Union, of which I am a member, is incorporated, and I see no reason why other unions should not take the same position."

Hugh McGee, President and Business Agent of the Truck Teamsters' Union, said: "I do not favor the incorporation of unions. Before we became powerful the question of our incorporation did not bother our opponents, and I see no reason why we should incorporate now."

Lee Fisher, Business Agent of District No. 8, International Association of Machinists, said: "I am opposed to the incorporation of labor unions. If we were incorporated we would be in the courts a large proportion of the time, and such action would never do for a labor organization, and especially in cases where its members are numbered by the thousands."

BIG APPLE CROP.

It Is Estimated at 43,000,000 Barrels, Compared with 27,000,000 in 1901.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The apple crop throughout the country this year, according to the estimate of The New England Homestead, will be 43,000,000 barrels, against 27,000,000 barrels in 1901.

In the older-established orchard sections in the Middle and Eastern States the increase over last year's failure is very pronounced. In the Central West there are also sharp gains, while in the Southwest, a territory last year favored by exceptionally good yields, the crop this season is unusually deficient.

The quality is far from satisfactory in the Central and Western States, but in New England it is very much better than last year. New York, the most important apple State, has a big crop, yet less than the bumper crop of 1890.

Hamilton College's Debt Wiped Out.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—At a meeting of Trustees of Hamilton College, held this afternoon, reports were made of the speedy wiping out of the debt.

Special Trains to Princeton
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account inauguration of President Wilson and Columbia-Princeton Football Game, October 25, leaving New York 8:40, 10:25, and 11:25 A. M.—Adv.

New York To-day, Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Closing stock quotations en route.—Adv.

ASSASSIN SEEKING PRESIDENT OF FRANCE?

Well-Known Anarchist, Heavily Armed, Detected Trying to Climb Into Garden of Elysee Palace.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Figaro this morning says a man was detected early Tuesday morning attempting to climb a wall of the Elysee Palace. It is believed that he intended to hide in the palace garden in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet.

He was arrested, however, and was found to be armed with a poignard and a loaded revolver. He has been recognized as a dangerous Anarchist, who has already been convicted three times, and upon two of these occasions for manufacturing explosive machines.

The police are trying to keep the matter quiet, and refuse to divulge the man's name.

GEN. MILES ROBBED.

Theft Takes Place at Honolulu During a Reception and Dance in His Honor.

HONOLULU, Oct. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived here Oct. 9 on the transport Thomas and remained in Honolulu two days, during which time he paid a visit to Pearl Harbor and examined the Honolulu coast line where forts are to be erected.

On the evening of Oct. 10 the General was the victim of a robbery, which for a time was thought to mean the loss of some valued documents.

A valise containing jewelry and money and some of the General's papers, was stolen from the room of Lieut. Col. Maus, aide de camp to Gen. Miles, in the Hawaiian Hotel.

The theft took place during a reception and dance given at the hotel in honor of the visitors, and was detected early in the evening. On the following day the valise was recovered not far from the hotel. It had been cut open, the jewelry and money had been taken, but the papers were untouched.

Gen. Miles resumed his journey to the Philippines on the Thomas on Oct. 11.

DOUBLE LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

Mob Takes One Negro from the Courtroom and Another from Jail and Hangs Them.

HEMPSTEAD, Texas, Oct. 21.—After being tried with legal form for the murder of Mrs. Lewis and given the death penalty in each case, Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, negroes, late this afternoon were taken from the authorities and lynched in the public square by an infuriated mob.

The District Judge asked the Governor for troops to accompany the negroes here from the jail at Houston, where they were safe. At the request of a large number of citizens of Hempstead, who signed a written promise to aid the authorities in preventing any mob law, it is said Judge Thompson countermanded his request.

Barton was tried first. He pleaded guilty. The juries in each case promptly returned verdicts assessing the death penalty. Wesley pleaded guilty to the murder charge, but while the second trial was going on a mob broke into the courtroom and attempted to take him, having learned that the Sheriff finally had asked for troops. The mob was dispersed and the trial proceeded, the State putting through its testimony hurriedly in corroboration of the plea of guilty.

The officers of the court sat about the room awaiting the coming of the troops when there was a sudden movement on the part of several men in the room. The Sheriff was overpowered and Wesley was taken by the mob and hurried away. Another part of the mob attacked the jail, and Barton was surrendered to them without a struggle. The two prisoners were hustled to the public square and there executed by hanging. Neither of them had been sentenced, and Judge Thompson had positively refused to permit them to waive the thirty days of grace allowed them by law. They are hanging to the arm of a telephone pole, where only a month ago a negro murderer had been strung up by a mob.

During the first rush a shot was accidentally fired and Sheriff Sparks of Lee County was wounded in the stomach, but was not seriously hurt.

The juries that tried Wesley and Barton each had six negroes on them. These desired that the convicted men be turned over to the negro population and permit that element to conduct immediate hanging, but the white citizens considered it their own province to do the hanging.

TO DECIDE CHURCH'S STATUS.

Catholic Bishops to Consider Whether to Ask the Pope for Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons will shortly call a meeting of the Bishops of this province to consider the vital question as to whether the Catholic Church in this country is to remain in a missionary relation to Rome, under the control of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, or Congregation of Propagation of the Faith, or ask for an independent, self-governing body responsible only to the Pope.

This matter is of prime importance to the American Church, and it is understood that if the American hierarchy desires independence such will be granted. The question is to be voted on by provinces.

It is significant of the feeling in Church circles that at a meeting last week of the Bishops of the Province of Cincinnati, which comprises the Dioceses of Columbus, Grand Rapids, Covington, Cleveland, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Nashville, and over which Archbishop Elder presided, it was decided by unanimous vote to retain the missionary status occupied at present.

DEAD BY CENTRAL PARK WALL.

Man Supposed to be G. F. Peters May Have Been Struck by a Car.

The body of a well-dressed man, with his head crushed in, was found at 12:15 o'clock this morning lying on the gravel between the sidewalk and the Central Park wall on Central Park West, near Sixty-first Street.

The police think it probable that he was struck by or fell from a trolley car of the Eighth Avenue line, and that he crawled from the street to the place where he was found.

The only thing that would lead to the identification of the man was a note book in one of his pockets. On that was the name "G. F. Peters, 2,294 Seventh Avenue."

Mr. Bragg to Investigate Letter Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 21.—Consul General Bragg of Havana will pay a visit to this place after his return from Cuba and before his departure for his new post at Hongkong. It is understood he will make an effort to learn how the letter in which he criticised the Cubans was stolen from his home during his wife's absence. He is said to be much incensed at the publication of his letter regarding the Cubans.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

COAL MINERS DECLARE THE BIG STRIKE OFF

Arbitration Plan Accepted by a Unanimous Vote.

TO RESUME WORK TO-MORROW

When Notified, President Roosevelt Summons the Commission to Meet Friday and Begin Its Investigation.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 21.—With a jubilant shout the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers, who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon to-day one of the greatest contests ever waged between capital and labor, placed all the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the Arbitration Commission appointed by the President of the United States, and decided to resume work Thursday.

Mr. Mitchell, head of the Miners' Union, immediately sent a message to President Roosevelt, notifying him of the strikers' action. In reply he received a message from the President announcing that the commission appointed to investigate the grievances of the miners has been summoned to meet next Friday to begin its work.

When the news that the great strike was ended reached the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions there was widespread rejoicing. In many places it was the signal for impromptu town celebrations.

Some of the larger towns will celebrate the ending of the strike to-morrow. The greatest celebration, however, will be reserved for Oct. 29—John Mitchell Day. That day will mark the second anniversary of the ending of the big strike in 1900, when the men won a 10 per cent. increase.

The vote to resume mining was a unanimous one, but it was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions recommending that the strike be declared off was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the furthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of three executive boards for solution, and his suggestion was adopted.

The question of taking care of all men who fail to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt the Executive Boards will take care of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other mine workers who will have to be looked after.

ously objected to the adoption of the resolutions because no provision is made in them for the men who may fail to get work. There were cries for the previous question, but President Mitchell stopped this by announcing that every man would be given a chance to speak, and that he would not entertain a motion to vote so long as there was one delegate in the hall who wanted to be heard.

SECRETARY WILSON SPEAKS.

National Secretary W. B. Wilson, the Secretary of the convention, was recognized by the Chair, and voiced the sentiment of President Mitchell and the National organization in a strong speech. He said, in part:

"It seems to me a rather peculiar position for any of the delegates in this convention to take after they have gone through a struggle of five months and have secured as a result of that struggle the acceptance of the terms of a settlement that they laid down when the strike began. When the employers refused to accept the propositions made by the miners, the miners said, 'We will submit the entire question to arbitration and abide by the decision of the arbitrators.'

"During the time the struggle was on, the employers said, 'We will not concede anything; we will not arbitrate, and the miners cannot return to work until there is an unconditional surrender.'

"Within the past two weeks the operators have entirely changed their position upon that point, and they now say they are willing to submit this matter to arbitration.

"Now, then, the question raised is in anticipation of the dismissal of some of the men. You have not returned to work; you do not know yet whether or not you are going to be dismissed from the positions you occupied before the strike, but you are anticipating. You have already secured a proposition by which the question of dismissal of those men, if they are dismissed, will be submitted to arbitration and the operators have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. We can just as well afford to meet them on that ground now as we could have afforded to meet them on that ground five months ago; in fact, we can afford to meet them on that ground now a great deal better than we could then.

"In view of the fact that even if some of the men are left out and in view of the additional assurance given by the President of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday, that if any man were left out of employment, the United Mine Workers of America would take care of these men until employment was found for them, I believe it would be folly to risk the chances that you now have or risk the chance of ultimate defeat, rather than to accept the complete victory that is now before you. Some of you say we should not accept this proposition now. Would it not be well to ask, If you do not accept this proposition, what will you substitute for it? What will you put in its place?

"What has made your struggle the complete success it has been up to the present time? It is the fact that it has been so handled as to command the admiration, the respect, and the confidence of the entire American people. If, then, you turn down a proposition made in good faith by the President of the United States looking to a settlement of the difficulties now existing, can you expect to retain that confidence, that admiration, and that respect of the American people that you have had in the past? You should accept it, because it is the proposition that you yourselves made when the struggle began. You have won that which you were contending for. Now, the proper course to pursue is to accept your own proposition, made when the strike began."

MR. MITCHELL'S LAST WORDS.

The delegates then in brief speeches took up both sides of the question with great earnestness. During the debate three speeches in favor of the proposition were made in foreign languages—Slavonic, Polish, and Lithuanian. The Italian delegates also wanted the proposition explained to them, which was done by an Italian speaker. President Mitchell gave it as his opinion that the commission would make its report within one month. A motion to close debate was then adopted, but before calling for a vote on the adoption of the report which would end the strike, President Mitchell, amid deep silence, spoke as follows:

"Now, gentlemen, the Chair is going to ask to be permitted to speak without being in order. It is quite apparent to every one here what the action of the convention is going to be. I do not think any one here has any doubt now as to the way this convention will vote. If it were otherwise possible it might not be quite in place for me to speak to you just before you vote, but I want to remind you of this: That when the arbitration proposition was accepted labor all over the land breathed a sigh of relief.

That this strike has given labor new dignity no one can deny. Labor occupies a position now that it never occupied before. The fruits of your victory may not be as apparent to you as they are to those who have studied the labor question more thoroughly than you; and I do not want to have our achievement, your achievement, dampened by even one dissenting vote. I trust this convention will vote as our people struck, I hope you will all vote one way as you all struck one way."

The all-important question was then put. There was one loud roar of approval, and the great strike was officially off. The delegates arose and cheered for fully a minute. President Mitchell came in for a share of the applause.

THANKS TO SYMPATHIZERS.

After the miners had called the strike off they unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, We, the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, have been on strike for more than five months in defense of the constitutional right to membership in the organization of our choice and to secure for ourselves wages which will enable us to live in a manner conformable to American standards and properly maintain and educate our families to fit them for the responsibilities and duties that must necessarily devolve upon the men and women of the future; and,

Whereas, The trade unionists and the wage earners of our country and of other countries have, by their unprecedented response to our appeals for relief, been a large factor in the success of our contest; and,

Whereas, The general public unaffiliated with trade organizations has evinced a most gratifying interest in our cause and been a large contributor to our support; and,

Whereas, A just and fearless pulpit and press have upheld us during our struggle and representatives of National, State, and municipal Governments have labored to bring about a settlement of the differences existing between our employers and ourselves, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the duly elected representatives of men and boys employed in and around the anthracite mines, do now, in convention, renew our fealty to the United Mine Workers of America, of whose membership we are nearly one-half;

Resolved, That we extend our sincere thanks to our brothers in the soft-coal fields for their more than generous assistance;

Resolved, That we express our feeling of gratitude to the wage earners of the world for the material assistance they have rendered in securing a victory for ourselves and organized labor;

Resolved, That we herein give expression to our sense of deep appreciation of the interest and support of the general public;

Resolved, That we acknowledge our debt of gratitude to that portion of the pulpit and the press of our country that has been of such immense moral support to our contention, and,

Resolved, That to the representatives of National, State, and municipal Governments who have used their good offices to secure a settlement of our dispute we express our full appreciation and extend our thanks.

The Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre made a few remarks to the miners and congratulated them on the outcome of the strike. A delegate then arose and suggested that the delegates should sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" "just to show that we are law-abiding citizens." This was done, and the mine workers' convention came to an end with three cheers for John Mitchell.

A few engineers, firemen, pump runners, machinists, and some other men not directly engaged in mining coal, have already applied to the Superintendents of collieries in this region for reinstatement, but were refused. The Superintendents in most cases informed the men that they will retain their present employes.

VIEWS OF THE OPERATORS.

Mr. Baer Says Appointment of Bishop Spalding Was Not Disapproved—To Rush Coal to Market.

The anthracite coal operators appeared to be relieved yesterday to know that the great anthracite strike had at last been declared off. After the usual weekly meeting at 143 Liberty Street, President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Road was asked if the strikers would all be taken back in the collieries or if there would be any discrimination in favor of those who remained at work.

"That," said he, "is a question you must answer for yourself by reading our proposition submitted to President Roosevelt. That outlines our position very clearly."

Questioned as to a report that the appointment of Bishop Spalding as the sixth member of the commission had not met with the approval of the operators, Mr. Baer replied:

"President Roosevelt first called me up and said he wished to appoint Bishop Spalding on the commission, and asked me whether or not I would consent to it. Without consulting any of the other gentlemen I cheerfully gave my assent to his appointment. Next day, when I saw the other operators, I told them what I had done and they ratified my action."

"How long will it be before coal will be in the market?" he was asked.

"Why, is coal wanted?"

"Very much."

"If the miners go to work on Thursday coal will be here very quickly. We will do everything in our power to get it here as quickly as possible."

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, said:

"We will take back every one of the 13,000 men who left our employ and no questions asked."

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson said the mines of his company were ready for immediate operation. In a week there should be a good deal of freshly mined anthracite in the market, and by Nov. 1 there ought to be nearly the normal output at the mines.

MINERS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—There has been an exodus of mine workers from this city since an early resumption of work in the anthracite region became a certainty. In consequence work at the new city filtration plants is handicapped, and it has been found necessary to send to Virginia for 100 negroes.

A large number of mine workers who secured employment at the Baldwin Locomotive Works have also left for the coal regions.

It is not likely that the normal production of coal will be mined for several months. Officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company estimate a production of 50,000 tons next week and 100,000 tons the following week. The company's daily output under normal conditions is 40,000 tons. An official of the company said to-day:

"The total output for all districts taken on average is approximately 4,500,000 tons per month. A state of idleness at the mines for five months means a shortage in the supply of 22,500,000 tons, and it will take several months before this can be regained under the most favorable circumstances."

A PLEA FOR THE COAL MINER.

The Rev. Dr. Jefferson Discusses the Coal Strike Before the American Missionary Association.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Jefferson of New York had something to say concerning the coal strike in an address he made to-night before the American Missionary Association.

"With the world thundering on at its present rate," said he, "we are in danger of forgetting the man at Bethesda. We have forgotten him many times already. We forgot him a hundred years ago. We forgot him fifty years ago and because we did forget him it was necessary that every drop of blood shed by the lash should be paid for by blood by the sword.

"We forgot him only the other day. He was in a mine and we could not see him, and so we hurried on and built our civilization on the product of that man's labor, never thinking of him or his wife or his children, even though every one of them is a child of God.

"The other day that man quit working, but we paid no attention to his action, he was only a Slav, and his bad humor, we thought, would quickly subside. But to our surprise he persisted in his refusal to work, and little by little the pillars of the Republic began to tremble. The wheels in the factories and mills ceased to turn. The hands of that Slav were on them. Schoolhouses began to close, that Slav had kept them open. Sick people in many an humble household began to feel the pinch of cold—the Slav had been ministering unto them. The poor in great cities began to moan, and the Chief Magistrate of the Republic confessed 'The situation is intolerable.'

"That unnoticed foreigner, hundreds of feet under ground, had by his labor made life comfortable and pleasant to millions who had never seen him. He has called for help repeatedly for many years, but no one went to his assistance. By refusing to work he compelled the world to look at him.

"Men to-day are computing the cost of the strike. They say it has cost the Nation $180,000,000. How much it has cost in suffering no one knows; but this is certain, the strike was worth all it has cost if it fixes the eyes of the Nation on the men who spend their lives in the mines. They are our brethren. Christ died for them. They toil for us. If they are foreigners and ignorant and depraved and dangerous, then their claim upon us is all the greater. If the miner is at the rear end of the procession our Lord is by his side."

COAL STILL $15 A TON.

Operators May Discipline Dealers Who Charge More Than Normal Price When Supply Is Resumed.

Although there was practically no demand for anthracite at $15 a ton yesterday, the coal dealers insisted that this was the market price, and that in spite of what the operators said there will be very little coal here within a month.

The following were quoted as the wholesale prices:

	Per Ton.
Stove sizes	$10.00
Broken	11.00
Buckwheat No. 1	4.75
Buckwheat No. 2	3.00
Buckwheat No. 3	2.50
Soft coal	$4.50 to 5.00

It was learned that when freshly mined coal begins to arrive here the operators will arrange to see that only the normal price is charged where it is practicable for them to keep a watch. When coal begins to be plentiful, it is said, dealers who charge more than the regular price are liable to be disciplined in some way by the companies.

STRIKE ARBITRATION FAILS.

Hudson Valley Railway Trouble Renewed, Negotiations to End It Falling Through.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The proposition submitted by Addison B. Colvin, President of the Hudson Valley Railway, and agreed to by the company and the striking motormen and conductors at a late hour last night at Glens Falls, suddenly and unexpectedly failed of its peaceful object today. The result is that the strike, inaugurated on Aug. 30, and which was generally believed would be declared off to-morrow or Thursday, is likely to continue.

The proposition was that the differences existing between the company and the strikers were to be settled by a board of arbitrators, both sides to name one, and these two to select a third if necessary to avoid a deadlock. The company appointed its General Manager, B. S. Josselyn, and the strikers selected James M. Sheehan of the Albany Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes.

At the first session, held at Glens Falls this afternoon, Josselyn held that the company should have the right to reinstate such of its ex-employes as it deemed proper. Sheehan, it is alleged, resented this claim, and instead of requesting the selection of a third member of the Board of Arbitration, withdrew from the board, and thus violated the agreement signed at last night's conference. The unaccountable action of Sheehan leaves the strike situation in a worse condition than it has been during the past six weeks. His conduct has excited severe criticism.

Col. James H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment had decided to make a formal request to have his command relieved from further strike duty to-morrow, but to-night he was called upon to protect the railway company's property until another regiment can be brought to the scene.

PLASTERERS GO ON STRIKE.

Ultimatum from Employers Precipitates Action — Work on Large Buildings to be Stopped.

Twelve hundred plasterers belonging to the Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society will go on strike to-day against the following ultimatum issued by the Employing Plasterers' Association and received by the plasterers yesterday:

Whereas, The present unnatural condition of affairs existing in the plastering trade, brought about by a constitution passed lately by the Operative Plasterers' Society, and

Whereas, The interpretation of such constitution being in a state of chaos, producing never-ending strife; therefore be it

Resolved, That, on and after Tuesday, Oct. 21, the wages and rules prevailing prior to April 1, 1902, shall go into effect, until an agreement satisfactory to both the Employing Plasterers' Association and the Operative Plasterers' Society, be signed by both of the parties.

The decision of the plasterers was reached at a mass meeting of the society in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, last night. The motion not to go to work to-day on contracts of the firms concerned in the ultimatum was then carried.

The trouble was started by the union enforcing a rule that the plasterers working on a job shall appoint their own foreman. That, the employers say, would be practically to prevent the contractors from supervising their own work. The employing plasterers say this is a new rule, and the Plasterers' Society says it has been in existence for years. Another demand which the employers object to is against the subletting of work. The enforcement of the first demand on the Mount Sinai Hospital and the second on the new St. Regis Hotel precipitated the action of the employers.

The strike of the 1,200 plasterers affected will throw idle about 400 plasterers' laborers. Among the buildings which will be affected are the Hanover Bank Building, Pine and Nassau Streets; the new Stock Exchange Building, the Hotel Bristol, and George Gould's new house at Fifth Avenue, near Sixty-fourth Street. The Ansonia Hotel and several other large buildings will not be affected.

AUTO'S TANK EXPLODES.

Dr. F. K. Hollister's Gasoline Machine Destroyed — Crowd Scatters Just in Time.

Rumbling, at first low, but becoming louder and more angry every minute, attracted the attention of passers-by to the gasolene roadster automobile of Dr. F. K. Hollister of 521 Madison Avenue late yesterday afternoon as it stood before 155 East Forty-fifth Street, where its owner was calling upon a patient. A curious crowd gathered as the chauffeur climbed upon the tank at the rear and tried to fix things.

The noise suddenly increased to a roar, the man jumped off the machine, while the others scattered. The chauffeur was hardly fifteen feet away when the tank blew up with a report like the firing of a heavy cannon. People came to their windows for blocks around as a flame soared to the house tops. Dr Hollister ran out of the house and gazed at the destruction as Policeman Kessler of the East Fifty-first Street Station turned in an alarm. When at last the flame subsided nothing but warped metal was left of the vehicle, which the physician said was worth about $1,000.

RECORDER THREATENS LAWYER

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, However, Carries His Point in the Trial of a Murder Case.

Recorder Goff and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the wealthy society man who practices law for philanthropic reasons, had a lively passage at arms yesterday in the course of the trial of Patrick Conklin on a charge of murdering his wife at 447 West Sixteenth Street on June 9.

The life of Mrs. Conklin was insured for $185, and the prosecution sought to prove that one of the motives for the alleged murder was the desire of the accused man to get that money. Assistant District Attorney Rand wanted the policy admitted in evidence, and he made several speeches on the subject, to which counsel for the defense made strenuous objection. The theory of the defense is that the woman committed suicide.

Finally the Recorder, addressing himself to Mr. Rand, invited him to make an argument, but directed the court stenographer to make no record either of the argument or the words addressed by him to Mr. Rand.

Mr. Chanler objected, saying that such a proceeding was unfair, unprecedented, and contrary to every known and established principle of law. The Recorder brought his gavel into play and told Mr. Chanler to sit down.

"I must bow to your Honor's decision," said the latter, "but I still must insist that both your Honor's statement and the argument of Mr. Rand be put on the record."

Recorder Goff ruled adversely. Finally he allowed the argument to go on record, and accorded Mr. Chanler an exception in reference to the court's remarks.

Mr. Chanler insisted that the Recorder's remarks should go in as well. The latter, visibly annoyed, intimated to Mr. Chanler that unless he stopped his arguments and sat down he would find some way of punishing him for his conduct.

"Your Honor may punish me," said Mr. Chanler with warmth, "but your Honor has no right to threaten me. I still must insist that your Honor's remarks go on the record."

The motion was finally granted and the trial continued to its end without incident. The case went to the jury last night.

H. S. DAVIS'S BAD CHECK.

Henry Shackleford Davis of Brooklyn, who, according to the cable dispatches had been arrested and imprisoned in London for obtaining money on a worthless check, arrived yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, having sailed on the day on which he was released from Brixton Prison. His release was due to efforts made in his behalf by prominent Americans in London.

"The whole thing was a mistake," said Mr. Davis yesterday. "I do not care to discuss the affair. I will say, however, that the check over which I got into trouble was one which I had cashed for a man named Wood. I met this man on the vessel in which we both came from South Africa. The check was for £4. I had money in the bank over there, and did not need to cash a worthless check, had I known that it was no good. One Saturday I was short of cash, and the banks were closed. I remembered the check which I had, and a publican named Cutwing cashed it for me.

"If the man had communicated to me that the check was no good I would have fixed it with him. Instead of doing this, he proceeded against me. Had I put the check in my bank it would have been returned, and that would have been all about it."

BOYS HELD AS SWINDLERS.

Andrew J. Douerty and James J. Douerty, who say they are cousins, each sixteen years old, from Bourke, Near Butler, Penn., were remanded by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged by Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau with swindling numerous department stores.

Their plan, according to the police, was to register for a single night at some hotel. Then they would go to the stores and order such things as struck their fancy sent to the hotel C. O. D. They would meet the driver and induce him to surrender the goods by some plausible plea, the most frequent being that they wanted to show them to their mother, "just in the next room."

It was by some such scheme, it is said, that they got the overcoats which they wore to prison from Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. Others who complained of similar robberies in the last few days are the Siegel-Cooper Company, Ehrich Brothers, and Rogers, Peet & Co. Among the hotels where the boys have stopped are the Fifth Avenue, the Bartholdi, the Morton, the Victoria, and the Everett House. Mrs. E. K. Baker, a guest at the last-named hotel, lost a valise from her rooms while the boys were there, and a jewel case among its contents was found in their possession, so they also must face a burglary charge.

GREAT LOSS OF GAS FROM WELL.

WORTHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—The greatest gas well ever struck in Armstrong County, if not in Pennsylvania, is now sending into the air more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. It is defying all efforts to bring it under control.

The well is on the Peter Kerr farm, a short distance south of here. The gas escaping, it is estimated, would supply a city of 100,000 inhabitants. In the eleven days that have elapsed since the sand was struck more than 220,000,000 cubic feet of gas, it is believed, have gone to waste.

Only Three Days En Route to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and San Francisco, only $38 from Chicago until Oct. 31 if you go via the Rock Island. Comfortable Tourist Sleepers, $6. If you think of going West, write to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

THE RAILWAY MERGER SUIT

President Hill Tells More About the Northern Securities Company.

How a Holding Company Can Prevent "Raids"—The Question of Rates—New Traffic Created.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—When the hearing in the suit of the United States against the so-called railway merger opened to-day Solicitor General Richards immediately resumed the cross-examination of President J. J. Hill of the Northern Securities and Great Northern Railway Companies, asking in regard to Mr. Hill's statement that one reason for organizing the holding company was to prevent danger of raids on stock. Mr. Hill explained that stock held by a holding company would be less on the market.

"How does it come about that the Union Pacific holds about eighty millions of the Northern Securities Company?"

"That is a matter that does not concern us, but it does concern you."

Pressing the same line of question, Mr. Richards was told that Mr. Harriman or any one else who wished might buy Northern Securities stock. He did not know that shareholders willing to sell could be found. Any stock might be bought, and purchasers usually could find those willing to sell. If others desire to buy Northern Securities stock they could only do so by offering a high enough price.

"We have tried," he said, "to make it as difficult as we could fairly for such raids to prove successful. I don't control who shall or might own the stock. Some of the owners who usually work together would be slow to sell without consulting their associates. Out of eleven or twelve hundred Northern Securities shareholders I know probably twenty-five or thirty. The largest single holder of Northern Securities stock, I understand, is Harriman—or, at least, the issue of stock was to them some months ago. The outstanding stock on the Northern Securities Company is somewhere near $360,000,000. Harriman might double his holdings, but he would have to pay a fair price for it, if he bought it. The real protection is the union of effort to develop the Great Northwest business."

The next line of questions pertained to the matter of rates and joint rates, and was gone into considerably in detail. Mr. Hill insisted in answer to one of the questions that certain suggested rates could not be considered, and, so far as he knew, were never considered, because they were unlawful. In answer to questions by W. A. Day, attorney for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Mr. Hill said the Great Northern Railway owned no line of railway of itself, having, however, many lines under lease. The composition and extent of these various lines was gone into at some length, and also the forms of leases by which the Great Northern controls the lines of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba and other lines. The total mileage operated is between 5,500 and 6,000.

The lumber rate from the coast to St. Paul and Duluth was again taken up, and Mr. Hill said the short haul was also affected by the general reduction put into effect when the Great Northern reached the coast. "The reduction of rates since the acquirement of the Burlington was not an unusual thing," said Mr. Hill. "There had been frequent reductions of rates on the Great Northern."

He spoke positively in regard to the reduction on the Great Northern, but he believed it applied to substantially the same extent on the Northern Pacific. The reduction on merchandise has varied in different sections and on different classes, but was from 10 to 15 per cent.

On questions as to specific dates when certain rates went into effect, and on what articles reductions applied, he referred the questioner to the schedules, saying they could be better depended on than his memory. A similar answer was given to numerous other specific questions as to classification of rates. Mr. Hill said his coal rates had for several years been lower than those of the Reading or the Lackawanna Railroad. Mr. Day said he believed there had been some complaint to that effect in the East, whereupon Mr. Hill suggested:

"I have for a long time wondered why the gentlemen in charge of looking after such matters have not taken some action in regard to it."

On rate reductions again he said rates were always reduced as traffic increased, which had followed the Burlington purchase. He had made no attempt to influence rates on the Burlington. The acquisition of the Burlington had not diverted traffic from other lines to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, but actually created new traffic for them. All railroads have recently increased their business, but no others had developed to so great an extent as his line.

The effect if the Burlington had become the property of the Union Pacific, would have been so severe on the Great Northern that he would have recommended a sale at once. It would not have given hard competition, but would have absolutely prevented the getting of business in the Middle West. It was necessary to reach that section, and the Burlington was the best means of reaching it.

Asked to define the word "raid," used in his testimony, Mr. Hill said it was the purchase of stock in the open market, but insisted that the purchase of the Burlington by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern was not a "raid," but simply a sale by and with the approval of the Directors.

In answer to questions by Mr. Young, Mr. Hill said he could not purchase the Burlington or contract to do so, and that a corporate action of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific was necessary.

Mr. Hill was then excused, and the hearing adjourned until to-morrow.

HEARING IN RAILROAD CASES.

Alleged Freight Tariff Discrimination Against Chattanooga Before Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The alleged freight tariff discrimination of the Louisville and Nashville and other railroad and steamship lines against Chattanooga, and in favor of Nashville, was aired in the Inter-State Commerce Commission in a hearing to-day on the complaint of discrimination made by the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce. No question was raised as to existence of differences in rates to the points named, counsel for the roads claiming they had the right to make such rates to develop traffic. The Chattanooga complainants alleged that the tariffs violated the law.

The defendants are:

The Southern.
Louisville and Nashville.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.
The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific.
Chesapeake and Ohio.
The Georgia Railroad.
The Central of Georgia.
Norfolk and Western.
Baltimore and Ohio.
Pennsylvania.
New York, New Haven and Hartford.
Atlantic Coast Line.
The Merchant and Miners' Transportation Company.
The Clyde Steamship Company.
The Oceanic Steamship Company.

L. A. Staver of this city, representing the Chattanooga complainants and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, alleged that the differences in the rates to the two cities constituted a violation of Sections 1, 3, and 4 of the Inter-State Commerce act. He contended that freight rates made on the different classes of freight from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Eastern seaboard points are higher for the shorter distance to Chattanooga than for the longer distance over the same line, and in the same direction to Nashville.

Edward Baxter of Nashville, representing the railroads, argued that a railroad had the right to put into operation such a schedule of rates for carrying freight over its own line and its connections as would enable the cities thereon to inaugurate competition with cities on other and competing lines. He pointed to the necessity of the rail lines meeting the water transportation rates.

Counsel cited Government aid in construction of the transcontinental railroads in support of the argument that a railroad has the right to develop traffic.

Denver and Rio Grande Directors.

DENVER, Oct. 21.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, since its acquisition of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, was held here to-day, at which the following Directors were re-elected:

George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, Winslow S. Pierce, Edward T. Jeffery, and Arthur Coppell of New York; Charles G. Warner and Russell Harding of St. Louis, and Edward O. Wolcott of Denver.

Eighty-two and one-half per cent. of the entire capital stock was represented.

NEW SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA.

Rock Island Road Will Put on Sixty-eight-Hour Train from Chicago to Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Through train service to California via its new El Paso route will be begun by the Rock Island Road Nov. 2. The new train, to be known as the "Golden State Limited," will on and after that date leave Chicago daily at 7:45 P. M. and arrive at Los Angeles at 1:55 P. M. the third day thereafter, and at San Francisco at 8:55 on the morning of the fourth day. This makes the actual running time, allowing for the difference in time, 68 hours to Los Angeles and 74 hours to Santa Barbara.

An entirely new outfit of equipment has been built for this service by the Pullman Company at a cost of about $200,000. No day or tourist coaches will be carried on this train. It will be composed entirely of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars of the latest pattern.

The route of the "Golden State Limited," between Los Angeles and San Francisco, will be over the Southern Pacific's coast line.

NEW RAILWAY TO SOUTHWEST.

Plans for Line to Extend from Omaha Through Kansas to Texas Panhandle.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 21.—What are said to be plans for the extension of the Chicago Great Western Railroad from Omaha southwest through Nebraska and Kansas to the Pan Handle of Texas are being worked out by Kansas City promoters. Omaha engineers who own surveys made some years ago for the railroad through those sections have been approached with propositions to sell their notes to the Missouri men, who state they will push the road to completion.

It is claimed the negotiations are being carried on in the interest of the Great Western, which will be completed into Omaha from Chicago within sixty days. If built, the new line will pass through a fine stock and grain country and will give to the South Omaha packing houses a direct road to the ranges of Northern Texas and Eastern New Mexico.

The road will parallel Stillwell's Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, but will be 200 miles from that road at all points. It will run southwest from Omaha almost in a straight line to Garden City, Kan., and thence into Texas and New Mexico.

FLAGLER SYSTEM TRUST DEED.

Its Filing in State of Florida Revives Rumor of Line's Purchase by Southern Railway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

"The many rumors concerning the purchase of the Florida East Coast Railway—the Flagler system—by the Southern Railway were renewed to-day by the filing of a trust deed by the East Coast Railway Company to a trust company of New York, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $8,741,000, to run thirty years at 5 per cent. interest and to be dated Jan. 1, 1908.

"Copies of this deed were also filed in all the counties in which any of the property of the system is located.

"A memorandum accompanied each deed requesting the clerk of the court to allow no one to see the paper. The deed says the money is to be used 'for purposes of extension, building branch lines, consolidating with, merging, or purchasing other railroads or other railroad properties.'

"This has been deemed rather significant, as showing that a purchase by the Southern may be expected."

ROCK ISLAND EXTENSION.

New Line from Asher, Oklahoma, to Denison, Texas, Projected.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—A Memphis special says that the Rock Island Railroad officials have just filed all the necessary papers in the project under way of building the extension of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Road. This new line will extend from Asher, Oklahoma, to Denison, Texas. The charter was obtained some weeks ago. The application for the necessary right of way has been approved by the Interior Department and all the usual Governmental concessions secured.

The Rock Island people are not yet ready to make public information as to the course to be taken at Denison after that point has been reached.

CHANGE IN RAILWAY'S AFFAIRS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Soon to Have New Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Extensive changes in the management of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will probably be made in the near future. Since the transfer of the control of the road to the St. Louis and San Francisco there have been no changes of importance in its official staff. The reason for this is that it was deemed advisable to retain the old management until all minor details of the merger had been arranged.

H. H. Porter, Chairman of the board, will, it is said, with a large number of Directors retire voluntarily to give place to others who are more directly interested in the St. Louis and San Francisco. It is also probable that President Carpenter will give up his position at the same time, and that President Yoakum of the San Francisco will assume the duties of the position.

It is unlikely, however, that any important changes will be made in the general passenger and freight departments, as these could not be run successfully from San Francisco's headquarters at St. Louis.

NAUGHTY GIRL, MIGHTY EATER.

Little Persis Thacher Steals Money and Consumes Five Meals in Seven Hours.

Persis Thacher, eight years old, was before the Children's Court yesterday as an incorrigible thief. The little girl lives with her parents at 309 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and, according to her father and mother, has been stealing money ever since she found out that she could buy things with it. She does not care for dolls or for the company of other children or childish games. She goes to school, and is precocious in her studies. To her mother she has declared that she "must have money to spend"—and as not enough is given her, she must get it somehow for herself.

Her parents say that about ten days ago she accumulated $1.25 by theft. She took the elevated train at One Hundred and Fortieth Street at noon, got off at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and had luncheon at a restaurant; then got on the train again and went down to Fifty-ninth Street, where she ate once more. The next stop was at Twenty-third Street, where there was another lunch. By that time it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The child went to a police station, said that she was lost and starving, and as a result was generously fed by the matron. Her father was summoned and took her home, where she said she "hadn't had a bite all day," and accordingly was given another supper and put to bed at 7 o'clock. Later she confessed to her mother.

The father, H. P. Thacher, said he had come to the court in despair, and as a last resort. The Magistrate held Persis for examination.

Policemen's Wives for Three-Platoon.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Policemen's Wives' Protective Association will be held at Cooper Union to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to advocate a change from the two to the three platoon system. It will be purely a woman's meeting, and will include not only the wives and other relatives of policemen, but also those of the employes of other city departments of Greater New York, besides a delegation from churches of all denominations. There is to be a programme of vaudeville numbers, with music by the New York Letter Carriers' Band and the Catholic Protectory Band. The conditions resulting from the two-platoon system will be discussed and the reasons for supporting the change given.

Three-Score-and-Ten Club Reception.

The Three-Score-and-Ten Club, the members of which must be at least seventy years of age, is to assemble for social purposes Saturday at the residence of Dr. William B. Hurd, 502 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The reception will be from 3 to 5 o'clock. Dr. Hurd will receive with his son, Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., Mrs. William B. Hurd, Jr., together with Miss Katherine Hurd. During the discussion of the menu Miss Elizabeth Ambler Hurd will conduct the orchestra, of which she is leader. The oldest member of the club is ninety-one years of age. Dr. Hurd, the host, is eighty-two years old.

Sozodont
"Good for Bad Teeth, Not Bad for Good Teeth."
TOOTH POWDER
A Revelation in Price and Quantity
BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

To-day's Bulletin.

Every day has its quota of rare values, for every day is bargain day here in the truest sense of the word. Every section of the store bristles with economies which it would be extravagance to ignore.

The following items are typical of the innumerable others throughout this vast establishment.

Women's Waists, $3.98.
Made of velveteen, with metallic dots; cut on the most correct style, with tailor stitched pleats and dainty separate stock collar. These waists button on the side with fancy buttons; they are made here under our personal supervision, thus assuring perfect fit and workmanship; sizes 32 to 46 inches.

Men's Shirts, 50c.
Made of excellent quality percale, in neat, refined stripes and figures; with practical neckband; stiff bosoms; well finished buttonholes; one pair of link cuffs with every shirt.

Men's Sweaters, $1.89.
Of all wool, with worsted collar and cuffs; full fashioned; roll collar; ten different colors and color combinations to select from; real value $2.25.

Women's Gloves, $1.
The new heavy mannish gloves, so popular; broad cut corded backs; short fingers; these gloves are made of fine selected imported cape stock; all sizes; colors, oak, various shades of tan and English red; worth $1.50.

Men's Underwear.
45c—Heavy ribbed, fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; the shirts made with double seams, stitched with silk; drawers made with extra double seats; colors white and light blue; all sizes; actual value, 75c.
98c—Heavy all-wool Shirts and Drawers; shirts single and double breasted; colors natural gray and camel's hair; manufactured by Root's Mills; regularly sold for $1.50.
$1.69—All-wool Underwear, full fashioned, made on English frames; white and gray; the same underwear is sold by leading houses at $3.00 per garment.

Children's Underwear
Boys' and girls' all-wool gray Shirts, Pants and Drawers, made with double felled seams and trimmed with pearl buttons; actual value for average size is 50c.; special, for sizes
16-18-20 22-24-26 28-30-32-34
25c 30c 35c

Dinner Sets, $6.98
Of thin American porcelain; underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; with soup tureen; three colors.

Dress Goods 59c yd.
46 inch all wool granite cloth and storm serge; in gray, tan, castor, golden brown, seal brown, myrtle, cadet, royal, navy, hunter's green, rose and black; the sort usually sold for 79c yard.
All wool French henrietta; 42 and 45 inches wide; in the season's newest colorings; such as gray, tan, castor, seal, royal, navy, helio, rose, cardinal, garnet, olive green, myrtle and pink; worth 79c and 89c yd.

Men's Pajamas 98c
Of good quality outing flannel; made with military collar, trimmed with three pearl buttons; cut liberal; all colors; would be excellent value at $1.25—Better quality pajamas at $1.50, $1.98 and upward.

Men's Robes $2.98
Made of very good quality eiderdown; finished with neck cord and girdle to match robe; a splendid range of good colors to choose from. Worth $3.98.

Boys' Sweaters 98c
All wool; with worsted collar and cuffs; roll and standing collars; all the newest colorings; made full fashioned. Worth $1.29.

Men's Gloves $1
Full P-K glace kid; all colors; fine cape gloves made of imported cape skin, in all the newest shades; heavy real Mocha undressed gloves, in the most correct shades of gray. All worth $1.50 pair.

Women's Underwear
17c—Heavy fleece lined vests and French band drawers; well made; white only; all sizes; regular price, 29c.
45c—Fine white merino vests and pants to match; regular price, 75c.
39c—Florence manufacture of white combination suits, which button across the shoulders, are daintily trimmed with silk ribbons and lace at the neck; regular price, 75c.

Dress Goods 98c yd
Tweed and Knickerbocker suitings; camel's hair cheviots, zibelines, meltons, and other smart materials; from 50 to 58 inches wide; qualities which sell regularly for $1.25 and $1.50 yard.

Dinner Sets $9.95
English porcelain; new shapes; flow blue underglaze decorations; with soup tureen and large meat dishes; value $15.00.

Grocery News
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c
Java, Mocha and Maracaibo, our regular price 25c., bean or ground, per lb., 20c
Java and Mocha Coffee, our 29c. kind, the finest, bean, ground or pulverized, per lb., 25c
One stick best Chicory given away with every purchase of coffee.
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast; our 50c. kind, 38c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans, 15c
Rice, splendid, 5-lb. package, 25c
Baby Olives, bottle, 5c
Olives, stuffed with sweet red peppers, bottle, 8c
California Asparagus, very fine, can, 18c., 22c
Boston Baked Beans, very fine,

The Best for The Guest

Hunter Baltimore Rye

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 35 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, $35, $50 AND $75. Collars, $40, $60 to $125. Mufflers, Florentines, Victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. Shayne, 42d St.

Clothes for the younger men—clubbish looking clothes—with an added touch of color in the patterns—many of them exclusive—clothes that have that certain dash and style, but withal good taste.

COATS: cut short, slit at sides, shaped in at waist, "concave" shoulders, "close-fitting" collars, long, pointed lapels.

VESTS: without collars, button high.

TROUSERS: cut very wide.

The new herringbone effec s—$15.

M. VOGEL & SON, Broadway. Houston St.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS, $20 to $30. Boas, $30 to $50. Fox is beautiful, but not serviceable. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts.

HARPERS

The Conquest of Rome $1.50

A thrilling novel of life in Italy by one of the greatest present-day novelists in Europe.

BY Matilde Serao Author of "The Land of Cockayne," etc.

HARPER & BROTHERS Franklin Square, New York.

IRON-OX

"Iron-Ox Tablets seem to "attain an immediate popu-"larity. I have sold easily, "in the few months I have "had them, at least double as "many boxes as I ever did of "any other Patent Medicine "in the same length of time. "Nearly every box sold seems "to be the means of selling "another."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

A Superior Blood Remedy An Invaluable Tonic 50 Tablets 25c

MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40 AND $50. Extra large, very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas and capes. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts.

If you want a shirt that fits, and is fit to wear—full dress, business, outing shirt—find our name in it.

Your furnisher has them for sale.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, $125, $150 and $200. C. C. Shayne, 41st St. and 42d St.

DEMOCRATS TO RATIFY

Big Meeting Scheduled for Tammany Hall To-night.

David B. Hill Will Be the Principal Talker—Parade of Tammany Followers Planned.

Tammany's mass meeting to be held this evening is expected by the Democratic leaders to be the largest demonstration since the last National campaign. Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of the Wigwam, has made all the arrangements. He is very desirous of showing that under new leadership the followers of the organization who are willing to parade number as many as when Tammany was in power. He expects that 20,000 men will be in line. There will be fireworks along the line of march and in and around the Fourteenth Street Wigwam there will be speechmaking and fireworks.

David B. Hill will make the principal speech at the meeting in the large hall. A letter was received recently from Grover Cleveland, which will be read at the meeting. The Tammany politicians refused yesterday to make known the contents or the purport of the letter from the ex-President, except to say that he called upon the Democrats of New York State to unite upon the Democratic principles which brought victory to the party in the past.

A reception will be tendered to David B. Hill at the Manhattan Club in the evening. It is expected that Mr. Hill, Bird S. Coler, Charles W. Dayton, Congressman McAdoo, and John D. Kernan will make short speeches at the club.

The Tammany parade will be organized in the lower section of Manhattan by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. The Sullivanites will form in line at the Bowery and Rivington Street and will march northward to meet the followers of Charles F. Murphy, who will then lead the procession. The paraders will go north to Twenty-sixth Street, thence to Madison Avenue. There will be reviewing stands in front of the Hoffman House, and in front of the Manhattan Club. It is expected that Candidate Coler and Mr. Hill will review the parade from the Manhattan Club.

After the marching is over David B. Hill will go to Tammany Hall to make his first speech there in fourteen years. There will be, in addition to the indoor meeting, five outdoor stands from which Tammany speakers will talk. There will be a stand from which German orators will declaim, and another stand for Italians.

SPEAKERS FOR ODELL DAY.

Mayor Low, Secretary Root, Senator Foraker, and Perhaps Senator Lodge, Besides the Governor.

The Republican County Committee has arranged that Odell day in New York City, Oct. 30, shall be celebrated by three big meetings in different sections of the city. These meetings will be held at Cooper Union, Durland's Diding Academy, and Brommer's Park, in the Bronx, and Gov. Odell will speak at all three of the meetings.

At the Cooper Union meeting the Governor will be introduced by Mayor Low, who will make his first speech of the campaign. At this meeting Gov. Odell will be followed by Secretary of War Root and Col. Archie Baxter. The list of speakers for the meeting at Durland's Academy has not been completed. It is understood that the County Committee has some hope of securing Senator Lodge.

James S. Wells will preside at the meeting at Brommer's Park. Gov. Odell will be preceded at this meeting by Senator Foraker of Ohio, who will make a special trip to New York for the occasion.

GOV. ODELL'S SUDDEN TRIP.

Unexpected Visit to State Headquarters, Conference with Chairman Dunn, and a Ride Down Town.

Gov. Odell gave the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a surprise yesterday by entering the Republican Headquarters shortly before 11 o'clock. When he left here several days ago for Albany the understanding was that he would not return until after the completion of his up-State speaking tour. His appearance yesterday led to a good deal of comment. One of the explanations offered was that he had heard reports of conditions up-State which were not altogether to his liking, and that he had concluded to have a talk with Chairman Dunn about the situation before starting out on his tour.

The Governor and Chairman Dunn were closeted for some time, and at the conclusion of their conference the Governor took a cab and went down town. He returned later in the afternoon and had another conference with Col. Dunn. When asked for an explanation of his unexpected visit, the Governor had nothing to say for publication. Col. Dunn said that the Governor had been flooded with requests from all parts of the State to lengthen out his speaking tour, and that he had come down to inform the State Committee that it would be impossible for him to make any more speeches than those which he had already agreed to make. The Governor said his health would not permit him to undergo a severe campaign.

As the Governor was leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 3 o'clock to take the train for Albany he was asked what he thought of the situation up-State. He said:

"So far as I am able to learn it is entirely favorable to Republican success."

German-American League for Odell.

The German-American League held a mass meeting last night in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, at which the Republican State ticket was indorsed. Benno Loewy, the President of the league, presided, and in his speech praised the administration of Gov. Odell, referring to the decrease in direct taxation and the increase of the tax on corporations. There was also considerable applause when the name of Judge Steckler was mentioned. Coroner Scholer and Carl Hauser made speeches.

APATHY IN WISCONSIN.

Republicans Confident of Sweeping the State, Mr. Payne Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Postmaster General Payne returned to his desk at the Post Office Department to-day, after a week's absence in Wisconsin. He saw many of the leading politicians of the State and made several visits to the headquarters of the State Committee, so that he gained a good idea of the outlook. He is confident Wisconsin will go Republican. He regards as certain the election of Lafollette by a decisive majority, and the re-election of Senator Spooner probably by a unanimous party vote in the Legislature. It is apparent, however, he says, there is less than the usual interest in the political situation, and he admits it is possible there may be unforeseen changes.

In every Congressional district the indications are reassuring to the Republican candidates, and every one of them expresses the belief that he will be elected. The new Eleventh District, which was supposed by some to have been set off as a Democratic district, gives no emphatic indication of going Democratic, and it is likely the result will be close whichever way the district goes.

So far as Mr. Payne heard from other States in the Northwest, his information was that the Republican candidates counted on success and were aware of no ominous defection. All the same, the campaign seems to be a quiet one. Even the tariff is not arousing much discussion.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. Yerkes Thinks Republicans Will Elect Four Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau will leave for Kentucky Thursday, where he will occupy the stump until the close of the campaign. Commissioner Yerkes was the Republican candidate for Governor two years ago, and in his tour of the State made many friends by his personal bearing and the ability he exhibited in discussing public questions.

Of the eleven districts in Kentucky three are represented in the present House by Republicans. Mr. Yerkes believes the Republicans will have four seats in the next House. The Eleventh, which is known as the Mountain District, is certain to return Mr. Boreing, and there is every reason to expect that the Fifth, or Louisville District, will return Mr. Irwin. Mr. Yerkes thinks the Third, or Bowling Green District, and the Ninth, or Maysville District, also will be carried by the Republicans.

At the preceding Congressional election Mr. Rhea, Democrat, was returned from the Third by a small majority, but Mr. Moss, his Republican competitor, contested and secured the seat. Both men are again candidates. The district is close, but the Democrats predict their candidate will win. In the Ninth District Mr. Kehoe, Democrat, is the present representative, and is again a candidate. The district is close, Kehoe's majority two years ago having been only 236 in a total vote of 46,000. The Republicans carried the district in 1894 and 1898, and had a majority for their Presidential electors in 1900. If the vote of the district can be got out the chances will be with the Republican candidate.

In addition to the districts named Mr. Yerkes says there are two others in which the Republicans have strong candidates who are making vigorous campaigns which promise good returns.

OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS.

Senator Cullom Satisfied with His Party's Prospects This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Cullom of Illinois was among the President's callers to-day. Speaking of the political outlook in Illinois Senator Cullom said the situation was difficult to analyze. In his opinion, there may be some change in the personnel of the Congressional delegation, but he is confident the Republicans will not lose numerically. One or two Republican candidates may be defeated, but this loss will be made up by the defeat of the Democratic candidates in other districts. Illinois gained three members under the reapportionment act, and will have twenty-five Representatives in the next Congress. The present delegation is equally divided between the two parties, each having eleven.

Senator Cullom is confident the Republicans will elect their State ticket and carry the Legislature, which will insure the election of a Republican successor to Senator Mason.

A WOMAN POLITICIAN.

Miss J. N. Strong, the Washington Representative of Texas Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—One of the visitors at the White House to-day was Miss J. N. Strong, representing the Republican organization in Texas. Miss Strong has been for seven years the private secretary of ex-Representative R. B. Hawley, the Republican National Committeeman from Texas.

Miss Strong is not a State politician, but confines her activities to acting as Washington representative of the organization. The details of most Federal appointments to be made in Texas are placed in her charge. Where they are of unusual importance Mr. Hawley comes to Washington and sees the President about them himself, but most cases are left to Miss Strong.

She also has charge of many Texas matters in the executive departments.

TO DOCK NEW BATTLESHIP.

Delicate Work Will Be Necessary in Handling the Alabama at the Navy Yard.

An extremely delicate job is to be undertaken this morning at the New York Navy Yard, when the new battleship Alabama is to be floated into Dry Dock No. 2. Ships of her size at the yard are usually docked in Dry Dock No. 3, the largest in the yard. That dock is undergoing repairs at present, however.

No. 2 was not designed to accommodate ships of the displacement of the Alabama, although it is large enough to permit them to enter. In placing the big battleship in that dock to-day the greatest care will have to be exercised to avoid an accident which might result in serious injury to the vessel. It will be necessary to float the Alabama in at the precise moment that the tide is highest, and she will have only inches to spare on either side as she passes through the entrance to the dock.

It is expected that the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, which are now at the yard, will be ready to sail south in about two weeks. The squadron is to assemble at Hampton Roads on Nov. 10, and proceed thence to the Caribbean Sea, where the Winter manoeuvres are to be held.

SUICIDE CONDEMNED HIMSELF.

Connecticut State Official Leaves Note Confessing Embezzlement, but Statement Is Not Believed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 21.—John H. Wadhams, aged sixty-two years, assistant clerk in the State Controller's office at the Capitol, hanged himself by a small cord fastened to a hook in the washroom of the office this afternoon.

On the body was found a note saying: "I am an embezzler. My son and daughter are on my bond and are ruined. Tell Isaac Brooks to bury me in a pauper's grave."

Mr. Brooks is President of the Brooks Bank in Torrington and a neighbor of Mr. Wadhams in Goshen. He declared the note that of an insane man. He said it was impossible that there could be embezzlement from the State, and he knew of no connection with settlement of a private estate. Controller Chamberlain hurried here from Meriden and declared that Mr. Wadhams must have been insane.

The suicide was usually very cheerful, but lately had been unwell, and had appeared gloomy. Physicians think melancholia developed. Chief Clerk Clarence Bissell left the office at 4:30, at which time Mr. Wadhams appeared in fairly good spirits. Mr. Bissell says of him that there was no more honest man in the world. A son, Robert Wadhams, was graduated at Yale last year, and is now in New York. There are three daughters, one of whom was to be married next week to Dr. A. J. Barker of Torrington, and in the dead man's pocket was a receipted bill for a wedding present.

MR. ALLEN A BANK PRESIDENT.

Ex-Governor of Porto Rico Head of a Massachusetts Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Appleton National Bank to-day G. W. Fifield resigned the office of President, and C. H. Allen, ex-Governor of Porto Rico, was chosen to succeed him.

Gov. Allen, who has been a Director of the bank for eight or ten years, is familiar with its business and will undoubtedly develop it greatly, as he is in a position to devote all his time to its welfare.

MINING IN MAINE.

Operations in the Mineral Belt Planned for Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 21.—Mining operations are to be conducted on a large scale in Washington County next season. Several corporations, local and foreign, owning lands along the mineral belt, will proceed to develop the molybdenum deposits in Cooper, and the nickel mines on the opposite side of the river will be treated to determine their value.

Outcroppings of anthracite were discovered recently on the St. Croix River by the owners, H. F. Eaton & Son of Calais, and the neighborhood will be thoroughly prospected in the Spring. Rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz have also been found lately, and prospectors are searching diligently for the origin of the float.

Malt-Nutrine

Is the food fuel that keeps the fire of health aglow. It is the strictly pure extract of malt—not "black beer." It is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

In plain Carpetings we offer three superb qualities in our

English Mosaic Velvet Carpet, Angora and Saxonia,

all made exclusively for us and not obtainable elsewhere in America. These high pile floor coverings, in the latest colorings, are of great beauty and durability, and can be supplied in all widths up to 12 feet.

Broadway & 19th Street

EX-POLICEMAN ON TRIAL.

Beadle Accused of Taking Bribe—A Defense Witness at District Attorney's Office Resented.

Ex-Policeman David Beadle, who was wardman of Capt. Haughey in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was placed on trial before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on the charge of having accepted a bribe of $20 from Bessie Clark in West Thirty-seventh Street on Sept. 17.

The woman testified that she had learned Beadle's name from a Mrs. Mary Rohner, who is janitress of the house in which she occupied a flat. Ex-Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon, Beadle's counsel, had subpoenaed Mrs. Rohner, who, he said, would contradict the Clark woman's testimony.

At the conclusion of the session County Detective Maher took charge of the woman, who was in court, and started to lead her to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Gordon tried to stop Maher, but the latter took his charge to the office of Assistant District Attorney Schurman. Mr. Gordon followed and protested warmly to Mr. Schurman.

Mr. Schurman said that he could meet all Mr. Gordon's objections by serving a subpoena upon the woman witness, as he had a perfect right to do.

"You have no right to do so!" replied Mr. Gordon. "You can subpoena a witness to come to court, but not to come to your office for the purpose of being put through the 'third degree!' It is entirely unjust to take the witnesses for the defence to the District Attorney's office to examine them so as to find out what statements they are going to make on the stand. It is unprofessional conduct against which I must protest."

Mr. Gordon appealed to Judge Newburger, who, however, declined to interfere. District Attorney Jerome treated the objections of Mr. Gordon lightly.

DELANEY BIDS HIS MEN ADIEU.

Leaves on Vacation, and Tells Policemen He Is Not Likely to Take Command Again.

Police Captain John J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station left yesterday to go upon his annual vacation, but it is more than suspected that he will never return to police duty again. He is under charges of neglect of duty in failing to suppress gambling resorts, but his trial has been adjourned upon the motion of Gen. B. F. Tracy, his counsel, so that a board of police surgeons might report on his physical condition.

He had one eye shot out while arresting a dangerous character in the Bowery several years ago. Gen. Tracy claims that this has so affected him that he is hardly to be held responsible of late years for things that he has done in the line of duty. Capt. Delaney's trouble with his superiors grew largely from the raid in the Sherman Hotel in East Forty-second Street by District Attorney Jerome and his men when County Detective McLellan shot James F. McCoy in the head, nearly killing him.

Before leaving the station house yesterday, Capt. Delaney shook hands with the entire force.

"I have been a policeman for thirty years," he said, "and have never done a dishonorable act. I feel that my term of service is drawing to a close, and I don't believe I will ever take command again."

Sergt. Daly will succeed him as Acting Captain.

RAID BY McCULLAGH DEPUTIES.

Bowery Hotel Keeper and Three Waiters Placed Under Arrest.

Joseph White, said to be the proprietor of the Little Jumbo, or Rapid Transit Hotel, at 119 Bowery, was last night arrested by McCullagh deputies on charges of aiding and abetting in illegal registration and perjury. Three other men, waiters in White's place, they say, were arrested charged with illegal registration.

Superintendent McCullagh says that he recently went to White's place and that White filed with him a list of twenty alleged lodgers. He found that eleven of these twenty men had registered and that seven of the eleven had done so illegally. Those arrested last night gave their names as Thomas Melvin, thirty-two years old; Henry Melvin, twenty-four, a brother, and Nicola Pucciarelli. Superintendent McCullagh said that these three men confessed to having registered illegally, but affirmed they were compelled to do so under threat of losing their positions as waiters.

TRAPPED BY AGED RECLUSE.

Corey, with Many Dupes, Fell Victim to a Countryman Who Had Never Seen a Railroad.

George E. Corey, well known throughout Westchester and Ulster Counties as "Genealogist" Corey, who for five years has drawn a large income from residents thereabout by pretending to prosecute claims of heirs to the "Drake and Dingle estates," yesterday was sentenced to four months in prison by Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court. He had pleaded guilty to attempting to defraud Peter Gale, eighty-seven years old, who lives as a recluse in Ulster County, and who had never seen a railroad, steamboat, or telegraph line until last May, when he came to this city to prosecute.

Corey came from Canada with a story of a grant of land by George III. to John Drake and Solomon Dingle, the land now being worth about $40,000,000. He had a complex genealogical tree by which he could prove that almost everybody was a descendant and heir of the grantees, and a story of stolen records and a missing will which he had recovered brought ready cash responses from many of those whom he approached. So many believed in him that he finally began to collect pay from farmers who feared eviction should he establish his claims.

Gale decided that Corey was a fraud, and though old and a rustic notified the Post Office authorities with whom he devised a trap into which Corey fell.

Many folk up the river still believe in Corey, and there was talk of supplying him with additional funds to appeal his case.

NEW YORK LAWYERS' STATUS.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—Chancellor Magie to-day made a supplemental statement regarding the status of lawyers from other States appearing before the Court of Chancery and the Prerogative Court. He said that, while such lawyers may appear by consent of the court to argue any particular case, they may not conduct cases entirely. Motions, applications for decrees, the filing of papers and the like, are to be by New Jersey lawyers.

The announcement was made that foreign lawyers have been disposed to construe too liberally the decision of the Court of Errors removing the disbarment temporarily placed on New York lawyers, because New Jersey lawyers were for a time barred from practice in New York.

Are you Bilious?

Do you have Sick Headaches? You can be quickly and easily relieved by taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

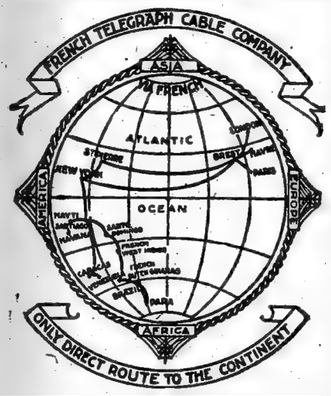

DETECTIVE SHOOTS AT A PROFESSIONAL CRIPPLE.

Prisoner Hits His Captor on the Head with His Crutch and Starts to Run.

Detective Barry of the Central Office was taking a prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, when the man, a supposed cripple, turned on the policeman and struck him over the head with his crutch. Barry was knocked to the ground by the force of the blow. He quickly gained his feet, however, and fired his pistol after the man, but failed to hit him. The prisoner ran into the arms of a policeman just as Barry was about to fire a second time.

The prisoner was Harry E. Robbins, twenty-two years old, colored, of 4 Roosevelt Street. He was arrested with Frank E. Torrence, nineteen years old, of 180 Park Row, also colored, in front of the Belasco Theatre, by Detective Barry and Special Agen Forbes of the Charity Organization Society on a charge of vagrancy. Many complaints had been received by the society of two colored "panhandlers," who "worked" Forty-second Street. The society asked the aid of the police and Detective Barry was assigned.

As the people were coming out of the theatre Detective Barry saw a colored man come out of a doorway. He looked about him and then went back to the doorway again. The detectives say that it was Torrence and that he was a lookout for Robbins. The latter soon emerged from the doorway hobbling on a crutch. The detectives say he went among the crowd and began to beg. Detective Barry arrested Robbins, and while he was being watched by Forbes the detective caught Torrence, who was lurking in a doorway near by.

Torrence tried to break away from Forbes and would have succeeded had it not been for Policeman Newman of the Tombs Court squad, who happened to be walking along the street in plain clothes.

Both of the prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station followed by a large crowd of people. Barry has a slight cut on his head as a result of the blow from Robbins's crutch.

Burglars Wreck a Post Office.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—Burglars, probably of the same band that has been robbing Post Offices elsewhere in New Jersey, last night forced an entrance to the Post Office at Frenchtown. They blew the safe to fragments, badly wrecking the building, and escaped with $50 in cash, a box of valuable papers belonging to Postmaster A. P. Katchline, and stamps and postal cards. The explosion roused the entire neighborhood.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:50 A. M.—12 Jacob Street; T. H. Gallagher; damage, $5,000.

1:45 A. M.—202 Avenue A; Otto Loeschner; damage trifling.

3:10 A. M.—327 West Forty-first Street; W. B. Silverman; damage, $75.

4:30 A. M.—67 East Fifty-fifth Street; Harry Forbes; damage, $500.

9:15 A. M.—112 West Fifteenth Street; Mrs. Shroder; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—954 Third Avenue; Robert Jobet; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—176 Orchard Street; Nathan Horn; damage trifling.

3:18 P. M.—56 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; John Pissches; damage, $200.

3:25 P. M.—144 East Thirty-fourth Street; Miss Scranton; damage, $20.

3:45 P. M.—277 Cherry Street; Max Wanont; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—251 West Ninety-first Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7:55 P. M.—711 East Two Hundred and Third Street; Fred Lang; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Oct. 21.—The Towne Hardware Company's store in the Putnam Building was damaged by fire and water this morning to the extent of $10,000 and the building $2,000. Insurance covers the losses.

A Man's Glove for Women

THE FORSYTHE $1.50 GLOVE.

A special glove for women with a style of its own. An ideal glove for walking or shopping. Unlike and superior to anything hitherto made. Mannish in leather, cut and stitching; easy fitting; long wrist; large pearl button. Three shades of Tan; White, Black, Grey.

At $1.50 absolutely unequalled.

No glove in our experience ever received such marked approval. Try it and you will see why.

John Forsythe, THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway, 17th & 18th Sts.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's Sack Suits.—Annex.

Two lots—five hundred—three qualities — $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 —one price.... $9.96

These Suits were made by two of the foremost manufacturing tailors in America. They are shown by the leading retail clothiers at $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00. The unsold balances of both concerns aggregated just five hundred Suits. We secured them at reduced prices. That's how makers press out surpluses at the fag end of seasons.

Single- and Double-breasted styles made of fancy cheviots and unfinished worsteds and black Thibets and unfinished worsteds. Why go into the details of fit, linings, workmanship? You've never seen better ready-to-wear at $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00.

Choice $9.96 Choice

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macys Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Good Groceries.

A few quotations to support our statement that the freshest and purest Groceries are sold here at lower prices than anywhere else.

Jessamine Tomatoes; firm, red, ripe; closely, solidly packed, case of two dozen large cans, $2.49; can 11c

Lily White Ketchup, this season's product, gallon, 74c.; quart, 24c.; pint, 16c.; half pint 10c

Lily White Early June Peas, case of two dozen cans, $2.49; can 11c

Smyrna Layer Figs, extra fancy, very large fruit, our own importation, two-pound boxes 33c

Smyrna fancy Layer Figs, Selected Smyrna Figs, pound pound boxes . . . 17c packages 12c

Lily White Orange Marmalade, sliced Seville oranges and granulated sugar, one dozen pound glass jars, $1.63; jar 14c

Preserved Tamarinds, dozen one-pound glass jars, $2.17; jar 19c

Preserved Peaches, Weisbaden style, dozen one-pound cans, $1.09; can 10c

Preserved Raspberries, Weisbaden style, one dozen one-pound cans, $1.49; can 13c

Loggie's Nova Scotian Blueberries, dozen cans, $1.49; can . 13c

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, of Black and Navy Velvet, metallic dot, (value $20) $13.75.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, of Superior Taffeta Silk, Black, Navy, Royal and Green, (value $20) $13.75

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, of Oxford, Blue and Brown Zibeline, (value $20) $13.75

In Addition will offer,

Ladies' Walking Suits, of Fancy Scotch Tweed Mixtures. Several Styles taken from the regular stock, (value $20) $15.00

Broadway and 21st St.

HARPERS

The Wooing of Wistaria

A Love Story of Japan.

Told with all the delicate charm, humor and pathos of the author's first great success, "A Japanese Nightingale."

By Onoto Watanna

Author of "A Japanese Nightingale"

Frontispiece Portrait of Author $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MORGAN & BROTHER (Established 1851.)

STORAGE WAREHOUSES 232-236 West 47th Street.

Vans for Removal of Furniture City or Country. TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS (London Dyed), $250. The Standard coat, fashionable length, $400. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists'.

AS GOOD AS THE BEST — MILLINERY MATERIALS — THE BEST AT HALF THE PRICE

Our line of MILLINERY MATERIALS is complete. That means in every detail. For what you don't find elsewhere, call on us We have it.

THIRD AVE., 61st and 62d sts.

The Paris

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Our Piano Store

Presents Today the Following

Promenade Program

9 to 11 A. M.

Introducing
The Symphony Self-Playing Organ.
The Angelus Piano-Player.

1 "Hurrah Boys," March and Two-Step.....*Lucalle*
The Symphony
2 Rhapsodie, No. 2.....*Liszt*
The Angelus
3 King Dodo Overture.....*Luders*
The Symphony
4 "Punchinello".....*Victor Herbert*
The Angelus
5 Hazelmere waltzes.....*Sutton*
The Symphony
6 Titania.....*Sidney Smith*
The Angelus
7 Overture—"William Tell".....*Rossini*
The Symphony
8 March—"Dreamy Eyes".....*Lampe*
The Angelus
9 Chasse de Lion Galop.....*Wollenhaupt*
The Symphony
10 Second Mazurka.....*Godard*
The Angelus
11 March—"Blaze Away".....*Holtzman*
The Symphony
12 La Campanella.....Arranged by *Liszt*
The Angelus
13 Overture—"Jolly Robbers".....*Suppe*
The Symphony
14 Rigoletto.....Arranged by *Liszt*
The Angelus
15 The Imperial March.....*Anthony*
The Symphony
16 "Elevation".....*Florsheim*
The Angelus

11 to 12:30 P. M.

The Vienna Artists' Quartette—
L. Schonberger, 1st Violin.
Lucci I. Liggy, 2nd Violin.
O. Krist, 'Cello.
S. Zucker, Piano.
Assisted by Mme Isabelle Bouton
Mezzo Soprano.

1 March.....*Ervetti*
2 Waltz—"Vienna Blood".....*Strauss*
3 Aria—"Don Fatale"—Don Carlos.....*Verdi*
Mme. Isabelle Bouton.
4 "The Rosary".....*Nevin*
5 Overture—"Light Cavalry".....*Suppe*
6 Souvenir de Valencia.....*B. Schoenberger*
7 Lullaby.....*Henson*
Mme. Isabelle Bouton.
8 Selection—"Singing Girl".....*Herbert*

2 to 5 P. M.

1 March—"Sous Drapeaux".....*Blonn*
2 Flower Song—Faust.....*Gounod*
Mme. Isabelle Bouton.
3 Waltz—"Wine, Women and Song".....*Strauss*
4 "Violets".....*Wright*
5 Hungarian Dance.....*Brahms*
6 Chant sans Paroles.....*Tschaikowsky*
7 "Fair Maid".....*Van der Stucken*
Mme. Isabelle Bouton.
8 Selection—"Dolly Varden".....*Edwards*
9 "Nancy Brown".....*Crawford*
10 Erotik.....*Grieg*
11 "Mighty Lak' a Rose".....*Nevin*
Mme. Isabelle Bouton.
12 Marche Vienne.....*Schramme*
13 Spring Waltz—"Roses".....*Waldteufel*
14 Selection—"Trovatore".....*Verdi*
15 "Mr. Dooley".....*Schwartz*

FINE FURS

An Elaborate Collection

We are doing the Fur business better than ever this year. A new section has been arranged on the Ninth street side of the Second floor; and we present the broadest and choicest collection of fur garments and other fur pieces that we have ever gathered.

Chiefest immediate interest centers among the Fur Jackets and Scarfs; and of these we have satisfying variety of high-class goods at fairest prices.

Here are a few suggestions:

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, lined with heavy black satin, at $75 and $90.
Persian Lamb Coats, with blended marten collar and deep revers; also with dark mink, lined with fancy brocade silk, at $150.
Electric Seal Coats, with collar and deep revers of mink, lined with fancy brocade silk, at $55.
Squirrel Neckpieces, in all the newest Parisian models, from a small scarf at $18.50, to the elaborate stole at $150.
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, at $10, $13.50 and $20.
Extra long dyed Opossum Scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $15. Second floor, Ninth street.

WOMEN'S COATS

In Applique Designs

These beautiful imported Coats are attracting more favorable attention this season than ever before. Not only are the designs of applique more artistic than heretofore, but the styles of the jackets are smart, and the workmanship throughout of unusually high character.

They are made in short jackets, hip and three-quarter length and ulsters; mostly satin, taffeta or Ottoman silk body, with cloth applique or kersey with silk and braid applique; some have handsome Persian collars. In all, an exceptional collection.

Short Jackets, $28 to $55.
Hip-length Coats, $37.50 to $55.
Three-quarter Length Coats, $45 to $90.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Princess Louise" Gloves for Women

Another representative of our royal family of Dollar Gloves for women Stylish to a degree, in shades, stitching, cut. Made of the finest, softest lambskin, in the newest pale and dark shades, black and white. Handsome Paris point stitching on the back.

Gloves that any woman will be glad to wear, at a price she won't hesitate to pay—

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

The Linen Display

This week's showing is practically an international exhibition of needlework. France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Scotland, Ireland, far-off Japan, and the Canary Islands contribute. And the art-work has delighted thousands of eyes. Rare indeed is such an elaborate exhibition, even in New York City.

The Teneriffe wheel-work has won much admiration; but the "Teneriffe" work done in Japan has shared in all the praise, so skillfully have the Japs imitated the original. The Japanese work is more substantial and less expensive, while no less beautiful than that coming from the Canary Islands. Prices ranging from a round 12-inch Doily at $1.10, to a 54-inch Cloth at $21.

Then all the pretty linens are not expensive. Germany sends some dainty pieces with machine embroidery that cost quite little.

Scalloped and embroidered Round and Square Centerpieces and Doilies, made of a sturdy quality of snow-white linen; with one or two rows of openwork a little way inside of the edges—
Table or Stand Covers, 36 in. square, $1.25 each.
Centerpieces, 24 in. square, 65c each; 24 in., round, 50c each; 18 in., round, 35c each.
Plate Doilies, 12 in., round, 15c; square, 20c each.
Finger-Bowl Doilies, 6 in., round, 8c.
Buffet Scarfs, 20x36 in., 75c and 85c each.
Tray Cloths, 20x30 in., 65c each. Fourth avenue.

BLACK SILKS—

A Rich Gathering

The Wanamaker collection of Black Silks is noteworthy. In the immense variety of silks, the remarkable price-range, it is fully representative of the great Silk Store of which it is but a part.

And we wish to emphasize the fact to all New York women—that *there is not a yard of Black Silk sold in this store that does not bear our guarantee.* Not idly nor rashly, but with a full belief in its quality, and with utmost readiness to take back all silk that does not stand the expected test.

Many of the lines sold here are unequaled, in completeness, in New York. Orders for large quantities are placed long ahead, to insure care and uniformity in making. Of such are the

"Wanamaker Gilt Edge Black Taffetas"

Made of finest classical Italian raw silk—the finest to be had—in most careful and painstaking manner, to insure a uniform, bright and satisfactory finish. These have a metal thread woven in one selvage and "Wanamaker Wear Insured" woven in the other. 21 in., $1; 23 in., $1.25; 27 in., $1.50; 36 in., $2; 45 in., $2.50.

Other Black Silks we're sure of:

Black Crepe de Chine, 24 in., 75c to $1.50; 44 in., $2 to $4.
Crepe Leda, $6. Crepe Altesse, $6.50.
Crepe Meteor, 24 in., $1.50; 44 in., $3 to $5.
Crepe Eclipse, $8. Gros de Meteor, 44 in., $5.
Taffeta Gaze Noir, 65c to $1.25.
Moire Antique, $1.50 to $8.
Moire Velour, 85c to $1.50.
Moire Stripes and Moire Faconne, $1.50 to $3.50.
Black Bengaline, 24 in., $1 to $2; 45 in., $3.25.
Pekin Velvets and Dot, $3 to $6.
Black Surah, American and Swiss, 75c to $1.25.
Black Armure, 65c to $1.50.
Black Peau de Soie, 85c to $2.50.
Black Gros Grain, 75c to $2.50.
Black English Perforated Taffeta, $6 to $12.
Black Guaranteed Taffeta, 45c to $2.
Black Peau de Cygne and Louisine, 75c to $2.
Black Satin Duchesse, 75c to $2.
Gros Grain Brocades, $1. Satin Brocade, $1.25 to $3.
Black Embroidered Taffeta Robes, $50 to $100. Rotunda

New Opera Bags

And Attractive Belts

Dainty housings for the theatre-goer's faithful aide—the opera glass. More charming, more varied, in more original designs and richer materials, than we have ever seen them. All imported, and they look it.

Descriptions of five:

Bag of white moire; top of dull-finished French gilt, with eagle and laurel in rich design; and gilt spangles in elaborate pattern. $25.
Bag of black moire; heavy nickel chain and top; cut steel ornaments and spangles, in sunburst effect. $12.
Bag of gun-metal colored brocade, with pink rosebuds; gun-metal top with turquoise and rhinestone ornaments. $15.
Bag of white moire, with cut steel ornaments and spangles in graceful bow-knot design. $15.
Bag of gray velvet, with delicate design in cut steel and rhinestone ornaments. $23.

Other pretty Opera Bags from $3.25 upwards. Wrist Bags, in similarly attractive designs, at $6 to $23.

Then there's a fascinating showing of

The NEW BELTS

Mere room for some details:

Postillion Belts in taffeta, velvet, satin and moire, in several new styles; two and three tabs; with or without buckles; 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 to $2.75.
Plaited satin Bodice Belts, with steel ornaments; handsome clasps in French gray finish, studded with rhinestones, $4.75.
A large assortment of "Royal" Belts; clasps and back-pieces in French gray, gun-metal or oxidised finish, and 24-kt. gold-plated; one-row silk elastic, $1.25; two rows, $1.75; one and two-row elastic belts, $2.25 to $3.75; double-faced plaited satin belts, $1.25 to $3.75.
Black satin and velvet Belts, in postillion effect, with cut jet clasps and elaborate back ornaments, $4.75 to $7.50.

Broadway.

EIDERDOWN ROBES

You may acquire comfort in large quantities by means of these Lounging Robes of ripple eiderdown; and get it in a large variety of styles. The general characteristics of the robes are the same—soft, fleecy, attractive materials, in plain colors, made with full fronts and fitted backs. The differences lie in various effects of trimming.

Here's an idea of the robes:

At $3.75—In light blue, red or pink; front fastened with frogs, collar and cuffs trimmed with applique; girdle at waist.
At $4.50—Fastened with frogs; pointed sailor collar, cuffs and pocket bound with satin; girdle at waist.
At $5.50—Front fastened with strap; standing collar, trimmed with black applique.
At $6.50—Fastened with frogs; large sailor collar and bell sleeves; robe bound with satin and trimmed with three rows of silk braid; girdle at waist.
At $7.50—Fastened with two frogs; large sailor collar and bell sleeves; bound with satin and finished with French knots; girdle at waist.
At $9—Pointed collar and sleeves, finished with satin ruffle and embroidered scalloped edge; robe bound with satin; girdle at waist.
At $10—Bell sleeves, collar, cuffs and front trimmed with embroidered applique and satin ribbon ruffle; girdle at waist. Second floor, Tenth street.

A Musical Bank Account

How would you like to have a comfortable deposit of music to your credit in a bank—and be able to draw upon it every time you felt tired and restless, or the day was dull and gloomy, or the children were cross and fretful? And to have the music happen right at that moment, to soothe or cheer you, without any labor or exertion on your part?

Well—that is precisely what you can accomplish with a

Regina Music Box

It stands always ready to do your bidding, whether grave or gay, for its capabilities for making music are unlimited—classic, operatic, sacred or popular selections that are continually kept up to date—so there is no danger of having to hear "the old songs" until you get deadly tired of them. And it plays all these melodies in delightful fashion, true, deep and rich-toned.

Another of its good points is its simplicity. No strength is required to wind it up—a child can accomplish it easily. It is not easy to get out of order—the music discs and mechanism are strong and durable.

Again—the "Regina" takes up but little room—an excellent recommendation when the size of many city parlors is considered.

Too expensive to buy? Not at all—

You Can Have a Regina Today By Simply Paying a Dollar

And arranging to pay the balance in easy monthly sums under the convenient Wanamaker Club System, which applies to all Regina Music Boxes priced between $30 and $80.

There are other Reginas, too, as low as $17, as high as $375, according to size and finish.

Come and ask questions about the Regina, and hear it play. Or write—we shall be glad to give the facts you desire. Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Learning Foreign Languages

Foreign languages have always been difficult to learn because the wrong systems have been pursued. Time, trouble and money—not infrequently years of study, have been wasted.

The colloquialisms of every-day life have been neglected for the study of improbable sentences and dry theoretical rules of grammar.

For practical purposes, either commercial or social, the quick, easy and accurate way to learn French, German or Spanish is by the

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

Introduced by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

Absolute accuracy of pronunciation—so rarely acquired by the student of a foreign tongue—is inseparable from this method.

The eye, ear, tongue and brain are all taught simultaneously and all four easily remember, through the clear, distinct repetition of every word and sentence. Not absurd, inappropriate and often ridiculous words and phrases, but those sentences that are in ordinary use every day of our lives.

You begin to speak with the very first lesson, in French, German or Spanish, as you prefer, in your own home; take as many lessons as you like, at whatever hour you like; and, with three or four ten-minute lessons daily, will soon be able to talk any of the three languages like a native. Professors of all languages all over the civilized world have marveled at the results of this method of teaching—but they unhesitatingly commend it.

By arrangement with the International College of Languages, of which the well-known linguist, Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the head, we are now selling

The Language-Phone Method at Nearly Half Rates for a Short Period Only

Investigate the method and test the Phone for yourself at our Book Store, or we will send you a booklet with full particulars, on request.

Charming New Dresses

For Girls

There are enough new arrivals daily, among these attractive dresses for girls of 6 to 14, to make the collection of one week quite different from that of the week before.

Here are various pretty, new styles, including some remarkably effective Regulation Sailor Suits of velveteen, that are a distinct departure:

At $7.50—Dresses of sibeline; long waist effect, yoke of plaited taffeta, trimming of velvet and buttons.
At $10—Russian Blouse Suits of blue serge; chevron on sleeve, stars and braid on collar; silk tie, patent leather belt.
At $16—Regulation Sailor Suits of blue velveteen; chevron on sleeve; stars and braid on collar; plain skirt, silk tie.
At $21—Regulation Suits of blue velveteen; chevron on sleeve, anchor on shield; silk tie, plaited skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

For Cold Weather

There's much satisfaction to parents in knowing that their boys are cold-proof, as far as warm clothing can make them. Same way with the boys—let them blame their chilly feelings on the weather—not on you.

Here's your opening, to absolve yourself of responsibility:

Top-Coats, $7.50 to $16

Of Oxford frieze and fancy cheviot; strong, warm, good-looking, well-made. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Double-Breasted Suits, $4.75, worth $6

With extra trousers. Of blue or fancy cheviot, sizes 8 to 16 years. Splendid suits at a little price.

Flannel Waists, 50c; worth 75c

Of red or blue flannel; sizes 6 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

THE important offerings of China and Glass-ware, Silks and Dress Goods still hold sway in the Basement Store. In addition, these bran-new items appear today:

Excellent Shoes, Moderately Priced

Shoes for crisp October, for gloomy November—for all through the Winter, for men, women and children. Shoes that, while filling your needs to a dot, save you money:

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.30, worth $2
Women's fine kidskin button and lace Shoes, in good shapes; solid soles and shapely heels; for school or business wear.
WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.80, worth $2.50
Women's soft box calf lace Shoes, copied after stylish models; neat toes and graceful heels, flexible sewed, well finished.
BOYS' SHOES at $1.50, worth $2
Fine grain box calfskin, in manly shapes; all have heavy-weight soles; comfortable toe-shapes; no crowding nor pinching; nearly every foot can be fitted; sizes 2½ to 5½.
LITTLE MEN'S SHOES at $1, worth $1.50
Satin calfskin, lace; tipped; stylish and sturdy; sizes 9 to 13½.
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Special lot, just received, of fine School Shoes, made of stout kidskin and box calfskin, tipped; regular Fall weights, sturdy, yet comfortable. Sizes 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, $1; 2½ to 5, $1.20. Worth a half more.

Children's DRESSES

Pretty School Dresses, stylishly made of cashmere, in red, navy blue or brown. Plaited yoke, trimmed with insertion, braid and buttons. Dresses that are both serviceable and attractive, in six to twelve-year sizes. Regular $4 values at

Three Dollars Each

More LACE REMNANTS

All sorts of the Laces most in fashion nowadays—silk or cotton, allovers, edgings, insertions, bandings and galons.

Some 45-inch drapery nets among them, also chiffon, mousseline de soie and Liberty silk.

All short ends from our regular stock, marked At One-third to One-half Less than their original prices by the yard.

Decorative Table-Covers

The maker calls them "Jacon et." They're of fine lawn, handsomely hemstitched, and printed in very attractive floral and conventional designs in colors.

Just the thing for tea-cloths, bureau scarfs, centerpieces, and the like. Hitherto sold at 75c each, in these sizes:

Squares—24x24 in. and 32x32 in.
Scarfs, 18x45 in. and 18x54 in.

Now 38 Cents Each

PICTURE FRAMES, 25c

Most attractive Picture Frames, in imitation antique copper, in Art Nouveau design, cabinet size. Regular 50c value, at

25 Cents Each

FALL TOP-COATS

At a New Price-Level

Yesterday was sure-enough overcoat weather—crisp and snappy. Wonder how many men it hurried into a hitherto deferred purchase? Takes a frost to shake down chestnuts—takes actual cold weather to make some men buy their overcoats.

Perhaps there are a few more prudent men today than there were yesterday. Here's food for their thought:

$12 and $15 OVERCOATS at $10

Stylish, handsome Top-coats in Fall weight; of covert cloths in medium colors; also a few black unfinished worsteds and some other odd lots. All good coats, that were mostly $15 with a few at $12. Now all are $10 each.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Work Tables

For Women

Scarcely any piece of furniture in the home gives more satisfaction to a careful and particular housekeeper than her worktable for sewing and fancy work. It makes all the difference between system and chaos—between finding things the moment you want them and never knowing where wanted things are.

Our collection of Tables for fancy work or other sewing is made up of the daintiest possible patterns of the Colonial period and Chippendale styles with a few in modern designs added. Mostly of mahogany, finished dull or polished, with richly carved mouldings, legs and feet. The drawers have glass knobs or solid brass pulls. The arrangement comprises one drawer to six drawers, according to size or style. The average size is about 18 inches square. One of the most artistic patterns has drop leaves; with the leaves down it is about 18 inches square, raised about 18x36 inches.

One of the choicest pieces is this:

At $28—A reproduction of Martha Washington's Work Table in mahogany; it has three drawers of graduated sizes; top drawer has sliding tray divided into small compartments; the ends are hexagon with hinged tops providing ample space for unfinished pieces of work; small tapered legs, fluted; dull finish; an artistic piece of furniture of historical interest.

Some of the other Work Tables are priced at $15, $17, $18, $20, $21, $22, $24, $25, $26, $28, $30, $32, $43, $65.

Our Furniture Store is full of similar examples of dainty furniture of finest material and workmanship. Fourth floor.

CARPETS

Splendid Winter Stocks

These days of fresh, choice stock fullness are days for satisfying buying of carpets. We have gathered liberally of the choicest patterns of the foremost carpetmakers—the variety seems endless; and yet every grade and pattern is of the highest quality in its class.

Wanamaker Carpets, and Wanamaker carpet buying give completest satisfaction always.

Will you look over the various handsome lines?

We have a rather interesting lot of *Smyrna Rugs* that we are selling, in three large sizes, at quite low prices:

6 x 9 feet, $7.50. 9 x 12 feet, $16.
7½ x 10½ feet, $11.50. Third floor.

TABLE TENNIS

The merry game is going again, full tilt, in homes lucky enough to be provided with it. Table Tennis is the liveliest indoor game ever invented; and gives healthful, active exercise in addition to the most keenly contested sport.

Here are hints of prices:

Table Tennis

At $1—Set containing 2 wooden and 2 vellum bats, 4 balls, varnished wooden net posts with spring table clamp and cotton net; complete in box.
At $1.50—Set containing 2 corrugated wooden bats with kid handles, 4 balls, varnished wooden net posts with screw fixture, cotton net; complete in box.
At $2—Set containing 2 cedar-wood bats, 6 balls, varnished wooden net posts with nickel-plated clamp, cotton net; complete in box.
At $2.50—Set containing 2 English bats with inlaid handles, 6 balls, varnished wooden net posts with nickel-plated clamp, cotton net; complete in box.
French Table Tennis Balls, 25c dozen.
English Table Tennis Balls, 35c dozen.
Table Tennis Bats, plain wood, 10c and 15c; English, 75c and $1; kid-covered, 75c and $1.25; burnt wood, 40c, 75c and $1.
Table Tennis Nets, 25c, 30c, 40c, 75c.
Table Tennis Net Posts, 50c, $1, $1.50 pair.

Tennis Tables

4x8 ft., $12. 5x9 ft., $15.

Annex.

GAS RADIATORS

Settling the coal strike won't cause the price of coal to settle much for quite a while. Cheaper to buy a Gas Radiator, if even for temporary use, until coal gets down to its normal level, than to buy a supply of anthracite at present famine prices.

And there are lots of rooms scattered around New York that are innocent of a "register" or a grate—where a gas radiator is about the only heater practicable—strike or no strike.

Plenty of 'em here:

Four, six and eight-tubed low and high Radiators; bronze, nickel and aluminum finish, full jeweled front, Russia iron tubes; brass connections.
Four-tubed Radiators, low; bronzed, top and base cast iron; full jeweled front, Russia iron tubes; cast brass connections, $1.75 each.
Six-tubed Radiators, low; sheet aluminum top and base; nickel-plated trimmings, jeweled front, $4.85 each.
Six-tubed Radiators, high; aluminum finish, $3.50 each.
Other Radiators, $1.75 to $5.85; with four, six and eight tubes, high or low.
Asbestos Gas Grates, copper reflectors, oxidised copper finish, $7.50 and $8.
Round cylinder Gas Heaters, "Star" burner, aluminum finish top and base, $1.50 each.
Covered Gas Tubing, 8c a foot. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MANCHURIA VIRTUALLY A RUSSIAN PROVINCE

Chinamen Already Seem Intruders in Some Railway Towns.

Should Army of Occupation Be Withdrawn, Railway Guards, So Called, Would Maintain Supremacy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times's Peking correspondent, who has just completed a four months' journey through Manchuria, says: "I have been an eyewitness to the marvelous energy which in five years, despite the Boxer outbreak, has transformed Manchuria virtually into a Russian province. Five years ago the traveler laboriously crossed Manchuria in a Chinese cart; now the country is traversed over a well-built and equipped railway and one is met on every hand with friendly courtesy.

"I saw the Russian City of Harbin built up bodily out of the most fertile plain in the heart of Manchuria. I saw thousands of solid buildings showing signs of permanent Russian occupation along the entire length of the railway. The transformation in this region has been so marvelously rapid that the Chinaman already seems to be an intruder in Heilung Kiang, and Siberia appears to have extended southward with the railway.

"Hailar, which five years ago consisted of a few Mongol tents, is now a Russian town, with shops, hotels, and hospitals. I counted twenty-two locomotives at the railway station. Harbin is now a Russian city, with a civil population of 9,000, throbbing with activity. The river steamers there are as busy as on any American river. At other places to the eastward there are large Russian settlements, and to the southward Russian settlements are being built alongside all the great cities.

"The Russian concession at Mukden around the railway station covers ten square miles. The railway guards are now significantly called the 'frontier guards,' and they will number 30,000 or more if Russia thinks fit to erect permanent guardhouses every three miles along the length of the railway and large barracks at every important centre.

"The country is one of the richest granaries in Asia. The supply of live stock and food stuffs is well-nigh inexhaustible, and every town is overflowing with abundance.

"Russia's assurances of re-evacuation will be faithfully carried out, because afterward, by concentrating the army of occupation along the railway, which passes the gates of the most important cities, she will be more immovably installed than ever before. Evacuation simply means the removal of the troops to concession settlements, which in every case are at places whence the city evacuated can be struck. Manchuria is disarmed and absolutely dominated by Russia."

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CHINA.

Contract for Building Railway Line Secured by Russo-Chinese Bank.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times's correspondent at Shanghai says that the contract for the building of the Chin-Ting Tai-Yuen-Fu Railway has been negotiated by the local manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

This, it is said, places the administration in the line of appointment and control of the staff of the railway in the hands of the bank, which provides all the material for the construction of the line.

MAY ABANDON PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—The Russian Government is contemplating the abandonment of Port Arthur as an arsenal and the establishment of a new stronghold at Port Dalny.

WEST INDIA SALE UNCERTAIN.

Danish Landsthing About Equally Divided on the Question, with Probabilities Against Transfer.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, which is to be decided in the Landsthing, is absorbing general interest throughout Denmark. The Landsthing numbers sixty-five members, exclusive of the President, and of this number thirty are known to be against the sale, thirty-one are known to favor the transfer, while the other four members of the body are uncertain, but are believed to lean toward a refusal to part with the islands.

One of the opponents of the sale is Representative Thygeson, aged nearly ninety-seven years, who has been seriously ill with bronchitis, but is now recovered and will vote on the question. He remembers seeing Napoleon I. in 1812 before the latter started out on his Russian expedition.

PERIL IN SOMALILAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A letter from an officer belonging to the Somaliland expedition, received here, shows that the British force is even in a more precarious position than has been indicated in the official dispatches. The writer says:

"No one will appreciate this business until it is too late. We are in a regular trap, and how we are going to get out we do not know. We have had stiffish fights, and have lost many men. The worst is that our blacks are flunking, and our camels have nearly all been killed or captured. We have next to no water, and we are miles from any wells. We have no supplies, and nearly no ammunition. They have captured two of our Maxims. I do not suppose they care at home what happens to us. It is a brutal shame to send us blind into an ambush like this. I hear fresh troops are coming up, and only hope they will come from India."

The writer refers incidentally to some brisk fight, which he apparently presumes was already known of here, and adds: "Thirty-three of us escaped. By Jove! that was a pretty affair. We whites stood out, but—oh, well, we have too many blacks."

An official connected with the Red Sea ports in an interview published in The Star to-day says:

"The Mullah and other turbulent chiefs have been liberally supplied with rifles by Americans and Germans, in spite of the British gunboats. The rifles supplied by the Americans were done up as cotton goods. This explains the frequent reference in Consular reports to the fondness of the Somalis for American calicoes and shirtings. It is not calico the Somalis want, but the rifles inside the calico."

SIMLA, India, Oct. 21.—Twelve officers and 400 men of the Twenty-third Bombay Infantry will accompany the Second Grenadiers. The troops will sail for Somaliland Thursday.

CONSUMPTION CONGRESS OPENS.

International Convention Opens This Evening with Reception.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Dr. Koch's tuberculosis theories will come up for discussion again before the International Tuberculosis Congress, which opens to-morrow evening with a reception in the Prussian Parliament House. Prof. Koehler, who wrote a book last Spring embodying six years' observations and tending to show that human and animal tuberculosis were intercommunicable, will state his present position in the controversy, and Dr. Rocard of Alfort, France, will speak of the transmission of consumption through milk. Whether Dr. Koch will take part in the subsequent discussion is uncertain. His name is not on the programme.

Other subjects to be discussed are the attitude of the various Governments regarding the prevention of consumption, the obligation of physicians to inform the police of the occurrence of cases, protection for labor in factories, and the methods of taking care of consumptives.

Most of the delegates are guests at private houses, for it is considered an honor by prominent citizens of Berlin to entertain distinguished foreign scientists. The American delegates are Dr. Welch of Baltimore and Dr. Charles Denison of Denver. The latter will read a paper on the most useful direction inquiries into tuberculosis can take.

OFFENDING FRENCH BISHOPS.

Their Petition Regarding Religious Associations May Be Overlooked by Government.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times's Paris correspondent says in referring to the petition of French Bishops favoring the religious associations that the French Government will probably be satisfied with the condemnation of the author of the petition and the Vicar General who obtained the signatures thereto.

The Pope will do nothing likely to endanger the Concordat, so the excitement will die down, owing to the prudence of one party concerned and to the indifference of the others.

GERMAN TARIFF DEBATES.

Belief That Their Fruitless Prolongation Injures the Government in the Reichstag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times's correspondent says that it is pointed out in many quarters that if the tariff bill debates are prolonged for weeks and months without prospect of legislative result, the situation will do the utmost damage to the dignity and authority of the Government in the Reichstag.

The proceedings will degenerate into a mere subject of caricature. On the other hand, it is pointed out that difficulties in the way of a solution to the problem at the present time are almost insuperable.

It is difficult to see what attitude the Government can adopt at the next election toward the Conservatives in the Clerical Centre upon whom it has hitherto relied.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Government was defeated in the Reichstag to-day in test votes on the Tariff bill by the Conservatives and Centrists inserting in the Ministry's bill amendments fixing the minimum wheat duties at $1.50 per metric hundredweight, in place of $1.37, and the rye duties at $1.37 instead of $1.25. The votes were: Wheat, 194 to 145; rye, 187 to 152. The minority was composed of National Liberals, Socialists, and Radicals. Previous to the roll call Chancellor von Bülow again firmly announced that it was impossible for the Government to accept the amendments.

Three courses are now open to the Ministry—dissolve the Reichstag, negotiate for a compromise, or let the majority pass the bill in any form it chooses and suppress it in the Bundesrath. In the latter event commercial treaties will be negotiated on the basis of the present tariff. The Chancellor's plan appears to be to do nothing immediately and see if the majority will yield.

MR. MORLEY PRESENTS LIBRARY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—John Morley has presented the library of the late Lord Acton, which was given him by Andrew Carnegie, to Cambridge University. In a letter to the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the university, Mr. Morley says:

"For some time I played with the fancy of retaining this library for my own use and delectation, but I am not covetous of splendid possessions. Such a collection is more fit for a public and undying institution."

Mr. Morley says further that Lord Acton's guiding object in the collection of these sixty or seventy thousand volumes was the securing of a history of the gradual substitution of freedom for force in government, and he expressed the desire that this unity be kept intact.

In his letter of thanks to Mr. Morley for the gift, written on behalf of the university, the Duke of Devonshire says he feels confident that the donation will be accepted with the greatest gratitude.

BOUNTIES ON SUGAR WANTED.

British Manufacturers Protest Against Ratification of Brussels Convention.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—At a meeting held here to-day of manufacturers connected with the sugar industry, a resolution was passed protesting against the ratification of the Brussels Sugar Convention on the ground that the abolition of the bounties on sugar increased the price of the article.

Premier Balfour, replying to an inquiry in the House of Commons, said that Parliament would be asked to sanction the ratification of the Brussels convention within three months.

New Wireless Telegraphy System.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Western Telegraph Company has equipped its cable ships with a new system of wireless telegraphy designed by J. E. Maskelyne, Jr., for the company. He purposes to utilize the ships in an auxiliary cable service for inter-island communication or any other short stretches where tides and rocks unduly shorten the life of a cable. Mr. Maskelyne's system utilizes a closed metallic circuit both for the sending and receiving station, and a new form of coherer, dispensing with metal filings, claiming that the action is much more delicate and reliable.

Queen Sponsor for Manchester Baby.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—According to The Onlooker, Queen Alexandra has promised to stand godmother to the son of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the child consequently will be named Alexander.

To Admit Swiss Bicyclists' Wheels Free

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—One hundred and fifty bicyclists from Switzerland are now in Canada, and have applied to this Government for permission to bring in their wheels free of duty. This has been allowed on an assurance being received that the Swiss Government would extend the same courtesy to American cyclists.

C. T. YERKES'S COUP

Secures Control of Large London "Tube" Company.

The Enterprise Was Formerly Allied with English Interests of J. Pierpont Morgan.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dramatic development in the fight for the control of London's "tube" railroads occurred to-day when it transpired that Speyer Brothers, who are financing Charles T. Yerkes's plans, had bought control of a large company hitherto allied with the Morgan scheme of transportation, thereby not only reducing the scope of the Morgans' projected line by many miles, but actually threatening it with legal obliteration. The latest move in this Morgan-Yerkes rivalry was announced at to-day's session of the House of Commons "Tubes" Committee by Sir Edward Clarke, who, as counsel for the London United Electric Railways, withdrew the bill providing for the construction of the road which up to this morning had always been part of the Morgans' line, and covered the district westward between Hammersmith and Piccadilly, and southward between Clapham and the City. The Morgans had originally intended to cover these points, but as the London United already had certain powers from the amalgamation effected a year ago, and the Morgans' project had passed through Parliament under the title of the London United and Piccadilly and City Railroad, Balfour Browne, who is counsel for the joint bills, expressed surprise in behalf of the Morgan interests at Sir Edward Clarke's announcement, which left him scarcely half the length of the road over which he had been arguing for nearly a year, and requested time to consult his principals. Amid a sensation the committee adjourned. Mr. Browne then announced that the Morgans were ready to go on with such road as they had left, namely between Piccadilly and the City, and that they would take the earliest opportunity to introduce a new bill asking for the powers which they had so unexpectedly been deprived of by the defection of the London United, owing to the Speyers securing control of it.

Counsel representing the Yerkes interest demanded that the Piccadilly and City road must also be withdrawn, as it had now no legal status, having been presented to Parliament as part of the London United scheme, which, since this morning, was non-existent; in other words, declaring that the Morgans now had no legalized tube project at all.

Counsel for the Morgans demanded a verdict on this point from the whole House of Commons, saying the committee was not entitled to deal with the new state of affairs.

The Chairman, Sir Lewis McIver, after a long consultation with the other members of the committee, said he would have to report the circumstances to the House authorities, and postponed his decision until Thursday.

A continuous chapter of misunderstandings led up to what Mr. Yerkes terms his "coup." The promoters of the London United say that though they were willing to pool their interests with the Morgans they believed they were better fitted to control the traffic management of an English line than the American firm. Sir Clinton Dawkins, a partner in the house of J. S. Morgan & Co., through whom the negotiations were conducted, refused to agree to this and the United officials then demanded control of the arrangements of their own section of the line, which was also denied in a way, it is hinted, that people took to be slighting, and Sir Clinton went to the United. It is intimated that the promoters were indignant at what they considered to be their ill-treatment, and cabled to Mr. Yerkes offering him the road. Mr. Yerkes thereupon cabled them to go to the Speyers, and shortly after Mr. Yerkes's return, the Speyers bought up the road, thus blocking the Morgans' scheme.

The announcement from London that the Morgan forces had been beaten in the contest for the underground tube railroads of London caused considerable surprise in Wall Street.

Mr. Morgan, when the dispatch was shown to him, was evidently surprised, but would only say that the matter was in the hands of his London house. James Speyer of Speyer & Co. confirmed the statement that the Yerkes interests had bought conways, but said that he knew nothing of what had happened in the committee of the House of Commons.

Bolivia Friendly to Americans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that the official statements of the Bolivian Government indicate that that Government has no intention of yielding to the Brazilian pretensions in the direction of annulling the concession granted an American syndicate for exploiting the Acre territories.

Czar Pardons Revolutionary Students.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Moscow correspondent of The Daily Chronicle cables that the Czar has pardoned all students who were guilty of participation in revolutionary street disturbances there.

A Limit to British Subsidies.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Daily Mail this morning says that the Parliamentary Committee on Ocean Subsidies will, in its majority report, oppose the granting of subsidies to maintain trade lines, contending that subsidies should be granted only where there is value received, such as the utility of steamers as fast cruisers.

CHESS CHAMPION'S PLAY.

Lasker Meets Showalter in Third Game at the Manhattan Club.

The third game of the series of seven to be played by the champion Lasker against the strongest members of the Manhattan Chess Club was begun at the clubroom on Monday evening, when Showalter took the place of Hymes, who was prevented from attending. The latter will play his game to-morrow evening. The champion won the toss, and in reply to 1. P-K4 black adopted the Sicilian defense, saying at the same time that it was his first offense, he having never before adopted that defense in any serious match game. Black took the earliest opportunity of castling on the king's side, whereupon white at once initiated an attack by an onward march of his pawns on the king's rooks, king's knights, king's bishop's files, and after attending to this threatening movement, Showalter directed his attention to the queen's side of the board, where Lasker had brought his king into safety.

An ill-timed move on the part of Showalter netted Lasker the win of the exchange, and it was expected that black would soon have to give up the fight. In that the spectators were disappointed, as Showalter began playing very fine chess. He succeeded in establishing two passed pawns, and it was generally believed that he should draw, to say the least. However, a premature push of the passed pawns necessitated Lasker to give up a rook, but his position was so threatening that the chances were all in his favor, when the game was adjourned after 51 moves. Some time in the course of the week play will be resumed. The score up to date follows:

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Lasker. White.	Showalter. Black.	Lasker. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	27. R—Q2	P—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	28. PxP	PPxP
3. P—Q4	PxP	29. P—R3	R—B8
4. KtxP	P—KKt3	30. Q—K3	B—Kt5
5. B—K3	B—Kt2	31. R—Q3	Q—B2
6. Kt—QB3	P—Q3	32. R—Q2	Q—B5
7. B—K2	Kt—B3	33. K—Kt2	B—B4
8. P—B4	Castles.	34. P—B3	B—K5
9. Kt—Kt3	B—Q2	35. R—QB	P—K4
10. P—Kt4	Kt—QR4	36. Q—K2	Q—B3
11. P—Kt5	Kt—K	37. P—B4	P—KR4
12. P—KR4	R—B	38. Q—Q	P—Q5
13. B—Q4	Kt—B5	39. Q—K2	R—K
14. BxKt	RxB	40. P—Kt5	Q—Kt2
15. Q—Q3	R—B	1 hr. 58 m.	1 hr. 45 m.
16. CastlesQR	B—Kt5	41. K—R2	B—B6
17. QR—Kt	B—R4	42. Q—K	Q—Kt3
18. BxB	KtxB	43. Q—B	P—K5
19. Kt—Q5	Kt—K3	44. P—B5	Q—K8ch
20. P—B5	Kt—B4	45. Q—B4	Q—Q
51 min.	1 hr. 10 min.	46. RxQ	P—K6
21. KtxKt	RxKt	47. R(Q2)xP	P—K7
22. P—QKt4	R—B3	48. R—B	P—K8(Q)
23. P—B6	P—K3	49. RxQ	RxR
24. Kt—K7ch	K—R	50. R—Q8ch	K—R2
25. KtxR	PxKt	51. R—Q7	Adjourned.
26. R—Kt2	Q—Kt		

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Jewelry Store.

Main Floor.

In point of equipment and service the Simpson Crawford Co. Jewelry Store is the equal of any exclusive establishment in this city.

We desire to call special attention to our section devoted exclusively to Diamond Jewelry and Watches, situated in the booth just at right of main entrance. Our prices are at all times less than would be charged you elsewhere.

Women's transparent enameled Watches, inlaid in gold and silver, fancy designs, green, ruby, royal and turquoise blue, full Swiss movement..... $7.75

Enamelled Watch Sets, chain and watch, beautiful rich colors, complete at. $5.25

Ladies' Silver Chatelaine Watch, gold crown, antique bow and pendant set; value $5.00, at..... $3.95

Men's gold filled 6 size Hunting Case Watch, guaranteed for 20 years, thin model, plain polished, engraved and engine-turned styles, fitted with fine seven jewelled movement..... $10.00

Men's gold filled 10 size open face Watch Case, guaranteed 20 years, thin model, plain polished and engine-turned styles, fitted with a fine 7-jewelled movement..... $8.50

Boys' open face Nickel Watch, fine Swiss movement, guaranteed..... $2.75

Silks at Wholesale Prices.

Main Floor.

Words cannot do full justice to our present very complete showing of Silks—and to the perfect equipment of the Department—occupying as it does the entire Rotunda, which is the largest and best lighted one in any mercantile establishment in the world.

Light, you know, is a very important factor in the buying of Silks.

The following four items clearly and convincingly prove our value-giving supremacy:—

Colored Crepe de Chine Silks, in street and evening shades; shown in many stores at 85c. yard, here..... 68

Colored Peau de Cygne, in dark and light shades; usual 75c. value, at, yard..... 60

Taffeta Silk, embracing every new color; the quality that generally commands 75c., here at..... 58

Black Taffeta, guaranteed for wear; full value 75c. yard, at..... 58

Velvet Department.

Fancy Velvets, large assortment, at, per yard..... 50

If you'd pay double this price you'd be giving only its real worth.

Mannish Gloves for Women.

Main Floor.

We are showing two exclusive styles in Mannish Gloves for women. They are up-to-date, of the choicest picked Russian Kassan Skins, one pearl button, in the latest fashionable styles:—

"Princess Chic," Prix Seam Mannish Gloves, contrasting bandelets, with spear points, 1 pearl button..... $1.50

"Vassar," Prix Seam Mannish Gloves, new turn-over cuff, rich embroidery..... $2.00

Men's Shoes at $3.50.

Second Floor.

Any $3.50 Shoe should give good service, as the price easily provides for sturdy leather and good making, but some $3.50 Shoes naturally are better than others.

OUR ESS SEE ESS are the best you can find at that price. It took study and planning to make them so good and so really stylish. Every pair is made with Flintstone oak soles—the acknowledged superior oak tanned leather. $5.00 is the price many dealers charge for no better—as our $3.50 Shoes possess every element of style, good looks and service usually found in Shoes that readily sell for $4.50 more. You won't know how good they are until you've worn a pair.

Our Men's Shoes at $5.00

contain the best upper and sole materials procurable, and present the appearance of high priced custom-made Shoes.

Handkerchiefs.

The only Handkerchief sold in this store that is not absolutely pure linen is the world renowned Swiss Handkerchief, which is embroidered on an extra fine Swiss mull cloth. These dainty Hankkerchiefs are embroidered in the most exquisite and elaborate designs. To illustrate their delicate workmanship we offer to-day:—

200 dozen Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, each..... 12½

100 dozen Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, each..... 25

We also place on sale 200 dozen hand embroidered sheer Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, in neat designs; box of ½ dozen..... $1.45

Leather Goods.

Main Floor.

If you'd close your eyes to the calendar, and judge the time of year by stock display, then you'd indeed imagine from observing our Leather Goods showing that the Merry Christmastide was already here.

It is a very large, choice and comprehensive stock, and holds everything you may think of or wish for in this line.

Many of the pretty things come from abroad, and are strictly exclusive with us.

Prices range all the way from 25c. to $37.50; a mere hint in the following:—

Imported Steel Bead Purses, coin tops, suitable for all purposes, and excellent for use in Wrist and Chatelaine Bags..... 50

Alligator, Walrus and Seal Wrist Bags, with jewelled frames, inside purse, for..... $1.95

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

Fourth Floor.

Back of our unmatched Upholstery Goods service is thoughtful preparation, knowledge of your ideas and tastes—and judgment and discrimination in selection.

These are the means enlisted to get the very choice and complete collection of Lace Curtains, Portieres and Upholstery Goods that is now here. Right prices round out the quartet that illustrates our store methods in the business service we render to all.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, good quality net, stylish designs, pair... $4.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains, heavily embroidered borders, well covered centres, pair..... $7.85

Dentelle Arabe Lace Curtains, richly embroidered, pair..... $4.85

Dentelle Arabe, extra heavy embroidery, very effective designs, pair. $6.75

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, exceedingly rich and lacy designs, pair, $17.50 and $22.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in styles closely resembling the higher grade laces, pair..... $1.85 and $2.45

Mercerized Portieres, rich, silky effects, in choice colorings, pair.. $7.50

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, heavy rope edgings, pair..... $5.75

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, rich Oriental effects, each..... $4.85

Sofa Cushions, filled with down, covered with rich tapestry, each... $2.50

Carefully executed original sketches submitted for interior decorative work; furniture recovered; shades made from John King's Scotch Holland a specialty.

Notion Specials.

Main Floor.

Little economies soon amount up into respectable sums. By buying your notion needs here you will save a good deal in a year, especially when prices are as low as the following:—

500 yards Basting Cotton, warranted all sizes; a spool..... 3

4 yards English Tape, all widths; two rolls for..... 5

Our Hercules Hooks and Eyes, all brass, will not rust: card..... 2

Featherstitch Braid, 6 yard pieces, white only; piece..... 6

Pearl Head Toilet Pins, 1 dozen on card; card..... 5

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose Supporters, with button catch; pair.. 5

Lightweight Dress Shields; sizes 3 and 4; a pair..... 8

Silk Frill and Elastic, all colors; a yard..... 17

Kid Curlers, all sizes, 1 dozen in bunch; a bunch..... 5

5 yard Velveteen Binding, extra wide, black only; a piece..... 12

Fast Black Mending Cotton; six cards for..... 4

Horn Hair Pins, in shell, amber and black; a dozen..... 12

Trimmed Millinery.

Second Floor.

We are now making a very beautiful showing of

Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets

for street and dress wear, along with new styles for evening and theatre wear.

In our New Department, adjoining Showroom, we are displaying

Popular Priced Hats and Turbans

full of grace and style, at the marvellously low price of

$7.50.

Women's Tailored Suits.

Third Floor.

Women's Suits, of very fine Venetian cloth, black and blue; collarless blouse coat, side plaited front and back, new sleeve effect, trimmed with light green broadcloth and black and white braid; postilion back, lined with white Peau de Cygne; seven gored, flaring skirt, side plaited front, kilted at bottom, triple box plaited back effect, over drop of best quality taffeta..... $47.50

Women's Suits, of fine quality broadcloth, in black and blue; coat frocks frills style; nine gored flaring skirt, all seams covered with broad box plaits, kilted at bottom; lined throughout with a heavy quality of taffeta..... $35.00

Women's Dress Skirts.

Third Floor.

Women's unlined Dress Skirts, of Bannockburn Tweed, black and white only; seven gored, new back, double apron effect; a very graceful, finely shaped skirt..... $14.75

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS, of blue mixed Tweed, blouse coat with flat collar, belt and cuffs; of red ladies' cloth, trimmed with black and white braid, lined with fine quality black satin; seven gored, side plaited skirt, kilted at bottom, inverted plait back; a very effective model..... $27.50

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts of mixed mannish material, in Oxford and blue; five gored, inverted plait back, box plaited seams; kilted at bottom..... $6.50

Women's Silk Coats.

Third Floor.

Women's long taffeta Coats, half fitted back, stitched seams, bell sleeves, velvet collar, interlined, fastened down front with handsome metal buttons, lined with best quality black satin..... $42.50

Women's long taffeta Coats, half lined, stitched seams, deep collar and turned-over cuffs trimmed with stitched bands of moire antique. $25.00

30-inch interlined taffeta Coats, with inverted plaits in front and back; trimmed over shoulders with fancy silk braid, lined with good quality black satin..... $19.50

From the Fur Store.

Third Floor.

22-inch Electric Seal Coat, of select skins, beaver storm collar, revers and facing; lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin..... $47.50

60-inch Gray Squirrel Back Neck Scarfs, stole effect; lined with squirrel belly, with six genuine Alaska Sable tails..... $39.75

50-inch Gray Squirrel Back Neck Scarfs, flat model, lined with squirrel belly, with six genuine Alaska Sable tails..... $27.50

Finely marked Stone Marten Neck Scarfs, stole effect, 50 inches long, with four genuine Stone Marten tails and eight paws..... $37.50

Beautiful silky black Lynx Neck Scarfs, 50 inches long, with six genuine Lynx tails..... $29.75

Handsome Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, with six Blue Lynx tails. Also very fine Dark Mink Neck Scarfs, new model, with two natural heads, four paws and two full fox brushes..... $19.75

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, very choice skins, stole effect, 48 inches long, with six genuine Alaska Sable tails and four paws..... $19.50

Fine dark Mink Cluster Neck Scarfs, with 8 genuine Mink tails..... $14.75

Choice Alaska Sable Cluster Neck Scarfs, with six Opossum tails..... $7.75

Money Saving Opportunities in Our 20th Century Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

This Food Store is hygienically as perfect as it is possible to produce—a most important feature in the conservation and distribution of good groceries and fresh fruits. In fact nothing has been left undone that could possibly aid in making this an ideal Food Store in every respect. Prices speak for themselves.

Marshall's Kippered Herring; can..15

Booth's Gold Seal Sliced Pineapples, eyeless and coreless; dozen, $1.85; can..... 16

Alpha Salad Cream, a superior salad dressing; large bottle..... 19

Oneida Community Strawberries, selected fruit, heavy syrup; 2 lb. cans, dozen, $2.25; can..... 19

N. Y. State Cheese, Herkimer county, full cream, sharp or mild; lb..... 14

Domestic Swiss Cheese, best grade Wisconsin make; lb..... 18

Fancy large California Lemons, seedless and very juicy; dozen..... 25

Large California Prunes, Santa Clara Valley Fruit; 3 lbs. for 25c.; lb.... 9

New Citron, Orange or Lemon Peel, extra fancy stock; 2 lbs for 25c.; lb. 13

Seeded Raisins, large 4 crown size, package..... 11

California Evaporated Apricots, bright, fresh fruit, lb..... 14

California Unpeeled Peaches, new goods, this season's crop, lb..... 10

N. B. Co.'s Butter Gems, Social Teas or Graham Wafers, 1 lb. package..... 10

Garden Grown Spinach, Lewis' New England Brand, 3 lb. tins, superior to the fresh spinach; special, dozen, $1.40; can..... 12

Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, large can, solid, red, ripe fruit, hand packed, dozen, $1.15; can..... 10

Imported Sardines, quarters, small fish, excellent oil; dozen, $1.15; can... 10

Fairbank's 4 lb. package Gold Dust; package..... 15

Large Florida Oranges, sweet, juicy fruit; dozen..... 25

Sea Foam Pilot Wafers, 1 lb. package, 15

Fresh Banquet Wafers, plain or salted, 1 lb. package..... 13

American Beauty Ginger Snaps, fresh baked, 3 lb. paper barrel..... 20

Our Royal Stuart Blend, exhilarating and aromatic, fresh roasted and fresh ground, the finest coffee obtainable; 3 lbs. for $1.00; lb..... 35

Our "Excelsior" Blend, fancy Arabian Mocha and Old Government Java; 4 lbs. for $1.00; lb..... 26

Fancy Maracaibo, excellent cup quality; 5 lbs. for 65c.; lb..... 14

Practical Demonstrations in Our Housefurnishing Store.

Basement.

We not only sell the best and newest household appliances and utensils in this great Housefurnishing Store, but we also show you the right way to use them.

Demonstrations of the uses of the following articles are now being made in our Basement by experts. You will find them most interesting and profitable.

Demonstration of Maning, Bowman & Co.'s "Meteor" Coffee Machines, the best coffee maker invented, at prices beginning at..... $5.00

Demonstration of "Sternau" well known Chafing Dishes, with the new "Inferno" lamp; we offer a special lot at..... $5.95

Demonstration of the "B. B." Floor Preparations. Hardwood Floors should have the best care and be treated with the most effective preparations, such as the famous "B. B." We offer for to-day English Floor Wax at..... 40

English Wax Finish at..... 50

Restoral..... 40

Demonstration of the "Imperial" Cement, the best and quickest mender in the world; 2 bottles for..... 25

Demonstration of the "Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers; 100 will go on sale to-day at..... 85

Demonstration of the best polisher, "Icanshinit," the most wonderful cleaner and polisher for brass, nickel, silverware, windows; 1,000 packages go on sale at..... 10

Demonstration and showing of the Driftwood Blaze Powder, a salt to put on an open wood fire, giving a combination of the most beautiful colors; fully equal to "Driftwood," at..... 50 and $1.25

Also a showing of AGATE, NICKEL, STEEL WARE, in the different stages of production.

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Boston Symphony Orchestra
Gericke
Melba
Schumann-Heink
Kirkby-Lunn
Bloomfield-Zeisler
Van Rooy
Pugno
Lamond
Heerman
Kneisel
Schroeder
and others

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts Thursdays, Nov. 6, Dec. 11, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, March 19.

Five Matinees. Saturdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Change of Prog'me Each Performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five evening concerts or five matinées, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall box office and at Ditson's

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
Orchestra of 90
Five Evg. Concerts: Nov. 19, Dec. 2, Jany. 6, Feby. 5, 24.
SOLOISTS: Schumann-Heink, Ruegger, Gabrilowitsch, Pugno, Bendix, Heermann
Applications for Subscriptions now received at Ditson's and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

DOG SHOW.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, Second Annual Bench Show
LADIES' KENNEL ASSN. OF AMERICA,
Oct. 21—22—23—24.
1,600 DOGS—$10,000 PRIZES.
Wormwood's Trained Dogs and Monkeys.
Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
SEE THE FIGHTING TIGER, GOLDIE.
OTHER STARTLING ANIMAL FEATURES.
Afternoons, opens 1, begins 2:30. Ev., opens 7, begins 8

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2
LAST WEEK MAT. TO-DAY. SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 27TH,
John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production
THE SILVER SLIPPER.
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

Evegs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. BIJOU B'way & 30th St.
"Welcome Warm and Sincere."—WORLD.
J. E. DODSON—ANNIE IRISH
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's
AN AMERICAN INVASION.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE NEXT WEEK Evgs., 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL IN THE GIRL AND THE JUDGE
AMELIA BINGHAM "A Modern Magdalen."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats on Sale To-morrow.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St., between Broadway & 6th Av.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Every night but Wed. at 8:30.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
JOHN DREW Matinées To-day & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Bway. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2:30.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat. 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
"Notable success."—Herald.
A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
To-night, 8:15. Last Time.
The Second Mrs. Tanqueray
To-morrow Evg.—THE JOY OF LIVING.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"This is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS,
Evgs. 8:30. The TWO SCHOOLS
Mat. Sat.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Last Two Weeks, Eve's. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10.
"Her Greatest Success."
3d week Henrietta CROSMAN
The Sword of the King

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS.
"On the Yukon."—Great Vaudeville.

VICTORIA, 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evenings, 8:10. Mat. to-day & Sat
ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama
"THE NINETY AND NINE"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN in ROBERT EMMET. (LAST WEEK.) The Days of 1803.
Nxt Wk.—Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Curtain rises at 9 o'clock. Matinées Thursday & Sat.
"TOMMY ROT"

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c.
Private John Allen.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St.
25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Matinée.
"ALT HEIDELBERG."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25C.
ARTICLE 47, with Elita Proctor Otis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 50c.
SELMA HERMAN For Her Children's Sake.

GRAND—Matinee To-d'y, 25c., 50c.
WILLIAMS & WALKER

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Edmund Hayes & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Hill & Silvany, etc. Mat. To-Day.

ENORMOUSLY
The Largest SALE
Egyptian

ARABS
Cigarettes
CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c
SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers

ERMINE MUFFS, $35, $50, $75 AND $125. Imperial stoles and scarfs C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.

B&K
Heavy Overcoats
The weather is getting ready and we are ready now with 5,000 Winter Overcoats.
Nothing lacking in style.
Nothing too much in price.
$12 to $40.
Browning King & Co
Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS, $12, $15, $18. Extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs and boas, $15, $20 and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, all sizes and lengths, $75 to $250. C. C. Shayne, 42d St., near 6th Av.

Wallach's Togs
830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.
UNDERWEAR,—the new Derby Rib,—an ideal Stock for Warmth and Comfort.
Garments of Pure Cotton and Natural Wool, Fleece-Lined, and of Excellent Quality At $0 98
(Also other materials in standard grades. All kinds of Haberdashery.)

Sporting Goods.

GUNS

While they last, at these prices. Over four thousand dollars' worth just received. You can find them in all 5 stores.

Syracuse Hammerless 12 or 16 gauge, 28 or 30 inch barrel	$18.50
L. C. Smith Hammerless 12-gauge, 28 or 30 inch barrel	23.50
Parker's Hammerless 12 or 16 gauge, 28 or 30 inch barrel	32.50
Eclipse Victor Hammer Full machine made, 12 or 16 gauge	8.00
Eclipse Meteor Hammer Full machine made, 12 or 16 gauge	9.50
Single Barrel Hammer Western Arms Co., 12 or 16 gauge	3.95
Stevens' Favorite Rifle	4.95
Stevens' Crack Shot	2.85
Ruff Rider Rifle	2.60

Hunting Coats, Pants, Vests, Shoes and Boots, Gun Cases, Cleaning Rods and Gun Implements; Victor Smokeless Shells; also, Block League Shells.
EVERYTHING FOR THE HUNTER.
Our New Store, 125th St. and 7th Ave., Opens Oct. 20.
SPORTING GOODS.
Ingersoll
FIVE STORES:
67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 W. 42d St., New York.
1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th Street. Telephone 2482 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow and Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, Tel. 703—38th. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15.
"Martin Harvey creates a furore."—World.
Mr. Martin Harvey "The Only Way."
"No man could portray the difficult character better."—Herald.
"Poetic charm and refined artistry."—Times.
First Sunday Evening Concert Oct. 26th.

CASINO B'way & 39 Street. Telephone 0020—38. Matinées To-day and Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph,
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

PLATER'S RECORD RACE

Two-Year-Old Set a New Mark for Five and a Half Furlongs.

OOM PAUL BEAT ROCKWATER

Four Favorites Failed at the Morris Park Track—Tip Gallant Won Amateur Steeplechase.

A world's record that has stood for nine years was broken at the Morris Park race track yesterday, when the smart selling-class two-year-old Plater, by Henry of Navarre-Invermay, favorite at odds on in the Silver Brook selling stakes, came down the Eclipse Course and finished five and a half furlongs in 1:02½. Some horsemen among the spectators disputed the official timing, but for all that the record will stand, with Plater as the holder of the fastest five and a half furlongs ever run, the time announced for his race being one-half a second better than the old record, made in 1893 by the sprinter Tormentor, carrying 121 pounds, on the Morris Park track, the fastest course in the world for the distance.

Seven horses started for the stakes, with the betting practically between Plater and Cinquevalli. The horses finished in the order of the betting, with Julius Fleischmann's colt Wax Candle third. Mr. Fleischmann then added another incident to the contest by making a claim for Cinquevalli, who was entered to sell for $1,500, and securing the colt for $3,900, a fair price for him, though Cinquevalli has been one of the best of the selling class two-year-olds of the season.

In the race for the Dixiana Stakes, one mile over the Withers Course, Jacob Worth's three-year-old Oom Paul furnished one of the sensations of the afternoon by making all the pace and winning cleverly from the favorite Rockwater, while the added starter and heavily backed horse Colonel Bill was unplaced.

In the Corinthian Steeplechase Handicap, for horses ridden by amateur riders, over a two-mile-and-a-half course, there were five runners, with the Fell & Hayes entry, Cock Robin and Hark Forward, coupled, the post favorite, and Tip Gallant the next choice. The race was an uncommonly pretty one, and Tip Gallant, admirably handled by Mr. Holland, was the winner after having raced out in front for a great part of the distance. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902, to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner; special weights; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; last seven furlongs of the Withers course.
Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Adora, 100 pounds, (Gisburn,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 1
W. C. Daly's Ben Howard, b. c., 3, by Ben Strome-Mary Howard, 103, (Walsh,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 2
W. M. Barrick's Cornwall, 3, by Faraday-Alta Blue, 88, (Carr,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:23½. Won, ridden out, by a length and a half; three parts of a length between second and third. Anak, Arden, Flirtineer, Ben Battle, Prince Howard, Slidell, Annie Lauretta, Guesswork, Past, Miss Fisher, and The Tallsman also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—The Corinthian Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by amateur riders, qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association; about two and a half miles, once over the water jump.
T. Crook's Tip Gallant, blk. g., 6 years, by Top Gallant-Vesper, 149 pounds, (Mr. Holland,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 1
Fell & Hayes's Hark Forward, b. g., 4, by Leonatus-Mary C., 154, (Mr. Harris,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5..... 2
Mr. Chamblet's Adjidaumo, ch. g., 4, by Juvenal-Castalia, 153, (Mr. Page,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 3
Time—4:39¼. Won handily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third. Hark Forward and Cock Robin coupled as Fell & Hayes's entry. Cock Robin and R. B. Sack also ran. Value to the winner, $925 and $100 in plate. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Stakes, for two year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $4,000 down to $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course.
A. L. Aste's Plater, b. g., by Henry of Navarre-Invermay, 107 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5..... 1
Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., by Ben Strome-Craftie, 107, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
Julius Fleischmann's Wax Candle, b. c., by Candlemas-Miss Maud, 102, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:02¼. Won easily by two lengths, five lengths between second and third. Examiner, Mount Hope, Captivator, and Ring Dove also ran. Value to the winner, $2,400. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $5,000 in 1901 or 1902 up to the time of entry, Aug. 15, 1902, special weights with penalties and allowances; one mile on the Withers course.
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
S. Sanford & Son's Rockwater, b. f., by Clifford-One I Love, 110, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
John A. Drake's South Trimble, ch. c., by St. George-Ethel Thomas, 118, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:41½. Won handily by a length and a half, a neck between second and third. Igniter and Col. Bill also ran. Value to the winner, $1,800. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; one mile over the Withers course.
Buckley & Bailey's Huntress, ch. f., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 1
J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., 3, by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 110, (Lyne,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 2
S. Sanford & Son's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 3, by Clifford-La Tosca, 104, (Minder,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:40½. Won, ridden out, by a head, a length and a half between second and third. Francesco, Belle of Troy, Potente, Carbuncle, De Reszke, and Par Excellence also ran. Value to the winner, $865. Winner trained by owners.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, special weights, selling, to carry 102 pounds and to be entered to sell for $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.
John A. Drake's Vincennes, br. g., 6 years, by Victory-Illisee, 102 pounds, (Lyne,) 9 to 20 and out..... 1
The Millstown Stable's Essene, ch. g., 3, by Inverness-Sadie, 97, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.. 2
Henry J. Morris's Kalif, b. g., 5, by Executor-Kisbern, 102, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10.. 3
Time—1:45⅘. Won, galloping, by two lengths, four lengths between second and third. Black Dick, Rightaway, and Rossfame also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two or more steeplechases in 1902, special weights, with penalties; about two miles, once over the water jump. Marylander, 166 pounds; Charagrace and Cock Robin, 163 each; Judge Phillips, 160; Plohn, 156; Howard Gratz, 152; Glenvarloch, 150; Grandpa and Silver Twist, 132 each, and Deluge, 117.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1902 or of more than two races in 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of price from $1,200 down to $500; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers course. Invasion, 109 pounds; Snark and Bounteous, 108 each; Andrattus, Harrow, Astor, and Petra II., 105 each; Boaster, Merry Maker, Sweet Billie, and Tribes Hill, 103 each; Frank Kenny, 102; Lee King, Great American, Handicapper, Anecdote, The Black Scot, Mixer, and Malster, 99 each; Choate, John Barleycorn, and Lady Radnor, 97 each; Gold Braid and Honolulu, 95 each, and Bard of Avon, Guesswork, Evelyn Maud, Blanche Herman, Miss Buttermilk, and Princess H., 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Princess H., Guesswork, Gold Braid, Bard of Avon, Honolulu, and Invasion.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500 at time of entry, Aug. 15, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Wild Thyme, Interval, and Lady Albercraft, 104 pounds each; Miladi Love, 103; Pride of Galore, 100; Kentucky Rose, Lady Lake, Sontag, Lady Josephine, and Daisy Green, 99 each; Tioga, 95, and Sparkle Esher, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Pride of Galore, Tioga, and Sparkle Esher.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; one mile over the Withers course. Injunction and River Pirate, 115 pounds each; Mackey Dwyer, Shorthose, and St. Daniel, 110 each, and Auriesville, Sergeant, and Christine A., 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile over the Withers course. Amur and Anna Darling, 109 pounds each; Taps and Blackstock, 104 each, and Bedlam, Knight Templar, Moon Daisy, and Leslie Bruce, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over the Withers course. Advance Guard, 132 pounds; Wyeth, 116; South Trimble, 105; Lord Badge and Warranted, 97 each; Hunter Raine, 96; Tom Kenny, ; Hermencia, 89; Major Manair, 86, and Remorse, 92.

Contests for Speedway Horses.

To settle the question of the Fall championship of the Speedway among its members, the Road Drivers' Association of New York has authorized its Brush Committee to promote a series of brushes, beginning on Saturday afternoon and continuing for six weeks, between the fast horses that frequent the drive.

It is proposed to have classes for trotters, pacers, trotting teams, and pacing teams. Any member can enter, but the entries are subject to the approval of the committee, which has power to formulate rules to govern the competition.

The brushes will be two in three heats over the lower stretch, finishing in front of the clubhouse.

The horse will be considered champion that wins the largest number of brushes.

The Brush Committee in charge of the affair consists of D. Lamar, Chairman; George A. Coleman, Alex. Newburger, Dr. H. D. Gill, and Arthur L. Kerker. Entries close with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, Hotel Rossmore, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

COLLEGE GOLFERS PLAY.

Harvard and Princeton Teams Win in Intercollegiate Championship Contests.

Harvard and Princeton will meet to-day in the final match on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., for the intercollegiate team championship. Yale held the team honors up to yesterday, but her team of six golfers, headed by the intercollegiate champion, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., went down before her rivals from Cambridge by the score of 10 holes to 5, or, by the college system of point scoring, 7 to 5½. The college golfers in their championship tournaments allow in team matches, 1 point for the match won plus one-half the total number of holes won.

Harvard defeated Columbia in the morning in a one-sided game. The players and results of Columbia-Harvard match are:

HARVARD.	Holes.	Pts.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.	Pts.
H. B. Hollins	4	3	S. P. Nash	0	0
U. A. Murdock	1	1½	J. G. Jackson	0	0
H. C. Egan	0	0	W. L. Glenny	1	1½
W. C. Chick	2	2	F. Slosson	0	0
W. E. Egan	5	3½	O. Stevens	0	0
A. M. Brown	10	6	C. Blake	0	0
Total	22	16	Total	1	1½

Yale drew a bye and later played the winner of the above match. Meanwhile Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania were having even a more one-sided combat, for the Quaker lads were not allowed to win a single hole, Princeton scoring 19. The players and results are:

PENNSYLVANIA.	Holes.	Pts.	PRINCETON.	Holes.	Pts.
H. B. McFarland	0	0	F. O. Reinhart	5	3½
H. S. Naylor	0	0	L. H. Conklin	3	2½
C. B. Chevert	0	0	P. R. Pyne, 2d	2	2
H. K. Hill	0	0	A. Poole, Jr.	3	2½
J. F. Lindsley, Jr.	0	0	J. W. Baker	5	3½
F. A. Castner	0	0	L. B. Garretson	1	1½
Total	0	0	Total	19	15½

Harvard and Yale had the match of the day, and a large number of Morristown and Madison residents were on hand to see these golfing rivals meet. Hitchcock beat the leader of the Harvard team, H. B. Hollins, Jr., by two holes, making the best score of the day 80 strokes, while Hollins equaled bogey, 82.

H. Chandler Egan retrieved himself by defeating Max Behr by 4 holes, while Walter E. Egan clinched the victory by rolling up 6 holes over G. W. Betts. These two individual matches gave Harvard the victory, for Yale won three matches and one was a draw. The teams and scores are:

YALE.	Holes.	Pts.	HARVARD.	Holes.	Pts.
C. Hitchcock, Jr.	2	2	H. B. Hollins, Jr.	0	0
H. S. Campbell	1	1½	U. A. Murdock	0	0
Max Behr	0	0	H. C. Egan	4	3
C. H. Jennings	2	2	W. C. Chick	0	0
G. W. Betts	6	4	W. E. Egan	0	0
H. Potter	0	0	A. M. Brown	0	0
Total	5	5½	Total	10	7

WIND STOPPED RECORD TRIAL.

Cyclist Ruel Abandoned Attempt to Ride a Mile in Less Than 44 Seconds.

A blustering wind, which blew the dust in clouds along the road selected for the attempt, prevented John Ruel of Newark, N. J., from trying for a one-mile down-hill record with his four-horse power motor bicycle early yesterday.

The course was a measured mile, being on the brow of a hill near Morristown, N. J., with a macadamized roadbed and a grade of about 10 per cent. Officials of the National Cycling Association had it surveyed the previous day, and several officials, including A. G. Batcheider, Chairman of the Board of Control; J. P. Norton, the official referee of the Vailsburg cycle track, with four expert timers, were on hand to see the test. Everything was in readiness at 9 o'clock, but the wind and dust made the descent both irksome and dangerous, as there were several vehicles passing up and down, and it would have been impossible to prevent collisions.

Ruel feels confident that he can made the "slide," as he terms it, in forty seconds or better. His motor bicycle has stood all the necessary tests satisfactorily, and he says he will surely lower the record of 0:44 2-5 for a mile downhill, recently made by Gately and Tinzler on a motor tandem near Norwood, Mass.

Sir Thomas Selects His Chief Aid.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Sir Thomas Lipton has invited Col. Sharman Crawford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, to carry out, in conjunction with Designer Fife, all the arrangements for the trial races to precede the international contest next Summer, both on this side of the water and at Sandy Hook. Col. Crawford will sail on the Shamrock III. in the cup races.

Trinity's Team Won Easily.

The Trinity Academy football team yesterday afternoon easily defeated at Columbia Oval the strong Audubon Athletic Club team that had defeated Barnard last week. Trinity won by the score of 27 to 0, after trying out many substitutes.

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Secret Practice at Yale and Columbia.

Only Two Important Games On for To-day—Naval Cadets Will Play University of Pennsylvania.

The only football games of importance to-day are those between the University of Pennsylvania and Annapolis, and Princeton and Dickinson. The Orange and Black has nothing to fear from Dickinson, but both Pennsylvania and Annapolis are decidedly uncertain about the result of their game. Last year Annapolis won by a 6 to 5 score.

The football squad at Annapolis had to attend the artillery and infantry drills yesterday, and it was nearly dark when the players appeared on the field. In consequence the time for practice was decidedly short, and most of it was devoted to the men in the back field. The backs are rather slow in starting, and the coaches are trying to remedy this effect. The time was too short to allow a line-up. Pennsylvania's defeat by Brown has encouraged the cadets somewhat.

Hart, the clever half back, wrenched his back, and Bradley, a guard, hurt his knee in the Princeton practice yesterday. The work of the men was far from satisfactory. Frequent fumbles occurred, and the players did not seem to be sure of the signals. The scrub was decidedly weak, and really gave the 'Varsity no work at all to advance the ball. Before his injury Bradley was tried at centre, the position that is bothering the Princeton coaches. R. McClave is again out for full back, and E. C. Brown, who rejoined the squad yesterday, was tried at guard.

Secret signal practice was inaugurated in Columbia's gymnasium for the first time last night, and it will continue until the Princeton game. Coach Morley instructed the men in several new plays which he hopes to use with success against Princeton. In the open practice the 'Varsity attempted no offensive play whatever, and the scrub, which was allowed unlimited downs, managed to score twice. Erb and Smith show signs of staleness and they were given a day's rest. Morley is trying hard to develop a better defense and to get more speed in the eleven.

Secret practice was continued at Yale. After an hour's practice behind closed gates a short half was played with most of the regular men out of the line-up, and the eleven representing the 'Varsity was able to score a touch-down. Neal, the leading candidate for end, was out, but was still unable to play. Benham, a promising end of two years ago, joined the squad to-day. Bowman, the freshman full back, was also out and played a fast game, although he is still lame.

Harvard's backs had an off day yesterday, and the scrub managed to secure the ball three times on fumbles. The 'Varsity managed to score but one touch-down in two ten minute halves, but ex-Capt. Burden's appearance in the scrub line-up was largely responsible for this. He alternately played against Hovey and Marshall, and succeeded in getting more fight and aggressiveness in the line men than they have shown this season. Hurley of the freshman team last year played well at half back.

Daly will probably play with the West Point eleven against Williams Saturday. Bunker, too, is in good shape, but the coaches are not anxious that he should practice before the Yale game. None of the men showed any ill effects of the Harvard contest when they lined up yesterday for light practice.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Trust Company of America Team Wins Two Games in Bank Clerks' League.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League last night, the Trust Company of America won two games, defeating the Second National and Hanover National Banks. The scores:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 137; Reed, 107; Crombardt, 114; Wiel, 164; Douglass, 163. Total, 685.
Second National Bank—Poor, 144; Moore, 120; Vail, 128; Uthoff, 106; Shotwell, 162. Total, 660.
SECOND GAME.—Second National Bank—Poor, 141; Moore, 124; Vail, 128; Uthoff, 127; Shotwell, 116. Total, 636.
Hanover National Bank—Loughton, 144; Nelson, 158; Canfield, 112; Bell, 123; Wright, 157. Total, 694.
THIRD GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Loughton, 121; Nelson, 162; Canfield, 109; Bell, 147; Wright, 109. Total, 668.
Trust Company of America—Kuper, 158; Reed, 118; Cromhardt, 127; Will, 129; Douglass, 223. Total, 755.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McGibney Council—Green, 178; Lee, 139; Clancy, 168; Moran, 143; Hulbert, 208. Total, 836.
Salve Regina Council—Fitzgerald, 121; Koster, 149; Cronin, 126; O'Brien, 116; Minoque, 171. Total, 683.
SECOND GAME.—Castilian Council—Fox, 168; E. Patterson, 156; Lynch, 144; Smith, 129; Feeley, 177. Total, 774.
Salve Regina Council—Fitzgerald, 147; Koster, 146; Cronin, 102; O'Brien, 158; Minoque, 128. Total, 676.
THIRD GAME.—Castilian Council—Fox, 171; E. Patterson, 142; Lynch, 144; Smith, 158; Feeley, 161. Total, 776.
McGibney Council—Green, 154; Lee, 110; Clancy, 117; Moran, 130; Hulbert, 174. Total, 685.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Plumbers' Tarde Journal—Riggs, 132; Elcock, 190; Heatherton, 220; D. Riggs, 174; Walters, 146. Total—862.
F. N. Du Bois Company, (Diamond)—McGroarty, 141; Coleman, 91; Freen, 140; Kelly, 117; Monell, 131. Total—620.
SECOND GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Driggs, 139; Savage, 130; Cathie, 140; Walsh, 121; Hirsh, 154. Total—684.
F. N. Du Bois Company, (Diamond)—Monell, 174; Coleman, 114; Freen, 189; Kelly, 122; McGroarty, 123. Total, 722.
THIRD GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Workers—Driggs, 154; Savage, 157; Cathie, 102; Walsh, 60; Hirsch, 133. Total—606.
Plumbers Trade Journal—Riggs, 191; Elcock, 161; Heatherton, 146; D. Riggs, 190; Walters, 208. Total—806.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 146; Ruprecht, 144; Wilson, 143; Conley, 188; Lockwood, 138. Total—759.
Palm Council—Oehlers, 98; Schweder, 98; Montgomery, 113; Lang, 179; Mullen, 168. Total—656.
SECOND GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 163; Lynch, 118; Bergeman, 144; Wilcox, 163; Spencer, 102. Total—690.
Palm Council—Oehlers, 182; Schweder, 156; Montgomery, 113; Lang, 124; Mullen, 135. Total—680.
THIRD GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 199; Lynch, 104; Bergerman, 152; Wilcox, 176; Spencer, 131. Total—742.
De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 169; Ruprecht, 121; Wilson, 128; Conley, 146; Lockwood, 182. Total—806.

Governor's Son Manager of Harriers.

Herbert Roe Odell, a college senior in Columbia and the son of Gov. Odell, has been elected manager of the Intercollegiate Cross Country Association for 1902. He will have charge of the coming cross country championships to be held at Morris Park on Nov. 29, instead of Nov. 29, as originally set. Harvard, New York University, and Williams will compete for the first time in this meet, in which the other competitors, as usual, will be Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale, and Princeton.

Handicap Billiards in Brooklyn.

In the handicap three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy last night, J. Dalton (30) defeated H. B. Moran (21) in 50 innings. The latter also scored 20. Neither made a run of more than 2 points.

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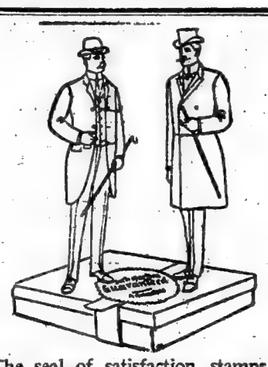

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WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET.

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AMERICANISTS IN DISPUTE

Lively Controversy Over Coining the Word "Amerind."

The Discussion Evoked Such Terms as "Hybrid," "Mongrel," and "Monster"—Toscanelli Letters Declared to be Forgeries.

A long dispute, which at times was somewhat heated and acrimonious, was engaged in by members of the International Congress of Americanists at the meeting in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday over the use by one of the speakers of the word "Amerind," to designate collectively all of the Indians who live or once lived in the Western Hemisphere. Following the first protest against the word by Prof. Franz Boas of the American Museum, several linguists and anthropologists sought the floor simultaneously. The speeches were animated, and as points were made on both sides of the question, the delegates who favored or opposed the adoption of the word cheered their respective sentiments spiritedly. Finally the presiding officer, Juan B. Ambrosetti of the Argentine Republic, who conducted the business in the French language, had to terminate the discussion when it was at its height by calling for the next paper.

In a paper on "Anthropology in Early American Writings," J. D. McGuire of Washington, D. C., of the American Anthropological Association, used the word "Amerind." When he had finished, Dr. Boas, pronounced by one of the speakers who followed as "one of the foremost linguists in the world to-day," expressed his opposition to the new word. He did it briefly and quietly, but the other delegates took it up quickly.

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago and the Davenport Academy of Sciences, denounced "Amerind" as "a hybrid, a mongrel, and a monster." He said it should find no place in the scientist's vocabulary. Mr. McGuire then spoke in defense of the word. He said that it designated all of the Indians in this hemisphere better than any word or combination of words used, and that it was preferable to "American Indian," so commonly used, because that term had come to designate to the average man's mind those of the redmen who inhabited North America alone. He said, further, that he would not have used it in his paper had he not heard it used in the proceedings of the day previous, at which time it received the approval of the congress, no objection being made.

Dr. A. F. Chamberlain of Clark University jumped up and said that it was he who had used "Amerind" in his paper on "The Algonquin Linguistic Stock," on Monday, and was ready to defend it.

"Language is made for man, and not man for language," he declared. He said that he believed "Amerind" to be correct and convenient, and comprehensively expressive. He said that when the word "sociology" was proposed there were objections to it, "similar to those raised here and now and by persons similarly prominent," but that it had survived and attained general use in many countries. He believed the word was fit, and would remain in the contest of "the survival of the fittest."

Several of the scientists were on their feet, calling to the presiding officer for recognition. Prof. Starr again secured the floor. With spirit he declared that no scientist or linguist to-day could say that the word "sociology" is not a bad word, and that its use is not most unfortunate. It would be the same with "Amerind," he declared. He pointed out that it is the universally accepted rule of scientists that new scientific words be formed from Latin and Greek, and that this digression was to be deplored.

"We Americans should think of our fellow-workers in other countries," he said. "What if a Russian were to abbreviate and combine a number of words so as to express a meaning which he well understood, and which was handy for him? What if a Japanese scientist combined the parts of several Japanese words similarly? Wh there would be immediate protest from America and France and Germany and other countries, if they attempted to secure the adoption of their new words by an international congress such as this. 'Amerind' comes from the English, and would have no intelligible universal meaning. I repeat, it is a hybrid, a mongrel, and a monster and should be abandoned."

The venerable Dr. F. W. Putnam of Harvard University and the American Museum of Natural History, and Vice President of the Congress, also opposed "Amerind," "which word," he said, "I shall not pronounce more times than is necessary." This expression evoked cheers from the similarly minded.

Prof. Edward S. Morse of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Mass., in making his protest, spoke of it as "that word, which I, too, do not care to pronounce." This second reference of this kind aroused the spirit of Prof. Chamberlain, who had first used the word before the Congress, and with flushed face and some asperity he said:

"There are people who are very near a condition of mind, the name of which I hesitate to mention, as they hesitate to pronounce the name 'Amerind.'"

Juan B. Ambrosetti rapped on the table and called for the next topic.

The word "Amerind," it was explained by Prof. W. J. McGee of the Bureau of American Ethnology, after the session, was coined by a world-famous lexicographer and was early adopted by Major J. W. Powell, the founder of the bureau. At a meeting of the Washington Anthropological Society three years ago this Winter Prof. Powell used the word and advocated its doption. Since then, said Prof. McGee, it has been commonly used by about one-half of the ethnological students in America and one-third of those abroad. An element has opposed it bitterly, he said, because it was not derived from the Greek and Latin.

Gonzalez de la Rosa, delegate from Paris, told how he discovered that the so-called Toscanelli correspondence was a forgery, and declared that science had nothing whatever to do with the discovery of America. M. de la Rosa during the past few years made a personal inspection of all available records in Spain, Italy, and Portugal concerning Columbus and his contemporaries, and has just written a book exposing the forgery, he explained to the congress. The man Toscanelli, who claimed in a letter to have evolved the scientific theory that the world was round and to have been instrumental in sending Columbus westward to prove it, M. de la Rosa declared, died two years before the letters were written.

"Columbus, ze bold seaman, he simply say, 'I show you ze shortest way to India where grow ze spice,'" said M. de la Rosa, who spoke in English. To chance, and to nothing else he declared, is the discovery of America by Columbus attributable.

There was a tilt between F. S. Dellenbaugh, the traveler and writer of prehistoric peoples, and Prof. F. W. Hodge of the Smithsonian Institution as to whether the ancient peoples of the Rio Grande Valley were accurate in their measurements, expressed in leagues and in directions, and the discussion was still on when the next paper was called for

A letter was read from Genaro Garcia, member of the congress from Mexico, who is a distinguished anthropologist and writer. He has just written a book containing a complete history, with reproductions of original records, of the occupation of Florida by the Spaniards, and published it in honor of the congress. Prof. Putnam read an abstract of the paper of Prof. Clarence B. Moore of the Philadelphia Academy of Science on the archeological research work along the southern coast of the United States, which he has conducted as an amateur for eleven years.

BIG LEGACY FOR PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—It was learned here to-night that Mrs. Susan Dod Brown has named Princeton University as the residuary legatee in her will, and that her bequest to the university is $140,000. No announcement has been made as to how the money will be used.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the university was held to-day. It was announced that Henry E. Richards, '73, of Bloomfield, N. J., had given a scholarship and that the estate of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, had also given two scholarships of $1,000 each, to be named the Finly and Breeze Scholarships.

The board has also decided to do away with the 5 o'clock vesper service in Marquand Chapel on Sunday afternoons, leaving only the one compulsory service per day. This service has been in existence half a century, and it was only after a long consideration that it was abolished.

Junius S. Morgan, '88, presented to the university one of the sesquicentennial medals struck off at that celebration in 1896. It is of gold, 997 fine, a disk 3 inches in diameter, and weighs 15½ ounces.

Prof. Henry Clay Cameron and Prof. S. Stanhope Orris, who resigned their chairs last June, were each made Professor Emeritus. H. C. Bunn was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the university, Dr. E. W. Rettger Instructor of Mathematics in the Scientific School, F. S. Minch, Demonstrator in the department of psychology, and Dr. E. C. Elliott Instructor in Politics.

DAMAGES FOR TUNNEL VICTIM.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—A verdict for $38,500 was rendered by a jury in the Supreme Court to-day in favor of Mrs. Minerva Sluts of New Rochelle against the New York Central Railroad because of the loss of her husband, Winfield Sluts, who was killed in the tunnel disaster. Mr. Sluts was thirty-one years old and was an agent for a mercantile house at a salary of $2,000 a year.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Fashionable attention was divided yesterday between the dogs in Madison Square Garden and "Tommy Rot" at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse. Incidentally, in the suburbs, there were golf matches and a drag hunt—the latter at Meadow Brook. James Henry Smith has been entertaining at Tuxedo, and there are house parties still on at Garrison's with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and at Arden.

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At the Dog Show yesterday were Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Smith Hadden, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis, Miss May Bird, Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and the Misses Hewitt.

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Life at the Hot Springs goes on merrily. The season will be in full force until the middle of November. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are among those who entertain. Miss Jones will not make her début in society this year, as was reported.

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The wedding will take place to-day at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, of Wolcott Phelps Robbins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, and Miss Elisabeth Keteltas Clark, daughter of the late Henry Clark. Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell, (Miss Beatrice Bogert,) herself a bride of a few months, is to be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Josephine Ogden, Miss Ethel D. Spears, Miss Marjorie M. E. Pegram, and Miss Genevieve P. Robbins, a sister of the bridegroom. George P. Robbins will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Montgomery Hunt Clark, Frederick M. Johnson, Frank R. Outerbridge, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Robert P. Barry, Jr., Putnam A. Bates, and Killaen Van Rensselaer, Jr., all of New York, and Ernest A. Robbins, Jr., of Baltimore, a cousin of the bridegroom. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, will officiate, and a small reception for relatives and intimate friends will follow at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. D. Jackson Steward, 10 Gramercy Park.

***

Another event to-day of much interest will be the extremely quiet wedding of Miss Helen Regall Jacquelin and Robert Brevoort Potts, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill Potts. It will take place at 12 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will perform the ceremony. The bride's brother, Herbert Jacquelin, will be the best man, but there will be no other attendants. Relatives only have been asked to the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast for the bridal party. After a brief bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Potts will live at Netherwood, N. J.

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Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs (Mrs. Robert Garrett) of Baltimore are due to arrive to-day from Europe, and it is expected that they will go at once to Newport before starting South.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb are entertaining at Shelburne Farms a large house party for the pheasant shooting. Among the Webbs' guests are Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Minto; Capt. Bell, Lord Minto's aide de camp, and Arthur Guise, his private secretary. Other guests are Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mrs. Bird's daughter, Miss Betty Metcalf; James A. Burden, Jr., Eliot Gregory, Gordon Fellows, and several others.

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Mrs. Henry White and Miss White are now in London, having returned to Whitehall Gardens from Whittinghame. Mr. and Mrs. White will retain their London house, although Mr. White is to go to Italy. The house has just been newly decorated and furnished. Mrs. White's health is much better, but the climate of London does not, as a rule, agree with her.

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On the Moltke, which arrived yesterday, were Col. Edward E. Britton and Mrs. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Day, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Durand Ruel, Mrs. J. R. B. Ransom, Miss Emily Thomas, Miss Mary Bonsal Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Wentworth, Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. Robert Alexander, Mrs. M. J. Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Chapman.

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On the Moltke also arrived Miss Augusta Robinson, the daughter of the late Randolph Robinson. Miss Robinson has just announced her engagement to Wentworth Chetwynd of England. The wedding will take place in this city. Miss Robinson will reside with her brother, Moncure Robinson.

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The wedding of John Chapman McCall, son of John A. McCall, of West Seventy-second Street, and Miss Mary Lambert, daughter of Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia, will take place at the residence of the bride's parents in Germantown on Wednesday, Nov. 5. The engagement was announced in this column several months ago.

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Miss Mary A. Schuchardt, a daugther of Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt, will be one of the débutantes of the coming season. Mrs. Schuchardt will give a large reception for her in December. As she is related to the Stuyvesant, Remsen, Delafield, Lawrence, Wells, Leverich, and Neilson families, her début is of more than ordinary interest.

A Brooklyn Wedding.

Miss Adele Emerson, a daughter of F. W. Emerson of Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, and William Strong, son of Isaac Smith Strong, are to be married this evening in Brooklyn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 21.—Commodore C. L. F. Robinson's steam yacht Wanderer arrived here this morning, having made a trip, by way of the Azores, across the Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, who have been cruising in European water in the Wanderer, did not return on the yacht.

Senator Wetmore has offered to contribute $100 for the support of a clubroom for the use of soldiers and sailors stationed at Newport, when on leave in the city, and others are expected to contribute toward the fund, which it is hoped to make sufficient to open a clubroom and operate it all the year.

It is proposed that the room shall be conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and to be operated with the approval of the commanding officers of the army and navy stationed at Newport.

Miss Dorothy Kane is visiting her mother, Mrs. William E. Glyn.

Smyth—Hart.

At St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church last evening at 8 o'clock Miss Minnie Esther Hart, daughter of Mrs. Irene Nestell Hart and the late George W. Hart, was married to Robert Irvine Smyth, both of New York City. The Rev. Allan MacRossie officiated. The bride's only attendant was Miss Florence J. Smyth, a sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Dr. Harry Campbell Reynolds of Passaic, N. J., and the bride was given away by her uncle, John Jay Nestell, at whose house a reception followed the ceremony. The ushers were Charles H. Hart and Edward V. Nestell, cousins of the bride; Walter M. Wechsler, Robert Huse Brown, L. Shanley Davis, and Leverett M. Dougherty.

Change in Vanderbilt Wedding Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.—It is reported here that the marriage of Miss Kathleen Neilson to Reginald C. Vanderbilt will take place in New York, not Newport, in January, and that the date will be announced in a few days.

FIRST DAY OF DOG SHOW

Prominent Exhibitors Win Ribbons in Madison Square Garden.

WOMEN AMONG THE VICTORS

Frank Gould, W. Bourke Cockran, Howard Gould, and Mrs. Eustis Winners in the Show.

A magnificent lot of dogs was arrayed, both for critical and casual inspection, in the Madison Square Garden yesterday. Over 1,600 entries, divided among 366 classes, were brought together to mark the opening of the second annual bench show of the Ladies' Kennel Association. Society is always a strong feature of this show, and a number of the prominent exhibitors were present. Many of them led their own dogs into the ring before the judges, and the large inclosure in the centre of the Garden floor was lined deeply all day long with enthusiastics dog fanciers.

The dogs are conveniently arranged in rows, the judging takes place in the centre, while the toy dogs in their glass houses, line both sides of the arena, occupying the place usually reserved for the boxes.

The St. Bernards, as usual, are near the main entrance, and they were the centre of a great deal of interest. The general public, going by the names on the catalogue, was ignorant of the fact that some of the finest St. Bernards, under the name of Walter Johnson, are really the property of Frank J. Gould, which he recently purchased for about $30,000. They justified their prize-winning qualities by taking several first, second, and third prizes.

W. Bourke Cockran is also an exhibitor of several St. Bernards, and his success before the judges was one of the features of the day. His puppy, Lothair, took a first prize, and his bitch, Hampstead Rose, took another. In addition to these winnings two other dogs owned by Mr. Cockran were placed as reserve to the medal winners in their classes.

A noticeable instance of the enthusiasm with which women have taken up the fad of exhibiting is shown by Mrs. Charles K. Harley of San Francisco, who has sent one bulldog, Ivel Damon, which captured three first prizes, and was reserve to the dog selected as winner of the championship medal. Mrs. J. I. Behling of Milwaukee is a new exhibitor in the collie classes, and she made a successful début, winning several firsts with Langham Tartar and Bon Ami Corraline. Foxhall P. Keene had his usual success in the Airdale terriers, taking five first prizes.

Miss May Bird of Hempstead won a notable victory in the open Russian wolfhound class when her entry, Tousky, took the blue ribbon from Miss Frances Hadden's Olga. Mrs. William C. Eustis won two first prizes with her old English sheep dog, Bilton Bob. Howard Gould was a prominent exhibitor in this class, and both he and Mrs. Gould had the satisfaction of seeing several blue ribbons awarded to his dogs. In the class for winners, Howard Gould's Robin Adair was given first over Mrs. Eustis's Bilton Bob.

Mrs. D. W. Evans, the Secretary of the Ladies' Kennel Association, won three firsts with her field spaniels. Mrs. H. C. Evans and the Swiss Mountain Kennels were also notable winners. Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas won several firsts with her bulldog entries, twice forcing Miss Bird to take second place. The Windholme Kennels carried off the lion's share of honors in the beagle class, although Miss Anna B. Lewis scored a good victory in the open class for dogs not exceeding twelve inches.

Dr. Lougest, as usual, carried off the honors in bloodhounds, the Montecello Kennels did the same in Great Danes, and the Red Brook Kennels in poodles.

A veritable dog fight enlivened the proceedings in the afternoon. The combatants were two bull terriers—Rushford Jeffries, the property of Douglas Gordon, and Wentworth Brant, belonging to John W. Brutton. The dogs have adjoining stalls, and were shown together in the ring. On their way back a canine argument arose, and before they could be separated Rushford Jeffries was badly bitten by his rival.

IN THE SHOPS.

Such funny, odd little things as one sees in wandering around! Here is a dish for cigar ashes, made up of a small pair of white kid gloves, and to knock off the ashes of the cigar there is a gold ring. The little dish costs a quarter.

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An odd little pitcher will please some one who is making a collection. It would make an appropriate prize as a creamer in strawberry times, for it represents a strawberry, the body of the pitcher the red fruit, the nose a strawberry vine leaf in the natural green, and at the base of the handle there are two white strawberry blossoms.

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In the Japanese shop they have a new lot of picture frames of silk, some in rather conventional designs, with broad, scalloped edges, and others in a heart shape, with flowers on them, but the most interesting are in the form of birds, an owl and an eagle. The bird frames cost $2.50 and the others $2 each.

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In some of the new Japanese porcelains there are salad bowls in sets of three of a like design, and three different sizes. A handsome set of these will cost $5.25, and something more by the piece, individual dishes being $2 and $3.

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Some of the new things are quaint little round bead purses, in beads all of a color. The bright red, pale blue, dark blue are with glit frames, while the black beaded ones have black metal frames. The purses are about as large as a half dollar, with simple frame and clasp, and cost $1.25 each. There is a little ring on one side of the frame, and they can be hung on the long neck chains.

***

Little slender baskets of pink, blue, or white come, those with a bottom for hair combings, and the others for whisk brooms. They have ribbons to match the basket run through the top to hang them to the wall.

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There are the softest of brushes for the man or woman who likes a toothbrush without stiffness. These are made of real camel's hair in the natural color, looking nearly black in the brush. They cost 25 cents apiece.

***

One can pay almost any amount for a good nail brush. With the bristles corrugated at the top, some of the best run as high as $1 each. They are with the plain bone handles.

***

Nice, flexible covered cases, with brocade silk linings, contain three flat pieces of silver, with one end broad and the other in a flat point. They have slits in the broad ends to thread ribbon, for they are intended for running ribbons into underwear. The widest will take ribbon half an inch wide, the next, ribbon considerably narrower, and the third is for bébé ribbon. They cost $1.45.

***

Such very pretty little slippers, or low shoes, as these are in patent leather, with straps across the front from low down on the toe to well up on the instep. Between the straps a pretty openwork silk stocking will show through. There are two little tabs on one side of each shoe, and it is buttoned through those.

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Black silk stockings with steel paillettes are very pretty. One design has the instep covered with round dots formed of them; another pair has three double rows of them running up the stocking over the instep, and another pair has tiny flowers of steel.

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Brown suede slippers with three straps are very pretty.

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Long scarfs are of chiffon, the edges finished with small embroidered scallops, the end showing a design of grapes and leaves, and below on the ends, ruffles embroidered with large dots and with an embroidered scallop. The scarfs come in colors, a pale blue being embroidered with white, or a white one may be embroidered around the edges with black, the grape design and dots being in white embroidery, outlined with black.

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SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

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New Art Piano Store
and
Auditorium
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
OCTOBER 21, 22 and 23, 1902.
Piano
and
Song Recital.

Program for To-Day.

ARTISTS.
MRS. JENNIE COREA-BUNN.....Soprano
MISS BESSIE BONSALL.....Contralto
MR. FREDERICK BOND.....Tenor

MR. ROBERT KENT PARKER.....Basso

MISS IDA BRANTH.....Violinist

MISS FRANCES PELTON JONES.....Pianist
THIS MORNING—10 to 2.
1. Novelette, E major.....Schumann
Frances Pelton Jones.
2. When Love Is Kind.....Old English
Robert Kent Parker.
3. The Miller's Wooing.....Fanning
Mixed Quartette.
4. Spring's Awakening.....Hawley
Jennie Corea-Bunn.
5. Berceuse.....Godard
Ida Branth.
6. Sweet and Low.....Barnby
Quartette.
7. When Mabel Sings.....Oley Speaks
Bessie Bonsall.
8. Come Into the Garden Maud.....Balfe
Frederick Bond.
9. Thus We'll Wander.....Brahms
Jennie Corea-Bunn—Frederick Bond.
10. Fantasie Impromptu.....Chopin
Frances Pelton Jones.
11. (a) Berceuse.....Hauser
(b) Dance.....Brahms-Joachim
Ida Branth.
12. Come, Dorothy, Come.....A Folksong
Quartette.
13. Ode to Bacchus.....Chaminade
Robert Kent Parker.
14. The Owl and the Pussy Cat.....Ingraham
Quartette.
THIS AFTERNOON—2 to 4.
1. Gavotte, F sharp minor.....John Orth
Frances Pelton Jones.
2. Manola.....Bordeaux
Bessie Bonsall.
3. Song of the Triton.....Malloy
Quartette.
4. A Message.....Adolph Frey
Robert Kent Parker.
5. Mazurka de Concert.....Ovide Musin
Ida Branth.
6. Hunting Song.....Buller
Frederick Bond—Robert Kent Parker.
7. My Desire.....Nevin
Jennie Corea-Bunn.
8. Beloved Is the Moon.....Aylward
Frederick Bond.
9. Etude de Concert, O. 11, No. 3.
Backer-Grondahl
Frances Pelton Jones.
10. Spanish Dance.....Sarasate
Ida Branth.
11. The Miller's Wooing.....Fanning
Quartette.
12. Jerushy.....Gaynor
Jennie Corea-Bunn.
13. Good Night, Beloved.....Pinsuti
Quartette.

To-Day Another
Great Waist Sale
1,000 Fine Flannel Waists
At,
Each, ***$1.90***

Considered Excellent Value Elsewhere at $3.95.
These waists are made with Velvet Collar and Velvet Cuffs,
which are piped with a bias fold of white Taffeta silk, tailor stitched side plaits from shoulder, and Duchess front, trimmed with eighteen velvet buttons—sleeves with tailor stitched slot seams, forming a full puff at wrist. Beautiful stock collar of combination flannel, silk and velvet.

In all the richest shadings of reseda, light green, red, gray, light blue, navy; also solid black or white.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Excellent Bedroom Furniture
At One-Quarter to One-Third Less Than the Usual Prices.

This is really a decidedly sensational transaction, and for several very important reasons.

First the range of selections is eminently large and thoroughly satisfactory. Secondly, the qualities are representative of the best that the leading manufacturers of this country produce. Thirdly, the prices are exceptionally attractive, being in some instances just a shade above actual wholesale cost.

DRESSERS.

MAHOGANY DRESSER, base 50x24, swelled front and sides, French legs, shaped carved pillars and French plate mirror 36x34, regular price $105.75; to be sold for 79.50

MAHOGANY DRESSER, base 54x24, straight front, solid mahogany, no veneers used; Colonial pillars, French plate mirror; regular price $89.25; to be sold for 67.00

MAHOGANY DRESSER, base 50x24, swelled front, carved claw feet and pillars, French plate mirror 32x38; reg. price $81.00; to be sold for 61.00

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER to match, base 36x21, French plate mirror; reg. price $72.25; to be sold for 54.25

COUCHES.

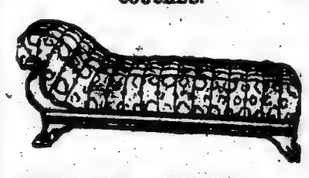

VELOUR COUCH; made in solid oak frame; claw feet; filled with moss hair; tufted with patent buttons; covered in figured green velour; sample only; regular price $90.00; to be sold for 15.00

LEATHER COUCH, made with fine steel construction, filled with hair, tufted with patent buttons, covered in the finest and best quality of leather; reg. price $55.00; to be sold for 39.00

VELOUR COUCH; made in quartered oak frame; filled with hair, tufted with patent buttons; covered in red corduroy; sample only; regular price $30.00; to be sold for 20.00

BOX COUCH, 6 ft. long, 2½ feet wide, filled with tow and cotton, upholstered with fine steel springs, made with patent opening hinge, covered in denim, variety of colors; reg. price $11.50; to be sold for 7.75

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER to match, base 40x22; mirror 28x24; regular price $88.50; to be sold for 66.50

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER to match, base 40x22, French plate mirror; regular price $81.50; to be sold for 60.75

MORRIS CHAIR.

MORRIS CHAIR; quartered oak frame; shaped arms; carved posts, claw feet; spring seat and adjustable back; complete with velour cushions; assorted colors; regular price, $14.00; to be sold for 10.00

MORRIS CHAIR; imitation mahogany frame; shaped arms, supported with spindles; French legs; claw feet; spring seats; complete with velour cushions, assorted colors; regular price, $16.00; to be sold for 12.00

MORRIS CHAIR, solid oak frame, shaped arms and legs; turned spindles and wood seat; complete with velour cushions, assorted colors; regular price, $8.00; to be sold for 6.00

HAIR MATTRESSES.

MATTRESSES; extra quality drawings; one or two parts; covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $30.00; to be sold for 22.50

MATTRESSES; black mixed hair; one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $10.00; to be sold for 7.50

MATTRESSES in pure S. A. hair, gray or black; one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $20.00; to be sold for 14.50

EXCELSIOR SOFT-TOP MATTRESSES; well filled and tufted; blue and white stripe ticking; full size; regular price $2.75; to be sold for 1.95

BOX SPRINGS; first-class construction; well upholstered; made for metal beds; covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $9.00; to be sold for 6.75

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

BRASS BEDSTEAD, new design; 1¼ inch continuous posts; scroll top; ⅞ inch filling; regular price $58.00; to be sold for 45.00

BRASS BEDSTEAD, handsome design; 2 inch pillars; heavy husks and vases; fancy scroll filling; extension foot; regular price $65.00; to be sold for 49.00

BRASS BEDSTEAD, new and handsome design; 2 inch continuous posts; fancy scroll filling; large husks on uprights; extension foot; regular price $99.00; to be sold for 63.00

ROCKERS.

ROCKERS, mahogany finish, carved back; wood seat, shaped arms; finely finished; regular price $5.00; to be sold for 3.75

ROCKERS, mahogany finish, shaped arms, panels on back supported with turned spindles; wood seat, polish finish; regular price $4.00, to be sold at 2.75

RATTAN OR WICKER ROCKERS, fancy rattan back, roll arms and cane seat; regular price $4.00, to be sold for 2.50

(Fifth Floor.)

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THE MINERS' DECISION.

The decision of the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre to accept the plan of arbitration and resume work on Thursday is not a surprise. This action was foreshadowed, and any trifling with the plan of arbitration would have put the miners in an untenable position. The unanimity of the vote and the suppression of all opposition to the will of President MITCHELL was surprising. It was evident from the opening of the proceedings that the pumpmen and firemen called out by MITCHELL in the hope of forcing the operators to yield in order to save their property had come to the convention determined to secure some guarantee of reinstatement in their old places before assenting to the plan. It was not supposed that this opposition would be effective in defeating the will of the majority, but it was expected that the steam men would record their protest against any settlement which did not insure their reinstatement. In his second and third speeches of Monday MITCHELL displayed a higher talent in leadership than he has hitherto shown. A weaker man would have smoothed over the opposition by promising the steam men more than could be assured of performance. MITCHELL met the issue frankly and fairly. He told them that their interests were no more to the union than those of the breaker boys and that while the union would do all it could for them it could promise nothing, and that in all probability some of those who went out would not be reinstated. This was the unwelcome truth. It is greatly to MITCHELL'S credit that he had the courage to tell it.

The order calling out the steam men was a mistake. Not only did it fail of its purpose, but it added an element of bitterness to the struggle which tended to its indefinite prolongation. No mine was flooded which the operators deemed it worth their while to keep dry. MITCHELL'S purpose was malevolent enough, and he can find no better cause for thanksgiving than that he did not accomplish it. As for the men who in obedience to his order left their work with the purpose and expectation that their places could not be filled and that the mines would be flooded, it passes comprehension that they should expect to be reinstated in positions so responsible. Public opinion would not sustain the arbitration commission in prescribing their return to the posts they deserted in a time of exigent danger to the properties in which they were employed. MITCHELL understands this very well. That he had the courage practically to say so, and to overrule the opposition to the plan to which he had committed himself and his following, shows that he has higher qualities of leadership than might be assumed from his tendency to write unnecessary and often indiscreet letters.

MITCHELL is in many respects a remarkable man, and perhaps it is unfair to judge him by standards to which nothing in his antecedents or education would warrant the expectation that he could conform. He is only about thirty-two years old, and might very well be made more conceited than he appears to be by his rapid advancement. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Braidwood in 1869. He was orphaned in infancy, and had very little opportunity for education. He entered the mines at the age of thirteen and gratified his fondness for travel by working his way throughout the West. His identification with organized labor began when he was sixteen. His advancement has been rapid, and he is now recognized as one of the ablest of the labor leaders in this country. That he has held his union well in hand and won for it a substantial victory during a strike of five months, indicates that he is a man to be reckoned with in the adjustment of the relations of labor and capital. No doubt he has learned much wisdom from experience during the past half year, and that his influence will in future be exerted in favor of the peaceful adjustment of differences. Indeed, it is doubtful if there will be another great strike in the coal trade while MITCHELL retains the commanding influence he now holds. His education has cost the country millions, but if the result is what we believe perhaps it has not cost more than it is worth.

PLAGUING ITS INVENTORS.

The whirligig of time defies prophecy, flouts mathematics, and has no traceable orbit. But it must be reckoned with. Just now it is perpetrating down South one of its characteristic revenges, to the great surprise and annoyance of the Republican Party.

Who could have foreseen or would have ventured to foretell thirty-two years ago, when the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted, that before the end of a full generation a White Man's Republican Party would be organized in the States then lately in rebellion? That is precisely what is going on now, and a good deal of it is going on. Mr. JAMES S. CLARKSON, Surveyor of the Port of New York, has been working overtime to head off the movement in Alabama and North Carolina. But a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday tells of the progress and spread of White Republicanism in other States. Texas and Louisiana feel the impulse, and in Virginia and Tennessee mischief is afoot.

The most disquieting feature of the curious business is the fact that Republicans of much prominence, men of standing and substance in their respective communities, are deeply engaged in it. With all Democrats and with a considerable proportion of Republicans in Southern States, white dominion is paramount to all other political or party principles. Of the horrors of negro dominion the Southern States have had an all-sufficing experience. That will never again be permitted. Consequently many Southerners who sympathize with the general purposes of the Republican Party have found themselves quite unable to take an active part in politics as Republicans. Such activity involved distasteful associations and encouraged tendencies thought to be dangerous. The White Man's Republican movement is an emancipation for these Republicans. They cut loose from the black men, exclude them from their conventions, take no counsel with them politically.

From the point of view of philanthropists unselfishly interested in the welfare of the blacks, the Fifteenth Amendment was a mistake. It has been called a political crime. During the early years it brought untold suffering, persecution, and peril of death upon the colored race. The Southern whites were determined that the colored vote should be kept under control, even if the life of the colored man had to be taken to keep it there. For the country at large negro suffrage brought on a train of unnumbered afflictions, a plague of sectional hatred, and drew a line of division which only began to be effaced in Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration, and did not completely disappear until the Spanish war kindled the flame of a uniting patriotism.

Few Republicans dreamed that negro suffrage would ever be anything else than an unmixed advantage to their party. The privilege was conferred chiefly as a partisan measure, though passionate resentment against the whites of the South was certainly one of the motives.

It now arises to plague its inventors. It may plague them very much more. We have it on the high authority of Surveyor CLARKSON that President ROOSEVELT looks with stern disfavor upon the White Man's Republican movement. Well he may.

"If the Republicans exclude me, where shall I go?" will be the black man's cry. Of course, there is possible danger that he may go to the Democratic Party, if the Democrats will have him. There is greater probability that the negro's privilege of ballot will fall into disuse. In many of the Southern States he is kept from the ballot box by ingenious Constitutional devices. The White Man's Republican movement fortifies the Democratic policy of making the negro a non-voter. The logical consequence of suppressing the negro vote would be, under the Fourteenth Amendment, the diminution of Southern representation in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College. That would certainly tend to discourage the organizers of White Republicanism. Their field of political activity would again be with the Democratic Party. But in the present condition of the Republican Party, beset with various perils arising from the growing dissatisfaction with its policy with respect to the tariff and the trusts, no wise Republican would for a moment think of offering a bill to reduce Southern representation in Congress. The President's displeasure may temporarily check the growing trouble in the South. But that it should have arisen at all is disquieting, and that it will not recur and prove even more serious and general cannot be safely predicted.

PRESIDENT HILL'S HORIZON.

It is of course no part of the duty of a newspaper to comment on a legal proceeding, while it is in progress, in a way to influence public opinion as to its merits. But it is open to any of us to call attention to such testimony as that of Mr. HILL in the Northern Securities suit so far as it throws light on the very important general interests with which he has had to deal. Whether he did or did not keep within the law in the plan of himself and his friends to perfect the organization of his railway properties, it is plain that the policy he outlined for the operation of those properties with their trans-Pacific connections shows an interesting confidence in the rapid and steady development of the country and of its international commerce.

The avowed purpose of Mr. HILL is to build up transcontinental traffic that shall serve the interests of the vast Northern region in its relations to the rest of our own country and at the same time that shall have an outlet toward the Orient and embrace in its development practically a considerable part of the commerce of the world. The provision of business east and west along his railways that will enable them to be operated at a profit and economically is, according to his statement, but a condition precedent to the building up of the trade with the vaster regions toward which the Pacific Coast looks. His real rivals, he declares, are the routes through the Suez Canal and all those by which the Western Hemisphere is connected with the Eastern. When we consider that it is within the lifetime of men much younger than Mr. HILL that the first transcontinental line was pushed across the "great American desert," with the sole and then apparently rash hope of finding supporting traffic from purely American trade, the breadth of the horizon of his plans, and of those of the strong men engaged with him, is very impressive. And at the present time no one thinks of Mr. HILL as a visionary person. Whatever his methods or his specific purposes, his general objective seems in no way extravagant. It is more intelligible, to the ordinary mind more practical and its attainment obviously nearer than was the case with the plan of consolidating the railroads in the State of New York with termini 400 miles apart fifty years ago.

Nor can it be denied that the success of such schemes as Mr. HILL describes is not to be reached by any monopolistic methods. It can be attained only by the greatest economy and skill in management and by making the lowest rates. The competition it challenges is too wide and varied and complex to admit of any other policy. On such a scale the question for the directors of transportation is no longer how much the traffic will bear, but for how little it can be done and how much its volume can be increased. Any other principle invites defeat.

"RECOGNITION."

It seems that the demand which the striking motormen and conductors of the Hudson Valley Railroad are inclined to make an "ultimatum" is the demand for a recognition of their union, with which the owners have declined to treat, and which they refuse to recognize.

The demand of the strikers seems to be modeled upon the like demand in the strike of the anthracite miners, without any attention to the essential differences between the cases. The difference is in fact the difference between a trade union and a union of men who know no trade. If you can unite in a trade union all the men who have learned the trade of that union, and if that trade deals with a public necessity, then you are very sure of getting all the demands of such a union respectfully considered, and even granted, if they do not render the pursuit of the business unprofitable, provided the men in charge of it are business men and men of sense. That is more or less the case with the miners' union. To break down coal involves an apprenticeship and an experience. The statute of the State of Pennsylvania absurdly overstates this experience in requiring it to be of two years. Perhaps, on the average, it is one year. Nevertheless, coal mining is a trade, does require an experience, is a public necessity, fulfills, in short, the conditions of a trade union.

But what about conducting and running trolley cars? That is nothing of the kind. It is unskilled labor. There are differences, of course, in the way in which it is done, but they are individual differences, depending upon native quickness of perception, not differences depending upon experience or skill. Anybody can learn the art and mystery of a conductor or a motorman in a week who can learn it at all. A union of the men who, at any given time, happen to be in possession of the "jobs" of motormen or conductors is hence not a trades union. It is simply "organized labor," or, in case of a strike, organized idleness.

The distinction is often overlooked, and it is very important to be borne in mind. The strikers of a trade union rely for success upon their monopoly of a certain skill necessary to the community. The strikers of organized but unskilled labor rely upon their power to bully and frighten equally capable unemployed persons from taking the jobs they have abandoned. When there are enough unemployed and unskilled persons available to take these jobs, at the minimum wages of unskilled labor, they can be prevented from doing so only by violence or intimidation, by breaches of the peace—in a word, by mob law. The employers of these motormen and conductors would be foolish to yield to their demands for "recognition." They are not a trade union. They are nothing but "organized labor." Let us by all means "recognize" facts. But let us also by all means refuse to recognize things that are "not so."

TO EDUCATE CRIMINALS.

A benevolent society in Chicago has obtained permission to use the chapel of the largest prison in the city as a schoolroom for the instruction of illiterate and other prisoners whose early training was neglected. Juvenile and first offenders have long been taught there, chiefly by convicts who are college bred. The latter will now be used as teachers of long-term inmates. The eagerness of the illiterates for instruction is encouraging. Few among them fail to appreciate the advantages of an education in their business. The Warden does not favor the scheme, as he believes there is no hope of reform for any convict who is not a first and accidental offender.

It is touching to contemplate the consequences of rank illiteracy among confirmed criminals. These include young men who have the criminal instinct powerfully developed and whose ambition is boundless, yet who are restricted to the most primitive and ordinary forms of robbery by their inability to read and write. As the commonplace rascal considers his own poor achievements in comparison with the original and impressive deeds of his educated fellows he must suffer a feeling of shame and envy. He has been kept down by wasted opportunities for schooling, while the collegian, or even the grammar school graduate, has risen to eminence and has become a hero to his associate through the enormous aggregate of his stealings and the skill of his operations. Even genius may be defeated by ignorance of the tools of success.

It is safe to say that had they possessed a higher education the St. Louis Councilmen who were caught in a vulgar and spiritless bribery scheme might have risen to the heights of successful bank robbery or counterfeiting or forgery. Then if caught they might have made terms with the Government, as BROCKWAY did. It is such despicable knaves as the St. Louis officials who shame the whole criminal class. By a persistent attention to his studies the humblest thief in the Chicago prison may end his four years' term prepared for a greater career. Instead of risking his neck by second-story climbing he may become so expert with the pen as to startle the business world by the magnitude and boldness of his forgeries.

This purpose to give to our most ambitious criminals the benefits of an education may yet minister to the sense of National pride. It must be conceded that America has had little reason to boast of its rogues. Too many of our conspicuous criminals, fugitives in foreign lands, are but base official scoundrels who have displayed neither art nor courage. Thanks to the benevolent impulses of the Chicago society, this country may present to the world a class of felons whose works of skill and imagination will be in strong contrast with the sordid meanness of official defaulters and those who lay a tax on vice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who think that, however imbecile the teachings of "Christian Science" may be, and however dangerous it may be to follow them when attacked by diseases not to be cured by suggestion, the general public is not concerned with it should study with some care the circumstances in which a little girl up in White Plains has just been allowed to die. The child was suffering from diphtheria in its most malignant form, but no doctor was called in. Instead, the besotted parents sent to New York for one JOHN CARROLL LATHROP, a "healer" of note among the dupes of Eddyism, and he "took the case" after the manner of his kind. The familiar incantations were performed day after day at the bedside of the agonizing child, and the malady ran its swift course to a fatal termination without the slightest interference from the highly efficacious means of battling with diphtheria now at the command of medical science. That real doctors would surely have cured her cannot, of course, be asserted, but they could have given her many and all possible chances for her life, while as it was ignorance and fanaticism doomed her to almost certain death. Meanwhile the thought of protecting other children from this most dangerous disease never entered the heads of her parents or of the "healer." To have entertained it for a moment would have been treason to their cult, and it is in that way that the sane public will acquire its keen interest in "Christian Science" as soon as the sane public realizes that "Christian Science" involves the wide diffusion of infection in every community where it exists, as well as the occasional slaughter of a helpless child, and the frequent killing of the voluntary believers—the latter a loss to the world of no measurable importance. The authorities of White Plains promise vigorous action toward fixing the responsibility for the poor child's death, but they will run up against the stone wall of innocent motive, and nothing is likely to come of their efforts. The only remedy for "Christian Science" is a general appreciation of the fact that its followers are public enemies and their treatment as such by everybody unfortunate enough to be brought in contact or association with them.

—All votaries of hunting, whether they know it or not, are or soon will be on the defensive. Once, and not long ago, the hunter took pride as well as pleasure in his work, whether it was a vocation or an avocation, and it never occurred to him that he might be criticised as cruel or sanguinary—so long, that is, as he observed the rules as laid down by his fellow-hunters and killed in due season and in the recognized ways. Now, however, when hardly anybody can truthfully claim to hunt for the sake of what he brings home, and "sport" is the admitted object of almost every hunter's efforts, a good many not very sentimental people are beginning to have their doubts about the entire propriety of this sort of fun, while the professional zoophilists simply rave against it. The antagonism to hunting, as such, is undoubtedly growing, and nothing will hasten its increase more than shooting of the sort in which the house party collected this week at Shelburne Farms by Dr. W. SEWARD WEBB is engaging. "There is," we read, "an unusually large number of pheasants in Dr. WEBB'S private grove this year, and the sport promises to be good. A corps of men have been secured to frighten the birds from their covers, and they will be shot as they fly from place to place." One doesn't have to be a "crank," or even a sentimentalist, to regard with disapproval if not with disgust "sport" of that sort. To the titled Englishmen among the doctor's guests it is presumably all right, they being used to the wholesale destruction—and subsequent sale—of carefully reared and more or less tame birds, but it is a kind of hunting to which few Americans have accustomed themselves—to which few desire to become accustomed. The reputation of hunting as we have known it is not quite safe, even without affairs like this one, but with them it is in really great peril, and the old-fashioned descendants of our early Nimrods should be on their guard and make their position and opinions plain.

—A postal card received from Paris assures us that we can "confer a great favor on Americans traveling or residing abroad, and at the same time help to do away with a great nuisance," if we will only "call attention in some prominent way to the mistake people at home make in mailing wedding invitations and notices to Europe in sealed envelopes with one or two cent stamps on them." It is, of course, our eager desire to do as many favors as we can, and to abolish as many nuisances, perfect and other, so we call attention with all convenient prominence to our correspondent's grievance against his stay-at-home countrymen. According to him, "these heavy missives"—meaning the wedding notices—"are taxed as unprepaid letter matter in all foreign countries, and the unfortunate recipients have to pay from 10 to 20 cents excess postage on them. As the habit has arisen of sending such notices to every one with whom one has ever been brought into contact, even in the remotest way, we frequently have to pay this excess postage to hear of the marriage of a person whom we hardly know by name." The signature is "A Long-Time Sufferer," which adds to the pathos of the communication. Perhaps our sympathy with the unhappy expatriate is not untinged with amusement, but still it is sincere, for we get a good many underpaid missives ourselves, and they always give us a feeling of pronounced fatigue. As in our correspondent's case, the letters insufficiently stamped are almost always letters for which we have no earthly use, and that makes the sorrow of paying for them the harder to bear.

—"Finding the northwest breeze too strong to make headway against, he proceeded in a southeasterly direction and landed in the open country." So reads the dispatch about the latest voyage of the "airship" with which Mr. STANLEY SPENCER is amusing himself and the Londoners. The statement is delightful. Note that "he proceeded." Accuracy demanded that the phrase should be "he was carried," but the northwest breeze didn't care, so what's the use of being finicky? Mr. SPENCER'S "airship" is a complicated affair, with many wheels and rudders and motors, and —it is just as helpless in a breeze, even a carefully selected breeze, as this one doubtless was, as is every other "airship" that has a balloon for basis of construction. Mr. SPENCER would have had a pleasanter and safer sail in precisely the same direction if he hadn't cluttered up his balloon with a lot of useless machinery, but—he wouldn't have attracted so much attention nor have had his achievement cabled to the United States at the expense of the newspapers.

CASE OF LIEUT. RUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite the indifference of our citizens to the ordinary routine of department administration, they are always, I think, quick to decide any question upon which their feelings are involved, and quick to act when they feel that injustice is being done to an individual, be he who he may. And where or when has there been a case of such merciless persecution or such shameless injustice as in the case of young Lieut. Rush?

Years of experience have taught one to look to your paper as the champion of the injured and defenseless, and yet you are hitherto silent about the victim of one of the most detestable political cabals in the history of the city. His case is, briefly: At eighteen he stole and was sent to prison for four years. After serving two of them he was pardoned by the Governor, and, as a convict, became free to start life again for what he could make out of it. He joined the Fire Department and so lived and worked as to make, in the words of his fellow-firemen, "a virtue of his crime." He was put on the roll of merit for personal heroism. And so, for ten years he worked to protect the lives and property of his fellow-citizens. But in the words of some one "very close to the Commissioner," the department "is not an asylum for reformed convicts," and so he is to be forced out; the real reason, of course, being that he would tell the truth under oath and testify in favor of Chief Croker. His testimony was unassailable.

What is your idea of all this as an incentive to young men toward reform, and if you will not say a word for this young man, who will? CUSHING STETSON.
New York, Oct. 18, 1902.

Full Valuation of Real Estate Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the Citizens' Union Committee on Full Valuation of Real Estate hit the nail on the head.

Did you ever know of more overbuilding than at present without "full valuation"?

Perhaps the "theory" gentlemen of that committee believe that the farmers ought to cover all their land with houses instead of planting turnips.

Houses will be built when times are good and money plentiful, and at no other time.

The present city administration will lose many votes by carrying out the full-valuation practice. TAXPAYER.
New York, Oct. 21, 1902.

Where Bananas Grow Downward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue to-day I notice a letter on "Kipling's Banana Design," signed by "Frank H. Visetelly:" I would like to point out to you that in my country (Australia) and the other islands in the Pacific Ocean the bananas grow downward, and not upward, as Mr. Vizetelly says they do in Bermuda, &c.

Bananas in Australia, Queensland more particularly, grow without any cultivation and in some parts of the country are a pest. A bunch with about five dozen bananas can be bought for 6d., (12 cents.) Millions of bunches are exported to England and Europe annually, and it is probable that Mr. Kipling took the Australian banana as his model. AN AUSTRALIAN.
New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

Frankenstein.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mistake is frequently made by writers and orators of describing a monster constructed by man as a "Frankenstein." Mr. James W. Osborne is reported in to-day's TIMES as being the latest offender in this respect. (See opening of prosecution of Molineux.) A reference to Mrs. Shelley's gruesome book will assure the reader that Frankenstein was the man who made the monster and not the monster that was made. ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.
New York, Oct. 21, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Time's Changes.

Madge—What does she mean by saying that men are not as chivalrous as they used to be?

Marjorie—I suppose that twenty years ago she used to get a seat in a car.—Judge.

Disenchantment.

"How did you enjoy your visit to the Bermudas, Uncle Jed?"

"I was a good deal disappointed. The onions didn't come up to my expectations. Why, I've eat better Bermuda onions right here."—Chicago Tribune.

Brown's Sympathy.

Jones—Charley fell from a street car last evening.

Brown—Oh, I'm awfully sorry.

Jones—But he wasn't hurt at all.

Brown—I wasn't thinking about Charley. I was thinking of the sufferings of those who would be told about that fall for months to come.—Boston Transcript.

Won a Name for Herself.

"How did you come to select Olive as a name for your baby?"

"Well, you see, my wife's father objected to our marriage, and when the little one came he forgave us. So we thought it was no more than right to let her have proper credit."—Chicago Record Herald.

THE TURN IN THE LANE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

How often we picture the possible day
When fortune will camp on our trail,
When, blest with enough, we can rest from the fray,
Be safe from adversity's gale.
We picture a future of roseate hue,
Fair skies never dampened with rain,
And great is our scheming of what we will do
When we get to the turn in the lane.

Ah! bright are the dreams as we sit at our ease
And the leaves of the future unfold
When our ship comes a-sailing from over the seas
All freighted with coveted gold.
What fancies go dancing on shimmering feet
Through the intricate halls of the brain,
Of joys of existence unspeakably sweet
When we get to the turn of the lane.

We gaze far away through the vistas of time
To the beacon of hope on the hill
And vow to ourselves we will ceaselessly climb
To the summit with resolute will.
With firm resolution we'll do and we'll dare,
Will laugh at privations and pain,
Then revel in ease that's awaiting us there
When we get to the turn of the lane.

But fancy is fickle and fortune is shy
And leads us a merry old chase;
We grapple at chances and from us they fly
Too devilishly swift for our pace.
Our souls in the sanguine pursuit may be brave,
Our muscles we painfully strain,
Perhaps but to sink with our hopes in the grave
That waits at the end of the lane.

DR. HIRSCH TELLS JEWS TO DISPERSE

He Sees Peril in the Congested East Side.

Work of the United Hebrew Charities During the Past Year—Annual Purim Ball to be Abolished.

The Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, in an address before the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities, which was held at the organization's headquarters, Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue, last night, declared that the dispersing of ghettos was a necessity for the future welfare of the Jews. He asserted that their continued segregation might become a peril to the people.

The meeting was the most largely attended in the history of the organization, which fact Isador Straus attributed to Dr. Hirsch's eloquence. "I think we have learned," he said, "how to get a large attendance at these meetings."

Before Dr. Hirsch spoke, Henry Rice, the President of the organization, read the annual report. One of the most interesting features of this report seemed to be what is being done to alleviate the suffering of consumptives in the city by getting them outdoor, and, if possible, out-of-town positions, such as they are still capable of filling, and also of teaching them how to avoid spreading the disease.

The report also pointed out the increase of Jewish immigration to this country, citing that during the twelve months ended on Oct. 1, 1902, 54,954 Jewish immigrants had landed at the Port of New York, against 37,152 during the previous twelve months, nearly 75 per cent. of whom remained in New York.

Contributions of the past year were announced as follows: By Jacob H. Schiff to the "Self-Supporting Fund," $35,000; by William Guggenheim, $50,000, with a promise to give $50,000 more if $250,000 were raised, and $5,000 by Benjamin Stern, who gave that amount toward meeting Mr. Guggenheim's requirement.

It was also announced in this connection that the annual Purim ball had been found unprofitable in the direction of swelling the treasury of the organization and would be abolished.

Dr. Hirsch began by correcting the statement made by President Rice in introducing him as a member of the State Board of Charities of Illinois. "I am no longer a member of that board," he said, "but an ex-member. The Governor and I had a tilt about a year ago. I afterward wrote to him and he hasn't replied, but I guess he will hear from us at the coming election."

At some length Dr. Hirsch explained the contention of certain writers—among them Wells in his book on "Anticipations"—that it was not fully fair to society to help the weak, brutally advocating the theory that this was the way of nature of weeding out the unfit. His contention was, he said, that to the "swift belonged the race, to the strong the spoils."

"I for one rejoice," Dr. Hirsch continued, "that the note of scientific giving was struck here to-night. The new charity must recognize certain canons. You have learned something of that here in New York. The modern giver will have to recognize his social reponsibility. Charity is like a drug. It exhilarates for the moment, only to leave the recipient more helpless afterward than he was. That is what scientific charity has recognized. The head must direct. So-called scientific charity remembers its responsibility to society. There is much charity that is not pure gold. It offers a bribe merely. I will not speak of that at length, nor of that kind of philanthrophy which gives merely for the name, the reputation of giving.

"I wish to refer, however, to a kind of charity that is possessed to a great extent by women, the charity of the heart and of sentiment. If women have hysteria in no other way they are apt to have it in the line of giving. [Laughter.)] The deed is all, the creed is nothing. Formerly they had their poodle, now they have their pet charity. [More laughter.] If you need anything here you need a new philanthrophy which will teach you how to give. Scientific charity stands between you and your sympathies. We have no right to injure our fellow-men by our good intentions. The old charity injured by making men helpless. The new charity keeps men self-respecting."

Speaking of the danger in the ghettos for the Jews, Dr. Hirsch said:

"The day will never come, my friends, when our freedom of conscience will be interfered with. But, my friends, the murmurs in other countries of undesirable immigration should be a warning to us. In England already such a murmur is audible. Let us not deceive ourselves. In our Jewish settlements there are countenances unlike those of our own people. The anti-Semite is never careful of fact. He makes men laugh or weep as he chooses. The Jew has always been the scapegoat. It has always been his fate to say 'no' when the world said 'yes.' If ever there was suffering it was in the ghettos of the mediaeval Jews.

"The day is not yet passed when the persecution of the Jews has ended. It may come in this country that the Jew here will be considered a disturber of the economic equipoise. The days may come when the Roumanians will say to us: 'Didn't we tell you so?'

"We must not tolerate our ghettos. We must step in and disperse them. Your island here is narrow; there is room in the West. We must disperse the congested east side.

In this connection Dr. Hirsch took occasion to say: "How I do love the Hebrew politician who goes to a fair to tickle the girls under the chin. I am not a hyphenated Hebrew. I am an American Jew, and proud of it. Proud to be an American and proud to be a Jew.

"But we must get the Jews out of the cities. They cannot remain segregated there if we do not wish to endanger the cause of the Jews. There is still something else I wish to speak of. There is a top-heaviness among our Jews. Too many physicians, too many lawyers, too many rabbis. They should be taught the use of arms and legs."

Max Herzberg of Philadelphia, President of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, criticised the Jews of New York for not giving liberally enough. He compared the gifts of New York with those of Philadelphia and Chicago, and said that they showed up poorly in comparison.

These Directors of the United Hebrew Charities were chosen:

Nathan Bijur,	Cyrus L. Sulzberger,
William Einstein,	Dr. F. L. Wachenheim,
Louis A. Heinsheimer,	Mrs. S. Weinhandler,
Philip S. Henry,	Sidney Boorg,
Fred. W. Marks,	Louis B. Tim,
Morris Mayer,	Adolph Lewisohn,
Louis F. Rothschild,	Henry Solomon,
V. Sydney Rothschild,	William Solomon,
Alfred Schiffer,	Joseph L. Buttenwieser
Jefferson Seligman,	Harris Cohen.
Benjamin Stern,	

APPOINTEES FROM SOCIETIES.

Hebrew Benevolent Fund Association—I. S. Isaacs, J. M. Fishel.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum—Henry Rice, Sigmund Rosenwald, William Guggenheim.

Hebrew Relief Society—M. A. C. Levy.

Hebrew Lying-In Relief Society—Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim.

In the afternoon Dr. Hirsch spoke to the New York section of the Hebrew Council of Women, in Temple Emanu-El. His subject was: "Vitalizing the Jewish Consciousness."

HOME MISSIONS CONVENTION.

Report of Treasurer of the Association Presented at New London (Conn.) Meeting.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 21.—Hundreds of delegates, including laymen and clergymen, with missionaries and other visitors, greeted the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio, when he opened the first session of the convention of the American Missionary Association this afternoon. A number of reports were presented, including that of the Treasurer, H. W. Hubberd of New York.

It showed current work receipts for the year amounting to $369,599.24, and expenditures of $368,847.70, leaving a balance, Sept. 30, of $1,251.84.

From the Daniel Hand Educational Fund for colored people the income amounted to $66,635.94 for the year. This fund is based on a gift of $1,000,000 left by the late Daniel Hand of Connecticut. The income from endowment funds amounted to $28,835.40. From all sources, including funds, donations, legacies, &c., the total receipts were $404,290.84.

The reserve legacy account showed a balance Oct. 1, 1901, of $59,006.75, while $76,409.42 was credited on this year's account, making a total of $135,407.17. Of the latter, $61,500 was transferred to receipts, leaving a balance on hand of $73,907.17.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES' DETAILS.

Two Squadrons to Rendezvous on Venezuelan Coast and Then Meet at Culebra Island.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Rear Admiral Taylor has furnished some details of the projected naval manoeuvres to take place next month in the neighborhood of Culebra Island.

The colliers Leonidas, Lebanon, and Brutus will leave Hampton Roads Nov. 1 for the rendezvous near Culebra. The Olympia will escort them, or will follow closely, her work being to prepare safe anchorages for the fleet, which is to gather from three naval stations. Her commander also will look after the big marine detachment to be landed on the island.

The naval tugs Fortune and Leyden will assist in this work, and the Bancroft, to be placed at San Juan as station ship for Capt. Dunlap, will be used. The converted yacht Wasp is assigned to duty as tender to the flagships, and six big coal barges are to be sent out from Norfolk and two from Pensacola.

The European and South American squadrons are ordered to rendezvous in the Gulf of Paria, on the north coast of Venezuela on Nov. 25. This will bring together the two Rear Admirals, Sumner and Crowninshield. Admiral Sumner will command the joint force. The squadrons early in December will engage in a search problem, similar in plan to that undertaken last Summer off the New England Coast, but on a larger scale.

Upon the conclusion of this work, in which Admiral Higginson's North Atlantic fleet will be pitted against the combined "foreign" fleets, all of the ships will gather under Admiral Dewey's flag in the anchorage on the south side of Culebra Island, the smaller craft finding shelter inside the harbor, and then will follow large fleet drills and manoeuvres.

WORK OF FISH COMMISSION.

Pisciculture Declared to be Most Effective Way of Fighting High Prices of Beef.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The United States Fish Commission distributed young fish during the last fiscal year to the number of 1,495,543,374, against 1,071,000,000 for 1901.

The greatest demand was for white fish, of which almost 600,000,000 were distributed. The other species distributed in large numbers were:

Pike perch	237,069,000
Cod	212,001,000
Flatfish	168,133,000
Lobsters	51,020,000
Shad	106,986,000
Salmon	54,000,000
Trout of various kinds	38,000,000

The principal demand was for food fish, but there were also increased applications for the varieties which are sought after principally for sport. This has been especially true of rainbow trout.

Fish Commissioner Bowers said that the greatest number of fish sent out for any year previous to 1898, when he became Commissioner, was 568,000. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the growth of the industry of fish growing from an economic point of view.

"It is," he said, "the most effective way to fight the high prices of beef."

DEATHS IN TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

Railway Safety Appliance Act Causes Great Decrease in Casualties to Employes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of April, May, and June last, according to a bulletin issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day of reports made by the railroad companies, was 140, and the injured 1,810. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes and by passengers getting on or off cars, &c., swells the aggregate to 616 killed and 9,250 injured, a total of 10,136 casualties.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 2,010, of which 1,004 were collisions. Of these, 157 collisions and 101 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines, and roadways aggregated $1,818,833. The average loss by each collision was approximately $824, and by each derailment $985. The total casualties during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, including the above figures, was 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured.

The number of employes killed shows a diminution of 68 per cent. since 1893, when the Safety Appliance act was passed.

SILVER BASIS IN PHILIPPINES.

Depreciation in the Value of the Metal Has Cost the Insular Government Approximately $1,000,000.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—The depreciation in the value of silver has cost the Insular Government approximately $1,000,000 in gold, as the Government is carrying $10,000,000 in silver.

Further depreciation will increase the loss. The official rate now is $2.40 silver for $1 gold. The prospective surplus which the Government planned to devote to needed public improvements has vanished, and a small deficit seems inevitable.

Discontent on account of the fluctuating currency is general. Many merchants and others have sustained losses proportionate to that of the Government, and hundreds of firms have put their business on a gold basis.

Fear of Rice Famine in the Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—It is believed that the Philippines will experience a rice famine. The islands' crops are small, the Oriental supply seems limited, and the price is advancing rapidly. It is possible that the Government will be forced to provide supplies for the poorer natives.

MARK TWAIN'S JOKE.

Humorist Asks Secretary Shaw for Old Bonds and Greenbacks to Use as Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning:

"New York City, Oct. 3.

"The Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir: Prices for the customary kinds of Winter fuel having reached the altitude which puts them out of the reach of literary persons in straitened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:

"Forty-five tons best old dry Government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cents, 1864, preferred.

"Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking.

"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 cent postal currency, vintage of 1886, eligible for kindlings.

"Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riverdale at lowest rates for spot cash, and send bill to your obliged servant. MARK TWAIN.

"Who will be very grateful and will vote right."

Coming Retirement of Brig. Gen. Hood.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hood, recently promoted, has been ordered home to await retirement from active service. It has not yet been announced who will succeed him.

SUIT FILED FOR RECEIVER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Charles E. Foote of Latonia, Ky., to-day filed suit in the United States Circuit Court for a receiver for the Central American Commercial Company of West Virginia, with headquarters in Cincinnati, capitalized at $1,000,000.

Foote claims to own forty-five shares, valued at $100 each. He claims that on Jan. 7 officers and Directors caused to be issued to themselves, without consideration, $250,000,000 worth of the capital stock, and are now seeking to reduce the capital stock to $100,000. The officers of the company, all of Detroit, are:

C. B. Marshall, President.
Bruce Goodfellow, Vice President and General Manager.
G. W. Rensherd, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Directors are:

John F. Hassem,	H. F. Kent,
W. H. Theobald,	W. G. Taylor,
John W. Wolfe,	W. R. Gillespie,
John A. Caldwell,	Charles H. Falke,
Frank Schuler,	Frederick C. Harvey.

They are from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, with the exception of Mr. Falke, who is from New York City.

W. H. Theobald said: "The capital stock was reduced to $100,000 Monday. The company was organized to raise bananas and other fruit in Central America."

MRS. OSBORN'S "BANDBOX"

"Tommy Rot" Lacks Novelty, but Is a Successful Pot-Pourri.

Individual Successes Scored by Blanche Ring and Grayce Scott.

When Mr. Charles Frohman announced his plan of towing London and Paris over the Atlantic and anchoring them inside Sandy Hook, the anouncement did not cause half the incredulity that was felt when Mr. Osborn announced that she was about to bring Weber & Fields to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Streets. But as the little cerise and gold playhouse sent forth its first audience long after midnight last night the lips that had curled with scorn were wreathed in smiles.

Granting that many things were poor which met with friendly applause, and that some things were tedious which were repeatedly recalled, there was easily enough in the piece to make less of and to make more of as repetition reveals patent weakness and potential strength.

Of Mr. Rupert Hughes's "The Understudy," which was the point of departure in evolving "Tommy Rot," only enough remained to indicate that it contained distinct comic possibilities, and to cast the shadow of a doubt on the wisdom of suppressing it.

Yet at the worst there was much consolation in the apt precision in phrasing, the variety and surprise in rhyme, revealed in Mr. Safford Waters's lyrics, while the jests that had been added, as well as the original vintage, were well up to the average of what one is accustomed to expect on Broadway.

In the second act was interpolated a burlesque on "Iris," called "Cryris," very obviously in the manner of Weber & Fields, which, without being up to the level of its original, still abounded in deft satirical touches, amusing gags, and laughable business.

Of the music, by Mr. Joseph Herbert and Mr. Lewis Hooper, it need scarcely be said—that as the lines of the play hinted—the real name of the composer was Reminiski. But there is an art in memory as in other things; and while the tunes were not even strangely familiar, they were catching, and were played with a rare combination of moderation and spirit. In manipulating the ensemble the management was especially happy. Several fresh tricks were disclosed in combining the chorus and the soloists that were surprisingly effective.

In order to make a departure like the present one an indubitable success it would of course be necessary to have it involve some point of essential novelty. When Tom Robertson and his sanguine associates leased the little "Dirt Box" on Tottenham Court Road there was a spirit among them that resulted in the teacup and saucer comedy and set on foot a movement that is still vigorous in the plays of Pinero, Jones, and Marshall. There is none of the spirit of innovation in Mrs. Osborn's "Band Box." Nothing is attempted that has not been done a thousand times. The success of the venture consists in doing it with added refinement, taste, and spirit.

The cast was of unusual consistency and strength. To begin with the ballet, it was composed of women that were refined as well as good looking, and it is especially to be noted that the men lacked the smack of Third Avenue that so often lingers about their kind on the regular stage. The Hengler sisters had all the prettiness of cigar box beauties, and danced very creditably. Miss Drina De Wolfe's good looks, though they were also somewhat in the order of conventional regularity, were conspicuous, and she scored a real success in her song of "Every Dog Has Its Day and Every Puss Its Afternoon." Miss Grayce Scott disclosed features of a rare and piquant charm that were happily mobile, and lighted with her smile into a very real and refreshing beauty.

The great success of the evening was Miss Blanche Ring, who is remembered for the admirable intelligence with which she made the most of her songs last Summer in "The Defender." Last night her stalwart person, her vigorous and wholesome bearing, and her considerable voice gave the audience its first real shock of delight, and the grotesque surprises of her mimicry in singing "The Belle of Avenue A" aroused tumultuous applause. In "Crysis" she was intrusted with the take-off of Virginia Harned, and came off with honor.

Of the costumes and the decorations it can only be said that such things require not so much art as the inspiration of magic, and that this was abundantly evident both in the general simplicity of the design and in the surprising freshness of the color schemes.

Some of Those Who Saw the Play.

Mrs. Osborn's little playhouse was completely filled last night, and in the audience were representatives of the different social sets of New York. Many dinners were given at Sherry's before the performance, and numerous suppers followed. Among the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Travers, Miss May Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens of Castle Point, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Frederick Esler, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Miss Norma Munro, J. J. Astor, Frederick Gebhard, Ralph Preston, James R. Keene, Abe Hummel, Rawlins Cottenet, and Richard Peters.

M. PUGNO'S REAPPEARANCE.

The French Pianist Plays a Concerto by Mozart and One by Grieg.

Five years ago M. Raoul Pugno, a musician of light and leading in Paris, made his first appearance in New York at one of the concerts conducted by Anton Seidl in the Astoria ballroom, and in the season that ensued was heard several times. He impressed himself then upon this public as a musician of substantial attainments; and his return this year is welcomed as likely to contribute matters of interest and importance to the season's music.

He made his reappearance under circumstances befitting the dignity of an artist in Carnegie Hall last evening, and was greeted by a large audience, among whom there were many musicians. He had the assistance of Walter Damrosch and his orchestra, and the programme—apart from two orchestral numbers by Chabrier and Chaminade that scarcely fitted the spirit of the occasion, being little suited to that of a Sunday night concert—was one to attract the musically inclined. M. Pugno played two concertos—one by Mozart in E flat, numbered 9 in the Köchel list, and Grieg's, in A minor.

In both of these works he has won some of his greatest successes, but it was none the less a somewhat adventurous undertaking to challenge the attention of this public to-day with a concerto by Mozart All the more should the pianist receive hearty thanks. Mozart's piano works are as good as vanished from the public concert platform; but we need an occasional reminder of the purity and beauty that are in them, and of the fact that musical effectiveness is not absolutely inseparable from complexity of structure and massiveness of tone.

This concerto dates from 1777, in Mozart's period of drudgery at Salzburg. It is one of those of which he wrote once to his partner that "it would make the player sweat." It does not give that impression nowadays. Its technical organization seems simple; yet it is not easy to play rightly. The style is not of to-day, but it is not merely the purling mellifluousness that some would make it out to be. It is sound and manly, full of vigor and of poetic sentiment, and it must be played so that these things shall come to the fore.

It must at the same time be clear and transparent. Mozart's purpose was not to treat the piano as an instrument orchestral in its character or to attribute to it a fullness and color of tone comparable to the orchestra's, but to emphasize and utilize the contrast of the light, thin tone of the piano of his time with the body of the instrumental accompaniment. Here are many problems for the player of to-day to solve in interpreting Mozart upon the modern pianoforte.

M. Pugno's performances of this concerto last evening was in many ways a beautiful one; and in many respects justified his attempt to bring Mozart again before the latter day public. He is a player of temperament and artistic feeling; of excellent technical skill, a master of limpid passage work, runs and arpeggios, graceful, spirited, and delicately colored. He has power as well, that sometimes degenerates into hardness and boisterousness.

His judgment is too frequently at fault. He seems to have no medium range in his scheme of dynamics, and he is continually exaggerating the contrast between forte and piano. This characteristic of his playing injured the symmetry and proportion of his readings of both the concertos.

Sudden and overemphasized bursts of tone destroyed the clarity and balance of much of the suavely beautiful cantabile of the Mozart concerto. But the slow movement, music of ravishing beauty, he played with appreciation of its eloquence, and the spirit of his whole performance, marred though it was by the unfortunate peculiarities of M. Pugno's style, was right.

Grieg's concerto, notwithstanding many beautiful passages, does not carry conviction as a work of high inspiration or of sustained power. Its structure is fragmentary, and the composer is felt to be working in a form in which he is ill at ease.

It affords an excellent vehicle, however, for the display of some of M. Pugno's best powers, and he gave a fiery and highly colored performance of it, although here, too, the exaggerations of his style worked to the injury of the composer's intentions.

The first movement suffered most, for its lack in structural coherence cannot well stand such treatment as the pianist gave it. He was recalled after both concertos, and added in each case a piece in accordance with the spirit of what he had just played.

The orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch, was spirited, if not always finished in its performance and in its accompaniments to the concerted works.

MME. DUSE IN BOSTON.

Italian Actress Opens Her American Season Successfully with d'Annunzio's "La Gioconda."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Mme. Eleonora Duse opened her season to-night, at the Tremont Theatre, with a presentation of Gabriele d'Annunzio's tragedy "La Gioconda." The audience was large, and the welcome which she received was hearty.

Nevertheless "La Gioconda" is a gloomy, pessimistic play, filled with long speeches and devoid of action. Only a great actress can give it standing room upon the boards. The story is well known. Lucio Settala, a sculptor, falls in love with La Gioconda, a model, and despite his efforts to escape and those of his wife to dissuade both him and her from continuing the attachment, brutally abandons his wife.

In the first act, Lucio, in his determination to break away, attempts suicide, and is prevented by Silvia, his wife. Later in the play the wife and the model meet in the studio and the latter viciously tries to wreck a statue, Lucio's masterpiece. Silvia frustrates the attempt, but is so injured in doing so that the amputation of both her hands is necessary, and the last act is devoted to a meeting between her and her little daughter whom she cannot take to her arms because she has no arms.

Mme. Duse is very pathetic throughout. The part calls for not much besides pathos. The supporting company, which with the scenery was brought from Italy, is very competent, except that the part of Gioconda seems to need a more impressive figure than that of Miss Varini. Carlo Rosaspina enacted the rôle of Settala, and the others were Ettore Mazzanti, Ciro Galvani, G. M. Gallian, Clotilde Conti, and Angelina Civani.

D'Annunzio's plays form the répertoire of the tour. "La Citta Mort" is next in order, Friday night being set for its production.

"THE SILVER SLIPPER."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—"The Silver Slipper," by Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart, author and composer of "Florodora," was presented for the first time in this country by John C. Foster at the Hyperion Theatre to-night. The new musical comedy was received enthusiastically by a large audience. The book tells a fantastic story of an astronomer who discovers a commotion in Venus which results in the descent to earth of a Venus sextet. The scenes shift from a college to Venus and then to France.

Sam Barnard as the All-Round Fakir made a personal hit, as did Snitz Edwards as the astronomer; Edna Wallace Hopper as the runaway boy, and Helen Royton as Stella, the girl from Venus.

The main musical numbers which are likely to prove popular are: "Fun On a Motor," by Cyril Scott and chorus; "If I Were a Girl," by Edna Wallace Hopper; "A Glimpse," by Helen Royton; "Come, Little Girl," sung by a double sextet, and "Four and Twenty Men," by Edna Wallace Hopper and male chorus.

The play goes to Springfield for two nights and opens in New York Monday at the Broadway Theatre.

KING SEES "THE ETERNAL CITY."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 21.—Hall Caine, who is now in the city directing the production of his play, "The Eternal City," now being presented at the Garrick Theatre, has just received the following cablegram from Beerbohm Tree, who is giving the piece in London:

"King Edward, who was present to-night, expressed himself as greatly pleased. Cardinal Vaughn's organ, The Tablet, says that there is nothing in the play to shock the susceptibilities of the most fervent Catholic. The Pope is a most pathetic and dignified figure. The house is crowded every night. Best congratulations to you and the Liebler Company on success of the American production." TREE."

"Old Heidelberg" at the Irving Place.

Last night the Irving Place Theatre gave the first of a series of representations of "Alt Heidelberg" by Meyer Foerster, which has enjoyed considerable popularity in both Germany and Austria, and which bids fair to enjoy considerable popularity here. Members of the various student corps of the old and aristocratic university were represented by members of the Deutsche Verein of Columbia College. Among the leading actors were John Feistel, Julius Haller, Max Hoensler, Franz Kierschner, Marie Kierschner, and Hedwig von Ostermann. Further particulars of the representation will be given to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

While yesterday was not a particularly chilly day, yet the lack of coal made itself felt in a number of the theatres last night. The majority had little coal left over from last Spring, and have been waiting until the end of the coal strike and the consequent fall in the prices of coal before buying any more. The managers are unable to use soft coal, because of the injury to the furnace, and also because the smoke and odor rise into the theatre at once.

***

Stanley Dark, who steals all of the money belonging to Iris at the Criterion within twenty minutes and then hurries to the Madison Square Theatre to spend it lavishly in "The Two Schools," almost held the curtain of the latter play last night. He got through his villainous work in "Iris" successfully, dressed for his part in "The Two Schools," jumped into the carriage which nightly awaits him at the stage door of the Criterion, and was driven away. All went well until he reached the crossing of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. There the horse attached to his carriage became frightened at an automobile and started to run. The driver was unable to restrain him until he had collided with several other vehicles. The horse attempted to continue at a rapid gait down Broadway, but the driver stopped him near Thirty-third Street, and Mr. Dark was able to appear as usual a few minutes later in his second part.

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Some of the English in New York yesterday observed Trafalgar Day, among them being Wilfred Drayson of "The Night of the Party" company. Not being able to decorate the monument to Nelson, he took a wreath of flowers and placed them upon the grave of Capt. Lawrence in Trinity Churchyard. It seems that Mr. Drayson's uncle, Sir Samuel Lotis, was among the British officers to board the Chesapeake from the Shannon.

***

George Rignold, who will be remembered by playgoers of twenty odd years ago as one of the best interpreters of the rôle of Henry V. on the New York stage, recently returned to New York from Australia. He left this city to go there about twenty years ago, and during his absence is said to have made a fortune. He continued acting for a time there, and eventually acquired control of a number of theatres in different parts of Australia. He left New York for London yesterday.

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The Balcony Club, composed of about seventy-five fashionable New York and Brooklyn people, will attend Wallack's Theatre Friday night. After the performance a supper will be given, when Henrietta Crosman's acting in "The Sword of the King" will be discussed.

***

George Ade and H. W. Savage sailed yesterday for Paris, where they will spend six weeks gathering local color for the coming production of Ade's opera, "Peggy from Paris."

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Address by E. J. James, New President of Northwestern University—Characteristics of Schools of This Country.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Northwestern University to-day installed Edmund Janes James as President of that institution, the ceremonies being witnessed by a large number of the most prominent educators of the United States, while many delegates were present from leading institutions of learning of foreign lands. At the conclusion of the formal exercises President James delivered his inaugural address. His theme was "Is There an American System of Higher Education?" He said, in part:

"Nothing strikes the foreign observer as more curious than the liberty, or, as he would express it, the license we grant to everybody to start a university. Speaking generally, no public supervision of any kind is maintained. Any one may get a charter to establish a higher institution of learning without money and without price.

"This principle of liberty has permitted the evolution side by side with the State institution of a system of institutions organized, supported, and controlled by the Church. That there has been a need for such schools in the past is amply proved by the existence of scores of them scattered throughout the country from one end of it to the other, and while the number has perhaps lately diminished relatively, they were never in so vigorous and hopeful a condition as to-day. Of the 480 institutions included in the list of American colleges and universities by the United States Commissioner of Education, 360 are set down as founded or controlled by one or another branch of the Christian Church. Of the total number of students, two-thirds are given as registered in such institutions.

"The first characteristic, then, of our American system of higher education is the hearty co-operation of State, Church, and private effort in the work of founding and developing a group of institutions which, taken as a whole, should supply the need of higher training. And the educational welfare of the country demands that this co-operation shall continue, at least for an indefinite time to come.

"Another peculiarity of American universities, distinguishing them from their European counterparts in a very striking way, is the form of government—the non-professional, non-expert Board of Trustees. English institutions of higher learning are in the control of their Faculties or their Aiumni, or both, with now and then in certain cases a co-operation in appointments by the Government. On the Continent they are nearly universally under the control in many important respects of the Governmental departments of education with certain co-operation on the part of the Faculty.

"Another unique institution characteristic of our American system of higher education is that of the Presidency. The American university President has no exact counterpart in the educational scheme of any other country. He is a development peculiar to the United States, an outgrowth of peculiar educational and financial conditions. He is theoretically supposed to be an educational leader, a financial leader, and a practical business manager combined in one. He is not only expected to outline an educational policy in a broad way, but also to keep au fait with the educational administration of the university even into its very details. It is ordinarily made his duty to enforce the rules and orders of the Board of Trustees and see that every Instructor is performing his duty toward the institution and the students.

"Another peculiarity of the American system of higher education is the unparalleled extent to which it provides for the education of women. No system of higher education in any country at any time has ever made such liberal provision for the higher education of women as our own. This has taken different forms according to the local conditions prevailing in different parts of the country."

$100,000 FUND FOR IRELAND.

United Irish League Pledges Itself to Raise That Amount to Aid the Nationalist Cause.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The convention of the United Irish League concluded its work and adjourned this afternoon, after effecting a permanent organization. An important feature of the morning session was the adoption of a resolution that $100,000 be raised the next six months for the cause of Ireland, that this convention pledge itself for that amount, and that after the sum named has been raised the league guarantees to give dollar for dollar with the landlords' fund while the struggle continues.

Secretary O'Callaghan announced the receipt of a bulletin of the vote of the miners accepting the arbitration proposition and ending the coal strike. The convention voted to send messages of congratulations to President Roosevelt and to President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union.

The venerable ex-Governor of Massachusetts, George A. Boutwell, addressed the delegates. He outlined what had been done in '45 and '50; how in these years he had written and spoken in the cause of Ireland. "I am with you," said Mr. Boutwell, "in every effort of peace for the redemption of Ireland from the domination of Great Britain, and for the redemption of every vassal people."

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected:

President—JOHN F. FINERTY, Chicago.

Vice Presidents—PATRICK EGAN, New York; MICHAEL J. REDDING, Baltimore.

Secretary—JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, Boston.

Treasurer—T. B. FITZPATRICK, Boston.

A National Committee was also chosen. Prior to this, speeches were made by John E. Redmond, M. P., and Edmund Blake, M. P., Irish Envoys. The former, in the course of his remarks, said:

"In adopting the report of the Ways and Means Committee, your convention has struck a hard blow to the landlord trust. As I said Sunday night, the Irish Land Trust has raised a fund of $500,000 to crush the Irish National League, and incidentally to drive out of public life Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Brien, and myself. If such a thing was possible, what a terrible calamity it would be for the Irish people! I am profoundly impressed that this important action of yours will be read with dismay in every circle of England and Ireland which is opposed to our cause."

Messrs. Redmond, Davitt, Blake, and Dillon will attend a meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, next Sunday night, after which Mr. Redmond will return to Ireland, while the others will make addresses in a number of cities in this country.

A NEW CHICAGO BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—One new million-dollar bank all but ready for launching, with rumors of its either embracing or turning into a trust company enterprise and an entirely new trust company soon to be announced—these are financial moves which are exciting La Salle Street.

The new bank is the Mercantile National, which has its quarters secured, its capital stock all placed, and its fixtures ordered. One question, that of the Presidency, remains unsettled. On this partly hinges what use is to be made of the concern's charter, whether the corporation shall engage in a general banking business alone, deal in trust company affairs, or both.

A meeting will be held to-morrow to select the head of the institution and decide upon the policy of the Mercantile National.

Meanwhile a new trust enterprise has been planned. It will be known it is understood as the First Mortgage Loan and Trust Company. Interests closely allied with the real estate firm of H. O. Stone & Co. are back of the movement.

There is also a report that if the Mercantile National adopts trust features it may have a close connection with the plans of the last-named concern. To-morrow definite announcements are expected on both projects.

DEATH OF SISTER AGNES.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 21.—Sister Superior Agnes, who for several years has been at the head of the Academy of St. Mary's of the Lake, died this morning from exhaustion following an operation. She was thirty-six years old. Her body will be taken to-morrow to Borden town, where the funeral will take place Thursday. Sister Agnes last November was shot by John Lawlor, who was employed at the academy. He now is serving two years in State's prison at Trenton for the crime.

Are you losing flesh, and feeling generally "run down?" DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct that. It is a strength-giver.—Adv.

FOR A SHORT COLLEGE COURSE.

Dean Kirchwey of Columbia Law School Gives Reasons for Indorsing President Butler's Plan.

Dean George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School has just made public his report for the academic year 1901-1902. In his report Dean Kirchwey expresses himself as being entirely in favor of the plan for a shorter college course, proposed by President Butler at the beginning of the term. According to the report, there was a student attendance of 455. Thirty-seven courses were offered, conducted under nine professors.

In regard to reducing the number of years necessary for a student to attend college in order to fit himself for graduate work, Dean Kirchwey says:

"There was a time in the history of education in America—to go no further afield—when the average man could enjoy a good college training, and the best available professional training as well, but the persistent raising of the requirements for admission on the part of our colleges, and the great development of professional education in the last twenty years, have tended to make it more and more difficult to accomplish them both. The result is that, under our present system, the great majority of men dedicated to a professional career are forced to choose between the college education and an adequate professional training.

"How most men decide this question the multitudes of untrained minds who fill our law and medical scools and crowd the ranks of the professions have made only too plain. Nor can any one rightly censure the man who seeks to insure his success in his calling even at the sacrifice of the impulses which prompt him to seek a wider culture. That there is something radically wrong with the system of education which compels a man to choose an inferior or mutilated professional training in order to gain the advantages of a college education, or to secure the best available professional training only by sacrificing the education which alone can bring him the full benefits of such training, seems to me to be too plain to require demonstration.

"The remedy for this condition of affairs is not—I venture to suggest—to eliminate the college course from the training of the professional student, (its importance for that purpose has been abundantly demonstrated,) but to adapt this course to his needs by bringing it within a reasonable compass and by shaping its work and its standards so as to answer those need."

SONS OF ST. GEORGE DINE.

Two hundred and fifty Sons of St. George had a banquet at Lyric Hall, Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening in honor of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar and of the twenty-first of the foundation of Nelson Lodge, by which the banquet was given.

W. Royde Fearn, President of the lodge, presided, and after the toasts to the President of the United States and to King Edward, introduced the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. Warren said that he believed there to have been an exaggeration in the idea recently exploited that there must be an imperialistic federation of the colonies of England. He held that no good would come to the colonies from a union so close as to emphasize the fact of its existence as the primal feature, but rather that the union should be one of hearts.

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, spoke on the subject of "Anglo-Saxon Unity." Other speakers were Arthur A. Micheli and the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clay Morgan.

A. L. ASHMAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Amaziah Levi Ashman is ill at his home, the Sinclair House, Eighth Street and Broadway, of which he has been the landlord for more than forty years, and is now the sole owner. He is believed to be dying. He has long been ill, and recently some foreign substance penetrated the intestines. He became unconscious on Monday, and the attending physicians hold out no hope of recovery.

Mr. Ashman was born in Lakeville, Livingston County, seventy-two years ago. He learned the printing trade in Buffalo, and in the late fifties came to New York and opened a café. There he formed the acquaintance of James Morton, and they obtained a lease of the Sinclair House. Later they hired the old Americus Club, at Indian Harbor, Conn., famous as a resort for William M. Tweed and his friends, and converted it into a hotel. Both establishments prospered. In a few years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Morton retaining the Indian Harbor place and Mr. Ashman assuming full control of the Sinclair.

Mr. Ashman, in addition to possessing much personal property, owns the Sinclair House, the Hotel Boniface, at One Hundred and Third Street and Lexington Avenue, and the College Inn, in Jerome Avenue. He is Vice President of the Excelsior Savings Bank and a Director in the Astor Place Bank. For ten years he has been Vice President of the New York City Hotel Keepers' Association, was for many years President of the Hoboken Turtle Club, and was President of the Wa-Wa-Yanda Fishing Club, on Cap Tree Island, in Great South Bay.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Pension Commissioner's Father Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Hiram B. Ware, father of Pension Commissioner Ware, died here to-day of old age. The Commissioner and Mrs. Ware left Washington this afternoon, accompanying the body to Fort Scott, Kan., where the funeral will occur Thursday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK RUPPERT, son of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, died at his home, 1,116 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, from typhoid fever. He was born in this city June 11, 1872, and entered the brewing business with his father. Mr. Ruppert was unmarried and was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club.

DR. EMERSON ELBRIDGE WHITE, educator, author, and lecturer, died last night at his home in Columbus, Ohio, aged seventy-four years. He was at various times State Commissioner of Schools of Ohio, Superintendent of the schools of Cincinnati, and President of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Among the sons who survive him is A. B. White, Governor of West Virginia.

HORACE STEWART, grandfather of State Senator E. C. Stewart of Ithaca, died at his home, in Newfield, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of ninety-eight years. Until very recently he had been one of the most prominent business men in Tompkins County.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

SMYTH—HART.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1902, at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Allan MacRossie, Minnie Esther Hart, daughter of Mrs. Irene Nestell Hart and the late George W. Hart, to Robert Irvine Smyth.

DIED.

ABORN.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, in her 70th year, Martha Ann, widow of Charles B. Aborn, and sister of William F. Nisbet.
Funeral services at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at her home, 425 West End Av. Plainfield (N. J.) and Yonkers (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BONESTEEL.—On board transport Sherman, returning home from the Philippines, Sept. 24, 1902, Major Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, Twenty-third United States Infantry.
Interment Friday, 24th inst., at Bridgeport, Conn., on arrival of 12 o'clock train from New York. Carriages in attendance.

HALLOWAY.—At his residence, 227 East 83d St., after a short sickness, George Halloway, aged forty-two years, born in England.
Funeral services Wednesday evening. Funeral on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

READ.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, at Valentine Av., Fordham, Marion Stockwell, daughter of J. Clark and Ellen Bingham Read.
Funeral services at her late residence, Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 3:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:35 P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, Horace Edwin Smith, in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, Johnstown, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 10 A. M.

STRANG.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, in Washington, D. C., Mary Welsh Strang, widow of Samuel A. Strang and daughter of the late David and Anna Welsh Lapsley of Philadelphia.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Ave.

WATERS PIANOS

An artistic piano of the highest grade; old in name and great in reputation; **sweet in tone,** solid in construction and fully **warranted for six years** to give entire satisfaction. It is wise economy to **buy a good piano,** and in the **Waters** you not only get a good piano, but good value for your investment. **No Fancy Prices!** Our new

3-Year System

gives you three years' time on a piano without interest. Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Political.

TAMMANY HALL

DEMOCRATIC ★ EMBLEM

Grand Ratification
AND
Mass Meetings
IN AND AROUND
TAMMANY HALL,
14th St., Irving Place, and Union Sq.,
TO-NIGHT,
AT 8 O'CLOCK

To Ratify the Democratic State and County Nominations.

Hon. LEWIS NIXON will preside.

THE FOLLOWING EMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETINGS:

Hon. David B. Hill,
Hon. Charles N. Bulger of Oswego,
Hon. John B. Stanchfield of Chemung,
Hon. Martin W. Littleton of Kings,
Hon. William A. Barber of New York,
Hon. John J. Delany of New York,
Hon. Thomas F. Grady of New York,
Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer of N. Y.
Hon. Joseph A. Goulden of New York,
Hon. Antonio Zucca of New York,
Hon. William F. Grell of New York,
Hon. John A. Hawkins of New York.

No Tickets Required.

Fatally Stricken While Shopping.

A woman whose identity could not be learned became ill yesterday afternoon while shopping in a department store in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and died in the Brooklyn Hospital. She was apparently about forty-five years old, of medium height, and weighed about 120 pounds. She wore a black skirt, white waist, black Eton jacket, and black Oxford ties.

Bugs Start for Chicago.

About 50,000 bugs have left Brooklyn and gone to Chicago. The insects formed a collection owned by the late John Akhurst of 78 Ashland Place, who was a well-known entomologist. The collection has been sold to the Chicago University.

Declines a Call to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Oct. 21.—The Rev. Cranston Brenton of this place has decided not to accept the call to the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn. He will remain in New Milford.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 21.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ADAMS, Albert E., 143 W. 53d St...	35	18
ABORN, Martha A., 425 West End Av.	69	19
BREULINGER, Mary, 107 Delancey.	67	18
BURKE, James, 1,394 2d Av.....	22	19
BOERK, Magdalena, 703 Amsterdam Av....	65	20
BRUEN, F., 2,315 7th Av.....	31	20
BROTHERTON, J., 409 W. 33d St....	78	21
BLASIUS, Charles, 541 E. 12th St....	1	20
BERNSTEIN, Rosa, 7 Lewis St.....	5	20
BLASIUS, Charles, 541 E. 12th St....	77	20
COSTIGAN, Theresa, 359 W. 53d St.	29	19
CROOKE, Margaret, 323 W. 37th.....	26	17
CARABELLO, Giuseppe, 506 E. 14th.	12	17
COATES, George, 2,335 2d Av.....	1	19
CURRY, John, 333 E. 29th St.....	48	18
CUTTITTA, Lorenzo, 187 Forsyth St.	69	20
CARIELL, R. B., Jersey City.....	68	20
COBLENZ, Sarah, 230 E. 83d St....	22	20
COCHRANE, G. W., 345 W. 54th St..	42	19
DIVENY, J. J., 400 W. 50th St....	39	20
DEGNAN, Julia, Ward's Island.....	45	15
DUKERMAN, Annie, 518 E. 13th St.	11	16
DERRICK, Norah D., 337 E. 14th..	27	15
DUNBAR, Lydia A., 46 Dominick St.	21	20
DIERCKS, Louisa, 541 E. 83d St...	54	19
DE LUCIA, Speransa, 25 Mulberry St.	30	20
DUFFY, T., 304 11th Av.....	56	20
DAVIS, C. M., 89 Essex St.....	45	21
EGBERT, G. W., 42 Lexington Av...	64	19
FARRELL, J. W., 172 E. 114th St...	22	19
FISHER, C., Metropolitan Hosp....	70	19
FALOTIRE, Pasquale, 60 Thompson..	31	19
FRANSKA, Christina, Ward's Island.	59	19
FRIEDMAN, D. S., 237 E. 3d St....	65	20
FRANKLIN, Maria, 141 E. 32d St...	55	19
GRIFFIN, T. W., 294 W. 4th.....	23	19
GINNIANO, V., 190 Bleecker St.....	1	20
GLASSNER, Rosie, 144 Forsyth St..	24	19
GANNON, Margaret, 427 E. 17th St.	66	19
GANNON, Catharine, 682 10th Av...	65	19
GOUBERT, W., 513 W. 161st St.....	64	19
GARFIELD, Irvine, 64 W. 103d St...	67	20
HART, Samuel, Workhouse Hosp....	70	13
JACOBOWITZ, Lena, 296 Grand St...	62	20
KANE, Margaret, 228 E. 43d St....	26	20
KAWABATA, Dicako, 395 Water St.	30	18
KLAUMAN, Frank, 181 Avenue D..	49	18
KUHLMAN, F., 73 W. 12th St.....	62	19
KRUMM, Johanna, 511 W. 49th St...	24	20
KEELEY, M., 556 W. 43d St.....	33	20
KING, Rose, 15 Cannon St.....	54	18
KADLER, W. J., 183 E. 117th St...	19	19
LARKER, Louis, 744 E. 9th St.....	37	20
LOFFLER, Louis, 200 E. 99th St....	50	20
LIVATI, Christina, 200 Elizabeth....	2	20
LEVINE, Jacob, 716 E. 147th St....	42	21
LORUL, Mary E., 439 W. 51st St....	4	20
LIGHT, Rosie, 11 Pitt St.....	42	20
MURPHY, P., 536 W. 12th St.....	22	19
MORTON, P., 1,240 2d Av.....	52	19
MADDOCK, Mary, 488 11th Av.....	1	20
McLAUGHLIN, Margaret, 430 W. 17th	1	19
McDONALD, Lenox R., 28 King St...	7	19
McMAHON, Kate, 274 Mott St.....	79	18
McDONALD, Edwin, 336 E. 87th St..	2	20
McDONALD, Frank, 759 Nassau St., Brooklyn.	26	21
NETLE, Bertha, 149 Avenue A.....	3	20
O'LEARY, Thomas, 1,348 5th Av....	1	20
PITT, Stella, 311 E. 53d St.....	1	20
PETROCELLI, A., 85 Sullivan St...	1	20
POTRKOSKY, A., 34 Columbia St..	47	21
QUINN, Fanny, Almshouse Hospital.	60	17
QUINN, John J., 48 Prospect Place.	37	20
REIDEL, Marie, Isabella Heimath....	74	19
ROMANO, Anthony, 24 Mulberry St..	24	19
RYAN, Eugene, 429 W. 56th St.....	6	20
ROSENZWEIG, Morits, 73 7th St....	64	20
REGUFSKY, Rose, 1,661 Madison Av.	20	20
RUBIN, George, 241 Monroe St.....	1	20
SCHULTZE, Louisa, 315 E. 5th St...	48	17
STACK, Johanna, 75 Allen St.....	72	18
SCHULHOFER, Simon M., 307 E. 50th	78	18
SCHIRLINGER, Eugene, 272 Manhattan Av	52	20
SCHMIDT, Charlotte K., 512 W. 50th	36	18
SMITH, Margaret, 568 3d Av.....	51	19
STARR, Susan, 332 W. 39th St.....	1	20
TALLENT, Patrick, 268 Henry St....	44	19
TANCRIDO, Filomena, 65 James St....	5	20
UBERTI, Adelina, 23 Macdougal St..	25	18
VISCONTI, Salno 327 E. 117th St...	1	20
WAGLER, Elizabeth, 349 E. 46th St..	60	19
WHITE, Harry, 83 Bowery.....	32	20
WONDELY, Mamie, 4 Goerck St.....	27	20

Bronx.

ACKERLE, Frederick, 1,081 Boston Road	71	18
ENDRICH, Willy C., 149th St. and Southern Boulevard.....	1	20
KOMMER, B., 733 St. Ann's Av....	62	19
RIED, Mary, Lincoln

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:17	Sun sets	5:12	Moon rises	10:14

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:28	Gov. Isl'd	11:52	H. Gate
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Sigio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 23.		
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 24.		
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	11:00 A. M.	
SATURDAY, OCT. 25.		
Allegheny, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp		
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Granada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 35:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 3:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 31:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Consular Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 1, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Nov. 1, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 22.

Asama, Algiers, Oct. 4.
Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Cavour, Barbados, Oct. 14.
Comal, Mobile, Oct. 14.
El Rio, Galveston, Oct. 16.
Exeter City, Barry, Oct. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 11.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Manitou, London, Oct. 11.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Xenia, Stettin, Sept. 30.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

British Princess, Antwerp, Oct. 11.
Cearense, Para, Oct. 11.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 20.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Lombardia, Naples, Oct. 8.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 21.
Belfarden, Barry, Oct. 10.
El Valle, Galveston, Oct. 18.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 21.
Kensington, Southampton, Oct. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Oct. 18.
Madura, Glasgow, Oct. 10.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 18.
Tabaristan, Algiers, Oct. 11.

SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.

Arrived.

SS Benefactor., Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Quarantine at 12:10 A. M. 22d.

SS Duncan, (Nor.,) Arderson, Maracaibo Oct. 11, with asphalt to the Uvalde Asphalt Co.—vessel to J. A. McDonald. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Canzonetti, Genoa, &c., Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 P. M.

SS Anglo-Australian, (Br.,) Perry, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 20, with sugar to order—vessel to Norton & Son. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:17 P. M.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg Oct. 11 and Boulogne and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:32 P. M.

SS Apache, Bearse, Charleston Oct. 19, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Aragon, Blake, Georgetown Oct. 18, with lumber to Export Lumber Co.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Cavan, Liverpool Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:02 A. M.

SS El Monte, Maxson, Galveston 3½ ds, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Saratoga, O'Keefe, Jacksonville Oct. 18 and Charleston 19th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Allegheny, (Ger.,) Haase, Kingston, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M. 20th.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Walker, Buenos Ayres, &c., Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the J. G. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 20th.

SS Doyle, (Br.,) Johnson, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 10, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Advance, Corning, Colon Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Orvieto, Stevens, Havana Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Oct. — and Swansea 7th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dale, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 19, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company—vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS Montabelle, (Br.,) Scott, St. Lucia, &c., Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) Stabb, Samarang, &c., Aug. 6, with sugar to A. Lueder—vessel to C. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 21, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) for Ghent.
SS Gnachus, (Br.,) for Auckland, &c.
SS Seguranca, for Colon.
SS Nile, (Br.,) for Demerara.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS St Alba, for Galveston.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Swansea Castle, (Br.,) Herbert, from New York for Delagoa Bay, was spoken Oct. 5 in lat. 3 south, lon. 32 west.

Notices to Mariners.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1902, Page 12, No. 16; List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1902, Page 15.)

POINT ARGUELLO LIGHT STATION—CALIFORNIA.—Located on the extreme end of Point Arguello, seacoast of California, about 12 miles to the northward and westward of Point Conception.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 17, 1902, a 12-inch whistle, operated by compressed air, will be substituted for the compressed air siren now sounded at this station.

The characteristic of the signal will remain as at present, blasts of 2 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 28 seconds.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS (presumed) Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale yesterday.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Muirhead, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. here yesterday.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresa, (Ger.,) Capt. Wetdin, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at noon to-day and proceeded.

SS Sparta, (Ger.,) Capt. Rubarth, from New York for Emden, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York for Naples, arr. at Genoa Oct. 8.

SS Queensland, (Br.,) Capt. Gray, from New York and Norfolk via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay Oct. 18.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Evandale, (Br.,) Capt. Buyers, sld. from Saugor for New York Oct. 1.

SS Arara, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., Oct. 8.

SS Pure Oil, (Ger.,) Capt. Dix, sld. from Swinemunde for New York Oct. 15.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Cronstadt for New York Oct. 16.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, sld. from Christiania for New York Oct. 17.

SS Gorgovia, (Fr.,) sld. from Marseilles for New York Oct. 18.

SS Marianne, (Aust.,) Capt. Hreglich, sld. from Hamburg for New York Oct. 19.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Capt. Rosser, sld. from Para for New York Oct. 19.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Para for New York Oct. 19.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne sur Mer at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Gannons, (from London,) sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The area of high pressure central yesterday in the upper lake region has moved rapidly southeastward during the last twenty-four hours and now covers Eastern New York. It has been attended by clear cool weather and a decided fall in temperature from Sunday, when an abnormally high temperature prevailed. An area of low pressure is advancing southeastward over the northern plateau.

Rain has fallen on the North Pacific Coast, Florida, and the South Atlantic Coast; also in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen from New England and the lower lake region south to Eastern Georgia, and ranges from five to ten degrees below the seasonal average.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow and Thursday, except on the South Atlantic Coast, in the lake region, and locally in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature will rise from the lake region eastward to the Atlantic, also in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk northeast, in the lake region fresh southeast, and on the Gulf Coast mostly northeast, becoming southeast Thursday.

Steamships departing for European ports tomorrow will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in west portion to-day; warmer to-morrow; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming south.

Eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair, except showers in north portion; variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming south.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day, except showers in north portion; to-morrow, fair; fresh southeast winds.

Western New York, showers and warmer today; to-morrow, fair; fresh southeast winds.

Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow fair, except rain in southeast portion; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

North Carolina and South Carolina, rain today; to-morrow fair and warmer; fresh northeast winds, brisk on the coast.

West Virginia, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota, showers to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day in northeast portion; fresh southeast winds.

North and South Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow, fair and cooler.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; winds variable, becoming south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	—TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	48	49	50
6 A. M.	45	46	46
9 A. M.	47	46	51
12 M.	54	49	53
4 P. M.	61	52	54
6 P. M.	59	50	49
9 P. M.	58	46	48
12 P. M.	55	43	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1901	52
Corresponding date for last 25 years	53

The thermometer registered 44 degrees at 8 A. M. and 56 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 52 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Colwell, Irving S., Auburn, N. Y.; books; Hotel Albert.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Le Gros, millinery; 65 Fourth Avenue.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, millinery and ribbons; 65 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. M. Cooper, notions, jewelry, leather goods, millinery, and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gladding, E. S., & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, notions and art goods; Hotel Normandie.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Miss Collins, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkins, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, linens, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, gloves, and handkerchiefs, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. O'Brien, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fliene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; G. Tolman, dry goods; C. Eastman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing, 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Goldenberg, Herbert, Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, leather goods; Miss E. Hammer, ladies' and infants' wear, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods, 438 Broadway; Holland House.
W. W. Tuttle Street, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel. H. Burschkies, silks; Hotel Earlington.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Gillis, ribbons and neckwear; Hotel Earlington.
Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Sisson Bros., Welden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss D. Finley, white goods; Hotel Cadillac.
McLean, James, & Sons, York, Penn.; A. E. McLean, cloths, dress goods, and silks; D. McLean, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; William Calkins, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, ribbons, leather goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. A. Oppenheimer, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. O'Brien, silks; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Prager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, notions, laces, and linings and white goods and ribbons; M. Waterman, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Stahl-Urban Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. A. Urban, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.
Casper, C., & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Strause Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strause, clothing and hats; 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss W. E. Lynch, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, woolens; F. E. Leach, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Lowman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; [illegible] laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rodgers, notions, ribbons, laces, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions and jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Davis, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Muir, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, waists; H. C. Odell, hosiery; 704 Worth Street.
Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aronson, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; William Russell, notions and white goods; 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal; William Wood, Boston; Col. Frederick Mason, Taunton, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE.—Prof. T. Harvard Biles, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL.—Baron and Baroness Canova, Germany.

GILSEY.—Dr. W. H. Card, Minneapolis.

VICTORIA.—Frank B. Conger, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Lord and Lady A. G. Lennox, England.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

SAVOY.—Dr. Elias, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. Parker, Pocantico Hills; Andrew D. White 2d, Syracuse; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL.—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

334—Henry Thomas, petitioner, vs. Inter-State Building and Loan Association.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit dismissed.

182—James U. Hughes, plaintiff in error, vs. R. B. Kepley et al.—Continued per stipulation.

52—John Romig et al., appellants, vs. Mirtle Gilliet.—Argument continued for the appellants and for the appellees and concluded for the appellants.

53—Iowa Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lula T. Lewis.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 53, 54, 211, 275, 147, (and 269,) 273, 309, (310 and 311,) 177, 248, 318.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

11—Jaeger vs. Penn. R. Co.
517—Foley vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. Preferred causes.

5—Converse vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. et al.
25—Farmers' Nat. Bank of Lancaster vs. Hirsch.
479—Biedler vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
42—Ramsden vs. Perkins.
505—Hardy vs. N. Y. Evening Journal Co.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
507—United States for Martin vs. O'Brien.
44—Redmond vs. Scott.
508—Lee vs. Jay.
45—Driggs vs. Campion.
511—Norton vs. Shields.
46—Smith vs. Reynolds.
527—Glasby vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
47—Falk vs. Press Pub. Co.
48—O'Reilly vs. O'Reilly
49—Crowley vs. Southern Pac. Co.
528—Lewis vs. same. General calendar.
50—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
16—Griffing vs. A. A. Griffing Iron Works.
51—United States vs. Dry Goods Chronicle.
20—Kunkle vs. Klein.
21—Mercer vs. Munn.
56—Bird vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
22—Gaston vs. Davis.
57—Internat. Paper Co. vs. New Haven Paper Co.
23—Central Trust Co. vs. Berwind White Coal Mining Co.
58—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
24—Rumbaugh vs. First Nat. Bank.
59—Blundell vs. same.
60—Bleker vs. Von der Dreisch.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

16—Duffy vs. Jay.
487—Buttfield vs. Bidwell.
220—United States vs. Dieckerhoff.
176—United States vs. Beller.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

83—United States vs. Nordlinger.
180—Franklyn & Ferguson vs. United States.
92—U. H. Dudley vs. United States.
185—United States vs. Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.
113—Same vs. Scheiffelin & Co.
215—Same vs. Ducas.
116—Morris, European & Am. Exp. vs. United States.
229—Hahn vs. United States.
144—United States vs. Schering & Glatz.
233—Goldenberg Brothers vs. same.
155—Veit, Son & Co. vs. United States.
236—United States vs. Bernhard.
169—Same vs. Schering & Glatz.
241—Same vs. Bayce.
174—Littlejohn & Parsons vs. United States.
141—Jackson vs. United States.
175—United States vs. Littlejohn & Parsons.
248—Wing & Evans vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy calendar.

4433—John F. Jackson.
In re Jesse Buzzell.
4871—Benjamin L. Belt.
In re Jacob A. Fleischer.
5087—Joseph Levy.
5198—Julius L. Mishkoff
In re Gluckman & Gross
5188—Bernard Levine.
In re Meyer, Jonasson & Co.
4762—Edmund S. Sayer.
In re Fernald & Son.
4018—Stultz & Co.
In re Jerome B. Wheeler.
5106—Sondheim & Finkelstein.
In re Simon Levy.
3468—Ellen L. Reehill.
In re Abraham Weiss.
4904—Hyman Arnberg.
In re Burrell & Corr.
5139—Charles A. Biohm.
In re A. A. & G. H. Myers.
4925—Wm. Michaelson.
In re Rosenberg & Wolfe.
5015—Solomon Pulver.
In re Fromberg & Goldstein.
5000—Fred M. Beakes. Cases under objection.
In re Lapin & Goldman.
4914—Peter Muller.
In re Jacob A. Fleischer.
5017—Henry S. Meyer.
In re Engelberg & Zwelgel.
5054—Albert Kessner. Adjourned cases.
In re Dan. Wallach.
5061—Herman A. Brodek
In re Reuben Niklad.
4093—Robert Simmons.
In re Printwell Pub. Co.
3234—J. K. Van Sickle.
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
5071—Isaac Specter.
In re Molile Harris.
4488—Jacob M. Jasky.
In re Samuel B. Witpen.
4485—Joseph Kalinsky.
In re Leon Bertin.
4729—Joseph Blumenfeld
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
4113—Albert J. Thorne.
In re Frankfort & Shaine.
3132—Thomas H. Davis.
In re Sarah Goldenschn.
4240—William F. Schippen. Motions.
In re Maurice Phillips. Involuntary cases.
In re J. W. & N. Lawrence.
4721—Drillich & Stoll.
4132—B. M. Ewing & Co.
In re Amelia Heyman.
5113—Engelberg & Zwelgel.
In re M. L. Frank & Co.
In re Samuel Rabinowitz.
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
In re Lapin & Goldman.
In re Myers & Tompkins.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Central Union Gas Company, appellant, vs. Wells et al., Tax Commissioners; in re appraisal of property of Newcomb, deceased; in re transfer tax on estate of King, deceased; in re accounts of Baker, administrator; in re tax on estate of Rogers, deceased; people ex rel. Zoillkoffer et al., appellant, vs. Feitner et al., Tax Commissioners.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Merchants' National Bank of Plattsburg vs. Barnes et al., appellant; Spitzer, appellant, vs. the Village of Fulton.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Jamestown Business College, (Limited,) appellant, vs. Allen.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

In re account of Goetz et al.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Frankenstein Prince, appellant, receiver, vs. Hamburger et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

In re transfer tax on estate of Breg, deceased.—Order reversed and proceedings remitted for further action.

Malone, administrator, vs. SS. Peter's and Paul's Church.—Appeal dismissed, with costs to abide event.

Calendar for Wednesday: 261, 262, 263, 79, 265, 266, 267, 264.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Oct. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

61—Wingerst vs. Krakauer.
1—People, &c., vs. Murray.
28—Isham vs. N. Y. Assn., &c.
108—Von der Linden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
109—Davidson vs. same.
110—Gubblton vs. Rothschild.
57—Murphy vs. Hopper.
65—Robinson vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Merc. Credit & Guar. Co.
2—Stiendler vs. Freese.
3—Shubert vs. Angeles.
4—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
5—In re Wright.
5½—Coyle vs. Scannell.
6—Benedetta vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
7—Silverlock vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—Behrand vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Baumann vs. Solomon.
10—Murray vs. Marx.
11—Goldenkranz vs. Civil Serv. Comm'rs.
12—In re Alimer.
13—Mittenthal vs. Rabinowitz.
14—Schaffer vs. Herder.
15—Krumeich vs. Krumeich.
16—Turl vs. Rogers.
17—Bklyn Savings Bank vs. Olsen.
18—Lord & Burnham Co. vs. Higgins Heating, &c., Co.
19—In re De Vries.
20—Gideon vs. Krakower
21—Kerman vs. Kerman.
22—Begar vs. Denison.
23—Carroll vs. Dreyfus.
24—Burton vs. City of N. Y.
25—Hunter vs. Hunter.
26—In re Ullman.
27—Disleri vs. L'Avenir Societe, &c.
28—Hecht vs. Margulies.
29—Jaffray vs. Liebmann.
30—Same vs. same.
31—In re Hopper.
32—Phillips vs. Tongue.
33—Central Nat. Bank vs. Liebmann.
34—Same vs. same.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Devine vs. Doe.
37—Einhorn vs. Doe.
38—Ivins vs. Pinchot.
39—Koch vs. Pell.
40—Perry vs. Tiffany.
41—Hasberg vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
42—In re Bodine.
43—Levy vs. Calder.
44—Bohnet vs. Schindler.
45—In re Quaintance.
46—In re Hewitt.
47—People, &c., vs. Kind.
48—Same vs. Conlan.
49—Same vs. Rosenfield.
50—Schwoerer vs. Nicholsburg.
51—Shannon vs. Steger.
52—Cohen vs. Cohen.
53—City of of N. Y. vs. Bklyn W. H. &c., Co.
54—Hollander vs. Heyman.
55—Toucey vs. Cassidy.
56—Donellan vs. Ketcham.
57—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
58—Silverman vs. Doe.
59—Bolles vs. Bolles.
60—Goidstein vs. Schultz.
61—Lord & Burnham Co. vs. Higgins Heating &c., Co.
2—Colletti vs. Colletti.
3—In re Rosendorf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1918—Birge vs. Birge. Demurrers.
29—Quigley vs. City of N. Y.
51—Sautero vs. same.
32—Haight vs. Ennis. Preferred causes.
1387—Brown vs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.78⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.00⅝
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	11.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72½c; No. 3, 68½c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 2 corn, 57c; No. 2 yellow, 59c; No. 2 oats, 28¾c; No. 3 white, 30@33½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; fair to choice malting barley, 45@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; mess pork, per bbl, $17@$17.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $11.50@$11.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $12@$12.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32.

COTTON.—The whole list lost ground, with the close at about bottom and sentiment very bearish. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 4 points lower in sympathy with heaviness in the Liverpool market, and in keeping with the weather map from the belt, which depicted continued exceptionally fine climatic conditions throughout the cotton country. There was little or no public support in evidence, and the foreign business went almost exclusively to the bear side. However, light receipts at the ports and a small estimate for to-day's Houston receipts led to hasty covering later in the first hour, and there were indications that Wall Street was supporting the January option. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales. Reports from Southern spot markets told of less active demand. Clearances for export were very small.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.70 for middling uplland and 8.95 for middling Gulf; sales, 700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged at 8 1-16c; Mobile unchanged at 7⅞c; Savannah unchanged at 8c; Charleston, ⅛c higher, at 8c; Wilmington unchanged at 8⅛c; Norfolk unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Baltimore unchanged at 8 5-16c; Augusta unchanged at 8 3-16c; St. Louis unchanged at 8¼c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 17,000 to 18,000 bales, compared with 19,121 bales actual last week and 18,167 bales actual for the same day last year; at Houston, 14,000 to 16,000 bales, compared with 20,063 bales a week ago, and 23,537 bales a year ago; at Galveston, 16,000 to 18,000 bales are estimated, compared with 14,971 bales actual last week, and 16,867 bales actual for the corresponding day last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.38	8.41	8.35	8.34@8.35
November	8.42	8.42	8.36	8.34@8.35
December	8.48	8.53	8.46	8.46@8.47
January	8.53	8.65	8.55	8.55@8.56
February	..	..	..	8.34@8.36
March	8.41	8.44	8.35	8.35@8.36
April	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.35@8.37
May	8.43	8.43	8.36	8.36@8.37
June	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.36@8.37
July	8.42	8.42	8.36	8.36@8.37

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 34,000 bales; American, 34000 bales; middling upland, 4.74. Futures opened quiet, 1 point advance; closed easy, net unchanged to 1 point lower; October, 4.56, buyers; October-November, 4.49, buyers; November-December, 4.45, buyers; December-January, January-February, and February-March, 4.44, buyers; March-April and April-May, 4.45, sellers; May-June, 4.45, buyers. Manchester yarns quiet and unchanged. Cloths—Orders at low limits.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Heavy receipts at Western points, together with easier cables, produced still further weakness in wheat, the market closing down ⅜c, and practically at lowest figures of the day. Less than the usual opposition to declining prices appeared, as bulls apparently had lost some of their confidence and the market ruled generally weak throughout the entire session, the comparative lightness of the decline being due to an absence of aggressive bear operations. At midday the market was further influenced by an increase of 9,567,000 bushels in the world's stock, according to Bradstreet's. Of this amount 4,045,000 increase was in Manitoba stocks. Most of the export interest was directed toward corn, in which a good business was accomplished. English markets, influenced by news from this side, closed ⅝@⅞d net lower, and Paris wheat and flour partly 55 points lower. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 77⅞c and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, both prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 red, 78¾c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; December, 69¾@69¾c; May, 72c; No. 2 hard, 68@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56c; December, 40½c; May, 39½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; December, 28⅝c, asked; May, 29⅝c, bid; No. 2 white, 34c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c; December, 72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51¾@52c. Barley—No. 2, 54c; sample, 34@55c. Corn—December, 50¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Wheat—December, 70⅝@70½c; May, 71⅞c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.85; red dog, $23.50@24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@2.40, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.52@$1.54. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.75@$18; sacks, to arrive 200 lbs, $17.75; Spring bran, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$21, in 200-lb sacks. City feed, $18@$18.50. Linseed oil cake, $27. Corn oil cake, $24. Hominy chop, $22@$22.50. Oil meal, $25@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78¼	78⅝	78	78⅛
May	78	78¼	77⅞	78
Corn—				
October	67⅜	67⅝	66½	66½
November	..	..	..	64½
December	56¼	56½	55⅝	56⅛
January	52	52¼	51¾	52
May	48	48¼	47⅞	48⅛
Oats—				
December	36½	36½	36⅜	36½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅞	73¼	72½	72⅝
May	73⅝	74 5-16	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
October	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
December	51⅛	51⅛	50½	50⅝
May	43⅝	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛
Oats—				
October	31 3-16	31 3-16	31	31
December	31½	31½	31½	31½
May	32	32¼	31⅞	32
Lard—				
January	$9.02½	$9.07½	$9.00	$9.00
May	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.37½
Ribs—				
January	8.27½	8.30	8.20	8.20
May	7.77½	7.82½	7.75	7.77½
Pork—				
January	15.70	15.75	15.55	15.55
May	14.80	14.82½	14.65	14.70

PROVISIONS. — PORK — Mess, $18.75@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15.50; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS —$21@$22. DRESSED HOG—Bacons, 9¾@9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾@9½c; 160 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾@9¾c; pigs, 10½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14c; 10 lb, 13¾c; 12 lb, 13½c; 14 lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 6¾@7c. LARD—$11.85; city lard, $10.65@$10.80; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.55; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7⅛@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15@16c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

COFFEE.—A moderate business was transacted in coffee, but the market, after opening steady at unchanged prices, showed little feature, finally closing steady with quotations net unchanged at 5 points higher on the bid price of November, without, however, any business having been transacted in that option. The spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
November	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
December	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15@5.20
January	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—No. 7 Rio, 4$550; exchange, 12d; receipts, 25,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 704,000 bags. Santos—Good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 41,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,622,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfennig lower; at 2:50 P. M., was not ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre —Opened quiet, 2¼@2½f lower; at 12 M., was unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady, ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 31,000 bags. January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 38.00; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39.00; September, 39.25; October, 36.75; November, 36.75; December, 37.00.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 56@56¼c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.25; oil bbls, $4.40. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.70@$1.75; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.80; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20; W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—Turpentine at 53½c; receipts, 1,126 casks; sales, 120 casks; exports none. Resin—Receipts, 4,701 bbls; sales, 895 bbls; exports none. A, B, C, D, $1.37½; E, $1.42½; F, $1.50; G, $1.57½; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine—Receipts, 37 casks. Resin, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 67 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; receipts, 55 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 81 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 8@12¼c per lb; Texas beef, 6@7½c. Veals in good demand, steady; other calves quiet; veals sold at $4@$8.75 per 100 lb; grassers at $3.25@$3.50; a car of Western calves at $4.75; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep in good demand, steady; lambs quiet, about steady; sheep sold at $2.75@$4 per 100 lb; a small bunch at $4.25; lambs at $5@$5.50; Canadas at $5.37½; dressed mutton, 6½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, general sales, 8c@9½c. Hogs weak; a small bunch of State sold at $7.40 per 100 lb, few State pigs at $7.25, country dressed at 8@10¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

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TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southpton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Pier, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen, Nov. 13, 10 AM|Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia, Oct. 23, 10 AM|Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y., Nov. 16 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsyl'a, Oct. 25, Noon|Patricia....Nov. 8, 10 AM
Moltke....Nov. 1, 10 AM|Bluecher, Nov. 15, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM|Palatia....Jan. 1, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Dec. 6, 2 PM|Phoenicia..Jan. 29, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
9:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-Hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:53 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. 12:10 night P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:45 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20), 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:53 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55, 6:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 9:55 (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 111 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; 4 West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad City Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
‡Daily †Except Sunday Sunday change‡ 6:12 A.M.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†12.40 PM	*†12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Exp.	*6.55 PM	*7.05 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 5:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 21	615,892
To date this year	152,071,926
Corresponding date last year	225,852,710

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 21	$1,754,000
To date this year	$762,275,350
Corresponding date last year	$812,062,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & Leather. ⅝	Un. Pacific pf. ½
Am. Ice pf. 1	U. S. Rubber 1¼
Con. Tobacco pf. 1	U. S. Rubber pf. 1
General Electric 1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf. 3
Pressed S. Car pf. 1¼	

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper 1	Louis. & Nash. ⅝
Am. Cotton Oil ⅝	Manhattan ½
Am. Dist. Tel. ⅝	Met. Street Ry. 1⅛
Am. Grass Twine ⅝	Minn. & St. L. ½
Am. Linseed ½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2
Am. Smelting ½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 1
Am. Smelting pf. 1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas ½
Am. Sugar 1½	Mo. K. & T. pf. 1½
At., Top. & S. F. 1	Missouri Pacific 1⅜
B'klyn R. T. 1	Nash., C. & St. L. 2⅛
Balt. & Ohio 1⅜	Nat. Lead pf. ½
Canadian Pacific 1⅜	N. Y. Central 1⅜
Can. Pac. sub. certs. 1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H. 1
Cent. of N. J. ½	N. Y. Ont. & W. ½
Ches. & Ohio 1	Nort. & West. 1¼
Chi. & Alton 1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf. ½
Chi. Gt. West. ½	Penn. R. R. 1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B. 2	People's Gas. ½
Chi., M. & St. P. 1½	P., C., C. & St. L. 1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. 1½	Reading 1st pf. ½
Chi. & N. W. 5⅝	Reading 2d pf. ½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. ½	Rutland pf. ⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. 1	St. L. & San F. 1
Chi. Un. Tract. 1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. 1¼	St. L. & S. W. 1¼
Col. Fuel & I. ⅝	Southern Pacific ⅜
Col. So. 2d pf. 1½	Southern Ry. pf. ¾
Consol. Gas 1½	Tenn. Coal & I. ½
Del., L. & W. 4	Texas & Pacific ½
Den. & Rio Gr. 1	Tol., St. L. & W. ½
Detroit South. ¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 1⅜
Detroit South. pf. 1½	Twin City ½
Dul., S. S. & A. ⅝	Un. Bag & P. ½
Gt. North. pf. 3¾	Union Pacific ¾
Hock. Valley 1⅝	U. S. Cast I. Pipe ⅞
Hock. Valley pf. 1¼	U. S. C. I. P. pf. 1¼
Illinois Central 1½	U. S. Leather pf. ⅞
Int. Paper ½	U. S. Steel pf. ½
Int. Pump ½	Vulcan Det. pf. ¾
Iowa Central ⅝	Wabash 1½
Iowa Cent. pf. ¾	Wabash pf. 1
Kan. City South. ⅛	Westinghouse 1st pf. 2
Kan. City South. pf. 1	Wis. Central pf. 1⅜

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s. 1	Southern Ry. 5s. 1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s. 1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s. 2¼
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s. 1⅜	

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 1	Nat. Starch 6s. 5
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s. 2	Peo. & East. inc. 1
Int. & G. N. 3d. 7	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 1½
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s. 3	St. L. S. W. 2d. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was heavy throughout practically the entire session, with closing prices generally at or near to the lowest figures of the day. This decline, coming as it did in the face of continuing easy money and of the unanimous vote of the miners' convention to accept the arbitration proposition and return to work, was in many parts of the Street regarded as most disappointing and construed as signifying that—the good news out and apparently nothing of a helpful nature ahead—there is forthwith to be a declining market, with material recessions inevitable.

This is a wholly ridiculous and unwarranted conclusion. The truth of the matter is that yesterday's market—that is, such as there was, for there were scarcely 600,000 shares traded in—was almost solely the result of professional operations, with the leading banking interests who control the situation doing little or nothing. For the moment these interests are content to look on; indeed, gladly welcome the market's comparative quiet. They recognize, and they are seeking to impress it upon the bull operators, that despite the recent relief measures the money market is as yet in no condition to stand any strain that would be put upon it were a wild speculation to set in. This, of course, is because of the heavy syndicate payments to be made within the next few weeks. Hence the desire that haste should be made slowly, stock marketwise.

In the end this period of inactivity will, it is predicted, be the best thing for the market.

Yesterday's selling was neither significant in volume nor important in character. The greater part of it came from the professionals already referred to, who evidently deceived themselves into the belief that because banking interests are not active on the buying side they perforce are bearish.

Gold export talk is both premature and ridiculous.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

One of the disagreeable surprises of the day was the Missouri Pacific statement of earnings for the month of August, showing a decrease in net figures of over $200,000. Preceding and following the statement there was heavy selling of the stock by a well-known broker sometimes credited with acting for Standard Oil interests.

Officials of the company explain the decrease in earnings as due to floods during August, which delayed traffic considerably.

THE SELLING OF READING.

There seemed to be quiet but persistent selling of Reading all day, with the names of several well-known operators mentioned as concerned in the sales. It is a fact that many people look for an announcement at any time now that control of the system has finally passed to Baltimore and Ohio—an announcement, these people declare, that will be the signal for a sharp break in the Reading stock, inasmuch as the necessity for further "control" purchases will have passed and the stock will then be on a normal market basis.

This argument is founded on the belief that the present price of the stock is due altogether to the recent buying for control, and that, with it at an end, the Street will begin seriously to consider how great have been the losses of the Reading system because of the strike.

ST. PAUL.

As on the day previous, so yesterday, there was little activity in St. Paul, such transactions as there were apparently not being important. It is said, however, that quiet accumulation of the stock continues by an important interest in the property who is known to have been a heavy buyer in recent weeks.

It was said yesterday that at the regular monthly meeting of the company to be held next Thursday it is not certain that any action will be taken looking to any new issue of stock—this, notwithstanding confident predictions in certain speculative quarters that action will be taken at that time.

Recent Western speculative buying of the stock is understood not to have found favor with the controlling interests in the property.

THE DROP IN SUGAR.

The break in Sugar Trust stock was ascribed to selling by a Boston operator who has popularly been supposed to be a believer in the stock. The selling was ostensibly based on the report that a break is imminent between the beet and cane sugar interests.

One report has it that the beet sugar people have already made liberal cuts at all Missouri River points, and that there are now en route to this market several thousand tons from the Oxnard and Alameda plants.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Apropos of the decline in Norfolk and Western, the Street story was that the Gates interests had taken advantage of the bullish feeling on the stock resulting from the well-distributed circular letter sent out by Harris, Gates & Co., and sold a large part of their holdings.

Elsewhere it was said that the selling was by outsiders who always sell when any "boom" letter is issued, holding to the theory that such a letter is designed to facilitate the distribution of stock.

Best information is that the Gates interests were misinformed when told that a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. is to be declared on the stock. The rate will, it is understood, be 3 per cent.

SOME BEAR REPORTS.

Those professionals who sold stocks yesterday helped along their campaign by the dissemination of a variety of rumors—some of them old, some of them new.

They magnified the demands for increased wages of the Northern Pacific switchmen into a general railroad strike; they had gold exports actually arranged for; they once more killed off Russell Sage, and they gravely asserted that, were the striking miners not all put back to work there would be another general strike over the head of President Mitchell.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded in this market yesterday to the extent of about 15,000 shares—all sales. This represents total sales from this source within the past week of fully 100,000 shares, nearly all of this stock having been bought on the recent break.

Private cables reported London operators as bearish on this market.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Speculative interest for a time yesterday switched from the railroad stocks to the industrial group, with especial activity showing in some of the independent steel stocks and such shares as Hide and Leather, Rubber Goods, United States Rubber, and United States Leather. The latter had been "tipped" for an advance, but, instead, it declined. In Hide and Leather there was heavy trading during the day, nearly 30,000 shares changing hands at a fractional advance. Good earnings are said to be behind the rise.

While these industrial shares were being advanced there was steady selling of all the railroad stocks, notably Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, and Baltimore and Ohio. There was absolutely no news affecting any of the stocks, the selling for the most part being apparently for the short account.

Amalgamated Copper was sold for a Boston operator, who was also conspicuous in Sugar.

LOAN CONCERN RECEIVERSHIP.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—John Whitehead, the President; James H. O'Neil, the Vice President, and Jacob Fishel, a Director, have applied to the Vice Chancellor for a receiver for the Commercial Building and Loan Association of Newark, and in doing so they forestalled the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, who would have taken a similar step. The application was made in the Vice Chancellor's home in Morristown on Saturday night. The order directing the interested parties to show cause on Nov. 3 why the receiver should not be named was filed here to-day.

The report of the banking examiners charges that the association paid exorbitant expenses, took second mortgages, and failed to properly safeguard the interests of its patrons.

The petition of the Directors places the assets of the association at $91,496 and the liabilities at $91,085. The special examiners show quite a different condition. They report that the association's assets are less than $75,000, and the liabilities upward of $89,000. They also question the value of some of the assets.

FEDERAL BANK OPENS.

The Federal Bank of New York, 500 Broadway, opened for business at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This bank is a State institution with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Its officers are David Rothschild, President; Frank P. Abercrombie, Vice President, and Cornelius B. Outcalt, cashier.

The Board of Directors consists of David Rothschild, a private banker of this city; Frank P. Abercrombie, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; A. Judson Stone, of J. H. Dunham & Co., wholesale dry goods; Henry Frauenthal, M. D., of 783 Lexington Avenue, and Cornelius B. Outcalt, who was for twenty years cashier of the New York National Exchange Bank. The bank was opened in the wholesale district of the city for the purpose of dealing especially with the large manufacturing and mercantile interests in that section, and it purposes to transact a regular commercial business.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to cables from Berlin, the Hoerder Iron Company has received an order from America for 40,000 tons of steel rails.

Dispatches from Detroit stating that a soda ash plant with $1,000,000 capital is to be built just west of that city.

Reports from St. Louis that the Trust Company of St. Louis County has been organized; capital, $200,000.

Joplin, Mo., advices that the market for zinc and lead is again strong, with zinc ore practically $1 a ton higher for the week.

Statement from Bridgeport, Conn., that the Locke Steel Chain Company, Limited, capital $1,000,000, has been organized in London to manufacture under the patents of the Locke Steel Belt Company.

Reports from Memphis, Tenn., that rights of way have been secured for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which it is proposed to build between Florence, Ala., and Clinton, Tenn.

Officials of the Missouri Pacific said to account for the decrease in earnings for August on the ground of the floods that took place about that time, which delayed traffic and consequently cut down both gross and net earnings.

Decrease of $1,356,722 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $515,516 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Duluth dispatches stating that the Shenango Furnace Company of Pittsburg has closed a lease for the Webb mine at Hibbing, on the Mesaba Range.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@6½ per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $388,874,321; balances, $14,464,301; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,143,366.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅛@4.83¼; demand, $4.86¼@4.86.30; cables, $4.86¾; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.19⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 1-16@95⅜; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3c @15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—In its City article to-day The Times says that money was extremely abundant yesterday, but discount had a tendency to firmness. In the Stock Exchange business had a quiet tendency, and was dull in most departments. Foreign Government bonds were markedly weak. Grand Trunk stocks rose sharply following American purchases.

American rails opened at a lower level, maintained a lifeless tone, and closed weak. The general mining market was rather more active and the changes in prices were unimportant.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The rates for money in the market to-day were steady, and there was a good demand. Discounts hardened, owing to the uncertainty of the money conditions and the rates of foreign exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange was hesitating and inactive. Consols were barely steady. Home rails were irregular.

Americans opened weak. The New York advices were encouraging, but the transactions were narrow, and Americans closed quiet. Grand Trunk was firm, being aided by a little provincial support. Rio Tintos improved. Kafirs were sagging, due to the postponement of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's statement on the subject of taxation of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 92¼; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 113⅜; Canadian Pacific, 141; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅜; Chicago Great Western, 31½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 197½; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 46; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 39⅞; Erie first preferred, 69⅜; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 153½; Louisville and Nashville, 143; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 62½; New York Central, 161½; Norfolk and Western, 81⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 84⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 35½; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 30; Southern Railway preferred, 96½; Southern Pacific, 74⅝; Union Pacific, 108⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 42; United States Steel preferred, 91⅜; Wabash, 36; Wabash preferred, 51½; Spanish 4s, 85⅝.

Bar silver steady, 23 5-16d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 23 5-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 31.28; Lisbon, 26.50.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Spaniards declined on the Bourse to-day on the near approach of the presentation of the Minister of Finance's propositions to the Cortes, which, it is said, will be opposed stoutly, coupled with the sudden rise in the rate of exchange. This had a depressing effect on the whole list. Rentes were offered on fresh withdrawals from the savings banks. Foreigns were lower, especially Argentines and Brazilians. Bank of Paris and Credit Lyonnais were weak. Metropolitans were strong. Industrials and Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs opened heavy, but recovered slightly on small purchases for London account, and closed weak.

Private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 86.40.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day, the dealers showing a disinclination to operate. Bank shares were weak. The movements in mine shares were narrow; at the close prices were slightly harder. Canadian Pacific was steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Call money was in better supply to-day, and the rate was easy at 6 per cent. Banks generally are showing a greater willingness to let out their funds. Sterling exchange continues firm, but with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3c and 15c discount; time money, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $26,795,928; balances, $1,872,833. The stock market was quiet and rather weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
908	Atchison	90⅛	89	89
30	Atchison pf.	101	101	101
2	B., C. & M., Class 4	190	190	190
20	Boston Elevated, sub.	76	76	76
10	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
6	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
10	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
6	Conn. & Passumpsic	162	162	162
25	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
100	Hocking Valley	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
930	Massachusetts Electric	88¾	87⅞	87⅞
5	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	95	95	95
9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	230	230
5	Old Colony	210	210	210
20	Pere Marquette	81½	81½	81½
180	Rutland pf.	78	77	77½
470	Union Pacific	106⅛	105	105
4	Union Pacific pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
8	West End	93	93	93

TELEPHONES.

268	Am. Tel. & Tel.	166½	165	165
70	Mexican	2¼	2	2¼
26	New England	139	138	139
30	Western pf.	100½	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

275	Am. Ag. Chem. W. pf.	80⅜	79	79½
5,679	American Sugar	125½	123	123¼
24	American Sugar pf.	121	120	120
24	American Woolen pf.	78	78	78
3,010	Dom. Iron & Steel	59⅜	58⅛	58⅛
42	General Electric	187	186	187
615	Massachusetts Gas	41	40½	40⅜
1,577	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85⅞	85½	85½
5	Mergenthaler	187	187	187
40	Pullman	236½	236½	236½
155	Swift Pack. & Prov.	162⅜	160	161
1,000	United Fruit	111½	110½	110½
104	United Shoe Machine	53¼	52	53⅛
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
200	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
12	U. S. Leather pf.	90½	90½	90½
699	U. S. Steel	41½	40⅝	41½
507	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89	89¼

MINING.

40	Allouez	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,592	Amalgamated	66½	65	66
100	American Zinc	11	11	11
5	Arnold	75	75	75
100	Atlantic	23	23	23
5	Calumet & Hecla	520	520	520
385	Centennial	18⅜	18	18
83	Continental Zinc	15	15	15
380	Copper Range	59⅝	59	59
500	Dominion Coal	133	133	133
100	Dominion Coal pf.	117	117	117
20	Franklin	10	10	10
550	Guanajuato	3⅛	3	3
500	Mayflower	2	1 15-16	2
35	Mohawk	47	47	47
852	Montreal & Boston	3½	3½	3½
50	Old Dominion	17½	17½	17½
50	Osceola	57	56	56
15	Parrot	26	25	25
120	Phoenix	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
4	Quincy	127½	127½	127½
150	Santa Fé	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Shannon	10	10	10
20	Tamarack	160	155	155
50	Tecumseh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Trinity	11¼	11	11
154	United States	22	21⅞	21⅞
1,030	U. S. Coal & Oil	16	15½	15½
175	Utah	22	22	22
330	Victoria	6⅞	6½	6½
36	Wolverine	59	58½	58½
150	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 21.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Brewing	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
165	Brewing pf.	48	48	48
65	Consolidated Gas pf.	45½	45½	45½
860	Crucible Steel	21¼	21	21
71	Crucible Steel pf.	86⅛	86	86
5	Fire Proofing	29½	29½	29½
80	Fire Proofing pf.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
325	Marsden	5½	5½	5½
4	Monongahela Water	40	39⅜	39⅜
10	Philadelphia Co.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
51	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49	49
100	P., B. & L. E.	34½	34⅛	34½
6,777	Pittsburg Coal	30⅜	30	30⅛
152	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89¾	89⅞
100	*Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	95
100	River Coal	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
203	River Coal pf.	40¼	40	40
125	United States Steel	41	41	41
5	West. Air Brake	177	177	177
1,050	Window Glass	58	56½	57
5	Allegheny Trust	153	153	153
1	Colonial Trust	625	625	625
25	Commonwealth Trust	246	246	246
5	Exchange Nat. Bank	96	96	96
20	North Am. Savings	115	115	115
25	Pennsylvania Trust	299	299	299
10	Pittsburg Trust	890	890	890
50	Real Estate Trust	305	305	305
90	Safe Deposit & Trust	109	109	109
$5,000	Brewing 6s	112½	112½	112½
6,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	98½	98	98
2,000	P. & L. E. old 5s	120	120	120
2,000	Second Av. 5s, 1934	118½	118½	118½

*New high record.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Local stock market conditions to-day were not materially changed from those of yesterday. Dullness was pronounced, and prices, in sympathy with New York, shaded off slightly, nearly all of the leaders declining small fractions. Bell Telephone was down 6 points, to 71, but it was the only stock which lost as much as a point. There was some selling of Reading after the vote to resume operations had been announced, but the stock was well taken. A block of 3,900 shares of Philadelphia Rapid Transit changed hands at 18, the top price of the day. It was "washed," it being taken by the same broker who sold it. Total sales were 25,472 shares of stock and $94,737 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
395	American Cement	7⅞	7 11-16	7 11-16
100	Atchison	89¾	89⅝	89¾
84	Bell Telephone	71	71	71
200	Ches. & Ohio	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
40	Cambria Iron	48¼	48¼	48¼
1,124	Cambria Steel	28⅜	28½	28½
410	Cons. Lake Superior	23¾	23⅝	23½
147	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	73¼	73	73
440	Cons. Traction of N. J.	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝
400	De Long Hook & Eye	10½	10½	10½
45	Electric Co. of America	9¾	9¼	9¼
413	Hunt. & Broad Top	30½	30½	30½
10	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	58	58	58
10	Inter. Smoke Powder	12½	12½	12½
32	Insur. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
300	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34	33¾	33¾
400	Manufactured Rub.	7 16	⅞	⅞
300	Marsden	5½	5½	5½
241	Natl. Asphalt Co. pf.	15-16	⅞	15-16
1,048	Pennsylvania R. R.	82⅝	81⅝ 81	15-16
10	Pennsylvania Traffic	6½	6½	6½
100	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101	101	101
65	Philadel. & Erie R. R.	65	64½	64½
69	Pennsylvania Salt Co.	112	112	112
27	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
573	Philadelphia Elec.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
594	Philadelphia Co.	48½	48⅜	48¼
258	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49½	49½
4,296	Philadel. Rap. Trans.	18	17½	18
9,520	Reading	34⅜	33¾	33⅞
33	Reading 1st pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
340	Reading 2d pf.	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
300	Reading Traction	31	30	31
100	Southern R. R.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
100	Susquehanna Steel	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
110	Tidewater Steel	5½	5½	5½
881	United Gas Imp.	114½	114	114¼
310	Union Traction	47½	47	47
1,827	United States Steel	41	40⅜	40⅝
100	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
202	Warwick Steel	6½	6¼	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

There was selling pressure again in Swift's issues on the local exchange. Every story bruited about relative to the packers' combination effects a change in prices. To-day it was a detrimental story and prices fell off over 3 points, although the net loss was smaller. Strength was noticed in both Boxboard issues. It is said the company may issue bonds at 5 per cent. in lieu of $2,000,000 of its preferred stock, which is in prospect of a 7 per cent. dividend. The preferred to-day gained a point. Quaker Oats showed firmness on small purchases and Can was fairly steady. The gain in Quaker Oats common was 7 points, due to a prosperous year. It is said the earnings exceed those of any other year 20 per cent. There was talk of a dividend on the common.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
810	American Can Com.	12	11⅞	12
200	American Can pf.	50	49½	49½
25	American Radiator com.	51½	51½	51½
110	Lake Street Elevated	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
50	Metropolitan Elev. com.	40⅝	40	40
12	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90	90	90
275	National Biscuit com.	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
10	National Biscuit pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
100	National Carbon com.	30	30	30
100	National Carbon pf.	99½	99½	99½
250	Quaker Oats	77	74	77
560	Swift & Co.	162	158	162
950	United Boxboard	11	10	11
10	United Boxboard pf.	58	57	57¼
5	West Chicago	95	95	95

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The meeting of the Bondholders' Committee of the Nashville Consolidated Railway 5s, called for the purpose of considering an offer of 80 for the bonds, less expenses of about 1½ points, was an item of considerable interest in the market to-day, owing to the recent sharp advances and declines which have marked the varying fortunes of that project. A few of the bonds sold at 77½ before it was known that the net offer of about 78½ had been accepted. The general market was about steady, with International Trust and Alabama Coal and Iron stocks as the bull features. Cotton Duck issues eased off without any special reason. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1 917 shares of stock and $100,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Seaboard Ry. com.	30	30	30
155	Atlan. Coast Line com.	172½	170	170½
35	Consolidated Gas.	73	73	73
153	Cotton Duck. tr. rcpts.	8	7	7⅝
247	G. B. & Brew. com.	14	13⅝	13¾
400	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	14⅛	14	14
325	Nashville Ry. com.	5	5	5
50	Ala. C. & I. com.	36½	36½	36½
22	Maryland & Penn.	31	31	31
40	First Nat. Bank	164	164	164

BONDS.

$14,000	Seab. Rys. 10-yr. 5s.	103⅝	103¼	103¼
3,000	Geo. South. & Fla. 5s.	115	115	115
1,000	West Virgina Cent. 6s.	115	115	115
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68⅝	68½	68½
15,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
15,000	Cotton Duck inc.	40	40	40
7,000	Un. El. L. & P., 4½s.	85	85	85
3,000	Atlan. & Charlotte 1st.	113	113	113
5,000	Nash. Ry. 5s cfts.	77½	77½	77½
4,500	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	49½	49½	49½
1,500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4,000	Char. Va. 5s, 1906.	102	101¾	102
1,000	City Pass. 5s.	108	108	108
10,000	North. Car 6s.	131¾	131¾	131¾
1,000	Rich., Dan. Eq.	100	100	100
3,000	North. Cent. 5s. S. A.	124½	124½	124½
4,000	North. Cent. 4½s.	112	112	112
1,000	Ral. & Gast. S. & R. C. T. 5s.	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Va. Century	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Va. Mid. 5s.	115	115	115

CONSOLIDATED BOARD PROTEST

Members to Meet to Consider New Rule on Fractional Lots and Also Daily Deliveries.

Members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange are agitating the question as to what number of shares shall constitute the unit of trade, and whether there shall be daily or weekly deliveries.

The unit of trading on the Consolidated Exchange in the past has been ten shares. Last week, however, the managers adopted a resolution increasing this unit to fifty shares and making all transactions of less than fifty shares ex Clearing House. This resolution was subsequently amended to provide that fractional lots under fifty shares should be cleared daily upon a separate sheet, stock balances to be delivered daily, as at present.

The resolution has raised a storm of protest among the members of the Exchange.

The daily delivery system, which went into effect some months ago, has also developed objection among the members, and a general meeting has now been called to consider both questions. This meeting is to be held this afternoon.

IMPENDING BANK MERGER.

Seventh National's Capital Increase Precedes Consolidation with the Broadway and the Mercantile.

The Seventh National Bank by a vote of its stockholders yesterday decided to increase its capital stock from $1,700,000 to $2,500,000. The meeting at which this action was taken was called specially for that purpose.

Now that the capital stock of the bank has been increased, the way for a merger of this bank with the Broadway and the Mercantile National Banks has been cleared and the plan for this consolidation, which has been under consideration for many months, is practically completed.

The Seventh National Bank is controlled by the Edwin Gould-Samuel Thomas interests, while Charles W. Morse controls the National Broadway Bank. In the control of the Mercantile National all these three interests are associated. A definite and official announcement regarding the consolidation of these three banking institutions is now expected within a few days. It is believed that the Mercantile National Bank will be the successor of the three banks which are to be cons

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¼	65¼	13,100	*Amal. Copper	66¼	66¼	65¼	65⅛	—1
12⅞	13	29,150	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
41	42	2,700	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41	42¼	41	41¼	— ⅝
35⅝	36	2,050	Am. Car & F. Co	36⅛	36⅝	35⅞	36	...
92¼	92¼	713	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¼
56⅜	57	510	*Am. Grass Twine	57½	57½	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅝
49¼	49¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
39½	40	100	Am. District Tel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	10⅝	750	*Am. Ice Co	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
37	37½	250	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1
20	21	500	*Am. Linseed Co	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
30½	30⅝	1,400	*Am. Locomo. Co	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
46¾	47½	1,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	— ⅝
95	96	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95½	95½	95	95	—1½
123⅝	123⅞	23,720	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	124⅞	125¾	123	123¾	—1⅛
119	121	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	120	120	120	120	—1
80	89¼	35,770	Atch., Top. & S. F	89⅝	90	88⅜	80	...
100⅜	101	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅜	100⅞	— ⅛
108¾	109	45,630	Baltimore & Ohio	110¼	110¾	108⅞	108⅞	—1⅝
2¼	2⅝	9,442	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
63	63½	2,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	63⅜	64	63	63	—1
136	136⅜	7,900	Canadian Pacific	137⅛	137⅝	135⅞	136	—1½
135½	136¼	100	*Ca. Pac. s., 3d in. pd	137	137	137	137	—1½
175	176	400	Central R. R. of N. J	175¾	176⅝	175¼	175½	— ½
51⅝	52	6,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅝	52⅝	51½	51½	—1
36½	36⅜	1,300	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	37½	36½	36½	—1½
30¾	30¾	5,000	Chicago Great West	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅝	— ½
84½	86½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85	85	85	85	...
44⅜	45⅜	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	46¼	46¼	45	45½	—2
190½	190¾	14,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	192	192⅝	190¼	190⅝	—1¼
193	195	432	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195	195	193	193	—4½
231	235	700	Chicago & Northw	230½	230½	230½	230½	—5⅞
200	200⅜	638	Chi., R. I. & Pac	200¼	200¼	200	200	— ½
21	21½	200	Chi. Term. Trans	21	21	21	21	—1
37¾	38	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38	38	37⅞	38	— ¼
17½	17¾	400	Chicago Union Trac	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17¼	—1¼
100	100⅛	200	C., C., C. & St. L	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1¼
82⅝	82⅞	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83⅜	83⅜	83	83	— ⅝
32¼	32½	2,400	Colorado & Southern	33¼	33⅝	33	33½	...
74	74⅜	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
40⅝	50	900	Col. & Southern 2d pf	50⅛	50½	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
23½	24¼	1,300	Col. & Hock. Coal & I	24½	24⅞	23¾	24	...
218	219½	500	Consolidated Gas	220¼	220¼	215½	218½	—1½
121½	121⅝	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	122	122	122	122	+1
32¼	32	46	Corn Products	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	...
83	84	100	Corn Products pf	84	84	84	84	...
170¾	171⅝	400	Delaware & Hudson	172	172¼	171⅞	171⅞	— ⅛
260	260	200	Del., Lack. & West	260¼	260¼	260	260	—4
44	44⅝	100	Denver & R. G	44	44	44	44	—1
91½	92	250	Denver & R. G. pf	92	92	91⅜	91⅜	— ¼
20¾	20⅜	1,200	Detroit Southern	21	21½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
39⅜	39½	1,300	Detroit Southern pf	40⅞	40⅞	39¼	39¼	—1⅞
80	89½	300	Detroit United Ry	89¼	89¼	89	89¼	— ⅝
5⅜	5½	50	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
38¾	39	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	38½	39	38½	39	+⅛
19¼	20¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
29½	30	500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	...
38⅝	38⅞	11,400	Erie	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	...
67⅝	68	1,900	Erie 1st pf	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68	...
52½	53	500	Erie 2d pf	53½	53½	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
61¼	61½	300	Evans. & T. H	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
185	187	500	General Electric	186½	187	186	187	+1
190	192½	200	Great Northern pf	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	—3½
94¼	95	700	Hocking Valley	96¼	96¼	95	95	—1½
90½	91	300	Hocking Valley pf	92	92	91	91	—1¼
60	80	94	Homestake Mining	60¼	64	60¼	64	...
148	149¾	5,200	Illinois Central	151	151	149½	149½	—1½
9⅝	9½	6,672	Illinois Central rts	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	20¼	200	International Paper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
76⅝	77	400	*Internat. Power Co	78¼	76½	76	76	...
50	52	100	Internat. Steam Pump	52	52	52	52	— ½
44½	45	400	Iowa Central	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ⅝
78	78½	200	Iowa Central pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ⅝
36	36⅜	400	Kansas City South	36	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
55⅝	56	200	Kansas City South. pf	56	56	56	56	—1
34	36	300	Keokuk & D. M	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	...
138½	138¾	9,600	Louisville & Nashville	139½	140½	138½	138½	— ⅝
134¾	135¼	8,200	Manhattan Elevated	135½	136	134⅝	135¼	— ½
90	100	100	Maryland Coal pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ½
139½	139¾	3,025	*Met. Street Railway	141½	141½	139⅜	139⅝	—1½
25¾	26⅞	400	Mexican Central	26	26	25⅞	26	— ½
111	111½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	111	111	111	111	— ½
78½	79	4,075	M., St. P. & S. S. M	81	81½	78½	79	—2
130	131	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	132	132	131	131	—1
30	30¼	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅝	30½	30	30	— ⅛
61⅝	62¼	1,625	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	62⅝	62¾	61⅝	61⅝	—1½
110	110¼	46,800	Missouri Pacific	111⅝	112	110	110	—1⅝
106	107	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	105½	105½	105½	105½	—2½
45⅜	47	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
29⅜	29½	900	*Nat. Lead Co	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ½
93⅝	94	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
18¾	19	350	Nat. R. R. of Mex	19¼	19¼	19	19	...
39¾	40	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	40½	40¾	40	40	+ ¼
156⅝	158	6,800	New York Central	157	157¾	155⅝	155⅞	—1⅝
228	230	275	N. Y., N. H. & H	229½	229½	229	229	—1
33⅜	33⅝	3,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	34	34½	33½	33½	— ⅛
77⅛	77½	22,900	Norfolk & Western	79¼	79⅝	77⅞	77⅛	—1⅛
91	93	100	Norfolk & Western pf	93	93	93	93	...
121½	123	100	North American	121	121	121	121	...
79	80	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅝
41½	41⅝	50	Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	...
163⅝	163¾	46,300	Pennsylvania R. R	164⅝	165⅛	163½	163¾	—1½
103½	103¾	1,150	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅛	104⅝	103¾	103¾	— ½
98½	99½	100	P., C., C. & St. L	98	98	98	98	—1½
61½	61⅝	2,600	Pressed Steel Car	61⅝	62	61	61⅜	...
95¼	96	2,900	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95¾	95	95¾	+1¼
230	236	67	Pullman Company	236	236	236	236	...
37¼	37¾	1,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	37	38	37	37	...
89	90	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	90	90	90	90	...
67⅞	68	26,720	Reading	68⅜	68¾	67⅝	67¾	— ⅜
87½	88¼	300	Reading 1st pf	88	88	87½	87½	— ⅜
77½	78	6,500	Reading 2d pf	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾	— ⅛
22⅞	23	12,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	23⅛	23½	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
79¾	80½	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	80	81	79¾	79¾	— ¾
24	24½	6,000	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	24	25⅜	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
71½	72½	1,650	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	72	73	72	72	...
77	100	100	Rutland pf	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
76	76½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
76	76½	500	St. L. & San Fran	76	76	76	76	—1
72¼	73	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73½	73½	73	73	— ⅝
31½	31¾	1,900	St. Louis Southw	32	32¾	31½	31½	—1¾
68¾	69	2,350	St. Louis Southw. pf	69	76	68¾	69	...
68	70	1,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	70¾	71	69	69	...
72	72⅜	32,800	Southern Pacific	72⅝	73⅜	72	72⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	37¾	3,309	Southern Railway	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	37¾	500	Southern Railway, st	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
...	...	400	Southern Ry. pf	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
93⅜	94¼	1,300	Southern Ry. pf., st	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
65¼	65½	1,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66⅝	66⅝	65½	65½	— ½
44	44⅞	4,450	Texas & Pacific	44⅝	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
28½	30	300	Tol., St. L. & West	30½	30½	29	29	—1½
45½	46	1,710	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	47	47¼	45½	45½	—1½
120	120⅜	400	Twin City R. T.	119¼	121	119¼	120½	— ½
13½	14	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
16	16½	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	— ⅛
55¼	56½	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	57½	57½	55¾	55¾	—1½
105	105¾	37,000	Union Pacific	105¾	106⅞	104⅞	105	— ⅝
91½	91¾	1,250	Union Pacific pf	91⅞	91¾	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	200	United Rys. Invest	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
63½	63½	200	United Rys. Invest. pf	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
14½	14⅝	13,700	*U. S. Leather	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
90	91	278	*U. S. Leather pf	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	— ¼
18	18⅝	2,950	United States Rubber	18½	19⅜	18½	18⅝	+1⅛
56¼	57	500	U. S. Rubber pf	56⅝	58	56⅝	57	+1
40¾	40⅞	10,000	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41½	40¾	40⅜	— ¼
...	...	300	U. S. Steel pf	91½	91½	91	91	...
88⅞	89	7,860	U. S. Steel pf., ex d	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	...
66¼	67⅛	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅛	— ¼
125	130½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	130	130	130	130	+3
79½	80¼	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
33⅛	33⅜	2,200	Wabash	34⅜	34¾	32	33½	—1⅜
48⅝	49⅛	3,290	Wabash pf	50	50	49	49	—1
91½	91¾	200	Western Union Tel	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	— ¼
218	220	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	220	220	220	220	—2
38	39½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	40	40	40	40	...
28	28½	1,400	Wisconsin Central	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅜
53	53½	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf	54½	54½	53	53	—1⅝
Sales		615,892	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,750	Amal. Copper	66¼	66⅝	65¼	65⅝
100	Am. Car & F	36¼	36¼	36	36
100	American Ice	10	10	10	10
30	Am. Locomotive	31	31	30¾	30¾
20	Amer. Smelting	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
6,580	American Sugar	125	125¾	123½	125¾
19,350	A., T. & S.F	89¾	90	89	89½
170	A., T. & S.F. pf	101	101	100¾	100¾
3,980	Balt. & Ohio	110⅜	110⅞	108¾	108⅞
1,210	B'klyn Rap. T.	63¾	64¼	63⅛	63⅜
1,240	Canadian Pac	137½	137½	136	136½
620	Ches. & Ohio	52⅝	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝
20	Chi. & Alton	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
390	Chi. Gt. West	30⅞	*30⅞	30¼	30½
6,640	C., M. & St. P	192¾	192¾	190¼	190⅝
10	Chi. Union Trac	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
110	Col. Fuel & I	83	83½	83	83
110	Col. Southern	33⅜	33½	33⅛	33⅜
20	Col. & H. Coal	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
3,000	Erie	38¾	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝
180	Ill. Central	150⅜	151	149¾	149¾
940	Louis. & Nash	139½	140⅜	138¾	138⅝
3,130	Manhattan	136	136⅜	134⅜	134⅜
20	Met. Street	140	140	140	140
60	N. Y. C	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
20	M., K. & T. pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
21,690	Mo. Pacific	111⅝	112	110	110
200	N. Y. Central	157	157	156	156
250	N. Y., O. & W	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝
6,440	Norf. & West	79⅝	79½	77½	77½
2,640	Pennsylvania	164⅛	165¼	163½	163⅞
290	People's Gas	104	104⅜	103¼	103⅞
50	Pressed S. Car	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
14,390	Reading	68¼	68⅞	67⅝	67⅝
1,440	Republic Steel	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½
10	St. L. S. W	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
12,570	Southern Pac	72⅜	73⅛	72	72½
910	Southern Ry	37⅝	38	37½	37⅝
730	Tenn. C. & I	66½	66½	65¾	65¾
630	Texas & Pacific	45	45	44½	44½
15,980	Union Pacific	105⅞	106¾	105	105⅞
3,670	U. S. Leather	15	15	14¼	14¼
120	U. S. Rubber	19¼	19¼	18½	18½
5,450	U. S. Steel	41	41⅞	40⅜	40⅞
880	U. S. Steel pf	89½	89⅝	89½	89½
270	Wabash	34⅝	34⅞	33¾	33⅝
950	Wabash pf	50	50⅜	49	49½
110	Western Union	91⅞	91⅞	91¾	91¾
70	Wis. Central	28½	28½	28⅝	28⅝
138,190					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	St. R. & T. inc.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
2,000	Un. Pac. conv.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
$4,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Oct.	$66,888	$58,408	$52,313
From Jan. 1	2,709,442	2,356,744	.....
Detroit-Port Huron S. L. (Rap. Ry. System)—			
2d week Oct.	6,794	5,697	5,770
From July 1	146,274	133,464	.....
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,770	1,770	1,766
2d week Oct.	190,078	184,166	163,589
From July 1	3,010,837	2,850,219	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,514	3,187	3,049
2d week Oct.	497,691	405,021	386,716
From July 1	6,838,516	5,810,581	5,081,145
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week Oct.	9,401	12,373	.....
From July 1	116,800	139,291	.....
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the year ended June 30—			
Mileage	173	165	162
Total gross earn.	835,748	721,965	732,991
Total expenses	478,479	420,400	385,001
Net earnings	357,269	301,565	347,990
Other income	37,672	6,428	.....
Total income	394,941	307,993	347,990
Fixed charges	149,725	94,445	166,480
Surplus	245,216	213,548	181,510

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY reports to the State Railroad Commission for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	24,272,254	24,353,732	*81,478
Op. expenses	19,612,118	19,365,265	246,853
Net earnings	4,660,136	4,988,467	*328,331
Other income	1,079,367	1,081,737	*2,370
Total income	5,739,503	6,070,204	*330,701
Fixed charges	7,072,280	7,210,019	*137,739
Deficit	1,332,777	1,139,815	192,962
Total def. June 30	3,372,147	1,178,258	2,193,889
Cash on hand June 30	2,780,622	1,104,824	1,675,838

*Decrease.

MISSOURI PACIFIC for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	3,312,546	3,500,450	3,041,239
Op. expenses	2,132,171	2,119,237	1,816,787
Net earnings	1,180,375	1,381,213	1,224,452
Gross, 8 months	23,586,578	23,441,354	20,261,256
Op. expenses	16,253,917	14,968,386	13,894,717
Net, 8 months	7,245,661	8,472,968	6,356,539

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	192,699	170,407	22,292
Op. expenses	89,258	71,795	17,463
Net earnings	103,441	98,612	4,829
Total income	104,720	99,635	5,085
Fixed charges	47,508	45,652	1,856
Net from all sources	57,212	54,008	3,209

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY of Pittsburg for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,085,793	938,216	147,577
Op. expenses	659,529	574,871	84,658
Net earnings	426,264	363,345	62,919
Total income	619,721	379,234	240,487
Charges and div.	514,048	301,937	212,711
Surplus	105,073	77,297	27,776

SYRACUSE, LAKESIDE & BALDWINSVILLE for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	85,459	76,157	9,302
Op. expenses	74,714	67,256	7,458
Net earnings	10,745	8,901	1,844
Other income	2,393	4,938	*2,543
Total income	13,141	13,839	*698
Fixed charges	32,153	27,487	4,666
Deficit	19,012	13,648	5,364
Total def. June 30	32,660	13,648	19,011
Cash on hand	1,284	2,788	*1,504

*Decrease.

Binghamton Railway Company reports for the nine months ended June 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $140,751; operating expenses, $83,607; net earnings, $57,144; other income, $3,990; fixed charges, $51,431; net income, $9,702; dividends, (2 per cent.) $14,014; total surplus June 30, $148,779; betterments, (9 months,) $165,184; cash on hand, $39,298.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

UNITED STATES COAL & OIL COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease
Receipts	$382,246	$336,151	$53,905
Op. expenses	143,387	148,747	5,360
Net receipts	188,859	237,404	58,545
Construction	178,487	99,473	*79,014
Surplus	10,372	137,930	127,558
Previous surplus	137,930	.....	*137,930
Total surplus	148,300	137,930	*10,372

*Increase.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 50⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 40c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .89, 1,500 Gold Dollar at .05½@ .08, 1,000 Jack Pot at .14, 100 La Crosse at .05, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .08@.07½, 100 Ophir at .88, 100 Quicksilver at 3.50, and 2,000 Virginia M. at .02.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,108.89
Temporary address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
252 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected or remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

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Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
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Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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BANKERS & BROKERS.
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks Dealt in.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Baltimore & Ohio Warrants
DEALT IN
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
25 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia, 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MERGER OF SOUTHERN MILLS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 21.—Authoritative announcement has been made that the Southern Textile Company, better known as the Fries Mill merger, will become effective on Dec. 1.

A committee assigned the duty of fixing the valuation of the seventy mills in the merger will meet in Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23. The stock of the plants combined will, it is estimated, exceed $30,000,000.

T. W. Pratt of the Valuation Committee states that a great many other mills in the South have applied for membership and their applications will be acted upon.

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL PLANS.

The matter of the Park Avenue improvement to permit of the use of electricity in the tunnel was again considered by the Murray Hill Local Board yesterday. Richard J. Donovan, a lawyer, who said he represented many property owners, filed a protest against the closing of thoroughfares between Forty-third and Fifty-seventh Streets. An adjournment was taken until Friday.

President Cantor said after the meeting: "The hearings have been closed so far as the public are concerned. If any further objections or approvals are to be made they must be submitted in the form of briefs and handed into my office before noon on Friday. Forms of the agreement to be entered into between the city and the railroad companies have been prepared, and I am hopeful of their prompt approval. I hope that not later than Friday something tangible will be heard from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company relative to what they purpose doing in operating their trains in the Park Avenue tunnel."

Navy.

Lieut. W. Ball is ordered to Quincy, Mass., for duty as Assistant Inspector of Machinery and Steam Engineering at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company.

Lieut. Commander S. Potts is ordered to the Alabama for duty in charge of the steam engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. W. H. Buck's resignation is accepted, to take effect Dec. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Sailings—Atlanta, from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo; Iowa, from Puerto Militar for Montevideo; Brutus, from San Juan for Norfolk; Lancaster, from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Dolphin, from Lambert's Point for New York; Wasp, from Port Royal for Pensacola.

Arrivals—Helena and Pompey, at Shanghai; Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton, Wilkes, and Decatur, at Port Royal.

The Whipple was placed in commission in reserve to-day at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings—Buyers for Bronx Lots in the Auction Room.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for the estate of M. Livingston, to Franklin Pettit, the plot at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 70.4 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Joseph Wolf the five-story American basement dwelling 303 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 19 by 100.11. This house is sold subject to a three-years' lease to the present tenant.

Daniel B. Freedman has resold to Charles M. Rosenthal the four-story stone front dwelling 248 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold two lots on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 82 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. Auerbach has also sold the dwelling 949 Park Avenue, on lot 20 by 80.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Kate B. Boldin, to Dr. Henry Tuck, 111 East Fifty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for a Mr. Saul the five-story brick loft building 30 and 32 West Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.5. The buyer is William Durland, who will convert the building into a stable for use in connection with his riding academy.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold through Hagan & Slevin the plot 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The buyer, Paul Euell, will erect a six-story elevator apartment house on the lots.

The Bradley & Currier Company has sold the four five-story flats 440 to 446 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for a client 122 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling 14 by 98.9, which the purchaser will convert into an American basement house.

It is reported that Amelia G. Atkins has sold the four-story dwelling 153 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 99.2.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Cohen & Glauber to a firm of builders, for about $40,000, the plot at 230 and 232 East Third Street, 50 by 106. The buyers will erect six-story tenements.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the five-story double flat 109 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11; also the northeast corner of Delancey and Allen Streets, old building on lot 25 by 73.6; also 1,231 Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25.3 by 100.

O. Dobroczynski and A. Blumenkranz have sold for Julius I. Livingston to Hyman Heris, for $40,000, the seven-story tenement 714 East Fifth Street, 25 by 96.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the five-story tenement 184 and 186 Broome Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Clinton Street, on lot 51 by 25.

E. Klein has sold to Gordon, Levy & Co. the six-story building 86 East Third Street, 25 by 162.

Thomas & Son have sold the three-story and basement private dwelling 739 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 88, to Jacob Hasslacher, President of the Roesslers & Hasslacher Chemical Company, who gives in part payment his present residence, the three-story dwelling 406 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 19 by 100.

Thomas & Son also report that they have leased the following private dwellings: 281 West Seventy-first Street, for C. F. Woodward to Allan McCulloh; 22 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for the Central Trust Company to Dr. S. Barshell; 557 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for H. Woodward to Alexander Delmar; 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for Myles Standish to Mrs. M. Plush; 719 St. Nicholas Avenue, for H. C. Pell to Miss Lena Post, and 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for E. G. Story to Miss M. Whiston.

De Selding Brothers have sold for Mrs. M. A. Mitchell to Z. Lewis Dalby the plot 40 by 95.8, on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, 120 feet west of Tenth Avenue; also in conjunction with John E. Gelhardt, to Timothy White, the three-story frame dwelling 382 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, 50 by 141.

A. Arns has sold for Carl H. Arend to a client the four-story brick stores and tenement on plot 25 by 98.9, situated at 350 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
(Public auction sale.)

Jerome Avenue, east side, 33.8 feet north of Tremont Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; to Leopold Hutter..... $4,050

Tremont Avenue, north side, 100.3 feet east of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, two lots, each 25.1 by 83; to Solomon Jacobs..... 2,550

Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Place, one lot, 25 by 100; to Edward Mertrol..... 1,875

Two Hundred and Seventh Street, southeast corner of Perry Avenue, one lot, 25 by 107.7 by 25 by 107.7; to Morton Green..... 1,050

Intervale Avenue, west side, 316 feet north of Freeman Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; to E. R. Krause..... 3,950

Intervale Avenue, east side, 212.5 feet north of Freeman Street, two lots, each 25 by 94.6; to E. R. Krause..... 4,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

48 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 83.5 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Frederick Stewart..... 22,300

By James L. Wells.

711 Eagle Avenue, west side, 164 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 16 by 98.3, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emilie Southmayd, as executrix..... 7,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

1,039 Forest Avenue, west side, 199 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 19.9 by 87.3, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 6,330

By Philip A. Smyth.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 289.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 206.4 by 328.9, excepting such portions thereof as were taken by the city for One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 28,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

305 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. B. Johnson, as trustee..... 15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale; Emil Goldmark, referee, 820 Broadway, east side, 41.4 feet south of Twelfth Street, 22.1 by 102 by 22.8 by 110.6, five-story brick building; also, 312 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet south of Forty-second Street, 17.6 by 95, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also

536 Seventh Avenue, west side, 24.9 feet south of Fortieth Street, 24.8 by 100, two-story frame building; also

381 and 381½ Grand Street, south side, 75 feet east of Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick buildings; also

11 Third Avenue, east side, 84 feet south of St. Mark's Place, 17 by 74, three-story brick building; also

50 Bedford Street, east side, 45 feet north of Leroy Street, 22.6 by 75, three-story brick-front building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 934 to 942 Second Avenue and 300 East Fiftieth Street, being the southeast corner, 80 by 21, four-story brownstone-front flat, with four stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100, one-story frame store; all title and interest of James F. Greacen on Nov. 22, 1901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 1,374 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.8 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 2,058 Anthony Avenue, east side, 225.4 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 24.11 by 137.3 by 25 by 132.9, two-story two-family frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 311 and 313 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 76.10 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 51.4 by 125.9 by 80 by 117.4, one-story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $21,697.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 207 and 209 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 37.6 by 75.8, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,454.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Horace E. Parker, referee, 65 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,234.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 91 to 97 Roosevelt Street, west side, 35.7 feet north of Cherry Street, 80 by 61.4 and irregular, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,340; subject to other mortgages for $32,108.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Hal Bell, referee, 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 455 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $674.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee, 222 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 298.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 98.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,456.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 813 Westchester Avenue, north side, 78.7 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 26.4 by 94.1 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,760.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,312; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 600 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 112 by 155; H. Coogan, owner; J. G. Michel of 37 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $500.

Avenue A and Sixty-fifth Street, southwest corner, for a two-story brick office, 15.3 by 15.3; L. J. Carpenter of 1,181 Third Avenue, owner; L. C. Maurer of Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 147.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for six-story brick lofts, 24.10 by 94; E. A. Wheaton of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; J. C. Cocker of 408 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 70.5; A. Jay, Newport, R. I., owner; Hoppin & Korn of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 58 feet south of Tenth Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 32 by 55; Francis Mielke of Second avenue and Eighth Street, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 741 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick boiler house; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, premises, owner; Janes & Leo of 124 West Forty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 265 East Fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; E. L. Winthrop of 23 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner; J. Boekell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Sixth Street, Unionport, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 48 by 40; Charles Eisele, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Home Street, south side, 100 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, to a one-story frame store, 16 by 30; John Wetterer of 1,196 Home Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.

BEECH AV, n s, Lot 126, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Michael Murtha and another to Anna M. Phelps..... $1

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 217, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Wencel Kucera to Anna Sabak, ½ part, (mtg $600)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 45.3 ft s of 180th St, 20x100; Frederick Perk to Julie Spitz, quitclaim..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 45.3 ft s of 180th St, 20x100; Katie J. Schmidt to Julie Spitz. 7,000

ELTON AV, n w corner of 159th St, 20x70; Emile Heyde to Martin Klett, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

HORATIO ST, s s, 110.4 ft e of Hudson St, 0.5x87.8; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator and as administrator, to Frances L. Archer..... 210

IRVING PLACE, 35 to 43, n w corner of 16th St, 140x175x irregular; John F. Hollingworth to Mary E. Hollingworth Company, (mtg $250,000,)..... 640,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 46.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9; Peter A. Cassidy to James M. Fitzsimmons, 1-3 part, (mtg $12,000) 1

LOTS 124 to 127, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Diamond..... 6,500

MADISON AV, 1,329, e s, 20x74; James V. S. Woolley to Sigmund Tynberg, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

MORRIS AV, w s, Lot 322, map of Melrose South, 50.10x100; Morris Av, s w corner of 151st St, 68.8x100; 6th St, s e corner of Avenue D, 205x216 to 5th St, Unionport; Elizabeth A. Wallace to Samuel C. Master, (mtg $15,000) ½ part of all title..... 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 462.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Mildred A. Yeandle to Sadie B. Clocke, (mtg $3,500)..... 5,500

PARK AV, 940, e s, 20x80; J. Frederic Kernochan, trustee, to Moses Bachman.. 100

PARK AV, 949, e s, 20x80; Henry R. Winthrop and another to Moses Bachman, quitclaim..... 10

PARK AV, 949, e s, 20x80; Moses Bachman to Mayer S. Auerbach, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of Beck St, runs e 105x s 50x w 44x n 25x w 61 to avenue n n 25; Lawrence Davis to A. H. Feuchtwanger, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 42.5 ft s of 128th St, 19x75; Thomas F. Keogh to Lydia S. Cutting, executrix..... 17,500

6TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Avenue D, 100x103, Unionport; Solomon Bohm to Eugenia G. Wahlig..... 1

6TH ST, 617 East, 24.10x90.10; Elias Gussaroff to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

6TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Avenue D, 100x103, Unionport; Eugenia G. Wahlig to Hiram L. Phelps, B. and S..... 1

6TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; Josepha Bayer, widow, to Josephine Bayer, quitclaim..... 1

8TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Avenue E, 50x108, Unionport; Martin Klett to Emile Heyde..... 100

13TH ST, 645 and 647 East, 81.6x103.3; Maria A. Herter to Paul Shalet, (mtg $54,000)..... 67,000

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 54.10x114, Wakefield; Henry J. Coggeshall, as permanent receiver, to Sophia Bolte, all title..... 4,000

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; John E. McCann to William F. Bantje, (mtg —)..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 143.2 ft w of 7th Av, 20x96; Charles A. Schipp, devisee, to Franz A. Schipp, all title, quitclaim..... 1

28TH ST, 324 West, 21.5x98.8; Edward C. Mussel to Caroline Engelhardt and another, 2-6 part, all title, (mtg $5,000).. 3,000

42D ST, s s, 317.2 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Catherine Cushing to C. V. Oden Hughes, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Edward McCann to the J. L. Mott Iron Works, all title..... 1

52D ST, n s, 154 ft w of Avenue A, 20x49.8x—x46.6; Pauline Mosauer to Theresa Elbogen, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.5; Robert A. Donaldson to Lewis B. Gawtry, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.5; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Maxwell S. Mannes and another, (mtg $37,500)..... Omitted

63D ST, 149 East, 16x100.5; Charles J. Moore and another, executors, to Harry J. Douglas, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East, 50x100.8; Henry S. Richland to Moses S. Shill, (mtg $37,000)..... 100

97TH ST, 37 West, 17x100.3; Clausine M. Benson to John J. Egan and another, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

99TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Morris Kaufman to Fritz Fedderke, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

101ST ST, 255 West, 16.8x100.11; John J. Egan and another to Clausine M. Benson, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

103D ST, 159 East, 30x100.11; Mary Lilly to Ignatius F. Walzmann..... 1

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Wohlfeld to Rollin H. Reid, B. & S..... 1

121ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.11; Henry Benjamin to Cornelius Van Benschoten, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; Sara R. Krakower to Saul M. Raives, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 163; William Young to John J. Oswald and another, 4 7-12 years $1,200

AVENUE D, n e corner of 9th St; Samuel Well to Fritz Schwartz, 5 years..... 900

HENRY ST, 196; Max Haminsky to V. Finkelstein, 4 11-12 years..... 360

MORRIS AV SOUTH, corner of 153d St; Anthony T. Taddonio to Frank N. Scavetta, 3¼ years..... 480

2D AV, 869; Philip Koehler to Gustave Schunnemann, 3 years..... $1,500, 1,800

11TH AV, 180, s e corner of 23d St; 23d St, s s, 20 ft e of 11th Av; John Offerman to John F. Syron, 3 years..... 3,600

17TH ST, 598 East; Frank Vetter to Henry Buitenuth, 3 years..... 720

23D ST, 20 West; Rotschild & Bonwit to Thomas J. Hamilton, 10 years..... 10,500

104TH ST, n e corner of Avenue A, ½ block to Harlem River; R. J. Wright to Eastern Stone Company, Sept. 8, 1902, to May 1, 1913..... $3,500, 4,500

103TH ST, 104th St, Avenue A, and Harlem River, block; George E. Ketcham to R. J. Wright, 10 years..... 5,500

138TH ST, 813 East; George Reichardt to Gustav Meyer, 5½ years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAYER, Josephine, widow, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 4th St, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av; 2 years..... $10,500

BENSBURG, Caroline, (formerly Kennel,) to Blanche Marooso; 85th St, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 3,000

BOLTE, Sophia, to Frederick W. Devoe, as trustee; 14th St, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each..... 3,000

BRAKER, Henry J., to the Broadway Tabernacle Society; 6th Av, s w corner of 55th St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.. 120,000

BYRNES, James, to Abraham M. Mordenwith; 39th St, n s, 109 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $28,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 7,000

CALLANAN, Emma F., to James E. Flood; 755 East 173d St, 2 years..... 1,500

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; 124 to 127, second map of Neill estate, due Nov. 8, 1905..... 5,000

ENNIS, John W., to Cyprien Gousset; 142 East 14th St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 24,500

GREENBERG, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, w s, 26 ft n of 90th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HALLETT, Lillian L., to Mary S. Burns and another, executors and trustees; 48th St, 349 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 7,000

HOFFMEISTER, Margaret V., to Elisabeth Dellgmann; 3d St, s s, 200x216 to 2d St, being Lot 38, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HUGHES, C. V. Oden, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 322 West 42d St, due Oct. 13, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

HUGHES, C. V. Oden, to Catharine Cushing; 322 West 42d St, prior mtg $12,000, due Oct. 13, 1904..... 3,000

KEIM, James, to Lucy G. Barnard; Creston Av, w s, 494.3 ft n of 196th St; also Creston Av, w s, 394.9 ft n of 196th St; also Creston Av, e s, 118.7 ft s of 196th St, prior mtg $36,000, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KENN, James, to John F. Steeves; Creston Av, w s, 494.8 ft n of 196th St; also Creston Av, w s, 394.8 ft n of 196th St, prior mtg $33,500, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,580

MITCHELL, Maria, and another to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 66 to 70 West Washington Place, 1 year, 6 per cent... 3,000

MOLLSON, Rosalia M., to Garson J. Newwitter; 405 West 147th St, prior mtg $11,000, due Oct. 1, 1905..... 2,500

NICOLL, De Lancey, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 30th St, 23 East, prior mortgage —, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

PACHMAN, Moses, to Mary E. Townley and others, trustees; Park Av, e s, 82.2 ft n of 81st st, 2 years..... 12,000

PEIRANO, Luigi, to Maria Cavagnaro; Mulberry St, 32, prior mortgage $12,000, due April 1, 1905..... 7,000

PRICE, Adelia S., to Alexander M. Price; Cornelia St, n s, 164.5 ft e of Bleecker St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

SALZSTEIN, Julius, to Ernst J. Gehben; 176 Madison St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 20,000

SCHMIDT, Louisa M., to Elisa Bode; 1st Av, s e corner of 12th St, 2 years..... 1,000

SHALET, Paul, to Maria A. Herter; 13th St, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, prior mortgage $57,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SHALET, Paul, to Meyer Jarmulowsky and another; 13th St, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SPITZ, Julie, to Rosa Framann; Crotona Av, e s, 65.3 ft s of 180th St, new line, 5 years..... 5,250

TAYLOR, David, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 253 West 37th St, due Sept. 23, 1907, 4 per cent..... 8,000

THE JOHN F. HOLLINGWORTH COMPANY to John F. Hollingworth; 35 to 43 Irving Place, n w corner of 16th St, 113 to 110, prior mtg $250,000, due Oct. 16, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

VON DRANN, Paul, to Frederick Schneider; 5 East 8th St, leasehold, prior mtg $1,700, installments, 6 per cent..... 239

WAIZMANN, Ignatius F., to Mary Lilly; 103d St, 159 East, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

WERTHEIM, Leopold, to William E. Finn; 11th St, 17 and 19 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,750

WERTHEIM, Leopold, to Robert F. Conley; 11th St, 17 and 19 East, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 140,000

WIMPLE, Maria, and another to Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 145 and 147 West 27th St, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 52,000

WIMPLE, Maria, to Jacob Kottek; 145 and 147 West 27th St, prior mtg $52,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,451

YEANDLE, Mildred A., to Jennie B. Calderwood; Morris Av, e s, 402.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

ZINDEL, Henry, to Marie G. Kunzi; 1,411 Crotona Av, 3 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to E. Ellery Anderson, com..... $19,775

ARENDT, Otto, to Friedrich Wettinfeld.. 1,000

ARNOW, Phebe J., and another, executors and trustees, to Otto Arendt..... 1,000

CONLEY, Robert F., to Washington Life Insurance Company..... 140,000

DUVALL, Elbridge G., to Mary R. Fitzpatrick..... 100

FERNANDEZ, Joseph M., to Max Freund and another..... 57,000

FERNANDEZ, Joseph M., to Domingo Forres y Moran, two assignments..... 46,000

JEFFREYS, Robert D., to Gertrude Jeffreys, an infant..... 3,000

KATZMAN, John, to Theresa Hirsh..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to William R. Cosgrove..... 4,000

LYNCH, Samuel P., to Harry C. Hart.... 4,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

McVICKAR REALTY TRUST CO. to Robert W. Cooper..... 5,000

ODENHEIMER, Joseph, to Max Freund and another..... 57,000

PITCHER, Frederick W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 7,000

STEIN, Helena, to Isabel H. Cohen..... 1

TOWNSEND, Jane A., to Jane A. Townsend, executrix and trustee..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 112th St, n e corner, 100 x100.11; George E. Hawkins against George E. Wilson, owner and contractor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 to 408; New York Slate Works against J. C. Murray and another, owners; T. Kashare, contractor..... 600

WEST END AV and 80th St, s w corner, 100x100; George E. Hawkins against Thomas Frazier, owner; Arthur C. Hyde, contractor..... 135

3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; Thomas F. Breen against Gertrude Isaacs, owner; Samuel D. Rosenfield and another, contractors.. 1,013

58TH ST and 6th Av, n e corner, 100x 100.5; Robert J. Mahoney against Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor. 2,488

113TH ST, 230 West; Julius Thaler against Samuel Matshak, owner and contractor..... 24,624

104TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 200x 100; Charles Klehe against James F. Byrnes, owner and contractor..... 238

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

LEROY ST, 26 and 28; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levine with Irving Judas..... 100

LEROY ST, 26 and 28; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levine with Irving Judas..... $14,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 53d St, s w corner; Phoenix Iron Company against Gilbert C. Brown and another; April 24, 1902.. 1,534

27TH ST, 145 and 147 West; Nathan Hutkoff against Maria Wimple; Oct. 17, 1902..... 165

117TH ST, 11 West; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Charles Adams and another; Oct. 17, 1902..... 70

133TH ST and Lenox Av, s e corner; Manhattan Mantel Company against Henry Nicholaburg and another; Sept. 5, 1902, canceled..... 478

Lis Pendens.

4TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x105.5; Pasquale Avallone against Jacobini Polidori, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs.

8TH AV, 2,910; William C. Stuart and another, trustee, against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

40TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Elizabeth A. McNamara against Emma M. Thompson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. T. Knox.

47TH ST 124 to 126 West; Long Acre Realty Company against Henry Anderson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Werner.

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Laurie L. Levy against Henry Anderson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

128TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, 170x 99.11, and 127th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 25x99.11; City of New York against George F. Hanford and another, trustee and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AARON SCHNEIDER.—Schedules in the assignment of Aaron Schneider, trunks and bags, at 821 Broadway, show liabilities of $808, nominal assets of $476, and actual assets of $407.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.—A transcript of judgment from Westchester County for $45,873 against William W. Johnson in favor of Schalk, Ward & Wagner was filed here yesterday.

ISIDOR SPIEGEL.—The Sheriff received yesterday two writs of replevin against the stock of Isidor Spiegel, wholesale and retail dealer in millinery, at 267 Grand Street, one for $546 in favor of Henry Abegg and others, and one for $240 in favor of Alfred Lewis & Co. Spiegel has been in business at this address since July 1, 1001. He also claims to own a store in Hoboken.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS AND JACOB A. RAPPAPORT.—Schedules of Morris and Jacob A. Rappaport, tailors' trimmings, 173 Allen Street, show liabilities of $2,272 and assets of $437, consisting of stock in trade, $242; machinery, $40, and debts due, $155.

JOHN TODD.—John Todd, farmhand, of Liberty, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,271 and no assets. The only large creditor is the estate of Henry A. Gowdey, Fishing, N. Y., $4,287, a deficiency judgment on a foreclosure sale in an action brought against the petitioner.

J. ALEXANDER BEGGS.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States Court, Brooklyn, by J. Alexander Beggs, showing liabilities of $5,736 and assets of $7,267, consisting of stock, $7,077, and debts due, $190. He has been in the picture business at 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, since January, 1898, and lives at 777 Union Street, Brooklyn.

FALCON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against the Falcon Electric Manufacturing Company, with offices at 15 Cortlandt Street, factory at Ampere, N. J., by Martha Schmels, $10,000; the Nineteenth Ward Bank, $10,250, and Leo T. Levy, $800. Upon motion of Lamont M. Loughlin, attorney for Martha Schmels, Theodore M. Taft was appointed temporary receiver for the alleged bankrupt company. The receiver's bond was fixed at $10,000, and the bond of the petitioning creditor at $1,500. Mrs. Schmels held the note of the company, protested on July 10, for $10,000, and on Sept. 29 a chattel mortgage for $12,822 on all the machinery and tools in the factory was given to the American Union Electrical Company. The petitioning creditors claim this to have been an act of bankruptcy, committed with intent to hinder and defraud creditors. The statement of the company made to Bradstreet's on Jan. 1, 1902, showed assets of $78,066, surplus and undivided profits of $7,061. The company was organized in July, 1899, with an authorized capital of $50,000, of which, it was claimed, $30,000 was paid in.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDRICH, Harry B.—M. W. Berriman and another..... $132

AUGSBURG, F. Grant—J. H. Morton..... 374

AVIGNONE, Orvazio—D. Auerbach and another, costs..... 23

BURNS, Walter F.—E. B. Thornton..... 304

BURNS, Walter F.—W. F. Tappan and another..... 1,164

BAYAN, Joseph, and Alexander Pelil—A. P. Curtis..... 362

BERRYMAN, Alexander S.—A. Van Buren..... 267

BACHMANN, Ross—Union Railway Company of New York City..... 164

BROWNING, Clarence P.—Metropolitan Realty Company, costs..... 108

BRANDT, Henri S.—J. H. Mink..... 142

BROWN, James E.—M. Hoffman..... 324

BROGAN, Charles—Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company..... 131

BURKHARD, John P.—C. L. Wright & Co..... 47

CROWLEY, Charles J.—F. G. Conway..... 164

CUNNINGHAM, John J.—Hoefer Wall Paper Mills..... 98

CONSIDINE, George—W. H. Downs..... 29

CLARK, Rose—F. H. Dodd and another.. 49

BRULING, Charles O.—J. Gordon..... 78

DALTON, James A., administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 112

DONNELL, Raymond L.—W. Barthman.. 294

DONNELL, Raymond L.—W. Barthman.. 278

BARNES, Richard W.—D. Ficken..... 324

BACKER, George—United States Gas Fixture Company of New York, costs..... 69

FROELICH, William E.—S. Singer..... 52

FLANERY, Max A.—Consumers' Cigar Company of New Jersey..... 42

FARLEY, Rebecca—C. J. Wissing..... 216

FURMAN, Abram—Milbury Atlantic Supply Company..... 20

DE DION BONTON MOTORETTE Company—Judge Company..... 136

COSSENAS, Militades—C. D. Burk..... 106

ACCONCIA, Pasquale and Johanna M.—T. Augrisani..... 177

GLASSHOFF, Peter H.—F. B. Reid and another..... 101

GUMSON, Henry—F. M. Howard and another..... 494

GOLDBERG, Jennie—M. Levy and another 89

HEIMS, Augusta—E. R. Hawkins and another..... 344

HEALSLIP, James W.—Acme Fertiliser Company..... 286

HOGG, Lewis O.—Ryder Manufacturing Company..... 141

HERRMANN, Joseph—M. Freeman..... 22

HEIMRTH, Louise—Robert A. Osborn Company..... 200

HARTMAN, Susie—M. Rucabado..... 289

HARTMEYER, John—National Lead Company..... 671

HOEFFNER, George—A. T. Colell, executor..... 160

HANSON DRUG COMPANY—J. P. Bender..... 89

HESSE, Frederick—J. C. Crone..... 77

HORTON, Dudley R.—E. Bush and another..... 64

JAMES J. WALSH ASSOCIATION—Mutual Milk and Cream Company..... 35

JACKSON, Mary—I. J. Stiebel..... 84

JOHNSON, William W.—R. Schalk and another..... 45,873

KNAPP, Ludwig, and Morris Malburn—S. Finkelstein..... 62

KLEIN, Eugene D.—B. Van Leer..... 401

LAKE, William H.—C. O. Corlson..... 291

LAWRENCE, Lawrence — Monheimer Brothers..... 160

LANTZ, Carl C.—H. W. Grannis..... 126

LEVINE, Abraham—J. Hogan and another..... 17

LANGAN, Johannia, administratrix—T. O'Sullivan..... 73

LEVY, Isabella—M. Rittenplan, costs..... 38

McDOWELL, Henry B.—J. H. Hurlbritt and another..... 608

MALLER, Meyer—S. Koppler..... 58

MORRIS, Max—J. McLean..... 283

MEURER, Jacob—C. H. Tuke..... 44

MAHN, Louise—W. Menzel and another. 190

MILLIGAN, James—R. J. Naughton and another..... 429

MOLLER, Charles E.—L. Levy..... 87

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Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

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Steel Fireproof Construction.

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The Brighton of America.
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STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J.

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INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

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30th St., 12 West.—Parlor floor, for business; excellent location; altered to suit tenant.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDBERG and BERNARD BLOCK, doing business as Goldberg & Block, bankrupts.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupts, consisting of linings, velveteens, kerseys, jackets, safe, machines, fixtures, &c., will be sold as follows:

Sealed bid may be submitted for said property to Walter P. Long, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 15 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or to Alexander A. Tausky, Esq., attorney for receiver, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before October 25th, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place they will be opened by said receiver. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The said property may be inspected at the former place of business of the said bankrupts, No. 5 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 23d, 1902, between one and three o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

If the receiver shall reject all bids then the said property will be sold at public auction on October 28th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 5 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, and that publication of sale will be made two days prior in The New York Times. By order
WALTER P. LONG, Receiver,
15 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. City.
ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SILVER, doing business as George Silver & Son, bankrupt.—No. 5,150.

Notice is hereby given that George Silver, bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified October 10th, 1902, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
Dated New York, October 29, 1902.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,279.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of GERSIN M. KRAKOWER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gersin M. Krakower of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Gersin M. Krakower was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 21st, 1902.

Auction Sales.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,

AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY RUG SALE.

Messrs. Boyajian Bros. of 257 Fifth Ave., having failed to secure a renewal of the lease of their store, and their special order and repair factory at Flushing, L. I., having been rendered untenantable by fire, are compelled to order the sale at auction of their entire stock of Oriental Rugs and Carpets. They must be out before November 1st. These goods, as the location and trade called for, are the finest. Sale is absolute and without reserve. Short notice precluded the preparation of a Catalogue, but every day's sale will be exhibited the morning of sale. Their new quarters will be announced when secured. Sale opens to-day, Wednesday, Oct. 22. Exhibition 9 A. M. Sale commences at 3 P. M.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
Auctioneer.

Office No. 2 West 28th St.

By virtue of two certain chattel mortgages made by William Ehlers to P. Ballantine & Sons, dated February 24th, 1897, and May 17th, 1900, respectively, the undersigned, by order of the mortgagees, will sell on October 24th, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Nos. 34 and 36 Ninth Av. and 683 and 685 Hudson St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the saloon furniture, fixtures, and fittings and all other personal property now in said premises and described in said mortgages.—Dated New York, October 18, 1902. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

For Sale.

$1 Down — EDISON PHONOGRAPHS — **$1 A Week**

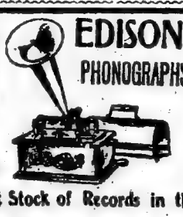

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Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of **$2.50 Gold Glasses for $1.** "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. **KEENE OPTICAL CO., 100 Broadway, Rm. 7. Work.** Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **M. MOSSMAN,** 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $25; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3196 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

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John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
26 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

ROWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH ROWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of A. H. Bancker, No. 768 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM H. ROWE, Administrator. A. H. BANCKER, 768 9th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o15-1awGmW

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 59th St. & 3d Ave.

$2 a Week for the Celebrated Milton Pianos

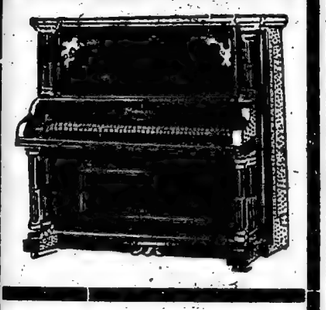

One of the most remarkable piano offers that this store has ever made is this:

100 Milton Pianos $225 Each.

$10 Down and $2 a Week.

This price includes top and cover. Delivered on receipt of first payment of $10.

The Milton Piano is one of the finest ever built. Made by the Milton Piano Company. Everything in it is of the very finest quality and built by the most skilled and experienced piano makers. The cases are large, rich and massive.

A representative of the Milton Piano Company stated that when these pianos were built, it was intended that they should sell for $500 each. For many pianos that are sold at $500 to-day cannot compare with the Milton.

The piano must be seen to be appreciated, and as an offer of this kind is rare, and owing to the limited quantity it is advisable for you to inspect this piano as early as possible.

We also continue to offer the

Harmony Piano for $175

At $5 Down & $1 Per Week
including Stool and Cover.
Delivered on Payment of First $5 Payment.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

Every Harmony and Milton Piano has a ten years' guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

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The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or instalments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Bargains for Musicians.—Weber, $75; Chickering, $50; Mahogany Colonial, $95; Chickering, Parlor Grand, ¼ price. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$15, Rosewood piano; beautiful upright, $80; Colonial mahogany upright, $85; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 105 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, 87 months. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West. The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21ST ST., 23-17 WEST.
Nicely appointed rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

26th St., 31 West.—Choice rooms, singly and en suite; excellent table and attendance; table guests accommodated.

46th St., 315 West.—Pleasant double and single rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; refined.

48th St., 218 West.—First-class French boarding house; large connecting room; with all improvements; table board.

52d St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; running water; southern exposure; cuisine excellent; table board.

55th St., 235 West, near Broadway "L."—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; superior table board.

56th St., 234 West.—Large and small rooms; central location; meals served if desired.

59th St., 58 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

65th St., 126 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, heated; bath; desirable parlor floor for business; table boarders accommodated.

70th St., 30 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, with large dressing room and closets; every comfort and convenience; superior table and service; large parlor dining room; telephone and messenger calls; reference.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

79th St., 104 West.—House, newly furnished; handsome rooms, private bath, en suite or single, with board.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

114th St., 24 West.—Few choice vacancies, with board; refined Jewish family; terms moderate.

122d St., 150 West.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny alcove room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

129th St., 160 West, 7th and Lenox Avs.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine location.

135th St., 242-244-246 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, also hall room, to rent with board.

145th St., 460 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; hot and cold water.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

95 HANCOCK ST.,
Between Bedford and Nostrand Avs.; best section of Brooklyn; large, pleasant, well-heated front alcove room, second floor; southern exposure; with small party of adults; select table.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, B. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

Country Board.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 43.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

8th St., 17 West.—Private family; large front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; gentlemen; quiet house; fourth floor; references.

12th St., 68 West.—Cosy, clean, convenient rooms, $3; also beautiful suite of sitting room, bedroom, sun parlor, storeroom; $16. Nelson.

17th St., 43 West.—Single and double rooms in high-class house; $3 upward.

34th St., 10 East.—Large, sunny room; fourth floor; suitable for two gentlemen; board optional; references.

43d St., 18 East, (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room; private bath; telephone.

49th St., 149 West, (Near Broadway.)—Select house; small, large, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

51st St., 433 West.—Parlor, front bedroom, suitable doctor, light business; fine location; rent low. Kirkland.

85th St., 258 West.—Newly decorated and furnished large, airy rooms; references required.

56th St., 63 West.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; gentlemen only; references exchanged; breakfast.

64th St., 151 West.—Finely furnished rooms, single or double, with large wardrobes.

123d St., 153 West.—Desirable room, particular gentleman, adjoining exceptional bath; American family; excellent neighborhood; accessible; dainty, light breakfast; superior accommodation; worthy investigation; moderate. Dudderidge.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Keake, 1,183 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Bachelor wishes furnished room, hot and cold water; also breakfast; between 23d and 35th, 6th and Lexington Avs. Address, stating terms and location, Permanent, Box 116, 530 6th Av.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 480-402 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 318 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2507-38th.

Dogs and Birds.

Liberal reward for return of black and tan dog, lost Oct. 13th, to 107 East 82d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Positively highest prices paid for contents of houses and flats. Miller, 56 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—A competent and neat young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Call and bring references Wednesday before noon at 607 West 113th St., near Boulevard.

Wanted—Thoroughly competent young English or Scotch nurse for child of four years. Call, with references, 44 West 21st St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

Wanted—A competent young woman as cook; bring references. Call Wednesday before 12 o'clock at 607 West 113th St., near Boulevard.

Wanted—Dressmakers; steady work; highest pay. At Bellamy's, 61st St. and 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Wanted.

GOLD COINS $1.50 paid for gold dollars; gold quarters, 75c.; gold halves, $1; book prices paid, 10c. LOW, 297 4th Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, require a number of experienced upholsters on fine furniture. Long season and liberal pay. Apply to Superintendent.

Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Boy wanted to learn the business; good chance for advancement; references required. Wholesale Jeweler, Box 200 Times.

Boy in an office; must live in Borough of Manhattan. Address, in own handwriting, Box 421, 120 Broadway.

Litho. Transferrer.—Man experienced in music preferred; steady work. Address C. M., 405 East 72d St.

Tinner.—Young man wanted at once. Henderson, Castleton Av., near Bement, West Brighton, S. I.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages; steady employment to competent railroad mechanics. Apply between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. to L. S. Webster, No. 17 Moore St., near Bridge, Room 17.

Wanted—In the office of a large insurance company a competent

CHILD DIED WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

"Diphtheria and Christian Science Neglect" the Causes.

Coroner to Hold an Inquest—John C. Lathrop of the Second Church the Healer—What the Child's Parents Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Coroner Banning will hold an inquest to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to investigate the causes that led to the death of Esther Quimby, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Quimby of 77 Brookfield Street, this place, who died of diphtheria Monday morning, owing to the failure of John C. Lathrop of New York and other Christian Science healers to effect a cure. The child had been ill since Thursday, and according to her parents no regular physician was called in to attend her at any stage of the disease, both of the parents stating that they were and still are firm believers in the science treatment.

The nature of the disease from which the child succumbed was not known until after death, when an autopsy was performed by Drs. Weiss and Birch, who certified that death was due to "diphtheria and Christian Science neglect." When Coroner Banning saw the certificate, he immediately decided to make a searching inquiry into the case, and the coming inquest is the result of his investigations. The Coroner has summoned Mr. Lathrop, the parents of the child, Drs. Birch and Weiss, and Undertaker Lockwood to appear at the inquest.

"I intend, if such a thing is possible, to make a test case of this child's death," said Coroner Banning to-day. "I have had more than one death that was alleged to be due to Christian Science neglect called to my attention, but none so clear as is this one. The little girl died from the worst form of malignant diphtheria, and no licensed practitioner of medicine was called in. If I possibly can I intend to hold some one for the Grand Jury for that neglect."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Quimby, when seen at their home, talked freely of the death of their little girl, but both were positive in asserting that her death was unavoidable, and that if she could possibly have been saved, Christian Science would have saved her. They are firm believers in all the doctrines of the Scientists, and the death of their daughter, they say, has not in the least shaken their faith.

"I am convinced," said Mrs. Quimby this morning, "that nothing could have been done that would have saved my little girl. I have no complaints to make, and am reconciled and realize that both Mr. Lathrop and ourselves did all that we could to save her life. Her older sister, Bessie, is just convalescing from the same disease to which she succumbed, and Christian Science cured her. To-day a week ago we sent for Mr. Lathrop to come and treat Bessie. He came out, and she steadily improved under his treatment, and is now on the rapid road to recovery. Thursday little Esther did not seem well, and we kept her at home from school. Friday Mr. Lathrop gave her the same treatment that he gave her older sister, and she was improving nicely and continued to do so until Sunday, when she became worse. Monday she became suddenly a great deal worse, and between 8 and 9 o'clock that morning she passed from us."

"Both Mr. Quimby and myself," continued Mrs. Quimby, "are Scientists, and why should people worry themselves over what we consider the truth. We are still firm believers in science, and, though we have lost our child, we have not lost our faith."

"For fifteen years my wife there," said Mr. Quimby, interrupting Mrs. Quimby, "suffered untold agonies as a result of vavular heart disease, and I spent hundreds of dollars trying to get doctors to cure her, but they could do nothing to relieve her. Finally we took to science, and Mr. Lathrop cured her. Look at her now, she is perfectly well, and Christian Science did it. If there is nothing in Christian Science, how on earth are the newspapers, who are all the time trying to prove there is nothing in it, going to explain Mrs. Quimby's case. They can't do it, and that is all there is to it."

"Does Mr. Lathrop charge you for his services!" Mr. Quimby was asked.

"Do you pay your doctor and your minister?" replied his wife, "if you do, suppose you draw your own inference."

"What did Mr. Lathrop do for little Esther?" Mrs. Quimby was asked.

"Mental prayer," she answered.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Quimby said that they had not been subpoenaed by the Coroner, and intimated that they did not expect to receive any summons.

Health Officer Birch of White Plains visited the Quimby home early this morning and put the house under quarantine. It would be kept in quarantine, as would every member of the family, he said, until there was not a symptom of the disease left. Dr. Birch was at one time the family physician of the Quimbys, but has not attended them since they adopted Christian Science.

The residents of White Plains are considerably worked up over the death of the Quimby child. The fact that the disease raged in the little home for nearly a week without any means being taken to quarantine the house has caused many to be very outspoken against the sect. As the child for several days after her sister was taken ill was allowed to play with other children and to attend school, the dangers arising as a result of their alleged way of curing in any and all kinds of diseases, without having any idea of the true nature of the disease, has excited the community, owing to the presence in its midst of an undetected contagious disease.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Quimby, as well as Mr. Lathrop, the healer, admitted yesterday that they had no idea of what was the matter with the children.

Esther Quimby was buried this morning at Chappaqua. There was no service, owing to the nature of the malady that the child had died of

John C. Lathrop, the healer of the Quimby family, lives at the Barnard on Seventy-first Street and Central Park West. He is a son of Mrs. Laura Lathrop, the founder and original First Reader of the marble structure on Sixty-eight Street and Central Park West, known as the Second Church of Christ Scientist. Mr. Lathrop is a former Second Reader. When seen last evening he said:

"I regret exceedingly that the child was not cured, but at the same time I think it is very well to remember that Christian Scientists are not the only people who occasionally lose a patient. I do not consider the death of little Esther Quimby a failure of Christian Science, but rather a failure to demonstrate its principle, which is the all-healing power of God. Christian Scientists do not consider that God wills that the sick shall die. We believe that a correct understanding of Him will restore the sick and overcome death exactly as Jesus talked."

"Will you attend the inquest at White Plains to-morrow?" Mr. Lathrop was asked.

"I have been summoned," he replied, "and shall certainly be present."

"Will you be represented by counsel?"

"No; why should I? I certainly have nothing to fear."

In conclusion Mr. Lathrop said that he had never said, as he was reported to have, that the leaving out of the word "New York" from the cornerstone in the Second Church was due to a miracle or had been done by prayer in one night. It had been understood that the inscription on the cornerstone would be the "New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist." When the dedication took place the name of this city was missing.

"I did not say," explained Mr. Lathrop, "that the granite letters had been changed by prayer in one night or that a miracle had been wrought. What I did say was that the constant prayers of the members of the church had caused the stone contractors to omit the words."

WANT NEW BRIDGE RUSHED.

Mayor Hears Objections to Delay in Completing the Blackwell's Island Structure.

Mayor Low yesterday gave a hearing to the Committee of Forty in opposition to a proposed revised plan for the Blackwell's Island bridge. The opponents do not materially object to the new plans so far as architectural appearances and cost are concerned. What they fear is the loss to property owners of Queens Borough by the delay which will be occasioned in the approval of the new plans by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen.

They say that three years were necessary to obtain the adoption of the old plans, and in that time Queens Borough property owners would lose far more than the $500,000 saved in the cost of the construction of the bridge according to the Lindenthal idea.

The old plans were approved under the Shea régime, and called for a bridge 120 feet in width. Commissioner Lindenthal on taking office reached the conclusion he could erect a better bridge at a cost of $500,000 less and which would afford better transit facilities and conveniences not provided for in the original idea.

Mayor Low said the question was one of too much importance to be hastily decided, and that it seemed to him it would be wise to refer the matter to disinterested engineers. He did not believe there would be any great delay, as appropriations had already been made for the piers and superstructure. Commissioner Lindenthal expressed similar views, and said contracts could be awarded ten days after the adoption of the plans.

SOUGHT TO KILL A JUDGE.

Staten Island Whisky Made McArdle Think He Was an ex-Convict, and He Wanted Revenge.

Edward McArdle, known also as Carroll, an old resident of Port Richmond, and who, according to the police, has twenty-odd arrests to his discredit, drank so many drinks yesterday that he imagined he was an ex-convict named Clark, and got himself into more trouble.

About noon, McArdle, carrying a pistol, went to Judge Stephen Stephens's house, on Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, and asked for the Judge, who was holding court in St. George. The Judge's wife also was out. Two trembling maid servants listened to the man's story of how he had been sent to jail by the Judge five years ago and how he was now going to get even by killing him. As the man talked he dangled his pistol carelessly in one hand, and, the servants say, added to his threats demands for money. The servants said they had no money, and the man went away, ostensibly to find and kill Judge Stephens.

One maid ran to the West Brighton Station and reported what the man had done and what he looked like. Then Mrs. Stephens came in, and, hearing the story, telephoned in great alarm to the Judge, who informed Capt. Nally, at the Stapleton Police Station. After arresting one man who turned out to be the wrong one, the police got hold of McArdle, who confessed that he had gone to the house and used threats in the hope of getting money. He added, however, that he did not really intend to kill Judge Stephens.

Capt. Nally says a man named Clark was convicted five or more years ago, and used to be about Stapleton and Port Richmond. McArdle knew the criminal record of the place, and so, no doubt, Capt. Nally said, the case of Clark came to his mind.

TESTIMONY FOR CAPT. CROSS.

Ex-Capt. Thompson Says He Did Not Call on Inspector for Help at Rabbi Joseph's Funeral.

The trial of Inspector Cross, accused, with Capts. Albertson and Herlihy, of neglect of duty in connection with the riots at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph, was resumed yesterday at Police Headquarters before Commissioner Partridge.

Ex-Capt. William Thompson, who was in command of the Madison Street Station and who was in charge of the arrangements of the funeral procession, testified that he had a large number of patrolmen, a Roundsman, and a Sergeant in readiness the night before the funeral at the house 263 Henry Street. He said that such a throng of mourners was unprecedented on the east side. He had not called on Inspector Cross, as he felt he was competent to cope with the situation.

William N. Wilbour, a Tenement House Inspector, testified that the policemen used oaths and clubbed the crowd back. That was after the reserves had arrived in charge of Inspector Cross.

"Did you see any water coming from anywhere?" asked Mr. Davis, counsel for Albertson.

"Yes, from the hose."

"Do you mean from the hose or the Hoe's factory?" asked Mr. Mellen.

"That's a joke," explained Mr. Davis. The witness said he had seen water turned on the crowd, and that it came from small pipes. He heard cries of "Shame! Shame!"

Other witnesses testified that they had seen missiles thrown from the windows in the Hoe factory, and that they had seen the police club the crowd.

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. DICKINSON PLEADED IN VAIN

Appropriation for New Street Cleaning Plant for Brooklyn Defeated in Board of Aldermen.

Under the head of special orders a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $141,143.75 for a new street cleaning plant and stock in Brooklyn was brought up before the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Commissioner Woodbury was present, but did not speak. But Alderman William Dickinson of Brooklyn, who was arrested at the instance of the Commissioner on a technical charge of bribery, did. He was laboring under great excitement as he said:

"I would like to explain my vote. In voting for this bond issue I desire to state that I put my personal feelings aside. I know it is for the benefit and interest of the borough which I represent. I was elected to do all I possibly could in the interest of my borough. Gentlemen, [here there was evidence of tears,] I hope every one of you, even if you think and feel as I do, will support this resolution, therefore, I vote aye."

Borough President Swanstrom remarked: "Commissioner Woodbury regrets very much the charges against Mr. Dickinson. I can say he feels that a mistake has been made, and is willing to do all he can to rectify it."

The resolution, which required sixty affirmative votes, was defeated, yeas 30, nays 11.

By a vote of 62 in the affirmative an appropriation of $15,000 was authorized for a survey for new sewers in the Bronx.

Under special orders was brought up a report from the Committee on Public Buildings opposing the razing of the old Hall of Records and contingently providing that if its removal was actually necessary because of the subway the historic structure should be re-erected on the site of the engine house at Chambers and Centre Streets. It was defeated, yeas 3, nays 34.

HE NEEDED THREE HANDS.

Prisoner's View of a Policemen Whose Lack of an Extra Member Permitted an Escape.

Wearing a frayed ulster buttoned up to his chin, thereby concealing the absence of linen, while duck trousers that reached nearly to his shoe tops, and carrying a straw hat, Thomas Doyle stepped jauntily to the bar when his name was called in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Accompanying him also as a prisoner was William Hanohan, less self-possessed, who eyed the crownless derby which he held as though it was a curious treasure, the unexpected possession of which puzzled him immensely.

Then men were accused by Policeman Pierson of the Church Street Station with having stolen a lamp post, the property of the City of New York.

"There was three of us, your Honor," said Doyle, in explanation. "The cop got me with one hand, me partner with the other, and if he had had a third hand he'd got the other one."

Smiling placidly at Magistrate Flammer, and looking severely at the policeman, as though he considered him in some way responsible for being short an extra member, Doyle subsided.

"What is your business?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Me an' me partner is wood merchants," said Doyle. "We collect wood, and then we trades it fer whisky. In good times," he added, in proof of his business enterprise, "we knock out a dozen drinks a day."

"What were you going to do with the lamp post?"

"Same as the wood," said Doyle. "It was a bum one, though."

"I think I'll send you where you can get and be warm and—"

"Thank you, Judge," chimed the prisoners.

—"And curb your appetites for drink and get baths."

A wail broke from the lips of the wood merchants.

"Oh, Judge," they pleaded. "Don't; we'll lose our votes. We've promised to vote; we've got to."

But their pleas were of no avail, and they were committed for Special Sessions.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CHIEF CROKER TESTIFIES

Answers All the Charges Against Him Except Two.

Defense Says Accusations That He Accepted Transportation and Criticised His Superior Officer Failed.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, testified yesterday at his trial at Fire Headquarters. John J. Delany, of counsel for the defense, examined him on every charge and specification except two which the defense asserts the prosecution failed in any way to sustain. Those were Charge 4, violation of the Constitution of New York in obtaining free transportation from railroad and other corporations, and Specification 1 of Charge 7, conduct unbecoming an officer in telling a reporter that Commissioner Sturgis and a friend made improper use of their official badges at places of amusement.

Testifying in regard to the charge of persecution against members of the force and specifically in regard to Chief of Battalion E. F. Terpeny that he had been transferred constantly, Chief Croker said Terpeny was an extra Chief, and the duty he was assigned to had been performed by others of his rank.

Mr. Delany then took up the management of the Wicke fire at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue Jan. 31, 1901, and the sending in of reports on the water pressure there. Chief Croker said the spread of the flames was not checked by apparatus brought by alarms that swept the city bare of fire companies north of Canal Street and South of Eighty-fifth Street, except in the case of eight or nine double companies. In East Thirty-first Street lines of hose were lost, and engine and a water tower were wrecked, and two horses were lost by the fall of walls. Chief Croker gave testimony that corroborated that of many witnesses in regard to poor water pressure. Because of that several companies were sent to quarters as their apparatus could not be utilized.

Testifying in regard to the Undergrove fire in East Thirty-first Street Nov. 28, 1901, Chief Croker said that when the fire was under control he had no reason to believe that the rear wall was unsafe, and some apparatus was ordered to quarters. The walls fell and released oil in the depot of the Standard Oil Company in Eleventh Street.

Regarding the fire in the Park Avenue Hotel Feb. 22 last, Chief Croker said the fire in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was confined within its walls, the sparks from it went southeast, and that the blaze in the hotel originated at the base of the elevator shaft at the north side.

The charge of failing to enforce the provisions of law at the hotel was considered. The chief said inspections were discontinued by direction of Commissioner Scannell after consultation with him, Secretary Docharty, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Kiernan. Charge 7, Specification 2, was met by the statement that the chief returned from vacation, notified Commissioner Sturgis, and assumed command in accordance with the rules and practice of the department.

Chief Croker denied categorically all the accusations of conversion of public property to private use. All that was made or repaired at the shops was for his official use. In regard to Specifications 2 and 3, the hose sent to the Polo Grounds and Newtown Creek was sent to protect life and property by order of Commissioner Scannell.

After adjournment until to-day Mr. Delany, in Chief Croker's room, spoke of an affidavit made by Fire Chief S. H. Harris of Temple, Fla. It contained the sworn statement, he said, that Henry Wilkins, Jr., a friend of Former Chief Bonner, who gave his address as the Mansion House, 478 Fourth Avenue, had sent postal cards to the various Fire Chiefs who were about to visit the International Fire Engineers' Convention at the Grand Central Palace, asking them to call on "Chief of Department, Charles D. Purroy." According to Mr. Delany, the affidavit further states that Deputy Chief Purroy told Mr. Harris that he was slated to be the next Chief of the New York Fire Department.

Commissioner Sturgis, when told of the statement, said he believed there wasn't a grain of truth in the matter.

Mr. Wilkins said last night that he had not asked visiting Chiefs to call on "Chief of Department" Purroy. He said that a few days before the convention he wrote postal cards to several out-of-town Fire Chiefs, with whom he was acquainted, asking them to call on him when they came to New York.

Chief Harris of Tampa was one of these. He said that he met Chief Harris at the convention hall, and introduced him to Purroy. He said he styled Purroy as the Chief of the New York City Department, as he thought he had a right to do, inasmuch as Chief Croker had then been relieved from duty, and Mr. Purroy was acting as Chief.

FIGHT FOR $4,000,000 ESTATE.

Heirs at Law of Mrs. Crossman-Relley Say Her Will Is Not Genuine—She Believed in Spirits.

S. B. Pratt, a nephew of Mrs. Caroline E. Crossman-Relley, over whose estate of $4,000,000 a will contest is being waged in the Surrogates' Court, said on the witness stand yesterday that his aunt had given evidence of Spiritualistic beliefs. She once told him, he said, that she saw her son's spirit and kissed it. Then she wanted him to get her a medium, but he advised against this. When he asked her if she used morphine she replied:

"Can you blame me?"

H. W. Wheeler, husband of the President of the Women Managers of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, the institution that was most benefited under the contested will, said on the stand that he and his wife had called on the testatrix to discuss the disposition of her property. They had talked over two plans, the first being that she should deed her real estate to the institution, and the second that she should give the property by will.

It was brought out at the hearing that $300,000 belonging to Mrs. Crossman-Relley was found in a safe deposit vault after her death. It was not until then that her relatives knew how wealthy she was. The contest over the will is being fought by seven heirs-at-law, who assert that the will is not genuine.

Reception by New York Firemen.

The second annual entertainment and reception of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association of Greater New York will be held this evening in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. A concert will be given by the New York Letter Carriers' Band.

TUNNEL CONTRACTOR LOSES.

Supreme Court Decides Cost of Electric Ducts, Amounting to $1,200,000, Does Not Fall on the City.

According to Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court, the rapid transit subway contractors must pay for the electric ducts that are being installed in the side walls of the tunnel. John B. McDonald applied to the court for a writ of mandamus compelling Controller Grout to pay $400,000 already expended on the ducts, and it was in denying the writ that the Justice rendered his decision yesterday. If the ruling stands, the city will save $1,200,000, the cost of the ducts.

Mr. McDonald contended that the ducts or tubes were part of the construction of the tunnel. The Controller refused to pay the voucher for $400,000 on the ground that the ducts were part of the underground road's equipment. The $400,000 had been expended prior to July 1 of this year. The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners decided by a formal vote that the city ought to pay the $1,200,000. Justice O'Gorman says:

"This action of the Rapid Transit Board cannot be upheld. While acting within the authority delegated to them, their actions will not be interfered with, but where it is claimed that they have gone beyond the scope of their authority, their conduct will be reviewed by the courts.

"Concededly, under the statute, the Commissioners have no right or power to designate as work of construction what the Legislature has declared to be equipment."

"Equipment" is defined in the decision as including all such things as motors, cars, power houses, ways, wires, and conduits—"all the devices used in the transmission of power."

PADDLE WHEEL SLIPS LOOSE.

Fishing Steamboat J. S. Worden, with Seventy-five Passengers, Helpless in the Bay.

The steamboat J. S. Worden, which left the Battery for the fishing banks yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, got into trouble soon after she started on her return trip to the city at 4 o'clock. The crank key of the port paddle wheel slipped out of place, and only the paddle boxes prevented the paddle itself from slipping off.

The Worden whistled for assistance, and was picked up ten minutes later by the tug Free Lance. There were seventy-five passengers aboard, including several women; but there was no excitement. They were landed at Clifton, S. I., and reached Manhattan by the Staten Island ferry at 8:45 o'clock.

HEART STITCHED, SHE LIVES.

Operation at Bellevue of Woman Stabbed by Her Husband.

Bellevue Hospital doctors are priding themselves on what they say is a most remarkable operation performed on Annie Kingsley, thirty-two years old, who was stabbed to the heart by her drunken husband, John Kingsley, at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Monday night. She was hurried to the hospital, rapidly bleeding to death internally. Prof. George D. Stewart, assisted by Dr. Cash, both of Bellevue College, enlarged the incision made by Kingsley's knife until the heart was exposed. He then took six stitches in the upper lobe or apex of the throbbing organ, plying the needle in and out without once disturbing its even motion. In fifteen minutes the woman was in a cot slowly reviving from the ether.

The man was held by Magistrate Pool in Yorkville Court yesterday morning to await the outcome, and was then taken to the hospital by Policeman Heffernan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who had arrested him. The woman feebly identified him as her assailant and started to talk with him, but the doctors cut short the conversation, fearing the effect upon the patient.

REPENTANT GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Man Accused of Forgery Attributes Downfall to Concert Hall Singer.

A troubled conscience caused Charles Werner, Jr., twenty-seven years old, the son of a wealthy hotel keeper at Glendale, L. I., who disappeared two months ago after it was alleged he had passed a number of forged checks, to return yesterday and surrender himself to the police of Williamsburg so that he could be tried for his misdeeds. Werner attributed his downfall to a concert hall singer who left him after all his money, about $3,000, was gone.

After his surrender Werner was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, where he was held in $500 bail pending a hearing Friday on the charge that he had defrauded Henry Batterman, a dry goods dealer, out of $83.50, by means of a bad check on the Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn.

DIVORCE LAW INTERPRETED.

Justice Scott Decides on Wife's Right to Alimony Pending Entry of Final Judgment.

In deciding the case of Carley vs. Carley, Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has interpreted the new law regarding the granting of alimony with an interlocutory decree of divorce. He says:

"The effect of the interlocutory judgment is to terminate the operation of the order for alimony pendente lite. It would be manifestly unreasonable to suppose that it was the intention of the Legislature to deprive a wife of support for three months between the entry of the interlocutory judgment and the entry of the final judgment, although the result of the trial has been to establish her right to a divorce and to permanent alimony. The code, as amended, provides that the interlocutory judgment shall contain certain provisions, but it does not provide that no other provisions may be contained therein. That leaves the court free to insert such provisions respecting alimony and the custody of children as will promote the ends of justice pending the entry of the final decree. Otherwise a wife would be in a worse position after her right to a divorce had been established by evidence and the judgment of the court than she was before the trial, while her ultimate success remained uncertain."

The discomforts of Influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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Recent Importations of their

Classique Corsets

in a great variety of models, specially fashioned to conform to the present modes, assuring absolute comfort and perfect fit.

They are produced by the most skilled French Corset makers, and of the most desirable and exclusive materials.

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Whether you're a "tall blonde gentleman" or something else, here's a becoming Fall suit. $16 to $38.

Also a Fall overcoat. $15 to $35.

Also underwear that's cut to fit like good comfortable clothing.

Every good sort.

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and 140 to 148 4th Ave.

BLACK LYNX, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL of fluffy furs. Boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100. Medium, $25 to $50. Collarettes, $15, $20 and $25. Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40, and extra large, $50. C. C. Shayne, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

FRAUD CHARGE MADE IN CUNNEEN SUIT

Lawyer Hart Denies He Misused Court Process.

Name of the Democratic Nominee for Attorney General to Go on the Prohibition Ballot, Despite Alleged Misconduct of the Attorney.

It became known yesterday, through a decision handed down by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, that the open court proceedings in the application for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State McDonough to place John Cunneen's name on the Prohibition State ticket for Attorney General were followed by an application, in which the charge was made that Coleridge A. Hart, a lawyer, of 35 Nassau Street, had been guilty of using the process of the court for corrupt purposes. Mr. Hart was counsel for Mr. Gillespie, who asked the court to compel the placing of Mr. Cunneen's name on the ballot.

"I am asked upon this motion," writes Justice Bischoff, after deciding that Mr. Cunneen's name must be enrolled as a Prohibitionist candidate, "to dismiss the above entitled proceedings now awaiting my determination, because of their alleged prosecution in furtherance of a corrupt purpose of the relator's attorney, to wit, to exact of one of the nominees for the office of Attorney General a promise that, in the event of his election, the relator's attorney should be awarded, without opposition, quo warranto proceedings to try his title to the office of Supreme Court Justice, to which he claims to have been elected.

"Nowhere, however, does it appear that the relator himself was a party to any such corrupt attempt, and any misconduct of his attorney is not necessarily to be imputed to him. Furthermore, such corrupt attempt is denied by the attorney, and upon the papers submitted I am unable to say that the charge is proved by a preponderance of the evidence. Since my determination of the main proceeding is necessarily called for this day to be of any effect, and time is wanting, in which further inquiry into the truth of this charge of the process of this court for corrupt purposes could be made, or to ascertain the fact of the relator's collusion, and the matters involved in the main proceeding are of public gravity, I conclude that the motion to dismiss should be denied.

"The denial of the motion, however, is not intended to preclude further inquiry into the conduct of the relator's attorney, and if it should hereafter transpire that his attempted use of the process of the court for corrupt purposes was founded in fact, the appropriate punishment should and will be meted out to him."

Mr. Hart, it was learned yesterday, was nominated by the Prohibitionists to fill a vacancy caused by death at the time when Justice William W. Goodrich was appointed in the Second Department, which is in Brooklyn. No nomination for the vacant Justiceship was made by the other parties. Mr. Hart claimed to have received several thousand votes. The Court of Appeals, when the case was carried before it by Mr. Hart, decided, without going into the merits of the election, that the claimant ought to have brought quo warranto proceedings through the Attorney General to test Justice Goodrich's title to the office.

The papers in the present case included an affidavit signed by Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman, now the Republican candidate for Attorney General. He stated that in a telephone conversation between himself and Mr. Hart, the latter had said he wanted to talk about an application for a writ of quo warranto filed with the Attorney General in August. Mr. Hart said that the Prohibition Party's Nomination Committee was to meet that night to choose a candidate for Attorney General, and that he (Hart) wanted to know what was going to happen to his application before the committee took any action. Mr. Coman replied that he would have to consult with the head of his department, and said later that the application had not been properly submitted, but that there would be an opportunity to submit it correctly through a verified petition. Hart said that he must know at once what would be done. Mr. Coman continued:

"Mr. Hart then asked me if I had no further suggestions to make, and I replied that I had none, and here the conversation ended."

In an affidavit submitted by Charles C. Van Kirk, lawyer of Albany, it was stated that, after the court hearing before Justice Bischoff last week, Hart came up to Van Kirk and said he would withdraw Gillespie's motion if "satisfactory arrangements" could be made.

In the answering affidavit of Mr. Hart the charges were denied. The lawyer stated that in his telephone conversation with Mr. Coman he had only asked what had been done with his application. In his conversation with Mr. Van Kirk, he said, he was not referring to the Republicans when he mentioned "satisfactory arrangements," but was talking about his fellow-Prohibitionists. In conclusion he said he had never consulted with Mr. Cunneen about naming the latter for Attorney General.

Annual Sale of

Men's White Dress Shirts.

For Evening Wear, made with extra wide linen bosoms, open front, with cuffs attached; well cut and superior workmanship,

$1.00,

value $1,50.

Also

For Street Wear, regular width bosoms, open front and back, or open back only; without cuffs,

$1.00 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.

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WILTON VELVET RUGS.

9x12 ft., $25.00,

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All the latest patterns and colorings in our "Reliable" Autumn Carpets. NO DELAY in making and laying.

"LONG CREDIT" makes one dollar do the work of two.

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Suits $15 to $32.

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Winter Underwear—Time to "stock-up." We have some especially good lines in addition to the "regulation" stock——at satisfactory prices.

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ORIENTAL CARPETS, $57.50,

(reduced from $75 and $100.)

Afghans, Bokharas and Cashmeres—all perfect, silky, antique pieces. Average size, 9x6ft. 6.

PERSIAN CARPETS, $135.00,

(reduced from $200 and $275.)

Red, blue and green medallion centres, rich borders—also "all over" designs. Average size, 14x10 ft.

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Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

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Ladies' Suits.

3rd floor.

Blue or black Broadcloth Suits, coat and skirt box-pleated. Lined with silk.

42.50

Zibeline Suits. Blouse model coat, trimmed with velvet,—unlined, pleated skirt. Colors,—blue, Oxford grey, castor, green and black.

25.00

Walking Suits, Blouse model coat, finished with broadcloth. Pleated skirt. These are made of the fashionable Scotch mixed cheviots.

23.50

Pedestrian Skirts.

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Russian Sable boas and stoles

150.00 to 1,400.00

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Mink, fox, lynx, baum marten, squirrel and Alaska sable boas, collars and stoles.

Coats.

Automobile, Russian blouse, and box coats made of broadtail, squirrel, seal and combined skins.

Persian Lamb coat, box front, fitted back

85.00

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Ladies' Merino Underwear Dep't.

Swiss ribbed, Merino vests and corset covers. Long or short sleeves,

65c.

Black wool tights; small, medium, and extra large sizes,

95c.

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Men's Furnishing Dep't.

100 dozen cravats, English Squares, Four-in-hands and Imperials. Made of light or dark, fancy silks, heavy and medium weights.

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Harts Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A." with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Parrots

African Grey, great talker; also young Parrots, Grey and Mexican.

Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL MUFFS, $30 AND $35. Extra large, $30 and $35. Victorines and scarfs right prices. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds southwest, becoming west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,473. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark; TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL ANSWERS DEMOCRATIC CHARGES

Denies Story of Profit Sharing with State Purveyors.

Declares He Was Never Connected with Matthews & Co. of Newburg — Makes Sharp Attack on Mr. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gov. Odell, in the opening speech of his State tour, delivered at the Alhambra here this evening before an audience of 2,500 voters, took occasion to reply in detail to the charges that a Newburg firm in which he was financially interested had profited largely through contracts for supplies delivered to State institutions. The Governor was armed with affidavits which tended to bear out his assertions that the charges as made were without foundation in fact.

In the course of his speech the Governor displayed intense anger toward ex-Senator Hill, and expressed his sentiments toward the Democratic leader in vigorous language.

"Had this come from an irresponsible source," said he in referring to the charges hinted at by Mr. Hill in his Rochester speech on Tuesday night, "I would not have lowered the dignity of the office I have the honor to fill by refuting these charges, but when a man who has been honored by the people of the State of New York with the highest office in their gift descends to such low, mean, partisan politics as to assail the office of Governor of New York I lose sight of my personality, and believe it is due to you, the citizens of the State, to answer those charges in full.

"There is nothing that so pains me as to see a man who has thus been honored descend to such a level, who forgets the honors that have been heaped upon him by the constituency of the State of New York, and who thus deliberately insults the people through the Governor of the State of New York.

"I dislike to bring into a political campaign personalities, and I have endeavored in every way to refrain from them. In the history of this State, with one exception, there has never been a man elected to the office of Governor who has descended to use his office for mere base partisan purposes as David B. Hill did. This fight has gone beyond the point of a Democratic or Republican fight, it is a fight for decent Government against the peanut politics of David B. Hill. This man who has never known the love of woman"—here the Governor was interrupted by laughter and applause lasting several minutes.

"This man," he resumed, "who has never heard with delight the prattle of innocent children, would sacrifice the interests of his best friend, with whom he had broken bread, to gain one vote for his personal ends, and I know what I am talking about. You know him just as well as I do.

"I do not regard this attack as one against Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., but I do regard it as an attack upon the integrity, the honesty, and the reputation of the great office of Governor of the State of New York. I resent it as an individual, and so should every decent American.

"This attack was not entirely unexpected, because in a convention early in the Spring Mr. Hill, who is now the central figure in the political arena so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, and whose leadership should be considered among decent people as reprehensible and as dangerous to society, made the statement that he proposed to run this campaign upon old-fashioned methods. When asked what he meant by that statement, he said he meant to engage in mud slinging. No regard for the feelings of those with whom he has broken bread could lead him to forget his partisanship for a single moment or deter him from making statements even though he knew them to be absolutely false.

"I had not thought it necessary for me to lay bare before the public nor to herald abroad that upon assuming the office of Governor I had disposed of my holdings in business concerns which might have business dealings with the State, because I considered that as a matter between my own conscience and myself. But that I have done so, I pledge you my word as a man, and I have refrained from engaging in any pursuit whereby the State in the remotest degree could be interested. I have gone so far even as to refuse to permit my relatives to go upon bonds given to the State for the faithful discharge of contracts to which the State was a party.

"In the present instance I can assure you that it would not make the slightest difference to me whether the firm which is now accused of being unduly favored ever had a dollar's worth of contracts from the State or not. It is unfortunate that in order to meet such malicious charges that one must lay bare the transactions of friendship, but I have had a conversation with Mr. Matthews of the firm of J. W. Matthews & Co., and I have his permission to make this statement, and I do so now without any reservation:

HISTORY OF MATTHEWS FIRM.

"The firm of J. W. Matthews & Co. is an old established one, in the City of Newburg, where it has a business large and prosperous, and it is naturally the market for the surrounding country. For years and years it has done business with the State of New York through its institutions, but always under competition, and as the result of lowest bidding. I presume that the imputation which it is attempted to bring against me is, that through my alleged connection with that firm, I have been instrumental in securing to it trade which it might not otherwise have obtained. Such connection as I have with it is as follows:

"While upon a trip three years ago with Mr. Matthews, who has always been a close personal friend of mine, he unfolded to me a desire to increase his business, but explained that he had not capital enough to properly do so. After listening to him, I said, laughingly, "I do not wish to engage in the grocery business, but if you desire it, I will lend you the money to invest in the business."

When the question of terms came up, it was proposed that preferred stock should be issued to me as collateral for the loan, and that the consent of the common stockholders of the company should be secured so that I might at all times be secured with the understanding that my loan would be promptly met whenever I called upon the firm for it. I loaned this money to Mr. Matthews in the early part of April, 1901. He has had the benefit of it, and I have received from him regularly the interest upon it. The loan can be liquidated to-morrow or at any time that I so desire it by simply so notifying him.

"So far, therefore, for my connection with the firm. Now, as to the results in the way of benefits which have been produced. I hold in my hand several affidavits. The first is by Mr. Hobbs, who for a number of years has been chief clerk in the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, and who is now chief clerk of the Fiscal Supervisor of the Charitable Institutions of the State, who has the supervision and auditing of all accounts against the State's charitable institutions, exclusive of the insane asylums and prisons, to the effect that during all of the time that he has been connected with this bureau, not one dollar's worth of goods has been purchased from the firm of J. W. Matthews & Co., directly or indirectly."

The Governor then read the affidavits of Mr. Hobbs, in which the chief clerk of the Fiscal Supervisors' Department, swears that he has been connected with the department for three years, and during that time not one dollar's worth of goods has been purchased by the institutions in his department from J. W. Matthews & Co.

"This," continued the Governor, "clearly establishes the fact that not one dollar's worth of goods has ever been purchased by the State for its charitable institutions from the firm of J. W. Matthews & Co., and disposes of that falsehood."

The Governor then detailed the transactions of J. W. Matthews & Co. with State institutions in which, as the lowest bidders, they obtained a portion of the State's business. He read affidavits made by William L. Parkhurst of the State Committee in Lunacy, and T. R. McGarr, Secretary of the Commission in Lunacy.

In his affidavit Parkhurst, State Commissioner in Lunacy, swears that he has been a member of the commission for five and a half years; that during the incumbency of Gov. Odell but two contracts have been made by the commission with J. W. Matthews & Co.; that 70,000 pounds of tea at 23 cents a pound were purchased, and during the contract a dispute as to the quality arose; that deponent called Gov. Odell's attention to the matter, and that the latter ordered him to notify the firm that it must comply with the terms of the contract in every detail. He swears the purchase by stewards of Middletown asylum from the firm amounted to $2,225.72 from Jan. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902. For the same period the Poughkeepsie institution bought of the firm goods to the amount of $2,350.70.

The affidavit of T. E. McGarr, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, bears out the affidavit of Commissioner Parkhurst concerning purchases for the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie and the Middletown State Hospital, giving details of the purchases.

"These affidavits which I have read," continued the Governor, "establish very clearly the facts that there can be no possible stricture upon me, except that I have aided a friend by a loan of money. If this be a crime, then I never knew it to be so charged before. If there is anything in the statement that I have made that is not clearly understood, or if any further explanation is desired by any one here present, I invite him to rise, and I will cheerfully answer any question that he may ask. I can only add in closing, that I have always regarded the high office of Governor as entitled to the greatest respect. I have tried to maintain its dignity, and have endeavored to serve the people with fidelity. That no charge of such a character can justly be brought against me; that no influence, directly or indirectly, has ever had the slightest weight in the consideration of matters that have come before me officially I leave to the people to judge by my official acts."

ARRAIGNMENT OF DEMOCRATS.

During the course of his address the Governor dwelt at some length on the general issues of the campaign. He charged the Democratic Party with proposing schemes of State government which were impossible of consummation and with attempts to influence voters by misstatements of facts and appeals to passion.

"The present Democratic Party," he continued, "now asks you to turn over control to it, a party of irresponsible pledges which has not discarded its allegiance to heresies which have brought upon it condemnation, which does not advocate a single policy for the good of the State or for the advancement of our people upon the lines that are worthy of consideration. Specious in its pledges and promises, it presents nothing to the farmer, to the mechanic, or the workingman for the advancement of their interests, but proposes a return to the deplorable conditions the memory of which is still fresh in their minds, with no other object in view than to secure the control of the State Administration for the purpose of advancing the ambition of its accredited leader in securing the support of the Democratic constituency for the next Democratic National Convention."

The speaker defended his administration against the charge that the reduction in State taxation is not an honest one, stating that those making the charges of extravagance in the administration of State affairs fail to tell of additional expenses made necessary for the absolute control of the insane and charitable institutions of the State, of the increase in school expenses, building of new roads, &c.

He promised canal and road improvement without any expense to the citizens. The address closed with the following:

"In the entire history of the State no Senator representing the great State of New York has ever exacted a fee for collecting a claim for the State, while holding the office of Senator with the exception of David B. Hill. The records of the Controller's office show that D. B. Hill, while acting as Senator, did receive $7,000 for his services in collecting State war claims against the Federal Government. This matter, which may be considered personal, I would not enter upon were it not for the fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor has invited such attack by his aspersions upon Republican members of the Legislature, and it is fair to make this statement so that the voters of the State may fairly understand no claim can be made against the present Administration that the Executive has approved items for the benefit of members of the Legislature, but that he has sought at all times to use the legal department of the State for the transaction of the State's legal business."

RAILWAY STRIKERS CONDEMNED

Hudson Valley Men's Refusal to Arbitrate Severely Criticised — Road May Suspend Temporarily.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 22.—The filibustering conduct of the strikers on the Hudson Valley Railway is serving to alienate from them the sympathy of those who have professed to be their friends. Their action yesterday in ignoring the agreement by which the strike troubles were to be settled by arbitration and their proceeding to-day in rejecting a list of twenty-five prominent citizens of Glens Falls from which to select arbitrators have injured their cause almost beyond redemption so far as this region is concerned, it is believed.

It is not improbable that the road may be substantially shut down for the Fall and Winter months, a scheme that would lock out all of the old employes.

President Middleton, Colvin and General Manager E. S. Josselyn left this afternoon for New York City, where to-morrow morning will be held a special meeting of the Hudson Valley Railway Company's Board of Directors. They will, it is said, unite in recommending to the board a plan "for reducing expenses of this company to a minimum, which will practically be the operation of such cars only as are necessary to hold the franchise requirements."

EXPRESS COMPANY INDICTED.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned to the United States District Court an indictment of the Adams Express Company for an alleged violation of the internal revenue laws.

Persons at Birmingham, Iowa, received C. O. D. packages of whisky from consignors in Illinois and paid charges.

The Grand Jury and District Attorney held that the C. O. D. method constitutes a sale of goods by the express company to the consignee, and hence requires a retail liquor dealer's license. The express company was indicted as a corporation under a California precedent. The case grows out of efforts of people in Iowa to prevent the sale of liquor, and the efforts of dealers to circumvent the prohibitory law.

The latter is badly crippled by a decision of the United States Supreme Court that inter-State traffic in original packages cannot be stopped by a State law.

New Electric Railway Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Brockport, Niagara and Rochester Railway Company, Brockport, N. Y., has been incorporated to construct an electric road forty-four miles long from Rochester to Medina. The new concern has a capital of $500,000. The Directors are Frederick Beck, Brockport; W. S. Shields, Waterville; S. J. Spencer, Buffalo.

Golden State Limited.
Rock Island's superb new train from Chicago to California. Service commences Nov. 2 to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Most comfortable train in the world. No extra fare. Compartment and standard sleepers, observation, dining, and library cars. For particulars address A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

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PISTOL SHOTS FIRED IN A BELLEVUE WARD

Panic Among Patients in Scramble to Dodge Bullets.

It Took Ten Men to Overpower Peter N. Bain, Who Proclaimed Himself "Tracy the Outlaw."

Seventeen patients in the Bellevue alcoholic ward were thrown into a panic late yesterday afternoon by a patient, who, after declaring aloud that he was "Tracy the outlaw," drew two revolvers from his pockets and fired several shots. He was overpowered before any one had been injured, but it took ten men to subdue him.

When the man opened fire there was the wildest confusion in the ward, cots were overturned, and men were thrown against the walls, the patients endeavoring to get away from the man with the pistols, but when it was all over no one was seriously injured as a result of the panic.

The patient who caused the trouble was taken to the hospital in a cab by a man who said he was Frank Carroll, of 678 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Carroll said that the man with him was Peter N. Bain, sixty years old, and that he was a speculator, with offices at Park Row and Duane Street. Mr. Carroll said in the reception room that Mr. Bain had been drinking heavily and was on the verge of collapse. Bain was shaking nervously.

After Mr. Carroll had gone two attendants were detailed to take the patient to the alcoholic ward. Mr. Bain refused to go. Although sixty years of age, he is powerfully built, and easily resisted the efforts of the two men. Two more attendants were called, and Mr. Bain was taken to the ward.

The attendants had just managed to get him inside of the door when he jumped away from them and ran to the west side of the room. With his back against the wall Bain waived his clinched fists in the air and called out:

"I am Tracy the outlaw! Beware of me!"

In an instant Bain's hands went into his hip pockets and he drew forth two pistols. The attendants started forward to stop him from shooting, when the man opened fire with both pistols, calling out at the same time:

"Tracy is going to kill everybody in sight!"

Then four shots rang out in rapid succession. The other patients in the room, who had been aroused by the first cries of the man, began to tumble over each other in their efforts to get out of the way. They overturned cots, tables, and chairs, and patients were knocked down right and left.

At this point Frank Carmichael and George McGear, attendants in the ward, rushed upon the man, and just as he fired two more shots they sprang upon him. They quickly wrenched the pistols away from the man, but could not overpower him, for he was on his feet in an instant and started for the door. Five attendants and five convalescing patients jumped for him, and he was overpowered and strapped to a cot.

An examination was made of the patients in the room immediately, but none of them had been injured beyond a few slight abrasions received in the stampede.

One of the attendants said last night that Bain had lost $50,000 in one speculation and had started drinking heavily. He had $100 in money with him at the hospital.

An examination was made of the ward after Bain had been subdued, but no trace of the bullets could be found. Two windows were open in the east side of the room, and it is supposed that the bullets went through the windows.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

A Whole Brigade May Be Sent from India—Abyssinian Military Co-operation Sought.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.—The military authorities now anticipate that a whole brigade of troops will be required to cope with the Somaliland difficulty. The regiments are preparing for eventualities.

Four Maxim guns will accompany the troops sailing to-morrow.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Negotiations are proceeding with the object of obtaining Abyssinian military co-operation with Great Britain in Somaliland, similar to that of 1900, when Ras Makonnen invaded and devastated Ogahden.

The suggestion is made that the Abyssinians hem in the Mad Mullah's forces from the southward and the British attack them from the north.

SAVED THE ALBANY EXPRESS.

Man Who Had Train Halted in Time to Prevent Derailing Is Thanked by Passengers.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 22.—At 10 o'clock last night a fast express passed the station here, and Thomas Screthen thought he heard a peculiar sound. He investigated, and found that three feet of the rail on the north-bound track had been torn away. Knowing that the Albany express was due in a short while, he ran to the tower signal, which he reached barely in time to have the operator hold the express. The passengers wanted to know the cause of the delay, and when told that their lives probably had been saved by Screthen, they all shook hands with him and thanked him. The track was repaired in a short while, and the express proceeded.

LEAD TRUST TO BE FORMED.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 22.—The great American Lead Trust will be an accomplished fact by Jan. 1. The incorporation of a sixty-million-dollar company to control the output and manufacture of the metal has been arranged for, and all that remains to complete the merger is the signatures of the interested parties who have agreed to come in. The new combination will be an arm of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Daniel Guggenheim, Chairman of the Executive Board of the smelter combination, said to-day:

"The American Smelting and Refining Company handles from 80 to 85 per cent. of the lead output of the United States. The remaining 15 or 20 per cent. is chiefly handled from the Missouri mines. It is to control this output and to ally with us the leading manufacturers of lead shot, lead sheet, paint, and similar products that we have been figuring, and we have now practically received the assent that will make the merger possible."

Mr. Guggenheim, with his brother, Solomon R. Guggenheim, came here from St. Louis, where they inspected lead manufacturing plants.

INSURANCE CASE DECISION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Judge Holdom has held that Thomas Chalmers, the millionaire, had acted in good faith in telling the insurance agent in 1851, when the policy was taken out, that he was not sure as to the year in which he was born, but that he knew the day of the month, and he thought that he was thirty-one years old.

Several years later Mr. Chalmers's daughter, being in Scotland, found that her father had been born in 1816.

In 1866 another policy was taken out by Mr. Chalmers in the same company, and in this application he gave his correct age. The difference was not discovered until two years ago, and then the company demanded that the sum of $889 should be paid or the policy be canceled.

Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

MISS ROOSEVELT ENGAGED?

A Report That the President's Elder Daughter Is to Marry John Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says:

"Information reached Little Rock to-day from reliable sources at Washington that the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, to Mr. John Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark., will be announced in a few days.

"Mr. Greenway is about thirty years of age, and a son of Dr. Greenway, the leading physician of Hot Springs. He was a Lieutenant in the Roosevelt Rough Riders Regiment during the Spanish-American war. He has visited Washington several times during the past year as the guest of President Roosevelt, with whom he is a great favorite. He comes from one of the best Southern families, and is a young man of excellent character. He left Hot Springs several days ago for Washington, where he is now the guest of the President."

PROF. LORENZ'S MISHAP.

Patient on Whom He Operates in Chicago Suffers a Fracture of the Femur.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Prof. Lorenz, the famous Vienna surgeon, had the first mishap in his American experience at to-day's clinic at Mercy Hospital. The femur of Belle Mason, on whom he was operating, broke while the doctor was treating her. The fracture was accompanied with a sharp report that was heard distinctly all over the amphitheatre.

Prof. Lorenz stopped the operation at once and explained that the accident was the tenth that had occurred in the course of his caring for more than 1,000 cases of dislocation of the hip. The patient is kept securely bound in plaster bandages.

"It postpones the operation," he said, "but in no way affects the ultimate outcome. In fact, the patient is in better condition than before the fracture, and there is better assurance of her complete recovery from the deformity."

Physicians who have studied Prof. Lorenz's methods agreed with him that the accident would work no permanent injury to the child. The case was put by Dr. T. A. A. Davis as follows:

"The chief difference between Prof. Lorenz's methods and those we have been instructed in is that he uses four times as much force in his manipulations as the books prescribe. He also puts on a plaster cast of four times the weight the texts recommend."

VICTIM OF ASSAULT DIES.

Mrs. Dennis of Washington, Whose Assailant Was Never Discovered, Passes Away at Last.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—After hovering between life and death since last December, Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the victim of one of the most mysterious assaults in the history of the District of Columbia, died at the Garfield Hospital, in this city, to-day. With her death the last hope of a solution of the mystery has disappeared.

Mrs. Dennis came here from Gettysburg, Penn., and married Walter Dennis, a Washington actor. She was found Dec. 10 insensible in her bedroom. Her skull was crushed. The theory of robbery, as a motive for the crime was suggested, but rejected, as $100 on the table had not been taken by her assailant.

In one of her semi-rational moments she exclaimed: "It's a woman." Subsequently she made contradictory statements. She never recovered sufficiently to talk rationally.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT DUNKIRK.

Striking Dock Laborers Set Fire to Bales of Goods and Throw Cargo Cranes Into the Canal.

DUNKIRK, France, Oct. 22.—There were several encounters here to-day between the police and dock laborers, and a commissary and four policemen were injured.

The strikers raided several shops, and smashed windows in newspaper offices. This evening they invaded the docks and attempted to cut the moorings of British colliers. They set fire to bales of goods, and threw cargo cranes and sentry boxes into the canal. Troops were summoned, and they finally succeeded in driving the strikers away.

The Town Hall and the newspaper offices are now guarded by soldiers. All the drawbridges have been opened in order to prevent the passage through the city of the striking laborers.

HIGH PRICE FOR REAL ESTATE.

Trust Company Pays at Rate of $11,000 a Foot Front in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The property at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Market Streets has been sold by Nathan Snellenburg to the Continental Title and Trust Company for $500,000. There is a frontage of 45 feet 9 inches on Market Street and a depth of 102 feet on Twelfth Street. The price paid is at the rate of about $11,000 a foot front, and is the highest price ever paid for real estate on Market Street.

It is presumed that at the expiration of William H. Wanamaker's lease, which has several years to run, the trust company, at present in the Stephen Girard Building, will erect a modern office building.

The price paid is just double what Mr. Snellenburg paid for the property less than ten years ago, and is indicative of the enormous increase in realty values in Market Street, east of Broad. About a year ago Mr Snellenburg bought the Bingham House property for $1,000,000, or at the rate of but $7,500 a foot front.

WOMEN BITTEN BY RABID DOG.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Misses Phoebe and Mary Rollinson, who reside on Northfield Road, West Orange, went to the Pasteur Institute in New York to-day for treatment. They are sisters of Simeon H. Rollinson, the lawyer, and Chairman of the Town Council of West Orange, a Director of the Orange National Bank, and the Democratic candidate for County Clerk of Essex County.

The young women were bitten on Friday last by a pet cocker spaniel. Their wounds were dressed, and nothing serious was expected, but on the following day the dog died. An examination was made of the dog's brain by specialists, and it was decided that the animal had died of rabies. The family physician strongly advised that the Misses Rollinson go to New York for treatment so as to guard against bad results.

A Bank for Hicksville, L. I.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Oct. 22.—A mass meeting will be held at Grand Central Hall here next Monday evening to discuss the project of providing the village with a bank. New York parties have agreed to take one-half the stock if the people of the village will raise $12,500, the other half.

Cold at Saratoga, Snow in Adirondacks.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A cold wave sent the mercury down to 20 degrees above zero this morning. Snow fell in the lower Adirondacks.

Stock Quotations En Route.
Daily closing quotations are displayed on the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

TELLS OF MOLINEUX'S HATRED FOR CORNISH

Friend of Alleged Poisoner Explains Plan to Hurt Harpster.

Defendant Identified as Man Who Negotiated for Mail Box—Justice Lambert Admits Some Barnet Letters.

One by one the prosecution sought yesterday to forge links in a chain of evidence which, it is intended, shall ultimately bind Roland B. Molineux to responsibility for the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams. While devoid of spectacular incident, the day was one of the keenest fighting on the part of the lawyers. There were more objections to questions than on any previous day. Justice Lambert was more cautious and deliberate in giving his decisions. And as a result of the five and a half hours of the court's session a large amount of evidence was admitted which is believed by the District Attorney to be most damaging to the defendant.

Most important was the statement of Rudolph F. Helles, an accountant, that Molineux told him "Cornish and Harpster were dirty, low villains," and the identification by Joseph J. Koch of Molineux as the man who applied to hire a letter box from him in the week of Dec. 12-17, 1898, at 1,620 Broadway.

Though bitterly contested by the defense, Justice Lambert expressly ruled yesterday that the three "Cornish letters" should be admitted as relevant in this case, and he admitted the "colorless" Barnet letters as standards of comparison. That is, in essential particulars, a victory for the prosecution.

Lawyers who have attended this trial have remarked that Justice Lambert anticipates exceptions to his rulings. When he wants to overrule a point of the defense he remarks: "I will let this stand and allow you the exception." It is one of the Justice's numerous ways of saving time.

Dr. E. Styles Potter was the first witness. He had been summoned to the Adams flat on the morning that Mrs. Adams took the poison. Mr. Black was not at all tender in his cross-examination of Dr. Potter. He asked the witness what Mrs. Rogers had said to him at the time of Mrs. Adams's death. He said that since the last trial he had lost his notes of this case. He did not remember having heard Mrs. Rogers say to Cornish: "Don't make this public. You know why."

AN EXPERT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Dr. Potter said he couldn't explain how his notes had become mislaid. Mr. Black then got the witness to admit that he was present as an expert for the State.

Q.—Is that why you have lost your notes? A.—No.

Q.—How much have you been paid up to now? A.—Nineteen hundred and sixty dollars.

Q.—And has that had anything to do with your failure to remember what was said by Mrs. Rogers to Cornish?

Again Dr. Potter repeated that he could not account for the loss of his notes. Mr. Osborne drew from the witness the statement that he had occupied forty-nine days in work on this case, and that he considered his bill reasonable.

"But you didn't know any more after your forty-nine days of work than you did the day you attended Mrs. Adams and Cornish, did you?" was Mr. Black's parting shot.

Dr. Potter said that he did not know very much more.

Capt. George McClusky, who was Chief of Detectives at the time of the Adams murder, traced the course of the investigation of the police in the case.

Joseph J. Koch, owner of the establishment at 1,620 Broadway, was called by Mr. Osborne. Koch said that in June, 1898, he received a letter from the Newark office of Morris, Hermann & Co., signed Roland B. Molineux, asking for a sample of a periodical. That letter was kept on file, Koch said, and later in the year all the names he had were circularized, and among other things an advertisement of his private letter box establishment was mailed to Molineux.

"When did you see the defendant for the first time?" Mr. Osborne asked the witness.

"Some time in the week of Dec. 12-17, 1898."

Koch said that Molineux had come to him asking the terms for renting a letter box. Molineux stated it was for purposes of private correspondence. The witness said that Molineux said that he inquired in behalf of a friend who probably would make the arrangement in the following week. He never saw Molineux again until the Coroner's inquest, he said.

On Dec. 21, Koch related, a young man with a brown mustache, a light Alpine hat, and a buff overcoat came and rented a letter box in the name of "H. Cornish," and that to that box there came three articles of mail. One was a letter from Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit, one was a box of Kutnow powders, the third was a package from Von Mohl & Co. of Cincinnati. The Stearns letter was delivered to a "boy with buttons" who called, and the packages were turned over to the police.

SOMEWHAT RESEMBLED CORNISH.

Gov. Black then took up the witness.

Q.—Did this defendant ever hire a letter box from you? A.—No.

Q.—Describe the man who rented the letter box. A.—He was about five feet eight, wore a brown overcoat and a mustache.

Q.—Did he resemble Harry Cornish? A.—He did, except as to his mustache. It was trained differently and grew differently from that of Cornish.

Replying to further questions, Koch said that he had sold the story of the "Cornish" letter box to one newspaper for $500 in January, 1899. Just before the trial in November, 1899, he had sold to another newspaper the fact that he was able to identify Molineux as the man who had applied for a letter box the week before this one was hired, for $250.

"Did you offer to suppress your identification of Molineux if Mr. Weeks would pay you?" asked Mr. Black.

"I did not," answered Koch.

John F. McIntyre, who was first Assistant District Attorney when this crime was committed, was called to tell of Cornish's visit to him on the morning of Mrs. Adams's death. Mr. McIntyre said that Cornish told him that he did not think he had an enemy in the world. Cornish did not manifest any signs of being ill. Mr. McIntyre was a friend of Mrs. Adams and of Mrs. Rogers.

Charles D. Allen, a chemist, who was assistant to Molineux at Morris Hermann's in Newark, said the defendant had a well-equipped chemical laboratory. He and Molineux frequently made experiments in chemistry. He told of having written to Joseph Koch, at the request of Molineux, for the magazine sample, regarding which Koch testified. He said he signed Molineux's name, and placed his own initials, "C. D. A.," just below the name. He said the Hermanns manufactured prussian blue, which has cyanogen in it. The establishment also had dry mercury and sulphide of mercury.

William J. Kinsley was called as a lay witness. He is to be called later as an expert in handwriting. Mr. Kinsley told of having had a large amount of handwriting submitted to him just after Mrs. Adams died. Mr. Osborne handed to him the Cornish and Barnet letters, as well as the poison address, and asked who wrote them. His answer was in each case:

"The defendant, Roland B. Molineux."

Mr. Black made objections to the letters, but the court overruled him except in the matter of three of the Barnet letters asking for remedies. The other Barnet letters were admitted only as standards of comparison.

Mr. Osborne read the Von Mohl, the Harpster, and the Kutnow letters to the jury. The Harpster letter was not formally admitted until some time later, but the court did rule that it was admissible as showing that Molineux's hatred of Harpster was an incident of his hatred of Cornish.

Rudolph Helles gave the first testimony so far adduced as to the motive for Molineux's alleged crime. He said that he and Molineux were and are still friends. It was at Molineux's request, he said, that he wrote to Frederick Stearns & Co., asking about the qualifications of Harpster, who had been discharged by that firm. He said that Molineux wished to use the information he obtained against Harpster in his position as a collector for Herbert J. Ballantine of Newark.

KEPT HIS NAME OUT.

Helles said that Molineux wished to prevent his name being associated with this request, so Helles induced Charles Jacobs, a friend, to sign the letter. The reply did not satisfy Molineux, Helles said, and there was talk of writing another letter on the same subject.

Mr. Black wanted to exclude the testimony concerning Harpster as not tending to show hostility toward Cornish, but Mr. Osborne told the court that he would prove that the hostility toward Cornish was a part of that toward Harpster. Mr. Osborne continued:

Q.—What did Molineux say to you concerning Cornish and Harpster? A.—He said that they were dirty, low villains, and that they would stoop to anything.

Q.—Did he say anything about why he left the Knickerbocker Athletic Club? A.—He said that Cornish, backed up by Harpster, had formed a conspiracy to force him out.

Q.—Did he say anything concerning his relations with Cornish? A.—He said that Cornish had circulated a story that he kept a disreputable place in Newark. He reported the matter to the Board of Governors of the club, but they refused to take any notice of it.

Q.—Did he speak of having had any other cause of enmity toward Cornish? A.—He said that Cornish had written a letter to the A. A. U. concerning Mr. Weeks, and that he had objected concerning it to the Board of Governors of the club, but again without result. I said I was not surprised, that low-down fellows like Cornish and Harpster would do anything.

Q.—And you are a friend of Molineux's, are you not? A.—I am.

As the witness said that he looked at Molineux and smiled. Molineux returned the smile and bowed. Mr. Osborne asked:

"And you are an enemy of Cornish now, are you not?"

"Indeed I am," answered the witness emphatically, and everybody laughed outright.

Mr. Black asked that Cornish be recalled for a few minutes. He wanted to know if Cornish had ever been arrested for this crime. Cornish laughed, and said derisively:

"I was not."

"Did you not tell District Attorney Gardiner that you believed Felix Gallagher wrote the Harpster letter?"

"I did. But I had not compared it with the defendant's handwriting at that time."

The court soon afterward was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE NIPPUR EXPLORATIONS.

Prof. Hilprecht of University of Pennsylvania Describes Babylonian Discoveries.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Prof. Hilprecht delivered the third lecture of the course on "The History and Results of the Four Babylonian Expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania" here this afternoon.

Prof. Hilprecht took up the story of the researches from the time of the return of the explorers to Nippur in 1890, after having then abandoned the work temporarily because of the hostility of the Arabs. In the interim, he said, an epidemic of cholera had swept throughout the country, which in a measure the Arabs attributed to the exercise of superhuman powers by the explorers as a punishment for their wrongdoing.

Work was resumed on the mound covering the Temple of Baal with much larger forces of men. Within a short time the whole of the Parthian fortress, built on top of the temple ruins, was uncovered.

Prof. Hilprecht said that among other discoveries there was found in one of the chambers of the outer wall a large number of tablets and other objects of lapis lazuli and other substances, the cuneiform, Saumarian, and Semitic inscriptions on which showed them to date back to periods 3,000 years B. C. When the fortress was destroyed they were in the hands of a jeweler.

"The history of one of these little tablets," said Prof. Hilprecht, "is plainly written thereon, and assuredly substantiates the truth of the Biblical story of Abraham. Three thousand years before Christ it was owned by a King, who presented it to a deity, so that he might have long life. This fact he inscribed thereon. When Nippur was overthrown the conquerors carried this tablet with their other spoils to Susa.

"After a lapse of nearly twelve hundred years from the date of the inscription, it was retaken by another King and again placed in the temple. This time a second inscription was engraved upon the reverse side relating these facts. Hundreds of years after the jeweler secured it."

NOT UNDER ENGLISH RULE.

Boston Judge Releases Prisoner Charged with Offense in Transvaal Before Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Judge Lowell of the United States District Court to-day upheld Joseph C. Taylor in his novel contention that the British Government had no right to hold and extradite him from the United States for an offense alleged to have been committed in Johannesburg, South Africa, prior to the annexation of the Transvaal to Great Britain. Judge Lowell ordered the release of the prisoner.

Taylor was recently arrested in Boston on complaint of the British Consul. He was charged with the larceny of a large sum of money in Johannesburg. According to the complaint, the offense was committed between Oct. 1, 1899, and Feb. 1, 1900. On this account the prisoner's counsel contended that the British Government had no authority in the case.

Divorce for Mrs. Hunnewell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Superior Court to-day granted Mrs. Maud Jaffray Hunnewell a decree nisi on her petition for absolute divorce from her husband, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Newport. She is given the custody of the children. The provision is that Mr. Hunnewell shall be allowed to see them at reasonable times and place. The names of the children are Louisa, Bronson, and Maud Jaffray Hunnewell.

The libel charged the statutory offense. There was no public hearing whatever of the suit. The matter was disposed of very quietly and apparently every effort was to avoid publicity. Apparently there was no contest.

Contracts Consumption in a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Dr. D. E. Hughes, chief resident physician, who is in a dying condition at the Philadelphia Hospital, is suffering from what has been diagnosed as consumption. Dr. John V. Shoemaker, a member of the Board of Charities and Correction, in speaking of Dr. Hughes's condition, said to-day: "In all probability he contracted consumption through consumptive patients being allowed to work in the institution. One was transferred to the kitchen, and acted there as assistant for some time."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

"Black & White," the Best Scotch.
Drink it and you'll be pleased—if you do, you are.—Adv.

New York to Chicago Between Business Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

RECEPTION TO COLER AT MANHATTAN CLUB

Democrats of Many Shades of Political Belief There.

The Candidate Declares Congress Control of State Corporations Would Mean the Degradation of State Courts.

Hundreds of Democrats of varied Democratic schools gathered in the Manhattan Club last night to meet the State nominees of the party, Bird S. Coler, candidate for Governor, and ex-Senator David B. Hill were among those who made speeches before supper was served late in the evening.

Mr. Coler devoted his talk mainly to a discussion of two Federal questions—the control of corporations and the currency. He criticised President Roosevelt for his attitude toward the former and Secretary Shaw for his actions in regard to the latter. The recent actions of the Secretary of the Treasury were described as "outside the law, if not against the law."

After leaving his National subjects, the candidate talked about State matters, including the canals and the charitable institutions.

The crowd that flocked into the clubhouse packed every corner of it. Bryanites of 1896 and 1900 mingled with Gold Democrats who had openly opposed the party candidate in "silver" times. There was as varied an array of costume as of Democratic opinion—everything from evening dress to checked sack suit and colored necktie. The spacious building echoed harmony from the main

as Napoleon sought to engraft upon the ruins of the French Revolution.

"The proposal to strike down the local and State courts," said Mr. Coler, "and to substitute a great centralized machine is a confession that the people of the State have lost their own virility and their capacity to govern themselves, and that only a centralized bureaucracy is capable of giving them laws. Such a system would concentrate upon the Federal Congress, heretofore comparatively free from corruption, all the forces of intrigue and corporate pressure which are now charged upon State Legislatures, and would make a place in the Federal law-making body the most valuable prize of a political blackmailer and freebooter."

Obviously, he continued, the Republicans had been asking the public in this campaign to indorse either a masked scheme of vast proportions or a scheme presented without due consideration of the far-reaching consequences which would be obliged to result.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The currency question was the next one touched on by Mr. Coler. In dealing with the money problem, he said, the Republicans were displaying the same disposition to play with the law that they exhibited in the matter of Federal control of corporations, and instead of seeking to solve great problems they were using these problems as pawns to maintain themselves in power.

After the Democratic Party had begun to seek a cure for currency evils, the opposing party had gotten into power again and had secured Democratic votes by promising a solution of the difficulties.

Had the promise been fulfilled? The Republican National Convention had declared in favor of making the currency responsive to the needs of the Nation, taking into consideration all sections; but since they acquired power many sessions of Congress had passed without a remedy.

"When the New York market felt the effects of this shortsighted policy," Mr. Coler went on, "the Secretary of the Treasury, after declaring that he would do certain things, felt compelled to do them outside the law, if not against the law, in order to avert the consequences of violated pledges by his party in Congress.

"The question of a proper currency is one which earnestly presses for solution. It has been made a plaything by the party in power to deceive independent voters into the belief that something was to be done when nothing serious was proposed. The Democratic Party in this State and Nation possesses the men capable of solving it, and solving it according to the judgment of the ablest financiers. The election of a strong Democratic delegation in Congress from the State of New York and the election of the Democratic State ticket next November will go far to give to New York that position of influence in the councils of the National Democratic Party which will permit the honest solution of vital problems instead of leaving them to be the plaything of politics as they have been for the past six years of Republican rule."

Having finished his discussion of National questions, Mr. Coler talked about State matters, mentioning first the canals.

"Wherever waterways exist," he said, "all nations of the civilized world are now spending vast millions in their improvement, because even the development of the railroad to its present high state of efficiency has left unchallenged the fact that water transportation under like development is by far the cheaper. Coal is carried west from Buffalo on the great lakes at a quarter of a mill per ton mile, which is twelve times lower than the lowest coal rate upon any railroad in the United States Such waterway improvement is the policy of England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia; and even our neighbor, Canada, has expended out of her limited resources $86,000,000 for the purpose of diverting New York's commerce to Montreal through the Welland Canal, which is a fourteen-foot canal accommodating vessels of 2,200 tons.

"The Democratic Party ruled the State of New York when the Erie Canal was built; the Erie Canal was thrice enlarged when the Democratic Party ruled in the State, and now under the changed conditions of modern commerce that same Erie Canal urgently needs further immediate enlargement to a one-thousand-ton barge capacity, with terminal facilities suitable for handling both through and local traffic. The Democratic platform so declares squarely and unequivocally, and the canal history of the State justifies full belief in that declaration by every citizen who is in earnest in urging canal enlargement as the paramount issue of this campaign.

DEMOCRACY THE CANAL PARTY.

"The Democratic Party is and always has been a canal party; such are its traditions, such is its history. The Republican platform in general terms favors some vague, undefined sort of canal enlargement; it is a platform meant for campaign purposes only; it is a platform meant to deceive. After reading the canal plank in the Democratic platform, Gov. Odell, in his letter of acceptance, adopts it in preference to the declaration of his own party; he suddenly discovers that he also is in favor of a one-thousand-ton barge canal. Is this because of a change of conviction on his part since last Winter, when he entertained entirely different ideas, or, is it because some of his friends have told him that it might be better to be in favor of a one-thousand-ton barge canal—at least until after election?

"But even if the people should accept at its full face value Gov. Odell's apparent conversion to a Democratic doctrine, it is certain that the Republican Party cannot be trusted with the vast problem of canal enlargement, because it is essentially a railroad party."

After recalling that the care of the insane and State charities absorbed nearly one-third of the State revenues, Mr. Coler said that the real objects of the institutions ought not to be overlooked in the desire to make a record of economy.

"There is a standard of passive care," he declared, "and another standard of progressive care, aided by modern medical treatment and judicial sympathy. I myself believe that the mandates of humanity and enlightened policy alike call for remedial rather than custodial care of the inmates of our institutions. It should be our aim, as far as possible, to cure our insane and to make our helpless ones independent and capable of supporting themselves.

"To obtain these results the policy of this State for years has been to enlist high-minded and well-known citizens in the oversight of its charitable work, and thus there has been developed a large body of sincere workers, who, as managers of our institutions, have done much to aid our helpless wards. These volunteer workers in the vast field of public charity have, by their personal character and sympathetic interest, afforded a guarantee to relatives and friends that no serious abuse would be allowed to exist.

"The attitude of the present administration toward charities and the insane has, however, been very different. We have noticed a growth of a steady policy of concentration of administration at Albany, the urging of a more economic instead of a philanthropic care, and pronounced hostility to local supervision. The safeguards of local supervision by boards of managers have been swept away from the care of the insane, and the opening attack has already been made on the system of public charities by the appointment of a supervisor, who for many years has been custodian of the State Capitol.

"It does not seem possible that the citizens of this State can approve of the removal last Winter of over 100 active managers of our hospitals on charges which were filed subsequent to their removal, and were then proved to be baseless, since the acts complained of took place prior to 1898, when the State Care act went into effect; nor do I believe they will approve of the policy which places the care of the State charities in charge of a man whose charitable experience has been acquired as the janitor of a public building."

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Ex-President Cleveland's letter of regret, addressed to Justice Charles H. Truax, President of the Manhattan Club, which was then read, was as follows:

"I wish it was possible for me to attend to-morrow evening the reception to be given by the Manhattan Club to the Democratic candidates for State officers in the canvass now pending.

"Though no longer a citizen of New York, I cannot lose my interest in her political welfare nor forget the honors which her Democracy has conferred on me.

"It is gratifying to know that the Manhattan Club, as of old, is ready to give its encouragement and aid to those who stand in the present campaign as representatives of a united party and leaders in the Democratic protest against neglect of the people's interests.

"Hoping that the result will demonstrate that the political sentiment of the people of the State of New York is still in favor of safe and conservative Democracy and is prepared to support its candidates, I am yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

One of the speakers after Mr. Coler had been heard was ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who said:

"Our ticket this Fall, with Mr. Coler at its head, stands for a revival of the best traditions of the party—economy and honesty in Government, sound money, tariff reform, home rule, antagonism to financial or political centralization, low taxation, the liberty of the individual, equal rights before the law, and social privileges to none in these United States, in Cuba, or in the Philippines."

William McAdoo was then introduced, and he spoke briefly on the trusts, saying that the defeat of the Democratic ticket in New York State this Fall would augment every evil of their existence and add to the public burdens of the people of the State.

"The President of the United States, a Republican," said Mr. McAdoo, "agrees with the Democratic Party and its leaders as to the insufferable burdens which the trusts are putting upon our people, and as to the tremendous hold that they are getting upon the Government itself; but the reason that he does not agree with us as to the remedy to be applied is because the Republican Party is enmeshed in the toils of the corporations that rule by the favoritism of the law. The physical courage that enabled Theodore Roosevelt to go up San Juan Hill is apparently greater than the moral courage that is required under the present circumstances."

KERNAN ON THE COAL PLANK.

John Kernan, son of ex-United States Senator Kernan of this State, was the next speaker. He was the only speaker of the evening who referred to the plank of the Democratic State platform in favor of the nationalization of anthracite coal fields.

"I take it," said Mr. Kernan, "that the coal plank which is sneered at by our opponents is intended to be accepted by all reasonable and sensible men as a last resort and not as an immediate step. It cannot fairly be treated as discouraging all efforts of statesmanship to postpone the perplexities that will ensue from government ownership of coal mines, nor is it intended to condemn all efforts at the settlement of labor difficulties by either voluntary or compulsory arbitration, of which that recently forced upon the operators by the President is a type.

"This plank is not Socialistic, but it is an outgrowth of the present idea that the ownership in private hands of the small area of anthracite coal mines in this country will ultimately lead inevitably to such labor disturbances, to such methods of selfish administration, to such disregard of the third party to the controversy—the people—as that the people for their own protection will be forced in time to own sufficient coal land at least so that during periods of industrial strife and agitation they may have coal with which to live their lives in happiness.

"This is a far-seeing plank in the Democratic platform, and it is designed to call the attention of the people to the fact that in future such ownership will become necessary if the people cannot otherwise be supplied with coal. It is better to take the warning of the Democratic platform now upon this question and to support it, knowing that the Democratic Party will not proceed any further than the necessity of the people, for which it always stands, demands."

Judge Charles N. Bulger spoke briefly on the importance of the canal plank in the Democratic platform, and denounced attempts by the Republican Government of the State to, as he said, use the judiciary for purely partisan ends.

It was 11:30 before David B. Hill rose to speak. He refused to take the platform, but spoke briefly from his place at the guest table.

"You are fortunate," he said, "in having had here to read to us a letter from the distinguished ex-President of the United States, which we all heard with much pleasure. I heard a far better letter than that from him to-night, addressed even to Tammany Hall. [Applause.] And in that letter he expressed his interest in the cause of our ticket, and he hoped that we would win in this great State, and he referred to our declaration of principles with favor and expressed in his own beautiful and impressive language his interest in the affairs of the Democracy of New York."

Mr. Hill then referred briefly to some of the planks in the Democratic platform, and said the present State Government could not be conducted for another year without a new scheme of special taxation.

It was close to midnight when Mr. Hill sat down. There were cries for Edward M. Shepard, who had come in late. Mr. Shepard arose at his place among the guests and said he would not make a speech. He indorsed the candidates and the platform in general terms, and said that he hoped to see a big Democratic victory when the votes were counted.

The members of the club and their guests then began on the elaborate feast that had been prepared for them.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Congressman Gillett Thinks Republicans Will Capture One Democratic Congressional District There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, who visited the White House to-day to see the President, says the Republicans will capture one Democratic district in his State.

"We did hope for a gain of two men," he said, "inasmuch as in one of the Democratic districts there were three candidates for Congress. One of these has withdrawn, and that, probably, gives the Democrats the districts.

"There is another district safely Democratic. The one we hope to capture is the Worcester district, now represented by Mr. Thayer. The district was formerly represented by Mr. Walker. Ex-Mayor Dodge of Worcester is the Republican candidate, and there are strong hopes of his election."

REPUBLICAN SPEAKER FLOPS.

The Rev. J. B. Cleaver of Bound Brook Goes Over to the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 22.—The Rev. J. B. Cleaver of Bound Brook, a Republican speaker for several years, has entered the Democratic ranks. He made a statement in which he said:

"The action of the Republican Party, which is responsible for my present stand, is what I termed a crime in 1902. This was a measure introduced by a Republican Senator and passed by a Republican Legislature, and it had for its only object to steal North Plainfield from Somerset County. The bill was signed by Gov. Murphy, but fortunately a referendum clause was attached, and when it came to a vote of the people it was given a crushing defeat."

JAMES B. HAGGIN ENTERTAINS.

Distinguished Gathering at Elaborate Reception Given in New Southern Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—The most splendid private entertainment ever given in Central Kentucky was the cotillion given at Green Hills to-night by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin as a formal dedication to their new home and in honor of Mr. Haggin's granddaughters. Nearly three hundred guests were present.

Dancing was indulged in on a pavilion with hardwood floor which had been built on the lawn especially for the dance and supper.

Those who stood in the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Countess Festetics, Miss Edith Lounsberry, and Mabel McKeef of New York; Mrs. C. T. Collings and Miss Collings of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. James Amsden of Versailles, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Moberly of Richmond, the Misses Sue and Edith Railey of Versailles, Calvin Thomas of Louisville, nd Ben Alexander Haggin, Jr., of New York. Col. Roger Williams led the cotillion. The figures dealt with sporting themes, and those remarked were the figures representing coaching, fox hunting, racing, and fencing. These figures were danced in the racing colors of Mr. Haggin, the ladies wearing the blue and orange, which has been carried to the fore in so many classic events on the American turf.

Dr. Gunsaulus's Lameness Incurable.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Dr. Lorenz, the Vienna specialist, has examined the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus and pronounced his lameness incurable. As the result of an attack of nervous prostration several years ago Dr. Gunsaulus suffers the inconvenience of a slight dislocation of the right hip joint.

Chicago Commission Firm Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—On application of country creditors the stock yards commission firm of Ewarts Brothers & Wright has been placed in the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust Company as receiver in bankruptcy proceedings. The liabilities are said to amount to about $50,000; assets unknown.

James L. Crocker Robbed.

James L. Crocker of 66 West Thirty-fifth Street, a retired business man, has complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that on Monday night his apartment was robbed of watches and jewelry worth $1,000. He was out that night, he says, and when he returned the valuables were gone.

DAVID B. HILL SPEAKS IN TAMMANY HALL

Gov. Odell's Administration Charged With Corruption.

Letter from Ex-President Cleveland Pronouncing the Candidates Trustworthy and the Work for Party Harmony Intelligent—Other Speakers at the Meeting.

David B. Hill entered the Tammany Wigwam last evening, and was cheered by thousands. He made a speech on the issues of the campaign, and assailed the administration of Gov. Odell, and also the State's Chief Executive personally for his alleged stock interest in the grocery firm of J. W. Matthews & Co., which has been doing business with the charitable institutions of the State.

Soon after 7 o'clock the crowd began to congregate in the large hall, and before 8 o'clock every inch of space in the Wigwam was jammed with people, and some enthusiasts perched themselves on window sills in the galleries up near the roof to view the scene.

The receipt of the letter from Grover Cleveland, addressed to Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall, made the politicians enthusiastic. Many of the leaders declared that Grover Cleveland had indorsed the political acts of Charles F. Murphy since he became leader.

The following is the letter:

"I regret that my engagements will not permit an acceptance of your invitation to attend the Democratic meeting to be held in Tammany Hall on the 22d inst.

"It is most gratifying to learn from the terms of your note that the Democracy of the City of New York fully appreciate how vitally the underlying principles of our party are involved in the pending canvass, and also to know of the determination that they shall not be forgotten in its campaign efforts.

"The great Democratic organization of the City of New York is so important a factor in controlling the result of party endeavor in the broadest fields that no campaign in which it engages can be considered sufficiently local to free it from the responsibility of its influence upon party prospects everywhere and at all times.

"This responsibility has been well met in the present campaign by the selection of trustworthy candidates, by intelligent party work, and by the sensible efforts to secure harmonious Democratic action.

"I sincerely hope that as a result the Democracy of the City of New York will again demonstrate its invincibility at home; that Democratic good government and economical administration will be restored to the people of the State, and that Democratic hope and confidence will be revived and stimulated far beyond the limits of city and State.

"Hoping that your meeting will be abundantly successful and most useful in the cause, I am yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

David B. Hill was brought into the Wigwam through the door nearest to Third Avenue, and thence by the labyrinthian passage in front of the dressing rooms of vaudeville people engaged in the theatre in the building to the rear of the speakers' platform. Lewis Nixon was presiding at the meeting, and when Mr. Hill appeared he was greeted with round after round of applause. He was accompanied by Charles F. Murphy and also by Senator Thomas F. Grady.

WHAT MR. HILL SAID.

After the cheering ceased Mr. Hill was introduced by Chairman Nixon. Mr. Hill said, in part:

"Ten years ago this month I had the honor of speaking in this ancient temple of Democracy in behalf of the policy of revenue reform. To-day the leading National issue in the ensuing election is that of a revision of the present exorbitant and unnecessary tariff, and it is therefore appropriate that my voice should again be heard in behalf of this righteous cause within these old walls dedicated to the enunciation of right principles of government.

"I make no apology for my appearance here to-night, because none is needed. You will recall what I said at the opening of the Tilden Club in this city some months ago, when I declared that in this campaign I should know no friends or enemies, except the friends and enemies of the Democratic Party. Regardless of past differences, which never related to essential principles, but only to mere matters of party policy, I extend the right hand of fellowship to every Democrat in this grand old organization or in any other organization, loyally supporting Democratic candidates and principles, and together will battle shoulder to shoulder in behalf of those Jeffersonian principles which we all have inherited from the great founder of the Democratic Party.

"Mr. Hill then repeated the statements made in speeches delivered during the campaign of the necessity for tariff revision. He said that President McKinley, "the great apostle of protection," declared in his Buffalo speech that a change in the Republican creed was necessary, and that commercial freedom was in accordance with the spirit of the times and could not much longer be restricted. Mr. Hill then said:

"Tariff revision must come in the very near future, and the sooner it comes the better for our country. Selfish interests which are enjoying the advantages of legislative favoritism will naturally desire their continuance, and can never be expected to consent in advance to a surrender of their monopolistic privileges, but they are few compared with the great masses of the people who will receive benefits from a reduction of the existing burdens."

Mr. Hill said that Republican Congressmen were seeing the signs of the times, and many were in favor of taking the tariff off coal. He asked why they should not also favor taking the tariff off beef and other necessities of life. Referring urther to the tax on coal, he said:

"It may be interesting to know that Senator Platt of this State, with characteristic shrewdness, dodged the vote in Congress upon the questions of imposing a tariff duty upon anthracite coal. Who knows what his sentiments are upon this subject at the present time! He is silent upon this important matter, although a conceded candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Whom does he propose to represent by his votes—the coal producers or the coal consumers of the State? He has had considerable to say about the alleged 'Socialism' of the Democratic coal plank, but he has not explained to the people why he dodged a vote upon the question of taxing coal when that proposition was before the United States Senate, nor has he ventured to inform his constituents how he intends to vote upon the question of the repeal of the coal tax. Let him declare himself at once. Of course Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, for obvious reasons, voted for the coal tax. Of course, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the special representative of the President in the Senate, voted for it also. The vote was a party vote in the Senate—31 to 24, many not being recorded. Of course, Senator Hanna of Ohio voted for the coal tax.

THE TARIFF TAX ON COAL.

"The question as to whether the existing tariff duty of 67 cents on every ton of anthracite coal shall be continued during the coming Winter is a vital question at this time. President Roosevelt has declined to express his sentiments upon this point. The Chicago Tribune, a leading newspaper of the West, demands that he announce that he will recommend the abolition of the tariff tax upon anthracite coal. He has thus far refused to make any such promise. The people are waiting for him to act.

"The selection of arbitrators to adjust a labor strike is a mere temporary relief—but the question whether there shall be hereafter a tariff tax upon anthracite coal is a permanent and lasting question—one which virtually concerns all the people of the country. It is quite clear that the President's views should be furnished to the public before and not after the coming election. The last public utterance of the President upon the coal tariff question was his declaration that there was no tariff duty upon anthracite coal, although the records of Congress showed the fact to be otherwise, and further showed that there was a debate in Congress in regard to the policy of the imposition of such a tax.

"Every coal consumer in the State of New York should demand of the Republican President and of the Republican candidates for Congress that they immediately declare before this election their views as to the continuance of a tariff duty upon anthracite coal.

"And Senator Platt himself should not longer dodge the question as to his own attitude on this subject. Gov. Odell, in behalf of his party, should declare the party policy in this State upon this matter. It is a serious condition which confronts the coal consumers of the State. The prices of coal are extortionate—how long must they continue so? It is easy for Governors and United States Senators to send out to the press, as was recently done, elaborate accounts of their alleged 'defiant' and 'courageous attitude' in the presence of various coal owners giving conversations which never occurred, and 'demands' which were never made, but their official courage can be better tested when it is ascertaind whether they have the moral courage to take a stand upon the question of the continuance of a tariff tax upon the necessary fuel of the people."

PURCHASE OF STATE SUPPLIES.

The concluding part of Mr. Hill's speech referred directly to the charges made about the purchase of supplies in the charitable institutions under State control. Mr. Hill said:

"The exposures which have been made during the past six months and are still being made in reference to the present State Administration show that a startling state of corruption exists in almost every department.

"It now appears that the 'raid' upon the charitable institutions of the State made last Winter by the Odell administration was not only political but mercenary in its character. Its real purpose was not merely to secure complete control of all the official positions to be had in the various charitable institutions, but to control the purchase of supplies therein.

"The favored recipient of official patronage was the corporation of J. W. Matthews & Co. of Newburg, the home of Gov. Odell. His personal interest in that corporation has now been demonstrated in disclosures first published in The Schenectady Evening Star of Monday last. I do not care to detail the charges here. They have been extensively published, and every elector should read them. Every thoughtful citizen who observed the attack upon the charitable institutions and their management during the last legislative session could not understand the real motive behind the same. There had been no complaints lodged against these institutions. Their philanthropic and patriotic managers were discharging their duties satisfactorily. There was no public demand for Executive interference.

"Now that mercenary motive has been shown. The political motive was shown when Gov. Odell appointed as Fiscal Supervisor of the accounts of these institutions the political henchman of the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and assumed virtual control of the appointment of the stewards of these institutions and removed the Board of Managers thereof.

"It has been shown further that the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee is financially interested in the State printing ring at Albany, the expense of which public printing has been increased hundreds of thousands of dollars during the past few years.

"It has been shown that the Banking Department withholds or grants charters for trust companies at the instance, suggestion, or regard of Republican politicians of the locality who receive large compensation for their official influence with that department. The public cannot have forgotten the Knipp incident, whereby the disclosures connected with the Banking Department compelled his withdrawal as the Republican candidate for Senator for that district. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. 'Turn the rascals out' is the remedy of the people and the pressing demand of the hour."

When Mr. Hill had completed his prepared speech he was greeted with continued applause. Spurred on by the enthusiasm, he spoke about three minutes extemporaneously, and said that from a trip he made through the State the signs of the times were auspicious for Democratic victory. In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

"It is the duty of all men who claim to be Democrats to stand together, forgetting small differences, and march together like the Macedonian phalanx of old, shoulder to shoulder, and with shields interlocked, to the victory that surely awaits."

Mr. Hill was ushered out into crowded Fourteenth Street under the escort of five policemen and Senator Thomas F. Grady.

BULGER AND LITTLETON SPEAK.

Chairman Nixon then introduced Charles N. Bulger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was greeted with a long burst of applause, and many of the politicians remembered Judge Bulger as the man who stigmatized Richard Croker at the State Convention two years ago. Judge Bulger also spoke of the necessity for tariff revision, and he said that the fact that the Republicans were able to settle the coal strike was proof that they could have done so five months ago if they wanted to do so.

Martin W. Littleton, who was permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, made a speech, in concluding which he said:

"Our party, as I understand it, is pledged against the continued alliance between the Government and private monopoly. An alliance under the influence of which monopoly is first created with special privileges and then protected in the enjoyment of those privileges. Our party does not seek to take from the monopoly, but asks that the monopoly shall not have the aid of the Government in taking from us. We do not ask the Government to support the people, but we do ask the Government to keep the monopolists off while the people support themselves.

"The Government owes no man a living, but it does owe him an equal opportunity with every other man to make a living. There is not or ought not to be any conflict between the rich and the poor so long as the rich do not get their riches or use them at the expense of the poor, and so long as the poor shall not attempt to escape from their poverty at the expense of the rich. Our party should represent a serious struggle for the equality of opportunities. A resolute purpose to have the race of life start even, whatever may be the finish."

Following Mr. Littleton's speech, John B. Stanchfield was introduced. He took the administration of Gov. Odell to task for the savings bank tax and the steady process toward the centralization of powers, which, he declared, should be vested in the authorities of the various municipalities in State boards at Albany.

William A. Barber, Vice President of the Tilden Club, spoke next, after which the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Mr. Nixon declared the meeting adjourned. Then from all parts of the audience came several cries of "Grady! Grady!" and when finally the "silver-tongued orator" made his appearance on the platform the Wigwam resounded with cheers. He declared:

"We will win a victory all along the line in November. A mere victory must not, however, be our only achievement. We must roll up such substantial majorities as will impress every Democrat from Maine to California that in the next Presidential campaign New York will not be an uncertain State."

EAST SIDE DEMOCRATS HAVE A BIG PARADE.

More Than 15,000 Men Are Reviewed by Mr. Coler—Line of March Is Broken.

The East Side Democracy sent forth 15,000 or 20,000 of its voters last night to parade in honor of Bird S. Coler and his associates on the ticket. There were great demonstrations in Fourteenth Street, before Tammany Hall, in Broadway, and in front of the Manhattan Club, where the nominee for Governor reviewed the parade. There were minor demonstrations all around the town, for the procession, though it managed to keep united while passing Tammany Hall, soon afterward broke up and kept the nominee out in the cold much longer than had been intended.

The paraders carried all kinds of campaign devices. That of the First District, led by Daniel E. Finn, was perhaps the most elaborate. Electric lights, supplied by storage batteries, outlined a star and the face of Mr. Coler. One transparency displayed these words: "C for Coler and C for coal," "B for Bulger and B for beef," "No colonies, no subjects," "No sham reform," "Free sugar for Cuba."

Another had this:

We may freeze, we may starve;
We may grow colder,
But you bet your life
We'll stick to Coler.

Fully 5,000 persons crowded Fourteenth Street previous to the parade and listened to Tammany orators, who were introduced by John W. Keller. The breaking up of the parade was blamed on the Ahearn Association of the Fourth Assembly District. That body, which followed the Twentieth District, insisted on continuing up Broadway after it had reached Twenty-seventh Street, where it was to have turned to be reviewed. In consequence, there were two big processions, and, in the confusion, some little ones struck out independently.

The first to pass the Manhattan Club, where Mr. Coler stood in a maze of bunting and flags, was the contingent from the Eighteenth District, 3,000 strong, which cheered impartially for Mr. Coler and for its leader, Charles F. Murphy, now the head of Tammany. The Sixth District, headed by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, was out in full force. The leaders were mounted on white horses. The First District paraders were headed by Finn, the Second by Thomas F. Foley, the Third by Patrick Ryder, the Fourth by John Ahearn, the Fifth by Bernard Martin, the Eighth by Florence Sullivan, the Twelfth by John Oakley, while Thomas Murphy led the Twentieth.

The celebration was kept up till long after midnight, with fireworks lighting the sky both in front of Tammany Hall and of the Manhattan Club.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

The Steinway Metal
The Steinway Wood
The Steinway Workmen

are the finest in the world.

But when all is said these superb materials and means of production bear no more relation to the artistic qualities of the Steinway Piano than the paint and palette of Turner bore to his paintings or the lawyer's brief to the eloquence of Webster.

It is the brain, the training and the experience that endow crude materials with their highest values.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HARVESTING MACHINE TRUST.

It Is Said Working Contract Went Into Effect Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The harvesting machine trust is being rapidly put in shape. All of the various plants are now the property of the International Harvester Company.

The amount raised for financing the enterprise was $65,000,000, half of which is to be devoted to paying off minority stockholders in the companies merged, the balance to form the working capital. It is said the working contract went into effect Sept. 1.

DELMAR PLAYS LASKER.

Local Chess Expert Makes a Good Showing, but Finally Resigns to the Champion.

Eugene Delmar played the fourth of the series of match games with the champion Lasker at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon, and having won the toss for the move, selected a four knights' opening, which he transformed into a regular variation of the Ruy Lopez. White's sixth move was a novelty, which seemed to work pretty well, for, in spite of the champion's clever play, Delmar held his own well. Matters went along satisfactorily for both players until the local expert took a pawn, which was left by black to be taken on purpose. Now black began a fine attack, in the course of which, owing to a slip of Delmar, it netted Lasker a clear exchange. Delmar finally resigned. The score of the game follows:

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME.

Delmar. White.	Lasker. Black.	Delmar. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. Q—K3	P—Q6
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	25. Q—K4	Kt—R6ch
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	26. K—R	KtxBPch
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	27. RxKt	QxQ
5. Castles.	P—Q3	28. PxQ	RxR
6. Kt—K2	Castles.	29. Kt—Q3	R—K7
7. P—QB3	P—B4	30. PxP	RxKP
8. BxKt	PxB	31. KtxP	RxP
9. Q—R4	B—Kt3	32. P—QKt3	R—K
10. P—Q3	B—Q2	33. Kt—B4	R—Q6
11. Kt—Kt3	Kt—K	34. KtxKtP	RxP
12. Q—B2	P—KB4	35. Kt—B4	R—Kt5
13. PxP	BxP	36. Kt—Q6	RxP
14. P—QR4	P—QR4	37. R—QB	R—R
15. B—Kt5	Q—Q2	38. P—R3	R—Q5
16. B—K3	Kt—B3	39. Kt—Kt5	R—Q6
17. KtxB	QxKt	40. Kt—B7	R—QB
18. BxB	PxB	1 hr. 7 m.	1 hr. 1 m.
19. Q—Kt3ch	Kt—Q4	41. R—KB	R—QB6
20. Q—B4	K—R	42. Kt—Kt5	R—B8
44 min.	54 min.	43. K—Kt	P—R5
21. QxP	Kt—B5	44. Resigns.	
22. Q—K4	Q—Kt5	1 hr. 10 m.	1 hr. 2 m.
23. Kt—K	P—Q4		

MAY HAVE DIED FROM KICK.

Son-in-Law of Dead Dutchess County Farmer Charged with Killing Him.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Walter M. Johnston, a prominent farmer of Dutchess County and brother of the Johnstons who conducted the New York Central Railroad restaurants for many years, died Oct. 8.

It was given out by the family that the cause of death was heart failure, superinduced by his being kicked by a horse. To-day, however, his son-in-law, Charles Van Voorhis, with whom he lived, was arrested on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree, the District Attorney having procured affidavits of neighbors to the effect that Van Voorhis kicked his father-in-law in the groin during a quarrel on Oct. 2.

NEW FAST SOUTHERN MAIL.

Newspapers to Reach Georgia and Texas 9 to 15 Hours Earlier.

By the inauguration of the new fast mail train over the Southern Railway system Nov. 2 the great newspaper-reading public of the South, from Atlanta, Ga., down to New Orleans and over into Texas, will be brought from nine to fifteen hours nearer New York. Briefly stated, the service will enable the delivery of New York papers, started on their long journey at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 2, in Atlanta, Ga., at 11 o'clock the same night, in New Orleans at 11:30 the following morning, and in Vicksburg at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, while Greenville, Texas, will be reached at 11:30 that night.

The train, which will be made up for speed, of merely two mail cars, one "storage mail," as it is called, and one express car, will arrive in Washington at 8 o'clock in the morning. The run to New Orleans will take thirty-three hours, the fastest on record, for no train hitherto has made the trip in less than thirty-nine. Connections are made at points along the line, notably at Salisbury, N. C., for Chattanooga and Memphis, to arrive in Chattanooga at 7:50 A. M.; at Birmingham, for Greenville, and at Charlotte, N. C., for Jacksonville, Fla. In addition, connections are made at Atlanta for all Southwestern Georgia and Florida points.

B. Altman & Co.

are showing the well-known FASSO CORSETS in the latest improved styles, to meet the requirements of the present fashions in dress. These high-grade Corsets combine the same excellent workmanship as heretofore, with the most advanced ideas.

Materials used are Brocaded Silk, Embroidered Batiste, Silk Broché Batiste, Black Wool, White Coutil, etc.

Prices range from $6.75, 7.25, 9.75, 12.50, up to $75.00.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A Sale of TOPCOATS at $10 and the Reason Why:

We've just gone through our stock and found marked about 350 Topcoats, that sold all the way from $15 to $25—perfect in every way—but they are broken lots. Out they must go—and we've decided to let our customers get them at a rare price-saving.

$10

You can take your pick of any in this lot at $10.
They'll go quickly—better get in to-day.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway. Houston St.

New Publications. | New Publications.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER

John Fiske on Evolution.

By far the most important of the posthumous essays of the late John Fiske is the article on "Evolution and the Present Age," which appears in Harper's for November. It is a masterly handling of an intensely interesting subject. The great philosopher's last work—it sets right many hitherto misunderstood ideas as to Darwin and the theory of evolution.

Illustrations in Color.

There are sixteen pages of pictures in color in the November Magazine. The frontispiece is by Andre Castaigne. E. M. Ashe has made paintings in color to illustrate an amusing New England story, and Elizabeth Shippen Green has done a charming series of color pictures for a story of a small boy. Walter Appleton Clark contributes a number of strong pictures in tint.

Short Stories.

There are eight short stories in the November Magazine. Among them are strong stories by Alice Brown and Anne O'Hagan, and one of Herman Whitaker's delightfully amusing Scotch stories; a New England story by Sarah Orne Jewett, a story of a dog by Esther Tiffany, and a tender little story of a child by Annie Hamilton Donnell. The new installment of Lady Rose's Daughter is one of great dramatic interest.

Serious Articles.

De Windt, the explorer, tells in the November Magazine of his adventures and hardships in making his trip through Siberia to Bering Strait. Carl Snyder writes of the "Newest Conceptions of Life." John R. Spears shows that "Mad Anthony" Wayne was really the sanest soldier in Washington's army. Arthur Colton tells of a literary ramble over "Surrey Downs."

TWENTY-SIX SEPARATE CONTRIBUTIONS

HARPERS

The FLIGHT of PONY BAKER

Illustrated $1.25 net

BY W. D. HOWELLS

Another of Mr. Howells's inimitable stories of a boy's adventures.

Author of "A Boy's Town," &c.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

UNDERWEAR dissatisfaction is unknown to purchasers of our knit goods. We've said this for a third of a century, and we've never been contradicted.

At retail everywhere.
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at
108–110 Franklin St.

Passing of the Beauty

By KATE MASTERSON

IN THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

Please ask your newsdealer for number one, out to-day.

THE READER

A literary magazine without a dull page in it.

The Attitude of the Jews Toward Jewish Fiction. By Bernard G. Richards.
The Unknown Love, a story by R. V. Risley.
The Literary Guillotine—The People vs. Richard Harding Davis. (Judges Mark Twain and Oliver Herford.)
The Pastime of Book Collecting.
Lyrics of Sappho. by Bliss Carman.
Rudyard Kipling as an Illustrator.
Letters from Paris and London and 20 other original contributions.

No one who ever reads a book will want to be without "The Reader."

The gains of The New York Times in circulation and advertising during the year 1901 exceeded in volume and in percentage those of any other New York morning newspaper.

TWICE EACH YEAR comes the

HOPES AND FEARS OF UP STATE DEMOCRATS

Canvass the Most Thorough Since the Flower Campaign.

Onondaga County Returns Show Chance of Cutting Roosevelt Majority—Fear That Coler's Coal Plank Repudiation Will Be Costly.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Ex-Mayor McGuire of this city said to-day that the Democrats have made the most thorough canvass of the State which has been made by the Democratic Party since Roswell P. Flower's campaign. The results, he said, are eminently satisfactory to the party managers. Mr. McGuire spoke with entire frankness of what had been done. He said: "The State Committee has allowed $10 for the canvass of every district. There are, on an average, about 300 voters to a district, and one man can do the work in three days. All the reports from this county are in and the showing is one which gives us great encouragement. Our canvassers in this county have not found a single Democrat who said that he intended to vote against the ticket this year. This means that we will poll the full Democratic vote for the State ticket this year, and the opposition which has been stirred up among the Republicans over the nomination of Attorney General Davies for the Supreme bench, and other causes, will bring us a considerable number of Republican votes. Roosevelt's majority in Onondaga County when he ran for Governor in 1898 was 6,187. I have no hesitation in saying that we will reduce that majority at least 2,000 this year and we hope to cut it almost in half."

Democratic leaders here say that Mr. Coler's repudiation of the plank of the Democratic platform advocating the Government ownership of anthracite coal mines will cost him in the neighborhood of 1,000 votes. These votes, it is said, will now go to the Socialistic candidate for Governor.

The State campaign here appears to be revolving around the Government ownership plank. This is due to the fact that the Socialists are stronger here, proportionately to the population, than they are in any other part of the State. They have polled as high as 1,600 votes in this city on a municipal campaign. Mr. McGuire says they come near to holding the balance of power. When Mr. McGuire was Mayor he tried to win them over to the Democratic ranks by making their acknowledged leader, Erasmus Pellenz, Fire Marshal. The result, he says, was just the opposite of that for which he hoped. At the next election the Socialists polled over 300 votes, and the balance of their vote, Mr. McGuire believes, went to his Republican opponent, the Socialists resenting the notion that their support could be won by the appointment of one of their number to a good office.

Mr. McGuire has made a number of speeches here since the campaign opened, and expects to confine his electioneering efforts to this county. He is thrusting the coal plank forward in all his addresses, and Republican orators are endeavoring to mitigate the influence of his appeals to the Socialistic element by frequent references to President Roosevelt's proposal for Federal control of the trusts. Mr. McGuire has found himself handicapped in the campaign he is making by Mr. Coler's refusal to stand on the plank which he is making the great issue, but he is telling his audiences that in respect to the coal plank the party platform counts for more than the utterances of its leading candidate.

"Mr. Coler," said Mr. McGuire, to-day to a group with whom he was discussing the coal plank, "did not see fit, it is true, to stand by this declaration of his party. But in repudiating the coal plank of the Democratic platform did he do any more than Gov. Odell did with regard to the canal plank of the Republican platform? The Republicans at Saratoga had the proposition for a 1,000-ton barge canal put up to them squarely, and they refused to stand for it. When Odell saw the probable effect of his party's action in this respect he came out in his speech of acceptance for the very proposition which his party had rejected. He is just as much open to criticism and attack for his action with regard to the Republican Convention's canal plank as Mr. Coler is for his attitude toward the coal plank of the Democratic platform."

ODELL'S CHARITY POLICY.

Mr. McGuire believes that the Democratic canal plank ought to make the Democratic Party a good many votes in this section. The thousand-ton barge project would remove the canal from the centre of Syracuse, where it is considerable of a nuisance, and make Lake Onondaga the port. If a thousand-ton barge canal were built, Mr. McGuire says, there would be no reason why iron ore from the Lake Superior districts could not be brought to Syracuse so cheaply that the establishment of iron industries on Lake Onondaga would be an attractive investment for capitalists.

The Democratic leaders here also expect to gain votes as a result of Gov. Odell's policy with regard to the State charities. The Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Hospital here at the time the legislation enacted upon the recommendation of Gov. Odell wiped out the local Boards of Managers was F. R. Hazard, the President of the Solvay Process Company, an industry which employs over 2,000 laborers. Mr. Hazard strenuously antagonized Gov. Odell's policy. The leading paper of this city, the controlling interest in which is owned by Francis Hendricks, the Republican State Committeeman from this district, probably was more bitter in its criticism of the Governor's plan than any other paper in the State. Recently it has recanted all it said when the Governor's plan was under consideration, and indorsed the centralization of authority over the State charities as one of the wisest acts of Gov. Odell's administration.

Mr. Hazard, too, is supporting the Governor, but it is admitted even by the Republican leaders that the resentment aroused when the plank to abolish the local boards was first broached has not been entirely dissipated. The Republican leaders confess that there may be some cutting of the State ticket on this account, but they assert that no material injury will be done. Onondaga County is a part of the Fifth Judicial District, in which the nomination by the Republicans of Attorney General Davies for the Supreme Court bench has resulted in one of the largest and most serious bolts with which the Republicans have had to contend in years. The fight being made on Davies is notable for the determination and bitterness with which it is being carried on. The hotbed of the revolt is in Jefferson County, which admittedly is lost to Davies irretrievably. The disaffected Republicans in Jefferson County renominated Judge Watson M. Rogers, and he has been indorsed by the Democrats of the district. Jefferson County casts between 18,000 and 19,000 votes. The normal Republican majority in that county is between 5,000 and 6,000. Bets are being made that Rogers will carry the county by 4,000. William S. Jenney, a Democratic lawyer, who is in charge of Judge Rogers's campaign in this county, said to-day that it was his firm conviction that Davies would poll less than 3,000 votes in Jefferson County.

The revolt against Davies is not confined to Jefferson County. It has also attained menacing proportions in Lewis County. As an indication of the state of feeling in Lewis County, Mr. Jenney cited the fact that when the petition for Judge Rogers's nomination was carried to Copenhagen, a small town in Lewis County, casting 96 Republican votes, 94 Republicans out of the 96 in the town signed the petition.

There is also disaffection in Onondaga County among the lawyers because of Davies's nomination, but there has been no open declaration of opposition on the part of any Republican of prominence, owing, it is said by Democratic leaders, to the strength of the Republicans' organization here.

On the other hand, Davies has the support of both Democratic papers in his own county, Oneida, and will, it is admitted, receive a number of Democratic votes in Onondaga County by reason of his personal popularity.

GROUNDS FOR DAVIES'S BOLT.

The ground upon which Davies is opposed is the assertion that he is more of a politician than a lawyer, and consequently unfitted for a place on the Supreme bench. It is charged by his opponents that he received the nomination at the dictation of President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Gov. Odell in return for political favors, he having been for years the Republican leader of Oneida County. It is being charged that prisoners out of the penitentiary were voted to insure him the nomination, and that the much-criticised budget of the Attorney General's office during his incumbency attained its proportions because of the necessity of hiring special counsel to appear for the State in cases, which, it is alleged, Mr. Davies should have defended.

These charges, of course, emanate from those who may be classed as enemies of Mr. Davies. His friends, of whom he appears to have many, who are as stanch as his enemies are bitter, say there is nothing in the charges, and assert that there is no more ground for criticising Mr. Davies's fitness for judicial preferment than there was to criticise that of a number who now wear the ermine when they were elevated to the bench.

It was learned here to-night that Mr. Davies's opponents are having prepared a list of the receiverships which his former partner, R. S. Johnson, obtained during Mr. Davies's occupancy of the Attorney General's office. Shortly after Mr. Davies was elected Attorney General, Mr. Johnson opened up law offices in New York City, and it is said that the receiverships which he has had through the favor of the Attorney General's office will make an interesting campaign document.

James M. Gilbert, Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Onondaga County, says the issue before the people of New York this year is a simple sum in arithmetic, and he has issued a document in support of his contention, which the Democratic leaders confess they find it impossible to get around and therefore intend to ignore. Mr. Gilbert's document is in the shape of a neat little folder. On the outside cover there appears this inscription:

An example in simple subtraction for the taxpayers and voters of the Town of Manlius:

$3,575.53
372.30
$3,203.23

Read the solution inside.

On the inside there appears this explanation:

Last year the State tax paid by the town of Manlius was $3,575.53.

This year the town of Manlius will pay for State taxes $372.30, a saving to the taxpayers of the town of $3,203.23. No State tax this year for the support of the insane. No State tax this year for general purposes. No State tax this year for the support of the schools, and Onondaga County will receive $6,900 more from the State than it received last year.

Last year Onondaga County paid State taxes amounting to $129,560.77.

This year the State tax for Onondaga County will be $13,488.68.

A saving of $116,072.04.

Last year, the first of Gov. Odell's administration, the tax rate was the lowest but one in the history of the State. This year the tax rate is the lowest in the history of the State or town. Gov. Odell is directly responsible for the administration which has brought about this result. Do you want to experiment with any changes in the business policy which he has inaugurated? Is it for your interest to know his administration? A reduction of more than 50 per cent. in one year in your State tax is substantial evidence of where your interests in this election lie.

On the back of the folder the statement is made that Onondaga County receives from the State for schools this year $90,869.95, and pays back to the State in taxes only $13,488.68. The town of Manlius will receive from the State for schools $525 more than it received last year. Their State tax this year on an assessment of $1,000, the voters of Manlius are informed, will be 11 cents, as against $1.05 for last year on the same valuation.

Similar circulars to the above have been prepared for every town in the county. They are being distributed by the thousands and nailed up on every barn door.

Mr. Gilbert said to-day that other County Chairmen were securing information from the State Controller on the tax rate such as he has had furnished to him, and that circulars similar to the one for Manlius, which is used as an illustration, were being posted all over the State. When asked what effect the circulars were having, Mr. Gilbert said: "They are winning us Democratic farmer votes."

THE CAMPAIGN CIRCULARS.

It is a fact that the literature sent here by the Democratic State Committee attempting to answer the Odell administration's low-rate argument by a showing that the expenditures of the State Government have increased under Republican administration, has not been distributed. The Democratic leaders explain their action in not putting it out by saying that they considered it useless. They say it might be effective in New York City, in view of the fact that the corporations are now compelled to shoulder the burden of the State administration, but it would carry no weight in the rural sections. In fact, they admit that their plan is to say as little as possible on the subject of taxation, conceding that the advantage in the argument, so far at least as the country is concerned, is with the Republicans. The following dialogue overheard to-day indicates the feeling up-State on this subject:

First gentleman of Syracuse:

Well, you've got to admit that the farmers pay less taxes this year than ever before.

Second gentleman of Syracuse:

Yes, but it is a fact that the expenses of the State Administration under Odell have been greater than they ever were under Democratic administration, and somebody has to foot the bill.

First gentleman of Syracuse:

Well, who foots it?

Second gentleman of Syracuse:

Why, the corporations down in New York, principally.

First gentleman of Syracuse:

Well, that needn't worry you, need it?

The voting machines may be thrown out here unless a way is found in which the independent nomination of Judge Watson M. Rodgers for the Supreme Court can be placed on the ballot. Up to the present, the voting machine managers have been unable to devise a way to do this. The Democratic Common Council, for this reason, has decided to take no chances with the machines.

SECRETARY MOODY HOPEFUL.

Back from Western Trip, He Says Republicans Will Maintain Supremacy in States He Visited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. — Secretary Moody, who has returned from an extended stumping tour in the West, is confident the Republicans will maintain their supremacy in the States he visited.

During his trip Mr. Moody spoke in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and in those States as well as in those which he passed through, he saw no evidence that would justify apprehension of reverses for the Republicans.

In Nebraska, he thinks, the Republicans have reason for the belief that they will increase their representation in the House of Representatives by a net gain of two members. Mr. Moody says there is considerable indifference to the campaign in the West, but he does not interpret that as being unfavorable to Republican chances for success.

"The coal strike overshadowed politics. "Whether or not the strike affected the campaign out in that section," said Mr. Moody, "there was a great deal of talk about it. A few of the communities burn anthracite, although most of their supply comes from the bituminous regions. They have been watching the progress of negotiations for a settlement, and President Roosevelt's success in bringing the strike to an end is widely praised.

"I confidently expect a net gain in the Republican representation in Congress from the States I have visited. The people are satisfied with the existing conditions and do not want a change."

Mr. Moody will remain in Washington until the last of the week, when he will go to New England and make several speeches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Accused of Stealing Shares of Stock.

Alexander Walters of 1,450 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested at a late hour last night by Detective Sergeants McConville and Savage and locked up at Police Headquarters on the charge of stealing on April 16 last 100 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stock from Ames, Swan & Co. of 25 Broadway. On Aug. 25 Allen F. Hedges, bookkeeper for the firm, was arrested on a bench warrant, charging him with the larceny of the missing securities.

A Raid on the Bowery.

On a warrant issued by Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning Capt. Gallagher of the Eldridge Street Police Station last night raided the Rapid Transit Hotel, which is also known as "The Little Jumbo," at 110 Bowery. Forty-five prisoners, twenty-two of whom were women, were taken. Joseph White, the alleged proprietor of the place, was also arrested.

THE NEW ERA
in the Ale industry began with the bottling of
EVANS' ALE
by its makers at the Brewery.
Are you in step with the march of progress?
Restaurants and Dealers Everywhere.
C. H. Evans & Sons, Est. 1786. Hudson, N. Y.

SOCIETY AT THE DOG SHOW.

J. Pierpont Morgan Admires the Collies —Unusual Success by Women Exhibitors.

A larger crowd was present yesterday in the Madison Square Garden at the second day of the Ladies' Kennel Association exhibit than marked the opening day. Late in the afternoon and during the evening the aisles were well filled and the society feature of the show was scarcely secondary to the attraction in the dogs themselves.

J. Pierpont Morgan left his Wall Street office early in the afternoon and showed that he is still true to his love for collies by spending several minutes over their pens. He praised the exhibit highly. A year or two ago, through the late Panmore Gordon, he bought some of the finest specimens of collies to be obtained on the other side of the water. When his purchases were first shown here, they swept everything before them. Since then, however, competent judges say that the home-bred collie is as good as the imported animal. Mr. Morgan is not an exhibitor in the present show.

Women took a large share of prizes in the sporting classes. They took all the prizes for Clumber spaniels, five first prizes for field spaniels, and four first prizes for Cocker spaniels. The general judgment is that the class of the sporting dogs is very high. Particularly is this true of the English setters and spaniels. Among the English setters, Champion Mallwyd Sirvar beat everything entered against him very easily. This dog has had wonderful success since he was imported by George Thomas of Philadelphia.

In the classes for Gordon setters a great improvement was shown over those shown at previous exhibitions. The star of the collection was owned by Miss Fanny Williams of Norwalk, Conn., who took the championship with her handsome bitch Cuba. The sporting spaniels was judged by George Riper of England. This was one of the strongest classes in the show, and again a woman was successful, Mrs. Robert Strube of Agawam, Mass., and Miss D. W. Evans of Greenwich, Conn., taking the bulk of the ribbons. Mrs. Henry Jarrett of Philadelphia had the only Chow in the show, its Oriental origin being well shown by its name, Yen How. She also won in the basset hound class, and Mrs. A. H. Higgenson was another victor in the same class. Mrs. T. L. Kernochan, President of the Ladies' Kennel Association, scored her usual success with Irish setters. Mrs. R. R. Keasby won three blue ribbons for pugs. Mrs. Steadman Thomas and Mrs. William Lennox won honors for French bulldogs, and Miss Florence Robinson of Somerville, Mass., got the award for Boston terrier puppies. Mrs. J. S. Thomas also carried off some of the leading awards in toy terriers, and in Yorkshire terriers she practically had everything her own way.

A very disappointed woman was Mrs. Howard Gould after the decision rendered by George Riper in the class for black pugs. Mrs. Gould's Black Knight had a list of unbroken successes until he met his Waterloo yesterday at the hands of Ebony Duke, another black beauty, owned by the Swiss Mountain Kennels.

To-day one of the features will be the presence of the leading kennels of foxhounds owned by different hunt clubs. They will be shown in the ring by huntsmen in livery. The judge will be J. Otho Paget of England.

Foxhall Keene had a decidedly unlucky day. His automobile broke down on his way to Long Island City from Westbury, so that he did not begin judging until nearly noon. Then one of the French bulldogs he was judging inflicted a nasty bite on one of his hands. After having his wound cauterized, Mr. Keene judged he had better give up work for the day, and put off the judging in the remaining of the French bull classes until this morning.

Another victim of a dog's teeth was Mrs. T. H. Davis of East Orange, who, while stroking a poodle, was bitten on her hand. Mrs. Davis's wound was dressed by Dr. Sherwood, the veterinarian, and she then went home.

The Prince of Siam has signified his intention to visit the exhibition to-day, and Lord and Lady Algernon Lenox, the latter of whom is a field spaniel enthusiast, have also been invited.

SCHOOLS GOT CHEAP COAL.

Brooklyn Obtained 500 Tons at $6.75—Board of Education Elects C. S. Haskel District Superintendent.

The Board of Education yesterday elected Charles S. Haskel to be District Superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Andrew W. Edson as Associate City Superintendent.

The board voted to dismiss Harry G. Van Nostrand and Charles A. Gallagher, Inspectors of Fuel for the Borough of Queens, who were indicted on the charge of having sold coal which belonged to the school.

It was proposed that the teachers at the beginning of each year should be given a lecture by an Inspector of the Board of Health, explaining the symptoms and causes of ophthalmia, an eye disease, prevalent in the public schools.

H. W. Rogers of Queens announced that the schools in the Borough of Kings had obtained 500 tons of anthracite coal at $6.75 a ton, and that in Queens they had purchased 1,000 tons for $7 a ton.

SMELTING BOARD MEETS.

Committee of Railroad Men Reported to Have Conferred with It Regarding Readjustment of Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 22.—The Executive Board of the American Smelting and Refining Company was in session at the Denver offices to-day, discussing matters of extension and improvement of the plants and future policy of the company. It is reported a committee of railroad men was in consultation with that body this morning with reference to readjustment of rates that would result in larger production and greater tonnage for the railroads. Both parties deny that such a conference was held, but it was published with statements that the railroad men threaten to erect independent smelters if the smelting company does not raise present restrictions against production.

It is likely that a zinc smelter will be built in Denver, the board being anxious first to note the success of the plant now being erected in Pueblo. A surplus of several millions of dollars may be expended in improvements.

HELD ON EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Robert Zatamea, a young man, has been arrested here on telegraphic instructions from the East. He is wanted for an alleged embezzlement of about $10,000 from E. Cardoza, the New York representative of the European house of F. Faban & Co.

Zatamea, who had been employed by Cardoza for several years, was last seen in New York on Oct. 2, and it is supposed he left that day for San Francisco. His home was at Staten Island, N. Y.

The detection of the alleged embezzler was brought about by his effort to secure funds from the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, with which he had a personal account. The detectives were notified, and his arrest followed.

You Can't Beat It.
If you are going West, go via the Rock Island. Takes you from Chicago to Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Barbara in three days for $33. This rate holds good only until Oct. 31. Elegant trains, best of service and Tourist sleeper for $6. For folders, map and particulars write to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

No Carpets are more perfectly woven, beautifully colored, or attractively designed than the

IMPORTED WILTONS.

Our Autumn stock is now complete. Most of the patterns have been made exclusively for us and cannot be found elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

CROSS ENCOURAGES WITNESS.

Accused Inspector Tells a Roundsman Who Appeared Fearful of Injuring Him to Speak Out.

The trial of Inspector Cross, who with Capts. Albertson and Herlihy is accused of neglect of duty in connection with the riots at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph, was resumed yesterday morning before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters. Roundsman Lonergan of the Delancey Street Station, was called by Mr. Mellen for the defense. He appeared fearful lest he should give testimony adverse to the accused men, and Inspector Cross, becoming impatient at his continued hesitation, exclaimed:

"Speak out; don't be afraid."

The Roundsman after that answered questions with less hesitancy.

Harry Griffin, a plumber, of 513 Grand Street, testified that at the time of the riot he saw the policemen wave their clubs at the crowd, but that he did not see them strike any one or hear them use any profane language. He saw women inciting the crowd to riot on the steps of the Hoe factory.

The afternoon session was taken up with examination of police station records.

CONSECRATED A BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, was consecrated a Bishop last evening to succeed the late Bishop Latane. The ceremony was performed in the church, Bishop Samuel F. Fallows of Chicago celebrating the communion. The sermon of consecration was preached by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, also of Chicago. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. S. Hoffman of the Church of the Redeemer, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Tracy of Christ Church, Philadelphia; Profs. J. Howard Smith and J. D. Wilson of the Reformed Episcopal Seminary, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Hendricks.

In his sermon Bishop Cheney spoke of the growth of the church and of the trials and tribulations in building it up to its present standard. He spoke of the meeting on Sept. 2, 1889, at which it was decided to break away from the old church, and likened the meeting to the reaping of a harvest of seed sown years before.

The Rev. J. Howard Smith and the Rev. W. D. Stevens, D. D., of Newark, escorted Dr. Sabine to the altar. The ceremony of consecration lasted only a few minutes. Those who assisted also in the consecration were the Rev. W. A. Freemantle of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Inglehardt of the Methodist Church, the Rev. F. H. Reynolds of Philadelphia, and the Rev. R. L. Rudolph.

At the afternoon session Bishop Fallows delivered an address in which he referred to the coal strike settlement as a subject for National congratulation. Other addresses were delivered by the Rev. George W. Huntington of Newburg and the Rev. Dr. Gager of Philadelphia.

NORTH RIVER TUNNEL WORK.

Five Men Were Overcome by Foul Air While Removing Debris.

Work on the New Jersey end of the old North River Tunnel at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, was resumed on Monday, and yesterday five of the workmen who were removing the débris from the excavation were overcome by foul air, and were removed to the surface, where they recovered.

The work that is to be done in the tunnel will, it is said, be performed more expeditiously than when the existing part of the tunnel was built, twenty-six years ago. Then the tunnel was lighted by lamps. Now an electric light system has been introduced.

Owing to the fact that many of the workmen in former times succumbed to a disease known as "the bends," due to the compressed air in which they worked, the new company has decided not to employ any one in the tunnel until he has passed a physical examination.

GEN. A. S. WEBB RETIRED.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, held last night at the college building, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, the request of Gen. Alexander S. Webb to be retired from the Presidency of the institution after his more than thirty years of service, received the final official sanction of the Trustees. The retirement is to take place on Dec. 1.

A meeting of the board was appointed for next Thursday to make final dispositions with regard to the plans for the new buildings to be erected for the college in West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues.

As to the selection of Gen. Webb's successor, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the board, said that nothing would be decided for some time to come.

MANCHESTER Y. C. GETS RACE.

Challenge by Mr. Higginson for Seawanhaka Cup Accepted by Royal St. Lawrence Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—The succession of defeats which American yacht clubs have sustained in their efforts to win the Seawanhaka Cup from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has not checked the enthusiasm of American yachtsmen, for the Bridgeport club already is arranging for another race. When the officials of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club returned to the clubhouse at the end of the second day's race of the Bridgeport contest in August last they found Messrs. Higginson and Starling Burgess of the Manchester Yacht Club of Manchester, Mass., awaiting them. Mr. Higginson had just defended the Quincy Cup successfully, and he was anxious for a try at the Seawanhaka Cup, in case the Bridgeport effort to win it failed. He returned to Boston the next day, but he left a challenge, in behalf of the Manchester Yacht Club, to be delivered at the end of the Bridgeport race, if the cup remained in the care of the Montreal club.

Mr. Higginson was none too early. The White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn., telegraphed a challenge as soon as it became known that the Bridgeport boat had been defeated. Three other challenges were received from as many clubs within a month. The Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Club at a meeting on Monday evening reported in favor of accepting the White Bear challenge. The club overruled the committee, however, and voted to accept the challenge of the Manchester Yacht Club.

It is presumed here that in the selection of a challenging yacht Mr. Higginson will make a bid with a boat designed by Starling Burgess.

HARVARD WINS AT GOLF.

Harvard won the intercollegiate team championship yesterday in the final round for team honors on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J. Her team of six players met Princeton and triumphed after a hard-fought 36-hole match by 14 holes to 9½ or 10 points to 6½. Walter Egan scored the largest number of holes for his team, leading Abram Poole, Jr., by 7 holes. In the morning round Egan led by 3. Garretson of the Princeton team showed a disappointing reversal of form, for after leading his Harvard opponent by 3 holes in the morning round, was ultimately beaten by 2.

Reinhart and Conklin did the honors for Princeton. The former, after finishing all even with H. B. Hollins, Jr., in the morning, set a brisk pace in the final half of the match, and won by the good score of 5 up.

Conklin, the new Princeton champion, made a new amateur record for the Morris County course, 70 strokes. He did it in the morning round with U. A. Murdock, leading the latter by 5 holes, but each did 88 in the afternoon, and Murdock succeeded in clipping off 1 hole. The scores of this match are:

Conklin	4	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	4—37
Murdock	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—41
Conklin	4	6	4	5	4	7	4	3	5—42—79
Murdock	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	3	3—42—83
Conklin	6	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—43
Murdock	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—41
Conklin	4	5	4	5	5	6	5	2	4—40—83—162
Murdock	4	6	5	5	5	6	4	3	3—42—83—166

J. W. Baker and W. C. Chick played a tie game. The results of the 36-hole round are:

HARVARD.	Holes.	Pts.	PRINCETON.	Holes.	Pts.
H. B. Hollins, Jr.	0	0	F. O. Reinhart..	5	3½
H. B. Hollins, Jr.	0	0	L. H. Conklin..	4	3
U. A. Murdock.	0	0	P. A. Pyne, 2d..	0	0
H. C. Egan....	5	3½	H. Poole, Jr....	0	0
W. E. Egan....	7	4½	J. W. Baker....	0	0
W. C. Chick....	0	0	L. B. Garretson.	0	0
A. M. Brown...	2	2			
Total.....	14	10	Total.....	9	6½

In the history of intercollegiate championships Harvard has now held the team championship four times and Yale three times.

Newspaper Golfers Play for Prizes.

Eighteen golfers turned in scores yesterday at the newspaper men's golf tournament, played on the Fox Hills course at Staten Island. Three prizes were awrded. The event was at 18 holes, medal play, handicap, and the net score trophy went to Charles E. Rich with 91 from 20 handicap. W. W. Harris won the gross score prize with 94, playing from scratch, and the booby prize for the worst score was taken by Charles Saeuer with 114 net with 35 handicap. The players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Charles E. Rich, (American)	121	30	91
Thomas J. Vivian, (American)	117	25	92
W. W. Harris, (Herald)	94	0	94
J. J. Worrell, (Staten Islander)	111	17	94
Ernest Marshall, (Herald)	102	8	94
Charles B. Graves, (Times)	104	9	95
E. J. Jones, (Laffan Bureau)	115	20	95
Thomas Hield, (American)	122	25	97
Samuel Stark, (World)	97	0	97
D. M. Edwards, (American)	112	15	97
F. G. Dart, (World)	118	20	98
John Howe, (American)	129	30	99
Wallace Morgan, (World)	126	27	99
E. D. Tittmann, (Times)	120	20	100
John Mitchell, (American)	104	0	104
H. Reed, (Telegram)	128	20	108
C. Mortimer, (World)	135	27	108
Charles Saeuer	149	35	114

Handball Champions to Meet.

Handball experts will gather to-day at Egan's Jersey City court to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Jersey City Handball Club. Several matches have been arranged for the occasion, the principal one of which being a four-handed game, in which the champion, Mike Egan, and ex-Alderman Dunne of Brooklyn will play Phil Casey of Brooklyn and Oliver Drew, the Irish champion.

HARPERS
THE FIRST CHRISTMAS
By LEW WALLACE
Author of "BEN HUR."
Beautifully Illustrated
$1.25
A new, handsome edition of this classic Biblical story.
HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York

Apollo
MASTER PIANO PLAYER
You have a piano. That's conceded. Can you play it? That's questioned. We have the Apollo Piano Player. It plays anything the piano is capable of playing. That's sure. Is it the best piano player ever produced? That's acknowledge by

Adelina Patti,	Madam Calve,
William Mason,	Emil Paur,
Ernest Van Dyck,	Lillian Nordica,
Schumann-Heink,	Vlademir De Pachmann,
Jean Gerardy,	Felsea Strakosch,
Chas. Gregorowitsch,	Frits Kreisler,
Edouard De Reszke,	Emile Sauret,
Anton Van Rooy,	David Bispham,
Eduard Strauss,	Harold Bauer,
Ellen Beach Yaw,	Marcella Sembrich,
Clarence Eddy,	Josef Hofmann,
David Ffrancon-Davies,	Frank Van Der Stucken.

What stronger testimony is needed.
Send for illustrated booklet No. 1.
The APOLLO Company.
101 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)
ANDERSON & CO., 470 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macys
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's $12.50 Suits
Men's $15.00 Suits at $9.96
Men's $18.00 Suits

The air was sharp Tuesday. We told you of these Suits in the afternoon papers. Wednesday turned warm. That's why about half the original quantity is still here. The picking is rich as ever.

Single and double-breasted styles made of fancy cheviots and unfinished worsteds and black Thibets and unfinished worsteds. Why go into the details of fit, linings, workmanship? You've never seen better ready-to-wear at $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00.

You know their history. Two of the leading makers in America had small surpluses—about five hundred suits. Any one of a hundred merchants would have jumped at the chance to secure them at the price asked. We were lucky enough to find them first.

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, $9.96.
They are not as big money's-worth as the Suits at the same price.
The Suits are out-of-the-usual. The result of an opportunity.
The Overcoats are regular, normal values that came in the methodical course of business.
Others sell them at $12.50—the identical styles and qualities.

They are made of all-wool dark gray frieze, this season's most approved model; body lined with heavy mohair serge; sleeves with fine satin, $9.96.

$14.96—Grand Overcoats—gray and black melton—finished cheviots; those swell fellows artistically draped on the full, loose lines that are so handsome and comfortable; equal to the $20.00 Coat shown anywhere else.

Men's Trousers.

Worsted Trousers and Cheviot Trousers, made to sell at $4.00; choice at $2.97. The patterns, shapes and tailoring are not responsible for the low price. They are all right.

Men's Hats—Annex.

$1.88 DERBY.

According to the Macy measure of values $1.88 is a fair price for this Hat. That sum gives us our usual profit.
We have made a critical, thorough comparison between it and ones advertised elsewhere at $2.50.
Ours is made of heavy fur felt—full-bodied, finely calendered. Theirs is lighter, with a coarser, rougher finish.
The brim of ours is firm, solid, strong.
Theirs is unsubstantial, almost flimsy.
Grasp the point of the brim of each between thumb and forefinger.
Then shake. Theirs feels as if the Hat is about to come apart.
Ours does not.
Hold the crown of theirs between your eyes and the light. You'll see small punctures, tiny holes. That defect consigns it to the class known as "seconds."
Not a ray comes through ours. It is absolutely opaque—perfect.
Ours has a soft pebbled goatskin sweat band sewed on by hand.
Theirs is plain—the poorest of goatskin machine-sewed.
We've said so much about this $1.88 Hat because it covers a principle—illustrates how much better we serve you than any other store.
The same story applies to Alpines at $1.88—black, mocha, slate, nutria, pearl, and to higher grades as well.

Silk Opera Hats—collapsed by a pressure—extended by a touch. Forked springs which are more durable and elastic than the plain spirals, advertised elsewhere at $6.00; our price $5.34

The Most Fastidious Taste is Satisfied by
"Blue Label" Soup.
Twenty Varieties.
Of uniform excellence, because the same high quality of materials, and the same skill, enter into the preparation of every can.

TO BE HAD OF YOUR GROCER.
CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.
Makers of the famous "Blue Label" Ketchup.

What's the difference?

GENUINE
The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...
Insist on having the Genuine
The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by Fraser & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

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TO
CALIFORNIA
$50.00
DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.
Through tourist cars—highest class. Choice of routes.
FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND TIME TABLES, LOWEST RATES, SLEEPING CAR AND STEAMER TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED, APPLY TO
L. H. NUTTING, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 349 Broadway, New York

A Man's Glove for Women
THE FORSYTHE $1.50 GLOVE.
A special glove for women with a style of its own. An ideal glove for walking or shopping. Unlike and superior to anything hitherto made. Mannish in leather, cut and stitching; easy fitting; long wrist; large pearl button. Three shades of Tan; White, Black, Grey.
At $1.50 absolutely unequalled.
No glove in our experience ever received such marked approval. Try it and you will see why.
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THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, 17th & 18th Sts.

LEWIS & CONGER
The Largest and Best-Equipped
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We take Pleasure in announcing that West 42d St. is now open to the Public for Carriages, Automobiles, &c.
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The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Our Piano Store
Presents Today
the Following -:-

Promenade Program

9 to 11 A. M.
Introducing The SYMPHONY SELF-PLAYING ORGAN
The ANGELUS PIANO-PLAYER

1 Overture—"Jolly Robbers".....*Suppe*
The Symphony
2 Valse Caprice.....*Rubinstein*
The Angelus
3 Two-Step, "The Imperial".....*Anthony*
The Symphony
4 "Rigoletto".....Arranged by *Liszt*
The Angelus
5 Selections—"Maid Marian".....*De Koven*
The Symphony
6 "Whispering Wind," Op. 38.....*Wollenhaupt*
The Angelus
7 La Carmela Waltzes.....*Witmark*
The Symphony
8 Polka de Concert.....*Bartlett*
The Angelus
9 March—"On Duty".....*Rosey*
The Symphony
10 Printemps d'Amour, Op. 40.....*Gottschalk*
The Angelus
11 Barrymore Waltzes.....*Bratton*
The Symphony
12 "Rustle of Spring".....*Sinding*
The Angelus

11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Vienna Artists' Quartette
Assisted by { MME. ISABELLE BOUTON, Mezzo-Soprano. / WM. E. HARPER, Basso.

1 Fourth Regiment March.....*Ertl*
2 "Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves".....*Handel*
MR. HARPER.
3 Estudiantina Waltz.....*Waldteufel*
4 Page's Song, from "Romeo et Juliette".....*Gounod*
MME. ISABELLE BOUTON.
5 Canzonetta.....*Herbert*
6 La Parisienne.....*Komrak*
7 Lungi dal Caro Bene.....*Secchi*
MR. HARPER.
8 "Miserere" from "Trovatore".....*Verdi*
9 Madchenlied.....*Hildach*
MME. ISABELLE BOUTON.
10 Selection, "Fortune Teller".....*Herbert*

2 to 5 P. M.
Vienna Artists' Quartette
Assisted by { MME. ISABELLE BOUTON, Mezzo-Soprano. / WM. E. HARPER, Basso.

1 "Ahoy".....*Novaseek*
2 "Time Enough".....*Nevin*
MR. HARPER.
3 Thousand and One Nights Waltzes.....*Strauss*
4 "A Bonny Curl".....*Chadwick*
MME. ISABELLE BOUTON.
5 Melodie in F.....*Rubinstein*
6 "Mavourneen".....*Lang*
MR. HARPER.
7 Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....*Nicolay*
8 Bridal Chorus, "Lohengrin".....*Wagner*
9 "Du bist wie eine Blume".....*Cantor*
MME. ISABELLE BOUTON.
10 Pierette.....*Chaminade*
11 "Violets".....*Wright*
12 Border Ballad.....*Cowen*
MR. HARPER.
13 "Lady Heart".....*Strauss*
14 Selection, "Carmen".....*Bizet*
15 Nocturne.....*Chadwick*
MME. ISABELLE BOUTON.
16 Serenade.....*Moutharsthy*
17 Loin du Bal.....*Gillet*
18 "Had a Horse".....*Hungarian*
MR. HARPER.
19 March, "Serenade".....*Herbert*

HANDSOME DRESSES
For Women

Handsome, but practical, are these smart dresses that we wish you to see today. Yet new and attractive as they are, there is quite a price-concession on each group, that you'll be glad to profit by.

Shirt-Waist Suits at $15 that sold previously for $18. Of black moire with pin-dot of white; made with full blouse waist, straps on shoulders; trimmed with buttons and white stitching; seven-gored flare skirts; seams stitched in white and finished with stitching at bottom.

Tailor-made Suits at $32.50 that sold for $37.50. Made with blouse jacket with flare skirt from belt; prettily trimmed with white stitching; nine-gored flare inverted plaited skirt; silk-lined throughout.

At same price, suits of velveteen in blouse and Norfolk styles.

Blouse Suits at $25; worth $30. Of cheviot; silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS
$3.75, worth $5 to $5.50

It's pleasant to be told of opportunities to save money on things you intended to get, and expected to have to pay full prices for. That's the case here, and it concerns all women who need Silk Waists:

A most attractive collection of Waists of Louisine, Taffeta or Faille Silk, in plain colors and black, also black Moire with white stripes; plaited in six attractive styles, with plaited or French backs. They are regular $5 to $5.50 Waists, but a special concession on the part of the manufacturer permits us to offer them to you at

$3.75 Each

Then here is another splendid group of Silk Waists, most moderately priced at **$5 each.**

They are in five styles; in peau de cygne, taffeta or Louisine, in changeable color-effects, plain black or black-and-white checks. Box plaits, stitched plaits and straps, lace medallions and other pretty effects in trimming afford excellent variety to choose from. These waists constitute the best assortment at $5 each that we know of.

Second floor, Tenth street.

ORIENTAL RUGS

People who know, from personal investigation, the extent of the various stocks of Oriental Rugs in the city, give to Wanamaker's the credit of possessing the largest. That agrees with our own opinion—and can be easily verified. This superiority as to quantity is matched, in our stock, by its quality and value—both positive, but less obvious except to experts—you'll have to take our guarantee for them.

Included in this superb stock of Orientals are a thousand small and medium sizes in Turkey and Persia Rugs, new and old, beginning at $5.50 for a Persian rug, 4x3 ft., and advancing one or two dollars at a time, to $450 for a magnificent show piece of Kirman quality, size about 7x4 feet.

Of the larger or carpet sizes, we have now in stock an unusually large number, including several new weaves from Turkey and India. Dainty, light colorings—blues, greens, pinks, etc., all in designs carefully selected, and at prices that are uniformly fair.

Of especial interest are the following:

100 Daghestan Rugs, straight flat pieces, average size 4½ x 3 ft., at $10 and $12.50.

100 Fine Shirvan Rugs, average size 5½ x 3½ ft., at $15, $16 and $18.

Both these lots are fully one quarter lower in price than we have ever offered similar rugs before.

Third floor.

The Mark of Excellence

"Wanamaker-Reliable" Shoes
FOR WOMEN

The production of the *Wanamaker-Reliable* line of Shoes for Women, at three dollars a pair, is one of the most extraordinary achievements in the shoe trade.

When you consider that the very best leather made is used in these shoes—

When you substantiate our claim that no better workmanship is to be found in any shoe on the market at less than a dollar more—

When you examine and see that no smarter styles nor broader varieties are to be found in any line of shoes for women—

When you see how handsomely finished is every pair of *Wanamaker-Reliable* Shoes—

You Will Wonder Why Women Ever Buy Any Other Shoes -:-

Thirty-two distinctly different styles of women's boots are shown in the *Wanamaker-Reliable* line. From the handsomest patent leather, the dressiest Louis heel style, to the easiest and most comfortable home shoes, every foot-need of women is supplied in *Reliable* Shoes—

At $3 a Pair

If you have shoe buying to do, be sure to see the *Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes* before making the purchase.

The two vestibule windows at the Main Broadway Entrance tell you all about the inside and outside of *Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes.*

Expert fitters in our Shoe Store will aid you in getting perfect comfort in exactly the style of shoe you wish.

Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker Clothing for Men

We are proud of the splendid growth of the Wanamaker clothing business in New York. This season promises to eclipse all past successes. But we have provided for your greater comfort, even with our larger selling. Enlarged floor space has been apportioned to the Men's Clothing Store this season, allowing of broader stocks, and wider aisles for the convenience of purchasers.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker Clothing has much to offer all men interested in securing clothes of faultless style, thoroughly tailored, at lower than usual prices.

Here are brief suggestions:

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, of choicest fabrics, beautifully made, at $20 to $35.

Men's Cutaway Frock Suits, of black unfinished worsteds, at $15; silk-lined, at $20 and $25.

Men's Black Cheviot and Unfinished Worsted Sack Suits at $8.50 to $25.

Men's Blue Cheviot and Unfinished Worsted Sack Suits at $12 to $20.

Men's Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits at $10 to $25.

Men's Fancy Worsted Sack Suits at $15 to $30.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers

We do an enormous business in Striped Worsted Trousers, at $5 to $8. The patterns are carefully selected, and we have plenty to choose from.

Men's Winter Overcoats

Judge our stock by these three items:

At $15—Overcoats of all-wool black and Oxford overcoating; satin sleeve and shoulder linings; black diagonal, all-wool body lining.

At $20—Overcoats of heavy all-wool black and Oxford overcoating; serge-lined; broad shoulders, full back, and extremely stylish.

At $25—Overcoats of all-wool heavy overcoating, black and Oxford; silk-lined throughout. A magnificent coat.

Other Overcoats at $12 to $55.

Young Men's Suits

Some very stylish Cheviot Suits at $8.50 to $15.

Some new Double-breasted Suits at $10, $12, $15.

A new Overcoat for the particular young man is the Double-breasted Surtout; made with frock back, long and graceful. The dress overcoat for the smart dressers. In Oxford and black overcoating at $20 and $25. Small men can be fitted in these clothes.

WINTER DRESS-GOODS
Five Famous Offerings

Dress-goods manufacturers know by experience, that if they get caught with an excess of manufactured stock on hand, or for any reason wish money quickly, Wanamaker's, with its two great stores, is the outlet to which to turn:

And many are the jackets, tailored suits and skirts that prudent women will make from the materials told of here—*all sharply under-price.*

$1 Camel's-hair Zibeline at 55c

Among the most favored dress goods of the season. These have a lustrous mohair fur-like surface—hence their name of Zibeline—"sable fur." In these favorite colorings: Navy blue, royal blue, cardinal and black. 50 in. wide—55 cents a yard.

65c all-wool Henriettas at 40c

These splendid Henriettas are in the choicest colorings of the season: Garnets, navy blues, greens, browns cardinals, resedas, royal blues, castors, grays, tans, old rose, cadet blues, slate and black. Twenty-five colorings in all.

These Henriettas are a regular 65c quality, now here aplenty at 40c a yard.

50c all-wool Crepe Albatross at 37½c

The following colors here today: Cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, grays, tans, resedas, old rose, navy blue, garnet, royal blue, cardinal and black. 38 inches wide.

65c all-wool Cheviot Serges at 50c

Another case where we bought goods "in the gray" at a price-saving, and had them dyed in popular colors. These: Navy blues, greens, browns, garnets, royal blues, cardinal and black. 46 inches wide. 65c quality at 50c a yard.

$1.50 Striped Melton Skirtings at $1

The maker of these handsome Skirtings got scared. We got the goods—a third below value. They are Meltons of excellent quality in navy blue or black, with white pin-stripes. Of splendid weight for walking skirts, for they are firm in weave, and will keep their shape well. 56 inches wide. $1.50 goods at $1 a yard.

Rotunda, facing Broadway and Fourth avenue.

LACE CURTAINS
At Prices Worth Noting

In many a house there's a room that needs new Lace Curtains for its window or windows. Such rooms and many a New York apartment as well, may be equipped with handsome window draperies, in a variety of new, effective patterns, by means of this timely offering of Irish Point, Renaissance and Arabian Lace Curtains, in one, two or three-pair lots—and some larger odd lots—at reductions of

One-quarter to One-half

from original figures.

It's a drastic way of clearing up our stock in a thorough manner; but one that will appeal to many housekeepers. Some idea of the prices:

White Irish Point Lace

One and two-pair lots: At $3 from $4.50, $3.25 from $4.75, $3.75 from $5.50, $4.50 from $9, $4.25 from $6.50, $5.25 from $8, $6.50 from $13, up to $11, from $22 a pair.

Three pairs and over: At $4 from $5.50, $6 from $8, $7.25 from $9, $10 from $20 a pair.

Renaissance Lace

One and two-pair lots: At $5.50 from $8.50, $9.50 from $14, $12.25 from $18.50 a pair.

Three pairs and over: At $5.75 from $7.75, $7 from $8.50, $7.25 from $9.50, $10.50 from $14, $12 from $16.75, $13.50 from $18, up to $30, from $40 a pair.

Arabian Lace

One and two-prir lots: At $12.50 from $20, $24 from $36, $40 from $60, $50 from $75 a pair.

Three pairs and over: At $13 from $15.50, $19 from $24.50, $15 from $21.50, $24 from $32.50, $30 from $44, $45 from $67.50, to $60 from $85 a pair.

Third floor.

FANCY LINENS

The Linen Store is still keeping "open house," displaying the fine things that tasteful housekeepers enjoy seeing and possessing.

These beautiful pieces are not all expensive—indeed some very fine things cost very little.

Here is a group of *Mexican Hand-Drawn Linens*—very beautiful, yet most reasonably priced.

Finger-bowl Doilies, 6 in., fringed, $2.50 a dozen; 21c each.
Plate Doilies, 8 in., fringed, $2.90 a dozen; 25c each.
Plate Doilies, 10 in., hemstitched, $5.90 a dozen; 50c each.
Center-pieces, hemstitched, 16 in., $1.25 each; 20 in., $2; 24 in., $2.50; 33 in., $3.50.
Bureau Scarfs, 20x54 in., hemstitched, $5 each.

Tenth street Elevator counter.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS
Of Velveteen

It's only recently that Velveteen has been used to make Sailor Suits for boys. And extremely successful it is, as a material. It looks decidedly dressy and has lots of good wear in it.

We have some very pretty Sailor Suits of velveteen, for boys of 4 to 10 years—only little fellows can wear them suitably.

In blue, black, brown and garnet, at $8. In green and brown at $11.50.

A specially interesting group of Norfolk Jacket Suits, with extra trousers. Of handsome fancy cheviots, sizes 7 to 16 years, and very low-priced at $5 a suit.

Reefers of Oxford gray frieze, lined with gray flannel; chevrons on sleeve; sizes 5 to 14 years—$5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Under-Price Store

A partial list only of the attractive merchandise offerings in the Under-Price Store is feasible today. Look it over, and consider that, while it is "the truth and nothing but the truth" it isn't the whole truth by any means, as far as a complete inventory is concerned. But here's enough to interest almost everybody:

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR There's an interesting corner in the Under-Price Store, that is kept filled with seasonable Hosiery and Underwear, most moderately priced, for men, women and children. Now, when the cold weather is coming on apace, offerings like these have a good deal of point:

Women's Stockings

At 12½c pair—Of heavy fast black cotton; seamless, with double soles, heels and toes; ankles narrowed.

Women's Underwear

At 25c each—Shaped Vests of ribbed cotton; high neck, short or long sleeves; drawers to match; medium or heavy weight.

At 37½c each—Heavy cream-colored cotton Vests or Drawers; the latter have French bands, side buttoned.

Men's Underwear

At 37½c each—Heavy ribbed cotton Shirts and Drawers; ecru, natural colored or blue stripes.

At 50c each—Ribbed balbriggan Shirts, in a medium heavy weight; drawers to match; of a fine, firm yarn; seams covered, nicely trimmed throughout.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c pair—Narrow ribbed fast black cotton Stockings; sizes suitable for ages 4 to 16; knees, toes and heels doubly strong; full in size, elastic; ankles narrow to insure proper fit.

CORSET Economies Reductions of a third to a half—even more, are matters of common occurrence among these offerings of stylish, well-made Corsets:

At 38c, worth 75c—Flowered Corsets; straight-front, short hips, low bust; lace-trimmed top and bottom; odd sizes up to 22 in.

At 50c—W. B. Corsets, in white and gray; short hips, straight-front, low bust, four hooks; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 24 in.

At 65c, worth up to $1.50—Black Italian cloth Corsets, in blue and pink; light weight; also blue and pink Tape Girdles, all straight-fronts; up-to-date models; sizes 18 to 28 in.

At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B. and Elite Corsets, in white and gray coutil; bias cut, straight-front, medium bust, hips and abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 26 in.

RIBBON REMNANTS Too many kinds, by far, to attempt to catalogue them. They include about every sort of ribbon you'd be apt to want—fancy as well as plain, in almost every color. Lengths range from 1 to 2 yards and prices are

One-third to One-half Less

than their full prices by the yard.

Women's GLOVES, 55c a pair Apparently there are lots of women to which Gloves of such excellent quality as these, at such a low price appeal mightily. For every time we tell of a new lot, they go as quick as a wink.

Here's a new assortment today—fine soft lambskin, two-clasp, in all stylish Fall shades, and white. Remarkable gloves for the price—

55 Cents a Pair

Flannelette Garments That means that they're comfortable and seasonable. Incidentally, they're both good-looking and low-priced—qualities that women will appreciate:

$1 Kimono Wrappers at 75c

Of flannelette, in neat stripes and checks; solid colored border of light blue or pink.

Dressing Sacques at 75c

Of flannelette, in light blue or pink stripes; short fitted back, full front; bell sleeves, collar, cuffs and lower part of sacque finished with ruffle of same material, edged with lace; belt at waist-line.

Children's Coats, Dresses and Aprons Among the following lots of Coats, Dresses and Aprons for the little folks, mothers will find many most atractive opportunities to save money:

Children's Coats, $2, worth, $3.25

Of a good quality of ladies' cloth, in red or navy blue; sailor collar, trimmed with four rows of white braid; box back, double-breasted front with two rows of white pearl buttons; sizes 1 to 4 years.

Children's Cashmere Dresses at 75c to $2.25, worth $1.25 to $3

In yoke and waist effects, trimmed with braid and ribbon; also Girls' Serge Sailor Suits, in navy blue, brown and red; trimmed with white braid; sizes 1 to 5 years.

Children's Aprons, 35c and 50c, worth 50c to $1.25

A small group, slightly mussed; trimmed with lace, ribbon and insertion; sizes up to 8 years.

50c Dress Goods at 37½c Yard *All-wool Serge, All-wool Granite Cloth and All-wool Cheviot.* All in latest colorings for street gowns; 36 and 38 in. wide; and all a quarter under price.

The Serges in navy blue, garnet, green, brown, cardinal, cadet blue.

The Cheviots in navy blue, garnet, brown, cardinal, royal, and cadet blue.

The Granite Cloths in navy blue, garnet, brown, castor, royal blue, cardinal.

All 50-cent goods at 37½c a yard.

PICTURES Under-Price This is a three-ply offer of pretty Pictures for home decoration, at one-half to two-thirds of their values:

At 25c, worth 50c

Colored prints in landscape subjects; in artistic green and gilt frames; 6½x18 in.

At 50c, worth 75c.

Platinotype reproductions of popular pictures; mostly figure subjects; framed in 2-inch plain black frames; 14x24 in.

At 75c, worth $1.25

Photo-colors of attractive figure studies from life; in 2-inch ornamental oval gilt frames; 15x18 in.; extremely decorative.

Cocoanut Caramel Crisps More of the delicious "Special Candies." These have a rich, sticky cocoanut center, with a crisp coating, flavored with vanilla, lime, violet, lemon, molasses or strawberry. Ordinarily sold at 25c a pound, today

20c a pound

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

DELAY IN COAL MINING

Output Will Be Small for Several Weeks to Come.

Collieries Must Be Put in Shape for Working—Cars Being Hurried Forward—Troops Not Yet Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 22.—Officials of the Reading Company expect that the largest shipments of coal will be made this week from Western Schuylkill County, where Brookside, Lincoln, and Good Spring Collieries have been in partial operation for weeks. It is from these mines that coal has been coming all through the strike, and they are in good condition for operations full-handed.

Preparations for the resumption of coal mining on a large scale are being made by all the operators in the Schuylkill region. To-day coal train crews and engines were hurried forward, and many empty cars were sent up the main line. Inspectors have been sent to examine the condition of the 10,000 coal cars stored at Cressona, Mahanoy City, and St. Clair. There are also about twenty boats at Port Clinton ready to be loaded with anthracite.

From the closest estimates made by Reading Railway officials, not more than 40,000 tons will be mined and ready for shipment this week. As to next week, they say that if they are able to secure 100,000 tons between Monday and Saturday they will be satisfied.

These figures are significant when it is remembered that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company controls 21 per cent. of the entire anthracite output. Their daily tonnage under normal circumstances is 40,000 tons per day, or 240,000 tons per week. The officials say it will take many months to get the anthracite market into normal condition.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 22.—Rapid progress is being made by all the coal companies in the anthracite region toward a general resumption of coal mining. The suspension officially ends at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, but the quantity of coal that will be mined this week will not be great. It is not believed that 25 per cent. of the normal production will be reached until some time next week. There are a number of mines that will not be in condition for operation for several months, and there are others that will not be ready for the men under two or three weeks.

The day was devoted to a general inspection at most collieries to see what is needed in the way of repairing before the men can cut coal. The nearly six months' idleness has in many instances rusted breaker machinery, which may cause some delay in starting. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, however, the company officials are confident there will be plenty of coal for distribution before real cold weather sets in.

Thousands of men of every class made application for work to-day. Under the decision of the convention those indirectly employed in cutting and handling coal cannot return to work until to-morrow, but workmen who are needed to make repairs and otherwise place the workings in condition for operation were reinstated to-day wherever needed. There were many disappointments, however, principally among the engineers and pumpmen. It is the opinion of the workers that the Superintendents will find a way to re-employ all of them. Company Superintendents said to-day there would be no discrimination in taking back men, except that where men have committed violence or were otherwise unduly aggressive during the progress of the strike.

Celebrations in honor of the ending of the strike were continued in many towns of the Wyoming Valley to-day. Plymouth had a big time in the morning, and Plains, just outside of this city, celebrated to-night.

President Mitchell is now engaged in preparing the miners' side of the case to present to the commission. He will appear before the tribunal, and will have with him a number of assistants. He held a conference with National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson to-day, and the latter left for National Headquarters of the Mine Workers at Indianapolis late this afternoon. It is very likely that soon after his arrival there an announcement will be sent out to terminate the collection of strike assessment levied in July on all unions of the coal miners.

The troops in this region have not yet received orders to leave for home, and none is expected now until after the collieries get well started.

TO PROTECT GUARDSMAN.

Steps to Prevent Trial of a Sentry for Shooting a Man in Coal Region.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 22.—Gov. Stone to-day requested Attorney General Elkin to appear with the Judge Advocate Generals of the Division and the Second Brigade before Judge Maar at Pottsville next Monday and resist the application which has been made for a writ of habeas corpus upon Col. Rutledge of the Eighteenth Regiment for the surrender for trial of Private Wadsworth, who is charged with shooting William Durham at Shenandoah while on sentry duty. Mr. Elkin and his associates have been directed by the Governor to make answer as to the facts and resist the issuance of the suit.

The Governor says he expects the Judge will refuse the writ, as the guard officials contend that Private Wadsworth was simply obeying the orders of the officer of the guard when he fired the shot that killed Durham.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 22.—Deputy Sheriff Nicholas Brown Miller came up from Pottsville this afternoon and attempted to serve on Col. Rutledge of the Eighteenth Regiment the writ issued by President Judge Bechtel, commanding the Colonel to produce the body of Private Arthur Wadsworth at the Pottsville Court House on next Monday morning.

The Sheriff was not permitted to pass through the lines, and did not succeed in serving the paper. He will make another effort to-morrow morning.

DYNAMITE IN STRIKE REGION.

Two Houses Wrecked in Port Carbon, Penn.—Strike Sympathizers Accused.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 22.—The homes of Mrs. Harry Schrodding and Charles Shiery, at Port Carbon, Penn., were badly damaged by dynamite this morning. The house of Peter Weaver escaped a similar fate because the fuse to the explosive did not burn its full length.

Mrs. Schrodding's two sons and the other men named were non-union workmen, and the deed is charged to strike sympathizers.

NON-UNION MINERS BEATEN.

Three Italians Set Upon by Mob Near Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—Three Italians, who have been working at the Lodge washery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company during the strike, were set upon by a mob as they were returning from work this evening and given a bad beating.

Two of them were rescued by the city police and taken to the Lackawanna Hospital. The third, Joseph Braun, got away from the crowd before the police arrived, and ran to Bellevue.

Four men set upon him again, and after beating him into insensibility threw him over a fence into the yard of a dwelling. His injuries will not prove fatal.

Union Miner Beaten by Mistake.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 22.—Mistaken for a non-unionist, Camila Isabeck, a United Mine Worker, was badly beaten upon returning to his home at Cranberry to-day from Pittsburg, where he had been employed since the strike began. His alleged assailants, two men from this city, were arrested by soldiers and brought to town, where they were placed under bail for court. A woman, who witnessed the assault, tried to prevent the soldiers from arresting the men by pointing a revolver at them.

THE PRESIDENT THANKED.

Vermont Legislature Expresses Appreciation of His Efforts in Ending Coal Strike.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 22.—An incident of to-day's session of the Legislature was the presentation and adoption by a unanimous vote of a set of resolutions thanking President Roosevelt for his efforts in settling the coal strike.

The resolutions were presented by the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, a Democrat, and the first Catholic clergyman who ever sat in the Vermont Legislature, and as soon as the clerk had finished reading the entire House broke into applause.

The resolutions, besides thanking the President, express "deep admiration for his patriotic manhood and brave humanity in dealing with the industrial crisis; grateful appreciation in restoring effectual peace in the great industrial circle, and for restoring hope in the hearts of the people, and securing comfort for their homes."

CATHOLICS TO GIVE THANKS.

Archbishop of Cincinnati Orders Decade of the Rosary in Honor of Strike Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Archbishop William H. Elder, in view of the ending of the anthracite coal strike, to-day issued a proclamation to the clergy and members of the Catholic Church of this archdiocese as follows:

The ending of the strike in the anthracite coal regions should be an occasion of rejoicing and also of supplication to Him who has so signally shown that He holds, indeed, the hearts of men in His hand.

We rejoice that He has seen fit to turn from His own chosen ones—the poor and the lowly—the impending disaster of a long Winter's misery.

We rejoice that at the very time passion and self-interest threatened to prevail, calmer counsels and, we may add, reciprocal charity have asserted their sway.

We rejoice that our Chief Ruler has found in his manly sense of right the means of relieving a situation fraught with so many dangers.

We rejoice that the acquiescence in the President's wishes by the parties mainly concerned may be, perhaps, the dawn of an era when arbitration will render impossible troubles such as we have faced for the last six months.

For this end we desire that for one month a decade of the rosary be said at each mass, including the high mass of Sunday.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

20,000,000 Days Lost to Coal Miners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The annual volume on the mineral resources of the United States for 1901 prepared by Dr. David T. Day of the Geological Survey has been sent to press, and will be issued soon. An interesting feature of the report is a compilation of statistics showing the number of working days lost in strikes in the coal industry. These figures include the present year, and are brought up to date. The total number of days lost for the present year is placed at 20,000,000 days, compared with 733,802 days in 1901, 4,578,102 in 1900, and 2,124,154 in 1899.

COAL STILL QUOTED AT $15.

Some Anthracite Sold, However, at $12 and $10—Consumers Are Holding Off.

Though anthracite was sold at $12 and $10 a ton in some cases yesterday by retail, the dealers still quoted $15 a ton as the retail price when quoting by schedule. The sales were light, however, as every one who can wait a week or two is refraining from buying until coal reaches something like the normal price.

Some coal was released yesterday by one or two of the coal carrying companies, and a little of it found its way into the market. The price of soft coal stiffened to $5 and $5.50 wholesale, the reason given being that the Lackawanna and other roads which loaned cars to the Baltimore and Ohio company to haul soft coal during the strike have withdrawn their cars and sent them to the anthracite mines.

The dealers said yesterday that there will be no more meetings of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association to fix prices. J. Samuel Smoot of the Advisory Committee of Five of the association, denied emphatically that the dealers were combining to keep up the prices of coal or that a meeting is to be called for the purpose.

COAL MINER HANGS HIMSELF.

Daughter Went to Tell Him of Strike's End, Found Him Dead.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 22.—James Swarz, fifty-three years of age, one of the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, who was spending the time of idleness with his daughter here, hanged himself yesterday afternoon.

He had become morose because of the long continuance of the strike, and hanged himself, using a stout cord, which he fastened to a hook in his room. Last evening his daughter went to his room with an evening newspaper to tell him the strike was over and to call him to supper and found him dead.

Coal Strike Arbitrators All Accept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Acceptances have been received by the President from all the members of the coal strike arbitration commission. Each has indicated his intention of being present at the preliminary session of the commission to be held here on Friday morning.

DEFENSE OF THE MERGER.

Burlington President Says Union of Railway Interests Has Been the Salvation of Western States.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 22.—The taking of testimony for the defendants in the suit of the United States and the Northern Securities Company was resumed to-day. Frederick Weyerhauser, a lumberman, who for the past year has been a Great Northern Director, was the first witness. He said that lumber shipments were always delayed in transshipping because of an insufficient supply of cars. This trouble was obviated by using single trains for the entire distance of the shipment, and the acquisition of the Burlington by the Northern lines was a benefit to him as a shipper. The Government had no questions for him.

George B. Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, spoke of the extent of country reached by his road where no trees grew, and asserted that Nebraska and some other States would be almost uninhabitated if no timber or fuel could be carried to them. His line, he said, reached all Illinois coal fields, and up to a few years ago the supply actually exceeded the demand. It was necessary to find new markets, and soft coal not being susceptible of transhipment because easily broken, a permanent connection with other lines was sought and finally found in these Northwestern States, thereby bringing the shipper and consumer closer together.

Mr. Day, Inter-State Commerce Commission Attorney, cross-examined Mr. Harris. The latter declared that in Western lumber rates there had been a material reduction to the people in Nebraska and Missouri River points.

Recurring to the coal shipments, he said the union of interests avoids the reshipment of coal in St. Paul, and makes possible the hauling of unbroken trains from the coal fields to Northern Minnesota. His road, he said, was managed by its Directors, as it had always been.

Mr Day persisted in questions as to where President Harris got his orders. Mr. Harris said there had been no change at any time in his orders, and that the Directors seemed to think he had some common sense and might use it. He believed thoroughly in publicity in rates, and said rates were steadily going out of use. The benefits of the union of interest could not be fully evident until everybody got through talking about it, and shippers became convinced that such union was permanent.

An adjournment was taken till to-morrow.

Panic on Immigrant Ferryboat.

The Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle was bringing 400 immigrants to the Barge Office landing about noon yesterday when just off the Battery her tiller ropes parted, and the Carlisle began to swing around with the tide. Panic immediately seized the immigrants, most of whom were Italians, when they saw the boat drifting, and the crew had to stretch a number of ropes across the foward deck to keep them from jumping overboard. Capt. Reilly ran the boat on the rocks between the Battery pier and the public baths, and a gangplank landed the immigrants in Battery Park. A tug took the ferryboat to Hoboken for repairs.

AMERICANISTS SEE THE "LANSING MAN"

Believed to be the Oldest Skeleton Found in This Country.

Scientists Discuss the Antiquity of Man—Two Delegates from Mexico in a Controversy.

Man's antiquity was discussed by the International Congress of Americanists at the meeting yesterday in the American Museum of Natural History. The "Lansing man," the skull and a few bones, said to be at least 8,000 and perhaps 30,000 years old, found by a farmer near Lansing, Kan., in February last, was on exhibition, and the reports of those who have conducted the investigations of the remains and the circumstances connected with the discovery were read.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the American Museum, who has made the most thorough study of the "Lansing man," and all other persons whose papers were read or who spoke at the meeting of the congress, showed extreme caution against premature conjecture as to the age of the skull, having in mind, as one of them explained after the session, the trickery by which scientists had been victimized in the past in similar matters. But the general belief is that the "Lansing man" is the oldest skeleton ever found on this continent.

Dr. G. A. Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum, who "presented" the "man" to the congress, explained that the skull was plainly that of a man, about fifty-five years of age, 6 feet in height, whose lower limbs showed greater development than the upper. The skull, he said, was practically identical with the skull of the ordinary plains Indian of to-day. Martin Concannon, a farmer living near Lansing, was digging a trench when his two sons found the bones. The skull had been broken, but had been repaired, and is in fair condition for scientific inspection.

He then read the detailed report of the study, in which Dr. Hrdlicka said:

"The inevitable conclusion from the examination, which was conducted absolutely without any prejudice or preformed opinion, is that the Lansing skeleton is practically identical with the ordinary to-day male skeleton of a large majority of the Middle and Eastern States Indians. Any assumption that it is thousands of years old would carry with it not only the comparatively easily acceptable assumption of so early an existence of man on this continent, but also a very much further reaching and far more difficult conclusion, that this man was physically identical with the present-day Indian, and that his physical characteristics during all the thousands of years assumed as having passed since his existence have undergone absolutely no important physical modification."

Dr. S. W. Williams said, in part:

"As to the age of the deposits in which the bones were found, I can offer no decided opinion except that they are of the pleistocene time, contemporary with the recently extinct Equus fauna. Profs. Winchell and Upham believe them to be of the Iowan or earlier stage of the glacial period. They may be correct, but I am not sufficiently familiar with glacialogical phenomena to vouchsafe an opinion. I am only confident that the skeleton dates from pleistocene times, and is old."

The remarks make the estimates as to the age of the "Lansing man's" remains range from a few hundred to several thousand years.

TRENTON GRAVEL MAN.

Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard University and the American Museum told of the discovery of the so-called "Trenton gravel man" in the Delaware Valley several years ago. The "man" consists of only a few bones, but they have come to be recognized by scientists as the probable remains of a man who lived several thousand years ago. As Prof. McGee of the Bureau of American Ethnology expressed it, the scientists now considered the "Trenton man" a "respectable man." The "Lansing man," he said, is as yet too young to justify more than cautious consideration. For the past twelve years one man has been at work every day in the Delaware Valley with a trowel upturning the earth, foot by foot, in the hope of making other valuable discoveries.

Prof. McGee, earlier in the day, spoke on "Some Fundamental Factors in Social Organization." In his address he denied that a "horde," as designating an unorganized band of men and women, ever existed.

That the Indians are of a higher status than is generally conceded by the whites, was the contention of Constance Coddard Du Bois, who read a paper on the mythology and ideals and practices of the Diegueno tribe of San Diego, Cal., to substantiate her declaration. She said that if the red men were as low in mental development and capacity as asserted by many, they never could have become skilled mechanics and artisans in the few years that have been necessary to transform them with the proper influences.

Miss Alice Fletcher of the Peabody Museum of Harvard read a paper on "The Star Cult," and Dr. Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum, who worked with Miss Fletcher among the Pawnee and other Indians for several years, spoke on the same subject. Miss Fletcher and Dr. Dorsey said that they had never found one scintilla of an idea or expression in the rituals or religious ceremonial forms that could have been left among the red people by the white missionaries.

"The Folk-lore of Northeastern Siberia and Northwestern America" was the subject discussed by Wardemar Bogoras. He showed how similarities in the mythology indicate the one-time intimate association of the people of the two continents.

EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

Dr. Franz Boas explained what had been done in exploratory work along the western coast of Canada and Alaska and the eastern coast of Siberia, with a view to studying closely the life and characteristics of the peoples who formerly inhabited the countries. The remains of that old civilization and the traditions of the surviving tribes indicate quite plainly, he said, the peculiarities of the race, their mode of life, occupations, and pastimes. The comparisons had shown conclusively the intimate relation of the people of the two continents at some former period.

Following Dr. Boas Prof. McGee said that anthropologists and ethnologists considered the work of the expedition in the Northwest among the largest and most important and most successful expeditions ever conducted in the interests of science, and he proposed that by a vote the congress express its appreciation of the work, and extend to Morris K. Jesup of this city, who had furnished the funds for the explorations, its profound thanks. This motion was passed with a cheer.

Alfredo Chavero, Vice President of the congress for Mexico, who presided at the morning session, precipitated a heated dispute as to whom honor was due for starting certain notable explorations in Monte Alban, Mexico. In his speech of acceptance of the office, he said that to M. H. Saville of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Secretary of the congress, was due this honor.

Gen. Leopold Batres, one of the representatives of the Mexican Government at the congress, arose and disputed that declaration. He asked Señor Chavero to make a correction, and to state the fact that he had begun the actual work and had carried it on.

Señor Chavero refused to make any other statement, and other members induced Señor Batres to resume his seat.

It was explained by Mr. Saville that the expedition for the exploration of that country was started by the American Museum, a commission for the work having been named with himself as head. Señor Batres was one of the members. Dr. Saville had outlined the work, but Señor Batres, he said, did the first real excavating. The controversy was talked about considerably during the remainder of the day, all members deprecating the occurrence.

Alfredo Chavero is the presiding officer in the lower house of the Mexican Congress. Gen. Batres is Inspector of Ruins and Monuments for the Mexican Government. Neither of the men from Mexico attended the afternoon session.

New Church for the Bronx.

The late Charles B. Beck bequeathed $100,000 to the West Farms Presbyterian Church, with which a new church was to be erected in memory of the testator's mother, Jeannette Beck. The site selected is on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, near Vyse Avenue, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor of Mr. Beck's will, is to build the structure under the direction of a Building Committee of the church's officers. Ground has just been broken.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

To-Day a Special Word of
Everything for the Home

—be that home a neat little flat, a commodious apartment, a private dwelling of many rooms, a boarding house, or a hostelry of great pretentiousness and importance. Of course we can only hint—but the hints are broad and clearly show we are bountifully and excellently prepared to meet every household want, from the smallest kitchen trifle to the most elegant work of art. Homekeepers—this is your special day—as extra efforts have been made in the way of offerings which are greater and more magnetic than those we usually proffer.

There are many reasons why, the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment should be given your preference in the purchase of household goods, as well as in Ready-to-wear and Dry Goods. We will cite a few most practical ones:—

From the Furniture Store.

Fifth Floor.

Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Gilt Chairs.

Parlor Cabinet finished in Vernis-Martin; swell front, bent glass ends, mirror back, glass shelf; very handsome; regular value $33.75, at $26.50

Other styles in Vernis-Martin Cabinets, $33.50, $45.00, $55.50, $75.00, $83.00, $100.00, $134.00 and up.

Parlor Cabinet, finished in Rookwood; handsome design, swell front, bent ends, mirror back, glass shelf; regular value $45.00, now..... $37.50

Other styles in Rookwood Cabinets at $42.75, $47.50, $65.00, $85.50, $110.00, $130.00 and up.

Parlor Cabinets finished in gold leaf, swell front, shaped ends, mirror back, glass shelf, nicely carved; regular price $57.00, now.... $47.50

Other styles in Gold Parlor Cabinets at $71.00, $82.00, $95.00, $102.00, $150.00 and up.

Music Cabinets finished in Gold Leaf, Vernis-Martin and Rookwood, some with onyx tops $14.75

Others at $18.75, $26.25, $29.25, $30.00, $39.00, $60.00, $63.00, $79.00, $102.50 and up.

Curio Cabinets in Vernis-Martin and Gold Leaf..... $20.00

Others at $34.75, $45.00, $47.50, $61.50, $79.00, $98.00 and up.

Gilt Reception Chairs, some styles with cane seats, others upholstered in high grade silk damask..... $2.85

Others at $3.50, $4.50, $5.25, $6.00, $11.00, $24.00, $25.75, $33.75, $46.50, and up.

Sideboards with very massive carving, four feet long, shaped top, drawers for silver, one large drawer for linen, two large closets, cast brass trimmings, large bevel mirror; regular price $32.50, special at..... $26.50

Other styles in Sideboards, in all popular finishes, as low as $12.50 and up.

Extension Tables.

Extension Tables, quarter sawed golden oak, polish finish, 44x44 inch, round top, can be extended to 8 feet; special at..... $15.00

Other styles of Extension Tables, in square and round tops, all finishes, as low as $6.50 and up.

Dining Chairs.

Dining Chairs, made from selected quarter sawed golden oak, framed seat, closely woven cane, finely polished, handsome design; actual value $3.00, special at..... $2.25

Arm Chairs to match the above; actual value $5.50; special at..... $4.50

Other styles in Dining Chairs as low as $1.25 and up.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

Fourth Floor.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, excellent values, nicely covered centres, good quality net, at, pair.... $3.85

Irish Point Lace Curtains, rich, heavily embroidered borders; detached figures in centres; pair..... $6.75

Dentelle Arabe Lace Curtains; very elaborate, exceedingly rich in appearance; pair, $9.50 and $11.50

Genuine Point Arabe Lace Curtains; all hand work; mounted on finest grade bobbinet; real value $17.50 and $32.50 pair, now $14.00 and $25.00

Stores Bonne Femme; entirely new effects; made from richest grade Renaissance lace mounted on finest quality mull; per window, $13.75 and $21.00

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, in very beautiful designs; specially adapted for parlor or drawing room use; pair, $12.00, $16.50 and $22.00

Nottingham Lace Curtains; pretty designs; strong, durable nets; pair, $1.45 and $2.50

Ruffled Bed Sets, Renaissance, edgings, motifs and insertions; complete, including bolster roll covering; set, $7.50 and $10.50

China and Cut Glass.

Fourth Floor.

Decorated porcelain Sets, with 100 pieces..... $10.00

English decorated Dinner Set, 112 pieces..... $9.75

Haviland decorated Limoges Dinner Sets, a leader at..... $21.50

Cut glass Decanters, with or without handles..... $2.55

Cut glass Sugar and Cream Jugs, fancy cut, set..... $2.50

Cut glass Oil Cruets..... 95

Cut glass Mustard or Horse Radish Dishes, with covers..... 75

Cut glass Bon Bon, Almond or other Trays..... $1.95

Richly decorated Sevres Vases $3.90

Decorated porcelain Tea Cups and Saucers, dozen..... $1.50

Fine French Clock Sets with Candelabra, rich gold finish.. $22.50

Fine French Sets, with side Candelabra and porcelain Panels; assorted colors..... $18.50

A line of fine Italian Marble, in busts and figures; no duplicates in any other store in New York; ranging from..... $6.00 to $30.00

From the Housefurnishing Store.

Basement.

Housecleaning Sundries.

Enameline, 2 for..... 5

Ammonia, the "Clearall" brand.. 10

"Borsum's" Wonderful Polish, can..... 10

"Magic" Polish, can..... 10

"National" Polish, can..... 14

Putz Pomade, box..... 5

Pulverized Bath Brick..... 5

Asbestos Baking Sheets..... 10

Wax Paper, 2 doz. sheets..... 5

Chafing Dishes Underpriced.

Best Chafing Dishes, the newest and most acceptable designs, at the lowest prices for these now absolutely necessary articles.

100 splendid Chafing Dishes, highly nickel plated over copper, with hot water pans, some plain, others with side handles; value up to $4.50, for this sale..... $2.45

50 Chafing Dishes, with patent regulating Asbestos Lamps, properly priced at $6.00, now at..... $4.00

Other Chafing Dishes, some of them entirely new conceptions, are here from $5.00 up to $20.00

Lessons in Chafing Dish Cookery daily in our basement at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

1,000 Gas and Oil Stoves.

Gas Radiators, 4 cylinder style, low..... $1.25

Gas Radiators, 4 cylinder style, 33 inches high..... $1.95

Gas Radiators, 4 cylinder style, highly nickel plated..... $3.00

Gas Radiators, 6 cylinder style for large rooms..... $4.85

"Banner" Oil Heaters, equipped with the best smokeless device..... $5.50

"Silver's" Oil Heaters, one of the most powerful heaters invented..... $3.75

"Leader" Oil Heaters, smokeless and odorless..... $3.75

Gas Logs, in great variety, made of best Terra Cotta, 14 inch size, $3.50; 16 inch size..... $3.85

Blue and White Enamel Ware.

This particular combination is very popular, the rich dark blue exterior and the pure white interior making an attractive and cleanly appearing cooking utensil.

Double Cereal Cookers, 70, $1.15 and..... $1.30

Dish Pans..... 65, 75 and 89

Soup Cooking Pots..... 75 and 96

Deep Pudding Pans..... 15 and 17

Tea Kettles..... 65, 76 and 89

Tea or Coffee Pots.. 40, 46 and 50

Ping-Pong Tournament for Championship of Greater New York.

Basement.

We announce a Ping-Pong Tournament for young men, to begin on Saturday, November 15, and will donate as a prize a

Twenty-five Dollar Silver Loving Cup.

This tournament will afford an excellent opportunity to display your skill, and will be held in our Sporting Goods section, in our New Basement. We will furnish all the necessary racquets and balls. Entries will close at 6 P. M. Saturday, November 8.

All young men over 15 are eligible. Details may be had in our Sporting Goods Department.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

Third Floor.

All wool Smyrna Rugs, exact copies of Persian and Turkish Rugs and Carpets.

18x36 inches, 85c.
21x45 inches, $1.25.
26x54 inches, $1.75.
30x60 inches, $2.25.
36x72 inches, $3.25.
48x84 inches, $5.25.
6x9 feet, $11.00.
7½x10½ feet, $17.00.
9x12 feet, $23.20.

Odd lot Kazakji, Carabagh, Small Persian and Anatolian Rugs, from $1.95 to $4.50

Three bales selected Small Persian Rugs, each..... $6.50

250 pieces Ghendji and Carabagh Rugs, unusual value, at.. $9.00

500 pieces fine Shirvans, selected for their good condition, fine colorings and designs, many antiques in this lot..... $16.50

300 pieces Moussoul and Antique Ghendji Rugs, in numerous sizes, some long enough for hall runners, special..... $24.50

Anatolian Prayer Rugs, a few antiques in this lot that were probably used by some devout Oriental to say prayers on; special at..... $32.50

Fine Persians, including the best weaves in Tebriz, Saruk, Sennah and Kirmanshah Rugs, from $40.00 to $125.00

Fine quality Turkish Silk Rugs, exclusive designs and colorings, from $75.00 to $150.00.

Royal & French Wilton Rugs.

These weaves of Wilton Rugs are too well known to need description, so we'll just quote a few sizes and prices to give you an idea of our large stock, and the big reductions we have just made:—

9x12 ft., from $28.50 to $50.00.
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., from $24.50 to $40.00.
6x9 ft., from $17.50 to $20.00.
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., from $11.50 to $17.50.
36x63 in., from $4.95 to $7.50.
27x54 in., from $2.95 to $5.25.

Blankets and Comforters.

Fourth Floor.

Fine white Blankets, made of extra superfine Wool, wide white double stitched silk bindings, delicate borders, light pink, blue and red.

10-4 Single Bed size, pair..... $4.95
11-4 Double Bed size, pair... $6.50
12-4 Extra Large size, pair.. $7.85

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS.—Soft, warm and serviceable; everything a family blanket should be; red, blue and pink borders.

10-4 Single Bed size, pair.... $3.95
11-4 Double Bed Size, pair... $4.95
12-4 Extra Large size, pair.. $6.50

WHITE EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS, an excellent Blanket. Wool filling cotton in warp, neat borders, red, blue and pink.

10-4 Single Bed size, pair.... $2.45
11-4 Double Bed size, pair... $3.95
12-4 Extra Large size, pair... $4.95

A special offering of DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS for double beds, best quality, French sateen covering, filled with gray down, each.... $3.45

DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS, with silk top covering and fancy borders, double bed size; pinks, blues, gold and red; each..... $8.50

COTTON FILLED COMFORTERS, 72x78 inches, figured silkoline coverings, filled with clean white cotton; each..... $1.95

WHITE BEDSPREADS—
Honeycomb Spreads, full size, each..... 89

Extra quality White Crochet Bed Spreads, full size, Marseilles patterns; each..... $1.25

MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, double bed size, plain or fringed ends, choice patterns; each..... $2.75

Cutlery Items.

Main Floor.

Carving Set; three pieces, manufactured by the celebrated American cutlery firm, Landers, Frary & Clark, stag handles, fancy German silver ferrule, in lined cases; regularly $5.50, at $3.75

Game or Steak Carver, stag handles, fancy sterling ferrule, in lined case; special for to-day, only... $1.75

Fruit Knives, pearl handle, fancy sterling ferrule and silver plated blades; set of six, splendid value, at..... $2.75

Dinner Knives, celluloid handles, fancy ferrules; set of six; regular $2.25..... $1.75

Wines and Liquors.

Sixth Floor.

Old Crow Whiskey, bot..... 59

Monongahela Rye Whiskey, full qt. bot..... 70

California Port and Sherry, "Cavalier" brand, gal..... $1.25

San Jacinto Claret, gal..... 65

Monogram Rye Whiskey, gal $2.75

Linwood Rye Whiskey, gal.. $2.50

Cromwell Rye Whiskey, gal.. $2.25

Penn. Rye Whiskey, gal..... $2.00

The Twentieth Century Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

Concerts daily, morning and afternoon, in our Recital Hall on the Sixth Floor, by the New York Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.

Armour's Regular Sugar Cured Hams; lb..... 14

Strictly fresh Eggs, doz..... 25

Uneeda Biscuit, 3 pkgs..... 10

Fancy Red Ripe Jersey Tomatoes, hand packed; doz., $1.30, 3-lb. can..... 11

Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery Butter; 5-lb. crock..... $1.30

Malta Vita Breakfast Food, pkg.... 12

California Evaporated Peaches, fancy Muirs, lb..... 9

Schepp's Cocoanut; fancy shredded or desiccated, lb..... 15

From the Cigar Store.

Imported La Carolina Puritano Finos, box of 50..... $5.75

El Morello, Sumatra Wrapper, long filler, strictly hand-made, box of 50..... $2.10

Clariosa Key West, Cuban hand-made, finest quality:—

Conchas Esp., box of 50..... $3.10
Puritano Finos, box of 50.... $3.90
Petit Perfectos, box of 50.... $2.40

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

SERGEANT WON ON A FOUL

River Pirate Disqualified and Hitchcock Colt Placed First.

SPARKLE ESHER'S CASTLETON

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Filly Took Selling Stakes at Morris Park—Miss Buttermilk's Trip in a Furniture Van.

A trip in a furniture van from the Gravesend track, on Long Island, to the Morris Park race course, at Westchester, yesterday preceded a popular head victory for the three-year-old filly Miss Buttermilk, who was one of the two successful choices of the day at Morris Park. When the filly was unloaded at the paddock gate the spectators were inclined to jeer, but the stable following took the unusual incident with all seriousness, and backed Miss Buttermilk with such confidence that she went to the post a 4-to-1 favorite. Miss Buttermilk ran the best race of her life, and, coming from back in the crowd of twenty-three horses, worked her way to the front and won after a sharp fight to the winning post a head before Honolulu, second, and well off in front of Sweet Billie, third.

Another sensational incident of the afternoon was the outcome of the fourth race, a mile, for two-year-olds. In this seven horses ran, with J. E. Madden's River Pirate a hot favorite over Sergeant, owned by F. R. Hitchcock, one of the Stewards of the meeting, who, however, retired from the Stewards' stand before the race was run. River Pirate and Sergeant fought out the finish, after Christine A. and Auriesville each had a turn in front. On the straight, River Pirate showed before Sergeant, and these two, drawing away from the others at every stride, finished, both hard ridden, with River Pirate first by a head. In the run home Redfern, on River Pirate, outgeneraled Lyne, on Sergeant, by adopting Lyne's own tactics and laying River Pirate just close enough to Sergeant, who was on the rail, to prevent Lyne from using his whip. There did not appear to be any actual interference, but Lyne promptly made a complaint that he had been fouled, with the result that River Pirate, who ran much the better race and covered the fastest mile of the meeting, was disqualified by the Stewards, Sergeant being placed first. The mile was run in 1:39¾, marking an uncommon performance, aside from the fact that the first horse, a two-year-old, had up 115 pounds.

In the one stake race of the day R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, smart filly Sparkle Esher closed from the rear and beat out the favorite, Lady Albercraft, by a head in the last stride. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of two or more steeplechases in 1902, special weights, with penalties; about two miles, once over the water jump.

Fell & Hayes's Grandpa, b. g., 3 years, by Grandmaster-Felipa, 133 pounds, (G. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1
C. Adler's Silver Twist, ch. g., 3, by Spendthrift-Gold Coin, 134, (Connelly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
Samuel Willets's Howard Gratz, ch. g., 4, by Newcourt-Mildred, 152, (P. Wilson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—4:02½. Won easily by six lengths, a length between second and third. Marylander, Plohn, Charagrace, Deluge, and Glenvarloch also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by W. C. Hayes.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1902 or of more than two races in 1902, special weights, selling allowances, scale of price from $1,200 to $500; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers course.

Dryer & McGuire's Miss Buttermilk, br. f., 3 years, by Handspring-Splendor, 94 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 5.....1
Andrew Miller's Honolulu, b. g., 3, by Star Ruby-Baby, 96, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
J. A. Drake's Sweet Billie, b. f., 3, by Falsetto-May B., 11., 105, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 2.....3

Time—1:51½. Won, ridden out, by a head, three lengths between second and third. Maister, Anecdote, Lady Radnor, Boaster, Guesswork, Tribe's Hill, Blanche Herman, The Black Scot, John Barleycorn, Evelyn Maud, Choate, Mixer, Snark, Merry Maker, Astor, Handicapper, Bounteous, Invasion, Princess H., and Great American also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by owners.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500 at time of entry, Aug. 15, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkle Esher, b. f., by Esher-Sparkle, 94 pounds, (Shea,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....1
L. V. Bell's Lady Albercraft, b. f., by Albert-Lady Craft, 104, (Rice,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10..2
The Lotos Stable's Miladi Love, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Vie, 99, (Minder,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3

Time—0:59½. Won, ridden out, by a head, three parts of a length between second and third. Interval, Pride of Galore, Lady Lake, Tioga, Lady Josephine, and Kentucky Rose also ran. Value to the winner, $2,160. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; one mile over the Withers course.

F. R. Hitchcock's Sergeant, b. g., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, 107, (Lyne,) 16 to 5 and even.....1
P. H. McCarren's Mackay Dwyer, br. c., by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw-Madrid, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Injunction, ch. c., by St. Leonards-Prohibition, 115, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3

Time—1:39¾. John E. Madden's River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 115, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head, but was disqualified for a foul, and Sergeant, who was second by three lengths, was placed first. Shorthose, Auriesville, and Christine A. also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile over the Withers course.

John A. Drake's Amur, ch. g., 4 years, by Bob Miles-Anadem, 109 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.....1
W. C. Whitney's Blackstock, b. c., by Hanover-Mannie Gray, 104, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....2
J. G. Follansbee's Moon-Daisy, ch. f., 3, by Star Shy-Moonflower, 101, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....3

Time—1:41¾. Won handily by a length and a half, three lengths between second and third. Anna Darling, Taps, Leslie Bruce, and Bedlam also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over the Withers course.

T. E. Mannix & Co.'s Warranted, b. c., 4 years, by Guarantee-Cliffie Chapman, 97 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1
Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. g., 5, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 132, (Odom,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5.....2
W. Cahill's Hermencia, ch. g., 5, by Hermence-Grecia, 89, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....3

Time—2:35. Won handily by three-parts of a length, two lengths between second and third. South Trimble and Tom Kenny also ran. Value to the winner, $1,115. Winner trained by T. E. Mannix.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course. Arden, 110 pounds; Clorita, 100; Potente, 107; Wild Pirate, San Andreas, Mercer, and Trinity Bell, 105 each; Black Dick and Lone Fisherman, 102 each; Numeral, 101; Animosity, 96; Lavator and Rossfame, 94 each; Loone, Malster, and Annie Lauretta, 93 each, and Martin Burke, 92. (Trinity Bell and Martin Burke, Drake's entry.) Apprentice allowance claimed for Martin Burke, Lavator, and Numeral.

SECOND RACE.—The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by amateur riders qualified under the rules of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association or the Canadian Hunt Association, horses ridden by professionals to carry five pounds more than weight allotted by the handicapper; about two miles, once over the water jump. Silent Friend, 148 pounds; Zenus, 147; The Abbe, 142; Elypsis, 139, and Cheval d'Or, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Rampo Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. Wyeth, 117 pounds; Igniter, 112; Oom Paul, 105; Caughnawaga, 97; Andy Williams and Hunter Raine, 93 each, and Saturday, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Handicap, third of the Autumn Serial Highweight Handicaps, for two-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers course. Unmasked, 123 pounds; Runnels, 120; Slipthrift, 118; Harrow, 117; Royal, 114; Red Path and Wealth, 113 each; Lux Casta, 112; Six Shooter, 111, and Belle of Lexington and Daly, 93 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Prince Ching, 109 pounds; Mount Kisco, 107; Curnature, 103; Royal Summons and Colonist, 102 each; Sweet Nell, 101; Guy Park and Illyria, 100 each; Gallant Smith, 98; Marion Ella and Barkelmore, 97 each; Benefit, 96; Lady In Waiting, Zealotry, and Tioga, 95 each; Florham Queen, 93; The Cub, 92; Sontag and Fading Light, 91 each; Madam Du Barry and Sissy, 89 each, and Mrs. Wiggs, 84. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Knight of Gold, 102; Mart Mullen, 110; Old Glory, 91; Trillando, 100, and Black Diana, 95. Apprentice allowance claimed for Mrs. Wiggs, Barkelmore, Zealotry, Tioga, and Black Diana.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. Wyeth, 115 pounds; Rockwater, 109; Zoroaster, 108; Andy Williams, 92; Potente, 97; St. Finnan, 96, and Remorse, 90.

BASEBALL OWNERS MEET.

Representatives of Minor League Clubs in Annual Session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Baseball men and representatives of leagues and clubs outside of the two major leagues are in this city to take part in the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, which will be convened by President P. T. Powers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this forenoon. All sections of the country will be represented, and Mr. Powers said last night that the session would probably last until Saturday evening.

Temporary quarters of the National Association have been opened in the Victoria Hotel, where the delegates will be furnished with all necessary information during their stay in the city.

PLANS FOR SHAMROCK III.

New Challenger Will Be Shorter Over All Than Former Shamrocks.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Preliminary work on the Shamrock III. is progressing. Like her predecessor, she will be close up to 90 feet, the water-line limit, but she will be much shorter over all.

The new challenger will also be less in all other taxed measurements, and under the rules would receive a time allowance from the Columbia.

YALE A. A. TRACK GAMES.

Fall Handicap Events Decided Under Disadvantageous Conditions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—The Yale Track Athletic Association's Fall handicap track games were held this afternoon in the presence of a small attendance, due to the counter-attraction of a football game between the freshmen eleven and Andover Academy. The wind was strong and blew down the field in a way to aid the sprinters, but the chill in the air more than offset that advantage for the men performing in the field events. The results were as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by F. R. Moulton, L. S., (scratch.) Time—0:10.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by Moulton, (scratch.) Time—0:21 3-5.
440-Yard Dash.—Won by Moulton, (scratch.) Time—0:52.
880-Yard Run.—Won by B. F. Hastings, 1905, (10 yards.) Time—2:03 3-5.
Mile Run.—Won by C. B. Olcott, 1905, (50 yards.) Time—4:44 3-5.
Two-Mile Run.—Won by E. Van Tassell, 1903, (100 yards.) Time—10:26.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by L. W. Murtz, 1905, (scratch.) Time—0:17.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. L. Anderson, 1906, (scratch.) Time—0:27 2-5.
Pole Vault.—Won by George C. Cook, 1904, (4 inches.) Actual height—10 feet 6 inches.
High Jump.—Won by C. M. Lattimer, 1903, (2 inches.) Distance—5 feet 5½ inches.
Broad Jump.—Won by W. S. Fulton, 1903, (scratch.) Distance—21 feet 8 inches.

Essex County Golfers Win.

Teams from the Essex County and Montclair Golf Clubs met yesterday on the links of the former club at Orange, N. J., and the home golfers won by 21 holes to 4. The feature of the match was the defeat of the New Jersey State champion, Allan Kennaday, by Howard A. Colby by 4 holes. The players and scores are:

ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.	MONTCLAIR.	Holes.
H. A. Colby	4	Allan Kennaday	0
C. W. O'Connor	3	T. T. Reid	0
G. S. Smith	0	Paul Wilcox	3
W. Watson	8	D. Le Roy Culver	0
C. A. Gould	6	Lorenzo Daniels	0
F. C. Reynolds	0	E. A. Freeman	1
Total	21	Total	4

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Annapolis Defeats Pennsylvania and Princeton Downs Dickinson.

QUAKERS' GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Teams of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Practice for Saturday's Contests—Coach Morley Visits Princeton.

Only two of the larger college football teams played games yesterday, Princeton winning from Dickinson by a score of 23 to 0, and Pennsylvania losing to Annapolis by 6 to 10. Neither result can be considered surprising, as the Tigers' game with the Pennsylvania seminarians was merely a practice match, and the defeat of the Quakers was foreshadowed by their loss of last Saturday's match with Brown by a score of 15 to 6. Brown's team is by no means a very strong one. In consequence Pennsylvania went into the Annapolis game in a nervous condition, and their fumbling lost them the game.

This is not the first defeat for Pennsylvania at the hands of the middies, as last year's game resulted 6 to 5, it being the Quakers' first defeat of that season. Next Saturday they will meet the Bucknell players, who defeated the Carlisle Indians 16 to 0, and then follow games with Columbia and Harvard, so that the Quaker outlook for the next few weeks is not encouraging.

Harvard, which plays Brown next Saturday; Yale, which plays Syracuse, and Columbia, which meets Princeton, have finished their schedule of practice games, and so did not play yesterday. With Capt. Weekes and Coach Morley at Princeton to watch the Tigers play Dickinson, the Columbia 'Varsity eleven indulged in a regular game with the scrub eleven on South Field. The 'Varsity, though opposed by a strong scrub, had no difficulty in winning easily by 27 to 0. The offense, despite the absence of three of the four regular 'Varsity backs, was very efficient, and the first team tore through the scrub in great style. Stangland's offensive play was a feature of the game. He has weight and speed, and, with the football knowledge which he showed yesterday, seems to be the man Columbia has been looking for for full back. Three touch-downs were directly due to his work yesterday. Fisher made the other 2. The only unfavorable part of the practice was the poor work of the ends. Metzenthin of the scrub once made an end run of forty yards. In the absence of Morley, "Jack" Wright directed the coaching.

The Harvard team was given hard work yesterday, and as the result of close attention by a host of coaches, played fast, aggressive football. A decided improvement was noticeable, particularly in defensive work, due to the appearance of Burden, the old guard, and Lawrence, the old tackle, in the line-up of the scrub. As a result of their playing, however, the offensive work of the 'Varsity was badly handicapped. Three times was the Crimson eleven held for downs on the two-yard line, and in two ten-minute halves only one touch-down was scored. This came in the first period of play, and was the result of steady plunges from the 25-yard line. Just before the whistle blew the 'Varsity got the ball on the two-yard line, but could not advance it an inch beyond that.

Yale, which does not underestimate the importance of Saturday's game with Syracuse, which last week defeated Amherst 15 to 0, has been indulging in secret practice all the week, and this has evidently tuned up the team, for an open half played between the freshmen game halves yesterday showed the fastest and best football seen at Yale this year. Several changes were made in the 'Varsity line-up. Hogan, the regular tackle, was dropped to the second team, and his place given to the giant freshman, Kinney, who has hitherto played substitute guard. Hare, left end, was dropped to the second team also, and Wilhelm, the half back, put in his place, where he played an end game not equalled at Yale Field this season. The remainder of the 'Varsity was made up as usual, with Preston, Ward, and Farmer as the back field.

The 'Varsity men on the second team livened things up greatly, and for a twenty-minute hard scrimmage neither side was able to score, the ball moving back and forth over the centre line. Shevlin played against Hogan and had his hands full, the play between these two star tackles being the best seen at the field this season.

At West Point the cadets had half an hour's hard practice, in which the ends received special attention from the coaches. Several plebes were tried as guards and tackles. Torney, however, is the only member of the fourth class who has so far shown marked ability at football, and his place as full back is assured.

ANNAPOLIS, 10; PENN, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—In a hard-fought contest here to-day the Naval Cadet football eleven defeated the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 10 to 6. The Navy played by far the best game yet this season, and scored in each half. In the first McNair carried the ball over, and in the second Wilson, who was given a trial on the first team for the first time, made the touch-down. McNair was unsuccessful in both efforts to kick the goal. Pennsylvania also scored in the first half on a touch-down made by a centre plunge, with Bennett carrying the ball, and Gardiner kicked the goal. Gardiner was injured in the latter part of the first half and dropped out of the game. His loss was greatly felt in the second half, and his team could not score.

The Quakers were at least as good as the Cadets in ground gaining, if not their superiors, but time after time this good work was neutralized by inability to hold the ball. Capt. Gardiner was the exception to this, as his gains were regular, and he held on to the leather. The Navy played a tackle-back formation, but the tackle was not in the line of backs, as was Pennsylvania's, but ahead of it and to the side. The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Annapolis.
Richardson, Nelson	Left end	Whiting
Torrey	Left tackle	Rogers
Hoffman	Left guard	Carpenter
McCabe	Centre	Fretz
Piekarski	Right guard	Belknap
Dick, Mitchell	Right tackle	Aiken, Schlabach
Metzgar	Right end	Soule
Dale	Quarter back	Smith
Fortiner, Weschler	Left half back	Willson
Gardiner, Marshall	Right half back	Strassburger, McNair
Bennett	Full back	Strassburger

Touch-downs—McNair, Willson, Bennett. Goal—Gardiner. Referee—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Umpire—Mr. Armstrong, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

PRINCETON, 22; DICKINSON, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Dickinson College was defeated here to-day by a score of 22 to 0. The game was poorly played by both sides, neither eleven using team play to any great extent, and had it not been for several brilliant end runs, the Tigers would not have scored their four touch-downs. Toward the close of the game, Princeton braced up and pushed the ball toward Dickinson's goal in fast, hard mass plays, one touch-down and a failed drop kick from the twenty-five-yard line resulting.

In the first half Dickinson plowed through Princeton for twenty-five yards. Several exchanges of kicks gave Princeton the ball. Mass plays and a hurdle by Kafer put the ball over, and a forty-yard run by Foulke got the second.

In the second half successive short end runs and a delayed pass got S. McClave across. After the kick-off De Witt made fifty yards on a fake kick, and Moore scored, after a twenty-yard end run. Vetterlein failed to make an easy goal from field.

Coach Morley and the greater part of the Columbia team were on the grounds getting pointers for next Saturday's game. The line-up follows:

Princeton.	Positions.	Dickinson.
Davis	Left end	Snyder-Kramer
Short	Left tackle	Collins-Harman
Brown-Barney	Left guard	Ammerman-Mesner
Baker	Centre	Smith-Ammerman
De Witt-Waller	Right guard	Beeley
Reed	Right tackle	Tompkins
Henry	Right end	Williams
Burke-Vetterlein	Quarter	Curtis
Hart-S. McClave	Left half back	Stewart
Foulk-Moore	Right half back	Berhardt
Kafer-R. McClave	Full back	Stanton

Touch-downs—Kafer, Hart, S. McClave, Moore. Goals from touch-downs—De Witt, 3. Umpire—Dana of Princeton. Referee—Pearson of Princeton. Linesmen—King of Princeton, Hutchins of Dickinson. Timers—Murray of Princeton, Daniels of Dickinson. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Washington—Gallaudet, 5; University of Maryland, 0.
At Williamstown—University of Vermont, 5; Williams, 5.
At New Haven—Yale, '06, 6; Andover Academy, 6.
At New Brunswick—Swarthmore, 12; Rutgers, 6.
At College Park—Maryland Agricultural College, 11; Columbian University, 10.
At Watertown—Philadelphia Athletics, 11; Watertown, 5.

EDITH W.'S NEW PACING RECORD.

Mare Won Two Heats Each in 2:05¾ on Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.—In a free-for-all-pace-to-wagon race on the Memphis trotting track to-day Edith W., driven by Frank G. Jones of this city, established a world's record for two heats for a mare by pacing both heats in 2:05¾. H. K. Deveraux of Cleveland drove his horse John A. McKerron, in an attempt to beat 2:06½, but failed, the mile being trotted in 2:07. The Monk, which went against his record of 2:05¾, also was unsuccessful, his time being 2:07½.

Dariel was an odds on favorite for the 2:06 pace race, and won the first heat, but Fannie Dillard, driven by Snow, which finished eighth, was made a prohibitive favorite in the two following heats, both of which she won easily.

Onward Silver, which made a two-mile record of 4:29½ at Lexington last week, will try to better these figures to-morrow. The judges announced to-day that any driver found guilty of "laying up" a heat would be severely punished.

GOOD POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

Squadron A Team Won Protracted Game from Freebooters by One Goal.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 22.—One of the closest and most exciting polo games of the series, for the Carasaljo Cups, presented by Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould, was played to-day by the Squadron A team and Westchester Freebooters in the semi-final match on the Georgian Court grounds. The troopers had an allowance of two goals in the handicap, and this enabled them to win by the score of 9 to 8, as they earned seven goals. The game had to be prolonged nearly ten minutes in the fourth period, so that a decision could be reached. Summary:

FREEBOOTERS.	Hdcp.	SQUADRON A.	Hdcp.
1—W. S. Jones	2	1—E. Colby	2
2—J. I. Blair	3	2—M. Grace	3
3—J. C. Cooley, Jr.	3	3—G. D. Douglas	2
Back—H. C. Brokaw	3	Back—H. M. Earl	2
Total	11	Total	9

Goals earned—Westchester, 8; Squadron A, 7. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 2. Net score—Westchester, 8; Squadron A, 9. Referee—Master Kingdon Gould. Timekeeper—E. W. Elliott.

In the final game on Saturday the contestants will be the Lakewood and Rockaway teams.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.
15th Day, Thursday, Oct. 23d.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.

The Autumn Meadowbrook Hunters' Steeplechase, The Rampo Handicap, Fordham Highweight Handicap and three other races.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

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the hand loom fabrics which we display in very generous quantities, particularly because of their individuality; they come in single suit lengths (no duplicates). While they are not cheap in sense of low price they are the most economical in point of quality.—Suitings, $25 to $40. Trouserings, $6.50 to $12.

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Did you ever feel like dispensing entirely with the Incandescent Gas Light?

The Fault Lies in the Burner.

Our Yotto Burner is so constructed that black mantles are an impossibility. We get more light out of a mantle than any other. We save you gas. Better try one to-day. It will improve your temper.
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1141 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1252 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1686 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2065 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
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2153 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
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2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
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2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2705 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
351 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
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175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
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520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
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1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
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286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3362 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., cor. Freeman St. Tel Call 911 Melrose.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
656 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Suburban.

3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721B Yonkers.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. Call 134C Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. Call 208 New Rochelle.
31 Railroad Av., cor. Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. Call 148 White Plains.

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306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
7 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 913 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
602 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., cp. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. Call 3054J Main.
690 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2233 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
288 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., nr. Meserole Ave.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
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52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

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429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1994 Bergen.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3082 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 733 Bergen.

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167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 2181 Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Call 176C Mt. Vernon.

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FINEST LONG ISLAND,
Extra Quality, Uniform, Round and White.
A LARGE BASKET, 9c.

CRACKERS.
ALL FRESH AND CRISP.
Golden Crisp, Johnnie Cake, Vienna Crimp, Graham Crackers,
Per Pound, 9c.

Salmon, Hatchery Brand, fancy red Alaska, 1-lb. tall can	13c
Lion Brand Coffee, a package	9c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in bean or ground, a pound	10c
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, a can	21c
Fairy Floating Soap, a cake	4c
Lemons, choice Messina, a doz	10c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Laundry Soap, Nickel Brand, extra large size, a cake	5c

PRUNES.
Finest California, new crop, large meaty fruit,
Extra large, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Medium, 3 lbs. for 14c.

BAKING POWDER.
Blue Ribbon Brand, an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder.
1-lb. can, 35c. ½-lb can, 18c.
¼-lb. can, 10c.

RICE.
Choicest Carolina Head Rice,
3½ pounds for 23c.

MACARONI—CHEESE.
A package Best Imported Macaroni, a pound Best Full Cream Cheese,
Both for 19c.

SPECIAL SALE BOTTLED GOODS.

Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	13c
Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle	35c
Domestic Oil, ½-pint bottle	5c
Molasses, quart bottle	10c
Maple Syrup, pint bottle	15c
Honey, 1-pound bottle	15c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, our own brand, per bottle	10c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, per bottle	5c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, large bottle	8c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruits, a jar	9c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle	10c
Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, bottle in carton	8c
Queen Olives, large 16-oz. bottle	23c
Olives, Fancy Manzanilla, fine fruit, 8-oz. bottle	9c

CONDENSED MILK.
Liberty Brand, Full Pound Cans.
3 Cans for 25c.

TOMATOES.
Choice Quality, Large Can.
3 Cans for 25c.

SARDINES.
Imported Sardines, with Key.
2 Cans for 25c.

Peas—Tomatoes—Corn.
A can Queen Early June Peas,
A can Fancy Packed Corn,
A can Standard Tomatoes,
All Three for 25c.

CEREALS.

Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, per package	10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, per package	10c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, per package	10c
Corn Starch, Peerless Brand, our best, per package	8c
Cream of Wheat, per package	13c
Cook's Flaked Rice, per package	12c
Hominy, large package	13c
Malt Breakfast Food, per package	12c
Coarse Barley, per pound	5c
Fine Barley, per pound	6c
Granulated Yellow Meal, 3 pounds for	9c
Blue Ribbon Table Salt, 2-lb. carton	5c
White Pepper, ¼-lb. can	10c
English Mustard, per can	10c
Superlative Prepared Flour, per package	13c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c

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Peaches, Pears, Apricots, All Heavy Syrup, Your Choice, Per Can, 15c.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
DOG SHOW. Second Annual Bench Show Ladies' Kennel Association of America.
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BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
BONAVITA AND HIS 27 LIONS.
SEE THE FIGHTING TIGER, GOLDIE.
OTHER STARTLING ANIMAL FEATURES.
Afternoons, opens 1, begins 2:30. Ev., opens 7, begins 8

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Last Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK. SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 27TH.
John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production
THE SILVER SLIPPER.
SEAT SALE TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

Evegs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BIJOU B'way & "Hit the mark. Hits straight and fair."—Sun.
J. E. DODSON—IRISH, ETC.
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's
AN AMERICAN INVASION.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S
4 SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS
Nov. 2, 9, 16, and 23.
ON SUNDAY WEEK, NOV. 2.
OSSIP
Gabrilowitsch,
The Young Russian Pianist.
WALTER DAMROSCH and Orchestra.
CHARLOTTE MACONDA, Soprano.
Prices, 50c. to $1.50. Box seats, $2.
Box office open next Monday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

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125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV..
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Seats ready Monday
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Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

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"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

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Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama
"THE NINETY AND NINE"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8. Sunday Eve. Concert, Maggie Cline & others. 50c.

NEW YORK. B'y. 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

VICTORIA. 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evenings, 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. ANNIE RUSSELL. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"The Girl and the Judge."
NEXT WEEK AMELIA BINGHAM "A Modern Magdalen."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats Now on Sale.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
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3d week Henrietta CROSMAN
The Sword of the King

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SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

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BRANDON TYNAN (LAST WEEK.)
in ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.
Nxt Wk.—Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town.

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TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

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Next Week—ANDREW MACK

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ARTICLE 47, with Elita Proctor Otis.

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Selma Herman, For Her Children's Sake
Next Week—Old Sleuth.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Discussions.—American Institute, 19 and 21 W. 44th St., this Thursday evening. Regular subject, Acetylene. Admission free.

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. TRACY THE OUTLAW
Next Week—"Two Little Waifs."

Lectures.

LECTURE ON "EDUCATION FOR THE ART OF LIFE," by PROF. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS, 8:30 P. M., Oct. 23d, at Lenox Av. Unitarian Church, cor. 121st St. Admission, 50 cents.

JURY'S MUSICAL PUZZLE

Trial of Composer Victor Herbert's Suit Against a Magazine.

It Said His Airs Were Unfit Even for Organ Grinders—He Denies Plagiarism Charge.

Two lawyers in the damage suit brought by Victor Herbert against a musical periodical vied with each other yesterday in trying to make a Supreme Court jury understand sharps and flats. Mr. Herbert, who is a composer of operas, is attempting to recover $50,000 because a writer on the musical magazine said his airs were not even fit for street organ grinders. He is represented by Arthur C. Palmer, while the defendant's counsel is Abraham Hummel.

Mr. Hummel, who says he has taken lessons in music for months as a preliminary to the trial, used at least fifty-seven technical musical terms at the opening day's session. Mr. Palmer discoursed with equal boldness about bars, sonatas, crescendos, and the like. The expressions on the twelve jurymen's faces were painful to look at. Late in the afternoon, after the contest had been waged furiously all day, both lawyers announced that the worst was yet to come.

"My expert knowledge hasn't even had half a test yet," said Mr. Hummel. "Wait till our witnesses come on the stand."

It is the periodical's contention that everything written about Mr. Herbert was justified; that he is a plagiarist, and that his music is bad. The witnesses referred to by Mr. Hummel include orchestral leaders, musical critics, and other experts, who will be called on to say whether the composer is any good at composing.

When Victor Herbert took the stand, he declared that all his operas had been successful, and that he was entirely original as a composer.

"Were your operas pure and simple plagiarism?" asked Justice Truax, quoting from the magazine criticism.

"They were not," said the plaintiff.

Mr. Hummel asked the composer if he had not been leader of the Twenty-second Regimen brass band.

"It's not a brass band," said the witness. "It is a regimental band. There's the difference."

"When was 'The Fortune Teller' produced in London?" inquired the lawyer.

"The year the Queen died," answered Mr. Herbert.

"When was that?" asked Mr. Hummel. "I am not versed in the history of your Queen."

"Thank you," retorted Mr. Herbert, "I'm an American."

Frederick M. Ranken, librettist, said he had seen the composer make certain changes in "The Ameer," an opera, and that Mr. Herbert had no other music before him while making these alterations.

Henry K. Hadley, a musician, testified that he had visited Mr. Herbert at the latter's home, and that the composer had composed while he was there.

Frank L. Perley said he had seen the composer composing, and saw the music written, while Kirk La Shelle, theatrical manager, also had seen music written. He said Herbert sometimes played the air first and then wrote the notes, but at other times he wrote first and played afterward.

Otto Lingur, musician and composer, said he had "made orchestrations" of Herbert's melodies. Herbert had given him the scores. It took several minutes for the opposing lawyers to explain to the jury what "scores" were.

"You orchestrated, did you?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"No," was the reply. "I made orchestrations."

That was the sort of distinction the jury had to wrestle with all day.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Robbins—Clark.

The wedding of Wolcott Phelps Robbins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins, and Miss Elisabeth Keteltas Clark, a daughter of the late Col. Henry Clark, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a rich but plain white satin gown and a point lace veil and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, who were in white silk gauze over pale green silk, wore small black hats and carried pink roses. They were the Misses Genevieve Phelps Robbins, Marjorie M. E. Pegram, Josephine D. Ogden, and Ethel D. Spears. Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell, (Miss Beatrice Bogert,) who was to have been the matron of honor, was prevented by a sprained ankle from playing her part on the bridal programme. Mr. Robbins had his brother, George Phelps Robbins, as his best man, and the ushers were Montgomery Hunt Clark, Frederick M. Johnson, Frank R. Outerbridge, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Robert P. Barry, Jr., Putnam A. Bates, and Killaen Van Rensselaer, Jr., all of New York, and Ernest A. Robbins, Jr., of Baltimore, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The church was decorated with palms and smilax. The bridal reception was held in the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. D. Jackson Steward, 10 Gramercy Park. Smilax, palms, and white chrysanthemums were used to decorate the house. Among the guests invited to the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Adams,
P. H. Adams,
Miss Grace Allen,
Mrs. Robert P. Barry,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bogert,
Edward Bogert,
Miss Anna Bogert,
Henry A. Bogert,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bogert,
Miss Caroline Bogert,
Walter Bogert,
Theodore Bogert,
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss,
Miss Bliss,
William B. Blackwell,
Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Bulkley,
Miss Bulkley,
Mrs. Bates,
Towar Bates,
John Bates,
Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Burrill,
Drayton Burrill,
Mrs. Arthur L. Clark,
Ludlow Clark,
Roland H. Clark,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Clark,
H. C. Childs,
The Misses Childs,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Cox,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Darling,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Elliman,
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno,
Miss Eno,
Mrs. R. H. Ensign,
Mrs. J. H. Ensign,
Miss J. K. Fraser,
The Rev. and Mrs. Geer,
Miss Geer,
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graves,
Miss Goodrich,
Dr. and Mrs. Hart,
Mrs. Hicks Herrick,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jacquelin,
The Misses Jacquelin,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower,
Miss Knower,
Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Ludlow,
Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr.,
Miss Eliza Moulton,
James Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Mrs. Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ordway,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Parish,
Henry Parish,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robins,
Mrs. G. P. Robins,
G. P. Robins,
Ernest A. Robins,
Miss Fanny B. Robins,
Miss Frances Robins,
Miss Louise Robins,
Miss Nellie Robins,
Mr. and Mrs. David Rowland,
Miss Richard,
Mrs. Steward,
Miss Steward,
Miss Sarah Steward,
Dr. Montgomery Sicard,
Charles Swords,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tailor,
Enos Throop,
Miss Wetmore,
Mrs. Duncan White,
The Misses White,
Mrs. Charles B. Wood.

Robinson—Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Anson Flower Robinson of New York, a nephew of the late Roswell P. Flower, and Miss Marguerite Williams, the second daughter of Judge P. C. Williams of Watertown, were married at Trinity Church in this city this afternoon.

The bride was attended by Mrs. J. Cooper Stebbins, her sister, as matron of honor, and Miss Ida Hungerford of this city acted as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Sally Putnam and Miss Kate Fox of New York, Miss Augusta Letchford of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Marjorie Wilder of Chicago.

The bridegroom was attended by his best man, George R. Van Name, of this city, and R. P. Williams, John George, and George S. McCarty of this city. C. W. Osborne, Allen Bradley, H. S. Harrington, F. B. Irvine, Artemus Holmes, and A. C. Strajord of New York City acted as ushers.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. S. Reed, rector of Trinity Church, and immediately following it a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents.

Among the guests at the wedding were:

Mrs. Roswell P. Flower of this city.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Flower.
Fred S. Flower.
Miss Hilda Clark.
Hugh Murray.
Mrs. Rhodes.
George L. Putnam.
Mrs. John Flower.
Miss May Flower.
Mrs. W. W. Scott.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor and Miss D. Taylor of this city.
Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Robinson of Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Skinner of Albion.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith and Miss Harriet Smith of New York.
Miss Emma Wilder of Rochester.
Mrs. Anson E. Clark of Chicago.
Mrs. Frank L. Baker of Auburn.
Austin B. Williams of Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside in New York.

Cassitt—Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 22.—Dr. Harry Austin Cassitt and Miss Pauline Calvin Burns were united in marriage at noon today at the Summer home of the bride's parents in Littleton, N. J. Dr. Cassitt is pathologist in the State Hospital at Morris Plains. Miss Burns is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns of Riverside Drive, New York. Three hundred guests came on a special train. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Hughes, D. D., of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. The best man was Dr. R. D. Baker of the State Hospital staff. The maid of honor was Miss H. Eugenia Millard of Danbury, Conn. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Overton of Towanda, Penn., and Miss Louise Millard of Danbury, Conn. The ushers were Dr. Arthur Corwin and John B. Thilottson, both of New York. The bride wore white crêpe de chine, trimmed with Irish point lace. At her throat was a diamond crescent, the gift of her father, and in her hair she wore a diamond crown, the gift of her betrothed.

Kidde—Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—Miss Louise Carter, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick B. Carter, and Walter Kidde were married this evening in St. Luke's Church by the bride's father, the Rev. Frederick B. Carter, rector of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. A. Q. Baily. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Carter, as maid of honor. The best man was Dr. William Augustin of Detroit, Mich. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Carter, sister of the bride; Miss Emma Kidde, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mary L. Eaton, and Miss Augusta J. Gould of New York; Miss Agnes Patton of Philadelphia, and Miss Grace Russell of Montclair. The ushers were Frank Kidde, brother of the bridegroom, Arthur Bissell and Frederick Vreeland of Montclair, Rudolph Meyer and William Prahl of New York, and Herbert R. Peck of Flushing. After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home.

Potts—Jacquelin.

The wedding of Robert Brevoort Potts, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brevoort Potts, and Miss Helen Regail Jacquelin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosevnor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. The bride, who was unattended, wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace, and no veil, but a few orange blossoms were arranged in her coiffure. Her father gave her away, and her brother, Herbert Jacquelin, was best man and the only attendant. Relatives only were asked to witness the ceremony, which was followed by a small breakfast. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Potts will live at Netherwood, N. J.

Hill—Munson.

Special to The New York Times.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., Oct. 22.—Miss E. Justine Munson, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Munson of this place, and Acton Miller Hill of Hornellsville, N. Y., were married last evening in the residence of the bride's mother, the Rev. Dr. Shepard, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, officiating. The bridesmaids were the Misses Olive and Harriet Briggs and Mrs. O. J. Getter was matron of honor. The bride was given away by her uncle, Henry Garrison. Walter Brinckerhoff was the best man, and Edward S. and John H. Munson, brothers of the bride, were the ushers. The bride was the organist of the Dutch Reformed Church. The bridegroom is a son of George H. Hill of this place.

Patterson—Willson.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—A marriage of much interest as uniting two of the best-known families of Maryland took place here to-day. The bride was Miss Margaret Tyson Willson, daughter of William Buckler Willson, and great-niece of Jesse Tyson, and the bridegroom was Henry Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson, and a great-grandnephew of Mme. Bonaparte. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father. Cardinal Gibbons officiated.

MacCoun—Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The marriage of Miss Adrian Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes, to Andrew Ellicott MacCoun of Pittsburg, took place to-day at noon, at the residence of the bride's parents here, the Rev. Donald Guthrie of the First Presbyterian Church officiating.

The bride is a granddaughter of Capt. Robert Donaldson Thorburn, U. S. N. The bridegroom is a son of Robert T. MacCoun, Medical Director, U. S. N. He is now Superintendent of the electrical department of the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg.

Henriques—Barlow.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 22.—Miss Alice Adele Barlow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Barlow of Washington Park, North Plainfield, and Harry P. Henriques of New York, were married in the home of the bride's parents, here, this afternoon. The bride is a member of the Park Club and the bridegroom is a son of the late Alexander Henriques, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Henriques will reside in New York.

Gieser—McCook.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 22.—The wedding of Miss Victoria Roberta McCook, daughter of Edward McCook, and Louis Henry Gieser took place at noon to-day at the bride's home at Riverside. The Rev. J. C. O'Brien of Stamford officiated. The bride's sister, Katharine, was maid of honor, and William A. Johnson of Brooklyn was best man. The bride was attired in white satin. Her uncle, Gen. Anson G. McCook of New York, gave her away.

Cohen—Butzel.

Miss Ruby B. Butzel, daughter of Joseph J. Butzel of 34 West Ninetieth Street was married to Jacques C. Cohen, a broker, of 49 West Ninetieth Street, at noon at Delmonico's yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The bridal party sat at a heart-shaped table. Only the relatives and immediate friends of the family were present at the wedding.

Sexes to be Separated at College.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Trustees of the University of Chicago to-day by a vote of 13 to 3 decided in favor of segregation of the sexes in the "junior colleges." This decision affects only the freshman and sophomore classes, and does not imply death to co-education at the institution, although it is said to be the first step toward such a course.

Hospital Physicians Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—At a meeting of the Hospital Committee of the Board of Health to-day certain doctors of the Newark City Hospital were exonerated of the charges of misconduct preferred by the Rev. Father James J. McKeever, rector of St. Rose of Lima's Church. At the same time a resolution was passed which virtually instructs the officials of that institution to honor the clergy of all denominations. While the delaying of an ambulance is unfavorably reported upon, the committee requests that provision be made whereby a priest may accompany the sick to the hospital if they so desire.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. Little Miss Morris arrived on Sunday and will be named Katharine Elizabeth, after her mother, who was Miss Katharine Clark, second and youngest daughter of Senator William A. Clark of Montana. The baby is the niece of Mrs. Everett M. Culver. The wedding of Dr. Morris and Miss Clark was one of the events of the Spring season of 1890, and was celebrated in St. Thomas's Church on May 28.

***

The Crown Prince of Siam has accepted an invitation to attend the Dog Show this evening, and Lord and Lady Gordon-Lennox also are expected. Among those at the Garden yesterday were J. Pierpont Morgan and his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Vatable; Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. T. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr., Miss C. G. Whitney, Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch, Mrs. J. L. Edgar, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Miss Georgie Shippen, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Collier, and Mrs. Ward.

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The only entertainment of interest last evening was the bachelor dinner given by Henry S. Kip at the University Club. Mr. Kip will marry Miss Frances Coster Jones on Saturday at the Church of the Incarnation.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons have returned to town after their Summer at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will remain at Lenox until Nov. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will return next week and open their town houses.

***

Among those who are due to-day or to-morrow from Europe are Mrs. Potter Palmer, William C. Whitney, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson. Mrs. Potter Palmer has been a part of the Summer with the Princess Cantacuzene, and is credited with the desire for another Newport season. Mrs. Douglas Robinson will live in Washington this Winter.

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Among those who will sail to-day on La Touraine are the Count and Countess de Pourtales, and the Baroness de Kervyn. On the Columbia are Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Chard and George Gilbert.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have arrived in town from Newport. They will occupy their new home in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Richard Gambrill will come to town soon. She has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Lenox.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 22.—Commodore and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, who recently returned from a cruise in European waters, and Arthur T. Kemp, who was their guest, arrived here to-day. Commodore Robinson's yacht Wanderer was stripped of her stores and light rigging to-day, and will go to Brooklyn to be laid up for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, who have been occupying the Eldridge villa, Ochre Point, and Mrs. William Edgar closed their Newport season to-day and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have returned to their villa at Ochre Point.

The Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., who recently returned from Europe, is at Newport.

William Murray of New York was in town to-day looking over his estate at Price's Neck, with the intention of making improvements to the cottage.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner to-night at The Breakers in honor of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who is her guest.

Miss Morgan of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, at Snug Harbor.

Henry Bedlow left here to-day for New York, and will soon sail for Europe.

Dr. J. G. Mason has presented the People's Library with a complete set of valuable reference books.

IN THE SHOPS.

Have a "telephone" put into your house for 50 cents. It is like the ordinary box telephone, with the bell, receiver, and transmitter, and it is intended to hold a pound of candy.

***

Nice little collar boxes, tall and round, covered with a bright-flowered, old-fashioned chintz, for 50 cents.

***

There are small square boxes covered with the same material, for 35 cents, and work baskets made up with bindings of dark-green velvet, rather an odd combination, to be sure, but it looks very well, for $1.50. Big handkerchief boxes and glove boxes sell together.

***

Those big ribbon roses have reached sofa pillows at last. Pillows covered with big flowered materials have on one corner a cluster of the ribbon roses in colors to match.

***

How is a pedometer for the girl who walks for health and likes to do so many miles a day? Every woman who goes to a hotel and takes her constitutionals on the piazza should have one surely, and they can be had now for as little as $1, and every yard one walks is measured off. Originally the pedometers were imported and expensive.

***

Now is the time for the athletic girl to invest in a punching bag. It is warranted to strengthen the arms, wrists, and back, to give suppleness and to get up a circulation not to be equaled by any other exercise as easily obtained. There is a new pear-shaped bag this year, of rubber covered with leather, which hangs from the ceiling, which is said to be the best of all the punching bags. This costs, with the suspension cord, something over $2, and the oval bags of good rubber, with the floor attachment, will cost $1.25 and $1.75.

***

For any one to whom wire jewelry appeals it is easy to set up business in a small way. Nothing is needed except round-nosed pliers, a file, and gold-plated or sterling silver wire, and with these things an illustrated sheet of directions. The whole outfit will cost very little. Initial pins and fancy pins for the hair and other ornaments can be made without trouble.

***

A soldering set delights the boy and is a useful household accessory. There is included in a set hard and soft solder, soldering irons, glass cutters, &c. The whole thing will cost less than $1.

***

One of the nicest playthings for the children is the miniature cash carrier. This can be strung from one corner of a room to another, and has springs and rubber bumpers at the ends to stop the carrier. In addition to this there is paper money and directions which help the amateur shopkeepers to go into business.

***

A brush with a handle is frequently a nuisance to a man, and the military hair brushes without them have been introduced for him and are well liked. For the man who is interested in horses there are silver designs upon the backs of ebony brushes, a silver strap with a stirrup at the end, and bits of various kinds.

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One of the most effective of squirrel-skin stoles has straps of black Persian lamb set into the collar at intervals around the neck and across down the front to about the bust line, below which there is a clasp of metal.

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A big turban with impeyan feathers around the rim has the top and a knot of red velvet.

***

Big round salvers are of glass and silver. The rim is of silver and the entire centre of glass, some of it in regular cut-glass designs and some with a vine engraved in the glass around the edge.

Amusements.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF
Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse AND Tommy Rot.

"Mrs. Osborn's playhouse proves a hit."—World.
"'Tommy Rot' a successful potpourri."—Times.
"The play appealed to our hearing and sight."—Sun.
"Society gathered at the first performance of 'Tommy Rot' and seemed to have a very good time."—Herald.

Curtain rises at 9 o'clock Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Formal Opening
of the magnificent
New Art Piano Store
and
Auditorium
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR,
Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday,
OCTOBER 21, 22 and 23, 1902.
Piano
and
Song Recital.
Mornings, 10 to 12. Afternoons, 2 to 4.

Program for To-Day.
ARTISTS.
AMPHION MALE QUARTET.
MR. J. BARNES WELLS.....Tenor
MR. EDWARD P. JOHNSON.....Tenor
MR. W. CARL ENGEL.....Bass
MR. ALFRED W. ROBERTS.....Bass
AND
MISS BIANCA HOLLEY.....Soprano
MISS FRANCES PELTON JONES.....Pianist
MORNING, 10 TO 12.
1. Persian Song.....Burmeister
Frances Pelton Jones.
2. Uncle Ned.....Coe
Quartet.
3. May Day.....Walthow
Miss Bianca Holley.
4. Arab's Bride.....Marks
Mr. Roberts.
5. After the Fray.....Bonhour
Mr. Wells, Mr. Engel.
6. Serenade.....Greig
Quartet.
7. Mona.....Adams
Mr. Johnson.
8. Annie Laurie.....Buck
Quartet.
9. Your Lips Have Said You Love Me...Hawley
Miss Bianca Holley.
10. Soirees de Vienna.....Schubert
Frances Pelton Jones.
11. The Sea Hath Its Pearls.....White
Mr. Wells.
12. Story of the Windmill.....Tuckerman
Mr. Engel.
13. 'Mid the Clover and the Corn.....Gelbie
Quartet.
AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.
1. Fruhlingsrauschen.....Sinding
Frances Pelton Jones.
2. Sally in Our Alley.....Old English
Quartet.
3. Love Song.....Adele Lewing
Miss Bianca Holley.
4. The Two Grenadiers.....Schumann
Mr. Roberts.
5. Phyllida.....Ward
Mr. Johnson.
6. Sunset.....Van de Water
Quartet.
7. Under the Rose.....Fisher
Mr. Wells.
8. Spring (Waltz).....Leon Stern
Miss Bianca Holley.
9. Anvil Chorus.....From Il Trovatore
Quartet.
Frances Pelton Jones.
10. Fantasia Impromptu.....Chopin
Frances Pelton Jones.
11. Be Mine to Delight—Faust.....Gounod
Mr. Johnson, Mr. Roberts.
12. Elaia.....Homer Bartlett
Miss Bianca Holley.
13. Beloved, Thou Art Mine.....Alyward
Mr. Engel.
14. Twilight.....Buck
Quartet.

Extraordinary Sale of
Men's and Women's Slippers
Begins This Morning.

This is without exception the greatest and most important collection of Slippers that has ever been brought to your attention.

The Variety Is Enormous. Every Leather Is Included.

Every style is embraced by this tremendous gathering, including: Women's Felt Romeos, Strap Sandals, Warm Lined Shoes, Winter Oxfords and Men's Fancy Leather Slippers. Also many new and exclusive styles, such as: Burned designs on chamois skins, crocodile, alligator, Oriental velvet, &c.

The reason for this sale is simple and convincing. One of the largest slipper makers in this country made thousands of pairs Slippers more than he should have, and rather than take any chances on carrying them over for a season he sold them to us at a quotation which makes this wonderfully low price possible.

ALL GO ON SALE TO-DAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIG SHOE SALE. Here is just a hint of what you can buy:

Women's Felt Romeos, Of 36-ounce Felt, with the best fur binding
Women's Strap Sandals, Of Kid and Patent Leather, several styles
Women's Warm Lined Shoes, With leather soles and kid foxing
Women's Winter Oxfords, Of Kid and Patent Leather, to wear with overgaiters
Men's Fancy Leather Slippers, In Opera, Everett and Harvard styles, in black, tan, wine and red colors
Your choice of These at 98c

Other extreme styles, such as burned designs on chamois skins, crocodile, alligator, Oriental velvet, &c., in prices ranging up to $3.00, but all are worth from 50c. to $1.00 more than our price.

Our Famous Foot Mould Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN
More than 130 styles, including every new last and leather.
The shoes made by the Goodyear hand-sewed welt process are equal to any $3.50 specialty shoe on the market, and cost you but $3.00
Those made by the custom process are equal to any and better than many $5.00 grades, but only cost $4.00
(Men's Shoe Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain. Women's Shoe Store, Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Toilet Articles, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery and Rubber Goods.
Lowness of Price and Excellence of Quality Paramount.
HERE is an event which is always awaited with greatest eagerness. Thousands always come trooping to these important October sales of Toilet Articles, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery and Rubber Goods.
For This Is One of the Completest Sales on Record.
The range is practically limitless. Everything is of the very best. And there is no limitation to quantities. Plenty of everything from the beginning to the close of the sale.
PRICES ARE TREMENDOUSLY ATTRACTIVE. You can tell that at a glance. Many are actually startling.
We give up most of the Main Aisle to this Fall Exposition to-day. The regular Drug Store on the 18th Street side of the Main Floor, big as it is, isn't half large enough for this particular sale. Details follow:

Drugs and Medicines.
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, 15
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, with Cocoa, 29
Alcohol, 95 per cent., pt., 35c.; qt., 70
Wood Alcohol, pt., 20c.; qt., 35
Coke Dandruff Cure, regularly $1.00, special, 47
Blaud's Iron Pills, 5 gr., bot. of 100, 8
Glycerine, chemically pure, 3 oz., 10c.; 8 oz., 20
Spts. Camphor, U. S. P., 8-oz. bot., 10c.; 6 oz., 20
Essence Peppermint, flask, 7
Essence Jamaica Ginger, flask, 7
Paregoric, flask, 7
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, bottle, 32
Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, pint bot., 39
Witch Hazel, qts., 28c.; pts., 15
Ammonia, bottle, 5
5-Grain Lithia Tablets, bottle, 15
Seidlitz Powders, box, 10
Pure Powdered Borax, 1 lb., 10
Pure Bicarbonate Soda, 1 lb., 8
Pure Rochelle Salts, ¼ lb., 8c.; ½ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 29
Essence Pepsin, 4 oz., 25
Elixir Phosphate, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, bottle, 39
Granular Phosphate Soda, 1 lb., 17
Antiseptine, bot., 25
Magic Corn Cure, 10
Roach Pep

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"LABOR" AND THE MILITIA.

Mr. JOHN MULHOLLAND of Toledo, Ohio, President of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, urged the Presidents and Secretaries of affiliated local unions in Schenectady this week to compel all members of their unions who are also members of the New York State National Guard to make their choice between withdrawing from the unions or resigning as militiamen. The impression prevails in Schenectady that union men who refuse to resign from the National Guard will be expelled from the unions.

The Local Trades Assembly of Syracuse recently passed by unanimous vote a resolution requiring union men who are members of the National Guard to resign under pain of expulsion from the unions.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor at its convention in East St. Louis last week passed without a dissenting vote a resolution declaring that membership in military organizations is a violation of labor union obligations, and requested all union men to withdraw from the militia. President ALBERT YOUNG of the Federation declared that the militia is a menace not only to unions, but to all workers throughout the country.

Persons who are troubled with the fear that organized labor may some time become strong enough to have its own way through turbulence and destruction beyond the power of the forces of order to restrain will be comforted by these exhibitions of the attitude of labor unions toward the militia. By adopting such resolutions as those we have mentioned, organized labor publicly declares that the member of a trades union cannot be a good citizen.

It is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to serve the State in time of need. The uniform of the State militia is a badge of good citizenship. It gives proof that its wearer has a sense of patriotic duty. Organized labor can have but one motive in its antagonism to organizations of citizen soldiers. When its leaders declare that service in the militia is a violation of the union obligation they make it perfectly plain that they want a free field for violence, arson, and murder as an aid to strikes. That is their only possible motive.

So long as it is animated by these sentiments organized labor will never become formidable, for the simple reason that the vast majority of wage earners will refuse to declare themselves bad citizens by joining a union. If labor could thrust its harebrained, ranting agitators into the background, if it would choose and support as its chiefs men of real wisdom and good sense, its organizations would be very much more formidable than they now are.

THE WORK OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD.

The popular impression seems to be that the Board of Arbitration appointed by the President to adjust the issues of the coal strike has before it a task which can be satisfactorily accomplished in a few days, or, at most, a few weeks. Those better advised are of the opinion that it will cover several months, and that if its work is finished within a year it will have to be extremely diligent. It is understood that two reports will be made, one embodying the decisions they reach as arbitrators and the other a review of the general condition of the industry, with recommendations looking to such reorganization of the trade as will tend to insure the continuance of peace between operators and miners. In the language of the Street, this is "a large order."

Certain of the principal strike issues are apparently easy of solution when the arguments on both sides are heard. These include such specific demands as a 20 per cent. increase in the compensation of men doing contract work and an eight-hour day for those employed by the day or the week. But even these are not so easy of solution on broad lines as might appear. Even more involved in difficulty is the issue that coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight "whenever practicable." To determine where this is practicable and where it is not, the arbitrators will have to take a vast amount of testimony, relating practically to the conditions existing at every pit in the region. Otherwise, even if they approve the contention of the miners as just and reasonable, the question of practicability would have to be left to the operators, with the certainty that their decision would in most instances be unsatisfactory to the men. As a matter of fact, a scale of payment might be entirely just without involving the expense and delay of weighing each car. The average weight of a car of coal could be as well determined from its dimensions as from actual weighing. What one load ran over another would fall short. It really makes no difference what the unit of a carload is, nor what lump sum is paid for it, provided the relation which one bears to the other is just and satisfactory. Inflexible uniformity in this matter would not be just to operator or miner, and if the local differences, largely physical, which obtain in each instance are to be considered, the task before the board is apparently endless. We hope they will find some basis of adjustment which will be satisfactory to all in interest, but neither operators nor miners have found it during nearly a quarter of a century of discussion.

The question of docking—or "dockage," as the miners call it—also promises to be one difficult of adjustment, since there never has been and probably never will be an agreement as to the facts. To a great extent the miner has this matter under his own control. If, after breaking down the coal which constitutes his day's "win," he would remain in the pit superintending the work of the laborers who load it into cars, he would know what he sends to the surface and would have a chance to check any injustice done him. If, however, he goes home to wash up and smoke his pipe, leaving laborers who have no concern in the matter to load coal or slate, as may happen, he is not in a good position to make an effective protest if he is "docked" for material that is not coal. In point of fact, the miner rarely knows what is loaded for him after he has gone home. It would be a wise reform in the present methods of colliery management if the miner were required to remain in charge of all work done in his chamber and to be responsible for what he sends to the breaker.

These questions, however, are simple, compared with that which presents itself in connection with the indeterminate status of the United Mine Workers before the board. Mr. MITCHELL has said that he would represent the miners in the discussion of the matters submitted for arbitration. In the proposition submitted by the operators, approved by Mr. MITCHELL and unanimously ratified by the Mine Workers' convention at Wilkesbarre, it was distinctly stated that they were "not willing to enter into arbitration with the Mine Workers' Union, an organization chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest." Supplementing this, the modus vivendi now in operation says that to the commission "shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employés." This would seem to leave no place in the arbitration for the services of Mr. MITCHELL or of any other officer of the union who does not present himself as an employé of one or other of the coal mining companies. Perhaps the commission will make its own rules of procedure, but it will need to keep very close to the agreement to avoid giving either operators or miners any grounds for rejecting its decisions.

THE CASE OF JUDGE GRAY.

We think that all lawyers of impartial judgment must share the regret expressed by the Bar Association of New York that Judge JOHN CLINTON GRAY was not nominated for re-election to the Court of Appeals by the Republican as well as by the Democratic Party Convention. And this in spite of the fact that there is nothing to be said against the character or professional standing of Judge WERNER, the Republican candidate.

The nomination should have been made by both parties in the interest of the people of the whole State. Judge GRAY has served with distinction on the Appeals bench for fourteen years. He is as absolutely impartial, as free from partisan bias, as minutely and carefully just and faithful in the discharge of his duties as any man that has ever served in the courts of New York. There is no Republican or Democratic view now as to the conduct of a Judge or as to the theory or application of the Constitution or the laws. If there were, we might be entirely sure that it would not remotely affect the judgment of Judge GRAY, and that he would hold the scales not only evenly but with an exceptionally firm and delicate hand as between both parties, regarding solely and always the supreme obligation of his high office. Moreover, it must be said, with perfect respect to other Judges, that Judge GRAY has rare qualities, not, perhaps, essential but exceedingly desirable, in a member of our court of last resort. He has the mind of the scholar, with the scholar's training, capacity, refinement, and force. A graduate of the University of Berlin as well as of the University of the City of New York and the Harvard Law School, his study has been broad and patient and systematic as well as eager. Since the Court of Appeals of New York makes its influence and authority felt not merely in the Empire State, but throughout the Union and wherever the law of English-speaking people runs, it is no slight advantage that a mind like Judge GRAY'S should be employed in reaching its decisions and in expressing its opinions.

It should be plain to all that these unusual and valuable qualifications are enhanced by the experience of their possessor on the bench. Through that experience he is able to do with great ease and certainty much that a Judge less familiar with the duties of the court must do laboriously and with less certainty, and to questions of new difficulty he can give closer and more fruitful attention. His service, moreover, recognized by the bar and by the public, tends to add to the authority of the court, to confidence in its judgments, to consistency in those judgments, and to that stability and simplicity of final interpretation which it is the most important function of the Court of Appeals to establish. It is not easy to imagine any office in which ability and character tested and disciplined and developed by experience are more precious or should be so earnestly sought, so promptly chosen when the opportunity is offered. It is imprudent, wasteful, unintelligent, when a Judge of the Court of Appeals with these eminent qualifications can be had, to take another, no matter what his present claims may be.

On this general ground, we are persuaded that Judge GRAY should have the support of all voters throughout the State who are capable of apprehending the real effect of his election. There are special reasons why he should have the earnest and systematic advocacy of the intelligent voters of this city. If he be not elected, the city will be left with only one of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals chosen from its bar. We do not hold that the city has any interest in the conduct of the court apart from, much less opposed to, the interest of the whole State. But it has nearly one-half of the population, it has much more than one-half of the business of the State. It originates probably more than one-half of the litigation which reaches the court. It is safe to assume that the court needs the assistance of Judges familiar with the conditions prevailing in the city, with its judiciary, with its bar, with the complex and important dealings of this great and energetic community, the third in size in the world. This the court has had in very limited degree from its earliest stage. Under the Constitution of 1846, and until the amendment of 1869, but two New York men sat on the court. Since the latter date only three have been elected to the court. In all there have been but five New York men elected out of forty-five in fifty-five years. We will not say that this is unjust, but surely it is unwise. It would be better not merely for this city but for the entire State that more than one of the members of the court should possess the peculiar qualifications which, without lacking others, a Judge from this city unquestionably would have.

THE WORST POSSIBLE EXAMPLE.

A fearful, jagged double edge adorns the latest campaign argument of Republican Chairman DUNN and hacks the backs of them that brandish it. Gov. ODELL has been attacked, by Mr. HILL among others, for abolishing the boards of local managers of State charitable institutions, and putting them under the control of one official appointed by him. The Democratic platform denounces the abolition as a scheme for establishing bureaucratic centralized control over the State hospitals and institutions. Chairman DUNN has discovered that Gov. DAVID B. HILL in his message to the Legislature in 1886 recommended this very thing, and in 1887 and 1888 renewed his recommendation for the abolition of the State Board of Charities and the concentration of its powers in the hands of a single officer. Therefore Chairman DUNN argues that it is not open to the opponents of Gov. ODELL to assail him for doing what HILL tried to do.

Do they think that justifies and shields Gov. ODELL? Where can he find a worse example than that of Gov. HILL? An Odell organ says that HILL never "gives voice to a single thought which is not actuated by desire for personal or party advantage." Nobody will have the desperate hardihood to dispute that statement. We hear it every day on high Republican authority that DAVID B. HILL is a self-seeking, unscrupulous politician. But in 1886 he must have been a great deal worse than he is to-day, for he was hatching plots to compass his own reelection, just as ODELL is now. The proposed abolition of the State Board of Charities was one of his schemes of usurpation. He was the Democratic boss, and stopped at nothing in his plans to make State offices and executive patronage tributary to his personal and partisan designs. Any Republican you might meet to-day in Chairman DUNN'S headquarters would make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

So the Chairman has convicted the candidate of being a dangerous centralizer and usurper. What HILL merely recommended ODELL has actually accomplished. He is of course much more dangerous than his predecessor.

Chairman DUNN thinks he has tripped up Mr. HILL by this exposure. What if he has? That gives him no occasion to chuckle. It is not what Mr. HILL says, but what public spirited men and women all over the State say that weighs against Mr. ODELL. For making a political machine out of the State institutions he has been censured and denounced by some of the best known and most zealous and unselfish philanthropists in the community. Their criticisms are not answered by citing the bad example of Gov. HILL. They censured him, too.

The truth is that Gov. ODELL is a perfectly cold blooded and relentless but exceedingly skillful hunter of power. He made the Legislature put the charitable institutions into his control. He had planned a similar stroke in respect to the prisons and reformatories. Mr. J. SLOAT FASSETT, once a Republican candidate for Governor, warned him against that act of usurpation in a letter which would make fine campaign reading. He laid his hand upon the Judiciary with like intent, and stirred bench and bar to anger by his audacious designs. He has gone so far in his forays undertaken for personal and partisan ends that no candid defense of him is possible. The best his apologists can do is to point to Gov. HILL as one whose attempts to do what ODELL has actually achieved—"brand him as an unprincipled political charlatan." If that branding left any visible mark upon the cutaneous surface of HILL, how deeply it must have burned into the physical substance of ODELL!

MR. COLER ON THE CURRENCY.

The position taken by ex-Controller COLER in his address last night at the Manhattan Club in favor of intelligent reform of the currency is a gratifying indication of the interest which this subject has awakened since the recent squeeze in the money market. Currency reform is not precisely a State issue, but from the standpoint of Democratic politics, both State and National, it is of the highest importance that the party should take a position on the subject of the currency which will again command the respect of thinking men.

If New York should declare for the Democratic ticket this Autumn it would go far to restore the State to its old influence in the councils of the Democratic Party, and it is gratifying to learn that this influence will be cast in favor of sound and progressive policies. It is of equal concern to men of both parties that the leaders of both should be committed to sound financial policies. Otherwise the country is liable to a tremor of terror with every approaching election and cannot count upon the continuance of sound and conservative industrial conditions. The Republican Party has been backward in carrying out the pledges made in 1900 to put the currency upon a scientific basis. While the Democratic Party at large has a record on this subject in recent years about which the less said the better for its success, there are many reasons why the party might adopt a consistent policy of banknote reform if it could return to its old principles and leadership. Mr. COLER is entitled to credit for calling attention to the importance of this issue and to the possibility that it will be taken up by his party if neglected too long by the party in power.

THE METHODISTS AND ALCOHOL.

The performance at the meeting of Methodist pastors on Monday was not an edifying performance, albeit instructive. This body, of which the scientific status is that of amateurs misinformed in everything pertaining to abstract or applied science, undertook to discipline Prof. ATWATER, who occupies the Chair of Chemistry in the Wesleyan University and who is also chemist of the Department of Agriculture. In his professorial function it may very well be assumed that he is a teacher of exemplary character and habits; in the other it became necessary for him as a matter of official duty to conduct certain investigations into the food value of alcohol, and his conclusions are challenged as heretical and contrary to the teachings and basic principles of Methodism. One of the ministers, who doubtless feels very strongly on the subject, but has had neither opportunity nor, it may be, inclination to advise himself as to the facts, disposes of them as follows:

> Let us set our faces as a flint against the heresies of this professor. Let us publish as widely as possible the exposure of his inaccuracies. Let us teach the whole truth about this dangerous substance, for whose use as an article of diet he permits himself to be placed in the position of an apologist. Let us proclaim from the house tops that he does not represent the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church on this question, and that we stand, as our fathers before us stood, for total abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

This is strong language; probably it will at some future time cause the gentleman who used it some embarrassment. The "heresies" referred to are embodied in a book entitled "A Digest of Metabolism Experiments," by W. O. ATWATER, Ph. D., and C. F. LANGWORTHY, Ph. D., published by the United States Department of Agriculture. This book is the most noteworthy contribution of recent times to the branch of science to which it relates. It represents a vast amount of exact research. The experiments undertaken in connection with this investigation cover not only alcohol, but narcotics and foods of every kind, and are of inestimable value not only as a basis of legislation looking to the maintenance of pure food standards, but as information to all members of the medical profession charged with responsibility for food provision in naval and military establishments, public institutions, and the like. The statements which have aroused the ire of the Methodist preachers would seem to be those embodied in the conclusions relative to alcohol, which are as follows: "Temporary drinking of alcohol in moderate doses, by those accustomed to it, increases the appetite and causes an improvement in the assimilation of the nitrogenous constituents of food. The decomposition of protein in the body decreases strikingly under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol exercised no bad effect on digestibility, even when 60 grams (nearly 2¼ ounces of absolute alcohol) per day was consumed. The conclusion is reached that alcohol is a food and can take the place of fat as a protector of protein."

Now, either this is true or it is untrue. The assertion is made after exhaustive experiments by scientists whose authority would give it weight anywhere among men who know truth when they see it, and who are not in the habit of distorting facts to suit their preconceptions. If the Methodist ministers doubt the conclusions of Prof. ATWATER and Dr. LANGWORTHY they have a perfect right to combat them by experiments as comprehensive and conclusive as those made for the Department of Agriculture. Merely to deny them arbitrarily or on the authority of persons who know much less about the subject is not convincing, nor does it do credit to the intelligence of gentlemen who aspire to be teachers of truth and leaders of thought. Methodism cannot for a moment permit itself to be arrayed in blind and unreasoning opposition to the conclusions reached by patient and exact scientific investigation. The Methodist Church may, if it chooses, disclaim responsibility for Dr. ATWATER'S work in the study of metabolism. True, no one suspects it of having any responsibility in the matter, and as the claim that it had would discredit Dr. ATWATER'S admirable work, he is probably the last one to object to such disclaimer, however formal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No class of men have spoken either more volubly or with greater positiveness about the rights and the wrongs of the coal strike than the reverend clergy, and we hope we are not hasty or unfair in venturing the opinion that as a whole the advice from this source has been of strangely little value—in saying that one has had to search far among the innumerable pulpit utterances on the strike to find a statement of the case that showed any thorough knowledge of the facts or any marked talent for interpreting them. Particularly notable has been the lack of harmony among these authorities—particularly notable because they all applied, or are supposed to have applied, the same moral standards in reaching their conclusions. Capital and labor have both had their clerical advocates, and neither, so far as we have seen, profited by them or could have done so. At last, however, a clergyman who really had something to say about the strike, something that will or ought to set people thinking along new lines, has spoken. He is Dr. CHARLES JEFFERSON of this city, and he spoke at the meeting of the American Missionary Association in New London. Dr. JEFFERSON did not praise or condemn either the miners or the operators, but he went deeper—to the very bottom, perhaps—by defining the direct dependence of us all upon a few thousand men to whom very few of us have ever given more than passing thought. "That unnoticed foreigner," he said, "hundreds of feet under ground, had by his labor made life comfortable and pleasant to millions who had never seen him. He has called for help repeatedly for many years, but no one went to his assistance. By refusing to work he compelled the world to look at him. He persisted in his refusal to work, and little by little the pillars of the Republic began to tremble. The wheels in the factories and mills ceased to turn. The hands of that Slav were on them. Schoolhouses began to close, that Slav had kept them open. Sick people in many an humble home began to feel the pinch of cold—the Slav had been ministering unto them. The poor in great cities began to moan, and the Chief Magistrate of the Republic confessed 'The situation is intolerable.'" There is an enormous amount of suggestion in this—of suggestion that the great public has responsibilities as well as rights, and that the miners and the operators alike are, if not what we have made them, at least what we have let them become and be. We have raged against the faults and vices of both, but only when the faults and vices began to hurt us, as the saying is, "where we live." Our excitement is belated, and its form is not very promising, even now.

—Disguised as a book review, there is in this week's issue of Harper's Weekly a little essay on the punishment of crime which may be of assistance to people who so thoroughly misunderstand and misinterpret the case of Lieut. RUSH, as does the writer of the letter on the subject which we published yesterday. A crime against society, the essayist declares, is really inexpiable. "Men are so made," he explains, "that they cannot perfectly trust any man who has been discovered untrustworthy, or has confessed himself so. They may honor him for his devotion to the truth, and for his heroism in standing up and taking the blows of fate, but they do not want him about. As long as his past is unknown he is safe, and may go on to do right, but when his past becomes known, then apparently he has no longer even the choice between right and wrong; the wrong only is open to him. * * * As long as he lives, and can be singled out by his name or face among other men, society must keep on punishing him, and punishing all his kindred, if they wear his likeness or bear his superscription." There is some exaggeration in this, and it tells rather what is than what has to be or ought to be, but the situation it pictures exists and has reason for existing. Our correspondent saw only "cruelty" in the dismissal from the Fire Department of a man who had long ago been "pardoned" for a proved and confessed crime and had since walked uprightly and deserved well of his fellows. The pardon did not change the laws, and it was not a license to commit perjury, while such "cruelty" as the case involves certainly does not warrant the cool assumption of a deliberate plot on the part of our prosecuting officers to conceal the truth and ruin innocent men.

Full Valuation in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader, "A Word With the Citizens' Union," hits the nail on the head. I have no experience with New York real estate, but the 100 per cent. valuation will wipe out Brooklyn. I own property in Brooklyn that has been in my family since 1830, and will sell every house at tax valuation of 100 per cent., if any one is fool enough to buy it. C. H. A.

Toms River, N. J., Oct. 21, 1902.

NUGGETS.

And One of Them Went Wrong.

Adam was lucky in another way. He had no friends to come around telling him how he ought to bring up his boys.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Genuine Achievement.

"My son," said the old lady proudly, "is a surgeon of great ability. Why, when there was a railroad wreck down here a little while ago he saved the life of a man that was fatally injured."—Washington Times.

Public Questions Take Second Place.

"You don't have much to say on public questions?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I am very much inclined to think that in modern affairs public questions are of less consequence than private understandings."—Washington Star.

Variously Troubled Tenants.

Tenant—See here! That house you rented me is infested with rats. Every night we are waked up by the racket.

Agent—That's very strange. The last tenant never said a word about rats.

"Well, then, of course you are not to blame."

"No. The people who lived there before never complained of anything except ghosts."—New York Weekly.

A TEACHER'S LESSON.

From The Portland Oregonian.

October's slanting rays come down
On Autumn's dry and withered leaves;
They softly rest on prairies brown
And garnered sheaves.

As through the schoolroom door I gaze,
While evening shadows lengthen fast,
I seem to hear a song of days
Forever past.

The solemn, faithful sowing time
To genial sun and kindly rain,
The quiet, hopeful waiting time
For ripened grain.

A lesson I may ne'er forget
These memories to me impart,
My time of sowing lingers yet
In childhood's heart.

Ah, careless one, thy labor sows
A seed the years shall keep in store,
To good or ill the harvest grows
Forevermore!

BISHOP POTTER ON THE DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT

Opening Address at the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference.

The Value of Free Comment Discussed —Need for Justice in Dealing with Dependent Races.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Bishop Potter delivered the opening address at the twentieth annual Lake Mohonk Indian Conference to-day. He said:

"Some years ago I said to Mr. Froude when he was here 'I want you to tell me what you think we need most.' 'You need most,' he said, 'a governing class, a class educated to take in hand the responsibilities of the civil and moral life of a great Republic.'

"In a larger sense than that in which he used the phrase it may be used in reference to such an assembly as this. There are two kinds of government—government by enactment, by tradition, by organized institutions, and government by ideas. Our danger in this country is in worshipping the net and the drag, of falling down to the level where the new mechaism of government is the finest thing in the world, and where we think if we can get the mechanism to go quickly and apparently smoothly we have done everything that we can for good government, good order, and the well-being of society.

"I do not believe it. I do not believe that mechanism created by human hands can by any possibility be of divine authority and value, and I submit with the greatest respect to the people of the United States of America that the Constitution which Mr. Gladstone said—perhaps unfortunately for us—was the cleverest thing devised by the wit of man. I submit that the Constitution was not let down from heaven, was not perfect, and is not above criticism. When you have created a mechanism such as that which exists in our country today, it needs forever to be qualified by free discussion and by the free criticism of the intelligence and moral sense of the community. Now it is for this purpose that I think this annual assembly here at Lake Mohonk is of permanent value. There are, very often, certain high ideals which disappear when you set the new mechanism to work.

"There is a lady in this room who has told me since I came here of the condition of one of our public hospitals during the late Spanish war, and of the circumstances under which Red Cross nurses could not get into the hospitals. That was an illustration of the perfection of the machinery and the corruption of the institution. The whole hospital system was bad and vicious at that moment, and yet it was conducted according to the laws of government of the army of the United States. Over and over again circumstances may arise when it is necessary to introduce into the body politic just precisely that element of free comment which stands not for the impulse of fault-finding and the disposition to criticise, which of course is a human disposition, but which stands for the recognition of the instinct of justice.

"I was in India two years ago, and was walking through the streets one day with my guide, who said: 'Would you like to see a court?' We went into a court, on the bench of which were sitting two or three native Judges and one of British ancestry. There were two men before the bench who evidently, from their dress and jewels, which had a fascinating effect upon me, were great swells, and I was told that they were Rajah this and Rajah that, and that they had had a difference. One of them stated it to the court, and the English Judge said to the other man: 'Is that a correct statement of the case?' He replied: 'No, not perfectly; I will qualify it when my turn comes.' So he made his statement, and one of the Judges said to the first man: 'Is that a correct statement of the case?' 'No, not quite.' 'Well, qualify it.' Then the Judge told them to come back next morning at 10 o'clock; and I said to my guide, who was a very intelligent Mohammedan: 'Are those gentlemen going to accept the decision, because one of them will be shown to be in the wrong?' 'Yes,' he said, 'they will accept it, because it will be a just decision; none of the men who will make this decision would have done this.'

"And the man made a very suggestive gesture, putting his hand behind his back as if secretly to receive money. Under native government justice had been bought; under this government justice was unpurchasable. I confess as I walked down the street and felt what the British Government was doing for India that a great many things that perplexed and embarrassed me were made clear.

"Mr. Smiley has said that we are at liberty to discuss the interests of the dependent races, not only of the Indians, but of the people in the Hawaiians and Philippines. I want to say just one word; that is, that I believe my Nation will vindicate its right to be, in those cases, just so far as it stands for the eternal righteousness. The questions of schools, of railways, and so on, which are foremost in the minds of most of the gentlemen who represent you and me in the two Houses of Congress, are all secondary questions. The final question is, Are you going to do fairly by these people? Are you going to stand for justice, honesty, and fair dealing?

"These are questions which, in one of those possessions—I shall not be more particular—have been pre-eminently the issue which has caused perturbation and apprehension. I want to be allowed, if I may—I should be reluctant to introduce into this assembly an element of discord—I want to express my highest respect for him who administers the Philippines to-day—I mean Gov. Taft. I believe he recognizes that the great thing to be done in the Philippine Islands to-day is to make the United States of America witness for eternal righteousness."

MUST SUPPRESS LADRONISM.

Gov. Taft So Instructs Presidentes of Cavite Towns, and Promises Them a Vagrancy Act.

MANILA, Oct. 22.—Gov. Taft discussed the suppression of ladronism in Cavite yesterday at a conference held there with the Presidentes of twenty-two towns of Cavite Province.

He told the Presidentes that they and their people must unite and work for the suppression and punishment of crime. The Presidentes promised to organize volunteers for this purpose in each town. They asked Gov. Taft to secure the passage of a vagrancy act that would reach ladrones and dissolute Americans and foreigners.

Many discharged soldiers and other foreigners make their homes with the natives, and the influence of these men is often bad. The Government has been asked to secure the deportation of such persons, but up to the present it has had no means of dealing with them.

Gov. Taft promised the Presidentes to draw up a Vagrancy bill covering these conditions.

SALE OF MONITORS DELAYED.

Secretary Moody Wishes Congress to Decide as to Action Regarding Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It has been decided by Secretary Moody not to sell the monitors Nahant, Lehigh, Montauk, Canonicus, and Jason, now at the League Island Navy Yard, until Congress shall have opportunity to get a report on their condition and take action in regard to the disposal of them.

This action by the Secretary is due to complaints made by many persons in regard to the sale of the troopship Vermont and one or two other unimportant vessels which played a part in the war of the rebellion. The monitors named have been condemned for naval uses. The Secretary has authorized the survey of the old sidewheeler Monocacy, now on the Chinese Station, with a view to having her put out of commission and sold. She spends most of her time in the mud on the flats of the Pei-Ho, and her officers say they would never dare to take her to sea. She is jocularly called the "Jinrikisha of the Pacific" by the American and English naval officers.

President to Withhold Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Only in a few emergency instances will the President announce appointments before the convening of Congress in December. This decision has been reached by the President and his Cabinet advisers, in order that successful applicants may not be put to the expense and annoyance of furnishing two bonds for the same office within a period of two or three months. When Congress convenes a large batch of nominations will be sent to the Senate.

SAMOAN DAMAGE CLAIMS.

King of Sweden, as Arbitrator, Holds England and United States Liable for Landing Forces in 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The State Department has been advised of the final determination of the King of Sweden in the questions of damage referred to him for arbitration arising from the combined action of the fleets of the United States and Great Britain in bombarding Apia and the surrounding country in 1899, in order to stop the war between the native factions and prevent the further destruction of property. The copy of the award, however, has not yet reached this Government.

The award was made under the terms of the treaty of Nov. 7, 1899, which was ratified March 7, 1900. The method pursued to settle the question of responsibility for the property destroyed in the bombardment was the usual one before the establishment of The Hague tribunal for the arbitration of international differences. The present decision is interesting only as related to the particular incident to which it applies.

It really forms no precedent in international relations, and will have no effect on any other possible or pending controversy. The effort to consider it as furnishing a rule to apply in possible questions between the United States of Colombia and this Government is wide of the fact. The matter has not been so considered for a moment by the State Department.

The briefs submitted by the three Governments were voluminous, especially those of Germany and Great Britain. That of the United States was short. The latter made enumeration of the special cases for which damages were claimed, presented a history of each case, and described how the damage was incurred. The American brief closed with the statement that the damages were not "in consequence of unwarranted military action, but were wholly justified, hence there was no obligation on the part of the United States to assume responsibility for any such losses."

The English brief sums up the position of that Government by saying that actual hostilities were provoked by the Mataafa faction, and the subsequent military operations became necessary in consequence.

The German brief goes very thoroughly into the whole history of the troubles on the islands. It concludes that the question to be decided by the arbitrator was whether the English and American action was justified because of the necessity for the protection of English and American interests, life, and property, and if that were the case, whether military action was limited to the necessities of the occasion.

The decision by King Oscar, after reviewing the briefs, is in effect that there was no warlike condition to justify the bombardment, and therefore the Governments whose forces caused the damage were liable.

The whole amount of the award is $450,345, divided as follows: German, $103,918; American, $77,605; English, $6,285; Swiss, $71,181; French, $28,321; natives of Samoa, $221,979.

The remainder of the claims are made by subjects of Portugal, Austria, Denmark, China, and a few unclassified. It is not known specifically what awards the King of Sweden has made, but undoubtedly the amounts which will have to be paid by the United States and Great Britain will be specified in a document attached to the general award made by the arbitrator.

How the division of payment between the United States and Great Britain will be made does not seem to be known in the State Department. That may have to be regulated by a special agreement between the two countries. It will be difficult to declare the particular damage by the ships of each force.

LONDON DOUBTS THE NEWS.

The Times Calls King Oscar's Alleged Decision "Novel and Impracticable."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says the text of the Samoa award has not been made public, and it seems to be admitted that even the substance of the decision is imperfectly known. It will, says The Times, be prudent to wait for some authoritative statement in regard to the purport of the award before crediting the assertion that so novel and impracticable a doctrine is laid down as the American newspapers say is implied by the decision.

Other powers, says The Times, will be quite as slow as the United States to recognize any such doctrine. However, King Oscar has often arbitrated international questions, and is not likely to have committed himself to such startling and unusual views.

PIOUS FUND JUDGMENT FINAL.

Parties Interested in the Award Not Satisfied with Findings of The Hague Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Some of the parties in interest in the Pious Fund arbitration are not satisfied with the amount of the award in their favor and have appealed to the State Department to induce The Hague tribunal to reopen the case and amend the decision so as to make the judgment payable in gold.

The original finding was in favor of the claimants for a lump sum of $1,420,682 and an annual payment of $43,050, "payable in Mexican currency." This currency just now is quoted at about 40 cents on the dollar as compared to American gold, so that to change the judgment as requested would involve an enormous increase in the total of the judgment.

Secretary Hay has found that the treaty expressly stipulated that the tribunal should fix not only the amount but the kind of currency in which the award should be paid, and he has consequently so informed the claimants.

FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION.

Receipts from Sales of Public Lands Bring the Total Amount to $9,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The promoters of irrigation by Government aid are delighted by the announcement made by General Land Commissioner Hermann that the receipts from the sale of public lands has so increased that with the close of the last fiscal year the fund for irrigation purposes amounts to $9,500,000.

The sales of public lands last year exceeded those of any single year in the history of the Government. The aggregate cash receipts were in excess of $6,500,000. It was due to the opening of territory taken from Indians. The general prosperity all over the West, it is said, had also much to do with it.

In 1897 the cash receipts in the General Land Office from sales of land were less than $2,000,000. Prior to that year they were much lower. Mr. Hermann assumes that the land sales next year will be not far from what they were last, and about $8,000,000 will be added to the irrigation fund, making it over $15,000,000. As the interval is likely to be occupied with surveys and only a few contracts for construction will be made, the fund will be five times what the friends of irrigation thought it would be when work would be actually begun.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER TEST.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 22.—The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart had a successful trial for the standardization of her screws over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay, under the supervision of the Naval Inspection Board, of which Capt. Charles J. Train is President. The conditions for the trial were excellent.

Contract speed of the boat is 28 knots, and on the run to-day a speed of 29.7 knots was made. The boat was away from her dock only two and a half hours and made the test without a mishap. The Stewart will have her one-hour continuous run at sea off this port to-morrow, and if successful the boat will return to her builders at Morris Heights, N. Y., to be turned over to the Government.

LANDSTHING REJECTS DANISH ISLES TREATY

Bill for Its Ratification Thrown Out by a Tie Vote.

Result Causes Intense Excitement—Two Members Who Are Believed to be Dying Carried to the House.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—The Landsthing (Upper House) to-day rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States, ceding the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote stood 32 to 32, a tie.

In the voting there were two abstentions. The Rightists and two Independent Conservatives opposed the bill. The Leftists and six Independent Conservatives supported it.

The result of the vote was doubtful until the last moment. One member had not taken a definite stand, and it was uncertain whether two sick members would be able to attend. The ages of these men, Thygeson and Raben, are ninety-seven and eighty-seven years, respectively. The death of both has been expected for several weeks. They were bedridden at their homes, 150 miles from Copenhagen, but were brought to the city, prominent anti-sale leaders being sent to transport them here. The sufferers, who were accompanied by physicians, were carried into a saloon car, which was rolled on to a ferryboat, on which it crossed from Jutland. On their arrival at Copenhagen they were met by leading anti-sale politicians, and were driven in carriages to a hotel. There the two old men were guarded and nursed overnight, and were eventually carried to their chairs in the Landsthing Hall an hour before the meeting began. A prompter was on hand to assist them in voting.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the House the streets outside the Rigsdag Building were crowded with excited seekers for admission. Thousands were turned away. The hall and galleries were packed.

The vote was taken without any further debate, amid suppressed excitement, and the announcement of the result was greeted with a storm of cheers and hisses. The exhibitions of joy on the part of the anti-sale men were almost unbounded. The disorder was not suppressed for a considerable time.

Crown Prince Frederick, all the Ministers, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Folkething (Lower House) were present.

The Cabinet held a meeting immediately after the rejection of the bill, and the Ministers unanimously agreed that the action of the Landsthing did not necessitate their resignation.

The Finance Minister intends to send a commission to the Danish West Indies to investigate the situation there, with a view to assisting the islands to develop better economic conditions. The syndicate which recently promised to help the island has been requested to submit its plans and to prepare to carry them out as soon as possible.

The predominant sentiment throughout Denmark is undoubtedly pro-sale, and the rejection of the treaty is attributed chiefly to a political effort to embarrass the Government and bring about the resignation of the Ministry.

The question of the sale of the islands may not remain dead for any length of time. The inability of the Rigsdag to agree on a policy for bettering the conditions of the island will, it is expected, be a factor in again forcing the sale question to an issue.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Times publishes a dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent saying it is evident that the Danish Government considers the rejection of the treaty providing for the sale of the West Indian islands to be final.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The State Department has received official intimation that the Landsthing has failed to ratify the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. While this is a great disappointment to the department, it can hardly be termed a complete surprise. It has been known for some time that the vote in the Landsthing was going to be very close, and it has been doubtful whether the Government could command a majority, although the best has been honed for.

The Landsthing has a membership of sixty-six, and all but two of these members voted on the bill, with the result that there has been a tie. The House is made up of members of the landed aristocracy, while the Folkething, which is favorable to the sale, is the House of Commons. If the Folkething properly represents the sentiments of its constituents, as is believed here, there is still some hope.

As it is, the Landsthing appears to have gone counter to public sentiment, but the tie vote indicates that at least half the members are more or less amenable to public opinion. It is possible that an emphatic verdict from the people on the subject may have weight with the aristocracy, particularly in view of the drain on Denmark's resources resulting from the ownership of the islands.

It is possible, in view of the closeness of the vote, that the Danish Government will negotiate with the United States an amendment to the treaty extending the time allowed for the exchange of ratifications. This could be done without reference to the Rigsdag. But, as the treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate, the amendment, in America's case, would necessarily take the shape of a separate treaty, and would require approval by the Senate, as in the case of the original convention.

There is some reason to believe that a few Senators, how many cannot be told now, who were opposed to the acquisition of the islands last session, but who made no attempt to prevent the ratification of the treaty because of reluctance to break up the order of business at a critical moment, may now feel at liberty to oppose such an amendment in case it is presented. This contingency is under consideration.

FEELING IN THE DANISH ISLES.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 22.—The rejection to-day by the Landsthing of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been received quietly in St. Thomas, and up to the present time there has been no popular expression of feeling or demonstration. The local press has not yet commented on the matter.

A large section of the population of the islands is greatly disappointed at the news, believing that its hopes of prosperity have been shattered. A small but strong section of the islanders is jubilant, and hopes for a renewal of prosperity under the old flag and with the aid of the motherland.

Some anxiety is felt as to what course the laborers of the Island of St. Croix will take, the feeling there being decidedly in favor of the sale. The Danish cruiser Ingolf is at present at Christiansted, St. Croix.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE IRISH LEAGUE.

Letter Declining to Attend the Convention Brought Up in House of Commons—Discussion Not Allowed.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—William O'Brien created a great deal of excitement among his fellow-Nationalists in the House of Commons yesterday by questioning Premier Balfour regarding President Roosevelt's letter to the convention of the United Irish League at Boston, Mass. Mr. O'Brien asked Mr. Balfour if he had observed that Mr. Roosevelt sent a letter, and whether, in view of future friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, he could make any announcement that this country was not indisposed to learn wisdom regarding Irish affairs from the head of a great and friendly Nation.

The Speaker promptly ruled the question out of order, to the evident chagrin of the Nationalists, whose excitement increased as Mr. O'Brien continued to press his point. He urged that this letter of the President was an international fact of the first importance to the future of Great Britain, and that it would not be a friendly thing to the head of a great Nation that his letter should be treated as if the House of Commons was disposed to "avenge an insult to the Chief Secretary for Ireland and his removables."

The Speaker maintained his ruling, and Mr. O'Brien tried to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the matter, but the Speaker ruled that it was not a matter of definite importance.

Thus foiled, Mr. O'Brien said he hoped it would be noted in America that American as well as Irish opinion was gagged.

There was another lively though futile discussion on the subject of granting a day for a debate on the state of Ireland. It only led to a great deal of straw-splitting, allegations of discourtesy, and a considerable increase in the ill-feeling prevailing. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, again supported Patrick O'Brien's request for a day to debate Irish affairs.

Mr. Balfour explained that he could only give a day at Sir Henry's request on the understanding that the motion took the form of a vote of censure on the Government, and that it was supported by the Opposition as a whole. The Liberal leader, however, disclaimed any such intention. He refused to identify himself so completely with the Nationalists, although he strongly contended that their request should be granted.

Mr. Balfour said:

"I think the Right Honorable gentleman had better make up his mind. If he cannot go any further and take a full plunge, he had better defer this discussion."

Sir Henry resented what he termed a discourtesy, but Mr. Balfour disavowed any such intention.

The discussion concluded with William O'Brien exclaiming: "If we are not given a day we will take one."

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Following is the text of the letter sent by President Roosevelt's secretary to the Secretary of the United Irish League on the occasion of its convention in this city:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 16.

"Dear Sir:

"Your communication of recent date has been received, and in reply I would state that while the President very much appreciates the cordial invitation extended to him by your league, he regrets that his public duties will prevent him from being present on the occasion to which you refer. Owing to the pressure upon his time incident to the preparation of his annual message to Congress he is at present unable to accept any invitations.

"Permit me in the President's behalf to thank you, and through you the members of your organization, for this courtesy, and, believe me, very truly yours,

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary."

LIBERALS LOSE A SEAT.

By-Election at Devonport Results in Unexpected Conservative Victory by a Very Narrow Margin.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The by-election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for Devonport rendered vacant by the death of E. J. C. Morton, (Liberal,) resulted yesterday as follows:

John Lockie (Conservative)	3,785
The Hon T. A. Brassey (Liberal)	3,757
Mr. Lockie's majority	28

Both sides made strenuous efforts during the campaign, and the polling was attended with much excitement. The result was received in the House of Commons last night with cheers from the Conservatives.

The victory at Devonport, a constituency which has returned two Liberal members in all contests since 1892, will be very welcome to the Government. Although Mr. Lockie only obtained a small majority, the victory will be regarded as a popular indorsement of the Government's Education and Irish policies, both having figured prominently in the election campaign. The borough contains a considerable Irish element.

The Liberals had confidently counted upon the return of Lord Brassey's son.

BRITISH DEMAND ON CHINA.

Execution of the Military Mandarin Responsible for the Murder of Mr. Lewis Required.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the conditions formulated by Mr. Fraser, the British Consul General at Han-Kow, for the settlement in connection with the murder of the British missionaries, Messrs. Lewis and Bruce, at Chen-chow-Foo, include the execution of the military mandarin whose conduct was directly responsible for the death of Mr. Lewis.

The adequate punishment of other officials concerned in the affair is also demanded.

Public opinion supports the action of the Consul General, which, it is believed, is calculated to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL MUDDLE.

Kaiser Said to Have Accused Buelow of Mismanagement — Ministers Stay Away from the Reichstag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The situation created by the rejection of some of the most important proposals of the German Government on the second reading of the Tariff bill absorbs public attention, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

It is the general impression, the correspondent says, that there has been grievous mismanagement, and that the only course open to the Government is to muddle on and await the chapter of accidents, since it cannot afford to break outright with the Conservatives and Clericals.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Neither Chancellor von Bülow nor any other Minister attended to-day's session of the Reichstag. The debate on the grain schedule of the Tariff bill was continued, but the speakers faced a row of empty seats in the Ministerial tribune. Count von Bülow has suggested that the Cabinet show its entire indifference to the majority's treatment of the bill by simply staying away, for the present at least.

Politicians of all parties are in a state of excitement over what the Ministry will do, and all kinds of stories are in circulation. One that bears a semblance of authority is that Emperor William and Count von Bülow considered the situation for two hours last night, and that his Majesty agreed that the Government was unable to recede from its position unless the Conservatives and Centrists first showed a disposition to compromise, and that it was inexpedient to dissolve the Reichstag. A variation of the report is that Emperor William expressed displeasure at the way the bill was managed.

All the Liberal papers demand that the Government dissolve the Reichstag. The Socialist organs jeer at the proceedings in the House as farcical, and point to the small influence which parliamentary decisions have on the Government.

Altogether, the situation is greatly confused; but the Ministry seems determined to preserve its independence and to denounce the existing commercial treaties in December preparatory to negotiations for new treaties.

MURDERS BY BULGARIANS.

Revolutionary Bands Said to Have Massacred Sixty Mohammedan Peasants Besides Various Officials.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—According to official reports, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, the Bulgarian bands which recently crossed the frontier near Djumaya, before encountering the Turks, massacred sixty Mohammedan peasants, three gendarmes, and two tax collectors.

Finding themselves afterward in a desperate position, the Bulgarians destroyed their ammunition, and were eventually dispersed after murdering two Turkish gardes champêtres.

Ten Turkish battalions are now pursuing the fugitives, who number 300.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ON INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY

He Declares That Great Britain Has Lost It Forever.

AN APPEAL TO THE KAISER

Suggestion That He Promote a European Union—Americans Honored by St. Andrews University.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie was this afternoon formally reinstalled as Rector of St. Andrews University, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, over which Principal Donaldson presided.

Mr. Carnegie's rectorial address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the paths of industrial ascendency, with a striking commentary on their future. Of the speech, which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophecies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe, under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, could Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion. France, Germany, and Russia, which had already taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to insure a satisfactory union in Europe.

"The Czar," Mr. Carnegie said, "having taken the first step toward the peace of the world in The Hague Conference, the other mighty Emperor might some day be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and to Germany to play a great part upon the wider stage of Europe, as her deliverer from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, the appalling, paralyzing fear of war and of ruin between members of her own body."

Mr. Carnegie, in the course of a glowing tribute to Emperor William, said he could not help believing that "one so supremely great" could "influence the few men who to-day control Europe to take the first step, not to federate, but by an alliance to insure internal peace, which is all that can be expected at present." He added that unless the powers agreed to something of the kind, all they could look forward to was to "revolve like so many Lilliputians around the giant Gulliver, the American Union, soon to embrace two hundred millions of the English-speaking race, and capable of supplying most of the world's wants."

For the best essays on this subject Mr. Carnegie offered a Rector's prize.

Dealing with the events which caused the industrial supremacy "once yours, to pass to your lineal descendant, who bears the industrial crown," Mr. Carnegie maintained that it was a physical impossibility for Great Britain to produce material things rivaling in amount those of countries the size of America, Germany, and Russia, nor, he said, would a union of the Empire change the situation, "for neither Canada nor Australia gives promise of much increase in population or industrialism. All thought of material ascendency, even with the British Empire united, must therefore be abandoned." Mr. Carnegie went on to say:

"America now makes more steel than all the rest of the world. In iron and coal her production is greatest, and it is also so in textiles. She produces three-quarters of the world's cotton. The value of her manufactures is about triple that of your own. Her exports are greater, and the Clearing House exchanges of New York are almost double those of London."

Germany, the speaker said, now threatened to oust Great Britain even from second place. France was not likely to increase her trade much further. It was only thanks to the frugality and virtue of her people that she remained among the first-class nations.

Mr. Carnegie emphasized the assertion that the most powerful weapon in conquering foreign markets was a profitable home market. He said: "Invasions of Europe, especially of Great Britain, by American manufacturers are not to be apprehended to any considerable extent, except at rare intervals," because the home market in America took 96 per cent. of the manufactured articles—hence America's prosperity.

Mr. Carnegie said that the work accomplished in American commerce by the German element could scarcely be believed, except by those who knew it by experience. The sobriety and determination of the Germans formed an example for England, whose enormous drink and tobacco bills they cut in half.

Mr. Carnegie described as a dark cloud on England's horizon the fact that "in twenty to twenty-five years the supply of Cleveland iron stone will be practically exhausted." This, he said, would bring dearer iron and steel.

"However," Mr. Carnegie added, "even the United States has only a proved supply of first-class ore sufficient for sixty or seventy years. With the reserve of inferior grades it might last another thirty years, unless the rate of consumption greatly increases. But the United States, with her enormous extent, has good hopes of discovering deposits now unknown."

In proof of this contention that it was hopeless to fight "magnitude in commercialism," Mr. Carnegie cited the supremacy of Germany in the speed of Atlantic liners. He added:

"Since these lines were penned we have had strong proof of the law of surplus. To support a smaller market in an unequal struggle, your Government has found it necessary to give $2,000 per day from the national revenue for two Atlantic greyhounds under your flag. The German gets four of these without this aid, because of a greater home market, which supports such ships of itself. There is no escape from the influence of magnitude, which gathers as it rolls, and must finally conquer."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was subsequently conferred on Mr. Carnegie, Ambassadors Choate and White, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—All the newspapers comment this morning on the importance of Mr. Carnegie's address at St. Andrews. The Morning Post says:

"Mr. Carnegie has given the British people something to think about. He wields his facts with a vigor calculated to stun the ordinary British mind."

ANOTHER GREEK MASTERPIECE DISCOVERED NEAR CYTHERA.

Bronze Statue of an Athlete Found at the Bottom of the Sea—May Be by Praxiteles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says a superb bronze statue of an athlete has been found in fragments at the bottom of the sea near Cythera, (Cerigo.) It has been successfully restored by M. André, the French artist, and will soon be exhibited in the Athens Museum.

The features of the statue, says the correspondent, somewhat resemble those of the Hermes of Praxiteles.

A number of masterpieces of Greek art were discovered last year in the sea off Cerigo, and Dr. Charles Waldstein pronounced one of them, a bronze Hermes, to be a work by Praxiteles, or at any rate of his school.

This statue, and a statue of a charioteer found in the same region, were declared by Dr. Waldstein to be the "finest ancient Greek bronzes in existence."

M. André, who has restored the newly discovered statue of an athlete, also restored the Hermes, receiving for his work a very large fee.

TO AID TRANSVAAL OFFICIALS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A proposal has been submitted to the Town Council, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, for making advances to municipal officials in order to enable them to build houses for themselves. The plan is that the Municipality advance £2 for every £1 supplied by the applicant. The correspondent says the difficulty in regard to the scheme is that the cost of building is so high that it is doubtful whether any plan will be of use to the subordinate officials. The builders, who are busy with Government and Municipal contracts, seem able to charge what they like.

MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

The London Times Prints a First Installment of Extracts.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Times this morning publishes three closely printed columns as a first installment of extracts from "Kruger's Memoirs," which were dictated to trusted friends during the ex-President's enforced repose at Orangelust.

The memoirs begin by describing incidents connected with the Great Trek, participated in by Mr. Kruger's father when young Kruger was nine years old, some of which he remembers with great vividness. He gives a graphic account of shooting his first lion at the age of fourteen, and picturesque incidents of the struggles of the Boers with the black aborigines. Then follow well-written descriptions of the part Mr. Kruger took in the wars with the Matabele, Zulus, &c.

At the commencement of the civil war of 1861 Mr. Kruger wished to take no part whatever in the disputes, but, after he had been once drawn in, he did not rest until he had secured the right of popular opinion.

The extracts then deal with the history of Transvaal politics up to the closing period of the burghers' Presidency, and the arrival of the Shepstone mission, empowered to effect the annexation of the country. Mr. Kruger says he demanded of the burghers that they prohibit the Shepstone mission from entering Pretoria, but that the burghers ignored his demand.

The Times promises on a subsequent occasion to give extracts from the memoirs dealing with the period after Great Britain annexed the Transvaal in 1877.

COMPLAINT BY RUSSIAN PAPER.

It Alleges Intrigues in Europe to Prevent an Alliance Between the Slav States and Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The St. Petersburg organ, The Svjet, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, expresses much dissatisfaction with the new Servian Ministry, and says that the anti-Russian intriguers of Europe, whose centre is Berlin, seek by every means to make mischief among the Slavs and to throw obstacles in the way of the natural alliance between the Slav States and Russia.

The Times's correspondent says that, so far as is known, Russia has latterly left Servia to her own devices. It is the prevailing impression in well-informed circles that Austrian-Russian relations are now much improved, and that, if it is the intention of King Alexander of Servia to play off one power against the other, he will soon find that the attempt is futile.

SECRET ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The general belief that a secret treaty between Germany and Great Britain relative to a prospective division of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa is in existence received further confirmation in the House of Commons yesterday owing to the evasive replies of Lord Cranborne, Under Foreign Secretary, to questions on the subject.

The Secretary parried all queries, saying that, if such a treaty existed, in the nature of things, he was precluded from giving its terms.

No Boer Colony War Taxes Yet.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, announced that the Government did not propose to introduce the South African Loans bill in the course of the present session of Parliament.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans played through two performances in the Casino yesterday to save a friend from possible failure, although at each moment she was on the point of fainting, having met with an accident on Tuesday evening. She was returning from the theatre and mounting the steps to her apartment in the Vendome, at Forty-first Street and Broadway, when she slipped on a banana peeling and fell on the steps, spraining her right ankle. It was swollen to twice its size yesterday morning, but she hobbled to the matinée at the Casino and insisted on going through the performance. The cane she carries in her part she used as a crutch. She ate dinner in her dressing room and appeared in the performance in the evening.

When asked why she would not allow her understudy to go in, she replied:

"And leave that poor little girl, Belle Harper, who is just commencing in the principal rôle, play with some one new to her! Of course I won't! She might forget her lines, or something. Never mind my ankle, I'm old to the business and can stand it."

***

Maurice Levi, who has been musical director with the Rogers Brothers since their first appearance as stars in burlesque about six years ago, will leave them at the close of their New York engagement. He resigned on account of a disagreement. He will be succeeded by Paul Schindler.

***

It is the intention of Charles Frohman to make Shakespearean productions in the Empire Theatre, and he has announced that "Macbeth" is to be seen there later in the season, with Margaret Anglin as Lady Macbeth.

***

Plans are being made for the appearance in a starring tour late this season of Mrs. Le Moyne, Julia Marlowe, and Otis Skinner, presenting perhaps Robert Browning's "A Blot on the Scutcheon."

***

When Mrs. Patrick Campbell presents "The Joy of Living" to-night Vaughan Glaser will have the rôle which John Blair would have played had he not resigned.

***

Bonnie Maginn, who has been appearing as Capt. Conyngtower in Weber & Fields's latest burlesque, will retire from the company of which she has been a member for the last five years. She will make her last appearance on Nov. 1. She has been ordered by her physician to sever her connection with the stage for an indefinite period.

POOR CONSUMPTIVES' CLINIC.

Unknown New Yorker Gives $600,000 for Its Establishment in Philadelphia Under Dr. Flick.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Through the generosity of a New York man, whose name has not been made public, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick has been enabled to get plans ready for a free clinic for the treatment of poor consumptives here.

The unnamed benefactor has already given $600,000 for the purchase of a suitable property and will give more toward the clinic's maintenance. The building will probably be located in some district populated mostly by poor people.

Dr. Flick has long been prominent for his efforts to overcome tuberculosis. He is the head of the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives, which is now in operation at White Haven, Luzerne County, Penn.

MARRIED AN INDIAN.

Miss Grace D. Wetherbee Met Bishop Sherman Coolidge in the West.

Miss Grace D. Wetherbee, daughter of Gardner Wetherbee, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Manhattan, was married yesterday in Cheyenne to Bishop Sherman Coolidge, a full-blooded Arapahoe Indian, and a graduate of Hobart College. Miss Wetherbee that was met the Bishop some years ago while she was traveling in the West. At that time he was doing missionary work among the people of his tribe in Colorado. As a result the engagement was announced a year ago when the Bishop came to the East.

The Bishop, who is now about thirty-five years of age, comes by his American name as the result of an adventure of his extreme youth. When he was a boy he was captured, with many others, by the Bannock Indians. The party of captives were rescued by a detail of United States cavalry. In the detail was Lieut. A. C. Coolidge, now a Captain, who adopted the young Indian.

BRIDEGROOM ON THE STAGE.

Eugene Jepson the Principal Figure of a Scene in the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Miss Adelaide Bishop Edelsten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edelsten, and Eugene Jepson were married yesterday in the residence of the bride, 232 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the families witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Jepson will occupy the house adjoining, on the east, Mrs. Jepson's former home.

Just previous to the finale of "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," in the Knickerbocker Theatre, in the evening, Mr. Jepson, who is a member of the company, was pelted with rice by the other members. Significant glances were toward his bride, who sat in one of the boxes. As the curtain went down the two principals, Max and Gus Rogers, and their three leading players, Miss St. Clair, Hattie Williams, and Neva Aymar, formed a circle and danced around Jepson. The audience was left to draw its own conclusion.

Mr. Jepson went to the theatre in the evening with his bride, placed her in a box, went to the dressing rooms, and began preparations for his usual part on the stage, saying nothing about what he had done during his brief absence. The members of the company heard of the wedding, sent for a quantity of rice, and bombarded Jepson with it. The bride and bridegroom were tendered a supper by the company after the performance.

TRUXTUN BEALE TO WED.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The engagement was announced to-day of Marie Oge and Truxtun Beale. It created much surprise, as both are very prominent in local society. Miss Oge comes of a distinguished family, her mother being a cousin of Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Beale is a grandson of Commodore Truxtun and cousin of Admiral Porter. He served as United States Minister to Persia and Greece.

Benjamin West Monument Project.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—The movement for the erection of a monument to Benjamin West, the artist, is being revived by Swarthmore residents, and the committee of twelve, of which the Rev. H. S. Jackson is Chairman, will renew the effort to raise the necessary funds. The project, which first took shape about six years ago, has received new attention through the interest shown in it by artists throughout the country. The amount asked for is $25,000, and the committee has received pledges for $20,000.

Frank Norris, Novelist, Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Frank Norris, the novelist, was operated upon to-day for appendicitis. The operation was very successful and it is believed there is no danger of complications.

TRIBUTE TO W. A. BUTLER.

Memorial to the Lawyer Presented in Supreme Court, and Eulogy by Justice Van Brunt.

Tribute to the memory of Wiliam Allen Butler was paid in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, when a memorial ordered at a meeting of the Bar Association was presented by John E. Parsons as Chairman, and ordered spread upon the record by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. There was a notable gathering of lawyers at the presentation, and the five sons of Mr. Butler were also among the auditors.

The memorial reviewed in simple language Mr. Butler's long career as a lawyer, touching upon his literary achievements and his life in Yonkers. One of the cases cited in which his work had far reaching results was that of the steamship Pennsylvania, in which he succeeded in obtaining a reversal by the United States Supreme Court of a decree by the lower courts, the decision establishing conclusively that a vessel violating a rule of navigation laid down by statute must prove affirmatively that such violation could not have contributed to the disaster.

Justice Van Brunt delivered an address in the course of which he said that the memorial expressed aptly and happily the position which Mr. Butler occupied at the bar, and that all its suggestions were fully concurred in by the court.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adelbert H. Steele.

Adelbert H. Steele, a prominent Republican worker and a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and the Masonic fraternity, died at his home, 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on Tuesday night from an intestinal ailment. He was born in Meadville, Penn., in 1845, and was graduated from the Meadville College and the Iron City College, Pittsburg. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1864. Locating in the Pennsylvania oil fields, he was for a time President of the bank at Tidioute. Mr. Steele lived in this city for the last seventeen years. He was Deputy Commissioner of Public Works during the administration of Mayor Strong, and was Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club in 1895-6. Mr. Steele leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZA PLYMER, who was born in this city in 1805, died at her home, 289 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mrs. Plymer was the widow of John F. Plymer. She had lived in Brooklyn forty-five years, and was one of the earliest members of the Strong Place Baptist Church. A son and a daughter survive her.

WILLIAM C. SPANGLER, Acting Chancellor of the University of Kansas in 1889 and 1890, and again from 1900 to 1902, died yesterday of consumption at Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Spangler was born in Illinois in 1859 and went to Kansas in 1870. He was graduated from the Kansas University and was connected with it at various times.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

AIREY—WARD.—By special license, on Friday, Oct. 10, at St. James's, Piccadilly, S. W., by the Rev. E. A. Jameson, M. A., Thomas A. Airey, son of the late John Airey, of Sydney, Australia, to Susan Eliot, daughter of Edmund A. Ward of New York.

REED—LOW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,257 Degraw St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. Howard Fairchild, L. Luella Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Low, to Clarence Reed of Hartford, Conn.

Hartford papers please copy.

ROBBINS—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1902, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Brosvenor, Elisabeth Ketcltas, daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Clark, to Wolcott Phelps Robbins.

DIED.

BONESTEEL.—On board transport Sherman, returning home from the Philippines, Sept. 24, 1902, Major Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, Twenty-third United States Infantry.

Interment Friday, 24th inst., at Bridgeport, Conn., on arrival of 12 o'clock train from New York. Carriages in attendance.

COLLINS.—At her residence, 320 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1902, Mrs. Caroline P. Collins, aged 65 years.

Chicago and Calais (Me.) papers please copy.

MACY.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, William H. Macy, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James H. Walker, Montclair, N. J., Elisabeth Caldwell Rogers, widow of the Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral services Friday morning, Oct. 24, at 10:30 o'clock, in the South Reformed Church, corner of Madison Av. and 38th St., New York City.

Hartford (Conn.) and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SECORD.—On Third Day, 10th month, 21st, at her late residence, Crafts, Putnam County, N. Y., Phebe, widow of Townsend Secord, aged 92 years.

Funeral at Amawalk Meeting House. Carriages will meet at Yorktown Heights the train leaving 155th St., N. Y., at 10 A. M.

STRANG.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, in Washington, D. C., Mary Welsh Strang, widow of Samuel A. Strang and daughter of the late David and Anna Welsh Lapsley of Philadelphia.

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This important novel of love and adventure deals with the early patroon families of New York

by Robert W. Chambers

Author of "CARDIGAN."

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

Manila Exchange Rate Advances.

MANILA, Oct. 22.—The decline in silver has forced the Insular Government to advance the rate of exchange on a gold dollar from $2.40 to $2.46 in silver. This new rate means increased losses to the Government and other holders of Mexican dollars.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 22.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
BAKER, Adeline, 218 Spring St.	7	21
BURCHERT, John, 603 W. 11th St.	21	20
BAUSPIELD, Anna, 1,401 Avenue A.	34	21
BERGER, Joseph, 124 Ridge St.	1	22
BURNS, Jennie, 648 E. 12th St.	41	20
BALL, Caroline, 43 W. 105th St.	94	21
COLEMAN, Theodore, Orange N. J.	1	15
CAVANAGH, Jos., 252 W. Houston	1	22
CURLEY, Mary A., 408 W. 50th St.	86	21
CARPENTER, Rudolph, Amsterdam Av. and 176th St.	13	21
CUFF, Morris, 434 E. 76th St.	60	22
EPSTEIN, Fetta, 337 E. 62d St.	80	20
FUTIG, I., 317 10th Av.	1	21
GALLAGHER, Alfred, 115 E. 129th	1	20
GADISERIN, Concetta, 45 Oliver St.	13	20
GREENBERG, Clara, 94 Allen St.	41	21
GRIFFIN, John J., 559 W. 42d St.	21	21
GIBLIN, Margaret, 7 Prince St.	66	20
GEMAHL, Charles, 132 Avenue C.	31	20
GARDNER, Margaret, 686 Greenwich	28	20
GOTTLIEB, Samuel, 257 E. B'way.	39	22
HELLER, Rosie, 332 Cherry St.	1	22
HOLLOWAY, George, 227 E. 32d St.	42	20
HENDEL, Michel, 40 Delancey St.	2	21
JOHNSON, Tony, 689 8th Av.	37	20
KUNZLER, Christina, Man. State Hosp.	52	20
KERKMAN, Theodore, 233 E. 53d St.	5	20
KATZ, Annie, 189 Rivington St.	14	21
KARL, Charles, 2,160 2d Av.	1	21
KRASNOWISKI, Wash, 146 Clinton	51	18
LOWSON, George, 439 E. 19th St.	49	21
LOEDER, Frieda, 59 Lewis St.	1	21
LUNNY, Edward, 409 W. 33d St.	52	20
LAWLESS, Theresa B., 60 Gansevoort	37	21
MORAN, Wm., 2,135 Lexington Av.	16	21
MOHR, Joseph, 149 E. 126th St.	1	20
MELIN, Angelina, 118 Mulberry St.	1	21
MICHEL, Johann F., 206 E. 34th St.	51	20
MAGUAIRE, Clemence, 153 W. 26th.	40	20
MAILLOT, Mathilde L., 228 W. 25th.	1	21
McMAHON, James, 19 Morris St.	1	21
OPPER, Caroline, 235 W. 139th St.	67	21
ODE, Mary, 140 Cherry St.	1	21
O'BRIEN, Catharine, 508 E. 14th St.	1	20
PIGOTT, Alice, 561 1st Av.	2	20
POIN, Philip, 37 Mott St.	58	21
RABINOWITZ, I. N., 20 E. B'way.	50	21
RABINOWITZ, J., 225 Rivington St.	4	22
ROTH, Daniel, 110 Lewis St.	1	21
REILLY, Wm. D., Lawrence, L. I.	63	21
RABENSTEIN, Margaret, 1,442 2d Av	71	21
ROSS, Elizabeth, 1,748 Broadway	85	21
RAPHELL, Samuel, 124 Ludlow St.	70	21
SLOMIN, Minnie, 68 1st St.	40	21
SILBERMAN, Annie, 111 Canal St.	34	22
SCHNEIDER, Godfried, 210th St. and Broadway	47	20
SOUZZO, Johanna, 315 E. 35th St.	33	20
SULLIVAN, J., 1,738 Lexington Av.	1	21
SPILKA, Sarah, 9 W. 116th St.	66	21
SCHLITZ, Henrietta, 446 W. 41st St.	35	19
SIMPSON, Robert F., 310 E. 52d St.	25	20
SAVOTSKY, Simon, 24 Suffolk St.	66	21
SCHOR, Susie, 102 Orchard St.	1	22
WEISLER, Fannie, 90 Chrystie St.	42	21
WELLMAN, Ida,

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HUGH SMITH.—A judgment for $5,058 was entered yesterday against Hugh Smith, a liquor dealer, of 332 Ninth Avenue, in favor of M. Groh's Sons, for balance due on a note of $9,750, made by him on Oct. 9, 1901, on which he paid $4,750.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB SEYDEL.—Jacob Seydel of 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $1,275 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898.

BRODY & KRAMER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Brody & Kramer, wholesale dealers in pants, at 40 Great Jones Street, show liabilities to the amount of $14,890 and assets that consist of stock, value unknown; patterns, tables, &c., $150, and cash in bank less than $100.

SWITS CONDE COMPANY.—Order to show cause why the Swits Conde Company of Oswego should not be declared bankrupt under involuntary proceedings has been issued, and is returnable in Utica Oct. 28. The petitioning creditors are G. E. Farrell of this city and Peter Ballingall of Philadelphia and E. A. Buckley of Syracuse, who allege that the debts of the company, which is now in the hands of a receiver, are $75,000.

WILLIS & STAPLES.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Willis & Staples, jobbers in dry goods, &c., at 368 Broadway by the following named creditors: J. Sternglanz & Co., $112; Charles Schoolhouse & Son, $195; Dieckerhoff, Roffloer & Co., $105, and the New York Neckwear Company, $162. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Sept. 15. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $3,000.

ABE FRANK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Abe Frank, doing business as A. Frank, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 98 Greene Street, by Louis Goldstein, a creditor for $544, on an assigned claim from L. & I. Livingston. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000, removed a portion of his stock yesterday, and permitted some replevins and attachments to be brought against him by creditors. He began this business on Jan. 2 last. He is said to have been ill with typhoid fever for six weeks. The liabilities are reported to be about $5,000.

COHN & RABINOWITZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Morris Cohn and Ruben Rabinowitz, who compose the firm of Cohn & Rabinowitz, manufacturers of clothing at 27 Walker Street, by the following-named creditors: Nathan Rosen, $500; Barnet H. Schnur, doing business as the Manhattan Button Company, $34, and J. Richman & Co., $123. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they made payments to creditors aggregating many thousand dollars; that they have transferred a considerable part of their property to various firms and other creditors to prefer them, and that on Oct. 1 they admitted their inability to pay their debts. Arthur Rothschild, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $40,000 and assets probably $10,000 to $15,000. They began business on East Broadway in 1894, moved to their present address on May 1, 1900, and in February last claimed a capital of about $25,000, based on their inventory of December, 1901.

WILLIAM H. MALCOLM.—William H. Malcolm, real estate agent at 101 West Fortieth Street, who resides at Kensico, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $51,419 and assets as follows: Eighty-two lots in the town of New Scott, Albany County, N. Y., value unknown, mortgaged for $2,500, with interest and taxes for ten years; one lot at Groton, Dakota, value unknown; one incubator at Kensico, $10, and a lot of shares of stock in various companies, old notes, and judgements, all of no value. There are 140 creditors, among them being Mrs. F. P. Norton, $6,500, secured by mortgage on real estate at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street; Tradesmen's National Bank, $4,603; Bank of Cape Vincent, N. Y., and E. D. Fox, $3,103; Lansing Hotaling, Albany, $4,000; estate of S. V. Hoffman, $8,000; estate of Charles F. Hoffman, $2,500. The debts were contracted from 1882 to 1902, principally in this city, Albany, and White Plains. He was formerly a dealer in feed and grain at Albany from 1886 to 1890, and was a partner with William Flagler in a restaurant at 175 Broadway, this city. Mr. Flagler died several years ago.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to ten bankrupts, among them being Edmund S. Sayer, dealer in lumber and coal, of Walden, N. Y., whose liabilities were $28,980; Joseph Leavy, tailor, of 103 East Ninetieth Street, formerly of Kohn & Leavy, builders, liabilities $28,443; Mrs. Ellen L. Reehill, dealer in groceries and fruits at 7 Vanderbilt Avenue, liabilities $16,164; Benjamin L. Belt, traveling salesman, of 1,254 Broadway, formerly of Danville, Va., liabilities $13,800, and Emanuel Sondheim and Isaac Finklestein, who composed the firm of Sondheim & Finklestein, dealers in men's furnishings at 114 Wall Street, liabilities $5,364.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREW, Harry—M. Groh's Sons	$504
BRAND, Claude J., and Henry Newman—E. L. Jacob	205
BARUTH, Hilbert—H. Weiller	204
BECKER, Frank H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	30
BALCOM, Henry C.—F. C. Murch	33
BRYAN, James, and John T. Fenlon, executors—M. A. La Vie	462
BALCOM, Henry C.—F. C. Murch	33
CAFFREY, Thomas—R. Winterberg and another	38
CURRAN, Martin W.—Dodson Printing Supply Company	64
CLARK, Frederick, or Fred—M. F. Foley and another	76
COHEN, Julius M.—I. Weiss	134
CLARK, Francis A.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York	6,089
COSTELLO, Daniel F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	95
COHEN, Harry—Provident Medical Company, costs	25
DAVIS, Lewis D.—F. R. Weeks	339
DIERKES, John M.—R. C. Goodfellow	42
EGGERS, Edward—J. R. Collins	67
FREED, Samuel—E. G. Rawson	158
FRANHAM, Charles W.—J. T. Thomas and another	32
FERTIG, Joseph—W. Stursberg and another	265
FRANK, Solomon A., and Joseph A.—The State Bank	304
GINSBERG, Leon B.—C. Beltsanini	45
GERRISH, Carrie, or Clara—A. Goertz and another	88
GREENBERG, Nettie—L. Siegel and another	178
GALLIGAN, James F., and Matthew F. and Thomas J. O'Reilly, Jr.—T. Lenane and another	913
GIBBS, Anna B.—A. B. Trigge	2,234
HOEN, John M.—The Chelsea	917
HAUSMAN, William—L. Siegel and another	84
HIRT, Max—Acker, Merrall & Condit	48
GRAHAM, Henry—J. Benesh	628
HAZARD, Henry R., and Alice—M. Garcia and another	70
JAMES, Morgan T.—A. B. King and another	207
JENNYS, William H.—H. M. Black	201
JONES, Herman L.—A. J. Cormick	102
KELLY, Margaret M.—T. F. Kelly	2,446
KORNGUT, Adolph and Henriette—M. Silverstein	93
LARKIN, Dominick—J. A. Flanagan and another	209
LEVENTHAL, Henry S.—F. E. King	96
LAWRENCE, Byron T.—S. M. Findlay	68
LASFERGES, Salvator and Marie—A. D. Lawrence and another	2,388
LYNCH, Francis—J. D. Van Buren and another	1,353
LIVINGSTON, James A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	31
MARSHALL, Albert E. and Lillian B.—A. J. Levy	389
MATTESON, William H.—L. C. Lathrop	175
McCABE, R. T.—H. H. Adams	15,111
MOLLNER, Sadie—Acker, Merrall & Condit	85
MURPHY, Julia A.—C. Hobson and another; costs	70
MARKS, Henry, and Abraham Scheuer—B. B. Simons	938
MARGOLIS, Jacob—L. Wollstein and another	121
McMURRAY, Thomas—F. W. Greiler	1,003
NASSAUER, Berthold—M. Silverstein	113
O'BRIEN, John J.—P. McDowell	1,171
PARTOSS, Nicholas—E. Chesterman and another	38
ROOS, John—G. G. Farnham, administrator	65
RINGHEIM, Jacob—Hardware Publishing Company	71
ROVER, John H.—J. E. Nichols and another	52
RUSSELL, Charles W.—L. Weil	78
ROSEN, or Rozin, Barnett, and Isaac Wilderman—C. Chugerman and another	160
ROSENWASSER, Morris—B. Levi and another	290
RINALDI, Annie—F. Klossert	71
PERFECTA PACKING CASE COMPANY—L. A. Kimball	639
SCHULTZ, Charles R.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	84
SITTONS, Abraham—H. Lippman	69
SMITH, D. Walter—J. W. Fairfax, Jr	702
SMITH, Hugh—M. Groh's Sons	5,055
SMITH, Edward G.—National Wall Paper Company	531
SIMMOWITZ, Isidor—W. Cohen	87
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—C. Lovelace	918
UNWIN, Minnie S. P.—Long Island Railroad Company	452
WOITHE, Adolph—William P. Baker Company	76
WEBSTER, Anna—A. S. Gibson	64
WITT, Caesar—J. E. Nichols and another	22
YOUNG, Joseph—Acker, Merrall & Condit	75
ZASULY, Louis and Mollie—S. Ehrenberg and another	188

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel; G. B. Williams, hosiery; Hotel Manhattan.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, woolens; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; W. J. Hilliard, laces; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robertson, D. L., & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; D. L. Robertson, shirts; Grand Hotel.

Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. Schuneman, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Haines, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Anna M. Smith, gloves, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Powers, laces; Victoria Hotel.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; Clay Drewry, white goods and woolens; A. L. Freeman, dry goods; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. L. Gutman, gloves and trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Johnson, candy; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks; F. A. Hawes, domestics, laces, and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; Criterion Hotel.

Newman & Levison, San Francisco, Cal.; W. Newman, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, notions, jewelry, art goods, and laces; Mrs. L. Chapman, handkerchiefs and ladies' neckwear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. P. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rothstein, china; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Weis, dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Anderson, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloths, and suits; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. H. Reeves, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Colm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumbley, white goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Fleming, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, prints, white goods, and silks, 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—D. G. Kerr, Pittsburg; A. S. Ingalls, Cleveland; Lieut. Cleland Davis, United States Navy; H. A. Addersley, M. P., Warwickshire, England.

CAMBRIDGE—E. M. Padelford, Washington; C. H. Milliken, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Capt. S. C. Clow, Havana; Lieut. J. W. Graeme, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. J. H. Crabbs, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Gen. F. D. Grant, United States Army; Sir William Van Horne, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—J. A. Dart, Richmond; ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse; J. C. Strong, Butte, Mon. ALBEMARLE—C. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Casares-Escudero, Merida, Mexico; Capt. H. Hewelson, London.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The area of high pressure and cool weather that has occupied the lower lake region and Midle Atlantic States during the last forty-eight hours is rapidly moving seaward. Pressure is low over the entire Rocky Mountain region and westward to the Pacific Coast, although no well-marked disturbance yet appears.

The rainfall has been very light and scattered except on the Pacific Coast, where rain has fallen for several days past. Rain continues in Florida and there have been a few showers in the lake region.

The temperature has risen sharply in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and is generally above the seasonal average in those districts.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow, except in Florida, the Northwest, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. The weather Friday will also be generally fair in all districts, except possibly the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi Valleys.

It will be somewhat cooler to-morrow in the east portion of the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley; elsewhere the temperature will rise slowly.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras northward will be fresh southwest; south of Hatteras northeast winds will become fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh northeast winds will continue, diminishing and becoming southeast to-morrow night; in the lake region fresh north to northwest winds will prevail to-morrow, shifting to south Friday.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at Buffalo, on the California Coast from San Francisco northward, and on the Gulf Coast at New Orleans and Port Eads.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, showers and cooler in north, fair in south portion to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; fresh southwest winds, becoming west.

West Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness.

North and South Carolina, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow warmer; light to fresh northeast winds, becoming southeast.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; fresh west winds.

Minnesota, showers to-day, cooler in west portion; to-morrow, showers; fresh northeast winds.

North and South Dakota, showers and cooler to-day; to-rorrow, showers.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; winds southwest, becoming west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	50	43	44
6 A. M.	47	40	44
9 A. M.	51	45	49
12 M.	64	52	54
3 P. M.	70	57	54
6 P. M.	67	54	52
9 P. M.	63	51	52
12 P. M.	61	49	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1901	58
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	53

The thermometer registered 42 degrees at 8 A. M. and 53 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 57 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 40 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:18	Sun sets	5:11
Moon rises	11:20		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:06	Gov. Isl'd	12:30
H. Gate	2:26		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:30	Gov. Isl'd	12:57
H. Gate	2:53		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arabistan, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan and Campeche	12:00 M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	11:00 A. M.	

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp		
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos	11:00 A. M.	
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galvestop via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Granada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 11 and up to Nov. 1, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Nov. 1, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 23.

Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
British Princess, Antwerp, Oct. 11.
Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Cavour, Barbados, Oct. 14.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 20.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Oct. 8.
Xenia, Stettin, Sept. 30.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 21.
Bellarden, Barry, Oct. 10.
El Valle, Galveston, Oct. 18.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 21.
La Savoie, Havre, Oct. 18.
Madura, Glasgow, Oct. 10.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 18.
Tabaristan, Algiers, Oct. 11.

SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
Santiago, Havana, Oct. 22.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Canadian, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Finland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Oct. 17.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Arrived.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Jucaro, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Scott, Venice, &c., Sept. 19, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Anglo-Australian, (Br.,) Lewis, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 23, with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M., 21st.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston, Oct. 15, and Key West, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Comal, Wayland, Mobile, Oct. 13, and Brunswick, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Routledge, (late Bement,) Yokohama, &c., July 24, with mdse. to Shewan, Tomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

United States dispatch boat Dolphin, from Washington.

SS Clarense, (Br.,) Couch, Manaos, &c., Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Crowley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Oct. 15, and Queenstown, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. East of Fire Island at 8:25 P. M.

SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Westminster, (Br.,) Black, Tjilatjap, &c., July 22, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) for Cape Town and Port Natal.
SS Astraea, (Russ.,) for Kingston, Jd.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Tamagra, (Br.,) for Tunker Wedge, N. B.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston.
SS Indraghiri, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 8:20 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:34 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York for Antigua, Demerara, &c., arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Oct. 20.

SS Ole Bull, (Nor.,) Capt. Mathisen, from New York via Tilt Cove, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coversley, for New York, sld. from Almeria yesterday.

SS Kansas City (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York via Malta for Trieste, arr. at Venice today.

SS Riverdale, (Br.,) Capt. Hay, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam Oct. 20.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from Curacao, La Guayra, &c., for New York, sld. from San Juan at noon to-day.

SS Evandale, (Br.,) Capt. Buyers, from Calcutta for Delaware Breakwater and New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. today.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—Iowa Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Lula T. Lewis.—Argument continued for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error, and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

54—E. M. Caldwell, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of North Carolina.—Argued for the plaintiff and for the defendant in error.

211—Phineas Pam-to-Pee et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced for the appellant, and continued for the appellee.

Call for Thursday: 24, 275, 147, (and 169,) 278, 309, (and 310 and 311,) 177, 248, 318, 57, 59, (and 456.)

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

517—Foley vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. Preferred causes.

5—Converse vs. Parmly.
12—Keasby & Matteson Co. vs. Newberger.
479—Riedler vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
505—Hardy vs. N. Y. Evening Journal Co.
507—United States for Martin vs. O'Brien.
509—Lee vs. Jay.
511—Norton vs. Shields.
527—Glasby vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
528—Lewis vs. same. General Calendar.
25—Farmers' Nat. Bank of Lancaster vs. Hirsch.
45—Driggs vs. Campion.
58—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
59—Blundell vs. same.
60—Bieker vs. Von der Dreisch.
61—Thayer vs. Curtiss.
62—Brown vs. Salisbury.
63—Devlin vs. Frederick Mfg. Co.
64—Crowley vs. McMahon.
65—United States vs. Neely.
66—Blackford vs. Duval.
67—Daily vs. Plattdeutsch.
68—Clare vs. Popham.
69—Koewing vs. Wilder.
70—United States vs. Withers.
71—Craig vs. Press Pub. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

220—United States vs. Dieckerhoff.
176—United States vs. Beller.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

174—Littlejohn & Parsons vs. United States.
229—Hahn vs. United States.
238—Goldenberg Brothers vs. same.
236—United States vs. Bernhard.
241—Same vs. Bayce.
141—Jackson vs. United States.
245—Wing & Evans vs. same.
77—Merchants' Dispatch vs. Trans. Co. of U. S.
231—Gabriel & Shall vs. United States.
175—United States vs. Littlejohn & Parsons.
113—Same vs. Scheiffelin.
144—United States vs. Schering & Glatz.
153—Yelt, Son & Co. vs. United States.
169—Same vs. Schering & Glatz.
185—United States vs. Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.
215—Same vs. Ducas.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

104—Ronan vs. Indemnity Mut. Ins. Co.
154—Tuttle vs. Barge W. C. Moquin.
80—In re Ferryboat Northfield.
144—In re Ferryboat Mauch Chunk.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 22

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed..... .77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .67¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .33½
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.10
Cotton, middling..... 8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05¾
Sugar, granulated..... 4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef, family..... 15.50
Beef hams..... 21.00
Tallow, prime..... .06⅝
Pork, mess..... 18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb..... .09½
Lard, prime..... 11.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 24.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .25

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¼c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 70⅝@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 56c; No. 2 yellow, 58½c; No. 2 oats, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 34⅝@36½c; No. 3 white, 30@32¾c; No. 2 rye, 49@49¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 46@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, 122½c; mess pork, per bbl, $16.90@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.72½@$10.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.20@$11.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.87½@$12; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32.

COTTON.—The opening was steady, with prices 1 point higher to 3 points lower, the market then working off several points under pressure of scattering long interests and dogged best selling. The causes for the declines were chiefly in a fine weather map and a poor showing by the Liverpool market. Receipts were light. Toward midday the shorts appeared to grow uneasy. The feeling became acute later in the morning, and after midday active general buying set in and continued throughout the rest of the session. The market at the close was very steady, with prices net 6@13 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 350,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.70c for middling uplands and 8.95c for middling Gulf. Sales, 500 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Mobile, quiet, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; Savannah, easy, unchanged, at 8c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 7 3-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Augusta, steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.35	8.48	8.34	8.46@8.47
November	8.35	8.47	8.36	8.46@8.47
December	8.45	8.59	8.44	8.59@8.60
January	8.54	8.68	8.53	8.67@8.68
February	...	...	...	8.43@8.44
March	8.34	8.44	8.33	8.43@8.44
April	...	...	...	8.43@8.45
May	8.34	8.45	8.33	8.44@8.45
June	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42@8.44
July	8.33	8.41	8.32	8.42@8.44

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Cotton — Spot — Quiet; prices 4 points lower; American middling fair, 5.08; good middling, 4.78; middling, 4.70; low middling, 4.60; good ordinary, 4.48; ordinary, 4.36. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 6,300 American. Receipts, 24,000 bales, including 20,600 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.52; seller; October and November, 4.47, buyer; November and December, 4.45, seller; December and January, 4.43, seller; January and February, 4.42, buyer; February and March, 4.43 seller; March and April, 4.43, buyer; April and May, 4.43, buyer; May and June, 4.44, seller.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—All things considered, white wheat closed ½@¾c net lower, bears had little reason to feel elated over the day's developments, and traders as a rule regarded the market as very steady. At its weakest interval the market was only about ½c under the previous night in face of extreme heaviness in corn early in the day, and a run of news that could hardly be termed bullish. The export trade was slow again, and seaboard clearances were unusually light. Speculative business during the day was rather featureless. Northwest receipts were 672 cars, and the entire Western movement 1,420,000 bushels, against 936,000 bushels a year ago. Liverpool declined ¼@¾d, but Paris markets showed 5@50 points net advance. The export trade consisted of 3 loads of No. 1 Northern, Duluth, here, and 3 loads outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 77¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, both prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80½c, Oct. 30-Nov. 5; No. 2 red, 77¾c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¼c, asked; December, 69¼@69¾c; May, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 67½@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56c; December, 39¾c, bid; May, 39¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 30c; December, 28¼c; bid; May, 29⅝@29¾c; No. 2 white, 34c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73¼@73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73c; December, 72¼@72⅝c. Rye—No. 1, 51¼@52c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample, 50@56c. Corn—December, 50½@50¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—Wheat—December, 70⅝c; May, 71¾@71¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; Extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; rye flour, $3.25@$3.40; spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@$2.40, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.90; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50. Linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50, bulk; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December.....	78 1-16	78 1-16	77 11-16	77¾
May.....	77⅞	78	77⅝	77⅞
Corn—				
October.....	66	66	66	66
November.....	...	...	...	64
December.....	55½	56½	56½	56¾
May.....	48	48¾	47⅝	48⅛
Oats—				
December.....	..	..	..	36½
Lard—				
October.....	..	..	..	$11.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December.....	72¾	72¾	72⅛	72⅛
May.....	73¾	74⅛	73⅜	73¾
Corn—				
October.....	55⅜	56	55⅜	56
December.....	50⅞	50⅜	49⅛	50⅛
May.....	43	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛
Oats—				
October.....	...	...	...	31⅛
December.....	31 5-16	31 7-16	31	31⅜
May.....	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32
Lard—				
January.....	$8.95	$9.10	$8.95	$9.05
May.....	8.35	8.45	8.35	8.40
Ribs—				
January.....	8.15	8.27½	8.15	8.27½
May.....	7.75	7.82½	7.75	7.80
Pork—				
January.....	15.50	15.72½	15.50	15.67½
May.....	14.65	14.82½	14.65	14.77½

COFFEE.—The coffee market, after opening steady, with first prices net unchanged to 5 points lower, ruled steady throughout the session, and was quiet during the larger part of the trading, turning slightly more active, however, just before the close, with final quotations showing net unchanged to 5 points lower, and the total sales footing up some 44,000 bags. An Amsterdam cable stated that the next Dutch sale will take place on the 28th inst. Brokers' valuation for good ordinary Java, 34½c. Total sale will include 28,000 piculs. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 5⅞c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	...	...	...	5.00@5.05
November.....	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
December.....	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February.....	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
March.....	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
April.....	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
May.....	5.55	5.55	5.53	5.50@5.55
June.....	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
July.....	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.70
August.....	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September.....	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$550; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags; cleared for United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 700,000 bags. SANTOS—Steady; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 49,000 bags; stock, 1,933,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened unchanged at 2:30 P. M. was ⅛ pfennig higher; sales, 3,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady, ¼f lower; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 38,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 38; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39; September, 39.25; October, 39.75; November, 39.75; December, 37.

PROVISIONS.—PORK.—Mess, $18.75@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15.50; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¼c; 180 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 10⅝@10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14c; 10 lb, 13¾c; 12 lb, 13½c; 14 lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 6¾@7c. LARD—$11.20; city lard, $10.65@$10.80; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.50; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13½10c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil barrels, 58c; machine barrels, 56½c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.70@$1.75; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20, and W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Turpentine, 52½c; receipts, 658 casks; sales, 240 casks; exports, 408 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,606 bbls; sales, 5,152 bbls; exports, 2,566 bbls. A, B, C, D, $1.32½; E, $1.37½; F, $1.47½; G, $1.57½; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 50 casks. Resin—$1.20@$1.25; receipts, 73 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.75@$3; receipts, 72 casks. Tar—$1.40; receipts, 329 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow to 20c lower; bulls firm; cows steady to 10c off; steers, $4.35@$7; tops, $7.50; Westerns and half breeds, $4.35@$4.85; oxen and stags, $4.15@$5.40; bulls, $2.50@$4.40; cows and heifers, $1.50@$3.75; fat Western cows, $3.50; dressed beef active at steady prices; veals steady; grassers firm to 25c higher; Westerns slow; veals, $4.75@$8.75; tops, $9; little calves, $4@$4.50; grassers, $3.25@$3.75; Southern and Western calves, $3.25@$4.70; city-dressed, 10@11c per lb. Sheep steady to strong; lambs firm to 15c higher; sheep, $2.50@$4; tops, $4.20; lambs, $5@$5.75; culls, $4@$4.50; dressed mutton, 6@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10c. Hogs lower; State hogs, $7.10@$7.25; mixed Westerns nominal; country-dressed hogs steady at 9@10¼c per lb.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
AT NEW LOCATION 122 W. 72ND ST.
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments; OPTIONAL MILITARY DRILL. Hot Lunch-eon; Playground. Optional study hour under instructors. Catalogues. The Principal is daily at his office from 9 to 6.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
For Girls, 25 West 55th Street. College-Preparatory or Classical Course.
For Boys, Annex under Head Master.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo, N. Y., Art, Sight Singing, Science, Manual Training, and Physical work in every class. Kindergarten.
ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd.M., Principal.

WHAT IS FENCING GOOD FOR?
It relieves you of flesh, it strengthens your sight, nerves, and mind, it gives you health, figure, and grace. Take lessons at once.
Prof. W. RALFF, 140 W. 23d.

THE LYON SCHOOL.
NO. 864 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 46TH ST.,)
prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific, and professional schools, or for business. Limited to forty; number in a class eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
REOPENED OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 84TH STREET.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

Miss Conklin's School.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
542 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St., Marcus Bldg.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular. Tel.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
REOPENS OCTOBER 2D.
Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
18 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 86th St., c. West End Ave. and Annex.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $50 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS WEINSTEIN and HUGO E. DISTELHURST, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR CLARKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant 190 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, now called Park Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence westerly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 20, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand one hundred and thirteen 67-100 ($2,113.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and seven 73-100 ($407.73) dollars, with interest from October 18th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

The above-described property will be sold subject (1) to a mortgage of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from December 1st, 1901; (2) to a mortgage of twelve thousand five hundred ($12,500) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from June 19th, 1901, and (3) a notice of pendency of the action of Jacobs vs. Clarke, brought to foreclose said last mentioned mortgage, and to the accrued costs in said action.

Dated N. Y., October 20th, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

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Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester's school for dancing and deportment, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; advanced class Monday, beginners Tuesday and Thursday, children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 45th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS,
280 West 83d Street and
80, 82 West 125th Street. See circular.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM Kronprinz..Dec.13, 2 PM
Kronprinz.Nov.18, 8 AM Kaiser....Jan. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM Kronprinz.Feb.10,10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM Friedrich.Nov.27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd Italiano Steamers, Brooklyn.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia.Oct. 23, 10 AM A. Victoria.Nov. 6, 10 AM
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.
From N. Y. Nov. 16 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsylv'a Oct.23. Noon Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM Bluecher, Nov. 15, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.
S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.
WEST INDIES
From N. Y. Jan. 10.
Duration 22 days.
Cost $125 & up.
ORIENT
From N. Y. Feb. 3.
Duration 77 days.
Cost $350 & up.
Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM †Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for use on steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Agents, Oelrichs & Co. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE.
WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.
BOSTON HERALD:
"An Oriental cruise in the Mediterranean has for many seasons been the ideal pastime of the wealthy as a means of escaping winter, and at the same time touring places of interest.
"Under the auspices of the celebrated Cook's tours, the biggest, finest and cheapest thing ever undertaken in such cruises is being organized. The new twin-screw passenger steamer Moltke, 12,000 tons, 8,000 horse-power, will sail Feb. 4, 1903, and will cruise to the places that all lovers of the Orient yearn to visit some time in their lives. The moderate price includes everything."
Postal will bring full information.
THOS. COOK & SON,
DOWNTOWN—261 BROADWAY.
UPTOWN—1185 BROADWAY.
Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Mar. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Oct. 29, 10 AM St. Louis.Nov. 12, 10 AM
St. Paul..Nov. 5, 10 AM Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM Kensington.Nov. 8, 10 AM
Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM Friesland.Nov. 15, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania..Oct. 25, Noon Umbria..Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria..Nov. 1, 2 P.M. Lucania..Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania.Nov. 8, 10 AM Etruria..Nov. 29, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Oct. 29, Noon Teutonic..Nov. 12, Noon
Celtic....Oct. 31, 6 AM Cymric..Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon Oceanic..Nov.19, 8:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:05pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*3:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:10nt.	*10:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:50am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk.....	12:35pm	*1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*1:55pm.	*2:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:55pm	*4:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 255, 421, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 4:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls, 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P M. Niagara Falls, 12:22 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A.M. and 3:36 P.M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains Illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 22	443,724
To date this year	152,515,650
Corresponding date last year	226,640,282

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 22	$1,285,200
To date this year	$763,560,550
Corresponding date last year	$816,596,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf..	⅝	Int. Power	1⅛
Am. Sugar	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜
Am. Arbor	2	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅞	North American	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Peoria & Eastern	1
Chi. & N. W.	2⅜	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	St. L. S. W.	¾
Com. Cable	5	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Detroit South	½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Hocking Valley	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Man. Beach	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Met. Sec. Co.	3½
Anaconda Copper	2⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	¼
Col. Southern	⅝	Rutland pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Detroit Union Ry.	½	St. L. & San F.	⅛
Illinois Central	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Int. Pump. pf.	½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	¾
Iowa Central	¾		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Mil., L. S. & W. ext.	
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1¼	& imp. 5s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

It is scarcely worth while dignifying the trading in yesterday's stock market with serious notice. Total dealings for the day were little more than 400,000 shares, and represented largely the operations of the professionals, in whose hands the market has been left for the moment. There was, as there always is under such circumstances, a process of backing and filling all day—that is to say, of trading in and out for profits of even fractions of points.

Whensoever, however, there appeared a disposition at any time to mark prices unduly down—and with the traders all bearish this desire not unnaturally developed on several occasions—banking interests appeared as buyers, easily holding prices. Hence it was that at the close of the day the only important actual development was the extension of the short interest in the market, with no price changes of consequence throughout the list.

The testimony of representative bankers is that this kind of a market may be expected until after the first of next month, when the heavy syndicate payments on account of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania financial operations will be completed and the return flow of money from the interior shall have begun, this assuring sounder and safer money market conditions.

PRESSED STEEL EARNINGS.

Directors of the Pressed Steel Car Company met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividends on the stocks of the company. Following the meeting a statement of earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was given out, as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings after all expense of operation, cost of ordinary repairs and all renewals of plant and machinery have been charged out	$1,345,527	$626,783	$718,744
Three months' interest to date on outstanding "gold notes"	59,225	64,850	*5,625
Preferred stock dividend reserve	218,750	218,750	.....
Depreciation reserve	80,441	51,077	29,365
Total charges	$358,416	$334,676	$23,740
Surplus	$987,111	$292,107	$695,004

*Decrease.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the figures are:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings after all expense of operation, cost of ordinary repairs, and all renewals of plant and machinery have been charged out	$3,304,739	$1,817,024	$1,487,715
Interest on outstanding "gold notes"	179,337	185,077	*5,740
Preferred stock dividend reserve	656,250	656,250	.....
Depreciation reserve	210,723	147,888	62,835
Total charges	$1,046,310	$989,215	$57,095
Surplus	$2,258,429	$827,809	$1,430,620

*Decrease.

DISAPPOINTED HOLDERS SELL.

There were evidences yesterday of selling of St. Paul by speculative holders, disappointed at the statement that it is not likely that any action on any new stock or rights will be taken at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors a week from to-day.

THE POSITION OF ERIE.

It was said in usually well-informed financial circles yesterday that it is not improbable that a new issue of Erie bonds will be announced about the first of the year in order to provide additional working capital.

Some months ago such an issue would have been construed as a bear argument, but it is now declared that it would be actually a bull argument, because it would enable the Erie, through better and larger facilities, to handle fully the immense business offered and offering to it, and, by increasing revenues, would bring measurably nearer a dividend on the common stock.

THE BASIS OF BEAR SALES.

It may be stated as a fact that most of yesterday's selling for the short account—and there was not a little of this kind of selling during the day—was based on the expectation of an early announcement of gold exports.

If these expectations are not realized (and despite the rise in sterling yesterday, Exchange experts say they will not be) it is predicted that the short sellers will have an uncomfortable time of it covering, once the market turns on its upward movement.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Profit-taking sales by the Western interests were reported in Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio, each of which had earlier in the week been tipped for a big rise. Indeed, one of the interests known to be "bulling" Baltimore and Ohio made a wager at the close of last week that that stock would be selling at 116 by Wednesday of this week. The highest price the issue reached yesterday was 108½, with the close at 109, which would signify that the confident gentleman lost his bet.

A few hundred shares of Corn Products were sold on the report of the destruction of the company's plant at Chicago. Officials of the company here say that the damage has been much exaggerated.

The buying of Reading, which made that stock a feature in the early trading, was by a firm which usually does business for Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

As an evidence of the market's dullness, it may be said that only eleven stocks were traded in yesterday to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each. These were American Hide and Leather, Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, St. Paul, Erie, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Reading, Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Missouri Pacific, the eleven furnishing practically two-thirds of the entire market transactions.

Such usually active stocks as Copper, Sugar, Chesapeake, Alton, Illinois Central, and New York Central were little traded in—a clear evidence of the market's dullness and narrowness.

LONDON AGAIN A SELLER.

London was again a seller in this market yesterday, putting out fully 35,000 shares and marking the fourth consecutive day of fairly heavy selling from that quarter. It is understood that this selling was for the account of a Western operator who was carrying stocks for his personal account in London in order to take advantage of the lower interest rates there.

This operator has lately returned from abroad and has been quoted as predicting higher prices all through the list.

CONSOLIDATED BOARD MEETING.

The mass meeting of the members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to consider the question of daily or weekly deliveries and the proposed change in the unit of trading was held yesterday afternoon. The discussion of the first point was so extended that the second point could not be considered. A committee was finally appointed, consisting of S. F. Strong, George S. Small, Jr., and H. B. Gedney, to canvass the trading members and get their ideas as to whether they want daily or weekly deliveries.

The unit of trading will be fixed at fifty shares unless the managers pass a resolution changing the one adopted a week ago by which this unit is to be established on Nov. 3.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following stocks were listed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange:

Detroit Southern Railroad Company, $231,000 additional Ohio Southern Division first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1941, $116,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1951, $500,000 additional preferred stock voting trust certificates, and $3,487,000 additional common stock voting trust certificates, making totals as follows: $4,231,000 4s of 1941, $2,866,000 4s of 1951, preferred stock $6,500,000, and common stock $10,487,000.

Northern Pacific Railway Company, $1,341,000 additional 4s of 1997, making a total of $100,209,500.

Hocking Valley Railway Company, $1,000,000 additional preferred, and $578,400 additional common stock, making totals of $15,000,000 preferred and $11,000,000 common stock.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

Hopes of consumers of pig iron that there would be a more plentiful supply of metal now that the anthracite coal strike is over may be doomed to some disappointment. The actual tonnage of iron made with anthracite is comparatively small, and it may be some time before the furnaces themselves are assured of a sufficient and regular supply to resume. Quite a number of stacks in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys and in New Jersey use coke exclusively, and others take a heavy proportion. The resumption of mining will release some furnace and foundry coke, and will thus do some good, but the real crux of the fuel situation lies in the trouble in the supply of coke, which has developed such extraordinary movements like the shipment of Colorado coke into the Chicago district.

So far as the future is concerned, the furnacemen of the Central West are facing with increased dread the possibilities of railroad blockades during the Winter months, and there is little hope that a steady pig iron production near the maximum can be realized until the Spring. Consumption, of course, usually falls off in the Winter months, but the chances are that in spite of this we shall keep short, and shall have to depend upon importations quite largely. In fact, the report is current that there has just been purchased for delivery at Baltimore a block of 25,000 tons of foreign Bessemer pig iron.

The outlook for further importations of steel is not favorable. Many of the mills who used imported steel will find it difficult to pay current prices even on a $6.72 duty and come out whole rolling wire or sheets at the present reduced market values.

While thus the situation in the cruder materials is very strong and promises to continue so, the tendency in many finished lines is downward. Quite recently bars, both East and West, have displayed some weakness, while the lower prices on wire, sheets, tin plate, and pipe are seriously affecting smaller plants who do not control their own raw material. Their position is becoming a very difficult one in many cases. Of course, this does not mean that actual consumption has fallen off. The situation in this regard is difficult to gauge, first because consumers have declined to accept ample warning have reduced their stocks to a minimum, so that their present rate of purchases, which is generally pronounced heavy, does not accurately reflect consumption. The diversion of tonnage from the smaller mills to the larger interests is also apt to lead to somewhat misleading conclusions, if viewed from the side of the great producers. Reports of misery on the one hand and of abundance on the other must therefore be weighed with caution.

If it were safe to draw inferences from what is going on in the heavy branches little doubt would be felt. It is time that deliveries were getting a little better in structural material, but in steel rails the pressure is very heavy and further purchases from foreign makers are announced. The plate trade is congested. The sum total seems to be that there is work enough urgent in character to keep up the pressure upon the cruder products to the utmost.

In the metal trade the advance in the price of copper is creating some interest. There is no evidence as yet that the powerful interests who have resisted any advance have changed their position.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

307 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 227½-228¼.
62 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad Navigation and Coal Company, leased to Philadelphia and Reading Railway, $50 each, 115.
12 shares Southern New England Telephone Company, $100 each, 150½.
50 shares Bonnie Terre Farming and Cattle Company, $10 each, $2 per share.
16 shares Runnymede Ranch Company, $100 each, $55 per share.
40 shares West Shore Railway Company of New Haven, Conn., $25 each, 125¼.
150 shares Hampshire Paper Company, $100 each, 110.
18 shares Winchester Repeating Arms Company, $100 each, 1,150.
28 shares Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn., $100 each, 200½.
$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bond, due 1992, 105¾.
$3,000 Central Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1949, $500 each, 100½.
$3,000 New York Dock Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, 95¾.
$300 New York Dock Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, scrip, 97¼.
$2,000 La Clede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, Mo., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, 108½.
$3,000 Meriden Horse Railroad Company of Connecticut, 5 per cent. bonds, due 1924, 115¾.
$1,000 New London Gas and Electric Company of Connecticut 5 per cent. bond, due 1929, 101¾.
$200 Meadow Golf Club of Long Island income mortgage bonds, due 1946, $100 each, $90.
$200 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club of Long Island income mortgage bonds, due 1993, $100 each, $95.
$7,000 bond of Louis Bonert, secured by first mortgage on dwelling house No. 408 Third Street, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, interest 4½ per cent. from May 1, 1902, payable semi-annually, principal and interest guaranteed by Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, loan extended to Oct. 8, 1904, $7,166.
$19,000 bond of Sarah B. Slote, secured by first mortgage on leasehold premises Nos. 119 and 121 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, interest 6 per cent. from Oct. 1, 1902, payable quarterly, due April 30, 1908, payment of bond and mortgage assumed by Lucretia G. Corson, $19,070.
$2,000 claim against estate of Alfred T. Bacon, deceased, of Denver, Col., $1,225.
50 shares Southern Railway Company common, $100 each, 37¼.
20 shares Standard Rope and Twine Company, $120 each, 6½.
200 shares Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, $100 each, 1 lot.
2,000 shares El Cristo Gold and Silver Mining Company, $2 each, 1 lot.
250 shares State Line Gold Mining Company No. 3, $25 each, 1 lot.
250 shares State Line Gold Mining Company No. 2, $25 each, 1 lot.
50 shares Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, $100 each, 2 lot.
100 shares Central Arizona Mining Company, $10 each, 2 lot.
300 shares Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, $100 each, 3 lot.
55 shares Workman's Standard Book Company, $100 each, 2 lot.
24 shares Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 11 lot.
24 shares Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Company common, $100 each, 7 lot.
10,100 shares "Yankee Girl" Silver Mines, Limited, £1 each, 6 lot.
10 shares New York Mortgage and Security Company, $100 each, 130.
5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 302¾.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 332½.
5 shares First National Bank, $100 each, 790.
$6,000 Ballston Terminal Railroad Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, 190, lot.
36 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 100¼.
10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 388½.
$100 the Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 58¾.
2 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 765.
10 shares Commercial Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 113.
$39,000 Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company general mortgage certificates, $1,000 each, 25, lot.
100 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 247½.
10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 650.
600 shares the Pearson Publishing Company, $100 each, $1,250 lot.
3¼ shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 551.
300 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 196½.
1 share New York Law Institute, $130.
13 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.
3 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,750.
1 share Bank of America, $100, 566.
50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.
10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 385¼.
9 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 176.
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 429.
25 shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each, 150.
5 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 101.
6⅔ shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 279.
26 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway preferred, $100 each, 194⅝.
$3,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Company 5 per cent. general mortgage and collateral trust bonds, 117⅜.
$1,000 Standard Gas Light Company of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 117.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the United Box Board and Paper Company called for Oct. 31 to act upon a proposition to retire $2,000,000 preferred stock and issue a like amount of 5 per cent. bonds.

Incorporation at Lansing, Mich., of the Great Lakes Paper Mills Company, with a capital of $800,000.

Reports from San Francisco that four Hawaiian sugar plantations are to form a $12,000,000 combination, to be organized under the laws of New Jersey.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

According to Guthrie dispatches, the banks of Oklahoma report an increase of $1,000,000 in resources and deposits since June, and an average reserve of 48 per cent.

Incorporation at Helena, Mon., of the Boston and Seattle Mining Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, to operate the Ontario Mine, near Elliston, Mon.

Statement that the City of Chicago has extended the time for receiving bids for $4,000,000 municipal bonds from Oct. 31 to Dec. 15.

Calcutta Electric Supply Company, it is said, will increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000, to extend its plant.

Chicago dispatches stating that a new bank, to be known as the Mercantile National, with $1,000,000 capital, has been organized there.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 58 shares of Bank of New York stock at 345@350.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $297,186,402; balances, $20,836,818; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,133,650.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83⅜; demand, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜; cables, $4.87@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¼ less 1-16@5.10¼; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95¼@95⅜ 3-16; guilders, 39⅛@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 3c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says discount rates were steady yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange business was inactive. Prices were weak in tendency in most departments in the morning, without decided pressure to sell, except in the case of foreigners, which were flat nearly all day.

In the afternoon the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no Transvaal loan bill would be introduced in the course of the present session of Parliament caused an advance in Consols and sharply strengthened some other securities. As a rule, however, prices finished lower.

American rails, after some show of strength, closed dull, quotations being materially lower all round.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The rates for money hardened to-day, in view of the payments for Treasury bills. Discounts were firm on the prospect of dearer money.

On the Stock Exchange business was reactionary.

Consols weakened, but closed with a better tone. Home rails were mostly easier, in spite of the better traffic returns. District railroad shares were in continued demand, owing to the withdrawal yesterday of the Morgans' bill before the House of Commons Committee. Americans opened weak, the settlement of the coal strike having been discounted. They were inanimate throughout. Canadian Pacifics sympathized with Americans. Grand Trunks were firm. Spanish 4s and most of the Paris favorites were weak. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91⅛; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 111¼; Canadian Pacific, 130⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53; Chicago Great Western, 31⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 193½; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 69⅜; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 153; Louisville and Nashville, 142; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 79¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 84; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34¼; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 96; Southern Pacific, 73¾; Union Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 50½; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver quiet at 23 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.60; Madrid, 33.25; Lisbon, 26.50. Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d nominal.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Heaviness predominated on the Bourse to-day almost throughout, but prices closed with a slight improvement. There were numerous offers from the start, chiefly foreigners. Spanish 4s reacted and fluctuated, owing to continued fears that the Spanish Minister of Finance's bills will be stoutly opposed in the Cortes and on account of rumors that exchange rates will be worse. Spanish 4s recovered toward the close. Spanish rails were stronger. Argentines recovered. Rio Tintos and Kafirs were weak.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 86.15.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Business on the Boerse to-day had an unsatisfactory tone, owing to yesterday's weakness of the western Boerses, New York advices, and discouraging reports from the Vienna Boerse, where there were large forced sales.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Call money is obtainable now at 6 per cent. by the best borrowers, with 6½ per cent., however, still charged in many cases. Sterling exchange continues firm and short bills were advanced to-day ¼ cent. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3 and 15 cents discount. Exchanges, $24,442,253; balances, $1,120,603. The stock market, while quiet, was moderately firm. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,215	Atchison	89¼	88½	89
17	Atchison pf.	101¾	101	101
20	Boston & Albany	259½	259½	259½
50	Boston Elevated	156½	156½	156½
50	Boston Elevated Subway	76	76	76
3	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
33	C., J., R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
15	Connecticut River	280	280	280
3	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
10	Manhattan	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
465	Massachusetts Electric	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
63	Mass. Electric pf.	96	95½	96
136	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	229	229
85	Pere Marquette	80½	80½	80½
3	Old Colony	210	210	210
717	Union Pacific	105⅜	104⅝	105⅝
5	Union Pacific pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼

TELEPHONES.

349	Am. Tel. & Tel.	166	164½	165
22	Cumberland	125½	125½	125½
50	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
15	New England	139	139	139
4	Western pf.	100⅝	100	100⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

569	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	80	79	79
261	Am. Pneumatic Service	7	6⅝	6⅝
1,300	American Sugar	124¾	123½	124½
45	American Sugar pf.	129½	129	129½
51	American Woolen pf.	79	78	79
2,045	Dominion Iron & Steel	58½	57¼	58½
1,047	Massachusetts Gas	40¼	39¼	39½
41	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85¾	85½	85¾
10	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
110	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
200	Swift Packing & Prov.	161	160	160
215	United Fruit	110⅜	110	110⅜
59	United Shoe Machine	53	52	52½
325	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
179	United States Steel	41	40⅝	40⅞
191	United States Steel pf.	89¾	89	89¼

MINING.

200	Adventure	21	21	21
250	Aetna	60	60	60
46	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
412	Amalgamated	66	65⅛	65¾
50	Arnold	75	75	75
10	Atlantic	22	22	22
50	Centennial	18	18	18
170	Central Oil	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
80	Consolidated Zinc	16	16	16
222	Copper Range	59¾	59	59
1	Dominion Coal	128	128	128
125	Franklin	9½	9½	9½
25	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
30	Mass.	14½	14	14
75	Michigan	10	10	10
400	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
125	Mohawk	46	45½	45½
10	Old Dominion	17	17	17
110	Osceola	56½	56	56½
80	Parro	26	25½	25½
100	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
55	Tamarack	160	155	160
20	Trinity	11	10¾	10¾
25	United States	21¼	21¼	21¼
165	Utah	22	21¾	21¾
127	Victoria	6⅞	6¾	6¾
150	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The Street today was chiefly interested in the proposition laid before the Alabama Coal and Iron Company, for the changing of its present financial scheme. It is proposed to convert the present 7 per cent. preferred stock into 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, and by the issue of a limited amount of new common stock give a bonus of 20 per cent. in this new common stock with each bond. It is also proposed to put the common stock upon a dividend-paying basis immediately. The plan is calculated to be advantageous to the present security holders. As the International Trust is a large holder of the securities, it is expected to be a big profiter. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,560 shares of stock and $121,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Seaboard Ry	29¾	29⅝	29¾
150	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47⅞	47½	47⅞
225	Atlantic Coast Line	171½	170	170
14	Cotton Duck tr. rcpts.	7	7	7
20	G. B. S. Brewing	13¼	13¼	13¼
525	United Rys. & Electric	14½	14	14⅜
710	Nashville Ry	5	5	5
555	Continental	212	199⅜	212
10	Union	72	72	72
125	Alabama C. & I.	39	36	39

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103½	103⅝	103½
30,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	85	85
3,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	68¼	68⅛	68¼
1,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	Charleston Con. Ry. 5s	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77½	77½	77½
13,000	Cotton Duck inc.	40	39⅜	40
1,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
1,000	Charleston & W. C. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼
59,000	Nashville Ry. 5s cfts.	78	78	78
3,000	C., E. L. & P. 6s of N.	103	103	103

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Ten stocks to-day advanced ⅛ to ½ per cent., six declined ⅛ to 1⅝, and two bonds declined ½ per cent. each. Total sales, 21,443 shares and $89,750 bonds. That, in brief, is the listing of the local stock market to-day. It was a dull, uninteresting affair, wholly lacking in feature. The undertone was firm, but that was because New York was in similar condition. Even the money market was stagnant. There was little demand for accommodation. This was true as far as stock brokers were concerned. They had all the money needed, and efforts to place it on exchange at 5½ per cent. were without result, although the rate was one-half of 1 per cent. lower than the figure quoted by banks and trust companies. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Academy of Music	315	315	315
55	American Railways	53½	53½	53¾
202	American Cement	7 15-16	7¾	7 15-16
635	Cambria Steel	28⅝	28½	28½
460	Con. Lake Superior	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
708	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73¼	73	73¼
960	Diamond Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
815	Electric Co. of America	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Erie	35½	35½	35½
29	Hunt. & Broad Top	30½	30	30½
1	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	58	58	58
200	Int. Smokeless Powder	12¼	12½	12¼
350	Lehigh Valley R. R.	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
1	Little Schuylkill R. R.	61	61	61
605	Manufactured Rubber	9-16	5-16	9-16
730	Marsden	5-16	5-16	5 9-16
20	Penn Coal	615	615	615
273	Pennsylvania R. R.	82	81⅝	82
20	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	101	101	101
31	Pennsylvania Salt	112	112	112
10	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,240	Philadelphia Electric	8 11-16	8 9-16	8 9-16
1,032	Philadelphia Company	48¼	48	48¼
105	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49½	49½
2,745	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¼	17⅜	18⅛
7,350	Reading	34 3-16	33⅜	¾
405	Reading 2d pf.	38 13-16	38 9-16	38⅝
400	Tidewater Steel	⅝	½	½
110	United Gas Imp.	116	114	114
210	Union Traction	47½	47½	47½
100	United States Steel	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
8	United Trac., Pitts., pf.	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
17	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 30 cents discount; time and call loans 6 per cent. Local stocks were beset with dullness save in spots. Swifts shares once more were realized in to a small extent, and the price fell off 2 points. Box Board felt somewhat buoyant over the bond conversion plan on foot for the preferred stock, and that issue made good advances on small trading. The common stock held very steady. Metropolitan Elevated was taken on fairly and made fractional gains. Business in other stocks was almost at a standstill. Complete transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. Booth	40	40	40
200	American Can com.	12	11⅞	11⅞
1	Canal & Dock	70	70	70
70	Chicago Title & Trust	123½	123½	123½
20	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½
100	Lake Street Elevated	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
800	Met. Elevated	40½	39⅞	40½
28	National Biscuit	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
195	National Biscuit pf.	103½	103½	103½
308	Swift & Co.	162	160	160
1,101	United Box Board	11	10⅜	10⅞
500	United Box Board pf.	58	57¼	57¼
50	West Chicago	95	95	95

Honduras Syndicate Denial.

The report from Honduras to the effect that the concessions granted to the Honduras syndicate had lapsed because of its alleged failure to carry out the terms of the contract was denied yesterday by the Treasurer of the syndicate. He said that the only contract on which they needed an extension of time was the building of a bridge. This extension, he said, would be granted at the next meeting of the Honduras Legislature.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was featureless. In most stocks trading was on a scale even smaller than on Tuesday, and nowhere in the list was there sufficient activity to attract attention. In view of the further contraction in the Stock Exchange market, the dullness on the curb was by no means surprising. Prices showed more or less weakness, especially during the first part of the day's trading, but declines were for the most part followed by recoveries of more or less importance. Rock Island common sold down to 56⅛, but rallied to 56⅝; the preferred, which opened at 83¼, ended the day at 83½, and similarly in other stocks the closing prices were above the low figures of the day. The copper shares, which during the past few days have been given more attention than they had received in some time, showed some activity, but the largest totals in this group were in the issues, which are most the subject of inside manipulation. In some parts of the market yesterday crude efforts were made to advance prices without buying stock, but naturally with little success. Bay State Gas was made to sell at the opening at 2, although the actual market in the stock was considerably below that figure.

⁂

WHITE KNOB COPPER sold up to

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¼	65½	7,230	*Amal. Copper Co	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+ ¼
13	13⅛	16,230	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
41½	42	800	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41½	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ⅞
35½	35⅝	500	Am. Car & F. Co	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	− ½
91½	92	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	− ½
49	50	300	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
56½	57	118	*Am. Grass Twine	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	...
10¾	10⅞	200	*Am. Ice Co	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
38	37	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37	37	37	37	− ½
20	21	50	*Am. Linseed Co	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	...
305	307½	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94	94⅝	94	94⅝	− ⅛
6	6½	200	*Am. Malting Co	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
46¼	47½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co	46⅛	46½	46¼	46⅓	− ¼
95	96	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95	95¼	95	95	...
124½	124¾	5,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	123½	125	123½	124⅝	+ ⅝
100	100	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	98	98	98	98	−2⅝
41	45	300	Ann Arbor	42	42	42	42	+2
88¾	88⅞	29,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	88¾	89⅝	88⅞	88⅞	− ⅛
100¼	100½	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100⅜	− ⅛
109	100½	37,700	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅝	109½	108¾	109	+ ⅛
2⅜	2½	15,850	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	...
63¼	63½	2,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅜
136	136½	6,550	Canadian Pacific	135¾	136⅜	135½	136	...
175½	177½	200	Central R. R. of N. J	175	175½	175	175½	...
51½	51⅝	8,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	52⅛	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	36⅞	700	Chicago & Alton	36½	37	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
30½	30⅝	710	Chicago Great West	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
85	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85	85	85	85	...
44⅝	46¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅝
191½	191⅝	13,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	190¼	191¾	190⅝	191½	+ ⅞
232	235	300	Chicago & Northw	230	232½	230	232½	+2⅝
37½	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38	38	38	38	...
17	17½	800	Chicago Union Trac	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
83⅜	84¾	3,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83	84⅜	82⅝	83½	+ ⅞
32⅜	33	200	Colorado & Southern	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
73½	74	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf	73	73	73	73	−1½
49¼	49¾	600	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	− ¼
23½	23⅞	1,000	Col. & H. C. & I	24	24¼	24	24	...
175	180	100	Commercial Cable	180	180	180	180	+5
218½	219	900	Consolidated Gas	218¼	219	218½	219	+ ½
32	32½	200	Corn Products	32¼	32½	32	32	...
83	84	345	Corn Products pf	83½	83½	83	83	− ⅛
91¼	92*	300	Denver & R. G. pf	92	92	92	92	+ ¼
20⅝	21	400	Detroit Southern	21	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	200	Detroit Southern pf	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
89	90	210	Detroit United Ry	89	89	89	89	− ½
5⅝	5½	445	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5½	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ½
30	30½	450	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30	30	30	30	...
38½	38⅝	13,610	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	38¼	38½	− ⅛
67¼	67½	200	Erie 1st pf	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	− ⅛
52	52½	200	Erie 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ¼
63	66	10	General Chemical	66	66	66	66	...
185½	187	650	General Electric	186¼	186¾	186	186⅝	− ¼
190	193	300	Great Northern pf	190	190½	190	190½	+ ⅛
95¾	96	1,200	Hocking Valley	95½	96	95	95⅞	+ ⅛
91	92	100	Hocking Valley pf	91	91	91	91	...
148¼	148⅝	6,200	Illinois Central	148¼	149½	148¼	148⅝	− ⅛
9½	9⅝	1,655	Illinois Central rts	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
19¾	20	100	International Paper	20	20	20	20	...
50	51	700	*Internat. Power Co	76⅝	77⅛	76½	77⅛	+1⅛
90½	92	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	92	92	92	92	− ½
44	45	100	Iowa Central	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
78	78¼	200	Iowa Central pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	− ⅛
80½	80⅝	415	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80	80⅝	80	80½	− ⅛
35½	36	600	Kansas City South	36	36	35¼	35⅝	...
56	56½	700	Kansas City South. pf	55¾	56	55¾	56	...
34	36	200	Keokuk & D. M	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	− ⅛
138⅝	138⅞	2,700	Louisville & Nashville	138	139	137⅝	138¾	+ ¼
9	11	200	Manhattan Beach	10½	10½	10	10	− ½
135	135¼	4,360	Manhattan Elevated	134⅝	135¼	134⅜	135¼	...
120	124	900	*Met. Sec., pd	121	121	120	120	−3½
139¼	139⅝	2,800	*Met. Street Railway	139½	140	138¾	140	+ ¼
237	261½	100	Mexican Central	26	26	26	26	...
110½	111	100	Minn. & St. Louis	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	− ⅛
79¼	79⅝	3,250	M., St. P. & S. S. M	78	79¾	78	79⅝	+ ¾
130	130½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	131	131	130	130	−1
29⅜	30	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅜	− ⅛
62	62⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅞	41,150	Missouri Pacific	109⅝	111½	109⅝	110⅜	+ ¾
46½	46⅝	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅛
29	29⅜	600	*Nat. Lead Co	29½	29½	29	29	− ½
93½	94½	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
156	156¼	4,500	New York Central	155⅞	156⅝	155⅞	156	+ ⅛
226	228⅝	188	N. Y., N. H. & H	229	229	229	229	...
33½	33⅝	2,620	N. Y., Ont. & West	33¼	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	24,700	Norfolk & Western	77⅝	78	76⅞	77½	− ⅛
121½	124	100	North American	121½	121¼	121¼	121½	+ ½
8½	9	100	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
42	45	200	Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
163⅝	163¾	25,500	Pennsylvania R. R	163	164½	163	163⅝	− ⅛
103⅜	103¾	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	103½	103½	102⅞	103½	− ⅛
41	43	100	Peoria & Eastern	42	42	42	42	+1
61⅜	61⅝	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	61	61⅝	60⅞	61½	+ ⅛
95	96	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	...
80½	80¾	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	−1⅝
68	68½	32,300	Reading	68	68⅝	67¾	68¼	+ ⅝
87½	88	400	Reading 1st pf	87½	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	...
77½	78	2,100	Reading 2d pf	77¼	77⅝	77⅛	77½	+ ¼
22½	22⅝	3,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	23¼	23¼	22½	22⅝	− ⅛
79½	80	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	80⅝	80⅝	79½	79½	− ½
23¾	24¼	1,510	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	24⅝	24	24	24	− ¼
71⅝	72	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	72	72	71⅝	72	...
76½	77	100	Rutland pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	− ½
75¾	76	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	76	76½	76	76	− ½
36½	37	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	36	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
75¼	76	200	St. L. & San Fran	75	75½	75	75½	+ ¼
73¼	73½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
32	32¼	300	St. Louis Southw	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
68½	69	2,700	St. Louis Southw. pf	68⅝	69	68¼	69	...
66	67	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	68	68	67	67	−2
72¼	72¼	27,700	Southern Pacific	72	72½	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	1,200	Southern Railway	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	...
		300	Southern Ry., stamped	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
94½	94½	100	Southern Ry. pf	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
94	94¼	270	So. Ry. pf., stamped	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
65¼	65⅝	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65	65⅝	65	65¼	− ⅛
44⅛	44⅜	4,000	Texas & Pacific	44	44⅜	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	30	100	Tol., St. L. & West	29½	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
46⅞	46½	2,700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	45½	46⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+1
120	120⅜	300	Twin City R. T	120½	120⅜	120½	120½	...
15¾	16	325	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16½	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
57	57¼	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	57	57¼	57	57¼	+1½
105	105⅛	30,800	Union Pacific	104⅜	105⅞	104⅜	105¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	100	United Rys. Invest	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
63¼	63½	100	United Rys. Invest. pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	...
14⅝	14⅝	1,568	*U. S. Leather	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	91	100	*U. S. Leather pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	18¼	200	U. S. Rubber	17⅞	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
40¾	40¾	6,500	U. S. Steel	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	− ⅛
88⅞	89	7,100	U. S. Steel pf	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89	...
66⅝	67¼	650	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66¾	66¾	66¼	66⅝	− ⅝
33½	33⅞	875	Wabash	33	33½	32⅝	33½	...
49½	49⅝	2,400	Wabash pf	49	49½	48½	49½	+ ⅛
91⅜	91¾	500	Western Union Tel	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ¾
27⅝	28	600	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...
53½	53⅝	300	Wisconsin Central pf	53	53	53	53	...

Sales..... 443,724 | *Unlisted.

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atd. R. & T. 6s 67	67	67	67	67
2,000	Union Pac. conv.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

$4,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
NORTHWEST—			
Month Sept	$4,540,252	$4,276,719	$4,002,115
From June 1	16,737,512	16,372,898	15,200,211
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for September—			
Gross earnings	1,124,383	1,080,158	1,019,465
Oper. expenses	607,581	664,610	623,696
Net earnings	516,802	415,548	396,767
Gross, 3 months	3,387,738	3,411,100	3,226,458
Oper. expenses	1,881,773	2,032,245	1,961,543
Net, 3 months	1,705,965	1,378,855	1,264,915
BUFFALO & WILLIAMSVILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,698	5,375	323
Oper. expenses	2,253	2,114	139
Net earnings	3,445	3,261	184
Other income	160	236	*76
Total income	3,605	3,497	108
Fixed charges	309	312	*3
Net income from all sources	3,296	3,185	111
*Decrease.			
CORNING & PAINTED POST STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	10,402	9,662	740
Oper. expenses	6,784	6,566	218
Net earnings	3,617	3,095	522
Other income	84	293	*209
Total income	3,701	3,388	313
Fixed charges	1,732	1,780	*48
Net income from all sources	1,969	1,608	361
MIDDLETOWN & GOSHEN ELECTRIC RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	18,418	20,293	*1,877
Oper. expenses	13,957	14,808	*851
Net earnings	4,460	5,485	*1,026
Other income	120	61	59
Total income	4,579	5,546	*967
Fixed charges	2,446	3,952	*1,506
Net income from all sources	2,133	1,594	539

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Amal. Copper	65¼	66	65¼	65½
20	Am. C. & Foun.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
20	Am. Locomo	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
20	Amer. Smelting	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
2,840	Amer. Sugar	123½	124⅜	123⅝	124⅜
12,070	At., T. & S. F	88⅛	89¼	88⅛	89
30	A., T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4,020	Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	109½	108¼	109
1,030	Brook. Rap. Tr.	63¼	63½	63⅛	63⅜
170	Can. Pacific	133⅝	136⅞	133⅝	136½
640	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	52⅜	51¼	51⅜
40	Chi. Gt. West	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
5,460	C., Mil. & St. P.	190¾	191¾	190¼	191¼
10	Chi. Union Trac.	17½	17½	17⅝	17⅝
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	84¼	84½	83¾	83¾
80	Col. Southern	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛
30	Col. & Hock. C.	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
30	Det. Southern	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
1,970	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38⅝
210	Ill. Cent	149	149½	149	149
190	Louis. & Nash	138¼	139	138¼	139
1,980	Manhattan	134⅞	135½	134⅝	135¼
70	Met. Street	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼
40	Mex. Cent	20½	20½	20	20⅛
140	Mo., Kan. & T.	29¾	30	29¾	29¾
70	Mo., K. & T. pf	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
16,050	Mo. Pacific	106⅝	111¼	109½	110⅞
190	N. Y. Central	155¾	156¼	155½	156⅛
250	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
6,350	Norf. & West.	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	77⅝
1,940	Pennsylvania	163¼	164¼	163¼	164
70	People's Gas	103⅝	104⅜	103¼	103⅝
13,390	Reading	67⅞	68½	67⅝	68¼
480	Rep. Steel	23	23	22⅜	22⅜
7,580	Southern Pac	72	72⅜	71½	72¼
1,450	Southern Ry	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅝
1,390	Tenn. Coal & I.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65⅝
260	Texas Pac	44	44½	43⅞	44⅜
11,430	Union Pacific	105	105½	104⅝	105½
1,070	U. S. Leather	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
20	U. S. Rubber	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½
5,480	U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
500	U. S. Steel pf	89	89½	89	89
200	Wabash	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
580	Wabash pf	49	49½	48¾	49⅜
160	West. Union	91	91¼	91	91½

103,130

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atd. R. & T. 6s 67	67	67	67	67
2,000	Union Pac. conv.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

$4,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
NORTHWEST—			
Month Sept	$4,540,252	$4,276,719	$4,002,115
From June 1	16,737,512	16,372,898	15,200,211
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for September—			
Gross earnings	1,124,383	1,080,158	1,019,465
Oper. expenses	607,581	664,610	623,696
Net earnings	516,802	415,548	396,767
Gross, 3 months	3,387,738	3,411,100	3,226,458
Oper. expenses	1,881,773	2,032,245	1,961,543
Net, 3 months	1,705,965	1,378,855	1,264,915
BUFFALO & WILLIAMSVILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,698	5,375	323
Oper. expenses	2,253	2,114	139
Net earnings	3,445	3,261	184
Other income	160	236	*76
Total income	3,605	3,497	108
Fixed charges	309	312	*3
Net income from all sources	3,296	3,185	111
*Decrease.			
CORNING & PAINTED POST STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	10,402	9,662	740
Oper. expenses	6,784	6,566	218
Net earnings	3,617	3,095	522
Other income	84	293	*209
Total income	3,701	3,388	313
Fixed charges	1,732	1,780	*48
Net income from all sources	1,969	1,608	361
MIDDLETOWN & GOSHEN ELECTRIC RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	18,418	20,293	*1,877
Oper. expenses	13,957	14,808	*851
Net earnings	4,460	5,485	*1,026
Other income	120	61	59
Total income	4,579	5,546	*967
Fixed charges	2,446	3,952	*1,506
Net income from all sources	2,133	1,594	539

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,073,603	1,829,236	1,548,478
Op. expenses	1,444,027	1,196,576	1,079,550
Net earnings	629,476	629,660	468,928
Gross, 8 months	16,692,661	15,057,227	14,008,940
Op. expenses	12,174,900	10,723,370	10,498,576
Net, 8 months	4,517,761	4,333,857	3,510,373

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for the year ended June 30, 1902:

Gross earnings	1,349,790	1,389,954	1,404,694
Op. expenses	852,384	811,854	1,000,090
Net earnings	497,406	588,800	404,065
Charges	204,803	188,015	185,448
Surplus	292,603	400,285	218,637
Dividends	274,902	274,680	164,928
Surplus	17,701	125,405	53,709

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings	$1,346,527	$626,783	$718,744
Interest	59,225	64,850	*5,625
Res. against div.	218,750	218,750	...
Res. for dep.	80,442	51,077	29,365
Total charges	358,417	334,677	23,740
Surp., 3 months	987,110	292,106	695,004

Income account for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

Net earnings	2,804,739	1,317,024	1,487,715
Interest	179,337	185,077	*5,740
Res. against div.	656,250	656,250	...
Res. for dep.	210,723	147,888	62,835
Total charges	7,046,310	989,215	57,095
Surp., 9 months	2,258,429	327,809	1,430,620
*Decrease.			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,760,582
Gold	119,898,173
Silver	8,365,780
United States notes	3,033,764
Treasury notes of 1890	84,418
National banknotes	13,357,239
Total receipts this day	1,948,504
Total receipts this month	36,477,832
Total receipts this year	182,989,718
Total expenditures this day	1,835,000
Total expenditures this month	34,335,000
Total expenditures this year	171,816,976
Deposits in National banks	158,312,811
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	387,033
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	629,750
Customs	1,193,106
Miscellaneous	125,647

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$365,900,869
Silver dollars	467,486,000
Silver dollars of 1890	768,889
Silver bullion of 1890	23,356,601
Total	$859,511,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$365,900,869
Silver certificates outstanding	467,486,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,125,000
Total	$859,511,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,160,043
Gold certificates	34,738,130
Silver coin and bullion	3,306,917
Silver certificates	4,498,872
United States notes	3,033,764
Other assets	21,133,971
Total in Treasury	$152,431,644
Deposits in National banks	158,312,811
Total	$310,744,455
Current liabilities	88,974,873
Available cash balance	$221,769,582

Gold from Australia.

Lazard & Frères have received advices from the London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, at San Francisco, of the shipment of $750,000 in gold from Australia. The gold is due to arrive at San Francisco about the middle of November.

GOVERNMENT BOND HOLDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The report of Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, was made public to-day. The most interesting feature of the report is an analysis of the holdings of loans, showing the number of foreign holders of the United States bonds, compared with domestic holders.

The analysis shows that out of a total of $782,924,330 or bonds, only $16,022,850 is held by foreigners, and of this latter amount $12,578,000 is held by insurance companies and are on deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance in the various States of the Union. These deposits are required in order that the policy holders in the States wherein the companies do business may be secured from loss. This leaves the individual foreign holdings of United States bonds $3,444,850.

The bonds most largely held by foreign insurance companies are those of the 4 per cent. of 1925. (long fours.) The insurance companies of England, Germany, Switzerland, China, Scotland, and Sweden have on deposit in this country bonds of this loan to the amount of $5,617,000, while individuals in those countries, together with those of France, Cuba, and Canada, own $250,900 in bonds.

The 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907 is the oldest loan now extant, and at one time was quite largely held by foreigners. It is still the favorite for individual investors. Owners of these bonds to the extent of $5,940,450 are scattered over most of the countries of Europe and also in other parts of the world. Insurance companies in England, Germany, Holland, Scotland, New Zealand, and Russia hold $2,765,500 of these bonds, while the individual holdings amount to $3,174,950.

Discussing the willingness of American capital to invest in the National securities, the Chief of the Loans Division, Mr. C. N. McGroarty, says: "Not a dollar of the bonds issued to maintain the expenses of the Spanish-American war went abroad, and almost $100,000,000, or half the amount issued, was in bonds ranging in denomination from $20 to $500, the small subscribers being given the first option."

The analysis further shows that there are on deposit with the Treasurer in trust for the various National banks of the country $428,145,980, and for savings banks, $50,656,070, making a total of $508,802,050 belonging to the banks. The insurance and trust companies own $16,909,200, the lodges hold $836,840, societies have a total of $2,969,400, and individuals a total of $237,483,990.

The report shows that during the year bonds amounting to $117,240,530 were issued, and that bonds of the value of $174,381,270 were canceled. The payment of $13,000 of the bonds issued in 1865 on account of the Pacific railroads is noted. This payment completes the redemption of those bonds. The aggregate of bonds stored in the vaults of the Division of Loans is given at $1,254,219,340. These bonds cover all the loans of the Government. During the year paper amounting to $267,179,378 was destroyed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Harry Freeland, Second Infantry, has been retired on account of disability.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Butler D. Price is assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 18, vice Hood, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Cowles is assigned to the Fourth Infantry, to date from Oct. 18, vice Price, promoted.

Col. Price will join the Sixteenth Infantry. Lieut. Col. Cowles will report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for assignment to a station.

Major Edwards is assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry, to date from Oct. 7, vice Pratt, promoted.

Major William L. Buck is assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 11, vice Walker, deceased.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller is assigned to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company H, to date from Oct. 7, vice Edwards, promoted.

Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis is assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company I, to date from Oct. 11, vice Buck, promoted.

Major Buck will report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station.

Transfers—Capt. Harvey W. Miller, from the Twenty-seventh to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company I; Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, from the Thirteenth to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company H.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Rock Island arsenal for duty.

Major Charles St. J. Chubb, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Robinson is placed on waiting orders.

Commander E. D. Taussig is detached from command of the Enterprise and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander W. F. Low (retired) is ordered to command the Enterprise.

Lieut. W. S. Montgomery is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Mohican.

Commissions have been issued as follows:

Passed Assistant Surgeon—W. L. Bell, from Nov. 16, 1901, with the rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Pay Director—L. G. Boggs, from Sept. 28, with the rank of Captain.

Pay Inspector—E. B. Rodgers, from Sept. 21, with the rank of Commander.

Paymaster—G. M. Lukesh, from Sept. 28, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Surgeon

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals on 31st Street Near Fifth Avenue —High Price for 313 Madison Avenue at Auction—Other Items.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer to Moritz Bauer the four-story stone-front dwelling 17 East Thirty-first Street, 21.10 by 98.9.

It is understood that contracts will be signed within a few days for the sale of 35 West Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.8 by 98.9, by Frederick S. Talmage. A report published yesterday placed the consideration in the deal at $49,000.

Marcus Nathan has bought, through N. A. Berwin & Co., the four-story building 913 Sixth Avenue, on lot 22 by 80.

Williams & Haig have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin, for about $180,000, the seven-story apartment house on the west side of Broadway, 60 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, on plot 60 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Ida Radan to a client for occupancy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 124 West Eighteenth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Christian Striffler to Morris Weinstein the five-story flat 109 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Bert G. Faulhaber and Simon Stern have sold for Oscar Hollander 179 to 183 West Eighty-third Street, three five-story double flats, on plot 75 by 75.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for Charles Strauss the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 113 West Forty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Duff & Brown have leased for Frederick W. Walker to John E. Kevill, a lot 25 by 100, at 1,746 Amsterdam Avenue, for a period of ten years at a gross rental of $25,000. On this lot Mr. Walker is to construct for Mr. Kevill a two-story business building.

Mitchell A. C. Levy is the buyer of 153 West Forty-eighth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

P. K. Wilson & Son, dealers in laces and veilings, now at 473 Broadway, have leased the store and basement of the new building now being erected by Henry Corn at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, as well as the store and basement of the St. Ann's Building, adjoining, at 3 and 5 West Eighteenth Street.

George L. Felt conveyed yesterday to the Realty Investment Company the apartment house on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 216.5 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 79.10 by 100.5.

Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver for the rents of 307 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story tenement, pending a suit brought by John Bohnet, Jr., executor and trustee of the estate of Mary Braun, against Annie V. Schindler and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $11,000.

The Auction Room.

As sharp a bit of competition as has been witnessed in the salesroom in many a day resulted yesterday in the sale of 313 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-second Street, to William Rosenzweig for $101,100. This dwelling, which stands on a lot 17.6 by 95, was the last parcel to be sold under a partition decree affecting six properties belonging to the estate of John Mores. That it would bring a high price was thought very likely, in view of the fact that a small lot at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street was recently sold for $250,000, or at the rate of $244 per square foot.

When Auctioneer Simon of L. J. Phillips & Co. called for bids on No. 313, there was an offer of $70,000. Various operators took a hand in the bidding at one stage and another, but at about the $90,000 mark the competition had narrowed down to Mr. Rosenzweig and H. A. Sherman, representing a client. These two fought it out all the way to the knockdown price by hundred-dollar bids, although trying to frighten each other occasionally by advancing the figure $1,000 at a time.

The other Morss estate properties, including 812 Broadway, were all sold to operators at fair prices, although with the exception of 313 Madison Avenue, the bidding was at no time spirited. Particularly was this true with regard to 556 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, and it was a matter of current gossip after the sale that one or two veteran speculators had been caught napping on this parcel. It is safe to say that there were several men in the room who would have willingly paid at least $45,000, and who expected to hear an opening bid of perhaps $25,000. They were so much surprised, however, when Klein & Jackson "started the property" at $40,000 that they were still trying to collect their ideas after it had been struck down on the single bid, although the auctioneer showed no undue haste. Later in the day, if reports may be credited, some of these spectators were seeking to buy the contract for the property at a substantial advance over the auction price. The scheme of frightening off competition by an unexpectedly high opening bid is not a new one, but it is some time since it has materialized in the auction room.

Detailed results of yesterday's auction business are given below:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.
Partition Sale.

820 Broadway, east side, 43.4 feet south of Twelfth Street, 25.1 by 102 by 25.8 by 110.6, five-story brick building, to Ernest G. Stelman.....$106,000

313 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet south of Forty-second Street, 17.6 by 95, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; to William Rosenzweig.....101,100

556 Seventh Avenue, west side, 24.9 feet south of Fortieth Street, 24.8 by 100, two-story frame building; to Klein & Jackson.....40,000

281 and 281½ Grand Street, south side, 75 feet east of Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick buildings; to Schmeidler & Bachrach.....30,100

11 Third Avenue, east side, 84 feet south of St. Mark's Place, 17 by 74, three-story brick building; to Schmeidler & Bachrach.....16,775

50 Bedford Street, east side, 45 feet north of Leroy Street, 22.6 by 75, three-story brick-front building; to Julius B. Fox..

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
6,800

924 to 942 Second Avenue and 900 East Fiftieth Street, being the southeast corner, 80 by 21, four-story brownstone-front flat, with four stores; public auction sale, to M. N. Schlieder.....29,500

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100, one-story frame stores; all title and interest of James P. Greason on Nov. 22, 1901; sale by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff.....50

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,374 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.8 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; executor's sale, to Henry Messmann...48,850

2,058 Anthony Avenue, east side, 225.1 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 24.11 by 127.2 by 25 by 125.0, two-story two-family frame dwelling; executor's sale, to Willis H. Winn.....5,800

311 and 313 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 and 50, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; public auction sale, to A. P. Mattheson.48,500

Third Avenue, east side, 76.10 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 51.4 by 123.9 by 50 by 117.4, one-story frame building, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henrietta Hotaling, as executrix.....15,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

207 and 209 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 37.6 by 75.8, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to H. L. Coffin.....20,000

63 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 163.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. S. Blake, as executor.....8,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

91 to 97 Roosevelt Street, west side, 55.7 feet north of Cherry Street, 80 by 61.4 and irregular, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Goldman & Schulman.....46,265

By Herbert A. Sherman.

234 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 435 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to B. L. Blum.....9,350

By James L. Wells.

813 Westchester Avenue, north side, 78.7 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 26.4 by 84.1 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to August Schieck 14,525

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

58 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Philip Dexheimer.....23,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 16 and 18 Jay Street, south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich Street, each 25 by 87.6, three-story brick buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,883.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 33 West Tenth Street, north side, 427.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of James C. Duff on March 10, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

115 and 117 Cannon Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 41.6x57; Feldman & Weiss of 140 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

Scholes Street, Brooklyn, owners; G. F. Pelham of 303 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

209 to 305 East Eighth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 48 by 80.11 and 48.6 by 71.10; M. Silverson of 242 East Seventy-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

506 East Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 24 by 34.8; G. Knoche of 516 East Seventy-second Street, owner; R. Moeller of 741 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

432 to 438 East Sixtieth Street, for a one and two story brick office building, stable, and dwelling, 50 by 38; H. W. Heyer of 32 East Eighteenth Street, owner; O. B. Franz of 227 East Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

432 to 438 East Sixtieth Street, for a one-story brick storage building, 100 by 100.5; H. W. Heyer, owner; O. B. Franz, architect; cost, $1,500.

Union Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 26 by 86; Frank Mezger of 971 Home Street, owner; Vincent Bonagur of 971 Home Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

231 Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; J. Z. Caythers of 357 Lexington Avenue, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway and Pine Street, southeast corner, to a nine-story brick office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society, premises, owner; G. B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame carriage house and stable, 55 by 25; Home for Incurables, premises, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 150 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,900.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 95 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Patrick Reid, premises, owner; Emile Ginsberger of 729 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $225.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northeast corner of Beaumont Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 51.8; Louis Huhler, premises, owner; William Guggolz of 2,307 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

PALMER ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Morton House, Keith's Theatre, and Union Square Hotel Affected.

A one-third interest in various properties in this city belonging to the estate of Courtlandt Palmer was transferred yesterday by Fanny A. Haven and another to Mary A. Palmer Draper, daughter of Courtlandt Palmer and wife of the late Henry Draper, the physicist and New York University professor. James Foster, who represents the Palmer estate, said last evening that both parties to this transfer were heirs under the will of Courtlandt Palmer, and that the transfer represented nothing more than a readjustment of interests. Further particulars of the transaction he declined to give. The conveyance was made for an expressed consideration of $750,000, the properties being subject to mortgages aggregating $180,000.

Among the parcels affected are the Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street; Keith's Theatre, adjoining, and the Union Square Hotel, at Union Square East and Fifteenth Street. The other properties are the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, 99 by 90; the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 99.9 by 90; the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, 179 by 94, and a lot on the south side of Thirty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Oct. 22.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 85th St, 27.2x94; Ernest Finkbeiner to John Finkbeiner.....$100

AVENUE A, 103 and 105, w s, 45.4x100; Samson Cohn and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $33,500).....

AVENUE A, 103 and 105, w s, 45.4x100; Samson Cohn and others, heirs, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $33,500)..1

BROADWAY, w s, 133.3 ft s of 181st St, 96.1 to n s of 180th St x114.9x101.11x147.4; John O. Baker to Joseph Fleischman, (mtg $21,000,) and all liens.....1

CORNELL AV., n s, 75 ft e of Cedar St, 23x100, being part of Plot 27, map of Arden property; North New York City Realty Company to Margaret Donlin, all liens.....1

CORNELL AV, n s, 50 ft e of Cedar St, 25x100; Arden property, North New York City Realty Company to Margaret Mangan, all liens.....1

FORSYTH ST, 186, e s, 25x100; Louis Gordon and others to Israel Grinstein, (mtg $35,900).....1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, n s, 193.9 ft w of Gilles Place, 25.5x50.11x25x56.8; Fort Independence St, n s, 143.4 ft w of Giles Place, 25.4x57.10x25x55; Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, to Empire City Savings Bank.....2,600

FRONT ST, 293, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 32.11x64.4x28.2x63.3; Jacob Bernstein to James E. Leach, all liens.....1

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x65x irregular; Laura Oppenheimer and others, executors, to Isaac Cohen, Ca. G. 15,000

LOTS 124 and 125, map of 160 lots, map of M. Morgenthau; Giuseppina Vingiprova to James J. Tynan, (mtg $1,460)...200

MADISON AV, e s, 22.5 ft n of 67th St, 20x84; Max Ottinger to Pauline Lewisohn, all title, (mtg $30,000) and all liens.....1

ONE-QUARTER PART of all title of which Charles P. Daly died seized in to ½ Pier 26 and to Pier 26, East River; Phebe A. Murray to Robert M. Ferris, B. & S., (R. S. $1.25).....4,750

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.2x90; Park Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 116th St, 25.2x90; Carrie Cornell and another to Simon Adler, (mtg $19,000).....1

PARK AV, e s, 133.4 ft n of 183d St, 16.8x100; Charles Birch to August Krefft....4,200

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Abraham Greenspan to Elias M. Greenspan, (mtg $34,000).....44,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Vincenzo Palmieri to Henry Benjamin.....1

TRANSVERSE ROAD, at 200th St, n w corner of Valentine Av, 50x92.6; Bertha Kreft to Mary A. Costello, all liens..100

WASHINGTON ST, 385 and 387, e s, 33.11x59.1x39.11x39.5; William C. Dewey to Henry L. Draeyer, (mtg $40,000)....1

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Lewis D. Jackson to Myles Sweeney, Jr., quitclaim, Ca. G.1

WEST BROADWAY, 241, e s, 25x100; John A. Brown, Jr., and others, trustees, to Bendet Isaacs, Ca. G.....1

WEST END AV, 529, w s, 20x90; Jennie B. Gardner to Henry F. Gardner and wife, tenants by entirety.....100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 79th St, 48x100; Henry J. Robert to Henry S. Shephard, (mtg $125,000).....1

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x80; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Sandrock Realty Company, B. & S...1

2D ST, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Jennie Salzberg to Rebecca Linschitz, (mtg $47,000).....1

3D AV, w s, 79.6 ft n of 38th St, 29x irregular; Frances R. Irving to Edwin A. Cruikshank and another, trustees.....36,500

4TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 92.6x123; 8th Av, n e corner of 35th St, 179.6x94 x irregular; 4th Av, n e corner of 25th St, 5 lots, each 19.9x90; 4th Av, s e corner of 26th St, 19.9x90; Broadway, s e corner of 14th St, 157 to private lane s—x nx138.10 to street x w —; 14th St, s s, 27.9 ft w of 4th Av, 60x113.3x57x95.7; 4th Av, w s, part of private lane, 10.6x 103.6; 14th St, s s, 65 ft e of Broadway, 55x112.10x55x128, with lane or alley in rear; 36th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 24x 98.9; Fanny A. Haven and another to Mary A. P. Draper, 1-3 part, (mtg $180,000).....750,000

8TH ST, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, 24.7x97.6; Philip Stiefel to Abram Bachrach, taxes, &c.....1

9TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 25x100; Wilhelmina Ruck to Jacob A. Rauth, (mtg $38,000).....100

31ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Mary E. Mason and others to Patrick J. Byrnes, (mtg $5,500).....1

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; H. Mason Raborg to Mary M. Raborg, all liens.....1

41ST ST, 140 East, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Annie McCourt, B. & S., Ca. G., all liens.....100

41ST ST, 149 East, 25x98.9; Annie McCourt to Robert D. Winthrop, (mtg $10,000).....100

47TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 70.10x100.5; George L. Felt to Realty Investment Corporation, (mtg $370,000).....

53D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x90.2; Simpson Hamburger to Daniel S. Jacobs, (mtg $6,000).....100

53D ST, 319 East, 40.1x100.5; Slawson Brothers, a corporation, to Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Company, (mtg $30,000).....1

56TH ST, 115 East, 20x100.5; Charles R. L. Putnam to Herman D. Kountze, (mtg $18,000).....100

83D ST, s s, 156 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; George R. Cannon to Cora Sanders.....1

90TH ST, n s, 230.5 ft e of 5th Av, 9.10 x100.8; Charles W. McAlpin to Louise C. McAlpin.....1

100TH ST, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Myer Heilman to Aimee Sternan, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S.....1

100TH ST, s s, 98.3 ft w of Park Av, 25 x100.11; Myer Heilman to Isaiah Rosenthal, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S.....1

118TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Laura R. Gross to I. Randolph Jacob, (mtg $15,000).....100

121ST ST, 230 West, 17x100.11; David Marks to Louis Frankel, (mtg $13,000)..100

121ST ST, n s, 97 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.11x irregular; Henry Benjamin to Vincenzo Palmieri, (mtg $7,800).....1

120TH ST, 215 West, 18.9x99.11; Noah Hershfield to Eliza Hershfield, (mtg $7,000).....1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,472 and 1,474, n e corner of 42d St; Henrietta Lurch, individually and as executrix, to William Wilson, 4 years, 7 months.....$3,000

BROADWAY, 665; Richard de Logerot to Frederick Kappauf, 1 year 7 months.....480

CLINTON ST, 183½; Division St, 220; John H. Boschen to Rosie Faians, 3 years.....396

MADISON AV, n w corner of 99th St, third store from 99th St; C. M. Silverman to David Strauss and another, 5 years.....$700, 850

5TH AV, 174; Daniel C. Cornell to Edward B. Fox, 6 years 6 months.....12,000

8TH AV, 2,704; Samuel Crothers to Patrick Burke, 5 years.....$900, 1,200

37TH ST, 346 West; Jacob Brand to Alwin Martini, 2 years.....510

37TH ST, 346 West; Morris Feder to Alwin Martini, 2 years.....360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Simon, to Rosa Brock; Park Av, 1,644, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$1,500

ADLER, Simon, to Rosa Brock; Park Av, 1,646, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000

BAKER, John O., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Broadway, w s, 133.3 ft s of 181st St, 3 years.....21,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to William W. Mumo and another; Prospect Av, n w corner of 137th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..1,000

CAMPBELL, Martha H., to Mary Smith and another, trustees; 30th St, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, demand, 4½ per cent., gold.....21,000

CASWELL, William W., to the Bowery Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 925, n w corner of 144th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..15,000

COHEN, Isaac, to Laura Oppenheimer and others, executors; Lewis St, s w corner of 6th St, due Nov. 1, 1907.....12,000

COHEN, Isaac, to Laura Oppenheimer and others, executors; Lewis St, s w corner of 6th St, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent.....,500

CONIGLIO, Rosalia, to George Stark; 3d Av, old, e s, 229.11 ft s of old s s of 163d St, prior mtg $26,000, demand, 6 per cent.....3,000

CRUIKSHANK, Edwin A., and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, w s, 79.6 ft n of 38th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

CUMMINGS, Stephen L., to F. Milton Welch; Tremont Av, s s, 100 ft w of Marmion Av, prior mortgage $2,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

DEVERE, William, and wife to Charles D. Thompson; Classen Av, w s, being Lots 7 and 8, map of Hudson P. Rose property, due Oct. 10, 1904, 6 per cent..1,400

DRAPER, Mary A. P., to the Morristown Trust Company; 4th Av, s e corner of 15th St; 8th Av, n e corner of 35th St; 4th Av, n e corner of 25th St; 4th Av, s e corner of 26th St; Broadway, s e corner of 14th St; 14th St, s s, 27.9 ft w of 4th Av; 4th Av, w s, partly in rear of above, being part of private lane; 14th St, s s, 65 ft e of Broadway; also 36th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....375,000

ERNST, Moritz L., and another to John Stewart; 183d St, n s, 75 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year.....9,000

FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, to John O. Baker; Broadway, w s, 133.3 ft s of 181st St, prior mortgage $21,000, 2 years.....7,000

FRASER, Alexander V., to Alfred A. Fraser; 72d St, 306 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year.....15,000

GOLDMAN, Morris, to August Knaff; Essex St, 101, 5 years, installments, 6 per cent.....4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Abraham Lubetken and another; 114th St, 23 East, 1 year, note.....162

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to Henry Meyer; Henry St, 173 to 177, n w corner of Jefferson St, 18 and 20, prior mtg $125,000, installments, 6 per cent.....10,000

JACOBS, Daniel S., to Simpson Hamburger; 53d St, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....3,000

KOMMEL, Bernard, to James McGranahan and others, trustees; 10th Av, n w corner of 27th St, demand.....40,000

LEIGHTON, John A., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 42d St, 505 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....5,000

LEONARD, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 38th St, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av; also 37th St, n s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, interior lot, at centre line of block between 37th and 38th Sts, 348.8 ft e of 10th Av, rerecorded, 1 year, 4 per cent.....13,750

MACKAY, Helen L. S., to Chauncey S. Frank; 66th St, 20 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

MURRAY, Mary A., to George Vassar, Jr., and another; Walnut Av, n e corner of 141st St, prior mtg $8,400, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

REALTY INVESTMENT CORPORATION to George L. Felt; 47th St, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $370,000, installments, 6 per cent.....135,000

PARE, Gedeon, to Charles Cook; Lot 62, map of H. P. Rose, 1st, Raymond Park, prior mtg $2,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.....400

RAUTH, Jacob A., to Charlotte Birnbaum; 9th Av, s w corner of 16th St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....8,500

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to Henry Meyer; Avenue C, n e corner of 2d St; also, interior lot, being rear of 18 Avenue C, building loan, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....20,000

SANDERS, Cora, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 83d St, s s, 156 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent....18,000

SHAW, William H., to Augustine Smith; 147th St, n s, 325 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....20,500

SHEPHARD, Henry S., to Henry J. Robert; West End Av, s w corner of 79th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....125,000

SILVERMAN, Lena, to Randolph Guggenheimer; Eldridge St, 111, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....32,000

STEELE, George W., to William T. Hookey; 146th St, n s, 124.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand, 6 per cent.....6,000

TWING, Robert E., to William M. Golden, Jr.; Lot 40, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year, 6 per cent.....150

WEGHORST, Charles, to Diedrich Steffens; 1st Av, 1,682, s e corner of 88th St, 402, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..1,000

WETZLER, David, and others to Paul Gaus, Jr.; 1st Av, 2,265, prior mtg $8,000, due Sept. 2, 1907.....1,500

WILSON, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Maiden Lane, 31, prior mtg $25,000, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold.....15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DONOHUE, Frances W. A., trustee, to William F. Gorham.....$10,000

GOULDING, William J., to George A. Ellis.....5,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Katharine Yale.....4,500

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....18,000

PURDY, Silvanus, to Agnes K. Mulligan. 2,000

ROBERTS, Henry J., to United States Savings Bank.....115,000

SCHIECK, August, to Peter Cook.....1,000

SCHIECK, August, to Emily Cook.....2,000

SUTTON, Frederick J., to John Bruan.. 3,377

SUTTON, Joseph F., to Frederick J. Sutton.....3,300

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK to John Haffen and another.....1

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Charlotte Hastorf. 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,128 and 2,130; Hammerstein & Deinvelle against Tilden Building, owner and contractor.....$2,029

VYSE AV and 176th St, s w corner, 65x 150; Christian Vorndrau against Charles Bjovkegren, owner and contractor.....160

16TH ST, 105 West; Canton Steel Roofing Company against George Kelly, owner; Beadleston & Woerz, lessees; Burger & Struck, sub-lessees and contractors.165

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Sigmund Adler against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....5,000

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Cosgrove Brothers against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....1,517

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Bjork & Back against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....3,825

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Stroh & Huber against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....2,325

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Young & Gerard against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....4,775

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Salagona & Co. against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....1,925

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; J. Caro & Son against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....1,868

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; John B. Dosso against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor.....335

58TH ST and 6th Av, n e corner, 100x 100; Traitel Brothers & Co. against Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor.....1,325

109TH ST, 22 East; Dominick Teza against Albert Karutz, owner; George Carroll, contractor.....105

109TH ST, 22 East; John F. Neibuhr against Albert Karutz, owner; George Carroll, contractor.....81

113TH ST, 15 West; Paul B. Pugh & Co. against Hyman D. Baker, owner and contractor.....186

176TH ST and Morris Av, n w corner, 126 x100; George F. Moore against Ralph C. Bullard, owner; Cunningham & Bullard, contractors.....31

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE C and 2d St, n e corner, 40x75; Henry Meyer with Pincus Ronginsky....$20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

15TH ST, 42 West; Hugh J. Dennis against George Fuchs and another, Oct. 17, 1902.....$82

80TH ST and West End Av, s w corner, 100x100; George E. Hawkins against Thomas Frazier and another, Oct. 21, 1902.....1,013

112TH ST and Broadway, n e corner, 100x 100.11; George E. Hawkins against George E. Wilson and another, Oct. 21, 1902.....600

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Berry B. Simons and another against George W. Steele and another, Sept. 6, 1902.....450

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; New York Gas Fixture Company against George W. Steele and another, Oct. 7, 1902.....70

Lis Pendens.

VYSE AV and 176th St, s w corner, 39.10x143x irregular; Christian Vorndran against Charles Bjovkegren, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

WEST END AV, 706; Mary E. Heyes against Ella S. Conkling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Hunt.

7TH ST, 121 East; Peter J. Connors against the Hungarian Reformed Church, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Page & Eckley.

27TH ST, n s, 220.2 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x98.9; Garret E. Kip against John J. McFadden, executor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Hall.

93D ST, 175 and 177 West, two actions; St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor, against [illegible] Smith; damage, $50.

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Special arrangements for light.

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3d Av., Tremont, extra wide lot and frame dwelling, $7,000. Apply Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,004.

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Simon Feist and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. Thornton.

179TH ST and Bryant Av, s e corner, 100x90; Alexander P. W. Kinman, executor, against Russell Sage and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.

207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; Isaac L. Dunn against John V. McEvily and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

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Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.

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Broadway and 66th St., adjoining corner house; single apartment, seven and bath, $40; gas range; select, accessible.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

"Hollywood," Madison Av., corner 94th St.—7 elegant, light rooms and bath; ground floor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
$1,900 — Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA.
$540 TO $780 — Madison Av., cor. 98th St. New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; tiled floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE RUTHERFORD

204-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents $30 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

MORNINGSIDE PARK. CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Vis-a-vis from this elegant apartment house; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; southern exposure; rent reasonable; select small family. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath. Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

SAN MARINO, CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT
61 E. 86th St. — Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

Brooklyn.

Six rooms, fine neighborhood; rent $23, $24, and $25. Apply to janitor, 255 Prospect Place, near Vanderbilt.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By Order of George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the County of Albany.
Notice is hereby given, according to the provisions of Section 2,604 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons having claims or demands against DAVID S. McGARVEY, late of the City of Albany, in said County of Albany, deceased, Intestate, that application has been made by the undersigned, as petitioner, for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased; and that, for the purpose of determining the amount of the penalty of the bond to be required to be given by the said undersigned, as such administrator, all such creditors of the said David S. McGarvey, deceased, are required to present their claims, with vouchers in support thereof, to the said George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the said County of Albany, at his office, in the County Building, Albany, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1902.—Dated Albany, N. Y., October 10th, 1902.
CHARLES M. McGARVEY, Petitioner.
EDWIN VAN WORMER, Atty. for Petitioner, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
o14-2aw4w

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Requisition of Assessment.—Pursuant to a requisition received from the Superintendent of Insurance and to a resolution duly adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, September 22d, 1902, the stockholders of this Company are hereby required to pay in to this Company, at its office, No. 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 23d day of October, 1902, in money, five dollars per share of stock held by them or standing in their names, for which payments due receipts will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. PIERSON, President. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.

That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.
That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.
All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not issue.
EDWARD F. SWIFT.

Surrogate Notices.

ZWICK, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA S. ZWICK, Amelia M. Zwick, Charles A. D. Zwick, Matilda M. Lelaurain, Eugene Rishoffer, Augustine Ensfelder, and Caroline S. Zwick, and to all persons interested in the estate of Daniel Zwick, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edmond Ensfelder, as executor and as trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
C. J. D., Sup. on order.
FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 90 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. o2-1aw6wTh

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.
ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City. my29-1aw6mTh

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902.
GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-1aw6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1aw6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.
ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City. my29-1aw6mTh

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Regine Bunzl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902.
GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-1aw6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1aw6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.
JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.
MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. Remington, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1903.
MARIA H. REMINGTON, Executrix.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOHN J. HALSTEAD, Pearson Halstead, and James W. Halstead, as trustees under the last will and testament of Pearson S. Halstead, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS FELDMAN, Samuel Sherofsky, Nathan Stimmel, and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant, and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane";) Marcus Nathan, August Hausmann and Maria Hausmann, his wife; Paul Janowsky and Lote Janowsky, his wife; Simon Haves and Annie Haves, his wife; Harris Cohen and Fannie Cohen, his wife; Harris Fernberg and Rosa Fernberg, his wife; Joseph Glaser and Clila Glaser, his wife, and Michael Walther, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6, 1902. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To the defendants: Nathan Stimmel and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane":)
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Dated October 15, 1902.
o16-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HATTIE HEYMAN, Plaintiff, against ERNEST HEYMAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., August 26th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.
To the defendant, Ernest Heyman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of September, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1902.—Dated N. Y., September 17th, 1902.
FLUEGELMAN & BACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, New York, Manhattan. s18-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. BELL, Jr., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of William R. Bell, Jr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October, 1902, the said William R. Bell, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1902, at 2 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22, 1902.

NO. 4,310.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HERMAN DAVIS and SARAH WARSAWSKI, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of Warsawski & Davis and H. Davis & Co., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, provable against the estate of Warsawski & Davis and H. Davis & Co., and his individual estate, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 10th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 22, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—NEWMAN GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Newman Grossman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22d, 1902.

NO. 5,279.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERSON M. KRAKOWER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Gerson M. Krakower of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Gerson M. Krakower was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 21st, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of MEYER MANDEL, Bankrupt.—No. 5,091.
To the creditors of Meyer Mandel of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, 1902, the said Meyer Mandel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1902, at 2 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WALLACE A. WHITE, (White and Stevenson,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Wallace A. White of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:.
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Wallace A. White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—OTTO G. MAYER and LOUIS ENGELHORN, trading under the name, style, and firm of Otto G. Mayer & Company, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Otto G. Mayer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22d, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. RANLETT, Bankrupt.—No. 5,120.
Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Ranlett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 27th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22, 1902.

NO. 5,303.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALLACE A. WHITE, (White and Stevenson,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Wallace A. White of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:.
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Wallace A. White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 22d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN A. BRODEK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Wednesday, October 29, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ready-made clothing, overcoats, linings, fixtures, &c. Order of Robert C. Ten Eyck, Trustee. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

$2 a Week for the Celebrated Milton Pianos

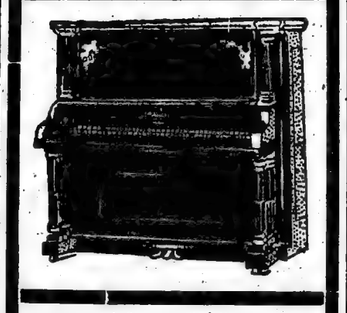

One of the most remarkable piano offers that this store has ever made is this:

100 Milton Pianos $225 Each.

$10 Down and $2 a Week.

This price includes top and cover. Delivered on receipt of first payment of $10.
The Milton Piano is one of the finest ever built. Made by the Milton Piano Company. Everything in it is of the very finest quality and built by the most skilled and experienced piano makers. The cases are large, rich and massive.
A representative of the Milton Piano Company stated that when these pianos were built, it was intended that they should sell for $500 each. For many pianos that are sold at $500 to-day cannot compare with the Milton.
The piano must be seen to be appreciated, and as an offer of this kind is rare, and owing to the limited quantity it is advisable for you to inspect this piano as early as possible.
We also continue to offer the

Harmony Piano for $175

At $5 Down & $1 Per Week
Including Stool and Cover.
Delivered on Payment of First $5 Payment.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
Every Harmony and Milton Piano has a ten years' guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

JACOB DOLL PIANO.

SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
BRANCH, 197 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Bargains for Musicians.—Weber, $75; Chickering, $80; Mahogany Colonial, $95; Chickering, Parlor Grand, ¼ price. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$15, Rosewood piano; beautiful upright, $30; Colonial mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3: rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 29 East 14th St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Pianos and Organs.

AT THE
"Bradbury"
WAREROOMS

Piano Bargains

JUST TO TEST THE VALUE OF PIANO ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS, WE WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK:

New "Bradbury" Pianos at $300, $350, $400, $450.
Moderate payment down and $10 a month.

New "Webster" Pianos (our make), $225.
$10 down and $7.00 a month.

New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $200.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.

New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $165.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.

A FEW USED PIANOS AND PIANOS OF OTHER MAKES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SMALL AND LARGE PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS STORED, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, TUNED.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.,

142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1124 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 108 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Typewriters.—Brand new machines, sold $1 weekly or $50 cash; all makes, second hand, cash or installments; Remington, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up weekly. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 54 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704; telephone, 3825 Franklin.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 202 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 8195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
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{ 44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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No indorsement; no security required.
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$5,700 wanted, 5%, 5 years; homestead property of 16 lots, Borough of Queens; payment of old mortgages; principals only. Investment, Box 191 Times Office.

Dogs and Birds.

Beauti

CHECKS FOR SULLIVAN IN KELLY'S PLACE

Stubs That Indicate Two Payments to the Senator.

District Attorney Jerome Getting Ready to Proceed Against Resorts That Were Raided Recently.

District Attorney Jerome admitted yesterday that a checkbook found in the safe at "Honest" John Kelly's resort when raided recently showed two payments to Timothy D. Sullivan, candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Eighth District. He said he attached no more importance or significance to the check stubs that had the name of the prominent Tammany district leader than to the hundreds of other stubs that were found in the safes. He reiterated his declaration that there was not a shred of evidence to show that the proprietors of the resorts had paid money for protection.

The check book in which Sullivan's name appears had been issued by a bank on the west side. The stubs covered a period from July 16, 1901, to March 31 last. The first check to Mr. Sullivan was on Aug. 2, 1901, for $2,365; the second, on Nov. 2, 1901, for $1,000. There were no indications of payments to Sullivan since the Reform Administration took office. Mr. Jerome denied the report that the name of a prominent Republican leader appeared on some of the stubs.

The payments to Sullivan were in the period of the Summer of 1901 when rumors were rife to the effect that a disagreement had come between him and the Committee of Fifteen under the auspices of which the raids were conducted that Spring. The rumored disagreement, and the inactivity of Mr. Jerome and the Committee of Fifteen in that Summer, led to renewed activity among the gamblers, many of whom reopened their resorts.

Mr. Jerome's attention was drawn to the fact that there were just three months between the payments to Sullivan.

"Does it not look as if these sums had been paid to Mr. Sullivan in regular quarterly payments?" he was asked.

"That would be merely an inference," was the reply. "As I have said repeatedly, we have discovered nothing to indicate that protection money was paid by the proprietors of the resorts which were raided last week. My opinion is that the money may have been won in the place by Senator Sullivan or that the check was handed him in payment of a wager. Protection money is not generally paid by check."

Mr. Jerome was asked whether he intends to call the Tammany politician as a witness against "Honest" John Kelly.

"I have not yet examined the papers taken from the safes," he replied. "Now, however, I am going to make a ruthless examination into the whole affair. I am going to settle the question of ownership as a first step. There appear on these stubs the names of many men prominently known in this city. I am going to subpoena them, if necessary, and question them as to who issued these checks. I am going after everybody, and there will be no let-up. I am going to subpoena employes of the resorts, and all who know anything about them. There are some men I know who have been frequenting these houses. If necessary, I will call them. I will go right ahead as soon as I can."

Mr. Jerome explained an earlier statement, that no evidence of importance had been found, by saying that Mr. Miner had the check books and other documents, and had not told of the two Sullivan checks.

Senator Sullivan was asked last evening about the stubs in the checkbook found in Kelly's place.

"Why, yes," he replied, "those checks were made out to me. They were given me by 'Bill' Hayes, Kelly's partner. I got one yesterday for $1,200. There's nothing in all that. Now if you a record of the money I've lost it would be much more interesting."

DAY OF THE PRINCE OF SIAM.

Rest, Reception of Callers, Ride, Shopping, and a Visit to a Theatre.

The itinerary mapping out for the Crown Prince of Siam yesterday was that he would rest in the morning and receive personal friends who might call on him; ride late in the afternoon, and in the evening attend the Garrick Theatre. The Prince carried out the programme to the letter, but he spent so much time in his drive that his party was a little hurried in starting for the theatre. He was a little bored.

The Prince came to this country with the idea that he had seen something of the world. Since arriving here he has been expected to admire. The Prince has admired, but he believes that there is a point in all good things when moderation ceases. Accordingly, when he went through the central part of the city yesterday afternoon he went also to Tiffany's with shopping intent and not admiration.

"You know that one large store is much like another," a member of the Prince's suite said after the drive, "and, really, the Prince cannot keep in a furor of excitement over his admiration for the country permanently. He is, after all, a good deal like other people in that respect."

The members of the party were a little late in arriving at the theatre in the evening. They occupied an inconspicuous place. After the performance the Prince went directly to his rooms and retired early, so that he might not be too tired for the visit to West Point to-day.

Among the visitors yesterday were Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Gen. John Holderman, the first United States Minister to Siam in 1880, and M. Gould Brokaw. J. T. Smith, Consul General for Siam, and Loring Townsend Hildreth, Consul for Siam in this city, are recent additions to the Prince's suite.

S. S. COX STATUE MOVED.

Temporarily Suppressed by a Subway Contractor, and Fourth Avenue Cars Rush Past, Freed from Spell.

Fourth Avenue cars, freed temporarily from the spell of years, now speed past the north end of Cooper Union as regardless of the wishes of those who wish to get on or off as any other free and independent trolleys in the Borough of Manhattan. The motormen and conductors, whose duties chain them to that line, have lost that chastened spirit which distinguished them from all of their kind. Horses no longer balk on entering Astor Place, and strangers in the city pursue their way thereabout unterrified.

All these changes are due to the temporary suppression of the statue of Samuel S. Cox. The bronze effigy of the letter carriers' friend, upraised arm and finger giving mute warning that every passing car must stop, was unceremoniously dragged out of the way by a rapid transit contractor, who found that it interfered with his excavations for the underground station.

"Sunset" Cox was moved toward the setting sun, not far, to be sure, but a distance sufficient to break the potent spell. In Eighth Street its strange and fearful figure, partly hidden by timber props and braces, the statue peeps through its covering and seems on the point of serving an injunction on the laborers to quit work in the pit marking its former site.

The Fourth Avenue motormen, it is said, are discussing the advisability of requesting the contractor, A. C. Daly, to put the statue underground in the station, as the nucleus of a subterranean art gallery.

BEARDED LADY'S DEATH.

Mrs. Donovan Spent Her Life in the Barnum & Bailey Show.

After touring the world for nearly all the thirty-seven years of her life as "America's World's Wonder," Mrs. William Donovan, a bearded lady who was attached to the Barnum & Bailey Circus, died at her home, 187 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, from consumption, just after midnight yesterday morning.

Throughout her career she had been attached to the Barnum & Bailey shows, beginning when she was nine months old, so soon did hair appear upon her baby face. Her mother remained with her until she was nine years old, but because of a number of other children in the family was compelled to leave her to her own resources. In 1880, when she was only fifteen years old, she was married to an employe of the show, and in 1895 she secured a divorce, and immediately married a second time, this time to William Donovan, a wardrobe man of the show. She last appeared with the Barnum & Bailey show at Nimes, France, where her health broke down completely.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE BEGUN.

Work on Many Prominent Buildings Affected—A Chance of Sympathetic Strikes.

The general strike of the plasterers throughout the city against the ultimatum of the employing plasterers' association, which had been decided on at a mass meeting of the Operative Plasterers' Society on Tuesday evening, went into effect yesterday morning. Nearly all the buildings in the city, large and small, where plasterers were at work were affected by the strike. In all, 1,500 plasterers went on strike. This threw idle about 700 plasterers' laborers and will also throw idle about 1,200 paperhangers, painters, and others, whose work comes after that of the plasterers. The union of the plasterers is affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, which may order out from 20,000 to 30,000 men in other trades in sympathy, in case non-union men are employed in the places of the strikers.

The following among a number of other large buildings were affected yesterday by the strike: The new Stock Exchange Building, the Hanover Bank Building, Charles Lanier's residence, Thirty-fifth Street near Madison Avenue; the Babcock residence, 22 East Fifty-second Street; the Barber residence, 11 West Fifty-third Street; the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Flatiron Building, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; the Childs Building, Thirty-fourth Street, west of Broadway; the new high school, Sixty-fifth Street, Columbus Avenue and Central Park West; the Speyer Building, in Pine Street; the annex to the Simpson-Crawford Company's store, in West Nineteenth Street, and the Macy department store, in West Thirty-fourth Street. The Ansonia Hotel and one or two other large buildings were not affected by the strike.

The Employing Plasterers' Association, the members of which employ about 90 per cent. of the men, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Building Trades Club, 1,123 Broadway, to consider the situation. Forty-two firms were represented. When the meeting was over it was announced by President Thomson that the employers will give out a statement to-day giving their side of the case. President Thomson said the employers had no desire to cut wages, but something would have to be done to protect them so that they can run their own business. It is admitted by the employers that the plasterers are very well organized and that there are comparatively few non-union men among them.

At a meeting of the Board of Building Trades, with which the Plasterers' Union is affiliated, yesterday afternoon in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, the strike of the plasterers was indorsed, but it was decided not to order any sympathetic strikes until the Arbitration Committee of the board tries to bring about a settlement.

It was announced last night that the Employing Plasterers' Association has appointed several special committees on account of the strike. One of them is a Strike Committee and another is a committee to confer with architects and masons, who are supposed to be in sympathy with the employing plasterers.

MRS. MORRISON'S THREATS.

She Disturbed a Service in the Rev. Dr. Van De Water's Church—Committed to Bellevue Hospital.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon the wife of Robert Morrison of 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity. A summons had been obtained by the Rev. W. Emory Henkell, a curate of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who acted, it is said, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the rector, to whom she is said to have addressed a threatening letter.

The woman was accused of having made threats against many persons who are connected with the church and of saying that she would kill Mr. Henkell sooner than have him preach there again. According to stories told, she interrupted the service on Sunday evening last by going from her pew to the altar, and it is supposed that she mistook the Rev. Dr. Kettell, who was officiating, for Mr. Henkell.

Magistrate Zeller was interested in the case, and he accompanied Mr. Henkell to court early yesterday morning, where a summons, returnable immediately, was obtained for Mr. Morrison, who was to be asked to explain his wife's conduct. Mr. Morrison was excited when he appeared. He was told of the letter to Dr. Van De Water.

"I don't believe it," he said, "because my wife doesn't know how to write and never did. She may be silly, but she is not crazy."

Afterward Mrs. Morrison was questioned by Magistrate Meade. Turning to Mr. Henkell she said: "You made a charge against me, in which you said I had been found lying intoxicated on the church steps. I was never intoxicated in my life. I drink, but I know when to stop." At this juncture the Magistrate ordered her committed.

MR. RIVES TO THE MAYOR.

The Corporation Counsel, in His Report, Criticises the Methods of ex-Commissioner Nagle.

Mayor Low yesterday received from Corporation Counsel George L. Rives a detailed report of the work of the city's Law Department for the first six months of 1902. While largely statistical, it seemed to afford the Mayor great satisfaction, because the information furnished showed a very material increase in revenues. In all there were pending at the time the report was made 15,598 suits in which the city was a party, and actions had been disposed of at the rate of about 100 per month.

More than 50 per cent. of the suits are for the recovery of wages, a circumstance which caused Mr. Rives to say:

"It is certainly a very discreditable state of affairs for the city to be engaged in so many litigations with its servants, and especially with men who are paid daily wages and are presumably dependent upon those wages for the support of themselves and their families. The existence of this mass of litigation is due in part to the passage of obscure and unconstitutional laws, and in part to the unwise action of the heads of certain departments. In particular the methods adopted by the late Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Mr. Nagle, in dealing with his men, has saddled upon the city hundreds of cases involving very large amounts of money. It is my purpose to have typical cases brought to trial at the earliest possible day, and to get final decisions from the courts in regard to them."

Comparisons of the work of the department for the first six months of 1901 and 1902 make the following showing:

	1901.	1902.
Trials	207	242
Motions argued	318	472
Orders entered	808	1,118
Judgments against city	701	284
Amount thereof	$569,009.16	$350,000.00
Judgments for city	101	61
Amount thereof	$11,899.95	$12,257.67
Appeals argued	162	115

The cash collected by the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties amounted to $13,344.60, an increase of $6,675.60 compared with the corresponding time last year. In the Board of Health the collections aggregated $8,198, a gain of $4,453. The gain is most marked in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, which shows collections of $243,737.02, or $86,420.16 more than the entire four years of the Van Wyck administration.

FIFTY DUCKS GOT DRUNK.

Roundsman Frank McMahon of the Jersey City police force is responsible for a story to the effect that fifty ducks he is rearing on a plot he owns in the rear of his home, on Jackson Avenue, all got drunk yesterday on beer. The birds were in very bad condition, he said, and he feared most of them would die, though none had departed for the happy hunting grounds up to last night.

McMahon says the beer was given to the ducks by some laborers who were repairing the street near his home, and who say that the ducks drank the beer as if they liked it.

HOW PRAYER FAILED TO CURE DIPHTHERIA

Esther Quimby's Father Tells of Christian Science Treatment.

Testifies at Inquest That John Carroll Lathrop Received a Fee as a "Healer."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The inquest on the body of Esther Quimby, seven years old, who was treated for a malignant case of diphtheria by John Carroll Lathrop of New York, a Christian Science healer, began this afternoon in the Court House. It was disclosed that the dead girl's mother, Mrs. John Quimby, was ill with diphtheria, and that Bessie Quimby, sixteen years old, and one of the older boys, also were found to have unmistakable symptoms of the disease.

The inquest had been scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock, but when a half hour had elapsed and the parents of the dead girl and Mr. Lathrop had failed to appear, Coroner Banning sent a peremptory summons to the home of the Quimbys in Brookfield Street. Mr. Quimby and Mr. Lathrop obeyed, but Dr. Birch, the Health Officer, reported that Mrs. Quimby was too ill to be present. Accompanying Messrs. Lathrop and Quimby were several prominent Christian Scientists from New York and Mount Vernon. It was said that they came in order to furnish bail should it be required.

Mr. Quimby testified that he had been married twenty-four years. Of his ten children, three were living, the last to die being his seven-year-old daughter Esther. His older daughter, he said, felt ill on Sunday night.

Q.—What treatment did you give her? A.—Christian Science.

Q.—Are you a believer in Christian Science? A.—I certainly am.

Q.—Is your wife? A.—She is.

Coroner Banning drew forth the information that both the witness and his wife had the degree of "C. S." in Christian Science, and that they had paid $100 at the Second Church in New York for instruction, which, the witness testified, was gleaned from the works of Mrs. Eddy.

Q.—Have you ever been able to alleviate the sufferings of others? A.—Only those of myself; I am not a practitioner.

Q.—Is your wife a healer? A.—Yes, Sir; she is.

Q.—Has she ever healed any of her neighbors or friends? A.—She has.

Q.—Did she charge them for healing them. A.—Always.

Q.—When your daughter, Bessie, was taken ill did your wife exert her powers? A.—She did.

Q.—What were those powers—some formula, incantation, or what? A.—She can tell you better than I can.

Q.—After your wife had tried her powers did you employ a healer? A.—We did; we sent for John Carroll Lathrop.

Q.—What is his degree in the science? A.—Very high.

Q.—Did he say the children had tonsilitis? A.—Yes; that's what we thought.

Q.—What was his fee? A.—His railroad fare and $1 for each treatment.

Q.—When did Esther's condition become serious? A.—Sunday night.

Q.—What were her symptoms—did she choke, was there any odor from the mouth, &c.? A.—She did not choke, but there was some odor.

Q.—Was any hypodermic or other treatment used? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Quimby said that Esther was unconscious most of the time from 9 o'clock Sunday night until about 8:30 o'clock the next morning, when she "passed on."

Q.—Was Esther a believer in Christian Science? A.—She was; she was a bright child.

Q.—Is Miss Bessie a believer? A.—Yes; all of us are.

Mr. Quimby then testified that Sunday night, when he thought the child had diphtheria, he had telephoned Dr. Birch and told him of the case and asked if it were wise for him to go into the room, and afterward go to his work.

Dr. Birch was called, and said:

"On Sunday night my telephone rang and Mr. Quimby informed me that one of his children had diphtheria. I asked him how he knew, and he answered that the healer had told him that he believed it was diphtheria, and had advised him to notify Board of Health.

"I examined the family this morning and found false membrane in Mrs. Quimby's throat and her tonsils badly inflamed. One of the boys' throat was congested, and there was some false membrane in the throat of the girl of sixteen. Mr. Quimby was not affected, and neither was an elderly woman relative who lives with them."

Dr. George C. Weiss testified to holding the autopsy and the discovery of unmistakable signs of diphtheria in Esther Quimby. He was followed by Dr. Edward S. Newell, who had assisted at the autopsy, and who had afterward made a bacteriological examination of the membranes in the dead girl's throat. The growth he had in sealed tubes, and they were identified as exhibits "A," "B," and "C."

"Is there enough diphtheria in those tubes to infect the people in this room?" the Coroner asked Dr. Newell.

"There is enough to infect a whole community," replied Dr. Newell.

Dr. Newell then testified to the efficacy of antitoxin, and the Coroner adjourned the inquest until 1 o'clock to-morrow, when he will go to Mrs. Quimby's home and take her testimony.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County, who, it is said, will have charge of the prosecution of any person or persons who may be held for the Grand Jury as a result of the death of Esther Quimby, said yesterday that the section of the Penal Code that may be relied upon to find an indictment was Clause 1 of Section 288. That section reads:

A person who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to perform a duty by law imposed upon him to furnish food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance to a minor or to make such payment toward its maintenance as may have been required by the order of a court or a Magistrate when such minor has been committed to an institution * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor.

NEW PHASE OF SUGAR WAR.

Beet Interests to Enter the Eastern Markets as Competitors of the Cane Operators.

The beet sugar interests represented by the American Beet Sugar Company and a few independent companies are about to enter the Eastern markets for the first time as competitors of the American Sugar Refineries Company and other cane sugar manufacturers.

These beet sugar interests have shipped 14,000 barrels of sugar to this market. Of this amount one-half is being sent by the Alameda Beet Sugar Company in California and the other half by the California factories of the American Beet Sugar Company. The latter, which is known as the Oxnard Company, is sending its sugar by rail, and the Alameda Company is sending its share by rail and water, so that, while the first 7,000 barrels will get here in November, the other 7,000 barrels will not reach this market until December.

Heretofore the fight between the beet sugar and cane sugar refineries has been carried on mainly in Missouri and in Missouri and Mississippi River points, which could be supplied by the Sugar Trust from its New Orleans refineries so cheaply that the beet sugar people, who had engaged to sell at 10 cents below any price made by the Sugar Trust, found their profits dropping away.

This year, however, the beet sugar people has kept clear of such contracts, and have even recovered so far as to carry the war into the enemy's own country. The sugar is to be sold in the open market in competition with the cane sugar.

The representatives of the cane sugar industry declare that they cannot see how the transaction will result in anything but an apparent loss if the price they can get is 4.30 cents a pound, this price being figured on a basis of 4.40 cents on cane sugar. The cane sugar men say that the railroad freight rates will eat up whatever profits there might be. These rates are about 60 cents a hundred from California to New York, which would make the price to the beet sugar men about 3.70 cents in California, while they can get 3.90 cents a pound in the California markets, an apparent loss of 20 cents a hundred.

H. C. Frick Equitable Trust Director.

Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg was elected a Director of the Equitable Trust Company of New York yesterday.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

CROKER IS CROSS-EXAMINED

Chief Says Commissioner Scannell Stopped Inspections.

He Considered Park Avenue Hotel Fireproof, but Events Changed His Belief—Denies Persecuting "Pinkies."

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department, was cross-examined yesterday in his trial at Fire Headquarters by Assistant Corporation Counsel O. S. Whitman, who first took the charge and specification relating to the non-enforcement of the provisions of the law at the Park Avenue Hotel, and the order of Oct. 2, 1899, discontinuing all inspections of certain buildings of a class including the hotel.

The chief told of the conference at Fire Headquarters, at which were present himself, Assistant Corporation Counsel A. T. Kiernan, Commissioner Scannell, and Secretary Docharty, which resulted in a change in the system of inspections. Croker issued the order to discontinue inspections on instruction from Commissioner Scannell. The conference was called to draw up a better form of order to comply with the law. Croker did not know of any inspection of the Park Avenue Hotel between Oct. 2, 1899, and the date of the fire. A report of one of July 1, 1899, stated that the law had been complied with. The Chief had considered the hotel fire-proof. He was confronted with his testimony at the inquest in the cases of those who lost their lives at the hotel Feb. 22 last, when he said it was not a fire-proof hotel, and he remarked that the statement was made after the fire.

Many questions were put in regard to a letter from Secretary Docharty of March 26, 1900, in regard to inspection of buildings 100 feet high or more and of 9 or more stories, and an order issued thereon by the Chief on April 18, that year, which omitted "100 feet." Mr. Whitman maintained that if the order had included this, the Park Avenue Hotel would have been inspected, as it is more than 100 feet high. Chief Croker could not remember why the "100 feet" was omitted.

On the night of the fire at the hotel witness did not look for fire apparatus when he entered it. The department, he said, had enough appliances of its own. Mr. Whitman went back to the order in which "100 feet" was omitted, and asked the Chief, who said that it required the inspection of building 100 feet high or over.

"Look at that order and find anything that covers a building 100 feet high or over."

"I object," said Mr. Delany, "you can no more require him to do this than you can compel him to throw a back somersault."

"I don't believe he can do either," said Mr. Whitman, smiling.

"Oh, yes," interposed the Chief, "I can; I can do both."

Chief Croker explained that some hotels would be reported and some not. Those not reported would be those previously reported as having complied with the law.

In regard to the charge of failing to show judgment and skill at the Park Avenue Hotel fire, Chief Croker said that while he did not warn the people in the hotel he directed Assistant Foreman Levy to see that its windows were closed. He upheld his contention that the fire was an independent one, and not a result of the fire in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, while Mr. Whitman insisted to the contrary, and that there were three separate fires in the hotel due to sparks from the armory fire.

Chief Croker repeated his testimony regarding the Updegrove fire in East Tenth Street, Nov. 28, 1901, and the Wicke fire, at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, Jan. 31, 1901.

Mr. Whitman then took up the charge that Chief Croker persecuted Chief of Battalion Terpeny, and the witness named three Battalion Chiefs who, on promotion, were sent to permanent commands, and not "on the fly." Chief Croker reiterated his denial that he deterred Chiefs Gooderson and Burns from civil service competition for Deputy Chief. On the charge of blocking the promotion of men who refused to leave Clifford's "Pinkies" for the new Scannell organization, Chief Croker did not remember that men not on the roll of merit were promoted. The new organization was not formed at his suggestion, and he never urged any man to join it.

LEGAL NOTES.

IRRELEVANT REMARKS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.—In summing up before a jury on a prosecution for illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, counsel for the State remarked that this moonshine business must be broken up, "Cayton's murder was caused by it." Counsel was not interfered with by the court, but on objection by the defendant's counsel, the Prosecuting Attorney disclaimed any intention to accuse the prisoner with the murder. The remark was, however, repeated, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina has on appeal ordered a reversal of the defendant's conviction. The court said in part: "The motive of the solicitor in making the statement is not as important as its probable effect upon the jury. The best of motives sometimes lead to the most dangerous results, and if in the calmer deliberation of an appellate tribunal we see that the defendant may have been prejudiced by the inadvertent act of court or counsel, and thus deprived of that impartial trial that is guaranteed to him by the law of the land, it is our duty to grant him a new trial. The State lays great stress upon those cases which say that much must be left to the discretion of the Judge below as to when and how he will correct the error, either by stopping the counsel or cautioning the jury; but in the case at bar the court did neither. It is urged that the jury were too intelligent to be prejudiced by any such remark. This may be true, and yet it does not affect the spirit of the law, which seeks by well-established rules to prevent the possibility of prejudice. An opposite course would do away with the entire law of evidence, and permit the introduction of all testimony of every kind and description, competent or incompetent, relevant or irrelevant, that either side may see fit to offer. In all such cases the intelligence of the jury must be guided by the wisdom and experience of the law."

NOTICES IN RAILWAY STATIONS.—A placard or notice posted by a railroad company at its ticket office, announcing that tickets of a certain class must be used on the day of sale, is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of the Georgia Railroad against Baldoni, (42 Southeastern Reporter, 364,) not to be admissible in evidence in favor of the company in a suit against it by a passenger for an alleged wrongful ejection from a train on the ground that the ticket had expired, unless it be shown that the passenger had read the placard or had notice of its contents. The court said it did not think that such a placard was sufficient of itself to put a passenger on notice of the rules and regulations of the company in regard to the time limit of its tickets. "In these days of hurry and bustle," continued the court, "passengers have little time to give to reading the notices exposed to their gaze in ticket offices and stations. Very few passengers, if any, stop to read such notices. Their usual object is to purchase their tickets, and, boarding the train, to depart upon their journeys. It would not do to charge them with notice of the rules and regulations of the company simply because a copy of such rules or regulations was posted at the ticket office. Notice of the rule or regulation must be in some way brought home to a passenger before he can be charged with it. The court

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Every garment we sell is correctly cut—we're clothiers and know.

If the wrong material, it's a constant irritation.

Every good underwear stuff is here—you've but to choose the sort that doesn't irritate *you*.

Merino of several grades and colors. All wool, non-shrinkable Dermophile. Deimel linen-mesh. Stuttgarter. Pure silk. Silk and merino. Silk and wool. Balbriggan.

Heavy mercerized balbriggan at $1.50 is especially good.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Make a permanent memorandum that we have this season the best fitting Clothes, the highest grade and the best quality of goods our fifty-seven years' experience can produce.

Particular Stylish Men and Young Men are finding this out very rapidly.

Suits—Fall and Winter Weights, plain Cheviots and Serges and a great variety of Fancy Worsteds, $15.00 to $52.00.

Overcoats—Heavy and Fall Weights, Blacks and Oxfords very popular, also Tans, if your taste runs that way,

$15.00 to $45.00.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.

SEVEN HURT IN COLLAPSE

Partially Demolished Prince Street Building Falls.

Five Ambulances Summoned, Police Reserves Ordered Out, and a Fire Alarm Sent In.

While fifteen workmen were engaged yesterday morning about 11 o'clock in tearing down the old Singer Building, at 88 Prince Street, just west of Broadway, the second floor, rear, on which they were at work, gave way, and the men, together with a mass of timbers, bricks, plaster, and metal ceilings, crashed through the first floor into the cellar, a distance of thirty feet.

Seven men, most of whom are Italians, were injured, three of them seriously. Rosso Turco of 243 Eldridge Street, is in the Hudson Street Hospital with a broken leg; Antonio Abbruzzetti of 231 Eldridge Street is there with internal injuries and a severe scalp wound, and Giuseppe Barnasso of 248 Eldridge Street is in St. Vincent's. Frank Ferrano of 128 Baxter Street, who was somewhat bruised about the body, started to go home, but finally decided to ride to Bellevue in an ambulance. The other three injured men walked home.

F. W. Seagrist, Jr., & Co. had the contract for tearing down the building, which is of brownstone and four stories high, and part of the work was sublet to Austin Gibbons. Frederick E. Wright of 513 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, who was superintending the work for Gibbons, and Michael Martini, the foreman, were arrested by Capt. Byrne and arraigned later in Jefferson Market Court on a technical charge of assault and were held in $500 each for examination to-day.

Neither could give any explanation of the accident, but the Building Inspectors said that the collapse was undoubtedly caused by a mistaken supposition on the part of the workmen that the beams reached from wall to wall, whereas they were short beams, which reached only to the large beam in the centre. The removal of a part of the support for that timber, they said, caused the collapse of the floor.

A loud crash was heard shortly after 11 o'clock, and Policeman Gustave Prech of the Broadway squad, seeing the great cloud of dust rise into the air, thought it was a fire and sent in an alarm from the corner of Broadway and Prince Street. The firemen were soon on the scene and helped to clear up the debris. When it was rumored that several men had been buried in the ruins ambulances were summoned, and five responded, two from Hudson Street and one each from Bellevue, Gouverneur, and St. Vincent's. Capt. Byrne called out the reserves from the Tenth and neighboring precincts, and a force of 150 men kept the block clear.

When it had been ascertained that no men were buried in the ruins the reserves were sent back, and on account of the dangerous condition in which the walls of the building were left Superintendent of Buildings Perez M. Stewart assumed charge and left the Inspectors to oversee the work of clearing up the debris.

Aeolian Hall

FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH ST.

The Aeolian Company announce their removal to their new building, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

In designing this building, every effort has been made and every detail considered to give to the Aeolian and Pianola an environment in keeping with their character.

As a modern Exposition building for musical instruments, AEOLIAN HALL contains many unique features of interest to both the general public and the musical profession.

Visitors are welcome.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
Fifth Avenue and 34th Street.

Door Hangings.

We will offer on *Thursday, Oct. 23rd,* the following very special values in

Portieres,

all of this season's designs—each pattern shown in a full line of colorings.

at $4.00 & $5.00 pair,
Corded Armure,
Fringed Armure,
Bordered Repp,
Figured Armure.

at $6.50 pair,
Oriental Tapestry,
Frou Frou,
Embroidered Armure,
Mercerized Armure.

at $12.50 & $13.50 pair,
Derby Satin,
Mercerized Duplex.

at $20 & $25 pair,
Embroidered
Velour Portieres.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Who—o—oo?
You—oo.

If you've been patronizing high-price tailors, come and see our $22, $24, $25 & $28 Suits. Confined patterns and exclusive styles.

Be wise—more wisdom—in Overcoats that fit fashion, weather and person, and every right length and cloth, $12 to $40.

Hats, $2.00 and $3.00.

Always New Neckwear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Steck PIANO

"The Old Reliable."

We do one thing and do it well. Been manufacturing Steck pianos for almost half a century. "The Old Reliable" has lost none of its old time trustworthiness and unquestioned durability.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Avenue.

Canaries

Harts Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A." with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Parrots

African Gray, great talker; also young Parrots, Gray and Mexican.

Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

James McCreery & Co.

On Thursday, October 23rd

Sale of Colored Dress Goods.

3000 yards of French Broad Cloths.

New shades of Castor, tan, reseda, cardinal, cadet, royal and navy blue, and brown.

52 inches wide.

1.75 per yard.
Value 2.75

Albatross waist patterns,—with silk embroidered fronts.

Dark, medium and light shades.

2.00 each
Value 4.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' House Gowns.
3rd floor.

French flannel Kimonas,—trimmed with satin.
7.50

Eider-down Kimonas,—tucked.
3.75

Eider-down Kimonas,—trimmed with satin.
4.90

Eider-down Robes,—finished with satin ribbon.
2.95

Blanket Robes.
2.85

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Hosiery.

New stock for the Fall Season includes plain or novelty weaves in silk, wool, lisle thread, cotton and merino. White,—colors and black.

On Thursday, Oct. 23rd.

Fine black cotton stockings, with high spliced heels, double soles and toes and spliced selvage,—or ingrain cotton, with unbleached split soles.

25c per pair.

Ladies' fine plain lisle thread stockings, with high spliced heels, double soles and toes and spliced seams,—or woven lace "allover" designs.

50c per pair.

Children's fine English "hand seamed" cashmere hose, with double knees, heels and toes.

Size 6 to 9 1-2 inches.

50c per pair.
Value 85c.

Twenty-third Street.

WARNING.

"Bass" on Draught

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on the 28th day of June, 1902, on the application of Bass & Co., Ltd., Brewers, Burton-on-Trent, as complainant, restraining the defendant, a restaurateur of New York City, from selling as "Draught Bass" ale not brewed by Bass & Co., Ltd., and the defendant was further compelled to pay to the complainant substantial costs and damages in this action.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

Sure relief for all throat troubles. Always keep a box in the house. Sold everywhere.

The New York Times gives the best service for the least money, for its circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,474. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Case of Lathrop and Mr. and Mrs. Quimby to Go to Grand Jury.

"Healer" Tried to Resuscitate Dead Girl by the "Life Thought," He Says—His View of Tonsilitis, Cancer, and a Broken Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—John Carroll Lathrop of New York, the Christian Science healer, and Mr. and Mrs. John Quimby, the parents of Esther Hunter Quimby, the seven-year-old girl who died at this place on Monday of malignant diphtheria, as a result of Christian Science neglect, according to the local health officers, were held for the Grand Jury by Coroner Banning this afternoon, on a charge of manslaughter in that they failed to take proper means to save the life of the Quimby child, as provided in Sections 193 and 288 of the Penal Code of New York.

Clause III. of Section 193, which deals with manslaughter in the second degree, says:

Homicide is manslaughter in the second degree when committed without a design to effect death either by any act, procurement, or culpable negligence of any person, which according to the provisions of this chapter, does not constitute the crime of murder in the first degree or second degree, nor manslaughter in the first degree.

The other section relied on by the local authorities to secure indictment reads:

A person who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to perform a duty by law imposed upon him to furnish food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance to a minor or to make such payment toward its maintenance as may have been required by the order of a court or a Magistrate when such minor has been committed to an institution " " " is guilty of a misdemeanor.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER EXAMINED.

Early this morning Coroner Banning, accompanied by Health Officer Birch, went to the Quimby home on Brookfield Street to take the testimony of Mrs. Quimby and Bessie, the sixteen-year-old daughter, both of whom are ill with diphtheria, and hence were prevented by the quarantine laws from attending the inquest in the Court House.

Mrs Quimby stoutly defended her belief when the Coroner took her in charge, and did not in any way show that she regretted the means that had been taken in the attempt to save the life of little Esther.

Mrs. Quimby, questioned by Dr. Banning, said she had three children living and four dead, and that she had been married twenty-four years.

Q.—Did you call in a licensed physician to attend your daughter in her last illness? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you learn what you know of Christian Science? A.—At the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Q.—Did your husband study at the same time you did? A.—He did.

Q.—What did you pay for the knowledge gleaned? A.—One hundred dollars, for the two of us.

Q.—Have you ever treated persons according to the ways of the Scientists? A.—I have.

Q.—What treatment do you give? A.—We deny the error mentally.

Q.—Did you exert your powers over your little daughter? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Do you think a child of the tender years of Esther was able to understand the dogma of a belief like that of the Scientists? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did Esther grow worse? A.—Sunday night.

Q.—When did she die? A.—She passed away on Monday morning.

Mrs. Quimby said that after the child had "passed on," she sought to recall her to life by the "life thought," but the thought would not work, little Esther had "passed on" too far. The rest of her testimony agreed in all particulars with that of her husband given at the inquest yesterday. After Mrs. Quimby the Coroner swore Miss Bessie Quimby.

Q.—Have you been ill with diphtheria during the past two weeks? A.—Yes, Sir; I guess that is what it was.

Q.—Was a doctor called in to attend you? A.—No, Sir, I was treated by mother and Mr. John Carroll Lathrop.

Q.—What did he do for you? A.—I don't know what they did for me.

Q.—Are you a Christian Scientist? A.—Yes, Sir, I am.

Q.—Do you believe in it because your father and mother are believers, or do you believe in it of your own account? A.—I believe in it because it does me good.

The Coroner then questioned the girl at length concerning her sister's death, and the ways of the Scientists in treating their patients. The hearing was then adjourned to the Court House.

MR. LATHROP'S "SCIENCE."

At the Court House Mr. Lathrop was called to the stand.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a Christian Science healer of 10 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

Q.—Are there any other practitioners of Christian Science, or as you call them, healers, in your immediate family? A.—Yes; my mother is a healer.

Q.—What is her rank in the church? A.—She was formerly First Reader.

Q.—Does your church have pastors like other churches? A.—I do not exactly see how that bears on the case in point; however, I will say that the pastor in the Christian Science Church is an impersonal one.

Q.—Are you a reader in the church? A.—I am now. I was at one time Second Reader of the Second Church.

Q.—Where did you get your Christian Science knowledge? A.—I graduated from the Massachusetts Metaphysical College at Boston in 1898, both primary and normal.

Q.—Were you called to see Bessie and Esther Quimby last week? A.—I was.

Q.—What condition did you find Bessie in? A.—I found her under the claim of what is called tonsilitis.

Q.—What is tonsilitis according to your belief? A.—Merely a mortal belief.

Q.—What is cancer? A.—I would say that cancer was a belief of the human mind made manifest on a human body.

Q.—How about a broken leg? A.—The same.

Q.—What is consumption? Is the treatment the same in that case as in the case of a broken leg or cancer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you believe that food is necessary to sustain life? A.—We believe as did Jesus in that respect, that is, that man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God.

Q.—Do you think that a man can live without food, if he was high enough in Christian Science? A.—He probably could if he was spiritually high enough, although food would be needed in some material form.

Q.—To what do you ascribe the death of little Esther Quimby? A.—Nothing from a Christian Science point of view, although I suppose from your view it was real.

Q.—Talk plainly; this scientist lingo is like a foreign language to us out of the fold. Did you sit beside Esther's bed in giving her the treatment? A.—I gave the treatment described. We consider that the Lord is all about us, not above or below, but everywhere. I used as high a realization of God's power as I possibly could.

Q.—What is the treatment for tonsilitis in a case such as Esther's like? A.—It is a realizing prayer, an enlightened faith, and a spiritual understanding of God, which is reflected by the practitioner, and reaching the consciousness of the patient, eradicates the belief in disease, which we consider is purely in the human mind.

Q.—What did you charge the Quimbys for your services. A.—I have charged nothing as yet.

Q.—What will you charge? A.—Probably a dollar a visit and expenses.

Q.—Have you ever charged as much as $50? A.—I have not.

Q.—As much as $10. A.—Yes.

Coroner Banning then questioned the witness at length about the books of Mrs. Eddy, and showed that he was well read in Christian Science lore.

"Did you ever hear of a case where by the 'life thought' principle a human being was reclaimed from death?" he asked.

ONCE DEAD PERSON NOW ALIVE!

Mr. Lathrop did not take much stock in the "light thought" principle, apparently, at first, but later said he had heard of such a case as the Coroner had asked about.

"How long ago was that?"

"Five or six years ago."

"What part of the country?"

"The Western."

"Is the person living yet?"

"Yes."

After he had answered many questions about "mental errors," "claims," and "passing on," Mr. Lathrop was excused. Taking a seat by his mother, he talked for a while with friends, and then arose and from the rear of the courtroom made this statement:

"I should like to state, Mr. Coroner, that this child was not neglected by Christian Science treatment, and that we took every precaution that we thought was necessary, or that the public needed."

"Did you notify the Health officers or did you tell Mr. Quimby to do so?" demanded Dr. Banning.

"I did not," was the reply.

"That is contradicted by Mr. Quimby," retorted the Coroner.

"I think Mr. Quimby misunderstood your question when he made that statement yesterday," said Mr. Lathrop.

The Coroner then adjourned the court for ten minutes to form his verdict, which was:

"Esther Quimby came to her death in the village of White Plains, on the 19th day of October, 1902, of diphtheria and general septicimia, owing to the culpable negligence of her parents, John Quimby and Georgianna Quimby, also a certain so-called 'healer' named John Carroll Lathrop, in failing to provide proper medical care and attendance. The evidence warrants the holding of the three persons under the Penal Code on a charge of manslaughter."

When Dr. Banning announced his verdict Mrs. Lathrop smiled and said:

"While we do not welcome prosecution, yet we know it will do us great good. It gives us a chance to tell our belief, and that sets people to thinking. Once the people get to thinking they buy our books, and the result is that they are converted to Christian Science. We have nothing against medicine; it has served its day, and Christian Science is the only true treatment. This case will never get beyond the Grand Jury, but, like all others, it will, nevertheless, redound to our own good and the glory of God."

The Coroner, sitting as Magistrate, asked the prisoners if they would waive examination, a procedure he advised them to take, and in which they acquiesced.

The case was then taken before Judge Platt, who fixed bail in the sum of $2,000 in each case, which was furnished by Charles M. Hartmann and Charles Rockwell of Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Quimby will not be called upon to plead until she recovers her health. She and the two children who are ill with diphtheria were said to be much improved today. They are adhering to the Christian Science treatment and have not called in a physician.

One new case was reported to the Board of Health to-day. The sufferer is a little girl who attended the same school as did the Quimby child.

FIDELITY TRUST DEAL.

Circular Sent to Prudential Shareholders Not in the Pool.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—The stockholders of the Prudential Insurance Company who were not included in the selling pool formed to insure the success of the plan proposed at the meeting of the Directors Monday relating to the purchase of the stock of the Prudential by the Fidelity Trust Company, were furnished to-day with copies of an agreement binding the signers to sell to the Fidelity Trust Company at least 50 per cent. of their holdings at $600 per share, and as much more of the stock they may hold, pro rata, as shall give the Fidelity a controlling interest in the Prudential. Under the terms of the agreement, contracts must be returned by Dec. 1, and in it it is stipulated that if the deal is not passed by May 1 next the agreement shall not be binding.

Accompanying the communication was a letter from President Dryden, advising the stockholders that the plan would be in their interest, as well as that of the policy holders.

PLEA FOR ISLE OF PINES.

This Government Asked to Determine Status of Residents There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—S. H. Pearcy, Vice President of the Isle of Pines Company, has arrived here to appeal once more to this Government to determine the status of the people who have gone to the island and made homes there. Since May 20, when the United States troops withdrew, the inhabitants of the Isle of Pines have had no government. There is a Cuban alcade and eight Cuban guards to preserve order. There is a rumor in the island that the United States is negotiating a treaty with Cuba by which the island is to be ceded to the new republic in consideration of concessions desired by this Government. The Americans have bought from the owners who live in Spain one-half of the island, and object to becoming Cuban subjects. They say the Cubans do not like Americans, and the lot of the islanders if they become subjects of the Cuban Government will not be a pleasant one.

TO RESTORE WHITTIER'S HOME.

The Poet's Personal Belongings Not Damaged by the Recent Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Whittier homestead, at Haverhill, which was damaged by fire last week, is to be restored on exactly the old lines.

The ancient furniture and china of the Whittier family, much of it antedating the birth of the poet, are safe, with not an article broken. The desk of his grandfather, on which Whittier wrote his first verses—and, as it happens, also the last poem he ever wrote—will go back to the old corner where it stood two generations, and perhaps three, before his birth.

The greatest care will be taken to have everything restored in exactly the fashion of the olden time. The restoration will be under the care of A. A. Ordway, President of the Board of Trustees.

Four Keep Twelve Hundred Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Twelve hundred men are out of work at the Republic Iron and Steel plant, East Chicago, Ind., because of the grievance of four men who get $5 a day. For nearly a month the plant has been idle, partly owing to this cause.

A. O. Bocworth, general manager of the rolling mill, said this morning that work would be resumed partly, but the company is not yet ready to throw open all the departments.

The strike, as it is referred to by the men, or the shut-down, as it is referred to by the company, took place Sept. 28.

2,278 Miles in 68 Hours.

That's the regular schedule of the Rock Island's new train, the Golden State Limited, Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles after Nov. 2. Meant to be—and is—the finest train in the world. Service and cuisine in keeping. No extra fare. Full information on request. A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

GIFT OF $500,000 TO TEACHERS COLLEGE

J. D. Rockefeller's Thank-Offering to God for Family's Safety.

$175,800 from Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy Also Among the Donations Announced—Dean Russell's Annual Report.

"As a thank offering to Almighty God for the preservation of his family and household on the occasion of the destruction by fire of his country home at Pocantico Hills, New York, on the night of Sept. 17, 1902," John D. Rockefeller has promised to give $500,000 to Teachers College, the School of Pedagogy of Columbia University.

The gift was announced by Dean James Earl Russell yesterday afternoon to the Board of Trustees, consisting of Spencer Trask, Chairman; Newbold Morris, Secretary; Miss Grace H. Dodge, Treasurer, and Peter B. Olney, V. Everit Macy, B. Talbot, B. Hyde, Charles W. Harkness, and James Speyer.

To the gift is attached the condition that the college raise the sum of $440,000—$250,000 as endowment from other sources and $190,000 to pay off all of the present outstanding debts of the corporation.

The offer was made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on behalf of his father in a letter addressed to Dean Russell, from which the above sentence is quoted. Since last January the writer of the letter had represented his father in an investigation of the internal affairs of the college, and the gift was a result of the favorable impression he received. The money will be added to the permanent endowment fund of the college. According to Mr. Rockefeller's conditions one-half of the sum will be available as soon as the debts of the corporation are paid, and the other half will be remitted in installments of $25,000 whenever an equal sum is received by the Treasurer of the college.

The debt of $190,000, which the college at present owes, is made up of three items—$140,000 for a new heating and lighting plant and for alterations in the main building rendered necessary by the removal of the Horace Mann School to its new site a year ago; $40,000 for land, and $10,000 interest charges. Dean Russell announced that he has already received pledges for $40,000, to be applied toward the liquidation of the debt. The authorities will immediately begin the work of collecting the remaining $400,000 necessary to make Mr. Rockefeller's gift secure.

At yesterday's meeting of the Trustees Dean Russell presented his report for the academic year 1901-1902, in which he discusses the scope and character of work done by the college during that period, and its present needs and resources. He says in part:

The gifts received during the past year have amounted to $260,472.40, and $392,700 have been pledged for specific purposes. The most important are $250,000 from a friend and supporter during many years for a Physical Education Building; $175,800 (now announced for the first time) from Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy for the increase of endowment funds and $98,709.42 for the completion of the Horace Mann School; $25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer for the Speyer School; $12,500 from George Foster Peabody for a lot east of the college; $2,500 from the estate of Mrs. Peter B. Bryson for the endowment of the Tileston Scholarship, and upward of $60,000 through our Trustees for general purposes. All of these gifts, with a single exception, have come from persons who are or have been Trustees of the college. Indeed, of the $2,712,823.11 which have been given to the college since its incorporation, all but about $300,000 have come from Trustees or their immediate relatives.

The financial weakness of the institution and the need of endowment is discussed as follows:

The income from endowment in 1901-2 was $12,605.82, or less than 5 per cent. of the current expenses. The earnings of the year, mostly from students' fees, were over 68 per cent. of the current expenses. And even if a portion of the receipts from the Horace Mann School be considered as income from invested funds, the fact still remains that the income from endowment is only about one-fourth of the donations out of hand, and less than one-fourteenth of the tuition fees from students.

The deficiency which must annually be met by special gifts is, in my opinion, far too large for safety. Every year adds to the difficulty of making both ends meet, and every year discloses greater possibilities of usefulness. Great as is the demand for expansion, (and in many ways it is almost irresistible,) we cannot afford to go more deeply into debt. The earning capacity of the college has increased by $120,000 within six years, the equivalent of $3,000,000 invested at 4 per cent. The most imperative need of the future is an endowment of $3,000,000 to duplicate the capital which our students provide. The limit of self-help has practically been reached, but I trust that our progress may not be staid for lack of such assistance as this record of self-help justifies.

Dean Russell announces that the number of Southern scholarships of the annual value of $300 has been increased from nine to seventeen. The donors are John Crosby Brown, V. Everit Macy, George Foster Peabody, and the General Education Board. Every new appointee is a teacher holding a responsible position in some Southern normal school or city school system, from which leave of absence will be granted for the year of study in Teachers College.

The total enrollment for the year has been 2,451 persons, of whom 709 were students in college, 900 were extension students, and 842 were pupils in the Horace Mann and Speyer Schools. These numbers are an increase over last year of 20 per cent. in college students, 32.6 per cent. in extension students, and 20 per cent. in school pupils. Of the college students, 222 were college graduates, 77 had had a partial college course, and 191 were normal school graduates before entering Teachers College. The graduates of secondary schools who entered the professional courses because of having had special technical training or experience in teaching numbered 165.

Five years ago only 30 students were college graduates and only 1 of these was a regular student pursuing a course leading to a diploma. During the same period the number of students with previous normal training has grown from 6 to 191, while the number of students admitted to special courses because of irregular preparation has fallen from 61 to 52.

In regard to the adaptability of President Butler's plan for shortening the college course to the needs of Teachers College, Dean Russell says:

Teachers College needs all its resources for the support of its professional and graduate work, and it would welcome any plan whereby a high-school graduate could secure two years of liberal training in Columbia College or Barnard College without being required to conform to the present regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Such a two-year course could doubtless be designed and administered in a manner that would make it of great service to all the professional schools of the university. But it is imperative that such a course be complete in itself and that the student, when he begins his professional work, pass over entirely to the jurisdiction of the professional school. The most serious drawback to the present arrangement whereby a senior may combine collegiate and professional study, at least so far as concerns Teachers College, is that the student's interests are divided and his success correspondingly impaired.

A novel feature in the training of teachers is suggested by Dean Russell in the shape of a special study of agriculture. He speaks of the practical value of such training as follows:

In the great farming districts of the South and West it is important that the teachers of Natural Science should have some familiarity with the science which so directly concerns the great majority of school children. It serves as the best connecting link between what the pupils bring with them to school and what the teacher would have them carry away as a result of his instruction. Moreover, it is equally important that those who are to spend their lives in agricultural pursuits should have as teachers in their youth those who take an intelligent interest in agricultural problems. The ability to make a plant grow and to know why it grows are surely of as great significance from the educational point of view as to know what it is or how to classify it.

Some instruction in the application of the biological and physical sciences to agriculture and horticulture is, in my opinion, a necessary part of the course in nature study as given in Teachers College. Practical work in agriculture is impossible and, probably for our purpose, unnecessary during the academic year. But frequent excursions might easily be arranged, and during the Summer vacation opportunity could doubtless be given for practical instruction on the farm.

The initial expense for lectureship in agriculture and for the necessary excursions, Dean Russell thinks, ought not to exceed $1,000.

SUSQUEHANNA POWER DEAL.

Reported Merger of Companies Projected to Supply Electricity to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—It is reported that the Susquehanna Power Company has obtained control of the franchise and holdings of the Susquehanna Power Company, which owns property and water rights along the river south of Conowingo River. Such a merger means that the company will be able to produce 100,000 horse power to supply Baltimore and near-by cities.

The promoters of the Susquehanna Electric Power Company previously had obtained an option on the United Electric Light and Power Company, which is controlled by the United Railways and Electric Company. That will be utilized, and in the new company to be formed the street railways may also be included.

DETECTIVE JACOBS'S COUP.

Gets Betting Book and Money After Backing a Winner in James Wakely's Saloon—Wakely Arrested.

District Attorney Jerome's Western sleuth, Joseph Jacobs, yesterday introduced a new method of getting evidence against poolrooms. He tried it successfully at James Wakely's alleged poolroom, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. So quietly did he do his work and carry off the evidence that four hours after it had been done the police of the precinct did not know anything about it.

Since the place was raided by Parkhurst society detectives, about eighteen months ago, the place has been run under cover. No strangers have ever been allowed to cross the threshold of the resort, but their bets have been recorded in the saloon which is conducted on the ground floor. Yesterday Detective Jacobs walked into the saloon and made a bet. The bet was recorded on a slip which, with the money, was sent up through a dumbwaiter to the second floor, where the alleged poolroom is conducted. Jacobs was told to return at 6:30 o'clock and get his money, in case he should be successful.

Jacobs's horse won. He returned punctually at the fixed hour and was the first one of a long line of bettors who were waiting for their winnings. Finally a book containing a record of the bets made in the place during the day was brought down into the saloon together with sufficient money to pay off the winners.

"Well, what can I do for you?" asked the man who was about to pay bets, turning to Jacobs.

"I guess I will have to trouble you for that book and the money in that envelope," said the detective, calmly producing a search warrant issued by Justice Wyatt. Then he grabbed the book and the money from off the bar. The envelope contained $303.

It was all done so rapidly and so quietly that before the cashier and the astonished "sports" had time to gather their wits, Detective Jacobs was already in the street. Here he was joined by Policeman Walsh and Detective Maher of the District Attorney's office. Walsh took charge of the money and the betting book.

Wakely, for whom a warrant also had been issued, was arrested by Policeman Walsh at 11:50 o'clock last night, and he was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station House, where he was bailed out.

SHEPHERD MILLIONS GROW.

Estate of Silver Miner Found to be Richer than Supposed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 23.—It is announced that the estate of the late Alexander R. Shepherd far exceeds the estimate of $6,000,000 originally made. It amounts to $10,000,000, and consists almost exclusively of rich mines in the Batopilas district. It is also announced that the Batopilas Silver Mining Company, of which Mr. Shepherd was manager, will continue to operate the mines, and that Mr. Shepherd's place as manager will be filled by one of his sons.

The value of Mr. Shepherd's holdings has been greatly increased since his death by a rich strike in the Todas Santos Mine. This mine yielded $125,000 of silver bullion during September, and the yield of bullion for this month will exceed $200,000.

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

Cigarmakers' Union Seeks to Organize Boycott on Its Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Roused by the inroads made into the retail tobacco business of this city by the American Tobacco Company, the Cigarmakers' International Union has opened a fight on the combination, which it hopes to spread over the entire country. The trust recently refused to make an agreement with the International Union to employ only union men.

The position of the union was made public to-day in a circular that will be sent to all the retailers and druggists of the country, asking them to aid the union in a joint effort similar to that in England. By this action it is hoped to have every independent company hire only union men and have dealers sell only union-made goods.

A CHICAGO RAILROAD PLAN.

Contemplates General Officers of All Roads in One Great Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Railroads of Chicago have in contemplation a centralization project, which, if carried out as originally conceived, will dwarf anything of the kind hitherto undertaken in this or any other city.

It is the erection of a mammoth building, centrally situated, to furnish all roads centring here with conveniently arranged space under one roof for their general offices.

The plan has been in contemplation for several years, and would have been carried out before this but for the fact that those in search of a site were unable to find what was needed.

ALARMED OVER BURGLARIES.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Wealthy residents of this place and Rye Village are greatly alarmed over the number of robberies that have been committed about here in the last five days. There is talk of holding a mass meeting and offering a reward for the arrest of the thieves. Five houses have been entered and robbed during the last five days. The police thus far have not been able to obtain the slightest trace of the robbers.

The houses robbed were those of Edward Galloway, on the Milton Road; George R. Cornwall, on the Boston Post Road; W. T. Hart of Grace Church Street, all of Rye, and the homes of William G. Buchanan, on Westchester Avenue, and Mrs. Douglas Sloane, Sound View Avenue, of Port Chester.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

Trading on the Rail.

Closing stock quotations are displayed daily on the Pennsylvania Special, [illegible] Chicago.—Adv.

FIRE SCARE AT THE HOTEL IMPERIAL

French Maid's Hair-Curling Apparatus the Cause.

Wind Blew Lace Curtains Against Alcohol Lamp—Shower of Glass Hurt Passer-by and Fire Engine Horses.

Because a French maid wished to make herself as attractive as possible—her hair is not naturally curly, and it was necessary for her to use hot irons to make ringlets of her black tresses—there was a fire scare in the Hotel Imperial last night at the dinner hour.

At the first notification of danger the managers of the hotel sent word to the leaders of an orchestra in the main dining room and another orchestra in the Palm Garden to play the liveliest music they knew how, and to play it as loud as they could. One orchestra was busy with the intermezzo of "Cavalleria Rusticana" to the very obvious satisfaction of the guests when it suddenly broke forth with the inspiring tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." The other orchestra was rendering portions of "Nancy Brown," but broke away from the tune to play with astonishing vigor Sousa's "Washington Post March."

The guests in the dining rooms were so astonished at what the orchestras were doing that they failed to notice the commotion in the office, where several women were trying at the same time to have their jewel boxes put in the hotel safe. One of the women in rushing from her apartments with her jewels placed them in a shoe. This was carefully wrapped up and sealed before being deposited in the safe.

The fire started in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kellogg, on the sixth floor of the annex of the Hotel Imperial, facing Thirty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg had gone down to dinner when the maid lighted an alcohol lamp to heat the curling irons. Forgetful that the window was open and the lace curtains swaying in the draft, she was admiring herself when the alcohol flame set fire to the lace curtains. She tried to tear them down, but when the heavy portieres caught fire she gave up and ran screaming from the room. An elevator boy heard her cries and took the frightened maid down stairs. He then rushed to the nearest fire box, where he was met by a policeman who had seen the flames pouring out of the windows of the Kellogg apartments.

The firemen were quick to respond. They broke out the windows in the apartments that they might have free play with their hose. They were not long in putting out the fire. In the meantime the falling glass came close to causing a panic on the street below. A man who gave his name as Carl Schmidt was struck on the head, his derby hat being cut in two and his head cut open. As he was trying to pick himself up another shower of glass fell on the horses attached to Fire Engine No. 1, and the wild efforts of the wounded animals to break away were subdued with difficulty. Mr. Schmidt's injuries were dressed at a near-by drug store and he went home.

A crowd of the early goers to the theatre and others on their way to dinner collected, and the police had their hands full keeping them moving and out of the way of the glass that would come in showers to the pavement together with the window sashes cut loose by the axes of the firemen.

The curled hair of the French maid grew naturally straight in the excitement of the commotion she had caused, while Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg had to give up an engagement with friends to attend the theatre. When it was safe to enter the room Mr. Kellogg found that his overcoat had been burned to a crisp and that the furs and dresses of his wife were burned up. There had been ten trunks, Mr. Kellogg said, in his apartments. Their contents were damaged or destroyed by fire and water to the extent of $500.

The fact that the annex of the hotel is built according to the specifications of the new fire-proof law, the firemen say, kept the fire confined to the Kellogg apartments, though some damage was done by water to the apartments of Mr. Frank Sanger immediately below those of the Kelloggs.

HARD FIGHT WITH NIGHT FIRE.

Two Firemen Overcome—River Water Used—Bicycle Oil and Gasoline Fed the Flames.

Policeman Thayer of the Church Street Station saw smoke coming from the third floor windows of the five-story brick building 163, 165, and 167 Washington Street, occupied by Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, manufacturers of novelties, at 11:40 o'clock last night, and turned in an alarm. The volume of smoke increased rapidly, and soon penetrated into Lipton's Hotel, at the southeast corner of Cortlandt Street, adjoining the burning building.

This is a large structure with a saloon on the ground floor, and so threatening did the fire become that all the patrons were ordered into the street. Chief Croker arrived promptly, and immediately sent in two additional alarms and then led the men of his command up the fire escapes to engage the flames at close quarters. Again and again the dense smoke compelled the firemen to retreat.

The water pressure was inadequate until the fireboat William L. Strong arrived and took her position close to the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad of New Jersey ferries and coupled her powerful pumps on to the water tower, which then threw a column of Hudson River salt water into the burning structure.

As the firemen were driven down the ladders early in the early stages of the blaze, one of them, Edward McNichol, was overcome and left hanging unconscious over one of the balconies. His predicament was seen in time by a comrade named Murtha in the same company.

A large crowd of belated ferry travelers had gathered and heartily cheered the rescuer. McNichol was taken into the hotel, and was resuscitated with great difficulty. Lieut. Higgins of Engine 32 was similarly overpowered, but revived with less trouble.

After a struggle of more than two hours in the dense smoke the firemen succeeded in getting the flames under control. The damage to the building and stock is estimated at $50,000.

The building was well filled with bicycles, and these fell together in a tangle, making progress through the building impossible during the intervals when the smoke was driven back. Quantities of bicycle oil and gasoline also fed the fire and added to the pungent character of the smoke.

LAKE FULL OF DEAD ANIMALS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 23.—Woodland Lake is filled with the dead bodies of wolves, bears, foxes, deer, and numbers of small animals, according to "Timber Cruiser" Duval, who returned to-day from a trip through that part of Clark County recently devastated by forest fires.

Woodland Lake is situated in the mountainous section of Clark County, and as the flames denuded the mountainside and closed in around the lake it is probable that hundreds of wild animals sought shelter and safety along its banks, and as the flames drew nearer they entered the water, only to be either drowned or smothered. He says that in the face of the fiery danger the bears, cougars, and wolves had apparently lost their ferocity, for they were found in the lake side by side with deer and cunning foxes.

California in Four Days

from New York. The best of everything in route. [illegible] and Limited," via Chicago and North-[illegible]ion Pacific, and Southern Pacific [illegible]; 367, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

OIL ABANDONED AS FUEL.

Southern Pacific Unable to Get Good Results from Its Use on Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Oct. 23.—After making a thorough test of oil as fuel on its passenger locomotives for ten months, the Southern Pacific Railroad has decided to return to the use of bituminous coal. Its mines at Carbonado to-day received orders to begin shipping 25,000 tons a month to San Francisco. Those mines have been operated by the Southern Pacific for twenty years, but were partially shut down after the road began using oil. During that time the product of the mines has been used for coke making.

It is reported that oil was not a success on the passenger locomotives for two reasons. One was that it deposited a coating on the flues, which had to be removed every day, or it kept the heat from the water, causing a great waste of fuel. The intense heat produced by the oil also cracked and split the boiler sheets.

Tacoma coal is being shipped to British Columbia and sold there, after paying duty, in competition with Vancouver inland coal.

ECLIPSE SCARED INDIANS.

Broken Arrow Band's Actions While the Moon Was Obscured Made Whites Fear Massacre.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Judge George G. McArdle of Muscogee, Indian Territory, who is in Washington on business before the Department of Justice, says that the eclipse of the moon last Thursday night had an unlooked for effect in his part of the country.

While the Broken Arrow Indians were holding religious exercises near the Great Mound at Broken Arrow, they discovered that the moon was obscured. They became frightened, and began to howl, weep, dance, and sing. They acted so distractedly that the neighboring farmers thought the bucks were on the warpath. A huge bonfire was lighted on the mound, which illuminated the country for miles around, and excited fears of a general massacre of the whites.

PAPER COMPANY MEETING.

Stockholders of United Board Concern Will Correct Technical Irregularity in Capital Stock Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—At the special meeting of the United Board and Paper Company, to be held in Jersey City on Oct. 31, the stockholders will be called on to vote on two propositions.

One is to correct a technical irregularity in the increase of the capital stock from the original $1,000,000 and the other to authorize the Directors to issue $3,500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

Of this issue of bonds, $2,000,000 will, as already pointed out, be used to retire an equal amount of the preferred stock of the company. The other $1,500,000 will be devoted to the purpose of covering the mortgage indebtedness on some of the plants.

The proposition to correct the irregularity in the capital stock involves the authorization of an amendment to the certificate of incorporation fixing the capital stock at $28,967,400. Of this, $14,948,800 is to be preferred stock and $14,018,500 common stock. It is understood to be the intention of the Directors to have no more than $2,000,000 of the $350,000 outstanding at any one time.

The bonds will run for comporatively short periods, and the plan is to retire $2,000,000, which are to be exchanged for preferred stock, into blocks of $500,000 from time to time.

LABOR UNIONS ENJOINED.

Cleveland Judge Decides They Must Not Interfere with Restaurant Keeper Who Was Boycotted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Judge Ford of the Common Pleas Court has issued an injunction that practically applies to every union man in the city.

The Waiters' Union some time since began a boycott against a non-union superior restaurant. The proprietor obtained an injunction against them. The Bridge-workers' Union then took up the fight, and the proprietor applied for an injunction against all members of the United Trades and Labor Council.

The boycott by the labor unions was put in force to compel the restaurant keeper to employ union waiters. Pickets distributed cards near the restaurant daily, declaring Mulholland, the proprietor, to be unfair to union labor.

The sweeping injunction issued by Judge Ford, it is probable, will be bitterly contested in the higher courts.

SYRIANS SEEK REVENGE.

Alleged Plot to Assassinate Detroit Immigrant Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Three weeks ago a Syrian girl named Alexandra Youseff jumped from a train and committed suicide as she was being deported by the Immigration Inspectors on the ground that she was afflicted with an eye disease. Deportation meant separation from her fiance, so she ended her life. John M. Serour, another Syrian, twelve years old, has been detained in the county jail since Oct. 18, having the same disease.

Now it is asserted that this treatment of the Syrians has caused the formation of a secret society the purpose of which is to assassinate certain Immigrant Inspectors. William H. Dean, Chairman of the board, this afternoon said:

"Since the death of Alexandra Youseff we have received warning from Syrians that several of them have taken an oath to kill us unless we are removed from office by the Government."

SUICIDE OF AN AGED BOATMAN.

Thomas Cody, Who Had Carried Many Officers to Their Ships, Shot Himself.

Thomas Cody, a retired boatman, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. He was eighty-eight years of age, and he had lived in the vicinity of the Battery for more than fifty years. He was obliged to quit his work about two years ago. For ten years he had lived at the Aschnauer Hotel, at 5 Battery Place. He was not seen alive there after breakfast yesterday morning. On a table in his room he left a card, on which he had written, "Notify my nephew, George W. McRay, of 320 West Eighteenth Street."

A week ago Cody was challenged when he entered a booth to register. He worried over the act. He talked of having voted since the time of Andrew Jackson, and said that his vote and registration had never been challenged before.

"By gosh, it's hard; that's all," he muttered at times.

Cody was proud of having rowed many prominent naval officers from the Battery to their vessels. He had said that he had carried President Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey in his boat.

Special Trains to Princeton

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account inauguration of President Wilson and Columbia-Princeton Football Game, October 25, leaving New York 8:40, 10:25, and 11:25 A. M.—Adv.

Annihilates Time.

The Pennsylvania Special leaving New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arriving Chicago 8:55 A. M., transfers the man of affairs with practically no loss of business time.—Adv.

GOV. ODELL BITTER IN ATTACK ON MR. [illegible]

Charge of Deliberate Misstatement Against ex-Senator.

COAL PLANK IS ARRAIGNED.

Denial That Republicans Propose to Add to Tax Burden or Make a State Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 23.—Gov. Odell received an enthusiastic reception in Fitzhugh Hall to-night. The Governor was the first speaker introduced. Hill, he said, now wore in his hat a feathered "I am the Democrat." He referred to Hill as his opponent for Governor.

In speaking of Hill's charge that J. W. Matthews & Co. of Newburg, a firm in which the Governor is alleged to be interested, had sold provisions to Sing Sing, the Governor read over a list of what the firm had sold to that institution. The principal item was salt.

"So it seems," says the Governor, "that the salt is the great trouble with our friend. If some one would put a little on him it might do him good.

"Every one knows what D. B. Hill is. They know his style of politics. It is not straightforward. It is the kind of politics that squirms and brings forth false and malicious charges a few days before election. There is an old saying that when a thief is trying to get away the last thing to do is to cry 'Stop thief!' and thus distract attention from himself."

The Governor charged that Hill had directed the stealing of the State Senate in 1891. "I do not know what Hill has still got up his sleeve," he continued, "but I know he has something, and I want to say to you that the ease with which the slanderous statements he has made have been shown to be false should put you on your guard against accepting anything he says."

The Governor repeated his assertion, made in Syracuse, that Hill would malign a friend to serve his ends.

"Hill," said the Governor, "is one of the worst bosses the State has ever known since the days of Richard Croker."

HILL AND THE COAL PLANK.

In discussing more general political questions, the Governor said:

"In building up and in pyramiding charges against and the arraignment of the Republican administrations, both State and National, the Democratic platform's crowning effort is to be found in the coal plank, whose authorship was [illegible] claimed by the Democratic leader of the State, but who, with one of his characteristic changes, seeks now through his candidate for Governor to modify and change that declaration from National to State

for the support of the State, there has been added to the receipts of the localities over the amounts received by preceding administrations more than $5,000,000 from excise receipts, while reducing the number of licensed places by more than 7,000. In addition to this, legislation has been enacted for the imposition of a tax upon the franchise rights of public utility companies which have added more than $4,000,000 to the localities, a direct benefit to the local treasuries of $9,000,000. In addition to which, the saving in direct State tax over 1893, $9,670,000, makes in round numbers almost $19,000,000 that have been saved through abolition of direct taxation, or have gone into the treasuries of the localities without taking from them one dollar of assessment except in the reduction of the rate to be charged upon the capitalization of banks, which in some instances added revenues to the locality, and in others deprived them of some, but which was necessary because of a conflict between the State and Federal statutes. In addition to the abolition of the direct tax, the localities are also benefited to the extent of $5,000,000 through the State's care of the insane, for school purposes, and road building.

"So that if we disregard the Democratic contention that the low tax rate is but a juggling of figures we are not, like our opponents, left without an issue, but we have as an issue a record of accomplishment.

INDUCEMENTS TO CAPITAL.

"We have sought in other ways to build up our State, and through laws which were passed at the session of 1901 greater inducements were offered for the location of manufacturing interests and the capitalization of enterprises than ever before, which resulted in bringing into the State over half a billion of dollars more of new capitalization during the first year of the operation of the new law over that of the preceding year, thereby giving to you and your city and to every locality in the State increased revenue and means for the employment of our people.

"The Democratic Party claims that we are not honest in our treatment of the canal problem. The Democratic candidate pays me the unusual and doubtful compliment of having the intelligence to adopt the Democratic plan for the improvement of the canal system. Nothing could be further from my thoughts, because I believe there is nothing so open to criticism and disapproval as the plan which they propose. With the knowledge and belief that they cannot maintain the economy which has been inaugurated during the present administration and those Republican administrations which have preceded it, they do not pledge freedom from direct taxation, believing that the farmers and the taxpayers generally should pay for this improvement by means of a direct source of revenue.

"In committing myself to the thousand-ton barge canal, I did not violate one idea of the Republican platform, because it committed itself distinctly to a policy of enlarging the canal in a manner to adequately meet the requirements of commerce. If, as it seems to me, such requirements demand a one-thousand-ton barge canal, it was far from my thought to stand in the way of such improvement, and it was eminently proper for me to announce my position.

Senator Depew made an address which greatly pleased the crowd. His references to the part President Roosevelt had played in the settlement of the coal strike were vigorously applauded.

Job E. Hedges in his speech asserted that Mr. Coler had paid $200,000 for his nomination.

THE GOVERNOR AT AUBURN.

Mr. Odell Accuses ex-Senator Hill of Making Deliberate Misstatements Concerning State Expenses.

AUBURN, Oct. 23.—Gov. Odell made two speeches here to-day before large audiences, the first in the Burtis Opera House and the second in the Music Hall. The Governor was accompanied by Senator Depew and M. Linn Bruce of Brooklyn. In his Music Hall speech Mr. Odell attacked the coal mine plank in the Democratic platform and defended the administration of the State charities, which, he declared, was attacked without excuse and only for partisan purposes. He explained the increase in the cost of those institutions by asserting that the number of inmates had doubled since 1893, while 90 per cent. of the cost of maintenance, formerly charged against the locality, has been assumed by the State. In part, Gov. Odell said:

"Standing upon a platform which its candidate attempts to excuse, the Socialism of which is so pronounced as to merit rebuke, and with an issue which has been adjusted through the wisdom of a Republican President and Republican advisers, the Democratic Party invites the defeat its utterances deserve.

"It has attacked the administration of our charitable institutions and our institutions for the insane, with statements that are false, and which, if true, should make every one connected with their administration the object of reproach and subject for criminal prosecution in the courts of the State. With a Commission in Lunacy composed of a distinguished Democrat, a friend and early adviser of President Cleveland; of one of the most distinguished alienists of the country, and of a business man whose long service to the State merits the commendation of the people, if the abuses charged by the Democratic Party through the utterances of its candidate and through its literary bureau, are true, we have reached a condition of affairs where the people should drive from control those who are responsible for such results.

"The Republican Party has recognized the fact that by holding out inducements we invite into our State interests that are a benefit to the community at large. There is nothing that the average manufacturer or those intending to locate in a town or in a city inquire into with greater interest than the basis of taxation and the percentage of taxes. Our State, under Republican administration, for years has been gradually substituting for a direct system of taxation for the maintainance of the State indirect revenue. How well we have succeeded is evidenced by the statement that it is over $11,000,000 in advance of its Democratic predecessor. In accomplishing this result we have not merely reduced the direct State tax, but we have also added to the resources of every community through the effect of these very same laws. The total benefits in increased receipts and in decreased taxes to the County of Cayuga alone in the last six years and five months has been $253,002.96 over the results under the old law. We have given you increased appropriations for your schools, for your good roads, and in other benefits, direct and indirect, to the extent of $23,000,000 throughout the State during the past year. So that, while reducing the State tax, we have also increased your local receipts to such an extent that it makes the showing I have mentioned.

"The Democratic candidate for Governor, in his address of acceptance, seems to have been the first Democratic orator who has accepted the statement of the Republican Party that in accomplishing the abolition of a direct State tax, it will not be necessary to borrow $6,000,000 under a law which was in existence during the administration of Gov. Hill, and which was paraded by him as a great discovery through which the Republican Party was to juggle figures and exact additional taxes next year from the taxpayers of the State.

"It has not penetrated his mind, however, that another deliberate misstatement which originally emanated from him, is equally untrue, and that the expenses of the State printing, of which he complains, have been fully explained in the same way: that the printing under the present administration is absolutely $28,000 less than it was under Gov. Flower's administration. He forgets to tell you, when complaining of the expenditures of the present administration, that in 1893 we had only 8,111 insane patients to care for, while to-day we have almost 24,000; that the State charitable institutions have doubled in population during the same time, 90 per cent. of whom were formerly charges against localities, so that with a cost of nearly $9,000,000 in 1901 and 1902, when fully explained, it is shown that 90 per cent. of it was a former charge against the localities, and that Republican legislation has relieved every locality from its proportionate share of that amount.

"I am but a plain-spoken man," the Governor said, in conclusion, "and I ask you to resent the malicious misrepresentations of the man who has so far forgotten himself as to substitute mudslinging for issues."

In his second speech in Auburn Gov. Odell reviewed the history of the Maynard affair and excoriated Hill for his conduct in that connection.

"Two years ago," said the Governor, continuing his attack on Mr. Hill, "we had an issue in this State—Crokerism. The people demanded the overthrow of Crokerism. This has been accomplished, and it was hoped that decent men would no longer follow leaders who stand for Maynardism and Hillism."

The office of Governor, Mr. Odell said, had never been filled unworthily except by Hill. Nothing which had been done in the Executive Chamber in Albany under his [illegible] administration, he said, need bring the blush of shame to any citizen of the State.

GOV. ODELL HEARS SOME UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

Factional Republican Troubles in Several Localities Regarded as Threatening Loss to State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 23.—Gov. Odell and his party have received positive assurances from the local leaders in the cities which he has thus far visited on his tour, that conditions are favorable for a Republican victory, and yet despite these assurances there has come to them information which must be somewhat disturbing to their confidence.

In Syracuse they learned the details of the great Republican bolt against the nomination of Mr. Davies for Supreme Court Judge in the Fifth Judicial District. In Auburn they learned that the Republicans were badly split over the Mayoralty, and in Rochester to-night they heard confirmed the statement that the Democrats of this city are together again for the first time since 1892.

The Republican disaffection over the nomination of Mr. Davies in the Fifth Judicial District is considered so serious that the Republican State organization is hardly lifting a hand for Mr. Davies for fear of the harm it might do the State ticket. It is said that in Jefferson County, where the bolt has assumed the most formidable proportions, the county organization has informed the State organization that it must keep out of the fight or else the nominees on the State ticket will be ruthlessly cut.

In Auburn the Republicans nominated for Mayor William B. Barnes, a prominent contractor. The nomination was not generally satisfactory to Republicans and a convention of the dissatisfied men met and put in nomination Thomas J. Bell. Mr. Bell is being run on a ticket which is known as the Municipal Reform ticket. He has been prominent in Republican politics, having been a Supervisor of the Township.

To add to the trouble of the Republicans the Democrats have nominated for Mayor one of the strongest men they could have selected. Their nominee is Thomas M. Osborne, President of the D. M. Osborne Manufacturing Company, a concern which employs 2,500 men.

Mr. Osborne was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. In contrast to the ill-feeling among the Republicans, which led to their putting two nominees in the field for Mayor, is the perfect unanimity among the Democratic elements, which heretofore have been at loggerheads.

Dr. M. P. Conway, the anti-Hill leader in Auburn, the man whom Mr. Hill had turned out of the State Committee when he was formerly in control of the Democratic State machine, is supporting Mr. Osborne's candidacy in conjunction with Charles F. Radigan, the man whom Mr. Hill selected to succeed Dr. Conway on the State Committee.

Gov. Odell talked with George Aldridge and other Republican leaders here to-night over the situation in Rochester, and they assured him that he need have no worry over Monroe County. They said the fact that the Democrats were in line would not weigh against things which the Republicans had in their favor.

Chief among these is the candidacy of Judge Werner for the Court of Appeals. Judge Werner is popular in Rochester. The mention of his name to-night at Fitzhugh Hall by the speakers brought forth enthusiastic applause.

The Republican leaders here say that the fight which is being made against Judge Werner in New York City will help him and the State ticket in this section of the State. The Judge's friends here are appealing to the voters to stand by him because of the fight which is being made against him in New York, and the appeal, it is said, will have good results.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE TAX.

Its Effect Upon the New York City Budget for 1903.

The Republican State Committee issued the following statement last night:

"Controller Grout's statement at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment says:

"'I think the budget will be in the neighborhood of $97,000,000, a reduction of $1,500,000 from the present budget. It was made possible by the wiping out of the $4,000,000 State taxes.'

"The direct benefit to New York County thus attained under Gov. Odell compared with the amount of State taxes was shown by quoting the State tax of 1893 under Gov. Flower, $4,708.01 against the thirteen-one-hundredths of a mill tax levied by Gov. Odell in 1902, amounting to $376,244.28, crediting the Flower administration with an excess of $4,331,835.73.

"The excise moneys received by New York County under the present administration, the statement asserts, in 1901 was $3,529,167.31, as against $1,056,013.10 under the last year of the old law.

"The assessed valuations of New York City were increased by the special franchise valuations at least $126,800,516, and at 2.26 per cent. this produced $2,865,691.66.

"The total direct annual benefit to the City of New York under Odell's administration was $9,670,681.60. The schools of Greater New York received $1,302,126.47 during the past year from the State. The probable product of the 13-100 of a mill tax upon assessed valuation was given as $490,093.41, of which Greater New York will therefore receive next year for its schools an excess over the amount of direct taxes paid amounting to $812,033.06."

CANAL PLEDGES ASKED.

New York City Candidates for the Legislature Requested to Reply Before Oct. 29.

Republican and Democratic candidates in Greater New York for the State Legislature are receiving from the Canal Association of Greater New York a communication relative to the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal by the deepening of the Erie Canal, and asking where they stand on the question. It is requested that their declaration be received by the association on or before Wednesday, Oct. 29, "for public use and information."

It is declared that the commerce of New York City has been declining for several years, and the supremacy thereof and the city's manufactures are threatened; therefore is it a menace to the prosperity and happiness of every citizen of New York. Conviction is expressed that the one way to restore the prestige and maintain supremacy is for the construction of a barge canal along the so-called Mohawk-Seneca route, deepening the Erie Canal to twelve feet, deepening the Oswego Canal to the same depth, and increasing the depth of the Champlain Canal to seven feet. This, according to the estimates, will cost $80,000,000.

The association says it will cause bills to this end to be introduced this coming session, providing for a referendum of the question to the people at the general election in 1903. The association does not regard the question as partisan; it therefore desires that the delegation from New York be pledged unequivocally to the project.

Reception to Mayor Schmitz.

Eugene Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, who is here to stump for William R. Hearst, the Democratic Congressional candidate in the Eleventh District, was given a reception in the Hoffman House last night. Edward King, representing the trades unionists of New York, made an address of welcome. "I hope some day to see a labor man in the Mayor's chair in New York," said Mayor Schmitz. Representatives of a hundred labor organizations were present. Mr. Hearst was the host of the evening.

Hudson County Conventions.

The Democrats of Hudson County last night nominated their county and Assembly candidates by open primaries. The choice for Sheriff was John Zeller of Guttenberg, and for County Supervisor, Frank McNally of Jersey City. The Republicans held their County Convention at Lincoln Hall and nominated Col. John Toffey for Sheriff and Richard J. Allen for County Supervisor.

REITERATES CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNOR

Mr. Hill Says He Admitted Holding Matthews & Co. Stock.

QUOTES OFFICIAL RECORD

Ex-Senator Denies That Mr. Odell's $25,000 Was a Loan to the Grocery Corporation.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 23.—Before an enthusiastic crowd that filled the Centre Street Opera House to-night, ex-Senator David B. Hill replied to Gov. Odell's speech at Syracuse. He spoke as follows:

"It has been shown in articles recently published in several responsible newspapers that the motive for the reorganization of the boards of managers of the hospitals for the insane and the legislation enacted last Winter was mercenary in its character, because of the personal interest of Odell in the grocery house of Matthews & Co., a corporation in the City of Newburg. Gov. Odell last night at Syracuse ventured to make a defense or rather an explanation, or mitigation, of the charge presented against him.

"He was forced to admit that after his election to the Governorship, to wit, in April, 1901, he acquired an interest of $25,000 in the corporate stock of the Matthews Grocery Corporation of Newburg. He admits that preferred stock to that amount was "issued" to him. That made him a due and lawful stockholder of that corporation.

"He attempts to palliate the manifest impropriety of such an investment at such time in a grocery corporation doing business with the State in the furnishing of supplies to its institutions, by pretending that the money was 'loaned' and was not strictly an investment, but he took no note or other security for the alleged loan, and all the conceded circumstances show that the moneys were invested and the stock 'issued' to him the same as stock was issued to all the other stockholders of the corporation.

"If the stock had been intended as collateral security it would not have been 'issued' to him, but to Matthews himself, and passed over or assigned to Odell, according to the usual business custom in such matters. If the money alleged to be 'loaned' was really a debt, the debt had preference for its payment over the stock, and in that event the stock was really no security whatever. The loan device is an afterthought, meant to conceal the true nature of the questionable transaction.

"Besides I have proof here to-night taken from the official records of the Secretary of State at Albany that Odell was not a mere creditor of that corporation, but was a due and lawful stockholder of that corporation to the extent of $25,000, and so considered and regarded himself.

"It appears that the corporation in August, 1901, desired to reduce its capital stock from $300,000 to $261,000, and for that purpose all of the lawful stockholders were required to have notice of the meeting for such purpose or to waive notice of such meeting.

"Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Governor of this State, in a writing duly signed and verified by him, treated himself as a stockholder and not as a creditor, and waived notice of a meeting to himself and other associate stockholders. Here is a copy of the instrument signed and sworn to by him:

"'We, the undersigned stockholders of J. W. Matthews & Co., a domestic corporation, do hereby waive notice of a special meeting to be held for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said corporation from $300,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of preferred stock, of the par value of $100 each, to $261,000, to consist of 2,000 shares of common stock and 610 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, and consent that said meeting be held at any time and without notice to us. B. B. ODELL, Jr.'

"July 18, 1901."

"The signature was acknowledged before Judge John H. Kellogg of the Court of Claims on July 22, 1901. It is thus clearly shown from this record evidence that he was pecuniarily interested in that concern, and the legislation which he subsequently sanctioned placed the State hospitals virtually under his official direction, and gave him the control of all the purchases of supplies necessary for those institutions.

"It stands conceded that 70,000 pounds of tea at 23 cents a pound were purchased from this corporation by these State institutions since the incumbency of Gov. Odell and that supplies have been constantly purchased from this corporation for the Middletown and Poughkeepsie asylums during the past year, amounting to many thousands of dollars.

"I am advised that Gov. Odell's brother, Hiram B. Odell, in connection with another, has the contract for the feeding of the State troops at Peekskill every year, and that their necessary supplies have been and are purchased from this same grocery corporation of Matthews & Co.

"I do not need to notice the flings of Gov. Odell at myself personally in his speech at Syracuse. He has been 'caught with the goods on him,' and it is no wonder that he squeals. His allusion to my not having 'heard the prattle of little children' is too shallow to require notice. He pleads the 'baby act' because it is the only defense he has.

"This is all I care to say to-night on this matter. Like a magazine article, this subject may be 'continued' in my next speech."

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Candidate Coler to Speak Again—Tours Arranged for Bulger, Stanchfield, Shepard, and Littleton.

The plans for the Democratic State campaign were made public yesterday from the Hoffman House headquarters. Bird S. Coler, candidate for Governor, was greatly pleased with the demonstrations at Tammany Hall and at the Manhattan Club on Wednesday night. He declared that he intended to make several more speeches in the campaign, but he could not say where they would be delivered.

Chairman Carlisle, at State Headquarters, has mapped out the speeches in the campaign for Judge Charles N. Bulger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and for John B. Stanchfield, Edward M. Shepard, and Martin W. Littleton.

The dates laid out for Mr. Stanchfield's appearances are Oct. 27, Oswego; Oct. 28, Newburg; Oct. 29, Nyack; Oct. 30, Long Island City; Oct. 31, Rochester, and Nov. 1, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Charles N. Bulger will appear Oct. 27 at Middletown in the afternoon, and in the evening at Madison Square Garden; Oct. 28, at Newburg; Oct. 29, Geneva; Oct. 30, Petchogue, L. I.; Oct. 31 he will speak at four mass meetings, two in the Bronx, one at Terrace Garden, and one at Cooper Union, and on Nov. 1 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Edward M. Shepard is scheduled to speak on Oct. 25, at Buffalo; Oct. 28, at Hartford, Conn.; Oct. 29, at Brooklyn; Oct. 30, Grand Central Palace; Oct. 31, Rochester, and Nov. 1, at Troy.

Martin W. Littleton will speak on Oct. 25 at Buffalo; Oct. 28, at Syracuse, and Oct. 31, at Albany, N. Y.

JOHN C. FITZGERALD'S DENIAL.

Not Dismissed from Customs Service for Taking Money from W. W. Astor, He Says.

John C. Fitzgerald, candidate on the Tammany ticket for State Senator from the Eleventh District, was accused yesterday morning in a story published in one of the morning papers of having been dismissed from the Customs Service by the late Collector James T. Kilbreth, in May, 1896, for having demanded and received $20 in cash from Clarence W. Baldwin, the agent of William Waldorf Astor. The money, it was alleged, was paid to Mr. Fitzgerald as a remuneration, but not a gratuity for his having passed as Inspector Mr. Astor's baggage, so that the latter had to pay only $121 duty.

Mr. Fitzgerald last night denied the story as told when seen at 94 Second Avenue, his headquarters.

"I was dismissed from the service," he said, "but the reason was that I refused to give the late Collector certain information about another man. If I had told him what he wanted to know there would have been nothing doing."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I would not have been dismissed. So far as the statement is concerned that I got tangled up and could not remember dates, there is nothing in that. Just to show what others thought of my dismissal I'll say that such men as Francis Lynde Stetson, Hugh J. Grant, Howard Gould, and others went on record in my favor when they heard of the Collector's action. But even if the story were true, I don't see what there is to it. The people in this district know me, and the best proof of their confidence is that they nominated me for State Senator. As I said last night, I've lived down here all my life, and my life is an open book. As to the rest, I don't care what any paper prints about me."

SAVINGS BANK TAXES.

Amount Paid by New York City Institutions Under Gov. Odell's Administration.

The Democratic campaign managers last night issued a statement showing that during the past year the savings banks in New York paid $795,333.12 and this year $746,554.13 under the law approved by Gov. Odell taxing the depositors. The amounts paid in this city in detail follow:

NEW YORK COUNTY.	
Bank for Savings	$47,657.36
Bowery Savings Bank	63,947.73
Broadway Savings Institution	4,691.00
Citizens' Savings Bank	11,133.32
Dry Dock Savings Institution	17,137.77
East River Savings Institution	22,677.91
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	61,215.79
Franklin Savings Bank	7,978.49
German Savings Bank	2,439.61
Greenwich Savings Bank	37,194.28
Harlem Savings Bank	6,580.37
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks	9,486.94
Irving Savings Institution	4,482.11
Manhattan Savings Institution	6,040.58
Metropolitan Savings Bank	3,389.61
New York Savings Bank	13,629.48
Union Dime Savings Bank	7,004.94
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn Savings Bank	13,264.24
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	15,518.98
South Brooklyn Savings Institution	16,692.65
Williamsburg Savings Bank	39,145.48
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg	1,768.85
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,739.48
East New York Savings Bank	1,255.68
Germania Savings Bank	2,439.61
German Savings Bank	2,229.36
Greenpoint Savings Bank	8,268.24
Kings County Savings Institution	5,223.33
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Long Island City Savings Bank	1,219.52
Jamaica Savings Bank	1,192.41
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Staten Island Savings Bank	1,448.77

THOMAS F. RYAN ON CURRENCY REFORM.

Pleased Because Candidate Coler Has Brought the Question Into the Canvass.

A strong expression in favor of Democratic success, if it means intelligent and conservative policies in the future, was uttered yesterday by Thomas F. Ryan in a talk with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Shall you vote for Mr. Coler and the Democratic State ticket?" was asked.

"I am not a voter in New York," replied Mr. Ryan. "I vote at my old home in Virginia and am extremely desirous that the Democratic Party there, as well as here, shall adopt sound and progressive policies. I have been much gratified to observe that a spirit of conservatism is returning to the party in the South, for I believe if Democratic principles, as set forth by the founders of the party, are ever to resume their influence in party policy the 'solid South' must assert its power to control the councils of the party. The only hope of the party in the future lies in following sound Democratic principles which have many times brought victory in the past, and are the only principles which will unite the party in every State."

"What do you think of Mr. Coler's position on currency reform as expressed last night in his speech at the Manhattan Club?"

"I am glad to see that he has brought the question into the canvass. The Democratic Party of this State used to take the lead in the presentation of sound financial policies. If it would now declare for a currency system which would prevent monetary disturbance in the midst of abounding prosperity, it would do much to command the support of the business community of New York and to give an intelligent direction to the policy of the National Democratic Party. It seems extraordinary that the party now in power, after six years' control of the Government in every branch, has adopted no far-sighted measure to improve our paper currency.

"The Democratic Party under Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle proposed a comprehensive measure of bank-note reform, which, if it had been carried out in principle, would have enabled our New York banks to meet the recent pressure by increasing their note issues under conditions of perfect safety, without forcing the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt the heroic measures which he has recently been compelled to take. The question of a proper bank-note currency is a complicated one, and the Republicans may be excusable for not taking action upon it during the first Republican Congress under President McKinley; but the long sessions of two more Congresses have come and gone, and there has been refusal or neglect to take action, in the face of the almost unanimous demand of trained students of the subject and of nearly a dozen Republican State Conventions.

"The question of a proper currency system is not primarily one of profit to the banks—they usually earn more in periods of stringency than in periods of easy money. It is a question for the borrower, the merchant who builds up our industries, the farmer who harvests our crops, the laborer who profits by the free movement of capital and products, and the investor who furnishes the capital which has made possible the great development of the last five years. This issue, if properly presented, ought to command the attention of the country."

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION CASE.

Not a Felony When There Is No Fraudulent Intent, the Court Holds.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that illegal registration without fraudulent intent does not constitute a felony. The case was that of Keyes against Arentzen, and the defendant, who was sent to jail, asked for a writ of habeas corpus. After saying that, although the prisoner was not entitled to vote, there was no evidence to show he registered knowing his position. The decision continues:

"Merely presenting one's self for registration in the innocent belief that one is entitled to register, where, under the provisions of the law, no such right exists, is not a felony embraced in the statute."

Thirtieth Assembly District Rally.

Indoor and outdoor mass meetings will be held by the Democrats of the Thirtieth Assembly District to-night in and around the Old Homestead, Third Avenue, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first Streets. There will be music and fireworks preceding the speeches. Among the speakers will be Congressman Sulzer, I. E. Rider, candidate for Congress; J. J. Frawley, candidate for Senator, and G. A. Litthauer, candidate for Assemblyman.

Gov. Cummins's Voice Exhausted.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 23.—Gov. Cummins returned from Minnesota to-day with his voice completely exhausted. He was scarcely able to speak aloud, and only so a small portion of the day at his office. He was to have gone from Minnesota to Indiana to hold a meeting at Anderson, and in the evening he was to have been a guest of Gov. Durbin. He returned home, where he will rest, in the hope that he may be able to fill his engagement at Clinton Saturday evening.

Homeopathists Against Kissing.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 23.—E. L. Linn of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, introduced a resolution at the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association meeting scathingly denouncing "kissing." In the resolution, which was adopted, kissing is termed unsanitary.

It's Next to Flying

When you take the luxurious Rock Island train from Chicago to California. Puts you there in three days, and for $33. Elegant Tourist sleepers only $6, and the best of service. This rate holds good only until Oct. 31. For further particulars address A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

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APPEAL TO INDEPENDENTS

Greater New York Democracy's Address to Voters.

Vice Chairman McNulty Resigns from the Organization—He Says It Is as Oligarchic as Tammany Hall.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy at a session lasting several hours last night at the Twenty-fifth Assembly District headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, unanimously adopted an address to the Democratic and independent voters of this city. The address, after alluding to the indorsement of the regular Democratic State ticket, says in part:

Organized as a protest against "Crokerism" and "boss rule" in the Democratic Party of the City of New York, ours is none the less a regular Democratic organization. This nomination by petition entitles our organization to a column upon the official State ballot.

The purpose of our appeal to the voters of the State as a State party is to comply with that provision of the election law which entitles a party nominating by petition and polling more than 10,000 votes for its candidate for Governor to make nominations in subsequent campaigns by convention instead of by petition. It follows that, if we poll more than 10,000 votes for Bird S. Coler, we will be entitled in the next municipal election in New York to nominate our candidates throughout the city by convention, and to perfect and extend our organization to every Assembly district within the limits of the Greater New York.

Accomplishing this, we will be able to compel the immediate reorganization of the Democratic Party so as to eliminate the malign control of Tammany Hall and the "boss rule" which seems inseparable from its system of party organization.

The leadership of Murphy is only less odious than the leadership of Croker because Murphy is a lesser man and therefore a weaker boss, but the powers of evil for which Murphy stands are the same old powers of evil, corruption, and misrule against which we waged successful war in the late municipal election.

The Tammany judicial ticket we are not willing to indorse or support and, therefore, have made nominations of our own, which we believe represent the highest standard of fitness for judicial honors and service. As Democrats we nominated the Greater New York Democracy candidates for Supreme Court Judges by way of emphatic protest against the continued sale by Tammany Hall of judicial nominations to the highest bidders. The scandals incident to this public auction of judicial office have become so notorious that it is the duty of independent Democrats to rebuke them at the polls.

A. C. MacNulty, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, sent a letter to the meeting resigning as Vice Chairman of the General Committee and as member of the Executive Committee. Mr. MacNulty said regarding his action:

"While ostensibly existing to oppose and end bossism, bulldozing, and ring-rule in the Democratic Party of this county, the Greater New York Democracy itself has been and is now as badly afflicted with such evils as ever was Tammany Hall in its most oligarchic days.

"You know as well as I do that the real purpose of the clique which animates and controls the Advisory Committee is to regain position and powers in Tammany Hall. To this end it has formed a clumsily masked alliance with the Carroll faction of Tammany Hall.

"It is plain that by precipitating us into the primaries they hoped, planned, and labored to elect a few of their own candidates, augment the strength of the Carroll faction, and form a combination in Tammany Hall to oust the Croker-Murphy administration. Had the conspiracy succeeded, one of your clique was slated to become the figurehead at Tammany Hall with Carroll in his old rôle behind the scenes; another of your Advisory Committee was to be named as the Tammany candidate for Mayor in 1903, and the masses of the Greater New York Democracy, including the distinguished and impressive 'Palmer and Buckner' contingent, were to be 'benevolently assimilated' by the Tiger, or relegated to the political scrap heap.

"The real object the advisory ring has in view in putting forth a rump ticket is to make such a show of strength as to make it possible for its sponsors to drive an advantageous bargain in their own interest with some faction of Tammany in the next municipal campaign."

STECKLER MASS MEETING.

His Candidacy Approved and Applauded at Terrace Garden.

A mass meeting, held last night in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, in the interests of the candidacy of Justice Alfred Steckler for the Supreme Court bench, was attended by a very large gathering of the friends of Justice Steckler, who applauded vigorously the several speakers.

L. H. Stern presided at the meeting and the speakers were Arthur C. Palmer, Henry Schmidt, Franklin Pierce, and Louis Vorhaus. Each address dealt with the fitness of Justice Steckler for regular election to the position in which as an appointee of Gov. Odell he has been serving for the past months.

Justice Steckler Indorsed.

There was rejoicing at the Steckler headquarters, on East Twenty-third Street, last night, on the receipt of information that the Minnetonka Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, the Kennebec Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and the German Soldiers' Union had unanimously indorsed the nomination of Justice Steckler for the Supreme Court.

MEXICAN RAILWAY DEAL.

H. Clay Pierce Syndicate Gets Control of Nearly Half of That Republic's Mileage.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—Official confirmation was obtained here to-day of the report of the purchase of the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad by the H. Clay Pierce syndicate. The formal transfer of the property will be made on Jan. 1, by which time the deal will have been approved by the Government.

It is announced that the road will be consolidated with the Mexican Central, and its extension from its present terminus at the Balsas River to the Port of Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast, will be built without delay. The purchase of this road gives the H. Clay Pierce syndicate control of nearly one-half of the railway mileage in Mexico.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Discussed by Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association met to-day and considered the proposed restriction of interchangeability of individual 2,000-mile tickets and the proposed increase in minimum number of miles tickets, and the proposed increase in minimum number of miles traveled on interchangeable mileage credentials to 3,000 miles.

Opposition was shown to the proposition to make 3,000 miles the minimum for which interchangeable mileage is to be issued.

The Eastern roads have found 2,000 mile tickets too burdensome to commercial travelers, and are now selling 1,000 mile interchangeable tickets. The sales of the Central Passenger Association have more than doubled since the change was made.

The Rock Island, not being a member of the Association, was not represented at to-day's meeting, and this road is said to be unalterably opposed to an increase in the number of miles for interchangeable mileage tickets.

Harriman Interests Buy Western Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad has been bought by the Harriman interests to prevent the Rock Island from obtaining it. The line was purchased in open market. The road, while not big, is important strategically to the Western trunk line, and especially valuable to the Union Pacific. It runs from St. Joseph, Mo., to Grand Island, Neb., a distance of 250 miles, and has tracks from St. Joseph to Kansas City, 61 miles.

Robert Bacon Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Robert Bacon of New York, one of the partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., called on the President at the White House to-day, and later accompanied him on a horseback ride. He returned to New York this evening. It is believed his visit here was in connection with instructions to be given the strike commission to-morrow.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

Will offer To-day and Saturday the following Great Inducements in

Sealskin Coats, fine close short thick nap.

XXXXX Quality, value $250.00, special, $200

XX Quality, value $150.00, special, $125

Coats of Persian Lamb

XX Quality, special, $65

Trimmed with Mink, value $125.00, special, $95

With Large Rolling Collar and Revers of dark Eastern Mink, worked in stripes, Baum Marten or Chinchilla, value, $200.00; some blouses also in this lot; special, $125

XXXXX Quality, special, $150

EX EX Quality, special, $175

Electric Seal (Cony) **Jackets,** made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine close thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.

XXX quality, $25 | XXXXX quality, $35

XXXX quality, $30 | EX EX Selected, $45

Black Bear Boas. 3 yards long, extra heavy Full Fur.

Regular value $35. Special, $25

Muff to match; regular value $25. Special, $18

Imitation Black Bear Boas. Equal in looks to genuine.

Muff and Boa $25 per set

Sabled Fox Scarfs, handsome quality, big brush at each end.

Regular value $18. Special, $10

Muff to match; regular value $15. Special, $8

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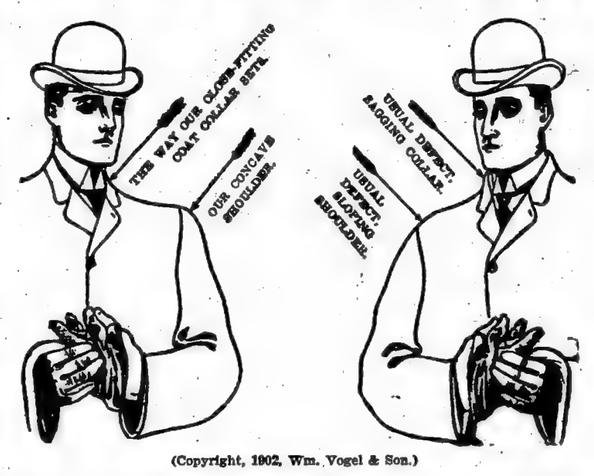

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An Innovation in Tailoring Our "Concave" Shoulder.

Clothing has been cut and made the same way for the past twenty years. No one thought that there was a better way to make a shoulder than the old way of "padding," although it is obvious now that there is, and that we have found it in our new "Concave" Shoulder.

This new "Concave" Shoulder of ours gives the broad, high effect without the use of superfluous padding. Its shape and style is cut and modeled and tailored right into it. It takes more time and skill, and costs more to make than the old way—but we don't add anything to the price of our clothing on this account.

Our $15 Suits

are made with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar. This is a line of garments that we have always made a specialty of, and we probably carry as many again of these suits as any store in New York. We buy our woolens direct from the mills, and every suit is made in our own workrooms. You get the same style, the same careful workmanship as in our highest priced garments and a quality of material much finer than is usually put into garments at this price—$15.

Single and double-breasted sacks, in Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres, plain and fancy Worsteds—all the newest patterns and colorings—$15.

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Broadway. Houston St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

Will offer to-day (Oct. 24th) in their

SUIT DEPARTMENT

About 100 Ladies' High-Class Tailored Walking Suits in this season's most fashionable styles of Cheviots, and Fancy Tweed Mixtures, $15.00

Monte Carlo Jackets of Fine Cheviots (value $20), $15.00

Broadway and 21st St.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Nothing equals its high standard of purity.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.

FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

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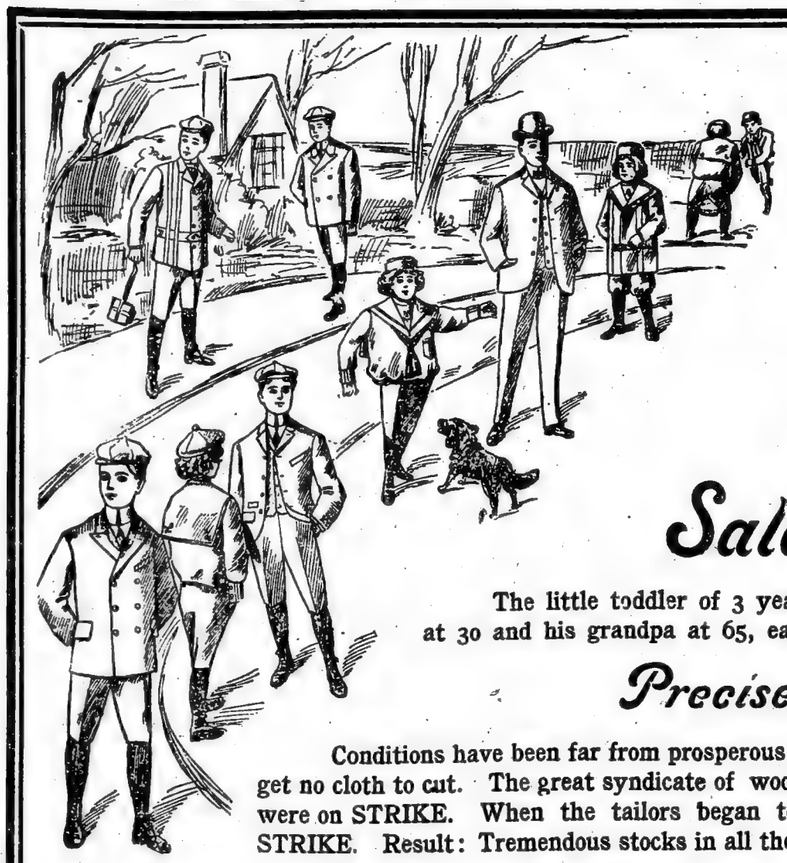

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SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Boys' Store

And the Men's Store

Will Prove Their Superiority and Scope in a

Sale of Suits for All Mankind

The little toddler of 3 years, the schoolboy of 8 years, his big brother of 14 years, the youth of 17, his father of 40, his uncle at 30 and his grandpa at 65, each and every one, no matter what his taste or desire, may be satisfactorily outfitted here.

Precisely What Makes This Great Event Possible.

Conditions have been far from prosperous among clothing manufacturers. Months ago, when they should have been cutting their Fall and Winter stocks, they could get no cloth to cut. The great syndicate of woollen mills had a STRIKE. When they finally received the cloth they could not get it made into garments. The tailors were on STRIKE. When the tailors began to work the coal STRIKE interfered. And ever since the stocks came pouring in on them the "cold weather" has been on STRIKE. Result: Tremendous stocks in all the great warehouses. Instead of duplicate orders came cancellations; and the best makers are hit the hardest.

The Big Store, a Natural Outlet, has been the Mecca for scores of manufacturers since Sept. 15, and our clothing chief and his staff have been gathering a "Harvest of Bargains" without parallel.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY BEGINS THIS MORNING.

At 3.50

In the Boys' Store---Second Floor.

A total of 1,800 Suits will be arranged in four distinct sections, comprising:

Two-Piece Double-Breasted Suits—A selection of the very choicest fabrics in fall and winter weights, mixtures, checks and overplaids; also navy blue and black, sizes 7 to 17 years, **3.50**

Three-Piece Vest Suits—Navy blue, black, Oxford and all the new designs in autumn colorings, sizes 11 to 17 years, **3.50**

Youths' Long Trousers Suits—A veritable sensation! Nothing like these suits ever offered anywhere; splendid cheviots in navy and mixtures, sizes 13 to 17 years, **3.50**

Typical American Sailor Suits—A magnificent range of colorings in pure worsted serges and cheviots, beautiful appointments, silk ties, high-class tailoring, sizes 3 to 12 years, **3.50**

Little Russian Blouse Suits—Pure worsted cheviots and serges, collars and shields, show the touch of art, baggy breeches, sizes 2½ to 7 years, **3.50**

The Popular Norfolk Suits—English and Scotch Plaids, also solid colorings; many of the designs to be found only at exclusive outfitters, sizes 7 to 17 years, **3.50**

The Boys' Store is the ideal place to fit out your boy. In its new location on the great Garment Floor (the 2nd floor) it has every advantage to offer you. Perfect Daylight. Large aisles and greater assortments. THE SPECIAL SALE OF SUITS at THREE-FIFTY will make it a household word wherever one of these suits is worn by Young America.

At 11.00

In the Men's Store---Main Floor.

A total of 2,400 Suits will be arranged in six distinct sections, comprising:

Single-Breasted Sack Suits—All the very latest colorings in pure wool fabrics for Fall and Winter wear; Dark Plaids, Stripes, and Overplaids, also Oxford and Silk Mixtures; sizes up to 50 in. breast, **11.00**

Sack Suits of Black Fabrics—Positively the greatest selection ever gathered under one price; Thibets, Diagonals, Cheviots, and Velours; sizes up to 50 in. breast, **11.00**

Cutaway Frock Suits. Made of pure Worsted, fast black, non-glossable Clay Diagonals, serge lined; sizes up to 48 in. breast, **11.00**

Double-Breasted Sack Suits—There are herringbone and plaid effects, wood brown, olive and Oxford combinations, black and navy; sizes up to 44 breast, **11.00**

Very Tall and Very Short Men.—Not merely one or two styles of some high-priced suits, but anything your fancy desires. The man of 5 ft. 2 in. or 6 ft. 2 in. will find a perfect fit, **11.00**

Extra Large and Stout Men.—This is a very special opportunity for the men measuring from 39 to 52 inches breast—either short or tall, **11.00**

The Men's Store has undergone radical changes and the improvements are many—and visible at a glance. The Store has hosts of friends, but this SPECIAL SALE OF SUITS at ELEVEN DOLLARS will spread its fame far and wide. We do not mention the values of these High-Class Suits. We'd rather Surprise you.

RAILWAY TRUST MEN FEARED FOR CHARTERS

Testimony of Col. Clough of Northern Securities Company.

President Mellen of Northern Pacific Denies That His Road Controls the Burlington.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 23.—The hearing in this city by Special Examiner F. G. Ingersoll, appointed to take testimony in the suit of the United States against the Northern Securities Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and others, under the Sherman anti-trust law, was ended late this afternoon and an adjournment taken to New York Nov. 10, when the examination of several witnesses residing in or near that city will begin. To-day's witnesses were Col. W. P. Clough, Vice President and counsel of the Northern Securities Company, and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific.

Col. Clough told in some detail of the organization of the Northern Securities Company and its incorporation. The capital stock was placed at a high enough figure to make possible the acquirement of any desired railroad or industrial stock.

"Joint tariffs," he said, "greatly facilitate the movement of freight. This arrangement makes a single route out of several independent ones, and is the particular point in which the railroads of the United States are far superior to those of Europe."

Col. Clough was cross-examined by Assistant Attorney General J. M. Beck, who sought to learn whether there had ever been any contest with Mr. Hill and his associates in their practical control of the Great Northern. Col. Clough said there had not been any such contest, and admitted that Mr. Hill's policy would probably be supported also in the Northern Securities Company. He insisted that there had never been any real attempt to consolidate the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, and held that the only action ever taken had been really nothing but the personal acts of individual shareholders.

Speaking of the Northern Securities Company, he said that its organizers did not adopt the idea of a Trustee for their stock, as they did not desire to tie up their stock that tight, as the stock should be in such shape that it could be dealt with. The effect of possible adverse legislative action had been one influence in the organization of the Northern Securities Company, as some Supreme Court decisions had made a little uncertain the question of vested rights, and they even feared that their charters might be taken away.

Mr. Beck asked the reason why the Northern Securities Company had been incorporated in New Jersey. Col. Clough explained that it was because the corporation laws of that State had been judicially passed on, interpreted, and their validity established, while the laws of New York, under which it was at one time thought possible to incorporate, and which are similar to the New Jersey statutes, were new laws and had not yet been sustained by the courts.

He denied that the Northern Pacific stockholders had been consulted before the articles of the Northern Securities Company were filed, but afterward admitted that J. P. Morgan, a large holder of Northern Pacific, and D. Willis James and other holders in both corporations, had been consulted before articles were filed, and had consenteed to put their stock in a holding company.

Much time was given to questions about increases in capital stock of the Great Northern, all of which, Col. Clough said, have been sold at par to stockholders for cash or its equivalent, and he insisted that the $92,000,000 par value of Great Northern stock, bought by the securities company, represented a genuine valuation and not any inflated valuation. The securities company hold proxies for all Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock deposited. He admitted that this was in both cases a majority, and there was nothing to prevent the election of identical Boards of Directors for both roads, except the laws of the country, which possibly forbid such action.

The rates given in the various documents presented to-day were gone over at considerable length. Mr. Day, attorney for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, desiring to have various points in the schedules more clearly stated in the records. Col. Clough said that since he had gone East his connection with the Great Northern had been severed, and he had nothing whatevere to do with tariffs on either that road or the Northern Pacific, although he was now a Director of the latter road.

C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was examined by C. W. Bunn, general counsel for that corporation. Mr. Mellen had been President and a Director of the Northern Pacific since August, 1897, and he stated positively that his company had not, as an organization, taken any part in the formation of the Northern Securities Company. He believed that the purchase of the Burlington had promoted commerce, having opened wider markets to the different roads. The largest single article of traffic is lumber, minerals being the next largest, and livestock shipments being very heavy. He regarded the lumber business secured for the Northern Pacific and Burlington, jointly, as business made.

Joint tariffs were a possibility to secure such shipments, but they could never assure a permanent and positive business, but at any time might be canceled by the whims of the management of any one party to the joint traffic.

He said his road gave no orders to the Burlington, that he knew of no authority for issuing orders to the officials of that line, except the Board of Directors. The simple fact of a common ownership tended to great stability and better feeling between the officers of the various lines, and thereby promoted business.

LASKER WINS AGAIN.

Hymes Used the Ruy Lopez Opening, the Champion Adopting the Berlin Defense.

The local expert Hymes was pitted against Champion Lasker in the fifth game of the series at the Manhattan Chess Club last evening in the presence of a large gathering of chess devotees. Lasker won the toss for the move and chose to play the black pieces, and so Hymes opened the game with the Ruy Lopez, black adopting the Berlin defense, 3. Kt-B3. Very little happened during the first ten moves, but while black was developing his pieces pretty freely, white failed to do so, and with 10. Kt-Kt5 Lasker initiated aggressive movements. The move looked at first sight not particularly threatening, but on more deeply analyzing the move in question it was found that it was really the beginning of a beautifully conceived attack. Hymes took great pains to neutralize the coming attack, but it seemed to be of little avail, for with each additional move the champion hit his adversary's position pretty hard, especially so with 17. Kt-Kt5. After a few additional moves Hymes had to give up the exchange and a pawn, and after thirty-three moves Lasker won. The score of the game follows:

RUY LOPEZ.

	Hymes. White.	Lasker. Black.		Hymes. White.	Lasker. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	19.	PxKt	BxKtP
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20.	R—K	QxRch
3.	B—Kt5	Kt—B3		1 hr.	30 min.
4.	Q—K2	P—Q3	21.	QxQ	RxQch
5.	P—Q4	PxP	22.	KxR	R—Kch
6.	KtxP	B—Q2	23.	K—B	BxP
7.	KtxKt	PxKt	24.	Kt—Q2	B—Kt6
8.	B—Q3	B—K2	25.	Kt—B3	BxKt
9.	Castles.	Castles.	26.	PxB	R—K8ch
10.	P—QKt3	Kt—Kt5	27.	K—Kt2	R—B5
11.	P—QB3	P—K	28.	BxB	RxR
12.	P—B3	Kt—K4	29.	P—Kt4	RxPch
13.	B—B2	P—Q4	30.	K—Kt3	P—R4
14.	R—Q	B—Q3	31.	PxP	RxP
15.	Q—B2	Q—K2	32.	B—K3	R—R6
16.	K—R	PxP	33.	B—Q2	K—Kt3
17.	BxP	Kt—Kt5		Resigns.	
18.	BxPch	KxB		1 h. 24 m.	44 min.

SALT CREDITORS CHARGE CONSPIRACY

National Company's Officials Accused of Intent to Defraud.

The Commission of an Act of Bankruptcy Is Alleged—Receiver Beardslee Said to be Much Interested in the International Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—In the bankrupt division of the United States District Court last Tuesday the Detroit Salt Company of Detroit, Thomson Brothers of the City of St. Clair, Mich., and Samuel R. Underhill, Jr., of New York, filed a petition asking that the National Salt Company be declared insolvent, and service on the papers was secured by the United States Marshal to-day.

The complainants, among other things, charge conspiracy, by which the stockholders of the National Salt Company have attempted to turn over to the International Salt Company, a later comporation, the assets of the National Salt Company. The bill states that there is owing to the Detroit Salt Company by the National Salt Company $31,000; that there is owing to Thomson Brothers $23,000 for rent, and to Samuel R. Underhill, Jr., of New York, $2,677.50 on negotiable certificates.

It is set forth in the petition that the National Salt Company is insolvent and that it did on Sept. 11, 1902, commit an act of bankruptcy in permitting, while insolvent, a judgment to be entered against it in the Supreme Court in the State of New York in favor of Milo M. Belding, Jr., for the sum of $238,098.15, and that the National Salt Company permitted the entry of this order in the Supreme Court of New York State and in various other courts in various States of the United States wherein receivers were appointed by said courts with the intention of permitting, while insolvent, Milo M. Belding, Jr., to obtain preference through legal proceedings against all other creditors.

On the charge of conspiracy the bill states "that the officers, Directors, and certain of the stockholders of the National Salt Company were at the time of the transfer of certain properties of the National Salt Company to the International Salt Company largely interested as stockholders in the International Salt Company, and that the officers of the International Salt Company conspired and colluded together for the purpose of transferring and conveying, and have actually transferred and conveyed, to the International Salt Company a large part of the property of the National Salt Company, with the intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors of the National Salt Company."

The same petitioners also ask Judge Kirkpatrick to appoint a receiver, and in the petition set forth the alleged fact that the National Salt Company has accepted an advance of $1 per ton on about 500,000 tons of its manufactured salt located in Chicago; that such advances are far below the actual value of the salt, and that the ruling market price at this time for salt is from $2.85 to $3 per ton, and that the amount so advanced falls due on Oct. 23; that the persons making such advances alleged they have a lien to this amount; that the receivers heretofore appointed by the State courts have not taken possession of said stocks of salt; that if said salt is allowed to be taken by the persons who have made such advances for the purpose of satisfying their claims against this alleged bankrupt corporation, or if said salt is sold upon the market at forced sale to satisfy such demands, such action will result in irreparable loss to the said alleged bankrupt corporation.

The bill also alleges that N. S. Beardslee, who was the President of the National Salt Company at the time of his appointment as receiver is much interested in the International Salt Company and will not administer the affairs of the alleged bankrupt concern in the interest of the general creditors of the National Salt Company.

Oakleigh Thorne of the Directorate of the International Salt Company, said last night that the National Company had obtained a loan from the International and had given certain collateral which were bought in afterward by Mr. Belding. Mr. Thorne added that, while he had seen none of the papers in this new case, he presumed it referred to this transaction, and, if so, it was a purely legal question.

TOLD TO VACATE AT ONCE.

Twenty-five Storekeepers on Vernon Avenue, Queens, Blame Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal.

The property owners who hold title to the land fronting on Vernon Avenue between Borden Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City, notified their tenants yesterday, mostly storekeepers, that any time after midnight they might expect to be evicted, and as a result there was one continuous indignation meeting along the two blocks concerned yesterday afternoon and last night. The storekeepers, hotel proprietors, dry goods merchants, boot and shoe dealers, hardware men, and the other business men were indignant. They claimed their fate was hard, and that Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal was responsible for it all.

The property owners had little warning that the city was to take possession of the properties. They supposed that, in the usual way, the city would wait a few years before getting to work. They based their belief on the fact that the commission which is to assess the damages has only just organized and has not yet got down to work, and they supposed the city would not try to take possession until the damages and benefits had been apportioned. Instead, the contractors who are to build the bridge across Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue are ready to go ahead, much of the preliminary work is done, and they wish to start in at once erecting the viaduct which is to rise from the street level to the bridge. The viaduct and bridge are to be very much like the Willis Avenue Bridge across the Harlem, but very much smaller.

Coupled with Commissioner Lindenthal's notice to the property owners to vacate before this morning is the notice that the city will at once begin the demolition of the buildings.

About twenty-five stores in all are affected. Vernon Avenue is to be widened so as to make a street sufficiently wide to permit driveways on either side of the viaduct. The widening will take in practically all of the lots on one side of the street. Those who own lots deeper than the widening will have but a few feet left, so there is no chance to move the buildings back. The erection of the bridge and viaduct will cost about $500,000 in addition to the damages to property.

The storekeepers will consult counsel this morning and try to have the city give them time to move out properly and seek new locations.

TROLLEY OFFICIALS INDORSED.

Hudson Valley Railway Directors Approve Their Course in the Strike.

A meeting of the Directors of the Hudson Valley Railway Company was held in this city yesterday, at which the action taken by the officials of the road in the strike was indorsed.

The Directors present were John W. Herbert, Addison B. Colvin, George B. Wilson, G. Tracy Rogers, Lewis W. Emerson, Watson N. Sprague, Charles E. Brisban, Peter McCarthy, George E. Green, and John McNamara. John W. Herbert, who is Mayor of Helmetta, N. J., was elected Vice President in place of J. A. Powers, resigned; J. A. Kellogg of Glens Falls was chosen Secretary and counsel to the company, and George H. Helme, President of the American Snuff Company of New York, was elected a Director in place of Thomas O'Connor, resigned.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the action heretofore taken by the President and General Manager in relation to the matters growing out of the difficulties with our late employes be and it is hereby approved, and they are hereby authorized to operate cars on the several divisions of the road by the employment of competent operators on such terms as they may deem proper and just."

CAPT. PIPER AS ACCUSER

Complaints Against Nine Policemen He Had Watched.

Talking on Post, Loitering, and Entries in a Blotter—No Slouching at the Trials.

Military precision was insisted upon by Capt. Piper, Second Deputy Commissioner of Police, while presiding at the trials in Headquarters yesterday. Slouching was not permitted, and any policeman who approached the desk in the easy-going manner that was permitted in other days was brought up standing by a reprimand. Forty-four cases were on the calendar, in nine of which Capt. Piper appeared as the accuser, with particulars of his tours of inspection. When his cases were called Capt. Piper surrendered the chair to First Deputy Commissioner Ebstein of Brooklyn, whose penalties were generally lighter than those inflicted by Capt. Piper.

Policeman O. L. Ziegler of the West Thirtieth Street Station had been eighteen minutes late at roll call, and he pleaded a block on a street car line. He was told to leave home earlier and let off with a reprimand. Edward J. Hammer of the Oak Street Station was accused by Miss Henrietta Eckhardt, a nurse, of Rye, N. Y., with having borrowed small sums of money since 1898, aggregating $606, in April of this year, when she obtained a judgment against him, to which he paid no attention.

"Your record in regard to paying debts is not a good one," Capt. Piper said. "You are not a credit to the force. Report to me Nov. 3 exactly what you have done toward paying this debt. Then I will give my decision."

Policeman Cornelius Willemse of the West Twentieth Street Station, when accused of being off post for twenty-five minutes, gave the excuse that he was taken ill suddenly.

"Oh, let the old lie go and get a new one," Capt. Piper said, but he dismissed the complaint, saying that he was lenient, not on account of the excuse, but on the offender's good record.

George Beller of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, said to be the biggest man on the force, being more than six feet in height, and weighing more than 300 pounds, denied that he had used foul language to Assistant Foreman William Mulrooney of the Street Cleaning Department. He admitted that he had called Mulrooney a "cur," and had said he was a disgrace to the uniform he wore because he had refused to assist him in arresting two Italians. Decision was reserved.

Capt. Piper's culprits appeared then. The most of complaints were for conversation and loitering, and the fines were light. Policeman James McGlone of the Mulberry Street Station was the first to be called up for violating the new rule that policemen must patrol at the curb line. He was fined one day's pay.

Sergt. Frederick G. Carson of the Church Street Station was accused by Capt. Piper of having four prisoners in the cells when the records showed only three, and of having left blank spaces in the blotter. The Sergeant declared that the fourth man was not a prisoner, but a homeless man who had sought shelter in the station from time to time in return for work he performed about the place. He said that there was nothing in the regulations to forbid the practice, and that he did not know the man had gone to a cell, supposing he was resting in a chair in a back room. Of the blank spaces in the blotter he said that he had been interrupted when making entries by telephone calls or other things, and had been relieved by Sergt. Lamey before he had a chance to fill them in. Through Lawyer Grant he insisted that there was nothing in the regulations to forbid that either.

"Why didn't you investigate the matter that night?" Capt. Piper was asked by the lawyer.

"Because I didn't want to disturb Carson," was the reply.

"But don't you think it would have been fairer to have investigated then?"

"I didn't wish to," Capt. Piper replied.

"You have been a Sergeant of Police for thirty years," the lawyer said to Sergt. Lamey, who was called to the stand. "In all that time have you ever entered lodgers on the blotter as prisoners?"

"I did not," the Sergeant responded.

Sergt. Lamey's testimony about the blank spaces in the blotter was similar to that of Sergt. Carson. Decision was reserved.

SPANISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

Senor Ojeda Presents His Credentials to the President—Cordial Addresses Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Señor Don Emilio de Ojeda, the recently appointed Minister of Spain to the United States, formally presented his credentials to President Roosevelt to-day.

Accompanied by the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, Minister Ojeda was received at the White House by Secretary of State John Hay, who conducted him directly to the President. After the usual exchange of felicitous addresses, the President and Señor Ojeda chatted pleasantly for a few minutes. Minister Ojeda's address was as follows:

"The friendly relations which have of old time existed between Spain and the United States having been renewed upon a footing of constantly increasing cordiality, it is at this time the principal object of the Government of his Majesty to cultivate, by all the means within its reach, those movements of trade and commerce between the two countries which at the same time that they contribute to the increasing development of their material prosperity, create the mutual solidarity of interests and the intimate contact between them which should constitute for the future the firmest and the most durable foundation of the amicable relations between the two peoples."

President Roosevelt's reply was as follows:

"Recalling the warm friendship which, from the earliest days of our National life existed between the United States and Spain, it gives me sincere gratification to welcome you as the envoy of his Majesty, the King of Spain, and to accept the royal letter you bear accrediting you in that capacity. The assurances heretofore given by your distinguished predecessor and reaffirmed by you, that the principal aim of his Majesty's Government is to strengthen the good feeling now happily renewed and becoming more marked with the passage of time, and to contribute to that end by developing in all ways within its power those movements of traffic and intercommunication which tend not alone to mutual benefit but to the closer relations and the more intimate association of the two countries, find an earnest response on our part. Satisfying alike the purposes of this Government and the wishes of the people of the United States, I offer you cordial cooperation in all that may tend to realize our common desire for lasting amity and increasingly advantageous intercourse between this Republic and the Castilian Nation.

"I trust, Mr. Minister, that, like your predecessor, you will win regard and esteem among us and receive in your own person constant evidences of the sentiments of friendliness that our people feel toward your people."

MONKEY FELL IN ELEVATOR.

Simian Passenger Panic-stricken by Test of Air Cushion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Hitchcock and numerous officials of the Interior Department to-day witnessed an interesting test of one of the elevator air cushions which are to be put on all the elevators in the Government buildings.

The car was dropped fifty feet with a half-dozen eggs, a dozen electric light globes, and a live monkey in a cage placed inside. One of the eggs was cracked and the monkey was panic-stricken. Otherwise no damage was done.

Tourists who take the ride up the Washington Monument will be interested to know that one of the air cushions probably will be placed under the car in which the trip is made, so that it will be possible to fall the 500 feet safely.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Exhibition at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, Comprises Many Beautiful Specimens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The chrysanthemum show at the Department of Agriculture is proving a steady attraction, and will continue open every day except Sunday from now till Nov. 10. The new varieties most admired are the "Mrs. Phillips Roger," an immense flower, and the "Pennsylvania," a remarkably pure and rich yellow, exceedingly prolific in blooms on the single plant. "Honesty," a new candidate for admiration, comes from Europe. There is a pretty new Japanese seedling of blended white and pink.

"Black Hawk," said to be President Roosevelt's choice, is a small, dark red, nearly black. None of its blooms were out to-day, and it will be a week before they open full. "Belle of Castlewood" appears in prolific white, compact blooms. One of the finest specimens is the white and sprangling "Mrs. John M. Wilson," which was raised from a seedling in the propagating garden nine years ago. The "President McKinley" is a beautiful flower of gold and crimson.

The white varieties are numerous and beautiful. One that has attracted considerable attention is of silvery white and is called the "William Jennings Bryan." A remarkably beautiful flower is "Mrs. L. F. Button." Another is the "Mrs. Henry Robinson," which is large and ball shaped. The "Mrs. George F. Baer," a very pretty chrysanthemum, is named after the wife of the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

The yellow blooms are very attractive. Among the prettiest of those is the "Col. D. Appleton." The "O. P. Bassett" and the "Mrs. Gordon Dexter," in the same class, have come in for more than ordinary attention. A flower that is greatly admired is the "Mrs. Perrine," named for the mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. It is a fine specimen, in a pleasing shade of pink. The "Casco" is a heavy, rich, red flower, and "Sunrise" is an old-gold and brick-red specimen, the latter color showing on the reverse side of the petals. The "Mrs. J. F. Tranter" is one of the largest blooms in the large collection.

The "President W. R. Smith," a beautiful specimen, was named after W. R. Smith of the botanic garden, when he was President of the American Floral Association.

Shipbuilder Jesse Carll Ill.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Oct. 23.—Jesse Carll, the shipbuilder, is suffering at his home, on Bayview Avenue, from a complication of diseases. His condition is serious, and his daughter, Mrs. Carl S. Burr, Jr., and his son, Benjamin W. Carll of Brooklyn, have been summoned.

A Man's Glove for Women

THE FORSYTHE $1.50 GLOVE.

A special glove for women with a style of its own. An ideal glove for walking or shopping. Unlike and superior to anything hitherto made. Mannish in leather, cut and stitching; easy fitting; long wrist; large pearl button. Three shades of Tan; White, Black, Grey.

At **$1.50** absolutely unequalled.

No glove in our experience ever received such marked approval. Try it and you will see why.

John Forsythe,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, 17th & 18th Sts.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's $3 Hats at $1.75

Smart New Hats at Almost Half Price

Our New Hat Store for Men presents today the best offering of the season. We have been most anxious to acquaint you with the betterness of Wanamaker hats, and making it a store of quality, first of all.

But "regular" and "special" are the twin screws of this business; and New York men know that Wanamaker's may be depended on to obtain rare offerings of high-class goods at the most seasonable time.

The Hat Store presents today its first *Special Under-Priced Offering*, and you can be sure it is the best hat news heard in New York in many a day.

Nine Hundred New and Perfect Hats in Latest Blocks -:- -:-

Derby Hats in two shapes, in black and brown. Alpine Soft Hats in black, pearl, and two shades of nutria—excellent quality, nicely finished; full three and three-fifty quality in every detail—new and perfect—

Today at $1.75 Each!

Shown in our New Men's Hat Store, South-East Corner of Broadway and Ninth street—opposite Main Store.

Extraordinary Offering of Girls' Winter Coats

We have secured about three hundred beautiful coats, from one of the best makers of girls' garments in the country, which we offer today at the most remarkable prices you ever heard of at this early season of the year.

They are the manufacturer's carefully made samples, of jackets, reefers, three-quarter and full-length coats. Made of newest, choicest materials, in the best styles produced this season—

All Worth a Half More Than Prices Marked Today

Sizes range from 6 to 16 years. Prices from $5 to $22.50.

Special display on Cross Aisle of Second Floor.

Two Exceptional Offerings of Women's Tailor-made Suits

Here are two groups of Women's Street Suits that are as attractive in style as the prices are tempting. They are just newly made up by one of the best makers of women's garments; and are

Worth a Half More Than Today's Prices

Our good fortune is yours, if you come promptly today—and it's well worth while to hurry a bit.

Tailor-made Suits at $12 to $30; Worth $18 to $45

Of cheviots, canvas cloth and tailor mixtures, in various styles of waists; all prettily trimmed or with tailor finish; skirts lined with percaline or silk, and correctly hanging.

Walking Skirts at $12 to $17.50; Worth $18 to $25

Of mixed melton, mixed cheviots and tailor cloths; various styles; all well tailored; correctly hanging skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Raincoats for Women

The demand for Raincoats is greater than ever this season. No woman, nowadays, cares to get along without this most useful of all overgarments.

Manufacturers have had trouble in getting enough of the finer fabrics to fill orders. Our supplies were ordered early, and stocks are full and satisfying.

A $10 Raincoat of waterproof Venetian cloth, in tan and Oxford; loose back, box front, velvet collar.

$14.50 Raincoats of cravenette cloth, in tan only; semi-fitting fly-front, velvet collar, turnover cuffs.

$18 Raincoats of Venetian cloth in Oxford only; fly-front, loose belted back, triple capes.

$35 New Raincoats from Paris for automobiling; three-quarter length; extremely loose, double breasted; double capes, full sleeves gathered by cuffs; made of silk with thinnest rubber lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

"The Eternal City"

Theatre Edition

By HALL CAINE

Hall Caine has just come to America to oversee the production of his play "The Eternal City," which he has adapted from his recent novel of that name.

The play promises to be as great a success as "The Christian," and the public will want to be familiar with the book before going to see it.

The original novel is quite lengthy; and the *Theatre Edition*, which has been revised and condensed by Hall Caine himself, will be welcomed by a large number of readers, and those who expect to see the play.

Bound in cloth, 12mo size, 449 pages; illustrated with eight half-tone pictures from the play.

Price, 50c

Book Store, Ninth street.

Reliable Rubber Goods

You can invariably pin your faith to any rubber goods sold at Wanamaker's. No poor articles are tolerated—if one goes wrong, bring it back.

Here are some that you may be sure of, and at most reasonable prices, too:

Rapid Flow Fountain Syringes, 2-quart size, with three hard rubber pipes, at 60c.

Rapid Flow Fountain Syringes, 3-quart size, with three hard rubber pipes, at 75c.

Hot Water Bottles, in 1 pint, 1, 2, 3 and 4-quart sizes; seconds of regular 50c to $1.25 qualities, but only seconds on account of slight defects in outside finish, at 35c.

Rubber Shower Bath Sprays, with nickle sprinkler-top and six feet of tubing, at 50c.

Basement.

TRIMMED HATS

A Fascinating Group

Our millinery workshop has just produced a small but charming group of Trimmed Hats that will fascinate every woman that sees them.

They are all in the extremely fashionable flat shape; of fine French beaver, in soft light shades and dark colorings. Trimmings are satin ribbon, ornaments, coqs' heads, wings, flounces and grapes. They are so full of style and *chic*, and some so daring in their combinations, that you'd assuredly call them French, until you saw the tab inside. No two are alike—only twenty-five in all, at

Fifteen Dollars Each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Notable News of BOYS' CLOTHING

Here are offerings of Winter Suits and Trousers for Boys, that will bring wise parents a-running. It's well to remember, in comparing prices on our Boys' Clothing with other offerings, that never a bit of cloth goes into our suits and overcoats that is not every thread pure wool. And that every seam is silk-sewed—even where it doesn't show. You can rely on the absolute honesty of our clothing.

With this in mind, consider these prices:

At $2.75 a Suit, worth $4

Blue cheviot Sailor Suits, trimmed with black and white soutache braid; sizes 4 to 12 years.

At $3.50 a Suit, worth $5

Blue serge Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers; decidedly stylish; sizes 9 to 16 years.

At 50c, worth 75c

Knee Trousers of corduroy or mixed cheviot; strong and good-looking. The lowest price at which we've ever sold them.

Second floor, Ninth street.

An Army of Aprons

Little-Priced

Manufacturers are always glad to be kept busy. Sometimes, when orders are slow, they'll pay for keeping their plant running and their operatives together; not in cash, of course—but by taking large orders at considerable reductions from regular prices.

That's how we come to tell you about these splendid offerings of Aprons today—regular goods made in best style, of standard materials, but as stop-gaps in dull periods. Two large, attractive groups:

40c and 50c Aprons at 25c

Maids' and Nurses' Aprons, plaited and embroidered; shoulder-straps and bibs; deep hemstitched hems.

75c and $1 Aprons at 50c

Over 500 dozens, from the largest and best-equipped apron factories in the country. Made of fine, sheer lawns, mostly in bretelle and bib styles; all 40 to 60 in. wide, with 8-inch hems. Some styles have two or three plaits on bretelles and skirts, others are trimmed with embroidery and insertion. All are fresh and beautifully laundered.

Broadway.

Our Piano Store

Presents Today the Following -:-

Promenade Program

9 to 11 A. M.

Introducing
The SYMPHONY SELF-PLAYING ORGAN.
The ANGELUS PIANO-PLAYER.

1 March—"23d Regiment".....*Lacalle*
The Symphony
2 Fantaisie Impromptu.....*Chopin*
The Angelus
3 Selections—"Dolly Varden".....*Edwards*
The Symphony
4 Polka de la Reine.....*Raff*
The Angelus
5 Overture to "Tannhauser".....*Wagner*
The Symphony
6 March—"The Colored Major".....*Henry*
The Angelus
7 Selection—"The Silver Slipper".....*Stuart*
The Symphony
8 "Le Papillons".....*Lavalle*
The Angelus
9 March—"Fair Harvard".....*Wheatley*
The Symphony
10 "Creole Belles," Marche characteristique.....*Lampe*
The Angelus
11 "Babble" Waltzes.....*Furst*
The Symphony
12 14th Rhapsodie.....*Liszt*
The Angelus

11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

Vienna Artists' Quartette
Assisted by
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mr. WM. E. HARPER, Basso.

1 March Russe.....*Ganne*
2 "Under the Rose".....*Fisher*
Mr. HARPER.
3 Waltz—"Les Dernieres Gouttes".....*Kartzl*
4 "Im Herbst".....*Franz*
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON.
5 Gavotte.....*Bayer*
6 Musica Proibita.....*Castaldon*
7 "Pieta, Signor".....*Stradella*
Mr. HARPER.
8 Valse Amoureuse.....*Berger*
9 Page's Song, "Mignon".....*Thomas*
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON.
10 March—"Tannhauser".....*Wagner*

2 to 5 P. M.

Vienna Artists' Quartette
Assisted by
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mr. WM. E. HARPER, Basso.

1 March "Sechenyi Tudula".....*Fahrbach*
2 "Sombre Woods".....*Sully*
Mr. HARPER.
3 Waltz, "Vienna Bonbons".....*Strauss*
4 Duet, "Crucifix".....*Faure*
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON and Mr. HARPER.
5 Spring Song.....*Mendelssohn*
6 "In Cellar Cool".....*D'Alquen*
Mr. HARPER.
7 "La Boheme".....*Puccini*
8 "In a Cosy Corner".....*Kimball-Bratton*
9 Serenade.....*Van der Stucken*
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON.
10 Mazurka.....*Popper*
11 Intermezzo from "Naila".....*Delibes*
12 Gloria a Te.....*Ruzzi-Peccia*
Mr. HARPER.
13 "Dreams".....*Schumann*
14 Selection—"Lohengrin".....*Wagner*
15 Page's Song, "Romeo et Juliette".....*Gounod*
Mme. ISABELLE BOUTON.
16 "Ocean Breezes".....*Herbert*
17 "Estase".....*Ganne*
18 "Israfel".....*King*
Mr. HARPER.
19 Marche Lorraine.....*Ganne*

PAJAMAS for Men

The man who once wears pajamas always wears them. The man who doesn't wear them doesn't know what a comfort he is missing.

We do a tremendous business in Men's Pajamas, largely because our patterns are more comfortable and the styles handsomer than those to be found elsewhere. We make most of them in our own factory; and those made outside are made over our own patterns.

The fabrics, the cut, the trimming and finish will appeal to particular men.

Here are price and variety-suggestions:

At $1—Plain white domet flannel, with neat red or blue trimmings, buttons or frogs, military collar.
Fancy striped domet flannel, loop and button, military collar.
Fancy striped madras, frogs, military collar.

At $1.25—Fancy striped domet flannel, military collar, loop and button.

At $1.50—Fancy striped madras, frogs, military collar.
Fancy domet flannel, loop and button, military collar.

At $2—Fancy striped madras, military collar, fly-front, frog at neck.

At $2.50—Fancy striped flannel, military collar, fly-front, frog at neck.
Fancy striped madras, military collar, fly-front, frog at neck.
Fancy striped cheviot, military collar, frogs and loop.

At $3.50—Twill cheviot fancy stripe, military collar, fly-front, frogs at neck.
Fancy striped flannel, military collar, frogs and loop.
Plain white madras, military collar, fly-front, frogs at neck.
Silk-and-cotton mixed, fancy stripes, military collar, frogs.
Fancy madras, military collar, fly-front, frogs at neck.
Plain pongee silk, military collar, frogs.

At $5—Medium-weight flannel, fancy stripes, military collar, frogs.

At $7.50—Imported fancy flannel, military collar, fly-front, frogs at neck.
Silk-and-cotton mixed, silk frogs, turndown collar.
Silk-and-wool mixed, military collar, buttons.
Silk-and-linen, fancy plaids, frogs and turndown collar.

At $9—Silk-and-cotton, imported; white silk loop, buttons, turndown collar.

At $10—Fancy silk stripe, imported; military collar, buttons.

At $15—Fancy silks, imported; turndown collar, frogs.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Photograph Frames of Dresden China

The heading won't allow for all of the story. These Dresden China Photograph Frames are charmingly decorated, in a great variety of colorings and designs—floral or miniature; in card and cabinet sizes, with round, square or oval opening.

And, what is most important, they are marked *at about half their value*—50c to $1.50 each.

Broadway.

Bordered Waist Fabrics

At Half Prices

All-wool Crepe Cloth of splendid, soft quality, with attractive Mercerized borders for trimming. The overplus of the maker's stock, after filling his orders for the season. Half price to us, hence half price to you—

37½c a yard, instead of 75c

That means, material for two handsome Fall and Winter waists for the price of one. Colors are cream, royal blue, cardinal, cadet blue, reseda, gray, garnet, tan and black. The borders are in Persian figures and broches, figured and cluster corded. Charming dresses for children may also be made of this fabric. Six thousand yards at 37½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's $1.25 and $1.50 Gloves, 85c

Almost two thousand pairs of fine, new, imported, real kid-skin Gloves, with Paris point embroidery—smart, stylish, soft, excellent skins. All are gloves that sell regularly at $1.50 a pair, excepting one group of white gloves worth $1.25. There are full lines of sizes, in pearls, tans, modes, beavers, grays, Manilas, black and white.

It is the most remarkable offering of high-class, guaranteed gloves that has been made this season. **85c a pair.**

Tenth street.

CLOTHES for the Young Men---

A Wanamaker Triumph

There's a splendid chance for the display of a sense of the fitness of things in providing clothes for the young man of 15 to 20. Call him a boy, if you will—but he's outgrown the knickerbocker age and point of view, and hasn't arrived at man's estate.

Many clothiers ignore this period—their clothing for boys is boyish, their clothing for men is mannish. But the young man? He must put up with men's styles on a reduced scale.

We set out for the trade of the young men a good while ago, and we have it—as the annual business will testify. Clothing that has individual style precisely suited to the years between 15 and 20. Dignified, but yet youthful, as befits its wearers. Made with all the care and attention to details that our men's clothing receives.

The average young man knows pretty nearly what he wants—it's here. Look over the splendid stock of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats:

Norfolk Suits of fancy cheviots, in very stylish cut, at $15.
Single-breasted Sack Suits of fancy cheviot, $8.50 to $20; double-breasted, $10 to $15.
Sack Suits of black and blue cheviot, $8.50 to $20.
Surtout Overcoats—the very newest style. Double-breasted; frock back, long and distinctly swell; made of black and Oxford overcoating; $20 and $25.

Overcoats of Oxford mixed soft vicuna, silk-lined, at $30.
Overcoats of Oxford frieze, lined with fancy plaid, at $8.50; of Oxford frieze, satin shoulders, plaid-lined, at $10.
Overcoats of black and Oxford cheviot, serge-lined; black satin sleeve-linings; stylish and serviceable; at $12.
Overcoats in better grades of Oxford cheviot, at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

Sale of Fine Clocks

We have secured a collection of very handsome Bronze finish Clocks that we can offer today at prices that will delight housekeepers of good taste and economical inclination. The sale also presents admirable opportunity for securing holiday gifts of the most attractive kind; or prizes for various social functions.

All the Clocks Are Worth a Half More Than Today's Prices

Here are the details of sorts and values:

1-Day Clocks—Bronze finish
At $1.25, were $2.
At $1.50, were $2.25.
At $2, were $3.
At $2.50, were $3.75.
At $3, were $4.50.

8-Day Clocks—Bronze finish
At $3.50, were $5.25.
At $3.75, were $5.75.
At $4.75, were $7.25.

1-Day Clocks—Bronze finish, set with brilliants
At $2.50, were $3.75.
At $3.25, were $4.75.
At $3, were $4.50.

8-Day Clocks—Bronze finish, set with brilliants
At $4.25, were $6.50.
At $5.50, were $8.25.
At $7, were $10.50.

Then here's other interesting news from the Basement:

15c TOWELS 12½ Cents

Towels that are well worth buying at their original price—15c each. Now a veritable bargain, that housekeepers will eagerly avail themselves of, at

12½ CENTS EACH

There are three sorts:
Grass-bleached Momie Cloth, hemmed ends, with red line border; 17x32 in.
Bleached Scotch Huckaback, soft, heavy quality; 17x36 in.
Snow-white cotton Bath Towels, all-white borders, fringed ends; 21x45 in.

Then there's an interesting counter full of

TABLE LINEN REMNANTS

A great variety of patterns and qualities of Table Linen, marked sharply below their prices by the yard.

Flannelettes, 9c a Yard

The designs in which these Flannelettes are printed are as pretty as those in the French flannels at 75c a yard. About fifty of them—enough to satisfy almost every taste. Regular 12½c quality of Flannelette, soft and attractive for many Winter garments, at

9 Cents a Yard

Dress Linings 10c a Yard

We carried these colored Moire Percaline Dress Linings in regular stock at 15c a yard, and sold thousands of yards of them at this price. Now we've cleared up the maker's stock of it, and sell the percaline, in thirty handsome colorings, at

Ten Cents a Yard

Pocket-Books 10c, from 25c

Women's Combination Pocket-books, of black or colored grain seal leather or walrus, that were formerly fairly priced at 25c each, are today

10 Cents Each

Decorated LAMPS, $3.50

You would have to pay $6.50 each for them, if we hadn't bought them at a concession from the maker. They are large lamps, 30 in. high; with handsome floral decorations on light or dark grounds, and have 11-inch globes to match. About one hundred of these

$6.50 LAMPS at $3.50 each

—a saving of nearly half.

Fine Papeteries Under-Price

Fine writing paper, for social correspondence, put up in attractive boxes, at these very low prices:

Automobile Papeteries, 25c
36 sheets and 36 envelopes, Frances size, both white and blue, in handsomely decorated box. Excellent value at 25c.

Lenox Linen, 18c
Cream laid linen, in Frances and Helen sizes, usually sold at 25c for box of 50 sheets and 50 envelopes. These boxes contain 60 sheets and 60 envelopes, and are marked at 18c a box.

Fancy Candy-Boxes

Special prices rule today on several most attractive sorts of Candy Boxes, suitable for favors and the like. Filled with best chocolate wafers, at these prices:

Telescopes, 25c, usual price 35c.
Wash Boards, 20c, usual price 30c.
Rattle Boxes, 15c, usual price, 25c.
Straw Hats, 10c, usual price 15c.

WOMEN'S WAISTS

Three kinds of galatea, flannelette, or black sateen—in pretty styles, well made, and reasonably priced.

At $1—Of galatea in stripes, or flannelette in neat stripes and black-and-white checks; plaited front; some plaited, others French backs.

At $1.50—Of black sateen; front and back of fine plaits, stitched with white; bishop sleeves and plain stock collar.

Save Money When You Buy Your Winter Shoes

Pick out what shoes you want where you will, then come to Wanamaker's and save a dollar on their cost.

That means on practically any shoe you buy here. The details below tell you where men who get here first can save as high as *three* dollars on a single pair of shoes; and women who get first choice can save a dollar-sixty on a single pair.

No matter how little you pay, you get good, worthy, *guaranteed* shoes. You never run a mite of risk in buying Wanamaker bargain shoes. We protect you just as absolutely in our Basement as in our Main Shoe Store, so far as honest leather and workmanship go. Then, the variety is so great that you can pick your own styles.

These new lots on sale this morning:

Men's $4, $5 and $6 Sample Shoes at $2.85

The sample line of one of the swell factories; all sorts of leathers in the newest and handsomest designs. The best brains and labor go to make the sample shoes.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90

Black box-calf lace shoes, with single or double soles of oak bark tanned leather; round toe lasts with tips; better materials than most $3 shoes can show.

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.50

Assorted lots of fine sturdy lace shoes; styles and weights right for just now and a dollar saved on every pair.

Women's High-class Shoes, $2.40

Shoes that sell usually for $3.50 and $4. Black kidskin, lace and button, six sorts. Enamel leather and box calfskin, lace, three sorts. Made with welted oak-tanned leather soles; on lasts of approved styles.

Women's Dress Boots at $1.80

Usual prices would be $2.50 and more. Black kidskin and patent leather lace and button. Enamel leather and box calf, lace style. Well-made high-grade shoes.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1.30

Black kidskin lace and button shoes that are selling in thousand case lots for more than we ask by the pair.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30

Black satin calf, lace, with heels; sturdy, well-made shoes, for school boys; sizes 2 to 5½.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.20

Regular boys' style Shoes, with spring heels; sturdy and well made; kid, calf and patent leather; sizes 9 to 13½.

Girls' Shoes at $1

Black kid spring heel shoes with tips; worth a third more; and all sizes to choose from, up to 2.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

OPERATORS TO CURB RETAIL COAL MEN

Public Will be Supplied Direct if Prices Continue Excessive.

RATE OF $6.75 IS EXPECTED

President Baer Orders Preference Given to Dealers Taking Reasonable Profit—Fifty Cents Advance at Mines.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—In view of the resumption of mining of anthracite coal, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-night issued the following statement:

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, President's Office, Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1902.

Mr. C. E. Henderson, General Manager:

Dear Sir: The reports of the Superintendents in charge of the mines show that, as a result of the strike, the mines and mining plants have sustained considerable injury, and their respective working organizations have been impaired. For some time to come the collieries cannot be worked to produce their average quantity of coal. This will increase the cost of production. Estimates have been submitted showing the probable increase in cost per ton at the several groups of collieries. The general average exceeds 50 cents per ton.

You will, therefore, add to the circular price 50 cents per ton—this additional price to continue until the 1st of January, 1903, by which time we hope to reach a normal condition of mining and production.

Notwithstanding the fact, during the strike, that no coal was sold by our company at an advance over the circular price, the price has been unreasonably advanced to the public by some retail dealers. In the distribution of the coal, therefore, you will, so far as practicable, supply the dealers willing to sell coal to the public at reasonable prices. Where dealers seek to obtain an unfair profit from the public you will promptly take steps to supply the reasonable demands of the public directly. Yours truly,

GEORGE F. BAER, President.

In pursuance of instructions contained in the above letter, circulars have been issued, taking effect Oct. 24, as follows:

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1902.

LINE AND CITY TRADE.

Orders received for October, if accepted, will be entered at following prices, free on board cars at mines, unless changed:

SIZES.	Lykens Valley Red Ash.	Mahanoy and Shenandoah.	Locust Mountain Schuylkill Ash.	Shamokin	Lorberry and Schuylkill Red Ash.
Lump and steamboat	$3.00	$3.00	....	....	....
Broken	$4.10	3.50	3.50	....	$3.75
Egg	4.35	3.75	3.75	$3.75	4.00
Stove	4.35	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00
Chestnut	4.35	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00
Pea	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.35
Buckwheat	2.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.85

Orders that are accepted will be subject to our ability to ship during the month of October. All unfilled October orders will be canceled at the end of the month.

We will make every effort to fill orders promptly but we shall not be held responsible for failure to ship, by reason of suspension of mining or any cause beyond our control.

The company reserves the right to change prices at any time without notice, and orders sent in will not bind the company until accepted.

GENERAL PRICE CIRCULAR.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1902.

Taking effect this date, the prices of this company's coal, delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Penn., for shipments beyond the capes of the Delaware and Port Liberty, (New York harbor,) subject to our printed conditions of sale, will be as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, (PORT RICHMOND.)

	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chestnut.
Free white ash	$4.50	$4.75	$4.75	$4.75
Hard white ash	4.60	4.75	4.75	4.75
Shamokin	....	5.00	5.00	5.00
Schuylkill red ash	....	5.25	5.25	5.25
Lorberry	....	5.25	5.25	5.25
Lykens Valley	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75

NEW YORK, (PORT LIBERTY.)

	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chestnut.
Free white ash	$4.75	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
Hard white ash	4.85	5.00	5.00	5.00
Shamokin	....	5.25	5.25	5.25
Schuylkill red ash	....	5.50	5.50	5.50
Lorberry	....	5.50	5.50	5.50
Lykens Valley	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00

An effort will be made to arrange the distribution of coal, so that parties in need may at least receive a small portion of their wants, and, with this purpose in view, dealers will be requested to restrict the amount which will, for the present, be sold to any consumer within the limits of his reasonable immediate requirements.

The opinion is expressed by Mr. Henderson that the prices for white ash egg, stove, and chestnut coal, delivered to householders in the city of Philadelphia, should not, in any case, exceed $6.75.

Many of the dealers have already expressed a willingness to comply with the wishes of the Reading Company in this respect, and Mr. Henderson has no doubt that practically all of them will heed the request, and charge only reasonable prices to the public.

CAN SELL COAL HERE AT $6.75.

Treasurer of Retail Exchange Says Operators Are Able to Force the Reduction.

The conditions of the sale of coal imposed by President Baer's letter will have to be accepted by local coal dealers, according to John Rodenburg, Jr., of John Rodenburg & Son, coal dealers at 523 West Forty-second Street. Mr. Rodenburg, who is the Treasurer of the Retail Coal Exchange, was asked last night if the local dealers would sell coal at $6.75 a ton, the price to which it is expected to drop in Philadelphia.

"Well, yes; we probably can, but it will be a case where we can just about pull through."

"Will the dealers all come to that figure?" was asked.

"I suppose we'll have to, in view of the order," was the answer.

"Suppose you don't, what then?"

"Then we would have to go without doing any business at all, as the coal operators could certainly keep the coal from us if they started out to," answered Mr. Rodenburg.

"How about those who have coal which they purchased at high prices?"

"Well," said Mr. Rodenburg, "it can hardly be expected that they be asked to sell for $6.75 a ton when they had to pay more than that for every bit."

He thought that the small quantity of coal in the city probably would bring the high price asked, as the dealers had little expectation of seeing enough coal brought in to restore normal conditions again for some time to come. During the interval consumers may be glad to get at prevailing prices all that is now to be obtained. Mr. Rodenburg said the local coal dealers probably would hold a meeting in two or three days to confer regarding President Baer's letter.

General Manager J. E. Childs of the New York, Ontario and Western was asked last night about the rise in the price at the Philadelphia and Reading collieries. He said that the other companies probably would do likewise.

"Coal, I believe, will not be more than $6.50 a ton by retail when a good supply begins to arrive," said Mr. Childs. "The retailers here have been buying back anthracite sent to cities along the Hudson, where the dealers had large storage accommodations, and to other places, at high prices, and unless they recoup somehow, they will suffer.

"It is possible that some freshly mined coal may arrive here on Saturday. Some will surely be here on Monday. Next week 10,000 tons a day ought to come here over the New York, Ontario and Western."

The formal schedule retail price of anthracite remained yesterday at $15 a ton. It appeared to be a dead letter, however. Some coal was sold as low as $9 a ton and a few lots at $10.

MINING WAS NOT GENERAL IN ANTHRACITE REGION.

Many Collieries in Too Bad Condition to Admit of Resumption of Work in Them Immediately.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 23.—The resumption of mining throughout the anthracite region was not as general to-day as was expecteed. Unexpected difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas, and dangerous roofs were also discovered in many of the collieries.

The mine Superintendents would take no chances, and the mining of coal was put off until all parts of the underground workings can be made safe. This will take a few days yet, and in some cases it will take weeks before some of the mines can be put in full operation.

Although work was carried on in some mines which are not considered in the best of condition, no accidents were reported. In quite a few of the collieries the machinery and everything else connected with the hoisting of coal acted badly, and it was found necessary to close down after steam had been raised.

From reports received from the entire anthracite region, the number of mines in operation is given as a little less than two-thirds of the total number, but the output of coal was less than half the normal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company took the lead in the production. Their collieries are in better shape than others. An increase of at least 20 per cent. in the output may be looked for to-morrow.

About one-half the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company are working, and the output was light. Susquehanna Coal Company mines at Nanticoke were in operation, but only the upper levels could be worked. In three days it is expected that the output of coal will reach the full quota.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company operated about one-half of its mines with a full force of men. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company mined coal in several of its big mines, but all of its collieries will not be in condition to resume before Monday.

The Kingston Coal Company started up two of its collieries. The other two will start on Monday. The Parish company will resume Monday.

As was expected there was more or less dissatisfaction among the old employes over the reopening of the mines. Where it was decided not to resume work for a few days, the men took it that the coal companies did not want their services, and many complaints reached President Mitchell's headquarters. But as the day wore on and the true situation became known there was a better feeling all around.

It looks as though the union engineers were going to have some difficulty getting back their old places. At nearly every mine where the striking engineers made application for work to-day, they were told that there were no vacancies. A large number of carpenters are also out in the cold. A delegation of carpenters waited upon President Mitchell to-day and told him of their grievances. He advised them to wait a few days and see if employment would not be offered them.

President Mitchell believes that when general resumption takes place there will be few of the mine employes idle. The firemen are being taken back in larger numbers than any of the other steam men. That is because they are experienced, and they take the places of men who are not so capable. The only friction reported between union and non-union men was at several collieries in the Wyoming region, where the miners objected to being lowered into the mines by non-union engineers.

NON-UNION MINERS SCARCE.

Few Found About Collieries—Companies Specify to Union Men Others Must Not Be Molested.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 23.—The non-union man was a scarce article around the collieries this morning. True to their declarations, the companies did not dismiss them, but with the stockade living quarters gone and the almost impossible task of securing boarding houses confronting them, the imported non-unionist packed up and left.

Thirty-five non-union men left the Raymond washery in a body to-day, because of the closing up of the stockade living quarters.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Oct. 23.—At noon to-day the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company posted the following notice:

"Any person working for this company guilty of ill-treating or molesting any man who has worked during the late strike, or of abusing any member of his family, will be immediately discharged."

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 23.—Following is a copy of the agreement which the employes of A. Pardee & Company were asked to sign:

"As a condition precedent to my employment by A. Pardee & Company, I do hereby solemnly promise not to interfere with or molest in any way any non-union men or any other men now at work, or who have worked during the strike, or who may work hereafter for my employers; and I do further agree to work with them as with any other employe."

The Hazleton shaft and the Yorktown collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company were started this afternoon.

FAVORS ANTHRACITE BOYCOTT.

Plan to Force Reinstatement of Mine Steam Men Left Out in Strike Settlement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—President Morton of the International Association of Stationary Engineers and Firemen said to-day that he would advocate before the Executive Board that members throughout the country be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work.

The association has a membership of 14,000 and has local unions in 114 towns and cities, including Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco. President Morton declared his organization was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said such action would be taken if necessary for the protection of members of the union who had lost their positions on account of the anthracite coal strike.

"According to all reports from the Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and, while the miners are being reinstated, they are left out in the cold," said President Morton.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 23.—President Mitchell to-night declined to discuss the plan of President Morton of the International Association of Stationary Engineers and Firemen to order the members of that organization to boycott anthracite coal until every member affected by the strike is reinstated.

WELL FULL OF COAL.

Nobody Was Aware of the Supply for a Military Academy.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Col. Charles Jefferson Wright, Principal of the New Jersey Military Academy, in this place, and all who are sheltered there were made happy yesterday by the discovery that they had an unsuspected supply of coal beneath the cellars of the academy. Attachés brought up five tons to-day.

A year ago Col. Wright had an opportunity to put in a big supply, and he bought enough for the Fall and Winter and for the present Fall. As the academy had suffered from coal pilferers it was decided to store the supply in the cellars instead of the open sheds.

It began to decrease very rapidly, and it was thought that some one had carried of a quantity. More coal was bought and piled in. The floor of the cellar was uncovered yesterday in getting coal for use. To the surprise of the janitor he found that the cover of an old well had broken beneath the weight of the coal and allowed it to settle into the opening. There may be enough coal in the pit to supply the school for quite a while.

No All-Night License for O'Rourke.

Thomas O'Rourke, proprietor of the Delavan resort, at 1,451 Broadway, will have to conform to the hours set by law for the general run of retail liquor sellers, Commissioner of Police Partridge having refused his application for a renewal of his all-night license. Col. Partridge, it was learned at Headquarters, took this action on the strength of a formal report made by Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station to Inspector Brooks, the commander of the district.

STRIKE RIOTS IN FRANCE

Barricades Erected and Stores Sacked at Dunkirk.

Cavalry Charge the Mob with Fatal Results—The Dock Strike Now Ended, an Agreement Having Been Reached.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Further serious disturbances occurred at Dunkirk to-day, and martial law was declared there. Barricades were erected, and the cavalry were compelled to charge the rioters, who resisted with sticks and spades. Some of the rioters were killed or wounded.

The strikers terrorized the town. All the houses were closed, and the stores were barricaded.

This morning the strikers sacked a provision shop and other stores, attacked the offices of the newspapers which expressed themselves in opposition to the strike, and erected barricades at the dockside, composed of overthrown wagons, casks, cranes, &c. They even utilized tons of codfish just discharged on the quay in order to stop the charges of cavalry. A number of cranes were thrown into the water, and two immense heaps of straw and some barrels of oil lying beside the dock were set on fire.

Strikers sacked the residence of a Municipal Councilor, who is a big coal dealer, and then set fire to it. The man's neighbors afterward extinguished the flames.

"The strike, however, is now at an end. In the Chamber of Deputies this evening Premier Combes read two dispatches which he had just received from the Under Prefect of Dunkirk. The first related to the disorders there, and the second reported that the dock strike was ended, and that work would be resumed to-morrow, as the workmen and their employers had come to a complete agreement. The reading of the second message was greeted with enthusiastic applause from all parts of the House.

DUNKIRK, France, Oct. 23.—Delegates of the syndicate of dockers were received this afternoon by the Prefect of the Department du Nord. They assured the Prefect that work would be resumed to-morrow, and denied all responsibility for the acts of violence which occurred here yesterday and to-day.

At a meeting to-night the dock laborers voted to resume work, and agreed to unload the cargoes of all vessels now here, including coal.

A mob of striking dock laborers invaded the law courts to-day and interrupted business there. They were charged repeatedly by cavalry on the square in front of the law courts. The rioters assailed the soldiers with bricks and scrap iron. A Lieutenant of cavalry and all the Commissaries of Police present were wounded.

Strikers to-day set fire to barrels of oil and other goods on the quays, and also set fire to the house of a mine owner.

Two additional regiments of infantry and four guns have arrived here. The General commanding the First Army Corps has also arrived. Soldiers are guarding all the public buildings.

FRENCH PREMIER FOLLOWS MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXAMPLE.

M. Combes to Use His Influence in Order to End the Coal Miners' Strike by Means of Arbitration.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—It has been semi-officially announced that Premier Combes, in deference to the desire of the Chamber of Deputies and the Government, will use his influence to secure a pacific solution of the coal strike. He will open negotiations to-morrow with the mine owners and the striking miners, with a view to having the matter arbitrated.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed the discussion of the interpellations on the subject of the strike. M. Jaurés, Socialist, asked the Government to intervene and end the struggle. He explained the claims of the miners, and asked the Chamber to pass laws providing for eight hours' work a day and old-age pensions, and to adopt other measures in favor of the miners.

President Roosevelt's name was enthusiastically cheered when M. Jaurés urged the Government to follow the example of the American President's conciliatory attitude in dealing with strikes.

Premier Combes replied, justifying the dispatch of troops to the coal regions, and saying that, except in a few instances, order had been maintained. He promised to support the bill dealing with the hours of work now before the Senate, and to submit to Parliament the question of old-age pensions and insurance against accidents to workmen. But the question of wages, he said, must be settled between the workmen and their employers. In conclusion the Premier said:

"The Government will strive to bring about a favorable solution of the labor questions, and is willing to intervene in order to urge an equitable solution of the strike, which is causing great misery, and is perhaps ruining the mining industry, while at the same time causing rejoicing to foreign competitors."

The Premier's statement was received with cheers except from the Extreme Socialists.

Later the following order of the day was accepted by the Government and adopted by 375 votes to 154:

"The Chamber of Deputies, taking into account the declaration of the President of the Council that he will press in Parliament the discussion of and vote on the reforms interesting to the miners, and confiding in his firmness and wisdom to protect the liberty of work and the free exercise of the right to strike, invites the President of the Council to use all his influence to cause both parties to accept arbitration."

The Chamber then adjourned.

BELGIAN MINERS' PROPOSAL.

Action to Secure an Advance of Wages in Five Countries Urged.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The General Council of Belgian Miners, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, proposes an early international meeting of British, French, German, Austrian, and Belgian miners, in order to take common action to secure an advance of 15 per cent. over the present wages.

This demand, the correspondent says, is described as a just and legitimate one.

VAN KILLS A FREIGHT BROKER.

Charles Day Falls in Front of Horses in Liberty Street.

Charles Day, thirty-five years old, of Crawford, a member of the freight brokerage firm of Neibrugger & Day of 121 Pearl Street, this city, was run over and almost instantly killed last evening by a van driven by Charles Franck of 6 Goerck Street. At the time of the accident Mr. Day, who seemed to be ill, was leaning over a lamp-post in front of 146 Liberty Street.

As the van came near he lurched forward, his head and shoulders projecting into the street.

The van, which was being driven very close to the sidewalk, came into contact with him, and he lost his grip on the lamp post and fell into the street, where both horses and van passed over him. Policeman Jennings of the Church Street Station, who was near at the time, rushed up, and by the aid of several bystanders had the dead man's body conveyed to the Church Street Station. The driver was arrested. The body was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, after it had been identified by Alfred Pearsall.

Mr. Neibrugger, the dead man's partner, afterward called and also identified the body.

Order in advance The Sunday New York Times to read about New Military Company from Which all but Six-footers Are Barred; Ready-made Reputations for Hunters in the Maine Woods; New York Society Women Who Boss Their Own Workmen; How Famous Financiers Economize. Their Time. All the News and Good Features.—Adv.

Special Notice.

We prepay freight charges on all orders of $5.00 or over to stations in the following States:—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Recital Hall. Sixth Floor. THE NEW YORK LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. CONCERTS TWICE DAILY. 11 to 12:30 & from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Silk Specials For Friday Only.

Main Floor.

Remnants of colored and black Silks, of every description. These are the entire accumulation of this season's business. Many of these goods are worth more than double the price asked; yard 50

Black Taffeta, guaranteed for wear; excellent quality; well worth 75c. a yard 58

Extraordinary Offering in Fancy Velvets.

Main Floor.

Several different colorings; very desirable for waists and trimmings; positively worth $1.00 the yard. The most phenomenal velvet value ever offered at the price of, yard 38

Remnants of plain and fancy Velvets, Velveteens and Curduroys; all worth more than $1.00 a yard; for to-day only we say 50

Odd Lengths of Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

We've been busy these days cutting Dress Goods from all wool fabrics, in colors and black. It follows that every piece has not been sold outright; odd ends in skirt and waist lengths, and also little ends suitable for children's dresses, have accumulated. These are not "Shop worn" or "Left overs," but are strictly new and seasonable fabrics, in black, mixtures and plaids, in the latest colors and combinations. For Friday only we offer them at the extremely tempting price—almost half the regular—per yard:—

30c, 50c and 75c.

Manufacturer's Sample Hats At 50c. on the Dollar.

Main Floor.

165 DRAPED HATS AND TOQUES, ready to trim; some of black velvet; others of black velvet and braid combined; many of them of pinked black taffeta; altogether comprising about 40 different shapes and styles; all extremely desirable; we purchased these at a small cost and give you the same advantage by pricing them at $2.25

At this price they will not last throughout the day, so early coming is advised.

Clearing Sale of Felt Untrimmed Hats.

Main Floor.

Without regard to cost of goods we have taken from our stock 50 dozen Women's and Misses' Untrimmed Hats, all correct shapes and colors, and marked them at the uniform price of

48c. Each.

Some were formerly marked at 95c., $1.25 and $1.50, but any of them must be accepted as extraordinarily great value at the price quoted for to-day's selling.

Men's and Women's Knit Underwear.

Main and Second Floors.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S full fashioned, non-shrinkable pure wool Shirts and Drawers; heavy and medium weights. This make of Underwear is among the very best manufactured. To-day we offer it at less than cost to land. Sold by other dealers at $2.50 to $3.65 per garment, here at $1.95

Women's heavy weight pure combed Egyptian yarn white cotton ribbed (shaped) Vests and Drawers; very elastic, warm and durable; self fronts, pearl buttons, crocheted edges; Vests high neck, long or short sleeves, and French band ankle Drawers; usually 35c., per garment 29

Women's heavy winter weight white shaped ribbed cotton Underwear; fleece lined self fronts, good washing and good wearing quality. Vests in long or short sleeves, and French band Drawers, ankle length; special for Friday only, per garment 25

Men's 50c. Scarfs, 25c.

Another small lot of men's all silk four-in-hand Scarfs; 1½ and 1¾ inches wide; neat patterns; sale for One day only; regular 50c. quality, at .. 25

Men's fancy Imported Half Hose; manufacturer's samples and broken lines; lisles and cottons; fancy stripes and figures; while they last at .. 12½

Boys' and Girls' heavy weight black ribbed all-wool Hose, fast colors; double or single ribs, double knees; strong, durable school stockings; sizes 6 to 10; at 6 pairs for $1.00 or, pair 19

840 pairs Women's heavy weight pure wool black Hose; full fashioned, regular made; gray tipped heels and toes; first quality; special for Friday only, at pair 29

Men's Fancy Shirts, 55c.

75 dozen Men's fancy Shirts; made of good quality Percales; white grounds, with neat figures or stripes; ¾ or full length bosoms; detached cuffs; a few plaited fronts in the lot; made to sell at $1.00; manufacturer closed them out at less than cost; hence we say 55

Remnant Sale of Lace Curtains, Portieres, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Consisting of one, two and three pairs, sample curtains of each lot—being more or less handled.

They embrace Irish Point, Renaissance, Point Arabe, Cluny, Tambour, Brussels and Nottingham Curtains. We have marked them a third less, and in some cases

One-Half Their Regular Prices.

In addition we will also close out odd pairs of Portieres, Single Couch Covers, odd Table Covers, Lambrequins and Mantel Scarfs.

REMNANTS OF VELOURS, both silk and jute; short lengths of Tapestries, drapery fabrics, furniture coverings, &c.

REMNANTS OF CRETONNES, silkolines, sateens, sash laces, muslin and curtain laces.

SHORT LENGTHS OF FRINGES, guimpes, cords, odd curtains, loops, &c. ALL AT MARKED REDUCTIONS FROM USUAL PRICES.

Specials in Girls' Boots For To-day and To-morrow

To close out certain lines we offer for to-day and to-morrow 1,800 pair of Girls' Kid Boots, patent leather tips and spring heels.

Sizes 6 to 10½, value $1.25, at 85

Sizes 11 to 2, value $1.50, at $1.10

In Our Book Store.

Second Floor.

We make some very special prices on Subscription Editions of Books that will prove not only interesting, but will save you from ⅓ to ½ the original prices of the Books. Note the following:—

LIFE AND TIMES OF QUEEN VICTORIA, with which is incorporated the domestic life of the Queen; issued in four royal volumes, bound in ¼ morocco, and fully illustrated with full page photogravures; publisher's price $16.00, our price, per set $5.50

SIX THOUSAND YEARS OF HISTORY, published in 10 large volumes. This is just what the title implies, and begins from the very earliest times in Vol. 1, and is practically brought right down to date. Well written, authentic, complete and satisfactory on all points—and divided under the following heads:—

MEDIEVAL HISTORY, MODERN EUROPE, AMERICAN HISTORY, WORLD'S GREAT PHILOSOPHERS, FAMOUS MEN OF THE WORLD, FAMOUS WARRIORS OF THE WORLD, FAMOUS FOREIGN STATESMEN, FAMOUS AMERICAN STATESMEN, LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Invaluable in the home, the school, the office—issued in three bindings; cloth, 10 volumes, publisher's price, $25.00, our price $10.00

Half morocco, 10 volumes, publisher's price, $30.00, our price $13.00

Edition de Luxe, 10 volumes, publisher's price, $40.00, our price $15.00

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM OF FORMS, Social, Educational, Legal and Commercial; 1901 edition, embracing a complete self-teaching course in penmanship and bookkeeping and aid to English composition; full information on laws and bylaws of social etiquette, business laws and commercial forms and a guide to parliamentary practice; publisher's price $3.00, our price $1.05

Stationery.

Main Floor.

Writing Pads, Irish Linen Paper, in letter, octavo and commercial sizes; values, 10c., 15c. and 23c., to-day only ... 8

5 quire Cabinet of Wedding Stock Writing Paper, 120 sheets of paper and 100 envelopes, in white only; former price 50c., for to-day only 33

5 quire Cabinet Knickerbocker Bond Writing Paper, 120 sheets of paper and 100 envelopes, in white and light blue; former price 50c., for to-day only .. 33

Waistings and Flannels.

27 inch Outing Flannel, in light and colors, stripes, checks and plaids; for Friday at, yard 9

34 inch Flannelette, for waisting or wrappers, in light and dark colors; for Friday's sale at, yard 12½

30 inch Scotch Flannels, washable shirtings, yet very warm for winter use, in pretty stripes, at, yard 35

Women's Suits, Skirts, &c.

Third Floor.

Women's Suits, of fine quality Scotch Tweed, in black and white effects: blouse coat, postilion back, velvet collar and belt, peau de soie revers and facing, effectively trimmed with velvet and black-and-white braid, taffeta lined: eleven gored, side plaited flaring skirt, habit back, trimmed around flare with velvet and black-and-white braid; selling regularly for $29.75, for Friday only $22.50

Women's Dress Skirts, of excellent quality Cheviot, in black, seven and nine gored, inverted plait back, stitched or inverted seam over best quality satin-faced mercerized lining $7.75

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts, of Cheviot, Covert Cloth, Tweed and Mannish Materials, in a variety of styles, but only two or three of a style; Norfolk, Eton, Fly-front and tight fitting jackets; seven gored skirt, inverted or hab't backs, with welted, stitched, box plaited or inverted seams; selling regularly at $25.00 and $29.75; for Friday only $15.00

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts, of Mixed Mannish Materials, in Oxford and blue, five gored inverted plait back, box plaited seams, kilted at bottom, well shaped, good hanging skirts, at $6.50

Furs.

Fine dark Mink Cluster Scarfs, with eight genuine Mink tails $14.75

Splendid Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six full Opossum tails $7.75

Women's Waists.

Second Floor.

Women's Sateen Waists, in solid black and black with white dots, in two styles; black have cluster tucking to waist line and shoulder tucking to bust; one style with the white dots has slot seams piped with folds of solid black; the other style, shoulder tucking. Each waist has a set of hemstitched white mull bands, 2½ inches wide, for collar and cuffs, which can be used for other waists; to-day only ... $1.00

1,000 Women's Brilliantine Waists, of good quality brilliantine; tucking and plaits in front, tucked back; regular price, $1.95 ..... $1.65

500 Women's Flannel and Brilliantine Waists, in several styles; values up to $3.75; a small assortment of each style; some of French Flannel, some Twills, some silk trimmed plaids; just a cleaning up of our stock after one month's selling; your choice for $1.95

200 Women's Waists of imported French Flannel; in 8 different styles; to describe each style would be impossible; some are trimmed with silk, some with Persian Vests; also some in stripes $3.95

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes.

Second Floor.

All-wool Eiderdown House Sacques, with appliqued collars 95

All-wool rippled Eiderdown Sacques; circular collar trimmed with satin ribbon to match; finished with black velvet ribbon in red, light blue and gray ... $1.95

All-wool Eiderdown Bath Robe; star shaped collar, bound with satin, worsted girdle, in red, light blue and gray; regularly sold at $3.95 ..... $3.25

Women's Undermuslins.

Second Floor.

Round neck, Nainsook Corset Covers, French styles, Valenciennes lace insertion and edge; two rows of ribbon through beading; also round neck; Cambric Corset Covers, with three rows of lace insertion across front; finished at waist with ribbon through embroidered beading 68

Cambric Corded Band Chemise 25

Cambric Drawers, with deep hemstitched lawn ruffle and hemstitch above; at 28

Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, with deep graduated accordion plaited flounce, finished at bottom with ruche $1.75

Corsets—Two Specials.

Second Floor.

J. B. Corsets, straight front, bias sides, lace trimmed; perfect shape Corset for medium, slight and stout figures; in fine quality Coutille and Black Sateen; sizes 18 to 26; all new goods; sold elsewhere at $1.00 59

Three extra good styles and makes, including W. B. Erect Form, "American Lady" and the "Ailsa," our own Corset; of very fine quality Coutille; all lace trimmed, straight fronts $1.50

Four Attractive Specials in Boys' Clothing.

Second Floor.

About 50 Boys' Top Coats, sizes from 11 to 16; they were marked almost double, but not all sizes are here; therefore we say for Friday only ... $2.25

About 85 Covert tan Top Coats, worth up to $10.00; sizes from 3 years to 16; odd lots gathered from broken assortments, for Friday only $4.75

Boys' Norfolk or Double-breasted Suits for boys from 6 to 16; were $2.95; broken assortments are not wanted here, but you will appreciate them at ... $1.95

Boys' Long Trouser Suits, sizes 14 to 19; extra special bargains in broken assortments; $7.50 and $8.50 qualities, for Friday only $6.50

In Our Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

This model Food Store deals in only strictly reliable foods at inviting prices. Money-saving opportunities always abound. In the matter of quality, nothing but the best, of course. The following special prices should make this the busiest place in town to-day:—

Large Florida Oranges, thin skin, sweet and juicy; dozen 18

Fancy Dark Cape Cod Cranberries; 4 quarts, 25c.; quart 7

New Florida Grape Fruit, very fancy stock; dozen, $1.10; each 10

New California Oranges, guaranteed very heavy, sweet fruit, large size; dozen 50

Genuine Old Fashioned Rhode Island Greening Apples, suitable for cooking or eating, fancy, sound fruit; full bushel measure, $1.50; peach basket 50

Fancy Vostizza Currants, new, thoroughly cleaned stock; lb. package 10

Fancy Santa Clara California Prunes, large size; 4 lbs., 25c.; lb. 7

Tryphosa, a delicious table jelly, quickly prepared, full assortment of flavors; package 10

Smyrna Figs, fresh arrival, fancy large fruit; lb. 12

New Seeded Raisins, Four Crown size, thoroughly cleaned and seeded; 1 lb. package 11

Fancy Norway Mackerel; 5 lb. kits; no heads, no tails; fine quality, fat, white fish; 5 lb. kit 78

Fancy Codfish Middles, packed expressly for Simpson Crawford Co.; absolutely boneless, highest quality; box of 3 lbs. 85

Imported Sardines, fine, small fish, packed in pure olive oil; dozen tins, $1.15; single tin 10

Our own blend fancy Arabian Mocha and Old Government Java Coffee, fresh, dry roasted; 4½ lbs., $1.00; lb. ... 26

Choice Maracaibo Coffee, excellent drinking qualities; 5 lbs., 65c.; lb. .. 14

French Peas, Petit Pois; dozen cans, $1.75; single can 15

Swift's Washing Powder; 4 lb. package 15

Simpson Crawford Co.'s Scouring Soap, excellent for all scouring and cleaning purposes; 10 cakes 21

Household Ammonia, our "Royal Stuart," full quarts; half dozen, 55c.; bottle 10

Kirkman's Borax, Wool or B. T. Babbitt's Laundry Soap; 5 cakes 19

"Royal Stuart" Laundry Soap, full 1 lb., bars; box of 60 bars, $3.00; 1 lb. bar 5½

Holbrook's genuine Worcestershire Sauce, important adjunct to all steaks, cold meats, fish, &c.; dozen bottles, $1.75; single bottle 15

"Crown" brand Mixed Pickles or Gherkins; ½ gallon bottle, 24c.; quart bottle 14

White Onions, Gherkins or Mixed Pickles, 10 ounce bottles in pure malt vinegar; dozen bottles, $1.80; single bottle 16

"Royal Stuart" Jelly, in 8 ounce glass tumblers, strictly fancy quality, made only of fresh fruit and fine granulated sugar; your choice of red currant, grape, crab apple, &c.; dozen tumblers, $1.80; tumbler 16

Salad Dressing, "Royal Stuart" brand, the most perfect and palatable salad dressing upon the market; pint bottle 23

Delicately smoked Lake Superior Salmon, mild cured; special, lb. 18

N. B. Co.'s Pretzelettes; 1 lb. package 10

Sultana Fruit Wafers, N. B. Co.'s carton; 2 packages, 25c.; package 13

Wines and Liquors.

Sixth Floor.

Conciliation Cocktails, finest and purest Manhattan, Martini and Whiskey; bottle 75

A Martinet Cognac; imported in glass, bottle 90

California Claret, gallon 59

Pure California Port and Sherry, 5 years old, gallon 94

Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, gallon, $2.49; full quart bottle 69

From the Cigar Store.

Sixth Floor.

Imported Royal Carolina Perfectos; box of 25 ..... $3.75

Manuel Garcias; regular 2 for 25c. size; box of 50 ..... $4.45

LA MAJESTICA CLEAR HAVANA, CUBAN HAND MADE.

Junior Havanas; box of 50 ..... $2.25

Puritanos finos; box of 50 ..... $4.00

Media Perfectos; box of 25 ..... $2.50

Simpson Crawford Co. Havana Conchas, guaranteed Havana wrapper and filler; box of 100 ..... $4.25

The "Dream," Sumatra wrapper, full Havana filler; box of 50 ..... $2.25

Light Horse Harry; box of 25 .. 65

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Aeolian Hall

FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH ST.

The Aeolian Company announce their removal to their new building, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

In designing this building, every effort has been made and every detail considered to give to the Aeolian and Pianola an environment in keeping with their character.

As a modern Exposition building for musical instruments, AEOLIAN HALL contains many unique features of interest to both the general public and the musical profession.

Visitors are welcome.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
Fifth Avenue and 34th Street.

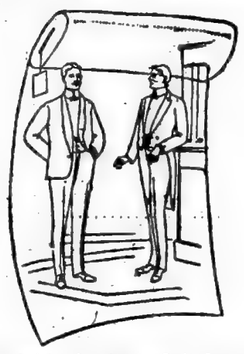

The finish of a Dress Suit is as important as the cloth. We make two leaders, the Tuxedo at $35.00 and Full Dress $40.00, of English or German Drape, silk lined throughout, and guarantee that no better style can be had at any price.

Our double breasted sack suit made of Fancy Cheviot or Worsted, to order, $20.00. Overcoats of Venetians, Coverts, Kerseys and Meltons, $22.00. Boys' suits, $16.00. Special sale of English trousering, $6.00.

Fashion booklet, samples and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition.

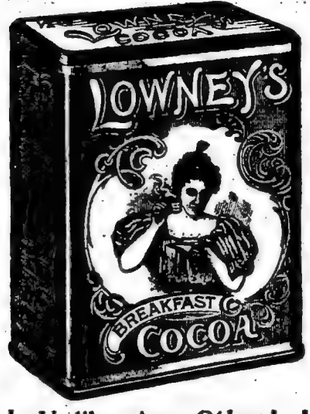

Unlike Any Other!
The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

Prevent Your Children from Having Weak Ankles

Do you wish your child to retain for life the straight spine, the erect, graceful carriage, the broad, deep chest, which is the heritage of nature to each human being? If you do, then house their feet in Frank's Orthopaedic shoes. Ask your doctor.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET.

FRANK BROS.,
982-984 Third Avenue, near 59th St.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THIS STORE.

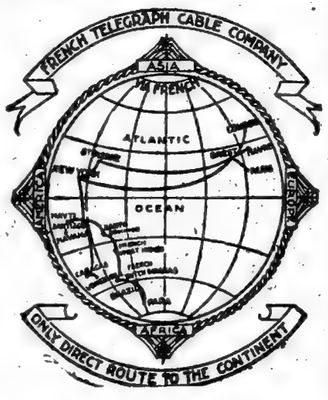

MOLINEUX'S AVOWAL OF HATE FOR CORNISH

His Testimony at Coroner's Inquest Read by Mr. Osborne.

THE BARNET LETTERS AGAIN

Prof. Witthaus Tells How Cyanide of Mercury Can Easily Be Made from Paints—Molineux's Laboratory.

Most important of the evidence adduced yesterday against Roland B. Molineux, in the trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, was the sworn testimony of the defendant himself before the Coroner's jury in February, 1899. Upon this occasion Molineux told of repeated disputes he and Harry S. Cornish had had, and that as a result of his trouble with Cornish he had resigned from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The testimony was read yesterday by Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne. It was conceded by the defense that Molineux testified before the Coroner, thus waiving the direct testimony of Coroner Hart himself, and this evidence came as a part of the testimony it was conceded Coroner Hart would give. The prosecutor read from the stenographer's transcript.

Molineux's own story to the Coroner was that in the Winter of 1897 he sought to have Cornish expelled from the directorship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Molineux protested that Cornish had permitted improper language to be used in the club. But the Board of Governors did not reprimand Cornish.

The defendant said Cornish hampered him in his efforts to get up an amateur circus at the club, but his protests to the management were of no avail. He complained that Cornish would not supply proper apparatus in the gymnasium, but with no damage to Cornish. He said that Cornish had written a letter to Bernard J. Wefers, the athlete, reflecting upon the character of Bartow S. Weeks, and that he had complained of this to the Board of Governors, but again to no serious injury to Cornish's standing in the club.

Mr. Osborne had asked Molineux if he resented the insults of Cornish to him, and he answered:

"Yes, I resented them bitterly."

Molineux said that he had told the Governors that either he or Cornish should get out of the club. Cornish and he had numerous disagreeable words, he said. At last, seeing that he could get no redress in the club, Molineux says he resigned. As he walked out of the club for the last time, he says, he met Cornish on the stairway, and that Cornish called him one of the vilest of names.

"You win," Molineux says was his only remark as he walked by.

Molineux related that, although he felt the sting of his defeat in the club very strongly, his resentment died down after a while, and that the matter no longer concerned him. At this examination Molineux swore that he had never made cyanide of mercury, although he had at hand sufficient information to enable him to make it. He said that he passed near the General Post Office in this city nearly every afternoon on his way from Newark to his home in New York.

The most important ruling of the court yesterday was that no evidence should be introduced tending to show that Molineux wrote the Barnet letters, aside from internal evidence in the letters themselves. No correlative facts concerning these letters were admitted. This was merely consistent with the Justice's previous rulings that these letters should be admitted only as standards of comparison.

JOHN D. ADAMS'S TESTIMONY.

John D. Adams, formerly Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was the first witness called. Mr. Adams told the same story of the enmity between Cornish and Molineux as the defendant himself had related to the Coroner at the inquest in 1899. He said that Molineux had frequently told him, before Molineux left the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, that either Cornish or himself would have to go—that Cornish was not a proper man to have around gentlemen.

Mr. Adams identified a letter Molineux had written to him in regard to his resignation. Mr. Adams looked at the address on the poison package and said that that was in the handwriting of Molineux, whose handwriting he had studied with great care in connection with this case.

Mr. Osborne now brought forward what was known as the Burns letter. This was addressed to James Burns, 350 Columbus Avenue, New York, and is written on the same egg-shell blue paper as the "Cornish letters," whose authorship Molineux disputes. The prosecutor was about to show the Burns letter to Mr. Adams to ask who wrote it, when Mr. Weeks said the defense conceded that Molineux wrote the letter, and it was on the same kind of paper as the disputed letters. The Burns letter reads:

Dear Sir: Please find inclosed 25 cents, for which send remedy, and oblige. Yours truly,
ROLAND B. MOLINEUX, Newark, N. J.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, in cross-examination, went at Mr. Adams fiercely, but he failed to find any discrepancy in the witness's testimony or to distrub him in the least. In cross-examining Cornish several days ago, Mr. Black insinuated that Adams was the Newark end of the tragedy, and along this line he asked Mr. Adams these questions yesterday:

Q.—You were employed by Mr. Ballantine in Newark, were you not? A.—I was.

Q.—How often did you go to Newark? A.—About five days a week.

Q.—How far is Mr. Ballantine's brewery from Hartigan's jewelry store? A.—I should say about half a mile.

Q.—Would you not pass that store in going from your office to the train? A.—I would not.

Q.—How did you go to Newark? A.—By the Lackawanna Road, ninety-nine times in a hundred.

W. W. Scheffler, an ex-member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, admitted that Molineux had written to him objecting to Cornish's letter to Wefers concerning Mr. Weeks.

Felix Gallagher, once an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and later of the New York Athletic Club, testified that he told Molineux that he had had trouble getting a bond at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club because he and Harpster were employed together, and Harpster had had trouble with Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit, Mich. Gallagher said that he understood that Molineux and Harpster were unfriendly.

The long and complicated testimony of Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, expert chemist, was much abbreviated yesterday by the fact that the defense conceded that Mrs. Adams died of cyanide of mercury poisoning, that Dr. Witthaus examined her body, that he was competent to do so, and that he examined the remains of the poison bottle.

EVIDENCE OF PROF. WITTHAUS.

Prof. Witthaus said that cyanide of mercury, when mixed with bromo seltzer, liberated hydrocyanic acid, and that whoever drank from a solution of the material at the top of such a bottle would be apt to suffer more than one taking part of the remainder of the contents. The further away from the top the less hydrocyanic acid and the more mercurial poisoning there would be. (It is the claim of the prosecution that Mrs. Adams drank from the top of the newly opened bottle, this explaining her early death, while Cornish drank from the material further down, this explaining his escape from a fatal end.)

Prof. Witthaus said that he could not tell from what compounds this particular cyanide of mercury was made, but that it could be made by combining Prussian blue and English vermilion, two dry colors. The process was simple. The professor corroborated the testimony of Cornish, that there was parraffine on the stopper of the bottle when he received it.

Morris Herrmann, senior partner of Morris Herrmann & Co. of Newark, color makers, in whose employ Molineux was at the time this crime was committed, said that Molineux had come to him as an expert color maker, and that all the colors in his plant were prepared upon recipes arranged by Molineux. He said that his firm manufactured both Prusisan blue and English vermilion, and that they also had a considerable quantity of mercury always on hand. The defendant had at his disposal a well-equipped chemical laboratory, and many experiments were made there.

Mr. Osborne now attempted to prove that Robert A. Zeller, a witness the prosecution is very anxious to get into New York, had stopped coming to New York because he did not wish to testify. Zeller, said Mr. Herrmann, was brought to his factory by Molineux. He often worked in the laboratory with Molineux. Up to a few months prior to the last trial Zeller frequently came to New York, but, since then Mr. Herrmann did not know that Zeller had ever been within this State. There was no reason for this that the witness knew of.

Nicholas A. Heckman of 257 West Forty-second Street, who says he hired a letter box to Molineux under the name of "H. C. Barnett," was next called. He said that he knew the defendant, and that he had seen him perhaps 150 times. Mr. Osborne was about to ask the witness if he ever saw any of the letters addressed "H. C. Barnet," when the defense objected.

"I want to show," said Mr. Osborne, "that the Barnet letters were written by this defendant, and as a means of showing if I want to show that he acted upon these letters, whose authorship he disputes."

"I object to Mr. Osborne's making a speech of this kind before the jury," interposed Mr. Black.

"Are you through?" asked the court, speaking to Mr. Osborne, who caid that he was.

THE EVIDENCE EXCLUDED.

"The evidence is excluded," said Justice Lambert.

Mr. Osborne, however, insisted that the Judge did not understand him. He did not want to prove anything concerning the death of Barnet. He only wanted to show the capacity of the defendant to have written these letters.

"The evidence is excluded," repeated the court.

"I am sure you cannot understand what I am trying to do," insisted the prosecutor, but the court cut him short:

"I have admitted the Barnet letters as standards of comparison and as nothing else. No other facts concerning those letters need be introduced. This evidence is excluded."

It was remarked in the courtroom, however, that in spite of the technical ruling of the court, Mr. Osborne had got the jury to understand that Molineux hired a letter box from Heckman under the name of "Barnet."

Henry Robinson, who was a hellboy in the apartment house where Mrs. Adams resided at the time of her death, was a new witness. He testified that he saw Mrs. Adams with a bandage around her head on the morning she died, when he delivered the papers to her. Not long afterward Cornish came runing to him, and said: "Go and get a doctor. A woman has been poisoned. Hurry!" Robinson says Cornish said "any doctor," and that he got Dr. Hitchcock, who lived next door, as being the most available man he could think of.

Henry C. Lockwood testified that there were marks on the poison package wrapper which indicated that it had been mailed at the General Post Office.

Matthias Dodd was called to say that at the time of the commission of this crime Molineux had an account at Tiffany & Co.'s, and that the envelope found in the poison package was a Tiffany envelope. Any one who purchased anything at Tiffany's could secure one of these envelopes free.

The case will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

EMPLOYING PLASTERERS DISCUSS THE STRIKE.

Neither Wages Nor Hours Involved, the Operators Say.

The members of the Employing Plasterers' Association, whose refusal to accede to the enforcement of two rules of the Operative Plasterers' Society has led to a general strike of the plasterers throughout the city, talked matters over informally yesterday. It is admitted that the situation is serious, as building operations are active now and that a general sympathetic strike of the other building trades, in case non-union men were put to work, might eventually bring out from 75,000 to 100,000 mechanics in the building trades.

It was stated by the officers of the union yesterday that some of the employing plasterers had left the association, also that the employers were in a tight place, as many buildings were to be finished before Winter, and that in a month frost might stop all plastering work.

After a conference the Press Committee of the Employing Plasterers' Association, consisting of Arthur Hammerstein, J. Thomson, Henry Schelter, and Klee Brothers, gave out a statement of the trouble, which was in part as follows:

"On or about Aug. 15, 1902, we received a copy of a constitution adopted by the Operative Plasterers' Society under which the Operative Plasterers' Society have presumed to dictate the control and direction of our business affairs. We quote herewith Article XV., Section 4:

"'Any foreman insisting on rushing the men or bringing about a condition of affairs that would be detrimental to the members of this society, or failing to do his duty as herein prescribed, on charges being preferred against him, the delegate shall suspend him and he shall remain suspended until tried on said charges. Should he be found guilty, he shall for the first offense be fined the sum of $50, or he shall not be recognized as a foreman for a term of three years, at the option of this society, and for the second offense he shall be fined not less than $50 and never again be recognized as a foreman by this society.'

"In pursuance of this section the Operative Plasterers' Society have appointed their own foreman on several jobs over which they claim control, thereby establishing a precedent for future action; also under this article they have intimidated all foremen to such an extent that they are unable to properly represent their employers. Under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of Article II. of their constitution they stipulate exactly how much work each mechanic shall do, no matter what his ability. Under Section 9, Article XII., they have ruled (though it does not state so) that there shall be only one plastering contractor in a building, who shall do both the plain and ornamental branches of the work.

"The article further states: 'When any portion of a building is reserved for a special character of ornamental decorations, (it shall be permissible to submit estimates for same, said estimates for the said reserved portion must include all parts of plastering, plain and decorative.) Moldings to be run in place; and it shall be done by the contractor for the same, no sub-letting will be allowed. On completed new buildings cast moldings may be stuck on all parts that were previously molded in place.'

"To submit to any of these conditions in the form in which they now confront us would mean the entire disorganization of our business and the turning over the direction of our affairs to the workmen."

A representative of President Thomson of the Employing Plasterers' Association said: "This is a case where neither wages nor hours of labor are involved. It is therefore a matter that could be settled by arbitration."

The Employing Association will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon at 939 Eighth Avenue. They expect to hear from the plasterers before that time.

THEIR WEDDED BLISS BRIEF.

Daughter of ex-Police Captain Reardon and Her Third Husband, D. H. Gildea, Have Separated.

The advertisement in a Brooklyn paper yesterday, inserted by Dennis H. Gildea, a wholesale liquor dealer at 110 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, that he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Gildea, to whom he had only been married since June, caused much surprise among their friends.

Mrs. Gildea is a daughter of ex-Police Captain John H. Reardon of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, and a sister of Nella Bergen, the prima donna, wife of De Wolf Hopper. Mrs. Gildea's first husband was Henry Snayne, from whom she was divorced about five years ago. She married the late Alderman Edward S. Scott, and before he died he deeded to her a handsome brick dwelling at 94 Berry Street.

Gildea would not discuss his domestic troubles last evening. He would only say that his wife left him five weeks ago and that for his own protection he inserted the advertisement.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM VISITS WEST POINT

Passes Cadets in Review and Watches Them at Exercise.

Asks That Grant's Grandson and Cadet Titus Be Presented to Him—Enjoys Trip on the Hudson.

The Crown Prince of Siam visited West Point yesterday on the United States vessel Dolphin. He left New York at 9 in the morning, an hour he does not like, as he is not troubled with insomnia and had been entertained on the night previous by the Earl of Roslyn at a banquet given after the Earl's freedom from his theatrical engagements. Those who have the Prince in charge here have learned that he is not inclined to be punctual, and so informed him that the hour of departure was a little earlier than the hour set. He was accordingly on hand at about the time scheduled.

When the Prince went aboard the Dolphin off Forty-second Street, North River, with his staff yesterday he was greeted with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. The Prince and his suite were attired in the full regalia of their rank, long gray coats and blue trousers, with a broad stripe of red, like the artillerymen of the United States. They carried their swords, and the only one in the party to wear epaulettes was the Prince. The others had shoulder straps with a field of red, on which the gold bars designating their rank, were conspicuous.

The Crown Prince showed a lively interest in the beauties of the Hudson, and was particularly interested when the steep mountain where Mad Anthony Wayne went up to defeat the British was pointed out. As he left the Dolphin off West Point there was another salute of twenty-one guns, and as he landed in the launch the shore battery of the Academy fired the royal salute once more.

He was met at the wharf by Col. Mills and his staff. Gen. Fred Grant was also there. A troop of regular cavalry acted as an escort. The Prince asked that if possible he might meet the young Cadets Ulysses S. Grant and Calvin P. Titus. Col. Mills said that this could be arranged. The cadets were drawn up before their barracks at present arms when the Prince arrived with the members of his staff and the West Point officials. The cadets were inspected by the visitors, who walked along the long line of gray-coated boys.

At the conclusion of the inspection the cadets marched company front across the parade ground, and, then, at the order of "Double-quick-time. March!" rushed past the visitors, as the Prince put it, "like one great machinery."

The visitors were next shown to the riding academy, where the new cadets gave an exhibition of rough riding. It was very good, but not what Prince Henry saw, for then the new men had been longer in the saddle. The Siamese Prince expressed his pleasure at the daring of the cadets, but added that he, too, could ride a horse, as he had been at Aldershot. Following the equestrian exercises the visitors were taken to the gymnasium, where they saw the cadets at work. The Prince was particularly interested here, and described the young men as "giants, supple as snakes."

There was then a reception at the home of Col. Mills, where the Crown Prince of Siam had presented to him, among others, Ulysses S. Grant, and Cadet Titus, the first soldier to place the American flag on the walls of Pekin. He was visibly impressed with the two boys and said afterward that it was wonderful to see the grandson of the great General "who might have been Emperor" on the same footing as the boy raised from the ranks because of his bravery. He added that there was a great deal for a man to learn in this country and much to think about.

The quarters of the cadets were later visited, and the royal visitor expressed the deepest interest in them. He thought them soldier-like and perhaps better than Aldershot, adding that they certainly were simpler and cleaner.

The Dolphin left West Point at a little after 5 o'clock. She roared out a salute of twenty-one guns, making eighty-four fired in honor of the Prince. The Dolphin arrived in New York at a little after 9 o'clock last night. It was too late to visit the Dog Show and at the same time enjoy the necessary nap, so the Prince and his party rested until 10:30, when they went to the University Club to dine with Mr. Reynolds, the Mayor's secretary. Shortly after midnight the party returned to the Waldorf-Astoria.

This afternoon the Prince will visit the Stock Exchange.

MISSING BOY'S STORY.

Reginald Barkeley, the eight-year-old son of the wealthy Englishwoman, living at 463 Central Park West, who ran away Oct. 13, to be found sleeping on his own doormat in the vestibule next morning, and who mysteriously disappeared again next day, turned up once more last night.

Policeman John J. Curry of the Central Park Squad was at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue when a neatly dressed lad ran up to him crying out:

"Save me, Sir. Please take me home."

Curry thought he recognized the lad, as his mother had let no policeman she ever saw go by without telling him of her missing boy. He questioned the youngster and heard so remarkable a story that he sent for his superior officer and took the boy to Mrs. Barkeley's apartments, where his mother was overcome with joy at his return.

The lad, though neatly dressed and though his garments were clean and he looked not unhealthy, had a wild look in his eyes and appeared dazed, and talked incoherently; but he stuck to a story he told.

He said that when sent on an errand the day after he returned home he had been met outside his home by a tall, stout woman he thought to be French. She took him to a house that he is sure was in the neighborhood of his own home, but he says he does not know on what street it was. Here he was kept in confinement until last night, when he found he could get out of a window, from which he dropped to the street. He then ran as fast as he could until he saw Policeman Curry.

The police are investigating his story.

CHASE OF A RABID DOG.

A rabid Spitz dog that belonged to George Willing of 354 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, attacked several persons last evening before it was shot by a policeman. Indications of rabies appeared three days ago, and the dog was locked in a room. When Policeman Martin went to the house to kill the dog he induced Thomas Anderson, one of the tenants, to hold a lighted lamp, and Mrs. Emma Bosdwick volunteered to hold the door of the room ajar.

The dog ran toward the opened door, and Martin fired a shot from his revolver. The bullet missed its object, and the report frightened Anderson, who dropped the lamp. Mrs. Bosdwick lost her grip on the door. In the darkness the dog attacked Martin, biting him in the right leg. Martin kicked the animal off, but was attacked again.

Anderson and Mrs. Bosdwick ran to places of safety. The dog ran to the street, and on the sidewalk attacked Meyer and Frederick Zimmer, brothers, five and seven years of age, of 862 Wythe Avenue. Meyer's legs were bitten in several places. The animal then ran along Wythe Avenue to Grand Street, and attacked two women, who managed to escape.

The dog passed, turning into Grand Street, where it bit seven-year-old Frederick Schmidt of Grand and Berry Streets, and another boy. A large crowd started after the dog. At Driggs Avenue and Grand Street the dog sprang at another woman and bit her right arm. Turning into Roebling Street, the animal sank exhausted at Hope Street. There Policeman Smith of the Bedford Avenue Station ended its life with a bullet. Policeman Martin and the Zimmer boys were taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where their wounds were cauterized.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SICKLICK EMBROIDERY WORKS.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett yesterday levied on a lot of silk trimmings at the Sicklick Embroidery Works, at 137 Wooster Street, on an execution for $227 in favor of Morris Goldberg. The business was carried on by Michael and Benjamin Sicklick under the style of the Sicklick Embroidery Works, and Benjamin was not served with the summons in the suit. The business has been established several years, and on March 25 the managers claimed assets to the amount of $21,000 and liabilities to the amount of $2,748.

SMITH & MONTELL.—J. Wesley Smith confessed judgments yesterday as a partner in the firm of Smith & Montell in favor of Charles N. Baken for $459 for ice sold to the firm between Aug. 15 and Oct. 15, and in favor of Newton B. Von Duzee for $417 for ice sold to the firm on March 24.

ISADORE SPIEGEL.—A meeting of the committee of creditors of Isadore Spiegel, dealer in millinery at 267 Grand Street, which committee is composed of William Lesser, Max Feist, and Theodore Hessberg, was held yesterday at the office of Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, and Mr. Spiegel raised his offer to settle from 25 cents to 30 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash, 10 cents in notes at three months, and 10 cents in notes at six months satisfactorily indorsed. The liabilities are $16,250 and assets $7,800. The bulk of his stock was moved recently to a branch store at 416 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE MEYER.—George Meyer of 119 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $6,676 and assets to the amount of $120 in debts due him. His liabilities were contracted in 1894 at West Hoboken, chiefly for lumber, plumbing, painting, building materials, and liquors.

KANTER & COHEN.—A meeting of the creditors of Kanter & Cohen, manufacturers of pantaloons, at 622 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Thirty claims, aggregating $30,000, were filed, of which fifteen were put in by James Schell & Elkus. James M. Whitney was elected trustee.

COHEN & RABINOWITZ.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of Cohen & Rabinowitz, manufacturers of clothing, at 27 Walker Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday on the applications of Morris J. Hirsch, representing H. A. Caesar & Co., and Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, representing the H. B. Claflin Company. The bond of the receiver is $5,000.

AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the American Bread Company of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street was held yesterday at the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy, at 34 Pine Street. Sixty-three claims were filed, and Robert C. Morris was elected trustee. The schedules showed liabilities to the amount of $114,200, and assets to the amount of $7,410. J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark is the largest creditor, his claim being $97,541. John D. Adams was Vice President and Harry S. Cornish of the Molineux case was formerly the general manager.

SACHS BROTHERS & KONDELL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Sachs Brothers & Kondell, manufacturers of skirts at 160 Wooster Street, by Arthur Mayer for the following-named creditors: Batten, Harrison & McMaster, $289; Herman Finn, $147, and Remy, Schmidt & Pleisner, $190. The partners are Norman Sachs, Arthur Sachs, and Jack A. Kondell. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $3,000, and permitted some of their property to be removed. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert A. Inch temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Harry Levor, representing one of the creditors. Mr. Levor said that the liabilities are about $7,000 and assets probably $1,000. The rent of their place of business has not been paid for several months. The present firm was formed on Sept. 1, 1900, succeeding Sachs Brothers, who had been in business about a year at 62 Grand Street.

SUSIE BRENNAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Susie Brennan, dealer in dry goods at 2,158 Eighth Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by Weil, Wolf & Kramer, for the following-named creditors: Charles Bergenstein & Co., $408; D. Sicher & Co., $484, and Simon H. Glasscheib, $57. It was alleged that she is insolvent and that on the 22d inst. she admitted in writing her inability to pay her debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. The business was started in September, 1896, by her husband, James Brennan, who died on Feb. 25 last after an illness of nine months, and she has since carried on the business. Weil, Wolf & Kramer said that the liabilities are $15,000 and that the value of the assets is unknown at present. A meeting of creditors will be held in a few days to arrange a settlement.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLERS, August L.—Otto Huber Brewery	$3,491
BLISS, Charles H.—M. B. Dun and another	6,776
BRIDGMAN, Malcolm L.—James B. Wilson Company	96
BARNES, Irving C.—M. G. Barnwell	600
BLOTE, Diedrich — Salvator Brewing Company	757
BALDWIN, William J. P.—C. Schimmer	389
CROSHER, Henry P.—M. C. Nellis	61
CRILLY, Peter—American Surety Company of New York	227
ELLIS, W. H.—G. A. Steves	2,926
FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J.—M. Feiertseln	1,221
GOLDFARB, Abraham—W. Deutsch, executor	1,367
GENTZEL, Franz—J. Gottschalk, and administrator	301
GRIFFIN, Henry C., and Garafed Teremian—S. Milch	128
GAGE, Otis S.—H. Noble	1,450
GILBERT, Frank W.—E. Charles and another	60
GAYNOR, George E.—New York Edison Company	109
HARFORD, Harry C.—P. R. Eagan	563
HAUSER, Henry—S. Bauman	46
HOEFER, Herman—H. M. Plimpton	852
HICKMAN, Alfred—Thorne & Co.	96
IGOE, Bernard—S. Oppenheimer and another	306
KENT, Anna—K. E. Henesey	347
KORENBLUM, Joseph—J. Saphro	139
KLEPPER, Louis—H. Streif	233
KRAMER, Max—D. Rosenzweig	416
KOMP, Katharine W.—W. P. Willis	346
KRAUSZ, Bernath—G. Schroeder and another	119
LEVINE, Esther—J. Reilly and another	82
LIEBOVITZ, Simon—A. Warth	3,591
LEIGHTON, Emil—United States Trust Company of New York, trustee	838
LOVE, Edward J., and George L. Ormsby—People of the State of New York	500
MARKS, Chapman—P. Boylan	88
MOORE, E. Aloysius—F. McNee and another	130
McLARFERTY, Timothy—M. Rosenfeld and another	70
MIGLIO, John—J. Saphro	125
MANNING, Mary—L. Fromme and another	117
MACLELLAN, David—G. W. Walker	133
MORIARTY, John L.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	45
O'HARE, John J.—J. W. Smith and another	399
OTTO, Gustav A., and John Hillmann—C. J. Stebbins	291
ROTHFELD, Isaac—S. C. Moot	102
RENDLE, Arthur E.—F. Russell	350
ROOT, William C.—J. Friedman	35
SICKLICK, Michael—M. Goldberg	227
SAPERSTEIN, Sigmund—R. Kurgrok, costs	69
SAULSON, Philip J.—I. Bernstein	130
SPAULDING, Sidney S. and Anna L.—H. Schafer	256
STEVENS, Lloyd—W. J. Baldwin	309
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—P. Hammalian and another	105
SMITH, J. Wesley, and Edwin E. Montell, Jr.—C. N. Baker	459
SMITH, J. Wesley, and Edwin E. Montell, Jr.—N. B. Von Dusee	417
THE NEW YORK STEAM COMPANY—E. Koehler and another, 5 per cent. extra allowance and	2,687
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. White	2,265
WILLY, George—R. E. Henderson and another	106
WILLIAMS, Ella—Reid Ice Cream Company	34
ZAISS, Eugene; Max Worths, and Henry G. Rettig—K. Hayes	323

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Tuxedo Coats and Vests.

Logically, the Tuxedo is the proper theatre coat. Of course, you know as well as we do that the dictators of fashion say "No," but there are times when comfort, convenience and good common sense prompt us to question their judgment. The Tuxedo is a dinner coat, and few men have time to change between dinner and theatre. The Tuxedo is the most comfortable and most graceful coat ever designed—and our Tuxedo is in every respect equal to the best.

Our Special Tuxedo Coats and Vests of fine worsted, coats faced with good quality silk $12.50
Trousers to match $4.00
Better grade Coats and Vests, at . . $15, $18 & $21

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

50TH THOUSAND

The Fortunes of
OLIVER HORN

THE NEW NOVEL BY
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BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.
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President Will Attend Banquet Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York Dec. 11. He will make an address. He will go to New York on the day of the banquet and return the same night.

The First Step

towards regaining health and strength sapped and menaced by Cold or Cough, should be to take **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** It cures Colds and restores the inflamed air passages to good condition. Your druggist sells it.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

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A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts.
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Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five evening concerts or five matinées, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes $50 and $40, according to location.

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MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Tel. 703—38th. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"Martin Harvey creates a furore."—World.
Mr. Martin Harvey AND LONDON CO. "The Only Way."
"No man could portray the difficult character better."—Herald.
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FIRST SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT OCT. 26.

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The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

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1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS, on Friday afternoons, Nov. 14, Dec. 5, Dec. 19, Jan. 9, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, March 13, April 3.
EIGHT CONCERTS, on Saturday evenings, Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4.
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from October 20 to October 25.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 27.
DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with repertory, soloists, and prices of subscription at music stores, hotels, and on application from
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

VICTORIA THEATRE. SPECIAL. BEGINNING TUES., NOV. 4—2 WEEKS ONLY
SIGNORA **ELEONORA DUSE**
REPERTOIRE:
Nov. 4, 5, and 6.....GIOCONDA
Nov. 7 and Matinée 8.....CITTA MORTA
Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14, } "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI" and Matinée 15. }
Sale of seats for entire engagement begins Tuesday, October 28, at 9 A. M. Mail orders accompanied by checks filled as received.
Lower floor.....$3.50 Balc., 1st 3 rows..$3.00
Boxes.....{$25, $20} " next 4 " $2.00
{$10, $6 2d Bal., 1st 3 " $1.50
Gen'l admission....$1.50 " " next 4 " $1.00

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Last Mat. Tom'w. 2.
Last 3 Times. **SALLY IN OUR ALLEY**
Geo. W. Lederer's
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 27TH,
John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production
THE SILVER SLIPPER.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
DOG SHOW. Second Annual Bench Show Ladies' Kennel Association of America.
LAST DAY.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden. Col. Av. & 66th St.
WORLD'S GREATEST SENSATION.
THE TALK OF THE CITY.
STARTLING ANIMAL FEATURES.
Afternoons, opens 1, begins 2:30. Ev., opens 7, begins 8

DUSS and his 70 Concert Artists—70. Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night. Metropolis Theatre Sunday afternoon.
Largest Musical Organization in America.
Seats on Sale.

Evegs., 8:15. Mat. To-morrow. **BIJOU** B'way & 30th St.
"Hit the mark. Hits straight and fair."—Sun.
J. E. DODSON—IRISH, ANNIE
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's
AN AMERICAN INVASION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama
"THE NINETY AND NINE"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8. Sunday Eve. Concert, Maggie Cline & others. 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3D
125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Seats ready Monday
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Election, 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
THE JOY OF LIVING.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St., between Broadway & 6th Av.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Wed. & Sat.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. **EVERYMAN**

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JOHN DREW Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Bway. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
Notable success."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Iris is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS, Evgs. 8:30. **The TWO SCHOOLS** Mat. Sat.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Last Two Weeks, Eve's. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Saturday
Selma Herman, For Her Children's Sake
Next Week—Old Sleuth.

FOREIGN TROOPS TO EVACUATE SHANGHAI

Agreement Between Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Open Door Secured in the Yang-tse Valley, as Well as Equal Rights for the Powers, Including America.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—From authoritative sources it is learned that France, Great Britain, and Germany have concluded an agreement providing for the evacuation of Shanghai by their military forces.

The negotiations have also brought about an important extension of the open-door policy, as urged by Secretary Hay. The agreement affects not only Shanghai but the entire Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, which the powers are seeking to develop for commercial purposes.

The date of the evacuation is still open, but it will, it is expected, be settled in a few days, and a leading official of the Foreign Office expressed the belief to-day that it would undoubtedly be accomplished by Jan. 1. About 1,200 troops will participate in the evacuation, each power having furnished about an equal number of troops since the Chinese crisis became acute.

France initiated the negotiations, as it was felt that there was no further need for maintaining a military establishment at Shanghai. The first stages of the negotiations resulted in an agreement on two points; the first was favorable to the evacuation, the second was that in case any power intended to resume the military occupation of Shanghai the other powers were equally entitled to resume it. Germany then proposed that China be asked for assurances of equality of treatment for the powers. China gave these assurances, and the officials here say this branch of the agreement amounts to an extension of the open-door policy in the Yang-tse region. Although the nature of the commercial equality is not specified, the agreement is that the military and other rights of the powers shall be on an equal footing.

The United States is not a direct party to the negotiations, but has been fully advised of the intentions of the three powers. At one stage of the negotiations Secretary Hay advised the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, through Ambassador Porter, that the United States Government was in full sympathy with the plan, and hoped for an early agreement.

The officials here say that the United States shares in the benefits of the agreement as to equality of treatment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The news of the agreement to evacuate Shanghai was gladly received at the State Department. The United States Government some time ago, at the instance of the Chinese Government, began quietly but persistently to bring pressure to bear upon the powers concerned in the occupation of the city to evacuate it in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty of Peking.

Not having participated directly in the occupation, it was necessary for the United States to move discreetly in approaching the other nations on this subject, but the advances were well received, and it soon appeared that the only difficulty in bringing about the desired evacuation was the indisposition of each of the occupying powers to take the initiative.

The last power to hold out was Great Britain, and as late as last week it was stated that she was objecting simply for the purpose of making sure of getting a fair share of certain important trade advantages in the Yang-tse Valley. It is gathered from the advices of to-day that this object has now been secured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Among Germany's conditions for withdrawing her garrison from Shanghai, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, one stipulates that China shall not grant to any other power the right to occupy any point in the Yang-tse Valley commanding the river.

The French conditions, adds the correspondent, are similar to those of Germany.

IRISH CAUSE ANOTHER SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

Great Disorder Follows a Ruling by the Speaker—Maiden Speech of New Member for Belfast.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Another scene was caused by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons yesterday. They bombarded Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, with all kinds of relevant and irrelevant questions, and when the Speaker barred the attack in this direction the Nationalists moved an adjournment of the House in order to discuss some triviality.

When the Speaker rejected the motion great disorder followed, Nationalist after Nationalist springing to his feet and violently challenging the Speaker's ruling. William Redmond was specially prominent, insisting on arguing with the Speaker, to which course he was egged on by frantic cheers and shouts from the Nationalist benches.

Finally Mr. Devlin obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss rioting which is said to have occurred in Belfast on Oct. 19. The motion came up in the evening, and developed recrimination between the Irish Catholic members and Thomas Sloan, the new Protestant member for South Belfast. There was much cheering and counter-cheering.

In moving the adjournment of the House, Mr. Devlin, while disclaiming any motives of religious bigotry, attacked the Irish Executive for permitting disorderly Sunday meetings on the steps of the Belfast Custom House, in the course of which, he alleged, "itinerant blasphemers insulted the Catholic community."

Mr. Devlin said that the result of the Belfast elections had served to frighten the Irish supporters of the Government.

Mr. Sloan, in his maiden speech in the House, replied that there had been more rowdyism in the House of Commons in the past week than he had seen on the steps of the Belfast Custom House. None of the speakers at the latter place was ever jailed for boycotting and intimidation for the simple reason that they were all loyal subjects, who did not believe in such conduct.

Mr. Wyndham praised what he characterized as the success of Mr. Sloan's first speech, and denied that there had been any rioting at Belfast on Oct. 19. He said the Irish Government did not intend to erect railings around the Belfast Custom House steps, as there was enough "railing" going on there already.

William Redmond then rose to speak, but Premier Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by 188 to 121 votes.

Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by 200 votes to 98.

The House then resumed the discussion of the Education bill.

The Conservative newspapers this morning admit that the new rules of procedure in the House of Commons have quite failed to stop Irish obstruction. They strongly protest against the daily Irish scenes in the House, and demand that the Government take drastic measures to maintain the dignity of Parliament and the authority of the Speaker.

The absence of John E. Redmond, who is in the United States, is generally regarded as accountable for the violent and unruly methods of the Nationalists, and it is expected that his return will bring about a milder course of action.

While the Liberal organs regret the attitude of the Nationalist members, they blame Premier Balfour for "sitting on the safety valve" in refusing a day for the discussion of Irish affairs.

VICTORY FOR MR. YERKES.

House of Commons Committee Throws Out the Morgans' Bill for a London Tube Railroad.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The contention made by counsel for Charles T. Yerkes before the House of Commons' Railroad Committee on Tuesday that the bill providing for the construction of a Piccadilly and City road must be withdrawn, as the Morgans' "tube" scheme had no legal status through having been presented to Parliament as part of the London united plan, which became non-existent that day through the withdrawal of its bill, was upheld by the committee to-day. The Chairman, Sir Lewis McIver, announced that the committee was unable to proceed with the consideration of the bill.

It is learned that the Morgans do not propose to abandon their underground projects. In spite of the decision of the committee, they will have a bill introduced in 1903 giving facilities similar to those of the scheme just quashed by the defection of the London United, control of which was purchased by Speyer Brothers, who are financing Charles T. Yerkes's plans.

It is extremely doubtful, however, whether Parliament will grant the concessions desired.

CAPE TO CONGO LINE.

Plans for a Railway North from Rhodesia Being Actively Pushed—Part of the Cape to Cairo Project.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the arrangements in connection with the proposed railway in the Upper Congo region are being actively pushed by the Brussels administration.

The Katanga district section of the line, about 500 miles long, will start from Lake Kasall, near the source of the Lualaba River, and will run south toward the Rhodesian frontier, where it will join the Cape line.

A train de luxe between Cape Town and Bulwayo, Rhodesia, a distance of 1,500 miles, was started a few weeks ago.

An agreement was signed in Brussels last April which was regarded as constituting an important step toward the realization of the late Cecil Rhodes's dream of a Cape to Cairo Railway. Under this contract, the German route is abandoned, and the railway will eventually be carried through the Congo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile.

Instead of heading for Lake Tanganikiya and German East Africa, the line is to continue due north to the Congo border, and thence via Katanga to Lake Kasall, which is the most southerly navigable point on the Lualaba, one of the principal reaches of the Congo.

The project, according to G. Bie Ravndal, United States Consul at Byfoot, does not necessarily entirely replace the line through German territory, planned by Mr. Rhodes and the German Government. He says that by joining at Lake Kasali the Congo Free State river and railroad system the Cape to Cairo Railway will secure a western feeder via Leopoldville and Matadi, of the highest importance.

Amusements.

VICTORIA. 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evenings, 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. **ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."** Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. "Her Greatest Success." 3d week Henrietta **CROSMAN** The Sword of the King

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. ANNIE RUSSELL. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. "The Girl and the Judge." NEXT WEEK AMELIA BINGHAM "A Modern Magdalen." Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats Now on Sale.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS. SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c. 50c.

MRS. OSBORN'S Playhouse, 44th St., near 5th Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale. **"Tommy Rot."**

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Private John Allen. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY WEEK, NOV. 2, —GABRILOWITSCH— Sale Begins Next Monday.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in ROBERT EMMET. (LAST WEEK.) The Days of 1803. Nxt Wk.—Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C. ARTICLE 47, with Elita Proctor Otis.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Matinée. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

GRAND Williams & Walker Last Mat. To-mor'w. Next Week—ANDREW MACK

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th Ed. and Hayes & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Hill & Silvany, etc. Mat. To-Mor.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

About a Hundred Delegates at the Meeting in Berlin—French Crusade Against the Disease Discussed.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—About 100 eminent authorities on pathological research assembled in the Prussian Parliament House to-day to hear and discuss the results of another year's inquiries into the nature and treatment of consumption. Most of those who have come to the congress from a dozen countries have something original to contribute. France is represented by twenty delegates, and Germany by more. Among the German representatives is Dr. Koch, who, however, to-day said nothing. Great Britain is represented by four delegates, and other European countries have sent from three to ten delegates each. There are two delegates from the United States.

Prof. Brouardel of Paris was chosen Chairman.

At the first session the Home Secretary, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, welcomed the delegates on behalf of Emperor William; Court Chamberlain von Kübseck welcomed them for the Empress, and Burgomaster Kirschner extended a welcome on the part of the municipality.

The feature of the day was an account by Dr. Chaimette of Lille of the house-to-house crusade against tuberculosis in France and the nursing-at-home system carried on by private beneficence. Societies have been formed in each town, supported by the Town Councils and various social groups, to try to prevent the spread of consumption among the working classes and to educate them in regard to sanitary measures. At Lille every patient's lodgings are at regular intervals whitewashed. The sanitary education of the families is done at home, mostly by intelligent workmen especially taught. They explain how to make a house healthy, disinfect linen, and supply food and material for relief during a patient's enforced idleness. Expectorators are instructed that spitting is as dangerous to themselves as to the persons around them.

BOER GENERALS QUARREL.

It Is Said That De Wet Wishes to Give Up the Tour, While Botha Wants to Continue It.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lady Cook, who was Tennessee Claflin of New York, gave a dinner here to-night in honor of the Boer commanders, now in London. Gens. De Wet, Botha, and De la Rey were not present, but the guests included Gen. Malan and Commandants Fouché and Kruitzinger.

The failure of De Wet, Botha, and De la Rey to attend the dinner is supposed to be connected with quarrels which have arisen between them. They were all sightseeing in London to-day, and up to the last moment were expected at Lady Cook's.

It is reported that De Wet wants the Generals' tour, including the trip to the United States, to be abandoned, and that all three are disappointed at the financial results so far obtained. Botha, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds.

A warm discussion on this point is believed to have taken place between Gens. De Wet and Botha. Gen. De la Rey is said to have remained neutral.

De Wet's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in his determination to return to South Africa, it is not unlikely that the whole tour will be abandoned.

MR. CARNEGIE'S SUGGESTION.

German Papers Laugh at His Appeal to the Kaiser to Promote a European Union.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—With reference to Andrew Carnegie's rectorial address at St. Andrews University, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is considered singular that an economic union of Europe against America should be favored by an American whose industrial and financial interests are still in the United States.

The correspondent says that Mr. Carnegie's denunciations of British training and British games are naturally echoed in Berlin, though there is no ground for asserting that the educational atmosphere is more refined in Germany than in Great Britain.

Mr. Carnegie, remarks the correspondent, is probably not acquainted with the barbarous students' duels in Germany, while there is no comparison between the drinking customs at German universities and the general abstemiousness at Oxford and Cambridge.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Andrew Carnegie's suggestion in his inaugural address as Rector of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, yesterday, that Emperor William organize the "United States of Europe," has been received with laughter by the Germans. The Vossische Zeitung calls it a "nonsensical proposition," adding:

"Since not even a customs union is possible between Germany and Austria, how vain it is to propose a political union. Should the Emperor follow the advice it would expose him to repulse after repulse."

The Boersen Zeitung curtly expresses the hope that Mr. Carnegie will "let antiquated Europe alone to work out its own salvation."

The Post, though saying that the idea is utterly chimerical, thinks Mr. Carnegie complimented the German people and the Emperor by supposing that they could carry out the project.

The Lokalanzeiger says:

"The only way in which Germany can make head against the American danger is for Emperor William to continue his energetic influence in developing the country economically."

BRIGANDAGE IN MANCHURIA.

China Is Obliged to Obtain Russia's Permission Before She Can Send Troops to Suppress It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The region between the Great Wall and the Liau River has been evacuated by the Russians, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, but brigandage is still rife, especially on the line of the Shan-hai-Kwan—Niu-Chwang Railway near the junction of the branch line to Sin-min-Ting.

The territory is nominally Chinese, but, the correspondent remarks, the suppression of disorder requires troops, and China, under the Manchurian convention, must first inform Russia that she wishes to add to her forces in the neighboring district. This means that China must ask permission of Russia to send soldiers to quell the disorders.

Accordingly, Hu-Yu-Fen, the Director of Railways, has petitioned the Russian Legation in Peking for permission to dispatch 1,000 troops to the region in question. The legation officials have replied that five days will be required for an answer, as the question must be referred to Port Arthur.

Meantime, says the correspondent, the brigands enjoy immunity, but if the railway is endangered Russia will "doubtless show her traditional friendship for China by reoccupying the temporarily evacuated region, troops being conveniently stationed for such a contingency."

A LESSON FOR THE MOORS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says the prompt execution of the murderer of Mr. Cooper has been much criticised by the population, but it will have a salutary effect on the inhabitants, who are cowardly by nature.

A British missionary named Cooper was recently murdered at Fez, and his murderer sought sanctuary in a mosque, but on the order of the Sultan he was seized and shot in front of the mosque.

No New Russo-Japanese Trade Treaty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times cables that the recent report from Odessa to the effect that arrangements have been completed in order greatly to extend Russian-Japanese trade relations is baseless. Nothing of the kind reported, says the correspondent, has taken place. Probably the rumor originated in the consent given by Russia to the extension for another year of the Sakhalin fishing privileges, which have been enjoyed by the Japanese since the treaty of 1875.

SANTO DOMINGO REVOLT ENDS.

Government Troops Recapture Monte Cristi After a Two Days' Battle—Rebel Leader a Prisoner.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 23.—The Government troops have recaptured Monte Cristi, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, near the Haitian border, after a severe fight, in which both sides sustained heavy losses.

Gen. Navarro, the ex-Governor, who revolted and took possession of Monte Cristi, was captured and brought a prisoner here.

Many arrests have been made in connection with the revolt. All is now quiet in the country.

CAPE HAITIEN, Oct. 23.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati has returned here from Monte Cristi. She confirms the report that the Dominican Government troops have recaptured that port. The fighting, which was very severe, lasted two days.

The foreign residents of Monte Cristi sought refuge on the Cincinnati while the battle was in progress.

Pittsburg Paper Barred in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Government issued a decree to-day forbidding the circulation in Germany of a Polish paper, the Wielkopolanin, published in Pittsburg, Penn., because it had been convicted of contumacy by a Posen court twice within a year for objectionable utterances.

Registered Trade Mark.

French Printed Flannels
75c. yard.

Polka Dots in all sizes, fancy stripes, Persian designs and large, all-over motifs are prominent among the new designs in these soft, heavy all-wool Flannels. Width, 27 inches; price, 75c. yard.

Also French Novelty Flannels, Fancy Scotch Flannels and Fine Saxony Flannels in large variety, at prices ranging from 50c. to $1.25 yard.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

THE SAMOA ARBITRATION AWARD.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.—It is officially announced here that the terms of the award made by King Oscar in the Samoan arbitration case were communicated to United States Minister Thomas on Oct. 18.

HEARTY RESPONSE TO CALL FOR METHODIST MISSIONS.

Contributions at the Cleveland Convention, Headed by Donor of $100,000, Nearly Reach $300,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The sum of $250,000 had been raised in the General Methodist Missionary Convention up to 11 o'clock to-night for Methodist mission work. The contributions were made in the auditorium of the convention hall, the Grays Armory. The scenes during the raising of the money were of the greatest enthusiasm.

The subscriptions were called for at the end of two fine addresses by S. Earl Taylor, field secretary of the Epworth League, New York City, and John R. Mott, leader of the student movement throughout the world. Both speakers had made earnest pleas for funds to further mission work.

Dr. Goucher of the Executive Committee then sent subscription cards throughout the large audience.

Immediately afterward Bishop Thoburn arose and, speaking from a chair, said that he was authorized to state if the conference would subscribe $150,000 he had $100,000 pledged by a gentleman whose name he would not disclose. Thereupon the collectors began to receive the returns from the cards, and it was a fusillade of contributions that was heard from the Recording Secretary's desk. Sums ranged from $5,000 (the gift of an unnamed woman in Boston) down to small sums of money. Many of the contributions were in thousand and five-hundred-dollar groups, and were from the various conferences and districts of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Personal contributions of $1,000 were frequently sent to the desk.

When the sum of $140,000 (exclusive of the voluntary anonymous offering of $100,000) had been subscribed Bishop Thoburn announced that he was authorized to state that if the conference raised $300,000 there was an additional $25,000 to be placed in the fund. Immediately there was a renewal of the contributions, and at 11:30 o'clock the fund was well on its way toward the $300,000 mark.

Bishop McCabe presided at to-night's meeting in Epworth Memorial Church, and that church subscribed $13,500 to the missionary fund.

Bishop Thoburn was asked as to the identity of the anonymous contributor of $100,000 and said that he was not at liberty to give the name, but would admit that the person was not from Cleveland.

CYRUS E. STAPLES ACCUSED.

Mrs. Lillian C. Singer's Efforts to Get a Stock Certificate from the Brooklyn Broker.

Proceedings toward the criminal prosecution of Cyrus E. Staples, a Brooklyn broker, were instituted in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had considerable to do with the transfer of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant to the old City of Brooklyn some time ago. He was accused by Lillian C. Singer, an elderly woman, who lives at 446 Dean Street, Brooklyn, of withholding seven shares of Wells-Fargo Company stock belonging to her worth $200 each. Six months ago she decided to sell some of her Wells-Fargo stock, of which she had fifteen shares. She says that she sent for Mr. Staples, with whom she had dealt for more than thirty years, and asked him to sell eight of her shares and to return the certificate for the rest.

Two days afterward a clerk from Mr. Staples's office carried to her $1,000 for the eight shares which he said he had sold. She declares that she has been unable to get the certificate for the seven shares. She says that Mr. Staples sent her a check for $1,428 in settlement of her claim, and that it was returned marked "No account." When the officials at the bank were asked about the matter they said that Mr. Staples had transferred his balance to another bank. Then Mrs. Singer began criminal proceedings against Staples.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Dakota disturbance has moved northeasterly and is central to-night in Minnesota. Pressure continues low over the plateau and Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Coast. The Atlantic Coast high pressure has been reinforced by an area of high pressure that has moved from the upper lake region to New England in the last twenty-four hours.

There has been no rain of consequence except on the Pacific Coast, the plateau region, New England, and Florida. The temperature has fallen in New England and Northern New York, and risen in the Middle and South Atlantic States. It is above the seasonal average generally throughout all parts of the country except New England and the Pacific Coast, the excess in some regions amounting to 20 degrees.

Fair weather will continue to-morrow and Saturday, except throughout the northern tiers of States and Florida, where rain is probable. The temperature will rise in New England and the lower lake region and warm weather is probable for several days.

The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be fresh east to northeast, becoming south Saturday; on the Gulf Coast the winds will continue light from the east to southeast. Fresh to brisk south winds are indicated for the great lakes, shifting to the northwest on Superior to-morrow and on Huron to-morrow night.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh east to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day, warmer in interior; to-morrow increasing cloudiness with showers in western portion; light variable winds becoming fresh southeast.

Eastern New York, fair to-day, warmer in interior; to-morrow showers; fresh southeast winds, increasing to-morrow.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day except showers and warmer in north portion; to-morrow showers; fresh east to southeast winds.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day; to-morrow showers; fresh east to southeast winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day and in north portion to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

Western New York, showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow showers with cooler in west portion; fresh east to southeast winds, increasing.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota, rain and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; brisk northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	55	50	52
6 A. M.	54	49	52
9 A. M.	59	49	51
12 M.	72	56	59
4 P. M.	74	61	62
6 P. M.	70	59	61
9 P. M.	67	56	58
12 P. M.	66	53	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1901	64
Corresponding date for the last 25 years	53

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 8 A. M. and 56 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 47 degrees at 4:30 P. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Shop Here To-day.

It means profit and instruction—Fashion holds court here and is pleased to entertain her fair patrons. All the worthiest, the best, the newest, the prettiest and the richest things produced at home and abroad are here for the inspection of the critical shoppers.

Here's a short list of to-day's notable value-givings:—

Women's Waists, $1.98.
Of excellent quality all-wool flannel; most effectively made with tailor stitched pleats, plain or piped with white; all colors as well as black.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Shoes, $2.10.
The regular price is $4—Patent leather and dongola kid; welt soles; all the fashionable shapes.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Boys' Shoes, $1.20.
Always sold at $2—Dongola kid and calfskin; solid oak soles; sizes 13 to 5½.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Underwear.
39c.—The best grades of fleece-lined cotton; perfect-fitting combination suits, made and trimmed in the best manner; good value at 75c.
45c.—Fine white merino vests with long or short sleeves; pants to match; regular price 75c. each.
95c.—The finest grades of Australian wool vests and pants in natural gray and white; included in this lot also are some of the very finest grades of imported Swiss Ribbed white merino vests, with long or short sleeves; all sizes; regularly sold for $1.29 each.
95c.—Fine ribbed wool Tights; black and white; actually worth $1.25 each.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Gloves, 69c.
German glace kid; all the new Fall colors; all sizes; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly. Worth $1.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Umbrellas, $1.
"Ironclad" umbrellas; made of Union silk taffeta; a material which will outlast all silk. They roll close; have Paragon frames; steel rods; tape borders; cases and tassels; are smart and stylish looking; the best $1 umbrella on the market.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section

Boys' Robes, $1.98.
The little man will be delighted with one of these; they are made of excellent quality eiderdown and come in a pretty assortment of colors; every one worth $2.48.
Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Japanese Ware.

After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, blue and white, pair,	5c
Blue and White Tea Pots, with wicker handles, at	10c
Fancy Tea Cups and Saucers, daintily decorated, pair,	25c
Satsuma Vases, 10 inches, each,	24c
Satsuma Vases, 12 inches, each,	49c
Satsuma Vases, 14 inches, each,	98c
Satsuma Vases, 16 inches, each,	$1.75

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Grocery News.

California Asparagus, per can,	17c., 22c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans,	16c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite flavor, extra fine quality, bean or ground, our regular 29c. kind, per lb.,	19c
Java and Mocha Coffee, very fine, bean or ground, per lb.,	21c
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb.,	14c
One stick best Chickory given away with every purchase of coffee.	
Rice, splendid, 5 lb. packages,	25c
Rice, fancy, 2 lb. packages,	18c
and	18c
Pearl Tapioca, best, 1 lb. pkgs.,	3c

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

Petticoats 98c
Women's black and black and white striped sateen underskirts; also some with metallic stripes in black and white; made with plaitings or ruffles.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section

Men's Shoes $2.20
Worth $4—Patent leather, box calf and vici kid; Goodyear welt; oak soles; all smart, new styles.
Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Girls' Shoes 98c
Always sold for $1.50; dongola kid; lace and button; solid soles; sizes 8½ to 2.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Men's Underwear
50c.—Heavy ribbed, fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; the shirts made with double seams, stitched with silk; drawers made with extra double seats; colors white and light bl

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THE SAMOAN AWARD.

"In our relations to Samoa," wrote Secretary GRESHAM in 1894, "we have made the first departure from our traditional and well-established policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign Powers in relation to objects remote from this hemisphere. Like all other human transactions, the wisdom of that departure must be tested by its fruits."

Tested by all or by any of its fruits, and especially by the fruit that has just ripened in the award, averse to us, of his Majesty the King of Sweden, the departure as to which Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of State suspended judgment has proved to be unwise. The "tridominium" over the Samoan group established by the Berlin treaty of 1889 was an attempt to solve a pressing problem by a device almost necessarily doomed to failure. It provided that the natives of Samoa were to elect their King and to be independent in purely domestic affairs; but to safeguard the rights of foreign residents, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States exercised a joint authority through their respective Consuls and through the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the President of the Municipal Council of Apia, to be appointed by them.

Had the natives of Samoa been angels of light, this arrangement might have worked successfully. But the natives bore not even a remote resemblance to angels of light. For some years, however, trouble was averted by the harmonious action of the representatives of the three Powers. The troubles out of which grew the claims just adjudicated by the King of Sweden began with the election in 1898. MALIETOA was elected King, and the validity of his election was affirmed by the decision of the American Chief Justice CHAMBERS, MATAAFA, who had received a much larger vote than MALIETOA, being held to be disqualified as a candidate through his antecedent agreement with the Consuls to renounce all claims to the Kingship. MATAAFA, however, established his authority by force of arms, and the Consuls recognized the Provisional Government of his party, of which Dr. RAFFEL, a German, was appointed the head. The Chief Justice was deposed, and after the issue of many proclamations and counter-proclamations by the German party and the British-American party, Rear Admiral KAUTZ, who was sent with the Philadelphia to protect American interests, and the commanders of the British warships Porpoise and Royalist, opened fire on the positions held by MATAAFA, who had disobeyed their order to renounce his spurious Kingship and obey the laws. MALIETOA was crowned King in March, and subsequently British and American sailors were landed to quell the insurrectionary proceedings of MATAAFA and protect the lives and property of British and American residents. In the course of these operations considerable losses were suffered by the estates of foreign residents of Samoa, and out of these grew the claims for damages.

The serious local friction between the British and American representatives and the representatives of Germany led to the appointment of a High Commission in 1899 to inquire into the situation in Samoa and recommend permanent measures of settlement. The High Commission reported that the office of King should be abolished and that, as order and tranquillity could be assured only under the government of one Power, steps should be taken for the partition of the islands. Under the terms of the treaty of Washington of December, 1899, which embodied the recommendations of the High Commission, Great Britain withdrew from the Samoan group, the United States took over the Island of Tutuila, with its neighboring small islands, and the rest of the group passed into the possession of Germany. By an article of this treaty the three Powers agreed to refer the claims for damages to the arbitration of the King of Sweden.

There appears to be no doubt that the arbitrator has decided adversely to Great Britain and the United States and in favor of the German contentions. The whole amount of the award is $450,000. The sum is insignificant, but the position taken by the King of Sweden and the principles which appear to have guided his judgment would be of the most serious importance if they were to be considered as establishing a precedent. The gist of his decision is that we are bound to pay for the damages suffered by foreign residents of Samoa, chiefly Germans, in the course of military operations undertaken by us to protect the lives and property of our Nationals. The decision affects Great Britain as it affects us. This is so manifestly contrary to reason and the usages of nations that judgment must be suspended upon the decision of his Majesty and comment be deferred until the text of the award has been made public, when it is to be hoped we shall be permitted to know by what paths of reasoning the conclusion was reached. Meanwhile our own attitude toward claims of this nature is what it was half a century ago, when compensation was demanded for damages caused by our bombardment of Greytown. Secretary FISH, treating of this matter in 1876, wrote that the bombardment "is understood to have been regarded as necessary and justifiable," and, while property of the citizens or subjects of foreign countries was incidentally destroyed, "this department has uniformly declined to entertain any claim to indemnification therefor." In 1857 Lord PALMERSTON, while the subject was under discussion in the House of Commons, said:

> It is undoubtedly a principle of international law that when one Government deems it right to exercise acts of hostility against the territory of another Power, the subjects of third Powers who may happen to be resident in the place attacked have no claim whatever upon the Government which, in the exercise of its Constitutional rights, commits these acts of hostility.

While it was to the King of Sweden that these disputed matters were referred, it is the finite human being who at the moment happens to occupy that august office who renders the decision. We can very well understand the reasons for the resolve said to have been formed at Washington that this should be the last case arising between the Republic of the United States and any monarchy to be referred to a crowned head for adjudication. The tribunal created by The Hague Conference will be the natural court of reference in future for controversies between ourselves and other Powers.

VIOLENCE IN THE COAL REGION.

Whatever reason may have existed for the toleration by the Miners' Union of disorders in the coal district during the continuation of the strike, it should need no argument to show that acts of violence designed to drive non-union labor away from the mines are likely to react powerfully to the disadvantage of the union and to prejudice the Commission of Arbitration against it, to the extent of impressing it with the impossibility of recommending its recognition in any form. The current news from the coal districts indicates that a reign of terror still exists and that dynamite and lethal weapons are even more freely used now than during the bitterest period of the strike, when it looked very much as if the only course open to the miners was one involving unconditional surrender.

The outrages directed against non-union men, and in some instances by mistake against union men, consisting of murderous attacks and the wrecking of dwellings, are not assumed to be the acts of the United Mine Workers' Union. It may very well be that the officers do not know of them in advance, and that if they had knowledge of a criminal purpose on the part of persons in their membership they would advise strongly against lawless acts of every kind. It would, however, appear to be their duty and their interest to show a little more zeal in co-operation with the authorities for the suppression of violence. When members of the union, arrested for assault or murder, are uniformly defended by the counsel of the union, the fact is significant.

It is true that crimes of this character are individual acts, and it may be assumed that Mr. MITCHELL and his staff are troubled and disquieted by them—if not because they are crimes, at least because, in the circumstances, they are blazing indiscretions. Obviously, the suppression of disorder and the maintenance of law is the duty of the civil authorities of Pennsylvania, assisted by the military, and neither MITCHELL nor his assistants are charged with the duty of serving as volunteer policemen unless called upon for that service under the provisions of law relative to the organization of the posse comitatus in times of emergency. All of this is perfectly true—and utterly fallacious. The crimes now of daily and nightly occurrence are planned and executed for the purpose of driving non-union men away from the mines, to the end that union men may recover their old places. The union thus directly and immediately benefits from such crimes, and cannot afford for a moment, in its present position before the Commission of Arbitration, to carry the responsibility for them which inevitably attaches to those who, as beneficiaries, become accessories after the fact.

The success of the union in forcing, with the assistance of public opinion, the operators to recede from their untenable position and to accept arbitration under perfectly fair conditions should have inaugurated an era of good feeling in which crimes against persons and property would have no place. Apparently it has not done so. It now remains for the responsible heads of the United Mine Workers to co-operate with the civil and military authorities as good citizens, in order to bring to justice those who are so blinded by passion and prejudice that they are doing all in their power to destroy the advantage gained by the union during five months of bitter sacrifice. Men so ignorant, or so besotted by the evil passions generated by the strike, that they require the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania to hold them in restraint are of no benefit to any organization and have no place in a civilized community. They are bringing discredit upon the union, and if not restrained by its strong hand will wreck it in spite of strike victories, however complete. If the operators should now give notice to the President that they withdraw from the arbitration, for the reason that its essential conditions have been violated by the labor union, and that the promise made when these conditions were accepted, that men at work should not be molested nor interfered with has been broken, it would be difficult to find grounds for condemning such action as a breach of good faith on their part. It would be deplorable, but strictly within their rights. If instead of this they should notify the commission that they would withdraw from arbitration and disregard its recommendations if Mr. MITCHELL or any representative of the union is recognized or permitted to appear in any other capacity than as an employé of one of the coal-mining companies, to discuss questions specifically relating to the relations between such company and its workmen, they would be strictly within their rights and would be exempt from just criticism.

The refusal of the men in the Hazleton district to return to work under the resolution of the Wilkesbarre convention because notices were posted announcing that they would do so under promise to abide by the decisions of the Commission of Arbitration is significant. If MITCHELL cannot put an end to that particular rebellion he has no standing before the board, even as the representative of organized labor. The union is playing with fire, and the penalties it risks are serious.

GOV. ODELL.

It would have been a humiliation for every citizen of the State of New York to have it proved that the Governor of that State had been using his official place to forward the interests of a firm of which he happened, in his individual and personal capacity, to be a member. The more ought the relief of every such citizen to be that the inculpated Governor has managed to make a statement which exculpates him from this mortifying charge.

Gov. ODELL'S statement of the case is clear, specific, and convincing. As to this matter, he leaves, we think, no doubt in any candid mind that he has behaved, not only with official honesty, but with personal and official delicacy, and that the charge to which he has replied should never have been brought.

We are the freer to say this because our readers know that we do not consider that the best interests of the State of New York would be served by the re-election of the Governor. Any extraneous issue that is injected into the canvass, which the Governor is on the right side of, is bound to help him, to our regret. Therefore we regret that ex-Gov. HILL thought it fit to inject this issue into the canvass. The injection of it was a social, moral, and political mistake.

LORD RECTOR CARNEGIE.

Many interesting and some memorable addresses have been made as "inaugurals" of the Lord Rectors of Scottish universities. But none of them has ever been so "out of line" and so startling as that of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE at St. Andrews on the occasion of his inauguration, an honor quite due to him as the most formidable benefactor the Scottish universities have ever known.

And evidently he did not in his inaugural address in the least mince matters or attempt to manage susceptibilities. Naturally, only the most sensational passages of his sensational address were transmitted by the cable. But it is plain, from the remarks of the London papers, which presumably had the whole text of the address before them, that, as one of them expressed it, the new and unique Lord Rector "has given the British people something to think about." In fact, the address, the rectorial address, seems to have been one sustained shriek in celebration of "Triumphant Democracy."

There is something, no doubt, highly disconcerting to the British mind, so long accustomed to cultivate prophets who, in the words of Scripture, speak smooth things and prophesy pleasant things, in having bluntly told, and come near to be proved, to them that they have not only lost the industrial supremacy of the world, but that, in the nature of things, they can never regain it. It is almost rude, in addition to being quite unprecedented, to make such unpleasant truths the sum and substance of a rectorial address, and to disturb the "drowsihed" of an ancient seat of learning with such prosaic and disgusting considerations. "My native countrymen," says, in effect, this "Star-Spangled Scotchman," "you are not only playing second fiddle now. You are doomed to play second fiddle, or even viola, since there is no part written for third fiddle, for the rest of your days. Absolutely the only hope left for you is to make up an orchestra of your own, a European concert, in which I cannot give you assurance that you are not destined to play even lower than the second violin. The first will without doubt be played by my distinguished friend the German Emperor. At any rate, you are not going to play it. But if you attend strictly to what he tells you and help him to form the United States of Europe, in partial mitigation of the effects of the United States of America, of which I, who speak to you, have the honor to be a citizen, though it is quite true that you never again can take a leading place in the world, you may still manage to make a decent and undistinguished living."

This is distinctly not the tone in which the British public is in the habit of being addressed. Sure enough, the innovator who violates all rectorial precedents in order to say these things does speak as an expert witness upon the industrial topics which he has rudely brought to the attention of the cloister. And he does prescribe a remedy, as well as give a diagnosis. It is only just the irony of fate that brings it about that, just as he is offering his little prescription of a "zollverein" of Europe against American competition the efficacy of that remedy should be tested in the European state under the "hegemony" of which he advises his British friends to shelter themselves. For, almost while Mr. CARNEGIE was speaking in Scotland, the Agrarians in the German Reichstag were raising the duty on wheat to something like 75 cents a bushel, or, say, a trifle of a hundred per cent. on the food of the people, and VON BUELOW and the Ministerialists were sulking in their tents in consequence. And observe that this amazing duty was imposed, not against American wheat alone, but against all wheat raised outside of Germany. That does not look promising for the European "zollverein" which Mr. CARNEGIE'S remarks indicate, and mean, if perchance they mean anything, upon which point we are compelled to reserve our opinion. But, in any case, we, the Lord Rector's adoptive "Nationals," may, with an equal mind, quote the celebrated Connecticut schoolmaster's misquotation of Hamlet:

> Let the galled darned jade wince, our withers are unwrung.

JUDGE GRAY AND THE BAR.

Senator PLATT, in his capacity of Republican boss, is responsible for a very grave violation of a wholesome political precedent in allowing Judge WERNER to be put up as a candidate against Judge GRAY. We even venture to think that Judge WERNER himself is highly blamable for allowing himself to be made a candidate against Judge GRAY in violation of a rule which every respectable lawyer recognizes, and which Judge WERNER, in his capacity of lawyer, and in his capacity of Judge, was especially bound to help have enforced. The rule, of course, is the rule that an acceptable Judge, especially of the highest court, whose efficiency has been tested and increased by experience, should be the nominee of both parties when his term expires. Whatever evils may inhere in the principle of an elective judiciary have been and always will be much mitigated by the enforcement of that rule. And, in a big, doubtful State like this, neither party would permanently gain or lose by the adoption of it.

Boss PLATT, however, has chosen to violate it. If the bar of the whole State does its duty, as the Bar Association of this city, at the instigation of Mr. STRONG, has done its duty, Mr. PLATT will regret his action and be publicly rebuked for it. Nothing could be more wholesome than that his candidate, against whom we have nothing more to say than that he allowed himself to be his candidate, should run twenty or thirty or forty thousand votes behind his ticket. If the non-partisan lawyers of the State, or the lawyers to whom the non-partisanship of the bench is more important than their own partisanship, do their duty, this wholesome and exemplary result can be achieved. If it is not achieved, it will be because the lawyers do not take enough interest in the political impartiality of the bench.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is decidedly amusing that the eminent scientists who call themselves "Americanists" should have worked themselves up into such a state of hot indignation over the word "Amerind." "Americanist," though it does get some more or less oblique justification from "Hellenist" and "Latinist," is still very queer, and, to one who didn't know exactly what these eminent scientists mean by it, would never suggest that meaning. "Amerind," on the other hand, is a sufficiently ingenious effort to get around and over a large but pardonable mistake made something over 500 years ago by certain men of more enterprise than information, and even if it does violate several of the conventions of language building, it commits no mortal sin and is both euphonious and significant—two most excellent qualities. For our part, we cannot see what better can be done by a person who hasn't the time to say or write "American Indian" than to say or write "Amerind." So doing, he will himself recognize an accomplished fact—the designation of our aborigines as "Indians" of some sort or another—and he will convey a distinct and generally comprehensible idea—the very one he had in mind—to everybody who is likely to hear or see the word. In groping around to find an explanation for the fierce animosity against "Amerind" that was displayed by some of the "Americanists," we have lighted upon assorted rumors to the effect that, unlike little birds in their nests, archaeologists and ethnologists do not always agree, but we have resolutely put away and far behind us the painful suspicion that the attacks upon "Amerind" were prompted less by horror of the word itself than by a professional hostility to brother delvers into the past who have accepted and used it in their books. Of course that suspicion is wildly absurd, but "Amerind" is a pretty good word, as words of modern manufacture go, and there must be some reason for the savage pounding it received. Even a poor explanation is better than none, when you must have one.

—If, as some fear may be the case, the great and—perhaps it is enough to call him simply the "great"—Mr. BAER should have occasion to seek new fields for the exercise of his abilities, he ought seriously to consider the advisability of setting up in business as a professional humorist. By a single utterance several weeks ago he proved himself the possessor of a peculiar and novel kind of wit, and the instant and wide attention attracted by his reference to the source of his control over the country's anthracite deposits clearly evidenced the ease with which he could get pay for all his jokes if he should determine to turn them out in commercial quantities. Now he has made another, marked by the same originality and spirit as his first success. When asked this week how long he thought it would be before the market was again supplied with coal, he replied without a moment's hesitation, "Why, is coal wanted?" That was really a gem of the first water—the first Baer water, we should say, if it weren't likely to offend the minions in our advertising department. We can hear with our mind's ear the roars of laughter which went up from all parts of the country at the jest of the great and—again "great" is enough—the great ruler of Reading. If he can do so well as an amateur, and when he isn't feeling real good, either, what couldn't he do when he had settled down as a regular contributor to the funny papers?

—Much as we all respect the ability of Prof. LORENZ, and cordially as we all recognise the generosity with which he has made himself a teacher as well as a healer while in this country, yet is it possible, without being outrageously malicious, to regret not having been permitted to see the expression which must have come over the distinguished Austrian's face when the femur he was manipulating so skillfully snapped with a report that was distinctly heard by every one of the deeply interested students and surgeons who were watching the operation. Not altogether wicked, either, would have been the pleasure to be derived from the complimentary expression that must instantly have wreathed the faces of the spectators. It is all well enough to say that the accident was a little one of no importance to the patient or the operator, but the fact remains that in the circumstances Prof. LORENZ must have muttered under his breath something at least as emphatic as "Donnerwetter!" and if those who heard the bone snap felt absolutely nothing except sorrow for the embarrassing mishap which had befallen the man whose competence to show them a point or two about their own business—if they didn't find life slightly better worth living than it had seemed a moment before, then human nature is essentially different from what we have hitherto supposed. Of course everybody immediately conquered his satisfaction, with a clear appreciation of its unworthiness, and no doubt the chorus of admissions that the accident was without significance was prompt and sincere. But it certainly was funny that the accident should have happened just when and as it did—funny, that is, for all except the able and estimable gentleman from Vienna, and, perhaps, the patient.

—According to the testimony given in the Quimby inquest at White Plains, when the condition of the child suffering from diphtheria reached a certain stage, the "healer" in attendance decided that perhaps it would be better for the patient—and surely safer for himself—to call in one of the doctors who recognize the existence of disease. This was grossly inconsistent, of course, for obviously the vehemence of a "claim" has nothing to do with its reality, but inconsistency and illogic are the very foundations of "Christian Science," and none of its exponents ever hesitates an instant when a question of personal safety arises. Then the pretended madman—who is usually a madwoman—lets the latest but not last variant of an immemorial humbug take its chances under the cruel light of publicity, throws its principles to the winds, and, by a belated acquiescence with law and reason, escapes any really dangerous responsibility for an expected death. The doctor comes in time—to take an ante-mortem statement, or at least to make an autopsy—and as it is impossible to prove that murder was intended or that the patient wouldn't have died anyway, the "healer" escapes at the cost of a few unpleasant hours in court and goes home to bait his traps anew for the always adequate catch of dupes. Perhaps the authorities of White Plains may accomplish something in this instance, for the circumstances are unusually favorable for the infliction of the often-deserved punishment, but it is very doubtful if they are favorable enough. Meanwhile the wretched parents express perfect satisfaction with themselves, with "Christian Science," and with the man who let their daughter die in order that he might collect $1 and carfare for his visits to her! That form of child killing is certainly cheap, whatever else one may say about it.

VIOLENCE AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview the account of which appears in to-day's TIMES, District President Nichols makes a remark illustrating a peculiar view generally taken by labor of a certain important point. It is as follows: "As for those who went into the mines and took other workmen's places * * * I do not think we want them."

The ordinary view of the point in question I take to be this: John becomes dissatisfied and quits my service; I engage Thomas in his place—that is, in place of him, or in his stead. John's "place," in the sense of his employment, was never "his," nor can it be taken by Thomas. The "place," the employment, is mine—mine to offer to whom I please, and such holder of it is merely a tenant at will.

Labor takes a different view. The striker insists that his "place" is his to have and to hold—his property, to be defended against any one who would take it away, whether he continues to work or ceases from working. To strike is, of course, to give up his place, but it must be understood that he still retains it. It must remain vacant until he chooses to return to it. The employer shall not be allowed to fill "his place," and if another man takes it, he shall be driven out by force, and, if necessary, killed, as a burglar may be killed.

Society cannot afford to adopt this view. A man has a plain right to strike, that is, to refuse to work for an employer; but he must stop there if he would stop within his right. Merely to strike, however, unionism perceives to be an entirely ineffective means to attain its end, for the work which the strikers cease to do would simply be done by others. The union cannot allow the employer to engage other workmen, cannot allow other men to work for him; cannot, I say, for this is vital to the union. Hence the violence, the outrages, the destruction of property, the murderous assaults and occasional murders which accompany every prolonged and determined strike.

These things are not accidental and merely concomitant; they arise from the necessities of the case. They are not sporadic outbreaks of passion, but part of the plan, systematic methods essential to success, for the labor trust, like any other, can only establish itself by destroying competition.

It seems plain that any organization based on lawlessness and unable to exist without it, has no right to exist. Whatever the legitimate aims of unionism, it must remain within the law in seeking to attain them.

F. A. HENRY.
Morristown, N. J., Oct. 18, 1902.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After mature consideration from a wholly independent and disinterested viewpoint, I cannot avoid the conviction that it would be the best public policy for every nation to own its coal mines, or control its sources of coal supply, its railroads, its telegraphs, and its postal and express systems. Further, that it would be best for every city to own its water supply, sources of illumination, telephones, and street railroads. These are the very motors of existence and sinews of strength and progress of the Commonwealth, and of the condensed aggregations within its confines.

The various properties should be purchased by condemnation at their actual value, and 100-year 5 per cent. bonds issued to cover this actual cost. These bonds—known as coal bonds, railroad bonds, &c., would form the best kind of investment for the people, and, at the same time, unite more strongly and indissolubly the interests of the people and of the Government. The surplus could form a part—possibly a very large portion—of the revenues of the country, enabling the United States, for example, to at least do away with that most senseless and pernicious tariff on scientific books and instruments, works of art, and other similar articles generally known as luxuries, but which conduce so much to the broader and more enlightened civilisation.

In fact, it is probable that this surplus in the United States, together with the internal revenue derived from tobacco, beer, wines, and rums of various sorts, would run the entire Government. The matter of tariff on textiles, sugar, &c., could be left for future fun in Congress.

Our Government already manages the postal system, of which the express should be merely an adjunct, and why—if not because it was perceived very early in our career that the Government could do this much better and more reliably than any private company—is the postal service more vital to our well-being than the telegraphs, or the railroads, or coal—the mover and controller of the entire Nation, the very source of all our power?

It does not at all follow that because the Government owns the interests mentioned its control would gradually extend to anything else. Because it owns the coal, to argue that it should also own the wood fuel or oil, is a mere partisan quibble, as these are matters of no essential importance. Wood is entirely a local and makeshift fuel, and oil is by no means a necessity. The entire field of manufacture in every branch—agriculture, mineral production, building operations, and many other spheres of activity—would still be under the management of the people, and should remain there. They have no connection whatever with Government ownership of the coal, railroads, or telegraphs.

The only objection which could apparently be urged against the Government ownership of the above-named public utilities would probably come from the handful of strong financial individuals at present behind them. But my friends, Harriman, Hill, Gould, Baer, and others, should be content with the millions they already have and go way back and—play polo, do some yachting, or, mayhap, espouse some hobby relating to literature, science, art, music, or anything of kindred nature which their ample fortunes would enable them to prosecute in furtherance of civilization, and not stand in the way of what is obviously for the best interests of the Nation and of its people.

All argument on general principles, however plausible, may, of course, be refuted by special conditions, but I am utterly unable to comprehend why the present conditions of government do not favor the plan above outlined. The scheme is vast, it is true, but not impossible or revolutionary. The political corruption bugaboo is chimerical and wholly imaginary, and patronage would be controlled by the civil service regulations. There is no reason to suppose that strikes would be more numerous than in the postal service, and it is seldom that the Government is involved in labor troubles of any kind. THOMAS L. CASEY.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1902.

ENGLISHMAN DEFENDS CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE TIMES and THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I could not fail this morning to note the quotations you publish from the letters of John Foster Fraser to The Yorkshire Post about Chicago; also, as it happened on the same day, your generous notice of that gentleman's book, just published, "The Real Siberia."

I am wondering how far his story of the real Siberia may be reliable and of value to students of the Russian nation if he saw that country and its people through the same spectacles through which he saw Chicago.

I am an Englishman, and have lived for some years in Chicago, but believe it is hardly necessary for any persons to have lived there to be well able to characterize Mr. Fraser's statemens as vulgar falsehoods. A more libelous and scurrilous lot of false statements concerning the people of any city could hardly have been put together, and it would seem that some of his associates while there were people whose low grade of life he was immediately qualified to understand.

His disgusting reference to the police and the people he met on the streets, his statement that "Chicago University professors are freak men who say outrageous, slangy absurdities to gain notoriety in the newspapers," and his daring accusations that the young girls of Chicago are common thieves, are only some of the things this "literary genius" was able to discover during his very brief—but too prolonged—visit to the Western metropolis. Had any American editor been willing to publish his letters in the United States they would have been treated with the withering contempt they and their author were worthy of, but that they should have been served up to the people of the north of England by the good old Post in all good faith by its editor is a pity, and goes far to show how so many of our friends in Britain are misled and humbugged, led astray by men who take pleasure in devoting their lightning visits to a searching for the lower side of life to the total obscurity of the higher life of the cities visited. If it is not trespassing too much upon your space, may I just quote one statement from Mr. Fraser's work. "Speaking of Irkutsk, where," he says, "robberies with violence are common," he adds, "the timid householder opens his window and fires a shot before going to bed just to inform prowlers that there are firearms in the house," &c. This may be perfectly true, but after reading all he was able to learn from his visit to Chicago, I would be afraid to place much credence in anything he says in his book on Siberia, and after the blackguardly libel on Chicago and her young women, I am of opinion that people should not deign to even notice the book, much less buy it and read it. W. SCOTT.
Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1902.

AID FOR BOERS AND FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain professed Americans denounce the niggardly policy of England in giving only $15,000,000 to restore the Boer farms. I think other serious Boer sympathizers will agree with me that it is high time to end useless denunciation of England. The heroic bravery of the Boers touched the British sense of fair play and made them generous victors. We did what we could to cheer the Boers in the unequal struggle, but the god of battles decided against them, and this is not the time for us to join the chorus of the cowardly European nations who used the Boers as a cat's-paw for their own purpose. Since Dopper farms are not generally palatial, and in most cases only the thatch has been burned, reconstruction will not be so great a task for the farmers. It is estimated that the head of each family will get $500 from the grant, and loans on very easy terms are also being made by the Government. In case Americans still desire to contribute money to the Boer appeal, they should be particular to send it direct.

Gen. Botha may be sincere, but many of us who visited Europe during the war were amazed and disgusted to find Dr. Leyds and other allen satellites of Mr. Kruger, who professed to have lost their all traveling like royal Princes. Everywhere the most palatial hotels were patronized, the so-called legation drove around with the finest horses and carriages, and, as one of our Ministers remarked, lived in a style that none of our officials could emulate, though ostensibly they represented the simple republic of farmers then at their last gasp. It is interesting also to note that several prominent Boers, including Paul Botha, Jan Frazer, and Kruger's own cousin, denounce the begging mission of the Generals as inspired only by Leyds and others like him, who have proved the worst enemies that the Boers have had. Incidentally it seems high time that we look at home and remember that war and cholera have left their mark in our own territories. In a recent letter from an officer, the conditions in certain parts of the Philippines are described as an inferno of horrors. It will be to our shame as a Nation if we do less than England to restore the homes of people whom fate sent to us through the awful portals of war.

H. VAN SYLE.
Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, 1902.

CITIZENS' UNION AND HENRY GEORGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments upon the policy of the Tax Department in assessing real estate at full value, particularly your editorial in to-day's issue upon the attitude of the Citizens' Union thereto, have been exceedingly interesting to me. You conclude your editorial as follows:

> There is something else in the report. It argues in favor of increasing the burden of taxation upon unimproved real estate. Discrimination in its favor, the committee declares, is wrong. "The improvement of real estate gives employment to labor and increases the wealth of the community; it should therefore be encouraged. The holding of real estate unimproved stands in the way of the employment of labor and the increase in the wealth of the community and should therefore be discouraged."

That is the doctrine of the late Henry George. Is the Henry George element trying to get possession of the Citizens' Union?

It seems, in my humble judgment, far more important to decide whether the statements and conclusions of the Citizens' Union are true than it is to decide whether the Henry George element is trying to obtain possession of the Citizens' Union.

If true, surely the policy of the administration deserves the hearty approval and support of all right-thinking citizens; if untrue, is it not the duty of THE TIMES to point out the fallacy of the Citizens' Union position and arguments?

J. V. GILLOON.
New York, Oct. 21, 1902.

Judge Ernest Hall's Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day about Judge Ernest Hall deserves commendation, for it shows that you are willing to make amends where you have erred. Frankly, it is still somewhat hazy, yet it is much better than simply to say that "Nobody says anything against Judge Hall or much in his favor," which was the statement in your issue of Oct. 16.

Judge Hall has been practicing at the bar of New York County for over thirty-five years, and has a practice that pays him a great deal more annually than the salary of a Supreme Court Judge. Large business interests nowadays are not paying big retainers to incompetent men. He was a Judge of the City Court for six years, as referee in bankruptcy he was never reversed, and he has made an enviable record on the Supreme Court bench. He has lived in the Bronx for fifty years and has a great deal of local pride. He is the only Supreme Court Judge that has ever been on the bench from that section of the city. I am quite sure that if the writer of the first editorial had inquired a little he would not have made the statement he did, and while your article to-day is better, still it is not entirely satisfactory for Judge Hall is a very able lawyer and will make a remarkable record as a Judge if he be elected.

ALFRED E. OMMEN.
New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

"THE CASE OF JUDGE GRAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my hearty approval of your editorial of this date, entitled "The Case of Judge Gray." The action of the Republican State Convention in refusing a renomination to the Court of Appeals to Judge Gray, has not received the attention that it deserves from the bar and the public. It is true that the Bar Association of New York has strongly condemned this partisan action of the Republican State bosses, Odell and Platt, but so serious is this lapse from right principles that, it seems to me, there should be a strong public protest, non-partisan in character, against it.

The people of the State will not tolerate any undermining of the independence of the judiciary of the State. This has been demonstrated many times in the past; it should be shown again unmistakably in the case of Judge Gray.

An organized public protest by the board and the public would meet an instant response. As your article says, "The nomination should have been made by both parties in the interest of the people of the whole State." JOHN J. ROONEY.
New York, Oct. 23, 1902.

The Morality Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night I saw the fifteenth century morality play called "Everyman" at Mendelssohn Hall. Is there not some way of bringing this remarkable performance to the notice of students of English and lovers of the drama in New York? If we had a National theatre we would think it the particular advantage of such an independent stage that it could produce a gem like "Everyman." I expected to see little more than a literary curiosity. I found something that held my attention almost too keenly for an hour and three-quarters, the duration of the play, that astonished me with its dramatic power and that charmed me with its beauty, its symmetry, and its loftiness. In action it has even greater simplicity than a Greek play, yet is not lacking in dramatic construction. In stage setting it is like a succession of beautiful pre-Raphaelite paintings. The actors and actresses exhibit distinction and variety; while for finely spoken English and dramatic action of the higher sort the leading character leaves little to be asked for. If we had to travel to some village in the Apenines to see this play we should boast when we got home of our rare experience.

It seems a pity that so admirable an endeavor toward what is called the elevation of the stage should not be known and appreciated. PERCY S. GRANT.
New York, Oct. 21, 1902.

Protest on Coal Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last five months both the coal operators and the coal miners have received much attention from the public press, and now that the gigantic struggle between capital and labor is about to be amicably settled it is to be hoped that the press will turn its attention to the speculators or unscrupulous retailers who, not satisfied with having bled the unfortunate consumer during the strike, persist in keeping up the price of coal, under the flimsy pretext that they are unable to get it and have to pay exorbitant prices, &c.

If reports are true, many of these speculators have large quantities on hand, for which they paid only $4 a ton previous to the beginning of the strike. I consider THE TIMES the friend of the people, and hope that you will lend its powerful aid in defense of long-suffering coal consumers.

G. V. WATSON.
New York, Oct. 19, 1902.

Lawyers and the Bankruptcy Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Saturday's issue relative to the bankruptcy law is timely, and the topic is a large and serious one.

I cannot, however, understand why you should lay such great stress on the opinion of the Bar Association as an argument in favor of the present iniquitous bankruptcy law against the demand of the Bankers' Association for its speedy repeal.

The lawyers, with all respect to the profession, are essentially jackals, who thrive on complications of a legal nature, and who take care in framing laws that the same are full of loopholes for litigation.

If fewer lawyers passed laws and left that work to bankers and merchants and hod carriers, they would unfortunately have to give up the profession of law, because there would be nothing for them to do; hence their pernicious activity.

The present bankruptcy law must go!
COMMERCE.
Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Connecticut's Ship of State.

Now for the "humorous" paragraphs on the nomination of Sterne Wheeler for Senator in Norwalk.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Not Niggardly.

"You asked her father for her hand?"
"Yes."
"And he refused you?"
"No, he didn't. He said I could have both of 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Discontent.

Most men spend one-third of their lives trying to make the world different; another third in learning to live in it as it is, and the remainder in explaining how much better it used to be.—Washington Times.

Tabooed the Union.

"I—I have come," he began, addressing her father, "to—to suggest to you that a union of our families would—"

"I'm not in favor of unions," the testy old Captain of Industry interrupted, "and I will not submit the matter to arbitration. Good morning."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Willing Gift to the Poor.

Towne—Bragg seems to be a charitable fellow, after all. He was telling me that a poor woman stopped him on the street yesterday and told him tearfully that her children were almost perishing with cold, and she had nothing to make a fire with. He says he attended to her wants immediately.

Browne—Yes, I saw that act of kindness. He gave her a match.—Philadelphia Press.

A FANTASY OF FALLTIME.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

It was a vagrom Winter wind,
Came howling up the hill;
With puffing cheeks he wildly dinned
His way where all was still;
He shouted through the forest deep,
And started all the leaves,
And warned them of the coming sleep
When stricken Summer grieves.

He swept across the level field,
And seared the lowly sod;
Yet one there was who would not yield—
The Lady Goldenrod.
She flaunted still her crown of gold;
A sly coquette—she swayed
And trembled at his bearing bold—
But she was unafraid.

He came careening o'er the land,
And sang: "Afar I've come
To place the sceptre in the hand
Of Queen Chrysanthemum!"
His was the gayest crowning blast
That ever yet was blown,
When Queen Chrysanthemum at last
Went proudly to her throne.

It was a vagrom Winter wind,
Went shouting down the hill;
A wild buffoon, he madly grinned
At his face in the rill.
He threw a kiss to all the leaves,
Who fled, surprised and hushed—
And there, where stricken Summer grieves,
They shyly bent, and blushed.

"THE JOY OF LIVING"

Mrs. Patrick Campbell Produces Sudermann's Masterpiece.

Not a Joyous Play, but It Gripped and Held the Audience from Start to Finish.

Last night at the Garden Theatre Mrs. Patrick Campbell produced Sudermann's latest drama, "Es lebe das leben," in an English translation by Mrs. Edith Wharton, entitled "The Joy of Living."

The subject of the play is of a nature necessarily painful, and beyond a few keenly satirical epigrams and a solitary "character" part there is little to relieve the strain upon the feelings, yet from first to last it grips the attention and carries the sympathies breathlessly. There were only a few spontaneous outbursts of applause, but there never was a moment in which the attention of the audience relaxed.

To tell in detail the story of so intricate and highly organized a drama is as fruitless as it is difficult, but the purport of the play is simple enough. It is to present a human situation in which a love, in itself sacred and vitally ennobling, exists in violation of the sanctity of the conventional institution of marriage.

As is usually the case in Germany, and too often the case the world over, both Beate and Richard have been married without love, Beate to an honest, genial, and well-meaning nobleman of mediocre intelligence, Richard to a frivolous woman with social ambitions. Fifteen years before the opening of the play, Beate and Richard have had illicit relations. At the end of three years, realizing that their sin is debasing them both, they have struggled free of it, and for the past twelve years have had only such distant relations of friendship as the conventions of society approve.

Meantime, however, they have been in spirit man and wife. Under the Beate's elevating influence Richard has been inspired to nobler ambitions, and as the play opens he is becoming a power for good in the German political world. In the heat of a political campaign, however, the old sin is brought to the surface by an opponent. Here a new motive comes in—that of the conventional German view of honor. Richard is willing to fight the necessary duel with Beate's husband, even though he realizes that a public scandal will be the ruin of his power for good in the world. But to Beate it is intolerable either that her husband, of whom she is sincerely fond, should perish, or that the fruits of her good influence in Richard's life should be blighted. She has always suffered from cardiac affection, and the strain of recent events has been overpowering. She takes an overdose of heart medicine, and dies in time to save her husband from disgrace, her daughter from unhappiness, and her lover from ruin. Her last toast is a triumphant one to the joy of living.

To grasp the full significance of such a story it is necessary to be in touch with the course of thought in modern Germany. The Socialists are a powerful factor in politics, and it is one of the characteristic tenets of Socialism that love should be freer than it is now from the conventional formalities of marriage. It so happens, however, that Richard and Beate are politically opposed to the Socialists. There is thus a subtle but unmistakable and very dramatically balanced contrast between the circumstances of their lives as they have lived it, and their political professions.

In what, for the lack of a better name, may be termed the ethical purport of the play, there is a similarly skillful balance. The sin of Richard and Beate against the conventional institution of matrimony is punished by the utmost penalties of suffering and death. But their love has ennobled them both and raised them to the highest plane of usefulness and self-sacrifice. It is difficult to see how either those who hold by the established conception of marriage or those who contend for greater freedom to follow the impulses of the heart can find ground for reasonable objection.

The play has already been attacked as immoral by those who are employed in waving a moral bugaboo over what they are pleased to call "the drama of dirt." It is characteristic of their discrimination, of the purity of their minds, and of the openness of their judgment that they have begun the slinging of foul language before they have even given the play a hearing.

In discussing the play critically as a work of art, such controversies are of no moment. It is enough to know that things happen in it as they might characteristically happen in human life. "The Joy of Living" has the added advantage that, granting the situation to be as painful as we will, the action is of the highest possible plane. Beate's passion was inevitable, as all great passions are; it was the only one in her life.

To follow it she would have left her husband, except that by so doing she would have wrecked her lover's career and stunted his character. When this possibility was abandoned, the guilty pair forsook their guilt, and lived in dignity and self-respect. Yet to the end Beate lived out in spirit the highest aspirations of a woman's heart, and in dying she died gladly, knowing that she had felt, as few can feel, the joy of living.

Sudermann has left us no doubt that Beate sinned against society as it is now constituted. His purpose in exhibiting her sin and the penalty of it, it would seem, is to show how the institution of marriage, as conventionally interpreted, may strangle the noblest activities of the soul.

It is the old case of the letter and the spirit. The joy of life that drives us all onward is interminably working itself out into fresh and more perfectly adapted organic forms. There is everything in the play to indicate that Sudermann regards the family as the organic unit of the State. But there is everything also to show that he regards love in its highest expression as the only natural basis for life in any relation. The problem of the future of marriage is admirably stated. The solution is wisely left to the world to work out.

In the comprehensiveness of its scheme, the depth and truth of its human import, and the dramaturgic skill with which it is presented, "Es Lebe das Leben" is the highwater mark, not only of Sudermann's plays, but of the intellectual drama in Germany. In the spiritual insight and the deep human interest of its motive it is a whole lift above Pinero and Dumas fils at their best. As for Ibsen, he is already so much a classic that one does not lightly use his name. But in the whole range of dramas in prose not one occurs to mind that treats so deep and permanent a human motive with such highly wrought stagecraft and such intellectual and spiritual poise.

The masterhood of the play is evidenced in the range and variety of the opportunities it gives to the actors. As for Beate, her character is richer in lights and shades and subtle colorings of life than that of Magda, and at the same time it is as rich in dramatic possibilities. Her love for her child, her joy in activity, the expansive humanity of her nature, her good comradeship for her husband, the deep and abiding passion for her lover, masked under the formal friendship which their dignity of character requires, all this is indicated in the simplest and the most accurately effective manner.

Every word of the play is skillfully calculated for dramatic effect; but one or two situations are of unusual power. In the fourth act Richard reads to Beate one of her early love letters, in which in a passionate strain of poetry, she says that all she wishes is to play about his life remotely, like the moonlight in the garden, and, if necessary, to die for him. In a moment of intense feeling she realizes that the one wish has been fulfilled in their cold and distant, yet all inspiring friendship. This she tells to Richard. Then, in a burst of tragic joy, she realizes that by dying she can cut the Gordian knot of the tangle into which their lives have fallen. This she does not tell Richard; but when in the last act she empties her vial of medicine into the glass from which she drinks her toast to life, one feels that she hails her end as the fulfillment of the deepest spiritual longing of her life.

Mrs. Campbell's interpretation of the part was hedged about by her familiar limitations and inspired by her no less familiar genius. She did not convince the eye that Beate had, as the book says she had, "a boundless capacity for happiness," or that she was normally "busy, dear, and gay." On the other hand, she needlessly exaggerated the outward and visible signs of heart suffering. A very little evidence of disease goes a great way on the stage. As a result, the performance, and especially in the earlier acts, was quite unnecessarily painful.

In portraying the accomplished woman of the world, however, she showed her familiar grace and charm and the strange pathetic beauty that haunts the mind so.

In the emotional passages her effects were accurate and strong. It is hard to see how any actress could have got more out of the passage in which Beate realized that fate had answered the prayer for moonlight and death, or the passage in the last act, when she hails death as the crown to her lifelong joy in living.

Duse in her earlier days could have enriched the part with abundant lights and colors, and so more perfectly realised the whole; but she could scarcely have been better in the tragic climax.

For an adequate cast for such a play we would have to look to a German repertory theatre. Perhaps Mr. Conried will some day put on the play for us. Until he does so it will be impossible to get a just idea of the possibilities the various characters contain. Last night Mr. J. H. Gilmour was adequate as the husband, and Mr. Ralph excellent in a small part of a Socialist agitator. The rest were scarcely tolerable, and the inadequacy of the actor who played Richard on short notice—in place of Mr. John Blair—was a serious handicap upon the production as a whole.

As for Mrs. Wharton's translation, an Englishman might notice an occasional Americanism, but in the main it was admirably simple, and well within the vernacular of people of the kind represented.

"CAPTAIN KETTLE" IN A PLAY.

Melodrama Founded on Cutcliffe Hyne's Stories Produced in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Times says that "Captain Kettle," a melodrama founded by Malcolm Watson and Murray Carson upon the stories by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, produced at the Adelphi Theatre last evening, has rapid and concise dialogue, and, though anything but a well-knit play, it is a cheerful and in many respects a novel entertainment.

Old playgoers, says The Times, will rub their eyes on finding that Captain Kettle is not in love with the heroine, but, on the contrary, is a family man of the most prosaic domesticity. Though the Captain is always getting into scrapes, no particular reason is shown for them.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUIT.

The suit of Rudolph Aronson against Daniel Frohman for a half interest in the Kubelik tour through the United States was decided in favor of Mr. Frohman before Justice Murray, in the Tenth District Municipal Court, yesterday.

Mr. Frohman was also awarded $500 judgment for money advanced to Mr. Aronson in London.

The suit was brought about a year ago, Mr. Aronson declaring that he was entitled to a profit in the Kubelik tour because he had aided in the arrangement of the Kubelik contract. According to Mr. Frohman, Mr. Aronson went to Austria to get Kubelik to sign for an American engagement, but was unsuccessful, and the contract was made through other agents.

Marie Dressler's Illness.

Marie Dressler is very ill with a form of typhoid fever in the Louella, 150 West Forty-fifth Street, and in her delirium she sings old stage songs that she learned during her career. Her manager, Joseph Zimmerman, said last night that her physician has hopes for her recovery. Her illness began about five weeks ago, soon after her return from Detroit. She remained for a while in her home in Bayside, L. I., and recovered sufficiently to play a week ago in the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn. There she fainted one night. Afterward she was taken to her apartments in the Louella.

IN THE SHOPS.

There never has been a chance before, but now each family can have its totem pole, not outside, but inside the house, and not one pole, but any number of them. The North American Indians have the totem poles in front of their huts as family tokens—that is the exact meaning of the word. The poles are carved with grotesque heads of men or animals, and some excellent specimens are to be seen at the Museum of Natural History. The private totem poles represent the genuine specimens, which have been copied and put into furniture. The result makes a style of furniture that has never been seen before. The quaint designs are charming for halls, studios, libraries, and men's dens, and they help to make something entirely new of the overworked cozy corner.

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The work on this new style of furniture is copied from the primitive work of ten tribes of Indians in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska, and the contiguous islands, Prince of Wales, Queen Charlotte, and Vancouver. In the work, besides the carving, the peculiar painting and staining of the Indians are reproduced in the original soft and blending colors, and some of this on leather, which forms the seats of chairs and table tops, is delightful.

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Among the attractive pieces of furniture are big davenports, with the usual high back and ends, and each of the four corners finished with carved totem poles, in miniature. These davenports are upholstered appropriately with blankets, the real blankets of the Pueblos, and the strong combinations of colors are effective with the quaint carving.

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A small tete-a-tete sofa has, in addition to the totem poles, a quaint head cut effectively in the back.

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A feature of the genuine Indian pieces is the use of the heliotes shell, a small white shell which is set into the wood. The real shells are too fragile to be used in furniture that is to stand ordinary wear and tear, and in their places in the Indian reproductions are small white stones that are used effectively. Some of the best pieces of furniture are those for halls. One of these is a long, square-cornered mirror of the Indian work, with the broad flat frame set with the stones in squares, there being a square formed of stones, a plain square and more stones, alternating around the frame.

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Other stunning pieces are the hall stands, formed of poles, with the carved heads of the totem, tall, and with two shelves between the poles. There are quaint hooks on these stands in the form of heads and similar hooks are on the sides of the big mirror.

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Everything practical is to be found in this work. Umbrella racks have sides outlined with the stones. Lines of these in the dark wood are effective.

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One quaint piece is for fireirons of the style of the metal ones which come with fireirons in the fireiron shops. These open at the front, curved pieces encircling the top. Two poles at the opening are carved their full length, with the grotesque heads of the totem poles, and a third totem pole is at the back.

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There are bookcases of the carved Indian work, some of them showing the totem poles at the four corners, and the others having the side pieces and the front edges of the shelves and the top set with the white stones, representing the heliotes shells. There are different sizes of these, from a large one which will hold many books to a tiny one for the few specially treasured books for constant use.

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Among the small pieces that are unusually attractive is the wood box, almost an exact reproduction of a box in the museum, and a waste paper receiver is also delightful.

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Little stands and larger tables are attractive. One oval one, with an under shelf, has the legs set with stones, and a charming round stand has a standard formed by the small totem poles, four in one, the heads facing four ways.

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The leather-covered tables and chairs are delightful. The designs on the leather are entirely Indian, undecipherable to the unfamiliar, but with many quaint meanings to the initiated, and showing rich combinations of color, dull orange, and soft blues. All of the coloring is effective.

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Chairs are in quaint designs. There is a rocking chair, but it has received the same treatment, and it becomes original. A chair, in which the back, sides of the seat, and legs are set with the white stones, is in quaint shape, with a short, rounded back, and long, hollowed seat. Another chair is one of those with the carved sides, and without a back.

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The Navajo blankets are used with this furniture as rugs and coverings.

HERBERT'S OPERAS UNDER A STRAIN

Jurors Learning About Composers, Music, and Inspiration.

Commercialism Referred To by Witnesses in the Suit for Damages—Comic Operas Defined.

Real music, witnesses in Victor Herbert's suit against a musical periodical for damages to the amount of $50,000 said yesterday, must be composed under the spell of inspiration and not under contract for money. To prove that the experts and composers who were called to the stand by the defendant's lawyers expatiated on themes, phrases, chords, and melodies. The jurymen and Justice Truax asked questions about Tschaikowsky, Beethoven, and other composers.

The first witness was Mark A. Blumenberg, the editor of the periodical that declared, as alleged, that certain of Herbert's operas were not even popular enough to be favored by street organists, and that all Herbertian productions were appropriations from other composers.

"Comic opera is not music," Mr. Blumenberg said. "When Herbert fell from the high standards of symphonic leadership my magazine deserted him."

That remark was uttered after he had said that nothing written under contract could be fine music.

"Don't you know," Justice Truax asked, "that some of the greatest compositions were written to order?"

"Well, Wagner's Centennial March was written for $10,000," the witness answered, "but it disgraced his reputation."

Mr. Blumenberg admitted that his editorial on Herbert had been written after he saw in a New York paper a cabled condemnation of one of Herbert's operas, which was then being produced in London.

"European criticism," he said, "is final in this country."

He said that composers might write copied music unconsciously, and that it was no reflection on a man to say that he copied.

Two sheets of music, one written by Herbert and the other by Gurnot seven years previously, were given to the witness, and he told how the first was like the second. Themes might be the same, and yet be developed differently, he explained. In good music themes were inspired, he said, and he added that, in the case of musical composition, the receipt of money or the signing of a contract would deaden and kill inspiration.

"The writer of comic operas," he said later, "is not in the proper aesthetic condition to write symphonies. Comic opera is to symphony what a dime novel is to Shakespeare."

In "The Singing Girl," continued the witness, was an identical harmonic progression taken from Faure's "The Palms," Another Herbertian piece had a strain from Tschaikowsky. A theme might be altered, he said, just like the plot of a story; one could plagiarize without copying exactly. Verdi had made what were called comic operas in his day, he explained, but nowadays they would be termed classics.

"American comic opera," he remarked, "is lower."

Reverting to the subject of inspiration, the witness was asked by Justice Truax if Verdi's opera "Aida" had not been written at the command of the Shah of Persia.

"No," was the answer. "It was composed for the dedication of an opera house at the command of the Khedive of Egypt."

Mr. Blumenberg, when asked if he had ever heard of a real master who led an orchestra, replied in the negative.

"How about Richard Strauss?" inquired Mr. Palmer, the plaintiff's lawyer. "Wasn't he in the comic opera field?"

"He wasn't in the American comic opera. He may have been in the opera comique. There is a great difference."

"Was Sir Arthur Sullivan in comic opera?"

"He composed English comic opera. There is a distinction."

Platon Brounoff, musical instructor for the Board of Education, was asked to name a few great composers with whose work he is familiar. He occupied two minutes in listing names and mentioned most of the great composers. All were original, he said. In answer to a question, he said: "In my opinion, the music of Mr. Herbert is not original and not classical. I think that not one of his compositions is original."

One part of a piece written by Mr. Herbert, the witness said, was taken from Tschaikowsky's "Serenade," written twenty-eight years ago. He was not prepared, he said, to agree with Mr. Blumenberg that contract killed inspiration. Great music, he thought, might be written under contract, but not by Mr. Herbert.

"His music is written for money," he explained.

He concluded his testimony by saying: "If a composer in America writes a new theme, it is too unique for our publishers. They don't want it. What they want is trash."

August Vianesi, who led the first string orchestra in the Metropolitan Opera House, was the next witness. He was spoken of as a leader "of a band."

"Band! Ah, no! No band!" he exclaimed. "String orchestra, I say. No brass!"

His expressed opinion was that three of Herbert's operas were by no means original.

From a copy of Herbert's "The Wizard of the Nile," he was told to pick out any strains that had been copied and to tell the jury from what they had been copied. He picked out Page 120 and said that the place marked "Dance" was from Offenbach's "Brigands." He was unable to select any other strain, but he said that he knew they all were copied. He could not recall whence they had been taken.

He said that the notes were not exactly the same, but the air was nearly identical; that there was a slight dissimilarity. He tried to explain to the jury wherein was the difference. Meanwhile, 4 o'clock arrived and the tired jurymen were released for the day.

COL. OCHILTREE RECOVERING.

But He Nearly Died in Spite of His Physicians, Because of a Steak Friends Sent In.

Col. Thomas Ochiltree had a difference of opinion with his physicians yesterday afternoon. He had been seriously ill with a complication of diseases at his apartments in the Wilbraham, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. On several occasions he had been close to death, owing to complication of an enlargement of the liver and a weak heart. When things looked most desperate for Mr. Ochiltree he seemed most cheerful. After a relapse, when the doctors thought that he was almost through with this life, he rallied and wanted to wager any amount with the attending physicians that he would outlive both of them.

The last serious attack was due to the indiscretion of a friend, who sent him a steak. He took the greatest pleasure in the gift, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the trained nurse began devouring it while the nurse was at the telephone calling for the doctor. When he arrived, he found his patient in a state of collapse. When revived he remarked to the physician that it was a good way to go to the next world with a fine bit of meat between one's teeth.

Since this desperate occasion the Colonel has been doing so well that he was allowed to sit up yesterday afternoon for three hours, and was given the first solid food he has tasted in some time with the exception of the steak.

The sick man contended that the steak had brought him back to life through a period of unconsciousness due to eating the meat. The doctors were of a different opinion, but let their patient have his own way so far as arguing should go. They left strict orders, however, that the next person seen coming toward his apartments with a tray should be summarily ejected.

Col. Ochiltree was taken ill in the middle of September, after his return from his visit abroad.

To-morrow.

Books about art and the lives of artists will be made a feature in to-morrow's issue of The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. Russell Sturgis will review Sir Walter Armstrong's new book on Turner, and the Rev. John White Chadwick will have an article on Frederic Harrison's Life of Ruskin. There will also be an interesting review of Julia Cartwright's "Life and Letters of Jean François Millet," and appropriate notices of other books of a similar character. Much of the latest fiction will be reviewed, and there will be a rich variety of articles treating of current literature in all its varieties.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The entertainment of guests in country houses and at the resorts that are open yet is the most conspicuous feature in the world of society. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have had a number of guests at Newport throughout the week. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have kept the majority of their guests who assembled for a large house party at Staatsburg on Saturday last. The shooting party at Shelburne Farms will last until Monday next. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin had a cotillion in their new house in Versailles, Ky. Mrs. Haggin came up to New York for the favors. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, who have been in Richmond, have entertained quite lavishly there several New Yorkers, besides Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lenox and the Baron Max Oppenheim, who went down for the Horse Show.

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The suburban event yesterday was the steeplechase at Morris Park with gentlemen riders. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan.

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The marriage of Miss Louise Hollister, a daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Henry Hollister, (Miss Annie W. Stephenson,) and Richard E. Forrest of Philadelphia, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Dec. 3, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Miss Hollister's maid of honor will be Miss Josephine Atterbury and those she has asked to attend her as bridesmaids are Miss Forrest, Miss Sallie Barnes, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Alice de Goicouria, Miss Anita Dominick, and Miss Stotesbury of Philadelphia. Henry H. Hollister, Jr. will be Mr. Forrest's best man. The Hollisters are at their country place, the Arches, at Islip, L. I., and they will not open their town house until some time in November. Mr. Forrest is with his regiment in the anthracite mining region.

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The wedding of Miss Julia Olin, daughter of Stephen Olin and sister of Miss Alice Olin, to J. Philip Benkard is to be celebrated on Thursday, Dec. 11. Mr. Benkard is a son of the late James Benkard, who died in July last, and is a brother of J. Gerald and H. Harry Benkard.

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Miss Jeanette de Mauriac, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de Mauriac, and George F. T. Brittan are to be married on Saturday, Jan. 10, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss de Mauriac, who was seriously ill with a fever the latter part of the Summer, has quite recovered.

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Dr. H. Barton Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs (Mrs. Robert Garrett) arrived yesterday on board the Majestic from their honeymoon trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. F. Roosevelt Scovel were also on board, returning from their bridal trip. Mrs. Scovel was Miss Sartoris, the granddaughter of the late Gen. U. S. Grant. Miss Alberta Sturgis, the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, was a passenger on board the Majestic. Miss Sturgis has been paying a round of country house visits, including one to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. For the present she will be at Ridgeley Manor. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, having purchased a London house, will go abroad quite early this season. Other passengers were Francis F. Ward, K. E. Paget, Edward L'Estrange Phipps, Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, Marshall Field, J. Priestly Button, Mrs. Priestly Button, and Col. H. de Coetlogon, and Mrs. Coetlogon.

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The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene have gone to Russia. They were in Paris for some time, during the stay of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has sailed for America.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are in Paris. They have been entertained by the Duchess de Luynes. They were the guests of the Grand Duke Boris, with whom they went from England to France, and they have been present at several entertainments that were given in his honor.

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Mrs. Levi P. Morton is in town, visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Eustis, who is occupying the Morton town house on Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., will give a Halloween party at their new residence on Scotland Road, South Orange, on Oct. 29. Their guests will appear in juvenile costumes and disport themselves with snap dragon, bobbing for apples and other childish amusements.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch have closed their house in Tarrytown and are at their home in this city, 16 East Eighteith Street.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and William Cutting have arrived from Newport. They will sail in a few days for Europe. Mr. Cutting's health has improved, but he has not recovered entirely yet from his severe illness of last Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are in town for a few days. They will not close their country house near Newport until the Christmas holidays.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23.—Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland of New York are here.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson has closed her cottage and is spending a few days with her father, Atherton Blight.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have returned from their camp in the Adirondacks, and after a short stay in New York will go to Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, where they will remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caswell closed their cottage to-day, and returned to New York for the Winter.

Edward D. Bolt and the Misses Bolt, who recently returned from Europe, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, at their cottage on Catherine Street.

Miss Cynthia Roche has returned from Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson. Mr. Bristed has an architect here arranging for changes in the cottage which he recently purchased. The cottage was built by William O. Blanding of Providence and was completed only within a year. Mr. Bristed proposes to make extensive alterations to his property.

F. K. Sturgis of New York is contemplating the purchase of a portion of the Gammell estate on the Cliffs and the erection thereon of a large Summer residence.

Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs and Egerton L. Winthrop have closed their cottages and returned to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., who have been here since early in the season, will soon go abroad to make an extended tour of Europe, which was abandoned last Spring on account of the illness of Mr. Cutting. The latter has been in poor health since coming to Newport, but is now so much improved that his physician has consented to his undertaking the trip abroad.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Paymaster and Mrs. James Hoy announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Hoy, to Pierre Rogestvensky, Attaché of the Russian Embassy in this city. No date has been named for the wedding, as Mr. Rogestvensky is expecting promotion, which may change his place of residence. He has not been transferred to Pekin, as reported.

The Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller do not propose reopening their Washington home until November. The Austrian Legation, as well as the Belgian, will be in mourning during the early Winter for the Queen. At the Belgian Legation the mourning will last for six months, during which time the Minister and his wife will neither entertain nor be entertained. The period observed by the Austrian Court and their representatives in Washington will not be so long.

Miss Paulding, who is making a short visit to town, will spend the Winter in New York, her mother having rented her pretty home, on Nineteenth Street, to Lieut. Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, United States Navy, and Mrs. Winslow, who will come to Washington in November. Miss Paulding will spend a portion of the season as the guest of her uncle, Senator Depew, in this city.

Miss Alice Roosevelt Not Engaged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It is authoritatively stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report from Little Rock, Ark., regarding the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Mr. John Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark.

Tuxedo Firemen's Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The second annual ball of the Tuxedo Volunteer Fire Department was held last night in the Tuxedo town hall. The cotillion was led by Chief Charles S. Patterson. The fire company, which was organized two years ago, has many of the Tuxedo colony as members, among them being Pierre Lorillard, Jr., George Griswold, Richmond Talbot, J. Frederic Tams, and Amos T. French.

Coming Cornell-Storms Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—Invitations were issued to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Marinus Storms of Nyack-on-Hudson for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Tenbroeck Storms, to Joseph I. Cornell, Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 5 o'clock, at the First Reformed Church, Nyack. The bride-to-be is a granddaughter of Commodore William Voorhis of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Richard A. McCurdy's Ball.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 23.—It is said that the ball to be given by Richard A. McCurdy in the Lyceum here on Tuesday evening next is to be an important social affair. Many conspicuous New Yorkers have received invitations to be present. A vaudeville entertainment will precede the ball.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

O'Connor—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Miss Alice Marion Smith became the bride of Timothy Martin O'Connor of New York, here this evening. The bride, who is of English parentage, was born in Agra, India, and has lived much abroad. Father Sherman performed the ceremony at 7:30 o'clock at the bride's residence. Miss Lillian Smith was maid of honor to her sister, and there were three little flower maidens—Misses Caryl Spoor and Rosalie and Violette Selfridge. The ceremony was followed by a reception to which 600 invitations were issued.

The bride's gown is a handsome one of imported lace and chiffon over white taffeta, simply made. Her sister wore embroidered batiste with trimming of point lace. The couple will reside in New York.

Strauss—Fleischer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Helen Fleischer, daughter of Mrs. Clementine Fleischer, was married to Samuel Strauss of Baltimore in her home, in Clover Hill Place, this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Bernard Gluck of Newark. The bridesmaids were Miss Clementine Walters of South Orange, N. J., and Miss Helen Hansen of New York. Morton T. Sackerman of Baltimore was best man.

Goodwin—Blagden.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Ellen Converse Blagden, daughter of Mrs. E. R. Blagden, was married this afternoon to Charles Jacques Goodwin, Professor of Greek in Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. Stewartson, Chaplain of the university. Miss Katharine Converse, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Prof. E. B. Fitchter of Lehigh was the best man. E. R. Blagden of St. Louis, a brother of the bride, gave her away.

Cole—Dixon.

Miss Emily Caroline Dixon, daughter of Mrs. Emily Dixon of 248 Seventh Avenue, was married last evening to Ashley Trimble Cole of 350 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, son of Ashley W. Cole, Railroad Commissioner, at the manse of the New Swedenborgian Church, East Thirty-fifth Street, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. K. Smyth. Only the immediate friends were present.

MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY.

"Mary of Magdala" Is Produced Successfully in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—The first presentation in America of Paul Heyse's drama, "Mary of Magdala," by Mrs. Fiske and her company of 100 persons, with as many more recruits from supernumeries, was entirely successful. The play was produced at the Pabst Theatre, before a large audience which represented the fashionable society of Milwaukee and the neighboring cities of the State. Many Chicagoans also attended.

When Mrs. Fiske appeared she was greeted with applause which time and again obliged her to bow her acknowledgments before she was allowed to proceed with her part. Mrs. Fiske's support was excellent.

NEW THEATRE FOR ST. LOUIS.

J. K. Hackett Says It Will Be the Outcome of Independent Booking Agency.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—According to the statement of James K. Hackett, who is playing "The Crisis" here this week, St. Louis will have another theatre before Jan. 1, 1904. This theatre, he declares, will be the outcome of the independent agency organized by himself, Mrs. Fiske, and Henrietta Crosman.

Through this new agency, organized in opposition to the theatrical syndicate, the owners of the new St. Louis theatre, and all other theatres who do business with the independent agency, are assured of twenty good attractions to start with, and Mr. Hackett says there are at least ten other high-class attractions ready for business in independent theatres.

The "Globe Trotters" Disband.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—The "Globe Trotters" theatrical company abandoned its tour of the West with its performance here to-night and left for New York. All dates ahead are canceled. Manager C. J. Donnelly, Jr., says the company has been unable to get its contract filled for paper to bill the show ahead. He says he is bringing suit against the printing company for $30,000 on account of failure to fill the paper contract. The show has plenty of money to get the members back to New York.

CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL OF CONNECTICUT DEAD.

He Had Represented His District in the House Since 1886—Illness Lasted Several Months.

DANIELSON, Conn., Oct. 23.—After a sickness lasting several months, Congressman Charles Addison Russell died at his residence here this morning a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

Col. Russell had represented the Third Connecticut District in Congress since 1886, and was nominated a few weeks ago for a ninth term. His age was fifty years.

While in Washington last Spring Congressman Russell was attacked with grip, and the complications of disease which followed that sickness resulted in his death.

It was announced this afternoon that the funeral of Congressman Russell will be Monday, Oct. 27, at the Congregational Church, Killingly, at 1:30 o'clock. Speaker Henderson has been notified and it is expected that he will appoint a Congressional committee to attend the funeral.

Charles Addison Russell was born at Worcester, Mass., March 2, 1862. He was educated at the public schools and prepared for Yale under a private tutor. He was graduated from Yale in 1873.

In college he was interested in athletics and also took high rank as a student. Immediately after his graduation he engaged in newspaper work, up to 1879, as city editor on The Worcester Press, and for a short time after that was on The Worcester Spy. He then gave up journalism and engaged in woolen manufacturing, as Treasurer of the Sabin L. Sayles Company of Dayville, Conn.

In 1881 Mr. Russell was appointed aide de camp on the staff of Gov. Bigelow. In 1883 he was elected member of the Legislature of Connecticut from Killingly, and was Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs. In 1885-6 he was Secretary of State of Connecticut. From 1886 until the time of his death he was a member of Congress from the Third Connecticut District.

A FRIEND OF VICTORIA DEAD.

Lady Biddulph Was Visited by King Edward Just Before Her Death.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Hon. Lady Biddulph, who was a lifelong friend of Queen Victoria, died at Windsor to-day.

King Edward visited Lady Biddulph just before her death.

In spite of her title of "Honorable," Lady Biddulph was not of noble birth, but obtained it on account of her position as Maid of Honor to Queen Victoria. She was Miss Mary Seymour, and was appointed a Maid of Honor in 1850. In 1856 she married Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Biddulph, who died in 1878.

Of course, Lady Biddulph lost her post of Maid of Honor on her marriage, but Queen Victoria's friendship for her was shown in her appointment as an honorary Woman of the Bedchamber.

In late years Lady Biddulph resided in King Henry III.'s tower in Windsor Castle, Queen Victoria having given her a suite of rooms there.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Bagley.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Ex-Congressman John H. Bagley of this village dropped dead of heart failure here this morning. He had just returned from Hudson, where he had been attending the funeral of his brother, Francis H. Bagley, and was apparently in the best of health. He was seventy-five years of age.

Mr. Bagley was elected by the Democrats a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Congresses, and in 1888 was elected Member of Assembly from Greene County, filling that office one year. He was Supervisor of the town of Catskill from 1861 to 1864, and at the time of his death was one of the Board of Trustees of this village.

Mr. Bagley was Director and Vice President of the Catskill National Bank, and Vice President of the Catskill Mountain Railroad and Loan Association. He was the first Worshipful Master of Catskill Lodge, No. 468, F. and A. M. For more than forty years he was in business in this village, and was at one time manager of the Prospect Park Hotel, a large Summer hotel here. At the time of his death he was a Vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. In early life he commanded several vessels on the Hudson River.

Obituary Notes.

J. FREMONT HICKMAN died yesterday in Wooster, Ohio, of typhoid fever. He was aged forty-seven years. He was a member of the staff of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Col. WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, Superintendent of the State Employment Bureau, in Hartford, Conn., and Acting Colonel of the Third Regiment, C. N. G., died yesterday afternoon in Danielson, Conn., aged forty-two years.

CYRUS D. PRESCOTT, a leading attorney of Rome, N. Y., and an ex-member of the Legislature and of Congress, died in Rome yesterday after a brief illness. He was long the attorney of the New York Central Railroad.

Judge H. W. FLOURNOY, aged fifty-two years, ex-Secretary of State and District Judge of Virginia, expired suddenly yesterday in the rotunda of a hotel in Houston, Texas. The remains will be shipped to his home at Farmville, Va. He was President of a Salt Lake Oil Company, and was en route to that point when stricken.

HECTOR A. HOLMES, inventor of the first patent twine binder, died in Chicago Wednesday, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Holmes was a native of Vermont. For a number of years he was a resident of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and later of Austin, Minn. The binder which brought Mr. Holmes into prominence became practical in 1871.

WILLIAM H. MACY, seventy-three years old, resident of Orange for the past eighteen years, died Wednesday at his residence there. He was born in Nantucket, Mass., and was connected with the firm of John Boyle & Co. of New York. He leaves a son, Starbuck Macy. The funeral will be conducted to-morrow morning by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton Patterson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, and the interment will be in Nantucket.

W. E. CHANDLEE, who was head stenographer of Congress before the civil war and was for thirty years past one of the leading cigar dealers of Washington, died there yesterday. He was an old friend of President McKinley, and had supplied him as well as many other prominent men for years with their cigars. Among his customers were Gen. Grant, Gen. McClellan, and Gen. Hancock. He spent his boyhood in York, Penn., and married a cousin of Simon Cameron.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Igniter and Belle of Lexington Were Winners of the Stakes.

ST. FINNAN BEAT ROCKWATER

Potente the Only Successful Favorite of the Day—Cheval d'Or Took the Steeplechase Easily.

A solitary favorite got to the winning post first at the Morris Park track yesterday, and even then the result was only a partial success for the followers of form, as two others of the dozen horses that ran were heavily backed, and were but little behind Potente, the winner, in the betting. Through the five remaining events of the programme, there was a succession of disappointments for the betting men. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the fields were made up of about the best horses left in training for the season, but the results dampened the enthusiasm of racegoers, and the bookmakers alone were cheerful.

Three stakes, all of them handicaps, stood out as the features of the afternoon's card. For the Ramapo, one mile and a furlong on the Withers course, for three-year-olds, the American Derby winner, J. A. Drake's Wyeth, after having been scratched repeatedly since he was brought to New York, made his appearance with colors up in a field of six runners, and the speculating element prepared to take a hand in another "killing" by the Chicago man. Layers and backers waited patiently for the Drake money to come into the ring, but it never came. Wyeth ran unbacked by his stable, and ran so poor a race that the crowd wondered if there had not been a mistake when Wyeth won the big event at Chicago. Oom Paul was the post favorite, but he tired after making the pace for a mile, and Igniter, closing from the rear and getting through a very small opening, caught Paul in the last furlong and beat him handily by a half length, while Wyeth struggled in last.

For the Fordham Highweight Handicap, at seven furlongs, Royal was the choice in a field of seven, but was outrun from end to end by the fleet Belle of Lexington, who had up but ninety-six pounds, and who started at 8 to 1. The Belle was in front throughout, and showed no inclination to stop yesterday, in spite of her many recent poor races. She won easily by a length from Royal, with the top weight, Unmasked, third. Though special inducement was offered to amateur riders in the Meadowbrook Steeplechase, only two gentlemen jockeys had the nerve to mount. Mr. Hare's winner, Cheval d'Or, who made about all the running and was first in a driving finish, while Mr. Page finished last on Zeus, one of the choices.

Florham Queen was the medium of a successful coup by the stable of G. F. Johnson, that filly winning the fifth race from a big field of two-year-olds after a wild scramble down the Eclipse course. The final disappointment of the day came when Rockwater, with Lyne up, and favorite at a short price, let St. Finnan steal such an advantage in the first half mile that the filly never could overcome it. St. Finnan lasted in front to the end and won by a neck. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course.

P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow-wow, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....1
L. Waterbury's Clorita, br. f., 4, by Loyalist-Lythe, 109, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
Thomas Clark's Animosity, ch. f., 4, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 96, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....3
Time—1:41½. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a head between second and third. Arden, Martin Burke, Mercer, San Andreas, Lone Fisherman, Rossfame, Loone, Annie Lauretta, and Numeral also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by Frank Brown.

SECOND RACE.—The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by amateur riders qualified under the rules of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association or the Canadian Hunt Association, horses ridden by professionals to carry five pounds more than weight allotted by the handicapper; about two miles, once over the water jump.

Fell & Hayes's Cheval d'Or, b. g., 6 years, by Onondaga-Jersey Girl, 182 pounds, (Mr. Harris,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
F. Ambrose Clark's The Abbe, b. g., 6, by Uncas-Parasol, 142, (Dobling,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....2
R. Fetzer's Gypsie, b. m., 4, by Kingston-My Gyps, 139, (Dayton,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....3
Time—6:15. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; eight lengths between second and third. Zenus and Silent Friend also ran. Value to the winner, $865 and $100 in plate. Winner trained by W. Y. Hayes.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course.

A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Tiana, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....1
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 105, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....2
S. Sanford & Son's Caughnawaga, ch. c., by Clifford-La Tosca, 97, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and even.....3
Time—1:53¾. Won handily by three parts of a length; a length and a half between second and third. Wyeth, Andy Williams, and Hunter Raine also ran. Value to the winner, $2,060. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Handicap, third of the Autumn Serial Highweight Handicaps, for two-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers course.

The Lotus Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5 years, by Onondaga-Annette, 96 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1
J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 114, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....2
J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5, by Domino-Mere Hill, 123, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3
Time—1:27¼. Won easily by a length; a half length between second and third. Red Path, Wealth, Six Shooter, and Daly also ran. Value to the winner, $2,250. Winner trained by E. Heffner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

G. F. Johnson's Florham Queen, ch. f., by Tristan-Hazel W., 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....1
The Lotus Stable's Knight of Gold, ch. c., by Golden Garter-La Belle Julve, 102, (H. Cochran,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....2
H. J. Morris's Prince Ching, b. g., by Pagan-Shing Ching, 109, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....3
Time—0:58¾. Won cleverly by a length, a similar distance between second and third. Ornature, Colonist, Sweet Nell, Guy Fark, Illyria, Marion Etta, Benefit, Lady In Waiting, The Cub, Fading Light, Sissy, Barkelmore, Tioga, Zealotry, Mrs. Wiggs, Mart Mullen, Trillando, and Black Diana also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course.

M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 96 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1
S. Sanford & Son's Rockwater, ch. c., 3, by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 109, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....2
Alexander Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., 6, by Rayon d'Or-Astoria, 108, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even.....3
Time—1:53. Won cleverly by a neck, two lengths between second and third. Remorse also ran. Value to the winner, $985. Winner trained by John Hynes.

RACING FOR CHARITY FUND.

A special programme of six races will be run to-day at the Morris Park race course for the benefit of the hospital and cemetery fund of the New York Press Club, and in recognition of the charity racing officials generally are endeavoring to make the occasion a feature of the meeting. The Westchester Racing Association gives up one day of the dates regularly allotted to the Morris Park Fall meeting, and also provides one race for the benefit in giving over the Fort Schuyler Stakes, with $1,500 added. The Coney Island, Brooklyn, and Queens County Jockey Clubs and the Brighton Beach, Saratoga, and Westchester Racings Associations further contribute the money added for four other races. Prominent horsemen and the Metropolitan Turf Association also have made substantial contributions to the fund. The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Chaumeman, Ferocious, and Charagrace, 153 pounds each; Yelp, 151; Seminole, 145; Collegian and Blacksmith, 142 each; Carrier Pigeon, 138, and Silver Twist, 133.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. Articulate, 124 pounds; Francesco, 120; Sadducee, 117; Cameron, 116; Northern Star, Lady Uncas, and Himself, 105 each; Syrlin, G. Whittier, and Tremar, 102 each; Maud Gonne, Femesole, and De Reszke, 100 each; Trinity Bell, 98; Lord Pepper, 92 each, and Emshes, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Fort Schuyler Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1902 at the date of entry, Aug. 15, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. Rossignol, 111 pounds; Potente and Red Path, 107 each; De Reszke, 106; Alabarch and Conundrum, 104 each; G. Whittier and Anak, 103 each; Double Six, 102; Ascension, 97; Musidora and Guesswork, 95 each, and Honolulu, 92. Apprentice allowance claimed for Double Six, Ascension, Musidora, Guesswork, and Honolulu.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights, selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,000; one mile over the Withers course. McWilliams and Trinity Bell, 114 pounds each; Old Hutch, 111; Alabarch and Brunswick, 108 each; Trump, 106; Essene and Ascension, 103 each; Prediction and Sheriff Bell, 95 each, and Ipse Dixit, 92. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ascension, Essene, and Trump.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile over the Withers course. Examiner, 100 pounds; Gallant Smith and Sheriff Bell, 96 each; Nevermore, 93; Tom Lawson, 92; Squid and Miss Dorothy, 89 each; Ringdove, 87, and Ipse Dixit, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ringdove, Ipse Dixit, and Nevermore.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile over the Withers course. Francesco, 124 pounds; Rockwater, 122; Zoroaster, 117; Lux Casta, 112; Glen Water, 110; Lord Badge, 100; Brunswick, 106; Remorse, 105; Pontente, 104, and Jim Clark, 100.

NEW TROTTING RECORDS.

Onward Silver Again Reduces the Figures for Two Miles—Cresceus Fails in His Attempt.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Two world's records broken, another one tied, and a gallant attempt by the great Cresceus to lower his trotting record, were the sensational features at the Driving Park this afternoon.

It was after 5 o'clock when Onward Silver, accompanied by a runner, appeared for his great effort to lower the two-mile trotting record of 4:29½, made by himself last week at Lexington. At the second trial the starter gave Hudson the word and the trotter fairly flew around the first turn. Hudson apparently checked his speed at the quarter, which was passed in 0:34¼. Going down the back stretch, Onward Silver broke, but soon regained his stride. The half was reached in 1:08¾, and the three-quarter pole in 1:41½. Here the running horse set a hot pace to the wire and the mile was made in 2:14½. At the next pole the time registered 2:48¼. The mile-and-a-half post was reached in 3:21¼. Here the runner again set a hot pace, and at the last quarter pole the timers registered 3:54½. Hudson began to urge the horse in the stretch, and when the wire was reached a new world's record was hung out—the time being 4:23¾. Both horse and driver received an ovation.

Cresceus, with two runners, next appeared. Ketcham sent him along at a lively gait to the quarter in 0:31¼. The half was passed in 1:02. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:33½, and the mile was finished in 2:04 flat. A stiff breeze was blowing directly up the stretch and the exhibition was regarded as remarkable.

In the Diamond Handicap, Major Delmar trotted the first heat in 2:05½, equaling the record for geldings in a race. He won the second heat, one and one-eighth miles, in 2:22½. In the third heat of the same race, at half a mile, Major Delmar also won in 1:01, which is a record for the distance. To-morrow Dan Patch, the famous pacer, will attempt to lower the 1:59¼ mile record. Smathers's Gold Brick won the 2:10 pace to wagon event, the time of both heats being 2:10½.

AUTOMOBILE AWARDS.

Seventeen Vehicles Made Perfect Scores in the Boston Run—Prize System Slightly Changed.

Although the official results of the recent 500-mile reliability run of the Automobile Club of America from this city to Boston and return are not yet ready, it was announced at the clubhouse yesterday that seventeen of the seventy-five starters had made perfect scores, and therefore qualified for the cup offered by President Albert R. Shattuck to the vehicle showing the largest total number of reliability marks. In consequence the contest committee is unable to award the cup to any one contestant. It has been proposed by the committee to award it to these seventeen qualified contestant as a whole, and it suggests that they then present it to the club as a memorial of the splendid success of the run. The club will then award to each contestant a gold medal containing the name of the contestant and his vehicle and a statement that it qualified for the President's Cup.

A letter embodying these suggestions has been sent to each of the seventeen automobilists, and it is expected that all will agree to the plan. The other three cups offered by the members of the contest committee will not go to any of the contestants making perfect records, but will be given to those who made the next best three scores, and these awards will probably be announced to-day.

The seventeen contestants making perfect records include only thirteen of the unofficial list compiled from the observers' reports at the finish. Nos. 37, 51, 55, 61, 64, and 77, which appeared in the official list, are omitted from the official record, and Nos. 53, 63, 67, and 76 are added. The official list is as follows:

No. 1—Made by the Ohio Automobile Company and entered by Harlan W. Whipple; power, gasoline; weight, 2,500 pounds; 24 horse power.

No. 3—Made by the Ohio Automobile Company and entered by Adams & McMurtry Company; power, gasoline; weight, 2,100 pounds; 12 horse power.

No. 5—Made and entered by the Prescott Automobile Manufacturing Company; power, steam; weight, 1,350 pounds; 4½ horse power.

No. 7—Made and entered by the Lane Motor Vehicle Company; power, steam; weight, 1,800 pounds; 9 horse power.

No. 11—Made and entered by the Haynes-Apperson Company; power, gasoline; weight, 1,900 pounds; 8 horse power.

No. 24—Made by the White Sewing Machine Company and entered by Paul H. Deming; power, steam; weight, 1,450 pounds; 6 horse power.

No. 25—Made by the White Sewing Machine Company and entered by Windsor T. White; power, steam; weight, 1,450 pounds; 6 horse power.

No. 26—Made and entered by the White Sewing Machine Company; power, steam; weight, 1,450 pounds; 6 horse power.

No. 27—Made and entered by the White Sewing Machine Company; power, steam; weight, 1,600 pounds; 6 horse power.

No. 33—Made and entered by Grout Brothers; power, steam; weight, 1,300 pounds; 6½ horse power.

No. 42—Made by the Fournier-Searchmont Company and entered by H. B. Shattuck & Son; power, gasoline; weight, 2,200 pounds; 8 horse power.

No. 47—Made and entered by the Knox Automobile Company; power, gasoline; weight, 1,400 pounds; 8 horse power.

No. 63—Made by the Olds Motor Works and entered by the Oldsmobile Company; power, gasoline; weight, 800 pounds; 4 horse power.

No. 67—Made by the Fournier-Searchmont Company and entered by John Wanamaker; power, gasoline; weight, 2,100 pounds; 8 horse power.

No. 68—Made and entered by the Fredonia Manufacturing Company; power, gasoline; weight 1,500 pounds; 9 horse power.

No. 70—Made and entered by the Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company; power, steam; weight, 1,300 pounds; 4 horse power.

No. 76—Made by the Fournier-Searchmont Company and entered by John Wanamaker; power, gasoline; weight, 2,100 pounds; 8 horse power.

CHAMPIONS AT HANDBALL.

Egan and Dunne Win a Hotly Fought Match in Jersey City.

Scores of handball experts attended the ninth anniversary celebration of the Jersey City Handball Club, at Egan's court, Jersey City, yesterday. There were many clever exhibition games during the day, but the best contest and probably the best ever witnessed hereabout was a four-handed match, in which the American and Irish champions, with partners, were pitted against each other.

Champion Egan and ex-Alderman J. Dunne of Brooklyn played against ex-Champion Phil Casey of Brooklyn and Oliver Drew, the Irish champion. It was a splendidly played contest all through the four games, three of which were won by Egan and Dunne.

Egan has been playing very fast handball recently, but he fairly excelled all his previous efforts yesterday, and some of his returns were marvelously executed. Casey and Drew were clearly outplayed in the first two games, but they improved wonderfully in the third, which they won, 21 to 18, and they only lost the following game and the match by the margin of two aces. The scores:

M. Egan and J. Dunne, Sr.	21	21	18	21
P. Casey and O. Drew	13	11	21	19

Amateur Billiard Handicap.

H. A. Fitch, 20, and W. Heineman, 21, were the contestants in the seventh game of the three-cushion carom handicap tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Fitch won, scoring 20 to his opponent's 8. The game to-night will be between H. A. White, 22, and H. Moran, 20.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia's Final Preparations for the Princeton Game.

PRACTICE OF THE ELEVENS

General Work of the Princeton Team Ragged—Harvard and Yale Were Scored Upon by the Scrubs.

Columbia's preparations for the football game with the Princetonians at Princeton to-morrow were completed yesterday with the first secret practice of the year on South Field. The fine showing made by the Blue and White this year, and the excellent condition of the team at present, make the students at Morningside Heights somewhat confident about the result of the contest, and they are backing their opinion, the odds being on Princeton at 5 to 4.

This game will be the real test of the year for Columbia, while it is one of the three hard contests on the Orange and Black schedule. An enormous crowd will no doubt see the match. Woodrow Wilson is to be inaugurated as President of Old Nassau on the same day, and it is likely that most of the crowd going to Princeton to witness this ceremony will also see the game.

In the secret practice at Columbia yesterday Coach Morley made strenuous efforts to get more speed in the play. Several of the new formations worked out in the gymnasium were tried with success. Weekes and Dollin hurt their knees, but not enough to keep them out of the game. Some of the formations tried were quarterback runs, delayed passes, and fake kicks.

The general work of the Princeton eleven yesterday was ragged. A find, however, was made. Stevens, the baseball pitcher, played a remarkably strong game at left end, and his good work in that position makes it certain that he will take Capt. Davis's place if the latter should be disabled. Barney was tried at centre. He is heavier than Baker, but not nearly so aggressive. Burke's running back of kicks was a feature of the practice, in which Brown, the left guard, proved to be the weak spot in the 'Varsity's defense. The 'Varsity scored twice. S. McClave made a touch-down after a pretty forty-five-yard run, and De Witt drop-kicked a goal from the fifteen-yard line.

With the strongest 'Varsity that the coaches could put on the field, the scrub at Yale managed to score twice yesterday in the fifteen minutes' open practice. The feature of the work was the heavy line plunging of the substitutes. Wilhelmi played at end, and Bowman at full-back. Stillman, tackle of the 1900 team, was on the scrub. One of the scores was made on the kick-off, while the other was a run from the fifteen-yard line.

Harvard's practice was slow and lacked spirit. The 'Varsity was repeatedly outplayed by the scrub, which scored twice while the first team made but one touch-down. The slow play of the 'Varsity gave rise to the rumor that the men were suffering from overtraining, and this rumor gained currency when Trainer McMasters announced that Barnard, King, Graydon, and Leatherbee were out of the line-up for a day or so. Daly's injury in Wednesday's practice makes the situation more critical, as he is the only capable substitute for the quarter-back position. This leaves the team in rather a bad position for the Brown game on Saturday.

Kernan scored the touchdown for the 'Varsity. Toward the end of the half, Parker, the scrub quarter, recovered the ball on the 'Varsity's fumble, and ran sixty-five yards for a touchdown. In the second half, Trott, left half back, scored for the scrub on a fifty-yard run, after breaking through the left tackle. Putnam was in the line-up for the first time, playing at full back. In the signal practice, Mills, the tackle, was tried at right half, and he was also coached in punting.

The Crown Prince of Siam saw everything at West Point yesterday with the exception of football. Bunker and Daly were both on the field and took part in the practice. Riley, the giant of the cadet team, lined up as a guard and did well. The soldiers expect a hard tussle with Williams and do not intend to be caught napping.

The Annapolis team is encouraged over the showing against the University of Pennsylvania, but realizes that the latter team this year is extremely weak. The eleven was unable to line-up on account of the drills, and had to be content with signal work, falling on the ball, and tackling the dummy. A line-up is expected to-day, while a victory over Dickinson to-morrow is looked forward to. Semmes Read and Dr. Moulton K. Johnson have joined the coaching staff.

One of the biggest football demonstrations in the history of Cornell was tendered the eleven there yesterday. Led by the cadet band 1,000 students marched to Percy Field and watched the practice which was open for their benefit. Cornell songs were sung and much enthusiasm was displayed. In the line-up which followed the 'Varsity showed the best form since the Williams game and scored several times on the scrub. Hunt was moved from right guard to full back, but it has not been definitely decided whether he will hold the position.

TRINITY, 6; MORRISTOWN, 0.

The Trinity Academy football team defeated the eleven of Morristown School yesterday at Morristown by a score of 6 to 0. Neither side was able to score in the first half. With the tackles back, Trinity succeeded in gaining from five to ten yards on each down in the second half, and McClave finally carried the ball over for the only touch-down of the game. Capt. Tallman kicked the goal.

GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN.

Hitchcock, the Intercollegiate Title Holder, Defeated by Baker of Princeton—Gold Medal for Pyne.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton and a former intercollegiate golf champion, won the gold medal yestetrday on the Morris County Club links, Morristown, N. J., for the lowest score in the qualifying record for the individual intercollegiate championship. Having finished the team championship on Wednesday, the fight for individual honors will now occupy the attention of the college golfers for the rest of the week. Pyne made the course in 77 strokes, a new amateur record for the links.

There was a tie for the sixteenth place at 88, and S. P. Nash of Columbia won the play off. Thirty-one collegians started and twenty-eight turned in complete cards.

Later in the day, when the first match play round was finished, Yale experienced an unpleasant surprise in the defeat of her champion golfer, and the intercollegiate champion also, Charles Hitchcock, Jr. J. W. Baker of Princeton put the title holder out of the race after a hot game by 1 hole. H. C. Egan beat Reinhart by 1 hole. Pyne, Hollins, Conklin, and W. E. Egan all won their matches.

The summary, giving the players in the qualifying round and results of the match play round, is:

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton—
Out .....3 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 3—35
In .....5 5 5 5 5 6 4 4 4—42—77

	Out.	In.	To'l.
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Harvard	39	42	81
Walter E. Egan, Harvard	40	43	83
U. A. Murdock, Harvard	40	44	84
John G. Jackson, Columbia	44	40	84
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale	42	42	84
N. S. Campbell, Yale	42	42	84
L. H. Conklin, Princeton	40	45	85
F. O. Reinhart, Princeton	38	47	85
Dforest Willard, U. of Penn	40	45	85
N. B. McFarland, U. of Penn	39	46	85
H. C. Egan, Harvard	44	41	85
W. L. Glenny, Columbia	40	46	86
A. M. Brown, Harvard	41	46	87
J. W. Baker, Princeton	43	44	87
S. P. Nash, Columbia	42	46	88
W. C. Chick, Harvard	42	46	88
H. Potter, Yale	42	46	88
L. B. Garretson, Princeton	45	44	89
Percy Jennings, Yale	44	45	89
H. K. Hill, University of Penn	43	47	90
Abram Poole, Jr., Princeton	43	47	90
P. J. Sloane, Princeton	44	45	89
H. Naylor, University of Penn	47	44	91
P. A. Castner, University of Penn	48	44	92
Cecil Calvert, University of Penn	46	48	94
C. H. Blake, Columbia	44	52	96
J. G. Lindsay, University of Penn	49	49	98

First Match Play Round.—Baker beat Hitchcock, 1 up; Hollins beat Glenny, 4 up and 2 to play; Pyne beat Murdock, 4 up and 2 to play; McFarland beat Jackson, 5 up and 4 to play; Conklin beat Nash, 6 up and 5 to play; W. Egan beat Willard, 5 up and 3 to play; Campbell beat Brown, 3 up and 2 to play; C. Egan beat Reinhart, 1 up.

GOLFERS AT WESTCHESTER.

Bowley Defeats Travis for the Low Score Prize in the Opening Round.

Former Amateur Champion Walter J. Travis was beaten yesterday in the opening round of the Westchester Golf Club's tournament for the low score prize. His score of 82, turned in early in the day, was picked for the winner, but George H. Bowley, champion of the Jersey City Golf Club, upset these calculations by suddenly coming in with a card of 80. His outward round of 37 was admirable. Charles Jackson of the home club later tied Travis at 82 for second place.

The tournament is the first given by the club in two years. There were nearly fifty starters for the three cups, and forty-one turned in scores. There was a triple tie at 97 for the last two places in the first cup set. Match play rounds for the different prizes will be the features of the tournament to-day and to-morrow. Following are the players who finished the qualifying round, with scores:

George N. Bowley, Jersey City—
Out .....3 5 7 4 4 3 3 4 4—37
In .....3 6 5 6 4 4 5 5 5—43—80

	Out.	In.	To'l.
W. J. Travis, Garden City	44	38	82
Charles Jackson, Westchester	43	39	82
George F. Brokaw, Deal	38	46	84
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	44	43	87
L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills	45	43	88
L. Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	43	45	88
G. B. Tiffany, Powelton	44	46	90
Dr. D. L. Culver, Montclair	43	46	89
John Moller, Jr., Apawamis	45	46	91
H. M. Harmon, Meadow Brook	50	43	93
H. Morse, Apawamis	47	47	94
M. Ballou, Apawamis	48	48	96
F. A. Marsellus, Yountakah	47	49	96
J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau	45	52	97
George H. Moore, Nassau	45	52	97
J. C. Phillips, Hollywood	44	53	97
George Riffs, Westchester	46	52	98
H. Downing, Apawamis	48	50	98
H. Ross, England	50	48	98
J. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	52	48	100
C. Rowe, Saegkill	50	50	100
J. B. Stanchfield	53	49	102
A. C. Gildersleeve, Westchester	59	48	102
H. W. Slocum, Baltusrol	53	49	102
S. Frothingham, Lenox	56	46	102
R. F. Worrold, Westchester	50	53	103
G. S. Armstrong, Fox Hills	50	53	103
H. F. Whitney, Nassau	56	48	104
E. H. Alvord, Fox Hills	54	50	104
G. E. Batcheller, Westchester	54	50	104
T. W. Horn, Baltusrol	50	54	104
Judge Gregory, Albany	54	50	104
D. Foote, Apawamis	55	53	108
G. B. Adams, Crescent A. C.	59	49	108
M. J. O'Brien, Westchester	55	53	108
G. Palmer, Albany	56	53	109
B. H. Pilger, Jr., Jersey City	62	50	112
J. B. McDonald, Westchester	54	59	113
R. Hickox, Apawamis	51	63	114
F. L. Hawthorne, Stokie	61	54	115

BIG PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Special Cups Form the Feature of the Day—New Boston Terrier Defeats the Old Champion.

The attendance at the Dog Show in the Madison Square Garden yesterday was greater than on either of the two preceding days, and it was stated that the success of the exhibition is assured.

The greatest surprise of the show occurred when James Mortimer, in judging the winners' class for Boston terrier bitches, placed an unknown dog before the old-time champion Remlik Bonnie. So uniform has the latter dog's success been that it was thought impossible to beat her, but Thomas Kelly brought one from Boston that was equal to the task—Reina, a daughter of Rattler II. Previous to the award Reina could have been bought for a comparatively moderate sum, while afterward she was quoted at an almost prohibitive price.

Foxhall P. Keene made his appearance in the ring in the morning to finish judging the French bulldogs. He still had his hand bound up which was bitten Wednesday, but he said he feared no ill consequences from the wound. "A man who is fond of and handles dogs must be prepared for a few bites," he said; "as a rule it is only those who are fearful of the consequences that suffer any inconvenience from dog bites."

A protest was entered against Mr. Keene's decisions by Mrs. Pulsifer of the Mentone Kennels, New Rochelle, whose French bulldog, Marguerite de Valois, was beaten by the Nellcote Kennels' Fiston. According to Mrs. Pulsifer, the winner does not conform with the standard set by the French Bulldog Club of America.

The feature of the day was the award of many of the special and challenge cups. The Ruppert Challenge Cup, for the best American bred St. Bernard, was won by the Rossmoyne Kennels' Shelby Fernmore, and the Waters Challenge Cup, for the best American bred St. Bernard of opposite sex, went to the Alta Kennels' Lady Bryn Mawr. The Gould Challenge Cup, for the best American bred St. Bernard of same sex and opposite coat to winner of the Ruppert, was won by W. Bourke Cockran's Lothair. The Sands Point Challenge Cup, for the best St. Bernard in the show, went to B. B. Dickinson's Shelby Fernmore.

The Bloodhound Challenge Cup, presented by F. W. Vanderbilt, for the best bloodhound of either sex, was won by Miss Bird's Westbury Cassandra; the Grand Challenge Trophy, presented by Mrs. J. W. M. Cardeza, for the best great Dane under fifteen months old, was won by the Montebello Kennels; the Self-Protection Cup, presented by H. S. Page, for the best Russian wolfhound, was won by Miss Bird's Tousky, and the Monmouth Challenge Cup, presented by P. F. Collier, for the best American foxhound, was won by E. B. Chase's Bragdon.

In the setter class, the Palluchucola Cup offered by Sidney Dillon Ripley, for the best setter of either sex, was won by Bloomfield Kennels' Mallwyd Sirdar, which also won the silver cup offered by the Westminster Kennel Club for the best setter. The Evans Field Spaniel Cup, presented by D. W. Evans for the best field spaniel other than black, condition and color to count 50 per cent. each, was won by Mrs. D. W. Evans's Woolton Dagmar. The Sporting Spaniel Produce Plate, presented by Mr. D. W. Evans, for the best spaniel bitch with two of her get, was won by Mrs. D. W. Evans. The Hickory Valley Challenge Cup, presented by H. B. Duryea for the best cocker spaniel of either sex, was won by the Swiss Mountain Kennels.

The Collie Club Trophy for the best American-bred collie, ofered by the Collie Club of America, was won by John Black's Brandane Recorder. The Van Schaick Cup for the best collie was won by Mrs. J. I. Behling's Langham Tartar.

In the old English sheepdog classes, Howard Gould won his own prizes for the best brace of old English sheepdogs, and the Old English Sheepdog Challenge Cup for the best old English sheepdog of either sex.

The Warren Challenge Cup, presented by Lewis and Winthrop Rutherfurd for the best novice smooth-coated fox terrier owned by a member of the L. K. A., was won by Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd's Warren Dominate. The Fairmeister Challenge Cup, presented by Mrs. M. Carnochan for the best wire-haired fox terrier, was won by Mrs. Reginald F. Mayhew's Hands Up. The Blemton Challenge Cup, presented by August Belmont for the best smooth-coated fox terrier of either sex owned and bred by a member of the L. K. A. of America, was won by Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd's Warren Dominate. The Gilbert M. King Trophy, for the best French bulldog under fifteen pounds, was won by Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Miss Follette. The Cleo de Merode Challenge Cup, presented by Mrs. Jules J. Vatable for the best French bulldog bitch, was won by the Mentone Kennels' Marguerite de Valois.

The Champion Milo Challenge Cup, offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association for the best curly coated poodle, any color, was won by the Red Brook Kennels' Maluna. The Bulldog Challenge Cup, offered by a member of the Bulldog Club for the best American-bred bulldog of either sex, was won by the Westbury Kennels' Westbury Trilby. The Clifton Challenge Cup, presented by R. S. McCreery, to be competed for only by members of the Ladies' Kennel Association for the best bulldog of either sex, the property of a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association, was won by Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas's Ivel Dootor.

The Windholme Kennels scored a decided triumph in the beagle specials, winning, besides several minor trophies, the first award for the exhibit of four beagles in the ring with servants in hunt liveries. Among the smaller prizes won by these kennels were cups given by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. H. P. Whitney.

NEW YACHT MEASUREMENT.

New York Yacht Club Accepts Suggestions of Its Committee—German Emperor an Honorary Member.

At the fifth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse last evening, the report of the Special Committee on Measurement was received and adopted. Amendments to the racing rules of the club as proposed in the committee's report were adopted. The amendments will now go before another meeting of the club for final action.

The Committee on Measurement was appointed last February and consisted of S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman; C. Oliver Iselin, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., A. Cass Canfield, Henry T. Lippitt, John F. Lovejoy, Oliver E. Cromwell, Newbury D. Lawton, Archibald Rogers, E. D. Morgan, and George A. Carmack, Secretary.

In furtherance of its work, the committee enlisted the services of many prominent naval architects in this country and in England, among them being N. G. Herreshoff, A. Cary Smith, William Gardner, B. B. Crowninshield, J. Beavor Webb, Clinton H. Crane, George L. Watson, William Fife, Arthur E. Payne, and Charles H. Dunbggan.

As a result of its labors the committee reported a new rule, as follows: Length multiplied by the square root of the sail area divided by five times the cube root of displacement, to be the racing measurement. The report also embodied details for measurement in obtaining the factors of length, sail area, and displacements. These details have already been made public. The committee also recommended a new classification of yachts and several minor amendments.

A great deal of interest was taken in the matters by the members of the club, more than 200 of them being present. The voting contingent was represented by the owners of the following yachts: Colonia, Eelin, Neola, Midget, Ondawa, Fortuna, Muriel, Altrurian, Viva, Lodana, Shenandoah, Utawana, Wahtawah, Clytie, Katrina, Vinita, Hebe, Mira, Wanderer, Altair, Sea Fox, Eclipe, Ima, Vorant, Athlon, Queen Mab, Virginia, (steam,) Idlewild, Cymbra, Isolde, Twinkle, Zara, (steam,) Zara, (cutter,) Thistle, and Tern. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was not present, being still confined to his home in Newport by illness. Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne presided.

His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and his Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia were elected honorary members. Forty-two new members were elected, as follows: Lieut. W. L. Littlefield, United States Navy; Ensign Edward T. Constien, United States Navy; Capt. R. Morgan Gilson, United States Marine Corps; Capt. David D. Porter, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Louis McC. Little, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. F. Lewis Sawyer, United States Navy; Walter R. Herrick, Frank L. Palmer, Lieut. Commander W. F. Fullam, United States Navy; Paymaster E. W. Bonnaffon, United States Navy; Hugh J. Chisholm, Urban H. Broughton, Henry H. Rogers, Jr., Le Grand C. Cramer, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, United States Navy; A. J. Drexel Paul, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin, United States Navy; Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, United States Navy; August Belmont, Jr., C. H. Mathiessen, Paymaster J. A. Mudd, United States Navy; Surgeon George Rothganger, United States Navy; William Carpender, Stephen H. P. Pell, Albert H. Atha, Paymaster J. R. Sandford, United States Navy; Lieut. L. S. Van Duyer, United States Navy; James Deering, Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver, United States Navy; Elbert M. Gary, Norman A. Ream, Capt. Dion Williams, United States Marine Corps; Arthur F. Luke, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, United States

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:19	Sun sets...5:09	Moon rises.. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:12	Gov. Isl'd...1:41	H. Gate....3:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:35	Gov. Isl'd...3:37	H. Gate....4:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 24.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.
Dagny, Yucatan and Campeche ..... 12:00 M. .....
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Insgua and Haiti ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores ..... 11:00 A. M. .....

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 A. M.
*10:30 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp. ....
Coamo, Porto Rico ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos..... 11:00 A. M. .....
El Rio, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool ....
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull ....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Porto Rico, &c..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*9:30 A. M.
Maraval, Granada and Trinidad ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London ..... 12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg. ..... 12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam ... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 35:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 3:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Mercedario, for Honolulu, Apia, and Auckland, via Sydney. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Nov. 11, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 11 and up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 25; Shanghai, Sept. 29; Yokohama, Oct. 6, and Honolulu, Oct. 16, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched East Oct. 22 at 6 P. M. Due in New York on Monday morning, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 24.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 21.
Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Bellarden, Barry, Oct. 10.
British Princess, Antwerp, Oct. 11.
El Valle, Galveston, Oct. 18.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 21.
La Savoie, Havre, Oct. 18.
Madura, Glasgow, Oct. 10.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 18.
Taburistan, Alders, Oct. 11.

SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
Santiago, Havana, Oct. 22.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Canadian, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Finland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Oct. 17.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Oct. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Aillance, Colon, Oct. 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 18.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

Arrived.

SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Petermann, Bremen Oct. 11, with merchandise and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:32 A. M. Oct. 24.

SS Ethelwold, (Br.,) Thomas, Port Antonio, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Outside the Bar at 1:14 A. M., 24th.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow, Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Passed Fire Island at 10:53 P. M.

SS Westover, Joy, Jacksonville, Oct. 17.

SS Hotham Newton, (Br.,) Anderson, from Liverpool, Oct. 7, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Kirkby, Trinidad, &c., Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:00 P. M.

SS Ballila, (Ital.,) Ceile, Genoa, &c., Sept. 10, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:17 A. M., 24th.

SS Labuan, (Br.,) Gardner, Calcutta, &c., Aug. 26, with mdse. to Ralli Brothers; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Holly, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. to Buek & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Kingman, (Br.,) Matthews, Port Talbot, Wales, Oct. 9, in ballast to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Miller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara, Oct. 12, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 23d.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Oct. 15, and Queenstown, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:51 P. M., 22d.

SS Spero, (Nor.,) Lenn, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Oct. 15, with fruit to W. L. Rathbun & Co.

SS Xania, (Dan.,) Kruse, Stettin, Sept. 30, and Copenhagen, Oct. 2, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Calcavarina, (Br.,) Everest, Liverpool, Oct. 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Hughenden, (Br.,) Jones, Valparaiso, &c., July 27, with mdse. to Beeche, Duval & Co. Discharge part of cargo at Perth Amboy.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east-northeast, fresh breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Oporto, &c., via Azores.
SS Siggen, (Nor.,) for Sydney, C. B.
SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
United States gunboat Yorktown, for Port Royal.
SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Mashona, (Br.,) for Cape Town and Port Natal.
SS Havana, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS El Siglio, for New Orleans.
SS Yucatan, for Nassau, &c.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS El Monte, for Galveston.
SS Saturnina, (Span.,) for Havana, Matanzas, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Allix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:17 P. M. to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for Curacao, &c., arr. at San Juan to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed Crawle Point to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Oct. 20.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New York, arr. at Naples Oct. 21.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Capt. Jutte, from New York via West Indies and Venezuela, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Jumna, (Br.,) from Sourabaya, &c., for New York, sld. from Oran Oct. 17.

SS North Point, (Br.,) Capt. Drake, for New York, sld. from Cardiff to-day.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketley, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Port Said to-day.

SS Alberta, (Aust.,) Capt. Bussanich, from Trieste and Piraeus for New York, passed Gibraltar Oct. 21.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Welsh, from New York for Dover, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Adana, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Hindustan, (Br.,) Capt. Kittlehallse, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Precursore, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffino, from New York for Anjer, was spoken Oct. 16 in latitude 47 degrees, longitude 43 degrees.

Notices to Mariners.

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, AND TEXAS. SOUTH CHANNEL RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.—Located on the westerly end of Ship Island, Mississippi, about ¾ mile to the westward of Ship Island Lighthouse, and on the easterly side of the ship Island Pass entrance to Mississippi Sound from the Gulf of Mexico. Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Nov. 10, 1902, the intensity of the lights of this range will be increased by changing them from post-lantern to lens-lantern lights, without other change.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 210, Nos. 1,089 and 1,100; List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 21.)

SHIP SHOAL LIGHT STATION.—Located on the northerly side of Ship Shoal, near its westerly extremity; 11 miles SSW. from Raccoon Point, Gulf Coast of Louisiana—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Nov. 24, 1902, the characteristic of the light at this station, now flashing white every 30 seconds, will be changed, temporarily, by stopping the revolutions of the illuminating apparatus, for repairs. The light will then show a red sensitum intensity, and to the limit of its geographical range of visibility, (the observer's eye at the standard height of 15 feet above the sea,) only when bearing about S., SW., W., NW., N., NE., E., or SE. About midway between the bearings named the light will be visible, under favorable conditions, about 3½ miles. The regular characteristic of the light will be restored on or about Dec. 24, 1902.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 218, No. 1,154; List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 32.)

POINT ISABEL LIGHT STATION.—Located on the Gulf Coast of Texas, on Point Isabel, southerly end of Laguna Madre, and nearly 3 miles inside of the Brazos Santiago entrance to Laguna Madre from the Gulf of Mexico—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Nov. 24, 1902, the characteristic of the light at this station now fixed white varied by a white flash every minute, will be changed, temporarily, so that every seventh interval between flashes will be of two minutes' duration, without other change. Due notice of the restoration of the regular characteristic will be given.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 224, No. 1,190; List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 42.)

NEW YORK.

ROUSE POINT PIERHEAD LIGHT.—Located on the outer end of the breakwater making out northeasterly from Stony Point, southerly from Rouse Point, northerly end of Lake Champlain—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on Sept. 25, 1902, the intensity of this light was increased by changing it from a post-lantern to a lens-lantern light, without other change.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1902, Page 12, No. 5; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1902, page 148.)

Instruction.

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Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

WHAT IS **FENCING** GOOD FOR?
It relieves you of flesh; it strengthens your sight, nerves, and mind; it gives you health, figure, and grace. Take lessons at once.
PROF. RALFF, 140 W. 23d.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.
REOPENED OCTOBER 1ST—23RD YEAR.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 84TH STREET.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
REOPENS OCTOBER 2D.
Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA C. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical
308 W. 59th St. Education.
Open. Circulars.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
12 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A Cruise to the ORIENT
BY S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
77 DAYS
Special Features—Number limited to 300 passengers—only 2 placed in one room—all dining at one sitting.
INCLUDING THE MOST INTERESTING PLACES IN THE WORLD.
Most Extensive Itinerary Ever Offered. Not bound in advance for all Side Trips.
COSTING ONLY
$350 and Up.
Also a Cruise to the WEST INDIES. Duration 22 days, cost $125.
Send for rates, itinerary, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN to
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Algier, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*B'marck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM | †Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd Agents, Oelrichs & Co., 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsyl'a, Oct. 25, Noon | Patricia...Nov. 8, 10 AM
Moltke...Nov. 1, 10 AM | Bluecher...Nov. 15, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia...Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia...Jan. 12, 2 PM
Phoenicia...Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz...Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen...Nov. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich, Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 28, the Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 18 | Amasis.....Dec. 9
Rameses the Great, Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 25, 12:30 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 10:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila...Oct. 29, 10 AM | St. Louis...Nov. 12, 10 AM
St. Paul...Nov. 5, 10 AM | Phila...Nov. 19, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Oct. 25, 10 AM | Kensington, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Friesland, Nov. 15, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania...Oct. 25, Noon | Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM
Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Oct. 29, Noon | Teutonic...Nov. 12, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM | Cymric...Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon | Oceanic, Nov. 19, 8:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3 | Empress of China, Dec. 1
R.M.S. Athenian, Nov. 17 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Nov 14 | AORANGI.....Dec 12
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester's school for dancing and deportment, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; advanced class Monday, beginners Tuesday and Thursday, children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS,
260 West 83d Street and
80, 82 West 126th Street. See circular.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
3:55 P. M. FAST MAIL.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:35 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from W. 23d St. and Chelsea Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:13 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' 412.25, 12.45

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 23	391,943
To date this year	152,907,593
Corresponding date last year	227,472,324

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 23	$1,746,000
To date this year	$765,306,550
Corresponding date last year	$820,230,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	⅞
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Rutland pf	½
Am. Smelting	1⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Am. Smelt. pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1¾	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Int. Power	2⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. H. & L. pf.	3¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Sugar	⅞	Nat. Lead	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Brklyn R. T.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2⅛	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Corn Products	1	Southern Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	4	Texas & Pacific	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Un. Pac. pf.	¾
Detroit South	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
General Electric	1½	U. S. Express	2½
Illinois Central	½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	2
Kan. City South	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Keok. & Des M.	½		

***

Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. deb. 4s, Series L	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	2¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1⅞
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Ill. Cent. West. Line 4s	1½	Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s	1
N. Y. Dock 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There is even less to be said of yesterday's market than of that on the day previous, which was so altogether featureless and spiritless as to be scarce worthy of consideration. Yesterday the total of transactions fell below the 400,000-share mark, making the day one of the dullest in months. What trading there was was almost wholly of a professional nature, representing nothing more consequential than the operations of room traders on the floor. For this reason changes in prices, whether on the advancing or declining side, were not important.

Those interests in the Street who worked themselves into a hysteria through the fear of immediate gold exports might have spared themselves the trouble. Yesterday's decline in exchange here shows conclusively that for the time being there is small likelihood of any gold going out.

Since the coal strike it seems to be the Wall Street habit to exaggerate all labor troubles, actual or prospective. It will be well, therefore, to accept with some reservation such reports as are now daily appearing in the Street. Investigation shows that practically all of those put out yesterday were lacking foundation in fact.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The financial district is slowly but surely changing its opinion in respect to the treatment to be accorded the minority stockholders of Louisville and Nashville. Time was not so many days ago that these shareholders, so the story ran, were to be accorded scant recognition.

Now, when it is realized not only that these so-called "minority" holders have among them almost 300,000 shares—practically one-half of the entire stock—it is beginning to dawn upon the Street that this interest may be altogether too powerful to antagonize.

One thing is certain, and that is that in the last few weeks these minority holdings, through private sales, have been much concentrated, and that the holders do not intend to sit meekly by and let matters drift along to their detriment.

Another thing more or less clear is that the Atlantic Coast Line management is not disposed to invite any prolonged legal fight in the matter, especially from a minority so substantial.

These facts may serve to explain the recent buying of Louisville stock in the open market.

TOLEDO AND ST. LOUIS.

The Street was at a loss yesterday to determine whether the advances in the shares of Toledo, St. Louis and Western represented legitimate buying or were brought about through manipulation. One rather well-defined report had it that a leading Nassau Street banking house was steadily accumulating the stocks in anticipation of some "deal."

Whatever the source of or the reasons for the buying, the one clear fact is that the stocks were the strongest on the list, the common selling up over 3 points, with the greater part of the gain maintained until the close, while the preferred rose 1⅞.

LIQUIDATION IN NORTHWEST.

The only notable feature of the market was the liquidation in Northwest, that stock at one time breaking 5½ points, and closing for a net loss of 2½ points on dealings in 2,700 shares.

The selling was apparently based on the belief that under the terms of the St. Paul-Union Pacific alliance the benefits to accrue to St. Paul will be at the expense of Northwest, which has hitherto enjoyed what might be termed exclusive privileges in respect to traffic exchange with Union Pacific.

COLORADO FUEL.

Gates brokers were the largest buyers of Colorado Fuel yesterday.

Asked to explain their buying, they said: "Large earnings, a growing property in a strong strategic position, and final control by us."

The report of a probable purchase of the property by the United States Steel Corporation was, for a wonder, not heard during the day.

A PROCESS OF MILKING.

In some parts of the Street the impression is rapidly gaining—and it is not at all helpful to the shares of the corporation—that a systematic process of milking (by whom remains a question) has been for months and now is going on in the Steel Trust stocks. These stocks, it is pointed out, are put up several points, and bullishness thereby is credited because it is recognized that the earnings of the corporation are very large. The speculative public thereupon comes in, only later to find the stocks gradually fall 2 or 3 or 4 points. The result is that the buyers, disgusted or tired out, sell, after which the issues are advanced again, and opportunity given for another "milking."

THE FUTURE OF ERIE.

Yesterday for the first time since the report of an Erie bond issue was heard there was no denial that such an issue was contemplated. Indeed, to the contrary, there were several semi-official admissions that such an issue is certain to be made shortly.

Wall Street was disposed yesterday to treat the matter as a bull argument, the Erie stocks being among the few to advance during the day. The contention is that with better facilities the Erie could handle a great deal more business and much more profitably than at present—this gain being more than sufficient to offset any increase in fixed charges which would result through an issue of bonds.

A WELL-DISTRIBUTED TIP.

Wall Street has had many "tips" in its day, but probably none that was more general or better distributed than that heard all this week to sell Sugar Trust stock for par.

The bear argument, it is declared, is that the beet sugar men are going to exterminate the Trust and all its allies.

The tip comes from the same sources as did that which advised the purchase of Amalgamated Copper above 120.

AN ANTE-ELECTION MARKET.

In banking houses yesterday the market was declared to be an "ante-election market"—a market, that is, that is waiting until a line can be gotten on the probable results in the Congressional districts and in the Gubernatorial contests in New York and Pennsylvania.

It is recognized in the financial district that a Democratic Congress would be anything but a bull argument, stock market-wise, and hence a recognition of the importance of not making too large market commitments, either on the long or on the short side, until the probable results are clearer.

LONDON A BUYER.

For the first time in practically a week London yesterday not only did not sell stocks in this market on balance, but, instead, bought, though not to any significant extent. All told, operations for London account were about 25,000 shares, of which 20,000 were purchases.

Private cable advices reported sentiment abroad somewhat improved in respect to Americans.

BETTER DEMAND FOR IRON.

Discussing the pig iron market Rogers, Brown & Co. have this of interest to say:

The commencement of anthracite mining has had a marked effect upon immediate demand for iron. Consumers apparently feel that Eastern furnaces will now rapidly catch up on delayed deliveries, and that this will relieve pressure upon Southern and Western furnaces. It would be reassuring to the industries of the country depending upon pig iron if this were the correct view. The fact remains, that the tension in the furnace fuel situation is in nowise relieved, and prospects are for very little change for weeks to come. At the close of the week a number of furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys are again banked for want of coke. Most of those in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania are seriously handicapped, and some of them are banked. The Virginia situation is little improved, the New River strike remaining in full force, and in the Pochontas field the New Railroad being badly congested. The anthracite furnaces will resume gradually during the next two months; but when all are going, it will only add a little more than 1 per cent. to current production.

Under the state of feeling of the trade, foreign purchases are practically suspended. Some timid holders of unsold foreign iron are pushing it upon the market, fearing a loss. There has been a slight shading in price of Middlesborough pig under these influences.

There is little contracting for the first half of next year and, in the nature of things, there can not be much. The best estimate is, that 90 per cent. of the merchant pig iron of the country is sold to July next. There is no interest yet shown in the last half of 1903.

COLORADO FUEL FIGHT ON.

President Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company returned to town yesterday. He says that he is still fighting for the control, which fight will be decided at the coming annual election on Dec. 10, for which a new set of proxies have been sent out.

It is understood that the Gould interests have acquired a large amount of stock in the company. The Gates faction, it is said in the West, has weakened its load of Colorado Fuel and Iron stock, as have the followers of the Gates party, who are generally reported to have lost considerable money by the vagaries of the stock.

NEW COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

A new cotton crop estimate was put out yesterday, making the total 11,200,000 bales, as against 9,500,000 bales which has been the estimate of those who were looking for higher prices of cotton, and against 10,500,000 bales as the estimates of those who are bearish on this commodity.

The estimate was made by an English cotton merchant, Mr. Buston, well known in Liverpool, who has just concluded a two weeks' trip through the cotton country. The report that the estimate to be issued by Mr. Buston would be bearish had its effect on the price of cotton on the Cotton Exchange, the market declining and closing about 10 points lower than the day before.

BONDS FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

Treasury Committee Will Consider Those of Municipalities with Debt Less Than 7 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Treasury Committee on State and Municipal Bonds offered to the Treasury Department as security for public deposits, held a meeting this morning and decided that it would consider, in addition to the securities authorized by State law for the investments of the savings banks of New York, the bonds of any city in any State of the Union of which the debt, exclusive of water debt and sinking fund, is less than 7 per cent. of the valuation of the city for purposes of taxation.

The Treasury received this morning, in bonds offered in substitution, $171,000, bringing the total up to $14,285,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Standard Oil Company has obtained control of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company.

Project on foot for the establishment of a bank at Hicksville, L. I.

Election of W. H. Gibbons, formerly President of the Parkesburg Iron Company, to the Presidency of the new $1,000,000 Eastern Steel Company.

Minority interests in the Nashville Railway said to have appointed a committee to look after their interests in the property.

Statement from Buffalo that a lumber company of North Tonawanda has bought 170 square miles of standing pine in the Spanish River district of Canada.

Steel rail manufacturers quoted as saying that they now have orders on their books which will keep the companies steadily at work until well into the Fall of next year.

Capital stock of the Pine Bluff and Western Railroad, according to Memphis dispatches, has been increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the purpose of building an extension twenty-four miles long.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that ten furnaces in the valleys have been banked because of the lack of freight cars, and the consequent inability to obtain coke.

Second installment of 10 per cent. on the underwriting syndicate of the Distillers' Securities Corporation called for payment Nov. 3.

Chain-making plant at Trenton, N. J., included in a combination of chain makers of the Middle West formed at Cleveland, Ohio.

Public auction sale of 1,220 shares of stock of the last issue of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, remaining unsubscribed for, ordered by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners.

Application made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $773,000 additional preferred stock and $42,316,900 additional common stock.

Lawrence and Reading Street Railway (Massachusetts) to issue $125,000 additional stock, the proceeds from the sale of which will be used for the payment of the floating indebtedness of the company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5¼ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $260,019,980; balances, $11,545,753; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $865,975.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅛@4.86¾; cables, $4.87@4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼ less 1-32@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛@95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 3c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market was fairly active yesterday, 2 per cent. being readily paid for day-to-day advances. Discount quotations were steady, but there was not very much business.

The pressure for money in Paris is believed to be connected with the extensive speculation in Spanish bonds which has been going on for some months, and is now producing realizations in that city and in London.

The Stock Exchange markets opened generally firm yesterday, the postponement of the Transvaal loan giving a better tendency. Later there was an almost complete absence of business. Realizations before to-morrow's holiday caused quotations to decline, and the final tone was distinctly dull.

American rails were steady throughout the morning, owing to early New York purchases. In the afternoon prices drooped, closing somewhat below the highest reached in the course of the day.

The general mining market was quiet, but prices were very steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The supplies of money were curtailed to-day, and rates were firm. Operators on the Stock Exchange were idle and most of the day was featureless. Consols hardened on the announcement of the postponement of the Transvaal loan. Spanish securities were weak at first on Paris selling orders, but subsequently recovered somewhat. Rio Tintos were supported by orders from Paris. Americans were mostly higher and irregular. They became stagnant, but grew firm later and closed dull. Grand Trunk hardened. Kafirs were dull owing to the postponement of the Transvaal loan.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93¼; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91⅜; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 112½; Canadian Pacific, 140½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅝; Chicago Great Western, 31½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 196½; De Beers deferred, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¼; Erie, 40½; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 153½; Louisville and Nashville, 142½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62¼; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 79⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 64¼; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 38⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 96¼; Southern Pacific, 74; Union Pacific, 106⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 50½; Spanish 4s, 85⅝.

Bar silver dull at 23 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 to 3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜ to 3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 32.72.

In Continental Centres.

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The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks. Spanish 4s, 85.95.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 36,825,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 43,625,000f, gold in hand decreased 25,000f, bills discounted decreased 800,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,450,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day, in view of the forthcoming settlement. The announcement of tenders for 416 locomotives for the Prussian State railroads and the anticipation of orders for passengers cars and trucks made a favorable impression. Internationals were maintained. Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent. Three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £224,000, circulation decreased £286,000, bullion decreased £62,350, other securities increased £177,000, other deposits decreased £2,800,000, public deposits increased £3,282,000, notes reserve increased £145,000, and Government securities increased £73,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.71 per cent. Last week it was 45.77 per cent.

Bank rate unchanged at 4 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—New York exchange was 20 cents discount to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were dull, with something of a lower tendency. Another hitch was reported from Boston relative to the packing combination, and Swift's eased off. Can also was weak again. Both issues of Box Board sold off. Other sales were few, but at easy figures. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
250	American Can pf.		50	48¾	48¾
75	American Radiator com.		51½	51½	51½
2	Chicago Edison		160	160	160
5	Chicago Telephone		160	160	160
1	Chicago City Railway		214	214	214
21	Chicago Pneumatic Tool		89	89	89
35	Diamond Match		137	137	137
50	Lake Street Elevated		9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Met. Elevated com.		40¾	40	40
168	National Biscuit com.		46¼	46¼	46¼
94	National Biscuit pf.		103½	102¾	103
150	Quaker Oats		77	76	76
262	Swift & Co.		160	158½	159
807	United Box Board		11	10¼	10¼
517	United Box Board pf.		56¼	55¼	55¼
23	West Chicago		95	95	95

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Clearing House rate for several loans was marked down to 5 per cent. Outside, however, the general rate was still 6 per cent., although concessions to the best borrowers are reported. Sterling exchange was firm, short bills being advanced ¼c and long bills ½c.

New York funds, 16 2-3c discount; call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time money, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $22,214,136; balances, $1,307,179. The stock market was quiet and generally weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
457	Atchison	89⅜	88⅜	88⅝
7	Atchison pf	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
15	Boston & Albany	259½	259½	258½
1	Boston Elev. Subway	76	76	76
4	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
22	Boston & Maine	195¼	195	195
5	Boston & Maine pf	175	175	175
10	Chi Gt. West. pf. A	83	83	83
8	Conn. Passumpsic	162	162	162
13	Fitchburg pf	143	142	142
1,100	Mass. Electric	38	37½	37½
37	Mass. Electric pf	96	95½	95½
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	228½	228	228½
8	Norwich & Worcester	232	232	232
50	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
104	Rutland pf	78	77	77
666	Union Pacific	105⅝	104⅞	104⅞
4	Union Pacific pf	91	90⅜	90⅜

TELEPHONES.

578	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	163½	163½
100	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
150	Western	29	28½	28½

MISCELLANEOUS.

308	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	80	79	80
1,203	Am. Sugar	124½	123¼	124
25	Am. Sugar pf	120½	120	120
50	Am. Woolen pf	78½	77½	78
1,420	Dom. Iron & Steel	58½	57	57⅝
176	Mass. Gas	40	38½	40
994	Mass. Gas pf	88½	85¼	85½
6	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
55	Seattle Electric pf	104½	104½	104½
10	Swift Pack. & Prov	160	158	160
150	United Fruit	111	110¾	110¾
8	United Shoe Machine	52½	52	52½
223	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	30½	30¾
10	U. S. Rubber pf	56	56	56
110	U. S. Steel	40½	40¼	40¼
318	U. S. Steel pf	89¼	88¾	88¾

MINING.

90	Adventure	21	21	21
50	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
30	Amalgamated	65⅞	65¾	65¾
673	Amalgamated ex. div	65⅜	64	64
50	Am Zinc	12	12	12
5	Anaconda	25	25	25
50	Arnold	75c	75c	75c
15	Atlantic	23½	22½	22½
27	Cal. & Hecla	510	510	510
100	Centennial	18	17½	17½
45	Con. Mercur	2	2	2
347	Copper Range	59¼	58½	58½
200	Dom. Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Dom. Coal pf	117	117	117
20	Elm River	3	3	3
50	Franklin	10	10	10
680	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
105	Isle Royale	13½	13	13½
40	Mass	14	14	14
210	Mayflower	1⅝	1 17-32	1 17-32
50	Michigan	9½	9½	9½
45	Mohawk	46	46	46
27	Montreal & Boston	3	3	3
150	Old Colony	2	2	2
28	Old Dominion	17	16	16
15	Osceola	59	56	59
10	Parrot	25	25	25
315	Phoenix	4¼	4	4
120	Rhode Island	2	2	2
150	Santa Fé	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
105	Tecumseh	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
120	Trinity	11	10¾	11
15	United Copper	32½	32½	32½
210	United States	21½	21	21
580	U. S. Coal & Oil	15¼	15¼	15½
60	Utah	22	21½	22
220	Victoria	6¾	4⅝	6¾
100	Wolverine	59	59	59
600	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—It was the dullest day of the year in the local market, sales amounting to only 15,630 shares and $62,600 worth of bonds. Reading, Marsden, United States Steel common, and Consolidated Lake Superior were alone active. The latter, too, was about the only feature, its price advancing from 23¾ to 24⅞. The movement was manipulative in character, being based upon the opening of the company's new water power plant. The preferred stock was up ⅞, and Pennsylvania Steel common rose a full point to 51. In other issues net changes were fractional. The feeling was bearish throughout the street, and seems to be based on the fear that the labor situation is destined to develop serious complications in the near future. Call and time money was quoted at 6 per cent. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Alakali	¼	¼	¼
435	American Cement	8¼	8	8¼
27	Cambria Iron	48¾	48¾	48¾
835	Cambria Steel	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
2,935	Con. Lake Superior	24⅞	23¾	24¾
18	Con. Lake Superior pf	74	73¼	74
112	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
80	Diamond Steel	1¾	1¼	1¼
31	Diamond Steel pf	3	3	3
35	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	Hunt. & Broad Top. pf	58	58	58
232	Lehigh Val. R.	33⅜	33¼	33¾
120	Manufactured Rubber	9-16	½	9-16
2,400	Marsden	59-16	59-16	5 5-16
300	Nat. Asphalt pf	1	15-16	1
5	New Haven Steel	5¾	5¾	5¾
84	Penna. Co. for ins. &c	620	618	620
6	Pennsylvania R. R.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
100	Pennsylvania Steel	51	51	51
5	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
300	Philadelphia Electric	8⅝	8 9-16	8 9-16
408	Philadelphia Company	48⅝	48	48
150	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼
405	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	18⅛	18	18
3,400	Reading	34 3-16	33¾	33 15-16
325	Reading 1st pf	44 1-16	43 15-16	44
315	Reading 2d pf	39	38¾	38 15-16
100	Tidewater Steel Co	5¼	5¼	5¼
57	United Co. of N. J	282¾	282	282¾
360	United Gas Imp. Co	114¼	113½	114
120	Union Traction	47⅞	47	47⅞
1,650	United States Steel	40⅝	40¼	40½

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TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The further recovery of Continental Trust from its sharp break of yesterday was the feature of the day. The stock closed only 2¾ points below the figure attained prior to the drop. Its improvement also had a reassuring effect on Cotton Duck issues, the decline of the one being partially ascribed to the weakness in the other. The general market was rather quiet, due to the public's resumption of waiting tactics, pending the present speculative contradictions in Wall Street. The closing was a shade easier. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,744 shares of stock and $105,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Seaboard Ry	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
10	Consolidated Gas	73¼	73¼	73¼
400	Cotton Duck tr. rcpts	8	8	8
45	G. B. S. Brewing	14	13⅜	14
499	Nashville Ry	5½	5	5½
15	Maryland Casualty	54¼	54¼	54¼
10	International	148	148	148
130	Continental	215	214	214¼
38	Mercantile	166	165	165
160	Alabama C. & I	40	40	40
45	Alabama C. & I. pf	88½	88½	88½
10	Baltimore Brick	8	8	8
50	G. S. F.	52¼	52½	52½
150	Howard Bank	12	12	12

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
12,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	84⅞	84⅞
6,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	111¼	111	111¼
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98	98	98
2,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
5,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	68½	68½	68½
10,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Newport News 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77	77¼
8,000	Cotton Duck inc	40	39¾	39¾
7,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
11,000	Nashville Ry. 5s ctfs	77¾	77	77¾
23,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	49⅝	50
6,500	G. B. S. Brewing inc	39	38¾	38¾
1,500	Neapolis, Va., 6s	115¾	115¼	115¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
790	Brewing com.	32⅜	32	32½
70	Brewing pf.	48¼	48¼	48½
905	Crucible Steel	21¾	21	21⅝
345	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85½	85½
10	Fireproof	20½	20½	20½
60	Fireproof pf.	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
200	Luster Mining	14½	14½	14½
10	Mfrs. Light & Heat	90½	90½	90½
650	Marsden	5½	5¼	5⅜
6	Pittsburg Plate Glass	135	135	135
1,500	Pittsburg Coal	30½	30¼	30⅜
232	Pittsburg Coal pf	89⅝	89½	89⅝
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	85¼	85½	85½
175	River Coal	11¼	11¼	11¾
215	River Coal pf	40¾	40	40¾
123	United States Steel	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
60	United States Steel pf	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
50	West. Air Brake	176	176	176
255	West. Elec. 2d	108	108	108
140	Window Glass com	50¾	50¾	50¾
40	Allegheny Trust	153	153	153
3	Colonial Trust	620	620	620
80	Real Estate Trust	305½	301	301
50	Safe Deposit & Trust	110	110	110
$30,000	Brewing 6s	112½	112½	112½

*New high mark.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Allegheny County Board of Fire Underwriters has refused to adopt the co-insurance resolution, recently drawn up by the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union.

The Colorado State Insurance Department is preparing a codification of the insurance laws of that State for submission to the Legislature at its next session.

The Illinois State Insurance Department has issued a license to the newly formed Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois to begin the transaction of a life insurance business in that State.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In most outside stocks yesterday trading was smaller than on any day in recent weeks. Here and there in the list was a stock which showed considerable activity, but these were so exceptional that they furnished no guide to the position of the market in general. Such liquidation as was induced by the course of the market during the past few days was in no case sufficient to cause any heavy loss, but at the same time there were very few stocks that made any advance over the figures recorded at the close on Wednesday. All in all, however, the market shows considerable firmness, notwithstanding the dullness which now prevails. As suggestive of the narrowness of yesterday's market, it is worth while to point out that the sales in Rock Island common amounted to only 400 shares, whereas, a few weeks ago the daily transactions in this issue were about 20,000 shares.

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HUDSON REALTY.—Bids of 119 were made yesterday for the stock of the Hudson Realty Company, the stockholders of which have just been given the right to subscribe to Treasury stock at 119.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 23, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64½	64¾	5,500	*Amal. Cop. Co., x d	65	65¾	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
...	...	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	— 5
12⅞	13	6,900	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
40¾	41	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf	42	42	41	41	—1⅛
1	1⅛	100	Am. Bicycle Co	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
35¾	36	600	Am. Car & F. Co	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
91¾	92½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ½
49½	50	600	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	49¼	49¾	...
56	57	40	*Am. Grass Twine	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
10¼	10⅜	400	*Am. Ice Co	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
31⅛	31½	4,300	*Am. Locomo. Co	30½	31½	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
94	94¾	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	100	*Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
47	47¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+1⅛
95½	96¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
123¾	123⅝	4,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	124½	124½	123¼	123½	— ⅛
97	99	500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	97	97	97	97	—1
88½	88⅝	19,825	Atch., Top. & S. F	89	89¼	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	420	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
108⅜	108½	24,550	Baltimore & Ohio	109½	109¾	108	108½	— ⅛
2¼	2⅜	18,104	Baltimore & Ohio rts	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
94	95	35	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
62¼	62¼	4,440	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	63¼	63¼	62½	62½	— ⅛
11	11¾	10	Brunswick City	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
135⅞	138	3,400	Canadian Pacific	139¾	139¾	136	136	— ⅜
51⅞	51⅝	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¾	51⅞	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
36⅛	36⅜	300	Chicago & Alton	36¾	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	...
73	74	100	Chicago & Alton pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
30	30¼	1,100	Chicago Great West	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	— ½
84	85	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85½	85½	85	85	...
191¼	191⅝	7,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	191⅝	192⅝	191⅜	191⅝	— ⅛
194	195	220	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195	195	195	195	+2
229	230½	2,700	Chicago & Northw	233	234	227	230	—2½
37¼	38½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
85	85⅜	12,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83¼	85¾	83½	85¾	+1⅝
33	33¼	1,500	Colorado & Southern	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
48¾	49	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	100	Col. & H. C. & I	23½	23½	23½	23⅜	— ⅛
218	219	525	Consolidated Gas	218½	218⅝	218¼	218⅝	— ⅜
121¼	121⅝	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121½	121½	121¼	121½	— ⅛
31⅝	32	600	Corn Products	32¼	32¼	32	32	—1
256	265	400	Del., Lack. & West	256½	256	255½	256	—4
91½	91⅝	520	Denver & R. G. pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	— ⅜
20½	21	700	Detroit Southern	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
39¼	39⅝	100	Detroit Southern pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
47	48	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	— ½
87½	89½	25	Detroit United Ry	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
38	39	38	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
19	19⅜	350	*Dul., S. S. & At	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅜
29	30	210	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30¼	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅝
38⅝	39	23,800	Erie	38⅞	39½	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅝
68	68¼	5,500	Erie 1st pf	67⅞	68½	67⅞	68⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	53	900	Erie 2d pf	53	53¼	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
185	185¼	300	General Electric	186	186	185¼	185¼	—1½
189	191	100	Great Northern pf	190	190	190	190	— ⅛
93	95½	400	Hocking Valley	95¼	95⅝	95½	95⅝	— ⅛
145½	148¾	4,522	Illinois Central	145⅞	149¼	145½	149¼	+ ⅞
9½	9⅝	23,074	Illinois Central rts	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	Internat. Paper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
72	73	100	Internat. Paper pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
44	44½	300	Iowa Central	44¾	44⅝	44	44	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	1,400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80⅝	81⅝	80⅝	81	+ ⅛
35	35½	300	Kansas City South	35½	35½	35	35	—1
56	56½	200	Kansas City South. pf	56	56	56	56	...
34	35½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	35	35¼	35	35½	— ½
139	139½	7,800	Louisville & Nashville	138½	140½	138½	139	+ ⅝
134⅝	134⅝	6,400	Manhattan Elevated	135	135¼	134⅜	134⅝	— ⅛
120	124	100	*Met. Sec. 1st ln. pd	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ¼
139	140	1,000	*Met. Street Railway	139½	139½	138½	139	—1
25⅝	26	400	Mexican Central	26	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
110	111	100	Minn. & St. Louis	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
79	79¼	1,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	79⅝	80¼	79	79	— ⅝
129	130	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	130	130	130	130	...
29½	30	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅝	29¾	29¾	29⅝	...
110⅜	110¾	18,700	Missouri Pacific	111	111½	110⅜	110⅝	— ⅛
105	108	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
46¼	46¾	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46¾	46¾	46	46⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	29	2,200	*Nat. Lead Co	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
93¼	94	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
178	180	100	*New York Air Brake	178	178	178	178	—5½
155¼	155⅝	2,700	New York Central	156	156⅞	155⅝	155⅞	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	...
77½	77⅝	15,000	Norfolk & Western	77½	78¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
163⅜	163½	18,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	163⅜	164¼	163⅜	163⅝	— ⅜
103½	103⅝	1,600	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅜	103⅞	103	103½	...
95	97½	200	P., C., C., & St. L	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
60⅝	61	1,650	Pressed Steel Car	61⅜	61⅝	60⅝	61	— ½
95¼	95¾	900	Pressed Steel Car pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ½
230	236	15	Pullman Company	230	230	230	230	...
36⅝	37	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	37	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	10,125	Reading	68	68½	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
87⅝	88	2,400	Reading 1st pf	88	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
77½	78	2,500	Reading 2d pf	77½	78	77½	77½	...
22¼	22⅜	4,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
79½	79⅝	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
23½	24¼	950	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
71½	72	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
77	79	400	Rutland pf	77	78½	77	77	— ½
20	20¼	200	St. Jo. & G. I	20¾	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
73	73½	1,110	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	76¼	76¼	73	73	—3
34	35½	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
75	75½	200	St. L. & San Fran	76	76	75½	75½	+ ⅛
73	73½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73¼	73¼	73½	73½	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	200	St. Louis Southw	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	68¼	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
67	68	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	66	67½	66	67½	+ ½
71⅝	71⅞	17,050	Southern Pacific	72	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	2,300	Southern Railway	37⅝	37⅞	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
94	94¼	200	Southern Railway pf	94	94	94	94	...
64⅞	65	1,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65⅝	65⅝	64½	65	— ¼
43⅜	43⅞	2,300	Texas & Pacific	44	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
38	41	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
31⅛	32	14,340	Tol., St. L. & West	30½	33	30½	31⅝	+2½
48⅝	48¼	10,345	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	47	48⅝	46⅜	48¼	+1⅝
120	120½		Twin City R. T	120½	120½	120½	120½	...
16	16¼		*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16½	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	57		*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜	— ⅛
104⅜	104⅞	22,800	Union Pacific	105	105⅜	104¼	104⅝	— ⅜
91	91¼	1,013	Union Pacific pf	91¼	91¼	91	91	— ¼
22⅝	23⅜	100	United Rys. Invest	23½	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	400	United Rys. Invest. pf	63½	63⅝	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	1,500	*U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
90¼	91	120	*U. S. Leather pf	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
18	18½	40	U. S. Rubber	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
55¼	56	850	U. S. Rubber pf	56⅜	56½	56	56	—1
40¼	40½	8,030	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
88¾	88⅞	4,600	U. S. Steel pf	88⅞	89½	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅜
142½	150	100	U. S. Express	142½	142½	142½	142½	—2½
32	32¼	100	*Vulcan Detinning	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	...
48¾	49	1,600	Wabash pf	49	49½	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
91	91½	470	Western Union Tel	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91¼	— ⅜
210	218	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	218	218	218	218	—2
27	28	500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	27	27½	27	27	— ½
27¾	28	600	Wisconsin Central	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
52½	53	800	Wisconsin Central pf	52½	53	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
Sales		391,943	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,570	Amal. Copper	65¼	65⅝	64½	64½
10	Am. Car & F	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Am. Hide & L	13	13	13	13
40	Am. Ice	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
240	Am. Locomotive	30½	31¼	30½	31⅜
4,410	Am. Sugar	124½	124½	123¾	123⅞
10	Anaconda Cop	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
9,630	A., T. & S. F	89¼	89⅝	88½	88½
10	A., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,820	Balt. & Ohio	109¼	109¾	107⅞	108¼
2,810	Brook. Rap. Tr	63½	63½	62½	62⅝
340	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¾	136	136
740	Ches. & Ohio	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼
70	Chi. Gt. West	30¼	30½	30¼	30⅜
6,680	C., M. & St. P	191¾	192⅝	191¼	191⅝
1,100	Col. Fuel & I	83	85⅝	83	85½
2,490	Erie	38⅞	39½	38⅝	39
290	Louis. & Nash	140½	140½	139¼	139¼
1,800	Manhattan	135¼	135¾	134⅝	134⅝
10	Mexican Cent	26	26	26	26
10	M., S.P. & S.S.M.	80	80	80	80
9,910	Mo. Pacific	111	111⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	N. Y. Central	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾
270	N. Y., O. & W	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
4,220	Norf. & West	77¾	78¼	77	77¾
740	Pennsylvania	163⅞	164⅝	163⅜	163⅜
290	People's Gas	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103½
4,580	Reading	68	68½	67⅝	67⅞
150	Republic Steel	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½
6,490	Southern Pacific	72⅛	72⅝	71⅜	71⅝
40	Southern Ry.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
100	Southern Ry. pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,440	Tenn. C. & I	65¾	65¾	64⅝	64⅞
180	Texas Pacific	44¼	44⅝	44	44
20	T., St. L. & W. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½
6,520	Union Pacific	105	105½	104⅜	105
550	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
6,090	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
200	U. S. Steel pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
130	Wabash pf	49¼	49¾	48½	48⅝
30	Western Union	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
20	Wheel. & L. E	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
8,170					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Stand. R. & T. 6s	67½	67½	67½	67½
2,000	Stand. R. & T. inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½
$4,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	306	309	310
2d week October	$41,680	$47,017	$43,238
From July 1	743,662	669,828	581,965
CINCINNATI, NEW ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week October	101,011	97,047	94,490
From July 1	1,688,098	1,576,370	1,414,427
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
2d week October	32,337	27,664	24,528
From July 1	401,773	360,082	314,926
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
2d week October	251,128	240,337	221,234
From July 1	3,442,273	3,194,590	2,937,512
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	950
3d week October	141,500	126,822	108,318
From July 1	2,190,291	1,927,000	1,738,624
BANGOR & AROOS. for year ended June 30—			
Gross			
Pass. earnings	476,447	410,617	317,893
Freight earnings	1,232,489	1,038,887	912,529
Total earnings	1,708,936	1,449,454	1,230,423
Expenses:			
Maint. of way, &c.	378,307	285,379	221,641
Maint. of equip.	119,847	98,529	88,443
Cond. trans.	533,199	455,873	382,704
General expenses	70,530	68,640	49,547
Total expenses	1,101,884	908,422	742,335
Net	607,052	541,032	488,088
CALIFORNIA NORTHWEST. for September—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	128,438	112,863	15,575
Net earnings	55,016	53,395	1,621
Charges	22,675	22,771	*96
Surplus	32,341	30,624	1,717
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	376,751	328,857	47,894
Net earnings	154,380	143,980	10,400
Charges	68,025	68,312	*287
Surplus	86,355	75,668	10,687
*Decrease.			
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for September—	1902	1901	1900.
Gross earnings	997,552	1,442,845	1,247,128
Op. expenses	863,061	792,410	775,927
Net earnings	134,491	651,435	471,201
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	86.5	69.8	62.2
Gross, 3 months	3,227,017	4,425,179	.....
Exp. and taxes	2,562,943	2,408,474	.....
Net, 3 months	664,074	2,017,705	.....

DET., P. H. S. L. (Rap. Ry. Sys.) for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	39,770	35,687	4,083
Op. exp. and txs.	23,490	21,576	1,914
Net earnings	16,280	14,111	2,169
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	137,658	125,947	11,711
Op. exp. and txs.	74,807	63,156	11,751
Net earnings	62,751	62,791	*40
*Decrease.			

DETROIT SOUTHERN for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,239,905	1,147,334	92,571
Exp. and taxes	1,043,110	927,985	115,125
Net earnings	196,795	219,349	*22,554
Interest	270,000	.....	.....
Deficit	73,205	.....	.....
*Decrease.			

Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Spa Railway Company for the year ended June 30: Gross earnings, $40,904; operating expenses, $33,165; net earnings, $7,739; other income, $676; fixed charges, $933; net income, $7,081; total surplus, June 30, $8,097; cash on hand, $980; betterments for year, $1,309,140.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$222,533,061
Gold	115,494,087
Silver	8,093,582
United States notes	2,999,114
Treasury notes of 1890	95,622
National bank notes	13,161,592
Total receipts this day	1,704,202
Total receipts this month	38,182,035
Total receipts this year	184,673,920
Total expenditures this day	1,525,000
Total expenditures this month	35,860,000
Total expenditures this year	173,341,976
Deposits in National banks	161,176,205
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	527,830
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	803,246
Customs	827,804
Miscellaneous	73,151

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$366,345,869
Silver dollars	467,467,000
Silver dollars of 1890	780,399
Silver bullion of 1890	25,320,601
Total	$859,913,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$366,345,869
Silver certificates outstanding	467,467,000
Treasury notes outstanding	26,101,000
Total	$859,913,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,617,357
Gold certificates	29,876,710
Silver coin and bullion	3,895,874
Silver certificates	4,397,708
United States notes	2,999,114
Other assets	20,853,744
Total in Treasury	$147,440,509
Deposits in National banks	161,176,205
Total	$308,686,751
Current liabilities	86,088,653
Available cash balance	$222,533,061

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of October showed increases:

Cin., New Or. & Texas Pacific	$3,964
Detroit Southern	4,673
Seaboard Air Line	10,791
Total increase, 3 roads	$19,428
Increase previously reported	790,187
Total increase, 36 roads	$809,565

***

Decrease:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,337
Decrease previously reported	24,507
Total decrease, 7 roads	$29,844
Net increase, 43 roads	$779,721

***

Wisconsin Central reported yesterday an increase for the third week of October of $14,678.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Dry Brook Oil Company, Belmont; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. N. Whitcomb, Belmont; H. D. Gross, Schenckaville, Penn.; A. M. Young, Allentown, Penn.

Columbian Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. P. Everett and P. J. Everett, New York; E. A. Volk, Mount Vernon.

H. S. Dickson, Troy, (wall paper, painting, furnishing, and decorative business;) capital, $40,000. Directors—H. S. Dickson and Elisabeth J. Dickson, New York; A. E. Kittell, Troy.

A. W. Knox Chemical Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—V. L. Cumnock and P. H. Brundage, New York; T. J. Murphy, Hoboken.

Herrman & Grace, Esopus, (hardware and building supplies;) capital, $100,000. Directors—John Herrman, J. J. Grace, and M. M. Baldwin, New York.

The Archer & Pancoast Company, New York, (gas and electric light fixtures;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. H. Selmes and W. E. Curtis, New York; C. F. Davis, Hartford, Conn.

Louis Metzger & Co., New York, (millinery goods;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Louis Metzger, Leo Metzger, and David Metzger, New York.

H. S. Taylor Exchange, New York, (agent for theatrical companies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—H. S. Taylor, S. F. Sherman, and E. L. Bridge, New York.

Lawson & Teller Company, New York, (music engraving and printing;) capital, $4,000. Directors—F. P. Lawson, New York; Robert Teller, Jr., and Annie Teller, Corona, L. I.

Coal Saving and Heating Company, New York, (coal saving, heating, and lighting appliances;) capital, $125,000. Directors—E. C. Hovey and H. V. Quald, New York; M. J. Sullivan, Mount Vernon.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States:

211—Phineas Pam-to-Pee et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument concluded for the appellants. Leave granted to appellants to file supplemental brief on or before Thursday next.

275—Lone Wolf, principal chief, &c., et al., appellants, vs. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Argued by William M. Springer and Hampton Carson for the appellants and by Assistant Attorney General Van De Venter for the appellee. Leave granted to appellants to file additional brief within one week on motion for appellants.

340—The Cherokee Nation et al., appellants, vs. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.—Submitted pursuant to twentieth rule for the appellants and for the appellees.

Call for Friday: 147, (and 269,) 273, 309, (and 310 and 311,) 177, 248, 318, 57, 59, (and 45,) 60 and 61.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. Preferred causes.

479—Biedler vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
527—Glasby vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
528—Lewis vs. same. General Calendar.
58—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
59—Blundell vs. same.
69—Bowling vs. Wilder.
73—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co.
74—Donovan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
75—Hewitt vs. Van Stone.
76—Bowe vs. N. Y. Horse Manure Trans. Co.
77—Wright Steam Engine Works vs. Warren Mfg. Co.
78—Dey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
79—Porter vs. Sigafus.
80—Bleker vs. Van den Driesch.
81—Colon vs. Pacific Mut. Life Ins. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

220—United States vs. Dieckerhoff.
176—United States vs. Beller.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

144—United States vs. Schering & Glatz.
155—Veit, Son & Co. vs. United States.
169—Same vs. Schering & Glatz.
185—United States vs. Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.
216—Same vs. Ducas.
226—Hahn vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Morehead vs. Striker.
2—United States vs. Nely.
3—Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.
4—American Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking M. Co.
5—Universal Talking Machine Co. vs. Am. Graphophone Co.
6—C. D. Burns Co. vs. Nealy.
7—Gray vs. Schneider.
8—Schneider vs. Gray.
9—Mackey vs. Heermance.
10—Bengniat vs. Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe R. R. Co.
11—Motley vs. Detroit Steel & Spring Co.
12—Julius King Optical Co. vs. Bilhoefer.
13—Western Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Whitney El. Inst. Co.
14—Williams vs. Schleicher.
15—Parramore vs. Taylor. Cases noticed.
16—Brown vs. Salisbury.
17—Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs. Weston Elec. Co.
18—Reehan vs. Central of Georgia Ry. Co.
19—Howard vs. Wilson.
20—Westinghouse Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Whitney Elec. Inst. Co.
21—Baille vs. Le Maire Optical Co.
22—Koch Lung Cure & Co. vs. Dr. Koch Sanitarium
23—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Engineering Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

120—Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug N. & W. No. 2.
121—Balt. & Boston Barge Co. vs. Ferryboat Vermont.
65—Devine vs. Dos.
66—Murray vs. Marx.
70—Warner vs. Man. Ry. Co.
71—Ehrhardt vs. Ehrhardt.
73—In re Knight.
74—Shifkin vs. Doe.
74—Broder vs. Moxie Nerve Food Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1495—In re Sullivan St.
1643—In re E. 167th St.
1922—Cont. Trust Co. vs. Am. Bible Socy.
1922½—Wilder vs. Wilder. Demurrers.
82—Smith vs. Proskey.
77—Keith vs. Keith. Preferred causes.
1387—Brown vs. City of New York.
1132—McNamara vs. Wilcox.
1285—Mayor, &c., vs. Met. Ferry Co.
1444—Culligan vs. Martin. General calendar.
1047—Brady vs. Frank.
859—Rogers vs. Wildey.
1054—Meyer vs. Meyer.
919—Mullins vs. O'Neill
596—Phelan vs. McCluskey.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1067.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer's Name in Central Park West Deal—Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Franklin Haines is the purchaser of the plot of five lots at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently by Edmund Coffin through Broker Samuel Goldsticker. The property will not be improved, at least for the present.

Herman Wronkow has bought the five-story apartment house, known as the Sherman, at 155 to 159 West Forty-eighth Street, on plot 95 by 92.11 and irregular.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Charles N. McCall to Henry Phipps and William S. Hawk the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 9 East Forty-third Street, on lot 22 by 100.5.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Edward J. Hancy to Mrs. D. W. Burnham the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 59 West Fifty-first Street, on lot 21 by 100.5.

John R. Davidson has sold for Theodore S. Corry to George A. Kerker the three-story dwelling 115 Manhattan Avenue.

Myer Hellman reports that he has resold the property 70 and 72 East One Hundredth Street.

Thomas L. Reynolds has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the five-story double flat 4 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. Eleanor A. Butler has sold 331 West Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 92.

Charles Galewski has sold for Mrs. Nellie Voit to Louis L. Richman the five-story tenement 161 Canal Street, on lot 22 by 50.

T. Scott & Son have sold for Albert Peiser the three-story stone-front dwelling 178 East Ninety-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.8.

The new eleven-story building which the Remsen estate will erect at the southeast corner of University Place and Thirteenth Street has been leased from the plans to W. H. Flattau. The lessee will occupy the store and basement and sublet the lofts. The building will occupy a plot 52 by 100.

The Empire Realty Corporation, which will erect an eleven-story structure at the northeast corner of University Place and Eleventh Street, has secured a building loan of $700,000 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

16 and 18 Jay Street, south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich Street, each 25 by 87.6, three-story brick buildings; partition sale, to Hugh Getty.....$45,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James H. Butler, referee, 1 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 100, four and five story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,397; subject to other mortgages for $38,600.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward Harding, referee, Southern Boulevard, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, together with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Southern Boulevard, adjoining the foregoing, 74.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,884.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Palmieri, referee, Rosedale Avenue, west side, 317 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 84.5 by 25.2 by 86.5, two-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,176.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 249 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,941.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 200.4 feet east of Broadway, for a four-story brick stable, 40.7 by 100.11 and 98; N. Henry of 24 West Sixtieth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $25,000

Alterations.

No. 191 East Second Street, to a three-story brick tenement; H. Frankel and C. Rubin, owners; G. A. Schillinger of 130 Fulton Street, architect; cost $1,500.

No. 33 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; L. Tackin, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 235 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Marks of 235 Madison Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Road, east side, 50 feet north of Kossuth Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 51; William H. Field, Port Chester, owner; William H. A. Horsfall of 106 Cortlandt Street architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Road, northeast corner of Jerome Street, to two three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, 25 by 73.8 and 25 by 81.4; Michael Egloff of 3 Jerome Street, owner; Louis C. Vaneck of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Oct. 23.

ALEXANDER AV, n e corner of 138th St, 100x25; John J. McGrath to Terence McDonnell, all liens.....$1

BROOK AV, s s, 74 ft n e of 156th St, runs n 44.4 x s 74 x e ; Charles Reckling to Emma L. Cummings.....1

BROOK AV, s s, 74 ft n e of 156th St, 33.3x3.6x irreg; Emma L. Cummings and husband to Carl Victor, re-recorded 1

CATHARINE ST, n w corner of De Milt Av, 25x100; Euretta L. Clocke to Katharine P. Hooks. (mtg $400).....Rel

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 78.1 ft n of 156th St, 75.1x100.4x75x96; Carl Ernst to Max Marx, ½ part and all title.....100

HAVEN AV, w s, 50 ft n from the s s of 170th St, runs w 103.3 x s 100 x e 103.3 to the a venue, x n 100; William L. Mitchell to John H. Springer.....1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Creston Av, 115.9x112.10x236; Emanuel M. Friedman to George T. Van Volkenburgh. (mtg $29,000).....1

LOT 318, map of portion of Hunt estate; Richland Realty Company to Sarah F. Cahill 1

PITT ST, 7, w s, 25x100; Morris Bernstein to Isaac Goodstein. (mtg $16,000)..1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 170th St, runs n 25.3 x w 180 x s 122.3 x s e 139.4 x e 124.9; Morris Cukor, referee, to the Bronx Borough Bank.....500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Cleveland Av, 81x120x75x133; Mary L. Borland to Katharine P. Hooks. (mtg $1,500) 1

WEH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 25th St, 24.8x100; Kate Hausmann to Mary F. Forster. (mtg $20,000) 1

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; United States Trust Company to David Morris, B. and S.....25,000

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; David Morris to Abraham Nelson. (mtg $21,000).....1

12TH AV, centre line, 105 ft n of centre line of 183d St, runs e — to King's Bridge Road x — x w to 12th Av x n 81; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., to George F. Russell and others.....18,000

6TH ST, 338 East, 25x97.6; Elizabeth C. Lauterbach and others, heirs to Mary Lauterbach, B. and S., Ca. G., all liens. 1

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 227, map of Unionport, 50x100.8; Katharine P. Hooks to Sadie E. Clocke. (mtg $2,800) 1

45D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; James J. Kiernan to A. J. Kiernan, B. & S.....1

45D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; Mary McGovern to A. J. Kiernan, B. & S.....1

73D ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Sarah J. Molly to Nellie G. Byrnes, (mtg $9,000). 1

5TH ST, 26 East, 23x74; George T. Lees to Harriet Lees. (mtg $20,000).....1

84TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 3d Av, 36.8x102.2; Edward Cramsey to Charles A. Sterling, quit claim 1

85TH ST, 406 East, 16.12x102.2x irregular; Elizabeth C. Lauterbach and others, heirs, to Mary Lauterbach, widow, B. & S., all liens.....1

88TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Johann H. Antonius to Henry Lenz. (mtg $4,000).....1

86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Elizabeth McPhillips to Henry G. Leist, (mtg $11,500) 100

90TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.8; 1st Av, s w corner of 75d St, 27.2x75; 90th St, 72 East, 17x100.8; Harry L. Cohn to Cecilia Baumann and another, all title, B. and S.....1

108TH ST, 330 West, 21x100; William G. Collins to George J. Seabury, (mtg $25,000,) taxes, &c. 1

112TH ST, 313 and 315 West, 33.4x100.11; Adeline L. Hill and others to Dora J. Malcolm, B. and S.....1

115TH ST, 209 East, 18x100.11; Henry B. Wesselman to Herbert B. Turner.....10,100

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x75.8; Joseph McElroy, Jr., to Herbert L. Coffin 20,000

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Mary L. Robinson to Solomon Schinasi and another.....100

120TH ST, 248 East, 28x100.11; Michael Wens to Louis Lese. (mtg $9,500).....1

121ST ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Ferdinand Ehrlich to M. J. Hirsch. (mtg $10,000).....1

145TH ST, n s, 292 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Clara L. Ray to Nancy E. O'Brien. (mtg $7,000) 1

157TH ST, proposed, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Max Marx to Carl Ernst, ¼ part, all title.....100

157TH ST, proposed, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x75x77.9x96.8; Max Marx and another to Solomon Moses.....100

157TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Max Marx and another to Marcus Nathan 100

162D ST, n s, 323 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.8; Mary M. Kastly and others to Richard R. Maslen, 3-8 part.....2,125

182D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x79.9; Lydia P. Snowden and others, executors, to Richard R. Maslen, 1-6 part 700

183D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x99.11; John Stewart to Morita Ernst and another 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 97th St; Samuel Borchardt to Theodore E. Hahn, 2 years, and 3 years' renewal.....$900

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 112th St; 112th St, s s, 47 ft e of Broadway; William P. Dixon, executor to William Schoaf, 3½ years.....800

ELIZABETH ST, 7; Nathan Hutkoff to Giovanni Pascucci, 3 years.....3,600

HAMILTON ST, 12; William L. Beadleston to Giuseppe Guidac, 5 years...$2,400, 2,500

28TH ST, 254 West; John Rachow to William O. Howlett, 3 7-12 years.....360

40TH ST, 167 West; Robert Connor to Grace Livingston, 3 years.....1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Ida Meyer and others, executors; Chrystie St, 213, 5 years, 1½ per cent.....$25,000

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Enoch C. Bell; Lot 319, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....300

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to Germania Life Insurance Company, 37th St, 120 to 124 West, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent.....$25,000

CODDINGTON, Maria, to the Dollar Savings Bank, road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50 ft s of Powell Place, 1 year, gold.....6,300

COHEN, Jacob, to Berry B. Simons and another; Bleecker St, 309, prior mtg $45,250, due April 21, 1903, 6 per cent...1,500

DANZIGER, Max, to Mathilde S. Sterne and others, executors; 111th St, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, re-recorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....21,210

DAVIS, Zebulon, to East Chester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon; Fulton St, s e s, being Lot 20, map of Washingtonville, 1 year.....1,800

DOUBLEDAY, Kate, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 103d St, 137 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....4,000

EMPIRE REALTY CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; University Place, n e corner of 11th St, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....700,000

FINELITE, David, and others to Jacob Finelite; Park Row, 164 and 166, n w corner of Baxter St, due Oct. 7, 1911...18,000

GRAY, John H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 94th St, prior mtg —, due Nov. 1, 1903 10,000

GRAY, John H., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another; Madison Av, n w corner of 94th St, prior mtg $65,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

GUNTHER, Henry, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 146th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....27,000

HOFFMANN, Simon, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 137th St, 212 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

HUGHES, Joseph, to Mary Kerner and another; Chestnut St, 20; also New Bowery, 24, to replace mtg $8,000, 5 years, 4 per cent.....7,000

KIERNAN, Andrew J., to Laurence Curnen; 43d St, 331 West, 1 year.....6,000

LAPP, George, to Jacob Schmitt; 77th St, 234 East, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..2,000

LAPP, Michael, to Jacob Schmitt; 77th St, 232 East, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....2,000

LESE, Louis, to Michael Wenz; 120th St, 243 East, due April 15, 1903.....5,500

LOVERIDGE, Harriet, to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 88th St, 149 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....12,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 157th St, (proposed,) n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years.....3,500

NELSON, Abraham, to Daniel Dober; 9th Av, 856, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

MALCOLM, Dora J., and another to Margaret L. Crow; 112th St, 313 West, 5 years.....9,000

MARX, Max, to Nathan Wise; German St, e s, 78.1 ft n of 156th St, 3 years....10,000

McDONNELL, Terence, to John J. McGrath; Alexander Av, n e corner of 138th St, 5 years 40,000

McDONNELL, Terence, to Claiborne Howard; Alexander Av, n e corner of 138th St, property given to indemnify second party against taxes, &c., on 35th St, 338 East, in penal sum of.....2,000

McEVILY, John V., to Julius B. Denicke; Arthur Av, w s, 86.1 ft s of 179th St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....3,500

MEEHAN, Michael, to Amalie Scheilenberger; 169th St, 162.6 ft e of old e s of Franklin Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

MORRIS, David, to United States Trust Company; 9th Av, 856, interest and time due as per bond.....21,000

MOSES, Solomon, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 157th St, (proposed,) s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years.....4,000

REIMAN, Alice, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 127th St, n s, 150.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....6,500

RUSSELL, George P., to Rose Russell; 12th Av, centre line, 105 ft n of the centre line of 183d St to the w s of Broadway, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 678

RUSSELL, John F., and others to William H. Payne; 12th Av, centre line, 105 ft n of centre line of 183d St to w s of Broadway, 2 years, 6 per cent.....14,000

RYAN, Delia A., to American Mortgage Company; Water Street, 656, 3 years..8,000

SPENCER, John R., to Thomas Spencer Decatur, or Norwood, Av, e s, 586.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 2 years.....1,000

SPRINGER, John H., to Simon R. Well and another, trustees; Haven Av, w s, 50 ft n from the s s of 170th St, produced, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....9,500

THE CATHOLIC CLUB to the Bowery Savings Bank; 59th St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....225,000

THE CATHOLIC CLUB to the New York Mortgage and Security Company, as trustee; 59th St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $225,000, 5 years, 4 per cent 60,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPEL, Augustus, to Joseph A. Solomon. $1

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors and trustees, to John Aspinwall...1

DUNBAR, Cornelia A., to Alexander Mackenzie 12,000

EGAN, Stephen J., to Sarah Hallett.....1,000

GRAHAM, Elizabeth, trustee, to Anna G. Randle, 5-7 parts.....10,000

GUTMAN, Eugenia W., (formerly Johnson,) to Edward F. Johnson.....1

KNATZ, August, to Adolph Pawel.....4,000

KRASER, Stephen, to Edward S. Terrill. 900

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments.....28,000

MYERS, Theresa G., to Rachel Salke....1

RANDLE, Anna G., to Elizabeth Graham, 6-7 parts 10,000

SALATHE, Jacob, to Elizabeth Wisker....257

SOLOMON, Joseph A., to Theresa G. Myers.....1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Bowery Savings Bank, two assignments 350,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Olney L. Higgins.....14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Jane E. Oothout, two assignments.....13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WALTON AV, e s, 102 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Joseph Fiscella against George Hooks, owner; Robert Hele, contractor.

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Thomas J. Fanning against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor 3,450

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Harry W. Bell against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor 400

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Isaac Osserman against Henry Andersen, owner and contractor 1,555

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Everett Benthuysen against Amend Johnson, owner; Robert Matthews and William T. Hookey, contractor 39

135TH ST and Brown Place, n e corner, 100x100; John Livingston against Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor.....695

150TH ST, 550 and 552 West; Owen E. Kelly against Edwin S. Schenck, owner; G. P. Brouwer-Ancher, contractor.....37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

University Place and 11th St, n e corner, 158.7x141.9x irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Empire Realty Corporation $700,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 20; William H. Schmohl against Isaac Polstein and another; Oct. 17, 1902 504

7TH AV, e s, 125 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Angelo Magnoni against Alfredo Servida and another; Aug. 23, 1902, canceled 200

18TH ST, 329 and 331 East; William H. Schmohl against Isaac Polstein and another; Oct. 17, 1902.....506

21ST ST, 229 and 231 East; William H. Schmohl against Isaac Polstein and another; Oct. 17, 1902.....572

50TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 75x96; Masons' Supply Company against Roland D. Jones and another; Nov. 30, 1896, canceled 2,500

Lis Pendens.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 231.8 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; Louis Brandt and another against Charles Peterson and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 99th St, s w corner, 25x100; Albert R. Shattuck and another, trustees, against Charles D. Levin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Boston.

27TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Hugh Getty against Mary E. Hammond and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Brower.

83D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 60x98.9; Henry B. Closson and another, trustees, against Theophilus Gilman, individually and administrator, and another, (amended foreclosure two mortgages;) attorney, H. Parsons.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 170th St, runs n 25.3 x w 180 x s 122.3 x s e 139.4 x e 124.9; Morris Cukor, referee, to the Bronx Borough Bank.....500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Cleveland Av, 81x120x75x133; Mary L. Borland to Katharine P. Hooks. (mtg $1,500) 1

WEH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 25th St, 24.8x100; Kate Hausmann to Mary F. Forster. (mtg $20,000) 1

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; United States Trust Company to David Morris, B. and S.....25,000

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; David Morris to Abraham Nelson. (mtg $21,000).....1

12TH AV, centre line, 105 ft n of centre line of 183d St, runs e — to King's Bridge Road x — x w to 12th Av x n 81; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., to George F. Russell and others.....18,000

6TH ST, 338 East, 25x97.6; Elizabeth C. Lauterbach and others, heirs to Mary Lauterbach, B. and S., Ca. G., all liens. 1

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 227, map of Unionport, 50x100.8; Katharine P. Hooks to Sadie E. Clocke. (mtg $2,800) 1

45D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; James J. Kiernan to A. J. Kiernan, B. & S.....1

45D ST, 331 West, 25x100.4; Mary McGovern to A. J. Kiernan, B. & S.....1

73D ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Sarah J. Molly to Nellie G. Byrnes, (mtg $9,000). 1

5TH ST, 26 East, 23x74; George T. Lees to Harriet Lees. (mtg $20,000).....1

84TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 3d Av, 36.8x102.2; Edward Cramsey to Charles A. Sterling, quit claim 1

85TH ST, 406 East, 16.12x102.2x irregular; Elizabeth C. Lauterbach and others, heirs, to Mary Lauterbach, widow, B. & S., all liens.....1

88TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Johann H. Antonius to Henry Lenz. (mtg $4,000).....1

86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Elizabeth McPhillips to Henry G. Leist, (mtg $11,500) 100

90TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.8; 1st Av, s w corner of 75d St, 27.2x75; 90th St, 72 East, 17x100.8; Harry L. Cohn to Cecilia Baumann and another, all title, B. and S.....1

108TH ST, 330 West, 21x100; William G. Collins to George J. Seabury, (mtg $25,000,) taxes, &c. 1

112TH ST, 313 and 315 West, 33.4x100.11; Adeline L. Hill and others to Dora J. Malcolm, B. and S.....1

115TH ST, 209 East, 18x100.11; Henry B. Wesselman to Herbert B. Turner.....10,100

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x75.8; Joseph McElroy, Jr., to Herbert L. Coffin 20,000

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Mary L. Robinson to Solomon Schinasi and another.....100

120TH ST, 248 East, 28x100.11; Michael Wens to Louis Lese. (mtg $9,500).....1

121ST ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Ferdinand Ehrlich to M. J. Hirsch. (mtg $10,000).....1

145TH ST, n s, 292 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Clara L. Ray to Nancy E. O'Brien. (mtg $7,000) 1

157TH ST, proposed, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Max Marx to Carl Ernst, ¼ part, all title.....100

157TH ST, proposed, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x75x77.9x96.8; Max Marx and another to Solomon Moses.....100

157TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Max Marx and another to Marcus Nathan 100

162D ST, n s, 323 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.8; Mary M. Kastly and others to

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09½
Lard, prime	11.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 69@71½c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 corn, 57c; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 3 white, 31@32¼c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; mess pork, per bbl, $16.35@$16.90; lard, per 100 lb, $11@$11.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.20@$11.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.87½@$12; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32.

COTTON.—The opening was firm, with prices 1 to 3 points higher, and the market continued to work upward for a brief period after the call on bulling and a flurry of room covering. Before midday the scare of the bears gave place to a return of former aggressive short selling, while the room bulls abandoned all hope of a firmer market for the present. In the afternoon the market displayed weakness, and prices ran downward rapidly under vigorous bear pressure, active liquidation and some foreign selling. The market at the close was easy and net 7 to 11 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 225,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8.70c for middling upland and 8.93c for middling Gulf. Sales were 970 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and unchanged at 8¼c, sales 3,500 bales; Mobile quiet and unchanged at 7 15-16c, sales 500 bales; Savannah steady and unchanged at 8c, sales 1,345 bales; Wilmington firm and unchanged at 8¼c; Norfolk steady and unchanged at 8 3-16c, sales 1,148 bales; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 8 5-16c; Augusta steady and 1-16c higher at 8¼c, sales 902 bales; St. Louis quiet and unchanged at 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.50	8.50	8.37	8.30@8.37
November	8.43	8.48	8.37	8.37@8.38
December	8.60	8.72	8.49	8.49@8.49
January	8.68	8.72	8.56	8.56@8.57
February	8.43	8.43	8.39	8.39@8.37
March	8.44	8.45	8.34	8.34@8.35
April	...	...	...	8.34@8.35
May	8.45	8.46	8.34	8.34@8.35
June	...	...	...	8.33@8.35
July	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.33@8.35
August	...	...	...	8.31@8.33

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Spot cotton firm; prices 4 points higher. American middling fair, 5.12; good middling, 4.82; middling, 4.74; low middling, 4.64; good ordinary, 4.52; ordinary, 4.40. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,800 bales of American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 12,100 bales of American. Futures opened firm and closed quiet. American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.58; buyers; October and November, 4.51, buyers; November and December, 4.48, buyers; December and January, 4.46, buyers; January and February, 4.46, sellers; February and March, 4.46, value; March and April 4.47, sellers; April and May, 4.47, value; May and June, 4.47, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Quick to recover from its previous setback, wheat made substantial headway, and at the close was ¾c higher than the previous night. While an advance in corn proved of considerable assistance to the bull element, most of the upturn was a result of strong bull sentiment and an unusually brisk cash demand at all points. Receipts at Western points amounted to 1,297,000 bushels, compared with 955,000 bushels last year. Northwest arrivals were liberal at 981 cars. Foreign markets contributed a considerable share toward the general strength on this side by closing ¼@⅜d net higher at Liverpool and 10@30 points up at Paris. Some disappointment was expressed over the export business, which aggregated only 2 loads of Spring wheat here and 15 loads at outports. From opening to close the market showed little tendency toward reaction, being freely supported on every small setback. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, prices were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 78½c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, both prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, Nov, 5-10; and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, prompt, and 81c, Nov. 5-10; No. 2 red, 78c, elevator

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c asked; December, 69¾@69¾c asked; May, 72⅝c bid; No. 2 hard, 68@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56c; December, 40¾c bid; May, 39½c bid. Oats—December, 29c bid; May, 30c; No. 2 white, 34c.

DULUTH, Oct. 23.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; November, 72c; December, 70¼c; May, 73c; Macaroni No. 1, 67¼c; No. 2, 65¼c. Oats—December, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73½@74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼@73c; December, 72¾c. Rye—No. 2, 61½c. Barley—No. 2, 64c; sample, 30@58c. Corn—December, 51½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—Wheat—December, 71½@71¾c; May, 72¼@72⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.8@$2.85; Red Dog, $23.30@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@$2.40, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.90; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$20; in 100-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50, bulk; oil meal, $23.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78¾	78 13-16	77 15-16	78¾
May	78 3-16	78⅝	78 1-16	78⅝
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	66½
November	63⅝	63¾	63⅝	63¾
December	56 5-16	56⅝	56 5-16	56⅞
January	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼
May	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅞
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	36⅜
Lard—				
October	...	...	...	$11.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72½	73	72¼	72⅝
May	73¾	74⅜	73⅜	74⅛
Corn—				
October	58	58	57	57
December	50¼	51⅞	50½	51⅝
May	43½	44	43½	43⅞
Oats—				
December	31⅜	31½	31¼	31⅜
May	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32¼
Lard—				
January	$9.10	$9.20	$9.10	$9.20
May	8.45	8.55	8.42	8.55
Ribs—				
January	8.27½	8.30	8.25	8.30
May	7.80	7.82½	7.80	7.82½
Pork—				
January	15.70	15.77½	15.62	15.77½
May	14.80	14.87½	14.75	14.87½

COFFEE.—After opening steady, with prices unchanged, the coffee market ruled generally dull, finally closing steady, with prices at the opening level. The early news was without special feature. Little business was transacted. The total sales footed up about 26,500 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations unchanged from the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
November	...	...	...	5.05@5.10
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
March	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
April	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
May	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
July	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$550; exchange, 12 1-16d; receipts, 13,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 706,000 bags. SANTOS—Quiet; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 50,000 bags; stock, 1,644,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened ⅛ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was not unchanged; sales, 24,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady, unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. advanced ¼c; total sales, 20,000 bags. January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 39.00; August, 39.25; September, 39.50; October, 37.00; November, 37.00; December, 37.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $18.75@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS —$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9⅝c; pigs, 10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14c; 10 lb, 13¾c; 12 lb, 13½c; 14 lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 9c, pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼@6¾c; country, 6¾@7c. LARD—$11.20; city lard, $10.65@$10.80; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.50; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15@16c; city lard stearine, 10¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine barrels, 55½@56c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.70@$1.75; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20, and W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—Turpentine, 51c; receipts, 1,125 casks; sales, 986 casks; exports, 775 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,110 bbls; sales, 3,127 bbls; exports, 455 bbls. A, B, C, D, $1.32½; E, $1.37½; F, $1.45; G, $1.57½; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $

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$1,900 — Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
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$540 TO $780 — Madison Av., cor. 98th St. New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
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7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
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6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
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Entire Block Front,
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Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience.
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855
Entire blocks, 112th to 114th St.
Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
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Apply on premises, or to
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1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,913—Harlem.)
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The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty reception Room. Elevator. Telephone in each apartment, etc. **Rents only $60 per month.**
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New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
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5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light, telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.
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76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
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NEW BUILDING,
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NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
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Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; rents of these $300 a room; apartments for housekeeping from $1,100 to $1,600; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

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High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

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Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
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Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
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NO. 2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.—One door north of 123rd Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 27 West 30th Street.

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Vis-a-vis from this elegant apartment house; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; southern exposure; rent reasonable; select small family. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

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Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
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and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

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Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
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THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family, transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

Auction Sales.

By virtue of two certain chattel mortgages made by Williams Ehlers to P. Ballantine & Sons, dated February 24th, 1897, and May 17th, 1900, respectively, the undersigned, by order of the mortgagees, will sell on October 24th, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Nos. 34 and 36 Ninth Avenue and 683 and 685 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the saloon furniture, fixtures, and fittings and all other personal property now in said premises and described in said mortgages. Dated New York, October 18, 1902. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Robert C. Shephard, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction at his office, No. 150 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City, on November 3d, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, about 125 uncollectible book accounts due the assigned estate of Wilbur B. Ketcham Company, aggregating $450, by order of W. L. Mershon, assignee.

Mortgage Sale.—Marcus Marks, auctioneer, sells this day, Oct. 24, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., 75 machines, consisting of zigzag, ruching, Bonnaz, cording, and Singer machines; also one 8 H. P. gas engine; safe and lot of office furniture, at 137 Wooster St. By order of mortgagee.

Established, well-stocked, small grocery; prosperous neighborhood; immensely profitable; sacrifice on account of other business. Bargain, 1,620 Broadway.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Machinery.

Wanted—80 to 100 lt. 110 volt dynamo, with rheostat. Pendleton & Townsend, Patterson, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRISCHLING and JACOB LIPPNER, individually and composing the firm of Frischling & Lippner, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Frischling and Jacob Lippner, individually and composing the firm of Frischling & Lippner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 18th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 5th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 23d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 5,231.—HENRY LAKS of the City, County, and State of New York, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry Laks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 21st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 21st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FANNY MANDEL, bankrupt. No. 5,307.
To the creditors of Fanny Mandel of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Fanny Mandel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 23d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of FANNY MANDEL, bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will sell the assets thereof, consisting of millinery goods, flowers, feathers, safe, fixtures, etc., as follows:
Sealed bids therefor should be submitted to William Forse Scott, receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Wednesday, October 29th, 1902, at 3 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened, and each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof.
Said property may be inspected at the former place of business of said bankrupt, 9 Bond Street, New York City, on Monday, October 27th, and Tuesday, October 28th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Should the receiver reject all bids submitted, then said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the premises stated, on Monday, November 3d, at 10:30 A. M.
WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

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$1 or $2 Down, 50c. Weekly.
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Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Typewriters.—Brand new machines, sold $1 weekly or $50 cash; all makes, second hand, cash or installments; Remington, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up weekly. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704; telephone, 3825 Franklin.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 1237TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
57 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Falella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Sept. 23rd, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-1aw6wF

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER HARPER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Peter Harper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 16th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 23, 1902.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
$2 a Week for the Celebrated
Milton Pianos
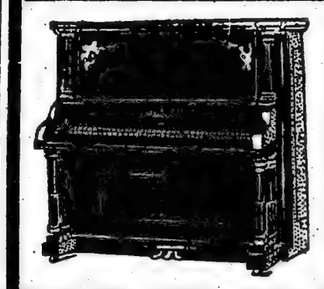
One of the most remarkable piano offers that this store has ever made is this:
100 Milton Pianos $225 Each.
$10 Down and $2 a Week.
This price includes top and cover. Delivered on receipt of first payment of $10.
The Milton Piano is one of the finest ever built. Made by the Milton Piano Company. Everything in it is of the very finest quality and built by the most skilled and experienced piano makers. The cases are large, rich and massive.
A representative of the Milton Piano Company stated that when these pianos were built, it was intended that they should sell for $500 each. For many pianos that are sold at $500 to-day cannot compare with the Milton.
The piano must be seen to be appreciated, and as an offer of this kind is rare, and owing to the limited quantity it is advisable for you to inspect this piano as early as possible.
We also continue to offer the
Harmony Piano for $175
At $5 Down & $1 Per Week
Including Stool and Cover.
Delivered on Payment of First $5 Payment.
Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
Every Harmony and Milton Piano has a ten years' guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

JACOB DOLL PIANO.
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
BRANCH, 197 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Bargains for Musicians.—Weber, $75; Chickering, $50; Mahogany Colonial, $95; Chickering, Parlor Grand, ¾ price. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$15, Rosewood piano; beautiful upright, $30; Colonial mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 buys new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 437 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 108 East 9th St.

Pianos and Organs.

AT THE
"Bradbury"
WAREROOMS
Piano Bargains
JUST TO TEST THE VALUE OF PIANO ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS, WE WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK:
New "Bradbury" Pianos at $300, $350, $400, $450.
Moderate payment down and $10 a month.
New "Webster" Pianos (our make), $225.
$10 down and $7.00 a month.
New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $200.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.
New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $165.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.
A FEW USED PIANOS AND PIANOS OF OTHER MAKES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SMALL AND LARGE PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS STORED, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, TUNED.
F. G. SMITH, Mfr.,
142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

For Sale.—Will sacrifice; great bargain; all-year country hotel; chance of a lifetime; handsomely furnished; rent, $800 year; money maker. Inquire 74 Park Place.

Partner Wanted—To take charge of store; $700 required. Snyder & Co., 43 Summerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Going to Europe—11-room house, filled; lease, $300; $75 sale; rent, $45. 333 West 24th St.

39th St., 12 West.—Parlor floor, for business; excellent location; altered to suit tenant.

Autumn Resorts.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWE, ZELIE VERRAULT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Alphonse Verrault, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased; Norman A. Verrault, Zelie Anastasia Verrault, Leontine Alphonsine Verrault, Louis Henry Verrault, Emma L'Italien Verrault, Frances Louise Verrault, Stephen M. Crandell, Edward H. Proudman, Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon, (the Christian names of the said Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon being fictitious, the real Christian names of said persons being unknown,) creditors of ZELIE VERRAULT, otherwise known as ZELIE VERRAULT HOWE, deceased, occupants of the real estate of said deceased, heirs at law of said deceased, and persons claiming under said heirs at law or either of them, the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and to all other creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested in the estate of said decedent, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the disposition of the real property of which the said Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased, died seized, and described in the petition of Norman L. Hobart herein, or so much thereof as might be necessary for the payment of said decedent's debts and funeral expenses, by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale already had of said property toward the payment of the claims of said petitioner and of others entitled to participate therein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Norman L. Hobart, Creditor-Petitioner, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
o17-1aw6wF

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.
MYER, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Mary H. Myer, Susan S. Duy, Meta M. Wright, Essie B. Woodland, Margaretta M. Garzullo, Henry W. Birkey, Isaac Myer Birkey, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ISAAC MYER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Pollion of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Myer, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o17-1aw6wF

The gains of The New York Times in circulation and advertising during the year 1901 exceeded in volume and in percentage those of any other New York morning newspaper.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 103 West.—A home; rooms, excellent board, $6, $7; two gentlemen, separate beds, $11; bath.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

26th St., 31 West.—Choice rooms, singly and en suite; excellent table and attendance; table guests accommodated.

46th St., 315 West.—Pleasant double and single rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; refined.

48th St., 218 West.—First-class French boarding house; la e connecting room; with all improvements; table board.

52d St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; running water; southern exposure; cuisine excellent; table board.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

65th St., 126 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, heated; bath; desirable parlor floor for business; table boarders accommodated.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

82d St., 171 East.—Large room, with board, in private Jewish family; gentlemen or married couple; reasonable.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

123d St., 205 West.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, suitable for two; excellent board; private house; references.

129th St., 160 West, 7th and Lenox Avs.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine location.

135th St., 242-244-246 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, also hall room, to rent with board.

145th St., 460 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; hot and cold water.

148th St., 523 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath, suitable for couple; board optional; near cars.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies: adults only.

Brooklyn.

85 HANCOCK ST.,
Between Bedford and Nostrand Avs.; best section of Brooklyn; large, pleasant, well-heated front alcove room, second floor; southern exposure; with small party of adults; select table.

A room on third floor to let, with board; also hall room. 164 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

State St., Brooklyn, 304.—Large, also small rooms; running water, heat; large closets; excellent table; references.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

Young man wants board and lodging in private family; location, above 42d St., between Amsterdam and 3d Avs.; references exchanged. Address T Box 160 Times Office.

Board wanted in the country, on farm, by a young man; price must be very moderate. Address, at once, Country, 54 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Country Board.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 43.

Furnished Rooms.

8th St., 17 West.—Private family; large front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; gentlemen; quiet house; fourth floor; references.

22d St., 477 West.—Newly furnished rooms on bathroom floor; also others; private family; gentlemen preferred.

17th St., 55 West.—Large, sunny parlor, suitable physician, dentist; private family; large front basement; telephone.

34th St., 10 East.—Large, sunny room; fourth floor; suitable for two gentlemen; board optional; references.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room; private bath; telephone.

48th St., 146 West.—Large suite, small suite, or can be had singly; superior surroundings; reference.

49th St., 149 West, (Near Broadway.)—Select house; small, large, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

51st St., 489 West.—Parlor, front bedroom, suitable doctor, light business; fine location; rent low. Kirkland.

55th St., 253 West.—Newly decorated and furnished large, airy rooms; references required.

56th St., 63 West.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; gentlemen only; references exchanged; breakfast.

117th St., 133 West.—Parlor and bedroom in private house; open plumbing; private bath; hardwood finish; reasonable.

122d St., 211 West.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; running water, bath; very reasonable.

123d St., 155 West.—Desirable room, particular gentleman, adjoining exceptional bath; American family; excellent neighborhood; accessible; dainty, light breakfast; superior accommodation; worthy investigation; moderate. Dudderidge.

An elegant, large, warm, furnished front room, $5 per week. 12 West 125th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Woman physician will rent room; light housekeeping; references. Physician, 135 Hamilton Place, Washington Heights.

Brooklyn.

Furnished front and back parlor for one or two gentlemen, near City Hall. 34 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Joralemon St., Brooklyn, 73.—Second-story alcove room for two gentlemen, with private family; all improvements; terms moderate.

State St., Brooklyn, 190.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; in private family; convenient to bridge and ferries; comfortable and homelike; must be seen to be appreciated; seen at any time.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Ruby male puppies, prize stock, short face; Boston puppies. 831 East 41st St., (basement bell.)

Liberal reward for return of black and tan dog, lost Oct. 13th, to 107 East 82d St.

German dachshund, one year old; very fine breed; will sell cheap. 243 East 10th St.

Surr

CHIEF CROKER EXPLAINS

His Reasons for Returning from His Vacation.

By Advice of Counsel, He Declines to Answer Questions About Free Transportation.

The trial of Chief E. F. Croker at Fire Headquarters yesterday, brought about many tilts between John J. Delany, his counsel, and Commissioner Sturgis and Assistant Corporation Counsel C. S. Whitman and A. F. Cosby. At the outset, when Mr. Whitman attempted to cross-examine the Chief on the charge of obtaining free transportation, and thus violating the Constitution of this State, the Chief was asked to identify in his letter book a letter to E. A. Drake, Second Vice President and Secretary of the Panama Railway Company, dated in April, 1900, with thanks for favors. Mr. Delany exclaimed:

"Now, Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to make a stand right here. I'm going to have justice or this witness will not testify here."

Mr. Delany's objection was based on the failure of the prosecution to prove any part of that specification, and he referred to a citation by Mr. Sturgis on Wednesday from an Appellate decision to fortify his contention that the course of counsel for the prosecution was an improper one. Mr. Whitman conceded that he was not cross-examining, but, on direct examination, using the Chief as a witness for the prosecution, with clear legal right, but bound by his answers.

"If," Mr. Whitman continued, "he says 'No' to any question the court cannot find him guilty. I will endeavor to prove that in this correspondence there is reference to 'favors.' The favors asked were free passes for transportation, and their acceptance was a misdemeanor, a violation of the laws of this State."

Mr. Delany insisted that, even were that proved, it would not affect the Chief, who, he said, is not an "officer" within the meaning of the law, and that in any event the offense would be outlawed. Mr. Sturgis quoted some legal rulings, that the court was not bound other than by statutory provisions and the rules of the department, and decided against Mr. Delany, who instructed his client not to answer questions.

Chief Croker responded:

"By advice of counsel I decline to answer," to many questions relating to correspondence or free transportation with or from the Panama Railway Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Senator Ahearn, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He gave the same answer when asked if he went to San Francisco in 1900, and if his answer would incriminate, degrade, or disgrace him.

Cross-examined in regard to the charges growing out of the investigation of the repair shops, Chief Croker said that all harness, &c., traced to him was used solely in the service of the department. If his monogram was on harness, he said, it was to distinguish it from other harness. He said that he had at various times driven on the Speedway on his way up or down town to fires or quarters. Commissioner Sturgis and Chaplain Smith, he said, had used what has come to be known as the "cop" harness, which was for fire service use. He admitted that he had a horse that he got from Chief Devery.

"That's a personal matter," he remarked, and the remark caused laughter, "but the horse was all the time used for public service."

In regard to the storage of hose at the Polo Grounds Mr. Whitman asked:

"Do you hold that you were justified in obeying an illegal order given by the Commissioner?" (Scanneil.)

"I think a good soldier obeys orders."

Chief Croker explained that the hose in question was condemned hose, not fit to stand service pressure. He was questioned in regard to hose that was stored outside the buildings of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company's yards at Newtown Creek. The Chief said that the hose was sent to Newtown Creek, as in the case of the Polo Grounds, as a public protection against fire.

Mr. Whitman then took up the last charge—conduct unbecoming an officer or a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline—and questioned the defendant about his resuming command on Aug. 18 last.

"Did you nave an interview with the Fire Commissioner on Friday, Aug. 15, at your own request?"

"I don't know. I said to the Commissioner that I had come back from vacation at Good Ground because my name had been mentioned at the Ryan trial."

"Did not the Commissioner say: 'It is true that your name has been mentioned, but it is only an incident of the trial and does not refer to you'?"

"He said it was all right, and I said I'd go back."

"Didn't he say that if you cared to come back you would always have a courteous reception?"

"I said that my name had been mentioned and I had come back."

"Did not the Commissioner say: 'I want you to continue your vocation. You made a special request for it and I gave you double time, and I want you to stay it out'?"

"I told him I declined to take any further vacation."

"Then?"

"No, this was after Aug. 18."

"Did you have a conversation with the Commissioner on Aug. 19?"

"The Commissioner sent for me and said: 'Chief, I understand you have returned to duty.' I said I had, and he said he wanted me to go on with my vacation, as my coming back would upset arrangements he had made. I said I would not, as I had come back to protect my rights. He said he would suspend me, and I replied that he had no power to suspend. I took a chair back here, and the assistant secretary came in with a paper, relieving me from duty. I said that he could give me no argument to make me believe that the Ryan trial was not aimed at me. I reported my return from vacation in writing to the Commissioner on Aug. 18."

John D. Moore was called by the defense as a mechanical and electrical engineer and an expert in the engineering of fire protection, hydrostatics, and hydraulics. Concerning the water supply and pressure at the Wicke fire, at First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, on Jan. 31, 1901, Mr. Moore said that there was inadequate pressure; that the engines got their water from a six-inch main, and not from the forty-eight-inch main; that the water system in the neighborhood is inadequate, and that the system of recording water pressure at fires for hydrants, engines, hose, and nozzles is wrong.

In indirect examination after recess Chief Croker asserted that no building in the city is "absolutely" fireproof.

The trial was adjourned until Monday morning next.

MARSHALL FIELD RETURNS.

Business Conditions, He Says, Are Excellent in England and France, and Improving in Germany.

Marshall Field, who has been abroad for the past three months, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. He spent most of his time in Germany, where he took the waters at Kissingen, from which, he said, he had derived considerable benefit. Mr. Field denied the report that he was coming to live in this city, and said that he had no plans as to what he was going to do with the property he owns at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. He would not discuss the report that he was about to found a new public library in Chicago, and denied that next to John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, he was the richest man in the world, as stated by John W. Gates recently at Saratoga.

"I read the interview," said Mr. Field, "and was much surprised that Mr. Gates should have said it. "It does me a great injustice."

"Business conditions on the other side," he said, "are very good. Conditions in England and France are excellent, and even in Germany, where things not long ago were at rock bottom, conditions are improving. There was much interest in Europe in the coal strike, particularly as on account of the decrease in importations, there was an advance in price of 2s. a ton.

"The settlement of the coal strike hardly can be termed a victory for either side. It was, however, a great victory for the principle of arbitration."

FOR THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Demonstration by Wives of Policemen in Cooper Union—Committee of Six Women to Call on the Mayor.

Cooper Union was filled yesterday afternoon by wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, relatives, and friends of the policemen of New York, who had assembled there in a mass meeting to protest against the two-platoon system, now in use, and to urge the restoration of the three-platoon system. It was distinctly a woman's meeting, and not alone were the wives, mothers, and relatives of patrolmen present, but they had enlisted the sympathy of the wives and mothers of the men employed in other city departments, and the hall took on the atmosphere of a convention hall. They came in delegations and were seated separately.

Large signs in different parts of the hall showed that the Health Board, the Water Supply Department, the Letter Carriers' Association of both Manhattan and Brooklyn, the Dock Department, the firemen and the police were all liberally represented in numbers by women and babies. The babies held an informal convention by themselves, in fact it was a party for them, for they wandered about the hall, got acquainted with each other, and time and time again they furnished inspiration for the speakers, who dwelt on the fact that the patrolman in many cases had not seen his children for days at a time. Both women and children, apart from the serious object the meeting had in view, had a regular matinée day of it, for there were two bands to furnish music, and between the speeches there were vaudeville acts of a comic nature.

Mrs. Frank Dunne, the President of the Patrolmen's Wives' Protective Association, presided. The Rev. Erwin Tennett of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Brooklyn declared the movement in the hope of restoring the three-platoon system to the policemen was one in behalf of humanity. He said it was so at the present time that a child did not know its own father on the street if he happened to be a policeman. He had heard policemen say that it was sometimes two and three days at a time since they had seen their homes. Furthermore, he declared, the two-platoon system took away their chance to attend religious services.

The Rev. Father W. E. Johnson of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer said that it was one of the most inspiring meetings he had ever attended, as it was one held in defense of the home, one of the most sacred things of life, and upon which the very future of the Republic depended. This meeting, he said, was not political, it had no axes to grind, no rights to maintain but the rights of humanity. He did not want to see the police force of New York brought to the system of the United States Army.

Samuel Donnelly of the Typographical Union said that the nervousness on the part of many that trades unionism would invade the ranks of the Police Department was unnecessary, as every man and every body of men had a right to organize. The present two-platoon system, he said, was degenerating and debilitating.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the press of the city for their support and also thanking William Randolph Hearst for his labors in behalf of the patrolmen and the three-platoon system. The wives were requested to urge their husbands the coming election to vote for candidates who favored the change. A committee of six women, all wives of patrolmen, were appointed to visit Mayor Low and present the voice of the meeting to him.

CAPT. CREEDEN SUSPENDED.

He Has Been on Sick Leave Since He Was Accused.

Capt. Timothy J. Creeden of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was stricken apparently with apoplexy when put under charges several weeks ago for failing to suppress an alleged poolroom raided by District Attorney Jerome, in the rooms of the William E. Reilly Association, 314 East Eighty-first Street, and who has since been on sick leave at his home, Vireo Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was formally suspended yesterday by Commissioner Partridge, Sergt. James Casey being designated as Acting Captain in his place.

This action deprives Capt. Creeden of all pay, and was said at Headquarters to be without a precedent in the department. Col. Partridge declined to give any reason for his course, but was asked whether he had suspended Capt. Creeden because he thought he was shamming illness to avoid a trial.

"Any information on that point you will have to get from Capt. Creeden," was all that he would say.

When Capt. Creeden was seen at his home last night, he absolutely declined to make a statement.

"My boy, I don't want to talk about it," he said.

"Does your physician advise your keeping indoors still?" he was asked.

"No," replied the Captain; "he advises me to go out and get the air, but not to attempt to stand an examination."

The Captain's physician is Dr. Gilbert Van der Smissen of 2,081 Bathgate Avenue.

DELANEY MUST BE EXAMINED.

Captain Ordered to Appear Before the Board of Surgeons.

Commissioner Partridge announced yesterday that he had ordered Capt. John J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, now on vacation, to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons to-morrow for examination as to his physical and mental condition. Capt. Delaney is already under charges for failing to suppress an alleged poolroom in the Sherman Hotel, in East Forty-second Street, raided by District Attorney Jerome, when County Detective McLellan shot and dangerously wounded McCoy, the alleged cashier, as he fled over the roof.

Capt. Delaney's trial was adjourned at the request of Gen. B. F. Tracy, who, as his counsel, declared that the Captain was rapidly becoming entirely and hopelessly blind from a bullet fired into his brain eighteen years ago by a Bowery ruffian whom he was trying to arrest and whom he killed with a single shot.

FRENCH LINER BREAKS RECORD

La Lorraine Reaches Havre from Sandy Hook in 6 Days and 11 Hours.

The French liner La Lorraine, which left here last Thursday, arrived at Havre yesterday at 4 A. M., not only beating her own best previous record by 1 hour and 57 minutes, but also bettering by five minutes the record eastward passage between this port and Havre, previously held by La Savoie of the same line.

La Savoie made the run from Sandy Hook Lightship in 6 days, 11 hours, and 5 minutes. La Lorraine made the passage this time in 6 days and 11 hours. She sailed from her New York dock Thursday, Oct. 16, at 10 A. M., and passed out the bar at 11:40, and at noon passed the lightship, from which point her time is taken.

NEW NATIONAL BANKNOTE.

A $5 Bill with a Portrait of Benjamin Harrison on Its Face.

The Consolidated National Bank yesterday received the first installment of the circulation for which it applied. The amount received yesterday was $20,000, and came in the form of new bank notes of the five-dollar variety.

The note is not particularly handsome as compared with some other bills in circulation. It has on its face a portrait of Benjamin Harrison and on its back a scene representing the landing of the Pilgrims.

The back of the note is green and not brown, as is the case with the notes of most other banks. The entire amount of circulation applied for by the Consolidated National Bank is $250,000, and the remainder of this amount will be in ten and twenty dollar bills.

Mrs. Norman L. Munro to Rebuild.

Since the destruction by fire of Mrs. Norman L. Munro's Summer home, Normahurst, at Norwood Park, about a year ago, the site has remained vacant. Mrs. Munro has now determined to build a new residence on the site, and plans for that purpose, it is said, are now being drawn by the architects. The new building is to cost $150,000.

SNAPSHOTTED SLEUTHS FOR HIS ROGUES' GALLERY

Scotland Yard Man "Took" Group of Unsuspecting Detectives.

Astonished a Customs Inspector Who Astonished Him in Turn by Promptly Emptying His Pockets.

Capt. Titus and a force of nine Central Office detectives were at the White Star Line pier early yesterday morning awaiting the arrival of the Majestic, which, according to the cabled rumors, had on board a number of American crooks, said to have been driven out of France and England by the efforts of the police authorities. No arrests were made, however, and the officers of the ship said that there was no one on board whose actions were other than those of an honest man.

Special Customs Officer Timothy J. Donohue, whose eagle eye has been responsible for many seizures, was standing at the foot of the gangplank watching the passengers land, when his attention was attracted to a stout man whose overcoat pockets bulged ous suspiciously. He kept his eye on him, and was amazed to see the stranger produce a camera and take a snapshot of a group of the Central Office detectives, and quickly put the camera back in his pocket. The operation was repeated several times, and so unostentatiously that nobody but the customs officer was aware what was going on. Special Inspector Donohue was not accustomed to that sort of thing, so when he thought it had gone far enough, he marched up to the stranger and asked him to explain his peculiar performance. Before the stout man had time to answer, his pockets were emptied and a revolver and a pair of handcuffs and a large collection of photographs of distinguished English crooks disclosed to view.

"But my name is Fennessey, and I belong to Scotland Yard," he finally managed to protest, as an explanation of his paraphernalia. He then picturesquely and at some length told Mr. Donohue what he thought of American customs methods.

Apologies were in order, and Inspector Donohue helped him to get his baggage looked after, and then introduced him to Detective Sheridan, who has charge of the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. Mr. Fennessey would not disclose the errand which brought him here, but said that there were no suspicious characters on the ship.

The recent exposure of many frauds on the French race tracks is responsible for the general exodus of American evildoers from France, and as the London police have full descriptions, they will not be allowed to stay there. It is supposed that, fearing detection if they came to New York, many have taken passage either for Canada or for South America.

HENRY CLEWS & CO. SUED.

Col. Bartlett Calls Blackmail Mrs. N. C. Adams's Action to Recover $5,000.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, counsel for Henry Clews & Co., appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday to oppose a motion to compel the company to allow an examination of its books. Mrs. Nellie C. Adams, through the law firm of Woods, Barnes, Dean & Callaghan, has been trying to recover $5,000 she placed for the purchase and sale of stocks with the brokers, whom she describes as managers of a "bucket shop," and not legitimate handlers of stocks. The argument on the motion for an examination of the books was before Justice Hall, and Col. Bartlett characterized the plaintiff's action as a blackmailing suit.

The woman's lawyers were charged by the Colonel with having made false and libelous statements in their papers. "Their conduct," he said, "should be brought to the notice of the Bar Association and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court." Clews & Co., he continued, would never give up a cent to Mrs. Adams, and would fight any attempt to extort the money.

Stephen Callaghan, in behalf of Mrs. Adams, told the court that he would be satisfied to have the accounts examined in the brokers' offices instead of in the office of the County Clerk, as originally requested. He added that Clews & Co. had furnished a list of brokers through whom the transactions had been made. Visits to the offices of these brokers had resulted in several denials of Mr. Clews's assertions.

"If this man Callaghan," said Col. Bartlett, "will make and publish the statements which he has dared to put in an affidavit on the ground of its supposed immunity as a privileged communication, he will be arraigned speedily for criminal libel, and so will this woman."

Mr. Callaghan said he did not wish to inflict any hardship on Clews & Co., but was willing to have the books examined in the defendants' offices. Justice Hall said it was not a question of bringing hardship on the company.

"If you have a right to examine the books," he added, "that right will be allowed to you by the court."

The Justice added that he could see no reason why Mrs. Adams's lawyers wanted to examine the books, as they claimed that there had been no transactions in her behalf.

"In that case," he said, "the books will show nothing."

"The defendants," said Mr. Callaghan, "admit having made certain deals for the plaintiff."

"But you claim," answered Justice Hall, "that they made no transactions for her, and if so your papers are absolutely defective."

Mr. Callaghan wanted permission to submit briefs. Justice Hall granted this, and reserved his decision on the application.

After the hearing Mr. Stephen Callaghan said:

"Col. Bartlett's statements in reference to the plaintiff's affidavits were, of course, made under the protection of the court, and do not affect the merits of the action."

STEAMSHIP MAJESTIC IN PORT.

Miss Geraldine Stoney and the Widow of Ole Bull Aboard.

On board the White Star liner Majestic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was Miss Geraldine Stoney, famous in British society circles as an Irish beauty. Miss Stoney is on her way to Bermuda, where she will visit the family of the Governor of that colony, Sir Henry Le G. Geary, K. C. B. She was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Parkinson, who is attached to the Governor's staff.

Another passenger on the Majestic was the widow of Ole Bull, the famous violinist. Mrs. Bull has been abroad for more than two years, and just before sailing for this country she witnesed the unveiling of a statue of her husband in Bergen, Norway.

DYING NEWSBOY'S NERVE.

He Uttered No Sound While Being Pulled from Under a Car.

Ten-year-old Pasquale Dupalpa, who lived at 45 Oak Street, became so interested in a game of craps out in front of the Post Office, on Park Row, yesterday afternoon that he forgot to watch out for the electric cars. His negligence cost him his life. A Second Avenue car struck him, and the wheels passed over his left thigh and his right leg just above the ankle.

Pasquale remained conscious while he was being pulled from under the car, and until an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital reached him. The nerve he showed will not be forgotten by the great crowd that gathered. Not once did he cry, except when they lifted his mangled little body into the ambulance; then it was only a groan, half suppressed. The boy was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and died last evening.

The motorman of the car, John Delaney, of 332 East One Hundred and First Street, was arrested.

AMERICANISTS HEAR SONGS OF INDIANS.

The Delegates to the International Congress Visit Columbia University Before Resuming Their Session.

The delegates to the International Congress of Americanists in session in the American Museum of Natural History visited Columbia University yesterday as the guests of President Butler and the Board of Trustees. They were shown through the buildings by members of the Faculty, and later they dined in University Hall, President Butler and the officers of the congress being seated at the head table. At President Butler's side sat the Duke of Loubat, Honorary President of the congress. President Butler welcomed the scientists and expressed the honor the university felt because of their presence.

At the afternoon session of the congress Prof. Karl von den Steinen of the University of Berlin and Vice President of the congress for Germany, presided. In his address he said that he was happy that the relations of his country and the United States are so pleasant and that the scientists of the two nations are working together so well. He told briefly of the preparations for the entertainment of the congress at its next meeting, in 1904, in Stuttgart.

The music of the American Indians was discussed by Arthur Farwell of Newton, Mass., which was illustrated by the use of a pianoforte. He said that he had studied, with Miss Alice Fletcher of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, the songs and legends of many Indian tribes, and had come to believe that a distinctively national air should be composed from them. He played the airs of several characteristic Indian songs, telling the legends with which they were associated.

Miss Fletcher has studied the songs and melodies of the Indians and made phonographic records of more than 6,000 of them. Mr. Farwell said that from them beautiful music could be made, but he urged the necessity of having all amplifications in strict conformity with the feeling and environment of the original airs, else they would lose their originality and nationality, and take on the tone of foreign compositions.

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, told of the physical features of the South Mexican Indians, illustrating his address by a large collection of natural-size photographs. He said that he showed the pictures to President Diaz recently, and pointed out types of one tribe known throughout the Southwest as "models of stupidity." At that the Mexican President said that they would not long be such, because he was going to have them re-created. Prof. Starr said that President Diaz is looking personally after the education of the Indians in his country, and that he has founded schools and placed an instructor in every Indian settlement in the republic.

J. L. van Fanhuys, representing the Netherlands Government, told the tradition of the existence of pigmies in French and Dutch Guiana; George Bird Grinnell described the social organization of the Cheyenne Indians; Alfred M. Tozzer told of a Navajo sand picture of the rain gods and the attendant ceremony, and Mrs. Virginia McClurg explained the efforts of certain societies to preserve the cliff dwellings in the Southwest.

SUBWAY AND ASTOR ESTATE.

Rapid Transit Commission Names a Conference Committee—Pennsylvania's Board to Discuss the Franchise.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Albert B. Boardman brought to the attention of the Commissioners the fact that, owing to the possible large cost to the city in the condemnation proceedings brought against the Astor property, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, it might be well to appoint a committee to confer with the Astor estate and the tenants.

He explained that there had been no agreement, and that the matter would be brought before the courts next Tuesday. Commissioners would be appointed and the city might make a better bargain through a conference committee than to await the damages awarded by the Commissioners. He said that the tenants had very valuable leases, and the Astor estate was what they regarded as poor leases, as the tenants were able to sublet their property at twice the rental. Mr. Orr said that he understood the Astor estate would be glad to tear down and rebuild.

Morris K. Jesup opposed the conference committee, explaining that he thought the Commissioners should deal directly with the Astors, and not with the tenants. He said that he thought the Astors were using the Commissioners as "cat's-paws to get rid of the tenants, who were profiting largely by their leases, which would not expire until 1906." It was decided, however, to appoint the conference committee, the President of the board to be one. He named John H. Starin and Controller Grout to act with him.

A letter from President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad was read, in which he said that the question as to the tunnel franchise would be brought up at the next meeting of the Directors of the road.

Edward M. Shepard spoke of the complaints of property owners in narrow streets, where the waterproof roof of the tunnel sheds water into cellars, and in some cases endangers foundations. He said that contractors had refused to waterproof foundations of adjoining buildings at their own expense, and that if compelled to do so they would undoubtedly bring claims against the city for extra expenses. These might amount to $75,000. Mr. Shepard said that he and Mr. Boardman were of the opinion that the property owners had no cause for action against the city.

Preparations of counsel to condemn the streets of Brooklyn through which the branch subway is to pass were submitted and approved. This was necessary, as the Brooklyn property owners hold the streets in fee.

In regard to the trees in Upper Broadway, which are smaller than those specified, and many of which are dead, Mr. Shepard was of the opinion that the contractor had done the best he could. It was decided to lay the matter before the Chief Engineer.

HEART STITCHED IN VAIN.

Mrs. Kingsley Dies, Her Husband Charged with Homicide.

Mrs. Annie Kingsley, thirty-two years old, in whose heart Dr. George B. Stewart took six stitches on Monday night to close up a knife wound made by her husband, John Kingsley, died at Bellevue, where she has lain since the stabbing, yesterday morning. The surgeons all expressed the keenest disappointment over the outcome, for they considered the operation most remarkable. Until 10 o'clock yesterday morning the woman's recovery was considered probable. At that time she suddenly collapsed and died in three minutes, despite instant resort to oxygen and other powerful stimulants.

Dr. Cash, who has been in immediate charge of the case since the operation, said that an autopsy which will be performed to-day by Dr. Higgins of the Coroner's office, will be necessary to determine the cause of death. Such is the professional interest aroused by the case that many doctors outside of the hospital will witness the autopsy. The stabbing occurred at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, after the woman had refused to return to her husband. Kingsley will now face a charge of homicide when arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

LAWYER COLLAPSED IN COURT.

Ex-District Attorney Backus's Sudden Illness Caused Adjournment of Roundsman Jackson's Trial.

The trial of Roundsman James M. Jackson, charged with assault during the Jewish riots on the east side, was brought to an abrupt adjournment yesterday, amid considerable confusion and excitement, caused by the sudden collapse of ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus of Brooklyn, who appeared for the defense. Roundsman Jackson was placed on trial last Tuesday before Recorder Goff in Part III., Court of General Sessions. The first two days were spent in getting a jury and opening the case for the prosecution.

The taking of testimony had just begun, and the lawyer was laboriously cross-examining a witness, when he suddenly was seen to become deathly pale. Then he reeled and fell forward, partly on the counsel table, partly on his client who was seated by his side. The latter, who is a big and powerful man, picked him up in his arms and carried him to a bench.

Mr. Backus is afflicted with weakness of the heart, and Mrs. Backus, apprehensive of her husband's condition, accompanied him to court yesterday. At the first sign of danger she rushed to her husband's side.

Great excitement prevailed for a time in the court room, everybody crowding forward in the space inside the railing. Recorder Goff directed that Mr. Backus be taken into the office of Assistant District Attorney Schurman. There he was laid on a sofa, where Coroners' Physician Weston, who had been sent for, administered to the stricken man. Under his care Mr. Backus quickly recovered sufficiently to be taken home in a carriage.

Mr. Backus has not been in perfect health since last Spring, when he put in several weeks of hard work on the Florence Burns case. He had been advised by his physician not to undertake the defense in the present case until after he had had a rest. His efforts to obtain an adjournment were unavailing, however, and he then took up the case in disregard of his physician's advice.

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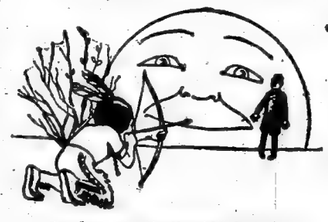

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Lace Curtains and Bedsets.

About 400 pairs, Arabian Corded Curtains.

2.75, 4.75 and 6.50 per pair.

Sash curtains to match

2.00 to 4.00 per pair.

Renaissance lace, full length curtains.

3.25, 5.00 and 6.50 per pair.

Usual prices 4.50 to 9.00.

Fancy muslin curtains,—full size,—finished with wide ruffle.

1.00 per pair.

Arabian corded Bonnes-Femmes,—finished with deep flounce.

6.00 and 8.50 each.

Brocaded Armure Portieres, with applied velours borders,—new art shades.

8.50 per pair.

About 400 pairs,—Ottoman Repp, Brocade, Tapestry and Armure Portieres.

3.50, 5.00 and 6.50 per pair.

150 Couch covers,—60 inches wide. Oriental Rug designs.

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Right-time Underwear. "Koted" Silk, $5.00 Suit (if you can't wear wool). Hohenzollern Sanitary Wool, $2.50 suit. Form-fitting Balbriggan, $3.00 & $4.00 suit.

Youngsters' New Suits from $3.00.

Correct Hats, $2.00 & $3.00.

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PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

Evidence That Mr. Clarkson Stated It Correctly.

OPPOSED TO "LILY WHITES."

Federal Appointment in Alabama a Year Ago Suggested by Booker T. Washington —The Recent Case of Thomas R. Roulhac.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Attempts have been made to convict President Roosevelt of inconsistency in his attitude toward the Southern Republicans. It has been urged that the President must have originally favored the movement to establish an exclusively white Republican Party in the South, or Senator Pritchard, reputed to be his lieutenant, would not have gone so far in working up that movement. On the other hand, the three negro clergymen whom Surveyor Clarkson took to the White House, to head off a threatened negro bolt, said when they came out that Mr. Roosevelt had pointed to his Federal appointments in Alabama and the South as proof that he had all along withheld recognition from the "Lily White" movement.

It has been believed by many that a large proportion of the Southern appointments are made at the instance of Booker T. Washington, which, if found to be true, would be sufficiently clear evidence that the President has from the first had no sympathy with the movement to exclude the negroes of the South from political power. This, however, has been vigorously disputed by others, and there is still considerable confusion on the subject in the South, with a resulting disposition on the part of some of the bewildered Southerners to charge the President with inconsistency.

The friends of Judge Thomas G. Jones, whose appointment was rumored to have had its origin in the recommendation of Booker T. Washington, have added somewhat to the confusion by denying that Mr. Washington or any other negro had anything to do with his appointment. He was a Federal Judge in Alabama. He is a Democrat, and the President selected him instead of going to the Republican organization. That was last September. The party in Alabama has been reorganized since then and the "lily whites" are in power.

A few weeks ago, after this reorganization, the President appointed another Democrat, Thomas R. Roulhac, to be United States District Attorney in Alabama, again going outside the organization. This nomination also was reputed to be due to the recommendation of Booker T. Washington.

The denial of Judge Jones's friends that Mr. Washington had anything to do with his nomination was probably founded upon insufficient information, as the following letter will show:

President Theodore Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President: I send you the following information through my secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, whom you can trust implicitly.

Judge Bruce, the Judge of the Middle District of Alabama, died yesterday. There is going to be a very hard scramble for his place. I saw ex-Gov. T. G. Jones yesterday, as I promised, and he is willing to accept the Judgeship of the Middle District of Alabama. I am more convinced now than ever that he is the proper man for the place. He has until recently been President of the Alabama State Bar Association. He is a gold Democrat, and is a clean, pure man in every respect. He stood up in the Constitutional Convention and elsewhere for a fair election law, opposed lynching, and has been outspoken for the education of both races. He is head and shoulders above any of the other persons who I think will apply to you for the position.

I will give you more detailed information regarding other Southern appointments when I see you, which will be within a few days. Yours truly, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

P. S.—I do not believe that in all the South you could select a better man through whom to emphasize your idea of the character of a man to hold office than you can do through ex-Gov. Jones.

A few days after the receipt of this letter the President appointed Mr. Jones. The appointment was of the same character as that made nearly a year later in the case of Mr. Roulhac, which is said to have been recommended by Mr. Washington, and from this it is evident that the President's views have not changed materially for at least that length of time.

The publication of this letter will probably end the controversy now going on in North Carolina about whether Senator Pritchard of that State or Surveyor Clarkson of New York represents the President in the matter of the White Republican Party.

The White Republicans are loath to give up the idea that the President sympathizes with them, for they believe it would be a deathblow to their cause. That idea is based alone on the alleged conversations between the President and Senator Pritchard at Oyster Bay. On the other hand, Surveyor Clarkson, in his letter to Lee Person of Raleigh, declared that he spoke for the President, and that he could assure Person and his whole race that the President had no sympathy with the Pritchard movement. The Washington letter above quoted shows that the President took the same ground a year ago.

Missionary's Wife Dies in China.

Special to The New York Times.

CRANBERRY, N. J., Oct. 24.—Word has been received by Alfred Rue of this place announcing the death in China of his daughter, Sadie, wife of the Rev. John Murray, an American missionary. She started for China on her wedding day, Sept. 6, 1876. Her three sons are at college in this country. Two of them are studying for the ministry.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Brooklyn Daily Eagle's Forecast
in Kings County and Manhattan—a preliminary canvass of the vote for Governor—made by methods which were extraordinarily accurate in 1898 and 1901. Buy to-morrow's Eagle.—Adv.

"S. B. ANTHONY, DEMOCRAT."

The Curious Return Made by a Rochester Political Canvasser.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 24.—The carelessness of Democratic canvassers in this city recently led to a curious mistake. It has been the custom for some of these political agents to merely copy names out of the Directory and mark them Democratic without attempting to verify the return. One return which was made by a canvasser who pursued this method was "S. B. Anthony, 17 Madison Street, Democrat."

The Democratic Central Committee, finding that no person named S. B. Anthony had registered from 17 Madison Street, sent a postal card addressed to that person, calling attention to the fact and urging that "he" register at once. The following reply was received from Miss Susan B. Anthony, the noted woman suffragist:

"In response to your request that I register and vote, I will inform you that I voted in 1872, and was fined and sentenced to jail for so doing. I do not wish to repeat the experiment.

"SUSAN B. ANTHONY."

CONTEST FOR A RAILROAD.

Vanderbilts and the St. Louis and San Francisco Owners Want the Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The steady advance in Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad stock during the last few days is regarded as an indication that a change in the ownership of the road is to take place before long. The Vanderbilts have been after the property for some time, but they would not pay the price asked for it. Since the St. Louis and San Francisco obtained control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois it has been trying to secure control of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western also.

The contest for control between the Vanderbilts and the St. Louis and San Francisco people is believed to be responsible for the rise in the stock.

FOR SOUTHWEST COLONIZATION.

Representatives of Roads of That Section Meet and Discuss Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The sub-committee of the Southwestern lines to arrange for the colonization of the Southwest held a meeting in Chicago to-day, those present being John Sebastian of the Rock Island, Brian Snyder, St. Louis and San Francisco, and George T. Nicholson, Santa Fé.

It was decided to recommend that George De Haven, ex-General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, be made General Emigration Agent of the Southwestern Emigration Bureau. He was present at the meeting and suggested that agencies be established in all Eastern States and in Europe. The rate will probably be fixed at one fare plus $2 for the round trip, though lower rates are being made to Texas points owing to a war between the Southern Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Heretofore emigrants have been going almost exclusively to the north owing to the low rates offered by the northwest lines.

Much of this business, it is believed, can be diverted to the Southwest.

FUND FOR MISSIONS GROWS.

Methodists Raised More Than $300,000 at Cleveland Meeting Which Closed Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—At the morning session of the Methodist Missionary Convention an additional gift of $500 to the missionary fund started last night was announced. The total sum of $12,000 was added to the fund by the day's subscriptions. The fund is now more than $312,000.

Bishop Thoburn of India announced that a resident of Cleveland stated that he would support fifty teachers in the Indian field for five years, a task involving the expenditure of $7,500. The Bishop will soon return to India.

A resolution was introduced by Bishop Warren and adopted by the convention rising, asking that the Church throughout the country swell the fund begun here to at least half a million dollars before the convention in Albany the 12th of next month.

The closing session of the convention was held to-night in Gray's Armory. Three thousand people were present.

The closing address was by Bishop Thoburn. It was a hopeful, though brief statement of the outlook for mission work among the fair-off peoples. He referred to the raising of the sum of over $500,000 last night for mission work and said that nineteen days remain to raise the wished-for sum of $500,000.

Scientists to Test New York Waters.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Marshall O. Leighton of Washington, Resident Hydrographer of the United States Government, came to Ithaca to-day and made arrangements with the chemistry department of Cornell University to co-operate with the Government in making a scientific investigation of all the surface waters in New York State from a sanitary viewpoint. The work will be begun at once. Prof. E. M. Chamot will have the investigation in charge.

Flint Glass Bottle Price Advances.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 24.—Another advance in price in the flint bottle trade has been decided upon. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association, representing the Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern District, was held yesterday, when the old price list was withdrawn. It was decided that the trade is in shape to stand for an additional 5 per cent. This makes an advance of 25 per cent. in the price of flint glass bottles during the present month, the former advance being 20 per cent., which went into effect on Oct. 5.

Guilty of Embezzling Bank's Funds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 24.—The Federal Grand Jury to-night rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of J. M. McKnight, ex-President of the defunct German National Bank of Louisville, on the charge of embezzling the bank's funds. Mr. McKnight was twice convicted and sentenced on this charge and on another trial there was a hung jury. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals set aside both convictions on technical grounds.

Aged Man Marries His Niece.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 24.—Joseph Carman, a wealthy resident of this place, married on Oct. 6 his niece, Miss Etta J. Carman. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Kneeland W. Ketcham, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, and the fact only became known to-day. The bride is forty-five years old and Mr. Carman is eighty-two. Mr. Carman's wife died several years ago, and since that time his niece has kept house for him.

The Golden State Limited
via the Rock Island commences Nov. 2. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Newest, finest, and most luxuriously appointed train across the continent. Everything to make you comfortable, electric lights, electric fans, barber shop, bathrooms, Booklovers' Library, compartment and Standard Sleepers, diner, buffet, smoker, observation car. Most southerly route across the continent. For maps and particulars write A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

STOWAWAY MOVED BODY AND HID IN A COFFIN

But Swede's Scheme to Enter America Undetected Fails.

With Two Companions Awaiting Deportation, However, He Escapes from Ellis Island.

Many and daring have been the means employed by stowaways to avoid detection by the ship's officers, but the efforts even of the genius who had himself nailed in a drygoods box, and the attempt of that other one who hid himself away in a boiler in the engine room, pale into the merely commonplace compared with the method of William Johnson, who arrived here on Tuesday from Copenhagen on the steamship Oscar II., of the Thingvalla Line.

Johnson, who is a Swede, together with Isaac Jensen and Oscar Hansen, two young Norwegians, stowed away on the Oscar II. the night of Oct. 10, the day before the steamship sailed from Christiansand. On the second day out all three were discovered by an officer. They were haled before Capt. Skjodt, who emptied the vials of his wrath upon them and set them to work in the stoke hole.

There they heard great stories of the fate that awaited stowaways when they arrived at New York; how they were strung to the yardarm, then cut up and sent back in sections to their friends at home. Johnson balked at such an ending, and for two or three days his brain was busy devising means of escape.

Fortune favored him on Oct. 18, on which day Hialmar Londgreen, a steerage passenger, died of apoplexy, and his body was nailed up in a pine box to be brought to port. Johnson saw his opportunity, and, going down into the hold that night, he tore the top off the box, took the body out and hid it under a pile of matting. Then he crawled into the coffin himself. He replaced the top so carefully that the nails fitted into the holes from which he had wrenched them, but in such a manner that a little space was left for the admission of air.

The stowaway's absence was noted next morning, and a portion of the crew was hustled off to find him. Late that afternoon they found the dead body, and, thinking that Johnson had been smothered under the pile of matting, brought the body up on deck. There a steerage passenger recognized the features of Lundgreen, who had died the day before. Sailors hurried to where the coffin had been left, and, removing the cover, found the terror-stricken and half-famished Johnson.

On the steamship's arrival in port on Tuesday morning Johnson and the other stowaways were taken to Ellis Island, where they were held for deportation. They were put in the centre "pen," where those to be deported are kept, and one of the Immigration Inspectors is supposed to look to it that none escape. On Thursday night, however, at the regular round-up, Johnson, Hansen, and Jensen were missing. All day yesterday the immigration officials were looking for the stowaways, but no trace of them was to be had.

The man who stands guard at the head of the stairway leading down to the New York pen says that he saw the three men walk down to the other pen, but as no one hindered them he supposed that they had been regularly discharged. It is supposed that the men mingled with the other immigrants and left the island on the ferryboat, which landed them at the Barge Office. There is no charge for transportation on the Ellis Island ferryboat, so Johnson was not obliged to "deadhead" his passage a second time.

HURRICANE IN ARGENTINA.

A Hundred Houses Destroyed and Several Ships Sunk at Port Diamante —Fifteen Persons Killed.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 24.—A hurricane has swept over Port Diamante, Province of Entre Rios, (on the left bank of the Rio Parana.) Fifteen persons were killed and many were injured.

A hundred houses were destroyed and several ships were sunk.

Nogoya (Entre Rios Province) and other places were also damaged.

MR. GORMAN AS PROPHET.

The Senator Professes to Believe That Democrats Will Control the Next House of Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—Senator Gorman, who seldom appears in the rôle of a political prophet, talks more confidently of Democratic success in the coming Congressional elections than he has for years. He professes to believe that the Democrats will control the new House of Representatives, and that two and probably three Democratic Congressional candidates in Maryland will be elected.

He says he expects to see his old friend Fred Talbott pull through in the Second District. Major Denny's election in the Fourth, he says, seems assured, and both Mr. Gorman and Gov. Smith profess to think James Ellegood, the anti-bribery candidate, will be elected in the First District. This is the district on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake, in which heretofore it has been said that the only candidate is the one with the biggest barl.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Prof. Booker T. Washington Says It Depends on Its Industrial Value in Communities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—At the dedication of the Manual Training School for the Education of Colored Youth, here, to-day, the principal address was made by Prof. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.

In the course of his address Prof. Washington said:

"It seems to me that in a large degree the whole future of the race hinges upon the question as to whether it will make itself of such industrial value in the community where it is that the people will feel they cannot dispense with the services of the race.

"Let us teach our children that it is more honorable for the negro boy to become a first-class truck gardener in his community than to become a third-rate lawyer or school teacher, and that the time has come when a larger proportion of the educated men and women must learn to use their hands as well as their heads; that the time has come when every man who gets an education must not expect to live by preaching or by teaching. A large number of us should become creators of positions rather than mere seekers after positions created by others.

"In the present condition of our race it is very important that our public schools produce more workers and fewer talkers. There are some, I fear, who feel that the problems confronting the race can be solved by a series of talks or orations. One thousand bushels of best quality of potatoes produced by the hands of an educated negro are worth more in solving our problems than dozens of orations or tons of newspaper articles.

"If we do not wake up to our opportunities, do not put brains and skill into the common occupations, by whatever name called, that are immediately about our doors, we shall find that a class of foreigners will come in and take our places, just as they have already done in relation to certain industries which I could name."

NO YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

With End of September a Year Was Completed Since a Case Originated There.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Dr. Finlay, Chief of the Sanitation Department, commenting upon the health conditions of Havana during the month of September, says the death rate here was then 17.86 per 1,000.

With the end of September a full year was completed since a case of yellow fever originated in this city.

This is an event which stands unparalleled in the memory of the oldest physician here.

RAILROAD MERGER CASE.

Testimony in Suit of Minnesota Will Be Heard in St. Paul Next Wednesday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24.—The attorneys for the State in the Minnesota suit against the railroad merger have sent out notices that the first hearing of testimony before the referee will take place next Wednesday.

The State has about seventy days yet in which to take the testimony, but the work will be completed as soon as possible. Attorney General Douglas said to-day that, in order to save time and expense, as much as possible of the testimony taken in the Government case, and also in the Peter Power case, will be eliminated.

It is said that the Minnesota case will be taken up by the United States Circuit Court in January.

CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS LINE.

The Rock Island Reported to be Surveying for the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—There is every indication that the Rock Island Railroad will have a line from Chicago to St. Louis before the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Surveys are being made in Macoupin County, Ill., for the company.

The road is to run straight from Morris to East St. Louis. The line passes through the Counties of Livingston, McLean, De Witt, Logan, Sangamon, and Montgomery, and strike the townships of Shaw's Point, Honey Point, Gillespie, Dorchester, and Staunton, running through Madison County to East St. Louis.

No important cities are touched except Bloomington, Carlinville, Litchfield, Springfield, and Alton are missed.

DR. WILSON'S INAUGURATION.

Guests of University Arriving at Princeton—President-Elect Gives a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—In anticipation of the inauguration of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University to-morrow, many visitors and guests of the university are arriving here. The Columbia-Princeton game is also a big attraction, and alumni are registering very rapidly in the library.

President-elect Wilson to-night gave a dinner at his home at Prospect. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland,	Mrs. J. S. Morgan,
Prof. Albert L. Lowell,	Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Perry,
Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Patton,	Mrs. J. G. Hibben,
Thomas B. Reed,	Mrs. Hoyt,
Robert T. Lincoln,	Dr. D. C. Gilman,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Miss Conover,
Mrs. Howe,	Mrs. Ricketts,
	Dr. Benj. I. Wheeler.

Dr. Wilson will give a luncheon to-morrow immediately after the ceremonies in Alexander Hall. The guests will be President Northrup of the University of Minnesota, President Harper of Chicago University, President Hadley of Yale, President Faunce of Brown University, Dr. W. T. Harris of the National Commission of Education, Chancellor F. P. Venable of the University of North Carolina, President Butler of Columbia, President Remsen of Johns Hopkins, Principal Frissell of the Hampton Institute, Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, President Harris of Amherst, Dr. Patton, ex-President of the university; Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, President Taylor of Vassar, President Scott of Rutgers, ex-President Grover Cleveland, Prof. Crane of Cornell, Dr. Gilman of the Carnegie Institute, Prof. Birge, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Wheeler of the University of California, and Col. Tillman of West Point.

DOUKHOBORS NOT WANTED.

Governor of British Columbia Replies to Their Appeal for Land in the Province.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 24.—The Doukhobors of Assiniboia, Northwest Territory, were to-day officially notified that they are not wanted in British Columbia.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbinière, the Governor, acting on the advice of the Ministers, has sent the following reply to Tiku Pondmanff and others, signers of a petition of the Christian Community of the Universal Brotherhood, (Doukhobors,) asking that a portion of the province be set aside for their use:

"Sir: I have duly submitted your petition to the Provincial Government. The Government, while ready to welcome with pleasure desirable immigrants, refuses absolutely to enter into negotiations with a body of immigrants who at the outset declare they will not conform with the laws of the country."

PRESIDENT HADLEY CHANGES HIS POLITICS.

Yale University's Head, Heretofore a Democrat, Lines Up with Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, who has always voted as a Democrat and who has held several offices as a Democrat under the State administration, will be one of the Vice Presidents at the Republican meeting to be held in this city next Tuesday night.

Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the founders of the Republican Party, but who has been an active Democrat for the last twelve years, will preside.

GREW TREE FOR HIS COFFIN.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Sixty years ago in Pleasant Valley George Miller planted a wild cherry tree with the remark that when it had attained its growth he would have a coffin made of it.

Last week the tree was sawed into boards which were laid away to become seasoned. This week Mr. Miller died, and a carpenter was set to work making the boards into a coffin. When the job was completed Mr. Miller's body was placed in the home-made cherry tree coffin, and he was buried.

New York To-day, Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Closing stock quotations en route.—Adv.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 849, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Raymond's Renowned Top Coats
are perfection in style, fit & finish, $12 to $40. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N. Y. Adv.

VALUABLE DOGS POISONED

Sudden Death of Two Bulldogs in Madison Square Garden.

RIGID INVESTIGATION STARTED

English Bulldog Sells for $5,000 and a Boston Terrier for $1,500—Final Awards Made.

Protests against the decisions of judges at the Dog Show in the Madison Square Garden paled into insignificance last night when it became known that two valuable bulldogs had suddenly died in their pens under most suspicious circumstances. Strong reasons existed for believing that the dogs had been poisoned, and the unfortunate occurrence gave a gloomy and uncomfortable ending to the second annual exhibit of the Ladies' Kennel Association. No one deplored the affair more deeply than the officers themselves, and a rigid investigation will be made in order to get at the true facts.

Dr. T. G. Sherwood, the veterinarian of the show, took the organs of the two dogs away for examination, and is to report to the Dog Show Committee early next week.

The dogs belonged to the Metropolitan Dog Exchange. Their names were Lady Ellen and Crib of Ashfield. The first was valued at $600, and the second at $700. Lady Ellen was a bull bitch which won first prize in the class for open bulldogs and bitches. It was said that James McCreery had made an offer for her, and that C. G. Hopton was to purchase Crib of Ashfield. The latter was a French bulldog, and a fine specimen.

About 7 o'clock in the evening, when most of the owners and those interested in the exhibits were at dinner, attendants found the two dogs in the throes of death, writhing on the floors of their kennels in agony. They realized that the situation was critical and they promptly notified E. M. Oldham, Superintendent of the show. When he reached the kennels where the dogs were they were dead.

The dogs were carried to the office of Mr. Oldham, and Dr. Sherwood was instantly summoned. After the circumstances of their death had been related to the veterinarian, he expressed the opinion that they had been poisoned and set about performing an "autopsy," and he will determine by chemical analysis whether or not they were poisoned. General gossip about the Garden was that the dogs had been given poisoned liver. The contention that they had been poisoned was intensified by the fact that their kennels were at least 100 feet apart, and in the opinion of those who have studied the circumstances attending the deaths of the dogs, there is no doubt that it was the work of a person who had planned their deaths.

Several dog fanciers in the Garden, however, said that in their opinion the dogs died of natural causes. They cited the fact that during the past four days all the dogs in the Garden have been in a continual state of excitement and nervousness and had suffered for want of rest. "Dogs are just like people," remarked one, "and these dogs may have died of heart disease."

Ivel Doctor, the English bulldog which took all prizes in its class, was sold during the evening to L. J. Knowles for $5,000. This is the highest price paid for a dog during the show. Alfred Peat paid $750 for Rodney Beatrice, a bull bitch which was bred by the Rodney Kennels. A Boston terrier, Dan Patch, from the Mount Ida Kennels of Boston, was sold for the high price of $1,500 to George Rose of Roslyn, L. I.

No more formal protests were filed, but there was considerable talk among the exhibitors of what were termed unfair or peculiar decisions in a few prominent cases. Foxhall Keene came in for the chief condemnation. Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, who lost the Stanton Cup for the best American-bred bulldog under eighteen months old, felt particularly incensed at the award of the cup to the Hellcote Kennels' Fiston. The latter dog, it is claimed, possesses "button ears," which is a true mark of disqualification, and the French Bulldog Club has been appealed to to set matters right.

Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, President of the Ladies' Association, said: "I hear there has been some dissatisfaction with some of the judging. This is unavoidable. A judge is not infallible; he can merely give his best personal opinion as to the merits of the dogs as they are shown."

Mrs. Kernochan spoke highly of the success of the show, even at this early date, and said that arrangements were under way for the third annual show next year.

But few prizes remained to be awarded, and they were all among the specials. Mrs. Kernochan won, as usual, the Meadows Challenge Cup and the Katerfalto medal for Irish terriers. William C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey Challenge Cup, for the best American-bred dog, was awarded to the Sachusett Kennels' Colonel B. Mrs. Gertrude Ross won the club cup for the finest Japanese spaniel in the show. Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Foote's Ringcraft won the cup given by R. J. McGaughey for the best black and tan terrier, and L. J. Knowles won the International Challenge Cup for the best kennel of four black and tan terriers.

Mrs. Howard Gould's cup for the best black pug was taken by the Swiss Mountain Kennels, Ebony Duke, which a day or two before beat Mrs. Gould's former prize winners. The Swiss Mountain Kennels sold during the day four of its prize winning Pomeranians and easily won the prize given by Mrs. W. D. Evans to the exhibitor making the largest entry. The Swiss Mountain Kennels entered over fifty dogs and carried off nearly as many prizes. One of its specials yesterday was the Suffold Challenge Cup given by Perry Belmont for the best Pomeranian.

Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas's Ivel Doctor won the Champion Challenge Cup given by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for the best dog owned by a member of the Ladies' Association.

The Dreamwold Cup, offered by T. W. Lawson, for the best Blenheim, Ruby, or King Charles spaniel, was won by Mrs. Moeran through the Ashton Kennels. The Savoy Cup, presented by Amidown Thompson, for the best brace of American-bred toy spaniels, was won by Mrs. H. Lee Anstey's Yetsan Gertrude and Yetsan Duke, and the latter dog won the Sunbeam Challenge Cup, offered by Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, for best American-bred toy spaniel.

PART OF BRAIN GONE, HE LIVES.

Chicago Hospital Patient Retains All Faculties After Losing Some of His Cerebellum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—With the larger part of his brain removed by an operation, John Daly, an employe of Armour & Co., is at the Provident Hospital, not only with fair prospects of recovery, but with his mental faculties entirely unimpaired.

Daly was working on the fourth floor of one of the Armour buildings in the stock yards Oct. 10. A fellow-employe threw a rivet to Daly, who, in reaching for it, lost his balance and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull. As his brain protruded, it was thought he would die. An operation was performed, removing a large part of the cerebellum.

"There is no doubt about Daly's recovery," said Dr. H. D. Anderson, who performed the operation. "He has been growing better every day. He walks about the hospital, laughing, joking, and with apparently as much intelligence as ever."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky
makes a high ball that is the best that ever was.—Adv.

SEEKS FATHER'S FREEDOM.

Daughter of Frontiersman, Convicted of Manslaughter, Goes to Washington to Ask for Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The life work of an Arkansas girl, begun when she was hardly more than a baby, seems likely soon to be rewarded. The girl is Nora Martin, eighteen years old, and her life work has been to secure the release of her father from prison. When she was four years old her father, Joseph Martin, then living in Indian Territory, shot and killed a man, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. She and her brother, both children, were brought up by their mother to work for the liberation of their father. They are Arkansas farm people of a poverty-stricken type, and it took years of toil to raise enough money to enable Nora to set out on her mission.

Last July, at the end of fourteen years, enough money had been saved, and Nora, as the most capable one of the family, set out from the backwoods home in Yell County to get "Pap" out of jail. For the first time in her life she saw a railroad train, and even rode on one, and it was an awful and frightening experience for the first few hundred miles.

Gradually she got signatures from the Judge, the District Attorney, and others instrumental in the prosecution and conviction. Armed at last with signatures enough, she came to Washington, and for a week she has haunted the Department of Justice. To-day the Attorney General signed a recommendation for the pardon of Joseph Martin, and the Arkansas girl went to the White House and watched from the street while the messenger from the department took it in. She is ignorant of the legal course of procedure, and is not quite certain what will happen next, but knows that the matter is now in the President's hands. It is usual, of course, for the President to approve recommendations for pardon made by the Attorney General, although he is not bound to do so.

The girl's story of the killing is a typical Indian Territory narrative. One day, as Martin sat in his cabin with his four-year-old daughter on his lap—the same who has worked and saved since to release him—Ernest Adams, a neighbor, appeared at the door with a Winchester and told Martin that he must die. Martin was unarmed. "Well," he said, "if you are going to shoot, don't do it in the presence of my children. Go down to the trail a piece with me." Adams agreed to this, and the men went down the "trail," a path leading from the cabin. Suddenly both heard the sound of approaching footsteps. Adams involuntarily turned his head, and in that moment Martin sprang upon him and grabbed the gun. There was a tussle for its possession in which Adams was shot.

POLITICAL CONTEST IN TEXAS.

Democrats Fear Fifteenth Congressional District May Go Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 24.—In the Fifteenth Congressional District of Texas there is a warm political contest. John N. Garner of Uvalde is the Democratic nominee, and John C. Scott of Corpus Christi, Texas, is the Republican. The district is a new one. The Republicans have been doing much active work of late, and the Democrats admit that they are uneasy. Senator Bailey is stumping the district for Mr. Garner, and Senator Culberson is expected to be in the district next week.

On the advice of State Chairman Wells, E. W. Hawley of Hutchins, member of the State Committee for Dallas, started out to-day to collect money to help the campaign along. The returns from the Fifteenth District will be watched with interest all over Texas election night.

LOUD'S RE-ELECTION IN DOUBT.

Strong Opposition to California Congressman on Part of Letter Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Dr. J. E. Jones of Utah, one of Senator Kearn's lieutenants, was in Washington to-day, after a trip through the Western States. Speaking of the situation in California, he said there was a prospect that Representative Loud would be defeated through the opposition of the letter carriers and labor people. Dr. Jones said that outside Mr. Loud's district the outlook in California was for Republican success, although the Democrats were making a vigorous campaign.

Dr. Jones's view of the situation in his own State was that it would go Republican in spite of the hard fight that is being made by the Democrats under the lead of Senator Rawlins.

Mr. Loud, whose election in California is said to be in doubt, is one of the most notable figures in Congress. He has for years been at the head of the Postal Committee, and is reputed to know more about postal affairs than any other man in either house. He has been the stumbling block in the way of wholesale increase of salaries for postal employes, and the letter carriers have been fighting him so vigorously that the postal authorities had to intervene.

MR. CLEVELAND TO SPEAK.

Will Address Democrats at Morristown for Congressman Flanagan.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—Ex-President Cleveland has promised Congressman De Witt C. Flanagan that he will speak at a Democratic mass meeting to be held in Morristown Thursday evening, reappearing on the stump after an absence of six years.

Congressman Flanagan called on the ex-leader at his home in Princeton and urgently requested his aid in the fight against Fowler. Questioned as to his platform, Flanagan said: "It's the same as yours in 1892." "Then I'll speak for you," is the reported response of the ex-President.

Election to Fill Mr. Russell's Seat.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—On account of the death of Congressman Charles A. Russell of the Third District, a special election will be necessary to choose his successor. To-day Gov. McLean issued notices to the Sheriffs of the counties in the Third District, calling a special election for Nov. 5.

DEATH OF CONVENT FOUNDER.

Sister Mary Dolores Passes Away at Mount de Sales, Near Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Sister Mary Dolores, one of the founders of and for many years the procurator of the Convent of Mount De Sales, near this city, died to-day at the age of seventy-three. She was known and beloved all over the country not only in Catholic Church circles, but by hundreds of women in society and literary life, who were educated at old Mount De Sales.

Her name in the world was Irene Marshall of Norfolk, Va., and her father, who was a Greek, was a gunner in the United States Navy. She took the vows at Georgetown College, and in 1852 helped found Mount de Sales.

On Feb. 7, 1900, Sister Dolores celebrated her golden jubilee. The Alumni Association presented her with a silk box filled with gold. Sister Dolores was especially talented in music and painting, and was also a fine French and English scholar.

That it is Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H., is all you need to know about an ale or stout. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit at all stores. Rock & Harris, Agents, 82 Cortlandt St., N. Y.—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M., daily. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

ONE MAN HOLDS UP TRAIN, KILLS ENGINEER

Bandit Then Plunders Cars on the Northern Pacific.

The Robbery Takes Place in Montana, and Amount Secured Is Supposed to be Large.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 24.—An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific was held up last night near Drummond, Mont., forty-five miles from this city, and Engineer Dan O'Neill was killed.

The train, which included mail, baggage, and express cars, and nine coaches, arrived at Missoula at 10:20 P. M., and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station. It arrived after midnight at a place two miles west of Drummond. Here the train was signaled to stop, and the engineer slowed up. While doing so, he saw a man creeping toward him over the tender. The man, who was armed, called to O'Neill to stop the train instantly.

The engineer took in the situation at once, and, pulling open the throttle, tried to start the train at full speed. The robber divined his purpose, and fired at him. The shot took instant effect, and the engineer fell dead at his post.

The robber then proceeded to rifle the express and mail cars. He plundered the regular mail and blew open the safe in the express car, which was wrecked by the explosion.

The amount of plunder which he secured is not known at present, but it is supposed to be large. The excitement on the train was intense.

The sudden stoppage of the train, followed soon by the explosion, spread alarm among the train hands and the passengers. The darkness of the night and the loneliness of the place added to the general scenes of terror.

Word of the attack was sent to Drummond, whence it was telegraphed to Deer Lodge, about fifty miles away. Bloodhounds were sent out at once, and steps were taken to keep vigilant watch for the robbers.

It was assumed that at least eight men were engaged in the holdup, but the latest advices are that one man alone perpetrated the murder and robbery.

Dan O'Neill, the dead engineer, lived in this city and had a wife and five children. He had been in the service of the Northern Pacific Company longer than any other engineer.

The robber boasted that he was the man who took part in the hold-up of the Southern Pacific train near Portland, Oregon, about a year ago. He made this boast to the train hands to terrorize them, while he employed them to run the train four miles to a point two miles east of Drummond. He declared that he would be hard to catch, as he had a horse in the timber.

The Northern Pacific has offered a reward of $5,000 for delivery, dead or alive, of the train robber who killed O'Neill.

The mask worn by the bandit was found on a mountain trail, two miles from the scene of the holdup, and after giving the hounds the scent of the mask, the animals immediately took up the trail, which was then about eight hours old.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS MEETS.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon M. Griswold of Hudson, N. Y., Elected Missionary Bishop of Salina, Kan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Munson Griswold, rector of Christ Church, at Hudson, N. Y., in the Diocese of Albany, was to-day elected Missionary Bishop of Salina, the western district of Kansas, by the House of Bishops, which met in the Parish House of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Dr. Gri

INTRODUCED ODELL AS "NEXT PRESIDENT"

The Mistake Made by Chairman at Buffalo Meeting.

The Governor, Amid Cheers, Eulogizes Mr. Roosevelt as the Party's Candidate—He Answers Hill's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Gov. Odell addressed two meetings in Buffalo to-night. The first meeting was at Jefferson Hall on the east side. The hall was packed with about 1,000 workingmen. The second meeting was held in Convention Hall, which seats about 5,000 people. It was crowded to the doors and Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Linn Bruce held the great audience until Gov. Odell arrived about 10 o'clock. In introducing Gov. Odell the Chairman of the meeting, R. R. Hefford, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I introduce to you your next President." The audience cheered and laughed and Mr. Hefford, who had evidently made a slip of the tongue, said: "I mean the next Governor of the State of New York."

Gov. Odell, who appeared somewhat embarrassed by the demonstration brought on by Chairman Hefford's mistake, when the cheers and laughter had subsided, said:

"The only man the Republican Party has in mind for the next President is Theodore Roosevelt."

This declaration was greeted with great cheering. The Governor continued:

"President Roosevelt has just taken up a great problem and solved it, to the great disgust of the Democrats. We honor him for what he has done, and I look forward to 1904 for the opportunity to go to the Republican National Convention and cast my vote for that stalwart, courageous, matchless American."

SENATOR HILL'S CHARGES.

In the course of his speech, the Governor made the following reference to ex-Senator Hill:

"The Democratic Party, or at least my distinguished opponent as candidate for Governor, Mr. David B. Hill, accuses us of having starved the inmates of the various charitable institutions in order to practice a false economy. He has even accused me of entering into contracts with the charitable institutions for supplying groceries. I have met that question, that charge, and have replied to it in a manner which seems satisfactory to the great independent and decent press of the State, and I do not propose further to dignify this assault, not upon my personal character, but upon the great office of Governor of the State of New York, by further noticing it.

"I have no apology to make for any act of mine as an Executive. I have sought to administer the office of Governor of the State of New York in a manner that would bring credit to our State, and that would cause no blush of shame to mantle the cheek of any citizen of this State, be he Democrat or Republican, and the one effort of my life shall be to hand that great office to my successor, whoever he may be, unsullied and undishonored. Personal attacks I shall not indulge in. I have been betrayed, perhaps, through my indignation, in going so far as I have, but my future appeals to the voters of this State shall not be to their passions, but rather to the sober, sound sense and conservative judgment of my constituency.

"I propose to meet this question of the so-called charitable and insane legislation by a statement to you as to what it does and what it has accomplished. In looking over the various institutions from a personal inspection and examination of them I became convinced that there was a great waste of energy and of funds. Yet never have I made by intimation, directly or indirectly, the slightest stricture upon the honesty and integrity of the noble men and women who have aided the State in the care of the wards of the State. But I found in some institutions that a great portion of money that should have been expended for food and clothing was being expended for ornamental structures and in extravagant salaries.

"In one respect I found, after a father had written to me that his child was not receiving proper nourishment, that the most meagre supply of food was being furnished, and when I went deeper into this investigation I found that while the appropriations of the State for this particular institution were most liberal, 60 per cent. of the amount was consumed in salaries. Think of that, you gentlemen who are in business, and then ask whether a system that is so administered is for the best interest of the inmates of these institutions."

STATE ISSUES DISCUSSED.

The Governor then took up State issues and paid tribute to the Labor Bureau of the State. He said the law which gives to the workingman shorter hours of labor, while seeking to protect him in his employment by punishing those who do not afford him proper safeguards in his work, exacts in return honest effort on his part to aid his employer and to protect his rights, so that the interests of both become inseparable.

Speaking of the project of canal enlargement, the Governor said:

"The canal always has been of great importance to the State, and I believe that if we are to maintain the commercial supremacy of our State and to retain our commercial interests something should be done to improve conditions and to make the canal adequate for the requirements of such commerce as naturally seeks the Port of New York. Of course we must take account of the fact that in the building of the West and in the development of its railroad facilities a large part of that commerce which hitherto came as a matter of necessity now comes as a matter of choice, and that if the Port of New York is discriminated against because of the railroad combinations and because of the inadequate facilities for handling grain products of the farmers of the West, an enlarged canal will not entirely cure the evils, but that it will be but a beginning which must be followed up through legislation which shall provide for additional docking facilities and other necessary details

"It is unfortunate that some of our people are opposed to such an improvement as the one under consideration. This may be accounted for through the failure of the last appropriation. But the greatest mistake at that time was that there was not a well thought out plan, and that the absolute and ultimate cost of the improvement was not frankly told to the people. The greatest error, therefore, was in the deception thus practiced and which has led all to look askance upon every proposition since and upon the burden of debt which would fall."

QUESTION OF FUNDS.

After reviewing the past canal legislation the Governor said the first step had already been taken in carrying out the plan suggested in the Republican platform.

"We have," he continued, "demonstrated the wisdom of hastening slowly, and have placed the proposition in such form that it can be intelligently passed upon by the people. In fact, there is nothing that I know of which would prevent this proposition from being passed upon during the year 1903. Another serious obstacle has been removed by enactment of laws which provide almost enough funds to meet the requirements of the State through indirect sources of revenue. The Republican Party, while pledging itself to the canal improvement, also pledges itself to freedom from direct State taxes, and has therefore the important work before it of providing such additional funds as may be necessary to meet annual charges in the sinking fund.

"The next step that will be necessary will be the lengthening of the period in which funds may be paid, so that instead of 1-18 each year, as we would be required to do under the Constitution, the payments may be reduced to 1-50 or 1-75 each year. For that, of course, a constitutional method must be devised and submitted to the people, but work need not be hindered, because with the new revenues which may be derived and before first bonds would be due a constitutional amendment could be framed and submitted which would permit the refunding of the bonds to be paid within fifty or seventy-five years.

"The point, therefore, which I wish to impress upon you is that the Republican Party can be relied upon to make such canal improvements as are necessary without delaying, and it will provide for the discharge and payment of the debt without unduly burdening the people through additional taxation With a Republican Legislature I can promise you that no interests that are now taxed will be disturbed in any way."

The Governor expressed confidence that with wise legislation and by properly financing a loan there would be received enough additional revenues from various interests that will come both as a result of a new canal system and of wise corporation laws to not only meet the increased expense, but to provide money enough to meet every dollar of bonded debt made necessary by canal improvement.

The Governor concluded his address with a review of what the Republican Party did toward reducing the taxes and providing wise legislation.

The Governor's speech at Jefferson Hall was mainly directed toward convincing the laboring element that the State administration deserved the support of the workingmen on account of what it had done for labor. The Governor declared that it was the independent voters who decided every State election in New York, and while asserting his belief in the benefits of party organization, paid a tribute to those who accepted no other guide but their own conscience.

He said that a defeat for the Republican Party in New York would be a rebuke to President Roosevelt, would cause capital to become timid, and everywhere in the country there would be brought on a condition of affairs similar to that which existed in 1893.

Change in Mass Meeting Date.

The mass meeting arranged to be held in Cooper Union by the Hungarian Republican Club, and which will be addressed by Dr. D. J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, will e held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, instead of Oct. 29, as originally contemplated.

Senator Hanna's Indiana Tour Ended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—Senator Hanna wound up his campaign tour through Indiana at South Bend this evening. He was received with enthusiasm everywhere. At midnight Mr. Hanna, accompanied by Senator Fairbanks, left for Cleveland. They will go to Canton to-morrow to attend the meeting of the National McKinley Memorial Association.

REQUIRED OF UNIVERSITIES.

Three Things Defined by President Hadley of Yale in an Address in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 24.—Before the Outlook Club this evening President Hadley of Yale University delivered an address on "The Universities and the Needs of the Country," in which he said that a university must study public demands and try to meet them. The country wants three things from the universities, he said. They should furnish men who have the necessary training and habits to enable them successfully to pursue the callings in life which require book knowledge as their basis, make discoveries "which shall help in the international race for leadership, and shall enable the business of the country to be conducted in a more intelligent manner in the future than it has been in the past," and give to their students "a training in public spirit which shall make them not merely producers or discoverers, but good citizens."

The universities have made all the progress that could be expected toward meeting this demand, he said, having improved their schools and courses and other forms of technical training. They had not, he said, made the same progress in the development of public spirit as they had in technical training or in scientific laboratory work, and in his opinion it was the highest duty of the universities to be the organizers of public spirit.

While he did not deprecate money making, the speaker said he would always protest against the proposal, often advanced, that it was a waste of time to study things which did not contribute to money-making. When the importance of the idealizing function of the university is realized, a great many things in college life which seem to have undue importance, assume their proper place and have their full explanation.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.

Ex-Animal Trainer Hangs Himself in the Maryland Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Arthur Spencer, recently sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for fifteen years for burglary, well-known throughout the country as a wild animal trainer, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself with a twisted bed sheet suspended from the bars of his cell.

Just before his conviction Spencer had married a young woman in Cincinnati, who discovered after his incarceration that he had negro blood in his veins, whereupon she deserted him and returned to her home in Cincinnati.

Spencer left a note addressed to the Warden saying he had killed himself because his wife did not remain true to him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The weather continues fair in the interior districts and the South and somewhat unsettled along the northern boundary and the Pacific Coast. An area of low pressure that was central last evening in Minnesota has moved rapidly eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley. Pressure continues high on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts and low on the Pacific Coast and the plateau region.

No rain has fallen except in Florida, the lake region, New England, the Pacific Coast, and locally in the plateau and northern Rocky Mountain regions.

The temperature has risen in the lower region and New England and fallen in the plateau region and the extreme Northwest.

The weather will be generally fair to-morrow except in Florida, the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and locally in the Missouri Valley.

Rain is probable Sunday in the Lower Mississippi, Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and in the upper lake region.

It will be cooler to-morrow in the lower lake region, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and the Upper Missouri Valley. Sunday will be cooler in New England and the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast, north of Hatteras will be fresh southwest to west, becoming northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to northeast, on the Gulf Coast light and variable, becoming southeast and over the lake region brisk northwest. Storm warnings are displayed along the New England Coast.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh west to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow, cooler in west portion to-day and on the coast to-morrow, fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow, cooler in interior to-day, fresh west to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day in north portion, fresh west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and North Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, fresh east to southeast winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; fresh northwest to west winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day; to-morrow showers; light variable winds, becoming northeast.

North Dakota and South Dakota, showers and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh west to southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	60	50	52
6 A. M.	54	50	52
9 A. M.	51	55	59
12 M.	53	60	62
3 P. M.	49	58	59
6 P. M.	47	63	60
9 P. M.	45	61	62
12 P. M.	42	60	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....58¾
Weather Bureau.....56
Corresponding date 1901.....54
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....51

The thermometer registered 52 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 63 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

2,278 Miles in 66 Hours.

That's the regular schedule of the Rock Island's new train, the Golden State Limited. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles after Nov. 2. Meant to be—and is—the finest train in the world. Service and cuisine in keeping. No extra fare. Full information on request. A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

POLITICS IN ROCHESTER

The Reconciled Democratic Leaders Have a Hard Task.

Republicans' Compact Party Organization—The Senatorial Contest—David B. Hill's Real Work Done from Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 24.—With the Democrats of Rochester all together again with the exception of ex-State Committeeman William Tracey, who is unwilling to make peace with Hill because of Hill's action in turning him out of the State Central Committee, the leaders are finding themselves handicapped in the present canvass by the lack of an effective working organization. Since 1892, up to the present year, there have been two bitterly antagonistic Democratic factions in Rochester, and the result of this party strife was the destruction of the party's organization. The reconciled leaders are now doing their very best to bring about Democratic success in this city, but they are getting evidence daily that an efficient political machine cannot be built up in one campaign.

They have nominated a strong ticket—even the Republican leaders concede that—and are working hard for its success and the success of the State ticket as well, but they have necessarily had to intrust much of the detail work to inexperienced and, as has been shown in some cases, to incompetent men, and the work has not been done in a satisfactory manner. The canvass which they had made of the city by election districts did not produce results which are trustworthy. It has been shown that in some cases the canvassers merely copied names out of the blue book and marked them Democratic without further investigation.

The Republican organization in Rochester on the other hand has been made by George W. Aldridge one of the most compact and effective political machines in the State. Aldridge was never more dominant in Rochester than he is to-day. At the recent primaries he worsted his enemies so badly that nearly all of them concluded that the best thing they could do would be to come over to him, and they have done so.

In the fourth Senatorial district, which comprises a number of the wards of Rochester and about ten country towns, the Democrats have nominated ex-Mayor George E. Warner to run against Senator W. W. Armstrong. Warner has twice been elected Mayor of Rochester and is a great vote getter. The Republicans admit that Armstrong has the fight of his life. Warner, as is generally conceded, will beat Armstrong in the city, but Armstrong hopes to have enough votes in the country districts to re-elect him by at least a small margin.

Merten E. Lewis, the Republican Senatorial candidate in the other Rochester Senatorial District, is laid up, threatened with typhoid fever. It is conceded that he will be elected, but his absence from the canvass is a loss to his party, his long service in the Legislature having made him a forceful exponent of State issues.

John Stewart, the President of the State League of Republican Clubs, was in Rochester to-day. Mr. Stewart has been traveling about the State for ten days on a special political mission. His mission is to hunt up Republicans who have been threatening to bolt and find out the cause of their dissatisfaction.

Mr. Stewart was sent out to offset if possible the political proselyting work which David B. Hill has been doing for months past. As soon as Hill saw his way back to leadership in the Democratic Party he began to lay his plans to win the State. He appreciated, it is said, the necessity of doing something effective to offset the work of the Republican organization. Realizing the impossibility of rehabilitating the Democratic machine in one campaign, he hit upon the plan of discovering who the dissatisfied were in each election district of the State and making a plea for their support.

This he has done. He has worked entirely from the headquarters in Albany. In fact it becomes more apparent every day that one spends up State and has an opportunity of learning what is going on that the Democratic State Headquarters in the Hoffman House are merely a blind, and that the real work of the campaign is all being done from Albany.

Mr. Stewart, in discussing his experience in hunting up Republicans who were under suspicion of harboring an intention to bolt Odell, said to-day that in all the towns he had visited he had not been able to locate a single Republican who would admit his intention to vote for Coler.

Judge Werner, the Republican nominee for Justice of the Court of Appeals, is making a remarkable canvass. He has his own literary bureau, and to his efforts more than to any other cause the infusion of life into the Rochester campaign is attributed. He is making his fight through the whole northern part of the State, and in Rochester, which is his home, and in Erie, where he was born, his friends expect to see him lead his ticket by several thousand votes. Judge Werner realizes that he will be cut in New York, and it is because of that knowledge that he is working so hard to roll a big vote up State.

Those who are traveling with the Governor's party received information in Auburn which may prove of interest to tariff reformers. There is now building in Auburn a plant to manufacture carpets. This plant is being erected largely with English capital, and the machinery for it is now on its way from England. The English capitalists, after investigating the matter, concluded, it is said, that under the present tariff there was no better opportunity for an investment anywhere than in a carpet factory in the United States.

MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Adopted Pertaining to General Welfare of the Tribes Throughout the Country.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—At the concluding session of the Indian conference this evening resolutions were adopted by the conference favoring the following principles:

The allotment in severalty of the lands of the New York Indians, and to this end the prompt passage of the Vreeland bill.

The discontinuance of Indian agencies where no longer needed.

The breaking up into individual holdings of the great tribal trust funds.

The establishment of unrestricted trade at Indian agencies.

The still further development of the present policy of the Indian Bureau of furnishing work and paying for it, instead of giving out rations.

Emphasizing the importance of selecting only trustworthy men as the agents of the Government.

Urging that trust patents should be made, if not so already, independent of any power of annulment by any officer of the Government.

Approving the Government schools, but looking to see them eventually superseded by the schools of the States and territories where the Indians live.

Especially commending all missionary work in whatever form undertaken by missionary societies for the moral and religious elevation of the Indians.

Looking beyond the Indian to the needs of other dependent races in new possessions, and urging further Congressional legislation for their good, especially in the case of Hawaii, where the evil civil and agricultural conditions need immediate remedy.

Eastern Capitalists Visit Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Fifty-six capitalists have arrived here on a special train from the East. They are bondholders of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, and their mission is to inspect the fourteen miles of tunnels already completed beneath the streets of Chicago and the extensive plant of the Automatic Electric Company. Among those who compose the inspection party are the following: Commander C. C. W. Lowrey, Clinton W. Wisner, Clarence D. Simpson, Thomas H. Watkins, Charles B. Eddy, and J. B. Russel

Brooklyn Pastor Accepts Call.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Rev. George Carter, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been tendered and has accepted the appointment of second assistant pastor of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Frankfort. He has resigned his pastorate of the Brooklyn church, and will commence his duties at St. Mark's Church on Nov. 1. The appointment is temporary.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

New Grands at $750
New Uprights at $550

In answer to the many inquiries of their correspondents, and on account of certain misrepresentations, Steinway & Sons desire to announce that they manufacture new Steinway Grand and Upright Pianos at the respective cash prices of $750 and $550, and upward.

The Steinway Piano has been and is sold upon a strictly one price system, and catalogues with prices will be cheerfully forwarded on application.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

DEVERY DENOUNCES HILL

Says He's a Snake in the Grass That Voters Should Kill in 1904.

Also Pays Respects to McCullagh and the Trusts—Praises Coler as Man Who Cannot Be Muzzled.

William S. Devery had some fun in his first campaign speech in the Ninth Assembly District delivered last evening from the rear end of a truck at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He defied David B. Hill, the Democratic State leader, and said that Hill was a "snake in the grass," and "that the people should wait until 1904 and then kill the snake." There were more than 1,000 persons who waited to hear the ex-Chief of Police make his speech in favor of the election of Bird S. Coler.

Devery declared that the "young man should be elected because he fought the Ramapo gang." He also said that if the people had gathered an impression that David B. Hill had any muzzle on Mr. Coler they were mistaken, and if elected, "he would throw Hill higher up in the air than Wolfert's Roost."

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Mr. Devery started his speech, after all the local talent had been exhausted. He said:

"You have heard speakers here to-night tell you about dog fights and the Gilsey House. One of the orators told about a drink he took in a big hotel, and, if I must say it in poetry, he was like this:

His step was slow and his heart was sad,
And he needed that drink so awful bad.

"Now I'm not here to talk about dog fights or drinking. Cut that all out. I tell you people, irrespective of politics, that you should vote for the Democratic ticket because this man McCullagh has dragged decent wives and mothers down to his office, and they have had to sit there and listen to the indecent stories of those deputies. They have challenged men who were born in New York, and then on some pretext dragged their relatives down before McCullagh. He has taken bona fide voters and challenged their rights, and then put their mothers and wives through a merciless examination when the records would show that the poor men had been voting in New York for years. I tell you, men, if you are entitled to vote, swear it in. If a man swears in his vote when he has no right to vote, then he commits a felony, and I say to you men that all such people should be sent to prison.

"You have got an old man down at 300 Mulberry Street, and if Devery had his way all that crowd would get their walking papers. There are no theorists.

"You Democrats of this district elected a leader at the primaries. We went to Saratoga, and we were handled a little rough. The snake in the grass, Hill, would not allow your delegates to be seated in the convention. A snake in the grass lays in waiting, and I want you people to wait until 1904 for that snake in the grass Hill, and then our turn will come. Those fellows Hill, McGuire, and Campbell are the leaders of the Democratic Party in the State of New York—in their minds. They thought they had Mr. Coler muzzled, and they were putting the muzzles on themselves.

"Mr. Coler is a man of the people. He is a man for his people all the time. He looked after the finances of New York and he fought the Ramapo steal. If he is elected don't you people fear that Hill will control him. He ain't no Hill man, and if he is elected he won't take any orders from Hill. Mr. Coler is popular and the workingmen are for him. I advise every workingman of this State to vote for Coler, because he is their friend.

"Say, talk about trusts and monopolies and the coal strike! If I'd been President of the United States and those coal barons talked to me the way they did to President Roosevelt I'd have locked the doors, and they would have been glad to jump out of the windows. When Congress is not in session the President is the absolute ruler over the people. Didn't President Lincoln by a stroke of his pen make 4,000,000 salves free? Why didn't Roosevelt with a stroke of his pen end the coal strike?

"You men irrespective of politics are being trodden down. The trusts are taking everything in sight, and they are lowering your wages and making it more expensive to live. That's their game. I tell you people that it is your duty to turn down Odell and then turn down the next Republican candidate for President of the United States, and then you will be all right."

There were loud shouts when Mr. Devery concluded his speech. Then the meeting was adjourned.

BASEBALL MEN DISCIPLINED.

President of Memphis Club Expelled and Pitcher St. Vrain Fined.

During the greater part of yesterday the Presidents and representatives of the minor baseball leagues and clubs in the National Association continued their second annual meeting, and the work was divided into two sessions. The National Board of Arbitration went into executive session early in the day and passed upon several internal disputes. In the afternoon the regular meeting was resumed and the actions taken by the National Board were ratified. The most important decision arrived at was in reference to the case of Pitcher St. Vrain, which had the Southern League practically tied up all during the past season.

The delegates unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the action of the Board of Arbitration, which expelled Manager Charles Frank of the Memphis Club from the National Association for having persistently ignored the rulings and orders of the National Board. J. H. St. Vrain, for refusing to comply with the rulings and mandates of the same body, was fined $100, and the Memphis Park Association, as well as J. J. McCloskey, formerly manager of the Tacoma Club, were censured. The questions of players' salaries and the "farming" of players were left over for discussion to-day, when the meeting will be concluded.

Six Cents for Mrs. Blasco.

The jury that heard testimony on Thursday in the breach of promise suit brought by Jennie Blasco against William J. Sloane, builder and insurance man, of this city, returned a sealed verdict, which was opened yesterday. Six cents were awarded to Mrs. Blasco. She had sued for $25,000.

"EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA."—Andrew Carnegie's remarkable address at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, printed in full in The New York Times to-morrow, by permission, from advance sheets of The World's Work for November.—Adv.

The Regal Test.

Ninety per cent. of all $3.50 shoes have common "Hemlock" or "Union" soles, disguised as Oak, under their black finish.

The difference between the wear of such soles, and genuine Oak Soles, is considerably more than a dollar.

The difference in cost goes into the Manufacturer's profit.

These "Yankee Oak" substitutes are not only brittle and short lived, but stiff as wood, heavy, and water absorbing.

Genuine live Oak sole leather—tanned by the good old fashioned slow process—is tough as wire, light as fibre, and wears to the thinness of a wafer, without breaking through.

Used in every pair of Regal Shoes, and its presence proven before you purchase, through our shoe-dissection test shown above, and the "Window of the Sole" found on every shoe.

Regals are $6.00 shoes for $3.50, through Tannery to Consumer methods.

Fall Styles now on sale.
Catalogue on request.

ALL STYLES $3.50 — REGAL — ALL STYLES $3.50

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue,
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.

JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Avenue.

LIQUOR DEALERS' QUERY

Opening of Saloons on Sunday Is the Subject.

Candidates for the Legislature Requested to Announce Their Views on a Liberal Law.

The Liquor Dealers' Association has entered upon a campaign to pave the way for legislative action on the subject of Sunday opening. District Attorney Jerome's bill, providing for Sunday opening, is to be introduced afresh at an early stage of the next session of the Legislature. The bill was drafted after a committee of citizens had decided that Sunday opening was the only way out of the excise situation. The measure was considered so radical that no member of the Legislature cared to be sponsor for it. It was introduced "by request."

The Liquor Dealers' Association is trying to ascertain the attitude of candidates for the Legislature toward the question of Sunday opening. They have been asked to commit themselves on the question, and the members of the association have decided to cut loose, as a body, from politics and support only those whose answers favor their point of view.

To each branch organization in the State the following communication was sent:

New York, Oct. 8, 1902.

To the President:

Dear Sir: Conforming to the resolution adopted at the State Convention, I inclose a question which I earnestly request you to immediately present to your candidates for the Senate and Assembly. Select a committee of three members (including yourself) of your association, and have same call on the candidates of both political parties.

The Central Association meeting will be held next Tuesday, Oct. 12, at Terrace Garden, and your committee must then be ready to report on this very important matter, because the Legislative Committee will have a bill embodying this subject introduced in the Legislature of 1903. Remember the time is short. Act promptly.

Fraternally yours, FRITZ LINDINGER, President.

P. S.—Do not take it for granted that your candidates will favor this resolution, but insist on a specific answer, Yes or No.

Following is the question:

It elected, will you advocate and work for the passage, in the Legislature of 1903, of a law so amending the Liquor Tax Law of the State as to permit in cities the sale of liquor on Sunday afternoons and evenings during reasonable hours and under proper police regulations in licensed places other than hotels?

President Lindinger said yesterday that a great number of replies had been received, and that the outlook thus far was bright. At a meeting of delegates from the branch organizations the situation is to be gone over some day next week.

At a special meeting of the central organization on Tuesday last a resolution was adopted, as a result of which the following communication was sent to the President of each of the district organizations in this city:

New York, Oct. 22, 1902.

Dear Sir: In pursuance of resolutions adopted at special meeting of above association, held Oct. 21, you are hereby ordered to call a special meeting of local and ascertain the feeling of candidates for legislative honors within your district. Let your advice to members of local be, place none but true and loyal men on guard. Please send result of meeting to President of Central. Yours fraternally,

FRITZ LINDINGER, President.
56 Liberty Street.
PATRICK M. MALLON, Rec. Secretary,
2,349 Eighth Avenue.

At the district meetings that are to be held in the coming week the candidates for the Senate and the Assembly in the city districts are to be invited to announce their views. Those whose views on the excise question do not coincide with those of the liquor dealers, or those who do not respond to the invitations, Mr. Lindinger said, will not get the support of the members of the association or of the voters who can be influenced by them.

"As far as the city is concerned," Mr. Lindinger said, "a majority of the answers have been favorable. I was surprised to find that a great many of the Republican candidates have committed themselves to the support of Sunday opening by law. There has been a great howl against the Raines law hotels. A measure such as the one drafted by Mr. Jerome and favored by our organization would be a terrific blow to the Raines law hotel. We are in dead earnest in this matter, and the entire strength of our organization, which numbers 30,000 members [illegible] hotels in this district, presumably waiters who were employed during the Summer season, but who are not legal voters in the district."

Strong Specials for Saturday

These special items mean a money-saving opportunity for all who read this advertisement. The goods offered are perfect and up to our own high standard of quality and excellence. The special prices don't take one penny from their value. They are made to induce you to become more familiar with our merchandise and our methods.

MEN'S SHOES AT $2.45.

This season's make—every pair of them—and fully up to the minute in style and finish.

Men's Shoes—every pair hand welted, all sizes, all widths, all leathers, including imported patent calf, vici kid, box calf and French calf—highest class shoes in every way—absolutely perfect and of the latest style toes and lasts — every pair fully guaranteed. Regular price $3.50. Sale price..... 2.45

$3.00 HATS AT $1.50.

The entire stock of a large New England hat maker. They consist of showroom samples and the balance of the new Fall blocks. Not one Hat in this lot worth less than $3.00. Many are worth $3.50. The soft Hats are in Black, Pearl and Nutria. The stiff Hats in Black and Brown; all the popular blocks..... 1.50

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

CONEY'S BIG REGISTRATION.

Supt. McCullagh Asks Police to Investigate an Extraordinary Increase.

Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein of Brooklyn yesterday received from Commissioner Partridge a copy of a letter from State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, asking for police aid in investigating the registration of voters at Coney Island. The attention of Superintendent McCullagh had been called to an extraordinary increase in the registration in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, at Coney Island. In that district 668 voters have registered, an increase of 101 over last year's figures, when the Mayoralty election was on.

"From reports made to this office," says Superintendent McCullagh in his letter, "it appears that a large number of persons [illegible] hotels in and every honest influence we can command, will be brought to bear in this fight."

District Attorney Jerome likes the action of the Liquor Dealers' Association. He said yesterday that he thought the enemies of his bill would have a hard fight on their hands at Albany next Winter.

AIRSHIP MAN IN TROUBLE.

"Prof." Burnetts, Who Talked Too Much in Russia, Acts Too Rashly with a Policeman Here.

A man who said he was "Prof. C. L. Burnett, Government Aeronaut," with twenty-two years' experience, during which he had made 9,684 ascensions, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court. He was charged with having interfered with Policeman Hay of the Oak Street Station when the latter was arresting a woman.

The "Professor" said chivalry had led him to interfere, and begged the Magistrate's pardon. Then he explained that he had just arrived in this city to cooperate with another aeronaut in building an airship which would outdo anything that Santos-Dumont ever attempted.

"Santos-Dumont is an amateur; I am an old timer," he said to the Magistrate. "I was for thirteen years in the employ of the Russian Government, but I talked too much, and so I had to leave."

The Magistrate decided to let the prisoner go, and the "professor" left the court room with profuse expressions of gratitude.

ESTABLISHED 1845

BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER

CROSS

TRADE MARK LONDON

Leather's Importance in a Man's Wardrobe

Has led the CROSS STORE to make a close study of the adaptability of fine leather to a great variety of the smaller articles demanded by men of refined taste. The excellence of workmanship and smart treatment present in all CROSS goods, from an English kit bag to a four-in-hand harness, is likewise a distinguishing characteristic of these small things.

English Pigskin Match Cases

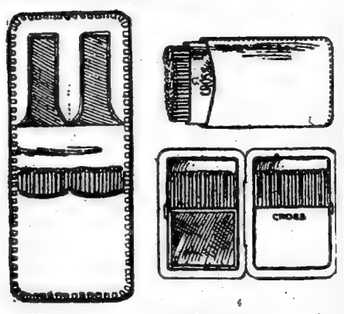

Have found great favor because of their lightness and pliability. Hand-sewn and braided edge. Metal cases are not so convenient for the waistcoat pocket and a gold case is not more elegant. Three styles.

Telescopic Style, 65 cents
Flap Style, 85 cents
Book Form, $2

Cross Leather Fob Monograms

Established a place for themselves with correctly dressed men soon after their appearance in America, and their popularity is rapidly spreading. They have a distinct advantage over ordinary fobs in the matter of convenience as well as cost. Made with black straps for street or evening wear, and brown straps for street wear alone.

Price, $5

English Pigskin Coin Cases

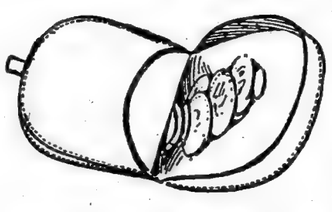

There is a place for everything—the place for coins is not scattered loosely in the pockets. These coin cases, aside from having that hand-sewn appearance which ordinary purses have not, take up surprisingly little room. Three sizes,

75 cents, 85 cents and $1

Lap Robes for The Snappy Weather

Are not to be neglected more than your top coat. Driving at this season is not enjoyable without a good weight robe. The CROSS ROBES are of imported box cloth, whipcord and beaver—single thickness, with linings and with interlinings. Silk plush robes, rich and comfortable, at moderate cost. Horse Clothing, too, is timely—the CROSS line of horse blankets, including many patterns and all sizes.

Mark Cross Company,

The World's Greatest Leather Stores,

253 BROADWAY, New York.

Boston: 20 Summer St. LONDON.

Agent in Washington, D. C.,

CONRAD BECKER, 1328 "F" St.

MOLINEUX TO TESTIFY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Lawyers Concede Same Hand Wrote Letters and Poison Address.

Prosecutor Attacks His Witness, Who Sold the Bottle Holder—District Attorney Jerome in Court.

It has been decided by the lawyers and other advisers of Roland B. Molineux, now on trial for the murder of Mrs. Katharine B. Adams, that a defense shall be entered. Molineux himself will go on the witness stand. It is understood that Assistant District Attorney Osborne is pleased by that plan.

Gen. E. L. Molineux, father of the defendant, it is asserted, does not wish to have the court rule the case out, even if it should appear that the prosecution has not established a case. The General wishes the issue to be fought to a finish, and no chances will be taken. In the previous trial the attorneys for Molineux, asserting that the case of the prosecution had failed, did not attempt to make a defense. The motion to dismiss the case will be made by the defendant, but preparations will be made for a vigorous defense in case the motion is denied.

In addition to the testimony of the defendant it is understood that Molineux will place on the stand several handwriting experts, whose opinions will be directly contradictory to those of the experts of the State. Witnesses will be brought forward who will say that Koch, the letter box keeper, said upon one occasion that Molineux was not the man who applied for a letter box there. Koch swore on the stand this week that the defendant was the man.

In the morning yesterday there was testimony concerning the purchase of the silver bottle holder at the jewelry store of Hartdegen & Co., Newark, and in the afternoon a handwriting expert consumed the entire time.

Persons at the trial were interested in the active part District Attorney Jerome took in the proceedings yesterday. The repeated decisions of Justice Lambert interposing technical objections against the methods and processes of proof of Mr. Osborne have almost unnerved the prosecutor. Mr. Jerome appeared at the urgent request of Mr. Osborne to assist in the numerous arguments. One of them arose in connection with the handwriting expert testimony. Mr. Tyrrell of Milwaukee was on the stand.

Mr. Osborne sought to have the various Cornish and Barnet letters compared with the admitted handwriting of the defendant. It was the purpose of the prosecution to show that the same hand wrote all those specimens, and then to trace the characteristics discovered in the collection, in the poison package itself.

Ex-Gov. Black, for the defense, urged that all of the handwriting used as standards of comparison should be compared to the poison package address, and not to one another. Mr. Jerome said that it was vital to the prosecution to be permitted to trace the handwriting testimony in its own way. The Justice said Mr. Osborne might proceed, and the defense took an exception. Justice Lambert did rule out the use of a blackboard, however, for purposes of studying the handwriting exhibits.

Mr. Tyrrell gave a long explanation of the reasons why he believed the same hand wrote all the conceded Molineux writings and the disputed writings of this case. In that connection, the defense made one important concession which was not made at the previous trial, which was that the Cornish, the Barnet, and the poison writing were all in the same handwriting. That was considered by Mr. Osborne as a most important point for the prosecution, and he omitted no pains to get the fact very clearly before the jury.

C. C. Hughes, formerly a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, went on the stand to corroborate the many stories that have been told of the trouble between Cornish and Molineux in the club.

Then Miss Emma Miller went on the stand. She was a clerk for Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, the day of the purchase of the bottle holder, and she says she sold the holder. She testified that she would not very likely be able to recognize the man to whom she sold the bottle holder.

After getting those facts before the jury, Mr. Osborne started to impeach his witness. She said that she had refused to come to New York until Mr. Osborne had guaranteed $150 for her. Mr. Black objected to such evidence.

"I simply want to get before the jury all the facts concerning the witness," said Mr. Osborne.

"Well, you haven't told the jury about the $15,000 you paid to other witnesses," retorted Mr. Black, angrily, and a wrangle ensued.

When Mr. Black started his cross-examination of Miss Miller he got her to say that the reason she did not want to come to New York to testify was that Mr. Osborne had treated her so unkindly when she was on the witness stand before.

Mr. Black then asked Molineux to stand up. Pointing at the defendant, he asked Miss Miller:

"Is this the man that bought that bottle holder?"

"No, Sir," she answered.

Mr. Osborne later got her to admit that she had said that she had become so excited over the whole thing just about the time it happened that she would not have been able to tell who it was that she sold the trinket to.

The prosecutor also drew from the witness the statement that she sold the bottle holder at about 5 o'clock. She said that there was a Mr. Arnold in the store, who was a head salesman, and who was a close friend of Molineux. She did not know whether he was in the store when this sale was made or not. At the previous trial she testified that she saw Arnold in the store at the time.

Mr. Osborne's efforts to impeach his own witness were combated by Mr. Black very strongly. The prosecutor said he called the witness as his own only to prove the sale of the bottle holder. On other points she was a witness for the defense, and he had a right to cross-examine and to impeach her on points which would be raised by the defense. The court sustained that proceeding.

Eugene Ehrhardt, who is about nineteen years old, was a new witness. He had refused to attend the previous trial and would not have come to this one, he testified, had he not been guaranteed his expenses and his losses of wages during the trial. He was a clerk and bundle wrapper at Hartdegen's on the day of the bottle holder sale.

He said that he wrapped the bottle holder up at about 2 o'clock that day. He remembered it because he only relieved the regular boy, who went to luncheon at that hour. He did not wrap bundles at other times. Miss Miller's sale book for that day went in evidence, and it showed that of twenty-four sales made that day the bottle holder was the eleventh.

Mr. Black, in his cross-examination, sought to show that Ehrhardt had been lured to New York by a man working for the District Attorney on the plea of meeting some young women, but that he did not come. Mr. Osborne brought out that Arnold, Molineux's friend, had told Ehrhardt at the time the crime was made public not to say anything about having wrapped up that bundle.

The case will continue Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

YOUNG CASE AGAIN IN COURT.

Alexander C. Young, lawyer, of Hoboken, and his wife, Louise McAllister Young, a niece of the late Ward McAllister, were in the Supreme Court again yesterday, continuing their controversy over the possession of their little girl.

Since the mother secured a decree of divorce before Justice Giegerich the child has been in her care officially, but recently the father got possession of his daughter, taking the child away from the Imperial Hotel, where Mrs. Young was staying.

Frederick House appeared in behalf of Young before Justice Steckler. He recalled the decree, in which it was stated that Mrs. Young should have control of the daughter for nine months in each year, but said that it had not been determined how long Mrs. Young should keep the child continuously. He argued that the father was entitled to the little girl one month in every four or one day in every four.

The Justice said Mrs. Young had taken good care of the child. The only question was how the year should be divided. He thought the matter should be brought before Justice Giegerich, who was the proper one to settle the controversy, as he had granted the decree. He finally took the papers, however.

Decision was reserved, the Justice saying that until he determined the matter Mr. Young might retain the child, but must send her to see her mother daily.

"EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA."—Andrew Carnegie's remarkable address at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, printed in full in The New York Times to-morrow, by permission, from advance sheets of The World's Work for November. —Adv.

TRICKS OF EX-CONVICTS.

They Take Advantage of Knowledge Acquired While Trusted Employes in Sing Sing to Swindle.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison is having considerable trouble with former convicts whom he trusted while in the prison. He has the police searching for one named Williams, a forger, who took a supply of the Warden's stationery when he left the prison. With this and neatly forged signatures of the Warden he has secured $1,000 or so from friends of the Warden.

Now another ex-convict, who was also a forger, and who, like Williams, went out of the prison in September last, is giving the Warden trouble. This man is Eugene H. Kennedy. He was employed as shipping and receiving clerk while serving his time, and thus became familiar with the prison business. Last night's boat up from New York left six bales of the stuff from which matting is made, fourteen cases of clothes lining, and a lot of worsted. They were consigned to the Warden, but never ordered by him.

This lot of goods is not the first to arrive. It appears from the investigation that since his release Kennedy has been going to the houses in New York City with which the Warden deals, and has represented himself as the new purchasing agent. Being perfectly acquainted with the line of goods purchased, he can carry off the pretense, and orders consignments sent to the prison in about the usual quantities. The dealers are, of course, anxious to keep in his good graces, and when he discovers he is short of cash and needs a check cashed there has been no hesitation in cashing them. The checks are for $15, $20, and $25. They are, of course, worthless.

HAD TEA WORTH $5,000.

Junk Dealer Accused of Receiving Consignment Taken from Ship by Daring Thieves.

Tea valued at $5,000 was piled up in chests full in the Madison Street Police Station last night. It was brought over from the junkshop of Thomas Murphy, at 38 Front Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods.

The tea came into port day before yesterday on the freight ship Brower. It was consigned to Frank Golding of 43 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Soon after the ship put in at Pier 38, East River, two men drove up and carted off the tea, saying they were employed by the consignee.

Golding sought the tea yesterday and was astounded to learn it had been carried away. James Meehan of 146 High Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on suspicion of having assisted in getting the tea off the vessel. The tea was traced to the junk shop in Brooklyn, and Murphy was arrested.

LARGE ELECTRIC POWER PLANT

It Will Be Established Near Tacoma, Wash., and Will Be Connected with Many Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 24.—Another immense electric power plant will be established nine miles from Tacoma by men who own the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company, which harnessed Snoqualmie Falls several years ago.

Charles H. Baker and his associates in that company have secured control of the White River Power Company, which was incorporated several years ago as a New Jersey corporation, after the project had been approved by engineers of the Westinghouse Company. This company proposes to drain part of the flow of the White River into Lake Taps, whence the water will be carried over the high bluff near Sumner. This water power will generate electricity to the amount of 12,500 horse power.

The project has been consolidated with Snoqualmie Falls power plant and to accomplish this purpose the Snoqualmie Falls and White River Company was to-day incorporated with $2,000,000 capital. The company will transmit power to cities and towns scattered the entire distance from the British line to Portland, Ore. Power for Tacoma, Portland, and intermediate towns will be furnished by the White River plant, while the Snoqualmie Power will serve Seattle, Everett, and towns in the northwestern part of the State.

SHORTER COURSE FOR STUDENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The question of shortening the period necessary to complete a college course has been considered, during the last few weeks, by the Faculty of Union College, in this city, but nothing definite has been done in the matter. The idea is still under advisement.

It is noted, during the discussion of the project by the faculty, that there was a surprising prepossession in favor of shortening the course, as it appeared to be felt generally that the period of study was too long for the average young man. It is recognized, also, that in the smaller colleges of the country, where the students are compelled, often, to undergo the greatest struggles to "make both ends meet," the four-year term is especially rigorous, and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that, other conditions being equal, the course in this college will be shortened.

The Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College, and Chancellor of Union University, declares that in the cases of some of the students, where the circumstances warrant it, the course of study would be shortened. This is accepted in the light of a concession to the demands that are being made in other parts of the educational world for a shortening of the course, and it is believed to be due to the expression of opinion on the part of the faculty.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street has issued a prospectus of its entertainment work for the season of 1902-3. A series of exhibitions, almost monthly, is one of the features. There will be an exhibition of original drawings for illustration, an exhibition of industrial material and domestic art work of the Educational Alliance, one of pure food material and domestic science work, and then an exhibition of books and bookmaking, followed by the annual Spring exhibition of east side art and of Spring flowers.

Of the entertainments to be given in the auditorium, the most interesting venture is that undertaken in dramatic work. It is being done with the co-operation of Franklin H. Sargent, President of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. The effort is in the direction of establishing a theatre where first-class plays can be given in a creditable manner at a popular price of admission.

The first play to be presented is "The Girl I Left Behind Me," by Franklin Fyles and David Belasco. It is to be followed by "Because She Loved Him So." Later in the year it is probable that an eighteenth century play will be given, and the series will have as a climax a presentation of Twelfth Night in sixteenth century fashion. Mr. Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will present a play in the series. Mmes. Kalisch and Nadolsky and Mr. Moscowitz, members of the Thalia Theatre Company, will present a one-act play by Jacob Gordin. The dramatic performances are to be on alternate Saturday evenings, beginning Nov. 8. On that evening Mrs. Ida Benfey-Judd will present a reading.

Alternate Sunday evenings, beginning Nov. 2, are to be devoted to a series of musical programmes. The usual plays are to be given at times of Jewish festivals.

WOMAN AIDS GOVERNMENT.

An attractive young woman was mysteriously concerned in the arrest yesterday of F. C. Byrnes, thirty-three years old, of 354 West Twenty-seventh Street, charged with deserting from the United States receiving ship Franklin, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, two years ago. He was taken by Special Agent Miller on a warrant obtained by Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The girl accompanied the detective and the prisoner to Police Headquarters, and after certain formalities had been complied with, the Government detective, the prisoner, and the girl went to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City, where the three boarded a night train for Washington.

Agent Miller was asked what relation the girl had to the case, but refused to tell.

"It would not be fair to the prisoner," he said. Later he admitted that she had assisted in identifying Byrnes, who owned to his name, and also to having been in the navy, though he declared that he had never been on the Franklin.

SIAMESE ROYALTY SEES THE BULLS AND BEARS

Clerks Locked in Stock Exchange Vault to Amuse Crown Prince.

Visitor Inspects East River Bridges and Dines with Mayor Low at Metropolitan Club.

The Crown Prince of Siam, accompanied by his brother and his suite of secretaries and aides-de-camp, visited the financial district yesterday afternoon, and spent a half-hour with the bulls and bears of "the Street." James B. Reynolds, Secretary to Mayor Low, acted as guide, philosopher, and friend to the party, which included, besides the Prince's personal suite and representatives of the Siamese Legation, Herbert D. Peirce and Edward V. Morgan of the State Department; Henry Clews, the banker, and Isaac Townsend Smith and Secret Service Agent Taylor.

The party reached the Stock Exchange at 2:50, ten minutes before closing time, and were ushered in on the main floor, where the Prince received a noisy greeting by the brokers of both the Stock and Produce Exchanges. President Kepler of the Stock Exchange and President Burgess of the Produce Exchange, with the members of the Boards of Trustees and Boards of Governors of the two institutions, did the formal receiving. Then the party, accompanied by President Kepler, journeyed around to the new Stock Exchange building, in course of construction in Broad Street. For his special edification two clerks were locked in the main vault, the door of which weighs thirteen tons.

The visitors then journeyed to the Surety Building, in Broadway, the carriages being followed by an enormous crowd, cheering all along the way. Afterward they proceeded to the Brooklyn Bridge, which the party crossed in carriages, and the Prince expressed wonder and admiration at the splendid structure. The carriages lost no time on the Brooklyn side in getting around to the eastern end of the new East River Bridge. There the Prince alighted and made a minute inspection of the great structure, for there is much bridge building in Siam. The trip to the Waldorf-Astoria then was made.

The Prince and his suite were the guests last night of Mayor Low at dinner at the Metropolitan Club. Covers were laid for twenty-five persons. The guest of honor sat at the right of the Mayor, and the Siamese Minister at his left. There were also present his Royal Highness Prince Chakrabongse, brother of the Crown Prince; Mr. Anuvatra, chief secretary to the Prince; the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Edwin Morgan, James B. Reynolds, Loring T. Hildreth, Siamese Consul in New York; Col. David B. Sickles, ex-American Consul General to Siam; Col. Rajavallobh, Isaac T. Smith, ex-Consul General to Siam; Herbert H. D. Peirce of the State Department, Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club; Prof. Hirth, Professor of Chinese at Columbia University; Prof. J. H. Gore of the Columbian University at Washington, W. S. Johnson and R. A. C. Smith of the Lotos Club, E. H. Loftus, secretary to the Siamese Minister; John Elderkin of Philadelphia, Lieut. Surayudh, and Warner Van Norden.

Mayor Low proposed three toasts, one to the President of the United States, one to the King of Siam, and the third to the Crown Prince, who replied with a toast to the Mayor and the city.

Instead of visiting Grant's Tomb, Columbia University, Central Park, and the subway at Fifty-ninth Street this afternoon, the visits will be made at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Prince will witness a fire drill at 11:30 o'clock, instead of at 2:15 o'clock, in front of Fire Headquarters.

STITCHES IN HEART A SUCCESS.

Autopsy Shows Edges of Wound Had United, and Septic Poisoning Caused Mrs. Kingsley's Death.

Coroner's Physician Weston yesterday performed an autopsy on the body of Annie Kingsley, who was stabbed to the heart by her husband in Third Avenue Monday night, when Dr. George B. Stewart took six stitches to bring the pierced organ together. It was found that death was due to septic poisoning from the original wound owing to the murderer's blade having been unclean. Many prominent surgeons attended the autopsy.

"So far as the operation was concerned," said Dr. Weston, "it was eminently successful. We found that the cavity of the left ventricle which was pierced, was absolutely tight—that is, the walls had united as a result of the operation. Without it she would have bled to death in a very short time. I feel safe in saying that she would have lived had it not been that the knife used by her assailant was poisonous and caused inflammation of the muscles and arteries of the heart. The operation was one of the most remarkable that in all my long practice I have ever come in contact with, and it is much to be regretted that death ensued."

Kingsley, the husband, was committed directly to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

"It is not my custom to send prisoners to the Coroner," said the Magistrate. "I will dispose of this case as the evidence warrants, and in that way save the county about $200, and also avoid the delay of six months or so that it would take the Coroner to dispose of it."

GIRL ARRESTS A DRIVER.

Miss Dailey Obliges a Man to Unhitch Suffering Horse and Lead It to a Police Station.

Miss Mabel Dailey, daughter of Granville F. Dailey of 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was returning home from a drive in a surrey with her mother and her aunt, Miss Ida K. Dailey, late yesterday afternoon, when as they were turning out from Fifth Avenue she saw a heavy sand cart, drawn by a team, the near horse of which limped pitifully while the driver, Anthony Perotto of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, lashed it mercilessly.

Miss Dailey, who is a special officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, descended from her carriage and while a great crowd gathered, examined a rear hoof of the horse in a businesslike way. The animal, she said, had trodden on a sharp point long ago, and the entire limb was in a frightful condition.

At her command Perotto unhitched the horse and led it to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, the surrey, with its party, going just ahead. Perotto was locked up and the horse stabled near by. Miss Dailey has made several other arrests.

MR. SHEPARD IN NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—Tariff reform was the keynote of the speech of Edward M. Shepard at a Democratic mass meeting held here last night. Mr. Shepard eulogized Grover Cleveland and attacked Andrew Carnegie, declaring that he "makes donations to the poor after taking from the people in other ways."

The demonstration was conducted largely by New York commuters, A. H. Atterbury presiding, and William Palmer Smith and Edward C. Perkins being among the Vice Presidents. Representative John Williams of Mississippi and De Witt C. Flanagan, the opponent of Representative Fowler in the present campaign, also advocated tariff reform and spoke in praise of Mr. Cleveland.

ABANDONS HIS CANDIDACY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—James G. Darden, Democrat, has abandoned his candidacy for Congress in the Ninth District. The probabilities are that Col. J. Hamilton Lewis, formerly a member of Congress from the State of Washington, will be nominated in his place.

Mr. Darden concluded to withdraw after a conference with Mayor Harrison following publication of a charge that he had been arrested in 1895 in Portland, Ore., on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Section Devoted to the Sale of

Misses' and Girls' Wear

Is a School in Full Session Saturdays.

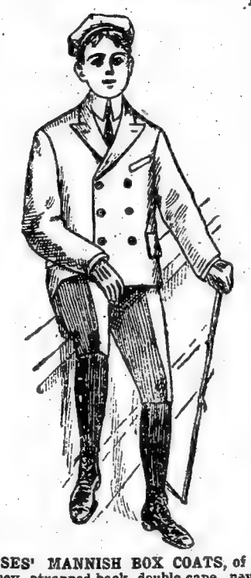

IT is a school of high-grade, teaching fundamentally the principles of true economy.

The refining influences of good taste are expressed in this store's clothing, and are transmitted to the wearer.

There is always an air of comfort, innate elegance and serviceability. Many Misses and Girls intuitively come here with their parents, who are familiar with its attractions, as the result of satisfactory purchases during former seasons.

And to impress you still more powerfully with this fine Department we

Offer These

Extraordinary Inducements To-Day:

MISSES' ENGLISH OXFORD BOX COATS, velvet collar, kimono sleeve, turned cuff, outside pockets, satin lined and finely tailored, 7.90

MISSES' SHORT JACKETS, of fine all-wool Kersey, fitted strapped back, double-breasted front, velvet collar, coat sleeve turned cuff, lined throughout with heavy satin, 7.90

MISSES' BOX COATS, of heavy all-wool Melton, strictly man-tailored, lined with best Skinner satin, strapped front and back, bishop sleeve, bell cuff, velvet collar and outside pockets, 16.50

JUNIOR WALKING SUITS of mannish mixtures, Norfolk jacket, gored skirt with box plaited front, 9.75

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, of all-wool Melton, fancy mixture and invisible checks, side-plaited or seven-gored flare skirt, hip trimming; special at $3.95, $4.90 and 5.90

MISSES' BLUE AND BLACK DRESSES, skirts of Lymansville Cheviot, trimmed with three-stitched folds, edged with braid, panel front and cluster of buttons over fine percaline drop, 7.90

MISSES' DRESS SUITS, blue, black and bown, broadcloth or pebble cheviot, plaited blouse coat with ripple or postilion back, bishop sleeve and fancy cuffs, lined with satin, plaited or seven-gored skirt, over fine percaline drop, at 17.50, 19.50

MISSES' MANNISH BOX COATS, of fine Kersey, strapped back, double cape, new inlaid velvet collar, kimono sleeve, inlaid with velvet and lined with fine quality satin, 13.75

MISSES' DRESS SKIRTS, in blue and black Cheviot, trimmed with six clusters of narrow satin bands running lengthwise, forming box plait at bottom, plaits headed with silk ornaments over percaline drop, at 8.75

MISSES' WALKING AND SHOPPING SUITS, strictly man-tailored, Norfolk military blouse and Eton models, plaited and gored skirts, of all-wool Melton, English checks, mixed Tweed, Zibeline and Thibet cloth, at $9.75, $11.75, $14.50 and 16.50

For the Girls.

GIRLS' SAILOR AND PETER THOMPSON SUITS, made of fine Serge, in blue, red, brown and black; large sailor collar, trimmed with soutache braid, and emblem on sleeve; sizes 6 to 12, at 3.95

A complete assortment of MISSES' AND GIRLS' FANCY AND SCHOOL DRESSES.

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESSES, in Zibeline and Serge, box plaited skirt, full sleeve, trimmed with silk braid, sailor collar and fitted belt, at 7.50 AND 8.90

GIRLS' FLANNEL SHIRT WAISTS, plaited back, box plait down front and tucked yoke, large velvet buttons and fancy cuffs, in all the newest shades, at 1.95

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH BOX COATS of all-wool Kersey, kimono sleeves, strictly man-tailored; $8.90 grade, at 6.90

GIRLS' INVERTED PLAIT BOX COATS, double-breasted, with full plaited back, curved cape, rolling collar, in tan, blue, black and castor Kersey, at 8.75

GIRLS' RUSSIAN BOX COATS of Zibeline, trimmed with silk soutache braid, turned cuff and fitted belt, at 7.50

GIRLS' LONG BOX COATS of Oxford pebble cloth, velvet collar, double-breasted, with kimono sleeves, at 5.90

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH BOX COATS, in English plaids, with military cape, bishop sleeves, velvet collar and cuffs, sizes 6 to 14, at 7.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

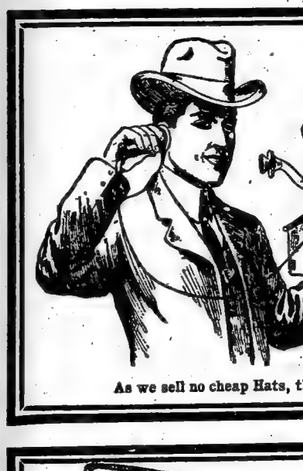

The Hat Store—This Morning.

Hello! Did You Say *One Dollar?* Yes, Sir, You Heard It Right.

70 Doz. Samples Derbies and Alpines at $1.00 EACH.

A very extraordinary purchase of Men's Fine Quality Headwear. Every Hat perfect, and made in the best Hat Shops of America.

Please remember there are but 840 Hats.

As we sell no cheap Hats, these HATS AT ONE DOLLAR here mean extraordinary opportunities. (Main Floor, East.)

To-day's Shoe News.

Interest in the Shoe Sale intensifies, for the news keeps growing better all the time. For to-day we feature:

MEN'S SHOES at 1.95

To-day we add a new lot of men's shoes to the big collection of good shoes at this price. There are 600 pairs of Vici Kid, double sole, lace shoes, made on stylish lasts. They would cost you more money if we had bought them in the regular way. You have a choice of either the kid, box calf or patent leather, in all sizes, at the one price of $1.95.

WOMEN'S CUSHION SOLE SHOES at 4.00

An ideal shoe for tender feet. If your position takes you outdoors, or if you are obliged to stand all day, you can find nothing better for comfort. A very dressy looking shoe, too.

BOYS' SHOES at 1.25

Good shoes at this price are usually hard to get. We have plenty of them in kid and calf; in all sizes up to the young men's sizes 5½.

All the other kinds too, from 98c. to $3.00. All are guaranteed.

WOMEN'S SHOES at 1.95

There is hardly a style that you have seen, no matter what the price, that cannot be found in this lot. The manufacturers who make these shoes copy the styles of all the higher priced grades specially for us. Very often our own higher priced grades are substituted when the styles dwindle down.

Just now the styles represented are: Box Calf Lace, Velour Calf Blucher, Kid button and lace, and Patent Leather button and lace; all widths; all sizes, $1.95.

WOMEN'S KID SHOES at 98c

About 400 pairs of good-wearing shoes in all sizes; good styles.

GIRLS' SHOES.

The average shoe that will stand the hard wear children give them this time of the year looks clumsy. This is avoided in our new style, made of Vici kid, with patent leather tips; new inserted sole leather tip between the sole and the patent leather; looks pretty and will wear better than any other shoe.

Sizes 8½ to 11, 1.25
Sizes 11½ to 2, 1.50

Of course we have all the other styles at prices ranging from 50c to 3.00

(Second Floor, East.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Our Piano Store Presents Today the Following -:- Promenade Program

9 to 11 A. M.

Introducing The Symphony Self-Playing Organ. The Angelus Piano-Player.

1 Selections from "The Chaperone" ..... *Witmark*
The Symphony
2 Waltz Op. 34, No. 1 ..... *Moszkowski*
The Angelus
3 Overture, "Zampa" ..... *Harold*
The Symphony
4 "Le Rouet" ..... *Godard*
The Angelus
5 Selections from "The Country Girl" ..... *Monckton*
The Symphony
6 "Cotton Blossoms" Marche Characteristique... *Hall*
The Angelus
7 Calanthe Waltzes ..... *Holtzmann*
The Symphony
8 Concerto in E Minor, Op. 11 ..... *Chopin*
The Angelus
9 Selections from "The Toreador" ..... *Monckton*
The Symphony
10 "A Trip Through Dixie" ..... *Casey*
The Angelus
11 "Cap and Gown" Waltzes ..... *Wheatley*
The Symphony
12 "Imperial Edward" March ..... *Sousa*
The Angelus

11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

Vienna Artists' Quartette
Assisted by
Mme. Isabelle Bouton, Mezzo-Soprano.

1 March—"The Idol's Eye" ..... *Herbert*
2 Vienna Dialect Waltz ..... *Schramel*
3 "Im Herbst" ..... *Franz*
Mme. Bouton.
4 (a) Entr'acte, "Mignon" ..... *Thomas*
(b) Babillage ..... *Gillet*
5 Danse Espagnol ..... *Moszkowski*
6 "Widmung" ..... *Schumann*
Mme. Bouton.
7 Sextette from "Florodora" ..... *Stuart*
8 Selection "The Singing Girl" ..... *Herbert*

2 to 5 P. M.

Vienna Artists' Quartette,
Assisted by
Mme. Isabelle Bouton, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mr. Wm. E. Harper, Basso.

1 March, "Vienna Artists" ..... *Schramel*
2 "Time Enough" ..... *Nevin*
Mr. Harper.
3 Waltz, "Vienna Girl" ..... *Ziehrer*
4 "Madchenlied" ..... *Hildach*
Mme. Bouton.
5 Overture "Mme. Angot" ..... *Lecocque*
6 "The Bird and the Rose" ..... *Horrocks*
Mr. Harper.
7 "Salome" ..... *Lorraine*
8 Intermezzo, "Paglincci" ..... *Leoncavallo*
9 Gavotte, "Mignon" ..... *Thomas*
Mme. Bouton.
10 "Narcissus" ..... *Nevin*
11 Selection, "Faust" ..... *Gounod*
12 Lungi dal Caro Bene ..... *Lecchi*
Mr. Harper.
13 Heartsease ..... *Grieg*
14 Petite Valse ..... *Chopin*
15 Aria, "O Don Fatale" ..... *Verdi*
Mme. Bouton.
16 Waltz, "Blue Danube" ..... *Strauss*
17 Sextette, "Lucia de Lammermoor" ..... *Donizetti*
18 "King Charles" ..... *White*
Mr. Harper.
19 Marche Espagnol ..... *Ervetti*

The Hats for Men
$3 Kinds at $1.75

To judge by the way the men came after these hats yesterday, you'd think that New Yorkers had been used to coming to the Wanamaker Hat Store for years, instead of a few weeks.

Nine hundred hats to start with, a good many hundred less today, but enough of all these, in all sizes, to serve you:

Derby Hats, in two shapes; in black and brown.

Alpine Soft Hats, in black, pearl and two shades of nutria.

All well made and finished, and regular **$3 Hats at $1.75 each**

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway—across Ninth street.

Women's Coats
Three Special Values

We set the tailors to making these coats last Summer, as soon as we knew what the popular styles for Winter were to be. Times were quiet—they were glad to take the work at a low figure, to keep busy.

You reap the benefit, now, just when you begin to want the coats. Stylish in workmanship and cut, well finished and fully *one-third under-priced*. These three groups:

At $9, worth $15

Short Jacket of tan kersey; good shape and fine tailoring; fly-front; velvet collar; strapped seams, stitched; turnover cuffs; guaranteed satin lining.

At $9, worth $14

Coat of black boucle cheviot; double-breasted; velvet collar; stitched revers of satin; edges piped with braid; edges and seams finished with rows of stitching; hip pockets and lining of satin.

At $10.50, worth $15

Coat of black kersey, 27 inches long; double-breasted; semi-fitting back; hip pockets; turnover cuffs; bottom finished with wide row of stitching; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Stylish Coats
A Third Under-Price

It was a fortunate purchase, indeed—this splendid collection of Girls' Winter Coats, the product of one of the best makers in the country, right at the beginning of the season—at

A Saving of One-Third

on the real value of each coat!

The secret of it is, that they are his samples—in the newest, prettiest styles, made in the most careful fashion from the best materials.

Jackets, Reefers, Three-quarter and Full-length Coats, in 6 to 16-year sizes, at **$5 to $22.50**. Worth $7.50 to $33.75. There's still wide selection today, for the group originally numbered three hundred. Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Clothing at $15

Fancy Cheviot Suits, $15
Black Cheviot Suits, $15
Winter Overcoats, $15

Fifteen dollars is a popular price; and it is a price that ought to buy a man mighty good clothes—and *it does*, at Wanamaker's.

In *Fancy Cheviot Suits at* $15 we have superb variety of patterns to choose from—neat effects up to styles quite dashing, to suit men of every taste—fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. $15 a suit.

Our *Black Cheviot Suits at* $15 are either single or double-breasted; made of a fabric of proven goodness through years of good service in Wanamaker clothing—guaranteed for color and wear; smart styles, handsomely made. A new suit for one that fails. $15.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $15, of heavy overcoating, in black and Oxford mixture; made with black satin shoulders and sleeve lining and black diagonal body lining. Many overcoats that cost five dollars more are no better. These are as stylish and warm as a man could wish. $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's House Coats

The House Coat or Smoking Jacket is a luxury that every man deserves to enjoy. And a man may have all the comfort and satisfaction that a house coat gives, at very little cost. From the lowest-priced to the very finest house coat in our stock, there is comfortable shape, and good fit. We have no tawdry, showy, ill-fitting coats, made for holiday selling to people buying in a hurry. We keep a stock of House Coats all year round; and we make them to please and satisfy particular men, who buy for their own use.

The best-looking, best-fitting, best-made House Coats on the market today are right in this stock. Here is brief suggestion of variety and prices:

At $3.75—Plain navy blue, brown and garnet tricot cloth, Farmer satin lining.

At $4.50—Plain navy blue, brown and garnet tricot cloth, Farmer satin lining, edges, cuffs and pockets satin bound.
Reversible cloths, Oxford with light gray; collar, cuffs and pockets, cloth and cord-bound.
Reversible cloths, dark green with neat green and red plaid; collar, cuffs and pockets, cloth and cord-bound.
Reversible cloths; dark blue with neat fancy plaid; collar, cuffs and pocket, cloth and cord-bound.

At $5—Plain navy blue, brown and garnet tricot cloth; Farmer satin lining, quilted satin facing at collar, cuffs and pockets.
Also reversible cloths, in Oxford with black and white plaid at collar, cuffs and pockets, cloth and cord-bound. Also black with fancy dark plaid, dark green with fancy dark plaid, brown-mixed fancy plaid, and gray with black and white plaid at collar, cuffs and pocket, cloth and cord-bound.

At $6—Reversible cloths, in Oxford with light gray; also in brown with light gray; collar, cuffs and pockets, cloth and cord-bound.
All new Tuxedo style; reversible cloths, in dark garnet; fancy plaid collar, cuffs and pocket.
Dark green with fancy plaid collar, cuffs and pockets.
Oxford with black-and-white plaid collar, cuffs and pocket.
Oxford with black-and-white stripe collar, cuffs and pocket.
Black-and-white stripe with Oxford collar, cuffs and pocket.
Neat black-and-white plaid, with large black-and-white plaid at collar, cuffs and pocket.
Dark green with fancy plaid collar, cuffs and pocket.
Fancy stripe, with reverse side at collar, cuffs and pocket.
Brown mixed with tan stripe collar, cuffs and pocket.

At $7.50—Plain navy blue, brown and garnet tricots; quilted satin lined throughout, also at collar, cuffs and pocket.
Navy blue reversible cloth with light striped collar, cuffs and pocket.
Brown reversible cloth with gray collar, cuffs and pocket.

At $8—Plain navy blue, brown, garnet and Oxford cloth, with Farmer satin lining; cord and braid bound at edge of collar, cuffs and pocket.
Black reversible cloth with fancy red plaid collar, cuffs and pocket, braid and cord bound.
Dark brown reversible cloth with light tan collar, cuffs and pocket, braid and cord bound.
Gray reversible cloth with light gray collar, cuffs and pocket, braid and cord bound.
Dark gray reversible cloth with large plaid collar, cuffs and pocket, braid and cord bound.
New Tuxedo style; black-and-white, brown-and-white, dark green-and-white, navy blue-and-white stripes, each showing reverse side for collar, cuffs and pocket.
Navy blue with fancy plaid for collar, cuffs and pocket.

At $10—Oxford with black-and-white plaid on collar, cuffs and pocket, cloth and cord bound; brown with fancy plaid; also black, dark green and navy blue with fancy plaid.

At $12—New Tuxedo style; tan reversible cloth with light tan collar, cuffs and pocket.
Black reversible cloth with black-and-white striped collar, cuffs and pocket.
Brown with green stripe collar, cuffs and pocket.
Plain brown, navy blue and garnet broadcloth, satin-lined throughout.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Dress-Suit Cases
An Unusual Sale

No sort of traveling bag enjoys greater popularity than dress-suit cases do. And, probably because of the steady demand for them, they are extremely difficult to obtain under-price.

Hence this announcement of a Sale of Dress-Suit Cases is extremely interesting. The manufacturer is moving, and has turned over to us a large collection of Dress-Suit Cases, in styles he will not make in his new factory. They are all of the highest grade of materials and workmanship, and have been sold by us until now at the higher of the two prices quoted in each case below.

It is a splendid chance to replace your old hand-bag or dress-suit case with a new, fresh, perfect one, at a decided saving:

At $4.50 to $6.25, worth $6 to $7.50
22-inch Dress-suit Cases of genuine cowhide, in russet, olive and chocolate; inside straps; fitted with either straps or catches.

At $5 to $6.75, worth $7.50 to $9
24-inch Dress-suit Cases of genuine cowhide, in russet or olive shades; some with shirt pockets; fitted with either straps or brass catches; solid brass high-grade locks.

At $6 to $7.50, worth $8 to $9.50
26-inch Dress-suit Cases of genuine cowhide, in russet, olive and chocolate shades; some with inside shirt pockets; fitted with either brass catches or straps; solid brass high-grade locks.

Basement.

Candies for Hallowe'en

Just as much a part of the performance as the nuts and apples. Here they are—many delicious kinds—all of the high Wanamaker standard of purity.

Favors, too, quite in keeping with that eerie evening of October 31st—

Favors

Witches, 5c. Fruit Brownies, 25c. Chestnuts, 30c.
Fruit Mottoes, 8c. Walnuts, 20c.
Baskets, in form of nuts, 50c.

Candies

Parisian Almonds, 80c pound. Chestnuts, 50c pound.
Glace Nuts, 80c pound. Acorns, 50c pound.
Salted Almonds, 80c pound. Salted Peanuts, 30c.
Jordan Almonds, 60c pound.
Cream Nuts: Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Cocoanut, 30c pound.
These four new Chocolate Candies, usually sold at 40c, here at 30c a pound:
Chocolate Marshmallows. Chocolate Peppermints.
Chocolate Nougat. Chocolate Chips.

Basement.

Portieres---
Low-Priced Offerings

Portieres in handsome designs and rich colorings, that give a pleasant touch of warmth to the Winter living-rooms. These are Armures, with narrow tapestry borders appliqued on front edge and bottom. Others are fringed top and bottom.

We have reduced them like this to make them move more quickly:

At $6 a pair from $8 and $9 a pair.
At $4.75 a pair from $6 and $6.75.

Third floor.

Imported Articles in Gun Metal

Jewelry, fancy articles, useful pretty things of a score of sorts are made of this elegant but inexpensive metal. There is dignity and refinement in every piece, as well as real artistic beauty. The designs are the latest ideas from abroad, with choicest things still to pick from.

Match Boxes, plain or wood finish, $2.50; studded with turquoise or pearl, $2, $3.25.
Cigarette Cases, plain, $2, $2.50, $3.75; wood finish, $4.50; studded with turquoise, $4, $4.50; studded with pearls, $4.50; studded with coral, $6.50; gold mounted, $9.
Cigar Cases, plain, $6.75; wood finish, $6.50; studded with pearls and turquoise, $6.75.
Card Cases, plain, $1.50, $2; with turquoise clasps, $2.50, $3.
Amber Cigar Holders in gun metal cases, $9.50.
Amber Cigarette Holders in gun metal cases, $7.
Cigar Cutters, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.75.
Pen Knives, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Key Rings, 40c and 50c. Key Chains, $3.
Tablets with pencils, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75.
Coin Boxes, single, $1.50; double, $2.50.
Bonbon Boxes, $2.75. Lockets, $1.50.
Boa Clasps, $1.25, $1.75. Fobs, $1.75, $3.
Lorgnette Chains, $1.25 to $10.
Brooches and Chatelaine Pins, 75c to $2.25.
Hat Pins, plain and with crystal settings, 75c to $1.50.
Purses, $6, $6.25, $8. Pen Holders, $2.75.
Side Bags, $12, $17.50, $18, $19, $21.
Pencils, 50c, 75c, $2, $2.50, $4, $7.50.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Photographic Demonstration

If you are a Kodaker still struggling with the dark-room, come today and see the new and wonderful Kodak Daylight Developer being demonstrated. No trouble, no dirt, no worry about the dark room—all done right out in the daylight.

Another demonstration shows what *Soline* will do. It is a single solution sensitizer for printing on any fabric.

We have a number of special offerings in Cameras:

No. 1. A Korona Cameras, size 4x5 in., box style; fitted with instantaneous symmetrical lens; bulb shutter working accurately from 1-100 part of a second to two full seconds; also bulb and time exposures and finely finished in mahogany and nickel. Listed at $18; regularly sold at $12. Now $8.

No. 1. D Korona Cameras, same as No. 1. A, only 5x7 in. size. Listed at $27; regularly sold at $18. Now $10.

Large three-sided Ruby Lamps, $1.

Plate Holders, for Premo, Poco, Wizard or Korona Cameras, 4x5 in., 35c; 5x7 in., 45c.

Weis Tube Paste, the kind with brush on top; large size 25c; medium size, 10c; small size, 5c.

We have all styles of Kodaks, and films, of course. Also camera supplies of every sort.

We do your developing and printing for you, calling for and delivering pictures, if you wish. Annex Store.

More Frederick Doll Pianos At $185

Most popular priced pianos cost more since October First. But we still maintain the low price of $185 on the beautifully toned, superbly made Frederick Doll Pianos. But, with other pianos up in price we sell out these Doll pianos faster than we can get them. Last lot of twenty-five was practically sold out in a single day.

Today we have a new lot of twenty-five ready for sale; and they will probably go as quickly.

The *Frederick Doll Piano* bears its maker's name; it is a splendidly made, honest piano, of a character matched by no piano on the market at its price. We guarantee these pianos fully, of course.

The scale and tone are excellent; the cases are beautiful.

If you do not wish to pay the whole price at once, you can arrange to buy one of these pianos on the easy terms of $10 down and $6 a month, with no advance on the price; but paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on amount unpaid.

Come and see the *Frederick Doll* Piano and hear it played.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Boys' Clothing

Going to take the boy with you this morning and put him into some Winter clothes? If you haven't already done so, you'd better attend to it soon.

Today is best, as to time, and Wanamaker's is best as to place. Here is what we have in readiness for you and your boy this morning:

Double-breasted Suits, with extra trousers; of blue and fancy cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years; worth $6.50, at $4.75.
Norfolk Jacket Suits, with one pair of knee-trousers and one pair of bloomers; sizes 7 to 16 years; of fancy cheviot in new patterns; worth $6.50, at $5.
"Wanamaker Special" Top Coat, of a special quality of Oxford frieze: sizes 8 to 16 years; worth $6.50, at $5.
"Wanamaker Special" Frieze Reefer, in Oxford and blue: red flannel lined; sizes 4 to 14 years; value $6.50, at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Walking Hats
Reduced One-Half

We've reduced the price by half—you'll reduce the quantity—125 in all—to nothing. For they're Walking Hats in the best of the season's styles—including some from Vienna. The sailor shape, of course, predominates.

On very close inspection, you will find that some of the hats show slight signs of handling—bound to happen when hats are being tried on. But it's more than atoned for by the prices:

75c to $5.25

Formerly $1.50 to $10.50.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

How We Shoe Boys and Girls

—Just as well, in every particular, as we take care of their elders, with their decided views as to style and fit.

The Shoes we sell for boys' and girls' wear are planned and made with closest attention to the smallest details—Shoes that will protect the growing, tender little feet, and help them, not hamper them.

Here are some of these safe Shoes:

Girls' spring-heel Shoes; square vamps of glazed kidskin, with dull kid tops; laced; welted and stitched soles of solid oak leather; sizes 8½ to 10½, $2; 11 to 2, $2.50.
Girls' spring-heel Shoes of good quality black kidskin; welted oak leather soles; laced or buttoned; full round toes with tips; sizes 5 to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.30; 11 to 2, $1.60; 2½ to 5, $2.
Boys' box calf and kidskin lace Shoes, with heels; heavy welted oak leather soles: sizes 13 to 5½, $2.
Boys' best quality wax calfskin, box calf and kidskin lace Shoes, with heels; welted extension soles; well finished; sizes 12 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 5½, $3.
Small boys' lace Shoes of box calf and kidskin; as sturdy as the big boys' shoes, but with spring heels: sizes 9 to 13½, $1.50.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave.

Cotton Scarfs And Pillow Shams

These come from Switzerland—the odd dozens and half-dozens of a maker's stock—about fifty dozens in all.

The goods have just arrived—handsomely embroidered patterns, the Scarfs 20 x 54 in., the Pillow Shams 30 x 30 in.—regular value $1.75 and $2. We've marked them

95 Cents Each

Another group, of American origin, in dainty lace and drawn-work effects, copied after goods worth four times as much. The Scarfs are 18 x 50 in., the Shams 30 x 30 in. These are 25c to 50c each.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

$5 Dress-Suit Cases at $3.75

These splendid Dress-Suit Cases are in quality and workmanship, the kind sold usually at $5 each. It was only by ordering a large number at one time, that we were able to secure the price-concession that makes the present attractive figure—$3.75—possible.

Of genuine cowhide; fitted with inside straps; solid brass locks and straps or catches outside. In the popular size, 24 inches. A clear saving of a quarter of their real value!

Fine CLOCKS ⅓ Under-Price

Here's a gathering of decorative Bronze-finished Clocks that will interest every one that needs a good timekeeper, or is on the search for attractive gifts or prizes. They present a varied assortment, all marked at

Two-thirds Regular Prices

Details follow:
1-Day Clocks—Bronze finish—
At $1.25, were $2. At $2, were $3.
At $1.50, were $2.25. At $2.50 were $3.75
At $3, were $4.50.
1-Day Clocks—Bronze finish, set with brilliants—
At $2.50, were $3.75. At $3, were $4.50.
At $3.25, were $4.75.
8-Day Clocks—Bronze finish—
At $3.50, were $5.25. At $3.75, were $5.75.
At $4.75, were $7.25.
8-Day Clocks—Bronze finish, set with brilliants—
At $4.25, were $6.50. At $5.50 were $8.25.
At $7, were $10.50.

Handkerchiefs and Aprons

The Handkerchiefs are for women. They are full-sized, all linen, neatly hemstitched with quarter-inch hems, and laundered ready for use. Usually sold by us at 12½c each—today 300 dozens at

75c a dozen; 6 for 40c

The Aprons are good, serviceable aprons for nurses' use. Ample in size; with deep hems; some with pockets; others hemstitched. Regular 20c to 25c aprons at

12½ Cents Each

$6.50 LAMPS $3.50 Each

Handsome large Lamps, 30 in. high, decorated with attractive floral designs on light or dark grounds, with 11-inch globes to match. If we had paid the maker full price for them, they would be $6.50 each. As it is—

$3.50 Each

UMBRELLAS At Two-thirds

Handsome, substantial Umbrellas, of Union taffeta; 26-in. for women, 28-inch for men; with Paragon frames and steel rods, plain or fancy handles, are

ONE DOLLAR EACH

instead of $1.50. This is a good chance to secure an excellent umbrella and save a third of its usual cost.

Hosiery and Underwear for Women

Timely items of each, in seasonable weights, at little prices that will appeal to many women:
Stockings, 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton; heavy weight; seamless; with double soles, heels and toes.
Vests at 25c each—Of ribbed cotton; shaped; high neck, short or long sleeves; drawers to match; medium or heavy weight.

Men's Shirts $1 Kinds; 65c

Stiff-bosom, of printed percale, in stylish patterns and colorings, or with bosoms and cuffs of fine printed madras and plain white bodies. Regular dollar values anywhere outside of Wanamaker's. All sizes; detachable cuffs.

65 Cents Each

50c Neckwear for Men, 25c

The manufacturer made up all his short ends of handsome silks—such as he regularly puts into his 50c Neckwear—into Four-in-hands and Tecks. They're here today at *half price*—

25 Cents Each

Walnut Pillows, 25c lb.

Generously-fashioned "Pillows"—full of chopped-up walnuts, and covered with a delicious coating of vanilla candy.

Specially priced, in the Under-Price Store today,

At 25 Cents a Pound

Shoes---Thousands of Pairs
Some Sharp Saturday Bargains

The news from the Basement Shoe Store this morning is every bit as important and gratifying, to the vast army of shoe-buyers, as that which crowded the store yesterday.

Enough Shoes were sold on Friday to provide the population of a good-sized town with its Winter footgear. And yet, thousands of pairs of new, splendid Shoes, for children and grown-ups, await you, full, fresh and unbroken, this morning. Here are the details:

MEN'S SHOES

At $2.40, worth $3 and $4
Box calf, black Russia and kidskin lace, with welted soles of oak bark tanned leather; about 200 pairs of samples of a popular $3.50 line included.

At $1.90, worth $3 and More
Black kidskin lace, with welted soles; also some more of those extreme styles in high-class enamel leather shoes that are worth $4 and more.

At $1, worth a Half More
Sturdy satin calf lace shoes with solid leather soles; made on a good full toe-last with tips; sizes 8 to 10 only.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1
Worth a third more; sizes 9 to 13½; stout leather on boys' lasts; spring heels.

Larger Boys' Shoes at $1.50
Box calfskin; solid soles and heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; sturdy, well-made shoes.

Felt Slippers, with felt soles, for women, 35c.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $2.40, worth $3.50
Enamel leather lace shoes of highest quality; shapely, stylish and ideal shoes for business women; others of kid and calfskin.

At $1.90, worth $3
A lot of imported enamel leather lace shoes with extension welted and stitched soles; handsome and easily cared for.

At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.50
Black kidskin lace and button shoes with sewed soles; made on the new and popular high toe-last with tips.

At $1.30, worth $2
Black kidskin—the genuine chrome-tanned leather; made on popular lasts; with solid sewed soles and medium low heels.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20
Kidskin lace and button; calfskin and patent leather lace; shapely lasts and solid soles; average worth a third more.

Rubber Overshoes, first grade, for women, 25c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AMERICANISTS HEAR ABOUT EARLY RACES

Results of Explorations in Mexico and Central America.

Scientists' Descriptions and Discussions Before the International Congress —Senor Chavero's Absence.

The International Congress of Americanists devoted its attention yesterday to considerations of the archaeological explorations in Mexico and Central America. The reports were made and discussions participated in by several of the most famous students of the history of the prehistoric peoples of the western hemisphere. Much definite knowledge has been gained as to the character and civilization of the races.

Among those who took part in the discussion were the following-named scientists: Eduard Seler of the University of Berlin and delegate from the German Government to the congress, who has done more than any other man toward deciphering the hieroglyphics of the ancient peoples and collating the information of the prehistoric races gained thereby; Nicolas Léon, who has charge of the Department of Anthropology in the Museum of Mexico; Francisco Belmar, delegate from Mexico; Leopoldo Batres, Inspector of Ruins and Monuments for the Government, and delegate from Mexico; Dr. M. H. Saville of the American Museum of Natural History, who had charge of the museum's explorations in Mexico; Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, Dr. A. P. Maudsley of England, who has published the most elaborate work ever prepared on the archaeology of Mexico and Central America; Mrs. Zelia Nuttall of the University of California, and Edward H. Thompson, an authority on the early inhabitants of Central America.

The studies of these archaeologists, they reported, indicate that the early inhabitants of Mexico and Central America lived on a high plane of civilization, and had no slight knowledge of science and art. They were regular in their habits and earnest and devoted in their religion. The resemblance of the ruins unearthed there to those found in Egypt were considered remarkable.

The paper of Leopoldo Batres explained the results of the excavations in Escalerillas Street of the City of Mexico. His remarks were in Spanish and were translated by Prof. Starr of Chicago. He said that the ruins of temples and tablets on which were valuable inscriptions in hieroglyphics were found far below the present level of the Mexican City, and that records showed that the old town had been razed by the Spaniards to make way for the modern city. There had been extensive excavations in other sections of the country, Señor Batres reported, notably at Monte Albans, where priceless relics had been discovered and added to museums in various countries. The careful study of these had revealed a form of writing, unknown to archaeologists before, which promises to throw additional light on the character, manners, and customs of the ancients in Mexico.

Dr. Seler described the difficulties that confront the student in the work, and also what has been accomplished in recent years. He said that the indications are that the Maya race was the most highly civilized of any peoples that lived on this continent before the advent of the Caucasians. Mrs. Nuttall spoke of the language of this race, which, she said, was one of the most complete and beautiful of the prehistoric inhabitants of America.

The religion of the ancient Mexicans was referred to by Mrs. Nuttall, who has made investigations among the ruins of the early Mexicans, extending over several years. She said that the people were in "dead earnest" in all their convictions and the practice of their religious ceremonies, and explained the methods of self-torture which was a part of the penitential rites. Among the methods were piercing the tongue and ears, drawing rough cords and reeds through the perforations, and placing the blood in sacred urns for the deities, and used later, after it had been consecrated by the priests, on the faces of those who had done wrong. The traditions were corroborated by pictures on stone walls and temples, showing men and women punishing themselves, and by the records found in the monasteries. Prof. Starr said that these penitential rites are performed now by some of the Indian tribes in the lower portion of Central America.

Prof. Edward H. Thompson described the finding of valuable mural paintings in Yucatan, and gave a phonographic reproduction of Maya songs and a "sun dance." The latter was illustrated. Francisco Belmar explained his studies of the languages of the Indians in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

The members of the congress were disturbed yesterday by the continued absence from the sessions of Señor Alfredo Chavero, Vice President of the congress from Mexico, and the reports of a widening of the breach between him and Señor Leopoldo Batres, a colleague. Señor Chavero is prominent in several countries for his studies and works in archaeology. It was reported before the congress met that the two men had not been on friendly terms for several years, but that they had come to an understanding recently.

When Señor Chavero was installed as Vice President he made a statement concerning the scientific investigations in his country, in which he gave credit for the beginning of the important excavations at Monte Albans to Mr. Saville of the American Museum of Natural History. Señor Batres protested. He claimed the honor, and insisted that Señor Chavero should correct his statement, but the latter did not. It was explained later that, while Señor Batres did the first actual digging there, the work was mapped out by Mr. Saville. Both men sent cablegrams to President Diaz complaining, it is said, and Señor Chavero has not attended the meetings.

Señor Batres's son, who acts as his father's interpreter, said yesterday:

"There is no trouble; it is all settled—that is, it is settled until we get back to Mexico."

In his apartments in the Plaza Hotel Señor Chavero said:

"We know that Señor Batres did the first excavating, but when I was elected Vice President of the congress and took the office I thought it courteous to say something about the great work the American archaeologists have done, and are doing, in Mexico. It would have been bad taste for me to praise a countryman. Mr. Saville deserved the honor for planning the work, and I mentioned him. But it is a small matter. Señor Batres is not a scientist; he just does excavating at the order of the President's secretary, or any one in authority, and his work is looking after the preservation of the valuable ruins. It is a small matter, of no importance. I have not been at the meetings, but I have not been sick. I have social duties to attend to—so many friends I want to visit."

The congress will adjourn to-night, and on Monday the foreign delegates, with a number of Americans, will make a tour through the Middle West, returning to New York a week later.

ENGAGES FRENCH EX-PREMIER.

Equitable Life Secures Services as Counsel of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

It is announced that Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, the ex-Premier of France, has become counsel in that country for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and its allied institutions.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, besides being one of the most prominent of living French statesmen, is also one of the first lawyers of France. He became a member of the Paris bar in 1886, and has been engaged in many of the causes célèbres of recent years. He first entered Parliament as member of the Chamber of Deputies for Rennes in 1879. In 1881 he became Minister of the Interior, which portfolio he held until 1882, and again from 1883 to 1885. In 1890 he formed the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, taking himself the posts of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. This Ministry had a longer life than any previous Ministry of the present republic, existing until last June.

Jay Cooke Again Stricken.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Jay Cooke, the aged financier, was again stricken with congestion of the brain at his home on Gibraltar Island last night. He rallied somewhat to-day, and is now said to be resting easy. Jay Cooke, Jr., is at his father's bedside.

MAY REFUND $10,000,000.

Decision Reported Against Government in Suit Over Liquor War Tax.

The attention of the Internal Revenue officers here was directed yesterday to a dispatch saying that the United States Supreme Court has reversed a decision of the United States District Court in Chicago, which will cause the Government to refund about $10,000,000, collected illegally by the Government on the stamps on bonds under the war revenue act of 1898.

The decision said to have been made by the Supreme Court reverses the one handed down by Judge Seaman in the case of a man named Ambrosini, a saloonkeeper of Chicago, who sued the Government for fifty cents, asserting that the Government did not have the right to exact that amount for a stamp to be placed on the bond for his license.

WOMAN LIBRARIAN SUSPENDED.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie of Brooklyn Public Library Accused of Insubordination and Incapacity.

Henry Sanger Snow, Chairman of the Committee on Administration of the Brooklyn Public Library, yesterday ordered the suspension from duty of Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, Assistant Librarian, pending an investigation of charges of insubordination and incapacity preferred against her by Librarian Frank P. Hill.

Mrs. Craigie is in charge of the traveling library department of the Brooklyn Public Library. It is claimed that the establishment of the public library system in Brooklyn in 1896 was largely due to agitation by her. For a short time she acted as Librarian of the Public Library, and then gave way to A. C. Bostwick.

From the start there were differences between Mrs. Craigie and Mr. Bostwick over the administration of library affairs, and Mr. Bostwick finally resigned. During the year and a half that Mr. Hill has been librarian, it is said, there has also been considerable friction between him and the assistant librarian.

VANDERBILT TAX SUITS ENDED.

Litigation Over Impost Levied on Four $4,000,000 Trust Funds Compromised for $66,000.

A settlement of the suits to recover taxes on the four Cornelius Vanderbilt trusts of $4,000,000 each has been effected by Martin Saxe, Assistant Corporation Counsel, assigned to the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

The will of Cornelius Vanderbilt was admitted to probate Nov. 9, 1899. It created the trusts for his children Gertrude, Alfred Gwynne, Reginald C., and Gladys M. Vanderbilt. The executors and trustees of the testator's estate paid taxes on $8,000,000 on the assessment roll of 1900, but not on the four trusts of $4,000,000 each, amounting in all to $176,000. A refusal by the executors to do this was based on the ground that the estate had been distributed and that taxes on the assessment of $8,000,000 had been paid. Through Mr. Saxe suit was brought against the executors to recover $44,000 on each trust. The compromise was on the basis of three-eighths of the levy, and the amount—$66,000—has been covered into the City Treasury.

The settlement adds to the good showing the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes has made. The figures for October will be $74,000, breaking the record. The amount for 1902 to Sept. 30 was $275,114. The nearest approach to such a record was in 1896, with a total for the year of $106,356. During the four years of the Van Wyck administration the collections of the bureau averaged $40,000 per annum. In 1902 the bureau has considered 40,000 cases of arrears, disposed of 25,000, and 2,400 suits have been instituted.

COURT REBUKES TWO LAWYERS

They Are Accused of Unprofessional Conduct in Connection with a Bail Bond Transaction.

Judge Cowing, in Part I., Court of General Sessions, yesterday administered a severe rebuke to Newton McGovern and Louis Karasik, lawyers, of 309 Broadway, charged with unprofessional conduct and sharp practice in connection with a recent bail bond transaction.

The charges against them were made in an affidavit sworn to by Antonio Verderosa, who keeps a candy store at 330 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. It was filed with Judge Cowing by Assistant District Attorney Miner, who is in charge of the Bail and Bond Department of the District Attorney's office.

In his affidavit Verderosa states that on Aug. 23 he furnished bail in the amount of $1,000, giving his building at the above address as security, for the appearance of Lillie Richards, alias Lillie Allen, who lived at 244 West Twenty-fifth Street, in this city, and who was charged with grand larceny. Lawyer McGovern signed the bail bond as a witness.

On Oct. 13, when the case was down for pleading, the woman failed to appear. The two lawyers asked for and received from Judge Cowing an extension of ten days' time in which to produce their client. On the very next day, Verderosa says, McGovern told him that the woman had fled and advised him to transfer his property. Verderosa refused to do this, but, after having prosecuted an unsuccessful search for the woman in this city and in Philadelphia, and after having been assured by the two lawyers that the woman's husband would pay all his expenses in making an assignment or declaring himself a bankrupt, he finally followed their advice.

Verderosa swears that when he called up the lawyers' office the next day to tell them that he had transferred his property McGovern answered through the telephone:

"You did a very sensible thing. I have been called to the District Attorney's office, and Miner gave me h—!"

A couple of days ago Verderosa went to Mr. Miner's office and told him what had occurred. It was then the affidavit was drawn up which was filed with Judge Cowing yesterday. The latter immediately sent for the two lawyers.

"This court has been imposed upon," he said, in addressing them. "I gave you the ten days in order that you might urge the bondsman to find the woman. This is an ugly affidavit, and you had better read it carefully and make an answer to it, especially to the court."

The lawyers seemed to take their rebuke very much to heart. They said in answer that there was no truth in Verderosa's statement regarding the telephone conversation and the advice to transfer his property which he alleges they gave him.

"There is no law, as far as I know, under which we could punish these men," said Assistant District Attorney Miner, in discussing the case. "No crime has been committed, but if the facts were presented to the Bar Association it might lead to some action by that body."

BOARD OF ESTIMATE WRANGLE.

Mayor Is Said to Consider Queens Borough Demands Extravagant.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was in session for several hours yesterday, and the report was current about the City Hall that Mayor Low and Borough President Cassidy of Queens had engaged in a heated personal discussion.

Mr. Cassidy has made what the Mayor alleged to have referred to as a very extravagant estimate, demanding more than 100 per cent. over the amount allowed last year. Mr. Cassidy avers he was promised a large increase for 1903, and that the borough is entitled to it. He was told he would not get any material increase. Mr. Cassidy, however, says he expects to carry his point.

Found Dead in Railroad Yard.

Archibald Clarke, fifty-five years old, of 40 West Hamilton Place, Jersey City, employed as Superintendent of construction by the Western Union Telegraph Company for its lines along the Erie Railroad, was found dead in a railroad yard near Freight Dock No. 5 yesterday morning. A physician ascribed his death to apoplexy. He was unmarried.

Columbia's Senior Class President.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley and nephew of William Earl Dodge, yesterday was elected President of the senior class in Columbia University. Harold Weekes, Captain of the university football team, was elected Vice President, L. S. Odell Secretary, and T. H. Allen Terasurer.

DISCORD IN HERBERT'S SUIT

Musicians at Odds with One Another on the Stand.

Motives, Measures, Melodies, Texts, Notes, Keys, and Themes Appear in Testimony.

"You don't know anyzing about music! You are not a museecian at all!" exclaimed Signor August Vianesi, pointing his finger at Arthur C. Palmer, lawyer for Victor Herbert, who is suing a musical magazine for $50,000 because the editor criticized certian Herbetian operas as plagiarisms.

"No, thank heaven, I'm not," the attorney retorted.

"What a peety eet ees zat I talk wiz a man who nevair knew ze music!" continued the Signor.

Clasping his hands over his heart, the witness proceeded to tell how the strains of Herbert's "The Fortune Teller" reminded him of tunes he had heard before. He said one page of "The Idol's Eye" was like a passage in "Carmen," but a little disguised.

"Have you the music here in court?" Mr. Palmer inquired.

"I haf eet here, here," the musician replied, tapping his forehead with his finger.

When asked if the notes were the same as those used by Herbert, he responded that he could not explain, as his questioner knew nothing about music. Pressed for an answer, he said that the notes were the same, but in different time.

"Oh, how very wel-l-l I might explain eef you waire a museecian!" he remarked.

He was asked if he had ever heard of Prof. Prout of the Department of Harmony in the Royal English College of Music. He had not. He shrugged his shoulders when informed that Prof. Prout was a very great critic. Mr. Palmer and Justice Truax asked questions as to whether there had not been cases of similiarity between productions of great masters in the past, and whether Mozart's "Requiem" had not been adjudged like Handel's "Joseph." Signor Vianesi replied in the negative.

Buzzi Peccia, a professor of music, was the next witness. He had written operas and had traveled in Europe. He designated "The Singing Girl" of Herbert as what Italians would call "everybody's music." It was, he said, like an improvisation on the piano—ten bars of a march and ten of a waltz, without development of any kind. "The Fortune Teller," he added, was similar.

On cross-examination the witness declined to say that Herbert's music was copied, but he said it was not serious, not classical. He was asked:

"Your own line is the serious, is it not?"

"Yes."

"Well, in that case, you have little appreciation for this sort of music, like Herbert's, have you?"

"That music don't require any appreciation," was the answer.

Alfred J. Goodrich, another witness, said "The Idol's Eye" was not original. He had examined the opera and had found that No. 7, Act I., was note for note from Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony." The motive, he explained, the text and the germ of the music, were the same, and the notes, even the key, were the same. After the first three measures the similarity was not so marked, but the idea, moledy, and theme continued the same.

When asked by Mr. Hawes, representing the magazine, whether critics would recognize likenesses in airs immediately, the witness said they would. They might not remember where they had heard the notes before, he said, but they would know at once whether the piece was old or new in material.

William C. Carl, organist and choirmaster of the First Presbyterian Church, testified similarly.

Mr. Blumenberg, editor of the magazine complained against, testifying for the third time, was asked by Mr. Palmer about the stopping of an advertisement that had been inserted by Herbert in the magazine. He said the question of advertising had nothing to do with criticism. The magazine had its criticism written regardless of whether the person criticised was an advertiser or not. He denied having made an offer to "stop pounding" Herbert if the latter would pay him $2,000.

Walter Damrosch took the stand to testify for Mr. Herbert. He explained to the jury that there was no difference between "motif" and "motive," each being "the animating force of the composer's composition." He took the sheet music that some of his predecessors had declared to be similar to older music and said the were not similar.

"A waltz is a waltz," he said, "but that doesn't mean that two waltzes are the same."

"Is there anything in the music of Herbert that is peculiar to Herbert himself?" was asked.

"Most assuredly. All his work is distinctly Herbertian, and is so recognized by musicians generally."

When questioned about the statement that there was similarity between Page 43 of "The Singing Girl" and "The Palms," he said:

"They are alike in so far as the introduction to the theme is the same in both cases. It is as though two authors began two stories: 'Once upon a time.' Such a comparison does not reflect upon the originality of Mr. Herbert in the slightest degree."

Concerning the likeness between Page 147 of "The Wizard of the Nile" and "The Waldteufel Waltz," Mr. Damrosch said:

"The first few notes are similar, and in the repetition of the introduction this similarity is naturally repeated. To say that this constitutes copying is absurd, nonsensical. Such criticism does not amount to anything. Exactly the same construction of notes was used in Mozart's 'Requiem' and in Handel's 'Joseph.' Accidental resemblances occur a hundred times among the great masters—Beethoven, Bach, Chopin, and Mendelssohn. Mozart and Bach have developed the same themes."

The courtroom was so crowded during the examination of witnesses that an officer had to be placed at the door to keep out all who had no special business there. A large part of the audience was composed of musicians, theatrical folks, and critics, but the usual frequenters of the County Courthouse turned toward Judge Truax's room, as though it were a centre of attraction for the layman as well as for the technical musical expert. The case is to be continued on Monday.

KNELT AT WASHINGTON STATUE.

Actions of a Man in Wall Street Attracted a Big Crowd.

A man who afterward said his name was Belden, and who wore a silk hat and carried a cane, made his appearance in Wall Street yesterday afternoon at the head of a small army of boys and men. He got as far as the Sub-Treasury, then mounted the steps, took off his hat, and embraced the knee of the Washington statue. He began to make a speech to the big crowd that had gathered, but was cut short by a policeman, who led him down to William Street and let him go.

Belden then went back to the Mills Building and wound up finally at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he told the clerks that he once had an interest in the Northern Pacific, which railroad he had helped to build. Belden is said to have been worth at one time several millions of dollars. Whenever he comes down to Wall Street his peculiar actions always attract a crowd.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PLEDGES.

Murray Hill Board Approves Railroad's Park Avenue Plans.

Favorable action was taken yesterday by the Murray Hill District local board on the petition of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to widen Park Avenue and close certain streets in order to increase terminal facilities at the Grand Central Station. The railroad company has assented to every proposition except that power houses should not be erected near the station. The New York Central yesterday filed with Mayor Low an agreement pending an immediate appeal to the Legislature for authority to change its motive power to electricity, compressed air, or some other form not involving combustion on the cars or motors; that it will build power stations as expeditiously as possible; that it will indemnify the city for all costs, extend bridges over discontinued portions of streets, and pave and grade Park Avenue.

After the meeting Alderman Ware said the Board of Aldermen could pass an ordinance prohibiting the New York Central people from erecting power houses within the city limits.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Men's Clothing Store.

Second Floor.

It is a different Clothing Store—a better one than you usually come in contact with. It contains Clothing that any man may feel proud to own—Clothing that is as good as the product of the best custom tailors. And, besides, it guarantees, by virtue of the "PICKWICK SYSTEM," an absolutely correct fit to every size man.

There isn't any man built on any lines of nature who doesn't come within the possibility of obtaining perfect-fitting clothes from the Simpson Crawford Co. stock.

Our Clothing is made to our order, under our strict supervision; not bought in a helter-skelter manner from this, that or the other manufacturer. Thus every detail is prescribed just so. Accordingly we are confident that our clothes will serve you well and look well as long as you keep them in service.

Men's Suits $12 and $15.

These are popular prices—and as the demand for clothes at these figures is very great, much care should be given to every good point—as broadly cast clothing of merit will do more real good than many pages of advertising.

You will be surprised at the excellence of the Suits shown here at $12.00 and $15.00; also at our large assortment of patterns and styles.

We exert ourselves to crowd in the goodnesses of fabric, trimming and tailoring such as you would look for in garments from $15.00 to $20.00.

Men's Suits, $18.00 to $25.00.

Hundreds upon hundreds of Suits are shown here at this price range, in scores upon scores of the season's nobbiest patterns and styles. We might dilate at length upon their many merits; the superiority of make, the excellence of the trimmings and the general swagger tone of every individual suit, but it would merely be a repetition of what we have ofttimes said. We'll simply say now that in them you will find more style and quality than may be had at any other clothing store at the same prices—and your tailor would ask from $28.00 to $40.00 for as good garments.

Men's Furnishings.

Have you ever noticed how much more confidence in himself a man exhibits when he knows he's well dressed in every particular? This air is a characteristic of men who buy their furnishings of us. We take great pride in our Men's Furnishing Dept. Our Shirts, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, &c., are not only in the latest fashion, but the prices are considerably below those of most exclusive stores. Here are a few instances:

MEN'S NECKWEAR, 50c.—Our lines of men's colored and black Neckwear cover everything new in the market. Many of the designs are exclusive. We want you to know the kind of Neckwear we sell here. We are showing the very best 50c. Neckwear in New York, and our assortment is so complete that we surely have just the sort of scarf you want.

"KEISER BARATHEA" NECKWEAR.—Just opened, another new invoice of "Keiser Barathea" Scarfs in the newest designs; this is the Neckwear you know as wearing the longest, creasing the least and having more good qualities than any other Neckwear silk; French four-in-hands, $1.00 each; Club House or Bat Ties..... 75

OUR $1.00 SHIRTS.—We want every man to know that we sell the very best $1.00 Shirt on the market; a new line of neat blacks and whites: in stripes, figures and polka dots; open front and back; cuffs attached or detached, hand-laundered: our white dress Shirt at this price cannot be matched anywhere; hand-laundered, large bosoms, cuffs attached; try one of our $1.00 Shirts and you'll come back for more; they fit so well.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.—Men's heavy weight, full fashioned, regular made Norfolk and New Brunswick natural wool Shirts and Drawers; three-quarters wool; self-finished; guaranteed for wear and washing qualities; each..... $1.60

Same make of goods; guaranteed pure wool, each..... $2.00

CASHMERE HALF HOSE.—Men's fine quality black Cashmere Half Hose; our own new importation; all black grounds with new designs of colored, neat, hand-embroidered insteps; double heels and toes; extra value, at, pair..... 50

Men's Shirts to Order.

Main Floor.

Our Custom Shirt Dept. is now in full working order. As we stated last week, our aim is to have the workmanship as nearly perfect as possible; finish, detail and fit we guarantee; our prices are as low as possible for a custom made Shirt. In colored goods we use none but the very best imported material. In white Shirts we can give you everything that's right for shirt use. Our prices for

DRESS SHIRTS, IN WHITE, LAUNDERED, ARE 6 FOR $9.00, 6 FOR $12.00, and up to 6 for $30.00 for the pure linen ones.

IN COLORED GOODS:—FRENCH PERCALES AT $3.00 EACH. FINEST GRADES OF MADRAS AND OXFORDS AT $3.50 EACH.

As good as those for which your exclusive haberdasher has been asking $4.50 to $6.50.

This department is located just inside the 19th street corner entrance.

Tailored Garments For Young Ladies.

Third Floor.

The tastes and ideas of the young ladies of to-day call for much more consideration than did the style wants of the younger generation of a few years ago.

We have made ourselves a name by meeting these fashion ideas in an ideal manner.

Our showing of Misses' Garb is "pre-eminently good"—that term gives it just right expression—and it is a very interestingly varied showing, embracing more styles, we believe, than will be seen anywhere else.

Misses' Tweed Pedestrienne Suits; two styles of the Norfolk; collar and cuffs of solid color broadcloth; tailor stitched, lined with satin; skirt box plaited from knee with broadcloth trimming to match; or side plaited skirt flaring at bottom; sizes 14 and 16 years..... $16.75

Junior Walking Suits of Mixed Tweed open seam, double-breasted coat, satin lined, open seam, flare skirt; trimmed with straps and miniature buttons; 12 to 16 years..... $11.75

Misses' Collarless Monte Carlo Coats; in fine grade Kersey with inlaid Panne velvet collar and small double capes; Kimono sleeve, with inlaid velvet cuff; self-strapped, tailor stitched; lined throughout with guaranteed satin; 14 and 16 years..... $17.50

Misses' new model box Coats of Kersey, with inverted plait down back; strapped and tailor stitched; bell sleeves, finished with rows of stitching; lined with Skinner's satin; a stylish, jaunty coat; 14 and 16 years..... $15.00

Misses' English Box Coats of Covert Cloth, double breasted, satin lined; a good serviceable coat; 14 and 16 years..... $6.85

Girls' full length fine grade Melton Coats, with inverted plait down back, double breasted, with large rolling collar, mandolin sleeves; cuffs and collar trimmed with solid color velvet and fancy braid; 6 to 14 years..... $8.75

Girls' Norfolk Coats of winter weight Cheviot, double breasted, with large rolling collar and turnover cuff; 6 to 14 years..... $5.85

We are showing a large variety of girls' high class dresses in the newest models and fabrics; prices ranging from..... $7.50 to $50.00

New models in plain and hand embroidered Pique Dresses; prices ranging from..... $8.75 to $16.75

Our Sporting Goods Store.

Basement.

If you are a lover of or indulge in any kind of sport you will be more or less interested in our Sporting Goods Store, which is just newly opened. It contains everything for out or in door games—besides the correct apparel which is so essential in order to enjoy the sport's full benefits.

That you may speedily make the acquaintance of this new Sporting Goods Store we mark prices very much in your favor.

Spalding M'f'g Co. "Crescent" Golf Clubs; 500 to choose from; every one guaranteed; regular price $1.50 each..... 90

Kempshall and Haskell Golf Balls, regular $6.00 kinds, at... $5.25

Regular Golf Clubs, our own brand, made from best quality hickory and persimmon heads..... $1.25

Football Pants, extra quality moleskin; regular $2.50 grade, at $1.80

Boys' All-wool Sweaters, all colors; sizes from 26 to 34, at,. 95

In Boys' Clothing

Second Floor.

The betterness that we give is manifested in the business growth—which is evidence of your practical appreciation.

We provide here exactly what is required by the young people and their elders—individuality of style and correctness in the important matter of detail.

Our prices, when compared with others for equal quality, show clearly our superior purchasing and selling power and influence.

Take the five following items as instances:—

Boys' School Suits; a large assortment of worthy fabrics in double breasted, Norfolk and Sailor styles; absolutely pure wool fabrics..$3.75

Boys' 8 to 16 year Simpson Crawford special all-wool Scotch Cheviots in Norfolk and Double-breasted styles; special.....$5.00

Special purchase and sale of 100 Automobile and Russian Coats in many pretty effects; sizes 2½, 3, 4 and 5; regularly worth up to $10.00, to-day.....$5.75

Boys' Long Trouser Suits; sizes 14 to 19; extra special bargains in broken assortments; $8.50 and $10.00 qualities, for.....$7.50

Boys' heavy winter weight Cravenettes; the genuine "Priestly." We do not handle substitutes; ages 9 to 16; with heavy satin sleeve lining and extra quality serge yoke and velvet collar; at.....$9.25

Boys' Hats.

Second Floor.

Not a skimpy showing, but a generous stock will here be found, embracing every idea, from the rough and tumble golf cap to the very prettiest that designers have this season evolved. Just a mere mention follows:—

Boys' Golf Caps, in fancy mixtures and navy blue..... 50 & 75

Boys' Derbies and Alpines in all the leading fall shapes at.. $1.50 & $1.75

Men's Fedoras.

Extra Special Values

Second Floor.

Men's finest fur felt Alpines, with extra quality silk trimmings. All the new blocks; various proportions; suitable for all types.

50 dozen just received; not bettered by the best $3.00 qualities elsewhere; here..... $2.00

Baby Wear Things.

Any mother will enjoy a visit to our Dep't of Babies' Wearables. So many beautiful things for the little ones may always be seen there—in garments, dresses, coats, bonnets, and, in fact, every wear need of baby—from the newcomer to the toddler of four years old. Everything is in good taste, because carefully selected by one with experience and judgment, and everything is rightly priced, too.

Infants' long and short White Coats of cashmere, Bedford cord, taffeta, bengaline and china silk; some very handsomely trimmed with tucked collars, edged with beaver and ermine; some trimmed with applique lace and chiffon; others with hand embroidered collars.

Prices Range from $7.98 to $45.00.

Infants' short white and colored Coats; in early fall weight; beautiful shades of tan and gray; large collars trimmed with lace and braid; others with hand embroidered collars; sizes 1 to 3 years; value $9.95, for..... $7.95

Infants' Sacques, hand knitted in pretty designs, in white, pink and blue; also worsted booties for winter carriage wear..... 50

Ess-Cee-Ess Shoes $3.50 For Men and Women.

Second Floor.

One single glance shows clearly their all around good features. For fineness, flexibility and wearing qualities the ESS-SEE-ESS Shoes are unrivalled at the price, and compare favorably with the $5.00 output of EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORES.

Those seeking even finer footwear should look at our $5.00 line, which comprehends every ultra-fashionable style idea, besides a quality and finish equal to many higher priced shoes.

Men's and Women's $2.50 Shoes.

OUR MEN'S $2.50 SHOES have welted soles; the value is exceptional; they are shown in five styles, made of Vici Kid, Box Calf, Patent Leather, Patent Kid and Velour Calf.

Better will not be shown anywhere under $3.00.

OUR WOMEN'S $2.50 SHOES are also made with welted soles and have perfectly smooth insoles. They are particularly well shaped and built on stylish lasts. Of Vici Kid, Box Calf and Patent Leather; regular value $3.00 the pair.

Shoes for the Young Folks.

Second Floor.

Properly shaped for the little feet. Intended to aid nature in perfect growth. When buying Shoes for children always have them carefully fitted by expert fitters. We have them in Kid, Patent Leather and Box Calf.

For Girls: Sizes 8 to 10½.....$1.50; Sizes 11 to 2.....$2.00; Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$2.50

For Boys: Sizes 11 to 13½.....$2.00; Sizes 1, 1½ and 2.....$2.50; Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$2.75

Infants' Boots, Ankle Ties, Slippers and Sandals. Particularly well shaped. Attractively low prices.

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

HERE is that individuality, or superiority, if you choose, about

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

which puts it on a plane by itself. It stands alone.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Kennedy Cortlandt St.

Men's Hats.

Rakish Novelties

1.90; worth $3

2.75; " $4

Why pay $3.00 or $4.00 elsewhere?

THE PRINCE, A New Derby, Low Crown, Wide Brim.

Opera Hats 5.80, worth 10.00.

Silk Hats, 4.80, " 6.00.

Men's Furnishings.

1.00 Fancy Shirts at 49c.

A Big Lot Bought at Half and Sold at Half.

1.00 White Shirts (wide bosom), 59c.

French Percales (new patterns), 98c., worth $1.50.

Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c., worth 1.50.

UNDERWEAR.

Heavy Balbriggan, 49c., worth 75c.

Natural Wool, 75c., worth 1.25.

Imported Wool, 1.49, worth 2.00.

Men's Shoes.

Nettleton's Samples at Half.

2.97, 3.49 and 3.93

Button and Lace Calf, Enamel, Patent Leather and Vici Kid—Double and single sole, worth 6.00, 7.00 & 8.00.

New Fall Styles, High Heels, 4.98 and 5.98.

Sold by Custom bootmakers at 8.00

A Wonderful Medicine.

Beecham's Pills

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

Sick Headache, Constipation, Wind and Pains in Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal St., New York.

Sold by all Druggists in United States. In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

LEWIS & CONGER

THE LARGEST AND BEST-EQUIPPED

House Furnishing Warerooms

IN THE COUNTRY.

Best Quality Goods Only.

We take Pleasure in announcing that West 42nd Street is now open to the public for Carriages, Automobiles, &c.

130 & 132 W. 42nd St.

135 WEST 41ST ST., NEW YORK.

L K

AN EVENING OUTFIT.

Here's an Evening Dress Suit, with Silk facing, as finely finished as any tailor could make, and as well-fitting:

$28.

Opera Hat:

$5.

Dress Shirt:

$1.50.

Everything else in wearables.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York.

(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.

Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

FEAR FOR BEAUTY OF $3,500,000 PARKWAY

Brooklyn Alarmed by Dock Commissioner Claiming Shore Road.

Corporation Counsel Asked to Decide Whether Control Has Passed from Park Commission.

The fear that the Dock Department may seize upon and destroy the beauty of the water front of the picturesque Shore Road, one of the prides of Brooklyn, is causing residents of that borough a great deal of worry just now. The Shore Road extends from Owl's Head to Fort Hamilton along the shores of New York Bay and the Narrows. It cost the old City of Brooklyn $3,500,000 to lay out this parkway, which is one of the most beautiful drives in or around New York. The news that the Department of Docks was seeking to obtain control of the water front of the road has aroused those who believe that it should remain forever in the hands of the Park Department.

Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn, when seen last night, said that the question came up recently when the Sewer Department applied to the Park Department for permission to extend a sewer outlet at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street further out into the waters of the bay. Dock Commissioner Hawkes then raised the point as to whether the water front at that point and elsewhere along the Shore Road should be properly under the control of the Park Department or the Dock Department. After some discussion of the matter Commissioner Young referred it to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, President of the commission which planned the Shore Road, said that he did not believe there was any law that justified the claim of the Dock Commissioner.

"The plans for the parkway, which were furnished by Frederick Law Olmsted," said Mr. Kennedy, "anticipated the need of some accommodation for commerce over so long a stretch of water front, and roadways with easy grades were to lead down to commercial wharves, but under the statute the entire authority for constructing the parkway and wharves and for making and enforcing proper regulations for their use was reposed in the Department of Parks.

"I do not know what queer provisions may have been enacted under the guise of charter amendments, so the control of an extremely important part of Brooklyn's parkways may have been surreptitiously conferred on the Manhattan Dock Commissioner, but the people of Brooklyn ought to appear in Albany and demand rectification of such an outrage, if anything of the sort has been done. I do not believe, however, that there is any law whatever to justify the Manhattan Dock Commissioner in his claim, and I hope Park Commissioner Young will maintain his authority there if he has to do it with guns."

INVISIBLE INK IN DIVORCE.

With Water and Apparently Blank Paper Lawyer Developed a Love Letter.

Love letters written with invisible ink was the new phase of divorce litigation that Justice Clarke had to wrestle with in the Supreme Court yesterday. Isaac Roth was suing his wife, Julia, and naming Marius De Zayes as co-respondent. Mrs. Roth has entered a general denial. The husband's counsel produced an envelope containing an apparently blank sheet of paper.

"This," he said, "is a love letter."

From beneath a pile of papers he brought out a tin pan. A court officer was asked to get some water. The seemingly blank paper was placed in the water, and there appeared on it an affectionate billet. A witness, Mrs. Knapp, formerly a servant of the Roths, identified the paper, saying she was accustomed to carry such sheets between Mrs. Roth and Mr. De Zayes. The note, as developed under water, read as follows:

Dear Heart: I received your letter this morning, and you can imagine how happy you made me with it. * * * I work all day long, and in the evening I writs in a book for you all the things I think and do in the day. * * * I love you, I adore you. Receive my love, my kisses, my heart. Yours and only yours. Write soon.

"What did Mrs. Roth do with the blank sheets she received from De Zayes?" asked the lawyer.

"She ironed them with a hot iron," said Mrs. Knapp.

The witness then identified the handwriting on the wet paper as that of Mrs. Roth. Having testified thus far Mrs. Knapp fainted and had to be taken out of the courtroom.

It was brought out that De Zayes, who is now in Mexico, with his family, had lived in the same apartment house with the Roths.

In the afternoon Mrs. Knapp was recalled to the stand, and again she fainted, so the examination was postponed.

ROUNDSMAN JACKSON FREE.

End of a Trial That Was an Outcome of the Riot at the Funeral of Rabbi Joseph.

A jury in Recorder Goff's court yesterday brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of Roundsman Jackson of the Delancey Street Station, who had been on trial there on a charge of assault on Harris Rosenblum, a tailor, in the riot at the time of the funeral of Rabbi Joseph.

The Roundsman testified that a piece of brick hit him, and, seeing Rosenblum with a paving block in his hand, he used his club on him in self defense. The jury was out about ten minutes. Many of Jackson's friends were in court, and they pressed forward to shake his hand when the acquittal was announced.

Foster L. Backus, who collapsed in the courtroom on Thursday, was at the trial yesterday. He said his illness was only a temporary indisposition.

PLASTERERS MAY ARBITRATE.

Employers to Consider Plan—Men Say Ultimatum Must Be Withdrawn.

The Employing Plasterers' Association will hold a special meeting this afternoon at the Building Trades Club, 1,123 Broadway, at which the question of arbitrating the general strike of the plasterers will be considered. Both sides are willing to arbitrate, but the union will not consider arbitration until the ultimatum of the employers is withdrawn and the five-dollar-a-day rate restored.

James Thomson, President of the Employing Plasterers' Association, said yesterday afternoon that there was the utmost confusion in the trade owing to conflicting rules established by the union. The union had different rules for every shop.

A meeting of the Board of Building Trades was held yesterday in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, but no action was taken regarding the strike. Secretary Farley of the board said that the plasterers were so well organized that they would be able to take care of themselves, and in all probability a sympathetic strike would not be necessary.

A Man's Glove for Women

THE FORSYTHE $1.50 GLOVE.

A special glove for women with a style of its own. An ideal glove for walking or shopping. Unlike and superior to anything hitherto made. Mannish in leather, cut and stitching; easy fitting; long wrist; large pearl button. Three shades of Tan; White, Black, Grey.

At $1.50 absolutely unequalled.

No glove in our experience ever received such marked approval. Try it and you will see why.

John Forsythe,

THE WAIST HOUSE,

865 Broadway, 17th & 18th Sts.

BROOKLYN LAWYER ACCUSED.

Two Orders of Arrest Against Benjamin F. Chadsey Growing Out of Settlements of Estates.

Sheriff Dike of Brooklyn has an execution against the person of Benjamin F. Chadsey, a lawyer, directing his arrest for contempt of court. The contempt proceedings arise out of an investigation of the estate of Daniel M. Collins, a Brooklyn jeweler, whose counsel Chadsey was. It is charged that the lawyer owes the estate $800.

An order of arrest against Chadsey in an entirely different proceeding was signed by Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. It is charged that he owes Mrs. Isabella Miller, guardian of William Meyer, an infant, $900, part of an estate.

John H. Collins, the brother of Daniel M. Collins and executor of his estate, was arrested yesterday on the charge that he owes the estate $3,708.33. Chadsey has not been caught.

SUES HER FORMER PUPIL.

Ex-Governess of Harold Hartshorne, Banker's Son, Says He Made Her an Invalid.

The case of Miss Maria Bentz, who makes the charge that her former pupil, Harold Hartshorne, assaulted her so violently that she became an invalid, was in the Supreme Court before Justice Giegerich yesterday. A jury was impaneled just before court adjourned for the day. Miss Bentz, who was accompanied by several women friends, appeared to be suffering great pain as she sat behind her lawyers. Occasionally her face contracted and her whole frame shook convulsively.

In 1900, according to her complaint, she was employed as governess in the home of James M. Hartshorne, a banker now living at 515 Madison Avenue, whose house was then at 11 East Sixty-fifth Street. On Oct. 25 of that year young Harold, then twelve years old, attacked her with hands and feet, twisted her back, jumped on her after throwing her upon the floor, and beat her until she was a physical wreck.

As a result of the assault, she asserts that she is still lame, and that her nerves are shattered. She declares that she is afflicted with hysteria, abasia, paraphlegia, partial paralysis, and partial inability to walk or stand. She is subject to cramps, and is in continual pain. This condition, she anticipates, will be permanent, and she demands $50,000 damages. The boy's answer contains a general denial.

WANTED BY A GRAND JURY.

A Witness in the Proceedings Against A. S. Rosenthal & Co.

It was said yesterday that Godfrey Bloch of H. Mendelson & Co., silk importers, of 23 Greene Street, had failed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury when summoned in connection with the silk fraud case against A. S. Rosenthal & Co. Bloch was at one time a confidential employe of Rosenthal & Fried, predecessors of the accused firm, and it was said that when Martin L. Cohen was taken into partnership, instead of himself, he wrote to Appraiser Wakeman, giving details of the alleged falsification of invoices, on which the present proceedings were based.

Ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Rosenthal & Cohen, said: "We would like to have Mr. Bloch go before the Grand Jury, because the real motive which prompted that letter would then be shown. We would rather he testified than not."

BOY LEAPED OUT OF WINDOW.

Plunged Two Stories to Escape Truant Officers and May Die.

Twelve-year-old Charles Skelly, whose parents live at Morgan Avenue and Hausman Street, Williamsburg, while endeavoring to escape truant officers, jumped from a second-story window of his home last evening and received probably fatal injuries. He was removed to the Williamsburg Hospital.

Young Skelly, unknown to his parents, had been absenting himself from school for some time. Mrs. Skelly learned of it on Thursday, and when she spoke to the boy about it he declared that he had no intention of ever going to school again. Mrs. Skelly consulted her husband, and they decided to have the boy sent to a truants' school. Two attendance agents went to the house at 5 o'clock yesterday to get the boy.

TO UNSEAT AN ALDERMAN.

Committee Will Report That Joseph Krulish, Fusionist, Was Elected.

The Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections, in secret session yesterday, decided to report to the next meeting of the board in favor of the unseating of Patrick Chambers, who has sat in the Council as the representative of the Twenty-eighth District during the current year.

When the Board of Aldermen met for the first time last January David Steckler, counsel for Joseph Krulish, the Fusionist candidate, asserted that he had been elected, and the question was referred.

The committee, after throwing out 515 votes as defective, decides that Krulish had 3,147 votes to 3,044 for Chambers, the Tammany nominee. It is understood that majority and minority reports will be presented.

AGAINST CROWDED OPEN CARS.

Women Advocate Resolution Prohibiting Standing Between Seats.

The resolution of Alderman James of Queens, prohibiting passengers from standing in the aisles or on the steps of open cars, was considered by the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads yesterday afternoon. Many women attended the hearing, including President Helen V. Boswell of the West Side Women's Republican Association; Mrs. Harriet A. Ostrom, Mrs. Ralph Troutman, Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld, Mrs. Ravenhill, Mrs. Theresa Barcalow, and Mrs. John Stanton.

"Women," said Mrs. Boswell, "have banded together for women's rights. This is a case of women's wrongs. We protest against the imposition practiced by railroad companies by which we are compelled to suffer many indignities. In the interests of decency and the good health of the community this ordinance should be passed."

LAYING OF A CORNERSTONE.

Service at St. Raphael's R. C. Church in West Forty-first Street.

The cornerstone of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, on the south side of West Forty-first Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, is to be laid to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, Archbishop Farley officiating.

The new church will have a frontage of 75 feet on West Forty-first Street and a depth of 140 feet. Two spires will tower above the street 160 feet, with gilded crosses and electric lights. Ground was broken in June of last year, and the work has progressed rapidly. The Rev. Father Cunnion is the pastor.

Installation of Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach his farewell sermon in the Brick Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards will be installed as pastor. At the installation service the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, Jr., will preside, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander will preach the sermon. The Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith will deliver the charge to the people, and Dr. Van Dyke will deliver the charge to the pastor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:35 A. M.—162 Essex Street; Louis Amada; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; W. Jenifford, damage, $15.

1 P. M.—144 West Tenth Street; John I. Connelly; damage, $25.

Housefurnishing Hardware & Cutlery.

China, Crockery & Glass,
Knife Cleaning Machines,
English Tool Chests,
Luncheon & Tea Baskets,
Willow Traveling Trunks,
Fire Irons & Folding Fenders,
Best Quality Goods Only.

Charles Jones,

920 BROADWAY, Cor. 21st St.
902-904 6TH AVE., Cor. 51st St.

READY TO AID "HEALER"

Christian Scientists Will Furnish Funds for Lathrop's Defense.

Disclaim Responsibility in Cases Where Sick Persons They Attend Die—W. D. McCrackan's Arguments.

Christian Scientists all over this city yesterday were unanimous in declaring that the cult could not be held responsible for death in cases where their "healers" were called in to pray over the patient and no medical practitioner was called in to prescribe for the case, and expressed the utmost confidence that John Parsons Lathrop, "Reader" in the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, who Thursday was declared guilty of manslaughter by Coroner Banning of White Plains in connection with the death by diphtheria of little Esther Quimby of that place, would not be legally molested. There was equal unanimity in the statements that the church in this city, and, if necessary, the Christian Science Church all over the country, would come to the aid of the "healer."

"The decision of the Coroner and the law in the case are two different things," said W. D. McCrackan, head of the Christian Science Publication Committee for the State of New York yesterday. "The law has never yet established any standard of correct medical treatment, and it would be impossible, to accomplish this along the lines of material remedies, because the advocates of the different schools cannot agree among themselves as to a common standard. The mere fact that a method of healing the sick is chosen by the parents which is not in accordance with the prevailing notion does not suffice to establish the charge of neglect, else there could be no advance in the art of healing. Even should a failure or casualty result after Christian Science treatment has been given, this occurrence cannot be taken as evidence of neglect on the part of the parents, for such failures occur daily in great numbers under the most approved treatments of materia medica."

John L. Roberts, second reader in the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, at 624 Madison Avenue, said:

"The Christian Scientists do not fear that anything will come of this case, for we are sure that we have broken no law. There is no law that will prevent one man praying at the bedside of one of his fellow-beings. While we know that there are some laws that are not good, still we aim to obey all, and on this account, when we recognize a case of disease that is contagious we notify the authorities, as was done in this case."

Asked how this could be when the Christian Scientists denied the existence of any such thing as disease, Mr. Roberts said that they did not recognize disease except for the purposes of the law.

"The charge of manslaughter," said he, "cannot be maintained because no material act was performed which could result in manslaughter, according to the legal definition of that term. The Lord will provide funds for Mr. Lathrop's defense and Christian Science will benefit by the notoriety given our Church."

Other "readers" declined to discuss the case pending the action of the Westchester Grand Jury. At the home of John Carroll Lathrop it was said that he was out of town and would not be back for several days. Mrs. Lathrop, his mother, refused to be seen.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—John C. Lathrop, the "healer" who attended little Esther Quimby during her fatal illness, came here from New York to-day to arrange for bail for Mrs. Quimby, who, with her husband and Lathrop, was held responsible for the child's death by Coroner Banning. He called at the office of District Attorney Weeks, who told him that Mrs. Quimby would be admitted to bail as soon as she could appear in court. It is not expected that the case will be taken to the Grand Jury until the November term of court meets.

YALE'S PROTEST UPHELD.

Harvard Deprived of Intercollegiate Championship by the Final Decision in Schick Case.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America, which was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, the intercollegiate championship of 1902 was awarded to Yale University. W. A. Schick of Harvard, who won second place in the 100 and 220 yards championship sprints at the intercollegiate meeting on Berkeley Oval May 31, was protested by the Yale Athletic Association as being ineligible under the constitution of the I. A. A. A. A., and the protest was sustained.

The members of the Executive Committee who passed upon the protest were George H. Hooker, Cornell; J. G. Willis, Harvard; Edwin K. Lodge, Princeton; Charles Gould, Yale, and J. C. Gilpin, Pennsylvania. The only other persons present at the executive session were Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia, and Thornton Gerrish, Harvard, both of whom are members of the Advisory Committee. The session lasted nearly three hours, during which all the documentary evidence was gone over. W. A. Schick was protested on the ground that he had taken part in the open games of the Diocesan League at Springdale Park, Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 8, 1900, and by doing so was ineligible to compete for Harvard University in May last under Subdivision 5 of Article XVII. of the constitution of the I. A. A. A. A., which reads as follows:

No one shall represent any college or university as a competitor at the annual field meeting, who, since the 26th day of February, 1898, has won a first, second, or third place in any open amateur field or track event, unless he shall have resided one calendar year at the college or university he represents, and shall have attained in the annual examination on his work given during that period a satisfactory standard of scholarship.

There was undoubted proof of his having competed at these games, but the Harvard adherents insisted that the games mentioned were closed games under the rules. This contention proved futile in face of the rules of the Intercollegiate Association as well as those of the Amateur Athletic Union. There was a hot and lengthy discussion over the matter before a decision was reached, but none of those who were present would say how the vote stood. The probable outcome was that Cornell and Princeton sided with Yale against Pennsylvania and Harvard.

As the points stood at the close of the games, Harvard had 34 and Yale 30. The disqualification of Schick lost six points for Harvard, but as Harvard gained one point through the advancement of J. E. Haigh from fourth to third place in the 220-yard run, the change showed a net loss of five points, while Yale gained two points. The ruling of the committee makes the score by points for Yale 32 and for Harvard 29. After the meeting it was announced that at the next annual meeting of the I. A. A. A. A. the rule would be revised so that schoolboy athletes who may compete or have competed in inter-scholastic games will be eligible to represent their respective universities or colleges in their freshman year.

Union Pacific General Manager Goes.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.—President A. E. Stilwell to-day formally announced that E. Dickinson, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, had accepted the position of General Manager of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, effective Nov. 1.

Electric Trains for Rockaway.

Preparations are being made by the Long Island Railroad Company to operate the entire Rockaway Branch by electricity. Additional tracks are to be laid between Hammel's and Valley Stream, double tracks between Far Rockaway and Valley Stream, and two more tracks on either side of the present line between Hammel's and Far Rockaway. The trestle across Jamaica Bay is to be widened so that additional tracks may be laid.

Inter-City Golf Match Arranged.

The Metropolitan Golf Association Committee in charge of the arrangements for the coming inter-city team match with the Philadelphia Golf Association on Saturday, Nov. 1, at the Baltusrol Golf Club, announced yesterday the local team. It will be made up of Walter J. Travis, Captain; Charles B. Macdonald, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Allen Kenneday, Louis Livingston, Jr., Charles A. Seeley, R. C. Watson, Jr., Archibald Grahhm, F. O. Reinhart, and Devereaux Emmet.

De La Salle Won by Big Score.

De La Salle Institute's football team defeated the eleven of the Augustinian Academy of Staten Island at Richmond, S. I., yesterday by a score of 44 to 0.

The De La Salle eleven played a very fast and snappy game throughout, never giving their opponents even a chance to score.

THE CENTURY for NOVEMBER

A Sevenfold Colored Frontispiece

IMPORTANT FEATURES

The So-Called "Trusts"

The first in a series of articles which THE CENTURY will print describing "the great corporations commonly called Trusts,"—not by way of attack or defense, but setting forth the part they bear in American trade. The first is on the so-called "Beef Trust,"—how it was formed and why, what it does, etc. Next month the United States Steel Corporation will be treated.

A New Historical Series

THE CENTURY has made its greatest hits in history and biography,—the famous War Papers, the Life of Lincoln, etc. The coming volume, beginning with November, will contain a series of historical papers graphically describing the invasion of Canada in 1775 by Montgomery and Arnold,—"The Prologue of the American Revolution," written by Professor Justin Harvey Smith of Dartmouth College. The route of Arnold's march through the Maine woods has been followed and the most important fields of action have been repeatedly visited. Fully and interestingly illustrated.

A Serial Novel by the Author of "No. 5 John St."

Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" was a distinct success. "The Yellow Van," his new novel, begins in the November CENTURY,—the story of an American "schoolma'am" married to an English duke. It is a study of contrasts like "No. 5 John Street," doing for rural England what that book did for London.

A Novelette by the Author of "The Rescue"

A story of woman's friendship, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick,—beginning in this number. Illustrated by Charlotte Harding.

The Grand Cañon of the Colorado

By John Muir, the California naturalist,—discoverer of the Muir Glacier in Alaska. A brilliant descriptive paper, with a drawing by Maxfield Parrish reproduced in color. Other color-pictures in this number are some of the same artist's drawings of "The Great Southwest."

Short Stories

"The Swartz Diamond," a South African story, by E. W. Thompson.

"The Journal of a Millionaire," an American story, by George Hibbard.

"The Echo Hunt," a hunting story, by David Gray, author of "Gallops."

The Other Contents

Include "The New York Police Court," with Blumenschein's striking pictures; Gustavo Salvini, the young Italian actor, and his work; four full-page pictures by Castaigne for "The Breton's Four Seasons," etc.

To Begin Soon

The new story, "Lovey Mary," by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,"—every bit as good as "Mrs. Wiggs," which hundreds of thousands have delighted in this summer; richly illustrated articles by Ray Stannard Baker on "The Great Northwest"; a series on the famous Stock Exchanges of the World; "Mr. Dooley's" papers on various literary subjects, etc., etc.

This number opens the new volume and begins the use of a new type and a new page.

BEGIN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH NOVEMBER

And get first instalment of all the serials.

$4.00 a Year. 35 Cents a Number.

The Century Co., New York

YOU NEED NOT BE AFRAID TO USE

IRON-OX TABLETS

Every day of your life, as an aid to digestion, as a gentle laxative, or as a tonic for the nerves.

They are Absolutely Safe. They are Invariably Effective.

50 TABLETS FOR 25 CTS.

Innocent Victims of War.

How the wreck stuff of a great war spreads itself over the world! There has recently arrived in Boston an Irish lady, widowed daughter of a distinguished man of letters, (Dublin University,) who has lost her all through the Anglo-Boer war, and that without being on either side of it, and holding it to have been all unnecessary. Her home in the Transvaal, her money, and the reliance of her children for sustenance, were all swept away in "the fortunes of war," and this pathetic type of thousands of innocent victims has drifted to Atherton on the frail spar of a hope that her story of a woman's woe may bring her aid. [illegible] to Transcript.

For dress-up occasions you want to be correct and have on the proper collar. The one named below is right for day or evening.

Cluett "Pokely" 25c.

Arrow "Pokely" 15c.

You may as well have the best at the price.

They fit Cluett or Monarch shirts or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Amusements.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th Street. Telephone 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

HERALD B'way & 35th St. SQ. THEATRE. Tel. 703—38th. | Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. To-day, 2:15.
"Martin Harvey creates a furore."—World. AND LONDON CO.
Mr. Martin Harvey "The Only Way."
"No man could portray the difficult character better."—Herald.
"Poetic charm and refined artistry."—Times.
To-morrow—First Sunday Evening Concert.

CASINO B'way & 39 Street. Telephone 0020—38. | Matinées To-day and Wed. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

VICTORIA THEATRE. SPECIAL.
BEGINNING TUES., NOV. 4—2 WEEKS ONLY
ELEONORA DUSE
REPERTOIRE:
Nov. 4, 5, and 6.....
Nov. 7 and Matinée 8.....
Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14, } and Matinée 15. }
Sale of seats for entire engagement begins Tuesday, October 28, at 9 A. M. Mail orders accompanied by checks filled as received.
Lower floor.....$3.50 Bal., 1st 3 rows..$3.00
Boxes.....{$25, $20} " next 4 " ...$2.00
{$10, $6 2d Bal., 1st 3 " ...$1.50
Gen'l admission....$1.50 " " next 4 " ...$1.00

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
WORLD'S GREATEST SENSATION.
THE TALK OF THE CITY.
STARTLING ANIMAL FEATURES.
Afternoons, opens 1, begins 2:30. Ev., opens 7, begins 8

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. 8:00. Last Mat. To-day, 2.
Last Night SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Geo. W. Lederer's
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 27TH,
John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production
THE SILVER SLIPPER.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

DUSS and his 70 Concert Artists—70. Metropolitan Opera House To-morrow Night. Metropolis Theatre To-morrow Afternoon.
Largest Musical Organization in America.
Seats on Sale.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY.
"Hit the mark—it hit straight and fair."—Sun.
J. E. DODSON—IRISH, ANNIE
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's
AN AMERICAN INVASION.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. T'd'y.
EXTRA MATINEE, ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama
"THE NINETY AND NINE"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev., 8.
Sunday Eve. Concert, Maggie Cline & others. 50c.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3D
125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 5TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Seats ready Monday
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

VICTORIA, 42d St. | ALICE FISCHER
LAST 2 WEEKS. Evenings, 8:10. Mat. To-day & Wed. | in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:10 | 3d week Henrietta CROSMAN
"Her Greatest Success." | TheSwordoftheKing

MRS. OSBORN'S Playhouse, 44th St., near 5th Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
"Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale. "Tommy Rot."
Seats at box office and hotels, $2.50 to $1.00.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées Wed. & Sat. & Election, 2.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Sun., Nov. 2. —GABRILOWITSCH— The Russian Pianist. Sale Begins Next Monday.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2:15.
THE JOY OF LIVING.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St., between Broadway & 6th Av. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Wed. & Sat.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
JOHN DREW | Matinées To-day & Wed. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2.
"Notable success."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2.
"Iris is a masterly work."—World.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day The TWO SCHOOLS

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Last Two Weeks. Eve's 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

HARLEM OP. House. NEXT WEEK | ANNIE RUSSELL. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T.-d'y. "The Girl and the Judge." AMELIA BINGHAM "A Modern Magdalen." Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats Now on Sale.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. | CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30.
To-day Mat. & Every Eve., "ALT HEIDELBERG."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. | B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Sat. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Private John Allen. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 8. Special De Kolta Matinée Sat. at 3.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BRANDON TYNAN (LAST WEEK.)
in ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.
Next Wk.—Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 250.
ARTICLE 47, with Elita Proctor Otis.

GRAND Williams & Walker Last Mat. To-day.
Next Week—ANDREW MACK

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée TO-DAY
Selma Herman, For Her Children's Sake
Next Week—Old Sleuth.

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. TRACY THE OUTLAW
Next Week—"Two Little Waifs."

Bowling.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 310 W. 59TH ST., KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO-NIGHT.

RETAIL TOBACCO MEN OPEN WAR ON THE TRUST

Committee of Ten Appointed to Devise Means of Attack.

Corporation's Methods, It Is Declared, Threaten to Drive the Individual Dealer Out of Business.

The retail cigar dealers of the city effected a temporary organization last evening to fight the tobacco trust, styled "octopus" and many other things before they separated. About 1,000 men were present at the meeting, which took place in Bohemian Hall, in Seventy-third Street, and which was considered to be a very small representation of the dealers in the city. The gathering was an open one, and it was freely admitted by several who said they knew, that representatives of the trust were on hand, and heard all the uncomplimentary things said against the "monster" who, it was declared over and over again, was squeezing the life out of the men selling cigars in "holes in the wall."

Toward the end Sidney J. Freeman, a cigar dealer in Cherry Street, was chosen as President pro tem. Resolutions were then adopted setting forth that a corporation doing business as retail cigar dealers, and backed by the American Tobacco Company, had adopted methods that threatened to drive the individual dealer out of business. These methods consisted, it was affirmed, in efforts to control desirable locations by offering for leases much more than the individual dealer could afford, and, failing in this, to lease a store next to the individual dealer and undersell him. A committee of ten was also appointed to "devise means to battle against the corporation." This was considered to be the most important move of the meeting, because, as was explained, it was dangerous to fight the great enemy "in the open."

For a time a serious rupture was threatened between the so-called independent manufacturers and those who merely sell cigars. Information was asked as to whether the independents were to be admitted into the organization. The call for the assembling of men to fight the trust was read. It specified merely that "retail cigar dealers" were asked to combine. A spectre arose, too, before the meeting was ended, in the person of a delegate from Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, who told the retail men assembled that if they didn't stick to the union the union wouldn't stick to them.

The meeting was opened by Robert E. Lane, a prominent retailer in this city, who has been active in bringing the men together, and who had signed the call. He proposed Mr. Freeman for Chairman and President. Mr. Freeman in his address said:

"It will require an army to fight the monster who has crept upon you and threatens to destroy your business and your means of a livelihood. It is one of the greatest octopuses the world has even seen. No article which they sell is fit for any one to smoke. They tell you how to sell them—what price to charge, but they sell their goods at whatever price they please. Fight the battle which you are entitled to fight, fight for your lives, and for your families."

Neil McCaull, manufacturer of cigarettes, whose right to speak was afterward politely questioned on the ground that he was not a retailer, said:

"If you show cohesion in this fight you will succeed. The question is, I think, will we sell the goods of our friends or our enemies? The solution is easy enough. You all know that you sell these goods principally which you exhibit. Place the goods you do not wish to sell in cases, and exhibit the others. Don't be influenced by a five-dollar bill. Stand for principle."

At this point Robert Lane suggested that talk be stopped to do something. He advised that the committee to devise means of battle be named. This was done, the following being selected:

T. J. Donigan,	Louis Stream,
S. C. Marum,	I. Aschner,
Julius Blankenstein,	J. Kamsler,
Herman Weiss,	Julius Bernheim,
Bernard Krezer,	J. Liebman.

Edward D. Klein suggested that the manufacturers be taken into the organization. "Say to them," he continued, "'Give us the goods we need, the proper quality, and we will patronize you and not the trust.'

"I read lately that the trust is asking for free property in the City of Savannah, promising to erect a building in which 2,500 persons shall be employed. You know what that means. It means the employment of so many colored girls, who will work so cheaply that the goods can be sold for almost nothing."

There were many other speakers. One of them suggested that the goods manufactured by the trust be thrown under the counter and the signs relegated to the backyard. Another suggested that the law governing trusts, which he said he had not been able to find, be sought out, and the Tobacco Trust be fought along the lines this law provided.

In addition to the delegate from the Cigarmakers' Union, John E. Nolan of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association spoke, reminding the retail dealers that they also sold cigars, and telling them that the organization which he represented would be glad to work in conjunction with them to fight the tobacco trust.

Toward the end of the meeting the officers who are to serve until the Committee on Ways and Means reports, were elected as follows:

President—Sidney J. Freeman.
Vice President—L. Blumgart.
Secretaries—E. Poppleau and James Blankstein.
Financial Secretary—David Prowler.

DUSE IN "LA CITTA MORTA."

Gabriele D'Annunzio's Tragedy Produced in Boston Last Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—At the Tremont Theatre this evening Mme. Eleonora Duse and her company produced "La Citta Morta," ("The Dead City,") Gabriele D'Annunzio's five-act tragedy.

The audience was enthralled by Mme. Duse's acting. It was the general opinion that while in the performance of Mme. Duse and her able assistants none of the situations of the play seem overdrawn, in less skillful hands the tragedy might be gruesome. There were cordial manifestations of approval throughout the performance, although, from its nature, the play can hardly become popular.

The cast consisted of only five. Mme. Duse played Anna, Carlo Rosaspina took the part of Alessandro, and Dante Capelli that of Leonardo; Angelina Pagano Civani played Bianca Maria, and Guglielmina M. Gollian played La Nutrice.

PLAY IS AN INFRINGEMENT.

So Judge Decides in the Case of "Sherlock Holmes, Detective."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—When the Hopkins Amusement Company advertised the production "Sherlock Holmes, Detective," it attempted to lead the public to believe the play was the same as that collaborated by A. Conan Doyle and William Gillette, according to an opinion delivered by Judge Freeman in the Appellate Court to-day.

The decision was given in a suit brought by Charles Frohman against the Hopkins Company to restrain the latter from announcing or producing the play under the name "Sherlock Holmes." It was alleged that the defendant company was attempting to deceive the public, and an injunction was secured in the Circuit Court. From this order an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, and Judge Freeman sustained the lower court.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Many of the conspicuous theatrical men will attend a dinner that is to be given by the American Dramatists' Club at Delmonico's on Sunday, in honor of Bronson Howard, its founder and President. Among those who have been invited are Daniel and Charles Frohman, Brander Matthews, Heinrich Conried, David Belasco, John Drew, William Gillette, Francis Wilson, Edmund C. Stedman, and Augustus Thomas.

Edward Harrigan has been engaged to create an Irish character part in Clyde Fitch's new comedy, "The Bird in the Cage," in the Garrick Theatre. In recent years Mr. Harrigan has been on tours with his Irish plays and appearing in vaudeville.

Charles Frohman has received a cable from Maude Adams, saying that she will sail for New York this week. It is not known yet that she will play this Fall or later in the season.

Peace prevailed in Mrs. Osborn's playhouse last night. The places of the Hengler sisters, who rebelled, it is said, because Blanche Ring received too much applause, were taken by Claudine Sharp and Laura Stone.

The announcement yesterday that Amelia Bingham will appear in the Princess Theatre and not in the Bijou in February, with a Fitch play, caused a rumor that her manager and the syndicate had parted company. She was to have played in the Bijou, but she changed her plans because the Sire Brothers wanted the time for Mabelle Gilman in "The Mocking Bird."

J. H. Mason has been engaged for Annie Russell's new play, "Mice and Men."

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a box party to a number of friends in the Casino last evening.

TRAVIS WINS AT GOLF.

He Is Favorite in the Westchester Club Tournament—Defeat for Harriman.

Two match play rounds for the two silver cups were played yesterday on the links of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, in its open tournament. Walter J. Travis, who is picked as a certain winner of the first cup, won both his matches handily, defeating Charles Jackson of the home club in the morning by 6 up and 5 to play, and Maturin Ballou, Secretary of the National Golf Association, in the afternoon, by 5 up and 4 to play. Travis will meet George T. Brokaw of Princeton and the Deal Club, in the semi-final round this morning. Summary:

Westchester Club Cup.—First Round—G. T. Brokaw, Deal, beat D. L. Culver, Montclair, 8 up, 6 to play; J. T. Phillips, Hollywood, beat H. Morse, Apawamis, 5 up, 4 to play; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat Charles Jackson, Westchester, 6 up, 5 to play; M. Ballou, Apawamis, beat G. H. Bowley, Jersey City, 2 up, 1 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Fox Hills, beat J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 4 up, 3 to play; G. B. Tiffany, Powelton, beat F. A. Marsoulus, Yountakah, 1 up; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brcow, beat L. Livingston, Jr., Fox Hills, 2 up; L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Fox Hills, beat John Moller, Jr., Apawamis, 5 up, 3 to play.

Second Round—Brokaw beat Phillips, 6 up, 5 to play; Travis beat Ballou, 5 up, 4 to play; Tiffany beat Watson, 2 up, 1 to play; Kellogg beat Harriman, 3 up, 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round Match Play—R. P. Worrall, Westchester, beat G. B. Adams, Crescent, by default; H. Ross, England, beat Judge Gildersleeve, 5 up, 4 to play; T. W. Horn, Baltusrol, beat H. S. Slocum, Fairfield, 1 up; E. B. Alvord, Fox Hills, beat J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 3 up, 2 to play; Judge Gregory, Albany, beat J. D. Foote, Apawamis, by default; C. Rowe, Saegkill, beat Judge O'Brien, Garden City, by default; G. Riggs, Westchester, beat J. S. Stanchfield, by default; H. Downey, Apawamis, beat Samuel Frothingham, Lenox, 4 up, 3 to play.

Second Round—Ross beat Worrall, 8 up, 7 to play; Alvord beat Horn, 7 up, 5 to play; Rowe beat Gregory, 5 up, 4 to play; Downey beat Riggs, 4 up, 3 to play.

FOR COLLEGE GOLF HONORS.

H. C. Egan of Harvard and McFarland of Pennsylvania Will Meet in the Final Round.

Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania will battle for intercollegiate golf supremacy in the final round for the individual championship to-day at the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. H. Chandler Egan of Chicago, Western champion, will uphold Harvard, while H. B. McFarland will represent the Quaker University. The latter was runner-up last May at Garden City to Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale.

The second and semi-final rounds yesterday were productive of some excellent matches, but the Yale and Princeton golfers suffered the deepest disappointment that has ever been theirs in any intercollegiate tournament. Not a representative of either university got in the semi-final round. Besides McFarland, the other three were Harvard students.

The final round to-day will be thirty-six holes. The summary of the two rounds is:

Intercollegiate Championship.—Second Round—H. B. Hollins, Jr., Harvard, beat J. W. Baker, Princeton, 4 up, 3 to play; H. B. McFarland, Pennsylvania, beat Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 2 up, 1 to play; W. E. Egan, Harvard, beat L. H. Conklin, Princeton, 1 up; H. C. Egan, Harvard, beat N. S. Campbell, Yale, 7 up, 6 to play.

Semi-Final Round—McFarland beat Hollins, 1 up, (19 holes); H. C. Egan beat W. E. Egan, 2 up, 1 to play.

AUTOMOBILE RACE ACCIDENT.

Alexander Winton's Machine Caused Upset on Detroit Track—New Yorker Won.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—The opening day of the Detroit Automobile Association's two days of races at the Grosse Pointe track was marked by a collision in the ten-mile handicap. J. D. Maxwell, a local chauffeur, in the third mile of the race, came up behind Alexander Winton of Cleveland, and running too close in an attempt to pass the Cleveland man, struck the latter's machine. Winton continued on his course ignorant of the collision, but Maxwell's machine, which was running probably forty miles an hour, skidded across the track, landing bottom-side up against the outside fence. Luckily Maxwell was thrown from his machine before it was overturned and so escaped with bad bruises and sprains. Summary:

Five Miles; 2,000 and Under; Gasoline Vehicles.—H. S. Harkness of New York won. Time—6:01 2-5. Charles B. Shanks of Cleveland also started.

Ten-Mile Handicap.—J. L. McNamara of Detroit (gasoline) won on 6½ minutes' allowance; H. L. Harkness, New York, (gasoline,) 1½ minutes, second; Windsor T. White, Cleveland, (steam,) 3 minutes, third. McNamara's time—18:15 1-5. Alexander Winton was the only scratch man, his time being 11:45 1-5. W. C. Buckman, Geneva, Ohio; C. B. Shanks, Cleveland; W. V. Newman, Detroit; A. Y. Malcomson, Detroit; J. D. Maxwell, Detroit, and J. J. Miller, Detroit, also started.

TO AID INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Lawn Tennis Association is endeavoring to emphasize the international character of the game. At a recent meeting the association, in addition to adopting the American service rule, agreed to admit six foreign and colonial delegates to the annual council, to be held in July. The United States will be invited to send a representative.

An English team will certainly be sent back to try and win the American Cup in 1903, but its personnel will be undecided until after the Wimbledon championships, to be decided in June. In the meantime, Mr. Mewburn, Secretary of the association, said, he fully expects that Whitman and Larned, and perhaps other Americans, will participate in the British championship games. He added that there was no doubt the British Association would be glad to hear part of the expenses of the visitors, if that was any inducement.

WEST POINT POLOISTS HERE.

West Point and Squadron A will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in polo competition on the big polo field west of the parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park. The game will be the second in their military challenge cup series, the first having been played last June at West Point, when the squadron men won. The latter will present the same team, with one exception, that played then, Morgan Grace being substituted for A. R. Whitney, Jr.

The West Point team will be Col. Treat, Capt. Barnum, and Privates Tyler and C. F. Smith. Tyler takes the place of Capt. Averill. The others played in the preceding game.

This game is open to the public, and trains run from the elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street every half hour. It is only about five minutes' walk to the polo field from the Van Cortlandt Park Station, the field being northwest of the old Van Cortlandt Manor House. The Squadron A coach will take up a party of guests and ample arrangements have been made to give all spectators an opportunity to view the match.

"EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA."—Andrew Carnegie's remarkable address at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, printed in full in The New York Times to-morrow, by permission, from advance sheets of The World's Work for November. —Adv.

NEVERMORE LOST AGAIN

Andrew Miller's Unlucky Colt Was Beaten Out by Sheriff Bell.

DE RESZKE'S SELLING STAKE

Races at Morris Park for Charity Fund of the Press Club Drew a Large Attendance.

Through the defeat of four favorites, the betting ring came in with the charity fund of the New York Press Club for about an equal share of the contributions of racegoers at the Morris Park track yesterday. The weather was rather gloomy, but an attractive programme quite made up for that drawback, and the attendance on the occasion of the racing benefit of the Press Club was but little behind the best of the Westchester Fall meeting. As all the expenses of the day were paid by the racing associations governed by The Jockey Club, the receipts were clear profit, while gifts from horsemen and layers of odds swelled the total to a considerable sum.

The Westchester Racing Association turned over to the racing benefit the one stake event originally set for the day, the Fort Schuyler Selling Stakes thus becoming the nominal feature, though the most interesting race of the afternoon was the fifth, one mile, selling, for two-year-olds. For this race the form followers agreed unanimously on Andrew Miller's unlucky colt Nevermore, with the result that Nevermore started a strong favorite. Earlier in the season, when he was expected to win, Nevermore was left at the post, disqualified, fouled, and in fact beaten by about every sort of happening known to horse racing, and his fortune continued unchanged yesterday. With Shea up, Nevermore got away well and led into the stretch. He seemed to be winning a furlong from the finish, but just as his partisans began to congratulate themselves Nevermore tired and Sheriff Bell, who had closed from back in the crowd, got up in the last strides and beat the favorite out by a short head, while Examiner was only a neck further back, third.

For the Fort Schuyler Stakes, Double Six and Red Path alternated in front to the last furlong, where De Reszke closed on them and won cleverly by a length. J. A. Drake's Alabarch, in the fourth race, equaled the fastest time of the meeting for a mile by winning handily in 1:39¾, from the favorite, Mr. Hutch. The only successful choices were Yelp in the jumping race and the Western "good thing" Syrlin in the second event. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.
George F. Johnson's Yelp, ch. g., 4 years, by Felsetto-Pearl Thorne, 151 pounds, (Helder,) 13 to 5 and even..... 1
C. Adler's Silver Twist, ch. g., 3, by Spendthrift-Gold Coil, 133, (Connelly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 2
C. D. Francis's Carrier Pigeon, b. c., 3, by Longflight-Flora Ill., 138, (Raymond,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—3:20. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a head between second and third. Ferocious, Charagrace, Blacksmith, Collegian, and Seminole also ran. Seminole fell. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course.
J. Robertson & Co.'s Syrlin, ch. g., aged, by St. Savior-Kassie, 102 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 1
J. G. Follonsbee's Cameron, b. c., 3, by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 116, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 2
G. A. Davis's Articulate, b. c., 4, by St. Andrew-Titter, 124, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 3
Time—1:20. Won handicaly by a length and a half; a length between second and third. Lady Uncas, Sadducee, Nothern Star, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by Joseph Robertson.

THIRD RACE.—The Fort Schuyler Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1902 up to the time of entry, Aug. 15, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $500; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers course.
M. L. Hayman's De Reszke, b. c., 3 years, by Lamplighter-Serene, 105 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 1
L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. c., 3, by Kismet-Prose, 103, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
Buckley & Bailey's Red Path, ch. g., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 109, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and even..... 3
Time—2:09¾. Won, ridden out, by a length, a neck between second and third. Potente, Honolulu, Double Six, Conundrum, and Ansk also ran. Value to the winner, $1,980. Winner trained by William Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights, selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,000; one mile over the Withers course.
John A. Drake's Alabarch, br. g., 3 years, by Albert-Hypocrite, 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 1
C. H. Smith's Old Hutch, b. c., 3, by Wawekus-Bink, 111, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
Schaffer & Myers's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by St. Carlo-Sioe, (106,) O'Connor, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 3
Time—1:39¾. Won handily by three lengths, a half length between second and third. Prediction, Ipse Dixit, Ascension, and McWilliams also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile over the Withers course.
M. L. Hayman's Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Ornament-Louise, 96 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 to 9 to 5..... 1
Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter-The Crow, 93, (Shea,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 2
Richard Kane's Examiner, ch. c., by Inspector B.-Great Lawn, 103, (Minder,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:41¾. Won, ridden out, by a head; a similar distance between second and third. Gallant Smith, Tom Lawson, Ringdove, Miss Dorothy, and Squid also ran. Value to the winner, $990. Winner trained by William Karrick.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile over the Withers course.
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. c., 3 years, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 1
Turney Brothers' Glenwater, b. c., 3, by Wawekus-Feronica, 110, (McInerney,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10..... 2
The Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3, by Donovan-Lucasta, 112, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:40½. Won, ridden out, by a head; a neck between second and third. Francisco and Jim Clark also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about two miles and a half. Marylander, 156 pounds; Mr. Stoffel and Walter Cleary, 153 each; Silent Friend and E. B. Sack, 145 each; Howard Gratz, 147 and Silver Twist, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Brigand, Flying Jib, Sailmaker, The Cub, and Royal Summons, 112 pounds each; Meddling Mary, Merry Reel, Zealotry, Rosewater, and Trillando, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Eugenia Burch, 123 pounds; River Pirate and Dick Welles, 118 each; Hurstbourne, 115; Molly Brandt, 112; Wild Thyme, 110; Astarita, 109; Fire Eater, 108; Invincible and Gold Money, 102 each, and Merry Acrobat, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morris Park Autumn Weight for Age Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter over the hill. Advance Guard and Blues, 124 pounds each, and Wyeth and Hunter Raine, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, special weights, selling, all to be entered to sell for $750; one mile on the Withers course. Black Dick and Arden, 112 pounds each; Wunderlich, Mercer, True Blue, The Black Scot, Maister, Annie Grace, Anecdote, Rough Rider, and Trinity Bell, 109 each; Rossflame, Tribes, Hill, and Rightaway, 107 each; Pearl Finder, 104, and Eastbe, Flirtineer, and Gold Braid, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenth over the hill. Blues, 126 pounds; Runnels, 112; Zoroaster, 108; Six Shooter, 106; Warranted, 102; Lord Badge, 95; Hunter Raine, 94; Coley, 92; Andy Williams, 90, and Circus, 84.

ROSEBUD INDIAN HANGED.

Executed for Killing Mother of the Girl He Loved.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 24.—Walking Shield, a Rosebud Indian, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Mrs. Ghost-Faced-Bear on the Rosebud Indian Reservation May 8, 1902. On the way to the gallows the Indian joked with the Marshals.

The murdered woman was the mother of the girl with whom Walking Shield was enamored, and the Indian killed her "so she would not be in the way."

Last night at sundown Walking Shield sang a weird death song as is the custom of Indians about to die.

Elizabeth Chemical Works Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 24.—The chemical works of George, Leuders & Co. in Grove Street, South Elizabeth, were destroyed this afternoon by a fire caused by chemicals exploding. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
$3.50 SHOES
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER
OUR PHILADELPHIA
THE LATEST FASHION
PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

Boys All Wear W. L. Douglas Strong-Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION. The genuine have W.L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Illustrated Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.
$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.
For More than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. A trial will convince you.
1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00
The best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
N. Y. STORES: 220 Broadway, 435 Broadway, 753-755 Broadway, 1249 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St, 2202 Third Ave., 974 Third Avenue, 356 Sixth Avenue, 845 Eighth Avenue, 201 West 125th St., 95 Nassau Street, BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 419-421 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Avenue, JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue, Newark: 784 Broad.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

The Princeton-Columbia Contest Overshadows All Others.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY

Yale and Harvard Have Been Practicing in Secret in Preparation for Syracuse and Brown.

The football schedule for to-day is a long one, and several games of more than ordinary importance will be played, but the contest which overshadows all others is that to be played at Princeton between Columbia and Old Nassau. This is the first real big game of the year. The teams appear to be evenly matched. With the ends taken into consideration, the Princetonians appear to have the stronger line, but there is not much doubt about the superiority of Columbia behind the line. The lack of a really first-class punter is a serious handicap to the Blue and White, for Princeton has an exceedingly fast pair of ends in Capt. Davis and Henry, and an exceptional punter in De Witt. With these advantages it is extremely likely that the Orange and Black will resort to kicking in order to gain ground.

The other large colleges will have to play their best football in order to win to-day, and they will be lucky if they get through their games without being scored upon. Harvard had the doughty Brown eleven to contend with, while Yale has the strong Syracuse team on her hands. Brown's record so far has been very creditable, as a 10 to 0 game with Yale and the defeat of the University of Pennsylvania attest. The light Syracuse representatives ranked high last year, and have done very well this year. As neither Yale nor Harvard cared to be caught napping, secret practice has been in vogue at both universities all this week. Other games are those between Pennsylvania and Bucknell, Cornell and Oberlin, West Point and Williams, Annapolis and Dickinson, Lafayette and Georgetown, New York University and Lehigh, and Amherst and Dartmouth.

The running through of signals was all the work that Columbia did yesterday. Columbia's tendency has been to begin a game slowly, and to gradually work up the speed. This fault Morley has tried hard to eradicate all this week, and his efforts have met with some success. The team is not as fast as it might be at the start, however, and this may prove detrimental, for Princeton's backs while light are fast and snappy. Columbia has much the better of the weight question, for her eleven averages 183 to Princeton's 171.

A short scrimmage practice was held at Princeton yesterday afternoon, while an hour was spent running through signals and perfecting the formations which will be tried against the New Yorkers to-day. The formation for a kick received the most attention, and this gave the impression that the Princetonians will punt quite often during the game. In the line-up Barney played centre, and he will start the game in that position. This position has bothered Princeton considerably, and numerous candidates for the team have tried to fill it since the season started. The coaches were pleased with the work of the eleven, whose condition is excellent, and they have little fear about the result.

Expecting a hard game to-day with Syracuse the Yale practice yesterday was very light. Wilhelmi was again played at left end, and he showed some improvement, although he has been slow in learning the duties of his position. He will, however, start the game to-day as an end, while Coffin will look after the other side of the line. Kinney, the freshman guard, was in Hogan's place in the practice yesterday.

NOTARY HELD FOR FORGERY.

Mr. Jerome's Detective Now Will Claim Carroll's $500 Reward.

On a warrant issued by Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions last September, Detective Maher of the District Attorney's office, early yesterday morning arrested George H. King, a law clerk and notary public, at his residence, 160 West Sixty-sixth Street. He is charged with forgery for taking the acknowledgment of several persons who wanted to vote in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District during the last primary election, when there was a contest on between John P. Carroll and Thomas Rush. It is charged that in the most cases the names signed to the certificates sworn to before King were fictitious.

When the warrant for his arrest was issued, King disappeared, and Mr. Carroll offered $500 reward for his apprehension. Detective Maher prob

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AN ELECTIVE COURT OF APPEALS.

The bar of the State is called upon this year to render an important and significant service to the people of the State with reference to the Court of Appeals. It is called upon so to inform the mind of the public that the elective system shall yield its highest results in the formation of that court.

Undoubtedly the elective as opposed to the appointive system of securing the superior Judges is gaining steadily in the confidence of the people and of the bar. It has in a remarkable degree justified itself in actual operation. It has not been perfect—far from it. But its outcome has in most respects fairly compared with that of the appointive system where that is still in force in the State courts, nor does it suffer seriously in comparison even with the Federal courts. But it is clearly exposed to some grave difficulties and risks. These do not inhere in the capacity of the voters to reach a sound judgment, but in the prevailing processes for the selection of candidates between whom the popular judgment must elect. There is very little doubt that the great body of voters, given an opportunity to elect as between a superior and an inferior candidate, with clear information as to their qualifications, would choose the better. But it is not often that they have the definite information on which to act, and only too frequently the political machine on either side fails to grind out a first-class name. It is the machines, not the people, that cannot be trusted.

The remedy is to create a public opinion which the machines will not dare to offend. Gradually this is being done, thanks to the increasing independence and fidelity of the bar. But the situation is still far from perfect. The fact that the odious and demoralizing practice of considerable money contributions to party funds by candidates for judicial positions still exists is a striking proof of the defective nature of the methods employed. The further fact that judicial offices are still often regarded as party patronage and plotted for as are the vulgarest spoils of victory at the polls is another evidence of the need of enlightenment in this matter. That enlightenment must come from the bar, the members of which are not only the best, but the only competent, guides if they will but exert the influence to which they are entitled.

In the case of the candidates for the Court of Appeals their duty and opportunity seem plain. The Republican Convention unfortunately failed to nominate Judge GRAY for re-election. The candidate whom they named for his place has many excellent qualities and some experience in the Court of Appeals, to which he was appointed in 1900 as an Associate Judge to serve until the number of cases on the calendar is reduced to 200. It is worth noting, in passing, that if he be not elected he will continue on the court probably until the expiration of his term in the Supreme Court, in 1908. Much, therefore, that can be gained from his election will be secure in any event. Whatever are his personal qualifications, it is universally admitted that those of Judge GRAY are at least equal, while Judge GRAY has the supreme advantage of having served in his present position with great distinction for fourteen years. He ought clearly to be retained there. If it were a case of appointment by the Governor, it is quite probable that public opinion would compel his selection. Since the voters are themselves to decide the question, it is of the last importance that their decision shall be the best and that a precedent shall be established which the party managers will respect. This would be done by the election of Judge GRAY, and even if that were not accomplished it would be extremely wholesome if he could receive a decidedly heavier vote than the rest of the ticket. This is something which the bar can bring about with proper effort.

GOV. ODELL AND THE GROCERY.

Upon reading the report of the speech made by ex-Senator HILL at Schenectady on Thursday evening we find ourselves compelled, much to our regret, to revise our judgment of the sufficiency of the evidence he produces to support his charge that Gov. ODELL is financially interested in a Newburg grocery firm from which supplies are purchased for State institutions.

Mr. HILL now not merely alleges but proves that Gov. ODELL is interested as a stockholder in the firm of J. W. MATTHEWS & Co. The proof exists in the form of a writing signed by Gov. ODELL on July 18, 1901, of which we quote the opening words: "We, the undersigned, stockholders of J. W. MATTHEWS & Co., a domestic corporation, do hereby waive notice of a special meeting to be held for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said corporation." It is also shown and has been admitted by Gov. ODELL that since his incumbency 70,000 pounds of tea at 23 cents a pound were purchased for State institutions from J. W. MATTHEWS & Co.

Gov. ODELL in his reply to the charge declared that he had advanced the money to the firm as a "loan" and that preferred stock had been issued to him as collateral for the loan. To this Mr. HILL makes the sufficient reply that the stock of a corporation is no collateral for a loan made to it, since the debt would in law take precedence over the stock, which would therefore be no security at all. Moreover, had the shares of stock been collateral security, they would not have been "issued" to Gov. ODELL. Unless the Governor is able to formulate a denial which will efface these aspects of the transaction the public verdict must be "guilty as charged."

It is open to any one to view Gov. ODELL'S connection with a corporation which sells supplies to State institutions as corrupt, since undoubtedly the fund out of which are paid the dividends upon his stock, called by him "interest," is in part derived from the profits of dealings with the State. For our part, we freely acquit the Governor of any corrupt intent. We know of no incident in his public career which would give color of support to the belief that he has sought by any improper means to make money out of his high office. That his connection with the grocery firm is an impropriety everybody must admit.

We reject absolutely ex-Senator HILL'S somewhat fantastic theory that Gov. ODELL caused the laws relating to the administration of State institutions to be changed in order that he might get them into his control, and by the exercise of that control increase the State business with his grocery firm. We believe that his motive in grasping the control of State institutions was the desire to strengthen himself and his party politically through the possession of patronage. This motive is quite as disgraceful as that alleged by Mr. HILL. In our judgment it is equally immoral and flagitious.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

We can perfectly afford to possess our souls in patience, in view of the loss in the Danish Legislature by a tie vote of the treaty in accordance with which Denmark would have unloaded what to her is and always will be a liability, but what in our hands would be an asset.

Mere "politics" have been declared to be the motive of the Danish opposition, the desire to embarrass the existing Government, without reference to the real interests of the nation. We also have had our experience of this and find it to be too often an efficient working motive. But doubtless other motives were mixed with it, especially when we bear in mind that the opposition is almost confined to the upper house, or at least is in a feeble minority in the lower. Of course, the whole official class of Danes in the islands is opposed to the transfer, and for obvious reasons. Their occupation would be gone if it were effected. They have friends and connections at home upon whom, in many cases, the burden of their support would devolve when they were turned out of their insular stewardships.

The fact remains that Denmark has lost and will continue, so long as she holds them, to lose money by the islands. She has had a handsome offer from a buyer who could make them profitable, and greatly improve the condition of their population. And this buyer is the only possible purchaser. We have made it clear to Denmark that while, in the words of the original promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, with her possessions "we have not interfered and shall not interfere," we have no notion whatever of her disposing of her holdings to any other Power which may seek to extend its political system to this side of the Atlantic. Least of all have we the intention of acquiescing in the transfer of the islands from a weak holder to a strong holder, from King Log to King Stork.

So the only possible recourse of Denmark, when she grows tired of spending money on the islands, is to offer them to the United States. The Danish Ministry is reported to regard the result of the vote in the Rigsdag as final. But of course it is not. The most that it can mean is that the next proposal for the sale of the islands must come from Denmark. We shall still be prepared to deal with her very handsomely. It is to be hoped, however, that the next intermediary she employs may be a more reputable person than the one who was permitted by her to intrude his unpleasant personality into the last negotiation, and for whom it would not be safe to show himself on this side again. We can perfectly afford to wait for Danish initiative.

A CHECK TO COAL SPECULATORS.

When the coal operators do a wise thing which shows an intelligent and more or less disinterested regard for the public interest, it should be, and is, an agreeable duty to call attention to it.

Anticipating an eager demand for coal to fill the empty cellars before snow flies, dealers were planning such a distribution as to prolong an artificial scarcity as affecting those needing coal in five to fifteen ton lots. The object in view was to maintain as long as possible a panic price for coal at retail, with a view to profits large enough to compensate for the losses of the past season. It was expected that coal bought at $4.75 to $6 at wholesale could be so manipulated as to retail at $7.50 to $8 or perhaps $9 per ton until about the middle of February. This could very well have been done by large sales at close prices to consumers for steam purposes, with deliveries materially ahead of immediate requirements, leaving so little for small consumers that to get any they would be willing to pay unreasonably for it.

In their decision to protect the consumer against overcharge until the supply is ample for all purposes and he is in a position to protect himself, the coal roads have done wisely. The Reading circular which fixes the price for the remainder of the year establishes the following as the wholesale quotations for New York:

	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chest.
Free white ash	$4.75	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
Hard white ash	4.85	5.00	5.00	5.00
Shamokin	....	5.25	5.25	5.25
Schuylkill red ash	....	5.50	5.50	5.50
Lorberry	....	5.50	5.50	5.50
Lykens Valley	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00

The wholesale quotations of the last quarter of 1901 were as follows:

	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chest.
Free white ash	$4.15	$4.40	$4.65	$4.65
Hard white ash	4.25	4.50	4.65	4.65
Shamokin	....	4.65	4.90	4.90
Schuylkill red ash	....	4.90	5.15	5.15
Lorberry	....	4.90	5.15	5.15
Lykens Valley	5.25	5.50	5.75	5.75

The advance in price over last year will probably not cover the increased cost of mining and handling, as it necessarily anticipates the decision of the Commission of Arbitration, which is likely to advise some increase in the labor costs per ton of output.

The wholesale agents are instructed to so distribute the supplies first received as to favor dealers who are willing to sell coal at reasonable prices. In cases where the disposition of the dealers is to take an unfair advantage of the public the wholesale agents are instructed to take steps to supply consumers direct. How this could be done is not quite clear, but the disposition to do it, if the necessity arises, will undoubtedly discourage anything like a formidable combination among retailers to corner the first supply and exact unreasonable profits from those whose necessities are exigent. The wisest plan for the consumer is to be as patient as circumstances permit, and not buy more coal within the next thirty or sixty days than the least he can do with. The supply will increase rapidly and steadily, and if the public will take the situation calmly it will not be long before the dealers are looking for orders and offering inducements to secure them.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

The gift of half a million by Mr. ROCKEFELLER to Teachers College is a very generous one for an institution that has steadily grown in power and usefulness in its brief career, and grown with surprising rapidity.

This is true not merely with reference to the attendance at the college, but with reference to the breadth, skill, and adaptability of the teaching. The total number of students has increased nearly fourfold in the last four years, from 863 to 2,451, while the increase in the number of resident students is still more marked, from 169 to 709. Meanwhile the number of students from other institutions, colleges or normal schools, also advances. During the past year there has been a careful modification of some branches of the courses of study, with the view of obtaining more concentration of effort and more consistency and efficiency in the result. So far as we are able to judge from the statement of Dean RUSSELL, this change is sure to produce substantial benefits.

Teachers College has the reputation of being the best of its general class, and practically the only one devoted to the advanced professional instruction and training of teachers. It has made an excellent start and is in the line of development. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S gift is conditioned on the raising of a like amount from other sources. That and much more ought to be capable of accomplishment in this city and throughout the country.

Bermuda Bananas That Grow Downward

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 20 you publish a letter signed by Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly in which he states that the bananas of Bermuda grow upward. I have spent the past seven Winters in Bermuda and have yet to see a single bunch of bananas growing anyway but downward. A few years ago Mr. Kipling spent a Winter in Bermuda and he doubtless saw them growing downward also. E. D. CROWELL.

New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 22, 1902.

NUGGETS.

His Inadequate Salary.

Employer—Why, I raised your salary only four weeks ago!

Employe—I know; but that's just the matter. In trying to live up to the raise I naturally overdid it.—Boston Transcript.

At Work.

"Well, Riggsy, how are you making it? Got a situation yet?"

"Naw! Nuttin' but a job."—Chicago Tribune.

A Satisfactory Borrower.

Naggsby—I hate these slow debt payers! Waggsby—I don't. I like the man who owes you so long that you get used to doing without it. For then it's just like finding money when he pays you.—Los Angeles Herald.

A Business Man's Tribute.

"You admire that musician?"

"Very much," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"For his compositions or for his performances?"

"Neither. For his nerve in charging $5 a seat."—Washington Star.

Energy with a Purpose.

"Young Digger is the hardest worker in the store," observed the Old Man. "To see him one would not think he was working for a salary."

"He isn't," responded the bookkeeper; "he's working for a raise."—Indianapolis News.

CONSCIENCE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He did a grievous wrong one day
That God and he knew of alone;
Untroubled, though, he went his way,
Intending some time to atone.

Upon another day he sinned,
The wrong was not an awful one;
But people knew, and every wind
Howled of the thing that he had done.

He weeping asked the Lord each night
To wash the little sin away;
The great one, though, forgotten quite,
He carried with him day by day.

KING EDWARD TO DRIVE THROUGH LONDON TO-DAY

Little Interest in the Occasion Shown in the West End.

Big Crowds Expected South of the Thames—Procession Not to be as Brilliant as at First Planned.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The royal progress through London to-day, which has been arranged at considerable expense with the object of allaying the disappointment caused by the abandonment of the second day's procession at the time of King Edward's coronation, promises to be less a fashionable than a popular display.

The route is fairly well dotted with Venetian masts, and the habitual grayness of the streets is relieved by flags, festoons, and garlands of paper flowers, while a few of the more ambitious districts have erected arches. But in the wealthier quarters, which usually bear the brunt of making a success of such occasions, there is a decided lack of interest. The fashionable thoroughfares, Piccadilly and St. James's Street, will not be traversed, so the wealthy owners of houses which are customarily lavishly decorated have not even taken the trouble to return to town for the occasion.

Much curiosity has been aroused by the disappearance of the names of the King's daughters from the list of those who are to participate in the procession. Neither the Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Fife, nor Princess Charles of Denmark is included in the latest official programme, though they appeared in the earlier ones.

Across the Thames, where visits of members of the royal family are practically unknown, there will doubtless be a great turning out of the people, who are bedizening their small houses and shops with a great wealth of color, if little of art.

Seats over the water are selling for sixty cents, and the few stands erected in the West End lack customers sufficient to fill them.

The procession will start from Buckingham Palace at noon, and will consist of the Headquarters Staff, a naval gun and a detachment of bluejackets, squadrons of horse guards, dragoons, hussars and lancers, and eight state landaus with the royal family and members of the household, the rear being brought up by Lord Roberts, the Sovereign's escort of Life Guards, and the state carriage containing the King and Queen, escorted by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Argyll, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Charles of Denmark, and a score of equerries and aides.

Their Majesties will lunch at the Guildhall, and will return to the palace at 3 o'clock.

The route of the procession will be lined by about 20,000 troops.

Mail advices from London say that a good deal of disappointment has been caused by the decision that a detachment from the warship Terrible will not take part in to-day's procession. The men of the Terrible are at present the most prominent of the British war heroes, having taken part both in the South African and Chinese campaigns. One gun from the warship was at Peking, as well as at Ladysmith.

The absence of the bluejackets from the warship in the procession will be due to official red tape, the date of the King's progress through London clashing with that for paying off the sailors.

Considerable disappointment has also been caused by the announcement that the gorgeous golden state coach is not to be used. The vehicle in which their Majesties will be seated will be the carriage specially constructed for the drive of June 27, and never yet used. The vehicle was delivered at the Royal Mews early in June. It has been determined that the Prince of Wales shall ride on horseback beside the carriage at the King's right hand, and the Duke of Connaught on the other side, nearest the Queen.

Indeed, the royal progress has been shorn of a good deal of the magnificence which, it was at first intended, should surround it. As late as a fortnight ago the following announcement was made:

"The War Office received information on Saturday that, as the result of recent conferences at Balmoral between various heads of departments, the King had signified his pleasure that the royal procession to the city and the south of London on Oct. 25 shall be as imposing in character as circumstances permit. This news disposes of the rumor that his Majesty's progress would be merely a drive at a trot, and that only a few carriages would be included in the procession. It is intended that the visit shall be marked by a great naval and military pageant.

"Although nothing has yet been definitely settled, it may be taken as certain that the Household Cavalry, the Foot Guards who returned from South Africa on Saturday, and probably half of the crew of the Terrible will form part of the procession. Including the soldiers who will line the streets, about 50,000 troops will be brought into London for the occasion; and, although no application for them has yet been made, it is likely that, as in June, several board schools will be turned into temporary barracks, inasmuch as many of the troops may have to be quartered in London on Friday evening, Oct. 24."

Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Nearly 400 recipients of coronation and war honors were invested by King Edward at Buckingham Palace this morning. The investiture was carried out in the ballroom with unusual ceremony. All the great officers of State were present, and the scene was particularly brilliant, as the participants, in accordance with his Majesty's instructions, wore all the ribbons, orders, or medals they possess.

SPEECH BY MR. CARNEGIE.

He Strongly Urges a Better Understanding Between Britons and Americans.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Andrew Carnegie was the principal figure in a series of functions at Dundee to-day, which included the laying of the foundation stone for the first of five branch libraries to which Mr. Carnegie has contributed $185,000.

At a luncheon which followed the presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Carnegie he made a speech, in the course of which he strongly urged a better understanding between Britons and Americans. He said that only narrow and ignorant prejudice kept these English-speaking peoples apart, and that if he could do anything to bring them together he would consider that his life had not been lived in vain.

PLOT TO MURDER ALL THE EUROPEANS IN FEZ.

Would Have Been Carried Out But for the Execution of Mr. Cooper's Slayer—Situation Still Alarming.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—A dispatch received here from Tangier says:

"The Sultan's vigorous action in dealing with the murderer of the missionary, Cooper, was due to the discovery of a plot to murder all the Europeans in Fez. This plot would have been carried out by a mob rising had the Sultan shown any weakness or hesitation."

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The English missionary, Mr. Cooper, who was murdered at Fez recently, had a wife and two children there, and there is considerable apprehension as to their fate, as well as that of four other women missionaries, as it is known that there has been a considerable recrudescence of anti-foreign feeling.

Letters from the Kansas Mission, at Mekinez, Morocco, which is composed of twelve Americans, describe the situation as critical. These missionaries say they are shut up "like rates in a hole." More recent dispatches from Mekinez, however, indicate that the rising of the Bender tribes has been suppressed.

Accident Delays the Fuerst Bismarck.

PLYMOUTH, England, Oct. 24.—The Hamburg-American liner Fürst Bismarck, Capt. Barends, from New York, Oct. 16, for Hamburg, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. She was delayed about twenty-four hours owing to the breaking of the crank shaft of her starboard engine shortly after noon on Sunday. She used only her port engine during the rest of the voyage.

CONSTERNATION IN TRANSVAAL.

Disappointment Over Loan Bill Postponement—Loyalists May Get a £2,000,000 Grant.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The postponement of the Transvaal Loan bill has been received with considerable consternation, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times.

However, the correspondent adds, the best has to be made of a bad business. The people have been waiting in the hope that extraneous circumstances would give them the first start on the road of progress. They must now make up their minds to look only to themselves to make the country go ahead steadily.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Daily Mail this morning says it understands that the Government will next week ask Parliament to vote a grant of £2,000,000 for the benefit of those residents of the Transvaal who remained loyal to Great Britain during the war, in addition to the £3,000,000 granted to the Boers under the peace treaty.

CAPE LOYALISTS ANGRY.

They Resent the Government's Order Disbanding the Town Guards.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that a Government order for the disbandment of the Town Guards throughout Cape Colony has caused strong indignation among the loyalists.

The Afrikander Bond, the correspondent adds, resents the very existence of these local forces, which were raised to defend the loyalists throughout the country, and it naturally desires their abolition.

Little Belgian Money for the Boers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the Dutch subscriptions received by the committee formed to aid the Boer war sufferers exceed £21,000. The Belgian subscriptions amount to £1,800, which is less than a penny per head for the population of Brussels.

MANY BELGIANS WANT PENSIONS.

Number of Demands Upsets the Government's Calculations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Old Age Pensions act, providing pensions for indigent workmen aged sixty-five years and over, is embarrassing the Belgian Government, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times.

The many demands for pensions during the last twelve months have upset the Government's financial calculations. It appears that the local committees have been admitting the claims of large numbers of retired tradesmen and others not entitled to the bounty, which is intended for bona-fide laborers only.

The Government will dissolve the local committees and revise the lists.

THE DANISH ISLES DECISION.

Senator Cullom Has No Doubt That This Country Will Acquire the Islands Before Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, believes that there is no cause for apprehension on the part of this Government as to the ultimate outcome of the negotiations for acquiring the Danish West Indian islands. The failure of the upper branch of the Rigsdag to confirm the treaty does not, in the opinion of Senator Cullom, meet with popular approval either in Denmark or the islands, and he has no doubt that it will be reversed at no distant day.

"We will eventually buy the islands," said Mr. Cullom to-day. "We will certainly see that no other nation acquires title to them, as this doctrine we have announced to all the world. Neither will we pay more than the purchase price mentioned in the present treaty—$5,000,000, and when the two countries get through playing ping-pong with this treaty and using it simply as an instrument to further or defeat local political ends it will be ratified and the sale confirmed."

As to whether the failure of the Landsthing to ratify the treaty will make the drafting of a new treaty necessary the Senator said:

"If the situation should change in Denmark and an indication be given before next March 4 that the treaty might be ratified some time in the near future an extension of the time for ratification might be made. Then we could make a supplemental treaty, or it may be that it will be necessary to make an entirely new treaty. There were some members of the Senate who were not particularly favorable to some provisions of the present treaty, as indicated when the matter was laid before that body at the last session, but at the same time there was no serious opposition to it.

"I should be decidedly opposed to giving any more for the islands than is specified in the present treaty, and if a new treaty is to be made in order to accomplish the transaction it would probably be a little more stringent and rigid than the present document. The principal reasons that we care for the islands are that they lie somewhat in the path of commerce and that St. Thomas affords a coaling station that would be of importance to our navy, thus affording protection to Porto Rico, incidentally to Cuba, and to an isthmian canal, whether constructed at Nicaragua or Panama.

"The negotiations for the purchase of these islands have been a matter for consideration ever since President Lincoln was in the White House. At that time Secretary Seward bought the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John for $7,500,000, but for some reason the Committee on Foreign Relations failed to report the treaty and the transaction fell through with the expiration of that Congress. The matter was again taken up by Secretary Foster and by Secretary Olney, but it remained for Secretary Hay to get a treaty before Congress. The only thing for this Government to do now is to await the convenience and disposition of Denmark in the matter."

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is learned that the British Foreign Office has advanced no stipulations which are likely to obstruct the evacuation of Shanghai, Great Britain having concurred in the proposal to withdraw from that city. Nov. 1 is the date proposed for the joint evacuation by the French, German, and British forces, but some delay is probable.

The conditions of the evacuation, however, are still under consideration, and Great Britain is not likely to approve proposals which preclude China from granting any preferential advantages and which apply the conditions of the evacuation to the Yang-tse Valley only, instead of to the whole country.

It is considered here that such conditions are framed exclusively in the interests of Germany and France.

PEKING, Oct. 24.—Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Office, intends to ask Germany to interpret the "invidious stipulation" regarding the evacuation of Shanghai as embracing all China, thus removing the implication that the Yang-tse Valley is threatened by British schemes of aggrandizement.

As the Germans are pleased with the agreement as it stands, it is doubtful if Germany will consent.

Sheridan Statue Ready for Erection.

WEST LEBANON, N. H., Oct. 24.—Augustus St. Gaudens has completed his work on the equestrian statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan. It is ready for shipment to New York City, where it is to be set up.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN ODESSA.

Vigorous Efforts Being Made to Stamp Out the Disease—Colony of Rats Destroyed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Thanks to the vigorous initiative of the Governor, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, everything possible is being done to stamp out the plague. The Governor's efforts are being supported financially by the Corporation of the city and by the Central Government. The latter has assigned 25,000 rubles (about $13,000) monthly to provide medical assistance. Considerable private subscriptions are also coming in. The deaths up to date number only fifteen.

The outbreak, says the correspondent, is attributed to infection carried by rats. A big colony of these vermin has been destroyed by burning a large bazaar in the centre of the town, which contained dozens of old wooden buildings.

The correspondent adds that it is confidently hoped that the present measures will speedily result in ridding Odessa of the disease.

BULGARIAN POLITICIAN FREED.

M. Tatarcheff, Who Was Accused of Murder, Released in Athens.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An order has been issued, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, which has resulted in the release of M. Tatarcheff, the President of the local Bulgarian committee at Salonika, who had been imprisoned at Athens for the last six weeks, charged with the murder of a Greek. The evidence was declared insufficient to justify holding him.

The correspondent says the decision is an eminently wise one. M. Tatarcheff's arrest excited indignation at Sofia, and his conviction would probably have led to reprisals on the large Greek population in Eastern Rumelia.

M. Tatarcheff is a Turkish subject, but the Turkish Legation at Athens refrained from interfering in the case.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRESS.

Three "Scouts" of a New Type Ordered by the Admiralty—Armament of Some Existing Ships to be Doubled.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Admiralty has given out contracts for the construction of three warships described as "scouts." They will have a speed of 25¼ knots when in fighting trim; their engines will be of 17,000 horse power, and their seagoing qualities will be superior to those of the torpedo boat destroyers.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—H. O. Arnold-Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, was the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given by the Conservative Club here.

In the course of an address Mr. Arnold-Forster said the Admiralty was at present extending the principle of employing private enterprise in shipbuilding, the designs for the new "scouts" having been furnished by the contractors. Every big gun of any make on the new vessels was to be interchangeable in all its parts.

Fifty-seven ships which were not considered effective were, said the Secretary, to be stricken from the navy list, and the armament of some existing ships was to be doubled. The construction of submarine vessels was to be taken up with energy. The most powerful squadron of cruisers which had ever sailed the seas was about to be commissioned, and, even in the absence of the Channel Fleet, Great Britain would have powerful protection.

The Admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Forster went on to say, had decided to call a council to decide upon the best methods of utilizing the great resources of the mercantile marine and the civil population in aiding the naval service. In conclusion, the Secretary urged the need of more businesslike arrangements for the joint utilization of the army and the navy.

The reference to the construction of submarines in Mr. Arnold-Forster's speech apparently indicates that the British Admiralty has found the vessels of that kind which it ordered in 1900 satisfactory. That any orders for British submarines has been given was a fact which was kept secret for a long time, and it was only recently that it was admitted that Vickers, Sons & Maxim were building five vessels of the Holland type for Great Britain. The first of these vessels was to be delivered this Autumn.

The dimensions of the boats are 63 feet 4 inches in length over all, 11 feet 9 inches beam, and 120 tons' displacement submerged. They are to be provided with the means of expelling torpedoes with the boat stationary, during the run on the surface, or submerged at full speed. The armament consists of one torpedo expulsion tube, situated at the extreme forward end of the vessel.

A great deal of care was taken in designing the boats, which are to have interlocking safety devices to prevent accident while operating valves, &c., and whose exteriors are to be free from projections of a nature likely to be entangled by ropes or other obstacles when submerged.

On the surface the boats will be propelled by a gasoline type of main engine, and under the surface by an electric motor. Compressed air will be stored on each vessel.

COLOMBIAN-CHILEAN TREATY.

It Is Reported That a Secret Alliance Between the Two Countries Exists.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 24.—The comercio publishes the text of a secret Colombian-Chilean treaty, said to have been received from London under date of Sept. 21, and signed at Bogota, Colombia, last Jan. 18.

It grants perpetual free transit for Chilean war material across the Isthmus of Panama.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.—News has been published here of a secret alliance between Colombia and Chile, and has produced much satisfaction in Conservative circles, where it is firmly believed that the Chilean cruiser Presidente Pinto, now in Panama Harbor, will very soon change its present flag for that of Colombia.

The new disconcerts the Liberal, or revolutionary, element, because if the Colombian Government acquired the Chilean cruiser Colombia would be able to vanquish the revolutionary gunboats.

SLAYER OF STAMBULOFF TO DIE.

Stavreff Found Guilty of Murdering the Bulgarian Statesman.

SOFIA, Oct. 24.—After three days' hearing Michael Stavreff, alias Halju, was today found guilty of the murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff and sentenced to be hanged. He pleaded not guilty.

Companions of M. Stambuloff testified that Stavreff fired the first shot.

Stephen N. Stambuloff, who has been called the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," was assassinated at Sofia on the evening of July 15, 1895, three months after his dismissal from the Premiership. The crime was committed while M. Stambuloff and a friend were returning from a club in a carriage. They were stopped by three or four men armed with knives and pistols, and the ex-Premier, leaping to the ground to defend himself, was overcome, receiving over twenty wounds in the head in addition to other injuries.

The number and severity of M. Stambuloff's wounds, together with the amputation of both his hands, resulted in his death three days later.

NAVY PERSONNEL ACT DECLARED A FAILURE

Chief Engineer Melville's Statement in His Report.

He Wants a Laboratory at Annapolis for Experiments and Education in Engineering—Oil as Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Engineer in Chief George Melville says that the personnel act has proved to be a failure as it is administered, and he declares that one-half of the officers of the navy are yet to be convinced of the benefits of amalgamation.

To use his own words in referring to the personnel act, "It was rather a revolution than progression in naval development when Congress enacted a law whereby every naval officer of the line had, in the future, to become a fighting engineer."

European experts declared that either their own navies were not properly organized or that the United States had made a mistake from which it would not recover for at least twenty years.

Still, Admiral Melville thinks that if the law were administered with a desire to make it a success it would give the most efficient navy in the world. To that end he wants an engineering laboratory at Annapolis like that at Charlottenberg, Germany, for experimentation and the education in engineering of young line officers.

He also asks the establishment of a post-graduate course in engineering at the Academy; the detail of a junior line officer as understudy to engineer officers on shore duty, such junior officers to be placed in charge of the machinery of torpedo boats and auxiliary craft; that promotion be denied line officers who do not take their turn at engineering work; that graduates of technical colleges be permitted a chance to compete for naval commissions; that 100 additional warrant officers be appointed; that naval training be had at every naval station; that the pay of the boilermen be increased, and finally that the name of the Bureau of Steam Engineering be changed to that of Engineering, and that it be given charge of all machinery on shipboard except that pertaining to the guns.

The Engineer Board has been working with a big 2,000 horse-power boiler on the water front in this city, testing a multitude of oil-burning devices, and the greatest manufacturing concerns in the United States and even abroad have been seeking to learn the results of the board's work.

The details of the report as far as the navy is concerned are summed up in the following extract from the report:

"The more this question is investigated the more intricate seems the problem of successfully installing an oil fuel appliance on board a battleship. It ought to be successfully used on the torpedo boats, as well as upon auxiliary naval vessels that steam between regular ports. For the army transport service it might prove very desirable, since a supply of oil could be maintained at the several calling ports.

"In regard to the installation on the large powered battleships and armored cruisers, there are three distinct features which must be considered, viz.: The mechanical, commercial, and the structural. Regarded from two of these viewpoints, it seems as if it would be some time before 'coaling ship' ceases to be an evolution upon the war vessel. While both the naval and mercantile vessels traverse the ocean, there is a wide difference in their construction as well as in the nature of the duty performed, and this must be taken into account in designing the motive plant."

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

General Order Issued Fixes Its Strength at 56,989 Men, the Minimum Authorized by Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A general order to the army was issued to-day announcing that, by direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the army under the reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be reduced to 56,989, the minimum authorized by law. Under this order the various arms of the army will be reorganized as follows:

Infantry companies 65, coast artillery companies 109, field artillery batteries 120, two siege batteries 160 each, cavalry troops 65, engineer companies 104, except that at the service schools at Forts Leavenworth and Riley the cavalry troops are allowed 85 enlisted men and the infantry companies 130 men. Another exception is made in the case of the Legation Guard of infantry at Peking, which is fixed at 85 men.

These reductions are to be effected by casualties as they occur, through expiration of service, &c., or by transfer, if hereafter directed, so that recruiting, especially for artillery and engineers, will be confined to the re-enlistment of deserving soldiers who apply within three months of date of discharge, or such other enlistments as may be specially authorized.

FOR McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Trustees of the Association Will Select a Site at Canton To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Postmaster General Payne and Secretary to the President George B. Cortelyou left for Canton, Ohio, to-night, to attend a meeting tomorrow of the trustees of the William McKinley Memorial Association. The meeting will be held for the purpose of selecting a site for the memorial to President McKinley.

Of the aggregate sum of $850,000 which the association desired to raise, it has in hand in cash and pledges about $560,000. New York contributed $150,000 of this amount and Ohio a little more than $100,000. The Trustees will not be cramped for funds in carrying out their project.

It is likely that the memorial will be situated on the most commanding site in the Canton Cemetery, not far from the present tomb of the dead President.

ARMY CANTEEN SUBSTITUTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Secretary Root has approved a preliminary plan for the expenditure of the appropriation of $500,000 intended to provide substitutes at military posts for the canteen, which has been abolished by legislation.

Major French of the Quartermaster's Bureau will be the head of the board to complete the plans, and two other officers, yet to be designated, will assist him. The intention is to provide reading rooms, gymnasiums, and other amusements for the soldier. The appropriation was made in the last Army Supply bill.

Transfers Transports to Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Secretary Root to-day signed the orders transferring the transports Hancock, Relief, and Lawton to the Navy Department and the Grant to the Engineer Corps. Another transport will be transferred to the Navy as soon as that department makes a choice of vessels offered by the War Department.

President Asked to Tuskegee Institute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Booker T. Washington called upon President Roosevelt to-day and extended to him an invitation to visit the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., in the event of his making a Southern trip this Fall. The President promised to take the subject under consideration.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Six Monuments Erected by Russians Have Been Located.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 24.—United States Judge Brown has word from Commissioner Gerton of Porcupine that Johnnie Stick, an Indian, has guided J. W. Smith and Frank Alterinese to the boundary monuments (Russian,) six in number, in Rainy Hollow, southeast of there, found by Lieut. Emmens. The district is a vast mineral belt in American territory.

The monuments are ten feet high and built of stone.

MANY MORE MINES OPENED

Output of Anthracite Coal Yesterday About 100,000 Tons.

Upward of 82,000 Men Were Digging—Pushing the Work of Clearing Other Pits—Non-Union Miners Leaving.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 24.—There were twenty-two more mines in operation in the anthracite region to-day than yesterday, and the output will be close to 100,000 tons. This is as near as can be estimated. From reports received the total output yesterday did not exceed 75,000 tons. When in full operation the mines employ in every capacity above 145,000 men and boys. Of this number it is estimated that 82,000 were at work to-day. The non-union men, despite what may be said to the contrary, are slowly being displaced at many of the mines, and the old employes fast taking their places.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company continues to lead in production. There are two reasons for this. First, the mines are in good condition, and there is less friction between the District Superintendents and the men. The work of clearing up those mines that are filled with débris from falls is pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Ex-Congressman M. B. Williams, one of the largest individual operators in the Wyoming region, said his mines would not be in readiness to resume before next week, but he would take all his old employes, including steam men, back, because they had served him faithfully in the past. The trouble with the individual operators in the Lehigh region is expected to blow over in a day or two, and it is said here on good authority to-night that all collieries in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions that are in condition to mine will resume next Monday, and that all the union miners will be reemployed.

When Mr. Mitchell was asked to-day regarding the published report that there was some doubt whether he would be permitted to appear before the commission on behalf of the miners, he said that he presumed the miners could select any counsel they saw fit to present their case before the commission. Mr. Mitchell has received a call to Washington, and will leave here Sunday afternoon.

Stanley T. Mecalley, a Lithuanian miner, was enticed into a house occupied by one of his countrymen in this city last night, and, after being stripped of his clothing, was beaten most unmercifully with a heavy rubber hose. He made his escape from the house more dead than alive. He was accused of "scabbing" during the strike. To-day six men were arrested charged with being implicated in the assault and committed to jail for trial.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 24.—All of the mining companies in this region report to-day that large additions were made to their working forces, and that by Monday a start will have been made in all the collieries, except those at which extensive repairs undertaken during the strike will not be completed.

The imported workman is a decidedly minus quantity to-day. Superintendent Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which operates thirty places, said he did not know of a single "import" still in the company's employ. Other Superintendents said very few remain. The companies are not dismissing any non-union men, but the most careful inquiry fails to disclose a single instance of strenuous efforts on the part of any company to force them to remain in the company's employ.

The Twelfth Regiment, stationed at North Scranton, will break camp to-morrow. The Eighth and Thirteenth were given strong intimations that they would be in camp election day. Sheriff Schadt went to Wilkesbarre to-night and told Gen. Gobin he was satisfied to reassume the responsibility of taking care of Lackawanna County from now on. Gen. Gobin said he would take the Sheriff's communication into consideration.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 24.—Thirty thousand tons of coal were shipped from local collieries to-day to Philadelphia and New York markets, and 3,000 additional men went to work here to-day. A few more non-union men resigned to-day and left the region.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Majority Will Leave the Coal Regions Before Election Day—Orders Issued by Gov. Stone.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 24.—General orders for the withdrawal of the troops in the anthracite coal regions were issued by Gov. Stone to Major Gen. Miller to-day. The orders do not state the time and manner of withdrawing the troops, but it is expected by the State authorities to bring all of them home, with the possible exception of two or three regiments, before election day. This will avoid the necessity of appointing a commission to each regiment to take the votes of the soldiers in the field and the preparation of a special form of ballot.

The prospects are that the troops sent into the region last July will be ordered home before those which were ordered on duty later.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 24.—Major Gen. Miller to-day issued an order recalling Batteries A of Philadelphia, E of Pittsburg, and C of Phoenixville. Other troops will be recalled from time to time as conditions warrant. It is believed that one or more regiments will be ordered home to-morrow.

CONTINUE ON STRIKE.

Miners in the Hazleton Region Object to the Conditions Imposed by Coal Companies.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 24.—The employes of the G. B. Markle & Co.'s collieries and the men working at the Drifton mine of Coxe Bros. & Co. last night voted to continue on strike until the conditions under which they are to be taken back by these firms are changed. One of the officials of Coxe Bros. & Co. said to-day:

"We insist that all the men formerly employed at our mines who went on strike shall apply to the respective foremen as individuals if they wish to return. If we have room for them and they committed no acts of violence during the strike they will be taken back with the understanding that the non-union men must not be molested. Every man who struck is considered by us as having left our employ, and that is why we will not resume operations by permitting the men to return to work in a body."

At Silver Brook colliery, operated by J. S. Wertz & Co., the men must also make applications as individuals before operations are resumed.

RETAIN NON-UNION MINERS.

Not 50 Per Cent. of Strikers in Lykens Valley Region Will Be Taken Back.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 24.—It is stated here that not 50 per cent. of the men who went out when the mine strike was declared in the Lykens Valley region will get their places back, and that only a small number have started work. Others will be given employment, but the coal company has refused to discharge those who took the places of men on strike. The miners are incensed at this action by the company, and there is a feeling of unrest in the Lykens Valley.

The company has issued an order to the effect that only a limited number of men will be re-employed, and that it will not discharge the men who have taken the places of the strikers.

Going to China to Become a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Miss Edna Van Schoick of Hightstown will start this week for China, where she will be married to Dr. Charles Lyon, a young hospital physician of Cheing-chow. The young man is from Wooster, Ohio, and after completing his medical studies at Philadelphia visited Miss Van Schoick's home in order to gain information about China from her father, Dr. I. Lanning Van Schoick, who had lately returned from the mission field.

"Tired to death" is the feeling which frequently precedes a collapse. Don't neglect the warning. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will remove the obstructions and pave the way to health.—Adv.

NEWLY MINED COAL ARRIVING.

Erie Road Brings 1,200 Tons—Operators Prepared to Force Retailers to Lower Prices.

The Presidents of the coal-carrying companies held conferences yesterday, and most of them called in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, but it was denied that any meeting had been held for the purpose of fixing a circular price.

A representative of the Erie Railroad said that several hundred cars of freshly mined anthracite came over their lines and was due in Weehawken last night. This will probably be the first shipment of freshly mined anthracite since the strike. The shipment contains about 1,200 tons domestic sizes. Shipments are expected over the other coal-carrying lines to-day.

On the question of the relations of the public to the coal-carrying companies, a representative of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said yesterday:

"Undoubtedly the public will be protected. The companies will see that coal is retailed at a fair price when the mines are fairly working."

"What is to prevent the dealers from combining to keep up the price in order to make the public pay for the coal they bought for speculation at high prices?"

"They dare not do anything of the kind," he replied. "If they do that, the companies could do as they did when they established depots to sell coal at fifteen cents a pail to the poor. If the dealers combine to keep up the price, we will start in to sell it by retail ourselves."

He said that $1.25 to $1.50 added to the circular price would pay for shipping, handling, &c., and give the dealers a fair profit. Coal therefore at the circular price of $5 ought to be retailed at $6.25 or $6.50 a ton at the outside.

General sales agents of the companies were unwilling to talk, but there was apparently a general belief that as soon as coal begins to arrive the Reading prices will be followed.

A representative of Burns Brothers, coal dealers at 26 Cortlandt Street, who have several cargoes of English and Scotch coal on the way here, said yesterday that they would have to sell this coal at a loss. Regarding the stand taken by the companies that the dealers must not make the public bear their losses by charging more than a fair price, he said:

"All that there is to that is that the dealers will have to foot the loss. Some of the anthracite we have now cost us $21 a ton."

At the shipping ports for New York steam sizes were quoted by wholesale as follows: Pea size, $5.50 a ton; buckwheat, $4.25; rice, $3.25; barley, $2.25. Soft coal was from $5 to $5.50 a ton.

FRENCH STRIKE ARBITRATION.

Agreed To by the Miners' Committee—The Premier Will Now Consult the Employers' Representatives.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Premier Combes had a two-hours' conference with the National Committee of the Miners' Federation to-day, and the committee agreed to submit the demands of the miners to arbitration, which, it declared, ought to include the questions of a minimum wage and regulation of the hours of work.

M. Combes will next consult the delegates of the companies.

The action of the Premier is looked upon as evidently being in emulation of President Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike in the United States.

DEATH OF A. L. ASHMAN.

Veteran Hotel Keeper, Proprietor of the Sinclair House, Succumbs to Intestinal Disease.

Amaziah Levi Ashman, for the last forty-two years the proprietor of the Sinclair House, Broadway and Eighth Street, and one of the best-known hotel keepers in this country, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock in his rooms at the hotel, from a chronic disease of the intestines. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Ashman's ancestors came to this country on the Arabella, the ship which followed the Mayflower. The family became prominent among the early settlers of Connecticut, but later removed to Livingston County, New York State. Mr. Ashman was born in the small town of Lakeville, in that county. He attended the Genesee Wesleyan Academy at Lima, N. Y., and afterward went to Buffalo, where he followed the trade of printer. He came to New York from there in 1857. His first business venture here was the opening of a café at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighth Street, and in 1860 he obtained a lease of the corner where the Sinclair House now stands. He afterward bought much of the property to the rear, in Eighth Street, extending back in a right-angle wing to Astor Place. Later he extended his business ventures by acquiring the Hotel Bonifacio, One Hundred and Third Street and Columbus Avenue, and the College Inn, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

He was one of the charter members of the Hotel Men's Association, and for ten years acted as its Vice President, having declined the office of President. He was one of the founders of the Astor Place Bank, and was a Director of that institution up to the time of his death. He was also Vice President of the Excelsior Savings Bank and a member of the Manhattan, Catholic, and Phoenix Clubs. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. William J. Fanning. The funeral will be held from St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth Street, Monday morning. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

TO BE TRACTION MANAGER HERE

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—It is reported here that Thomas E. Mitten, who was for several years General Superintendent of the Milwaukee Street Railroad system, and who is now General Manager of the International Traction Company of Buffalo, N. Y., is considering a proposition which may place him at the head of the Metropolitan Railway Company of New York.

The New York position would place Mr. Mitten under President Vreeland, who, it is said, is contemplating a European tour to cover a period of two years. Mr. Mitten to be in charge of affairs during Mr. Vreeland's absence.

Before coming to Milwaukee Mr. Mitten was connected with the Denver system.

Powell—Knapp.

Miss Elsie Knapp, eldest daughter of the late Shepherd Knapp, and Wilson M. Powell, Jr., a Harvard graduate, who is engaged in the practice of law with his father at 3 Broad Street, were married Thursday in the Adams Chapel, at the Union Theological Seminary, Park Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farr. There were no bridesmaids, but Norman Dyer was best man. The bride was given away by her brother, the Rev. Dr. Shepherd Knapp. A small reception followed in the home of the bride, at 266 Lexington Avenue.

Baxter—Byrne.

Miss Katherine V. Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Byrne of 51 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, and John E. Baxter were married on Wednesday evening in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn, the Rev. David J. Hickey officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Marie B. Byrne, the flower girl was Miss Mary J. Fransioli, and the bridesmaids were Miss Alice Baxter, Miss Angela McGratty, Miss Maie Byrne, and Miss Juanita Byrne. The best man was Vincent Walsh. Following the ceremony was a reception in the home of the bride's parents.

Famine in North Sweden Threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in Stockholm says the utter failure of the harvest in the Tornea Valley has caused great distress in Northern Sweden. Famine is approaching. All the stocks of grain from previous years have been exhausted, and an early and severe Winter aggravates the destitution.

Herman Long to Play in New York Club

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Herman Long, the shortstop of the Boston Nationals, has jumped to the American League, and will play on the New York team next year. Manager Collins of the Boston Americans, acting for Ban Johnson, has signed him for two years at $3,800 a year, and gave him $500 to bind the deal. Ballings of the Nationals says his club has no hold on Long save his verbal promise to sign for next year. A factor in Long's jump is his loss of popularity with the local "fans."

STRIKE COMMISSION EFFECTS ORGANIZATION

Judge Gray Is Chosen Chairman of the Board.

The President Instructs the Members in Their Duties Relative to the Anthracite Coal Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The members of the Strike Arbitration Commission appointed by President Roosevelt met at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, and went into conference with the President. E. E. Clark, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the first member of the commission to arrive. He reached the White House exactly at 10 o'clock. Bishop Spalding, accompanied by Dr. D. J. Stafford of this city, was the next to put in an appearance. Gen. Wilson, who arrived a moment later, was followed by Thomas H. Watkins and Col. Wright, the Recorder of the commission. Then came E. W. Parker, the mining expert. Judge Gray of the United States Circuit Court was the last member to reach the White House.

Several of the members had never before met. The introductions were made in Secretary Cortelyou's office, and immediately thereafter the commission ascended the stairs to the President's reception room.

The President greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely twenty minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The President impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition, and informed the members that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the Recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented to them their instructions, as follows:

White House, Washington, Oct. 23, 1902.
To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

Gentlemen: At the request both of the operators and of the miners, I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider, and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as the members of the commission, Mr. Wright being named as Recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell. I appointed Mr. Mosely and Mr. Neill as assistants to the Recorder.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize and prepare for their work.

The commission went into executive session at Col. Wright's office at 11 o'clock. Judge Gray was chosen Chairman. The presiding officer is to be officially called the President of the commission. The commission then began consideration of the minor details which confront them at the beginning of their duties. Among the questions discussed were those pertaining to the place of meeting, the order in which witnesses shall be called, whether the sessions shall be open to the press, and whether counsel for the parties at interest shall be permitted to be present.

The commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock, to meet again next Monday at 2 o'clock. After the adjournment the announcement was made that only two conclusions had been reached. The first of these was to admit the public at all formal meetings of the commission, and the second to notify the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearings which will be convenient for all concerned. Notices were accordingly sent to the mine operators and to Mr. Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, asking them to be in attendance Monday.

Edward A. Mosely, who becomes an assistant to Recorder Wright by direction of the President, is Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Dr. Neill, the other assistant Recorder, is Professor of Political Economy at the Catholic University, located near Washington.

The commission has adopted an official name and has had its printing prepared, designating it as the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

The commission was invited to luncheon with the President at 1:30 o'clock.

THE COMMISSION'S STATUS.

The President Avoids Committing the Government as a Party to the Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In his instructions to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission the President avoided any expressions calculated to commit the Executive Department of the Government as a party to the arbitration, the entire matter being committed to the commission, whose determination of the dispute is to be accepted by both sides to the contention.

The report of the commission when completed will be made to the President, who will forward it to the representatives of both parties to the controversy, and with that the matter will terminate, as far as the President is concerned.

Whether the report and the testimony and other papers that will accompany it will be sent to Congress is likely to depend upon that body itself. The commission, having no official status, its labors being directed to the settlement of a dispute between private parties, the President may feel that the report cannot properly be sent to Congress unless that body by resolution of one or both of the houses shall request to be furnished with it. That course is likely to be followed in order that the report and the accompanying papers may be published by authority, and at the expense of the Government.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With to-day a number of house parties are to be begun. At Meadow Brook there is to be a drag hunt this afternoon, with informal dancing after the dinner. An afternoon concert is to be enjoyed at the club in Morristown.

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Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of the late Alfred Renshaw Jones, and Harry Spies Kip, are to be married at noon to-day in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. Miss Jones will be given away by her stepfather and uncle, Lewis Quentin Jones, and the reception, instead of being in the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. L. Q. Jones, is to be at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Edward Anthon, at 31 West Forty-eighth Street, the house being much larger than the town house of the Joneses in Fifty-fifth Street. Relatives and intimate friends only have been asked to it. Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, will be the maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Garrett B. Kip will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Ruloff W. Kip, another brother; James Darrach, Gerard Herrick, Alexander Cochran, Everett Colby, William Sloane, Murray Shoemaker, Andrew C. Sage. After their bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Kip will live at 210 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Mrs. Stilson Hutchins has returned to Washington after a visit of several days with Mrs. Jesse Tyson at Cylburn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marié have returned to town, and they will be at 200 West Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Dillwyn Cook of Dillwynhurst, Orange, N. J., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their niece, Miss Rosa M. Cook, to the Rev. Frederic Carman, rector of St. Peter's Church, at Denver, Col. The wedding is to be celebrated on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, in St. Andrew's Church, South Orange.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter gave a dinner dance at the Radnor Hunt Club on Thursday evening. There was music during the dinner. The decorations were exceedingly brilliant, being of chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

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Mrs. Ogilvie Haig will sail soon for Europe. She has returned from Boston, and has been at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Astor, where several small and informal affairs have been given for her.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones have returned from Europe, and they are in New York for the Winter.

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From Boston comes the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Catherine Lowell Roosevelt, the widow of Alfred Roosevelt, the son of the late James A. Roosevelt, and brother of W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt of this city, to the Rev. Dr. T. J. Bowlker of Harleyburg College, Hertfordshire, England. Mrs. Roosevelt was a Miss Lowell. She is the sister of Percival Lowell, astronomer, and of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Boston. Mrs. Roosevelt has three children—two daughters and a son. She is a first cousin of President Roosevelt.

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Society was interested in the announcement of the wedding of Duncan C. Pell to Helen Louise Gardner in New Haven last week. Mr. Pell is very well known in this city. He is the son of Mrs. D. Archie Pell and a brother of H. Archie Pell. He married, some years ago, Miss Pendleton of Staten Island, a relative of Frank Pendleton and the Virginia Pendleton family. There were disagreements, and Mrs. Pell obtained a divorce. She subsequently opened a millinery shop on West Thirty-fourth Street, the plate-glass windows of which had the Pell crest. She gave up the business about two years ago and married Mr. Waring of Yonkers, a nephew of the late Street Cleaning Commissioner.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 24.—Mrs. T. Shaw Safe gave a dinner to-night at her villa in honor of Lady Sackville West, who arrived to-day and is Mrs. Safe's guest.

John W. Ellis and Ralph N. Ellis have gone to New York for the Winter.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell will return to-morrow from the mountains to their cottage, on Beach Street

Miss Wetmore left to-day for a week's visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague have closed their cottage, on Beacon Hill, and returned to Washington for the Winter.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill has closed her Newport season and returned to New York.

The land which F. K. Sturgis has purchased is in the vicinity of the estates of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Daniel B. Fearing, and William and Robert I. Gammell. It comprises 114,000 square feet of land, and Mr Sturgis will at once build a house and stable on his purchase, so that it will be ready for next season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Beaulieu to-night.

Miss Morgan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, returned to New York to-day, accompanied by Miss Jackson, a grandniece of Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin will close her cottage, Snug Harbor, next Wednesday.

Dr. William T. Bull and Mrs. Leroy King returned from New York this evening.

M. and Mrs. Kane of Oyster Bay, N. Y., arrived to-night, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

Dr and Mrs. H. Barton Jacobs are here for a short stay.

New York Man to Wed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The wedding of Miss Jeannette Williams to Robert Latrobe France will take place to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hunt Pratt, 1,003 Winthrop Avenue, Edgewater. Mrs. Pratt is a sister of the bride. Miss Jessica Williams, another sister, will be her maid of honor, and Robert H. Rice the best man. Harry Skinner and A. T. Conner will be ushers. Mr. and Mrs. France will be at home in New York after Nov. 24.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is something entirely new in the trunk shops. It is a dog trunk, made all of wood, very strong, finished in the natural color, the size of a moderately large Saratoga of the old time, with an arched top. The top has slit openings for air. The entrance to the trunk is at the side.

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Something new for the birds is an adjustable bathroom. It is in the form of a small cage, one side open, with a hook by which it is fastened to the regular birdcage. The bath tub is put into the small cage, which is then hooked to the larger one. The door being opened, the bird can step into the bathroom and take a bath. The bathroom attachment is a great advantage, for, after the daily housecleaning and chamberwork in the regular birdcage, the bird in bathing splashes it in a way that is disheartening to the bird's chambermaid. The small cages cost 34 cents each. One made a trifle larger by the addition of an arched roof can be had for 60 cents.

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In the fruit bonbon boxes—apples, pears, and some of the vegetables, the cucumber, for instance—they have produced results so natural that there is little to be done now. The newest thing in this line is a fruit or vegetable with a jolly clown's face in one side.

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Very beautiful is an evening gown of lace that is combined with flowered velvet. The velvet is white, and it shows flowers of delicate shades in squares in the lower edge of the skirt. More of the velvet appears in the low-cut bodice, which is edged with sable.

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Very pretty is a simple gown of white mousseline and the thinnest and softest of blue liberty silk. The gown is formed of lengthwise strips of the silk and mousseline, two and a half or three inches wide, joined by fagoting. Flounce deep on the skirt are the blue strips, with applications of daisies in cream lace. The blue strips on the waist have the daisies up as far as the yoke, which is formed of wreaths of the daisies and folds joined by fagoting. The stock and belt are of folds joined by fagoting. The upper side of the sleeves have the blue strips, with the cream lace daisies.

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A long stole collar for the woman who wears black is made of rows upon rows of close plaitings of chiffon running around the neck and down the long ends, close together and separated only at the ends where the rows of ruchings form something like fringe.

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A handsome fur collar, with long ends, is of ermine that is edged with mink at the ends, the mink forming two broad tails. There is no raised collar around the throat, but the mink is carried up, and it fits closely and becomingly.

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An all-ermine set, the neckpiece in the form of a pelerine, has the small black-tipped tails on the pointed ends, set pointing in, three pairs on each end. The pelerine is fastened at the neck by a silk cord, the ends being finished with tails of white fur. The muff to match is of the watermelon shape, rather small, with shaped ruffles of the fur on either end.

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There is something original for the girl to wear. She can change colors as she changes her gowns, and that is what one cannot do with every pair of stockings. As they are to be seen on the forms in the shop they seem to be black lisle thread stockings, with polka dots, each half as large as a pea. In the lower part of one pair on exhibition are narrow ribbons, two on each, one around the ankle and the other coming up back of the heel over the instep. Both are fastened with neat little bows, and when worn with a low pair of slippers they give something of the effect of ankle ties. Here is the secret. The dots, which are about half an inch apart, are round holes, and the stockings are perforated all over. They are said to be popular with young girls who run into the holes ribbons of the colleges they have in favor for the time being, pale Columbia blue, Harvard crimson, the deep Yale blue, or, with yellow ribbons and black stocking, there is the orange and black of Princeton. Only $1.25 for a pair and all the possibilities.

"EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA."—Andrew Carnegie's remarkable address at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, printed in full in The New York Times to-morrow, by permission, from advance sheets of The World's Work for November.—Adv.

Aeolian Hall

FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH ST.

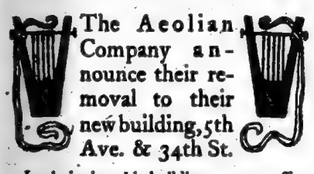

The Aeolian Company announce their removal to their new building, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

In designing this building, every effort has been made and every detail considered to give to the Aeolian and Pianola an environment in keeping with their character.

As a modern Exposition building for musical instruments, AEOLIAN HALL contains many unique features of interest to both the general public and the musical profession.

Visitors are welcome.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
Fifth Avenue and 34th Street.

Aid Needed in Supplying Fuel.

The Charity Organization Society needs $1,000 to meet the unusual expenses incurred in the co-operation with the Street Cleaning Department for making available as fuel the supply of wood collected by the carts of the department and taken to its dumps. The number of persons now daily supplied with fuel collected in that way averages about 1,200. It is desired to continue the distribution for another month.

Obituary Notes.

JESSE CARLL, a well-known retired shipbuilder, died at his home, on Bayview Avenue, Northport, L. I., yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-one years old.

Capt. DAVID GILLISPIE, eighty-seven years old, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, H. T. Hull, in Morristown. Capt. Gillispie was at one time in the China trade. He retired about forty years ago, since when he had lived in Morristown.

Lieut. CHARLES E. SCHONBERG, who served with the Twenty-second Regiment during the Spanish war, died aboard the ship Manora between England and Calcutta on Sept. 20. He was forty-two years old. Lieut. Schonberg had been in London supervising the coronation fireworks display. He leaves a widow and five children. His father, A. H. Schonberg, lives at 188 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES ABRAHAM COLBY, eighty-two years old, a note broker of 27 Pine Street, died suddenly at his home at 1,933 Madison Avenue, Thursday night, from indigestion. He was a member of an old New England family and the father of Prof. Charles E. Colby, who held the Chair of Organic Chemistry at Columbia University until his death five years ago. Mr. Colby was born in Salisbury, Mass. He came to this city in 1868.

MARSHALL O. WAGGONER, for sixty years a prominent attorney of Toledo, Ohio, and whose conversion from a widely known materialistic infidel to an equally aggressive Christian upon the death of his wife was accompanied by the public burning of his extensive library at Toledo some years ago, died last night at Detroit at the Emergency Hospital. He was nearly ninety years old, and had been in a senile decline for several years.

JAMES S. BURDETT, an entertainer, died at his home, at 231 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, last evening of pneumonia. He was born in this city July 28, 1852, and received his schooling here also, going upon the platform in his chosen calling at a very early age. He was greatly interested in Free Masonry, being a member of Republic Lodge, No. 690, Adelphi Chapter, No. 4,328, Columbian Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar and Mecca Temple No. 1, of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He leaves a wife and two children.

LLEWELLYN J. MORSE, founder of the firm of Morse & Co., lumber manufacturers and woodworkers, died last night at Bangor, Me., aged eighty-three. Mr. Morse was born at Parkers Head, on the Kennebec River, and went to Bangor in 1842. In 1850 he became associated with Hiram P. Oliver under the firm name of Morse & Oliver, and in 1856 the firm was established which now conducts the largest general woodworking business in Maine, employing 200 men and selling $500,000 worth of products annually. Mr. Morse was once interested in shipping, the last full-rigged ship built on the Penobscot having been named for him. He was a prominent Republican and a Director in various business and financial concerns.

MARRIED.

LLOYD—BAKER.—At Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, by the Rev. Edward C. Moore, D. D., and the Rev. William M. Chapin, Walter Lloyd of Montclair, N. J., and Marian Towne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hale Baker of Providence.

PELL—GARDNER.—At West Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 16, Helen Louise Gardner to Duncan Clarkson Pell.

POTTS—JACQUELIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the home of the bride's parents, 34 East 38th St., by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Helen Rigail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, to Robert B. Potts.

POWELL—KNAPP.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, 1902, at Adams Chapel, by the Rev. James M. Farr, Elsie, daughter of the late Shepherd Knapp and of Emma B. Knapp, to Wilson M. Powell, Jr.

QUARRIER—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. R. S. Cobb, D. D., Frances Price, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sayer Thompson, to Archie Belknap Quarrier of New York.

ROBBINS—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1902, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Grosvenor, Elizabeth Ketcltas, daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Clark, to Wolcott Phelps Robbins.

DIED.

ASHMAN.—On Friday morning, at his residence, the Sinclair House, corner 8th St. and Broadway, Amaziah Levi Ashman, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Funeral Monday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence; thence to St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Please omit flowers.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, Oct. 23d, 1902, at his late residence, 231 West 130th St., James S., beloved husband of Lillie M. Burdett.

Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

COLBY.—Charles A. Colby, suddenly, on Thursday evening, Oct. 23, at his late residence, 1,933 Madison Av., New York, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral private. Interment, Lawrence, Mass.

COLES.—On Oct. 24, 1902, at his late residence, No. 143 East 45th St., New York, Thomas Leonard Coles, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral private.

COOK.—At her late residence, 148 West 78th St., Anna Josephine Cook, widow of Adam Cook.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAY.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., Charles H. Day, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the services on Sunday, 26th, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, Union Av., Cranford, N. J.

FERRIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, Warren Ferris of South Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., in his forty-third year.

Funeral service at the residence of his brother-in-law, Clarence Lexow, Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves foot of West 23d St. 11:25 A. M. via N. R. R. of N. J. Carriages in waiting at South Nyack Depot

GILLESPIE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, after a short illness, David Gillespie, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 26 Maple Avenue, Morristown, on Monday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUMPHREYS.—Frances M., widow of the late Frederick Humphreys, M. D., at her late residence, 22 West 39th St., New York City, on Friday, Oct. 24.

Funeral service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St., Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

MUSGRAVE.—On Oct. 23, at her late residence, 10 West 47th St., Harriet Pardee, widow of S. Brewer Musgrave, and daughter of the late Harris Pardee.

Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av., above 45th St., on Saturday, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at New Windsor, N. Y. Special train will leave foot of 23d St., via Erie R. R., at 1:55 P. M., arrive in New York at 7 P. M.

PERKINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, 1902, at Athens, Penn., Edward H. Perkins, in the 93d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, in Athens, Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

STILES.—Passed into her rest, Oct. 23, at Hill View, N. Y., Sarah W., wife of Henry R. Stiles, M. D., late of New York City.

The Best that can be made

Blue Label Soups

STERILIZED, TASTELESS CANS

Good material—the best that can be secured—prepared with great care and extreme cleanliness in completely equipped Kitchens—Quality uniformly the same; twenty varieties.

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Made by CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

DEATH OF MRS. W. H. ERHART.

Special Train Carried Brooklyn Woman from Colorado to Texas in Effort to Save Life.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday of the death at San Antonio, Texas, of Mrs. Frances Huntington Erhart, wife of William H. Erhart and daughter of Benjamin H. Huntington, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. Mrs. Erhart died on Wednesday, after having been carried on a special train from Colorado Springs to San Antonio, in an effort to save her life.

The Erhart residence is at 282 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The health of Mrs. Erhart began to fail some time ago, and last week, accompanied by her husband, she went to Colorado Springs. Her illness had weakened her heart, and soon after she reached the Springs it was found that she could not live in the rarefied atmosphere there. Mr. Erhart immediately engaged a special train to carry his wife into Texas. Dr. G. B. Webb and five trained nurses accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Erhart on the trip. When San Antonio was reached Mrs. Erhart was taken at once to a hotel, and died an hour after her arrival. The body is to be brought to this city. Mr. Erhart is Vice President of the Charles Pfizer Company, manufacturing chemists, at 81 Maiden Lane.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 24.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ANDREWS, Grazio, 151st St. & Morris Av.	37	21
AYRES, Minnie, 161 Ridge St.	4	23
AYRES, Eva, 161 Ridge St.	6	23
ALBERTS, Katie, 340 W. 50th St.	4	16
ASHMAN, Amaziah L., 756 B'way.	77	24
BERNIS, Laura, 423 W. 19th St.	43	24
BOZZUNO, Domenico, 1 E. 2d St.	1	23
BARONE, Emma, 42 New Bowery.	4	22
BIEBER, Solomon, 310 E. 4th St.	17	23
BORNSTEIN, David, 96 Willett St.	1	23
BUEH, Charles, 190 Park Row.	50	16
BARRY, T. W., Mills Hotel No. 1.	32	14
CUOMO, Adolph, 214 Monroe St.	22	21
COHEN, Sarah, 137 Broome St.	1	22
COLBY, Charles A., 1,933 Madison Av.	81	23
CANTWELL, Owen, 648 2d Av.	54	21
CLARK, John, Manhattan

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "Moses—Israel's Leader and the World's Lawgiver." Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—Rev. M. H. Pogson, D. D., will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Pastor. Bible School 9:45 A. M. Young Ladies' and Young Men's Classes.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "The Pulpit and Its Spiritual Mission." Evening topic: A sermon specially addressed to the young on "The Difficulties of Doubt." Sunday school at 9:30 A.M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by pastor, W. C. Bitting, 11 A. M.: "Jesus' Approval of Violence in Religion;" 7:45 P. M., "God's Universal Commandment."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Public Worship and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Addresses by college men.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Come. Morning theme: "Inadequate Solutions of Modern Problems."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Sunday school.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
Preaching at morning service, the rector.
At evening service, Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.—Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M., the Rev. W. E. C. Smith officiating. Evening service and sermon by rector at 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Preacher Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th Street.
Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector.
Services: 8 A. M., Holy communion.
11 A. M., Morning prayer and sermon.
4 P. M., Evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions 7, 8, 9; Holy Eucharistic service sung at 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy communion.....8 A. M.
Morning prayer, preacher, the rector....11 A. M.
Evening prayer.....4:15 P. M.
Choral service, preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et 8h du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, 74TH ST. AND Park Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 and 8 P. M.; eve., "Adavantages in Joining the Church." Seats free.

HOLY TRINITY, 122D ST. AND LENOX AV.—Holy communion, 7:30. Service at 11, with sermon by Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, and at 8 P. M., when Bishop Potter is expected to preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock, the Right Reverend James H. Van Buren, D. D., Bishop of Porto Rico, will preach in the morning; Dr. Greer will speak in the afternoon.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQ., Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Musical service Sunday evening, October 26th, at 8 o'clock. The choir will render the Cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," by Sir John Stainer.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, near Central Park West, Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., MEMORIAL SERVICE of the late Rev. Dr. Gallaudet; sermon by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. The offering at this service will be used as the nucleus of the "Gallaudet Memorial Fund."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder Pastor.—Services, morning, 11; afternoon, 4:30.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., Near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Here Comes the Dreamer."
7:45 P. M.—"Ye Would Not."
All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "A Christian Science Tragedy."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "THE SUPREME LAW." Afternoon subject: "THE PATTERNS OF GOD."

MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square—Mr. MacMurray, 10:45; Mr. Sears, 7:30.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av. and 14th St.,
"The Church of the Open Door,"
Rev. Robert Bangeli, Pastor.
Preaching, 10:45, by Rev. F. W. North, D. D.; 7:45, by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre; Children's Carnival next Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
One hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary. 9:30, Love Feast; 10:30, preaching by Rev. Bishop Hamilton; 2:30, mass meeting; addresses by Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, Rev. Dr. C. S. Wing, and Mr. John Beattie; music by Metropolitan Temple Choir. 6:30, Epworth League meeting led by Mr. J. S. Coward; 7:45, preaching by Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen. A cordial invitation is extended to all services.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A CAMPAIGN CRY."
8 P. M.—"SCANDALIZED VIRTUE."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 118TH ST., Bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
Morning—10:30, Dr. James Montgomery.
Evening—7:45, the pastor, Dr. Brobridge.
Subject, "Immortality of the Soul."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Ave.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30, "Responsibilities to be Shared."
7:45, "Noah and His Times."
Children's hour, Oct. 31, 3:30 P.M. Public invited.

21ST ANNIVERSARY 109TH STREET METHodist Church, near Madison Ave.—Rev. Dr. Millard, 11; Harvest Rally, Rev. Dr. Neely, Marion Short, 2:30; Rev. Dr. North, 8; Dr. Oakley's lecture, "Egypt and Holy Land," Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., farewell meeting for missionaries departing to China. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St.—The pastor, REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.—"The World's Judgment of a Christian." 8, "Christ in the Garden."

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Beaten Gold"; 8 P. M., "Mordecai, the Exile Patriot."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. G. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45.

RECORD OF CHRISTIAN WORK

EDITED BY W. H. MOODY.

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CAN BE SECURED AT ANY NEWS STAND, or from

RECORD OF CHRISTIAN WORK,
East Northfield, Massachusetts.

Religious Notices.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th St.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE,
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26TH
AT 11 A. M.
REV. HENRY VAN DYKE
WILL PREACH HIS FAREWELL SERMON
AT 4 P. M.
REV. DR. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS
WILL BE INSTALLED AS PASTOR.
At the installation of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, Jr., will preside, Rev. Dr. George Alexander will preach the sermon, Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury will offer the prayer, Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith will deliver the charge to the people, and Henry Van Dyke the charge to the pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
SERVICES PREPARATORY TO COMMUNION IN THE CHURCH
Friday Evening, October 31st, at 8 O'Clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIFTH ST.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Topic for the morning,
"The Working Power of the Church."
Topic for the afternoon,
"Nicodemus."
Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M.
Mid-week service on Wednesday evening, at 8:15.
Topic:
"A Soul-Winning Church."
Strangers cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Programme of Jesus."
4:30 P. M., "The Lord's Workman."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, Rev. W. R. Jelliffe. Evening, 7:45, 64th anniversary of the Youth Missionary Association.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Aves.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. At the evening service, Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Temptation."
Evening—"Cutting Down Fruit Trees."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Topic—"The Man Who Doesn't Care."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning—"The Song of the Pilgrim."
Afternoon—"Come Over and Help."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Evening subject, "The Human Christ—What He Has Been to the World and to Us To-day."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street,
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.
Subject of Sermon:
"Some recent Reports of Experts from the Religious Field."
All are cordially invited. Services at 11 A. M.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "Religion the Home of the Ideal." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject, "A Noble Anger." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles F. Patterson, Minister in Charge.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. W. B. Eddy of Norwood, Mass., will preach. Subject: "The Beautiful Life."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor's subject, "Rome Again Attacks the Public Schools."

BIBLE CLASS FOR YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE recently come to the city, 207 East 30th St., Sunday, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "What Is New in the New Church?"

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.
Opening service Sunday night.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St., 7th Av.—Subject, "Capital and Labor. A Glimpse Into the Future." Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 46th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, at 11 A. M., "A Modern Martyr."

LENOX AV. UNION CHURCH, WEST 119TH St., Near 5th Av., Rev. James P. Lichtenberger, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV., 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 o'clock; subject: "The Rainbow."

MR. GEO. SOLTAU,
of Bible Teachers' Training School, speaks; W. Carl Engel sings; Y. M. C. A. Hall, 52 East 23d St.; for men exclusively.

"RELIGION AND LABOR."
ILLUSTRATED.
Address by Alex. F. Irvine of New Haven. Albert Haines, boy soloist, will sing. West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St. Men's Mass Meeting. All seats free.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING.
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Oct. 26, at 11:15 o'clock. Lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject, "Materialism of Great Cities and its Effect on the Higher Ideals of Life." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday at 8 and 9. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING OF Harlem, Thursdays, 10:30, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Bible reading given 30th inst. by Rev. Dr. Young of Plymouth Presbyterian Church.

Celebration in John Street M. E. Church

The old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church will have to-morrow a celebration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of the organization of the church. An organ that was put in place during the past week is to be used for the first time. The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston will conduct the services.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 2.

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SUBJECT—Cities of Refuge.—Joshua, xx., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. —Psalms, lxvi., 1.

Caleb's inheritance, which we considered last week, contained in it things very important and very blessed. But it did not cover all that belongs to the people of God, or every provision made by His grace for their comfort and peace. When the division of the land which gave Caleb and the tribe of Judah their portions was made, "the land had rest from war," (xiv., 15.) But it was only for a short time. There were many separated portions of that land yet to be conquered, and soon the battle for entire supremacy was again in active operation. But in this interval, our attention is turned away from the conflicts to be waged to the peace which was to be enjoyed.

Apparently by the division which gave Caleb his portion, only the tribes of Judah, Ephraim, and half Manasseh, knew each the boundaries of its inheritance. That division was made at Gilgal, (xiv., 6.) When it was completed two and a half tribes had received their portions on each side of the Jordan. Seven tribes yet remained to be located, (xviii., 2.) Before proceeding to locate them, however, the camp at Gilgal was broken up. It had remained there for at least seven years. For it was forty years from the time when the children of Israel left Egypt until they entered Canaan, (Deuteronomy, ii., 7.) But it was only thirty-eight from the time that the spies were sent out from Kadesh Barnea, (Deuteronomy, ii., 14.) At that time Caleb said that he was "forty years old," (xiv., 7.) He must therefore have been seventy-eight when he crossed the Jordan and entered the camp at Gilgal. But he was eighty-five when he received his portion, (xiv., 10.) It must, therefore, have taken seven years to conquer enough territory to make the first division practicable, and during all that time the headquarters of the army remained unchanged.

But now the condition contemplated by Moses when they should be at rest from their enemies, and "dwell in safety," (Deut., xii. 10,) had been reached, and they must establish themselves, he said, in "a place which the Lord your God shall choose to cause His name to dwell there," (Deut., xii., 11-27.) Joshua, therefore, now removed the camp from Gilgal to Shiloh, (xviii., 1,) where it was practically in the centre of the conquered territory. Here the Tabernacle was set up with all of its appointments. Here it remained as the bond of unity, and as the rallying point of the people, for about 300 years, or until the time of the prophet Samuel, and the High Priest, Eli. (First Sam., iv., 1-17.) Then "The Ark" was taken by the Philistines and was never returned to its place in Shiloh, and Shiloh itself afterward became so corrupted and desolate that it was used as a measure of God's hatred of sin. (Jer., vii. 12-16, xxvi., 6; Psa., lxxviii., 60-61.)

When the country was thus conquered as a whole the several tribes appear to have been very "slack to go to possess" it in detail, (xviii., 3.) Thus when the half tribe of Manasseh found unexpected difficulties in their way, Joshua was obliged to say very decidedly to them: "If thou be a great people, then get thee up to the wood country and cut down for thyself there in the land of the Perizzites and of the mountains—for thou shalt drive out the Canaanites, though they have iron chariots, and though they be strong," (xvii., 14-18.) So it was probably with them all, and Joshua prepared—as soon as the Tabernacle was set up—to divide the rest of the land among the remaining seven tribes, and put upon them the obligation to become, each one, the master of its portion.

To do this, he first sent out three men from each of these seven tribes, to "go through the land and describe it," (xviii., 4.) Josephus says that he "sent with them some geometricians who could not easily fail of knowing the truth on account of their skill in that art," and so that it "should be divided by estimation of its goodness, rather than the largeness of its measure, it often happening that one acre of some sort of land was equivalent to a thousand other acres," (B. V. C. I., 22.) So these men "passed through the land and described it by cities, into seven parts, in a book, and came again to Joshua, to the host, at Shiloh," (xviii., 9.) With this "book"—or map—before him, Joshua proceeded—as at Gilgal—and as directed by God (Numbers, xxvi., 52-56) to apportion the "seven parts" by lot.

Thus while the country as a whole had been conquered by the united efforts of all the tribes, yet each tribe had now not only its specific place to occupy, but its specific work to do. Some were raisers of cattle and sheep and their portion consisted mainly of good grazing ground and rich pastures. Some—like Esau—were cunning hunters, men of the field, (Gen., xxv., 27,) and they were given the rugged mountains. Others were inclined to trade, and they were given portions by the sea where they could engage in commerce. Thus each tribe was placed by the lot which God decided, just where it best could fulfill its part in the great confederacy. To secure the land they had all fought shoulder to shoulder for seven years. Now each of the world can not and will not be one must fight for its own individual mastership. It is a beautiful historic illustration of how dependent in every age God's children are upon each other. They must co-operate, or the outward, flagrant evils of the world cannot and will not be overcome, and they themselves will lose much of that which God had promised them. It is also a beautiful historic illustration of that spiritual conflict which every individual believer must ever carry on within himself if he would enter into the full enjoyment of the good things which God has prepared for him.

But the children of God not only often sin presumptuously, as Achan did, because they are yet sinners—and they are not only often deceived by the world as Joshua was by the Gibeonites—and they must not only fight together against open and flagrant sin—but they often fall individually—even as Moses, and Peter, and Paul did—unwillingly through ignorance and weakness, and "at unawares," (Num., xxxv., 11.) If there was no provision for such as these in the division of the promised land, the historic record would not be a true transcript of spiritual experiences.

For when Joshua apportioned the land he gave no portion to the tribe of Levi. Instead of it, the tribe of Joseph was counted as two tribes, (xiv., 3-4.) This was according to the command of God when the Levites were set apart for the Tabernacle services, (Num., viii., 5-19, Deut., x., 8-9.) The Lord Himself, and His service, was to be their portion. To enable them to fulfill that service now that the land had been conquered, a special arrangement had to be made. This required that each of the other tribes, according to the extent of its possessions, should set aside certain cities for them to dwell in, with their suburbs of 2,000 cubits for the pasturage of their cattle. Forty-eight cities in all were thus selected by lot according to God's commandment, (xxi., 41, Num., xxxv., 7.)

Heretofore the tribe of Levi had been principally employed in the care and transportation of the Tabernacle and its furniture. But now, it was no more to be carried about from place to place, and the other tribes were no longer to be encamped immediately around it. They were to be scattered—many of them far away—to their several possessions. In these distant locations, they would be surrounded by the heathen nations which still remained in the land, and subject to their influences. Some measures, therefore, were very necessary to keep them in mind of God and of His commandments. This was partially accomplished by the requirement that they should gather together three times every year at the Tabernacle to celebrate the great feasts, (Ex., xxiii., 14-17; Deut., xvi., 16.) It was still further provided for in this arrangement for the Levites. Their cities were cities of instruction, located in every part of the country. From them they went up, probably by a regular system of rotation, to minister at the Tabernacle—and so them they returned to minister to the people.

Thus the grace of God not only gives His children gracious gifts and an appointed work, but He always provides for their spiritual enlightenment. And this in our day not only in the stated services of His house by His regularly appointed ministry, but by a great host of His children scattered everywhere among the people, teaching and living to His glory.

In connection with these cities of instruction God also provided another arrangement for the welfare of His people. It consisted in the appointment of "Cities of Refuge." It was not, however, an arrangement growing out of any sudden exigency of the times, but was promised as early as the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, (Ex., xxi., 13.) It was not, however, to be carried out until the people were at rest in Canaan, (Num., xxxv., 9-34.) But as soon as they obtained a foothold in that land at once they were to set apart three such cities. This Moses did before his death, (Deut., iv., 41-43,) and he commanded that when their conquests increased they should add three more to their number, (Deut., xix., 1-9.)

Although selected and set apart before any were appointed for the tribe of Levi, yet they were all included in the forty-eight given to that tribe, (xxi., 13, 21, 27, 32, 36, 38.) Three of them were on the east of the river Jordan, and three on the west. They were all about the same distances apart. To reach some one of them from the most distant part of the land was not more than about fifty or sixty miles, and for most of the inhabitants it was probably not more than fifteen or twenty miles. The names and locations of these cities was as follows:

On the east side of Jordan:
Bezer, in the tribe of Reuben.
Ramoth, in the tribe of Gad.
Golan, in the half tribe of Manasseh.
On the west side of Jordan:
Hebron, in the tribe of Judah.
Shechem, in the tribe of Ephraim.
Kadesh, in the tribe of Naphtali.

Of these cities Bezer and Hebron were in the south, Ramoth and Shechem near the middle, and Golan and Kadesh in the north. The three on each side of the river were nearly opposite to each other. In other cities the gates were carefully guarded and shut for the safety of those within their walls. But in these they were carefully guarded that they might be quickly opened for the safety of those outside. "Jewish writers say that signs were erected at some conspicuous place pointing to the cities of refuge at every crossroad, on which was inscribed 'Refuge,' 'Refuge,'" (Schaff's Dictionary.) We may well believe also that all streams were well bridged, and all roads leading to these cities were carefully prepared—Deut., xix., 3,)—of good width and kept free from all obstructions, that no one might be hindered in the least who sought their protection. Moreover, it mattered not whether the guilty one was rich or poor, learned or unlearned, high or low in the social circle—when he came to one of these cities he was at once freely admitted, and there he was perfectly safe from "The Avenger." It was not his character or position that commended him, but his need.

These cities were not, however, provided for every offender, or for every offense. They were places of refuge only for those who were unintentionally guilty—who sinned ignorantly and "unwittingly"—without premeditation or through persistent folly and "in enmity." The kind of offenses is described in Deut., xix., 4-5, Num., xxxv., 22-25. There was no provision made for shielding those who sinned wilfully, especially in the matter of taking a human life. For the law said very emphatically, "Ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guilty of death; but he shall surely be put to death." (Num., xxxv., 31.) It even demanded, "Thou shalt take him from Mine altar that he may die," (Ex., xxi., 14.) This law was as old as the time of Noah, and the reason for it was then given, "For in the image of God made He man," (Gen., ix., 6.)

When any one, however, who "smote his neighbor unwittingly, and hated him not beforetime" (V. 5) became aware of what he had done, we can easily understand how his act would fill him with horror and fear. At any time the "Goel," or "Avenger of Blood," might come upon him. His consciousness that he had not willfully done the deed could give him no peace. He knew that "The Avenger" would not accept any such explanation. His former character and standing in the community would not shield him. His best friends could not protect him, and no money would give "satisfaction" for his offense. According to the recognized custom of the times—and by the positive command of God—"The Avenger" not only had the right to slay him, but was expected to do it (Num. xxxv., 15-21.) It was sufficient for him to know that one nearly related to him had been killed, and it at once became his imperative duty to fulfill the law of blood. It was not his business to examine into the merits of the case, but only to execute the law. The offender, therefore, could not hope for mercy at his hand. The only place of safety for him was the nearest "City of Refuge." What a blessed provision it was that there was such a city to which he could flee!

As the safety of the guilty one, however, did not depend upon his character or position, neither was he safe because he sincerely regretted his act, and bitterly mourned over it. He might be very penitent—very much in earnest in his desire to reach the nearest city—and he might run with all speed to attain his desire—and be almost within the gates—and yet not be safe. If "The Avenger" caught him outside the city, he could, and he would, slay him. He was safe only when he was actually within the city, and as long as he remained there (Num. lxxxv., 26-28.)

In all this there is a very beautiful and striking type of God's grace in Jesus Christ especially for His own beloved children. For it must be noted that this was a provision for those who had actually entered into the possession and enjoyment of His promises. Before they reached this condition, there was no such provision. Neither was there any such for any other people. Refuge in Christ, thus belongs especially to those who have found rest and peace in believing. They are able to appreciate the grace more than any others. For no one knows the exceeding sinfulness of sin so well as they. No one else looks upon it with so much horror. No one commits it so unwillingly. And yet, while they delight in the law of God after the inward man, they see another law in their members warring against the law of their minds, and bringing them unwillingly and "unwittingly" into captivity to the law of sin in their members. But when such an one cries out with St. Paul, "O wretched man that I am who shall deliver me?" he can also cry out with him in gratitude, "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord," (Romans, vii., 24-25.) For "there is no condemnation to them that are in" Him, (Romans, viii., 1.)

Moreover, the "grace and truth" which "came by Jesus Christ," is richer and broader than "the law" which "was given by Moses," (John, i., 17.) Under it every guilty sinner—no matter how willful or how heinous or how long continued his sins have been—can find rest and peace if he comes to Him in true penitence and faith and walks "in the light as He is in the light," (First John, i., 7.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what is our attention now turned? Where was the first division of the land made, and what is said of it?

Why was the camp moved from Gilgal to Shiloh, and how long did "The Ark" remain there?

Why and how did Joshua reprove the people, and how did he prepare for the final division of the land?

Of what are these divisions beautiful historical illustrations, and what more was needed?

How did Joshua deal with the tribe of Levi, and why?

How were "The Cities of Refuge" appointed, where were they situated, and what were their characteristics?

For what class of offenders were they provided, what was the duty of "The Avenger," and when was the offender safe?

How is all this significant of the grace of God in Christ?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS LASK.—Louis Lask, a clerk at 3 Waverley Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $8,421 and no assets. Of the liabilities $4,985 is a deficiency judgment.

LOUIS LEFFLER.—Louis Leffler of 76 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a foreman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $2,211 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893 at Pembroke, Ga.

RICHARD BLOME.—Richard Blome, a clerk of 943 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $2,128 and no assets. He was formerly of Blome Brothers, grocers, who dissolved on Dec. 28, 1897.

ABE FRANK.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar temporary receiver of the assets of Abe Frank, manufacturer of cloaks at 98 Greene Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday, on the application of Louis Goldstein.

SUSIE BRENNAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Morris temporary receiver of the assets of Susie Brennan, dealer in dry goods at 2,158 Eighth Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday on the application of Charles Bergenstein & Co., creditors, for $408. It was said that the stock was worth from $4,000 to $5,000.

MICHAEL HONIGSBAUM.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Honigsbaum, a merchant at Tannersville, N. Y., who dealt in clothing, shoes, &c., by the following named creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $603; Nathaniel Fisher & Co. of this city, $1,409, and J. R. Westlake & Brother of Newburg, $143. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that on the 17th inst. he permitted two creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings, judgments having been obtained against him by the Mechanics' National Bank of Catskill for $836 and Amos Gordon for $927.

EMMET K. LITTLE.—Emmet K. Little of 52 University Place, a salesman for the National Elevator and Machine Company of Scranton, Penn., at a salary of $60 per week, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities to the amount of $20,825 and five claims unknown, and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1886 and in Newburg in 1896 and 1897. Among the creditors are Virgilio Del Genovese, $7,000, due on a mortgage on 126 West Eighty-second Street, which was wiped out under foreclosure; Emily Little of Newburg, $6,000, mortgage on the same property, and estate of John Hilton, $2,740, deficiency judgment.

JOSEPHINE ELMER.—Josephine Elmer of 48 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $18,000 and no assets. She was formerly Treasurer of the Elmer Parlor Furniture Company of 376 Broome Street, which made an ass

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...5:08	Moon rises.12:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:20	Gov. Isl'd...2:50	H. Gate....4:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:41	Gov. Isl'd...3:09	H. Gate....5:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c..... 9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M. 12:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp. ....
Cherokee, Charleston and Jacksonville. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos.....11:00 A. M. .....
El Rio, Galveston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool ....
Hamilton, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull ....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool ..... 8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Porto Rico, &c..... 9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Maraval, Granada and Trinidad ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London .... 12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg. .... 12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam ... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk. .... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples ..... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland.10:00 A. M. 10:00 P. M.
Uller, British Guiana...12:00 M. .....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbados .....12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool .... 12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island.12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen...11:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‡1:30 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M., Sundays at ‡1:00 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at ‡11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at ‡11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $11 and up to Nov. $1, inclusive, (if the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails, (closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.,) will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer,) for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $1 and up to Nov. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 25; Shanghai, Sept. 29; Yokohama, Oct. 6, and Honolulu, Oct. 16, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched East Oct. 22 at 6 P. M. Due in New York on Monday morning, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 25.

Azov, Shields, Oct. 1.
Bellarden, Barry, Oct. 10.
British Princess, Antwerp, Oct. 11.
Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 21.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
La Savoie, Havre, Oct. 18.
Madura, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 18.
Tabaristan, Algiers, Oct. 11.

SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
Santiago, Havana, Oct. 22.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Canadian, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Finland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Oct. 17.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Oct. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
El Sud, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 18.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 22.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Cherokee, Garvin, Charleston, Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Petermann, Bremen, Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:42 A. M.
SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Grant, Leith, Oct. 6, with mdse. to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.
SS Balilla, (Ital.,) Schiappacasse, Licata, Oct. 1, with sulphur to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.
SS Richmond, Catherine, Georgetown, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Wrover, Joy, Jacksonville, Oct. 19, with lumber to Scammell Brothers.
SS Ethelwold, (Br.,) Thomas, Port Antonio, Oct. 18, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.
SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow, Oct. 11, and Moville, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 A. M.
SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS James Turple, (Br.,) Herald, Catacola, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.
SS El Valle, Grant, Galveston, Oct. 18, with mdse. to T. Van Sickle.
SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg, Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon via New Bedford.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
United States dispatch boat Dolphin, passed out Sandy Hook at 8:48 A. M.
SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for Jeremie, St. Marc., &c.
SS Coral, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C., passed out Quarantine at 1:22 A. M., 25th.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:30 P. M. to-day.
SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point today.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.
SS Earlswood, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, for New York, sld. from Penarth to-day.
SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Kyllesbeck, from New York, arr. at Christiania previous to Oct. 21.
SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascarini, from New York, arr. at Genoa Oct. 21.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. today.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, for New York, sld. from Naples Oct. 20.
SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, for New York, sld. from Antwerp Oct. 22.
SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Rigby, from New York for Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, sld. from Algiers Oct. 20.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Notice is given by the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District that on Oct. 22, 1902, the red spar buoy placed on the 16th of October to mark a sunken canalboat in the Arthur Kill, New York Harbor, was discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, from the Seventy-fifth to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Jr., from the One Hundred and Eighth to the Seventy-fifth Company.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry: First Lieut. B. H. Dorcey, from Troop M to Troop C; First Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, from Troop C to Troop M; Second Lieut. Jens Stedje, from Troop C to Troop D.

Second Lieut. James P. Barney, Seventh Cavalry, is transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop C.

Transfers in the Nineteenth Infantry: First Lieut. John W. Prentiss, from Company H to Company M; First Lieut. William P. Screws, from Company M to Company H.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, and Capt. Francis A. Winter, is appointed to meet at St. Louis, Oct. 27, for the purpose of determining the responsibility for damage to an invoice of medical property.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Carr is detached from the Solace and ordered to duty at the works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, as Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. W. P. Winchell is detached from the United States Iron Works, San Francisco, and ordered to the Culgoa, for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. S. Arnold is detached from duty at the works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, and ordered to the Solace for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Ensign R. E. Pope is ordered to the Marblehead, Nov. 1.

Ensign L. J. Connelly is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Culgoa.

Ensign L. S. Shapley is ordered to the Kearsarge, Nov. 3.

Ensign F. Morrison is ordered to the Kearsarge, Nov. 3, as watch and division officer.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming is detached from the naval training station at Narragansett Bay and ordered to the Buffalo.

Midshipman T. A. Kittinger is detached from the Alabama and ordered to the Vixen, Oct. 27.

Assistant Paymaster R. Spear is ordered home.

Lieut. W. H. G. Hullard is ordered to the New York.

Ensign A. B. Keating is ordered to the Princeton.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott is ordered to the New York.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Asserson is ordered to the Kentucky.

Surgeon J. E. Gardner is ordered to the Kentucky.

Midshipmen R. R. Adams, N. E. Nichols, H. A. Baldridge, and D. A. Weaver are ordered to the Kentucky.

Midshipman C. M. Simmers is ordered to the Don Juan de Austria, via the Annapolis.

Ensign W. D. Leahy and Assistant Surgeon W. G. Hinton are ordered home.

Lieut. B. Price and Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy are ordered to the Glacier.

First Lieut. H. J. Hirschinger is ordered home.

First Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh is ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieut. A. L. Key is ordered to Cavite Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Arrivals: The Hist, at Providence; the Chicago and the Albany, at Ville Franche; the Michigan, at Ashtabula; the Cincinnati, at Cape Haitien; the Nina, at Port Royal.

Sailings: The Leyden, New York for Newport; the Puritan, New Bedford for New London; Isla de Luzon, Bombay for Kurrachee, India; the Pompey, Shanghai for Cavite; the Helena, Shanghai for Nanking; the Lebanon, Lambert Point for Boston; the Dolphin, New York for Lambert Point; the Wasp, Port Royal for Pensacola.

The Hist was docked yesterday at Providence. The torpedo boat destroyer Dale was placed in commission in reserve to-day at the Norfolk yard.

The tug Fortune was commissioned yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard.

The torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey was delivered yesterday to the commandant of the League Island yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Tuthill, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. M. Clark, laces and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Brien, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Earlington.
Dunlap Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; G. H. Dunlap, domestics; 192 West Broadway; Gilsey House.
Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grant, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Saunders, crockery; 65 Wooster Street; Gerard Hotel.
Ruth, F. B., Company, New Orleans, La.; S. R. Terry, jr., ladies; Belvidere Hotel.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Peattie, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, laces and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ricardo Borghetti, Attaché of the Italian Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND.—Victor Ayguesparsse, Attaché of the French Legation; ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout.

IMPERIAL.—Col. W. T. Manning, South Carolina.

PARK AVENUE.—Admiral Joseph N. Miller, United States Navy, (retired.)

MANHATTAN.—Gen. Frederick Grant, United States Army; P. S. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

EARLINGTON.—The Rev. C. M. Addison, Stamford, Conn.

GILSEY.—Dr. E. D. Winslow, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

NAVARRE.—Commander F. P. Gilmore, United States Navy.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY M. ROBERTSON, bankrupt. No. 4,247.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Robertson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, Bankrupt.—No. 5,241.

To the creditors of The Spirit of The Times of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said The Spirit of the Times was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 24, 1902.

NO. 5,115.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER ZIELING, CHARLES GEISERT, and EMIL E. FEINDEL, doing business as the Greater New York Supply Company, Bankrupts. —In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Zieling, Charles Geisert, and Emil E. Feindel, doing business as the Greater New York Supply Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Alexander Zieling, Charles Geisert, and Emil E. Feindel were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24th, 1902.

Instruction. MANHATTAN.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

New York School of Expression.

Chartered by the Regents of the State University.

F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK, GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.
Principals, assisted by eleven specialists.

THE PROFESSIONAL COURSE is now opened. Some of the subjects taught are:

MONDAYS—Voice Culture for Speech, Pantomime, Statue Posing.

TUESDAYS—Reading, Oratory, Swedish and Medical Gymnastics.

THURSDAYS—Action, Shakespeare, Dramatic Literature, Stage Business, Characterization, Fencing.

FRIDAYS—Recitation, Monologue Platform Reading, Orthoepy, Elementary Elocution, Swedish Gymnastics and Apparatus Drills.

SATURDAYS—Teachers' Classes for Voice and Body, Aesthetic Drills, Lectures.

Each day there is also special drill in Voice and Gesture, in which all take part. There are also afternoon classes in Browning conducted by Mr. Southwick.

Any one or more of the above subjects may be taken separately in CLASS or in PRIVATE.

SATURDAY MORNING COURSE. In pursuance of our plan of varying this course we shall devote special attention this year to voice training and recitation in the elocutionary course. The physical culture class will study this year the very popular and effective "Amazon Drill" by Genevieve Stebbins. This has hitherto been taught only in the professional course. There will be the usual 11 o'clock lectures and readings. Work begins this Saturday at 10 A. M.

THE EVENING DRAMATIC CLASS will begin early in November. Enrollments are now being made. This course, two hours weekly, includes thorough training in Dramatic Action, with rehearsals of Scenes and short Dramas.

THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP admits to all Lectures and Recitals, including Pupils' Matinées the first Saturday afternoon of each month, Saturday morning and other Lectures on Literature and Art, the Commencement Exercises, and, in addition, to a series of

PUBLIC READINGS by GEORGE RIDDLE, BERTHA KUNZ-BAKER, LELAND T. POWERS and Others, including the Principals of the School.

The series will open with a reading by Mr. F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK, Monday evening, Nov. 17. For full information address the SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION, 318 W. 57TH ST.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
For Girls, 25 West 55th Street. College-Preparatory or Classical Course.
For Boys, Annex under Head Master.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo, N. Y., Art, Sight Singing, Science, Manual Training, and Physical work in every class. Kindergarten.
ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd.M., Principal.

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We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, history, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

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Day and Evening. Enter at Any Time.
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NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL
542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 8. Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel, 1629 Riverside.)
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STENOGRAPHY Typewriting, Telegraphey, Bookkeeping, English, &c. Registered by Regents. (Success Guaranteed.) Send for Catalogue.
THE PAINE UP-TOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, cor. 65th St.

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Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

MISS JACOBI'S KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL, 137 West 123d.—References: Principals of "Public Grammar Schools." Private classes. Languages, embroidery, &c. Boarding pupils accepted. KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS.

REGENTS
And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, Inc., 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
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Individual instruction; 3 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

PROGRESSIVE SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
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Expert individual instruction, shorthand and typewriting; day and evening.

Miss Grace B. Faxon, associate editor Werner's Magazine, prepares for platform; system, the result of long study with American and European teachers; unusual opportunities for public appearance. Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopened October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

THE RANDOLPH & POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d. College preparation. Kindergarten Department. Gymnastic and Dancing Classes. Reopens Oct. 8, 1902.

MISS MURPHY 117 and 160 W. 85th St. Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten, through College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,
72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

Spanish Academy, 70 West 95th.—Senor Agustin Alfaro, (of Madrid,) director; instructors, Senorita Ines Consuegra, literature; Senora de Alfaro, commercial branches. Free course at 8.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 85th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate and Hotel Property at the Natural Bridge, Va.

Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1896, and the 16th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned commissioners will, on the

12th day of November, 1902, at 12 M.

offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,000 Acres, and known as the

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY

with the buildings and improvements comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, &c., and also the personalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibited on the day of sale.

There is excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate, the Wingfield, Wheeler & Parsons tracts, and any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably, with the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of June, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Co., to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.

There will also be sold, all the personal property on the premises which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal instalments, payable in one, two, and three years' respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE,
GREENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT M. GLEDHILL, bankrupt. No. 5,201.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Gledhill, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 16, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN L. KERNER and SAMUEL SINDEBAND, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of Kerner & Sindeband, bankrupts. No. 4,847.

Notice is hereby given that Herman L. Kerner and Samuel Sindeband, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated October 16, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. George B. Adams United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 3, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24, 1902.

NO. 5,183.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SICKE and ARTHUR S. MILLER, composing firm of William Sicke & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Sicke and Arthur S. Miller, composing firm of William Sicke & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said William Sicke and Arthur S. Miller, composing firm of William Sicke & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 24th, 1902.

BROOKLYN.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS FORMS, ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDENCE, PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC.
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M. C. MITCHELL, Principal and Proprietor.

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A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing would take position of responsibility in a New York City school; especially, English; highest references. Address E., Yonkers, N. Y.

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SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
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THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Dancing.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 24	298,135
To date this year	153,205,728
Corresponding date last year	228,130,620

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 24	$1,302,500
To date this year	$706,609,050
Corresponding date last year	$822,639,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Met. Sec. Co	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	½	People's Gas	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Butterick Co.	⅝	Pullman	3½
Can. Pac.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. Fuel & I.	4½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Del., L. & W.	3	Texas & Pacific	⅝
General Electric	⅝	Tol. Ry. & L.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Int. Power	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¼
Iowa Central	½	Vulcan Detinning	½
Manhattan	½	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	2⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Norf. & West	½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Rutland pf.	3
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	St. J. & G. I.	2
Col. Southern	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	6½
Hocking Valley	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	⅝	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Kan. & Mich.	3½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	2⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1	Silver Sp. O. C. & G. 4s	1
Hous. & Tex. Cent. 1st 5s	1½	Temn. R. R. Ass'n.	1
Hous. & Tex. Cent. con. 6s	1½	St. L. 4½s	1
Ore. Short Line 6s	1	Wabash Det. & C. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	1	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 7s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was practically a one-stock affair, Colorado Fuel furnishing more than one-fifth of the entire market transactions, which, all told, were barely 300,000 shares. It was, indeed, one of the dullest days in months, the tape standing still several minutes at a time without a single transaction being recorded.

There were no influencing developments during the day, such market as there was being almost wholly the result of professional operations. Generally, however, it may be said that sentiment was more hopeful than for some time, the opinion being that after election, should the results be as expected, a rising market will be seen.

The money market showed signs yesterday of distinct ease—and this in the face of a declining exchange market. Call rates at no time rose above 5½ per cent., with the figure falling in the afternoon to as low as 2 per cent.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The sharp declines in the shares of St. Joseph and Grand Island were due to selling by speculative holders who, realizing that the stocks are now minority stocks—control of the system having recently passed—do not relish their position, and accordingly have sold out.

There was a quiet demand for Amalgamated Copper throughout the day, said to come from Standard Oil sources. The buying is based on the improving trade conditions.

What was declared to be good buying of the coal stocks was in evidence all day, with especial activity in the Readings and Eries. The advance in the price of coal at the mines was in the Street regarded as signifying that the strike losses would be made up by the higher prices to be asked for coal.

The Granger shares were bought by Western houses. Some short covering was reported.

COLORADO FUEL.

The continued upward movement in Colorado Fuel was generally ascribed to purchases by the Gates and Hawley interests. Some effort was made to have it appear that the buying was of a competitive nature, but what really seemed to be the case was that the old-time manipulation of the stock had again been begun.

That the manipulators had the stock well in hand is shown by the fact that the closing price was the highest for the day, showing a net advance of 4½ points on dealings in 64,000 shares.

INTERNATIONAL POWER.

The old pool in International Power was in operating evidence in that stock yesterday to the extent of 900 shares, with the price showing an advance of 2½ points. There was, however, no evidence of any public interest in the issue, the Street still being mindful of the recent collapse in the stock from 139 to below 60.

The effort to stimulate activity, unsuccessful stock marketwise, has been successful, however, in other directions. It is common gossip in the Street that already blows have been exchanged, as a result of some differences over the matter, while the latest is of charges of blackmailing in some form or other.

There are promises of interesting developments ahead.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL.

The strength of American Cotton Oil, which was decidedly strong throughout the day, was based on reports that the annual dividend on the stock is to be increased to 4 per cent. at the meeting of the Board of Directors next month. The last payment was 2 per cent.

There is no official warrant for this statement. It is said, however, that the earnings of the company at present are gratifyingly large.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $18,814,900.

The banks received from the interior $4,000,200, of which $900,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $4,613,300, of which $500,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $613,100.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,455,400, of which $1,041,800 was on New York Assay Office checks and $393,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Treasury bond purchases added $19,553,500 to bank reserve.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary disbursements $17,751,100, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,312,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,560,900.

The total gain from new gold and bond purchases was $20,988,900, deducting the loss of $2,174,000 to the interior and Sub-Treasury, the net gain was $18,814,900.

The shipments of currency to the interior were largest during the latter half of the week, but the bulk of the bond purchases were made at the beginning of the week, and these are expected to be represented in the averages of the bank statement to very near their full amount, less the loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury. The Sub-Treasury operations proper continued to deplete the bank reserve, and the total gain this week was $907,100 less than the amount of the bond payments.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's, favorable weather stimulates outside building operations at Halifax, lumber is moving freely, and trade is up to the average in general lines, with prospects considered encouraging. Coal mines in Nova Scotia are busy, the output surpassing previous years. A fair trade is reported at St. John in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Country produce comes in slowly, as farmers are still harvesting crops, and trade in the outside districts is consequently retarded. Collections continue satisfactory.

Wholesale trade is good at Toronto, sorting business in dry goods being active, and a large turnover is expected in Winter goods. There is a good movement in groceries and payments are satisfactory. Sales in nearly all lines are greater than in the corresponding period last year at Hamilton, with prices firmer. Collections are prompt. Heavy goods move briskly at Montreal, which will continue until the close of navigation a month hence. Dry goods are active and fur houses have their resources strained to fill orders. Money comes in well.

Trade is fair at Quebec, and collections are up to the average. Shoe factories have good orders on hand for Spring delivery. Trade is good in all lines at Winnipeg and collections are improving. Business is rather quiet at Vancouver, except that lumber and shingle mills are taxed to their full capacity. Retail trade and collections are only fair.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Favorable features still dominate the trade and industrial situation. Some reduction in the demand for Fall and Winter goods at wholesale is noted, but it is shown at the same time that the completed business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, millinery, and a host of other lines is in excess of 1901 and preceding years. Business on next Spring's account tends rather to expand, and a similar tendency is noted in retail business, particularly at the East, where the fear of a coal famine has been removed by the actual resumption of work. It is true that in the Northwest retail trade is not meeting anticipations, possibly because of warmer weather, but partially because the farming element is still busily engaged in crop work.

The money situation shows little that is unfavorable to general business, legitimate trade demands being taken care of to the neglect of the speculative element. Bank clearings continue large and in excess of 1901, pointing to that year's record total being easily exceeded. In agricultural lines favorable features are found in the steady progress made in the planting of Winter wheat, to which a larger than average area will be devoted, and in the good condition of the plant, which is growing finely. At the South good weather rules, and renders possible the continued growth and guarantees close picking of the crop, thus encouraging increases in estimates.

Railway earnings continue to show gains over last year's exceptional returns. A deficiency of motor power, no less than a shortage of car capacity, is noted at many widely separated centres, particularly in Pennsylvania, the Central West and in the Pacific Northwest. As this condition is largely a reflection rather of excessive prosperity than of any depressing element, however, the tendency is to bear the trouble with fortitude, though exasperating delays in shipment and delivery in some cases limit or contract production. Reports as to collections class them as being generally good, and in some cases better than a year ago.

Dun's along the same lines says:

No better evidence of industrial and commercial activity is needed than present inadequate transporting facilities. Every form of railway equipment from track to rolling stock has been increased and perfected during the past few years to an extent that appeared almost excessive, yet the Nation's business has more than kept pace. Unseasonably mild weather has restricted retail trade at many points, yet the movement of goods is fully sustained by undiminished preparations for future sales. Distribution delayed by high temperature is not lost, while the agricultural community will profit very materially by the tardiness of frost, increasing their ability to consume the products of factories and mills. Labor is more fully employed than at any recent date, only a few small controversies interrupting. Earnings of the railways during October thus far exceed last year's by 4.5 per cent. and those of 1900 by 12 per cent. Bank clearings at this city for the week were 39.2 per cent. larger than a year ago, and 55.4 per cent. in excess of 1899, while at other leading cities the gains were 8.5 and 20 per cent. respectively.

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Of iron and steel and allied trades, Bradstreet's says:

The situation in the iron trade is full of interest. While pig iron is firmer and the coke shortage continues, necessitating shutdowns in the Pennsylvania valleys, and high premiums are paid for immediate delivery of what little iron is available, steel billets have weakened, partially because of the effects of foreign imports, but also because of lessened demand from some finishing mills. The heavier forms of finished material all retain their former strength. Structural iron and steel and plates for shipbuilding purposes rule strong, but sheets are dull and slow, while steel rods tend to weaken. That high prices have exercised a deterrent effect on consumption is easily demonstrable. A cut in the prices of wire and nails has already had the effect of encouraging consumption, and some of the interests which recently lowered prices are reported retiring from the market, having booked heavy orders ahead. Hardware retains exceptional activity both for light and heavy sorts, and considerable sales of builders' hardware for next season are reported at different markets.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Coke is still the vital factor in the iron and steel situation. Not only has no improvement occurred, but the supply of fuel is falling further behind, and the outlook is alarming. If the railroads cannot get coke to the furnaces now, it is obvious that traffic will be further congested when snow falls. Connellsville ovens are surpassing all records of output, and stocks in the yards are about up to the limit of capacity. Colorado coke selling in Chicago at $12.50 a ton indicates the scarcity at consuming points. Otherwise the situation is practically unchanged. Pig iron is in great demand, imports promising to continue large, and as the higher duty on steel will not be exacted, there is reason to anticipate a liberal movement from Germany. The demand for rails is so great that large purchases abroad are being negotiated, while practically all railway supplies find an eager market. Structural shapes and other heavy lines of steel are in a strong position, but there is evidence of irregularity in wire rods, and actual weakness in a few lines that are now offered freely. Tin plate manufacturers are making a hard fight to secure the large foreign business done here under the drawback arrangement, and a new method of production is being perfected that promises to cheapen the cost. Among the other metals, both tin and copper advanced sharply, but the former reacted.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Raleigh, N. C., dispatches 135 mills have applied for admission to the combination of Southern cotton mills, but only about 70 will be taken in.

Dispatches from Sharon, Penn., stating that the Alice & Sharpsville blast furnaces at Sharpsville have shut down on account of the shortage of coke and other material.

Arrangements said to be in progress for financing the proposed broom combination, which will have a capital of $5,000,000.

Incorporation in Ohio of the Terminal Traction Company, capital $100,000, to build a central station in Cincinnati for the electric lines from different parts of Ohio and to provide suitable terminals.

Organization at Pittsburg of the Apollo Cement Manufacturing Company, capital $500,000, which, it is stated, has purchased 200 acres of land with clay and limestone quarries near Apollo.

Reports from Johnstown, Penn., that agents of the Wabash have purchased options on 30,000 acres of coal land in Plum Creek and Burrell Township.

Statement that the Murchison National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., will increase its capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, advices that the Jones & Laughlins Company of Pittsburg has consummated the purchase of 1,000 acres of land at Girard, Penn., which will give them a lake port for their iron ore and a railroad outlet of their own.

Recently incorporated Refuge Cotton Oil Company, capital $425,000, it is said, will control the Refuge mills at Vicksburg, the Planters mills at Greenville, another at Columbus, and a new mill under construction at Rosedale.

Decrease of $3,823 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $667,126 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Corporation with $1,000,000 capital said to have been formed by Boston and New York capitalists for the purpose of utilizing the water power of Union River, Maine, in the generation of electric power.

Strike of the employes of the rolling mill department of the American Iron and Steel Company at Reading, Penn., which has been in force since May 5, declared off.

Consolidation of the Macon (Ga.) Consolidated Street Railroad Company and the Macon Electric Light and Railway Company.

Application made by the International and Great Northern Railroad to the New York Stock Exchange to list $440,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1919 and $440,000 additional second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1909.

According to Boston dispatches the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company will shortly apply to the Railroad Commissioners for authority to issue bonds to the amount of $250,000 to refund the 4½ per cent. bonds dated May, 1883, and maturing next year.

Smallest day's business in stocks since July 2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@5½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $235,907,574; balances, $11,222,860; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,008,886.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 3c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was much less plentiful yesterday. Loan rates were firm at a higher level. Discount quotations advanced.

On the Stock Exchange business was almost at a standstill in view of to-day's holiday and the approach of the settlement. The tone was dull, and in the majority of cases prices finished lower, but there was a further slight recovery in South American bonds. Home rails generally declined.

American rails were excessively quiet, and, with an absence of arbitrage support, most prices gave way moderately.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Money was in fair demand to-day, and supplies were largely reduced. Discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was practically neglected in view of to-morrow's holiday and the beginning of the settlement Monday. Consols were dull. Americans were nominally on either side of parity and disposed to be harder. They closed quiet. Grand Trunks hardened on satisfactory traffic returns.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91¼; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 111½; Canadian Pacific, 140¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 196½; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 40½; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville and Nashville, 142⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 79¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 84; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 40¾; Southern Railway, 38⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 96¼; Southern Pacific, 73⅝; Union Pacific, 107¾; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 50⅝; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver steady, 23 5-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.60; Madrid, 32.80; Lisbon, 26.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Business was quieter on the Bourse to-day, and prices had a hardening tendency, owing to fewer purchases. Later, foreigns rallied sharply. Rentes were heavy, owing to fears of strike disorders. Spanish 4s and Spanish rails were in request on a rumor that the gold syndicate was likely to be constituted to-day. Most of the industrial stocks advanced. Rio Tintos were supported. At the last hour rentes were freely offered, influencing prices in other departments. The close was heavy. Kafirs opened firm on the statement that the chief leaders of the South African market interviewed Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in London yesterday and received favorable assurances. At the close they were easier.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 86.10.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Locals were irregular. Transvaal rails declined sharply, but closed with a partial recovery. Large sales were reported on the part of Dutch holders of these securities, owing to the decision on the indemnity claims being deferred.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—There was more snap to the demand for local stocks to-day, and prices generally strengthened. United Power and Transportation leading with a gain of 3½ points to 47½. United Railways gold 4s moved up a full point to 88. With these exceptions price changes were limited to fractions, thirteen stocks advancing ⅛ to ½, while five declined ⅛ to ¼. Trading was slow, the sales being only slightly larger than on Thursday. There was, however, a better feeling on the Street, and it was thought that any increase in New York's business would be promptly reflected on the local Exchange. Money was easy, but unchanged, call and time loans commanding 6 per cent. Total sales, 18,408 shares and $148,487 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	American Alkali	⅛	⅛	⅛
110	American Railways	53¾	53	53
895	American Cement	8¾	8¼	8 5-16
140	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
735	Cambria Steel	28½	28¼	28⅜
1	Catawissa 2d pf.	63	63	63
1,696	Con. Lake Superior	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
153	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73⅞	73½	73⅞
21	Delaware Ins. Co.	204	204	204
500	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
104	Elec. Co. of Am.	9 11-16	9½	9 11-16
50	Hunt. & Broad Top	30½	30½	30½
17	Hunt. & Broad Top. pf.	58	58	58
200	Indianapolis St. Ry.	86½	86½	86½
22	Insurance Co. of N. A.	25	25	25
100	John S. Johnson Co.	170	170	170
758	Lehigh Valley R. R.	33¾	33½	33¾
250	Manufactured Rubber	½	½	½
4	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
10	National Asphalt	½	½	½
8	North Penn. R. R.	110	110	110
288	Pennsylvania R. R.	81¾	81⅝	81¾
10	Philadelphia Steel pf.	101	101	101
57	Philadelphia Trac	98	96	98
500	Philadelphia Elec.	9 11-16	8 9-16	8 11-16
465	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48½	48¾
250	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
1,852	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	18⅜	18	18⅜
5,670	Reading	34¼	34	34 3-16
300	Reading 1st pf.	44¼	44	44¼
1,110	Reading 2d pf.	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝
100	Southern R. R.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
140	Susquehanna Steel	2¼	2 13-16	2⅞
100	Tidewater Steel	5½	5½	5½
423	United Gas Imp. Co.	114⅜	114	114
669	United Power	47½	45	47½
135	United Traction	47½	47½	47½
1,560	United States Steel	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
100	United States Steel pf.	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
50	Warwick Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Between the banks rates were quoted to-day at 6 and 5 per cent., with the most of them at the first-named figure. Time money is showing little or no change, with rates holding firm at previously quoted figures. Sterling exchange is quiet and weaker in tone, with posted rates off ¼ cent all around. New York funds, 15 and 12½c discount; call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time money, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $2,903,351; balances, $1,101,910. The stock market was quiet and strong, with Guantanamo Mining a feature. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
780	Atchison	89¾	88¾	89⅛
20	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
150	Chi. Gt. West pf.	83	83	83
30	C. I. R. & S. Y. pf.	126¾	126	126
2,895	Massachusetts Electric	38½	37¼	38⅜
10	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	95½	95½	95½
73	N. Y., N. H. & H.	228½	228½	228½
4	Nor. & Worcester	232	232	232
2	Old Colony	210	210	210
10	Pere Marquette pf.	82	82	82
115	Union Pacific	105	105	105
95	Union Pacific pf.	91	90⅝	91
6	West End	93½	93¼	93½

TELEPHONES.

284	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165	163¼	164¾
100	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub.	113	113	113
21	New England	138½	138	138½
½	Western	28	28	28
5½	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

350	Am. Ag. Chem.	25	23½	25
111	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	79	78½	79
200	Am. Hide & Leather	13	12¾	13
15	Am. Pneumatic Service	6½	6½	6½
1,234	Am. Sugar	124	123⅝	124
17	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
2,335	Dom. Iron & Steel	57	56	57
50	Houston Elec. pf.	92	92	92
241	Massachusetts Gas	39½	39	39¼
169	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85⅝	85	85⅝
100	Minn. Gen. Electric	79	78	78
3	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
127	Swift Pack. & Prov.	150	158	168
50	Torrington, Class A	26½	26½	26½
1,005	United Fruit	111⅞	110	111⅝
10	United Shoe Machine	52½	52¼	52½
100	United Shoe Machine pf.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
905	United States Steel	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
108	United States Steel pf.	88⅞	88½	88⅞

MINING.

60	Adventure	21	21	21
50	Ahouez	2½	2½	2½
582	Amalgamated	65½	64½	65½
100	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
21	Atlantic	23	22	22
50	Bingham	29	29	29
50	British Columbia	7	7	7
50	Centennial	18	18	18
40	Continental Zinc	16	16	16
805	Copper Range	60	59	59¾
300	Dominion Coal	131¼	131	131¼
380	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
300	Gold Dredging	2½	2	2
4,925	Guanajuato	3¾	3¼	3¾
510	Mohawk	46½	46½	46¾
600	Montreal & Boston	3	3	3
7	Osceola	57	57	57
150	Phoenix	4	4	4
30	Quincy	125	125	125
100	Shannon	9⅝	9¼	9¼
50	Tecumseh	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,165	United States	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜
5	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	15	15
120	Utah Con.	6¾	6¾	6⅝
350	Wolverine	60	59½	60
50	Wyandotte	1	1	1

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—The more active buying of G. B. S. Brewing issues, with the consequent advance of the whole group, was perhaps the nearest approach to a feature. These securities advanced in recognition by the Street of the conservative action of the management in avoiding financiering which is intended to appeal to the galleries. International Trust was bid up 1¼ points without bringing out any offerings. These shares are strong in response to the development in Alabama Coal and Iron, of whose securities International is a large holder. Cotton Duck incomes evinced a more resisting quality in the face of the day's unnecessary pressure to sell. Seaboards were a shade more active. Money on call was easier at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,350 shares of stock and $91,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Seaboard Ry. com.	29¾	29¾	29¾
150	Consolidated Gas	73½	73¼	73½
193	G. B. S. Brew. com.	14¾	14	14¾
195	Nashville Ry. com.	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	152¼	151	152½
108	Ala., C. & I.	40	39¾	40
50	Ala., C. & I. pf.	88½	88½	88½
10	Baltimore Brick	9	9	9
5	G. S. F. 1st pf.	102¼	102¼	102½
19	Maryland & Penn.	31¼	31¼	31¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	85	85	85
1,000	Ga. & S. Brew. 1st.	111	111	111
6,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	68¼	68¼	68¼
3,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	77½	77½	77½
27,000	Cotton Duck inc.	39¾	39¼	39½
8,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s.	85	85	85
10,000	Chas. & West C. 5s.	113½	113½	113½
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st.	91	90½	91
19,500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	40	38¾	39⅛
200	G. B. S. Brew. inc. scrip	38½	38½	38¾
2,000	R. & A. 6s.	125	125	125
1,000	Va. Mid. 1st.	106	106	106

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—New York exchange to-day was 30c discount; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks once more were very dull and steady. Box Board issues were traded in lightly, and there was some doubt indicated in early sales of the preferred issues as to whether the proposed bond issue was favorable to the property. The shares fell off over a point, but quickly rallied and made fractional gains. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
565	American Can com.	11¾	11½	11¾
100	American Can pf.	49½	49½	49½
5	Chicago Telephone	160	160	160
10	Lake Street Elevated	10	10	10
200	Metropolitan Elev. com.	40	39¾	39¾
100	Northwestern Elev. com.	34½	34¼	34¼
135	National Biscuit com.	46½	46¾	46¾
53	National Biscuit pf.	103	102¾	103
50	National Carbon	30	30	30
10	National Carbon pf.	100	100	100
75	Swift & Co.	159½	159	159
100	Street's W. S. C. Line	30¼	30¼	30¼
481	United Box Board com.	11	10¾	11
170	United Box Board pf.	56	55	56
100	West Chicago	94½	94½	94½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Brewing	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Consolidated Gas pf.	45	45	45
865	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
133	Fireproof	29	29	29
188	Fireproof pf.	39	38½	38½
500	Marsden	5½	5½	5½
11	Monongahela Water	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,810	Pittsburg Coal	31	30¾	31
128	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¾	89¾	89½
100	River Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
85	United States Steel	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
2	West. Air Brake	176	176	176
100	West. Elec. 2d	107¾	106½	107
85	Window Glass	36¾	36½	36½
10	Diamond Nat. Bank	440	440	440
109	Real Estate Trust	307½	305	307½
$500	St. Clair Water 6s	110	110	110

NORTH AMERICAN CO.'S DEAL.

Control of Detroit Electric Light Company Secured for $4,000,000 to be Paid in Installments.

The North American Company, it was learned yesterday in Wall Street, has purchased control of the Detroit Electric Light Company. It is understood that the price was $4,000,000, which, however, is to be paid in installments. The first of these is to be turned over on Monday, and will be $2,400,000, or 60 per cent. The purchase price was subscribed by a syndicate composed of several large banking houses.

It is the intention of the North American Company to build a new power house to supply the City of Detroit with light and also with electric power for other purposes. The acquisition of this company is therefore expected to result in great benefits to the North American Company, which controls similar companies in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities.

These transactions are declared to be mainly responsible for the continued strength of the stock, which, although it has not paid any dividends, has been selling above 120 for some months, closing yesterday at 122 bid and 124 asked. There has been a report on the Street that the company would soon declare a dividend, but this is denied by persons familiar with the property. It is not denied, however, that dividend payments may be begun next year. There was a report also that the company had been selected to succeed the Northern Securities Company in case the litigation now in progress should be decided against that company. It is stated on authority, however, that no such idea exists.

Fixing Price of Southern Pig Iron.

A meeting of Southern iron mining interests was held in this city yesterday at the offices of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to fix the price of Southern pig iron during the latter half of 1903. The interests represented included the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Company, the Virginia Iron and Coke Company, the Allegheny Ore and Iron Company, and the Lowmoor Furnaces. It is understood that an agreement was made to maintain prices at the rate prevailing for the latter half of the present year, about $17 a ton.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In no part of the outside market yesterday was there any indication that increased activity is very near at hand. The majority of the stocks which of late have been prominently active showed only small totals, and even among the lower-priced stocks those that supplied sales that ran in the thousands made a very short list. As was natural in such a narrow market, fluctuations in prices were for the most part unimportant. It was true, however, that the changes of a point or more were found among the net gains with the exception of Central Foundry preferred, and possibly one or two other issues. In Central Foundry a drop of 2 points occurred in the preferred stock on the sale of 200 shares. There was nothing to account for this decline except the general position of the market.

*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 24, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65	65¼	4,450	*Amal. Copper Co.	64⅝	65⅞	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅝
13⅞	13	2,935	Am. Hide & Leather	13	13¼	12⅞	13	...
40½	41	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
35⅜	36	200	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	— ¼
92½	92¾	1,219	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92	92¾	92	92½	...
52¼	52½	5,100	Am. Cotton Oil	50	52¾	50	52½	+2⅝
37	40	100	Am. District Tel.	37	37	37	37	—2⅝
10½	10⅝	430	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	31¼	500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	31	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
46¼	47	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47	47	46⅞	47	— ⅝
130	135	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	135	135	135	135	+3
97	100	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	— ½
124	124¼	5,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123½	124	123¼	124	+ ½
97½	99	300	*Amaconda Cop. M. Co.	97¼	97¾	97½	97½	+ ¼
89	89¼	12,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88¾	89⅝	88⅞	89⅛	+ ⅛
100⅜	101¼	850	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	+ ⅝
108¼	108⅜	19,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	108⅛	108⅞	108⅛	108⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	15,110	Baltimore & Ohio rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
94	94½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
...	...	1,000	*Balt. & Ohio, sub. rcts.	108½	108½	*108⅜	108⅜	...
62¾	63	2,165	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅜	63	62⅜	62⅞	+ ⅜
51	52	100	*Butterick Co.	51	51	51	51	+ ¾
136⅜	137	1,200	Canadian Pacific	136⅛	136⅞	136¼	136⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	2,425	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51⅜	51⅞	51⅛	51½	+ ¼
36¼	36⅞	400	Chicago & Alton.	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅝	...
30¼	30⅜	1,800	Chicago Great West.	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ½
83⅜	85	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84½	84¼	84	84	—1
191¼	191⅞	4,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	191½	192	191¾	191⅞	+ ½
194½	195	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194⅞	195	194⅞	195	...
230¼	233	100	Chicago & Northw.	229½	229½	229¼	229½	— ⅛
199	200	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	199⅜	200	199⅜	200	...
20½	21½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
37½	38½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
89⅝	89⅞	64,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	85½	89¾	85⅜	89⅝	+4½
32¾	33	1,300	Colorado & Southern.	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
48½	49	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	49	49	49	— ½
23¼	23⅝	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	23½	23½	23½	23¼	...
218½	220	200	Consolidated Gas	218½	218½	218½	218½	— ⅛
31⅜	32	200	Corn Products	32	32	32	32	...
259	265	300	Del., Lack. & West.	258	259	258	259	+3
44	44½	100	Denver & R. G.	44	44	44	44	...
91¾	91½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...
20¾	20⅝	300	Detroit Southern	21	21	20½	20½	...
39½	39⅝	1,100	Detroit Southern pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
19¼	20	56	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝
29¼	30	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅝
38½	39¼	3,700	Erie	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	600	Erie 1st pf.	68	68¾	68	68¼	+ ¼
52¾	52⅞	700	Erie 2d pf.	52⅞	53	52⅞	53	+ ¼
185½	187	100	General Electric	186	186	186	186	+ ⅝
95	95¼	700	Hocking Valley	95½	95¾	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅝
148⅝	148¾	1,800	Illinois Central	148¼	149	148¼	149	+ ⅝
...	...	8,843	Illinois Central rts.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
19¾	20	300	International Paper	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ¼
81¾	82	900	*Internat. Power Co.	81	82½	81	82¼	+2½
44	44⅜	550	Iowa Central	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44½	+ ½
77⅜	79	100	Iowa Central pf.	78	78	78	78	— ¾
80⅞	81	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81	81½	81	81	...
42	45	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	42	42	42	42	—3¼
35	35¾	300	Kansas City South.	35	35	35	35	...
56¼	57½	100	Kansas City South. pf.	56	56	56	56	...
34	35	300	Keokuk & D. M.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ¼
138¾	139	3,300	Louisville & Nashville.	139½	139½	138⅝	139	...
135⅜	135¾	1,200	Manhattan Elevated.	134⅞	135⅞	134⅞	135¼	+ ½
122	124	200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	122	122	122	122	+1¾
139⅛	139¼	460	*Met. Street Railway.	139¼	139⅝	139¼	139⅝	+ ⅜
40	40½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—2½
78⅝	80	1,270	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	78⅝	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	+ ⅝
129½	132	145	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120	129	120	129	—1
29⅜	30	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
62	62½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62	62	62	62	...
110⅞	111	7,500	Missouri Pacific.	110⅞	111¼	110⅜	110⅞	+ ¼
101	108	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	106	106¼	106	106½	+1½
45⅞	46	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅝
102¾	103½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103	103	—1
28⅜	29	500	*Nat. Lead Co.	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28¾	+ ⅜
93	94½	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
18½	19	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅜
175	180	400	*New York Air Brake.	177⅞	178	175	175	—3
33⅝	33⅞	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
77	77¼	14,700	Norfolk & Western.	77¼	77½	76⅞	77	— ⅛
74½	76	100	Pacific Coast.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	—2⅜
163¾	164	6,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	163¼	163⅝	163⅛	163⅝	+ ⅜
102½	103½	255	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¾	104	102¾	104	+ ½
61¾	62	3,100	Pressed Steel Car.	61	61¾	61	61¾	+ ⅜
96	98¾	1,180	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95⅜	96	95¾	96	+ ⅝
234	238	240	Pullman Company.	236	236	235	235	—3⅞
37	37⅜	100	*Ry. Steel Spring.	37½	37¾	37¼	37⅜	+ ¼
68¾	68½	8,900	Reading.	68¼	69⅛	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	4,900	Reading 1st pf.	88	88¼	88	88½	+ ⅝
78⅝	78⅞	5,900	Reading 2d pf.	78	79	78	79	+1½
22⅝	22⅞	2,400	*Pen. Iron & Steel.	22½	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
79	79½	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79¼	79½	79	79	— ⅛
23	23⅜	2,600	*Rubber Goods Mg. Co.	23¼	23⅝	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
71½	72	50	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	72	72	71½	71⅞	+ ⅛
14	15	100	Rutland pf.	14	14	14	14	—3
190	200	50	St. Jo. & G. I.	195	195	185	185½	—2
72	73	1,750	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	71	72	69½	72	—1
32½	34	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	34	34	31¼	31¼	—5½
75½	76	100	St. L. & San Fran.	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ⅝
31½	32⅜	300	St. Louis Southw.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
68¾	68⅞	2,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	68¾	68¾	67¾	68⅞	+ ¼
68	69	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	66⅝	68	66⅝	68	+ ¼
72⅜	72½	11,900	Southern Pacific.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	1,100	Southern Railway.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37½	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	200	Southern Ry. stamped.	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
64½	65	100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	65½	66	65½	66	+ ¼
44	44¼	200	Texas & Pacific.	44	44¾	44	44¾	+ ⅝
35½	35¾	200	Tol., Ry's. & Light.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
31½	32⅝	4,500	Tol., St. L. & W.	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ½
47½	48⅜	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	48¾	48	48	48	— ⅜
120½	120¾	170	Twin City R. T.	120½	120⅝	120½	120¾	...
104⅜	104⅝	11,000	Union Pacific.	104¼	105¼	104¾	105¼	+ ⅜
91¾	91¾	230	Union Pacific pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	+ ½
23⅞	24	900	United Rys. Invest.	23½	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
63½	64	600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63½	64	63½	64	+ ¼
14⅝	14⅝	2,200	*U. S. Leather.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	...
90	91	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
18	18½	200	U. S. Rubber.	18	18	18	18	— ⅜
40⅞	40⅞	6,400	U. S. Steel.	40⅝	40¾	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅜
89	89⅛	2,900	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅞	89	88½	89	+ ⅜
66	67	2,700	*Vulcan Chemical.	66	68⅞	66	67⅞	+1½
32⅜	33	600	*Vulcan Detinning.	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	+ ½
80	81	800	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80	81	80	80¾	+1
34	34¼	300	Wabash.	33½	34¼	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
48⅜	49	1,100	Wabash pf.	48⅜	49	48⅜	49	+ ⅛
90⅜	91⅜	2,000	Western Union Tel.	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91½	+ ¼
38½	40½	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
27⅜	28	200	Wisconsin Central.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
52¾	53¾	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ⅜

Sales.....288,125 | *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
510	Amal. Copper	64⅝	65⅞	64⅝	65¼
21	Am. Car & F.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
10	Am. Locomotive	31	31	31	31
1,240	Am. Sugar	123⅜	124	123⅜	124
138	A., T. & S. F.	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89¼
50	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100½
200	Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	109	108⅝	109
200	Balt. & O. rights.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Brooklyn R. T.	62¾	63	62⅝	63
200	Can. Pacific	136¼	136¾	136¼	136⅝
100	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
180	Chi. Gt. Western	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
1,120	C., M. & St. P.	191⅝	192	191⅝	191⅞
8,980	Col. Fuel & I.	86	89½	85⅝	89⅛
10	Col. Southern	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
700	Del. & H.	159	159	159	159
250	Hl. Cen. rights.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Louis. & Nash.	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
310	Manhattan	134⅜	135½	134⅜	135¼
5,280	Mo. Pacific	110⅝	111⅜	110⅞	111
3,520	Norf. & West.	77⅜	78⅜	76⅞	76¾
920	Pennsylvania	163⅜	163⅝	163⅛	163⅜
50	People's Gas	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
2,440	Reading	68	69⅛	68	68⅜
140	Rep. Steel	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾
2,000	Southern Pac	71⅜	72	71⅜	72⅛
140	Southern Ry.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
380	Tenn. Coal I.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼
80	Texas Pacific	44	44¼	44	44¼
10	T., St. L. & W.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2	T., St. L. & W. pf.	49	49	49	49
4,250	Union Pacific	105	105¾	104⅞	105⅜
110	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,780	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
80	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
105	Wabash pf.	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼
10	West. Union	91½	91½	91½	91½
43,260					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Can. South. 1st	106	106	106	106
1,000	Col. F. & I. conv.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
$2,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	262	202	202
3d week Oct.	$12,962	$15,932	$31,575
From July 1.	539,078	548,340	481,556
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week Oct.	145,826	145,418	132,312
From July 1.	2,338,906	2,154,760	1,869,208
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	727
3d week Oct.	154,200	121,700	134,500
From July 1.	2,122,781	1,966,393	1,722,584
OMAHA—			
Month Sept.	1,206,210	1,083,581	1,080,906
From Jan. 1.	8,320,286	7,874,636	7,290,359
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	420	393
3d week Oct.	61,078	55,009	49,091
From July 1.	964,594	906,029	788,234
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
3d week Oct.	450,920	407,293	381,007
From July 1.	6,773,172	6,104,765	5,513,995
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for September—			
Gross earnings	619,332	506,071	472,657
Op. expenses	322,784	280,351	283,698
Net earnings	296,598	225,720	188,959
Total income	305,766	230,550	
Charges and taxes	135,457	125,786	130,654
Surplus	170,309	104,764	64,031
Gross, 3 months	1,726,705	1,501,449	1,340,288
Op. expenses	941,548	827,883	818,885
Net, 3 months	785,157	673,566	527,383
Total income	859,175	728,029	599,927
Charges and taxes	408,082	394,621	392,470
Surplus, 3 months	451,093	334,006	197,457
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,892,588	2,068,652	2,092,574
Expenses	1,575,858	1,378,367	1,461,159
Net earnings	1,116,730	685,285	631,415
Other income	836		
Total income	1,117,566	685,285	631,415
Charges	395,566	374,813	320,602
Surplus	752,000	310,470	310,913
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	1,700,817	1,416,255	1,226,150
Expenses & taxes	1,225,417	922,061	758,065
Net	475,400	494,194	468,085
Deductions	207,784	284,716	266,290
Balance	267,615	229,478	201,795
Dividends	200,000	200,000	200,000
Surplus	67,615	29,478	61,795
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for September—			
Gross	339,609	308,393	281,652
Operating exp.	130,610	123,131	106,559
Net	208,059	185,262	165,093
Deductions	17,732	75,375	66,402
Surplus	191,326	109,887	98,402
Gross, 9 months	2,667,004	2,340,184	2,102,029
Operating exp.	1,197,819	1,068,846	981,006
Net, 9 months	1,475,775	1,271,318	1,121,023
Deductions	668,235	660,773	627,152
Surplus, 9 months	787,842	610,545	493,871

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	351,221	309,892	41,329
Operating exp.	272,355	197,027	75,328
Net earnings	78,886	112,865	*33,999
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,048,160	908,602	139,558
Operating exp.	868,213	618,233	189,980
Net earnings	239,947	290,369	*50,422

*Decrease.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09¼
Lard, prime	11.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 69@72¾c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¾c; No. 2 corn, 67¼c; No. 2 yellow, 66c; No. 2 oats, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 30@33c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.22; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $14.90@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $11@$11.02½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $11.20@$11.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.87½@$12; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32.

COTTON.—The market opened steady, with prices 1@3 points higher. Following the call the market for a time followed an irregular course. Later covering on a liberal scale developed, and prices worked upward quite rapidly. The better feeling extended to Wall Street and the West, whose buying was a feature of the late forenoon. During the afternoon the market was very quiet, but steady to firm, with prices holding close to the top. The close was quiet, with prices net 2@7 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales. The world's visible supply increased 162,000 bales, against 223,000 bales last year; the American visible 100,000 bales, against 342,000 bales last year.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.70 for middling uplands and 8.95 for middling Gulf; sales, 1,314 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet but steady, unchanged, at 8⅞c, sales 3,000 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7 15-16c, sales 400 bales; Savannah quiet and easy, unchanged, at 8c, sales 602 bales; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 8c, sales 150 bales; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c, sales 252 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Augusta easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c, sales 1,023 bales; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8⅛c, sales 15 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.36	8.43	8.36	8.43@8.44
November	8.39	8.44	8.39	8.43@8.44
December	8.50	8.58	8.48	8.55@8.56
January	8.57	8.66	8.56	8.63@8.64
February	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.38@8.40
March	8.36	8.41	8.34	8.38@8.39
April	8.40	8.42	8.40	8.38@8.40
May	8.37	8.41	8.35	8.38@8.39
June				8.37@8.39
July	8.36	8.39	8.36	8.37@8.39
August				8.25@8.27

Superintendent King's weekly figures were as follows: Port receipts for the week aggregated 305,462 bales, as compared with 423,299 bales last year. Overland to mills and Canada, 36,973 bales; last year, 25,252 bales; Southern mill takings, (estimated,) 44,000 bales; last year, 43,252 bales. Gain of stock at interior towns, 58,057 bales; last year, 69,366 bales. Brought into sight for the week, 442,492 bales; last year, 561,162 bales. Total crop movement: Port receipts for the season thus far, 1,942,792 bales; last year, 1,644,597 bales; overland to mills and Canada, 118,277 bales; last year, 115,379 bales; Southern mill takings, (estimated,) 324,000 bales; last year, 312,900 bales; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, 329,857 bales; last year, 313,142 bales. Brought into sight thus far for the season, 2,714,926 bales, as compared with 2,886,278 bales for the corresponding period last year. The total crop movement is for 54 days this year against 55 days in 1901.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Spot cotton—Moderate business done; prices 6 points lower; American middling fair, 5.06; good middling, 4.76; middling, 4.68; low middling, 4.58; good ordinary, 4.48; ordinary, 4.34. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,500 bales of American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 100 bales of American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.56, buyers; October and November, 4.50, buyers; November and December, 4.47, value; December and January, 4.44, buyers; January and February, 4.44, sellers; February and March, 4.44, buyers; March and April, 4.44, buyers; April and May, 4.45, sellers; May and June, 4.45, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Not much confidence was shown on the bull side, and after considerable irregularity in the fore part of the session prices developed a weakness that lasted up to the close, which was ⅝@⅞c under the previous night. Speculative business was smaller than usual. Receipts were 1,355,000 bushels at Western points, compared with 1,061,000 bushels a year ago. A singular feature about the clearances was the fact that while seaboard exports this week have been unusually light, clearances from both coasts, according to Bradstreet's, amounted to a full 7,000,000 bushels, being presumably large from the Pacific Coast. The Liverpool cables showed practically no change, but Paris markets continued very firm, closing 25 to 35 points net higher. It had been expected that the decline in prices here would let in a good export trade, but orders were apparently lacking, for only three loads of Spring came to light here and seventeen loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 77¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, both prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, Nov. 5 to 10; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, prompt, and 80¾c, Nov. 5 to 10; No. 2 red, 77¼c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 68⅝@69¾c; No. 2 hard, December, 68⅝@68¾c; May, 71¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56c; December, 40¾c bid; May, 39⅜. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; December, 28⅝c; May, 29⅝c; No. 2 white, 34.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; November, 71¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 72¼c; macaroni, No. 1, 68⅜c; No. 2, 64¾c. Oats, December, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@72½c; December, 72½@72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—No. 2, 55c; sample, 48@56c. Corn—December, 51⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Wheat—December, 70¼c; May, 71¾c on track, No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $2.30@$2.40, spot and to arrive. 2Buckwheat Flour—$2.50@$2.60, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.30@$3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, 48 sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.90; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran middling, $17.50@$21, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50. Linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25. Hominy chop, $22.50, bulk. Oil meal $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78¾	78⅝	78	78¼
May	78¾	78⅝	77 13-16	77⅞
Corn—				
October				66½
December	56¾	57¼	56½	56⅝
January	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
May	48⅞	49	48½	48⅝
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36⅝
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72 9-16	73	72⅛	72¼
May	74¼	74 11-16	73 9-16	73⅝
Corn—				
October	57½	57¼	57¼	57¼
December	51½	52⅛	51⅜	51⅝
May	43⅞	44⅛	43½	43⅝
Oats—				
October	30 13-16	30 13-16	30⅜	30⅜
December	31 5-16	31 5-16	30 15-16	31
May	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32
Lard—				
January	$9.17½	$9.20	$9.10	$9.12½
May	8.50	8.50	8.42½	8.42½
Ribs—				
January	8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.25
May	7.82½	7.82½	7.80	7.80
Pork—				
January	15.72½	15.72½	15.60	15.62½
May	14.85	14.85	14.72½	14.75

COFFEE.—Coffee, after opening quiet at unchanged prices, ruled dull during the session at generally unchanged prices until quite late in the session, when the private cables arrived, giving the day's primary receipts which will be officially reported in the morning. These proved somewhat below expectations, and the market assumed a slightly firmer tone, finally closing at a net advance of 5 points. The total sales footed up 17,250 bags. The spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
November	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10@5.15
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
February	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Ingraham estate has sold through F. E. Barnes and Innes & Center the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story building on lot 19.9 by 75.

It was reported yesterday that 414 Broadway had been sold. It is an old six-story building on lot 27 by 84.8, adjoining the nine-story structure at the southeast corner of Broadway and Canal Street, and is owned by the estate of George Richardson.

A. G. Hegeman & Co. have sold to E. Alexander the two four-story buildings 492 and 496 Hudson Street, each 21.6 by 98.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for Mark Harris to Charles Lane the four-story building 258 Pearl Street, on lot 20 by 58.8. This property adjoins the old United States Hotel site, upon which Mr. Lane is now erecting a new building.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the various owners to Shapiro Brothers the three four-story buildings, 254, 256, and 258 West Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 45 by 109.6.

The five-story double flat 59 West Ninety-eighth Street has been sold through the Frank L. Fisher Company for $25,000.

R. F. Govin has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 64 West Thirty-seventh Street, 21.10 by 98.9.

Max Cohen has sold the two five-story double flats 1,735 and 1,737 Madison Avenue, on plot 54 by 91.

The Donahue estate has sold to Thomas Buckley 210 West Fifty-fourth Street, a one-story brick building, on lot 25 by 100.5.

J. A. Montant is the buyer of the dwelling 38 West Forty-ninth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

James Bailey has sold for Jacob Axelrod the five-story flat 37 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.11.

John B. Stetson has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to A. Diamond the three-story brick dwelling 151 East Eighteenth Street, 18.11 by 92.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story building 83 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for Ida M. Forschner to a client the lot on the west side of Webster Avenue, 28.6 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 25.4 by 95.2.

McAlpin Realty Trust Company has sold for a client to George W. Stetson, on private terms, 111 West Ninety-third Street, a four-story, high stoop, brick dwelling, on a lot 16.5 by 100.8.

John J. Kavanagh was the broker in the recent sale of 78 and 80 East Ninety-second Street to Frederick W. Marks.

The executors of the estate of John C. Winch have leased the property 521 to 525 West Twenty-first Street to the corporation known as "Huyler's" for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $2,600.

Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William H. Ricketts receiver for the rents of 232 East Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story and basement house, pending a suit brought by Elias Kempner against Edwin Wilson and others to foreclose a mortgage of $2,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 100, four and five story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and another.....$93,755

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 317 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 84.5 by 25.2 by 86.5, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles Knauf..... 2,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eleventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story frame church, 36 by 72; New York Presbyterian Church Extension Committee, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, owner; John Davidson of 50 West Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $15,000.

Pond Place, west side, 93 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed and stable, 26 by 15; Oscar A. Boering of 2,544 Marion Avenue, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $350.

Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, to a five-story brick storage building; Henry Elias Brewing Company, owner; F. Wunder of 99 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 85 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Winham estate, owner; L. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 263 Broome Street, to a two-story brick tenement, with store; L. London, premises, owner; F. Kellogg of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 452 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a two-story brick apartment; New York Edison Company of 55 and 57 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $700.

Baker Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 27; William E. Pringle, premises, owner and architect; cost, $500.

No. 561 Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 55; Hannah Jung of 684 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 534 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 120 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, to a one-story frame mill, 183 by 143; Norcross Brothers & Co. of 160 Fifth Avenue, owner; Thomas O'Reilly of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two and a half-story frame barn and store room, 18 by 28; Mrs. Maria Schweickert of 26 Eighth Street, William's Bridge, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Oct. 24.

ALEXANDER AV, 277, n w corner of 139th St, 17.1x70; Elizabeth Kelly to Bertha Schrader, mtg $4,500..... $100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Joseph Nussbaum to George Wilding, all liens..... 1
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of Clinton St, 25.4x100x25x104.8; Mary E. Woodrow to Christian Procop..... 10
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 400 ft s of Elizabeth St, runs w 250 to Barker Av x s 200x s e 121.10x n e 111.6 to Elliott Av x n 230; Gertrude H. Carman to Auguste T. Riedinger, quitclaim..... 1
FAIRMONT AV, n e s, west part of Lot 29, map of Fairmount, 67x200; Rudolph Lindenthal to Hermine Lindenthal, mtg $5,000..... 1
FULTON ST, e s, 102 ft s of Westchester Av, runs s w 63 x s e 151.5 x n e 33 x n w 87.10 x n e 30 x n w 113.6; John S. Fowler to Rosa Weil, (mtg $2,500)..... 1
GRANT AV, s w corner of 179th St½ runs s 82 ft to w s of Webster Av x n 82 to street x w 3; Sylvester L. H. Ward to A. Percival Kirkland..... 800
HOUSTON ST, e s, 75 ft w of Ridge St, 25x100; Maurice H. Cohen to Harold L. Colten and another, reserves life estate, (mtg $18,000)..... 1
HOUSTON ST, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, 31.2x87.3; Louis Tremmel and another to Isidor Blumenkrohn, (mtg $34,000)..... 100
INTERIOR LOT, 30 ft e of Honeywell Av and 100 ft n of 177th St, runs e 98x n 18x w 30x s 18; John A. Warch to Isi Zins..... 1
PARK AV WEST, w s, 111 ft s of 182d St, 18x87.2x18x86.6; Olga Balaban to Charles Bjorkegren, (mtg $2,800)..... 4,000
PEARL ST, 258, s e s, 20x59x18x57; Mark Harris to Charles Lane..... 1
PROSPECT AV, 587 to 595, w s, 100x100; Mary E. Lowrie to Lena Fauer, (mtg $43,500)..... 1
RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, w s, 19.9x94; Katie I. Flanders, widow, individually, and as executrix, to Charles R. Sommer, mtg $10,000..... 25,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 171.2 ft s e of Villa Av, 57x145.2x50x117.8; Sophia Bertine to Charles H. Douglas, (mtg $2,500)..... 1
TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 183.3 ft s w of 149th St, 27.3x100; Lizzie Normoyle to Anthony McOwen, (mtg)..... 1
VERIG AV, e s, Lot 240, map of Hyatt Farm, Woodlawn; Selena A. Carmichael to John Stahl..... 1,200
WEST BROADWAY, 347, e s, 25x100; Bendet Isaacs to John J. Flynn..... 1
3D AV, e s, 46.10 ft s from n w corner of Sub-Division 2 of Lot 149, map of the village of Morrisania, 16.8x96 to Boston Road x 16.8x102; James C. Canning, deviser, to William L. Shinar..... 1
3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x85.9x25.8x86.2; Nelson D. Stillwell to James A. Campbell, (mtg $19,000)..... 100
3D ST, e s, 25.2 ft s of 105th St, 75.7x74; Simon Herman to Amelia Herman, (mtg $30,000)..... 1
5TH AV, 1,558, s w corner of 113th St, 25.11x100; Joseph Stern to Henry Stern, mtg $20,000, ½ part..... 1
11TH ST, n s, part of Lot 468, map of Chilmont, 60x108; Mary Gay to Margaret K. White, quitclaim..... 1
17TH ST, 11 East, 25x85.1x irregular; Richard M. Farrie to Nelson D. Stillwell, Cash..... 1
20TH ST, n s, 408.10 ft w of 6th Av, 80x92; Anton L. Olsen to Alfred C. Marks, (mtg $125,000)..... 100
20TH ST, 345 East, 15.3x92; Margaret I. Redmond and another to Jacob Weinstein..... 1
20TH ST, 341 East, 15.3x92; Sarah Muller, widow, and others to Jacob Weinstein..... 1
20TH ST, n s, 408.10 ft w of 6th Av, 80x92; A. C. Marks to William A. Hall, B. & S., all liens..... 100
23D ST, 126 East, 25x98.9; Charles D. Burwell to Daniel A. Loring, in trust, B. & S., re-recorded, (mtg $35,000)..... 1
23D ST, 124 East, 25x98.9; Isabella Loring to Daniel A. Loring, in trust, B. & S..... 1
29TH ST, s s, 337.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Louis Hartwig to Jennie Mayers, (mtg $10,000)..... 1
45TH ST, 143 East, 20x100.5; Thomas L. Cole to Clarissa Cole and others, (mtg $10,000)..... 17,540
47TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 20x60.4; John H. Paul to Annie Evans, all liens, B. & S..... 1
54TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Jeremiah Murphy to Mary Murphy, quitclaim..... 1
57TH ST, s s, 142.5 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x90; interior plot, 142.5 ft w of Avenue A and 90 ft s of 57th St, runs w 36x s 33.2x e 36.1x n 35.8; Royal Houghton to Sarah F. Houghton, ½ part, (mtg $6,000)..... 1
79TH ST, s s, 268.3 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x102.2; Harriet O'Connor to Mary A. O'Connor, B. & S., (mtg $4,000)..... 1
93D ST, n s, 134.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.5x100.8x irregular; Cornelius C. Cuyler to George W. Stetson, (mtg $10,000). 1
93D ST, 161 East, 14x61; Kate Elbers, by attorney, to Frederick Meyer, (mtg $7,500)..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; Thomas D. Malcolm to Aaron M. Janpole and another, (mtg $5,000)..... 100
117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Charles Adams, mtg $7,750..... 1
120TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Horace E. Parker, referee, to Reginald S. Blake, guardian and trustee..... 8,000
121ST ST, 230 West, 17x100.11; Louis Frankel to Sophia Michael, mtg $13,000. 100
126TH ST, 249 West, 18x99.11; Solomon Wertheim to Adelaide Kareisen, (mtg $10,000)..... 100
152D ST, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Catharine M. Dreyer to William C. Dewey, (mtg $2,000)..... 1
132D ST, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11; Peter J. Everett, referee, to Denis Quinn..... 9,130
169TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, runs n 143.2 x e 134.8 to Boston Road, x s w 101.4; Kate C. Clark and others, devisees, to Moses Bachman, ¾ part..... 1
169TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, runs n 143.2 x e 134.8 to Boston Road, x sw 101.4; Moses Bachman to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $22,000,) B. & S..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 123; Theodore Keller to Samuel Marktbreiter, 4 years..... $600
CHERRY ST, 384, n w corner of Scammel St; Max Jorrish to Samuel Epstein, 3 years..... 3,800
MONROE ST, 279 and 281; Joe Block and another to Leiser Blatt and another, 3 years..... 5,652
2D AV, 1,312; Maria Rooney to Peter J. Molloy and another, 7 years 8 months 22 days..... 1,440
7TH AV, 2,363; Rosa Friedberg to Moses Oppenheimer, 3 years 6½ months..... 720
92D ST, 537 and 539 East; Berry B. Simons and another to David Flashenberg, 2 years..... 660
12TH ST, 346 East; Giuseppe Termini to Menotti Lanzillotti and another, 5 years. 1,140
21ST ST, 521 to 525 West, 65x98.9; executors of John C. Winch to "Huyler's," 10 years..... 2,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 117th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $2,250
BACHMAN, Moses, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Clinton Av, n e corner of 169th St, to Boston Road, 3 years..... 22,000
BLUMENKROHN, Isidor, to Louis Tremmel and another; Houston St, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
BRASIER, Sophie I., to Elizabeth H. Lunt; 63d St, n s, 141 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $16,000, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 4,000
BROWNE, Emma, to Elizabeth Gifford; Clinton Av, n w s, 216 ft s w of 169th St, 5 years..... 2,500
BURTON, Anna Jr., and another to Mary C. Barstow; 239th St, n s, 320 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,000
CAMPBELL, James A., to City Mortgage Company; 3d Av, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, due April 23, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,850
DEWEY, William C., to the American Temperance Life Insurance Association; 132d St, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 4,000
ECCLES, George W., to D. Willis James; 85th St, 207 to 213 West, prior mtg $110,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000
FEUER, Lena, to Annie L. Demorest; Prospect Av, 587, 589, and 595, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent. each..... 2,000
FEUER, Lena, to Annie L. Demorest; Prospect Av, 591 and 593, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000
GLYNN, John J., to the Central Trust Company; West Broadway, 347, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 31,500
GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; Rivington St, s w corner of Norfolk St, 123 to 127, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.. 6,000
GUNTHER, Henry, to William Hoffmann and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 146th St, prior mtg $27,000, 3 years.. 5,000
HACK, Fredericka, to William T. Smith and another, trustees; 179th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 9,000
HECHT, Ferdinand, to Moses Bachman; Clinton Av, n e corner of 169th St, to Boston Road, 1 year..... 5,000
JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to Thomas D. Malcolm; 117th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,750
KARELSEN, Adelaide, to Solomon Wertheim; 130th St, 249 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000
KEMPNER, Fanny, to Theresa Abelson; 137th St, 307 West, due December, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500
KERR, Leonard R., to Robert B. Roosevelt; 4th Av, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 10,000
KOCH, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; Mohegan (Grant) Av, s e s of Lot 231, map of East Tremont, 1 year..... 2,500
LANE, Charles, to the American Mortgage Company; Pearl St, 258, 1 year... 11,000
LANE, Charles, to the American Mortgage Company; Pearl St, 258, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
LEVIN, Jennie, and another to Frederic de P. Foster; Broome St, s s, 42.5 ft e of Allen St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000
LOUDON, Lewis A., to the Good Samaritan Dispensary of the City of New York; 125th St, 446 to 452 West, four mortgages, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. each 10,000
MALCOLM, Dora J., and another to Georgo F. Handel; 112th St, 315 West, 5 years..... 8,000
MALCOLM, Dora J., and another to Francis E. Swayne; 112th St, 315 West, prior mtg $8,000, due Oct. 20, 1903..... 1,000
MAYERS, Jennie, to Louis H. A. Schneider; 29th St, s s, 337.6 ft e of 9th Av, due Dec. 24, 1903..... 3,500
McKEOWN, Ida E., to John J. Brady; Lorillard Place, s e s, 171.8 ft n e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,500
McMAHON, Edward, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th St, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
MICHAEL, Sophia, to Samuel C. Baum; 121st St, 230 West, prior mtg $13,000, due April 24, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000
OLSEN, Anton L., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 20th St, n s, 408.10 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 125,000
PROCOP, Christian, to Simeon C. Bradley; Aqueduct Av, e s, 25.4 ft n of Clinton St, 3 years..... 2,000
PRUSS, Annie, to Jacob Burkhard; Bainbridge Av, e s, 208.8 ft s w of Travers St; also Bainbridge Av, e s, 233.8 ft s w of Travers St, due May 13, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,300
QUINN, Denis, to Frances A. B. Ward; 132d St, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 8,000
RINALDO, Harry, to Minnie Rinaldo; 25th St, 217 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 4,000
ROBINSON, Mary E., to Harlem Savings Bank; Macombs Road, e s, 47.11 ft s of Grand Av, 1 year..... 1,000
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Abby S. Urner; 100th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 15,000
SCHRADER, Bertha, to Elizabeth Kelly; Amsterdam Av, 277, n w corner of 139th St, 5 years..... 4,100
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to American Mortgage Company; 55th St, s s, 259 ft e of 6th Av, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.... 10,000
SHINAR, William L., to James C. Canning; 3d Av, e s, 46.10 ft s from n w corner of Subdivision 2 of Lot 149, map of Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500
SONN, Henry, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Edgecombe Av, w s, 489.8 ft n of 145th St, to the e s of St. Nicholas Av, prior mtg $100,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 30,000
STETSON, George W., to Mary L. Hays; 93d St, 111 West, with all title to plot adjoining, 150.7 ft w of 9th Av and 68.2 ft n of 93d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000
STEWART, Perez M., to American Mortgage Company; 52d St, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.. 20,000
TISHMAN, Julius, and another to William M. Kingsland; Stanton St, n w corner of Allen St, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 62,000
TISHMAN, Julius, and another to Maria A. Herter; Stanton St, n w corner of Allen St, prior mtg $62,000, due April 24, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,000
WARCH, John A., to Isi Zins; 177th St, n s, 30 ft e of Honeywell Av; also, Honeywell Av, s e corner of 178th St, 9 years..... 5,000
WARE, Richard F., and another, executors and trustees, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 36th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the American Mortgage Company; 20th St, n s, 181 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the American Mortgage Company; 20th St, n s, 181 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
WEST MORRISANIA CLUB to an Association for the Relief of Respectable aged Indigent Females; Bonner Pl, s s, 175 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 8,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK to Josephine Lachat and another..... $3,500
ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors and trustees, to John Aspinwall... 1
BACHMAN, Moses, to Kate C. Clark and others..... 1
BOGERT, Mabel J., to Rachel E. Chase.. 5,000
COOK, James L., and others, executors, to Mary G. Cook and another..... 1
FORT, Louise, executrix, to Louise Fort. 1
HOWARD, Claiborne, to John J. McGrath..... 1
JAFFRAY, Robert, executors, to Robert Jaffray..... 9,000
KENNEDY, Robert, Jr., to Elizabeth Terry..... 600

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Jane MacMannus..... 1,000
LION, Andrew, to Esther Lion..... 1
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Helena B. Acker..... 4,056
STECKLER, Joseph W., to Nannie S. Vanderpoel..... 14,000
STONE, Annie, and another, trustees, to Annie Stone and another, trustees, 2 assignments..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Frank Vanderpoel..... 10,000
VARNUM, James M., trustee, to Mary Plunkett..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 663 and 665; Kruger & Co. against Frederick C. Cannon, contractor; United States Trust Company, trustee, and another, owners..... $1,677
LONGWOOD AV, n s, whole front between Mohawk Av and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 75x100; Patrick F. Guldera against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor..... 28
ST. ANN'S AV, 449; Samuel Le Boyer against Patrick F. Burns, owner and contractor..... 18
WALTON AV, e s, 92 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Gustav Grayen against George Hooks, owner and contractor.... 130
58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 150x100.5; Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 50x100, and 59th St, s s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Thomas G. Knight against Merila A. Herter and another, owners; Lyman & Costello, contractors. 3,600
94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; John W. Lawson against Moses S. Shill, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 500
94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; William Kuhn against Moses S. Shill, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 1,550
94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Anton Gerstner against Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 706
95TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 16x100; Thomas G. Knight against Abraham M. Morgenroth and another, owners; Lyman & Costello, contractors. 810
111TH ST, 112 and 114, and 118 and 120 East; Edward Corbig against Jacob Cohen, owner and contractor..... 2,198
114TH ST, 1 and 3 East; John B. Brunner against John Doe, owner; John Bock, contractor..... 169
117TH ST, 320, 322, and 326 East; Standard Frame and Sash Company against M. S. Wilson, owner and contractor.... 153
131ST ST, 37 West; Simon Bleich against Noel B. Weinburger, owner and contractor..... 58
149TH ST, 544 East; Samuel Le Boyer against Patrick F. and Jessie Burns, owners and contractors..... 17

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

RUTHERFURD PL, 3; Catherine Daniels against Kate S. Flanders and another, March 5, 1902..... 536
STANTON ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 72.6x100; Antonio Licciardi against David Perlman and another, Sept. 6, 1901..... 122
56TH ST, 10 West; Charles E. Ring against Sarah O. Edey and another, June 30, 1902..... 97
63D ST, 409 East; Mark Harris against Samuel Strasbourger and another, Oct. 15, 1902..... 78
79TH ST, 16 East; Charles E. Ring against Mary B. Ripley and another, June 30, 1902..... 237
149TH ST, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Christian Vorndran against Morse Geisman and another, Aug. 9, 1902..... 85

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and Cole's Lane, n e corner, 95.10x42.3x irregular, and Valentine Av, e s, 200 ft n of Clark St, 50x100; Simeon M. Barber against William W. Edwards and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Wild.
MADISON AV, 327; John A. Phoebus against David Webster and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Ingram, Root & Mossey.
PEARL ST, 478 and 480; City of New York against Thomas R. Jackson, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
VILLA AV, e s, 409 ft n of Potter Place, 16x100; Anna R. Nadansky against Teresa Tangredi and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.
8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 25.6x100; John Staut against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. O'Donoghue.
8TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x100; William Meyer against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. O'Donoghue.
85TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of Avenue B, 16.6x102.2. Mark Blumenthal, M. D., against John W. Murray and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.
85TH ST, 67 West; Marion C. Walsh against George L. Felt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.
111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Malle Katz against Peter Imperiale and another, (action to compel conveyance;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Harris Solomon against Arthur E. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs.
139TH ST, n s, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Rosa Stiffsonn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.
148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Minerva Burwell against Jacob Berman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. P. Sturges.
149TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Minerva Burwell against Selta Berkowitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. P. Sturges.
161ST ST, 880 East; Robert Isele against David Schlesinger and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. A. Hattling.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Supreme Court of the United States.

147—E. H. Reid, appellant, vs. Robert J. Jones, Sheriff, &c., and 209—E. H. Reid, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Colorado.—Argued for the appellant and plaintiff in error, and for the appellee and the defendants in error.

177—The Indiana Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Armin C. Koelin et al.—Argued for the appellant and for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be: 273, 309, (and 310 and 311,) 248, 318, 57, 59, (and 45,) 60, 61, 303, and 5.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

William G. Davies against vs. Francis A. Clark.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Eliza C. Clark vs. Congress Brewing Company.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of $10 additional leave given to apply to court below to open default.

Helena Sommer vs. Frederick W. Sommer and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. John Schenkewitz.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Harlem River Bank.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Hugh Gallagher.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Burley May.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Louis Barrett.—Motion granted.

Dennis Sullivan vs. Charles Southard.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Enrico Invernezzi vs. Thomas J. Dunn.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Oct. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. David Bryan.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Elias Kempner vs. Edwin Wilson—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Conrad Stein's Sons vs. Alphonse Sterckx—Emil Pensil.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Phil M. Leakin vs. Marie R. Oliva—Abner S. Werblin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Hedger vs. Hedger—Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr. Suydam vs. Kuntz—Charles S. Miller. Brink vs. Jennings—Robert S. Huse.

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West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge, $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

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20-Foot House on Murray Hill,

Between Park and Lexington; 4-story brownstone; butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; open plumbing; two baths; excellent condition; immediate possession; asking $65,000; owner will make interesting reduction to quick purchaser.

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91st, near Madison Av., four-story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order..... 35,000
82d, handsome American basement, immediate possession..... 50,000
76th, near 5th Av., 19 foot, possession. $35,000
79th, near Madison Av., 22 foot..... $80,000
64th, near 5th Av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money..... 125,000

Many others, list revised; particulars,
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Madison Av., corner 86th St.

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modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
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We have for sale lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements on the west side and Washington Heights, near rapid transit stations; elegant investments at lowest prices. Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

West 53d St.—Two five-story, cold-water tenements; only $4,000 cash required; first mortgage $13,500, at 4½ per cent.; liberal terms. J. Scott, 219 West 116th St.

$2,000 cash will buy five-story triple tenement, West 100th St. 27x100; hot water supply; first mortgage $16,000, at 4½ per cent.; easy terms. J. Scott, 219 West 116th St.

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A.—$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000. Rents $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house, 19th St., near 3d, 20.6x92; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East 119th St.—5-story basement stores, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $22,000; mtge. to suit; rents $2,472. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau.

38TH ST., BETWEEN 1 & 2 AV. | 5-story, 2 fam. on floor; fine condition. Pr. $21,500, mtg. $15,000, at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

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Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.
F. W. WAGENER & CO.,
Proprietors.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO.,
4 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

Surrogate Notices.

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Laura A. Darragh, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert L. Darragh, deceased; Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitely, Mary E. Darragh, Lucinda Darragh, Carrie J. Paulsen, Luanna A. Davison, Elizabeth Darragh, Thomas A. Darragh, the New Amsterdam National Bank of the City of New York, John Darragh, the New York National Exchange Bank, Luanna Rolfe, Clinton D. Osborne, William H. Tillyer, Edward P. Hatch, Benjamin Altman, George B. Scott, as surviving partner of J. B. Scott & Son; Minor S. Hall, Amanda C. Biggam, The Chelsea, Charles H. Chumar, William H. Larkin, Frederick P. Wood, Consolidated Gas Company, Abram E. Atkins, Miriam Nicholson and Charles T. Galloway, composing firm of Nicholson & Galloway; Caroline O'Neill, Letitia Craig O'Neill, and Mary Creighton Hencken, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased; James Morrison, Herbert Griggs, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edgar Whitlock, as an executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
se20-1aw6wS

DE ANGARICA, JOAQUIN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucretia G. Angarica, Rose C. de Angarica, Luz a de la Calle, Inez E. de Angarica, John H. Ives, Andres M. Companioni, Emilia la Rua de Castroverde, Nathaniel Wilson, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN C. DE ANGARICA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andres M. Companioni and Lucretia G. Angarica, as administrators with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ALONZO C. FARKHAM, Attorney for Administrators, 208 Broadway, New York City.
o25-1aw6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of the SMITH WOODWORK COMPANY assigned to J. Frederick Eagle for the benefit of its creditors.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of J. Frederick Eagle as assignee of said Smith Woodwork Company should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

In witness whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the County of New York to be affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 10th day of October, 1902.
THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Assignee, office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

For Sale.

BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

to buy a Sewing Machine. Two stores and basement full. We keep in stock the best makes New Home, Domestic, Household, Singer, Willcox & Gibbs Automatic, Western Union.
$1 or $2 Down, 50c. Weekly.
Machines, with cover, new styles, **$8.50.** Write and salesman will call; drop heads **$12.50** cash.

OPEN EVENINGS.
Delivered Free Within 50 Miles of New York.
LESSONS GIVEN IN YOUR HOME FREE.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., near 16th St.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

Down — A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA-
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. Warranted 5 years. You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Typewriters.—Brand new machines, sold $1 weekly or $50 cash; all makes, second hand, cash or installments; Remington, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up weekly. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704; telephone, 3825 Franklin.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE MILLINERY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for the dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, The Millinery Building and Loan Association, for the benefit of the creditors of said corporation and of the stockholders thereof, by an order duly made in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of Octber, 1902. I have duly qualified as such receiver and I do require:

First—All persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account to me, at the office of Boothby & Baldwin, Number 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1902, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to me at the office aforesaid on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Third—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me at the place aforesaid their respective accounts and demands, duly sworn to by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Fourth—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of the said corporation, to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1902.
CHARLES D. SMITH, Receiver.
BOOTHBY & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
O18-1aw3wS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of the SMITH WOODWORK COMPANY assigned to J. Frederick Eagle for the benefit of its creditors.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of J. Frederick Eagle as assignee of said Smith Woodwork Company should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

In witness whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the County of New York to be affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 10th day of October, 1902.
THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Assignee, office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE!
That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued by the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.
That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.
All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not issue. EDWARD F. SWIFT.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

$2 a Week for the Celebrated Milton Pianos

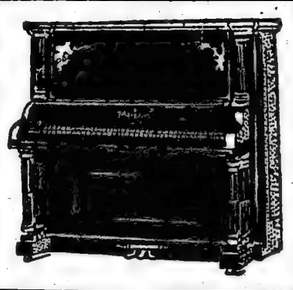

One of the most remarkable piano offers that this store has ever made is this:

100 Milton Pianos $225 Each.
$10 Down and $2 a Week.
This price includes top and cover. Delivered on receipt of first payment of $10.
The Milton Piano is one of the finest ever built. Made by the Milton Piano Company. Everything in it is of the very finest quality and built by the most skilled and experienced piano makers. The cases are large, rich and massive.
A representative of the Milton Piano Company stated that when these pianos were built, it was intended that they should sell for $500 each. For many pianos that are sold at $500 to-day cannot compare with the Milton.
The piano must be seen to be appreciated, and as an offer of this kind is rare, and owing to the limited quantity it is advisable for you to inspect this piano as early as possible.
We also continue to offer the
Harmony Piano for $175
At $5 Down & $1 Per Week
Including Stool and Cover.
Delivered on Payment of First $5 Payment.
Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
Every Harmony and Milton Piano has a ten years' guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

JACOB DOLL PIANO.
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5TH AVE., NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.
BRANCH, 197 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Bargains for Musicians.—Weber, $75; Chickering, $50; Mahogany Colonial, $95; Chickering, Parlor Grand, ¼ price. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$15, Rosewood piano; beautiful upright, $30; Colonial mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 106 East 9th St.

Pianos and Organs.

AT THE
"Bradbury"
WAREROOMS

Piano Bargains
JUST TO TEST THE VALUE OF PIANO ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS, WE WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK:
New "Bradbury" Pianos at $300, $350, $400, $450.
Moderate payment down and $10 a month.
New "Webster" Pianos (our make), $225.
$10 down and $7.00 a month.
New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $200.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.
New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $165.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.

A FEW USED PIANOS AND PIANOS OF OTHER MAKES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SMALL AND LARGE PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS STORED, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, TUNED.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.,
142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

Positively highest prices paid for contents of houses and flats. Miller, 56 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against THE FRIENDLY AID SOCIETY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of said City and County of New York, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street distant seventy (70) feet westerly along the same, from the point of intersection thereof with the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and to the centre line of the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with said southerly side of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet, and running thence northerly again parallel with said easterly side of said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, and to said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly and along said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 20th, 1902.
SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 248 East Thirty-fourth Street:

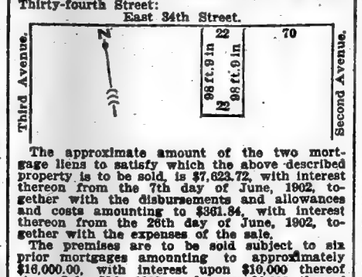

The approximate amount of the two mortgage liens to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,623.72, with interest thereon from the 7th day of June, 1902, together with the disbursements and allowances and costs amounting to $361.84, with interest thereon from the 26th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises are to be sold subject to six prior mortgages amounting to approximately $16,000.00, with interest upon $10,000 thereof since July 23d, 1902, and upon $6,000 thereof from July 23d, 1901.

Also subject to all unpaid taxes thereon since 1896, the approximate aggregate amount of which is $1,792.13, and interest.

Subject also to a certain agreement entered into on or about the twenty-ninth day of March, 1894, between one Ida Dienst and the Manhattan Railway Company and the New York Elevated Railroad Company.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1902.
SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

o22-2aw3wW&Sa&n13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY HULL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Thirty-fourth Street, distant ninety-two feet westerly from the westerly line of Second Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with the Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fourth Street fifteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the line of Thirty-fourth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the building thereon, the easterly and westerly walls thereof being party walls.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.
HAMMOND ODELL, Referee.

ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described: Its street number is No. 246 East Thirty-fourth Street.

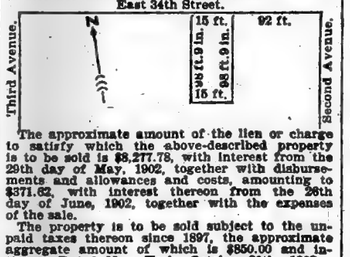

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,277.78, with interest from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with disbursements and allowances and costs, amounting to $371.82, with interest thereon from the 26th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The property is to be sold subject to the unpaid taxes thereon since 1897, the approximate aggregate amount of which is $850.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.
HAMMOND ODELL, Referee.

o22-2aw3wW&Sa&n13

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
se16-1aw6mSa

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. — Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.) — Specialties Alc. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. — Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin. — Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland 59th St. & Park Ave. Music. Tdh. Dinner with wine, 60c.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. | Noted for shell fish and game.

Reisenweber's "The Circle," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Music.

New Hotel Marlton, 3-5 W. 8th St., nr. 5 Av. Dainty Tdh. Lch., 50c. 12:30 to 2:30. Also service a la carte.

Lorber's ART NOUVEAU RESTAURANT. Table d'hote, a la carte. 274-276 Grand St. Orchestral music by Maurice Akst.

Scherz Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh., Casino. 75c. Straus Vienna Orchestra.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng. 7-9 & 10-12 o'c. Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

European Hotels.

MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central open position; medium prices.

MUNICH. HOTEL CONTINENTAL. High Patronage. Latest Comforts. Finest Situation.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West. The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

26th St., 31 West.—Choice rooms, singly and en suite; excellent table and attendance; table guests accommodated.

46th St., 315 West.—Pleasant double and single rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; refined.

48th St., 218 West.—First-class French boarding house; large connecting room; with all improvements; table board.

52d St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished, large room; running water; southern exposure; cuisine excellent; table board.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

65th St., 126 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, heated; bath; desirable parlor floor for business; table boarders accommodated.

72d St., 168 East.—Rooms, with or without private bath; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

82d St., 171 East.—Large room, with board, in private Jewish family; gentlemen or married couple; reasonable.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

123d St., 205 West.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, suitable for two; excellent board; private house; references.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, small rooms; nicely furnished; running water; heat; excellent table; splendid location.

129th St., 160 West. 7th and Lenox Avs.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine location.

135th St., 242-244-246 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, also hall room, to rent with board.

145th St., 460 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; hot and cold water.

148th St., 523 West.—

BOY'S KIDNAPPING STORY

Reginald Barkeley Tells of Ill-Treatment by Two Men.

Aided by a Woman to Escape from the House in Which He Was Kept a Prisoner.

Reginald Barkeley, eight years old, of 463 Central Park West, who had been missing since Oct. 14, and who was returned to his mother on Thursday night by Policeman John J. Curry, to whom he had appealed for protection, tells a remarkable story of having been kidnapped. The boy's story has impressed the Police Department to the extent that detectives have been assigned to the case and every effort is being made to substantiate the story in the hope that, if it proves true, another boy may be rescued from great suffering.

The chief trouble with the story of the Barkeley boy is that he is utterly unable at present to point out where he was held a prisoner and that the day before his disappearance he ran away from home. His explanation of his first disappearance is that he grew jealous of his mother's love for his little sister, and decided to run away. He became so homesick, after hiding in the bushes in the Park, that he went back. Not being able to arouse anybody, he went to sleep on the door mat, where he was found in the early morning.

On the succeeding day, he says, he met near his home two men who had previously talked to him in the Park when he was playing there with his sister. The men were Frenchmen. One was very short and stout, and the other tall and lean. They met him alone, and treated him pleasantly, talking kindly to him. They gave him candy. He does not remember much after that, other than that they promised him if he would go with them they would give him a beautiful boat to sail in the Park and a doll for his sister. Of the rest of his experience the boy says:

"When I got to their house and they did not give me the boat and the doll I said that I would go home. I felt funny and sick, and wanted to get back to my mother. I started to cry, and they beat me, and told me that if I made any noise about the house they would cut me into bits and send me to my mother in a box. I was afraid, and kept still.

"After a while a woman came in. She was very pretty, but not so pretty as my mother. She tried to be nice to me, and when I begged her to let me go home, and told her what a bad boy I had been the day before, she cried and said to the slim Frenchman that I was a pretty boy, and that he had better let me go. He struck her, and she fell down, and when she got up she looked at him as if she might bite him. He said something to her I did not understand, and took away from her some diamonds she was wearing. She had lots of them.

"The pretty woman went away, but she used to come to the house every day, and I was glad to see her. She seemed to be trying to help me. They had taken away my clothes, so that I was ashamed to go into the street if I should get the chance. They fed me well, mostly soup and wine, but they were abusing me all the time.

"Two days ago the pretty woman with the diamonds came, and she brought me a new suit of clothes. They were brown, and she said they would make me look like a French boy when I got to Paris. I did not want to go away from my mother, and told her so. I put my arms about her neck and begged her to take me home. She started to cry again. Hearing one of the men in the hall, she began to slap me and abuse me. The man came in and laughed, but when he went out she kissed me.

"There was another boy in the house, I think about sixteen years old. He used to eat with us. We were not allowed to speak. I tried it once and was whipped, and once in the hall he called me 'a poor little devil' and then he was whipped. He used to cry a great deal in his room and get whipped.

"All I remember about the house was that it had beautiful pictures and soft carpets, and there were no servants that I saw. There was a yard at the back of the house with grass. It was a good way down, but I had made up my mind to jump, and was opening the window when I was caught. You see, I am not very strong, and the window creaked on me. I got such a whipping that I did not try it again.

"Thursday afternoon the pretty woman came and she brought with her a bottle of brandy. I know it was brandy, because I asked her. The slim man had gone out and the fat one had been drinking green stuff all day. He was acting silly. He made me drink some. It made me sick, and he laughed. The man and the woman drank some of the brandy. She said my face was dirty and took me to the bathroom to wash it.

"Under the bathtub were my clothes—not the brown ones. The pretty woman kissed me, and told me not to forget that the keys which would let me out were in the fat man's overcoat pocket, which he had thrown on the floor in the front room, where he was sitting. We went back into the room. She said that she must go, and that she would be back soon. The fat Frenchman drank some more brandy and fell on the floor, where he went to sleep.

"I hurried out to the bathroom and put on my clothes, but it took me an awful while. I could hardly fasten the buttons. My fingers shook and I was afraid of being caught. When I was dressed I was afraid to go in for the keys, as he might see that I had on my clothes. He snored so loud that I went in and got out the keys. There were several, and as I fitted them to the door it made a noise like when they shoot off a blast.

"I got down to the front door. It opened without the key, when I took hold of the knob, but there was a chain that made such a sound that I was sure I would be caught. I got this loose. I ran awhile, and then I thought of the other boy. I felt that I ought to go back for him, and I did start back, when I saw the slim Frenchman turning a corner. Then I ran again, until I met the policeman who took me to my mother."

The boy is emaciated and has a haunted look. His story could not be shaken by the skillful questioning of detectives. He differs as to minor details, but sticks closely to the substance of his story, except that now and then he tells of a street car ride which he cannot explain. His memory seems to be almost a blank as to the ride.

He says that the day before his escape the Frenchmen packed clothes in boxes, which, he heard them say to the woman, they were going to take to France. They would add in his hearing that if he was not good on the boat they would put him in one of the boxes and throw him overboard for the sharks.

The police were inclined to discredit the story of the boy, particularly as he could not explain how it was that he sought to go back to the house to let the other boy free, when he was unable to give even the faintest hint as to the situation of the house. On the other hand, the fact that some one must have had the boy during his long absence and that he returned in the clothes he went away in, the shirt and underwear perfectly clean, would seem to substantiate the story that he was kept for some days without clothing.

The boy has given a very minute description of the men and of the woman. He says that she could not talk French, and that the men spoke very good English.

Mrs. Barkeley is a widow. She came to this country a few years ago. She will not leave the boy alone for a minute. She implicitely believes his story.

INSPECTOR GRANT RETIRED.

Relieved from Duty at His Own Request on the Ground of Ill-Health.

Police Inspector John H. Grant was retired yesterday by Commissioner Partridge at his own request, because of ill-health, after nearly forty years of police service. His leaving the force had been expected, for he has suffered from heart disease for nearly two years. He has spent much time since the first of the year in a sanitarium and on his farm at Monticello, N. Y. He is at present confined to his bed in his apartment at 325 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He is not considered in immediate danger.

Inspector Grant was born in this city sixty-two years ago. He served for three years in the civil war with the Seventy-ninth Highlander Volunteer Regiment, and was wounded twice. He was appointed a policeman Jan. 12, 1866, and was made Inspector on Oct. 13, 1897. He is a brother of Inspector Donald Grant. Inspector Elias P. Clayton of Queens was assigned yesterday to the post on the lower east side left vacant by Inspector John H. Grant's retirement.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—In the case of Oppenheimer vs. Collins, decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, (91 Northwestern, 690,) it was held that a transfer by a husband to his wife of his interest in his deceased father's estate, in consideration of her discontinuing divorce proceedings, is not based on a sufficient consideration as against the husband's creditors. The court said in part: "The decisions of this court are substantially without conflict that a conveyance from husband to wife, in order to be of any validity against his creditors, must not only have been made in entire good faith, and without intent to hinder, delay, or defraud them, but also must be upon a valuable consideration, paid out of her separate estate, or by a third person for her. In the present case the absence of separate estate and the actual consideration for the transfer are left in no doubt, for that consideration consisted solely and exclusively in the withdrawal of Mrs. Collins's action for divorce, or substantially in her consent to continue the already existing marital relation between herself and husband. For reasons so obvious as hardly to require mention, this cannot be accepted as an equivalent for a valuable pecuniary consideration moving from his wife's separate estate. The first of these reasons is that neither the law nor public policy can favor or approve bargaining between husband and wife as to continuance or severance of the marital status, in the existence of which the public, as a third party, is interested, as well as the two spouses. Another most cogent reason is the utter inability to protect the rights of creditors in the property of a husband if such contracts can be deemed a valid consideration."

***

REAL ESTATE BROKER'S RIGHT TO ACT MUST BE IN WRITING.—Justice Clarke, yesterday, in the case of Whiteley vs. Terry, upheld a defense in an action to recover a broker's commission on a sale of real estate, that the plaintiff could not prevail because he had no authority in writing to act as the defendant's broker, as required by Chapter 128 of the Laws of 1901, making it a misdemeanor for a person to hold himself out as a broker without having a written authorization to do so. The defendant argued that the proof established that if any authority had been given to the broker it had not been in writing, and that therefore his action in offering the property for sale was illegal and a crime, and no action would lie to recover compensation for doing an act which the statute declares to be a misdemeanor. Justice Clarke, after referring to several cases holding that compensation cannot be recovered for doing an act, the doing of which is forbidden by law, continues: "In the case at bar the defendant denied both the making of the contract and the performance of the services. While it may be said that the verdict of the jury resolved both of those propositions in favor of the plaintiff, yet it is undoubtedly true that the very reason for the enactment of this recent statute was the fact that these disputes between owners and brokers had been most frequent. It may be considered, perhaps, as a new statute of frauds. If there had been a written authorization this particular dispute would not have arisen. As plaintiff is suing upon a state of facts condemned by the statute as illegal, upon a transaction declared to be a misdemeanor, the motion should have been granted and the complaint dismissed."

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-nine years' record of cures.—Adv.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Don't forget

Clothing — suits and overcoats.

Furnishings—warm underwear.

Hats — Derbies, silks and Operas.

Shoes—Waterproof.

Don't forget we sell everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We all orders by mail.

(All Roads lead here on Saturday.)

Good reason;—We have the goods—the style—the fit. . . . .

You have the benefit of moderate prices.

Suits: . . Fall or Winter—a splendid variety . . . $15 to $32.

Overcoats—Light or Heavy. We are ready with both.

$15 to $45.

Furnishings and Hats. . . . .

Saturday's a good day for them.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.

Brill Brothers

Seasonable, serviceable Clothing for Men and Boys at very material reduction from usual prices.

Occasionally even the largest manufacturers are obliged to dispose of their surplus stocks quickly. The immense outlet from our four big busy stores enables us to take advantage of every trade chance that comes to us.

Men's Suit Specials.

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Cheviots and Thibets, single-breasted Sack, also the new double-breasted Sack Suits well cut, well tailored, serge lined, big value..... $12.50

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Black Cheviots, Thibets and Cheviots, Black and unfinished Worsteds—single-breasted Sack Suits; also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits; equal in value to most $20 suits..... $15.00

Boys' Suits.

Boys' 3-piece Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, made of blue rough wool worsted serge, strongly made and well trimmed; coat has the military broad effect; pants are lined; sizes, 10 to 16; excellent value at $7.... $5.00

Boys' Suits to fit all ages, from 3 to 16; Blouse Suits that range from 3 to 10, in all qualities, blue and red serges, fancy cassimeres and cheviots and 2-piece suits that range from 7 to 16, in fancy cassimeres and cheviots, and also the all-wool black Thibet, worth much more money..... $3.00

Men's Overcoats.

Excellent quality Covert Top Coats, in the newest tan shades, many silk lined; also black Cheviot Overcoats, silk lined..... $10.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of Excellent quality Frieze, in Black and Oxford. Cut in the Season's best style; nicely tailored Serge lined..... $12.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Winter Overcoats of all-wool Cheviots and Friezes, well cut and well tailored, made in the new long loose effect; good value at $4; sizes 3 to 16 years; special..... $3.00

Youths' Suits.

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots in all the latest colorings, also single and double breasted black Cheviot Suits, sizes 13 to 20 years; at..... $6.00

Blue all-wool worsted Serge, single and double breasted Coats, with the broad military shoulder, well made and handsomely trimmed, sizes 14 to 20, good valve at $10.00, our special price..... $8.00

Brill Brothers

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

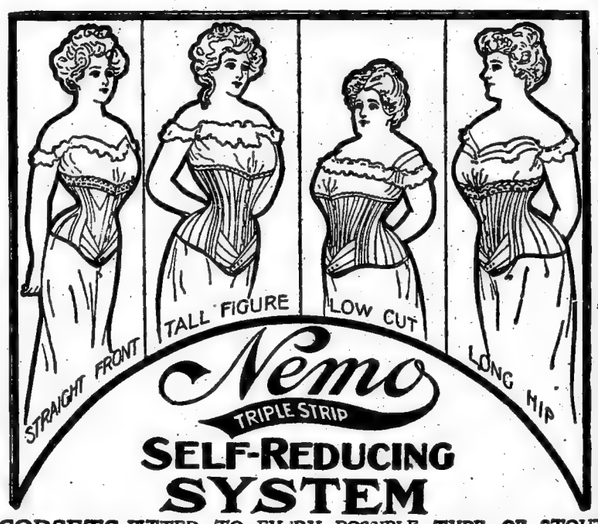

Nemo TRIPLE STRIP SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION

FOUR DISTINCT NEW SHAPES REPLACING "CUSTOM-MADE" CORSETS.

"Straight Front" for normal figure too fully developed.
"Tall Figure" for tall woman with too prominent abdomen.
"Low Cut" for short-waisted stout woman.
"Long Hip" for stout woman with too generous hips.

The Tape Strap in these Corsets is light, strong and avoids bulkiness.
They positively reduce and support the abdomen.
Stout women should buy Corsets only where the Self-Reducing System is sold if they desire a perfect-fitting Corset—one which needs no alteration.
All shapes and sizes in this system, $2.50. In finer material, $5.00.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

KOPS BROS., 35 West Third Street, New York

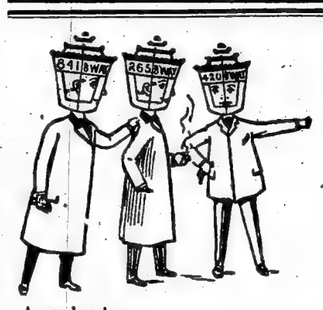

A word or two
About good clothing,
For men—Overcoats, long, short, and medium, $12 to $40.

Men's Sack Suits, $15 & $18 kind, none better. $25 to $28 kind, equal to custom made in material, style and fit. Young Men's Suits, 31 to 35 breast, receive the same care and attention as our men's suits: $10 to $22. Cravenette Coats, $15 to $25.

(At 13th St. Store Only.)

$6, $7 & $8 Boys' Suits reduced to $3, $4 & $5. Boys' Fall Overcoats reduced from $6, $7 & $8 to $3.75. Little Fellows' Winter Overcoats reduced from $7 & $8 to $5.00.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CHEAP FUEL.

Asbestos bricks for burning kerosene oil in kitchen ranges; price 25 cents each; for sale by all grocers and hardware dealers. Asbestos Brick Co., 51 Maiden Lane.

Drawings and designs, lettering ornament, memorial windows in ink or colors. J. Gratacap, 1,801 Clinton Av., Bronx.

"EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA."—Andrew Carnegie's remarkable address at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, printed in full in The New York Times to-morrow, by permission, from advance sheets of The World's Work for November.

Wallach's Togs

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d

Until 10 P. M. To-Night, Midnight.

A GLOVE Designed for particular people,—of Imported Cape Stock and Best Workmanship. Outseams sewn with Silk in Self and Contrasting Colors,—Oak Brown and the Newest Tans. Special Shapes for Short-Fingered Hands. Clasps that really Clasp,—and All the Niceties of High Grade Construction, $1.00

(Also Dent's and Fownes'. All kinds of Hatterdashery.)

The Connoisseur usually drinks Straight Whiskeys:

Old Crow Rye

or our

Scotch Whiskeys

Bonnie Brier Bush

and

Souvenir of Scotland

H. B. KIRK & CO. N. Y.

James McCreery & Co.

Millinery Dep't.

Ladies' and Misses' Simply trimmed Hats. Fine materials—latest shapes.

2.85 and 4.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

Made of Thibet cloth and English Twill. Blouse jacket,—flare skirt.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
10.00

Tuxedo and Norfolk suits,—plain colors or fancy mixtures. Jackets lined with taffetas silk. Pleated skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
22.50.

Pedestrian skirts, made of fancy gray mixtures,—with deep flare flounce.
Lengths 37 to 41 inches.
6.75

Children's full length Box Coats.
Sizes 6 to 12 years.
6.75

Children's velvet sailor suits. Large sailor collar and cuffs, trimmed with braid. Finished with silk knot.
Sizes 4 to 14 years.
6.00

Twenty-third Street.

GET IN LINE with the best clothing judges and buy your Fall Suit and Topcoat here. You can't go wrong in quality, you'll get a suit in every way becoming and you'll get it at a price that, quality considered, will be lower than elsewhere. Then, again, you don't have to pay cash for it. You get it at a CASH price on

CREDIT.

Men's Black Thibet Suits, two-button double-breasted Sack, the swagger coat for Fall and Winter wear, made to sell for $18.00; special,

14.00

Boys' Suits.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits in handsome fancy mixtures, strictly all wool; a suit made to sell for $4.00; special at

2.95

Shoes.

Exceptional values are offered in Men's Shoes. These are patent leather, velour, wax calf and box calf at

3.50

T. KELLY

263 SIXTH AVE. (NEAR 17th ST.)
Entrance Through Furniture Store.
BKL YN., 464 to 470 Fulton St.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Saturday Is Children's Day

Everything for Clothing Boy or Girl from Infancy up!

Right Goods..... Fine Assortment..... Right Prices.

In Misses' Department,

Saturday expectations will be more than realized by these extra good values.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
About forty suits—walking and dress styles—were $10.98 and $12.98—clearing price..... 8.98
Winter weight—New this Fall—14 to 18 years.
A fine collection of beautifully Tailored Costumes at higher prices to $25.00.

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS
Kersey and Rough Cloths—all the leading colors—inverted pleat or box back—velvet collars and cuffs—or trim'd capes—6 to 14 yrs..... 9.98
Other styles in great variety, $4.98 to $29.98.

LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS
Tailor Cloths, Venetians and Kerseys—all the correct shades—single and double capes—with velvet, braid or lace Medallions—2 to 6 years..... 4.98

LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS
Venetian, Broadcloth and Velvet—Cardinal, Castor, Blue, Brown and Navy—velvet inlaid and lace trim'd collars, refined styles—newest sleeves—2 to 6 years..... 6.98
Novelties in finer Coats to $24.98.

Boys' and Young Men's Clothes

In that great department so famous for everything for Boys there are always particularly good values on Saturday.

HERE ARE SOME FOR TO-DAY:—

BOYS' RUSSIAN SUITS
Heavy Cheviot and Hard Serges—Navy, Garnet, Brown and Royal—Sailor Collar—handsome braid—White or Black leather belts—high class style and finish—4 to 6 yrs. regular $5.50 suits To-day..... 3.98

BOYS' DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
With extra pair pants..... 2.98
A special Suit that usually sells at Four dollars. . . . This little lot was closed out at a reduction, and we sell them as bought—ages 8 to 16.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS
Fine All Wool Mixtures and Navy Blue Serges—with and without yokes—9 to 15 years—Unmatched values..... 2.98 & 3.98
Finer Norfolk Suits to $9.98.

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS
Short pants, with vest—
FOUR LEADING VALUES:
Navy Wide Wales and Serges..... 5.98
Black Clay Diagonals..... 4.98
High Class Mixtures..... 4.98
Fancy All Wool Cheviots..... 3.98
Latest Military Harvard Cut—10 to 16 years.

BOYS' OXFORD OVERCOATS
Heavy all-wool twill and frieze—latest long full model—velvet collar—vertical pockets—lined with princess serge—6 to 16 years..... 5.00
The best Five Dollar Overcoat you'll find in the city.
Specially good value in others—$3.98 to $15.00.

YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS
Oxford Frieze—extra long—strong lining—velvet collar—well made throughout, 16 to 20 yrs. 6.98
This price represents far better quality and style than you may probably think!
Finer Young Men's Overcoats to $15.00

YOUNG MEN'S TROUSERS
Extra fine pure worsted—fancy and plain—handsome enough for dressy wear—14 to 20 yrs..... 2.98
These are special value....Four dollars will not elsewhere buy better in cut, shape, style, pattern or quality.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
Double Breast—2 and 3 button—Single Breast—Military Harvard Cut; Norfolk Jacket—high cut Vest; in a large range of reliable, plain and fancy all wool fabrics—14 to 20 yrs.....5.98 to 20.00
We make special efforts to please the young men up to 20 years—please their pockets as well as fancy.

IN THE FURNISHING SECTION.

Great assortments of all good makes and styles.

Boys' Shirts—white or fancy—soft and stiff bosoms..... .49 to .89
Boys' White Shirts—4-ply linen bosoms and wristbands—unlaundered—12 to 14 neck..... .39 and .49
Boys' Shirt Waists—Fancy Percale and White Muslin—"Mother's Friend," "Star," and other good makes—laundered—with and without collars attached..... .29 to .89
Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses—Outing Flannel, Flannelette and All Wool—all colors.... .19 to 1.25
Boys' Percale and Madras Blouses—leading makes..... .49 to .69
Boys' White Muslin Shirt Waists—"Cadet," "Eagle," and others..... .49
Boys' Fancy Unlaundered Waists—Cambric, Percale, and Madras—4 to 13 years..... .19 to .49
Little Boys' Flannel Fauntleroy Blouses—Russian and sailor styles—2½ to 8 years..... .69 to 1.98
Little Boys' White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses—plain and elaborate—2½ to 8 years..... .98 to 4.98

Boys' Sweaters—College and fancy stripes and colors—24 to 34..... .69 to 1.98
Children's All Wool Sweaters—button shoulder—18 to 24..... .98.. 1.49
Rubber Coats—4 to 16 years...1.69.. 1.98
Boys' Bath Robes—Elderdown and Turkish—6 to 18 years.....1.98 and 2.49
Boys' Night Shirts—Outing Flannel and Muslin—6 to 14 years..... .39.. .49
Boys' Pajamas—4 to 18 years..... .69
Boys' Knee Pads—Jersey and Leather.. .19
Boys' Underwaists—"H. & W." "Ideal," "Ferris," and "Delight"—3 to 12 years..... .24 to .49
Boys' Suspenders..... .19 to .49
Children's Belt Suspenders—4 to 13 years..... .19 to .49
Boys' and Children's Collars—standing and turn down..... .10 to .15
Boys' Cuffs—link and round... .12½.. .15
Boys' Neckties—silk and satin—all colors, shapes, and sizes.. .12½ to .49

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS—right from the makers..... .25 to $3.98

Great Millinery Attractions

Another fine selection of Handsome Dress Hats, to-day..... 5.00

Rich Moire, and Plain and Panne Velvet—with flowers, ornaments, furs, wings, birds, or feathers—no two alike.

Price may be matched elsewhere, but not the style and quality.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS IN UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS
Untrimmed and Partly Trimmed
5,000 Untrimmed Camel's Hair Hats—velvet bound—best shapes—75-cent qualities..... .47
Ladies' White Camel's Hair Felts—all the right shapes—Black or White Bound.....1.24
Ladies' White Silk finish Beavers—short nap.....2.25
Ladies' Heavy white nap Beavers—extra quality—elsewhere 5.00.....3.98
Ladies' Moire Velour Dress Shapes—velvet binding or facing—elsewhere 2.50.....1.49
Black Silk Velvet Dress Shapes—tucked chiffon facing—7 styles—a plume, breast or a bow completes them—value 2.50.....1.98
Novelties in silk braid, pleated and Plush Taffeta and shirred Panne Velvet—evening and street shades.....3.98 and 4.98

LADIES DRAPED HATS
Miroir Velvet—latest shapes—Black and Colors—worth 1.98.....1.29

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
All Popular Shapes, Silk Draped or in tailored styles, with cloth, quills and wings—Special values at 1.69 to 2.98

CHILDREN'S BEAVER HATS
Long Nap, silky finish—1.98..2.98..3.98

MISSES' TRIMM'D DRESS HATS
Beavers and Smooth Felts—Black, Castor, Navy, Red, Green and Brown—full trimmed with rosettes, large bows and drapings of Satin Liberty or Taffeta Ribbons—Equal to those elsewhere at 6.00 and 7.00.....3.98

CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEARS
Rough and plain effects—full trim, with and without streamers—elsewhere 1.49..... .98

LADIES' MOURNING HATS
We invite inspection of the refined styles and excellent values we offer at
$5.00, $7.00 and $10.00
Mourning Veils.....1.98 to 9.98

SPECIAL SALE of FANCY FEATHERS
Also large flat wings (pair); also Birds—and fancy pompons—black, white and colors.
That were .69 to .89..... .49
That were .98 to 1.29..... .69

WE CONTINUE THE GREAT SALE OF OSTRICH PLUMES
at these remarkably low prices—
Black—14 to 16 inch—worth 2.98.....1.98
Black and White—17 to 20 inch—worth 4.00 to 6.00.....2.98

Saturday Brings Many Corset Buyers

They always expect good values here—they always get them!

SOME FOR TO-DAY:—

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OCT 25 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902. ✠ 20 PAGES.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ONE of the uncorrected errors in John Fiske's posthumous work "New France and New England," lately reviewed in these columns, is a statement on page 32 that in the wars with Spain during the reign of Henry II. France lost the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It was in that reign, of course, that France gained control of those bishoprics. This is simply a clear case of heterophemy or heterography, and it is a pity it was not caught by the proofreaders. On the whole, though, it is rather gratifying to the rest of us to know that a man of such high attainments and justly great renown in a moment of abstraction could pen such a sentence. Mr. Grover Flint, in a letter to The Boston Transcript, likens this error to Lowell's identification in a public address of the word "polish" with the Greek "polia." That was a case in which Lowell's understanding could not possibly have been at fault. Every newspaper writer knows the condition of mind in which a man knowing one thing well deliberately writes another. But men of the stamp of Fiske and Lowell make very few such errors.

A rather puzzling controversy seems to have been precipitated by the statement of Mr. Charles Cotton Dana of Newark, that not one line of pure literature has been written about the State of New Jersey or its people. If the statement is absolutely true it only proves that an American State may have an abundance of prosperity and happiness among its people and produce good statesmen and soldiers, without inspiring authors. But Mr. Francis Baseley Lee, one of the historians of the State, who may be pardoned for thinking that well written history may be pure literature, disputes Mr. Dana's statement and perhaps carries his point, so far as Cooper's novel, "The Water Witch," is concerned. But certainly Mr. Lee goes rather too far afield when he classes State papers and sermons as "pure literature," while, we fancy, he simply scores a point for Mr. Dana when he mentions "Janice Meredith." It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, but New Jersey commuters will not worry.

The uppermost literary question of the hour is, Who wrote "The Confessions of a Wife?" Curiosity as to the authorship will doubtless greatly increase the sale of the book, which is nevertheless a work of originality and power. It is not remarkable that so many persons are insisting that a man is the author, but it must be remembered that the earlier works of George Eliot were generally believed to have been written by a man until the identity of the author was revealed.

The young and obstreperous editor of American Titbits does not cling to the peaceful traditions of the long-established English prototype of his amusing little periodical. On the contrary he aims to be contentious and aggressive in a manner which would surely receive the disapproval of Sir George Newnes. He seeks ever to right the wrongs of the unfortunate, and the particular "unfortunate" he is trying to protect at present is the "amateur author." Now, an amateur author, in an era when it costs so little in the way of talent and industry to be a professional author, must, indeed, be a weakling, and there are doubtless rogues who call themselves publishers who turn his weakness to their own pecuniary advantage. But we doubt if the editor of American Titbits will secure any substantial assistance in his little warfare on behalf of such small fry. Amateur authors, indeed! Real authors are bad enough.

It is good news that Mr. Sidney Lee, who will come to the United States this Winter to deliver a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston, may broaden his lecture tour and visit the other principal cities, remaining on this side of the Atlantic until Spring. As a Shakespearean Mr. Lee is eminently sound and fair-minded, while he is an inspiriting speaker, and his lectures are always suggestive. He may have his weaknesses, and, we fancy, his unbounded faith in the educational value of an endowed theatre in this era is misplaced. But he argues his case with enthusiasm and is worth listening to even on that subject.

Just how much influence the Jane Austen enthusiasts exert here and in England could not easily be determined. Theirs is an interesting fad, and whatever influence they have is wholesome. Perhaps most folks accept their praise of their heroine as final and do not bother to read her books. New editions of Miss Austen, however, come out every year and must have some sort of sale. The latest judgment of Miss Austen is Mr. Frewen Lord's in The Nineteenth Century. He declares that her style is admirable, but her work is "about nothing at all." Of course this must remind everybody of the shocking comment of the innocent child in Hans Andersen's fable of the King's invisible clothes. Perhaps it is true that only the finest minds can detect the moral and aesthetic value of Miss Austen's subjects.

The editor of a London periodical seems to have made what is called a bad break when he endeavored to found a new association called "the Dickens Fellowship." The use of the word "fellowship" to signify a club or society greatly irritated some gentlemen he invited to co-operate with him, while the idea of using the name and fame of Dickens to advertise a periodical has aroused still more indignation. Perhaps, though, the enterprising editor will not care and will calmly go on with his plans. He has already induced Mr. Percy Fitzgerald to serve as President of his "fellowship." The fact that a Box Club already exists, which is one of the arguments against his scheme, seems to have nothing to do with the case. There is surely room enough in England for half a dozen Dickens societies, if there is any reason for the existence of one. And what has the Box Club ever done except eat an annual dinner, which, by the way, is the accepted British way of keeping a great man's memory green?

J. M. W. TURNER.

The Latest Word About the Painter and John Ruskin in Sir Walter Armstrong's Book.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

RUSSELL STURGIS.

THE three noble volumes which the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland has devoted to the fine arts of Great Britain have been duly noticed in these columns, the Gainsborough of 1898, the Reynolds of 1900, and the Raeburn of 1901; all stately books standing fifteen and a half inches high in their cloth cases, heavy, crowded with plates, illustrated further by headpieces and tailpieces, though rarely with other text illustrations, wide in the margin, large as to the print—magnificent books from every point of view. All this might be true, however, of very poor books indeed; in this case it is true of certain books whose text is of critical importance, and whose illustrations are necessary to the text, and are, moreover, artistically valuable. The volume for 1902, devoted to the greatest of English landscape painters and one of the most notable artists in the world's history, is in no respect inferior to those that have gone before.

There are even reasons to think that it is more important than those that have gone before. Turner's art is of the very highest importance to those who care greatly for such interpretation of nature and who have, in consequence, studied the whole body of his work; it is of peculiar interest to those who, like the French etchers, whom Mr. Hamerton described as fascinated by the strange power of the pictures in the National Gallery, give it briefer and surprised attention; it is nearly ignored by those who, brought up with an almost exclusive respect for figure work, and judging by detached examples only, think it too vague and unorganized to be worthy of study. The matters of Turner's life, his studies and his individuality have always been in dispute. The complexity of the whole subject has been a puzzling thing for writers upon art whose ideas are at all stiff, whose critical principles are of a too positive kind. Now it appears that Sir Walter Armstrong has formed a coherent and intelligent view of the body of Turner's art work, of the man's character, of his genius, and he begins with the very first page to impress upon the reader of his book that convincing result of his thoughts upon that vast volume of art which we call the work of J. M. W. Turner. The reader is not delayed by a prefatory chapter or two which have to do with the subject in a general way. On page one, let it be repeated, the keynote is struck, and the practical reader who may be also a student of Turner for forty years or so, knows at once of what nature will be the argument followed throughout these chapters.

No one can understand Turner without a conception of what London is, and still more of what London was in the early years of the nineteenth century. This is a part of our author's theme; he undertakes to show at the outset that Turner's artistic genius has three limiting but also three creating conditions, the first of them being his familiarity with and love of old London, helping his peculiar tendencies of design; the second, his loneliness and secretiveness of life growing out of and also feeding a sensitive pride, and preventing his achievement of a perfect technique in oil painting; the third, physical sensuality. It is to the development of this theory, which one accepts readily as a working theory, whether he is prepared to admit that it will fit all the conditions or not, that Chapter I. is devoted, and as it has been stated here that the first page of that chapter gives the keynote of the book, let us here consider the words in which that opinion is stated. "The artist Turner was observant, descriptive, and explanatory rather than creative." The adoption of that opinion and the readiness to state it at once at the commencement of the inquiry is the highest possible promise of a closely reasoned and therefore complete analysis of the man and of his work. And yet this saying must be contrasted with the words on page 7, in which there is question of those "greatest artists of all, those who cannot think without creating," and again with that statement on page 10 in which, while this non-originality is urged again, the author still speaks of Turner's having wielded in his admitted studies from Titian, Claude, Poussin, Wilson, and Cuyp a "weapon

*TURNER. By Sir Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland. Large quarto or small folio. Pp. x.-232, and 108 illustrations in photo-engraving, of which the greater number are full-page plates. London, Manchester, and Liverpool: Thomas Agnew & Sons. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902.

which they did not know"—which we open to, of course, his insight into and knowledge of the mystery of nature, as unfolded in the mists and fogs and vapors which veil her face in these northern regions, and which, indeed, the art of the ancients ignored. The student might linger over Chapter I. with its words about old London and the curious contrast with Paris, according to which series of statements London is the natural growth of the people who live in it, "an ant hill," while Paris, as are in a lesser degree, its sentimental rivals, is "a patent bee hive," that is to say, a city made splendid by deliberate action of the government and of artists of great rank. Now it is true that the contrast can hardly be too strongly urged. There are monuments in London, as indeed is pointed out, in the chapter before us, but they are not presented with monumental surroundings. The very worthy pieces of architecture which are scattered through the older town, that which stretches from Trafalgar Square eastward to the Tower, are entirely fit for the study of architectural enthusiasts, but they are not so presented that they produce any approach to a stately general effect. It is hard for the reader to understand why Sir Walter Armstrong did not point out this fact especially, and dwell upon it as a direct and conscious reason for Turner's love of London as she was. For, indeed, the landscape painter of pure type, the man who is a seer and a recorder of those broad and evanescent effects which make for the landscape painter of great capacity, finds but little comfort in the dignified architectural monument, except as it can become a medium for colored light, that light which nature sends to play upon it as it plays upon cliff and sandy beach. It is more usual then for such an artist to enjoy the tumble-down houses of a not pretentious street, or in a somewhat higher flight, the smoky and crowded quarters of a city which has grown up "anyhow" than stately avenues. Even St. Paul's seen dimly and only in part, as the streets which lead to it twist about and reveal it through clouds of smoke, even that grandiose and on the whole admirable monument of architecture has less attraction for the landscape painter if he is of the right sort, that is to say, if he is a Turner in posse. Better than the ranged colonnades of the Place de la Concorde or the balanced masses of the new Louvre are the irregular little gables and mild bow windows of an old London thoroughfare. Considerations like these are what one would like to add to Chapter I. of the noble book we are considering, because they seem to grow directly out of the thoughts there presented.

Chapter I., then, is "introductory," and sets forth the general theory of the book. Chapter II. deals with Turner's early life and states the peculiar conditions which have caused such differences of opinion among those who have written about the master, the beginning of his skill and knowledge as an artist, the beginning of his dealings with nature, the beginnings of his peculiar, lonely life. Chapter III. deals with the artistic work of what may be called the first period, the influence over him of Richard Wilson and the Dutch artists, his pictures of English country houses of the more grandiose kind and his first visits to the Continent. The epoch represented by this chapter is roughly that between the years 1800 and 1819; for although his career began in 1793, as is truly stated in page 31, the work done between eighteen and twenty-five of even so precocious an artist as Turner is of no special accuracy of promise for his future career, and Turner was born in 1775. Chapter IV. deals with Liber Studiorum alone, and the eighteen pages of this chapter are well occupied with that single theme. Chapter V. goes over some of the same ground as that covered by Chapter III., and records Turner's life from 1805 to 1820, at which date he was forty-five years old. It is in this chapter that there is the most important information about the man himself and his relations to his fellow-beings, for it is during this epoch that he knew Walter Fawkes of Farnleigh Hall, Lord Egremont, Robert James Graves, and others who cared both for the man and for his work; and it is during this time that he dealt with Cooke for the work called Picturesque Views on the Southern Coast of England, and this business episode combined with what we are told in the previous chapter concerning his dealings with engravers who worked on the Liber Studiorum plates, shows us as much of the man as his pecuniary relations with others are capable of showing.

Chapter VI. deals with "Turner's central, experimental period," and with those pictures which for most men of different nationalities and for most of the present and future circles, societies and epochs of art criticism will be considered the precious ones. Here are described and characterized "The Sun Rising in a Mist," "Dido Building, Carthage," "Dordrecht," and the other pictures of the period; and here is mention of that return to his central manner exemplified most remarkably in its latest instance, "The Fighting Téméraire" of 1838. Chapter VII. deals with Turner as a water color painter, and with that are to be read some passages in the earlier chapters, especially that very remarkable account of his excellence in this department which is given on pages 42 and 43. It is a pity that the index does not completely open up the contents of the book; thus, for instance, there is under the head Water Color no mention of that passage. Probably the author has felt sure that Chapter VII. would cover the ground completely, and he may well have thought so; still a statement in two hundred words will sometimes enhance what the more detailed exposition of the matter may fail in giving.

Chapter VIII. deals with Turner's later period and the pictures painted between 1838 and 1850, and here we find a really admirable set of pages in which the most difficult question concerning the immense painted work of Turner is met and if not answered, at least is laid before the reader so that he—each man for himself—may answer it. On page 167 there is printed a list of twenty pictures dated 1839 and 1844 and the years between. What they are like can best be explained to Americans by citing the "Slave Ship," well known from its possession, first, by a New York collector, and then by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. "Peace, the Burial at Sea of the Body of Sir David Wilkie," "Snow Storm, Steamboat off the harbor's mouth making signals in shallow water and going by the lead,' the "Sun of Venice," "Rain, Steam, and Speed; the Great Western Railway." There is then a careful statement, page 148, of the great change in the respect for these pictures which the body of art lovers has undergone mentally. The same chapter contains an analysis of these great paintings in which we can only regret the absence of as complete an account of the paintings owned in this country as one might wish. Thus "The Whale Ship" and "The Staffa," "The Man of War Cast Away on the French Coast," the "Venice" which once belonged to Mr. Vanderbilt, the magnificent "Ostend—a stormy effect at mouth of harbor," dated 1844, and also in the collection made by Mr. Vanderbilt, "The Wreckers," in Pittsburg and the "Raby Castle" in Baltimore—all oil paintings of importance, which, with as many more, are in America, and are not dwelt upon here with the comparative fullness which their merit deserves, while the "Slave Ship" alone has been made the subject of complete analysis. This of course is a thing to be regretted, but regretted only; no one can find fault with so diligently undertaken and so completely carried out a task as this merely because the author has chosen the line of least resistance and has not thought it necessary to cross the Atlantic to see a score of pictures and a scarcely greater number of water colors; let that be left to some American who will complete in this one respect Sir Walter Armstrong's work. The chapter would not be better in its sustained argument or in its demonstration of what is fine art in landscape as exemplified in the pieces selected, even were these few possessions of certain American collectors more fully dealt with. Chapter IX. deals with the final years of Turner, and it is in a way a repetition of the arrangement made between Chapter V. and Chapter VI. in which by an odd but perfectly natural arrangement the art life comes first and the private life afterward. In fact, as it is the pictures that all the world knows or may know if it pleases, and as the private life is only to be dimly perceived through a cloud of contradiction and conjecture, this would seem to be the only sensible way of arranging the work. Chapter X. completes the inquiry by devoting twenty-five pages to "Turner's achievement." In this chapter there is of course a very great deal of space devoted to Ruskin's writings, for Ruskin was primarily the exponent of Turner's greatness, and it was for that purpose that he began to write, and also because it was in pursuit of that aim that he wrote the most easily discredited passages of his glowing rhetoric. And, moreover, in this chapter there is in a more final and as it were a summing-up form the rewording of Armstrong's theory—more than theory, his well-grounded and fully-rounded statement—of what it is that constitutes fine art of design. Tolstoi's book "What is Art?" at least in its English dress, is brought into the argument, and where the afterthought has come in and the author has not wished to remodel the whole page in order to insert a statement a weighty footnote is added to the page.

Following the text of the book there are two great tables, one of Turner's oil paintings, another of his water colors, and the preliminary statement has it that here "an attempt is made it is believed for the first time to give an exhaustive list of Turner's works." The present writer had supposed that the tables in Thornbury's book were intended to be complete, but a reference to this book will show that the author gives a list of the engravings after Turner, a list of the pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy, and also those exhibited in the British Institution before 1850; a catalogue of the pictures bequeathed by Turner to the nation, and various partial lists of collections of all sorts the whole body of information covering seventy-five pages, but not complete in that it is not presented in a complete form. Mr. Hamerton's interesting monograph does not undertake to give lists at all. We have then the addition of an invaluable tabular and statistical knowledge to the invaluable analytic and descriptive text. It would seem that nothing else was needed to make of this work a final presentation of the case—a final statement of the, of course, never to be closed inquiry. What is the exact relation of the work of Turner to the world of fine art?

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Another Turner Book.*

One object of Mr. Chignell's "Life of Turner" in the Makers of British Art series seems to have been to present a biography free from reflections on the painter's character founded on mere gossip. He finds such grave defects in the biographies by Hamerton and Cosmo Monkhouse. His book is exceedingly readable and convenient in its arrangement, while the photogravure illustrations are admirable. In the great rush of new books, among which there are an unusually large number of works relating to art, we have no space for an extended notice of Mr. Chignell's "Turner," but we can honestly recommend it to those who do not care to purchase so expensive a volume as Armstrong's.

Remington's Novel.

"John Ermine of the Yellowstone," the first novel from the pen of Frederic Remington, will be brought out this month by the Macmillan Company. The story is of a white boy brought up among the Indians, educated by a white man, and becoming a scout in the United States Army. There are about thirty illustrations from paintings and line drawings done by the author specially for the volume.

*J. M. W. TURNER, R. A. By Robert Chignell. Illustrated. With twenty plates and a photogravure portrait as frontispiece. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MILLET'S CAREER.

The Story of His Life Told by Julia Cartwright.*

MILLET'S life, simple as it was, affords golden opportunities for a biographer. His peasant upbringing in an environment of primitive traditions, his early introduction to the charm of the classics through his studies in Virgil with the village priest, and his student life in the ateliers of Paris contribute elements to his character and art that make any intelligent investigation of them a source of acute intellectual pleasure. Nor did he throw in the way any obstacle of reticence. He had a true Frenchman's gift for classification and synthesis, and his letters abound in admirable explanation of himself and his theories. Mrs. Ady has gathered together a valuable amount of material, and has made use of it to express an interesting personal conception of her subject which nevertheless leaves room for other points of view, particularly on the part of those more technically instructed in the art practiced by Millet with such technical proficiency. As the story of an uneventful but dramatic existence, the present volume is, however, potent to stir the imagination of its readers. It covers ground that has not been overcultivated. The "Life of Millet," written by his friend Sensier and completed by M. Paul Mantz in 1881, has long been out of print, and is chiefly known to English readers through an abridged translation. Of late years many articles, including previously unpublished letters and personal reminiscences, have appeared in English, French, and American periodicals. Mrs. Ady has drawn from all these quarters, and has supplemented the information thus gained by a variety of details received from members of his family and from his personal friends. The result shows a Millet somewhat different from, but no less interesting than the popular impression of him hitherto prevailing. The quality that could not escape even the most superficial notice and that is not overshadowed by any other quality to be discerned on close acquaintance, is, of course, his abiding sentiment for the life of the fields among which his youth was spent and to which his matured sympathies returned after forced and perfunctory excursions into the world of studio art. As a child and boy he had privileges, despite the fact that he was the eldest of eight children born in poverty, and was left at eighteen without his father's aid. His father had already awakened in him the faculty of observation which was so well to serve him in his calling, and had directed it toward the beauty and significance of the Norman landscape. The elder Millet was a man of singular refinement, fond of music, and of carving and modeling in clay. His wife, Millet's mother, was well born, and although she took her share in the field work, was devoid neither of intelligence nor education, while his grandmother, to whose special care Millet was intrusted, was a woman of strong head and warm heart, ardently religious and ardently affectionate, lavishing upon her grandson a love sufficiently fiery and unselfish to prove an inspiration to him long after he left her guardianship. Although his days at home were chiefly spent in sturdy manual labor, sowing corn, thrashing grain, mowing grass, plowing ground, and tending flocks, he was sent to school before he was seven years old, and learned easily to read and write, showing, however, an aversion to mathematics, that was to play a serious part in his later career. At twelve he attracted the notice of the young vicar of the parish, who taught him Latin, and gave him the key to the poetry of the natural beauty surrounding him—the Bucolics and Georgics going with him into the fields as interpreters. And before his father's death his ability to represent what he saw had been discovered, and he had received instruction from a Cherbourg artist. After his father's death, although he was the eldest son to whom the struggling family naturally looked for support, he was encouraged to continue the study of art, and finally received from the Town Council of Cherbourg, in answer to a petition written by his teacher, an amount of money sufficient to justify him in leaving home for wider opportunities.

Thus he reached Paris at the age of twenty-three with his natural tastes defined, his ideals implanted, his mind somewhat trained along lines of high intellectual interests, and his ambition stimulated by friendly sympathizers. It was not by any means a depressing outset.

When the Paris term was over and he left the city of his discontent for the forests of Barbizon, the hardest part of his life, Mrs. Ady truly says, was over. He had spent twelve fruitful years in an agony of preparation for the great work of his life. His young wife had sickened and died in poverty, he had married again, and had kept soul and body together for himself and his rapidly increasing family by doing work for which he had, if not positively distaste, certainly little predilection. On one occasion a grant of a hundred francs obtained for him from the Government by a kind-hearted friend reached him when he and his wife had been two days without food. On another occasion thirty francs paid him for the painting of a sign kept the family going for a fortnight until the insurrection of June, 1848, was over. He had become fairly well known in Paris for the artistic painting of his nudes, and his decisions were beginning a little to look up, when an incident occurred that fired his religious instinct to put aside the temptations of the world and embark upon a life of devotion to an ideal involving at that time the sacrifice of popularity and profit. He had just received a commission from the State, and had chosen as his subject "Hagar and Ishmael in the Desert," intending it to be a striking study of the nude. One evening, standing before the lighted window of Deforge's shop, he observed two young men looking at one of his own pastels. One asked the other the name of the painter, and was answered: "A man named Millet, who never paints anything but naked women." With a shock of revulsion, he went home and told his wife that with her consent he would paint no more such pictures, although to change meant giving up the slight hold upon the buying public which he had gained. Mme. Millet was characteristically ready to join him in any course he might choose, and the first step toward Barbizon was taken. It was the painter Jacques who told him of the little place on the edge of the Fontainebleau Forest where he could again breathe country air and find models who belonged frankly to country soil.

His misfortunes during the Barbizon period seem to have been due chiefly to three causes—the unpopularity of his peasant subjects, increased by the determination of certain excitable critics to see in them Socialist documents; his ill-health, the seeds of which were sown, Mrs. Ady thinks, during his privations in Paris, and his utter and apparently unconquerable inability to manage his financial affairs with anything remotely resembling common sense. His entrance into Fontainebleau was a fine example of his temper toward his debit and credit account. He had just received 1,060f. from the sale of his picture to the Government, and had gayly loaned half to his friend Jacques that he might have his companionship in his new adventure. Arrived on a fine Summer's day at Fontainebleau, the party took rooms for a time at the inn of the place until Mme. Millet protested against the extravagance of this arrangement, when Millet obediently proceeded to look for cheaper quarters. At this moment we find him writing to Sensier and sending to his Paris landlord the disconcerting message that he will have great difficulty in paying his arrears, "if I am ever able to manage it." How far toward this consummation the 500f. in Jaques's pocket and the amount of the board bill at the Fontainebleau inn would have gone it is impossible to say, but certainly they would have reduced the debt to the satisfaction of the landlord. After having lived a short time in Barbizon, Millet found, to his dismay, that the tradesmen of the neighborhood would not let him have goods on credit, and thenceforth his letters to Sensier contained periodical outcries of terror at the approach of paydays and consequent destitution. "You understand," he wrote once to Rousseau, "why Dante makes some of his personages say in speaking of the days which they spent on earth, 'the time of my debt.'" The one creditor whom Millet always paid without complaint or repining was his genius. No pressure ever forced him to do dishonor to his artistic conscience, and it is certainly less sorrowful to read the tale of grocers, bakers, and tailors having to be satisfied by the proceeds of sales made to meet the demands of the moment at which the noblest drawings were disposed of for any price to be got than to stumble on lists of pot-boilers.

Nor was Millet so oppressed by his ill-luck as his good friend Sensier has made him appear. He had his periods of intense gloom under the shadow of his bills and goaded by his frightful headaches, but Mrs. Ady manages to present a tolerably cheerful picture of the life that went on in his very humble home, where he liked nothing better than to gather about the board so reluctantly furnished by butcher and baker the congenial friends who lived at or visited Barbizon—Rousseau and Barye, Diaz, with his wooden leg and hot temper; Sensier and Campredon, Corot and Daumier, and many others, Millet the centre and life of them all. In his home circle also he was a lively companion for his numerous children, and a sweet-tempered, kindly husband and father. It is pleasant to read of his final emergence from unpopularity into the brightness of public appreciation and financial success.

Not the least remarkable side of Millet's mind is shown in his literary tastes and his ability to express clearly and forcibly his intellectual conceptions in words as in pictures. He was much of a reader, and the Boston artist, Edward Wheelwright, was surprised to find that he knew Shakespeare and Milton as well as he did Virgil and the Bible, and was acquainted with Channing and Emerson.

Benjamin Franklin as a Hero.

Charles Felton Pidgin, the author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," "Blennerhassett," &c., is preparing a historical novel having Benjamin Franklin as the principal character. It will be published early next year by the Henry Altemus Company of Philadelphia. The title of the book has not yet been announced, but the work will deal with Franklin's residence in Paris as Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Louis XVI. The ill-fated King, his Queen, Vergennes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; Neckar, the financier; that erratic genius Beaumarchais, and the celebrated Voltaire will all figure in the story.

*JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET: HIS LIFE AND LETTERS. By Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady.) With nine photogravures by the Swan Electric Engraving Company, and Messrs. Vraun, Clement & Co. of Paris. Price, $3.50. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. 1902.

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RECENT FICTION.

Another Historical Romance by Molly Elliott Seawell.*

JUST when the slightest bit of a lull had come in the storm of historical romances that has recently swept the land, and when lists of "the twenty most popular novels of the month," compiled at various libraries, were not invariably headed with a book of that class, Molly Elliot Seawell, who has been indefatigable in thus forcing the brave men and fair dames of bygone days to live again, comes forth with "Francezka," a tale of France in the days of Louis XV. This is, to be sure, a change from the long line of American Colonial heroines who have been made to pass in review, with their uncertain tempers and unending coquetries; but still there can hardly be said to have been a dearth even of French heroines. The one bright gleam in all this historical romancing, if we mistake not, concerned King Henry of Navarre, and if we must have real characters in our fiction we would like them always to move with the breathless liveliness that was imparted to that hero. It cannot be truthfully said that Miss Seawell accomplishes this in "Francezka," but that may be because she gives the telling of her story to a good—or goody-good—old soldier, whose guiding principle in life was the belief that all the glorious qualities possible to human nature reached their supreme expression in his master, Count Maurice de Saxe. The enthusiasm with which Babache, as he was named, cultivated this belief caused him to be somewhat slow of apprehension in the ordinary affairs of life, while his faithful, honest nature made him as painfully conscientious in telling his story as he would have been in serving his adored Count. Which things would not lead us to expect dash and go in "Francezka," but just the quality we find, the gentle naïveté of a simple soul, writing of personages and events that awoke his unbounded reverence and admiration.

"Francezka" certainly contains all the elements of the approved historical romance—one matchless hero and one a little less glorious; a heroine who combines the beauty, charm, high spirits, and dauntless courage that are an absolute essential in the lady who must take part in the dangerous and tragic events invariably prescribed; a villain who smiles and awaits the accomplishment of his evil designs with fateful composure; faithful servitors, wars, kidnappings, duels—all the paraphernalia with which the reader has become so familiar—too familiar, we are tempted to say. But Miss Seawell, it must be admitted, has done something better with her characters than take them at breakneck speed through a series of threatened destructions and hairbreadth escapes. The contemplative nature of Babache gives us time to become acquainted with these friends of his as they come and go through his life, and the study of human nature is interesting, even if we do not feel called upon to subscribe to his worship of Maurice de Saxe, his soldierly contempt for M. Voltaire, and his ingenuous remarks concerning the French Academy and the legitimate literary aspiration of a man, who, like himself, was excellent in penmanship and orthography.

The main events in Miss Seawell's romance centre about the adventures of Count de Saxe subsequent to his election as Duke of Courland, but he is hardly the Count of plain, prosaic history so much as the brave, handsome, and indulgent chief of a hero-worshipping old soldier, who believed him to be as good as he was good-humored. The actress, Adrienne Lecouvreur, is introduced, and will recall to mind the play of that name by Scribe and Legouvé, which is probably the sole source of the average person's acquaintance with Maurice of Saxe. The author waives in the beginning all necessity for the discussion of mooted questions, first, by making Babache tell her story, and, second, by the clever ruse of causing him frequently to remark that of his master's social doings he had no knowledge whatever, as the Count invariably wrote his own love letters.

But the gallant and impetuous Maurice, made Marshal of France for his reckless valor at the siege of Prague, is only the military hero of "Francezka," not the sentimental hero, and that reminds one that nothing has yet been said of the lovers of the book, Gaston Cheverny and Mlle. Francezka Capello. Gaston was the most daring and best beloved of Count de Saxe's soldiers, and Francezka was a fiery creature of Scotch and Spanish parentage who dwelt in a charming château in Brabant. She had an aunt, Peggy Kirkpatrick, who was all Scotch and a fierce upholder of the claims of the Stuarts and of many other out-of-date ideas, but is one of the best and most sharply drawn characters in the book. The villain is Gaston's brother Regnard, who closely resembles him, and who, by kidnapping Gaston and disappearing himself for several years, is enabled to return, deceive everybody into believing him Gaston, and thus in the end obtain Gaston's wife, Francezka, as his own. No very clear explanation is made as to the spiriting away of Gaston, but suddenly, when the reader has lost all hope of the wanderer's return, Barbache enters Prague with his victorious General, and catches a glimpse of the real Gaston through the window of a burning house. Then it is not long before Regnard is entrapped with his treachery. Such a situation could be solved in but one way—a duel—and from that duel there could be but one outcome, the death of Gaston, followed by the suicide of poor, beautiful Francezka in the lake at Manoir Capello. It is not a happy ending, and it may prevent "Francezka" from ever heading those popular lists mentioned above, but still it is possible to echo the comment of good Barbache, "Oh, Francezka! Francezka! How sweet must death have been to thee!"

*FRANCEZKA. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 466. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Miss Daskam in a Bad Mood.*

Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam has reached a dangerous stage in her undeniably brilliant career. There is a large demand for her work from publishers who pay the highest prices obtainable in the literary market. She is ambitious and full of energy. She is still a very young woman, considering her great vogue, and the uniform merit of her writing has thus far been remarkable. The fault we have to find with her new volume of short stories "Whom the Gods Destroyed" is with the matter, and not the manner of some of the eight stories it contains. Her descriptive writing is nearly always admirable. When she puts into a few aptly chosen words the effect on a sympathetic listener of good piano music one feels that he fairly hears the music. Her description of a windstorm on the coast is wonderfully vivid. Such traits, vagaries, deficiencies, and foibles of poor humanity as she has observed in real life she denotes with a degree of accuracy and an economy of words which are entirely satisfying to her most critical reader.

But it seems to us a mistake for a writer possessing such unusual skill, endowed with the keenest sense of humor and an abundance of sympathy for her fellow-creatures, to permit herself to flounder in the slough of morbidity. What is called pessimism is a failing or a mistaken pose of a good many of our younger writers who lack the distinction and the power of Miss Daskam. She does ill, if she will permit us the expression, to bark in their vacuum.

Her poet who writes better verse than any other American poet, but turns out to be a hopeless little cad, a maniac, and a suicide; her spirit of the wind, inspiring a painter to notable triumph, who is only a flat-chested, hopelessly commonplace village girl without sense enough to stay in out of the rain; her soul-inspired pianist, who is the lowest and filthiest kind of inebriate, are personages we utterly refuse to believe in, despite the seeming verity of her presentment of them.

Undoubtedly this book will be widely read. But Miss Daskam will do well to strike another and wholesomer note in her books hereafter if she hopes to retain and increase her popularity. People soon tire of the morbid and miserable side of life in fiction, and while it is too much to expect a writer so variously gifted to stick to tales of childhood and keep on giving us funny Philips and droll Aurelias, we are sure there is a better field for Miss Daskam than that she has entered with her new volume of short stories, some of which, by the way, were printed in periodicals before she made her fame.

*WHOM THE GODS DESTROYED. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Creelman's Novel.*

"Eagle Blood" deals with the fortunes of an impecunious young English nobleman who refuses to repair his finances by wedding the inevitable American heiress, always ready and waiting to purchase rank with riches. The Viscount Delaunay manfully chooses rather to drop his title, to become plain Hugh Dorsay, and to work his way in democratic America as a man of the people. He wisely provides himself with letters of introduction, among them one from his old tutor, "the most distinguished scholar of Oxford," who, nevertheless, has the bad taste merrily to jest with his pupil on the subject of the latter's intrigue with a queen of the ballet, Mlle. Ballafanti. This may strike some readers as unlikely, but university education, religion, and theology are still confused in the popular mind in America. From the hero's favorite adjective, "bally," through all his experiences, social, journalistic, hypnotic, amatory, and military, Mr. Creelman's novel is unusual, sometimes grotesque, sometimes uncouth.

A little plain speaking and a little common sense would have made everything right, without the Philippines, (what a boon of boons to the distressed novelist those unhappy islands have become!) and without the exceedingly improbable and unpleasantly realistic murder.

In truth the story, while sufficiently readable, bears small relation to life. Even the fainting fits recall with a smile the romances of Macaulay's favorite, Mrs. Meeke. But the story has an atmosphere of its own and is not without the merits of directness. Fertility of invention and a ready flow of language are not to be despised.

*EAGLE BLOOD. By James Creelman, author of "On the Great Highway." Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill. In one volume. 12mo. Pp. 470. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

Connolly's Gloucester Tales.*

The craft that have been known for years to a comparatively small circle of nautical experts in this country as the finest commercial vessels in the world—"the Gloucester fishermen"—have now found a chronicler in James B. Connolly, who will give them a wider fame, and the hardy New England sailors who man them have been lifted by his gifted pen to the skill of Ivanhoe's century. The stories of the fishing fleet comprising the volume "Out of Gloucester" reveal in a striking way the three qualities which a short time ago drew attention to Mr. Connolly when the first of his tales were published—an attractive literary style, combined with an extraordinary knowledge of the technicalities of seamanship and a thorough understanding of the Down East methods of thought and expression. Mr. Connolly, as somebody has said, "has the Yankee patois down fine." Rudyard Kipling essayed to describe the phase of life which Mr. Connolly treats, and he made some blunders which it is impossible to think of Mr. Connolly committing, as when he described a burial on the Grand Banks, where the "Gloucester fishermen" never bury their dead. Kipling could never have visited the Banks in a "fisherman."

Whether the characters and the vessels described by Mr. Connolly ever really existed or not, they are certain to take a permanent place in maritime lore. Billie Simms and the Echo o' the Morn, Tommy Ohlsen and the Nannie G., the Crow's Nest, and other men and things described by Mr. Connolly will hereafter be inquired about by the Summer visitors to Gloucester. "Out of Gloucester," likewise, has the unusual merit of being illustrated by an artist who understands practical seamanship. Like the text, the pictures will stand critical examination for the blunders usually to be found in literary and artistic productions which deal with yachts and sailing vessels.

*OUT OF GLOUCESTER. By James B. Connolly. Illustrated. Pp. 280. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Babylonian Phantasy.*

In the Libri Personae, found at the beginning of the romance, "Istar of Babylon," some thirty-three personages are indicated, all having something more or less to do with the story. The principal character is Istar, and the author describes her as "the archetype of womanhood, made mortal as a punishment for having doubted the mercy of God." Istar became "incarnate in Babylon," and was worshipped there, her archetypal name having been Narahmouna. The period described is some 550 years before the birth of Christ, and in the Babylon of that time figure Narbonius, Belshassar, Cyrus, Cambyses, and Daniel. Margaret Horton Potter, who has studied most diligently all the latest discoveries made in Assyria, describes the religious, the social, and the mercantile life of the early centre of civilization.

In Charmides, the young Sicilian, we have the typical type of the Greek of the classic age. He is a poet, plays the lyre and flute, and tends his sheep on the Selinuntian plains. There is a Phœnician galley shipwrecked just off Selinous, the Doric city, and the gentle shepherd hears for the first time of the wondrous, the beautiful Istar, and sets out in quest of her. He takes a caravan and reaches Tyre. Charmides goes in the temple of Astoreth (Astarte) and witnesses the ceremonies held in that goddess's honor. As for its history goes the wind-up of this performance was a great bacchanal, of a revolting character. Finally the gentle Charmides reaches Babylon, and accident brings him face to face with Istar. The young man's adventures are many. The conclusion is when Babylon fell under Persian rule, (538 B. C.,) and then the city was stricken with the plague. Istar is not exempt from the pestilence. Charmides finds her and carries her to his humble home, where lives his wife. Finally comes the transfiguration of Istar, who, shaking off her mortal garments, becomes clad in translucent light and rises to heaven. The sub-title of the romance, "A Phantasy," best describes it all.

*ISTAR OF BABYLON. A Phantasy. By Margaret Horton Potter. Cloth, decorated cover. Pp. 494. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

True Indians.*

In a certain sense Mr. Jack London's "Children of the Frost" may be classed as an ethnographical study. Occasionally there is a personage not an Indian, but the main actors are those wild men who live up in the furthest Northwest. In modern romance there is a surfeit of Indians. The white man always is constructing a fancy red one. The Cooper type has been persistent; the imitators endless. The mock-heroic brave, the lackadaisical squaw, tire you. Readers, then, of current fiction where Indians swarm generally "exercise the noble privilege of skipping." There is more true satisfaction to be derived from a page of Schoolcraft, or a print of Catlin, than from an entire collection of such Indian rubbish. We make one notable exception, and that is for the studies of Indians due to Mr. George Bird Grinnell.

We do not question that Mr. Jack London is familiar with the Indians of Alaska; otherwise he could never have written "Children of the Frost." Inspiration goes for little in a case of this kind, for the author must have had the marrow of his bones frozen out of him, as, worn out with fatigue and starved, he stumbled across the dreary tundra. Then, too, he must have listened "viva voce" to the stories, the legends of the long past, as told him of the Indians. Above all, Mr. Jack London has wonderful dramatic expression. He startles you—the hair of your head stands up and you shiver with old Koskoosh, who stoically awaits the wolves who will devour him. "In the Forests of the North," the opening story, you understand the love of Thom, Chief Tantlatch's magnificent daughter, for the wild white adventurer Fairfax. True passion never was more strongly expressed.

"Nam Bock the Unveracious" has its amusing side. Nam Bock was one of the

*CHILDREN OF THE FROST. By Jack London. Illustrated by R. M. Reay. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pp. 261. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BOOKS

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fisherfolk of the Yukon Delta. His bidarka (canoe) had carried him out to sea, and it was believed that he had been drowned. After years of absence he returns to his home. He tells his old mother and his former friends of his adventures. He is not the ghost of a former Nam Bock, which they all insist he is. He describes the great cities he has seen, the iron ships he had sailed in, all the usual, commonplace recurrences of civilization. Not a word will his old comrades believe. Finally, disgusted with him, despising him as a liar, poor Nam Bock is forced to take to his canoe, and so he drifts out to sea again. The climax in "The Sickness of Lone Chief" is a clever one. Lone Chief and his humble friend and chorus are, telling their adventures. It is a story of true heroism, peculiar, because of its having an old Norse coloring. Then, when the conclusion comes, Lone Chief says, "And great honor was mine, and all men yielded me obedience." "Until the steamboat came," Mutsak prompted." "Ay," said Lone Chief, "until the steamboat came." Could the advent of civilization be more forcibly expressed?

Referring once more to ethnological considerations, how terrible must have been mankind at the very beginning! What horrors were committed, when the purely animal instincts held their sway! Reading Mr. Jack Landon's remarkable volume leaves on the mind more than the mere dramatic incidents he described. We have no hesitation in saying that the author of "Children of the Frost" holds a domain which is quite his own by right of conquest.

All at Variance.*

With but few exceptions all the personages in "The Strongest Master" are at variance with one another. Chris Waring loved his mother, who is dead, but has no liking for his father, who is a clergyman. Mrs. Alice Esdaile is not happy with her husband, the rich manufacturer. Dan Morrison, the foreman in Esdaile's employ, is not contented with his master. Dan, a character not easily understood, adores his daughter, Clytie, but his affection is hardly returned. Then there is Clytie's aunt, Miss Lucia, who seems to be at daggers drawn with all the world. The reader reaches at once the climax of Chris's misfortunes. He is about being graduated from Harvard when he is expelled for gambling. He is fairly well to do, but, as an expiation, he leaves home, and his income is so arranged by him that it goes in major part for the support of his father and sister. Then the young man secures a place in Esdaile's factory as a bookkeeper. Now he falls in love with Clytie Morrison. Clytie's father has some original ideas about marriage. He thinks that to sanction marriage by following the law is a wickedness—worse than that, that the religious ceremony degrades both the man and the woman. Chris then takes Clytie to live with him, but that brings about unhappiness to Clytie. When her child is born she goes wild for the time being. Chris has a collarbone broken, but, regardless of that minor accident, he goes out to find his wife, discovers her, and carries her home. To clear up the many mysteries in the story, what has befallen Mrs. Alice Esdaile, Dan Morrison, and his wife, and Aunt Lucia, are all told at the conclusion. The wind-up is that peace is restored, and the many warring parties conclude to live in amicable relationship, and, as far as we can understand it, Chris and Clytie are made man and wife in an orthodox manner. Exactly who may be the Master is not precisely determined.

In Old Virginia.*

Mr. Burton Egbert Stevenson's romance opens with the birth of the hero, Thomas Stewart Randolph. That event came about in Virginia, some few years prior to the American Revolution. Col. Stewart, an intimate friend of the child's father, is an officer in the Continental Army. There are descriptions of the battle of Yorktown, and of Rochambeau. Gen. St. Clair and Mad Anthony Wayne also appear. The boy has for an intimate friend Frederick Rohlman. Rohlman's father was hung by the British at Charleston as a rebel. This killing of his father was brought about by a spy, whose name was James Morgan. When young Randolph, Rohlman, and one of Stewart's sons are near to manhood they enter the army, and join Gen. St. Clair in his campaign against the Indians. Young Randolph is captured by the Indians, but finally escapes. Reaching Philadelphia he announces to the President Wayne's victory over the Indians. One episode in the story is a duel a l'outrance between Frederick Rohlman and Major Lee, for this Lee turns out to be the man who had a hand in the murdering of his (Rohlman's) father. Finally Randolph marries Ruth Stewart. Romances recalling the patriots of the past are very good in their way, even if they have no other special merit.

The Little Midshipmen.*

It is historically true that in our early navy there were many midshipmen who did gallant service as Lieutenants, and in the war with the Tripolitan pirates old Commodore Preble called the officers in command of ships "a lot of schoolboy Captains." Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, in his sea story, "In the Wasp's Nest," tells of the bravery of our sailors during our brief war with France, and our more serious contest in 1812 with England. The sloop of war Boston, under command of Capt. Little, has an engagement with the French ship Le Berceau, and captures her. On board the French vessel an infant is found. The mother had been killed during the action. On the baby there is a locket with the initials "N. E. D." Jack Lang, a seaman of the old kind, is one of the crew of the Boston. Capt. Little puts the baby under the charge of the sailor. At first Jack takes to this novel duty with disgust. As he expresses it, he has "to nurse the blasted infant." The baby is brought up on "scouse," but after a while a goat is procured from a passing ship. The child is called Ned Boston, and he becomes the pet of the crew. The author follows the many adventures which Ned passes through. He enters the United States service as a midshipman on board the Wasp. There is a shipwreck, and Jack Lang and Ned are the only ones saved. Finally Ned discovers his father. The story is remarkably well told, and will delight young readers. Mr. Rufus F. Zogbaum's sketches illustrating the text are excellent.

*THE STRONGEST MASTER. By Isaac Ogden Rice. Cloth. Illus. Pp. 346. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*THE MIDSHIPMEN. A story of the Second Victory. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Cloth. Crown 8vo. Pp. 438. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*IN THE WAKE OF THE SWORD. By Stanley J. Weyman. Cloth. Illustrated by Walter S. Rogers. 12mo. Pp. 384. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Notes of New Fiction.

Anthony Hope's new novel, "The Intrusions of Peggy," (Harpers, $1.50,) treats entertainingly of modern life with a little of politics, a little of social routine, a little of finance, a little of Bohemia, and not too much of any one thing. It is all pleasant reading, with something like a faint echo of the Dolly Dialogues in its lighter passages, and no tedious striving for epigram in its conversations. Peggy, who persistently intrudes, is a flower of Bohemia, while Trix Trevalla, who is the real heroine of the book, is a young widow, who tries to make her way in the best of good English society and is discouraged much as Rose Trelawny was in Mr. Pinero's delightful play, "Trelawny of the Wells." Trix abandons her aspirations and finally makes a suitable match right in the heart of Bohemia. As we have said, the book reads easily, and no one is likely to miss its diverting qualities. But to some much of the life it pictures may seem unreal. Everybody does not know the Bohemia of modern London. Does anybody?

There are some wonderful tales in Quiller Couch's new book, "The White Wolf," (Scribners, $1.50.) The fertility of his invention is as amazing as ever, and he describes the most extraordinary happenings with delightful moderation. He covers a wide range in these stories, as to both time and space, and sandwiches a modern love tale with a tragic climax in the Alps between strange mediaeval yarns of the frozen north, queer doings of the Berbalangs on Burrator, and graphic accounts of smuggling and privateering. There is one particularly striking story about a haunted yacht.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's novelette which appeared serially in Harper's with the title of "His Wife" is now renamed "Avery" and published in book form, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) It is an odd, affecting narrative of a sick wife and a neglectful but well-meaning husband, with a new and presumably psychological employment of the "laughing gas" of modern dentistry to work out its plot. Its pathos is undeniable.

"The March of the White Guard," by prolific Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., (R. F. Fenno,) is a stirring tale of life and adventure in the Hudson Bay district. The reader may find the device by which the plot is introduced, namely, the narration by rugged Jasper Hume of the story of his past life to his favorite dog, a bit hard to believe in. But the dog is a good one and sympathetic, and, after all, it is safer to tell secrets to a dog than to a man. There is an effective love story, and the plot is well worked out. There is also a reasonably happy ending, and the hero gets the reward of self-sacrifice, the reward, that is to say, which novel readers like to have given to self-sacrifice, material success.

Mrs. Atherton's new book, with an uncommonly attractive title, "The Splendid Idle Forties," (Macmillan, $1.50,) is, avowedly, a revised and enlarged edition of a collection of short stories formerly called "Before the Gringo Came." These tales were written long before their author secured her present fame, before her remarkably versatile talent had manifested itself. We are safe in assuming that in the work of revising some of the stories she has lessened their exuberance of color and emotion, and checked somewhat her earlier flights of fancy. From the first all that she has written has borne the stamp of strong individuality and a rich imaginative gift. But her later work is her best. These tales of life in Spanish California in the old days, however, were worth preserving, and those persons who have recognized their writer's extraordinary ability from the first will find them worth reading again in their new dress.

Miss Dix's New Story.

"A Lucky Orphan Lad," by Miss Beulah Marie Dix, is announced for early publication by the Macmillan Company. Miss Dix's story is also dealing the times of Cromwell, and the subject is a cavalier, one of the exiled people and pride of his race. The plot involves around the boy's relations to his Puritan relatives. There are eight full-page illustrations by Will Grefe.

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in an article "In the Paths of Immigration" tells of the methods used by foreign Governments and Steamship Companies to sift out the immigrants sent to this country. The illustrations are by M. J. Burns.

CURTIS GUILD, JR.,
has written a very amusing article, called "The Spellbinder," describing the curious incidents that make and mar political meetings, and also giving the characteristics of the American voter as a listener. It is fully illustrated by E. Potthast.

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has a short article, "The American Ship in 1902."

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REMOTE CHINA.

Glimpses of a Civilization of 5,000 Years Ago.*

WHEN, during the Boxer troubles, it was learned that the imperial Jezebel, Queen Dowager Tsu Hi, had shown much discretion in leaving Peking and seeking a place of refuge in Sian, the capital city in the Chinese Province Shensi was generally looked up in our atlases. It must be confessed that acquaintance with Shensi, at least of a geographical kind, as far as we were concerned, was but limited. We are all indebted to Mr. Francis H. Nichols for much information regarding an almost unknown part of China. The author writes:

In the northwest corner of China is a province called Shensi. Its area is greater than that of England and Scotland combined. Its population is near 8,000,000. It is old and isolated; so old that no one in China knows the story of its beginnings, and so isolated that the Pekingese speak of it as though it were a foreign country.

Mr. Nichols calls the Shensi province "hidden," because very few white men have entered it, and being eminently conservative, it is just that part of China "where hatred of the foreigner is bitterest and most intense." What took the author to this remote portion of China was a mission of mercy. The Christian Herald of New York had raised a fund for the use of those who had been famine-stricken in Shensi, and Mr. Nichols was appointed agent for the distribution of the money. Between Peking and Sian the distance was 750 miles. In Peking the Chinese officials knew that there was a famine, and in the United States it was Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, who had cited the fact, though the details were wanting.

Certainly Mr. Nichols showed courage in facing what he believed to be dangerous conditions. In the Province of Shansi, adjoining Shensi, "more missionaries had been murdered than in any other of the eighteen provinces," and it was thought that his going to Shensi was a little less than taking his life into his own hands. The author relied, however, on the final pledges of the Chinese Government, who had sworn to protect the lives and property of foreigners traveling through the country. The bad drubbing the imperial forces had received at the hands of the allied forces brought about this change of policy. Before starting on his journey the author obtained from Prince Li Hung Ching an open sesame to China. It was his Highness' card. It was a common bit of red paper some 10 inches long and 3 wide, and signed by the Prince. That card acted as would a talisman, and Mr. Nichols found no trouble. All doors and gates were opened to him, and his security was assured. The Prince gave him a Chinese name, Na Ko Su, and in his passport the American's mission, one of peace, was fully presented. Having secured two natives as servants, a start was soon made, and advantage taken of the railroad. We are to believe that the Chinese are beginning to have some liking for the railroad, for Mr. Nichols writes: "It has lately become immensely popular with them. They take great pride in it, and are very fond of telling you how it is now possible to go 300 li (100 miles) in half a day."

Arriving at Pao-Ting, the residence of the Viceroy, our traveler was met by a Mandarin, who had been informed through Prince Ching of his coming. An escort was ready, and the Mandarin gave Mr. Nichols some good advice.

Let me give you a few suggestions. As far as possible, wear Chinese clothes, eat our food, and try to live as we do. You will get along a great deal better if you do." I inquired about the advisability of carrying a revolver to protect myself in case of attack. "Don't do it," was the reply. "Let all your escort know that you are unarmed, and that you depend on them for protection. If you carry firearms they may think you are able to take care of yourself, but if you are unarmed they will realize that their heads will be cut off if anything happens to you.

The Mandarin's advice was strictly followed, and no more "serious weapon than a kodak" was carried by the author through China. Provided with a "wenshao"—a peculiar Chinese bill of lading—this document covered the man and his property. With the wenshao there was absolute freedom from danger. The bearer had not to suffer from the discomforts of the wretched Chinese wayside inns, but was welcomed to a kung kwan, an official hotel owned by the municipality and under control of a regularly appointed Mandarin. Journeying slowly along, but by no means uncomfortably, finally Mr. Nichols reached the Shensi Province. According to Chinese tradition, all law and government began with Fuhi, who was born near Sian, and who ruled in the year 2852 B. C., and so Fuhi antedates Noah. The Shensi are proud of their remote ancestry. Mr. Nichols writes:

More than any other Chinese I have ever met, the men of Shensi are philosophical and thoughtful; combined with the practical element so noticeable in all Chinese character; they have a love of learning and a refined sense of justice that I have found nowhere else in the empire. They know their heritage, and are proud of it. They are fond of telling of the events of Fuhi's time as though they happened yesterday. * * * To them Mongol conquerors are moderns, in whom they take little interest. The inhabitants of the Province of Shensi belong to the old families. Only occasionally do they refer to themselves as "Chinese."

Mr. Nichols shows much liking for the Shensi, and declares that they have "little of the fanaticism and cruelty to be found in some of the other provinces," only they [illegible] him to be a fool. "Anything to gain an [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible] which should protect him. * * * for to persecute him is only to dignify him." As an example of this trait in the Shensi, Mr. Nichols cites the case of Tuan Fang, who was Governor of Shensi during the Boxer murderings. Tuan Fang is a relative of Prince Tuan, "the bloodthirsty leader of the anti-foreign party at Court." When the troubles broke out Tuan Fang received imperial orders to exterminate all foreigners within his province.

Boxer sympathisers in Peking warned him that his head would be the forfeit if he disobeyed the order. But against this was the advice of the best men among the conservative, tradition-clinging people over whom he ruled. They reminded him that to kill the foreign missionary would be murder, and that if he, a Confucian, were guilty of the crime an indelible stain would rest upon Shensi. Their advice prevailed, and with superb moral courage Tuan Fang resolved to save the lives of the missionaries even at the jeopardy of his own. He assembled the missionaries in Sian, and sent them in detachments under a large armed escort out of the province to a place of safety on the road to Hangkow.

Even more than that, Tuan Fang provided the missionaries with money taken from his own funds. It is then only just that Tuan Fang has earned the respect of every foreigner in China.

Sian is a city believed to be 5,000 years old, and it is fairly populous. Here Mr. Nichols found Mr. Duncan, who was anxiously awaiting his coming. By his kindness and goodness, the English Baptist missionary at Sian had gained the respect of the Sianese. Mr. Duncan had been forced to leave Sian when the Boxer outrages took place, but when he returned, in 1901, "he received almost an ovation." The character of Mr. Nichols's mission having been understood, the alleviation of those who were starving, he was treated with the greatest courtesy.

In Sian he learned some particulars of the stay of the wicked Tz-Hi there. Nothing could induce a Chinaman to believe that the Empress Dowager or the Emperor left Peking because they had to. In their eyes the people of Shansi and Shensi regarded the journey of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor through the two provinces as an act of special virtue. The idea that the barbarians had forced an issue or that China had been coerced never could be made to enter their minds. China was invincible. It would have shown indecency had the imperial party made haste during their extended trip; that would have been in bad form. Anyhow, Tsz-Hi knew that the Boxer business had turned out badly and that it was wiser on her part to postpone foreign extermination. She certainly continued to be abnormally wicked during her journey, sacrificing some of the very Mandarins she had herself incited to murder. Many decapitations took place by her orders before she reached Sian, and so she "saved her face." What is the outcome?

Tsz-Hi, reigning regent of China, was never more beloved than she is to-day. The Chinese do not have that blind worship of the sovereign as such which characterizes a subservient Russian peasant. The existing sentiment of extreme loyalty to the Empress Dowager is due to a great admiration and respect for her character and unbounded confidence in her ability. Some of the younger Mandarins admit that she has made mistakes, but these are due to her intense zeal for the welfare of her subjects. By the common people she is almost worshipped. In their eyes her cruelties are virtues. They believe that her only motive in cutting off heads and torturing officials who have dared to oppose her is to maintain "peace." Wherever the Empress goes there is "peace." For this reason she is an ideal ruler. "May she live a thousand years."

Between the two provinces Shansi and Shensi there is a wide difference. When the foreign legations were besieged in Peking, Yu Hsien was Governor of Shansi. He was a cruel wretch. He gathered together the missionaries, fifty-four of them, and then had them murdered. He certainly followed out his instructions. The Empress Dowager, to satisfy the allies, ordered Yu Hsien to commit suicide, and he carried out her orders. The most intense enemy of the foreigner is Prince Tuan, under whose command von Ketteler was killed, and Tuan still awaits his punishment.

The horrors of the famine are described:

By and by human flesh began to be sold in the suburbs of Sian. At first the traffic was carried on clandestinely, but after a time a horrible kind of meat ball, made from the bodies of human beings who had died of hunger, became a staple article of food, that was sold for the equivalent of about 4 American cents a pound. The trade in human flesh had assumed considerable proportions before it was summarily stopped by Tuan Fang, the Governor, who cut off the heads of three men who dealt in it.

Mr. Nichols states that before the distribution of the money he had brought, it is probable that two-thirds of the inhabitants of Shensi had never heard of the United States; but that to-day our country is known "as the one foreign nation that is really a friend, and whose people, though barbarians, are strangely kind." Having successfully carried out his mission, Mr. Douglas took a boat and went down the River Han, and then was transferred to a junk, and finally landed at Hankow by steamer. Here was civilization at last. It was evening when Mr. Douglas entered the place, and he hears the talk of two Europeans, or they may have been Americans. They were discussing a recent game of poker.

Mr. Nichols, in his preface, writes that his volume makes no attempt at the solution of Chinese problems, "points no morals, and draws no conclusions." Pleased with his kind reception in the Shensi Province, he may be induced to see all the rest of Chinadom in its best light. A Chinaman takes his punishment stolidly, but we are afraid is not cured of his bad ways on that account. The conclusion to be arrived at is, that whatever China tried to do two years ago to resist the inroads of the hated foreigner have by no means left her people in a pleasant temper. China exists through her conservatism, and that means that an arrested civilization is part of her very being. Such an isolated advance as Mr. Nichols describes in Shensi and finds in Shensi, represents but a fraction of China. We do not think that the writer of this interesting volume is hopeful as to the future of the country. If China were left alone, all might be well, but it never can be left alone. It blocks the way to human progress.

*THROUGH HIDDEN SHENSI. By Francis H. Nichols. Illustrated from photographs taken by and for the author. Cloth. Decorated cover. 9 by 8 inches. Pp. 312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

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RUSKIN.

Frederic Harrison's New Life of The Great Critic.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. HARRISON'S apology for a new life of Ruskin is one that will prove generally acceptable. It is that the publishers and editor of the series could not venture to omit such a distinguished man of letters as Ruskin from their list; also, that a plain volume like this, condensing the story in accessible form, would be welcomed by many who find themselves embarrassed by the riches of Ruskinian biography. There is less need for apology when the new biographer is a writer of Mr. Harrison's ability and pronounced individuality. Bred, as he writes, in other worlds of belief and hope than those which sustained Ruskin's spirit, he brings to the consideration of his life and work so much admiration and affection, so much of common sympathies and ideals and aims, that we expect a good book, and we have one that, for all its limitation on the aesthetic side, ranks high in a series that has contained some admirable numbers, with others not so good.

The story of Ruskin's boyhood, repeating in its main particulars those of the "Praeterita" and the Collingwood biography, but with much vivid reaction of Mr. Harrison's mind on his material, is the story of an insufferable precocity, of a training as well adapted as that of John Stuart Mill to make any real boyhood impossible and much better adapted than Mill's to nurse an intolerable conceit. At seven he is composing pieces of his own, illustrated with his own copper plates. At nine he produces "Eudosia: A Poem on the Universe." To say, The earlier his poetry the better, would not be much of an exaggeration. But "the form, the form alone is eloquent," and there is no premonition of Ruskin's proper self. "He could copy Pope, Scott, Byron, Wordsworth as well as a good oleograph can copy an original Turner." * * * In form "He never did any better, even at sixty." At ten or twelve his verses were as good as the average Newdigate prize poem. In his first trial at this Dean Stanley beat him. In that of the next year (1839) he took the prize, but the poem was hardly better than those he had written eight or nine years before, and had not their amusing character of absurd precocity. His early prose had more the promise of the man in it, his careful observation and his flambuoyant style. At seventeen he took up the cudgels for Turner, who had been attacked in Blackwood's Magazine. The purple patches of "Modern Painters" and the "Seven Lamps" are a faint pink compared with those of this article. In his twentieth year his published opinions on architecture singled him out as an authority on the manner of Scott's Edinburgh Monument. Falling in love, another was preferred, and he nearly died in consequence. In 1840 he made the acquaintance of Turner, and two years later began writing "Modern Painters."

Mr. Harrison is nowhere less satisfactory than in his comment on the first volume of that long-drawn series—the glorification of Turner. We had a right to expect either some deliberate assent to or difference from Hamerton's insistence that Ruskin's "truth of Turner" was radically misconceived. Ruskin's father bought Turner's "Slave Ship" in token of his entire conversion to his son's view of the painter. Mr. Harrison writes of the "ghastly realism" of the picture, and one would gladly know in what particulars it justifies this representation. In general Mr. Harrison is least convincing when he writes of Ruskin's relation to the world of art.

Readers of religious biography must have noticed how many times some of the subjects are converted. Ruskin shares with them this peculiarity. He names six or seven distinct and separate conversions determinative of his life's course. Mr. Harrison thinks the Tintorettos of the Scuola di San Rocco effected the most real and important of them all. The second volume of "Modern Painters" was a tribute to the new inspiration. There is a gap of two years in "Praeterita" which is eloquent of Ruskin's unhappy marriage. Concerning this Mr. Harrison is nicely reticent. Ruskin, always impressionable, seems to have been caught on the rebound from his passion for Scott's granddaughter, a daughter of Lockhart. The "Seven Lamps" coincided with the unhappy marriage. Ruskin persecuted this book as he did no other that he wrote, but to Mr. Harrison it seems that it "has had more visible and practical effect on our modern life than any other of his books." It preaches the gospel of the moralisation and socialisation of all art. Writing of the "Stones of Venice," which came next in order, Mr. Harrison finds it necessary to qualify, as many have done before him, Ruskin's idea that great art must be "the production of a faithful and virtuous people." He finds some of the world's greatest buildings coinciding with some of the most scathing satires on social corruption.

The division of Ruskin's life into a part dominated by aesthetic aims and a part dominated by social aspirations, by "Unto This Last," written almost exactly midway of his eighty years, has by this time become classical. It is impossible for a notice of this length to follow Mr. Harrison into the details of Ruskin's second period, with its much writing, culminating in "Fors Clavigera," and its social experiments, culminating in the Guild of St. George. Concerning the Guild Mr. Harrison writes too much as if commenting upon well-known facts. His general attitude toward Ruskin's social side is sympathetic, while he finds many particulars to which he is bound to object. He remarks a striking difference between Ruskin's public and private manner.

In private it was always what he loved that aroused his interest; in public it was always what he hated. But the plea is offered for his public violence and arrogance that violence of language was with him a literary intoxication rather than a moral fault, the effect of a kind of literary "aestrus" which he did not attempt to control. Moreover, as early as 1863 we have in "Munera Pulveris" signs of that brain disturbance which in his later years was to torture him so cruelly. We have chapters on the Oxford Lectures, on his "Ethics of Work and Art," and a most pathetic one, "Illness—Disappointments—Retirement." No other writer has brought out so vividly the tragic elements of Ruskin's life. Mr. Harrison had intimate personal relations with Ruskin, and his pages are never so beautiful and tender as when he is speaking of him as he knew him in the increasing sorrows and anxieties of his declining years. That was the crown of sorrows when Rose La Touche refused in 1872 to be his wife, she being then twenty-four and he fifty-three years old, and when, three years later, she was dying, and he asked to see her once more. Yes, if he could say that he loved God more than he loved her. But Ruskin could not and would not say it, and in nothing that he ever said or did was "the human heart by which we live" more honored than by that brave refusal. The sorrow of her inexorable piety went with him to the grave, so that perhaps his days of clouded mind were not the most unhappy.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Bishop Potter on the East.*

Bishop Potter has given the world the results of his observation and experience in world-wide travel in a series of essays entitled "The East of To-day and To-morrow." What he has to say about the mixed situation in the Philippines is uttered calmly, courageously, and with clear judgment. His words carry with them the weight of personality and high official position. Recognizing the blundering of our beginning in dealing with these island peoples, he is at the same time at no loss in seeing before us the absolute duty of continuing our stupendous task. After expressing the belief that we may have confidence in those who represent the Nation in the Philippines, and that the standard of conduct in Manila does not differ much from that in Washington or Boston, he says:

The soldiers do not love their work in the Philippines—I should not if I had to do it—but they do it, as I more than once saw, so as to earn the evident confidence of the communities among which they are stationed, and to give proof to these of the spirit and purpose of our presence in the Philippines. Time alone can demonstrate how far we may be able to persuade a fickle, restless, impulsive, unreasoning people, embittered by many wrongs received at the hands of those we have expelled, or ought to expel, to trust us, to learn from us, and under our patient tutelage to grow into the stature of competent citizens in a self-governing state.

Bishop Potter's treatment of the Chinese problem is eminently fair. The Bishop in vigorous speech assails the doctrine that the destiny of China is to be partitioned up among the great powers. He attacks it first on the ground that it is a stupid and shameless policy, and secondly, that a nation has a right to be a nation, until she has demonstrated unmistakably her incompetency to administer her own affairs with equal justice to all. It cannot be maintained that China has so far descended the path of national decay and disintegration. It does not seem that enlightened public sentiment here in America needed much stimulus to come round to the Bishop's way of thinking. Men who inherit the birthright of liberty ought not to be slow in according due regard for the rights of others. Wisely and justly he closes his essay with these words: "She has been guilty of the gravest crimes against international rights and comities. But let not the mad acts of ignorant and inflamed revolutionists be made the pretext for pulling down a venerable and historic civilization, whose younger and worthier sons are just now turning toward the light. Hands off, gentlemen, Kings, Emperors, and Presidents, until a people, stirred at length by the vision of nobler ideals, shall show us what they can do for their own regeneration."

His impressions of the Hawaiian Islands are very interesting.

Prof. Hibben on Hegel.

"Hegel's Logic: An Essay in Interpretation," by John Grier Hibben, Professor of Logic in Princeton University, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. Prof. Hibben bases his essay on the conviction that Hegel's text, almost unintelligible though many find it, is in reality self-illuminating. His purpose has been to render intelligible the fundamental Hegelian doctrines, his method of interpretation growing naturally out of the belief that the philosopher's best commentary is himself.

*JOHN RUSKIN. English Man of Letters. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, Pp. vi. 216. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

*THE EAST OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. By Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York. 1 vol. 12mo. Pp. xi. 300. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Monthlies for November.

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AINSLIE'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

A MERCENARY MARRIAGE.....Ethel Watts Mumford
LOVE'S DREAM.....Frank Dempster Sherman
THE LONG-LOST SON.....Joseph C. Lincoln
HOSTAGE.....Charlotte Becker
THE GILDED GANG.....Edgar Saltus
THE CHAMPIONS OF CHARITY..Carolyn Duer
THE FACE OF AN ANGEL.....Robert S. Hichens
THEY WERE ON THEIR HONEYMOON..Edward S. Van Zile
A BACHELOR'S COST OF LIVING.....George Barry Mallon
A PAGAN'S PRAYER.....Gertrude Bartlett
THE FUTURE DUCHESS.....Elizabeth Duer
HALFYARDS MUTINY.....Norman Duncan
THE TIT-TAT-TOE CLUB.....Carolyn Wells
THE OPEN SKY.....Clinton Scollard
THE JOKE OF MRS. WIDDOWTON.....Kate Masterson
THE ETERNAL FIRE.....Lloyd Osbourne

THE BOOKMAN.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

ATAVISM. (Poem).....John Myers O'Hara
EMILE ZOLA.....Harry Thurston Peck
EMILE ZOLA'S PARIS..Frederic Taber Cooper
PERSONAL MEMORIES OF ZOLA..Charles Henry Meltzer
CONFLICTING STANDARDS IN FRENCH LITERATURE.....Albert Schinz
IN DARKEST JAMES.....Frank Moore Colby
THE NOVELS OF ELIZABETH STODDARD.....Mary Moss
AMERICAN CARICATURE AND COMIC ART.....La Touche Hancock
F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S "OLIVER HORN".....Herman Knickerbocker Vielé
GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON'S "CASTLE CRANEYCROW".....Paul Wilstach
PIETRO MASCAGNI.....W. E. Walter
THE DRAMA OF THE MONTH..Frank Moore Colby

THE CENTURY.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

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TRAVEL.....Gouverneur Morris
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GUSTAVO SALVINI.....W. A. Lewis
THE GRAY NORNS.....Edwin Markham
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THE SCAPEGOAT.....John Finley
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THE SO-CALLED BEEF TRUST.....George Buchanan Fife

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NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE MAKING OF GREATER BRITAIN..Frederic Austin Ogg
THE CRADLE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE—FROM KIEFF TO ODESSA.....Isabel F. Hapgood
A PRACTICAL STUDY IN ENGLISH.....Benjamin A. Heydrick
ENGLISH PAINTING IN AMERICA..F. A. King
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.....Rhoda Fisk Zueblin
A DECADE OF CIVIC IMPROVEMENT..Charles Zueblin
NATURE STUDY FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.....Alice G. McCloskey
MORE LIFE FOR WOMAN....Caroline L. Hunt

COUNTRY LIFE.

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THE FUN OF WALKING.....W. B. Thornton
TURKEYS AND CRANBERRIES.....G. E. Adams and Editor
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME..Arthur N. Gibb
THE TWIN SISTERS.....W. H. Hayne
DOES FARM FORESTRY PAY?.....Allen Chamberlain
THE HUNNEWELL ESTATE AT WELLESLEY.....Bryant Fleming
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AN OUTDOOR CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.....W. B. Thornton

THE DELINEATOR.

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THE ROSE GARDEN. Poem.....Jeannie Pendleton Ewing
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SOME HISTORIC PITCHERS.....N. Hudson Moore
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EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

JOURNEY'S END.....Justus Miles Forman
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THE KNITTING MILLS AT PERRY, N. Y..Bessie Van Vorst
THE BLEEDING ANCHOR.....George Seibel
HOW WE TAMED THE COOK.....Lilian Bell
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MEN KNIGHTS-ERRANT WHO SURPASSED THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HEROES OF ROMANCE.....Edward C. Little
EPISODE IN HISTORY OF OUTLAW FOLK OF VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE.....Lindsay Denison
DAVID B. HILL.....David Graham Phillips
CONFLICTING CIVILIZATIONS ON PUGET SOUND.....Joseph Blethen
OLD-TIME BARGE PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.....G. W. Ogden
LIFE OF THE "SPORTING SET" AT NEWPORT.....Mary Manners

LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

GREATEST FUR COMPANY OF THE WORLD.....Agnes C. Laut
A PRAYER.....Frank Dempster Sherman
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THE MILL.....The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke
ON THE ACTING OF RICHARD MANSFIELD.....William Winter
GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS. "The Examination".....Ralph Connor
CINNAMON PEAKS AND RED LIMBER.....
KRANZ.....Brayton Fraser Hayes
A QUESTION OF POSSESSION.....Andy Adams
THE AUTUMN WIND.....Clinton Scollard
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF..Hutchins Hapgood
A DAUGHTER OF RAABAY.....William MacLeod Raine
THE GOLF WALK.....Ellis Parker Butler

HARPER'S BAZAR.

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WHAT SHOULD GIRLS READ?..W. D. Howells
THANKSGIVING.....Theodosia Garrison
A THANKSGIVING DINNER.....Christine Terhune Herrick
THE THANKSGIVING TABLE.....Margaret Hamilton Welch
HOW TO CLOTHE THE BABY.....Marianna Wheeler
EMBROIDERED SOFA CUSHIONS.....Lilian Barton-Wilson

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE PHILADELPHIANS...Katharine Bingham
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WHAT THE PRESIDENT GETS IN HIS MAIL.....Robert Lincoln O'Brien
THE 600,000 SMITHS IN AMERICA.....
THAT ABANDONED COW OF OURS.....W. Lewis Fraser
HELEN KELLER AS SHE REALLY IS.....John Albert Macy
THE GOOD-TIME GARDEN.....Florence Morse Kingsley
ERNEST THOMPSON SETON'S BOYS.....Ernest Thompson Seton
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THE DOLLY MADISON TWO-STEP.....Walter G. Wilmarth

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

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THE OTHER MAN.....Frederic Reddale
RETROSPECT.....G. M. Whicher
EDGAR POE'S LAST NIGHT IN RICHMOND.....J. F. Carter, M. D.
THE IDEALIST.....Madison Cawein
THE STATE-HOUSE PLATTER....Alice Brown
STRAIGHT AS A STRING...Caroline Lockhart
THE UNKNOWN PATH..Blanche Trennor Heath
THE WAY OUT OF THE WOODS.....Elizabeth Dike Lewis
JACK SHEPPARD OF NEWGATE.....Charles Morris
POLLY'S BEDTIME.....Robert Gilbert Welsh
NUMBER 32.....Lucy Baker Jerome
THE EMPTY CUP.....H. Talbot Kummer
HER SPIRIT HUSBAND...Dorothy Richardson

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

A DECADE OF AMERICAN FINANCE.....Jay Cooke
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IS IT PEACE?.....F. W. Reits
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF VIRCHOW.....Karl Blind
VESALIUS IN ZANTE.....Edith Wharton
AMBASSADOR WHITE'S WORK.....Wolf von Schierbrand
TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN LEGISLATION.....Samuel J. Barrows
HOW I WROTE "PAGLIACCI"..R. Leoncavallo
ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS...Rev. M. Gaster
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PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.....O. P. Austin

OUTING.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

HUNTING THE FOX.....Alfred Stoddart
BIG GAME OF THE ATLANTIC SURF.....J. W. Muller
GRIZZLY BEAR LORE.....Henry G. Tinsley
THE WOOD DUCK AND ITS SHOOTING..Edwyn Sandys
THE MOOSE CALL. Poem.....Tappan Adney
A FIGHT TO THE DEATH BETWEEN MAN AND MOOSE.....Charles Jacobus
THE VOYAGE OF THE AQUIDNECK AND ITS VARIED ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.....Capt. Joshua Slocum
THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP OF AMERICA.....Andrew J. Stone
THE BEGINNINGS OF POPULAR INTEREST IN NATURAL HISTORY..W. S. Dunbar
TROLLEYING TO BALTIMORE..W. J. Lampton
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MAKING A FOOTBALL TEAM..Wm. H. Lewis
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THE SPORTSMAN'S VIEW-POINT.....Caspar Whitney
ANGLING.....William C. Harris

ST. NICHOLAS.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS.....Howard Pyle
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"BABY" ELTON, THE QUARTER BACK.....Leslie W. Quirk
IN THE NIGHT CREW....Henry Payson Dowst
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GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.....Joel Benton
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A LETTER FROM A SQUIRREL.....Montrose J. Moses
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SUCCESS.

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AN AUDIENCE WITH EDWIN A. ABBEY.....H. S. Morrison
NEW ASPIRANTS FOR AFRICAN FAME.....Henry M. Stanley
WHEN BETTY ENTERTAINED.....Christine Terhune Herrick
THE PACE THAT COSTS....John Gilmer Speed
A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.....Rheta Childe Dorr
EDUCATION BY THE WAY.....Hamilton Wright Mabie
AN EXPLODER OF EXCUSES.....William Hamilton Osborne
MEANING OF THE "SKY-SCRAPER" TRUST.....Burton J. Hendrick
WHICH WOULD YOU EMPLOY?.....Walter M. Foss

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

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THE FAITHFUL OAK LEAVES.....Charles Battell Loomis
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WHERE THE PRESIDENT GOES TO CHURCH.....Gabrielle Marie Jacobs
LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE WOODS AND FIELDS.....Ernest Harold Baynes
MELISSA FROM ARCADY.....Ann O'Hagan
THE LATEST SCHOOL FROCKS; NEW JACKETS AND WAISTS; NEW FASHIONS IN FURS; THAT LITTLE TOUCH WHICH MAKES THE SMART GIRL SMART.....Grace Margaret Gould

THE WORLD'S WORK.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE REAL RULERS OF RUSSIA.....Wolf von Schierbrand
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ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY INCREASE OF GOLD.....Charles M. Harvey
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A NEW ERA IN DECORATIVE ART.....Paul S. Reinsch
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THE CRITERION.

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COMMODORE JOHN PAUL JONES.....The Late Admiral Porter
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THE SIN OF MARION EATON.....Elsa Barker
DUMAS THE ELDER.....Stuart Henry
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NOVEMBER SNOW..Charles and Fortia Martin
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NOVEMBER, 1902.

IN THE PATHS OF IMMIGRATION.....James B. Connolly
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THE READER.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

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THE THEATRE.

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THE EVOLUTION OF A PLAY.....Harry P. Mawson
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HARPER'S MONTHLY.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

THROUGH SIBERIA TO BERING STRAIT..Harry de Windt, F. R. G. S.
A PERTURBED SPIRIT.....Mary E. Seeger
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SURREY DOWNS.....Arthur Colton
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A SANE VIEW OF ANTHONY WAYNE..John R. Spears
ANCIENT PEOPLES OF THE PETRIFIED FOREST OF ARIZONA.....Walter Hough
SISTER PEACHAM'S TURN..Sarah O. Jewett
NEW ENGLAND FISHER-FOLK.....Guy Wetmore Carryl
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THE ERA.

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FOX HUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.....Edwin Fairfax Naulty
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NOVEMBER, 1902.

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THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL STRIKE.....Walter Wellman
JOHN MITCHELL: THE LABOR LEADER AND THE MAN.....Frank Julian Warne
A SUCCESSFUL FARM COLONY IN THE IRRIGATION COUNTRY.....Albert Shaw
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SHALL THERE BE A TWO YEARS' COLLEGE COURSE? AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT BUTLER OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
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HOW NEW ZEALAND WOULD HAVE SETTLED THE COAL STRIKE.
LABOR UNIONS: AS VIEWED BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT.
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A FRENCH VIEW OF CAPT. MAHAN'S THEORIES.
SHALL THE FILIPINOS KEEP THEIR LAND?

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

COMPRESSED AIR IN THE MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY....William L. Saunders
THE MULTIPLICATION OF CUTTING TOOLS. A GROWING TENDENCY IN MACHINE TOOL DEVELOPMENT....Joseph Horner
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THE TOOL ROOM IN MODERN WORK SHOP PRACTICE....William H. Booth
MODERN FOUNDRY APPLIANCES....Dr. Richard Moldenke
CYLINDRICAL GRINDING MACHINES, WITH SOME EXAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AMERICAN DESIGN....J. E. Frants

The Country Nearest Us.*

Mr. Clifton Johnson has made a special study of what are the rural aspects of our national life. As he expresses it, "Wherever I go the characteristic and picturesque phases of the local farm environment always appeal strongly to me, and in what I have written I have tried to convey to others the same interest I have felt, and at the same time have endeavored to give a clear and truthful impression of the reality." In the description of the various sections of the country visited by the author there are naturally historical sites, which attracted his attention, and these are mentioned, but only in an incidental way.

"Midwinter in Valley Forge" is the opening chapter to "New England and Its Neighbors." The general impression is that Valley Forge is a dark and secluded mountain gorge and difficult of access. But it is neither lofty nor remote. It is only some twenty-three miles from Philadelphia. Valley Forge did not give shelter to the whole patriotic army, but only to a small portion of it. When our forces camped at Valley Forge, or in the neighborhood, the Winter was an uncommonly severe one and the suffering was great. Had the English army in Philadelphia only known how much weakened was the American force, the wonder is that an advance was not made. The old Potts House was Washington's headquarters. The author tells of the vandalism which has been carried on there by visitors. The house is, however, to-day under the care of a public association. Mr. Johnson writes that many schemes have been broached for improving Valley Forge "as a Revolutionary shrine, some good, but others of doubtful wisdom."

The White Mountain country, Lake Champlain, the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and many other parts of the Middle and New England States are described, nor are the Cape Cod folks forgotten. Mr. Clifton Johnson follows in a pleasant vein the talk of the people and so enlivens his many topics. The literary method employed is very good and the natural one. He tells of what he sees, or hears, and accomplishes this in an interesting manner. There are certain portions along the Cape Cod shores where the dunes threaten an advance, and so might come about the "overwhelming of the inhabitants and all the green growing things in the vales." The planting of beach grass has put a check to this possible devastation.

Some of the characteristics of this beach grass seemed also to be the characteristics of the people of the Cape. They have the same hardness and endurance and, like the beach grass, have adapted themselves to their environment and thrive where most would fail. With its omnipresent sand and dwarf woods, the Cape as I saw it at the fag end of the year appeared rather dreary, but the prosperous look of the homes was very cheering. These are nearly all owned, free from debt, and that nightmare of the agriculturists in so many parts of New England—a mortgage—is happily almost unknown among the Cape Cod folk.

The many illustrations in the handsome volume add to the value of the work.

Life in Dublin Castle.*

The author of "Recollections of Dublin Castle" does well to conceal his identity. The fact that he is a native who lived for forty years under the shadow of the "kestle" is borne out by internal evidences. But no "native" would dare to indorse the statement, as this one anonymously does, that everything is old in Dublin—even the dirt. Moreover, the people who dwell amid this ancient dirt are full of "delusions and amiable deceits," which in plain Anglo-Saxon means that they are humbugs and enjoy themselves as such. Evidently there is something in the atmosphere of the old Irish city which causes the sojourner to emulate the natives and to take joy in so doing.

On one occasion the author took an English friend to a concert at which "the Court" was to be present. Presently the Lord "Liftnant" entered, proceeded by the stewards with white wands, and followed by his aide de camp in full regalia. He bowed with great ceremony right and left. "Dear me!" exclaimed the Englishman, "this is most astonishing. Think of that man in London! Why, no one would turn their head to look at him. It's most singular."

The "Recollections" are written close to the people if not close to the ground. "The 'kestle,' was the cynosure. To be asked to the 'kestle,' to know people at the 'kestle,' or even to know people who knew people at the 'kestle,' was Elysium itself!" You have it there. And yet the foibles, frailties, and follies of Dublin society are exposed without any malice, but as the fond son relates the idiosyncrasies of a parent, whom he respects, but whose personality he finds ridiculous. At the same time he would not have it otherwise.

The little volume is full of anecdotes about natives like the author and about their English guests, civil and official. It is all very quaint, homely, and humorous. This "Daublin," as her pedants called the city, and the "kestle" appeared sufficient unto themselves and to each other, and in the eyes of their admirers London was common, and London society hardly proper.

Readers of current English novels, who may wonder what sort of life the auxiliary heroine leads who marries an Irish noble and retires from London and the story, will have their curiosity satisfied by a perusal of these pages. Evidently the "natives" themselves will rise superior to the lampooning they receive. It is hardly to be expected that their English guests will prove themselves so insensible to the shafts delivered. One thing is certain: although distance and unfamiliarity with Dublin personages may cause some of the finer points to be lost to American readers, the human nature revealed is universal, the wit is sure and pregnant, and there is not a dull page from the time the author takes the stage till he doffs his "caubeen" and makes his bow at the end.

American Literary Taste.

In "The Editor's Study" in Harper's Magazine for November, Mr. H. M. Alden denies that American literary taste is declining. On the contrary, he insists that "there is a large and steadily increasing number of cultivated and appreciative American readers whose taste has not been vitiated, and who insist upon the highest standards and the best ideals. How large this audience is may be inferred from the fact that a novel, of supreme distinction as literature, and with no factitious claim to popularity, may have a sale of from 50,000 to 100,000 copies—larger than it could have had a generation ago. It is an audience demanding something better than it gets, but not something better than we trust it will get. We have no such constellation of great novel writers as forty years ago brightened the English literary heavens. The interval has been made radiant by solitary stars, now and then of great magnitude. We may not soon see such another group as thronged the field, dazzling the view of the last generation, but the skies are nebulously rich for fresh nucleations to satisfy the eagerly expectant eyes of the English-speaking people. The demand will surely be met. We are not confessing to the inferiority of our own present literature as compared with the past, (excluding from the retrospect a single period, as brief as it was brilliant.) On the contrary, in America, literary taste and literary activity are far advanced since the days of Irving and Cooper. The quality of our literature is better than in those days; appreciation is quicker and more abundant, judicious criticism more exacting."

A Book on Yachting.*

Like most English writers on the sport, the author of "Yachting" takes his fling at the New York Yacht Club for imposing conditions in the Deed of Gift governing races for the America's Cup, which, as is alleged, place the challenger at a disadvantage. If it were not for that and for accidents of wind, he appears to think that the America's Cup would now be in England, if, indeed, it ever left there, for in his account of the first race for the cup he seems to believe the America won by a fluke.

The book will be valuable, however, for the queer and out-of-the-way information about yachting which the author has been able to collect. He traces the sport back to the Romans, and tells about its development in England. The history of each of the important yacht clubs of the world is likewise given fully, including some curious rules and regulations that have long since passed out of existence. The races for the America's cup are only briefly touched upon, but the book contains copious information about the principal contests of recent years in Europe, giving the names of yachts and owners, the distances sailed, and the official time. The illustrations, which are numerous, are half-tone reproductions of celebrated yachts, none of which is owned in this country. For some reason not clearly apparent many of the pictures are of steam vessels, which do not properly belong in a work on record-breaking sailing yachts.

A Book on Persian Literature.

The fourth volume in the Library of Literary History, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is "A Literary History of Persia from the Earliest Times until Firdawsi," by Edward G. Brown, M. A., M. B., Lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge. The work is a history of Persian thought and the part played by Persians in the sphere of religious, philosophical, and scientific speculation. Not only the literature of modern Persia is discussed by Mr. Brown, but to some extent the old Persian, Avestic, and Pahlavi writings, and the vast contributions made to Arabic literature by Persian scholars and writers. The preceding volumes in the library are "A Literary History of Ireland," by Dr. Douglas Hyde; "A Literary History of India," by R. W. Frazer, and "A Literary History of America," by Barrett Wendell.

*NEW ENGLAND AND ITS NEIGHBORS. Written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson. Cloth. Decorated cover. 6 by 9 inches. Pp. 501. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

*RECOLLECTIONS OF DUBLIN CASTLE AND OF DUBLIN SOCIETY. Pp. 291. Illustrated. Title page. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

*YACHTING. Historical Sketches of the Sport. By Julius Cohn. Illustrated. Pp. 288. New York: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.50.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, OCT. 25, 1902—20 PAGES.

ABRIDGING HISTORIES.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., one of the most respectable and also one of the most conservative publishing houses in the United States, are nevertheless the sponsors of a bold innovation. The innovation consists of an octavo volume, comprising only 542 pages, including the index, entitled "The Struggle for a Continent," by Francis Parkman, and purporting to be a summary of Parkman's histories, from "The Colonization of Florida by the Huguenots in 1502," even to "The Fall of Quebec in 1759."

"How would Parkman like it?" the reader first asks himself, even before asking himself how well is it done. And again, "Is this a legitimate way of treating a great master of history?" Such Francis Parkman undoubtedly was. His only rival, as a historian of America, is John Fiske, who has paid him ungrudging tribute as "one of the most picturesque historians since Herodotus," and also as having the full equipment of the modern and scientific historical investigator.

We are not just now concerned to celebrate Parkman, but only moved to inquire whether this is the proper way to treat an eminent historian. It is quite true that other publishers have treated other eminent historians in the same way. We even have seen excerpts from Gibbon, published, unless our memory deceives us, by the eminent John Murray, who had attained a rock-bound fastness of conservatism entirely unattainable by any cisatlantic publisher whatsoever. True, those excerpts were simply excerpts, and did not purport to be an "abridgment" of all Gibbon. They comprised episodes from the Gibbonian epic, such as "Mahometanism" and "The Crusades." Nobody has attempted to give a running summary of Gibbon, as Mr. Pelham Edgar, Ph. D., has attempted to give a running summary of Parkman, in a space that was not too great for "the general reader," deeply sensible of the shortness and uncertainty of human life. And yet Gibbon is equally tempting to the abridger. In fact, of the two great historians whom we have lately lost—lately, for Parkman has not yet been dead for a decade—one may be called the Gibbon and the other the Fielding of our historical literature. The bold idioms, the illustrations from the street and the market, which Fiske permitted himself, would greatly have shocked the solemner historian, who never, for his part, thus descended below the dignity of history, just as they would have shocked Gibbon. And Parkman's style is as Gibbonian, as artificial and majestic, as it could be a century later than its prototype.

The real question, we should say, is the question whether an abridgment like this will have the effect of diminishing or of increasing the number of readers of the voluminous original. The publication of the abridgment, by the publishers of the original, is the rendering of an expert opinion on this particular point. Mr. Parkman's publishers clearly hold the opinion that a dissemination of his opinions, mainly in his own language, and, when not so, for the worse, will inure to the benefit of the circulation of his books in "sets." For it is simply not conceivable that they should regard the circulation of the present "brochure" as discouraging the sale of the twenty or thirty volumes which they equally publish. And, in fact, we believe that the effect of the publication of the brochure, or prospectus, as it may be considered, will be to whet the appetite for the unabridged original. Further, it makes a certain number of readers acquainted, to a certain degree, with the scope and purport of a great historian's historical writing, of which otherwise they never would have had cognisance, distinctly all the better. We can conceive of no reasonable opposition to the publication of "The Struggle for a Continent."

OPINIONS OF OUR READERS.

Since its inception ample space has been set aside in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for the publication of its readers' views on literary topics. The number of letters it receives in expression of these views increases from week to week, and it long has been necessary to make a very careful selection of letters for publication, to curtail many that are printed and, inevitably, to omit many that may be as worthy of publication as those which appear. Many of our readers who like to write their views of literature and the rules of grammar, and take sides in philological disputes, have a tendency toward verbosity which, because of the great pressure of literary news, especially at this season, and the large proportion of the books published which demand more or less extended review, must be politely checked.

Some of our readers who write, however, have other faults than that common one of verbosity. They are intemperate in their expression of their views and inclined to be angry with folks who are not exactly of their way of thinking. Their letters can well be spared. So can communications prolonging discussions as to the proper use of words, unless they indicate a better knowledge of good usage than some of our well-meaning correspondents seem to have.

There is a sort of a carping, finicky criticism of words, too, that serves no purpose at all, except to denote the critic's objection to them, which is rarely important. For instance, the word "output" has lately been used here in reference to literature, and a sensitive gentleman who has written to object to its use fancies he would enjoy THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW better if it were avoided hereafter. But it has the distinguished sanction of The Contemporary Review and that scholarly literary weekly, The Athenæum of London, and it seems to us a useful word, which we shall continue to employ in moderation and without malice.

We have no intention to discourage our readers from expressing their opinions freely on literary subjects when they feel sure that the opinions are valuable, and we shall continue to print weekly all of their letters for which room can be found, provided they are brief and to the point, are written in good spirit, and treat of their subjects in a manner not too obviously futile.

ANSWERS IN THE STARS.

Not the least picturesque figure at the International Congress of Americanists is Mrs. Zelia Nuttall of the University of California, whose volume on the fundamental principles of Old and New World civilizations forms one of the latest issues of the Peabody Museum in the series of papers on archaeology and ethnology. Mrs. Nuttall has the courage of a perfect faith, and where scientists scrutinize each step and are content if they gain glimpses here and there, she puts on the winged sandals of Mercury and soars into the empyrean.

Having made her canvas too big and attempted to embrace too many subjects, the result of a reading, and a faithful reading, of some 600 pages is a little bewildering, but there is one novelty of which she makes a great deal, namely, the influence of the Great Bear on the religious ideas and myths of the old Mexicans. Northern nations, as a rule, pay the tribute of worship or superstitious practices to the Great Bear, for it is such a conspicuous constellation and never dips below the horizon. But Mrs. Nuttall attributes to a long study and a careful charting of the stars in the Great Bear as they change their direction toward the Pole Star, as the months roll by, the discovery on the part of old astronomers that the constellation occupies successively the position of the four arms of a cross, not the simple cross, but the cross with bent ends to its arms which the old speakers of Sanskrit called svastika, or "lucky sign." She attributes the svastika to the positions taken up by the seven stars of the Great Bear at four different times of the year.

The cross is well known in ancient Mexico as a sign of the four points of the compass, to which it is obviously fitted, and it occurs obscurely on the Mexican calendar stone and at Palenque and Copan, not to speak of its appearance on prehistoric textiles and pottery in Peru, Mexico, Ohio, the Mediterranean countries, Germany, and Scandinavia. But the svastika is less generally found, and commonly is referred to as a symbol of the sun, the bent ends of the four arms signifying revolution, like that of the revolving wheel, a favorite simile for the sun. We believe that, with the exception of Dr. March, no one has sought the origin of this widespread sign of happiness and good luck in the four positions of the Great Bear as it swings round the Pole Star, and we fear that after Mrs. Nuttall no one will. This origin is a trifle too far-fetched and does not commend itself to scientists.

Many have been the answers read in the stars by those who are thoroughly intent on hearing them. Was it not a Frenchman who solved the vexed problem of the origin of our separate alphabetical letters by finding their primeval forerunners in the shapes of certain constellations? The ease with which, among primitive peoples, the inspired prophet, the lucky youth, or he full-fledged god ascends to heaven and returns to earth, to scatter blessings among his followers is very natural. Levitation, hallucination or the seeing of spooks, belong to such communities by right, and when people to-day indulge in table-turning and spiritism they are only revamping the methods by which the savage puts himself in touch with an unseen world of beings whom he is apt to conceive of in terms of the world about him, as birds or beasts that talk, or of men all of stone, like idols, or of withered and pallid men like corpses. Our Western Indians have myths of favored mortals, who ascend the sky on the rainbow or on a spider's web, and, after learning the origin of things from the supernaturals, return by the same way. So the Aztecs have left, carved grotesquely in stone or painted on hides or paper, these myths of the god who descends from heaven. Mrs. Nuttall seeks to connect this ascent and descent with the North Star or Great Bear, and considers Tescatlipoca the god in question.

Though Mrs. Nuttall says that the Aztecs associated the idea of rotation with the cross and the svastika, she brings nothing to prove it. Now, the Hindoos had two things which made for the use of the svastika as a sign indicating rotation; one was a well-defined worship of the sun, and the other the use of the wheel. The sun was thought of as the wheel of the chariot in which the deity runs his daily course, and a ready and easy alteration of the ends of the arms of the cross accomplished the trick of suggesting motion round. Now, the American nations, while they did have whirling platforms in a religious game, never reached the idea of a wheel, so that they could not use the wheel as the symbol in the abbreviated form we find it in the true svastika.

It is therefore probable that the signs taken for the svastika in Indian pictographs are crosses meaning various things, such as the spider as weaver and prophet of the weather, the four points of the compass, or the morning star, but not that form of the cross specialized in Asia and Europe, which indicates a rotary motion by its shape. Having neither draught animal nor wagon nor chariot, the advantage of the wheel never having occurred to them, they were in such things less advanced than were the people of Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley ten thousand years ago.

A Musical John Ruskin.

Between Ruskin and Gladstone mental resemblances were few. One special quality Gladstone possessed was musical appreciation. The man who helped to govern England played the piano fairly well, and forgot under the influence of Mozart and Beethoven some of his many cares. It is not so well known that John Ruskin was decidedly musical. Indeed, some one has written of late: "Ruskin's ear was as deaf to musical sound as his eye was sensitive to natural beauty." In Good Words, however, W. G. Collingwood shows convincingly that this was not the case. Even more than this, Miss Wakefield has issued a volume of 158 pages, with the title "Ruskin on Music," wherein are gathered all the references to music written by the great art critic.

Mr. Collingwood calls to mind the existence of a bound volume of piano pieces and operatic songs, and each piece "is inscribed by the Oxford music master with the usual vague respect of Town to Gown in the formula, 'Ruskin, Esq., Ch. Ch.' " Ruskin learned how to sing, and knew how to manage his voice, and this was perceptible when he lectured.

A music master, George Frederick West, gave Ruskin lessons in harmony and counterpoint, and the pupil could readily "transpose and copy a song that was too high or too low." Ruskin delighted in old English, French, Scotch, and German songs. He had a true love for Haydn and Mozart. He liked, too, comic songs and singer ones, for Sir Edward Burne-Jones tells of a performance of the Christy Minstrels, when Ruskin was his companion. Burne-Jones, having had enough of it, wanted to leave the place, but Ruskin insisted on staying it out, and laughed all through the show.

Ruskin never made any pretense to be a musician, but "within certain limits" he had a proper taste. Anyhow, in Good Words there is printed a score of Ruskin's, entitled "At Marmion's Grave." Sir Walter Scott furnishing the words, the "air is by Mr. Ruskin, 1861." The music is simple, yet tuneful, the accompaniment well modulated; there is nothing commonplace or tawdry about it. In John Ruskin's case it is not true to write that "les extremès se touche," for there is almost always relationship between art, letters, and music.

Prof. Rowland's Papers.

Prof. Joseph S. Ames of Johns Hopkins University announces that the volume of collected papers on physics by the late Prof. Henry A. Rowland is nearly ready for distribution to subscribers. It has been edited by Profs. Remsen, Welch, and Ames. Prof. Rowland's scientific papers, his public addresses, and a detailed description of his ruling engine, illustrated, are included in the contents, as well as Prof. Mendenhall's memorial address. The price is $5 per volume to subscribers.

Mr. Gallatin's Beardsley Book.

Mr. Albert E. Gallatin of 25 Gramercy Park makes the request that those possessing original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley communicate with him.

Mr. Gallatin has just completed an elaborate catalogue of this artist's work, which will be included in his forthcoming book dealing with Beardsley's art, but in which he has not in all cases been able to enter the name of the possessors of the original drawings.

Mr. Gallatin says he would also be glad to consider the purchase of any such drawings.

"The Reader."

The first number of the new illustrated literary monthly, The Reader, is not disappointing. The editorial "departments" are well written, the reviews are forcible and impartial, the verses (including some lyrical transcriptions from "Sappho" by Bliss Carman,) suit a magazine of high literary aims. The type, printing, paper, and pictures are good.

Magazines Worth Knowing.

Biblia is a monthly journal of Oriental research and is published in Meriden, Conn. Eastern archaeology, ethnology, religion, history, epigraphy, geography, and languages are all treated of in its ample, good-looking pages. Joseph Offerd, M. S. B. A., and the Rev. Theodore F. Wright, Ph. D., are among the contributors to its latest number.

West India is a bi-monthly published in both New York and London, and its aim is to promote immigration to the British West Indies and enlighten the world as to the products of those islands.

Public Improvements is the title of a "magazine of modern resources" published in this city by Robert C. Auld, the scope of which is indicated by its name.

American Education is a monthly published in New York by the New York Education Society. It aims to cover its whole field from kindergarten to college, and C. E. Franklin is its editor.

The Mayflower Descendant is an illustrated quarterly magazine of Pilgrim genealogy, history, and biography, and is published in Boston by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The Universal Brotherhood Path is an organ of "theosophy" which was founded sixteen years ago by William Q. Judge, and is published at Point Loma, Cal. "Theosophy and the Sermon on the Mount," "Original Sin and Human Depravity," and "Superstitions as to Evolution," are some of the articles in the latest number, which contains, as frontispiece, a picture of King Edward VII.'s coronation procession crossing the Horse Guards Parade by the Admiralty.

The Blackboard is a new monthly containing only short stories designed to interest "teachers, scholars, and every one who has attended school, or who enjoys a good story." It is published in St. Paul, Minn., and the first story in Volume I., No. 5, is entitled "Arrested at the Altar."

Mr. Platt's Ohio Annual.

A new volume of "The Hesperian Tree: An Annual of the Ohio Valley," edited by John James Platt, author of "Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," is nearly ready for publication. This new volume, like the former one published a year or two ago, will contain original stories, sketches, essays, and poems by writers native to or identified with the Ohio Valley States, accompanied by or illustrated with reproductions of pictures and drawings or works in sculpture by artists also native to or identified with the same region. Among the literary contributors to this new volume of "The Hesperian Tree" are the Hon. John Hay, William Dean Howells, Bishop Spalding, Edith M. Thomas, Sarah Platt, and Anna Nicholas. Among the artists represented are C. T. Webber, William A. McCord, T. C. Steele, John H. Mahony, Dixie Selden, Virginia Keep, and Robert Burns Wilson. This volume will be issued in a limited edition of 500 copies, printed on hand-made paper, deckle-edged, and bound in gray boards with white canvas backs, at $5 per copy, net, to subscribers, each copy numbered and signed. The publisher will be S. F. Harriman, Columbus, Ohio.

OCT

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest News of English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Jack London, the popular writer of stories of adventure, whose "Son of the Wolf" Messrs. Isbister & Co. have just published here, has lately been studying London East End life at close quarters. He has been living out Stepney way, as the poor live there, and he is now at work on a book of "social studies," based on his disagreeable but presumably profitable experiences.

***

Messrs. Isbister & Co. are publishing as a Christmas book Mrs. Peary's "Snow Baby." Their cheap edition of "Wesley's Journal" has been extremely successful here. The Fleming H. Revell Company publish it in New York. Isbisters will publish an English edition of "A Pasteboard Crown," by Clara Morris, Oct. 29.

***

D. Appleton & Co. have secured W. E. Norris's new novel, which has not yet been named. It will run serially in Longman's Magazine.

***

The second volume in the Appletons' "Arts and Crafts Series" is "Silverwork and Jewelry," by H. Wilson.

***

F. Anstey Guthrie is writing a children's story, to be called "Only Toys," which will appear serially in The Strand Magazine. Whimsical and humorous, it is expected, like "Alice in Wonderland," to interest adults as well as children.

***

Vernon Blackburne, musical critic of The Pall Mall Gazette and The Sketch, has been officially commissioned to write a biography of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

***

Paul Sabatier will address two meetings in London Nov. 17 on "St. Francis and the Twentieth Century." A society has been lately formed for the study of Franciscan literature, which it is hoped Sabatier's presence and influence will promote. This will be M. Sabatier's first visit to England. He lives principally at Assisi, where he devotes himself to Franciscan studies.

***

Mrs. Craigie lectures next month in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Birmingham on "The Artist's Life," "Balzac," "Brahms," and "Turner." She is going to Delhi in time for the great imperial Durbar.

***

Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor of England and son of a famous journalist, reviews the sixth new volume of The Encyclopaedia Britannica in The Times's Literary Supplement this week, dealing particularly with legal topics.

***

Edward Dalziel has prepared a small edition of India paper proofs of Sir John Everett Millais's twenty drawings to illustrate the Parables of Our Lord, with twenty fac simile autograph letters referring to the production of the work.

E. B.

Another "Fanshawe" to be Sold.

The first important book sale of the American season will be held next week in Boston by Libbie & Co., beginning Tuesday, Oct. 28. Chief among the rarities to be sold is a fine copy of Hawthorne's first book, "Fanshawe," Boston, 1828, only four copies of which have been offered in half a dozen years. It is an uncut copy, in the original boards, with paper label, and immaculate save for the presence of a small stain, half an inch in diameter, at the top of a few pages in the middle of the book. The copy can be made a very fine example. Valued at $75 in 1893, "Fanshawe" rose to $155, given at the Foote sale of American books in 1894, while Mr. Arnold's splendid copy sold for $410 in 1901. Hawthorne suppressed the book as far as he could, always speaking of it with "great disgust." Hence its exceeding rarity.

The collection also includes Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," 1839, in the original paper wrappers; Lowell's "Class Poem," 1838; Lowell's "Il Pesceballo," about 1862, original stitched condition; Whittier's "History of Haverhill," 1832, half morocco, uncut, and Whittier's "Mogg Megone," 1836, in the original cloth and in fine condition. Lowell's "Il Pesceballo" is a rare item. The Arnold copy sold for $140. A splendid copy of Lescarbot's "Nouvelle France" is included in the sale, together with Romans's "Concise Natural History of East and West Florida," New York, 1775. The Lescarbot has the three original maps, and is finely bound in crimson levant morocco by Chambolle-Duru. Romans's rare book is in old, if not the original, calf, and has the six engraved plates by the author, the engraved dedication to John Ellis, three full-page maps, and one folded tabulated sheet. The Ives copy, now in the Lenox Library, sold for $240 in 1891. Brinley's example fetched $265. There are few auction prices.

The Rarest Tennyson.

An English private press has just reprinted the rarest of Tennyson's essays in the Arthurian idyl—"Enid and Nimuë: The True and the False," of which only six copies were issued, the sole survivor being in the British Museum. The latter, which belonged to Palgrave, has many autograph corrections by the author.

The contents of "Enid and Nimuë" are none other than the "Enid and Vivien" which appeared two years later with "Elaine" and "Guinevere" in the volume called "The True and the False: Four Idyls of the King." About twelve copies were printed of this volume, but only two have survived. One of these, now in the possession of William Harris Arnold of this city, is of an early issue, with the title of the second idyl still "Nimuë." The other copy, in the Forster collection, in the South Kensington Museum, practically agrees with the Arnold copy, but the name "Nimuë" has disappeared wholly from the book, except in the contents, and given place to "Vivien."

Tennyson's essays in the building of the idyls have long been the despair of the collector. The earliest of these is "Morte d'Arthur: Dora, and Other Idyls," published by Edward Moxon in 1842, in which the poet preferred spelling idyl with one l. Only a few copies were privately issued, and the volume is so rare that its existence was unknown both to R. H. Shepherd and Dr. Rolfe. No copy was procurable by the Grolier Club committee five years ago, when their interesting Tennyson exhibition was held. At least two copies are now in this country, Dodd, Mead & Co. cataloguing one example, in the original condition, last December, while the other, rebound by Rivière, was sold for $490 at the Albert J. Morgan sale last April. The latter is the only auction sale.

The value of the unique "Enid and Nimuë" is enormous, almost approaching that of the excessively rare "Lovers' Tale" of 1833, a copy of which was privately sold a few months ago for a very large sum. Mr. Arnold's "True and the False" is an almost incomparably precious volume. The collection of Harry B. Smith includes the author's proofsheets, with several corrections, of "Idyls of the Hearth," 1864, the earlier form of "Enoch Arden." This treasure brought £25 10s. at the Mackenzie sale in 1889, and cost Mr. Smith $225 at the Foote sale in 1895. Its present value is several times the latter sum.

The Library Associations.

Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton spoke at the recent meeting of the New Jersey State Library Association at Trenton of the necessity of travel to a successful librarian. His argument was that travel is a great educational factor both in respect to general information and in respect to the technical knowledge of the different phases of a librarian's work. In a discussion on the establishment of libraries in small towns, W. C. Kimball, Charles Baxter, and others took part.

Mr. Dana of Newark then spoke of the great and lamentable dearth of literary matter connected with the State, and he, with Mr. E. T. Tomlinson of Elizabeth, was appointed a committee to collect information on the subject. The report of the Nomination Committee was accepted, and the following officers elected for the coming year: President—Mr. Adam Strohm, Trenton Public Library; Vice Presidents—Mr. V. L. Collins, Library of Princeton University, and Mr. J. L. Naar of Trenton; Secretary—Miss B. G. Carr, Library of Princeton University; Treasurer—Miss S. S. Oddie, East Orange Public Library.

At the October meeting of the Long Island Library Club Miss M. W. Plummer read a paper on "A Librarian's Personal Reading," which was followed by a discussion in which Miss Jacobsen and Miss Hutchinson took part. Miss Mary L. Davis and Mr. Arthur L. Bostwick discussed the question, "How Do Librarians Select Books?"

The Maier Sale.

Last Tuesday evening John Anderson, Jr., sold an important portion of the library of Frank Maier of New York City, among the books being many nineteenth century rarities. The principal item was a presentation copy of Dickens's "Village Coquettes," 1836, having been given by the author to J. P. Harley, the comedian, who took a part in the play of "Mr. Martin Stokes." An autograph letter from Dickens to Harley, referring to the book, was inserted. This interesting volume was secured by George D. Smith for $210. It had cost Mr. Maier $152.50 at Bangs's Oct. 21, 1901. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Braithwaite's "Arcadian Princess," 1635, first edition, red levant morocco, $30. Bought by Mr. Tinkler.

Dickens's "Papers of the Pickwick Club," first edition, 1837, in the original parts, as issued, with all the wrappers, $62.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dickens's "Master Humphrey's Clock," 1840-1, bound from the original parts, in three volumes, polished calf, by Riviere, also containing the rare series of plates by Gibson and the index, (issued in 1842,) $106. Bought by Mr. Tinkler.

Autograph letter signed of Dickens, written to Lord Albert Conyngham from Paris, Feb. 10, 1847, $20. Bought by George D. Smith.

Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," 1809, first edition, with first issue of the view, (skillfully repaired,) two volumes, orange levant morocco, by Bradstreet, $122. Bought by George D. Smith. (The Weeks copy, in contemporary sheep, with the folding plate slightly torn in one of the folds, sold for the same price last March.)

Kelmscott Press publications: "Recuyell of Troye," 1892, two volumes, $78. Bought by "Alick." Morris's "Dream of John Ball," 1892, $46. Bought by "G. S. H." Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, $81. Bought by "G. S. H." More's "Utopia," 1893, $41. Bought by George D. Smith. Shelley's "Poetical Works," 1894-5, three volumes, $135. Bought by "Alick."

Lamb's "Elia," Philadelphia, 1828, both series, two volumes, levant morocco, by Stikeman, $70. Bought by George D. Smith. (Inserted was an autograph letter from Lamb to Ollier, the publisher.)

Valentine's "Manual of New York," 1841, the rare first volume, half morocco, with the folding map, $50. Bought by "J. N. W."

Valentine's "Manual," 1842, second manual, cloth, with two maps and two folding plates, presentation copy from Valentine, $16. Bought by George D. Smith.

Valentine's "Manual," 1843, third manual, cloth, plan and folding maps, $20. Bought by "Mack."

A Romano-British Romance.

Mr. Wilkinson Sherren of Weymouth, England, the author of "The Wessex of Romance," has completed the manuscript of a novel which should appeal especially to students and lovers of Wessex, because it is a Romano-British romance, intimately associated with the tract of country now known as Dorset at the period of the Maximian rebellion. An attempt is made to rehabilitate Durnovaria, the Dorchester of the Roman occupation, and its civilization depicted in relation to the subject population, the clash of temperaments and racial characteristics being the mainspring of the action. The district treated is rich in the dumb eloquence of its archaeological remains, and these survived indications of the past have been utilized in the romance.

The Thumbnail Series.

Three new volumes are out in The Century Company's "Thumbnail Series," in embossed leather covers. They are "The Rivals," by Sheridan, with an introduction from "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson"; "In Memoriam," by Tennyson, with an introduction by E. C. Stedman, and "Selections from the Thoughts of Pascal," translated with an introduction by Benjamin F. Smith. These pretty volumes are carefully edited, and handsomely printed.

Fine Bindings Exhibited.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are exhibiting at 27 West Twenty-third Street a large collection of choice books in fine and artistic bindings representing American, French, and English binders. There are 281 exhibits besides the extra illustrated books, which include a set of Burton's "Arabian Nights" in thirteen volumes, a Byron in seven volumes, a Dickens in 118 volumes, and many others bound by The Knickerbocker Press. There is an illustrated catalogue worth preserving.

Books in Demand.

Following are the four books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Chicago during the past month. The statement is based on reports received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us:

28 stores report "The Virginian."
21 stores report "The Two Vanrevels."
13 stores report "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
13 stores report "The Vultures."

Among other good selling books we find:
12 stores report "Captain Macklin."
11 stores report "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn."
8 stores report "Temporal Power."
7 stores report "Hearts Courageous."

Men of Letters and Business.

Mr. Howells has a chapter on "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business" in his new book published by Harper & Brothers, "Literature and Life." He believes that poets and novelists ought not to be paid for their productions, which, after all, have no fixed money value and cannot actually be paid for in that way, since some literature may be worth more to one man than to another, while food and clothing are necessities to all. Mr. Howells refers to the time when Lord Byron refused any pay for his work, though his publishers gained by it, and to Count Tolstoi's effort to avoid being paid for his novels—an effort frustrated by his wife, however, who regularly collects the money due him. Then, leaving the altruistic side of the question, Mr. Howells gives some good advice to young writers who intend to devote their lives to authorship and must live by it.

Benevolent Feudalism.

"Our Benevolent Feudalism," by W. J. Ghent, will be published this month by the Macmillan Company. This is an elaboration of an article on "The Next Step: A Benevolent Feudalism," which appeared in The New York Independent on April 3. In the forthcoming work the author examines into the more striking social and political phenomena as observed in America to-day. These are the great growth of consolidation, the increase of farm tenantry, and of city [illegible]

TO-DAY'S PUBLICATIONS

AMONG the *Times's* readers there must be many who feel as we do about the quality of the famous libretti by *W. S. Gilbert*. We issue to-day the text of PATIENCE in an attractive book with an introduction telling how the idea of PATIENCE originated. There are two forms: a limited edition for the elect, $2.00 *net* (only 100 copies printed), and the regular edition, $1.00.

A novel by *Miss Silberrad*, a young Englishwoman (author of "The Enchanter"), whose work is soon we feel certain to attract very wide appreciation, is called THE SUCCESS OF MARK WYNGATE. A book of distinction and quiet charm. $1.50.

Illustrated editions of AMERICAN MASTERS OF PAINTING, by *Charles H. Caffin*, and of *Miss Glasgow's* VOICE OF THE PEOPLE are pretty nearly ideal in their pictures. No descriptions of pictures can matter; we ask that you look at these volumes at the bookstores.

A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS by *J. Wilkinson Elliott*, is charming and practical. The pictures (of which there are more than fifty), are beautiful, and the plans for gardens will be found of the utmost value whether one owns a small lot or a place of many acres. $1.60 *net*.

CAP'N TITUS is a collection of quaint Cape Cod stories as salt and breezy as the seashore itself. By *Clay Emery*. $1.00.

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FROM READERS.

"The Unspeakable Scot."

A VERY EXTREME VIEW.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is as an American of Irish ancestry, having lived on terms of the most intimate acquaintanceship with both Scotchmen and Englishmen, socially and in business, for a great many years, that I venture a part in the discussion over Mr. Crosland's book, "The Unspeakable Scot," not as a partisan of either side in the controversy, but from the viewpoint of an impartial critic of both.

In the book are many statements that are palpably gross exaggerations, so apparently intended for mere raillery as to justify the conclusion that Mr. Crosland's estimate of a certain phase of Scotch character applies very strongly to the author of such criticism of the book as is contained in Mr. Murray's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

What but the veriest prejudice could lead to such a statement as Mr. Murray's assertion that "the best races of men are raised on the poorest soil and in the most inclement climates." In the spheres of life, where the essential requirement for success is that ceaseless energy whose mental manifestations even are largely the outcome of physical activity, and which enables a man to overcome the obstacles which beset him by what is but the force of brute strength, we must concede superiority to the men of the bleaker and harsher climes. But are these men the "best" men, or the races from which they come "the best races of men"? Surely history proves the contrary. Where are the geniuses of Scotland, England, Norway, Sweden, or Northern Russia that can compare with the master minds of Italy and France?

Surely no one but a Scotchman could ascribe qualities of transcendent genius to any man whose name is included in Mr. Murray's list of the tablets in the Scotch Hall of Fame. Watt is but the name of an infant in the realm of invention. Livingstone will be forgotten centuries before the dust of time will darken the fame of a hundred missionary explorers of the American Continent who lived and labored centuries before him. The conclusions of Adam Smith and Carlyle and Mill are proving but ephemeral theories in the light of the discoveries of modern philosophy and economic science. The histories of Macaulay and Hume bear the stain of inbred Scotch and English prejudices. It cannot be that Mr. Murray would have us believe that he esteems the novels of Sir Walter Scott as worthy to rank among the world's leading works of fiction, whose authors may be numbered by the hundred almost and from every clime, or that he would have us compare the poetry of Burns with the works of the Italian and the French poets. And it could only be an Englishman or a Scotchman who would rank Colin Campbell with the world's greatest Captains or Gladstone among its really great statesmen. There is but one name that really stands out in all the history of the British Isles as worthy to rank with the master minds of the South, that of Shakespeare, the name of an Englishman, and the conclusion we must reach, in the light of all that history teaches us, is that the quality of supreme genius, the genius from which creative work must spring, comes only as a product of the life-giving warmth and soul-ripening sun of the Southern climates.

Mr. Murray says that the man who loves his native country most is the one who is most likely to love his adopted country also. Now, the actual facts controvert this in the case of the Scotchman and the Englishman, for the tenacity of Scotch and English character, so strong in its love for ancient forms and prejudices, is nowhere so plainly shown as in the undying love for the English Constitution and the English crown. Mr. Murray's statement may be true, but if it is, the Englishman and the Scotchman are the proverbial exceptions that prove it to be so. I do not question that even a Scotchman may love his adopted country as well as the land of his birth, but an extensive acquaintance among them has shown the writer that neither Scotchmen nor Englishmen are disposed to adopt any country, for they come here, and they live here and prosper here and die here, but it is seldom the land of their adoption; they do not become Americans in speech, in thought, or in citizenship.

As a typical Scotchman, and the most perfect example of Scotch character and the characteristics that are inherent in the native Scot, I would select from all the Scotchmen that Mr. Murray names the person of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Energetic, hard-working, plodding, tenacious, reckless of the rights of all who stood in the way of his success in the pursuit of gain, (witness Homestead and the methods by which the United States Steel Corporation was "capitalized,") shrewd in making use of the abilities of others for his own advancement, and at the end purchasing "fame" for himself as a philanthropist and philosopher and an author, an author whose works would be unpublished but for his purchased "fame."

Mr. Murray's explanation of the unenviable records of Scotch illegitimacy is hardly convincing. He does not claim that his assertions as to the comparative chastity of the neighboring kingdoms are based on investigations of his own, and cites no authority for his statements, and as the history of the Irish race, at least, the world over admittedly proves the chastity of its women, the impartial critic is led to believe that Mr. Murray has drawn his conclusions from his inborn prejudice and from that ingenuity of the Scotch mind in dodging responsibility for the shortcomings of Scotch character.

Mr. Murray's assertion that a glass of whisky to a Scotchman is the same to him as a glass of beer to an Englishman will not be credited by any one with any acquaintance among the people of both nations. In any drinking bout the Scotchman, drinking whisky, goes under the table long before the Englishman, and even Scotchmen, I find, as a rule, admit the prevalence of excessive drinking in Scotland.

The survival of the Scotch dialect in this age is simply a senseless manifestation of Scotch tenacity, and even Mr. Murray makes an apologetic defense of it. A Scotchman, even after living half his life in America, retains his Scotch mannerisms and distinct traces of his Scotch dialect, detracting from the effectiveness of his language and at the cost of a terrible lack of clearness in his speech. Whether the dialect is the language of the original Saxons or not, it is certainly harsh, disagreeable, and unmusical, and it must sound so even to the Scotchman if he will lay aside prejudice. If the object of speech is to clearly express thought to the hearer, surely there is no excuse for talking such gibberish after twenty-five years of absence from the land where it is spoken.

Finally, Mr. Murray's remarks on "copperheads" give incontrovertible proof (if Mr. Murray is a Scotchman) of the bigotry of Scotch character. Whenever any one in Scotland had the temerity to hold an opinion different from that of the majority of the Scots, "Scotchmen, true to their character, made short work of him," says Mr. Murray, a very characteristic expression on the subject of Scotch tolerance. Comment is superfluous. Even in barbarian America the anti-imperialists are permitted to live! HUGH ARTHUR.

Some More "Funny Errors."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Sprague in your issue of Oct. 18 calls attention to some amusing verbal errors of distinguished authors, amusing chiefly because of imperfect knowledge of English, the authors being "foreigners." But some of our own language are equally remarkable, certainly with less excuse. Was it not the author of "King Solomon's Mines" who made the moon so erratic? I have not a copy at hand, but if I remember correctly there is an eclipse of the sun within twenty-four hours of the full moon, and I believe he has the new moon rising in the east immediately preceding or following these phenomena.

And now comes the new author from Kentucky, John Uri Lloyd, who makes the full moon rise at midnight. See "Stringtown on the Pike," Pp. 161 and 167. I. J. FRENCH.

Greensborough, Md., Oct. 18, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of Mr. Sprague's interesting contribution to the very rich (and unworked) field of translators' blunders, there is a curious one in a French version of one of J. F. Cooper's novels. The author wrote that a certain personage rode up to the house, dismounted from his carriage, and "hitched his horse to a locust." "Locust" here, of course, refers to a species of tree. The Frenchman's dictionary doubtless gave only "sauterelle" as an equivalent, a word applied both to the common grasshopper and the migrating locust. He translated: "Il attacha son cheval à une sauterelle," (he hitched his horse to a grasshopper,) but was apparently dissatisfied. It probably struck him that the reader would be mystified, so he introduced a footnote at the bottom of the page, as follows:

"Dans les Etats-Unis les sauterelles atteignent parfois des dimensions énormes, incroyables. Quand on en trouve un spécimen de taille gigantesque, on l'empaille en y ajoutant des poids de plomb pour assurer la solidité. La bête est placée devant la porte extérieure, et l'on s'en sert pour attacher les chevaux."

"In the United States grasshoppers occasionally grow to enormous, incredible size. When a particularly gigantic specimen is met with, it is customary to stuff it, weighing it down with lead for greater solidity. The animal is placed in front of the outside door, and used for hitching horses."

In the Boston Public Library there is a magnificent collection of Spanish books bequeathed by George Ticknor. While delving among these many years ago I came across an early Spanish version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." At the bottom of one page was the following notwithstanding information interpolated in a footnote by the translator:

"To understand George Harris's plans, it should be known that, according to United States law of that time, all slaves, escaping to the States of Ohio, New York, and Cincinnati became ipso facto free men." F. W. M.

New York, October, 1902.

Cost of Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Having in a bit of leisure this last Summer amused myself by picking up information as to the so-called "Library Economy" of these United States, I venture to send you my results, viz., (out of 188 representative libraries,) average cost of 106 books, $99.0435; average cost of caring for same (salaries, storage, cataloguing, maintaining library, &c.) per annum, $261.17.

The above item No. 1 may be a little too large, but item No. 2 is, if anything, too small. I should be glad if some of your expert readers would verify my figures, which seem to prove that it costs about $2.50 a year to take care of a book in an American public library. S. N. B.

Plainfield, N. J., October, 1902.

"Gotten"—The Last of It.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of your correspondents lately claimed the use of the word gotten as of "Southern origin." Another (Reviver, Oct. 18) refers us back "to the days when George I. was brought over from Germany to be King of England in 1660." (George I. came to the throne in 1714.) May I call attention to the use of gotten by Sir Philip Sidney in his "Arcadia," II., written in the year 1580? "But I had in a short space gotten within him, and giving him a sound blow, sent him to feed flashes."

The Bible is full of such usage of the past participle of get, e. g., Genesis, iv., 1.: "I have gotten a man from the Lord." Rev. xv., 2: "Them that had gotten the victory." H. H. P.

Athens, N. Y., October, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It may interest Col. Higginson and others to know that in the Bible (A. V.) we find some twenty-three instances of "gotten" to about six of "got."

In the two Revisions, English and American, another verb is sometimes substituted for "get," in these passages, but "gotten" is nowhere changed to "got." We do not need to go beyond the influence of the Bible upon English speech to account for any manner of speaking that might have been acquired from it.

The inquirer who wished to find Mrs. Alexander's "The Burial of Moses," will find it in Schaff and Gilman's "Library of Religious Poetry." ROBERT BARBOUR.

New York, October, 1902.

Longfellow the Poet.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems to me that Mr. Bliss Carman, in his review of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," fails to do justice to the poet in that he would limit his capabilities as a poet on account of the absence of passion, and as an example he cites "Evangeline."

Longfellow possessed a perfectly balanced nature, consequently he was not a genius. He was cheered by praise, but not appalled by criticism. He did not repel, but attracted and held friends. He possessed a sane and temperate judgment and was always steadfast, even in youth, treading the path that did not deviate, but led onward like the light. The purity of his nature is reflected in his verses, and we see clearly the nature of the man when we commune with the children of his brain. He wrote from the heart and as it was free from the sins of the world, his productions reflected its purity. He knew not the passions of the flesh, nor the intensity of rebellious natures, for his was one of purity and sweetness that communed only with its like. He heard the voices of angels melodiously singing, not the cries of anguished souls yearning for moisture to quench their thirst. He was visited by calm and holy spirits, who sat by his side, took his hand in theirs, and led his thoughts upward and onward. Longfellow had nothing in common with those of carnal, passionate natures, for his was of the mind and not the body, one "less of earth than heaven." He never, like Byron, became intoxicated by his passionate yearnings and poured them into verse. All such feelings were entirely foreign to him, and therefore we find no trace of them in his productions. Evangeline, Priscilla, Minnehaha were his children, and all show unmistakably the purity of their source. His poems possess the passive, delicately tinted colors of the tranquil mind, and not the tempestuous or volcanic eruptions of the restless soul tormented by endless longing for fleeting pleasures. His nature was affectionate, and he gave bountifully from his store of sweetness, which returned to him tenfold to enrich his own soul.

Longfellow's reputation as a poet will rest mainly upon the lyrics, such as "The Day Is Done," "The Bridge," and "The Rainy Day," and his three masterpieces, "Evangeline," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and "The Song of Hiawatha." The latter group forming the great arch, as it were, of his literary reputation, but this arch is of flowers, not granite. There is nothing massive about Longfellow's poetry, and it reminds us not so much of the crumbling granite of the stately pile as of the vines which cling tenderly to it.

His descriptive powers were great, and vividly are drawn the many scenes and characters he pictures. We have only to call to memory his description of Evangeline going forth with "God's benediction upon her," the Notary Public, "Bent like a laboring oar that toils in the surf of the ocean. Bent, but not broken, by age," &c. The peaceful Acadian village, with its "vast meadows stretching to the eastward," its houses "strongly built," "with frames of oak and of hemlock," with their "thatched" roofs and "dormer windows," the parish priest with the children gathered about him, the coming home of the laborers, the sun sinking to rest in the west, and the general peacefulness of the whole scene. Then comes a transformation. The landing of the British forces, the assem-

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS beg to announce the publication to-day of "A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," by WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., Litt.D., Ph.D., President of Princeton University. This great work marks an era in American letters and in American history. It represents the chief work of the greatest living historical writer, is all-embracing in character and scope, and is written in that delightful style which translates historical facts into the Romance of a Nation. Its range is from the fourteenth century down to the accession of Theodore Roosevelt. There are five large volumes printed from new type, specially cast in 1902, and upon paper made for this work alone, from our own formula.

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OCT

tling of the Acadian farmers in the little church, their herding on the beach, transportation to the ships, and banishment from their homes. All this is told in language that certainly is not passionless, as it brings the many pictures clearly to the eyes of fancy, which would not have been the case had the author himself not been moved by the scenes he portrayed. Then witness the wanderings of Evangeline in search of her lover—how sadly sweet, yet vividly, are they told! The passage of Gabriel's ship down the river, while the maiden slumbers on the shore; her search of him over mountain and plain, as though following a phantom, and at last their final earthly meeting in the almshouse at Philadelphia. All this is told in simple yet passionate language, and it is so true and eloquent that it appeals direct to the heart of any reader who is possessed of sensibility.

E. G. L.

New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Has not Bliss Carman clean forgotten "The Slave in the Dismal Swamp" and "The Witnesses"? In characterizing Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery" as "pretty and ineffectual," such pronounced exceptions should not be lost sight of:

> In ocean's wide domains,
> Half buried in the sands,
> Lie skeletons in chains,
> With shackled feet and hands.
> * * * * *
> On him alone was the mark of pain
> From the morning of his birth;
> On him alone the brand of Cain
> Fell like the flail on the garnered grain
> And struck him to the earth.

The pieces in which these verses occur may be "feebly inadequate." I read them when a boy, and they have haunted me ever since:

> * * * the poisonous vine
> Is spotted like the snake.

I have never been in the Dismal Swamp, but every time I have seen the dank and spotted spirals common in the woods of Central America I have thought of Longfellow's description and felt creepy.

Finally, if it takes a "placid nature" to give us such poems as "The Skeleton in Armor," let us be thankful for one such nature among American men of genius.

E. S. HYDE.

New York, Oct. 26, 1902.

Napoleon at St. Helena.*

The student of the last days of Napoleon will learn little that is new about the Emperor from the Stokoe memoirs, which have now for the first time been published in English. The Surgeon of H. M. S. Conqueror in a way succeeded Dr. O'Meara, but he only treated Napoleon two or three times, and their conversation was brief and altogether about the Emperor's illness. The value of the Stokoe memoirs, however, lies in their complete justification of all the charges against Sir Hudson Lowe, whose treatment of the distinguished prisoner has been a lasting reproach on the British Government.

While O'Meara, although a British officer, might have been suspected of partiality for the Emperor and dislike of Sir Hudson Lowe, it would seem unreasonable to discredit the statements of Dr. Stokoe, who only came in contact with Napoleon two or three times, had recently arrived at St. Helena, and, being about to retire on completing twenty years of service, had every reason to keep on good terms with the Governor of the island. Napoleon, after O'Meara's hasty departure, refused to have anything to do with Dr. Verling, whom Lowe tried to foist into the vacant place of medical attendant at Longwood. Napoleon, being suddenly taken ill, Dr. Stokoe was sent for by Count Bertrand with the approval of the Admiral. The doctor feared that there would be trouble. He saw Napoleon and prescribed for him, and at once began to feel the tremendous pressure Lowe was able to bring to bear on him.

Lowe's absurd suspicions and absolute lack of tact or judgment, which had already made enemies of O'Meara and a host of other British officers, had created a veritable reign of terror among English residents of St. Helena, among whom it was said that the man who spoke with Napoleon was doomed. So it turned out with Dr. Stokoe. The temporary illness of Napoleon, which did not last longer than ten days, ruined Dr. Stokoe's career, for Sir Hudson Lowe had him "broken." He was court-martialed and dismissed from the service on the eve of a retirement which carried a life pension. He wrote these memoirs as a justification of his conduct. After Napoleon's death Sir Hudson Lowe was thrown overboard by the British Government, and Dr. Stokoe was in a measure compensated for his loss by the Admiralty, but he always felt that he had been the victim of unjust persecution. He afterward lived for some years in this country with Joseph Bonaparte.

A Writer of Short Stories.

George Hyde Preston, author of "Gratsy" in the October Lippincott's, is a native of Illinois. He was in the Harvard class of 1878, and was graduated from the St. Louis Law School. In a biographical note received by the publishers he writes: "After two years' experience in a New York law office I took a sea trip to Puget Sound by way of the Isthmus, and I liked the country and located at Seattle, and practiced law until I was swept into Alaska in the rush of 1897. After spending four years digging for gold in the wrong places I * * * came back to Seattle. I am a bachelor and live at the University Club. Before I went to Alaska I used to write verses, several of which appeared under the signature 'George Hyde.' More recently I have attempted short story writing."

McCarthy's Histories.

"The Reign of Queen Anne," Justin McCarthy's new history, will be issued in two volumes, Oct. 21, by Harper & Brothers. Mr. McCarthy has worked backward from the present into the past in his treatment of the portion of England's history selected for his own especial research. This new Queen Anne history is followed, chronologically, by the authors "History of the Four Georges and of William IV.," and by his "History of Our Own Times."

*WITH NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. Being the Memoirs of Dr. John Stokoe, Naval Surgeon. Translated from the French of Paul Frémeaux by Edith A. Stokoe. Pp. 350. New York: John Lane.

MEDIAEVAL EUROPE

A Useful Text-book Translated from Bemont and Monod.*

It is generally admitted that no period of history can be studied intelligently in a perfectly isolated and detached way, for the present is so much the child of the past that a thorough comprehension of one age or epoch can be obtained only by an investigation of the events which have preceded and caused it. The study of the Middle Ages, as such, is perhaps of little importance to the ordinary student, but the study of the Middle Ages as the great formative period and the cradle of modern and contemporaneous history no one can afford to ignore. The present volume is designed as a textbook on the period beginning with the death of Theodosius the Great, and ending with the death of St. Louis and the last of the crusades.

This period includes the Germanic invasions, the fall of the English in the West, the spread of Islamism, the establishment and decadence of the Carlovingian Empire, the foundation by Otto the Great of the Holy Roman Empire, the conflict between the Emperors and the Popes, the crusades, and the growth of monarchies in France and England. The textbook pays special attention to the Church as the most important factor in the life of the Middle Ages, and shows how the Popes following Gregory VII. aspired to supremacy in things temporal as well as spiritual. Above all, the treatment of the subject is preeminently European; events and movements are narrated, for the most part, as bearing upon the general history of the times, rather than on that of any one people or nation. Indeed, the conception of nationality is not really mediaeval, it is modern. The universality of Christianity, as exemplified by the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy, is the most characteristic theory of the Middle Ages; the crusades were attempts to put the theory into practice and to hurl against the infidel the united force of Christian Europe. One chapter in the volume is devoted to an exposition of the feudal system which sprang up mid the ruins of the Carlovingian Empire, and which permeated mediaeval society. If, in Messrs. Bémont and Monod's book, the dominant figures of the Middle Ages, Theodoric, Mohammed, Gregory VII., and Charlemagne, leave little impression on the reader's mind, the fault is common to most textbooks.

The comparatively little attention given to England may seem strange to many of us, but, in reality, the history of England is treated quite as fully as it should be, for England during most of the Middle Ages, certainly till after the Norman conquest, had very little to do with Continental Europe. France, on the other hand, owing to her geographical position, was bound to be involved, as England was not, in the struggles of the Papacy against the empire and of Christianity against Islam.

Capitalized paragraph headings have been used in the present textbook, which are helpful for rapid reference, and almost indispensable when so much is to be told in so short a space. At the same time, a less detailed narrative, like M. Duruy's "Middle Ages," is calculated to leave upon one's mind a more unified impression and to avoid choppiness. The volume contains ten double-page maps, and at the beginning of each chapter is a list of the sources and literature on the period. The authors are to be commended for producing a textbook which makes the history of a difficult period as easy as it can be made, and which is written in a fair-minded and logical way. Startling originality is not expected or desired in a book of this sort.

History of English Literature.

The first volume of "An Illustrated History of English Literature," by Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, will appear from the press of The Macmillan Company next month. The work will be complete in four volumes, and will be a popular treatment of English literature. It will be illustrated with reproductions of the best portraits of English authors, together with autographs, title pages, caricatures; also numerous color plates, photogravures, wood engravings, and lithographic fac similes. The first part, from the earliest times to the age of Shakespeare, has been undertaken by Dr. Garnett, and Mr. Gosse continues the work to the present time. A consecutive history of the entire course of English literature from the Anglo-Saxon to our own day will be given in one type, while in different type a biography of each author will be supplied, relating in close detail and with all necessary dates the facts of his life. At least one characteristic quotation will be made from the works of each leading writer.

"Dream Days" Illustrated.

John Lane is publishing a new edition of "Dream Days," by Kenneth Grahame, set in old-faced type, with illustrations by Maxfield Parrish. Mr. Grahame, whose well-known and well-loved children's books for people of all ages have pointed a new way in literature, has been fortunate in securing as illustrator of his "Dream Days" an artist whose drawings for the illustrated edition of the same author's "The Golden Age" appeared a few years ago. Mr. Parrish has made ten beautiful and characteristic paintings which have been reproduced in photogravure for the new edition, as well as the title page, end papers, cover design, and tail pieces. The book is printed in a clear type and on thick paper.

*MEDIAEVAL EUROPE. From 395 to 1270. By Charles Bemont and G. Monod. Translated by Mary Sloan, with Notes and Revisions by George Burton Adams. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 600.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

An Unfamiliar Legend of "The Thread of Life."

Although "The Story of Athens," by Prof. Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton University, is intended for general reading, it nevertheless takes advantage of the latest and most approved scholarship. Among the new or unfamiliar material is a legend concerning Cylon and Megacles, both of whom were prominent in 628 B. C. Cylon once seized the Acropolis, but the citizens under the archon Megacles, forced him to yield. The invaders found Cylon and his adherents clinging to the altars. They were safe for the time, but in order to escape from the place they resorted to this clever expedient:

> The refugees then fastened a thread to Athena's altar, and, holding it in their hands, prepared to descend from the Acropolis. Protected by this tiny strand, which gave them all the benefits of a sanctuary, they passed down through the winding Pelargikon and out of the last gate. But just when they were passing the seat of the Eumenides the thread broke, and Megacles with his followers, taking this as a sign that the goddess had abandoned them, fell upon them and slew all except a few, who flung themselves at the feet of the archons' wives. In the massacre the blood of some of the refugees was shed upon the very steps of the altar of the terrible Eumenides, and for this offense a taint of sacrilege clung to the family of the Alcmaeonidae, and we shall hear of it from time to time during many succeeding generations. After this the city was constantly haunted by phantoms and ghosts; weird apparitions and strange noises kept the people in a constant state of fear.

Is Spiritualism Justifiable?

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported an interesting volume called "Modern Spiritualism: A History and a Criticism," by Frank Podmore, well known for his studies in this department. The author says in his preface that the aim of this work is to provide the necessary data for determining how a belief in Spiritualism is justified. But, he says, we cannot tell whether the belief is justified or not until we are ready to answer two "subsidiary questions: First, if not justified, what is the true interpretation of the facts? And, second, how can the origin of the false interpretation be explained?" Then he continues:

> That men of such distinction in various fields of thought as Prof. Oliver Lodge, the late Mr. F. W. Myers, Dr. Hodgson, Prof. William James of Harvard, and Prof. Charles Richet of Paris, should have been strongly convinced by the new evidence, while older converts like Sir W. Cookes and Dr. A. B. Wallace maintain their belief unimpaired, is proof sufficient that the movement, if on the decline, is visibly still far from its euthanasia, and may at any moment receive fresh accessions of strength with the discovery of new mediums or new forms of manifestation.

Francis and the Franciscans.

Anne Macdowell's work on the "Sons of Francis," to be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, contains eight illustrations besides its photogravure frontispiece. Miss Macdowell tells us in her introduction that the aims of Francis are not so much a matter of surmise as might be expected, seeing he did not expound his doctrine in lengthy volumes. All his doctrine was in his life. St. Francis did not write much, but he inspired the men around him in an "almost unexampled way—if we consider the age—to record his sayings and their memories of him." Toward the close of her introduction the author remarks that there is "a determined theory that Francis formed the Franciscan Order." She says that he "may be called" its founder, for he was responsible for its main features, and its mighty impulse came from him, but he "never" formed it. She continues:

> At some kind of organization he aimed, of course, but he was quite incapable of forming the complicated machine the minorite body became. Not that he was wanting in will or clearness of aim or a sense of the value of discipline. His pertinacity was unexampled; there was not a hazy spot in all his mind; and the obedience he demanded from his recruits was that of a commander in time of war. * * * He had the deepest horror of formality and pedantry, and, with all his shrewdness, an almost unbounded trust in men.

Mainly Personal.

"Clay Emery," author of "Cap'n Titus," which comes from Doubleday, Page & Co. this week, is, as has already been stated, Clayton Mayo. Mr. Mayo is one of the foremost officials in a large shipbuilding concern near New York. It is quite unusual for a man in Mr. Mayo's position to interest himself in the niceties of contemplative or descriptive literature; yet that is what the author of "Cap'n Titus" has done. These amusing stories of New England country folk centre around the personality of a grizzled old mariner, whose yarns are as salty as the seacoast town in which he lives. Some of the stories tell about "Cap'n Titus's Ride," "Uncle Silas on Baked Beans," "A Whaling Yarn," "A Stomach Pump Story," "The Cap'n Sells Some Apples," "Cap'n Titus's Bread Foot."

***It is altogether unusual for a young man of Gouverneur Morris's surroundings and natural inclinations toward sport and society to conform to the regular toil of a successful author of fiction. However, the author of "Tom Beauling" and "Aladdin O'Brien" spends a part of every day at his desk, far from the golf links and the baying of hounds. That he has a strong power of visualization is revealed in the battle scenes in his latest book. On being told the other day that his soldiers fought like Greeks in their valor, he related the following story about himself, which throws more or less light on his desire to rear-

***Charles E. Brock, the well-known English caricaturist, has been at his best, it is said, in illustrating Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland." His cabbies, boatmen, farmers, and waitresses are trim to the soil of Erin.

***Hamlin Garland, author of "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," has returned to Chicago after an extended trip through the West. He will give another series of lectures there during October and November.

***The city of Rouen, in Booth Tarkington's novel, "The Two Vanrevels," has caused guesses to be made as to its identity. Some say it is a picture of Indianapolis as it was sixty years ago; some say Terre Haute, where the author's mother lived; another suggestion is that Mr. Tarkington has given a picture of several old Indiana towns. Some critics have said that Mr. Tarkington has made his town too aristocratic, for there was no society in the '40's as elegant as that of the Rouen circle outside of a few Eastern and Southern cities. But the Hoosiers defend their author, and say that the society formed by the meeting of the French families from the North and the old Virginia stock, tending westward, was the proudest and most cultured of any in America.

***Anthony Hope, author of "The Intrusions of Peggy," is the second son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, in the heart of the City of London. Mr. Hope was born in 1863, educated at Marlborough School and Balliol College, Oxford. He is a barrister by profession, and up to the time "The Prisoner of Zenda" was published he was practicing, but since then he has confined himself to literature, including several plays.

***Albert Levering, the illustrator of "Grimm Tales Made Gay," has been studying at the Munich Academy lately, besides taking a course in architecture, which gives his work a precision possessed by few illustrations.

***Miss Marietta Holley contributes to the current number of Lippincott's Magazine a story called "Doctor Marsh's Fortunate Call." Miss Holley is better known by her pen name of "Josiah Allen's Wife." She was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., where she still lives, and where five generations of her family have resided. She received her education mostly at home. She is fond of painting and music, and is generally busy.

***Lucy Meacham Thruston, author of "Jack and His Island," her first juvenile book, is a young married woman of Baltimore. Mrs. Thurston taught history for two years after her graduation from the Baltimore schools. Since her marriage she has spent her leisure hours in studying history and literature. Her love story of the University of Virginia, "A Girl of Virginia," is now in its fourth edition. She is the author of "Mistress Brent," a historical romance which was written in the mountains of Virginia. "Jack and His Island" is a story of the war of 1812, with its scene laid in Maryland. It is published by Little, Brown & Co.

***Mary Devereux, author of "Lafitte of Louisiana," who has been spending the Summer in Marblehead, Mass., where her ancestors settled in 1636, has returned to her Winter home, Cleveland, Ohio, where she will continue her literary work.

***Archer Butler Hulbert says of the travel fever in his book, "The Queen of Quelparte," published by Little, Brown & Co.:

> One knows not when he contracts it, and it never leaves. Other fevers burn themselves out or snuff out the patient, and die down with the life light; this fever never dies; it fills the sufferer's eyes with aching dreams of quiet harbors almost but not quite reached; his ears ring with a new coolie chorus all but clearly heard; it fills his nostrils with the medley of flower fêtes more beautiful than any he ever saw; it rages in his veins with luring suggestions of odd shadows on unfamiliar hillsides; he hears new voices laughing beneath new trees; weird temple bells tinkling in the night, and now and then he sees the battered prows of a ship come longside out of an unknown sea.

***L. Cope Cornford dedicates his new novel, "The Last Buccaneer," to Rudyard Kipling. The dedication is in verse, and the following is one of the stanzas:

> He's Admiral of Buccaneers,
> Chief o' th' trade that never slacks!
> And borel men like we, I fears,
> May carry on till canvas cracks—
> May steal the name and filch the stuff—
> His tope's still is all we see;
> The fac' is, we ain't good enough.

***Miss Anna Chapin Ray, the author of the "Teddy" stories, has written a new story, in which a New York orphan family plays an important part. It is called "Nathalie's Chum." Miss Ray is a graduate of Smith College. Her "Teddy" stories have been compared with Miss Alcott's best work. Besides juvenilism she has published "Each Life Unfulfilled," and other novels for older folk. Her latest novel, which she has just written, will probably be published next year.

***George Cabot Lodge, son of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, has written a volume of society and sentimental verse. It will be issued Nov. 1 by Cameron, Blake & Co., New York. Mr. Lodge inherits the literary talents of his father. He has also written a modern society novel called "Mediocrity," which will be published shortly.

***Mrs. Harriet T. Comstock, author of "Tower of Throne," was born in New York, but was educated in New Jersey. She has been writing for about seven years, but until within the last three years her work was confined to short juvenile stories. Her first long story, "Cedric the Saxon," appeared, before it was issued in book form, as a serial in The Churchman, and last year the St. Nicholas magazine published serially her "Boy of a Thousand Years Ago," which also appeared as a book this Fall. The material in her "Tower of Throne" was the result of a two years' search in libraries and art galleries. The story begins with the Court life of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, and ends with the death of Mary Queen of Scots and the accession of the "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth.

***James Jeffrey Roche has supplied a biographical and critical introduction to the first collected edition of Samuel Lover's writings, which are being issued in six volumes by Little, Brown & Co. Mr. Roche says of the author of "Rory O'More" and "Handy Andy": "Lover's novels are all clean, wholesome works of art, plain stories with little or no attempt of analysis of character or inculcation of any lesson other than that to be deduced from a picture in black and white. Their predominant quality is their humor, which is seldom strained, always laugh-provoking, and never cruel, except toward snobbishness, cant, and all manner of false pretense."

***Clinton Dangerfield, the author of "The Master of Fate" in the current Lippincott's, is known in private life as Ella Howard Bryan, a native of Savannah, Ga. She is a great-niece of the Southern authoress, Caroline Gilman. Her girlhood was passed on her mother's country place on Lookout Mountain. In 1897 Miss Bryan came North and secured a position as governess. During this time she published anonymously "Behind the Veil." The success of the little story made her determined to follow literature and for that purpose she went home. She devotes about six hours daily to writing poems and short stories, and has a novel now in course of construction.

***Miss Helen Leah Reed, author of the "Brenda" books and of the novelette, "Miss Theodora," was born in St. John, N. B. She has lived almost all her life, with the exception of ten years in Cambridge, in Boston, where her parents went at the end of the civil war. Miss Reed has traveled widely in this country and in Europe. She was induced to undertake the "Brenda" series because of her close acquaintance with young girls and their needs. Miss Reed's interest in Horace continues, (she was the first winner of the Sargent Prize for the best metrical translation of an ode of Horace, which version was published in Scribner's Magazine,) and she works on translations, of which she intends eventually to publish a volume. Her published translations have been selected as representative translations for the édition de luxe of Horace now preparing by the Bibliophile Society. Miss Reed has also in hand a novel which will not be finished for some time, and she has undertaken a bit of historical work of some importance.

***Edwin A. Abbey, who has made the illustrations for Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," published this month by Harper & Brothers, left the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1871, and entered the art department at Harper & Brothers. Contemporary with him were A. B. Frost, J. W. Alexander, and the late C. S. Reinhart. Winslow Homer worked for the same firm during the civil war, representing them at the front. Mr. Abbey's first trip to England was made for the purpose of illustrating some poems of Herrick's. He is the personally selected painter to King Edward VII., while he still does work for the American firm.

***Mrs. Eva Emery Dye of Oregon has given several years to the collection of material relating to the families of Lewis and Clark, the explorers, who marched dauntlessly over unknown country from St. Louis up the Missouri, over the Great Divide, and down the Columbia to the Pacific. Under the title "The Conquest" the resulting novel will be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. within a few weeks. Mrs. Dye has seen and talked with the descendants of many who took part in the great expedition of 1804-6, projected by President Jefferson, and has obtained much authentic information which will now be published for the first time. Its beginnings are laid in the war waged against the Indians by the last royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, in which George Rogers Clark, brother of the explorer, began the career that made him chief of the "Long Knives" during the Revolution, and it does not end until William Clark's long life as Superintendent of Indian Affairs closes in 1838.

***Myra Sawyer Hamlin, the writer of the "Nan" stories and Chicopee Series, and author of "Catharine's Proxy," a story of a very modern young American girl, comes from old New England stock. Mrs. Hamlin's childhood was spent in Charleston, S. C., but she was educated in Boston and Germany. After her marriage she came with her husband, Charles E. Hamlin, grandson of Hannibal Hamlin, to New York, where she wrote "A Politician's Daughter." She turned toward writing juveniles on account of her interest in the education of her daughter. Mrs. Hamlin hopes to write another novel and one or two more girls' books in the next few years.

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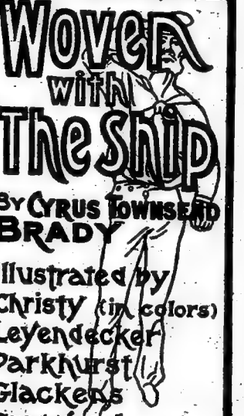

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Daily Telegraph—"The name of the authoress of 'The Sheepstealers' is unfamiliar, but it will unquestionably be heard of again. If this is Miss Violet Jacob's first essay in fiction, she is to be congratulated most warmly upon a very powerful piece of work. Her characters stand out clearly and sharply, and the local color is as vivid as it is in 'Lorna Doone' or 'The Return of the Native.'"

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QUERIES.

F. McALLISTER, Lakewood, N. J.: "Please tell me where I may find W. E. Henley's criticism of R. L. Stevenson, published this year, and resented by Stevenson's friends."

Henley's review of Balfour's "Life of Stevenson" was published in The Pall Mall Magazine, December, 1901. Copies can probably be had of any dealer in magazines.

"R. L. N.," Washington Avenue, New York City: "Can any reader tell me where I can find the origin of the line 'Each man kills the thing he loves'? I read it in an article in a daily paper at the time of the death of Oscar Wilde."

The quotation is from Wilde's poem, "The Ballad of Reading Gaol."

"L. R. A.," Middletown, N. Y.: "Is there a French biographical work similar to the English Dictionary of National Biography?"

Hoefer's Nouvelle Biographie Universelle, Paris, 1854-6, forty-six volumes.

GEORGE M. CHURCHILL, Elmwood, Mass.: "If 'Mary F. S.,' who recently inquired for the 'Nibelungen Lied,' wishes it in the original, there is an excellent edition in the 'Sammlung Goschen,' which can be obtained from any foreign bookseller for 25 cents, and contains about half of the poem and a grammar and vocabulary sufficient for the needs of any one who can read modern German."

H. B. SWOPE, 604 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Kindly print a list of not too technical books dealing with the study and profession of forestry, both in the United States and abroad, with the prices and publishers thereof."

See F. B. Hough's "Elements of Forestry," (the Robert Clarke Company, 31 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, $1.50;) E. J. Houston's "Outlines of Forestry," (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, $1;) John Nisbet's "Studies in Forestry," (Oxford University Press, 93 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $2;) Nisbet's "Our Forests and Woodlands," (the Macmillan Company, $3;) E. Bruncken's "North American Forests and Forestry," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2,) &c.

"THREE FRIENDS," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you please give a list of the three best books on ventriloquism?"

An excellent work on this subject is Robert Ganthony's "Practical Ventriloquism and Its Sister Arts," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.)

"R. S. S.," 14 West Eighth Street, New York City: "Which translation of 'Don Quixote' is acknowledged to be the standard?"

The best modern text is the translation by Henry Edward Watts, (the Macmillan Company, four volumes, $8.)

C. DE VIZE, 662 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York City: "Is there a moderate-priced translation of Petrarch's 'Sonnets' obtainable in this city?"

See Petrarch's "Sonnets, Triumphs, and Other Poems," translated into English verse, (the Macmillan Company, "Bohn's Library," $1.50.)

LAWRENCE COFFIN, M. D., 473 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "John D. Walker, 31 De Graaf Building, Albany, N. Y., asks the name of the author of 'Seaweeds from the Shores of Nantucket,' Boston, 1853."

This book is a collection of about fifty poems made by Miss Lucy C. Starbuck and written by natives of the Island of Nantucket. A copy can be found at the Nantucket Athenaeum. Among the authors are Mrs. Martha W. Jenks, ("The Music of the Tower,") George Howland Folger, ("Musings,") &c.

"M. C. C.," 417 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.: "Please give me a short biographical sketch of Agnes Repplier, and name her writings. Also of Richard Whiteing. What is he besides an author? Please name the publishers of French's Arithmetic and of Greene's Grammar?

Agnes Repplier was born of French extraction April 1, 1859, in Philadelphia, where she still makes her home. She has frequently lectured on literature in the schools of Philadelphia and vicinity. Her chief publications are as follows: "Books and Men," 1888; "Points of View," 1891; "Essays in Miniature," 1892; "Essays in Idleness," 1893; "In the Dozy Hours and Other Papers," 1894; "Varia," 1897; "Philadelphia," 1898; and "The Fireside Sphinx," 1901. Richard Whiteing, born in London July 27, 1840, has been a journalist since 1865. Of late years he has been an editorial writer on The London News. His first book, "Mr. Sprouts: His Opinions," 1876, was a series of satirical papers, political and social, originally contributed to The London Evening Star. Among his other books are "The Island," 1888; "No. 5 John Street," 1899; "The Life of Paris," 1900, &c. French's series of arithmetics are published by the American Book Company, Greene's "Grammar" is issued by Butler, Sheldon & Co., 43 East Twelfth Street, New York City, at 90 cents.

"BOSTONIAN," Cambridge, Mass.: "Can you give me Henry James's address in England?"

Henry James can be addressed in care of The Athenaeum Club, London, S. W.

"T. H. S.," Vineyard Haven, Mass.: "Where can I obtain a copy of Butler's poem, 'Nothing to Wear'?"

"Nothing to Wear, and Other Poems," by William Allen Butler, (Harper & Brothers, $1.75.)

M. A. HEGAN, Unadilla, N. Y.: "What firm publishes a book entitled, 'Transcendental Physics,' by Zollner?"

Zollner's book is issued at 75 cents by the Banner of Light Publishing Company, 9 Bosworth Street, Boston.

"J. M. B. L.," 140 Nassau Street, New York City: "What is the origin and meaning of the expression 'Book 'thas made no mark'?"

A "mark" or brand, especially of ivy, was kept hung before a wine shop or tavern. Hence it is said that the phrase means "Good wine needs no advertisement of advertising, or, in other words, is quite ripe."

"SUBSCRIBER," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Can you help me with a sketch of Pierce Egan's career?"

Pierce Egan was born in London in 1772. At an early age he reported sporting events for newspapers. The first number of "Life in London" was published July 3, 1821. In 1826 he started "Pierce Egan's Life in London and Sporting Guide," from which he took his name. He died at his home in Pentonville, June 30, 1849, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His best known work, "Life in London," was published anonymously in 1814; his "Boxiana" appeared in four volumes, 1818-24; "Life of an Actor" in 1825, &c. His last work was "The Pilgrims of the Thames," 1838.

R. SEWELL, 2,105 O Street N. W., Washington, D. C.: "Will you please tell me where I can get a copy of 'Father Prout's Reliques,' and at what price? I want a good edition and clear print."

In Bohn's Library, (the Macmillan Company, $1.50,) copyright edition, with the author's last corrections of Mahony's "Reliques of Father Prout," illustrated by Maclise.

"G. M. E.," 82 Wall Street, New York City: "Please be good enough to state where I can buy Cooper's 'Crater' and 'Satanstoe' combined in one book."

We know of no edition of this kind. There are several cheap editions of each novel on the market.

BESSIE HOWARD, Etna, Mont.: "Where can I get Henley's 'Hawthorn and Lavender' which appeared last year in The North American Review?"

Henley's "Hawthorn and Lavender, and Other Verses" can be had from Harper & Brothers for $1.60.

"CLIFF STREET," New York City: "Please print a list of the works written by Cowper and tell me where I can get them."

Cowper's important works are few in number. They include "Olney Hymns," (anonymously,) 1779; "Poems," 1782; translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, 1701, &c. The best edition of his works is published by the Macmillan Company, eight volumes, each $1, with memoir by Southey and engravings.

"M. A. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain Zangwill's 'Dreamers of the Ghetto'?"

Harper & Brothers published this work at $1.50.

PERRY B. PRESTON, Newark German Hospital, Newark, N. J.: "Where can I get a copy of the poem called 'The City of Dreadful Night,' by James Thomson?"

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, $1.25.

THEODORE F. WOLFE, Succasunna, N. J.: "Some time ago a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS asked for the source of the author of the lines:

'Oh, he was pure! the fleecy snow
Sinking thro' air to earth below
Was not more undefiled;
Sinless he was as fleeting smile
On lip of sleeping child.'

The publication of this inquiry elicited diverse replies, and these produced some discussion. My part in the discussion consisted of the statement that a few months before, while collecting materials for the Brooklyn and Long Island chapters of my book, 'Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors,' I had discovered down the island three or four persons who had been pupils of Walt Whitman in the early days when he was a pedagogue; that one of these pupils (with whose parents Whitman boarded) remembered to have seen in Whitman's possession and in his handwriting a poem of several stanzas of which the lines in question formed a part, and the only part which the pupil had remembered. These lines were so markedly different from Whitman's known productions that I adjudged the evidence of his authorship insufficient, and in the final revision of my chapter I struck them from the manuscript. It has subsequently been discovered that Whitman was their author. They occur in the second stanza of a rather long poem entitled 'The Punishment of Pride,' which he wrote while teaching school at Whitestone, L. I., and contributed to Parke Godwin's New World, in which periodical they were published in 1841 above the signature 'W. Whitman.'"

Appeals to Readers.

ALEXANDER WALLACE, 2 Duane Street, New York City: "I have seen it stated in several books on flower lore (the statement evidently having been copied by one author from another) that Pope had an aversion to the heather plant. After carefully reading this author's references to gardening matters, I have been unable to find any reference whatever to the subject that would bear out the statement in question. Can any of your readers assist me in the matter?"

"C. G. P.," Room 127 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.: "I remember reading, many years ago, a poem which went the rounds of the newspapers and which took directly opposite views from those contained in the one by Thomas Moore entitled 'There's Nothing True but Heaven.' The first stanza of the celebrated poem runs like this:

'This world is all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given;
Smiles of joy, tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but heaven.'

The fugitive piece to which I refer begins in this way:

'This world's not all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given;
He that hath soothed a widow's woe,
Or wiped an orphan's tear doth know
There's something here of heaven.'

Each verse of Moore's poem was opposed by lines equally euphonious and of better sentiment, as I see the world and life. Can any one tell me where the latter can be found or the name of the writer?"

ARIJAENTIE DAMEN, 239 Lafayette Place, New York City: "Can any one aid me in obtaining information regarding Arijaentie Cavilld, widow of Jan Damen, who owned property in the vicinity of Exchange Place prior to 1800? What is known of her ancestory?"

Mrs. ADA M. BROWN, 181 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "When I was a girl, sometime in the early 60s, I read a book called 'Fanny Hunter's Western Adventures,' which interested me deeply. I do not know the author, but it was a story of a New England girl who went to Missouri with a Southern family and was witness to the Kansas-Nebraska conflict. Please tell me if it is to be bought at present, or who was its publisher. I wish to obtain a copy for my daughter."

F. D. WOODWARD, "The Poor Farm," Middleburg, Va.: "A friend in Hawaii writes: 'Do you know of any book written by a Kentucky woman that deals with the introduction of Presbyterianism in the South?' I will be grateful for any help concerning same."

R. B. ROBERTSON, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "I have a fine old book, printed previous to A. D. 1500. Parts of it seem to be Greek Characters. It begins the books of S. Johnn, &c., and S. A. Mann, Inc. Can any of your readers inform me who this printer and engraver are, and what date he is?"

JOSEPH J. CAREY, 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "I am anxious to secure a copy of each of the New York Journal Supplements containing Outcault's 'Yellow Kid' and 'Buster Brown.'"

"The Greek Thinkers."

Volume II. of Theodor Gomperz's "The Greek Thinkers," is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It deals especially with Plato and Aristotle, and completes the translation of this important work. The first volume appeared in 1901.

Harper's Magazine for November can be had to-day. The late historian, John Fiske, has in it a striking article on evolution. Writers of graceful fiction contribute 8 short stories. There are 16 pages in color.

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

This week is published the important history of *The Reign of Queen Anne*, by Justin McCarthy, M. P. In point of time this is the first of Mr. McCarthy's popular histories of England. It is followed by *A History of the Four Georges and of William IV.*, and by *A History of our Own Times*, which have already been published and which, taken with the new work on *The Reign of Queen Anne*, give the most complete and most readable survey of English history from 1700 to the present time yet offered. *The Reign of Queen Anne* is published in two volumes, beautifully bound.

WINSLOW PLAIN.

Another notable publication of the week is the new novel *Winslow Plain*, by Sarah P. McLean Greene. Mrs. Greene's popularity has already extended to the entire English-reading world. Her new novel, *Winslow Plain*, tells of the quaint life of New England fifty years ago—a novel brimful of the true humor and comedy that has been so universally enjoyed in her novels *Flood-Tide* and *Vesty of the Basins*.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Gilbert Parker's *Right of Way* is still widely called for. It is evident that every reader of fiction has read it or is going to read it, just as one reads Scott, Dickens and the standard novels. *The Right of Way* is one of the few permanent contributions to modern fiction.

THE KENTONS.

The London *Spectator* says of *The Kentons*, by W. D. Howells: "America sends us many excellent things, not the least excellent among them the novels of Mr. Howells." To this text for an enthusiastic review the London *Athenæum* adds: "*The Kentons* is one of Mr. Howells' best novels—thoroughly American in the best way, bright, vivacious, clever, full of humor," etc., etc. The best compliment of all is the appreciation of readers who have bought and read *The Kentons*.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE GRAY HORSE TROOP.

Then it may interest you to know that another successful novel widely asked for is Hamlin Garland's *Captain of the Gray Horse Troop*—one of the most vivid, virile pictures of Western life and heroism published in many years.

ABNER DANIEL.

The appeal of Will Harben's *Abner Daniel* is still as strong to men as to women. Men seem to like the shrewd business and humor of it. Women find a love interest to their liking. It is a novel of proved popularity with all readers.

HARPER & BROTHERS

NOTES AND NEWS

The next interesting series of unpublished letters to be issued in the possession of the public will be one of the correspondence of Edgar Allan Poe to the autobiographer Chivers, poet, M.D. Chivers. Along with Poe's own letters are to be presented in the early numbers of the magazine documents by Chivers concerning Poe. The material in its preparation is being carefully edited by Professor Woodberry of Columbia University. The second series mentioned is a collection of unpublished letters of the late Poet Scott, written to Mrs. Hughes, the grandmother of the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," a very interesting character in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press for immediate publication a volume of poems by Helen Huntington called "The Solitary Path."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish Oct. 29 the following books: "Grimm's Tales Made Gay," travesties in verse by Sidney Warmore Carryl, grotesquely illustrated by Albert Levering; a holiday edition of Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland," illustrated by Charles E. Brock; "Avery," a novel, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; verses for children called "A Pocketful of Posies," by Abbie Farwell Brown, illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory; a new Wayside Edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works, in thirteen volumes, pocket size; a "Guide to the Study of Reference Books," by Alice B. Kroeger, published for the American Library Association.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week J. Wilkinson Elliott's "A Plea for Hardy Plants"; "Cap'n Titus," by Clay Emery; W. S. Gilbert's libretto of "Patience; or, Bunthorne's Bride"; an illustrated edition of J. P. Mowbray's "A Journey to Nature," Una L. Silberrad's "The Success of Mark Wyngate."

Harper & Brothers are to publish next Tuesday "The History of the American People," in five volumes, by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, in two editions, the regular and a subscription edition; Richard Le Gallienne's quaint new book, "An Old Country House," and E. Nesbitt's new story of English country life, "The Red House."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the publication of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" in two volumes, containing the famous illustrations of Gustave Doré; a new and revised edition (the fifth) of Prof. Maspero's "Manual of Egyptian Archæology," and new uniform editions of Anna Fuller's "Peak and Prairie" and "Pratt Portraits."

The Century Company is to publish next week "Old English Masters," engraved by Timothy Cole, with historical notes by John C. Van Dyke, and comments by the engraver, containing forty-eight wood engravings; "Recollections of a Player," by James H. Stoddart, with many illustrations; "A Treatise on Title Pages," by Theodore L. De Vinne, with numerous illustrations in fac simile, and observations on the early and recent printing of books; new editions of Lamb's "Essays of Elia," with an introduction from Walter Pater's "Appreciations," and of "A Sentimental Journey," by Laurence Sterne, with introduction from Thackeray's "English Humorists"; "The Story of Athens," by Howard Crosby Butler, A. M.; in the series of St. Nicholas Books, "Tommy Remington's Battle," a book for boys, by Burton E. Stevenson, illustrated by C. M. Relyea.

John Lane published yesterday "The Early Prose Writings of James Russell Lowell," with a preface by Dr. Edward Everett Hale and a biographic introduction by Walter Littlefield.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce "Bookbinders and Their Craft," by Miss S. T. Prideaux. The edition is strictly limited to 500 numbered copies, fully illustrated by the author's and others' designs. The work is a discussion of various phases of the art of bookbinding and design by a practical worker, who has wrought in her field with originality. Miss Prideaux's subjects include English, Scottish, French, and Italian bindings, early stamped bindings, Roger Payne, and a review of Thoinan's "Les Relieurs Français."

The Macmillan Company will publish this week "The Teaching of English," by Percival Chubb, a new volume in the Teachers' Professional Library; "Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum," by Isabel Lovell; "Stories of California," by Ella M. Sexton; "Kotto: Some Japanese Curios, with Sundry Cobwebs," by Lafcadio Hearn; "The New Empire," by Brooks Adams; "Pickett's Gap," by Homer Greene; "Religion as a Credible Doctrine," by Mallock; Volume II. of Baldwin's "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology"; "Galvanic Batteries: Their Theory, Construction, and Use," by S. R. Bottone; "The Soul of a People," by H. Fielding Hall; the Pocket Edition of the works of F. Marion Crawford; "Correggio," new volume in the series of Miniature Painters, and "Ghost's Camp," by Rolf Boldrewood.

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish a pocket guide of New York's historic sites, landmarks, monuments, and tablets, prepared by Albert Ulmann, author of "A Landmark History of New York." The author, who is an active member of a New York Stock Exchange firm, has devoted his spare time during the last fifteen years to the study of New York's history and its historic sites. His new book is said to be a complete guide in miniature, containing information regarding landmarks and memorials, their history and location, beginning at the Battery and proceeding in regular order to Fort George.

Richard Harding Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," brought out five years ago; "Ranson's Folly," published last July, and "Captain Macklin," issued over a

A new edition of "The History of Philosophy," by Dr. Alexander Thomas Ormond, Professor of Philosophy in Princeton University, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. The "enormous demand" for the book, it is said, has "encouraged the author to undertake a thorough revision of the entire work, with the result that it has become practically a new publication." The publication will be completed early in November.

"Three Poems of Immortality," has just been added to the Lover's Library publications by John Lane, edited by Frederick Chapman. Among the poems in the new volume are "Go, Happy Rose," and "Gather Ye Rose-Buds While Ye May." John Lane has contrived a new binding for the library for Christmas gift purposes.

A new edition in two volumes of Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North" is announced by Harper & Brothers. The volumes contain about 120 full-page and numerous text illustrations, and 16 colored plates done in fac simile from Dr. Nansen's own sketches. There are, besides the frontispiece portrait of Nansen, several photogravures.

"The Life of a Woman," by R. V. Risley, is published to-day by Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago. It deals with the effect of narrow opportunities upon a woman of an ambitious, imaginative temperament. Mr. Risley is the author of "Men's Tragedies."

John Lane is publishing new editions of two volumes in the Flowers of Parnassus Series. They are Percy Bysshe Shelley's nature poem, "The Sensitive Plant," illustrated by F. L. B. Griggs, and "Reliques of Stratford-on-Avon," the birthplace of Shakespeare, compiled by A. E. Way, with eight illustrations by Thomas R. Way.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce the publication of "Outer Isles," by A. Goodrich-Freer. This volume will be interesting to antiquarians, folk-lorists, and archæologists. The stories of the Western Islands, describing the Outer Hebrides, are illustrated by Allan Barraud.

"A Phenomenal Fauna," a book of nonsense by Carolyn Wells and Oliver Herford, the well-known humorists, has just been brought out by R. H. Russell. Miss Wells's verses are illustrated by a series of grotesque pictures in color by Mr. Herford. The following extract indicates the quality of the book:

The Regular Lark's a very gay old Bird;
At sunrise often may his voice be heard
As jauntily he wends his homeward way,
And trills a fresh and merry roundelay;
And some old wise philosopher has said,
Rise with a lark and with a lark to bed.

Cervantes's "Don Quixote," illustrated by W. Heath Robinson, has just been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The new edition is printed on deckle-edged feather-weight paper, and the illustrations, forty-eight in number, are in black and white line plates.

"The Princess Kallisto, and Other Tales of the Fairies," a volume of six tales for children, by William Dana Orcutt, is being published by Little, Brown & Co. The book is illustrated in color, there being six plates, one for each story, and decorated margins. The tales of the fairies, like Froebel's "Mother Play," are said to have a distinct educational value.

"Theology's Eminent Domain, and Other Papers," a new book by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, will soon be published by Thomas Whittaker. Among the subjects discussed is one on Christian unity, entitled "Why Nine Divinity Schools in Tokyo?"

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing in co-operation with The Review of Reviews a set of six volumes of "Little Masterpieces of Science," edited by George Iles. Many sets of these books are being distributed through the agency of that magazine, so that they have become a considerable factor in diffusing good literature to a very wide market.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published two juveniles, "Lassie and Laddie," by Mary D. Brine, and "Logan the Mingo," by Col. H. R. Gordon, the fifth volume in the series of Indian stories written by Col. Gordon. The book, which is illustrated by W. M. Cary, is full of exciting and historical incidents, and is a story of the frontier during the time of the French and Indian war.

Godfrey A. S. Wieners, At the Sign of the Lark, has just started a new series of books to be issued in cloth and leather. The titles of the first two are "The Wisdom of à Kempis" and "The Wisdom of Schopenhauer," the idea being to give the general reader the thoughts of the great teachers of the past. Howard V. Sutherland has written introductions for the two volumes. Six new books are in preparation.

"The Book of Beauty," which is being published in this country by the J. B. Lippincott Company, has among its contributors distinguished men of letters, like Sir Edwin Arnold and Rudyard Kipling. The portraits are said to be the finest examples of reproduction by modern methods. Kipling's contribution, a poem, is a combination of Hercules and the distaff.

"The Origin of the Knowledge of Right and Wrong," by Franz Brentano, translated into English by Cecil Hague, formerly of Prague University, is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The translation was written by Mr. Hague during short intervals while studying with Prof. Anton Marty at Prague University, and has had his careful and constant supervision. The book contains a biographical note and a preface by the author.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years" will be issued in two

"The Blood of the Nation," by David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has just been published by the American Unitarian Association, Boston. According to the sub-title, this is a "study of the decay of races through the survival of the unfit," in which the author discusses the problem of heredity.

"Samoa 'Uma, Where Life Is Different," an illustrated volume of sketches by Lieutenant Pierce Churchill, is announced by the Fisher and Stream Publishing Company. The author spent several years in the South Pacific with her husband, William Churchill, United States Consul General at Apia. There is an edition de luxe in addition to the regular edition of the book.

"Yachting: Historical Sketches of the Sport," by Julius Gabe, will shortly come from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Gabe deals with the origin and development of the principal yacht clubs in chronological order, and he devotes several chapters to the growth of the sport on the Continent. The volume will be illustrated with full-sized plates. It is dedicated, by special permission, to Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart.

A new edition of each of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" and "An Old-Fashioned Girl," the first with fifteen full-page illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens, the second with twelve full-page pictures by Jessie Wilcox Smith, will be published next week by Little, Brown & Co. Miss Alcott's "Little Men" was brought out by the same firm, with fifteen full-page pictures by Reginald B. Birch, the illustrator of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Harper's Magazine for November contains a posthumous article on "Evolution and the Present Age," in which the late Prof. John Fiske makes the statement, "for the thousandth time," that Charles Darwin did not originate the theory of evolution, but made immense contributions to it and popularised it. The same issue also contains Harry de Windt's promised article describing for the first time the wonders and terrors of his recent daring journey through Siberia to East Cape; a member of the permanent staff of the British Museum, F. G. Kenyon, F. R. S., tells "How the Bible Came Down to Us," in a series of statements illustrated by pictures of priceless old Biblical manuscripts; M. L. Roger-Miles gives an intimate view of the great painter, "Puvis de Chavannes, Caricaturist"; Sarah Orne Jewett contributes a story about "Sister Peacham's Turn"; in an article entitled "A Sane View of Anthony Wayne," John R. Spears defends "Mad" Gen. Anthony Wayne's reputation; Alice Brown contributes a story called "The Book of Love," and Arthur Colton gives an account of John Evelyn of "Diary" fame, who lived on the Downs, in Wotton House, near London.

"The Four Feathers," A. E. W. Mason's new novel, will be issued this month from the press of the Macmillan Company. The scene of the story, which is of love and heroism, is the Soudan war. The hero disgraces himself by resigning from his regiment when it is on the point of being ordered to the war, concealing his knowledge of the order. Three fellow-officers, hearing the truth, send him with their cards three white feathers. When the box is opened, his fiancée adds a fourth. Many readers will recall Mr. Mason as the author of "Miranda of the Balcony," the title rôle of which was played by Mrs. Fiske, and of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler."

"Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question," by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, is just ready for publication by the American Unitarian Association, Boston. Mr. Wright has made wide investigations into industrial problems and labor conditions. In his book he says that human rights and political-economical rights should be the same thing. A desire to combine these two contending elements will result in a consideration "of the uses of wealth, as well as its accumulation, distribution, and exchange, and incite discussion upon the relations of labor and capital on an ethical basis, combining with the old question the old school always asks, 'Will it pay?' another and higher query, 'Is it right?'"

The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish shortly "A Daughter of the Snows," the first novel of Jack London, and "The Inevitable," a novel by Philip Verrill Mighels. Mr. Mighels was a resident of Carson City, Nevada, and Mr. London of Piedmont, Cal., where he still lives. The author of "The Inevitable" is now a resident of Piedmont. California seems to be attracting a number of the younger writers, who are making a way for themselves, such as Frank Norris, Dr. C. W. Doyle, and W. C. Morrow.

"Poems You Ought to Know" will be issued in book form Nov. 1 by the Jamieson-Higgins Company of Chicago. These poems were published on the first page of The Chicago Tribune for eight months. The forthcoming volumes will be printed in two colors, will contain nearly 200 poems, and will have 250 illustrations by Ella-

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***

"The Struggle for a Continent," although announced as "an abridged Parkman" by the publishers, Little, Brown & Co., does not supersede the regular twelve-volume edition of the writings of the great historian. Prof. Pelham Edgar of Victoria College, University of Toronto, who edited the volume, has simply supplied notes to give a continuous account, as far as possible in Parkman's own words, of the struggle for the possession of the American continent, beginning with the colonization of Florida by the Huguenots in 1562 and culminating in the fall of Quebec in 1759. There are 500 pages in the volume, with maps, portraits of historical persons, and other illustrations.

***

"Furniture of Olden Times," by Frances C Morse, a fully illustrated handbook on old furniture in America, will be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. There are 300 illustrations, many of them full page, in the volume. They were obtained from the chief public historical collections of the country, which were visited by the author and an expert photographer. The book will serve not only as a record of rare and interesting pieces, but, it is said, as a book of reference and a guide to collectors. Besides the regular edition there will be issued an édition de luxe limited to 100 copies, with photogravure plates and on large paper.

***

"The Mighty Atom," a story by Marie Corelli, which was published years ago, is reported by the J. B. Lippincott Company to be very much in demand the past few weeks.

***

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the popular books for the week ending Oct. 16. They are as follows: "Wister's "The Virginian," Smith's "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," Wilson's "A Speckled Bird," Hagan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Alcott's "Little Women," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Maeterlinck's "Buried Temple," Halsey's "American Authors and Their Homes," and Carpenter's "English Grammar."

Notes From Philadelphia.

Augustus C. Buell of Philadelphia, who wrote two years ago "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," has prepared for "The Historic Lives Series," published by the Appletons, a volume on Sir William Johnson. Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Commissioner of Education to Porto Rico, will edit and introduce a history of that island written by a Spaniard long resident there.

***

Edward Robins's "Romances of Early America," recently issued by George W. Jacobs & Co., has been approved by several of the historical societies which are peculiarly native to the air of Philadelphia. He has written not only entertainingly but informingly of a dozen episodes in the days long past, and has brought into his volume a large amount of matter not heretofore available to the general reader.

***

At the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects not long ago several papers were read treating of the garden as a part of the house, to be designed in harmony with it. These papers proved collectively of such interest and value that the Board of Directors decided upon their publication in permanent book form. This is the genesis of "European and Japanese Gardens," which has now appeared under the editorship of Glenn Brown of the institute, and from the presses of Henry T. Coates & Co. The edition is limited and exceedingly handsome in all mechanical details.

***

Charles Hemstreet, who has written of the historic landmarks of old New York, has been asked to prepare a similar volume with Philadelphia as his subject. He will probably accept the commission, and will in that case dwell here next Winter.

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"Fruit Out of Season," the complete novelette in the current issue of Lippincott's Magazine, is the ambitious work of its writer, Miss Mary Moss of Germantown.

***

The twenty-volume edition of Ainsworth, published for America by the Lippincott Company in conjunction with Gibbings & Co. of London, has just been completed by the issue of the final five volumes, "Crichton" and "The Miser's Daughter" in two volumes each, and "The Spendthrift" in one. The edition is satisfactory in all details of bookmaking.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The November Atlantic contains an article on "The Book in the Tenement" by Miss Elizabeth McCracken, and, although reading it gives one a sensation of meanness such as one fancies might follow spying on poverty through a keyhole, one finds in it a pleasant reference to Mr. Sill's "Venus of Milo," which pleased a woman who "lived in a poor tenement." Said she: "It don't say nothin' 'bout lips an' eyes an' hair; it makes out that the way women is is what counts; an' it don't talk 'bout givin' things—which don't count, either. It cares 'bout what's best, an' lasts longest, an' I think it's beautiful."

Another, who supported her drunken husband and her children by scrubbing public stairways, read Grimm's "Fairy Tales," which had been lent to her little girl. Her account was: "One night I felt awful discouraged an' kinder blue; an' I read some of 'em, 'bout kings an' princesses, with ev'rything so gorgeous, an' they sorter sparkled up my feelin's till I felt real heartened up."

Another objected to "The Tragic Muse" because "the people in it seemed to do nothing but talk," and summed up "The Lady of the Aroostook" as like "sitting and looking out of the window, which is not interesting when nothing is happening."

Dr. William Everett of Dorchester, Glimpses of Samuel Johnson" purports to be a summary of discoveries among old letters setting forth Dr. Johnson's behavior when he was "out" in '45.

Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd, under the title "Australasian Cures for Coal Wars," approvingly describes the New Zealand arbitration laws, and plainly hints that the Pennsylvania coal strike was forced as part of a "combination of hard and soft coal interests to accustom the public to a higher price for anthracite" * * * "to force bituminous into wider use at the sacrifice of individual health and municipal beauty," and to enrich a few mine owners.

Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, after a long absence, will again appear in The Atlantic Monthly next year, and his contribution will be a serial story, to be called "The Coils of Love," and Mr. John T. Trowbridge will follow his recent kindly reminiscences of Whitman with five other papers containing recollections of interesting persons and incidents. He has been so long and so intimately connected with literature that there are few authors of the last half century of whom he has not much to say. Very pleasant things are said of him, not the least agreeable, perhaps, the words of a veteran publisher who, after a score of anecdotes illustrating the average author's picturesque ignorance of punctuation and other essential matters in preparing book manuscript, said: "But there's one author nobody ever has to assist! Mr. Trowbridge's manuscript is always correct, down to the last quotation mark."

The Cornhill Booklet begins its third volume as a quarterly, and the place of honor in the first number is given to a poem by Mr. Richard Burton, entitled "When the Dream Comes True." The illustrations are drawings by Mr. James Guthrie, a new English artist, of whom Mr. Joseph Lewis French writes in a rapture. A book plate engraved on wood by Mr. Gordon Craig is also presented.

Mr. Bartlett, the publisher of the Booklet, intends to bring out an Almanac for 1903 with a "Compleat Kalendar and Abundance of Observations, Receipts, Signs, and other Particulars of very considerable Matters."

"Pony Baker."

Mr. Merriman has said that half the trouble of this troubled world comes from the fact that women are not able to look up to the men with whom they "have dealings"; we are inclined to think the other half comes from the fact that both men and women have forgotten their youth. Nothing is more beautiful than to find one in mature life who remembers not only the outward circumstances of the past, but "the very pulse of the machine," and who comprehends in consequence the natures of these crude, strange, savagely reticent young creatures, whom the most of us are so carelessly willing to misunderstand.

Pony Baker's good father and mother belonged to the majority, but Mr. Howells is of the few who do not forget. He does not, as is the manner of some, uncurl with rude fingers the tight frond of childhood, but he divines each folded leaflet, and he reveals the very spirit of the growing boy in the most delightful, simple, John-Bunyanish Anglo-Saxon we have read for many a long day. "Pony Baker" is a story for old boys and young—a joy unmixed to Pony's congeners, a joy with a lesson to the boys of gray hairs and shining pates. Pony's carefully nursed home grievances, the hardening of his heart against his gentle mother, his plans for running away, the unbounded influence of the foolish and cowardly Jim Leonard, and the outcome of it all, are told as only Mr. Howells can tell a story. The boy nature is true to a hair. We once knew a boy who really did run away from the most tender parents in the world, bringing a fragile mother to the verge of nervous prostration, and yet whose conscience would not permit him to travel on Sunday; but we never thought to meet him in a book!

A hundred delicate touches add a charm to the tale. We know Pony's father and mother as well as if we, too, lived in the Boy's Town; we understand all the circumstances that emphasized his home troubles. His cousin, the good boy, not offensively but really good, is patheticaly delightful: "You could not look into his face, a little more careworn than it ought to be at his age, without putting perfect faith in him, and trying to get something out of him." What an exquisite little "fling" in that last clause!

> 'Tis human nature p'raps, but Oh,
> It 'tis, ain't human nature low!

The bit of possible supernaturalism in the chapter "How Frank Baker Spent the Fourth" is more effective than a dozen avowed ghost stories, and the close—but we won't say a word about that; Mr. Howells shall tell his own story.

A shrewd, clever, kindly observer Mr. Howells always is; one, too, in whom the "art of putting things" is consummate, though we have been often constrained to quarrel with the things he puts. But here is a story, not of observation, but long held "in petto," and the result is, it is perfect of its kind, and we cry out for "more!"

The Starbucks.

The unrelated version of 'Opie Read's successful play, "The Starbucks," is reported to have a very large sale. The story is said to be full of life and movement, the characters are strongly drawn, and the quaint humor of the simple mountain folk appeal strongly to the reader. The artistic cover, the general make-up, and the eight full-page illustrations in color, reproduced from life, make the book especially acceptable as a gift book.

"THE FRIENDS OF PONY BAKER." A Boy's Town Story. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

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By Laura E. Richards, author of "Captain January." This is a companion story to "Geoffrey Strong," the success of last year. "Characters exceedingly well-drawn."—Baltimore Sun. "A book to treasure."—Interior. "A rare New England picture in a cleverly wrought New England frame."—New York World. Unique binding, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, .75

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THE PUBLISHERS' TRADE LIST ANNUAL. 1902. Index.

Papers by Capt. Mahan.

Some people have expressed disappointment that Capt. Mahan has not in any of his later books produced a work of such originality and lasting merit as "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," especially since his retirement from the navy has given him leisure for research and composition which he did not have before. Perhaps the reason is that his first and greatest work compassed all that was to be said upon that subject, establishing a new principle in government and setting forth the paramount importance of navies in war and peace.

In his magazine articles extending over a period of two years, which to the number of eight have now been collected in a volume entitled "Retrospect and Prospect," Capt. Mahan shows how his activities have extended to new subjects, as, for instance, military affairs and "world politics." This perhaps has been justified by the two great events of the past five years, the Spanish-American war and the South African war. It cannot be said, however, that Capt. Mahan, writing as a politician, is as interesting as Capt. Mahan on naval topics, although it is true that he views world politics more largely from a naval standpoint than any other well-known writer.

His writings on the domestic politics of the British Empire, some of which are embraced in the present volume, cannot possess such interest for Americans as those which treat of affairs in the Western Hemisphere. His article on Admiral Sampson, for instance, is likely to be found more interesting than that on the motives for British Imperial Federation. His discussions of the results of the Spanish-American war, naval and political, and of the future in the Pacific will furnish food for thought at the present time.

*RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. Studies in International Relations, Naval and Political. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. Pp. 309. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.60 net.

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OCT

1902

CHARACTER.

Dr. A. T. Schofield's Book on Heredity and Environment.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

R. Osgood Mason, M. D.

Books devoted to the study of character are not numerous, though certainly the subject is one of interest and importance both as a matter of psychical investigation and also of utility; so a good, readable book on the subject will doubtless be welcome to a large class of readers.

The present volume is not admirable from a typographical or artistic point of view, but it is thoroughly convenient with its plain marginal presentation of subjects and copious index. It contains fourteen chapters devoted to the discussion of character in its different relations, constituting a series of essays of varying interest and practical value. The earlier chapters, treating of the relation of character to mind, to personality, to the body, to ethics, &c., we pass over with a mild interest, though each presents some striking and often helpful thought. "Character," says our author, "is the psychical, as the body is the physical, representative or presentation of the individual"; but this psychical presentment is a complex entity requiring careful study and analysis to understand—hence the importance of knowing whence it is derived and what are its elements, and it is in pointing out these elements that the chief merit of the book consists.

It is noted that by springs of character are meant its sources—as we speak of the sources of a river, and also its force, its motive power, as we speak of the main spring of a watch. "The sources of character are the instincts of heredity in the unconscious mind, supplemented by others acquired during life through habit." In other words, the sources of character are heredity and environment—"while the force of character lies in the conscious will." From these sources are derived the elements which go to make up character in general—but, "deeper again, more powerful and more inscrutable than even these in the Christian mind, acting as a hidden source of inspiration and energy, is found the Spirit of God."

We have thus early in the discussion introduced an "unconscious mind" and a "conscious will"—and the "Spirit of God" as an element in Christian character which is not found in character in general, nor even in other religions—an array of statements, it must be confessed, rather discouraging to the hope of arriving at definite and speedy results regarding character; nevertheless excellent and interesting work is accomplished, for Dr. Schofield not only possesses an excellent power of analysis but he shows an amount of reading bearing in various ways upon the subject which is truly amazing, and this wide acquaintance with authors has been utilized in making judicious quotations which occupy no small portion of the book.

It is in the chapters on the relation of character "to heredity," "to habit," and "to the will" that its springs are specially discussed.

He takes it for granted that moral as well as physical and intellectual tendencies are inherited. He would not affirm that particular vices are directly inherited, any more than certain forms of disease—consumption, for instance—are so inherited, but only the tendency to certain qualities, either good or bad. It would seem, however, that in many instances he might by the same analogy go further and affirm actual inheritance, since some physical diseases are undoubtedly directly inherited and the child is born with its inheritance already established, as also undoubtedly a sound constitution and beauty of form or features are directly inherited. He even affirms the influence of atavism and the tendency to the transmission of the qualities of grandparents and even more remote ancestors; hence the great value of lineage and a good stock.

So the first great spring or source of character is heredity, and the constituents of character thus derived all have their habitat, so to speak, in what he terms the unconscious mind. "Now, grafted upon this we get additions to our hereditary character in the shape of new principles." These at first form no part of the character, though we act upon them; it is only when by force of repetition they become habitual, instinctive, unconscious, and a part of ourselves that we can truly say they form new springs of character.

So it seems that all the elements of character, both hereditary and acquired, inhere in the unconscious mind, where as qualities they are inaccessible and apart from observation and judgment, and they can be studied only from resulting actions. As a whole, however, character impresses itself upon the physical structure, influencing the form of the brain, giving lines and expression to the face and even to the hands; it reveals itself in the structure and movements of the body, but especially in the tastes, habits, and actions of the individual. It is mind—the psychic element—that forms and characterizes the physical structure, not the physical structure that forms and dominates the mind.

Concerning the appropriateness of the term, "unconscious mind," there has been, and very properly, much discussion, for it is not easy to find a term which fully characterizes that part of the psychic entity to which our author has applied this term.

Mental operations are not limited to those which are taken cognisance of by our primary, every-day consciousness, but may occur quite independently of it; nevertheless, they may have a consciousness of their own in another part or stratum of the mind; for instance, a person acting in the condition of sleep and somnambulism may carry on intricate mental operations—writing out arguments or solving mathematical problems, of which the ordinary consciousness may have no knowledge whatever, and yet when the same condition of somnambulism again occurs those same mental operations are again distinct in consciousness—not the usual waking every-day consciousness, which is asleep and inactive, but in that part or stratum of the mind in which they originated. This part of the psychic entity has also been called the sub-conscious mind, and subliminal self and subjective mind, as being a part of the mind which is active below or apart from the ordinary conscious mind, independent of it and sometimes even superior to it. If we add to this sub-conscious mental activity psychic states and activities still lower down in the scale of being—instinct, reflex action, also respiratory and nutritive actions, which pertain to all life, vegetable as well as animal, and even to the simple single cell, operations all of which are continually going on in our own organization—we at once understand how small a portion of our whole psychic entity is that which appears in our ordinary consciousness, and how appropriate it is in separating those activities which belong to our ordinary consciousness from those which lie below it in another stratum of the mind, that we should use the term "sub-conscious mind" in the place of "unconscious," especially as the limit of consciousness in the lower levels of psychic action is by no means determined. Moreover, this interpretation of these sub-conscious activities more perfectly adapts itself to our author's uses in the formation of character than does his own interpretation as "unconscious" mind; he has, however, studiously avoided any mention either in this book or a former, more ambitious one, "The Unconscious Mind," of the work of the Society for Psychical Research, and especially that of its late accomplished President, Mr. Fred W. H. Myers, a work concerning which Prof. James has written: "I am disposed to think it a probability that Frederic Myers will always be remembered in psychology as the pioneer who staked out a vast tract of mental wilderness and planted the flag of genuine science upon it." Yet Dr. Schofield, whose quotations occupy so large a space in his books, while making use of the thought, has avoided quotation or any reference to the valuable work which has come from these sources.

In the chapter on character and habit are discussed the modifications for good or for evil which inherited tendencies may undergo through environment, association, and voluntary or involuntary habits of thought and action. Here the influence of family life, school life, reformatories, children's homes, and monastic life is dwelt upon, also that of the various occupations and professions—each having its distinctive influence in the formation of character.

Another strong element in the molding of character is the following of ideals, because our characters assimilate to those whom we admire; what we distinctly have in mind and admire we gradually come to resemble, whether it is good or bad.

Character and growth are an excellent study. "With all characters as with the vegetable world, there is a Spring time of growth, a Summer of flowering, and an Autumn of fruitfulness," but the flowering and fruitage depend much upon the soil—the heredity—and the seed that has been early sown. Good growth cannot take place from poor stock, and Herbert Spencer is quoted as saying, "By no political alchemy can we get golden conduct out of leaden instincts. But instincts can be changed; fresh grafts can be introduced upon the stock—the whole tree can be trained in a new direction, and so golden conduct be made to flow from a golden character."

As with the physical body so with character, growth is by food and exercise, and the first great means of growth is by the entrance of ideas into the mind, but there must be care that the ideas are adapted to the age and assimilative powers of the child. Ideas consciously presented in the form of precepts are of little use to independent minds, and nothing more surely arrests the influence of good advice than the suspicion that it has been made up as a special prescription, but let the mind be fed by ideas carefully selected and presented by suggestion.

For this purpose the story is also useful. "Ideas often reach the mind when illuminated by the electric light of fiction that would pass unheeded in the ordinary daylight of common life." But it must be remembered that unwholesome ideas are just as easily absorbed in the same manner:

We have useful studies in the analysis and qualities of character, and then we come to the chapter on "Character and the Will," which the author specially emphasizes, along with those on heredity and habit. Fully conscious of the dimension which has been so long in progress concerning the "freedom of the will," the author boldly takes ground affirming this freedom on the basis of moral responsibility. "The will is free"—there can be no morality about it, because there can be no responsibility. All characters, we are told, have [illegible] scious mind—the will is conscious and free. Still, he lets fall expressions like these: "There can of course be no movement of the will without a sufficient exciting cause"; "Motives are what move the will, and thus show character in conduct"; "Few actions are the result of a single motive, but each (act) is rather the resultant of several (motives), being characterized by the strongest." Here certainly will is represented as influenced and even determined by motives. Now, what are motives to one man, such as, presumably, would influence his will and so his conduct, would to another man be no motive at all. Character is composed of two parts, however they may have been acquired—by inheritance or education. One part is composed of the instincts, impulses, and unmodified desires of the individual—some good, some bad—in a word, his loves; the other part is his knowledge, however it may have been acquired—his knowledge of science, morals, religion, nature, art, and whatever he has acquired by experience—in a word, his wisdom. His natural desires, his various loves, demand unlimited gratification; his wisdom says, no—this or that impulse must be restrained or modified—or in the long run evil consequences will come. In some characters—some individuals—the impulses are strong, and wisdom small and weak; the stronger rules the will, and the will executes its behests. In another individual impulses are weak, wisdom is dominant, and again the will executes the behest of the more powerful. Sometimes both are strong, and then comes what our author might call a Homeric battle between desire and wisdom—we have a strong character, or a strong will, but it executes the command of the conqueror; still, again, we have weak impulses and little wisdom; the result is a weak character, a feeble will; nevertheless the less feeble dominates in its feeble way the pliant will.

Of course this is no place to carry on a discussion regarding the mooted question of the freedom of the will, but our author has done the injudicious thing of introducing the supernatural, religious element into a supposed philosophical discussion, of attempting to find a sanction for sectarian dogma in science. The experience of the silver-tongued Drummond should have been a warning to him in this matter. Nevertheless the whole subject of moral responsibility demands reconsidering and reorganising; it needs to be placed upon a basis corresponding more nearly to newer developments in psychology instead of the maxims and sentiments of 2,000 years ago, and its first practical results would be a change in our methods of viewing and of dealing with what are considered the immoral and criminal classes. Society owes something more to itself and to them than scorn and prisons—it owes them intelligent study of the influences which have made them what they are—heredity and environment—and for treatment something at least in addition to chaplain's and Bible texts. The doctors of divinity have not dealt successfully with this subject—it remains for the psychologists and scientists of the near future to "say something" regarding this matter, and our author has not seen fit to place himself in the front rank of those who should speak. He has described character naturally developed and educated, and compared it unfavorably with the Christian character, supernaturally or or at least extraordinarily endowed and inspired by the "spirit of God." But there is a type of character which he has neglected to present, and it is a type which is fast coming to the front as the representative of human progress in science, philanthropy, and even in religion, in the place of dogmatic Christianity, which has in the past taken the lead. It is the man whose character has been formed, first by a good lineage and heredity—who was wisely and sympathetically thought of even before his birth; whose early education was much in the observation and contemplation of nature in such phases as were adapted to his age—its flowers, its scenery, its wonderful sky by day and night, instead of hard and fast precepts and lessons in the chatechism, and later in beholding the vast universe whose grandeur and beauty and uses we are just beginning to comprehend and appreciate, as the thought of the all-pervading Divine spirit put in material form so as to be appreciable to our senses. And this Divine Spirit is in him, as a part of this grand universe—and in us and in all mankind, its direct product—and the imperfections which he sees and realizes are not inherent evil and total depravity, but imperfections of development and lack of knowledge of the thoughts, ways, and purposes of the Divine originating mind—a lack of wisdom, which is gradually being supplied so far as our present needs and the development of humanity demand. He sees in the grand teacher and prophet of Judea a conspicuous realization of this Divine Spirit in humanity, being an example in his lineage, birth, grandeur of life, and teaching of what humanity is destined to become, and whose life and teaching have already exercised such an elevating influence upon the race. He is not unduly concerned about the destiny of the universe, the race, or individual men, knowing that Divine Wisdom is guiding all—that the stream of tendency in which all things move serenely and majestically onward is a Divine stream, and tendency, always onward, according to a wise, benign, and satisfactory purpose.

These thoughts are his character, his illumination, his Divine inner light which both consciously and unconsciously "so shines" that others seeing the grandeur of his life are led to glorify that Divine Spirit, even "Our Father" which is in heaven.

Humanity to him is not degraded, but divine—and the Spirit of God, which our author sees only limited to a few characters, is in every character, only veiled by ignorance, and waiting for a realization which sooner or later will surely come to every individualized portion of that Divine essence which constitutes humanity. If this ever-present element in character were recognized and emphasized instead of minimized, the work of elevating humanity would receive a healthful impetus, and the study of character would be vastly simplified. R. OSGOOD MASON.

THE SPEAKING OF CHARACTER. By T. Scholfield, M.D., M.R.C.P., Author of "The Unconscious Mind." 12mo, cloth, pp. [illegible]. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, $1.50 net.

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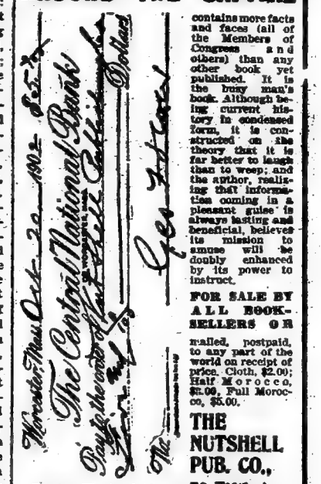

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DANIEL BOONE.

An Admirable New Life of the Kentucky Pioneer.*

MR. THWAITES gives in his preface the key to the character of the man whom he seeks to present when he says of Boone: "He was not a man of affairs. He did not understand the art of money-getting, and he lost his lands because, although a surveyor, he was careless of legal forms of entry. He fled before the advance of the civilization which he had ushered in—from Pennsylvania, wandering with his parents to North Carolina in search of broader lands; thence into Kentucky because the Carolina borders were crowded; then to the Kanawha Valley, for the reason that Kentucky was being settled too fast to suit his fancy; lastly to far-off Missouri, in order, as he said, to get 'elbow room.'"

Boone as here shown is a man whom Thoreau and Whitman and Stevenson would have understood, although it is highly improbable that he would have understood any one of them. He was a hunter from boyhood, and although he made a pretense of blacksmithing and farming, his real interests, and finally almost his only occupations, were hunting and Indian fighting. In whatever leisure he had left he was legislator, surveyor, and at length local Magistrate under Spanish authority in Missouri. He was perhaps not especially useful at Richmond as a representative of the Kentucky country in the Virginia Legislature, and he was confessedly a somewhat crude surveyor, but he was held to be an excellent Magistrate in Missouri, and badly as he spelled was looked up to as a man of education in a country where few could read and write.

The detailed story of Boone's wanderings has the interest of the most exciting fiction; it is also incidentally a history of the Western frontier as it existed from 1770 to 1812. Boone was wagoner and blacksmith for Braddock's expedition; he escaped after the defeat by riding off on a swift horse. Next we find him a young married man in the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina, where the pioneers were the natural predecessors of the far Western cowboys, for the wealth of the North Carolina border consisted largely in herds of cattle, horses, and swine. Curiously enough, Boone and his family retreated from the Yadkin to the civilization of the East after a disastrous Indian raid in North Carolina. He returned to the Yadkin, however, and at length under the influence of John Finley, the man who had set him dreaming of Kentucky a dozen years before, he made his way to that wild and beautiful region. Boone and his companions returned from their first visit to Kentucky without knowing that they had reached the land of his dreams. Next year, however, Boone led another party into Kentucky, and there is no more thrilling chapter of the book than that which relates the story of the expedition. Boone afterward declared that the period of this adventure was the happiest of his life, and no man can read Mr. Thwaites's account of it without feeling stir within him whatever drop of wild blood civilization has spared to the men of to-day. Kentucky was then a lovely wilderness of wood and stream, abounding in game, deer, bear, buffalo, elk, and a dozen kinds of smaller animals, wild turkey and millions of song birds. The dangers, indeed, were appalling, for Kentucky was the finest of Indian hunting grounds, crossed by warpaths and visited at all times of the year by hostile savages.

At this time Boone was only a hunter, trapper, and Indian fighter on his own private account, but he soon after became a trusted leader of the white forces in Kentucky. He was captured and carried away into the Indian country north of the Ohio, and actually taken before the English Governor, Hamilton, at Detroit, who was then urging on the Indians against the patriot settlers and offering large sums for white prisoners. Boone by crafty diplomacy deceived both Hamilton and his Indian allies, and at the end of about four months managed to escape to Boonsboro, upon which settlement and primitive fortress the Indians were preparing an attack. The account of this attack, repulsed with the utmost difficulty, is another of Mr. Thwaites's thrilling chapters.

Boone in old age lived with his son in Missouri, but his eyes were ever fixed with longing on the frontier. At the age of eighty he penetrated into the Yellowstone region, and even later he heard with eagerness of California. A true lover of the wilds, he would go off for weeks in extreme old age and live in rough camp with a single servant. The story of his life is like a breath of the primitive forest. It is worth a dozen of the pseudo historical novels that profess to deal with frontier life. Every wholesomely constituted boy will read the tale with delight, though it is primarily addressed to grown folk.

Mrs. Greene's New Novel.

"Winslow Plain," Mrs. S. P. McLean Greene's new novel, will be issued Oct. 21 by Harper & Brothers. Unlike Mrs. Greene's former book, the new one tells a story of land scenes and past times, and there is not one seafaring character in it.

*DANIEL BOONE. By Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of "Father Marquette," "The Colonies, 1492-1750," "Down Historic Waterways," "Afloat on the Ohio," &c.; editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," "Chronicles of Border Warfare," "Wisconsin Historical Collections," &c. Illustrated. Pp. xv.-257. 8vo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Bishop Whipple's "Memories."

This book has been twice before printed, and is now issued at a price that will bring it within the reach of many more readers. Though having had extended notice in these columns when first published, we shall be doing the public a service by recommending it again in the strongest terms.

Bishop Whipple of happy memory is best reflected in his work, for he was essentially a man of action. His religious opinions and beliefs are only of value so far as they are reflected in his life. He took the doctrines of the Church as he found them, and tested them by their workableness for the good of man: and there is, after all, no better way of knowing a thing than by doing it. His book is a record of effort on the highest plane of human activity, and he could toil terribly. It is the "lights and shadows" of a life full of adventure. If the man who knows the "sad satiety" of life, or love, and who as a reader seeks refuge and strength in fiction, should, undeterred by the title, take up this book, he will not only verify the saying that truth is stranger than fiction, but we will answer for it that he will come under the healthful breezes of a vigorous moral influence.

Bishop Whipple was a man of unbounded cheerfulness and hope, of large resource, of great shrewdness, wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove. He infused like qualities into others, and "being dead," in this book "yet speaketh." He came to close quarters with evil wherever he found it, and never wavered in heart or hand. To most men, to give an account of their stewardship would not be very attractive work; but here was a man who made the most of himself, in whom the apostolic spirit was operative, "a workman who," in the words of Scripture, "needed not to be ashamed."

In this questioning age such a life has a special mission. We are not unfamiliar with consecrated lives in the field of Christian work at home and abroad, and whatever our opinion of Christian doctrine, when we see total self-renunciation in the man, and in his work the most beneficent moral results, we are bound to consider whence flow the springs of his life. We doubt not that with this excellent man their source was in a personal attachment to Him from whom our Western religion takes its name; and it is hard to conceive of any principle of human action more potent to produce the highest life of chivalry and devotion. That principle combined with the natural force that was in him qualified him to fill a large space and to make room for many.

We do not look here for exact learning, nor even for the establishment of our faith in the Christian evidences as such, but are content to say: "He can't be wrong whose life is on the right."

Bishop Whipple is one of those occasional men who we think would have succeeded equally in any calling, as he threw his enthusiasm with equal success into the work of a Bishopric and the hooking of a 124-pound tarpon.

Around such a life anecdotes cluster, and the volume is enlivened by some that are good and some that are indifferent. The proofreader is occasionally from home, or we should not have such variableness with the well-known "A. K. H. B." Neither ought we to have the misquotation at Page 238: "He shall be to His people like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." There is no such "prophecy." It is astonishing that such things should survive three editions.

We have made no reference to the main work of the Bishop's life—his apostleship to the Indians of Minnesota—because we cannot within our limits give any adequate idea of the nature and scope of his unparalleled achievements among them, and on their behalf. For them the best that was in him was put forth, and among them his memory is hallowed forever.

American Orations.*

A little book written by Miss Louie R. Heller, instructor in English in the New York High Schools, is worth more attention outside of the schoolroom use for which it is designed than its modest dimensions bespeak for it. It consists, as its title indicates, of "Early American Orations, from 1760 to 1824"—the formative period of National life, and the period when the most fervent and perhaps the most polished American oratory was to be heard. The whole, or large portions, of exemplary and notable speeches by Otis, John and Samuel Adams, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Dr. Warren, Hancock, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Hamilton, Washington, Henry Lee, Fisher Ames, Jefferson, Morris, Randolph, Calhoun, and Clay are given. This brings the list down to Webster, who will perhaps be heard in a succeeding volume. Admirable judgment has been shown in the choice of illustrative selections, and Miss Heller's brief biographical and critical introductions, prefacing each oration, set off gracefully these treasures of patriotism and rhetoric.

By Union Professors.

"The Christian Point of View," the three papers by George William Knox, Francis Brown, and Arthur Cushman McGiffert, all Union professors, just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has one purpose. It is to show the effect on Christian doctrine of a consistent belief in Jesus Christ. The desire of the authors is to help people to a better understanding of Christ in his relation to thought as well as to life.

*LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota. Pp. vi.-376. Octavo, cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.

*EARLY AMERICAN ORATIONS. 1760-1824. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Louie R. Heller, Instructor in English in the De Witt Clinton High School, New York City. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. Square 12mo. Pp. 200. Cloth, 25 cents.

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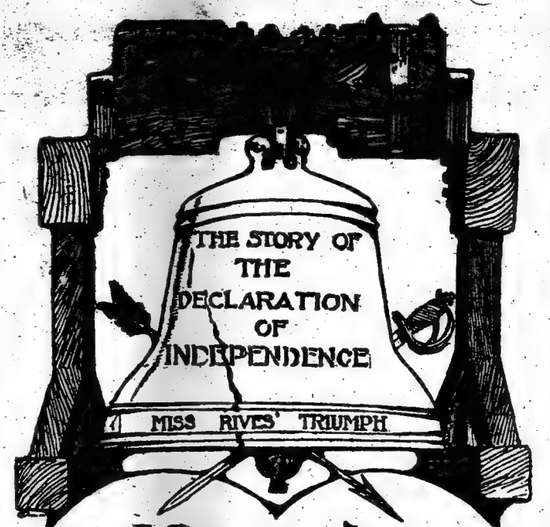

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PANAMA CANAL TITLE FOUND UNINCUMBERED

Result of Attorney General Knox's Researches In France.

PRESIDENT HAS HIS OPINION

It States That the New Company Has Undoubted Right to Sell the Property to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Attorney General Knox has decided that if the United States should accept the offer of the new Panama Canal Company, submitted last Spring, for the sale of the canal for $40,000,000, it would receive through the parties in interest a valid and unincumbered title to the property.

This decision was arrived at after a thorough investigation of the situation in Paris, first by Special Attorney Charles W. Russell, and later by the Attorney General himself. The Attorney General formally submitted the opinion to President Roosevelt to-day. The following is a synopsis of the opinion:

The Attorney General's opinion to the President, on the title which the new Panama Canal Company of France offers to the United States, of all its rights and property on the Isthmus of Panama, opens with a history of the concessions made by Colombia in 1878, 1890, &c., the formation of the De Lesseps Panama Canal Company of France, the failure of this company in 1888, the transfer in 1894 of all its rights to the present Panama Canal Company of France by the liquidator appointed by the French court to wind up the affairs of the old company, and of the laws passed by France concerning the liquidation of the old company.

OBJECTIONS TO CANAL PURCHASE.

The opinion then takes up the principal objections which have been made in this country to the title proposed to be given to the United States. These objections, it says, resolve themselves in reasons, in support of the following propositions:

1. That the new Panama Canal Company has not power to sell the canal and railway property.

2. That the liquidator of the old Panama Canal Company has not power to consent to such sale.

3. That the French courts have not power to authorize the liquidator or the new company, or either of them, to enter into the sale.

4. That, at all events, the United States would take the property as a trust fund subject to the total obligations to the stockholders, the bondholders, and the other creditors of both companies.

The history and nature of French companies of the kind in question are explained at length. They are said to be altogether different from United States corporations, but to be easily understood, it looked upon as private partnerships, which is their essential character.

The opinion says that they are in some respects regulated by law, but that these regulations do not change the essential character of the concerns as partnerships, do not establish any tie between them and the Government, or any obligations from them to the Government, and do not forbid the exercise of the liberty to dispose of their property as freely as an individual disposes of his, if no special law forbids, and if he is solvent, and not under some particular contractual or other like obligation to retain the property. The new Panama company is quite solvent and there is no law forbidding it to sell.

The powers of the general meeting of stockholders of that company are discussed, and it is held to have derived from the partnership agreement ample power to sell as it is proposing to do.

The liquidator of the old company, when he turned over the assets to the new company, stipulated for 60 per cent. of the profits of the canal when finished, and his power to consent to the sale and give up his right to the 60 per cent. is discussed in the light of the French law concerning the winding up of such associations, and it is held that under the general law of France and the special law of 1893 concerning the liquidation of his company, he has full power to dispose of the assets of the concern, and consequently to consent to the sale of the 60 per cent., which is a part of those assets.

It is held that the old company is not in bankruptcy, or in what is similar to bankruptcy under French law, but is governed by the general law or civil code, as the special law of 1893 already referred to partially modifies. That law requires the approval of the civil tribunal of the Seine for all sales or alienations of the assets, but does not prevent such alienations. That tribunal has approved the consent of the liquidator to the sale, and on appeal by a bondholder of the old company the Court of Appeals of Paris confirmed the decision which held that under the special law of 1893 a legal representative of the bondholders had been appointed by the court to represent them all, and that that representative, who had formally announced his consent to the sale, was the only one authorized by the special law to oppose the judgment of approval on behalf of the bondholders.

The opinion next discusses the power of the French court to declare a law of that kind void as unconstitutional, and holds that no French court or other authority has power to declare any French statute void. The opinion says, however, that the French special act ought not to be declared void, and if it is to be criticised at all it is for being too tender of the private rights and remedies of those interested, and not sufficiently like a bankruptcy law.

QUESTION OF CLAIMS.

As to the proposition that the United States would be subject to the debts and claims of the stockholders and bondholders and other creditors of both of the companies, the opinion says:

"As a general proposition, it is not perceived how there could be any law or equity for subjecting a purchaser of an article sold as assets of a failing partnership (such as the old company) to the debts of the partnership. If such were the law, there could be no purchasers of such assets, and the creditors would receive no payment of their debts out of the proceeds, nor stockholders any dividend of a residue."

Nevertheless, the opinion exhaustively considers all possible mortgages and other liens affecting the property itself, real or personal, under French or Colombian law. It says there have been mortgages and pledges of personal property, and shows in detail what became of them.

As to the proposition that the United States cannot take title to the shares of stock of the Panama Railroad Company, a New York corporation, which the Panama company proposes to sell with the canal property, the opinion holds that the Government can take and hold any kind of property it may have need of in the same manner as an individual can; that it would hold the shares as an individual would hold them.

As for the suggestion that the United States at all events could not destroy the railroad, it is pointed out that it was evidently not the intention of the French, if they built the canal, to dispense with the railroad.

As to the objection that Congress has authorized a purchase from the new company only, and not from the liquidator, the opinion says:

"Certainly, in view of the condition of the title as hereinbefore explained, the purchase will be from the new company, and the consent of the liquidator will be at most a waiver of rights as to property transferred to the new company.

"But, if this were otherwise, it would be unreasonable to treat the act of Congress as forbidding a purchase from the new company, in which it would be necessary for the old company or the liquidator to join as vendor. This would be to defeat, not to ascertain, the will of Congress. What it wants is a good title from the owner of certain specified property, the owner being supposed to be, and being admittedly in part, the new company, and it is entirely justifiable to buy from the owner, although the principal ownership should be found not to be in the new company.

"Whether we believe it is in the new company or the old company, so long as it is not out of both, seems to me altogether immaterial, since both join in the proposed sale."

The opinion closes as follows:

"For the reasons I have given I am of opinion that the United States would receive a good, valid, and unincumbered title."

To the opinion are 250 printed pages of exhibits in support of its statements; also the responses by the French and American counsel of the new Panama Canal Company to the objections formulated by the Attorney General, and which had been considered by him independently.

DELAY BY COLOMBIA.

It was at first supposed that as soon as the Attorney General had satisfied himself of the sufficiency of the title to the canal property that could be conveyed by the French Government the way would be clear for the appointment of the Canal Commission and soon after for the preparation of the specifications upon which the work is to be done. This was upon the assumption that the agreement upon the outlines of the treaty with the canal company reached in Washington between the Secretary of State and the Colombian Minister amounted to a pledge by the latter in behalf of his own Government to promptly ratify such a treaty.

Now it has developed that the ratification of the treaty is a long way off, owing to the fact that the Colombian Congress, before which the convention must come, has not even been elected up to this time. The delay is attributed to the existence of a state of war in Colombia, but it is now expected that the country will soon be so far pacified that a general election can be held, and that the Congress can be assembled during the Winter months.

In this state of backwardness as to ratification little attention has been given here to the composition of the United States Canal Commission, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to the dignity and desirability of the places thereon, there have been many tentative applications for appointment. The one fact relative to the commission that has developed is that Rear Admiral Walker, who has headed the two preceding commissions, will be the President of the new commission. It was at one time suggested that Gen. Leonard Wood was to have this place, having in view his peculiar abilities as an executive officer and as a sanitary director, but it is now said that he prefers to remain in his military surroundings and assume command of one of the important military departments.

The sanitary work outlined for him therefore will be undertaken by one of the regular army Surgeons who has had experience in tropical countries, and Admiral Walker will retain his connection with the important work which he initiated several years ago.

COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT SENDS TREATY DRAFT.

Counsel for Panama Canal Company Here Says That It Accedes to This Country's Wishes Regarding Waterway.

A cablegram received yesterday by William Nelson Cromwell of this city, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, stated that the Colombian Government had already sent to its Minister at Washington a draft of the treaty it would be willing to make with this country in relation to the building of the canal. The instructions to the Minister, according to Mr. Cromwell, are either on their way to Washington or are there to-day.

"At the outset of the canal project," said the lawyer, "there were three steps to be taken before the building of the waterway was assured. First, there was the choice of a route, and this matter was settled when the Spooner bill, favoring the Panama line, was passed by Congress. Second, there was the question of the Panama Canal Company's title, and that was settled yesterday when Attorney General Knox reported the title to be entirely valid. The third step is the making of a treaty with the United States of Colombia, and my cablegram, received less than ten hours ago, stated that the Isthmian Government would oppose no obstacles to this country's wishes."

Mr. Cromwell returned only recently from Paris, where he spent the greater part of the Summer delving into French law and records. The information he got was for the benefit of the Attorney General, whose decision of yesterday was the outcome of the researches.

"Mr. Knox's decision," explained the company's counsel, "is practically the end of the title phase of the matter. It does not come before Congress again. That President Roosevelt will approve it is certain. When the treaty is now the only barrier between the actual disbursement of $150,000,000 by the President, for in the Spooner bill it was provided that $40,000,000 should be paid by Mr. Roosevelt to the canal company for its rights and property as soon as the title was found to be good and the treaty had been signed. After the $40,000,000 is paid over, the President, under the bill, will have at his command $110,000,000 for the work of finishing the canal.

"Very few people know that work is actually in progress on the canal every day. It has not been stopped. We have seen to it that the force employed was not diminished, and everything is so arranged that the United States Government, within an hour after it takes possession of the property, can continue the work, taking control of our force of laborers, our machinery, our miscellaneous equipment, and our engineers, if they are wanted."

Referring to the report of Mr. Knox, Mr. Cromwell said:

"It is exhaustive, convincing, and satisfactory. It has been formulated after a most thorough search into the title. There remains no possibility of finding a flaw in the company's ownership.

"The only bridge that is left to cross before the company and the Government come to a final settlement is the conclusion of a treaty with Colombia. It will be recalled that the Hay-Concha treaty of May 18 last was approved by the two Ministers and submitted to Congress during the canal debate. The form of the Spooner law, however, made necessary certain amendments in the treaty, and these amendments are the points now under discussion. The instructions that have been forwarded to Washington from Bogota will enable a speedy agreement. This I know positively. The coming session of Congress will have the opportunity to pass on the treaty."

Mr. Cromwell was asked if the possible change of Government in Colombia as a result of the revolution would have any effect on the status of a treaty that might be made by the present Government of that country. He made it plain that a treaty, once made, could be enforced by strength if necessary, no matter what power had made it, so long as that power was the recognized authority at the time of the signing of the agreement.

"Besides," he added, "there is no chance of the revolution's succeeding. I had news to-day that all uprisings were subdued except in the Province of Panama. A quick settlement is assured by those who know how matters stand."

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The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE GUEST OF LOTOS CLUB

Appeals to America to Aid His Country Commercially.

Capt. Hobson Thinks the United States Navy Should Equal in Strength the Combined Navies of Europe.

The Crown Prince of Siam, at the dinner given to him at the Lotos Club last evening, made his first public address since coming to this country. Although he spoke slowly and with much precision, he surprised his hearers by his fluent command of English and greatly pleased them by thanking the American people, through the Lotos Club, for the hospitality he had met with here.

He also listened with amusement to many pleasantries about New Yorkers who did not know where Siam was, together with jokes about the White Elephant and the Siamese twins, and was treated to a discussion of the future of China and of the world by Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States Navy.

The Crown Prince sat between Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, and H. H. D. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of State. His brother was on the other side of Mr. Lawrence, next to Capt. Hobson. Others at the guest table were the Siamese Minister and Col. D. B. Sickels, James H. Gore, Warner Van Norden, H. D. Esterbrook, Edwin Morgan, and Felix Adler.

Mr. Lawrence, in introducing the Crown Prince, whose health was drunk standing, remarked that through the Philippines the United States had become Siam's next door neighbor.

"I can assure the American people," said the Prince in reply, "if they are good neighbors to us we will be as much to them. We are very proud of our country, which we always call the Land of the Free, and in that way we think we have many ideas in common with the people of the United States, for although our Government is an absolute monarchy, the King rules by the will of the people. He appreciates the trust his people place in him. We, his successors, will always do our best to keep up the traditions of the family and be worthy the trust the nation places in us. We wish to make our country indeed the land of the free, and for this we look to the co-operation of our neighbors, principally out newest neighbor. [Applause.]

"There are a great many ways the United States can help us, principally in the matter of commerce. We hope soon to see commercial relations better established between us and this country. I am glad to be here, and if my visit is one of the means of making the people of this country turn their eyes toward Asia, onward us, I shall be still more glad. If I have done that much, I shall consider my absence from my country for nine years not altogether in vain."

Prince Chakrabonse was next called upon by Mr. Lawrence.

"I rise to thank you very kindly," he said, "for your toast. In the presence of the eminent men here, who represent all classes, I feel myself very small, being a young man and a soldier by profession, who does not profess the art of speaking. I am pleased to see your country. I have been looking forward to the visit for a year, and I am sorry to leave sooner than my brother, but because I am a soldier I have to go. I cannot extend my own leave. Before I sit down I want to say that the greatest thing I have noticed in this country is the kind-heartedness of the people. I have never met more kindness anywhere, and I say this with the utmost sincerity."

After a few remarks by Assistant Secretary of State Peirce and Felix Adler, Capt. Hobson was called upon to speak.

"China," he said, "is helpless toward the outside world, and can scarcely offer as much resistance to aggression as could the virgin Continents of America and Africa. Europe has recently discovered this fact, and will have a steady tendency to seize China. It is useless to discriminate between the European nations in this respect. We must expect them all to continue to seize helpless peoples in the Far East as they are doing in Africa and have done for generations in all parts of the world.

"It is folly for Great Britain to deny that she had staked all the Yang-Tse Valley, or for Japan to deny that she patrolled the coasts for specific purposes, or for Germany to deny that she seized Kiao-Chou without having designs on the province of Shantung, or for France to disclaim designs on the provinces of the coast rivers. Even Italy, though her attempts were abortive, is not above suspicion.

"Now, if China, or any part of China, were seized by a strong European power its commerce would be absorbed by that power as has been done in similar cases through history. Provisions of the open door would not suffice. They could be broken or evaded. The United States has an indisputable right to an equal chance in the market of China and therefore a right to interfere on behalf of China's integrity. I believe we should adopt as an unswerving feature in our foreign relations a policy that would forbid the seizure of any part of China by any power.

"In conclusion, may I point out the only practical path—American naval supremacy? The navy introduced us to the Orient and to the world. The navy alone can give us world influence, secure the peace of the world, guarantee our coastwise property, and our interests in foreign markets. The navy alone can uphold our Monroe doctrine, and extend its principles to the world.

"Only through our navy can our National and international policy be enforced. No power in Europe is in the position to initiate such a policy for the peace of the world as the United States, which has already done much to prevent the partition of China. But this must be backed up by a powerful navy which shall be not only stronger than the navy of any single European power, but stronger almost than the navies of Europe combined."

It was after midnight when the Crown Prince rose to finish the proceedings by proposing a toast to the Lotos Club.

FOWLERS SHOOT EACH OTHER.

Two Men, Hunting Wild Geese, Exchange Shots and One Is Fatally Wounded.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 25.—A strange shooting took place two miles south of this city this morning on the Genesee River, in which two men who were hunting for wild geese, were shot, one being fatally injured. Egbert Chatfield, twenty-eight years old, who killed a man here in a quarrel eight years ago, is the most seriously hurt. The other is Edward Lloyd, nineteen years old, whose chest was filled with bird shot.

Lloyd and his father heard wild geese early this morning, and started out in a boat to hunt them. The men drifted down the river, and when fifteen feet from the bank were fired on by Chatfield, who was lying in the underbrush, awaiting the approach of geese. It is said he mistook the black object drifting on the water for a flock of the fowl.

Young Lloyd cried out, "I'm shot," and then he fired in the direction of Chatfield, hitting him. Chatfield ran, and the elder Lloyd pursued him, firing continuously. Chatfield ran a third of a mile to his home and fell bleeding and senseless to the floor. Thence he was removed to the hospital. Both men declare the shooting was accidental. Lloyd was formerly foreman in the icehouse near where the shooting took place, and Chatfield displaced him recently.

New Austrian Heir Presumptive?

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—A newspaper of Budapest publishes the announcement that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Heir Presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, has decided to renounce his claim in favor of his nephew, Carl Franz Joseph, aged fifteen years. Well-informed persons appear disinclined to credit the report.

Bankers' Special to New Orleans.
Will leave New York 3:25 P. M., Philadelphia 4:05 P. M., Nov. 8th, Penn. R. R., arrive New Orleans 7 A. M. Address Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 B'way.—Adv.

PRESIDENT GIVES GIRL HER "PAP'S" PARDON FOR MURDER

Miss Nora Martin's Fourteen Years of Self-Denial Rewarded—She Takes the Document West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Nora Martin, a plucky Arkansas girl, who has been saving every cent she could during fourteen of her eighteen years of life to get "pap" out of prison, left Washington to-day happier than she had ever been before. She had "pap's" pardon in her hand, and was going to Columbus with it to get him out of prison there and take him home to Yell County. The father, Joseph Martin, killed Ernest Adams in Indian Territory when Nora was four years old.

Attorney General Knox's recommendation for pardon, which the President indorsed, states that the killing was in self-defense, but that in those days there was such a reign of terror in Indian Territory that the courts treated every offense of the kind with the utmost severity. It is said that Judge Parker, who was the trial Judge in the case, tried and sentenced to death more murderers than any Judge who had ever sat within the limits of the United States.

"I have reveiwed several of these cases," continues the Attorney General, "and it appears to me that many of them were conducted without regard for the rights of the defendants which prevails in more settled and law-abiding communities. That condition was perhaps the almost necessary result of the state of affairs which existed in the Indian Territory in those days, when the Indian Territory was infested with outlaws and desperadoes, and murder and robbery were every-day occurrences."

It is not often that the United States Government exhibits a sentimental side, but it did so in Martin's case. The usual course would be for the Department of Justice to send word direct to the Warden of the Columbus Jail to release Martin. But Miss Nora pleaded so hard that she might be allowed to take the pardon to her father that she was allowed to do so. She had worked and saved for so many years to accomplish this result that she wanted to have the satisfaction of setting him free almost literally with her own hands.

The President refused a pardon in the case of Lewis E. Goldsmith, cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., convicted in 1900 of embezzling nearly $200,000 of the bank's funds. He is serving a sentence of eight years in the penitentiary. Another bank embezzler whose plea was denied was Frederick E. Harvey, convicted of embezzling funds of the Preston National Bank of Detroit.

LOUISVILLE PAPERS COMBINED.

The Commercial and News to be Merged Into One Paper by New York Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—A company has been organized and has bought The Louisville Commercial and Louisville News. The original incorporators are Messrs. Harrison M. Parker and Charles M. Palmer of New York; Young E. Allison, Washington Flexner, and George A. Newman, Jr., of Louisville.

The editorial side of the newspaper will be in charge of Young E. Allison. The business end will be in charge of Messrs. Parker and Flexner. Mr. Palmer will look after the Eastern interests of the property. Announcements as to when the new company will take charge and the policy of the paper will be made later.

The negotiations for the purchase of the property have been carried on by Bernard Flexner, who will be the attorney for the new corporation.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Penzance Goes Down in Bristol Channel of Collision with Ship—Crew Rescued.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The British steamship Penzance was sunk to-night in Bristol Channel in a collision with the ship Maerinec.

A portion of the steamer's crew clambered aboard the ship and the remainder were rescued.

FOOTBALL PLAYER KILLED.

Substitute on Jamestown (N. Y.) Eleven Has Neck Broken in a Scrimmage.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A football fatality occurred in this city to-day in the game between the Jamestown and the Buffalo High School teams.

In an unusually fierce scrimmage one of the Jamestown players was injured and taken from the game. His place was taken by George McClurg, a substitute. McClurg had been playing only a few seconds when he was thrown in such a way that his neck was broken, death occurring almost instantly.

EAST SIDE SETTLEMENT DANCE.

Girls of Gentle Breeding Enjoy Unaccustomed Dances with Partners Not in Their Set.

The first of what is hoped will be a series of dances where those who are interested in the work of the East Side House Settlement and those who are members of the Settlement danced together, was held last night in the new hall at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River. Members of the various clubs that make up the Settlement formed the majority of the dancers, but the others present joined in the dances.

This was explained by Clarence Gordon, Secretary and Resident Manager of the Settlement, who said that the object was to foster the democratic idea through the depreciation of class distinctions made by law and custom. It is the object of the Settlement, he said, to promote the civic virtues—manliness, womanliness, self-reliance, thrift, and helpfulness. It was for this reason that persons prominent in the business and social world attended the dance with their wives and daughters.

There were some men in dress suits, but not many. It was not uncommon to see a mechanic waltzing with a girl accustomed to a different sort of partner, but not a better dancing floor. She would look a little alarmed at the first experience of the east side lanciers, in which, instead of swinging one's partner holding her finger tips, the custom is to grab her about the waist, lift her off her feet, and, after whirling her, place her on her feet for the next figure of the dance. Seeing that this was regarded as in no way singular, she would enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion. She might have a plumber for a partner in one dance and a policeman in another, but as they were all well behaved young men who really danced extremely well, after their own fashion, the young woman as a rule would thoroughly enjoy herself.

Mrs. Gordon acted as chief chaperone, introducing the young people. Among those who attended the dance were Everett P. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler, W. Franklin Brush, Henry K. Pomroy, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Smithers and Charles Smithers, H. Blanchard Dominick, E. Morgan Grinnell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James H. Cushman, Bruno Zimm, and the Rev. William E. Johnson of the Church of the Redeemer.

The dancing lasted from 8:15 until 11:45.

New England Shoe Firms Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 25.—Plans have been formed for a combination of a number of the largest shoe firms in New England. Representatives of the interested firms have been in conference in regard to the deal. Further details will be published in a few weeks.

That it is **Frank Jones**, Portsmouth, N. H., is all you need to know about an ale or stout. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit at all stores. Rock & Harris, Agents, 82 Cortlandt St., N. Y.—Adv.

MR. WRIGHT ADDED TO MINE ARBITRATORS

Labor Commissioner's Appointment Makes the Number Odd.

Coal Operators and Mr. Mitchell Invited to Appear at the First Session To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt to-day, with the assent both of George F. Baer, representing the coal operators, and of John Mitchell, for the miners, appointed Labor Commissioner Wright a seventh member of the commission to investigate the coal strike. That designation, however, will not interfere with his designation as recorder of the commission. He was added in order to make the membership consist of an odd number to preclude the possibility of a tie vote on any proposition.

In response to invitations sent to Mr. Mitchell and to the representatives of the operators, replies have been received that those invited will report here on Monday, when the hearings will begin. Erroneous reports were sent from this city to the effect that the operators had made request that Mr. Mitchell be prevented from taking any part in the investigation, and that the elimination was to be accomplished by the commission not inviting him to appear before it. There is no foundation for these reports, and even had such requests been made, it is reasonably certain they would have received no attention from the commission.

Whatever Mr. Mitchell represents, it is recognized that as an individual he is possessed of information that will be needed in the prosecution of the inquiry, and therefore the commission will not refrain from making an effort to gain from him all knowledge of which he is possessed in connection with the causes that led to the strike, nor will there be any hesitation to invite him to present such suggestions as, in his judgment, will do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties in the future.

In the prosecution of the inquiry the widest latitude will be given to both sides to supply facts and offer suggestions. Having no authority to summon witnesses, or power to compel those who may voluntarily appear to answer questions, it is expected that all persons who are in possession of information that would assist the commission to reach a fair and just conclusion and to make such recommendations as will establish a basis for an agreement between the operators and miners that will be permanent, will report to the commission and hold themselves in readiness to appear before it.

The assistant recorders were busy to-day preparing for the meeting on Monday. Messrs. Moseley and Niell, who are the assistant recorders, will perform such work as may be assigned them by Commissioner Wright.

All the operators who signed the proposition for a commission were sent invitations to appear, but Mr. Mitchell is the only person representing the miners who thus far has been invited. That course was followed for the reason that Mr. Mitchell was authorized by the miners at the Wilkesbarre convention to represent them. After consulting with Mr. Mitchell, it is reasonably certain that other representatives of miners will be invited to come to Washington or notified that they are desired to appear before the commission at Wilkesbarre. The expectation is that the operators will be represented by counsel at all the meetings. Representatives of the miners will be heard first, as they stand as the complainants.

HELD FOR BROOKLYN MURDER.

Warrant Officer of the U. S. S. Franklin Arrested at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25.—Dominico Rico, alias Michael Rose, now a warrant officer on the United States steamer Franklin, stationed at this navy yard, was arrested this afternoon by Detectives G. M. Heppel and E. F. Snowden, for the murder of a detective in Brooklyn, and also on another warrant, charging him with burglary.

A message from Brooklyn to-day asked the authorities here to look out for Rico or Rose, who was supposed to be on some of the New York warships fitted out here for the Winter manoeuvres.

Detectives went to the navy yard and presented their warrants for the man to Admiral Cotton, commanding there. The Admiral would not allow the officers to arrest their man without the sanction of the Navy Department, but when he was informed by Capt. Thomas of the Franklin that a man answering the description had enlisted as a carpenter aboard his ship under the name of Michael Rose, he ordered the man's arrest.

To-night Rico was turned over to the Norfolk authorities and was brought over to this city. When examined to-night Rico protested that he is innocent and said that he will return to New York without the necessary requisition papers.

Chief of Detectives Vellines learned that an officer with the necessary papers has been sent to this city from Brooklyn for the alleged murderer.

JACK TARS IN FREE FIGHT.

Row Between Whites and Blacks on League Island Receiving Ship—Two Negroes Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A brief but fierce battle took place at the League Island Navy Yard to-day between two companies of white and negro sailors on the Minneapolis. It was the culmination of a long period of racial dispute, and as a result two negroes were rather seriously injured and two white sailors put in irons. The affair will be reported to Washington at once, and a speedy investigation is probable.

The trouble is said to have come about in this way: Frank Wagner, a negro, was washing his hands at a hydrant on the deck. A white sailor, recently transferred to the Minneapolis from the Columbia at Brooklyn, came along and ordered Wagner to get away or be thrown into the river. Wagner, who is big and strong, emphasized his refusal by pummeling the new-comer. There was peace for an hour or so, but war was brooding, and presently a band of a dozen white sailors surrounded a group of negroes, with whom Wagner was talking. A fierce fight ensued, in which fists and feet were freely and effectively used.

Chief Gunner Morgan, who was the officer of the day, saw that something must be done, and that quickly. Gathering together a number of sailors who were near at hand, he led them into the midst of the warring factions, and with some difficulty stopped the fight. As soon as order was restored Capt. Goodrich began an investigation, and before noon M. J. Haskins and S. R. Campbell, both of whom had come from the Columbia, were arrested and put in irons. They will probably be tried for riotous conduct.

Your Choice of Routes.
From Chicago to California you can take the 3-day train via the Rock Island going through El Paso, or the 4-day train, traveling in sight of the glorious mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah. Best cars, best service. Write for particulars to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S BAD DOG.

Guilty of Biting Persons Who Suspected an Escaped Wolf, the Animal Will Be Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—For a week there has been a sharp investigation going on at the Zoological Park and in the vicinity to tell whether a wolf that escaped or some dog was responsible for the biting of Representative Newland's gardener and two little children recently. A general scare followed in the neighborhood over the possibility of the animal having been afflicted with rabies. The wolf that escaped was a young one, and was not known to have a disposition to attack a human being, but on the contrary, according to attendants, would rather run than bite. It was claimed from the first that the animal that bit the children was not a wolf but a dog. The children and other members of their family, however, said it was a wolf. The variety of opinions has now simmered down to the belief that the culprit was "Prince," a fine collie belonging to Admiral Dewey. The Admiral has been convinced of the guilt of his dog, and given orders that he be shot.

The Admiral's man has been provided with a rifle, but the dog is missing. The wolf that was under suspicion had one of its legs broken before being captured, and will have to be killed and stuffed.

LONG TRIP IN SEARCH OF SON.

Father of ex-Soldier Off for the Philippines Seeking Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Smith Jay, janitor of Common Pleas Court No. 1, has set out for the Philippines to seek his son, who has been missing more than a year.

Clarence Jay, the missing son, was a private in the Tenth United States Infantry. He enlisted at the age of nineteen, Nov. 28, 1898, and should have been discharged Nov. 27, 1901.

In September of last year young Jay wrote home, saying that he would return home after the period of his enlistment had expired. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. He was to receive at the time of his discharge his full earnings as a soldier, which, it is said, amounted to several hundred dollars. His parents fear that harm has come to him. The police authorities of Manila have informed them that no trace of the son can be found in that city. A search of the vessels plying between Manila and San Francisco has been fruitless.

The disappearance has so weighed upon Janitor Jay that he could not rest without making a personal investigation.

TRIAL OF TRAIN ROBBERS.

Mexican Judge Has the Case of Three Americans Under Advisement.

Special to The New York Times.

DURANGO, Mex., Oct. 25.—The trial of "Jim" Parish, Lee Smith, and "Bill" Taylor, the Americans who held up a train on the Mexican Central Railroad near the Texas-Mexican line, and robbed the Wells-Fargo safe of a money package containing $52,500, has been in progress here for the past two weeks.

All the testimony is in, and the Judge has taken the case under advisement before pronouncing sentence. Parish is also charged with murder, as he killed a man in attempting to escape from the officers at Batopilas.

All three robbers will probably be given long terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary. Taylor is also wanted in Texas to answer to the charge of robbing the Texas and Pacific train at Coleman, that State, a few years ago. The locomotive fireman was killed by the robbers in that holdup. Taylor was in jail at Coleman awaiting sentence for the murder and robbery when he escaped.

Experts to Examine Mail Bag Catchers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Postmaster General Payne has appointed a commission of experts from the department to visit the various parts of the country where inventors have devices to offer for the purpose of catching and delivering mail bags from mail cars and examine them. The commission will traverse nearly the whole country before its work is completed. The first stop is to be made at Bay St. Louis, Miss. Most of the inventors have installed their special device near their homes and cannot move it to Washington for exhibition.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Three Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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LUNACY COMMISSIONERS TO SPEAK FOR MR. ODELL

He Announces Support of Democratic and Independent Members.

IGNORES PERSONAL CHARGES

Lukewarm Reception of Governor's Party at Dunkirk Atoned For by Enthusiasm at Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Gov. Odell and Senator Chauncey M. Depew spoke to-day at Dunkirk and to-night they addressed a great crowd in the Auditorium at this place. The reception of the Governor in Dunkirk was not very enthusiastic. There was only a small crowd at the station to greet him and his party, and when he entered the Opera House, where the meeting was held, not more than 250 persons were in the building, the galleries being practically empty. While the speaking was in progress, however, more auditors came in, among the belated arrivals being D. F. Toomey, the Democratic leader of Chautauqua County. Mr. Toomey remained throughout the meeting.

In his Dunkirk speech Gov. Odell made the important announcement that Daniel Lockwood, the Democratic member of the State Lunacy Commission, and Dr. Peterson, the independent member, had called on him in Buffalo and announced their intention of speaking to the people of the State in regard to the charges made against the Governor by Mr. Hill. The Governor also had something to say in reply to the attack made by Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, upon the savings bank legislation which was enacted by the last Legislature at the Governor's suggestion. On these subjects Gov. Odell said:

"I hold it, and I speak advisedly, that there is no man who has been honored with the high position of Governor of New York, who would ever dare to lend his efforts, who would ever dare to descend to such a depth, that he could be justly accused of using the misfortunes of the wards of the State for either mercenary or partisan purposes. Whatever may have been his record, his responsibility to the people is so strong that he would not dare to violate the pledges he gave to them or the oath of office which he took upon accepting the office of Governor, and there, in my opinion, is the safeguard which surrounds not only this office, but every department of the State.

"The people of New York are becoming more intelligent year by year; they expect more from their representatives than ever before. They expect that those whom they intrust with great power will be honest and faithful.

NOT TO ANSWER MR. HILL.

"Recent personal attacks, aside from the fact that they are a reproach upon the great office of Governor, I care not for, but I do, in common with every decent citizen, feel that the position of Governor and the man who fills that office should not be subjected to mudslinging and to attacks designed, not for the purpose of correcting evils, but for the purpose of gaining partisan advantage. To the people of the State, therefore, I am willing to leave this matter without further explanation.

"It was my pleasure to meet to-day, in Buffalo, two members of the State Commission in Lunacy, one a distinguished Democrat, Daniel Lockwood, the other, Dr. Peterson, an independent in politics and one of the most distinguished alienists in the land. They told me they had been all over the State, visiting the State institutions, and had never found conditions so favorable and the administration of affairs in such excellent condition as to-day. They told me they were willing, and that they proposed, to say to the people of the State that these slanders should be refuted in the most positive manner and in the only manner that they can be rebuked, by the vote directed by the intelligent mind.

"Our Democratic friends assail us because we have imposed a tax on the surplus of savings banks, claiming that it is in fact a tax on the savings of the people that are poor. In the State of Massachusetts they have a law which is more burdensome than ours. We take nothing from the depositors, and if any institutions have taken advantage of this law to reduce their rate of interest, they are treating their depositors unfairly, because the total deposits in the savings banks of this State were $900,000,000, the tax is but $700,000, so that in reducing the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. these institutions are directly benefitted to the extent of $4,500,000. In other words, these institutions are piling up a surplus of the excess between the amount of tax and the one-half per cent. reduction of interest upon their total deposits at $3,800,000 a year. If they were

party received on their arrival in Jamestown was the most enthusiastic which he has received anywhere on his tour. At Falconer, where the party left the train to take a trolley car to Jamestown, a large crowd had assembled with a band. The Governor and his party were put in a car brilliantly illuminated with colored lights, and there was more or less enthusiasm manifested by crowds all the way into Jamestown, a distance of three miles. When the car entered Jamestown a band and an enthusiastic crowd escorted it to the Sherman House. A feature of the reception along the streets of Jamestown was the waving of handkerchiefs by a large crowd of enthusiastic young women who had assembled on one of the thoroughfares.

The meeting in the great circular auditorium on the banks of Lake Chautauqua eclipsed any of the meetings of the tour. The auditorium seats 6,000 persons. It was crowded to the doors. The local street railroad company ran cars to the Auditorium free, and it seemed as if all of the residents of the city rushed to take advantage of the opportunity to hear the Governor and Senator. Three bands were stationed in different parts of the hall, and the enthusiasm of the crowd far surpassed that manifested in either Buffalo, Syracuse, or Rochester. County Judge Fisher, who opened the meeting, made a vigorous attack on David B. Hill. Among other things he said:

"Hill is not worthy to black the boots of the man whom he has attempted to defame."

In his speech Gov. Odell discussed the taxation reforms of his administration at great length.

"DAVE HILL AND GROCERIES."

"The only issues which the Democrats have in this campaign," said the Governor, "are Dave Hill and groceries.

"It is alleged that I made an attack upon the judiciary," continued the Governor, "when a suggestion was made for a temporary increase in the force of Judges of the State. Having under consideration what it meant to the taxpayers of New York, I suggested the temporary assignment of County Judges to serve only until the calendars could be cleared up, so that in the great city of New York there would not be found, as under existing conditions, a practical denial of justice through the delays to litigants and those interested in legal affairs. I have been charged with attempting to seize the judiciary, to subserve one of the judicial departments of the State to political influence.

"How far that is from the truth can be shown by the statement that before the suggestion which I made could be acted upon it would have been necessary to have submitted the question to the people the hands of the Chief Judge of every Aptional amendment, and to have passed two Legislatures, and under no circumstances becoming operative until the beginning of the year 1904. In speaking of the ability of the Judges who were to be assigned to these positions those who criticised that suggestion fail to remember that Chief Judge Folger, the present Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Justice Parker; Judge Landon, Judges Hirschberg, Smith, Garretson were County Judges, and numerous others in the City of New York, whose positions were not above that of County Judge, were elevated to the Supreme Court bench in their own counties under the Constitution of 1894 without a word of criticism as to their ability. No one then claimed that Mr. Justice Parker and others who were County Judges or Surrogates were unfit for the Supreme Court bench, and no aspersions were made upon their ability by the lawyers of the State.

"I had in mind also in making that suggestion the great increase which had occurred since 1895 in the expenses of the judiciary, an increase of nearly $600,000 annually between that year and the year 1901, for which the taxpayers of every judicial district are assessed as well as the State at large. There was nothing in this proposition that could have benefited any party, because the safeguards which have been thrown around the selection of Judges and designations to the Court of Appeals and appointments to vacancies by the Constitution would have prevented the selection of any man of mediocre ability, or, if selected, his domination by the appointing power. This is sufficient answer to the claim that this proposed law was for political effect. I hold that the judiciary should be absolutely above partisanship and that in every decision and in every action they should be guided by the law of the land and not by a desire to advance the personal or political interests of any one, and it cannot be truthfully claimed that there has been sound basis for such a charge since the Maynard episode of a few years ago. The suggestion which placed the hands of the chief Judge of every appellate division the power to designate those who temporarily serve on the bench in New York City is the outcome of this idea, and will give to every country district better service and more time from those who preside over the Supreme Court of these districts. If nothing else has been accomplished this alone will result in much good to the people of the State."

Gov. Odell returned to Albany to-night. He will go to Binghamton on Tuesday and will be in New York City on the evening of Oct. 30.

PARADE IN THE BRONX.

Second Battery Welcomed to Its New Armory—Procession Reviewed by City Officials—Two Soldiers Injured.

A parade followed by a reception and dance marked the formal entry of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., into the Borough of the Bronx yesterday afternoon and the opening of its new armory at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bathgate Avenue.

The parade, composed of regulars, volunteers, and school children of the various boroughs, was reviewed by Mayor Low, President Louis F. Haffen, and other city officials, who occupied a grand stand erected on Bathgate Avenue a few blocks south of the armory. All along the line of march the houses were decorated with flags and bunting, while hung across the streets at various intervals were large banners bearing the words "Welcome, Second Battery."

Commanded by Brevet Major David Wilson, the members of the battery assembled at their old quarters in Manhattan and marched up First Avenue to the Willis Avenue Bridge. Here it was met by several hundred school children commanded by Miss Marie L. Burke, attired as Father Knickerbocker. They sang "The Soldier's Farewell," and Major Wilson and his men waved a salute as the guns and caissons rolled on the bridge. As the head of the column reached the centre of the bridge the engineer blew his whistle and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

As the battery had been bidden farewell by the children of Manhattan, so it was welcomed by the children of the Bronx. About 200 children from Public School No. 85, headed by Charles Faber, attired as Nanas Bronck, the father of Bronx Borough, were drawn up in line, and as the soldiers approached they sang "When Wilson's Men Come Marching in, Hurrah! Hurrah!" to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." At the conclusion of the song Jonas Bronck's representative handed Major Wilson a key, tendering him the freedom and good-will of the borough. The battery then passed up Willis Avenue to Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, where the parade proper was formed under command of Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner.

As the Eighth Regiment, which took part in the parade, was returning to its armory, Dr. Samuel Kopetzky of 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a member of the regiment, who was mounted, was thrown from his horse in front of the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Dr. Kopetzy received a compound fracture of the leg. He was attended by a surgeon of the Ambulance Corps and taken to his home.

The horse of Norman Keib, a private of the First Signal Corps, was frightened by an automobile just as he turned from Central Bridge into Seventh Avenue on his return from the parade. The animal bolted, throwing his rider, who was severely bruised.

MR. MAHANY SEES PRESIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Roland B. Mahany, ex-member of Congress from Buffalo, who bolted Gov. Odell's nomination and is supporting Mr. Coler, visited the President to-day. The object of his call was to protest against the construction of a Government dredge to be used in clearing out harbors on Lake Erie, for which an appropriation of $200,000 was made in the River and Harbor act. The act leaves the matter to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Mahany, who represents the interests of private corporations in the dredging business, asserts that their business will be ruined by the construction of the Government dredge. Mr. Mahany said he did not talk politics with the President.

"I notified the President some time ago that if Odell was renominated I should not support him," said Mr. Mahany, "and, that having been done, I have announced myself for Coler."

"Will Coler be elected?" was asked.

"Yes, if the general belief in New York is a safe indication. The Democrats are united from New York City to Buffalo as they never were before."

FRESHLY MINED COAL HERE

The Consignee Says Its Retail Price Will Probably Be $6.50.

Comparatively Plentiful Supply of Anthracite Expected Shortly—East Side Coal at 10 Cents a Pail.

Freshly mined coal began to arrive here yesterday over the Erie and the New York, Ontario and Western Roads, and while there is a great shortage to be overcome, anthracite is expected to be at least so plentiful by to-morrow or Tuesday that any one may be able to buy it.

It was stated at the offices of the Erie Railroad that 2,000 tons of anthracite have reached this vicinity. It was unloaded at Edgewater and Weehauken, and will be distributed among the dealers in proportion to their trade. Two train loads, aggregating 1,700 tons, of freshly mined anthracite came on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad from Lackawanna County, Penn., and will be distributed to the trade. Dickson, Eddy & Co., sales agents for the road, say that the first consignment has been made to Henry Berghon. The coal came from the Johnson, Capoise, Pine Brook, and Western breakers at Priceburg. One train carried 1,000 tons in twenty-five gondola cars. The second carried 700 tons in fifteen cars.

A representative of Mr. Berghon said that the coal had not yet come to hand and was not expected until to-day or to-morrow, but that it will probably be retailed at $6.50 a ton. This will force the other dealers to come down to the same prices, as coal is expected to be comparatively plentiful by the middle of this week.

J. L. Eddy of Dickson, Eddy & Co. said yesterday afternoon that the public will have to bear in mind that there is a shortage of 20,000,000 tons of anthracite this Winter. Though every one will be able to get enough coal to go along with, he said the shortage would not be altogether overcome this Winter.

"There will be plenty of anthracite in this city by Monday," he continued. "There will not be any to throw away, however. During the year 1901, under exceptionally good conditions, about 53,000,000 tons of anthracite were mined. This meant 1,000,000 tons a week, and during the twenty weeks of the strike 20,000,000 tons which under normal conditions would have been mined were not mined. It is just as well to look this fact in the face. Still, no one will be deprived of coal. People who want, say, thirty tons will perhaps get five tons, and when that is exhausted will get more, but dealers cannot go on selling recklessly this Winter."

Regarding the circular price, he said he did not believe any formal circular price would be issued by the New York, Ontario and Western. If the Philadelphia and Reading charged $5 a ton the New York, Ontario and Western would go no lower.

"We are going to get as much as any other road," he continued. "We will get what we can fairly."

As to the retail price, he believed the dealers would come down to $6.50 a ton. They would all have to sell at the same figure for self-protection when some were selling at $6.50 a ton.

A representative of the New York, Ontario and Western said later that, in all probability, all the companies would charge $5 a ton for domestic coal. A rush of orders from the dealers is expected on Monday.

Local coal dealers in Jersey City and other parts of the metropolitan section were notified yesterday by the management of the Lehigh Valley Railroad that they need not expect coal to be dumped in Jersey City until Tuesday from the collieries of the Lehigh Valley. It takes three days for coal to come from this region.

Coal dealers who have any of the old coal on hand in the meantime will lower the price in accordance with the demand. One of the dealers gave the following as the retail prices yesterday:

Domestic anthracite, $10 per ton; pea, $8; buckwheat, No. 1, $6.50; buckwheat, No. 2, $5.50; soft, $6.50.

The wholesale prices of soft coal ranged from $3 to $3.50, and the wholesale prices of pea and buckwheat was about $1.50 lower than the retail rate.

Dealers generally said that the retail price of domestic anthracite would be $9 to-morrow. On Tuesday, they say, the price will be $7, and by Nov. 1, $6.50 will be the prevailing rate, to rule through the Winter. Some of the dealers were highly indignant at President Baer for directing that dealers who sold at high prices be discriminated against, while at the same time his own road had raised the schedule price.

H. G. Barber, at whose yards coal had been sold to the poor in accordance with an arrangement with the operators, at 15 cents a pail, announced yesterday that beginning with this week the coal would be sold at the normal price of 10 cents a pail.

COAL PRODUCTION GROWING.

Output of Anthracite Estimated at 120,000 Tons—More Collieries Opened.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 25.—To-day saw a further increase of coal production in the anthracite regions. The estimated output is 120,000 tons. The increase came principally from collieries that have been in operation since Thursday, and which are in good condition now. The largest output came from the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson. Reports received show that fourteen additional mines were started up to-day. Four of these were in the Schuylkill region and the remainder in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions. The number of men and boys at work to-day is placed at 91,000. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has all of its collieries in the Wyoming region in operation, with the exception of one. The company's output of coal was 60 per cent. of the normal. Nearly all the steam men formerly employed by this company, it is said, are at work.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company sent considerable coal to market to-day. By Monday it expects to have all of its mines, with the exception of the Stanton, at work. The Susquehanna Company also made good headway to-day. By Monday it is believed 90 per cent. of the mines will be in operation. All the collieries where watcr has not accumulated in large quantities are now in shape to receive the full working force.

President Mitchell was busy to-day getting ready for his trip to Washington. He declined to discuss the action of the independent operators in the Lehigh region insisting on their miners signing certain agreements. Nearly all of the coal and iron policemen, who were hired by the coal companies when the strike began, have been paid off and dismissed.

HAZLETON, Oct. 25.—The local of the United Mine Workers, composed of the employes of A. Pardee & Co., at Cranberry and Crystal Ridge, voted to-day to remain on strike until the company withdraws its requirement that all the men before returning to work must sign an agreement not to interfere in any way with the non-union hands.

The employes of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company decided to return to work on Monday in the expectation that the company will reinstate the steam men, for whom no places could be found when they reported on Wednesday.

The situation at the Markle mines remains unchanged despite the efforts of the district officers of the mine workers to effect a settlement.

READING, Oct. 25.—Contrary to expectations, very little coal was brought down from the Reading Company's mines to-day. No effort was made to mine much coal to-day, but operations will be started in earnest by Monday. About 200 cars of coal have been shipped down the road since Friday morning from all points.

SHARON, Oct. 25.—Westerman, Filler & Co. of this city, operating five bituminous coal mines in this county, to day granted their miners an advance in wages of 8 cents a ton for run of the mine. The firm employs 600 miners. Other firms in the eastern part of Mercer County have also given their miners a similar advance. All told, 1,500 men the benefited in this district.

Bicycle Boy Stamp Design.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The bicycle boys have official recognition by the Government. In a few weeks the delivery stamp will be a new design of a boy riding a wheel instead of the familiar messenger rushing with a letter in his hand. The size and shape of the stamp will be kept, but the design is regarded as much more characteristic and artistic. Instead of dark blue, the new stamp will be light blue or carmine.

WOMAN WANTS BIG DAMAGES.

Henry Grube Sued for $100,000 in an Action for Breach of Promise.

After having been made the defendant in a suit for alienating the affections of the divorced wife of Merritt Leach, Henry Grube, a wealthy stockholder in an ice cream company of this city, is now being sued by Mrs. Leach for breach of promise. The divorced husband demands $100,000 through the law firm of Howe & Hummel, and the wife demands the same amount through Hoffman & Wahle.

The suit of Mr. Leach was brought some time ago. That Mrs. Leach was suing Mr. Grube came to light yesterday, when a motion was made in the defendant's behalf to have the suit transferred from this county to Brooklyn. In her complaint it is set forth that she and Mr. Grube became acquainted some years ago, and that in October, 1901, when her suit for an absolute divorce was pending in Dakota against Mr. Leach, Mr. Grube promised to marry her, in case she should be successful in her fight for divorce.

Mr. Grube, who lives in Sterling Place, Brooklyn, is a prominent member of German-American circles. At the time of Prince Henry's visit to New York he was one of the Prince's guests at a luncheon on board the Imperial German yacht Hohenzollern. He and the Prince had their picture taken together on the deck of the yacht.

Mrs. Leach says that, after she obtained her divorce decree in March, Mr. Grube promised to marry her during the latter part of June. In June, she claims, she asked him repeatedly to fulfill his promises. He refused. She adds that, when he first promised, she was just about to drop her divorce proceedings, and that, had it not been for the promise, she would have condoned the offenses of her husband, and the decree would never have been awarded. Mr. Grube, she complains, used his powers of persuasion and thereby caused her to continue the suit.

All the charges are denied by Mr. Grube in his answer. He says he had no knowledge of her suit for divorce, but that he believes the decree obtained by her to be null and void, because her husband was never served with papers and never appeared in court either in person or through counsel, and because neither of the parties was a resident of the State in which the suit was brought. He says he can call many witnesses who will prove he was merely a friend of Mrs. Leach and that there was nothing to give rise to the understanding that they had any promise of marriage with each other.

HIS HONOR'S PRECAUTION VAIN.

Magistrate Crook Buttoned His Overcoat on a Crowded Car, but Thieves Opened It and Got His Watch.

City Magistrate John Crook of City Island, who has been holding court recently at New Brighton, S. I., was the victim of two clever pickpockets on a Sixth Avenue trolley car last night. The Magistrate had dined at the Waldorf-Astoria with a party of friends and after the collation decided to go up town.

He boarded a Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street, and was compelled to stand up owing to the crowded condition of the car.

At Thirty-sixth Street two individuals that the judicial eye of his Honor immediately picked out as being "suspicious" got on and stood near him. Magistrate Crook was the possessor of a fine gold watch, which was secured to his waistcoat with a heavy gold chain, attached to the end of which was a diamond horseshoe, a gift of the various Clerks of Court who have served under him. When the Magistrate espied the new-comers he immediately did a wise thing, as he thought, and buttoned his coat to protect the watch and chain.

At Fortieth Street he left the car. The night being rather warm, he started to unbutton his coat, and was greatly surprised to find that it was already open. Hastily he felt for his watch, and was chagrined to find that watch, chain, and fob were gone. The car was far away then, and though the Magistrate looked around for some time, hoping to get a view of the men who he thinks deprived him of his property, they were nowhere to be seen, and he decided to tell the police what had occurred, and, boarding a south-bound Sixth Avenue car, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and reported his loss.

A NEW RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Negotiations to Secure an Unbroken Connection Between Milwaukee and New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 25.—Close on the heels of the announcement from Milwaukee that the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad, the new Cincinnati-Chicago short line, is to gain access to that city by a traffic agreement with the Pere Marquette system, which will run a car ferry between Milwaukee and Lacrosse, Ind., comes the added information that Cincinnati is not to be the southern terminal. Instead, the present indications point to a connection with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, thus making a direct line from Milwaukee to New Orleans. The report is confirmed by an official of the new road, who says it is substantially correct.

The construction of a "Y" is all that is necessary to connect the two systems. There is no formal agreement as yet, but the feeling between the companies is of the most cordial nature.

Henry C. Starr of this city, general counsel for the new road, did not confirm the report, but said the company has an important deal on.

THE DANISH MINISTER RETURNS.

What He Says About the Action on the West Indies Islands.

Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister to the United States, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. Mr. Brun, who has been abroad spending a four months' leave of absence, was surprised when he was told on the pier that the Rigsdag had not ratified the treaty by which the Danish West Indies were to be ceded to the United States.

"I am surprised, too, that the measure came up so soon," said the Danish Minister, "as I read in a Paris newspaper that the vote would not be taken until November.

"Of course," he added, "there is much opposition in Denmark to the cession of the islands, as is quite natural. What country like to give up territory? The islands, however, have not been prosperous, in fact none of the islands down there are prosperous, not even those belonging to Britain."

Peru to Exhibit at St. Louis Fair.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 25.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill providing $25,000 to defray the expenses of Peru's participation in the St. Louis Exposition. Another grant is promised when the next Congress meets. Peru is still without a Cabinet. But as Congress closes to-day it is expected that the President will appoint the new Ministers Monday.

Rumor of Colombian Naval Battle.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 25.—For several hours to-day cannon firing was heard at sea between Corinto and Brito, Nicaragua, and, according to rumors current here, a battle was fought between the Colombian cruiser Bogota and the insurgent gunboat Padilla.

Open Lectures on Astronomy.

The department of astronomy of Columbit University has just announced two important lectures, open to the public. The first will take place Nov. 5, by Prof. E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory on "Nebulae and the Nebular Theory." G. W. Ritchey, also of the Yerkes Observatory, will speak on Thursday, Dec. 4, on recent results in astronomical photography with the forty-inch refractor and the two-foot reflector of the Yerkes Observatory. No cards will be required for these lectures, which will be given at 3:30 P. M. in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall.

Columbia's Large Registration.

The first official figures issued by the Registrar of Columbia show that the total registration of the university is above 4,700, an increase of from 200 to 250 over those for the same time of last year. Students are distributed among the different schools as follows: College, 475; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 773; Law School, 467; Schools of Applied Science, 685; the post-graduate Schools of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, 511; Auditors, 20; Barnard College, 340; Teachers' College, 827; Summer School, 643.

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TOOTH POWDER
in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.
Something New! 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

POLICE OFFICIALS' TRIALS

Several Members of the Force Are Under Indictments.

Cases That Are to be Carried Forward Soon—Fifteen Captains Retired Since April, 1901.

Much of the time of the criminal courts in the next few weeks is to be occupied by the trials of police officers who have been indicted for criminal offenses. At no previous time in its history have so many members of the police force been under a cloud of charges, either of a criminal nature or violations of the rules of the department.

Police Commissioner Partridge and his deputies have been kept busy for several months by the cases of delinquent members of the force, ranging in degree from Inspector to patrolman, and in the Court of General Sessions many policemen have appeared as defendants in criminal cases. On the calendars are enough cases to last through the Winter. Two cases were tried last week. Roundsman Jackson, who was accused of clubbing a citizen in the Jewish riots, was acquitted. Policeman David Beadle was convicted of bribery, and he may have to go to prison for ten years.

Twenty-two indictments are pending against members or former members of the Police Department. They range from murder in the first degree to neglect of duty One of the cases to be placed on trial next week is that of ex-Policeman Stephen J. Reagan. He was Capt. Herlihy's wardman in the "Red Light District," and he was indicted for perjury in testimony that was given by him in behalf of his superior at the second trial of the Captain on a charge of neglect of duty. Reagan has been dismissed from the Police Department since the indictment against him was found.

The trial of Reagan is to be followed in November by that of Capt. Herlihy, who was indicted for neglect of duty while he had charge at the Eldridge Street Station. He has had two trials. In both cases the jury disagreed. His latest trial was in June last. Open charges have been brought by District Attorney Jerome that the jury was tampered with and that witnesses for the prosecution were spirited away. The District Attorney's office has been taking precautions for the next trial.

Two other cases that will come up in November are those of ex-Policeman Edward G. Glennon and George Bissert. They were convicted in the régime of Mr. Philbin as District Attorney and were sent to prison, but they appealed their cases and are out on bail. Their cases are to be argued before the Court of Appeals.

Glennon was known as Devery's right-hand man for several years. He was tried on a charge of willful neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly resorts in the Tenderloin, where he was a precinct detective. It was said that he was more powerful than the Captain of the precinct through his pull with Devery.

George Bissert was tried and convicted of bribery for accepting $500 from Lena Schmidt, who kept a disorderly house in the Fifteenth Precinct, when Capt. Diamond had charge there. Bissert was Diamond's wardman. He was sentenced to five years and six months in Sing Sing and $1,000 fine. He was sent to prison, where he had to make himself useful at broom-making for a few months. Bissert's conviction was followed by that of his Captain on a charge of willful neglect of duty, which led to his dismissal from the department and the imposition of $1,000 fine.

Capt. James Gannon is another officer under indictment for neglect of duty. He was captured by detectives that were employed by the Committee of Fifteen in a raid on a hotel in East Fifteenth Street. It is believed that he will not be tried on the charge. When Capt. Creeden is placed on trial at Police Headquarters for allowing the "William Reilly Association," an alleged poolroom and gambling resort, to exist in his precinct, Capt. Gannon will be the principal witness for the prosecution.

Capt. Gannon had a "run in" with the proprietor of the pool room and a Tammany leader on account of his refusal to allow the place to keep open. Reilly pleaded with Gannon, and when that did not suffice, he returned with a prominent Tammany district leader. They pleaded with the Captain, and threatened him, with the result that both were ejected from the station.

Out of the activity of the Committee of Fifteen have grown two cases that are to be brought to trial shortly, in which the defendants are Policemen Joseph E. Burke and John J. Nesbit, formerly of the Mulberry Street Station. Conspiracy is the charge against them. Burke and Nesbit, it is alleged, approached a Committee of Fifteen detective and offered to pay him for advance information regarding arrests of gamblers and poolroom keepers for whom warrants had been issued. The detective was instructed to entertain the proposition for the purpose of leading them into a trap.

Among other officers who are awaiting trial are Capt. Foody, in whose precinct the revolt of patrolmen occurred last Summer; John H. Downs, formerly Capt. Creedon's wardman, who has been indicted for bookmaking, and Policeman Henry Doupe, who will be placed on trial this week for clubbing in the riots on the east side. Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station may go before Commissioner Partridge to-morrow on charges of having permitted poolrooms to run in his precinct.

The records at Police Headquarters show that a greater number of Police Captains have been retired during this and last year than ever before in a similar period. Many of those who have been on the force long enough to draw a pension have considered these days of storm and stress a very good time to get out.

Capt. Josiah Westervelt, who retired in April of last year while on trial for neglect of duty growing out of the raid on Ridge Levine's alleged poolroom, heads a list of fifteen Captains who have retired since then, many of them under fire. Capts. Diamond, Reardon, and Moynihan have been dismissed.

The present year has seen the retirement of Capt. Price, who was known as the original "Czar of the Tenderloin." Capt. William Thompson was retired last month. This month has broken the record for retirements. On Oct. 4 Deputy Commissioner Thurston resigned. Since then Inspectors John J. Harley and John H. Grant, and Capts. Anthony J. Allaire, late of the Steamboat Squad, and Capt. Michael C. Sheehan of the Tenderloin have left the department. The applications for the retirement of Inspector Harley and Capt. Sheehan came after there had been considerable talk of charges being brought against them.

CAPT. DELANEY GROWING BLIND.

Board of Police Surgeons So Report to Col. Partridge.

The contention of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for Police Capt. John J. Delaney, in his trial for alleged neglect of duty before Commissioner Partridge, that his client is in a serious condition as the result of a bullet wound in the left eye which he received eighteen years ago from a Bowery desperado, is sustained by the Board of Police Surgeons. They reported to Col. Partridge yesterday that they had examined Capt. Delaney, and found that he probably would be totally blind before long.

Capt. Delaney, who is now on vacation, is in command of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and is in trouble because of the raid by District Attorney Jerome and his men on an alleged poolroom in the Sherman Hotel, in East Forty-second Street, several months ago. Col. Partridge said that, in view of the Surgeon's report, he would get an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to whether he could retire Capt. Delaney under the circumstances.

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SILVERSMITHS
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With the close approach of the season of
Weddings
we have manufactured some especially designed silverware which will appeal to any one who wishes his gift to express exclusive style. Only sterling ware made, but of this a wealth of selection.
14 EAST 15th STREET
BETWEEN BROADWAY & 5TH AVE.

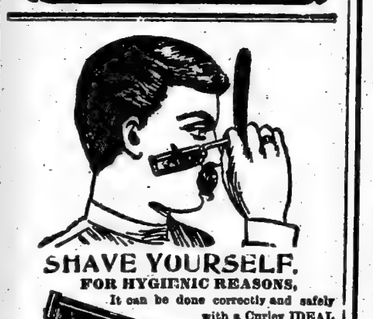

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New Improvement Makes It Absolutely Perfect.
Unconditionally guaranteed. If not satisfactory after 10 or 12 trials money refunded.
Send for No. 2 instructions on "Shaving and Stropping."
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Manufacturers, Importers, Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in all that is best in cutlery, whether made in our own factory, America, England, France or Germany.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
Tues., Oct. 28th,
AT 10:30 A. M.,
The Contents of the
PRIVATE DWELLING
No. 48 East 25th St.,
Consisting in part of Steinway Upright Piano, Handsome Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom Furniture, Wilton Carpets, Cabinets, Mirrors, Superb Draperies, &c.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle

TAX RECEIPTS FORGERS GUILTY

Luke Wheeler and Capt. Williams Have Penalties Imposed in Chicago Masonic Temple Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The verdict of the jury in the Masonic Temple tax fixing case was read in Judge Chetlain's court to-day, and both Luke Wheeler and Capt. Williams were found guilty of attempting to defraud Cook County out of taxes legally due on the Masonic Temple.

The penalty imposed was a fine of $3,500 and imprisonment in the county jail for two years for Wheeler, while Williams was let off with a fine of $1,500 and a jail sentence of six months.

It was charged that Wheeler and Williams, assisted by others, by means of forgeries, made it appear that approximately $27,000 taxes due on the Masonic Temple had been paid. The forgeries were discovered and the conspiracy disclosed.

WOULD ARBITRATE STRIKE.

A special meeting of the Employing Plasterers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades Club, 1,123 Broadway, to take some action regarding the strike of the plasterers. Several committees were appointed, including a committee to attend a general meeting of the plasterers at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, next Tuesday evening, where arbitration will be proposed by the committee.

President Thomson of the Employing Plasterers' Association said after the meeting was over that many of the strikers are willing to give up the demand that they appoint their own foremen. As to the demand that there be no sub-letting of contracts, it would be impossible of fulfillment by many of the contractors who do not do any ornamental plastering themselves and have to sub-let the work.

It was thought yesterday that if the employers withdraw their ultimatum reducing the wages from $5 to $4.50 a day, the plasterers will be willing to let the rule about the foremen lie in abeyance. Mr. Thomson said that he believed the strike would be arbitrated.

STORM SWEEPS NOME COAST.

SEATTLE, Oct. 25.—A terrific storm swept the Nome coast from Oct. 11 to 14. Three lives were lost in the Nome sea and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the water front. The drowned men were George Furth, engineer of Session's naphtha launch; George Tolinson, and C. F. Kelly, a boatman.

The accident occurred on the night of Monday, Oct. 13. On Sunday the water rose eighteen inches higher than it was in 1900. Fears are felt that serious damage was done at St. Michael.

August Belmont's Offer to a Church.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 25.—It is said that St. George's Episcopal Church, in this place, will probably soon have free pews through the generosity of August Belmont, who is the junior warden of the church. The endowment of the church amounts to $14,000, and it is said that Mr. Belmont has offered to duplicate any sum raised by the Church up to $20,000, provided the amount is raised within a specified time.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

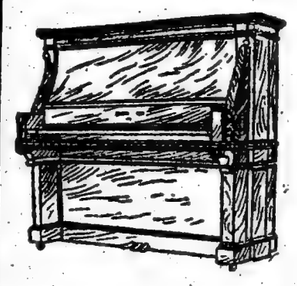

The New Art Piano Store
On the Fifth Floor
Acknowledges its thanks for the wonderfully enthusiastic reception accorded its formal opening during the past week, and begs to call attention to-day chiefly to the Boardman & Gray Piano, which is one of the features of this fine new Temple of Music.
The Boardman & Gray Concert Grand Piano was used during the recitals last week, and its beautiful tones were warmly admired.
This is one of the oldest of the best known, high-grade Pianos before the public, having made its first appearance in 1837.
The Integrity of 60 Years is Combined With all That is Advanced in Expert Piano Construction.
For depth and musical quality of tone, and for remaining in tune these Pianos are unsurpassed. They possess many other points of virtue in piano building which can be shown to the prospective purchaser. We have the exclusive selling rights of this Piano in New York.
The purchasing plan is easy and convenient. You pay a certain amount down, and thereafter at stipulated times you make small additional payments. You have the use of the Piano while you are paying for it.
Other Pianos from $185.00 upwards. The list of Pianos includes, in addition to the Boardman & Gray instruments, the McPhail, the Henry & S. G. Lindeman, Lester, Cable, Strohber, Kingsbury and the Baus & Co. Pianos
THE NEXT RECITAL WILL BE HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A CARD FROM
C. C. SHAYNE,
Importing and Manufacturing Fur Merchant.
I have recently enlarged my manufacturing and wholesale departments, enabling me to fill merchants' orders promptly. The merchants who sell my furs are securing the best trade in the cities in which they do business. The trade of houses of high standing only is solicited. I carry a large stock of manufactured furs for my retail trade, and owing to increased facilities, I can furnish furs at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.
PRICES AT RETAIL THIS MONTH:
ALASKA SEALSKIN (London dyed) Jackets, new shape, $250 up. Coats, fashionable length, $300, $400 and $500.
NOTE.—many orders are received from leaders of fashion for coats trimmed with Russian Sable, Mink, Chinchilla and Royal Ermine.
PERSIAN LAMB Jackets and Coats (Leipzig dyed).—Jackets, $125, $150, $200 and $250. Coats, $175, $250, $300, $350 and $400.
BROADTAIL Jackets, $350 to $500. Coats, $400 to $800. Plain or trimmed, according to size, length and quality of trimming.
SILVERED LYNX, among the most beautiful of the fluffy furs. Muffs and Boas, $85 to $175 per set.
BLACK LYNX Muffs, $25, $35, extra large $50. Boas, extra long, $65, $75 to $100. Medium length, $35 to $50. Scarfs and Collars, $15, $20 and $25.
FOX-sable dyed muffs, $20 to $30. Boas, $20 to $50. (Fox is beautiful, but not serviceable.)
BEAR is the most serviceable of the fluffy fashionable furs. Muffs, $25 and $35; extra large, $50. Boas, $25, $35, $50 and $75.
MINK is a reliable and popular fur. Muffs, $15, $18, $25, $35 and $50; extra large, $45 to $75. Handsome neck-pieces, $15, $18, $25 to $75. Long boas, victorines, the new flat shape capes, mantles, etc., at lowest possible prices.
CHINCHILLA muffs, stoles and scarfs, victorines and boas.
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL muffs, neck-pieces, jackets and coats.
ROYAL ERMINE muffs, scarfs, victorines, large and small neck-pieces. New ermine-lined opera garments—all marked at lowest prices.
RUSSIAN SABLE heads the list of valuable furs, and is in demand with the crowned heads of Europe and the elite of America.
NOTE.—Read the following from The New York Tribune: "Russian sables, the diamonds of the fur trade, can never be permanently rivaled. A single six-skin scarf of Jakutsky district furs, the dark bluish black that is so rare, with a double strip muff, may be seen at C. C. Shayne's 42d St. establishment, and is among the finest examples of this fur in existence. A boa of only two skins is valued well up into the four figures. The collection of Russian sables is valued at more than $250,000, and now in possession of this establishment, is conceded to be among the finest in the world, each little span-long skin representing months of toil, exposure, and even loss of life." My exhibit at the World's Fair was awarded the highest prizes for garments of Russian Sable, Mink, Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Ermine, etc., and for pelts dressed and ready for use, all kinds.
Large stock of Russian Sable muffs, capes, victorines, scarfs, mantles, on hand. I import skins duty free, they are dressed here by experts, and manufactured in my own workshop.
Articles made to order without extra charge.
RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS, $50, $80, $100, $300, $500. It takes three skins to make an average size muff, two for a neck-piece, large muffs, victorines, and capes, in proportion.
Sables should be purchased in a good light, from 9 to 12 in the morning, and not later than 4 in the afternoon. In my 41st St. Annex the Sable Department has three large skylights. I make a specialty of Russian Sables, and give that department my personal attention. I take pride in selling the best Russian Sables in the world.
HUDSON BAY SABLE ranks next in value to Russian Sable. Muffs, $40, $60, $75, $100, and $150. Extra large, $200, $250, $300. Boas, Victorines, Capes, and Mantles at corresponding prices.
NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sable. Ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time. Nor do I sell blended or darkened Mink—only the genuine, natural colors.
NOTE.—All furs sold in my establishment have the firm name, which carries the guarantee of reliability.
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats and Robes for sleighs, carriages, and automobiles.
Now is the best time to select your furs—if you cannot find goods in stock to suit, we will make them to order without extra charge. Don't wait until the cold weather. Order your furs now, and have them ready when you want them.
C. C. SHAYNE,
42d St., Near Sixth Avenue.
Carriage Entrance, 41st St., between Broadway and 6th Ave.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Boys' Clothing.
It has always been our rule to sell only reliable goods and to offer no articles that will not give satisfactory service—bearing in mind the necessity of providing qualities as reasonable in price as is consistent with true economy, insuring customers the certainty of our furnishing the goods desired at the lowest prices.
In no branch is this

ANOTHER PARK AVENUE SUBWAY EXPLOSION

Dynamite Blast at Forty-first Street Injures Workmen.

Panic in the Neighborhood and Among Passengers of a Car, the Windows of Which Were Shattered.

Ever since the big explosion of last Winter folk who live about the immediate vicinity of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street have been timid, and every few days something happens in the big pit at that point to keep them from regaining a sense of security.

There was a blast there yesterday, which William Bershears, in charge of the work at that point for the Degnon-McLean Company, the contractors, says was all according to programme, but it landed two men in the hospital, knocked another senseless, and sent many more hurrying off for court-plaster and arnica, while people from the big hotels and private houses rushed panic stricken into the streets as the rain of rocks and timber which followed a tremendous report rattled about their domiciles.

They are getting so used to that sort of thing in the neighborhood that, it is said, the policeman on whose post the explosion occurred did not think it worth while reporting to the West Thirtieth Street Station, but word reached there in a roundabout way, and the following names of injured were secured:

GORDON, WILLIAM, 833 Amsterdam Avenue, a workman holding a danger flag; scalp wound from flying debris; wound dressed by ambulance surgeon and returned to work.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, fourteen years old, 214 East Forty-second Street; struck by rock while running through Forty-first Street; scalp wound, taken to Flower Hospital.

TEMPLE, WILLIAM, forty-four years old, of Westchester, foreman of laborers; scalp wound from flying timber, several ribs broken, and internal injuries from rock; taken to New York Hospital, will recover.

Just as the big blast went off Car 1,256 of the Madison Avenue line had stopped at the curve of the track from Park Avenue into Forty-second Street. It was crowded, the passengers being mostly women shoppers, and it was receiving others from the Grand Central Station. Several of its windows fell in splinters, and there was a mad rush for the doors amid screams of terror. Nobody was hurt, but several who were too scared to move were assisted from the car. Policeman Morris of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, less accustomed to the surprises of the subway than his neighbor of the Tenderloin, sent word to his station house, where excited citizens had also hurried, and under the impression that there had been another calamity, reserves were sent from there, from the sub-station in the Grand Central Station, and finally from the West Thirtieth Street Station, but there was nothing for them to do.

The people in charge of the work insisted that no heavier charge of dynamite than usual had been used and that the blast had been properly covered. They were not disposed to talk much about the matter, but a theory was advanced that the explosive had happened to act upon a weak seam of rock at the bottom of the pit, which is almost 60 feet below the surface.

After a long discussion, Policeman Kieley of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested Patrick J. Foley, forty-four years old, of 372 Willis Avenue, the blast foreman; but he was promptly discharged by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court, who accepted the statements of other employes that the accident was unavoidable.

PRESS BUILDING DEDICATED.

Ceremonies at a New Structure of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The press building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was dedicated to-day. Those who participated in the ceremonies marched to the fair grounds in the following order: Col. Godwin, commandant, and the Jefferson Guard; Director of Works, Grounds, and Building Committee, Committee on Ceremonies, President Francis, Treasurer Thompson, Secretary Stevens, General Counsel Blair, Board of Directors, representatives of National Commission, representatives of Board of Lady Managers, Press and Publicity Committee, heads of Press and Publicity Bureaus, St. Louis Press Committee, and the Missouri press representatives as special escort for the Chicago Press Club delegation.

President Francis accepted the building from the Director of Works on behalf of the Exposition Company, and assigned it for the use of the press. The key to the building was delivered to Chairman Stockton of the Press and Publicity Committee, and Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, a member of the committee, made a short address. This was responded to by Homer J. Carr, President of the Chicago Press Club. D. R. Pritchard of the Chicago Club also made an address.

COLUMBIA'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Report of Dean McLane of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dean James W. McLane of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has issued his report for the academic year 1901-2, which suggests several changes that may be made in the working of the school. The Dean recommends that study of the autopsy from the surgical standpoint be taken up at once.

The report dwells upon the fact that the rapidly increasing number of students is crowding the school beyond its limits. In fact, six candidates for entrance had to be turned away last year because of lack of accommodations in the laboratories. As a remedy for this, it is suggested that hereafter no conditioned students be admitted. It is expected that the attendance will be cut down nex year by the new entrance rules, which will make the institution more post-graduate in character.

Out of the 145 men who graduated last year, 101 secured hospital appointments, in all cases through competitive examination.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST A CHURCH.

Property of Epiphany Parish in Brooklyn May Be Sold.

Unless three judgments obtained against the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, are satisfied by to-morrow or Tuesday Sheriff Norman S. Dike declares he will proceed to sell the church property at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street. Two of the judgments —one for $506.77 and the other for $68.72— are held by James Ronalds and P. J. Collinson & Co. Joseph Wild & Co. hold the third judgment, which is for $182.85. The executions have been in the hands of the Sheriff for more than a month.

Dr. Babbitt is working hard to raise money for the liquidation of a mortgage of $32,000 on the church, which must be paid by Jan. 1 next. He is said to have received pledges for $12,000 of the amount.

PORTO RICO TROOPS' STATUS.

Regiment There May Be Made Part of Regular Establishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An important step is likely to be taken in connection with the future status of the Porto Rico regiment which will have the effect of a precedent in other colonial possessions.

The regiment is on a provisional basis, with a regular army officer in command. It consists of eight companies of 100 men each. It is to be cut down to companies of 65 men each, and a proposition is being discussed to ask Congress that the regiment be made a part of the regular establishment. This regiment, with two companies of Coast Artillery, comprise all the troops the United States has in the island.

Most of the officers of the regiment are Porto Ricans and hold provisional commissions. The regiment is described in the official reports as "Provisional."

French Dock Laborers' Strike Ended.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Dock Laborers' Central Committee to-night issued a circular ordering a general resumption of work. This will end the strike of the dockers and workmen in various other industries which was inaugurated in sympathy with the striking miners.

CHANGE IN COLORADO FUEL.

Statement That Colorado Southern, Denver and Rio Grande, and Union Pacific May Control.

A new turn has been reached in the destinies of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, according to information obtained in Wall Street yesterday. According to statements made yesterday it is understood that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will pass into the joint control of the Colorado and Southern, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Union Pacific Railroad, and that the interests representing these roads will work in full harmony with the present management.

This statement, which received general credence in financial circles, means that James C. Osgood, at present Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, will retain his present influence in the management of the property, and John W. Gates and his faction will be entirely out.

The correctness of this statement is borne out by the recent activity of the stock in the market. The buying of the stock during the last day or two has been, it is said, by men who are in sympathy with this new development, the stock on this buying touching 90¾ yesterday. This rise is known to be not in accord with the predictions of John W. Gates and his associates, who have been expecting the stock to go below 60.

It was stated semi-officially that the present management has long held the view that the railroad companies that handle the business of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company should in some manner have an interest in the concern. This view is now said to have been adopted by the railroad companies, who picked up a considerable amount of stock at the recent low prices, so that, if they work in conjunction with the Osgood faction, they can control the company. That this control is a valuable item to the railroads is demonstrated by the amount of business done by the iron company, which, if given to one railroad in preference over the others, would, it is declared, make quite a material difference to the roads.

Mr. Osgood, when asked about this matter, said: "I must decline to talk about it at this time." John W. Gates and his son Charles were out of town. Max Pam, who is closely associated with the Gates interests, said he knew nothing of the matter.

PAYS BIG BONUS FOR OFFICES.

Railroad Gives $75,000 for Privilege of Occupying a Fifth Avenue Building in Tenant's Stead.

For the privilege of having an office at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street for the next three years, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway will pay practically $37,000 per annum.

The four-story building at that point is now occupied by Fishel, Adler & Schwartz under a lease which has three years yet to run, at an annual rental of $12,000. But as an inducement to this firm to give up these quarters and go elsewhere the railroad has paid to it a bonus of $75,000, which means virtually the addition of $25,000 a year to the $12,000 called for by the original lease. Mr. Fishel of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz is in authority for these figures. The property is owned by the Richard Ely estate. So far as can be learned no negotiations are under way for its sale.

It is believed that this transaction constitutes a record in the matter of bonuses paid for unexpired leases. The Rock Island's lease is also important because it is in line with the recent tendency of the larger railroads to have Fifth Avenue as well as Broadway offices. About a year ago the Pennsylvania took a long lease of the building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

TO MERGE RAILWAY LINES.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Preparing to Unify Its System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Joining into one company the various lines comprising the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system will be a project the stockholders will be asked to approve at their annual meeting in Topeka, Kan., on Dec. 11. President Ripley in a circular to the stockholders gives details of the proposed amalgamation, and says the meeting will be one of the greatest importance to the company.

At the last session of Congress an act was passed authorizing the sale or lease by the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company of its railroad and other property to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, and it is proposed to execute a conveyance under this act. No new obligations will be created, and the proposed action is in pursuance of the policy heretofore followed of consolidating and unifying the systems and its bookkeeping by investing in this company as far as practicable the legal title to the various lines embraced in its system.

MEXICAN LINE PURCHASED.

The National Railroad Gets the Vanegas, Cedral and Matehuala.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 25.—Official announcement reached here to-day of the purchase of the Vanegas, Cedral and Matehuala Railroad by the Mexican National Railway Company. The acquired road is twenty-eight miles long and runs from Vanegas, on the main line of the Mexican National, to Lapaz, tapping rich mining districts.

It is proposed to immediately extend the line to Los Charcos, a distance of about fifty miles, and to make the new road part of the main line of the Mexican, National between Vanegas and Los Charcos. The Guanajuato and San Luis de Lapaz Railroad, which runs from Rincon to the Pozos mining camp, has also passed into the hands of the Mexican National.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase by the Mexican National of other short connecting independent lines.

Offer of a Railroad Presidency.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—It was announced on good authority yesterday that H. R. Nickerson, Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Central Railroad Company, had been offered the position of President of the Southern Pacific Company.

Comment on Southern Pacific Rumor.

Several bankers closely identified with the Harriman interests denied the truth of the dispatch from Chicago to the effect that H. R. Nickerson, Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Central Railway, would succeed E. H. Harriman as President of the Southern Pacific Company, although they did not deny that Mr. Nickerson might be called to the position of Vice President of the company.

Resignation in the Eighth Regiment.

First Lieut. Irving W. Quereau of Company G, Eighth Regiment, who served in the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers during the war with Spain, in the grades of private, Corporal, and Sergeant, has resigned on account of business. He was elected First Lieutenant in Company G on May 28, 1900. To Capt. Timothy J. Moynahan of Company H has been presented a sword by members of the company.

Major Abeel's Inspections.

In order to ascertain the drill attendance by the regiments of the First Brigade, and to witness the ability of officers and the general condition of companies, Major A. H. Abeel, Inspector, First Brigade staff, has been ordered by Gen. Smith to visit the armories and report on company drills. Major D. K. Case will make similar inspections in the Second Brigade.

To Attend Chamber of Commerce Fete.

On the French liner La Savoie there arrived yesterday Francis Kimbel, President of the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris; J. Guinet of the American Chamber of Commerce at Lyons, and M. Huget, a delegate from the Paris Chamber of Commerce, who come here to attend the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which will take place next month.

Steamer Celtic Reported.

The White Star Steamer Celtic, Capt. Lindsay, which sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 17, and Queenstown, Oct. 18, was reported off Fire Island at 1 A. M. to-day.

Golden State Limited.

Rock Island's superb new train from Chicago to California. Service commences Nov. 2, to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Most comfortable train in the world. No extra fare. Compartment and standard sleepers, observation, dining, and library cars. For particulars address A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

DYING FROM A BLOW OF A BELT BUCKLE

Private Wilson of the Second Battery Accused of Assault.

Robert Donaldson, the Victim, Interfered with Five Soldiers in Uniform Who Were Teasing a Small Boy.

During a street fight within a block of the Tremont station last evening, Robert Donaldson, nineteen years old, of 2,080 Crotona Avenue, was struck over the head by a belt buckle, and sustained a possible fracture of the skull. He was removed to the Fordham Hospital, where it is said that he is in a dying condition. John F. Wilson, a private in the Second Battery, twenty-four years old, living at 645 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, is locked up in the Tremont Station, charged with felonious assault. He was arrested about ten minutes after the alleged assault at the new armory of the Second Battery, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bathgate Avenue.

At the time the fight was started Donaldson was in company with Emil Jaeckel, of 975 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. Jaeckel told the police that he and Donaldson were walking on Tremont Avenue between Bathgate and Third Avenues, when they saw five soldiers in uniform teasing a small boy. They say that the boy was crying and trying to get away from the soldiers, but that they would not let him go, and Jaeckel says that one of them slapped the boy's face. Then he says Donaldson interfered and told the soldiers to let the boy go.

Jaeckel says that Wilson was among the soldiers, and that he told Donaldson to "mind his own business," at the same time striking out at Donaldson with his fist. Then, according to Jaeckel's story, Donaldson started in at Wilson and knocked him down. He then knocked three of the others down in rapid succession. Wilson jumped to his feet, it is said, and, taking off his belt swung it around and struck Donaldson on the left side of the head with it. A large crowd had collected, and Donaldson was picked up and carried to the Tremont Station House. Jaeckel said that when they saw Donaldson fall, Wilson and his companions ran away.

Sergt. Egan at the station house summoned an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital and then sent six policemen out with Jaeckel to round up the alleged assailants of Donaldson. The policemen went to the new armory, and after some difficulty they succeeded in finding Wilson, who was pointed out by Jaeckel. Major Wilson of the battery protested against the arrest, but Private Wilson was taken to the station house. Major Wilson went with him. When they arrived there Dr. Kingston had just arrived from the Fordham Hospital with an ambulance. He made an examination of Donaldson's head and said that he had a possible fracture of the skull and was in a dangerous condition.

"How was that wound made, doctor?" asked Major Wilson while the surgeon was dressing the young man's head.

"By a sharp instrument," replied Kingston.

"Could it have been made by a blow from a fist?" again interrogated Major Wilson.

"No," replied the surgeon. "It was made by a sharp instrument of some kind."

Dr. Kingston at that time did not know what had caused the wound. Major Wilson then asked:

"Could that wound have been made by a belt buckle?"

"Certainly," replied Dr. Kingston, "if you mean a soldier's belt."

This led to an argument between Major Wilson and the doctor, and Sergt. Egan requested the Major to leave the room.

Donaldson was then hurried to the station house.

Major Wilson said after he left the station house that he did not believe the story told by Jaeckel, and did not think that his private had struck Donaldson with a belt buckle.

"I understand that there was some trouble," he said, "but I cannot believe that Wilson took off his belt and struck that young man. There was no blood on Wilson's belt. Wilson himself is bruised, and if he struck the other fellow it was only in self-defense."

Ex-Police Capt. Foley said that he was a witness to the fight and that Donaldson was the gamest youth he had ever seen. He says he will testify if called upon that Wilson struck Donaldson with his belt buckle.

DISBELIEVES BIBLE HISTORY.

Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago Does Not Think First Chapter of Genesis Is True.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—At the Temple of Israel last night Dr. Emil G. Hirsch declared his absolute disbelief in the first chapter of Genesis, and bade his congregation discard it as an article of faith.

"Religion, biology, and astronomy," he declared, "have each given evidence that makes it impossible to believe that the world was created in six days. It is impossible also to give serious consideration to the efforts that have been made to reconcile science and religion.

"All nations," said Dr. Hirsch, "have their own ideas of the creation of the world, and in every case the creation has been ascribed to their favorite gods. The world has gradually progressed from polytheistic to monotheistic ideas, and there is no doubt that the first chapter of Genesis is simply a relation by some Jewish writer of stories told by the Babylonians which the Jews had carried from their captivity in Babylon, 600 years before Christ."

$250,000 BRIBE OFFER.

Judge Who Tried the Minnie Healey Mining Case Says the Clark Faction Made It to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 25.—Judge Harney of the District Court, who tried and decided the famous Minnie Healey mining case, has joined the army of letter writers and affidavit makers in the Montana political campaign. He is out to-day with a signed statement disclosing alleged attempts to corrupt the court.

He says that when he had the Minnie Healey case under consideration several representatives of the Amalgamated Company came to him at different times and offered him inducements to decide the case in the company's favor. They offered him a house in Butte or wherever he desired to locate, and a lease on one of their rich mines. After the case had been decided in favor of Heinze, the Judge states, a representative of Senator Clark, in behalf of the Amalgamated Company, offered the Judge $250,000 if he would admit that Heinze had paid him $60,000 for the decision, and would resign his position and leave the country. When he refused to be bribed, he declared, the attorneys for the Amalgamated Company filed affidavits charging him with corruption and immorality in connection with the case, which affidavits are now on file in the Supreme Court in connection with an appeal.

Judge Harney's wife also makes a statement to the effect that she had been offered a fine house in Butte if she would use her influence with her husband to decide the case in favor of the Amalgamated Company.

Judge Clancy of the District Court also makes an affidavit charging that he, too, had been offered a bribe by the Amalgamated agents to decide mining cases in favor of the company. Judge Harney charges that a personal representative, or one who claimed to be, of H. H. Rogers, made one of the bribe propositions to him.

STRATTON WILL CASE HEARING.

Judge Decides Law Questions Must Be Decided Before Those of Fact.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 25.—The great legal battle over the Stratton millions commenced in earnest to-day in the District Court before Judge W. P. Seeds.

To-day's proceedings marked the beginning of the fight on the part of the three executors named by Mr. Stratton in his will to prove that the administrators appointed in September by County Judge Orr were illegally created and therefore are not entitled to handle and administer the estate.

The most important point yet decided was the ruling by Judge Seeds that questions in law must be taken up before questions of fact. The decision is a partial victory for the executors, as it means that if the illegality of the appointment of the administrators shall be established the entire proceedings of the County Court will be thrown out, in which event the executors will not have to substantiate their charges of conspiracy preferred against the administrators three weeks ago. The latter objected strenuously to the ruling.

Fashionable Society Has welcomed the

"LENOX" POMPADOUR

our very latest production in Hair Pieces for the coming winter season. It gives that soft, fluffy, pleasing and stylish setting so necessary to the proper arranging of the hair low on the forehead as now worn. Our Pompadours are specially designed to give an individuality of style very becoming to the contour of each wearer's face.

GRAY HAIR

FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

Advanced Ideas Applied to Our

WAVY KNOTS.

A prominent feature of woman's beauty is in the effect produced by the appearance of her hair. These Wavy Knots embody the most advanced ideas of good taste and correct style, and are always a ready finishing touch to the completion of the coiffure.

WIGS & TOUPEES

For LADIES. For GENTLEMEN.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING AND SCALP TREATMENT.

ACTRESSES GUESTS OF WOMEN.

Will Take Part for First Time in a Meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

For what is said to be the first time in the history of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, women of the stage will take active part in the meeting of that organization in Brooklyn during the week of Nov. 11.

This has been brought about by the invitation of Mrs. Cornelius Zabrika, President of the Federation, to Alice Fisher, President of the Twelfth Night Club, to get a number of actresses to take part in a programme on a special afternoon, which will be devoted to women of the drama. The club accepted the invitation, and the committee appointed to arrange the programme has decided that two papers on the drama by women will be read, a one-act play presented, a monologue rendered, and a song sung by an opera singer. The entertainment will end with a travesty on Shakespeare, portraying twelve of Shakespeare's most famous women. A number of the best-known actresses now in New York will appear.

The entertainment will take place Nov. 13 at the Amphion.

Haddon Chambers and Ada Rehan Here.

"I don't know just why I came," said Haddon Chambers, the Englishh playwright, yesterday when he arrived on the Philadelphia by the American Line. It was later learned that he would be in New York several months, and write a comedy for Charles Frohman. He will also go to see Amelia Bingham, who appears in his adapted play, "A Modern Magdalen." Ada Rehan was also among the Philadelphia's passengers.

FOREIGN OFFICERS' NOTE.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment for $5,001 against Jacques Des Garets of Paris, a French Army officer, and Richard von Kap-Herr, who was a Captain in the German Life Guard Hussar Regiment, and attached formerly to the German Embassy at Washington, in favor of Alfred Hand, on a note made in this city on Sept. 4, 1901, by Mr. Des Garets, payable on Nov. 15, 1901, at 10 Wall Street, which was indorsed by Mr. von Kap-Herr. The attachment was served on two banking firms in this city, but it was said they had no funds that belong to the defendants. The summons was served on Mr. von Kap-Herr in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday last and on Mr. Des Garets in the Gerard Hotel on Thursday.

THE EVANS COLLECTION.

Visit of the National Arts Club to Wentworth Manor, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 25.—Members of the National Arts Club and their friends who visited this town in order to inspect the gallery of American paintings belonging to Mr. William T. Evans could not have come at a time when Montclair looked more beautiful. The place where George Inness resided so many years, from the neighborhood of which he painted so many famous landscapes, is to-day in a thoroughly Innessy mood. The atmosphere has the warm glow of afternoon that Inness was able to melt into the depths of his pictures, and the elms, oaks, maples, and poplars are just now in the second stage of autumnal coloring, when the strongest reds and yellows are gone and dull reds and pale yellows abound; when in every direction, especially just before sundown, one sees landscape and sky effects which make one exclaim: "See, there's another Inness!"

Wentworth Manor, the substantial mansion in which Mr. Evans has the first two hundred of his new collection of American pictures, is connected with George Inness also, though it was not built for him, but for his painter son, George Inness, Jr. Broad, and with a big hipped roof that gives a comfortable, warm look to it, this manse, designed by the architects Babb, Cook & Willard, reflects the American architecture of 1800-1830, such as existed in Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey. Wide halls, big, square rooms, noble stairway, and central hall, the shape of a cross, give it the spacious dignity of those old buildings; modern times show in the generous verandas and gallery annex. The extensive stables, formerly in part the studio of Mr. Inness, are at a due distance, and in the front of the house a formal garden has been arranged, divided from the lawn by a low wooden balustrade. On this lawn stands the bronze Indian group by MacNeil, called "The Sun Vow."

No better setting for a collection of American pictures could be imagined than this typical home of a Colonial Squire—so thought the visitors from the city who took advantage of the club's outing to the number of 200 or more. Paintings are on the walls of the dining and drawing room and in the lower and upper halls, but they are concentrated in the annex, with top light, on the south wing. Here they hang four rows deep, crowding each other so that some of the smaller, more delicate ones are harmed by their lack of isolation. Thus John La Farge's exquisite "Lady of Shalott," a little picture, painted when the Pre-Raphaelites had made more impression on him than he would have acknowledged at the time, rather disappears than otherwise, submerged by the surrounding frames. Not so with the same painter's "Visit of Nicodemus to Christ," a picture in which the rich color sense of La Farge appears; not only is this on a large scale as to the figures, but it is full of a large feeling as for work designed to take and hold a place on some big wall, perhaps in competition with adjacent stained-glass windows. "The Lady of Shalott" deserves an easel to itself in some corner of the gallery, or, still better, a wall to itself in a breakfast room where there is plenty of light.

Keeping to the colorists, a strong sense of color is found in Louis Paul Dessar, whose "Evening Star," a French village scene at night, and "The Sheepfold," also a French view, are rich and poetic. Homer D. Martin is always interesting, always a colorist, and, while none of the four examples are in the first rank, the "Normandy Village" has Martin's quiet strength, and "Lake George" and "Afterglow" are typical though small examples of the dead master.

George Inness is better represented by "Georgia Pines," "Clouds and Sunshine," "September Afternoon," and "In the Woods, Milton." Some of these pictures the visitors had brought with them in memory as they came in from the walk from the station. With all his romantic method and work in the studio away from Nature, this artist managed well to give by color impressions the gist of a landscape.

Perhaps on the whole finer than the Innesses are the Wyants. At least among the sixteen examples of his landscapes there are two or three which in their way are inimitable. A very freely and broadly brushed "Nocturne" by Henry W. Ranger hangs near his bare brown hill called "The Cornfield." "Sea and Rain" is a fine marine by George H. Bogert. Some charming bits by Robert C. Minor, J. Francis Murphy, and Charles H. Miller belong to the class of pictures which are made for walls of small rooms and are better seen there than in a picture gallery. Mr. Evans has four examples of Walter Shirlaw, twenty-two of Will H. Low, including the color sketches for his work in the Waldorf-Astoria; eight of Frederick S. Church, and no less than sixteen of Ralph A. Blakelock. He is a collector who sticks to his admirations, and when once he likes a painter's work finds fresh pleasure in other specimens. Some collectors acquire pictures as if it were sufficient to have an example so that the artist in question should be represented; these are the cold and calculating collectors rather than such as have the makings of a connoisseur.

J. c. Wyatt Eaton, (portrait of Mr. Evans and the nude symbolical picture "Ariadne,") Henry O. Walker, William Sartain, Arthur Quartley, Richard Paull, Mrs. Nicholls, Robert L. Newman, Thomas Moran, Louis Moeller, William L. Lathrop, ("Twilight in Connecticut.") Alfred C. Howland, William H. Howe, Edgar S. Hamilton, ("Andromeda,") Sanford B. Gifford, Gilbert Gaul, August Franzén, L. C. Earle, John H. Dolph, C. W. Eaton, C. C. Curran, Samuel Colman, C. H. Dewey, and Benjamin R. Fitz show the wide extent of Mr. Evans's taste. Of George Fuller he has one example "Homeward." One misses from the colorists Albert P. Ryder and Whistler and from the marine painters Homen.

But the collection is evidently in its early stages, and judicious weeding to make place for better things to come will gradually raise its average. Not the least interesting thing to the members of the Arts Club, many of them painters and sculptors, is the fact that this is a new gathering, suspect to constant changes as the collector leans toward this or that artist, and weighs the value of this or that specimen of each painter.

The reception by Mr. and Mrs. Evans was so satisfactory to the club members that it was voted other such excursions should be made, and as Mr. Catholina Lambert of Paterson, N. J., was present, he was designated as the next member to receive a prearranged surprise party at The Castle in Paterson. Mr. Lambert's old British and Dutch paintings are well known to amateurs, but comparatively few of his fellow-members of the Arts Club have seen his treasures.

ART NOTES.

The suggestion of a monument to Gen. Franz Sigel has been received with approval, and contributions are coming forward in large and small sums, chiefly, of course, from German citizens. The Treasurer of the fund is Mr. Richard H. Adams of the Yorkville Bank, Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. About $4,000 was the amount collected up to Saturday afternoon. Sigel was a man of small stature but a big heart. In later life he had many griefs to bear, but always maintained the happy disposition which in the civil war contributed greatly to his vast popularity with the soldier boys of his own race, a popularity which expressed itself in well-known verses.

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The Carnegie Library No. 1, in East Seventy-ninth Street, designed by the late James Brown Lord, is nearly completed, and No. 2 will occupy a site 50 by 75 feet on the south side of East Broadway, near Chatham Square. The various libraries are to be designed alternately by three firms of New York architects—Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard; McKim, Mead & White, and Carrère & Hastings. The Chatham Square Branch (No. 2) has an assembly room, lobby, boiler and packing room in the basement; a children's circulating room occupies the first floor, and one for adults the second. The third has a large reading room and an office for the librarian. Kitchen, three bedrooms, and a sitting room are in a fourth floor rising to the rear above the roof. It is by McKim, Mead & White. Six libraries are to be assigned to Richmond Borough and a number to the Borough of the Bronx. To Richmond sites have been acquired at Port Richmond (No. 19) and Tottenville, (No. 22,) the libraries to be designed by Carrère & Hastings. Babb, Cook & Willard will design No. 4, for the site selected on the northwest corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. McKim, Mead & White will design No. 6, at 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Carrère & Hastings No. 8, at 190 Amsterdam Avenue.

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Royal persons are not sensitive to colors, it seems, if we may judge from an occurrence some weeks ago when Prince Ludwig of Bavaria arrived unexpectedly in Munich and found the main station decorated as if for the reception of one of the elect. Falling naturally into the error of supposing that it was in his honor, and failing to notice, on the one hand, the kind of decoration, and one the other the trepidation of the station chief, the Prince thanked the official, saying: "Why this is charming; very thoughtful of you, I'm sure!" Stuttering and stammering, the station chief had to explain that his Highness was not expected, and the decorations, which were all red, were for the delegates to the convention of Social Democrats. Prince Ludwig is said to have lost his temper, exclaiming: "Well, that is certainly the limit!" (Da hört sich doch Alles auf.) Had his color sense been more developed he would have seen the difference at a glance and doubtless would have passed on without a remark.

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A stone which fell from the cornice of the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts in Paris, one of the permanent buildings erected for the Universal in 1900, started the sensational and anti-republican papers of that city on a campaign of alarm. It was stated that the building was coming down; also that plaster composition had been substituted for stone in order to defraud. The Old Salon holds its exhibitions in the central dome and one wing, the newer Société des Beaux Arts its salon in the other wing. Of course there is nothing in the alarmery but political wind and catch-penny journalism.

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Messrs. Wunderlich & Co. are showing rare prints by Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, and Seymour Haden. Specimens of a 200 proof edition of Hoppner's "Countess of Oxford and Child," executed in mezzotint by W. Henderson, are among the novelties.

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Mr. John Fell O'Brien, who is best known in the lower city as an auctioneer of paintings and bric-à-brac, has opened the New York Galleries, in Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue. He will make a specialty of auctions in the Waldorf-Astoria.

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A French paper tells a story of the treasures of the Shah of Persia which might well belong in the "Arabian Nights." One piece is a terrestrial globe made of seventy-five pounds of pure gold, on which the oceans and lands are laid out in precious stones. Water is represented by emeralds, Africa is bounded by rubies, and Persia by turquoises, while England and France, as the richest countries of Europe, are defined in terms of diamonds. This precious yet useful work of the jeweler's art is said to be valued at 25,000,000f. In case of war this might serve as a very respectable war chest if the Shah had to quit his capital in a hurry. How Blucher's mouth would have watered had he heard of this bit of loot.

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The Swiss novelist Gottfried Keller died in 1890 and his body was cremated in Zurich, according to his wish. His friends have now raised a memorial for him, consisting of a sarcophagus and obelisk of rose-colored marble designed by Prof. Bluntschli. The sarcophagus is of the short, square shape used in ancient times for the ashes of the dead; it contains Keller's ashes in a metal box. On the obelisk is a portrait of the writer in relief, carved by Kissling, the sculptor of the monument to William Tell.

***

Under the stimulating energy of the Kaiser the fever for monuments is at its highest in Prussia. At Burg, in the Saxon Province, and at Sagan, in Silesia, monuments to Emperor Frederick have just been unveiled. At Mysłowitz the Crown Prince of Prussia has been unveiling colossal portrait bronzes of Emperor William I. and Emperor Frederick, both by the sculptor Ernst Freeze. At Fehrbellin, a spot famous in the military history of Brandenburg, the Emperor himself unveiled a monument to the "Great Elector" who broke the power of the Swedes there in 1675. It is a bronze statue by Prof. Fritz Schaper, a sculptor who has embellished Berlin with several good monuments.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Autumn and Winter Seasons.

Messrs. B. Altman & Co. direct attention to the collections of fine apparel and fabrics contained in their various departments. Additional novelties will be shown during the remainder of the season, in many cases simultaneously with their appearance abroad.

Particular mention made of the following departments:

Lace Window Draperies, Etc.

FILET ITALIEN, combined with other reproductions of rare laces and embroideries, for Lace Window Draperies, Vestibule Panels, Bed Spreads, Bureau and Dresser Covers.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE.

Decorative Table Linens.

FILET ITALIEN, Point Venise, Point de Flandres and Nid d'Abeille, reproductions of rare laces, in most artistic designs, mounted on Reception and Social Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, etc., ranging in prices from $50, $75, $100 to $1,250 each.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department.

(Third Floor.)

Orders taken for Tailor-made Gowns, Afternoon, Reception and Dinner Dresses. Also Outer Garments. Original styles to select from.

Furs and Fur Garments.

Sable, Chinchilla, Broadtail, Ermine, Persian Lamb, Petit Gris.

Trimmed Millinery.

(Third Floor.)

Hats and Bonnets in a variety of the newest styles, including late importations.

Paris Tea Gowns, Negligees and House Robes.

Fine Footwear

For WOMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Lace and Embroidered Evening Slippers, an entirely new and attractive style of footwear for dress occasions.

East India, Turkish and Persian Rugs, also Domestic Rugs.

For MONDAY, October 27th:

Imported Black Velvet, $1.85 yd.

1,500 yards, 27 inches wide, for Dresses and Cloaks; value $3.00 yard.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

MANY DIFFICULTIES FACE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Between the Liberals and the Irish Premier Balfour Has Not a Moment's Peace—Russia's Request Regarding Afghanistan Viewed with Suspicion—Mad Mullah a Formidable Foe—Mr. Carnegie's Speech at St. Andrews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There has been no lack of interesting incidents this week, both in Parliament and outside, the crowning feature of course being the King's progress through London to-day. Westminster has been the theatre of excited debates about the education and Irish questions, but very little progress has been made with business.

If it is true, as Lord Rosebery once said, that there are only two supremely happy days in a Premier's life—the day he receives the seals of office from the sovereign and that on which he surrenders them into his royal master's hands—one would think Mr. Balfour must be longing for the latter day. Between the Liberals and the Irish he has not a moment's peace, and, although he is splendidly backed by an overwhelming Government majority, there is so much legitimate debate over questions bristling with difficulties that it is very hard to make legislative headway.

The Government having reintroduced the coercion régime in Ireland, the Irish members are returning the compliment by endeavoring to obstruct Government business. The cause of the eternal Irish difficulty was never better described than by the late Lord Morris, one of the wittiest and most sarcastic of men. It was all due, he said, to the fact that a stupid but honest race was trying to govern a quick-witted but dishonest one. For the present the stupid race is on top, and likely to remain so, in spite of all the Irish Parliamentary scenes and popular protests.

BRITISH DISTRUST OF RUSSIA.

Considerable curiosity has been aroused by the communication from Russia proposing that direct relations be established between her and Afghanistan in regard to frontier matters, the relations to be "non-political." Hitherto Russia's plan has been to profess to the British Foreign Office that Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, discounting that assurance in the meantime by secret envoys, treaties, and even open missions.

The British are asking for further details, but they do not like Russia's proposal. Although Mr. Chamberlain was much censured for saying of Russia some time ago "who sups with the devil should have a long spoon," he only said what all Englishmen say among themselves. Lord Palmerston once said of Russia that she had always two strings to her bow—moderate language and disinterested professions at St. Petersburg and London and active aggression by her agents on the scene of operations.

Englishmen remember the sinister Penjdeh incident, which led Mr. Gladstone to the verge of war with Russia, and they feel that the safest policy is to keep the Muscovite at arm's length as long as possible.

This feeling is strengthened by the remarkable dispatch to The Times from Peking respecting Russia's "evacuation" of Manchuria. The extraordinary energy, enterprise, and skill with which Russia has managed to get Manchuria in her grip extorts unwilling admiration here, together with misgiving lest Great Britain should fail to exclude her from regions where her presence would menace the whole British power in the East.

A SLAP AT LORD CRANBORNE.

Great Britain's recent diplomatic encounters with Russia have not been brilliantly successful, and many Englishmen ask whether their foreign affairs are in the best hands now. Lord Lansdowne does not inspire much confidence, while as to Lord Cranborne, the Under Foreign Secretary, one influential journal says this week: "He is a striking example of the success that follows from the exercise of care and discernment in the choice of a father. If he had not so wisely selected Lord Salisbury, it is absolutely certain that he would not be Under Secretary to-day, and it is even doubtful whether he would be a Member of Parliament at all."

Lord Cranborne's brother, Lord Hugh Cecil, is the brainy member of the family, but his energies are mainly directed to championing High Church interests in the Commons, and he is regarded as the prime author of the Education bill, which is now goading the Nonconformists to fury.

The good news about Col. Swayne's force caused relief after the anxiety occasioned by the Somaliland disaster, but it is realized that Great Britain has a big task before her. The Mad Mullah might have been crushed two or three years ago, but the Foreign Office has been content to regard him as a comparatively unimportant person. Now it will take prolonged operations to overthrow the prophet, who is by no means so mad as he is reputed to be.

However, after the South African experience it will be a small affair, and Englishmen are accustomed to take these "little wars" as all in the day's work and as part of the price to be paid for owning the British Empire.

If they would only look on other kinds of work in the same light it would be better for them. It is not for want of exhortation that they refuse to wake up. This week it is Andrew Carnegie, who, as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, has been rubbing in the necessity for renewed and ceaseless efforts if the British are to hold what they have got. He is of the opinion that Great Britain is already beaten by America in the commercial race, and is to have a very severe tussle with Germany. England, he says, is still to realize that America and Germany are taking business seriously, while many Englishmen are looking on it as subsidiary to golf football, and cricket.

THE ACTON LIBRARY.

Mr. Carnegie is doing what he can to teach the British, both by advice and gifts of libraries. His splendid present to John Morley of the late Lord Acton's library has been offered this week by Mr. Morley to Cambridge University. It is felt that this disposition of it is the best and most graceful that could have been made. Mr. Carnegie's generosity saved Lord Acton from the necessity of dispersing the collection in his life. After his death it was presented to Mr. Morley as the man who best understood the value and use of it.

Mr. Morley has bestowed the library on Cambridge as the fittest memorial of the great scholar who gathered it, and whom Cambridge thrice refused as a learner and afterward welcomed as a teacher.

TORTOISE AS A VOUCHER.

Reptile, with Name of Pension Applicant Scratched on Its Shell, Forwarded to Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—United States Consul General Evans forwarded to the Pension Bureau in Washington this week what is probably the most curious voucher of identification ever filed in a pension case. The voucher consists of the shell of a field tortoise with the name "Bob Williams" scratched on the under side. It was sent to Consul General Evans from Christchurch, New Zealand, where the applicant for a pension is now living, and is accompanied by letters and affidavits which explain that the soldier's real name is William Wright, but that he enlisted under the name of "Williams." Wright, or "Williams," says in his application that he caught the tortoise during the Shenandoah campaign, and afterward gave the shell to Mrs. Mary Johnson of Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., who kept it until recently, when Wright decided to apply for a pension, and sent to New York for the shell in order to identify himself as "Williams," under which name he served in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-second New York Infantry.

The curious document was addressed to Consul General Evans, who was formerly Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, personally, and was forwarded to him from Washington by mistake. Mr. Evans returns it to the Pension Office without comment.

MODERN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

London Times, Commenting on Fact That Oxford May Abolish Compulsory Study of Greek, Has a Fling at America.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The recommencement of work at Oxford and Cambridge Universities elicited from The London Times today a lengthy and important review of the steps taken toward progress in the English universities, caused by the "Wake-up England" agitation. The Times announced that Oxford was considering the advisability of abolishing Greek as a compulsory subject. If this is done, The Times points out, it would have most far-reaching consequences on education throughout the country, which would then "certainly be in harmony with the trend of modern thought."

Referring to the agitation in connection with Oxford, which has furnished the ground for considerable talk, The Times says:

"The rooms, whose long vacation aspect of dirt and untidiness recently scandalized an American mother, are furbished up again."

Even though university life is not doing half as much as it ought to for the young men of England from an educational point of view, The Times maintains that it provides advantages in the way of culture and love of beauty and antiquity which are of great value in all phases of life.

THE ROYAL HOUSE PARTY.

King Edward and His Guests, Emperor William and King of Portugal, May Solve African Problem.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Emperor William will arrive in England Nov. 8, and by that time, it is expected, King Carlos of Portugal also will be a guest of King Edward. There is every reason to believe that the meeting of the three monarchs will result in important international understandings, especially as regards South Africa, and more particularly Delagoa Bay, which is so vitally important to Great Britain as an outlet for her newly acquired colonies.

The Portuguese Government appears to be willing to transfer some portions of its South African territory to British rule. Germany, however, is understood to be strenuously opposed to British trade securing such an advantage—at any rate, unless Portugal is willing to placate Germany by granting her some similar concession; and it is believed that before the Emperor and King Carlos leave England a bargain will be arranged.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 25.—Late arrivals at Claridge's are:

Miss Gwinn.
E. H. F. Slater.
Miss M. R. Calender.
Miss De Forest.
Edward Roberts.
Miss Hooper.
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Bowie.
Miss Fletcher.
Miss A. G. Griffith.
B. S. Guinness.

At the Savoy Hotel are:

J. D. Muir.
M. W. Tingley.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wormser.
Frank H. Partridge.
Miss C. Cowell.
D. C. Leech.
M. B. Gorham.
M. A. Janny.
Hugh Birch.
G. W. Sheldon.

KITCHENER TO ATTEND A SERIES OF CEREMONIES

Gordon College at Khartoum to be Inaugurated Next Week.

The General May Also Be Present at the Opening of the Assouan Dam—How He Left London Secretly.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Viscount Kitchener started for the East yesterday, and the secrecy with which his departure from this city was surrounded is in somewhat curious contrast with the series of festivities in which he is about to take part. Lord Kitchener's hatred of "fuss and feathers" is well known, and perhaps he felt, in view of what he has to go through in the next few weeks, that he might as well escape any ceremony that was not altogether necessary.

At any rate, plans were made in regard to his journey of a kind which are not often thought necessary in the case even of a royal personage. The arrangements were made through Cook & Son and the passage of the new Commander in Chief in India was booked in the name of "Mr. Cook." The authorities at the Victoria railway station were instructed to reserve a compartment in the train for Dover, but they did not know until the train was about to start who the distinguished passenger was. Only three officers in mufti bade Lord Kitchener farewell.

Very different will be the arrangements for welcoming the famous General in Egypt and in India, for he is first going to the country where he achieved so much success as Sirdar of the Egyptian army. However, one of the ceremonies in which he is to take part will surely not be distasteful to him, for it is the inauguration of the Gordon College at Khartoum on Nov. 3, and every one remembers that it was Kitchener who first pushed the plan for the college. He went further in his efforts to secure the foundation of this institution, in the way of appealing to the British public, than he ever went before or since. He even paid a visit to the London Stock Exchange specially to beg subscriptions from the members. Needless to say a big sum was secured from the brokers, who cheered the "Hero of Khartoum," as he was then called, until they were hoarse.

It is possible that Lord Kitchener will also be able to attend the inauguration of another great work in Egypt before he resumes his journey for India—the celebration of the completion of the Assouan Dam. He takes almost as much interest in this remarkable engineering work as in the Gordon College, and, when he was recently welcomed in London, one of the few occasions on which he displayed any animation was when he asked Sir John Aird how the dam was getting on. Sir John, as Mayor of Paddington, was one of the civic officials who presented addresses to Lord Kitchener, and the latter, instead of replying to the congratulations, asked the Mayor, who is head of the great contracting firm that has constructed the dam, when the work would be finished. Sir John told him everything was nearly completed, and Kitchener, smiling, exclaimed: "That's capital, capital."

The inauguration of the dam will be an elaborate ceremoney. The Khédive will be present, as well as the Duke of Connaught, who, like Lord Kitchener, is to stop in Egypt on his way to India. There will be hundreds of specially invited guests, and the central feature of the proceedings will be the raising of one of the great steel sluice gates.

The smaller dam at Assiout, which is also part of the Egyptian reservoir scheme, has been working throughout this year's Nile flood, and is a complete success. No signs of the clogging which was feared as a result of the muddy nature of the Nile water has yet appeared.

Even when he reaches India Lord Kitchener will not be able to get to work for some time. There will be more "fuss and feathers," and they will be of a kind which will doubtless tire even those officials who, unlike the General, do not object to ceremony. As Commander in Chief in India, Lord Kitchener will have to take a prominent part in the magnificent coronation Durbar at Delhi, the ceremonies in connection with which will begin on Dec. 31, and will last over a week. After that Lord Kitchener will be at liberty to do what he is most fond of doing—engaging in hard work.

Perhaps, in view of all that is before him, Londoners will forgive the victorious General for going away from England secretly and scorning the "send-off" he would otherwise have received.

The Times suggests that Kitchener would hardly value the "facile shouts" of Englishmen now, as cheers were "so lavishly given to three peripatetic Boers as to leave no means of marking a distinction between them and the great soldier who fought the battle of his country." But Kitchener is not the man to grudge any amount of cheering to the Generals who were recently fighting against him.

There is, by the way, considerable dissatisfaction at the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the post in India, the burden of the complaint being that he is "wanted at home." One paper said two days ago:

"There are many reasons why it is a happy thing that Lord Kitchener should go to India, but one very considerable reason why it is not so happy. We grudge him to India, in fact. Sooner or later, no doubt, his relentless thoroughness and untiring industry will be employed in a very responsible position at headquarters, but it is certainly a vast pity that it should be later rather than sooner. His services would surely have been invaluable at a time when it would be impossible to put too much life and energy into the business of Pall Mall, so far as the nation's interests are concerned.

"Of course, it is quite conceivable that there are some who are by no means sorry to have Lord Kitchener out of the way; too much life and energy in army matters are not comfortable for everybody."

TEN DAYS IN OPEN BOAT.

ST. GEORGE, Ieland of Grenada; W. I., Oct. 25.—A boat containing Capt. Kay and his wife and the crew of the British bark Florence B. Edgett, from Bear River, N. S., for Buenos Ayres, arrived here this morning. Capt. Kay and his companions report that their vessel was dismasted in a hurricane Sept. 18 and was abandoned Oct. 15 in a waterlogged condition. They suffered many hardships and were without nautical instruments in the boat, but managed to reach Grenada safely.

The Florence B. Edgett was built in 1890 at Bear River, N. S., from which port she hailed. She was 148 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold. She registered 491 tons gross. She sailed from Bear River Aug. 13, via Digby, N. S., Aug. 18.

Lady Bache Cunard Coming Here.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Among the passengers booked to sail for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Campania, from Liverpool to-day, are Lady Bache Cunard (who was Miss Maud Burke of Chicago) and John V. Farwell of Chicago.

LONDON STIRRED BY THE ROYAL PAGEANT

King Edward and His Queen Formally Enter the City.

Belated Ceremony of Coronation Carried Out Under Leaden Skies—Boer Generals Among Spectators of Brilliant Procession—Fire at the Guildhall.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on the royal progress toward the city shortly after noon today in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off, and the temperature was sufficintly mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham Palace, which naturally was one of the greatest centres of attraction, a great crowd had been waiting for hours, watching the arrivals and departures and the forming of the procession. The brilliancy of the latter was greatly detracted from by the fact that all the troops were cloaked.

The only touch of color was from the lance pennants of the Lancers, and the brass helmets of the heavy cavalry. The khaki-painted guns of the artillery and a naval gun of the same hue added to the general note of a sombreness.

The roofs of houses near the palace and other points of vantage giving a view of the picturesque panorama in Green Park and the historic Mall were well filled with spectators, whose cheering announced to the less privileged public the starting of the state carriage with their Majesties.

The procession formed outside the gate, and had already moved off when the first carriages containing royal personages and members of the household emerged therefrom. The veteran Duke of Cambridge, who was in a carriage with Princess Victoria, came in for slight cheering, but Lord Roberts and his staff passed almost unnoticed.

There was a somewhat tedious interval before the appearance of their Majesties, who drew forth the first real cheers of the day as they passed through the rows of blue jackets from the first-class cruiser Terrible lining either side of the main entrance to the Palace. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with the cloak thrown back showing his decorations. The Queen had on a straw-colored toque and a fur collarette and cloak.

Both the King and Queen looked extremely well, and continuously bowed their acknowledgments of the warm welcome extended to them. The King's escort of Life Guards, Equerries, &c., was about the only detachment of the procession not wearing cloaks, and these troopers made a brilliant display, in striking contrast with the general lack of color pervading the pageant.

NO CRUSH OF SPECTATORS.

Partly in consequence of the length of the route there was nowhere a great crush of people, with the exception of open spaces like Trafalgar Square, where the London County Council presented the King with an address of welcome, and where the Boer Generals, Botha, De la Rey, and De Wet, were prominent among the spectators, and at the City Boundary, Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other city officials welcomed His Majesty and presented him with the city's sword.

At the Mansion House most of the procession stopped, their Majesties from there being accompanied only by the sovereign's escort and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other princes, equerries, and aides, to the Guildhall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incident.

Owing to the King's carriage being the last, some confusion occurred at the entrance of the Guildhall in an endeavor to empty the carriage quickly and avoid keeping his Majesty waiting. Several of the Princesses were rather unceremoniously deposited on the sidewalk, where they tried to throw their wraps in the carriages, which were being hustled off down a narrow street, and a confused mass of policemen, Princesses, ladies-in-waiting, and such Generals as had time to dismount gathered under the canopied entrance.

When the King arrived he looked tired and stepped heavily from his carriage. The Queen threw off the wrap which covered her simple straw-colored dress, trimmed with gold. Her Majesty, who looked marvelously youthful and well, accepted a bouquet from the Lady Mayoress, and the King shook hands with her. The procession then started off down a long, picturesque row of "Beef-Eaterers," and the equerries and Generals draggled in behind. Among the last was the Prince of Wales, who was rather long in dismounting. He came running up, scarcely recognised and nearly shut out by the cordon of policemen who gathered about the doors.

In the great hall the seven hundred persons waiting about the luncheon tables cheered as the King came in. His Majesty accepted the Corporation's address, and down and the luncheon commenced.

THE KING'S ADDRESS.

Among those present were Ambassador Choate and Gen. Wood.

The most interesting feature of the royal progress up to this point was the King's reply to the address of the London County Council on Trafalgar Square. The Boer Generals occupied prominent seats in the centre of the County Council stand, immediately facing the King. His Majesty's reply was clearly audible to all in the vicinity. He said:

"It gives much pleasure both to myself and the Queen to receive in person the loyal and dutiful address of the centre of municipal authority on the occasion of our progress through the capital of the empire and to receive the greetings of our people on our coronation. Your confidence that my favor will be extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well founded, and of the numerous important questions which come under your consideration none appeal more strongly to my interest and sympathy than those directly touching on the welfare of the poorer classes of this and other great cities. I thank you for your good wishes for myself and my house. I cordially share your aspiration that it may be granted me by the same Divine Providence which preserved my life from imminent danger to reign over my firmly established and peaceful empire and in the loyal hearts of my contented and prosperous people."

The interior of the great hall of the Guildhall presented a brilliant scene. It was filled with members of the royal family and diplomats, officers, and officials, all in full uniform, with their breasts blazing with orders.

The King's reply to the address in the Guildhall was much on the same lines as his speech at Trafalgar Square.

After lunch the Common Crier called for a toast to his Majesty the King, and Mme. Albani, stationed in one of the galleries, sang the National Anthem, in which the whole company joined.

After other formal toasts the party left the hall, the procession re-formed, and it restarted on it progress across the river.

The pageant traversed several miles of streets on the Surrey side of the River Thames. There was no special incident, though the heartiness of the welcome far transcended anything heard in the more aristocratic portions of the route.

Their Majesties returned to the palace at 3:30 P. M.

FIRE IN THE GUILDHALL.

The Guildhall caught fire shortly after their Majesties left the building.

It turned out that the fire was in the dome of the Guildhall, some distance from the part of the building where the luncheon was held.

Within a few minutes after the fire alarm had been sent out the pinnacle of the gray dome of the Guildhall was a mass of shining brass, composed of the helmets of the firemen, who had clambered up and commenced hacking away with their axes, being apparently unable to get at the trouble from the inside. The fire is said to have been caused by a fused wire.

The outbreak of the fire caused intense excitement. A large number of engines and fire-escapes dashed up, scattering the crowds which still remained in the streets. Under any circumstances a fire at the Guildhall, which contains priceless city relics and an immense library, would have caused a commotion, but occurring so nearly in conjunction with the King's visit the feeling of alarm was intensified. Many members of the corporation and a number of visitors were still in the precincts when the alarm was given. These hurriedly departed to make way for several hundred firemen, who dragged ladders over the crimson cloth on which the King had so recently walked.

Crowds of servants, removing the luncheon débris and carrying gold cups and other signs of the feast, rushed hurriedly to and from amid the police, soldiers, and Aldermen wearing their costly robes.

Several firemen expressed the belief that the fire was smouldering while the King was actually at luncheon.

MAN WITH GUNPOWDER ARRESTED

Religious Enthusiast Was Stationed Near a Reviewing Stand in London.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—George Martin, a clergyman, was arrested near a reviewing stand on the south side of the river and remanded at the Southwark Police Court today charged with having a pound of gunpowder in his possession with felonious intent.

The arrested clergyman proved to be a religious enthusiast who objected to the erection of a stand around St. George's Church, in the Borough, and who purchased a small quantity of gunpowder, insufficient to do real damage. He will probably be placed in an asylum.

The Rev. Mr. Martin was arrested at the time of the coronation of King Edward for a similar escapade, and he was also arrested at Buckingham Palace, where he was demanding an audience of the King on the subject of the erection of the stand around St. George's Church. When taken into custody to-day he made no secret of his intention to cause damage with the powder.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON

"Captain Kettle" a Superior Melodrama with Much Humor—"Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss" Well Acted—"The Wisdom of Folly" Withdrawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 25.—Theatrical matters have been rather quiet this week. The latest production is "Captain Kettle," by Malcolm Watson and Murray Carson, at the Adelphi. This house, formerly the home of melodrama, has been unfortunate since it abandoned that class of play. "Captain Kettle" is a superior kind of melodrama, and contains much that is amusing. It is handsomely mounted, and, when a little compressed, seems likely to bring prosperity to the theatre.

Frank Stayton's four-act play, "Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss," has had a fair reception at the Avenue Theatre, but it is clumsy in workmanship, betraying the youth and inexperience of the author. It is admirably acted, the Misses Ellis Jeffreys, Annie Hughes, and Florence St. John being in the cast.

"The Wisdom of Folly" has been withdrawn from the Comedy, where Lewis Waller produces this evening "Monsieur Beaucaire," which has been favorably received at the Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool.

"My Lady Virtue," by H. V. Esmond, will be presented at the Garrick on Monday by a strong company, including Arthur Bourchier, Irene Vanbrugh, and Eva Moore.

The Drury Lane pantomime, always a great event at Christmas time, will be "Mother Goose," with Madge Lessing as the principal boy. Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell are among the favorite comedians engaged.

American music cannot be said to have been neglected here this Autumn. Horatio Parker again represented his country this week, this time at the Norwich musical festival, where a lyric rhapsody called "A Star Song," expressly composed for the festival, was performed.

Mr. Parker has undoubtedly achieved a success here, all the critics speaking highly of his work. He is declared to possess originality, and to have carried out the composition of "A Star Song" with the greatest skill. As music it is pronounced very fine, many passages presenting features of great beauty.

British Bark Cuba Beached.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 25.—The British bark Cuba of Windsor, N. S., loaded with plaster and bound from that port to New York, went on a reef off Man-o'-War Island during last night's storm. At high tide to-day the vessel came off, and Capt. Coburn beached her at Bliss Harbor. Her forepart is gone, part of her keel and some of her copper plates have been knocked off. It is not thought she will be a total loss.

AMERICAN-FRENCH SOCIETY NEWS

Grand Duke Boris Gives a Dinner Party in Paris—Exhibition of Work by American Artists—Ambassador Porter Back in the French Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, returned to-day from Rouen, where he has been the guest of Senator Waddington. He made the trip along the banks of the Seine from Rouen to Caudebec in a boat specially placed at his disposition by the Office of Bridges and Roads.

Before leaving here for St. Petersburg last Saturday the Grand Duke Boris of Russia gave a small dinner party, to which were invited Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. Tiffany, Marcel Fouquier, the well-known sportsman, and Mr. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard and family of New York, who spent the Summer in England, have taken the house of M. Etienne Mallet, in the Rue de la Faisanderie, and will spend the Winter here.

Mrs. M. H. French of Chicago has arrived here, and is with her brother, J. Allison Bowen, Deputy Consul General of the United States. She will accompany him to America during his leave of absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Forbes and the Misses Forbes of Boston are at the Hotel Dominici.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dinshaw and family have arrived at the Hotel Prince de Galles, at Cannes.

Mrs. and Miss Mainzer of New York have arrived at the Hotel Gassion, at Pau.

Mrs. Edwin R. Denby and Miss Denby have left here for Rome.

H. W. F. Buttner has arrived here with his family, and has taken apartments in the Rue Lord Byron.

Miss Beulah Ament Martin, who has spent three months in France and on the Continent, has sailed for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker of New York have left here for London.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Combs of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Regina.

Mrs. Drexel, who has been here for a few days, has returned to London.

An exhibition organized by a group of American artists was opened to-day at the Silberberg Gallery, in the Rue Taitbout, and will close Nov. 20. Among exhibitors are Edwin Lord Weeks, F. A. Bridgman, Alexander Harrison, Albert D. Gihon, Clarence M. Gihon, Edwin D. Connell, Herbert W. Faulkner, Victor D. Hecht, Parke C. Dougherty, and C. Crowninshield.

Paris is very empty of notable Americans just at present, and the season is quite dead. A visitor recounts that in search of luncheon yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne he found the Restaurant de Madrid closed, and was directed to the Restaurant des Sports, but it had been shut for ten days. Then he went to the Rotonde, but there, too, the restaurant had disappeared, so at last he went to the Armenonville. He found that all the waiters were engaged in fishing in the lake and seemed annoyed at being disturbed.

The Sauvigny-Read Wedding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The wedding of Miss Florence Van Dusen Reed and Comte Christian de Bertier de Sauvigny will take place to-morrow. After the ceremony Mrs. Van Dusen Reed will give a reception at her handsome apartment in the Rue Pierre Charron.

THE "AMERICAN INVASION" OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Morgan's Failure in Regard to London Railways Welcomed—The Westinghouse Works at Manchester.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan's failure in regard to London electric railways has been received here with much satisfaction. Mr. Morgan is not popular here. He is too rich, too ambitious, too much in the way of Britishers to appeal to their taste, so now there is jubilation.

People who three days ago were bewailing the omnipotence of American financiers have regained courage. It is clear, they say, that the American trust magnates are not to have their own way in all things here. The Daily News says:

"The attempt of American capitalists to obtain a monopoly of the tobacco trade has failed, and the honors of that contest rest with the competing British combine."

Yet this very journal was the first to point out that it mattered not two straws to the consumer whether the American or the British tobacco combination gained the day.

Whatever may occur in regard to the London railways, there is no keeping out American enterprise from Great Britain. American methods have just been introduced at the British Westinghouse works at Trafford Park, Manchester. These works cover 150 acres and are an exact copy of the Westinghouse works at Pittsburg. Everything smacks of Pittsburg. The foremen are chiefly Americans, and the workmen principally Lancashire men. The workmen do not mind being "bossed" by Americans, for the "bosses" understand the men and do not tyrannize over them, allowing them plenty of rope, while expecting the very best work they can do.

Manchester has known little of the rise of this unique colony on its borders, for the work of colonization has been carried out quickly and silently, 5,000 men being employed to-day on a site which two years ago was fields and ditches.

JOHN REDMOND UPBRAIDED.

Nationalist Leader Assailed by Sister of Charles Stewart Parnell Regarding Funds Collected in America.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Dickinson, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has published bitter correspondence exchanged between herself and John Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish League and of the Irish Parliamentary Party, in which she demands an accounting of the funds raised in America to save Avondale, the estate of the late Mr. Parnell, from the hands of outsiders.

In reply to her first letter Mr. Redmond wrote to Mrs. Dickinson, saying the objects of the American funds were the erection of a monument to Mr. Parnell in Dublin and the purchase of Avondale House and lawn, which should be available as a residence for the Parnell family. Mr. Redmond's bid was set aside in favor of one from Mr. Boyland, a Dublin butcher, who had made an arrangement with John Parnell, brother of the deceased statesman. "Thus," said Mr. Redmond, "it was impossible to buy the house, and the committee proceeded with the project of erecting a Parnell statue."

Mrs. Dickinson wrote again, saying that Mr Boyland now offered to accept the $25,000 collected for the purchase of the estate, and would allow the balance to remain on a ten years' mortgage. To this letter Mr. Redmond did not reply.

A proposal being made that the Parnells and Mrs. Dickinson could reside in the park at Avondale, Mrs. Dickinson wrote:

"As to the condition that any members of the family should be allowed to reside at Avondale should they desire to do so, that is to say on sufference, as either caretakers or gatekeepers, all I can say is that I think the family has suffered enough through the murder of their brother Charles, through pecuniary difficulties and through the loss of their ancestral home for the good of the country, without the insult of Avondale being placed at their service on such terms. It is almost incredible that such an insult should be offered the family in return for the services of their brother and the sacrifice of his property and life."

In a letter to The Irish Times Mrs. Dickinson demands a full accounting from Mr. Redmond, saying his chance of success in America would be better "if he could show that as regards the funds he collected to redeem the ancestral home of his former leader he had honestly and independently carried out the plans and applied the moneys to the purposes for which they were subscribed."

A dispatch from Dublin Oct. 31, 1890, said Avondale was sold at auction that day by the Land Judges' Court. The purchaser, the dispatch added, was Mr. Boyland, a friend of John Howard Parnell, brother of the famous Irish statesman.

IRELAND A SOURCE OF WORRY.

Stringent Order Issued to Birmingham Gunmakers Respecting Shipments of Arms to the Island.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The apprehension with which the Government views the condition of Ireland can be judged from the fact that the Chief Constable of Birmingham has issued a warning to all arms and ammunition manufacturers not to sell goods for shipment to the proclaimed districts of Ireland. A special order has also been issued that even to such parts of Ireland as are not proclaimed, shipments of arms must be clearly marked as such, under pain of stringent penalties.

With this echo of Ireland's stormiest days comes the announcement of the release of the three Joyces who were undergoing life sentences at Maryborough Jail for the murder of a whole family of a similar name in 1882. The crime was well known in those days as the Maamtrasna massacre. Ten persons were originally convicted. Nine of them were sentenced to death, but six of these prisoners had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The last three of those convicts have now been released, owing to the clemency of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley, during their inaugural trip through Galway, were approached by the wives and other relatives of the imprisoned men. The wives begged that they might have a chance to meet their husbands again after twenty years of separation. One of the women seized Lady Dudley's hand and wept bitterly as she begged for her intercession. Lord Dudley was much affected and promised to do what he could. The pardon of the three men followed.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT CLOGGED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—So bitter has become the feeling because of the recent disturbances in the House of Commons several of the older members have privately declared that they will not seek re-election.

In response to vigorous declarations by some of his supporters, who regard their peace of mind as superior to political considerations which involve rowdyism, Premier Balfour has promised to exercise the closure with a stronger hand than he has ever before attempted. The benefits to be derived from this course are doubtful, as the Nationalists have shown an ingenious mastery over the difficulties of the House of Commons procedure, and much irritation is felt on the Government benches over the fact that Mr. Balfour's new rules, which were intended to expedite business, have proved an excellent weapon with which to delay it.

A severe application of the closure also will tend to produce vigorous protests on the part of the Liberals, who, in such circumstances, will combine forces with the Nationalists. How speedily the "Mother of Parliaments" is legislating at present can be judged from the fact that in seven days' debate only eleven lines of the Education bill have been adopted.

WRECKED IN LABRADOR GALE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. [illegible], Oct. 25.—Two more schooners were reported to-day to have been lost on the north coast. The crews of these vessels, however, are said to have been saved.

The Labrador mailboat, which is here, reports much distress among the fisherfolk on the Labrador Coast as the result of a recent gale and the destruction of fishery outfits.

A large ocean liner outward bound barely escaped disaster near Cape Race yesterday. The vessel was actually inside of Portugal Cove, where the steamer Hanoverian was wrecked, when she espied a fishing boat through the fog and reversed her engines and escaped.

JOHN MORLEY DEFEATED.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 25.—In the election to-day of a Rector of Glasgow University in succession to Lord Rosebery, Mr. Wyndham, the Irish Secretary, defeated John Morley, the Liberal leader, by 674 to 643 votes.

The result, which was rather unexpected, will doubtless be claimed as another indorsement of the Government's Education bill and the measures adopted toward Ireland.

DR. KOCH'S THEORY BEFORE THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS

Report of American Physicians Declares Tuberculosis Can Be Transmitted from Human Beings to Cattle—Dr. Koch Says the American Experiments were Hasty — The Kaiser Much Interested — Divergent Views of Physicians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The discussion by the Tuberculosis Congress here of Dr. Koch's theory that the disease cannot be transferred from cattle to human beings was brought to a close to-day with a lengthy speech by Dr. Koch, in which, although he did not tell his audience any particulars of the experiments which he is carrying on, he adhered firmly to the stand taken by him at the London Tuberculosis Congress, that the disease was not transmittable from animals to man.

Dr. Koch said that the experiments which he is now making were not yet complete, but as far as he had perfected them he had not found the slightest evidence that would tend to shake his conviction.

He reiterated that animal and human tubercles were not identical, and therefore, he said, he retained the opinion that, so far as the possibility of infection from milk, butter, or meat was concerned, the stringent measures of the sanitary police were superfluous. He readily conceded, however, that swine fed with milk of tuberculous cows die.

All evidence brought forth in America to disprove his theory he considered of little value, as the experiments made in the United States had been hasty, and not sufficient time had been allowed before the conclusions were drawn.

Dr. Koch also said that the American literature on the subject of bovine and human tuberculosis was one-sided and often couched in terms such as might be used by a lawyer, who, in defending a criminal, would suppress all points telling against his client.

Dr. Koch said he was surprised at the outcry against the consumption of raw milk, when the same people would eat butter without any harm, whereas butter contained virulent tubercles.

The Kaiser is very much interested in the report to the congress of the American physicians De Schweinitz, Dorset, and Schroeder, which was presented, and in which, in opposition to Koch's theory, it was said that several positive cases of transmission of tuberculosis to calves by subcutaneous inoculation with material obtained from a tuberculous human being proved positively the possibility of infecting cattle by germs of human origin.

"That the germs obtained from cases of human tuberculosis," says the report, "can produce tuberculosis in cattle is to our mind absolutely proved."

Dr. Heron of London read a paper in which he said that, since the announcement of Dr. Koch's theory, in certain parts of Great Britain and Ireland there had been a relaxation in the enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tuberculous milk or meat, but that this relaxation had not been followed by an increase in the death rate from tuberculosis, the death rate having steadily decreased.

In the afternoon discussion of Dr. Koch's theory, leading authorities cited cases of actual experiment tending to show that their learned colleague was wrong.

Prof. Moeller of Berlin, however, stated that his experiments supported Dr. Koch.

Dr. Hillier of England stated that, whether Koch was right or wrong, milk for infants should be sterilized, if only to prevent other diseases than tuberculosis.

Dr. Koch's address then closed the session.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The sensation of to-day's session of the International Tuberculosis Congress came toward the end of the sitting in the form of a paper by Prof. Koch in which he maintained all his former positions regarding the non-transferability of animal tuberculosis to man.

Taking up the alleged proofs that human beings may be infected with bovine tuberculosis through skin lesions, Prof. Koch admitted that cases of tuberculosis do occur among butchers and other persons who handle animals, but he asserted that the percentage of sufferers from the disease among joiners is equally as high as among handlers of animals and meat. He could not see, he declared, any connection between a skin lesion and tuberculosis ending in death like the case alleged of a certain workman who scratched his hand and finally died from consumption.

"If," said the professor, "infection is so frequent through milk, positive proof of this ought to be obtainable. When poisoned meat is eaten in a community widespread effects follow. How is it that no general infection follows the eating of tuberculous meat or the drinking of milk from a tuberculous cow? Experts assert that large amounts of tuberculous meats are consumed daily, and that not only the flesh, but even tuberculous organs are made use of for food, yet no widespread infection follows.

"In view of the quantity of tuberculous meat eaten and the rarity of intestinal tuberculosis, the question must be asked why a general infection is not more frequent? If tuberculous meat is apparently so harmless, why is it not the same with milk? People think that boiled milk is harmless, but boiling does not exterminate tubercular bacilli, and sterilizing milk impairs its quality. Why is it that the public is so nervous about milk, but yet will eat butter, in which bacilli are equally nurtured, without hesitation? The fact is, that most people have eaten tubercular bacilli. Why is not the infection widespread?"

Prof. Koch declared that only two cases of alleged general infection were known to him, and these two were not proved. He did not affirm, he said, that the transmission of tuberculosis from animal to man was impossible, but that cases of the kind were extremely rare, if they did occur. He had collected twenty-eight cases of apparent transmission of tubercular bacilli—a very small number—and in none of these could the source of the infection be stated positively, the data being incomplete.

Last year Prof. Koch received a number of letters from people who had drunk tuberculosis milk for years, and who had discovered only upon the death of the cow, the milk of which they had been drinking, that the animal was tuberculous. He appealed to the Central Committee to collect trustworthy data, and especially to ascertain what proportion of persons using the same meat and milk remained unaffected where transmission of tuberculosis was reported. As the matter stands, no satisfactory proof exists.

"If measures are taken to combat animal tuberculosis," went on Prof. Koch, "they must be on economic, not sanitary, grounds. In order to combat the disease we must find the root of the evil, establish better dwellings and workshops, avoid overcrowding, and isolate persons who are affected with tubercular bacilli. This is the only way to meet the enemy. Experience with other infections proves that tuberculosis can be successfully combated."

M. Nocard, a well-known French veterinary authority, spoke in opposition to Prof. Koch's views. He said the statements made by the professor led to two conclusions—that the transmission of tuberculosis does not occur and that precautions are unnecessary. The speaker said a number of experiments made since Prof. Koch's London address proved that animals rarely take tuberculosis from man, but that no doubt exists that beasts can be infected from human microbes.

It seems that the tubercular bacillus exists in great varieties of virulence, and also that some animals are more susceptible than others. The different degrees of virulence, he said, depended upon environment. The bovine bacillus, M. Nocard asserted, was more virulent than the human bacillus. All tuberculous animal products could infect through alimentation. Milk from a tuberculous udder is highly infectious, though a number of bacilli are necessary for infection through the digestive organs.

M. Nocard said he himself had killed five monkeys through inoculation with bovine bacilli, and he asked why human beings should be immune. The speaker said he regarded the danger from tuberculous animals as established, and he declared that such animals should be destroyed and those suspected of being infected should be isolated.

M. Nocard concluded by arguing that bovine tuberculosis is transferable to man, especially through milk from a tuberculous udder, and that an exclusively lacteal diet for children is particularly dangerous.

GERMAN VIEW OF "PRIVACY."

Reichstag Soon to Consider a Bill Prohibiting Printing of Photographs of Persons Without Their Consent.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—In a recent editorial THE NEW YORK TIMES discussed the question of the "right of privacy." It is interesting to note that the subject now also receives much attention in the German press. This is due to the fact that the Reichstag will soon have to consider a bill which relates to the reproduction of photographs of private persons. According to this measure photographs can be reproduced only with the consent of the person whose picture is taken. Such restriction, however, is not to be applied to photographs which show persons in landscapes, processions, and similar affairs.

Only for official purposes, as for example, for the identification of criminals, shall the reproduction of the photographs be allowed, without the consent of the person photographed.

The demand for the adoption of such a radical bill, as outlined above was brought about by the strange action of two Hamburg photographers, who, when Bismarck died, surreptitiously entered the death chamber of the deceased and took a flashlight photograph of the body. It is needless to say that the Bismarck family took energetic steps against the culprits. Suit was brought not only for trespass, but in a civil action an order was asked for the destruction of the objectionable plates. Five different decisions were rendered on the subject. All of the courts upheld the rights of the heirs.

The Reichsgericht, the Supreme Court of Germany, while not considering the "right of privacy" as the most important part of the Bismarck matter, rendered a decision in favor of the heirs on the ground that the objectionable photograph had been obtained by trespass. This decision has been severely condemned by some of the foremost German jurists. Prof. Kohler of the Berlin University, an eminent legal authority, says the decision is absurd. On the same ground, for example, the owner of a villa in Switzerland, from where one can see the Moenchhof or the Matterhorn, could obtain a judgment for trespass against any person who from his house without his permission had obtained a view of the mountains. Furthermore, he is opposed to the so-called "right of privacy," on the ground that a person's physiognomy is the gift of God, and does not belong to one's self. Any one in the public eye should recognize the fact that the world feels the necessity to see the faces of public personages.

Of course, the professor says this is meant with the reservation that the photograph is not of an insulting or libelous nature. But while taking this very liberal position on the question of the "right of privacy," the professor severely condemns a recent decision on the subject rendered by the New York Court of Appeals. It will be remembered that the American court rendered a decision in a case where a milling concern had reproduced the picture of a young lady, without her permission. Prof. Kohler says that the decision of the court, which maintained that the reproduction of the young woman's picture was legal, as long as the same had not been of a libelous nature, is greatly to be regretted. On the contrary, he maintains the lady was entirely justified in bringing suit against the milling concern, for the use of her picture was in no way connected with a public event, with a poem, other literary or musical work, but merely with a most prosaic foodstuff advertisement. E. T. H.

READY FOR ANTARCTIC CRUISE.

Scottish Expedition Under W. S. Bruce Will Sail To-morrow.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 25.—The auxiliary screw steamer Scotia, fitted out by the Scottish National Antarctic Association, under the leadership of William S. Bruce, Director of the Laboratory of Marine Zoology, Edinburgh, which was to have sailed from the Clyde to-day for the antarctic regions, has postponed her departure until Monday. The expedition consists of thirty-two Scotchmen.

The Scotia is splendidly equipped and has several novel features, including an apparatus for taking bird's-eye views from kites, moving-picture machines for obtaining records of the movements of South Sea organisms, and 6,000 fathoms of cable, with the object of sounding the ocean where Sir James Ross failed to find bottom with 4,000 fathoms.

Mr. Bruce sailed as naturalist with the Dundee expedition to the antarctic regions in 1892, and since 1896 he has made four voyages to the arctic regions, including taking part in the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition and the Prince of Monaco's expedition to Spitzbergen.

FATE OF ARCHDUKE JOHANN.

Testimony Indicating That He May Be Alive in Polynesia.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—Another story has been added to those surrounding the fate of the Archduke Johann Salvator, who twelve years ago sailed away in the Santa Margherita under the name of Johann Orth, and has never since been heard from.

A Belgrade correspondent of the Deutsches Volksblatt now reports certain facts which may elucidate the mystery. A Dalmatian Serb, he says, has turned up in the Servian colony, in South America, who affirms that he was with Johann Orth on the Santa Margherita.

This man, Paichuric by name, says that in the Winter of 1890, the Santa Margherita, whose crew was almost entirely Dalmatian, ran into Iquique harbor. Until then Capt. Saic, a Dalmatian Serb, had had command, although Johann Orth possessed a patent as ship's Captain. One day the Archduke began to arm his hitherto merchant ship. Moreover, the crew noticed that, contrary to his wont, he sought the society of foreign naval officers, endeavoring to collect information about the Polynesian Islands.

Then Capt. Saic fell ill, whereupon Johann Orth dismissed him and the greater portion of the crew, paying them handsomely for their services. Paichuric was one of the number dismissed, and can only add that almost immediately the Santa Margherita, having received its full complement, sailed away under the Archduke's command for an unknown destination.

Paichuric remained in South America, and he says that there is a general belief there that the Archduke has founded a new home on one of the South Sea Islands.

So far as the credibility of the story is concerned, it has been ascertained that a man named Paichuric was really on the Santa Margherita engaged for the ship by Capt. Saic, and that Paichuric's relatives in Finne heard from him in 1899, he being then in South America. Finally, the Volksblatt's correspondent states that a friend in Samoa informed him that in the South Sea there is a firm conviction that Johann Orth is still living.

A NEW RUSSIAN SECT.

Rise of the Enochites in Zarizyn—Inventions Foretell the End of the World.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—A new religious sect has arisen in the Government of Zarizyn, and so the authorities have begun to take energetic steps to check its progress. The followers of the sect call themselves Enochites. Through their disciples they disseminate among the peasants a terrible fear of the approaching end of the world.

As signs of universal calamity they adduce all the latter-day manifestations such as railways, telegraphs, and telephones. They declare that in every gramophone sit several little devils and one large devil on the top. They affirm that the Prophet Elijah has again appeared on the earth, and lives in the form of Father John of Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg. The agents of the Anti-Christ imprint their seal upon men; though not upon the body, but upon a paper which they must carry with them, and which is called their pass.

Finally, the Enochites teach that the Prophet Enoch is already upon the earth, though as yet he has not been seen by anybody. As soon as he has appeared to his disciples the world will be destroyed. So far as the Enochites are able to see, but two years yet remain before the destruction of the world.

In order to check the pernicious activity of the sect the Government has dispatched forty Russian traveling priests to the Government of Zarizyn.

NEW DANISH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Copenhagen Company with $1,000,000 Capital to Operate Vessels Between Caribbean and Home Ports.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 25.—The West Indian Company, with a capital of over $1,000,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of establishing the proposed steamship service between the Baltic, the West Indies, and Central America, with headquarters at Copenhagen and St. Thomas. Prince Waldemar is the honorary President of the concern.

The Danish Government has promised to support the company in promoting the interests of the Danish West Indies by reforming the administration of the islands. The Directorate of the new organization is composed of bankers, merchants, and politicians.

JEWISH SHARES SHUT OUT OF RUSSIA.

Harmless Souvenirs of the Zionist Movement Taken for Documents of Propaganda.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Russian Minister of Finance has forbidden the shares of the Jewish Colonial Trust to be bought and sold in Russia. The concern has a capital of $10,000,000 and 130,000 shareholders.

Among the schemes which the Jewish Colonial Trust is prosecuting is one for the purchase of land in Palestine. In support of this scheme the trust has issued an enormous number of stamps, something like postage stamps, which are printed in Vienna, and are sold in large numbers to the supporters of the movement. They are merely souvenirs sold at the value of the smallest coin in each country, and there is printed on them in Hebrew characters only the word "Zion."

The Russian authorities, however, having come across these samps in the post, seem to have suspected that they hid some political plot, and were in the nature of a secret propaganda. Therefore, to be on the safe side, they have prohibited the introduction of any of the documents issued by the society.

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

BELGRADE, Servia, Oct. 25.—A daily paper here reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskub frontier.

The most serious encounter occurred Oct. 18, when a Turkish battalion from Salonica and the strongest Bulgarian force in the country were engaged with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The Chief of the Bulgarian band, Danew, was severely wounded.

THE NEW STRAUSS OPERA.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The first performance of Richard Strauss's new opera, "Feuersnoth" ("Imperiled by Fire") will take place at the Royal Opera House Tuesday, and musical expectation on the subject is quite high. The usual measure of secrecy is observed regarding the plot and musical treatment.

Miss Leila Morse of Philadelphia, granddaughter of the late Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, sang at the dedication of the Kaiserin Augusta Institute Wednesday. The Empress, who was present, said she remembered having heard Miss Morse in a school concert several years ago and called her up and complimented her. Her Majesty referred to the fact that everything American interested her.

JOHN O'DONNELL DEFIANT.

Irish Nationalist Says He Does Not Regret Clash with Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—John O'Donnell, M. P., in a speech at Colne, Lancashire, tonight denounced the sentences of himself and other members of Parliament, under conditions which prohibit their serving in public bodies in Ireland for five years, as a scheme to prevent constitutional agitation.

Mr. O'Donnell said he did not regret the clash with Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons Oct. 16, on account of which he was suspended from the House, and declared he would be a slave and a coward if he did not resent being deprived of the right to speak in the House of Commons after being prevented from speaking in his own constituency and imprisoned for speaking in others.

POPE ON PIOUS FUND CASE.

Tells Archbishop Riordan of California That Hague Decision May Affect Philippine Problems.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Pope granted a cordial half hour audience to Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco to-day, and surprised the latter by his clear memory and intimate knowledge of Californian affairs, especially in the Pious Fund case.

From both the historical and legal standpoints the Archbishop found he could give the Pontiff little information which he did not already possess. The Pope remarked that the principle which the Hague tribunal had adopted in the Pious Fund case would simplify the solution of similar questions of "Pious Funds" existing in the Philippines.

The audience ended with cordial inquiries on the part of the Pontiff regarding the condition of the Church in California.

Immediately after the private audience Archbishop Riordan joined 400 Irish pilgrims, headed by the Bishop of Eastern Cape Colony, by Father Murphy, rector of the Irish College at Rome; Garrett McEnerney, counsel for Archbishop Riordan, and Father Pamm, the Archbishop's secretary.

The pilgrims were presented to the Pope by Cardinal Moran. The Pontiff appeared in his sedan chair, surrounded by the Papal Court, and was enthusiastically received by those present, each of whom kissed his hand. The company included representatives of the chief Irish municipalities, and among the addresses was one from the Irish Parliamentary Party. The Papal benediction was received with enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Long live the Pope-King!" "Long live free Ireland!"

PEACE WANTED IN COLOMBIA.

Ex-Rebel Porras Proposes Arbitration Commission to Decide Conditions for Surrender of Liberals.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 25.—The newspapers here to-day publish an article written by Dr. Belisario Porras, the leader of the first revolutionary expedition defeated by Gen. Aiban, the then Commander in Chief of the Colombia forces, in 1900. Dr. Porras proposes that representatives of the Government and of the revolutionists form a peace commission, which will decide the conditions for the surrender of the Liberals.

He says the success of the military operations of Gen. Herrera, the revolutionary commander, is very doubtful, and therefore the prolongation of the war is a crime monstrous without precedent. He also wants his partisans to know him as a sincere advocate of peace, although he has been one of the principal promoters of the war on the Isthmus.

After the defeat of the revolutionists in July, 1900, Dr. Porras adds, he armed guerrilla bands in the interior, thus making possible the battle of Agua Dulce. But to-day he fears that the landing of American troops in Colombia may result in their remaining in the country forever. He warns Colombians of the supposed danger of American intervention in Colombia owing to the prolongation of the war.

This article of Dr. Porras indicates that the peace sentiment is powerful in the republic.

FOR THE WAGNER MONUMENT.

Five Colossal Blocks of Marble Reach Berlin from Greece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Five colossal blocks of marble from the British-American company's quarry on the north side of Mount Pentelikon, Greece, arrived here this week. They are intended for the Wagner Monument. The marble is of the same kind as that with which the Akropolis was built.

One of the blocks, out of which the figure of the composer is to be carved, is the largest ever quarried. It weighs thirty-eight tons.

Mme. Ternina Cured of Eye Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Mme. Milka Ternina, the singer, who has spent several weeks in Munich receiving treatment at the Eye Clinic there, left the city this week cured.

Dresden to Hold Art Exhibition.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Saxon Government and the Dresden Council of the Artists' Society have decided to hold a great international art exhibition in 1904 at Dresden.

To Study American Business Methods.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Commercial Councilor Heckmann goes to the United States Nov. 3 as a Commissioner of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce to study American commercial and manufacturing methods.

A PALACE OF ARTS FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Scheme for Combining an Asylum for Artists with Exhibits of Work.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Committee of Advice attached to the Imperial Academy of Arts in this city has recently been holding a meeting to discuss a remarkable project, viz., the erection of "A Palace of the Arts."

This building is intended to contain within its walls a home for the widows and orphans of artists, an asylum for aged painters, an industrial-commercial school with thirty workshops for competitors from the higher art schools, and an enormous hall for the permanent exhibition of Russian works of art.

The total cost of this magnificent building, which will be decorated with sculptures and paintings by the best artists in Russia, will be about $500,000. This large outlay will be defrayed by the Society for the Mutual Encouragement of Russian Art, the Ladies' Art Circle, and other Russian art societies. The Imperial Academy is also contributing $10,000.

TO TEACH CUBAN CHILDREN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 25.—The International Brotherhood League sent to New York by the steamer Orizaba to-day twenty children, whose destination is the league school at San Diego, Cal.

The representatives of the league offer to educate free an unlimited number of intelligent children. Their operations are causing a great sensation here, and are being opposed by the Cuban press, the Catholic Church, and Protestant missionaries, who claim that the league is making proselytes to Bhuddism.

GREAT RUSSIAN FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—According to The Novoe Vremya, a division of new ships will shortly leave Cronstadt for the Pacific Ocean, under the command of Baron Schtakelberg. It is over half a century since a division completely organized as for war left Cronstadt, consisting as it does of battleships, protected cruisers, and seagoing torpedo boats.

Baron Schtakelberg's division will consist of two battleships, four cruisers, and eight torpedo boats, six of which can operate in the open sea. Further, it is said two more new cruisers, the Aurora and Bogatuir, will be added. Thus the division will consist of fourteen vessels going to the Far East, and "will certainly be an exhibition of Russian strength. It will consist of entirely new boats on which the latest word of science has been said."

AUSTRIAN LANGUAGE QUESTION.

Dr. von Koerber Has a Scheme Which May Bring Czech and German Together.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—Premier von Körber has prepared a bill which it is expected will effect a reconciliation between the Czechs and Germans on the language question.

According to the terms of the bill, German is to be used in intercourse with the military authorities, gendarmes, and all authorities outside Bohemia and Moravia. German is also to be used by all authorities of the Crown in internal affairs, in official conferences, and on occasions when armed force is in question. Further, the German language is to be used in communication with central places and in the postal and telegraph services. Provision is made for those districts which are unilingual and those which are bi-lingual. The uni-lingual territories are those in which at the last census one of the languages was spoken by fewer than 20 per cent. of the population.

It is understood that Herr Rezek, who is the Czech Minister without a portfolio, has laid down the chief conditions upon which his party will agree to abstain from obstruction in Parliament, but at present the terms are kept a secret. Dr. von Körber is ready to make all the concessions in his power in order to get the vote on the compromise through, but he will have a difficult task to avoid offending the Germans, who, if they think that he has gone too far, may quite possibly take up the rôle of obstructionists. It is certain that the Emperor has made a personal appeal to the Czechs to be moderate in their demands, and this may possibly do some good. But the truce will only be for the debates on the compromise, and when they are over the Czechs will resume their liberty of action.

THE SOMALILAND BATTLE.

Details Show That Splendid Example of White Men of British Force Averted Appalling Disaster.

ADEN, Arabia, Oct. 25.—Details of the fighting in Somaliland Oct. 6 between the British expeditionary force and the followers of the Mad Mullah show that a more serious disaster was only averted by the splendid example of the few white officers. As it was the British force lost a Maxim gun and seventy men killed, while sixty-two of their enemies, dead, were counted close to the firing line.

Shortly after the British expedition left their zareba (fortified camp) for Mudug, Oct. 6, the Mullah's forces were reported about a mile ahead, and within half an hour, while the British were advancing in single file through a dense jungle, the enemy charged the British right flank. But the Mullah's troops were met with such a severe fire that they swung round toward the British centre and left.

In the meanwhile the transport got mixed up with the firing line, which was thrown into confusion, and a Maxim was rushed and captured, as were many camels. Major Phillips was shot while gallantly attempting to rally his men, and Lieut. Everett was wounded while attending Major Phillips.

The disorder spread to the gun teams, which were driven back. Capt. Angus was killed while serving a gun. Col. Cobbe, with a single Somali Sergeant, continued serving a Maxim, and then Col. Swayne, the commander of the expedition, led a splendid charge, checked the Mullah's hordes, and recaptured some of the transport. But he was unable to recover the Maxim.

The British then formed a zareba and sent out parties to collect the scattered transport. The enemy later tried to get away with the captured camels, but Col. Swayne took out three companies of troops and after a sharp fight recovered the majority of them and picked up seventy rifles.

WORRY OVER GERMAN TARIFF.

Chancellor von Buelow Meeting with Foreign Difficulties Owing to the Uncertainty of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Fresh foreign difficulties have risen for Chancellor von Bülow on account of the tariff uncertainty. The Government some time ago decided not to give in December the year's notice of the termination of commercial treaties that is expected as a preliminary to negotiations for new agreements.

This decision was communicated to Russia, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. Russia, the correspondent of The Associated Press learns, has replied requesting Germany to agree to five years' extension of the existing treaty and intimating that unless such an engagement is made Russia herself might find it necessary to renounce the treaty. Austria has also formally expressed a desire to conclude an immediate arrangement that should settle trade relations for a longer period than a year.

The Reichstag, under the order of business, will take up the budget Dec. 1, and be busy with it until March. The Government by then may find a majority for its form of the bill by utilizing the fears of the Agrarians that the approaching elections will reduce the number of their representatives in the Reichstag and by recognizing that if the grain duties are increased at all it must be done by the present House.

When the duties on cattle and meat in the new tariff came up for discussion in the Reichstag to-day Herr Bebel declared that the Social Democrats were of the opinion that, after the recent votes on the tariff, Chancellor von Bülow ought to have dissolved the House or have resigned, instead of continuing the useless labor.

After Herr Bebel had spoken for three and a half hours against the meat duties, Gen. von Podbielski, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, declared that the closing of the frontier against cattle was purely a veterinary measure, as the butchers had said that boracic acid had the effect of mummifying beer treated with it.

Herr Gamp, Imperialist, and other members combatted Herr Bebel's arguments until called to order for disregarding the courtesies of the debate, and the discussion of the tariff was then adjourned to Monday next.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

The King of Italy and the Hohenzollern Pose—A Doubtful Winter Ahead—Rome Expects Many Foreign Guests—An Austrian Possession in the Heart of the City.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 17.—In just a month, lacking six days, the King of Italy will be thirty-three years of age. He is still called "the young King."

Victor Emmanuel III. has changed greatly in the two years that he has occupied the throne of his father and grandfather. Two years ago he scarcely made a statement destined for publicity that did not express or imply his correct conduct as a thoroughly constitutional monarch and servant of the people. Men who knew him intimately whispered among themselves that he even had Socialistic proclivities. Then gradually a change began to show itself. He became more reserved, more self-conscious—more of a King. The Italians liked him all the better, without seeming to care whether his politics had changed or not.

About a year ago he began to trim his mustache à la grenadier after the style of Umberto. He talked more about what his grandfather and father had done for Italy, and how he would complete their work. His attitude toward Italians was no longer that of a gifted, favored elder brother, but of a father. Nevertheless, his development thus far had been of natural, native growth and purely the work of varied Italian influence.

Then last August came his visit to Berlin and Potsdam, and a revolution in his delicately constituted personality was wrought. Whether this revolution has extended beneath the surface or whether it will please the Italians remains to be seen. For good or ill, for a long or a brief period, he has the indomitable, exalted Hohenzollern pose.

This pose was first to betray itself in the trimming of his mustache, the contour of which is rapidly assuming that of the conventionalized Prussian eagle's wings, which ornament the upper lip of the German Kaiser. Then the pose took an active form, and made its influence felt among his uncles and cousins. He called Prince Ferdinand, the Duke of Genoa, and that Duke of the Abruzzi to the Quirinal and talked about their naval duties. He cut short the holidays of the Duke of Aosta and the Count of Turin, and told them coolly that they must take part in the recent military manoeuvres. They did so, and were awakened at 5 in the morning, not by the reveille, but by the "tuff-tuff" of the King's motor car as it came whizzing into camp.

Emmanuel has also cultivated the "vigilant eye." His orders are short and curt, and he gives one the impression that he sees everything. So far, his activities have not made a favorable impression upon other male members of the House of Savoy. They and the Generals of his father are in despair at having their tranquil habits disturbed. They say that as peace reigns there is no necessity for these royal surprises which, confidentially, are mere "roba da bambini"—childish pranks.

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Political and Industrial Outlook.

Several features have combined to make the prospect of a tranquil Winter extremely doubtful, particularly in political and industrial quarters. It is evident that the recent Socialist Congress at Imola, which practically drafted the programme for the Socialist Parliamentarians, will make itself felt in the present session. Although the revolutionary policy of Signor Ferri was thrown out and that of Signor Turati provisionally adopted, the former still has a large following in the Chamber itself, so that lively times may be expected. Signor Turati and his friends believe that Socialism should aid the Liberal Zanardelli Government in so far as it prevented legislation from going backward. On the other hand, Signor Ferri declares that Socialism cannot support the present Ministry for the reason that it is impossible to separate the economical organization of Socialism from its political action.

Again the Chamber meets with Parliamentary rules in such an incoherent code that an opposition of even moderate strength can so clog the wheels of legislation as to make dissolution imperative, just as it was a year ago last Spring, when poor President Colombo nearly lost his wits and his position entirely. As long as the Left gives even passive support to the Government, all will go well, but the moment conservative legislation shows itself or the two Socialist factions attempt to settle their personal quarrels from the tribune all will again be chaos. As the parliamentary rules now stand, it requires a bigger man than is at present visible to force the Deputies to respect them.

Great anxiety exists here regarding the condition of the working classes. As the Autumn is passing one enterprise in public works after another is being abandoned for lack of funds, and the Government is wondering how the workingmen can be kept busy and their minds off political agitation.

But the problem of labor for the coming Winter is not entirely confined to the cities. News comes from Apulia that the peasants there have refused to complete the harvesting, as the landed proprietors have broken faith with them. A good sign, however, is in the fact that after one encounter with the gendarmes the peasants decided to arbitrate their grievances and have submitted their case to an official in the Ministry of the Interior.

It should be borne in mind that demonstrations of Italian workingmen of the North bear no resemblance to the blind, sudden fury of the mobs of the South. If this Winter work should be wanting the demonstration which will be made will be much more formidable than that which took place in Tuscany three years ago. The labor organizations of Florence, Leghorn, Prato, Oretto, and Montelupo are now in excellent condition, and by a general strike they could easily cripple the industry of the North. Moreover, in no case would they blame the proprietors for lowering wages, but the Government which forces the proprietors to make the reduction.

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To Attract Foreigners to Rome.

More than ordinary efforts are making to attract foreigners to the Eternal City this Winter. In the two years of mourning which followed the death of Umberto evidently many influences were quietly at work which have now found open expression. Before me is a copy of L'Italia Cosmopolita, printed in four languages—Italian, English, French, and German—with advertisements to match the reading matter. The English section has for its pièce de résistance a long extract from Mr. Howells's "Venetian Life," ill-spelled, ill-punctuated, and wonderful in typographical effects, but evidently sincerely presented.

A society has been formed for the express purpose of entertaining foreign guests, and a new special train service has been opened between here and Paris which cuts down the former time seven hours and includes expresses to Venice and Naples.

An agreeable rendezvous for foreigners is Piale's library, in the Piazza di Spagna, where there are over 25,000 volumes in French, German, Italian, and English, together with the principal reviews and magazines of the world. Signor Piale, who must now be close to eighty, well remembers Papal Rome and the time when Continental noblemen came to his doors in their own chaise de poste. He also recalls the time when he was accustomed to post in his library the dismal news that the brigands were holding one or more of his guests for ransom. "Ah! those were the days," he will say to you. Now he posts nothing more direful than bourse dispatches from London, Paris, Berlin, and New York. These, however, are often sufficient to throw his guests into consternation.

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A Question of Extra-territorial Rights.

A curious question of extra-territorial rights has arisen through the scheme of the Government to widen the Corso. The Palazzo Venezia stands in the way. This site belongs to the Austrian Government and is the seat of her Embassy to the Vatican. The widened Corso would only call for the demolition of one wing, while the main building the Italians would like to convert into a new Chamber of Deputies. The Government has therefore offered to buy the Venezia and place at the disposition of Austria the Palazzo Braschi. Austria has declined the invitation. The question is now one of eminent domain versus extra-territorial rights.

The Palazzo Venezia is built with stone taken from the Colosseum by Pope Paul II. It passed into the hands of Austria at the time the Vienna Government absorbed the Venetian Republic. When Austria lost her Italian possessions no mention was made of the Palazzo Venezia in the settlement. Clearly, it is Austrian territory, with even a better title than that possessed by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to the Quirinal in the Palazzo Chigi. THE OBSERVER.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Some very important changes in higher education in France are described in a brochure written by M. H. Vuibert, author of "L'Annuaire de la Jeunesse," and entitled "La Réforme de l'Enseignement Secondaire en France." The reform in question is the result of the law of January, 1902, pertaining to secondary education.

In that month M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, declared in the Chamber that the "humanities" were worthy of protection because to them France was indebted for its clearness, precision, and elegance of diction, and for its brilliancy in arts, letters, and philosophy; at the same time the strides that concrete science had made since the eighteenth century demanded that the State should give every encouragement to scientific training, but the classical must not be pitted against the scientific lest each be weakened. The aim of the new method is to avoid antagonism.

Under the reform system there are alternative courses of study each of which in various proportions, as the student may elect, are necessary to secure the baccalaureate. These courses last for seven years from the close of the primary stage. The period is divided into two sections. The first of four years, and the second of three. In the first a choice is offered between three groups of studies—one in which the pupil learns Latin and Greek, another Latin, with at least one modern language, and a third restricted to two modern languages. Other parts of the curriculum in this section are modified to correspond with these differences. Science naturally asumes its most prominent position in the third group.

The second section carries on the work of the first. To those who do not continue their studies proper certificates are given at the end of the fourth year. But even in the second, or three-year section, the pupil retains his right of choice, and it is expected that he will frequently exercise it, particularly in the direction of science; at the same time, unusual outside influences will be brought to bear upon him to continue his classics as a pleasure and relaxation from laboratory work.

In a word, the great aim of the scheme appears to be to secure, by its elective and flexible character, the most healthful and natural development of the mental faculties, and to encourage students to develop in the fullest extent possible any natural bent or talent.

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EGYPTIAN MUMMY 4,000 YEARS OLD.—The German Oriental Society has just brought to Berlin from Abu-Sir, Egypt, the perfectly preserved mummy of Jen Eru Jechuet, the High Priest of the Temple, who lived about 2000 B. C.

The mummy was unearthed in a family vault, which also contained the remains of his priest and reader and their wives. It is declared in a report of the society dealing with the subject that only three tombs of such an age have been found in good preservation during the last century, and that this is the first time that the contents have been brought safely to Europe.

Jen is revealed in his coffin enveloped in a brown linen shroud, and, in accordance with the custom of his time, he has small side whiskers and a beard on the tip of his chin, and his eyes are made to appear unnaturally long by means of the skilful application of cosmetics. In imitation of the hair worn by the images of Egyptian gods his wig has a bluish tint, verging on green, and must originally have been the color of lapis lazuli. The body reclines upon its left side, just as Egyptians sleep to-day, and two staffs and a little wooden statue were found beside it.

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FRENCH SECULARS TO THE PARLIAMENT.—The collective letter from French Archbishops and Bishops to the Chambers, mention of which was made in a TIMES special dated Oct. 10, is by no means a declaration on the part of the secular clergy of France condemning the Government on account of the enforcement of the associations law. Indeed, certain writers of the administration press perceive in its conciliatory terms the inspiration or, at least, the full cognizance of the Vatican as well as the authority of Dr. Combes.

The letter freely admits that the religious orders do not form an essential part of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. They are, however, certain departments of Christian administration and of the French Church, tolerated and legally protected since the Concordat was signed, the first authorization being given by Napoleon I. himself to the Brothers of Christian Doctrine. Their members, the letter goes on to say, have been constantly trusted with official missions, and in their corporate form they have been valuable auxiliaries in the spread of the influence of the mother country in her colonies and dependencies. The episcopate is, therefore, justified in its petition to the French Parliament, seeing that the Bishops are the lawful protectors and advocates of the proscribed orders.

It is said that the collective letter will probably result in an increase of the number of authorisations voted by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, although it is expected to make no difference in regard to the number of authorisations given by the Council of State to those orders, which, according to the associations law, are described as governed, directed, or administered from abroad.

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THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Much has been said of the part taken by President ROOSEVELT in putting the great coal strike in the way of settlement. It has happened, as it often does, in such matters, that those who criticised him most severely at first now recognize most warmly the service he rendered. But it remains true that his first step was a venturesome one, and that its consequences might have been embarrassing in the immediate future, while it is not easy to foretell fully what the ultimate effects of his policy may yet be.

It is well to bear in mind, however, that the force which made possible the success of the President's plan was really that of public opinion. His share of the credit comes from his perception of what public opinion would sustain and from the courage and fairness with which he undertook to satisfy its demands. The point to which this opinion was most strongly directed was that neither party to the controversy should be allowed to settle it wholly in accordance with its own ideas and interests. The determination to do this was strongest on the side of the operators, and it was met by the President's appointment to the arbitration commission of a man prominently and responsibly connected with the trades unions. That selection made it certain that the action of the commission would be taken in full knowledge of the claims of organized labor and of the facts by which they can be sustained. Had Mr. ROOSEVELT sought to put in operation a plan that did not appeal to the public sense of fairness and to the desire for the permanence of settlement which must rest on fairness, he would have failed.

Undoubtedly the President has made a precedent of a novel and important sort that may lead to some unexpected and possibly undesirable results in the future. But any President who assumes to justify his course by that precedent will have to follow it fully and not partially. He will have to have a strong and sound public opinion behind him, he will have to interpret it correctly, and he will have to act fairly and wisely with reference to it. If he do not, he may get into much trouble, and, though his action may cause some temporary disturbance and inconvenience, it is not likely to give rise to serious difficulties. In this field as in others, the force of public opinion is in the long run conservative and wholesome, and the more extended and active is the agitation preceding its final action the more certain it is that that action will on the whole be reasonable and efficient. This is worth the attention of those who fear that strikes will be incited by the confidence that political influence will be brought in to settle them. Doubtless that may be done to some extent, but politicians who ignore the demands of a well-defined public opinion are not apt to prosper, and strikes that have nothing back of them but the fears of politicians will not prove very formidable. The public looks on both sides of any big matter and is not often deceived.

THE DEMANDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

In the long run the laws of trade, which are part of nature, demonstrate to whoever defies them that they are a pretty unyielding body of decrees. Capital, represented by the employer, sometimes tries to fly in the face of natural law, but sooner or later it finds it to be prudent or necessary to pay due heed and respect to forces it cannot control. The human desire to get on and to get on better is universal. Wherever that desire is thwarted there is friction, and in the higher stages of civilization, in lands of liberty and law, men do customarily, though it may be slowly, find a way to gratify the desire to get on better, whatever may be the obstacles.

Organized labor, also, has not yet in all or in many trades wisely studied natural law. Its commonest error is a failure to understand the limitations within which it can hope to make its demands permanently effective. The ability or the willingness of employers to pay and its own ability to establish a secure monopoly against pressing outside competition are two considerations which labor leaders often overlook. Up to a certain level labor organizations may prefer demands for increased wages with reasonable hope of success for all their members. The natural level in trades requiring some skill is the earning power of the least competent. An employer will be fairly well content so long as he feels that all his men are earning what he pays them. Some may earn more, but if any fall visibly below the standard of capacity roughly indicated by a union scale they become unprofitable to him, and he will replace them with better workmen. This is what happens or tends to happen when unions make bold to fix the scale too high. With every increase there is a likelihood that a larger proportion of the men will appear incapable of earning the wage demanded. The result is dismissals and substitutions by which the employer will seek to keep on his payroll only men who are able to earn the wages he is asked to pay.

Of course, this must weaken the union organization by dividing the men engaged in the trade into two classes. The one class is capable of earning the scale wages anywhere, and without difficulty finds employment. The other, made up of the less favored, the slothful, and the incompetent, finds itself continually displaced and is confronted by an increasing difficulty in finding and holding places at wages which it cannot earn. Necessarily, the inferior class will be compelled to accept wages below the union scale—a sum not greater than it can earn. In other words, it becomes, from the point of view of the union, "scab" labor. It is in competition with the organization to which it formerly belonged. This process of union division and weakening may be slow, its effects may be by various devices postponed, but there is the tendency, with a powerful natural law behind it. It will make itself felt.

The pressure of competition must necessarily increase with the success of every demand for higher wages. Take a vocation in which a good degree of skill and efficiency can be acquired under instruction in six months or a year. Manifestly no union can retain for its members a monopoly of such an employment. So soon as they have succeeded in establishing a high rate of wages, considerably higher, say, than they could obtain under the conditions of a free market, outsiders will be attracted. Young men or women of intelligence, allured by the prospect of generous wages, will learn the art and mystery of that particular craft and seek employment in it. The union cannot admit them all, and there will naturally be a large offering of labor at something below the prevailing rate. The result will be a disturbed condition in that trade, perhaps strikes, but in the end a rate of wages no higher than will fairly compensate the workman for his skill, his pains, and his time.

When organized labor chooses as its leaders men wise enough to adjust its policy and its demands to laws universally dominant in the commercial world, when labor organizations, in short, are managed habitually with wisdom instead of being only occasionally wise and for the most part heedless and short sighted, organizations will have an influence and efficiency and a power to which almost none of them can now pretend. They will be, in fact, formidable. They will become more formidable as they approach higher standards of sagacity in administration. They will become stronger and more efficient in proportion as they recede from the policy of attempting to combine unrelated, and it may be antagonistic, trades in one federation. Even within one trade, if widely extended, the union breaks down when it encounters inexorable differences of locality, as Mr. MITCHELL has just discovered. The convention of his Mine Workers' Union unanimously resolved that the men should return to work. But the men employed in the Markle collieries encountered local conditions which they declined to accept. They stay out, while the great majority of their fellow-workmen return to the mines. This is a situation of some danger, for either the men of the Markle collieries must accept the conditions imposed or all the other men must come out again to help them enforce their demands; otherwise the union policy breaks down.

The union assault upon the militia, denouncing military service as incompatible with union membership, is another evidence of the unwisdom of labor—a kind of unwisdom that brings it into deep discredit and tends to weakness and destruction. The labor leaders are slow to learn that this is a land of order and that if it cannot have order it will not have labor.

It is a matter of common observation that excessive and unreasonable demands on the part of wage earners are coincident with the culmination of periods of great prosperity. They have come to be regarded as warning signals that a time of diminished commercial activity, perhaps a season of actual hard times, is approaching. Whether they are granted or resisted, they tend to hasten the transition from trade expansion to trade contraction. That is a fact which it is worth while for labor to ponder, for in hard times it is not a question of increasing but of reducing wages.

THE UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

The leaders of the trades unions, happily few, who are engaged in a movement to coerce the members of the unions to abstain from enlisting in the militia probably do not realize how fundamental is the obligation they seek to violate and to compel others to violate.

In a self-governing society there is no duty higher than that of every man to obey and to assist in enforcing the laws. On the general readiness to perform this duty rest the peace, order, and security of all. And this duty is expressly embodied in the Constitution of the State and in its laws from the earliest stage of political independence. Thus the State Constitution (Art. XI., Sec. 1) declares: "All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia." This inclusion in the militia is without exception, and no one of the age specified can be exempted from service when called on save by the express action of the Legislature. Nor is this simply a State force. The second article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1789, is as follows: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," while the Congress, by the very first article of the Constitution, received authority for "organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," and the President was made Commander in Chief of the militia when so employed.

The function of the militia is to do in its organized way what every individual is required to do when called upon to assist in the enforcement of the laws. It is expressly made an offense against the law in this State to refuse or neglect to aid an officer in making an arrest or in executing any legal process. There seems to be, in the minds of some of the labor leaders, a notion that this duty, in connection with the militia, is voluntary, and is assumed only when a man chooses to enlist in the National Guard. It is not so. The duty is universal, within the specified ages, and can at any time be enforced. We cite these facts not to demonstrate merely that the duty is one imposed by law and by the Constitution, but to call to the attention of the thoughtless how essential the duty really is and how careful the people of the State have been to give to it the highest sanction. Every right-minded person should see that it is inherent in the very nature of free government. Any class that undertakes to repudiate it clothes itself with a lawless character. So far as it is successful in its repudiation it professes its own outlawry. In discarding the duty of citizenship it strips itself of the rights of citizenship, so far as it can. Such action is at once wrong and absurd.

NEW SETTLEMENT BUILDING.

The new building of the East Side House Settlement is nearly finished. It is on the bluff at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, is a three-story and basement building, 114 feet in length by 40 feet in width. Within its walls there is provision for residents, for clubs for men, young women, and boys, a gymnasium for men and another for boys, a kindergarten, cooking school, billiard room, and classrooms. The enlargement of the building has been made necessary by the growth of the work of this Settlement, which has been established for twelve years.

The managers and their friends have already raised for the cost of the building and equipment over $80,000, and they need for its completion $14,000 more. For this they appeal to the public. The expenses of running the Settlement are partially met by the people who use it. They contribute in the form of dues for the different clubs and classes. The public have had during the past six months such a notable illustration of the great injury to their welfare which is caused by misunderstanding between labor and capital that we need say no more to enforce this appeal than to state that the object of the Settlement is to bring about a mutual understanding between all who in any way participate in its work, to establish friendly relations between them, and to help them to a happier and better life. In a cosmopolitan city like New York, made up, as it is, of people of all races, this is of especial importance. This Settlement has never made any distinction on account of race or creed. Checks for the building fund may be sent to the house itself or to GEORGE F. CRANE, Treasurer, 15 Wall Street, or to its President, EVERETT P. WHEELER, 21 State Street.

A LUCKY EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

It is reported that French Ministers are frequently known to ask the advice of Americans, even upon points of international etiquette. Because, as they frankly put it, "though we are an older nation than you, we are a younger republic," and by inference more experienced in dealing with potentates and Powers which profess to exist by Divine right and not by the "consent of the governed." Perhaps the very "sincerest flattery" we have ever received in this particular line was that we have just received from M. COMBES, the French Premier.

The French coal strike is much more serious and threatening than we have been in the habit of supposing. It really does threaten French industry and French private comfort as seriously as our anthracite strike threatened the comparatively small part of our people who live and do business on the Eastern seaboard. President COMBES put it strongly, but not too strongly, when he said on Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies that it was "perhaps ruining the mining industry, while at the same time causing rejoicing to foreign competitors."

This was the opportunity of that alert Socialist M. JAURÈS, who very infrequently misses opportunities of embarrassing his opponents. He is the same kind of "awful child" in the Chamber of Deputies that Mr. TIM HEALY is in the House of Commons. It was when he exhorted the French Government to "follow the example of President ROOSEVELT and to imitate his conciliatory attitude" that the Chamber of Deputies, perhaps for the first time in its history, "resounded with acclamations" at the mention of the name of an American President.

There cannot be many members of the Chamber at whose instigation the members of the French Government would less like to take action than at that of M. JAURÈS. But, as a matter of fact, M. COMBES did agree, not only to maintain order in the coal regions, which was his only official duty in the premises, but also promised to "do all in his power to bring about a favorable solution of the labor question."

This promise may, of course, get him into grievous trouble. Our President's precedent was very risky. At one time it seemed to have failed, and it was only by some very skillful negotiation, of the details of which the public is not yet apprised, that the failure was converted into success. But the main lesson of the President's successful experiment is that he carefully distinguished between his official duties and his personal and humanitarian solicitudes. He made it clear that it was not at all in his official capacity that he was intervening. This is comparatively, though only comparatively, easy for a President of the United States, whose powers and duties are strictly limited by a written, familiar, and very much adjudicated instrument. It is very much harder for the President, either of the French Republic or of the French Council, who is or represents "the head of the State," and whose actions are all supposed, in the imagination of his countrymen, to have some official quality. We should say that M. COMBES and his successors were much likelier to be embarrassed by the precedent set in trying to settle the coal strike than President ROOSEVELT and his.

HALF-TONES BY TELEGRAPH.

Cold shudders will run down the backs of ladies of fashion, actresses, wives of millionaires, and public men to learn that fate has a still worse form of portrayal in store for them. Bad enough are the imaginary portraits which the staff of some of our esteemed but illustrated contemporaries are compelled to grind out when no photograph of the victim can be obtained. But they carry their own innocuous imbecility on their faces. They gratify the public thirst for a picture, any old picture; they use up space and economize text, and they can be used over and over again, like the jokes of J. Miller, whenever it seems worth while to alter them a bit to suit a fresh name. The new method is more relentless, for it means a real photograph as the foundation of the picture.

Given the bride of a distinguished cracksman in Missouri or the leader of a lynching bee down South and something happening that starts a journalistic call for her or his portrait any photograph of the interesting person can be telegraphed to the metropolis and received as a "pictorial message," a stylus at the receiving end slowly but surely drawing a copy of the original as it appears on a half-tone plate at the sending end. Actually, the main features and an approach to a likeness can be telegraphed from the zinc plate at one end to the "moving pen" at the other, and a fairly good copy is the result.

The pains and penalties of being remarkable for riches or public office or some other attribute which renders the citizen a prey to the press will now affect the remotest corners of the land. Wherever a camera and a telegraph wire have penetrated no one will be safe from publicity over night. And the worst of it is that these pictures will not be fancy portraits, in which beldames of eighty are shown as simpering maidens and men of exiguous dimensions are designed according to the front elevation of GOLIATH, but they will have an awful realism about them, so that the victims' own friends must recognize them and will be unable to deny their authenticity.

There are people capable of acclaiming the "electrograph" as a signal feat in civilization, an advance instead of a backsliding. They maunder about the usefulness of this deadly machine because the features of an escaping criminal can travel alongside his train and arrive before him at his destination, thus enabling the police to meet him at the station with a portrait in hand for purposes of identification. Witless, they do not reflect that for the sake of a little usefulness great damage may ensue. Appalling is the thought that a great financier on whom the price of stocks depends may be kodaked when suffering from a toothache, and the expression of haggardness incidental thereto may be registered the next day in the morning press, with the result that a panic starts. Our own city crop of "ugly mugs" goes a long way to make pessimists over breakfast tables; but the electrograph adds the pictures of everybody between Peking and Land's End, between Cape Cod and the Golden Gate, and darkens thereby our lives. Nothing stands in the way of using wireless telegraphy when the process becomes thoroughly understood, and then we can never know when the picture of our most detested foe may be hurtling through us to be registered in the hall of fame of some crocus-colored sheet.

IF THAT SKULL COULD TALK.

One of the hollowest frauds on the face of the earth is the human skull. Subject to bumps and contusions, perforations and inner lesions, while life is in the body, it lurks in the grave as a malignant apple of discord to geologists and anthropologists. Why, that skull found at Lansing, Mo., under a score or so of feet of well-laid strata, has already one Congress of Americanists by the ears, and will live, if one may use such a term, for many decades to embroil other conferences of genial and otherwise harmless savants.

A skull is found far below strata which must have taken a million years to accumulate, and great joy is the result; until some one bounces up and says it is "intrusive," or "does not belong to that horizon at all," or, more tamely, "is not so old as it looks." Meantime the skull is having the time of its post-existent existence, grinning broadly at each quidnunc and particularly enjoying the gentleman with a bulging brow and no back to his own head who says that this is a dolichocephalic, or mesocephalic, or a brachycephalic skull, and therefore must be that of a redskin, or else under no circumstances could have been either an American or an African, but only a Chinese. This is the best joke of all.

The assumption that we can divide races or nations or tribes into long-crania, medium-crania, and short-crania, so that when a skull is found it can be assigned, because of its length or shortness fore and aft, to this or that section of humanity, is becoming more and more clearly recognized as a fallacy. The bulb at the top of the backbone is subject to all kinds of change while the parts are soft, and so we find tribes who alter the shape of their children's heads according to fashion as the Chinese alter the shape of a little girl's feet. Any race, any nation, any tribe of the past and present affords dolicho- and meso- and brachycephalic skulls. Instead of having a guide in this respect we are entirely without light. The average capacity of the skull may say something, if we can get enough examples to secure a type; the facial angle may reveal slightly lower or higher intellectual gifts if the statistics are abundant enough. But the average skull does not at all what one of the Irish scientists said the Lansing cranium did: it does not "speak for itself."

If, like BRET HARTE'S famous talking skull of Calaveras, it could express itself, the Lansing cranium, after casting a judicial eye over the rows of audience and on heads of every shape, on jaws protruding and recessed, on ears batlike and ears like little seashells, on the short-legged and the long-bodied, and on vice versa folk, might remark, casually: "Who are you, to tell me what I am and class me according to measurements? Are you not all Americans? Well, in measurements of cranium and body scarcely two of you are the same!"

There is a superstition among scientists just now that they can make a good guess how many years ago the Ice Age was with us last, and the guess is about 10,000 years. That must amuse the Indian Yorick whose skull has been bandied about at the Natural History Museum and whose value has fallen because some people will not allow that it is of the Ice Age at all. The skull is very old, to that all agree; but that it is not of the Ice Age is the belief of those who went to see the place in which it was found. Like the recording of race in crania, so the idea that the Ice Age was 10,000 B. C. must be surrendered. As a matter of fact, no one knows, and the ingenious writers who have battled for that belief are merely "putting up a bluff."

Estimates from the recession of the falls at Niagara, the deposits of silt by the Mississippi, and such portentous data are nothing but guesses. Something more logical and well-grounded in the way of a measure of time must be discovered before we can place a geological age one hundred thousand or one million years in the past. If that skull could talk, what would it say to the homunculi with smooth bits of ice before their eyes and ugly black ceremonial garments who are so peevish because it is not the Missing Link, nor even a nice low-grade Neanderthal skull with a beetling brow and a prognathous mug—not so much as a cave pigmy with pronounced simian characteristics? It would swear quite as audibly if not so clearly as the river pirates of the present day who have "intruded on the horizon" in which we live.

Tested by any standards of comparison and by any method of inquiry into the relative fitness of the candidates for the Supreme bench in this district, Mr. VERNON M. DAVIS will be found worthy to receive the vote of any elector who has regard for character and qualification for the judicial office. Mr. DAVIS has been an active and successful practitioner; he has character, ability, and the esteem and confidence of the bar. The Democratic nomination for a Judgeship in this district is commonly held to give assurance of election at the polls. Mr. DAVIS deserves to be elected, and we are confident that in his service upon the bench he will not disappoint those who give him their support.

It was announced in THE TIMES of Saturday that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S address as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University would be published in full in THE TIMES of to-day. This announcement was made in pursuance of an arrangement with the proprietors of The World's Work, who hold the copyright to the address. On reconsideration they have felt themselves compelled to withdraw the permission to print the address, which explains its absence from the columns of THE TIMES to-day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Displeasure that is positively fierce and at the same time verges toward contempt marks the comments of The Electrical World and Engineer—which ranks very high among the technical papers—on President BUTLER'S plan for giving an A. B. after two years of study. With all the fervor of an old-fashioned professor of Greek or Latin, this organ and exemplar of applied science proclaims the inestimable value of a "liberal education" as understood and defined by the fathers; with passionate emphasis it defends the American college of the past; and it vehemently asserts that the would-be engineer, like the would-be lawyer and the would-be doctor, needs a broader, not a narrower, foundation for his studies as a specialist. It admits the room for reform in modern educational methods, but the trouble lies, it thinks, not in the colleges, but in the primary and secondary schools—in their attempt to do too much and their failure to do enough. "When a child," we read, "starts in a kindergarten at six, learns his letters at seven, to write at eight, and the multiplication tables at nine; when he dabbles in sloyd and nature study, bad music and worse art; when he potters around three or four kinds of kindergarten laboratories acquiring pseudo knowledge which he must unlearn later—it is small wonder that he turns up a year or two late at college and hunts there for electives that will not strain his undeveloped powers of concentration. If the college would do the greatest possible service to education it should sharpen its axe, not to decapitate itself according to the present programme, but to hew out of its curriculum the courses that demand a diffuse preparation in the secondary schools, and out of these latter the time-wasting requirements." Then West Point and Annapolis are praised as making the simplest of requirements for entrance and yet turning out men without rivals in soundness of education and power to use their knowledge. "If," concludes the article, "the colleges would get grimly down to work and force the elementary schools to teach less and better, they would turn out men to whom the professional schools would be no toilsome task. And with the time thus saved, we should hear no more wails of too much time spent in education." So do the opinions of experts differ!

—That amiable Briton whose letter defending Chicago from the attacks of another Briton we published Friday has not only excited himself quite needlessly, but he has done not a little toward proving his own lack of a sense of humor. We had ourselves read Mr. J. W. FRASER'S remarks about Chicago without getting any other impression than that his purpose was to be funny in the way sometimes called American, and certainly commoner here than elsewhere—by resorting to wild exaggeration, that is, and recklessly arguing from the particular to the general. It never entered our heads that Mr. FRASER really thinks the stealing of spoons an accustomed and unreprehended occupation of Chicago's young women, or that he judged Chicago University by the sensational statements that have been attributed to a few members of its Faculty. There are limits to the folly of men who are allowed to go around without keepers, and when those limits are passed it is usually sensible as well as charitable to assume that the man who does it is trying to make a joke—an effort always to be commended, even when the results are not particularly brilliant. Mr. FRASER'S book on "The Real Siberia" doubtless contains mistakes—there never was a book of the kind that didn't—but in it the author presumably tried to tell the truth as he saw it, and it is not at all necessary to question its essential accuracy simply because in writing about one of the most remarkable cities in the world he aid what everybody of ordinary information knows to be grotesquely false. Mendacity ceases to be immoral and becomes a recognized form of innocent humor when its nature is obvious and the chances of deception are so small as to be negligible. We all jeer at Chicago now and then, just as we do at Philadelphia and Boston, but that doesn't mean that we either hate or despise those cities. Such persiflage, on the contrary, is one of the forms in which affection expresses itself. Mr. FRASER, however, should have remembered that his jests would be read by Englishmen at home and abroad, and, judging from our correspondent's letter, he didn't guard himself from misinterpretation as carefully as the peculiarities of his countrymen necessitated.

—With all the consumers of coal perfectly sure that for months past they have been paying dreadfully high prices for what little of the accustomed fuel they could get, and with all the producers and all the dealers, wholesale and retail, vehemently declaring that even at these dreadfully high prices they have lost money hand over fist, it's no wonder that there is a general and eager desire to know who it is that has been profiting by the public necessities. For somebody or other certainly has been profiting. Such coal as has been sold since the strike began—and it was an enormous quantity in the aggregate—was all mined and transported without any unusual expense, and the size of the prices that confronted the consumer couldn't have been due to anything except somebody's inclination to take advantage of a temporary scarcity. A coal dealer whom The Waterbury American offended by complaining of the prices charged there has written offering to give anybody $500 who will assume his losses on coal sold during the strike. Three-quarters of his supply, he says, was ordered in advance at $6.25. The remainder was sold at prices ranging from $6.25 to $15. To meet some of his orders he has had to buy at very high prices, and can show invoices at $20, $19.75, and (pea coal) $13.50, all of which has been sold at a loss. Prices were raised, he says, to local consumers so that people would not buy much, and all could have a little. This, strange as it may seem, is presented as explanation, justification, and vindication of the slandered dealer! The American accepts it—which we wouldn't—but still harps on the old string. "If," it says, "the coal dealers lost money as well as the consumers, we have an example of a business where the seller sold at a loss and the buyer bought at a loss. The buyer didn't make what the seller lost, and the seller didn't get what the buyer lost. Conundrum: Who made what both lost?" Who, indeed? Certain mysterious "speculators," according to common report, but they weren't dealers—oh, no, far from it! They were just unnamed and unnamable "speculators."

—A dog story of the sort that always tries credulity hard, and only conquers it by the frequent repetition of what reason wants to declare impossible, is reported from Williamsport, Penn. It seems that Mr. GEORGE W. JOHNS, a resident of that city, recently decided to send his poodle, Major, a well-educated and intelligent animal, to a cousin living in Lebanon. The dog was put in a crate and shipped by express, but at Port Clinton, a town eighty-seven miles from Williamsport, the prisoner escaped from the car and betook himself toward a self-selected and unrecorded vanishing point on the horizon. The express company, feeling itself responsible for Major's loss, advertised it in the Port Clinton papers and offered a suitable reward for his return, but nothing was seen of him for days, and then he turned up, safe and sound, but woefully emaciated and weary, at his old home in Williamsport. Now, if dogs had not often done the same thing before, the natural comment on this story would be that it was false in some essential detail, for there is not the slightest reason, aside from the occasional performance of such feats, to credit these animals or any other with the special sense that seems to be required to make so long a journey over an unknown road to a desired point. A man does it by asking his way of his kind, but a dog, so far as known or even intelligently suspected, cannot ask his way of other dogs, and yet he "gets there"—sometimes. In the numerous failures perhaps lies a hint at the explanation of the mystery—the lost dog runs till he drops or his loneliness is assuaged by newly found friends, and if he doesn't drop or find the friends too soon he is bound once in a while to get home. It is simpler to accept this theory than to imagine a sixth sense developed for use on extremely rare occasions and never revealed on any other.

—Attention is well deserved by Gen. WAGER SWAYNE'S appeal, made in another column, in behalf of the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap. Its name apart, or, rather, the last third of its name apart, this institution seems to be entirely admirable, and certainly the work which it has undertaken to do for the mountaineers of Eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, and Western Virginia is one which has been too long neglected. The inhabitants of that region, being of the purest and best American stock, should be a credit to the country, and even as it is they possess not a few excellent qualities and the potentialities of many more, but, isolated as they have been for generations in a rugged wilderness, they have remained in the condition of the pioneers who first penetrated to the interior of the continent, and the inevitable vices of ignorance and poverty have brought more reproach upon the Nation than upon themselves. Gen. O. O. HOWARD has long taken a keen and loving interest in these people, and to his efforts, in large measure, is due the establishment and maintenance of the "university"—it is, in effect, an industrial school for mountaineers of both sexes and all ages—that stands where the three States meet. The teaching there is of the most practical sort, and those whom it is designed and adapted to help are eager to take advantage of it. They are not charity scholars, and there is no desire or intention to make them such, but their resources are pitifully small, and the fees they can pay are entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of the school on its present scale, and still more inadequate to provide for the enlargement and improvement it so much needs. That, however, is about what must be said of every educational institution in the country, and there is nothing to humiliate mountain pride in the appeal for an endowment. Philanthropists seeking a use for money from which a vast amount of good will result and no possible harm, will make no mistake if they contribute toward the civilization and elevation of these helpless victims of a cruel environment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Asbury Francis Lever of South Carolina, the youngest member of the present House, has been stumping Connecticut for the Democrats during the past week. He is twenty-seven years of age; the constitutional requirement is twenty-five years.

* * *

The Hon. Joseph C. A. Wingate of Stratham, N. H., has been nominated by the Republicans as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. His grandfather, Paine Wingate, was a member of the New Hampshire Convention in 1781, and his uncle, George Wingate, was a member of that of 1850.

* * *

Somebody's suggestion that Gen. Fred Grant be invited to preside at a Republican rally in this city the coming week prompts The Springfield (Mass.) Republican to remark that "he is, of course, a Republican, but it is a good old custom of the country not to have army officers wear party labels over their shoulder straps."

* * *

Senator Henry M. Teller said in a speech at a political meeting at Glenwood Springs, Col., last Monday night, that perhaps the silver question for the present is dead, but the principle still exists, and if it was right in 1896 and 1900 it is still right, though "it may not be of the same importance now as when gold was scarcer."

* * *

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, will spend the last week of the campaign in addressing meetings of voters in the eastern part of the Keystone State, but the final rallies, on Saturday, Nov. 1, will be held in Wilkesbarre, where the ex-Governor, James Nolan, Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and W. U. Hensel will speak; and in Pittsburg, where the speakers will be Mr. Guthrie and ex-Judge Gordon.

NUGGETS.

Feed Him.

If you want to win the gratitude of a dog, feed him; as to men, the material difference is the quality of the food.—Baltimore News.

The Wary Purchaser.

Mrs. Youngwed—And what are these?
Dealer—Salt mackerel, Mum!
Mrs. Y.—Are they quite fresh?—Chicago News.

New Word for the Legal Profession.

In the future the New York lawyers will be able to make themselves understood when they say a case is being Lamberted instead of using the old word expedited.—Washington Post.

Agreed.

"There is nothing," said the aggressive temperance advocate sharply, "like cold water."

"Thank goodness, there isn't!" mildly replied the genial Kentuckian.—Washington Times.

Effective.

Bjenks—Do you believe in the possibility of the cure of disease by suggestion?

Bjinks—Why, certainly. I was feeling pretty sick last week, and my wife suggested that I go to a doctor, and it cured me right away.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

THE DEAR LITTLE GIRL THAT I KNEW.

In the wonderful calm of the twilight; in the night, when the day voices cease,
I sit by the bank of the river, the marvelous River of Peace.
And out of the shadows there stealeth a face with the morning aglow,
And the fragrance of blossoms that faded in fields of the long, long ago.
Dim forms o'er the river are floating in barks that the shadows enfold,
And a song through the silence is stealing, a song unforgotten and old;
White hands reaching out in caresses, the hearts that were loving and true,
And the form, like a phantom that blesses, of a dear little girl that I knew.

Oh, cold is the heart of the Northland, and chill is its Winter of snows,
And over the mound of her sleeping the wind like a requiem blows,
Yet out of the grave and its silence she comes through the pitiful night,
And her breath on my forehead is warmer than wine that is kissed by the light,
And her heart beats to mine like the music Love plays on his harp when he wills,
Till it reaches to uttermost spaces, and the soul of creation it thrills.
And, sitting where shadowy faces pass by me in phantom review,
I sigh at the thought of the graces of a dear little girl that I knew.

Oh, white was her hand as the mantle that Winter has woven of snows;
And red were her lips as the ruby that under a tropic sun glows;
And true was her heart as the truest that ever Death's finger has stilled;
And blue were her eyes as the bluest of skies that the day-fairies build;
And still through the silence she beareth to-day and its trials surcease,
As I sit by the bank of the river, the marvelous River of Peace;
And her lips on my forehead fall lighter and softer than beat of the dew,
As I dream of my beautiful darling, the dear little girl that I knew.

I know not the love that enhaloes the ones that in loving are blessed,
But still in the darkness and silence my lips by my darling's are pressed.
No bliss and no rapture of living and loving my being have thrilled;
No heart to my warm heart is beating, none heedeth the structure I build;
But still, when the twilight has gathered, I sit in the darkness alone,
And dream of a face unforgotten, a face that smiles back to my own,
And I know, though the world gave me nothing, not vainly the swift moments flew,
Since they leave in my fond recollection the dear little girl that I knew.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

AGED FRIENDS GREET DR. WILLIAM B. HURD

"Threescore-and-Ten" Reception a Great Success.

Cheery Company, Whose Combined Ages Totaled Over 6,000 Years, Overcome by the Strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. William B. Hurd, eighty-two years old, met many venerable friends yesterday afternoon at the 2" three-score-and-ten" reception given in his honor by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, at their home, 502 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. The old gentlemen present preferred to say "Williamsburg," rather than "Brooklyn," and could not consider the idea of speaking of the doctor's residence as being in New York, notwithstanding the provisions of the charter that made the locality a part of the Greater City. They preferred, too, to talk of times when there were no bridges across the East River and Williamsburg was a village.

Eighty-two invitations to the reception had been issued and most of them were accepted. No man invited was under seventy years of age, and there were two who had reached the age of ninety-one. The old gentlemen were prompt in arriving, a fact which led an observing young woman to remark that this might account for their many years. She did not make any attempt at a scientific explanation of her theory other than to say that prompt people were apt to be those who had good habits.

Another thing noticeable was the fact that there was not one really bald-headed man among them. One guest considerably over seventy years old had black hair, only sprinkled with gray. The others were not gray, but white-headed. It was true that here and there was a man whose hair was a little thin at the crown or above the temples and brow, but other hair had been allowed to grow long that it might be brushed over the bare spots.

That all were still vigorous and quite able to go about by themselves without their families fearing that they might get lost or stray in front of the trolley cars, was shown by the fact that none of them was accompanied to the reception, and very few arrived in carriages, though most of them had accumulated enough of this world's goods to permit of their being driven to the doctor's house in four-horse carriages or twenty-horse power automobiles if they had so chosen. Their preference was to travel by street car, ferry, or the elevated roads and to walk from the letting-off point to the reception, proud of their vigor and happy in the abundant sunshine that warmed and enlivened them.

Questions put to many of the guests showed that they had not all lived alike. Some took a drink when they felt like it, and the majority of them smoked cigars. There was not one who would confess that he had ever tried cigarettes, and all seemed positive that smoking them was a quick way of killing one's self.

The doctor himself had a strong notion that he was still able to go where he liked and to eat what he chose without discomfort owing to the fact that he had in his eighty-two years consumed at least three times his weight of bicarbonate of soda to correct his only ailment, a tendency to acidity of the stomach. He weighs to-day 200 pounds and is not fat.

Dr. Hurd bears a striking resemblance to Henry Ward Beecher, wearing his hair in the same manner and moving and talking in a way that was characteristic of the famous preacher. He received his guests in the front parlor, where he was assisted by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, his granddaughter, Miss Caroline, his stepdaughter, Miss Ruth Barrett, and her brother, Frederick James Barrett, and Judge William B. Hurd, Jr. Several of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the aged guests had been invited to attend to their wants, to see that they had chairs to rest on and that they should have their share of the refreshments which they evidently enjoyed, with the exception of Dr. Wells, whose eighty-seventh birthday it happened to be. He said that he was to dine with his children and must save his appetite so that they should not worry about him.

It was a happy gathering where the old gentlemen talked of times long gone and dates that seemed to the young people to smack of the times of Noah. Two old fellows stood up and laughed over what they had in the forties, and told how they had taken different sides during the civil war. A learned Judge joked with a famous lawyer as to how it happened that he reached the bench and his friend did not.

Death was not an unforgotten topic. In fact, it was a favorite subject as men spoke regretfully of comrades who were gone. The idea seemed to be that death would come when it would, and that it behooved every one to contemplate the inevitable with philosophical resignation.

"I suppose that it is not so far off," said one old fellow, "and yet it does not seem as near to me as it did at Gettysburg."

Miss Hurd had arranged for music. The Hurd orchestra, made up of young musicians, led by Miss Hurd, was present to render familiar songs that made the old men young again with the memories the tunes and words evoked. Now and then they would join in the chorus.

The doctor asked that they play "Auld Lang Syne." The company stood and tried to sing. They got as far as "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," when they broke down. There were tears in their eyes and their voices trembled so that singing was impossible. So they grasped hands and were silent while the orchestra finished, and one sweet soprano voice finished the song. Then the old fellows patted one another affectionately as the late note died away.

After the song such of the guests as dared went out in front of the house, where they were photographed. As they did not take their coats and hats with them the operation was made as rapidly as possible.

The most venerable men of the gathering were Dr. J. D. Rich and Joseph Appelgate, ninety-one years old each. The combined ages of the company amounted to a little over 6,000 years. Those present were:

D. D. Whitney,	Edward McNamara,
J. D. Perkins,	James A. Bradley,
B. F. Griffin,	Judge Y. W. Goodrich,
Charles Gillespie.	Samuel Morris,
Louis Gillespie of Morristown, N. J.,	Edgar Darbie.
Dr. C. P. Cook,	
Dr. A. L. Northrop,	Moses May,
Dr. S. G. Perry,	George H. Fisher,
Dr. C. E. Francis,	Rabbi Wintner,
Norman Kingsley,	John Mollenhauer.
Henry Disbrow,	Dr. A. H. Brookway,
Patrick Campbell,	Amos Smith,
Judge George G. Reygolds,	Slinton Starkey,
Capt. J. Barnes,	
R. Van Valkenberg,	The Rev. C. H. Fay,
Isaac Beals,	James Beams,
E. A. Schofield of Glenhook, Conn.,	H. B. Scholes, Fred Scholes,
R. F. Brooke,	D. D. Thompson,
Capt. T. W. Cooper,	Theodore Disbrow,
John Loughlan,	Dr. N. L. North,
E. G. Latimer,	Mr. Bohling,
William Dick,	William H. Braisted,
Griswold Dennison,	Col. Henry Martin,
Francis Taylor,	Russell Johnson,
Robert Hutchinson,	W. B. Chase,
Benjamin Wilson,	W. J. Coomes,
Frank Haydon,	Dr. J. D. Wells,
George L. Fox,	Marvin Cross,
J. J. Dellmar,	E. J. Sterling,
J. B. Warner,	Dr. John V. Rich,
Theodore F. Jackson,	Dr. Palmer of Syracuse,
Joseph Applegate,	D. S. Holmes,
Peter Wyckoff,	John Fyburn,
Hugh McLaughlin,	Oscar Comstock,
Horatio Crain,	Gen. James Jourdan,
W. H. Kort,	George White,
James W. Riggs,	A. C. Washington,
Leonard Dunkley,	Samuel Thursby,
Thomas Wise,	George Betts,
R. P. Corey,	Judge Abraham H. Dailey.

GALA DAY FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Several Hundred Afflicted Children Guests at the Bostock Animal Show.

There has been no more enthusiastic audience in the St. Nicholas Garden since the Bostock Animal Show took possession of that place of amusement than the several hundred deaf mutes who trouped across town from the home of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes on Lexington Avenue yesterday and thronged the place as the guests of Mr. Bostock.

The visitors passed before the cages lining the walls on a tour of inspection of the menagerie before the performance began. In front of one cage would be seen a group of animated girls and boys, who, with nimble fingers, would express their opinions.

Of course the music of the band was lost to them, but the Oriental calvacade offering an opportunity to ride upon the elephants, camels, zebras, and other animals of the show was a source of boundless delight to the children. Those who could not find places upon the backs of the animals thronged about the platform upon which Esau, the man ape, gave his exhibition of his marvellous mentality.

When it was announced that the performance was about to begin in the steel arena where the trained animals are put through their paces, and this information was conveyed to the little ones by their instructors, there was a grand rush for the seats which had been reserved for them. When Weedon's fighting tiger opened the ball with a furious attack upon his trainer the boys and girls stood up on their chairs in eager efforts to secure a better view of the proceedings, and when the animal finally was subdued they clapped their hands in glee.

So it continued all through the performance, and never in the history of the animal show has a more appreciative audience been gathered in the St. Nicholas Gardens, despite the fact that the children from numerous other institutions have been Mr. Bostock's guests from time to time.

AN ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Simeon J. Drake's Announcement Concerning His Daughter Alice and William Bloodgood Trowbridge.

The engagement of Miss Alice Hammond Drake of 540 Madison Avenue and William Bloodgood Trowbridge, who were to have been married on the 12th of November, has been broken off. Miss Drake is a daughter of Simeon J. Drake, broker, of 66 Broadway. Mr. Trowbridge, a son of James A. Trowbridge, retired banker, of 57 East Thirty-fourth Street, is a member of the Union League Club.

The announcement of the breaking of the engagement came from Mr. Drake, who sent out the following advertisement:

Mr. S. J. Drake wishes to announce that the engagement of his daughter, Alice Hammond, to William Bloodgood Trowbridge has been broken.

Mr. Drake refused yesterday to say a word about the matter. Clifford Drake, who is his father's partner in business, said: "The engagement is broken, and that is all there is to it. The marriage was to have taken place on the 12th of next month."

At the Trowbridge home it was said that members of the family are at Mr. Trowbridge's Summer home at Noroton, Conn. They are expected in the city next month. Young Mr. Trowbridge, it was said, left the city on Friday night and did not divulge his destination, although he said he was not going to Noroton. It was said that he spent most of his time traveling for pleasure.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Carolyn A. Breen, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Breen, to Harry Godfrey Brown, on Saturday, Nov. 8. The ceremony is to be performed in the home of the bride's mother, at 125 East Sixteenth Street, and is to be followed by a large reception. The bride will be attended by her sister, Georgia Breen, as maid of honor. Stephen Lindenfelser will be best man.

The wedding of Asher Mayer of this city and Miss Katherine Jeanette Hart of Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, is to be on Wednesday next, in the bride's residence. Joseph Charles Sichel of this city will act as best man, and Miss Rosalind M. Stiefel, niece of the bridegroom, will attend as maid of honor.

The engagement reception of Miss Elsie V. Fleischhauer and Monroe Koch is to be on Sunday next in the home of Jacob Fleischhauer, at 348 East Fiftieth Street.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ida Kalmus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kalmus of 230 West Ninety-fourth Street, to Joseph S. Auerbach.

The engagement of Miss Bessie Scott, daughter of the late Julian Scott, the artist, and Dexter O. Tiffany has been announced. Both reside in Plainfield, N. J. Miss Scott has achieved a reputation as an artist, some of her works having been exhibited in the Salon in Paris. Her father won the first medal of honor awarded by Congress for heroism in the civil war. Mr. Tiffany is a charter member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, and a broker in this city.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Lloyd—Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Miss Eleanor Burroughs Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Effingham B. Morris, was married to-day in the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, to Stacy Bancroft Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd. The bride's sister, Mrs. G. Clymer Brooke, was matron of honor, and Miss Caroline M. Morris, maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Rebecca Winsor, Miss Anna Lloyd, Miss Lily Rhodes, Miss Helen Darlington, Miss Josephine Stroud of New York, and Miss Watkins of Richmond, Va. The bridegroom's best man was Malcolm Lloyd, and the ushers were Wayne Wilson, Harry Potter, Philemon Dickinson, Francis Lloyd, Benjamin Coates, Eldridge Morgan, Jr., G. Clymer Brooke, J. Insley Blair of New York, Robert Goldsborough of Baltimore, and Raleigh Thomas of Baltimore.

Lawrence—Heppe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—In the Second Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first and Walnut Streets, to-day Miss Virginia Heppe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Heppe, was married to Arthur W. Lawrence.

The bride was attended by Miss Porter of Germantown as maid of honor. Dudley Bates Lawrence, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Florence J. Heppe, brother of the bride, and James F. Pierce, Jr., Clarence Winter, Frank Brookfield, McKinley Boyle, James C. Converse, all of New York and classmates of the bridegroom, Yale, '97. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence will be at home Thursdays in January, at 969 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Kip—Jones.

Henry Spies Kip, a son of the late William Bergh Kip, and Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of the late Alfred Renshaw Jones, were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. The bride, who was escorted to the altar by her stepfather, Lewis Quentin Jones, wore a princess robe of white liberty satin, trimmed elaborately with old guipure lace, chiffon, and pearls. Her veil was of old Brussels point, caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her ornaments were a very large fleur de lis and bowknot diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom; a diamond crescent, the gift of Garrett B. Kip, and a cluster pin from Ruloff W. Kip, another brother. Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, the maid of honor, was in accordion plaited white crepe de chine, trimmed with Italian filet lace, and she carried a large muff of pink roses with ermine tips. Her large hat of white Irish lace was trimmed with white plumes and ermine.

Mr. Kip's best man was his brother, Garrett B. Kip, and the ushers were Ruloff W. Kip, another brother; James Darrach, Gerard Herrick, Alexander Cochran, Everett Colby, William Sloane, Murray Shoemaker, and Andrew C. Sage.

The chancel of the church was filled with huge palms and potted chrysanthemums, and on every fifth pew down the centre aisle Hodgson had placed slender staves, wound with white ribbon, to the tops of which large clusters of white and delicate pink chrysanthemums were tied with bows and streamers of white satin.

After the church ceremony there was a reception in the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Edward Anthon, at 31 West Forty-eighth Street, the house, instead of the Fifty-fifth Street town house of the bride's mother and stepfather, being used because of its greater size. Relatives and intimate friends only were asked to the reception.

The young couple stood in a bower of white flowers to receive congratulations, and the house was decorated throughout with garlands and trailing vines. The dining room and tables had yellow chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, the bride's mother, was gowned in white mire, trimmed with sable, and she wore a white lace hat, with ostrich plumes. Mrs. John Blake Baker, the mother of the bridegroom, was in black tulle over spangled net and white silk, and her white lace bonnet was trimmed with black and white aigrettes.

The wedding presents were many and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker gave a set of four silver compotiers and two silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones gave a silver tea set of Colonial design, gold lined; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anthon gave all the small silver. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster gave a silver and gold salad bowl. Other presents were a silver after-dinner coffee pot from Miss Madeleine Anthon, silver candlesticks from Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Langdon, silver dishes from Mrs. Mason R. Jones, silver bowl from Mrs. Alfred Jones, silver writing tablet from Miss Marian Fish. Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin sent a silver clock; Mrs. L. Cruger Hasell a liquor set. From Mrs. Charles A. Post there was a set of rare china plates, and from Mrs. Jehiel Post were antique compotiers. Miss Mahoney gave an antique claret jug, Miss Cynthia Roche a silver mirror, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B. Grosvenor some handsome silver, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing a silver dish, Mrs Henry A. Havemeyer a silver powder box, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harry Redmond a silver clock, Mrs. H. H. Flagler a silver vase, James T. Woodward a silver dish, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones a silver entrée dish, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., a silver jam pot, Miss Laura Swan a white ostrich feather fan, Harry Walters a large silver dish, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt a dozen Limoges game plates, Mr. and Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane a set of cut glass, with gold monograms.

Among the guests invited to the church and the reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anthon,	Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Redmond,
Miss Madeleine Anthon,	Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe,
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Baker,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker,	Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker,	Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker,	Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis,
Mr. and Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane,	Mr. and Mrs. Flagler,
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing,	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur de Saulles,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith,	Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. Jehiel N. Post,	Mr. and Mrs. Magee Ellsworth,
Mrs. Mason R. Jones,	Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hard,
Miss Mahoney,	Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman,
Mrs. Arthur Jones,	The Misses Pomeroy,
Miss Jones,	Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. O. Iselin,	Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman,
Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin,	Miss Helen Kountze,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post,	The Misses Moran,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin,	Mrs. John Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Langdon,	Miss Wilmerding,
Miss Langdon,	Mrs. Lewis Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B. Grosvenor,	Mrs. Sidney J. Colford,
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor,	Miss E. W. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr.,	Mrs. Grenville Snelling,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies,	Mrs. Reginald Anthon,
Miss Cornelia Davies,	Mr. and Mrs. William Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher,	De Lancey Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hasell,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan,	Mrs. John Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar,	Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Coster,
The Misses Edgar,	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Hitchcock,	De Lancey Howland,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow,	Lawrence Atterbury,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Paul Fuller, Jr.,
Miss Laura Swan,	Louis Keller,
Miss Leary,	Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin,
	Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch,
	Miss Chloise Hatch,
	J. Montgomery Strong,
	Miss Caroline de Saulles,
	Miss Alice Harriman,
	The Misses Post,
	The Misses Edgar.

Stillman—Latimer.

Special to The New York Times.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 25.—Leland Stanford Stillman and Miss Ada Latimer, both of New York City, were married here to-night by the Rev. Paul R. Talbot of the Ellsworth (Kan.) Episcopal Church. Mr. Stillman is a nephew of Senator Leland Stanford of California and a relative of James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York. He is a member of the law firm of Patton, Stillman & Patton of New York City, and is thirty years old. His bride is a sister of the wife of Judge Houston Whiteside of Hutchinson. She is a church singer and has a reputation as a reader in New York society. The couple left for a tour through California.

McGregor—Miller.

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Miss Lena Lydia Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rumsey Miller of Bath, and the Rev. Robert Gardner McGregor, pastor of St. Cloud Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J., were married here to-day. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Wendel Prime Keller, assistant pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. Charles Nobel Frost of Bath, officiated.

Sackett—Leech.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Miss Marian Edgar Leech, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Leech of Washington, and a sister of Mrs. Lester H. Monks of Brookline, was married in the Old South Church at noon to-day, to Franklin Page Sackett, son of Frederick M. Sackett of Providence, R. I., and Assistant Paymaster at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Allen E. Cross, assistant pastor of the church.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 25.—Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Winters received to-day the congratulations of their friends on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Capt. Winters was born at Middle Road, near here, on Sept. 5, 1825. Mrs. Winters, who was before her marriage Miss Eliza Jane Hoff, residing at Islip, is five years younger than her husband. Capt. Winters followed the sea until a few years ago.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President, who will celebrate his forty-fourth birthday on Monday, may be joined for the occasion by Mrs. Roosevelt, but will not have the large family party which he hoped to assemble in the newly renovated White House. Considerable progress has been made in the living rooms of the mansion in the last week, but not enough to make a residence there possible. For several weeks to come, 22 Lafayette Square will continue to be the home of the President's family.

The report that the large mirrors of the East Room were lost in the recent fire which destroyed certain White House property in storage is totally unfounded. As was said by Mr. Cortelyou at the time, the loss by fire was confined entirely to window hangings and rugs of no particular value, which in any case would not have been used in refurnishing the mansion. The mirrors, although very handsome, may not be retained in the East Room, as it is the desire of the architect to return to an earlier period of treatment in the decoration of this main apartment of the mansion. The portraits which have heretofore adorned the walls of that and adjoining parlors are being reframed to conform to the general scheme of furnishing, which, when finished, will be copyrighted and made exclusively the Government's, as the Red Cloth Corridor, in which the majority of portraits of the Presidents found a place of honor has been entirely eliminated from the present house, a picture gallery may have to be evolved to preserve these historic paintings.

A problem in furnishings still confronts the architect, whose desire to displace the old with the new makes it difficult to find a fitting use for the gifts made to the Nation from time to time. Among the most notable articles that belong to the house, and not to the occupants thereof, in addition to the score or more of portraits are the old gilt clocks and mantle ornaments presented by the Marquis de Lafayette on his second visit to America; a pair of handsome vases presented by the Mikado of Japan during the term of President Arthur, and the large vases presented by the Republic of France during the Administration of President McKinley.

The first formal entertainment by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be the annual Cabinet dinner which they have decided to give Thursday, Dec. 18.

The latest addition to the diplomatic corps is Capt. Dudley Rawson de Chair, Royal Navy, who has been appointed to the staff of the British Embassy to succeed Capt. Lewis Bayley, late naval attaché in this city. S. Waterlow, also of the British Embassy, has taken a house for the coming season at 1,630 Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford of New York have purchased a home at 1,721 I Street, of which they have just taken possession.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 25.—Prof. Alexander Agassiz, accompanied by his sons, Max and Rudolph, has gone West to inspect the copper mines in which he is largely interested.

Baroness Selliere, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Miss Edith Wetmore, Woodbury Kane, and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer King arrived here from New York to-day.

Mrs. S. Titus Zabriskie has closed her cottage.

Miss Storer, daughter of Dr. Horatio R. Storer, has gone to New York.

Prof. C. W. Needham and his family have closed their Summer residence on Honeyman Hill and have returned to Washington for the Winter.

At a meeting of the Newport Animal Rescue League held at the residence of Mrs. J. Amory Codman, it was voted to incorporate the society, and an Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. William S. Cooper, and Mrs. J. R. Eldredge. The Executive Committee was instructed to find a suitable place in which to begin the work of caring for homeless animals

"Burning the candle at both ends," is that what you are doing, if you lie awake nights and worry without cause? Set your system right with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

AMERICAN TRADE ABROAD

Commercial Expansion and the Need of Organization.

Consular Agent Harris Says Germany Is the Best Organized Country—American Opportunity Under the British Flag.

Ernest L. Harris, Consular Agent of the United States at Eibenstock, Germany, is in this country on a ninety-day leave of absence. He is to visit the principal cities of this country, where he will talk to Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and associations of business men, of the opportunities Americans have for trade expansion. Mr. Harris when seen yesterday at the Belvedere House said:

"The question for American merchants and manufacturers is not what we are but what we might become, and can become, if we will adopt organization of trade among ourselves. No one doubts that the German army is the best organized in the world, and the same is true of her merchants. Germany's capital is her intelligence. She has grasped the idea of organization as no other nation has. Germany is the best organized country in the world. She has been manufacturing for the foreign trade for years. She studies the world and the customs and wants of the peoples of the world. She knows what they want and how they want it.

"Take Dresden as an example. There is an association of merchants there devoted to extending the markets of Saxony. Our people, as is shown by your Merchants' Association in New York, which sent a man to Cuba to find out what was to be done there, are waking up to the idea, but they have not fully grasped it. The association at Dresden has sent out five commissions, spending on them $100,000. The first went to South Africa, the second to Russia and the Balkans, the third to Canada, the fourth to South America, where they visited Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. The fifth went to Algeria.

"In the various countries they visited they bought the articles most needed by the people. They also studied the people, so that they could understand them and their business methods. With the knowledge acquired and the goods purchased, they went home to show the members of their association what was needed, how it could be sold, and to suggest the way to be solved by the manufacturers how the needed articles could be manufactured, exported, and sold at a profit.

"Another great advantage of the Germans is the class of men they have for commercial travelers. They are really remarkable men; most of them speaking very well not less than five languages. It is absolutely essential that our men should speak fluently at least two languages besides their own—German and Spanish. With German they can be understood almost everywhere, particularly in Russia. But Spanish is the most important. It is the key to the door of our foreign commerce. The South American States are growing steadily, and we have unbounded opportunities there for extending our trade as the Germans do.

"They establish banks in the countries where they wish trade. Now, money always talks, and when people build banks in foreign countries the natives know that they have come to stay and that their chief object is not to take the money out of their country, but to develop it and aid it in the prosperity which they seek in their coming. I wish that we had some sort of organization like this that goes to practical work to secure trade.

"Germany is throwing up a tariff, but I believe that it is so that in commercial treaties she can get what she cannot get elsewhere. Germany cannot afford to shut out the United States food stuffs. She is now consuming 25 per cent. of foreign foods, and she is increasing at the rate of 800,000 mouths to feed each year. High-priced food cannot be German's policy, for high prices of food necessarily means high-priced labor, and a manufacturing nation meaning to sell its goods abroad cannot pay too much for its labor and meet with competition.

"Our greatest opportunity I believe to be wherever the British flag floats. The two nations are on the most friendly terms, and we are treated with absolute fairness, as if we were a part of the country. We share on an equal footing with the British merchants. Our exported to the United Kingdom in 1900 $533,829,374 worth of stuff, an increase in nine years of about $100,000,000. Our increased trade for the same period with Germany is, however, 100 per cent. In 1900 we exported to Germany $187,370,199 worth of goods, largely foods. In British North America the value of our exports was $97,401,772, Canada alone buying half as much as Germany. The sum of $26,725,702 represents our exports to Australasia, and South Africa just before the war bought $16,269,482 worth of us.

"There are boundless opportunities for our manufactured goods and food products, but what we need is the organization of Germany and the well trained speakers of many languages who are the commercial travelers of the German empire."

THE LORENZ OPERATION.

The New York Medical News, in its current number, publishes the following description of the Lorenz operation:

"This bloodless method of reduction in the treatment of congenital dislocations at the hip may be described briefly as follows: The thigh is strongly abducted and the adductor muscles are torn from their attachment by chopping or sawing with the edge of the hand. This must be complete, as this group of muscles prevents the superabduction so necessary to keep the limb in place after it has once been reduced. After the muscles are torn through, the limb is stretched to pull the head down to the level of the acetabulum. When this is reached, the thigh is flexed and extended vertically upward, at the same time making pressure behind upon the trochanter so as to force the head forward. Then, still keeping the hand or wedge beneath the trochanter, to act as a fulcrum, the leg is abducted and the head slips over the posterior rim of the acetabulum with a distinct snap. The head is now in the acetabulum, but has no tendency to stay there, and becomes redislocated as soon as one attempts to straighten the limb. To overcome this, the hip is reduced and redislocated several times, the joint is rotated, and pressed in so as to bore out the acetabulum. In cases of greater difficulty, Lorenz attempts the reduction over the upper rim, which consists of making traction upon the thigh by means of a skein of yarn slung about the leg and pulled rhythmically by several assistants. The use of the screw for this purpose has been given up on account of the danger of fracture. The leg must be rotated inward to guide it to the acetabulum, while counter traction is made by means of a perineal band.

"The physical signs accompanying a successful reduction are easily demonstrated and cannot be missed. The leg becomes as long as its normal companion, the hollow Scarpa's triangle becomes filled up, and the head can be palpated beneath the femoral muscles. The knee becomes flexed from shortening of the hamstring muscles. The snap, which is felt and heard at each reduction of the joint, can often be made out by observers several feet away. Upon redislocation all the above signs disappear. The second step in the operation is to turn to use what has been gained in reducing the head. As already mentioned, the head slips into the acetabulum only after extreme reduction combined with flexion and internal rotation has been attained. Any lessening of this extreme position allows the thigh to become redislocated. Therefore, Lorens fixes the limb by means of a plaster cast in this extreme position, and after the first few days of pain and restlessness pass away the flexed limb is fitted with a high shoe so as to enable the child to bear its weight upon it. In this manner the child is encouraged or rather forced to run about all day on this limb, so as to allow of the functional burdening of the head and acetabulum. This pressure soon digs out a new joint, which is easily demonstrable by means of the X-ray. Crutches are never to be used, for they defeat this purpose. After six months the cast is removed, the leg brought nearer to the horizontal, and a new cast applied. Finally, after eight to twelve months, the cast is taken off altogether, and a high shoe is placed on the sound leg to preserve a small amount of abduction; this, with massage, electricity, and gymnastics."

BISHOP OF PLYMOUTH DEAD.

Right Rev. William Vaughan of Newton Abbot Was an Uncle of Cardinal Vaughan.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Right Rev. William Vaughan, D. D., Bishop of Plymouth, died this morning at Newton Abbot, Devonshire. Dr. Vaughan was an uncle of Cardinal Vaughan. He was born in 1814.

The Right. Rev. William Vaughan, D. D., was born in London Feb. 4, 1814. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, at St. Acheul in France, and at Oscott College.

In 1838 he was ordained priest at Prior Park College, Bath, and was appointed to Lyme Regis the same year. He was made President of St. Paul's College, Prior Park, in 1845, moved to Clifton Cathedral in 1848, and was selected Canon Penitentiary of the Clifton Chapter four years after.

In 1855 he was constituted Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth, and in 1862 was named assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

Dr. Vaughan was an uncle of His Eminence Cardinal Herbert Vaughan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Josiah H. Drummond.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 25.—Josiah Hayden Drummond, A. M., LL. D., distinguished as a jurist, politician, mathematician, and genealogist, dropped dead on the street here this afternoon.

Mr. Drummond was a native of Maine, where he was born in 1827. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Waterville until 1860. He moved from Waterville to Portland.

He was a member of the Maine Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1858 and 1869. He was a State Senator in 1859, and was Attorney General of the State in 1860-64. In 1864, 1876, and 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Since 1865 he had been a Director of the Maine Central Railroad, and was a Director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Drummond was a prominent Mason, and was the author of several Masonic works.

Wesley K. Dewitt.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Wesley K. Dewitt, an expert telegraph operator, died at his home in Deposit Friday of heart failure, aged sixty-four years. He began his career as an operator on the Erie Railroad, and his rise was rapid. He eventually went to Washington and became private telegrapher for President Abraham Lincoln. Later he was with the United States Army, and after a few years there went to New York City and opened an office at 21 Wall Street, which became known as "The People's Telegraph Company." In later years he conducted hub factories in this village and Deposit. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom, Samuel R., is a teacher in the public schools of New York City.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE C. MCWHORTER, died yesterday at Oswego, N. Y., at the age of eighty years. He was President of the Oswego City Library, a prominent Episcopal layman, and author of books on ecclesiastical subjects.

MRS. PRICE MCKINNEY, a prominent woman of Cleveland, Ohio, and known throughout the State of Ohio, died at Atlantic City, N. J., last night of paralysis. Mrs. McKinney had gone to the resort several weeks ago, hoping for restoration of health.

SIDNEY VAN BRUNT died yesterday at Long Branch, N. J. He was eighty years old and a native of Manasquan. He had followed fishing since a boy. He had a family of nine children. One of his sons is Benjamin A. Van Brunt, the bulkhead builder, who lives at Seabright.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

ENGAGED.

TROWBRIDGE—DRAKE.—Mr. Simeon J. Drake wishes to announce that the engagement of his daughter, Alice Hammond, to William Bloodgood Trowbridge has been broken.

MARRIED.

PLUMLY-GRAY.—On Oct. 23, 1902, at Winston-Salem, N. C., by the Rev. H. M. Ware, Charles E. Plumly of Philadelphia to Bess Lindsay Gray, daughter of James A. Gray of Winston-Salem.

TONE—MURPHY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, by the Rev. William H. Murphy of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Kathryn Josephine Murphy to Frederick Alfred Tone, both of New York City.

DIED.

ASHMAN.—On Friday morning, at his residence, the Sinclair House, corner 8th St. and Broadway, Amaziah Levi Ashman, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Funeral Monday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence; thence to St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Please omit flowers.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, Oct. 23d, 1902, at his late residence, 231 West 130th St., James S., beloved husband of Lillie M. Burdett.

Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

COLBY.—Charles A. Colby, suddenly, on Thursday evening, Oct. 23, at his late residence, 1,933 Madison Av., New York, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral private. Interment, Lawrence, Mass.

COLES.—On Oct. 24, 1902, Thomas Leonard Coles, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 143 East 45th St., New York, at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Interment at the convenience of the family.

COOK.—At her late residence, 148 West 78th St., Anna Josephine Cook, widow of Adam Cook.

Funeral private.

Albany papers please copy.

CORTIS.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, Frederick S. Cortis, in his forty-ninth year.

Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M., at Mary's church, Classon Av., corner of Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

GEORGE.—Julia, at her home in Summit, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLESPIE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, after a short illness, David Gillespie, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 26 Maple Avenue, Morristown, on Monday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWTHORNE.—At her residence, Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902, Elizabeth Ludlow, wife of Robert H. Hawthorne.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUMPHREYS.—Frances M., widow of the late Frederick Humphreys, M. D., at her late residence, 22 West 39th St., New York City, on Friday, Oct. 24.

Funeral service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St., Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

JARDINE.—At his residence, Rye, N. Y., on Oct. 24, George E. Jardine,

WOODROW WILSON INSTALLED AT PRINCETON

The University's New Executive Takes the Oath of Office and Signs the Charter in Alexander Hall—Dr. Patton and Grover Cleveland Make Addresses at the Inaugural Ceremonies — Dr. Wilson Speaks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Woodrow Wilson was installed this morning as the thirteenth President of Princeton University with academic ceremonies. An immense crowd filled Alexander Hall, while outside were gathered hundreds of visitors, alumni, and undergraduates, whom the lack of space prevented from witnessing the ceremonies, and who waited patiently the conclusion of the programme to pay their respects to the newly inaugurated President with prolonged cheers and applause as he marched from the hall. Within were gathered many distinguished men, the Governor of New Jersey and his staff in full uniform, the only living ex-President of the United States, leading financiers of the country, and many other well-known personages.

States and municipalities joined with Presidents of the leading universities of the Nation in congratulating Dr. Wilson on the honor which had been bestowed upon him no less than they congratulated the university on its selection for a governinng head.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson was unanimously elected to this office on June 9 last upon the resignation of Dr. Francis L. Patton, who has since been chosen President of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

During the morning long streams of visitors and sightseers poured into the campus and circulated among its many buildings. The crowd moved about until 10:30 o'clock, when interest began to centre about the auditorium, in which the exercises were to be held, and those who were fortunate enough to hold tickets of admission began to take their seats in the gallery and in the rear circles of the down stairs. No decorations were used within the building.

Outside the building and along the line of the academic procession the crowd quietly massed in order to get a view of the prominent men present as they passed by. Nor was the social side of the day forgotten. Receptions, luncheons, and dinners were given by many members of the Faculty to the guests. The upper-class clubs held informal receptions for their alumni and friends after the inauguration.

The University Trustees received the Presidents and representatives of the colleges in the rotunda of the library, and here gathered the heads and advisers of at least 135 educational institutions. There were members from the Faculties of every prominent institution for higher learning in the United States. The Theological Seminary Faculty also threw open the doors of that institution and warmly welcomed a great number of visitors.

President Wilson gave a dinner last evening at his home, at Prospect, which was really the opening of the inaugural programme. Prominent among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Robert T. Lincoln, and President Wheeler of the University of California. The President to-day gave a luncheon to twenty-three of the most prominent guests of the university. At this function were Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland, President Hadley of Yale, President Patton of the Theological Seminary, Col. Tillman of West Point, President Butler of Columbia, Prof. Lowell of Harvard, Dr. D. C. Gilman of Washington, and President Benjamin I. Wheeler of the University of California.

Another function of note was the luncheon given to-day by Prof. Laurence Hutten at his residence, at Peep-o'-Day, in the outskirts of Princeton, in honor of his guests, Thomas B. Reed, Thomas B. Aldrich, E. Clarence Stedman, and S. L. Clemens. About thirty guests were present.

At 10:30 o'clock the academic parade formed in the university library, under the direction of Sussex B. Davis of the class of '59, the chief Marshal. At 10:45 o'clock the doors of Alexander Hall were closed, and only by the applause from without could the fortunate spectators inside tell the approach of the column. Two by two the body marched, without any sound of music, until within a few rods of the auditorium, when a band stationed within the building began to play Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie."

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION.

The first division contained the emeritus guests and the speakers. Grover Cleveland and Gov. Franklin Murphy were in advance, followed by the Governor's staff. President-elect Wilson and Chancellor M. J. Magie came next. Ex-President Patton and Prof. Henry van Dyke, and Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey and Bishop Satterlee of Washington closed the first division.

In the second division, of which Prof. Fine was Marshal, the tout ensemble of color was brilliant. In this division were the delegates of universities, colleges, and learned societies in the order of seniority of charters under which degrees could be conferred. Here were the leading Presidents and college representatives in full academic costume. The crimson hoods of Harvard, the scarlet of Oxford, the blue of Yale, the red and white of Cornell, the many stripes of the German universities and the distinctive colors of many other institutions were supported everywhere by the orange and black of Princeton.

The following is a list of delegates from universities, colleges, and learned societies represented at the inauguration:

Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education.
Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University.
President Hadley, Yale University.
Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, Yale.
The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale.
Joseph G. Rosengarten, American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.
President Denny, Washington and Lee University.
Prof. James A. Quarles, Washington and Lee.
Provost Charles C. Harrison, University of Pennsylvania.
Vice Provost Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania.
President Butler, Columbia.
Prof. John B. Clark, Columbia.
John B. Fine, Columbia.
Dean D. W. Kirchwey, Columbia.
Dean E. D. Perry, Columbia.
Prof. W. H. Carpenter, Columbia.
President Faunce, Brown.
President Scott, Rutgers College.
Prof. J. K. Lord, Dartmouth.
Prof. C. A. Young, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
The Rev. Dr. Morris W. Prince, Dickinson College.
Prof. John B. Kieffer, Franklin and Marshall.
President Fell, St. John's College.
President Harrison Randolph, College of Charleston.
President Buckham, University of Vermont.
President Charles W. Dabney, University of Tennessee.
Prof. A. L. P. Dennis, Bowdoin.
President F. P. Venable, University of North Carolina.
President Raymond, Union Theological Seminary.
President Brainard, Middleburg College.
Prof. J. H. T. McPherson, University of Georgia.
Col. Samuel E. Tillman, West Point.
President Moffatt, Washington and Jefferson.
Prof. E. C. Smyth, Andover Theological Seminary.
The Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, General Theological Seminary.
President George E. Merrill, Colgate University.
President Harris, Amherst.
President C. W. Needham, Columbian University.
President W. C. Roberts, Central University.
President Palmer C. Ricketts, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
President Benson, Maine University.
President Smith, Trinity.
Prof. William R. Martin, Trinity.
Prof. R. H. Dabney, Virginia University.
Dean J. W. Holland, Jefferson Medical College.
President Thwing, Western Reserve University.
President Loudon, Toronto University.
President Gray, Georgetown University.
The Rev. Kemper Fullerton, Lane University.
The Rev. Dr. G. L. Robinson, McCormick Theological Seminary.
President Blackwell, Randolph-Macon College.
Chancellor MacCracken, New York University.
Dean Ashley, New York University.
Dean Janeway, New York University.
Prof. A. C. Armstrong, Wesleyan.
Prof. C. T. Winchester, Wesleyan.
Acting President W. S. Kirkpatrick, Lafayette College.
President Boatwright, Richmond College.
President F. R. Gummere, Haverford College.
Prof. George F. Wright, Oberlin.
President Harter, Delaware College.
President Mitchell, Hartford Theological Seminary.
The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Union College, the Theological Seminary.
The Rev. T. C. Hall, Union Theological Seminary.
A. C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan.
President McClellan, Knox College.
President Pollock, Mercer University.
President Mary E. Wooley, Mount Holyoke College.
President Pettit, Fordham.
President J. H. Harris, Bucknell.
Chancellor R. B. Fulton, University of Mississippi.
Dr. Albert Shaw, Iowa College.
President Birge, University of Wisconsin.
Prof. L. F. Mott.
The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnson, William Jewell College.
President Rhees, University of Rochester.
The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, Illinois-Wesleyan University.
President Turner, Waynesburg College.
President R. G. Ferguson, Westminster College.
Prof. Charles H. Leonard, Tufts College.
President E. J. James, Northwestern University.
President Dreher, Roanoke College.
The Rev. Dr. J. S. Cannon, Westminster College.
President H. S. Snow, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
Dr. A. C. McKenzie, Elmira University.
President Harlan, Lake Forest University.
Prof. C. M. Woodward, Western University.
Prof. Gill, Pennsylvania State College.
President Taylor, Vassar.
President Pritchett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Prof. O. O. Hauerback, Whitman College.
President L. E. Holden, Wooster University.
President Drown, Lehigh.
President Butz, Drew Theological Seminary.
President Fellows, University of Maine.
Prof. Thomas F. Crane, Cornell.
President Cyrus Northup, University of Minnesota.
President Purington, West Virginia University.
Vice Chancellor Wiggins, University of the South.
Dr. E. A. Engler, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
Principal Frissell, Hampton Normal Institute.
President B. I. Wheeler, University of California.
President Swain, Swarthmore College.
The Rev. Dr. Chalmers Martin, Pennsylvania College for Women.
Principal C. E. Dechant, Ursinus College.
President S. A. Martin, Wilson College.
President Alexander C. Humphreys, Stevens Institute of Technology.
Dr. John Van Duyn, Syracuse University.
President Church, Buchtel College.
President Slocum, Colorado College.
President Stone, Purdue University.
Prof. Alice V. Brown, Wellesley.
President L. Clark Seelye, Smith.
President Remsen, Johns Hopkins University.
Dean Agnes Irwin, Radcliff College.
Dean Seneca Egbert, Medico-Chirurgical College.
Acting President C. S. Howe, Case School of Applied Science.
Bishop Henry W. Warren, University of Denver.
Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Normal Institute.
President Miller, College of Emporia.
President Merrifield, University of North Dakota.
F. D. Pratt, Pratt Institute.
Dr. James E. Russell, Teachers' College, Columbia.
Dean Laura D. Gill, Barnard College.
President Harper, University of Chicago.
Prof. J. F. Jameson, University of Chicago.
Prof. J. L. Laughlin, University of Chicago.
The Rev. Dr. B. S. Wilson, Converse College.
Dean V. C. Alderson, Armour Institute of Technology.
Director A. W. Harris, Tome Institute.
President Livermore, Adelphi College.
President Daniel C. Gilman, Carnegie Institute.

The next division, of which Junius S. Morgan was marshal, contained the guests of the university officers. Prominent in the division were:

Ex-Speaker Reed,	Edmund Clarence Stedman,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	H. M. Aldan of New York,
Senator John Kean of New Jersey,	St. Clair McKelway,
Samuel L. Clemens,	Rear Admiral White,
Wayne MacVeagh,	Dr. John S. Billings,
Robert T. Lincoln,	Richard W. Gilder,
Gen. John M. Wilson,	Attorney General McCarter,
Judge George Gray,	R. C. Ogden,
Judge H. E. Howland,	William Dean Howells.
Judge J. B. McPherson,	
The Rev. Dr. Minton,	
Col. George Harvey,	

The fourth division consisted of the Trustees of the university, of whom but three were unable to be present. G. W. McAlpin was marshal of this division. The fifth division, led by Prof. Thompson, contained the Faculties of the University and the Theological Seminary. Here again the many touches of color from the hoods livened up the quiet black of the long column of academic gowns.

The class of '79, of which President Wilson is a member, filled the next portion of the parade, under the lead of Francis Larkin. The last of the procession consisted of the representatives of the alumni, marshaled by Capt. F. G. Landon. The oldest living graduate, James Curtis Hepburn of East Orange, N. J., of the class of '32, led. Almost every class from that year on had at least one representative in line.

The procession moved through the library arch toward Alexander Hall, passing on the south side of "Old North," between Reunion and West Halls. On the approach of the heads all entrances to the auditorium were closed except the central one, and down the middle aisle passed the parade. The spectators arose and remained standing until the whole body had entered and were ready to be seated.

GOV. MURPHY PRESIDING.

Gov. Murphy, as presiding officer, occupied the large canopied marble chair in the centre of the rostrum. To his right sat Grover Cleveland, and on the latter's right sat ex-President Patton. To the presiding officer's left sat President-elect Woodrow Wilson and Bishop Satterlee. On the sides and in the rear sat a number of the guests, whose many colored gowns and hoods lent a pleasing effect to the rich mosaic work back of the rostrum of Alexander Hall. The exercises were opened by Gov. Murphy with a short address, in which he welcomed all to Princeton's portals. The hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," was then sung, the audience standing.

Prof. van Dyke offered a short invocation, after which Chancellor Magie administered the oath of office to President Wilson, who also signed the charter.

Ex-President Patton was then called upon as the retiring executive officer of the university. As he stepped forward the applause was deafening and continued for several minutes. Dr. Patton was deeply affected by his welcome.

At the conclusion of Dr. Patton's address Grover Cleveland spoke on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

Gov. Murphy then arose to introduce President Wilson. As Dr. Wilson stepped forward the audience arose and his ovation lasted fully eight minutes. Cheer after cheer was given, and it was only after an earnest appeal from the hands of Dr. Wilson that the audience became quiet.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wilson's inaugural the hymn, "Ein Feste Burg" was sung, after which Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction. The academic procession reformed, and passing out the main aisle proceeded to the steps of "Old Nassau," where President Wilson delivered a short address to the alumni. In part he said:

"I spoke of the ideals in Alexander Hall, but now I come before you as a man trusting in you as a man. To the alumni and friends of the university I am desirous of making your wishes my wishes, endeavoring in every way to fit my policy to your desires. For your welcome I thank you."

President Wilson also turned the sod for the new '79 dormitory on Washington Road. This closed the official programme of the inauguration. President Wilson gave a luncheon later to the following guests:

Ex-President Cleveland,	President Remsen,
President Patton,	Principal Frissell,
President Cyrus Northrop,	Provost Harrison,
President W. R. Harper,	President Harris,
President S. H. Hadley,	Gov. Murphy,
President W. H. P. Faunce,	President Taylor,
Dr. W. T. Harris,	President Austin Scott,
Chancellor F. P. Venable,	Prof. Crane,
President Butler,	President D. C. Gilman,
	President Birge,
	Prof. A. L. Lowell,
	President Wheeler,
	Col. Tillman,
	Prof. Denny.

The day's programme closed with the Columbia football game played at University Field at 2 o'clock, which was won by Princeton, score 21 to 0, and a reception by President and Mrs. Wilson at "Prospect" from 4 to 6 o'clock to all invited guests, alumni and undergraduates.

DR. PATTON'S SPEECH.

The Message to President Wilson from His Predecessor.

"May it please your Excellency, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"This is a red letter day in the history of Princeton. Our faces are set toward the future, and a common hope animates all. Under the leadership of the new President we are looking for a new era of academic prosperity. Everything points in the direction of the gratification of this desire. When we consider Princeton, the place she fills in the life of the Nation, her geographical position, and the confidence of the public in her, of her success and prosperity in educational channels, we cannot resist the feeling that Princeton will have no lack of that which is necessary to enable her to do the work which she stands ready to do.

"I am in the fullest sympathy with this occasion. It is with feelings of enthusiasm, of interest and enthusiasm of one who has put a considerable portion of his own life into the service of the university. The intelligent enthusiasm of one who knows the ins and outs of Princeton. The enthusiasm of one delivered from the anxious responsibility connected with the contingent and free to indulge his hopes and watch the progress of events.

"I bring to the Trustees of this university this morning my hearty congratulations on the happy combination of circumstances connected with the choice of my successor. I bring to the great family of Princetonians throughout the world my hearty congratulations on the choice which the Trustees of Princeton University have made. They have made no mistake; they have chosen a man who has the good fortune not only to be not only a son, but a favorite son, and who, therefore, has the enthusiastic support of the alumni to whom Princeton University must look henceforth, who will shape her policy and guide her to enlargement. They have chosen a man eminent in the world of letters, and who will, therefore, bring to his high office the charm of literary distinction. They have chosen a man who is not only a native born American, but who is an eminent historian of the American people, and who therefore can be trusted to inculcate the lessons of reason and discriminate patriotism.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE STATE.

"I do not forget the place that philosophy holds in Princeton University, held in the time of McCosh, and from the time of McCosh to the present day; I do not forget the days of Henry Magill in the department of physics and biology; but I am sure that there is no subject that is in such close accord with Princeton's life and that is so obviously indicated by the practical demands of our civilization as that which deals with the philosophy of social life and the theory and the functions of the State. They have chosen a man who besides being a scholar will, I am confident, soon show himself to be a man of affairs. The President of a university in the present day must be a man of executive ability, and that executive ability must be expressed in the terms of statesmanship and not in the terms of trade. The era of academic decadence, I feel sure, will have begun when the grasping man of business is the head of the American college, when commercialism pervades the cloister of the university. They have chosen moreover a man faithful, and who can be trusted to keep faithfully the traditions of the past. There will be nothing radically revolutionary in his policy.

"Mr. President, I bring to you my hearty congratulations on the happy auspices under which you enter upon the duties of your high office. I congratulate you most heartily on the delightful work that is before you of guiding the affairs of this university, and I know something of the anxieties, the responsibilities of the place, but I am also conscious of its dignity and its honor and of the great opportunity that it gives for useful service to him who fills it. You come to this university and its Presidency at a time when we are ripe for new developments, and a splendid foundation has been laid strong and deep, and no anxiety need be entertained by those wise master builders who concern themselves with the stability of the structure. We are not a rich institution, but the opportunities are here, and we are looking to you for the developments which are pending.

"You will have the hearty co-operation and support of all Princeton men. A distinguished member of the Board of Trustees will speak to you in behalf of that body, and the memory of the delightful relations that I have sustained to the Trustees of this university prompts me to assure you in advance of their cordial co-operation and support. Of that body to which I still have the honor to belong I need not speak; the members of the Faculty are your personal friends and for years past you have had a leading place in their counsels; how singleeyed they are in their devotion to the interest of this university you and I know full well. Their co-operation and support is already pledged in the bonds of personal friendship.

"Still, while I congratulate you upon the new form which your relation to the Faculty now assumes, I cannot very well forget that office isolates. It will not surprise me if you shall find that, however much it may help your judgment from time to time to remember that you were a professor before you were President, you will discover that the viewpoint of the one is a little different from the viewpoint of the other.

"It is perhaps a weakness of practical statesmanship that it has to consider consequences, and so it comes to pass that sometimes when a man comes into office he discovers that the mind of the determiner is interpenetrated by the ideas of the opportunist, and constantly fails in the presence of an unwelcome fact. Do your best at those times to find according to constitutional methods. To distribute responsibility with such wisdom as we may, there will come a time in the responsibility when it can neither be delegated nor shared upon the shoulders of the executive head, and when he feels that come he must go on according to his own best light. I trust that when these times come in your experience, and when in the exercise of your noble office you feel called upon to use your own judgment, the Faculty will sustain your judgment in the matter, which may perhaps not fully concur with their own.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IDEAL.

"Mr. President, as to your policy in the administration of this university, I am sure you will unfold it at your own convenience and in your own way, but we are not altogether in the dark with respect to your hopes on educational matters. I recall the splendid passage in your sesquicentennial oration, when you gave to us your idea of the ideal university. The materials are here already for the realization at least of part of that ideal. It is in the power of the alumni to enable you to answer the question, 'Who will show us the way to such a place?' which constitutes the closing sentence of that address.

"I regret that it is necessary on occasions like this to make so much reference to material things. I quite agree with those who think that we pay altogether too much attention to the matters of merely material construction. I am one of those who believe that there was a very considerable degree of social advantage conferred in the periods that existed before the advent of the millionaire. And I am of the opinion, moreover, that a liberal education has been obtained by a great many men in former days and is being obtained by many men in our own day in colleges and universities that can boast of very meagre endowments.

"Indeed, I sometimes feel that the college education given by these colleges fully keeps pace with their material progress. But it is nevertheless a fact that the essential of the great university in our day is that it shall be largely endowed, and the President of the university has no occasion for shame in referring to that which has been done already. She is a special illustration of the art of making a little go a great way, and of doing a very large business on a very modest capital. We have tried to be faithful over a few things. I trust that the generous benefactions that are coming in the immediate future will make you ruler over many things.

"I bring to you the cordial salutations of the sister institution, to whose Presidency I have had the honor to be recently elected. They are in the fullest sympathy with this occasion. We rejoice in your election and fully rejoice in the prosperity of Princeton. These two institutions will be side by side, and I cannot help believing that they are mutually helpful. What promotes the prosperity of the one promotes the prosperity of the other. So, while the Theological Seminary sends you its greeting and assurance of rejoicing, it asks you at the same time to rejoice with it in its prospects of expansion and growth.

"Three million dollars is, of course, a very meagre endowment for a university, but for a theological seminary, with its limited requirements, it is a modest competency which ought to make the union of godliness with contentment great gain. A similar amount would put the graduate school of Princeton University forward on its way, and a like sum would enable you to realize that hope that you entertain and which I have long entertained with respect to the establishment of a school of jurisprudence.

"May these hopes, Mr. President, and more than these, meet their full realization during your official life. May God bless you in your work and may He bless the university under your leadership. May the men who teach in the chairs of this university always be men who love truth, believe in God, and obey conscience. May the students who come here always learn lessons of noble manhood which they are taught, and go out as contributions to the moral and spiritual affairs of the land. May there be such an era of material, intellectual, and moral development of Princeton University during your Presidency that, comparing your administration with the one that went before it, men may truly say, 'The gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim is better than the vintage of Esau.'"

GROVER CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

The ex-President's Tribute in Behalf of Princeton's Trustees.

"I fear I shall but little grace the cause of my associates on the Board of Trustees of Princeton University by speaking in their behalf on this occasion. I undertake the task because my plea for exemption, and for a more promising assignment of the duty, has been denied.

"I hope I may be allowed to refer at the outset to the manner in which I am moved by the stately dignity of present surroundings, and thus give a hint of the impressive effect which such exercises as these are apt to produce on those who lack personal intimacy with university experiences and incidents.

"This thought leads me to suggest the great importance and desirability of influencing in every possible way the plain people of our land in favor of higher education. It is largely from their ranks that recruits are to be enlisted for studentship in our universities and colleges; and surely neither attenuated refinement in educated circles nor a self-satisfied aristocracy among educated men should misinterpret to the unlearned the mission of these institutions. Manifestly they cannot, and even if they could they should not, live for themselves, nor for their professors and teachers, nor for their graduates, nor yet for the educated, whoever and wherever they may be.

"On the contrary, it should never be forgotten that our colleges and universities cannot, without loss of their most useful opportunities, disregard any means of commending the substantial advantages they are able to offer to those less fortunate in educational condition. This conception of close interest and reciprocal benefit which should exist between the agencies of higher education and the unlearned masses of our people is not new at Princeton University.

"In 1748, when, as the College of New Jersey, her first Commencement was held and her second President was inaugurated, and when as part of the exercises her graduating students disputed in Latin and debated questions of theology and philosophy, the record of the occasion contained the following statement:

"'Thus the first appearance of a college in New Jersey, having given general satisfaction—even the unlearned being pleased with the external solemnity and decorum which they saw—it is hoped that this infant college will meet with due encouragement from all public spirited, generous minds; and that the lovers of mankind will wish its prosperity and contribute to its support.'

"Great changes have marked the life of the College of New Jersey since her second President was inaugurated, 154 years ago. The infant college has grown to strong and beautiful maturity. Her roll of graduates is resplendent with great names; her trophies are bright and countless, while the hosts of her alumni hedge her about with love and devotion tirelessly generous, and with a defending care constant and vigilant.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

"And yet to-day she still holds fast to her democratic tendencies, as under a new and greater name she inaugurates her thirteenth President—again with exercises whose external solemnity and decorum tend to please even the unlearned, again with the hope that in her university advancement she will meet with due encouragement from all public-spirited and generous minds, and again hoping that the lovers of mankind will wish her prosperity and contribute to her support.

"These inauguration ceremonies can hardly fail to especially impress by their sober significance those who as Trustees of Princeton University are charged with the control and management of her affairs. To-day is revived the regretful memory of severed ties, which with genuine affection and admiration bound them to the President who has just retired after long and distinguished service; and to-day the comfort they have found in the hopeful promise of continued university usefulness and prosperity under a new administration is renewed.

"They realize in the atmosphere of this occasion, more acutely than on other days, that it is a serious thing to be a Trustee of Princeton University; and they are not unmindful of the admonition here given them, to seek with sincere endeavor the path that leads to duty and to a just and happy acquittance from the obligations of their trust. If in this endeavor they remember that their Trusteeship cannot rise above the source of its creation, they will turn for guidance to the statutes of the deed or grant under which they hold.

"The charter of the College of New Jersey, which still survives as the charter of Princeton University, after reciting in the name of King George II. the action of certain of his 'loving subjects well-disposed and public-spirited citizens' moving him thereto, declared that the King did thereby 'will, ordain, grant, and constitute that there be a college erected in our said province of New Jersey, for the education of youth, in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences.' This is a complete statement, and the only statement contained in the charter which defines the purposes and objects of the incorporation; and ever since this charter was granted its identical descriptive words have been used whenever, in any law, proclamation, or proceeding those purposes and objects have been mentioned.

"There has positively been no extension or modification of these chartered powers; but an act of the Legislature, passed in 1864, which should be regarded in interpreting the charter instead of amending it, contains the following provision: 'That the design and object of the said corporation is hereby declared to be the promotion of religion and the advancement of learning by the instruction of youth in religious truth as well as in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences; and that the said corporation shall always be an institution for the purposes specified in this act.'

NO RELIGIOUS CONSTRAINT.

"If with this enactment, and the words of the charter already granted, we read the further provision of that instrument against 'excluding any person of any religious denomination whatsoever, from free and equal liberty and advantage of education, or from any of the liberties, privileges, or immunities of said college, on account of his or their being of a religious profession different from the Trustees of said college,' we shall easily discover the chartered limitations of Princeton University and the fundamental obligations she now owes to the law of her existence.

"It thus appears that those responsible for our university's management, either as Trustees or teachers, are not only charged with the duty of bestowing without discrimination upon the youth committed to their keeping, instruction in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences, but that they are not less distinctly charged with the further duty of teaching them such lessons of piety and religion as shall promote their moral welfare, and constitute their education a thoroughly useful agency in the service of God and humanity. Every detail of our university's administration, every effort and duty required of her teachers, and every tax or exaction placed upon her students, should be explicitly in aid of these great ends.

"The proud distinction which Princeton has earned by imparting through scholarship, by leading her students in the way of Christian faith, and by teaching them lesons of true manliness and genuine, conscientious honor, amply demonstrate that she has not been recreant to her mission.

"Nor has she wavered in the conviction that her duty to those within her care demands not only class-room instruction, and not only religious precepts and teachings, but that to the utmost posible extent there should exist between instructors and students the personal touch and confidence, the mutual attachment, and the interest and solicitude on the part of teachers concerning all that pertains to the welfare of the student, which by wholesome influence and example form student character, strengthen good intentions, and in all the days after graduation remain a grateful recollection, an inspiration to useful endeavor, and an earnest of good citizenship.

"Thus the past, at least, of Princeton is safe. Is there not, however, a justification for the suggestion that if we are to anticipate a full measure of future success, of such a quality as we now happily recall, there may be temptations to be resisted and seductive influences to be avoided?

MODERN DAYS OF NEW IDEAS.

"We have fallen upon days of rush and change, when old ideas and processes are deemed too slow to meet the demands of what is called modern progress, and when novel and accelerated notions have invaded the business, the politics, the social life, and even the religion of our people. How can we be certain that old and heretofore approved theories of higher education are in no danger of being caught in this flurry?

"Already there seems to be an inclination abroad to adjust the methods of university and college instruction to the apparent needs of advanced conditions and new exigencies. We hear much said in favor of but slight restriction upon the election by students of the branches of study they will pursue; it is often asserted that the old course of college study is too long and that students are thus belated in their entrance upon life's activities, and considerable discussion prevails in university and college circles concerning the extent and quality of instruction that should be afforded in preparatory schools.

"Princeton's conservatism is one of her chief virtues; but it is not of the stubborn sort that refuses consideration of changes which promise through their inherent and independent merit better educational results and better prospects in life for those intrusted to her care. It should not, however, be expected that she will so far disregard the law of her origin and become so unmindful of her revered traditions and splendid achievements as to depart from her habitual course for the sake of acting in sympathy with importunate restlessness and doubtful innovation.

"We of Princeton are still willing to declare our belief that we are better able to determine than those coming to us for education what is their most advantageous course of instruction; and surely every phase of our history justifies this belief. We are, however, by no means unwilling to so shape our curriculum, without surrender of clear conviction, as to expedite our graduate's subsequent preparation for professional life.

THE UNDERGRADUATE TERM.

"We are not yet convinced that the time required for our ordinary term of undergraduate study is too long or that it unnecessarily and unprofitably retards the useful service expected of a genuinely educated man. We remember that of the four graduates of Princeton who have heretofore been called to her Presidency and have worthily and honorably filled the office one graduated at the age of twenty and another when still younger. Nor are we greatly disturbed by the course of study pursued at preparatory schools. Although in the interest of higher education, we are solicitous that preparatory study should be wisely directed, and are willing to admit to advanced matriculation when justified by advanced preparation, we are still ready, as we have always been, to receive for our college course all who come to us from any quarter and satisfy the test of our entrance examination.

"While therefore, as has been already intimated, Princeton will not be left behind in any real and effective educational advance that falls within the limitations of her mission and while she will promptly avail herself of opportunities which more completely fill the scope and area of her instructional responsibilities, all will be done solely to the end that she may, with the best effect, teach the learned languages, the liberal arts and sciences, and religious truth.

"We do not give to these words a narrow and too literal meaning; but we hold that when broadly and fairly interpreted, they not only fix the direction and quality of Princeton's chartered endeavor, but also define a service serious enough and comprehensive enough to engage always, and in all circumstances, the highest and best university work.

"If new-born impatience should ever demand a swifter educational current, and be content with its shallower depth, and if the solid and substantial acquirement we offer should ever be discredited as unnecessarily irksome, Princeton will remember that men educated long ago in accordance with her methods, are still teachers of the present generation; and that the lives they led, the students they fitted for instructors, and the records they left of their wisdom, are to this day dutifully acknowledged as undiminished forces in higher education, wherever it has a standing place.

"We will not be convinced that the human mind has in these latter days become so fundamentally enlarged that a broad and useful education can by some pleasant process be easily gained, nor that the acuteness of the human intellect has so kept pace with the eager hurry of the time that with no toil or patient wooing an education worth having can be bought or seized and forced to do service in a vainglorious and trifling pretense of erudition.

"If false educational notions should prevail, Princeton will bide her time until they are spent, and until saner judgment shall recognize her conscientious obedience to the demands of her charter compact, and gratefully appreciate her devotion to the bright standard which for more than a century and a half she has held aloft on the field where higher education has been courageous and triumphant.

THE FUTURE'S OPPORTUNITY.

"She has greater university effort and opportunity awaiting her; and without fear or misgiving she invites her increased responsibilities. In a larger sphere of educational duty her ideals will not change. Enlarged obligations will not lead her away from practical and useful obedience to the law of her birth, nor cause her to forget the way marked out by her cherished traditions. Still teaching the learned languages, the liberal arts and sciences and religious truth, she will continue to illustrate her devotion to the cause of higher education by fitting those who come to her for instruction to live useful lives, and by preparing them for the highest and best service in the advancement of Christian civilization of conscientious American citizenship.

"Thus will our university fulfill her mission, and thus will she always shed far abroad the steady light of her beneficence.

"It must not be suspected that those for whom I speak overlook for a moment the fact that the word 'Trustee' imports a relationship to business affairs. On the contrary, they have this so fully in mind that they are willing to rely very largely for the realization of what they hope and desire for Princeton upon the application of correct business principles and methods to her management. They believe that her instructors should exhibit in their work the same assiduity and interest as are found necessary in the world of business, and they believe it is one of the duties of their Trusteeship to exact this to the end that interested and attentive teachers may have their influence in making interested and attentive students.

"They also believe that the student body should make a business of study; and that the discipline of the university should unrelentingly require this—to the end that the reasonable expectations of those who have intrusted them to our care and tuition may not be defeated. While they concede that a liberal amount of recreation should be allowed, and that athletes to a reasonable degree should be encouraged, they believe these things should be kept in strict subordination to the business of education, which both teachers and students have in hand, and that when extensive demerit, or a large percentage of absolute failure in examinations prevail among those devoting much time and attention to athletics, a suspicion should be aroused that the business of study has been thus interrupted.

TRIBUTE TO WOODROW WILSON.

"My concluding words shall be those of congratulation and assurance. How can Princeton's Trustees do otherwise than to heartily congratulate themselves and the university upon the inauguration as her President of one of her sons, whose career has constantly reflected honor upon his alma mater, and whose notable successes and achievements have all been won under the inspiration of the true Princeton spirit?

"Charged by the mandate of the charter of the College of New Jersey with the immediate care of the education and government of such students as shall be sent to and admitted into said college, we are certain that the oath by which he binds his conscience will furnish no better pledge than his high character and acute moral sense, that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office. Our measure of hope and confidence is more completely filled, when to all other reassuring conditions is happily added his extended experience as one of Princeton's most important teachers, and his familiarity with her ideals and aspirations.

"It only remains for me to pledge to our newly chosen President the united, willing, and effective co-operation of the Trustees of Princeton University, in all his labors for her prosperity and advancement. His success as President will be our joy as Trustees, and neither he nor we can desire a wider opportunity for pride and satisfaction than the consciousness that we are sincerely and faithfully laboring together to accomplish Princeton's mission, and have appreciated the high duty and impressive significance of instructing the youth of our land in the learned languages, in the liberal arts and sciences, and in religious truth."

WOODROW WILSON'S INAUGURAL.

Princeton's New Executive on the Progress of Education.

"Six years ago I had the honor of standing in this place to speak of the memories with which Princeton men heartened themselves as they looked back a century and a half to the founding of their college. To-day my task is more delicate, more difficult. Standing here in the light of those older days, we must now assess our present purposes and powers and sketch the creed by which we shall be willing to live in the days to come. We are but men of a single generation in the long life of an institution which shall still be young when we are dead, but while we live her life is in us. What we conceive she conceives. In planning for Princeton, moreover, we are planning for the country. The service of institutions of learning is not private, but public. It is plain what the Nation needs as its affairs grow more and more complex and its interests begin to touch the ends of the earth. It needs efficient and enlightened men. The universities of the country must take part in supplying them.

"American universities serve a free Nation whose progress, whose power, whose prosperity, whose happiness, whose integrity depend upon individual initiative and the sound sense and equipment of the rank and file. Their history, moreover, has set them apart to a character and service of their own. They are not mere seminaries of scholars. They never can be. Most of them, the greatest of them and the most distinguished, were first of all great colleges before they became universities; and their task is twofold—the production of a great body of informed and thoughtful men and the production of a small body of trained scholars and investigators. It is one of their functions to take large bodies of young men up to the places of outlook whence the world of thought and affairs is to be viewed; it is another of their functions to take some men, a little more mature, a little more studious, men self-selected

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ed by aptitude and industry, into the quiet libraries and laboratories where the close contacts of study are learned which yield the world new insight into the processes of nature, of reason, and of the human spirit. These two functions are not to be performed separately, but side by side, and are to be informed with one spirit, the spirit of enlightenment, a spirit of learning which is neither superficial nor pedantic, which values life more than it values the mere acquisitions of the mind.

MODERN UNIVERSITIES.

"Universities, we have learned to think, include within their scope, when complete, schools of law, of medicine, of theology, and of those more recondite mechanic arts, such as the use of electricity, upon which the skilled industry of the modern world is built up; and, though in dwelling upon such an association of schools as of the gist of the matter in our definitions of a university, we are relying upon historical accidents rather than upon essential principles for our conceptions, they are accidents which show the happy order and system with which things often come to pass. Though the university may dispense with professional schools, professional schools may not dispense with the university. Professional schools have nowhere their right atmosphere and association except where they are parts of a university and share its spirit and method. They must love learning as well as professional success in order to have their perfect usefulness. This is not the verdict of the universities merely, but of the professional men themselves, spoken out of hard experience of the facts of business. It was but the other day that the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education indorsed the opinion of their President, Mr. Eddy, that the crying need of the engineering profession was men whose tecnical knowledge and proficiency rest upon a broad basis of general culture which should make them free of the wider worlds of learning and experience, which should give them largeness of view, judgment, and easy knowledge of men. The modern world nowhere shows a closeted profession shut in to a narrow round of technical functions to which no knowledge of the outside world need ever penetrate. Whatever our calling, our thoughts must often be afield among men of many kinds, amid interests as various as the phases of modern life. The managing minds of the world, even the efficient working minds of the world, must be equipped for a mastery whose chief characteristic is adaptability, play, an initiative which transcends the bounds of mere technical training. Technical schools whose training is not built up on the foundations of a broad and general discipline cannot impart this. The stuff they work upon must be prepared for them by processes which produce fibre and elasticity, and their own methods must be shot through with the impulses of the university.

"It is this that makes our age and our task so interesting; this complex interdependence and interrelationship of all the processes which prepare the mind for effectual service; this necessity that the merchant and the financier should have traveled minds, the engineer a knowledge of books and men, the lawyer a wide view of affairs, the physician a familiar acquaintance with the abstract data of science, and that the closeted scholar himself should throw his windows open to the four quarters of the world. Every considerable undertaking has come to be based on knowledge, on thoughtfulness, on the masterful handling of men and facts. The university must stand in the midst, where the roads of thought and knowledge interlace and cross, and, building upon some colgn of vantage, command them all.

LATTER DAY PROGRESS.

"It has happened that throughout two long generations—long because filled with the industrial and social transformation of the world—the thought of studious men has been bent upon devising methods by which special aptitudes could be developed, detailed investigations carried forward, inquiry at once broadened and deepened to meet the scientific needs of the age, knowledge extended and made various and yet exact by the minute and particular researches of men who devoted all the energies of their minds to a single task. And so we have gained much, though we have also lost much that must be recovered. We have gained immensely in knowledge, but we have lost system. We have acquired an admirable, sober passion for accuracy. Our pulses have been quickened, moreover, by discovery. The world of learning has been transformed. No study has stood still. Scholars have won their fame, not by erudition, but by exploration, the conquest of new territory, the addition of infinite detail to the map of knowledge. And so we have gained a splendid proficiency in investigation. We know the right methods of advanced study. We have made exhaustive record of the questions waiting to be answered, the doubts waiting to be resolved, in every domain of inquiry; thousands of problems once unsolved, apparently insoluble, we have reduced to their elements and settled, and their answers have been added to the commonplaces of knowledge. But, meanwhile, what of the preliminary training of specialists, what of the general foundations of knowledge, what of the general equipment of mind which all men must have who are to serve this busy, this sophisticated generation?

"Probably no one is to blame for the neglect of the general into which we have been led by our eager pursuit of the particular. Every age has lain under the reproach of doing but one thing at a time, of having some one signal object for the sake of which other things were slighted or ignored. But the plain fact is, that we have so spread and diversified the scheme of knowledge in our day that it has lost coherence. We have dropped the threads of system in our teaching. And system begins at the beginning. We must find the common term for college and university, and those who have great colleges at the heart of the universities they are trying to develop are under a special compulsion to find it. Learning is not divided. Its kingdom and government are centred, unitary, single.

"The processes of instruction which fit a large body of young men to serve their generation with powers released and fit for great tasks ought also to serve as the initial processes by which scholars and investigators are made. They ought to be but the first parts of the method by which the crude force of untrained men is reduced to the expert uses of civilization. There may come a day when general study will be no part of the function of a university, when it shall have been handed over, as some now talk of handing it over, to the secondary schools, after the German fashion, but that day will not be ours, and I, for one, do not wish to see it come. The masters who guide the youngsters who pursue general studies are very useful neighbors for those who prosecute detailed inquiries and devote themselves to special tasks. No investigator can afford to keep his doors shut against the comradeships of the wide world of letters and of thought.

THE COLLEGE TRAINING.

"To have a great body of undergraduates crowding our class rooms and setting the pace of our lives must always be a very wholesome thing. These young fellows, who do not mean to make finished scholars of themselves, but who do mean to learn from their elders, now at the outset of their lives, what the thoughts of the world have been and its processes of progress, in order that they may start with light about them, and no doubt or darkness, learning in the brief span of four years what it would else take them half a lifetime to discover by mere contact with men, must teach us the real destiny with which knowledge came into the world. Its mission is enlightenment and edification, and these young gentlemen shall keep us in mind of this.

"The age has hurried us, has shouldered us out of the old ways, has bidden us be moving and look to the cares of a practical generation; and we have suffered ourselves to be a little disconcerted. No doubt we were once pedants. It is a happy thing that the days have gone by when the texts we studied loomed bigger to our view than the human spirit that underlay them. But there are some principles of which we must not let go. We must not lose sight of that fine conception of a general training which led our fathers, in the days when men knew how to build great States, to build great colleges also to sustain them. No man who knows the world has ever supposed that a day would come when every young man would seek a college training. The college is not for the majority who carry forward the common labor of the world, nor even for those who work at the skilled handicrafts which multiply the conveniences and the luxuries of the complex modern life. It is for the minority who plan, who conceive, who superintend, who mediate between group and group and must see the wide stage as a whole. Democratic nations must be served in this wise no less than those whose leaders are chosen by birth and privilege; and the college is no less democratic because it is for those who play a special part. I know that there are men of genius who play these parts of Captaincy, and yet have never been in the class rooms of a college, whose only school has been the world itself. The world is an excellent school for those who have vision and self-discipline enough to use it. It works in this wise, in part, upon us all. Raw lads are made men of by the mere sweep of their lives through the various schools of experience. It is this very sweep of life that we wish to bring to the consciousness of young men by the shorter processes of the college. We have seen the adaptation take place; we have seen crude boys made fit in four years to become men of the world.

"Every man who plays a leading or conceiving part in any affair must somehow get this schooling of his spirit, this quickening and adaptation of his perceptions. He must either spread the process through his lifetime and get it by an extraordinary gift of insight and upon his own initiative, or else he must get it by the alchemy of mind practiced in college halls. We ought distinctly to set forth in our philosophy of this matter the difference between a man's preparation for the specific and definite tasks he is to perform in the world and that general enlargement of spirit and release of powers which he shall need if his task is not to crush and belittle him. When we insist that a certain general education shall precede all special training which is not merely mechanic in its scope and purpose, we mean simply that every mind needs for its highest serviceability a certain preliminary orientation, that it may get its bearings and release its perceptions for a wide and catholic view. We must deal in college with the spirits of men, not with their fortunes. Here, in history and philosophy and literature and science, are the experiences of the world summed up. These are but so many names which we give to the records of what men have done and thought and comprehended. If we be not pedants, if we be able to get at the spirit of the matter, we shall extract from them the edification and enlightenment as of those who have gone the long journey of experience with the race.

WAYS OF PREPARATION.

"There are two ways of preparing a young man for his life work. One is to give him the skill and special knowledge which shall make a good tool, an excellent bread-winning tool, of him; and for that thousands of young men that way must be followed. It is a good way. It is honorable, it is indispensable. But it is not for the college, and it never can be. The college should seek to make the men whom it receives something more than excellent servants of a trade or skilled practitioners of a profession. It should give them elasticity of faculty and breadth of vision, so that they shall have a surplus of mind to expend, not upon their profession only, for its liberalization and enlargement, but also upon the broader interests which lie about them, in the spheres in which they are to be, not breadwinners merely, but citizens as well, and in their own hearts, where they are to grow to the stature of real nobility. It is this free capital of mind the world most stands in need of—this free capital that awaits investment in undertakings, spiritual as well as material, which advance the race and help all men to a better life.

"And are we to do this great thing by the old discipline of Greek, Latin, mathematics, and English? The day has gone by when that is possible. The circle of liberal studies is too much enlarged, the area of general learning is too much extended to make it any longer possible to make these few things stand for all. Science has opened a new world of learning, as great as the old. The influence of science has broadened and transformed old themes of study and created new, and all the boundaries of knowledge are altered. In the days of our grandfathers all learning was literary, was of the book; the phenomena of nature were brought together under the general terms of an encyclopaedic natural philosophy. Now the quiet rooms where once a few students sat agaze before a long table at which, with a little apparatus before him, a lecturer discoursed of the laws of matter and of force are replaced by great laboratories, physical, chemical, biological, in which the pupil's own direct observation and experiment take the place of the conning of mere theory and generalisation and men handle the immediate stuff of which nature is made. Museums of natural history, of geology, of paleontology stretch themselves amid our lecture rooms, for demonstration of what we say of the life and structure of the globe. The telescope, the spectroscope, not the text book merely, are our means of teaching the laws and movements of the sky. An age of science has transmuted speculation into knowledge and doubled the dominion of the mind. Heavens and earth swing together in a new universe of knowledge. And so it is impossible that the old discipline should stand alone, to serve us as an education. With it alone we should get no introduction into the modern world either of thought or of affairs. The mind of the modern student must be carried through a wide range of studies in which science shall have a place not less distinguished than that accorded literature, philosophy, or politics.

"But we must observe proportion and remember what it is that we seek. We seek in our general education, not universal knowledge, but the opening up of the mind to a catholic appreciation of the best achievements of men and the best processes of thought since days of thought set in. We seek to apprise young men of what has been settled and made sure of, of the thinking that has been carried through and made an end of. We seek to set them securely forward at the point at which the mind of the race has definitely arrived, and save them the trouble of attempting the journey over again, so that they may know from the outset what relation their own thought and effort bear to what the world has already done. We speak of the 'disciplinary' studies through which a boy is put in his school days and during the period of his introduction into the full privileges of college work, having in our thought the mathematics of arithmetic, elementary algebra, and geometry, the Greek and Latin verbs and grammars, the elements of English and of French or German, but a better, truer name for them were to be desired. They are indeed disciplinary. The mind takes fibre, facility, strength, adaptability, certainty of touch from handling them, when the teacher knows his art and their power. But they are disciplinary only because of their definiteness and their established method; and they take their determinateness from their age and perfection. It is their age and completeness that render them so serviceable and so suitable for the first processes of education. By their means the boy is informed of the bodies of knowledge which are not experimental but settled, definitive, fundamental. This is the stock upon which time out of mind all the thoughtful world has traded. These have been food of the mind for long generations.

DISCIPLINARY STUDIES.

"It is in this view of the matter that we get an explanation of the fact that the classical languages of antiquity afford better discipline and are a more indispensable means of culture than any language of our own day except the language, the intimate language, of our own thought, which is for us universal coin of exchange in the intellectual world, and must have its values determined to a nicety before we pay it out. No modern language is definite, classically made up. Modern tongues, moreover, carry the modern babel of voices. The thoughts they utter fluctuate and change; the phrases they speak alter and are dissolved with every change of current in modern thought or impulse. They have, first or last, had the same saturations of thought that our own language has had; they carry the same atmosphere; in traversing their pleasant territory, we see only different phases of our own familiar world, the world of our own experience; and, valuable as it is to have this various view of the world we live in and send our minds upon their travels up and down the modern age, it is not fundamental, it is not an indispensable first process of training. It can be postponed. The classical literatures give us, in tones and with an authentic accent we can nowhere else hear, the thoughts of an age we cannot visit. They contain airs of a time not our own, unlike our own, and yet its foster parent. To these things was the modern thinking world first bred. In them speaks a time naïve, pagan, an early morning day when men looked upon the earth while it was fresh, untrodden by crowding thought, an age when the mind moved, as it were, without prepossessions and with an unsophisticated, childlike curiosity, a season apart during which those seats upon the Mediterranean seem the first seats of thoughtful men. We shall not anywhere else get a substitute for it. The modern mind has been built upon that culture and there is no authentic equivalent.

"Drill in the mathematics stands in the same category with familiar knowledge of the thought and speech of classical antiquity, because in them also we get the lifelong accepted discipline of the race, the processes of pure reasoning which lie at once at the basis of science and at the basis of philosophy, grounded upon observation and physical fact and yet abstract, and of the very stuff of the essential processes of the mind, a bridge between reason and nature. Here, too, as in the classics, is a definitive body of knowledge and of reason, a discipline which has been made test of through long generations, a method of thought which has in all ages steadied, perfected, enlarged, strengthened, and given precision to the powers of the mind. Mathematical drill is an introduction of the boy's mind to the most definitely settled rational experiences of the world.

"I shall attempt no proof that English also is of the fundamental group of studies. You will not require me to argue that no man has been made free of the world of thought who does not know the literature, the idiomatic flavor, and the masterful use of his own tongue.

"But, if we cannot doubt that these great studies are fundamental, neither can we doubt that the circle of fundamental studies has widened in our day and that education, even general education, has been extended to new boundaries. And that chiefly because science has had its credentials accepted as of the true patriciate of learning. It is as necessary that the lad should be inducted into the thinking of the modern time as it is that he should be carefully grounded in the old, accepted thought which has stood test from age to age; and the thought of the modern time is based upon science. It is only a question of choice in a vast field. Special developments of science, the parts which lie in controversy, the parts which are as yet but half built up by experiment and hypothesis, do not constitute the proper subject matter of general education. For that you need, in the field of science as in every other field, the bodies of knowledge which are most definitively determined and which are most fundamental. Undoubtedly the fundamental sciences are physics, chemistry, and biology. Physics and chemistry afford a systematic body of knowledge as abundant for instruction, as definitive almost as mathematics itself, and biology, young as it is, has already supplied us with a scheme of physical life which lifts its study to the place of a distinctive discipline.

"These great bodies of knowledge claim their place at the foundation of liberal training not merely for our information, but because they afford us direct introduction into the most essential analytical and rational processes of scientific study, impart penetration, precision, candor, openness of mind, and afford the close contacts of concrete thinking. And there stand alongside of these geology and astronomy, whose part in general culture, aside from their connection with physics, mechanics, and chemistry, is to apply to the mind the stimulation which comes from being brought into the presence and in some sort into the comprehension of stupendous, systematized physical fact—from seeing nature in the mass and system of her might and structure. These, too, are essential parts of the wide scheme which the college must plot out. And when we have added to these the manifold discipline of philosophy, the indispensable instructions of history, and the enlightenments of economic and political study, and to these the modern languages which are the tools of scholarship, we stand confused. How are we to marshal this host of studies within a common plan which shall not put the pupil out of breath?

A BROAD CURRICULUM.

"No doubt we must make choice among them, and suffer the pupil himself to make choice. But the choice that we make must be the chief choice, the choice the pupil makes the subordinate choice. Since he cannot in the time at his disposal go the grand tour of accepted modern knowledge, we who have studied the geography of learning and who have observed several generations of men attempt the journey must instruct him how in a brief space he may see most of the world, and he must choose only which one of several tours that we may map out he will take. Else there is no difference between young men and old, between novice and the man of experience, in fundamental matters of choice. We must supply the synthesis and must see to it that, whatever group of studies the student selects, it shall at least represent the round whole, contain all the elements of modern knowledge, and be itself a complete circle of general subjects. Princeton can never have any uncertainty of view on that point.

"And that not only because we conceive it to be our business to give a general, liberalizing, enlightening training to men who do not mean to go on to any special work by which they make men of science or scholars of themselves or skilled practitioners of a learned profession, but also because we would create a right atmosphere for special study. Critics of education have recently given themselves great concern about overspecialization. The only specialists about whom, I think, the thoughtful critic of education need give himself any serious concern are the specialists who have never had any general education in which to give their special studies wide rootage and nourishment. The true American university seems to me to get its best characteristic, its surest guarantee of sane and catholic learning, from the presence at its very heart of a college of liberal arts. Its vital union with the college gives it, it seems to me, the true university atmosphere, a pervading sense of the unity and unbroken circle of learning—not so much because of the presence of a great body of undergraduates in search of general training (because until these youngsters get what they seek they create ideals more by their lack than by their achievement,) as because of the presence of a great body of teachers whose life-work it is to find the general outlooks of knowledge and give vision of them every day from quiet rooms which, while they talk, shall seem to command all the prospects of the wide world.

"I should dread to see those who guide special study and research altogether excused from undergraduate instruction, should dread to see them withdraw themselves altogether from the broad and general survey of the subjects of which they have sought to make themselves masters. I should equally despair of seeing any student made a truly serviceable specialist who had not turned to his specialty in the spirit of a broad and catholic learning—unless, indeed, he were one of those rare spirits who once and again appear among us, whose peculiar, individual privilege it is to have safe vision of but a little segment of truth and yet keep their poise and reason. It is not the education that concentrates that is to be dreaded, but the education that narrows—that is narrow from the first. I should wish to see every student made, not a man of his task, but a man of the world, whatever his world may be. If it be the world of learning, then he should be a conscious and broad-minded citizen of it. If it be the world of letters, his thought should run free upon the whole field of it. If it be the world of affairs, he should move amid affairs like a man of thought. What we seek in education is a full liberation of the faculties, and the man who has not some surplus of thought and energy to expend outside the narrow circle of his own task and interest is a dwarfed, uneducated man. We judge the range and excellence of every man's abilities by their play outside the task by which he earns his livelihood. Does he merely work, or does he also look about him and plan? Does he, at the least, enlarge the thing he handles? No task, rightly done, is truly private. It is part of the world's work. The subtle and yet universal connections of things are what the truly educated man, be he man of science, man of letters, or statesman, must keep always in his thought, if he would fit his work to the work of the world. His adjustment is as important as his energy.

"We mean, so soon as our generous friends have arranged their private finances in such a way as to enable them to release for use enough money for the purpose, to build a notable graduate college. I say "build" because it will be not only a body of teachers and students, but also a college of residence, where men shall live together in the close and wholesome comradeships of learning. We shall build it, not apart, but as nearly as may be at the very heart, the geographical heart, of the university; and its comradeships shall be for young men and old, for the novice as well as for the graduate. It will constitute but a single term in the scheme of coördination which is our ideal. The windows of the graduate college must open straight upon the walks and quadrangles and lecture halls of the studium generale.

PHILOSOPHIC SPIRIT.

"In our attempt to escape the pedantry and narrowness of the old fixed curriculum we have, no doubt, gone so far as to be in danger of losing the old ideals. Our utilitarianism has carried us so far afield that we are in a fair way to forget the real utilities of the mind. No doubt the old, purely literary training made too much of the development of mere taste, mere delicacy of perception, but our modern training makes too little. We pity the young child who, ere its physical life has come to maturity, is put to some task which will dwarf and narrow it into a mere mechanic tool. We know that it needs first its free years in the sunlight and fresh air, its irresponsible youth. And yet we do not hesitate to deny to the young mind its irresponsible years of mere development in the free air of general studies. We have too ignorantly served the spirit of the age—have made no bold and sanguine attempt to instruct and lead it. Its call is for efficiency, but not for narrow, purblind efficiency. Surely no other age ever had tasks which made so shrewdly for the testing of the general powers of the mind. No sort of knowledge, no sort of training of the perceptions and the facility of the mind could come amiss to the modern man of affairs or the modern student. A general awakening of the faculties, and then a close and careful adaptation to some special task is the programme of mere prudence for every man who would succeed.

"And there are other things besides mere material success with which we must supply our generation. It must be supplied with men who care more for principles than for money, for the right adjustments of life than for the gross accumulations of profit. The problems that call for sober thoughtfulness and mere devotion are as pressing as those which call for practical efficiency. We are here not merely to release the faculties of men for their own use, but also to quicken their social understanding, instruct their consciences, and give them the catholic vision of those who know their just relations to their fellowmen. Here in America, for every man touched with nobility, for every man touched with the spirit of our institutions, social service is the high law of duty, and every American university must square its standards by that law or lack its National title. It is serving the Nation to give men the enlightenments of a general training; it is serving the Nation to equip fit men for thorough scientific investigation and for the tasks of exact scholarship, for science and scholarship carry the truth forward from generation to generation and give the certain touch of knowledge to the processes of life. But the whole service demanded is not rendered until something is added to the mere training of the undergraduate and the mere equipment of the investigator, something ideal, and of the very spirit of all action. The final synthesis of learning is in philosophy. You shall most clearly judge the spirit of a university if you judge it by the philosophy it teaches; and the philosophy of conduct is what every wise man should wish to derive from his knowledge of the thoughts and the affairs of the generations that have gone before him. We are not put into this world to sit still and know; we are put into it to act.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

"It is true that in order to learn men must for a little while withdraw from action, must seek some quiet place of remove from the bustle of affairs, where their thoughts may run clear and tranquil, and the heats of business be for the time put off; but that cloistered refuge is no place to dream in. It is a place for the first conspectus of the mind, for a thoughtful pori ng upon the map of life; and the boundaries which should emerge to the mind's eye are not more the intellectual than the moral boundaries of thought and action. I do not see how any university can afford such an outlook if its teachings be not informed with the spirit of religion, and that the religion of Christ, and with the energy of a positive faith. The argument for efficiency in education can have no permanent validity if the efficiency sought be not moral as well as intellectual. The ages of strong and definite moral impulse have been the ages of achievement; and the moral impulses which have lifted highest have come from Christian peoples—the moving history of our own Nation were proof enough of that. Moral efficiency is, in the last analysis, the fundamental argument for liberal culture. A merely literary education, got out of books and old literature, is a poor thing enough if the teacher stick at grammatical and syntactical drill; but if it be indeed an introduction into the thoughtful labors of men of all generations, it may be made the prologue to the mind's emancipation; its emancipation from narrowness—from a narrowness of sympathy, of perception, of motive, of purpose, and of hope. And the deep fountains of Christian teaching are its most refreshing springs.

"I have said already, let me say again, that in such a place as this we have charge, not of men's fortunes, but of their spirits. This is not the place in which to teach men their specific tasks—except their tasks be those of scholarship and investigation; it is the place in which to teach them the relations which all tasks bear to the work of the world. Some men there are who are condemned to learn only the technical skill by which they are to live; but these are not the men whose privilege it is to come to a university. University men ought to hold themselves bound to walk the upper roads of usefulness which run along the ridges and command views of the general fields of life. This is why I believe general training, with no particular occupation in view, to be the very heart and essence of university training, and the indispensable foundation of every special development of knowledge or of aptitude that is to lift a man to his profession or a scholar to his function of investigation.

"I have studied the history of America; I have seen her grow great in the paths of liberty and of progress by following after great ideals. Every concrete thing that she has done has seemed to rise out of some abstract principle, some vision of the mind. Her greatest victories have been the victories of peace and of humanity. And in days quiet and troubled alike Princeton has stood for the Nation's service, to produce men and patriots. Her National tradition began with John Witherspoon, the master, and James Madison, the pupil, and has not been broken until this day. I do not know what the friends of this sound and tested foundation may have in store to build upon it, but whatever they add shall be added in that spirit, and with that conception of duty. There is no better way to build up learning and increase power. A new age is before us, in which, it would seem, we must lead the world. No doubt we shall set it an example unprecedented, not only in the magnitude and telling perfection of our industries and arts, but also in the splendid scale and studied detail of our university establishments; the spirit of the age will lift us to every great enterprise. But the ancient spirit of sound learning will also rule us; we shall demonstrate in our lecture rooms again and again, with increasing volume of proof, the old principles that have made us free and great; reading men shall read here the chastened thoughts that have kept us young and shall make us pure; the school of learning shall be the school of memory and of ideal hope, and the men who spring from our loins shall take their lineage from the founders of the Republic."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS.

ITHACA, Oct. 25.—President Schurman of Cornell University presented his report for the year 1901-02 to the Board of Trustees this morning. The report says that the number of students in the university has been increasing during the past few years at the rate of from 200 to 250 a year, and that the registration for the present year is more than 300 in excess of that of last year, making the total number of students now in attendance about 3,000. If the students in the Summer session are added to this number, the grand total of students receiving instruction at Cornell University during the present year will be about 3,600.

President Schurman earnestly recommends the immediate erection of a hall for the arts and humanities, and further recommends that this hall bear the name of Goldwin Smith, "the most illustrious exponent of liberal culture who ever sat in the Cornell University."

Other most urgent needs upon which the report lays great stress are halls of agriculture and forestry, which the President asks the State to provide; a laboratory of experimental engineering, a gymnasium, an auditorium large enough to accommodate the entire student body, and a system of dormitories, dining hall, and a clubhouse. A plan for the development of the campus is being prepared by competent experts, and in connection with the working out of this plan the President recommends the purchase of the land immediately adjoining on the campus to the east and west. He adds that the university has no debts. Not a cent of its capital has ever been lost. It has done its work with the utmost economy. And in the future it will be as true as in the past, that, in consequence of the lower cost of land, buildings and the means of subsistence, a gift of $100,000 will accomplish as much good at Cornell as twice that sum could accomplish for a university located in a great city."

President Schurman is opposed to shortening the A. B. course from four years to three, but he is willing that students should complete the course in three years if they take work in the Summer session. In discussing the advisability of requiring the A. B. degree for admission to the professional and technical courses, he says that "it seems safe to say that Cornell University is not likely to adopt that policy. In fact, it could not without surrendering the democratic spirit in which it was conceived and by which it has always been inspired."

GHOULS TO BE PROSECUTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned a partial report, including twenty-five indictments in the grave robbery cases which have been under consideration for the last three weeks.

Of the indictments returned, ten only were made known. It developed later that five indictments had been returned against physicians who are charged with complicity in the "body-snatching business" for failure to keep records of bodies received, among whom is Joseph C. Alexander, demonstrator at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The indictments against the negro ghouls in each instance simply mention one of the many bodies the indicted men are charged with assisting in removing as a basis for a prosecution.

In each of the indictments against the ghouls it was charged that the stolen bodies were taken to the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The five physicians indicted will be arrested Monday. From the evidence given by Rufus Cantrill, the chief of the gang of ghouls, 100 bodies have been stolen from cemeteries near here during the last year. There have been 19 arrests, and 12 graves opened have been found empty. The ghouls say two of the physicians accompanied them on several of their night trips. It has been shown in the disclosures that the body of the wife of one of the ghouls was sold by the undertaker to a college.

Ten bodies were found buried beneath a few inches of earth in the basement of one of the colleges, four bodies were found in sacks on the streets, where the hard-pressed ghouls had dropped them, one body was concealed for two days in a saloon, and thirty were found in cold storage in an ice cream factory at Louisville.

THE

KNABE

Its successful growth and experience of nearly seventy years guarantees to new friends the greatest degree of tried and tested EXCELLENCE, judged from any standpoint of criticism or comparison.

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INASMUCH as *STRAIGHT* Whiskey is admitted to be the best, why is it not better for high balls than any other?

OLD CROW RYE

is the one par excellence; best for health as well as rich flavor. Our Scotch Whiskies—*Bonnie Brier Bush* and *Souvenir*—are also straight.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAMS

Reported Secession of Nineteen Players of National League.

KEELER TO PLAY IN NEW YORK

Matthewson and Bowerman Signed by St. Louis—Seven Pittsburg Champions for Manhattan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Nineteen of the National League's most brilliant players have gone over to the Johnson forces for next year, and the champion Pittsburg team has been riddled to form the club which will represent New York in the American League circus.

Pitchers Chesbro and Tennehill, Catchers O'Connor and Harry Smith, Infielders Leach and Conroy, and Outfielder Davis have all left Pittsburg for the American League ranks, and the entire seven are booked for the New York nine. Keeler of Brooklyn, together with Fults, the outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Davis complete the outfield for the New Yorkers.

Newton of Brooklyn, Wiltse of Baltimore, Howell of Baltimore, Adkins of Milwaukee, and Owen of Omaha will help Chesbro and Tannehill in the pitching. For the infield, John Ganzel, formerly of the Chicago and New York National League teams, and who last season headed the batters in the American Association on the Louisville Club, will be at first base; Williams, formerly of Pittsburg, and last year with Baltimore, will be on second; Herman Long, Captain of last year's Boston team in the National League, is scheduled for shortstop, and Leach, the third baseman of the Pittsburgs, will be at third. First-baseman Jones of Baltimore, Shortstop Conroy of Pittsburg, and Dundon from the Denver team, will be extra men for the infield positions, while McFarland, Baltimore outfielder, will be the extra man for the outfield.

The players announced as signed to play with the American League next year, according to President Johnson, are as follows:

NEW YORK.—Pitchers—Chesbro, Pittsburg; Tannehill, Pittsburg; Newton, Brooklyn; Owen, Omaha; Wiltse, Baltimore; Howell, Baltimore, and Adkins, Milwaukee. Catchers—O'Connor, Pittsburg; Smith, Pittsburg. First base—Ganzell, Louisville; second base—Williams, Baltimore; short stop—Long, Boston; third base—Leach, Pittsburg. Extra infielders—Jones, Baltimore; Conroy, Pittsburg; Dundon, Denver.

CHICAGO.—Pitchers—Patterson, Callahan, Griffith, White, Philadelphia; Dunkle, Louisville; Flaherty, Louisville. Infielders—Isbell, Daly, Davis, Lee, Tannehill, Louisville. Outfielders—Green, Jones, E. Jones, Denver; Odwell, Louisville.

DETROIT.—Pitchers—Donovan, Brooklyn; Kitson, Brooklyn; Willis, Boston; Mullin, Mercer, Yeager. Infielders—Turner, Toledo; Gleason, Elberfeld, Hulswitt, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA. — Pitchers — Plank, Waddell, Wilson, Atwood, and Hastings. Catchers—Powers and Schreckengost. Infielders—Davis, Murphy, M. Cross, and L. Cross. Outfielders—Hartsel, Pickering, and Seybold.

BOSTON.—Pitchers—Young, Dineen, Winters, Hughes, Altrock, Gibson, and Kassidy. Catchers—Criger and Warner. Infielders—Lachance, Ferris, Parent, Collins, and O'Brien. Outfielders—Dougherty, Stahl, Freeman, Stone, Omaha.

ST. LOUIS.—Pitchers.—Powell, Donovan, Sudhoff, Reidy, Matthewson, New York. Catchers—Bowerman, New York; Kahoe, Sugden. Infielders—Anderson, Padden, Wallace, McCormick. Outfielders—Hemphill, Heidnick, Friel, Burkett.

CLEVELAND. — Pitchers — Bernhard, Joss, Wright, Moore. Catchers—Bemis, Abbott, New Orleans. Infielders—Hickman, La Joie, Lochnauer, Bradley. Outfielders—McCarthy, Bay, Flick.

WASHINGTON.—Pitchers—Orth, Townsend, Lee, Patten, Smith, Birmingham. Catchers—Clarke, Drill. Infielders—Carey, Demontreville, Boston; Robinson, Kansas City; Coughlin. Outfielders—Delehanty, Stanley, New Orleans, and another.

Since James C. Kennedy came back here after his visit in Chicago, where he had a conference with Johnson, Comiskey, and others most closely interested in American League affairs, very little has been heard of the proposed new club on Manhattan Island. Mr. Kennedy said, after his arrival here, that he was perfectly satisfied with his interviews with the American League officials, but stated that the matter would not be settled for some weeks to come. That he had an assurance of a team of first-class players, in the event of his undertaking the management of a rival club in this city, was inferred from Mr. Kennedy's remarks. That he will manage such a club is very probable, but it does not follow that he must accept whatever players President Johnson may assign to him. For several weeks past reports of players having signed for the new New York club have been in circulation.

Many names were mentioned and some of the reports were not taken seriously; while others were accepted as highly probable. State Senator T. D. Sullivan, who is behind Kennedy in the project of placing an American League club here, is too busy now with his political campaign to bother with the baseball deal, and as Kennedy is going to Europe for a four weeks' trip next Wednesday there will be very little chance of anything being definitely arranged until the beginning of December.

Mr. Kennedy was seen last night in reference to the Chicago story, but he was rather reticent in regard to its correctness. "When I saw Ban Johnson a short time ago," he said, "he assured me that he had these players. I am not in a position to talk about the affairs of the American League, nor will I until I make definite arrangements. I won't go off Manhattan Island for playing grounds, and as to what players will make up the team is a matter which, I am confident, will be attended to, to the satisfaction of every person interested. I am going to Europe on Wednesday, and when I return I hope to have matters pertaining to the formation of the new club in such a shape that I can speak freely regarding every detail."

Manager McGraw of the New York National League Club has not as yet given out the names of the players he has signed for next season, but he has never tried to remove the general impression that Mathewson and Bowerman will remain here. Both of these players are mentioned as having signed with the St. Louis American League Club in the Chicago dispatch, and it is likely that they have done so. Regarding the statement that Capt. "Billy" Keeler has gone over to the opposition from the Brooklyn organization is somewhat doubtful. He is mentioned as one of the outfielders for the American New York team. Keeler gave his word to Manager Hanlon that he would not sign with any club without first giving the Brooklyn manager notice of such an intention. As he has not spoken to Hanlon of his having signed elsewhere, and the fact that his associations with the Brooklyn Club are of the most cordial nature, there is good reason to believe that the report of his having left that club at least premature if not incorrect.

H. C. FRICK BUYS LAND.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 25.—One of the most extensive down-town real estate deals that has yet been effected was consummated to-day, when Henry Clay Frick purchased for $2,000,000 the Schenley estate holdings at the "Point." His purchase embraces all of the Schenley holdings north of Penn Avenue.

Mr. Frick declines to state for what purpose the purchase was made, but the prevailing belief is that it will eventually be turned over to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a site for immense storage warehouses.

"77"

Grip epidemics occur in alternate years. This is Grip year, and it behooves you to prepare yourself against an attack of this disease, which leaves more desolation and wrecks than a plague. Wear woolen underclothing, avoid exposure, eat nourishing food, keep free from excitement and worry, and above all prevent and break up every Cold, great and small, by using Dr. Humphreys' Specific "SEVENTY-SEVEN."

"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets—fits the vest pocket.

At all Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

GRIP

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125th Street, West.

Suits, Skirts and Jackets. Third Floor.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, full or walking length, of Cheviots or Fancy Mixtures, blouse, Norfolk or Jacket effects, all colors; regular $28.50; for Monday, 18.75
LADIES' JACKETS, of all wool Kersey (24 inch), colors, tan, black, castor or brown; regular $16.75; for Monday 9.50
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, of all wool Melton or fancy Mixtures, slot seams, flare or plaited effects, all colors and black; regular $6.50; for Monday 4.80

Ladies' Dress Skirts at about ½ Prices.

We find we are overstocked with Ladies' Fine Dress Skirts, of Cheviots, Broadcloths and Camel's-Hair, black and colored. We take the sure, quick way of reducing the surplus by offering

$11.50 Skirts, sale price $6.75.

$13.75 Skirts, sale price $7.95.

Reliable Furs. Third Floor.

Thorough reliability is the absolute certainty that goes with every piece of Fur you buy here—all the latest effects in Fur Garments, Neck Scarfs, Children's Sets, Trimmings, &c., at prices manifestly lower than those prevailing elsewhere.

Fur garments remodelled, relined, and repaired in our own workroom at short notice and exceptionally low prices.

Under Priced High Grade Silks. Main Floor.

BLACK ITALIAN TAFFETA, pure dye, heavy quality and high lustre, 21 in. wide; reg. 89c. per yd. 69c
BLACK MOIRE VELOUR AND MOIRE ILLUSIAN, for costumes and Raglans, 21 in. wide; reg. $1.25 per yd. 89c
COLORED PLISSE LOUISINE, pure silk, al the street and evening shades, 19 in. wide: reg. 75c, per yd. 49c
PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE TAFFETA, all the latest color effects, 19 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd. 69c

Great Values in Dress Goods. Second Floor.

BLACK GRANITE AND STORM SERGE; all wool; an extra good grade; 46 in. wide; reg. 79c. per yd. 59c
BLACK CHEVIOTS; all wool; medium and heavy weight; a superior quality; 50 in. wide; reg. 98c. per yd. 79c
ENGLISH VENETIAN CLOTH, a superior quality; all the latest shades; 50 in. wide; reg. $1.50 per yd. 1.10
BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, all wool, snowflake mixtures; new colorings; 50 in. wide; reg. $1.75 per yd. 1.39

Manifest Savings on Carpets and Rugs. Fourth Floor

AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match; reg. $1.25 per yd. 85c
VELVET CARPETS, all wool; reg. $1.00 per yd. 75c
ROYAL WILTON RUGS,
Size 8.3x10.6 ft.; reg. $30.00 $25.00
Size 9x12 ft.; reg. $35.00 $27.50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, also stair patterns; reg. 70c. yd. 49c
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, Oriental designs:

CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR THROUGHOUT THE STATE

Complete List of Republican and Democratic Nominees for Congress, the Senate and the Assembly—County Officials to be Chosen in Greater New York.

The following is a list of all the candidates to be voted for in the Greater New York at the coming election, and also a complete list of the Congressional, Senate, and Assembly candidates throughout this State. Those marked with a star are renominations:

STATE TICKET.

Governor.

REPUBLICAN. Benj. B. Odell, Jr. — DEMOCRAT. Bird S. Coler.

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank W. Higgins. — Charles N. Bulger.

Secretary of State.

John F. O'Brien. — Frank H. Mott.

State Controller.

Nathan L. Miller. — Charles M. Preston.

State Treasurer.

John G. Wickser. — George R. Finch.

Attorney General.

Henry B. Coman. — John Cunneen.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

*Edward A. Bond. — R. W. Sherman.

Judge Court of Appeals.

William E. Werner. — *John C. Gray.

CONGRESS.

District.		
1.	*Frederic Storm.	Townsend Scudder.
2.	James R. Howe.	*George H. Lindsay.
3.	Charles T. Dunwell.	Hugh E. Rogers.
4.	William Schnitzpan.	*Frank E. Wilson.
5.	*Harry A. Hanbury.	Edward M. Dassett.
6.	*Henry Bristow.	Robert Baker.
7.	Horatio C. King.	*John J. Fitzgerald.
8.	*Montague Lessler.	Timothy D. Sullivan.
9.	Charles S. Adler.	*Henry M. Goldfogle.
10.	William Blau.	*William Sulzer.
11.	Henry Birrell.	William R. Hearst.
12.	Charles Shongood.	*George B. McClellan.
13.	James W. Perry.	Francis B. Harrison.
14.	Andrew J. Anderson.	Ira E. Rider.
15.	*Wm. H. Douglass.	Henry B. Martin.
16.	William R. Spooner.	*Jacob Ruppert, Jr.
17.	Harvey T. Andrews.	Francis E. Shober.
18.	Frank C. Schaeffler.	Joseph A. Goulden.
19.	Norton P. Otis.	*Cornelius A. Pugsley.
20.	*Thomas W. Bradley.	Theodore Babcock.
21.	*John H. Ketcham.	Curtis F. Hoag.
22.	*William H. Draper.	John H. Morrison.
23.	*Geo. N. Southwick.	B. Cleveland Sloan.
24.	George J. Smith.	Clifford B. Champion.
25.	*Lucius N. Littauer.	Frank Beebe.
26.	William H. Flack.	Henry Holland.
27.	*James S. Sherman.	(Declined.)
28.	*Charles L. Knapp.	C. Frank Smith.
29.	*Michael B. Driscoll.	Martin F. Dillon.
30.	John W. Dwight.	Charles D. Pratt.
31.	*Sereno E. Payne.	(Declined.)
32.	*James B. Perkins.	William De Graff.
33.	*Charles W. Gillet.	Frank P. Frost.
34.	*Jas. W. Wadsworth.	Deane F. Currie.
35.	John M. Farquahar.	William H. Ryan.
36.	*De A. S. Alexander.	Ole L. Snyder.
37.	*Edward B. Vreeland	George A. Ball.

SENATE.

Long Island.

District.		
1.	Erastus F. Post.	Edward Bailey, Jr.
2.	*William W. Cocks.	Luke Keenan.

Kings County.

3.	John M. Douglass.	*Thomas H. Cullen.
4.	Abram C. De Graw.	Thomas C. Whitlock.
5.	Harry D. Hopkins.	*James H. McCabe.
6.	*Randolph C. Fuller.	Walter C. Burton.
7.	Chas. C. G. Sprenger	*Patrick H. McCarren.
8.	*Henry Marshall.	Arthur H. Cameron.
9.	Frank F. Schulz.	*Joseph Wagner.

New York County.

10.	William A. Coakley.	Daniel J. Riordan.
11.	Meyer Schoenfeld.	John C. Fitzgerald.
12.	Emerich Kohn.	*Samuel J. Foley.
13.	James Stewart.	*Bernard F. Martin.
14.	James Gaffney.	*Thomas F. Grady.
15.	*Nath'l A. Elsberg.	Fred. C. L. Keating.
16.	Thomas M. Belknap.	*Patrick F. Trainor.
17.	Michael Kirtland.	*George W. Plunkitt.
18.	John Goode.	*Victor J. Dowling.
19.	William H. Smith.	William J. Wright.
20.	W. Fred'k Werner.	James J. Frawley.
21.	John L. Burgoyne.	John A. Hawkins.

Above the Bronx.

22.	*Isaac N. Mills.	Charles P. McClelland.
23.	*Louis F. Goodsell.	J. Erskine Ward.
24.	*Henry S. Ambler.	Derrick Brown.
25.	Frank Lefevre.	Jacob Rice.
26.	Jotham P. Allds.	(No nomination.)
27.	Spencer K. Warnick.	Charles Rickard.
28.	*Edgar T. Brackett.	Edward F. Marquette.
29.	*James B. McEwan.	John A. McCarthy.
30.	*William D. Barnes.	John D. Holmes.
31.	*Spencer G. Prime.	(No nomination.)
32.	*George R. Malby.	George R. Malby.
33.	Walter L. Brown.	Levi Thayer.
34.	William E. Lewis.	William Townsend.
35.	*Elon R. Brown.	Charles R. Lee.
36.	*Horace White.	Charles A. Richardson.
37.	Francis H. Gates.	Thomas L. McKay.
38.	*George E. Green.	Harry B. Winters.
39.	*Benj. M. Wilcox.	Joel B. Jennings.
40.	*Edwin C. Stewart.	(Declined.)
41.	*F. D. Sherwood.	William H. Willis.
42.	*John Raines.	George P. Price.
43.	*Merton E. Lewis.	Everett O. Gibbs.
44.	*W. W. Armstrong.	George E. Warner.
45.	Irving L. Hommedieu.	E. T. Williams.
46.	Frederick C. Stevens.	Norman A. Seymour.
47.	*Henry W. Hill.	William F. Mackey.
48.	William Schneider.	*Samuel J. Rampsberger
49.	*George A. Davis.	E. P. Schwartz.
50.	Albert T. Fancher.	Darius Pickett.

ASSEMBLY.

Erie County.

District.		
1.	John J. Sullivan.	*John H. Bradley.
2.	Robert L. Cox.	George F. Schultz.
3.	Charles J. Stroke.	*Anthony J. Burke.
4.	William Metzler.	Charles V. Lynch.
5.	*Charles F. Brooke.	Charles W. Hinson.
6.	*George Ruehl.	Benjamin Folsom.
7.	*John K. Patton.	William Conboy.
8.	*Elijah Cook.	Michael T. Curry.

Essex County.

*James M. Graeff. — Warren A. Tucker.

Franklin County.

*Halbert D. Steyens. — Matthew J. Reynolds.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

*Clarence W. Smith. — William H. Freeman.

Genesee County.

*Samuel P. Hooker. — James A. Bissell.

Greene County.

Charles E. Nichols. — *William W. Rider.

Herkimer County.

*Samuel M. Allston. — John T. Bradley.

Jefferson County.

1. W. Alton Dennison. — *Lewis A. Day.
2. *James A. Outterson. — Fred. Rosenhurst.

Kings County.

1.	*John Hill Morgan.	Edwin P. Chapman.
2.	Wm. J. Dilthey.	*John McKeown.
3.	Raphael Scotto.	*James J. McInerney.
4.	*Chas. H. Cotton.	John E. Bullwinkel.
5.	*Geo. Langhorst.	F. C. Metcalfe.
6.	Chas. H. Rollings.	Frank J. Ulrich.
7.	Harry J. O'Neil.	William Keegin.
8.	Robt. C. Hutchinson.	*John C. L. Daly.
9.	Peter A. Lee.	James Kehoe.
10.	*John Rainey.	Francis J. Byrne.
11.	John Cooper.	Wm. S. Shanahan.
12.	*Howard L. Woody.	John F. Kearney.
13.	*James M. Manee.	Thomas F. Mathews.
14.	James J. Clark.	*John B. Ferre.
15.	Abr'm L. Bernstein.	*Harry H. Dale.
16.	*Gustavus C. Weber.	Max E. Lehman.
17.	Edw. C. Dowling.	Ephraim Byk.
18.	*Jacob D. Remsen.	John S. Griffith.
19.	Wm. E. F. Behrens.	*John Wolf.
20.	*Wm. H. Pendry.	Louis J. Zettler.
21.	*Joseph H. Adams.	Edw. A. Miller.

Lewis County.

*Lewis H. Stiles. — Peter McGovern.

Livingston County.

William Y. Robinson. — M. Vallance Hamilton.

Madison County.

*Avery M. Hoadley. — Daniel S. Webber.

Monroe County.

1.	*Martin Davis.	Frank M. Jones.
2.	*George H. Smith.	Isaac M. Brickner.
3.	Eugene J. Dwyer.	Joseph J. Tozer.
4.	Albert P. Beebe.	John Paccace, Jr.

Montgomery County.

*John W. Candee. — Robt. E. L. Reynolds.

New York County.

1.	Joseph Casey.	Andrew J. Doyle.
2.	Meyer Greenberg.	*Joseph P. Bourke.
3.	Hugh P. Sweeney.	D. F. Mullaney.
4.	Louis J. Jacobs.	*William H. Burns.
5.	*Edw. R. Finch.	Harold H. O'Connor.
6.	Frank Pittelli.	*Harry E. Oxford.
7.	Van Vorst Wells.	Peter P. Sherry.
8.	Max Franklin.	Isidor Cohn.
9.	*James A. Allen.	Richard J. Butler.
10.	William Rohling.	*John F. McCullough.
11.	George A. Price, Jr.	Hugh Dolan.
12.	—Jacob Cebulsky.	Edw. Rosenstein.
13.	William J. McGirr.	John C. Hackett.
14.	Louis Kurz.	*Henry W. Doll.
15.	Herman W. Berger.	Thos. J. McManus.
16.	Jos. S. Weinberger.	*Samuel Prince.
17.	Washington Brauns.	John F. Curry.
18.	Wm. F. Searing.	*George P. Richter.
19.	Chas. F. Bostwick.	Theo. T. Meehan.
20.	Philip J. McDonnell.	*Jno. H. Fitzpatrick.
21.	Frederick E. Wood.	E. Styles Potter.
22.	Charles H. Govan.	Wm. H. Hornidge.
23.	*Josiah T. Newcomb.	Eugene J. McCarthy.
24.	Francis W. Stanton.	*Leo Ph. Ullmann.
25.	Howard Conkling.	Julius Kellar.
26.	Edw. Scheider.	*Myron Sulzberger.
27.	Geo. B. Agnew.	Champe S. Andrews.
28.	Carl T. Schmitt.	*John T. Dooling.
29.	George B. Clark.	Solon Berrick.
30.	Jacob C. Stiesi.	*G. A. Litthauer.
31.	Malthus J. Newman.	Lewis A. Abrams.
32.	Harry Micheals.	*Matthew F. Neville.
33.	Jacob H. Corn.	James O. Farrell.
34.	William Haupt.	William J. Ellis.
35.	Frank L. Brooks.	Peter J. Everett.
1st	An'x. C. F. Wheaton.	*John J. Sloane.
2d.	*J. M. Wainwright.	Frederick H. Allen.

Niagara County.

1.	George F. Thompson.	Joseph Hoffman.
2.	*John H. Leggett.	Obadiah W. Cutler.

Oneida County.

1.	Michael J. McWuade.	Thomas Mortimer.
2.	*Fred J. Brill.	Edward E. Dorn.
3.	John C. Evans.	William H. Goetz.

Onondaga County.

1.	*James F. Williams.	Henry J. Hubbard.
2.	Frederick D. Traub.	Andrew C. Behr.
3.	*Martin L. Cadin.	Thomas J. Costello.
4.	*Fred. W. Hammond.	Patrick T. Ryan.

Ontario County.

*Jean L. Burnett. — Edward J. Broderick.

Orange County.

1.	*John Orr.	Zael Paddelford.
2.	*Louis Bedell.	James J. Mills.

Orleans County.

Charles S. Bridgman. — Avery Daniels.

Oswego County.

1.	*Thomas D. Lewis.	John N. Sharp.
2.	*Thomas M. Costello.	E. Charles McCarthy.

Otsego County.

*John B. Conkling. — William S. Mead.

Putnam County.

*John R. Yale. — William S. Mead.

Queens County.

1.	Joseph J. Touhy.	Joseph Sullivan.
2.	Chas. Van De Water.	*Francis X. Duer.
3.	*George W. Doughty.	Henry P. Keith.

Rensselaer County.

1.	*John M. Chambers.	John J. Mackrell.
2.	*John A. Ahern.	John J. McCarthy.
3.	*Chas. W. Reynolds.	Andrew Gordinier.

Richmond County.

Walter W. Price. — Charles J. McCormack.

Rockland County.

George R. Preston. — Thomas Finnegan.

St. Lawrence County.

1.	*Charles S. Plank.	Edward P. Martin.
2.	*E. A. Merritt, Jr.	Morse G. Hale.

Saratoga County.

George H. Whitney. — William A. Wood.

Schenectady County.

William W. Wemple. — George H. Powell.

Schoharie County.

Wellons D. Colclough. — *George M. Palmer.

Schuyler County.

*Olin T. Nye. — John E. Mulford.

Seneca County.

*Daniel M. Moran. — J. L. Purdy.

Steuben County.

1.	*Frank C. Platt.	Charles S. Smith.
2.	*Gordon M. Patchin.	Floyd E. Whiteman.

Suffolk County.

1.	*Willis A. Reeve.	William A. Cochran.
2.	Orlando Hubbs.	Frank Parker.

Sullivan County.

John F. Simpson. — Charles Barnum.

Tioga County.

*Edwain S. Hanford. — Cornelius O. Seabring.

Tompkins County.

*George E. Monroe. — Amasa G. Genung.

Ulster County.

1.	Charles T. Coutant.	Daniel Metzger.
2.	Solomon P. Thorn.	Joseph A. Smith.

Warren County.

Loyal L. Davis. — John Reilly.

Washington County.

*William H. Hughes. — James E. McClelland.

Wayne County.

Addison P. Smith. — Wallace Weed.

Westchester County.

1.	Charles F. Wheaton.	*John J. Sloane.
2.	*J. M. Wainright.	Frederick H. Allen.
3.	*James G. Apgar.	John W. Haight.

Wyoming County.

*Henry J. McNair. — Albert D. Parker.

Yates County.

Cyrus C. Harvey. *Renominated. — *Ernest R. Bordwell.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court Justices.

William A. Keener.	Edward B. Amend.
Ernest Hall.	Vernon M. Davis.
Alfred Steckler.	Edward E. McCall.

Municipal Court.

Eighth District. (Vacancy.)

William Armstrong. — James W. McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Sheriff.

Adolph L. Kline. — William E. Melody.

QUEENS COUNTY.

District Attorney.

Leander B. Faber. — George A. Gregg.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Clerk.

Clinton G. Daniels. — C. Livingston Bostwick.

LUNCHEON ON CHIMNEY TOP.

Half a Hundred Philadelphians Eat 275 Feet in Midair.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A company of half a hundred Philadelphians had the novel experience to-day of eating luncheon at the top of a brick smokestack 275 feet high. Only one of the guests invited declined to go up. He was William F. Harrity, the well-known Democratic politician.

The smokestack, which is the largest of its kind in this country, has just been built for the Southern Electric Light and Power Company at Christian Street and the Schuylkill. The inside diameter of the stack at the top is eighteen feet. About five feet below the rim a platform was built, and on this a long table laden with good things to eat was placed. There was chicken—higher than it ever flew before—in the delectable form of salad, and there were sandwiches which had gone up in an unprecedented way, and coffee, and olives, and such things.

For Railway and Electric Light Data.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Director Merriam of the census has appointed seventy-five clerks to visit the large cities and work up the data on street railways and electric lighting. The importance of electric power and lighting will be recognized by a special census volume giving all the statistics of electric interests, including the details of corporate interests, capitalization, rate of installation, and the per cent. of increase of traffic and lighting that has followed the introduction of the new medium of transmission.

Old English Oak,

in the charm of its deep coloring, offers an all together beautiful scheme for the perfect dining room. The roomy Sideboard, the round Dining Table, the high back Elizabethan chairs are shown to fine advantage in our reproductions from early English designs.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

YACHTSMEN SPLIT ON RULE

New Plan of Racing Measurements Provokes Argument.

SMALL CRAFT WOULD SUFFER

Change in Classification Opponents of Scheme Say Will Cause Much Confusion.

Whenever two or more yachtsmen foregather these days—and they assemble under much less provocation than they ordinarily do in October—measurement and classification rules are immediately brought up for discussion. For many years previous to 1902 the so-called Seawanhaka rule, under which the racing measurement of a yacht was ascertained by adding its load water line length to the square root of the sail area and dividing the sum by two, has been observed by the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the twenty-four yacht clubs composing the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. This rule has also been in force this year in the New York and the Atlantic Yacht Clubs. The Larchmont Yacht Club and the Long Island Sound Association a year ago adopted a new rule, in which beam and draught were taken into consideration.

There has been much dissatisfaction of late with the Seawanhaka rule, inasmuch as under it all sorts of racing freaks have been built. As to the new Larchmont and Long Island Association rule little light has been shed on this subject during the past year, excepting that under it racing chances of yachts already in existence have been equalized in some degree. Only one yacht has been built under it. But the association adopted it a year ago with a grain of salt, so to speak, and immediately appointed a committee of naval architects to scrutinize its operation during the Summer of 1902, and report such changes as might appear advisable at the end of this season.

Meanwhile the New York Yacht Club took up the subject of measurement and classification. A special committee, which has been at work all Summer, reported a new rule on Thursday last, and its report was adopted tentatively. The favorable action on it must be confirmed at another meeting before it becomes a part of the law of the club.

Exactly what will be done by the club is yet a matter of some doubt. Probably, however, the amendments reported by the committee will in the end be adopted substantially without changes. There is some talk about the final settlement of the matter being delayed until the February meeting of the club, but that would very seriously handicap the designers and the yachtsmen who may be planning to build for next season, and who would have scant time to get ready after that date.

Considerable opposition to the proposed changes has developed in yachting circles since the report of the committee has been studied, but the opposition has not yet crystallized into definite suggestions for modifications of the proposed amendments.

Some objection is made to the new classification and the increase in the time allowance from 60 to 80 per cent. It is felt by those who take issue with the committee on this point that by bringing more yachts into expanded classes and allowing more of a margin of time yacht racing will, to say the least, not be benefited. The argument is made that the fewer boats that race in a class against each other and the closer that they are matched, boat to boat, the better it will be for the sport, and that anything that may tend to lead away from this would not be wise legislation. As one yachtsman expressed it, "The nearer we can bring the yachts to an equality at the starting line, so that the race shall be a test of seamanship, other things being equal, the more encouragement will be given to the sport."

Another point made against the amendments was in relation to the method of ascertaining the sail area. The proposed change is in the direction of making the sail area formula in the measurement rule come nearer to the actual sail area than under the terms of the existing rule. This is in accord with the English idea, but it is argued that it is impossible to make sure of getting the actual area of sail that may be stretched or shrunk under varying conditions. This view is taken by some English yachtsmen, and at the Thursday night meeting Measurer John Hyslop read from an English yachting paper an article, pointing out some of the weaknesses of this method of computing sail area and the ease with which the rule may be cheated.

Objection is also made by some yachtsmen to the method of computing the length factor. It is urged that the measurement of the "quarter beam" length, as it is called, will promote the building of boats with flaring sides and cut-off end.

Despite these minor objections to the proposed amendments it is generally felt that the new rule is a decided improvement over that now in use, and that its adoption will largely even if it does not entirely solve the vexing question of measurement for some time to come.

In connection with the report of the committee an interesting table is given to illustrate how the new rule would work in practical operation as compared with the present rule of the New York Yacht Club. Thirty-three prominent yachts are grouped in this table, and against each one is placed her racing length under the present rule, under the proposed rule without penalties added, and under the proposed rule with penalties added. In the same table the different factors of measurement and the amounts and kinds of penalties are set against the name of each yacht.

From this table it appears that the ninety-foot sloops, like the Columbia and the Defender, will go up into Class F, over 100 feet racing length. The Mineola, Yankee, Rainbow, and Virginia will no longer be "seventies." They will go into Class G, 80 to 100 feet racing length. The sixty-raters, Neola and Weetamoe, will be eighty-raters in Class H, 64 to 80 feet racing length. In Class I, 51 to 64 feet racing length, will be grouped the Altair, Humma, Shark, Isolde, Wasp, Gloriana, Syce, and Petrel, boats that are now in Classes I, J, and K. Effort, Dorwina, and Challenge will be in Class J, 40 to 51 feet racing length instead of Class L, as they now are. The thirty-six-footers, Leda and Spasm, will become forty-footers.

But what the New York Yacht Club may do in the way of measurement and classification is of rather less consequence to the great mass of yachtsmen than what may be done by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound and the Larchmont Yacht Club. In the first place, the New York Yacht Club gives three races in these waters during the season. Moreover, its races are open only to members of the club. On the other hand, the Larchmont Yacht Club gives eleven races a year, and the clubs of the Long Island Sound Association give a total of about forty races. These are all "open" races, that is to say, members of any recognized yacht club may enter in them. In the second place, the New York Yacht Club ignores everything in the way of a yacht that is not at least 30 feet in length on the water line, while fully half the racing yachts in existence are of less than this measurement, and this smaller class are welcomed in the races at Larchmont and along the Sound.

It is easily seen therefore that the attitude of Larchmont and the Long Island Sound Association in the matter of measurement and classification is of vital importance to most yachtsmen. It is also easily seen that it is of the highest importance that measurement and classification rules shall be uniform throughout all the clubs.

The Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound has not as yet received a report from its committee of naval architects. That report will probably be submitted to a meeting of the association to be held within a week or ten days. Larchmont also has as yet taken no steps toward amending the rules, and the New York rule is not as yet officially before it. It may be of interest to know, however, that while the Larchmont Yacht Club is not represented in the Long Island association, the two organizations work in harmony and neither one takes any radical action in the matter of changing rules without conferring with the other.

ARREST OF C. L. STILLMAN.

Gov. Murphy's Secretary Found in the Hotel Bingham—He Had Been in the Hoffman House.

Claude L. Stillman, private secretary to Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey and Secretary of the Newark Varnish Works, of which the Governor is President, who had been missing for several weeks, was arrested yesterday while taking luncheon alone in the Hotel Bingham, Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street. According to Capt. Titus, the shortage in Stillman's accounts is $40,000.

The first clue that the police received was that he had registered under his own name in the Hoffman House on Oct. 18. He was followed to the Bingham. He will be arraigned in a police court to-day.

Detective Sergt. Duggan said last night that Stillman after the arrest desired to have a letter delivered to Col. Henry I. Kowalsky of San Francisco, said to be a promoter, who had been at the Hoffman House.

The detective had learned that Stillman in the Hoffman House had been assigned to Room 252. Col. Kowalsky had Room 142. On Monday, Duggan declared, Stillman surrendered the key of his room, and the room was turned over to Col. Kowalsky, although Stillman continued to occupy it until Wednesday night. By intercepting a letter that Col. Kowalsky had sent to Stillman the detective learned of the latter's address.

WOMAN KILLED BY RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Bloch Unable to Get Out of the Way Despite Driver's Warning.

Mrs. Jeannette Bloch, sixty-five years old, of 101 West Eighty-seventh Street, was walking with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Gabrielle Bloch, across Columbus Avenue at Eighty-ninth Street soon after 8 o'clock last evening when a landau drawn by two horses dashed west through the side street. The driver shouted to them to get out of the way, as his horses were beyond his control. The women became somewhat confused as a car was approaching.

The carriage just grazed the car. The younger woman then tried to pull her companion out of the way, but the pole of the landau struck her in the chest, throwing her down, and the wheels passed over her, killing her almost instantly. The landau continued on its way, and, turned into Broadway, where it was lost amid other vehicles.

AZORES WANT ANNEXATION.

Population Reported to Favor Government by United States.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Solomon H. Amaral of Pedro Miguel, writing at Fayal, under a recent date, says that there is remarkable enthusiasm among the residents of the Azores for annexation to the United States. "The Telegrapho," says Amaran, "has been for several months publishing articles by leading people of the Azores, advocating the annexation idea, and in the issue of July 4 the portrait of President Roosevelt was on the front page. Under the heading 'The Separation Idea.' The Telegrapho is running a series of articles 'roasting' Portugal for its obstinate disregard of the interests of the Azores."

Trolley Line for Monterey, Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Extensive trolley lines, with first and second class fares, is the project planned for the City of Monterey, Mexico, by Baltimore capital, represented by Sperry, Jones & Co., bankers. The city is a live industrial town with 80,000 inhabitants. This will be the first application of electricity to street car service in Monterey. There is now a mule car line, which this syndicate has purchased, together with concessions granted to local capitalists. There will be six different lines aggregating thirty miles, and so constructed as to meet at the centre of the city.

Slivers of Glass Caused a Girl's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Miss Fannie Pierson, aged twenty, died in her home in this city this afternoon. Several weeks ago, while at dinner, she was opening a glass jar of preserves, and she knocked it sharply in order to open it. Some slivers of glass fell upon her bread which she swallowed afterward, not knowing the glass was there. The glass formed abscesses in the throat.

In the United States and Its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Saks & Company

Herald Square, Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

WAISTS.

There is not an assortment anywhere more complete, comprehensive or exclusive. Imported models by Loret, Agnes or Calvayrac in their voluptuous richness of color and lace; simple but tasteful flannel or linen Waists; the chaste white Pique, fleeced for Winter service, or the new all-over-lace creations of our own, exhaust their individual styles. The prices will agreeably surprise you.

COATS and PALETOTS.

Ingenuity and cleverness are tastefully expressed everywhere. Raudnitz, Paquin, Doucellet, Francis and Doucet vie with each other for your favor. Then there are clever copies of their models that must appeal to your economical sense, as well as to your love of the beautiful and luxurious. The Tailor-made Coats are tailor-made by craftsmen who know their art thoroughly.

FURS.

We certainly have a fur shop that approaches the ideal. Its thoroughness is unusual; its standard of merit is more so. It is conducted by expert furriers. That makes it dependable. You will find a generous assortment of models, some of them exclusive, of Fur Coats, Blouses, Wraps, Stoles and Muffs, of Sable, Chinchilla, Broadtail, Mink, Persian Lamb, Ermine, Lynx and Fox; also the new Squirrel Coats and Blouses.

We are prepared to renovate, remodel or alter fur garments. Charges are reasonable.

SUITS.

Did you see those we offered last week? Were they not a revelation? Did money ever have greater purchasing power? It was the most practical way to convince the skeptics. Some thought that because of the high standard of our shop the prices were high; they know better now. The more costly imported garments do not affect the prices of our copies of them nor our exclusive models in any sense.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS

in Black Cheviot, Broadcloth, Basket Suiting and Brown or Blue Fancy Scotch Plaids, either Habit back or the inverted plait style. Our usual price $8.00 to $10.75.
Special for Monday..... $6.90

STYLISH TAILOR-MADE SUITS

in Cheviots, Hairline Zibelines or Snow Flake Mixtures. Two different styles, both reproductions of foreign models, trimmed with stitched velvet or cloth. The Coats are the blouse effect, silk lined. The Skirts are Habit back over a silk drop lining. Our usual price $39.00.
Special for Monday..... $26.50

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS,

20 to 22 inches long, either single or double breasted, some faced with silk and trimmed with consecutive rows of stitching and velvet collar. Our usual price $15.00.
Special for Monday..... $10.00

LADIES' CLOTH COATS,

25 inches long, in plain or ribbed Cheviots, with or without velvet collar, satin lined; some with turned-up cuffs, single breasted, trimmed with rows of stitching. Our usual price $21.00.
Special for Monday..... $15.00

WALKING SKIRTS.

Five different styles, in Black Cheviot, Gray with white stripe, and Black or Blue Oxford Mixtures. The styles are all the best. Some are gored, trimmed with straps of cloth; others are trimmed on hips with cording and straps of material, or with rows of stitching. Our usual price $6.00 to $7.00.
Special for Monday..... $4.90

RAINPROOF COATS,

of Cravenette cloth, in different styles. Loose back effect, with or without belt; in Oxford, black or covert; some have a velvet collar. Our usual price $18.00 to $25.00.
Special for Monday..... $13.50

EDWARD M. SHEPARD SPEAKS AT RALLY IN BUFFALO.

He Commends Mr. Coler's Action in Refusing to Accept Coal Plank in State Platform.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The second big Democratic rally of the campaign was held at the Court Street Theatre to-night. The principal speaker was Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn. Mr. Shepard spoke principally on State issues. He said in part:

"I shall with respect to the coal plank of our platform exercise the old-time Democratic liberty of thought in matters not dominantly relevant to the immediate political situation. I concur with Mr. Coler in his refusal to accept the proposition of that plank of the platform. He has well pointed out that the question whether the Federal Government shall undertake the business of coal mining within the State of Pennsylvania is no matter with which he can have any concern during the two years of that Gubernatorial administration to which we mean to elect him.

"If I may use a technical term of theology, the utterance of the Democratic Convention upon this subject is not ex cathedra. That is, it is not, whether true or not, bindingly authoritative because it is not necessary to the business in hand. It spoke the personal views of those who framed the plank, views no doubt entitled to great deference, but views which do not control because they do not concern any topic upon which the people of the State are to pass when they elect a Governor of the State."

The proposition to dismiss Judge Gray from his seat in the Court of Appeals after fourteen years of distinguished service, and to reduce the representation of the Democratic Party to only two members of the court, he declared to be part of the general scheme to centralize all power in the Republican organization at Albany.

"There is something astounding in the effrontery with which Republicans have deprecated the character and the abilities of the Democratic candidate for Governor," said Mr. Shepard. "They seem to think the charge that he is not a fluent extemporaneous speaker an all-sufficient indictment, as if indeed many, if not most of the ablest administrators, those who have rendered the largest service to the State, have not been men rather of action and of administrative skill than mere orators. Mr. Coler, although a man still in the power and glory of young manhood, has demonstrated by actual experience gifts of a most unusual order."

FEW NEGRO VOTERS LEFT.

North Carolina Registration Shows About 5,000 of Former List of 90,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 25.—The registration books for the first election in North Carolina under the Constitutional amendment for the disfranchisement of illiterate voters closed to-night.

Under former laws the colored vote in North Carolina was about 90,000. If the returns so far served from registration can be regarded as a basis for the entire State, the total colored vote at the next election will not amount to 5,000.

To Fill Congressman Russell's Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—To fill the unexpired term of Congressman Charles A. Russell of the Third District, whose death occurred this week, Gov. McLean has issued a call for a special convention of the Counties of New London and Windham on Tuesday next to nominate a candidate for both the unexpired term and for the next Congressional term. Ex-Speaker Frank B. Brandagee of New London is now expected to be the Republican nominee to take Mr. Russell's (Rep.) seat in Congress. He is a lawyer, and about thirty-five years old.

FROM JAIL TO DYING WIFE.

Dutchess County Sheriff Allows a Prisoner to Visit His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 25.—One of the prisoners in the Dutchess County Jail is Stephen Zapt, a man of good family, who in a fit of temper threw an earthen bowl at one of his neighbors and was arrested for assault. He has been in jail since last Spring. His wife became ill with consumption soon after his arrest, and a few days ago it became evident she could not live.

When the news was broken to Zapt he appealed so piteously to Sheriff Hoffman to let him go to his home at Staatsburg that the Sheriff released him in charge of an officer, and Zapt paid three visits to his wife. He was at her bedside when she died. Yesterday Zapt's three motherless children came to see him, and the Sheriff allowed Zapt to talk with them on the street outside the jail, so that they would not see their father behind bars.

Lone Train Robber Caught, Perhaps.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 25.—A special from Missoula says that a special train has just arrived with a prisoner whom the posse captured in the wild country near Bonita and who is believed to be the lone robber who held up the Northern Pacific fast limited near Bear Mouth yesterday morning.

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605 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

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SAVES 25% IN COAL
INCREASES HEAT
REDUCES LABOR

Maintains an Even Temperature. Prevents Escape of Coal Gas.

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN THREE MONTHS.

We guarantee satisfactory burning of soft coal.

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Call, Write or Telephone.

ÆOLIPYLE COMPANY,
Telephone 1849 John. 237 Water St., New York.

PRESS LEAGUE'S GOVERNORS.

Atlantic City Selected as the Place for the Next Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Board of Governors of the International League of Press Clubs met this evening in City Hall as guests of Mayor F. P. Stoy, President of the Atlantic City Press Club. Those present were Michael M. P. Curran of Boston, President; P. C. Boyle, Oil City Derrick, Vice President; C. Frank Rice, of Boston, Secretary; Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., of Pittsburg, Chairman of the Executive Committee; James S. McCartney, Philadelphia Record, Chairman and Treasurer Journalists' Home Fund; D. L. Hart, Wilkesbarre Leader; Walter Scott, New York; Lewis G. Early, Reading Times; George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia North American, and George H. Rowe, Brooklyn Times.

It was decided to hold the anual convention here the week of June 22. In addition to the local Committee of Arrangements Messrs. Hoffman, Hart, Early, Rowe, and Hazlett were appointed to assist in the work of entertaining the guests. The Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia will name a committee to act with the local newspaper men.

The following committee on extension of the league was named: Keenan, Boyle, Rowe, Scott, Hart, McCartney. The Journalists' Home Fund was reported to be in a flourishing condition by Chairman McCartney, and it was announced that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, will deliver a lec

WOODRUFF PRESIDES AT REPUBLICAN RALLY

He Says Candidate Coler Is Unstable and Unreliable.

COMAN ON FRANCHISE TAXES

Senator Higgins and Other State Nominees Speak at Brooklyn Meeting—Col. Gruber Recites a Poem on Coal.

The State Republican ticket, with the exception of Gov. Odell and John G. Wickser, candidate for State Treasurer, invaded the Borough of Brooklyn last night, and held a large mass meeting at the Academy of Music. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff presided and the speakers were Frank Wayland Higgins, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to succeed Mr. Woodruff; Nathan L. Miller, candidate for State Controller; Henry B. Coman, candidate for Attorney General, and Edward A. Bond, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Col. Abraham Gruber was proclaimed the candidate for humorist on the State ticket, inasmuch as he recited an original poem on the anthracite coal plank in the Democratic platform. John F. O'Brien, the candidate for Secretary of State, was present early in the evening, but was forced to retire on account of illness. The main auditorium of the Academy was packed, but the balconies were not overcrowded.

Mr. Woodruff was heartily cheered when he was introduced as the Chairman. He said in part:

"Take the case of Mr. Coler's first bond issue as Controller. The charge was made by Jacob W. Mack, a Democrat, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, whose case was presented to the authorities at Albany and to the public by his attorney, who now is the very able President of our borough, and who is also a Democrat. Mr. Mack's charge was that Mr. Coler first attacked and impaired the credit of New York City by writing a letter to Gov. Black, which was published, setting forth the fact that the City of New York had already exceeded its constitutional debt limit, and thereupon advertised the bond sale and sold the bonds to a syndicate of which his firm and his family were members, at a price of $222,000 less than the city would have received had he sold them to the highest bidders, who were perfectly responsible.

"In justice to Mr. Coler, let it be understood that his excuse was that he preferred to sell the bonds to a bidder for the whole issue rather than to several bidders, notwithstanding the fact that the smaller bids in the aggregate would bring into the City Treasury $222,000 more than the single bid of the syndicate in which he was interested.

"Where is there a merchant who would feel that his salesman had done him justice if instead of selling a quantity of goods to several purchasers at a certain price, he sold the whole lot to a single purchaser at a considerably lesser price? If this method of doing business were to be applied to contracts for city work and all the work of a certain class was let to one contractor, to be sublet, as these bonds were sub-sold by the syndicate, at a profit, it is said, of a million of dollars to the syndicate, does any one believe that it would not cost the City of New York much more money to secure its improvements than it does when the work is divided among a large number of contractors?

"For the purpose of pursuing this inquiry as to whether or not vacillation alone stamps the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor, it might be well to refer to the letter of William A. Read, a partner of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Latham A. Fish, in the firm of Vermilye & Co., who made a higher bid for the whole issue of bonds than the bid of the Coler syndicate—in which he says: 'The President of one of the most prominent savings banks in the greater city has made to a representative of my firm the following statement: "I have an interest in the New York City loan of $250,000, taken through W. N. Coler & Co., with the understanding that I should receive bonds upon a basis to net me 3 16-100 per cent., provided they obtained the bonds on a basis to net 3 20-100 per cent. or over."'

"As against Coler's plea in favor of selling the bonds to bidders whose proposals were made for 'all or none,' it should be said that as against the Coler syndicate's offer of 104.94, Vermilye & Co. bid 105.03. Vermilye & Co. took the matter into the courts, and when the case was called Coler pleaded that the bonds had been delivered and consequently there was no action for the court to enjoin. Perhaps, after all, this would indicate that Coler meant what he said when he referred to his article on 'Commercialism in Politics' as being only a joke!

"All these suggestions grow out of charges made by Democrats, and I cannot refrain from adding one which I have in my pocket in writing to the effect that when a very suspicious contract for stationery was issued and published, a letter was written to Mr. Coler giving him figures which showed pretty clearly that the contract price was twice what it should have been, and within a few hours the man who furnished the stationery under the contract was showing the letter which had been written to Mr. Coler. The writer of that letter to Mr. Coler was none other than the man who is to-day the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Kings County. The statement which I have in my pocket is signed by the brother and partner of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, who is the President of the New York Stationers' Board of Trade.

PROTEST AGAINST COAL PLANK.

"Our party has never encouraged revolution, nor has it ever retarded evolution! Therefore, we protest against the Socialistic plank in the Democratic platform in relation to government ownership of coal mines, which was merely inserted for the revolutionary purpose of heating the excited passions of men, although its author, David B. Hill, knew that such a remedy as that suggested by him was contrary to the Constitution of the United States and to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"We, therefore, also protest against Mr. Cleveland's proposition that the Democratic Party be intrusted with the revision of the tariff, because whatever modifications may become necessary through the evolution of our rapidly changing business conditions will be made at the proper time and in the proper manner by the Republican Party. [Applause.]

"Republican prospects in the State were never brighter than they are to-night. Absolutely assured is the triumphant re-election of Gov. Odell. His majority outside of the City of New York will completely overwhelm whatever majority the Democratic ticket may perchance secure within the city. It is the judgment of those best informed that the Democratic majority in Greater New York will be much below the normal. As far as our borough is concerned, I am thoroughly satisfied that the usual Democratic majority of 15,000 will be reduced to a minimum, and I will say to you confidentially that it will be no surprise to us who are conducting the campaign if we succeed in securing a substantial Republican majority for Gov. Odell and all these other strong and popular Republican candidates.

"It would seem that a good enough motto and safe enough guide, particularly in this election, is 'A bird in the hand is worth more than a Bird in the bush.'"

CALLS MR. COLER UNSTABLE.

"Instability and unreliability is the stamp upon the Democratic platform, the Democratic candidate, and the Democratic record. The career of Coler is one of vacillation. Neither local pride nor neighborly regard should lead any Republican of Brooklyn to vote for Bird S. Coler."

Senator Higgins said in part: "Mr. Hill, who in our section of the State is regarded as the man who is running for Governor on the Democratic ticket, has seen fit to state that Gov. Odell should not be re-elected because he is too extravagant with the people's money. But the Controller's report will show that during the last twenty-five years the highest tax rate that has been levied in the State of New York is 8 25-100 mills, levied under the administration of David B. Hill in 1889.

"The first message of Gov. Flower also states that the last year of Gov. Hill's administration cost the State of New York $4,134,000 more than the last year of Grover Cleveland's administration. During the year of 1889 Gov. Hill levied a tax on the people of this State amounting to over $12,500,000, and the total levy during the present year under Gov. Odell is less than $750,000.

"We ask you, the voters of New York State, to support the State ticket for one reason only, and that is, on account of the glorious record of Gov. Odell and those associated with him."

The next speaker was the candidate for Attorney General, Henry B. Coman. He said that the coal strike had been settled and the mud issue was now located somewhere up in Central New York.

"Gov. Odell will be remembered as the Governor who abolished the direct State tax rate, when Mr. Hill and his fish stories and his grocery stories have been forgotten a thousand years. This great city is a network of surface and elevated railroads and gas mains and subways and underground railways. Down to the year 1899, although the right of corporations to use the streets for these purposes had long been recognized by the courts and by the public as property, and property of the most valuable kind, it had hitherto absolutely escaped all taxation. In the year 1899 there was passed by the Legislature the so-called special franchise tax law, declaring these rights in the streets to be real estate and taxable like other real estate for the benefit of the localities where they existed. And this law was signed by another Governor of the State of New York to whom the leader of the Democratic Party in this State is accustomed to refer in insolent and insulting terms, and who is now the President of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.]

"The issues joined between these corporations in the State were referred to a gentleman who I think by common consent would be conceded to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of living New York jurists. For thirty years he had sat in the Court of Appeals, and for all his life he had been a truly Jeffersonian Democrat. I refer to the Hon. Robert Earle of Herkimer, one of the noblest men in the State of New York. After a long and interesting trial before this eminent referee he handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality and validity of this law and sustaining the contentions of the State in every particular, and the case is now pending in the courts of this State upon appeal. Now, the special franchise tax law did this for the City of New York:

"Mr. David B. Hill was the leading counsel for all these corporations. Verily, Senator Hill is earning his retainer when he can argue his clients' cause in the platform of a great party of this State. Mr. Coler has said that he stands upon that platform. Perhaps it would have been more accurate if he had said as to some parts of it that he jumped on it. But we must give him credit for believing that he does stand upon the platform, except as to that portion of it which, unfortunately for him, President Roosevelt has taken away from him by the settlement of the coal strike."

Nathan L. Miller, candidate for State Controller, dwelt at length upon the tax question.

Col. Gruber was heartily cheered as he arose to address the assemblage as the last speaker, and he not only kept their attention when he was serious, but he kept them in roars of laughter. His verses on the coal plank in the Democratic platform were:

I'm a poor little anthracite plank,
To some I'm strong, to some nil.
Bird Coler declares I am rank,
Yet I'm tenderly loved by Dave Hill.

I'm treated with kisses and kicks,
As my place on the platform I take.
My soul is quite weary and sick,
For I know full well I'm a fake.

All the speakers and many other Republicans were entertained by Mr. Woodruff at dinner before the meeting, and afterward they went to the Hamilton Club, where a reception was held.

THROW LIGHT ON TRUSTS, SAYS SECRETARY SHAW.

He Doubts Whether Such Measure Can Be Passed by Either Party as a Party Measure.

WAYNE, Neb., Oct. 25.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke here to-night.

"I wish we might solve all the great problems non-partisanly," he began. "We have solved some, and among them very important questions. Both parties joined in subsidizing the first transcontinental lines of railroad, and both parties continued Government aid until after years of struggle and industrial expansion, sufficient commerce was created to support the roads and subsidies, or Government aid was no longer necessary."

Secretary Shaw then followed with a review of non-partisan aid which has been and is being granted in the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, in the protection of the American coastwise trade, in the irrigation of the arid plains of the West, and in the construction of the proposed isthmian canal. On the advantages of the canal to American commerce he dwelt at some length. Continuing, he said:

"I wish we could start non-partisanly to deal with the trusts, but here I seem to hope against hope. That great orator who has twice led the opposition in National campaigns has declared in favor of an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress authority to deal with trusts. But just before the question came to a vote in the House of Representatives the Democratic leader made a speech in which he explained that if they joined with the Republicans in support of the amendment they would eliminate the trust question from politics, and he counseled against it, and when the vote was taken, one lone Democrat voted in harmony with the advice of Mr. Bryan, and all the others obeyed the crack of the party whip and recorded their votes against it. The same party, in all probability, will oppose any measure the majority may propose.

"The President of the United States very earnestly advocates publicity, but I doubt if such measure can be passed by either party, as a party measure. Local interests are very potent in this country. The wish of constituents ought to be, must be, and is the controlling factor with both Congressmen and Senators. I know of Congressmen who voted for the recent Oleomargarine bill, believing it was unwise and ought not to pass, but they represented constituents whose wish to them was law. You do not need to look at the record to tell that Iowa Congressmen voted for the bill and Chicago Congressmen against it. Men voted against Cuban reciprocity to please constituents, at the same time admitting almost openly their hope that the bill would pass.

"To Congressmen the voice of the people of their districts is and ever will be supreme. Sometimes they misunderstand their people, but they usually do their best to obey. An act requiring corporations to disclose their operations would not only reveal the cash capital employed, the wages paid the expenses incurred, and profits realized, but it ought to reveal the character of the material consumed and the actual relations, if any, existing between the concern and others similarly engaged.

"Thus evidence of the most vital character would be made public, competition invited, and unworthy goods exposed, until the trademark of reputable houses would be of inestimable value and goods of unknown origin be rendered unmerchantable."

GOV. LA FOLLETTE'S ATTITUDE.

Wisconsin Executive Practically Declares Himself Against the Re-election of Senator Spooner.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 25.—"I will raise my voice for the re-election of John C. Spooner to the United States Senate, when Senator Spooner raises his voice for primary elections and an enacting into law of the taxation bills that were defeated by the last Legislature."

Such was the declaration made to-day by Gov. La Follette, who is a candidate for re-election.

It was the sensational declaration in Gov. La Follette's campaign tour of the State. That an unequivocal answer to a question as to his attitude toward Senator Spooner would be demanded of him from the platform sooner or later was a foregone conclusion.

From the time of his opening speech the Governor had been lauding the conspicuous leadership of Senator Spooner daily and nightly. Senator Spooner took the stump after the Governor had been campaigning for a week and settled many a doubt in the minds of the Wisconsin people by urging the election of all Republican nominees for office from Gov. La Follette down.

Then came the statement which squarely places Gov. La Follette against Spooner's candidacy, or Spooner has spoken as fully as he will on this question.

CHARLES A. GARDINER ANSWERS DAVID B. HILL

Calls the Democratic Coal Plank a Dangerous Doctrine.

Says the National Government Has No Power to Own or Operate Mines—Mr. Hill's Fundamental Error.

Lawyer Charles A. Gardiner last evening delivered an address at the Republican headquarters in Harlem in answer to ex-Senator Hill regarding the chief Democratic issue in the present campaign. The meeting was presided over by Sumner B. Stiles, also a lawyer, and was well attended.

The speaker confined his address largely to the citation of eminent authorities and precedents touching upon the rights and powers of Federal and State sovereignties and as to the powers of the Federal Government in particular, either express or implied.

"The United States," said the speaker, "is a sovereign Nation. In its external and international relations it possesses every power of the most potential sovereignty. It possesses the power to acquire foreign territory, and hence foreign coal mines—in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, or anywhere else in the world. But such external sovereignty vests the United States with no power to invade the territory of a single State of this Union and take its coal mines or any other local utility—by eminent domain, or by force of arms, or otherwise. The reason is that in all internal and domestic relations the States possess all sovereign powers originally vested in the people, except such as are specifically granted to the National Government, while the National Government possesses the powers so specifically granted, and no others. And those powers are all enumerated in the Constitution. The National Government, therefore, can exercise only powers so granted and enumerated and those necessarily implied therefrom."

Mr. Gardiner then considered the Democratic coal plank, viz.: "We advocate the national ownership and occupation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain," declaring it "dangerous and socialistic doctrine," which "flung open the doors to crime and led straight to anarchy." Going into the constitutionality of the plank, the speaker cited among other things the first rule laid down by the Supreme Court: The first question is whether the power be expressed in the Constitution," and then went on to enumerate all the expressed powers granted by the Constitution, ending by asserting that there is no expressed power to own and operate coal mines.

Pursuing further the rule laid down by the Supreme Court, "If the power be not expressed the next inquiry must be whether it is an incident to an expressed power and necessary to its execution. If it be, then it may be exercised by Congress; if not, Congress cannot exercise it," the question then was, according to the speaker, whether Congress had any implied power to own and operate anthracite coal mines.

IMPLIED POWER.

He argued that Mr. Hill based his claim of the implied power of Congress upon the provision enabling it to "establish a navy and to erect needful buildings," for all of which fuel is necessary, and upon the power incidentally granted to acquire fuel for the same, involving, according to Mr. Hill, the right of ownership and operation of anthracite coal mines. This implied power, said Mr. Gardiner, may be exercised only so long as the United States is unable to procure any other kind of fuel than anthracite, and so long as anthracite is obtainable in no other way than by seizure. Considering further Mr. Hill's claim of authority under the Inter-State Commerce clause, the speaker held that Congress so invested with power would be able to regulate, to the exclusion of the States, not only manufactures, but also agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, mining, domestic fisheries, and every other branch of human industry.

"But Senator Hill contends for no merely temporary or restricted use," Mr. Gardiner continued. "He claims no merely incidental power. He demands wholesale ownership and permanent occupation, and bases his authority squarely upon the 'general welfare' clause of the Constitution. But the meaning of the 'general welfare' clause of the Constitution was settled adversely to his contentions, and by Democrats themselves, more than 100 years ago.

"The Constitution confers on Congress power 'to lay and collect taxes' and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.' The first opinion officially interpreting this clause was given by Thomas Jefferson. 'Congress,' he said, 'are not to do anything they please, to provide for the general welfare, but only to lay taxes for that purpose.' If 'general welfare' be the only test, and Congress, armed with arbitrary power, the only judge, why should Congress stop with the coal of Pennsylvania? Why not seize the silver and gold of Colorado, the lead of Missouri, the copper of Montana, and the iron ore of Alabama? Why not confiscate the tobacco fields of New England, the cotton plantations of the South and the wheat and corn belts of the West? They are more indispensably necessary for the welfare of the whole American people than are the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania.

"And New York, the gateway of the Nation, with the commerce of a continent pouring ever eastward and outward through our canals and rivers, over our railroads, and along our docks and warehouses, and the imports of a world constantly ebbing inward, past our wharves, through our great arteries of traffic, ever onward and westward—are not our miles of wharves and warehouses, are not our Central and West Shore and Erie Railways, are not our canals and rivers all utilities peculiarly necessary to the general welfare of the American people? Why, then, should not the National Government invade our borders and confiscate them? Why should not the rights of 8,000,000 New Yorkers be subordinated to the general welfare of 80,000,000 Americans? To such confiscation of rights, to such nationalization of power, to such utter annihilation of municipalities and States, do the 'general welfare' arguments of Senator Hill irresistibly lead us!

AS TO EMINENT DOMAIN.

"The National Government having no power to own or operate coal mines, it follows that it has no power to exercise the right of eminent domain for that purpose. The Constitution makes no mention whatever of the right of eminent domain, hence the National Government has no such express power. Moreover, eminent domain is from its nature an implied power only. It is not like the power to make war or levy taxes, a great substantive and independent attribute. It is never an end for which other powers are exercised, but always a means by which other objects are accomplished.

"Senator Hill's fundamental error is in attributing to the National Government control over public utilities which belong exclusively to the States. The Constitution contains no prohibition whatever on State control of its own property and the property of its citizens. State Governments, therefore, possess all the 'common-law powers of acquiring, using, and regulating all utilities in the State; the Federal Government possesses none except in specified instances. New York has always asserted, and our courts have always sustained, the broadest exercise of State sovereignty 'over all property in the State.'"

"And, 'above all,'" he concluded, "Mr. Hill and his party are not 'right.' On the contrary, they are wrong—all their arguments are absolutely and fundamentally wrong. They are wrong on express powers, wrong on implied powers, wrong on eminent domain, wrong on the general welfare clause, on inter-State commerce, on National sovereignty, on State sovereignty—fundamentally and incontestably wrong on every principle they contend for. Senator Hill and his party are not only wrong, but they are condemned out of their own mouths. In the background of the century rise up the portentous figures of Jefferson, and Jackson, and Calhoun, and Pierce, and Polk, Democrats all and uncompromising defenders of their principles—and they warn the Democracy that as in the past so now, the Constitution is opposed to this doctrine—and they hurl down maledictions on the party leaders for abandoning the Democratic principle of State rights that for 100 years has been inseparable from the Democratic name, and for flaunting such an insidious, revolutionary, and anarchistic platform before the 8,000,000 enlightened sovereigns of the Empire State."

After Lawyer Gardiner, J. M. Wall, a newspaper man, and William H. Smith, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Thirty-first Assembly District, also spoke.

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LABOR RALLY FOR COLER

Democratic Candidate Puts Questions to Gov. Odell.

F. H. MOTT ON UNIONISM

Ex-Gov. Budd at Cooper Union Says That the Country in 1904 Will Go as New York Goes This Year.

A labor rally was held in Cooper Union last evening in support of Bird S. Coler, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the balance of the State ticket. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic held so far during the Democratic campaign. The hall was crowded, and when Candidate Coler appeared he seemed for the first time during this campaign thoroughly at ease with his audience. The cheering was long and continued and was punctuated with loud yells from labor enthusiasts during which about one-quarter of the audience were on their feet waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Candidate Coler surprised his friends by delivering his speech with some show of oratorical effort, and the points of his speech were made clearly and with apparently convincing effect on his hearers.

Mr. Coler attacked Gov. Odell and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, because during the pendency of the Ramapo water steal there was not a word or effort made by the Republican politicians to prevent the $40,000,000 grab from going through.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Trades Union Democratic Club. After the cheering which greeted his appearance subsided, Mr. Coler said:

"I am pleased to be present with you this evening. Many of you were here on the occasion of the memorable meeting in 1899, when the first public agitation was started immediately after the monstrous attempt of the Ramapo conspiracy to foist their infamous contract on the City of New York.

"My opponent has seen fit to refer to the undisputed fact that I am not a trained public speaker, but I think that the people will concede that while at that meeting no great oratorical effort was made, yet the public became thoroughly aroused to the extent of the crime attempted. I then pledged the people to fight the Ramapo steal to the end. A great movement was then started from this hall, which resulted in the overthrow of that conspiracy.

QUESTIONS FOR GOV. ODELL.

"As my opponent is, however, concededly a fluent speaker, and has referred to me personally, I am entitled to ask him one or two questions. I shall refer in no way to any personal subject, but as he was at that time the nominal head of the Republican State machine, the public is entitled to know what part he took in the defense of the city against the Ramapo grab? Was his voice as the head of the Republican machine raised at any time against it?

"And, even toward the end of the contest, when he was Governor of New York, did he not ask some of the members of the Merchants' Association who were fighting valiantly for the repeal of the Ramapo charter, did he not ask, I repeat, what effect that repeal would have on the Republican machine? Was he not more solicitous of the welfare of that machine than he was of the welfare of the people of New York City?

"Many of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, who have been in the past supporters of the Ramapo legislation, are candidates this Fall on the Republican ticket; in fact, prominent Republican leaders of both houses were not alone in favor of the Ramapo job, but also of the North River Bridge grab. Has Gov. Odell at any time sought to prevent the nomination of any one of such men?

"They are to-day his strongest friends and my most bitter enemies. He should frankly state to the public just what measures he has taken to prevent them from making any further raids on the City of New York if they are elected. And what pledges can he give the people that they will not do so?

"Did Gov. Odell ever publicly in any stage of his career state his position on the Ramapo question until the repeal bill had been forced through the Legislature and presented to him for signature? Would it not have been for him political death to have taken any other course than that compelled by a righteous and overwhelming public sentiment?

"And where was Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the representative of New York during this scandal? Where was his voice during this great steal?

"I congratulate you upon the success of this meeting, for on that occasion not alone was the agitation against the Ramapo job started, which finally ended in success, but also upon that night we proved that money enough could also be obtained with which to pay for the rapid transit tunnel by passing a proper Constitutional amendment. The very next day the position of the City Government was changed in favor of that great project, and now it is almost completed, and I predict as much success for the meeting to-night, in that it will result in the overthrow of the Republican machine in the State of New York."

Frank H. Mott, the young candidate for Secretary of State, was the next speaker. Mr. Mott's youthly appearance brought him plenty of applause, and there was laughter when he bowed and said: "This is a young man's campaign." Then he said: "Under the leadership of that noble and honest and fearless young Democrat, Bird S. Coler, we will win a great victory this Fall."

Mr. Mott said in part:

"Probably at no time in the history of the Republic has the just solution of the industrial problem been of more vital importance to the people than it is to-day. Viewed broadly and historically, the so-called labor movement is simply one of the greatest struggles for a larger degree of liberty.

UNIONS JUDGED BY ERRORS.

"One perplexing feature incident to the union is the fact that it has been judged more by the errors it has committed than by the great good it has accomplished and the many wrongs it has redressed. But to-day the merchant is learning that he is the direct recipient of every benefit conferred upon the laborer, the farmer has discovered that his best protection is good wages paid to the employes in the cities and towns, and that his best market is their prosperous homes.

"The manufacturer is coming to understand that one of the chief purposes of unionism, namely, the establishment of uniform hours of labor, and a minimum wage scale in industries of the same class throughout the country is one of the surest methods of placing him on terms of equality with his business competitors, and of making his investment absolutely safe and his enterprise successful.

"The triumph of Democracy means the emphasizing of the idea which is as old as the philosophy of government, and which was never better expressed than in the ringing words of Cicero, that 'you shall keep no man from the running stream, nor from lighting his torch at your fire.'

"In other words, every man has a right, fundamental and inalienable, to water, heat, and light, and if in his individual capacity it is not possible to secure this right under reasonable conditions, it is not only his privilege, but his duty, to secure it in his collective capacity."

A letter from William Randolph Hearst, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, was read. It was in part as follows:

"I look forward to the day when all trades unions will be for Democracy, and all Democracy will be for trades unionism. The Democracy and the trades unions have at heart the interests of the working and the wealth-producing classes of our country.

"The Republican Party has allied itself with the trusts and the predatory classes. Let the Democratic Party ally itself with the working and the wealth producing classes and we will have on one side the Republican Party and the trusts and on the other the Democratic Party and the people, and no true American can doubt which will win."

Ex-Gov. James W. Budd of California was the next speaker. He told his audience that he preferred to be introduced as "Plain Jim Budd," and after he told about his ancestors coming from Rye, N. Y., he grasped a glass of water.

"That's a thin drink for a man whose ancestors come from Rye," said Mr. Budd. When the speaker tried to end his speech he was greeted with cheers of "Go on Jim!" During his speech ex-Gov. Budd said:

"Coming across the continent I learned that the eyes of all the people in this country are centred on New York, and the people are anxious to know what the Empire State is going to do at this election to check those gigantic and outrageous criminal trusts. If New York submits to the rapacity of the trusts, what chance for freedom have the people of the other States? As goes the Empire State at the coming election, so goes the Union two years from now."

Ex-Gov. Budd paid a tribute to William R. Hearst, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, for the stand he took in the labor war in California. Among the other speakers at the meeting were Walter M. Chandler, Congressmen McClelland and Sulzer, John S. Crosby, John J. Delany, and Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco.

COL. DUNN REPLIES TO COLER.

Republican State Chairman Sends Out a Statement About Gov. Odell's Ramapo Record.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was shown the speech of Bird S. Coler, delivered at the Cooper Union meeting last night, in which various statements were made regarding Gov. Odell's attitude on Ramapo legislation. He had the following reply sent out:

"Mr. Coler's ... ...uations against Gov. Odell on the Ramapo business are in keeping with his entire campaign. For his information it may be said that Gov. Odell did publicly state his position on the Ramapo question before the repeal bill had been forced through the Legislature and presented to him for his signature.

"Mr. Coler asks: 'Would it not have been political death for him to have taken any other course than that compelled by a righteous and overwhelming public sentiment?'

"Mr. Coler should not attempt to deceive people in this way. At a meeting of the Republican Club in New York City held one week after he was nominated in 1900, Gov. Odell said:

"There is another great subject of particular interest to the citizens of this mighty metropolis, and that is an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. It should be furnished and controlled by your city authorities. The Republican platform promises the fulfillment of this principle, and you now have my personal pledge, if elected, to see that this promise is kept.

"I desire to state to you, my friends, and through you to the citizens of New York, that I never have been directly or indirectly interested in as a stockholder or otherwise in the Ramapo or any other water company, and that there is nothing that will prevent my cordial aid and acquiescence in bringing about such remedial legislation as may be necessary."

MRS. PALMER'S BROTHER TO RUN

Lockwood Honore Nominated for Congress by Illinois Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Lockwood Honore has been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Ninth Congressional District. He was placed on the ticket to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of James G. Darden.

Mr. Darden's withdrawal took place last night and Mr. Honore was selected immediately. The place had to be filled before noon to-day, as that was the last moment at which the nomination could be filed.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic County Central Committee met at 11 o'clock to-day and received from Mr. Honore his consent to make the race. The nomination papers were immediately filed with the County Clerk.

Mr. Honore is a brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer and was nominated for a Judgeship at the last county convention. The action of the Supreme Court, however, in declaring that the law creating the additional Judges was invalid put him off the ticket.

The district embraces the city's Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. It is one of the "close" ones politically. H. Sherman Boutell has been elected from the district twice.

BASKET COMPANY'S WONDERFUL NEW MACHINE

THIRTY BASKETS A MINUTE!

Entirely New Mechanical Movement Discovered and Perfected by the Company's Inventor, Emmet Horton—All His Previous Inventions Outdone—Machine Makes Possible Large Additions to Volume of Business for the Company and Doubles the Profit—What This Means to Shareholders in Dollars and Cents.

The Machine just perfected by the Basket Company's famous inventor, Emmet Horton, is without doubt the most remarkable automatic machine in existence.

Hundreds of thousands of persons viewed the Climax Grape-Basket Machine in operation in various cities last spring, and each person, without exception, declared it to be a wonder worker in very deed, almost human in its ingenuity, and delivering its finished product with a precision unknown to hand workers.

It was also demonstrated beyond all question that the machine then exhibited made baskets twelve times as fast as skilled hand labor, thus proving to multitudes in every large city the truth of the statements made concerning it in the public prints.

Those who at that time saw the machine do its wonderful work will be astonished to know that the same hand and brain which fashioned the Grape Basket Machine has made another and entirely different machine for an entirely different basket, of a perfection in ingenuity and movement which absolutely dwarfs the other in comparison. Yet nearly all will say that the man who could build the machine they saw could be expected to do still more remarkable things, and that is what he has done—a still more remarkable thing in many ways.

Horton's new machine is remarkable in originality, its mechanical movement being so entirely new that the Patent Office has allowed the fullest claims for a fundamental mechanical idea. The machine is remarkable for the ease and quiet of its operation, doing its work with the use of an insignificant amount of power, and turning out its product without effort or strain. It is remarkable for the perfection of its product and for great rapidity.

But more than all these remarkable things in the abstract it is of deepest interest to the investing public and to the shareholders of the Company because it is

A REMARKABLE MONEY EARNER.

The reason why the completion of this machine is of such deep interest and moment is that it makes the special class of baskets known as the "Till" basket, the kind which brings the Southern peaches and tomatoes to Northern markets; and this basket is the basket of the future as well as the present. Figures representing the current demand for the "Till" basket seem almost incredible, for the consumption this past year has reached the tremendous total of over one billion two hundred million baskets, and the demand next year will be at least one-third greater. Many kinds of fruit and vegetables are being shipped in these baskets, and the demand for them has run far beyond the supply all over the South. Dealers demand them wherever possible, and producers are seeing their advantages because their products net more money. Originating with the Georgia peach grower when the shipment of peaches North was in its infancy, the popularity of the Georgia peach (Till) basket has grown, until peach growers and tomato growers everywhere are discarding all other carrying methods and using the "Till" basket. There is a general public belief that fruit sold in such baskets is better because there is almost no opportunity to hide inferior quality. You can see at once what you are getting. Every big fruit handler will confirm the statements here made about the growing popularity of the "Georgia Fruit Carrier," as these baskets are called through the trade.

It is an absolute commercial certainty that the business in these baskets will completely overtop all the other departments of the basket industry, and it is because of this fact that The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company has directed its main efforts during the past few months to getting ready to manufacture this class of baskets in a way that will give it absolute dominion over the entire field. It has delayed establishment of new factories and canvassed the fruit-growing sections of the entire United States, sending men from place to place gathering information in detail all the way from Florida to Oregon, in order that its plans might be perfected and made so sweeping that this "People's Trust" could, upon its entry into the markets next year, carry all before it.

To accomplish this successfully and overwhelmingly, it has been necessary to give Mr. Horton time to perfect his plans for this new "Till" basket machine, and while some reference has been made to this class of business, the hard work that has been done to push this important machine to completion has been done without public announcement until now. This statement is made now in order that all may be informed that the business of "Till" basket making is in addition to any figures heretofore published, and swell the entire volume of basket business which this Company can control to nearly

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

per year; and every dollar of it can be transacted by this Company at a handsome profit, after taking into account a reduction of cost to growers of fully 20 per cent. from lowest prices they are now able to obtain, and, in addition to this, placing such a never failing supply of baskets at their command that all plans for the growing of fruit will be encouraged and developed and made profitable.

The "Till" basket costs the fruit grower from $8.00 to $12.00 per 1,000 baskets. This Company can now turn them out complete at an outside cost of $2.00 per 1,000 baskets. Its new machine can make them at the rate of

THIRTY BASKETS A MINUTE,

or nearly twenty thousand per day for each machine. Add the profits made on this class of baskets to the profits made on Grape baskets and Berry baskets, and the showing for next year and every following year will be a remarkable one.

Another very important item in connection with the "Till" basket demand is that these baskets are shipped in crates holding from four to six baskets, and on these crates there is a minimum profit of one and one-half cents each, so that if this Company does one-third of the volume of "Till" basket business next year its figures will look somewhat as follows:

600,000,000 "Till" baskets at a profit of $6.00 per 1,000. - $3,600,000.
100,000,000 Crates at a profit of $15.00 per 1,000. - $1,500,000.
or a total of

$5,100,000 PROFIT IN ONE YEAR

on "Till" baskets and crates, entirely apart from the great business in Grape baskets and Berry baskets.

If any one is sceptical regarding these figures, ask the big fruit handlers of New York City, ask the fruit inspectors of the Board of Health, and be assured that in no case has an over-statement been made regarding present volume or forecasts for the future.

Handling this tremendous volume of business will require large sums of capital in addition to all that has been secured. In this connection the statement is freely made that during every business hour since the first announcement of the Company was made on the 12th day of January last, money for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company has flowed in in steady volume, and the present price of stock at par, one dollar per share, will surely be increased in the near future.

At this time an offering is made of

500,000 SHARES AT PAR, $1.00

and as soon as these shares are subscribed no more stock will be sold at this price. The directors have calculated the amount of capital required to realize the profits as outlined in the foregoing and will accept subscriptions on the basis of

10% DOWN AND 10% PER MONTH

until payment of stock is made in full; but in no case will any stock be sold at the price of the present offering after the 500,000 shares are subscribed and sold.

The gathering together of capital for the plans of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company has been of such remarkable success that subscriptions have come from all quarters of the earth and the Company has shareholders in far-off India, Africa, Australia and Russia; in every country of Europe, in South America, Mexico, and Canada; in every State and nearly every town, hamlet, and county of the United States. Whole communities have joined as subscribers to the stock of this popular Company, which is the People's Company, and which by telling plainly its plans to the public has been supported in every move it has made by subscriptions beyond its demand.

In opening to the profit-earning power of the Company this new and great avenue of wealth developed for its shareholders by the genius of Mr. Horton, the directors take pleasure in saying that every facility will be given all present shareholders who wish to increase their subscriptions, and assure them, as well as all new subscribers to the present offering, that holdings of these shares at par will beyond question prove most profitable, as the next advance in price will be to $1.25 per share, and one year from now it, in all business likelihood, will not be possible to purchase these shares at double par.

The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company is a People's Trust. It controls all patents on automatic basket making machinery, and it is destined to be a sensational money earner, powerful in its control of both basket and fruit industries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and no clear-sighted person who can make an investment can well afford to neglect the opportunity to subscribe to the present offering at par.

Lowest limit of subscriptions, 50 shares.

Terms, 10 per cent. with subscription, balance 10 per cent. each month until paid, without interest.

All checks for subscriptions should be drawn to order of CHARLES R. BARLOW, Treasurer.

THE MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.,

Executive Offices, 287 Broadway, New York.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
EXHIBITION MON. & TUES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Pursuant to the instructions received from
F. Gehlen & Sons, 42 Union Sq.
(Established 32 years)
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE

FURNITURE

In order to claim for damages against the RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION CO. AND SAID CONTRACTORS, will sell the furniture of their own production, specially made for high-class custom trade, including Louis XV. and XVI., Colonial, and Sheraton; Fabrics in Silks, Damasks, Tapestry, and Antique Brocades; Upholstered Furniture in muslin, ready for covering, to be sold
Wed., Thur., and Fri. afternoons, Oct. 29, 30, and 31, at 2 P. M. each day.

CABINET OFFICERS TO SPEAK.

Secretary Moody Going to New England —Secretary Root Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Moody will leave here to-morrow to take an active part in the political campaign in New England and will not return to Washington until after the elections. He will spend most of his time in his native State of Massachusetts and will make speeches in Brockton, Gloucester, Haverhill, and other cities not yet determined. Before that he will make speeches at Hartford, Conn. on the 27th and at Provid

INSANE WELL TREATED, COMMISSION SAYS

Reports of Mismanagement in State Hospitals Denied.

Statement Declares That the Overcrowding Results from Contractors Not Completing Buildings in Specified Time.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day issued a statement declaring that the reports which have been spread broadcast throughout the State that "owing to decreased appropriations the efficiency of the State hospitals for the insane has been seriously impaired, that scurvy resulted from diminished food supply, and that officials have been intimidated are a tissue of falsehoods."

The statement continues:

"Since the appointment by Gov. Odell of Dr. Frederick Peterson as President of the commission the Medical Commissioner has devoted himself almost exclusively to developing the scientific spirit among members of the hospital staffs. He has secured as Director of the State Hospital's Pathological Institute staff Dr. Adolf Meyer, the most distinguished pathologist in the United States, and arrangements are now perfected by which improved methods of research will at once be put into operation under Dr. Meyer's general supervision. Considerable confidence is felt by the commission that at no distant day tangible results in an enhancement of the recovery rate will follow these improvements.

"As to the overcrowding which undoubtedly prevails in the hospitals to-day, this much can be said—that if contractors having buildings now in course of construction, adequate appropriations for which have been made, had complied with the terms of their contracts requiring the completion of the buildings during the present year, the accommodations thus provided would meet every requirement."

The experimental dietary ordered in December, 1901, is reviewed, and the commission states that it was adopted as the result of experiments conducted by Prof. W. O. Atwater, the Government food expert.

Regarding present conditions, the report says:

"No case of scurvy exists or has existed in any State institution since the inauguration of State care so far as can be learned by those in responsible charge of the hospitals. It can be asserted that at this time, and for several months past, the insane of this State are receiving a better quality, quantity, and variety of food than any similar class of persons are receiving anywhere in the United States. Furthermore, that the food is more wholesome and is better served, and that there is none of the waste and extravagance that characterized former days."

The commission declares that Gov. Odell has always insisted on a strict observance of the civil service rules, in connection with the institutions, and that he has maintained the bi-partisan character of the State Commission in his appointments.

Regarding the intimidation charge, the report says:

"The system of rules and regulations which has been prescribed by the commission and approved by the Governor was prepared by the medical Superintendents themselves—the very slight modifications therein having been made by the Medical Commissioner, Dr. Frederick Peterson. Surely these officers may be relied on to provide a sufficiently elastic working system to insure freedom of action in all departments of their institutions, and to avoid action tending to 'hamper and retard medical work' or to 'intimidate hospital officers and employes.'"

In conclusion the statement says:

"It would, perhaps, be rash to assert that the new methods initiated by the Governor will bring about a cure of all the conditions that have existed for so long a time, or that perfection can be claimed for the new system, but certain it is that the administration of these institutions is facilitated; that every insane person is receiving everything necessary for his comfort and restoration, and that the rights of the taxpayers of the State are being sedulously safeguarded."

BOSTON DEMOCRATS FIGHT.

Disorder Attends Filing of Nomination Papers in Municipal Campaign.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The filing of Democratic nomination papers for ward committees and municipal delegates to be voted for in the coming municipal caucuses was accompanied by more disorder than has been known in years.

One man, John Curley, was sent to the emergency hospital suffering from concussion of the brain, contusion of the skull, and other injuries as a result of a contact with the police. From 7 o'clock last night until 7 o'clock to-day a large gathering of ward workers was assembled at the headquarters prepared to file necessary papers for their respective candidates. During the long wait there were innumerable scrimmages and struggles for points of vantage. The first papers filed were those of Acting Mayor James H. Doyle.

At the Republican headquarters there was no excitement whatever.

Gov. Terrell of Georgia Inaugurated.

ATLANTA, Oct. 25.—Joseph M. Terrell, Democrat, was inaugurated Governor of Georgia to-day.

MRS. LOW TO GET $152,000.

She Is the Only Surviving Heir of Senator John R. McPherson.

Mrs. Anna W. Low, niece and only surviving heir of John R. McPherson, who was United States Senator from New Jersey, is entitled to a trust fund of $152,000 left by the Senator in charge of the Union Trust Company, according to a report just filed by Henry Marshall, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate her claim to the money.

The $152,000 was placed with the trust company for the benefit of the Senator's daughter, Edla C. McPherson, who died after she had been married to Dr. Joseph Muir, once Consul for the United States at Stockholm, Sweden. Mrs. Low, whose husband is Edward F. Low, of Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., was the Senator's favorite niece, and lived with his family for many years. She is a daughter of Daniel McPherson, who died in 1898.

When he deposited the securities for his daughter, the Senator provided that, in case of her death, the principal should go to her children. If she had no children, Gregory McPherson, the Senator's son, was to get the money, and if he should die, the beneficiary was to be the nearest other heir. The Senator died in October, 1897. His wife and daughter survived him, the son having died in 1896. Mrs. McPherson died in March of last year.

Miss McPherson, after her father's death, married Dr. Muir, and later became involved in litigation over her mother's will, by which she was to get only a life income from most of the property. The contest ended for the time, when Mrs. Muir died last December. By her will she left what she possessed to her husband, and appointed him executor. Her property was very small. It was after her death that Mrs. Low set up a claim to the trust fund, and proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court. Henry Marshall was named as referee, and before him the Senator's niece succeeding in establishing the fact that she was the only heir.

Senator McPherson died a millionaire. When his wife died, four years later, she made Aaron S. Baldwin her principal beneficiary. Her fortune amounted to about $600,000, and nearly half a million will go to the Yale University after the death of Mr. Baldwin.

Killed by Fall Down Stairs.

An unidentified man, about forty years old, last evening fell down a flight of sixteen steps which lead to the Columbia Lodging House, on the second floor of 332 East Twenty-third Street. He died from the effect of a fracture of the skull a few minutes after he struck the ground.

DEMOCRATIC COAL PLANK

Was Strenuously Opposed in Committee Before the Convention.

Lewis Nixon and Mr. Scudder Argued and with Two Others Voted Against It as Being Impracticable.

Among the many unusual occurrences at the last Democratic State Convention the incidents leading up to the adoption of the platform are the most interesting.

A member of the Platform Committee, who was one of the lookers-on but who took a keen interest in the proceedings, was seen here a few days ago while on a visit from one of the interior counties, and told the story of the platform from an inside standpoint.

The committee was appointed in the usual way and told to meet at 3 o'clock in the courtroom in the convention building. Immediately upon meeting the committee organized with Mr. Raines as Chairman. A long and tedious series of hearings were then held, individuals and committees of all kinds being anxious to be heard. The most important of these was the committee sent from various boards and commissions to advocate a plank pledging a 1,000-ton barge canal. As soon as the hearings were over discussion of any kind was cut short by a motion to refer the preparation of a platform to a sub-committee of five, among whom were Senator Grady and Mr. Raines, and that the full committee meet the next morning at 9 o'clock. As the convention was called for 10 o'clock, naturally not very much deliberation on the part of the full committee was intended.

The committee met as called and on coming to order the reading of the platform was at once begun. It was typewritten on long sheets, and as these were securely fastened, evidently it had come without alteration from the original writer. This supposition was confirmed from the fact that a few additions were proposed by Mr. Raines that were on separate sheets.

The platform was read, and just as soon as it was finished Lewis Nixon of New York City, who was not a member of the sub-committee, rose and spoke in opposition to the Government ownership plank. He said that while he would not discuss it as a practical measure, he thought it should not appear in a Democratic platform, because it was not Democratic. Moreover one plank of the platform protested against centralization of power at Albany, while the ownership plank advocated National Government ownership and centralization in its worst form. He said that it would not be possible to mine coal under Government auspices and sell it at anywhere near present prices, and that the next step would be the Government ownership of railway lines running from the mines. He thought the plank of doubtful constitutionality, absolutely impracticable, undemocratic, and socialistic.

Immediately others were on their feet. Senator Grady said that the matter had been carefully considered, and that it was thought to be a desirable plank and one that brought the matter straight home to the operators, and he thought it should remain as read.

Mr. Scudder of Long Island agreed with Mr. Nixon, and spoke strongly against the plank. Several others followed in advocacy of the plank.

After listening to all the speeches for and against, Mr. Nixon said it was necessary to bring matters to a head, and moved that the plank be stricken out. He was immediately asked if he had a substitute. He said with some show of anger that, not expecting such a situation, he had not formulated a substitute, but thought a demand for the doing away with the tariff on coal and a drastic enforcement of existing anti-trust laws would certainly be better than the plank.

General discussion followed. Senator Grady and others from New York, except Mr. Nixon, advocating the plank. Then Mr. Mack of Erie came in and said that it was rather late to discuss the matter, and that the spirit of the plank was that the Democrats aimed to end the strike, and wished to call attention to the necessity of some action; that even though a better plank might possibly be arrived at by discussion and careful revision, there was no time to do so. Mr. Nixon called for a vote, and his motion was defeated by a large majority, Mr. Scudder and two up-State men alone being in favor of leaving out this plank.

Adlai E. Stevenson to Speak Here.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 25.—Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson left here to-day for New York, where on Tuesday night he will be the principal speaker at the Democratic mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Stevenson has refused all other invitations to speak during the present campaign.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Mrs. Rutherford Jumped from a Hansom Cab Just Before It Struck the Curb.

Mrs. Frederick G. Rutherford, a resident of Lenox, Mass., hired a hansom shortly after 5 o'clock last evening to go to a friend's house. In Fifth Avenue the horse became frightened by the tooting of a horn on a passing automobile and bolted. The driver, William Faulkner, of 157 Waverley Place, lost control of the animal and had to let it take its course. Mrs. Rutherford maintained her seat. Several attempts were made by on-lookers to stop the runaway.

Faulkner succeeded in directing his horse into the curb at Thirty-ninth Street. A pushcart at the corner was knocked over and its contents were scattered over the pavement. Mrs. Rutherford sprang from the cab just before it struck the curb, but she fell on the sidewalk, spraining her left ankle and receiving a few slight scratches on her hands. The driver jumped also from his seat and escaped injury. The horse was injured slightly and the cab was damaged considerably.

When Mrs. Rutherford jumped she dropped her purse, which contained $87 in banknotes and some silver. The purse was forced open by the fall and the money fell out. A puff of wind scattered the paper money, but all of it except a ten-dollar note was recovered. Mrs. Rutherford secured another cab and went to the Knickerbocker, 247 Fifth Avenue. She rewarded the driver, Faulkner, with $5.

M. CAMBON'S FAREWELL VISIT.

Ambassador Returns to Present His Letters of Recall to the President and Take Leave of Friends.

Jules Cambon, until recently French Ambassador to the United States, and who has just been appointed to represent his Government at Madrid, arrived yesterday on the French liner Savoie. He comes to present his letter of recall to President Roosevelt and to make his farewells in Washington, and expects to be at his post at Madrid in December.

"I shall remain in this country three weeks," he said. "I have come over here especially to say good-bye to President Roosevelt and to see my many friends. I shall always remember the kindness with which I have been treated here. I have made more friends in this country than I have ever made while stationed at any other post. It is with regret that I leave."

He said that no progress had been made in the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between this country and France.

Lieut. Hathaway, First Battery, Resigns

Lieut. Alfred S. Hathaway, senior First Lieutenant in the First Battery, has resigned on account of business. He entered the guard as a private in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, on Dec. 11, 1883. Four years afterward he went to Connecticut, where he joined the Second Regiment. Coming to this city again he rejoined the Twenty-second Regiment. On April 16, 1894, he was elected a Second Lieutenant in the First Battery. He was promoted First Lieutenant in May, 1899.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF FINE FURNITURE IN AMERICA AND BEST VALUES.

Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and White Enamel——Dining Room Furniture in all the new woods and finishes——Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in latest styles——Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns——Select examples of Flemish Oak and Venetian Carved Furniture——Exclusive Novelties in Imported Furniture——White and Gold Enamelled Furniture——Wide range of choice in Dressing Tables and Cheval Glasses——Restful Easy Chairs and Settees——Writing Desks in over 100 styles——Special exhibit of eight-day Chime Clocks by Elliott of London and notable American makers.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

COLER TALKS OF "GRAFT"

Says Cost of Collecting Inheritance Tax Now Is $36 Per $1,000.

Legal Expenses Used to be Only $7 Per $1,000—Wants to Know Where the Money Goes.

Bird S. Coler yesterday gave out the following statement, written by himself in presence of reporters, in reference to the large fees received by Republican politicians and lawyers for the collection of the inheritance taxes:

"In 1893 the amount collected for the inheritance tax was $3,071,687.09. The legal expenses were $23,091.99, or $7 per $1,000. In 1901 the amount collected on the inheritance tax was $4,084,806.87, and the legal expenses $149,575.10, or $36 per $1,000.

"In three years I received for collecting the inheritance tax, in fees, about $75,000, or an average of $25,000 a year, most of which was expended in the Ramapo and confession of judgments fights. Deducting an average of $25,000 from these legal expenses as a saving made to the State by the abolishment of the fee system, it would still leave the legal expenses at over $30 per $1,000 for collections.

"Who gets this graft? To what class of men does this money go? I would very much like to have these questions answered, so that the public and myself may be enlightened when we come to deal with the question officially. Do they turn the full amounts of the taxes into the State Treasury and then pay out the expenses, or do they deduct all expenses and turn in only the net returns?

"Another question I would ask—if it was not a fact that in 1893 the number of employes for the State at Albany was approximately 571, and are there not now 1,091, or an increase in the number of employes of 91 per cent., and at an increase in salaries paid to them of $784,057.69, about the sum per annum they get out of the savings banks?"

Mr. Coler said, when questioned, that the Republicans had tried to show that he had received large fees for the collection of inheritance taxes while Controller, and that he wanted to answer the imputations and show what had become of the fees and also to show that at present large profits—three times greater than he made—are being collected for the same work by Republicans.

MR. COLER AND CIVIL SERVICE.

What He Says of His Position and His Party's Plank.

Bird S. Coler made public yesterday the following letter which he sent to President Carl Schurz of the Civil Service Reform Association:

My Dear Mr. Schurz: I have received a letter from the Secretary of your association, asking me to state, for the information of the voting public, my position in regard to the maintenance and enforcement of the Civil Service law, and citing the plank of the Democratic platform which runs as follows:

We believe that the competitive system of appointment in the civil service has demonstrated the utility of the system, and we condemn the many evasions and flagrant violations of both the letter and spirit of the law for partisan purposes, and the improper increase in the number of persons exempted from competitive examination by the present State administration.

Also quoting the constitutional amendment, (Art. V., Sec. 9:)

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.

In reply I wish to say that I was instrumental in having the above position taken by the Democratic Convention, and, furthermore, will unqualifiedly enforce the provisions of the Constitution.

BIRD S. COLER.

THE SHORE DRIVE FRONT.

What Commissioner Hawkes Says of the Wharves There.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes yesterday gave out the following statement concerning the report that the Dock Department was about to assume jurisdiction over the proposed Shore Drive:

"If an examination of the minutes of the Shore Drive Commission is made it will be found that the Commissioners assumed that more or less commerce would be carried on along the water front, and they accordingly laid out four wharves or piers which they designated as commercial wharves. That it was intended that these piers should be used for commercial purposes is evidenced by the report of the Commissioners, wherein they say:

"'We do not propose to prevent access to navigable water to that part of the city lying back of the parkway, but, obedient to the statute, we have designated upon the plan the location of such piers, wharves, or docks as will accommodate the neighborhood. They will not interfere with the view from the parkway, and in time they will produce considerable revenue for the city.'

"The map or plan referred to shows a commercial wharf at the foot of Bay Ridge Avenue, at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, at the foot of Eighty-eighth Street, and one between Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

"Exclusive charge and control of all wharf property in the City of New York as constituted by the Greater New York Charter, is vested in the Commissioner of Docks; and the Corporation Counsel has advised that the piers in question are for commercial purposes.

"Numerous petitions have been filed in this department, and representatives of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade; the West End Board of Trade, and similar organizations have appeared before the Commissioner of Docks and urged upon him the necessity of providing wharfage room in this vicinity in order to supply the wants of the growing community to the eastward of the Shore Drive. The Shore Drive Commissioners themselves recognize the necessity for the commercial use of this water front, and has, in accordance with the duties devolved upon them by statute, set aside certain portions for commercial purposes, and the Commissioner of Docks has merely assumed jurisdiction over these as he is required to do by the provisions of the Greater New York charter. If this stretch of two miles of water front were closed entirely, and no reservations made for the construction of wharves, the people in the vicinity would very soon feel the effect by increased cost of various commodities, such as coal, lumber, and other building material.

"The necessity for setting apart a certain portion of the parks along the water front has been recognized in the Borough of Manhattan and along Riverside Drive, provision is made for the construction of piers to be used for commercial purposes.

"The Commissioner of Docks has not assumed, or does not intend to assume, jurisdiction over any portion of the Shore Drive water front, except that which has been set apart for commercial purposes by the Shore Drive Commission, the control and supervision of which is devolved by law upon the Department of Docks and Ferries."

Earnings of College Students.

The committee on the employment of students in Columbia University has just made public some figures concerning the earnings of Columbia boys during the last college year and the last Summer vacation. The figures are upon 101 men, who earned in the aggregate $15,531.95 last Summer. During the academic year 118 students earned $15,664.15.

First Naval Battalion Changes.

In the First National Battalion the following promotions have been made: Gun Captain Minton to Chief Gunner's Mate, Seaman H. D. Crouch to Gunner's Mate, Second-Class Gun Captain Dana B. Brigham, Jr., to Gun Captain. First-Class Commandants of the divisions have been ordered to pay particular attention to the instruction of their men in infantry drill, loading and firing drills, riot formation, bayonet exercise, and the duties of sentries.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow many new and desirable garments in their

Cloak Departments

among which will be found exclusive styles not heretofore shown

And in addition will place on sale
COVERT CLOTH COATS, double-breasted or fly fronts, Value $19.00 — $14.75
EXTRA QUALITY VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, collar and cuffs of taffeta silk, trimmed with stitching and fancy braid, Value $40.00 — $28.00
WHITE BROADCLOTH EVENING COATS, with facing of silk and fancy braid, Value $50.00 — $36.50

To-morrow, Monday, a large collection of high cost

Lyons Novelty Silks

Consisting of Fancy Stripe Silks, Brocaded and Striped Warp Print Taffetas, Brilliants and Satins, Striped and Brocaded Tinsel Silks, Heavy Corded Satins and 32 inch Brocaded Satin Cloakings.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Also a purchase of
3,500 Yds. Printed Velveteens
this season's importation, for costumes and waists, Value 75c yd. — 37c

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A Special offering of
2500 YDS. BROADCLOTH, 50 ins. wide, in shades for street and evening wear, also black. Value $1.25 yd. — 73c
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NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES AND PANTALONS of Batiste, Silk and Nainsook, trimmed with Old English Embroideries, Hand Crochet and Filet Laces.
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MATINEES AND DRESSING SACQUES of Quilted and Embroidered Surah and Broche Silks, Albatross and Flannel.

With the productions of Their Own Workrooms, in all forming the largest and most desirable collection of garments to be found in the city.

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DRESS AND STREET WAISTS of Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Louisines, Peau de Cygne and Soie, Moire, Flannel, Etamine, Basket Cloth, Mohair, Fleece-lined Pique and Fancy Vestings

And will offer to-morrow
Figured White Pique Waists, full plaited front, enamelled studs, — $1.50
Flannel Waists, stitched tucked yoke, tucked back, in cardinal, navy, green, tan, white, blue, and black, Fancy Striped Albatross Waists, military shoulders, in green and white, tan and white, navy and white, gray and white, black and white and Black and White Scotch Wool Plaid Waists, with Iris collar, — $2.95
Shepherd Plaid Taffeta Silk Waists, front rows of tab plaits and Changeable Taffeta Silk Waists, front, back and sleeves stitched tucks, — $4.95

Girls' and Misses' Clothing

GIRLS' DRESSES of Zibilenes, Mixtures and Plain Cloths, trimmed with cloth and braid, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $7.50 to $8.90 — $4.95
GIRLS' RUSSIAN LONG CLOAKS, with belt, of blue, green or red heavy Zibilene cloth, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $10.50 — $7.50
PLAITED WALKING SKIRTS of Blue or Black Cheviots and Mannish Mixtures, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $7.50 — $5.00
MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS of Blue, Oxford or Black Heavy Cheviots, also Mannish Cloths, coat lined with taffeta silk, plaited skirt, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $21.50 — $15.00

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Kirmanshah, Tebriz, Ispahan, Goeravan, Iran, Mushkabad and Khorassan Carpets, in light and dark colorings, for Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Dining and Sleeping Rooms,

at $225.00, 325.00, 385.00, 450.00 to 1,450.00

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RENAISSANCE, $7.50, 12.50, 16.50
Reduced from $9.00, 14.50 & 20.00 Pr.
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Stores Bonne Femme, Each $8.50, 15.00, 30.00
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HEAVY CURTAINS FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS:
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ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, 60 in. wide, $4.50, 5.50, 6.75

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Offer This Week Special Bargains in the Following Goods:

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The very latest Parisian ideas in Trimmed Hats, at $6.00, $10.00, $15.00 to $28.00 each
TRIMMED HATS for Misses and Children, from 95c., $1.25 to $6.50 each
TAILORED HATS for shopping and general wear, from $1.45 to $6.50 each
UNTRIMMED FELT HATS . . . . . 45c. up
NAPPED BEAVER HATS . . . . . $1.95 to $4.95

25 WALKING SUITS, The New Models,
in Oxford, Blue and Gray; velvet collar; open seams and flare skirt, at $10.75; reduced from $15.00.
20 SUITS BLACK CHEVIOT; blouse jacket, satin lined, with flare skirt; reduced to $14.50
A large variety of Zibelines, Cheviots and Oxfords, in Blacks, Blues, Grays or Reds; jackets, Norfolk, blouse and short loose effect; skirts kilt or flare; some strapped seams. All reduced to these prices . . . . . $17.50, $19.50, $22.00 and $25.00
Formerly $21.00 to $30.00.

A FEW TAILORED SUITS,
in Black Cheviot; jackets, double breasted or fly front; skirt flare with silk drop, at $19.98. A special bargain.

FURS AND FUR NOVELTIES.
Sable Opossum Cluster Scarfs $3.50
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, 8 sable tails $4.75
Mink Cluster Scarfs, from . . . . . $6.75 to $79.00
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Lynx Scarfs and Muffs, novelties in Siberian Squirrel Scarfs and Muffs. A large assortment of Children's Furs.

Prompt attention paid to customers shopping by mail.

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EVERYTHING IN FURS IS OUR SPECIALTY.

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Real Laces, Galons and Motifs,
Chantilly Scarfs, Spanish Scarfs and Fichus,
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Flat Ostrich and Marabout Ruffs in Colors,
Muffs to Match.
Stole end Ruffs, with Chenille Ribbon and Lace.
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Real Lace and Irish Crochet Collars.
Silk and Chiffon Capes, with Muffs to match.

Handkerchiefs.
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Hartz Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A.," with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $8.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Talking Grey Parrots, Talking Mino, and all Fancy Birds. Cages all kinds. Birds shipped by express everywhere. Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

Not Even Crazy People

would scour their faces with brickbats, but thousands of persons do things infinitely more foolish.

The skin of the face, though delicate, is rhinoceros hide compared with the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Yet these sensitive organs are constantly scoured with drastic medicines, to their incalculable injury.

The Cure for Constipation

is not a violent cathartic, but a mild and tonic laxative—which is another way of saying

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Asbestos bricks for burning kerosene oil in kitchen ranges; price 25 cents each; for sale by all grocers and hardware dealers. Asbestos Brick Co., 51 Maiden Lane.

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Sunday
October 26, 1902

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS MAY OPPOSE PRESIDENT

Movement Said to be on Foot by the Whites.

Breach Reported Widened Between Them and the Negroes Because of the Clarkson Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Reports from the South, and statements made by Southerners in Washington, indicate that the recent activity of Surveyor Clarkson of New York has widened the breach between the white and black Republicans, and made the race question more of an issue than ever in that section of the country.

It is said by Southerners who are in a position to know that a movement is already on foot to organize the white Republicans in opposition to President Roosevelt's candidacy for renomination and leave him the support only of the negroes.

In all probability, according to these authorities, contesting delegations will appear at the next National Convention, the white delegations appearing as anti-Roosevelt men and the negroes as Administration delegates. The Democrats also are feeling the effects of the Clarkson matter, and appeals are being made to wavering Democrats to stand by their party and rebuke the Administration for its alleged alliance with the negroes.

The feeling is said to be bitter against Mr. Clarkson, who is held responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's attitude in spite of all evidence that it has been the same from the first. The opponents of the Administration are recalling the circumstances of Mr. Clarkson's appointment, and are asserting that he was nominated for Surveyor simply that he might act as the President's Southern agent in his canvass for renomination.

It is asserted that neither the New York nor the Iowa delegation suggested Mr. Clarkson's appointment, although both gladly acquiesced in it, and that the Surveyor was hardly known to be a New Yorker by most people in Washington when he was appointed.

Some Southerners were to-day pointing to a speech made by President Roosevelt during President Harrison's Administration. An extract from the speech has been circulated to some extent in North Carolina, not so much to convict Mr. Roosevelt of inconsistency, it is said, as to stir up feeling against Mr. Clarkson. This speech was made when Mr. Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner and Mr. Clarkson was First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Clarkson, who was then nicknamed "the headsman of the Administration," because of Democratic heads he had lopped off, had made an attack upon the commission and upon civil service reform in the pages of The North American Review. The extract which the North Carolina Democrats and white Republicans are quoting is from a speech in reply to this article, delivered by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt at St. Louis, and is as follows:

"Mr. Clarkson makes an astounding confession, but a confession which follows logically from his principles and practices. He says that he and his friends believe in Republican officers under a Republican Administration. If this is not true, he says, then all political parties in America ought to disband. In other words, he and his friends believe that if they cannot get the offices the party ought to disband. That is to say, he and his friends believe that they ought to be paid for supporting the party. That sounds like a harsh way of putting it, but it is a perfectly just way. There is a certain difference between being paid with an office and being paid with money, exactly as there is a certain difference between the savagery of an Ashantee and that of a Hottentot, but it is simply in kind."

The Alabama and North Carolina men assert that Mr. Roosevelt here drew a faithful portrait of Mr. Clarkson, and that the Surveyor is to-day appealing to the negroes with precisely the arguments then denounced by Mr. Roosevelt in order to get their support for the Administration in 1904.

His friends see an involuntary tribute to Mr. Roosevelt in one of the charges made against him.

District Attorney Vaughan of Alabama was removed from office by the President for alleged neglect of duty, but the charges never have been made public. A Gold Democrat, recommended by Booker T. Washington, was appointed to succeed him. Some of the more violent critics of the Administration are asserting that Vaughan was removed simply because he was a leader of the white Republican movement, and the President wished to emphasize his displeasure with that movement.

The friends of the Administration deny this, but point to the fact that even if it were true it would show that the President has been hostile to the white Republican movement from the first, and hence he showed no inconsistency. They argue that therefore he could never have told Senator Pritchard that he was in sympathy with the latter's campaign to establish a "purified" Republican Party in the South.

TEXAS-LOUISIANA OILFIELD.

Report of the United States Geological Survey Says Output Is Unsuited for Illuminating Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Texas-Louisiana oil field is discussed in a report of the United States Geological Survey. The existence of petroleum in the Gulf coastal plan, extending inland for from 50 to 100 miles, has been known as far back as 1860.

The report says the extreme porosity of the Spindletop oil rock favors the storage of a very large volume of oil, and a very rapid yield when the reservoir is tapped. But it also favors the early exhaustion of the oil in the pool, and its rapid replacement by the underlying salt water. Beds of sulphur-bearing sand are reported from some of the wells on Spindletop, and beds of gypsum and of salt from others.

The conclusion is reached with regard to the Spindletop field that the Spindletop oil rock contains about one-fourth of its volume of oil. Even if the estimate is one barrel obtained for every twenty-six cubic feet for Spindletop, and a little less for other fields, there should be a yield equal to the Baku field in Russia, and a much greater output than that of any of the other American fields.

The yield of the Baku field has been estimated to equal about one-fifth of the volume of the rock. The petroleum stored in the Trenton limestone, one of the best-producing limestones in America, has been estimated at about 10 per cent. of the rock, and the statement is made that small portions of the best Pennsylvania fields have yielded 900,000 barrels per square mile.

The report says that the apparent consensus of opinion among chemists who have examined the field is that the Gulf Coast petroleum is unsuited for the production of illuminating oil, and that it is doubtful if it can be made to yield a good lubricating oil on a commercial basis. Its value as a source of asphalt and as a gas oil are as yet undetermined. The experiments seem to establish both its availability and its economy as a generator of steam. Whether the Beaumont petroleum may be successfully used in metallurgical processes is not yet settled.

The combined tankage of steel and earthen tanks at Beaumont is at the present time about 7,500,000 barrels.

The estimate of the average daily flow of 162 wells now operating at Spindletop is not to exceed 10,000 to 12,000 barrels.

The total production of crude petroleum in the Beaumont-Spindletop field, including the oil wasted from wild gushers and from other wells, the local consumption, the oil held in tanks, and the oil shipped away, from the beginning of 1901 up to May 31, 1902, is estimated at 11,688,000 barrels. The value of well material, tanks, tank cars, pipe lines, pumping stations, refineries, and wells producing, drilling, and abandoned, is estimated at about $7,610,000.

On Dec. 31, 1901, the number of wells abandoned was 28; of producing wells, 131, and of wells drilling, 46; a total of 205. On May 1, 1902, there were 52 abandoned wells, 240 producing wells, and 60 wells drilling, a total of 352.

CIVIL SERVICE IMPROVEMENT.

Federal Commission Reviews Recent Changes and Says Political Influence Is Diminished.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Civil Service Commission has issued a statement reviewing the important changes in the civil service rules during the last fiscal year, and expressing the conclusion that these conditions have meterially diminished the political influence exerted in the Government service, and have strengthened the competitive system. Referring to the matter of removals from office on charges the commission says:

"The right of removal remains as it has always been, discretionary on the part of the appointing officer, the only limitations being that it must be to promote the efficiency of the service; that it must not be for political or religious considerations, and that nothing shall be done in the dark; that the reasons shall be stated and notice given to the person removed, who shall have his opportunity to make answer and to place on file his side of the case. In order that he may do this, the reasons must be stated with sufficient definiteness to enable him to understand the exact cause for which his removal is sought, and to make an appropriate answer. A mere general statement of inefficiency, misconduct, negligence, inattention to duty, &c., would not be sufficient. It is believed that the construction promulgated on May 29, 1902, has been in the interest of good administration and no case of the removal of any person from the public service for improper reasons has since been brought to the attention of the commission. The commission, on the contrary, believes that even under the present construction a far greater number of employes who ought to be removed will be retained in the service than the number of removals of those who ought to be retained. Appointing officers are usually very reluctant to make removals which involve hardship on the persons removed."

REMAINS MINISTER TO CHILE.

Henry L. Wilson Prefers That Post to the One in Greece.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Minister Henry L. Wilson, who was to have been transferre from Santiago de Chile to Greece, has declined the transfer and will remain Minister to Chile, whither he is now bound.

John B. Jackson, at present Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, who was to have succeeded Mr. Wilson, will go to Athens as Minister to Greece, succeeding Mr. Francis, who resigned.

GERMANY AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Emperor Directs Official Participation in the Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Chargé Jackson, at Berlin, reports to the State Department that the Emperor has directed the official participation of Germany in the St. Louis Exposition, and has instructed the Chancellor to prepare the necessary bill for presentation to the Federal Council.

PHILIPPINES CUSTOMS REVENUES.

For the Seven Months Ended July 31 They Were $5,064,932.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out to-day a statement showing that the customs revenues in the Philippine archipelago for the seven months ended July 31, 1902, were $5,034,932, as compared with $4,940,258 for the same period of 1901, $4,137,682 for 1900, and $2,556,539 for 1899.

Estimated on a basis of the yearly revenues from 1890 to 1897, both inclusive, the revenues under Spanish administration for a period of seven months are shown to have been $1,333,000.

United States Patents in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—United States Minister Squiers reports to the State Department from Havana under date of Sept. 30 that he has been notified by the Cuban Department of State that all United States patents and trade marks registered in Cuba during the period of United States military occupation will be duly protected without the necessity of further formalities. The Minister's report also contains a copy of a brief of the Cuban patent laws.

NEW POWER CANAL OPENED.

The Event Marked by Celebration at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Where the Plant Is Located.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 25.—Water was turned into the new power canal of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company this morning, and at 12 o'clock noon Miss Helen Clergue, sister of Francis H. Clergue, organizer and general manager of the company, turned a jeweled switch that started the wheels in the big power house. Perfect bedlam broke loose in the two "Soos."

Miss Clergue started the machinery and set the wheels in the power house whirling for the first time. The first current generated was used to run one of the company's new electric street cars.

A civic and military parade marched through the streets during the morning, the parade exceeding anything ever seen in Upper Michigan. Over 10,000 men were in line. This afternoon an industrial parade was given, which showed the different products of the Clergue institutions in the various stages from raw material to finished product. To-night the three days' celebration ended with a banquet in the armory.

The opening of the new water-power canal on the Michigan side of the St. Mary's River marks the completion of an enginering work of great magnitude, which has been in progress for four years and which has been accomplished at a cost of about $4,000,000.

This is the second water-power canal constructed by the subsidiary companies of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, the first canal being one of about 20,000 horse power on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River, which has been in operation for about seven years. Both of these canals utilize the outflow from Lake Superior into Lake Huron, the difference in level between the two lakes at the rapids of the St. Mary's River being about twenty feet. The new canal which has just been completed will develop about 60,000 horse power.

The Michigan canal has a total length of two and one-third miles. Its inlet is near the entrance of the American ship canal above the town of Sault Ste. Marie and the route of the canal is through the heart of the town. At its entrance the canal is about 950 feet in width, narrowing in a distance of 2,900 feet to a width of 220 feet, where the headgates controlling the flow of water are placed.

In the construction of the canal and power house, 1,250,000 cubic yards of rock and 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated, 3,500,000 feet of piling were used, 900,000 cubic yards of masonry constructed, and 170,000 cubic yards of concrete. The contractors for the construction were H. W. Hubbell & Co. of West Bay City, Mich., who built the intake section; the E. D. Smith Company of Philadelphia, which excavated the main portion of the canal, and the Mason & Hoge Company of Frankfort, Ky., which excavated the forebay and built the power house.

An interesting adjunct of the canal is the compensating works, which were required by the Government in order to prevent the lowering of the level of Lake Superior and interference with navigation by the diversion of so much water through the power canal.

Since the beginning of the construction of the water power canal, four years ago, there has been an increase of nearly two feet in the difference between the levels of the St. Mary's River and Lake Superior, due chiefly to the widening of the channel of the St. Mary's River below the rapids in order to accommodate the increasing volume of steamship traffic.

The power generated by the plant will be distributed electrically to manufacturing establishments situated in the vicinity.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SILKS and VELVETS.

Have opened a complete line of Silks, Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys, in dainty designs—figured satin stripes, plain stripes, checks and dots—showing the newest effects in the season's popular novelties.

21-inch BLACK TAFFETAS, selvage stamped, wear guaranteed,	79c
27-inch BLACK TAFFETAS, Sheds Water—Spot Proof,	$1.25
21-inch POLKA DOT MOIRE VELOURS,	$1.00
24-inch CREPE DE CHINE, choice colors,	79c
24-inch BLACK VELVETEENS,	$1.00
22-inch METAL VELVETS,	75c
19-inch FANCY VELVETEENS, for Costumes and Waists,	$1.25

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

MEXICAN DELEGATE DISCHARGED FROM OFFICE

The Result of the Controversy About Credit to Senor Batres.

Senor Chavero Resumes Attendance at the Sessions of the Americanists—The Last of the Discussions.

Señor Leopoldo Batres, Inspector of Ruins and Monuments for the Mexican Government, and one of five delegates from his country to the International Congress of Americanists, which ended its biennial session of a week's duration in the American Museum of Natural History last evening, was discharged from the official delegation by a cablegram received yesterday morning from Justino Fernandez, the Mexican Minister of Public Instruction. The communication instructed Señor Alfredo Chavero, senior member and Chairman of the committee of Mexican delegates, to remain in the Congress until its close.

Señor Chavero had not attended the meetings of the Congress since his controversy with Señor Batres on Wednesday last, but after the receipt of the message from his Government he attended the closing session yesterday afternoon. The dispute arose over a statement by Señor Chavero concerning the credit for certain important exploratory work in Monte Albans, Mexico. He had been installed as Vice President of the Congress for his country, and presiding officer for the day, and the reference to which exception was taken by his colleague was in his brief address in accepting the honor.

He said that to Dr. M. H. Saville of the American Museum of Natural History was due the honor of starting the explorations. Señor Batres arose and demanded that the presiding officer recall his remark and give the credit to him (Batres) because he had made the discoveries. Señor Chavero refused to do that, and there was a noisy scene. It developed later that the work had been outlined by Dr. Saville, under the authority of a concession that had been granted to the American Museum by the Mexican Government, and that the work had been carried on at the expense of the Duke of Loubat. Batres had made arrangements with Dr. Saville to do certain excavating in Monte Albans, and, when he unearthed several relics of value, he claimed the credit for himself, publishing a book in which he had referred slightingly to Dr. Saville with reference to explorations in Mexico. Señor Chavero said that he had high regard for the earnest and successful work of the American scientists in Mexico, and, as the Congress, meeting in New York, had seen fit to honor him with the office, he thought it right and proper that he should pay some tribute to them. At best, he said later, it would have illbecome him before the Congress to claim honor for a countryman.

It was understood that Señors Chavero and Batres communicated with their Government that evening. The results of Señor Chavero's dispatch were two cablegrams, received this morning, one to Alonzo Fernandez, delegate to the congress from the State of Mexico and a son of the Minister of Public Instruction, and the other to Señor Chavero.

DISPATCHES FROM MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

A translation of the former, given by Señor Fernandez, is as follows:

Alonzo Fernandez, New York, U. S. A.

Chavero shall remain as delegate of Mexico. Batres discharged.

A translation of the other, addressed to Señor Chavero, is as follows:

Remain in the Congress until it ends. Send in orders to discharge Batres.

The cablegrams were signed "Justino Fernandez, Minister of Public Instruction."

The one addressed to Señor Chavero was read at the session of the congress in the afternoon. It was in the hands of the officers in the forenoon, but Señor Batres being present at the meeting then, the reading was deferred. He was not there in the afternoon, but Señor Chavero was. After the reading, Señor Chavero received an ovation. He is one of the most prominent men in Mexican public affairs of the past quarter century. Thirty-three consecutive times he has been elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and he has held many other positions of high importance and honor in the Government. He is a lawyer and is prominent in social life. He has been interested in anthropology for many years, and he has done much exploring and writing on the subject.

Señor Alonzo Fernandez said last evening that Señor Batres will not return to Mexico with the delegation. Francisco Belmar, Nicolas Léon, and Alonzo Fernandez of the delegation will start for Mexico to-morrow. Señor Chavero went last evening to Washington to call on President Roosevelt, and transact important business with the Mexican Ambassador. Señor Chavero is one of the intimate personal and official friends of President Diaz, and it was said yesterday that it is probable that he will have a message from the Mexican Chief Executive to the President of the United States.

Before the messages from the Mexican Government were read to the Congress Señor Batres and the Duke of Loubat, the Honorary President of the Congress, had a loud and heated interview in the hallway outside the lecture room. The Mexican had spoken to the Duke and said that he wanted to say good-bye, inasmuch as he might not be at any other of the meetings of the Congress, because he had to hurry home. The Duke of Loubat, as he said later, could not refrain from saying more than "good-bye" to Señor Batres.

SENOR BATRES REBUKED.

"Señor," he said in Spanish, "I really think you have treated Señor Chavero shamefully during this Congress, in a manner entirely uncalled for and unjustified."

Señor Batres retorted, saying that he had been robbed of honor due him. The argument was in a loud tone, each declaring that the other was not telling what was true.

The Duke said later that he explained to Batres that what work he had done in digging in Monte Albans was done when he was in his (the Duke's) employ, inasmuch as he had furnished the money for the work. The Mexican claimed that what he had done he had done for himself and for himself alone, and that the honor should be his. He was in the museum only a short time after the interview. He said farewell to only a few of the delegates.

The congress was adjourned shortly after 5 o'clock, with a brief address by President Morris K. Jesup, who is also President of the American Museum of Natural History. He thanked the delegates to the Congress for the honor of their presence at the first meeting of the International Congress ever held in the United States. He said that the Americans had learned much from those who had come from other countries, and that he hoped the visitors had not found their stay among the Americans unprofitable. He then wished the delegates godspeed on the western trip and their homeward voyages.

SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION.

The entire day was spent in listening to papers on a variety of subjects pertaining to aboriginal Americans, and discussing them. L. C. van Panhuys, representative of the Netherlands Government, presided at the morning session. The subjects included the following: "Early Contact Between the Dutch and the New World," "The Linguistic Features of Ancient Peru," "Hieroglyphic Writing by the Chimu, an Ancient Civilized People of the Peruvian Coast," "The Ornamentation in Use by Savage Tribes in Dutch Guiana, and Its Meaning"; "Certain Clay Figures of Teotihuacan," "Archaeological Researches in Costa Rica," "Cuzco, the Celestial City of Peru"; "The Art of the Pueblo Bonita, New Mexico," and "Mankind in America."

Hjalmar Stolpe of the Royal Ethnological Museum of Sweden, in speaking of ethnological work when efforts were made by scientists to learn from savages facts that would lead to a more definite identification of them and their ancestors, said: "We know but little about them, because among the first things a foreigner does when he goes among them is to lose his head," at at which there was general laughter.

C. V. Hartman of the Swedish Anthropological Society, told, in an address and by stereopticon views, that the ancients in Costa Rico were an artistic people, and that they used, among other things classified as "civilized," spoons of stone, which were carved elaborately and beautifully.

George H. Pepper said that the Indians who built and occupied the Pueblo Bonita in New Mexico were without question the most artistic of all ancient Indians on this continent. He showed pictures, colored accurately, he said, of pottery and ornaments and ceremonial paraphernalia, consisting of urns and sticks, and the like, in which were hundreds of pieces of turquoise in elaborate designs.

Mankind was not native to the western hemisphere, Señor Alonzo Fernandez declared in his paper. His home originally was in some other part of the world, he said, but he did not offer any suggestion as to how the migration took place, or by what route. As proof for his assertion he said that monkeys with tails had been found here, but never had scientists discovered the pithecantropus ereptus of dulos, which had been found in the Old World, and which, he said, was unquestionably the "missing link."

The congress appointed, on the motion of the Duke of Loubat, a committee consisting of Prof. F. W. Putnam, Dr. M. H. Saville, and Dr. Franz Boas, all of the American Museum of Natural History, to publish the proceedings and papers of the congress. The 1904 meeting of the congress is to be in Stuttgart, Germany. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is a candidate for the 1906 meeting.

The foreign delegates, with a few exceptions, will start on the Western trip tomorrow morning. They will go as far as Chicago, and will return a week later. Many of them expect to visit Yale and Harvard before returning to their homes.

About forty delegates, some accompanied by their wives, attended a banquet last evening in the St. Denis Hotel. Prof. F. W. Putnam presided. Señor Chavero had to leave early on account of his trip to Washington. Before he left he spoke briefly, but he did not refer to the Batres incident. Prof. Putnam said that he thought the Americanists would be surprised to learn that nearly 300 Indian fights had taken place within the limits of Greater New York.

Late in the evening, W. Thompson, American Consul at Merida, Yucatan, was introduced. He said that he wished to express Leopoldo Batres's regrets that he was unable to be present, but that circumstances over which he had no control had made it necessary for him to be present in Washington.

The Duke of Loubat, at the conclusion of these remarks, sprang to his feet and said:

"We understood that Señor Batres has been recalled for his misconduct here, and we have all seen the cablegram which was received to-day. I feel that we have no right to permit him to send his regrets."

The President thereupon arose and made a few conciliatory remarks, and the incident closed without further discussion.

Bennetto Scholarships Awarded.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—The Bennetto Scholarship for the Class of 1903, Yale, has been awarded to Antonio Johnston Waring of Savannah, Ga., and for the Class of 1901 to Lawrence Mason of Chicago, Ill. The scholarships are the income of a fund of $5,000 presented to the Yale Corporation last Spring by the Class of '87, in memory of John Bennetto. According to the deed of gift, the income is to be awarded in each case to a man of sound character, marked ability, and high standing in the college world and in the estimation of his classmates.

Suicide in the St. Lawrence River.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Frank D. Barke, aged forty-nine, of Clayton, committed suicide by drowning himself in the St. Lawrence River at Clayton this morning. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause. He was a graduate of Syracuse University and the Albany Law School, and was Collector of Customs at Clayton under the Cleveland and Harrison Administrations.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

¼ Less Than Elsewhere.

FIVE OPEN STOCK DINNER WARE PATTERNS TO BE SOLD AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

We desire to sell at once five celebrated Limoges China dinner ware patterns. The patterns are artistic and delicate, the prices average one-half the regular price. We give the prices below of one set which has a border pattern in delicate violets, with sage green leaves; fine gold lace near the edge; handles clouded burnished gold.

OTHER PATTERNS EQUALLY DESIRABLE.

Dinner plates,	$5.48 dz	Sauce tureen,	3.04 ea
Soup "	3.18 "	Sauce boat,	2.81 "
Breakfast "	4.73 "	Pickles,	2.21 "
Tea "	4.05 "	Cov'd Butter,	1.65 "
B. & B. "	3.26 "	Salad,	2.44 "
Preserves, "	3.15 "	Teacups and saucers,	6.08 dz
Ind. Butters,	1.76 "	Coffee cups and saucers,	8.45 "
10 inch dish,	1.10 ea	A. D. Coffees,	5.18 "
12 " "	1.54 "	Tea Pot,	2.10 ea
14 " "	2.44 "	Sugar bowl,	1.76 "
16 " "	3.60 "	Creamer,	1.20 "
18 " "	4.84 "	Bowl,	.64 "
Baker,	1.54 "	Cake plates,	1.31 "
Cov'd Dish,	3.04 "	Chop platter,	2.33 "
Cov'd Dish, round,	3.04 "	Oat Meals,	3.04 "
Soup tureen,	5.05 ea		

This sale will not in any way interfere with our constantly increasing business in rich English dinner ware, of which we are now the acknowledged leaders. Several rich Minton sets have recently been added at prices always

"¼ Less Than Elsewhere."

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

CAR CRASHES INTO FIRE ENGINE

Lieut. Oppe Hurled to the Street and Seriously Injured—Driver and Engineer Also Hurt.

Three firemen were injured, one seriously, about 9 o'clock last night during a collision between Engine No. 25, stationed on Fifth Street, and a south-bound Madison Avenue car.

Lieut. Herman W. Oppe was thrown to the street, and received injuries to the back and a possible fracture of the skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Driver Philip Pregenzer was thrown from his seat among the horses and was slightly injured, as was Engineer Joseph Davis, who was thrown from the back of the engine. Both were removed to their homes.

At the time of the accident the engine was responding to an alarm of fire from 8 Bond Street. Pregenzer took the engine over Fifth Street to the Bowery, and down the Bowery to Bond Street. Madison Avenue Car No. 1,594, south bound, was going at a good rate of speed, when near Bond Street the engine swerved in front of it.

The motorman, Andrew Bailey, thirty years old, of 793 Ninth Avenue, could not stop his car, and it struck the rear wheels of the engine with terrific force, throwing the back of it around about ten feet. The engine was badly wrecked as was the front of the car. The car contained about fifteen passengers, and though they were badly shaken up and panic stricken, no one was injured.

Patrolman Simmons of the Eldridge Street Station arrested the motorman, who declared that the accident was unavoidable.

The fire to which Engine No. 25 was going was on the first floor of 8 Bond Street, occupied by M. Lichtman, manufacturer of feathers. The damage was slight.

BARRED FROM HER OWN HOUSE.

Justice Scott handed down a decision upholding Mrs. Rosa Schreiber in her contention that her daughter, Mrs. David Goldsmith, had no right to take sole possession of her mother's home, at 140 East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Schreiber, who is a wealthy widow, charged that, although she had given her daughter a deed for the house, she had stipulated that she herself must live therein during the rest of her life.

The house, claimed Mrs. Schreiber, was worth $30,000, exclusive of valuable furnishings. She gave the deed to Mrs. Goldsmith before the latter married David Goldsmith. It was after the marriage, when she had been living with the young couple for a time, that she brought suit in the Supreme Court, stating that her daughter and son-in-law had made things so disagreeable that she was practically an outcast from the place. She had been forced to live in the Hotel Brunswick, she said. She asked to have the deed revoked altogether.

In 1900, testified the complainant, she went to the seashore to spend a few weeks. When she returned she found her house door locked. Mr. Goldsmith, she said, came to the front of the house and told her she could not come in there any more. A few minutes later, when she was trying to enter through the basement, she heard her daughter tell a servant not to let her in.

The daughter, when called to the witness stand, testified that she had always thought the house belonged to her unreservedly. It was her contention, besides, that the Statute of Limitations prevented any alteration or revocation of the deed.

Justice Scott said in his decision that he had found that Mrs. Schreiber's intention was to give only such an interest in the house as would permit her to live in it for the rest of her life. He gave the opposing lawyers until the first Monday in November to submit briefs on the question of whether the deed had been drawn so long ago as to make a change in it illegal.

Robert T. Lincoln's Country Seat.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Oct. 25.—Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago has purchased 2,500 acres of land here, which he purposes to transform into a country seat. The property overlooks the golf links of the Ekwanok Country Club and adjoins the Summer places of A. M. Gilbert and Edward S. Isham of Chicago. Mr. Lincoln, who for some years has made Manchester his Summer home, will erect a handsome residence during the Winter.

Jay Cooke's Condition Improves.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The condition of Jay Cooke was reported to be much improved this morning. He was able to sit up and take some nourishment. Notwithstanding the advanced age of the financier he is said by his physicians to show wonderful vitality. Unless other complications set in he is expected to fully recover within a few days.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

October has been

A RECORD BREAKING MONTH

GREAT VALUES in NEW GOODS

are always appreciated.

Strikingly Good Silk Values

BLACK SILK TAFFETAS
Yard wide—firm weave—Soft finish—98 cent quality..... .69

ROMAN STRIPE TAFFETAS
A dozen beautiful shades—make exquisite waists; value .75... .49

ALSO

Colored Crystal Cords—20 shades for day and evening—also white and black; value .65..... .49
Colored Moire Velours—white, evening tints, and street shades..... .69
Exquisite Armure Brilliantines—bright, high finish—soft and free of stiffening as a crepe de chine—changeable effects—principally light colors—27 inches wide—made to sell at $1.00..... .59

CHANGEABLE HAIR-LINE TAFFETAS
The latest for Shirt Waist Suits—all prevailing colors..... .79
Handsome White and Black Stripe Taffetas—in a variety of fancy black stripes on white..... .98
Black and White Check Taffetas—various sizes from pin-head up..... .59
Taffetas and Peau de Cygnes—White and Evening Shades..... .69

Another Great Offering of BLANKETS at $3.98.

Fine white wool———Full size.
Regular price six dollars.
Limit—Two pair to a buyer.
No Mail Orders.

Special Sale of Sheets and Pillow Cases

One of the best makes....You can rely upon what we promise—these prices, although so low, are for a brand that is second to none in quality.

PILLOW CASES

42x36.....	usually .14.....	9½ cents
45x36.....	usually .15.....	10½ cents
50x36.....	usually .16.....	11½ cents
54x36.....	usually .17.....	12½ cents

SHEETS

54x90.....	usually .30.....	.22 cents
63x90.....	usually .42.....	.35 cents
72x90.....	usually .46.....	.39 cents
90x90.....	usually .59.....	.49 cents

Torn, not cut, will iron straight.
All our Sheets and Pillow Cases are made that way.

Moire Percalines

Black and Colors—extra quality.

19 cents

Also, in Lining Department:—
Black Wool Moreens—36 inch..... .59
Fine Mercerized Sateens—high lustre—black and colors..... .29

Fine Dress Goods

freely displayed for easy selection. Our small profit prices mean a saving of several dollars on each dress.... Why pay difference that would buy linings or trimmings?.... Read quotations and profit!

ALL WOOL CRASHES
Winter weight—46 inch—leading shades—value 75 cents..... .49
FINE BLACK ZIBELINES
All wool—46 inch—elsewhere .65..... .49
COLORED ZIBELINES—
Basket weave—heavy weight—silk lustre—48 inch—elsewhere 1.75...1.39
Iridescent Zibelines—54 inch—elsewhere 1.39..... 1.09
Shaggy Zibelines—extra heavy nap—50 inch—elsewhere 1.25..... .98
All wool Zibelines—38 inch—full line of colors—others ask 50 cents..... .39
IN FANCY WEAVES
50 inch Coverts—elsewhere .98..... .59
Granites and Sharkskins—extra fine—50 inch—value 1.19..... .89
Iridescent Basket weaves—46 inch—cannot be duplicated under 1.25..... .75
All wool Bedford Cords—46 inch—value .89..... .59
IN FINE BLACK GOODS
45 inch Imperial Serges..... .98
Showerproofs—extra fine—will not spot or shrink—58 inch..... 1.49
56 inch Broadcloths—Kid glove finish—equal those elsewhere at 3.50..... 2.75

Another Great Week of Values in Curtains and Upholstery Fabrics

Come, look, criticise and judge for yourself how attractive these offerings are..... No economy-seeker can afford to miss this week's opportunities.

2,000 PAIRS RICH LACE CURTAINS

Point de Paris, Irish Point and Point Arabe—newest, handsomest designs—plain or figured centres—detached novelty or elaborate all over borders,

5.98; instead of 7.98.
7.98; instead of 9.98.
9.98; instead of 12.98.

These differences being possible because of recent underprice purchases, bargains we obtain are passed along to our customers at same ratio!

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS

Immense assortments of these—Guipure, Irish Point, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real lace effects; also Novelty combination Nets, showing some of the finest effects yet produced in these serviceable Curtains—3½ to 4 yards long.

$2.00 qualities.....1.49
$3.00 qualities.....1.98
$4.00 qualities.....2.98
$5.00 qualities.....3.98
$6.98 qualities.....4.98

THREE EXTRA VALUES IN SCOTCH BOBBINET CURTAINS

Wide ruffles, with lace edge and inserting—daintiest of all dainty Curtains—2.98.. 3.98.. 4.98

Worth 30 per cent. more!

BOBBINET CURTAINING

White and Arabian—five inch ruffle with lace edge and Inserting—27 and 30 inch—regular values 29 and 39 cents...19 cents

IRISH POINT SASH LACES

Also Point de Paris and Point de Calais—white and cream—150 pieces, as follows:

30-inch—value $1.25 and $1.50..... .79
36-inch—value $1.75 and $2.00..... .98

IMPORTED DRAPERIES

Having closed out the surplus stock of an importer at Fifty cents on the dollar, we are enabled to offer:

$6.00 and $7.00 Damasks at.....2.98
$2.25 Tapestries and Draperies at...1.39
$2.00 Tapestries and Draperies at... .98
$1.25 Tapestries and Draperies at... .59

French stripe, Gobelin and Heraldic designs, Tinselled Orientals, and Art Nouveaus; while the Damasks are of pure silk in rich floral and Rococo designs in all colors to match or contrast with modern furnishings.

TAPESTRY AND DAMASK CURTAINS

AT 3.98..Ottoman and Corduroy weaves—brocade figures—newest color combinations—heavy fringe—value $5.98.

AT 5.98..Fine Mercerized Brocade Curtains, plain colors and combinations—panel and allover designs—rich borders—nothing so handsome has yet been sold at the price.

AT 7.98..Emb'd Bordered Portieres on heavy Empire Rep—with and without rope edges—very effective where rich, simple effects are desired.

AT 10.98..Rich Damask Portieres—high art designs in magnificent colorings—heavy rope edge or fringe—elsewhere sold at $15.00.

Finer Portieres to $29.98.

JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS

Best values ever given in these rich Table Covers.....No old colors and designs, but the newest and handsomest.

	Value.	Our Price.
1½ yards square.....	$5 and $7	2.98
2 yards square.....	$9 and $10	5.98
2½ yards long.....	$16	9.98

Wash Dress Fabrics

Novelties in light and heavy materials for Winter wear....As usual, what Fashion dictates is here in unequalled assortments.

New Plain Col'd Dimities—for children's dancing dresses and ladies' evening and house wear; also pretty for Dolls' Dresses—every tint—every shade—beautiful, fine, sheer—19-cent quality. .12½
38-inch Batistes—fully forty shades for evening wear—15 cents is the standard price..... .12½
Fancy Silk Zephyr Madras—not merely silk finish, but made of pure silk and fine yarn—plain colors, shepherd checks and fancy stripes; also white with fancy woven black stripes..... .35
White Mercerized Cheviots—black figures—fleece back..... .35
Mercerized Woven Shepherd Check Cheviots—extra heavy—all size checks—alike both sides—will wash and wear like linen—in great demand for Shirt Waists and Shirt Waist Suits.... .24
Heavy Colored Etamines—look like all-wool goods at four times the price..... .14

FINEST AXMINSTER RUGS

from the famous Bigelow Mills, whose products are famous for high quality.

8.3x10.6 ft.....19.75
9 x12 ft.....22.49

Scroll, Allover and Detached figures in light and dark colorings—French designs.

Smaller, to match above:

18x36 inch.....1.39 | 36x60 inch.....3.09
Another grade—36x72 inch—special....3.19

RICH WILTON RUGS

6 x9 ft.....16.98
8.3x10.6 ft.....24.98
9 x12 ft.....29.69

This is the time to buy, if you want a handsome, rich rug at a moderate price—Designs embrace Turkish and Persian, also perfect copies of the much admired Bokharas—soft tintings that blend with modern furnishings for Libraries, Dens and Dining Rooms.

NAVAJO WEAVE RUGS

Perfect copies of the hand made:

18x36 inch.....79 | 6 x9 ft.....10.98
21x45 inch.....1.09 | 7.6x10.6 ft.....16.98
26x54 inch.....1.59 | 9 x12 ft.....22.98

Ladies' Fall and Winter Garments.

A finer stock we never had.

Everything fashionable for dressy or general wear.

SOME OF TO-MORROW'S SPECIALS:—

FINE BLACK KERSEY COATS
In the fashionable Monte Carlo style—notch or double cape collar—bell sleeve—satin lined—fine tailor finish 7.98

BROADCLOTH DRESS SKIRTS
Also Cheviot—fan or box pleat—stitched silk bands—unlined or over drop skirts—perfect shapes—value $12.00. 8.98

LONG BLACK SILK CLOAKS
rich black or white satin lining—warm interlining—double capes—collar and revers with passementerie—silk crochet fouragiers—worth $40.00.....28.98

VELVET SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Black and Colored—latest models—were $18.00 to $21.00.....14.98

RICH NOVELTY GARMENTS
About 70 in all—Velour and Silk—short, medium, three-quarter and full length—one of a kind only—copies of expensive imported models—each one an example of finest workmanship—trim'd with rich furs, passementerie, braiding or braids—the majority with light silk linings—elegant garments for most dressy occ

THE TURF'S WAR ON TOUTS

Race Track Swindlers Practically Suppressed in New York.

"Wire Tapping," the "Bank Roll Game," and Sham Ownership of Horses Favorite Methods of Making Dupes.

The importance attached by the State Department to the action of the French Government in expelling from France a number of American race track confidence operators has caused vast astonishment and some amusement among the officials of the Jockey Club and the race track police. It is a coincidence worthy of note that this so-called "international question" has come up at a time when the officials of the New York turf are finding cause for much satisfaction in the fact that diligent efforts extending throughout the season have resulted in the practical clearing out of the professional "touts," who for years had been increasing in numbers and audacity until they had become a real menace to the welfare of racing. A simple explanation of the coincidence is found in the fact that the "touts" who have been driven from the New York race courses have swarmed to England and the Continental countries, where racing flourishes, in such numbers as to attract the attention of the European police departments.

It was no part of the plan of the American turf officials to send the objectionable hangers-on of racing in Europe, but when excluded from American courses it was only natural that the parasites in question should seek new fields elsewhere, and to the shrewdest and boldest of them the most promising prospects seemed to be in the countries where Americans had been made popular through the successes in recent years of the American jockeys and trainers of race horses. It has been intimated rather broadly that even a few of the jockeys who have achieved some measure of fame abroad in the past two seasons left America at the suggestion of Jockey Club officials, these riders having been notified that it would be well for them to go while they might stand a chance to secure licenses on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, as if they waited too long they might find themselves denied the privilege of riding in America. One notable case of this kind is that of a jockey who still is riding in England, though suspicion has been directed toward him several times in the course of the year, with the result that he has been under suspension frequently.

The chief efforts of the Jockey Club police, however, have been directed to getting rid of the swindlers of the turf, and so well have they succeeded that about all the most notorious confidence men among the "touts" are practicing their arts abroad. The difficulties of the clearing out task were enormous, and on occasions the work called for heroic measures on the part of racing officials and the detectives employed by the Jockey Club. One of the chief instruments of the turf authorities in this service stated, when the announcement of the expulsion of the American swindlers from France was made, that about the only recent trouble the race track police have had was with the "touts" and confidence men from the West, who took the chance that they were unknown on the New York tracks and so might be able to "work" unmolested in the Fall when Western horsemen are most numerous in the East.

The newcomers were checked effectually, however, by prompt action of the Jockey Club in securing the aid of race track detectives from the larger Western cities, and so the frauds perpetrated by the confidence men of the turf have been few and far between this Fall. As Robert Pinkerton, the chief agent of the Jockey Club in its detective work, stated in discussing the efforts for the suppression of turf swindlers, the most difficult part of the weeding out of the hangers-on of racing has been to keep up with the new men, as the swindles that even the shrewdest of the criminals have been able to invent are on old lines. The men who are content to act simply as "touts" and earn a precarious living from gullible racegoers now are regarded by the track officials as only mild nuisances, with whom the uniformed policemen are capable of dealing. The up-to-date confidence men with their elaborately planned schemes for acquiring the money of other people still manage to keep the race track detective busy at all times. Even in the present period of calm the Jockey Club's secret service employes must be on the alert constantly, for the workers of the "bank roll game," the "telegram game," and similar methods, as well as the "wire tappers," are as slippery as they are resourceful. Usually the best that the turf detectives can do is to protect intended victims and perhaps drive the "con workers" away, as convictions are exceedingly hard to secure in such cases even when arrests are made.

Even the simpler occupation of "touting" has undergone many changes in the past few years because of necessity, and the old-time race track parasite who by pretending to be connected with some racing stable gets his dupe to bet for him, picks up few crumbs nowadays. The time when an active "tout" of this description could "round up his book" and have a bet on every horse in a race passed some years ago with the disappearance of such characters as the noted negro Swallager, who practiced on such a scale that he had to invent the method of marking his "customers" on the back with chalk that he might not forget them. The poorer and more needy trainers of race horses in recent years have taken to "touting" for chance patrons, and to horse watching in the interest of bookmakers by whom they are paid regularly, and as long as they do not make themselves objectionable they rarely are interfered with. The general run of the race track "hustlers" also are immune from interference if they behave themselves and are not guilty of downright dishonesty, but the police keep a careful supervision over all of them, as it is but a short step over the line to the methods of the turf swindlers.

Among the commoner swindles and one that achieved such popularity among the confidence operators that it is even yet the most practiced when the chance presents is the "bank roll game." To work this one of the swindlers carries an impressive looking package of money or something that seems to be money, and poses as any turf celebrity that the occasion may justify. A confederate, who acts in the supposed capacity of a betting commissioner, does the "steering," and when he has made the acquaintance of a promising dupe engages to give his victim the information of what the carrier of the "bank roll" is betting on, the man with the "roll" being assumed to win great sums. The common practice when the dupe is convinced to the degree that he intrusts his own money to the "commissioner" is to inform him that the money has been bet on some horse which has no possible chance to win, the swindlers retaining the wager for themselves.

A swindle that was more imposing still and that was worked with great success only last Spring was exposed by the track police. In this one of the swindlers was commissioned to find men who only occasionally visited the race tracks, and then were known to bet considerable sums. When such a man was found operator No. 1 would hint at certain "good things" soon to come off, and would intimate that if the betting man wished to be "in the know" it could be arranged. It is a singular fact that anything suggesting mystery appeals strongly to the average patron of racing, and if there is a further tinge of crookedness the bait is almost irresistible. In this particular form of swindle, if the betting man proved susceptible, the steerer would take him to the next man in the scheme, who posed as the trainer of race horses, or, on occasions, as the owner, usually personating some horseman with whose name racegoers are familiar. The second swindler would assert that he had a horse ready to win, but that he was not ready to show him up until he was certain that money was forthcoming to back him.

If the dupe still talked business, the supposed owner or trainer would agree to show the prospective backer a trial of the horse in question. A time would be appointed on some of the important race tracks, and the swindlers would keep up their assumed parts to the point of conducting their victim to the vicinity of some one of the great racing stables, where he would be "planted" at the track side and told to wait while the horse was got ready for the trial. The pseudo owner then would stroll over to the stable and seemingly chat with the attendants while waiting for the appearance of some one of the horses that are out at exercise at almost every moment of the morning.

The impressive ceremony of pretending to time the horse fast enough to win any race ever run would be gone through, and as the average man knows nothing of the details of stable work, the gull could be made to believe all that he was told. If he agreed to bet, the "trainer" would insist that the steerer be intrusted with the money so that he might know his share would be wagered. The subsequent history of the "sucker's" money would be very similar to that in the bank roll game.

Another "touting" swindler who now is operating in Western cities, his career in New York having been cut short by the police, made a specialty of seeking men engaged in business whom he suspected or knew to be in financial straits. To such men, with bankruptcy staring them in the face, he would secure introduction or by any possible means scrape acquaintance. When he had gained some measure of their confidence he would introduce the subject of race track betting, and force upon his victim advice as to how to overcome the difficulties in his business. If his gull intrusted him with money to bet, he promptly reported it lost, but if obliged to do so he occasionally took the chances of actually betting as a last chance for profit to himself. How many business failures this particular swindler was responsible for there is no means of estimating, but he escaped punishment when detected, as his latest victim and the one who was the means of his exposure feared the publicity that would attend a prosecution.

The trouble that the "wire tappers" have caused the police of the race tracks has been more on account of wires that were not tapped than of actual tampering with telegraph lines. It requires expert knowledge and great skill to interfere with telegraph lines, and the majority of the swindles that have been worked on the plan of wire tapping have been simple stealing from dupes who were led to believe that they were to benefit by the dishonesty of the tappers. The method pursued in this is greatly similar to that used by the "green goods" men, the cupidity of men willing to profit by dishonesty of others being the chief aid of the swindlers. The "wire tappers," however, have received a good share of the attention of the race turf detectives, and as a result several of the leading artists in that line now are in Europe, where the wire tapping swindle may be expected to receive a hearing before very long. In Europe also are several of the boldest workers of the other "touting" games, among them one young man who has caused a vast amount of trouble to the police of every important city in the United States by his method of representing himself as a member of a famous racing family, which family bears the same name as the tout. In European racing countries American touts and swindlers are declared by the racing officials of this country to have been responsible for nearly all the scandal about the practices of American trainers in the use of "dope," the "touts" having seized on "dope" as something new and mysterious with which to gull patrons of the turf in the slow-going European capitals.

AMATEUR DRIVERS' RACES.

Contests for Road Championships Begun on the Speedway—Great Crowd Saw Brushes.

The opening of the competition by the amateur drivers of New York for the championship of the road and Speedway drew the largest crowd of the Fall season to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, and close contests by the fastest trotters and pacers owned in New York made sport that kept the spectators tiptoed with excitement.

The best feature of the programme of nine brushes was the contest for the trotting team championship, for which five fast pairs fought out three heats. David Lamar's pacer, Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, who made such an excellent showing at Lexington, Ky., two weeks ago, carried off the honors in the champion pacers' class by winning two straight heats in fast time. The road, which was a trifle soft in spots, but this exactly suited him. Kingmond, 2:09, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling, won the event for champion trotters, but had a hard fight to beat A. E. Perren's trotter Equity, who won the first heat by an open length, and David Lamar's new bay trotter, The King, who was a close second in both the second and final heats. Interest centred in the championship trotting event, however, in which the following five teams were centred: Morris Jones's Delphia and Content, E. De Cernea's Angenetto and Mattie Lynhold, J. F. Cockerill's Swift and Miss Hibbard, Lydell Whitehead's Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, and George A. Coleman's Kingwood and Mate.

Two heats had been stepped, when a protest was made against Mr. Whitehead's team, on the ground that they were being driven by a professional. The protest was admitted and the heats were declared off, Mr. Whitehead then taking the lines over his pair, and Kingwood and Mate dropping out. After several false starts the quartet were finally got away on almost even terms. They raced head and head to the first quarter post, where E. De Cerna's team stepped out in front, closely followed by the Whitehead team. It was either team's race to a point within a hundred yards of the finish, when a sudden burst of speed carried Angenetto and Mattie Lynhold by the post winner by a half length. The Whitehead team was second and Morris Jones's team third.

Mr. Whitehead found it impossible to handle his team on account of a strained arm, and was about to send them back to the shed, when Fred Gerken, the former owner of The Monk, 2:08½, volunteered to drive for him, and got in the wagon amid the cheers of the crowd. A quick start was made, and the Whitehead team, won easily from the De Cerva team, with John F. Cockerill's team third. In the final, in which only heat winners started, the brush was nip and tuck to the first quarter post, where the presence of several drivers on the course caused the racing teams to swerve and break so badly that they both finished on a run, with the De Cerva team leading. The summaries follow:

Brush 1.—Pacers.

C. Hackett's Helen H.	1	3	1
A. Epstein's Crescent	3	2	2
L. H. Perlman's Maggie Alencon	2	1	3

Brush 2.—Trotters.

A. C. Schuyler's Directly	2	2	
H. C. Mapes's Minnatonka	3	3	
Elmer Stevens's Matilda L.	1	1	

Brush 3.—Pacers.

Isaac A. Hooper's Bessie Reid	1	3	1
S. Bloch's Jim the Penman	4		
William Virtue's Billy V.	5	4	
Alexander Newburger's Smilax	2	1	2
W. C. Floyd Jones's Belfry Chimes	3	2	3

Brush 4.—Championship trotters.

Claus Bohling's Kingsmond	2	1	1
A. E. Perren's Equity	1	3	3
David Lamar's The King	3	2	2

Brush 5.—Trotters.

D. Goodman's Freeland	2	1	2
W. J. Clark's Iderin	4		
M. Bruckheimer's Bow Rene	1	2	1
H. C. Mapes's Minnatonka	3	3	

Brush 6.—Championship pacers.

David Lamar's Nathan Straus	1	1	
James Murphy's Dusty Wilkes	4	2	
J. L. Dodge's Redinda	3	4	
George E. Huber's Moth Millet	2	3	

Brush 7.—Trotters.

A. Frankenstein's Glenmere Boy	1	1	
Thomas F. Russell's Possibility	2	5	
Thomas Lynch, Jr.'s, Crystal Chimes	3	3	

Brush 8.—Pacers.

James Murphy's Wesley R.	2	1	1
A. E. Perren's Rosalet	3	3	2
David Lamar's Red Lawn	4	4	3
A. Frankenstein's Fred W.	1	2	2

THE A. A. U. DEFIED.

Collegiate Basket Ball Teams Will Ignore Rulings of the Athletic Governors.

A decision has been unofficially reached by the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, composed of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell, by which the league will not accept any ruling of the Amateur Athletic Union in its games this year. The policy of the college association will be simply to ignore the Amateur Athletic Union and refuse to recognize its disqualifications. Last year the Amateur Athletic Union disqualified the Yale and Columbia teams for playing with unregistered teams. The Intercollegiate Association refuses to recognize any further disqualifications, and this season, whether disqualified or not, the college fives will continue playing their schedules with equanimity.

The Amateur Athletic Union has a regulation whic hprovides that all basket ball teams must register with it as amateurs. If an unregistered team plays with a registered team both organizations are disqualified. The Amateur Athletic Union does not require that college teams shall be registered when playing with other colleges. It therefore does not attempt to assume any jurisdiction over intercollegiate contests, but where a college five plays a noncollegiate team, the Amateur Athletic Union at once steps in and demands that its laws and regulations should govern the contests, and that the college team must be registered to avoid disqualification.

The college basket ball players strenuously object to this assumption of authority on the part of the Amateur Athletic Union in matters over which they claim it really has no jurisdiction. They point out that in football, baseball, rowing, hockey, and lacrosse, for example, it makes no pretense of authority. They fail to see, therefore, why the Amateur Athletic Union should single out basket ball for its control. The collegians say that they do not understand why they should have to register as amateurs when they are under the jurisdiction of stern Faculty committees, nor do they see why their schedules should have the approval of the Amateur Athletic Union when they first must be approved by these same Faculty committees.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
F. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop's & Mgrs.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
A MELODRAMATIC MARVEL. BEWILDERING IN ITS MAGNITUDE. MAGNIFICENCE AND REALISM.
Frank McKee's Great Production,
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THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA EVER PRODUCED.
A Great Fire Scene and Not a Spark of Fire.
PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8.
TO-NIGHT GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Res. Seats, 50c.
MAGGIE CLINE, Howard & Bland, The Three Westons, Ward & Ward, Hellmann, Mills & Beecher, The Letter Man, Renier & Gaudier, Le Trio, Santini, and others.

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DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS FOR A LIMITED SEASON
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in His New Play,
DU BARRY.
SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK.

ENGLISH POLO MEN COMING
Visit of a Foreign Team Almost Assured for Next Year.
WILL HELP AMERICAN GAME
W. A. Hazard of the Rockaway Club Writes Encouragingly to Chairman H. L. Herbert.

Lovers of polo will be glad to learn that an English team is likely to visit this country next season. While of course the international cup feature cannot be a prominent part of their visit, as the English defeated our attempt to regain that coveted trophy last June, the mere visit of a foreign team will give a mighty stimulus to the game, and it will assuredly result in the formation of one or more star aggregations of players to meet the visitors in a series of competitions. It is probable that one or more special trophies for an international contest may be offered, but these details will be perfected early in the new year by the Polo Association as soon as definite information arrives that the foreign polo'ists will surely make the trip.

This proposed visit is being engineered, if that word might be used, by W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the American Polo Association and for a number of years Captain of the Rockaway polo team. Mr. Hazard is now in France, but he has been in England since last May, having gone over primarily to see the international competitions. He took his polo ponies over with him, rented a country house near London, and played a great deal of polo at Hurlingham, Ranelagh, and Roshampton. Mr. Hazard has been untiring in his efforts to secure the presence of a strong English team in this country next year, and his recent letters on the subject to H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, intimate that the outcome will be highly successful.

"It will be a grand thing for polo in America," said Mr. Herbert last week, "and Mr. Hazard informs me that he is practically sure of four or more strong polo'sts coming over. The visit of our team to England and the international cup contests have surely had a great influence in paving the way for this return visit. Polo is improving very much in this country, and the season just closing has witnessed a marked revival of interest among the younger element. The English players are surely our superiors in the game; there is no use in hiding the fact. An opportunity for our clubs to see some of their best players and meet them on the field will be a great polo educator as well as a stimulus to polo enthusiasm. I hope that nothing will occur to defeat the proposed visit. In fact, Mr. Hazard writes so encouragingly that I almost feel safe in saying that the Englishmen are positively coming."

Just who the visitors will be it is impossible to say at present. That it will be a quartet fitly able to stand as representative of England's best polo talent is certain. It is too much to hope that the victorious team in the late international cup matches will come over intact. After the American team defeated the Englishmen in the first cup match, the latter changed the personnel of their players, so that six players really took part in the big events. The two who remained through the series were Walter H. Buckmaster and Cecil Nickalls. Buckmaster is acknowledged to be the best polo player in Great Britain, and there are very good reasons for believing that he will be among the visitors.

For several years Buckmaster has desired to visit America, but he wants to come with a good polo team behind him, so that he may meet a number of our club teams and play on the best polo fields. Over two years ago he talked very earnestly on the matter to Foxhall Keene, and a strong effort was made then to bring out a team. Had the International Cup been on this side of the water instead of in the Hurlingham clubhouse, the visit would undoubtedly have been made. The great incentive, however, was lacking, and there was a general feeling that American polo'sts should put forth the first step, inasmuch as England had previously visited this country in a polo capacity. That was in 1886, when the International Cup was offered, and the invaders had little difficulty in the contests at Newport in carrying the trophy home, where it has remained ever since.

Buckmaster has occupied a position in English polo similar to that held by Foxhall Keene for so many years in this country. His position on the team is at back or at No. 3, and when well supported his playing is always an inspiration to the polo lover. He has been active in the game for many years, having learned polo while a student in Cambridge University. He is now a member of the London Stock Exchange. He rides his ponies perfectly, and is a powerful and accurate hitter, whether getting the ball on the near or off side. His back-hand strokes are always given with practically unerring precision, and in this respect English experts have said that he has no equal except in Foxhall Keene.

The other five members of the international team were Charles D. Miller, George Miller, Cecil Nickalls, Patterson W. Nickalls, and Frederick Freake. Both of the Miller brothers rank close to Buckmaster, and George Miller has the reputation of possessing one of the finest stables of polo ponies in England. Charles Miller learned polo, like many others of the best English polo'sts, in India, while in active army service. He founded the Rugby Polo Club, where some of the best games every year are played. One of George Miller's famous ponies was Sailor, the first polo pony that was sold for over $3,500. Another prize-winning pony, Match Box, was recently sold by George Miller to Col. Fenwick of the Royal Horse Guards for $3,000. This will give some idea of the value of polo ponies and intensifies the truth of Foxhall Keene's recent remarks that the English team beat our players largely through the possession of superior horseflesh.

The two Nickalls brothers are members of the London Stock Exchange, and they have few equals in their team positions. Freake is also a strong player. Other players who are as well known to followers of polo as those just mentioned are A. Rawlinson, Capt. Egerton Green, Walter Jones, John Watson, Capt. George Daly, Godfrey Haseltine, and Scott Robson.

The English team that visited America in 1886 consisted of Sir John Watson, Captain; Capt. Thomas Hone, R. T. Lawley, and Capt. Malcolm Little. Polo was in its infancy here at that time, and the home team, of which Foxhall Keene was a member, was defeated without difficulty at Newport. J. W. Drybrough, a member of the Ranelagh and Hurlingham Clubs, visited America last Spring, and met a number of our polo'sts, but did not take part in any games.

Mr. Hazard will not return to New York until late in the year, and it is expected that he will bring definite assurances of an English team's visit next season. The American Polo Association will then be able to make plans for the games and map out a club tour, if necessary, at its annual meeting next April.

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SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 1st
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THEATRICAL BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

Weber & Fields	The Rogers Bros.
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Pat Rooney	Hattie Williams
John T. Kelly	Maude Raymond
Jack Slavin	Amelia Bingham
Katie Barry	Henry Dixey
W. C. Kelly	Thomas Evans
Amy Ames	William Collier
Neva Aymar	Grace Freeman
Etta Butler	Adele Ritchie
Louis Harrison	Lee Harrison
William Norris	Louise Allen
Harry Le Van	Melville Stewart
Katherine Grey	Marie Cahill
William Gould	Edith St. Clair
Edwin Arden	Hallen Mostyn
Arthur Dunn	Emily Morton
John Henshaw	Jennie Yeamans
Rachel Booth	Marshall P. Wilder
Dan Daly	Conroy & McDonald
Helen Marvin	Alice Shaw & Her Twin Daughters
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20—BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—20
Beginning at 9 P. M.
CAKEWALK AT 11 O'CLOCK P.M.
Orchestra under direction of Gustave Kerker.
William Harris, Master of Ceremonies.
Seats & Boxes on Sale at Box Office Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday, Oct. 28, 9 A. M.
Prices of seats, $3, $2, & $1, according to location.

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LAST WEEK!!! GREATEST NOVELTY IN NEW YORK.
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in Grace Livingston Furniss' Comedy—
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NOTE PRICES, 25,50,75c.,$1.00. No higher.
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THE SILVER SLIPPER
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His reappearance in America after an 8 months' London run for 24 Evening and 6 Matinée Performances, in
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NEXT WEEK. Ryan & Richfield, Melville & Stetson, Yorke & Adams, Hayes & Healy, Murphy & Nichols, Seymour & Dupre, Raymond & Kurtamp, Barry & Halvers and Journey to Luna.

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Owing to contract made for Julia Marlowe's season at this theatre, Virginia Harned's engagement in "Iris" will positively end Saturday Eve., Nov. 22nd. Seats for all performances now on sale, including the
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MARY MANNERING
In Clyde Fitch's Modern Play
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
Management Frank McKee.

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RESULTS OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Contests with Strong Opponents Reveal Strength of Teams—Columbia's Weakness Shown by Defeat at Princeton—Harvard Wins From Brown and Yale Easily Defeats Syracuse.

With their practice games completed the football teams entered upon their championship schedules yesterday, and from this time onward the true form of the various elevens will be displayed in their weekly contests with worthy adversaries. Heretofore comparisons have been useless because the big teams were not inclined to play up to their full strength in games against much weaker adversaries, preferring as a rule to give their substitutes practice at the cost of a few points less in score, or even of being scored against.

Columbia's adherents were dismayed yesterday by the overwhelming defeat sustained by their team at the hands of Princeton. While only the most sanguine of the Blue and White supporters could have expected their team to win, it seemed reasonable to expect them to score, and to be shut out by a score of 21 to 0 is considered most disheartening. With the single exception of Weekes, the Columbia team was completely outclassed, man for man, and but for their desperate and plucky defense during the latter part of the second half, in which they repeatedly held the Princeton team for downs, their defeat would have been worse than it was.

Harvard won from Brown by 6 to 0, and the score would have been larger but for fumbling and errors in signals on the part of the crimson players. Yale defeated Brown two weeks ago by 10 to 0, and on the face of the scores the Cambridge and New Haven elevens made showings of about equal strength against their opponents from Providence.

Yale's game with Syracuse yesterday resulted in a higher score for the New Haven team—24 to 0—than had generally been expected. Several times Syracuse had a chance, but could do nothing against the Yale line, and the irony of fate was shown when Glass, the giant Yale guard, who was formerly Syracuse's star player, stopped Capt. Brown of Syracuse in a run down a clear field for a touchdown. As a whole, the result of the game is very encouraging to the blue.

Pennsylvania partially redeemed her reputation by defeating the heavy Bucknell eleven, a feat which was the more creditable because the Quakers were weakened by the absence of Capt. Gardiner and Tackle Baird. West Point won from Williams easily 28 to 0. Cornell downed Oberlin 57 to 0, and Lafayette defeated Georgetown 23 to 0.

PRINCETON, 21; COLUMBIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 25.—A fitting climax to the inaugural ceremony at Princeton was the victory of Old Nassau's football team over Columbia by a score of 21 to 0. That the latter should have been beaten so badly, and not even score, was a possibility that the partisans of the Blue and White had never thought of, and consequently the eleven and the students from Morningside Heights, New York, were exceedingly crestfallen. In defeat, however, the adherents of Columbia were loyal to the team, and repeated cheers greeted each and every member of the eleven as he walked from the field.

Weak ends, tackles that came no where near expectations, lack of concerted action, and inability to punt were the main causes of Columbia's defeat, although too much aggressiveness in the nature of off side play lost the eleven quite a few yards in penalties. Condition, too, entered very largely into the result of the contest, for the Columbia eleven tired badly toward the end, while the Princetonians freshened up by substitutes gained ground rapidly. Magnificent interference, ends that refused to be circled by the much dreaded Weekes, and the splendid punting of De Witt helped Princeton to win as easily as she did. A mass play on tackle was the most successful combination used by the Princetonians to advance the ball. Ordinarily straight football was depended upon for the desired result, but Princeton twice tried delayed passes, and both attempts were failures.

A clear sky overhead, very little wind, and not even a tinge of coldness in the air made the contest an enjoyable one for the 6,000 or more spectators, but the football element would have been better pleased had the weather been colder. Seated in the different stands were a number of persons who had participated in the inaugural ceremonies, and President Wilson was warmly cheered when he took his place at the head of the class of '79, which attended the game in a body. Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland were interested spectators. Columbia had an unusually large delegation present. "Sans Souci" was sung with effect, while the cheering seemed to have more volume for the size of the crowd than that which encouraged the Princeton eleven from the west side of the field.

Long spectacular runs abounded in the game. Probably the best and most sensational one was S. McClave's twenty-five-yard dash for a touch-down in the second half. Magnificent interference boxed in the left end and tackle and through this opening he dashed, flanked on both sides by Princeton men. Weekes succeeded in tackling him, however, but could not retain his hold. Before Columbia realized the situation Davis and Vetterlein had their comrade on his feet. Just at the goal line he was downed again, but Moore was there with the necessary shove to gain five points. It was a run made possible only by remarkably good interference. The longest dash of the contest was made by Foulke shortly after the start of the second half. He circled Columbia's right end and ran fifty-three yards before he was forced out of bounds on the three-yard line. On the next line-up he completed his task by scoring the touch-down.

For the Blue and White Harold Weekes played splendidly, and proved conclusively that he is one of the greatest half backs this country has ever produced. Several times he raised the hopes of his partisans by gaining from five to twenty-five yards, but the interference provided for him was not all that it might have been. Twice in the first half Burke was the only man that stood between Weekes and a touch-down, but the plucky quarter back was equal to the emergency and the Columbia Captain was downed each time. Near the close of the second half Vetterlein replaced Burke, and in the language of a Princetonian he was "all to the good." Besides helping S. McClave to his feet he made the catch of Smith's punt which enabled De Witt to win fame by kicking a goal from placement on the forty-five-yard line.

Realizing the fact that two hard games have yet to be played the Orange and Black coaches, as soon as a player became at all tired, sent another in to take his place. This was made possible by the excellent quality of the substitute material. Four men played right end, while the entire back field was changed before the conclusion of the contest. Two men, however, were removed because of injuries, the nature of which is likely to keep them out of the game for the rest of the season, and lessent the chances of Old Nassau against Yale and Cornell. Tommy Burke, the plucky quarter back, and Dana Kafer, the hurdling full back, both broke collar bones, and Trainer Robinson says Burke's fracture is very serious.

The centre problem, which has been bothering the coachers at Princeton all season, seems to be solved, for Barney played a steady, consistent game, defensively and offensively. He is a member of the freshman class, which has produced excellent football material this year. Three other members of this class participated in the game.

Some little fumbling marred the general excellence of the play, while the attempts at field goals were all poor, Foulke's effort in the first half being merely a dribble along the ground.

In the first half the teams appeared to be fairly matched. In possession of the ball, Princeton found no difficulty in forcing her way through the Columbia eleven, while Columbia on the offensive was also able to solve the Orange and Black defense. The Blue and White lost the ball frequently on downs, but this was due to the absence of a punter. Smith got the ball away all right, but as a general rule it shot straight up in the air. After the Princetonians had made their first goal in the second half Columbia playing desperately, succeeded in advancing the ball well into Princeton territory aided by a fumble.

Three of the men playing in the game were protested. Columbia claimed that Capt. Davis of Princeton was not eligible to play, while Princeton made the same claim against Erb and Thorpe.

Princeon, aided by De Witt's punting and Columbia's off side play, succeeded in carrying the ball to the two-yard line in the first half. Here Hart fumbled, and the ball went to the Blue and White. Plays directed against the tackles brought the ball to the twelve-yard line, where it was lost on downs. Hart was sent against Brown twice, and three yards gain resulted. Foulke then tried a field goal, but his attempt merely rolled along the ground, and the leather went to Columbia. Stangland lost two yards, and Smith attempted to punt, but his effort went straight up in the air, and the ball was Princeton's on the four-yard line. A plunge through centre and the first touch-down of the game went to the credit of Foulke. A poor punt out by De Witt lost a chance at goal.

A fifty-three-yard run around right end, a plunge through a hole made at left centre, enabled Foulke to score the second touch down right after the start of the second half. S. McClave's twenty-five yard run scored the third touch-down, while De Witt's goal from placement ended the scoring. The line-up:

Princeton, 21.	Positions.	Columbia, 0.
Davis, Brasher	Left end	Earle
Short	Left tackle	Browne
Brown, Bradley	Left guard	Tomlinson
Barney	Centre	Duden
Dewitt	Right guard	Shaw, Dollin
Reed	Right tackle	Thorpe
Henry, R. McClave,		
Stevens, Tooker	Right end	Wolfe, Desaller
Burke, Vetterlein	Quarter back	Erb
Hart,		
S. McClave	Left half back	Weekes, Townsend
Foulke, Moore	Right half back	Smith
Kafer, R. McClave,		
Delaney	Full back	Stangland, Duell

Touch-downs—Foulke, 2; S. McClave. Goals from touch-downs—Dewitt, 1. Goal from place kick—Dewitt, 1. Umpire—Paul Dashiel. Referee—William McClung. Linesmen—Smyth, Columbia; Janeway, Princeton. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

HARVARD, 6; BROWN, 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Harvard was held to a single touch-down by Brown on Soldiers' Field this afternoon, the score being 6 to 0, but on the whole played much better football than the team from Providence. Twice the Crimson eleven was within striking distance of the Brown goal, but a fumble and a mistake in signals prevented additional scoring. On the other hand, Brown was unable to get within 42 yards of the Crimson goal line, and in the second half played entirely on its own side of the field. Harvard had the ball almost continually and did considerable rushing. Three end runs of Kernan for 40, 35, and 15 yards, respectively, and three dashes of Marshall through broken fields from punts of 25, 18, and 23 yards, were the feature of the game. The Harvard line was sturdier than in any other game this year, and only once during the game was held for downs. Graydon's hurdling netted three or four yards as a rule, and mass play inside of tackle was usually good for the required distance. There was very little fumbling, but continual off side playing by Brown lost that team a total of 31 yards. Harvard did not kick but once during the game, and that was Marshall's try for a goal from the 25-yard line, which failed. On the other hand Brown kicked twice in the first half for a total of 48 yards, and five times in the second half, which with a strong wind behind, gave them 216 yards.

In the first half Harvard netted 131 yards by rushing, to Brown's 24, while in the second half the Crimson team rushed 90 yards to 13 for Brown.

A crowd of over 10,000 saw the game, and were considerably encouraged over the improvement in the Crimson team.

The line-up:

Harvard, 6.	Positions.	Brown, 0.
Clark	Left end	Schwinn
Wright, Shea	Left tackle	Webb
A. Marshall	Left guard	Shaw
King	Centre	Colter
Barnard	Right guard	Cobb
Knowles, Mills	Right tackle	Sheehan
Burgess	Right end	Hascall
C. Marshall	Quarter back	Scudder
Kernan,		
Knowlton	Left half back	Barry
Hurley	Right half back	Lynch, Chase
Graydon	Full back	Hamilton

Touch-downs—Knowles; goal from touch-down—Barnard. Umpire—Mr. Edwards, Princeton; Referee—Mr. Bull, Pennsylvania. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.

YALE, 24; SYRACUSE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Yale had no difficulty in beating Syracuse 24 to 0 this afternoon in a game that was filled with sensational plays, and the fastest kind of football. While Yale rushed the visitors to their own goal line every time they got the ball, Syracuse could do nothing with Yale's line. Three times Syracuse had a chance to make its distance, and only endangered Yale's goal once, when two fast end plays nearly scored for the visitors. On every other trial Syracuse was either held or thrown back for heavy losses. The Syracuse attack did not once penetrate Yale's line, nor did the visitors gain their distance once except on the two end runs. For Yale, Glass, who formerly played on the Syracuse team, was in every play. His line breaking was remarkable, and his interference even better. Glass saved Yale from a touchdown by catching Capt. Brown of Syracuse after he had a clear field for a touchdown. Both Glass and Goss, however, were off side often, and Yale was heavily penalized for this fault. Hogan and Shevlin put up fast tackle back games, Hogan especially playing well. Chadwick, Ward, and Farmer were the stars in the back field, making their distance regularly. The whole Yale play was much faster and better than a week ago, and the team work on tandem plays was very effective. Line-up:

Yale, 24.	Position.	Syracuse, 0.
Wilhelmi	Left end	Lano
Shevlin, Kinney	Left tackle	Shade
Glass, Hamlin	Left guard	Moore
Holt	Centre	Wickoff
Goss	Right guard	Brane
Hogan	Right tackle	Cannon
Coffin	Right end	Boland
Metcalf,		
Winslow	Quarter back	O'Neill
Capt.		
Chadwick	Left half back	Capt. Brown
Ward, Allen	Right half back	Henderson
Farmer,		
Bowman	Full back	Morris

Touch-downs—Hogan, (3,) Farmer. Goals from Touch-downs—Ward, (3.) Bowman. Umpire—Mr. McCracken. Referee—Mr. Minds, Pennsylvania. Timer—Dr. Hull. Time of Halves—20 minutes.

PENN, 6; BUCKNELL, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven to-day defeated the Bucknell team on Franklin Field by the narrow margin of 6 to 5. The Lewisburg eleven outweighed Pennsylvania nearly ten pounds to the man, but the Quakers put more dash into their work than in any previous game this season. The plays were gotten off smoothly and the backs started quickly, two points which have caused the coaches much anguish.

Neither eleven scored in the first half, but early in the second half Bucknell carried the ball from its own 20-yard line to the Pennsylvania goal without once losing it. Shipp, Bucknell's big left tackle, was used as a battering ram in this ground gaining exhibition.

A few minutes later Pennsylvania carried the ball from midfield to within two feet of Bucknell's goal only to lose it on downs. It was kicked out of danger to the visitors' 30-yard line. The Quakers' play became more fierce and they rushed the ball over for their only touch-down, two minutes before the timekeeper's whistle announced cessation of hostilities.

Pennsylvania was weakened by the absence of Capt. Gardiner and its star tackle, Baird, and in the face of this illfortune its victory was the more surprising. The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylv'a, 6.	Position.	Bucknell, 5.
Nelson,		
Richardson	Left end	Cockill
Torrey	Left tackle	Shipp
Hoffman	Left guard	Cooper
McCabe	Centre	Wilcox
Pickarski	Right guard	Gillis
Jones, Mitchell	Right tackle	Taylor
Metzgar	Right end	Douglass
		Anderson
Dale, Mulford	Quarter back	Smith, Vorse
Fortiner,		
Marshall	Left halfback	Phelps
Weschler	Right halfback	Bovard
Bennett	Full back	Johnson

Touch-downs—Taylor, Marshall. Goal—Mitchell. Missed goal—Johnson. Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Martin Bergen, Princeton. Timekeeper—Dr. Schell, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Taylor, Pennsylvania; McCormick, Bucknell. Time of halves, 25 minutes each.

CORNELL, 57; OBERLIN, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The score of 57 points to 0 tells the story of the Cornell-Oberlin game on Percy Field to-day. While the game was one-sided from the outset, yet sensational runs and brilliant tackles kept all the spectators interested during the first half.

Early in the game Cornell's superiority was manifest, and after Coffin had kicked goal from place and Sheble had been sent over for a touch-down, from which Coffin kicked goal, the visitors lost heart and Cornell scored at will. Line-up:

Cornell, (57.)	Positions.	Oberlin, (6.)
Larkin,		
Hackstaff	Left end	Bradley, Founk
Lueder, Woud	Left tackle	Hillis
Warner, Sykes	Left guard	Cole, Shepler
Davitt,		
Lies, Moxley	Centre	P. B. Miller
Webb, Stace	Right guard	Scroggie
Smith, Costello	Right tackle	K. Dolan
Tydeman,		
Van Wagenen	Right end	Shurtz
Brewster,		
James	Quarter back	Morgan
Sheble, Snyder,		
Lyfore	Left half back	Van Cleef, L. S. Miller
Coffin,		
Snyder	Right half back	Cheney
Hunt, Shepard	Full back	Sperry

Touch-downs—Sheiby, Hunt, Coffin, (3.) Snyder, (3.) Goals from field—Coffin, Brewster. Goals—Coffin, (3.) James, (3.) Brewster. Referee—Evans, Williams. Umpire—Cook, Hobart. Time of halves—Thirty and twenty-five minutes.

WEST POINT, 28; WILLIAMS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A score of 28 to nothing tells the story of West Point's play against Williams on the Soldiers' Field this afternoon. Defeat for the visitors was a foregone conclusion, but few expected such a large score. The cadets showed that in spite of constant studies and hard drills the science of football has not been neglected. West Point has a strong, well-coached team. The aggressive and defensive work of the soldiers this afternoon showed this plainly.

Graves kicked off against a strong wind. Peabody made no gain. The plays that followed sent the ball steadily toward Williams's goal posts, and a few minutes later Torney went over for a touch-down and goal. Another touch-down quickly followed. Only two minutes of the first half remained when Peabody's kick-off went bounding to Bartlett. The agile soldier seized the leather and dashed down the field. The Williams men were tossed about like ninepins, and Bartlett's run landed him between Williams's posts. No goal. The half ended with the score 17 to nothing in favor of West Point. The cadets played the second half with several substitutes and made the final score Westpoint 28, Williams 0. Line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Williams.
Farnsworth,		Stocking,
Copp	Left End	Lewis
Bartlett,		
Kunzig	Left Tackle	Murray
Riley,		
Boughton	Left Guard	Hoffman
Boyers, Blain	Centre	Campbell
Thompson	Right Guard	Dennett
Graves, Shute	Right Tackle	Hatch
McAndrew,		Vose,
Spurgin	Right End	Newell
		Jayne,
Shannon	Quarterback	Williams
Hackett,		
Cooper	Left Halfback	Mears
		Watson,
Bunker	Right Halfback	McMillan
Torney,		
Nichols	Fullback	Peabody

Touch-downs—Torney 2, Bartlett 1; Bunker 1, Nichols 1. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Vail. Umpire—Stauffer. Timekeeper—Cadet MacArthur. Goals—Torney 2, Cooper 1.

LEHIGH, 46; N. Y. UNIVERSITY, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—In the game between Lehigh and New York University played here to-day the former won by a score of 46 to 0. The New York men were considerably lighter than the home team, and were outplayed in most points. During the first twenty minutes of play both lines held equally well, and few gains were made until Purvis scored the first touch-down for Lehigh by a thirty-yard run.

During the second period the Lehigh backs plunged through the New York line for many long gains. The visitors' line was weakened materially by the loss of Capt. Connelley and Reynolds, tackles. Seven touch-downs were scored by Lehigh in the second half in quick succession. The interference and formation work of the Lehigh backs was quick and effective. Line-up:

Lehigh, 46.		New York, 0.
Brush	Left end	Connell
Gear	Tackle	Coe
Waters	Guard	Holme
Barnard	Centre	Friedburg
Johnson	Right guard	Marsten
Landfelt	Tackle	Reilley
Dornin	Right end	Lippincott
Farabaugh	Left half back	Tuthill
Butler	Full back	Lane
Purvis	Right half back	Draper
Thompson	Quarter back	McDowell

Umpire—Mr. Dunham, Lafayette. Referee—Mr. Farabaugh, Lehigh. Time of halves—25 minutes.

LAFAYETTE, 23; GEORGETOWN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Lafayette presented a much stronger football team in every respect than Georgetown to-day and won an easy victory by the score of 23 to 0. Lafayette's team was much the heavier and outclassed Georgetown at every point of the game. Georgetown secured the ball on downs only a few times and then was forced to kick nearly every time in order to gain ground, as Lafayette's defense was almost impenetrable. The Pennsylvanians were almost equally strong in offensive play and literally walked through the blue and gray's line at times, while they rushed and plunged into Georgetown's territory almost at will. Lafayette worked the guards' back formation with unusual success, sending Launt, Trout, and Ernst through Georgetown's line for good gains every time. Line-up:

Lafayette, 23.	Positions.	Georgetown, 0.
Kinter	Left end	Owens,
		Armstrong
Launt	Left tackle	Russell
Trout	Left guard	Rorke, Mahoney
Frear, Falkner	Centre	Givens
Ernst	Right guard	Kerns,
		Thompson
Lamson,		
Hopkins	Right tackle	Seitz
Brown,		
Thomas	Right end	P. Edmundson
Stayer	Quarter back	Buckley
Morrison	Left half back	Reilley, Devlin
Hall, Richter	Right half back	Hart
Duane	Full back	Carroll, S. Edmundson

Umpire—Smith. Referee—Morice. Timers—Asmussen and Doyle. Linesmen—Faulkner and Gracie. Time of halves—30 and 25 minutes. Touch-downs—Ernst, Trout, (2,) Richter. Goals—Trout, 3.

DICKINSON, 6; ANNAPOLIS, 0.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 25.—The Naval Academy eleven, the proud conquerors a few days ago of the University of Pennsylvania, were defeated to-day by the Dickinson College eleven by a score of 6 to 0.

The poor showing of the middies is attributed to the absence from the contest of all the regular backs and several linemen, who were kept out of the game by illness or injuries. During the first few minutes of play the navy did good work, and carried the ball to Dickinson's fifteen-yard line. Here the visitors made a stand, and securing the ball were not stopped until Stuart had been pushed over the line for a touch-down. Stanton kicked goal. Line-up:

Dickinson, 6.	Positions.	Navy, 0.
Kramer	Left end	Whiting
Carlin	Left guard	Grady
Harman-Memir	Left tackle	Carpenter
Amerman	Centre	Fretz
Tompkinson	Right guard	Belknap
Seeley	Right tackle	Aiken
Williams	Right end	Howard
Curtis	Quarter back	Shoup
Stuart	Left half back	Rees-Wilson
Barnhard	Right H. B.	Poteet-Blakely
Stanton	Full back	Keene-McNair

Touchdown—Stuart. Goal—Stanton. Time of halves—15 minutes.

MANHATTAN, 23; ST. JOHN'S, 0.

Manhattan's football team defeated St. John's Institute eleven by the score of 23—0 at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday. The local team had a very heavy eleven, but Manhattan showed superiority at every point, and within the first five minutes of play J. Cotter of the visiting team crossed the line for a touch-down, soon followed by another touch-down by Capt. Farley. The features of the game were the tackling of Ryan and Brownlee for St. John's, also the tackling of Krebs, Delaney, and McCarthy, and the hurdling by Capt. Farley for Manhattan. The line-up:

Manhattan, 23.	Positions.	St. John's, 0.
Delaney	Left end	Yeandle-Leifer
Lundgren	L. T.	Schirmer-Wishhart
Mullen	Left guard	Scruton
Finnegan	Centre	Gerhard
McCarthy	Right guard	Payne
Krebs	Right tackle	Love-Allpaugh
O'Hara	Right end	Rowlands
McMorrow	Quarter back	Taylor
J. Cotter	L. H. B.	Ferriss-Brownlee
Farley	Right half back	Ryan
P. Cotter	Full back	Leifer-Pierson

Score—Manhattan, 23; St. John's Institute, 0. Touch-downs—J. Cotter, (2,) Farley, (2.) Goals—Mullen, O'Hara, (2.) Referee—Mr. Rincard. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Timers—Morse, Ryan. Linesmen—Cullen, Van Ryper. Time of halves—20 minutes. Attendance, 2,500.

FORDHAM, 0; PITTSFIELD, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25.—The football elevens of Pittsfield and Fordham College played a tie game here to-day, neither side scoring. The game was the most interesting played on the local gridiron in several years. Plunkett of Fordham made a run of 80 yards to Pittsfield's 20-yard, but Fordham failed to score. On one occasion Pittsfield had the ball on Fordham's 5-yard line, but held for downs. Line-up:

Fordham.	Positions.	Pittsfield.
McGee	Left end	Coughlan
Robertson	Left tackle	Henry
McAty	Left Guard	Farrel
Glennon	Centre	Downes
Hand	Right guard	Dunne
McLean	Right tackle	Cooke
Plunkett	Right end	Schoeffler
Callon	Quarter back	Coogan
Fogarty	Left half back	Dale
O'Toole	Right half back	Wilson
Curtin	Full back	E. Cooke

Linemen—McMahon, McAvity. Referee—Mr. Conlon. Umpire—Mr. Turner. Time Keeper—McGuire, Rogers. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

MADISON, 22; ORITANI, 0.

The Madison Academy football team of New York yesterday afternoon defeated the Oritani Field Club team at Hackensack by the score of 22 to 0. Line-up:

Madison, (22.)		Oritani, (0.)
Hastings	Left end	Bartsch
Chetwood	Left end	Westervelt
Doran	Left guard	Goodman
Hanft	Centre	Saunder
Greenburg	Right guard	Conking
Baker	Right tackle	Haberkorn
Pilgrim	Right end	Vail
Crane	Quarterback	Foster
Kauffman	Left half back	Burdette
Lovebohn	Full back	Bellis
Pulvermacher	Right half back	Lyons

Referee—Mr. Kavanagh. Umpire—Mr. Leona. Linesman—Mr. Morgarette. Time of halves—20 minutes.

AMHERST, 12; DARTMOUTH, 6.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25.—Amherst defeated Dartmouth this afternoon in a hard-fought contest by the score of 12 to 6. Dartmouth easily outclassed her opponents in the first half, scoring a touch-down in eight minutes by hard, straight football. In the second half, however, Amherst excelled. With the score 6 to 6, Amherst rushed the ball the whole length of the field to the five-yard line. After two downs Washburn went through for a touch-down.

MICHIGAN, 86; OHIO STATE U., 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25.—Michigan defeated the Ohio State University on Ferry Field this afternoon by the score of 86 to 0. The field was in perfect condition, fast, and hard. The halves were 35 and 25 minutes, and only once in the sixty minutes did Ohio hold Michigan for downs. For Michigan, Herrnstein and Heston were the best ground gainers, their end runs being good for 30 to 40 yards. Sweeney's punting was also strong, averaging seventy yards. Ohio had a strong, heavy eleven, but it was no match in team work for Michigan.

KNOX, 15; NORTHWESTERN, 0.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Northwestern University was defeated to-day by the Knox College eleven. The score was 15 to 0.

The Northwestern team is being coached by George Foster Sanford, ex-Yale centre, and formerly Columbia's coach.

Scores of Other Games.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 33; Richmond College, 0.

At Dover—Phillips Andover, 5; Harvard, '06, 0.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; University of Vermont, 5.

At Stamford—De Witt Clinton School, 20; Betts Academy, 0.

At Collegeville, Penn.—Ursinus, 16; Swarthmore, 10.

At Buffalo—Masten Park High School, 18; Michigan Military Academy, 2.

At Jamestown—Buffalo Central High School, 11; Jamestown High School, 11.

At Chicago—University of Chicago, 6; University of Illinois, 0.

At Hartford—Wesleyan, 23; Trinity, 6.

At Roanoke, Va.—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0; University of North Carolina, 0.

At Lewiston—Bates, 56; Coburn Classical Institute, 0.

At Bellefonte—State College, 55; Susquehanna University, 0.

At Hamilton—Colgate, 50; Hobart, 0.

At Clinton—Hamilton, 31; Union College, 0.

At Poultney, Vt.—Williams College, '06, 6; Troy Conference Academy, 0.

At Haverford—Haverford, 43; Rutgers, 5.

At South Orange—Seton Hall, 28; St. Stephens, 0.

At Brunswick—Colby, 16; Bowdoin, 5.

At Atlanta—University of Georgia, 0; Georgia School of Technology, 0.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 12; Worcester Academy, 0.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 17; Athletics, 0.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 22; St. John's College of Maryland, 0.

At Orange—Orange, 17; Englewood F. C., 0.

At Ithaca—Ithaca High School, 39; Stiles Preparatory School, 0.

At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 38; Kansas, 0.

At Hanover—Amherst, 12; Dartmouth, 6.

At Millerton, N. Y.—Lakeville Hotchkiss, 18; Horace Mann School, 0.

At Lancaster—Franklin and Marshall, 57; Gallaudet, 6.

Standing of Football Teams.

Cornell's defeat of Oberlin by the imposing score of 57 to 0 yesterday places the Ithaca University in the lead of the Eastern college football teams in the total number of points scored to date, with 235 to 10. Yale is second with 209 to 6, and Columbia, whose defeat by Princeton yesterday was her first of the season, has 172 to 21. Lafayette has scored 163 to 5 for opponents, Princeton 149 to 5, and Harvard 134 to 17. In the West Michigan has surpassed her phenomenal record of last season by scoring 424 points to date to 6 for opponents. The scores follow:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
11—Williams	0	40—Trinity	0
17—Bowdoin	6	34—Tufts	0
23—Bates	0	28—Amherst	0
6—Amherst	0	35—Wesleyan	0
22—Maine Univ.	0	10—Brown	0
35—Wesleyan	6	20—Vermont	0
14—West Point	0	11—Penn State	0
6—Brown	0	24—Syracuse	0
134	17	209	6
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Swarthmore	0	12—Lehigh	0
28—Lehigh	0	17—Penn State	0
7—N. Y. Univ.	0	18—Haverford	0
11—Annapolis	0	11—Swarthmore	0
30—Haverford	0	36—Gettysburg	0
23—Wash. and Jef.	5	6—Brown	15
23—Dickinson	0	6—Annapolis	10
21—Columbia	0	6—Bucknell	5
149	5	112	41
CORNELL.		COLUMBIA.	
5—Colgate	0	20—Mann School	0
31—Rochester	0	43—Rutgers	0
43—Union	0	45—Fordham	0
56—Hobart	0	5—Buffalo	0
37—Williams	6	24—Swarthmore	0
6—Carlisle	10	35—Hamilton	0
57—Oberlin	0	0—Princeton	21
235	16	172	21
INDIANS.		LAFAYETTE.	
48—Lebanon Valley.	0	23—Gallaudet	0
—*Dickinson		53—Susquehanna	0
25—Gettysburg	6	14—Gettysburg	0
0—Bucknell	18	12—Wash. and Jef.	0
50—Bloomsburg Sch.	0	38—Manhattan	5
10—Cornell	0	23—Georgetown	0
133	24	163	5
GEORGETOWN.		MICHIGAN.	
27—Maryland Ag.	0	86—Albion	0
4—Annapolis	0	48—Case School	0
18—St. John's	0	110—Michigan Ag.	0
22—Virginia M. I.	11	60—Indiana	0
0—Lafayette	23	23—Notre Dame	0
		86—Ohio State	0
72	34	424	6
BROWN.		LEHIGH.	
0—Vermont	0	0—Pennsylvania	12
5—Wesleyan	0	0—Princeton	23
0—Yale	10	34—Rutgers	0
15—Pennsylvania	6	5—Annapolis	5
0—Howard	6	46—New York Univ.	0
20	22	85	40
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
5—Tufts	0	0—Georgetown	4
11—Dickinson	0	0—Princeton	11
6—Harvard	14	10—St. John's	0
28—Williams	0	5—Lehigh	5
		10—Pennsylvania	6
		0—Dickinson	6
50	14	25	32
DICKINSON.		MANHATTAN.	
17—Lebanon Valley.	0	6—Rutgers	0
—*Indians		5—Lafayette	38
0—West Point	11	23—St. John's Inst.	0
0—Princeton	23		
6—Annapolis	0		
23	34	34	38
PENN STATE.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
27—Western Penn.	0	27—Stevens	0
0—Pennsylvania	17	0—Ursinus	16
0—Yale	11	6—Trinity	0
55—Susquehanna	0	0—Lehigh	46
82	28	33	62

EGAN WINS GOLF HONORS

Harvard Player Gets the Intercollegiate Championship.

McFARLAND IS THE RUNNER-UP

Quaker Golfer Beaten by 3 Up and 2 to Play at Morris County—Double Triumph for Harvard.

H. Chandler Egan of Chicago, and one of the youngest members of the Harvard golf team, won the intercollegiate championship yesterday by 3 up and 2 to play. He beat H. B. McFarland of the University of Pennsylvania. The match was played on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., and it was twice as long as the preceding rounds, thirty-six holes. In the morning eighteen-hole round Egan led by 2 holes. McFarland put up an excellent game, and his playing drew forth much favorable criticism from the large gallery that watched the finishing of the intercollegiate tournament.

McFarland was runner-up to Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale when the latter won the individual championship at Garden City last Spring. His game yesterday showed a vast improvement over six months ago.

By Egan's victory, Harvard will hold both the individual and team championships for the coming year. At Garden City last May, Yale won both the honors. For one of America's young golfers, Chandler Egan has attained unusual success this year. He defeated his cousin, Walter Egan, in a thirty-seven-hole game last September for the Western amateur championship and won several lesser prizes on Chicago links during the Summer.

In his match yesterday with the Quaker golfer, Egan began well by taking the first two holes. Then two were halved, and McFarland, by excellent putting on the fifth and sixth, won them both and tied the match. Egan, however, by his magnificent long game, took the next two holes, and was 2 up on the turn. McFarland cut it down by one on the tenth hole, but he could not tie the game again. On the fourteenth hole, 440 yards, Egan's long game took him hole high in two strokes, and he won handily in four, McFarland needing six. The latter had the honors on the next hole, 545 yards, reaching the green in three and winning in five, while the third had needed seven. McFarland won the next, but Egan took the seventeenth, and when the last was halved in four the first section of the match ended with Egan 2 up.

In the afternoon match the first hole was halved in five, and Egan won the short second in a brilliant two. McFarland was a stiff opponent, but, although he won the next hole, he could not hold down the Western champion, and on the turn Egan had increased his lead to five. Coming home McFadden clipped off two holes, but on the sixteenth green he had to acknowledge defeat by 3 up and 2 to play.

The cards are:

Egan—										
Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—39	
McFarland—										
Out	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—41	
Egan—										
In	5	4	4	5	4	7	5	4	4—42—81	
McFarland—										
In	4	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	4—42—83	
Egan—										
Out	5	2	6	4	5	4	4	4	5—39	
McFarland—										
Out	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—41	
Egan—										
In	6	5	4	6	5	8	5		—39—78—159	
McFarland—										
In	5	6	4	5	5	7	5		—37—78—161	

Travis Wins at Westchester.

Walter J. Travis won the first prize in the golf tournament of the Westchester Country Club yesterday, but he had a narrow escape from defeat in the semi-final round at the hands of George T. Brokaw. The game was tied on the home green, and Travis just saved himself by winning the odd hole. In the final round he defeated the young Princeton champion, Gilman P. Tiffany, by 4 up and 3 to play. E. B. Alvord of Fox

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Reliability of Steam Vehicles Demonstrated by Recent 500-Mile Reliability Contest—Mistakes of a Competitor—Reliability Test for Business Vehicles Proposed—Two Late Interesting Inventions.

SOME interesting comparisons are suggested by the list of seventeen automobiles which made perfect records in the recently 500-mile reliability run to Boston and return of the Automobile Club of America, which were made public by the committee last week. Nine of these seventeen winners are gasoline vehicles and eight are steamers, which gives the explosive engine a majority of one. But as there were only seventeen steam vehicles in the seventy-five starters, to fifty-seven gasoline cars and one combination gasoline and electric vehicle, the proportion of steam vehicles to finish is almost 50 per cent., to less than 13 per cent. of the gasoline vehicles. In the matter of reliability alone the steam vehicle has a marked advantage on this showing, which demonstrates the fact that the gasoline engine, though it has been brought to a point of remarkable efficiency and economy, does not yet approach the steam engine in reliability.

When the weights of the vehicles are compared, it is found that eleven of the seventeen winners were machines of moderate weight—from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds—one was under 1,000 pounds and five were over 2,000 pounds, proving the unquestionable superiority of the light-weight automobile under the conditions of the contest. It must be admitted that these conditions were hard upon the heavy-weight, high-powered machines, but they were prescribed by the legal limitations of speed and could not have been exceeded except by violating the law. Consequently the test demonstrates the unsuitability of the heavy, high-powered automobiles for American roads.

That only one of fourteen carriages in Class A, under 1,000 pounds, made a perfect record is the most remarkable outcome of the run, and may be taken to show that these light vehicles, though excellent for runabout purposes, are not yet equal to the strain of a 500-mile tour. Probably the one type which made a perfect record could be excepted, as its performances in similar contests have always resulted equally well. Finally, it is to be noted that no foreign-made cars showed perfect scores.

The full data of the run, with the awards for the cups offered by the committee, are expected to be made public to-morrow.

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Of all the experiences reported by competitors in the recent run, that of Dr. Julius Hovestadt of Boston, who started from this city in a little De Dion gasoline car and managed to reach Boston only after a series of catastrophes on the road, was perhaps the most instructive. The trouble was not with the car, but was caused by a dog which ran in front of the vehicle as it was passing through New Britain. The doctor swung his steering lever to one side quickly, and the forward motion of the car then had the effect of pushing the forward wheels sideways, and one steering knuckle broke, disabling the vehicle. That was on Friday, the second day of the run, at about 11 A. M. The doctor found a smith within reach, however, and had the knuckle repaired, so that he got into Hartford, the noon control of that day, before the control closed, and while the leaders were starting for Springfield. He stopped a short time at Hartford, and then made the run to Springfield in good time.

Next morning at Springfield he was first in line at the start for Boston, and kept with the leaders until he reached Palmer. There, in a sandy place, both steering knuckles broke, letting the car down in the middle, so that the circulation tubes were badly bent. A telegram was sent to Worcester directing for new parts for repairs, while the competitor, the observer, and four or five boys pushed an ox cart down the road from a neighboring farmyard and raised the forward part of the auto so that it could be fastened to the cart and moved over the road. Then they left it and went on to Worcester by train, finding that their man had brought repair parts that were too large, and being obliged to go back to Worcester a second time for parts that would aid them. When they at length reached the vehicle again—by train to Springfield, another train to Palmer, and trolley car to the scene of the wreck, it was raining fast. The youngsters had moved the machine under cover, however, and that evening the doctor and the observer, without outside assistance, repaired the car and made it fit for the road. They started on at 10 o'clock that night, and in the midst of the worst of the rainstorm, over roads that were deep in mud, traveled until 3 A. M. before they brought up in Worcester. There they slept until Sunday noon, when they started for Boston. It might have been thought that after getting over the Spencer hill in the rain they could have come through anything thereafter without a hitch, but the bent circulation tubes gave trouble, and at Northborough it was found necessary to stop, while bits of garden hose were fitted to the worst of the tubes in a manner to repair the breaks. Then the car was driven through to Boston, reaching there at about 7 o'clock Sunday night, twenty-one hours after the Boston control closed. It did not start on the return trip.

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In view of the fact that America has uniformly led the world in the cheapening of operations of any sort by the substitution of mechanical power for animal strength, the slowness with which we have adopted the motor vehicle for trucking and heavy transport is remarkable, especially in view of the fact that motor trucks have been in successful use in Great Britain for a number of years. The first step was taken in this direction in England in 1895, and the result was the incorporation of the Self-Propelled Traffic Association in Liverpool. The association was formed for the purpose of providing improved means of transport between the port of Liverpool and inland towns, and also of haulage between the docks and warehouses in that city. In 1898, in order that the merchants and manufacturers might see what had been done in the motor truck line, they organized and held a series of trials at Liverpool. Three concerns started vehicles, and while the machines proved themselves practical, each had a good many faults, which were shown up during the runs, and which were fully stated in the reports of the association following the trials. These reports were of particular value, since each machine entered was practically in charge of an official observer, who noted every motion made by the operator, and who accurately compiled a set of figures showing the amount of coke or fuel oil, lubricating oil and water consumed in starting up and in the days' runs. In 1899 another set of trials was held, and in 1901 the third and last by the Liverpool Association. In the last report, it was stated that conclusive proof had been given that power trucks, as built by certain of the English concerns, were practical, and, what is even more to the point, were economical. As a result, there are to-day in England three large power-truck manufacturing concerns and several small ones, whose trucks are in daily commission, and who are so overrun with orders that they have refused to accept more for the present. If a man wants a truck, he has to pay down a certain percentage of the price with his order, and he has to pay the balance before he can take the vehicle away from the shop.

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While there are a number of factories making heavy business vehicles in this country, and a number of such cars are in use, particularly those operated by electricity, there seems to be considerable difficulty in convincing American business interests that these vehicles are reliable and economical. Consequently it has been suggested that the Automobile Club of America should organize a series of trials for power trucks, and it is quite possible that such trials may take place either a little later in the Fall or next Spring. This method of exposition is really the most satisfactory both for the maker and for the prospective purchaser. Vehicles could be tested anywhere from three days to a week or more at practically small expense to the maker. Merchants and manufacturers could view the machines, and could learn, from figures compiled by disinterested and trustworthy observers, the cost of operation, the best speed, and how entirely the vehicles could be relied upon. The makers would have an opportunity to place before the men whom they most desire to reach the good points of their machines and to prove to heavy vehicle owners that power trucks are a necessary part of their equipment.

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Arthur J. Eddy, the Chicago lawyer whose "Two Thousand Miles in an Automobile" is the most interesting book on the subject of automobiling yet published, makes in it some very practical observations, which are none the less valuable on account of the very interesting style in which they are written. Concerning the various modes of power now employed in motor vehicles he says: "Any woman can drive an electric automobile, any man can drive a steamer, but neither man nor woman can drive a gasoline; it follows its own odorous will, and goes or goes not, as it feels disposed. One of the beauties of the beast is its strict impartiality. It shows no more deference to maker than to owner; it moves no more quickly for expert mechanics than for amateur driver. When it balks it balks—inventor, manufacturer, mechanic, stand puzzled; suddenly it starts—and they are equally puzzled."

Of the automobilist himself, he declares, that the man who cannot run his machine a thousand miles without expert assistance, should make no pretense of being a chauffeur, for he is not one. Continuing, he expatiates upon the differences in drivers as follows: "The young chauffeur is panicky if he comes to a stop on a lonely road, where no human habitation is visible; he fears he may never get away; that no help will come; that he must abandon his machine and walk miles for assistance. The old chauffeur knows better. It matters not to him how lonely the road, how remote the spot; one or two plaintive blasts of the horn, and, like mushrooms, human beings begin to spring up; whence they come is a mystery to you; why they come equally a mystery to them, but come they will, and to help they are willing, to the harnessing of horses and the dragging of the heavy machine to such place as you desire."

Even the lack of a repair shop does not embarrass Mr. Eddy, for in an emergency he calls upon the nearest farmer. "No one has ever exhausted the limitless resources of a farmer's wagon shed. In it you find the accumulations of generations, bits of every conceivable thing—all rusty, of course, and seemingly worthless, but sure to serve your purpose on a pinch, and so accessible, never locked; just go in and help yourself. Nowadays farmers use and abuse so much complicated machinery that it is more than likely one could construct entire an automobile from the odds and ends of a half-dozen farmyards."

Regarding roads and road maps, Mr. Eddy says, "Beware the so-called road map; it is a snare and a delusion. A road which seems most seductive on the bicycler's road map may be a sea of sand or a veritable quagmire, but with a fine bicycle path at the side." Concerning routes and destinations, he says: "It is much better to start for nowhere and get there than to start for somewhere and fall by the wayside. Just keep going, and the machine will carry you beyond your expectations. As to inquiring the way, 'Is this the road to ——?' is the chauffeur's ever recurring shout to people as he whizzes by. Four times out of five he gets a blank stare or an idiotic smile. Now and then he receives a quick, 'Yes' or 'No.' If time permits to stop and discuss the matter at length, do so with a man; if passing quickly, ask a woman. In many ways the automobile differentiates the sexes."

Finally Mr. Eddy sums up his experiences as follows: "Since the days of Roman chariot racing the records of man describes nothing that parallels automobile racing, and, so far as we have any knowledge, chariot racing, save for the plaudits of vast throngs of spectators, was tame and uneventful compared with the frightful pace of sixty and eighty miles an hour in a throbbing, bounding, careening road locomotive over roads practically unknown, passing persons, teams, vehicles, cattle, obstacles, and obstructions of all kinds with a thousand hairbreadth escapes from wreck and destruction."

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Fred S. Howell of Albany recently returned from a trip which he made from his home to the Twin Mountain House in the White Mountains in his De Dion five horse power motorette. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. He reports that only a few hills were encountered that he could not climb, and thinks that if the condition of the roads had been better he might have made his way up most of them. Having to use a low gear on the heavy roads just before coming to the steepest hills, he could not get much of a start, and was obliged to get a horse to help him up. This was the case when he struck the last rise to the Twin Mountain House, where he encountered a rainstorm and muddy, slippery roads.

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Foreign dispatches state that Prince Henry of Prussia, having a forty-five-day vacation on his hands, determined to take up automobilism, and went to an automobile show at Hamburg, where, much to the disgust of German and French builders, he picked out an American machine. Trade journals of Germany even urged patriotism as a reason why the Prince should have chosen a home-made vehicle. But when he had started off in his American machine for Darmstadt it may be imagined that the chagrin of European builders turned to triumph, for the dispatches reported the American machine as suffering a breakdown no further afield than Düsseldorf, in consequence of which his Royal Highness, traveling under the name of von Achenbach, was constrained to put up over night with the proprietor of a repair shop.

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According to the English newspapers, a German twenty-eight horse power petroleum motor wagon of a decidedly novel character, which lays down a line of rails to travel over as it goes along, is being experimented with by the British Army Service Corps. Four steel double-flanged wheels about two feet in diameter carry the wagon, and these rest inside seven-foot circular rails, the outside surfaces of which are broad and flat. The rails are kept in position at the sides of the wagon by two smaller flanged guide wheels across its diameter, by means of which the steering is done, the rails being slewed round in the direction required. As the wagon is driven along the rails revolve, thus presenting a uniform level surface for the wagon to travel over. A speed of eight miles an hour can be attained.

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The troubles experienced by users of automobiles are due to faults of the operators rather than those of the machines in a majority of cases, according to A. Elliott Ranney, a well known automobilist of this city. It has taken years for the most intelligent of the manufacturers to find out definitely just what constitutes the requirements of a practical automobile. As was the case before the bicycle became a serviceable means of transportation, hundreds of thousands of dollars have had to be expended, before it was possible to detect certain errors of construction that could not be foreseen. It has been a slow and very expensive undertaking to learn how to build a practical motor; to find out what type of frame, brake, running gear, and body were best adapted for traveling over public highways; to discover the best means of applying mechanical motor power to vehicles designed for the transportation of merchandise; and to reduce the cost of manufacture and maintenance to a point that could reasonably hope to compete with horse traction.

The day of experimentation has not yet passed in automobile manufacture—nor will it entirely cease until mechanical ingenuity has been exhausted. But the automobile of to-day is no longer a pure experiment or a toy. It has come to stay. It must, in time, supersede the horse for many purposes in large cities—and, as a pleasure vehicle, an automobile must sooner or later find a place in all well-equipped private stables.

The public, however, will first have to be educated to certain important facts relating to automobiles, concerning which they seem as yet to be somewhat in the dark. Many intelligent people seem yet to be extremely thoughtless in their views regarding the capabilities of any automobile, and grossly ignorant as to what attention any first-class motor vehicle demands.

They seem to hope and expect that human ingenuity will in time devise a piece of mechanism that will run perfectly at all times, and under all conditions. They think, apparently, that it should never need any particular care or attention; that it should never get out of order; that bolts should never work loose, or any of its parts require adjustment; and that all it should need is the ordinary care given to-day to a carriage without an engine, viz.: Washing and greasing of the axles.

Certainly, no one has a right to expect that an uneducated coachman can become a capable chauffeur without special training; that all he has to do is to ring the bell, work the steering apparatus, put on the brake occasionally, and go along for miles uphill and down for days or months without delays, repairs, or annoyances either to him or the owner.

No automobile will ever be made foolproof. An automobile never thinks—as a horse does. It will not stop, nor decrease its speed, whenever danger is imminent. It is only a machine.

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A perfect motor requires, like any fine piece of machinery, constant and intelligent watching; in addition to a careful and proper adjustment of its parts. It can only be run intelligently. It will not stand abuse and do its work. The best machine will often get out of proper adjustment and fail to give satisfaction when neglected and badly handled.

Some months ago a resident of this city bought a fine electric vehicle which refused to go on the second day after its purchase, and the owner wrote the manufacturer that "he was thoroughly disgusted." Investigation showed that the coachman had opened the motor box and washed out the motor to make it clean. The entire motor had in consequence to be cleaned of rust, and again made serviceable.

The absence of a few drops of oil in some important bearing may stop the best engine made and cause expensive repairs. All modern machines should have to-day an automatic oil-feed to every important bearing. This obviates the necessity of watching this source of annoyance. A little graphite (so commonly used in some types of automobiles) may occasionally get into the cylinders of an engine and clog the valves so as to cause a leakage of power. It may also temporarily impair the sparking devices and thus arrest the motor. A loose nut in some important part of an engine may (if allowed to remain loose) cause an engine badly, and possibly break some important part. Such accidents are possible to every railroad locomotive, or in any other type of perfected engine, whenever the engineer grows careless or is incompetent. It is due to no fault of construction.

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Almost every day some prospective purchaser of an automobile says to some automobile manufacturer or agent: "I think I will wait until a perfected automobile engine is made—as perfect, for example, as a locomotive." He does not stop to think when he sees a locomotive quietly waiting in a station to start upon a long journey with its load that two of the most skilled class of mechanics have perhaps been for hours engaged in carefully cleaning every part, oiling all of its many bearings, examining with extreme care to see that no part is out of adjustment before the start, and making a careful inspection to ascertain if the steam apparatus is in perfect working order? Does the average man or woman appreciate that the same skilled mechanics are also at work upon certain parts of the superb mechanism even while the locomotive is running, and that a locomotive always runs upon a smooth rail, with only moderate grades to overcome, and with no unexpected obstructions to meet?

What would a modern locomotive do if required to propel itself and its load over a rough public highway, with steep grades to frequently overcome, with mud occasionally packed all over many of its mechanical parts, (as may be the case with an automobile,) and with unexpected obstructions or difficulties to encounter, such as holes in the road, wet and slippery clay, stones, &c.? How long would a locomotive last, (even under the favorable conditions given to it on railroads,) if it was not frequently put in the repair shop? Is it not most absurd and irrational to ask of an automobile manufacturer that he produce an engine which can do more than any locomotive could possibly perform under similar conditions, and to condemn it because it occasionally rebels at abuse and mismanagement?

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Many of the automobile engines of the higher grades are to-day practically perfected. They will do their allotted work day in and out, if scientifically handled and cared for. They require, like all fine machines, occasional repairs, but the percentage of necessary repairs to those which are absolutely unnecessary under proper management and care is extremely small.

The use of the automobile as a touring vehicle or a pleasure carriage must of necessity be confined to those who have some means, and who can, moreover, afford to pay well for the exhilaration and delight that such a vehicle can alone afford. Yet the expense of purchase and maintenance of an automobile need not to-day greatly exceed that of a first-class driving outfit, provided that the owner or the "chauffeur" employed is capable of protecting the machine from unnecessary wear and tear, and of running it economically.

An expert can always get more out of any high-class automobile in speed, hill climbing, and economy of power than a novice. It takes some education and a large experience to run any automobile with satisfaction and economy.

Unfortunately, many of the accidents that happen to automobilists, and the thousand lesser annoyances (that are usually due simply to abuse of the motor) are often attributed to every cause but the real one. The manufacturers or their agent are too frequently held as culpable when absolutely blameless.

This condition of things cannot last forever among automobilists. It is sure to continue, however, until the general public begins to realize that an engine must be mastered before it is run to the best advantage, and to learn by experience that every owner or his coachman cannot become a skillful chauffeur in a day or a week.

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Two recent novelties are found on motor machines designed for the use of the agriculturist. One is designed to draw anything, from a wagon to a plow, and can be used when stationary for grinding corn. The cost of running it in motion is about 16 cents an acre. The other is an invention by Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor of the gun that bears his name, who has tied the plow and the automobile together, and now the former can plow from thirty to thirty-five acres a day. To cover the same amount of space in one day with the ordinary plow would require fifteen men and thirty horses. The Gatling motor plow is driven by a gasoline engine of sufficient power to propel it at any desired depth down to twelve inches. The truck is built like the trucks on a traction engine, except that the steam boiler is replaced by a strong platform, on which is placed the gasoline engine, which is connected to the traction gearing by a series of wheels. To this truck is attached a set of disk plows, which may be geared to run at any depth or any angle needed to give the best results when plowing.

Credit Where Credit Is Due.

Credit should have been given The Horseless Age for an article which appeared in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, under the classification of "Automobile Topics of Interest," showing the aggregate expense for maintaining an automobile for three years, during which time the machine traveled 18,000 miles. The writer of the article was Dr. George P. Jessup.

Report of Yacht Racing Season.

The results of the racing under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay for the season of 1902 have been announced. In the association are the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the New York Canoe Club, and the Marine and Field Club. Nine races were sailed, and there were 205 starters in all classes. The Atlantic Yacht Club had twelve boats in the racing, the Brooklyn Yacht Club twelve, the New York Canoe Club eight, and the Marine and Field Club seven. The winners on points for the series prizes in the several classes were John Abbey's Sunol, S. E. Vernon's Vivian, J. E. Nicholson's Caribou, Hendon Chubb's Cockatoo, W. H. Childs's Trouble, W. K. Brown's Kelpie, and Richard Moore's Martha M. Second prizes were won by Havilyn brothers' Bonito, H. J. Heath's Squaw, E. F. Luckenbach's Song and Dance, F. C. Moore's Bronco, A. P. Clapp's Stinger, and D. G. Whitlock's Rascal. H. B. Shaen's Mariquita, R. P. Doremus's Opossum, and L. R. Connett's Pickaninny were winners without contest in Class K and special classes. The special prizes for the association race have been awarded to John Abbey's Sunol, H. J. Heath's Squaw, Hendon Chubb's Cockatoo, F. C. Moore's Bronco, R. W. Spier's Pebble, W. A. Hutcheson's Jig-a-Jig, and C. D. Durkee's Boogie, with second prizes to Haviland brothers' Bonito, T. A. Vernon's Vagabond, I. M. Dean's Flying Fish, W. K. Brown's Kelpie, and D. G. Whitlock's Rascal.

CADETS BEATEN AT POLO

West Point Defeated by Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park.

SCORE IS TEN GOALS TO THREE

Over Five Thousand Persons See a Well-Played Contest—Better Team Work and Ponies Win the Day.

Squadron A and West Point practically closed the polo season of the year by giving a splendid exhibition of the game yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, which was witnessed by fully 5,000 spectators. The squadron team won by 10 goals to 3 for the Military Academy visitors. It was the second game of the year played between these military teams. The first was played at West Point last June, when the Squadron also won by 9½ goals to 2½. As no penalties were lost on either side yesterday, it will be seen that the scoring was identical. The teams played without handicap allowances.

Col. C. C. Treat, the West Point commandant, brought down two cadets for his team, M. C. Tyler and C. T. Smith. Special permission had to be secured from the War Department for this, as only once a year, except when on furlough, are the cadets allowed away from West Point, and that is when the Annapolis-West Point football game is played in Philadelphia.

Capt. Banly played back on the team, but after the first half his place was taken by Capt. Stevens of the Artillery. Others in the West Point delegation were Capt. Averill, Capt. Murphy, Capt. Hobbs, Capt. Wheeler, and Capt. Riley. The Squadron A Polo Committee, headed by R. C. Lawrence, entertained the regular army men at luncheon in the golf clubhouse at Van Cortlandt Park. Owing to the fact that they all had to be at quarters last night and get the ponies home too, the game was cut down to four ten-minute periods instead of the regular fifteen minutes.

Superior team work and superior mounts aided the squadron players materially. H. M. Earle has seldom played his position at back with better skill. Morgan Grace and R. G. D. Douglas were always alert, and Everett Colby was really a star performer and showed almost unerring accuracy in goal hitting. He made four of the ten goals scored for the squadron. Douglas made five and Grace hit one.

The ponies of the West Pointers were not strictly polo ponies. The Government has not yet seen its way to contribute a string of fast ponies worth several hundred dollars each for cadet polo service. The regular army bronchos were therefore used. This handicap was a severe one in polo competition. Col. Treat, however, had one hand on the mount, and Cadet Smith managed his steed admirably. The polo work for West Point was done by these two players.

Seldom has so large and enthusiastic a crowd been seen at Van Cortlandt. The popularity of polo was amply demonstrated, and although it was nearly dark when the game ended there were few desertions in the spectators' ranks. The fashionable turnout was also notable for its size and typical country club characteristics. Automobiles came puffing up to the side lines. Stylish traps were lined in a long row by the field. J. M. Galloway toted the squadron coach with a merry party from the Plaza Hotel, and Philip Kearney carried a party on his drag. On the squadron coach were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruston, Miss Elsie Whitney, Miss Lola Whitney, A. R. Whitney, Jr., Mrs. R. C. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. William Lang, and Miss Marston.

The silver challenge cup, which the squadron now holds for the second time, occupied a vantage place on a table in front of the score board, and with it were four smaller mugs which went to the individual victors.

H. S. Le Gare of the Cherry Chase Club refereed the game. At the throw-in Cadet Smith promptly got the ball and ran it up for 100 feet toward West Point goal. Earle, however, took the ball before it got close enough to the posts to be dangerous and made the first spectacular run down the field. He carried it by three magnificent strokes for more than three-quarters the length of the field. At the quarter field the West Point contingent loomed up in opposition and Smith sent the ball traveling the other direction again. A hard tussle ensued, but Colby backed it, only to have Cadet Tyler promptly get into the game with something of Earle's former rapidity. Before the West Pointer was stopped he had recovered one-half of the lost ground. Colby, on a faster pony than any of the West Pointers possessed, at last got a chance to get in one of his telling back strokes, and, aided by Grace, the sphere went bounding over the turf for the squadron goal. Col. Treat and Capt. Bowly stopped its career and in a fight that ensued for the ball it was struck outside. It was nearly five minutes from the start of the game, and the splendid work of the West Pointers provoked considerable enthusiasm.

Poor direction and overexcitement probably cost the squadron several good chances for goal scoring, for the ball was struck at several times in the next two or three minutes near their post lines. Smith soon got another chance to throw hope into West Point ranks by a pretty run up the field, covering half the distance with two long strokes. The gallery was beginning to know Smith at this time, and he was readily cheered as one of the stars of his team. The playing had been so fast that at the end of eight minutes a change of ponies was made.

The game then went on with renewed vigor, as both sides were working hard for the honor of hitting the first goal. Earle and Grace took off the honors at the start, carrying the ball nearly the length of the field, when Col. Treat made an admirable back, which was uproariously applauded by the young element grouped on one side of the field. The polo knowledge of the members was most limited, but they were courteously impartial in their echoes of commendation and cheered every good play.

Cadets Tyler and Smith were right on hand to take advantage of their Colonel's good play, and they carried the ball well up the field. Earle was on hand with one of his seldom erring back strokes. Douglas took the ball from him, but worked it along easily until Grace came up, and between them it went scurrying to the goal posts. The squadron men held their breath in fear of another unfortunate outside stroke, but Colby was right in his place and hit the ball just as he ought to, and it ran clearly through for the first score. Col. Treat came up so swiftly in a desperate effort to back it that his pony fairly flew outside of the field, and in trying to turn him too quickly the horse and Colonel tumbled upon the turf. The latter was quickly up, but his khaki riding suit was liberally streaked with green during the remainder of the day.

The goal was struck 1 minute and 20 seconds over time, and the opponents rode off the field for a few minutes' rest.

Such a hard fought period drew forth predictions of a hotly fought match, but the second period ran to the other extreme, for everything went the Squadron's way. The team work of West Point fell off badly. Colby showed up brilliantly, and after some back and forth work struck a goal in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Later Douglas repeated the performance. Grace a few minutes later made one more for the Squadron, and Douglas closed the period with one more count, the score then standing 5 to 0 in favor of the home team.

The third period opened in similar style, the Squadron making the first three goals, but then they had a halt. Capt. Stevens replaced Capt. Bowley, and Col. Treat showed up in great form. He made two splendid goals for West Point, hitting one of them in 45 seconds of play. Capt. Stevens closed the period with a third goal for his side.

The final period was well played, but the honors, two goals, were made by Douglas for the Squadron.

The line-up and score by periods follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
SQUADRON A.		WEST POINT.	
1	Everitt Colby.	1—M. C. Tyler.	
2	R. G. D. Douglas.	2—C. T. Smith.	
3	Morgan Grace.	3—Col. C. C. Treat.	
Back—H. M. Earle.		Back—Capt. Bowley.	
1	Colby, Squadron A		11:20

Goal struck 1:20 over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

2	Colby, Squadron A	2:00
3	Douglas, Squadron A	3:40
4	Grace, Squadron A	5:40
5	Douglas, Squadron A	1:34

Ball knocked out 1:44 over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

6	Douglas, Squadron A	0:40
7	Colby, Squadron A	1:50
8	Colby, Squadron A	0:45
9	Treat, West Point	2:30
10	Treat, West Point	0:45
11	Stevens, West Point	1:10

Ball knocked out 1 minute over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

12	Douglas, Squadron A	2:30
13	Douglas, Squadron A	4:10

Summary: Goals earned—Squadron A, 10; West Point, 3. No handicap allowance and no penalties. Referee—H. S. Le Gare, Chevy Chase Club. Timekeeper—Capt. Hobbs.

MORRIS PARK RACES END

Advance Guard Wins Long-Distance Stakes in Easy Style.

MERRY ACROBATS' HANDICAP

P. J. Dwyer's Colt Took the White Plains by a Head from Perry Belmont's River Pirate.

The largest crowd of the Fall racing season turned out for the close of the racing year on the great tracks of the metropolitan circuit at Morris Park yesterday. Aside from the pleasant weather, the certainty of a fast track, and an uncommonly promising programme, there was extraordinary attraction in the running of the last long-distance event of the year, the Morris Park Weight For Age Stakes over an old-fashioned cup course of two miles and a quarter, and that race evoked an amount of enthusiasm that was materially increased by the victory of the most popular horse of the year, the Canadian-owned veteran Advance Guard. As a race, the Weight For Age Stakes made a pretty spectacle for the first mile and three-quarters, the result being in doubt for that distance.

When the far turn was made, however, the struggle practically was over, and Advance Guard came home alone, pulled to a canter at the end, and so far before the second horse that there really was small cause for the excitement that stirred the spectators to the demonstrative jubilation over the old chestnut horse's triumph. The same race brought an excess of woe to the stanch partisans of the Tammany stable of Frank Farrell, which had Blues as its representative, and to the Western element, which backed the American Derby winner, Wyeth, with rare confidence, but the result was the most popular of the afternoon to the crowd. Next in importance to the long-distance contest was the race for the White Plains Handicap, six furlongs on the Eclipse Course for two-year-olds, in which about the best of the colts and fillies left in training struggled for the last important prize of the racing year. Every one of the eleven horses named to run answered to the call to the post, with Julius Fleischmann's smart colt Hurstbourne the best backed and post favorite, while the top weight, Eugenia Burch, went back in the betting to a place where she figured among the outsiders.

The result was something of a surprise, as the winner turned up in Merry Acrobat, whose victory was the first earned this season under the colors of P. J. Dwyer. Redfern rode the winner, and as Merry Acrobat was well up all the distance and fought the finish out in game fashion with River Pirate, his closest opponent, horsemen generally anticipated the action of the Stewards of the Jockey Club in the case of Jockey Louis Smith, who was under suspension for a suspicious ride on Merry Acrobat a few days before. The anticipation proved correct, for the Stewards met before the day's racing ended, and after considering the case of Smith, announced that they had decided to revoke his license as a jockey. This amounts to practical ruling off. In the race for which Smith was punished, a stake run on Oct. 14, Merry Acrobat was the favorite at all times, though the colt went back in the betting in a suspicious manner before the call to the post. In the contest Smith took Merry Acrobat to the front and rode him into the ground in the first half mile, Andrew Miller's colt Cinquevalli winning at the end, with Merry Acrobat, who died away in the final furlong, unplaced. Defense of Smith's riding was made in the fact that he had ridden Herbert in much the same style and won races with him, but the ruling of the Stewards of the Jockey Club indicates that they were convinced Smith did not ride the colt to win.

ADVANCE GUARD'S VICTORY.

Before the races began a sale of horses in training was held in the paddock, the Western colt Hunter Raine being among those offered. Alexander Shields, trainer and part owner of Advance Guard, bought the colt, and a short time later the announcement was made that Hunter Raine was scratched from the race for the Weight for Age Stakes. The general belief was that the horse had been bought and withdrawn in the interest of Advance Guard, as with his light weight Hunter Raine might have been in the way of the old horse in the big race. The public generally took the implied "tip," but the action of the owners of Advance Guard did not in the least decrease the confidence of the partisans of the Farrell Stable in Blues. So heavily was Blues backed, his support being aided by the backing that the third runner, Wyeth, received, that the price against Advance Guard steadily rose, until at post time as good as even money was on offer against the long-distance champion. The start was made from the middle of the stretch, the distance covered being twice around the Withers course to get the two miles and a quarter.

As the barrier rose J. Martin, on Blues, went on to the front, Advance Guard ridden by Odom taking second place, while Wyeth with Lyne in the saddle trailed last. Passing the stand the first time Blues led by two lengths, setting so slow a pace that even Advance Guard, always a slow beginner, was pulling behind him, while Wyeth struggled and sore Wyeth easily held within striking distance of the leader. For a mile and three-quarters the positions were unchanged, Blues only galloping in front while the backers of Advance Guard all but hugged themselves with glee that the Farrell horse was being raced under such tactics. At the pace Advance Guard easily hung on the heels of the pacemaker until they were near the far turn on the last round of the course, where Odom sent him on. In the next sixteenth of a mile and before the far turn actually was reached, Advance Guard showed beside Blues. At that instant Blues squatted where he was, and began to fall back beaten.

Wyeth still was to be disposed of by the favorite, however, and the backers of Advance Guard had a few uneasy moments as Wyeth made his move forward just as the horses were rounding the turn out of the back stretch. For half a furlong Wyeth seemed to close on the old horse in front, but as Odom shook up Advance Guard the favorite began to draw away again, and a full three furlongs from the actual end the race was over. As Advance Guard came away entering the stretch, Lyne, on Wyeth, went to riding his mount, but without avail, as he was unable to gain an inch on the leader, while Blues then was last and hopelessly beaten. With his backers cheering exultantly and a roar of applause greeting his triumph, old Advance Guard simply cantered in, winning pulled up almost to a walk by a dozen lengths, while Wyeth, who also was eased up when Lyne saw that it was futile to attempt to beat the favorite, was second in a gallop, thirty lengths before Blues, last.

P. J. DWYER'S COLORS FIRST.

For the White Plains Handicap, the third race on the card, half a dozen horses were backed as "good things," the Western colt Dick Wells and the winner, Merry Acrobat, being among the number, while Hurstbourne, on the strength of a fast trial, was made a hot favorite. The start, at the head of the Eclipse course, was made with Astarita first away, but, fast as that filly has showed herself in all her races this season, she was outrun from the first jump by both Dick Wells and Hurstbourne, these two racing in the order named into the dip in the straight course, where the race seemed to be between them. Close up with them, however, were Mrry Acrobat and Molly Brant, and as they came out of the dip and began to ascend the hill to the finish Merry Acrobat went on with a rush that speedily took him up to Dick Wells, Hurstbourne in the meantime swerving out and dropping back to the rear and out of the race. Dick Wells struggled on with Merry Acrobat for a half furlong further and then began to lag, while Merry Acrobat galloped in front and seemed to be winning easily until within a half furlong of the post. There River Pirate, running in the name and colors of Perry Belmont, who bought him before the race, challenged. In the last half furlong both Merry Acrobat and River Pirate were fighting it out under hard riding, Merry Acrobat lasting just long enough to win cleverly by a head from River Pirate, who was in front in the next jump. Dick Wells hung on gamely enough, and was a close third, less than a half a length behind River Pirate, and only a neck before the outsider, Wild Thyme, fourth. Eugenia Burch broke back in the crowd, and never was a contender. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; about two miles and a half:

J. W. Colt's Walter Cleary, b. g., 5 years, by Candlemas-Kanawha, 153 pounds, (Johnson,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5. 1

C. Adler's Silver Twist, ch. f., 3, by Spendthrift-Gold Coin, 128, (Connelly,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5. 2

E. J. Holloway's R. B. Sack, ch. g., aged, by Marsyas-Avola, 148, (Mr. Holloway,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1. 3

Time—2:40. Won ridden out by three lengths, five lengths between second and third. Marylander, Mr. Stoffel, Silent Friend, and Howard Grats also ran. Marylander fell, and Mr. Stoffel broke down. Value to the winner, $970. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

August Belmont's Flying Jib, ch. c., by Henry of Navarre-Flying Fish, 112 pounds, (Minder,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. 1

J. E. Madden's Merry Reel, ch. f., by Mirthful-Amanda V., 109, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5. 2

J. B. Haggin's Rosewater, ch. f., by Watercress-Rosetta, 109, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 7 to 2. 3

Time—1:11¼. Won, ridden out, by a neck, a half length between second and third. Flying Jib and Sailmaker coupled in betting as Belmont's entry. Sailmaker, Brigand, The Cob, Zealotry, and Tuellando also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

THIRD RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

P. J. Dwyer's Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. 1

Perry Belmont's River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Barebell, 118, (O'connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. 2

J. B. Respass's Dick Wells, b. c., by King Eric-Tea's Over, 118, (T. Knight,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. 3

Time—1:09⅘. Won ridden out by a head, a neck between second and third. Wild Thyme, 110, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Molly Brant, 112, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Fire Eater, 106, (Minder,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Astarita, 109, (King,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Hurstbourne, 115, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; Tavin-Ible, 102, (Boisen,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Eugenia Burch, 123, (Spencer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, and Gold Money, 102, (Shea,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 also ran and finished as named. Value to the winner, $4,865. Winner trained by J. Odom.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morris Park Autumn Weight for Age Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter over the Withers course.

Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5 years, by Great Tom-Nelly Van, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 10 and out. 1

John A. Drake's Wyeth, b. c., 3, by Wadsworth-Fonsie, 111, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10. 2

Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5 and out. 3

Time—3:37⅘. Won in a canter by twelve lengths, thirty lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $3,410. Winner trained by Alex Shields.

FIFT

MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

National Association's Annual Meeting Concluded—Memphis Club Expelled—New Playing Rules Ordered.

After having spent the greater part of three days in baseball legislation the minor league and club representatives of the National Association concluded their second annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The next meeting will take place at St. Louis twelve months hence. While the business of the general body was completed there remain several claims of clubs in regard to players which the National Board of Arbitration will have to settle and the members of the board will meet to-morrow and Tuesday to clear up the docket. Prior to the meeting being adjourned a vote of thanks to President Powers was unanimously passed for his voluntary work during the past year, and the salary of Secretary J. H. Farrell was liberally increased. After the meeting President Powers said that he was more than satisfied with the results of the first year's work of the new organization, and claimed that in future the interests of owners, managers, and players would be cared for without bias, and justice would be done to every body concerned in the national game of baseball.

During the final session a resolution was adopted in regard to the attitude of the National Association toward the National and American Leagues. It was decided that in the event of a joint invitation being received from the National and American Leagues by the National Association in the interest of tripartite agreement, the National Board of the new organization would preserve its present form of government and individuality intact. In other words, the National Association will decline to act with the two older leagues until their differences have been settled, and then only on a basis of equality of representation in baseball councils.

In reference to the case of the Memphis Club of the Southern League, which persisted in playing Pitcher St. Vrain, despite the mandates of the National Board, it was unanimously decided to withdraw the protection of the National Association from the Memphis Baseball Park Association. The Southern Association, which will h. its annual meeting at Little Rock Oct. 29, was notified of this action, which may result in the expulsion of the Memphis Club from the Southern League.

Manager Newton Fisher of the Nashville Club, in reply to a telegram asking his attitude in regard to the expulsion of Manager Charles Frank of the Memphis Club, wired an assurance of his allegiance to the National Association and said that he would write in full to Secretary Farrell. Manager Fisher was accused of having combined with Manager Frank in a scheme to start a rival organization in the South.

A new set of playing rules to be observed by the clubs in the National association are to be drafted, and the following members were appointed as a committee for that purpose: T. H. Murnane, Boston; James O'Rourke, Bridgeport; M. H. Sexton, Rock Island; J. H. Farrell, Auburn, and President P. T. Powers. Henry Chadwick of this city was invited to act as an advisory member of the committee.

Several changes were made in the constitution and by-laws, one of which was aimed at the practice of employing agents to dicker with players and induce them to go from one club to another. Secretary Farrell announced that so far as he knew, neither the National nor American League had taken any minor league players at the close of the season, in violation of the National agreement. He stated that the Brooklyn Club would undoubtedly pay for Jordan and Ritter when requested. The action of Secretary Farrell in granting protection to the Montgomery and Mobile Clubs, was ratified, and these two clubs will be taken into the Southern League next season, increasing the circuit from eight to ten clubs. The applications for such membership will be acted upon at the Southern League meeting next Wednesday.

Regimental Athletic Plans.

Soldier athletes will start the season for indoor athletics in November, and the indications are that it will be a banner year for all indoor sports. All the regiments in New York City and Brooklyn will have from one to five sets of armory games held either by the regiments or by the separate companies.

As most of the best local athletes belong to the regiments a keen rivalry exists. There has been some talk of forming a general military athletic association, in which all the regiments could be combined under the management of a governing board to regulate the dates and arrange for the holding of a championship meeting at the close of the season. The idea is to confine the organization to the members of the National Guard of New York City exclusively.

FAST TIME AT MEMPHIS.

Nervola Paced to a New World's Record at Two Miles.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—At the Memphis Trotting Association's Fall meeting to-day another world's record for stallions was announced from the judges' stand, when Nervola paced two miles in 4:25¼. The horse was accompanied by a runner over the entire course.

John A. McKerron, winner of the Boston Cup, was sent an exhibition mile against his time of 2:06½. He was driven by Mr. Devereux and easily accomplished his task, the quarters being trotted in 0:31¼, 1:03¼, 1:34, and the mile in 2:06¼. Prince Alert won the free-for-all pace in fast time. He was a prohibitive favorite and disposed of Dan R. and Harold H. in handsome fashion.

The Cotton Stakes, for pacers, brought out a good field. E. Geers's Direct Hal was a pronounced favorite, and outclassed his field, winning both heats in an easy jog. On account of darkness only one heat of the 2:13 trot to wagon was finished. Mr. Devereux's Marique won the heat by a neck from Dr. Book. Summaries:

Special trot to wagon.

Imogene, b. m., (Mr. Billings)	1	1
Franker, b. m., (Mr. Jones)	2	2

Time—2:11¼; 2:13¼.

2:16 trotting; purse $1,000.

McKinley, b. g., by George St. Clair, (Hudson)	6	2	1 1
Beldia, b. m., (McHenry)	4	1	7 2
Lady Constantine, ch. m., (Loomis)	1	3	6 3
Hall Fry, b. g., (Foote)	2	10	3 dr
Tony W., br. h., (Crow)	8	9	2 dr
Dr. Strong, gr. g., (Ganagen and Geers)	3	6	8 dr
Billy Foster Boy, b. g., (Swearingen and Kinney)	10	4	4 dr
Joymaker, b. h., (McCoy)	5	5	5 dr
Astronomer, b. g., (Chandler)	7	7	ds
Jurash, b. g., (Cares)	9	8	dr

Time—2:12¼; 2:11; 2:10¼; 2:12.

2:10 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Gentry, b. g., by William C. P. (Rank)	1	1
Home Circle, b. g., (Nuckols)	2	2
Lou Vaughn, b. g., (Foote)	4	3
Josh, blk. g. (McMahon)	3	7
Tommy Mack, b. g., (McCarthy)	8	4
Dora Delphi, b. m., (F. Loomis)	5	5
Captain Potter, gr. m., (Geers)	6	6
Balmy L., blk. m., (Turner)	7	8
Carlio M., blk. m., (Walker)	Dis.	
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	Dis.	

Time—2:08¼; 2:07¼.

Free for All, Pacing.—Purse, $1,500.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Point, (Demarest)	1	1
Harold H., b. g., (Carmathan)	3	2
Dan R., b. h., (Geers)	2	3

Time—2:02¼; 2:03¼.

The Cotton Stakes, 2:14 Class.—Pacing, $2,000.

Direct Hal, blk. h., by Direct-Bessie Hal, (Geers)	1	1
Dr. Madara, ch. g., (Hudson)	3	2
Carl Wilkes, ch. g., (A. McDonald)	2	3
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	4	5
Rose Bud, ch. m., (Nuckols)	6	4
Stanger O., b. g., (Zapel)	5	6

Time—2:05; 2:04½.

2:13 trot to wagon; amateur drivers, (unfinished.)

Marique, ch. g., (Mr. Devereux)	1
Doctor Book, b. g., (Mr. Billings)	2
May Allcott, b. m., (Mr. Marx)	3
Virginia Jim, b. g., (Mr. Jones)	4

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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DRESS GOODS.

French Printed Crepe de Laine and Cashmere Serge, 75 Ct. Goods for 39 Cts.

We shall place on sale Monday 2,000 yards FRENCH PRINTED CREPE DE LAINE and CASHMERE SERGE.

These are new goods of the best French manufacture, suitable for waists, kimonas, gowns and children's dresses, Persian, Dresden and foulard designs, light blue, pink, green, violet and other colorings; they are unusual value and well worth consideration, centre table, main aisle.

75 Cts. for 39 Cts.

An Unusual Offer.

$20.00 Sample Suits at $13.75.

Ladies' Sample Suits in Cheviots and Men's wear mixtures, every color shown and qualities found only in high class garments, Norfolk, blouse, tight fitting and fly front models. Jackets all silk lined, sizes 34, 36, 38. A $20.00 garment for $13.75.

$12.50 Jackets at $8.50.

A short, stylish CHEVIOT JACKET, Winter weight, satin lined, in black only, all sizes, worth $12.50, at $8.50.

$3.00 Waists for $1.95.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, in two styles, made of good Flannel, workmanship the best and fit perfect, all colors, $3.00 value, at $1.95.

FOR MONDAY ONLY. $1.00 Kid Gloves for 59 Cts.

Ladies' two clasp Glace Kid Gloves, new Autumn and Winter shades; also black and white. These Gloves are durable and stylish.

59 Cts. a Pair.

$1.00 and $1.50 Men's Dress Shirts at 45 Cts.

A special lot of fine DRESS SHIRTS, made of Utica muslin, laundered, some custom made, slightly soiled by handling, not all sizes in some styles, but all sizes in the lot. None sent C. O. D. or exchanged.

45 Cts Each.

Upholstery Dept.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom; were $4.75 and $10.00; reduced to $2.75 and $7.00.

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Oriental designs, rich colors, were $4.00 and $4.75; reduced to $2.50 and $3.50.

ROPE PORTIERES, $2.00, $3.50, $4.00.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS; worth $7.00 and $8.75; at $5.00 and $6.00.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, $7.00, $8.75 and $12.00 values, for $5.50, $6.00 and $8.50.

Persian Rugs Reduced.

Antique Khorassan, Kirman and Serebend Rugs, 7 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6, regular prices $60.00 and $80.00, at $30.00 and $35.00.

Mushkaband and Fereghan Rugs, carpet size, 7 ft. 8 x 10 ft. 6, regular value $110.00 and $125.00, reduced to $85.00.

Daghestan, Guendjes and Shirvan Rugs, 3 ft. 9 x 4 ft. 8, worth $10.00 and $12.00, at $6.50 and $8.50.

Roscoe Medium, b. g., (Mr. Roach) 5
Wilton Boy, br. g., (H. Russell) 6

Time—2:13.

John A. McKerron to beat 2:06½. (Devereux.)
Time by quarters—0:31¼; 1:03¼; 1:34; 2:06¼.
Nervola, b. a., to beat 4:30¼, two-mile pace, (C. S. Dean.)
Time by quarters—0:33¾; 1:09¼; 1:42¾; 2:16; 2:48¾; 3:21¾; 3:54; 4:25¼—world's stallion record for two miles pacing.

ROCKAWAY BEAT LAKEWOOD.

With a Handicap Advantage, Visiting Polo Team Barely Won at Georgian Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—A large crowd witnessed the third polo game of the Ladies' Cup series played this afternoon on the Georgian Court grounds between the Lakewoods and Rockaway. The latter team won by the score of 4¾ to 4, with a handicap allowance of 3. The game was the closest and most stubbornly fought of the series. Although Lakewood worked hard, the timely blocking and across field play by their opponents kept them from piling up goals while the sphere was in their territory.

The first period was started with slow play, both sides lagging somewhat. The ball was knocked out of boundary often, keeping the crowd continually on the jump. George J. Gould made the first goal, after hard hitting and riding. Jay Gould, by fast riding off tactics, earned another for Lakewood. Rockaway was unable to score.

In the second period both teams warmed up. Rockaway reversed the first period by shutting Lakewood out. McMurty made the first goal, with good team assistance, for Rockaway. They lost ¼ goal later by La Montagne being penalized for a safety. In the third period both sides settled down to hard work.

The riding and hitting of the Gould boys were features in this period, Kingdon and Jay each adding a goal for Lakewood, with riding off assistance and backing by their father and Ben Nicoll. Rockaways also gave La Montagne good team and individual assistance, with which he made the winning goal. The fourth period was stubbornly contested from the throw-in to the ring-out. Both teams worked hard, but neither was able to score. Summary:

ROCKAWAY, 4¾.	Hd'cp.	LAKEWOOD, 4.	Hd'cp.
1—M. G. Murty, Jr.	2	1—George J. Gould	3
2—B. Chauncey, Jr.	2	2—Jay Gould	3
3—R. La Montagne, Jr.	5	3—Kingdon Gould	4
Back—F. F. Collier	3	Back—Benjamin Nicoll	5
Total handicap	12	Total handicap	15

Goals earned—Rockaway, 2; Lakewood, 4. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 3. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¼ goal. Net score—Rockaway, 4¾; Lakewood, 4. Earned goals—For Rockaway: G. G. McMurty, Jr., 1; R. La Montagne, 1. For Lakewood: G. J. Gould, 1; Jay Gould, 2; Kingdon Gould, 1. Referee—J. A. Rawlins. Time-keeper—W. A. Hamilton.

The Rockaways and Squadron A will be the line-ups in the finals Monday.

MOTORS IN CLOSE RACES.

Competitions on the Grosse Pointe Track, Detroit, Made Exciting Sport.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—The most exciting event at the Grosse Pointe Automobile races to-day was the five-mile contest for the Manufacturers' Challenge Cup, which was run in 5 minutes 28 seconds. Barney Oldfield of Detroit, riding in Tom Cooper's place, beat Charles B. Shanks of Cleveland by a good mile, and was carried from his machine to the judges' stand on the shoulders of admirers, who rushed out on the track by hundreds when he drew up in front of the grand stand. W. C. Bucknam of Geneva, Ohio, with his black steam machine, which looks like a small locomotive, pushed Shanks hard for second place.

The ten-mile handicap, won by Charles B. Shanks of Cleveland in 13:34 2-5, and in which there were eleven starters, also proved an exciting event. Alexander Winton of Cleveland, who was the scratch man, broke down, and J. Hedges of New York, whose allowance was only 45 seconds, gave the winner a hard run for first money. W. C. Baker of Cleveland gave an exhibition ten-mile run with an electric machine in 17:58, making five miles in 9:05 1-5 and breaking the five-mile electric record, which stood at 10:28½. The seventh event, an obstacle race, was called off owing to darkness. Summary:

First Race.—Five miles, open, gasoline machines five horse power and under—Won by W. Wigle, Detroit; D. B. Hase, Detroit, second; J. L. McNamara, Detroit, third. Time—7:50. Joseph Miller, George R. Haines, J. P. Schneider, W. Rockerman, all of Detroit, also started.
Second Race.—Five miles, handicap, Detroit private owners, all gasoline machines—Won by W. Rockerman, (4:15;) W. C. Rands, (scratch,) second; A. Y. Malcomson, (1:15,) third. Time of winner, 8:32 2-5; time of W. C. Rands, scratch man, 7:06 1-5. John W. Eddy and D. M. Ferry, Jr., also started.
Third Race.—Three miles; open; steam machines—Won by W. C. Bucknam, Geneva, Ohio; Windsor T. White, Cleveland, second; J. G. Reiner, Chicago, third. Time—4:07 2-5.
Fourth Race.—Ten-mile handicap, open—Won by Charles B. Shanks, Cleveland, (2 minutes;) J. Hedges, New York, (45 seconds;) second; Windsor T. White, Cleveland, (20 minutes 30 seconds,) third. Time of winner—13:34 2-5. Best actual time, by Hedges, 12:24 2-5. Joseph Miller, J. P. Schneider, William F. V. Newman, J. L. McNamara, W. C. Rand, all of Detroit; Carl G. Fischer, Indianapolis, and Alex. Winton, Cleveland, also started.
Fifth Race.—Five miles, Manufacturers' Challenge Cup, open to all members of the American Motor League—Won by Barney Oldfield, Detroit, in Tom Cooper's gasoline machine; Charles B. Shanks, Cleveland, gasoline, second; W. C. Bucknam, Geneva, Ohio, steam, third. Time—5:28. Best mile, 1:04 1-5. Alexander Winton pulled out in last mile.
Sixth Race.—Twenty miles, open—Only two starters, both gasoline. Race called off at end of ninth mile when J. Hedges of New York was three-quarters of a mile ahead of Alexander Winton of Cleveland. Time for nine miles—10:43.

New York Basket Ball Team Won.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The New York National League basket ball team opened the season here to-night, and by playing the fastest kind of a game they defeated the Trentons by a score of 45 to 25. Ebelein of New York ran into Stout of Trenton in the first half and knocked him out. The former was disqualified. The Trentons started off in whirlwind fashion, and had the score 7 to 2 against the New Yorkers, but their fast pace seemed to tax their energies and the New York team soon overtook them. Line-up:

New York.	Position.	Trenton.
Ebelein	Forward	Lindsay
Grief, Reed.		Harris
Shields	Forward	Cooper
Wendelken	Centre	Riley
Abadie	Defense	Stinger
Deftrick	Defense	Stout

Goals from field—Shields, 7; Wendelken, 5; Abadie, 2; Ebelein, 2; Lindsay, 2; Cooper, Riley, Harris, Stout. Goals from foul—Cooper, 15; Shields, 11. Fouls committed—Grief, 2; Shields, 5; Wendelken, 6; Dietrick, 7; Abadie, 4; Ebelein, 4; Lindsay, 5; Harris, 3; Cooper, 6; Riley, 4; Stinger, 4; Stout, 4. Referee—Schoenhut. Timer—W. H. Reed of New York.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Important Sale of High Class Furniture

For a Full Fourth Below Our Usual Prices.

A TABLE IS A TABLE. True; but it may also be a work of art, with simple, graceful lines or rich carving in absolute harmony with the highest artistic taste. Such Furniture, some reproductions, some modifications of classic pieces, is produced only in limited quantity, and of such Furniture we have collected more than was ever shown in any but the most exclusive and high priced metropolitan shops. To-day we announce

Reductions of a Fourth on These Exquisite Pieces.

The character of this assemblage should be more widely known in Brooklyn and we have taken this method to make it so. Styles are from the Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Colonial periods and construction in detail, finish, etc., is beyond criticism. Such Furniture is rarely sold, even for as little as our regular prices. At to-morrow's prices the offering is without precedent. We give some details:

Bedroom Furniture.

At $313.00, regularly $420.00. Mahogany Louis XVI. Suite, consisting of Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table.
At $433.00, regularly $572.00. Mahogany inlaid "Chippendale" Suite, consisting of Twin Beds, Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Cheval Glass and Somnoe.
At $490.00, regularly $670.00. Mahogany Colonial Suite, consisting of Twin Beds, Bureau and Chiffonier.
At $505.00, regularly $690.00. Mahogany Louis XV. Suite, consisting of Twin Beds, Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Somnoe.
At $558.00, regularly $770.00. Mahogany Colonial Suite, consisting of Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Somnoe, very large pieces and all handsomely carved.
At $49.00, regularly $64.00. Mahogany, dull finish, Highboy reproduction, antique design, finely carved legs.
At $49.00, regularly $65.00. Mahogany or curly birch Gentlemen's Chiffonier, with tray drawers.

Dining Room Furniture.

At $75.00, regularly $105.00. Mahogany Sideboard, 5½ feet wide, Colonial design.
At $85.00, regularly $170.00. Mahogany Sideboard, 6½ feet wide, Heppelwite design.
At $129.00, regularly $170.00. Mahogany Sideboard, 6 feet wide, Colonial design.
At $120.00, regularly $180.00. Mahogany Sideboard, 6 feet wide, Colonial design.
At $129.00, regularly $170.00. Golden oak Sideboard, 6 feet wide, Colonial design.
At $29.00, regularly $39.00. Mahogany China Closet, one lattice door, mirror backs and glass shelves.
At $50.00, regularly $77.00. Mahogany China Closet, one lattice door, mirror backs and glass shelves.
At $55.00, regularly $110.00. Mahogany China Closet, Heppelwite design, mirror backs and glass shelves.
At $62, regularly $82. Golden oak China Closet, Colonial design, mirror backs and glass shelves.
At $75, regularly $110. Mahogany China Closet, Colonial design, mirror backs and glass shelves.
At $89, regularly $119. Mahogany China Closet, Colonial design, mirror backs and glass shelves.
At $95, regularly $125. Golden oak China Closet, handsomely carved, mirror back and glass shelves.
At $98, regularly $148. Mahogany China Closet, handsomely carved, mirror back and glass shelves.
At $26, regularly $34. Extension Table, mahogany, 8 feet size, square top.
At $48, regularly $63. Extension Table, golden oak, 10 feet size, round top.
At $25, regularly $35. Mahogany Serving Table, Chippendale design.
At $32.00, regularly $48.00. Mahogany Serving Table, Colonial design.
At $39.00, regularly $55.00. Mahogany Buffet, 4 feet wide, Colonial design.
At $67.50, regularly $90.00. Mahogany Cellarette, handsomely carved.

Library Furniture.

At $27.50, regularly $37.00. Mahogany Library Table, dull finish, Colonial design.
At $65.00, regularly $92.00. Golden Oak Library Table, oval top, handsomely carved.
At $27.00, regularly $54.00. Art Nouveau Desk, with fancy inlaid work.
At $48.00, regularly $65.00. Mahogany Desk, Sheraton design.
At $52.00, regularly $69.00. Mahogany Desk, Colonial design.
At $59.00, regularly $97.00. Mahogany Desk, Davenport design.
At $33.00, regularly $45.00. Mahogany Bookcase, 2 doors, Chippendale design.
At $49.00, regularly $67.00. Golden oak Bookcase, 3 doors, carved design.
At $55.00, regularly $75.00. Mahogany Desk and Bookcase, Colonial design.
At $90.00, regularly $120.00. Mahogany Bookcase, 3 doors, Colonial design.

Third and Fourth floors, Central Building.

Laces : : Smart Economies.

Some a Fourth; Some a Half Under Price.

STIRRING NEWS from the Lace Store lately, and this is perhaps the best we have had. The Laces are new and beautiful—the sorts that are found on the imported gowns. And the values have not been matched.

Venetian Point, Irish Point, Arabian, Point Gaze, in insertions, Beadings and Galloons, in white, natural, butter and Paris shades, in various widths; square, round and fancy motif effects; detachable; values 25c. to $1.98; at ..... 10c. to 98c. a yard
Washable Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths; suitabl for fancy work and underwear; in various makes; values 5c. t, 25c.; at ..... 2c. to 12c. a yard
Allovers in various makes, in black, white, butter; natural and Paris shades; also fancy effects; values 98c. to $7.50; at 40c. to $4.98 a yard
Grape Medallions or Motifs, in black and white, all silk, tw° sizes ..... 19c. and 35c. each
Other Motifs in various other makes ..... 2c. to $1.00 each
Real Duchess Motifs ..... 25c. to $1.25
Real Antique Laces, about half usual prices, at ..... 25c. to 98c. yard
Black Escurial ..... 25c. to 98c. a yard
Black Venice or Chiffon Motifs ..... 49c. to $4.98 a yard
A Splendid assortment of Robes ..... $10.98 to $100.00
Millinery Laces, in butter and Paris shades, in various makes and widths ..... 49c. to 98c. a yard
New Point Gaze Laces and Medallions and Galloons 49c. to $1.98 a yard
Venetian and Arabian Galloons, new effects, round and square Motifs, detachable ..... 10c. to $1.98 a yard
White and black mousseline Galloons, round, square and oblong; also black Venetian Point, all detachable, 23c. to $2.98 a yard; insertions ..... 25c. to $1.00 a yard
Real Laces, in various makes ..... 25c. to $25.00 a yard

Embroideries, Half Price.

Values 5c. to 50c., at 2c. to 25c. a Yard.

Materials are nainsooks, Swiss and cambric, and the designs are as dainty or as showy as you wish. All have wide margins, with cut out edges ready for use. We shall sell them by the strip only; the Edgings, 2c. to 25c. a yard; the insertions, and Beadings ..... 5c. to 25c. a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Black Dress Goods.

An Unprecedented Value.

THE STIRRING NEWS that has made the Black Dress Goods Store such a busy place the past couple of weeks is bettered to-day with a handsome and most desirable fabric for less than it ever cost outside this Store. There is a story back of the offering—but the story must wait. Here are the details:

$1.25 Black Cheviot Hopsacking, 59c.

48 inches wide—a fine fabric that is absolutely all wool and well worth the full price to-day.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Wear.

FOR FIFTY WOMEN there is a specially good fortune here to-morrow in a group of very smart

Tailored Broadcloth Suits at $16.50.

Black and navy blue broadcloth of excellent quality. Jacket has pleated blouse front, trimmed with fancy tassels and edged with braid; double capes over the shoulder, edged with black and white braid; standing collar, trimmed with green velvet; postilion back; lining of white taffeta. Skirt is a nine gore model with pleats on each gore, opening at the bottom and trimmed with tassels, lined with percaline drop.

Pedestrian Skirts at $2.95.

150 Pedestrian Skirts of Oxford gray and navy blue melton, seven gore flare bottom, finished with band and rows of stitching; very little priced at $2.95

Norfolk Coats at $9.98.

150 Coats of medium weight black cheviot and Venetian, made with straps on back and front, with belt and patch pockets; lined with satin or taffeta, a splendid bargain at $9.98

Moire Velour Shirt Waist Suits, $19.75.

Of black and jasper gray moire velour; waist made extra full front and broad shouldered; tucked on sleeves; front trimmed with buttons; shoulder straps, standing collar; skirt is seven gore, flaring bottom; stitched seams, habit back, postilion belt; a very practical Dress at $19.75

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Ready-to-Wear Hats--$3.45

$5.00 AND $6.00 HATS—more of the smart creations from our own milliners like those that were picked up so quickly yesterday.

Scratched felt and napped beaver—the rough effects that go so well with the new tailored costumes. Trimmings the fine things we imported and the Regatta Mills ribbons that come here exclusively. But the great thing is the style which our workers have put into these Hats—even at $5.00 or $6.00 they would be hard to match. To-morrow $3.45

$2.75 Black Velvet Hats—$1.89.

Made of a rich and beautiful velvet imported especially for the purpose, Gainsborough and turban effects, very well draped for ostrich plume trimming.

Trimmings—Fourth to Third Saving.

A word first of a special bargain—

98c. to $5.25 Parisian Novelties—48c. to $1.98.

Black and black and white Feather Wings—Paris made—selected feathers, correct design, regularly worth 45c., at ..... 25c. a pair
Black Feather Wings—Paris made—selected small feathers, long pointed design, most desirable for sailor hat trimming, regularly worth 55c., at ..... 39c. a pair
Black Feather Wings—Paris made—small feathers, well padded, long ends, regularly worth 75c., at 59c
Black Feather imported Pompons, large size, desirable for outing hat wear, regularly worth 49c., at ..... 39c. a pair
White Ostrich Plumes, 17 inches long, made of a rich, hard flue, French curl, regularly worth $3.45, at $2.75
Black Ostrich Plumes, in lengths suitable for toque and large hat trimming; they are of a long, hard flue, and very brilliant black, in the French curl with large full head, at less than manufacturer's prices for these grades; 16 inch, value $2.50, $1.79; 19 inch, value $3.45 ..... $2.79

Main floor, East Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Sterling Pianos

The phenomenal success of the Sterling Piano has been justly earned through careful manufacture, trustworthy merchandising and a close attention to the endless detail that goes with the piano business. The **"get-rich-quick"** theory has never had a place in the ethics of this company. From the start, 42 years ago, their motto has ever been **"Not how much, but how well."** Conservative yet progressive, always ready to adopt new ideas for the betterment of the piano, extending their interests year after year as they grew by their own success, enjoying the good-fellowship with their few co-workers who have stood with them for high ideals, the Sterling is to-day a deserved example of high art industry.

Suspicion and Credulity

A Piano-Purchase Paradox.

The cheap showy pianos with "humpty dumpty" prices that are up one day and down the next, or subject to various discounts for imaginary reasons, and though unknown—save the history the dealer gives with them—are guaranteed without stint or limit, have made piano-buyers start an investigation with a deep-rooted feeling of suspicion for **all** pianos.

Here's the paradox. Though suspicious, yet you want your money to go a long way—to possess a wonderful purchase power. Your small dealer sees your desire and begins to figure discounts and to boom the "just-as-good" piano, until you are made to think it your one golden opportunity to solve the piano question, and buy his cheaply constructed piano, the very one you **should** be suspicious about.

This is **credulity**—a readiness to believe without sufficient evidence—a tendency to accept the marvelous.

Pianos Are What We Make Them

They are not born, nor inspired, nor do they have any attributes that take them into the supernatural.

They are articles of commerce made to be sold at a profit, and your dealer in "unknowns" at "astonishing reductions" is making as much money on his investment as the man who sells pianos with reputations at the prices quality must command. Don't accept the appearance of things as genuine unless you know the reputation back of it.

Your purchase of a poor piano may represent a day or a week. Your regret will represent a lifetime. Stick to the Sterling—to the piano and the reputation you know about. Our pianos are right—so are the prices and terms. Each piano thoughout the six floors of the Sterling Building has its price—at a living profit above the cost of manufacture—and that price is shown on the ticket. No interest—no notes, only a simple agreement to pay so much each month at our warerooms until the purchase price is paid in full.

The **Sterling Piano** Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms.
Sterling Building,
Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.
(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

Let No Guilty Bargain Escape!

And there are a host of them at

A. D. Matthews' Sons Monday.

Cut out this list and make a personally conducted tour of the 50 Stores under a single roof here to-morrow.

Some of these statements may strike you as exaggerations, but "Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail."

The Curtain Rises—Behold!

Monster Sale of Clothing.
Men's $10.50 Overcoats for $8.98.
Men's $14, $15 and $16 Suits for $8.98.
Men's $2.00 Washable Vests for $1.00.
Young Men's $12.00 Suits for $7.50.
Boys' $4.50 Suits for $2.98.
And Many More. Read on!

Rich Silks and Velvets.
$1.00 yd. values for 75c. yd.
20-inch White and Cream Velour, 49c.
Our Own Imported Velvets.
$1.00 yd. Black Silk, 59c. yd.
Great attraction in Dress Goods.
40-inch all-wool Knickerbocker Suitings, Etamine Canvas, French Poplins and Striped Cheviots, 49c.
A wide choice of Suitings, 29c.
Dress Plaids, double fold, 6¾c. and 10c.
Fine quality Outing Flannel, 7c.

40 patterns Velvet Carpets, 69c., 74c. and 89c. yd.
Alex. Smith's Axminster Rugs at a third off.

$1.25 Sofa Cushions for 49c.
Lovely Lace Curtains for half.

$1.25 Corsets, sizes 18 to 30, for 69c.

8-in. thin white Porcelain Dinner Plates, 4c.
And a Complete Service, just like, at equally low prices.

13 cakes Acme Soap for 25c.
And 100 Bargains quite as big in the basement.

Special sale of Laces and Embroideries, 1½ and 6 yds., 2c. up.

27-in. Domestic Flannels, remnants, 4c. yd.
27-in. Waistings, handsome, 33c.
36-in. fine quality Brown Muslin, 4c. yd.
45x36-in. hemmed Pillow Cases, 11c.

Women's Tailored Hats, 98c.
Black Velvet Hats, $1.89.
Wings and Fancy Feathers, 25c.

Flannelette Kimonos, Short, 98c.
Fine Eiderdown Sacques, all colors, handsomely made, 49c.

Women's $3 and $3.50 Shoes for $1.90. Actual $3.00 winter wear shoes.
Men's warranted Waterproof Shoes, $1.98.

High class Blouse Suits, tailor made, $18 value, for $12 and up to $13.50.
Special sale of high class Furs.

26-in. piece-dyed Taffeta Umbrellas, 75c.

Special Sale of high class Silverware.

Enameled and Brass Bedsteads, one-third to one-half less than usual price.

Great Big Comfortables for 75c. The Greatest Bargain in Comfortables Brooklyn will ever know.

And Three Score Bargains More as Good.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Death List of the Week.

ABORN
Ackerman
Ackert
Adams
Anderson
Asch
Ashman
Atkin

BAGLEY
Baldwin
Ball
Bartram
Bateman
Behr
Berlau
Bock
Bolter
Borusky
Boteler
Bowsky
Brady
Brown
Bruen
Buchanan
Burdett
Burke
Byrne

CALLAHAN
Cameron
Cammeyer
Campaigniac
Carley
Carll
Carmichael
Carpenter
Carroll
Castellanos
Cassidy
Chandlee
Chesley
Clancy
Clark
Coblenz
Cohen
Colby
Colgan
Coles
Collins
Conway
Coriell
Cook
Costigan
Cotter
Cregan
Cribbin
Cross
Crowley
Curry

DAILEY
Daly
Daniels
Day
De Camp
Decrand
Diamond
Dines
Divinny
Doscher
Downing
Downs
Drant
Dringales
Duffy
Dunbar
Dunn
Dunphy

EAGAN
Earley
Eckweiler
Egbert
Elsenbast
Ennis
Epstein
Erhart
Erisley
Estherson

FAGAN
Farrell
Ferris
Finnesty
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Flournoy
Foster
Franklin

GANNON
Garren
Garrison
Garry
Geer
Gill
Gillespie
Goodheart
Gordon
Gorman
Gradenwitz
Griffin
Goubert
Guyre

HALLOWAY
Hanssen
Haren
Harrington
Hart
Harshaw
Hauser
Hayden
Haviland
Hegeman
Hickman
Hill
Hirsch
Hodges
Hodson
Hohorst
Holmes
Horsfield
Humphreys

JAMES
Jelliffe
Jenkins
Johnson
Jungman

KANE
Keeley
Keenan
Kennedy
Kohn
Ketcham
Kilcullen
Kimpton
King
Kleinberg
Kneivals
Kraus
Kronheim
Kuhrt

LAHEY
Landauer
Langfelner
Lawless
Leibold
Le Roy
Lenz
Le Sauvage
Leslie
Lipman
Lombard
Londrigan
Lyons

McDERMOT
McDonald
McGee
McIntyre
Mack
McKee
Macy
Mangin
Martin
Matthews
May
Mead
Merdall
Mendelson
Meredith
Meyers
Miller
Moran
Morgan
Morton
Moss
Mundy
Murphy
Musgrave

NELSON
Nevin
Noonan

Oddo
Opper
Outwater

PATON
Perkins
Peters
Peterson
Pietschman
Phillips
Platt
Plower
Plymer
Polhemus
Pool
Prescott
Purdy
Pyrke

QUINLAN

RANKIN
Read
Reid
Redfield
Redmond
Reilly
Renard
Riordan
Rogers
Roser
Ross
Roussel
Ruppert
Ryan

SALE
Salter
Sawkins
Schirlinger
Schulhoefer
Schultz
Scott
Seaman
Seller
Seymour
Shaffer
Sherwood
Sheehan
Shreve
Simmons
Simpson
Sinclair
Smith
Spangler
Spencer
Spillane
Spilka
Starr
Stauber
Steele
Stephan
Stevens
Stiles
Storm
Strang

TALLENT
Thatcher
Tierney
Tracy
Treisselmann

UNDERHILL
Underwood

VAN CLEVE
Vanderhoof
Van Liew
Van Nostrand
Varian
Venable
Vollman

WADE
Ware
Wallace
Weitlauf
Welch
White
Wilkie
Willis
Wilson
Wines
Winzin
Wright

YAEGER

ZURER
Zweifel

A

ADAMS.—Oct. 21, at 162 Lexington Avenue, Benjamin Ford Adams, in his 47th year.

ANDERSON.—Oct. 23, in Utah, Julia A. Frothingham Anderson, daughter of Alfred Bedloe.

ASHMAN.—Oct. 24, at the Sinclair House, Amaziah Levi Ashman, in the 72d year of his age.

ASCH.—Oct. 20, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., Mary, wife of Abraham Asch, of 503 East Eighty-seventh Street, in the 34th year of her age.

ATKIN.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 20, William P. Atkin, aged 65 years.

ABORN.—Oct. 19, Martha A., widow of Charles B. Aborn, in her 70th year.

ACKERMAN.—Oct. 18, at 212 E. 69th St., David Ackerman, in his 60th year.

ACKERT.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 19, Josephine Fraleigh, wife of George H. Ackert.

B

BAGLEY.—Oct. 23, at Catskill, N. Y., John H. Bagley, aged 75 years.

BATEMAN.—Oct. 22, at 930 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of William H. Bateman.

BRADY.—Oct. 23, at Yonkers, James Brady, aged 70 years.

BALDWIN.—Oct. 19, at 717 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md., William H. Baldwin, Jr., aged 81 years.

BARTRAM.—At Black Rock, Conn., Oct. 20, Elizabeth M., daughter of the late Joseph Bartram.

BERLAU.—Oct. 20, at Grand Rapids, Minn., Henry C., son of the late Henry Berlau, in his 36th year.

BOWSKY.—Oct. 19, at 346 East Sixty-ninth Street, Hannah, wife of Harry F. Bowsky.

BRUEN.—Oct. 20, Frederic A., youngest son of William D. and Charlotte A. Bruen.

BALL.—Oct. 21, at 43 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, in her 95th year, Caroline Ball.

BUCHANAN.—Oct. 20, at Hokendauqua, Penn., Mary E., widow of Moses T. Buchanan of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the 50th year of her age.

BOCK.—At the Lincoln Hospital, Oct. 18, Georgianna Bock, in her 42d year.

BEHR.—Oct. 18, at 838 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Julie, widow of Edward Behr, in her 79th year.

BORUSKY.—Oct. 19, at 346 East Sixty-ninth Street, Hannah Borusky.

BOTELER.—Oct. 18, at 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Charles R. Boteler, son of the late Charles W. and Catherine Boteler of Washington, D. C.

BURKE.—In Jersey City, Oct. 18, John J. Burke, aged 29 years.

BURKE.—Oct. 19, at 1,394 Second Avenue, James Burke, aged 23 years.

BOLTER.—Oct. 24, at 849 Third Avenue, Martin Bolter, aged 70 years.

BRADY.—Oct. 24, at 79 Mangin Street, Hugh, son of the late Andrew Brady.

BROWN.—Oct. 24, at 12 Olive Place, Brooklyn, Margaret E., wife of George G. Brown.

BURDETT.—Oct. 23, at 231 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, James S. Burdett.

C

CARPENTER.—Oct. 23, at Montclair, N. J., George L. Carpenter, in his 55th year.

CASTELLANOS.—Oct. 23, at 9 West Sixtieth Street, Edwards E. Castellanos.

COBLENZ.—Oct. 20, Sarah, wife of Daniel Coblenz.

CARLEY.—Oct. 21, at 408 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Mary Ann Carley, in her 86th year.

CHESLEY.—Oct. 20, in Denver, Col., Bertha, wife of Israel F. Chesley and daughter of the late S. N. Russell, of Pittsfield, Mass., aged 38.

COLGAN.—Oct. 20, at St. Francis Hospital, Daniel Edward Colgan.

COLLINS.—Oct. 21, at 226 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Miss Julia Collins, aged 82 years.

CORIELL.—Oct. 20, in Jersey City, Richard B. Coriell, aged 68 years.

COTTER.—At West Hoboken, Oct. 21, John I. Cotter.

CAMPAIGNIAC.—Oct. 22, Paul Campaigniac, aged 66 years.

CHANDLEE.—Oct. 22, in Washington, D. C., W. E. Chandlee, aged 75 years.

CLANCY.—Oct. 22, Catherine Clancy, in her 74th year.

CAMERON.—Oct. 18, at Westfield, N. J., John A. Cameron, in the 52d year of his age.

CAMMEYER.—Oct. 19, at 1,359 Park Place, Brooklyn, Julia J., wife of D. W. C. Cammeyer.

CARMICHAEL.—Oct. 19, at St. Mary's Hospital, Ella T., wife of John Carmichael.

CARPENTER.—Oct. 19, at Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Eugene E. Carpenter, aged 44 years.

COLLINS.—Oct. 19, at 320 Washington Avenue, Caroline D. Collins, aged 65 years.

CONWAY.—Oct. 19, at 211 West Eighty-eighth Street, Mary, daughter of Michael Conway, in the 7th year of her age.

COSTIGAN.—Oct. 19, at 359 West Fifty-third Street, Teresa, wife of Thomas Costigan.

CREGAN.—Oct. 19, at 128 East Sixty-sixth Street, Catherine B., daughter of Michael C. Cregan.

CURRY.—Oct. 18, at 333 East Twenty-ninth Street, John Curry.

CALLAHAN.—Oct. 23, Thomas J., son of Edward and the late Margaret Callahan, at 525 West Forty-third Street.

CASSIDY.—Oct. 23, at 147 East Ninetieth Street, Thomas, son of Philip Cassidy.

CLARK.—Oct. 23, at 81 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, John Clark, aged 78 years.

COLBY.—Oct. 23, at 1,933 Madison Avenue, Charles A. Colby, in the 82d year of his age.

COLES.—Oct. 24, at 143 East Forty-fifth Street, Thomas Leonard Coles, in the 77th year of his age.

COHEN.—Oct. 24, in Jersey City, Amelia, wife of David Cohen.

COOK.—Oct. 24, at 148 West Seventy-eighth Street, Anna Josephine, widow of Adam Cook.

CROSS.—Oct. 24, at 62 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, William A., son of the late James H. Cross.

CRIBBIN.—Oct. 24, at 369 West Fiftieth Street, James, son of Mark and Mary Cribbin, aged 4 months.

CARLL.—Oct. 24, at Northport, L. I., Jesse Carll.

CARROLL.—Oct. 24, Frank B., aged 28 years, son of the late William J. Carroll.

CROWLEY.—Oct. 23, at 154 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Catherine, widow of Edward Crowley.

D

DAILEY.—Oct. 20, at Astoria, L. I., Frank Dailey.

DAY.—Oct. 21, at Brookside, N. J., Hannah A., widow of Henry Day and daughter of the late William Phoenix of Mendham, N. J.

DIVINEY.—Oct. 20, at 455 West Forty-fourth Street, John J. Diviney.

DUNBAR.—Oct. 20, at 46 Dominick Street, Lydia A., daughter of Charles Dunbar, in the 22d year of her age.

DE CAMP.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 19, Lydia Brown, wife of the late Clinton Ford De Camp, in the 70th year of her age.

DOSCHER.—Oct. 19, at 718 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Claus D. Doscher, in his 72d year.

DOWNS.—Oct. 20, at 182 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah Downs, in the 77th year of her age.

DINES.—Oct. 21, at Westchester, Arthur J. Dines.

DUNPHY.—At Tremont, N. Y., Oct. 22, James F. Dunphy, aged 45 years.

DALY.—Oct. 20, at 447 West Seventeenth Street, Mary E., daughter of James J. and Mary B. Daly.

DAVIES.—Oct. 19, at 306 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Fannie Davies, (née Head.)

DIAMOND.—Oct. 19, at 33 Duffield Street, John, son of Patrick Diamond.

DOWNING.—Oct. 18, at 397 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Edythe May, daughter of George Downing.

DRANT.—Oct. 18, Richard Drant.

DRINGALES.—Oct. 19, at 238 East Fifty-fourth Street, Joseph Dringales, in the 70th year of his age.

DUFFY.—Oct. 19, at 304 Eleventh Avenue, Thomas Duffy, aged 55 years.

DUNN.—At Flushing, L. I., Oct. 18, John F. Dunn, in his 37th year.

DANIELS.—Oct. 25, Suetta, wife of Charles J. Daniels, aged 30, at 320 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

DESMOND.—Oct. 24, Edward F., son of Cornelius and the late Margaret Desmond, aged 24 years, at 177 Madison Street.

E

ELCOCK.—Oct. 18, at the Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y., Henry Elcock.

ENNIS.—Oct. 22, at 227 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Celia Ennis.

ERHART.—Oct. 22, at San Antonio, Texas, Frances Huntington, wife of William H. Erhart of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EPSTEIN.—Oct. 21, at 337 East Sixty-second Street, Yetta, wife of Samuel Epstein, in her 39th year.

EGAN.—Oct. 22, at 166 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, John Egan, in his 76th year.

EARLEY.—Oct. 18, Margaret A., wife of Martin J. Earley, aged 45 years.

ECKWEILER.—Oct. 18, at 138 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, Lizzie B., wife of Warren M. Eckweiler, in the 25th year of her age.

EGBERT.—Oct. 19, George W. Egbert, at 42 Lexington Avenue.

ELSENBAST.—Oct. 19, at 520 East Eighty-fourth Street, Peter G., son of George J. Elsenbast.

ERISLEY.—Oct. 23, 137 Penn Street, Joania C. Erisley, in the 74th year of her age.

ESTHERSON.—Oct. 24, at 392 Seventh Avenue, Charles Estherson, in his 17th year.

F

FARRELL.—Oct. 19, at 836 Bedford Avenue, Maggie, daughter of Margaret Farrell of County Monaghan, Ireland.

FERRIS.—Oct. 23, Warren Ferris of South Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., in his 43d year.

FINNERTY.—Oct. 22, at 397 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Finnerty.

FLOURNOY.—Oct. 23, at Houston, Texas, Judge H. W. Flournoy of Farmville, Va., aged 52 years.

FLAHERTY.—Oct. 20, Mrs. Mamie Flaherty, daughter of Simon Adams of 132 Bedford Avenue, aged 25 years.

FOSTER.—Oct. 19, Marie Boursaud, widow of John Woodbury Foster, in her 62d year.

FRANKLIN.—Oct. 19, Maria Franklin, in her 55th year.

FAGAN.—Oct. 24, John J. Fagan of 91 Monson Street, Astoria, husband of Mary A. Farley.

FITZPATRICK.—Oct. 22, Raymond J., son of Nora Joyce and John Fitzpatrick, in the 4th year of his age, at 9 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

G

GANNON.—Oct. 19, at 682 Tenth Avenue, Catharine, wife of John Gannon.

GANNON.—Oct. 19, at 427 East Seventeenth Street, Margaret, widow of James Gannon.

GARRISON.—Oct 18, at 3,047 Third Avenue, Mary E., wife of James K. P. Garrison.

GEER.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, William E. Geer, aged sixty-four years.

GILLESPIE.—Oct. 24, at Morristown, N. J., David Gillespie, in the 87th year of his age.

GARRY.—At Throgs Neck, Westchester, N. Y., Oct. 21, Patrick Garry, aged 76 years.

GORDON.—Oct. 20, at Little Falls, N. Y., Ann, relict of Patrick Gordon, formerly of Brooklyn.

GRADENWITZ.—Oct. 20, at 1,119 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, James Edward, son of S. R. Gradenwitz, in his eighteenth year.

GOUBERT.—Oct. 21, Prof. William Goubert, in his 65th year.

GUYRE.—Oct. 20, at 894 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Henry C., son of the late Nathan B. Guyre, aged 45.

GARREN.—At Rye, N. Y., Oct. 22, Selma Muree, wife of the late George T. Garren.

GOODHEART.—At Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 22, Richard M. Goodheart.

GILL.—Oct. 18, at 230 Pearl Street, Caroline, widow of William Gill, in her 88th year.

GRIFFIN.—Oct. 19, at 294 Ninth Avenue, Thomas W., oldest son of Thomas Griffin.

GORMAN.—Oct. 24, at 29 Marion Street, Brooklyn, John, son of William J. Gorman.

H

HALLOWAY.—Oct. 21, at 227 East Thirty-second Street, George Halloway, aged 42 years; born in England.

HARRINGTON.—Oct. 22, John Harrington, Sr., at 2,815 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 87 years.

HAYDEN.—Oct. 22, at Passaic, N. J., Eliza A., wife of the late George Hayden.

HEGEMAN.—Oct. 22, at 130 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, Mary J., wife of Samuel C. Hegeman.

HICKMAN.—Oct. 23, in Wooster, Ohio, J. Fremont Hickman, aged 47 years.

HILL.—Oct. 23, at 247 East Fifty-sixth Street, Catherine E. Hill.

HOHORST.—Oct. 21, at 416 Seventh Avenue, Dora H., daughter of Louis Hohorst, aged 21 years.

HOLMES.—Oct. 22, in Chicago, Hector A. Holmes, aged 73 years.

HODGES.—Oct. 21, at 15 Pulaski Street, Annie A., wife of James Hodges.

HIRSCH.—Oct. 20, at Zurich, Switzerland, Louis Hirsch, father of Richard Hirsch of 1,304 Madison Avenue.

HART.—Oct. 22, at Tenafly, N. J., Elizabeth G., widow of William D. Hart.

HORSFIELD.—Oct. 22, at Herricks, L. I., Elizabeth, widow of Col. George H. Horsfield, in her 80th year.

HANSSEN.—Oct. 19, Herman J. Hanssen, in the 53d year of his age.

HAREN.—Oct. 19, at 408 East Fifty-seventh Street, Terence Haren.

HARSHAW.—Oct. 19, at 117 Auburn Street, Paterson, N. J., William K. Harshaw, aged 76 years.

HAUSER.—Oct. 18, at 508 East Twelfth Street, Jeannette Hauser, in her 67th year.

HAVILAND.—Oct. 19, at 587 Eleventh Street, Ann D., widow of Samuel Haviland.

HODSON.—Oct. 18, at Richmond Hill, Mrs. E. Hodson, in her 75th year.

HILLS.—Oct. 23, Lodema, wife of George Hills of Oxford Junction, Iowa.

HUMPHREYS.—Oct. 24, at 22 West Thirty-ninth Street, Frances M., widow of Frederick Humphreys, M. D.

J

JAMES.—Oct. 18, at 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Mellie A., daughter of the late John H. James.

JENKINS.—Oct. 23, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Lucy Gardner, widow of William H. Jenkins, in her 81st year.

JUNGMAN.—Oct. 22, at 996 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, Peter Jungman, aged 60 years.

JOHNSON.—Oct. 20, Edward A. Johnson, formerly of Brooklyn.

JELLIFFE.—Oct. 23, at Saugatuck, Conn., Gould D. Jelliffe, in his 39th year.

K

KANE.—Oct. 20, at 228 East Forty-third Street, Margaret Mulgannon, aged 26 years, wife of Thomas Kane, native of County Galway, Ireland.

KILCULLEN.—Oct. 22, at 1,054 Second Avenue, Thomas Kilcullen, native of Ballinlig, County Sligo, Ireland.

KEENAN.—Oct. 22, at 666 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Jane, wife of Patrick Keenan.

KEELEY.—Oct. 19, at 556 West Forty-second Street, Michael Keeley.

KENNEDY.—Oct. 19, Ellen, daughter of the late Thomas Kennedy, native of Birr, King's County, Ireland.

KENNEDY.—Oct. 18, at 55 Mott Street, William, son of the late William Kennedy.

KENT.—Oct. 18, at 356 East Fifty-seventh Street, Pierce Kent.

KETCHAM.—Oct. 19, at 312 East Nineteenth Street, Hannah Edna Ketcham.

KLEINBERG.—Oct. 18, at 160 East Eighty-fourth Street, Malcha Kleinberg.

KIMPTON.—Oct. 20, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Kimpton, in her 74th year.

KNEVALS.—Oct. 18, at 266 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, Caleb B. Knevals, aged 68 years.

KRAUS.—Oct. 19, Sigmund Kraus.

KUHRT.—Oct. 19, at 79 West Twelfth Street, Charles Frederic Kuhrt, in the 62d year of his age.

KING.—Oct. 23, at 107 East Seventy-seventh Street, Elizabeth, widow of Patrick King, a native of Sheetrim, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 68 years.

KRONHEIM.—Oct. 24, at 54 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Madeleine Scoville, daughter of Martin Kronheim.

L

LAHEY.—At Hyde Park, L. I., Oct. 18, Ellen, wife of John Lahey, in the 52d year of her age.

LANDAUER.—Oct. 23, at 216 East Seventy-second Street, Jacob Landauer.

LE SAUVAGE.—At Van Pelt Manor, Elizabeth Le Sauvage, in the 95th year of her age.

LIPMAN.—Oct. 20, at 209 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Rachel Lipman, wife of Elichua Lipman.

LANGFELDER.—Oct. 20, at Bath Beach, Alois Langfelder.

LAWLESS.—Oct. 21, at 60 Gansevoort Street, Teresa, wife of Thomas Lawless.

LEIBOLD.—Oct. 22, at 527 Lenox Avenue, Lena M., daughter of John Leibold.

LYONS.—Oct. 22, at 146 West Eighty-sixth Street, Elias H. Lyons, in the 37th year of his age.

LENZ.—Oct. 18, at 996 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Jennie, wife of Adolph P. Lenz, aged 38 years.

LE ROY.—At Mount Vernon, Oct. 19, William Le Roy, in his 89th year.

LESLIE.—Oct. 18, at High Bridge, Richard Francis Leslie, in his 61st year.

LOMBARD.—Oct. 18, at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, Thayer Fisher, son of Edmund B. Lombard.

LONDRIGAN.—Oct. 24, at 118 Charlton Street, John, son of Thomas Londrigan.

M

MACY.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 22, William H. Macy, 73 years of age.

MANGIN.—Oct. 22, at Yonkers, N. Y., John J. Mangin, Jr.

MEYERS.—Oct. 22, at 534 Ninth Avenue, in his 40th year, George Meyers.

MUSGRAVE.—Oct. 23, at 10 West Forty-seventh Street, Harriet Pardee, widow of S. Brewer Musgrave and daughter of the late Harris Pardee.

MEAD.—Oct. 21, at 15A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Anna M., widow of Rufus Mead, aged 96 years.

MORAN.—Oct. 20, at 2,135 Lexington Avenue, William, son of Andrew and Margaret Moran.

MORGAN.—Oct. 21, at Stapleton, S. I., Bridget Morgan.

MORTON.—Oct. 20, at 1,244 Second Avenue, Patrick Morton.

McDERMOTT.—Oct. 22, at 475 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Rose Cavanagh, wife of the late John McDermott.

MATTHEWS.—Oct. 22, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Dr. H. C. Matthews, 894 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

MENDELSON.—Oct. 19, in Yokohama, Jonas Mendelson, aged 58 years.

MEYERS.—Oct. 22, at 848 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Grace, wife of Chester Meyers, in the 30th year of her age.

McDONALD.—Oct. 18, at 28 King Street, Lenox, son of Margaret McDonald, (née Delaney,) aged 7 years.

McGEE.—Oct. 19, at 273 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, James McGee.

McINTYRE.—Oct. 20, at 327 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Mamie E., daughter of Daniel McIntyre, formerly of Cannon Street, New York.

MENDALL.—In San Francisco, Oct. 19, George H. Mendall, President of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco.

MURPHY.—Oct. 19, at 59 West Twelfth Street, Thomas P. F., son of Thomas Murphy.

MILLER.—Oct. 18, at Princeton, N. J., William D. Miller, aged 42 years.

McDONALD.—Oct. 24, Sarah Clare McDonald.

MACK.—Oct. 24, Annie Mack, at 1,588 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

McKEE.—Oct. 24, at 206 Ninth Avenue, Mary, wife of Alexander McKee, in the 63d year of her age.

MARTIN.—Oct. 24, Michael, husband of Catharine Martin, at 203 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

MAY.—Oct. 23, at 55 Concord Street, Brooklyn, John, husband of Elizabeth May.

MEREDITH.—Oct. 25, Edward Meredith, husband of Della Spillane, at 422 East Eightieth Street.

MOSS.—Oct. 23, at 131 Chauncey Street, Catherine A., widow of Walter Moss, aged 64 years.

MUNDY.—Oct. 23, at Saranac Lake, Edward M. Mundy, Jr., of Brooklyn, in his 28th year.

N

NEVIN.—In Jersey City, Oct. 19, Michael Nevin.

NELSON.—Oct. 18, at Philadelphia, Katharine Kneeland, daughter of the Rev. Richard H. and Harriet S. Nelson, in the 17th year of her age.

NOONAN.—Oct. 24, at Bath Beach, David Noonan.

O

OPPER.—Oct. 21, at 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Caroline, widow of William M. Opper.

OUTWATER.—Oct. 20, at Jersey City, Simeon Van Winkle Outwater, aged 84 years.

O'CONNOR.—Oct. 22, Mary A., wife of John J. O'Connor.

ODDO.—Oct. 22, Martha Hazelton, late of 408 East Twenty-fifth Street, wife of Frank Oddo.

P

PERKINS.—Oct. 23, at Athens, Penn., Edward H. Perkins, in the 83d year of his age.

PETERS.—Oct. 23, at 2,294 Seventh Avenue, Christian F. Peters, in his 25th year.

PIETSCHMAN.—Oct. 23, Katherine, wife of William Pietschman, aged 22 years, at 86 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

PLATT.—Oct. 23, at 203 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Abram Platt, in the 72d year of his age.

PRESCOTT.—Oct. 23, in Rome, N. Y., Cyrus D. Prescott.

PURDY.—Oct. 22, at 165 Hall Street, Edgar Purdy, in his 52d year.

PLYMER.—Oct. 21, at 289 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. John F. Plymer, (née Eliza Floor,) in the 97th year of her age.

POLHEMUS.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 21, Sidney M. Polhemus, in his 43d year.

PHILLIPS.—Oct. 21, at 674 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary E., wife of George E. Phillips, aged 42 years.

PYRKE.—Oct. 22, at Two Hundred and First Street and Bainbridge Avenue, Bedford Park, N. Y., Henry W. Pyrke.

PETERSON.—At Great Neck, L. I., Oct. 20, Peter Peterson, aged 60 years.

PATON.—Oct. 24, Henry Paton, in his 77th year, at 753 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

PLOWER.—Oct. 21, at 185 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Julia T. Plower, formerly of the Seventh Ward, New York.

POOL.—Oct. 24, at 329 State Street, Brooklyn, Hiram Pool.

Q

QUINLAN.—Oct. 19, at 88 Madison Street, John Quinlan.

R

RANKIN.—Oct. 21, William S. Rankin.

REID.—Oct. 22, at 367 Broome Street, Mary Reid, a native of Scotland.

ROGERS.—Oct. 21, at Montclair, N. J., Elizabeth Caldwell, widow of the Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., in the 89th year of her age.

REID.—Oct. 24, at 271 West Sixty-ninth Street, Lucinda Montgomery, wife of Ralph H. Reid.

RIORDAN.—Oct. 21, at 359 Cherry Street, William J. Riordan.

ROUSSEL.—Oct. 18, in Pietrasanta, Italy, Charles J. Roussel of New York, in the 61st year of his age.

RUPPERT.—Oct. 20, at 1,116 Fifth Avenue, Frank, son of Jacob Ruppert.

READ.—Oct. 19, at Valentine Avenue, Fordham, Marion Stockwell, daughter of J. Clark Read.

REDFIELD.—Oct. 19, at Farmington, Conn., Amasa A. Redfield, in the 66th year of his age.

REDMOND.—Oct. 18, at 236 East Forty-sixth Street, Kate, (née Brady,) wife of the late Timothy Redmond, and native of Nologh, County Cavan, Ireland, at her residence, 236 East Forty-sixth Street.

REILLY.—Oct. 19, Margaret, wife of Patrick Reilly, late of 61 Sutton Place, at her residence, 305 East Fifty-fifth Street.

ROSER.—Oct. 18, at Muskogee, I. T., Charles Henry Roser, in the sixty-second year of his age.

RYAN.—Oct. 19, 3,256 Third Avenue, John Ryan, a native of Kilross, Tipperary, Ireland, aged 25 years.

RENARD.—Oct. 24, at 411 Eighth Avenue, David E. Renard.

ROSS.—Oct. 24, at 154 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Mary, wife of Hugh Ross, in her 63d year.

ROSS.—At Port Richmond, S. I., Oct. 24, Maria, wife of George Ross.

S

SALTER.—Oct. 23, at Canarsie, Mrs. Jane J. Salter.

SCHIRLINGER.—Oct. 20, at 272 Manhattan Avenue, Eugen Schirlinger, aged 52 years.

SPENCER.—Oct. 20, at 195 Hanson Street, Brooklyn, Catharine E., widow of Cyrus Spencer, in the 76th year of her age.

STRANG.—On Oct. 19, in Washington, D. C., Mary Welsh, widow of Samuel A. Strang and daughter of the late David Welsh Lapsley of Philadelphia.

SEAMAN.—Oct. 23, at 241 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, John G. Seaman.

SEYMOUR.—Oct. 22, at 272 Manhattan Avenue, Charles T. Seymour.

SMITH.—Oct. 23, at 561 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, Jacob B. Smith.

STAUBER.—Oct. 21, at Astoria, John Charles Stauber.

SCHULTZ.—Oct. 22, 21 Second Avenue, Reinhold Schultz.

SECORD.—Oct. 21, at Crafts, Putnam County, N. Y., Phebe, widow of Townsend Secord, aged 92 years.

SHEEHAN.—Oct. 21, at 60 Catharine St., Mark, son of William and Mary Sheehan.

SIMPSON.—Oct. 20, at 310 East Fifty-second Street, Robert Payne Simpson, aged 28 years.

SPANGLER.—Oct. 22, At Lawrence, Kan., William C. Spangler.

SPILLANE.—Oct. 22, at 586 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Maurice D. Spillane, in the 73d year of his age.

STEELE.—Oct. 22, at 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Adelbert H. Steele, in his 59th year.

SALE.—Oct. 20, at Brooklyn, Amanda T. Sale.

SAWKINS.—Oct. 19, at 2,409 Church Avenue, Flatbush, Alfred H., son of John C. Sawkins, thirty-seven years old.

SCHULHOEFER.—Oct. 18, at 307 East Fiftieth Street, Simon M. Schulhoefer, in his eightieth year.

SCOTT.—Oct. 18, at 24 West Forty-sixth Street, Theodore, eldest son of the late John D. Scott.

SHREVE.—Oct. 19, at Glen Cove, Ella Hulme, wife of the late S. Biddle Shreve.

SIMMONS.—Oct. 18, Charles Simmons, aged thirty-one years.

SMITH.—Oct. 19, at Johnstown, N. Y., Horace E. Smith, aged eighty-five years.

SMITH.—Oct. 19, at 568 Third Avenue, Margaret, wife of Matthias Smith.

STARR.—Oct. 18, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Frederick J. Starr.

STEPHAN.—Oct. 18, at 833 Avenue A, Anthony G. Stephan.

STEVENS.—Oct. 19, at 119 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Mary E. Stevens.

STORM.—Oct. 18, at Southeast, William A. Storm, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

SINCLAIR.—Oct. 21, at 77 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry E. Sinclair, in his 73d year.

SMITH.—Oct. 20, at 219 South Third Street, Brooklyn, Hugh Smith, aged 82 years.

SMITH.—Oct. 20, at 36 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, Phebe Baker Smith, aged 72 years.

SPILKA.—Oct. 20, at 9 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Sarah, wife of Morris Spilka, aged 66 years.

SELLER.—Oct. 22, Gray, daughter of Arthur Seller.

SHAFFER.—Oct. 24.—At 170 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Catherine A. Shaffer, aged 72 years.

SHERWOOD.—At Chicago, Oct. 23, James Sherwood of Nyack, in his 69th year.

STILES.—Oct. 22, at Hill View, N. Y., Sarah W., wife of Henry R. Stiles, M. D., late of New York City.

T

TALLENT.—Oct. 19, Patrick J. Tallent, formerly of 203 Henry Street.

THATCHER.—Oct. 22, at 833 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, George Lockwood, son of George L. Thatcher.

TIERNEY.—Oct. 23, at 174 Gold Street, Michael J. Tierney.

TRACY.—Oct. 23, Albert E. Tracy, in his 50th year.

TREISSELMANN.—Oct. 19, at 532 West Twenty-fourth Street, Ernest Treisselmann, aged 48 years.

U

UNDERHILL.—Oct. 18, at Skaneateles, Charlotte A., wife of Robert Underhill, in the 71st year of her age.

UNDERWOOD.—Oct. 19, at 520 Bedford Avenue, Thomas Gates Underwood, in his 63d year.

V

VAN CLEVE.—Oct. 22, at 588 Mott Avenue, Garret Van Cleve, aged 78 years.

VENABLE.—Oct. 21, in San Francisco, Cal., Charles E. Venable, aged forty years, formerly of New York.

VANDERHOOF.—Oct. 19, at 1,156 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, William H. Vanderhoof.

VAN LIEW.—At Neshanic, N. J., Oct. 18, John N. Van Liew, aged 68 years.

VAN NOSTRAND.—Oct. 19, at 725 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary L., née Fulton, wife of William Van Nostrand.

VOLLMAN.—Oct. 18, at 117 East Ninety-third Street, Clara Vollman.

VARIAN.—Oct. 24, at 45 North Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lorinda Conklin, wife of Jesse H. Varian.

W

WADE.—Oct. 19, at corner of Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, James D. Wade, M. D.

WALLACE.—Oct. 19, at 545 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Sarah Ida, widow of John Wallace, in the 45th year of her age.

WARE.—In Washington, Oct. 22, Hiram B. Ware, father of Pension Commissioner Ware.

WILLS.—Oct. 22, at 124 East Fifty-fifth Street, Clara May, wife of Roscoe B. Wills.

WELCH.—In Brookline, Mass., Oct. 19, Anna L., widow of J. Edward Welch.

WHITE.—Oct. 20, Miranda E., eldest daughter of the late Caleb M. White.

WINES.—Oct. 20, at 514 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Louisa C., aged 73, wife of Harris Wines.

WRIGHT.—Oct. 19, at Greenwich, Conn., Effington Wright, son of the late Charles Wright.

WEITLAUF.—Oct. 18, at 307 East Ninetieth Street, Annie, wife of Henry Weitlauf, in her 32d year.

WILSON.—Oct. 18, at White Plains, N. Y., Mrs. Caroline Townsend Wilson, in the 80th year of her age.

WILZIN.—Oct. 18, at 533 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Frank Wilzin, aged 41 years.

WILKIE.—Oct. 25.—Andrew Wilkie, 83 years old, of Duanesburg, near Schenectady, N. Y.

Y

YAEGER.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., Oct. 24, Michael Charles Yaeger, in his 63d year.

Z

ZUBER.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., Oct. 18, Nicholas Zuber, in his 44th year.

ZWEIFEL.—Oct. 21, the Rev. Joseph Zweifel of Northville, N. Y., formerly of Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Deputy Surgeon General; Major John Mills, Corps of Engineers; Capt. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster; Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Port Townsend, Washington, Nov. 3, for the purpose of making a study of the question of supplying Forts Flagler, Worden, and Casey with water.

Major Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, to take effect Nov. 1, to relieve Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department.

Transfers made at the request of officers concerned; First Lieut. Frank A. Awl, from the Sixth to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company I; First Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, from the Fifteenth to the Sixth Infantry, Company M.

Lieut. Awl will join the company to which he is transferred.

Capt. John A. Mills, recently appointed, is assigned to the 7th Cavalry. He will report to the comman

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auction Market Furnishes the Features of the Week's Trading.

A PROBLEM FOR TAX ASSESSORS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Vacant Property Prominent in This Week's Salesroom Offerings.

A single event in the auction room, the sale of 313 Madison Avenue, a seventeen-foot dwelling, for $101,100, overshadowed in point of general interest much of the week's other business.

Not in many months has there been offered a property so obviously attractive for speculative reasons, and the recent sale of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street at record figures added not a little to the uncertainty as to what No. 313 would bring. The price realized for the latter, it may safely be said, was far above the previous estimates of everybody, except, possibly, the purchaser and his only competitor in the bidding, and opinion as to whether this price was warranted, even in view of the parcel's "key" position, has not all been in the same vein.

This sale, coupled with the recent one on the opposite corner, has had the immediate effect of advancing owners' figures on all properties that might possibly be included in any large improvement at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, until the aggregate value of the lots in the site of any proposed structure at that point would be such as to make the operation one of doubtful outcome. Thus, it is pointed out that, while 313 Madison Avenue is a "key," its control is over a project the undertaking of which may not be attractive for some time to come. Any attempt to make the property productive by itself would necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum upon alterations, which would simply add that much to its cost, without adding to its chances of sale at a speculative profit.

More perplexing, however, than any discussion as to whether the price paid for this parcel was warranted is the question: At what valuation will it be assessed for taxation next year? This question does not involve anything as to the advantages or disadvantages of the full valuation assessment idea, but has been asked by many real estate men, who, in a spirit of sheer curiosity, are eager to learn how the Assessors are going to cope with the problem that has been put before them by the Mayor and the Tax Commissioners. Nor is it pertinent, although it is interesting, to note that 313 Madison Avenue in the assessments for this year's taxes was valued at $30,000. But, it is asked, can the Assessors in seeking to determine full value in this instance disregard the price paid for the property at auction? A partition sale, although it is held under a court decree, is not usually regarded as a forced sale, and real estate appraisers are agreed that there can be no sounder basis upon which to estimate values than the prices obtained at sales of exactly this character.

"The full value at which you are required by law to assess real estate for the purpose of taxation," said Commissioner Wells in instructing the Assessors, "does not mean extreme value, exchange value, or prospective value, but actual value, selling value, market value. Full value, selling value, and market value are synonymous terms. Market value has been appropriately defined to be the sum which a willing purchaser is prepared to pay and which a willing seller is ready to accept."

It can undoubtedly be said that the $101,100 paid for the Madison Avenue house represents something of a "prospective value," but, in the face of the auction result, it would be difficult to show that the "selling value" or "market value" of the parcel is one penny less than that amount. And as for the conditions embodying a willing purchaser and willing seller, they are certainly present to an unusual degree in an auction transaction growing out of partition proceedings.

The sale of the little lot at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, already mentioned, gave no line on market value, because the purchasers were virtually compelled to buy it. Without it several hundred thousand dollars' worth of adjacent property which they own could never be utilized to its best advantage, but with 313 Madison Avenue wholly different conditions prevailed. The purchase was an entirely voluntary one, made in an open market, and the price represents market value. Indeed, the purchaser, if anybody but a Tax Assessor should ask him, would probably say that the market value of his lot is to-day several thousand dollars above the auction figure. How, then, the curious are asking, can 313 Madison Avenue be assessed next year for anything less than $101,100?

Business in the private sales branch of the market still continues to follow very restricted lines with an almost complete absence of important dealings. The sale of the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street served to attract attention to the possible development of that thoroughfare between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets. Following the establishment of large retail stores at Herald Square, this possibility received considerable attention from speculators, resulting in a brief period of activity for the intervening blocks on Sixth Avenue. The corresponding section of Fourth Avenue, which is fully as much of an enigma in the eyes of real estate men, also witnessed last week the sale of a small corner parcel at Twenty-fifth Street, although it is not likely that either of these transactions is part of a more extensive operation.

Of special significance as showing the remarkable demand for store space in the middle Fifth Avenue district is the lease of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street to the Rock Island Railroad. This deal, which is reported in more detail in another column, involves the payment of a bonus of $75,000 for the unexpired term, only three years, of an existing lease.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George Ranger has sold for the estate of Henry B. Heimke the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

It is reported that the City Real Property Investing Company has sold the plot, 75.5 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 138.10 feet west of Madison Avenue. Officers of the company would neither confirm nor deny the report yesterday.

A. Mercer Pell has sold to Emanuel Alexander 806 Sixth Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 19.9 by 75.

The Trotter estate has sold the four-story dwelling 77 West Forty-seventh Street, 19 by 75.4, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue.

G. Nicholas has sold the five-story apartment house 217 West Forty-third Street, 20 by 100.5, for Matthias Trost.

W. D. Kilpatrick has sold for Nell & Mayer the five-story tenement 153 West Ninety-eighth Street.

George B. Gillies has resold for Joseph Lissner the three five-story flats 2,809 to 2,813 Eighth Avenue, on plot 75 by 80.

John Peters has sold for J. Weinstein and A. J. Dworsky the five-story tenement 428 East Ninth Street, on lot 25 by 83.10.

Carl von Mayhoff has sold the three-story dwelling 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, on lot 14.6 by 80.

The recent sale of the Richardson "spite house," at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, was negotiated through the Prospect Realty Company.

Alfred C. Marks has leased the seven-story buildings 135 to 141 West Twentieth Street for a long term of years to the Estabrook Furniture Company. Mr. Marks purchased this property recently from Anton L. Olsen, the builder, and took title to it on Friday.

George Nicholas has leased the second loft in 78 and 80 Walker Street to Max Loewenstein for a term of years.

Frederick T. Barry has leased for D. H. Taylor, as attorney, 56 East Seventy-ninth Street for a long term of years; also, 16 East Ninety-second Street, for Henry C. Friedman, for five years.

Slawson & Hobbs report the following leases: 145 Riverside Drive, for A. Outerbridge to L. Schepp; 44 West Eighty-seventh Street, for E. E. Russell to F. H. Townsend; 34 West Seventy-fifth Street, to A. Milbank; 303 West Ninety-second Street, for M. L. Sire to E. D. Winslow; 37 West Ninety-seventh Street, for C. M. Benson to P. Kopper; 139 West Seventy-sixth Street, for A. D. Philbin to Oscar Houten; 249 West Ninety-ninth Street, for E. Franenfielder to O. Howard, and 47 West Seventy-first Street, for C. A. Jacobs to A. Simonson.

The Auction Room.

Except 313 Madison Avenue, the other properties of the Morss estate sold on Wednesday elicited little competition, although in only one instance, that of 820 Broadway, did the bids fail to reach figures satisfactory to the sellers. In the purchase of this property it is said that E. G. Stedman represented parties in interest.

The striking down of 556 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, on a single bid of $40,000, proved to be a severe shock to several speculators, who were prepared to pay a higher figure, but the incident will have an altogether wholesome effect upon a certain phase of salesroom business as it is at present conducted. At executors' and partition sales, there has frequently been some individual whose function has been to start the bidding. This has been done to expedite matters, even though there has been no subsequent desire on the part of the sellers to enter the competition, but the size of this opening bid has come to be regarded as something of an indication of the sellers' ideas of the value of the parcel in question. Thus, when $40,000 was offered for 556 Seventh Avenue, there were several intending bidders in front of the auctioneer's stand, who knew what the parcel was worth, but who, owing to the practice already alluded to and accustomed to hearing initial bids of about 50 per cent. of a property's value, did not know "where they were at," and who evidently did not grasp the situation thoroughly until the property had been struck down at what is generally considered to be a bargain figure.

In this week's schedule there is no offering of such speculative attractions as that of the Morss estate holdings, although it is not wholly lacking in interesting features. For Wednesday Auctioneer Kennelly announces the sale of twenty-seven lots, formerly a part of the Junel estate, and including the block front on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth Streets, as well as scattered parcels on St. Nicholas Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-second, and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets. On Tuesday Vincent A. Ryan will sell in partition the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and the vacant lot at 520 East Seventy-third Street. As the result of foreclosure proceedings brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Jones M. Libbey and others, there will be sold on Wednesday the plot 240 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

There were recorded last week 232 mortgages, for $5,346,195; of which 63, for $1,303,225, were at 5 per cent.; 106, for $2,718,510, were at more, and 63, for $2,624,460, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 221 mortgages for $2,688,401; of which 72, for $484,650, were at 5 per cent.; 93, for $860,451, were at more, and 56, for $1,337,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 103.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,353.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.—By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 33.3 by 100, two-story brick factory; 529 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 398 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Reich, referee, Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 95.6, two and four story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,629; subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, North Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon, west side, between West Lincoln Avenue and North Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 84 Dey Street, north side, 67.3 feet east of West Street, 20 by 88, four-story and attic brick building. Due on judgment, $15,809.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story three-family brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,641.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 14 and 16 Hamilton Street, south side, 158 feet east of Catharine Street, 34.8 by 103.6, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 171 Water Street, southeast side, 90.1 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 20 by 85.5, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry B. Freedman, trustee, 450 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 238 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 3 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 93.8 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Beattie, referee, 2,449 Third Avenue, west side, 92.9 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 23.9 by 100, three-story stone-front flat with store and two-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,695.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, fifteen lots and plots in the City of Yonkers, situated on Radford Street and Cliff Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' and public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 132.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 40 by 52.4, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, about 60 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 31.8 by 131.9 by 25 by 112.3, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 31.8 by 112.3 by 25 by 92.9, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 31.8 by 92.9 by 25 by 73.4, vacant; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Sixtieth Streets, eight lots, each 25.7 feet front and varying in depth from 84 feet to 129.11 feet; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 94 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 39.2 by 74.11, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, three lots, each 25 by 94.5; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 552.6 feet north of the middle line of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and running through to High Bridge Park, six lots, each 25 by 124.6; Edgecombe Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50.4 by 124.6 by 20.2 by 130.8, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, Boston Road, southwest corner of Cedar Street, 59 by 90 by 50 by 67, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,200.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry N. Steinert, referee, highway from Westchester to Kingsbridge, east side, 222.5 feet north of Boston Road, 25 by 105.3 by 25 by 104.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,518.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 435 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 124 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 247.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 92 and irregular, four-story brick stable, with extension; 123 West Seventeenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, three-story brick stable, with extension.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, Morningside Avenue East, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 35 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $63,407.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Frederick L. Drescher, referee, 247 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 575 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,268.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 110 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,563.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,982.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,630.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

By Richard V. Harnet & Co., foreclosure sale, John Henry Hull, referee, Perry Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Holt Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 115.2 by 26.8 by 111.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,030.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, E. D. Miner, referee, 169 and 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 62.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 45.6 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,617; subject to other mortgages for $47,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. J. Sneudavis, referee, 326 and 338 Water Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 57.9 by 65.9 by 57.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,566.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Paul Crandell, referee, 804 Forrest Avenue, east side, 51.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $1,985; subject to other mortgages for $3,250.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 20 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 143.4 feet west of Madison Avenue, 26.10 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,375.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward Harding, referee, Southern Boulevard, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, together with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Southern Boulevard, adjoining the foregoing, 74.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,864.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 160 East Forty-second Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 35.5 by 48.9; B. S. Weeks of 240 West Seventy-third Street, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 20 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a one-story brick factory, 49 by 101; Francis Keil, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 163 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for three two-story brick buildings, 16.8 by 75; Rosalio Candiallo of 3,216 Third Avenue, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $19,500.

Walton Avenue, east side, 227 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 55; Herman Hunnecke, Walton Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,968 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Kossuth Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Concord Street, rear, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 15; Christian W. Rohm, premises, owner; William T. Shapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 100 West Sixty-first Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; J. B. Miller of 104 West Sixty-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 35 Essex Street, to a six-story brick tenement with store; Mrs. T. Wolf of 33 Essex Street, owner; C. Rentz of 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 208 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick stable; G. H. Werfelmann of 317 East Seventeenth Street, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $2,000.

Forty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, southeast corner, to two-story brick offices, with stores; E. P. Robinson of 55 Liberty Street, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons, architects; cost, $3,000.

Thirty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, southwest corner, to three-story brick offices and dwelling; G. H. Werfelmann, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons, architects; cost, $2,800.

No. 282 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; George A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 2,443 Jerome Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, owner; John E. Kirby of 432 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,000, w s, 111.10 ft s of 104th St, 28x99.11; John J. Collins to Harry N. Kohn, (mtg $25,000)... $100

LOT 421, map of Washingtonville; William H. Bard to Harriet E. Bard, confirmation deed... Nom.

RYER AV, w s, 295.1 ft s of w corner of Burnside Av, runs w 162.10 x n 25.4x—159.5 to Ryer Av x s 25; Charles Bjorkegren to Olga Boldaban, (mtg $4,000)... 6,300

107TH ST, n s, 212 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Baptiste Meras to Henry Dale, (mtg $9,300)... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, 957, n w corner of Teesdale Pl, 100x25; James B. Blossom to John H. Green and another, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and... 100

PERRY AV, s w corner of 207th St, runs w 160.1x s 100x e 50x n 25x e 96.3x n 82.3; John H. Green and another to James B. Blossom, other considerations and... 100

161ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 95; Meyer Monlica or Monicka to Frank Mayer and another... Nom.

KOSSUTH AV, Lot 33, map of South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Christ W. Rohm to Amos B. Stratton... 1,000

134TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Willis Av, 30x 100; Annie H. Haft and another to Gussie Kleinbaum, (mtg $18,000)... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 282.7 ft s of 171st St, runs s 100x w 35.6x n 66.5x n 33.7x e 39.4; Annie H. Haft and another to Gussie Kleinbaum, (mtg $1,400)... Nom.

FULTON AV, w s, 102 ft n of 167th St, runs w 157.1x s 11.1x e 12.9x n 6.9x e 146.8 to avenue x s 17.6; Joseph Kleiber to Barbara Jaeger, (mtg $8,500)... Nom.

127TH ST, 239, n s, 310 ft w of 7th Av, 15 x99.11; Hester T. Brown to Mary F. Brown, (mtg $5,000)... Nom.

142D ST, 505, n s, 50 ft e of Alexander Av; 18x50; Robert L. Shaw to Charlotte E. H. Fountain, (mtg $7,000)... Nom.

131ST ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; City Real Estate Company to Clementine M. Silverman, other considerations and... 100

130TH ST, 673, n s, 20.8 ft e of Arthur Av, 25.3x102.11x25x106.6; Maggie F. Beers to Theodosia E. Wolfrum, (mtg $4,500)... Nom.

97TH ST, 225 and 227, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 49.6x100.11; Sophia Salem to Harris Roseff, (mtgs $25,000)... Nom.

97TH ST, 225 and 227, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 49.6x100.11; Harris Roseff to David M. Finn... Nom.

PUBLIC ROAD, s w s, Lot 76, map of Clason's Point, 100x— to Long Island South, being a portion of Lot 34, by surveyor Farnbach & Livingston in May, 1868; Minnie G. Fanning to Annie V. Taylor... Nom.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 185 ft s of Houston St, 28x66.7; Louisa Heine to John Boehnert, (mtg $2,000)... 12,000

39TH ST, 25, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; De Lancey Nicoll to Maud C. Nicoll, (mtg $70,000)... 100

67TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary A. Halsey to Mary H. Hazelton... Nom.

71ST ST, 255, n s, 101.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6 x102.2; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Margaret I. Redmond and another... 11,000

123D ST, s s, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 13.10x 100.11; Isaac B. Brennan to Esther E. Evans... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

STANTON ST, 211; Emil Naufeld to Isidore Schor, 2 10-12 years... $600

AMSTERDAM AV, 149; John Dimmig to John L. Sullivan, 5 years... Omitted

51ST ST, 559 West; John F. Kroger to John Quinn, 5 3-12 years and 12 days... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BATES REALTY COMPANY to Atlantic Dock Company; 43d St, 206 and 208 West, prior mtg $115,000, demand, 6 per cent... $30,000

BEARD, William H., to Magdalen Schuyler; 95th St, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $250,000, demand, 6 per cent... 32,500

BEARD, William H., to William E. Heberd; 98th St, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $245,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 5,000

RODE, Minnie H., to Title Insurance Company; 151st St, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years... 8,500

BOEHNERT, John, to Louisa Heine; Forsyth St, w s, 185 ft s of Houston St, due Nov. 1, 1910, 6 per cent... 12,000

BLOSSOM, James B., to Louise N. Bristow; Perry Av, s w corner of 207th St, 3 years... 4,000

BLOSSOM, James B., to John H. Green and another; Perry Av, s w corner of 207th St, 3 years... 1,000

CORN, Henry, to the Alliance Realty Company; 5th Av, 130 and 132, n w corner of 129th St, prior mtg $460,000, building loan, due Jan. 30, 1904, 4½ per cent... 130,000

FAUTH, Michael, to William Wilkening; 2d Av, w s, 25.6 ft n of 96th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 15,000

JUNGMAN, Abraham, to Essie Eisenberg; Westchester Av, e s, 83.6 ft n of 152d St, prior mtg $21,000 demand, 6 per cent... 2,250

KARP, Davis, to Don A. Gaylord; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, due April 21, 1903, 6 per cent... 534

LEWIS, Isaac, to the State Bank; 56th St, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each... 6,000

MATTOX, Pierson S., to Isadora Lewis; 32d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent... 1,000

ORR, May D., to the New York Savings Bank; 126th St, n s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent... 4,000

SICA, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 143d St, 609 East, 1 year, 4 per cent... 5,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Real Estate Company; 131st St, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent... 18,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Real Estate Company; 131st St, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, prior mtg $18,000, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent... 78,000

SPRUNG, Max, to Bertha Sprung, guardian; 3d St, 346 East, 5 years... 4,000

THE LOUIS WEBER BUILDING CORP. to the Bank for Savings; 4th St, s s, 170.8 ft e of Lafayette Pl, 5 years, 4 per cent... 93,000

WOLFRUM, Theodosia E., to Maggie F. Beers; 180th St, 873 East, installments. 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company... $130,000

FINN, William E., to Bendet Isaacs... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jane E. Othhout... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances W. A. Donohue, as trustee... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 84; Joseph Vigotsky against Weil & Mayer, owners; Sieder & Stolar, contractors... $150

15TH ST, 342 and 344 East; Patrick Gallagher against Abraham D. Weinstein and another, owners and contractors... 550

20TH ST, 303 East; John Weitling against the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, owner; William Kruger, contractor... 150

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; John W. Rapp against Henry Anderson, owner and contractor... 1,275

49TH ST, 342 East; Joseph Vigotsky against Weil & Mayer, owners; Seider & Stolar, contractors... 75

82D ST, 20 and 22 East; Arthur D. Smith against Robert McCafferty and Richard W. Buckley, owners and contractors... 1,008

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; E. Bradley-Currier Company against Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor... 600

94TH ST, 58 to 60 East; Charles H. Dermstadt against Moses S. Shill, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor... 2,000

109TH ST, 22 East; George Carroll against Albert Karuts, owner and contractor... 746

111TH ST, 112 and 114 East; Thompson, Coady & Co. against Jacob Cohen, owner and contractor... 594

111TH ST, 118 and 120 East; Thompson, Coady & Co. against Jacob Cohen, owner and contractor... 594

Lis Pendens.

165TH ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x 70.5x irregular; Lawrence Davis against Richard L. Kempe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Freidrich.

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3, and other property in Kings County; John A. Johnson against Julia B. Reeve and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

197TH ST, 34 West; Jennie A. Wood and another against Susie Denison and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Edsall.

142D ST, 635 East, and 245 East 122d St; George P. Morell against Robert L. Shaw, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. S. Gifford.

118TH ST, 17 West; Augustus H. Skilton, trustee, against Dimock & Fink Company, (action to set aside title, &c.;) attorney, H. S. Sayers.

75TH ST, 22 West; Esther A. Piza against Hannah B. Piza, individually and as executrix, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Well & Well.

150TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Elisabeth Rentelen against John Maloney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Vincent.

111TH ST, 112 and 114 East, and 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 34.6x100; Catharine Barlig against Jacob Cohen, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Mulholland.

8D ST, n s, 115 ft e of Avenue D, 40x96; Dore Golding against Sarah Michaelson, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MERRITT & LOCKWOOD.—Merritt & Lockwood, incorporated, manufacturers and dealers in electrical appliances at 54 West Twenty-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Taylor. S. Edward Miller is President and Wilfred Thompson Secretary. Theodore Prince, the attorney, said that the liabilities are $3,000 and good assets $1,700. Slow collections and lack of capital to complete contracts were the causes.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HUGH SMITH.—Hugh Smith, residing at 136 West Ninety-ninth Street, formerly a liquor dealer at 332 Ninth Avenue, and 435 Eleventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $5,558 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $5,055 are to M. Groh's Sons, brewers, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Smith on Wednesday last.

H. HYMAN & SONS.—Cable H. Hyman and Joseph A. Hyman, who composed the firm of H. Hyman & Sons, formerly at 66 and 68 Beaver Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $3,333 and nominal assets to the amount of $317 in worthless accounts. C. H. Hyman has individual debts of $422. Henry Hyman, who was the senior partner, is dead.

JAMES HENRY FLETCHER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets of James Henry Fletcher, dealer in costumes, cloaks, and millinery at 534 Fifth Avenue, with a bond of $5,000. It was said that the Creditors' Committee has recommended that his offer to settle at 80 cents on the dollar be rejected. The merchandise and accounts are estimated at $20,000, and there are orders on hand for $4,500, which ought to be filled.

J. ENSIGN FULLER.—J. Ensign Fuller of 32 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $161,845 and no available assets. He has 500 shares of stock of the Hydra Battery Company, but it is valueless. Among the creditors are E. G. W. Peits of Chicago, $73,000; First National Bank of Chicago, $10,250; Charles J. Canda of this city, $20,135; J. R. Case, $8,500, and E. H. Gary, $4,350. The debts were contracted principally in Chicago from 1891 to 1895.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADRAINS, Leonard—A. Schafer... $3,815

BURRELL, Walter C. & Sylvester O. Phelan—F. E. Gillies and another... 45

BAKER, Thomas H.—E. Kirschberg... 89

BARRA, Ceasar B. & Ambrose H. Purdy —A. Wren... 70

CRAM, Jacob—J. Turtill... 215

DE ORO, Alfred—W. L. Frank... 940

EHRLMAN, Isaac H.—F. S. Howard... 739

ENGEL, Anna—J. M. Bowers, receiver... 480

EBERHARDT, Matilda, August F. & John H.—Fairchild Brothers & Foster... 202

EISENBERG, Samuel—L. Lewis... 74

FRICK, William C.—W. G. Rowell... 63

FESSENDEN, Charles P.—C. F. Rogers. 90

GARVIN, Edward D.—New York Edison Company... 42

GRIFFITH, George W.—A. Goldsmith... 911

GOEBEL, Emilie—E. Harlem... 77

GOEBEL, Emilie—E. C. Savidge... 88

HALPIN, Mary C.—W. Crawford... 100

HINE, Charles M.—M. Schnaier... 47

IMMEL, Jun—D. J. Cullen... 619

JOHNSTON, Marion A.—Seventh National Bank of New York... 2,348

LYMAN, William—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee... 282

MUIRHEAD, Benjamin C.—W. F. Grier... 82

MARRIS, Frank J.—W. Norman, Jr., by guardian... 319

MARGOLIES, Edward and Hattie—G. M. Wheeler... 88

McELWEE, Alexander, and New Brunswick Cannel Coal Company, Limited—J. H. Ecob... 5,776

NEIDHARDT, William—H. Miller... 103

PENTZ, William E.—G. A. Conover... 3,138

PIERCE, Robert—J. B. Northrup... 93

STEINFELD, Max—H. Strauss... 37

SIEMER, Hermann—H. Behrman and another... 278

WAGNER, Peter—Singer Manufacturing Company... 74

WILLIAMS, James P.—G. Ross... 343

WAGNER, Kate F.—F. Schrieber and another... 127

ZASULY, Mailee—J. Emanuel... 77

ZASULY, Mailee—J. Emanuel... 77

PROVIDENT MEDICAL COMPANY—R. Cobban and another... 180

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. M. Dingman, by guardian... 964

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Tennessee Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has chosen these officers to serve during the year: President—J. E. Davies of Knoxville; Vice President—N. H. Grady of Chattanooga; Secretary—S. Moyses of Chattanooga.

J. B. Roddick of Chicago has been appointed Western manager of the New York and New England Underwriters.

The German Insurance Company of Peoria has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Massachusetts, and J. J. E. Rothery has been appointed its Boston agent.

President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company of New York has announced that his company will not be bound by either advisory or scheduled rates in Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska, and a report of his attitude has been submitted to the Governing Committee of the Western Union.

Shipman & Wayne of Chicago have been appointed Cook County agents of the Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company.

The Chicago correspondent of The Chronicle says: "The Executive Committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association has instructed a special committee on high pressure water system to investigate the sudden stoppage in the work of installing the system. The city has put in two stretches of twelve-inch pipe of about a hundred feet each, both on La Salle Street, but unconnected. Having done that it has stopped, although there is an appropriation sufficient to complete the work; it is understood that the Mayor wants matters delayed till the comprehensive system, with pumping stations and all, can be installed. The insurance men want the work to go right along, putting the pipes down and connecting them with the fireboats whenever needed, until the pumping stations can be installed."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Western low pressure has made little progress eastward in the last twenty-four hours. It is central tonight in Western Iowa, with a tendency to move east-northeast. An area of high pressure of considerable energy overlies the St. Lawrence Valley, and a second high pressure is moving southerly over the plateau region. Rain has fallen in the Missouri Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, in Florida, and along the South Atlantic Coast. It is considerably cooler in New England, the lower lake region, and the east slope of the Rocky Mountain region. Maximum temperatures of 30 degrees and over were recorded to-day in

THREE BOLD BOY BURGLARS.

Caught After Causing Alarm by Many Robberies in the Oak Street Police Precinct.

More than a score of burglaries in the last few weeks have caused great alarm among the residents of the Oak Street Precinct, and have baffled the best efforts of Capt. O'Reilly and his detectives, but it is believed that the trouble was brought to an end with the arrest of three small boys who were surprised by Policeman Fletcher Thursday night in the act of robbing a furnishing store at 113 South Street. The boys are John Price, fourteen years old, and George Donegan, fifteen years old, both of 290 Front Street, and William McCarthy, twelve years old, of 287 Front Street.

From the adroitness displayed by the thieves business men of the neighborhood had reached the conclusion that they were a gang of experienced robbers. No building was so big, no fastening so secure, but these boys would attempt it. When the policeman surprised the thieves in the act of looting the South Street store, two were outside, while McCarthy was within passing out to his accomplices everything of value upon which he could lay his hands.

The pair on the outside fled when the policeman came suddenly upon them, even neglecting to warn McCarthy, but the McCarthy boy, who was convicted of burglary by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Children's Court, yesterday, betrayed them, and they were arrested at 63 Main Street, Brooklyn, to which place they ran. An adjournment was taken in their cases until Tuesday, so that there may be as many witnesses against them as possible.

The boys say they carried off about $500 worth of goods during the past fortnight and named the following as a partial list of the places they had entered during that time: A furnishing store at 167 South Street, a candy store at 444 Pearl Street, a leather store at 52 Spruce Street, and a furnishing store at 123 William Street. They say they forced many other places, but they did not name them.

Young Woman Accused of Theft.

Mary Smith, stylish and twenty-five years old, who gave her address as 150 East Fiftieth Street, was locked up in the Mercer Street Station last evening by Detectives Becker and Rein of the Central Office, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses from Stern Brothers' dry goods store, on West Twenty-third Street. Detective Rein says that the young woman confessed to having obtained a large quantity of goods by representing herself to be the daughter of Mrs. John Stitch of 117 East Ninety-fifth Street. Mrs. Stitch told the police that she did not know the prisoner.

Newspaper Artists' Association.

An association of artists to be known as the Newspaper Artists' Association was formed last night at 23 East Fourteenth Street. Parker Newton was elected President and Charles E. Schultz Secretary-Treasurer. Two artists from each newspaper were elected as members of the Executive Committee. The association will hold its first annual loan and sale exhibition of original drawings and paintings at the Waldorf-Astoria at an early date.

To Aid St. Veronica's Church.

The fair for the benefit of St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church in Christopher Street will be opened to-morrow evening by Edward E. McCall, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:21	Sun sets...5:06	Moon rises..1:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:22	Gov. Isl'd...3:53	H. Gate...5:49
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:45	Gov. Isl'd...4:14	H. Gate...6.10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 26.

Hilary, Barbados and Northern Brazil ..... 7:00 A. M. .....

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos..... 3:30 A. M. .....
City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples ..... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland..10:00 A. M. .....
Uller, British Guiana...12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans.... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbados .....12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool ..... 5:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island.12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen ...11:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Cavour, Argentina .....11:30 A. M. .....
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago .....12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana .... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow ....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $11 and up to Nov. $1, inclusive, (if the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails, (closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.--Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.,) will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $1 and up to Nov. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 25; Shanghai, Sept. 29; Yokohama, Oct. 6, and Honolulu, Oct. 16, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched East-Oct. 22 at 6 P. M. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 26.

Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Bellarden, Barry, Oct. 10.
British Princess, Antwerp, Oct. 11.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Oct. 24.
Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Madura, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
Santiago, Havana, Oct. 22.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Canadian, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 18.
Colorado, Brunswick, Oct. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Finland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Oct. 17.
Prins de Nederlanden, Haiti, Oct. 22.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Oct. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
El Sud, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Messaba, London, Oct. 18.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Arkadia, San Juan, Oct. 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 22.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Breslau, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Oct. 16.
El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 13.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Sarpendon, Cardiff, Oct. 15.

Arrived.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:34 A. M., 26th.

SS Jefferson, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tabaristan, (Br.,) Saunders, Bussorah, &c., Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville, Oct. 21, and Charleston, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre, Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, McPherson, Port Arthur, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Steamship Company.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank.) Dalldorf, Rotterdam, Oct. 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:09 A. M.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston, Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Dorlsbrook, (Br.,) Wrighton, Tampico, Oct. 15, with lead and copper bars to the American Smelting and Refining Company; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS El Rio, for Galveston.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso and Campeche.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Alnwick, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Victoria, (Br., for Bermuda.
SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Pocasset, (Br.,) for Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Coamo, for San Juan.
SS Maracaibo, for Curacao and Maracaibo.
SS Fort Denison, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Cassel, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Baltimore.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Niewjaar.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Olan Ferguson, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Galveston.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Iroquois, for Jacksonville.
SS Sarmatia, (Dan.,) for Galveston.
SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard at 4:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thiedemann, from New York for Horsens, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:37 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Adria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaarschmidt, from New York for Shanghai, Hiogo, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:58 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Rinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Ramleh, (Br.,) Capt. Dusting, for New York, sld. from Manchester yesterday.

SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filkins, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Palermo Oct. 23.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Kyllesbeck, from New York via Christiania for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Oct. 23.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Hodgson, from Yokohama, Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Ponto Ferraria to-day.

SS Mokta, (Br.,) Capt. Cooper, from New York for Leith, passed Peterhead to-day.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The British bark Abeystwith Castle, Capt. Davies, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Celebes, has been reported in latitude 34 degrees north, longitude 141 degrees east, with topmast gone. A tug has been sent from Yokohama to assist her.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 25.—The ship Abner Coburn, Capt. Skewes, from Baltimore Aug. 17 for San Francisco, has arrived here with cargo heated.

PARA, Oct. 25.—The German steamer Alps, Capt. Krause, from New York via this port for Manaos, is reported ashore at Coralhino (?) Assistance has been sent.

MANAOS, Oct. 25.—The British steamer Paraense, Capt. Coxe, from Santos Oct. 6 for St. Vincent, is reported ashore sixty miles from here.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Notice is given by the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District that on Oct. 25, 1902, a spar-shaped experimental gas lighted buoy, painted red, and showing a fixed red light during periods of five seconds, separated by eclipses of five seconds' duration, was temporarily placed about midway between Buoys E 2 and G E 2, entrance Gedney Cut, Gedney Channel, entrance to New York Lower Bay, in 32 feet mean low water, on the following magnetic bearings: Sandy Hook Light Station, (Rear,) WSW. ¾ W., nearly; Romer Shoal Light Station, NW. by W. ½ W. 13-16 W.: Centennial Tower, N. 13-16 W. Pilots and masters of vessels are requested to inform the office of the Third Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., of any accident to the buoy, or if it be dragged from its position.

Real Estate at Auction.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE

CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY

171 WATER STREET

four-story building and lot, 20x35.5 feet. Maps, etc., from Daniel Seymour, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall St., or Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th,

14 AND 16 HAMILTON ST.,

Near Catharine Street.
Choice plot, 34.6x103.6 feet. Vacant and ready for immediate improvement.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29th,

121 AND 123 WEST 17TH ST.

four and three story brick stables, with two-story brick extensions, covering plot 49x92x66.8 feet in rear.
H. A. VIEU, Esq., Attorney, 320 Broadway.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty St.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE

At auction, of choice and valuable lots.

N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 171st St.
N. W. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 173d St.
S. E. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 184th St.
AND ALSO,
Three lots on Marble Hill, Terrace View Ave. and Teunissen Place, near the Harlem Ship Canal,
AT
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 Broadway, N. Y.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon.
For maps and further particulars, apply to S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Wednesday, October 29, 1902,
SUPREME COURT SALE,
Under direction of EDWIN A. WATSON, Esq., Referee,
435 WEST 36TH STREET,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVES.
four-story brick tenement, with stores; size of Lot, 25x98.9.
GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., Atty., 59 Wall St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Executors' & Public Auction Sale

27 CHOICE LOTS & PLOTS

SITUATED ON SOUTH SIDE
St. Nicholas Av., South of 162d St.

East Side Edgecombe Ave.,
opposite 164th St.

Edgecombe Ave. & 163d St.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.

West Side Edgecombe Ave.,
between 150th and 160th Streets.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 4½%.
Messrs. DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys, No. 50 Wall St.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

To close the estate of Michael McDermott, (deceased,) by order Charles E. Appleby, Esq., and William E. McFadden, Esq., executors.

141 WEST 61ST ST.

One four-story, basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; extra well built; gas fixtures, &c.; size 20.10x100.5.

131 AND 133 WEST 61ST ST.

Five-story and basement brownstone double flat; steam heat, hot water supplied; modern improvements, &c.; size of lot 40x100.5.

879 AND 881 10TH AVE.,
near 57th St.

Two five-story apartment houses, with stores; size of lots, 20 and 30x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1902,
at 2:30 P. M., on the premises,
15 Valuable Lots and Plots,
THE
CITY OF YONKERS,
SITUATED ON
Radford St. and Cliff Ave.,
within a few minutes' walk of Getty Square. Streets sewered, curbed; water and gas, &c. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TWO CHOICE LOTS,
EAST SIDE 9TH AVE.,
49.11 FEET SOUTH OF 206TH ST.
SIZE OF LOTS, 25x100 EACH. NO ROCK.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Office, 7 Pine Street.

Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale, Tuesday, October 28, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

228 West 123d St., brownstone 3-family flat; steam heat, hot water supply; in good order and condition; no vacancies; private house neighborhood.

Eugene H. Pomeroy, Referee, 31 Nassau St.
Joseph F. Daly, Pl'ff's Atty, 54 Wall St.
Maps, &c., from **Auctioneer,** 141 Broadway.

City Real Estate For Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale
In the 5th Ave. Section

20-Foot House on Murray Hill,

Between Park and Lexington; 4-story brownstone; butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; open plumbing; two baths; excellent condition; immediate possession; asking $65,000; owner will make interesting reduction to quick purchaser.

New 5-Story American Basement,

East of Madison Ave., below 42d St.; 25 feet wide; thoroughly modern house; asking only $135,000.

In the 50's, East of 5th Ave.,

House 20 feet wide, which can be altered to American basement at comparatively small cost; excellently located; can be purchased reasonably; owner wants offer.

On East 56th St.,

The only remaining unaltered house between Park and Lexington Aves. that can be purchased at anywhere near the old price; house is 21 feet wide; has splendid rear. We are sole agents; send for particulars.

Just off 5th Ave., in the 60's,

25-foot American Basement, which owner is obliged to sell; asking price is $150,000; can be seen by appointment only.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

Real Estate for Sale.

SALE OF A THOUSAND LOTS

If you know how money has been doubled and trebled, and multiplied in some cases tenfold, in Harlem and Bronx properties, you can see how the same conditions exactly are working out the same results in this present and future residence section for well-to-do people.

MORSEMERE On the Plateau of the Palisades.

is one of the finest places about New York to live in, but leaving out the home proposition altogether—here, if you ACT while others "put off 'till to-morrow"—here is YOUR genuine opportunity to make a solid, ground floor investment in profit-making real estate.

FOR A STARTER We offer a thousand lots at Morsemere on terms that any salary earning man or woman can accept.

Keep Your Money, Pay Only a Small Deposit, the Rest Monthly in Sums to Suit Yourself.

We have some tastefully built, modern houses to offer you on the same terms.

SEND FOR FULL INFORMATION, FREE TICKETS, AND GO AT ONCE.

The best time for a trip of inspection is at 7:10 P. M., by Chambers or 23d Street Ferries, and Erie Railroad.

Columbia Investment Real Estate Co.,
277 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A PRIVATE HOUSE SNAP.

Attractive brownstone, four-story, 20 feet wide, with all improvements, on West 76th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; asking price only $28,000; want offer. For full particulars address or apply to F. R. WOOD & CO., 412 Columbus Av., (80th St.) Telephone, 178—Riverside.

131 AND 133 WEST 61ST ST.

Five-story and basement brownstone double flat; steam heat, hot water supplied; modern improvements, &c.; size of lot 40x100.5.

879 AND 881 10TH AVE.,
near 57th St.

Two five-story apartment houses, with stores; size of lots, 20 and 30x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

A very attractive 3½-story highstoop dwelling, having all improvements, three baths, parquet floors, and new decorations throughout; must be seen to be fully appreciated; has unexcelled view of the drive. For full particulars address or apply to F. R. WOOD & CO., 412 Columbus Av.

DWELLING OPPORTUNITY.

Close 81st St. "L" Station; four-story highstoop, 19 feet wide; two baths; parquet floors; offered at great sacrifice to quick purchaser. For full particulars address or apply to F. R. WOOD & CO., 412 Columbus Av., (80th St.)

4% $250,000 to Loan on Improved New York City Real Estate. Can be divided in any amount. Apply to JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 Pine Street. 4%
Tel. 1297 Cort.

BUILDERS AND OPERATORS.
CHOICE BROADWAY CORNER.
Containing 6,000 Square Feet.
Well rented. Possession 30 days.
For price and particulars apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

W. 16TH ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.,
75x103.3.
Well Rented. No Leases.
For sale. Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

N. E. Cor. 3d Av. and 163d St., 3 lots.
635 East 157th St., 2 lots, small house.
2d Av., above 110th, full lot, 4-story.
Grand and Lewis Sts., L, rented, small houses.
450 Washington St., 18x88, 3-story, (store.)
Elizabeth St., near Grand, full lot, old house.
Columbus Av., corner, 5-story double flat.
Exchanges considered, submit wants and offers.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St. and Bowery.

A Park Avenue Corner.

Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

LOOK.
IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN
ON 5TH AV., CORNER,
100 FT. X 100 FT., ABOVE 96TH ST.,
WITH BUILDINGS WHICH CARRY THEMSELVES, CALL OR ADDRESS
C. W. GAYLOR,
1,123 BROADWAY.

House for Sale.—$5,000 cash will buy 5-story brownstone, 8-room single flat, 115th St. West; balance easy terms; no agents. Owner, 153 6th Av.

East 75th St., near 3d Av.—Brownstone double flat, 27x102; no heat; rental, $1,896; price, $18,000; easy terms. J. Montgomery, 212 East 31st St.

Lenox Avenue, near 135th, two apartments and stores, $25,000 each. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Real Bargain.—Bleecker Street, 5-story 4-family flat, 4 stores; rented, $3,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Pays 11%, West 40th near 8th Avenue, 5-story apartment, 22 families; mortgages, $25,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Bargains—21st Street dwelling, 23.4x100; store property, 8th Av., near 13th. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Several big paying tenements in Greenwich Village, 15 per cent. net, for sale cheap. R. Pehlemann & Son, 171 Broadway, 493 Columbus Av.

Good corner on Park Av., fully rented; want offer. R. Pehlemann & Son, 493 Columbus Av., 171 Broadway.

Sale or Exchange.—Bachelor-apartment building; very central; bargain. BLOODGOOD, HAYES & MORRILL, 542 5th Av.

For Sale.—Choice west-side house, few thousand down. BLOODGOOD, HAYES & MORRILL, 542 5th Av.

Investment, West 25th, near 7th, two dwellings, 42x100; rent, $2,400. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

125th St., Near Amsterdam.	3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
151st St., Near B'way.	5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $89,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
2d Av., Near 70th St.	Elegant 10-family flat, 2 stores; pr. $25,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
8th Av., Near 140th St.	5-story 10-family flat, stores; price $19,500; mtg. $13,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Murray Hill, Near Lexington Av.—Private dwelling; under $26,000; refined surroundings. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

Madison Av., Above 125th St.—Four-story dwelling; price, $12,000. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

223 East 115th St.—Three-story dwelling; excellent order; may be bought cheap. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

In the Fifties, between 5th and 6th.—20x100; less than $55,000. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

A Great Bargain.—Private dwelling on 46th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

Seventies, Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, extension, under $30,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Sixties, Near Park Av.—Four-story stone house; only $27,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story stone, 20 ft. wide, in 60s; under $30,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement; $23,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Small house on Murray Hill, near Park Av.; under $35,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

A plot 34x100, above 34th St., within 125 feet of Broadway. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Choice plots on 42d St., near Broadway, for sale. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Four-story building in Maiden Lane; price, $18,500. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

For Sale—Private house in 71st St., near Broadway. Thomas Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

East 119th St.; 5-story and stores; price, $22,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Cannon St.; 5-story and stores; price, $27,000; rent, $3,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 12th St.; 4-story private house; price, $19,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Sixties.—Under $26,000; four-story stone house, 20 feet wide. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story dwelling, Murray Hill, near Park; open plumbing; $65,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story remodeled house in 50s; bargain for doctor; $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

West 17th St.; 6-story and stores; price, $33,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 14th St.; 6-story and stores; price, $33,500; rent, $3,500. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Bargain—West 31st, near 9th, 3-story dwelling, 20x98; rent, $1,400. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Near Lexington Avenue in Seventies—Four-story stone; only $14,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

62nd Street, near Park Avenue—Three-story stone; under $20,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

73rd St., near Park Av.—Four-story and extension; about $35,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Sixties, Near Madison.—Four-story and extension; about $40,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Three-story house in Park Avenue in Sixties; under $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Plot 29x98.9, Murray Hill, near Park Avenue; very reasonable. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Dwellings, 51st, near 8th, $19,000; 48th near 9th, $15,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Ninth Ward triple flat, 32 feet wide; rent $5,000. Price $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 111 B'way.

315 West 46th St.—Private house for sale; easy terms, or rental $1,300. Martin, 50 East 125th

4th St., Near 6th Av.—63 feet frontage for sale or lease. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Brownstone corner, 5-story and stores; price, $52,000; rent, $5,200. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 4th St., 6-story, 44x96; price, $75,000; rent, $7,500. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Philip A. Smyth.

141 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY ST.
WASHINGTON LIFE BUILDING.

OFFERS

Prince St., bet. BROADWAY and BOWERY, large plot; offered by Executor.

5th St., near **2d Ave.,** large plot adjoining corner; to close estate.

Bronx Borough—Acreage plots on line of new rapid transit railroad.

Superb Bronx Corner—

Close to "L" Station. Very choice 5-story apartment, with store, on wide street. Opportunity for investors.

The Owner Himself

Has had 304 W. 88th St. made over for HIS OWN occupancy. Parquet throughout; silk and tapestry decorations; tiled baths; bay front. The house has unexpectedly come to us for sale. The opportunity offered is unusual.

Slawson & Hobbs,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
284 Columbus Av.

There Are No Better

NEW HOUSES on the west side (and that is saying a good deal) than 303 to 325 West 100th St. They vary in size, but not in FINISH and EXCELLENCE OF CONSTRUCTION; 17 to 20 ft wide.

$33,000 to $38,000.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

West Side Homes

Ergo—if you want to know anything about Real Estate—want to make safe and profitable investments, or buy a house to live in, come and get the benefit of our 18 years' experience.
In the seventies, a 20-foot dining room extension house at a great sacrifice, $40,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

For Sale or to Lease,
in whole or in part, on
FIRST AVENUE,
between 31st and 32d Sts. and proposed Av. A,
A Valuable Plot of Ground,
containing 19 vacant Lots. For further particulars apply to WM. WICKE CO., 36 East 22d St., New York City.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

Near Central Park. Price, $40,000.	A 20-foot, well-built high-class dwelling; trimmed with the handsomest of h

DITMAS PARK
FLATBUSH BROOKLYN N.Y.

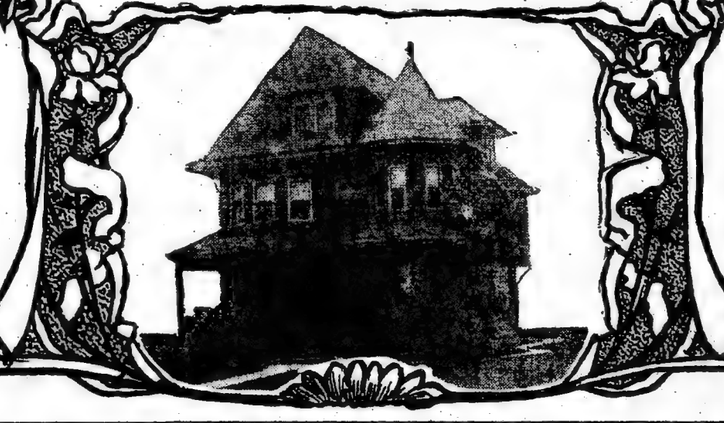

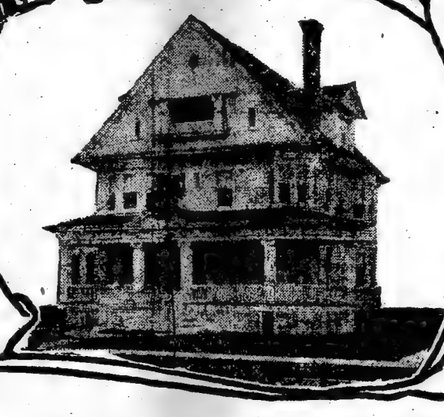

One Month's Business
AT DITMAS PARK.

The SEVEN RESIDENCES shown in this advertisement WERE SOLD in one month at DITMAS PARK, at a valuation of $85,000. SALES of VACANT PLOTS amounting to $100,000 in value were also effected.

THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT in favor of any property is that its POPULARITY STEADILY INCREASES and that it MERITS such ADVANCEMENT. The more settled portion of DITMAS PARK, between Ocean Avenue and the Brighton Beach Railroad, appeals successfully to those who desire HOMES of the HIGHEST CLASS in the BEST LOCATION. OUR RECENT PURCHASE west of the Brighton Beach Railroad already has quite a changed appearance. We have entered upon a complete scheme of improvements for this section, and the demand for building plots here has been prompt and even surprising. We have put a very low price on these plots for a short time. GET OUR PRICES and make your purchases BEFORE THE ADVANCE, it will SURELY COME, as it has in all our other properties.

If you want a home for yourself, or are interested in noting the successive steps of a home building scheme complete and satisfying, take Brighton Beach Division of Kings County "L," with stations at Cortelyou Road and Newkirk Avenue, or Flatbush Avenue trolley to Dorchester Road. NEW YORK to DITMAS PARK, 28 minutes.

MANOR REALTY COMPANY,
L. H. POUNDS, President.

OUR ONLY OFFICE is on the Property, Dorchester Road and East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S PARK SLOPE

offers opportunities for the persons seeking permanent homes similar to Riverside Drive, Manhattan, at one-quarter the cost. Near the main entrance and opposite the beautiful Prospect Park, on high ground, affording a magnificent view of the harbor and surrounding country. The following builders and owners offer the choicest residences in this the ideal section of the Brooklyn Borough (rigidly restricted). If you contemplate purchasing a home, inspect the following residences and convince yourself that they cannot be duplicated in New York for four times the price we ask:

7th St., Near 8th Ave.

13 artistic limestone and brick 3-story and basement houses, not of the ordinary style; hardwood throughout, tiled bath, open plumbing, gas logs, and every convenience and improvement. Price $10,500. JOHN T. ALLEN CO., Builders, on Premises, or 309½ Clinton St., Brooklyn.

4th St., Near 7th Ave.

Nos. 437 to 441, modern 3-story and basement fancy stone dwellings; bay windows to third floor; box stoops; cabinet mantels; hardwood trim; new decorations; equal to anything ever offered at the price; unusual terms; open for inspection. Apply on premises, or WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Owner, 22 Court Street, Brooklyn.

First St., Near Prospect Park West.

Nos. 561 to 569, three and four-story private dwellings; every modern improvement; extension dining room, beamed ceilings; steam heat; music rooms, library; 150 feet from Park; prices $21,500 to $36,000. PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, on Premises.

Eighth Ave., Corner Carroll St.

Two magnificent 3-story and basement dining-room extension houses; Indiana limestone fronts, modern French style, nearing completion; will finish to suit; house 25x83 on lot 112 feet deep; one already sold; 3 tiled baths; electric wiring, steam heat, etc. PETER J. COLLINS, Builder, on premises, or 67 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.

6th St., Near Prospect Park West.

Fine neighborhood surroundings; handiness to car lines; convenience of interior arrangements are the main points to consider in purchasing. We have all of the foregoing. Examine 599 Sixth St., 3-story and basement, finely decorated, 2 bath rooms; also 601, 4-story and basement. JOHN A. BLISS, Builder, on Premises.

4th St., Near 8th Ave.

Six modern Brooklyn dwellings—hardwood finish throughout and open plumbing; will sell free and clear, but a mortgage at 4½ per cent. will be taken by owner for an amount to suit purchaser. OWNER, Room 700, Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

7th St., Near Prospect Park West.

Six 3-story and basement private dwellings—bay windows both front and rear; small artistic houses, finely finished in mahogany, bird's-eye maple, red birch, Flemish oak and white enamel; combination electric and gas fixtures. Particular attention is called to the Flemish and colonial houses. W. B. GREENMAN, Builder, on Premises, or 858 Prospect Pl.

How to Reach These Houses.

Take 7th Ave., Vanderbilt and 9th Ave., Smith and Ninth Street or Flatbush Ave. cars from Manhattan end of Bridge, without change. Fare, 5c. Time, 25 minutes.

New York Av. bargain in a 2-family house; only $5,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av.

Plot 40x100 on New York Av., near Av. F, $1,200. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Plot 100x100 on East 20th St., near Av. F, $1,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av.

East 29th St., near Av. F.—Decorated; $5,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Plot 60x200, running through from E. 34th to 35th St., $1,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av.

East 22d St., bet. Avs. F and G.—12 rooms, all detached, only $6,400. Chas. Rosenthal.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Houses on Park Slope and elsewhere; good bargains. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Houses on Park Slope and elsewhere; some good bargains. Call on Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

$780.—Willoughby Av., near Cumberland St., brick, 13 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,500.—Eighth Av., near Berkeley Pl., stone, 16 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,500.—Pacific St., near Bedford Av., stone, 16 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,300.—Carroll St., near 9th Av., brick, 14 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,200.—Schermerhorn St., near Smith, stone, 17 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,200.—Jefferson Av., near Marcy Av., stone, 17 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$840.—Clinton St., near State St., brick, 14 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$660.—Cranberry St., near Willow St., brick, 10 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$600.—Hancock St., near Stuyvesant Av., stone, 13 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$19.—547 10th St., above 7th Av.; first flat, single; 7 rooms. George E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

$1,200.—South Portland Av., near Lafayette Av., stone; 13 rooms. George E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,500.—Garfield Place, near 8th Av.; stone; 11 rooms. George E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$720.—St. Felix St., near De Kalb Av.; stone; 13 rooms. George E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

900 Park Place, near Washington Av.; stone; 13 rooms, Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

900 St. Mark's Av., near Kingston Av.; frame; 15 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

$1,000, Greene Av., near Bedford Av., stone; 11 rooms. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FRONTS ACREAGE.

10 acres most attractive land, on West Neck, Huntington, with 200 feet fine sandy beach on Lloyd's Harbor. Partly wooded, partly fine grove. Elevation, magnificent views. Cheap at $6,000.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

SHORE FRONT; NORTH SIDE; $25 DOWN, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY; 23 MINUTES OUT; 2 CENTS COMMUTATION. CALL PERSONALLY OR WRITE NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 1,123 BROADWAY.

For Sale—Bargain, fine dwelling, with 11 rooms and bath; spacious piazzas and porte cochere; large stables and poultry houses; nearly 4 acres, garden and fruits; one mile from 2 stations; price, $5,500; easy terms. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

For gentleman's residence or stock farm, finely situated corner property, 250 acres, 2,000 feet frontage on main road, view of bay and ocean; beautiful stream and trout ponds; near bay, depot, and Post Office. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

75 Acres $750,
75 Acres $750,

running stream; good, high, dry land; fine place for poultry. Owner, Box 112 Times.

Nearly three acres in village, house ten rooms, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Mamaroneck sites, $100; $1 weekly; no assessments; near station; short distance from Sound. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

Mamaroneck, adjoining Larchmont Manor.—Lots; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; trolley; $100; $1 weekly. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

Mamaroneck.—Villa sites, $100; $1 weekly; near station; city improvements; no assessments, safeguarded. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

"Mamaroneck-on-the-Sound"; near station; sites $100; $1 weekly; no assessments; improvements. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

Mamaroneck.

High lots at Mamaroneck; short distance from New Rochelle; $100; $1 weekly; improvements. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

"Mamaroneck-on-the-Sound"; sites $100; $1 weekly; gas; water; fishing; bathing; sailing. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

Villa sites at Mamaroneck; adjoining Larchmont Manor; $100; $1 weekly; no assessments; improvements. Brooks, 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm for Sale—80 acres; fancy poultry; with greenhouses and peach orchards. Box 38, Cheshire, Conn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—House and lot in residential park; lot 50x150; house containing 9 rooms and all modern improvements; price $7,000; $5,000 can remain on bond mortgage. Particulars John M. Schlotter, 33 Crescent Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

For 50 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

A.—Owing to death of owner, a fine estate of 80 acres, near Newburg, overlooking Hudson River; fine residence and outbuildings for horses and cows; cost $22,500; will sell at great sacrifice. Address OWNER, 35 West 32d St.

Farm, 107 acres; new house, barn, &c.; high ground; pleasant location; 2 horses, 5 cows, 2 pigs, 40 fowls, 4 wagons, sleighs, tools, furniture $3,000; without furniture, $2,500. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

FOR SALE.
45 acres, vineyard, fruit, alfalfa, and grain; large house and barn, fenced; fitted up for dairy; good water right; near good school. Address Owner, Richard Nagel, Palmdale, Cal.

Good farm for sale, 104 acres, mile to free high school; price $2,700; write for full description. Wm. Kay, Brimfield, Mass.

Texas Lands for Sale.—12,000 acres good grazing lands in Texas for $10,000 or less. Davis, 2,441 7th Av., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

No line—3 times 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

A FOUR-STORY DWELLING IN THE 50'S, between 5th and 6th Avenues, For 4-Story dwelling, West Side, between 69th and 94th Streets.
ARTHUR S. COX & CO.,
31 Pine Street.

$30,000 cash and equity $45,000 in two flats to exchange for business building or moderate-priced flats or tenements. Arnold & Byrne, 111 B'way.

Free, clear Brooklyn lots near Ocean Parkway, $5,000; exchange for income. Arnold & Byrne, 111 B'way.

Exchange, $30,000 equity, apartment house near Broadway, in fifties, for business property. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

150x100, vacant, on upper east side, for improved property. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

My specialty is exchanging property, city, Brooklyn, and country. Send particulars to Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Bay Shore, Long Island.—Furnished house, large plot, near shore; mortgage, $2,500; what offered? Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Want country place for fine west-side house. BLOODGOOD, HAYES & MORRILL, 542 5th Av.

Wanted—Single or double flats in trade for improved tenement, below 59th St. Rubinger, 70 2d Av.

5-story improved tenement, near 6th Av., below 59th St., to exchange. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

4-story brick flat, with stores; equity $5,500 for lots or farm. Losere, 571 Brook Av., 161st St.

Brooklyn.

For Exchange—3-story brick dwelling; equity about $6,000; want house Montclair, Glenridge. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Finest investment, store property, B'klyn; rental, $10,000; price, $125,000; make offer. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

For Exchange—Good East New York lots, free and clear. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

CLAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A tract of land, about 70 acres, at Ford's Corner, near Perth Amboy, N. J.; recent tests show this property to contain valuable deposits of brick clay, fire clay, fine spar sand, &c.; Lehigh Valley R. R. crosses premises and transportation facilities are excellent. Owners are willing to sacrifice property, and any reasonable offer will be considered. For map, tests, and particulars, address Charles Stilwell, Jr., Savings Bank Building, Morristown, N. J.

A manufacturer needing money for his business, and owning twenty brick houses, newly built, two small families to each house, rented very low; always filled; now paying 10 per cent.; also twenty additional lots in the heart of the growing city of Perth Amboy, near the main street, one block from approaches to the new Raritan River bridge, will sell the entire property at liberal terms; this is a chance for a good investment, as the property is rising rapidly in value. Address I. Scheinman, Perth Amboy, N. J.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,000 to $12,000. Rents, $660 to $1,080. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Twelve-room house, all improvements, for sale or to rent, at a bargain; $40 per month. Inquire owner, J. W. Chandler, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

Sale or exchange for improved Brooklyn property, farm, 27 acres; house 10 rooms; barn, hennery; good condition; healthy; convenient; equity $5,000. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

At Bergenfield, N. J., on West Shore Railroad, a desirable seven-room house, just finished; ¾ mile from depot; little cash; terms suit. W. A. Macgregor, real estate agent, Bergenfield.

For sale or exchange for lots, attractive home, 30 minutes out; nine rooms, bath, all improvements, near station. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Factory sites for sale, large and small, with or without rail connection. C. Howard Slater, 308 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

For Sale—On Palisade Av., near Griffith St., 3-story brick building, with store and rear house. Inquire 439 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights.

At Montclair, N. J.—New house, all improvements; central location; rent, $40.00 a month. Apply to Harold Harrison, 164 Duane St., N. Y.

Bergen Point, N. J.—$12,000; country seat; unincumbered; exchange Brooklyn income. Ketchum Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bernardsville, N. J.—Country seat; stable, gardener's cottage; about 8 acres; price, $16,500. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

Bernardsville, N. J.—Gentleman's country seat and farm; 270 acres; booklet on application. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

NO COMPETITION.

There are two ways to get away from competition. One is to make a cheaper article and undersell the other fellow; and the other is to make a better article than the other fellow does or can.

The latter is our method. We have laid out our property better than the other fellow. Any expert builder can show you wherein we build the best house that is built for sale in Brooklyn; besides they are complete, artistic, and ready for you to inspect.

Take Electric "L," Flatbush Train, at Park Row, or Smith Street or Franklin Ave. trolley. Get off at Beverly Road, right at our office. Automobile at your service.

DEAN ALWORD, Owner.
257 Broadway, New York.

$7,250. A SNAP. Terms
Make Offer. FLATBUSH. To Suit.
Most Beautiful Situation, overlooking Ocean Av. and Properties costing as high as $40,000; 4 minutes to "L" Station; All improvements; SEWER and macadam.
COME AND SEE IT.
A pleasing outlook; House is New and contains Large Foyer Hall or Music Room, Parlor, Library, Large Dining Room, with plate shelf; Fine Kitchen; separate Laundry; Six Bedrooms; Bath and Large BILLIARD room; trimmed in OAK. Decorated in BURLAP; Fine Grounds, 50x100 or more.
Terms, $500 cash and $45 monthly pays all. If you have seen Houses offered for $9,000 look at this, you can judge what a bargain it is.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

Monroe St.—2-story basement brick; 9 rooms and bath; only $4,800. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Have you anything to exchange? Send particulars. We can match it. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $8,000. MIGHT EXCHANGE FOR SMALL HOUSE, or sell on very EASY TERMS, very pretty detached house, 12 rooms and bath, HARD WOOD TRIM and floors; RICHLY DECORATED; every improvement; ground 50x100; near BEVERLEY ROAD station of KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED. This is an OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME ONE.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

OCEAN AVENUE, FLATBUSH.
Here is a home to be proud of. Its location, appointments, and apparent value will immediately make it appreciated by refined people; new modern detached colonial dwelling; 14 rooms; bath and toilet separate; finished in choice hard woods; gas and electric fixtures; steam heat and all improvements. Apply to owner, John L. Bickford, No. 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 204 Flatbush.

Four choice lots, Flatbush Av., Flatbush, $5,000; 10 lots Beverley Road, $4,500. Jones, 180 Montague St.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

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Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Eldert St., Between Broadway and Bushwick.—2-story dwelling; $4,800. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Greene Av.—2½-story stone dwelling; excellent location; $5,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

$5,000 Putnam, above Bedford Av., 11-room brick. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

$7,000 President St., near Smith, 11-room brownstone. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

Rent, $1,620; price, $12,900; four-family "Hill" apartment; $2,900 cash. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Prominent Ralph corner, business property; frame building; rented; price $10,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Hancock St.—Beautiful two-family stone dwelling; $5,500; asphalt street. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

McDonough St.—Beautiful 3-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; only $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Exceptional opportunity to secure a home in Prospect Park South. Inspect and make offer.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE., NEAR CLARKSON ST.
TELEPHONE 723 FLATBUSH.

ONLY FEW LEFT.
3-Story Stone Residences.

Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. An elegant home—with all that that implies. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

COLONIAL BARGAIN!
This residence has been considered a BARGAIN AT $11,000; but if taken at once, WILL SELL FOR $9,500; has 12 large rooms, all improvements; parquet floors, first and second floors HANDSOMELY DECORATED; large lawn; in best SECTION OF FLATBUSH; 24 minutes to Manhattan; $500 CASH, TERMS TO SUIT. Open Sundays.
DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
Near Clarkson Street. Telephone 723—Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, PRICE $6,000.
ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN Av., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAPTER, 760 East 22d St., B'klyn.

150 FEET FROM PROSPECT PARK.
FIRST STREET
561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

Title insurance policy furnished purchaser of this elegant 3-story and cellar brownstone 2-family house on Park Slope; in superb condition; $750 cash; asking $5,000. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Will sacrifice detached house worth $5,000, Avenue W and East 19th St., Sheepshead Bay; $500 down, balance mortgage, or as rent; make offer. V. M. Stilwell, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

A Real Bargain.—Two-story and basement private house; all improvements; Woodbine St., near Broadway; must be sold at once; terms to suit. Hoerning, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Price, $7,000; rent, $798; four-story business building, down town. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Price, $7,500; rent, $852; four-story business building, down town. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Price, $17,500; rent, $2,400; 4-story double modern apt., "Park Slope." Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$1,650 buys 7-room frame dwelling above Fifth Avenue. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

$10,500, S. Oxford St., model stone residence; perfect order. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

Hancock St.—Handsome double flat; stone; excellent investment; $11,700. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Woodbine St.—Two fine double flats; rent, $516; price, $6,000 each. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Herkimer St.—Three-story three-family brick flat; price, $6,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

High-class investments; 25th Ward corner business properties; send for list. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

The above sign tells the story in a nutshell as to how accessible Borough Park is from Manhattan, except that it is the largest uniformly developed tract in Greater New York with improvements MADE.

650 homes erected in four years and over $4,000,000 invested in buildings, is an unprecedented record in the history of suburban development. Lots on easy monthly payments. Write for prospectus.

Borough Park Co.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
Take Fifth Av. "L" direct from bridge, fare 5c.

Franklin Av.—Business corner; leased, one tenant; $10,000; good condition. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Broadway, Near Ralph Av.—Three-story brick store; one tenant; $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Fine 2-story, basement, frame; Decatur St.; asphalt paved; $3,600. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Immediate possession; $3,250 buys pretty brick dwelling; desirable surroundings; 9 rooms; every improvement; perfect order; 766 Herkimer St., near Rochester Av. Finch, on premises.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x125; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Excellent Opportunity.—Bushwick Av. corner business property; full width; $8,750. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Hancock St.—Complete two-family stone dwelling; all modern improvements; $6,250. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Most attractive 2-story and basement stone two-family houses ever built. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Most attractive 2-story and basement stone two-family houses ever built. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Washington St. corner, 162x165, with buildings; price $105,000; good investment. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Hancock St., near Ralph, three-story double brick; rent $1,068; $105,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Evergreen Av.—Business corner, 25x60x100; well located; price, $11,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bargain.—2-story, basement, brownstone; 25th Ward; good order; $4,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

$18,000, near Prospect Park West, modern American basement; offer considered. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

$10,250, Park Place and New York Av., modern residence, worth $13,000. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

3-story 2-family stone dwelling; $750 cash; price, $5,900; cinch. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale House—Park Slope; only $7,000; worth $9,500; 3-story dwelling.
HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

$500 cash, price $5,000, 11-room, three-story stone; Park Slope. Geo. E. Lovett Co., 30 Court St.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

SNAP NO. TWO, $4,925.
POSITIVELY AS STATED.

Gentleman's residence, near Park, 11 rooms; new detached house; restricted neighborhood; handsomely decorated; double polished floors; porcelain bath, with shower and all nickel bathroom; fixtures leaded glass, etc.; all modern improvements; Holland shades; 8-ft. Kosmocrite walks and curb; street improvements made and paid for; convenient to schools, churches, and transit; $500 cash; balance $20 month, or arranged.

DODD & BANTA,
766 Flatbush Av.,
near Clarkson St. Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

SLOCUM PARK.

The best improved property in the market. Houses going up like magic. Buy here, where improvements are already made and paid for. NO ASSESSMENTS. Come out to-day and take advantage of our special Bargain Prices. This property must be seen to be appreciated. TERMS $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Titles guaranteed. Remember, a FIVE-CENT FARE direct to our property by FIVE DIFFERENT CAR LINES. A few choice business lots, good corners.

Take Smith Street car from bridge. Brooklynites, take Smith, De Kalb, or Franklin Avenue cars. Get off at Ave. P.
Coney Island Av. and Ave. P, Brooklyn.

$100.00 and $500.00 Cash.

Queen Anne houses, 60x100 feet of grounds; latest improvements; balance by rent, which pays all expenses. WM. E. KAY, Builder, 46th St., bet. 12th and 13th Avs., on premises, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

in sums to suit on good New York or Brooklyn properties. Geo. A. Craig, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Factory property; great bargain; 297-299 Bainbridge St.; lot 38.6x100; building 30x50 2 story, high cellar, with 40 h. p. engine and boiler; $5,750. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

CORNER PROPERTY.
3-story and b. b. house especially suitable for physician; No. 1 order; location good. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Ralph Av. Corner.—Business property; excellent location; rent, $2,100; price, $20,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bainbridge St.—Nine new 2-family brick; equity, $27,000; might exchange. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

St. Mark's Av.—Full 2-family brick dwellings; only $3,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Park Slope, near Park; brownstone; $8,500, $1,000 cash, $90 monthly. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

House, near Eighth Av. and Prospect Park; only $1,000 per year. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope and elsewhere; call here before renting elsewhere; have fine selection. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Price, $37,500; rent, $5,004; 5-story double apartment on "Hill." Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Rents, $1,020; price, $9,500; four-family Park Slope apartment. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Price, $8,000; rent, $912; four-family apartment; $3,000 cash. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Decatur St.—2-story, basement, brick dwelling; 9 rooms, bath; $5,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Throop Av. Corner.—Saloon property; rents $1,700; price, $18,000; exchange. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Putnam Av.—Double steam-heated apartment; rent, $1,800; price, $15,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Most attractive 2-story and basement stone two-family houses ever built. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

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Most attractive 2-story and basement stone two-family houses ever built. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Price $6,250; rent $720; three-family "Park Slope" apartment. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Macon St.—2-story, basement, stone dwelling; elegant location; $5,600. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Fulton St., Near Poplar Pl.—4-story brick stores and apartments; $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Greene Av.—3-story frame flat; excellent location, near Broadway; $6,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Rent, $1,932; price, $7,500; 4-story double apartment. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Rent, $864; price, $6,500; cash, $2,100; four-story tenement. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 30 Court St.

Two new 3-story double flats, near Park; rents, $4,644; price, $37,500. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Chas. Rosenthal
REAL ESTATE,
Flatbush Ave., Cor. Ave. F.

Two-family house, Rogers Av., near Flatbush, lot 40x100; $3,800. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

East 35th St., 2-family house; 2 lots; improvements; $6,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Bedford Av., South Midwood; exceptional opportunity; $11,000; worth $15,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

East 32d St., detached house; steam heat; double floors; $5,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Brooklyn Av., detached houses, $4,000; $200 down; balance easy. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

East 29th St. and Newkirk Av., 2-family house, detached; $5,800. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av.

Av. F, near Flatbush Av., new houses, only $4,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

East 31st St., one family plot, 40x100; all improvements; $5,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Av. G, west side, new houses, $6,250, $6,000, $5,750. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Kenilworth Place, detached house, every latest improvement; only $5,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Corner, 50x100, beautiful South Midwood; 10 rooms, decorated, $8,200. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Corner Avenue F and Kenilworth Place, 70-foot front, $6,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

East 34th St., same as above, plot 60x100; hardwood trim; $5,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Avenue F and East 31st St.—Corner house; perfect; $6,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

New York Av.—11 rooms; 40x100; all improvements; $5,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

South Midwood Bargain, East 21st St.—Seeing is believing; $7,200. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

East 21st St.—Two-family brick houses, near Avenue C, $7,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Flatbush Av.—Three-story brick, investment; only $7,000; mortgage $4,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

East 31st St., Near Newkirk Av.—Detached cottage, $3,500; $300 down. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

East 22d St., adjoining South

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES

Aeolian Hall

5th Avenue and 34th Street.

Rates $660 upwards.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or THE AEOLIAN CO.

A.—A.—A.— OFFICES. A.—A.—A.—

23 Duane St.; good Office Room, $10 up.

STORES.

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 111th St., new light Stores, 20x70; fine large windows. 1,668 Madison Av., two Stores, 25x70; light; well adapted for mercantile business, with desirable flats above each for storekeeper.

858 1st Av., corner Store and Rooms.

BUILDINGS.

52 Elizabeth St., six-story and basement building. 118 W. Broadway, three-story (stone;) nr. Duane. 270 W. Broadway, two-story (stone;) below Canal.

LOFTS.

78 Bowery, five Lofts; business building. Cyrille Carreau, agt., Grand St., near Bowery. Under Oriental Bank.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

FOR RENT.

A number of desirable rooms of large dimensions, suitable for lodge or club purposes.

ELEVATOR SERVICE.

APPLY WILLIAM DURLAND, THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY, 13-17 WEST 66TH ST.

—TO LET—
DESIRABLE STORE, 40x200,
including BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR. 537-9 BROADWAY - - 110 MERCER ST.
Apply to
BERGEN & DYKMAN,
189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

278 AND 280 WEST BROADWAY, CORNER BUILDING. | ATTRACTIVE BUILDING. Fine Light. VERY LOW RENT. With possession. Inquire of your own broker or MORRIS B. BAER, (Owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

CORNER STORE ON 7TH AVE.

Desirable for druggist or similar business; also avenue store under St. James Court Apartment House, 143d St. and 7th Av.
JANEWAY & SHAW, Agents, 1,663 Amsterdam Avenue.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices

TO LET.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th Street

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 111th St.—Elegant light new stores, 20x70, to merchants; first-story light stores, 20x70, milliners, &c.; flats above for storekeepers, $20, $22. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery.

Choice corner, 121st St. and Amsterdam Av., suitable for florist or ladies' and gents' furnishings. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

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Three Doors from 5th Ave.
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Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

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SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
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Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hotel service. Apply on premises.

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A great chance for good tenants who want large, light apartments. 520 West 145th St.

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At 37 West 22d St., desirable bachelor apartments. Innes & Center, 21 East 20th St.

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Telephone, 109 and 3,307 Riverside.
High-Class Apartments on West Side.

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241 AND 243 WEST 101ST ST.—New, up-to-date building; 8 rooms and two baths; all large rooms; long distance telephone in each apartment; steam drying room and laundry in basement; electric elevator; day and night service. $1,400 to $1,500

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Amsterdam Ave., 120th and 12 st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200—7 Rooms and Bath, $800 to $950.
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Absolutely fireproof. All improvements. Electric Light. Elevators. Cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.
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A.—123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of eight extra large rooms; steam heat; hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c. Rents, $31 and $35.
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$45.00.—3-story; foyer hall; upstairs dining room; Park Slope. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

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A handsome 7-room apartment; bath; direct light; steam heat; hot water supply; $37.50 rent; 200 West 82d St. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

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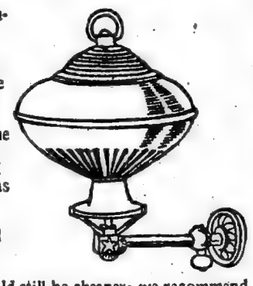

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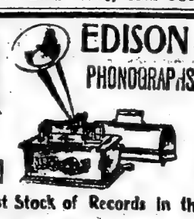

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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2807-38th.

Legal Sales.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE COAL AND IRON ORE LANDS IN CAMPBELL COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to decrees of the United States Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, I will, on Thursday, November 6th, 1902, at 12 o'clock M., upon the premises near La Follette, Tenn., sell about 14,500 acres of coal lands, and a vein or iron ore, about 1,600 acres, being all the lands of the Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.; also 2,492 shares of stock in the Tennessee Northern Railway Company.

The property is now leased by Tennessee Northern Railway Company, which connects with the Southern Railway, and the L. & N. R. R. is now building an extension through the property from Jellico to Knoxville.

Said property, both real and personal, will be sold at auction in one sale, on a credit of 6 and 12 months. The purchaser will be required to give personal security, and a lien will be retained to secure purchase price; 6% interest will be charged on deferred payments.

A full description can be obtained from the Clerk's office of said Court, and every facility will be extended at La Follette for examining the property.

HENRY O. EWING,
Special Master Commissioner,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1—65 Park Av.—Large connecting rooms; hall room; parlor dining room; first-class table; reference.

4th St., 345 West.—Large square room; also single rooms; every convenience; central location, near 8th Av.

14th St., 106 West.—A home; rooms, excellent board, $6, $7; two gentlemen; separate beds, $11; bath.

14th St., 329 West.—Large, small rooms, heated; early breakfast; bath; families; good table; reasonable.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21 ST. 23—17 WEST,
NEAR 5TH AV., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH; NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE; FIRST-CLASS TABLE AND ATTENDANCE; TELEPHONE.

21st St., 130 West.—Large double front room, with board, for $12; conveniences; table board.

26th St., 31 West.—Choice rooms, singly and en suite; excellent table and attendance; table guests accommodated.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms in refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

32d St., 317 West.—First-class rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; prices moderate; table board.

34th St. 242 West.—Two nice large rooms, singly or en suite; also hall room, with board.

58th St., 121 East.—Back parlor; suitable for physician; also front parlor, suitable for two; private bath; central location; table board; table strictly first class.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

62d St., 213 East.—Refined private Jewish family would let room with board to two gentlemen.

65th St., 126 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, heated; bath; desirable parlor floor for business; table boarders accommodated.

65th St., 130 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or couple; table boarders taken.

70th St., 30 West.—A few desirable table guests received; references exchanged.

79th St., 122 West.—Beautiful bay window front room, with connecting hall room, en suite or singly; highest references; handsome house; wide street.

80th St., 144 West.—Select house and location; table boarders accommodated.

82d St., 171 East.—Large room, with board, in private Jewish family; gentlemen or married couple; reasonable.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Handsome, large, desirable room; every convenience; good board; references.

123d St., 205 West.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, suitable for two; excellent board; private house; references.

135th St., 242-244-246 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, also hall room, to rent with board.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, small rooms; nicely furnished; running water; heat; excellent table; splendid location.

129th St., 160 West, 7th and Lenox Av.—Large and small rooms; New England board; fine location.

131st St., 70 West.—Two very pleasant, sunny rooms, to rent with board.

145th St., 460 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; hot and cold water.

148th St., 523 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath, suitable for couple; board optional; near cars.

Elegant, front room, with board; private family; steam heated; superior table, home cooking; select; home comforts; everything first class; for one or two; $5 and $6. Morrison, 72 West 133d.

Madison Av., 484.—Third floor suite with board; large closets; telephone; reference.

Private family, west side, convenient 93d St. "L" Station, offer attractive second floor and board to gentlemen desiring comfort, privileges; well appointed home; references essential. A. L. B., Box 158 Times.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

A room on third floor to let, with board; also hall room. 164 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Bank St., 83.—Handsomely furnished large front rooms; bath and every convenience; suitable for two; references.

Franklin Av., 475, Near Fulton.—Newly furnished large square and hall rooms; every convenience; hot and cold water; large closets.

Halsey St., 19, Near Bedford Av.—Handsomely furnished square rooms, southern exposure; running water; excellent table; convenient to all cars; table boarders accommodated.

Pleasant second-story front room; also third-story front hall room; large closets; modern improvements; references. 144 South Portland Av., near Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

State St., Brooklyn, 304.—Large, also small rooms; running water, heat; large closets; excellent table; references.

Table Board.—130 Macon St.; also rooms, with or without board; furnished or unfurnished.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

On Washington Heights.—By gentleman and wife; permanent; front room on bath floor; with ample closet space. K., Box 131 Times.

Country Board.

Villavista, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City; magnificent surroundings; large grounds; 300 ft. verandas; healthful altitude; like Adirondacks; superior accommodations, table, transportation; amusements; reasonable; circulars.

Furnished Rooms.

4th St., 210 West.—Newly furnished front room; bath, gas, elevator, steam heat; reasonable; apartment No. 14.

8th St., 17 West.—Private family; large front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; gentlemen; quiet house; fourth floor; references.

8th St., 5 East, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished suite, 2 to 4 rooms; also large single; medium sized room; steam; hot water; baths.

8th Av., 845.—Large sunny room, nicely furnished; suitable for two; convenient to all cars.

14th St., 203 West.—Two elegant parlors, furnished; suitable for two persons; also hall room. Grundy.

17th St., 55 West.—Large, sunny parlor, suitable physician, dentist; private family; large front basement; telephone.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished room to rent; reference required.

20th St., 208 West.—Furnished room, with wardrobe, for gentlemen only. Ring Hayes's bell.

22d St., 477 West.—Newly furnished rooms on bathroom floor; also others; private family; gentlemen preferred.

22d St., 427 West.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; running water; every convenience; house scrupulously neat; reasonable; references.

24th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished, large room; also hall rooms; $2 up; American private family.

31st St., 414 West.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, $1.25 week.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room; private bath; telephone.

60th St., 152 East.—Large and small rooms, neatly furnished; large closets; American family.

68th St., 58 West.—Handsome large room, dressing room; also smaller room; well appointed private house near park and elevated.

70th St., 122 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small; private bath; gentlemen.

71st St., 168 East.—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

77th St., 217 East.—Hall room for lady or gentleman; also communicating rooms suitable for light housekeeping; private house.

81st St., 233 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; board optional. Mrs. Meyer.

83d St., 8 West.—Strictly private family; neat, comfortable rooms; choice, convenient location; gentlemen; business women; references.

83d St., 124 West.—Single room for gentleman; bath, hot water; reasonable.

86th St., 317 West.—Second floor, single, en suite; private bath, dressing room; exclusive neighborhood, near Riverside.

89th St., 164 East.—Pleasant hall room; heat and bath; private family; home comforts; reasonable.

117th St., 133 West.—Parlor and bedroom in private house; open plumbing, private bath; hardwood finish; reasonable.

122d St., 211 West.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; running water, bath; very reasonable.

123d St., 155 West.—Room desirable, particular gentleman, adjoining exceptional bath; excellent neighborhood; accessible; dainty, light breakfast; Americans; adults; superior accommodation; worthy investigation; moderate. Dudderidge.

123d St., 201 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, with all conveniences.

Furnished Rooms.

146th St., 419 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms in strictly private house, with owner; breakfast optional; references essential.

An elegant, large, warm, furnished front room, $5 per week. 12 West 125th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Knake, 1,183 Broadway.

Grove St., 72, Near 4th St.—Quiet house; reasonable rent, $8; large front room; two gentlemen.

Parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist; terms moderate. 676 East 138th St.

To Rent—Furnished room, with bathroom adjoining; southern exposure; in The Chelsea, West 23d St., or two rooms if preferred. Address I Box 141 Times.

Two large rooms on floor, with bath, for two gentlemen, in strictly private house, west side, near 72d St.; breakfast if desired; references exchanged; telephone. Address X, Box 120, 330 6th Av.

Woman physician will rent room; light housekeeping; references. Physician, 185 Hamilton Place, Washington Heights.

Brooklyn.

Furnished front and back parlor for one or two gentlemen, near City Hall. 84 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Halsey St., 251.—To Let—Comfortably furnished front alcove room, second floor, southern exposure, heat, gas, and bath; hot and cold running water; table board convenient; terms moderate.

Halsey St., 33, Brooklyn.—A third-story front room to rent, furnished; hot and cold running water, gas, and heat.

Hancock St., 327, Brooklyn.—Two well-furnished rooms, third floor; heat, gas, running water; convenient to trolley and elevated roads; private family.

Joralemon St., Brooklyn, 78.—Second-story alcove room for two gentlemen, with private family; all improvements; terms moderate.

Madison St., 312.—Newly furnished square and hall room; southern exposure; for gentlemen; excellent board; small family adults.

Madison St., 313, Brooklyn.—Neatly furnished square room in house with owner; heat and gas included; references required.

McDonough St., 16, Brooklyn.—Large furnished room, suitable for two or a small back room, with or without board; private family.

McDonough St., 202, Brooklyn.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private family; choice location; moderate terms; gentlemen preferred.

State St., Brooklyn, 190.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; in private family; convenient to bridge and ferries; comfortable and homelike; must be seen to be appreciated; seen at any time.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By two lady students, 2 or 3 furnished rooms in 2d or 3d story of house where there is no objection to a small dog, and with privilege of preparing in rooms light breakfast and supper; references required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Darrell, 208 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or "scholor. Genealogical Society, 228 West 58th St.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker est 1850, 108 East 9th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Positively highest prices paid for contents of houses and flats. Miller, 56 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

European Hotels.

MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central open position; medium prices.

MUNICH. HOTEL CONTINENTAL.
High Patronage. Latest Comforts.
Finest Situation.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments. — Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Stylish dressmaking, at moderate prices. Call Mme. Kyle, 203 West 20th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

Nurse.—A young English, Scotch, or Canadian child's nurse wanted; apply with references, at 44 West 21st St., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

Wanted—A first-class laundress and to assist cook; (Protestant,) good tempered, and obliging, between 35 and 40 years old. Call Monday evening, 8:30 P. M., 49 West 25th St.; references required.

Wanted—A good housekeeper; references; good place. Call 1,475 60th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

Wanted Nov. 1—A first-class cook; (Protestant,) good temper, and obliging; must be neat and tidy; family of two; references required. Call Monday evening, 8:30 P. M., 49 West 25th St.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages; steady employment to competent railroad mechanics. Apply, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., to L. S. Webster, 17 Moore St., near Stone, Room 17.

Wanted—A young man, under thirty, as reader and companion in private family; excellent character and references required; absolutely no others need apply. L. H., Box 203 Times.

Wanted—By manufacturing company several good, reliable men; new hands instructed; good wages from start; indoor positions. Apply all week, Room 6, 247 West 125th St.

Wanted—An active boy in office; a good chance for advancement if willing and industrious. Call at 18 Desbrosses St., between 10 and 12 o'clock, Monday.

Wanted—Live men, capable of selling supplies and furniture to school boards. Liberal proposition. Union School Furnishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—A good, strong boy, 14 to 16 years, not afraid of work. Apply, with references, to Box 1,334 New York Post Office.

Wanted—Salesman in electrical supply house; must have ability; one acquainted with trade preferred. Box T 186 Times.

Wanted—Tinsmith; one used to jobbing. Autenreith, 21 Spencer Place, Brooklyn.

Young men wanted; one as order clerk in furniture business; must be conversant with the business; also an entry clerk. Address Dispatch, Box 150 Times.

$15,000

GENS. CORBIN AND YOUNG TELL OF TRIP ABROAD

Germany's Army the Finest, the American Soldier the Best.

Kaiser Wilhelm a Tactful and Forceful Man—Roberts and Von Waldersee Coming Here—Prince and Princess of Wales May Come.

Major Gens. Henry C. Corbin and Samuel B. M. Young, who, on the invitation of the Kaiser, were sent by President Roosevelt to witness the field manoeuvres of the German army, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia. The deputation, which included also Gen. Leonard Wood, who will sail from Southampton on Nov. 3, spent two months abroad.

During their stay the American Generals not only fulfilled their mission by looking at the manoeuvres, but, as Gen. Young expressed it, they had a "bully time" besides. Gen. Corbin, while in London, indiscreetly told some one that he had dined nine times with the Kaiser, and now his friends in Washington are preparing to have some fun with him on that score, including Secretary Root, who said he would not listen to the Generals until they had dined at least nine times at home. In addition to their banquetings with the Kaiser, the Generals met the King of Italy in Berlin, lunched with King Edward at Buckingham Palace, and visited the ex-Empress Eugenie at Farnborough.

They arrived yesterday with golden opinions of the German army and of English hospitality, and with a stronger belief than ever in the superiority of the American soldier.

"The German Army," said Gen. Corbin, "is the best in the world, but you must differentiate between the army and the soldier. Our soldier is the best."

Gen. Corbin was asked if he thought that Congress in any way hindered the development of the army. A cable from London said recently that Gen. Corbin had criticised Congress for obstructing the changes suggested by the Secretary of War, which, if carried out, would in Gen. Corbin's opinion make the American army superior to all others.

"Congress is kindly disposed," he replied. "The trouble is with the army itself. There are too many in the army with ideas. In the German army there is entire harmony from the staff down."

The American Generals witnessed the reviews at Tempelhof and at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. They rode with Emperor William and his staff. At Tempelhof Gen. Young cracked a joke which the Kaiser thought so good that he repeated it to the Empress, who was present on the field in her carriage. The Kaiser asked Gen. Young if he had ever visited Germany before.

"Not this part, your Majesty," said the General.

"What part have you seen, may I ask?" inquired the Kaiser.

"I have visited Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati," replied Gen. Young. He could not explain yesterday how he had omitted to mention Hoboken.

The Americans were much impressed by the showing of the German cavalry. Nine thousand, headed by the Kaiser himself, rode thirty miles one morning, and wound up with a charge of three miles. At the end of the charge, horses and men were apparently as fresh as when they had started out at 5 o'clock in the morning.

"The Kaiser," said Gen. Corbin, is gracious, tactful, and forceful. I was much impressed with him." According to Gen. Young, the Kaiser said that he would like to visit this country, but he thought it was too far away. He expressed himself as much pleased with the reception accorded Prince Henry.

Among the suggestions that the Generals will make to the Secretary of War as a result of their travels abroad is a plan for establishing cavalry farms, on which to raise fine horses for the use of the army. While in London they talked with Lord Roberts in regard to the plan of bringing ten non-commissioned officers here to instruct American soldiers in military gymnastics. Lord Roberts will visit this country unofficially next September. The Count von Waldersee, who commanded the allied forces at Peking, and whose wife is an American, will make a visit here in February.

"We went through France and Germany," said Gen. Young, "but liked London best of all. We were charmed with our reception there. It was more than we could do to take advantage of all the kindnesses offered us."

"We went all over London in Sir Thomas Lipton's auto," said Gen. Corbin, "and at a dinner given by Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, met Gens. Kitchener, Roberts, French, Kelly-Kenny, and Ian Hamilton. Not one of the five has ever been in this country. That, indeed, is a peculiarity which I remarked among English public men. Of all the members of the Cabinet, only two have visited the United States—the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain."

"The King, with whom we had luncheon at Buckingham Palace, seemed to be in splendid health, and he eats heartily without restrictions as to diet. I saw him when he was here in 1859 as the Prince of Wales. He speaks of sending a deputation to the St. Louis Exposition, and I believe that the Prince and Princess of Wales might come.

"Sir Thomas Lipton was enthusiastic about the exposition. He was most kind to us, and we had the use of his two autos while we were in England. Our chauffeur was warned twice against violating the speed ordinance. The second time we were warned on the way to Brighton, and John W. Gates was in an automobile right behind us. The speed limit is twelve miles an hour, but I don't think we were going faster than 11¾."

When the American Generals left London for Southampton last Saturday, a large crowd of friends, including Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Carter of the United States Embassy, and a number of naval and military attachés, were at the Waterloo Station to see them off. Sir Thomas presented a large box of orchids to Mrs. Corbin. Gen. Corbin was accompanied by Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston as aide, while Gen. Young's aide was Lieut. James F. McKinley, a nephew of the late President.

They were met at the American Line pier yesterday by Col. Thomas Barry, and left at once for Washington.

X RAYS IN A CASE.

Suit for Damages for an Alleged Burn Instituted Against Prof. Samuel Lloyd.

George Durst, a collector for a brewery, has, in the Supreme Court of Queens County, a suit against Prof. Samuel Lloyd of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Mr. Durst in the Summer of 1900 suffered from an abdominal disease, and, with his brother-in-law, Dr. C. J. Hetteshelmer, after consultation with Dr. L. S. Pitcher, he went to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where Prof. Lloyd had installed a complete equipment for taking radigraphs.

In a consultation with the professor he was warned that there was danger of a "burn" from submission to the Roentgen rays, but he had two radiographs taken, and it was suggested that he was suffering from appendicitis. To Drs Haendel Mr. Durst complained of a "burn" from the rays before submitting to an operation for appendicitis, which resulted in the discovery that the appendix, which was removed, was in an advanced stage of disease.

The suit is to recover $50,000 damages for the "burn." The contention of the defense is that the dermatitis, from which the plaintiff suffered, came of the antiseptic preparation for the operation for appendicitis, and not from the X rays.

COLLAPSIBLE LIFEBOAT TEST.

Twenty-six Men Vainly Try to Upset Cork and Canvas Craft at Hoboken.

An exhibition of a collapsible lifeboat was given yesterday at Pier 3 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Hoboken. The boat was built in Denmark, by V. Engelhardt, the inventor. The test was witnessed by Assistant Naval Constructor Cutting, representing the United States Government, and Commander Kelly, United States Navy, retired.

The boat when folded has the appearance of a raft, is 28 feet in length and 10 inches in height, so that several placed on top of each other will not take up more space than an ordinary lifeboat. The sides are canvass and are collapsible, and between the ribs there is a two-inch layer of cork, on top of which is a four-inch cushion stuffed with kapok, a material which is said to possess even greater buoyancy than cork. In the layer over the keel, spaces are reserved for provisions and water, rockets, compass, and other materials. The whole frame is covered with canvas, which is waterproof. The canvass also completely covers the layer of buoyant material. The boat is provided with a mast, sails, and oars. A lever raises the folded sides of the raft, which then assumes the shape of a boat.

The boat yesterday was taken on board the tug Castor, from which it was cast into the river in its raft-like form. Then a man worked the lever backward and forward until the raft took the form of a boat. Twenty-six longshoremen jumped into the boat and did their best to upset it, but it withstood all their efforts. The boat will hold about fifty persons at a pinch, and it is said that it is capable of sustaining the weight of sixty-six persons of an average weight of 150 pounds. In the crowd that witnessed the test yesterday was a number of sea Captains, all of whom voted the new boat a success.

FLOWER AND SCULPTURE SHOW.

Elaborate Combination of Exhibits for Madison Square Garden.

Opening on Thursday next and continuing until Thursday, Nov. 6, (including Sunday, Nov. 2,) the New York Florists' Club, in connection with the National Sculpture Society, will give an exhibition of flowers and sculpture at Madison Square Garden. The noted private gardens will exhibit their finest productions, and the showing of potted plants, shrubs, carnations, roses, chrysanthemums, orchids, and floral designs will be complete.

The foyer will be banked with bay trees and statuary placed on each side of the long passageway. Within the Garden will be fountains with statuary arranged around them, trellis work covered with green, beds of flowers, and a maze of tan-barked walks.

Among the exhibits of the sculpture will be George Grey Barnard's statue of God-Pan, Karl Bitter's fountain, Solon Borglum's famous groups of animals, George Brewster's "Defense of the Flag," Daniel Chester French and Edward Clark Potter's equestrian statue of Washington, groups of animals by Ell Harvey, Charles Albert Lopez's "Negro Group," Charles Nichaus's "The Driller," J. Q. A. Ward's "Equestrian Group," and Ruckstuhl's "Spirit of the Confederacy."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway.—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Fogson; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 110 West 40th St.—11 and 8. The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 10:45; the Rev Mr. Sears, 7:30.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Edward Jucson; 10:45 and 7:30.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Dr. F. W. North, 10:45; the Rev. Lindsay B Longacre, 7:45.
OLD JOHN STREET—9:30, 10:30, 2:30, 6:30, and 7:45. The Right Rev. Bishop Hamilton, 10:30; the Rev. Drs. E. S. Tipple and C. S. Wing, and John Beattie, 2:30; the Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, 7:45.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET, Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Dr. Millard, 11; the Rev. Dr. Neely and Marion Short, 2:30; the Rev. Dr. North, 8.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
TRINITY, 118th St., East of 2d Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Montgomery, 10:30; the Rev. Dr. Strobridge, 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, 11; Installation of the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, 4 P. M.; the Rev. Drs. Daniel Russell, Jr., George Alexander, A. P. Atterbury, W. Merle Smith, and Henry Van Dyke.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Near 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 6th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING ST., Near Varick St.—10:45 and 7:45. The Rev. W. R. Richie, 10:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, 11; the Rev. William B. Bebb, 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend. 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, 8. The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11; the Rev. L. Asher, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, Park Av. and 74th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
HOLY TRINITY, Lenox Av. and 122d St.—Bishop Gailor, Tennessee, 11; Bishop Potter, (probably,) 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, 11.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Right Rev. Dr. James H. Van Buren, Bishop of Porto Rico, 11; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 and 8.
ST. GEORGE'S, Stuyvesant Square—The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford; 11 and 8. Sir John Stainer's cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—7:30, 11, and 8. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, 11; the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE and 77th St.—The Rev. Herman C. Weber; 11 and 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. W. B. Eddy of Norwood, Mass., 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Evangelist E. E. Franke; 8.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
LENOX AVENUE UNION, West 119th St., Near 5th Av.—The Rev. James P. Lichtenberger; 11 and 7:45.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smith; 11.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av.; 11 A. M.
STRANGERS, West 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—George Soltau.
Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.—Alexander F. Irvine of New Haven.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S NEW ELEVEN-STORY HOME

Handsome Structure Being Erected in West Fortieth Street.

Five Floors to be Devoted to Rooms for Members—Roof Garden Is in Prospect.

The building destined to be the future home of the Republican Club of the City of New York, now in course of erection in West Fortieth Street, south of Library Square, already attracts attention, both on account of its architectural merit and promise of comfort and completeness, and its relations to the social-political organization whose name it will bear.

The need of a new clubhouse had become so urgent two years ago, and the plan of building one expressly designed for the club's needs met with such general favor among the members that a special committee was appointed by the Executive Committee of the Republican Club to take the matter actively in hand. The committee was fortunate and successful in the selection of a site, the property extending through from Fortieth Street to Thirty-ninth Street, and having a frontage of 50 feet on Fortieth Street. A realty company known as the Library Square Realty Company was organized to take title to the land and construct the building. This property was purchased just before the recent rise in prices in that neighborhood, with the result that even before commencing building operations the Library Square Realty Company received an offer for the real estate at an advance of $50,000 over the purchase price of $200,000. The work has been pushed so that it is expected that the club will be able to occupy some part of its new home by Feb. 1, 1903, when the lease of its present clubhouse expires.

The new clubhouse has been designed for the purpose of making it attractive as a club home, and offering all the advantages to its members that are offered by other clubs, and at the same time equipping the club with the best facilities for carrying on its political work, and also of securing to the club ample revenue. The building is eleven stories in height. On the ground floor there will be lounging and reception rooms and a large foyer, and in the rear extending the full width of the building will be the café and grillroom. On the second floor there will be a large meeting and lounging room in front, and a billiard room in the rear. On the third floor there will be a library in front, and committee rooms in the rear. The next five floors will be devoted exclusively to rooms for club members.

The tenth floor of the building will be entirely devoted to the restaurant and serving rooms. This will furnish an unusually pleasant dining and banquet hall, as it will be at the top of the building and will look out over the Park and the Hudson River. It is intended in the summertime to have a roof garden on the top of the building, and arrangements have been made for that purpose.

It is the aim of the organization to make this new clubhouse a sort of National home for all Republicans from every part of the country.

The Republican Club is to-day, and has been for many years, one of the best-known and most prominent Republican clubs in the United States. Its list of resident members includes many of New York's leading citizens. Its non-resident membership includes many Republican leaders from other parts of the country. President Roosevelt has been a member since 1884 and Gov. Odell since 1889. It has members in Boston, in Oregon, in California, in Texas, and in most of the States and Territories, East and West. The list of Presidents includes Senator Depew, Elihu Root, Cornelius M. Bliss, Henry E. Tremaine, Edmund Wetmore, Arthur L. Merriam, John Sabine Smith, James A. Blanchard, William Brookfield, Cephas Brainerd, Mortimer C. Addoms, Edward T. Bartlett, James P. Foster, Thomas F. Wentworth, James W. Hawes, Horace Russell, and Frederick G. Gedney. Louis Stern is the present incumbent of the office.

In 1879 was conceived the idea of organizing the club, the aims of which should be of a broad and National character, dealing more especially with National and State issues than with local questions, and the Republican Club was formed for the purpose of meeting that idea. The club grew rapidly in numbers and influence, until, in May, 1886, it was deemed best to incorporate it. In May, 1888, it moved into its present clubhouse, at 450 Fifth Avenue. This house was at that time considered ample for the club's purposes.

WOMAN'S DEATH IN A FLAT.

Her Cousin Suspected as the Person Who Injured Her Six Weeks Ago.

Michael Lynch, a truck driver employed by the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company, who lived at 96 Greene Street, Greenpoint, is in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station under the order of Coroner Goldenkranz, pending an investigation of the death of Mary Lynch, his cousin, at 331 East Twenty-third Street. The matter would have been cleared up yesterday if the body had reached the Morgue in time for Deputy Coroner Weston to make an autopsy. Lynch is suspected of injuring the woman so that she died six weeks ago.

Lynch and his cousin, who was forty years of age, and comely, went to the third-story flat in the East Twenty-third Street house seven months ago. Neither the man nor the woman had been seen to enter or leave the flat for more than five weeks. Lynch called at the house on Thursday with another Mary Lynch, also a cousin, and asked the janitress to open his flat to enable him to get some of the furniture, but she declined. He said that he heard that his cousin was in a hospital in Brooklyn. Lynch and the woman made the same request without avail on Friday and returned yesterday morning. They left, saying that they would go to a physician in East Thirty-eighth Street, who had attended the first Mary Lynch.

Afterward the janitress, Mrs. Steich, decided to search the rooms. She found the body of Mary Lynch under a window in a rear room. It was evident that the woman died six weeks ago. The room was in an untidy state and near the body were many empty beer and whisky bottles. The woman was only partly dressed.

Lynch returned shortly after the discovery and went to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and notified the officer at the desk. Policemen found no evidence of crime in the rooms. To Coroner Goldenkranz Lynch said he left Mary Lynch in the apartment six weeks ago after a quarrel in which jealousy was a factor, and in which she "fainted." He went, he said, to relatives in Greenpoint. He insisted that he did not harm the woman, and said that she was subject to hemorrhages.

Lynch and the woman had lived in Cleveland and other Western cities. They were not heard to quarrel in the East Twenty-third Street house.

STRYCHNINE KILLED THE DOGS.

Capture of the Poisoner Asked For by the Ladies' Kennel Association.

Indignation was expressed yesterday concerning the deaths of Lady Ellen and the Crib of Ashfield at the Dog Show in Madison Garden on Friday evening. The Ladies' Kennel Association and the Metropolitan Dog Exchange invoked the aid of Capt. Titus and the Pinkertons in the capture of the slayer of the pets. The announcement was that the bulldogs had been poisoned by strychnine, probably fed to them in dog biscuit.

Lady Ellen had won first prize. It was said yesterday that James McCreery had bought the dog. The loss of Crib of Ashfield will fall on the Metropolitan Dog Exchange.

From the opening of the show in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening a man had watched Lady Ellen. At supper time he gave up his watch, and while he was away the dog was poisoned. Soon after he announced the fact news came that something was wrong with Crib of Ashfield, too. Both dogs died in a few minutes.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan, President of the Ladies' Kennel Association, said yesterday that she would do everything in her power to prosecute the guilty person.

MRS. CRAIGIE'S SUSPENSION

Trouble in the Brooklyn Public Library of Long Standing.

Friends Say She Welcomes Opportunity to Have the Matter ClearedUp—Her Position in the Institution.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, Assistant Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, in charge of the "Traveling Library System," who has been suspended on charges alleging incapacity and insubordination, preferred by Librarian Frank J. Hill, has not been apprised as yet of the detailed counts against her. Accordingly, she is unable to discuss her case, but her friends say that she welcomes the charges because the hearing is expected to show up Librarian Hill in a light entirely favorable to herself.

There are hints, moreover, that the root of the difficulty is traceable to the plan whereby the Morgan bill was passed by the last Legislature for the consolidation of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Brooklyn Library on Montague Street. This bill is known not to have had the support of the party in the Brooklyn Public Library who represented the original idea in its establishment, and to have been looked upon by them as a scheme to oust them from any share in its control. Mrs. Craigie is claimed by this party. Mr. Hill is said to belong to the other party, and succeeded A. C. Bostwick, the first librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, and thereby hangs a tale.

A published account of the trouble, said to have been "inspired" by persons inclining to Mr. Hill's side of the case attributed the difficulty, so far as it applied to Mr. Hill, to a transferred grudge first held by Mrs. Craigie against Mr. Bostwick. The friction resulting was said to have become more and more intense until there could be but one outcome, either the separation of Mrs. Craigie from the library or the removal of Mr. Hill. This grudge is supposed to have had its origin in the fact of Mr. Bostwick's appointment when the office of librarian was created.

The Brooklyn Public Library was organized during the year 1897, and of the score or more persons interested in the movement none was more prominent than Mrs. Craigie. The library had its beginning in small things; indeed, the first appropriation for its support was only $5,000, to which a like amount was added during the first year. Its financial affairs necessarily were matters of considerable concern, and when the question of a librarian arose Mrs. Craigie was urged to take up the work, temporarily at least.

After considerable urging, Mrs. Craigie acceded to the requests, and served during the first six months of the library's existence without any remuneration. She was made "Director" of the library, that nominal title having been placed upon the office instead of the customary term "librarian" at the request of Mrs. Craigie, who told the managers that as she had not had library training she did not care to assume an office which presupposed it. Mrs. Craigie was also Chairman of the Committee on Administration and a member of the Executive Committee, so that the practical management of the library was in her hands. The library grew and its work prospered, and when it became possible to make the principal position more than volunteer, Mrs. Craigie was a second time urged to accept it, which she finally did.

By the opening of 1899 the library had made for itself enough of a place to obtain an appropriation of $40,000, and the question arose again of obtaining a librarian, as Mrs. Craigie felt unable to continue permanently in the position she had filled, having at the outset taken up the work only until a final organization should be put through. A number of candidates were considered, among them one who was understood to have been recommended by Mrs. Cragie, and two others with the advocacy of different members of the Board of Directors. None of these was chosen, but after some discussion and resultless balloting, a motion was made from the floor that Mr. Bostwick, who had been recommended by Dr. Billings of the New York Library, be elected librarian. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Craigie then wished again to retire from the library, but was asked to remain, and did so, entering the work with Mr. Bostwick, as it is said by her adherents, with nothing but the friendliest regard for him in his official position. But some kindly disposed person told Mr. Bostwick that Mrs. Craigie did not want him to be librarian. Then the trouble began.

Mr. Bostwick's friends claimed that Mrs. Craigie was trying to interfere with him in his work, and Mrs. Craigie's friends said that Mr. Bostwick was trying to hamper her in the particular department to which she had been assigned—the "Traveling Library" system. There was a somewhat stormy time for a year, culminating in charges preferred against Mrs. Craigie by Mr. Bostwick, charges which were never brought to a hearing, and which found burial in the termination of his connection with the library.

Then came Mr. Hill from Newark, N. J., fresh from what is said to have been a factional fight in his own Board of Directors. To Mr. Hill, according to the statement of his side of the case, was rehearsed the story of Mrs. Craigie and Mr. Bostwick, and he was "cautioned against doing anything to antagonize her." So far as the friends of Mrs. Craigie are aware, Mr. Hill never did do anything to antagonize her, and did treat her "so diplomatically" that she did not know when the letter causing her suspension was received what the instances were of which he complained—with a single exception. This consisted in making application in September last for a year's leave of absence, direct to the board, instead of through Mr. Hill as librarian.

The leave was granted conditionally, to terminate upon the reorganization of the Library Board under the Morgan bill, passed by the Legislature at the last session, and providing for the consolidation of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Brooklyn Library on Montague Street. The leave was not accepted by Mrs. Craigie, and the incident was followed by her notification of the preferment of charges.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

Some New York Offices Placed in Non-Competitive Class.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day placed in the exempt from competitive examination class the following positions in New York City: Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Children's Court, Chaplain of the Health Department, two Assistant Superintendents of Parks, Bronx Borough, and cashier in the Bronx office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

A resolution of the New York Civil Service Board providing that in rating for seniority, 70 per cent. shall be allowed for two years' service in a grade, was approved.

At the request of the Rochester Civil Service Commission the newly created position of Supervisor of Steel and Iron Superstructures was placed in the competitive class.

Clyde Steamer Huron Launched.

At the Philadelphia yards of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company yesterday the new steamer Huron, built for the Clyde Steamship Line, was launched with appropriate ceremonies. This new addition to the Clyde Line fleet is 315 feet long, 43 feet beam, 30 feet deep, and of about 3,000 tons burden. The Huron will be employed in freight service between Boston, Charleston, Brunswick, Ga., and Jacksonville. A sister ship of the Huron is now being built for the Clyde Line by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, which will be completed in the Spring of 1903.

LEGAL NOTES.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—For an employer to order his employe to leave his usual work of caring for mules and assist in moving iron frogs is not such a placing of the employe in a hazardous undertaking as to give him an action for damages if injured. (Brown vs. Citizens' Street Railway Company, 64 Northeastern Reporter, 98.) "The complaint," said the court, "does not even describe what an 'iron frog' is; but, aided by common knowledge, we know what it means when used in connection with railroads. The simple question for decision is this: Is it a hazardous or dangerous undertaking for a person unaccustomed and unacquainted with such work to assist in moving such a devise? Under the averments of the complaint, we do not think any act of negligence is charged against appellant. The complaint does not disclose any state of facts to show that such work was hazardous. The mere statement that it was dangerous, that appellant knew it, and that appellee was ignorant of the danger, does not make it so. The act of assisting to move a heavy piece of iron, such as a railroad frog, is not of itself dangerous. There is no averment in the complaint that the danger was latent. It follows, therefore, that if it was a dangerous undertaking, the danger was as obvious to appellee as to appellant. Courts have never held that a servant who is ordered to perform labor outside of the scope of his employment, as fixed by his contract, is not bound to exercise ordinary care to secure his own safety. 'Nor has it ever been held that a servant can recover from his master for injury received in the line of his employment, which he might have avoided by the exercise of ordinary care. And the rule is also that, where dangers are as open, obvious, and apparent to the servant as to the master, the former assumes the risks, and cannot recover for injuries received."

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DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYE.—To justify the discharge of an employe before the expiration of the term of employment it is sufficient, so the Supreme Court of Ohio decides, for the employer to show that the employe was guilty of a default in duty which naturally tended to injure his business, and actual injury need not be shown. The court said in part: "The established rule upon the subject is that the employer may discharge for misconduct an employe whose necessary tendency is to the injury of his business. If the discharge had been for the plaintiff's misconduct while present and attending to his duties, nothing more could have been required of the defendants in that respect than to show misconduct having such tendency. Such was the inevitable tendency of the plaintiff's absence from the place where his duties were to be performed. Nothing should have been required of the defendants below, except to show that the admitted absence of the plaintiff was without reasonable excuse."

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

Forceful Sale of Tailored Suits

$11.98 For Splendid $18.00 Outdoor Kinds.

Woman's suits ready to put on that really have the very earmarks of the tailored-to-measure. Saves hunting materials, saves annoyance of dressmaker, and saves time. These suits are made of a good quality of fashionable snowflake mixtures—Norfolk jacket, lined throughout with taffeta, skirt in the new kilted effect—in fact, a wonderful suit for the money. The quantity is limited, and for that reason we cannot send them C. O. D. or on approval. All are the best $18.00 suits, and at $11.98 each.

At present there is not a broader showing anywhere of the most stylish coats, suits, dresses and skirts than ours, and when it comes to prices ours speak for themselves.

American women to-day are the most critical dressers in the world, because they dress to suit their tastes and figures. Our stock of suits, jackets, skirts, etc., are not only gathered according to fashion's dictates, but with judgment that meets the wish of the individual.

AT $13.75—MONTE CARLO COAT—Made from an excellent quality of kersey, self bands interlaced across back and front, neatly stitched, front finished with two fancy ornaments; velvet collar, new sleeves, and lined throughout with an excellent quality of Skinner's satin.

AT $25.00—30-INCH PEAU DE SOIE JACKET—Semi-fitting back, box front, double cape over shoulder; large flowing sleeve; coat is strapped with satin bands and finished with velvet buttons, facings of white satin trimmed with fancy silk braid, and white satin lining throughout.

AT $16.50—CRAVENETTE RAGLANS—Made in the light weight materials, in tan and Oxford mixtures, inverted plaited back, new box front, small cape over shoulder, large, full sleeve, finished with deep cuffs, velvet collar.

AT $25.00—WOMEN'S SUITS—In grey and striped fancy mixtures, new blouse, double cape over shoulders, new postillion back, velvet collar and cuffs; coat finished with silk braid and fancy ornaments; new gored plaited skirt made over taffeta silk drop skirt.

The Acme of Waist Creation.

Magic Effects in Silk, Flannel, Sateen and Cotton.

It is not only a beautiful material that makes the pretty waist; it is the way the material is handled. We have a gathering for to-morrow that shows genius in the making—they are not mechanical—they are full of ideas, of pretty effects, of becoming daintiness and their cost is a marvel of littleness—see them if you can.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98 AND $4.98—Taffeta silk waists in black, light blue, pink, cardinal, royal and tan in a number of models; one tailor stitched and the other buttoned to side; fancy buttons; this waist is made of changeable taffetas.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98 AND $6.00—Colored Peau de Cygne and Peau de Soi waists in pink, cardinal, gray, navy, white and tan; tucked down front, white pearl buttons; others with crochet ornaments; in this lot manufacturers' sample waists in sizes 34, 36 and 38.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.00 TO $7.50—500 assorted silk waists in black Peau de Soie, Taffetas and Peau de Cygne, colored and changeable taffetas, stylish plaids and plaid velvets in about 15 models, choice, $4.98.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98—Velveteen waists, in navy, green, black and brown, mode-tailor-stitched tucks.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Black mercerized sateen waists, in three styles, hemstitched and tucked; some black and white stitched; detachable collar.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Fine mercerized black and white checked waists, extra quality black sateen; also cotton plaids.

AT $1.49, REGULAR $1.98—A stylish plaid waist; also black and white checks; worsted material.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 AND $1.98—Wool flannel waists in a variety of models, assorted fall colorings.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—French flannel waists, in cardinal, light blue, Nile green, black, pink and navy, tucked yoke, tailor-stitched pleats, large pearl buttons.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—White pique and cheviot waists, side effect and fine tucks, others yoke effect.

Surpassing Silk Values.

79c. for Regular $1.00 and $1.35 Crepe de Chine.

A lot of the most popular and necessarily the prettiest all silk crepe de chines you ever saw—plain and fancy colored and black—exquisite shades for evening and street gowns—ivory, white, cream, reseda, navy, Cardinal, mais, silver, violet, tan, ciel, rose, Nile and black; 24 inches wide; real $1.00 and $1.35 quality at 79c.; 3,000 yards at this price.

49c. for Regular 75c. Liberty Satin.

All silk, both colors and black—a most complete assortment of both fancy and staple shades.

AT 69c., REGULAR 90c.—Colored Louisine silk. This is a particularly bright and lustrous fabric and one of the most desirable silks made for general use. We have a great variety of shades for evening and street costumes.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—1,200 yards colored and black moire velour, rich, heavy grade and beautifully marked, light, medium and dark colors.

AT 49c., REGULAR 90c.—800 yards black moire velour, strong and durable grade. This is the most popular silk in the market and its popularity is increasing daily as the cooler season approaches.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.00—1,200 yards 27-inch guaranteed black dress taffeta silks, extra heavy, strong and bright, remarkably good value.

$1.00 for $1.25 to $2.00 Colored Velvets.

A splendid lot of colored silk velvets—the most wearable light, medium and dark shades.

AT $1.00.—English

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1902.

WOULD TABOO CAKE AND PIE FOR NEW YORK SCHOOL GIRLS

Dr. Haupt Suggests That Principals and Teachers in Cooking and Physiology Shall Confer About More Nourishing Food to be Served in Luncheon Rooms—Four Cent Sandwiches.

NO more rich chocolate éclairs, no more crispy metropolitans, no more rich brown crullers, no more pie for the school girls of New York. Also, according to those in charge of the schools, no more pastry complexions, no more lackluster eyes, no more poor lessons, no more languid and inert girls.

"How can the mental engines be expected to work on such fuel as the girls put into their stomachs from the lunchrooms in the schoolhouses?" asks one irate Principal. "Does every one know what these metropolitans are? Two layers of indigestible pastry with cream between and frosting smeared over the top."

"And the girls, many of whom are preparing themselves for self-support," says a School Commissioner sadly. "What kind of work can they be expected to do growing up on a diet like that?"

Here is one of the daily menus served in a Grand Street schoolhouse, which has caused the school authorities to groan:

Sandwiches, cheese or ham	.05	Metropolitans, two for	.05
Bread and butter, per slice	.01	Bananas	.01
Buns	.01	Apples	.01
Sponge cake	.01	Peaches	.01
Spice cake, for two	.03	Cocoa	.04
Cream cake	.02	Coffee	.03
Lunch cake	.03	Milk	.02
Crackers, three for	.01	Ice cream	.05

A menu for the Twelfth Street school, the Girls' Technical High School, begins with one of the prescribed dainties. Here it is: Doughnuts, layer cake, pie, fig cake, chocolate cake, pastry, chocolate éclairs, bananas, apples, pears, and ice cream. In other of the same school menus sandwiches—ham, beef, and cheese—are given, prices not being mentioned.

"But what can you do if you don't give the girls all kinds of cake?" ask the women in charge of the schoolhouse lunchrooms. "If they can't get it here, they go out and buy it."

There are to be no coercive measures in inculcating a better diet. Those interested in the measure wisely say that if they tell the girls that certain things are forbidden, there is likely to be even a greater demand than ever for these same articles of diet. An appeal is to be made to the pupils on rational grounds and with the aid of the cooking teachers of the schools, the teachers in physical culture, and the teachers in physiology, backed by the moral support of the school Principals. They are to be told that if they wish to become healthy, happy young women, with rosy cheeks, pretty, erect figures, and all the beauty which should be a woman's natural heritage, with the ability to make themselves successful in everything they undertake, they must first of all live well, and it is thought that they will willingly accept the rearrangement of the lunchroom bill of fare.

All the members of the School Board are interested in the question, which they consider to be one of great importance, and physicians on the board are paying special attention to the matter.

Dr. Louis Haupt, one of the Commissioners, is about to give his views on the subject to the Committee on Buildings, which has such matters in charge, and he thinks that his suggestions will be acted upon.

"The high school lunchroom was started," says Dr. Haupt, "when there was but one high school for the girls of the city, and they came from all parts of it—long distances often—and were not able to go home to luncheon. They brought their luncheons at first, but that did not seem to be desirable. After a time the janitor of the building began to furnish them. At first a little room on the main floor was used as a lunchroom, and then the cellar of the school. Now there is a regular woman caterer who supplies the noonday luncheon.

"But the girls cannot do the work that is expected of them when they make a midday meal of rich cakes and heavy pastry made of poor lard. They are doing brain work all of the time, the blood is carried to the head, and, as a consequence, the stomach needs extra nourishment. They should have food that is easily digested. Meat sandwiches with good bread and butter will give them nourishing food. No, I will not stand for brown bread. If they get good white bread, that will do; but if they live on pastry they will become dyspeptic, nervous, and anaemic, and fall back in their studies. My idea, which I shall present to the committee, is to have the Principals of the school consult with the cooking teachers and the teachers in physiology and have them decide upon the menu which shall be served in the lunchrooms. If the matter is properly presented to the girls, I think they will agree to the change.

"There should be no pastry for them, no crullers, no chocolate éclairs, but sandwiches, simple cake, like sponge and lunch cake, with all kinds of fruit, berries in season, and ice cream; there is no harm in that, as it is only frozen milk, and coffee, cocoa, and milk to drink. Everything should be served at as reasonable prices as possible. A cent or two in a luncheon every day will make a good deal of difference to many of the girls. I know in some of the department stores, where they serve luncheons to their employes, the prices are very reasonable. Sandwiches I remember to have seen sold for 4 cents, 1 cent less than they cost in the schools. The women who serve the luncheons have no rent to pay in the school buildings, and I should think they might do as well."

One of the Principals in schools where luncheons are served believes that the school lunchroom should be bright, light, and attractive, that arrangements might be made to have a piano, with music, perhaps, by some of the schoolgirls during the lunch hours and the girls sent to the lunchroom in relays, half an hour apart, beginning at 11:30 A. M. in the large schools, and continuing until nearly 2 o'clock.

"DAVID HARUM" AS A SHOWMAN

NOT until George Hull, the maker of the Cardiff giant, was buried at Binghampton, N. Y., last week, did the facts about that famous hoax become known. All the stories that have been printed about it were declared inaccurate by Hull. A remarkable feature of the case is that, while Hull made the alleged giant, he gave all the credit of successfully fooling the public to his partner, David Hannum of Homer, N. Y., who was the original of "David Harum" in Mr. Westcott's novel.

Hull was a cigar manufacturer in Binghamton. The idea of the Cardiff giant came to him in 1867, while he was in Wisconsin, and got into a controversy with a clergyman over the truthfulness of the story of Goliath and David. He secured a large piece of gypsum from a quarry at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and had it sent to Chicago, where it was chiseled into the form of a man. The application of acid gave it the appearance of age. The giant was then boxed up and shipped to Union, nine miles west of Binghamton. From there it was drawn by a four-horse team at night to Cardiff, near Syracuse, where it was buried on the farm of a cousin of Hull, named Newell. There it was left for a year, the field being sown to grain the next Spring.

In October, 1869, Newell engaged some workmen to dig a well at a place which he selected. When they had gone several feet they unearthed a remarkable image, which soon attracted much attention, and which scientists declared was undoubtedly the petrified body of a prehistoric giant. In a short time the wonderful giant was started on a tour of the country, when it was viewed by thousands of people, who paid 50 cents apiece. Hull did not appear in the management of the show. That was managed by David Hannum. This was an escapade from which Hannum derived much satisfaction. Both he and Hull always referred with pride to the manner in which they "fooled the people."

At one time Hannum was on a Lackawanna train going from Syracuse to Cortland. In his characteristic way, he was occupying nearly all of the car seat, when a young man came in and ordered the old man to move along. Mr. Hannum did not like the manner in which the younger man spoke to him, and refused to move.

"See here, do you know who I am?" asked the angry stranger. "My name is Sloan, and my father is President of this railroad."

"See here, young feller, do you know who I am?" drawled the older man. "My name is Dave Hannum, an' I'm father of the Cardiff giant."

Hull and Hannum cleared about $20,000 each out of the piece of gypsum before the hoax was discovered. Hull continued in the cigar business in Binghamton for several years after he exploited the giant. About fifteen years ago he retired.

FOR CHEAPER MEAT.

New York Butchers Taking Steps to Resist the New Trust.

BUTCHERS in New York, wholesale and retail, are getting all the information they can about the new and powerful Chicago meat trust, and are taking steps, in co-operation with dealers in other Eastern cities to limit its scope in raising prices for the consumer. By special meetings and the distribution of circulars the various branches of the Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association have been active in trying to elect Congressmen who will pledge themselves to its project to have the duties on cattle and live stock removed. This alternative was hit upon during the convention of the National Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, held in Washington last August, and the movement has been growing ever since.

Their chief argument is that, although Europe cannot send us meat as good as our own corn-fed best, it can send us a large amount equal to the grass-fed poorer grades. Of all the plans under consideration to get down the prices of meats within the reach of the poor this one is believed to have the greatest force, and at least the retail butchers in New York are in earnest about it. They report that under present conditions, especially on the east and west sides in New York, meat is a little cheaper for the average consumer than it has been for many months. The poorer cuts from grass-fed Texas or Colorado cattle can be bought as low as 10 and 12 cents per pound; sirloin as low as 14 and 15 cents per pound. Those familiar with the situation say that this state of things is bound to be short-lived, because in six weeks the grass-fed cattle will be all sold.

The better grades of meat are already 3 cents higher uniformly than they were last year at this time. The housekeeper who is disposed to get the best pays anywhere from 25 to 30 cents a pound for sirloin steaks. Other meats are high in comparison. Pork is as high as 22 cents in most of the shops, and ham brings 20 cents a pound. Chicken is high also, the Philadelphia kind, suitable for roasting, bringing as high as 30 cents a pound.

ART OF PUTTING CLOTHES AWAY

Women Who Know How Can Make a Smart Appearance.

THE woman who knows how to put away her belongings is not only neat, but economical and generally smart in appearance. When she comes in from a walk, she never hangs up her coat by the loop inside the collar, if she puts it away in the closet she uses a coat-hanger—if she leaves it around the room, knowing she may need it soon, she disposes it over the back of a chair that will keep it in shape. The skirts of her gowns never have a stringy look because they are always hooked and then hung by two loops. For a tailor-made skirt she uses a small coat-hanger with the ends bent down a little; this keeps the skirt in excellent shape and causes it to hang in even folds. The strings of her underskirts are tied and the garment is hung by the loops, thus never showing a hump where it has rested on the hook. For the same reason her shirtwaists are always hung by the armholse, unless they have hanging loops. Handsome waists have both sleeves and body stuffed with tissue paper, and are then laid in drawers or boxes.

Shoes are easily kept in shape by slipping a pair of trees into them as soon as they are removed from the feet. If trees are not available, newspaper will do, if it is stuffed in tight. It is well to roll each veil on a stiff piece of paper; a single fold will often spoil the set of a veil and sometimes even mar the expression of a face. Gloves should always be removed by turning them wrong side out; they should then be turned back again, blown into shape and each finger smoothed out. Ties, especially four-in-hand or golf ties, should be hung to avoid creasing

Hats, of course, should be kept out of the dust and placed so that the trimming will not be disarranged. This disposition depends so much on the hat and the available space that each woman must use her own ingenuity. However, it is safe to say that no hat should be laid flat down on a shelf. Furs, also, should protected from dust, and a muff should always be stood on end.

CAINE'S SON SEEKING IDEAS

Visits Several Large New York Printers and Publishers.

GORDON RALPH CAINE, the eighteen-year-old son of Hall Caine, has not come to America merely to witness the performance of his father's play and to see the sights. He is here on business and expects, before he returns to England, to have arranged for the publication of an American edition of Household Words, the weekly founded by Charles Dickens, of which he is now the editor, and to have gained much information concerning methods employed in "yellow" journalism. He appears to think that London would welcome a daily newspaper which gave unlimited space to headlines.

While his father has been in Philadelphia, Gordon Ralph has spent his time in making visits to a number of leading printers and publishers in New York trying to learn something about the cost of establishing an American edition of his weekly magazine. "So far," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter who called upon him at the Plaza Hotel, where he is staying with his mother, "the printers have asked me double the prices I pay in London. Their figures may be correct, but I don't believe they are, and if they think they can cheat me, they are jolly well mistaken. I haven't as yet determined just how I shall arrange the paper, but I imagine it will be on the lines of the London one. I shall, of course, employ American writers and print American stories. One of the features of the paper is to print stories on the great national topics of the week. For instance, if there is a big robbery, I get a man to write me a story about similar robberies which have taken place, and so on in the English edition my father, I. Zangwill, and others write for the weekly, and, of course, their stories will probably be used here.

"In order to get material for my paper I read all the New York dailies for suggestions. And I like them, too, you know. The ones with the big headlines strike me. That's just the sort of paper that I want to wake up London with—one of your afternoons which tells all the news in the headline. They are the papers for London. To illustrate, during the Boer war a little girl was sent by her mother for a paper. She was given one of the usual dry sheets, but returned immediately to the book store, saying, 'Mamma wants a poster—there's nothing in the paper.'

"How did I get hold of Household Words? Well, you see, I had just left King William's College, in the Isle of Man, about eighteen months ago, and was about to go up to Cambridge University. But I was tired of school and wanted to go into the newspaper business. I heard that the weekly was for sale, and I worried father until he bought it for me. No, I didn't buy Household Words through any particular fondness for the memory of Charles Dickens, who established it in 1850. I simply saw in it a chance to do some good advertising. When I took the paper it had a circulation of 2,500, and now it has about 100,000. I advertised it by going all over England with some news agents and putting sample copies in every house and placing placards on old houses and fences. Then I organized the Dickens Fellowship Society and got Percy Fitzgerald, who has written lots about Dickens, to go at the head of it.

Growth of Transfer System.

THE Metropolitan Street Railway Company during the year of 1901 gave out 176,000,000 transfers, and this year, on account of the further extension of the transfer system, the company expects that the number will reach 200,000,000. The transfer system was inaugurated in 1884, and during the first year the company distributed 156,000 of the free tickets. Each year the number has increased, till it has reached the figures now recorded. Giving out this number of transfers has cost the company an enormous sum of money in printing and paper. Over 10,000 tons of paper were used for the transfers of last year, and as the dates are changed each day, the cost of printing was also very large.

Friday Is Sermon Day.

PROBABLY few of the good people who listen with rapt attention to the sermon which is preached to them each Sunday, says The Denver Post, know that for nearly 300 years Friday has been the time-honored day for the pastor to go into his study, write the sermon which is to furnish "food for thought" to the congregation on the following Sunday. In speaking of this custom, the Rev. David Utter, pastor of Unity Church says:

"When Christianity was first promulgated all preaching was done extemporaneously. Such a thing as preparing a sermon was unknown. Many gifted men expressed their views on various subjects, then added a few words of good advice to their listeners. This practice is still continued in the Roman Catholic Church of the present day, and I think that a very limited number of the priests ever write a sermon. Not all ministers, however adhere to this rule, by any means. When Henry Ward Beecher was asked on what day he prepared his sermon he replied: 'On Sunday morning, of course.'

"'Well, Mr. Beecher, don't you think that is a rather dilatory habit for you to get into?' asked another.

"'Oh, no, not at all,' replied Mr. Beecher, in his quick way; 'you see, I look at a sermon like some do on a pancake. They can be served hot or cold, and I like mine hot, that's all.'"

ARTISTS' STUDIO IN A CAGE OF LIONS

Animal Painters to Have Opportunity for Study at Close Range in Bronx Zoological Park.

NEXT month, when the new lion house at the Bronx Zoological Park is completed, New York will possess a studio which will be unique. Few people know of this destined home of art, which is the outcome of a suggestion of Director Hornaday, and for which the Zoological Society added $5,000 to the original appropriation for the new building. Mr. Hornaday became interested in the matter because of the complaints of Ernest Thompson-Seton, A. Phimester Proctor, and other well-known painters and sculptors of animals, concerning the hardships they were forced to endure in studying their subjects.

At Central Park an artist is obliged to arrive before 9 o'clock in the morning if he would sketch among the animals. At that hour the crowd pours in and renders further work impossible. In the Winter there is only about half an hour before 9 o'clock when the light will permit of sketching, and with this short time artists who would have the beasts as their models must be content, even though they have come from a distance. To remedy these evils and to afford the artists of New York every facility for pursuing animal study at the Bronx, the lion house studio was planned and built.

The studio is at one end of the building, and shut off from the lion house proper, so that artists while at work may be free from intrusion by the public. It consists of two parts—an auditorium and a studio-cage. The auditorium is 20 by 17 feet, with platforms raised in tiers, so that when a number of artists are working together they may not interfere with each other's view. These platforms will comfortably accommodate about thirty easels at a time. The great studio-cage opens from the auditorium as the stage from a theatre. It is entirely covered with skylight, affording perfect light for artistic effort. The studio-cage communicates with the long line of cages in the lion house proper by means of an underground passage. At one end of the cage is a lift, which, by means of a spring underneath, can be wound up or down from the passage to the cage floor. Similar lifts are situated between every two cages in the main room.

When an artist desires to sketch any animal in the lion house, a shifting cage will be placed upon a car in the underground passage, and this will then be run upon the lift adjoining that animal's cage, and raised to the cage level. Doors in the sides of both cages will then be opened, and a piece of meat thrown into the shifting cage will induce the animal to enter it. The door of the shifting cage will be closed, the lift lowered, and the car run through the passage to the lift of the studio-cage, on which it will again be raised. Finally, the door of the shifting cage will be once more opened and the beast released under the skylight—the most satisfactory model an artist could desire.

The lion house will cost altogether $100,000, and will be the handsomest building in the park. In several of its arrangements, besides the studio, it will be unlike any other zoological house in the world. The aisle in the main room will be built in several platforms, rising like steps one above the other from the cages, which will be ranged along one side only, to the opposite wall. This will allow every one to get an unobstructed view of the animals on days when the place is crowded.

Each animal will have a sleeping den with an outdoor cage opening from the back, and an exhibition cage in front. In all other menageries the sleeping dens are built to the same height as the cages, a thing which Mr. Hornaday considers most unnecessary. In the lion house at Bronx Park the roofs of the dens are being built quite low, resembling caves, and affording the animals an elevation on which to climb. Experience teaches the keepers that all animals of the cat family appreciate such an elevation and spend most of their time upon it. This will not only give them more room to move in, therefore, but will display them to much advantage to the watching throngs.

MARCONI'S GLACE BAY STATION

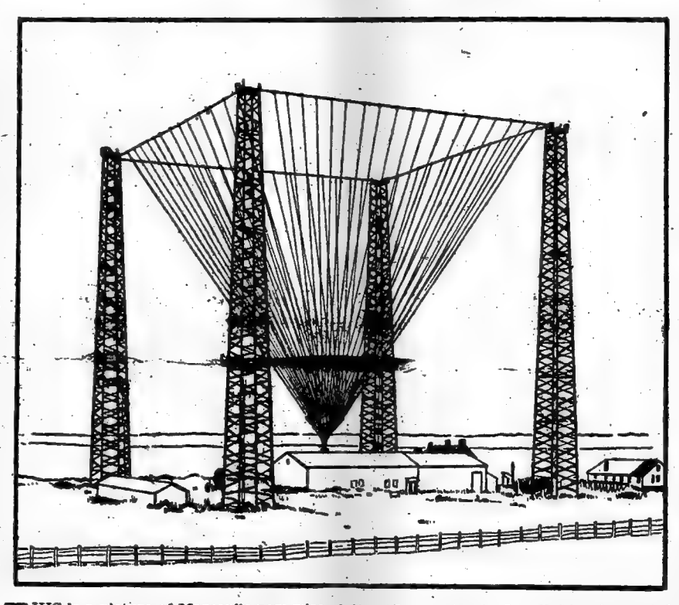

THIS is a picture of Marconi's new wireless telegraphy station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The inventor is now on his way across the Atlantic on the Italian flagship Carlo Alberto to make long-distance tests with his improved apparatus and put the station in practical operation. Since he last visited this country Marconi has been occupied in improving his machinery for wireless telegraphy. Sixty English warships and twenty-seven commercial vessels are at present using his system of signals. In England there are forty-one stations of the Lloyds using it under contract. In all his plans made abroad Marconi, it is announced, has reserved to himself all rights, hoping to establish, ultimately, a great international station which will be part of a world service.

In the United States the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America has been organized, with a capital of $6,500,000 to control all the business, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. There is, in addition to this company, a company in England and one in Belgium.

USE COLORS TO CURE INSANE

Ward's Island Physicians Try Their Effect on Patients.

A NEW cure for insanity is being tested by Drs. Bond and Monette on Ward's Island. The color cure is a treatment new to alienists, but one that promises to become very successful, for, so far, a great many of the patients taken to the color ward have been cured. Dr. Dent, Superintendent of the Woman's Hospital on the island, directed that a ward be set aside for the color treatment, and be fitted with all that the experiment required.

In this new treatment only the primary colors are employed, but so completely is a patient surrounded by an atmosphere of a particular color, deemed best by the physicians for his particular mania, that the vibrations must act upon him. The rooms of this ward are small, and the furniture consists of an iron bed and a chair. The walls are painted in vivid color, the bed and chair colored to correspond with the walls, and the light sifts into the room through a shade of the same color, so that an atmosphere of this color is created.

When one of the patients suffers from acute mania the room that is painted black, a very dungeon of a room, falls to her lot. This complete darkness and the silence of the place seldom fail to have some effect on the patient. As a matter of fact it tends to soothe, and soon it is noticed that the subject becomes quieter. Red, producing more vibrations to the second than any other color, is employed when melancholia is being treated. These rays of red attract the mind, their vibrations are necessarily felt by the patient, and the thoughts in the poor brain are set in motion. There are violet rooms for mild forms of insanity; blue and green rooms for the boisterous, and a white room for the person who is practically well.

A recreation room or hall extends through the middle of the long, low building. On each side of this hall are ranged the rooms, and as the visitor steps from the outdoor light into the subdued quiet of the hall the combination of the rays of light from the different rooms is quite startling for a moment.

That the different colors have effect on the insane patient was well illustrated the other day when a woman suffering from melancholia was led down the hall. First come the black rooms; these she passed without evincing any difference in her state of observation. The violet, green, and blue rooms had the same effect; before each door she paused, but did not raise her eyes. Then came the brilliant orange room. For a moment she raised her eyes, then lowered them again. Three of these rooms she passed, and was then brought abruptly in front of the room with the red walls. She raised her head instantly, looked into the room, and then about her. The vibrations produced by this color had evidently been felt by her, while the others had had no effect. In this way the room is generally selected for the patient. Of course, when the case of melancholia is so bad that nothing will attract attention, a red room cannot be supposed to have immediate effect, but after a week or two weeks in this room some slight improvement may be noticed; the glance of an eye, the motion of a hand or the head mean much to the doctors—more than the layman would ever imagine.

There are rooms of three shades of the same color, each lighter by several degrees than the preceding one. From red the patient is removed to a deep pink room, from this to one of a flesh tint, and then they generally come out well, or so nearly well that only a certain number of hours in the day need be spent in the color room.

Finds Fortune in Elks' Teeth.

EIGHT hundred elks' teeth in the grave of an Indian chief, all splendid specimens and susceptible of mounting, was the wonderful find by a Philadelphia curio hunter named Zimmerman, who has been gathering relics along the canyon of the tortuous Snake River for several months, says The San Francisco Call. Zimmerman dug into the grave, which was in a wild, barren, and remote country along the Snake River, above Lewiston, Idaho. Some distance down he encountered several small bones, which on examination proved to be magnificent specimens of elks' teeth, and on scooping away the earth with his hands he found that a loose tunic wrapped around the ex-chief's skeleton had been literally crammed with teeth—the best obtainable in the days when elk were plentiful. Zimmerman took his find to Lewiston for shipment to Philadelphia, keeping very quiet about the discovery. One man to whom he confided the secret in Lewiston offered him $10 apiece for the 400 with the red streak.

RICH WOMEN SHARP OVERSEERS

How Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Fish Compel Workmen Around Their Houses to Toe the Mark —Known by Numbers.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD assumes the rôle of overseer of the workmen employed at the Gould mansion from the moment they enter the house until they drop their tools at night and depart for home. Hers is no lackadaisical interest in the affairs of her decorators and carpenters, but she makes each man "step lively" in a most businesslike fashion. A rule that is never swerved from in the slightest degree is that of enrollment. If a man doesn't wish to be enrolled he must go; if he objects to being numbered there is another to take his place. As the average laborer is not very rebellious when it comes to matters of this kind, Mrs. Gould usualy finds no difficulty in writing down the name of each man and setting a number opposite to it, this number corresponding with one on a badge of blue ribbon which she causes to be pinned to the man's coat or suspended strap.

This done, in the first hour when the workmen enter the house, they take up their various branches of work, and the unsophisticated thinks he is left to the sole management of his master workman. But not so; Mrs. Gould goes among her workmen once during the morning and surveys their work, with the observation of a woman who may change her mind a hundred times before the work is completed. Then comes the noon hour. If the men are not back at work when they should be, Mrs. Gould wants to know the reason for the delay, and immediately inquires into the matter. When these men work in the afternoon, Mrs. Gould is generally among them twice, directing a change here, suggesting a different pattern or some new and fantastic idea.

Woe to the man who displeases; he cannot stay. It isn't just a report made to the master workman, nor a complaint to the contractor, but immediate, rapid-fire action that takes place. Mrs. Gould ranges her little force of authority (in the form of Mrs. Gould herself, a lead pencil, and a notebook) in front of the unfortunate offender, and, calling his number and name, crosses both from the book with a stroke of her pencil that plainly says, "Out, damned spot," and, whether it be in the morning, afternoon, or evening, that workman is discharged then and there, and no amount of arguing will keep him his place. He has offended and must go.

A different atmosphere pervades Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's home. Mrs. Fish is extremely considerate of her workpeople. If they are not exactly on time she does not consider that a serious offense has been committed; if they are ten or fifteen minutes late at luncheon time she does not call them to account for it; if their work is well under way at night they are dismissed a little before the usual time, and are treated always with dignified amiability.

As a usual thing luncheon is brought by them, but in this house they are served with luncheon in a room set aside for this purpose. Almost constantly a band of men are about the house. They may be carpenters doing odd jobs, or decorators, but whoever they are this room has been set aside, and there at noontime they are regaled with a substantial luncheon. There, too, are to be found books, papers, and cards with which they may pass away the time after they have finished their meal.

In Mrs. Clarence Mackay's home there exists neither the strict rule of the Gould home nor the almost too lenient atmosphere of the Fish work hours, but a happy medium is arrived at and authority assumes a mask that is, to say the least, not disagreeable. The old rule that is rarely ever broken is that of the workman's dress. He must wear white. Mrs. Mackay may then know just how neat the men are, while in dark suits it is impossible to tell whether they are full of dust or not. So a band of workmen clothed in white are seen in the house, and they mount the ladders and move about very silently in felt soled shoes; you might think they were a band of hospital attendants rather than men who looked after the welfare of the house. Each man is enrolled here, too, but not in the manner employed in Mrs. Gould's home. The butler looks after this, and their names are taken, simply as a matter of course, so that should anything go amiss in the work it may be easily set down to the man who was responsible for it, and each mistake be "chalked" up against him. At the end of a day or a week the man who has made the most blunders is put on the least particular work, and he who has made the least is promoted, so that there is something to strive for in this house, and a pleasant atmosphere is created among the workmen, each doing his best and knowing that this report will be sent to the contractor who employs him, as it always is at the completion of each contract.

MEN WHO ARE "NOT IN"

Busy Financiers Keep Securely Intrenched in Their Offices from Solicitous Strangers.

THAT a man's house is his castle is a maxim which has held good in Anglo-Saxon communities for many centuries. No such maxim, however, has been applied to a man's office, intended for the transaction of his business. Yet it is a fact that in these latter days a man in his office, especially if it is located in one of the towering structures of the financial district, is more difficult of entrance by the casual visitor than would be the smoking room of his home. In truth, many a great banker's or lawyer's office might well be called his moated grange, so many barriers have been thrown about it to secure his privacy.

It has frequently been said that J. Pierpont Morgan is the most democratic of renowned men so far as his office is concerned. There is nothing to keep that great financier from the gaze of any one entering the outer office but a glass partition, which incloses a moderately large space holding the desks of the head of the firm and of his partners. But that glass inclosure might as well be a fifty-foot stone wall so far as the possibility of penetrating it is concerned. For between that sacred inclosure and the would-be visitor looms the form of a six-foot detective—"Capt." Smith, as he is known to those who go in and out of the Morgan office. There are but a few cases on record where anybody got by who was not known by Mr. Smith to have the entrée of the private office, without being stopped with a polite question as to whom he wanted to see.

Just before the announcement of the personnel of the ship combination directory a young man of foreign appearance, with red socks, a red tie, and the badge of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole, swinging a light cane, attempted to walk into the private office. Smith did not happen to be there, so one of the office boys pounced on him and grabbed him by the arm. The young man looked mildly surprised, shook off the boy, and then shook hands with Mr. Morgan and his partners. He was James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

JOHN W. GATES'S OFFICE.

If, however, Mr. Morgan or his partners have any important conference on hand, there are reserved for this purpose a number of rooms in the adjoining Mills Building, which are entirely shut off from the public, affording a comparatively private means of entrance and departure for the conferrees. If any member of the great firm is in that room, not even "Captain" Smith will dare to take in a card unless the visitor is expected.

Much easier of access is the office of James Stillman, the President of the National City Bank, of the Clearing House Association, and of other big institutions. It is situated on the second floor of the bank's building, and if Mr. Stillman does not happen to be engaged a visitor's card will at once be laid before him, with the chances 100 to 1 that the answer will be, "Mr. Stillman will see you."

Perhaps one of the most "original" offices in the whole district is that of John W. Gates. Far in the rear of the offices of the firm of Harris, Gates & Co. is a large room with two small rooms opening from it. This is Mr. Gates's sanctum. The door to the large room is guarded by an office boy and a colored man. In the little anteroom where they sit stands a good-sized ice chest, and over it hangs a corkscrew that has evidently seen considerable service. In the large room is a large table with a small vase of pinks—just a few, enough for a boutonnière—and perhaps a plate of fruit. One of the small rooms contains two desks belonging to Mr. Gates and his son Charles. The walls of that room are covered with framed cartoons from all kinds of daily and weekly papers, with Mr. Gates as the central figure. They show him with his pockets bulging with money; they show him betting on elections and on the races. One of them has the legend, "John W. Gates: I bet a million." Mr. Gates is not at all offended by these cartoons, but enjoys them, and is quite pleased if a visitor admires the collection.

MEN NOT EASILY SEEN.

Perhaps the three most difficult men to see in the down-town district are William Rockefeller, George Gould, and E. H. Harriman. Mr. Rockefeller's office is in the Standard Oil Building. There is a large anteroom with thick carpets and an atmosphere of "Hush, don't speak above a whisper." The anteroom is occupied by two colored men, and they take their messages to one of Mr. Rockefeller's secretaries, who is a woman, and comes out to treat you very politely, but she brings with her a temperature so far below zero that your voice almost freezes in your throat—and Mr. Rockefeller cannot be seen. George Gould's office is protected by a series of doors, and although the officiating secretary always makes a pretense of taking a card in to Mr. Gould, the answer is almost invariably that Mr. Gould has just gone out, and this even if you have just met one of Mr. Gould's friends in the corridor, who said that he had just come from Mr. Gould.

At the office of E. H. Harriman there is not even a pretense made of taking in a card. Mr. Harriman has given orders, "good till countermanded," that he will see no one, except his business associates, and even these are often kept waiting. The best way to secure an interview with that railroad magnate is to wait till he comes out of his office, and then go down the elevator with him.

Another man whom it is difficult to approach is W. K. Vanderbilt, who has his office in the Grand Central Station. His office connects with a series of offices, and he can move almost from one end of the building to the other without passing through an anteroom.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna and the other railroad Presidents, who have recently been in the public eye, are easy of access, but not so with Charles M. Schwab, the President of the United States Steel Corporation.

James R. Keene, the famous operator, has an office with several entrances and exits, but only the latter are easy to find. His windows are all protected with a fine wire screen, so that no one can look in from the window of some other office building.

Russell Sage's office is perhaps the most simply furnished office of any millionaire in the down-town district. It is unpretentious, and there is no provision made for the comfort of waiting visitors. But they do not generally have to wait long, as Mr. Sage is usually quite willing to see those who call upon him.

Facts About Pins.

PINS cost only a trifle nowadays, where once they were very expensive, says The American Exporter. In 1900 the 75,000,000 people in the United States used 60,000,000 gross of common pins, which is equal to 9,500,000,000 pins, or an average of about 126 pins for every man, woman, and child in the country. This is the highest average reached anywhere in the use of pins. Ten years ago we used only about 72 pins each. The total number of pins manufactured in the United States during 1900, the census year, was 68,886,260 gross. There are forty-three factories in all, with 2,353 employes. The business has grown rapidly during the last twenty years, for although there were forty factories in 1880, they produced only half as much, employed only about half the capital and only 1,077 hands.

DANDIES DESIRE WAIST CURVES

Comparatively Few of Them in New York, but These Few Are Well Known to Leading Tailors and Haberdashers.

AMONG men in New York and makers of men—so far as the tailor makes the man—there is very keen interest in the announcement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently that London tailors are endeavoring to force a return to the days of the dandies by persuading fashionable men to wear corsets and pay some attention to the waist curves.

Every now and then the subject of corsets for men comes up, and there is much said in support of and against the supposition that they are worn. It seemed worth while to ask a few haberdashers and the "gent's" furnishing goods firms. There is not much information to be gained, and the corseted men of New York would not make a large company of the militia, evidently, if they were banded together. But the subject creates much interest when an effort is made to get a few statistics.

The proprietors of the shops look pleased, the errand boys smile, and the customers and other visitors who happen to be around join in the conversation with interest.

After a more or less careful search the impression is received that there are not many men in the American metropolis who wear corsets. The results of visits to a goodly number of establishments where the man provides himself with lingerie provides the following statistics:

Of the men in and around New York who are known to wear corsets there are:

One ladies' tailor.

One "gent's" furnishings establishment proprietor.

One artist.

One wholesale flour man.

A baker's dozen of officers at West Point and the forts around.

A scattering number discovered by a shirtmaker in measuring his customers.

Another scattering number of men who happen into different shops to inquire where men's corsets are to be found.

Six customers of a swell tailor—and he has never known of any others in thirty years of business life.

Another half-dozen customers of a swell haberdasher, and he cannot recall others in the course of a long business experience.

That completes the list of New York men who wear corsets, so far as a pretty thorough search could discover.

COST $5 A PAIR.

Just why the artist, who is supposed to abhor conventional lines, to delight in natural curves, and who has an unsatisfied longing for draperies, should take to stiff steels and whalebones and evolve an unclassical figure is hard to tell, and the reasons for the "gent's" furnishings proprietor's and flour man's attempts to improve upon nature will remain a mystery unless the importing tailor who fits these artificially made figures has discovered the secret.

"There is only one thing about it," he says in confidential tones, which have more of deprecation than admiration in them, "they're just stuck on themselves, and that's the whole affair in a nutshell."

"Men's corsets," he continues, "are just like the corsets of any one else. Cream silk is the material which goes into the corsets of the artist, the flour man, and the proprietor of the "gent's" furnishing establishment. The price, custom-made and including the tailor's profit, is $5 a pair. The last of the three men mentioned is five feet eight inches in height, and takes a twenty-two inch corset, waist measure, and that is smaller than that of the corset worn by many medium-sized women. His corset is twenty-one inches in length. For the artist there is an unusually long corset, twenty-three inches, and he stands five feet nine inches in height, weighs 130 pounds, and has a waist measure of twenty-one and a half inches.

"To be worn over the corseted figure, the double-breasted frock coat with wide skirts is the proper garment. These, when buttoned, show a beautiful line over the hips.

WORN BY ARMY MEN.

"The military men in France and Germany wear them, I know," said the swell haberdasher, who is himself a foreigner, "but I do not believe they are worn to any extent here."

"The French may wear them," chimed in the swell tailor, who chanced to be calling upon the haberdasher at the moment, "but the Americans, English, and Germans do not. I'm an Englishman myself. I have a brother in the English army, who stands six feet two inches, but he doesn't wear corsets. He is obliged to wear a high, stiff collar to keep his head at a certain angle, and that, I think, is worse."

This Englishman said that in the course of a great many years' business experience he has had only four or five customers who have worn corsets.

"I believe corsets are more worn by men than any one knows," said a man in a shop well up on Broadway, where men's furnishings are sold and shirts made to order. I know a number of army officers who wear them, and men come in here frequently to ask where they may be found. Many of the customers for whom we make shirts wear corsets. They don't say anything about it, but it is impossible not to know it in taking the measurements. A man need not make a great fuss about looking for a particular kind of corset. He knows his size, and can go into any shop and get a pair, and who will know that he is not getting them for his wife?"

For the very last dictum on this important matter, there is told the story of the recent appearance in New York of a man who has made his residence in England for some years past. He was a plump, rotund little man when last seen by his New York friends, who were amazed to see the sylphlike proportions of his waist upon his last visit.

"How do you manage it?" cried one envious friend, also desirous of a waist line.

"It is the easiest thing in the world," was the answer. "All the military men in England wear them. It is thus—and so—and so," he explained carefully.

The "thus and so's" were canvas belts, very broad, worn next the skin, and lacing up snugly in the back. They are not corsets, being really something nearer the sackcloth usually associated with ashes and repentance, but they surely do the work for which they are intended.

NO USE NOW FOR POLICE "PATTER"

Matsell's Famous Vocabulum Is Consigned to Oblivion.

THE use of slang by New York policemen is not nearly so general as it was a quarter of a century ago. So far as the "flash" or "patter," which was the vogue among the rank and file forty years ago, is concerned, it is now frowned upon. Then no member of the force was considered as having been adequately educated without having mastered the mysteries of a little book now only found in libraries, which bore the following on its title page:

VOCABULUM;
or, The Rogue's Lexicon.
Compiled from the most authentic sources
by George W. Matsell, Special Justice,
Chief of Police, New York. 1859.

The work to which the doughty Falstaffian Matsell devoted his intellectual gifts was for years the pocket companion not only of those members of the force with whom he came in contact, and who curried favor with him in moments of official leisure by passages of "flash" culled from the work of their lexicographical head, but, to quote Matsell, that of the "headgun" himself.

Matsell was not always sure of his slang. Even at police trials he had a copy of the "Vocabulum" ready to give a fillip to his memory, which was not tenacious. His favorite detectives were those with whom he could bandy "patter." The "Vocabulum" also contained the slang used by gamblers, billiard players, brokers, and pugilists. It was, so far as criminal slang and colloquialisms went, an olla podrida of word corruptions and flip expressions, many in use among Cockney depredators of the class known as "clothes-line" operators since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and a few coined in cynicism or in badinage of more recent years.

Very few of the "flash" words were of American creation. Matsell's resurrection as a police official in more recent years did not revive the fashion of talking "patter." It may be said that Matsell "flash" was finally squelched on the day, in 1875, that at Police Headquarters in open board room Gen. William Farrar Smith—"Baldy"—"sat down hard" on his colleague Matsell and denounced him as a publisher of "Leatherhead" police literature.

Nowadays police "patter" is almost wholly confined to sobriquets with which each man in a station house is identified. A recruit is hardly out of the School of Instruction before he is known by a nickname which passes him along to the end of his career. Superior officers either demur to slang expressions or suppress them in an emphatic fashion. Slips of the tongue from subordinates are rebuked "from the desk" in station houses at times when decorum is considered proper, at police trials or at police courts and courts of superior jurisdiction.

Chief Detective Titus would to-day challenge the efficiency of any of his "flatty cops" (vide Vocabulum) who would dare to season his conversation with any extracts from Matsell's work. In badinage, not only among patrolmen but superior officers, a word or two of "patter" is occasionally introduced, and provokes a smile because of its quaint or pungent vulgarity.

GENTLEMEN'S MEN.

Plenty of Them in New York, but Good Ones Are Hard to Get.

PERHAPS one of the luxuries that a wealthy man stands most in need of (if anybody can stand in need of a luxury) is a good valet. Being waited on is sometimes a matter of habit, sometimes a question of temperament. Often both. Many a rich man who could afford a battalion of body servants would not think of letting anybody help him into his trousers, put on his coat, lace his shoes, or shave him, short of compulsion. These and kindred things, slight, seemingly, in the matter of assistance, but meaning much as lubricants of the monotony of daily trivial functions, are what a valet supplies to a man. A bachelor especially is the recipient of a valet's care.

The position of valet is a very desirable one in the field of service. The wages are from $40 to $100 a month, the duties exacting, perhaps, but none of them laborious, and a valet not only is lodged, fed, and often clothed outside of his wages, but he has a good deal of time to himself, lives in a refined atmosphere, and has the excitement of travel. Where a valet is of exceptionally good disposition and manners, and his master is a good-natured fellow, the relations are almost friendly between the two, or as much so as the situation permits.

A young New Yorker has a man as valet who has served in his family for years. He travels with him and has his clothes made in London. When the young man is dining alone at his hotel, the Carlton, the Ritz, or some such hostelry, he tells his man to get into evening clothes and dine with him! He does not like to have only his own company at dinner.

A valet has to call his master, have his bath ready, see that his breakfast is ordered, shave him, help him on with his clothes, look to it that his wardrobe and shoes are in order, get tickets for trips, call a cab, have the luggage checked, lay out the clothes his master will use for evening, carry messages, take care that the buffet does not run out of "wet goods," (the valet rarely neglects this duty,) pack and unpack trunks or traveling bags, and the like. This is the valet of a bachelor who lives in bachelor apartments. Another service a valet is often called on for by such a master, when the man knows how to do it, is to mix and serve drinks for a party, "stag" or otherwise. Sometimes a man will have a valet go into training for a time with an expert concoctor of liquid refreshments that he may master this accomplishment if he lacks it. It is so very necessary.

Of course to manicure, give massage, or know how to perform some of the duties of a trained nurse in case of his master's illness, adds very much to a valet's value, but these are not looked for in ordinary applicants for the position. Next to efficiency in his duties, and a very important requisite, is honesty. It must be admitted that a not unusual weakness on the part of valets is a too broad proprietary feeling toward their masters' money and liquors. A rich man does not keep very exact "tab" on his "wad," especially when he carries it in his trousers pocket. Still less on loose change. If the valet is very faithful and serviceable in his other duties, an easy employer will wink at modest peculations of this kind, but nobody is prepared to be plundered, and after parting with a good deal of "change" and small articles of jewelry, the gentleman finally parts with the valet who has relieved him of them. Naturally, he does not give this valet any recommendation. He may forgive, but he does not indorse.

A reference is a highly important, even essential, requisite to a servant securing a position. The employer knows nothing of the applicant except what his former employers tell him: So where a valet has been dismissed and he gets no "recommend" he does not tell that he has been with Mr. Such-a-one. He refers to some other employer whom he may have left more honorably, and has been ill or taking a rest or visiting the folks at home in the interim since his former service.

PLENTY OF APPLICANTS.

There are plenty of valets, and a number of men in New York keep one, though it is not as usual here as it is in London. English valets are the best, as they are more familiar with the duties of the position, and English servants are "sweller" as butlers, coachmen, footmen, or bodyservants. A valet has a good deal of time free. Then he can walk about. If of a convivial temperament, and he has a friend, he is apt to call him in, and the resources of the master's buffet are drawn on without remorse for the entertainment of the two. A valet may be required to be on hand when his master comes in after an evening's outing. He may be of assistance in helping to find the bed, and see that all the clothes are not hung up on the floor.

He should be proof against seasickness. The master does not want to have to look after the valet on a voyage. An Englishwoman of title who visited America recently was pretty busy up to near the time for her sailing. "I hope you have a good maid," remarked a friend. "I have not any," replied her Ladyship gleefully. "My last trip was a long Mediterranean one, and my maid was ill the whole time."

If a valet is capable and civil and faithful, and does not drink or steal, he is a pleasant luxury for a single man of means who likes to be waited on.

Rural Mails Ruin Trade.

NOT long ago a North Carolina Congressman was reported to have come very near to losing a renomination, says The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, because of his activity in securing rural free delivery of the mails in his district—a matter that was found to be depopularizing him among certain of his constituents. These were principally the village and crossroads storekeepers, who complained that free delivery kept the families away from the stores and thus destroyed trade. Now the storekeepers of Cranbury over in New Jersey are up in arms against the innovation. That hamlet is about fifteen miles from New Brunswick. The rural mail routes there have the disastrous effect of keeping the farmers at home, it seems, and the Cranbury merchants are confronted with a serious falling off in trade. No more does the farmer come to the village combination grocery store, dry goods emporium, and Post Office to buy his goods, sit on the cracker boxes and talk, get his mail, and "set up" the cigars in turn. He has the mail sent to him by the rural delivery route, and, as he can get his goods cheaper by buying in large quantities elsewhere, he hasn't any excuse for going to "town," and, consequently, his wife won't let him go.

American Hammers Excel.

OF the hammers made in America today there is no end, says The American Importer. There is the tiny little tack hammer which weighs only a few ounces, and is indispensable in house, store, or factory. Then there is the twenty and thirty ton hammer driven by steam and used for making immense forgings. The numberless effects which are due to its remarkable force of impact have made the hammer a necessity in all trades. Immense manufactories, employing thousands of men, are grinding year in and year out making hammers, while ten times as many wholesale houses are busy putting the product on the market. The industry has advanced to such a stage that many general hardware firms in the United States have thrown out the hammer, leaving it to the houses that deal in tools exclusively. In the South Sea Islands tree-felling contests are of such importance that specially made axes are imported for the work from America. So skilled are these woodmen of the South Seas in felling timber that a dozen blows on the trunk of a tree will show but the one gash, as though done by a single blow of mighty power.

HUNTERS' REPUTATIONS MADE

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENVILLE, Me., Oct. 24.—There is probably no other business enterprise in the world like the one conducted by two Yankee lads named Williams in their camp at the foot of Little Squaw Mountain. The brothers are photographers near the hunting camps. Many sportsmen, particularly those who are in the woods for the first season, like to have a photograph of themselves in their hunting togs, beside their game, and with the camp for a background, to take home to show and expatiate upon to their friends. They go to the Williams place and have any kind of a picture taken, with as much game as they choose.

The lads have built a studio in the shape of a hunting camp and made three different arrangements of fronts. They have about a dozen stuffed deer of all sizes, a moose or two, strings of stuffed birds, and several full equipments of hunting costumes. They take a party of the most callow tyros, dress them up, put guns in their hands, and pose them in front of the camp with a big string of deer and a moose hung up behind them.

When the photograph is taken and finished it is a representation of one of the most successful parties which ever went into the Maine woods for game. There are always "supers" enough within call to pose as guides, so that the picture can be made complete. Even the sign over the camp door is a matter of but a few moments' work with a ready brush, and it can be "Camp Chesuncook," "Nimrod's Home," or any other kind of a camp.

There are many so-called hunters who never get nearer the big woods than the Williams studio. One style of views which is popular is of a hunter sitting upon a fallen forest monarch, with his rifle in his hand. The forest monarch has the hair worn off one side from dragging him back and forth to a little glade near the studio, and repairs are frequently needed to keep the hay from coming out from his well-dried hide. It costs 50 cents extra for a picture on a fallen forest monarch.

The Williamses recently filled an order for twenty-five hunting scenes for a railroad guidebook. They propped up the stuffed moose in half a dozen positions in the woods and took snapshots of him. They arranged the deer in groups and singly. They grouped all the idle men about the place in guides' togs in many poses. So ingenious were the pictures taken that when they were brought out not one person in a hundred could detect anything to show that they were not what they purported to be, actual studies from life.

MEN WHO MANAGE HOTELS ON WHEELS

Railroad Diners and Sleepers Require No End of Attention to Keep Them in Fit Condition.

FEW travelers who hear the familiar cry "Dinner is now ready in dining car" realize the amount of thought and labor that has had to be expended in order to furnish them with a comfortable meal. They do not know that back at his desk in the main office of the railroad company the Dining Car Superintendent is thinking hard of something new to add to the service; that a skillful force of commissaries is constantly watching over the grocers and butchers to keep them to their bargains, and that a whole army of conductors, chefs, cooks, waiters, and car cleaners is kept at work all the time to provide the best food that can be cooked, and to serve it in cars which shall be clean and attractive at all times.

Cars are very much like children. No matter how nicely they are dressed up they insist on getting dirty as soon as they leave the charge of their caretakers. The average run of a dining car is about 150 or 200 miles. It starts on this journey as spick and span as a West Point cadet on dress parade. It arrives at its destination looking not much cleaner than a hobo.

Every railroad has at several points along the line train yards with sidetracks which are especially provided for the purpose of cleaning cars—not only dining cars, but Pullman parlor cars, sleepers, and ordinary day coaches, the only difference, so far as the treatment of these cars is concerned, being that dining cars and sleepers have to be cleaned oftener than parlor cars or coaches. When a dining car has made its prescribed schedule run, during which time there have been served in it two and on rare occasions three meals to from 20 to 100 or more passengers, it is at once switched over to the sidetracks, where the car cleaners lose no time in beginning their conquest of dirt.

HOT AIR TREATMENT.

The treatment given to the car is uniform except that every so often, when it is deemed necessary, the car gets what might compare with a Turkish bath or a hot air treatment. At the end of the cleaning tracks there is a large tank where the air is stored, and it is conveyed to the place needed through a long rubber hose. The method of application is rather interesting. The air emerges from the nozzle, not in a round stream as in a watering hose, but through a device known technically as the comb. It is an elongated orifice several inches long, out of which the air emerges with such pressure that it conquers the most obstinate dirt spots. Under ordinary circumstances a simple sweeping and dusting and polishing of brass ornaments and mirrors make up the work of the car cleaners, so far as the inside of the car is concerned.

In the meantime a force of men has been cleaning the windows on the outside of the car and has scrubbed and polished the sides with cotton waste. Others have cleaned the journals and axle boxes. The gas man has attached his hose and filled the tanks with gas for illuminating and cooking purposes, and another has filled up the water tanks with drinking water. The car which came in dirty with the dust of the road and the smoke and cinders from the engine now looks almost as good as new and is ready for the commissary agent.

AN IMPORTANT PERSONAGE.

This is a very important personage, at least so far as dining cars are concerned. With the assistance of several clerks he checks off every pound of meat, vegetables, and groceries, as well as the silverware and linen, which the car contains, and which it took out when it started on its previous trip. This is by no means an easy job, as the average dining car contains about 400 various articles, counting plates and glasses and spoons, not singly, but by the dozen. The commissary's list must check with that turned in by the conductor of every car. This list contains an enumeration of everything that the car carried when it started out, of all articles that may have been bought on the road, and of everything that is left over. The difference between these items represents the food used on the trip for the meals. These latter are all enumerated separately, and in the case of a café car where there is no table d'hôte, but meals are served to order, each order is shown separately. When this list reaches the Superintendent of the dining car service he can tell exactly how much the meals served cost the company and how much the company earned or lost.

But what is more valuable is that it gives the head of the dining car service a very clear idea of just how the taste of his patrons runs. After these two lists have been tallied the car is reloaded for its next run and is then ready to start out again. All the work is generally done within a few hours, and much of it has to be done at night, for during the day the dining cars are generally in use. The sleepers and buffet cars can be attended to in the daytime.

CARING FOR SLEEPING CARS.

Sleepers have to be kept especially clean to prevent the accumulation of disease germs. In the West and in other regions where many consumptives travel some roads provide special cars for people so afflicted. But as a rule a healthy man may sleep to-night in a berth where the night before slept some sick person. In order to make cars as clean as possible from a sanitary point of view, the car builders in modern cars have done away with carved wood, much plush, and other germ-acquiring decorations, which are difficult to clean. Their places have been taken by leather-covered seats and inlaid wood.

Then, also, the sleeping car gets less chance to be cleaned up than the diner. The run of a sleeping car is generally longer than that of the dining car. Many cars in the East run straight through for thirty hours, while in the West the runs are often of several days' duration. A dining car, being only in use at meal times, hardly ever runs more than ten hours in the East and sixteen hours in the West before it is cleaned. A dining car is quite heavy, and to haul it increases materially the cost of moving a train, especially the very fast ones, on which diners are generally used. They are therefore switched off as soon as they are not needed. For instance, a car leaving New York on a train for Buffalo in the morning may serve breakfast and luncheon, and, having reached Albany or Syracuse, or whatever the end of its run may be, it is switched off and waits to be picked up by a train going in the opposite direction, on which it serves dinner.

In the West, especially on the Pacific roads, which run through miles of prairie without a break, or, maybe, desert land, the runs are of course longer than in the East, and the cost of running a dining car is therefore correspondingly higher. As it seems, however, impossible to persuade a passenger to pay more than a dollar a meal, the profits from this service are nil, except in that its excellence adds to the popularity of the road.

SCHOOLS PLANNED FOR TWO PIERS.

Novel Measure for Relief of Overcrowded Departments.

PLANS for the schools to be established on two recreation piers in this city, intended to relieve the congestion in the primary departments of schools on the east side and in Brooklyn, are in course of active preparation by Superintendent Snyder of the Building Department of the Board of Education, and it is hoped that by the middle of November these temporary departments will be in operation. The suggestion for using the second floors of the recreation piers for school purposes came from Dr. Maxwell, the City Superintendent of Schools, who has been searching for some time for adequate measures of relief from the overcrowding of the schools in certain sections of the city where the educational authorities have been unable to keep pace with the continually increasing school population. These piers are not used during the Winter months, and it was only a question as to whether they could be made available for school uses. This question has been solved by Superintendent Snyder, and plans have been prepared to carry out the desired object.

The piers suggested by Dr. Maxwell are at the foot of East Third Street, in Manhattan, and North Second Street, in Brooklyn. The Third Street pier is in the Seventh District, which is one of the most congested districts in this city, and which on the opening of the school session in September had 5,610 pupils in part-time classes. The congestion in this district will not be relieved until the new school building now being constructed at East Third Street and Manhattan Street is completed, when it is expected that accommodation will be afforded for 5,000 additional pupils. The pier at the foot of North Second Street, in Williamsburg, is intended to relieve Public School No. 17, in the Thirty-first District, which has now 359 pupils in part-time classes, nearly all of whom are housed in a rented building which is not considered suitable for school purposes.

The great problem in connection with the utilization of these piers was the means by which the classrooms into which the open spaces were to be divided could be heated and ventilated so as to make them comfortable and healthful for the children during the severe Winter weather. Heating Engineer McCann, in the service of the department, made a careful inspection of the piers and reported back to Superintendent Snyder that this could be done by installing a steam-heating plant on each of the designated piers. Dock Commissioner Hawkes was then communicated with, and when the project was explained to him he at once tendered to the Board of Education the use of the piers asked for and expressed a willingness to assist in making the experiment a success. The designated piers have been placed at the disposition of the Board of Education until the close of the school session in June next, and after they have reverted to the use of the people during the Summer months for their original purpose they will again be placed at the disposal of the educational authorities in September of next year.

It is proposed to inclose the second floor of the piers with glass and to divide the space into classrooms. The pier at the foot of East Third Street is 300 feet long, and it is intended to divide the floor space into twenty-four classrooms which will accommodate 1,200 pupils. On the first or ground floor of the pier will be erected a steam-heating plant. The pier at the foot of North Second Street is not so large, and will only admit of the construction of twelve classrooms, accommodating 600 pupils.

All of the partitions and interior fittings will be so constructed that they can be taken down and stored away at the end of the school session in June, ready to be put into use again in the following September, if the experiment proves successful and the necessity still exists for the utilization of these piers for school purposes. The specifications for the work to be done are in the hands of the printer, and as soon as they are returned to Superintendent Snyder the contracts will be given out. At the last meeting of the Board the plans of Mr. Snyder were approved and the appropriations for the alterations, $20,000 for the Manhattan pier and $13,420 for the Brooklyn pier, were authorized. School Commissioner Lummis, who is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, is taking a great deal of interest in this novel project, and is giving it his personal attention. Should it prove to be the success that is anticipated by the school authorities more of the recreation piers will be turned into temporary schools where needed.

Last of the Merrimac's Crew.

IN A VILLAGE of barely fifty people, down in Beaufort County, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, lives William R. Tetterton, the last survivor of the crew of the famous Confederate States warship Merrimac, formerly the old Virginia. He is sixty-seven years old, and is in many ways the same old unreconstructed rebel that he was in the days from '61 to '65. In Richmond, Lieut. Woods had a recruiting station, and he was signing men for service on the Merrimac. The idea of a naval life appealed to young Tetterton, and he enlisted for service. The war vessel had not as yet been out on any expeditions, and the new recruit found himself one of the first among a rather scanty crew. He served on the boat from the first day she went into service until the order came from the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy to put her out of commission.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S TRIP THROUGH THE BLACK SEA

Effect of the Moonlight and a Mandolin on a Sentimental Turk—Russian Travelers Do Not Conceal Their Dislike for the Czarina—A Prince's Wooing.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATUM, Russia, Oct. 11.—The Grand Duke Constantine, chief of the fleet of Russian Black Sea merchant and passenger ships, makes during the four days between Odessa and Batum four stops only—Sebastopol, Ialta, Kertch, and Novorissisk. All of them we thought rather uninteresting places, except Ialta, as the country is flat or with low sun-dried hills and no vegetation.

Kertch, the third stop, is at the north mouth of the Sea of Azof, a modern Russian port, but built on the site of a very ancient Greek town. The waters of the harbor are so shallow that the ship has to anchor at half an hour's distance from the town; but that half hour is interesting, although a noisy one, as it is spent on board a small tender amid a crowd of people of all nationalities and costumes, all chattering and shouting at the top of their voices.

Some one has said that the East meant to him a Babel of voices, all talking at once and in the loudest of tones, and we felt that on the tender we must indeed be in the East. It is funny to watch them, more so than to listen; for they never seem to feel it necessary to come near enough to save their voices, but scream to each other from the housetops or yell from a distant boat or shout from the end of a street until one wonders what their throats can be made of. One does not wonder, however, that they shout when in a crowd, for with everybody in the crowd talking as fast as he can only the loudest voices can be heard.

The country about Kertch is more interesting than the town itself, as it is covered with mounds, tombs of the ancient inhabitants, mostly Greek; but as we found it difficult to believe that the tomb we were shown as such was that of Mithridates, and as the mounds had all been plundered during the Crimean war, and now showed only traces here and there of fresco, we did not linger as long among them as a superior intelligence might have prompted us to do.

AN AMBITIOUS TURK.

Coming aboard again we all went to a most comfortable perch we had discovered in the stern, and made a very pleasant evening of it, the Turk playing boating songs of the Volga and Turkish serenades on the mandolin, and the Russian officer humming the air softly to himself. The combination of the Black Sea moonlight and mandolin proved so attractive that eight bells struck and found us still there and awake—an unheard of hour during our six weeks' tour. In between the soft strumming, the Turk gave us some interesting bits of information, such as that his grandfather had had forty-five children, but that his father was quite of a modern turn of mind, as was he himself, and that his own one aim in life was to marry a rich American girl and live in New York.

When he spoke of the Sultan, which he frequently did in a daringly open manner, it was with hardly concealed scorn. "He has everything a man can want," he said. "He has not to leave his park to enjoy all the pleasures of earth. He has all the pleasures of earth. He has as many wives as he wants; the finest jewels in the world, in fact, he has a paradise! But he is wicked! how wicked! and he will never get his ticket to the heavenly Paradise."

Then his expressive face beamed and he said: "Mels! if he should ever hear that remark!" and he drew one finger across his throat and let his chin fall on his chest with a thump. I looked around a little fearfully for I had just heard that there were spies on all the ships, who understood all languages, although they pretend to understand none except Russian.

I had always imagined Russian to be a harsh language, more like German, and was surprised to find it very musical and much like Italian in sound. The women have not very agreeable voices, high and nasal and thin; but those we met and saw were all pretty, with slim figures and fair skins.

AS TOLD BY A GERMAN.

The men we admired very much. All those we saw were tall, well-made men, and had very good manners and an amiable expression of face; so that it was hard to believe what the German merchant declared to be a fact, that they one and all possessed the temper of the evil one himself, and that, when roused, they at once returned to their old savagery. He assured us that the "scratch" had to be very light to reveal the Tartar. He seemed to consider the nation as beyond any possible salvation—a hopeless, insolvable riddle. He had lived in Russia for fifteen years, and thought the country now in a worse condition rather than better.

He said that the Czar was entirely in the hands of the Synod of Priests, and that if he should try in any way to help the people, to introduce any new ideas or make reforms he would die a natural death in his bed. But that no Czar had ever died a natural death in reality; that the poor were so dreadfully poor that their lack of nourishment and inability to keep clean through lack of clothes brought on disease, and there was always more or less cholera in the interior; that large sums were raised for their aid, but went into the pockets of the priests. He evidently thought the Czar wanted to do his best, but was weak, and that no Czar of great strength of character would be long-lived.

DISLIKE FOR CZARINA.

All the Russians we met spoke warmly and affectionately of the Czar, but the poor Czarina seems to be universally disliked. She is considered English, and the hatred of the English is never disguised. She is called haughty and proud, and is supposed to be trying to break down and root out all the old Russian customs and to introduce English ones in their place. Poor young thing, her life is anything but an enviable one. We were told that none of the Princesses of Hesse had sons, and that of course she would never have one. When I suggested that the Princess Henry had a son I was answered with a shrug, "Oh, yes; and she is the only one of the sisters!"

Some very interesting Russians, a professor in some big school and his son-in-law, came aboard at Kertch. The younger man was a physician who had broken down from overwork and was taking a holiday. He had 900 cases of cholera in his district in the interior during the last two months, and said it was almost impossible to keep the disease down. When asked the cause of it he shrugged his shoulders and said: "A little thin cabbage soup and stale bread once a day is not a nourishing diet; but this is a hard world to live in!"

They spoke little French, but very good German. He told us that the language was much spoken all through South Russia, from the fact that the colonies of Germans founded there by the Czarina Catherine were still in a flourishing condition, and had greatly increased in population; that they kept very much to themselves, and were disliked by the Russians, but that their language had spread greatly.

NO USE FOR ARMENIANS.

The Russian doctor and German merchant agreed perfectly in regard to the Jew in Russia, who is looked upon with great dislike and aversion; but they both declared that the Armenian was far worse than the Jew, and that it was a pity that all the Armenians had not been killed during the Turkish slaughter of them. "It takes two Jews to make an Armenian," said the German merchant, and the other agreed with him. They said that the Armenian was so mean a creature that he did not hesitate to pay the servants of a hotel to read private letters in which he was interested, and tell him their contents.

We heard a funny story concerning the Jews. It seems that the last Governor of Odessa—a despotic being apparently—made a law that the Jews who came from the interior and wore one oily curl hanging over each ear should cut off their curls before entering the city. As no Jew is allowed to stop longer than twenty-four hours in any town except his own, they all objected to changing the style of their hair for that short time. When asked his reason, the Governor said that it looked dirty, and he did not like it. So much for being Governor of Odessa!

The Captain was very anxious to know our plans in regard to crossing the Caucasus; whether we really were going into the mountains, or were going to follow the example of an American whom he had met on the Mediterranean Line, who had come all the way from New York to see the Island of Patmos for Biblical reasons. When the day proved too foggy to make it possible to get even a glimpse of the island, and he was being condoled with, he said:

"Oh, it doesn't matter. I have sailed by the Island of Patmos. That is all it is necessary to do."

MARRIAGE ON THE SPOT.

Every one seems to agree that the Caucasans are a very fine race of men; tall and well built, and with good features. They say that at Tiflis they are all Princes, which sounds rather unusual. We were told a funny tale of an English widow, very rich, who went to Tiflis and was much attracted by the appearance of the waiter at her table. When she found that he was a Prince, not appreciating how little that means in Russia, she sent word to him that she would like to meet him. He haughtily replied that he would not meet her unless she was prepared to marry him at once; to which she actually agreed, and they were married.

Novorissisk is the last stopping place before Batoum, and seems to be chiefly interesting from the fact that it possesses the highest "elevateur" in the world, except two in New York—a fact which did not interest us in the least. It lies on two sides of a shell-shaped bay, with a very long breakwater blocking up its entrance, sun-burned hills around it, and not a scrap of green anywhere. It exports naphtha and cement.

Here, as soon as our gangplank was put out, the usual rush of porters began. They always have the right of way, and they were certainly remarkable-looking porters, clad in indescribable costumes, principally rags, but always with a hood or rag of some kind to answer as such thrown over their heads. One of them especially interested us, for he had as headgear a dirty flannel shirt, with the arms hanging down over his shoulders. How he kept it on we could not imagine; but he ran up and down the long ladder into the hold with lightning rapidity, and it never once fell off. They were of many races—Turks, Caucasans, Jews, Armenians, Russians, and Persians. All chattered at the top of their voices in Russian, making a tremendous noise, and all carried heavy loads, which rested on straw cushions on their backs, which were bent nearly double.

ELBROUS'S LOFTY PEAK.

When we came on deck the next morning we were overjoyed to see the mountains—the Caucasus, magnificent range that it is—with the highest peak (Elbrous) 18,526 feet, snowcapped and swathed half way up in a garment of mist. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the Caucasus as one sees them from the ship, peak rising beyond peak, masses piled up against each other. Unlike other high mountains, they are green, covered with deep grass to their very tops.

Beyond and ahead of us rose the mountains of Asia Minor, which at that point seemed almost equally imposing. The scenery was wonderfully fine as we approached Batoum, for the well-wooded coast range, the Adjares, closes in around the bay and Batoum, and makes it one of the prettiest ports imaginable.

MARGARET STIRLING.

How the Animals Feed.

AN ANIMAL is almost as demonstrative when he is hungry as when he is in a rage. They are both natural feelings, and he sees no reason for disguising them. Human beings, who are affected in the same way as animals by hunger, pay tribute to civilization by not letting this appear. At an animal show in this city the wild occupants of the cages get very wild when the hour comes for them to be fed. A truck laden with meat and vegetables is wheeled around. Long before it gets to their cages the lions act as if beside themselves over the maddening prospect of food. The cages are very small, and yet a lion and lioness will often be in one. They tear from one side to the other, the lion jumping over the body of the lioness, rather than make a "longer trip around." Though they ought to have learned that each will get a share, they both plunge for the great chunk of meat. Once they get it, they eat it with a certain intensity, but deliberation.

The hyenas, "bounders" of the animal realm, are horribly greedy, and will steal from each other every chance they get. The apes, the "snobs" of animal kind, are rather fastidious, if greedy. The ostrich, large, robust bird that it is, awaits its food with much stolidity, and when it gets its head of cabbage, pecks at it in a most contained, ladylike fashion. The stoical elephant is a placid eater, also.

Big Length of Cable Laid.

ANOTHER stretch of the long Canadian-Australian cable was completed the past week, the big cable-laying steamship Colonia having placed on the Pacific Ocean's bed its one load of 3,540 miles of cable, which it took out from Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18. The Captain of the vessel reported that everything went splendidly on the voyage, and that there was not a hitch of any kind. The route over which the stretch of cable was laid has a remarkably even bottom, and this simplified the work, although the section is said to be the longest in the world. This now leaves a section of 2,100 nautical miles between Fanning Island and Suva, in the Fiji Islands, to complete the cable.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

The Highwater Mark of the Intellectual Drama—Mrs. Campbell at Her Greatest and Best—A Dramatic Idyl and a Poetic Actor at the Irving Place Theatre—Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse—Cynicism and Commercial Success.

Perhaps no more convincing evidence could be adduced to show the greatness of Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben," which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is presenting at the Garden Theatre, than the fact that repeated contemplation only serves to broaden and deepen one's admiration of it.

The Masterpiece of the Modern Drama.

On reading the German original it seemed a very great literary drama, refined, complex, comprehensive, but perhaps deficient in intensity of theatrical appeal. The first representation of it revealed unsuspected dramatic force—a thousand contrasts and climaxes in the movement that brought incessant change and surprise—and inclined one to hail it as the masterpiece of the intellectual drama. Further reflection brings an all-pervading conviction that in depth of emotional appeal, in freshness and loftiness of spiritual insight, and in dramaturgic mastery it stands head and shoulders above the plays not only of Pinero, Echegaray, and Dumas fils, but of Ibsen himself. Its theme is the eternal and the universal theme of the struggle of the freedom loving human soul against the bonds of imperfect human institutions, and it leaves one with a profound conviction that fate, even death, is powerless to cramp or confine a nature that lives out its deepest spiritual aspirations with intelligence and unflinching rectitude.

Bernhardt, Duse, and Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell's representation of the leading part gains similarly with repeated contemplation. Granted that Beate's brisk and radiant joy in life is beyond the range of both her temperament and her technique, and that the part in consequence lacks variety of light and color to give substance and tone to the deeper moments; yet she reveals an unerring grace and sincerity in the main conception, and in the fourth and fifth acts she strikes the most difficult and complex note of which tragic art is capable—the exaltation of realizing that life is most complete in the moment in which it is crowned with death. Here Mrs. Campbell's art and her temperament combined to produce an effect of quivering vitality—as if she were absorbed into the very nerves and fibres of the part—that is not only far above anything she has hitherto accomplished, but is on a level with the greatest acting of the present generation. Bernhardt or Duse, with their more pliable technique, could no doubt have built out the part more fully into the round; but it is questionable whether they could improve on Mrs. Campbell's rendering of the fourth and fifth acts.

"Alt Heidelberg" at the Irving Place.

"It is no doubt true," as Izaak Walton remarked, "that the Lord could, if He chose, make a better berry than the strawberry, but it is also true that He never did," and the justice of the observation recurs to mind every June, though one is well aware that properly speaking the strawberry is not a berry. A similar remark might be made about "Alt Heidelberg," which is running indefinitely at the Irving Place Theatre, though it lacks both plot and situations, and, in fact, almost all of the appurtenances that one is accustomed to regard as essential to a drama. Night after night it is crowding the auditorium with people who neither laugh exceedingly nor weep exceedingly, but whose eyes swim with tears of mirth and sadness, and who take away a mood of poetic tenderness that lasts for hours, even days. How is all this accomplished? The very simplicity of the piece and of the acting makes it almost impossible to convey an adequate idea.

In all countries the life of the great world is hedged about with conventional formalities that cramp and confine the natural man; and by the same token youth has everywhere a few years, at school or at the university, in which freedom is granted to live, and to rejoice in the gladness of life. But nowhere, except perhaps in China, are the formalities of the great world as rigid as in Germany; and, in obedience to the natural law of compensation, the spirit of human freedom is wowhere so willingly insisted on as in the German universities. It is the peculiar felicity of "Alt Heidelberg" that it presents in the form of a dramatic idyl the poetical gladness of the brief heyday of youthful freedom, and the no less poetical pathos of the way in which its course is ended by the exactions of the great world.

Youth, Wine, and the May.

Karl Heinrich is the heir apparent to the throne of a German principality, and being without parents, brothers, or sisters, has been brought up with a sole eye to the formalities of his future position as King. It so happens, however, that his tutor is a man of strong human feeling, and brings it about that the boy is sent for a year to Heidelberg. So to Heidelberg Karl Heinrich goes. Taking up his quarters at an inn across the Neckar, he falls in love with the landlord's daughter, who loves him in return, in spite of the fact that a good man away in Vienna insists in regarding her as his betrothed. Happening by chance upon the kneipe of a student corps, Karl Heinrich is welcomed by them as a fuchs before they discover that he is an heir apparent.

The scene is in a garden before the inn, with the Neckar flowing through the middle ground and the town and castle on the hill beyond. In the hush of twilight one is permitted to feel what it is when a lad for the first time takes a maiden in his arms; what it is when he hears for the first time the voice of a comrade and an equal; what it is when for the first time he roams about all night with a jolly company, drinking health to youth and May. Then the uncle-King suddenly dies, and Karl Heinrich has to leave it all to take up his new position and to marry a Princess bride. On the eve of the wedding, two years later, he comes back to Heidelberg to care for the grave of the old tutor who taught him all he has ever known, or is ever likely to know, of the sweet life of common men; to drink a parting bout with his student comrades; to say good-bye to the only woman he has ever loved and who has ever loved him. He kisses her on the forehead as they part—she for her good man in Vienna, he for his Princess bride. Except for a few sympathetic and admirably depicted characters, that is all. Clearly it is not a drama in any recognizable sense. But what there is of it is as true as it is simple, and it somehow fills the heart with a perfect sweetness and a perfect sadness that set vibrating all the memories of youth and of joy.

Director Conried's New Juvenile.

The success of the appeal was in no light measure due to the excellence of the acting. As Karl Heinrich, John Feistel, Herr Direktor Conried's newly imported leading juvenile, for the first time revealed the full manliness and the poetic grace of his temperament, and the completeness of his resources in expression. Never for a moment did he lose the unaffected aloofness of the bearing of the young Prince, and yet every passing emotion radiated from his countenance so abundantly that the actor and the acting were lost in the tangible effect of life. As he held out his arms to the maiden, entranced by her presence, yet bashful before it, he moved the audience to rich and quiet laughter that a moment later, as he took her in his arms in the gathering dusk, changed to tears. As he heard for the first time the song of a band of students drinking beneath the trees, he stood silent in the awed surmise of something his heart had always hungered for and now for the first time conceived, his features motionless, yet radiant with poetic sensation.

The language of the play is of the simplest, and the action of the kind easiest to follow. No one who has a heart beneath his waistcoat and ten words of German in him can afford to miss "Alt Heidelberg."

From Comic Opera to Tommy Rot.

In the opening of Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse in the theatre that has long suffered desuetude as the Berkeley Lyceum, there was so much to gladden the eye and charm the facile senses that it would have been the height of ungraciousness to insist upon what to any thoughtful observer must have seemed an invincible triviality in the whole affair.

The spirit that animates Mrs. Osborn, and by inference also her good angel, Miss Munro is quite sufficiently evident in the fortunes of the book of the play. As originally written by Mr. Rupert Hughes, it was called "The Understudy," and even in the distorted fragments of it that are left it is evident that it was possessed of a fresh and pretty story, and that, moreover, it gave scope to much legitimate satire upon both smart folk and theatrical folk. A designing manager is approached by a young woman of wealth and fashion who wants to go upon the stage. Allured by prospective gain, the manager engages her, only to find that by the act of going on the stage she has forfeited her fortune. Concerned in all this are two lovers, one of whom wants to marry the girl for her money, and the other of whom really cares for her. This, or something like this—not enough of it remains to make possible more than a conjecture—was the point of departure.

Out of such material it would have been easy to make a little comic opera that would have enlisted the human sympathies of the audience and delighted their intelligence at the same time that it gave scope to song, dance, and nonsense of as excellent a variety as was obtainable. What Mrs. Osborn actually did was to disregard both story and satire for the sake of unlicensed indulgence in song, dance, and variety. "The Understudy" became "Tommy Rot."

Prurience Versus Satire.

If there were any doubt that the commonness, almost vulgarity, of the title was intentional, it is removed by the lines of the book produced. Instead of legitimate satire upon current social topics—and there is opening for satire that Gilbert himself would not have scorned—the wit of the piece was oftenest on a level with the gossip of those society journals that appeal equally to the terrors of the socially prominent and to the prurient curiosity of climbers and kitchen maids. More than this, the people in the cast were, as it would seem, recruited from the professional stage only so far as was necessary to give life to the representation. There was a large sprinkling of the hangers-on of the smart set, whose public prominence is not in all cases fame. It is not the present intention to warn the righteous away from "Tommy Rot." The opening of the little playhouse is a novel and interesting episode of the current theatrical season, and the features at present under discussion are not of a kind to affect wholesome people one way or the other. It is only meant to point out that, in spite of the superficial refinement in this gay and brilliant little show, the animating spirit of the whole is not such as to commend it strongly to a community of people possessed of any real taste or intelligence.

Intelligence and Tommy Rot.

The aesthetic and the intellectual humility of this glorification of tommy rot is perhaps the most persistent, and at the same time the most astonishing, phenomenon in the history of the stage. Some time ago it was pointed out in these columns that the aims of the American playwright and manager, as manifested in current productions, were not only unintelligent in themselves, but revealed a consistent underestimate of the intelligence of the public, and even a lack of appreciation of the elements that go to make commercial success. Let us grant, however, that a Broadway manager, whose theatre is large, and whose appeal is of necessity to people of no more than ordinary refinement, is not without a shadow of excuse when he refuses to stray from the highway along which success has come in the past. It is true that the great prizes are won by those who strike out into the paths of novelty, but if he prefers the small, sure gain to the chances of brilliant success, he is only to be reproached with preferring to be a small shopkeeper instead of a merchant. The case of Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse is quite the reverse. Her house is small—one of the actors complacently assures the audiences that it is only intended for the Four Hundred; and the people upon whom she relies are, at least as regards education and experience in life, better fitted than any other class in the community to fall into sympathy with the aims of a sincerely artistic management. In intentionally setting up a low standard, she enters into direct competition with the playhouses of Broadway the resources of which are conspicuously superior, whereas, by doing the best that is to be done, she would create a field of her own that might lead to success now undreamed of. Is there not an element of folly as well as of cynical effrontery in so conspicuously offering tommy rot?

The Dust Box and the Band Box.

There is a page in the history of the modern English theatre that is hereby recommended to the perusal of those who are interested in the little new playhouse. In the middle of the last century there was a slip of an actress who was charming all London by the sprightly merriment, the grotesque audacity, with which she played boys' parts in the burlesque of Burnand and Byron. Dickens called her the most intelligent and the most original actress he had ever seen. But she had a mind above imps and Cupids. She borrowed a thousand pounds from a relative, hired a dismal failure of a playhouse, called "The Dust Box" by those who knew it most intimately, secured the best actors and plays she could command, and went in for the legitimate.

Her name was Marie Wilton, and she is now Lady Bancroft. Her leading men were Squire Bancroft and John Hare. Her playwright was Tom Robertson. History relates that the skirts of the drawing room never quite effaced the pink tights of Cupid, and that the romping light in her eyes was never quite subdued to the neutrality of drawing room manners. But she and her husband became the leading managers in England, and by their workmanlike regard for their art set on foot a movement that has ended by placing the English stage, at least as regards its material appliances, a whole lift above that of any other country the world over. The marvelous productions of Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Beerbohm Tree are only the logical development of the spirit that put into the scenery of the converted dust box doors that would slam shut and lock without sending a canvas quiver through the entire set. As for Hare, he is the father and the great exemplar of legitimacy in the modern comedy of manners, and as for Robertson, he blazed the way for Gilbert, Pinero, and Barrie. There is scarcely any virtue in the modern theatre for which we are not in some degree indebted to Cupid's ambition to quit tommy rot.

It is not unlikely, and it is very far from undesirable, that the band-box theatre in cerise and gold will avoid financial failure. But to assume that what it now stands for is the best that New Yorkers of means will support, is to fall prey to the vulgar and prurient cynicism of sensational society papers, and moreover to miss an opportunity to make a signal success, both artistically and financially.

JOHN CORBIN.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The managers of great artists expect to have to suffer for a certain amount of eccentricities of genius, but Joseph Smith, the personal representative of Mme. Duse, seems to be getting more than the usual lot of trouble.

Saturday he got a telegram from Duse to come to Boston. Not knowing just what she wanted, he telegraphed to know if the matter could be attended to by wire. However, he received no reply, and finally tried about thirty times to get Duse or her maid on the long-distance telephone. But no; Duse was busy with one of her soul-dreams, and had given orders for no one to disturb her, or her apartment.

Mr. Smith was then bound to go to Boston to learn what he was wanted for. Catching the midnight train, he reached Boston early Sunday morning and went to the Somerset Hotel, where Duse is stopping. He was shown into Madame's room. She cast her thoughtful glance upon him and smilingly asked, "Ah, Signor Smith, what can I do for you?"

"It's you—what can I do for you. You sent for me."

"Oh, nothing; I just wanted to have you about."

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The music for "Mary of Magdala," in which Mrs. Fiske plays the title part at the Manhattan shortly, is one of the features of a great production. The overture is the Vorspiel from "Parsifal," and other music from that great work of Wagner's is used for certain preludes during the play. The music is employed because in the whole range of composition there is nothing else so significant of the character and spirit of the Heyse drama. Certain incidental music for the play has been composed by Mr. Charles Puerner, the musical director of the Manhattan Theatre, this including the vocal numbers and the music for the Egyptian dance, all in the spirit of the play. In going to "Parsifal" it was not only with the intention of adopting something sympathetic with this drama, but also to give representation to the highest in musical art. In the third act occurs a Jewish lament, and in writing the music for this Mr. Puerner has tried, as nearly as possible to reproduce the character of Jewish music of the time.

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David Belasco has received a cablegram from Frau Helene Odilon, stating that she will produce his play, "Du Barry," for the first time in Vienna on Saturday, Nov. 8. The fact is significant, since it gives David Belasco the honor of being one of the first American dramatists whose plays have been sought and produced by a leading foreign star. He gave her the complete manuscripts, scene models, property designs, and costume sketches, so that the production in Vienna will be as nearly as possible a counterpart of that with which Mrs. Leslie Carter is now crowding the Belasco Theatre to its doors. Mrs. Carter has retained the rights for London and Paris, in both of which cities Mr. Belasco will probably arrange for her appearance next season.

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In "Sherlock Holmes," the play selected for the tour of Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, the part of Sherlock Holmes requires the incessant smoking of cigars. Unfortunately, Mr. Kelcey has ever been a confirmed hater of the weed, and until he was forcibly confronted with the situation had not given it a thought. Things were too far advanced to recede, so he proceeded to investigate the position by "tackling" a cigar. The first attempt was well-night disastrous, the second but little better, and before he had conquered his aversion to the habit he suffered agonies of nausea. He had about concluded to retire when a friend in the tobacco trade suggested a cigar of such mildness and flavor that the actor was able to use it. It is really not a cigar, but a stage "property." However, it answers the purpose and has saved the Kelcey-Shannon tour.

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David G. Proctor, who was graduated from the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School recently, was immediately engaged by Frank McKee to support Mary Mannering in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine."

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Numbers of clergymen have been to see "The Ninety and Nine," and have sent Manager E. G. Gilmore so many complimentary letters regarding the play that it has been decided by him and Manager Frank McKee to give soon a matinée performance of the piece solely for the entertainment of the clergymen.

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Preparations which have been under way for close to a twelvemonth for the starring tour of Cecil Spooner in Frances Aymar Mathews's dramatization of her own story, "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," are well-nigh completed, and naught remains but to wait for the rehearsals, which will commence on Nov. 10, the première being scheduled for Dec. 1 at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn.

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During a recent matinée at Wallack's, where Henrietta Crosman is playing "The Sword of the King," she received several curtain calls, and finally a speech was demanded. The audience was largely composed of young women, and Miss Crosman confided to them that she would rather play to matinée girls than to the more sober night audience. "Mustn't tell anybody, though," was her parting admonition.

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William Bramwell, leading man at the Murray Hill Theatre for the past three seasons, has resigned. He will join the Fifth Avenue Stock Company and open as leading man with that organization on Monday, Nov. 10, in a duplicate of the original production of "The Last Appeal." Minnie Seligman will continue as leading lady at the Fifth Avenue, reappearing Nov. 10 as Rosalind in a sumptuous revival of "As You Like It," with the original music and accessories as used in the Daly productions. Frederic Bond, who was for many years a member of the Daly stock and is consequently familiar with the details, will personally direct and stage the piece. Mr. Bramwell will later appear with Miss Seligman in several notable revivals, and there will probably be a few new plays produced by the Fifth Avenue Stock during the season. Mr. Proctor already has a manuscript of an unproduced play by Clyde Fitch. James E. Wilson, who has been leading man at the Fifth Avenue, has been engaged for Eleanore Robson's leading support in Liebler & Co.'s new production of "Audrey."

DANIEL FROHMAN TO REVIVE CLASSIC DRAMA AT LYCEUM

Plan for Repertoire Theatre Taking More Definite Form—His Ideas About Production of Old English Plays—"The Silver Slipper" at the Broadway—Duse Next Week—Critical Guide to Plays Now Running.

The project to establish a répertoire theatre—a theatre presenting the classic plays of the English drama—gives evidence of taking on a more definite form. Daniel Frohman has announced that when his new Lyceum Theatre in West Forty-fifth Street is completed, he will use his stock company to revive some of the classics other than Shakespeare. He will do this in connection with the new plays regularly presented at his house.

The revivals will number three or four during each season, and more if the public demands it. In his opinion, and in that of other managers, the vogue of musical plays is passing. Mr. Frohman says that the public demands a more serious drama.

In a chat with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the possibility and demand of a répertoire theatre, Mr. Frohman lately said:

"A demand for the higher drama has often been made. The cry is prompted by the fact that New York has a smaller showing of the legitimate drama than London, Paris, and Berlin, and the reasons for this arise out of the entirely different conditions that exist here. Actors are in great demand for touring purposes, and the financial inducements to travel away from the metropolis are very great. We have a tremendous, extensive country filled with theatres and theatre-going communities. In England and France the two capitals contain the best acting material, for the reason that lesser salaries are paid to go into the provinces. This country runs largely to the starring system.

"In America it is not the theatre that the public go to; it runs to the reigning success, except when certain theatres are identified constantly with good plays or with good companies. It is difficult to secure a constant audience for a theatre that frequently changes its bill, as a répertoire theatre is of course obliged to do. On the other hand, if a manager chose to produce an old comedy or a play of Shakespeare, the production would be so expensive that it would require a considerable run to pay for itself. I myself do not believe that there is so overwhelming a demand for the old comedies. Occasionally the literary people want literary plays. The public wants new plays, and it wants them good and entertaining.

"A company of authority in its ensemble would secure a limited amount of attention from the public if it appeared in the classics. They require to be played, if to be successful, by the greatest stars—those who are accepted as the best representatives of the stage; one such star would prove a stronger magnet in Shakespeare than a splendid ensemble performance without one.

"Ten years ago at the old Lyceum I was besought by the press and many of my patrons to produce an old comedy, for the reason that I then had an admirable company for the purpose. I did so. I presented 'Old Heads and Young Hearts,' with expensive but appropriate scenery, and for the first time it was given in the costumes of the period. Mr. Le Moyne was Jesse Rural, a superb rendering; Charles Walcot was the Colonel Rocket, and Georgia Cayvan, as Lady Alice, made a splendid impression. The other parts were cast most admirably, including Herbert Kelcey and the late Nelson Wheatcroft as the brothers, Coke, and Effie Shannon. Mrs. Whiffen, Cyril Scott, and Fritz Williams. They won much praise from the critics. The play ran a very short time—hardly long enough to pay for the scenery.

"I do not blame the public if it prefers new plays, though badly played as they are sometimes, to old ones well rendered. Yet I realize that times and taste fluctuate, and in a period where so much of the stage is given over to musical comedy, musical farce, and comic operas, that the pendulum will swing back to a steadier demand for the serious drama, new or old.

"In my new Lyceum theatre next year I had already planned to make special productions, possibly at first only for a series of afternoons, of the best of the older plays. They were written, as we know, for a threefold reason—to make good dramatic literature, to give actors opportunities to act, and to point a moral as well as adorn a tale. These three elements together make the successful modern play, but modern standards of literature are not as lofty as they were. Literature as literature—is not required in the modern play. It is amply supplied in books and magazines and voluminous newspaper. But in the earlier days of the drama the best English was then to be found at the theatre—correct English well spoken and a delight to the ear. There was the printing press, of course, but this is the age of type and easily accessible books. So on the stage what we want is not so much literature as lively action and constant movement.

"In addition to testing the demand in this way with special productions, an equally congenial purpose is to give the members of my company opportunities to distinguish themselves as well as to keep them at work during a long run. Frequently a number of good actors are "out of the bill.' It is for them as well that I propose some variety, without, however, disturbing the success of any current play.

"For the public, which demands immediately a recourse to the classics, a relief is imminent. Shakespeare is coming. In December Mr. Sothern's 'Hamlet' will remain in New York as long as it is welcome, and Mr. Mansfield's 'Julius Caesar' is no further off."

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What is heralded as one of the most magnificent musical productions of the year, "The Silver Slipper," comes to the Broadway Monday night. John C. Fisher claims that this new musical comedy by the authors of "Florodora"—Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart—will even rival that work. Though it comes from London it has been out on a tuning-up trip to New Haven and Springfield.

In preparing "The Silver Slipper" for American presentation, Mr. Fisher has spared no expense in the matter of cast, costumes, and scenery. For instance, the gowns worn by the sextet in the ballroom scene for ten minutes cost about $3,000.

The music of Leslie Stuart was not rearranged, but the book of Owen Hall was partly rewritten by Clay M. Greene. The story was left unchanged. It deals with an inquisitive young miss on the planet Venus, who, when caught in the act of taking too great an interest in things mundane, kicks her slipper over the edge of her planet into space. She is thereupon banished to earth, and in her exile is accompanied by six of her sisters. The subsequent hunt for the slipper, without which the girls from Venus cannot return to their planet, furnishes much of the foundation for the comedy and dialogue which has been supplied by Mr. Greene.

The play is in two acts and five scenes. Part of the hunt on earth passes near Paris.

The cast for "The Silver Slipper" includes Sam Bernard as Henny Henschs, the showman; Snitz Edwards as Sir Victor Shallamar, the astronomer; Cyril Scott as Berkeley Shallamar of the Guards, Mackenzie Gordon as Donald Gregor of the Royal Navy, Harry Burgher as Roland Western, Miss Josie Sadler as Belle Jimper, the English slavey; Mai de Villiers as the Queen of Venus, Helen Royton as Stella, the girl from Venus; Susan Drake as Brenda, Daisy Greene as Judicia, and Edna Wallace-Hopper as Wrenne, the tomboy daughter of Henschs.

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Andrew Mack will to-morrow night, at the Grand Opera House, once more present "Tom Moore," which was written expressly for the young player by Theodore Burt Sayer. Mr. Mack has surrounded himself with practically the same cast as last season. In addition to the melodies heard last year, several new songs of Andrew Mack's own composition will be introduced.

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Chauncey Olcott, the singing comedian, begins his annual engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday, using this season a new play, "Old Limerick Town," from the pen of Augustus Pitou, his manager. The combination of Mr. Pitou and Mr. Olcott is interesting, as Mr. Olcott is the composer of the songs and Mr. Pitou writes the plays. "Old Limerick Town" is of the period of 1835-36, and tells of Neil O'Brien and Noreen Burke and the current of their loves. The background of the picture is the beautiful river Shannon and the falls of Doonas. In this romantic atmosphere the story of Neil's fall from riches and luxury and his rise to happiness is told. The young chap has been left a fortune by his father, a lace manufacturer of Limerick, founder of that industry there. Neil, educated expensively and living with other wealthy and idle young men of the town, runs through his fortune, and at the end of the first act finds penury and disgrace facing him. He bravely holds himself together, puts his energy into his father's business, and retrieves the fortunes of his family, in the end winning the hand, as he has already won the heart, of Noreen, the idol of his youthful passion. For the play Mr. Olcott has composed four new songs. They are "The Voice of the Violet," "Noreen Mavourneen," "Every Little Dog Must Have His Day," and "The Limerick Girls." The play is in four acts and three scenes. The third and fourth acts show a room in Neil's house. The scene of the first act is the estate of Neil O'Brien, with the Shannon in the distance. The men in this scene are in hunting dress, and a hunt breakfast is one of the features of the act. The second act takes place at the Burke home, near Castle Connell, with the Falls of Doonas in the background. Manager Pitou has provided an entirely new and handsome equipment of scenery and costumes.

THE CAST.

Neil O'Brien.....Chauncey Olcott
Kate Darcy, a widow, (Neil's sister).....Alice Taylor
William Darcy, her son.....Tottie Carr
Laljahan, a Hindoo, (servant to Neil).....Edwin B. Tilton
Peter Burke, a country gentleman.....Mark E. Snyder
Margaret Burke, his wife.....Rose Snyder
Noreen Burke, his daughter....Miriam Nesbitt
Oonah Burke, his daughter....Blanche Alexander
Thomas Burke, Noreen's twin brother.....Harry Mestayer
Captain Roswell of the English garrison..Bertram Godfrey
Captain Leffingham of the English garrison.....Percy Jennings
Count de Chaiveres, an adventurer.....Emile La Croix
Matthew O'Rierdon, an attorney..Edmund Hogan
Dan O'Shea, superintendent of the factory..William H. Gough
Molly Dooley, a widow, (Neil's housekeeper).....Elizabeth Washburn
Ann Corrigan, her maiden sister..Blanche Sweet
Phil Doyle, master of Neil's stable.....George Brennan

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Amelia Bingham, supported by the same cast which found favor on Broadway last Spring in the original production of "A Modern Magdalen," adapted by Haddon Chambers from the Danish, is the attraction at the Harlem Opera House for the current week. This play will be interpreted by Amelia Bingham, Henry E. Dixey, Wilton Lackaye, Joseph Holland, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Hobart Bosworth, Madge Carr Cooke, Lucille Spinney, Adele Farrington, Rose Braham, Maud Moffat, Lillian Wright, Robert Dudley, William Moore, and George Eichel.

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At the Murray Hill Theatre the Donnelly stock company will revive "Hazel Kirke," with Laura Hope Crews in the title rôle.

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"The Fatal Wedding" is revived at the Metropolitan Theatre this week.

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Everything is in readiness for the first performance of "The Judgment of King Solomon" at the American Theatre Monday night. Dore Davidson has broken into almost a new field, taking his theme from the Old Testament. In eight scenes, painted by St. John Lewis, is shown what the playwright is pleased to term a chapter from the Bible. One hundred and fifty people will be used in the production, including a chorus of sixty-five men, women, and children.

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"Two Little Waifs" returns to the Third Avenue for the week.

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"Old Sleuth" is the melodrama seen at the New Star this week, Hal Stephens taking the title rôle.

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The Proctor stock companies present this week at the Fifth Avenue "A Texas Steer" with Gus Weinburg, Florence Reed, Paul McAllister, and others in the cast; at the Harlem House "The Power of the Press," with Adelaide Keim and Ned H. Fowler in the leading rôles; and at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, "Mrs. Murphy's Second Husband" in connection with the vaudeville bill.

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The Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn presents the melodrama "The Stranglers of Paris."

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Eleonora Duse, who began her American tour in Boston recently, will make her first appearance in New York at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening Nov. 4. Her engagement will be limited to a fortnight, and in that period she will only give ten performances. She will appear in the three plays written for her by Gabriele d'Annunzio, "La Gioconda," "La Citta Morta," and "Francesca da Rimini." "La Gioconda" has been selected by Mme. Duse for her opening play in New York. It will be given all of the first week of her engagement at the Victoria Theatre, with the exception of Friday evening, which will be devoted to one performance of "La Citta Morta." "Francesca da Rimini" will be presented during the entire second week. The sale of seats for the entire engagement of Mme. Duse will begin on Tuesday morning at the Victoria Theatre. Mme. Duse will not appear on Monday and Saturday evenings. Matinée performances will be given of "La Gioconda" and "Francesca da Rimini."

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

At the Garden Theatre Mrs. Patrick Campbell is giving an admirable production of Sudermann's latest drama, "The Joy of Living." The substance of the play is a situation in which love, in itself sacred and vitally ennobling, exists in violation of the sanctity of marriage, and the purport is to show how the right of the individual to live out his highest aspirations freely is cribbed and confined—perhaps unnecessarily—by the established conventions of society. In the range of modern drama there is probably no play that treats so deep and permanent a human motive with such highly wrought stagecraft and such intellectual and spiritual poise.

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At the Bijou Theatre J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish are appearing in "An American Invasion," by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley. As a study of international character the play is altogether unsatisfactory, but it contains a spirited bit of melodrama in the second and third acts.

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Mr. Martin Harvey, who is appearing in "The Only Way" at the Herald Square Theatre, is one of the most interesting and artistic of English actors, and in his peculiar field of poetic and sentimental emotion he is unrivaled.

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The popularity of "Old Heidelberg" at the Irving Place Theatre is so great that an indefinite run has been announced. This play is a dramatic idyl of extraordinary poetic and pathetic interest, and should be seen by all German-speaking theatregoers.

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"Everyman" at Mendelssohn Hall has only one week more to run. It is an English morality play—the best example of its kind—that treats allegorically "How the High Father in Heaven Sendeth Death to Every Man." It is naïve and charming in its simplicity and at the same time it is tragically very appealing. The costumes are rich and the acting generally impressive. Miss Wynne Matthison in the title rôle reveals a richly modulated voice and histrionic talent of unusual power.

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Pinero's "Iris," which was not a great popular success in London, in spite of the fact that the run was pushed to one hundred nights, appears to be extraordinarily successful at the Criterion Theatre here. It is a play of the kind already familiar in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Vividly painful as is the subject, it is treated with masterly appeal to the sympathies and the understanding.

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The double bill in which Miss Ethel Barrymore is very successfully appearing at the Savoy is composed of "Carrots," a simple but very charming and affecting bit of realism from the Théâtre Antoini in Paris, and "A Country Mouse," a farcical satire on the worldly corruption in the English aristocracy. Miss Barrymore has made a strong personal success, but a certain similarity in her two rôles emphasizes her tendency toward a mannered monotony. Mr. Bruce McRae is admirable in both pieces.

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At the Princess, Mr. Weedon Grossmith is appearing in his own farce, "The Night of the Party," which is somewhat conventional in subject, but highly amusing. Mr. Grossmith's impersonation of a valet who impersonates his master is a triumph of legitimate farce.

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At the Garrick "His Excellency the Governor," Capt. Robert Marshall's admirable Gilbertian comedy of fancy, will give way after a second week to Clyde Fitch's "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," in which Miss Mary Mannering will appear.

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"The Sword of the King," at Wallack's, is somewhat flimsy and conventional, but Miss Henrietta Crosman, by the powerful charm of her personality and the skill of her art, is carrying it to unsual success.

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At the Empire Theatre, John Drew has completed the second month of his refined and highly artistic performance in Mr. Isaac Henderson's rather artificial play, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

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"The Two Schools," at the Madison Square Theatre, has been censured for the lack of moral seriousness with which it treats the marital relations, but may be recommended as light and amusing to people of cosmopolitan tastes.

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At the new Belasco Theatre, Mrs. Leslie Carter begins her thirty-ninth week in New York as "Du Barry." Her performance is as strenuous and unmodulated as ever, and her popularity seems to be as strong.

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Miss Alice Fischer's vigorous acting has brought "Mrs. Jack" into its third month in New York. It is on view at the Victoria Theatre in conjunction with Creatore's Band, where it stays one week longer before moving further up town to the New West End Theatre.

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"Ninety and Nine," at the Academy of Music, is a combination of religious sensation and melodramatic shock, in which the latter ingredient is of unusual novelty and popular interest.

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"The Country Girl" at Daly's is an example of the general superiority of English musical comedy. It is at once artistic in scenery and costume, fresh and well modulated in its music, and bright in its lines. In the leading part Mr. William Norris is appearing here for the first time in such work, with no less credit than in his admirable if less conspicuous performance as a character actor.

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Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse begins its second week of "Tommy Rot," a musical comedy, including a burlesque on "Iris," which is in the main unoriginal, but which is of interest because of the acting of Blanche Ring and of the unusually tasteful gowns.

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Owing to the addition of Wednesday matinées at the Casino Theatre, the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon" occurred at the matinée yesterday instead of next Monday, Oct. 27. The brightness of the play and of the costumes and the excellence of the cast bid fair to carry it still further.

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Since the somewhat disappointing opening performance, "Twirly Whirly," at Weber & Fields's, has been considerably strengthened. On next Thursday night the first travesty of the season will be presented. It will bear the composite title of "Humming Birds and Ostriches," and will embrace skits burlesquing Ethel Barrymore's dainty play, "Carrots," and John Drew's successful comedy, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." The travesty is by Edgar Smith, and there are incidental songs, the joint work of Robert Smith and William Francis. Julian Mitchell has taken liberties with the original plays to the extent of introducing the chorus with some new and novel effects. The travesty will employ the entire Weberfieldian galaxy—Fay Templeton, Lillian Russell, William Collier, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelly, Louise Allen, and the manager-comedians—and will continue to chase dull care away at this music hall.

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"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard" have only one more week at the Knickerbocker. The play has scored a popular hit by virtue of the richness of the scenery and costumes and the beauty of the chorus.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Following are the programmes of the first two concerts in this city by the Boston Symphony Orchestra next week:

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 6.

Brahms....Symphony No. 3, in F major, Op. 90
Beethoven..Concerto for pianoforte, No. 5, in E-flat major, Op. 73
Richard Strauss.....Tone Poem, "Don Juan," Op. 20
Beethoven..Overture to "Leonore," No. 2, in C major Op. 72
Soloist, Mr. Frederic Lamond.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8.

Berlioz.....Overture, "Carnaval Romain"
Schubert..Grand Fantasia in C major, ("Wanderer,") Op. 15
(Symphony rearranged for pianoforte and orchestra by Franz Liszt.)
Saint-Saens..Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," in A major, Op. 31
Hans Huber.....Symphony in E minor, Op. 115 (First time.)
Soloist, Mr. Raoul Pugno.

Mme. Alma Webster-Powell and Eugenio di Pirani will give a concert in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 7, in conjunction with the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Rudolph Bullerjahn. Mme. Webster-Powell is an American singer, who has recently been singing in concert and opera in European cities; she had been heard previously in this country with the Damrosch Opera and the Castle Square Company. She is described now as a coloratura soprano, with a voice of exceptional range. Eugenio di Pirani, who comes with her, is an Italian pianist and composer of some note, whose career has been chiefly in Germany; it is his first visit to America. Signor Pirani will figure at the opening concert as both composer and pianist, and Mme. Webster-Powell will sing, among other things, "a group of songs that will be entirely new to American audiences."

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The Philharmonic Society, having closed the renewal of old subscriptions, will open the box office at Carnegie Hall to new subscribers to-morrow morning. At a recent meeting of the Directors, it is announced, important changes were made in the wind choir of the orchestra.

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The programmes of the Wetzler symphony concerts are now announced in detail, and contain many interesting features. At the first concert, Nov. 19, Miss Elsa Ruegger will make her first appearance in New York this season. Mr. Gabrilowitsch will play the Beethoven concerto in G major. Among the orchestral numbers "Also Sprach Zarathustra," by Strauss, and a symphonic poem by Ottocar Novacek deserve special mention. The latter, a most gifted composer, died in New York three years ago. It will be remembered that the Kneisel Quartet played one of his quartets last Winter with great success.

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It appears that President Harper of the University of Chicago is anxious to increase the educational resources of that institution by adding to it a school of music. He has asked Theodore Thomas to become the director of such a school, and plans a great building for it in the downtown part of the city, to contain also a concert hall for the Thomas Orchestra and other things. The idea of a music school for Chicago University is several years old, but President Harper is pushing it again, and is repeating an invitation that he made to Mr. Thomas before. The latter is said to think that the time is not yet ripe, and that an endowment must be secured before such a school could be started. Mr. Thomas from 1878 to 1880 was Director of the Cincinnati College of Music—a short period of history some of whose occurrences the Chicago authorities would probably not care to see repeated at their institution. The proposition to establish instruction in music at the University of Chicago raises anew the interesting and important question as to the proper place of music in a university curriculum. That it should have a place there is established by the practice of most of the great universities and many of the smaller ones, but what that place should be has been the subject of no little discussion.

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London Truth thus speaks of Mascagni's incidental music to Hall Caine's dramatization of "The Eternal City," soon to be heard here:

Signor Mascagni has suffered with Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hubert Parry, and others who have endeavored to secure a closer alliance between dramatic and musical art, by writing music specially for the production of plays

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON

Some of Its Noteworthy Features—Mascagni and "Ratcliff."

THE musical season about to open, of which the exploitation of Mascagni and the reappearance of M. Pugno were the preliminary manifestations, is likely to be one of the most strenuous that has ever descended upon New York. Lovers of music will have within their reach the gratification of every need they may feel. New York is coming more and more to occupy a place in the musical world analogous to that of London in the vast extent and multiplication of its musical performances and in the attraction it offers to artists of all statures and from all parts of the world to exhibit their powers. For a century it has been a tempting field, but never so much so as at the present time. This is true not only of artists of established repute, but also of young artists who are beginning their careers and seek for the cachet of a New York record. They swell the lists of the concerts week by week, generally without adding much or anything of importance to the net result. There will be dozens, doubtless, of such concerts, attended by friends of the concert givers, who have either been given tickets or have been induced to "take" them to forward, as they believe, the artistic careers of those in whom they have a personal interest. It has not reached in New York the proportions it has in London, where the concerts of this class are sometimes weekly numbered by scores. It may be supposed that this is a necessary part of the organization of things by which youthful talent is to be propagated; but the eliminating process, by which the good and promising is separated from that which is not destined to survive, is a wasteful one.

There will be more concerts of a high and dignified artistic standing this season than ever before. There will be probably a greater number of noted solo musicians, singers, and instrumental performers who will endeavor to gain the suffrages of the New York public, and who will diversify and add interest in many directions to the season's music. So it seems already from the announcements that have been made, and there will doubtless be many more added to the list before the season reaches its close. The Philharmonic Society begins its sixty-first season with a new conductor. Mr. Walter Damrosch, in assuming its leadership, reaches, after many years of striving, the position that, by force of tradition and through the commanding influence of many of his predecessors, is the most authoritative in New York. He is a young man to occupy this place, but he has worked and studied hard in the seventeen years that he has been before the New York public. His relation to that public has not always been a satisfactory one for either party, and some of his failures have been disastrous. But he has shown himself competent to learn and to profit from the altogether extraordinary advantages that have been put in his way. He has now a crowning opportunity to show forth all there is in him of talent and acquirement.

The affairs of the Philharmonic are at a point where more than ever before it needs wise and energetic guidance. While its future depends largely upon itself and its own action in bringing about reforms within its ranks, much can be done by a conductor who is able to direct and enforce the radical and far-seeing policy that is necessary. The Philharmonic Society has a hold upon its constituents that can be compared only with that of such organizations as the Conservatoire Orchestra of Paris and the Gewandhaus of Leipsic; but it cannot always rely upon keeping it unless it awakens to the fact that it is not doing the kind of work that present-day standards demand. Its own self-interest must see to it that sacrifices are made and a better state of affairs brought about. Its form of organization is an embarrassment to those who see what its best interests are, but its great body of friends will hope and believe that there will be a regenerating power sufficient to put it upon the right path. The Philharmonic's prestige is too great, its services to New York too valuable, its record too closely bound up with sixty years of progress in this city, for it to be supplanted by any scheme, however alluring.

Another young conductor will appeal for the support of the musical public in the person of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler, who has organized an ambitious undertaking. He has an orchestra of ninety men, and promises unusual thoroughness of preparation. Mr. Wetzler has made himself felt in various ways, and has made some recent essays in orchestral conducting that have indicated a talent for it. His programmes are such as to put him to an exhaustive test. Whether or not there is public hungering for an increase in the sum of orchestral music in New York is a question that will also have to be decided. Mr. Sam Franko's interesting experiment of giving a hearing to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has, it may be hoped, passed beyond the experimental stage, and he will continue it in the same spirit with which he began. Mr. Frank Damrosch, too, will continue his provision of orchestral concerts by which young people are led in the right direction toward taste and understanding. And, finally, there will be a renewed attempt to gain a wider constituency for popular music on Sunday nights.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with its ten concerts in the Borough of Manhattan, may be expected, as heretofore, to give lovers of orchestra music an exposition of what perfection means in orchestral technique, of the significance of the eloquence and beauty it can command—and an opportunity to quarrel with its conductor as to the spirit of his readings! It would be well for New York musicians and amateurs to reflect upon the fact that the Boston Orchestra has gained its position not alone because its conductor is a skillful drill-master and its members rehearse and play constantly together, but also because it is a body of thinking, enthusiastic, self-respecting artists, with whom technical skill is joined with understanding and zeal.

This city has never been a very promising field for choral music; but the Oratorio Society makes again a brave fight to uphold the standard of a form of art that ought to mean much in the musical culture of a community. The People's Choral Union has developed into an important propulsive force making for the cause of good music, having brought knowledge of and taste for it to a stratum of the city's population that had long been untouched by its influences. This organization makes no great showing in the lists of public concerts, but it is a force that must be reckoned with. The Musical Art Society has shown a remarkable and, to some observers, unexpected vitality in its development of a kind of music that in the nature of the case could not hope to make a wide popular appeal. Its contributions to the season's music is of the highest artistic distinction. Similar distinction belongs to the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet, and for this most potent source of enjoyment New York is dependent upon Boston. But as long as the regularity of the train service is uninterrupted there will be no useless regrets on that score.

The opera will engross a very large share of the attention of the musical public—in many ways an undue share. Mr. Grau has not yet definitely announced his plans, except as to the length of the seventeen weeks' season. But it is known that there will be a considerable change in the aspect of affairs at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will be a reduction in the proportion of performances of Wagnerian works, to be made up by an increase in the Italian list and in the works of Mozart. Mr. Grau has before had designs upon Mozart, which have not been brought to accomplishment. This season he purposes to give, besides "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Die Zauberflöte," "Die Entführung Aus dem Serail" and "Cosi fan Tutte," both of which are practically unknown to this generation of operagoers on this side of the Atlantic. If the public interest in these revivals warrants it, Mr. Grau has a project in view the execution of which will offer a unique satisfaction to lovers of Mozart's operas. Besides the Italian operas that have lately been reproduced at the Metropolitan, including "Otello," "La Tosca," and "La Bohème," Mr. Grau intends to give a number of others that have recently dropped out of view, such as Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" and Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." The presence of Mme. Sembrich will lend to such works an interest that it would be hard to rouse in them without her. She will also be a prominent figure in the Mozart productions, with Mme. Eames and Mlle. Scheff. For the Wagner parts Anthes, a highly esteemed singer of Dresden; Gerhäuser, Burgstaller, and Elmblad have been engaged. The conductors will be Mancinelli and Flon, and Herr Herz, if all goes as has been planned, will come from Breslau to conduct the German productions.

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Mascagni has been producing "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Zanetto," and "Iris" this week in Baltimore and Washington. In Pittsburg a promised performance of "Ratcliff" was given up. There have been rumors of his return to New York in a week or two, before he starts toward Boston, to have the opportunity of fulfilling his promise of a performance of "Ratcliff" in this city. It seems rather improbable, though no doubt the work would be received with interest. There is reason to believe that there is in that opera more of the real Mascagni that took the world by storm a dozen years ago than in "Iris." It certainly would have been an easier opera to mount and prepare than Mascagni's Japanese fantasy, and the fact that he preferred to go through the arduous labor required for the production of "Iris" is an indication of the relative esteem in which he holds the two works. It seems to show that he considers "Iris" to represent his latest intentions in art, the ones by which he prefers to be judged. "Ratcliff" belongs to the period when he still believed in the naïve and passionate melody that is exemplified in "Cavalleria Rusticana." He appears to have put this behind him.

It would be too early to deplore this change of view on Mascagni's part as an irrevocable one. There are fashions in music that do not always represent the onward sweep of fate; and this is peculiarly a period of uncertainty and tentative procedure in music. Mascagni is a man full of dramatic blood; he is a born operatic composer—it is in his veins. He is, to be sure, thirty-nine years old. The fact that on arriving at that age, and after half a dozen trials, he has not succeeded in reaching measurable distance of the success of "Cavalleria Rusticana" is not necessarily final nor fatal. There is, it may be hoped, a long life still before him, and the fruits of experience and reflection still to be gathered. And let it not be forgotten that Verdi, after "Nabucco," "I Lombardi," and "Ernani," made seven or eight attempts that resulted in failures as pronounced as those earlier successes, and that it took him till he was thirty-eight years old to reach his brilliant popularity with "Rigoletto" and the "Trovatore" and "Traviata" that immediately followed it. The times are not just the same to-day, and it may safely be said that Mascagni is not a Verdi; but the parallel is near enough to be suggestive.

PARKER'S "ST. CHRISTOPHER."

The American Composer's Oratorio at Bristol, England.

The whole of Dr. Horatio W. Parker's oratorio, "St. Christopher," was given at the recent music festival in Bristol, England, the third part of the work having been heard earlier in the Autumn at the Three Choirs festival in Worcester. The London Times speaks of it thus:

Now that the work has been heard as a whole, the wisdom of the Worcester authorities can be fully recognized, for it is beyond question that the third act, which relates the exploit from which the saint is named, is by far the best of the three. The whole seems to be conceived operatically as if it were designed for Bayreuth, or some stage where religious subjects could be presented without offending pious susceptibilities. If the third act, with its abundance of Church music and its likeness to "Parsifal," be recognized as operatic in this higher sense, the first and second acts are even more distinctly operatic in character. The choral prologue attempts, it is true, to turn the hearers' thoughts to the serious aspects of the story, but the processional music of the opening scene, and still more the spirit in which the hunt is described, are purely operatic, and if the second act, in which Offerus gives himself into the power of Satan, would not be easy to arrange for the stage, it is none the less theatrically imagined. Musically there are many numbers that are quite admirable, such as the rich and sonorous choral prologue, and the whole scene of the hunt, which, for all its resemblance to other musical pictures of the chase, from Méhul to Wagner, has no little individuality. The composer has a rare degree of mastery over all the resources of the orchestra and the voices; his feeling for legitimate effect never errs, and it is probable that an opera from his pen would obtain a great success. That there is plenty of room, however, for semi-sacred works that do not conform in style to the gravity expected in oratorio the success of "The Golden Legend" and other works abundantly proves. Whether for opera or cantata, the scene between Offerus and Satan is not entirely successful; Sullivan, like his model, Berlioz, took care never to let his fiend seem prosy or long-winded, but Dr. Parker's devil is given to dissertate in a way that takes away the dramatic power of the second act, though musically it is finely conceived and skillfully carried out. The final chorus of the second act is musically very interesting, but as drama it is sadly lacking in conviction.

In the following cautious terms The London Telegraph speaks:

Dr. Parker conducted his own music, and received a very hearty welcome on taking his place. Too great importance should not be attached to the attitude of an audience when hearing a new work. Many among them are doubtful of what is placed before them, and nearly all express an opinion with timidity. They look for a cue, and not getting it are at a loss. Very possibly these considerations apply to the somewhat cold greeting which this morning's audience gave to the American novelty. When the third part of "St. Christopher" was recently performed in Worcester Cathedral its silent reception was a point in the etiquette of the occasion. Here there was no bar to applause, and applause came, but it was conventional rather than convincing, and Dr. Parker's friends have still to speculate upon the fate of his work among us. For myself, and quite apart from the precise merit of the music, I am not disposed to be sanguine of success. The story, for one thing, is far from happily chosen as the subject of an oratorio. By searching through "The Golden Legend," or any book devoted to the lives of the saints, the acts and deeds of Christopher, and especially how he carried the child Jesus across a "wide and angry flood," may doubtless be discovered, but traditions of this sort when extra-Biblical do not entice the ordinary man's attention save under very exceptional circumstances. Decidedly "St. Christopher" does not touch us nearly, and, as was obvious to-day, leaves an audience, if not cold, certainly not at the boiling point of enthusiasm.

Under such conditions great responsibility is thrown upon the music, and it must be said for Dr. Parker that he has not spared himself in efforts to make competence to a heavy strain his share in the oratorio. I am not going to say that he has failed from the musician's point of view. He is too clever as an art worker, and too gifted in imagination and fancy to make a mistake of that kind. But I do fear that the elements of popularity are to a serious extent lacking in this oratorio. Some of the choruses are lengthy without any very obvious reason for length, and there are many orchestral interludes, &c., which, so to speak, hang up the story, and themselves become timesome. The fact is that composers should pay more regard than they do to the limitations of the public before whom their works are laid. How would it avail an advocate with an Old Bailey jury if he drew the illustrations of his argument from the higher mathematics? Doubtless "St. Christopher" will shortly be heard again, and then it may possibly appear upon better acquaintance in a clearer light. For that, at any rate, I hope.

SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Academy of Music.
Herald Square.
Grand Opera House.
Victoria—Creatore and band.
New York.
Eden Musée, afternoon and night.
Proctor Houses—afternoon and night.
Fourteenth Street Theatre.
St. Nicholas Garden—Jungle concert and performance of animals, afternoon and night.
New Star.
Metropolis.
Hartig & Seamon's, afternoon and night.
Huber's Museum.
Dewey.

VAUDEVILLE.

The Dewey programme for the week includes two burlesques "On Board the City Club" and "The Garden of Folly." A feature is made of a French pantomime, "The Affaire d'Honneur." Greeves and Green are seen in the olio.

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De Kolta continues to attract with his illusions in the Winter Garden of Eden Musée.

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Keith inaugurates the new week with an excellent and varied bill. The only dramatic sketch is furnished by Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, who have a new act, "Bill Biffkin's Baby," which will be seen for the first time in New York. The Faddettes Woman's Orchestra is retained as one of the features. Barring the above two, the programme consists of straight vaudeville, and this section is headed by the Ten Ichi Troupe of Japanese magicians.

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The programme offered by Hartig & Seamon's Music Hall contains its usual variety. Among the laughing numbers are "May Haggerty's Father" and "The Ringmaster and the Rider."

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J. M. Moore's minstrels are the feature at Huber's Fourteenth Street. A number of women of unusual strength are on the bill.

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The new Manhattan Garden, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, opens Monday with music furnished by two large bands.

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A den of sea serpents has been added to the Bostock collection of animals at St. Nicholas Garden.

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Several new acts are featured in the Hagenbeck entertainment at the New York Theatre.

CAKE WALK AT METROPOLITAN.

The Theatrical Business Men's Club gives an entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night. It will begin with a vaudeville entertainment at 9 o'clock and end with a cakewalk on the stage of the Opera House, in which will participate most of the best-known players of New York and vicinity. This affair promises to be one of the most attractive of its kind ever attempted in New York, including as it does talent from legitimate actors as well as vaudeville artists.

The stage management is under the control of William Harris. Beginning at 9 o'clock there will follow in quick succession twenty or more vaudeville acts which will lead up to a cakewalk. Gus Kerker will direct an orchestra of fifty, among whom will be, it is said, some of the most prominent musicians in the United States, and in this walk many novel effects in cake walking will be introduced. The participants for the two handsome prize offered will walk in twos and threes. For instance, there will lead off the Messrs. Weber and Fields, the Rogers Brothers, Sam Bernard driving them tandem. Then will follow Marie Cahill, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, and Marshall P. Wilder. Next will come Fay Templeton, Edna Wallace Hopper, and William Collier. Henry E. Dixey, garbed as Adonis, will walk for the cake with Amelia Bingham, while Dan Daly, James T. Powers, Peter F. Dailey, and Bessie Clayton will endeavor to win popular approval by introducing new and untried dance steps.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The Autumn season is here in all its glory, and the country is delightful. There is just a nip of Jack Frost in the air, and the leaves have turned to russet and gold. All of the resorts near the city are crowded, and at each suburban settlement are numerous house parties. The hunts at Meadow Brook began quite early, and there has been a great deal of entertaining in that neighborhood. Letters from Tuxedo tell of the very gay season there. The Hot Springs of Virginia, a little distant, has had a very jolly company. Coming nearer home, the mansions on the Hudson have entertained party after party. This week again Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are extending the hospitalities of the season to a large party of young people at Staatsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have been among those who have entertained in the neighborhood of White Plains. Westchester, by the way, has been suffering a little from the visits of several burglars, whose depredations and attempts at housebreaking have caused considerable excitement. Morristown has its golf and its Saturday afternoons and evenings at the club. Lakewood has its full quota, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are indefatigable at Georgian Court. And so runs the story of the week.

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Three notable and fashionable events are to be recorded this week in the suburbs. Baltusrol will have its tournament and reception. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy on Tuesday evening will have a large ball and a vaudeville performance in Morristown. The annual ball at Tuxedo is to be on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kip, Jr., intend to celebrate Hallowe'en with a child's party for grown-up people at South Orange, and there is a rumor of a surprise at Meadow Brook. In fact, Hallowe'en is the pretext for many very jolly gatherings, especially where there are young people. The suburban clubs have dances arranged, and the festival will be enjoyed thoroughly.

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Many visitors from other cities have been in New York in the past fortnight. The South and the West have been very well represented. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bright and Miss Mehle have been at the Cambridge. Mrs. Bright will visit Tuexdo and Hempstead, stopping at the latter place with the Roses and the Whitehouses. Mrs. Henry Preston, with her nieces, the Misses Stauffer, and I. H. Stauffer are at the Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. George Denegre, also of New Orleans, have left, after a short visit, for their home in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre will be in New York until late in December. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds are at Tuxedo. Mrs. Simonds is well known in New York, and she has been hospitable at her home in Charleston, S. C.

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Several weddings have been announced for the coming week. In town is to be that of Miss Anna Maria Riker to Dr. William Bullard, in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday. On Saturday Miss Alice Van B. Foos, the daughter of Mrs. Lamar Foos, and Dr. Theodorus Bailey are to be married in the Church of the Incarnation. In the cities near New York and in the suburbs are to be several weddings that will interest society. Miss Ruth Berrian and Capt. Joseph Overbaugh are to be married at Kingsbridge on Wednesday. The Berrian family is connected with the history of Westchester County. In Philadelphia Miss Natalie Prevost Brinton and Carroll Hodge are to be wedded, and in Baltimore on Saturday Miss Susan Lattimer Franklin is to be married to Hiram Edwin Dewing.

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There has been a little surprise at the project of Charles M. Schwab and some friends of his to make a second Tuxedo on Long Island. The residential park is to be located near the North Shore, touching on the Meadow Brook colony, which extends now from Sound to ocean. In the locality are the homes of millionaires and those well known in society. In the vicinity of Mr. Schwab's proposed park are the residences of Admiral Schley, Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, Mrs. James E. Martin, and others.

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The 1st of November has become moving day with many who remain at the seaside resorts until the cold winds drive them to town. Among those who were to leave Newport yesterday and come to New York for the season were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Roche, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. After their departure Newport will assume its Winter dress. There will be the usual cotillions arranged by the navy contingent. Mr. Bolt and his daughter are visiting Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy Little at Newport.

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Among the engagements of the week was that of Mrs. Catherine Lowell Roosevelt to the Rev. Dr. T. J. Bowlker. Mrs. Roosevelt is the widow of Alfred Roosevelt, a brother of W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt. He was a second cousin of the President. She has three children. She is the sister of Percival Lowell, astronomer, and Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard. The Rev. Dr. Bowlker is the head of the department of mathematics in Harleyburg College, Hertfordshire.

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Society felt a bit disappointed by the entertainment provided for it by Mrs. Robert Osborn. It had expected something like the famous German Reed performances. The fact that there were several artists in the cast who had appeared in drawing rooms to much advantage gave color to the hope that there would be something different from mere Broadway burlesque. Miss Margaret Ayer, who sings so charmingly little French chansons about shepherdesses, seems to be completely lost in the production. She had a great success at Newport last Summer. But Mrs. Osborn is making changes, and the play is to be improved. Mrs. Patrick Campbell's première was a social event, as she held, after the performance, a reception that was attended by many of the fashionable set. Another link of sympathy between those in front and those behind the footlights is the persistent rumor of the engagement of a popular and beautiful young star to the wealthiest young man in New York. The sudden advent of his mother on this side lends color to the story, but the young lady has been announced engaged so many times before that one waits for an official announcement.

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The wedding of Miss Lucretia Booth Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Moses Mason Robinson, and Morgan Dafydd Evans, formerly of Wales, but now of New York, is to be celebrated at Riverdale-on-Hudson on Saturday, Nov. 8, by Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, assisted by the Rev. John Campbell of King's Bridge and the Rev. Mr. Carstensen of Riverdale. Miss Ethel Mason Robinson will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Marion Elizabeth Burr, Amy Arnold, Helen Arcadia Littell of New York, and Miss Mitchell of Philadelphia. Lyman Rhoades, Jr., will be the best man, and the ushers are to be C. Walter Antz, Chauncey Speer of New York, John Erren of Spuyten Duyvil, Frank Harden of Riverdale, and Clarence Allen of Bayonne. A small reception at "Robin's Nest," the home of the bride's mother, will follow the ceremony.

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On Wednesday is to be the wedding, at 3:30 o'clock, of Miss Anna Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, and Dr. W. Duff Bullard, in St. Bartholomew's Church. The maid of honor will be Miss May Riker, a cousin, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Llewellyn S. Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons; Miss Susie Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine; Miss Edith Ransom, and Miss Helen F. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson. Frederick L. Bullard will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Dr. James Raynor Whiting, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Herbert L. Riker, brother of the bride, and Samuel T. Gilford. Miss Riker will be given away by her brother, Henry I. Riker.

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On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Alice Van B. Foos, daughter of Mrs. Lamar Foos, is to be married to Dr. Theodorus Bailey in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Elsie V. K. Foos will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss de Suavara-Verdi, Miss Harriet Hoyt, Miss Alice Howland, Miss Estelle Hartshorn, Miss Harriet Curtiss, and Miss Florence Bailey, a sister of Dr. Bailey. Dr. Bailey has selected Francis Ferdinand Spies for his best man, and for his ushers he will have Sydney Leighton Smith, John R. Dunsmuir Lawrence Atterbury, Dr. William Terribery, Robert Stewart, and Clarence Storm. Dr. Bailey is the son of Edmund S. Bailey, and his mother was Miss Mary Beekman McKnight. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '95. A small reception for relatives and a few intimate friends will be held after the church ceremony at the home of Mrs. Foos, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The wedding of Dr. Bailey's sister, Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, to J. M. Charles is to be celebrated on Saturday, Nov. 8, in the home of her father, at 118 West Seventy-fourth Street.

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The dates for other marriages announced during the week are as follows:

Miss Julia Olin, daughter of Stephen Olin and sister of Miss Alice Olin, and J. Philip Benkard, Thursday, Dec. 11; Miss Jeanette de Mauriac, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de Mauriac, and George F. T. Brittan, Saturday, Jan. 10, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest; Miss Julia Seymour Clark, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, and Horace Chase Stebbins, Tuesday, Nov. 25, in the residence of the bride's parents, 7 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Chapman McCall, son of John A. McCall of West Seventy-second Street, and Miss Mary Lambert, daughter of Major William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, in Germantown, Wednesday, Nov. 5; Elsie Woodbury Brown and Thomas C. Jenkins, Jan. 26, in St. Patrick's Cathedral; Miss Florence Jacquelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, at 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 19, in the Church of the Incarnation.

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Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister, (Miss Annie W. Stephenson,) and Richard E. Forrest of Philadelphia are to be married on Wednesday, Dec. 3, in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Hollister's maid of honor will be Miss Josephine Atterbury and those she has asked to attend her as bridesmaids are Miss Forrest, Miss Sallie Barnes, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Alice de Goicouria, Miss Anita Dominick, and Miss Stotesbury of Philadelphia. Henry H. Hollister, Jr., will be Mr. Forrest's best man. The Hollisters are at their country place, the Arches, at Islip, L. I., and they will not open their town house until some time in November. Mr. Forrest is with his regiment in the anthracite mining region.

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The Squadron A coach went out yesterday with a merry party for the polo game at Van Cortlandt Park. At Westchester golf matches have been of much interest to those in that vicinity. There are quite a number of people at Southampton. Islip and the south shore have lost few of the cottage contingent. Mrs. Bradish Johnson has been at the Hot Springs of Virginia on a short visit. The wedding of Mrs. Ruggles and Henry M. Johnson will take place some time before Christmas.

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Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell, who were at Southampton during the Summer, will spend November at Lakewood, and afterward will open their house in East Thirty-sixth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip (Miss Frances Coster Jones) will spend their honeymoon at Ankony, the Kip country place at Rhinebeck. The land surrounding Ankony was ceded in July, 1686, by three of the chiefs of the Esopus Indians to Henry Kip of Kingston, and the lands have remained ever since in the possession of the Kips. Mr. and Mrs. Kip will live this Winter at 210 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and their two younger children will sail soon for Europe, to be absent several months.

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Mr. and Mrs. MacGrane Coxe, who have been in Europe for several months, are at their country place, Southfields, Orange, N. J.

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The list of débutantes becomes larger every day. At the ball on Friday at Tuxedo several will be present. Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Kane, and Miss Gibson will be there. Mrs. Pembroke Jones will not bring out her "girl," as they say in England, this year, and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart's girl will come out Winter after next. Miss Jean Reid and Miss Cynthia Roche will be two of the débutantes in the very fashionable set. There will be much entertaining for them. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is one of the patronesses of the Assemblies. There is no need for surprise that Mrs. Ogden Mills's name is not on the Assembly list. It was not there last year. Mrs. Mills disapproved personally of the Assembly and the late Patriarchs, and her famous remark about public balls is remembered yet.

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The début of Miss Katerina Suse will bring Peter Marié to the front again. Mr. Marié has entertained a great deal these years, but a débutante niece will be an extra inducement. Miss Suse is a first cousin of Miss Leontine Marié, who has just returned from a European trip with her friend, Mrs. Frederick Bell. Miss Suse's mother was Miss Leontine Marié also, and a great belle in her day.

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Miss Mary A. Schuchardt, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt, will make her début the coming season. Mrs. Schuchardt will give a large reception for her in December. She is related to the Stuyvesant, Remsen, Delafield, Lawrence, Wells, Leverich, and Nelison families.

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A description of the Mrs. John Davis in a London print represents her as a young Australian woman, with an abundance of beautiful red gold hair. She and her sister were at Kissingen last Summer, and they were very much admired. Mrs. Davis is a great friend of her new daughter-in-law, Lady Dufferin, and was here last Winter.

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Another statement is to the effect that Mrs. Mackay has derived great benefit from the cure at Nauheim. She went to Zurich for an after cure, and she expects to sail for this country the first week in November. Miss Van Wart has been an invalid also, and has taken a cure at Lake Maggiore.

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In the tight little island, North Berwick has been the fashionable resort. The King returned from there a few days ago. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate have been there. Mrs. Adair continues to entertain at Glenveagh Castle. Lady Grey Egerton has come down to London to meet her mother, Mrs. Cuyler, who sailed last week from this port. Sir Pepys and Lady Lister Kaye are in London after a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. Mrs. Newhouse has taken a residence on Charles Street, which is being remodeled for her occupancy. A fortnight ago she was stopping with Lady Cunard at Nevill Holt.

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Musicales are in order at the Autumn resorts. Miss Mary A. Cryder will arrange one at Tuxedo for Saturday evening. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore Cryder. Francis Rogers had a song recital in the Homestead ballroom at Hot Springs last week. There are also weekly recitals in the hotels in Lakewood.

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The Chicago Horse Show, that is to be opened this week, will attract from here a few of the sporting set, who seem to like to "follow the horses." The show is copied after the New York model, and is one of the notable events in Chicago. The boxes have brought very large prices. Among those who purchased are Marshall Field, who passed through New York last week en route from Europe, Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, and John W. Gates.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Tuxedo continues to be full of gayety. The annual Autumn ball, the most important event scheduled for the coming week, is attracting many to the cottages, and the clubhouses are refusing daily many who desire rooms for the occasion. The ball this year promises to be a great success. Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson have taken the Garrison cottage near their own cottage to accommodate their guests. They will also entertain at a house party all the early part of the week many who are invited to meet their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, who soon will be introduced into society.

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox arrived on Wednesday for a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

A dinner was given in their honor on Thursday evening at which were present many of the residents of Tuxedo Park, including Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, James H. Hyde, Ashbel Barney, and others. A tea was also given in honor of Lady Lennox at the clubhouse on Friday afternoon after the dancing class.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew returned to the club on Monday after spending Saturday and Sunday in town.

The Tennis Club is attracting a large number. During the week there were numerous matches at racquets, court tennis, and lawn tennis. Among those taking part were Robert Bacon, George Scott, Townsend Irvin, Pierre Lorillard, William Garrison, Dr. Rushmore, Thomas G. Condon, and others. A series of matches has been arranged by T. Suffern Tailer between Punch of England and the French professor, Brocquedes.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives arrived at the club with their daughter, Miss Rives, to pass the Autumn and be present at the ball on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough have arrived at their cottage on West Lake Road, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, who occupied it during the Summer. Miss Elouise L. Breese has opened her cottage for the Autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner are in the Bruce Price cottage No. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell gave a dinner on Wednesday at the John Foster cottage, at which were present many of the Tuxedo colony, including Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, and others.

James Brown Potter entertained at dinner on Sunday at the clubhouse. Covers were laid for twenty-four. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page,	Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. Georg. Griswold,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Mann Ford,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr.,	Mrs. Clarence Cary,
Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough,	Mrs. Ashton Potter,
Dr. and Mrs. Turnure,	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard gave a dinner Sunday evening. Among their guests were Hugo Barry, Miss Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laroque, Jr., W. S. K. Wetmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mrs. B. H. Warder and the Misses Warder arrived at the club on Friday for the Autumn ball. Others who are at the club are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers,	H. B. Weaver,
Miss Rogers,	Arthur D. Weekes,
Edward N. Tailer,	Arthur O. Choate,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin,	George W. Van Nest,
E. N. Potter,	Charles Sampson,
Mrs. B. A. Sands,	C. E. Deming,
Miss May Sands,	A. Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook,	R. H. Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Snow,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Kingsmill,
	Rudolph Neeser,
	Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay.

JUNIOR OFFICERS ON THE "LINERS."

Their Poor Pay for Years of Study and Experience—A Chance for An American Mercantile Marine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The nautical supremacy of Great Britain as a trading nation has not only been endangered by the International Mercantile Marine Company, but also, at least so far as the "Western Ocean" is concerned, by the somewhat harsh and illiberal treatment to which some of the officers of the ships plying between the British Isles and the United States are subjected. This is especially true of the junior executive or navigating officers on any of the large mail steamers, and is quite noticeable on the ships of several companies.

That "all is not gold that glitters" finds no truer illustration than may be observed in the official positions occupied by those men of cheerful mien in whose hands is intrusted the guidance and safety of the transatlantic liners with their precious cargoes of humanity, mails, specie, and merchandise. Outwardly, these juniors are to all appearances devoid of anything savoring of worry and care. In the eyes of the passengers, and of the public ashore, their "life on the ocean wave" is one continuous round of pleasantries, an existence to be envied, and of all sinecures the paramount.

Before taking this popular view of the life of these juniors, let us trace their average career up to the time they join a crack boat, and then let us delve a little more closely into the conditions prevalent on those liners.

These men are recruited from the better class of English homes. As boys at school they are allured by the glittering uniforms of the "Jack ashore," and they listen with open ears and wondering eyes to the wondrous tales that he tells of foreign lands. Their envy also is aroused by the marked attention bestowed upon "Jack" by everybody, but more especially by the feminine sex. Their youthful fancies are set working, and they long for the time to come when they, too, can go to sea. The dissuasions of parents, the warnings of old seamen who know what a hard life their calling offers, are of no avail; the boy will go to sea.

If the means of the family will permit it he is given a course of several years' training in one of the maritime schools such as the ship Conway, which lies at anchor in the River Mersey. Life aboard one of the schoolships bears no adequate comparison to actual life at sea. Nevertheless, it forms an admirable training for the youth who contemplates following a maritime career.

After two, three, or four years on the schoolship, the young man has reached the age of say seventeen or eighteen, and is then apprenticed for a term of years to a firm operating a fleet of sailing vessels. Life aboard these ships is very severe and trying. The food is of necessity of a very poor grade, and the young apprentice is oftentimes imposed upon by the more experienced men aboard. All the most dirty and disagreeable jobs to be done on shipboard are delegated to him. The voyages are of uncertain length, and sometimes he does not see his home port for two years or more. In addition to the duties imposed upon him by the skipper and other officers, it is also necessary that he pursue his studies of navigation, &c., when he is off watch.

At the end of his apprenticeship he usually has a spell ashore, but most of his time is taken up in preparing him to pass his Board of Trade exam. for a second mate's certificate. Having secured this, he is then fortunate if he gets second mate of a sailing ship, and he probably puts in a year in this capacity. When home again he once more lays off and studies in order that he may secure his first mate's certificate. Having been successful in this, a further spell aboard a "wind jammer" is necessary before he makes his supreme effort to procure his master's certificate. With this in his pocket, he is competent to take charge of a sailing vessel, should he be able to find one, but if the young man has any grit or progressiveness in him he at once sees that it is necessary for him to have some experience on a steamer if he is to win out in the struggle to reach the top of the ladder in his profession. With a master's certificate he is able to ship as third or fourth officer of some cargo steamer.

While life on the "Western Ocean" is harder than that in any other trade, its chief attractive feature is that there is a spell at home every few weeks. Especially is this true of the mail boats, as it takes but three weeks to make the round trip from Liverpool to New York, and there is one full week at home every twenty-eight days. To procure a berth as junior officer on most of the important transatlantic lines, not only is a master's certificate necessary, but usually an extra master's certificate, and, so far as the biggest lines at least are concerned, hardly an officer aboard any one of their vessels has not an extra master's certificate and is fully competent to take entire charge of any vessel, sail or steam, of any size and navigate her in any water and to any port. These are the qualifications required of their junior officers by a well-known line. And how is this splendid talent treated and remunerated? Most miserably and despicably, as

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

During the past week the stock market has been almost at a standstill. An average of 300,000 shares a day has been the Stock Exchange record, and neither bull nor bear manipulation has been much in evidence.

A good deal has been heard of gold exports and of continued stringency in the money market, but actual conditions are in conflict with pessimism. Sterling exchange has reacted: time money rates are softening. Bankers of importance advise clients that the whole monetary situation is likely soon to clear up. Other factors than money-market conditions have commanded slight attention.

It admits of little doubt that one of the factors which may still be depended upon to cut a considerable figure in the making of stock market records is the process of absorption which continues to go on, although the subject of late has not been a very prominent one in the discussion. It has been drowned out, so to speak, by the predominating interest taken in the strike and dear money. That it will come to the front again need not be questioned—consolidation, community of interest, expansion, have still to be heard from. Northern Pacific has left the scene of market activity, Burlington likewise, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois is numbered with the past. Others will follow. As far as one system adds to its operations those of another, it can be closely figured out what results in general will be, or if control of sundry properties be vested in a central organization, there is of course settlement of the position of some securities and the opening up of possibilities as to others. The approximate earning power of the roads, jointly and severally, is tolerably well established, and things marketwise are governed accordingly.

But a source of speculation has been and always will be as to the value of any new territory to a road contemplating or actually making extensions. Notable instances in the past will easily be recalled where building operations ran so far ahead of productive development that the seeds of disaster were sown and failure was the crop gathered. Rock Island some years ago went into this business on quite a large scale, but its enterprise resulted in disappointment, lost profits, and a wholesale paring down of dividends. In 1891 the company earned but little more net on 3,353 miles than it had earned on 1,528 miles in 1888, and actually earned 50 per cent. less per mile in the latter than in the earlier year. Norfolk and Western's extensions were instrumental in bringing that company to grief. On 1,567 miles in 1894 it earned a smaller profit than on 826 miles in 1890. There are many other similar records. Every one knows that the branching out activity that ruled was overdone, and that the storms which were to rise in the early and middle nineties made sad havoc with many a scheme that gave but scant promise of success even with sunny skies overhead.

Fortunately, reorganization in some cases and the beneficent influence of a sound and encouraging traffic development in all cases have done wonders in blotting out past miscalculations, and there has been no such launching forth of new projects as at one time were only accomplished to the undoing of their promoters. If all the mileage has not turned out as profitable as the original lines to which the new roads were appended, little or none of it at the present time is in default, and most of it is capable of earning a very respectable living. Creditors have nothing to worry about, owners are fairly happy either over present returns or the prospects of returns at an early date in the future.

Growth of railroad business, as every one knows, has been phenomenal. It is keeping up, and phenomenal would give way to a better characterization were there one ready to use which would more adequately describe the change that still progresses. And in the midst of this remarkable growth railroad extension has been comparatively trifling. Although 1893 was a good year, speaking of the outcome for the fiscal period, only $7,190 per mile gross was then earned by all railroads, while for 1901 the average was $8,211, and for the late year will far exceed this figure, despite of what additional mileage has been called upon to furnish the aggregate outcome.

In the circumstances it has been quite natural that there should have been greater effort put out to extend trackage into promising territory—territory as yet not provided with railroad facilities, although indicating the need of them; and it is not to be wondered at that this has been undertaken by existing companies the strength of whose position warrants the assumption that their resources are ample to take care of the untried mileage until it is able to take care of itself.

This same Rock Island, with its present exploitation largely into the Southwestern country, and particularly into Oklahoma, is following out a programme which, although on similar lines to those of a dozen years ago, is not likely to lead to similar results, simply owing to radically changed conditions, and to lack of correspondence in the features of the general situation. And the same may be said of other roads, notably the St. Louis and San Francisco. Speaking directly with regard to Oklahoma, the opening up of this area has been followed by such extraordinary growth that it would be an obvious error on the part of any railway management which, seeing what was in progress, refused to recognize it. To stay out of the Territory—to deprive it of what it has earned, in fact, would be injustice to the population on the one hand, and on the other a wrongdoing to the interests of that company which was holding off. Census statistics for 1890 showed that in Oklahoma the area devoted to farms was only 1,606,423 acres, but that for 1900 the total was multiplied almost tenfold to 15,719,258 acres. The proportion of increase in improved farm property was similar—563,728 acres to 5,511,904 acres. It is perhaps not generally known that this breadth of farming land is larger than that of either of such States as North Dakota, Oregon, or Washington, while it gives a pretty close run to Michigan, Arkansas, and some other States whose opportunities to develop have had longer existence. These comparisons, showing those States whose farm area is between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 acres, should be interesting:

	Acreage— Total.	Improved
Arkansas	16,636,719	6,953,735
Louisiana	11,059,127	4,096,852
Michigan	17,561,698	11,799,250
Mississippi	18,240,736	7,791,424
Montana	11,343,454	1,736,701
North Dakota	15,542,640	9,644,520
Oklahoma	15,719,258	5,511,904
Oregon	10,071,328	3,328,308
Pennsylvania	19,371,015	13,209,183
South Carolina	13,985,014	5,775,541
South Dakota	19,070,016	11,285,983
Virginia	19,907,883	10,034,895
West Virginia	10,654,513	5,498,983
Wisconsin	19,302,727	11,246,972

The value of Oklahoma farm property increased from $12,221,020 for 1890 to $185,343,818 for 1900, showing not only relative but actual gain in the expansion, being fifteenfold as against the already mentioned tenfold gain in area. But really it might be stated that the Territory is a living, thriving organism now, where practically nothing existed a decade or so ago. If further demonstration be wanted, then take land improvements and buildings at $123,941,235 for 1900, compared with $8,581,170 for 1890, or live stock values at $54,829,568, compared with $3,206,270; or, more conclusive still, farm products at $45,447,744 compared with $440,375. In all agricultural pursuits the progress made in the quite recent past has been almost beyond belief, certainly beyond general conception, to a predominating extent the outcome of the settlement which took place not long since. The increased investment has been only from fourteen to seventeen times the capital that was put out in 1890, but this has been accompanied by a result six or seven times superior thereto.

It is hardly necessary to state that Oklahoma cuts very little figure in the manufacturing industries. This indeed may be passed over, in view of the notable record making in other directions. It is no wonder, then, that there should have been something of railroad extension going on to serve an area proving itself to have such growing claims for transportation facilities. And unless there should be some set-back to the machinery which Oklahoma has set in motion, there seems every reason to expect good results from the fostering of her traffic.

Rock Island, it may be mentioned, reported 347 miles of road in Oklahoma as being operated in 1902, against 256 miles for 1901, and a matter of 56 miles ten years ago. During the late year construction extended from Liberal, Kansas, to Texhoma, Oklahoma Territory, 56 miles, and 65 miles of road under construction from Enid to Anadarko, Oklahoma Territory, was completed. Work on the Fort Sill branch from Anadarko to Lawton, Oklahoma Territory, was also completed and opened for operation. In the St. Louis and San Francisco report for 1902 mention is made of the fact that "an agreement was entered into with the St. Louis Trust Company to purchase the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad, on its completion, between Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, and Quanah, Texas, a distance of approximately 184 miles." Other references to Oklahoma lines include that relating to the purchase of the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad, on its completion, between Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, and Quanah, Texas, a distance of approximately 184 miles.

Summed up, therefore, it would appear that at least in this direction, while there has been some track-laying activity, there has been vast activity in the building up of the territory to be served. Usually it has been the experience of railroad construction that it has been the pioneer, going first where it expected development to follow. It seems in this case that development has preceded the railroad, thus reversing the order of things. Perhaps this is only a little more testimony to the wonderful growth of the Nation's industrial life. It assuredly is testimony to growth of a solid and substantial character, and the market will have to reckon with this expansive feature, as well as with the concentrative feature which has commanded much attention in the past and must command more in the future.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The stock market during the week just passed was so dull that it was almost featureless. Trading dwindled day by day to insignificant proportions, suggestive of nothing so much as of the so-styled "midsummer dullness," when the Street is on its vacation. In the early part of the week there was some little nervousness as a result of the rise in sterling exchange, suggesting gold exports, but this nervousness was only in ill-informed quarters, expert bankers declaring that there would be no exports at this time. Their predictions were later fulfilled, when sterling broke sharply and closed for the week distinctly heavy, in the face of a steadily declining call money rate. Toward the end of the week the general market undertone became strong, with such activity as there was on the side of advancing prices.

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Colorado Fuel.

Undoubtedly the feature of the week was Colorado Fuel which rose sharply in the concluding days of business on what at the time was declared to be competitive buying. As a matter of fact, the movement seemed to be largely a manipulative one under the direction of the Gates and Hawley interests. If it represented legitimate buying by these people it proves conclusively what for some time has been suspected that the Gates people sold out on their friends some months ago, and are now buying the stock back at a lower level.

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The Coal Stocks.

Contrary to general predictions, the coal stocks not only have not gone down since the settlement of the strike, but, instead, have advanced. It now seems that there may be reason to modify the views earlier held that the companies have sustained losses from which it will take them years to recover. What with the higher prices they have received and are to receive for their coal, and with the mines worked with less interruption and under better working conditions, the opinion now is that the companies will speedily recover their losses and soon be in a better position than ever.

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The Steel Shares.

While there has been no endeavor to bid prices up, it is a noticeable fact that there has been steady buying of the steel stocks all week, with the trust shares showing better strength than for some time. It is a fact very generally commented on in the Street that the preferred shares of all the independent steel companies, Republic Steel excepted, are selling higher than the preferred stock of the Steel Trust. Wall Street declares this to be an anomalous state of affairs, and is looking for a reversal of conditions shortly.

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The Granger Stocks.

There was little or nothing doing in the Granger stocks in the past week, though what buying there was was pronounced to be better than the selling. In respect to St. Paul, there is a disposition to await some authoritative statement of the forthcoming stock issue and the incident rights. It is not likely, however, that this announcement will now be made for some time, though at one time it was believed some action would be taken at the regular monthly meeting on Thursday next. That the system is to benefit materially from its new alliance with Union Pacific is certain. Incidentally, Northwest's position will not be improved, which may explain the liquidation in that stock lately. Keene brokers have been buyers of Southern Pacific, while banking interests identified with the property have taken large blocks of Union Pacific at going prices.

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San Francisco Street Railways.

The strength during the past week of the United Investment Company shares (controling the street railway system of San Francisco) is attributable to the fact that instead of increases in earnings, as estimated, at the rate of 10 per cent., the gains are averaging 15 per cent. The securities are to be listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

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Some General Issues.

Gould brokers continue to be the heaviest buyers of Manhattan.

The rise in American Cotton Oil has been predicated on the report that the dividend on the stock is to be increased.

Pool operations in Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio—both under the leadership of Mr. Gates—have been temporarily suspended.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Fear of Gold Exports Apparently Not Justified—Inclination to Greater Ease in Rates.

Had it not been for the developments in the foreign exchange market last week there would be little to say in respect to money market conditions. At one time during the week sterling rose to a figure so perilously near to the gold exporting point that a kind of hysteria developed in the Street, as though forthwith the country was to be stripped bare of gold. Securities were sold in the stock market on the strength of the expected exports, and it was freely predicted that prices were to "crumble away." Of course they didn't; they never do when all the predictions are that way.

Nor did gold go out. At the moment when exchange was so strong that it looked as if it might go a great deal higher a liberal supply of bills came upon the market, and in a brief hour the rates had broken 20 points, effectually removing any probability of exports at this time and making rather ridiculous the ponderous articles which had from day to day appeared predicting exports—showing, in fact, how they could not be avoided at this time.

If the day shall come when it is learned, understood, and appreciated that there is a large field for speculation in exchange—that is, for buying and selling for both long and short account—it will be better for all concerned. The truth is that much of the present movement in exchange is due to speculative dealings, many short accounts having been covered and some few nervous shorts having bid the rate up on themselves.

In respect to the natural exchange situation, it may be said that it is the disposition of local bankers to prevent gold exports at this time, while also it is the apparent wish of foreign lenders to renew their loans here—this, much in contrast to the policy of these lenders several months ago. When, in addition, it is borne in mind that this is the season of the year when grain and cotton bills come largely upon the market, it would seem that the prospects are quite against exports—certainly so to any extent—until toward the first of the year, unless, that is, call money rates should become decidedly easy here.

As for these rates, they were relatively easy all last week, many call loans being made at 4 per cent. Time money continues firm, but with an inclination to ease. The significance of all this may be better understood when it is recalled that during the week the final payment was made on the Baltimore and Ohio increased stock issue and preparations were made for the payment early this week on account of Pennsylvania's new stock—the whole involving nearly $50,000,000. In addition a second call of 10 per cent. on subscriptions has been made by the underwriters of the Distillers' Securities Company, payable on Nov. 3, while other minor syndicate payments are at hand.

Under the circumstances it must be said that rates have held gratifyingly easy. It is clear, by these same tokens, that it has been well that the stock market has been kept quiet. Any unusual demand for funds for speculative purposes would undoubtedly have forced a sharp rise in the call figures.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 25.—The market for mill stocks is quiet and steady, few transfers being reported. E. M. Haffards & Co. report the following list:

Sales.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
..	..Am. Linen Co.	..	90
..	..Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	104
..	..Border City Mfg. Co.	..	117½
..	..Barnaby Mfg. Co.	11	100
102½	..Chace Mills	100	102½
..	..Cornell Mills	127½	..
..	..Davol Mills	..	105
..	..Flint Mills	..	105
..	..Granite Mills	..	137½
122	..Laurel Lake Mills	121	..
..	..Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85
..	..Mechanics' Mills	..	85
..	..Narragansett Mills	..	105
..	..Osborn Mills	..	92
..	..Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	120
..	..R. Borden Mfg. Co.	..	130
..	..Robeson Mills	..	101
..	..Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	101½
..	..Seaconnet Mills	..	87
..	..Shove Mills	..	95
..	..Stafford Mills	..	92
141	..Union Cot. Mfg. Co.	..	142½
..	..Wampanoag Mills	..	85
..	..Weetamoe Mills	..	90

High Price for Cotton Exchange Seat.

A Cotton Exchange membership was sold on Friday for $8,000, this being an advance of $1,000 since the last previous sale and an advance of $1,500 since last month.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN

When Norfolk and Western was passing through the throes of a reorganization half a dozen years ago it was with difficulty that any one could be found with courage enough to pay a dollar a share for it. A property with a past which had ended in failure, it had a future which no one seemed to have a surplus of confidence in. For four years in succession—1892 to 1895 inclusive—Norfolk and Western common sold at one time below 10 per cent. of its face value, while in 1896 it fell to ⅜, or 12½ cents per share, and even after payment of $12.50 assessment imposed by the plan of reorganization, it fetched only $12.75, its highest price for the year. That this same stock should be in demand at $70 or $80 is a marvelous tribute to the forces which in divers ways have been at work to bring about enhancement of property value, in which connection it may not be overlooked that something will be claimed on the score of manipulation, which has been set down as being at the bottom of the recent recovery in price. This a week ago was certainly swift enough to take Wall Street by surprise, to put it mildly, and the fact was obvious that the stock had been "taken hold of," as the phrase goes, and advanced with a purpose. It has been asserted that this purpose was not a purely speculative one, and that those who had gripped the stock afresh had confidence in a forthcoming higher dividend rate based upon earnings, profit outlook, and the usual phenomena upon which such calculations are generally made.

Be this as it may, there are not wanting, outside of speculative circles, believers in Norfolk and Western as a safe proposition, while the company's records of progress and results are not to be questioned as indicating remarkably favorable changes and a present high standard of earning power. The subject just now is an interesting one, and pertinent to its study will be a brief reference to conditions existing prior to the operating of the road by the present company. Receivers were appointed on Feb. 1, 1895. The plan of reorganization, dated March 12, 1896, referred to the causes which led to the financial embarrassment of the Norfolk and Western, chief among them being the recently constructed extensions, the full earning capacity of which could not be developed in so short a time. It was confessed, in fact, that the company had gone beyond its depth, and, the worse for it, had fallen upon hard times, the general depression resulting in the reduction of rates, especially those for the transportation of coal. Then there were the heavy payments on principal of car trusts, which were no mean burden, and which as a matter of necessity had to be provided for, to a large extent out of revenue, there being no other means of paying the same. Norfolk and Western, in fact, suffered as did many other roads—it was long on requirements and short on credit.

As a result of the plan proposed, it was believed the new company would be placed on a sound financial basis. Fixed charges were to be reduced from $3,124,037 per annum to $2,230,444, a decrease of $983,593 per annum, the floating debt and interest in arrears on undistributed bonds were to be liquidated, the car trusts taken up, and the company provided with a reserve to meet further capital requirements for the improvement of the property. Stockholders were to pay $12.50 per share assessment—preferred as well as common—for which the former got 112½ per cent. in new common, the latter 75 per cent., the new 4 per cent. adjustment preferred stock being limited to the amount required for distribution among bondholders under terms specified in the plan. The modesty of the Reorganization Committee is shown in the claim made that "in fair years dividends should be earned thereon"—that is, on the preferred stock. It was pointed out that for twelve months ended Feb. 29, 1896, under the receivership, net earnings were $2,395,000, having been affected by a prolonged coal strike, and that from 1890 to 1894, on a smaller mileage in some years, net earnings had been as high as $2,678,890 to $3,334,920. Hence the remark that "should the net earnings of the company again equal those of some previous years, they will provide not only for the interest on the new 4 per cent. bonds, but also for a dividend in full on the proposed adjustment preferred stock." The fact must be emphasized that only recovery to previous results was looked for—"should the net earnings," &c.—and that anything like a considerable expansion beyond that point seemed too much to expect. The company's first report was for nine months only, the period ended June 30, 1897. It may be passed over. Coming to the first full year, it is found that, even that early, the best previous net figure had been passed, with a total of $3,350,024, and if against this the result for the late year be placed, it will be seen that not only has progress continued, but that it has continued to the extent of more than doubling the figure named in the past four years, at once a remarkable record, an unexpected development, and a warrant for much if not all that has taken place on the stock market in the matter of elevating the price of Norfolk and Western. These are the figures referred to, and the gross earnings on which they have arisen:

	1898.	1902.	Increase.
Miles operated	1,565	1,677	112
Gross earnings	$11,236,123	$17,552,205	$6,316,082
Expenses	7,886,099	10,136,227	2,250,128
Net earnings	$3,350,024	$7,415,977	$4,065,953

But the Norfolk and Western story of improvement does not end here. This is simply the final outcome of what has been a striking piece of railroad history, and moreover the company's expansive force is not exhausted even by the show which these totals make, for since June 30 last there has been a further addition to earnings of 20 per cent., while such a dispatch as this recently issued from the company's general office at Roanoke, Va., tells its own story of what is still going on:

"The Norfolk and Western Railway Company is badly in need of more locomotives and would buy or hire fifty engines to-day if they were available. The result of the endeavor so far to get more power has taken the form of one engine hired from the Atlantic Coast Line. The strenuous demands of a freight traffic far exceeding any such occasion in the history of the road has brought about this state of affairs."

A freight traffic far exceeding any in the history of the road means in this case a gain over results which have not only been steadily broadening out for several years, but over a volume of business such as officials of the company could not have had in contemplation as a possibility in the early part of its career. Efforts to cope with the remarkable additions which have come to the Norfolk and Western traffic are marked by an increase of 27 per cent. in the number of engines in the freight service during the period following reorganization, which of course is not to be taken as measuring the gain in tractive power, and in an increase of fully 30 per cent. in freight rolling stock numbers. This is also an imperfect indication of increased capacity, as recent additions have run largely to cars of greater capacity than those which originally constituted the equipment or those which have been replaced. Notable features in this respect are the acquisition in 1901 of cars of 80,000 and of 100,000 pounds capacity, and in the late year the further acquisition of other like rolling stock.

That no little success has attended these efforts to handle with economy and efficiency the growing business is evident from the company's traffic and transportation record, no less than from its final record of earnings. It may be noted, for instance, that in 1898 there was an increase in the movement of tonnage equal to 18 per cent., while the cost of conducting transportation expanded in the equivalent of only 0.74 per cent. Moving along further on these lines has largely brought about the results set forth above—the relatively small addition in recent years to the expense of operation.

Effects of the outlays on the property are shown in the fact that since 1898 conducting transportation has increased only 22 per cent., while the gain in gross earnings has been 56 per cent. On maintenance outlays there has been expansion of 25 per cent., but nevertheless net earnings were more than twice as large for the late year as for the year compared with. To some extent the company has been favored by rate improvement. In fact, this is no inconsiderable item, for although the unit of advance has been but .58 mill per ton per mile, the gain amounts to 14 per cent., the company working on a low average, which even for the late year did not touch one-half cent per ton per mile.

It is not to be questioned that the present prosperous condition of the Norfolk and Western is satisfactory to all those who have been concerned in advancing its position, which makes it quite interesting to note what the company's then President, Mr. Henry Fink, had to say in his first annual report on the subject of "pooling," a question at that time, 1897, quite prominent in contemporary discussion of the rate situation, owing to the steady decline which had long been in progress. This may be quoted: "The public is beginning to understand that the main object of the act to regulate commerce—viz., to prevent unjust discrimination—cannot be attained until the cause of such discrimination—i. e., unrestrained competition—shall have been removed, and that this can only be done by permitting transportation companies to regulate competition by means of efficient traffic associations. Experience has demonstrated that such regulations cannot be made effective so long as the act to regulate commerce prohibits the apportionment or division of competitive traffic and the payment in money of any balance that may become due to the weaker transportation lines. It is hoped that the Congress at its next session will amend the act to regulate commerce so as to permit the division of competitive traffic, improperly termed 'pooling.'"

"Pooling," however, was not to bring about such results as have been experienced, but something else was, and that, it will be remembered, was the harmonizing of interests instituted by the Pennsylvania, when, in 1899, to establish closer relations between competing roads, it began its acquisition of the securities of Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio. This union with other shareholders, said President Cassatt, will, it is hoped, result in securing reasonable and stable rates, and do away with unjust discriminations that are the inevitable results of the course that has been heretofore pursued. What has happened is pretty well known. Not only has the Pennsylvania benefited, but the whole combination is the better for the adoption of the policy.

Norfolk and Western has enjoyed the increase in prosperity, which has been general; it has also enjoyed the maintenance and recovery in rates which has been special to this and the other roads indicated; and as the company puts out an unusually full and exceptionally interesting detailed statement of traffic results the following may be introduced to show how it has brought its profit-making power up to the present standard. The exhibit applies to freight results per train mile, with the addition of the necessary lines to indicate the basis of rates on which the outcome has been secured.

RESULTS PER TRAIN MILE.

Earnings—	1898. Cents.	1902. Cents.	Increase. Cents.
Freight	145.04	222.02	76.98
Expenses—			
General expenses	8.04	10.03	1.99
Maintenance of way	19.10	25.81	6.71
Maintenance of equip.	22.90	31.75	8.85
Conducting transport'n.	51.65	61.36	9.71
Total	101.69	128.95	27.26
Net earnings	43.35	93.07	49.72
Rate per ton mile	.409	.467	.058
Expenses per ton mile	.287	.271	*.016
Profit per ton mile	.122	.196	.074

*Decrease.

Here we have earnings per freight train mile of 222.02 cents for 1902 taking the place of 145.04 cents for 1898, an increase of 76.98 cents, or 53 per cent. In expenses, to pass over the separate items, which are clearly enough brought out in the table, the increase has been 26 per cent., and in net earnings 114 per cent., closely following the change in the full returns already cited above. It further appears, though, that, while the rate advanced—as stated in a previous reference thereto—transportation cost actually decreased, so that expansion in profit per ton mile really measures both these developments. The record as to passengers, seen to be on somewhat similar lines, is as follows:

RESULTS PER TRAIN MILE.

Earnings—	1898. Cents.	1902. Cents.	Increase. Cents.
Passenger	86.76	116.39	29.63
Expenses—			
General expenses	5.66	6.28	.62
Maintenance of way	14.42	17.24	2.82
Maintenance of equip.	11.52	9.47	*2.05
Conducting transport'n.	29.63	32.24	2.61
Net earnings	25.53	51.16	25.63
Total	61.23	65.23	4.00
Rate per pass. mile	2.743	2.807	.064
Expenses per pass. mile	1.936	1.573	*.363
Profit per pass. mile	.807	1.234	.427

*Decrease.

It is only necessary now, perhaps, to refer to one or two points brought out in the report not long since issued for the late year. Of course it will be grasped at once that if net earnings at their best previous to reorganization—say, $3,400,000—were to be sufficient for dividends on the preferred shares, net earnings more than 100 per cent. larger would mean a big result for the common stock. At present dividends on the latter are limited to 2 per cent. per annum. On the preferred, distribution of profits was commenced in 1897 with 1 per cent., but for three years the full amount has been paid, and every year a wide margin has remained after all disbursements, it having been the policy of the company to retain as large a sum as possible for further improvements out of current income. In 1900, $1,500,000 was set aside, and that before starting up dividends on the common shares. In 1901, a like sum was appropriated for betterments, besides $250,000 as a flood fund. For 1902, however, the betterment fund got no less than $2,500,000, and still a credit balance was shown, the common stock requirement, in addition, having been $1,289,384.

It would seem after all, therefore, that with net income of $5,123,095, the late year's total, out of which preferred and common dividends call for only $2,199,398, the question of increasing the return on the latter class of stock is a matter of policy, and not of profits. The market may view the recent strength of the common as due to manipulation more than anything else, and may be correct in its views, but the fact that Norfolk and Western is making profits which warrant much of the stock's current valuation can hardly be in dispute. For the two months of July and August surplus after charges shows a gain, so that the account would stand something like this with 4 per cent. paid on the common stock.

Net income, after charges, year ended June 30, 1902	$5,123,095
Increase in net income July-August, 1902	142,675
Total	$5,265,770
Deduct 4 per cent. dividend on preferred stock	910,014
Total	$4,355,756
Deduct 4 per cent. dividend on common stock	2,578,768
Surplus	$1,776,988

With no further gain in profit for the current year, Norfolk and Western's surplus would still be $1,776,988, a reasonable figure from which to draw for further improvements, after expenditure of $5,500,000 in the past three years. This, at least, is the construction that Wall Street is likely to place upon the position; at the same time the course adopted of acting in a more liberal spirit toward property than toward stockholders is much to be commended as likely to prove of greater benefit in the long run to all concerned. Norfolk and Western has been wonderfully built up. It would be a lamentable development for anything adverse to happen through departure from those lines upon which development has been so pronouncedly successful.

MILTON J. PLATT.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Current Earnings and Their Bearing on Dividends.

The publication within the past week of the Missouri Pacific statement of earnings for August, showing gross with a decrease of $187,904 and net with a larger shrinkage still, $200,838, shocked the nerves of a good many hypersensitive operators, who immediately saw in such an exhibit the most direful indications. No other road in Missouri Pacific's territory could escape a like experience, the downward tendency was now plain enough, indications were not to be mistaken, and these portended about all things evil to the stock market. It happened that the Wall Street ear was in a position to receive every scrap of bear news that could be scared up, and it listened. This attitude is subject to remarkably rapid changes. There are times when such "news" would vanish into thin air without producing even a momentary effect.

The exhibit is certainly not a stimulating one. As certainly it should not be taken as a violent depressant. Truth to tell, Missouri Pacific has made a beautifully erratic record for many months past, reporting a variety of changes which no one has been able satisfactorily to account for, notwithstanding the fact that conditions have been fairly well understood, and that on the whole the company has been doing a splendid business. It has been stated that the recent expansion in expenses which has turned gross losses into larger net losses was caused by floods and other such drawbacks. The effect had been felt on revenues, and more heavily in the operating department. This might do for July and August, possibly for June, when there was a comparatively small gain only in gross earnings and a considerable loss in net. But it will hardly serve for January or February last, unless climatic conditions were then of the same order, a claim not made at the time. What was urged then was that the falling off in gross was so light as not to be worth mentioning; that it had come after gigantic increases a year previously, and that the expense account had been burdened with a lot of improvement charges, being well able to bear them. The company had shown itself well ahead of all charges and dividend requirements, and could afford to be more liberal to the property, raising its physical standard to the point where it could best cope with the large traffics that were coming along. The fact probably is that floods and that sort of thing have necessitated some outlays that would not have been called for otherwise, and that the management has not faltered in its pursuance of the policy of improvement. As to total earnings, these could hardly be more satisfactory. A year ago the monthly statements were showing all kinds of expansion, from $200,000 to $600,000 per month, and it is against some of these swollen totals that recent totals have been pitted for comparison. July is a case in point. In 1901 that month came out $637,047 ahead of the like period in the previous year. This enormous increase is followed by a decrease of $134,232 the current year. Or take August, the month whose figures were received a few days ago with such symptoms of distress. Last year the August gain was $462,932 in gross, and now the loss is $187,904. So in the two months of 1902 there has been a decrease of $322,136 against an increase a year ago of $1,099,979.

All months this year have not been like these two. On the contrary, some have shown marked improvement. April, for example, gained $276,080 over April, 1901, which in turn gained $497,104 over 1900—quite a respectable record. And finally, taking the eight months, January to August, results for 1902 are $158,224 better than for the corresponding months of 1901. Net earnings have not turned out as well. But there is no need to point this out after what has been said with regard to particular periods. They are $1,227,307 in arrears, which seems a very considerable sum. It is, and it may be some time before it is recovered. The company, however, has only moderate results for 1901 now to compare with, and may cancel some of this loss before Jan. 1, 1903. If it does not, there is little reason for disquietude, seeing the extent of the profit margin on which it is working.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Amal. Copper	65¼	65½	65⅜	65⅜
50	Am. Car & F	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
30	Am. Ice	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
60	Am. Locomo	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¼
50	Am. Malting	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,830	Am. Sugar	124⅜	124½	124	124
5,300	T. & S. F.	89⅞	89⅝	89¼	89½
1,520	Balt. & Ohio	109½	109½	108⅜	108⅝
220	Brook. Rap. Tr.	63⅛	63¼	62⅜	62⅜
240	Can. Pacific	137¼	137⅝	136⅞	137½
110	Ches. & Ohio	52	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
10	Chi. & Alton	37	37	37	37
390	Chi. Gt. West	30½	31	30½	30⅞
1,880	Chi., M. & St. P.	192	192⅝	191¼	191¼
3,530	Col. Fuel & I.	89⅞	90⅝	89¼	89⅝
10	Col. Southern	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
10	Consol. Gas	220	220	220	220
340	Erie	30⅝	30½	30¼	30¼
80	Ill. Central	149¼	149⅝	149	149⅝
20	Louis. & Nash.	139½	139½	139⅜	139⅜
310	Manhattan	135⅝	135⅝	135¼	135¼
4,130	No. Pacific	111⅝	111⅝	111	111
200	Nat. R. R. of M.	19	19	19	19
140	N. Y. Central	156¼	156½	156¼	156½
40	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
1,920	Norf. & West.	77⅜	77½	76⅜	76⅝
100	Pennsylvania	164½	164¼	164	164½
30	People's Gas	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
80	Pressed S. Car.	62½	62½	62½	62½
2,040	Reading	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
280	Rep. Steel	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
4,010	Southern Pac.	72⅜	72⅝	71⅝	71⅞
40	Southern Ry.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
340	Tenn. Coal & I.	66⅛	66⅜	66	66
5,280	Texas Pacific	45⅛	46⅛	45¼	46
4,410	Union Pacific	105⅞	105⅞	105¼	105½
250	U. S. Leather	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
2,190	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	40⅜	40⅝
120	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅛	89⅝	89¼	89¼
80	Wabash	34½	35	34½	34⅝
140	Wabash pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½

42,450

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atl. & W. P. Inc.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3,000	Union P. conv.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½

$5,000

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Expectation That Money Will Be Dearer Before Long.

Bank of England's Power Over the Market May Be Increased Through the Withdrawal of French Funds—Quiet Week on the Stock Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Money has been very abundant throughout this week, but the market has been hardening in the last few days owing to the fear of dearer money later in the year. Two per cent. was readily paid on Thursday for day-to-day advances, and a trifling amount was borrowed from the Bank of England.

The Paris cheque, which fell considerably early this week, touching 25f. 12½c., has moved slightly in London's favor, but still remains near the gold point, gold being wanted for export.

The pressure for money in Paris is believed to be connected with the extensive speculation in Spanish bonds which has been going on for some months past. Good judges think that the pressure will not be relieved yet, and that French balances employed here will be materially reduced during the next few weeks.

The Bank of England's power over the market, derived from its possesison of a very large amount of bills well spread over November and December, will be increased indirectly should this withdrawal of French funds take place, as the open market will be deprived of part of the cash which at present depresses short loan rates. This process has begun already, but only to a moderate extent. The probability of a rise in the open market quotation close up to the official minimum before the end of the year is greater than it was.

Currency has come to the Bank of England from the provinces, and has offset the export of gold, the net result being an addition of £224,000 to the Bank's total reserve, which now stands at £22,868,000, its proportion to current liabilities being unchanged at 45¾ per cent.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been quiet all the week, with no feature of importance. The announcement that no Transvaal Loan bill will be introduced this session caused a sharp advance in consols, and gave a rather better tendency to both the investment and speculative departments, but the tone subsequently became dull owing to the holiday to-day and the approach of the fortnightly settlement.

The foreign market has shown some recovery from its recent weakness on 'Change.

Rates on Germany, Austria, and Holland moved against England. Italian currency has further improved in value.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, but closed firm. Rentes were weak. This did not affect foreigners. Spanish Fours improved. Spanish rails were in eager inquiry. Industrials generally were firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 47½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13 centimes for checks.

Spanish Fours, 86.57.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Home funds and foreigners were firm. Canadian Pacifics hardened. Mines were irregular and generally lower. Banks slightly improved. Transvaals were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 25	203,362
To date this year	153,414,017
Corresponding date last year	228,467,284

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 25	$659,500
To date this year	$767,290,550
Corresponding date last year	$823,046,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.... ⅝
Am. Cotton Oil..... ⅝
Am. Locomotive .... ⅝
Am. Smelting 2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. 1
Chi. & N'w'n..... ⅞
Col. Southern 1
Col. South. 1st pf.... 1
Col. & H. C. & I.... ½
Consolidated Gas....2
Del., Lack. & West. 1
Denver & Rio Gr.... ½
Denver & R. G. pf.. ½
General Electric.... 1
Ken. City South..... ½
Met. Street Ry..... ½
Met. W. S. El., Chi.. ¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex... ½
N. Y. Air Brake.... 3½
N. Y. Central..... 1½
North Amer..... 2¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. 1
St. Louis S'w'n..... ⅝
St. L. S'w'n pf..... ½
Sloss-Sheffield ..... ⅞
Sloss-Sheffield pf.... 1¼
Texas & Pacific..... 1¼
Un. Bag & P. pf..... ½
Un. Rys. Inv..... ½
Un. Rys. I. pf..... ½
U. S. Cast I. P. pf.. ⅝
Wabash ..... ¼
Wabash pf..... ½
Wisconsin Central... ⅞

Stocks Declined.

Evans. & T. H..... ⅝
Illinois Central ..... ½
Int. Power 2½
Louisville & Nashv... ½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Del., Lack. & West. 7s..... 3%

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was as dull and featureless as the markets of recent days. Total transactions again fell to insignificant proportions, though such dealings as there were were for the most part on the side of advancing prices. Indeed, it is a matter quite generally commented on that for some time past there has been no pressure to sell stocks, while on the other hand there is a disposition to buy—this no less speculatively than for investment account.

Following the publication of the bank statement, which was most favorable, bear operators endeavored to make a demonstration against the market, but they succeeded in dislodging little or no long stock and hence gave up the effort in short order.

There was a continuation of the buying in Colorado Fuel which was a feature on the day previous, but the effort to advance the price met with little success. The coal stocks were again in good demand, while there was steady selling of pool stocks such as Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio.

The market closed steady, but with little activity showing in any direction.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—In the money market to-day the business was light and rates were unchanged. Sterling exchange continues quiet, and is still showing a softening tendency. Clearing House rate, 6 and 5 per cent.; New York Funds, 15, 12½, 10, and 5 cents discount; call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time money, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $2,024,636; balances, 1,495,424. The stock market closed slow after a fairly active day, with copper range leading the coppers and Atchison and Sugar leading the general list. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,465	Atchison	89¾	89	89
455	Atchison pf. scrip	110	110	110
2	Boston & Albany	259½	259½	259½
6	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
1	Maine Central	176½	176½	176½
575	Mass. Elec	39	38½	38¾
70	Mass. Elec. pf	95½	95	95
23	N. Y. N. H. & H	229½	229½	229½
10	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
195	Union Pacific	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Union Pacific pf	91	91	91
4	West End	93½	93½	93½
6	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

110	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	164½	164½
10	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	New England	138	138	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Pneu. Service pf	26	26	26
100	Am. Hide & Leather	13	13	13
465	Am. Sugar	124½	124	124½
5	Am. Woolen pf	78½	78½	78½
1,340	Dom. Iron & Steel	68¾	67½	67½
4	General Electric	187	186	187
100	Mass. Gas	39	39	39
304	Mass. Gas pf	86	85½	86
50	United Fruit	111½	110	111½
12	United Shoe Machine	52	52	52
100	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	30½	31
130	United States Steel	40¾	40½	40¾
45	United States Steel pf.	89½	89	89

MINING.

100	Adventure	21	21	21
20	Amalgamated	65¾	65¾	65¾
2	Cal. & Hecla	505	505	505
50	Centennial	18	18	18
50	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
1,439	Copper Range	60¾	60	60¾
50	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,685	Guanajuato	4	3⅝	3¾
150	Mohawk	46¼	46	46¼
525	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Phoenix	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5	Quincy	125	125	125
5	Tamarack	155	155	155
25	Tecumseh	1½	1½	1½
110	Trinity	11	10¾	11
300	United States	21¾	21⅜	21½
50	Victoria	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Wolverine	59½	59½	59½

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,690	7,563	7,438
3d week October	$942,000	$809,000	$598,000
From July 1	13,174,804	11,597,080	9,586,645
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
3d week October	228,321	348,922	323,936
From July 1	4,243,706	5,348,805	4,893,223
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week October	158,855	165,996	150,205
From July 1	2,207,042	2,452,935	2,214,025
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	.....
3d week October	386,100	354,900	.....
From July 1	5,701,900	5,612,100	.....
DET., PT. HURON S. L., (Rap. Ry. System)—			
3d week October	6,776	5,663	.....
From July 1	153,060	139,127	.....
Detroit United Railway:			
3d week October	60,911	59,443	55,882
From July 1	2,707,353	2,416,191	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	553	510	510
3d week October	51,429	50,172	47,365
From July 1	771,830	756,625	713,472
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
3d week October	76,733	76,363	73,019
From July 1	1,216,070	1,135,798	985,569
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,565	2,480	2,222
3d week October	412,028	422,582	394,740
From July 1	5,647,913	5,352,920	4,334,074
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
3d week Oct	$774,000	$788,000	$663,000
From Jan. 1	28,260,554	27,350,172	24,146,944
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Oct	21,000	30,000	25,000
From Jan. 1	828,121	1,097,199	1,105,830
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
3d week Oct	392,898	357,800	304,679
From July 1	6,075,104	5,234,273	4,949,056
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,088	1,615	1,514
3d week Oct	242,100	254,195	240,898
From Jan. 1	8,346,128	8,789,445	6,880,057
June 30—			
CENTRAL VERMONT for the year ended June 30—			
Total earnings	3,406,432	3,274,155	3,448,749
Total expenses	2,642,322	2,567,155	2,565,539
Balance	764,110	707,000	883,211
Taxes	103,809	104,702	101,771
Balance	660,301	662,298	783,440
Int. on security	10,500	10,400	10,846
Total income	670,861	672,698	794,286
Fixed charges	667,702	669,894	665,436
Surplus	3,099	2,804	128,850
NEW ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN for the year ended June 30	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,080,262	1,929,812	100,450
Exp. and taxes	1,498,227	1,453,929	44,298
Net earnings	582,035	475,883	56,152
Other income	3,460	5,864	*2,404
Total income	585,495	481,747	53,748
Charges	342,450	391,200	*48,750
Surplus	242,945	90,547	102,498

Decrease.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil..... 2⅝
Am. Snuff..... 7
Ann Arbor..... 2
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.. 3¾
Col. Fuel & I..... 5⅛
Commercial Cable.... 3
Det. United Ry..... 2
Int. Power..... 6
Pacific Mail..... 1½
Peo. & Eastern..... 1
Pressed Steel Car.... 1½
Pressed Steel Car pf. 2½
Pullman Co..... 3½
Ry. Steel Sp. pf..... 2
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.. 3½
Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.. 1⅝
Texas Pacific..... 1
Tol., St. L. & W.... 2¼
Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 1½
United Rys. Invest.. 1¼
United Rys. Inv. pf.. 1½
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.. 3
West. El. & Mfg.... 3
West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf..... 3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.. 5
Am. Dist. Tel..... 3
Am. Smelt. & R. pf. 1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.... 1
Anaconda Copper.... 1
At., T. & S. F.... 1⅞
Balt. & Ohio..... 1
B'klyn R. T..... 1¼
Ches. & Ohio..... 1¼
Chi. & Alton..... 1
Chi. Gt. West..... 1
Chi. G. W. pf.. A.. 1
Chi. G. W. pf., B... 1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. 1¼
Chi. & N. W..... 6½
Chi. Term. Trans.... 1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.... 1½
C., C., C. & St. L... 1¼
Col. South. 2d pf.... 1⅜
Del., L. & W..... 4
Den. & Rio Grande.. 1
Des M. & Ft. D.... 1
Det. Southern..... 1
Det. South. pf..... 2½
Dul., S. S. & A.... 1¼
General Electric.... 1½
Gt. North. pf..... 4
Hocking Valley..... 2½
Hock. Valley pf..... 1¼
Ill. Central..... 3⅜
Int. Paper..... 1¼
Int. Steam Pump.... 1⅝
Iowa Central..... 1⅛
Iowa Central pf.... 1
Kan. & Michigan.... 2½
Kan. City So. pf.... 1⅜
Met. Sec. Sub. cfts.. 1½
Met. Street Ry..... 1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1⅜
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..... 2
Mo., Kan. & Texas.. 1¼
Nash., C. & St. L.... 1½
Nat. Biscuit pf..... 1
N. Y. Air Brake.... 5¼
N. Y. Central..... 1
N. Y., N. H. & H.... 1
Norf. & W. West..... 2
Pacific Coast..... 2¼
Pennsylvania..... 1
People's Gas, Chi... 1⅜
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 2
Rutland pf..... 2
St. J. & G. I..... 2½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. 3
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 5⅜
St. L. & San Fran.. 2
Southern Pacific.... 2¼
Union Pacific..... 1⅝
U. S. Express..... 3
U. S. Steel pf..... 1⅞
Wheel. & L. E..... 2
Wis. Central pf..... 1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc..... 1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s. 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s. 1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s. 1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s. 2¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s..... 1
Erie, Penn. coll. 4s.. 1½
Gila. V., Globe & N. 5s..... 4
Hous. & Tex. con. 6s. 1
Met. Street gen. 5s.. 1
Nat. R. R. of M. 4½s. 1
Ore. Short Line 6s... 1
Peo., Gal. & Chi., con. 6s..... 2¼
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s..... 2%
St. P. & Nor. P. 6s. 1%
Silver Spring, O. & Gulf 4s..... 1
Stand. R. & T. 6s... 3
Texas Pacific 1st.... 1½
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s. 3
Wabash 1st..... 1
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s..... 1
West Shore 4s..... 1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. con. 5s. 1
Green Bay deb. B... 1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s. 2
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s.. 1
Int. & G. N. 3d.... 5
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s 1
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s. 1
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s..... 1½
Nat. Starch 6s..... 5
N. Y. Dock..... 1
Ore. Ry. & Nav. con. 4s 1
Penn. warrants for 3½s 1
Peo. & East, inc.... 1½
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s 1
St. L. S. W. 2d.... 1
San A. & A. P. 4s.. 1
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 7s..... 2¾
Term. Assn. of St. L. 4½s 1¼
Wabash, Series B.... 1½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was about what had been expected, and may be described as highly favorable. Reserves on all deposits increased $12,173,225, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits increased $12,199,575, loans increased $5,526,800, specie increased $14,920,500, legal tenders increased $2,142,600, and deposits (United States included) increased $19,559,500.

The large gain in cash was, of course, due to the Government bond purchases, while the increase in loans must be set down as incidental to the syndicate operations during the week, such as the Western Maryland purchase and the Baltimore and Ohio new stock issue. Certainly there was no borrowing for stock market purposes, the market having been distinctly dull all week.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$870,977,600	$884,589,700	$793,384,000
Deposits	*882,085,300	854,496,100	843,391,500
Circulation	40,128,900	31,783,200	30,560,000
Legal tenders	69,420,300	70,394,400	57,946,000
Specie	169,032,500	182,942,800	158,933,700
Reserves	238,452,800	253,337,200	216,879,700
Res. required	220,671,325	238,624,025	210,847,875
Surplus	$17,781,475	$14,713,175	$6,031,825
U. S deposits	40,065,400	.....	.....

*United States deposits included.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Sales.	Previous Qu'tns.
—	Amory	..	190½
—	Amoskeag	..	1902½
—	Androscoggin	..	120
—	Appleton	..	115¼
19	Arlington Mills	118@117½	117½
—	Atlantic	..	50
3	Bates	168¾	168
—	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell.	702½	..
6	Bigelow Carpet	106	106½
5	Boot	609	607½
—	Boston, (new)	..	100
—	Boston Belting	..	235
—	Boston Duck	..	1175
20	Cabot	70¼	69
43	Chicopee	50	50
—	Cocheco	..	300
—	Columbian	..	1012½
—	Continental	..	36
—	Dwight	..	1015
—	Edwards	..	175
5	Everett	105	105
—	Franklin	..	99¼
—	Great Falls	..	69
—	Grinnell	..	182¼
—	Hamilton Woolen Co.	..	125
—	Hamilton Woolen	..	90
—	Hill	..	44
—	Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	..	25
—	Jackson	..	890
2	Lancaster	300	301
—	Lawrence	..	121
—	Lockwood	91¼	..
—	Lowell	632½	..
—	Lowell Bleachery, (new)	100¾	..
—	Lowell Machine Shop	..	810
2	Lyman Mills	66½	66½
10	Manchester Mills	82	85
—	Massachusetts	..	98
5	Mass. Cotton of Ga	105	107¼
70	Merrimac	100@99@98	100
—	Middlesex	..	90
—	Monadnock	..	850
6	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	55	48
—	Nashua Mfg. Co	..	288¾
—	Newmarket Mfg. Co	..	130
—	Otis	..	1852½
—	Pacific	..	2152½
6	Pepperell	262¼@260¾	258½
—	Queen City Cotton Co	..	100
—	Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
—	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co	..	100
—	Stafford	..	107½
—	Stark	..	960
—	Thorndike	..	1062½
—	Tremont & Suffolk	..	103
—	Waltham Bleach. & Dye Works.	..	99
—	Wamsutta	119	119
—	Washington	..	129
—	York	..	875

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Business on the local Exchange was dull almost to the point of stagnation to-day. Aside from its dullness, the market was entirely without feature. Prices on the few stocks traded in showed no change of consequence, but the small amount of business transacted made it difficult to determine the actual tone of the market. Swift & Co. closed at 157¾, or about a point below the last price on Friday. Box Board, on the other hand, showed fractional improvement, the preferred selling at 56¾. Trading in American Can was limited to 15 shares of the preferred, on which a quotation of 49¾ was made. Metropolitan Elevated common appeared to be about the only thing for which there was any demand to speak of, and that stock closed at 40½. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. New York exchange not quoted. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Can pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
10	Central Union Tel	76	76	76
50	Diamond Match	137	137	137
450	Metropolitan Elevated	40½	40	40½
15	Metropolitan El. pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
70	National Biscuit	46¼	46¼	46¼
18	Nat. Biscuit pf	103¼	103	103¼
250	National Carbon	30¼	30	30¼
100	Street's Stable Car	30¼	30¼	30½
228	Swift & Co.	158	157¼	157¾
125	United Box Board	11¼	11	11
115	United Box Board pf	56¾	56½	56¾
10	West Chicago	96	96	96

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	W. C. Con. 5s	90	..	..
1,000	Pearson-T. 5s	101	..	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 50⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39¾@41¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 2,000 Comstock bond at .05½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .88, 100 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 500 Gold Dollar at .06¾, 1,000 Jack Pot at .12, 300 Mollie Gibson at .07½, and 100 Ontario at 8.75.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Oct. 25 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$237,400.00	$2,800.00	$15,300	$54,000.00	.....	$175,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,033,100.00	51,000.00	142,000	164,400.00	$150,000.00	2,265,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,334,000.00	242,000.00	119,000	150,000.00	3,000.00	3,352,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	618,881.00	11,014.00	33,912	45,733.00	.....	537,174.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,708,600.00	75,200.00	70,000	231,900.00	.....	1,934,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,575,985.45	29,934.07	115,920	136,010.54	46,833.00	1,796,198.55
Hamilton	200,000	1,300,000.00	92,700.00	94,300	147,500.00	5,000.00	1,001,500.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,374,500.00	10,900.00	68,500	219,500.00	300.00	1,348,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,315,000.00	146,700.00	79,900	186,400.00	53,300.00	2,327,000.00
Mutual	200,000	2,154,895.00	33,416.00	147,838	90,916.00	.....	2,110,468.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,617,280.00	45,589 12	106,550	276,210.07	100.00	1,873,102.80
Plaza	100,000	2,890,000.00	112,000.00	208,000	105,000.00	.....	3,018,000.00
Riverside	100,000	926,036.71	17,733.81	22,409	67,071.56	.....	958,874.67
State	100,000	5,449,000.00	377,000.00	180,000	140,000.00	242,000.00	6,056,000.00
Twenth Ward	200 000	1,615,000.00	34,000.00	170,000	150,000.00	.....	2,018,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,219,900.00	40,800.00	128,300	118,000.00	87,600.00	1,452,300.00
United National	1,000,000	2,340,000.00	214,700.00	66,100	43,900.00	.....	2,227,800.00
Varick	100,000	720,400.00	3,100.00	60,000	70,100.00	21,000.00	745,000.00
Washington	100,000	786,397.00	9,805.00	47,242	46,753.00	15,686.00	777,845.00
Washington H'ghts.	100,000	468,022.00	7,423.00	15,379	37,028.00	.....	332,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,590,400.00	30,200.00	169,900	57,300.00	1,800.00	1,538,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,530,765.00	16,723.00	100,020	110,906.00	120,466.00	1,056,308.00
Broadway	100,000	1,719,600.00	19,367.00	173,900	00,400.00	.....	1,780,946.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,390,400.00	81,100.00	47,700	109,300.00	87,600.00	1,892,800.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	316,400.00	6,800.00	35,100	42,200.00	38,800.00	330,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	791,300.00	42,000.00	30,800	57,100.00	1,700.00	711,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,089,500.00	336,803.00	106,000	434,000.00	.....	3,484,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,073,500.00	188,100.00	208,400	162,700.00	20 000.00	4,421,500.00
Merchants'	100,000	910,050.00	10,753.00	62,498	56,658.00	.....	944,469.00
Nassau National	500,000	4,109,000.00	187,000.00	313,000	378,000.00	23,000.00	4,414,000.00
National City	300,000	3,000,000.00	135,000.00	283,000	245,000.00	63,000.00	3,106,000.00
North Side	100,000	926,255.48	10,870.45	39,477	50,152.83	24,400.35	845,930.70
People's	100,000	1,240,000.00	37,000.00	104,200	52,200.00	47,100.00	1,200,100.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	550,025.00	11,119.00	50,886	70,830.00	38,824.00	564,426.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,121,200.00	163,900.00	2,500	142,600.00	47,000.00	996,700.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	606,825.00	12,887.00	31,561	65,895.00	4,015.00	621,050.00
Union	200,000	1,238,637.00	39,758.00	70,518	66,778.00	127,675.00	1,267,204.00
Wallabout	100,000	804,900.00	30,000.00	25,000	21,200.00	39,200.00	811,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	570,550.00	14,000.00	22,010	73,950.00	8,500.00	605,950.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	750,003.91	44,099.00	10,000	97,376.74	.....	709,779.58
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,893,800.00	243,70 0.00	254,400	1,387,400.00	478,600.00	6,598,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,254,390.00	67,413.00	56,702	148,886.00	68,739.00	1,794,884.00
Second National	250,000	1,150,300.00	70,000.00	18,700	237,400.00	10,100.00	1,054,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,094,190.72	68,56 2.44)	77,801	340,435.28	23,051.36	1,252,566.92
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,165,300.00	113,900.00	19,000	138,000.00	11,400.00	1,895,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,039,114.00	28,276.00	26,655	65,900.00	18,300.00	1,005,521.00

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was somewhat broader than was to have been expected on the closing day of a week as dull as the past week was. The hardening of prices in the general market was reflected by greater firmness in outside stocks, but price movements were in most cases confined to fractions. Standard Oil again furnished an exception, showing an advance of 2 points in the bid price. Not much of the stock is offered at present; from 675 the bid was advanced to 677 without a sale.

***

ROCK ISLAND preferred sold up to 84. Yesterday, as for some days past, the preferred was much more active than the common, whereas during the time when these stocks were the most active in the list the sales of the common were much larger than those of the preferred.

***

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER was firm but not very active. The stock sold at 21⅞ and 22, and the rights at 40. On Tuesday last a sale of 90 shares was made at 21¼, which was not reported at the time. This was the lowest sale of the week.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	Am. Writing Paper	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24¾	24¼	24¾
350	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
100	Borden's Con. Milk	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
100	British Columbia Cop.	7	7	7
1,000	Camden Land	..	⅛	⅛
200	Camden & Tren. R. R.	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5½
200	Central Foundry	6	6	6
100	Electric Lead Reduc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,400	Gold Hill Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Greene Con. Copper	22	21⅞	22
1,475	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	40	40	40
100	Guggenheim Explor.	145	145	145
100	Havana Tobacco	49	49	49
2,285	Manhattan Transit	6¼	6	6
3,500	Mon. & Boston Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	National Enameling	37	37	37
200	New Brunswick Coal	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	20	20	20
110	N. Y. Transportation	15	12½	12½
1,650	Northern Securities	110½	109⅞	109⅞
400	New Orleans Ry	17	16⅝	16⅞
30	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	104	104	104
400	Rock Isl. new, w. i	56¼	56	56
1,000	R. I. pf. new, w. i	84	83½	84
200	Standard Milling	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Standard Oil	675	675	675
200	Tennessee Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Trenton Pot. pf., cfts.	110	110	110
1,150	U. S. Realty	32¼	31⅝	32¼
1,800	U. S. Realty pf.	77	75⅞	76
100	Va. Iron, C. & C.	36	36	36

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	Brook. Rp. Tr. new 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5,000	Pitt., L. & W. 4s, w. i.	91	91	91
125,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	87¼	87	87
3,000	U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.05	.05	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.02	.02	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09	.08	.09
Best & Belcher	.10	.10	.07	.07
Bullion	.02	.02	.02	.02
Caledonia	.95	.95	.95	.95
Challenge Con	.08	.08	.08	.08
Chollar	.01	.02	.01	.02
Confidence	.69	.80	.69	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	.78	.80	.78	.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	.01	.01
Crown Point	.01	.01	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.05	.04	.05	.04
Hale & Norcross	.16	.16	.16	.16
Julia	.04	.02	.04	.02
Justice	.05	.05	.05	.05
Kentucky Con	.01	.01	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05	.05	.05
Mexican	.21	.20	.20	.20
Occidental Con	.08	.08	.08	.08
Ophir	.83	.81	.83	.81
Overman	.07	.07	.07	.07
Potosi	.06	.06	.06	.06
Savage	.03	.02	.03	.02
Sag Belcher	.04	.02	.04	.02
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12	.12	.12
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06	.06	.06
Union Con	.11	.10	.11	.10
Utah Con	.05	.06	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.11	.11	.11	.11
Silver bars	50¾	.50¾	50¾	.50¾
Mexican dollars	43¾@44¼	43¾@44¼	43¾@44¼	43¾@44¼
Drafts, sight	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02½
Telegraph	.03	.03	.03	.03

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It has been stated in The Sun that the Court of Appeals of Maryland is the oldest common-law court in the world, and it can be said also of it that its decisions in some very important particulars have served to guide and influence the judgment of many other tribunals outside of those in our own State, which it is bound to review and correct or approve. Within our own borders these judgments, covering a period of many years and including a wide range of subjects, have been received, uniformly, with respect and ready acquiescence in the soundness of their conclusions. Perhaps in all the long history of the court there has never been a period in which harmony of purpose and higher judicial aims have prevailed among its members than at present, when the component elements of the body include members entertaining various shades of political thought. This fact is of itself ample testimony to the still more important fact that law and justice are the guide, not expediency or any extraneous considerations of policy.—Baltimore Sun.

AT WORSHIP IN A DOWN TOWN CHURCH

Phases of Life as Exhibited to a Frequenter of the House of Prayer Once Attended by Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not many years ago, when I was occupied in a business which was a severe mental strain, my physician advised me to take a full hour for my luncheon instead of the half hour I had until that time allowed myself. So, after this advice, when I had partaken of my light repast, I would either saunter slowly along the crowded streets, watching the fret and fume of the busy throng, or else drop into an old church which was open on week days, for rest and meditation. I will not mention the name of the church, though some of my readers may recognize it from the following description. It is considerably more than a century old, and many thrilling historical events are associated with its aisles. It saw "the meteor flag of England" which formerly waved from its pillars, give place to the brilliant ensign of the young Republic. In one of its front pews George Washington bent a reverent head and listened to the solemn litanies and chants of its ancient service, while many statesmen whose names and deeds are now precious memories worshipped in this temple and gave thanks to God, who had blessed their toils for the land they loved. The building is well preserved, and from an architectural point of view is, I think, a more creditable structure than many modern churches which cost vastly more. There is a simplicity of outline and harmony and dignity of detail which is quite impressive and in consonance with a house dedicated to the worship of God. But it has an old-fashioned look, and you can easily see it was not built in our generation. The shape of the windows, the form of the pulpit, and the numerous tablets on the walls to dead clergymen and parishioners who were, no doubt, famous and influential in their day, but whose names are now never heard of, give the place an air of antiquity which is very refreshing in a city where everything is so "up to date" and distressingly new.

There is an old graveyard, too, around it, in which nobody has been buried for more than half a century, which is kept very tidy, with nicely mown grass, graveled walks, and bright flower beds, but when you attempt to read the inscriptions on the tombstones you find a good many that are quite illegible. It is certainly sad to think that even our wives and children cannot keep our memory green longer than a few years, let them cut the praise of our virtues ever so deep into the marble. When the church was built it was no doubt far up town, perhaps there was a green lane winding up to it, but now it is far down town, miles away from the present residential districts, and the racket of the busiest portion of the great city roars around the quiet of the consecrated ground. When the clock in the steeple makes musical note of the passing hours, it seems to utter a solemn rebuke to the madness of the hurrying crowd. It was usually 2 o'clock which I heard sounded as I sat there, and the chime came translated to my ear into the serious words, "Time flies."

At that hour there were seldom more than a score of people in the church, and apart from the few out-of-town visitors who came to see one of the sights of the metropolis, there was an air of apparent devotion among the others who knelt and prayed and not infrequently sighed softly in the silent temple. Very often I encountered the same faces, and I have no doubt that many of the worshippers made a visit to the church a daily practice. It was clearly perceptible that a more or less deep shade of sorrow rested on nearly all of their countenances. Almost all of the women were dressed in mourning, some of them evidently belonging to the wealthy class, while others, judging from their threadbare garments, were beyond question members of the great army of "the respectable poor." Some of the habitual attendants interested me not a little, and my imagination was kept busy inventing stories of their lives in consonance with their appearance. One poor woman whom I saw nearly every time I went there was especially interesting by reason of her eccentric actions and woe begone look. Her poke bonnet could hardly have been less than twenty years old, and was a good match for the pair of black cotton gloves, through the tips of which her lean fingers protruded. Her Winter shawl was too threadbare to afford much protection from the icy blast, while rain or shine she was never without the comfort and protection of a bulky cotton umbrella. From her shuffling footsteps I concluded the poor creature was afflicted with chilblains. Her age could not have been less, and was probably a good deal more, than three score years and ten. Her thin hair was a grayish white, and her small eyes deep sunken and dim. Her back was bent like the crescent of the quarter moon, and her bloodless cheeks showed many deep lines of care and physical suffering. She knelt all the time she was in her pew, muttering in a low monotone, interspersed with sobs, prayer after prayer out of a well-thumbed prayer book, her eyes fastened on the crucifix in the chancel, and her worn-out frame moving slowly backward and forward in a rhythmic sway. There could be no doubt that some appalling misfortune, or series of misfortunes, had swept down on the poor soul with crushing weight and made life for her now a continual moan. All earthly props had evidently given way, and her only hope now was in the Saviour of Mankind who once hung on the cross toward which her moist eyes were raised! I wondered and wondered as to the sad story which her dilapidated appearance betrayed. Could it have been a brutal husband, a drunken son, or a wayward daughter that had wrought this pitiable ruin? Perhaps it was all three of these dire evils, combined with a biting poverty, which had cruelly crushed a heart once throbbing with love and kindness, and turned her earthly outlook into a region of black despair! I wondered if she had been a worshipper in these aisles in her girlish days when life may have been even to her tinged with romance and joy! Perhaps she was married here to the man who afterward beat her with his big fists, and mayhap the children who broke her heart and deserted her in her old age were carried by her to be baptized at this font, and made heirs of the kingdom of heaven! Ah, me! if the goodly promises of this old site were fulfilled, how soon the down of the millennium would break upon a waiting world! As I watched the poor old soul slipping with timid steps out of the church, turning round at the door to make another deep courtesy to the crucifix, her umbrella and prayer book in one hand and a bunch of pencils in the other, by the sale of which she managed to keep out of the poor house, I wondered if her footsteps were not guided by some unseen messenger from the throne of Him whose mission on earth was to the poor and needy, and to seek and save those who were lost!

Another visitor whom I seldom missed seeing among the worshippers was a well-dressed, quick-stepping, prosperous-looking man who appeared to be fuller of business than piety. His sharp features, keen gray eyes, and nervous movements indicated that he belonged to the pushing, bargain-driving class, with nothing sentimental or visionary about him. You would say from his appearance he measured everything by an earthly yardstick, whether they were things temporal or things eternal. He certainly looked like a man who wanted full value for every penny he expended, and was bound to look out for "number one" every time. He may have been a stock jobber or shaver of notes, or mayhap a promoter of shady schemes, who made a fine livelihood year in and year out by fleecing the lambs. His nose was long and thin, his mouth firmly lined and tightly closed, except when it was half opened for the passage of his short prayer. He was always promptly on time; just as the clock sounded 2 you would see him step briskly into the pew near the door, which he always chose for his devotions. He never stayed longer than three minutes, and seldom less than that time, and he invariably crossed himself both when he entered and when he was leaving the sacred edifice. He always knelt down reverentially on both knees, bringing the palms of his hands together in a devotional attitude, and you could see his thin lips moving rapidly, although you could not hear the words he muttered. I wondered and wondered what had prompted an individual of this class to be a daily attendant at this hallowed shrine. To be sure, plenty of men of this kind can be seen on Sundays in every fashionable church, but it is rare to find them habitual worshippers on week days, at least in a Protestant temple.

I am pretty sure the man was a firm believer in the creed of his Church, and that he was convinced there was a potent virtue in the observance of ecclesiastical rites. He probably reasoned in this way: If praying, singing hymns, making the sign of the cross, and bending the body in a reverential posture are parts of the mode of reaching eternal blessedness, why should they not be equally efficacious in the attainment of temporal good? He believed, of course, that the Almighty was supreme over all the earth, and in the battle of life it was exceedingly desirable to have Him on your side. So if a three-minute prayer every day in a church was calculated to gain the good will of this all-powerful potentate, it was very clear there could not be a better investment of time, even if it was snatched from the busiest portion of the day. It might give success in the stock market, or good luck in a speculation in cotton, or perhaps make the lambs come in greater crowds to be deftly fleeced! But whatever the motive was which sent him day after day into this quiet sanctuary, it always seemed to me that selfish gain of some kind was at the bottom of the proceeding.

Another habitual attendant was a gentleman whom I knew to be on the editorial staff of one of the great daily newspapers. This paper was conspicuous for the cynical tone, nearly approaching malevolence, of its editorials, and to my thinking it generally got hold of the wrong end of every moral and sociological question. It backed up the rum shops, glorified prizefighting, and sneered in a funny way at the aims of "the goody-goodys." It was always on the side of the rich and strong, and whatever powers of wit and satire and invective it possessed were employed to cover with ridicule the efforts of humane men and women who were working in the cause of temperance or social reform. It held up before its readers the existing state of society as the very pink of civilization, and branded as dangerous cranks and criminals all who had the audacity to try to alter it. Now, what impulse had brought a leading writer in the editorial department of such a journal to his daily devotions in this old church? I think there can be no doubt those devotions were sincere. There was every indication from his appearance as he bent his head in prayer that he was profoundly stirred by a genuine religious emotion. It may have been some great sorrow that drove him day after day to this hallowed shrine; a sorrow too sacred and profound to pour into any but the Divine ear, to whose tender compassion he devoutly appealed! But another idea not infrequently suggested itself to my inquisitive mind. Could it be a spirit of deep contrition for the malign tone of the editorials which the policy of his party compelled him to write? Ah! That was perhaps after all the true solution of the problem, and the cause of his bowed head and the visible tremor! It may have been simply a profound disgust which a man of a naturally refined temperament and highly cultured intellect felt for the evil work he was driven day by day to perform, and he came to this altar to implore forgiveness for the hindrance he felt in his better moments that his writings were causing to the social betterment of his fellow-man! Anyhow, I am convinced that this gifted man had a sensitive conscience, and a profoundly religious temperament, whatever may have been the motive which sent him daily to this footstool of the Divine mercy.

The last of the daily worshippers I shall attempt to describe was very different from any of the others. She was a superior type of a large and very interesting body of workers who abound in the wholesale business districts of our city. She was beyond question a member of the typewriting profession, and an exceedingly lovely and refined specimen of womanhood. A rare intelligence played on her mobile face, and all her movements indicated delicacy of temperament, and a sweet modesty of deportment, which clearly showed she was the outcome of a long line of cultured generations. I should not have been surprised if I had been told she was the daughter of a Senator or the granddaughter of a Bishop! Her classic features were finely chiseled and represented the highest type of American beauty, and her large, gray eyes shone not only with intellectual light, but were also illuminated by a serene, religious fervor. She was dressed neatly but modestly in black, of some soft material, of which I know not the name, and a single white rose gleamed in her bonnet, but there was no display of jewelry at all.

You would say at first glance without any hesitation that here was a pure spirit who could pass through any temptation, however seductive, and emerge therefrom without spot or stain. There could not be any doubt of the genuineness and depth of the pious flame which trembled in her breast as she knelt with bowed head at her midday devotion. Surely she was asking Divine help in her fight with a selfish and cruel world, and can we doubt that what she asked she would certainly receive? As I looked at this fair embodiment of genuine piety and spiritual loveliness, I could not help thinking of Thackeray's tender lines, which he attributes to the pen of Arthur Pendennis.

> My lady comes at last,
> Timid, and stepping fast,
> While hastening hither
> With modest eyes downcast
> She comes, she's here, she's passed;
> May heaven go with her.
>
> Kneel undisturbed, fair saint,
> Pour out your praise and plaint
> Meekly and duly;
> I will not enter there
> And sully your pure prayer
> With thoughts unruly.

Once, and only once, I found myself alone in this ancient temple, with all its tender memories of a heroic past. There was a faint ripple of delicate music in the old gallery from a hidden organ, but it may have been played upon by spirit hands, so soft and ethereal was its plaintive wail! It must have been a dream, although my eyes were open, but as I sat there in the dim religious light, I thought I saw passing before me in solemn array the shades of those who first worshipped in these consecrated aisles more than one hundred years ago! There was the serene Washington and his fearless staff, and many of the pure and great statesmen who laid deep and strong the foundations of the infant Republic. Their quaint and picturesque attire was in harmony with the dignity of their bearing, and in refreshing contrast to the prosaic ugliness of our modern dress. But, alas! on many of the countenances of these wise and heroic men I thought I detected the gray shadow of a serious sorrow, as if their hearts were a prey to bitter disappointment. Surely, thought I, they should be jubilant instead of depressed in spirit at the sight of the wonderful growth and marvelous material prosperity of the young Nation they had dedicated to Freedom and Justice!

Alas! perhaps the sadness in their eyes came from the belief that the liberty and National righteousness which they labored so strenuously to establish had been sacrificed to a craze for mere worldly wealth and a haughty imperialism! That these vigorous and pleasure-seeking descendants had thrown away the spiritual substance of their patriotic bequest for the fleeting shadow of an unwholesome materialism! But as I wrestled with the problem and grew faint over the melancholy thought, the clock in the steeple boomed out its solemn chime "Time flies!" I awoke from my dream and hurried back to the daily duties which gave me and mine our daily bread.

Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 24, 1902. T. G.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¼
Lard, prime	11.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 71c; No. 2 red, 70½@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 58c; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 3 white, 30½@35c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25; mess pork, per bbl, $16.60@16.70; lard, per 100 lb, $11.15@11.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.20@11.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.75@10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.87½@12; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32.

COTTON.—The net changes in prices were matter of fact, and operations were limited almost entirely to the customary Saturday week-end settlements. The opening was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher, following which there was a slight further rise on covering and what appeared to be Wall Street support of the Winter options. Later in the morning the whole market slipped back several points under room realizing and scattering short sales by local bear operators. The market closed quiet, and net 3 points higher to 1 point lower. Total sales were estimated at 125,000 bales. The New York spot market was quiet with prices unchanged, at 8.70 for middling upland and 8.95 for middling Gulf. There were no sales. The clearances for export were something over 72,000 bales, as compared with total port receipts of 53,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.47	8.50	8.46	8.45@8.47
November	8.44	8.48	8.44	8.45@8.46
December	8.56	8.58	8.54	8.54@8.55
January	8.63	8.65	8.61	8.60@8.61
February	8.39	8.40	8.39	8.38@8.39
March	8.39	8.41	8.37	8.38@8.39
April	8.39	8.40	8.39	8.38@8.40
May	8.39	8.41	8.39	8.38@8.39
June	..	..	..	8.37@8.38
July	8.39	8.39	8.37	8.37@8.38

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Cotton—Spot quiet, prices 2 points higher; American middling fair, 5.08; good middling, 4.78; middling, 4.78; low middling, 4.60; good ordinary, 4.48; ordinary, 4.38. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 4,700 American. Receipts, 16,000 bales, including 10,800 American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.57, seller; October and November, 4.50, buyer; November and December, 4.46, seller; December and January, 4.44, buyer; January and February, 4.44, seller; February and March, 4.44, seller; March and April, 4.44 seller; April and May, 4.44 buyer; May and June, 4.44, buyer.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Considering the small volume of trade and bearishness of statistics the wheat market was very well sustained, closing regularly at unchanged prices, and on the curb at 78⅝c for December, or ⅛c above the regular close. Early offerings seemed to find a ready market, although for a while the tendency was somewhat downward in view of lower English cables and large Northwest receipts. Demand came principally from shorts who had sold around the opening, and was stimulated also by strength in the corn market. Very little export trade was developed, and only a small business on local cash account, aggregating 1,000 bushels No. 2 red. The export trade consisted of 2 loads of No. 1 hard, Manitoba, here, and 6 loads at outports. Liverpool futures closed ⅝d net lower, and Paris markets partly 20 points higher. No. 2 red closed at 77¼c, elevator, and 77⅝@77½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83⅜c, free on board, afloat basis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69c asked; December, 68⅞@69c asked; May, 71⅝@71¾c; No. 2 hard, 68½@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36c; December, 40¼c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; December, 28½c; May, 29⅝c; No. 2 white, 34c.

DULUTH, Oct. 25.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73⅝c, No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅛c; November, 71¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 72⅝c; Macaroni No. 1, 66⅞c; No. 2, 64⅞c. Oats—December, 31½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Wheat—December, 71¼c; May, 72¼@72⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c; December, 72½c. Rye—No. 1, 61½c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 36@63c. Corn—December, 51¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $2.30@$2.40 spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32 Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb. $17.90; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50, bulk; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78	78 3-16	77⅞	78⅛
May	77⅞	77 15-16	77⅝	77⅞
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	66½
December	56⅞	57	56½	56⅝
January	..	..	..	52½
May	48⅝	48⅝	48 5-16	48⅜
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36¼
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72⅛
May	73 9-16	74	73 3-16	73⅝
Corn—				
October	57½	57½	57½	57⅝
December	51⅝	52	51 3-16	51⅜
May	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43⅞
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	30¾
December	31	31⅝	30¾	31½
May	32	32¼	31⅞	32¼
Lard—				
January	$9.07½	$9.15	$9.07½	$9.15
May	8.37½	8.37½	8.35	8.37½
Ribs—				
January	8.17½	8.20	8.15	8.20
May	7.75	7.77½	7.75	7.77½
Pork—				
January	15.52½	15.60	15.50	15.60
May	14.70	14.80	14.67½	14.80

COFFEE.—The market, after opening steady and net unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled generally steady throughout the session, finally closing with prices on the opening basis and total sales reaching 24,500 bags. The buying came mostly from shorts, but there were some purchases for the long account. The spot market was quiet and unchanged from the basis of 5⅝c for Rio No. 7.

The market for mild coffee continues quiet but steady. The visible supply in the United States on Oct. 20 was 244,322 bags, comparing with 327,438 bags for the same date last year. Mochs, 13@15c; Java, interior, 16½@19c; Java, Palembang, 13½@14c; Maracaibo, Cucuta, 9¼@13c; Maracaibo, low grades, 7@8c; La Guayra, washed, 10½@13c; Jamaica, 7@11c; Laghayra, 7@8c Caracas, washed, 10¼@13c; Bogota, 12@16c: Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican, washed, 10¼@14c; Central American, 9½@14c; Guatemala and Coban, 10@17½c; African, 6¼@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.05@5.15
November	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
January	..	..	..	5.35@5.40

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Phoenicia..Dec. 2, 2 PM | Phoenicia..Jan. 29, 2 PM

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4@625; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 692,000 bags. Santos quiet; good average Santos, 4@600; receipts, 34,000 bags; stock, 1,637,000 bags. Hamburg opened ⅛ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ½@¾ pfg higher; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre opened quiet, ¼f higher; at 12 M. declined ¼f; total sales, 19,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 38; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 39; August, 39.25; September, 39.50; October, 37; November, 37; December, 37.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.75@$19; family, $22; short clear, $20@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14 50@$15.50; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¼c; 150 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9¼@9½c; pigs, 10½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 14c; 10 lb, 13¾c; 12 lb, 13½c; 14 lb, 13c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¾@7c. LARD—$11.40; city lard, $10.65@$10.80; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.50; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil bbls, 54½c; machine made bbls, 55c; tar, oil bbls, $4.40; pine bbls, $2.25. Resin, common, strained, $1.70; good, strained, $1.75; D, $1.80 E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50 K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20; W W, $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.30, and in bulk, $4.75; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.25, and in bulk, $4.70; refined cases, New York, $8.60. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 28@30c; ends here, 29@34c; prime Summer yellow, 36½@37c, nominal on spot; forward delivery, 34½@35c; off Summer yellow, 36c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 42c; prime Winter yellow, 42@43c. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 46@47c; out-of-town raw, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 75c; lard o

Letters to The Editor of The Times

TRIBUTE TO GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now almost forty years since Congress by joint resolution declared that "the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major Gen. George G. Meade and to Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of that army for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated, and drove back broken and dispirited beyond the Rappahannock the veteran army of the rebellion."

Gen. Howard is now the sole survivor of the very few out of the great armies of those days on whom such honor and distinction were conferred by name.

Gettysburg was the high water mark and turning point of the rebellion. The years since Gettysburg have seen this Nation come to be of all the nations the most prosperous. Meantime the present situation offers opportunity to give substantial recognition of the Nation's best to Gen. Howard, and to do it in a way most grateful to himself and honorable to the country.

For several years he has been giving of his time, his labor, and his name to establish and develop at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the Lincoln Memorial University. It is the outcome of a memorable talk, just after Gettysburg, with Mr. Lincoln, in which the latter urged upon him with prolonged intensity the virtues of the loyal mountaineers of Tennessee, the class from which Lincoln himself had sprung. Friends of this one-armed worker have never known him so absorbed in any secular good work, and that is a strong statement when made about Gen. Howard.

He has there already a property, free from debt, comprising 600 acres of rich land, with suitable buildings for housing and teaching 200 of the "poor whites" of that vicinity, with quarters for 200 more already under roof. The work has been in operation for some years, and students have crowded in from the first. The young men, besides their studies, till the farm, make and lay brick, run a sawmill, and in other ways learn to support themselves. Young women, coming from cabins with large families in two rooms, besides what they acquire from books, do all the housework and housekeeping under superior teachers, and are taught besides the better ways of womanhood.

This has grown steadily for several years, and is still growing with increased demand. A student gets along on $100 a year, and by doing more work may reduce it to $50.

Of course the university cannot be self-supporting at these rates, and yet they cannot be increased. What Gen. Howard wants above and beyond anything is an endowment fund to insure its perpetuity. Two persons have offered $5,000 each if one sum of $400,000 be raised by Jan. 1, 1903, and $10,000 each if one sum of $200,000 be raised.

By very hard work Gen. Howard has raised already $30,000. Some of his friends, having at least his happiness at heart, have thought that there are yet surviving memories of Gettysburg and Lincoln which, if what is written above be made publicly known, may prompt a public response that shall once more honor Mr. Lincoln at the same time that it gratifies Gen. Howard and does lasting good to youth who both deserve and need it.

Will you not kindly give space to this suggestion to your readers? Whatever they choose may be sent (but preferably through you) to the Hon. Darwin R. James, Treasurer, 123 Maiden Lane, New York City, and it will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged. I will myself be glad to supply further information on request.

WAGER SWAYNE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1902.

STREETS MADE WET BY SPRINKLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were it not for the fact that I have the pleasure of knowing Dr. Woodbury personally, knowing him to be an absolutely honest and fearless man, who acts according to his own best judgment, I should accuse our energetic Street Cleaning Commissioner of being in league with his—the medical—profession for the production of the greatest possible number of sore throats, or with the Rubber Trust (is there one?) for the enforced universal wearing of that nasty, cumbersome, and unhealthy footgear, rubber shoes.

It is the irrational sprinkling of the streets that I am going to kick about. It is certainly irrational at this time of the year, when healthy people would enjoy walking. In this cool, invigorating Autumn air, I walk from the Grand Central Station to my place of business, if time permits it, and back the same way in the evening. The shoes that I have been wearing for some time began to show "incipient holeyness" in the soles, or, rather, they were getting thin, but in that condition they are so delightfully comfortable to walk fast in. But I had to discard them—my feet got wet morning and night in crossing the nineteen sprinkled streets between Twenty-third Street and the station. I put on new, heavy shoes, with the usual hurry-tanned American soles, that draw water like sponges, if given the chance, and the result was little better than before. I have to-day a sore throat from getting my feet damp in walking up Madison Avenue last night.

But what of poor people and their little "tots," who cannot afford to get new shoes when they need them? And what about the women, who in many cases sweep the wet streets with their germ-collecting long skirts?

The sprinkling should be discontinued forthwith, not to be started again before next Summer—or, if this unnecessary waste of water and money has got to go on, the crossings, at least, should be let alone.

H. S.

Morris Heights, Oct. 22, 1902.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the four years, during which the administration of the laws and the control of its revenue of millions of dollars were in the hands of the more or less lamented Croker-Van Wyck horde of robbers and assailers in every possible way of public virtue, there grew into quite extensive practice the issuance, presumably for a consideration of some kind, of permits by the various departmental heads for the performance of acts expressly prohibited, not only by the ordinances of the city, but as well by the Consolidation act passed by the Legislature and superseding all acts of the Common Council that may be in conflict with it.

That practice has not been discontinued under the "reform" administration now in control. A few days ago one of the city Judges handed down a decision, in which he stated: "The Building Superintendent is vested with no power to repeal or nullify the acts of the Board of Aldermen, or to exempt any one from the operation of city ordinances. That such approval, if given, as claimed by the defendant, was in violation of his duty and in excess of his powers, and is imperative and void."

This decision bears not only upon the Superintendent of Buildings, but as well upon each and every officer in the City Government, and should compel the Commissioner of Public Works to rescind his illegal permit, under which there have been placed immediately in the middle of the easterly and westerly crossings upon Twenty-seventh Street, at its intersection with Broadway, two poles, upon which are suspended a political banner, the presence of which, with these poles, is absolutely without warrant in law or justice to the thousands of citizens whose free passage of these crossings and sidewalks, guaranteed them by law, is obstructed most outrageously.

Furthermore, is it not the duty of some one to call to account the officer of the City Government who violates his oath to enforce the laws, and who himself takes oath to do his duty? Does an officer perform his duty when he authorizes the performance of an illegal act? The writer hereof has the signed statement of the Commissioner of Public Works that he authorized the (illegal) erection of these poles, supplemented with the gratuitous and somewhat discourteous statement that they "will be removed when the proper time comes"!

The law requires that, during the demolition of a building, the work shall be done in such a manner as to secure safety from the public, and to effect this requires that, while walls are being torn down, and dust thereby created, water shall be sprinkled upon these detached masses of brick and mortar. It also requires that the public shall have the use of the sidewalk and that a covered way must be erected, but one can count upon his fingers the instances, out of the many demolitions in this city, where there is any pretense made to obey the law. Worthless policemen, whose duty it is to arrest violators of the laws, stand by and engage these workmen in lingering colloquial entertainment.

The old residence 414 Fifth Avenue has been in process of demolition for some time, and clouds of fine dust have filled the faces and eyes of the countless passers-by, the law receiving not the slightest attention, either in respect to the watering process or the erection of a covered way. The writer, in passing this point on Wednesday, the 15th inst., received such a quantity of this flying dust in his eyes as to necessitate a visit the next day to an oculist. His eyes are still troubling him.

But what respect have these violators for the law, or the rights of others, when a Magistrate will dismiss in his court the foreman responsible for the conditions above mentioned when arrested and taken before him, as did Magistrate Brann, before whom the foreman of this work was arraigned, with the outrageous remark: "It is too bad to subject a German citizen to the gentle mercies of a Judge of the Court of Special Sessions on the affidavit of an Irish policeman"? Has not this Dogberry rather exceeded the power with which only he is imbued as a City Magistrate? AN INCENSED SUFFERER.

New York, Oct. 21, 1902.

EX-MINISTER TARTE OF CANADA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resignation from the Canadian Ministry of the Hon. J. Israel Tarte deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Tarte is, if I may say so, at once the Joseph Chamberlain and the David B. Hill of Canada. He is a very shrewd politician, and an able manipulator of men. He is a French-Canadian, and, next to Laurier, the leader of his race in the Province of Quebec. Like Laurier, he speaks French and English equally well. If he has advocated protection, and thereby caused his apparent downfall, he knew what he was about, for there is a large and growing protectionist feeling in Canada, which Mr. Tarte aspires to turn to his own political advancement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although himself a French-Canadian, is regarded by many of his race as "more English than the English," and of the sentiment of discontent thus generated Tarte has made skillful use by shrewd speeches calculated to flatter and please the racial instincts of the French-Canadians. Counting upon the well-known ill-health of Laurier and his oft-repeated threats to resign the Premiership, Tarte availed himself of his chief's absence in Europe to ingratiate himself with the protectionist element in order to prepare the way to the Premiership as soon as the reins of power should be thrown down by Laurier. Unfortunately for him, Sir Wilfrid's health is not so bad as it was reported to be, and, upon his return from Europe, the Prime Minister put a damper upon the ambitious designs of his lieutenant.

Mr. Tarte used to be a Conservative in the days when Sir John Macdonald was the guiding genius of Canada, but, like Joseph Chamberlain, he changed his political faith and became even stronger in his new party than he was in his former one. Should he now return to the Conservative Party, he will carry with him a sufficient following to make him a prominent figure in all councils of that party. If he remains in the Liberal Party he will very likely oust Laurier's successor, whoever he may be, from the leadership. Like all strong men, J. Israel Tarte has many bitter enemies and many devoted friends. Although for the moment in disgrace, Tarte is not yet dead, and may be heard from again in a very emphatic manner.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Oct. 23, 1902.

BANANAS: DO THEY GROW UP OR DOWN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the publicity which you were kind enough to give to my note drawing attention to Mr. Kipling's sketch of "The Elephant and the Banana Tree" in his "Just So Stories."

I am grateful to "Australian" for the information that in Oceanica the fruit of the banana tree grows downward. It may be possible that it does so also in India. After Mr. Kipling's semi-apologetic note "that elephants and bananas are hard to draw," which accompanies the illustration, it would not be generous to expect absolute accuracy of detail in his design. As the fruit of the banana grows downward in Oceanica, it is possible, of course, that in Bermuda, where all tropical and semi-tropical vegetation thrives, it does the same; but the fruit of the majority of the trees with which the island abounds certainly grows upward.

Unlike Mr. E. D. Crowell, I cannot lay claim to having spent seven Winters in Bermuda, but during the time I did spend there I saw hundreds, nay, thousands, of banana trees on which the fruit grew upward. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bluck of Hamilton, I visited the Horticultural Gardens where the banana tree is cultivated, to find that there the fruit grew upward as it did also on all the trees that I saw on the extensive grounds of resident friends.

To the agents of the Quebec Steamship Company, which maintains the mail service between New York and Bermuda, I am indebted for a series of photographs of the vegetation of the Bermuda Islands. This collection includes a photograph of the Bermuda banana tree and shows the fruit growing upward. The picture was taken by Mr. N. E. Lusher of Hamilton, who, I am sure, will be pleased to furnish Mr. Crowell with a copy should he wish it.

If further proof that the growth of the fruit of the Bermuda banana is upward is needed, I am sure it will be gladly furnished by Mr. A. E. Outerbridge of 39 Broadway, who has spent many years of his life in Bermuda, or by Dr. J. B. Matteson of St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn. I shall be pleased to show the photograph (referred to above) to Mr. Crowell (or to your representative) at any time he may care to call. That Mr. Crowell should have spent sever Winters in the Bermudas and have never seen banana trees with the fruit growing upward is testimonium paupertatis of his powers of observation.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Oct. 25.

KIPLING'S "JUST-SO" BANANAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is refreshing to note, in this age of careless and impressionistic artists, that there is still enough public sentiment against inaccuracies in various subjects to prompt a letter such as the one from Frank H. Vizitelly in THE TIMES of Oct. 20.

The gross inconsistency of a Mr. Kipling in making a banana grow pendulously is quite inexcusable, for as Mr. Vizitelly (probably justly) states, the West Indian and Bermuda banana, of which he has seen hundreds, grows upward; nor does Mr. Kipling's explanation that he cannot draw elephants or bananas excuse him for deliberately attempting something which he himself confesses is quite beyond him.

And his "Just So" elephant! I have seen thousands, I could say millions, right here in Central Park, and I never saw one stand with his toes at the angle at which Mr. Kipling has drawn them.

Although Mr. K. has shown, not only by his inaccurate drawing but by his marginal notes that he is not an artist, we should, however, not judge too severely, for perhaps he does not mean the banana to be of the West Indian or Bermuda type. As Frank H. Vizitelly confesses: "I have seen hundreds of banana trees in growth, but never saw the fruit growing in the manner that Mr. Kipling sketches it." Just so. But possibly Mr. Kipling has drawn the banana from the ones he has seen in Childland or from the ones growing on Cape Imagination, where I am quite sure Frank H. Vizitelly has never been. This might partially account then for the pendulous growth which is such a novelty to your correspondent.

Perhaps the Botanists and Fruits of our Republic might send a carefully worded Round Robin to the author of "Kim" and "Mandalay," and demand from him an explanation. If he could not appreciate the seriousness of the situation, the humor might appeal to him—in a way.

KOS KOB.

New York, Oct. 21, 1902.

LABOR UNIONS AND CAPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have been deluged with letters on the coal strike and questions suggested by it, but I think that one or two points have not been sufficiently emphasized.

A great deal is said of the tyranny of the labor unions—of the compulsion exerted upon men to compel them to join the union and other unreasonable practices. In all these complaints there is only too much reason. The mine owners have insisted that they were contending for the principle of free labor—the right of a man to work. But what of the right of a man to do business? The right of small dealers to compete on fair and equal terms with the capital—union! Do not the great combinations exert compulsion upon the small dealers to join their combination or be frozen out? Is not the compulsion exerted by capital as destructive to individual freedom as that which compels a laborer to join the union? Both are abuses, but one is no worse than the other.

Again, it was contended by the mine owners, and by Mr. Hewitt in their behalf, that they were contending for the vital right to manage their own business—that therefore there was nothing to arbitrate. That sounded only fair and just, but what about their right to manage the other fellow's business? They have certainly never allowed the miners to manage what rather seems to be their business, as to wages, hours, weight of coal, &c. They (the employers) can say: "If you do not like our terms you need not work"; and they (the employed) can say: "If you do not like our terms you need not do business," and one side has as much right as the other.

And again—right or wrong—for good or evil—labor organization is here—to stay; it is an accomplished fact, it belongs to modern conditions as much as the combination of capital; it must be taken into account; it cannot be ignored. Nothing can be more stupid than to refuse to recognize an established fact because one dislikes or is injured by it.

Many of us dislike automobiles, but it does not help us to refuse to recognize their existence, even after one has run us down! The only rational way is to recognize the automobile as a modern condition, accept its uses, and correct its abuses. It should be taken into account that the principle of labor organization has had to contend against the tremendous opposition of organized capital, and in addition to that—the almost universal prejudice of all the more cultivated classes.

And still greater difficulty—workingmen have struggled for this principle under every imaginable disadvantage, in themselves—ignorance, poverty, narrowing, deadening conditions, exhausting toil!

When we consider these tremendous disadvantages we may well congratulate ourselves that the result is not a thousand times worse! If in its concrete form labor organization was free from very serious evils and abuses it would prove that the working classes are far in advance of any others in intelligence and in broad, humane patriotism.

The only remedy for these evils is for all classes, especially organized capital to take hold with the labor unions and bring to utmost intelligence and humanity to bear upon the problem.

Suppose capital should say to labor, "We recognize the right and necessity of your organization; you have made great mistakes, which have injured your own cause as well as us and the public. But we also have made mistakes, which we propose to rectify in the future. Let us help each other."

If capital should take this tone with labor, the millennium would not arrive next year, but it would be a few centuries nearer than it seems now.

J. R. GRIFFING.

New York, Oct. 23, 1902.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH CATECHISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the writer of the editorial entitled "Public Education in England," in last Sunday's TIMES, had taken the trouble to consult the English Church Catechism, which he holds up as "that disreputable document," his animadversions would perhaps have been made to appear less "disreputable" to those who are familiar with its text. The "British child" is not taught that "his primary duty" toward God is "to do his duty in that station of life to which it had pleased God to call him." That phrase, or rather, the phrase as misquoted by the writer, does not occur under the caption of "Duty Toward God," but under that of "Duty Toward Neighbors." The "primary duty" toward God, as stated in the Catechism, is "to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength." Under "My Duty Toward My Neighbor," in the last section, occur these words: "Not to covet or desire other men's goods, but to learn and labor truly to get mine own living and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me." Not "in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call me," but "unto which it shall please God to call me." I submit that the difference between the two phrases is essential. The first might be taken to imply that every person is to rest content with his lot and not to endeavor to better it, whereas the latter plainly allows full scope to proper ambition. I venture to believe that even the writer of the editorial would not regard it as "disreputable" to teach a child that he ought to do his duty in any station of life to which he might attain. The humblest child might conceivably become some day Premier of England or Archbishop of Canterbury, and yet have need of this injunction. Again, the "primary duty" of a child to his neighbor as laid down in the Catechism is not "to order himself lowly and reverently to all his betters," but "to love him as myself and to do unto all men as I would that they should do unto me." The child is indeed enjoined "to order himself lowly and reverently to all his betters," and it is explicitly stated who the betters are, namely, "governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters"—betters in the sense that they have a rightful authority over him, and therefore deserve to be treated with respect and consideration.

If, as the writer so dogmatically states, these "propositions" have become "extensively incredible" at the beginning of the twentieth century, then so much the worse for the twentieth century.

HAMILTON SCHUYLER.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 20.

Catechism of the Book of Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call your attention to the fact that one of your two specified grounds for calling the Catechism of the Book of Common Prayer "disreputable" in an editorial article of last Sunday is an incorrect quotation from the Catechism. The Catechism does not read "do my duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call me," but "do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me." This correct reading serves to render your argument in so far as it is based on that quotation, valueless. W. M. G.

Yonkers, October 23, 1902.

FOR INCREASED SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that there should no longer remain a doubt as to the blessings conferred on New York City by the success of the Fusion ticket and the inauguration of the present administration, when one looks about and observes the many improvements being made and in a great many instances already effected in the conduct and management of the various departments of the City Government, but more especially in the Departments of Charities and Correction, Street Cleaning, and Police, through the use of stern but wise and humane methods.

I have given matters pertaining to the departments above referred to my special attention, and, while I believe that there can be very little more done than has been done, in the Charities and Correction, I am of the opinion that the Street Cleaning and Police Departments can be still further improved, and am convinced that they will be, as they are in the hands of the proper people.

But there is one branch of the public service which in my opinion does not receive the attention to which it is entitled, namely, the education of our children. It cannot be denied that there are hundreds of children running the streets all day, having been forced out for lack of school room space.

Now, if it be a question of money, why not discontinue the free lectures and employ the money which is being expended on them in providing additional schoolroom space for the children? Again, what better use could the numerous and commodious churches of the city be put to than to be thrown open to the forced-out school children, the city paying a certain stipulated rental in each case, and providing the necessary additional teachers?

This plan would serve the double purpose of at once removing from the streets the overflow school children and aiding materially in the completion of several unfinished church edifices.

JAMES THOMPSON.

New York, Oct. 22, 1902.

HUNTING AS A PASTIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As usual, your genial contributor the "Topic" philosopher in his little essay on the ethics of hunting, anent Mr. Webb's hunting party at Shelburne Farm, furnishes in his inimitable style considerable food for reflection. Like so many other paradoxes of our so-called civilization, hunting, for the fun of it, is a vagary apt to puzzle the calm observer.

Imagine, for instance, a highly respectable but ponderous party in flesh as well as in thought, who lives the life of a perfect gentle-man, (kindly preserve that hyphen and put accent on first syllable) in the moral atmosphere of a New Jersey university town. At stated times it occurs to him that he needs some re-creation (again, please, do not omit the hyphen and put the accent on the last two syllables) for his welfare. And how does he go about it? Why, by taking a cunning machine as well as powder and shot and belching forth death and destruction, spreading misery and pain amid some inoffensive sentient beings, and, furthermore, he gloats over his brave achievement in a highly moral paper devoted to the edification of the family circle.

Another gentle-man of the very busy and strenuous kind feels the need, and very properly so, of some active amusement. He could get lots of it, playing tag or baseball with his boys. But, of course, that would be neither dignified nor manly according to our conventional standards. Therefore he says to a few boon companions, "Let us go out and kill something for fun." And out he goes into the green woods and mountains and, creeping from bush to bush, he espies the harmless denizen of the forest, and straightway with an instant bang changes that beautiful and graceful creature into an ugly, lifeless body. But should it be simply maimed, he cases its painful death struggle by coolly cutting its throat like a perfect gentle-man. What glorious fun!

Do you remember that fervent revival preacher of yore, who, after preaching all day Sunday about the gentle Jesus, was caught on Monday by a game detective of Staten Island with a lot of unlawful corpses in his bag? But he was fined by stern justice. Not, however, for his hideous notion of what constitutes fun and recreation, but for killing sentient creatures out of season.

If you will permit a little further chat, I would suggest a little improvement in your paper. Having never edited or published a newspaper, I can, of course, throw out goodly hints pertaining to that line of activity. Among your regular contributors you have another philosopher. I refer to your preacher every Saturday on the Sunday school lessons.

Last week, for instance, he moralized in a truly edifying way on the eventful taking of Jericho by Joshua and his Israelitist host of warriors. Its thick walls withstood the heaviest onslaughts, except the blowing of trumpets. Down came the walls, as if made of cardboard. Entering the city, they killed every inhabitant down to its babies, but as this was at God's command, of course it was all right and proper. This little digression is made simply to call your attention to a reformation in your working force. My theory is that if your two contributors on ethical topics should combine forces and moralize on some real, live, up-to-date subject, like hunting, for instance, one might see in the near future the dawn of the millennium rise in Newspaper Row.

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Oct. 23, 1902.

REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I have attained my majority I have always voted the Republican ticket, believing that it was the best party for the masses. I decided to affiliate with it in 1892, but if Republicanism stands for patriotism, loyalty, and honor to-day, it is in name only, as a majority of the party leaders do not stand for that. I have the highest regard for the honesty and integrity of our honored President, Theodore Roosevelt, and but for him there would not be a corporal's guard left who would vote the Republican ticket on election day. While admitting that I have always cherished Democratic ideas, in the sense that democracy signifies liberality, I now realize that I have of late been misled by so-called Republican debate. The party to-day does no longer enunciate the immutable and God-like principles of Lincoln or Grant. That the trusts own it there is not the least question of doubt in the minds of many who for years have voted the ticket.

The trusts, through their agents, Platt, Depew, and Odell, forced Theodore Roosevelt off the ticket two years ago, and denied to him the renomination as Governor, and they said by putting him on as Vice President he would soon pass into political oblivion. Now, by a power greater than that of delegates to a convention, greater than that of gold, by the will of the Almighty and our Constitution, he is President of the United States. They ask us to support Gov. Odell and Republican Congressmen, under the pretense that it is to uphold the Administration of our worthy President, when most of us know that it matters very little whether Congress be Republican or Democratic; which the last session of Congress has proved in regard to the Cuban tariff, and various other measures of great National importance, where the party has tied his hands. His views are more liberal, therefore contrary to the majority of his party machine.

And now a word about our Governor, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., who poses as a reformer before the people of this State, and at times pretends to oppose Thomas C. Platt, when the thinking masses know that he is the creature of Platt, the effect of which is to deceive the people. As Chairman of the Republican State Committee he stood for every evil which his party was responsible for during his incumbency, such as the iniquitous Raines law, which has caused more vice and crime than any law which has ever been enacted, and the tax on mortgages, (which is an indirect tax on the poor people and middle class, who pay rent or have money in the savings banks,) which is only another one of his pet measures.

One of the greatest outrages of the present generation was the abolition of the various Boards of Managers of the State hospitals, who served without compensation, and the concentrating of their duties in the hands of three Commissioners in Lunacy, giving them absolute and unlimited power over eleven institutions for the insane throughout the State. The men who served on the various boards were the best and most highly recommended in their respective communities, whose only object was to be a benefit to the patients who were unfortunate enough to be committed there. This is another measure which emanated from the Governor's Room, without ascertaining the wishes of the people as represented in the Senate and Assembly, he having insisted upon its passage. The real damage that is done through this radical change would require volumes to explain.

Opposed to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is Bird S. Coler, a man who fearlessly did his duty as Controller of our great city and saved to the taxpayers millions of dollars. His record in all his official career speaks for itself as that of a man who has been tried, and who, if elected to the high office to which he aspires, would be "Governor" and not a tool. I refer to his previous record as the financial guardian of our great city.

Having been a member of the Kings County Republican General Committee from 1896 to 1901, and having been one of the reorganizers of the Republican Party in 1893, I am in a position to know the conditions of the party locally, for plunder and spoils. Recent disclosures are still fresh in the minds of the people in our borough. As a comparison to the days of Tweed, it is described mildly, particularly the acts of George H. Roberts, Jr., leader in the district where I reside, whom the President, had he known his true character, would never have appointed as Postmaster of Brooklyn, because he does not measure to the standard of man who Theodore Roosevelt, as Governor of this State said, "must be as clean as a hound's tooth"; narrow and bigoted. The Postal Service would be better off without him.

I speak unselfishly in the belief that I may be of benefit to the masses, whose cause I have and always will espouse. There is only one alternative for all good citizens to take, and that is, as I will do, work for and vote the Democratic ticket. Many Democrats who believe in the divine right of trusts are day by day declaring in favor of the Republican ticket, and it behooves us (who in spirit of patriotism became Republicans because we knew and thought it was the party of the masses then and have since learned it is not) to vote the Democratic ticket.

CHARLES HEYMANN.

New York, Oct. 23, 1902.

FORESTRY BY FORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time you have kindly published my letters in regard to forestry matters in this State, under the above heading. Possibly one more may be of interest to the public, although I am well aware that mine is "a voice crying in the wilderness." Perhaps some may heed it.

In the conventions of the "representatives" of both parties, who assembled recently at Saratoga, and who ostensibly represent the people of the State, they inserted a plank in each platform advocating an appropriation by the Legislature for the further purchase of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill regions for State purposes. Gov. Odell has taken the position that it is a waste of the public funds to purchase forest lands for the State until the people shall sanction a rational system of administering State forest lands. It is always a pleasure to me to commend the acts of a public official, and I heartily indorse the stand taken by the Governor in this respect.

So far as platforms of political parties are concerned, we all know that they are arranged for the purpose of catching votes prior to election. After election many of the planks are apt to go into a state or "innocuous desuetude."

Article VII., Section 7, of the Constitution of the State of New York reads as follows: "The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall forever be kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."

Sic vult Populus. This provision may not be changed by the Legislature and the Governor acting together. The people of the State in their sovereign capacity alone have power to alter this fiat. This constitutional provision does not represent modern forestry ideas. It does not provide in any way for the proper care of State forest lands. These propositions admit of no argument.

This provision represents, however, the general attitude of distrust of intelligent citizens toward "the powers that be," and have been for many years dominant in this State. It is a notice to the practical politicians, no matter whose collar they wear, to keep their hands off the State forests. In this sense it is a wise provision, but it is not in harmony with the theory of popular self-government.

We have at present a State College of Forestry, so-called, established during the administration of Gov. Frank S. Black. This worthy institution has established, among other things, a wood alcohol factory on State forest land in direct violation of the constitutional provision I have quoted. In order to evade this provision, through a pettifogger's trick, the State lands on which this wood alcohol factory is established, and the forest lands which furnish the wood for it, were deeded in trust—mark the words, "in trust"—to Cornell University for a specified number of years.

This land was bought and paid for by the State and is a part of the State forest preserve in spite of all the quibbles of interested lawyers who hold a contrary opinion. In what way wood alcohol factories tend to the conservation of the water supply of the Adirondack region, or in what manner they illustrate the dictum of the people of the State, which I have quoted, would seem to require explanation.

In 1897 the "statesmen" who represented the people of the State in the Legislature at Albany enacted a law, still on the statute books, which reads as follows:

> The Forest Preserve Board may enter on and take possession of any land, structures, and waters in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park, the appropriation of which in its judgment shall be necessary for the purposes specified in Section 290 of the fisheries, game and forest law and in Section 7, Article VII., of the Constitution. * * * Claims for the value of the property taken and damages caused by any such appropriation may be adjusted by the Forest Preserve Board, if the amount thereof can be agreed upon with the owners of land appropriated. * * * If the Forest Preserve Board is unable to agree with the owner for the value of the property so taken or appropriated, or on the amount of the damages resulting therefrom, such owner within two years after the service upon him of the notice of appropriation as above specified, may present to the Court of Claims a claim for the value of such land and for such damages, and the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such claims and render judgment thereon.

Is not this splendid and statesmanlike?

After Jan. 1, 1903, the Forest Preserve Board, under present statutes, will consist of one man. This act gives him power to confiscate—I use the term advisedly—any land or lands in the Adirondack and Catskill regions which he may deem it wise or safe to grab, and the unfortunate owner may at any time within two years apply to the Court of Claims for compensation for the loss of his property!

It is merely necessary to state the facts to show that in this statute no provision is made for "due process of law," nor for "the day in court," which it is generally supposed that every citizen is entitled to before his property is confiscated.

It is my misfortune to be responsible for the care and management of nearly 90,000 acres of land in the Adirondack region. This great tract has come to the present owners by inheritance. It has been in their possession and that of their immediate predecessors for nearly a century. In all these years we have protected the game and the forests from fire without expense to the State. We have cut timber on this tract, and we propose to continue in this practice, believing that a tree farm is like any other farm—when the crop is ripe it should be cut, bearing in mind, however, the importance of future crops. This method has the distinguished indorsement of the United States Bureau of Forestry.

The owners of this valuable property are confronted by the fact that they hold this land subject to confiscation at the whim of the man who will be the sole representative of the Forest Preserve Board after Jan. 1, 1903. At present there is no appropriation for the purchase of forest lands for the State, and consequently this omnipotent individual will be powerless to confiscate property until such an approviation is made.

I am opposed to any appropriation for such a purpose, unless the people of the State shall sanction a national system of forestry management. I repeat that Gov. Odell deserves the commendation of every owner of property in the State for vetoing appropriations for this purpose under our present statutes. I have no hesitation in stating that under our present laws and in the present almost hysterical condition of the public mind on the subject, it is unsafe to own lands of any great extent in the Adirondacks, unless one is prepared for a constant fight to hold his belongings.

The idea of the State acquiring and owning the entire so-called Adirondack Park is little better than a "pipe dream." It would require in all probability at least $50,000,000 for the State to purchase the land within the boundaries of the so-called park which it does not now own. Where is the money to come from? I am well aware that many thousand acres of land in the Adirondacks may be bought by the State, because the owners do not think the land of sufficient value to warrant the payment of taxes and because on most of it there is little timber or anything else of value.

I do not suppose that my feeble pipe on this subject will command any attention from the powers that may be in control at Albany after Jan. 1, 1903. I should like, however, with your permission to sound this feeble pipe. Possibly an apathetic public may some day wake up and realize the situation. I believe that this forestry question is one of the most important matters before the public to-day. It is not unreasonable to hope that the great State of New York will ultimately be on the right side. At present it is open to the charge of "off side play."

JAMES MacNAUGHTON.

Tahanus, Essex County, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1902.

FACTORIES THAT SUPPLY HOT MEALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the coal strike: Every condition of life has its compensation.

While in Pittsburg a few days ago I met three women who are engaged in a business that will help to solve the fuel and some other questions in domestic economy. They are supplying hot cooked meals to families in that city. The business is so unique and interesting that I made careful inquiries into its plan and scope of operation. If these plans are generally adopted it will lessen the consumption of fuel for cooking purposes by at least nine-tenths. It will also settle the vexed question of domestic servants.

In this establishment one skilled cook, with assistance and one fire, does cooking for from twenty to fifty families by an ingenious device, the invention of a Connecticut gentleman, which keeps the food hot for six or eight hours without artificial heat and without its deteriorating in quality, flavor, or juiciness.

One of the three women has established and conducted in one of the Western States in the last year an institution similar to the one now being started in Pittsburg. She is making a handsome profit. I find that other plants, with the use of this heating device, are being established in other cities throughout the New England and the Middle and Western States, and they claim that they can furnish a better article of food at about the price now paid by the average householder, saving the householder the cost of a cook and the expense of fuel, besides furnishing food properly cooked. It is my experience of twenty years' extensive travel that there are very few hotels or restaurants or private families that have food properly cooked, cooked so as to produce the best results in nourishing and satisfying the wants of the human system. IRA MOWERY.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 25, 1902.

VERNON M. DAVIS'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your willingness to accept information from those in a position to give it correctly, so that you may advise voters, leads me to say a word about Vernon M. Davis, a candidate for the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Davis has the qualifications, experience, and temperament which best fit a lawyer to be a Judge. He has marked ability, a judicial mind, an unsullied character, and great industry, besides being well versed in civil law, knows the criminal law and practice from his long connection with the District Attorney's office, and he is especially familiar with the class of cases arising from mercantile frauds. His work at the bar has been as a trial lawyer in this county, and he understands the conditions prevailing here and the requirements of a proper administration of the law.

Like Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals and Justice Hall of the Supreme Court, his nomination appeals strongly to those who are most interested in an independent Judiciary, regardless of party and partisanship. If citizens would consult the best interests of the community they could not do better than elect the three candidates named above

CARLISLE NORWOOD.

New York, Oct. 25.

"AMERIND."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The word "Amerind" is not worth all the commotion it has stirred up, least of all does it justify a learned society making itself a laughing stock. On the other hand it may, as you said this morning in Topics of the Times, by "euphonius and significant," "even if it does violate several of the conventions of language." The name "American Indian" is incorrect, and a word formed therefrom is offered as a substitute by the very ones who should know better.

A misnomer should be corrected and a name found properly related to the thing according to all scientific system. To correct it by its mere abbreviation is grossly unscientific and irrational. The name "redskin," however crude and even vague, is much better. The very inventor of "Amerind" would laugh to scorn any correction of a misnomer Machael by substituting Mike for it, yet his own suggestion is of the same nature.

JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, Oct. 24, 1902.

AGAINST FULL VALUE ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. J. V. Gilloon, commenting in your issue of to-day on your article about the Citizens' Union attitude toward the full value assessment of real estate, asks why it is unfair to assess unimproved real estate at its market value.

It is most astonishing that any one of ordinary intelligence can ask such a question. Unimproved real estate costs the city nothing for schools, water, police, or fire protection. For this reason alone it should pay a lower tax. But, furthermore, as no revenue is derived from the land, any tax upon it is necessarily a burden, and if this burden is made too heavy the inevitable result will be confiscation by the State. Such confiscation is the aim at which the followers of Henry George are striving. They do not wish to exempt personal property because of any sympathy with the owner of such property, but because such exemption will increase the cost of carrying real estate and render it impossible for the average man to own real estate.

If full value assessment of unimproved land is fair in New York City, then the same plan should be followed through the whole State. If this were done there would not be a farmer who could make a living from his land. Farms all over the State would be deserted and sold for taxes, and a large part of this State would revert to its former wild condition, while our produce would be purchased from neighboring States, where fairer tax conditions prevailed.

Land owners in the Bronx and in Queens are not going to build out in the woods houses that they cannot rent just because real estate assessments are increased. Houses will be built when there is a demand for them, not before. Heretofore it has always been the policy of our Government to encourage individual ownership of land, either improved or unimproved, for every land owner becomes an interested citizen.

Mayor Low evidently thinks this policy is unwise, and wishes to crush out as many owners as possible. At present, unfortunately he has it in his power to do this, but next Fall he will find that the owners of land in this city will not allow it to be confiscated without a bitter fight.

Unpaid taxes to-day in New York are many millions. What will the sum total of such taxes be when the potato fields of Queens are taxed at their full value?

New York, Oct. 24. A TAXPAYER.

DR. PAUL BRONNLE'S EXPERIENCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to express to you my best thanks for the kindness and willingness with which you took up my cause, as well as for the sympathy you showed me. As the police have brought forward charges of a sufficiently grave character, I consider it my duty to give an answer thereto, as I wish the matter to be thoroughly cleared up.

The charges of the police, as contained in THE TIMES of Oct. 21, are a concatenation of abominable falsehoods and downright lies. You must pardon my strong expressions, but my vocabulary has remarkably increased since my experience of last week. It is, of course, only natural that the police should try to whitewash themselves, but still I do not mean to swallow any further outrages as quietly as I did the first ones. The luxuriousness of their imagination and the depth and richness of their inventive power are truly remarkable. I must, however, confess there are a few points which are almost true.

First—Round

TRAPPER CALLS GRIZZLY BEAR "MOST PEACEABLE OF CRITTERS"

Timely Advice to Eastern Hunters Who Wish to Try a Shot at the Monarch of the Western Plains—Best Way to Use Horses for Bait.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Oct. 21.—"The most absurd thing that Eastern people believe they know about grizzly bears," said Capt. Harvey Deddam, the most famous veteran trapper and hunter in California nowadays, "is that they are the most ferocious beasts on foot in America. The fact is that a grizzly is about the most peaceable of critters. I have killed over 200 of them, and thousands of smaller wild game, in my forty years in the Sierras. Now, a grizzly never picks a quarrel and never attacks anybody except when it is wounded, and I have even known a grizzly smarting with a rifle ball to get up and run away. However, when a wounded grizzly charges straight at its foe, it is generally a most terrifying thing in furs and claws. Imagine, if you can, the sensations which a lone hunter has when he is charged upon by a half-ton beast that comes bounding straight at him, with swaying head and open mouth, uttering a deep roar at every bound. Consider how the hunter feels when he knows that a ball must instantly be planted in a very vital spot in the bear's anatomy if he would save himself from being torn into shreds by the infuriated beast.

"There are very few grizzly bears in Southern California. I have not seen one in this region for a dozen years, but, taken as a whole, there are about as many black and grizzly bears among the Sierras and Coast Range Mountains as there were twenty-five years ago. The beasts have retired further back among the cañons and up on the mountain sides. It seems like a foolish statement, but the clearing of timber from the mountains has helped the increase of the bruin tribe. When the timber was thick the bears were compelled to skirmish more for food, and had to depend to a great degree on roots and bark and on the rather scanty supplies which the pigpens and sheepfolds of the scattered ranches afforded them. The clearing of the woods has been followed by the appearance of all kinds of berry bushes, the fruit of which forms the favorite food of the bears. At the same time, the cutting of the timber has not disturbed the character of the dense chaparrals, in the confines of which the bears find safe places for breeding. The rocky ledges, with their ravines and caverns, still remain almost unvisited by man, and there the shaggy critters find Winter lairs as secure and comfortable as when the forest grew above them.

SIZE OF THE GRIZZLY.

"How big are grizzly bears? The size varies according to the length of the Summer season and abundance of food in the locality in which they are found. I believe the largest grizzlies are those in California, where long hibernation is not necessary, and where there is good bear food any month the year round. Now, the Rocky Mountain grizzlies in Montana and Idaho are generally 200 and 300 pounds lighter than their California cousins. The Montana and Idaho grizzlies hibernate at least fourteen weeks, and when they come out in the Spring they have to rustle over hundreds of square miles for food amid the melting snows. So they soon become skin and bones. It is a heavy setback every year for the beasts, especially the cubs. Now, the California and Arizona grizzlies don't have such climatic conditions to fight. The average weight of a full-ground California grizzly is 900 pounds. I have killed a few that went even to 1,200 pounds. I have read stories of 1,600-pound grizzlies, but there are no such beasts. When you consider that an ordinary milch cow weighs 700 pounds, you see that 900 pounds of bear, when that bear is maddened, roaring, and clawing, is a mighty awing creature to face, because a grizzly, for all his clumsy appearance, is as quick as a cat, and is the most powerful of American wild animals.

"How do we bear hunters know where to go to find our game? There are many ways of knowing likely assembly localities for the beasts. In early Summer bears live in muddy places at the head of the canyon streams and about the streams that dry up in the middle of the Summer. The bears live in the damp spots, and early in the Summer, if they are about, the soft black mud along the edge of these places will be broken up as if a herd of cows had been walking through it. At intervals the mud will be hollowed out in places eight or ten feet long, two or three wide, and as many deep. These are wallow holes made by bears. In these holes the animals wallow and lie and sleep. Some hunters watch these holes, and shoot the bears when they come there to wallow, but as at that time of year their flesh is poor and their fur valueless, such killing of bears is senseless and unprofitable. In looking for bear signs in early Summer we always examine the trees around the damp places to find if any bear has been measuring himself. Bears have a habit of getting up on their forepaws and tearing the bark off as high as they can reach. Some old hunters believe that in doing this the bears are measuring their height to see if they have grown during the Winter.

ADVICE FOR HUNTERS.

"My advice to the hunter who wants to add the pelt of a great American monarch of wild beasts to his collection of sportsmanlike trophies, is to seek his game in the early Summer months. On the Pacific Coast a grizzly's skin is the best in June. In Rocky Mountain regions it is best a month later. In the Autumn, even up to the time they retire for Winter, their fur is not prime, and, again, having become rolling fat by gorging themselves on berries, they move about very little, and that mostly at night, so that a hunter might be in a good locality for them for weeks and never see more of them than their tracks. But in the Spring, the minute a bear leaves his Winter quarters he begins a ceaseless tramp for food. Then the wise hunter will procure three or four old crippled horses and kill them in some favorite places along the foothills, where bruin is likely to travel. If one has three baits, they should be placed about five miles apart, and camp made within a mile or two of the middle one. Early in the morning, and again at evening, the nearest bait can be visited afoot, and the other baits can be watched on alternate days, a ten-mile horseback ride being just good exercise for the very weakest tenderfoot. Great care should be taken in placing the horse baits. If possible, find a small hill entirely bare of timber or brush, which slopes steeply down to the west, at the foot of which is some heavy pine timber and brush, also water. Kill the horse so that he will lie about fifty yards below the brow of the hill, and, if you wish, cut three or four stunted pines and stick them side by side on the brow of the hill so that they will afford a good screen when approaching the bait, or when sitting and watching for the bear to appear. As on this east slope of the Sierras the wind is always blowing from the west, and as the bear, once having found the bait, will put in his time between gorges lying in the thick timber at the foot of the hill, there will be no danger of his getting wind of the hunter and lighting out for parts unknown. Having once found the bait, a grizzly will go to it four or five times a day, and eat until he can hold no more, and when not eating he will lie in the nearest thick timber to it.

BEARS AS FIGHTERS.

"It doesn't take a grizzy long to eat up a horse. Several years ago a guide went on a Spring bear hunt with a New York sportsman. They killed a horse for bait on the side of a hill as just described, and going to it the next morning found that two-thirds of it had been eaten during the night. They sat behind the screen of pines to watch, and in less than an hour three fine grizzlies came out from the pines and sauntered up the hill to the bait. The first shot the hunter fired took one of them in the brain, and he sank down without a kick, while the others sat upon their haunches and gazed stupidly around. The next shot brained another one, and the remaining one, and the largest of them all, started to run. But a ball through the heart keeled him over, and so in less than a minute they had three fine grizzlies, all of good size and wearing thick coats of prime fur.

"Dogs are the natural enemies of bears, but few experienced dogs are foolish enough to go beyond the opening of a cave where a bear has been scented or to pitch into a bear that has turned. A full-grown bear with its dander up can ward off a whole pack of the most savage dogs. A fair blow from the bear's paw will kill or stun any dog. At sight of a man a bear will make every effort to get away as a rule. A bear rarely fights a man unless forced to it. A she bear with cubs, when followed closely, will keep her cubs ahead of her and bring up the rear to protect them. If she is pushed closely she will try to frighten off her pursuer by making a great show of fight. She growls, shows her teeth, tears the bark from trees and scatters it about with much fuss and noise, and makes herself generally as obstreperous as possible. If the enemy presses and there is no help for it, the mother bear fights as long as she has a spark of life left in her. The cubs meanwhile huddle together a short distance off and whine.

"A bear chase is often a long and tiresome piece of work, for when a bear finds that it is tracked it picks out the most tangled paths. It often leads the hunter twenty miles over mountains and through valleys, where the brush and briars are harassing, and the swamps almost inaccessible to man, although the bear shuffles along with his clumsy gait as rapidly as if on the best of roads. I once followed a bear thirty miles in a day and a moonlight night. I never knew such a cute beast as she was. She would hide behind rocks and boulders as well as any boy seeking escape, and run as fast when she knew I had a chance to fire at her. At last she got away by dodging into some boulders, when I was too tired to follow her longer.

"A bear hunter's outfit is simple: A good up-to-date rifle, heavy boots, thick trousers, a light hunting axe in a belt, a pistol, and a long-bladed knife for emergencies. If a hunter is anxious to be put on his mettle while on the hunt, let him give the bear a scent of him. Then the bear will take a course which will require nerve, wind, and a tough skin to follow. When the snow is deep a bear chase is generally slow and tedious. With a light fall and a fresh track, however, there is no sport so exciting, and even an amateur hunter will find himself going miles on a good stiff trot. It is no hard matter to kill a bear if the dogs understand their business after the bear is brought to bay, for it will give all its attention to the dogs that are yelping around it, while the hunter stands off and fills him with lead. But there are times when a bear will brace himself for a fight from the word 'go,' and then if the hunter does not kill at the first fire, he is apt to have about as lively a time as he ever dreamed of. No story of a bear fight that was ever told can be much ahead of the incidents that occur during a fight, if it is a good one."

TRUTH DISCOUNT IN CURIO SHOPS

Customers in Buying or Selling Seldom Strictly Honest.

NEXT to gowns and millinery there is no place to which the cultured feminine traveler turns when in New York with such fondness as she does to the curio shops. The latter are on the increase and are likely to become more and more popular since women have invaded the field and found that it is a particularly congenial one in which to make a living. One of the most attractive of these shops is located in a three-story house on one of the cross streets not far from Madison Square Garden, and there a woman presides and takes note of those of her sex who come to buy and to sell.

"A curio shop is a grand place in which to study human nature," said this feminine virtuoso. "There are two things which those who enter here strive hardest to conceal—one is the ignorance of the subject, which is often so apparent in the purchaser, and the other is the poverty of the woman who comes to dispose of her wares. There are three classes of women who come to buy. One class is represented by the faddist, who is making a collection of some particular thing, such as dolls or brooches, or plates or jugs, snuff boxes or trinkets for a cabinet. Another class is the newly rich woman who wants to prove the existence of her ancestors, and the other class is the idle society woman, who neither knows nor cares about quality or value. The latter sweeps in, redolent with violet, and takes in with one comprehensive glance the contents of the place, and then, adjusting her lorgnette to her eyes, she peers at the priceless little treasures contained in a priceless little cabinet, and remarks: 'Oh, what stunning little trash!'

"She is the woman who has no appreciation of anything that does not sparkle and glitter. Probably the jewels referred to as 'stunning little trash' are marvels of workmanship, and belong to a period remote in history, and each one is a veritable gem of art. The Western woman is the one who knows how to bargain for things, and as a rule she is fairly well informed. She shops and acquaints herself with prices, and then she pits one dealer against another. But she is a good customer. She is breezy and brisk, and when she finds something that strikes her fancy she is sure to become a good customer. She knows historic plates, and she can tell the genuine. In fact there are few imitations of the historic plate, for there are not enough appreciative people to make it pay for a firm to manufacture a modern imitation. This Western woman is usually a faddist, making a collection of things for the adornment of a room in her house, or she is bent on finding a gift for some friend who is addicted to a fad. We do a great business in the souvenir line.

"Then there is the woman who tries to buy home atmosphere to put in her new grand Fifth Avenue mansion. She wants clocks, and she wants andirons, and she wants old silver, and—well, she has to pay for it. We warrant to furnish any one with ancestors if they will just leave it to us. There is a high-boy of mahogany," and here the student of human nature pointed to a gigantic chiffonier built on heroic lines, "the value of which is $1,100. That Chippendale chair you see over there is valued at $200.

"There is no regular market quoted price for antiques. You pay for the privilege of getting them before some one else does, and the selling price is entirely irrelative to the purchase price. There is said to be a rule something like this: Add 10 or 20 per cent. to the purchase price and then double the result. However, the salesman is not in duty bound to hold to this rule. When a man does not know the value of historic plates and he is buying one for his wife who has a weakness for the possession of them, the price is likely to go up 200 per cent. without his suspecting that his purse and enthusiasm are being artfully measured.

"It is not usual to be quite honest in dealing in curios," admitted the goddess of this particular shop, confidentially. "One should have a sturdy imagination and a convincing style. Customers love to be convinced, and all goods in a shop of this kind are 'genuine' as far as their antiquity is concerned. We are a sort of pawnshop, so far as relieving necessities is concerned. The respectable woman who has to part with something for the sake of obtaining money comes to us, and receives five times what she could get in a pawnshop. If she takes old silver there she gets only its weight. We pay her according to the hall mark. Probably we sell it at an advance of 1,000 per cent. That is our business. But here we find another interesting class of women; I have never yet met the woman who sold anything because she needed the money and was obliged to. She parts with the heirlooms of the family 'because she is moving and has no room for them,' or she is 'tired of them and wants to get rid of them.' Then we see another class of woman who is a judge of fine things and has no money to buy, but just wanders in here to revel among them. She will always tell about what she has at home—trunks full of treasures—the very counterpart of everything we have in the shop. Yes; I fairly believe that the curio business engenders a great deal of romancing on all sides."

"CYCLISTS TAKE HEED!"

Code of Warning Perfected By International Tourists' League.

AN international code of warning signals for the benefit of all cyclists, and more particularly for those traveling in foreign countries with whose language they are unfamiliar, has just been composed. The series of danger signs is of great simplicity, and has been unanimously adopted by the nineteen national cycling associations which comprise the Ligue Internationale des Associations Tourits.

The basis of the signals is the arrow, which is in universal use in danger signs, and is therefore easily understood by all cyclists.

Dogs That Brought Ruin.

PERHAPS the most utter ruin ever inflicted upon human beings by domestic animals, says Answers, was in Patagonia four or five years ago. A number of Scotch crofters emigrated to North Patagonia and began sheep farming, at which they were very successful. They brought out with them several valuable collies, and these for a time did good work. But one Winter one of these farmers died suddenly. His dogs, left without food, began to devour the sheep. They ran away, took to the hills, and became the progenitors of a race of wild dogs which come down in packs and kill the sheep by hundreds. So serious have matters become that a bounty of £2 a head is offered for these wild collies.

HAVANA SEEN FROM A STREET CAR

Glimpses Which Reveal the Daily Life and Customs of All Classes of Inhabitants of Cuban City.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—If the stranger in Havana goes to Jol Alai he probably thinks that all the city is there, judging by the large crowd; or if he goes to listen to the music on the Malecon he probably thinks the same. But if he wishes to obtain a good general idea of the way Havana spends its evenings, he will find the best plan is for him to board an electric car near one of the principal hotels and go for a round trip on it, closing the evening with an ice at the favorite café. He might take any one of half a dozen routes, but the car for Vedado is the one best suited to his purpose, since it offers the greatest variety of surroundings.

Suppose that he takes the car at Central Park, just opposite two of the large hotels, at 8:30, which is still the early evening, since the heat of the daytime has caused night to be turned into day. He leaves behind him the lights of the park and the hotels. If he has taken a car whose city terminus is the "Muelle de Luz," (Luz Wharf,) he finds that the route leads through many narrow streets and around sharp corners, until the car finally reaches a brpad open space, with numerous "fondas" (cheap eating houses) on one side, the wharves on the other, and a line of cars in front. Presently, however, these will move on to their various destinations, and to the minute of its time the stranger's car will start. The cars are expected to be on time, and usually are, although the conductors never rush their passengers with "Hurry up, please," or other like persuasive expressions, which we of the north are more or less accustomed to hearing. Perhaps the company—which is composed mostly, if not entirely, of Englishmen—takes into consideration the slowness of movement of the people of this climate, and allows a few more minutes than actually necessary for the trip. Be that as it may, both conductor and motorman consult their watches every little while, and calculate apparently just how much time they have to give to politeness. At times the car waits while an unfortunate passenger runs back a block or two to recover a hat with which the wind has been too sportive.

THROUGH NARROW STREETS.

At various places along the route the stranger has caught a glimpse, through a half open door and by means of a dim light, of men playing a two-handed game of cards. I do not know what the game is, but it seems quite common. When his car again starts, it goes around the block and runs up a narrow street, so close to the pavement—which is barely more than a foot and a half or two feet wide in this part of town—that every foot passenger beats a hasty retreat into the nearest doorway to avoid uncomfortable results. This is in the heart of the wholesale district; still there are many beautiful houses, of whose existence the casual passer-by only learns by the glimpses of marble stairways, graceful statuary, and flowering plants which he catches. These residences are more often than not in the second story over the stores.

The car passes through the retail district, represented especially by the Gomez Block, a collection of shops of all kinds, the largest of which is owned by a man named Carneado. The man has made so much money that he is at a loss for a use for it, and in lieu of something better has invested in a great number of rings set with precious stones; these he wears on all of his fingers, including his thumbs. Until very lately the exterior of his residence gave a pictorial statement of the beginning of his wealth; it had a large picture of a sugar mill in crude colors on the front elevation.

In front of many of the shops the clerks are sitting, resting from their day's work. Many of them live in the rear of the stores in which they are employed, and their rooms are dark and cheerless, suggesting little home comfort. But they are the best they have. In all probability the clerks have come from Spain to seek their fortunes in this country, and, having no homes of their own, live under their employer's roof.

Continuing its journey, the car rounds the little park in front of the "Carcel," as the combination jail and penitentiary is called—a large two-story building. This occupies the most imposing site in the city, surrounded as it is by beautiful grass plots and drives, and overlooking the Gulf, with Morro light in full view. Every one who sees it wonders that it is retained for its present use, as it is the location of all others for the Administration building.

Before the Carcel is passed strains of music reach the ear, for this is probably one of the evenings on which the Municipal Band—a most excellent one, supported by the city—is giving a concert in the glorietta at the end of the Prado, immediately next to the sea wall. The place is called the Malecon. Much of Havana, both fashionable and unfashionable, is abroad to hear the music. All of the green iron chairs, the wooden chairs, and the benches set about the walks are occupied, while many persons promenade all the while. There are many lights and the scene is gay. Punta Castle, the gray pile of stone that has stood for centuries, is immediately to the right of the band stand; it is no longer hidden by the unsightly wooden building which was built just in front of it and answered for the United States commissary until a year ago. A slab of stone with an inscription stands near the track and tells that it was here that eleven students were shot some years ago to satisfy the clamors of the Spanish volunteers.

NO NEWSPAPER ON MONDAY.

The car crosses the Prado and leaves behind the lights and music and gayety. The stranger may now look through the windows of a little house on the right and see the force of the only English newspaper in Hanava busy getting the next morning's edition ready for press, unless it be Sunday night; there is no Monday edition of that paper. Next to this newspaper office is a large three-story apartment house, one of the recent improvements in the city. Its occupants have their windows thrown open after the nightly fashion of the Havaneros; in daytime they are tightly closed. All along the street, San Lazaro it is called, the shutters are open, and, as the first floor is on a level with the sidewalk, the passerby may see the home life, for the family, or part of it, is usually in the parlor. In some houses the full view is somewhat cut off by curtains, if we may dignify the rude pieces of cloth stretched across the windows by that name. Pieces of calico are in general use for this purpose, and often harmonize but poorly with the other furnishings. Sounds of the piano come from the interior of many houses, but rarely pleasant sounds, as the damp climate destroys the good properties of most pianos very quickly.

THE SUPERFLUOUS DUENNA.

In many parlors the stranger sees the family seated in parallel rows of chairs, the men on one side of the ever-present centre table, the women on the other.

Through the windows of half a dozen different houses he sees a señorita and her "novio" (fiancé) sitting side by side, their rocking chairs placed so that they face each other. When they sit thus there is absolutely no doubt of their engagement; it is published to the world. Over in a corner the duenna is sitting; it may be the mother or the grandmother, or, perhaps, some other chaperon. She takes no part in the conversation, which, in all probability, she cannot hear, perhaps there is none to hear, and she considerately nods behind her fan much of the time. If the man were not engaged to the girl, the whole family would be present talking to him—if he were in the house.

At other places there may be seen the would-be "novio"; he is not in the house, but, Romeolike, is outside on the pavement, while his Juliet stand at the barred window, with the small cageilke door open. This door is about the height of her shoulders, and she leans in the opening while she talks to her admirer. Her chaperon may be standing by her, at all events she is not far away. By and by the Romeo will gather up sufficient courage to speak to the girl's father on the subject of his wishes, and if his suit is looked upon with favor he will be admitted to the house.

In the house next the one in which the fashionable belle leans out of the window a dusky maiden is probably in a similar position, while a dusky swain lingers outside. In the late afternoon just at sunset on every street there may be seen faces at the little openings of almost every window, and perhaps half of the faces will be crowned by several rows of newspaper curl papers. This form of coiffure is a favorite one with many señoritas of the middle class, and seems to be rarely discarded.

Crowded against the fashionable residences along San Lazaro are those of the colored race, as I have intimated, and besides these there are tenement houses of one story that shelter probably fifty or sixty people of both colors; these sit or stand about the doorway to enjoy the evening. Boarding houses of all kinds are also seen along the street, and their guests sit about the windows and parlors. There is no street occupied entirely by fashionable residences.

The stranger will probably pass at least one house in which there is dancing, and he may feel fairly certain when he sees it that some belle is having her regular weekly "at home," or it may be her saint's day. While her friends dance within crowds gather without to look in the windows, even going on the porch if there is one. Not infrequently the ices, &c., are passed to the strangers gathered without.

BATHING HOUSES OF THE CITY.

The houses on the right are succeeded by bathhouses, which are built over baths cut out of the solid rock, for there is little surf bathing near the city. These baths are separated from the Gulf by thin walls of rock, pierced by openings, through which the water comes and goes. These openings are screened by barbed wire, to keep sharks from coming in. Even as late as 9 o'clock "coches" may be seen waiting for belated bathers. At almost any time of day or night bath towels are stretched on the shore to dry.

After passing the bathhouses the side toward the Gulf has no buildings for some distance, and on the opposite side there are only the Leper Hospital and some tenement houses. So for a time the passenger finds little to hold his attention outside, though he may be interested in the ships, whose lights he can see a mile or more out at sea; they are waiting there for morning, as they reached port after sunset and could not enter. He hears the waves beat on the rocks, but no one may have told him that it was along there that the dummy and its cars were washed off the track in the hard storm of three years ago; but the track was lower then. While there is nothing to see outside of the car, he may take an interest in observing his fellow-passengers. Each of them has a definite destination in view; probably not one is riding for pleasure, unless it be another stranger.

As the car passes through Vedado he sees that the handsome houses which line the way are lighted up, though not very brightly, and the families are probably sitting on the porches Of all the suburbs Vedado is the prettiest, though as it is of comparatively recent growth there are few of the old families among its inhabitants. Its large yards and detached houses appeal to the American's idea of comfort, and many of our people live there; in fact, it has been called the American suburb.

The track does not make a single turn in Vedado until it has passed entirely through the little town; then it makes a complete one to come back to the city by the same route that it followed in going out. The stranger sees the same family parties and the same bits of romance along San Lazaro as when he went out Then the car leaves the fashionable street, fashionable in spite of its tenements and third-rate boarding houses, and goes into a dark and narrow one.

In the cafés, which become frequent as the car nears the heart of town, men are sitting at small tables drinking wine or beer and playing dominoes. Although they may remain there for several hours, they rarely become intoxicated; it is not natural for a Cuban to reach that state. A little further on the car passes a theatre ablaze with light; it is the one at which light operas are given. Lounging about the entrance are the usual idlers. Snatches of music come from within as the car hurries on its way.

Another turn in the track, two or three blocks straight on, and the stranger finds himself at his starting point. He alights and enters the café of the Telegrafo Hotel on the corner across the Prado from Central Park. During the hour or more that he has been gone, the concert on the Malecon has come to a close, and the gay world that listened to the music has come to this café for an ice, or for one of the native refreshments in which spun sugar is very conspicuous, or for a glass of ice cream soda. There are scarcely half a dozen places in town where this latter beverage is to be found; drug stores do not have it. If the night be a trifle chilly a cup of chocolate may be had. This is made so thick that it is taken with a spoon. By the time those from the concert have finished their ices, a fresh influx of patrons arrives. This time from the Jai Alai. Some of the newcomers are flushed with their winnings, other downcast over their losings, but whichever way luck has gone, the evening must be finished with an ice at this café.

After a while these late comers also go their ways, and the stranger follows their example, satisfied that he has had a fair glimpse of Havana's enjoyments.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

COMET NO. 999 COMING CLOSER

Only 30,000,000 Miles Away and Approaching the Sun.

ASTRONOMERS just at present are exceedingly interested in a comet which shot into the vision of the telescope of Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., on Sept. 1. Prof. C. D. Perrine was the first to see the interesting object, and he immediately telegraphed the news to Harvard University, and by the astronomers of Harvard the information was wired to observatories in all parts of the world.

After the custom in such cases, this comet has been named Perrine's comet. Particular interest has been manifested in the object by scientists in Europe, and efforts have been made—with little success—by astronomers in England to have their telescopes penetrate the smoky atmosphere of that island and see the whizzing visitor. The best records are to the effect that this is the 999th comet that has visited the environs of the earth.

When discovered, the new comet was more than 100,000,000 miles distant from the earth. Ten days later it was computed that the comet was nearer this planet than the sun is. The distance was placed at 90,000,000 miles. According to this calculation, the comet was moving about 1,000,000 miles a day, though not directly toward the earth. On Oct. 22 the distance separating the comet and the earth was about 30,000,000.

At around 33,000,000 miles distance the comet swerved in his parabolic or hyperbolic orbit—astronomers have not yet determined which—and sped on his way into intermediate space. The object is now passing to the southern hemisphere, and will not for long hence be visible in this latitude. The comet will shine brightest as it approaches the sun, and its nearest approach to the sun will be on Nov. 23. Its greatest glory on that date, however, will be overwhelmed by the still more brilliant rays of the sun itself.

In astronomical terms, the comet when first observed was in the Constellation of Perseus. It then went through Cassiopeia, and, having traversed the northern part of Lacerta, near its boundary with Cepheus, entered still later the northeastern part of the Constellation of Cygnus. The question of the figure being described by the comet and the possibility of its returning within the vision of the earth again cannot be determined until the further progress of the object has been studied.

Perrine's comet has been photographed by numerous observatories. The sensitive plates have revealed many things that could not be seen by the naked eye. The object has undergone several changes since its first appearance. The oval patch of faint nebulus light which has the guise in which it first loomed into view, developed later into a fine tail emanating from a bright nucleus. Still later two tails appeared, both pointing away from the sun.

The head of this comet appears to be quiescent, maintaining about the same appearance from day to day, but astronomers say it is evident that there must be much activity in its nucleus from the fact that it throws out two tails. That means that a powerful and repulsive force from the sun is at work at the head of the comet.

HE WON HIS BET.

Satisfactory Course Dinner Served Without Knives and Forks.

SEVERAL members of the Transportation Club of this city were smoking and chatting over the after-dinner coffee a few days ago when the conversation turned to the "horseless age." Trolley cars, automobiles, and airships had their share of the talk, when one of the party, a young man well known in New York clubland, said: "I wonder if they will ever invent silverless dinners."

"Silverless dinners!" exclaimed the others.

"Yes; dinners at which one will not have to bother with knives, forks, or spoons; where everything will be prepared in such fashion that one can simply take it in his fingers, and still not require a pail of water alongside of him."

"It doubt it," said another. "In fact, I don't see how such a thing could very well be."

"Well," continued the man who made the proposition, "I am willing to wager the cost of a dinner that I can get up one which you will call excellent and we won't have a piece of silver on the table."

The wager was at once taken, and the young man sought the chef. Next night the five men were again together, and each had brought a woman to pass judgment on the meal. It consisted of eight courses, and all those present voted it a perfect success. The menu was as follows:

Oysters on the half-shell, to be eaten from the shells.
Consomme in cups.
Frogs' legs, with a sauce on the side.
Half of a baked squab with the leg in paper cap.
Lamb chops, with the ends in paper cap.
Stuffed celery.
Ice cream sandwiches. Coffee.

A Bath for Your Telephone.

TO disinfect your telephone transmitter, says The Chicago Tribune, get a bottle of alcohol and a sponge. Wash the transmitter and receiver daily. This is the advice of the Health Department to telephone subscribers who want to guard against the possibility of contagion through the use of the instrument.

Daily baths are necessary if the recipe is to be worth anything. The first act after reaching your office and opening your desk should be to wash the transmitter. Then you may open your mail. There is a possibility of contagion, it is asserted. Aside from this, the daily wash is a sensible sanitary precaution which can be taken with little or no trouble and expense.

SUICIDE ENDS OUTLAW'S CAREER

Doings of Notorious Band of Bank and Train Robbers Recalled by Death of James Younger.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—The suicide of "Jim" Younger, the Missouri bandit, at St. Paul, Minn., last week, added another chapter to the most thrilling story of outlawry that modern history records. "Jim" Younger was one of the central figures of a band of the most desperate outlaws this country ever saw—the James and Younger band of train and bank robbers. Of that remarkable aggregation of "bad men" and killers who took the road at the beginning of the civil war, only two now remain alive; these are Frank James and Cole Younger. Strangely, too, Frank James and Cole Younger were the seniors of the band. Frank James, who lives in St. Louis, was older than his notorious brother Jesse, and Cole Younger was the first of four brothers, all of whom were outlaws.

Probably no man ever lived who had seen more of the tragic side of life than "Jim" Younger, yet he killed himself for love. "Jim" Younger was of that type of "bad man" which the wild life of the West produced before the railroads crossed the great plains. His mentor was Charles Hart Quantrell, the guerrilla leader, whose atrocities during the first years of the civil war shocked the world. "Jim" Younger became a member of Quantrell's band when he was not more than fourteen years old. Later, he and his brothers "Bob" and Coleman, became associated with the James Brothers, Charley Pitts, "Clel" Miller, Tucker Basham, Charley Stiles, Dick Liddil, and other notorious outlaws.

THE NORTHFIELD FAILURE.

During the afternoon of Sept. 7, 1876, the robbers rode into the Village of Northfield, Minn. They wore long linen dusters to conceal their weapons and went about their work at first very quietly. Frank James, "Bob" Younger, and Pitts drew rein in front of the bank, and, leaving their trained horses standing unhitched at the curb, went into the bank. A moment later Cole Younger and Miller came riding up the street and dismounted in front of the bank. Miller paced the sidewalk in front of the building, while Cole Younger stood in the middle of the street, making a pretense of tightening his saddle girth. Down the street a few rods were Jesse James, "Jim" Younger, and Stiles.

Suddenly a citizen set up the cry, "Robbers!" Instantly guns began to blaze from doorways and windows. The robbers themselves had been surprised. With yells and volleys of shots, the bandits outside the bank began riding furiously up and down the streets, firing their revolvers in the air and shouting to the people to get in. But the missiles that came from the windows were meant to kill, and soon Miller and Stiles lay dead in the street. A woman came driving along in a buggy. Cole Younger rode close to her, and a hail of bullets followed, shattering the top of the buggy. He shouted to her to get off the street, and frightened her horse so that the animal sped up a side street and carried the woman out of danger. A Swede who could not speak English and did not understand the commotion stood still in the street and was killed by random shots. Cole Younger dismounted and coolly walked to the door of the bank and called to his companions to come out, that "the jig was up." In the bank a tragedy was in progress. The Cashier had refused to open the safe, and the robbers, tiring of beating and threatening him, shot him dead and ran out. Every one of the outlaws had now been hit by bullets. "Bob" Younger was aiming his revolver at a man who was doing deadly work with a rifle. A bullet shattered the robber's right arm, and without a word he changed the weapon to the other hand and went on firing. In the storm of bullets Cole Younger went to where Miller's body lay and took some papers from the pockets of the dead robber. "Jim" Younger's horse was killed, and Cole dragged his brother up behind him; then the robbers galloped away.

The community was wrought up to a frenzied pitch of excitement, and the hunt for the bandits began. Nearly every member of the band had been seriously wounded. For two weeks they hid in the forests and swamps, slowly working their way southward.

CAPTURE OF THE YOUNGERS.

Jim Younger had been so desperately wounded that it was almost impossible for him to travel. It has been said that Jesse James proposed that Jim be killed and "put out of his misery." Whether that be true or not, the Jameses and the Youngers parted company then and there, never to meet again. So far as any one knows, Cole and Jim Younger never mentioned the names of either of the Jameses from that day to this. In a few days a posse surrounded the three Youngers and Pitts in a swamp and, after a bloody fight in which Pitts was killed, the Youngers surrendered. At the time of the surrender Bob Younger was the only one of the brothers who was able to stand. It was a Waterloo for the robbers. Jesse and Frank James were the only ones who escaped.

The Youngers were taken to the scene of their crime and allowed to plead guilty to murder in the first degree. The law of Minnesota prescribed life imprisonment for murderers offering a voluntary plea of guilty. At various times the Youngers were promised immunity if they would betray their comrades, but they served their sentences in silence. Even in a written confession of the robbery which Cole and Jim made a few years ago, Jesse James was referred to as "the man on the buckskin horse," and Frank as "the one who left the bank last." Bob Younger died of consumption in prison fifteen years ago. Cole and Jim remained behind the bars until July, 1901, when, after the State Legislature had passed a special act in their behalf, they were admitted to parole within the confines of the State.

BECAME A THEOSOPHIST.

During his imprisonment Jim Younger became a theosophist, and through the study of the subject he formed the acquaintance of a young woman in St. Paul, the niece of a member of the State Legislature. It was largely through her efforts that the brothers were finally admitted to parole. She became engaged to the ex-bandit, and he applied to the State Pardon Board for permission to marry. This being denied, Jim Younger wrote a note to the girl and blew his brains out. This young woman, Miss Alice Miller, came at once to St. Paul when the news of the suicide reached her at Boisé, Idaho, where she has been living quietly since August in an endeavor to escape the publicity which followed her association with the work of obtaining paroles for the Youngers. She is thirty years of age, has done newspaper work, and is now engaged in writing a novel. When informed of Jim Younger's death, she said: "He was driven to this by his persecutors. I am his spiritual wife. No scandal has ever attached to my name, but I am his spiritual wife, and my life-work will be to place him right before the world."

BOSTON MILITIA FOR 6-FOOTERS

THE famous Grenadier Guards of King Frederick William I. of Prussia are to live again in Massachusetts, says The Boston Journal.

Frederick William's guards were giants in stature, ranging from 7 feet to almost 9 feet in height. There is now in process of formation in this State a military organization every member of which is to be at least 6 feet in height. Thus is history repeating itself.

There were giants in the days of the Potsdam Grenadier Guards, but all the giants did not perish from the face of the earth with the passing of those troops. There are some still living in Massachusotts, and from these is to be formed an organization unique in the military annals of the United States. Nothing of its kind has ever before been attempted in this country.

No name has yet been given this new association, which thus far is confined to the initiative of four Boston gentlemen. Its purposes, objects, and requirements can at this time be stated only in the broadest of terms.

This new military organization will aim at something higher than mere social distinction; it will seek admission to the State Militia and will strive to develop into a well-trained military organization.

The requirements for membership have not been definitely agreed upon as yet, aside from the basic requirement as to height. Every man in the troop must be at least six feet tall and of good proportions. Five feet eleven inches and a fraction will not be recognized. Only six-footers need apply, and the bigger the applicant the warmer his welcome will be.

The inception of this latest military organization was unique. A few nights ago Mr. Launcelot C. Servos, the well-known golf player, chanced to stroll into the Quincy House billiard room. Mr. Servos stands six feet two in his stocking feet. A few minutes later Mr. A. W. Dole of Haverhill dropped in. Mr. Dole's height is six feet four inches. A bystander remarked on the unusual height of the two men, and while the talk was still in progress in walked Mr. George J. Raymond, manager of the Raymond Syndicate. Mr. Raymond is six feet four and one-half inches tall. As the three men stood looking at each other they were joined by Mr. J. P. Forsyth, a Tufts College medical student. Mr. Forsyth lays claim to the modest height of six feet five inches.

The meeting in the Quincy House was wholly by chance. It was only natural that the four modern giants so strangely thrown together should fraternize a bit, and they did. It developed that every man of the four had had some sort of military experience, and the conversation gravitated in consequence toward military matters. It had long been a pet scheme of Mr. Raymond's to see a military company composed exclusively of tall men. He proposed the formation of such a company, and the plan met with instant approval.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Tells About Dressing in a Box

Had One Made to Order and Carried It All Over the Country with Her Scenery—Raps Wood When She Talks About Her Luck on the Stage.

TO any one who knows that since starting out on the road tour of "Zaza," Mrs. Leslie Carter has literally been dressing in a box, her new dressing room at the Belasco Theatre will be a surprise. A spacious room, of course, windows and draperies and luxuriant furniture—everything in it that one can imagine in connection with modern luxury and convenience. Not a bit of it. To all intents and purposes the new dressing room is the same tiny, dainty doll's house of a place that Mrs. Carter has carried about with her as she has carried a piece of scenery. It was after the long, successful, but wearing run of "Zaza" in New York when the company was about to leave for other cities and other theatres with other dressing rooms, as a natural consequence, that some one condoled with Mrs. Carter upon the unpleasant possibilities there might be for her in the unknown quantities of the dressing rooms to which she was to be introduced.

"That may be a great inconvenience," said Mrs. Carter, "and I ought to take my dressing room along with me." And so she did.

To make a long story short, the stage carpenter went to work, with Mrs. Carter as architect behind him, covered five big frames with canvas like so many pieces of scenery, and there were the four walls and a ceiling for a nice little dressing room. The walls were covered with a pretty pink dimity, there was a long shelf for a dressing table to go beneath the "make-up" mirror, there were other shelves to occupy one side of the room, a door in one side, and ventilators on two sides. Furniture was bought for the room. There were two large mirrors with red, green, and white lights on all sides, each of which could be turned on at will. The remaining furniture consisted of tables and chairs and a little electric heater. It was a great saving in physical and mental effort. A woman in private life can understand the difficulty there would be in having the furniture in her dressing room turned around and put into different positions every week or so. She knows that even with a capable maid to help her to find her bearings the conditions would be annoying, to say nothing of the temper-destroying results.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ROOM.

With Mrs. Carter's portable dressing room all this was obviated. As soon as the scenery reached the theatre camp was struck for Mrs. Carter, and her small house could be settled in a convenient place in one of the wings, its properties set up as carefully as the stage properties would be, and at night, when she came to dress, there she was in her own room, with its familiar furnishings, and everything around her in exactly the same place in which she was accustomed to having it. Mrs. Carter says now that she believes it would have been almost a physical impossibility to have gone through the hard work of so long a run of the play without the convenience of her own dressing room and the advantage of never being subjected to the draughts, dampness, and uncertain temperature in the rooms she would otherwise have been obliged to face.

"The average dressing room is entirely too large," Mrs. Carter says. "One walks miles unnecessarily."

And this new dressing room is a similar small box of an affair, with the difference, of course, that it is permanent, with walls of metal of the most improved fireproof material, and not a particle of wood about it aside from the furnishings. It is longer than it is wide—only a step across the width and two or three the length when the furniture is in place. In the centre of one side of the room is Mrs. Carter's big square mirror, with its frame of colored electric lights, and below this the long shelf containing the various toilet and make-up articles. At the left, in the corner by the door, is a big marble set bowl, the one permanent article in the room. At the other end of the dressing shelf are a chair and a small table in the corner, and in the corner across another, with the long dressing mirror occupying the end of the room between the two. The other long side of the room is set with shelves carried up to the ceiling, and in the other corner, at the right of the door, is the electric heater which keeps the temperature of the room even. All these furnishings, only excepting the set bowl, formerly belonged to the portable room.

There are two other dressing rooms in the theatre of which Mrs. Carter has the use, and in these her costumes are laid out, ready for use. In traveling, with the portable dressing room, she used the regular star's dressing room for this same purpose.

The square mirror in Mrs. Carter's particular dressing room has a history. It was made for her when she was playing "The Heart of Maryland," which was one of her successes; has been with her ever since, and she calls it her mascot. It has been to London with her twice, once with "The Heart of Maryland" and once with "Zaza." "And it has never been broken yet," says Mrs. Carter, telling its history, and then she leans forward and raps vigorously on the back of a chair, for she is superstitious, and rapping on wood when one has made a statement of present well-being prevents a change of conditions. That is a superstition of many players and singers. Mme. Sembrich never fails to rap on wood when she says that she is in good health or free from colds, for one never knows what might happen otherwise, and many other women in public life do the same. There is danger of the mascot mirror being worn out in the new dressing room, for, with surroundings of steel in the fire-proof apartment, Mrs. Carter will be obliged to rap upon the mirror frame whenever any one calls upon her in her dressing room and makes the conventional inquiries concerning her health.

FULL OF SUPERSTITION.

"I am full of superstition," Mrs. Carter says as she laughs when two or three remarks have called for raps on wood as many times within two or three minutes. "I suppose it is because I am a Southerner. Perhaps I got it from my old mammy. When I was a child there were the dear old mammies that you do not see now. Mine was at least seventy years old then. My mother had been her baby before me, and I don't know but I loved her more than I did my own mother. She was an old woman who wore a white cap about her face, a face which was so black that you could hardly see the eyes in it. There were all kinds of slave owners in the South, and there was a strong feeling between master and slaves when there were any. Our servants had been in our family for a long time, they had descended from my grandfather's and great-grandfather's servants. They would never have thought of leaving us. They could not have been made to do it. But they were full of superstitions, and I suppose I learned them and I have more than I can think of."

Possibly the number three is also one of Mrs. Carter's superstitions, for she has really three dressing rooms which she uses in the new theatre, three maids, for there are many details in the play of "Du Barry" which require the attention of a maid, and three suits of clothes for the part.

"How can people try on gowns when they are rehearsing or playing?" says Mrs. Carter. "I could not do so. I have my costumes all ready before the play begins, three sets of them. I have nothing to worry about, and I always have something fresh to wear. Clothes need an opportunity to recuperate. One needs to change frequently to keep fresh always in all clothes. The only way to be well dressed is to have different things and wear them alternately. A gown will not look well if it is worn constantly, it grows stringy, a hat will soon look shabby, and it is the same with boots. It does not make as much difference about gloves, for they can only be worn so long anyway. I do not mean in extravagant dressing, but in dressing simply and plainly, if clothes are put aside for a little while, they will look much better when they are put on again. For 'Du Barry' I have two costumes which I wear alternately, and a third entirely new which is put up ready for use when I need it. That I shall put on when I go to Boston, and I shall open with the play there in a crisp new costume."

LIKES "DU BARRY."

"Du Barry" Mrs. Carter likes better than anything she has ever done. Du Barry was a real woman, and the actress feels that there is more satisfaction in playing the part of some one who has actually lived than in that of the most human creature of the imagination. She does not agree with many actors, that it is not best to throw herself with all her force into every performance. "That cold steel at the end in 'Du Barry,'" she says, "I can feel it from the beginning, and I break my heart in the play every night."

Speaking of her professional life, Mrs. Carter says that she is a lucky woman. She raps wood when she says it, and then goes on to prove unconsciously and with feminine inconsistency that her luck is not luck, but hard work:

"Success is such a hard thing to get, and it is still harder to keep. When one is at first successful one has done one's best, and then after that there must be still advancement, and one must do better than one's best. In 'Zaza' they said Belasco had done his best, but in 'Du Barry' he has done better. Those words that Zaza says in the last act of that play tell it all. One reaches success through 'much misery, much grief, much work, and a little luck.'"

M. A. TAFT.

AUTOMATIC BRAKES SAVE MANY LIVES

Decrease of 81 Per Cent. in Deaths Among Railroad Employes During First Year of Their Use.

By B. B. Adams of The Railroad Gazette.

THE bulletin of railroad accidents which has just been issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission (Bulletin No. 4, year ended June 30, 1902,) gives the first complete year's record of casualties to railroad employes since the full going into effect of the safety appliance law of 1893, and it may be called, therefore, the first official gathering in of the fruits of the twenty years' campaign which resulted in that law, and which has led to a great amelioration of the conditions of the trainman's life.

The law requiring the use of automatic couplers and power brakes was passed March 2, 1893, but it did not go fully into effect until Aug. 1, 1900. In 1893 the number of railroad employes killed and injured in coupling and uncoupling cars was 11,710; in the year just reported it was 2,256; a decrease of 9,454, or nearly 81 per cent.; and this notwithstanding a great increase in railroad traffic and the employment of many more men.

The reason that the decrease is not 100 per cent. is to be found chiefly in the facts that some few railroads do an intra-State business exclusively, and have not adopted automatic couplers; that when couplers get out of order or are broken, (as is inevitable in the very hard service to which they are subjected,) it becomes necessary for the men to go between the cars and expose themselves to some (though by no means all) of the risks that existed when the old link-and-pin coupler was in use, and that men sometimes take risks unnecessarily, even with automatic couplers.

A GRATIFYING RECORD.

The introduction of the universal automatic coupler has been coincident with the enormous expansion of traffic of the past five years, and a rapid increase in the size and weight of freight cars and locomotives which has been at the same time going on, so that even the most energetic railroad managements have in some cases failed to comply with the law in every detail. The clause of the law requiring a device which shall make it unnecessary for men to go between the cars to uncouple has been much less effective than that requiring an automatic coupler. The coupler had been practically agreed upon by the principal railroads before the law was passed. Its essential features had already been made uniform.

The chief benefit of the law, therefore, in this respect was to hurry up those railroads which were disposed to be laggards and to forbid needless delay everywhere. But the uncoupling levers had not been agreed upon, and are not uniform even now, and this diversity is a matter still requiring attention and study. But in spite of all this we have the tangible record of a great reduction in the number of lives sacrificed and a great record of misery abated, a record which must afford a most gratifying exhibit to the men who worked for the passage of the law, and which marks it as one of the most beneficent enactments ever placed on the statute book. The record is worth giving in detail:

	Year Ended June 30, 1902		1901		1893	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Employes (all classes) in coupling or uncoupling	143	2,113	198	2,768	433	11,277
Percentage of decrease, 1902 from 1893	67	82	...	...	...	...
Ratio, as compared with total number of trainmen employed (not the total of all employes) 1 in—	*1,263	*85	829	59	349	13

*The ratios for 1902 are estimated.

The eloquence of this statement is in the figures themselves, and they need no rhetorical setting. Everybody knows the hardships and risks of the brakeman's life, and every reader will congratulate this great army, 150,000 strong, on the mitigation of these risks which has been brought about by the introduction of the automatic coupler.

REFORM A SLOW ONE.

This reform has been a slow one, as well it might be, affecting as it did a million and a quarter freight cars, practically all of them in constant service, and scattered throughout the whole United States. The cost of putting in the new coupler has aggregated, at a low estimate, $25,000,000. The first decisive action was in 1884, following years of agitation, when the Master Car-builders' Association, in its meeting at Saratoga, voted, on the motion of Edward B. Wall, in favor of a coupler coupling in a vertical plane. From this the large and necessarily slow-moving body of the officers of the railroads of the country was gradually brought around, until now we see practical unanimity throughout the 200,000 miles of railroad of the country.

The large number of rival inventors and manufacturers of couplers led to inexpressible confusion and to scores of hard-fought contests, until finally, in 1893, after years of discussion, Congress passed the now familiar law. President Harrison had recommended action in three annual messages, and much hard work had been done by Secretary Moseley of the Inter-State Commerce Commission—indefatigable and always in the lead; by L. S. Coffin of Iowa, Railroad Commissioner Crocker of Massachusetts, and many others. The law required automatic couplers and air brakes on all trains by Jan. 1, 1898; but under a proviso enacted by Congress the date was by the Inter-State Commerce Commission postponed, first to Jan. 1, 1900, and again to Aug. 1 of that year. On the last-named date the requirements of the statute went into full effect.

Those features of the law which have not completely accomplished their purpose—such as those regarding uncoupling levers and details of design and attachment—are now the subject of close care and surveillance by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which keeps Inspectors constantly in the field to see how the law is complied with; so that the present very satisfactory conditions are destined to be still further improved.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON FINE ARTS

Course Arranged by Authorities of Columbia University.

COLUMBIA'S first series of public lectures on fine arts will begin to-morrow. Particular interest will be attached to this course because the success of the lectures will serve to show how favorably the public regards this new departure of Columbia, and a fair estimate can be obtained of the popular demand for lectures on fine art topics. There will be six lectures, and four will be illustrated. The one to be given to-morrow will be on "The Point of View of Aesthetics as Applied to Fine Arts." It will be delivered by Dr. Adam L. Jones, tutor in the School of Philosophy, who will deliver a second on Nov. 3, the subject being, "Some General Principles of Aesthetics."

Following these will come the illustrated lectures, the dates of which have just been arranged as follows:

Nov. 10—Architecture in Its Relations to History, Prof. Alfred D. F. Hamlin.

Nov. 18—The Art of India, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson.

Nov. 24—A Study of Moslem Religious Architecture, Prof. Alfred D. F. Hamlin.

Dec. 2—The Art of Persia, Prof. A. V. W. Jackson.

These lectures will be given in Havemeyer Hall at 4:30 o'clock. No tickets are required, but the doors will be closed promptly at the hour, and late comers will be denied admission.

It is the ambition of President Nicholas Murray Butler to see a separate school of fine arts established at Columbia in the near future. A number of lectures and courses on the subject have been given for several years in the School of Architecture, the Department of Music, in the Teachers' College, and by the Faculty of Philosophy. Until this year the School of Architecture has always been a department of the Faculty of Applied Science. It began this Fall its first year as a distinct department, and while the fine arts feature is still an appendage to it, to a considerable extent, it is the intention of the Trustees to make a further division as soon as the necessary funds are available for the additional professorships and to create a Faculty of Fine Arts.

In the actual fine arts studies Columbia already offers many advantages, the chief of which is the Avery Architectural Library, which now includes over 17,500 volumes on architecture and applied arts. In addition there is a special collection of 15,000 photographs of architectural subjects in all parts of the world, 10,000 lantern slides of similar subjects, and a museum containing many models, building stones, tools, and other materials.

Arrangement has also been made by the Columbia authorities whereby the collections of paintings, archaeology, and sculpture in the Metropolitan Museum of Art are open for special study and reference to Columbia students, and the same arrangement has been made with the American Museum of Natural History for its large collections illustrating savage and primitive art.

A second series of public lectures will probably begin early next year. The subjects will be varied, as it is the intention in this public lecture campaign to make them entertaining and instructive to the men and women in this city, who, while not directly engaged in the practice of the fine arts are interested in them both from the viewpoint of a liberal culture and because many points of contact are recognized between the fine arts and modern practical life.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come. By "A. K."

IN "An American Invasion," which J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish are presenting at the Bijou, the plot revolves around an American engineer, who is invading British provinces and who is brought into competition with an English corporation for a certain drainage contract in India. Mrs. Ryley has seen the opportunities for contrasting the business methods of the two.

In the first act the head of the English combination says:

"There is no way of competing with these Yankee firms. They make business an incident even of their luncheon."

Brainard (the American)—Pardon me, the luncheon is the incident.

In Act III. Mr. Brainard, to insure secrecy of a certain matter of information known only by a Mrs. Norris, withholds from her a letter she has written to Dicky Trizane, which she is anxious should not be read by her husband. After a heated scene between the two, in which Mr. Brainard refuses to surrender the letter, Mrs. Norris says:

"I presume this is what you chivalrous Americans would call free trade?"

Brainard—No, we would term it protection.

In a little scene under the porch of the shady bungalow in the first act, played by Miss Irish and Mr. Dodson, this occurs:

Mrs. Penruddock (Miss Irish) refers to a party given the evening before, which she did not attend, and asks anxiously whether her favorite waltzes had been played. Mr. Brainard (Mr. Dodson) is unable to recall them, and Mrs. Penruddock remarks:

"I suppose you Americans have not acquired an ear for music."

Brainard—Oh, yes. I have an ear for music, but I guess its punctured—the sound runs out so quickly—but we never mistake "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" for "God Save the King," although the tunes are similar.

***

Here are a few additional lines that provoke laughter from audiences who go to Daly's to see "The Country Girl":

Verity—Is that tall one the Rajah?

Barry—Yes, that's the Rajah, Sir.

Verity—Is that little one in yellow the Princess?

Barry—Yes, that's the little café au lait.

***

Princess—I think you told me, Barry, that an Englishman may only marry one wife.

Barry—At a time, Princess.

Princess—Now, if he tires of her, can he not marry another?

Barry—Well, it has been done. Certain formalities have to be gone through after certain informalities.

Princess—And in England can a woman marry any man she may please?

Barry—Yes, Princess; but she may not be pleased with any man she may please.

***

Princess—Where is your master?

Barry—He's in the spare room dreaming of you by day and thinking of you at night.

***

Barry—Tell the electors that the hours will be short and the wages long, your son's election is a certainty.

Verity—Think so?

Barry—Its a soft think, what they call a squinch.

***

Sophie—You were not down to breakfast this morning?

Barry—No, I had it in my room over night.

***

Sophie—Do you paint?

Barry—No, not regularly, I did have a slap at the bathroom the other day.

Barry—What are you painting?

Sophie—I'm painting the atmosphere.

***

I beg pardon. Who is that lady over there? I'm so shortsighted I never can remember names without my glasses.

Oh, my niece, Lady Arnott.

Oh, my dear Lady Whatnot, how do you do? What a charming evening we had at Lady Tomtabbycat's till those stupid men pushed the lamp over.

***

Such nice material. I should think that would clean quite twice. Oh, that's very nice. I like that bell rope in the front. It's so handy if there's a fire in the night.

***

Quite my own idea—silk foundation and everything. I do think these umpire gowns are so becoming, and these "What Ho" pleats are so nice. It is what I call chic without being bazar.

***

Now, I do wish you girls would come down and have tea with me one afternoon. I am always at home the second Thursday in every week.

***

She's flirting with him, the long-legged flamingo.

***

I can't dance another step; every breath's like drawing a cork.

***

I suppose you don't care to dance with me?

No, I would rather dance alone.

Mamma told me what you were.

That's the way out.

I thank you; I can go when I please.

Don't follow me about.

I'm not. I am only coming the same way.

***

Here are some specimens of the "Tommy Rot" dialogue, put forth at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse:

I wish those actors wouldn't talk so loud.

Yes, it's as bad as the Metropolitan Opera House; the singers there quite drown one's voice.

***

Who are those Siameses?

They are Uneeda and Zuzu.

Are they as warm biscuits as they look?

One of them isn't. The fellows at the club call one of them inanimate and the other "In a minute."

***

Do you believe in ghosts?

Yes, in ghosts and angels.

***

Where do they go to college?

They are attending night sessions at Rector's, Sherry's, and Del's.

***

You know society people and actors don't mix very well.

Stage people have to draw the line somewhere.

***

No, no, I will be strong. Give me the luxuries of life and I will dispense with the necessities.

***

That clock is fast!

How do you know?

Because it's a French clock.

***

The doormat said Welcome, and now he wants to marry me.

Who, the doormat?

No, the landlord.

Where Woman Is Boss.

THERE is a remarkable community in Abyssinia where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated themselves, says Golden Penny. All the women work hard, while the men are idle; but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belong to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he cannot come back until he makes amends by the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death she would be scorned by her tribe. The wife, without any reason, may strike her tent and go, taking with her one-third of the joint possessions. The husband, unless he is traveling, may not live out of his tent.

Correspondence with the Dead.

THERE has arisen in St. Petersburg, says Science Siftings, a new Lucian by whose intermediary bereaved mortals can hold dialogues with the dead. He is the editor of a spiritualistic journal, and has a column headed, "From the Other World." In it appear signed communications from the dead, in reply to queries from the living. Any subscriber can send a letter to a dead person on forwarding to the editor four copecks, which are equal to about three halfpence. The dead seem to be prompt correspondents, for no inquirer has to wait more than a week for a letter to come from the other world. The daily mails from heaven are always on time.

HOW TO GET A CITY POSITION

Not Really Difficult if a Young Man Is Ambitious.

THERE are thousands of persons who each year make application to "feed at the public crib" through the medium of civil service examinations. New York spends annually more than $100,000 in the examination of the papers written out by applicants for municipal positions. More than 75 per cent. of the persons who seek positions fail to pass, and are found, from a physical or mental standpoint, not to meet the requirements. Of the other 25 per cent. only about 5 per cent. succeed in getting on the city pay rolls. A young man of ordinary common-school education who had spent about five years in the acquirement of useful knowledge during his leisure hours made up his mind to give the civil service of New York a severe test.

"I was in a small position paying me $20 a week," said the now city official to a reporter last week. "My idea was that it would be a very difficult matter for me to pass the civil service examination, and I further thought that without any solid political pull I would not succeed in getting a job. My first examination was for Tenement House Inspector. There were some catch questions in the papers, but it seemed to me that any man with good ordinary intelligence who really wanted to fill the position he sought could by a few weeks of careful study prepare himself for the ordeal. I studied the tenement-house law and tried to grasp in a general way what would be expected of a Tenement House Inspector. It took me less than two weeks to prepare. There were one or two questions asked which it would be safe to say not a single applicant answered correctly. I passed the examination and received a rating which I afterward found to be 98 per cent.

"It seemed to me after I was successful in my examination that my goal was as far away as ever. Then the thought came over me that I would take as many civil service examinations for city positions as I possibly could. In three months I took examinations for seven different places. You can imagine my astonishment when I not only passed the seven examinations, but in addition received from the heads of several city departments offers of appointments.

"The first place offered was in the Finance Department as a clerk at a small salary. The next was under Commissioner De Forrest as a Tenement House Inspector. Next came an offer from the Civil Service Board to appoint me to a place there. In less than a week I was offered a position in the Disciplinary Training School at a salary of $1,800 a year. In all I have been offered seven different jobs, and any man in New York who has an ordinary education and will make honest efforts to find out what information a man should have to qualify him for a city position ought to be ashamed of himself if he complains that there is a 'Chinese civil service' in this city. You must remember that I had the backing of no big politician. I went into the examinations on my merits. Whether I happened to be an exception or not I want to say that no official who offered me an appointment made any inquiries as to whether I had a 'political pull.' I have references of business houses and a few friends not very prominent in politics."

DO NOT FEAR A TRUST.

Owners of Small Tug Boats Confident That They Will Retain Business.

ALTHOUGH six of the principal towing companies in this city have taken preliminary steps to form a combine for the purpose of keeping up prices and keeping down expenses, the smaller companies and the individual tugboat owners do not seem to fear that they will lose much business.

A Captain, who is also the owner of one of these little tugs, was asked if, after the merger had been arranged, he would enter the combination or go out of business. "Why should I do either?" he replied. "That towboat trust in the first place will never come to anything. To be a money-making trust these days, you have to control everything in your line that is in sight. Now the six companies whose names I see mentioned as the partners in this combine, own only thirty-four boats altogether, and thirty-four boats cannot begin to do the towing business for this harbor. They say that we little fellows cut rates now. What would prevent us from cutting rates even if these six companies did get together? Most of their boats are big ones, which cost anywhere from $50 to $75 a day to run, so they have to make pretty close on to $100 every day in order to pay office rent and a few other little extras connected with the towing business. Now, my boat here can run along nicely at an outlay of $25 a day, and if I make lower prices than some others, it's nobody's business but my own.

"The principal point, though, is this: Supposing all we little fellows and every tug in the harbor were gobbled up in this combine. Then, of course, the prices would go up, but what would prevent boats from Philadelphia and even from Boston—and there are plenty of them around there—from coming here and picking up a whole lot of business, as much as they wanted in fact, at lower than combination rates?

"Of course, this combination might do some good for the six companies by cutting down expenses, but it can't do us any harm."

HOUSES THAT WANDER.

Peculiar Conditions Brought About By Widening of White Plains Road.

PREPARATIONS for widening the White Plains Road in the upper part of the Borough of the Bronx have brought about an odd condition of affairs along that thoroughfare. With a view to taking some of the kinks out of the road the engineers will widen it, in some places on one side, in others on the other. Scores of houses have been removed or will be removed to make way for the improvement, and many of the occupants of these houses have taken the opportunity afforded by their enforced migration to remove, not just beyond the line of the widened street, but to other streets, with the result that houses, brick as well as frame, seem to be wandering all over the region. One house has traveled several hundred feet to a street parallel to the White Plains Road, and has turned its back upon its former site. Others have made a right-face movement and established themselves upon cross streets. A few have crossed the White Plains Road, and in doing so have seriously interrupted travel on the Huckleberry line.

The inhabitants, like true New Yorkers, have accepted philosophically the inconveniences of moving house and all. Business goes on in the peripatetic houses. A shop that fronts to-day on the White Plains Road will front to-morrow on an entirely different thoroughfare, and the shopkeeper will do business not only at each stand in succession, but at every intermediate point in the journey. Smoke is seen issuing from houses midway on their journey, and the occupants are seen serenely eating their meals, while workmen are in the act of rolling the house along to its new destination.

Many of the movers have taken the opportunity to improve their houses. Families that have been content for years with squalid surroundings have set their houses amid smooth new lawns. New roofs have been put upon old houses that looked hardly worth the trouble of tearing down and carting away, and fresh coats of paint put upon clapboards that for years have known no such dressing. The widening of the road, indeed, seems to have sent a sudden wave of prosperity along the whole route. One thing that helps to account for some of the improvements that have gone hand in hand with these movings is the fact that many of the inhabitants are getting heavy damages for disturbance and for the land that the city is taking. A good many, not suspecting that such bargains could be made, or perhaps ignorant that the improvement was to take place, sold out to speculators, who in turn obtained handsome damages from the city. Bitter things are being said now of the far-sighted persons who thus turned an honest penny at the expense of their unenterprising neighbors. The trees along the road are in many cases to be cut down, and these have been sold at auction in advance of the cutting. One man paid $1 at one of these auctions for seven or eight gigantic black walnut trees, sold four or five of them to a speculator for over $75, and cut up the rest for firewood.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A Card: Important to the Thrifty.

This May Be Our Last Week At the Old Store.

The "Moving" Problem.

Moving, reduced to its simplest form, will be fraught with many physical difficulties, not to mention the time, the cost, the loss. We need your co-operation.

With the public working with us during the next few days the task ahead will be greatly diminished. ***We shall secure your aid by making it profitable for you to give it.***

The plan will operate, because it is practical. Reciprocity is the winning element—mutual interest. Our needs and your needs dovetail.

The store is overflowing with things for personal and domestic use, things required by men, women and children. We are, for ample reasons, extra anxious to sell them now.

There were never stronger, sounder grounds for making price-concessions. The movement beginning to-morrow affects nearly every department.

The values will be large—large as the necessities that create them demand.

A page advertisement, crowded with items, could not have fairly represented the multitude of economies. This is an uncommon opportunity—hence we tell you of it in an uncommon way. A harvest for the frugal is ready for garnerers.

OCT 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1902.

ANOTHER ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

UNCLE SAM—She's pretty safe now, and with a new anchor out all creation can't budge her.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Copyright, 1902, by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

A SOLICITOR for a Wall Street paper had been trying for a long time to secure the signature of Russell Sage to an advertising contract at a cost of $100 per year, but to no purpose. To show how diligently he had been working, hoping thereby to induce Mr. Sage to sign the contract, he said:

"I think, Mr. Sage, you ought to favor me with this order, for I have been after you for three years."

The old financier leaned back in his chair, thought a moment, and then asked: "How long have you been trying to get this contract, did you say?"

"Three years," hopefully replied the agent.

"Then, you see," continued Mr. Sage, "I have saved just $300."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THEY tell a story of John F. Carroll of Tammany Hall to prove that much of his success is due to his sublime self-confidence. When he was a clerk in the Court of Sessions, all the court attendants except Carroll stood very much in awe of Recorder Smyth, and nothing would induce them to cross him in any way. Carroll had one failing. Often when important work was on hand, Carroll would be missing, and could not be found anywhere.

This state of affairs continued for some time, but one day the Recorder could stand it no longer. His oft-repeated cry: "Where's Carroll?" was heard, and the attendants knew the court was very angry.

"Confound that fellow," shouted Recorder Smyth, "he is never here when he is wanted. I tell you, this thing cannot be kept up. This court isn't big enough to hold both Carroll and myself. One of us will have to get out."

When Carroll showed up the next day one of the court attendants told him of the big rumpus that had occurred over his absence. Whereupon Carroll said in all seriousness:

"I'm mighty sorry Judge Smyth is going to resign."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ONE of the many things Prof. Brewer is interested in is the Agricultural Experiment Station maintained by the State in the outskirts of New Haven. One day the professor took his sons through the place, explaining to them the different pieces of apparatus. They were particularly interested in a certain machine designed to smoke cigars automatically, whereby the finest ash possible is obtained and analyzed.

"I noticed that the boys were attracted by this machine, and explained it to them carefully," said the professor, recently. "I thought no more about it, however, until one Sunday I found our house full of smoke. And what do you suppose? Bless me if those boys hadn't rigged up a similar machine in the attic and were coloring a meerschaum pipe!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHEN James Whitcomb Riley received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Yale he attended the annual alumni dinner, and instead of responding in a speech Mr. Riley read an original poem entitled "Nobody Knows When He Goes to Sleep."

At the close of the dinner the reporters crowded around Mr. Riley and asked for the poem which, as he had expressed it, he "laid at the feet of his new-found Alma Mater."

"Why, this poem is incomplete," said Mr. Riley. "It isn't half finished, and I hiccoughed through the few threads I had put together."

"Well, can't you give us the first stanza?" said one of the reporters.

"Young man," said Mr. Riley, sternly, "the first stanza is just as incomplete as the others."

The reporters, especially those proficient in shorthand, left the banquet hall, having learned that Mr. Riley had laid his original poem not only at the feet of his new-found Alma Mater, but at those of an up-to-date publisher as well.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHILE traveling recently, Mark Twain was asked by a friend and fellow-passenger if he remembered the first money he had ever earned.

"Yes," answered Mr. Clemens, puffing meditatively on his cigar, "I have a distinct recollection of it. When I was a youngster I attended school at a place where the use of the birch rod was not an unusual event. It was against the rules to mark the desks in any manner, the penalty being a fine of $5 or public chastisement.

"Happening to violate the rule on one occasion, I was offered the alternative. I told my father, and, as he seemed to think it would be too bad for me to be publicly punished, he gave me the $5. At that period of my existence $5 was a large sum, while a whipping was of little consequence, and so—" here Mr. Clemens reflectively knocked the ashes from his cigar—"well," he finally added, "that was how I earned my first $5."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MAGISTRATE BRANN is an Irishman, and intensely proud of his lineage. It is one point upon which it is not safe to chaff him. Recently a number of boys who had been arrested for some petty offense were taken before his Honor. Among them was one whose speech and general appearance stamped him as Italian. Somebody had told the boy to give an Irish name and tell his Honor he was Irish.

The Magistrate questioned the boys until he came to the young Italian.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Mickey da Casey," replied the youngster, amid a roar of laughter. "I'm Irish."

"Oh, it's Irish you are, are you?" smilingly replied his Honor. "Well, so am I, and I'll just fine you $10 for insulting an honorable race."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CHIMMIE FADDEN, (Edward W. Townsend,) Mr. Dooley, (Finley Peter Dunne,) George Ade, and Dinkelspiel, (George V. Hobart,) were seated at a table in the Lambs' Club one afternoon recently, when in walked Henry Dixey, the comedian. He paused, threw up both hands, exclaiming:

"The Lord preserve the English language," and walked on, without a protest from the celebrated quartet, each of whom tried to look innocent.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

BISHOP A. M. RANDOLPH of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, a ripe scholar and eloquent preacher, is the gentlest of men—and the most absentminded.

A struggling country rector who may be called Smith had a very needy parish and a very manly little boy who was fond of dogs. Now the Bishop has a

fund for the aid of needy parishes, and the country rector had been trying a long time to get some of this fund for his poor people. At a convocation in Norfolk the Bishop called to the rector:

"Come to see me to-night, Smith. I want to talk to you."

Smith went with high hopes, sure that he had landed a slice of that fund. The Bishop greeted him cordially, and after some desultory talk it came out that Mr. Pierpont Morgan had just made the Bishop a present of a fine collie. The gift embarrassed the good man.

"I cannot keep him here in town," said he. "Mrs. Randolph won't have him. Couldn't I get Everard to take him to the country and keep him for me?" Everard was the rector's boy.

The shepherd of the poor flock concealed his disappointment as much as possible, and agreed that Everard should take the dog. Then, just as he was going away the Bishop called after him in his mildest tones:

"I hope the dog won't give you any trouble, Smith," he said. "He makes night hideous. It takes two people to take care of him."

That was the Bishop's last word.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

M. BLOUET tells this story illustrating the evils of strong drink:

"A young New Yorker of good family and good social position had a great fondness for drink. His family and his friends had done almost everything to break him of the habit, with no success. A friend suggested they try and give him a severe shock. As a means to this end they procured a coffin, and the next time he came home under the influence they dressed him like a corpse, put him in the coffin, darkened the room, but placed a few lighted candles around the coffin and left the friend to watch him.

He awoke shortly and appeared greatly puzzled by the surroundings, when, catching sight of somebody in the room, he remarked:

"'Say, where am I?'

"'You're dead,' answered his friend.

"'Dead! um! that's awkward. Say, how long have I been dead?'

"'Three days.'

"'Um! and are you dead, too?'

"'Yes, I'm dead, too.'

"'Um, that's funny! Say, how long have you been dead?'

"'Three weeks.'

"'Um, good! good! If you have been dead three weeks and I have only been dead three days, you must know more about the place than I do. Where can we go and get a drink?'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ABRAHAM BENEDICT of the New York bar tells the story of a young man who entered a street car with a dog and attracted the attention of an Irishman, who inquired what kind of a dog it was. The young man replied:

"It is a cross between an ape and an Irishman."

"Then we are both related to it," responded the Irishman.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A COMMITTEE of English brewers recently visited America to study the methods of the large breweries here. While looking over the Ruppert brewery the conversation turned on the privilege accorded to employes to indulge in the malted beverage. To the Englishmen's great surprise they learned that there was no restriction placed upon the men.

"But are you not afraid that their over-indulgence might interfere with their work?" Col. Jacob Ruppert, the host, was asked.

"Oh, not at all. No amount of beer that they drink can affect our men," replied the Colonel. "Why, we have a foreman who can drink a pail of beer at one draught without showing the least effect."

This statement called forth such an expression of doubt that the foreman was summoned.

"Fritz," said the Colonel, "these gentlemen seem to doubt that you can drink a pail of beer without stopping. Now, I want you to fill one of your big pails, bring it in here, and prove what I have said."

This was done, and, without turning a hair, the German assimilated the contents of the pail.

"My word!" exclaimed one of the Englishmen. "How did you manage that?"

"Oh, dot was easy," said the fat Teuton, with a proud smile. "To make sure dot I don'd make no mistake I first fill de bail und drink it outside, to try it once. Den I fill it again und drink it in here."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Bishop Potter was first elected Bishop he used often to preach in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, where he was a great favorite. As it was not always possible for him to fix his appointments so as to be present at the beginning of a service, it was arranged that whenever he found it possible to be present he was to come in at any time in the service and preach. One day, however, he was later than usual. The preacher for the day had already ascended the pulpit, and as the Bishop appeared in his vestments at the chancel door, in full view of the congregation, the choir was singing as the hymn before the sermon:

"Too late! too late! Ye cannot enter now!"

A broad smile spread over the faces of the congregation as the Bishop, taking in the situation, retreated as quietly as possible to the vestry room.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN Englishman who recently came to New York for the first time and who did not know that Mark Twain was Mr. Clemens's nom de plume, expressed the opinion to one of his friends that Americans were very poorly informed concerning English monuments of international interest.

"Why so?" said the friend.

"Why, my dear fellow, a man I met on the steamer asked me if Westminster Abbey was not a hotel and seemed surprised when I told him it was not."

"And who was he?"

"I think he said his name was Samuel Clemens," replied the Englishman. And when the American finished his laugh the Britisher wanted to know "What is funny about that?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Judge Warren Foster came back to the bench after his vacation he was not aware that Mr. Jerome had added to his staff a Deputy Assistant by the name of Nott. A case came up before the court in which Mr. Nott represented the District Attorney's office. The assistant in the preceding case was Mr. Krotel. When the Clerk of the court called the title of the case Judge Foster asked:

"Is Mr. Krotel the assistant in this case?"

"I think Nott," replied the Clerk.

"But don't you know whether it is Mr. Krotel or not?" asked the court.

"I said I thought Nott," answered the Clerk.

"But are you not sure?"

"Yes, I am sure it is Nott."

The Judge looked at the Clerk in amazement.

"Then if you are sure it is not—what are you talking about? I trust you are not trying to make sport of the court," and Judge Foster's gavel fell on the bench nervously.

"I certainly was not, your Honor. I thought it was Nott. Now I am sure it is Nott, for I have just looked at the papers."

What might have burst from the Court then can only be conjectured, for at the explosive moment Mr. Nott came forward and explained the situation to the Judge.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Chaplain Hubbard, United States Army, retired, was stationed at Fort Buford, N. D., (numbered with the abandoned posts in 1895,) his little son, then six years old, chose as his career the rôle of Second Lieutenant, as one of his favorites among the officers was of that rank.

One day, when talking over his ambition, his mother said: "Whatever you are, my son, I trust you may be a Christian gentleman."

"Can't I be a Christian gentleman and a Second Lieutenant, too, mamma?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE wife of a minstrel in Philadelphia is fond of telling about her experience in "getting even" with Mrs. Sarah Rorer, the cooking school lecturer. At a food show Mrs. Rorer reproved, with some acerbity, two or three women who were interrupting her lecture on the hygienic preparation of food by thumbing over books in which were pasted written recipes that had come down as family heirlooms.

"Destroy those things," exclaimed Mrs. Rorer, "and you will be healthier women with happier homes."

"I consider that an insult to my dead mother," retorted one woman, as she left the lecture hall.

She was the wife of a member of a stock minstrel company in Philadelphia in which is tolerated a latitude in its local "skits" that would put Weber and Fields at a standstill. That was why it happened that within a few days "Hughey" Dougherty and his associates did a minstrel burlesque of the cooking lecture in which Mrs. Rorer gave Mr. Rorer one of her "cream foam" biscuits and he promptly dropped dead.

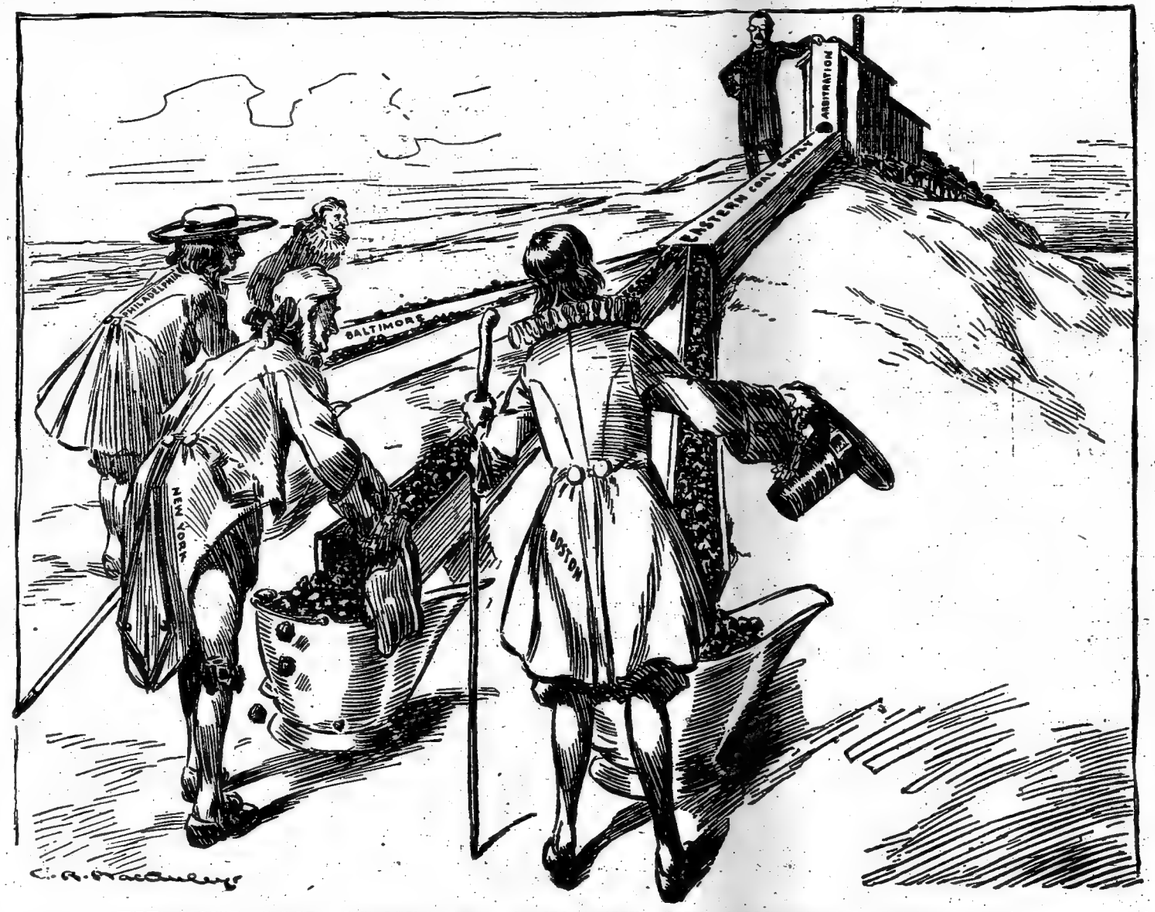

FOR YOUR GOOD OFFICES, MR. PRESIDENT, WE SINCERELY THANK YOU.

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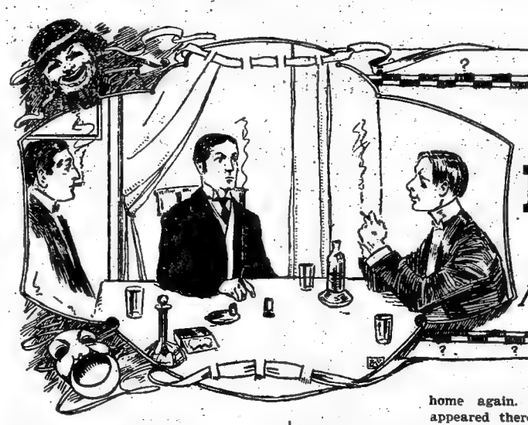

A COMEDY INQUISITION.

WEEDON GROSSMITH and the Human Interrogation Point.

IT was a party of three; not three of a kind, for their personal characteristics were widely dissimilar. To begin with, there was Weedon Grossmith, the English actor—now playing at the Princess Theatre—courteous, amiable, as became the host, for it was in his room, after a performance of "The Night of the Party," that this scene in the "real life of an actor" was played. No. 2 was the newspaper man—one of those who have learned that silence is sometimes golden and that in interviewing it is ofttimes best to let the other fellow do most of the talking. And the third one of the party was the "man-who-had-never-before-met-a-sure-enough-live-actor." The last named did not lose any time. He talked with the persistence of a rapid-fire gun, and his questions were as quaintly malapropos as they were numerous. Mr. Grossmith has put himself on record as hating puns and punsters, but the provocation was great, and if he occasionally took refuge in that form of response when the question became too personal or too inapt to justify serious consideration it was only what might have been expected of a clever man put on the defensive.

The chops were succulent and done to a turn. And to offset the raw night outdoors there was—but never mind—it was mellow and smooth, rolled down easily, and left no disagreeable aftertaste. Mr. Grossmith had just topped his with a half bottle of soda—not iced—"though," he added, "they do tell me I'll get to the ice before I'm over here long."

"You've been here before?" queried the man of curiosity.

"Oh, my, yes. I made my début in this country. That was a long time ago, of course, and the theatregoers of that time are no longer those of to-day. Some have families and stay at home o' nights. Others are dead. Some have the gout and wish they were."

"Do you find much change in New York?"

"Not so very much. You see, the au-

diences at the Princess go in rather more for the high-priced seats. So I find more bills and currency."

"What part of the play do you like best?"

"Why, my own part. But for goodness sake don't tell that to the members of my company. They might not like it."

"Do you think you have a fine company of actors?"

"Certainly." That with emphasis. "Though some persons might doubt it if they heard me at rehearsals."

"What is the most trying part of your work?"

The actor winked at the newspaper man as he answered: "Trying on my wigs and costumes."

"No, you misunderstand me." The misguided questioner would not be squelched. "I mean what part of an actor's work is least satisfying?"

"The part in which he fails. Now, there was my first appearance in London, for example. I had been successful over here, but was anxious to get home again. So I appeared there first in Charles Mathews's part in 'Mr. Woodcock's Little Game.' I was a failure. Now I can take a smack in the face, and, if I don't literally turn the other cheek, I am at least not heartbroken over it. But the thing that is too much for me is to have my friends come around, with long-drawn faces, grasping my hand and telling me how sorry they feel, with the air and voice of those who approach one who has just lost a relative. I remember, on that occasion, one of those same friends came to me with the comment: 'Poor old fellow—I'm

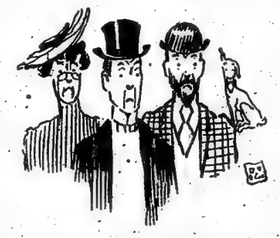

so very, very sorry. By the way, I hope you haven't given up your painting.'"

Mr. Grossmith lighted a cigar, by way of assuaging the doleful recital. But he stopped midway in his puffing when the next question came.

"Who is your favorite actor?"

"Oh, now, modesty forbids." The actor cast a glance into a pier mirror on the opposite side of the room, and then took a long, satisfying pull at his perfecto.

"What scene of your play do you like the best?"

"Usually the tag at the end of the last act."

"Then you don't act for the love of it?"

"Love of what?"

"Of acting."

"Oh, I enjoy acting when my audience seems to be enjoying itself."

"How do American audiences affect you?"

"That depends entirely on their size."

"Do you think they are colder than English audiences?"

"I have not heard of a shortage of fuel abroad recently, so perhaps just now they are. However, I believe the management here is liberal with its heating arrangements."

"Have you ever written anything?"

"Oh, yes. I have a great deal of correspondence—"

"No. I mean books, plays, or personal memoirs."

"The best part of my memoirs are the things I forget. I wrote 'The Night of the Party.' Then I also wrote 'The Commission,' which ran several years in London. I have turned out a number of shilling shockers, and have contributed frequently to Punch. During my management of the Vaudevilles I wrote a play called 'Poor Mr. Poughton.' I thought it was very funny at rehearsal, but somehow I was afraid to put my name to it. And as a friend had written in a little love scene, it was produced with his name as author. The 'Poor' of the title was singularly appropriate, as the play's reception proved. A few nights afterward I was at the Beefsteak Club, and my friend Sir Augustus Webster dropped in. He took me by the hand, but I didn't quite realise what was coming.

"'My dear Weedon,' he said, 'you know no one admires you more as an actor than do I—but, hang it—it wasn't your fault, you know. You didn't write the d—— thing.'"

The tale of a failure probably prompted the next question.

"Have you laid anything by for a rainy day?"

"Oh, indeed I have. An umbrella, a mackintosh, and a pair of goloshes."

"Are actors saving?"

"Why"—Mr. Grossmith's eyes fairly twinkled—"I know one actor in England who saves five lives every afternoon and evening during a season of forty weeks. And he doesn't use a net. His contracts call for the gross."

The second bottle of soda was emptied and the cigars went round again. The actor rose, shifted from one chair to another, and turned his face smilingly to the inquisitor once more. There was less than a minute's pause, when this came:

"Now, tell me, what do you consider the secret of your success?"

"It isn't a secret. An actor's career is entirely public."

"What is your method of studying a part?"

"That's curious," answered Mr. Grossmith. "Indeed, the committing of lines to memory is awful for me. I'm one of the slowest studies in the world, I imagine. First, I copy all the words into a small memorandum book that can be easily carried about. I learn a page at a time, sometimes walking about side streets, where there is little traffic to bother me. I can't study at home. There are too many things to distract me. About the time I get fairly launched I see a piece of paper lying on the table, pick it up, and it turns out to be an unpaid bill or some other old thing that needs attention. Often I take a railway journey—oh, to almost any old place—just to get the seclusion of a car compartment. That I find one of the

best plans, and I use it most often. Or I jump into a four-wheeler and tell the Jehu to drive where he likes."

"Would anything induce you to retire from the stage?"

"Yes. I earned my living as a painter before I embarked on the sea of theatrical life. And when the piece doesn't go I sometimes feel like walking off and never returning."

"What led you to go on the stage in the first place?"

"Hard luck. Bad times in London. Cecil Clay put the idea into my head that I could paint in the daytime and act at nights, thus earning money from both professions. It worked better in theory than in practice."

"What are your future plans?"

"Well, I've changed professions so often it's hard to tell. Another change is about due, but I haven't made up my mind. Perhaps politics, dentistry—or maybe I'll become a green grocer. Don't you think I'd make a good grocer?"

Mr. Grossmith had actually asked a question—the first of the night. But the human interrogation point was too anxious for information to heed it. So he rattled on:

"What do you eat for breakfast?"

"Anything I d—— please—when I can get it."

"What is your favorite amusement?"

"Studying human nature. I'm never bored except—occasionally—in fashionable drawing rooms. I fiddle a bit—indeed, I'm more or less a jack-of-all-trades, and I rather like it."

"Do you think the Church and stage are coming nearer together?"

"Conditions of metropolitan growth seem to preclude that. Churches are usually built in the residential sections. Theatres, I have noticed, are more apt to be erected in the business districts. So, geographically, as the city grows they get further and further apart."

The newspaper man remembered that the following day a matinée was scheduled. He pointed to the clock.

"It's past 3," he said, "and you may want to get some rest. It has been very enjoyable, and—"

"May we come again?" queried the irrepressible young man.

"Delighted, I'm sure. Sorry you must be going. Good night."

"Oh! I say, I forgot to ask you if—"

But the door had slammed.

As they reached the sidewalk the youthful investigator turned his searching gaze toward his companion.

"Your profession must be awfully interesting," he said. "Can you tell me—"

But the newspaper man bounded on a car and was whisked away into the night. And in his dreams this is what he saw:

"There seems to be some subtle influence in hose and doublet," said the man at the box office, "which is irresistible to women. Now, it's easy enough to understand why a handsome actor in such garb has a fascination for the gentler sex, but why the same thing should prevail when an actress dons the garb I never could quite understand. Henrietta Crosman's most ardent admirers at present are women, and the proverbial writer of notes and sender of violets in her case is distinctly feminine. These things pass through the box office here on their way to the stage, and I have a chance of observing the handwriting on the envelopes, so I know whereof I speak. It used to be the same when Julia Marlowe appeared in Rosalind, Modjeska's women admirers were legion, and Mary Anderson, despite her classic coldness, seemed irresistible to women when she donned the male attire. And I've begun to wonder if the handsome leading men who pride themselves on that fascination for women they are supposed to possess aren't taking to themselves just a little too much. Is it the man or the clothes that fascinate the average woman? My experience seems to indicate that it is the latter."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

SOME SPARKING

IT WAS no doubt the rural wag who tacked up the notice in the Prospect Post Office, and it caused a variety of emotions to germinate in the bosoms of the swains who read it:

TO THE ANXIOUS ONES.

Because of the cost and scarcity of coal at the present time, the young ladies who receive company request the young gentlemen to bring their fuel when they call. Soft wood is adapted to new-comers or those who have not as yet taken serious views concerning the question of matrimony. Hickory wood will be considered as a genuine tribute to the shrine of Cupid, and the object of the caller who brings it will be seriously considered. The engaged young gentleman had best stay at home, or bring a bushel of coal if he can. As he has passed the 90 per cent. point, and the question is settled, he had better quit the job and give the rest of the family a show.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY-FIVE.

Axes were in demand after the notice was posted, and more young swains fell to and did strenuous stunts at wood chopping than ever before. The ardor of their intentions and the seriousness of the attacks were discerned by the sort of fuel they prepared. When John Henry plied up tailings from the sawmill in his private department under the woodshed it was evident that he was about to approach the fair one in a cautious and careful manner; he proposed to learn just how warm the spirit of her disposition was before laying in a store of hard wood. When Charles Augustus heaped up a goodly pile of hickory in his pop's back yard it was not necessary to guess at the degree of his warmth about the matter—for he was pretty near to the falling down point and ready to pop the question. As he is wise, he will work the hickory wood racket degree over Winter, trusting to luck and warm weather for the rest. The chaps who had passed the anthracite degree were in the dumps. Some of them begged their fair ones to be allowed to go through the delightful process again, start in at the soft-wood point, gravitate through its various stages of uncertainty into the hickory-wood period, linger there for a spell, and then approach the point of investigation and slide into the coalbin affections of the blissfully engaged. But the graduates were cut short in quick order, and sent about their ways forthwith with stern injunctions to abide by the regulations or come into the kitchen with pa and ma.

The plan is succeeding nicely, and pa hopes to lay by enough to buy a bushel of coal to enliven the parlor stove about Christmas time.

Fences are beginning to show the sad effects of early love affairs, and a lot of pickets have been purloined from the fence surrounding the church. The hickory-wood point of love's young dream promises at the present writing to remain at a settled and stationary degree on the thermometer of the divine passion, for coal is scarcer than ever. The hickory-wood young man knows a good thing, hence totes his bundle of wood when he calls on Mamie, giving the poor engaged coalbin graduate the merry "ha, ha!"

William Henry passed rapidly into the hard-wood state, but ran out of hickory as he reached the easy-going highway of affection where she let him take her hand early in the evening and hold it and name the fingers until 2 A. M. He saw the bright dream of his life flicker when the last stick of wood crumbled to ashes. It gave him a chill—but when she told him that ma objected to him because his hair didn't part; that pa had other intentions for her, and that she herself was seriously thinking of going to the city to clerk in a store, his teeth fairly chattered. He told the false one that there were as good fish in the sea as had ever been caught, and she murmured that hickory didn't grow among seaweed.

The affair is off, and William Henry has another girl and has gone back to the soft-wood point again.

It promises to disturb the political affairs up in Oneida County, where cordwood passes as current coin and the candidate with the biggest pile of hickory is apt to win the most votes—at least among the younger voters who are out of fuel.

Reginald—Great heavens! What is that outlandish affair Miss Quarterback has about her neck?

Algy—Ah! That, my boy, is one of those new chrysanthemum stock collars which the ladies will wear at the football games this season.

The Poet's Request.

OH, the songs of sunny youth—
You the theme for all my lays—
Bubbling o'er with love and truth.
Ah, the verse of other days.

Music in each throbbing line,
Sunshine in each lissome phrase.
Ah, the subtle spell was mine
Weaving verse in other days.

Sonnet to each fleeting smile—
Madrigals and roundelays;
Life itself was music while
Writing verse in other days.

Years have passed and now my muse
Has no more caressing ways;
When I beckon words refuse
To answer as in other days.

You have gone the way of all
Whom the gods and poets praise—
Married. I would fain recall
Verses of the other days.

Please return each rhyming vow—
'Tis a poet still who prays;
The magazines might buy them now—
Verses of the other days.

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

THE PASSING OF THE BEAUTY

BY KATE MASTERSON

TIME was when Beauty was the Queen of Hearts!

The King, uncovered, bent above her hand, and the peasant threw his cap to the roadside and averred her royalty with great oaths as her carriage wheels showered their dust upon him.

Those were the days when poets sang the charm of melting eyes, of red, red lips, rose cheeks, and taper waists.

Those, too, were the days of dandies, male things who grew whiskers in bunches as though they were violets, who padded their shoulders, ogled, simpered, and walked mincingly through curtained boudoirs, their good looks their only card of admission.

But the beauty man passed long ago into the region of forgotten loves, and by degrees the beauty woman has learned to look into her mirror and acknowledge with a sigh that with it all there must be something else.

It is not enough. The age is one of values, and we have come to place pulchritude on its proper counter among the ornamental chattels, the gewgaws, the gems that have no sound or meaning, and reach the eye alone.

How came it to pass! Who can tell us but the stars that change the tides of life in their smiling and their weeping? We have grown older since the days of dolls and, to our piquant taste, Cleopatra might seem a frump and Venus too heavy hipped for a Louis chair.

Diana might win us, perhaps, but rather because she chased than for her overshare of good looks. The cleft in Phryne's shoulder would not be so warm to-day unless it were hidden under an old lace yoke.

Through the Wagnerian melody of life there runs the subtle motif of change. Contrast lures us, and even the saints singing Gregorian chants would bore us were it not for an occasional coon song wafted up to us from the grillroom below.

Our greatest living Admiral is author of the epigram that heaven would be more alluring if it possessed the climate of the one and the society of the other place.

He told us this once and it made us think. We moderns are too perniciously active to care to bask in the smile of Helen.

It is to the "teuf teuf," to the golf links, and the country club and the bright blue sea, with a white sail set under a peachblow sky, that we turn, and the girl who cannot keep up the pace is not the sort of girl we care about.

Silk lined we may be, but never slow. The beauty woman was slower than the obelisk, and we always give the obelisk the go-by when we drive, for only the yappy would care to stand and study the mysterious signals dug into those cold gray sides by long-dead fingers.

The game of posing on a piazza under a dotted veil and a pink parasol belonged to the fuddy duddy age.

We know better now. Even to sit in a hammock and swing one's feet is no longer naughty, and so we do things. We ride, we hunt, we row, we swim, and soon we shall fly and race each other for gloves among the clouds, just as the broker angels did when they found their harps and halos heavy and flew each other up and down the golden streets for ten dollars a side.

Often we foozle in our games, but we don't stop. We play polo with our complexions, we keep late hours, but we keep going. All these things are contrary to the rules in the Book of Beauty.

The hair that blows over our eyes in a stiff breeze soon loses its curl, but we like it best so. The feet that trudge over the links may not be pinched or pigeon toed, so we are wearing larger sizes, and a strong right arm will no longer wrap twice around our waists.

The Lady of St. James's that Dobson sung of stands in a loose box alone or under a blanket in the rain at the club door. Phyllida romps for blue ribbons before the judges and never gets the gate.

The tubby girl who is bright and glossy and tanned and fit-looking is the Queen of to-day. She has elbowed the beauty girl from her pedestal. For the beauty was never tubby.

Sometimes she washed her face with cold cream and dried it with a chamois, but she hated soap as she hated the hoops thereof.

But the song of the tub is always singing in the heart of the up-to-date girl. It's bad form to breakfast in bed, and curl papers are impossible.

In fact, we're not at all curly. We have cast aside the hairdressers' irons as slaves their shackles, and we use little rubber door mats and somebody's soap on our faces instead of cosmetics.

A man never boasts now of his sweetheart's satin cheek. But he learns to love and respect the very freckles on the face of the girl who can beat him at golf or at squash.

It is no longer clubby to powder one's nose or pinken one's chin. We did all those things for an old-fashioned race of men who went in for externals and never studied the things in the shop windows.

The mission of the eternal girl is not to be more beautiful, but to be more chummy with the infernal man. Her one object in life is not to be too bright nor good for human nature's daily food. And she isn't. Not even a little bit.

And to be human used to be so rude.

And that is the keynote of the twentieth century woman. All the Wattersonese that ever was written cannot abate one jot of the genuinity and charm of the woman of to-day, in society or out of society.

She is healthier, handsomer, wholesomer, broader minded, and more charitable in word and deed than her grandmother.

And the women of a nation exemplify its status, both moral and social. It is by no superficial charm that the American woman has taken her place as Queen, before whom just now all the other nations of the world are taking off their hats.

And so we can afford to smile at the voice from the Blue Grass fields where the wild turkey grazes about this time and the cornjuice bubbleth in the Kentucky veins and oozeth from the penpoint in a wild and woozy whoop.

Yes—the woman of to-day is quite human. The woman who thought it horrid to be anything but half fed happily has gone out. She has failed to survive.

She went the same way as the girl who thought it wretched taste to eat all the oysters in her fry. Those were the bad old days when girls ate fried oysters for supper and kept their elbows off the table.

To all these things we of to-day have given the joyous smile. A clambake pleases us better than a serenade. Our manners are unmanicured, and she laughs best who laughs oftenest.

We order the dinners nowadays and the men pay for them with a childlike confidence in our judgment that is the sincerest flattery.

The feminine eye never flutters as it goes down a menu card. It is keen to scent a new entrée or something spicy in a casserole.

We miss nothing with truffles in it, and learn to take our chops manfully, if need be, without their paper frills. The lips that can voice the praise of a good sauce are eloquent, even when they are mute, while many that are Cupid bowed remain—just Cupid bowed.

A man once proposed a toast at a dinner to "Woman—Once our superior, now our equal." That's it.

But the modern woman is never ungentlemanly, no matter how daring she may be. She has, though, acquired the mannish way of taking life with a grain of salt, and it makes her more companionable and charming.

It is Lady Algy all the time, and never the Lady Arabella that wins out. She may grow old, as years count, but she keeps her husband sending roses to her until she becomes a fatling and has to have them made to order with extra bones in the sides.

For that is the only way she matures. She never ages. She keeps her gait and her gowns until the end, and even when she is in her coffin you can get the scent of her sachet.

She may cultivate a couple of chins, but she never neglects her chiffons. It

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was to pine and fade in the old days, and to sit up waiting for Reginald's faltering step on the stair as the hands went round the clock.

Nowadays Reginald has to make a date with his own wife if he wishes to chat with her, and frequently her brougham comes home in the morning a trifle after his own hansom, especially if there's anything doing in the way of a second supper.

And then, thanks be, as Mr. Dooley says, there are no Reginalds, no Algernons, nor Clarences on our programmes. It is Billy and Tommie and Jimmie that we love. It is a better way. It is the only way.

The beauty girl, she whose good looks shamed the stars and hung upon her like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear, isn't in the running.

To sit before a mirror primping and powdering and rubbering with a hand-glass is never done in the best families nowadays.

It may be practiced in stage dressing rooms, but the girl of to-day leaves everything to her maid, and forgets how she looks except what the men tell her.

There is no time for so many things. Whether we travel by an automobile or on top of a four-in-hand, we travel at a clip, and frequently our powder puffs as well as our prayers are forgotten.

Yes, the beauty girl has passed. A faddy pose is more powerful than a patch. A good story beats a bewitching smile. The woman who can take a fence in good style never has to flirt above her fan.

A dinner woman doesn't need dimples any more than a dancing man requires intellect. To blush divinely is one thing—to break a heart is quite another.

The girl who has "a little way" with her is quite as fetching as the girl with a little rosebud of a mouth, and sometimes she can give her weight for age.

The Queen is dead—yes, very dead is the Beauty Queen! Long live the Queen of Hearts—the goddess of to-day who has no use for pomades or for pastes, the brown-armed, happy-eyed one, whose comradeship makes men dream of a new heaven and a new earth—a heaven such as the Admiral pictured, having the right sort of society, as well as a good climate. And not too much harp music.

Where we shall sing the grand song of realization, not the chant of the never was nor the piping tremolo of the past, but the sweet, true song of the new century—the hosanna of the up to date.

KATE MASTERSON.

Her Career.

THE girl in black hesitated. The sign was a very inviting one, and, then, she wanted to know—oh, several things.

For she was a girl who wrote—and wrote—and wrote. Mostly she got little printed slips, "The editors regret," &c. This time she was almost sure, and here was the sign, "Madame Blank, Scientific Palmist. Futures Foretold."

Besides, there was Harry, and he, well, he had sworn that proposal No. 5 was to be the limit. In her own mind she had quite decided that if this last, this bright pet story, failed, she would give up all hope of the literary career that she had planned for herself, though, to tell the truth, it was a case of "I like candy, but candy doesn't like me." Fame absolutely refused to respond to her wooing, and, then, there was Harry.

He was so very nice, and someway he always sold his stuff. Then, too, proposal No. 5 was due to-night, and, be her story enthusiastically received or cruelly returned, she could not know until to-morrow.

"I'll do it," she said; "I'll go in and listen to the woman and abide by what she says." So she rang the bell and waited. The door was opened by a sweet-faced woman. "Your palm read? Certainly; step right in."

"Ah! you have a very fortunate hand, indeed. You will marry very shortly. Excuse the question, but have you your wedding day set?"

"Oh, no, indeed," said the girl; "I may never marry at all."

"It's very funny," murmured the palmist, who by some strange fortune appeared to really know her business; "I could have sworn that you were to be married this very day. When the line of—"

"Dear me," remonstrated the girl, "can't you see something else in my hand? Do you see anything about, eh—about writing, you know?"

"Oh, yes," said Madame Blank, looking at the hand contemplatively. "Yes, I should say that you wrote a very fair hand, indeed."

"Gracious, I don't mean that! I mean writing stories!"

"The man you marry will write for a living, if that's what you mean. You will be very happy and your husband famous. Now, look at the—"

"Excuse me," haughtily said the girl, as she swept her hand away. "I've an appointment that I entirely forgot. How much? Fifty cents? Thank you; good day."

"Horrid old thing!" she murmured when she reached the street; then in surprise she exclaimed, "Why, Harry, where did you come from? You look particularly happy."

"I am," he returned. "I have been offered the editorship of one of the best magazines in New York. Congratulate me, won't, you, dear? And say, No. 5 is not due until to-night, but I must catch the 9 o'clock express. Say yes and come with me, won't you, little girl? Ah, do, dear?"

"But, Harry, the answer to my story hasn't come, and, besides, who could get ready to go by that train?"

She was weakening. You see, he really was going, and oh, well, what was the use of denying it—she did love him and New York was a lovely place.

"Yes, I'll do it, Harry. Only give me time to do my hair and put my hat on straight."

"And the story—"

"Never mind; they'll probably reject it."

And they did.

Delicately Done.

THERE are some lovely men in the world, even if they are scarce."

It was a pretty girl who thus philosophically mingled optimism and pessimism in her view of the less assuring half of humanity. She proceeded to illustrate her position as follows:

"The other day I had to go down town by myself. I am not so very used to going down town, and there is a preponderance of masculinity down there that always scares me a little. This time I went on the elevated and got off at Rector Street. It was about 10 in the morning, and the train and station were black with men.

"There was not a woman, a sister woman, to be seen when the lace of my skirt caught in something just as I was leaving the car, and with a loud, triumphant, s-zip-p ripped off to the extent of about two yards. There was all this white stuff hanging, and I had to get rid of it some way. I stepped to one side and began trying to tear the lace across, but it was as strong as the sewing had proved weak, not a thread of it would give. Every one of the stream of men passing turned his head to look at me struggle, and I could feel my face crimson with exertion and mortification.

"That kind of a situation has a hasheesh effect, and though it seemed like hours, I suppose it was only a minute, till a gentleman, busily talking to a companion, passed close to me, and, hardly turning his eyes my way, held out an opened pocket knife; then he walked on very slowly and apparently absorbed in conversation. It was the work of a second to sever that lace, roll it up in my bag, and return him his knife.

"My gratitude was too deep to express itself in what the plays call the 'smooth, hollow phrases of society.' I am not sure that I opened my lips, but I am sure that I looked things unutterable.

"He took the knife with just the slightest bow, and, touching his hat, returned to his muttons with his friend.

"It was a little thing, you may say, but it was just the kind of little thing that tests a man's breeding exquisitely."

How It Chanced.

RAVE about our Yankee beauties,
Brilliant, chic, no end of wit;
Talk on any subject, granted;
Dress like angels, always fit.
And my darling English Alice,
Golden-haired and quite abstruse;
And my Mimi, born in Paris,
Clever, rusée, as the deuce!

Thekla! precious little Poland!
Stephanie, my Viennese;
Nadine, Russian, handsome? Very!
Grétchen, Himmel! What a tease!

How I loved them; how they loved me;
How we quarreled, how we raged!
How we kissed and met—and parted!
How we pledged, and disengaged!

Then I sailed away far eastward,
Where the opium smoke smells sweet.
And I met my yellow Ting Wee,
Toddling down Pagoda Street.

Met her 'neath the cherry blossoms,
Met behind the paper fans;
Met beneath the gay umbrellas
To the tunes from drums and pans.

How I loved her! how she loved me!
How we laughed and kissed and danced;
Not one frown or tiff or quarrel—
"Tell you how this wonder chanced?"
Not one single word of Chinese
Could I speak or understand!
And for my small yellow sweetheart
English was the unknown land!

FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

ONE of the most singular discussions in the field of natural history is that relating to the question, Do snakes swallow their young as a protection? Some years ago Dr. G. Brown Goode of the Smithsonian Institution collected a large amount of data on the subject, and gave the testimony of scores of observers to the effect that they had witnessed the act. Yet the question is in no wise settled, and an English journal at the present time is offering a prize to any one who will produce a snake with the young in its stomach, or so arrange that a committee of men can observe the act. The writer long ago accepted the story, though never having observed the singular performance, believing that it was not more remarkable than for a fish, or many fishes, to carry their young in their mouths, or for the fish pierasfer to live in the intestinal canal of a sea cucumber, or the little fishes—nomeus—attendant upon the Portuguese man-of-war, to live among the death-dealing tentacles. But not alone upon this was the fact accepted but on the direct statement of a well-known and careful observer, the late Col. Nicholas Pike, at one time our Consul at Mauritius. At my request Col. Pike made the following statement, which settled the question conclusively, at least to the satisfaction of the writer:

"The first time this came under my notice was in 1830. I was roaming over the fields when I saw a good-sized garter snake (Eutaeni sirtalis) very near with numerous young ones around her. As I approached her she placed her head flat on the ground, opening her mouth and making a peculiar noise the little ones evidently understood, for they all ran into her oesophagus. I picked her up by the neck and put her in a bag, and took her home. On examination I found

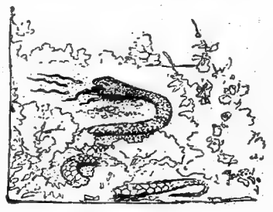

I had about twenty snakes, including the mother. They were kept together in a box, and when I told the story to my friends they ridiculed me. It was not long, however, before every person in the house was convinced of my assertions, from witnessing the fact themselves.

"I met with a curious incident some years ago. While hunting snakes in the swamp at Melrose, I came across a male and female striped snake with numerous young ones. The parents were near each other, the family crawling over and around them. I was going for them, when on second thought I concluded to watch them. They did not appear frightened, but went on gamboling about for some time. I went a little nearer, when both snakes turned toward me, making a faint noise, placed their heads flat on the ground, and received the young as stated before. It was a curious sight to see these young snakes, not long born, some of them a foot or two away, turn at the noise and instantly seek refuge. I am certain it was a note of warning of danger. I caught both snakes and put them in separate bags. The female had ten young and the male had swallowed five. This is the first instance of any notice of a male snake performing this affectionate duty for its young. I placed the whole family in a box, where they lived peaceably for a long time. I have seen the Eutaenia saurita, Heterodon platyrhinos, and the Crotalus horrida perform this act for their young. Some rattlesnakes kept in confinement frequently did the same with their progeny when frightened. I was assured by a Portuguese naturalist on the Rio that he had seen a number of water snakes swallow their young, also a boa constrictor. I could relate numerous instances I have seen where different species of snakes have thus protected their young."

That certain fishes protect their young

and eggs by taking them into their mouths has long been known. Prof. Agassiz first brought the fact to the attention of science when he found the little South American fish acara with its gill cavities pressed outward by the mass of young which were held there. Like all novel or bizarre statements, even this was at first doubted, but was easily demonstrated to the satisfaction of scientific men the world over.

In nearly every branch of the animal kingdom there are found peculiar methods of caring for young. Some are taken in the mouth; others are packed upon the back, where they adhere, as in certain frogs; others are held in cells, as in the Surinam toad; others find shelter in a pouch of the female, as the young of the kangaroo, or in the pouch of the male, as in the case of the sea horse. But the most remarkable instances are those where certain fishes take the young into the mouths and hold them until they are large enough to care for themselves. A most interesting instance of this is found in the chromis, of the Sea of Tiberias, a large and finely formed fish. At times, before the fact referred to was known, it appeared to hold its gill covers so that its head seemed swollen, and examination of a specimen developed the singular fact that the mouth of the fish was lined with young, packed in so closely that the mouth could not be shut, giving the fish a very peculiar appearance. The male of this fish takes the eggs as soon as the female deposits them and holds them not only until the young appear, but until the small fry can protect themselves.

Two kinds of catfishes very common in the waters of Texas, and doubtless having a range to Florida, have a similar habit. The eggs are very large and comparatively few in number, but when deposited, the male fish takes them in his mouth, often filling it so that it remains partly open.

In South American rivers there is a fish which attains a weight of several hundred pounds which, it is said, protects its young by taking them in its mouth. Quite as singular is the method of the seahorse referred to. The male is provided with a pouch in which it places the eggs, where they remain until

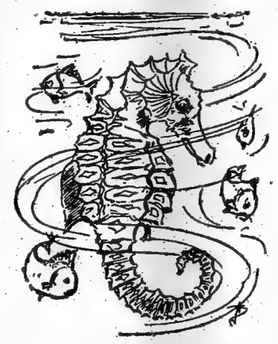

hatched, when they are forced out by the fish. In a specimen kept in an aquarium by the writer the seahorse was surrounded by a cloud of the almost microscopic young, which hovered about, only visible in the strong sunlight.

In comparatively deep waters is found a clumsy fish called the lumpfish. If examined, it will be seen to possess a sucker formed by the two ventral fins, which are so shaped that when the fish

reclines upon a rock the fins act as suckers and hold it firmly. When the eggs are deposited the female deserts them, the male then assuming all responsibility and literally mounting guard over them until the fish are able to swim well, when they follow him in such numbers as to have given rise to the term "hen and chickens." At times this solicitous parent appears to be covered with young, the little ones attaching themselves to the sides of their protector by their sucking disks, presenting a very singular appearance as the male moves slowly along, literally a fish covered with miniatures of itself.

Many fishes adopt homes or places of refuge quite as remarkable as the mouth of the chromis. Thus a long, slender, silvery fish enters the intestinal canal of a sea cucumber, comes out and returns at leisure. Another fish lives in the interior of a sea anemone. The little crab so often found in oyster stews at restaurants is an example of an animal which has forced itself upon another. The crab slipped into the open shell of the oyster when it was an infant, and literally grew and fattened upon the oyster, lying at its ease in the soft folds of the defenseless mollusk, illustrating one of the remarkable phases of nature.

Ezra Spriggins's City Brother.

AFTER milking was over and the cans had been started on their way for the cheese factory Ezra came into the house with his lips pursed for whistling. But the whistle froze upon his lips as he stepped over the yellow-painted doorsill. He dropped into his easy chair, and with a look of discomfort on his face he watched Cindy bustling to and fro from the stove to the table.

Occasionally he would lift his eyes to the clock shelf and sigh. He had seen that same sort of envelope before. The writing was in the same familiar hand. He could guess what the lines within had to reveal.

When Joe came from the factory the three sat down and ate in silence. The envelope on the clock shelf seemed like a bird of ill fate, whose very presence seemed to choke every particle of food the quiet ones swallowed. The spell of that letter spoiled the meal and robbed the tea of its fragrance and taste.

Cindy knew what the letter meant when the rural mail carrier wheeled to the door and handed it to her. Joe, their son, knew what it meant; and Ezra knew as well or better than they when he saw it leaning against the clock. After Cindy had gone to bed and Joe had dragged himself up to his room the old man opened the envelope and read the letter.

"Same old thing. Bright outlook for doing great things. With $500 he could make $10,000. Says he's got a tip, and that there is big money in sight sure this time."

The cat crawled upon his lap and cuddled down to sleep. The snowball bush tapped against the side of the house as the old man sat there.

"Jim was a clever boy—before he went to the city. That hurt him. I put him through school and looked after him. His mother loved him so, and he had his father's eyes. Oh, Jim, dear boy, my old comrade brother, if you only knew how hard it was for Cindy and Joe and me up here on the farm you wouldn't do this! No, you wouldn't!"

The next day Ezra went to town and did some business at the little village bank. When he came home his shoulders looked a little more stooped and his face was graver than before.

He and Joe toiled early and late, same as before. Cindy scoured the pans, cooked the food, and bustled about the house, same as before.

Three days after another letter came. It was placed upon the clock shelf, where it cast its gloom, same as before.

After the others had retired Ezra got out his glasses, turned the wick up, and opened the envelope with a sigh.

The cat crawled upon his lap and cuddled down, and the snowball bush beat against the side of the house. The old man drew a deep breath as a slip of pink paper curled about his fingers. Its touch seemed to smooth some of the wrinkles from his face.

He caressed the cat as he let it slip from his lap. He went to the window and looked out upon the fields and the glittering stars that twinkled afar and away.

"Jim's mother loved him so. And he had his father's eyes. I staid by you all the time, dear boy. I staid by you through thick and thin—though it pinched us all to do it. I am glad I did, old comrade."

The next morning in the centre of the table was a certified check for $5,000, payable to the order of Ezra Spriggins.

A Dough-ty Warrior.

THERE are two kinds of handy men about the house—the professional and the real. The professional talks about helping, but accomplishes nothing except being in the way when his wife wants to work. The real does things.

I saw a professional undertake the mixing of bread. He wanted to show his wife that he could do everything.

The dough was arranged upon a kneading board by the woman. The man took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, arranged his arms like the forelegs of a young calf, bade farewell to every fear, and waded in. He pounced upon the dough as a tigress might strike a doe.

Under the awful pressure the mass began to elongate into serpentine form and tried to crawl through the window. But the mixer folded it together, and at it he went again. He struck it several times as if his hands were pile drivers—the dough a pile to be driven deep. Again it elongated, and seemed about to sneak up chimney.

"Keep it together—so—" said the lady, making motions with her hands. He hit it a swipe on both side at once so vigorous and vicious that I feared it would never rise again. Then he lifted it up and put a panful of flour under it. Then he renewed the attack. The flour flew in many directions, but mostly toward his eyes and mouth. He was blinded and choked nearly to death, but recovered in time to grab the dough as it was trying to crawl away again.

Then Greek met Greek, and came the tug of war. The dough asserted its self-respect.

Patience had ceased to be a virtue. It turned upon its persecutor, and a desperate battle ensued. It was an anaconda, and tried to coil about and crush its enemy. It was a cobra, and reared its hooded fore into the air, as if to strike and kill him on the spot. It plunged like a bronco and kicked like a mule. It struck out fore and aft with all of the feet it had at hand. It made motions of hooking, and drew back ready to butt. But the man was the stronger, and the presence of his wife seemed to handicap the poor dough. It began to weaken. It gathered itself together and rolled over like a newly bathed spaniel in a bed of sand.

I knew it was trying to compromise—and, sure enough, at last it seemed to have exhausted every resource. It stretched itself across the table, hung down over the ends, dropped its arms, protruded its tongue, and sank into a comatose state.

The handy man now gave up the job. His wife gently folded the stricken dough together, soothed it with a few magic strokes of her deft hands, and it rose, crawled into the oven, and baked, as if it found real pleasure in making such sacrifice under the mild persuasion of proper treatment.

There Is a Difference.

You say he's a mathematician?
Yes.
What kind?
What kind! What do you mean by that?
Well, there are mathematical mathematicians and political mathematicians, and there is a great difference. I want to know whether I can rely on his figures.

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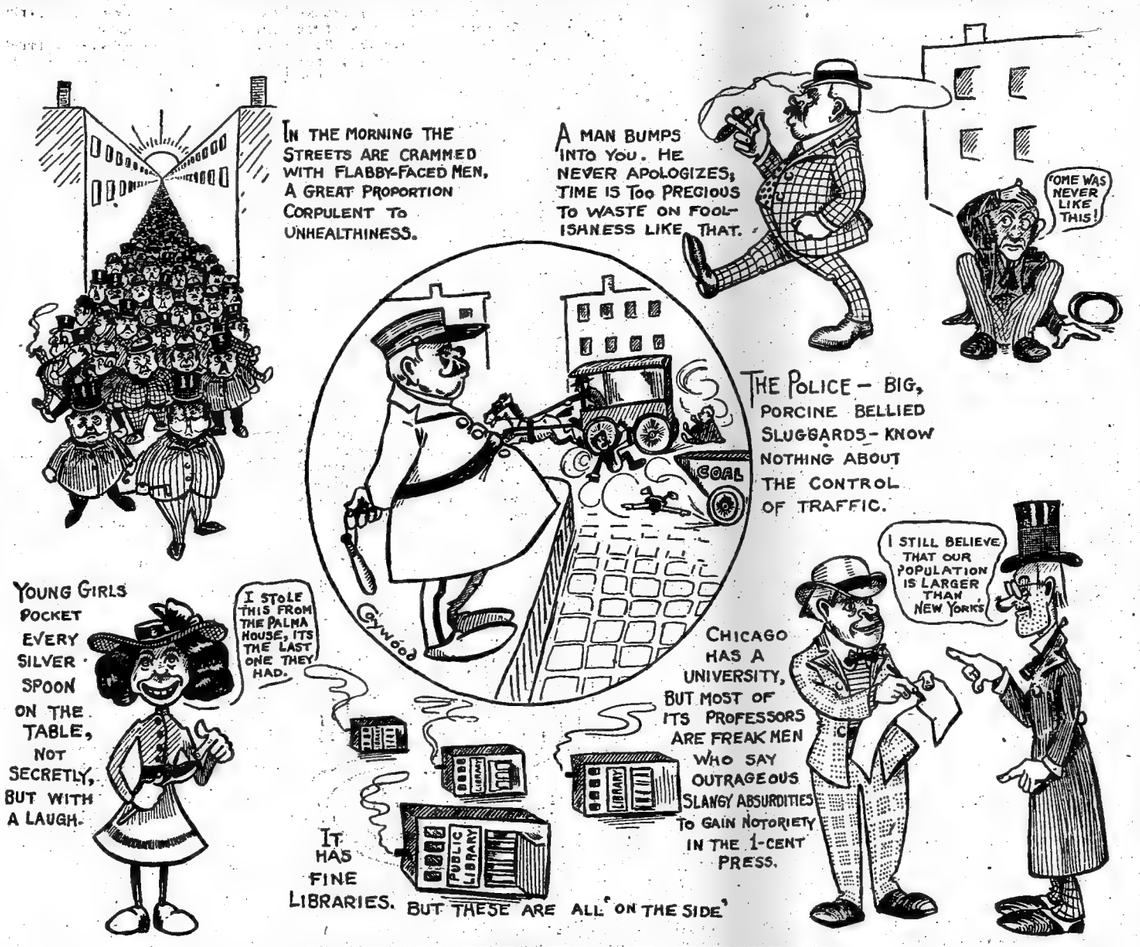

AS CHICAGO IMPRESSED ONE ENGLISHMAN.

John Foster Fraser, the English writer and author of "The Real Siberia," has been publishing letters in The Yorkshire Post about Chicago. Here are a few things as he thinks he saw them.

TIM'S FLIER

A TALE OF WALL STREET

THERE was no broker on the curb better liked than Tim O'Neill. When the market boiled and jumped and seethed on the hot days when Mr. Gates was doing things to it, Tim laughed and jollied and was so perfectly happy that every one else grew happy, too, even the pale-faced, melancholy customers who piled their scanty shekels on every desperate chance. On dull days, when the leader slept or played a different game at Saratoga Tim seemed just as happy. He jollied the sad-faced customers aforesaid, telling them that if they waited a day or so something would certainly happen to make up the drop. He smiled, he laughed; he was forever jolly.

So when it happened to Tim nobody wondered. The only cause for wonder was that it had not happened before. Anyway, of course it was Tim who stopped the runaway when the splendid team of Miss Naughton took fright at the wind-tossed hat of big Harry Bellair of the curb and started on a wild and apparently disastrous career down Broad Street. Bellair might have stopped it himself if he had thought of it, but he didn't, because the good angel that looked after Tim made the horses look like elephants to the eyes of Harry as they came down on him. So little Tim did it. It broke his arm, but that didn't matter. At least the brokers of the curb thought it didn't when they saw Tim driven away in Miss Naughton's carriage to find a doctor. Nor did they change their views upon the matter when Tim reappeared three days later with his arm in a sling. They jollied him hard.

"How about Sugar to-day, Tim?" asked Curley, not forgetting that the team had been probably bought out of the proceeds of numerous goodly turns in that pesky industrial, engineered and managed by the father of the pretty Miss Naughton.

"Sweet—and be hanged!" said Tim.

"Get long of household goods, Tim, and get short of bad habits. It'll pay you!" advised Clayton, sometime Benedict, but now no more because of just such habits as those he deprecated.

"It's the former you might sell me," said Tim, "but it's the latter you've got too many of already."

"Quote Otis!" shouted a customer on the curbstone.

"Thirty-five — here you are — how much?" It was Tim that answered first. It always was. A minute later he had earned his first commission since the accident.

"Hello, Tim—glad to see you. Heard you'd gone and done it. Congratulations. Lucky for you I wasn't there or it would have been me. When—I'll take it—I'll give you 90—no—well, I don't want them, then—when is it really going to happen? Are you going into partnership with the old man? Let me in on Havemeyer's next move, will you? Realty—who said Realty—I want 100—33 for Realty—33—"

That was Waterz. Everyone had a bit of fun between sales. When the market got gay they forgot Tim for a while, but they soon came back. Tim was nearly glad when 3 o'clock came.

About three days later Tim failed to make good at 10 A. M. It was Summer. Bellair remembered that the cottage of the Naughton's was in commission. "Bet my old hat to a box of Panatellas that he bought a Central ticket north!" said he. "Done," said Paddy Ryan, who never lost an opportunity to lose his money. About a week later Paddy collected the hat, because it transpired that Tim had traveled on a pass from headquarters.

Meantime Tim was having a time. It was true that he was up at the cottage. If any one had asked him he couldn't have told how it happened, but he knew it was so. He knew, too, that he found the hammocks of the mountain establishment much more pleasant on a hot Summer's afternoon than the hard cobblestones of Broad Street had ever been. He began to realize, moreover, that selling puts and calls was not the only thing that made a man happy. He made a mental comparison, after the occurrence, between the time the ineffable She made a slip and called him Tim, and that other time when he was short 100 shares of Dominion Securities, and it tumbled fifty points in an hour—and to the shame of his broker's instinct the comparison developed the fact that he was happier over the maiden's slip than he had been on that other occasion. He quite failed to understand that—but he knew it was so.

So passed a week. He knew that Tommy Hurd was looking after the customers. They had formed a partnership, the two Irish boys, when Tim loaned the other a hundred to tide over a tough hour or so, and he knew that Tommy would do the square thing if he never earned a dollar for himself. Therefore he did not worry. On the Sunday Tim began to think of going home. That made him sad. The mention of it seemed to have a funny effect on Fanny, too, Tim thought. It made her stop talking almost, which was a thing Tim liked not a little bit.

"I'm sorry, Tim," she said, for she had persevered, after much unnecessary persuasion, in the habit superinduced by her lucky slip, "I'm sorry you are going. It has been much nicer since you came."

"Then I shan't go," said Tim.

"But I thought you had to go," answered the guileless maid.

"So I did, but I won't."

"Well—well—oh, I am so glad!" It was all very sudden, that little outburst, and before Tim knew what had happened he found himself trying to answer it. It was not hard. He readily forgot that he was only a broker of the curb and that her connection was somewhat different. She forgot it, too. She forgot it more completely than he did. Therefore it was not very funny that when Mr. Naughton came out on the veranda for a breath of air before bedtime he found two very much preoccupied people in the darkest corner—two people too preoccupied to notice his coming.

At the first word they started.

"Daddy!" gasped the maid.

"I want to marry Fanny!" blurted Tim, before he had time to recollect that the suddenness of the statement might have serious results.

"I'm glad to hear it. If you didn't I might find it necessary to throw you down the steps, young man," said the bluff old pater, and Tim hardly knew whether to be glad or sorry. The elder man turned away to look at the sky. The other two drifted together and waited. Presently Naughton turned from his study in astronomy. If the two in the corner could have seen it, they would have noticed that there was a new, strange light on his face and in his eyes. They might have guessed in that case that he had been thinking of an hour of long ago, and of a woman that was gone.

"It was like selling short the day before Keene came home, Tim, but you've won. I like a bit of a flier myself."

CLEMENT M. KEYS.

The Bubble Reputation.

THE Governor—Colonel, don't you know Judge Blank? Shake hands with him.

The Colonel—Ah! you are Judge Blank of Blankville?

The Judge—Yes, Blankville is my home.

The Colonel—Of course I know you by reputation, then.

The Governor—Colonel, don't you know, it always makes me feel mighty uncomfortable when a man says that about me—that he knows me by reputation?

The Colonel—How is that, Governor? Why should it make you feel uncomfortable?

The Governor—Because, by jingo, I always wonder which reputation he means.

Phonetic Spelling.

THE teacher of a country school was "hearing" her spelling class recite.

She had just "given out" the word "Aaron," which, according to her instruction, had been spelled in this fashion: "Big A, little a, r-o-n."

The next word was "gallery." The pupil said:

"G-a-l, gal, g-a-l, gal," two or three times and halted. Then, after hard thought, he added:

"Big gal, little gal, e-r-y, gallery."

A ROMANCE of OLD NEW ORLEANS

By Paul Leland Haworth.

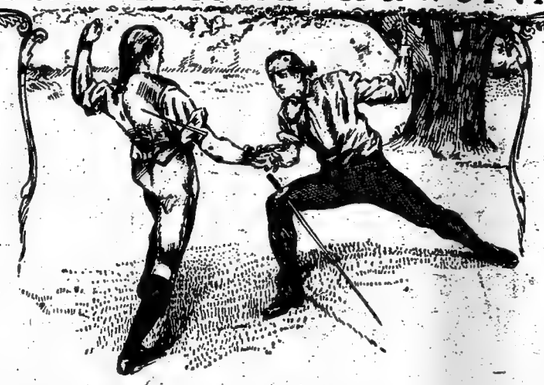

THE much heralded ball at the Théâtre d'Orléans was proving even better than the advertisements had promised. All of gay New Orleans was there. The polished cypress floor was alive with graceful creoles and a moderate sprinkling of Americans, moving to the lively strains from the orchestra; while the more elderly and those not dancing formed in animated groups and sipped their orange flower syrup and eau sucrée as they chatted.

"What do you think of that, Toinette?" inquired a young creole dame in one of these groups as she pointed to a tall, well-matched American couple that had just glided past. "Does it not promise rather badly for our good Dr. Duplessis?"

"Ma foi! but I believe you are right," was the answer. "Mme. Livingston and I have just been discussing the same subject."

"Yes," chimed in the lady named, the vivacious creole wife of that Livingston who three years before had rendered such efficient service in defending the city against the English; "it would seem that we were mistaken when we thought all as good as settled. Miss Harrison has danced with the doctor but once the whole evening and with the young American, who came but to-day, many times. And such an understanding as they seem to have between them! He must be an old lover. Poor Dr. Duplessis! He is showing it even though he tries to look unconcerned. It is a shame, too, for there is not a better man in the whole city than he. Who else is as kind to the sick and the poor? And what other Frenchman in New Orleans won the cross under Napoleon? And did not Gen. Jackson say that there was not a braver soldier in his whole army than Col. Duplessis? But, Mon Dieu, these affairs ever go as one does not want them to go."

"Eh bien, that is what comes of his courting an American," said the second speaker, who had daughters of her own.

"For shame, Toinette," chided Mme. Livingston. "I think that after the Americans saved us all from the British we ought to drop our old prejudices. Besides, ma chère, my husband is an American, so be careful! There is some consolation in the fact that the two look well together. One might almost be pardoned in thinking them brother and sister. She is the prettiest girl on the floor, and he, too, is handsome."

Dr. Duplessis seemed well worthy the good opinion that had been so enthusiastically expressed concerning him. Though a quiet appearing man, there was that about him which spoke of dangers encountered and difficulties overcome. And in truth his life had been one of action. Those brown and not unkindly eyes of his had seen the sun rise on Austerlitz, while the scar upon his temple was a "token true" of the horrors of a less fortunate day when he had stood with Ney and helped protect the shattered remnant of the ill-fated "Grand Army" as it made its slow way over the Beresina. Having left France, as did many another Frenchman, after the first abdication of the Emperor, he had arrived in Louisiana in time to assist in repelling the British invasion and to gain golden opinions from the great backwoods General who found a way to defeat the veterans of the Peninsula. But though for years a soldier, though he had won in America the well-deserved title of Colonel while serving on Jackson's staff, and some said a still higher one in Europe, he had come to abhor war, and insisted on being called by the humbler title of his peaceful profession.

As Mme. Livingston had said, the worthy doctor was indeed ill at ease, and his abstracted manner showed it. Till a few hours before he had dared to hope that he was favored by Miss Harrison, but that afternoon he had become convinced that he was wrong. While driving along the Levee Road in front of the Suburb Marigny, he had seen a schooner touch at the landing of the Harrison villa. The young American gentleman, whom he now knew to be Mr. Clarkson, had sprung ashore, had taken Miss Harrison in his arms, and had kissed her. There could be no hope after that. It was all the harder because the doctor was over thirty, had all his life been a man of action, and this was his first, absolutely his first, affair of the heart. He vowed now that it should be his last. Not that he blamed Miss Harrison—or Dorothy, as he had come to think of her; what else could be, an old soldier, expect? He would go back to his patients, his dogs, and his guns. Things would be as they would be.

There was another man in the room who regarded the American's coming with less philosophy. This was Etienne Laroussini. Laroussini was a duelist with a long list of victims. He was also an admirer of Miss Harrison, who barely tolerated him. To you it may seem strange that such a man would be allowed where the first people in New Orleans were assembled; but the balls at the Théâtre d'Orléans were public, and, besides, society in the year 1818, and especially New Orleans society, was not exacting—in some things. As a mere matter of fact he was very popular in certain circles. Laroussini hated all Americans with the single exception of Miss Harrison; and to-night, having freely imbibed his favorite drink, la petit gouave, at the Café des Exiles, he was fast coming to the conclusion that he hated this young American, who had deprived him of the dance he had hoped for, even more than he did the others. He soon began to feel half-minded to bring on a duel; though strangely enough he had never attempted to do this with his old rival, Dr. Duplessis, perhaps because the doctor was a Frenchman or possibly because he was the finest swordsman in all Louisiana.

The idea of provoking a duel appealed so favorably to Laroussini that he resolved to execute it. He knew there would be no difficulty in doing so; for disputes resulting in challenges were of common occurrence even at balls, and duels were more numerous than the days of the year. So he set himself to watching Mr. Clarkson with the idea of forcing a quarrel.

An opportunity was not long in coming. The American, out of curiosity, wandered into the cardroom, where a number of gentlemen were playing, and stood looking on at one of the games. The players were so intent that they took no notice of him, but Laroussini had followed, and after a few moments approached him.

"Would ze gentilhomme ligue play me?" said the creole in his best English.

"Your pardon, but what did you say?"

"Would Monsieur ligue play ze ca'ds?"

"Thank you, Sir, but I do not care to play," returned the American politely.

"P'raps Monsieur thing I nod play ze fair game. N'est-ce pas vrais?"

"Oh, no, Sir, nothing of the kind, I assure you. It is simply because I have no desire to play."

"Mon Dieu! You ding I nod a gen'man?" cried the creole in a threatening voice.

Believing the man drunk, the American attempted to leave the room in order to avoid further conversation, but it was no part of the duellist's plan to allow him to do so.

"You boy, I teach you!" he shrieked, springing forward and striking the young man in the face with his open hand.

The next instant a heavy blow sent him staggering back against the wall. Recovering himself, he glared at his opponent and then hissed out:

"Sacré diable! you will regred thes, Sar. You shall heah from thes, Sar!"

"At any time you please," said the American coolly, as he blew on his bruised knuckles.

The possibility of further conflict was for the present prevented by the players and other gentlemen who now came between the two angry men. The American remained silent, but the duellist was led away cursing and threatening vengeance.

It so happened that Dr. Duplessis had seen almost the whole affair. For a moment he was filled with exultation. Laroussini was a skilled duellist who was absolutely heartless; the American was very young—only a boy, in fact. There could be but one outcome of such a meeting; the American would be killed, and the doctor's rival would be out of the way. Clearly the quarrel would result in the doctor's losing nothing, and he might gain much. But a moment later his thoughts changed. Doubtless Dorothy loved the American, and should not his queen have what she desired?

For some time the doctor stood wrapt in thought; then a new look came into his face, and he hurried after the American, who was just leaving the room.

"Mr. Clarkson," he said—the two had been presented early in the evening—"to-morrow you will probably receive a challenge. It will be necessary for you to have a second. Knowing that you have but just arrived in the city, and as yet have few friends, I take the liberty of offering you my own services. You will find, I think, if you will inquire, that I am a gentleman and not unskilled in affairs of this kind."

"I thank you from my heart, Sir," said the young man. "Your character is too well known to me for it to be necessary for me to make any inquiries. Should I indeed hear more from this unfortunate and unexpected quarrel I shall be most happy to accept your offer."

"Very well," said the doctor. "The challenge will probably reach you early in the morning. I shall be busy visiting my sick until 10, but if you will come to my office, on Chartres Street, at that hour we can talk over the proper steps to pursue. You will pardon me for asking you to come to me, for there are reasons why it will be best that you should do so."

An hour later, when Miss Harrison and the American entered the Harrison barouche, the girl, who knew nothing of the quarrel, gave a gleeful laugh and then said:

"Oh, Tom, but wasn't our little plot a great success?"

"It certainly was; I do not believe any one so much as suspected."

"Yes," she continued, "I am sure that every one thought we were a pair of plighted lovers. And yet we didn't tell them anything but the truth, did we? I just gave them your name and nothing more."

"We told the truth, only—we didn't tell quite all of it," laughed he.

"Tom," she questioned in a changed voice after a pause, "I saw you talking to Dr. Duplessis, and—I would like to know what you think of him."

"Well, I'm sure of one thing, and that is that you are a mischievous little chit and that you ought to be ashamed of yourself," said he with mock severity. "I felt so sorry for him that I came near telling him the truth. But," he continued in a different tone, at the same time taking the girl's chin between his thumb and forefinger, "I am also sure of this thing, Puss, and that is that he is a high-souled gentleman, and I know of no man into whose keeping I would rather confide you than this same Dr. Duplessis."

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At the appointed hour next day the American appeared at the place agreed upon. He reported that the challenge had arrived, that he had accepted it, and had referred the second to Dr. Duplessis for the other preliminaries.

In the talk which followed the doctor quickly learned that there could be little hope for the man he believed to be his rival. The latter acknowledged that he was but an indifferent swordsman and pistol shot, and frankly admitted that he expected to be killed. He declared, however, that under no circumstances would he consent to withdraw.

After all arrangements had been made the American rose to go, when the doctor said to him: "Before leaving you must drink a glass of wine with me."

A consent was readily given, and the doctor retired to an inner room for the wine. After carefully closing the door behind him, he selected two glasses and set them upon the table. From a drawer where it seemed to have been placed in readiness he took a paper containing a small white powder, and this he emptied into one of the glasses before filling them with wine. Then, carrying with him the two glasses, he returned to the American, and gave to him the one containing the dissolved powder. "To a happy outcome, Sir," said the doctor, and the two drained the glasses.

By one pretext or other the doctor then managed to detain his guest for almost an hour. At the end of that time the American was seized by a sort of stupor and was placed upon a divan by the doctor, who then summoned assistance, and after a pretended examination pronounced him a very sick man. A carriage was brought to the door, and the patient was sent to the Harrison home.

After the sick man's removal the doctor set out in pursuance of a definitely conceived plan. His first step was to go in search of Laroussini and his second, Lacoste. After a time he found both in the wineroom of Le Veau-Qui-Tete.

"Monsieurs," he said in French, after the customary salutations, "I come to you as the representative of Monsieur Clarkson. Certain complications which have just arisen cause me to take a method of procedure which is perhaps not in accordance with the strict letter of the code, yet I proceed in my own way, and if any one cares to criticise, he may do so. Monsieur Laroussini, though my friend accepts your challenge, he will be unable for some time to meet you. I have just come from him, and he has been seized by a sudden and serious illness which in its symptoms is not unlike yellow fever. He cannot possibly be in condition to fight for some weeks."

"I shall have to wait for my revenge, then," said the duellist in a tone of disappointment. "So the nearness of danger proved too much for Monsieur the American's nerves, it seems?"

"Not at all," replied the doctor, with some warmth. "I assure you on my professional reputation that you insinuation is entirely unwarranted. And this much also I wish to say on my own responsibility and without the knowledge of the gentleman I represent, who, I am sure, would not countenance it. Monsieur, my friend is very young, no more than a boy, in fact. He is unskilled in such affairs as these. A meeting between you would be little better than murder. I appeal to your generosity, and beg of you to consent to an accommodation."

"Never!" cried the duellist. "I will have my satisfaction."

"I hoped, Monsieur," continued the doctor, in a changed voice, "that the condition you were in when the quarrel had its inception might incline you to leniency."

"Mon Dieu! Do you mean to say that I was not master of myself, that I was drunk!" demanded the duellist.

"Monsieur is very kind. He puts my thoughts into expression better than I can myself. That, Monsieur Laroussini, was exactly what I wished to say."

The duellist turned pale. "Do you mean to insult a friend?" he asked, in the tone of one who seeks to avoid a quarrel.

"No, Monsieur," replied the doctor, in

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an icy voice, "I do not mean to insult a friend. I mean simply to insult a murderer and a coward. Those are my words; you may make the most of them."

A number of gentlemen, attracted by the angry voices, had approached, and now stood staring in astonishment at this unexpected transformation of the usually so peaceful Dr. Duplessis. To them the doctor turned and addressed himself.

"Monsieurs," he said, "I have been called to Paris, and must leave on the day after to-morrow. Here before us stands a gentleman who has the reputation of being the greatest duelist in Louisiana. Now, in the past I, too, have done some fighting, but mine has been upon the battlefield. I have long had in mind to find out which of us two is the better man, and my departure demands that it be done at once. Monsieurs, the gentleman has on certain occasions in private hinted that he is a better swordsman and pistol shot than I. He shall now have an opportunity to prove his words, and to encourage him I strike him across the face with my glove—so!"

There could be but one possible result after that. Despite his disinclination to fight the doctor, Laroussini had no other possible course open to him; while even the prior claim of the American was bound to be disregarded under such circumstances as these. A challenge was given and accepted, the weapons—swords—were named, and the other preliminaries quickly arranged.

Sunrise of the following day saw a little group of men assembled under one of the moss-draped "dueling oaks" to the north of the city. Men went there for but the one purpose of settling affairs of honor; nor was this party any exception to the rule. Laroussini and Dr. Duplessis were the two principals. The former was, for a man who had fought so many duels, very nervous, but his opponent was cool and collected, as became a man who felt that he had an unpleasant duty to perform. Everything was quickly arranged, the principals took their places, and the duel began. Laroussini was an excellent swordsman, but it quickly became apparent that he was no match for a man who had received his training from the best masters in Europe, and whose nerves had been steadied by the dangers of twenty battlefields.

At the end of five minutes Laroussini began to weaken, and the doctor, securing an opening, sent in a thrust which inflicted in his opponent's right arm a wound such that he would never use pistol or sword more.

The doctor had spoken truth when he announced that he intended to quit Louisiana. In the interval between the challenge and the duel he had engaged passage on board a vessel, and had made other preparations for the voyage. By the middle of the afternoon of the day of the meeting all was in readiness save going on board the ship, which was to sail the next morning.

Then, though he foresaw that the interview would be an exceedingly painful one to him, he decided to make a farewell call on Miss Harrison. The rapidly declining sun soon beheld him walking down the levee in front of the Suburt Marigny. As he passed along everything seemed conspiring to give him a keener realization of all that he was about to leave. On his right flowed the mighty current of the majestic river, which in a grim sort of way he had grown to love. On his left, embowered among the thick, dark foliage of magnolias and great wide-spreading live oaks draped with long festoons of gray Spanish moss, were the spacious villas of many friends.

Even the path was replete with pain, giving associations of pleasant strolls in happier days with Miss Harrison; while a little prospect pavilion builded upon the levee called up the many times they had sat there and watched the white sails of ships or schooners or feluccas as they made their slow way up the broad river.

Arrived at this pavilion, the doctor quitted the levee, crossed the road, and a broad shrub-decorated lawn, and soon was being ushered by a black servant into the Harrison drawing room. After a time Miss Harrison entered, and the doctor saw that she had been crying. Then ensued a scene for which he was wholly unprepared.

"Oh," she cried, in a voice charged with emotion, "I heard that you were going away, and I feared that I should never have an opportunity to thank you for all that you have done. Were I to talk forever, I could never express all my gratitude. No; do not try to deny it. You have just saved my brother's life at the risk of your own."

"I strike him across the face with my glove—so!"

For a moment the doctor was so utterly dazed as to be quite without the power of speech. Then he stammered:

"Your brother?"

In an instant the quick-witted girl understood all, and with it there came an overwhelming realization of the true nobility of the man before her.

"Yes," returned she; "did you not yet know? Mr. Clarkson is my half-brother. All the misunderstanding is the result of a wretched but really innocent plan to introduce him merely as Mr. Clarkson—a plan which succeeded far too well. Only think of what came near resulting from it!" Her fine eyes filled again with tears.

Her feeling of overwhelming thankfulness gave the doctor courage.

"Miss Harrison—Dorothy," he said tenderly, taking her hands in his, "what have you been crying about?"

For an instant the girl feebly tried to free her hands, but he only held them the tighter. Then she glanced shyly up into his face with a look in her tear-stained eyes that put heaven into his heart.

"It was because—I heard—you were going away," she faltered. "Are you?"

"No," said he, as he stooped and kissed her.

"YES," said the young fellow from Lonesomeville, "I faced the guns at Santiago, but that wasn't anything to my little experience in New York City last week. You know there is no one in the world as thin-skinned as a country fellow in the presence of city chaps, for he keeps himself constantly keyed up to the highest pitch of nervousness for fear he'll make some sort of a break."

"Naturally," agreed the sympathetic listener. "What of your little experience?"

"I don't mind telling you, now that it's ancient history. Last Summer I met a New York girl at a resort near our place, one of the athletic sort, you know, and we climbed and rowed and bowled right along for six weeks. I was right in my element up there, and must say I never enjoyed a Summer so much in all my life. There was another fellow in the field, a pretty nice sort of a chap from New York, but being rivals, we naturally didn't see much in each other. When the girl bade me good-bye she asked me in an off-hand way, right before the other fellow, too, to call around at her house. Maybe I wasn't elated! I thought of that call a hundred times before I finally got down to the actual business of a trip to New York—expressly to see her, you understand.

"I set off in great glee, but by the time I reached New York I began to suffer from a queer state of dejection, which increased until I really wished I hadn't come. I walked slowly up Broadway trying to decide whether to buy flowers or candy, for I didn't like to arrive empty handed, and, by a curious stroke of luck, I met my rival, looking very spick and span and faultlessly tailored. He shook hands cordially, but there was a look in his eyes which showed plainly that he scented my errand and my very apparent discomfiture.

"'Down to call on Miss Blank, eh?' said he, blithely. 'Well, good luck to you. She's in town. I saw her last evening.'

"I took courage to ask his advice concerning the intended offering.

"'I shouldn't bother with flowers or sweets,' he said. 'Why not send a messenger over to say that you are in town and would like to take her to a matinée this afternoon if she has no other engagements. You might meet her at some nice little place and give her a luncheon, just a simple affair, you know, to get oiled up for the afternoon, so to speak. Girls seem to like that sort of thing.'

"So I sent the message, and to my joy received a prompt answer to say that she would meet me at an up-town restaurant. So I bought two seats for the theatre and sauntered down to the appointed place.

"She didn't keep me waiting long. I thought I had never seen a prettier woman in my life than she in her chic Autumn gown. She led the way to the gallery and began to chat as pleasantly as you please, while I pulled myself together mentally, and what with her talk and the flowers and music, I soon found myself in a fool's paradise.

"Lunch? Oh, it was very simple. I happen to remember just what we had; clam bouillion, wild trout, boneless squab with a French name, cheese, and coffee and ices. Simple enough, wasn't it? But when the bill was presented, it called for exactly four dollars more than I possessed. Talk about 'facing guns.' Your city chap would have boldly bluffed it out somehow, but a country fellow would rather undertake a red-handed duel than face such a dilemma before a girl. I was struck dumb with fright and abject misery. If the glass before me had contained poison, I should cheerfully have drained the last drop in preference to suffering the humiliating defeat that awaited me. Then, all in a flash, it occurred to me that my rival had probably laid that little trap purposely to effect my downfall, knowing that I had no idea of the price entailed by a little lunch of that sort, for in Lonesomeville half the town could have dined at the same figure. That notion made me just mad enough to clear my benumbed brain long enough to plan a way of escape.

"Thrusting the bill under my glass, I remarked, for the tenth time, probably, that I'd seen Cheswick that morning, and furthermore, that I had half way promised to call him up to join us at luncheon, but had simply forgotten to do so.

"The girl laughed. 'Pretty late to think of that now,' she said. 'However, I think you'd better make your excuses at once. I'll excuse you.'

"I don't think I let the grass grow under my feet during that trip to the 'phone. I had Cheswick at the other end of the wire in about two minutes, and held him there while I poured out my tale of woe. Think of appealing to your rival in a case like that! I'm bound to say that Cheswick, with all his conceit, is a pretty good fellow. He called up the head waiter and made him understand that he was to call on him for the surplus and keep the thing quiet so that the lady wouldn't notice anything, all of which the man actually did.

"The reaction made me absurdly light hearted. I enjoyed every minute of the play. When I bade the girl good-bye at her own door she thanked me very pleasantly and repeated her invitation to call on my next visit, I informed her that I intended to go down for the Christmas holidays and would be delighted to call on her.

"'By that time,' said she, calmly, 'I shall probably be living in another part of the city, but I'll let you know my address. I am to be married—to Mr. Cheswick—next month.'

"No, I don't remember what I said. Of course, Cheswick will tell her some day, but—well, it can't be helped."

A Child's Comment.

A VERY little girl was aroused from her sleep a few nights ago to go on a journey. While she was dressing she slipped behind a heavy window curtain to look out at the stars.

"Is it the middle of the night?" she asked.

On being told that it was she said:

"Then that's it. When I first looked out the stars were twinkling so I couldn't tell whether they were just coming out or just going away, but now I know. They are just changing from yesterday to to-morrow!"

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THE woman who is not afraid came home before the other members of the family opened the big house and installed herself in it without even a servant. Why should there be any more danger of burglars with one woman alone than with two or three and a man? Some people are so timid!

But the other night the woman had an experience. She had gone out to make a call upon a friend, and it was 10 o'clock before she reached home. There was nothing to be afraid of, of course, but certainly it is lonely to come back into a dark and empty house. In going to her own room she passed the guest chamber and noticed that the door was closed. She could not help feeling surprised. She was positively certain that she had left that door open. Anyway, she would go in and see if the window had been raised and the draught had blown it to. She put her hand on the knob, turned it, and made a movement to enter, but the door did not open. She tried again, with even her brave heart beginning to beat, for the door was certainly locked. Down the stairs she fled like a deer, out of the front door, and around the corner to the nearest police station, where a big policeman was detailed to investigate.

Reaching the door, they rang the bell, a suggestion of the policeman, to see what would happen. Certainly there was some one in the house; there was a light in the guest chamber window; strange the girl had not noticed it before. The bell clanged through the empty building again and again; they could hear it plainly, and so could the occupant or occupants of that room, for the window was raised hurriedly. Oh, dear, were they both going to be shot now, thought the girl on the steps below. But out of the window came a little blonde head, and the soft voice of a little blonde woman was asking what was the trouble. The girl's heart began to beat normally again, but the blood rushed hotly to her face.

"Oh, officer," she cried, "I'm so sorry! It's that little Armenian missionary, and I gave her a key to the house and told her to come in at any time. And, oh, dear, I might have known, and I've made you come way around here—"

"Thot's all right, thot's all right," broke in the big policeman, "Oi've seen plinty of burglars of the kind before."

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"Father, did you know mother long before you married her?"

"No, Gertie, I did not know her until long after we were married."

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She is a mighty clever cook, and there is no line of cooking with which she is not familiar to a certain extent, but it is in the plainer work that she has chiefly been engaged, and if there is one thing upon which she feels a little uncertain it is puff paste. It is simply that she has not made it frequently. There is but little demand for it from a teacher in cooking, and this one has made puff paste, she acknowledges, just once in her whole life. Or it was once until the other day. She was out of town giving a course of lectures to a class of women who had sent for her, and at one of the class meetings the richest and most influential woman in the class approached the teacher with a request to come to her house the next day and give her cook a lesson in puff paste making. "She has tried and tried again," said the woman, "but this is one thing she cannot do."

"It is not strange," replied the cooking teacher, "for puff paste must be rolled just so, the shortening put in in just the proper way, the ingredients must be properly cold, and finally the fire for baking must be exactly right." The teacher said this wisely, but she went back to the house of the friend with whom she was stopping with a feeling of deep depression weighing upon her.

"What shall I do?" she cried. "I do know how to cook, but truly I never made puff paste but a single time in my life, and that twelve years ago. If I go to give this lesson and fail I am ruined, and if I refuse it is as bad."

But she did go and made puff paste which was something to dream of, the cook to whom she gave the lesson listening to her instructions with the humble submission of one who listens to the precious words of some great master. She took the $5 pay for the lesson thankfully, but with the feeling that she never had earned that amount of money with more of an effort.

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Teddy—Is your father in?
Grace—Yes, Teddy; want to see him?
Teddy—No, but I s'pose I'll have to.

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A HAIR-RAISING STORY.

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Ministers do have hard times in suiting all their parishioners, and ministers' wives must look well to their ways.

If a minister's wife is careless, wasting the salary the congregation supplies her husband, there will be trouble, and if she is too thrifty there is going to be trouble anyway. That at least is the experience of one woman who looked well to the ways of her household and who in a little town in New Jersey went far ahead of the wives of the farmers round about in raising chickens. They do not pay large salaries to the clergymen filling pulpits in small towns, and in this particular place the salary was $600 a year with donations, or $800 without.

The minister of this story began his duties in the wrong way. He decided in the first place that he would rather have $200 of which he knew certainly than possibly more than $200 worth of donations of uncertain quantity and quality. It made a bad impression. But still the $200 would not have stood between the minister and the affections of his flock if the minister's wife had not gone in for hens and bees. The parsonage was a nice little place with some land about it. There really had not been a minister in the town for a long time who had given the people such good sermons or who had made so many pastoral visits.

Then, too, neither the hens nor the bees flourished very well the first year and every farmer and farmer's wife around hastened to give good advice, though with a feeling of some pity, because, well, what could one expect when a minister and his wife went into a business so out of their line!

Now, the minister and his wife were people of some cleverness, and they knew that there were good scientific reasons for their non-success in the bee and chicken line. They read everything that could be found upon the two subjects and they were in a way to gain practical experience as well. Things worked more and more smoothly as theory and practice began to accomplish their good work. The farmers and farmers' wives ceased to give advice upon the good old-fashioned ways of doing things, for they did not seem pleased when their advice was not heeded. Then came the dead of Winter, when not a hen in the surrounding country was laying more than a desultory egg to show that she was still in the business, while the minister's hens, with the best of care and attention, were laying constantly. Of course there was no such reason brought up in the church meeting which was held when it was decided that the minister must go. No one could say anything but good of him, but, well, there was a large part of the congregation that did not like the minister, and why should they have a man they didn't like?

The minister-farmer departed, and he will probably get along in his new parish in the city unless he or his wife goes into stock brokerage, for that is the business of many of his present parishioners.

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"Count Spaghetti has waited seven years for Mrs. Gotrox to secure a divorce so he can marry her. He seems to be very devoted."

"Yes, he told me she was worth her wait in gold."

***

The dramatis personae were the shopman, pale, tall, slender, immaculate, and coldly polite, and the hurried business man, short and stout, usually cheerful and chock full of good fellowship, but just at this moment wrathfully red in the face. The scene is at the exchange desk of one of the big shops, and on a high counter stretching along beside it lies the subject of the song. To tell the truth, it does not look the subject of anything poetical. It is a woman's garment, and in shop nomenclature is known as a "vest." Poor business man! He is doing an errand for his wife, and if he is conscious that he is making something of a spectacle for shopmen and shopping women, he is bound not to be downed in an encounter of the kind in which fragile women glory and come out always victorious.

"I tell you," he said, getting redder and redder in the face, "that garment has only been tried on. It doesn't fit, and I expect it to be exchanged. What kind of a store do you keep, anyway?"

Oh, oh, and to think a truthful little woman should have told such a whopper! But then, of course, it may have been tried on and kept on for just a half or possibly a whole day. How is one to try on a garment and know if it fits if it is not kept on an hour or so!

And the poor little garment itself! It is stretched in breadth until it is only half its usual length and around the waist there are little plaits pressed into it as if something stiff of whalebone and steel had been worn over it. What could have marked it so? Beside the garment of which this sad song is written and which has a generally ruffled appearance is its sister of the shop. The little sister of the shop is long and slender, folded in straight, deep folds, and with more seams in its pallid complexion than its adventurous mate.

"This," says the shopman, still cold, calm, and polite, "is the way we send the garments out, and I don't mind telling you that we think this other has been worn."

There is a rumble as of distant thunder, and the red-faced man turns wrathfully away, worsted, but not subdued.

"Shall I send this to you?" adds the shopman, still polite, picking up the offending garment between his thumb and forefinger.

The red-faced man turns again, there is another rumble of distant thunder, and he disappears into the bargain-hunting throng.

"I don't want that thing on my desk," says the Exchange Desk Lady, with lofty snippiness, and with one sweep of wrapping paper she sends the shirt of the song into the waste-paper basket. Finis for the shop side of the episode. The rest of the story, when the shopping man gets home, might be "continued in our next."

An Artist's Trials.

Brownly—Dauber certainly has his own troubles.

Pinder—Why, I thought he was doing splendidly.

Brownly—He was until he painted that last landscape. He painted the sun in too natural.

Pinder—How could that be.

Brownly—Well, it dries up the water in the pond so fast that he has to paint in new water every two or three days.

She Was Abroad

"You were abroad," said the visitor.
Said the maiden sweet: "Sit down.
Yes, I was abroad, and what is more
I brought home a Paris gown."

"You were abroad. Come, tell me, dear,
What saw you in London town?"
Said the maiden sweet: "Not much, I fear.
It's lovely—that Paris gown."

"You were abroad. Did you view Pompeii,
And walk her wonderful streets?
Did you in the light of a modern day
Shed tears at the grave of Keats?

"You were abroad. I pray you, tell,
Did you wander in ancient Rome,
And did you stand, transfixed, by a spell
Under St. Peter's dome?

"You were abroad. Did you worship where
Great Dante carved his name?
Oh, answer quick. Did your sad heart share
The sorrows of endless fame?

"You were abroad." And the maiden sweet
Replied in a study brown:
"Yes, I was abroad. It's quite complete
And lovely, that Paris gown!"

TOM MASSON.

OCT

A MEDLEY of GOWNS

The hat illustrated is formed of layers of pale pink camel's-hair felt, with folds of pink tulle showing between the layers. A broad bow of pink tulle crosses under the curled point in the back and sprays of white grapes, with greenish white velvet foliage, are fastened at the left.

WITH the curious mixture of hot and cold days, of sunshine and rain following each other in the most rapid succession, it is small wonder that all sorts of gowns in all sorts of conditions have been seen in town. The short skirt and Norfolk jacket with mannish hat have been worn at luncheon in modish restaurants on warm, bright days, and on several chill, raw afternoons, with the accompaniment of a nasty, drizzling rain, flimsy frocks of pale hues, half covered by white or delicate hued wraps, have been seen hastily passing from the universal hansom or the squat automobile up the steps of some fashionable resort.

***

The frock shown is castor brown corduroy, with narrow yoke, stock, lower sleeves, and cuffs of heavy white lace over chiffon. The cape boa and turban are of castor brown marabout feathers, and the drooping cords and balls are of chenille of the same shade.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at Sherry's on Monday by Robert Ferguson, was in a golden brown serge street and traveling gown, very simply made. The skirt touched all around and flared only the merest trifle. The coat had long skirts, nearly to the knees, cut straight and rather full from the waist down, and finished with a hem at the bottom, but where the coat skirts joined the plain upper part black silk passementerie cords encircled it, one curving up and the other down, leaving a band of brown showing between. The small bishop sleeves were laid at the back in tiny plaits, where they were drawn into the shaped, upward flaring cuffs of plain brown. The front of the coat was cut to blouse a little, and was trimmed with the black cords. The hat topping the frock was a dull garnet-colored felt, with a low round crown, and the round brim, some three inches in width, had a cut edge. This brim was bent down slightly, and at irregular intervals. Masses of shaded velvet Autumn leaves in dull reds and pinks wreathed the crown, and were also massed at the left side, where the brim was turned up.

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Several days ago, and while yet Miss Frances Coster Jones, Mrs. Harry Kip lunched at Sherry's with Miss Marie Antoinette Davis. Her costume, made of fine black cloth, was artistically beautiful, and set off the slender, blonde beauty of its wearer in admirable fashion. It was princesse in its lines, the narrow and flat strap of black cloth forming the girdle or line of joining between the plaited jacket bodice and the plaited skirt being almost invisible. Five or six inch wide box plaits, almost touching each other, ran down the centre of the bodice and joined as many more in the skirt. The skirt plaits ran clear to the hem, and the short flaring train was formed by the flaring gores at the bottom. An equal number of plaits formed the front of the pouching bodice, and also ran down the skirt's front to the hem. There was a stock and a little round guimpe of Irish crochet lace at the neck, and the bishop sleeves, with inch-wide plaits running from shoulders to elbows, where a crossing plait of the cloth finished them, terminated in small puffs of white lace over white chiffon. A large flat hat, tilted over the brow and up slightly at the left, of heliotrope cloth and velvet laid in alternating folds and trimmed with a blackbird, topped the costume.

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Mrs. William Payne Thompson lunched at a fashionable restaurant in a very dark-invisible green cheviot. The skirt was cut on long, flowing lines, and instead of an applied flounce the release of vertical plaits gave the requisite flare and fullness at the bottom. These plaits, perhaps two inches deep, were laid each side of the front and back breadths, and were stitched in two-thirds of the way from the waist to the floor, the lower third being simply pressed in and flaring with every movement of the feet. The Eton coat had a wide postillion back, and pouched a little above the three-inch band of dark green silk braid that formed the belt. It is only the slight, long-waisted women who can properly wear this all-around pouching, but on Mrs. Thompson's willowy and graceful figure it is not only allowable, but charming. The postilion ends were wider than long, and came around to the hips, being plain, except that they were bordered with the silk braid. The jacket fronts were cut almost square, and ended well above the waist line, with slot-seamed plaits on each side. The full bishop sleeves had very deep gauntlet cuffs, and were trimmed with braid. The rather small hat worn had a low, round crown and a round brim that rolled a little at the left. It matched the gown in coloring and was bound with emerald green velvet; there were folds of velvet around the crown and a bow under the brim at the left. Starting at the front, under the brim—the hat was set up and back a little on the coiffure—there was a spray of green aigrette feathers that followed the curve of the brim and ended back of the left ear.

***

Miss Elisabeth Ketcltas Clark, whose marriage to Wolcott Phelps Robbins was celebrated on Wednesday, wore a square-trained wedding frock of heavy white satin. The train was laid in a graduated double box plait. The skirt was very tight, not only across the hips, where it was fitted by cord tucks, but about the feet, and two clusters of rib tucks extended on each side of the front breadth from the waist line to the hem. The bodice had several clusters of cord tucks down the back, and a tucked band formed the finish at the bottom. The novel part of the bodice consisted in the front yoke alone being transparent; it was of fine white net, the lower line was curved, and from it there fell a lace frill. The sleeves were mediaeval in cut, rather large at the top and wide and square just above the elbows, where they ended. They were slashed the whole length of the upper portion, and had four or five corded tucks a little distance apart each side of the slashes and also across the ends. Fine plaited net or chiffon showed in these slashes, and from the elbows there were full pointed flounces of point lace. The point lace veil formed a frill that shaded the coiffure, and this frill was caught in such fashion that slight indentations were formed in its edges. She carried a full shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

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The bridesmaids at the Robbins-Clark wedding, who were the Misses Genevieve Robbins, Marjorie Pegram, Ethel Spear, and Josephine Ogden were in white silk mull over light green taffeta and carried large round bunches of palest pink roses. The gowns were as pretty and girlish as they were simple. They began with round yokes formed of alternate vertical strips of tucked mull and lace, and horizontal bands formed the lower edges. Below the yokes two horizontal bands of the lace ran around each bodice, the fronts of which bloused very much. Full, wide girdles of palest green chiffon banded the waists and hung in long ends at the back. The skirts were gathered full in the back, and several horizontal insertions of white lace crossed the front and rose on the hips. The sleeves were close at the tops and were formed of vertical tucks and horizontal lace insertions. From the elbows there fell modified angel sleeves of faintest green chiffon—matching the girdles—and these were edged with chiffon ruchings. There were deep flounces of the mull that formed the lower third of the frocks, each edged by three half-inch tucks. They were shirred several times at the top, where they joined the jupes and had tucks and insertions of lace above. There were also insertions of lace running around the flounces themselves. The rather small hats were made up of black lace ruffles with small black ostrich plumes across the front.

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Mrs. D. Jackson Steward's gown worn at the Robbins-Clark wedding was rich but plain, as befitted her years and dignity. The material was black silk formed of two-inch stripes of moiré and plain satin finished silk. The long skirt was absolutely plain and was gathered full across the back. The bodice was a tight coat with plain sleeves and straight skirts. There was a vest of white mull and a pointed fichu collar of rich white lace. A headdress of white satin loops with touches of black was worn.

***

Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins was in black velvet. The slightly trained skirt had the effect of being slashed from the bottom up for a foot or so, and had flowers and leaves in fine silk applique at the top of the slashes. The tight-fitting bodice had a girdle of black satin and short postilion ends of folds of black satin overlaid with the silk appliques. These appliques also trimmed the back of the bodice and the sleeves. There was a shallow white vest, on each side of which were lappets of point lace. Point lace also formed a yoke in the back, and more of it was frilled in the sleeves, of which the velvet stopped midway from between elbows and wrists. The large flat toque worn was of black and white, mostly white, with floating aigrettes to match.

***

On the opening night of Mrs. Osborn's playhouse Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, who had one of the boxes, was in palest gray veiling. The bodice had in it much plaited gray chiffon crossed by straps of fine embroidery. The trailing skirt was quite simple and had flounces of gray about the bottom. Her rather small black hat was set far enough back to show her hair, and a wide black ostrich plume crossed the front from the right side to the left ear. Mrs. William Travers was in black gauze. The long and rather close fitting sleeves were transparent for about six inches below the shoulders, and were banded by passementerie. The entire costume was black, and her blonde hair was dressed rather low.

***

Mrs. Frederic Nelson on the same evening wore a superb evening coat of black peau de soie trimmed with the heaviest of lace and large white silk cords. The neck was a bit low, and an inch-wide band of the black was its finish. Below this came a cape yoke seven or eight inches wide of antique lace, white over black, edged with silk cords. These were three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and were tied in loops, the ends hanging free. Below this yoke the garment was full and of the shapelessness of most evening coats.

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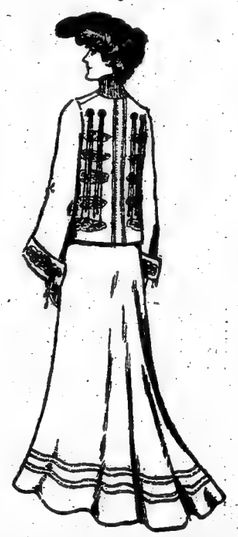

This Monte Carlo coat is of pale tan cloth, with medallions of white lace down the front as well as the back, and has white passementerie cabochons and swinging cords as ornaments.

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Miss May Goelet at "Tommy Rot's" first night was in the palest of blues, a chiffon gown, and over the entire bodice were medallions of embroidered chiffon edged with fine cords and caught together at their corners. It was very clinging and, while in a way elaborate, suited its girlish wearer.

Another especially gorgeous costume was of black chiffon and lace, with gold grapes and foliage appliqued on the bodice and sleeves. A cluster of grapes and leaves in repoussé embroidery capped each sleeve, and more of the grapes extended down each side of the bodice—in both front and back—arranged in such a way as to leave a narrow tapering V of the black showing between them.

MARIE WELDON.

That Wise Discoverer.

Columbus had been on his voyage several weeks when the sailors became frightened by the variation of the compass.

"But how can you tell which way the needle points?" inquired the chief engineer, suggesting retreat.

"Sit on it!" roared the angry navigator.

Satisfied by the logic of the answer the dissenters withdrew, while Christopher savagely boxed the compass.

ABOUT CLUBMEN

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, who is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket, is one of the Tammany members of the Knickerbocker Club, which includes on its list Cambridge Livingston and a few others. The Knickerbocker Club is hot with politics these days, as there are candidates for election and for political honors in the Republican and Democratic Parties among its members. The club being very small and space contracted, there are frequent evenings of political discussion. Francis Burton Harrison is a cousin of Bertie Fairfax, who went abroad last week to resume his ancestral title of Lord Fairfax. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison. His father was a well-known figure in the Confederate States, and one time Secretary to the late Jefferson Davis. He is a lawyer in this city and Mrs. Harrison is the writer of novels and essays. Mr. Francis Burton Harrison married, two years ago, a very wealthy young woman, Miss Crocker of California. She is a niece of Mrs. Charles Alexander.

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Mr. Albert E. Gallatin of Gramercy Park is another of the younger set who has gone in for literature and art. Mr. Gallatin is interested in Aubrey Beardsley and is making a collection of his drawings and will issue a monograph upon him. The Gallatins have lived for years in a fine old house on Gramercy Park. The recent building of a sky-

scraper there has disturbed the residents of that locality very much, and the late Albert H. Gallatin, the father of young Mr. Gallatin, opposed the building of the structure, which is to be used as a hotel.

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Apropos of tea drinking, this last refreshment has become very popular in many of the New York clubs and one sees frequently tea and buttered muf-

fins served at 5 o'clock to a score or more of members of the Fifth Avenue organizations in lieu of cocktails or whiskies and sodas. The fashion of tea drinking is not confined to Englishmen and New Yorkers, but also to foreigners, especially the members of the Consular service who are established in New York and who have become quite fond of the cup which cheers but does not inebriate. The actual consumption of strong drinks and cocktails is comparatively small in many of the New York clubs now and various brands of mineral waters are used in large quantities. The "jag" wave—a peculiar psychological phenomena which frequently in the old days started at the club nearest Wall Street and swept up the avenue—has not made its presence felt in two years or more.

***

Next week will be a gala one at the Baltusrol Club. Besides a golf tournament, in which twenty selected players will compete, ten from New York and ten from Philadelphia, there will be a reception and a tea with a number of fashionable patronesses. The match will last all the week and is one of the greatest interest not only for golfers, but society men and women as well.

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Phoenix Ingraham, the son of Judge George L. Ingraham, is one of the tall young men in town. He is almost as tall as his father, and is much stouter. He is following the bent of the Ingraham family in taking up the law. His name was put up at the Union when he was a child and he has been a member some years, although he only was graduated from Harvard in 1898. He is one of the best junior cotillion leaders in town.

***

Ralph Ellis is one of those men who has had nearly every bone in his body broken. He has come many croppers during his long experience in the hunting field, although he is one of the best cross-country riders here and abroad. Just now he is suffering from the breaking of a small bone in the arm and is incapacitated from acting as master of the hunt at Meadow Brook. Mr. Ellis is a bachelor. He has been master of the Meadow Brook Hunt some years, has independent means, and belongs to about nine or ten clubs, the list of which is headed by the Knickerbocker. He was graduated with honors from Harvard in 1880, is the best authority in cross-country riding and hunting in America, and has been made a member of several of the famous hunts abroad.

***

To entertain both a King and his heir at the same time has been the privilege of a very few men. Heber R. Bishop, however, has done so this year, having as guests both the King and his son, the Prince of Wales. Mr. Bishop is originally from the West and is a relative of D. O. Mills. He has a beautiful house on Fifth Avenue with a wonderful ballroom, his art collections have been frequently referred to, and his princely gift of jade

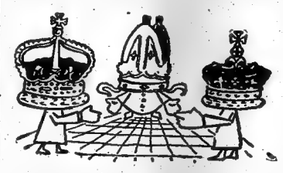

to the Metropolitan Museum was made this year. Among his many clubs he numbers the Union and the Metropolitan.

***

George Bird, whose name is found on many of the lists of Dr. Seward Webb's house parties, is one of the very popular clubmen whom nearly every one addresses by his Christian name. He is the son of Mrs. George Bird, who was a Miss Cannon. Col. Le Grand B. Cannon has a country seat very near that of Dr. Seward Webb at Burlington, Vt. George Bird is a Director of several of the Seward Webb railroads, and he and Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Bird's daughter by a previous marriage—Miss Metcalf—have accompanied Dr. Webb on many of his famous special train parties. At present George Bird is shooting partridges on the Webb place. Dr. Webb has a game preserve, one of the very few in this country, and his house parties are on the lines of those at English country places. George Bird is not very tall, rather boyish in ap-

pearance, although he has a slight mustache, and always is in good humor. He is a member of the Union and was once of the Calumet.

***

Augustus T. Gillender and McKim Minton met at the Grand Central Station for a day's outing on the Knollwood golf links.

"Excuse me a moment," said Minton; "now that I have given up cigarettes I must provide myself with a few cigars."

"Oh, that's not at all necessary," answered Gillenden; "I have my pockets full. I am not much of a smoker, nor am I a judge of cigars, but these were so highly recommended to me by a friend in whose judgment I have confidence that on my way up town I stopped into a dealer's in Nassau Street and bought a box. You know nowadays so much misrepresentation is made that unless one is pretty well up in cigars he can't tell whether he is getting the genuine or not."

Passing out a handful he said: "Just take these, light one, and tell me what you think of them."

"What is the name of the brand?" inquired Minton.

"They are called Autumn Leaves."

"Well, Gus, I guess that this time they have given you the real thing, but let me get a few others not so highly recommended."

Heard at the Club.

Hewitt—How did you get money to bridge you over?

Jewett—Playing bridge whist.

OUR GREAT AMERICAN CUSTOM OF CUSTOMS—"WELCOME HOME!"

EVERYBODY KNOWS IT NOW.

"So he wrote that he couldn't conceal his love for you any longer?"
"Yes, and to prove it he wrote it on a postal card."

Something of Consequence.

A CERTAIN woman in Paris gives periodical dinners, at which assemble most of the best-known wits and literati of the day. The rule of the mansion is that while one person discourses no interruption whatever can be permitted.

It is said that M. Renan once attended one of these dinners, and, being in excellent vein, talked without a break during the whole repast. Toward the end of the dinner a guest was heard to commence a sentence, but he was instantly silenced by the hostess. After they had left the table, however, she at once informed the extinguished individual that, as M. Renan had now finished his conversation, she would gladly hear what he, the guest, had to say.

The guest modestly declined; the hostess insisted.

"I am certain it was something of consequence," she said.

"Alas, Madame," he answered; "it was, indeed, but it is now too late! I should have liked a little more of that iced pudding."

Arranging It Satisfactorily.

MASTER ROSS EDWARDS, four years of age, living in Irvington, N. J., was very fond of his grandmother, and spent most of his time at her home. One afternoon he came home from play so very tired that he could eat no dinner, and asked his mother to put him to bed. She took him up stairs, and when he was ready for bed said:

"Now, my little boy must say his prayers."

"I tan't—I am so tired."

"You want to go to heaven, don't you? Then you must say your prayers."

"Are you doin' to heaven, mamma?"

"I hope to, and want to see my little boy there."

"Is papa doin' to heaven?"

"He hopes to."

"Well, you and papa go to heaven, and I'll go around and see grandma."

Old Lady—You ain't feeling well; are you little boy?
Johnny Tough—Say, Lady, youse is certainly a kind reader.

The Vital Question.

It was during the heat of the great campaign. The orator of the evening became eloquent as he reached his peroration. "Men of the 'Steenth Assembly District, are you husbands, are you fathers, are you men? In a word, are you willing to sell your suffrages?"

"Now, that's business," cried a rough voice from the crowd. "How much will you pay for them?"

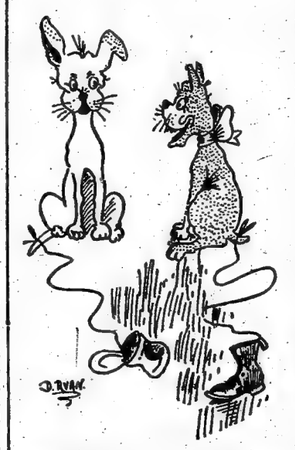

CAN PUP—I heard you had your fortune told.
SHOE DOG—Yes; and they told me I wouldn't have a stove to sleep under this Winter.

On an Envelope.

A TENNESSEEAN visited the fishing fields of Michigan, and was hospitably entertained by a local oracle: entertained with fishing trips, introductions to everybody that came in sight, hundreds of good yarns—especially about the civil war. The oracle had been a Federal soldier and campaigned much through Tennessee. He is now the village blacksmith, Justice of the Peace, expert fisherman, and all-round good fellow.

When the Tennesseean left Michigan it was under strict promise to write the oracle a long letter soon. He early kept the promise, and placed the following address upon the envelope:

"To Israel G——kins,
Of ——rrice, Michigan,
The P. M. will please deliver
This letter's soon's he can.
I mean that I. G——kins
Who in eighteen sixty-three,
Killed scores on scores of rebels
Down here in Tennessee.
But now he shoes the horses,
And is Justice of the Peace;
He catches fishes that will weigh
Some forty pounds apiece.
Deliver him this letter, please—
'Tis one of goodly size;
He'll like it all the better
That it's filled chock full of lies.
One more request, Postmaster,
That I would make of you,
Is that you collect from Israel
Whate'er postage may be due."

An Apt Description.

MR. J. has a great and growing reputation for snoring—his intimate friends say he is in a class all by himself and cannot be matched.

A few Summers ago, while J. and his wife were on a driving trip, they stopped overnight at a hotel in Sullivan County. The hotel was a frame building, the bedrooms were divided by thin board partitions, and the acoustic properties were so good that any sound much louder than a whisper in one room could be distinctly heard in the room adjoining.

Shortly after J. and his wife were shown to their room another party, consisting of a mother and two young daughters, arrived and were put in the room adjoining that of the Js.

That night, J., being very tired, slept soundly and—his wife says—nobly sustained his reputation as a sound producer.

The next morning, while they were seated at breakfast, the new arrivals of the night before were ushered into the dining room and were given seats at the same table, opposite J. and his wife.

The younger daughter was of a very talkative disposition, and after giving her views on things in general suddenly broke out with:

"Oh, mamma! this place is just like the real country—every time I woke up last night I could hear the pigs."

J. and his wife resumed their driving trip immediately after breakfast.

Told by Coquelin.

THE great French actor Coquelin tells the following experience, in which he himself played the leading part:

"I was tired out, and so made up my mind to leave the theatre for a time and go and vegetate in some country place. I went right into the centre of France, and soon found myself nicely settled in a homely commercial hotel. I did not want to be known, so I signed myself in the book: 'Frederic Febure, traveler for wines, spirits,' &c.

"At the table d'hôte I soon became acquainted with those staying at the hotel. The neighbor on the right traveled for a firm which specialized in 'table delicacies'; my neighbor on the left was in the drapery line, another dabbled in oils, another for a novelty in babies' feeding bottles—these gentlemen soon became known to me, and I was asked myself the name of the house for which I traveled. 'For Claretie and Molière,' I replied.

"During dinner all went on pleasantly. A certain little traveler, full of life and conceit, commenced to give us a few recitations and imitations—some of them fairly clever, I must confess. He was applauded tremendously, and, filled up with confidence and wine, he said:

"'Now, I am going to imitate a few celebrated actors,' &c. He imitated Henry Irving as Hamlet, he imitated Sarah Bernhardt in 'La Tosca,' and then finished up by saying: 'I am now going to give you an imitation of Coquelin. Pay great attention, and you will all swear that it is Coquelin himself.'

"He gave us an imitation, and when he had finished I rose and said:

"'Yes, you did that fairly well. But, although I may appear conceited, I really think I can give you a better imitation; I will try, however.'

"I commenced. I gave something from one of my favorite pieces, and, as I really think, quite excelled myself. Do you think they applauded me? Not at all. They smiled and said, 'Thank you,' and almost appeared as though they felt sorry for my ridiculous attempt. Later on, when all except the little, conceited traveler had retired, he came up to me and said:

"'May I offer you a little friendly advice, Sir? You are a young hand at the traveling game, I plainly see, and perhaps wished to make yourself agreeable this evening. Never, however, try to imitate a great actor whom you have never seen! To imitate Coquelin one must have seen him act. You did your best, I daresay; but, oh, dear!'"

When George Got Gay.

George III. had just been informed of the British loss at Trenton.

"At any rate," he remarked, "that fellow Washington has ruined the American wheat crop."

"How so, your Majesty?" inquired an unwary courtier.

"Because," snarled the savage monarch, "he made the Hessian fly."

An Old Saw Revived.

There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip,
But the slips are more certain to follow
If the cup meets the lip
And the lip takes the sip
That goes just ahead of the swallow.

Exactly Alike.

First Rooter (shivering on the bleachers)—Why is a football "fan" like one of the palm leaf variety?

Second Rooter—'Cause it never shuts up.

ALWAYS.

Pa—What did you learn at school to-day Bobbie?
Bobbie—I learned to say "Yes, Sir."
Pa—Are you always going to say "Yes, Sir?"
Bobbie—Yep!

Autumn.

The sun has kissed the forest trees
With one long, loving kiss—
A kiss that all the Summer through
Was one sweet, constant bliss.
And now stern Winter drawing near
Beholds and shakes his head,
And all the trees, like bashful maids,
Are shamed and blush to red.

A Definition.

IN a public school of the east side the instructor, wishing to teach the word "fern," brought a pot of ferns into the classroom to make the lesson more real, and on asking one little girl what it was, received the ingenuous answer:

"A pot of green feathers."

Her Answer.

A YOUNG woman at the Normal College during a recent examination by Superintendent Skinner, being told to tell all she knew about the gray matter of the brain, meditated a long time on the question, and then wrote down:

"I do not know anything about this question, but I demand the full credit for the answer, as I have given all I know."

"A HIGH LIVER."

An Intelligent Dealer.

IN preparing children for their Summer outings under the Fresh Air Fund it is often necessary that the bodies and especially the scalps of the youngsters be cleansed.

With that end in view a young minister on the lower east side entered a near-by drug store and asked for a fine-tooth comb. The dealer, much surprised, exclaimed:

"Tooth comb! No, but we have some fine tooth brushes."

When Rollo Saw the Pigs.

I think that God made little pigs,
Not for the pork man's trade,
But sent them here upon the earth
So footballs could be made.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XIX.

MERCY, but I'm tired," said the Idiot the other Sunday morning, as he entered the dining room and took his accustomed place. "I have had a friend in town and I've been showing him about, and I tell you New York is a strenuous town when you ride. It would make a mighty good article for a newspaper, it seems to me, if some one were to write up New York's transportation system."

"Why don't you try it yourself?" asked the Poet. "Have you thought about that?"

"I've not only thought about it," the Idiot replied, "but I've written the article. I don't know, though, if it's any good."

"You might read it to us," suggested the Lawyer. "We'll give you an impartial verdict."

"Well, if you really care to hear it," said the Idiot, "I'm willing—but remember if you're bored it's your own fault."

"Oh, fire ahead," said the Doctor. "If we're bored we'll throw a plate at you, or a waffle."

"Very well, then," said the Idiot. "Here goes."

And he took a bulky manuscript from his pocket, from which he read as follows:

HOW TO GET ABOUT NEW YORK.

THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF THE METROPOLIS,

By The Idiot.

The subject of transportation in a great city like New York is one of the most important topics presented for the consideration of the traveler, and in the following pages I have ventured to discuss the various methods of getting about without walking now in vogue in the American metropolis. These methods are respectively:

I. The Surface Railways.
II. The Elevated Railways.
III. The Subway.
IV. The Cab System.

Let us consider them in the above order.

The Surface Railways.—The vehicles of the surface railways of New York are propelled by horse power, electricity, and laughing gas, and are respectively known as "Bobtails," "Trolleys," and "Asphyxiators."

The first are conservative; the second, strenuous, and the third, after the first five minutes, painless and tolerably sure.

The Bobtails, hauled along by ancient steeds of eminent and prolonged track records, are mostly used for cross-town traffic; the Trolleys for the lengthy runs of the lateral lines, and the Asphyxiators are placed at convenient points throughout the city for the benefit of those who wish to reach the rivers on either side of the metropolis, for the purpose of bathing, fishing, or suicide, without prolonged suffering.

Chief among these last is the Thirty-fourth Street line, plying between the East and North Rivers, in the cars of which the traveler falls into unconsciousness within four or five minutes of the starting point, and which are said to be operated by electricity drawn from dry batteries, but the evidences of anaesthetics in these cars are so strong as to give countenance to the laughing gas theory of propulsion. No extra charge is made for the gas by the company, and a fare is entitled to use as much or as little of it as he pleases. Patrons of this road are requested not to cough too violently after entering the cars, since it is likely to interfere with the complete syncopation of other passengers, a right which the company employs every effort to safeguard.

The Bobtail lines are recommended by physicians to those who find the rapid life of the day too much for their nerve centres, and in some quarters are known as "The Sanitarium System." Travelers who wish to grow old slowly, or who delight to linger over the scenic splendors of Bleecker Street and East Broadway, or from the observation platform of the rear end to drink in the rich, rare ozone of Pitt Street and Avenue D, find them a great consolation. They are gentle and graceful of movement, and between stops afford ample opportunity for men and women of reflective natures to give way to their most treasured moods. They are also eminently safe, even for the most reckless wayfarers, having a clean record in the matter of collisions and other accidents of a violent nature, although there have been large numbers of deaths from old age upon the cars of this system. The horses are generally of an excellent disposition, well broken and kind, and could be driven by a lady, provided she could get permission from the company. Persons having a week to spare cannot do better than try a round trip on one of these slow-going vehicles, which in fair weather take a trifle under seven days for the voyage; the record, we understand, under favorable circumstances, is 6 days 22 hours and 5 minutes—seconds not given.

The trolley lines are very different affairs, and are much used by New Yorkers of torpid livers and a not too acute digestion for the purpose of exercise. A five-day course of treatment on one of the vehicles of the traction company, running from the Battery to Central Park, is said to be superior in its results to three weeks' assiduous devotion to the punching bag or a month with Prof. Donovan. One gets all the strenuous exercise of the Sioboda system, and is treated to a style of massage during crowded hours that is absolutely unique, at the small cost of 5 cents one way. The traveler of delicate constitution should be careful to avoid overindulgence in this treatment, however.

Street Cars Could Be Driven by a Lady

It is better to begin by riding one block at a time, gradually increasing the distance to two, five, ten, twenty, forty, and eighty blocks, according as his strength permits. Prof. Whymper, the eminent authority on mountain climbing, is said to have compared a mile ride on a Broadway car to the effect of scaling Chimborazo on an empty stomach, which is undoubted evidence of the vigorous quality of the exercise which the company grants its patrons without extra charge. It is well for the traveler, if possible, to secure a position in the middle of the car with a strap on either side to hold on to, and as far as possible to avoid sitting. The standing posture and flexibility of the straps assure the passenger of a resilience which is impossible for those who are seated and who are unused to having seventy-five or eighty persons thrown violently down upon them every time the car starts. Special warning is here given of the famous Dead Man's Curve, at Fourteenth Street, which should be avoided by those who are not of strong and vigorous constitution. Passengers desirous of avoiding this should alight at Thirteenth Street and walk to Fifteenth, taking the next car that comes along to continue their journey. It will cost 5 cents extra to do this, but will save the traveler the expenses of litigation and surgical treatment, which are likely to follow his temerity in rounding this curve without previous practice on a merry-go-round or the loop-the-loop.

The Fifth Avenue stages also run. Their schedule calls for two stops down town on alternate Thursdays, returning on the fourth Saturday thereafter. They are comfortable, commodious, and exclusive. The combined traffic of all these roads is estimated at 70,000,000 passengers a year, exclusive of deadheads, motormen, newsboys, and Directors. The legal offices of the company are on the corner of Houston Street and Broadway, where all claims for lost articles, such as purses, bundles, umbrellas, arms, ears, and eyes should be promptly made.

Pay no money to motormen, and in case of serious injury do not demand damages from the conductor, who is not authorized to pay.

The Elevated Roads.—One of the conspicuous features of New York life is the elevated railway system, which not only serves as a means of transportation for a hundred million people annually, but provides en route an endless panorama of the second and third story life of the citizens of the metropolis. Its motive power is electricity, steam, and soft coal, and its main object is to transport the greatest number of passengers up and down town at the least possible inconvenience to its managers and with the fewest number of trains. Its rolling stock is of sumptuous make, and is fitted up with all the inconveniences of modern life, but as a medium for advertising it has achieved a remarkable success. It is much affected by persons who are in a hurry, but too lazy to walk up town, as well as by students of sociology, who enjoy sitting in the cross-seats of its cars and observing the habits of the dwellers in the tenements along its lines.

The system is divided into five parts—Ninth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Third Avenue, Second Avenue, and Brooklyn. The reader must bear in mind that the word "elevated" refers to the roadbed, but not to the system, which has been described by a pessimistic observer as the enervated instead of the other. Despite caviling critics, however, it is very naively managed, and once the traveler becomes acquainted with its method he finds nothing to complain of. For instance, City Hall trains are run seventeen in succession; South Ferry in successive seventeens. At first this is hard to understand and is annoying, but when one becomes accustomed to it it is not without diverting features.

The electric cars are smooth-running, agreeable to ride in, and provocative of great sociability among the passengers, who after sitting down forcibly in each others' laps a dozen or more times in a mile ride are likely to become very well acquainted. This is brought about by a new method of starting and stopping the trains with a sudden jerk, and is one of the latest improvements introduced by a liberal management. Not appreciated at first, it is now coming to be much liked, particularly by old maids and lonely persons generally who are in town without friends to talk to.

Street Car Calisthenics.

The steam motors generally in use and annoying for their cinders are gradually being supplanted by soft coal engines, the cinders from which are too large to get into the traveler's eye, and whose smoke is such as to suggest dear old London to thousands of dreamy souls who cannot afford to travel abroad. It is recommended that travelers on the electric cars of this system properly insulate themselves with rubber boots and mackintoshes as a protective measure, while the careful wayfarer on the soft

DON'T ASK DAMAGES OF THE CONDUCTOR.

coal trains will do well to wear black garments and to cover his face with a baseball mask to avoid the occasional bituminous chunk that might otherwise fly in through the window and hit him in the face.

The new-comer to New York traveling on the various branches of this road, and who does not wish to be carried by his station, will be wise to cut out the following glossary of terms used by the guards in announcing stations:

Wowerryain means South Ferry train.
Scarferittyall means This car for City Hall.
Mputtyinestru means Fifty-ninth Street.
Unxtyustru means Sixty-sixth Street.
Batteryerface means Battery Place.
K'naaaaist means Canal Street.
Chngrtiungrfree means Change for Long Island Ferry.
Nyortysick means Forty-second Street.
Laastoporlow means Last stop. All out.
Garlmtray means Harlem train.
Wowain means Houston Street.
Grank means Grand Street.
Steplively means Welcome on board.

At first sight this seems like a very strange language, but it has been selected by the management of the road as being the most consistent and the most easily learned of the many which have been submitted for its approval. Great care has been taken that guards should enunciate these words with clearness and vigor, and once the ear becomes accustomed to them they will be found to possess much musical beauty and actual descriptive significance. The elevated cars are built to accommodate 100 persons, but the guards are never permitted to admit more than 300, even during the rush hours. It is said that the elevated roads have never lost a life, which, considering its long years of service, is a fine record. Some of their passengers have lost theirs, it is true, but these are so few in number as not to be worth mentioning.

Fare, 5 cents, lodging, service, and lights included.

THE SUBWAY.—This as yet has no cars in operation, but persons desirous of taking the shortest route to heaven or the other place will find dynamite stations at intervals of a mile from the City Hall to King's Bridge, where they are likely to be accommodated by specials at any minute and without charge.

THE CAB SYSTEM.—This is chiefly notable for its lack of system, although the rolling stock is of enormous quantity and endless variety. Hansom and electric cabs abound in all directions. Landaus, barouches, coupés, hearses, ambulances, breaks, and nighthawks may be had at any hour of the day or night, and at fares ranging from a dollar an hour to seven dollars a minute. Visitors who are of an economical disposition would better bring their own horses and carriages with them and put them up at some one of the large hostelries on Fifth Avenue or the Plaza; but the billionaire or reckless spendthrift need not go to this trouble, since he will find everything he needs ready to his hand in the streets of the great city.

For further details of the cab system of New York, see "The Confessions of the Forty Thieves," by Ali Baba, Jr.; "The Posthumous Memoirs of Dick Turpin," by Himself, and "A Lost Opportunity," by "One Who Was Not a Hackman," an anonymous publication, believed by some to have been written by the late Harry Tracy and by others attributed to the pen of that distinguished novelist Jesse James.

"There," said the Idiot, "what do you think of that?"

"It is comprehensive," said the Doctor, "and, in the main, truthful."

"I think it is excellent," said the Poet. "In the finest guidebook style, too. You may not be a second Macaulay, or a third Matthew Arnold, Mr. Idiot, but, in my judgment, if you wish to you can be the Baedecker of the Future."

"Humph!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac, "Baedecker of the Future! That's a great ambition."

"Well," said the Idiot, "I'd hate to be the Baedecker of your future. I'd rather write about heaven."

A Convenient Creed.

"I will give you a breakfast if you will saw this wood."

"I'm sorry, lady, but my political principles won't let me do it."

"What do you mean?"

"I'm not a believer in reciprocity."

A Sound of Delight.

THERE'S a sound of delight
And a rhapsody sweet
In the homes of the rich
And the poor man's retreat.
'Tis not the piano
In dainty alcoves—
'Tis the rattling of anthracite
Poured in the stoves.

Letter to the Editor.

Hornby, New York.

Mr. editor

Weaks ago I offerd to mach my skunk Moses to fite eny skunk in the world. I offerd too bring Moses too your offis, not so mutch too sho good faith as a objec leson. Yoo skornd to anser me wich is like a reptil pres. Now skunks aint in sosiety but they hev their pints. How duz a skunk sho in Madison Squaire gardin strik yoo? I wil enter Moses and bak him to lic eny skunk that wares hare.

N. B.—I hev a taim skunk for sail, that ansers to the name of Danl Wiggins, or I wil swap Danl Wiggins for a blak Tommas Cat with white hare on to him. So no more from me

SILAS AMES,
Banker and Skunk Merchant.

Quite Likely.

AFTER a while the band may play "Columbia, the Coal of the Ocean," and the poet's finest flights may be known as coals of thought.

WOES of a JOKE WRITER

BEFORE I knew," said the wife of the Comic Artist, "I thought that jokes were light, airy, spontaneous things, born, as it were, not made, and some few of them are—caught in conversation, at cafés, in parlors, and on the street; but most of them are made. And there is not so much fun as there might be in the making. I know, for I help to make them.

"It happened early in the Summer that I inadvertently began, and when I say inadvertently I speak advisedly. If I had known then all I know now about the writing of jokes I think I should hardly have essayed to begin.

"It was in the season of Panama hats. A tall and handsome young fellow who had known me before my marriage called upon me. He wore a Panama hat. As he walked away I said laughingly, 'There's more hat there than head.'

"At once my husband had a picture drawn of my former admirer, a ridiculous picture with a small, brainless head, lost in the huge flare of an overgrown Panama hat.

"'That wasn't bad,' he said encouragingly, 'make another,' and, proud of my first joke, I made another, and still another, until the papers reeked that week with jokes of Panama hats, all my own; one to the effect that, though Panama hats were made under water in South America, they would hardly be made in like manner in Kentucky, my native State, told in a picture by an awful Kentuckian with a slouch hat, whiskers reaching to his knees, and half a dozen pistols protruding from his various pockets; another, six little Mormon wives weeping bitterly because their lord and master had come home from the city with a hundred-dollar Panama hat for himself and no hats for them, grinding out others and others with nimble swiftness and an utter recklessness of consequences wonderful to behold.

"When I was a little girl my older sister painstakingly taught me to darn my stockings. I was marvelously proud of the first stockings I darned entirely without her assistance; but, lo and behold! when I had learned she made me darn not only my own stockings, but those of other members of the family, too numerous to mention.

"It was like that with the jokes.

"'It is a mere matter of habit,' declared the Comic Artist. 'It's a thing that can be cultivated. I know a comic artist who used to buy every one of his jokes. He set to work one day, determined to write them himself, and he did. He's been doing it ever since, and you've no idea the money he has saved.'

"With that he looked me over searchingly.

"'You have the knack,' he concluded. 'All you need is the practice, and I won't have to buy another joke.'"

The wife of the Comic Artist heaved a sigh.

"I've had practice since, all right enough," she lamented. There's hardly a day but he draws three or four pictures and places them before me.

"'Think up jokes for these,' he commands; and since I have taken him for better or worse, joke or no joke, I endeavor dutifully to obey.

"But it's weary work. Suppose, for instance, your mind is on a new hat down town in a window. You can see it in all its glory, exactly how it looks—lace, flowers, frills, furbelows. And you must fix it instead on a tramp talking to a farmer's wife. You must try your level best to think of something bright he is saying to her, something new, something that hasn't been said before, that hasn't been thought of.

"And is there a joke that hasn't been blazoned before the waiting public, eagerly anxious for jokes, at some time or other? In other words, is there a new joke under the sun, particularly a joke relating to the witty sayings of a tramp? I would never have believed it; but it seems so; for I have made them myself or turned and twisted the old-timers until they have had every appearance of comparative newness.

"But all this takes your vitality, absorbs your gray matter, uses up your brain power. As a matter of fact, by the time you have ground out a tramp joke, a small-boy joke, and a society joke, you are about on the verge of tears.

"Sometimes we make the jokes together; the Comic Artist and I, and then comes the tragedy.

"One morning he gave me a picture of an urchin standing before a man in an armchair.

"'Think up a joke for that,' said he. 'Something about school. Make the man say, "How do you stand in school, Tommy?" Then give the answer.'

"'What's the answer?' I queried with a feeble attempt at facetiousness which he promptly squelched with a frown; for, above all things, your must never be facetious while you are making jokes.

"'Say something about the teacher not allowing him to stand,' advised he.

"I studied a moment.

"'Suppose we make him standing on his head,' suggested I, timidly.

"'Good,' said he. 'Like this: "How do you stand in school, Tommy?" Answer, "On my head when the teacher ain't a lookin'."'

"Humor being so scarce an article, very small attempts pass muster in this day and generation. It went. When it appeared he flourished the paper at me.

"'Lovely!' I exclaimed. 'My little joke!'

"'Yours!' he shouted. 'You mean mine!'

"Altogether it is a thankless business.

"A joke writer is like an accompanist. It is impossible to sing well without an accompaniment, usually the better the accompaniment the better the song; but whoever thinks of the accompanist? An artist may draw ever so fine a comic picture; but if the joke is poor, how flat it falls. There is absolutely nothing to it. But who thinks of the joke writer?

"One day when I had dug up all the jokes of my ancestors, turned them wrong side out, and presented them in new and startling colors for the delectation of the world, to say nothing of trotting out a few I had imported, old on the other side, but comparatively new on this, I broached the subject.

"'What's the use?' I demanded to know, 'in using up all your gray matter in writing jokes by the yard, when you never get the credit of them?'

"Whereupon the Comic Artist answered:

"'Why worry about the credit when you can get the cash?'"

Wanted a Monopoly.

A SMALL boy was taught the Lord's Prayer and found it much to his taste. For a few days he kept it going with great assiduity, but then he announced to his mother in disgust:

"I heard another fellow say that prayer to-day, mother. It's going to get all around town."

Tommy's Reasoning.

IT was a cold, dark, rainy day and little Tommy wanted his mother to read to him. When it was discovered that the gas did not light the room sufficiently for his mother to see the type, Tommy's face brightened, and he said: "Oh, mamma, come up in the den. That room is only about half the size of this, and the gas ought to make it twice as light."

A Clergyman's Slip of the Tongue.

A CLERGYMAN hurriedly entered a railway station to pursue a journey, and, hearing the bells ringing to announce the departure of the train, hastily handed his bag and a rug to a porter near by. He rushed to get his ticket and then ran on to the platform.

"Any luggage, Sir?" inquired the guard.

"Only a bug and a rag," breathlessly replied the clergyman.

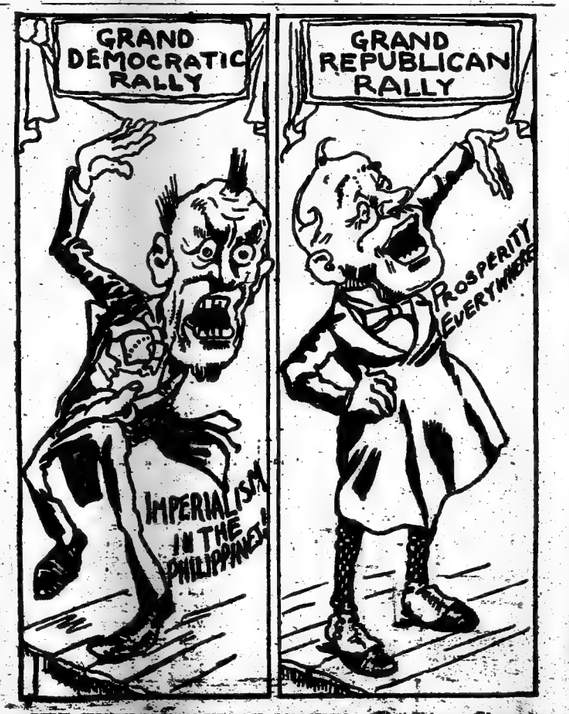

YET THEY WONDER AT APATHY.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

Tompkins's Translation.

"GERALDINE," said Tompkins to the maiden who had just accepted him, "this is indeed the supreme moment of my life. The divine joy of holding you in my arms as my promised wife is far beyond any earthly happiness I have ever dreamed."

Geraldine nestled lovingly.

"I have had my share of this world's pleasures," Tompkins continued, tenderly. "In this moment they are all eclipsed. I have had my share of this world's sorrows. In the heavenly exaltation of your love they are all forgotten. With you in my arms, my soul is beyond reach of earthly troubles and translated sits serene."

Deliciously impulsive, Geraldine clasped her arms about him and pressed herself to his noble heart. Then, oh, cruel Fate! in the midst of his exaltation the love light faded from poor Tompkins's eyes, and with a wild cry he clutched at his heart.

"Just my luck," he gasped, weakly. "Confound it, Geraldine, that last hug of yours completely crushed two cigars in my vest pocket—15 cents straight!"

The Four Points.

"His reading has been wide, hasn't it?"

"Oh, very. He has just finished 'Christopher North,' 'Caleb West,' 'Dorothy South,' and is now on 'East Lynne.'"

Discovered.

Briggs—Didn't Battleton get his pension?

Griggs—No. At the last moment they found out he was a Christian Scientist.

Inference.

Madge—He's an awful flatterer.

Marjorie—So he's been praising the other girls to you.

Missed a Trick.

Thespis—Why did she discharge her press agent?

Foyer—There was a fresh bit of scandal about her, and he never heard of it.

The Education of an Editor.

From The Newark News.

It's nice to be an editor, it really is, indeed;
The edit man gets such a lot of jolly things to read.
He never has to work at all—just sits from morn to night
And spends his time perusing what the other people write.

A thousand writers 'round the globe contribute to his mail;
They send him postal pouches filled with every kind of tale.
With all that knowledge coming in, no college course he needs—
There's liberal education in the raft of stuff he reads.

He reads a bulky screed about "Queen Wilhelmina's Gown,"
Another on the question "Why Don't Trees Grow Upside-down."
He ponders o'er "The Future of the Turkish Sultan's Crescent,"
And turns to scan a "History of Hat-pins Past and Present."

A weighty manuscript attracts his editorial eye,
Entitled "Speculations on the Origin of Pie."
He reads a dissertation, then, called "How to Find the Pole,"
And lingers long and eager o'er "A Substitute for Coal."

A chap in Cape Town gives him points about the fierce Ashantis,
A man in Russia wants to tell "How Cossacks Build Their Shanties,"
A woman sends a poem, named "The Clouds of Life Are Lifting,"
And several hundred people write on "Whither Are We Drifting?"

It's nice to be an editor, it really is, indeed;
The edit man gets such a lot of jolly stuff to read.
So easy is his daily work, the wonder is to me
They put him on the payroll for to draw a salarie!

A Future Possibility.

De Style—Why does that soldier get a pension. Has he a war record?

Gunbusta—Yes; he was wounded in a football game against the naval cadets.

For His Lady.

IT WAS in a Sixth Avenue "L" train. At Eighty-first a little boy, who was evidently proud of his first pair of trousers, got on. Proud as he was of them, he was still prouder of the white-haired old lady with him. His air of chivalrous devotion was one that the De Bayard himself could not have equaled.

But most of the people in the car were oblivious to it. They were oblivious to everything save their papers, even to the fact that the small boy's grandmother was standing. For a moment he waited. He could not quickly conceive the idea of such monumental disrespect to the queen of his heart. But when it broke upon him in its full significance masculine indignation at the affront to his nearest and dearest kindled his eye.

She was his lady. He was her knight, loyal and true. And these men! Who were they to remain seated while she stood? He squared his shoulders, and with the spirit of one riding forth to do battle ringing in his voice cried out, "Say, you fellows, don't you see that my grandmother has to have a seat?"

Men lowered their papers before the fury of his charge, and then—well, the grandmother had her choice of the seats in that end of the car, and her little knight won the guerdon of her smile.

"Mr. Flighty took that pretty maid of theirs out in his automobile the other day."

"Did he get blown up as usual?"

"Well, his wife blew him up when she found it out."

You Never Can Tell!

THE Japanese, like Bret Harte's Chinese, is peculiar, and the many things he will do to further his education would fill a book. So hereafter gaze on your cook or butler or valet with respect, for, according to the following story, "you never can tell."

Helen Gardiner, well known both as author and lecturer, tells the tale:

"Having occasion to hire a new general servant, I advertised. A young Japanese answered, and although I had always had Swedish servants, this fellow pleased me, and I engaged him on the spot. He was a really excellent servant, apparently knew his business thoroughly, and, like the rest of his race, was exceedingly polite and obliging.

"He asked for very little, every second Friday night off, that was all. As you can well imagine, I was mightily pleased. By and by I noticed that when he went out he was always faultlessly dressed in full European evening clothes. I thought this a little strange, but other things soon drove it from my mind. And so things went on for some months.

"One day I received a letter and a photograph from a dear friend of mine, a professor at Heidelberg. The bell rang just as I was placing the portrait on the mantel. Jim (I called him that) came into the room with a letter, and, catching sight of the picture, for once forgot his good manners. Hurrying up to the mantel he picked up the new picture and viewed it from all sides. I was very much amused, and finally said with a smile:

"'Well, Jim, do you know him?'

"'Yes, Madam,' he returned, 'I a letter receive from him only a few days ago.'

"Then, apparently remembering that he had forgotten something, he said, 'Excuse, Madam; a letter is here for you,' and left the room.

"I thought to myself that Jim had at one time worked for the professor, and so forgot all about the incident.

"A month or so later Jim resigned, and on leaving said mysteriously that he would call on the morrow and explain some things. The next afternoon Jim

What might have happened if the coal strike had continued.

(No; I shan't tell you his real name) called. He was faultlessly dressed, and to my great surprise evidently considered himself my equal socially. Seating himself, he began:

"'One day some time ago I saw a picture of a great friend of mine, and at the same time told that I a letter had received from him. That was true, and also that is the reason I am now leaving America. He has called me back to the Heidelberg.'

"'You are going to work for him?' I asked, too astonished to say anything else.

"'Yes, Madam; I am to be his assistant in the university, and so pay for the rest of my way through college.'

"I gasped.

"He continued: 'I have been lecturing on German institutions before a class of my countrymen here every other Friday night, and that, with what you have paid me, has given me enough to complete my schooling. If you will permit, I will write to you sometimes and let you know how I succeed.'

"And now that man, who was once my cook, is one of the best-known scholars of Japan, and every little while I receive a letter and some pretty little present from him. Funny, isn't it?"

A Few Facts.

'Tis not the man whose feet are large
Who makes the swiftest sprinter;
'Tis not the girl with temper hot
Who best endures the Winter;
'Tis not the hen that cackles loudest
That makes the steadiest layer;
'Tis not the biggest head of hair
That makes the football player.

When All Took Beef.

THEY walked into a small women's restaurant—where a lunch costs only 20 cents, but where the menu is limited—and completely surrounded one of the small tables. Roast beef and ham and eggs were the meat dishes of the day, and the energetic looking woman groaned audibly as she read them off.

"Why don't they have more variety?" she complained. "I simply can't eat ham. It is too indigestible."

"Well, take the beef," suggested the other women instantly.

The energetic-looking woman drew herself up, and her face shone with noble resolve.

"Not a morsel of beef will cross my lips so long as the trust keeps up the price," she announced. "I shall not add one cent to the booty. Why shall I enjoy beef for my lunch when the hard-working women and sickly children of the poor may not taste it from one year's end to the other?"

There was an abashed silence at the table. The other women looked like children caught in mischief. The nervous little woman was the first to find courage to speak.

"But I am so dependent on beef," she said. "I really think I should injure my health if I didn't insist on a nice, juicy piece of beef at least once a day."

"I would be perfectly willing to give beef up," another woman chimed in, "if there was a general, organized movement to do so. But what good could my not eating it do, when other people buy it the same as ever?"

The energetic woman began to look less resolved. "That's so," she murmured. "And I never could bear ham and eggs."

"Anyhow, I doubt very much if the poor need beef as much as we do," a fourth woman declared. "They don't have brain work like ours. And beef is necessary for brain work."

The energetic-looking woman put down the menu.

"Let's all take beef," she said.

And they did.

A Cloven Foot.

IN the town of B., in Connecticut, the pulpit of a clergyman who was ill was supplied by a minister from another parish. It happened to be communion Sunday, and the visiting clergyman chanced to have the pedal malformation commonly known as a "club foot," and while he was administering the sacrament this fact was noticed by a bright little boy, and when he reached home he asked his mother:

"Wasn't that the devil who preached to-day?"

"Why, no, my child. What do you mean? The clergyman was Mr. ——."

"No, mother, it was the devil, because I saw his cloven foot two or three times sticking out from under the table!"

Before the Axe Fell.

Charlotte Corday was being tried for the murder of Marat.

"But," protested her counsel, "you exaggerate the affair. He merely got a skirkish bath."

Despite this masterly defense, the guillotine once more did its deadly work.

An Afterthought.

Casual Customer—Say, give me a little whisky with some seltzer or charged water of some sort on the side, will you?

Bartender—Yes, Sir.

Casual Customer (after a pause and a gulp)—A-h-h-h! And I forgot to say that I wanted the whisky charged, too.

No Embarrassment.

"Is it true that Piker is financially embarrassed?"

"He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."

Shakespeare's Blunder.

Shakespeare had just finished Hamlet when Ann Hathaway pointed out his blunder.

"I told you so, William," she remarked, "you should have made it a novel and then dramatized it."

Savage at having thus ruined it for Broadway, he dashed off a line about a low voice being an excellent thing in a woman.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Oct. 25. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 25, 2,504,022.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Pe-riod.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 25, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	65⅝	65½	+ ½	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	65⅞	67¼	64⅜	65½	86⅞	64,130
91	80	91	July 29.	78	Oct. 22.	78½	90	− 5	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,133,000	Oct. 1, '02.	3	SA	78½	78½	78½	78½	....	100
....	....	13⅜	Oct. 21.	9⅜	Sep. 11.	12⅜	12⅞	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	12½	13⅜	12½	12⅜	....	57,535
....	....	43½	Sep. 26.	38⅞	Oct. 13.	40½	41	− ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	41½	42½	40⅜	41	....	4,900
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	1	Oct. 3.	1	1¼	− ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3	200
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	36	36¾	....	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	36⅝	36⅝	35½	36½	23½	7,550
89¼	67	93¼	Oct. 3.	85½	Jan. 14.	92⅞	93	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92⅞	91⅝	92⅛	80⅜	3,782
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	53	53¼	+ 2⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	50¼	53⅜	49⅛	53¼	29½	11,000
40	32	42⅜	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	38	41	− 3	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	40	41	37	37	37	700
45	39½	62½	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	56⅜	57¼	− ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	56¾	57½	56⅜	56⅜	....	2,018
41⅜	25⅜	31⅛	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10½	10⅝	....	American Ice Co.	100	22,321,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10¾	11	10⅜	10⅜	27	2,830
77⅝	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	36½	37½	− ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	36½	37½	36½	37	65¾	485
30⅛	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	20⅜	21	− ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20½	20¾	....	950
33⅝	22½	36½	Apr. 29.	26½	Oct. 13.	31	31⅜	....	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	31¼	31½	30½	31⅜	25⅞	10,800
91¼	83⅝	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	95	95¼	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94⅜	95	94	95	84⅜	1,400
8	4½	7¼	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6	6¼	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	6¼	600
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43	Oct. 13.	47	47½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47¼	48½	46¼	47½	43½	11,000
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	94	Oct. 14.	95	96¼	− 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	96¼	96½	95	95½	97	1,900
40⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	130	135	+ 7	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	132	135	132	135	....	200
90	73	101	Oct. 2.	85	Jan. 13.	95½	100	− ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	99¼	99½	99½	99½	....	100
153	103⅛	135½	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	124	124⅛	− ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	125	126½	123	124⅛	119⅜	49,770
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	119	121	− 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	116½	100
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	14	15	....	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	17	50
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95	Oct. 10.	97½	98¾	− 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	98¾	102	97	97½	143	1,700
34	20	48⅜	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	41	43	+ 2	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	42	42	42	42	23½	300
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74½	Jan. 27.	89	89½	− 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	90½	90⅞	88½	89	78½	135,185
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	100⅜	101⅛	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,189,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	101½	101⅞	100⅜	101	96⅜	8,470
114½	81⅜	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	108¾	108⅞	− 1	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	81,245,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	110¼	112	108	108⅜	103	219,070
97	83⅝	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	94½	95	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	235
....	....	3⅜	Oct. 18.	1	Oct. 13.	....	....	− ¼	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	....	.....	.....	..	..	2⅜	3¼	2½	2½	....	85,450
....	....	108¾	Oct. 25.	108⅜	Oct. 24.	108½	108¾	....	Balt. & Ohio sub. rects., 50 p. c. pd.	....	.....	.....	..	..	108½	108⅝	108⅜	108½	....	2,500
88¼	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	60	Oct. 13.	63	63½	− 1¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	64	64⅜	62⅝	63	80⅜	16,165
14⅜	8½	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11	11¾	....	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10
....	....	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	51	52	+ ¾	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	51	51	51	51	....	100
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	136⅝	137	− ⅜	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	66,437,400	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	137¼	138½	135½	136⅜	110¼	41,450
....	....	144⅜	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	136¼	137	+ 3⅜	Canadian Pac. sub. ctfs., 3d in. pd.	....	.....	.....	..	..	138⅛	138⅝	137	137	....	200
196⅜	145⅜	198	Jan. 6.	170	Oct. 8.	173	177	− ½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	176	176	175	175½	166½	800
52⅜	29	57¼	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	51⅜	52	− 1¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	53⅛	53⅝	51	51⅜	47⅜	32,575
50½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	36½	37	− 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,500	.....	..	..	38	38½	36½	36⅞	36½	3,700
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	71½	Oct. 13.	73	73⅜	− ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	73¼	74	73¼	73½	77½	140
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	30½	30⅝	− 1	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,418,000	.....	..	..	31¼	31⅝	30	30⅜	25⅜	23,110
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	84	85	− 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	85	85½	84	84	80⅜	1,200
56	41	51½	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	44⅜	46⅛	− 1⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	46¼	46⅝	45	46⅜	50⅞	300
198	134	168⅜	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 14.	162	162	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	192½	193½	190⅛	192	170⅝	51,767
200	175	200⅜	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	195½	196	− 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	197¼	197¼	193	195⅛	192	1,312
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204¼	Jan. 14.	229	230	− 6½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	1¾	SA	235	235⅞	227	230	211½	5,100
175¼	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	199½	200	− ¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	71,037,700	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	200¼	200¼	199⅜	200	143½	1,540
31	10½	24⅛	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	20½	21¼	− 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20½	20¾	20⅞	600
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	37½	38½	− 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	38⅝	38¾	37	37⅜	37⅜	400
20⅜	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	17½	17⅝	− ⅜	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	18½	17¼	17⅜	....	1,700
101	72½	108⅜	Aug. 8.	95¼	Jan. 14.	100½	101	− 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,600,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	100½	100½	100½	100½	98¼	200
136½	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	89⅝	89⅜	+ 5⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,631,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	84⅜	90⅝	82⅝	89⅜	95	109,200
18	6⅞	32⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	33¼	33⅝	− ⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,095,900	.....	..	..	34	34	32⅜	33⅞	14⅛	7,625
60	40	70¼	Aug. 11.	50½	Jan. 15.	74	74½	− ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	74⅜	74⅝	73	74	54	3,160
28¾	16½	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	49½	49½	− 1⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	51	51½	49	49½	24½	5,500
27½	12½	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14½	Jan. 17.	23¾	24	− ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,018,400	.....	..	..	24½	24½	23¾	24	14½	5,600
189	168½	180	Oct. 22.	152	Jan. 10.	179	180	+ 5	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	.....	..	..	180	180	180	180	190	100
238	187	230⅜	Apr. 25.	211¼	Oct. 7.	219½	220½	+ ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	220⅜	220⅜	218½	220½	215	3,825
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121	121⅜	− ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121	122	121	121½	115½	400
....	....	35⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	33	....	− ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	44,930,500	.....	..	..	32¼	32½	32	32¼	....	1,146
....	....	90	Mar. 25.	81¾	July 31.	82⅝	84	....	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,333,300	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84	84	83	84	....	575
163½	103	184½	Jan. 7.	162½	Oct. 13.	170	172	− ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	173	173	171¾	171⅞	171	800
258	188½	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	260	260	− 4	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	25,200,000	Sep. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	260½	260½	253½	255	230	1,000
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	40½	Oct. 13.	44	45	− 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	45	45	44	44½	44½	600
103¼	80	96⅜	Aug. 21.	88½	Oct. 13.	91⅜	92¼	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,354,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	92	92	91¼	91⅜	91⅞	1,880
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38½	Jan. 31.	47	48	− 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,285,100	.....	..	..	48⅜	48⅜	47¼	48¼	42½	400
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20	20½	− 1	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20½	....	3,900
40⅞	36	48½	Sep. 3.	33	Feb. 24.	39¾	39⅞	− 2½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	42	42½	39¾	39½	....	4,100
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	88⅞	89½	+ 2	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	90	90	89	89	75½	935
....	....	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	5	5½	+ ⅛	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	....	36,625,898	.....	..	..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	....	1,049
34½	23¼	45	Oct. 20.	33	Jan. 3.	....	....	....	Distilling of America pf.	100	3,890,170	.....	..	..	45	45	45	45	29	100
....	....	39	Oct. 20.	31¾	Aug. 19.	38⅜	38¾	+ ½	Distilling of America pf. trust ctfs.	....	25,091,100	.....	..	..	38	39	38	38	....	997
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	19½	20	− 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20	19	19	11½	900
22½	13⅜	35⅜	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	29⅜	30¾	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30⅝	30⅞	29⅜	29¾	19⅞	1,360
45½	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	39¼	39⅜	....	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	39¼	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	41¼	62,710
75	59¾	73⅞	Jan. 2.	65½	Oct. 13.	67½	68	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1¼	SA	68	68½	67⅜	68¼	69⅞	11,400
62⅜	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	49¼	Oct. 13.	52½	53	− ⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	52⅜	53⅛	52½	53	56	2,600
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	60	61	− ⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	61¾	61¾	60½	60½	60¼	900
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	62	64½	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,355,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	63	63	63	63	29½	100
....	....	67½	May 10.	63½	July 21.	63	66	....	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Sep. 2, '02.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	....	10
203¾	183½	234	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	186	187	− 1½	General Electric Co.	100	41,046,400	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	189	189	183¼	187	258	2,450
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	189	192	− 4	Great Northern pf.	100	125,295,500	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	194	194	190	190	193	700
75½	40¼	103	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	95	96	− 2¼	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 10, '02.	1½	SA	97⅞	97⅞	95	95½	53⅝	5,000
88½	69¾	97½	Aug. 7.	81¼	Jan. 14.	91	92	− 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	92¼	92¼	91	91	76½	600
*104	75	90	Feb. 7.	90	Apr. 17.	65	75	....	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 25, '02.	25c	M	90¼	94	90¼	94	....	94
154¾	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	146⅝	148⅞	− 3⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	152	153	148¼	148½	147¼	21,947
....	....	12⅜	Sep. 20.	8¾	Oct. 13.	....	....	− ⅜	Illinois Central rights.	....	.....	.....	..	..	10¼	10⅜	9½	9½	....	36,400
28	18½	22¾	Mar. 20.	18	Oct. 13.	19¾	20	− 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,300	July 1, '93.	1	..	20⅜	20⅞	19½	19⅝	19⅜	1,100
81½	68	77	Jan. 7.	70½	Oct. 13.	72¾	73	+ ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	12,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	76	940
100½	54¾	99	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	....	....	− 6	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	74½	83	74¼	80	90	6,300
49	24½	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	50	51	− 1⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	52½	52½	51	51	45⅝	400
89	74	95	Oct. 2.	87¼	Jan. 13.	90	92	− ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	92	92	92	85½	100
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	44	44¾	− 1⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	45¼	45¾	44	44½	41⅜	1,450
87½	48	90⅜	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	78	79	− 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	80	80	78	78	79⅝	600
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33½	Jan. 25.	42	45	− 2½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	45¼	42	42	....	300
61¾	77½	88	Aug. 1.	77⅝	Oct. 13.	80⅞	81	....	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	80½	81¾	80	81	....	1,515
25	13½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	35⅝	36	− ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,993,500	.....	..	..	36½	37¾	35	35⅜	18	6,100
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	56¾	57½	− 1⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	57⅜	57⅜	56⅜	56	39⅝	1,400
18½	5¾	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	34	36	− ½	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	35⅞	35¾	35	35⅝	15	1,200
111⅜	76	150½	Aug. 20.	102½	Jan. 27.	138½	139	− ⅝	**Louisville & Nashville.**	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	139	140⅞	137¾	138½	104	29,100
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	9	Oct. 13.	9	13	− ¼	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10	10	9	200
145	85	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	135	135¼	− ⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	135¼	136⅜	134⅝	135	119¼	37,010
75	67½	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 8.	....	....	− ⅛	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,870,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	90⅝	93⅜	90⅝	93⅝	....	100
....	....	134¼	July 23.	109½	May 19.	122	125	− 1½	Met. Rec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	....	.....	.....	..	..	121	122	120½	122	108	300
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	133	Oct. 13.	139½	139⅝	− 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	141½	142¼	138⅜	140	158	10,285
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	38	Feb. 1.	40½	41½	− 1½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	39¾	40¼	39⅜	40½	....	300
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31.	24	Oct. 13.	26	26⅞	− ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,938,100	.....	..	..	26¼	26½	25¾	26	22¾	2,300
111¾	67¾	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 22.	110	110⅝	− ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	111	111	110¾	111	110⅝	400
36½	15	53	Oct. 20.	30½	Jan. 2.	79	79¼	− 1⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	81	83	78	78¼	27	25,025
94⅜	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	128	130	− 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	132	134¾	129	129	77	3,800
35½	15	35⅝	Sep. 10.	24	Mar. 5.	29⅞	30.	− 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	5e,100,300	.....	..	..	30⅝	31⅛	29½	30	26¼	7,800
37	17	63⅜	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	62¾	62¾	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	63¼	63½	61⅝	62¼	50⅜	3,825
124½	99	125½	Sep. 10.	96¾	Mar. 11.	111	111¾	− ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,433,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	112	112⅞	109⅝	111	97½	153,600
80	75½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	106	108	− 1½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	109¼	109½	105½	106½	75½	700
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	43⅝	Jan. 14.	45⅝	46	− ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	46½	47	46	46	42¼	2,300
103⅝	92	109½	Apr. 4.	103	Oct. 13.	102¾	103½	− 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 30, '02.	1¾	Q	103½	103¾	103	103	102	200
25½	15	32	Sep. 26.	15⅜	Jan. 13.	20	20¼	− ⅜	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	29¾	30	29¾	29	19½	7,850
93⅞	74⅜	98	Oct. 2.	76½	Jan. 10.	93½	94¼	....	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,994,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	94	94	84½	900
....	....	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14⅜	Jan. 13.	19	19¼	− ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,896,000	.....	..	..	19¾	19¾	18⅝	19¼	....	1,350
....	....	45⅝	Mar. 18.	37½	Sep. 23.	39¾	40	− ¼	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600	.....	..	..	39¾	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	....	1,000
175	133	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	178	180	− 5¼	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	178	178	175	178½	144⅜	700
174½	139⅝	165⅞	Jan. 2.	149⅜	Oct. 13.	150	156½	− 1	New York Central.	100	131,942,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	157¼	158¼	155⅝	156½	158⅝	17,700
57¼	36	57⅝	Aug. 8.	44½	Oct. 13.	50	50	− ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	49¼	49¼	49	49½	49	1,100
217	210	255	Apr. 28.	209½	Jan. 30.	225	230	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Sep. 30, '02.	2	Q	230	230	228	229	213⅜	758
60½	24	37⅝	Sep. 8.	32	Mar. 11.	33½	34	− ¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	34¼	34½	33¼	34	34½	10,820
61⅝	44	80⅜	Oct. 17.	53	Jan. 14.	76⅜	76⅝	− 2	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 20, '02.	1	SA	78¾	80¼	76¼	76⅝	56½	142,500
92¼	82	98	July 23.	90	Feb. 21.	91	94	....	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	88¼	100

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902—Continued

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Oct. 25. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 25, '02.
64½	38	80⅜	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	78½	79½	+ ⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	78	79½	77¼	78⅝	54⅜	21,050
24	11⅜	24⅝	Sep. 8.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	22½	22¼	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	22⅝	23¼	22½	22⅝	15⅛	37,950
82	55¼	83⅝	Sep. 10.	66	Jan. 16.	79½	79¾	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,806,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1⅝	Q	79	81	77½	79½	66¾	4,800
38¼	18	37⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	23½	24	+ ⅛	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,709	July 15, '01.	1	Q	23	25⅝	22	23⅞	27½	14,380
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	71½	72½	+ ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	9,051,400	Sep. 16, '02.	1⅝	Q	71½	73	71½	71⅝	....	2,780
112⅝	97	125	Apr. 23.	68	Oct. 10.	75	70	− 2	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	76½	78½	74	74	....	1,600
15¼	7⅛	24¼	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	19	21	− 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22	18½	18½	11	900
78½	35	81½	Sep. 19.	62	Feb. 6.	72½	73½	− 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	78	78	69½	78	60	4,430
36	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	33	35	− 5⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	36⅝	37	31¼	31½	23	2,035
96½	21½	65½	July 31.	55⅝	Jan. 2.	75½	76	− 2	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	37,465,795	.....	..	..	77½	77½	75	75½	41¼	2,000
98	75	90	July 30.	82½	July 19.	83	83	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	94½	94½	94½	94½	77¼	10
76½	53½	80⅝	July 30.	70½	May 5.	73	73½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,009,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	73⅝	73⅞	73	73½	67	1,100
29½	16	39	Aug. 13.	24⅝	Mar. 6.	31⅝	32½	− ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,580,000	.....	..	..	32	32⅝	31½	32½	27	3,050
71	41½	80	Sep. 9.	55¼	Mar. 5.	69	69¾	− ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,080,000	.....	..	..	70	70	66	69½	56⅝	11,310
41½	19½	53	Sep. 4.	29¼	June 23.	68½	68½	+ 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	69	71	69⅝	68½	....	3,050
96	65½	95½	Sep. 9.	80¾	May 19.	93	96	+ 1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1⅝	Q	93	93	93	93	....	100
63⅝	29	81½	Sep. 10.	58	Jan. 15.	71⅝	72	− 2½	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	73⅜	74½	71⅝	71½	60	122,000
35⅜	18	41⅝	Aug. 21.	31⅞	Jan. 27.	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅜	Southern Railway	100	119,300,000	.....	..	..	39⅝	39⅝	37½	37⅝	32⅝	12,100
....	....	39½	Oct. 17.	32⅝	Oct. 18.	37⅞	37⅝	− ⅜	Southern Railway, stamped.	100	....	.....	..	..	39⅝	39⅝	37½	37⅝	....	2,000
94⅝	67½	96¼	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	93	93½	− ⅛	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	95⅝	96	95⅛	95⅝	87¼	1,000
....	....	97	Oct. 18.	93⅝	Oct. 21.	93	93½	− ⅛	Southern Railway pf., stamped.	100	....	.....	..	..	94	94½	93¾	94½	....	2,470
8½	3½	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6⅝	7	..	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	5	25
76⅝	49⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	60¼	Oct. 15.	65½	66	− ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,583,800	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	66¼	67	64½	66	60⅞	8,550
52¼	23¼	54⅜	Sep. 3.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	46	46⅜	+ 1	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	45¼	46¼	45⅜	46	39⅞	32,275
42½	19	44⅞	Feb. 18.	33	Jan. 15.	39	41	− ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,645,800	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	35⅜	100
....	....	38	Sep. 11.	35	Oct. 17.	35	36	+ ⅞	Toledo Railways & Light	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	35½	33¼	35½	....	200
23¼	10⅜	33¼	Oct. 24.	15½	Jan. 21.	32	32½	+ 2½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,268,000	.....	..	..	30¾	33½	29	32½	¼	21,000
39¼	28	40⅜	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	48½	48⅝	+ 1⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,600,000	.....	..	..	47	49⅝	44¾	48⅝	....	24,325
109⅞	65⅝	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	120¼	120⅝	+ 1¼	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	119¼	121	119½	120½	101	1,675
19⅜	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	12	Feb. 1.	13½	14	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	14⅜	100
77⅞	63	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 16.	77½	79	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1⅜	Q	77½	77⅞	77½	77½	....	170
133	76	113¼	Aug. 30.	98⅜	Feb. 28.	105⅞	105¾	+ 1⅞	Union Pacific	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	106⅜	107¼	104⅝	105⅝	101⅜	150,760
99½	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	86⅝	Mar. 6.	91½	91½	+ ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,544,400	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91½	91⅝	91	91½	89½	3,675
....	....	24½	Oct. 25.	22¼	Oct. 13.	23⅜	24½	+ 1½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	24½	23½	24½	....	2,400
....	....	64½	Oct. 25.	61	Oct. 9.	64⅞	64½	+ 1½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	63	64½	63	64½	....	2,900
....	....	17	Oct. 20.	10½	May 12.	....	....	− ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	16⅝	17	15⅝	16	....	5,125
....	....	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	....	....	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	56	58	55¾	57	....	3,410
100	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	140	150	− 3	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	142½	142½	142	142	90	220
16⅝	7⅜	15¼	Sep. 22.	11½	Feb. 20.	14½	14⅜	− ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,282,300	.....	..	..	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	12¼	19,800
85⅝	60½	91½	Sep. 22.	78⅝	Jan. 21.	90½	91	− ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	90⅝	90½	90	90½	81⅜	698
24	12½	19⅜	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	18	18⅜	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,698,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	18½	19⅜	18	15½	3,470
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50½	Jan. 14.	55	58	....	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	56⅜	58	56	56	50	1,350
55	24	40⅜	Jan. 7.	36⅝	June 19.	40⅝	40½	− ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	40⅜	42⅜	48,650
101⅞	69	97⅜	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	89	89⅞	− 1⅞	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1⅜	Q	91⅛	91⅝	89½	89⅞	91⅞	37,710
72	51	76⅜	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 16.	67½	68	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	67⅞	68⅝	66	68	....	5,450
123	116	134⅞	Sep. 20.	120¼	Jan. 17.	134½	136½	+ 3	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	130	130	130	130	....	100
....	....	33	Oct. 24.	31¼	Oct. 24.	32⅜	33	+ ⅜	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 30, '02.	1	Q	32½	33	32½	33	....	600
....	....	81	Oct. 9.	78½	Oct. 16.	80½	80⅝	+ ⅝	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 30, '02.	1⅜	Q	80½	81	79⅝	80⅝	....	1,000
26	11⅛	38⅜	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	34½	34⅜	− ½	Wabash	100	23,000,000	.....	..	..	35¼	35¼	32	34⅜	20	7,225
46½	22⅜	54½	Sep. 10.	41⅜	Jan. 13.	49⅝	49½	− ⅜	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	50¼	50¾	48¼	49½	36½	12,590
198	135	230	Aug. 20.	134⅜	Jan. 25.	230	240	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	11	SA	245	245	245	245	....	100
100½	81	97⅛	Aug. 26.	84⅜	July 10.	91¼	91½	− ⅜	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	92¼	92¼	91⅛	91⅜	91½	2,390
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	214	219	+ 3	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1⅜	Q	220	220	220	220	....	300
187	137	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	214	225	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,967,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1⅜	Q	222	222	218	218	....	300
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	26½	27	− 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28¼	26½	28¼	17⅜	900
60¾	43	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	59	60	− ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,988,000	.....	..	..	61¼	61½	60¼	60½	49	200
38	21	42⅜	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	38	39½	− ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,983,500	.....	..	..	40¾	40¾	40	40	....	330
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19½	Jan. 30.	28	28½	..	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,188,800	.....	..	..	29½	29	27¾	29¼	21⅜	6,500
49¾	38½	57⅜	Aug. 20.	39½	Jan. 24.	53	53½	− 1	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200	.....	..	..	54	54½	52½	53	41	4,000

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,250,000	24,185,075
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	20,823,350	24,838,525	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,886,225	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,580,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,050	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,976,925	14,901,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,058,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,577,850	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,850	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	$346,525	13,299,925	16,585,225
May 24	14,501,450	21,238,975	18,812,525
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,783,125	17,496,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,011,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,359,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,869,375	19,989,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,000	18,421,900	26,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,025	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	6,915,875	26,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	26,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,042,050	13,084,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,293,025	12,942,600
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,590,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,463,525
Oct. 18	5,808,250	15,465,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,063,100	14,713,175	6,031,825

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Oct. 26	$14,713,175	$6,031,825	$3,938,525
Nov. 2	10,432,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,609,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,989,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,496,925	12,279,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	15,414,575	10,865,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	6,907,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	4,155,025	6,225,375	7,625,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$17,163,100	1896	$14,960,900
1901	14,713,175	1895	16,689,700
1900	6,031,825	1894	53,804,900
1899	3,938,525	1893	48,757,475
1898	21,412,225	1892	2,202,425
1897	22,904,700	1891	12,391,150

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 25	$1,007,249,424	$52,313,565
Oct. 18	1,721,104,789	62,909,100
Oct. 11	1,702,293,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,743,296,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,504,667	50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,751
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,840
Aug 23	1,375,558,456	69,887,937
Aug 16	1,353,552,698	63,502,471
Aug 9	1,185,448,040	61,114,306
Aug 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,566,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	63,198,418
July 12	1,366,968,402	60,126,603
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,220,088,007	89,493,184
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,290,823
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,278,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,330
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,227,540
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,477,307	60,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,689,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,183
March 1	1,450,914,903	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,039,018	90,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,863
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,682,949,755	58,705,783
Dec. 7	1,540,806,951	56,627,372
Nov. 30	1,332,893,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,006,813
Nov. 9	1,325,007,897	69,088,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,315	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,138,080,364	67,478,587

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$11,898,550
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	11,687,541
From Jan. 1, 1902	464,740,502
From Jan. 1, 1901	456,958,671

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1902	$10,170,455
Week ended Oct. 22, 1901	9,654,930
From Jan. 1, 1902	385,304,192
From Jan. 1, 1901	412,285,665

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$235,641
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	67,682
From Jan. 1 1902	5,092,375
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,106,989

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$207,500
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	27,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,438,985
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,456,676

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$28,141
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	42,682

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$21,346,110
From Jan. 1, 1901	25,349,987

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$13,717
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	97,888
From Jan. 1, 1902	994,096
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,112,854

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$817,844
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	474,845
From Jan. 1, 1902	27,635,315
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,129,090

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$804,127
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	376,957
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,641,219
From Jan. 1, 1901	36,016,236

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$249,358
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	165,570
From Jan. 1, 1902	6,080,471
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,219,843

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$1,025,344
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	499,845
From Jan. 1, 1902	53,886,309
From Jan. 1, 1901	68,585,766

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$775,986
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	334,275
From Jan. 1, 1902	47,805,829
From Jan. 1, 1901	61,365,923

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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Surplus . . 4,000,000
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1902

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 27.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Detroit Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 28.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable Nov. 4 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.

Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 31.

Casein Company of America—Books close.
Central Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Box Board and Paper Company—Special meeting.
United States Express Company—Books close.

Saturday, Nov. 1.

Allis-Chalmers Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
American Light and Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Astor National Bank—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coplay Cement Company—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
H. R. Worthington Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railroad and Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Securities Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Company—Books close.
Syracuse Lighting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Street Railway, New Bedford, Mass.—Dividend payable.
United Copper Company—Dividend payable.
United Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Company, Albany—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on assenting stock.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Oct. 18 to 24.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Samara	$100
Cherokee	Saminго	2,500
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	2,600
Paloma	Port au Prince	25,550
Paloma	Inagua	521
Advance	La Union	1,920
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Touraine	Havre	183,000
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	200
Alleghany	Greytown	3,800
Alleghany	Puerto Colombia	785
Pontabelle	St. Kitts	600
Advance	Punta Arenas	1,200
Advance	Panama	2,068
Advance	Amapalo	620
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	17
Advance	Colon	1,000
Advance	Panama	12,700
Total		$249,388

Exports, New York, Oct. 20 to 26.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Oct. 20	K. Fr. Wilhelm	London, S. B.	$32,000
Oct. 21	St. Louis	London, S. B.	487,320
Oct. 23	Havana	Havana, G. C. (Spas.)	200,000
Oct. 22	Havana	Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Oct. 22	Fr. Willem I	Aux Cayes, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Oct. 24	Paloma	Inagua, G. C. (U. S.)	800
Oct. 24	Lucania	London, S. B.	35,700
Total			$760,120

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 18	Umbria	London, S. B. ... $502,153
Oct. 18	Valencia	Port Limon, W. S. B. 10,000
Grand total		$1,021,541

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902 Highest.		Range in 1902 Lowest.		Last Sale	
Oct. 25.											
200	240	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230 Aug. 28		199 Jan. 4		230	Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000		..	30 June 19		30 June 19		30	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1½	..		..		*70	July 15, 1901
4	6	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900		..	26½ Apr. 14		5 Sep. 24		6	Oct. 16, 1902
..	25½	Am. Ag. Chemical	10,715,000		..	32¾ July 29		21 Mar. 11		25	Sep. 26, 1902
180	220	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1902	5	..		..		180	Dec. 12, 1901
97	99	Am. Cotton Oil	10,198,400	June 2, 1902	3	99½ Apr. 23		86 Feb. 3		98	Oct. 18, 1902
235	250	Am. Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1902	4	265 Aug. 28		210 Jan. 13		240	Oct. 14, 1902
45	50	Am. Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	58 Mar. 14		42 Jan. 25		49	Oct. 16, 1902
22¾	24	Am. Malting pf	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899	1¾	29 Sep. 9		21 Jan. 20		23¾	Oct. 7, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300		..	..		..		2½	Dec. 18, 1901
92	94	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep., 1902	1½	95 Oct. 8		84 Mar. 10		95	Oct. 8, 1902
163	167	Am. Tel. & Tel	82,850,400	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	186 Apr. 1		160¾ Jan. 13		163	Oct. 13, 1902
140	149	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31		130 Jan. 9		146¾	Oct. 6, 1902
77	79	Am. Woolen pf	30,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	80¼ Sep. 22		73 Apr. 23		76	Oct. 9, 1902
69½	70	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000		..	77½ May 15		62½ Feb. 4		69½	Oct. 13, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	96 Feb. 14		95 Feb. 14		95	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June 25		*104 June 25		*104	June 25, 1902
108	235	Boston Air Line pf	1,425,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17		108½	Jan. 17, 1902
228	235	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Sep. 2, 1902	2	238 Aug. 28		210 Jan. 24		236	Oct. 17, 1902
122	124	Buff., Roch. & Ptts	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2	128 Aug. 26		110 Apr. 4		122	Oct. 15, 1902
142	145	Buff., Roch. & Ptts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145 Sep. 19		139 Apr. 2		143	Oct. 18, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,650,000	July 1, 1902	3	230 Aug. 7		139 Feb. 13		230	Aug. 7, 1902
84	87	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1	97 May 22		80 Oct. 13		86¼	Oct. 17, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..		..		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
195	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15		194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000		..	..		..		30	Apr. 28, 1900
213	215	Chi. & East. Ill	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	220¾ July 30		134¾ Jan. 6		214	Sep. 24, 1902
134	138	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	151 July 1		136½ Sep. 13		136¼	Sep. 13, 1902
91	92	Chi. Great. Western deb	26,327,000	July 15, 1902	2	95¾ June 10		90½ May 5		91	Oct. 4, 1902
73½	77	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	30,560,000	May 29, 1902	1	80 May 7		69¼ Jan. 14		77¼	Aug. 29, 1902
81	91	Chi. Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	2	91½ Aug. 19		75 Jan. 16		90	Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf	22,396,600	Oct. 1, 1902	..	274½ Apr. 29		230 Jan. 18		262	Oct. 8, 1902
150	162	C., St. P., M. & O	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902	3	170½ Apr. 30		140 Feb. 6		163	Oct. 7, 1902
190	205	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15		195 Mar. 6		202	June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..		..		102¼	May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,462,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
50	55	Chi. Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 Apr. 28		44¾ Mar. 15		49½	Oct. 13, 1902
116	125	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¾	124½ Sep. 2		118 Jan. 21		124	Sep. 2, 1902
73	78	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	5,000,000		..	84½ May 22		65 Feb. 10		75	Sep. 11, 1902
90	93	Cleve., Lor. & Whecl. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	99 May 21		77½ Jan. 27		95	Sep. 19, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Ptts	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902	1¾	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23		*192	Apr. 23, 1902
130	134	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	4	140 Mar. 26		130¾ Oct. 17		130¼	Oct. 17, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 24		80	Sep. 3, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000		..	24¼ Jan. 9		21¾ June 20		22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		85¾ May 21		85¾	May 21, 1902
32	50	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	50 July 3		40 Apr. 19		45	Aug. 11, 1902
..	55	Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	64 Feb. 24		49 Feb. 20		61	Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan. 7		130 Oct. 14		132	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90 July 18		65 May 8		87¾	Aug. 25, 1902
135	140	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902	2½	139¾ Jan. 2		130¾ Jan. 13		139	Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3¾	..		..		405	Mar. 21, 1901
84	88	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	104¾ Feb. 27		82 May 29		91	Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100		..	..		..		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000		..	29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29	Jan. 8, 1902
100	103	Gen. Chemical pf	3,416,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	103 Sep. 12		98½ June 20		102	Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. ctfs. of dep.	10,000,000		..	62¾ Sep. 9		60 Sep. 12		62	Oct. 10, 1902
..	..	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	106¾ Aug. 1		92 May 20		104½	Sep. 18, 1902
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	..		..		*105¾	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**Green Bay & Western**	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 8		84⅞	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4		*100 Sept. 4		*100	Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*106	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000		..	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
105	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17		*105 July 17		*105	Sep. 2, 1902
16½	24	International Silver	9,944,700		..	24½ Oct. 6		6½ Jan. 27		24	Oct. 15, 1902
41	55	International Silver pf	5,107,500	Oct. 1, 1902	1	65 May 17		35 Sep. 29		37	Oct. 3, 1902
60	70	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		76	Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*82	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000		..	14 Feb. 26		8¾ Jan. 3		12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..		..		50	Mar. 13, 1901
12¼	14	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17¾ Mar. 11		13 Aug. 25		13	Aug. 25, 1902
50	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	65 Apr. 7		53 Jan. 7		55	Apr. 7, 1902
84	86	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92 Sep. 10		88½ Jan. 30		90	Sep. 10, 1902
100	110	Laclede Gas of St. Louis pf	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27		102½ Mar. 5		107⅛	Sep. 22, 1902
56	62	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000		..	71½ Jan. 3		55¼ Oct. 13		59½	Oct. 17, 1902
120	130	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6		120 Oct. 8		120	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,600	July 28, 1902	3½	246 Apr. 25		225 Apr. 7		246	Apr. 25, 1902
..	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896	1	91⅞ May 2		78 Oct. 14		82	Oct. 17, 1902
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..		..		182½	Nov. 12, 1901
88	91	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	91¾ Mar. 22		89 Mar. 3		89	Aug. 29, 1902
..	170	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	192 Apr. 29		150 Mar. 24		174¾	Aug. 5, 1902
118	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		118	Sep. 18, 1901
120	130	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾ Apr. 28		118½ Jan. 22		127	Sep. 20, 1902
195½	196½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb. 25		195 Aug. 7		195	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,600,000		..	..		..		3¼	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30 Jan. 29		15 Apr. 17		15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		66	Feb. 13, 1902
43½	55	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	42 Aug. 22		33 May 1		45	Oct. 15, 1902
110	120	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2	124½ Jan. 27		117¾ May 21		118	Aug. 29, 1902
80	90	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	3	100 Aug. 7		84 Feb. 4		86½	Oct. 15, 1902
20	27	New York Dock	7,000,000		..	28 Apr. 4		12 Feb. 7		24½	Oct. 7, 1902
60	64	New York Dock pf		Oct. 15, 1902	1	64¾ Sep. 3		39½ Feb. 21		62¾	Oct. 4, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,633,950		∞	..		..		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct. 1902	1½	141 Apr. 14		138½ Feb. 3		141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..		..		*295	Oct. 9, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902	1	..		..		58¾	Nov. 14, 1899
230	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 July 23		235 June 16		246	Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..		..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
100	106	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	106 Mar. 25		100½ Jan. 6		105	Sept. 4, 1902
79½	82½	Pere Marquette	14,145,500		..	85½ Sep. 10		71 Feb. 15		82	Oct. 6, 1902
..	93	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	3	93 Sep. 8		80 May 17		87	Sep. 30, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	July 21, 1902	1½	..		..		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..		..		117	May 16, 1900
110	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	July 15, 1902	2	128 May 14		113 Mar. 25		120	Aug. 14, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	193¾ Aug. 4		193¼ Aug. 4		193¼	Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	140 Sep. 12		140 Sep. 12		140	Sep. 12, 1902
2¼	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700		..	4¾ Mar. 8		2 Oct. 8		3¼	Oct. 17, 1902
8	9½	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11¾ Mar. 10		8 Oct. 8		10	June 18, 1902
90	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.** ctfs	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96½ May 15		93 Oct. 1		93	Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..		..		215	Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18		*138 Jan. 7		*139	July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141¼ Feb. 17		50 May 16		50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs			..	55⅝ Mar. 12		52⅝ June 30		52⅝	Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	..		..		200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	560,525	July, 1902	2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
90	..	So. Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs	4,932,600	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	02½ July 19		90 May 22		91½	Oct. 16, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..		..		14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	5,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..		..		*30	Apr. 9, 1900
125	128	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	134 Feb. 7		122 Jan. 9		128	Oct. 16, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,900		..	20 June 9		20 June 9		20	June 9, 1902
157	158	Twin City Rapid Tran. pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	156½ Feb. 18		156¼ Aug. 5		154¾	Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*230 Jan. 6		*230 Jan. 6		*230	Jan. 6, 1902
28	36	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,018,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1	44½ Mar. 6		30 Aug. 11		34	Oct. 1, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	66 Mar. 6		57 Sep. 4		57½	Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..		..		165	Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		130	Aug. 5, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 30, 1902	3	..		..		*98	Mar. 13, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 2½ per cent. nominal.
Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.
Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $223,140,977; balances, $12,895,879; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $666,176.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3½@3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was a trifle firmer. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.86¾@4.86⅞; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.85¼@4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@ 25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium.

Comp'ete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902.

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Range for Year 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 3	97	Oct 13	98
Att., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	103¾	Mar 31	100	Oct 11	101¾	Oct 25	101¼ 101⅞
Do registered	A O*	103¼	Mar 25	100	Oct 10	100	Oct 10	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	92	Jan 22	96½	Oct 25	96 97
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 8	93½	Mar 24	94½	Apr 15	.. ..
Do stamped		93¾	Jan 8	91¾	Jun 6	94¾	Oct 23	91 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1003	*F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*F A	95½	Apr 28	94¾	Oct 23	94½	Oct 23	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	114½	Oct 8	114½	Oct 8	114½	Oct 8	114½ 117
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¼	Jun 23	93	Oct 13	93	Oct 23	94¼ 95
Do do registered		97	Apr 26	97	Apr 26	97	Apr 26	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103	Sep 5	99⅝	Oct 13	101	Oct 24	100¾ 101
Do do registered		104	Sep 10	102	Jan 14	101	Sep 16	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	118	Sep 10	104	Jan 14	111	Oct 18	108 112
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	93½	Apr 23	80	Oct 24	83	Oct 24	90 ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. re. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101	Feb 18	96	Oct 13	97½	Oct 23	97½ 98
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	101⅞	Jun 9	85¾	Oct 25	85¾	Oct 25	85¾ 89½
Do do registered		90¼	Jul 16	90¼	Jul 16	90¼	July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	107 ..
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119½	Feb 20	116	Sep 5	117	Sep 29	116 117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J						Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	130¾	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	130	May 20	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	M S*	129½	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	127	Aug 13	125½ 126¼
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*					100	No 18,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103	June 16	.. ..
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	108¼	May 29	103½	Jun 5	104¾	Oct 23	104¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	126¾	Mar 25	124½	Jun 30	124½	July 8	120½ ..
Do do registered	*A O	124¾	Feb 14	124¾	Feb 28	124¾	Feb 28	.. ..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	114 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	107½	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	106	Oct 24	105¾ 106
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111	Feb 15	107½	Sep 18	107½	Sep 18	106 107½
Do do registered	*M S					107	Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	85	May 3	81¼	Jan 7	94¾	Sep 6	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	109¾	Apr 15	106½	Jan 29	108	Oct 18	107¾ 108½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123	Sep 30	119¾	Mar 10	121¾	Oct 9	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾	Apr 12	106½	Jan 3	108⅝	Oct 24	106 110
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*					105¾	Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		89¼	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	80	Oct 21	79½ 80¼
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		44¾	Apr 12	25¾	Mar 14	40½	Oct 24	40 41
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		31	Apr 12	18¾	Jan 8	29½	Oct 22	28 30
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	83⅝	Feb 8	81¾	Jan 31	92	Aug 21	90½ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	108¾	Sep 3	103¾	Sep 3	103¾	Sep 3	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J					102	Se 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	112½	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	113¾	Apr 30	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¼	May 24	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141	Apr 30	132	Jan 3	138	Oct 24	136 ..
Do do registered	Q J	139¼	Apr 12	131	Jan 3	135	Oct 21	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115	Jun 26	112¾	Aug 4	114¼	Oct 23	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 27	106	Mar 27	106	Mar 27	112¾ ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102	Oct 14	.. ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	.. 113½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	114	Sep 16	.. 115
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123¾	Apr 30	119	Oct 10	120	Oct 22	119½ 121
Do do registered	*M N					120¾	De 31, 01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¼	Feb 27	105	Oct 9	105¾	Oct 25	105 105½
Do do registered	*M S					103	Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116	Jun 17	108½	May 15	113	Oct 20	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¾	Apr 2	103	Sep 17	103	Oct 21	102 103½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun 26	98	Jul 18	99¾	July 21	99 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S					101¾	Ap 29, 10	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104¾	Mar 15	102¾	Jun 27	102¾	July 10	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1940	A O*	88	Jan 11	82¼	Oct 21	83¾	Oct 21	82¼ 82¾
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	86	Jan 11	78	Oct 17	80¾	Oct 17	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	103⅝	Oct 23	103⅜ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A					104¾	Ap 11, 00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	101¼	Jan 17	100¼	Aug 7	100¾	Aug 7	100¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	103½	Mar 31	98¼	Sep 20	100	Oct 22	98½ ..
Do Iowa Div. 1st 5s, 1919	A O*	114½	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 4	114¾	Aug 6	111¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	101	Feb 14	100⅝	July 1	100⅝	Oct 1	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111¼	Feb 20	107½	Aug 28	108¾	Oct 23	108¾ 109¾
Do do registered	*M N					103¾	Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	101	Mar 20	99¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	98 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	110	Feb 20	107½	May 2	108	Sep 15	108½ ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	122	Jan 4	116	Oct 16	116	Oct 16	116¾ ..
Chi. & Mich. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J D*	125	May 3	119	Oct 16	119	Oct 16	116¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	130¾	Jul 31	130¾	Apr 4	130¾	July 31	133¼ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	120¾	Apr 12	122¾	Jan 21	122¾	Oct 21	123¼ 123½
Do do registered	M N*	124¾	Mar 31	122¾	Mar 31	122¾	Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	141	Jan 23	135	Aug 12	135¾	Sep 18	135 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	104¾	May 29	101¼	Jun 3	102	Oct 10	102¾ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	104	Apr 2	101¼	Jun 3	102	Oct 14	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	M S*	107½	May 8	107	Jun 23	107¾	Oct 9	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—		106¾	Oct 23	106	Oct 23	106¾	Oct 23	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	118	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	115¼	July 25	117 ..
Do registered	*J J*					115	Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Apr 10	108¾	Jan 2	108	Aug 18	105 109
Do do registered	A O*					107¾	My 24, 01	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	106½	Feb 27	107	Aug 14	108¾	Oct 21	108 110
Do do registered	A O*					108	Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	M N*	117¼	Mar 22	114	May 10	115	Oct 7	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*					114	Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	121	Apr 21	121¾	Jan 2	123¾	June 13	.. 123
Do do registered	A O 15					123	My 28,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	113	Jan 9	112¾	Jan 2	113	Ja 23, 01	103½ ..
Do do registered	*M N	100½	Mar 7	108	Oct 9	108	Oct 9	106¾ ..
Mfl. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*					110¼	Au 30,01	100¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	119¾	Apr 2	116¾	Jun 10	116½	June 10	116¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	137¾	Apr 10	127	Oct 23	133	Oct 23	133¼ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	128¾	Jan 8	123¾	Oct 22	123¾	Oct 22	123¼ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	142¾	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 10	133¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	138¾	Jan 10	133¾	Jan 3	133¾	Jan 10	135 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S					140¾	Fe 21,01	102¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*					114¾	Sep 17	110¼ May 20
Do conv. deb. g. 6s, 1907	F A	132	Apr 28	128	Jan 6	128	Oct 17	126¼ 129
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	129¾	Mar 11	128	Jan 6	129	Oct 24	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	113¾	Apr 18	105¾	Jan 6	109	Oct 20	109 110
Do registered	J J*	112	Mar 25	109	Jan 25	112	Apr 9	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J*	100¾	Jul 1	100¼	Jun 30	100¾	July 2	.. ..
Do do registered	*J J	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. G. 1905	*M N	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	Jul 2	99¾	July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	*M N	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 26	99¾	June 28	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	*M N	99¾	May 28	99¾	May 28	99¾	May 28	97 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	*M N	91¼	Jul 8	91¼	Jul 8	91¼	July 8	96 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J*					97	De 19,00	91 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	110¼	Jan 10	109¼	Apr 2	110½	Apr 4	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J					107	De 1, 01	.. ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	142	Apr 30	137¼	Aug 20	139¾	Oct 16	138¾ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	141¾	Mar 21	138½	Oct 2	138¾	Oct 2	138¼ ..
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	140	Jun 6	137¾	Sep 22	137¾	Sep 22	136¾ ..
Do St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	130¾	Mar 20	127¾	Apr 2	129	Sep 18	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J D	109¾	Apr 17	86	Feb 6	88½	Oct 21	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	130	Mar 21	127	Apr 2	130	Sep 16	.. ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	109¾	Apr 17	86	Feb 6	88½	Oct 21	.. ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. 6s Dec., 1932	Q J*	127	Jan 2	124	Jan 2	127	Oct 23	116¼ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D*	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	107½ ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½	May 14	105	Jan 14	114½	May 14	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A J*					111¾	De 9, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J					112¾	Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115¾	Apr 28	113¾	May 7	114¾	July 16	114 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾	Apr 17	100	Oct 13	101½	Oct 25	100½ 101¼
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	98	Jan 28	91½	Oct 8	91½	Oct 8	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾	Jun 27	100	Sep 26	100	Sep 26	100¼ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾	Apr 7	102¼	Aug 16	103	Oct 15	103¼ ..
Do registered	M N*	103	Oct 19	103	Oct 10	103	Oct 10	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	....	..	....	100	Je 14, 01	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,90	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jan 20	102	Oct 8	102	Oct 24	102 101½
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	*J J	115¾	Apr 23	113¾	Jul 31	114¾	Sep 19	114¾ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	139	May 9	138	May 9	138	May 9	133½ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102	Mar 3	98	Oct 2	99	Oct 24	96 ..
Do income Ap. 1, 1990	A	82¾	Jan 2	72	May 16	77¾	Oct 22	77 ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	116¾	May 27	114½	Apr 2	116¾	Aug 16	112 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	128	Jun 9	127½	Jan 25	128	June 6	122¾ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	*J J	87	Feb 27	82	Jan 2	82	Oct 23	82 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*J J	97	Jul 2	91	Jan 2	95	Oct 24	92½ 93
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¾	Jan 28	114¾	Oct 25	114¾	Oct 25	114½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	135	Apr 21	132	Sep 18	132	Sep 18	132½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141	Apr 24	137	Jun 19	137	Sep 26	134½ ..
Do do registered	J D					140	Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137	May 19	133¾	Oct 21	135½	Oct 24	133¼ 136
Do registered						135¾	Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	116¾	May 2	115¾	Aug 4	115¾	Aug 4	115½ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½	Mar 5	102	Jun 28	102	June 28	104¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar 12	112	Oct 24	112	Oct 24	111 116
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May 12	143	Jun 6	143	June 5	.. ..
Do do	M S*					140	Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾	Feb 19	113	Aug 18	113	Aug 18	109½ ..
Do registered	*A O					122	Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	101	Jun 12	100	Oct 7	100	Oct 7	100¼ ..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½	Apr 2	147½	Jun 3	147½	June 3	145 ..

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Range for Year 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Do registered	*M N	147½	Jun 18	147¼	Jun 18	147½	June 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾	Apr 28	99¾	Oct 10	101	Oct 25	100¼ 101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112	Jan 6	106¾	Oct 11	108¾	Oct 11	109 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¼	Apr 17	109	Jul 14	110	Oct 7	110 110¾
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1929	J D*	91	Jul 7	84½	Jun 26	89	Aug 28	89 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*					111	Fe 28,01	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102½	Oct 16	101	Jun 10	102½	Oct 16	101¼ 103
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	95½	May 15	92¾	Jan 24	93¾	Aug 5	.. ..
Det. M. & M. 1d. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. J	91½	Sep 3	87	Jan 3	84	Oct 22	.. ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	87¾	Apr 25	84½	Feb 6	86	Sep 6	85¾ 87
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	95½	Feb 28	92¾	Mar 26	94	Sep 22	91½ 94
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	115	July 23	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115	Sep 20	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	114	June 5	114½ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118	May 14	116¾	Jan 13	118	May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122	Jan 23	118¾	May 20	119¾	June 6	116¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116¼	Apr 16	112	Mar 14	116¾	Apr 16	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	121¾	Jan 13	117	Oct. 9	117	Oct 9	116¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	109¾	Jan 16	108¾	Jan 13	109¾	Jan 16	106¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Feb 25	137	Sep 16	137½	Sep 26	137 139¼
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	139	Feb 25	136	May 21	136	Sep 16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	102	Jun 12	98	Oct 9	99¾	Oct 24	98½ 99
Do registered	J J	98¾	Jul 29	98¼	Jul 29	98½	July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	100	Jan 2	94¼	Oct 13	96½	Oct 25	95¾ 96
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96	Apr 28	91	Oct 8	93½	Oct 25	93¾ 94
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	133	Jan 9	130	Oct 17	130	Oct 17	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	126¾	Apr 25	122	Oct 14	123	Oct 14	123 123½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900	A O	106	Jan 2	103¾	Apr 1	106	Aug 5	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼	Jun 23	136¾	May 20	137¼	June 23	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121	Aug 16	116¾	Sep 24	116¾	Sep 24	116½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	118½	Apr 23	118½	Apr 23	118½	Apr 23	.. ..
N. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	....	....	....	....	109	Oc 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	116	Mar 8	114¾	Aug 21	114¾	Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118	Mar 8	114	Oct 11	114¾	Oct 15	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103	Apr 1	102	Mar 10	103	Apr 1	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¾	Jan 13	107¼	Aug 4	108	Oct 15	108½ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	119¾	May 3	110	Oct 14	110	Oct 14	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	115¾	May 20	112½	Jan. 17	114	Oct 22	114½ ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A					65	No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	128¾	Jun 6	121¼	Jul 29	121¼	July 29	121 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	122	Mar 18	108¾	Jul 16	110	Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112	Jun 2	112	Jun 2	112	June 2	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O					110	Sep., 01	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115	May 28	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*					100	Se 6, 00	104¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	106¼	Feb 26	106½	Feb 26	106¾	Feb 26	106½ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D					105	Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	116¼	May 28	106	Jan 30	114¾	Oct 23	114¼ 116
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92½	Apr 4	87½	Jul 9	87½	Oct 16	.. 88
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	106¾	Jan 25	102	May 8	103	Sep 25	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	112	Sep 16	112	Sep 16	112	Sep 16	.. ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	112	Sep 19	105½	Jan 27	112	Sep 19	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		90	May 22	70	Jan 11	85	Oct 16	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		29½	Oct 20	9¾	Jan 3	27½	Oct 24	.. ..
Heck. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	112	May 2	107¾	Jan 7	108¾	Oct 24	.. 109
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4½s, 1948	A O*	106	Mar 19	105¾	Apr 28	106	Aug 15	101 103
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951	*J J	116	Feb 15	113¾	Oct 10	113¾	Oct 10	.. ..
Do registered	*J J					113¾	Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	105¾	Feb 15	104½	Mar 25	104½	Mar 25	.. ..
Do do registered	*J J					102	Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O	106¾	Jan 20	104¾	Aug 19	104¾	Aug 19	.. ..
Do do registered						102	Oc 4, 01	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106	Jan 31	103¾	May 1	104½	Oct 6	.. 106
Do do registered		104¾	May 20	104¾	May 20	104¾	May 20	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*					102½	Sep., 96	.. ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J*	101¼	Apr 2	98¾	Sep 3	98¾	Sep 22	.. ..
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*					123	May 24, 99	116 ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J*	87½	May 8	87½	May 24	87½	May 24	.. ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J*	101	Jun 19	98¾	Oct 3	98¾	Oct 8	98¾ ..
Do do registered		....	....	....	....	101½	Oc 23,99	.. ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*J J					100	No 7, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	114¾	Jan 3	110	Oct 23	110	Oct 23	106 ..
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*J J	....	....	....	....	124	May 16,01	122 ..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1952	*M S					99	No 22,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*J D	131	Apr 15	127¼	Jun 30	127¼	Aug 22	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D					124	Se 24, 01	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J D	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	.. ..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D*	106¾	Jul 12	106¾	Jul 12	106¾	July 12	103½ ..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	104½	Jan 22	101	Mar 3	101	Mar 3	.. ..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J	107	Jun 17	105

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101⅜	Jul 21	101⅞ Oct 8	102	..
Do registered *J J	104⅝	Jun 10	101⅜	Aug 26	101⅜ Oct 14	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 J J*	103½	Apr 8	103⅜	Jul 11	103¼ Sep 12	..	..
Do do registered J J*	100	Jan 27	103⅝	Apr 21	088½ Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	104	Jan 28	102⅜	Apr 12	103⅜ Aug 20	101⅞	..
Do do registered M S*	103⅝	Jan 3	101⅜	Oct 6	101½ Oct. 6	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	101⅝	Apr 29	100⅜	Oct 4	100¾ Oct 4	101¼	..
Do do registered *J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 3½s, 1905 *M N	101⅝	Apr 3	100⅜	Jun 10	100⅜ June 10	101⅜	..
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜ No 21,01	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	88	Jan 7	93	Oct 15	033½ Oct 25	93	93½
Do do registered *F A	96½	Jan 16	92⅜	Oct 15	032½ Oct 15	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	94 Oct 18	94	94½
Do do registered *F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	033½ Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	..	....	..	....	111¾ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Je 17, 08	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940 J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24,07	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 7s, Sep., 1992 Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¾ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993.A O*	..	....	..	....	102½ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113¾ Oct 24	113	114
Do registered *J J	113½	Jun 11	111¾	Jan 22	112¾ Oct 23	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	107½	Mar 3	104¾	Sep 18	104¾ Sep 18	104½	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	106¾	Mar 13	104	Oct 14	104 Oct 14	103	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	109½	Feb 17	106½	Oct 14	106½ Oct 14	..	106½
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127½	Feb 6	127⅝	Feb 6	127¾ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	..	....	..	....	146¾ Ap 12,01	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	113⅝ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128 June 21	..	128
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	..	....	..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121½ May 1	..	120
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922 A O	127½	Mar 12	118⅝	Oct 4	118⅝ Oct 14	119½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114½	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 23	113¾ Jan 23	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108 Sep 9	108	..
N. Y. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108	Jan 6	104½	Oct 3	104½ Oct 23	104	104½
Do registered A O*	106⅞	Sep 22	106⅜	Sep 22	106¾ Sep 22	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	..	....	..	....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000 A O*	220½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 28	220½ Sep 12	220	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	220	Jul 10	207	Mar 10	220 July 10	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½	Jan 14	130½	Jan 14	135¼ Jan 14	131¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	..	....	..	....	Ja 6, 00	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	105⅞	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	102	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992 M S	105¼	Jan 4	101½	Oct 13	103 Oct 25	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	110¾	Mar 7	116¾	Mar 7	116¾ Mar 29	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 A O*	135½	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133 Aug 11	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	135¼	Mar 7	134¾	Jul 24	134¾ July 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	103⅞	Mar 21	100¾	Oct 10	101 Oct 25	100½	..
Do registered	100½	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941 J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	94 Oct 23	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	..	....	..	....	107¼ Jy 1, 01	106½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989.M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¼	Jan 10	102 Sep 25	..	..
N. P. Ry pr.ln.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	106¼	Mar 31	103	Oct 9	103½ Oct 24	103¼	103½
Do registered Q J	105⅝	Feb 27	102	Oct 17	102 Oct 20	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	75¾	Jul 31	72⅞	Oct 13	73⅝ Oct 25	73½	74
Do do registered Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102½ May 20	100½	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 *J J*	97¼	Jun 30	94⅜	Oct 13	96¼ Oct 25	..	..
Do do registered	96⅜	Jan 10	94¼	Oct 2	94¼ Oct 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	120½	May 1	127⅜	Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21	..	..
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	112½	Feb 28	110	Oct 6	110 Oct 6	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	100½
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	94½	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	117½ Oct 7	116	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	..	....	..	....	112½ Je 3, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114½	Mar 12	100¼	Jun 28	113 Oct 22	112	113
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102½	May 13	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	101	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,1921 J J*	113¼	May 26	100¾	Oct 18	100¾ Oct 18	100⅝	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112⅜	May 26	110⅝	Jul 8	110⅝ July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.cts.,S.B,1941 *F A	99	Jan 8	97¼	Mar 7	98 Oct 16	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s,1916.M N*	98	May 28	97¼	May 12	98 May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123	Jan 21	122¼	May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	116½	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 9	115¾ June 17	112¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115½	Jan 7	112	Oct 9	112 Oct 9	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	....	..	....	116¼ Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97¼ June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132	Jun 13	127⅝	Oct 21	127⅝ Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½	May 2	127⅝	Oct 17	127⅝ Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923.*M N	110½	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110½ Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	112⅜	Sep 20	103¼	May 19	100 Oct 24	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	..	....	..	....	112⅝ Mr 7, 00	112	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1941.J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111 Sep 19	110	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¾ Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	123	Mar 5	121¾	Oct 22	121¾ Oct 22	..	123
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930 *M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112½ Aug 23	..	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	117	Jan 27	111½	Oct 6	111½ Oct 6	111	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 6s, 1940 A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121 May [illegible]	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	102¾ Oct 15	..	101¼
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	101 Apr 23	100	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 .M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	117½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101	Jun 19	96	Oct 7	97⅝ Oct 25	97½	97⅝
Do registered *J J	..	....	..	....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951.*A O	98	Mar 14	93	Oct 18	93½ Oct 25	..	93½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102⅞	Jun 27	90	Sep 30	90 Oct 20	99	100
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A.1949.*A O	95⅝	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94½ Sep 20	90	93
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	114	May 28	114	Mar 26	114 May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½	Apr 30	80½	Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	84
Do guaranteed J J*	94⅝	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	92¾ Aug 29	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	90½	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97 Oct 7	96	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906..M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	108 Oct 23	107½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110⅝	Apr 29	107	May 14	108½ Aug 14	107¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134	Feb 28	130¼	Jul 10	131¼ Oct 1	130	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	118¾	Sep 29	114	Aug 19	115 Oct 22	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101	Sep 4	96	Jan 3	101 Sep 10	..	101
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98¼	Feb 5	93¼	Oct 20	94¾ Oct 21	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928.*M N	125¼	Jun 16	122¼	Jun 16	125¼ June 16	123	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M.ref.gtd.g.4s,1936.A O*	94¾	Mar 31	87⅞	Oct 16	89¾ Oct 24	88	89
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989.M N*	100½	Apr 15	96¼	Jan 2	99 Oct 24	99	100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	90½	Aug 18	77	Jan 3	87 Oct 23	86	87½
Do do trust certificates	81¾	May 26	80¾	May 12	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 J J*	90½	Sep 17	86	Jul 22	86¾ Oct 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117	Feb 7	112	Oct 8	112 Oct 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½	Apr 30	133¾	Aug 22	136¾ Oct 24	136	..
Do do registered J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115½	May 27	112	Jul 7	113½ Sep 15	112¾	..
Do do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	118½	Apr 7	115⅝	Jun 24	115⅝ Oct 9	116	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109	Apr 23	104	Oct 17	104¾ Oct 21	104	106
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	108 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107¼	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	107½ Sep 26	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼	Apr 24	133½	Sep 27	133¾ Sep 27	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125	Apr 17	124¼	Mar 28	124¼ June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125½	Jan 8	124⅜	Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	..	..
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	..	....	..	....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	128 De 31,01	125	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	110	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	..	....	..	....	95¾ No 30,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110 May 28	112¼	..
Brunn. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	..	....	..	....	87 Au 22,01	93	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	96	Oct 24	89½	Jun 8	96 Oct 24	95	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950 A O*	90	Aug 18	84	Apr 10	84¾ Oct 22	84½	85
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 *M N	105½	Apr 30	102¾	May 24	103¾ Oct 24	103¾	104
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 15,97	..	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	98	Sep 19	96¼	Mar 3	97 Oct 10	96¼	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	..	....	..	....	100 De 4, 01	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101⅞	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	100¼ Oct 25	100	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	96⅞	May 1	92	Jun 6	94 Oct 25	93½	94
Do do registered J D	96	Apr 10	94⅝	Mar 24	96 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 26, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104	Jan 8	100	Oct 10	100¼ Oct 25	100¼	101
Do registered	..	....	..	....	97½ Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J J	89¼	Jul 18	85¾	Oct 8	86¾ Oct 25	86½	87
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113	Jun 27	109¾	Mar 7	110¾ Oct 20	110¼	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	106	Mar 26	106	Mar 26	106 Mar 26	104	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 .*M N	110¾	Apr 28	109½	Feb 21	110¾ Apr 28	109½	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	112	Apr 28	109	May 14	112 Oct 20	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s,1933 .*M N	106	Feb 14	103	Aug 15	108 Aug 15	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	112¾	Jun 4	110	Jul 3	111¾ Oct 24	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O*	114½	Mar 20	110⅝	Oct 23	111½ Oct 24	111	113

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	97	Sep 8	92	Oct 21	92 Oct 21	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 .*M N	127¾	Feb 27	125¾	Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	122½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	134½ July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	....	..	....	103½ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92	Feb 14	86	Oct 14	89½ Oct 24	87	88
S. F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909.J J	113	Feb 27	112½	Jan 20	113 Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½	Jun 23	112½	Aug 7	112½ Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A.1905.*A O	108½	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105½ June 13	103	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	....	..	....	108 De 23,01	103½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾	Jan 14	110⅝	Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 .A O	119¾	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119¾ June 13	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	110½ Sep 22	110½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116½	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116½ Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 .M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 *J J*	..	....	..	....	109¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124	Jun 20	118	Oct 6	119½ Oct 23	118	119
Do registered J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 .M S*	100	Aug 26	95¼	Oct 6	95¼ Oct 6	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996.J J	115	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115 Mar 18	115	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 .*J J	101½	Apr 28	90	Oct 8	99¼ Oct 9	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Mr 25,01	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¾	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96 Sep 17	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120 Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 .J J*	120¾	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	117½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121½ Oct 21	121¾	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117½	Jun 2	113½	May 6	114 Sep 29	113	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .*J J	129	Apr 25	125	Jan 20	126½ Sep 13	123	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126½	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¾ June 17	126½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122¾	May 3	119	Jul 7	122 Oct 3	..	121½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113½	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¾ May 1	112	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948 .M N*	92	Sep 9	89	May 7	92 Sep 9	88	92
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	109½ Oct 8	108½	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936 *M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117 Oct 20	117½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	..	....	..	....	116¼ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 .M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921 .M S	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13,99	..	113¼
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926 M J	..	....	..	....	114 Se 10, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931 M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114 Sep 19	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 .*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121	May 2	118½	Sep 5	118½ Sep 5	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 .J J	..	....	..	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943 .*J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	114½	Mar 11	111	Oct 24	111 Oct 24	..	115
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	118	Aug 22	116¼	Jan 24	118 Aug 28	116½	118
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 .A O	115¾	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¾ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 .*M N	101⅜	Sep 25	101¼	Sep 25	101⅜ Sep 25	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	120½ Oct 24	120	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 .Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	99¼ Oct 22	..	..
Do La., Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jun 15	112½	Jul 2	114 Oct 22	113	114
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 .A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 22,01	114	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 20	109 Sep 29	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 .*A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 6	98½ Sep 27	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93½	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	92 Aug 13	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925.J J*	92¾	Jun 10	88½	Jun 25	90½ Oct 6	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 *A O	87	Feb 13	78	Oct 13	81 Oct 25	80½	81
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 .J D	99½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 .*J D

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902. —Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	..	....	..	....	99½	Ap 30,01	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 *J J	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	100	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 *A O	100	May 2	100	May 2	100	May 2	99¼	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	112	Jan 2	107	Aug 6	106½	Oct 17	107½	108½
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928 A O	..	....	..	....	93	Au 25,00	..	98
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	110¼	Apr 11	95	Oct 21	95	Oct 21	..	100
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925 J J*	95	Mar 31	85	Sep 30	85	Sep 30	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 F A*	74	Apr 29	55	Feb 8	66	Oct 24	67½	68
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19	Apr 29	6¾	Jan 27	15	Oct 23	15	16
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *M N	116½	Apr 2	112	May 1	113¾	Oct 23	113½	115¾
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	89¾	Feb 27	84½	Aug 28	85	Oct 23	..	..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902 *F A	..	....	..	....	101	Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909 J J*	..	....	..	....	53	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 *F A	106½	May 7	105	Mar 18	103	Oct 22	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 F A*	111¾	Apr 24	93¾	Oct 15	98½	Oct 25	99½	100
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 *M N	115	Apr 3	110¾	Aug 22	110½	Aug 22	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115	Jun 23	108	Jan 20	115	June 23	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	101	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	..	....	..	....	95	My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	106¼	Feb 27	106	Feb 27	106¾	Feb 27	104	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928 J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 21,00	..	..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917 A O	111½	Apr 8	107½	Oct 4	107½	Oct 14	107	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 *J J	113	Jun 23	108	Aug 15	110	Oct 23	..	110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910 *F A	104	Apr 8	101½	Feb 6	103	Oct 21	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	100¾	Mar 17	97½	Aug 8	97½	Aug 8	..	..
Cem. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 Q J	100¾	Apr 8	100¾	Apr 8	100¾	Apr 8	..	..
Do registered Q J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oc 30,01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928 J J*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 *M N	114½	Apr 28	114½	Apr 28	114½	Apr 28	116	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 *J J	113½	Feb 27	102¾	Oct 9	110¾	Oct 24	..	110¾
Do ref. and r. a. 4½s, 1950 *M N	100¾	Apr 30	103	Oct 13	106¾	Oct 20	106	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	113¾	Jan 7	110¾	May 5	111	June 17	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	104	May 9	104	May 9	104	May 9	..	..

*ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 25..$9,415,000

Week Ended Oct. 25.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	13
American Bicycle 5s	46	46	46	46	15
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	96	96	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102¼	102¼	101½	101⅝	215
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96	96¼	96	96½	41½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94½	94	94½	76
Atchison, T. & S. F. deb. 4s, Series L	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95	95	94½	95	67
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅞	101	100½	101	92½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89⅜	89⅜	18½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97½	98	97⅝	97⅝	34
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	2½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	102	102¼	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101¼	101½	101	101¼	56
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	106	105¼	106	20
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110	110	109⅜	109⅜	41
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80½	80½	80	80	17
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	41	43⅜	40¼	40¼	319
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	30	30⅝	28½	29⅛	318
Central of New Jersey general 5s	135½	136	135½	136	37
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	135	135	133	135	30
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	12
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100⅝	101	100½	100½	29
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	3
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley 5s	113	113	113	113	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	28
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	6
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	82¾	82¼	82⅜	16
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	358
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	100	100	100⅜	100⅜	64
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	50
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	118¾	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Chi., Mil. & St Paul, Dakota & Gt. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	194½	194½	194½	194½	1
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	106⅝	106⅝	106	106⅝	11
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 6s, reg.	129	129	129	129	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	2
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	117	117	117	117	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅛	142
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	97⅛	100	96½	99½	727
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82½	82½	82	82	9
Colorado & Southern 4s	93	93½	92¾	93	50
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	68	68⅜	67¼	67⅞	603
Del., Lackawanna & Western 7s	114¾	114¾	114⅜	114⅜	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101⅝	101½	101	101	41
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	84½	84½	84	84	8
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Erie general 4s	86½	86½	85⅝	86¼	49
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	30
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92	94	92	93½	77
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	16
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Green Bay debenture, B	29	29¼	27½	27⅝	461
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100	108¾	108⅝	12
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	110⅝	111½	110⅝	111½	34
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	30
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	110	110	110	110	1
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71	71	71	71	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	9
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	69⅜	69⅜	50
Kings County Elevated 4s	87¾	87¾	86¼	87⅜	21
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109	109	109	109	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101¾	101	101¾	65
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
Louisville & Nashville 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	103¾	104	103¾	104	100
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	116¾	118	116¾	118	7
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	6
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81	81	80¾	80¾	55
Mexican Central 1st income	29	29	28	28½	60
Mexican Central 2d income	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	123½	123¾	123½	123½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109½	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99½	99¾	99½	99½	271
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	83	83	83	20
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	106	105¾	106	26
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	103½	104¼	103½	103¾	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125½	124	123½	124	6
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	127	127	127	127	3
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76⅞	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	44
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	101	101	101	101	11
National Starch 6s	95	95	95	95	10
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93⅞	93½	93¼	93½	59
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104⅜	104½	104½	11
New York Dock 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	3
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	6
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅝	103⅞	103	103	68
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	132⅝	133⅛	132⅞	133¼	3
New York & Queens Co. El. Light & P. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94	94	93⅝	94	37
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	59
Northern Pacific 3s	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	47½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅜	103½	103⅛	103½	28
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	15
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	102	102	4
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
Oregon Short Line 4s	93½	93¾	93⅜	93¾	471
Oregon Shore Line 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	113	112	113	4
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	110	110¼	108½	109	301
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	120	120	120	120	7
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	104	104	104	104	5
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	79	79	77½	77½	45
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	35
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	1
Reading general 4s	98	98	97¼	97¾	138
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	16
Rio Grande Western 4s	99	99	99	99	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	71
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	15
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	108	108	106	106	10
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	115	115	115	115	4
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	93½	94¾	93½	94¾	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99½	99¾	99	99	17
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d income 4s	87	87	87	87	3
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st con. 6s	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104½	104½	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87¾	87¾	86½	86½	22
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84¾	85	84½	84½	23
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103	103½	103	103½	60
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf gtd. 4s	96	96	96	96	20
Southern Pacific 4½s	100½	100½	99½	100½	83
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	94⅝	93¾	94	80
Southern Railway 5s	119⅝	120	119¼	119¼	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	14¾	15	14	15	29
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	68	68	67⅞	68	13
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York 1st 7s	113⅝	113⅝	112	112	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110¼	110¼	110	110	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	121	121	120½	120½	13
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	99¼	99¼	98¾	99¼	3
Terminal Association of St. Louis 1st 4½s	111	111	111	111	2
Third Avenue con. 4s	98	98⅝	98	98½	95
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80	81	79	81	112
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104⅝	104	104¼	108
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	109⅞	110⅜	109	109¼	1,441
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	85	85	85	85	1
United States Leather 6s	113	114	113	113½	22
Virginia Midland general 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	119¼	120	17
Wabash 2d 5s	109	109¾	109	109⅝	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	83¼	83½	80½	81½	680
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	12
West Shore 4s, registered	113⅝	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	7
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	19
Wheeling & Lake Erie ext. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	22
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92¼	64
Total sales					$9,415,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902.

United States 5s, registered	104	104	104	104	10
United States 3s, coupon	109	109	109	109	14½
Total sales					$24,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 25, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	94½	94½	94½	94½	*2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	98	98	98	98	34
Total sales					$34,200
Grand total					$9,473,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Apr. 14	103¾	Aug. 23	103¾	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 7	103¾	July 28	103¾	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	111	Oct. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	137⅝	Oct. 9	137⅝	Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¼	Mar. 11	104	Oct. 23	104	Oct. 23
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	106½	Oct. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106¾	Aug. 22	109	Oct. 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 23	106⅞	Aug. 26	108¼	Oct. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107⅝	Oct. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104¾	Sep. 3	104¾	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	....	....	....	....	109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106½	Oct. 16
N. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	....	....	....	....	136½	July 10
North Carolina special tax A. O.	1⅞	Oct. 16	1⅞	Oct. 16	1⅞	Oct. 16
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	....	....	....	....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95⅝	Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	96¼	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	94½	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	14¼	Oct. 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99¼	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	98	Oct. 23

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	99⅝	Aug. 18

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 25	2,594,022
Same week last year	3,293,955
To date this year	153,414,017
Corresponding date last year	228,467,264
Bonds for the week	$9,473,700
Same week last year	$16,937,500
To date this year	$767,290,550
Corresponding date last year	$823,946,520

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Oct. 26,'01.	Oct. 25,'02.	Decrease.
Railroad	2,590,745	1,975,756	614,987
Industrial	783,212	619,283	94,946
Mining	1,600	....	1,600
Banks	....	56	*56

*Increase.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Oct. 26,'01.	Oct. 25,'02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$15,960,500	$7,870,000	$8,120,500
Industrial	916,500	1,545,000	*629,500
Government	29,500	24,500	5,000
State	2,000	34,200	*32,200

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@6½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,333,100,847	$1,018,672,967	+31.1
Boston	114,377,293	111,287,267	+ 2.8
Philadelphia	101,806,481	88,974,410	+14.4
Baltimore	19,541,920	16,815,252	+16.2
Chicago	140,293,545	136,629,710	+ 2.7
St. Louis	41,987,850	36,339,954	+15.5
New Orleans	12,982,997	11,188,776	+ 8.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,763,190,942	$1,419,928,476	+24.3
Other cities, 5 days	291,618,421	255,842,011	+14.0
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,066,897,363	$1,675,770,487	+22.7
All cities, 1 day	387,924,811	413,140,845	— 6.1
Total all cities for week	$2,444,782,174	$2,088,911,332	+17.0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	280
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	700	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	188	195
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	343	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4350	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	295	300
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	325	332
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	427	435
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Oct. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	780	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Galatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	660	680
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & F'ul. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	500	..
Mount Morris	250,000	..	..	July, 1894	215	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	200	225
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	760
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	343	354
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	240	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	635	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	140
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	162½	165
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
U. S. National	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	2	..	Jan., 1894	110	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	280	290
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	375	..
Bowling Green	2,000,000	..	..	.....	228	230
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	175
Brook'lyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	465	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1885	1920
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	760	775
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	390	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	375	385
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	665	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	195	202
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1485	1510
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Oct.	1, 02	345	385
Guaranty	2,000 000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	500,000	2	..	.....	200	210
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	250	260
Lawyers' Title In.	5,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	370	380
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Manufacturers'	3,000,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	340	350
McVickar Realty	300,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	380	390
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1090	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National Surety	500,000	5	..	Aug., 1902	145	160
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 02	1175	1225
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	9	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1390	1415
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 02	290	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	775	850
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	300	303
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	195	200
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	450	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1740	1760
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	260	270
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	400	415
Westchester	200,000	..	..	.....	130	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	..	Oct. 1, 02	225	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	300

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	..	16
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	106	110
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1¾	Q	June 16, 02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 02	72	74
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	87	88½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	50	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	41	42½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98	99½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,000	..	..	.....	40	41
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	89	90½
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	75½	77
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89	91
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Elec.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	13	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	69
Ft. Wayne—1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	103½	104½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	106	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	85	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	99	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	3½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	92
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	100½
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	33½	34½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug., 1902	87½	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	110	115
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 31, 02	*57	59
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	11¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	49	51
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Oct. 10, 02	130	137
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	93	95
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Amer. Malt. 4s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	90	100
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,880,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¼	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	290	330
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	43	45
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	56½	57
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	..	90
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	24¾	25
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	76	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Sep., 1902	115	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	109½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*7	7½
Brit. Exched. 3s	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden Land ($5)	.....	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4½	4½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	116	118
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	72	75
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,500	1½	Q	July 8, 02	102	103½
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 0, 02	23	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	60	68
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,350,100	..	..	.....	1⅝	2¼
Consol. Fireworks	315,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¾
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	12
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	12	16
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	65	70
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	26
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	..	28
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	.....	..	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	4	5
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	11	13
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	13¾	14½
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	47	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	21⅞	22¼
H'sackMeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	127	130
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do preferred	7,500,000	5	S	Mar 15, 02	90	95
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	100½	110
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Internat. Salt ctfs.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Lanston M'type	3,387,240	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Trans.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅞	6
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	186	..
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	90¾	100¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6⅞
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¼
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,250,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	3⅛
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	36½	38
Do preferred	7,658,800	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 02	86	92
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	..
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,875,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	158	162
Do rights	.....	..	..	.....	19¼	20
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	42	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	81
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	965,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	116	..
N. Y. Tran., ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	*12½	13¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 02	108¾	110¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	41	42¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	99¾	100

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	685	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	50	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	585	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	136	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	170	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	175	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	220	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	30	40
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)	200,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	385	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	575	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103½	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	108½	112¼
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. **Ferry** stock	900,000	⅝	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	..	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100½	101¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100½	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	245½	247
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
BklynR.T. 4s, new	$150,000,000	..	..	.....	57	57⅝
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	113½	115¼
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	280	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P., N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	186	192
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	385	410
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	100	101
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 02	69	70
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	May, 1899	120	120
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	113	115
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1902	400	415
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1960	236,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	109	112
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	100½
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1902	97	100
GrandRapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	.....	49	51
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1902	95	..
J.C.Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	22	22¼
Do 4s	10,904,000	..	..	May, 1902	80	81¼
Nassau Electric, B'lyn con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1902	87	88½
New Ort. com., w.i.	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	16⅞	17
Do pf., w. i.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	54½	55
Do 4½s, w. i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	83	84
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1902	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1902	85½	87
Rochester Ry	5,000,000	..	..	.....	64	68
Rochester pf	2,500,000	1¼	..	Oct. 1, 02	100	101
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	111	114
St. Louis Transit	17,361,300	..	..	.....	29	29¼
San Fran. subs.	.....	..	..	.....	..	47
Do 4s	.....	..	..	.....	91	..
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1902	94	96
Second Av. stock	1,982,000	2	Q	June, 1902	217½	222
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,584,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	117½	119½
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	104½	105½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1902	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	175	185
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1902	110½	113½

OCT 1902

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; winds south, becoming west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,476. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1902—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN APATHY STIRS UP GOV. ODELL

By His Orders the State Will Be Flooded with Oratory.

Afternoon Meetings of His Tour Were Failures, Although Those at Night Were Well Attended—His Itinerary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Upon the suggestion of Gov. Odell the State will be flooded with Republican oratory during the coming week for the purpose of dispelling the apathy which he has found on his trip to be generally prevalent. The State Committee will instruct the county leaders throughout the State to organize meetings in all of the principal cities and towns and will agree to furnish speakers. Job Hedges and Linn Bruce, who have been with the Governor's party, already have had engagements made for them for every night this week, and dozens of Republican spellbinders from New York, Buffalo, and other places will be sent into the country districts.

Gov. Odell and Chairman Dunn have no doubt about the result of the election if the Republican vote which has been registered is put into the ballot boxes. Their minimum estimate is 50,000 majority in the State. The reports which have been sent to Chairman Dunn and which have inspired his confidence in the outcome have been based largely on the registration. But Gov. Odell's experience on his tour has led him to the conclusion that the conditions existing in the State this year are peculiar and that it would be unwise to be overconfident.

Nearly every one of the afternoon meetings which Gov. Odell and Senator Depew addressed on their tour which ended at Jamestown last night was a failure. The explanation given by the Republican leaders who arranged the meetings, that the people were too busy to come out, was not satisfactory to the Governor, and their statement that he could count absolutely on the Republican vote being brought to the polls on the day of election was not relied on. The view of the Governor was that leaders who failed to make a good showing of attendance at meetings to be addressed by himself, Senator Depew, and such interesting campaign orators as Job Hedges and Linn Bruce were not to be fully trusted to get their people to the polls.

So he decided that things needed a stirring up and communicated with Chairman Dunn, with the result that it has been planned to make the present week notable in the history of the Republican organization of the State for the number of meetings arranged and the number of orators sent out by the State Committee to address them.

The night meetings of the Governor's tour were all well attended, with the exception of the one at Lockport, which Job Hedges was sent out from Buffalo to address. Mr. Hedges said on his return that the hall composed about one-tenth of his auditors. The night meeting at Syracuse was entirely satisfactory in point of attendance, and so were the night meetings at Rochester and Buffalo. At each place the meeting was held in the largest hall in the city and the hall was crowded. At Rochester people were turned away. But the greatest outpouring of people and the greatest enthusiasm were encounterd at Jamestown. It was said by the local leaders that the attack which had been made on Gov. Odell by David B. Hill had aroused the Republicans of Chautauqua as nothing had done since the campaign had begun and that their coming out in such large numbers, not only from Jamestown, but from various points in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, was largely due to a desire on their part to show how they felt about Hill's attack on the Executive.

Tuesday the Governor will go to Binghamton, which is the home of Chairman Dunn, to address a meeting, and Thursday he will go to New York, where he will address two meetings that evening. His last meeting will be at Patchogue Friday evening.

WRECKED HIS AMBULANCE TO SAVE A WOMAN.

Man Whose Hand Had Been Cut Off by a Trolley Car Had to Wait.

While responding to a hurry call on Thirty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, last evening, a Bellevue ambulance was wrecked by coming in contact with a lamp post at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue. Neither the ambulance surgeon, Dr. Orr, nor Driver Duhy was injured, although both were thrown out. The ambulance had swung into First Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street and was going north at a rapid pace. Near the corner of Thirty-first Street a woman weighing over 200 pounds stood waiting for a Belt Line car. The driver clanged his bell, but the woman seemed paralyzed with fear and did not move. It was a question between running down the woman and wrecking the vehicle.

Driver Duhy swerved the horse up on the sidewalk and into a lamppost, wrecking the ambulance and the post. As soon as the accident occurred, Dr. Orr telephoned at once to the hospital and another vehicle was sent to Thirty-fourth Street in charge of Dr. Sahrenback.

The ambulance had been called to attend Luke Ronan, a laborer of 302 East Thirty-fourth Street, who had been rendered unconscious and had his right hand cut off at the wrist. He was crossing Thirty-fourth Street, when he was struck by eastbound Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car 1,289 and thrown about ten feet. The man landed on the fender of west-bound car 1,278 of the same line. He rolled off and fell under the car, the wheels of the forward truck passing over his right hand at the wrist and severing it.

When the second ambulance arrived Ronan was unconscious and the doctor said he had a probable fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital at 214 East Thirty-fourth Street on account of his weak condition.

FLOOD IN BRUNSWICK, GA.

Business Interrupted and Lights Put Out—Railroads Suffer.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 26.—As a result of heavy rains which have continued for forty-eight hours, five blocks in the centre of the city are under water to-night, and considerable damage has been done. On Newcastle Street, between Monk and Mansfield Streets, the water has rushed into the stores, and is from ten to fifteen inches deep. The city Fire Department Headquarters is under water, the jails are both flooded, and from Bay to Union Street, a distance of a quarter of a mile, traffic is impossible.

The Brunswick Electrical Supply Company's plant is crippled, and not a lamp furnished by that concern is burning to-night.

A heavy northeaster has been prevailing for two or three days. Railroad traffic has been interfered with badly, and several washouts have been reported on the Southern Railway, between Brunswick and Jesup, and on the Brunswick and Birmingham. All mails are belated, both arriving and departing.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
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Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

ALMERIC PAGET INJURED; ONE OF HIS EYES REMOVED.

W. C. Whitney's Son-in-Law Accidentally Shot by a Friend While Gunning in England.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Almeric Hugh Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, has been accidentally shot by a friend while shooting in the country.

After the accident Mr. Paget was hurriedly brought to London, where it was found necessary to take out one of his eyes.

It is believed that the sight of the other eye will not be affected.

Mr. Paget is a grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesea, and a cousin of the present head of the house. He was born in 1861. His father was the late Gen. Lord A. H. Paget. On Nov. 12, 1895, he married Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney of this city.

Mr. Paget's eldest brother, Major Gen. Arthur Paget, married Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens.

The friends of Mr. Paget in this city received word of the accident to him yesterday, but had no details in regard to his injuries.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

The Colonial Secretary to Start at the End of November—Will Examine the Administrative Problems in the Colonies.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has decided personally to visit South Africa, and to examine on the spot the problems presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new colonies.

King Edward has given his approval of this plan, which, it is said, has also the full approval of Premier Balfour and the other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain proposes to start for South Africa toward the end of November and to return in the early part of March. His visit will embrace the Cape, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

The Colonial Secretary hopes to have an opportunity to confer while in South Africa with representatives of all the different interests concerned, and to consider their views in his future policy.

It is said that Lord Milner has been consulted with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's trip, and that he cordially welcomes the idea.

The Times says it understands that Mrs. Chamberlain (who was Miss Mary Endicott of Salem, Mass.,) will accompany her husband to South Africa, and that J. Austen Chamberlain (the Postmaster General) will answer Colonial Office questions in Parliament during his father's absence.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The striking precedent to be established by Mr. Chamberlain in visiting a colony in the course of his term of office is the subject of universal and approving comment this morning.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that this step will be the precursor of similar visits to Canada and Australia. Various references are made to the "new diplomacy" and the "new statesmanship," as well as to the political aspects of the absence of the strongest Minister at a time when the Government is passing through a critical phase of its existence.

There are also some hints that Mr. Chamberlain will be glad to be absent during the awkward discussions arising from the Government's Education bill. On the whole, is warmly welcomed as being timely and however, the Colonial Secretary's decision sensible.

HAS ADDICKS GIVEN UP?

He Causes a Report to be Spread That He Has Abandoned the Fight in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 26.—J. Edward Addicks, Republican National Committeeman, this evening sent word to this city from Claymont through one of his trusted lieutenants that he had abandoned practically the fight in Delaware. Mr. Addicks told his friend to have printed the statement, "that the election in Delaware, so far as Mr. Addicks is concerned, is in the hands of the friends of the President." Mr. Addicks's mouthpiece declared that this means that Mr. Addicks will quit the fight, which, being further interpreted, means that the contributions to the Union Republican campaign fund will not be forthcoming.

Mr. Addicks's position is said to have been due to a conference of the Addicks Republican leaders at Philadelphia last evening when the situation was carefully reviewed, and Mr Addicks finally stated that he was weary of electing members to the Legislature who afterward went back on him.

The discouraging feature to the Union Republicans was the situation in Sussex County, where in districts he has formerly carried a fusion has been made between the anti-Addicks Republicans and the Democrats, by which the latter support the regular Republican candidates for the Legislature.

Mr. Addicks's leaders did not see how they could overcome this as the opponents of Mr. Addicks were carrying the war into the Addicks stronghold. In Kent County there has been a heavy registration and the Democratic leaders are claiming the county, while the Addicks men stand to lose the county ticket in both lower counties.

When this statement became known late to-night among a small group of politicians it caused a sensation. The Regular Republican leaders, however, rather discredit the report of Addicks's withdrawal. Horace Greeley Knowles, one of the anti-Addicks leaders, declared that he put but little faith in anything said by Mr. Addicks of a political nature, and it was merely a scheme to throw the Democrats off the track.

Another prominent Regular Republican said:

"Addicks is trying to keep us from getting on to him. He probably knows that we will have a number of Pinkerton detectives to watch the operations of his lieutenants in the use of money and the statement is merely to make us relax our efforts. Addicks this time has got hold of a hot potato and he cannot drop it if he would. He will be routed on election day."

Latest News of Stocks.
Reports of the closing markets are placed on the Pennsylvania Special every day.—Adv.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON DIES AT HER HOME

Noted Advocate of Woman's Suffrage Nearly 87 Years Old.

Her Championship of Her Political Belief Almost Lifelong—Her Companionship with Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home in the Stuart Apartment House, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street. Had she lived until the 12th of next month she would have completed her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Stanton had been ailing for several months, but had not been seriously ill. Of recent years she became very stout, and this, combined with her naturally large frame, made the use of a cane necessary. Saturday she was confined to her bed. Though physically incapacitated, her mental powers were as much in evidence as ever, and only in the first part of the week she had written two articles for publication. Early on Saturday Mrs. Stanton dictated to her secretary a letter.

Toward nightfall she lapsed into semi-consciousness and so continued until the end. Her son, Robert L. Stanton, and her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, resided with their mother. Six children survive—Henry, Theodore, Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Robert L., and G. Smith Stanton. All reside in New York, except Theodore, who represents Harper's Weekly and several other American publications in Paris.

The funeral will be held Wednesday and the interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Stanton was born Nov. 12, 1815, in Johnstown, N. Y. She was the daughter of Supreme Court Judge Daniel Cady and wife of the late Henry Brewster Stanton, noted abolitionist and journalist. She began her education at the Johnstown Academy, and later became a pupil at Emma Willard's Seminary, in Troy, a school noted then throughout the country. She was graduated with the class of '32. Eight years later, while attending a world's anti-slavery convention in London, she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott, which resulted in the joint issuance of a call for a woman's rights convention. Mrs. Stanton was on her wedding trip at this time. The convention was held at her home, Seneca Falls, July 19 and 20, 1848.

The first formal claim for suffrage for women was then made. In 1854 she appeared before the New York Legislature and addressed it on "The Rights of Married Women." Six years later she took the stand that drunkenness should constitute a cause for divorce. She was instrumental in having the question of woman suffrage submitted to Kansas in 1867 and Michigan in 1874. She was President of the National Committee of her party from 1855 to 1865. She was also identified with the Women's Loyal League and was President of the National Women's Suffrage Association until 1883. In 1868 she sought to become an actual political factor by entering the lists for Congress. For the past quarter of a century and over she had annually addressed a committee of Congress in favor of an amendment for women to the Constitution of the United States.

"At the time of her death she was honorary President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Stanton's mother was Margaret Livingston, a daughter of James Livingston, an officer in the American Army during the Revolution. Her father's ancestors came from Connecticut. Mrs. Stanton began to take a great interest in the laws as they applied to women by having access to her father's office, and in which she spent a great deal of time. She began to hold that the statutes were unfair toward women. Before she knew how great a project was confronting her, she had become the evangel of equal rights.

"After graduation from the Willard Seminary in Troy, Mrs. Stanton came to find herself in sympathy with the principles enunciated by her cousin, Gerrit Smith, the anti-slavery agitator. She became desirous of knowing just what the conditions were in the South, and it was at the house of an abolitionist that she met her future husband.

Through her efforts, practically unaided, she caused the passage of a "Woman's Property bill" by the New York Legislature, delivering a two-hour speech thereon. With her work as an anti-slavery advocate and claimant for women's rights, she also found time to devote to the cause of temperance.

She was wont to tell that as early as her sixteenth year she became a believer in woman's rights. Her vexation and mortification were great when her brothers went to college and she could not also go. About this time she was often in a tilt with the law students in her father's office over the rights of women. When they could not score any other way they would mention "The Taming of the Shrew," not at all to the liking of their opponent.

Mrs. Stanton met Daniel O'Connell in London. "He was," she said, "tall, well developed, and a magnificent-looking man, and probably one of the most effective speakers Ireland ever produced." She was in Paris in 1840 at the time the body of Napoleon Bonaparte was brought to France from St. Helena by the Prince de Joinville, and witnessed the wild excitement over the event.

While the Stanton family was living at Chelsea, Mass., Whittier became a regular visitor. During such time he unfolded to Mrs. Stanton one of the most deeply interesting pages of his life, a sad romance of love and disappointment. Mrs. Stanton first met Miss Susan B. Anthony when the latter was a demure young Quakeress. The two ever worked together in friendship and sympathy. Mrs. Stanton said of their joint labors:

"We never met without issuing a pronunciamento on some question. In thought and sympathy we are one, and in the division of labor we exactly complemented each other. In writing we did better work than either could alone. While she is slow and analytical in composition, I am rapid and synthetic. I am the better writer, she the better critic. She supplies the facts and statistics, I the philosophy and rhetoric, and, together, we have made arguments that have stood unshaken through the storms of long years—arguments that no one has answered. Our speeches may be considered the united product of our two brains."

The crowning work of Mrs. Stanton's life is held to be by many the "Woman's Bible." Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard discussed the project of this Bible with Mrs. Stanton, but finally withdrew their names from the committee, fearing that the work would be too radical. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were the founders of the Loyal League, which had for its object the relief of the suffering families of Union soldiers, the heads of which were at the front. In 1886 Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony issued in collaboration three volumes entitled "History of Women's Suffrage."

It is a noteworthy fact that Miss Anthony finished the fourth volume only last week. In 1895 Mrs. Stanton published "Eighty Years and More," being a volume of reminiscences of her life. She was the author of scores of essays upon marriage, divorce, and allied subjects. From 1870 to 1880 she devoted the greater part of her time to lecturing. On Nov. 12, 1895, she was the central figure in a most memorable reception which took place in the Metropolitan Opera House, this city, and was attended by prominent suffragists from every part of the country. This reception marked the completion of her eightieth year.

TRIBUTE FROM MISS ANTHONY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The news of the death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton fell with almost crushing weight upon Miss Susan B. Anthony, who had planned to go to New York on Nov. 12 to assist the venerable advocate of woman's suffrage in the celebration of her eighty-seventh birthday. Miss Anthony said to-night:

"Through the early days, when the world was against us, we stood together. Mrs. Stanton was always a courageous woman, a leader of thought and new movements. I always called her the philosopher and statesman of our movement. She was a most finished writer, and every State paper presented to Congress or the State Legislatures in the early days was written by Mrs. Stanton.

"I cannot express myself at all as I feel. I am too crushed to say much, but, if she had outlived me, she would have found fine words with which to express our friendship."

"What period of your lives gave you the greatest pleasure?" was asked.

"When we were digging together. When she forged the thunderbolts and I fired them. The greatest campaign we ever had together was in 1869, at the constitutional convention held in Kansas for suffrage and the same year in New York State.

"In spite of her big family, to whom she was devoted, and the great amount of work she did outside her home, she was one of the finest housekeepers I ever saw."

PHILADELPHIA PASTOR HITS AT DR. PARKHURST.

Charges Him with Preaching Communistic Doctrines—Criticises His Defense of a Starving Man's Right to Steal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—"Higher Ideals of Honesty" was the subject of a sermon preached at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church to-day by the Rev. Dr. S. W. Dana, who in the course of his remarks criticised recent utterances of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York. He said in part:

"'Thou shalt not steal,' has placed upon it many an interpretation according to one's personal wish or conduct. Some are honest in spots, but not at the very roots of their being. They will deal fairly with their brother man and rob the Government if they have a chance. As a member of a political party, or a Legislature, or a corporation, they will connive at that which they would blush to do as a private citizen.

"Then where, too, there is so much wild talk in these days about municipal, State, or National ownership of all land, with the rich products beneath the surface and abundant harvests of the surface, some imbibe the idea that, as a part of the Government, they have a right to their neighbor's possessions.

"The newspapers of last Monday gave some extracts from a sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of New York. He is quoted as saying: 'Some may not think it quite prudent to preach this doctrine. If I were dying of starvation and had no means of buying a piece of bread, and were to go by a baker's shop, I should help myself to it. The way I should reason would be: "That bread belongs to the baker, but it is more God's bread. I am one of God's little boys, and, therefore, look upon this loaf as an answer to the prayer I offered my Father this morning. 'Give me this day my daily bread.'"

"This sounds plausible, and we have often heard such decisions from communistic preachers and from the mouths of the poor, who in their distress have justified their conduct in taking that which belonged to their neighbor. But we hardly expected such statements from a Christian pulpit. If a man is justified in stealing bread when hungry, by the same process of reasoning he will steal clothing to protect his body, and coal and wood to cook his food. According to this theory, is there any right of personal property? The fallacy of all reasoning of this kind is the assumption that life is the first necessity, and that it must be preserved at all hazards, even if every law is violated.

"In a bread famine our municipal government might be justified in taking possession of the bakeries of the city and managing them in the interests of the whole, but 'God's little hungry boys' had better not take their law into their own hands and break into a baker's shop or they will not be counted honest in the sight of God or man."

NEGRO MOBBED BY WHITES.

Wheelman Who Ran a Woman Down Roughly Handled—Crowd Knocked Him Down and Kicked Him.

White persons in the neighborhood of Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue mobbed a negro, Moses Mimms, at that corner last night, when he ran down Mrs. Elizabeth Klicks of 306 West Thirty-first Street, as he was riding a bicycle. He was knocked down again and again, struck a number of times and kicked as he lay in the street. Men and women hit him, while many women shouted in glee or rage as they saw the man being maltreated. Two policemen saved him by charging through the mob and leading him to the station house. He was bruised and cut, but not dangerously hurt, and he was locked up without being sent to a hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Klicks were walking up Eighth Avenue during the evening. Mimms was riding through Thirty-sixth Street. He lives at 444 West Thirty-fifth Street and is thirty years old. He wore the uniform of the Calumet Wheelmen.

As he was about to cross the avenue Mimms noticed he was in line with Klicks and would run him down if he kept on, turned his wheel and dodged as Mr. Klicks, seeing his danger, dodged also. Mrs. Klicks tried to dodge, and, as the negro kept his wheel going while looking for a chance to get by, he ran into her, knocking her off her feet. She rolled into the gutter. Mimms fell off his bicycle.

Klicks helped his wife to her feet. The surrounding crowd of white people who had seen the accident immediately seemed to conclude that the negro was a clumsy man and altogether to blame, and they went at him like madmen. As he arose to his feet, he was sent spinning again by a man who struck him in the neck.

"Now, do him up," shouted another man, rushing up, while the crowd which quickly gathered tried to hem in the negro. But he saw his desperate situation, and with a wild dive jammed himself through the crowd and ran like a frightened deer up the avenue. But the crowd had no intention of losing him.

The colored man only got a few rods away when he was knocked over again. He got up but went down, and then a man kicked him. The negro shouted in his terror, and had such a look of fear on his face that with the shouts he made many people fell back. But others pressed forward and hit the negro as he got up again, and then a number joined in the kicking. Women stood by and shouted to the men encouragingly while the mob surrounded the negro and the men beating him all the time increasing until nearly 1,000 persons were at that point.

It was all happening quickly, and as the human ring was being formed Policemen McManus and Flynn of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station had run up. They tried to push through the crowd, but failed until they drew their clubs and stepping back a few steps shouted to the crowd to make way, and then they ran at the mob and deliberately forced their way through by their own impetus, both being large men.

Some hard characters were close to Mimms and seemed to be beating him more for their own amusement and because the man was colored than through any indignation over the accident. McManus and Flynn no sooner appeared through the edge of the crowd than these men saw them, and at once dashed back, through the crowd and across the street. The policemen did not pursue, but seized Mimms and stood for a few seconds to show the crowd that they were going to protect him. No further molestation was offered the negro, who sat breathing hard with several cuts in his head, his body bruised, and his clothing in a ragged and dirty condition. He recovered rapidly when he found he was safe. The policemen gave him some time to get strength to walk to the station, and with a policeman on each side of him he went to the station house.

Mrs. Klicks was found to be badly hurt. She had a gash in her head, concussion of the brain, and what the physicians feared might be a fracture of the skull. She was unconscious, and a surgeon took her hastily to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, from a drug store at Thirty-fifth Street, to which she had been carried by several men. Her condition was then very serious.

Twenty Hours
is the time consumed on the daily runs of the Pennsylvania Special between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

WILLIAM TELL FEAT HAS TRAGIC ENDING

Marksman Misses Apple, Hits Man's Head on Which It Rested.

Fatal Shooting Causes Panic Among Audience in a Hall at Cold Spring Harbor.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y., Oct. 26.—John Volkman, a barber who was employed by George Van Ausdall, was accidentally shot and killed last night on the stage of Thespian Hall by Charles Meinel of a company which has been giving a two weeks' show there in connection with the sale of a medicine. One of the star features of the show was Meinel's feat of shooting an apple from the head of any person who would volunteer to stand up and allow the apple to have his head for a resting place. When no one volunteered a member of the troupe performed this service.

Saturday afternoon while at work Volkman expressed his willingness to act as the support of the apple, and those who were in the shop at the time tried to dissuade him from taking the risk. One man went so far as to jokingly bid him goodbye, and ask where he wished to be buried. His employer, who knew he would probably try the daring act, made every effort to keep him from the hall, even delaying work in the shop in the hope that this feature of the performance would be over. Volkman reached the hall, however, in time to volunteer.

Meinel did not appear to be in good shooting trim last night, and had been jeered but a short time before because he had missed a card at which he had been shooting.

When Volkman had had the apple placed on his head Meinel began shooting at a distance of about twenty feet. The first two shots missed, but the third struck Volkman in the forehead and he dropped to the stage.

There was a wild scene in the body of the hall, which was crowded. Women screamed and fainted, and many rushed for the exits.

Dr. Soder, the manager of the show and medicine company, went to the aid of the injured man, and Dr. Baldwin of Main Street was summoned. They extracted a part of the bullet a couple of inches from where it entered, this portion having passed through the flesh between the bone and skin and lodged just inside the skin. The examination showed that the remainder had crushed through the frontal bone. Volkman died within an hour. Meinel was arrested by Constable James Wright, and held for a hearing on a charge of manslaughter.

Dr. Gibson of Huntington, the Coroner, reached here this morning and examined three witnesses, Thomas Keegan, Albert Waters, and Horace Allen, Jr. He then postponed the inquest until to-morrow morning, and notified District Attorney Livingston Smith, who will be here in the morning to take charge of the investigation.

Dr. Baldwin, in the presence of the Coroner, this morning performed the autopsy. This showed that the bullet had divided upon hitting the frontal bone two and a quarter inches above the eyebrow line. The smaller fragment had taken the course already described, and the other passed through the bone and into the brain, taking a backward and upward course, and lodging against the skull at the top and rear of the head.

Volkman was eighteen years of age. His father and mother reside in New York, but at present are in Germany.

FELL 250 FEET TO DEATH.

Two Men Instantly Killed, One Fatally Hurt—Rope Holding Swinging Scaffold on the Chimney Slipped.

By the slipping of a rope of a swinging scaffold on the tall chimney of the eleven-story refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company, on the northwest corner of Kent Avenue and South Second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday two men fell 250 feet, and were instantly killed, and another, who fell 70 feet to the roof of the building, was mortally injured.

The men killed were John Mulroy, twenty-five years old, and John Williams, twenty-seven years old, both living in Newark, N. J. Mulroy, it is said, was to have been married soon. The man fatally injured was Henry Cooper, also of Newark, who was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in a critical condition. He received a compound fracture of both legs and internal injuries.

The fourth man on the scaffold was John Murray, who saved his life by clinging to a rope until he was rescued. The refinery is known as the Brooklyn house of the American Sugar Refining Company. The chimney is about 275 feet from the ground, and was built in 1877. An iron ladder reaches to the top from the roof of the building.

About two weeks ago some of the bricks at the top dropped to the ground between the sugar refinery building and a building on the river front. At that time several men were injured, and one, William Naher, had his skull fractured and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where he is still.

Cooper obtained a contract to repair the chimney, and the work began yesterday. A stationary scaffold was built around the four sides of the chimney near the top, and when the brickwork was finished a swinging scaffold was suspended from the stationary structure. The rope holding the swinging scaffold was tied around one of the stout timbers of the stationary scaffold.

This swinging scaffold was on the north side of the tall chimney yesterday morning, and the four men got on it to do the "painting," as the mortar work was called. Cooper and Murray were on the land side of the scaffold, and the two men killed on the East River side. The scaffold was about thirty feet below the stationary structure when Cooper gave orders to lower it a little more. Williams lowered his end a few feet and fastened it, but a few minutes later, without any warning, the side nearest the river suddenly slipped down the rope, precipitating Mulroy and Williams to the ground. Almost every bone in their bodies was broken. Murray, who was nearest the rope on the other side, quickly seized a grip on it, while Cooper just missed getting a similar grip as he fell.

The first intimation people in the street had of the accident yesterday was when they heard the cries of the falling men. Murray's cries for help were also heard, as he hung in midair, and several men hurried up the iron ladder to the stationary scaffold, and hauled him up to it by a rope.

Spanish Leather Concern's Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 26.—A Spanish leather concern employing over 800 hands is negotiating for the purchase of suitable quarters for the removal of its plant to this place. The concern caters to the Cuban trade especially. Antonio Cabrisas, the President of the concern, is here looking over the contemplated site.

Mr. Cleveland's Gift to a College.

Special to The New York Times.

VILLA NOVA, Penn., Oct. 26.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has given 200 volumes to the library of Villa Nova College. The college last Commencement Day conferred the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence on Mr. Cleveland.

Golden State Limited.
Rock Island's superb new train from Chicago to California. Service commences Nov. 2 to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Most comfortable train in the world. No extra fare. Compartment and standard sleepers, observation, dining, and library cars. For particulars address A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

IRISH ARE PURCHASING QUANTITIES OF ARMS.

Manufacturers Must Not Send Arms to Proclaimed Districts Without a License.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times says that, "in consequence of the consignment of unusual quantities of arms and ammunition to Ireland," the Chief Constable of Birmingham has issued a circular to the local manufacturers calling attention to the necessity they are under of observing the terms of the Peace Preservation act.

This measure forbids the consignment of arms or ammunition to any person in a proclaimed district without a license.

According to reports printed in the London papers some of the Irish members of Parliament have recently been advocating armed resistance to British rule, or at any rate expressing regret that such resistance cannot be organized.

The Nationalists have in other ways committed acts which are declared to be of a treasonable character. For instance, at a meeting of the Corporation of Limerick on Oct. 2, a resolution was agreed to, on the motion of Councillor Prendergast, to confer the freedom of the city on a Capt. O'Donnell, who was stated to be a Limerick man who had served on the Boer side during the late war in South Africa. The resolution, after some delay, was seconded by Councillor Slattery and passed without discussion, the Mayor immediately calling on the Council to proceed to the next business.

A recent number of The Irish People gives a list of thirty-one Nationalists who are now undergoing or awaiting sentences under the Crimes Act. It includes the following members of Parliament: William Redmond, (six months,) Michael Reddy, (seven months,) Haviland Burke, (five months,) William Duffy, (arrested,) John O'Donnell, (arrested,) J. P. Farrell, (awaiting sentence,) P. A. McHugh, (awaiting sentence,) and John Roche, (four months' hard labor.)

Many of the convicted Nationalists were charged with sedition.

BICYCLIST ELWELL KILLED.

His Neck Broken by a Fall from a Motor Cycle—He Had Toured Europe and Asia.

Frank A. Elwell of 5 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, who has traveled over a large part of the world upon a bicycle, was killed yesterday at Hicksville, L. I., by a fall from a motor cycle.

Elwell was a member of the Alpha Motor Cycle Club, and, with about seventy other members of the club, was upon a ride over Long Island. The party had reached Hicksville and sat down to dinner, but had not missed Elwell, who had fallen behind, when a stray bicyclist rushed into the room where they were assembled and cried out that he had just come upon a man, evidently a member of the party, lying dead beside his cycle.

Several members mounted in haste and rode back. They found Elwell quite dead. It was evident that the front fork of his machine had broken while he was riding at a high rate of speed. He was projected over the handlebars, landed upon his head, and his neck was broken, so that death came instantly. Coroner Remsen of Hicksville viewed the body and gave permission for its removal to Brooklyn.

Elwell had a wife but no children. His father was once the editor of a paper in Portland, Me., of which place the dead man was a native. His bicycle tours during the past twelve years have covered most of the countries of Europe and Asia.

TRAINMEN WANT MORE PAY.

80,000 Employes of Western Railroads Expected to Ask for a 20 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Eighty thousand employes of Western railroads are expected to demand a 20 per cent. increase in wages, following similar action taken by 7,000 yardmen in the Chicago district Saturday. Chicago will be the centre of the fight, for this district has for years set the wage scale on the roads running west from a line through Duluth, Chicago, Cairo, and New Orleans. If successful here, the union officials believe they will win in the other centres, and on this account will bring all their power to aid the local men.

So important is the situation in Chicago, as affecting probable success in other sections, that Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who has been ill in Cleveland for several weeks, was brought to this city to-day.

Morrissey at once went into secret conference with Vice Grand Master W. G. Lee, also of Cleveland. It is believed they considered the question of the time for action in other parts of the West, but neither of them would discuss the purpose of the meeting.

Interest in the movement already has spread to the Switchmen's Union of North America, an independent body.

Roadmen want the same increase as do the yardmen. The freight conductors are paid 3 cents a mile, and the brakemen 2 cents. This scale was set in the old days when the trains were small and the engines light, and it was expected the conductors would earn from $3 to $4 a day and the brakemen from $2 to $3.

MYSTERIOUS EYE DISEASE.

Is Contracted from House Dust and Destroys Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The physicians of McKinley Hospital here have noticed within the month a peculiar form of eye disease contracted from house dust, in one case destroying the sight of an eye.

About ten days ago Mrs. Isaac Cooper was in the cellar of her home directing her servants in clearing it out. She took a dust brush from a servant and used it herself on some dust. Immediately after she felt an itching of the left eye, rubbed it, and the eye became very much inflamed. It grew rapidly worse and her husband, Dr. Cooper, sent here to the hospital, where, despite all that could be done, the sight left the eye, and Dr. Vischer, a specialist from Philadelphia, was summoned. Apparently nothing touches the disease and the specialist says the sight is gone for ever.

The physicians are puzzled over the case, which is similar to that of other patients received this month, all of whom had been dusting their homes.

Supposed Stradivarius Violin Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—A "find" of what is said to be an Antonius Stradivarius violin has been brought to light by A. A. Denis of this city, who bought the instrument in Morristown about two years ago. He paid $35 for it and purchased it for the use of his daughter. No particular value was placed on the "fiddle" at the time, although many noticed the richness of its tone. An expert found the Stradivarius label inside and the date 1719. Mr. Denis has been offered $1,500 for the violin, but he holds it at a higher figure.

"Cincinnati-St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited" leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

SCORE HURT IN COLLISION

Trolley Car Hits an Automobile Near Yonkers and Turns Over.

Accident Occurs at Edge of a Steep Embankment on Warburton Avenue—Party in Auto Escape Injury.

YONKERS, Oct. 26.—In front of Greystone this afternoon a collision between a trolley car and an automobile was responsible for the more or less serious injury of more than twenty persons.

According to the story told by the motorman, the car was passing Samuel J. Tilden's old residence, in Warburton Avenue, and the automobile was going along in the same direction and ahead of the car. The wheels of the machine, which was a big one weighing three tons, seemed somehow to be caught in the car tracks. The unexpected stoppage caused the car to run into it, and the shock was so violent that the car was flung from the track and over upon its side.

On one side of the track was a steep embankment, at the foot of which are the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, but the car was thrown the other way. While, therefore, it did not roll any great distance, the passengers were tumbled over and jumbled together topsy-turvy, and most of them were more or less hurt before it was possible to get them out of the wreck.

The automobile shot forward some distance after being hit, but was able to make its way to town in spite of the accident and a very much damaged tire. The chauffeur, who was arrested, gave his name as W. B. Raymond of 850 Eighth Avenue, New York City. He declined to say who owned the automobile or who was in it. The occupants were two women and a man, but the owner, the chauffeur says, was not in the party.

Joseph Nagle, the motorman of the car, lays the blame upon the chauffeur. The man and the women in the automobile escaped so far as could be learned without injury. Most of the people in the car disappeared without giving their names and none was dangerously injured. Some of them went home at once and summoned doctors to attend them there; others went to the offices of doctors along Warburton Avenue and neighboring streets; still others were taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital.

Those who were taken to the hospital are as follows:

BAILEY, Miss WENONAH, of Amsterdam Avenue, New York, a guest of Miss MacClintock; face cut, shoulder cut and bruised, cuts from glass about body.

CALLAHAN, Miss KATIE, of this city; scalp wounds and bruises.

MacCLINTOCK, Miss MERLE, of Mount Vernon, torn and lacerated; one ear almost torn off; bruised and cut by glass.

Harry Genabach, Miss Mamie Mahoney, Miss Mamie O'Brien, S. L. Ascher, and Martin Ryan were treated for cuts and bruises and went to their homes.

At the office of Dr. Miles there were treated James Arthur of 118 New Main Street, this city, and his three nephews, George, James, and William Arthur. All four had scalp wounds and were cut by glass and bruised about the body. They went home.

The names of the others injured could not be learned, the doctors refusing to tell, simply contenting themselves with saying they had treated a certain number. Their numbers, combined with those whose names are given, bring the total up to twenty-two.

EXCITEMENT IN WISCONSIN.

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STORY OF REPUBLICAN'S BET AGAINST ODELL

John Scatcherd of Buffalo, Who Made It, Will Vote for Him.

Defection of R. B. Mahany Does Not Alarm Erie Republicans, Who Assure Odell of 3,000 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Some days ago there was telegraphed from here to the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee at the Hoffman House, in New York City, the fact that John Scatcherd, who was once the Republican candidate for Mayor in this city and who is regarded as one of the most prominent Republicans of Erie County, had wagered $100 that Coler would beat Odell. Mr. Scatcherd did make the bet, but he will not support Coler. The story of how Mr. Scatcherd came to make the bet and how the information that he had made it became public is interesting.

In the first place Mr. Scatcherd did not make the bet with the man with whom he was reputed to have made it, according to friends of his, but with Postmaster Greiner. Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Greiner had a political argument late one evening, and both of them got rather excited. Greiner, it is said, was boasting that the Republicans had a walk-over in the State, and Scatcherd took a less optimistic view. Finally, when the argument was approaching a personal stage, Scatcherd, it is said, was betrayed by Greiner's bearing toward him into making a proposition, which both he and his friends say he as a loyal Republican would never have thought of making in ordinary circumstances. Merely to "call down" Greiner, so his friends assert, he said:

"Well, you know so much, I will just bet you $100 that Coler will beat Odell."

Greiner took the bet, and the money was put up. Nobody knew of the circumstance except the principals and a few of their Republican friends who were with them. The story only became public when it appeared in a newspaper here which is owned by William Warren, the Republican leader of the county.

Scatcherd's friends, both Democrats and Republicans, do not hesitate to express themselves forcibly about the action of Warren and Greiner in placing Scatcherd in the predicament in which he finds himself. A close personal friend of Scatcherd's, who is a prominent Democrat, said to-day that it was perfectly well known to the parties concerned that Scatcherd did not want to display opposition to Odell, but in his exuberance was merely actuated by a desire to squelch Greiner. Scatcherd expresses much regret over his political indiscretion. He says that he has been a life-long friend of Gov. Odell's, and never had any intention of voting against him.

The other reported Republican defection here over which the Democrats have expressed much elation is that of Rowland Blenerhassett Mahany. The Republicans are not much worried over Mr. Mahany's bolt. They are of the opinion that the election of Erastus C. Knight, the Republican candidate for Mayor last year by a majority of over 5,000, afforded a very good line on Mahany's influence, Mahany having supported Mr. Bissell, who was Mr. Knight's Democratic opponent. Mahany's strength has always been reputed to lie in the Polish wards on the east side of Buffalo. It was in these wards that Mr. Knight made his most surprising gains.

While he was in Buffalo Gov. Odell held conferences with William Warren, the Republican leader of Erie County; with Mayor Knight, Postmaster Greiner, and other leading Republicans. They informed him fully as to the work of the Republican organization in Erie County, and expressed to him their absolute confidence that Erie would go Republican by 3,000 plurality.

Norman E. Mack, the Democratic leader of the county, is claiming it for the Democrats by from 3,000 to 5,000. In connection with Mr. Mack's claims, the Republicans cite the fact that on the day of the Mayoralty election the Democrats were offering as high as four to one on the election of Bissell, and yet Knight won by over 5,000.

The Democrats are basing their hopes of success largely on the many scandals which have occurred in connection with the Republican administration of the city. Two Republican officials are now in prison for their acts, and Gov. Odell was compelled to remove the Republican Sheriff.

The canal interests are with Gov. Odell. Ex-Senator Laughlin and others who have been prominent in the movement here for the improvement of the canals, when seen to-day said that those who wished to see a speedy enlargement of the State's waterways were convinced that the Republican pledges on this subject gave more reason for hope than the pledges which were made by the Democrats.

"There is no question," said Senator Laughlin, "that the Democratic canal plank reads more attractively. The promise of a thousand-ton barge canal, which it contains, aroused a good deal of enthusiasm among our people at first. But when they came to consider the matter in cold, sober thought they discovered that while the Democrats had promised more than the Republicans they had not worked out any plan for the fulfillment of their pledge, while Gov. Odell had. The only way in which the Democratic plan could be carried out apparently would be through a proposition for a direct tax. This might defeat the whole scheme. The Republicans have evolved a plan for making the improvement without imposing any burdens upon the farmers, who would not be directly benefited, or, rather, who think they would not be benefited. Therefore we believe that the Republican plan is the one which holds out the most hope, and no Democratic votes, in my judgment, will be made in Erie County by the Democratic promise of a thousand-ton barge canal."

The chief interest in the campaign in Erie County is over the District Attorneyship. The Republican candidate is Assemblyman Edward O'Malley. The Democratic candidate is Edward E. Coatsworth. Both are young men, and both are personally very popular. They and their friends are putting up a hot fight, and most of the betting which is being done in Buffalo is being done on this contest. All bets are being made at even money. Gov. Odell, Senator Depew, and other Republican orators of the Governor's party were advised of O'Malley's danger, and they all spoke a good word for him at the meetings which they addressed.

A circular has been issued here, signed by men who are employed in various capacities on railroads, in which they call upon the railroad men of the State to vote against Gov. Odell because of his alleged failure to redeem the promise which it is claimed he made to place a practical railroad man upon the Railroad Commission. On the eve of the election at which he was chosen Governor Gov. Odell sent to John Lundrigan, the present Deputy Commissioner of Labor, a letter, in which he said on the subject of having a practical railroad man on the commission:

"If elected, I should give this important matter very careful consideration. My first step would be to consult with various railroad employes' organizations throughout the State, and receive their suggestions concerning the selection of a man who would represent their interests, and, if possible, to make such a selection upon the lines suggested."

The railroad employes' organizations indorsed Mr. Lundrigan as the man whom they would like to have on the commission, but it is stated that when Mr. Lundrigan and other railroad men called upon the Governor with regard to the matter, he told them that he thought the railroad employes had a practical railroad man on the commission in the person of Frank M. Baker. Mr. Baker was at the time of his appointment a railroad Superintendent.

Mr. Lundrigan was in Buffalo the other day, and he stated that he did not think the railroad men had any intention of going back on Gov. Odell because of his failure to get on the Railroad Commission. He said that most of the railroad men were for Odell. The Republican leaders here, fearing that there might be something serious in the reported disaffection among the railroad men, made a canvass of them and they say the results were reassuring.

The Democrats of Erie County have not been inclined to make any concessions to the labor element to secure its support. Organized labor in this county asked the Democratic Convention through its representatives to nominate D. V. Murphy for District Attorney, and promised that if this were done Mr. Murphy would receive the support of all of the federated labor organizations of the county. But their appeals were unheeded, and Edward E. Coatsworth was given the nomination. The treatment by the Democrats of Murphy being more recent than the treatment of Lundrigan by Odell, it is believed that whatever disappointment and resentment may have been occasioned by Gov. Odell's failure to appoint Lundrigan has been more than offset by the Democratic Convention's rejection of Murphy.

THE ELECTION ESTIMATES.

Senator Platt, Confident of Odell's Election, Says That 20,000 for Coler in Kings Is Absurd.

The estimates published yesterday on the vote in the coming election were discussed generally by politicians. The Herald on a postal card canvass gives the State to Odell by about 21,000; The New York World, acting on information received from its correspondents outside of New York City, concedes for Odell the very narrow margin of 10,000. The Brooklyn Eagle, after a careful canvass of Kings, expresses the opinion that Mr. Coler will carry that county by 23,094 plurality.

These figures, with The Herald's estimate of 62,000 for Coler in New York County, would send the Democratic nominee up to the Bronx with about 85,000. The Republicans are confident that Gov. Odell will come down to the city line with a larger plurality than Roosevelt had in 1898, when the Republican up-State pluralities aggregated 102,316.

Senator Platt said yesterday: "Odell's election is certain. He will come to the Bronx with a bigger vote than Roosevelt. I consider the claim of 20,000 plurality in Kings for Coler absurd. The Legislature will be strongly Republican. I shall not be surprised if the next National House of Representatives is close, but I am satisfied the Republicans will have a majority there."

Other Republican leaders would not talk for publication, and the Democrats contented themselves with asserting satisfaction with the forecasts made and predicting that the figures indicated the election of Mr. Coler.

PROHIBITION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Civil Service Reform Association Has Directed Attention to the Provisions of the New Law.

The attention of the heads of the State and city departments has been directed by the Civil Service Reform Association to the drastic provisions of the new civil service law that prohibits the solicitation, receipt, or payment of political assessments or contributions. Following is the letter:

New York, Oct. 25, 1902.

Dear Sir: The attention of this association has been called to circulars sent to employes of public departments requesting contributions to party campaign funds, in violation of the civil service law. This law not only makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both, for a person to request the payment of any political assessment, subscription, or contribution of a civil employe, but also provides the same penalty for any person who shall "knowingly send or present any political assessment, subscription, or contribution to * * * any said officer, agent, or employe."

Employes of public departments in many cases contribute to campaign funds through fear of losing their positions. They are not generally aware that such payment, if made to a public officer, will render them liable to prosecution. In order that they may be made acquainted with their right to refuse to contribute under pressure, and with the danger of prosecution incurred by them in sending or presenting a political contribution to a public officer, I respectfully request, on behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, that the provisions of the civil service law in regard to political assessments may be posted in a conspicuous place in your department during the remainder of the campaign. Very respectfully yours,

ELLIOT H. GOODWIN, Secretary.

The association has announced that it "will be glad to receive evidence, on which a prosecution can be based, at its offices, 41 Wall Street."

COLER REPLIES TO WOODRUFF.

He Advises the Lieutenant Governor to Investigate His Stationery Charges.

In regard to the charges made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn Saturday night as to a protest to Mr. Coler, when Controller, about a contract for stationery said to be let at twice the correct price, Mr. Coler said last night at the Hoffman House:

"The amount involved is about $500. Had Mr. Woodruff taken the precaution of going to the Controller's office and seeing Mr. Grout and investigating the matter thoroughly he would not have made such an exhibition of himself. If he desires any further information on the subject I suggest that he examine the records.

"By the way, would some one kindly ask Tim if he ever sold any maltine to the State institutions, and if so, what progress the patients have made on it?"

CONGRESS RALLY TO-NIGHT.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson to Speak at Madison Square Garden.

All arrangements for the Democratic Congressional rally at Madison Square Garden to-night have been completed. There will be a grand display of pyrotechnics, music galore, and a parade.

Among those scheduled to speak at one or more of the meetings are ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Gov. D. B. Hill, Senator James K. Jones, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Congressman Griggs, ex-Gov. Budd of California, Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, ex-Congressman William R. Springer of Illinois, John W. Keller, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Congressman Sulzer, Franklin Quinby, Thomas Gilleran, John W. Quinn, and ex-Judge N. V. Cannon of Chicago.

For A. J. Cummings's Unexpired Term.

In the old Tenth Congressional District, which will hereafter, with slightly modified boundaries, be known as the Eleventh, the Democratic nominee to fill the unexpired term of Amos J. Cummings is Edward Swann, lawyer, of 1,135 Broadway, residing at 317 West Fourteenth Street. In the list published yesterday there appears only the name of W. R. Hearst, the Democratic nominee for the Fifty-eighth Congress in the new Eleventh District, with the name of Henry Birrell, the Republican opponent of both Mr. Swann and Mr. Hearst.

Small Vote Expected in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The total registration in this city is 71,107, a falling off of 5,258, as compared with the registration of last year. The registration has fallen short also in other parts of the State, so that a smaller vote than usual is expected in Ohio Nov. 4. The only places where the vote was fully registered are in three or four closely contested Congressional districts.

Indorsements for Justice Steckler.

The New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Benevolent and Protective Association has pledged its active support to Justice Alfred Steckler, one of the nominees for the Supreme Court bench. It was followed yesterday by the members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9,463.

Rally for Francis Burton Harrison.

A demonstration in the interest of Francis Burton Harrison, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Thirteenth District, will be held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Thursday night. Speeches will be made by ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle and Edward M. Shepard.

Port Warden March's Parade.

Pretty girls, automobiles, flowers, torchlights, bands of music, and mounted men will make up the parade of the Loyal Republican Club and the James E. March Association of the Sixth Assembly District to-night. Port Warden March, the Grand Marshal, expects to have 1,000 men in line. The march will be from Howard Square, through Mulberry, Spring, Mott, Prince, Elizabeth, East Houston Streets, to Second Avenue to Beethoven Hall, in East Fifth Street, where a mass meeting will be held.

Nineteenth District Republicans.

The Republican organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District will hold a meeting to-night in the Miller Building, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, to ratify the Republican nominations. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock, and will be presided over by Edward A. Dillenbeck. The speakers will be Lemuel Ely Quigg, William H. Douglas, Charles O. Maas, Charles F. Bostwick, and J. Leslie Gossin.

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Take a rest and you'll be glad. Trip teems with interest. A postal to the Chamberlin brings a booklet.—Adv.

DEPOSED HOSPITAL MEN ATTACK ODELL

Say He Substituted Political for Philanthropic Control.

Governor, They Assert, Has Shown Utter Absence of Requisite Knowledge and Established Inefficient Management.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Local managers of State hospitals and other institutions who were removed from office by Gov. Odell have issued a statement in which they comment upon and criticise his policy of centralization. The article begins by saying:

"The question whether the State hospitals for the insane and the State charitable and reformatory institutions shall be under philanthropic or under political control is an issue which has been forced upon the humanitarian people of this State. To such a question there can be but one answer.

"Time and time again it has been demonstrated in Indiana, in Kansas, in Pennsylvania, and in other States, and but recently in Illinois, that political interference in the management of the public charities is invariably fraught with disastrous results.

"The course of the present Governor of New York on this subject has seriously alarmed many of the most thoughtful citizens of the Commonwealth, who have for years given freely of their time and effort and means for the uplifting of the unfortunate. To speak plainly, these citizens have been forced by the events of the last two years to conclude, whether correctly or not, that the Governor, under the plea of securing economies of management which have not been and should not be realized, has sought to substitute political control of these institutions for that philanthropic management under which they have made steady progress for nearly three-quarters of a century.

"Believing that such a course, by involving the management of these great institutions in partisan turmoil, constitutes a serious menace to the future welfare of their unfortunate inmates as well as to the interests of the State at large, it is proposed herein to present a plain and conservative statement of the facts for the information of those electors of the State who should have an especial interest in the subject."

The article then declares that the management of State institutions with inmates who are insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, and otherwise incapacitated, should be in the hands of men intimate with the needs of these unfortunates. Gov. Odell has shown, according to the recital, an utter absence of this knowledge.

The article asserts that Gov. Odell appointed a prison Superintendent with power to inspect his own work; that he chose politicians as his charity advisers; that he has made a political machine out of the management of New York State institutions; that he has removed from office capable Prison and Charity Commissions and appointed political commissions in their stead; that he has not economized the management and has made it inefficient.

VERDURE IN ARID LAND.

Rain in Drought-Stricken Region of Texas Causes Grass to Grow Again After Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 26.—The so-called semi-arid region of southwest Texas, comprising a strip of territory 100 miles wide along the Rio Grande River, is now covered with verdure for the first time in more than two years. Less than a month ago this section was absolutely bare of grass and nothing grew upon it except mesquite, brush and cactus. Most of the stock had either been shipped to the North or had died.

Then the first general rain in two years came and soaked the ground to a depth of several inches. Almost at once the saving quality of the land, its recuperative power, became apparent. Within a few days the surface of the earth took on a faint green hue, as the tender green shoots of grass pushed their way through the soil. Now the grass is ankle deep and thick and the whole country is beautiful to look upon.

Because nearly all of the cattle have been moved out of the region or have died the new grass will have a chance to grow strong and become well rooted. For this reason many hold the opinion that the drought was not wholly a curse to the country.

The rains have lifted this part of Texas out of a tight place. They have insured plenty of stock water and grass for the Winter and a good season in the ground for plowing.

SMELTING COMPANY CHANGE.

Western Executive Committee Will Be Abolished Under the New Arrangement.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—It is announced, after a four days' conference of the officials of the American Smelting and Refining Company, that the Western Executive Committee will be abolished, and that hereafter the interests of the company in Colorado will be looked after by James B. Grant and Dennis Sheedy of Denver, who are characterized as Western, or resident, members of the Executive Committee.

Hereafter, the Eastern Executive Committee, which was the main governing body, will be known simply as the Executive Committee. Franklin Guttermar will be General Manager of the Colorado plants. Edgar L. Newhouse, ex-manager with headquarters in this city, will go to New York as assistant to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will consist of Daniel Guggenheim, Chairman; Isaac Guggenheim, Morris Guggenheim, E. W. Nash, Barton Sewell, Anton Rilers, August R. Meyer, James B. Grant, and Dennis Sheedy.

SEABRIGHT AUTOMOBILE CASE.

F. M. Warburg to Appeal to Federal Court from the Verdict of $12,070.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 26.—Application will be made by F. M. Warburg of New York, who is a Summer resident of the Rumson Road, to have the Seabright automobile case, in which he was the defendant, reopened in the United States court at Trenton.

Damages to the amount of $12,070 were recently awarded to J. B. Hughes against Mr. Warburg for injuries sustained at Seabright last Summer, the result, it is claimed, of Mr. Hughes's team becoming frightened at Warburg's automobile. The team dashed into the glass-inclosed piazza of the Seabright Inn. Mr. Hughes was thrown out. One of his horses was hurt so badly that it had to be shot. At the trial at Trenton it was shown that Hughes had suffered from shock, and was likely to be permanently diabled.

Warburg wants the case reopened on the ground that he will be able to prove that Hughes's injuries are not of a permanent nature, and furthermore that the horseless machine that caused the team to run away was not his property.

FOUR ROWBOATS UPSET.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Emil Maska, forty years of age, of 417 East Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, was drowned off Fort Slocum this afternoon. He, with John S. Slaven and Charles Straven, neighbors, went fishing from a rowboat. One of them lost a hat overboard, and in efforts to recover it the boat was overturned.

Maska did not come to the surface. The others swam to the reef and were rescued. Maska had a wife and one child.

Three other rowboats, containing eight men, were upset in Echo Bay in the afternoon, but the men were rescued.

Commencing November 2.

The Rock Island's new Golden State Limited trains will run daily, Chicago to California, via El Paso, on their fast 65-hour schedule. It is no longer necessary to go 744 miles out of your way to reach Southern California. Rock Island trains go right to the spot. Most southern route. No snow; no high altitudes; no heavy grades. For folders, maps, and particulars, address A. H. Moffet, Gen'l Eastern Pass. Agt., 401 Broadway, N. Y. —Adv.

Time Has Worked Wonders in the Brewing Industry.

It is not like Americans to stand still; they ever strive to meet new conditions and new needs, with new effort and renewed success. Take for instance the bottling of

EVANS' ALE

by its makers at the brewery. English brewers leave the bottling of their product to outsiders—that's not the case with Evans'—and this is the result:

"White Label"	Bass, . .	$2.00	doz.
"Dog's Head"	Bass, . .	2.00	"
"Burke's"	Bass, . .	1.90	"
"Bull Dog"	Bass, . .	1.80	"

Evans' Ale $1.50 doz

Bottled at the brewery—that's why Bass' Ale is never bottled by the brewers.

ALL DEALERS AND RESTAURANTS SELL EVANS' ALE.
Brewed For Past 116 Years By C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, (Wholesale only) 127 Hudson St.
Dealers should place their orders now and avoid cold weather shipments.

M'CULLAGH DEPUTIES GET INTO TROUBLE

Reprimanded in Court and Their Prisoners Discharged.

Magistrate Flammer Calls the Arrests a Disgrace and Reserves Decision on a Counter-Charge of Felonious Assault.

Hugo Nowak and James Keys, two of Superintendent McCullagh's Deputies, were severely reprimanded in the Tombs Court by Magistrate Flammer yesterday, their prisoners discharged, and decision was reserved on a counter-charge of felonious assault made against them by their former prisoners, Michael Guerin, proprietor of the Old Everett House, at 104 Vesey Street; John J. English, fifty-seven years old, the night clerk in the hotel, and Hugh Scanlon, twenty-three years old, of 98 Vesey Street.

In court it developed that some time last week Superintendent McCullagh received information to the effect that wholesale illegal registration was being conducted from the hotel. On Saturday he sent two of his Deputies to the place and confiscated the register. That same day, Guerin says, he went to Superintendent McCullagh's office to learn about his books, and says he was met by Deputy Superintendent Van Duzen, who, he says, said to him:

"Yes, I took your books, and I'll take you too, if you don't shut up."

Later McCullagh issued fifteen subpoenas and sent Nowak and Keys to the hotel to serve them. They arrived at the place at about 10 o'clock Saturday night. English was alone behind the desk. As soon as they had made their identity known, English, who had received instructions, refused to give the men any information. Keys started up stairs, and, he says, was followed by English. After going a few steps, Keys says, English fell backward and received two severe cuts on his face and head. Nowak swore that he offered to bathe the old man's head.

English, the Deputies said, became abusive then, and they arrested him. The proprietor, Guerin, then interfered, they assert, and he, too, was placed under arrest. Then, they say, Scanlon entered the hotel and became abusive, and they arrested him. The Deputies said they were taking the trio to the Church Street Station when Scanlon attempted to assault them.

The officers' story was contradicted by several persons, including English; John Kaiser of 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn, who conducts a store near the hotel; Charles Wulff of 579 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, a barber, and Policeman Perry of the Church Street Station.

English testified that he was behind the desk when the officers arrived. He told them the clerk was asleep, and directed them to his room. Shortly after that, English says, he went up stairs to get a small stove on which he was in the habit of cooking a luncheon. Keys and Nowak met him in the hallway, and Keys exclaimed:

"There's the man who has been interfering with us," and then struck him on the head with a billy. English says he does not know what happened after that for some time. English says he is not a voter.

John Kaiser said that Keys had earlier in the evening served one of his employes with a subpoena, and had used vile and abusive language before his (Kaiser's) daughter. Keys then went to the hotel. Kaiser shortly after went to the barber's shop on the first floor of the hotel and saw English, Keys, and Nowak in conversation. A few moments later English, Kaiser says, entered the barber's shop with blood trickling down his face. Keys followed, according to Kaiser, and struck the old man over the head with a billy and struck him in the face with his fist. Guerin then entered the barber's shop and asked the witness to get a policeman.

Kaiser was corroborated by the barber, Wulff, and then Scanlon said he was going into the hotel to hire a room when Keys said to him: "I'll give you a room," and struck him in the face.

Patrolman Perry of the Church Street Station testified that Guerin had come after him and said:

"Perry, they've beaten the old man shamefully. I want you to arrest them."

Perry said he went to the hotel and saw the agents with English. They then placed Guerin under arrest, and Perry told them all to go to the police station.

George Feber of 130 East Eighth Street testified similarly.

A counter-charge of felonious assault had been made against the Deputies, and then Magistrate Flammer said:

"This was all unnecessary. From the evidence given I have no doubt that this is a case of unprovoked assault on the part of you agents. It is a disgrace. You have no right to act as Judge and jury."

Then, turning to Keys, the Magistrate asked:

"You were formerly with the Goddard Society?"

"Yes," replied Keys.

"I thought so," said the court. "I had one of your cases, on similar lines, before me in the Harlem Court."

The prisoners were then discharged, and the Magistrate announced that he would reserve decision on the counter-charge.

HANNA DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He Says He Has Been "Brutally Caricatured"—Accuses "Tom" Johnson of Telling Lies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Senator Hanna spoke in a tent here last night on State issues. After going into the question of the relation of capital and labor, much along the lines that he has followed during the present campaign, Mr. Hanna said:

"The best efforts of my life will be devoted to the establishment of a cordial relationship between capital and labor and to the cause of bringing the interests of the laboring man to a higher plane of citizenship. I have in recent years been so abused and so brutally caricatured that it is no wonder the people do not know me. While I stand before an audience of my fellow-citizens and before my God I want to be believed. This is because I never did nor never will tell anything but the truth. I will never sink to the depths of misrepresentation for your vote. I would never do this any more than I would cheat in business, and God knows I never did that.

"I do not want to descend to the depths as does Tom Johnson, a pure and simple demagogue. He is going about telling you barefaced lies. He says that I want a perpetual franchise for the little consolidated street railway system. That is a lie and he knows it. I never asked for a perpetual franchise and do not want one."

MR. STEVENSON IN TOWN.

Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson arrived in this city last night from his home in Bloomington, Ill. He went to the Democratic State Headquarters in the Hoffman House, where he said he came here to speak at the big Democratic Congressional rally in Madison Square Garden to-night, and added that he might make one more speech during the campaign in this city. He also said he was very unfamiliar with the political situation in this State, but added:

"We are all interested in your present campaign out in Illinois, Democrats and Republicans alike. You see, it's the pivotal State, and as it goes is of great interest to both parties."

Mr. Stevenson was asked about the Congressional campaign in the West.

"I believe the Democratic Party," said Mr. Stevenson, "will make considerable gains in Illinois and other Western States. The reapportionment makes it certain, and uncertain according to locality. In Illinois we have twenty-four Congressmen. Twenty of those I believe can be divided between the two parties, while the other four are doubtful. In Chicago we will gain two Congressmen, while down in the Cairo district I think we will gain two more.

"In Indiana I expect we shall make gains, and in Iowa we will gain two Congressmen. Speaker Henderson's withdrawal has been a help to the Democrats in the Dubuque district, where ex-Gov. Boies is running, and the ex-Governor is very strong out there. I expect to see Wisconsin and Michigan elect some Democratic Congressmen."

Mr. Stevenson said that the trust issue would play a big part in electing Democratic Congressmen in Republican districts in the West.

PLEA FOR LIBERAL JUDAISM.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—The Rev. Dr. C. A. Rubenstein, rabbi of Har Sinai Temple, in an address to-day to a large congregation, including some of the most prominent Hebrews in the city, made a vigorous plea for what he termed the Judaism of the age. He said:

"With the modern spirit to guide us in our presentation of genuine Jewish truth we have the right to abandon our former passive position to assume the aggressive. The liberal Judaism for which Einhorn struggled and on which this congregation is founded need no longer be preached on sufferance.

"The time has arrived to lift the reform doctrine out of its anomalous state in our larger communities and turn it into a prevailing communal force. The bulk of American Jews have already seen the inefficacy of the ceremonialism as a factor in modern life. They are, however, apparently shocked at the thought that services are held in a synagogue on Sunday without realizing that they are far more un-Jewish in attending no service at all during the week.

"Where is the religion to be found in the man who is most orthodox in belief and an out-and-out radical in practice? Into this position, confessedly indefensible and illogical, so many of our American Jews would not have been forced had traditional Judaism been able to retain its hold. For the modern Jew there is only one way out of this embarrassing situation. He must coordinate his belief with the demands of the times. He must accept the platform to retain the old forms only in so far as they are compatible with his intelligence and his life, and to accept in addition whatever in our modern environment may be conducive to the development of his spirituality.

"No synagogue has the right to close its doors on Sunday when there are Jews and Jewesses who can not or will not attend a service on any other day of the week. The spirit of resistance shown so often by great bodies of Jews in not heeding the signs of the times borders close on fanaticism. Every step taken in thwarting the modernization of the ancient faith is a step backward."

Guests of Edmund Russell.

Edmund Russell, in his Indian studio, gave a reception last night to several members of Weedon Grossmith's company and other friends, including Miss Alice Fischer, William Harcourt, Miss Maud Abbott, Herbert Sleath, Miss Joan Burnett, Miss Lotta Linthicum, the Earl of Yarmouth, Franc V. Le Mone, John Flood, Franklyn Hurleigh, Mlle. Selma, Malcolm Forbes, Miss Emily Wakeman, George Bennett Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Powers, Miss Katherine Stagg, the Misses Selby, and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6:35 A. M.—49 West Street, B. T. Babbitt; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—1,956 Third Avenue, James Cleary; damage, $150.

4:29 P. M.—1,900 Second Avenue, Morris Small; damage, $200.

5:10 P. M.—919 Third Avenue, Michael Sperace; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—25 Bowery, Robert Leed; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—35 Wall Street; damage, $10,000.

7:40 P. M.—144 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Samuel L. Klephner; damage, $35.

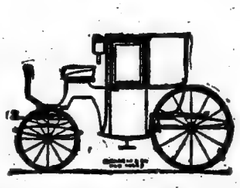

Flandrau & Co.,

Carriage Builders.

Through years of careful and scientific building of high-grade carriages the name FLANDRAU has been associated with all that is best in vehicle production.

The present exhibit at our new and spacious Repository is the largest and most complete in the country. It embraces all the latest types of carriages so conveniently arranged that a thorough inspection is positively assured.

406-412 Broome St.,

Just east of Broadway.

4th Ave. cars pass our corner.

W. & J. Sloane

We are now showing our new private patterns of

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

We recommend our superior qualities for use in bedrooms and other spaces where bright and cleanly floor coverings at moderate prices are desired. All patterns offered are confined exclusively to us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Always of Interest.

We are thoroughly critical when it comes to our advertising—we are bound each day to make it as interesting in its way as the rest of the news of the paper in which it appears.

To do this, we censor every paragraph, and let only such news as we are sure will appeal to you come to light. Of course, most interesting of it all, is the news of bargains—and that's why we let items and prices take the most space.

These bargain news paragraphs for to-day:—

Velvet Waists $3.98

Made of imported metallic dotted velvets, which do not rub, the trouble with many of the cheaper velvets. They are cut on the most fashionable lines, with tailor stitched pleats, buttoning on the side with fancy buttons; colors, navy and black with dots and figures; worth $5.

Velvet Suits $11.50

Handsome garments made of the very best Velutina; in plain black, blue and green, with small metallic dots, stripes or checks; the waists are made with box or inverted plaits front and back; effectively trimmed with metallic buttons or ornaments; some have epaulets on shoulders; all have smart stock collars, new sleeves and cuffs. The skirts have inverted plaited or habit backs; cut gored flaring shape, with the graceful sweep and hang of a $60 made-to-order garment; sizes 32 to 42; worth fully $20.

Men's Underwear

50c—Extra quality fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; the drawers made with double seats; sewed with silk throughout; excellent value at 75c. to $1 per garment; all sizes.

98c—Manufactured by Root's Mills—every garment stamped with the name—all wool natural gray and camel's hair, single and double breasted Shirts and Drawers, the latter with double gussets; all sizes, including extra large; regularly retailed at $1.50 per garment.

$1.49—Finest grades of all wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned, made on English frames; gray and white; all sizes, including extra large; sold everywhere at $2.50 per garment.

Wrappers $3.98

Women's all-wool cashmere wrappers in various dainty colors; made with watteau back; full front; pointed yoke, standing collar and lapels; prettily trimmed with satin ribbon.

Corsets $1

A special sale of a lot of various popular makes of corsets offered at this price to-day. They are in the new modish straight front shape, with low busts, dip hips; made of white, drab and black coutil.

Blankets $6.98

Full size for large beds; fine Australian wool; soft and downy; just enough cotton fibre in their make-up to prevent shrinking; equal to any $9 or $10 blanket on the market.

Grocery Specials

Mixed Tea or Oolong, sold elsewhere at 50c., this sale, per lb.,	23c
Mixed Tea, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast; our 50c. kind,	38c
Mixed Tea, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast; our 62c. kind, per lb.,	49c
Rice, fancy, 2 lb. packages, and	15c 18c
Pearl Tapioca, best, 1 lb. pkgs.,	3c
New Lentils, fancy, per lb.,	5c
Tomatoes, very fine, big cans, (Not more than six cans to a customer.)	8c
Stringless Beans, per can,	10c., 13c., 14c., 16c., 18c
California Asparagus, per can,	17c., 22c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans,	16c., 20c., 28c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans,	18c., 21c

Persian Lamb Coat $65

These handsome coats are cut on the newest models, with large rolling collars, deep revers trimmed with Eastern mink or fine chinchilla. They are fully worth $125.00, and are offered during this sale at the special price of $65.

Silk Umbrella, $1.95

Handsome all silk umbrellas which will do great service. They roll tightly; have case and tassel; 26 and 28 inch sizes for men or women. The women's have handles of beautiful pearl and sterling, ivory and sterling and Dresden, in charming designs; the men's have selected box, fir, horn and ivory handles ornamented with sterling silver. They are regular $3.50 to $5 umbrellas, made to sell for those prices.

Women's Underwear

17c—Extra heavy shaped fleece-lined vests and French band pants to match, white only; all sizes; regularly sold for 29c.

79c—These manufactured by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills—white and gray merino vests and pants to match; have no equal for durability and wear; they are guaranteed not to shrink; you'd pay $1.50 for underwear not half as good as this.

98c—Women's Black Wool Tights, made by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; ankle length; open and closed; guaranteed not to shrink; actual value $1.50.

Women's Gloves $1

The new mannish gloves so popular; have broad cut heavy corded backs; made from the best imported cape skin; colors tan and English red; these gloves are equal to $1.50 sort elsewhere.

Women's Hose 98c pr.

Beautiful bright silk stockings, in black only; well worth $1.98 pair. We offer them at this special price for to-day only, and will not sell more than six pairs to one customer.

Morris Chair $5.98

The frame is of solid oak, heavily built; has French shape legs and carved claw feet; back adjusts to four positions; reversible cushions, all hair filled; covered in Belgium velours; value $8.50.

Wines & Liquors

Cognac, a $1.50 bottle French brandy,	95c
Sparkling Mosel, a $2.25 quart bottle,	$1.25
Imported Port, per bottle, 49c., 85c., $1.15,	$1.50
Imported Sherry, per bottle, 49c., 75c., 90c., $1.25,	$1.50
Chateau La Tour (Claret), bottled at Chateau, big $2.00 bottles,	$1.25
Winkler (Rhine Wine), A. Wilhelmj, Hattenheim, per doz. bots.,	$4.85
California Port or Sherry, very choice, full quarts,	23c
California Riesling, very choice, big bottles,	17c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow; this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price; full quarts,	59c

NO POISON

Has ever been found in the enamel of

Agate Nickel-Steel Ware.

The BLUE LABEL, Protected by Decision of United States Court, pasted on every piece,

PROVES IT.

If substitutes are offered, write us.

New Booklet Free.

Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by the leading Department and Housefurnishing Stores.

Salesroom & Service Dept., 25 Park Place, Boston, Chicago.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!

On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. ONE FIRST QUALITY LENS DUPLICATED, 25c. (Pay system of examination insures per

GERMANS GETTING TRADE AT AUSTRIANS' EXPENSE

Latter Being Ousted from Balkan and Levant Markets.

Austrian Governing Class Accused of Neglecting to Afford State Aid to Industry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the progress of German commerce is one of the most marked features of recent trade developments in the Balkans and part of the Levant, where Austria-Hungary was formerly supreme.

This German success, says the correspondent, seems largely due to the antiquated ideas in regard to economic affairs prevailing in the Austrian aristocratic and official world, which is accused by the industrial element of neglecting to afford effective State support and encouragement of industry. Such State aid is one of the main causes of German success.

The correspondent remarks that another cause of German predominance in the Near East, and even within Austria-Hungary itself, is the vigorous self-advertising of the Germans. They have managed to convert a considerable portion of their military renown into a reputation for high industrial capacity, which reputation some of the best judges are not always prepared to confirm.

The powerful influence of the German press, adds the correspondent, has almost completely hypnotized public opinion in Vienna. It is only on rare occasions, such as the publication of the German Customs Tariff bill, that Austrians realize that they are becoming economically, as well as politically and intellectually, a colony of the German Empire.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR KING EDWARD'S RECOVERY.

His Majesty, the Queen, and Most of the Members of the Royal Family at St. Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and almost all the other members of the royal family drove to St. Paul's Cathedral today and offered up thanks for the recovery of the King's health and the ultimate celebration of the coronation.

The weather was rainy, and small crowds marked the royal progress through the metropolis. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor of London and the Corporation, in bedraggled robes, met the King and escorted him to the cathedral. In St. Paul's were gathered several thousand persons, including Premier Balfour, leading members of the nobility, almost all the members of the Cabinet, and the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, among whom was Mr. Choate. These distinguished persons were in the nave of the cathedral.

The Honorable Artillery Company formed an imposing line. The members wore their busbies and carried fixed bayonets. Before the service was over several of the artillerymen had fainted as a result of the long time during which they had to stand.

The choir, the chapter, and the Bishop of London (the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram) escorted the King and Queen to a throne before the reredos. There was a full choral service of thanksgiving, followed by a sermon by the Bishop of London, who laid special stress upon the fact that this was the second time in his Majesty's life that he had entered St. Paul's to give thanks for his recovery from a dangerous illness. At the conclusion of the sermon the Te Deum was sung heartily.

The royal party then returned to Buckingham Palace, and were well greeted wherever the crowds were large enough to raise a cheer. In spite of the rain King Edward ordered that the carriages be kept open.

The scene at St. Paul's was more brilliant than devotional. All the officials present wore their uniforms and decorations, creating a blaze of color such as is seldom seen in the cathedral. King Edward was in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wore the decoration of the Order of the Garter.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS ENDS

Disappointment Because This Country Did Not Have a Larger Representation.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Surprise and regret are felt by the delegates to the International Tuberculosis Congress, which has been in session here, that the United States did not have a larger representation, and especially that some one was not present to describe the results of the experiments carried on in America during the last year with regard to the communicability of animal tuberculosis to human beings. The only American who attended the congress was Dr. William Eager of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who is stationed at Naples. The abstract of a paper on the direction which should be taken by tuberculosis investigation, the work of Dr. Charles Denison of Denver, Col., was circulated among the delegates.

The last session of the congress was held to-day at midday. Dr. Williams of England made an address in which he advocated the classification of patients in sanitoria according to the progress each makes toward recovery. The congress then adjourned. It will meet next year in Paris.

In the opinion of leading delegates, the chief results of the gathering have been to show the progress made in Germany in sanitoria and scientific appliances.

SEVERE FLOODS IN SICILY.

Great Damage to Property—Several Persons Drowned in South Italy.

CATANIA, Sicily, Oct. 26.—There have been heavy rains and floods between here and Syracuse. The railroad was partly destroyed near Bicoca, and great damage has been done to property. In many places the water has attained a depth of fifteen feet.

The peasants have taken refuge on the roofs of their houses, and are firing pistols as signals of distress.

ROME, Oct. 26.—There have been floods in the Province of Calabria, in which several persons were drowned.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD HOME.

Says Great Britain Has Nothing to Fear from the Shipping Trust.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford arrived here to-day from New York on the Cunard liner Umbria. In the United States Lord Charles studied the construction of American battleships, and also investigated shipping matters.

In an interview the Admiral said he had a splendid reception in the United States, and that he could vouch for the genuineness of the kind sentiment entertained in America for Great Britain. He said his investigations on the other side had convinced him that Great Britain had nothing to fear from the International Mercantile Marine Company. On the contrary, he believed that this combination would benefit England commercially and otherwise. "The United States," he said, "is certainly ahead of us in engineering and administration, and we need to adapt ourselves more to modern ideas."

Continuing, Lord Charles said he did not take a pessimistic view of the situation and did not agree that Great Britain was going down hill. Public men ought to strive to bind the two great countries more firmly together. "If Great Britain and the United States," said the Admiral, "were joined in the interests of universal peace, and if the rest of the world wanted to fight these countries, then let the rest of the world look out."

PRAISES MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London Press Believes His Visit to South Africa Constitutes a New Departure in the Consolidation of the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In an editorial article to-day on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's approaching visit to the South African colonies The Times says:

"It constitutes, we trust and believe, a new departure in the consolidation of the empire. We sincerely hope that this statesmanlike departure from the routine ruts of administration may bear such fruit as to insure that it will become a precedent. Nothing, we are confident, could contribute more effectually to the growth of imperial feeling at home and in the colonies than a series of such visits to each of the chief groups of British possessions successively.

"Can we doubt that the step will deeply impress Europe, and perhaps more deeply still our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic, with the sincerity of our desire to cement the empire we have built up by the contentment and loyalty of its peoples?"

MACEDONIAN LEADER DEAD?

Zontcheff Wounded in a Fight Near Nevrokop—One Report Says He Was Killed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Porte has received news, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, of the defeat near Nevrokop of M. Zontcheff's band of Macedonian insurgents.

Twenty-three of the revolutionists were killed, and Zontcheff himself was wounded. The leader, however, escaped with the remains of his band.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople says it is reported that Zontcheff, the Macedonian leader, was killed in a fight between insurgents and Turkish troops at a point between Nevrokop and Meinik, European Turkey.

The insurgents lost twenty-three men killed in the engagement.

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

Revolutionists in the Interior Taking Advantage of the Withdrawal of Troops for the Isthmus.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 26.—The German steamer Hercynia arrived here to-day from Colon. Her officers report that considerable fighting is going on in the interior of Colombia, the revolutionists taking advantage of the withdrawal of Government troops for service on the Isthmus.

At Savanilla the Government soldiers are dying at an alarming rate from fever and privations. While the Hercynia was moored at Savanilla there were on the pier bodies of several soldiers who had died there. Disease is rife on that part of the coast. The ship's officers had to check their own cargo at Savanilla and do other work themselves for which Colombians are generally employed, it being impossible to get local help.

The situation on the Isthmus remains the same.

DANISH-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Danish Crown Prince's approaching visit to Emperor William at Berlin is considered a political event of great interest, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times. It is regarded as a sign that the relations between the Danish and German Courts are much improved, in spite of the ever-present North Schleswig question. The Deuntzer Ministry, which has endured many humiliations in the course of the past year, is thought to have scored a victory.

TO USE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The System to be Installed at All Stations and on Trains in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 26.—It has been decided to establish wireless telegraphy apparatus at all stations, and on all passenger trains on Italian railroads.

King Victor Emmanuel of his own initiative, has appointed Signor Marconi a Chevalier of the Order of Industrial Merit.

FRENCH AERONAUTS MEET.

Discuss a Plan for a United Effort to Win the St. Louis Prize.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—A number of French aeronauts held a meeting here to-day for the purpose of devising a united plan under which to compete for the St. Louis Exposition aeronautic prize of $100,000. Emilien Marceau, the inventor of the flying machine Le Papillon, was the principal promoter of the meeting. M. Deutsch, M. Santos-Dumont, and other leaders in aeronautics were invited, but did not attend.

M. Marceau exhibited a huge model of Le Papillon, with outstretched silken wings measuring thirty feet across. He urged that as France was ahead of other nations in aeronautics there should be a united effort here to secure the St. Louis prize. He proposed the raising of a fund with which to build French airships, and said that in case the prize were won half of it should be divided among those assisting the movement. An executive committee was proposed by those present, but final action with regard to M. Marceau's proposition was deferred.

The Plot to Kill the Czar's Mother.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The police have captured a supposed accomplice in the reported plot against Dowager Empress Marie, which was recently unearthed at Copenhagen.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, dated Oct. 4, said the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is a daughter of King Christian, was the object of the strictest surveillance by the police owing to what they considered to be an authentic report that several Italian Anarchists were on their way to Denmark in order to make an attempt to assassinate her.

Fatal Motor Car Accident in England.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Capt. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry's brother-in-law) and a friend named Mr. Cox have been injured in an automobile accident in which their driver was killed. They were running in a new car from London to Brighton. The machine swerved into a bank near Crawley and was smashed. The driver, a Frenchman, was killed instantly. Mr. Cox suffered severe internal injuries, and Capt. De Bathe had his collarbone broken.

More Earthquake Shocks in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 26.—There have been renewed earthquake shocks at Rieti, Umbria.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Rieti on Saturday night.

Military Attache for German Embassy.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—For some time past Germany has not had a military attaché at her Washington Embassy. It has now been decided to fill this post.

HIGH COST OF LIVING HURTING JOHANNESBURG.

Exercising a Paralyzing Effect—Milner Says Railway Rates Cannot Be Much Reduced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The present inordinate cost of living is exercising a paralyzing effect at Johannesburg, says The Times's correspondent in that city. He adds that the only panacea is supposed to lie in the reduction of railway rates. However, in the absence of a Transvaal loan, it is difficult to see how the Government will be able to reduce the rates, at least to the extent that, it is anticipated, will be needed. Money must be forthcoming from some source during the next half year.

The correspondent declares that there will be no satisfactory reduction of the current prices until competition is keener. When this is the case the system of plunder practiced by the shopkeepers and others under the pretense of high customs and railway rates will inevitably receive its death blow.

The same correspondent, in a later dispatch, says a banquet was given on Saturday evening to Lieut. Gov. Lawley of the Transvaal. Lord Milner, the Governor, was present.

The Lieutenant Governor, in replying to a toast to his health, said that the Government had at last overcome the physical difficulties in connection with the repatriation of the Boers. Forty thousand Boers had been repatriated from the burgher camps, and none had returned to them. Seed would be distributed in the middle of December to the Boers returning to their farms.

Lord Milner, in toasting the Chairman, said that in regard to its contribution toward the expenses of the recent war the Transvaal might trust to the good sense and generosity of the British public. Imperial credit would greatly assist the development of the colony, and, if great prosperity resulted, it was only reasonable that they should contribute from their abundance. It was not intended to place a burden on the colony which might delay its progress.

The Governor added that he could not hold out hopes of any considerable reduction in the railway rates or the customs duties, since revenue must be obtained from somewhere.

RUSSIAN RULER'S TOUR.

It Is Said That the Czar May Go to Constantinople—Will Visit the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, the Czar, after visiting Italy, will proceed to Montenegro, Athens, and probably to Constantinople.

While in Italy the Czar will have an interview with the Pope.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

Col. Swayne Still Retreating—He Thought the Mad Mullah Had Only a Few Followers Left.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Simla reports that Col. Swayne and his force are continuing their march from Bohotleh to Berbera, Somaliland.

The British force is not being pursued.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail, who is with Col. Swayne, says in a communication to his paper that the Mad Mullah's original idea to hold and fortify Mudug, where he would command the only wells available and compel Col. Swayne to attack him at enormous disadgantage, was a good one, but it was spoiled by an unexpected drought and terrible heat, which dried up the wells and killed the Mullah's live stock and ponies by the thousand.

Finally, in the beginning of October, it was reported that the Mullah's forces were scattered, and that the Mullah himself had only a few riflemen left with him. It was then that Col. Swayne decided to advance on the chance that a decisive engagement would result in the Mullah's capture.

New Permanent Irish Secretary.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Daily News says it hears that Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham has appointed Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonnell to the post of Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, in succession to Sir David Harrell, who retires on account of having reached the age limit. The paper congratulates Mr. Wyndham on this promising appointment, holding that Sir Anthony's broad views and his liberal methods of dealing with the land question in India during his administration there are a good augury for Ireland.

RAPELYE WILL CASE.

Settlement of a Litigation That Has Been in Progress a Year—Nurse Had Been Made Sole Beneficiary.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—News has reached this city that the long contested Rapelye will has been settled. The case has been in ligitation in Philadelphia since early last year, and the courts there have decided in favor of John D. Rapelye, formerly a resident of Evergreen Place, this city, who had contested a will made by his wife, Mrs. Mary Rapelye, who died in Philadelphia on Feb. 6, 1901. A decision in his favor was appealed.

It was agreed that the will was made two hours before the death of Mrs. Rapelye. It cut off Mr. Rapelye and his daughter, Grace, and made a nurse, who attended Mrs. Rapelye in her illness, the sole beneficiary. Mr. Rapelye declared that undue influence had been exercised, and that forgery had been committed. A will that was signed in 1888 made Mr. Rapelye the executor to hold the estate, valued at $15,000, in trust for his daughter, who is about fifteen years old now. Mr. Rapelye had transferred the money to his wife.

The jurors before whom the case was tried, did not leave their seats. Miss Webster, Miss Ella L. Smith, and J. L. Smith of East Orange testified to a knowledge of the mental condition of Mrs. Rapelye.

FOOTBALL PLAYER HURT SERIOUSLY.

George C. Bird, Jr., of Plainfield, Unconscious When Taken to His Home After a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—Injuries that were received in a football game here yesterday may cause the death of George C. Bird, Jr., aged nineteen, son of a prominnt lawyer of Plainfield. It has not been determined yet whether he is suffering from concussion of the brain or had his skull fractured. He was unconscious when he was taken to his home.

Bird is a member of the football team of Company K, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., that tried conclusions with the eleven of the Roseville Footfall Association. Vreeland of the Rosevilles had secured the ball, and, aided by good interference, started for a run when Bird dove through the mass and caught him around the body. Two Roseville players dashed upon the pair. Bird was hurled to the ground, and was unnoticed for a few moments.

Dr. Kempton Brown, the surgeon of the Second Regiment, was present, and when Bird did not recover he made a hasty examination and ordered the immediate removal of the player. An ambulance was summoned from Newark, and the young man was conveyed to the Central Railroad Station, where he was placed on a train and taken to his home.

CHEERS AND MONEY FOR IRISH ENVOYS

W. Bourke Cockran Raises $10,000 at Carnegie Hall.

Redmond Compares Coal Strike and the Irish Land Question—Other Speakers for the Cause.

Carnegie Hall was packed to its top gallery last night with an assemblage of men and women of Irish descent to welcome the envoys from abroad, three of whom are members of the British Parliament, on a mission here to enlist the sympathy and financial support in the struggle of Ireland for independence. The representatives from Ireland, all of whom spoke, are John E. Redmond, M. P.; Michael Davitt, John Dillon, M. P., and Edward Blake, M. P. W. Bourke Cockran presided, and it was largely through his eloquence and his handling of the great crowd by his wit that subscriptions to the cause, amounting to nearly $10,000, were raised, Mr. Cockran himself subscribing $1,000.

William Temple Emmet, the grandnephew of Robert Emmet, acted as temporary Chairman, and introduced Mr. Cockran, who made a brief speech, after which there were cries of "Go on!" He appealed to the crowd to send in their subscriptions.

Mr. Cockran started the movement in a novel manner. He exclaimed:

"Who is going to be the first man to have the honor of sending in the first subscription. Let him stand and give his name."

From all over the hall came hundreds of voices, all shouting their names, and there was a rush to the platform to hand in the first donation.

An old man, who carried a walking stick, which half supported him, and who was sitting in the front row, was the first to pass into Mr. Cockran's hand a $5 note. He was John Gleason of 204 Elm Street. From that time onward the subscriptions poured in from all parts of the hall, the givers shouting out their names till the scene was one almost of confusion, and it required two others besides Mr. Cockran to announce the gifts and amounts. For nearly an hour this continued, many of the amounts being in cash, some in checks, and some of it pledged. John E. Milholland gave a check for $1,000, and there were many checks given for various amounts ranging from $25 to $100.

The hall was decorated with American and Irish flags, and many of the various Irish societies and organizations attended in a body and donated liberally to the cause. Mr. Cockran received a great ovation. He said in part:

"In viewing the trend of late human events I honestly believe I can predict a great victory, a great triumph for this noble cause. This is an industrial age, and the Irish question is essentially an industrial question. You can hear on every side it being said that the Irish question is purely a political one, but there is no difference between the political, economic, and industrial condition of Ireland. We hear of men being deprived from working, but when labor is deprived of its reward for its toil, then men won't work and they should not work. [Applause.]

"The object of government is to allow men to support themselves by industry, and the only way that labor can be made fruitful is by giving the laborer what he is entitled to and what his toil has created.

"This whole battle in Ireland has been fought for the last twenty years by a band of patriots whose labors are only paralleled by their genius. We are often told that the Irish are a proverbial discontented race, made so by being in close proximity to a melancholy ocean. We are asked why are not the Scotch race so discontented, and other races under the rule of Britain.

"But I want to answer that Ireland is the only nation in the world to-day that has had a contest of seven centuries brought down to the present day. Everything that has appealed to them has been suppressed. Every thought for humanity, every ideal which they cherished, even their faith was forbidden, and only after long protest and fighting was the privilege restored to them to worship as they choosed. Peerage was conferred upon others, while Robert Emmet went to the gallows. [Prolonged cheers.]

"The Irish people do not appeal to England, but they appeal to the humanity and justice of the world. And what I mean in basing my prophecy by the trend of human events of the present time is what happened during the last few weeks, the greatest thing in civilization, when the greatest ruler of this country met the laborer on equal terms."

Mr. Cockran then introduced Mr. Redmond, who said in part:

"In the past year there has been a great change in the affairs of Ireland. The fight against landlordism has become so formidable that a conspiracy between the English Government and Irish landlords has been entered into in order to crush its leaders. The coercion act has Ireland in its grip so that it is in the power of the authorities to do most anything they wish to do and wholesale prosecutions are taking place in the south and west of Ireland.

"The trial by jury has almost been abolished and the change of venue is now in vogue where they can take a man from the south of Ireland and try him in Belfast, not by a jury but by two men from the castle at Dublin, who will decide his fate. The right of public meeting and speech is non-existent at the present time, made so by this coercion act.

"The coal strike and the Irish question are analogous. The public here decided that a body of men who would not accept that Christian act known as arbitration was in the wrong. If the Irish race are able to maintain their strike like the coal miners then this question of land will be soon settled in Ireland."

Mr. Dillon said that Ireland had not conquered Great Britain, but had disgraced her all over the civilized world and had shown that the British Empire is divided and the eighty representatives in Parliament have also shown that they have been more than a match for her six hundred statesmen, who, constituting the great majority of that body, were not fit to govern the British Empire.

Michael Davitt said that three-quarters of the political control of Ireland had been wrested from the English in twenty-three years, and that the aggregate reduction of rents in that time had amounted to $240,000,000, and the fight for independence still remained. He said that he took no greater pleasure in any of the triumphs of the league than in its successful stand for the Boers. All references to South Africa were received with applause.

Edward Blake followed with some discussion of the progress made in the settlement of the land matter, and claimed that there had also been great progress toward ultimate independence.

A telegram from Boston, containing greetings to the meeting and the news that $10,000 had been subscribed in that city, was read, and Mr. Cockran announced that it had been answered with the information that $7,000 had been raised at a single stroke here, which, with the receipts from tickets sold, would make a total of between $8,000 and $9,000 for the evening.

Capt. James Mitchell read a set of resolutions indorsing the league and its work, and President John F. Finnerty of the league closed the meeting by a speech, in which he said that the laws made in the reign of Edward Longshanks should become inoperative in that of Edward Shortshanks.

GINSENG POISONED BOYS.

In Morningside Park Two Youngsters Found Plants and Ate Them.

After their illness had been attributed to liquor or "fits," physicians ascertained yesterday that Tony Desoddo and his brother Louis, aged eight and thirteen years, respectively, of 342 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who were found in West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street on Saturday night, were suffering from a ginseng spree. The boys were unconscious when sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

They had been on a lark, wandering with other boys in Morningside Park. While roving on the grass the Desoddo boys found several small plants bearing fruit that resembled chestnuts, and ate them. The other boys refused to eat any of them. Soon afterward the Desoddo boys began to reel drunkenly and they did not know how they reached the hospital. It was said that the symptoms of ginseng poisoning and alcoholism are very similar. The boys were progressing favorably last night.

No Corn

but selected barley-malt and best hops are used in the product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. This insures the wholesomeness of their brands, Budweiser, Faust, Black & Tan, Exquisite, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Anheuser-Standard. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Wholesale Dealers, New York.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

TO-DAY MORE IMPORTANT OPENINGS!

Formal Introduction of the New and Enlarged Departments of Women's Muslin Underwear, Wrappers, Tea Gowns, Lounging Robes, Kimonos, Petticoats and Infants' Wear.

An Occasion of Utmost Interest.

AGAIN does the Siegel Cooper Store demonstrate its policy of expansion in the most liberal and positive manner. To-day ushers in a week of extraordinary value-giving in the Departments named in this introduction.

Every effort has been made to have it go on record as a week without equal. And there is every reason why it will. Crowds will be naturally large, eager and continuous.

Prices Are Powerfully Attractive. Quantities Are Unlimitedly Large.

Assortments are the greatest possible. In short, there is plenty of everything, and everything is bright, new and fresh. It is just such an occasion as attracts the quick and pleased attention of thousands of women who are looking for the rarest of rare bargains.

Women's Muslin Underwear

FINE NAINSOOK GARMENTS MADE TO SELL AT $2.00 TO $3.75, PRICED IN THIS SALE AT

98c.

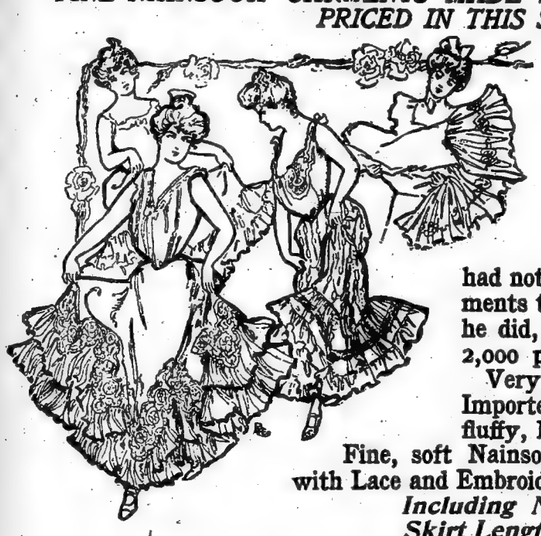

THINK of That! Isn't an inducement like that sufficient to crowd this part of the store to overflowing with eager customers? If a certain notable manufacturer had not produced too many of these garments this sale wouldn't be possible. But he did, and the garments are here. Only 2,000 pieces in all.

Very choice. Mostly American copies of Imported French Lingerie. All the lacy, fluffy, Parisian effects so charming.

Fine, soft Nainsook Underwear; elaborately trimmed with Lace and Embroidery,

Including Night Robes, Petticoats, Skirt Length Chemise and Drawers.

New York never before heard of such bargains.

(Second Floor, East of Centre.)

The New Babies' Store

JOINS IN THE BIG SPECIAL SALE WITH SPRIGHTLY INTEREST.

ALL kinds of pretty things for the youngsters. All sorts of cute wraps to keep them snug and warm when the winds of Fall and Winter blow shrilly.

PRICES ARE SPECIALLY LOWERED FOR THIS SALE.

BOX COATS.

CHILDREN'S COLORED CLOTH BOX COATS, sizes 2 to 5 years, double-breasted, round collar, stitched with fancy braid; large pearl buttons; manufactured to sell at $3.00; this sale, 1.95

BOX COATS, with double-breasted slashed collar, trimmed with fancy braid; box-plaited back and belt; manufactured to sell at $5.00; this sale, 3.75

BOX COATS, various styles and colors, latest designs, some with fur trimming, others with lace and braid; made to sell at $10.00; special, 6.75

BABIES' AND CHILDREN'S CAPS AND HATS.

BABIES' cream silk CAPS, embroidered; some plain, others with full top ruches; special at 25

CHILDREN'S colored corded silk CAPS, silk braid and fur trimming, silk tie strings; all sizes; special at 39

VELVETEEN HATS.

CHILDREN'S COLORED VELVETEEN HATS, satin ribbon trimming; made to sell at $3.00; special, 1.50

INFANTS' SACQUES AND WRAPPERS.

BABIES' DAISY CLOTH SACQUES, in dainty pink, blue and cream; usually priced at 25c., 18

INFANTS' DAISY CLOTH WRAPPERS, in pink, blue and cream, scalloped edge; usually 50c., 35

CHILDREN'S SLEEPING GARMENTS.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet, sizes 3 to 7, 25

CANTON FLANNEL DAY DRAWERS, Knickerbocker style, with band, sizes 2 to 8 years, 19

(Second Floor, Extreme East, take Escalator.)

Flannelette Wrappers.

YOU SAVE A THIRD OR MORE ON EVERY WRAPPER YOU PURCHASE.

THE Wrapper Department distinguishes itself signally by placing before your attention four of the very best bargains of the year.

WRAPPERS—FLANNELETTE and PERCALE, very desirable patterns, including black and white effects. These garments have extra full skirts, lined waists, yoke collar and sleeves, trimmed with fancy washable braid; manufactured to sell AT 45c

WRAPPERS—Flannelette and Sea Island PERCALE; the new fall coloring, very full skirt with deep flounce; waists have bretelles and trimming of fancy washable braid; made to sell at 1.39, AT 98c

WRAPPERS—Flannelette; good quality; extra heavy; excellent patterns; very full skirts, with flounce; waists are prettily trimmed with bretelles and fancy braid, AT 1.50

WRAPPERS—Flannelette, superior quality; handsome patterns, including black and white effects, in Persian designs, percaline lining in waists; full skirts, with deep flounce; very neat waist effects; these garments are superior in style, fit and workmanship, AT 1.69

(Second Floor, take Escalator.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Art Wares Salon

Presents a Broad and Elaborate Collection Of Ceramic and Sculptured Art Goods

Our Art connoisseur spent several months last Summer traveling through the Art centers of Europe collecting the rare and beautiful pieces that are gathered today in our Basement Art Wares Salon. Paris, Vienna, Florence, Dresden, Bonn, Teplitz were visited; also towns in Belgium and Holland; and, of course, Doulton's in England.

Our large Salon is full and running over with beauty-things that are entirely new. And yet there are only handfuls of many of these fine things—specimens that exhibit particular beauty—exclusive designs that add rarity to intrinsic value.

It is like visiting a Museum of Art to wander among these art things marveling at under-glaze paintings and beauties of form and color.

Today the stock presents top fullness and richness. The choicest things are here, and there is none of the haste and confusion attendant on the hurried holiday buying that will begin in a few weeks.

Welcome to come and look over the Art things as often as you wish; so that decisions can be arrived at before the hurry-time comes.

Here are suggestions of the scope of the Wanamaker collections:

Castilena and Carara Marble Busts and Figures, in great variety. Prices range from $6 to $200.

Pedestals, in white and green marble, also Pedestals in the stone so like onyx. $7.50 to $75.

French Bronzes, in a splendid assortment of busts, figures and groups. $10 to $120.

A new line of French Bisque, in busts, figures and groups. Such subjects as "Marie Antoinette," "Louis XVI.", "La Source," etc. $12 to $80.

Florentine Placques and Frames, new subjects, exquisitely executed—"Solitude," "Meditation," "Revers," "Odalisque," etc. $3.50 to $100.

A new line of Daum Glass from France, exquisite in shades, designs and colorings. Pitchers, vases, loving cups, etc. $9 to $27.50.

A new line of French Pottery, in highly colored decorations, mostly in green and reds. Urns, steins, vases, comports, pitchers and teapots. 50c to $12.

A new line of Dresden China, with raised flower decorations. Vases, high and low fruit comports, heads. Prices range from $2.75 to $75.

Royal Vienna Pieces, in their notable rich decorations; many new subjects. $3.50 to $70.

New Royal Bonn Pieces, in rich color decorations. $1 to $37.50.

A new and large line of Belgium Pottery, rough and crude in form and design. Steins, jugs, vases, figures, tall tankards. 60c to $25.

A new shipment of Berlin Candelabra—4-light, with raised flower effects. $3.75 to $12.

Basement.

Gouda Ware, a choice collection, mostly in the new light-colored effects; many odd shapes. Vases, with and without handles, urns, etc. $1 to $22.50.

A new line of Distel Ware from Holland. Quaint Dutch figures and scenes, in a great variety of shapes, sizes and styles. 60c to $22.50.

A new line of Austrian Pottery, in odd shapes and styles. Vases, with and without handles, jardinieres, etc. Iridescent decorations. 60c to $5.50.

A small but choice collection of Royal Dux Pottery, in vases, busts, jardinieres, trays, etc. The outlines of these pieces are simply beautiful. $2.75 to $10.

A large and new collection of French Mounted Pieces; Sevres effects, in new shapes and decorations. $3.50 to $300.

A new effect in Teplitz Ware: golden bronze finish, exquisite in colors and shadings. Bonbon boxes, trays, comports, candlesticks, figures, vases. 50c to $25.

Mueller—a collection of Figures from this maker—"Dancing Girls," "Four Seasons," simple figures. $1 to $20.

Kayserzinn, in a number of choice pieces—tankards, vases, candlesticks, trays, ferneries. $1 to $20.

Doulton Ware—a new line, exquisitely decorated—vases, urns and flower holders. $3.50 to $80.

Doulton Plates—Dessert, Fish and Dinner Plates, very richly decorated. $102 to $175 a dozen.

Dresden Plates, head and group decorations, $6.50 and $10 each.

Sevres Plates, figure, flower and group decorations, $2.25 to $12 each.

Best $1 BROADCLOTH at 75c

The concern that controlled what was conceded to be the best line of Broadcloths sold at a dollar, is discontinuing this part of its business. The entire stock on hand—about four thousand yards—was secured by us a quarter under-price, making possible today's exceptional offering.

These Broadcloths have a fine, firmly twilled back, and will give unusual service; woven of selected worsted warps which make the wearing life of the Broadcloths longer than those made without the worsted.

There are twenty-five choice colorings and black to select from:

Navy Blues	Wines	Reseda Greens	Light Grays
Royal Blues	Garnets	Tans	Dark Grays
Russian Blues	Castors	Browns	Hunter's Greens
Cardinals	Olive Greens	Black	

Every woman loves Broadcloths as she does velvets; and tailors turn out a better finished garment when given Broadcloths than they do from any other fabric.

The best One Dollar Broadcloths made

At 75 Cents a Yard

Rotunda.

TEN THOUSAND APRONS

At Half Price, or Less

The unusually fine gathering of Aprons of which we are fortunate enough to tell you today came to us after weeks of bargaining with the manufacturer.

And the achievement is a notable one, for it brings to you thousands of beautifully embroidered, splendidly made Aprons, in quantities of attractive patterns, at prices that are a third to a half of the intended retail prices.

They are the clean-up of the maker's stocks—odd and broken dozens. But all are spick and span, fresh and well laundered. The majority of them are nurses' aprons, but there are many maids', waitresses' and pretty sewing aprons, particularly among the higher-priced sorts. Here are the various groups and their prices:

At 12½c, worth 20c and 25c

Aprons of good serviceable lawn, ample in size, with deep hems; some with embroidered pockets, others with hemstitching.

At 25c, worth 50c and 75c

About sixty different styles, daintily embroidered or hemstitched; with or without shoulder-straps. In fine, sheer lawn.

Broadway.

At 50c, worth $1 and $1.25

Over seventy-five charming styles, elaborately trimmed with fine embroideries, beadings, insertion, hemstitching, and the like.

At $1, worth $2 and $3

Some of the most beautiful of designs, in about forty styles. In many instances the value of the insertions and edgings alone exceeds the present selling price of the aprons.

DINNER SETS

Unusual Offerings

Here is a group of Dinnerware offerings matched only in our September Sale. Delayed shipments account for such good fortune for those who missed the greatest China Sale of the year.

The decorations are new and artistic. The values cannot be matched in New York City.

At $12, from $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces; soup tureen and 8 meat platters; fine printed decoration, illuminated with gold.

At $12, from $14.50, and worth $20—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat platters; filled-in flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

At $15, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, with soup tureen and 8 meat platters; pink rose decoration and all handles gilt.

At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 8 large meat platters; flower spray decoration and all handles gilt.

At $22.50, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 8 large meat platters; 4 fine flower decorations; all covered dishes and meat platters gold-stippled.

At $25, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 meat dishes; every piece gold-stippled.

At $30, worth $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; every piece heavily gilt.

At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets; seven fine decorations to choose from; 100 pieces; soup tureen and 8 meat platters.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; one border and two flower decorations; all pieces gilt.

At $6, worth $8.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; good underglaze decorations. Basement.

BRASS BEDSTEADS

Under-Price

We offer today forty-seven high-class Brass Bedsteads at quite positive reductions in price. They are in the Polet finish; which means the popular Etruscan or dull-finished brass in the pillars, with mountings of polished brass—a very handsome combination effect.

At $35, from $50—Polet finished Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch pillars; ½-inch filling; top rails ⅝-inch; 3½-inch vases; head-piece 58 inches high to top rail; foot-piece 38 inches high to top rail. These bedsteads have Etruscan finished pillars and filling with polished brass mounts. We have twelve to sell in 3 ft. 3 in. size, and seventeen in 4 ft. 7 in. size.

At $52, from $65—Brass Bedsteads in Polet finish; bow foot with cast brass goose-neck connections top and bottom; 2-inch pillars; ⅝-inch filling; ¾-inch top rail; 3½-inch vases; T ball connections; large husks on all pillars; Etruscan pillars, polished mounts. We have eight in full size, 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

At $65, from $80—Brass Bedsteads, in Polet finish; bow foot, with cast brass goose-necks top and bottom; T ball connections with ornamental fillings; 2-inch pillars, ⅞-in filling, ¾-in. top rails, 3½ in. vases; large husk on each pillar; head-piece 58 in. high to rail; foot-piece 38 in. high to rail; finest possible construction and finish. We have ten in full size, 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

Some of our other Brass Bedsteads are priced as follows: $18, $26, $30, $32, $35, $36, $40, $48, $55, $60, $63, $65, $70, $75, $85, $95, $105, $110, $185.

In Twin Bedsteads, matched pairs are shown at $56, $64, $80, $90, $110, $156 a pair. Fourth Floor.

Our Piano Store

PRESENTS TODAY THE FOLLOWING

Promenade Program

Organ Recital By Mr. Bruce Kingsley

Beginning at 10 o'clock

1 Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossin
2 "Siegfried" ..... Wagner
3 (a) Traumerei ..... Schumann
(b) Berceuse Jocelyn ..... Godard
4 Fugue ..... Bach
5 Largo ..... Handel
6 March ..... Wagner
7 Fantaisie ..... Guilmant
8 Potpourri ..... Verdi

11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

Vienna Artists' Quartette

1 March Espagnol ..... Ervetti
2 Spring Valse ..... Waldteufel
3 Overture—"Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
4 Fantaisie—"Loving" ..... Strauss
5 Ballet music from "The Doll Fair" ..... Bayer
6 A Frangesa ..... Costa

2 to 5 P. M.

Vienna Artists' Quartette

1 Austrian Favorites' March ..... Wagner
2 "Blue Danube" Waltzes ..... Strauss
3 Pierette ..... Chaminade
4 (a) Berceuse—'Cello solo, Mr. KRIST ..... Godard
(b) Lola du Bal ..... Gillet
5 "Hart Drops" ..... Kremser
6 Meditation ..... Bach-Gounod
7 Selection—"Dolly Varden" ..... Edwards
8 "Wine, Women and Song" Waltz ..... Strauss
9 (a) "Violets" ..... Wright
(b) "The Rosary" ..... Nevin
10 Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
11 (a) "Nancy Brown" ..... Crawford
(b) "Mr. Dooley" ..... Schwartz
12 March—"Sous les Drapeaux de la Gloire" ..... Blon

A $2000 Trousseau

The show-windows in the French Room hold a fascinating showing of the daintiest Lingerie that Paris has sent over to us—a Trousseau for some fortunate Autumn bride.

There are ninety pieces in all—a dozen and a half each of nightgowns, chemises, drawers, corset-covers and petticoats. Many are trimmed with real lace; the drawers and chemises come in matching sets. The petticoats display much of the *broderie Anglaise* that is so much in favor again. Each of the eighteen garments of each sort differs entirely from the others.

The price is

Two Thousand Dollars

French Store, Second floor, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

FINE SILKS

Under-Price

This is a collection of most desirable Plain and Fancy Silks that are offered today at most emphatic economies. Some groups are from our own stocks; others are fortunate purchases of entirely new goods.

All are in constant demand at regular prices. Our hurry is your opportunity.

Fancy Silks, 55c; worth $1 to $1.25

These are fine quality Silks, some of which are worth even more than $1.25, but the majority sold at the above prices. There are Fancy Striped Taffetas, Louisines, Corded Striped Taffetas, Multicolor Striped Louisines, Roman Striped Taffetas and Warp Printed Satin de Chine, for waists or dress purposes.

Imperial Taffetas, 58c; worth 75c

Splendid wearing Silks, in all colors. They are exceedingly strong, and are a softer finished silk than the regular taffeta, and wear better than ordinary taffetas at the same price. They are being largely used for linings as well as dress purposes.

Crepe de Chine, 75c; worth $1

In white, black, and colors. They are fine, bright finish, and just the thing for inexpensive evening dresses. 24 inches wide.

Colored Taffetas, 75c; worth $1

A good assortment of guaranteed Taffetas; are 27 inches wide, and in a splendid assortment of newest colors.

Embroidered Silk-waist Patterns

$9.50 to $12

Made of Peau de Cygne, one of the best wearing silks: embroidered fronts and bands for collar and cuffs: various styles in white, black, pink, light blue and navy blue. Rotunda.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

The collection of these attractive Petticoats corresponds in scope and variety to the demands being made upon it. For this is a silk petticoat season.

Taffeta, of course, is the popular material, and in an infinite range of styles and colorings. Black, to begin with, then black-and-white stripes and extremely stylish changeable effects in many color-combinations. French ideas have been adapted liberally by the makers, as is evident in the style and *chic* of many of the petticoats.

We won't try to describe them—they run from $5 to $31.50.

While we're on the subject, here's a special offering:

At $5, worth $6.50

Black Taffeta Petticoats; circular flounce forming three ruffles, with stitched folds between; foundation and dust ruffle of percaline. Very stylish petticoats at this moderate price. Second floor, Tenth street.

SCOTCH LINENS

And Heather from Dunfermline

Sense and sentiment go hand in hand in this presentation of the products of the land of Bruce.

We have just received large invoices of linens from Scotland, and we had the makers send with them a big box of Scotch heather.

They tell us that it was gathered within the shadow of the famous Abbey of Dunfermline, where lies the body of Robert Bruce, whose name is carved on the belfry in letters that can be seen for miles around.

This heather is for you who have the sentiment to care for it—free for the asking, while it lasts.

More practical folks will be more deeply interested in the beautiful and sturdy linens that come from the same historic land. Two lines in particular are the handsomest and best Scotch linens that come to America, at their prices:

The first is a Table Linen made especially for us, 72 in. wide, at $1 a yard. Same quality, 36 in. wide, 60c a yard; 45 in., 75c a yard; 54 in., 85c a yard; 86 in., $1.50 a yard.

Same quality in Table Cloths, with border all around, unhemmed, 2 yards long, $2.25; 2½ yards long, $2.75; 3 yards long, $3.25 each.

Napkins, 20x20 in., $2 doz.; 22x22 in., $2.50 doz.; 24x24 in., $3 doz.

The second is a splendid double damask, 70 in. wide, at $1.25 a yard.

Same quality in Table Cloths, 2 yards long, $2.50; 2¼ yards, $3.25; 3 yards, $3.75 each.

Napkins, 20x20 in., $2.50 doz.; 22x22 in., $3 doz.; 24x24 in., $3.50 doz.

Other Scotch Table Linens—by the yd.

Half bleached, washes white quickly; makes splendid breakfast cloths: 64 in. wide, 50c yd. Finer grade, 62 in. wide, 55c yd., 72 in. wide, 70c yd. Extra fine grade, 70 in. wide, 85c yd.

Scotch Turkey red damask (all cotton), 58 in. wide, 50c yd. Much finer quality, 72 in. wide, 75c yd.

Bleached snow-white damask, 67 in. wide, 56c a yard. Heavier and finer quality, 67 in. wide, 80c a yard.

Extra fine satin finish double damask, 72 in., $1.75 yd.

Table Cloths

Unhemmed, border all around.
2x2 yards, $3.25, $4, and $5.25 each.
2x2½ yards, $4.25, $5 and $6.50 each.
2x3 yards, $5.25, $6 and $7.75 each.
2x3½ yards, $6.25, $7 and $9 each.
2x4 yards, $7.25, $8 and $10.25 each.
2½x2½ yards, $6, $7 and $8.50 each.
2½x3 yards, $6.25, $8.50 and $10 each.
Breakfast Napkins, 20 to 22 in. sq., $3.25, $4.50 and $6.50 doz.
Dinner Napkins, 24 to 27 in. square, $4.50, $6, $8.50 doz.
Extra large Napkins, 28 to 31 in. square, $7, $8.50 and $11.75 doz.

Other qualities of Table Cloths, 81x81 in., 90x90 in. and 108x108 in., both for square or round tables; also Table Cloths for small or extra long tables, in endless assortment.

Table Napkins and Doilies

Bleached, unhemmed, 17 in. square, $1; 18 in., $1.25; 21 in., $2 a dozen.

Bleached, sewed fringes, 16 in., $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50 and $3.75 a dozen.

Bleached Huckaback Towels

Washed, ready for use; hemmed ends, some plain white, some colored borders. These seven numbers are especially made for us by two of the best towel manufacturers of Scotland, and are not to be matched for quality and serviceableness, at these prices:

16x30 in., 10c. 19x38 in., 16c. 19½x37 in., 21c.
17x35 in., 12½c. 20x38 in., 20c. 21x44 in., 25c.
20x37 in., 15c.

Toweling

Bleached plain Crash for kitchen Towels, 17 in. wide, colored border, 10c yd. Better quality, 12½c; 23 in. wide, no border, 15c yd. Fourth ave.

New Lillian Corsets

The latest styles that our Paris designers have evolved, are here in these graceful, beautiful Lillian Corsets. The newest models show the very long hips, the accentuated curve in the back, and the short waist, that are characteristic of the present fashions.

Of course, for perfection of fit, comfort and ease, they are unequaled. Yet moderately priced:

At $6.50—Low bust: long over hips; very flat over abdomen; of white coutil.

At $6.75—Low bust; long tab over hips; flat over abdomen; garters attached to front; of white coutil.

At $7—Low bust; long tabs over hips with front and hip garters attached; of white coutil.

At $8.50—Low bust; dip hips; flat abdomen; short French back in fancy braid; in lavender, white and broche. Second floor.

Boys' Norfolk Suits

And Others

No style of suit is more becoming to the average sturdy boy than the Norfolk, now so popular. We have provided liberally of these suits, in a variety of good-looking and durable fabrics, for boys of 7 to 16 years. Some new arrivals deserve attention—fancy mixed cheviots. $10 to $16.

Some special news for today:—Double-breasted Suits of fancy cheviots, in attractive patterns—all-wool; in sizes 8 to 16 years. The sort of suits you expect to pay $5 for, at **$3.50 a suit.** Second floor, Ninth street.

Long Coats for Women

We, of course, have ample supplies of these most popular Overgarments for women; some in the usual cloths, others of cravenette. Some are particularly low in price:

At $10—Raincoats of Oxford Venetian cloth, made like a man's coat; double-breasted; box back and velvet collar.

At $18—Two styles; of Oxford Venetian cloth loose belted back; fly-front; triple capes; high turnover collar, yoke and sleeves lined with satin.

At $18—Of Oxford Venetian cloth; new bias back; single military cape; fly-front; velvet collar; yoke and sleeves lined with satin.

At $25, worth $35—Fine cravenette cloth Coats, heavy weight; double-breasted; double capes; high collar; loose back; gathered with belt; lined to waist with satin. Second floor, Broadway.

Babies' Coats and Hats

There are some enticing new arrivals among the showing of Babies' Winter Wraps and Bonnets, that will delight every mother who wishes to have her little ones snug and warm, as well as prettily dressed.

There are Coats of cloth, velvet, peau de soie, eiderdown, bengaline, Bedford cord and cashmere, in charming new styles, at $2 to $35 for white, $2 to $40 for colored coats. Sizes 6 months to 5 years.

Then the Long Cloaks for little babies range from $1.50 to $35.

As to headgear, there are Hats, Caps and Bonnets for children and girls, at 50c to $12.

The showing is well worth seeing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

ANOTHER WEEK OF ACTIVITY begins today in the Under-Price Store. And each week sees the Basement more crowded than the week preceding, as more people appreciate the wonderful opportunities to economize on wanted articles of real value. For instance, there's a flutter and a waving today of

Ostrich Plumes at Nearly Half Price

No earthly reason for practically cutting prices in two on these fine Ostrich Feathers. For they are as great favorites as ever as decorations for women's dress hats; and these are perfect in quality, and of a rich, lustrous black. They are Amazon curled plumes—that is, curled all over. In these lengths, and at these prices:

20 in. long, $1.50, from $2.75
20 in. long, $2.50, from $4.75
20 in. long, $2.50, from $5
18 in. long, $1.25, from $2.25
18 in. long, $2.25, from $4.25
17 in. long, 50c, from $1
16 in. long, $1.75, from $3.50
14 in. long, 75c, from $1.50
14 in. long, 50c, from 75c
14 in. long, $1.25, from $2.50
12 in. long, 25c, from 50c

Remnants of SILKS

Substantial selling among the Silks in the regular store produces a never-ending influx of attractive remnants into the Basement. Two tables there are heaped full of a splendid assortment of rich Silks, from which you may select patterns and varieties to suit almost every wish.

There are Black Silks, Fancy and Plain Silks, Velvets, Japanese and Printed Silks in about every shade, and in all sorts of lengths for waists or trimmings.

Prices are short enough to match the remnants—*far below regular values.*

LACES, 3c to $3 a Yard

This is a price-range that covers a widely-varied and extraordinarily low-priced lot of Laces. They have been gathered from previous special sales, and include about every kind of lace that is being used this Winter.

Among them are: Chiffon Applique, Imitation Crochet, Imitation Cluny, Imitation Point Venise, Chantilly, Repousse, and other laces. There are edgings, bands, galons, insertions, and a few allovers and 45-inch drapery nets. The laces are both silk and cotton, and, while some of the lengths range from 3 to 5 yards, others are larger—up to 18 yards. Here are the new low prices:

3c to $3 yard, worth 10c to $5

Women's PETTICOATS

Two kinds—Flannelette and Black Sateen—you'll be attracted to both by the neat way in which they're made, and their low prices:

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS at 50c

Four styles, in neat stripes and solid colors; ruffle trimmed with torchon lace edging and embroidered scalloped edge or plaits.

BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS at $1.25

In stripes, dots and figures; umbrella ruffle, finished with side-plaited ruffle and bias folds.

50c Cheviots at 37½c

Splendid All-wool Cheviots, that will give as satisfactory wear as goods costing you nearly twice as much. We have just received a new supply from the mills, on our order placed last Spring. Our foresight and the large quantity make the low price—

37½c, instead of 50c a yard

In navy blue, royal blue, cadet blue, garnet, brown, castor, cardinal and black.

Displayed with the cheviots are two other excellent materials—

ALL-WOOL SERGES
ALL-WOOL GRANITES

In navy and royal blue, green, brown, garnet, cardinal and black. All 50c qualities at 37½c a yard.

Dress-Suit Cases, $3.75 Worth $5

Of genuine cowhide; inside straps, solid brass locks, and outside straps or catches; 24 inch size. In every way the equal of regular $5 dress-suit cases. This specially advantageous offering is limited in quantity, and these Dress-suit Cases will go like hot cakes at $3.75 Each

CORSET BARGAINS

Here are several sorts of Corsets, in prevailing styles, at far below usual prices:

At 50c—Girdle Corsets of strong broad bone, in white, pink, blue, drab and black; made of jean; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 28 in.

At 50c, worth $1.25—Of white and drab coutil; straight-front, low bust, dip hips, long over abdomen; broad bone, two side steels; for full figures; sizes 18 to 28 in.

At $1.25, worth $2.75—C. P. Corsets; bias cut, straight-front, medium high bust, medium short hips; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; in drab; odd sizes, up to 28 in.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FAULTY PROVISION OF NAVY PERSONNEL ACT

Found to Promote Premature Retirement of Officers.

Service Robbed of Experienced Men at a Time When There Is Exceptional Need of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The provision of the Navy Personnel act, under which officers of long experience and high rank may retire on their own applications, with a grade higher than that held by them, is proving annoying to the Navy Department. The increase of the navy has created a corresponding increased demand for officers, and at the present time great difficulty is experienced in finding a sufficient number of officers to meet the minimum requirements of vessels in commission.

When the Personnel act was passed there was a so-called "hump" which obstructed promotion, and it was to remove the "hump" that the act was passed practically offering a reward to officers above the grade of Lieutenant to seek retirement. The necessary relief was secured by the act, but its continuance is now a positive detriment to the naval service and entails great inconvenience and loss to the Government.

An unsuccessful effort was made at the last session of Congress to repeal so much of the act as permitted retirement with increased rank upon application of the officer, and this effort undoubtedly will be renewed at the coming session. If the inducement of increased rank should be eliminated from the act the voluntary retirements would be reduced materially.

The apprehension among officers that the act will be repealed has had the effect of increasing the number of applications for retirement. The reason for this is plain. For example, a Captain several files from the head of the list, with forty years of service to his credit, rather than go to sea or take an undesirable detail, will ask to be retired. Thus he avoids an undesirable duty and secures the highest rank attainable, while the Government loses an officer at a time when he is most needed and when his services would be most valuable. The practical effect of this clause of the personnel act is to offer a premium to old and experienced officers to abandon the service from considerations of personal convenience.

The scarcity of officers is so great that it is necessary to almost immediately detail for sea duty those who have just returned from that service, and in several cases this worked such a hardship on officers so detailed that resignations have been tendered. A large increase was recently authorized in the number of cadets at the Naval Academy in order to supply the deficiency in officers. But while the navy must wait for the Academy to prepare these young men for entering the steerage as ensigns, the personnel act is working havoc in the cabin and the wardroom among the most experienced and valuable officers.

LITERACY OF CHILDREN.

Those Born Here of Foreign-Born Parents Superior to Those Whose Parents Are Native.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Census Office has issued a statement giving a compilation of figures regarding illiteracy among children of immigrants and children of natives. The statement says:

Confining the comparison to children between the ages of ten and fourteen years in the United States as a whole, 95.6 per cent. of the native white children of native parents and 99.1 per cent. of the native white children of foreign-born parents are able to read and write. This surprising difference in favor of the children of the foreign-born population is due largely to the fact that the children of the foreign-born immigrants live mainly in the Northern and Western States, where the public school systems have already reached a high degree of efficiency, while great numbers of native white children of native parents live in the Southern States, and in that region about 10 per cent. of such children are illiterate.

When the comparison is carried out by geographic divisions the difference between the two classes in each part of the United States, except the South Atlantic States, is found to be much less than in the whole country. Yet these figures indicate that in every region except the North Atlantic States the literate children of immigrant whites are a larger per cent. of the whole number of such children than the literate children of native whites are of all children of native whites.

This is partly explained by the clustering of immigrants and their children mainly in the cities and towns, while the native white children of native parents live more generally in the rural districts. Thus in the North Atlantic division there are 996,851 native white children, ten to fourteen years of age and born of native parents, of whom 32 per cent. live in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, among the 713,170 native white children, ten to fourteen years of age and born of foreign-born parents, who live in the same group of States, 62 per cent. live in similar cities. There is no reason to infer from the census figures that the children of illiterate immigrants are constituting a permanent illiterate class in the population.

It will be noticed, however, that the foregoing figures relate exclusively to immigrants who have been in the country long enough for their children born here to have reached the age of ten years. Whether among the children of immigrants who have arrived since 1890 there is the same eagerness to acquire at least an elementary education it is still too early to determine from census figures.

WILL HELP THE FILIPINOS.

Great Good Expected from the Order Permitting Foreign Vessels to Engage in Coastwise Trade.

MANILA, Oct. 26.—It is believed here that President Roosevelt's order permitting foreign vessels to engage in coastwise trade through the Philippine Islands will relieve immediately the interinsular freight situation, as well as improve the supply and lessen the cost of rice, in which a famine is threatened.

The Civil Commission intends to act at once on the President's order, hoping thereby to avert suffering among the poorer Filipinos. It is expected that a number of British, German, Japanese, and Chinese vessels will engage in the interisland trade. Existing freight rates from Manila to some ports in the archipelago exceed the rates from San Francisco to Manila.

Agriculture in the islands, already impaired on account of the war, rinderpest, and the cholera, has been injured further by locusts. These insects have appeared in many places and are working serious injury to the crops. The advent of locusts, together with the fall in the price of silver, renders the business and industrial prospect in the Philippines gloomy and cheerless.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars has been realized from the sale of food supplies in the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna, Luzon, and in the Island of Mindoro. These sales were conducted with the idea of aiding the people, and the work was carried on by Gen. J. Franklin Bell. The sum derived has been turned over by Gen. Bell to the Insular Government, and it will be expended by the Civil Commission among the people of Batangas, Laguna, and Mindoro.

SUBMARINE BOAT TESTS.

The Government Will Experiment with New Vessels Off Shelter Island Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Much interest is displayed by the officers of the navy in the coming official tests of the new submarine boats Moccasin and Adder, which will be held next month. Peconic Bay, Long Island Sound, probably will be selected as the ground, and the course will be off Shelter Island, where the boats will be tuned up for the occasion. Exceptional care has been taken by the officers in charge to make these tests as comprehensive and as rigorous as is fair to the contractors. The tests will be for endurance, speed, stability, dirigibility, torpedo discharge, and general performance.

Rear Admiral George L. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who is the most pronounced opponent of the diving type of submarine boat, has called the attention of officers of the navy to what they may expect, if the tests prove successful, and has sounded a note of warning in an article, in which he says:

"If the boat has any military or strategic value we should change our policy of ship construction, for nothing could justify the building of so many battleships if the submarine boats possess even a portion of the advantages that their advocates claim. From the time that the Senate and House Naval Committees look with favor upon these boats, there will be a decreased construction of battleships, and the action of Congress in striking out of the Naval Appropriation bill of 1901 all authorization for battleships and cruisers can certainly, in part, be traced to the belief that the submarine possesses many of the qualities claimed by its advocates."

Rear Admiral Hichborn, who was many years Chief of the Bureau of Construction, in discussing the subject to-day, said: "The smaller countries of the world are greatly interested in the question of submarine torpedo boats. You can easily see what their success means to nations like Portugal, Brazil, Venezuela, Norway, Mexico, Chile, and many other countries with seaports which they are anxious to protect, but without the necessary means to either equip a suitable navy or erect and maintain extensive land fortifications. The cost of a modern battleship or armored cruiser of the first class is about $6,000,000. That would construct almost forty submarine boats, so that for the equivalent of one great fighting machine almost any country in the world, and especially the smaller ones, could secure enough submarine boats to defend its harbors.

"I consider a thorough blockade of a harbor defended by such boats a practical impossibility, for the most intrepid commander would not maintain his fleet in the mouth of a harbor at night exposed to their attacks, but would draw off to sea, thus enabling the defenders to get out or their friends to slip in. The new boats are the first to be construted under the direct supervision and inspection of officers of the navy and under contract with the United States Government. Many improvements have been made over the Holland in the new boats. I confidently expect them to demonstrate the value of submarine boats and make their construction a permanent part of the naval programme."

RUSHING COAL TO THE CITY.

Anthracite to Sell at from $6.50 to $9 a Ton—Labor Unions Stop Contributions for Miners.

Large shipments of anthracite are expected to-day and to-morrow by the Erie, New York, Ontario and Western, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads for distribution in New York and its vicinity. The Waddell Coal Company notified its clients yesterday that the following would be its retail prices for anthracite to-day:

	Per Ton.
Domestic sizes	$9.00
Pea	7.00
Buckwheat	6.00
Buckwheat No. 2	5.00
Soft coal	6.50

These prices, the notification says, are temporary and subject to reduction in a few days. Manhattan and Brooklyn dealers said they would charge $7 a ton to-morrow, but would not say what they would charge to-day. One dealer is to sell at $6.50 to-day.

The strike of the anthracite mine workers having been declared off, the Miners' Defense Committee of the Central Federated Union decided yesterday that it was not necessary to contribute any more money.

One or two benefits in aid of the miners had been arranged for. It is believed that these benefits will be held and the proceeds forwarded to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for the miners.

A GIFT TO MR. MITCHELL.

Gold Watch and Gold Badge Presented Him by Coal Miners—He Starts for Washington.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 26.—President Mitchell this afternoon was the recipient of a gold badge and gold watch, the gift of Polish, Lithuanian, and Slavish members of the United Mine Workers. The badge bears his monogram "J. M." in diamonds just underneath the bar containing the pin by which it is fastened to the coat lapel. Below this is the button of the United Mine Workers of America, from which hangs a pendant—a tiny pick and shovel, with miner's lamp in the centre, and underneath a medallion containing the seal of the organization.

The presentation took place at President Mitchell's headquarters, and a large crowd listened to the speeches of presentation and acceptance. Mr. Mitchell, in the course of his remarks, said:

"These gifts will ever remind me of the duty I owe to the great army of workers who have reposed confidence in me and followed my leadership during the trying times. I shall regard it a great favor if you will express to the Polish, Lithuanian, and Slavonian people my gratitude for the confidence they have so freely given me. I beg you to say to them that my highest ambition shall be to promote the welfare and advance the interests of all the men and women in their labor for a livelihood.

"I look forward to the time when strikes shall be no more; when peace and justice and right shall be secured for those who toil; when labor and capital, each recognizing its rights and obligations to society, shall work in harmony for the common welfare of our country and the general good of all our people."

Mr. Mitchell left this afternoon for Washington. He was accompanied to the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and when he boarded the train he was heartily cheered.

It is the Polish, Lituanian, and Slavish miners' purpose to raise a large sum of money for Mr. Mitchell.

Men were at work to-day clearing up the mines for general resumption to-morrow. It is said nearly all the collieries are now in shape for work, and that there will be a heavy output of coal to-morrow.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Meeting to be Held in Washington This Afternoon—No Testimony To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—All is in readiness for the meeting to-morrow afternoon of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. All the members of the commission are in the city, and most of the operators or their representatives are here.

The meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock, and the wishes of both parties to the controversy will be considered as to the method of procedure in securing testimony. Plans for holding the public sessions, places of meeting, and various other details necessary to be settled before the actual work of taking testimony can be begun will be decided.

No testimony will be taken to-morrow. It is expected that very little evidence will be heard in Washington, as it is not the desire of the commission to compel the attendance of witnesses here when the evidence they have to give can be secured at greater convenience to them at or near their places of residence.

The commission also will determine whether it will give hearings to persons not having direct interest in the issues at stake between the miners and the operators, but who believe they can give advice of a practical character that will assist the commission in its work. Considerable evidence of this character was taken by the commission which reported on the Chicago strike, but it was not of material value in assisting that body to arrive at its conclusions.

President Baer of the Reading, E. B. Thomas of the Erie, John B. Kerr representing Thomas Fowler of the Ontario and Western, David Wilcox of the Delaware and Hudson, and Alfred Walter representing the Lehigh Valley arrived this evening.

Two Boys Killed in Jersey City.

Two boys were killed in Jersey City yesterday by railroad trains. The first was John Mieuniski, sixteen years old, of 313 Warren Street, who was struck by a drill engine while climbing over the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment at Warren Street and Railroad Avenue. The other lad was John Griffith, twelve years old, of Second Street and Park Avenue, Hoboken, who was struck by an Erie train at the west end of the Bergen tunnel.

AQUEDUCT BOARD ANSWERS CHARGES

Denies Alleged Extravagance and Negligence in Reservoir Work.

Says There Was No Necessity for Addressing a Public Communication to the Mayor.

Some months ago the Committee on Revision of City Records and Accounts and Water Supply of the Merchants' Association of this city sent a letter, signed by the Chairman, G. R. Duval, to Mayor Low complaining of errors on the part of the Aqueduct Commission and charging negligence and extravagance.

This communication the Mayor at once forwarded to the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the latter, through President W. H. Ten Eyck, have replied to the criticisms in a very lengthy document forwarded to Mr. Low yesterday.

Concerning the changes in the new Croton dam, it is explained that masonry was preferred to a composite construction as a measure of safety, and this was done on the recommendation of Chief Engineer Hill after his suggestions had been approved by Engineers James J. R. Cross, Edwin F. Smith, and Elnathan Sweet.

The extensions of time to the contractor complained of are asserted to have been made necessary through circumstances which occurred subsequent to the making of the original contract, one of these being the necessity of going 135 feet instead of 75 feet below the riverbed to secure a firm foundation of hard rock.

The Aqueduct Commissioners see no necessity for the appointment of a commission, as recommended by the Merchants' Association in this connection, they say, but will be glad to have its suggestions and co-operation in hastening the work.

With regard to the Jerome Park reservoir construction, upon which the Merchants' Association lays particular stress, Mr. Ten Eyck says some erroneous sources of information seem to have been employed, as the facts are incorrectly stated. He continues:

Upon Mr. Fteley (formerly chief engineer) alone rested the responsibility for the contract plans for the construction of the Jerome Park reservoir, and we do not propose to question his reputation in the profession. Mistakes, however, have been made by the most eminent men in all professions, and facts speak stronger than hypothetical suggestions in technical matters of this character. Following the course of argument of the Merchants' Association in its communication, the allegation that extensive alterations were projected immediately after his retirement and the appointment of a new engineer, in disregard of public interests, would seem to imply that in its opinion Mr. Fteley's plans should have been strictly carried out. There have been but few modifications or changes made by the Commissioners since Mr. Fteley's retirement.

After giving the views of the engineers and the Commissioners with relation to the criticisms relative to road making and the gate house, President Ten Eyck concludes as follows:

In regard to the merits of the criticism of the work and the reference to a contract with John Twiname for a section, we desire to call attention to the fact that that contract was awarded on the 13th of September, 1895. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel relates only to the highways to be constructed within the limits of the New Croton Dam Division. The question as to who shall construct the highways outside of that division has already been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and the work will be done in accordance with his advice.

The Commissioners are entirely alive to the great necessity of adequate provision for a sufficient water supply, the necessity of abundant storage capacity in case of drought, and believe that the enlargement of facilities therefor should be proceeded with with all possible expedition; they cannot, however, foresee and avoid physical conditions and circumstances which arise during the progress of the work and could not possibly have been foreseen. They deny that there has been any wasteful or useless expenditure of money or unnecessary changes or modifications. Any delay which has arisen has hereinbefore been or can be satisfactorily accounted for. They cannot avoid the responsibility resting upon them to complete this important work as rapidly as practicable in a most efficient and substantial manner, but at the same time they must avoid risks of accident and take such precautions and care as complete success may require.

It seems to them that the communication of the Merchants' Association has not been carefully considered. All the information necessary could have been obtained from the Commissioners upon application therefor without the necessity of addressing a public communication of this character to the Mayor of the city. The office of the Commissioners is a public office and the records are at all times open to citizens desiring to examine them in good faith.

NON-UNION MINERS BEATEN.

Then Chased by a Mob Which Hurled Sprags and Coal at Them.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—Half a dozen non-unionists employed at the Oxford colliery of the People's Coal Company were soundly beaten and chased half a mile through a gangway yesterday by a crowd of union employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's Bellevue colliery, which adjoins.

The mines open one into the other in a number of places, and at one place the employes of both make use of the same gangway, or main road. The union men waylaid the non-unionists at a "cross-cut," and after pummeling them chased them hurling sprags and coal at them, until the fugitives reached the mule barn in the Oxford workings, where they sought refuge in the feed house. The unionists here gave up the chase.

President Crawford of the People's Company made complaint to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and the latter is endeavoring to discover what men participated in the assault.

INSANE MOTHER'S CRIME.

Drowns Her Eight-Year-Old Daughter, Then Cuts Her Own Throat—She May Recover.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Daniel Lynch, the wife of a prominent shoe merchant of this city, drowned her eight-year-old daughter in the bath room at her home, and then attempted suicide by cutting her throat to-day. Although badly wounded, it is believed the woman will recover.

One of the Lynch children died a month ago, and Mrs. Lynch has been acting strangely since. There is no doubt Mrs. Lynch was insane when she took her daughter's life and attempted to take her own.

Chapel Leased for a City School.

Principal Charles Perrine of Public School No. 100, in West Third Street, Coney Island, has taken from the Rev. Lewis Happ, pastor of the Brighton Chapel in Neptune Avenue, a year's lease of that building during week days, and will superintend the opening of a kindergarten for children who have been crowded out of the Coney Island and Brighton schools. There are about 150 children so situated, and for them the Board of Education had arranged half sessions. The action called forth something of a protest from parents, and the result was the lease of the chapel, taken in the name of Principal Perrine, so that there may not be complications between the Board of Education and the church.

Six Sailing Vessels Weather Bound.

Visitors to Staten Island yesterday witnessed a marine spectacle not seen in many years. Five large four-masted sailing ships and one six-masted schooner were lying at anchor, weather bound. The ships represented several nationalities, and among them was the Standard Oil ship Brilliant, the largest sailing ship afloat, loaded with a cargo of 160,000 cases of oil bound to China.

Cholera Raging in Mindanao.

MANILA, Oct. 26.—The cholera is gaining a strong foothold on the Island of Mindanao. It is expected to spread there, as it has elsewhere in the islands. The disease continues to be bad in the Province of Iloilo, Island of Panay, but it is light elsewhere. It has disappeared from Manila. The cases reported up to date exceed 100,000.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Restaurant,

which is to be located on the eighth floor of our new building, will be ready in a few days. We intend that it shall be, in every particular, absolutely the finest restaurant in New York. The mural decorations have been painted by one of the best known French Artists, and are well worth seeing. It will have a sitting capacity for 850 people, and will be presided over by a manager of known and recognized ability, while the chef will be one of the best in this country. It will have a string band of musicians imported directly from the Conservatory of Music at Paris. This is but an incident. It will be furnished the best of everything procurable. The silverware was specially designed for us, and will certainly be admired by all. The linen is the best to be had, and as manufactured especially for us, with our name worked into each piece. The glass and china ware is extremely handsome, and was designed for us at immense cost. But more about this restaurant another time—and its hygienically perfect kitchen.

Silks.

Extraordinary Offerings for Monday

Rotunda.

It is altogether impossible to appreciate the completeness of our Silk stock without visiting the Rotunda, the home of Silks. And even then one can hardly enjoy or gain the full realization of its many merits.

A constant stream of satisfied buyers and the marked increase in business here over the best previous record, however, speak more forcibly of the superiority of the stock and the rightness of the prices than all we can say in their behalf, and justify us in emphasizing that this Silk Store is second to none in the world.

COLORED MOIRE VELOURS, in dark and light colors, including blacks, also Moire Pekin, in all shades; actual value $1.00 yard, no equal value has been offered this season, at yard..... 75

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, excellent quality; made specially for us; real value $1.25 yard, for this occasion..... 95

CREPE DE CHINE, 24 inches wide, in evening and dark colors; good value at 85c. yard, for Monday..... 68

PEAU DE CYGNE, good quality, all colors; sold regularly at 75c. yard, for this selling..... 60

COLORED TAFFETA, a full representation of all colors, including black; good quality; for Monday..... 58

Velvet Department.

$1.00 Fancy Velvets, 38c.

Several different colorings; very desirable for waists and trimmings; positively worth $1.00 the yard.

The most pronounced Velvet value ever offered at the price of, yard. 38

LYONS PANNE VELVET; all silk; good value at $2.25 yard. $1.50

LYONS ALL-SILK Black Mousseline Dress Velvet; very desirable at present for gowns; worth $3.75 yard..... $2.75

About Our Stock of Linens

Main Floor.

The careful and particular housewife is interested as much in her supply of Linens as in her wardrobery outfits, and so the stock must be big and comprehensive if it is to satisfactorily meet the demands made upon it.

Here every desire or requirement can be met from the good sturdy linens from Germany and Austria to the choicest Damasks from France, Belgium, Ireland and Scotland.

Pattern Table Cloth of heavy Scotch make:—

66x68, each..... $1.45
66x88, each..... $1.90
66x105, each..... $2.40

Pattern Table Cloth of finer quality:—

2x2 yards, at..... $1.90
2x2½ yards, at..... $2.40
2x3 yards, at..... $2.90
2x3½ yards, each..... $3.40

Napkins to match, in two sizes; breakfast or dinner size.

Special purchase of 500 dozen Towels to be offered for Monday at, dozen $2.75; each..... 25

They consist of extra good quality Huck Towels, either in fringed, hemmed or hemstitched ends; also a very large size Turkish Bath Towel.

Novelty Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

What a coterie of woven loveliness that headline tells of! Do you realize it? We'll not indulge in glittering verbiage, or weary you with the flourish of ostentatious generalities, but we'll get right down to the backbone of all mercantile essays, namely, price facts.

You must see the following four items, however, to fully appreciate their value-greatness:—

250 pieces of mixed Scotch and English suitings; 48 and 50 inches wide; in Bannockburns, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures and Gray effects; Tailor Suitings, Nub Yarn, Boucle and fine Venetian and Covert Suitings, Zibeline, in two-tone effects; also Skirtings and a wide range of fancy mixed Suitings. These goods range in value up to $2.25 a yard; for to-day at..... $1.18

Large line of 50 inch Zibeline; regular $1.25 grade, in Oxford, light gray, blue, green and brown; also black-and-white and blue-and-white, light and dark Oxford, button effect fancies at, yard..... 95

100 pieces of 48 and 50 inch all-wool, plain colored and black Suitings; basket weaves, Natte, Sharkskin, Cheviots, Serges and Venetians at, yard, 75

Special line of plain and fancy Suitings, including all-wool Granite, tailored checks, in green and black effects, black and white Melrose Suitings; also 50 inch Scotch Suiting; greatest value of the season, at, yard..... 45

About Our Stock of Knit Underwear

For Every Member of the Family.

Women's and Children's Underwear—Second Floor. Men's Underwear—Main Floor.

Our present gathering of Knit Underwear is by all odds the best we have ever had, both in regard to quality and variety of style. And, too, from the standpoint of bigness we doubt whether it is equalled by the stock of any other retail establishment.

Having exhaustively studied the subject of Knit Underwear, made numerous investigations, tests and comparisons, we are safe in asserting that there isn't a garment in our entire stock but comes up to our required standard, and that will meet the exactions of the most particular in every regard. And just as much care is given to the important matter of price.

MERODE UNDERWEAR; the very best and most satisfactory domestic ribbed Underwear for women and misses; perfect in every detail; beautifully finished with hand crocheted silk edges; heavy weight white combed Egyptian yarn; Vests high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers, French band, ankle or knee length; Tights, ankle length, open or closed:—

Regular sizes.....65 Extra sizes.....65 Union Suits....$1.00

Same styles, in heavy white or natural merino, for women only:—

Vests, Drawers and Tights, each..... 78

Union Suits..... $1.50

Special offering in heavy weight pure Egyptian Yarn White Vests and Pants; heavy fleecing, soft and elastic texture, crocheted edges, Vest and French band Drawers, each..... 39

GARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S full fashioned, regular made, pure natural wool boys' Shirts and Drawers; also misses' white merino, full fashioned, regular made Vests and Pants; we're giving up this line and therefore quote them at less than cost to land; all sizes, to close, per garment..... $4.95

Men's Underwear.

NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK Underwear for men has long been the recognized leading American make, for the reason that it has true merit; it gives the consumer satisfaction which he cannot get in any other make at the same price; a few of the leaders which we show:—

Medium weight, natural ¾ wool, each..... $1.45
Medium weight, white merino, ¾ wool, each..... $1.45
Full fashioned, heavy weight, natural merino, each..... $1.00
Full fashioned, heavy weight, natural ¾ wool, each..... $1.60
Full fashioned, heavy weight, pure natural wool, each..... $2.00
Full fashioned, heavy weight, white worsted, each..... $2.10
Full fashioned, heavy weight, natural worsted, each..... $2.30

We call your attention to two important items: Conradi and Friedemann's heavy weight, pure combed Egyptian Yarn, ecru, Jersey ribbed Shirts and Drawers; the very best finished cotton garment imported; guaranteed for service and wear; all sizes; each..... $1.45

Heavy weight natural wool Shirts and Drawers; first quality; warm and serviceable; self finished, warranted not to shrink, being 2-3 wool and 1-3 cotton; a specially good garment for..... 79

A Selected List of Books. Second Floor.

These books are of great value to both young and old, and are at very special prices.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S BIBLE, complete and unabridged, with all helps, including maps, illustrations, subject index, concordance and dictionary of Scripture proper names; bound in leather, red under gold edges, full divinity circuit; worth $1.25, our special price..... 89

Same Bible, with patent index; worth $1.50, special at..... $1.10

A SPECIAL BOOK ON ETIQUETTE twentieth century edition, brought right up to date, full data on correct dress, weddings, receptions, &c.; special at...45

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, large 8vo. vol., cloth bound; special at..... 89

THE HAND BOOK OF ORATORY, an encyclopaedia of authorities on the art of eloquence from the very earliest period to the present time; 8vo, cloth library binding; special at..... $3.50

Edition de luxe, ¾ morocco; special..... $4.50

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF QUOTATIONS, wit, wisdom, humor, proverbs, &c.; nearly 1,000 authors; over 10,000 quotations; large 8vo., cloth; special at..... 85

The following three classics, large type, deckel edge, red lined, uncut edges; fully worth 85c., special for..... 49

THE SCARLET LETTER, by Hawthorne.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY, by Laurence Sterne.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, by Defoe.

Special Notice.

We prepay freight charges on all orders of $5.00 or over to stations in the following States:—New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. Prompt attention assured all mail orders.

Concerts in our Recital Hall daily, mornings and afternoons, by the New York Ladies' Symphony Sextette.

Women's Gowns, Wraps, &c.

Third Floor.

We speak of beauty and richness and style when telling of our Women's new fall Dresses and Wraps, and the tone, character and individuality of our garments, but we must not forget to tell you that there's a cheerful touch of thrift throughout this great, big, elegant Ready-to-wear section, for economies have been looked to with rare good judgment.

WOMEN'S SUITS OF FINE QUALITY CHEVIOT and basket weave materials, in black and blue; tight fitting, fly front; or blouse effects; seven and nine gored Skirts, inverted plait back, raised, stitched or side plaited seam; lined throughout with a heavy grade of taffeta; selling regularly at $25.00 for Monday only at $19.75

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, of Scotch Tartan Plaid effects; in black, blue, brown, dark red and green; wide flaring single box plaited habit back; trimmed with a row of buttons; a very smart, finely shaped skirt..... $7.50

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS, of mixed Tweed; blue and white effect, blouse coat, flat stitched collar and cuffs of blue broadcloth; wide shoulder cape extending down the back; taffeta lined; seven gored side plaited skirt, kilted at bottom; entire suit effectively trimmed with white stitching; selling regularly at $29.75, for Monday only..... $23.50

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, all wool fancy mixed materials, in the newest colorings; 15 gored, inverted plait back, welted seams; a correctly shaped, well tailored Skirt..... $5.00

WOMEN'S COATS, fine quality Kersey, Beaver and Covert Cloth; in black, Oxford, castor and tan; strapped or inverted seams; bell sleeves, or turn-over cuffs; velvet or stitched cloth collars, heavy self colored satin lining.... $29.75

WOMEN'S TOP COATS, 42 inches, black and white; mannish material, loose fitting double breasted; velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, double shoulder cape..... $18.00

An Excellent Stock of Modish Furs---

an unexcelled one—will be found in our grand new Fur Store, on the 19th street side of the third floor.

As the position of undisputed leadership is readily accorded to our Millinery, Suit and Wrap, Silk and Lace Departments, so shall our Fur Store be honored with the same proud distinction, if completeness, elegance of stock and rightness of price count for anything.

In gathering this fur stock we drew on the world's best sources of supply, and selected only such skins as possessed the virtues of beauty, richness, high quality and enduring lustre. The styles in every instance are in strict accordance with the most authoritative fashion dictates, and are such this season as to give genuine joy to all lovers of Furs.

Smart Short Coats, of medium curl Leipsic dyed Persian Lamb, high storm collars and revers, turn-over cuffs, heavy grade brocaded satin lining; selling regularly at $95.00, for Monday only..... $87.50

22 inch Electric Seal Coats; select skins, high storm collar and revers, bell sleeve, correctly shaped; best workmanship and finish; lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin..... $39.75

Finely matched Gray Squirrel back Neck Scarfs, long stole effect, lined with squirrel belly skins..... $37.50

Fine dark natural Mink Neck Scarfs, stole effect, 12 genuine Mink tails..... $23.75

Handsome silky Sable dyed Fox Scarfs, four paws and two full brushes..... $22.50

Very fine natural Stone Marten Cluster Scarfs, six tails..... $18.00

Choice Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, 6 full Opossum tails..... $12.50

Splendid Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, 6 Opossum tails.. $7.75

Lace Robes---Unmade.

Main Floor.

We are offering exceptional values in Lace Robes, complete, ready to fit, correct in every detail of shape and finish. Black La Tosca Net Robes, with braid design, and taffeta silk bias folds, new shape sleeves, and handsomely trimmed bodice..... $13.50

Worked silk raised dot La Tosca Net Robes, with taffeta silk applique figures and braid outline, complete skirt, sleeves and bodice..... $17.50

Black silk ring spot Net Robes, with black silk taffeta bias folds and taffeta applique on skirt; demi-flounce effects, and black silk Point d'Esprit Net Robes, handsomely decorated with taffeta silk appliqué, in scroll and leaf design, braid outline, flare skirt, bodices and sleeves complete, both styles; $25.00 value, for..... $20.00

Black Spangled Robes, figure and scroll design on skirt; waist and sleeves complete; $12.50 values, for..... $9.00

Millinery Dept.

Main Floor.

Our stocks are at their fullest to-day. Everything pertaining to the millinery business, if desirable and in good taste, is to be found here in profusion.

UNTRIMMED HATS, in BEAVER, FELT, VELVET, MOIRE ANTIQUE, CHIFFON, &c.

OSTRICH PLUMES, FANCY FEATHERS and WINGS.

FLOWERS, FRUITS and FOLIAGES.

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BUCKLES, BRAIDS and GALLOONS.

RIBBONS—All the best kinds in foreign and domestic weaves, for millinery or dress purposes.

SCRATCH FELT HATS in Sailor, Shepherdess and other popular shapes; heretofore 95c. and $1.25 each..... 25

SCRATCH BEAVER FLATS, black, brown, navy, cardinal, and castor; heretofore $1.75..... 98

OSTRICH PLUMES, brilliant black, long, hard flues 17 inches long, worth $3.25 each..... $2.60

GRAPE CLUSTERS, with velvet foliage, in natural green, red, black, or white; regular price 95c. a bunch..... 78

Our New Piano Warerooms.

We shall shortly announce the exact date of the opening of our new Piano Warerooms. This new piano store will occupy the whole fourth floor of our immense Annex, which has been constructed especially for this purpose. In size it will rank with the largest in the world, while in fittings, equipments and decorations it will outrank any other.

Having, as we believe, the finest line of pianos handled by any concern, we decided to give them the finest temporary home in the world. You shall soon judge how well we have succeeded. Our line of fine pianos is headed by the world famous

Knabe,

which is built on honor and sold on merit—no finer instrument can be made. In addition, we shall handle the following well known makes:—

GABLER, PACKARD, HOBART M. CABLE, BUSH & GERTS, DAVENPORT & TREACY, SCHUBERT, PRICE-TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE, AND THE CECILIAN PIANO-PLAYER.

Aside from the beautiful arrangement of our Piano Parlors and Warerooms there will be a Concert Hall which, when completed, will seat about one thousand people.

Our 20th Century Food Store.

Particular and discriminating housewives were not long in finding out that the Simpson Crawford Co. Twentieth Century Food Store was the ideal place to visit when the purest Foods, fancy as well as staple, were required. And the keenest economists were equally as quick to recognize the fact that the prices at which these purest of Food Products are sold are by far the most reasonable quoted in the Greater City.

HAMS: Armour's Regular Hams, lb..... 14

"ROYAL" Baking Powder, lb..... 37

COCOA: Huyler's "Royal Stuart" or Walter Baker's, ½-lb. can. 19

SOUPS: Campbell's Condensed Soups, all varieties, 4 cans, 25c; can..... 7

SOAP: Procter & Gamble's Ivory Soap, 5 cakes..... 19

B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap, 5 cakes..... 18

LARD: Swift's Silver Leaf, 3-lb. pail..... 39

COCOANUT: Schepp's Shredded or desiccated, lb..... 15

TAPIOCA: Fancy Pearl, 5 lbs..... 19

LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce, ½-pint bottle..... 19

TEAS: Choice Pickings Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Gunpowder or Mixed, pure, sweet drawing teas, very desirable cup qualities, special Monday, 1 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

Extra fancy Green or Black Tea, all kinds; 5-lb. caddy, $2.00; lb..... 43

H. & E. STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, 7 LBS..... 29

COFFEES: Our "Excelsior" Blend fancy Mocha and Java fresh roasted daily, Special, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 26

Fancy Fresh Roasted Maracaibo Coffee, Special, 5 lbs., 65; lb..... 14

"Royal Stuart" Coffee, delightful aroma, rich, smooth, mellow beverage, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

TOMATOES: Fancy solid hand packed, red ripe Jersey, dozen, $1.15; can..... 10

CORN: "Cannon" Brand sweet sugar corn, dozen, $1.05; can..... 9

RICE: Choice Carolina, 5 lbs., 25; lb..... 6

Extra Fancy Carolina Head Rice, 3 lbs., 25; lb..... 9

GRAPE NUTS, package..... 10

PRUNES: Large California, Santa Clara fruit, 4 lbs., 25; lb..... 7

CURRANTS: Fancy recleaned English, lb. package..... 9

PEACHES: Fancy California Evaporated, lb..10

SEEDED RAISINS: Muscatel, 4 crown size, lb. package..... 11

FIGS: New Smyrna, 2 lbs., 25; lb..... 13

APRICOTS: Fancy California Evaporated, 2 lbs., 25; lb..... 13

BUTTER: Meadow Brook fresh made creamery, 5 lb. stone jar..... $1.29

"May Blossom" selected Early June Peas; doz., $1.35; can..... 12

GOLDDUST: Fairbank's 4 lb. package.. 15

MACARONI or Spaghetti, "Reaper" Brand, equal to imported, lb. package..... 8

CODFISH: Fancy Boneless Middles, 2 lb. package..... 17

SARDINES: Penanros Fishing Club, Special, dozen, $2.25; can..... 19

LIMA BEANS: "Warwick" Brand, Tiny Limas, extra fancy, Special, dozen, $1.60; can..... 14

ORANGES: Large Sweet Juicy Floridas, dozen..... 25

KIPPERED HERRING, Marshall's, Special, dozen, $1.75; can..... 15

Wines and Liquors.

Martell Cognac, XXX, imported in glass; bottle..... $1.20

Martini & Rossi Vermouth; bottle.. 45

Laubenheimer imported Rhine Wine, from Gebruder Ehrhardt, Frankfort am Main; case of 12 quarts..... $4.75

Niersteiner imported Rhine Wine, from Gebruder Ehrhardt, Frankfort am Main; case of 12 quarts..... $5.00

Rudesheimer imported Rhine Wine, from Gebruder Ehrhardt, Frankfort am Main; case of 12 quarts..... $6.00

St. Julien, imported Claret, from Jean Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts..... $4.75

Kirk's Old Crow Rye Whiskey; bottle.77

Pontet Canet, imported Claret, from Jean Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts..... $5.00

Crystal Holland Gin, a very fine quality; gallon, $2.50; bottle..... 60

Monongahela Rye Whiskey; gallon..$2.25

Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey; gallon..... $2.50

Old Crow Whiskey; bottle, 60c.; gallon, $2.50; case..... $6.90

California Port and Sherry, according to vintage, $1.65, $1.35 and..... $1.15

California Claret, Zinfandel and Burgundy; gallon, 95c., 80c., and..... 60

Sixth Avenue, 19th

In Such a Climate As This

neglected Colds do the serious sort of mischief. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** breaks up a Cold quickly and before it leads to serious throat troubles. All druggists. 25c., 50c., $1 per bot le

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

Arnheim the anchor of economy—the place to get good clothing at moderate prices.

Our display of overcoatings presents the greatest values ever exhibited. As a leader we offer a special line of Oxford Grays, Vicunas, Meltons and Kerseys, silk satin lined throughout to order, $25.00. Order one, keep it a week, compare it with overcoats costing $60.00 elsewhere. If our value is not up to the standard—it's money back.

Samples, fashion booklets mailed to any address.

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ESTABLISHED 1876

American Indian Furniture.

A beautiful novelty in Furniture originated by us. Designed after the handiwork of the North Pacific Coast Indian tribes. Totem-pole, Shell Inlay and surface carving effects. Davenports, Hall Clocks, Fire Iron Holders, Wood Boxes, Settles, Odd Chairs, Hat Trees, etc., etc.

Also most complete line of Drawing Room and Library Furniture in the city.

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New Publications.

HARPERS

The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe

Pictures in colors. $1.30 net.

A new book for the littlest children by the author of the *Roggie* and *Reggie* stories

BY Gertrude Smith

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Franklin Square, New York

Eye Glasses and Spectacles

fitted by expert opticians at moderate prices.

Everything an Optician Should Sell.

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Opticians.
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Near Dey Street.

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART
BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
MORGAN & BROTHER
(Established 1851.)
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
232-236 West 47th Street.
Vans for Removal of Furniture City or Country.
TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

Private Wilson Is Discharged.

Joseph F. Wilson, the member of the Second Battery who was arrested Saturday night on the complaint of Robert Donaldson of 28 Crotona Avenue, who charged felonious assault, was discharged from custody by Magistrate Mott in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning because of the non-appearance of Donaldson.

BRONSON HOWARD DINED

American Dramatists' Club Celebrates His Return.

He Thinks Playwrights Should Be as Broad in Their Morals as the People Are.

Bronson Howard was dined, toasted, and eulogized last night at Delmonico's by the American Dramatists' Club, of which he is President, the occasion being his return after his long absence and illness. Along with the various courses on the menu card were the names of many of his plays: "Diamonds," "Moorcroft," The Banker's Daughter," "The Henrietta," "Old Love Letters," "Wives," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "One of Our Girls," "Met by Chance," "Hurricanes," "Shenandoah," "Aristocracy," and "Peter Stuyvesant."

J. I. C. Clarke, First Vice President of the club, acted as toastmaster. The others at the guests' table were Bronson Howard, Augustus Thomas, Heinrich Conreid, Al Hayman, Prof. Brander Matthews, E. C. Stedman, David Belasco, Sydney Rosenfeld, Frank W. Sanger, F. F. McCay, Daniel Frohman, and Franklin Sergeant.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Clarke referred to the fact that the guest of the evening had taken New York by storm when he was twenty-eight years old, and that he had been busy previous to that for eight years vainly trying to get some manager to read his manuscript. At last Augustin Daly read one and pronounced it good. The success of "Saratoga" was assured on the first night, when Bronson Howard sat in a box, and no one called for the author.

Augustus Thomas began by saying that on one occasion, when Barry had a slight misunderstanding with Modjeska he told her that he was established and had a clientele, when people did not know whether Modjeska stood as the name for a corset or a toothwash. He added that the name Bronson Howard had always sounded to him like the name of an antiseptic. He told of how when he came to New York he went to New Rochelle, where Mr Howard loaned him the money to build his home, and that he never troubled him until he could pay it back.

Mr. Thomas said that Bronson Howard had created the comedy drama of America and that when the people of our time are described by the future historian he will take them from the clean, honest, earnest people in the plays of Bronson Howard.

The guest of the evening in the course of his speech said:

"We are to have a great American drama to express the poetry and the artistic side of this vast, active Nation. What will it be? No one knows. There will be no great single school, but all the best forms will have their place. Vaudeville, too, with its satire of our lives and character, belongs to the drama as much as tragedy.

"Your speakers have complimented me on the morality of my plays. I assure you that the motives have come from a purely artistic impulse, because I believe and have believed that the American people are a moral people. But I believe we should be as broad in our morals as the people are. I don't believe in stage preaching, but in showing things as they are. We should not be guided in our morals by the necessities of ignorance some think the school girl should have. It might be better to keep the school girls away and let their fathers and mothers hear some things they should know.

"We must have the problem play, but I don't believe we can at the same time be artists and philosophers. Get there, you young men, in any way you can that is honorable. Don't be scavengers. The man who commits a nuisance in the street is arrested. The same should be true of the stage.

"Respect your audience. It is the final court. Think of the thousand different thinkers, every emotion represented for you to play on, and then think of the impertinence of any man 'writing down' to these. Respect that awful thing, a collection of human hearts."

Prof. Matthews differed with Mr. Howard as to the artist and the philosopher saying that Mr. Howard was both. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Howard was the first American to have his play successful abroad and at the same time translated into another language as had been the case with "Saratoga," which had succeeded in Germany.

Sydney Rosenfeld delivered an eloquent tribute to the President of the club.

Present at the dinner in addition to those mentioned were:

Frank McKee,	E. W. Presbrey,
C. G. Gilman,	A. H. Hummel,
Rupert Hughes,	Joseph Howard, Jr.,
Douglas Taylor,	Joseph Holland,
Thomas White,	E. T. Price,
George D. Macintyre,	Edward Milton Royle,
Bruce McRae,	Lee Arthur,
W. De Wagstaffe,	Richard A. Purdy,
Charles Barnard.	
Weedon Grossmith,	Joseph Arthur,
Geo. H. Brandhurst,	Augustus Pitou,
Edwin H. Low,	V. J. Tilton,
Benjamin Gilet,	Mark E. Swan,
Frederick Bond,	George Taggart,
J. Austin Fynes,	Edwin Barbour,
F. F. Proctor, Jr.,	Doré Davidson,
Marshall P. Wilder,	William A. Brady,
Joseph R. Grismer.	
J. E. Dodson,	Herman Klein,
Theo. Burt Sayre,	Benj. F. Roeder,
Daniel L. Hart,	Arthur Hornblow,
Edward Townsend,	Wilton Lackaye,
W. W. Waterman,	Geo. V. Hobart,
Walter N. Lawrence,	Henry Tyrell,
Charles Klein,	William Seymour,
Harry P. Mawson.	

IMPROVEMENTS AT CORNELL.

Trustees Determine to Erect a Number of Costly Buildings and Greatly to Expand the University.

ITHACA, Oct. 26.—President Schurman of Cornell University to-day announced the results of the deliberations of the annual Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of the university, which was in session all day Saturday, and until late in the evening.

An increase in facilities for instruction, in which are included gifts from the late Dean Sage of Albany, Hiram W. Sibney of Rochester, the late James B. Guilford of Utica, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry R. Ickelheimer, George C. Boldt, Jacob H. Schiff, John D. Rockefeller, and Oliver H. Payne of New York were announced.

The location of the Rockefeller Hall of Physics, which will cost $250,000, was decided upon, and the building will be placed on a line running east and west between the present Lincoln and McGraw Halls.

President Schurman's recommendation of immediate erection of a hall for arts and humanities, to cost $250,000, was adopted, and the building was located on the plot of ground now occupied by houses of Profs. Wait, Law, and Hewett.

The plan for the expansion of Cornell University on most magnificent lines was adopted, and for this purpose the President was authorized to purchase immediately sixteen acres of land to the west of the library building. It is proposed to erect six new costly buildings on this plot immediately, and eight more in the remote future.

A scheme for the superannuation of all professors at the age of seventy was adopted, the details to be arranged later. It is probable that all professors so retired will be pensioned.

FOUND COL. THURSTON'S SWORD.

He Had Lost It Passing Through the Park in a Carriage.

Patrolman Thomas Finnegan of the Central Park Station was walking along the East Drive in Central Park Saturday night about 10 o'clock when his foot stubbed against something with a metallic sound. The patrolman stooped down and picked up a gold-mounted sword inscribed thus: "Major N. B. Thurston, from Gen. E. A. McAlpin, July 28, 1896."

Finnegan turned the sword over to the Sergeant at the arsenal, and yesterday morning took it to ex-Deputy Commissioner Thurston's home at 176 West Eighty-seventh Street. Col. Thurston thanked the officer, saying that he had been attending the reception of the Second Battery in the Bronx and had lost the sword on his way home in an open carriage.

CRUISER OLYMPIA SAILS.

Bound for Winter Manoeuvres at Culebra Island, Near Porto Rico.

The United States cruiser Olympia, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan and one of the first vessels to leave for the scene of the Winter manoeuvres of the combined European, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic Squadrons at Culebra Island, near Porto Rico, left this port yesterday, having been detained here several days on account of failure to secure a sufficient supply of coal in time to sail on her scheduled date of departure

The Olympia precedes the combined fleets to Culebra for the purpose of preparing anchorages for the ships and landing places to be used by the forces during the period of the manoeuvres. This work will be in charge of Rear Admiral Coghlan.

Vantine's
BROADWAY & 18 St., N.Y.

Three entire floors are devoted to

Oriental Rugs

The assortment embraces a wide range of sizes, and is noteworthy for its diversity of design and color effects.

For the current week we offer exceptional values.

150 CARABAGHS & SHIRVANS, average size 3.6x4.6 ft., at 8.00

100 FINE GUENJES, average size 4x6.6 ft., at 12.00 & 14.00

100 FINE IRANS, average size 4x7 ft., at 28.00

125 PERSIAN HALL RUNNERS, average size 3.6x15 ft., at 28.00

Large sizes suitable for Library, Dining Room or Parlor.

India Carpet, size	7.3x10.3	ft.,	was	50.00	now	38.00
" " "	8.5x12	ft.,	"	65.00	"	50.00
" " "	9.2x13.2	ft.,	"	85.00	"	65.00
" " "	9.5x12.5	ft.,	"	80.00	"	58.00
Turkish " "	8.7x12.10	ft.,	"	100.00	"	65.00
" " "	9.3x12.8	ft.,	"	100.00	"	70.00
Persian " "	8.4x10.9	ft.,	"	68.00	"	54.00
" " "	11x16.6	ft.,	"	100.00	"	82.00

COL. W. A. ROEBLING ILL.

Undergoes an Operation at Roosevelt Hospital for Trouble Contracted When Building Brooklyn Bridge.

After suffering for thirty years as the direct result of caisson fever, contracted during the building of the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge, Col. Washington A. Roebling submitted to an operation in the Roosevelt Hospital last Thursday which is thought will restore him to physical comfort unknown during this long period.

Dr. William A. Clark of Trenton, who accompanied Col. Roebling from that city, where he lives, to New York, said last evening:

"We have every reason to hope that Col. Roebling will be restored to health. The operation, the nature of which I am not at liberty to disclose, was successfully performed by Dr. Robert F. Weir at Roosevelt Hospital."

Col. Roebling has been a sick man ever since 1872, the date of contracting caisson fever, and has been obliged, until recently, to carry a camp stool wherever he went and to sit down frequently and rest.

Upon the death of his father, John A. Roebling, the work of completing the Brooklyn Bridge devolved upon Washington A. Roebling, and, unwilling that any defect should creep into the masonry work, he spent more hours in the caisson below the waters of the East River than any workman in his employ. How in 1872 he was stricken with the dread caisson fever, lay at home in Brooklyn superintending the construction of the great bridge, and when it was successfully opened was wheeled to the window where he saw the crowds crossing the structure is fairly well known. Since that time Mr. Roebling has been a sufferer, and although active in the business of John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, has been in feeble health.

STRICKEN DURING MASS.

Michael Graham, the ex-Assemblyman's Brother, Dies in Vestry Room.

While mass was being celebrated yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, the service was interrupted by a sudden stir among the people seated in the middle of the church. A man, occupying a place in a pew there, uttering a moan, had fallen forward in his seat unconscious. Men about him lifted him up, and at the priest's direction carried him into the vestry, while a messenger was dispatched for medical aid.

The stricken man was Michael Graham of 1,152 St. Mark's Avenue. He was suffering from an attack of apoplexy and died before Dr. Arthur Parker of 262 McDonough Street and Ambulance Surgeon Quell of St. Mary's Hospital, both of whom had been summoned, reached the church.

Mr. Graham was sixty years old, and was in business as a contractor with his brother, ex-Assemblyman James P. Graham. He was a widower, and is survived by two brothers and a sister. The body was removed to the home of James P. Graham, at Eighty-fifth Street and Twenty-second Avenue, Bensonhurst.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S SUNDAY.

He Visits James H. Hyde at His Country Home at Bay Shore.

The Crown Prince of Siam had a very enjoyable day yesterday. He arose early for a Prince, and at 10 o'clock left the Waldorf for a trip to the Long Island country home of Vice President J. H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Bay Shore. There was a special ferryboat to take him across the river waiting at the Thirty-fourth Street ferry station of the Long Island Railroad, and a special train in Long Island City ready to take him to Mr. Hyde's estate.

At Mr. Hyde's home the Prince inspected the house and the stables, and then after luncheon was taken for a two-hour drive by his host, after which he returned to New York. The Prince was accompanied to Bay Shore by his suite and Assistant Secretary of State Peirce and Edwin Morgan.

The Prince, his suite, and Mr. Peirce, and Mr. Morgan dined together last night at Sherry's, and at 10 P. M. the party returned to the Waldorf.

BURGLARS HAD COME AND GONE.

When Charles Stern, commercial traveler, and his wife, returned to their home, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, after having been away a few days, they found many evidences of burglary. Every receptacle that could possibly be suspected of containing articles of value had been investigated.

Many articles were upon the floor, and practically all the furniture lay in such a position as to give the impression that an Oklahoma cyclone had swept through the rooms. A quantity of silverware showed evidence of having been tested with acid. This was of the plated variety; all that had withstood the acid had been taken away as "the goods."

Jewelry, including a gold watch, had disappeared, as well as silverware which was a reminder that Mr. Stern and his wife were married but two months. He has reported the case to the police.

THE BOGOTA AT PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch sent from Panama at 11 o'clock this morning was received at the Colombian Legation here to-day, announcing that the cruiser Bogota was then entering the harbor. The Bogota is the vessel, which, according to rumors at Managua, Nicaragua, yesterday was engaged in battle with the insurgent gunboat Padilla.

The officials at the legation are congratulating themselves upon the safe arrival of the Bogota at Panama, as they confidently believe she will exert an important influence in ending the revolutionary movement in that department.

She was equipped with only four six-pounders on her trip down from San Francisco, most of her armament having been consigned to Colon with the intention of transporting overland to be placed on the cruiser when she arrived at Panama. This additional armament consists of a fifteen-pounder, two six-pounders, two machine guns, and several smaller pieces.

Resigns but Does Not Say Why.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Rev. Dr. George Edward Reed, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, has resigned the office of State Librarian. Dr. Reed gives no reasons for his resignation. In his reply to Dr. Reed, the Governor accepts the resignation, but expresses surprise at Dr Reed's act, and pays a high tribute to his ability, fidelity, and integrity in office.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SAY HE SWINDLES YOUNG MEN.

Police Declare Prisoner Arrested in Newark Got Money on Pretense of Securing Positions.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—J. S. Moore, who the police say makes a business of swindling young men by getting them to put up money for a position which he cannot give them, was arrested in a furnished room at 49 James Street this afternoon by Detective Sergeants Murphy and Lewis.

At the time of his arrest he was negotiating with William J. Klinge of 54 Rutgers Street to pay him $75 as a guarantee of his honesty. Moore in return was to put Klinge to work as ticket taker of a traveling show at $15 a week. The negotiations had been opened as the result of an advertisement inserted by Moore in a local paper. Klinge, however, had become suspicious and communicated with the police.

Moore's wife and child were with him when he was arrested. Mrs. Moore told the detectives that she was sick of the life he had been leading her. She said he made a business of going from city to city swindling young men who answered his advertisements.

SHOT HIMSELF AT HIS PARTY.

His Guests Had Come to Cheer Him from Despondency Over Lack of Work.

Alfred Petersen, thirty-five years old, a Swedish piano-maker of 461 Third Avenue, became downhearted after being out of work some time. His friends told him to cheer up. He told them he would if they would come to his party. The party took place last night and included Sophie Sodendranner, Sven Fraley, and Mary Olsen and their escorts. They made it very merry until about 10 o'clock.

"I will give you a toast," said Petersen. "A toast that you all must drink."

Then he arose to his feet and said:

"Here's to our dear Fatherland, to which my spirit will fly," (here he took something from his pocket;) "I place this to my head and bid you all good-by." The report of a pistol concluded the sentence and Petersen dropped to the floor dead with a bullet hole in his left temple.

With horrified shrieks and cries the guests fled from the room. On the street they met Policeman Cooper of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

When an ambulance arrived with Dr. Jones from Bellevue Hospital, Petersen was found, as he had fallen. The revolver was still clenched in his hand, and near by, on a bureau, was a well-thumbed paper-covered copy of "Quo Vadis," with the passage describing the suicide of Nero's favorite marked, and the lines which told of the slave's opening the artery in the arm of the favorite in the presence of his guests underscored.

SUICIDE OF RABBI GETZ.

He Was to Have Been Married a Second Time Before Undergoing an Operation.

Rabbi Herman Getz, an unattached clergyman, who lived at 144 Stanton Street, was to have married a second time last night. His bride would have been Mrs. Freedman of Lewis and Fifth Streets. Instead the rabbi committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, leaving a note to his son, in which he said that he desired to join his first wife, who died eleven months ago. He was sixty years of age. In recent years he devoted his time to studies and literary work.

He was to have been operated upon today for rupture, and, as he had determined to be married before the operation, he induced Mrs. Freedman to consent to have the ceremony performed last evening. The preparations were completed by dinnertime, and after dinner Max Getz, son of the rabbi, went out with his wife and children.

When the son returned in the evening he found on a table the following letter in his father's handwriting:

I shall end it all, my son. Forgive me, noble one, that my act is to be and the disgrace it may bring upon you. I earnestly desire to linger no longer in this life. I wish to be in the other world where I may rejoin my beloved wife, that our walks and talks together may be resumed unendingly. I am in the cellar.

The son found his father dying from a large dose of carbolic acid.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Crackers for Everybody

FOR OUR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY SALE.

Uneeda Biscuit, Uneeda Milk Biscuit, Zu Zu Ginger Snaps, Kennedy's Oysterettes.

Your Choice of Any One of These Packages and

3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar for 18c.

10 CAKES CONEY ISLAND SOAP,
5 POUNDS BEST WASHING SODA,
½ POUND BOX AZURE BLUE,
ALL THREE FOR 25c.

CALIFORNIA PRUNES.
NEW CROP FANCY SANTA CLARA,
Medium Size,
3 POUNDS FOR 14c.

New Dates, best quality, a package	6c
New Figs, fancy large Smyrna, a pound	15c
Evaporated Peaches, fancy California, a pound	11c
Evaporated Apricots, fancy California, a pound	11c
Tumbler Jelly, ice tea size, good quality	10c
Liberty Jam, all fruit flavors, a jar	10c
Curtice Jam, all varieties, a jar	15c
California Peaches or Pears, East View Brand, a can	18c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland pack, a can	10c
Fancy Sockeye Salmon, Sport Brand, 1 pound tall can	15c
Standard Tomatoes, Maryland pack, full weight can, a can	9c

Crackers.
OATMEAL,
N. B. C. SODA,
SOCIAL TEAS,
BUTTER THIN,
a Pkge. 9c

Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares	10c
Molasses, quart bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	13c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
Corn Starch, XLCR Brand, a package	5c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's Best, large bottle	10c
Olive Oil, best imported, half pint bottle	21c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	12c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package	10c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Peerless Brand, a pound package	8c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very fine and pure, a jar	19c

SOAP SPECIAL.

7 Cakes Babbitt's Best Soap, 25c
7 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap, 25c
7 Cakes Kirkman's Borax Soap, 25c
} Your Choice. Only One Lot to a Customer.

TEA,
Very Best, No. 1, all kinds,
A POUND,
35c.

COFFEE,
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND,
25c.

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS,
CEYLON TEA.

Like quality sold elsewhere for 60c. and 70c. a pound.
Absolute Purity Guaranteed.
Pound Package, 50c
½-Pound Package, 25c

Brooms
A Large No. 7 Broom,
Extra Quality Straw,
EACH,
23c.

96TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.
Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING,
Everything Reliable.
CARPETS, BEDDING, STOVES, RUGS.

Sale of Iron Beds.

We have bought the entire factory output of these beds—double thick castings, chills and rods—4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes, and offer them at remarkably low prices.

REGULAR PRICE $13.50—REDUCED TO . . . $8.49
With Extra Brass Rods, $17—Reduced to $10.45

OTHER IRON BEDS From $3.90

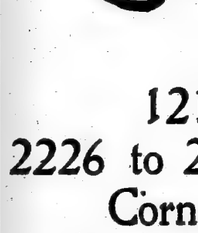

Turkish Arm Chair, one of the most comfortable chairs we have ever had; covered in latest designs and colors of velour,
$19.50

Corner Chair, mahogany finish, upholstered in damask,
$4.10

This Table Set includes
$1.98
1 doz. Knives and Forks,
1 doz. Table Spoons,
1 doz. Tea Spoons,
1 Carving Set.

Decorated Lamp, Stands 18 inches high. Complete with globe,
59c.

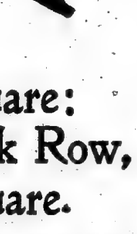

Cash or Liberal Credit.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.
No extra charges of any kind.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, NOV. 2,
MR. DANIEL FROHMAN announces that, at the first of his series of 4 Sunday night concerts, he will present the young Russian pianist, whom he has engaged for an American tour—Mr.
OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
who will appear in conjunction with the Walter Damrosch Orchestra OF SEVENTY and Miss Charlotte Maconda, Soprano. Prices, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $10, $12, $15. Seats ready To-day at the Box Office, Ditson's, and principal hotels.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
WALTER DAMROSCH .....Conductor
SOLOISTS
Eight Public Rehearsals at 2 P. M.
Anton Van Rooy BARYTONE
Maud MacCarthy VIOLIN
Raoul Pugno PIANO
Kirkby Lunn CONTRALTO
Elsa Ruegger VIOLONCELLO AND OTHERS.
Eight Concerts at 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 14 / Dec. 5 / Dec. 19 / Jan. 9 / Jan. 30 / Feb. 13 / March 13 / April 3
Nov. 15 / Dec. 6 / Dec. 20 / Jan. 10 / Jan. 31 / Feb. 14 / March 14 / April 4
SUBSCRIPTIONS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

VICTORIA, 42d St. LAST 6 NIGHTS. Evenings, 8:10. Saturday Matinees. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.
BEGINNING TUES., NOV. 4—2 WEEKS ONLY
ELEONORA DUSE
REPERTOIRE:
Nov. 4, 5, and 6.....GIOCONDA
Nov. 7 and Matinée 8.....CITTA MORTA
Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14, and Matinée 15.} "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI"
Sale of seats for entire engagement begins to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 A. M. Mail orders accompanied by checks filed as received.
Lower floor.....$3.50 Balc., 1st 3 rows..$3.00
Boxes.....$25, $20 " next 4 " ...$2.00
$10, $6 2d Bal., 1st 3 " ...$1.50
Gen'l admission....$1.50 " " next 4 " ...$1.00

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St.
THE REIGNING SENSATION.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open 1 & 7. Begins 2:30 & 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c.,$1.00 Boxes, $6.00. Children Half price (Afts.)

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
JOHN DREW
Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17th—Wm. Faversham in "Imprudence."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Xtra Mat. Election Day.
A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 2 Weeks. Xtra Matinée Election Day.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Joy of Living

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 6 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
NEXT MONDAY Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
MARY MANNERING
In Clyde Fitch's Latest Play,
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St. & B'way. LAST WEEK.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Wed. & Sat., 8:30.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Last Week. Ev'gs. 8:10. Last Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard"
Next Monday—Seat Sale Thurs., 9 A. M.,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
First Matinée Election Day. Regular Mat. Sat.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
"Hit the mark—it hit straight and fair."—Sun.
J. E. DODSON—IRISH, ANNIE
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's
AN AMERICAN INVASION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Largest and Most Successful Melodramatic Production in the History of the Stage.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in DU BARRY.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
John C. Fisher's Magnificent Musical Production
The Silver Slipper.
By Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées, Wed., Sat., & Election, 2.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
TO-NIGHT. Annual engagement of Mr. Chauncey Olcott in his latest success, Old Limerick Town. All New Songs.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. Mat. Election Day. | 4th week Henrietta CROSMAN, The Sword of the King

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS.
"Queen of Folly." Living Pictures.

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. | CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. Mon., Nov. 3. 125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Seats now ready.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

GRAND—ANDREW MACK
Prices 25c. to $1.00. In "TOM MOORE."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
AMELIA BINGHAM in "A Modern Magdalen." Pop. Prices Wed. Mat.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
HAZEL KIRKE.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Every Eve. & Saturday Matinee. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. J'dm't of King Solomon

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. TWO LITTLE WAIFS

CENTRAL UNION'S UPROAR

English Delegates Impressed by a Strenuous Meeting.

Accusations Against Labor Men Who Are on the Stump—President Murphy's Demand for Names.

Enoch Edwards and Matthew Arrondale, delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans, had their first introduction to a meeting of American delegates yesterday by attending the meeting of the Central Federated Union. The delegates landed in the forenoon. It so happened that the meeting was uproarious, and it impressed the British delegates with the strenuousness of American methods.

The meeting was going along at a jog trot when some one moved that Martin F. Murphy, President of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, who happened to be at the meeting, be allowed the privilege of the floor. A declaration some time ago was that the State Federation had not been explicit enough in the reports of its proceedings. It is a labor legislative body, one of whose functions is to watch the attitude of the Senators and Assemblymen at Albany as to labor measures. Among other things it was declared that legislators who desired to be re-elected were put on the "fair" list if they voted in favor of the Employers' Liability bill, even if they had a bad record previously as to labor measures.

The request for Murphy to have the floor was granted, and he began to reply to the charges.

He declared that the New York delegates did not take enough interest in the proceedings at Albany. The report has been out for three weeks.

"Where is it?" was a query before a sarcastic "Ah-h-h" arose.

"The people who want a rule or ruin policy had too much say at the convention," Murphy continued. "There are fellows who are afraid to tell the truth. There were so many personalities at the convention that it was a disgrace to labor unions."

The uproar started then, and Morris Brown of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, said: "Members of the Executive Board are stumping for candidates of either the Republican or Democratic Party. Is Mr. Murphy afraid of being incriminated? Why doesn't he come out like a man for workingmen's politics?"

Brown declared that many of the delegates are afraid of the Republicans and Democrats because they want personal benefits.

"Too many people have irons of their own in the fire when they go on the stump," he said.

"I'm not afraid to come here to speak the truth," Murphy said. "Because we don't vote as Brown does he is against us. Men like Brown are doing more to disrupt the labor movement than other men can do to build it up."

The uproar was resumed, with many personalities.

"There are delegates from another country watching this exhibition," said James P. Archibald, Recording Secretary. "Try and save us from further humiliation."

The Chairman, Henry Richards of the Wood Carvers' Union, tried to shut off all further debate.

"I demand the names of the men who are stumping for political candidates," Murphy said. "If Brown can give the names, I'll suspend them from the Federation."

"That's right," several delegates shouted.

"I'll give them on one condition—"

"Bah, give the names!" a delegate interrupted.

"I want him to prove first that I disrupted unions."

"Names! Names!"

The uproar was at its height then.

Delegate Donnelly suggested that honors were about even between Murphy and his opponents, and the Chairman succeeded in shutting off further debate. Afterward the British delegates were introduced. Mr. Edwards, who represents the British Federation of Miners, said:

"I have just arrived in this city, and I thought I would come here and see a labor discussion. I was told on the ship on my way over that the people did things on a large scale here. Now I am sure of it. In England we have labor disputes, but in a much smaller way than you carried on the one I have listened to. It struck me that if all this energy which you let loose were diverted into proper channels it could accomplish anything."

Mr. Arrandale represents the United Machinery Workers of Great Britain. He gave a brief history of his organization.

At the request of the Eccentric Association of Engineers it was decided to ask the Department of Correction to see that only union clothing be made for the department.

No Increase in Newspaper Scale.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on the newspaper scale. President Scott and the Executive Committee of the union, in a majority report, had recommended that no change be made. A minority report favored an increase of $3 a week. In Committee of the Whole, after a long debate, a motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority was lost.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY
SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST.
AT 9 P. M. MONSTER AT 11 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE and CAKEWALK,
Under auspices of the
THEATRICAL BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

Weber & Fields	The Rogers Bros.
Fay Templeton	Sam Bernard
Peter F. Dailey	Edna Wallace Hopper
James T. Powers	Thomas Evans
Alice Fischer	Charles Bigelow
Pat Rooney	Bessie Clayton
John T. Kelly	Thos. Q. Seabrooke
Jack Slavin	Geo. Fuller Golden
Katie Barry	Hattie Williams
W. C. Kelly	Maude Raymond
Amy Ames	Amelia Bingham
Neva Aymar	Henry Dixey
Etta Butler	Katherine Grey
Louis Harrison	William Collier
William Norris	Grace Freeman
Harry Le Van	Adele Ritchie
William Gould	Lee Harrison
Edwin Arden	Louise Allen
Arthur Dunn	Melville Stewart
John Henshaw	Marie Cahill
Rachel Booth	Edith St. Clair
Dan Daly	Hallen Mostyn
Helen Marvin	Emily Morton
Clara Palmer	Jennie Yeamans
Emma Francis	Marshall P. Wilder
William West	Conroy & McDonald
W. H. Lawton	Grovine & Murray
Three Osnatos	Moung Toon Trio
Snitz Edwards	George Honey

Alice Shaw and Her Twin Daughters.
Hassan Ben All Troupe of Arabs.
Orchestra under direction of Gustave Kerker. William Harr's Master of Ceremonies.
Seats & Boxes on sale at Box Office, Metropolitan Opera House, to-morrow, Oct. 28, 9 A. M. Prices of seats, $3.$2 and $1, according to location.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mr. Martin Harvey, "The Only Way."
MONDAY, NOV. 3RD, MR. HARVEY
in CHILDREN OF KINGS
Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th Street. Telephone 6020—38. | Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th Street. Telephone 2462 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av
Evgs. 8:45. Matinées Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.
"Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale.
"TOMMY ROT"
Seats at hotels and box office. Prices $2.50 to $1.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. OLD SLEUTH MAT. TO-DAY, 25c.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Tailored Suits, of Black, Navy and Brown Cheviot and Zibeline; attractive model; value $50.00, $35.00

Ladies' Walking Suits, of Fancy Scotch Tweed Mixtures; several styles taken from the regular stock; value $20.00 and $22.00, $15.00

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, of Velvet, Taffeta Silk and Zibeline; value $20, $13.75

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

THE FAMOUS "QUEEN QUALITY" $3.00 SHOES.

The World's Standard of Correct Footwear.

These shoes are worn by women who appreciate comfort and style in footwear, and are considered the shoe standard of the world. They are equal to any $5.00 shoe in style, workmanship and wearing qualities.

Boots, $3.00. Oxfords, $2.50.

A FEW SPECIAL STYLES 50c. EXTRA.

In Addition will offer

Ladies' Boots and Oxfords, in Matt Kid, Bright Kid and Vitalic Calf Skin—newest last, High Cuban heel; value $4.50; special $2.75

Broadway and 21st St.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

College Teams Rapidly Rounding Into Championship Form.

GAMES SET FOR THIS WEEK

The Results of Saturday's Contests Gave General Encouragement to the Coaches and Players.

A truly remarkable result of the football games on Saturday is the all-embracing satisfaction with which the achievements in the games then played has been received at the training quarters of each and every one of the colleges.

Before Saturday and throughout the period when the college teams were playing their preliminary and practice contests, the outlook for high-class football was declared to be most gloomy, and the dissatisfaction of players, coaches, and enthusiasts, whether real or assumed, was as general as is the sudden optimism among the patrons of college athletics which dates from last Saturday.

The "braces" alleged to have been taken and the confidence with which all the leading college teams now look forward to the championship games have made quick alteration in football prospects, so quick, in fact, as to suggest the idea that somebody had hopes a very short time ago of catching somebody else napping.

Whatever the motive may have been, the pessimism of the early practice season has made way for such eager anticipation of victories to come at each college training quarters that the devotees of college football well may take heart and look for swift and general improvement in the work on the gridiron in the big games set for next Saturday. The important matches scheduled include the Harvard-Carlisle, the Yale-West Point, the Princeton-Cornell, and the Pennsylvania-Columbia games.

Princeton's game against Columbia has demonstrated to Princetonians that there is material there that should round out in championship form in time for the Cornell and Yale games. To many of the undergraduates and alumni as well the Tigers proved that they are capable of a fast game, and that the line is not so weak as was considered. Barney has proved himself to be a "find," and when he has had another week's training will be a hard man to cope with.

He was sick in the infirmary until the past week, and his showing Saturday was remarkable. He was aggressive and formidable in the offensive play, and it was rare that Columbia's centre plays were good for gains.

The back field worked to perfection. The interference, which was weak in the first half, braced up wonderfully in the second, and long gains resulted. Pearson, Captain of the baseball team and who made such a good impression as a half back this year, is coming out to-day for quarter back. He is a fast player and will be a strong addition to the squad now that Burke and Kafer are out of play with fractured collar bones.

The report which was circulated Saturday that Princeton had protested Erb and Thorp of Columbia and that the visitors had protested Davis, is not true. It is true, however, that the Princeton management had heard that Erb had played professional ball in the West, and that there was a technicality which could prevent Thorp from playing. Neither charge could be proved, however, and the matter was dropped. The charge against Davis was the old one that he had played a game of baseball against Atlantic City, but Columbia could find no facts for this, so the whole trouble was dropped.

Cornell's sound defeat of Oberlin at football Saturday, and the fact that the eleven showed such marked improvement, has infused hope in the members of the team and its supporters that Cornell can defeat Princeton next Saturday by hard work. Already the advance guard of the coaches who will return to help put the Ithacans in final trim have arrived in the person of Wyckoff, the old quarterback and Captain. The other graduates who will return are Fennell, Heine, Schenkopf, Wilson, and Will. While half a dozen of the players are pretty well stiffened up, none sustained serious injury in the contest with Oberlin. A conference of coaches to map out plans for the week's work was held last night.

The Yale football eleven has taken a surprising brace through last week's secret practice. A week ago the outlook was not promising; the team played slow ball, fumbled easily, went to pieces on team work, and was generally in a slump. Saturday against Syracuse very different ball was played. The team put up a snappy, vigorous game, rushed Syracuse off its feet with the whirlwind style of old-time Yale teams, and showed great improvement in all details of the game. Wilhelmi and Coffin at the ends were the only weak spots. The coming week is expected to bring the team to an even higher pitch, when Yale meets West Point on Saturday.

The Yale team is now passing through the crucial period of its season. The team is as yet far from being decided upon, and this is keeping back the development of the team as a whole. The two ends, one tackle, and full back are still in doubt, and it now looks as if another fortnight would pass before they are settled upon.

Behind the line the problem of selection is not so difficult to solve. Chadwick will take left half and either Ward, Preston, Allen, or Farmer right half, all of them being strong players of about average ability. Bowman and Farmer are fighting it out at full back, with the chances in favor of the former.

In an interview Coach Glenn S. Warner of the Carlisle Indian football team said that his aggregation of redskins was "right on edge" for the Cornell game Saturday. So, for the Harvard game he has required only light work of the Indians during the past week. One purely local result of the victory over Cornell has been the interesting of the eleven hundred or more Indians, Eskimos, and Porto Ricans at the school in the daily practice. Every evening at 4:30 the side lines of the practice field are filled with girls and young men representing an anthropological exhibition seldom seen out of a museum, wildly cheering for their favorite grid-iron warriors.

Harvard learned some truths in her game with Brown on Saturday, and these she intends to profit by when she begins secret practice to-day, in preparation for her meeting with the Carlisle Indians. This will be a stubbornly fought contest, and Harvard will have to work hard to win. In particular she will have to develop team play and aggressiveness in the line, failings which cropped out noticeably in the Brown game.

The Providence players readily admitted the superiority of Harvard ends and backs, but they had much to criticise. The centre rushers did not charge fast enough, they said, and let their opponents get the start of them every time, thus proving ineffective on both defensive and offensive work. The criticism of the team as a whole was that it did not play together, and it is this fault chiefly that the Crimson coaches intend to remedy this week.

THE CITY'S POLO FIELD.

Many Persons Attracted to Van Cortlandt Park When the Games Are in Progress.

Polo has played an important part in the attractions of Van Cortlandt Park during the present season and one of the most notable evidences of the popular love for the game was seen last Saturday when a crowd that numbered well up in the thousands occupied every vantage spot around the large polo field to witness the contest between West Point and Squadron A.

Polo, as an attractive feature for a city park is something unique. The game has been played on the parade grounds in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, but those were chiefly the championship contests under the auspices of the United States Polo Association. No club or other organization ever made a portion of Prospect Park its headquarters, as the Squadron has been permitted to do in Van Cortlandt Park. Polo is not played on any other municipal property in the country.

Squadron A took up the game about two years ago, but was seriously handicapped for want of a proper practice field. Last Spring Commissioner Eustis gave the troopers permission to play on the Van Cortlandt grounds, and three fields have since been laid out on the western extremity of the parade ground and above the old Van Cortlandt mansion.

There are no roped or fenced in inclosures, and games, either practice or competitive, have been played nearly three times a week since June. These games have been as free as air to all who wished to see them, and it is worth recording that they have generally been as good as the invigorating atmosphere that has made Van Cortlandt a delightful place for Sunday and holiday outings. There are other attractions, such as the lake, the golf links, the Revolutionary relics in the old manor house that antedates the fight against King George, besides charming walks over rich meadows and through picturesque woodland. Van Cortlandt Park, with its one thousand and odd acres, will repay frequent and close inspection, and it is no exaggeration to say that the present year has been the most popular in its history.

Golf and skating have been the popular attractions in former years, and while they are still enjoyed by increasing numbers, polo has conferred upon the park a still greater popularity. It has also brought a certain element to the party that formerly was little seen except when the Colonial Dames gave a tea or patriotic reception in the old manor house. The coach Squadron, which began to make runs three times a week last June from the Plaza Hotel to the polo field, gave a touch of fashionable and club life to the park which formerly it did not possess. Automobiles and fine equipages have lined up on the border of the largest polo field during some of the more important games. With the brilliant costumes of the ladies, the waving of banners and clapping of hands for the victors, all the outward conditions were precisely the same as are seen at any well-appointed private club during its polo tournament week.

George Gould and his sons played a match there with the Squadron last June, and the game was witnessed by one of the largest crowds that has been polo in the metropolitan locality since the championships ceased to be held at Prospect Park. It is an open secret that it is the ambition of the Squadron men to bring the championship matches back to their old standard of popularity, and they hope to have the annual meeting of the big teams at Van Cortlandt Park next year.

The conditions for viewing these games are admirable. Back of the polo field, bounding the roadway and trolley car line from King's Bridge to Yonkers, is a slight elevation furnishing several tiers of seats on the grass, while a number of shade trees give shelter from the sun in hot weather. There is not much trouble in this respect, however, for the games seldom begin before 4 o'clock in the Summer and end at 6.

In its opportunities for a number of men to practice at the same time the squadron is far better off than many exclusive clubs. Three fields have been laid out, and the natural conditions of the land were so level and the turf so excellent that scarcely any work was needed to get a good springy field. The largest field is of the regulation length, about 900 feet long by 450 wide. All the big games are played on this, the two others being reserved for practice. In the stables near by a number of ponies have been kept all Summer, and the squadron is peculiarly fortunate in having in charge a man who has played polo for years in England and understands the game and polo ponies thoroughly. To some of the beginners he has also been a valuable tutor. Over twenty Squadron men have taken an active part in the game. The most proficient at present are Henry M. Earle, Everett Colby, R. G. D. Douglas, R. C. Lawrence, H. S. Kip, A. R. Whitney, Jr., L. J. Hunt, J. O. Nichols, Herbert Barry, C. N. Talbot, Jr., and Morgan Grace, a recent addition to the team.

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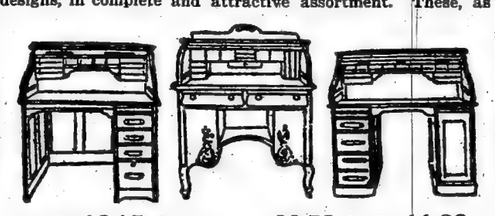

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SCHEDULED GOLF EVENTS.

Inter-City Matches to be Played on Baltusrol Links During This Week.

Inter-city matches will be the great feature this coming week. The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., will entertain the visiting teams of men and women from Philadelphia and Boston, and some of the most notable players in the country will be seen there. First in order of competition and importance is the triple inter-city match between the women golfers of Boston, Philadelphia, and this city. Two days will be devoted to this event, Wednesday and Thursday. The prize is the silver trophy presented two years ago by Clement A. Griscom for competition between the women's golf associations of Philadelphia and New York. The metropolitan team has won the cup both times. Last Spring the Boston women sent a challenge for the cup. Their admission in the competition was granted, and the first meeting of these three city teams is looked forward to with great interest. Boston did so well in the last two championships that her chances for victory are very bright. While not winning the highest honor, Boston can send a very strong team. It will be led by Miss Mollie B. Adams, the Boston Association champion. Mrs. Caleb B. Fox, who has just won the Philadelphia championship, will lead the Quaker forces, and the metropolitan team will be headed by the National champion, Miss Genevieve Hecker, or the local champion, Mrs. E. A. Manice.

Fifteen women will be on each of the rival city teams. Besides Miss Hecker and Mrs. Manice, the following have been practically picked to represent the local forces: Miss Georgianna Bishop, Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss F. Lois Vanderhoef, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Mrs. R. D. Patterson, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs George Collingwood, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Marion Oliver, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, and Miss Maud K. Wetmore. The exact playing order of the team will not be finally settled until after the practice rounds to-day and to-morrow. Nearly all of the Boston and Philadelphia women will be on the links to-morrow.

The women of the Baltusrol Club will meet to-morrow in their first club championship contest. It will be conducted entirely at match play, 18 holes for each round. The final round will be on Saturday. On Friday the Baltusrol Club has offered special cups for a women's four-ball foursome. Nearly all of the team contestants will remain over for the event. The men's inter-city match will be played at Baltusrol on Saturday. Walter J. Travis will head the Metropolitan players and W. B. Smith, the Philadelphia champion, will act as Captain of the Quaker delegation. Next to him will probably come H. B. McFarland, the University of Pennsylvania student who was runner-up last Saturday for H. C. Egan for the intercollegiate championship. Philadelphia won the inter-city match last Spring when played in that city, being their first victory in five contests.

The Class A series of matches for the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will be closed to-day with the match between the Morris County and Baltusrol women on the latter club's links. Two more matches remain to be played in the Class B series, but the championship in that class has already been won by the Powelton Club women. The two remaining matches are scheduled for next week, but they may not take place.

RIVAL CYCLING CONTESTS.

Two Individual Record Century Runs Held Over Long Island Roads.

The two rival cycling associations claiming to control cycle road racing managed to decide their frequently announced and as often postponed "individual record century" runs over the Long Island roads yesterday. The runs were actually races, in which each contestant was handicapped, and his time was taken at both start and finish, the elapsed time constituting his individual record for the run of 100 miles. This time will be engraved upon the medal which each contestant receives.

Rivalry between the two associations is very keen and the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, the older organization, offered fifteen place prizes, five time prizes, and two silver cups for the clubs scoring the two greatest numbers of points at the finish, while the Century Road Club Association's list of prizes included but eleven position prizes and three time prizes, in consequence of which the older organization had the larger entry list. The handicap in both runs ranged from scratch to two hours and a half.

Both races were started early in the morning, the limit men of the Century Road Club Association being sent away at exactly 7 o'clock, and those of the Century Road Club of America at 7:37. Others followed at intervals of five or ten minutes for two hours and a half, when the scratch men were started. There were eighty-one starters in the older organization's run, and about the same number in the rival race.

The winner in the Century Road Club of America contest was J. E. Gregoire, a veteran cyclist forty-eight years old, who had the limit handicap of 2:30:00. His elapsed time was 5:41:00. Twelve minutes later Joseph Higley, winner of second place prize, finished, and then the arrivals came thick and fast. The first time prize was won by H. A. Gliesman, who had a start of 1:20:00 and covered the course in the actual time of 5:23:11.

The silver cups for the clubs scoring the two largest numbers of points went to the Stuyvesant Wheelmen of Manhattan, with 36 points, and the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn, with 27 points, respectively.

In the Century Road Club Association run the first man to finish was G. Duester of Brooklyn, whose allowance was 1:55:00, and whose actual time was 5:43:00. F. E. Kirschner of Manhattan (0:30:00) won the first time prize, his actual time being 5:28:43.

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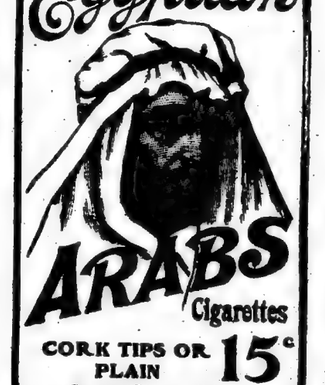
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THE MILITIA AND THE METAL MECHANICS.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. JOHN MULHOLLAND, President of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, in reply to an article of ours of Oct. 23, relating to action reported to have been taken by him at Schenectady as to the retention of union men in the militia. We did Mr. MULHOLLAND injustice in accepting the report that he had proposed to give union men now in the service the choice between resigning or being expelled from the union. He explains that he advised the Trades Assembly in Schenectady that, "while we did not favor our members joining the militia, there was no other alternative for those who did belong but to serve out their unexpired terms," and he "further advised that no action be taken against those who had unexpired terms to serve." We gladly make the correction of so much of error as there was in the original report. We also note with pleasure the statement of Mr. MULHOLLAND that there has never been any property destroyed in any dispute in which his union has been engaged because of the policy of the union in protecting the plants by means of pickets. That policy, fairly enforced, is highly creditable to the union.

We regret to see, however, that Mr. MULHOLLAND seems to think that his union would oppose enlistment in the militia of union men not now enlisted, while he himself regards the employment of the militia in time of disturbance occasioned by strikes with something like abhorrence. He says that they are "used to crush men and shoot them down who are contending for nothing but fair conditions of employment and living wages." He thinks that they should be employed only to "resist the invasions of foreign foes." Mr. MULHOLLAND has an erroneous and too limited idea of the function of the militia. If he will consult the Constitution of the United States he will see that at the very foundation of the Government Congress was given power "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrection" as well as "to repel invasions." And the United States is expressly required to protect each of the States "against domestic violence," using the militia for that purpose. The use of the militia in each State was and is of precisely the same nature, and is provided for in the Constitution and laws of every one of them.

Nor is this a use of which workingmen can complain. No class would suffer as much from weakness in the Government in the suppression of violence and disorder. No class, indeed, can profit by that except the violent and disorderly, to which the workingmen generally certainly do not belong. Those of their leaders who induce them to abstain from service in the militia are doing them a grave disservice. That can only identify them with their worst foes, the lawless. We have too much confidence in the good sense and the patriotism of the workingmen to believe that they can to any extent be misled in this way, and those who seek to mislead them should be promptly and completely disowned.

IOWA REPUBLICANS AND REVISION.

It was announced with some emphasis in the Eastern organs of Republican opinion a little while since that Gov. CUMMINS of Iowa had retracted his demand for revision of the tariff by the Republican Party and especially that he had repudiated the idea that trusts had found shelter under the tariff.

The announcement, as Mr. CLEMENS said of the report of his death, was "grossly exaggerated." Gov. CUMMINS, so far as we have seen his utterance, has done nothing of the sort, and in the speech before the Marquette Club of Chicago, in which it is alleged that he made his recantation, he stuck to his colors beyond all possibility of mistake. It is, of course, true that Gov. CUMMINS is a protectionist. He attributes much of the prosperity of the country in the past to the operation of the protective taxes, and he believes that the taxes imposed by the Dingley bill were just and helpful at the time that they were fixed. That view on his part makes it all the more significant that he should now urge so clearly and so strongly the reduction of the taxes that have ceased to be helpful and have become mischievous and oppressive. "The Republicans of Iowa," he declared, "are deeply convinced that the time has come, through the progress of our industries and the changing relations to the commerce of the world, when modifications of the tariff are imperatively demanded, and if I do not misinterpret the signs of the times this belief is shared by the Republicans of forty-four other States. The whole story is told when I say that we have passed from the abstract to the concrete."

This is plain enough, so plain that a wayfaring man, though a protected manufacturer, cannot err regarding it. With the protected manufacturers, however, there is no undue attachment to the "abstract." They are fond of the "concrete," but it is in the shape of the profits they can extort from the consumers under the pressure of the law that clogs competition with their own products. But they are very anxious that the mass of their fellow-Republicans shall cling to the abstract notion that tariff taxes are always and in all cases beneficent. So long as this delusion is entertained they will see to it that the actual taxes bring money into their pockets. The knowledge that this delusion is necessary to the perpetuation of the favors they enjoy through legislation is what terrifies and incenses them when a man of ability and courage like Gov. CUMMINS begins to ask questions as to the specific effects of the tariff on the interests of the consumer and the people generally.

As to the relations of the tariff to the trusts Gov. CUMMINS was far from admitting that the tariff did not shelter some of the trusts, and those the worst. He said that he agreed that "a modification of the tariff is not a remedy for trusts." But he pointed out that there were combinations against which tariff revision would be effective.

> The corporations or combinations [he said] to which the Iowa platform refers are those which have been brought together, not to outstrip competition in a fair race, but to destroy competition by the actual obliteration of independent establishments, and which accomplish their purpose either by purchase or piracy.

After describing this class of combinations in some detail, he added:

> While I believe that the plan they adopt is as weak as it is vicious, and that the ordinary operation of the immutable laws of commerce would in the course of time overthrow them, nevertheless it is the duty of the Government to hasten their disintegration and downfall by every power within the scope of organized society.

There are but two forces that can be trusted to fix prices—competition and the regulation of organized government. The latter is totally inadmissible, and we must preserve the former. It is therefore the high and imperative duty of the Government to so adjust its laws that there will be the least possible motive for the destruction of competition.

And he concluded his very clear and sensible speech as follows:

> The experience of the past few years has shown us that ambitious spirits are able to establish and maintain monopolies in some of the important products of industry, and with respect to these things it is self-evident that the tariff duties, in some measure, are a shelter, because they deprive us of the opportunity to invite competition from other lands.
>
> This is not the talk of a free trader, but of an intelligent protectionist who is awake to the fact that the tariff does not necessarily and forever protect. When the people really proceed to inquire when and how much the tariff does protect, a radical reform is sure to ensue.

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA.

Our esteemed contemporary the Courrier des Etats-Unis has lately been reading a vigorous and well-conceived allocution to the Latin republics to the south of us. That journal might seem to be itself an organ of "Latin," as distinguished from English-speaking, America, an organ "in partibus." But its prepossessions do not prevent it from clearly seeing and emphatically proclaiming the facts of the situation.

The Courrier takes its text from the signs of restiveness that have been given from the Latin countries to the south against the assumption by the United States of the "hegemony" of this hemisphere. The manner of the interference of our agents in Colombia has been resented by that republic and disavowed by the State Department. And the leading journal of Buenos Ayres demands that Argentina shall take the lead in a combination of Latin America against the danger which threatens it from the north.

Our French contemporary points out to the malcontents exactly in what the superiority of the United States consists and how it has been attained. The soil of North America, it justly says, is no more fertile than that of South America, nor its wealth in minerals greater. The numerical superiority of the United States is not overwhelming—76,000,000 of inhabitants against 53,000,000 for Latin America. It has the great advantage of 115 years of political calm, one great crisis excepted, and this political peace has enabled its people to devote themselves to developing the resources of their country. "They have subordinated the industry of politics, and have, by labor applied to useful objects, created the formidable power of which, in these latter years, the world is forced to take notice." While the people of the United States have no notion of conquest to the south, two things carry them insensibly toward intervention—the National belief that they are the destined pacificators and regulators of the Western world and "the imperialism of business." It is only by imitating the attention to business of their northern neighbors, by setting their own houses in order, and by devoting themselves to developing the resources of their respective countries that the Latin republics can secure themselves from all danger of intervention by removing all occasion for it and all temptation to it. The concluding paragraph of the address of their friendly counselor is worth reading and pondering by every Latin American statesman from the Rio Grande to the Plata:

> This is the very threatening form which the spirit of conquest takes in our industrial epoch. The Americans, like the English, are very prone to believe that undeveloped riches belong by right Divine to those who can best make use of them. Worse luck for the belated possessors who do not know how to develop them. It is plain that, at the point at which the expansion of the United States has arrived, we are at the beginning of the period either of American interventions in South America, or else of a fundamental reform of this latter. If Latin America, and especially the little convulsive republics which border the sea of the Antilles, do not choose the second alternative, do not find men capable of doing in their respective regions what for twenty years President PORFIRIO DIAZ has been doing in Mexico, the Spanish Republic most menaced by its position and yet most secure, thanks to its good organization, then it will have deserved the fate which it is too easy to foresee. Peoples which, being duly warned and possessing sufficient resources, do not make the effort which at a given moment is necessary to live, merely and simply abdicate their right to life.

FREE FISH FOR FREE BAIT.

Premier BOND of Newfoundland is likely to gauge the feeling and to estimate the interests of the Newfoundlanders better than the Canadians, and if, as appears probable, he has put fresh life into the negotiations of 1891 with the United States, it must be that interest as well as feeling prompt the islanders to draw closer the commercial connections between us and them. It was Canada's interference in 1891 that caused the Foreign Office in London to lay an embargo on those negotiations. This argument was doubtless brought to bear: that the Dominion of Canada, as the larger colony, would be likely to get better terms than Newfoundland, because she had more in the bargain to offer; and so Newfoundland must step aside until the reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion should be consummated. Newfoundland now sees that it may get from the United States what Canada could not, and that Canada may come on in the wake of Newfoundland and perhaps get reciprocity after all.

There is a certain awkwardness in negotiations between us and the Canadians, because if it is hard to bargain when one party has behaved extremely ill, how much harder when both have been guilty of mean and quibbling conduct, to call things by more than moderate terms? If Newfoundland shall break the ice, so much the better; it may lead to a better feeling on both sides of the line. Although blatherskites only talk of annexation and beat the hollow patriotic drum, there is really something in Mr. CARNEGIE'S theory of great bodies attracting little ones, and more particularly in a commercial sense of a huge population like ours gradually overcoming by wealth and vigor a small population just across an imaginary line called a border.

Wise statesmen will try by negotiating reciprocity treaties to gain for the smaller nation the advantages of being practically part of the United States; lest their countrymen get restive over their disadvantages and begin to agitate for real annexation. The advances made by Premier BOND seem statesmanlike and should be met more than half way. We are not concerned with annexation, but we are with throwing down the barriers between Canada and ourselves. They are costly to both sides and degrading to the common sense of both nations. Reciprocity with Newfoundland will hasten this desirable state of affairs, and at the same time tend to withdraw the strength from any annexation party which may be formed or forming in the colonies. Unfortunately on both sides of the line the politicians regard the customs as a source of income for the Government and themselves; they will not reform a tariff unless the people rise up and bid them do it or step off the stage.

SCHOOL INSPECTIONS BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Among the many excellent reforms instituted by the Board of Health of New York under its present energetic and progressive management none are more beneficial than the improvements in the methods of discovering and reporting contagious disease cases and of warning those who would otherwise be exposed to danger from contact with them. To this end arrangements were made last Spring for earlier reports to be sent daily to the public schools and semi-public institutions where children gather. Important changes have also been made in the system of medical school inspection. Formerly it was the custom of physicians on the staff of the board to call at a public school in the morning and inquire of the Principal whether any children had been excluded from the classrooms for known or suspected sickness of a contagious character. Under this system the teacher assumed the responsibility of diagnosis, and, not being qualified for this duty, a great many incipient cases of contagious sickness escaped notice, to the imminent danger of other children. Under the present system, which was established at the beginning of September, fewer physicians are employed, but they are required to give their whole time to the work.

In Manhattan in the first three weeks of the current school term, 54 Medical School Inspectors, assisted by 30 Medical District Inspectors, made 2,270 visits to schools, examining 288,324 children and excluding 10,635 for a longer or a shorter period. In the entire school year ended June 27, 1902, an average of 140 Inspectors made 47,150 visits to schools, examined 87,980 children, and excluded 8,837.

A large proportion of the exclusions now ordered are for parasitic diseases of the head and for contagious diseases of the eyes. By extremely careful inspection in the first week, however, which was so rigorously pursued that it caused some trouble to the school authorities, the Inspectors detected quite a number of more serious contagious disease cases, and the prompt exclusion of these cases has led already to a reduction in the reported number of cases of contagious diseases to which children in schools are particularly subject—diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, and measles. The number of these cases reported has risen scarcely at all since the beginning of the school year, whereas in former years the contagious cases began to increase as soon as the public schools opened.

The classification of measles as a disease warranting the exclusion from school of children having it or liable to have it from exposure at home has excited some protest. Measles is commonly regarded as a disease of small moment, and has hitherto received little consideration from the department, but statistics show that in children under two years of age the mortality from measles equals 20 per cent., and under five, equals 12 per cent. In older children it is small. This fatality considerably exceeds that which now follows diphtheria, as treated in the tenement houses by the Health Department Inspectors. In the last 700 cases of diphtheria thus treated the mortality was only 6.7 per cent. The comparatively high general death rate in New York in the Winter and early Spring months of 1902 was largely due to the deaths from broncho-pneumonia following measles. Still the department is unable to disinfect the premises after measles, and as a rule Inspectors visit the case only once, and often not at all. An efficient surveillance should be exercised over this disease. Frequently last Winter 600 cases of measles were reported weekly to the department. It has been the custom to employ a special Summer corps of Inspectors for work in the tenement houses during the hot months. At least 75 of these Inspectors should be continued during the remainder of the year for work in the tenement house districts. When this has been done for two or three years, New York will have, as it should have, as low a death rate as any of the great cities of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two articles in the current issue of The New York Medical News ought to be read by both Gov. ODELL and Mr. COLER, and, indeed, by all the "spellbinders" who are now engaged in solving—or confusing—problems of state in the presence of voters anxious for facts. The first of these articles declares that, under the new system of managing the public insane asylums—the system for which Gov. ODELL so proudly accepts full responsibility—the condition and prospects of the patients are changing rapidly for the worse, and the prophecy is made that the institutions once so creditable to the State are tending toward the rank of the old-fashioned madhouse. "Needed repairs have been neglected, the patients have been crowded together, they have been reduced in clothing allowance, and, above all, the food as scheduled in the Odell dietary has been shown to be cruelly insufficient for the proper nourishment of the insane." Already the inmates show increasing restlessness and dissatisfaction with their surroundings, their capacity for performing the work so beneficent to themselves has been reduced, and the number of recoveries is decreasing. A precisely opposite change is described in the second article, which deals with Bellevue. There, curiously enough, a law, also sanctioned by Gov. ODELL, has substituted for the system which he has established in the other asylums the very one of which he has deprived them, with the result that Bellevue's insane pavilion is no longer "the horror of the city's poor and the gold mine of the yellow journals," but "has been transformed into a well-organized psychopathic hospital for the acute insane." The supervision is intelligent and adequate, the old methods of restraint have been abolished, including the wholesale use of sedatives, and the atmosphere of the place is now "charged with work, hope, ideals, instead of discouraged ambitions and cynical contempt for the political powers that clogged the wheels of progress." In other words, what Bellevue is, the other asylums were; what Bellevue was, the other asylums are becoming, and in both cases the same man is more or less responsible! The situation is certainly a strange one, with many and important lessons, as we have already said, for the orators of both parties.

—Continental Europe has cheers in plenty for the Boer Generals as the enemies, once actually and again potentially, of Great Britain, but for them as collectors of cash it is extremely chill, and their prolonged and rather humiliating efforts have elicited from the nations that admired them so much only a minute fraction of the amount given unasked by the nation they unsuccessfully tried to drive out of South Africa. The fact is that, besides the Boers themselves, only England has any direct interest in the re-establishment of prosperity in the conquered colonies, while it would be for the advantage, real or imagined, of England's rivals to have the condition of those colonies remain unsatisfactory and their inhabitants discontented as long as possible. Herein, perhaps, lies the explanation of the slow and slight response made on the Continent to the appeals for aid made by the far-wandering warriors. Perhaps, too, the people of the Continent have noted the fact that there is a large and anxious demand for white labor in the Transvaal, and that though the labor would be well remunerated it cannot be obtained in anything like the quantity desired. That fact, duly considered, certainly would have the effect of drawing tighter the always sufficiently tight purse-strings of those who so hilariously cheered the Boers on to their destruction. It is reported that some of the Generals are tired of traveling about with hands extended for alms that do not come, and are impatient to go home. The idea is an excellent one, and if they can persuade those civilian "delegates" who have wasted so much time and money in Europe to accompany them, the need for reluctant charity may be still further and more quickly decreased. The Boers danced for two years with extraordinary vigor, and it is a little unreasonable for them now to expect other people to pay the piper.

—Siam's Crown Prince seems to be playing here the difficult rôle of royal visitor with really brilliant success. He makes no unnecessary trouble for his entertainers, he accepts the attentions paid him with what looks like a respectful appreciation of the motives that prompt them, and he devotes his time to the investigation of matters which a Prince with an intelligent understanding of the responsibilities of his future duties would naturally like to know. When he is at home he lives a good way east of Suez, but he has given us no reason to assume that his differentiation between best and worst is materially unlike our own—which, of course, is precisely right—and if he had come here with a definitely formed intention to make us contrast the civilization of Siam with, say, that of Russia, and to the advantage of the former, he wouldn't have the slightest reason to charge himself with having undertaken a hopeless task. It may be, however, that the Crown Prince has created a better impression than some of his predecessors, not because he is a paragon of virtue and wisdom, but because he was lucky in having New York instead of Chicago reporters to describe his doings. That sometimes makes an enormous difference.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Miss J. Nicholene Bishop has been appointed a member of the Alabama State Board of Examiners of Teachers. She is a teacher herself and is the first woman ever appointed to a State office in the State. She is represented to be well qualified for the position, and the selection, which was made by State Superintendent H. C. Gunnells, is said to be an extremely popular one.

* * *

William J. Bryan will make a two days' swift railroad tour through Southwestern Colorado on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and will speak on behalf of the Democratic State and Congressional tickets at seventeen cities, ending at Cripple Creek Tuesday evening. He will enter the State from the Utah side. It is not now intended that he shall speak in Denver, his services being thought to be more desirable in other parts of the State.

* * *

Women will vote on a school bond proposition which is to be submitted to the voters of Minneapolis, Minn., at the coming election. The State law provides that women, twenty-one years old or upward, may vote for school officers and library boards, and upon any measure relating to schools or libraries, and shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining to the management of schools and libraries. The women's vote, it is thought, will insure the adoption of the proposition, as they are expected to vote almost solidly for better school accommodations, which is what the issuance of the bonds will mean.

* * *

An intimation comes from Maryland that United States Senator George L. Wellington, who has lost his own seat to Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, intends to do what he can to keep Senator Louis E. McComas, his Republican associate, from retaining his. Mr. McComas's term will expire in 1905, and Mr. Wellington's action will be prompted, it is said, by the almost forlorn hope that in case neither the McComas Republicans nor the Democrats should have a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, the balance of power might be held by a few Republicans friendly to Mr. Wellington, and used to his advantage in the election.

* * *

The death of Congressman Charles Addison Russell of the Third District of Connecticut has necessitated the calling of a special election to fill the vacancy in the present House, and for the next term. The election will be held Nov. 5, the day following the regular election. The district is strongly Republican, and it is believed that party's nomination for both the short and the full term will fall to the Hon. Frank B. Brandegee of New London, son of ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee, and the late Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. It is understood that Mr. Russell, shortly before his death, made it known that his first choice as his successor was Mr. Brandegee.

THE UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your paper under date of Oct. 23 where you quote me as urging the Presidents and Secretaries of our affiliated local unions in Schenectady to compel all members of our unions who are also members of the New York State National Guard to make their choice between withdrawing from the unions or resigning as militiamen.

I wish to say that whoever wrote that article is either incompetent and does not understand the labor movement, or has made an intentional attack upon myself, our local unions in Schenectady, and the labor movement in general. The article would appear to people who do not know the true situation that we were opposed to law and order.

For your information I wish to state that since the formation of our organization, in 1896, there has never been a dollars' worth of property destroyed in any strike that we were engaged in or idustrial disputes with the employer, and there has never been any occasion to call out the militia, because, when a strike takes place, we place pickets around the plant to protect the plant from friends and foes alike, and this precaution on our part has stood us in good stead. On more than one occasion we have prevented the employers or those in sympathy with them from willfully destroying property in order to get public sentiment away from the men and in favor of the company.

For your information and for the information of those who may have been deceived by reading the article appearing in your paper, I will give you the facts and just what was said at the conference between our local officers and myself at Schenectady.

I had called a meeting of our officers to go over the local situation in Schenectady relative to a more complete organizing of that district. A delegate from the Trades Assembly of Schenectady asked me what the position of our International Association was toward members who were members of the State Militia.

In reply I said that we had as yet taken no action in this matter, and that while we did not favor our members joining the militia, there was no other alternative for them who did belong but to serve out their unexpired terms, and I further advised them that no action be taken against those who had unexpired terms to serve. That is the attitude of our International Association on this matter.

Speaking now for myself personally, my attitude in regard to the militia is just this: As I understand it, the militia is organized to resist the invasions of foreign foes. As such the militia is a grand institution, but used as it is to crush men and shoot those down who are contending for nothing but fair conditions of employment and living wages, it is nothing short of a National crime, and a country that tolerates such acts cannot long hope to survive.

Did you ever hear tell of the Governor of any State ordering out the militia to protect the workingmen from the unfair attacks and encroachments of employers? Who will have to pay the expense of maintaining the militia? If capitalists were compelled to pay all of the expenses, I don't believe they would apply for the troops so often; but they don't. The bulk of the expense is borne by the very men the troops are ordered out against.

The trades unions of this country have stood between the Government and arson, murder, riot, and anarchy for the last quarter of a century. These are facts that no person posted on the social and economic conditions now confronting this country will deny.

JOHN MULHOLLAND, President International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.
Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1902.

FOREIGN WHITE HOUSE CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that a large order for a china dinner service for official occasions at the White House has been given to a foreign manufacturer (Wedgwood) has been pretty well advertised in many of our journals, daily and otherwise, but I have yet to read one adverse criticism, although I have heard many expressed as to the unfairness of the transaction. I have looked in vain for some more able pen than mine to point out the injustice to our domestic potters of placing a Government order for $25,000 worth of tableware in a foreign market. Therefore, I beg leave to call THE TIMES'S attention to this manifest inconsistency with the doctrines of a protective tariff.

This Government has levied excessive duties—60 and 65 per cent. on undecorated and decorated ware, respectively—ostensibly to protect those employed in the manufacture of china, and as an inducement to further develop this country's resources, but this act is not only in direct violation of these principles, but it necessarily diminishes the confidence of all artisans in a Government that protects only in theory.

It is utter nonsense to offer in extenuation the excuse that no hard china is made here, because it has been made in Trenton and doubtless elsewhere, but if the efforts fail to obtain the recognition they deserve, we, as a nation, have ourselves only to blame.

Even at a sacrifice of quality, however, the order to supply the Executive Mansion with tableware should have been placed in America, as a matter of principle, as the Government should support the tenets it lays down for others.

There is a vast amount of capital invested in ceramics in the United States, and ample protection has been promised to those willing to engage in the development of this infant industry; and some of the States have been solicited to support schools for the advancement of this beautiful art. Is not the deliberately placing of such an order incompatible with the precepts that have been preached into our ears for many years past?

There is nothing to vindicate this total disregard of home industries, and to me it seems very unjust that a National order to supply the White House with a table service, paid for by the general taxation of the people—including the very potters of Trenton, Liverpool, and elsewhere—should be given to a foreigner, and our domestic potteries wholly ignored.

MRS. MONACHESI.
New York, Oct. 26, 1902.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. RUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the case of Lieut. Rush of the Fire Department much maudlin sentiment has been written, which, if allowed to settle such matters, would lead to gross scandal and injustice. Do these obectors reflect for a moment what their sentimentality would lead to? If Rush is allowed to continue in the Fire Department and be advanced, what should prevent his becoming the head of the department? Why should not Mayor Low appoint an ex-convict as a Commissioner, or criminals be appointed or elected to the highest positions in the land? How many ex-convicts whose records are known would ever dare appeal to the people for their votes for an elective office?

A merchant or private employer may quite rightly employ a man who has gone wrong, but is now anxious to do right; it is one's duty to help such a person heartily and bravely, for if a man will not help some other lame duck along, I do not know what he is here for; but betwixt the requirements for public and private employ is "a great gulf fixed," and our soft-hearted friends need not think very hard to find that things are and should be permissible in private employ which must not be permissible in Government employ.

The people who criticise Messrs. Cosby and Whitman for so-called cruelty and heartlessness evidently do not know those gentlemen, who are as ready as any to help any person to do right, but who as sworn officers of the law had only one course open to them in the case of Rush.

New York, Oct. 25, 1902. T. F.

MR. COLER'S RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As illustrative of the character and activities of Mr. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, it may not be amiss to call attention to his interest in religious work.

For two or three years past a very large share of his time evenings has been taken up in the delivery of addresses at charitable functions and at Young Men's Christian Association rooms throughout the country; also at churches, advocating that their doors be open to the public week days as well as Sunday. He is, furthermore, a member and trustee of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which church was one of the leaders in this section of the Twentieth Century movement, which, as is well known, was one to wipe out the indebtedness on Methodist Churches everywhere. Mr. Coler was not only a member of the committee appointed by the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to liquidate the debt on the church amounting to $65,000, but was also the largest subscriber thereto.

A METHODIST WHO VOTED FOR McKINLEY.
Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1902.

Surveyor Clarkson and Laborer Morris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day, and also on several other occasions, "the grand stand plays" that Surveyor of the Port James S. Clarkson is making for the doctrine of human rights and manhood suffrage for the colored race in the South. But how does Mr. Clarkson apply this great and just doctrine to the employes of his department?

And how about the human rights and manhood suffrage of Abraham L. Morris, who was a laborer in the weigher's department, customs service, under Mr. Clarkson, and who, at the instigation of the Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, (Commissioner of Elections,) Charles B. Page was dismissed from his position the day following the last primary election because of his supposed opposition to Charles B. Page?

Evidently James S. Clarkson and Charles B. Page are great "sticklers" for the doctrine of human rights and manhood suffrage when it refers to the far South, no doubt believing that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

MAX BUSICK.
New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The New Era.

Let us then be up and doing;
"All or nothing's" out of date;
Those achieving and pursuing
Are the ones who arbitrate.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Only Way to Prove It.

"Which do you think should be more highly esteemed, money or brains?"

"Brains," answered Senator Sorghum. "But nowadays the only way a man can convince people that he has brains is to get money."—Washington Star.

One of the Intelligent.

"Have you any scruples," inquired the prosecuting attorney, "against inflicting the death penalty in a case of willful murder?"

"Ort I to hev 'em," cautiously asked the talesman, "or not to hev 'em, if I don't want to set on the jury?"—Chicago Tribune.

His Insomnia Completely Cured.

"They tell me you have cured yourself of chronic insomnia."

"Yes, I'm completely cured."

"It must be a great relief."

"Relief! I should say it was. Why, I lie awake half the night thinking how I used to suffer from it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Crafty Suburbanites.

Subbubs—We residents of Swamphurst have petitioned the railroad company to issue a special excursion ticket for servant girls.

Citiman—Want a cheaper rate, eh?

Subbubs—Oh, no; we don't care if they charge extra for it, but we want it fixed so that it will not be good for return trip until at least two weeks after date of issue.—Philadelphia Press.

LIVE FOR THE LIVING.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

A new mound rose near the foothills,
And my heart was underneath;
My friends were good, for they strewed it
With blossom and clinging wreath;
A voice came, borne on the stillness:
"Though the way seem hard, be true;
On—live thy life for the living,
As the dead have lived for you."

I raised my hand unto heaven
And a pledge I made that day.
(The Voice had shown me my duty
And a light shown on the way.)
And these, the words of the promise,
That my constant guide shall be:
"I'll live my life for the living,
As the dead have lived for me."

The dead since earth was created,
Lived they not for you and me?
They made the world that we live in
Such a glorious place to be!
Take mine for your own life's motto—
It will make you strong and true;
And live your life for the living
As the dead have lived for you

ART NOTES.

The International Congress of Americanists has not lacked papers and lectures on the art of the Indians and of early races in America. Mr. Edward H. Thompson spoke on the mural paintings of Yucatan and H. Newell Wardle on certain clay figures found at Teotihuacan. M. Léon Lejeal, representing the French Government and the Trocadéro Museum in Paris, described the Peruvian vases in that museum shaped like the Greek drinking cups called Aribaloi, and spoke of the Sartiges collection. Miss Constance Goddard du Bois dealt with the early art of the Mission Indians in California; Prof. Franz Boas lectured on conventionalism in Indian art, and Dr. Carl Lumholtz had a paper read with regard to the same tendency to conventionalize designe which he found among the Huichols of Mexico, the tribe about whom he is writing a book. Mr. George H. Pepper of the Museum read some notes on the art of the remains found in Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico, and Alfred M. Tozzer described a curious religious function of the Navahoes, the making of pictures of the Rain Gods in colored sands.

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Among the portraits of Field Marshal von Moltke painted by Franz von Lenbach is one in which the great strategist appears quite bald. Moltke wore a little brown wig, but in this instance Lenbach preferred to paint him without that decoration.

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The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston must soon move from Copley Square to the new site on Huntington Avenue. Building must begin next year at the furthest. The removal of the Museum will leave a gap in Copley Square, which was protected from intruders not only by the Museum, but by two churches, one of them Trinity, and by the Public Library.

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The National Arts Club has been taking stock of the professions represented by its membership. There are 86 painters, 62 architects, and 31 sculptors; 71 authors or editors, 30 educators, 15 musicians, 15 art instructors and supervisors, and 17 workers in the applied arts. There are 85 lawyers, 32 physicians, and 13 clergymen. Art patrons are 28 and art dealers 18, while 7 members are invidiously ranked among "amateur artists." The professions are represented by 525 members; the non-professionals number 484. Of the last class 311 are business men, 44 are bankers and brokers, and 129 are ladies who are not actively engaged in the fine arts or in the arts and crafts.

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The catalogue for the coming show of flowers and sculpture will contain half-tones of various groups of statuary and of notable new flowers, especially among the chrysanthemums. Great energy will be necessary to install the exhibits in the short time given, and equal expedition in removing them to make place for another show.

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The new City Hall at Jacksonville, Fla., designed by an architect named Hlutho, has a dome supported by an octagonal drum and lit by fourteen large windows. Four bays curve upward toward a stained-glass window athwart the dome; they are to have four compositions painted by J. O'Neil of Hoboken, representing Wealth, Produce, Culture, and Rebuilding. Figures of heroic size express these four ideas: "Culture" shows Poetry, Science, Music, and Art grouped about Minerva. "Produce" is a genius of plenty, with the cornucopia surrounded by men and maids, the woodsman, &c. "Wealth" has another group of workers about her. "Rebuilding" is described as the genius of Jacksonville, with surveyors, architect, draughtsman, and so forth, about her.

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The Art Institute of Chicago opens its twenty-fourth annual exhibition with a reception on Tuesday, Oct. 28.

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The new Society of Miniature Painters of Pennsylvania opens its first exhibition, which is to be annual, at 1604 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, Nov. 3, remaining open till the 15th. Miss Archambault is the Secretary.

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The town of Pawtucket, R. I., has a public library erected by Mr. Frederic Clarke Sayles, a former Mayor, to recall his wife, whose maiden name was Deborah Cook. It is a low building of stone very strictly classic in architecture, having Ionic porch with four columns, a decorated pediment, and sculptures in high relief above the formal window-doors on the façade. There are six of these panels representing with standing figures the civilizations of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Latins, the Teutons, and the Anglo-Saxons. The last is a particularly strange and inexplicable composition.

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Abbey's original designs, thirty-two in number, for the illustrated edition of "The Deserted Village," by Goldsmith, will be on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, until the end of the month. They are lent by the Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

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The exhibition of original sketches by Victor Hugo and of portraits and caricatures of him, which was shown during the Summer at the Lenox Library, has been transferred to the Astor in Lafayette Place.

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The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has engaged the services of Albert M. Lithgoe of Providence as curator of Egyptian antiquities. For the last three years he has been at work in Egypt on excavations. The department of painting has been placed in charge of John Briggs Potter, winner of the Chanler traveling scholarship for painters, and said to be an expert in old pictures and their restoration. An assistant has been appointed in the department of classical art in the person of Oliver S. Tonks, a recent Harvard graduate, who has spent some time in Greece. The Boston Museum is wise to strengthen its staff with specialists in various departments. Among the latest acquisitions of the Museum is a small Paolo Veronese, the full-length figure of a woman clad in rich Venetian robes and adorned with jewels. Her right foot rests on a castle and she carries a sword in one hand and a pair of balances in the other, as if she were the personification of a city or a State—perhaps of Venice and her territories on the mainland and in the Levant. On the right is a dais bearing a crown. The model is supposed to have been the painter's wife; she is a blond-haired lady of a type often seen in Veronese's pictures. An unfinished portrait of William Locke by Sir Thomas Lawrence has been presented by the painter Denman W. Ross as a memorial to the late Gen. Charles Loring, for many years Director General of the Museum.

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A new mural painter is about to return to New York, where he once studied under William J. Baer, the miniaturist, and then under Siddons Mowbray and Robert Blum at the Art Students' League. Mr. Hugo Ballin has spent most of the past three years in Florence and Rome or about Italy studying the wall paintings of the early painters. He is a native of New York and winner of several honors at the Art Students' League.

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A memorial tablet in bronze, to be placed against the forward turret of the Olympia between the two big guns, has been modeled by Paul W. Morris of Waterbury, Conn. The decoration is framed in rope and has at the lower corners dolphins in low relief. A floating female figure in higher relief occupies the panel; she looks straight forward and has pendent from her widely outstretched hands a scroll, on which one reads: "Gridley, you may fire when ready." On the ship reaching New York the tablet will be adjusted with fitting ceremonies.

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The Irish National Gallery has picked up a good landscape by Richard Wilson, the Italiote British landscapist, for $800, and a portrait of the Earl of Buchan, by the Scotch artist Raeburn, for $1,000. The most important acquisition, however, is a gift most appropriate to the Dublin Museum, a portrait of Curran by Sir Thomas Lawrence. One of the purchases is a specimen of the work of Lorenzo Cost of Ferrara, a large religious picture, for which $5,750 was paid.

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The Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg will open in November with a record-breaking exhibition of old masters of Italy, France, and England, and recent French, Dutch, and American painters. The list shows how rich are the private galleries of American collectors.

COLLEGE CURRICULA AND THE FUTURE LIFE

Dr. Parkhurst Deplores the Ascendency of the Money-Making Idea.

Says It Is Virtual Denial of Anything Beyond Fourscore Years, and Is Very American.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in the course of his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning dwelt, among other things, on the place the future life should have in schemes of education. "A man is not a believer in the life to come because he listens to what is said about it on Sunday," said the doctor, "even though he listens with assent, nor because in a deep and snugly-walled-in closet of his heart he has a certain conviction answering to the doctrine. He believes in the life to come when that conviction lies out in the open, when it mixes itself with the experiences of his present living."

In the multitudinous discussions of recent years regarding the proper curricula for colleges and universities, the preacher continued, he had seen scarcely a reference to the idea that education was to be for anything more than the years of the present life. He made an incidental reference to the inaugural address of President Wilson at Princeton on Saturday as a notable exception to the rule, and he said that the subject had perhaps never been more magnificently treated than in that discourse. He continued:

"We are not objecting that a student should be so trained as to be squared to the exigencies of the present life. Our only contention is that, being immortal, he should in his intellectual life be built out and up with a broad reference to all that is forward of him, and not merely to eighty years of it; that education should be thought of first of all as being a process of making a man more and more of a man through the entire circumference of his possibilities, and not simply along lines that may happen to be most congenial to his tastes, or that will have a larger money value when taken out into the market of professional or mercantile life.

"It is unspeakably painful the advice sometimes rendered to students by men from whom it would seem that we had a right to expect better things. All those attempts that are now being made to whittle down the college curriculum from four years to three years and a half, to three years, or even to two—all that counsel that is given to young men who are debating the matter of a thorough academic course by what are called practical men of affairs, who are recommending to them to keep out of college if they are going to pursue a monetary career—all this is virtual denial of anything beyond threescore and ten or fourscore years.

"It converts death into a blank wall, and practically denies the future life by so dislocating it from the present as to leave it hanging in the sky, a mere pictorial unreality. And it so concentrates the young mind upon what is temporary and material as to destroy the sense of the eternal and therefore its beliefs in the eternal.

"All this is true of other men and nations than our own, but it is certainly very American. This was brought close home to me by a remark recently made to a friend of mine by the President of the London Chamber of Commerce. In referring to the representatives of our Chamber, who visited London a year ago, he said that the thing that impressed him was that all that those representatives seemed to be interested in or to know how to talk about was money.

"Certainly there must have been some of those representatives that he could not have had the pleasure of meeting, or his criticism would not have been quite so sweepingly put, or perhaps my informant's quotation did not quite fairly reproduce the original statement. But even when the statement is a good deal discounted, there remains an uncomfortable balance, which is made all the more uncomfortable by the probability that it is in some measure true to facts."

THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM.

Dr. Adler Calls New York Its Stronghold and Asks What Use There Is for a God in a Land of Idols.

Dr. Felix Adler does not like automobiles. He calls them "new horrors." Neither does he like the commercialism which he says has manifested itself in the life of America's great cities. His views on these subjects were given by him in an address yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

"In the country," he said, "all is harmonious and peaceful. Even the screech of an owl is noticeable. What a contrast when we are suddenly whirled into the midst of a great city, with its clanging bells, rumbling cars, rattling wagons, and those new horrors, the automobiles, threatening life and limb on every side and adding to the general pandemonium. But it is all typical of the age.

"Never before were there so many big cities and so much feverishness and lack of peace on the part of the inhabitants. What is all this jostling and pushing for but for material ends and wealth getting? The world seems to be possessed by the demon commercialism.

"When a church sets out to attract the wealthy it has taken up commercialism. A church of rich people is no church at all. It is a commercial affair. Even in our philanthropy we find commercialism. When a man gives ostentatiously and for some benefit that he expects to receive—that is commercialism, but still the world gapes and lauds the man's seeming generosity.

"There are multi-millionaires appearing in our midst who take seats at the top. They are more powerful than the monarchs of old. The lawgivers aid them. Already we have virtually a sovereign rising before us. Is it any wonder that young men try to imitate the example of commercialism that is set before them? There are tyrants of the money world, financial grandees, many of them men of extraordinary intellect.

"New York is the most commercial city of a commercial age. Its very name is flat. What has it ever been noted for but its markets? Athens and Rome and Jerusalem carry with their names recollections of notable deeds; but the name of New York is insipid. The churches are losing ground. Wealthy men are avoiding them. What use is there for a God in a land of idols?

"But still there is hope. While commercialism is deteriorating to those engaged in it, it is stimulating to those bent on correcting the evil. Where there has grown up great wealth there has grown up great poverty. The latter is attracting students of social conditions, and the result can be but good."

THREE CHURCHES CELEBRATE.

East Side Methodist Congregations Observe Anniversaries of the Founding of Their Churches.

The anniversaries of three Methodist Episcopal churches made yesterday a day of jubilee for east side Methodism. Old John Street Church, 44 John Street, the cradle of American Methodism, celebrated its one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary. Second Street Church, 276 East Second Street, once one of the most fashionable and flourishing churches in the city, celebrated its seventieth year, and the Church of Our Saviour, One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue, its twenty-first year.

In all three churches lunch baskets and refreshments were brought by the ladies of the congregations, and the services continued throughout the entire day. Love feasts were partaken of in the morning, followed by old-fashioned testimonial meetings, after which the usual Sunday morning sermons were delivered.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, Dr. E. S. Tipple, Dr. C. S. Wing, Dr. Wallace Macmullan, and Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, the pastor of the church, delivered addresses at the Old John Street Church, where the new memorial organ recently presented by James W. Pearsall of Ridgewood, N. J., and a new pulpit and cathedral chairs presented by George F. Hadley of Syracuse, N. Y., were used for the first time. In speaking of the memorial tablets recently erected in memory of the Rev. William Arthur and James Wright, Dr. Johnston said that Old John Street Church would yet become the Westminster Abbey of America.

At the Second Street Church addresses were delivered by the Rev. Nathan G. Cheney, the Rev. John R. Knox, and the Rev. John Krantz. A peculiar incident in the history of the church was recalled. In 1847, it was said, the minister announced from the pulpit that if desired, the men and women would be permitted to sit together, but no one took advantage of the privilege until one Sunday evening Joseph Haight, a Second Street grocer, suggested to his clerk that they go and sit with the ladies. As they took their seats on the women's side of the church all eyes were turned in their direction. However, the two men continued to sit with the women for two or three Sundays, despite the criticism, and at last the practice became general in New York City.

Addresses were made at the Church of Our Saviour by the Rev. C. W. Millard, the Rev. Thomas B. Neely, the Rev. Frank Mason North, and the Rev. James M. Thoburn, recently back from India, where he has spent forty years in missionary work. The Rev. Dr. J. Sumner Stone, pastor of the church, has also spent several years as a missionary in India.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Bishop Van Buren Says 80 Per Cent. of the People Are Illiterate—School Facilities Inadequate.

The Right Rev. James H. Van Buren, Bishop of Porto Rico, occupied the pulpit at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. He told of his work on the island and the conditions existing there, and urged his hearers to aid him financially in prosecuting his missionary work among the natives of the island and the Americans who now make it their home.

"When you land in San Juan," said he, "you find traces of old-world civilization and old-world culture. They are an intelligent people. There is little that we can teach them of architecture as it affects the needs of the island, but in other respects there is dense ignorance. Of the 953,000 people, 80 per cent. can neither read nor write.

"At Ponce, the largest city of the island, with a population of 45,000, we have a church. For many years it was the only Protestant church to be found in any of the Spanish possessions. For years the bell was not allowed to be rung, and no services were held there because there was no one to fill the pulpit. In 1898, however, the American troops came to the city and among the regiment was a number of loyal Sons of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. They went in, swept the church and garnished it, rang the bell, and held the first service which had been held in the church for years. Since that time the bell has not failed to ring at proper intervals and services have been held regularly, but the rector needs a house to live in.

"In San Juan in February, 1901, when I first went to the island I found a mere handful of people worshipping in a room in the Government building. Since then the attendance has grown marvelously and we are now erecting a church which will cost $15,000. We have $10,000 toward that end.

"When the United States took charge of the island there were no children attending the public schools—now there are 50,000, but even the 900 public school buildings are entirely inadequate to meet the requirements and many children are unable to go to school who are anxious to do so."

DR. VAN DYKE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. Dr. Richards Takes Charge of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, who for seventeen years had been pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church at Plainfield, N. J., was installed as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Daniel E. Russell, pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, presided as Moderator. The Scripture was read by the Rev. John C. Bliss, pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the retiring pastor of the church, who had delivered his farewell sermon at the morning service, read the charge to Dr. Richards, and the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith read the charge to the people. The installation prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Anson B. Atterbury of the Park Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. F. S. Moore Installed.

Bishop Henry C. Potter presided at the installation of the Rev. Franklin S. Moore as rector of St. Mary's Church, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Moore was formerly rector of St. Clement's Church, Brooklyn, and entered upon his duties in his present parish last month.

IN MEMORY OF DR. GALLAUDET.

Service at St. Matthew's Church for the Deaf and Dumb.

A service was held last night in St. Matthew's Church for the deaf and dumb, in commemoration of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who died on Aug. 29 of this year. A number of clergymen, among them the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Episcopal Church and Archdeacon Van Kleek of Westchester, were present.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel in East Twenty-fifth Street, and his remarks were translated into the sign language for the several hundred deaf-mutes at the service by the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain and the Rev. Mr. Mann, a deaf-mute clergyman at St. Matthew's Church.

"The talk that a monument should be erected in memory of our dead," said Dr. Vibbert in his sermon, "is not wholly warranted. Dr. Gallaudet's life character and work were such that it seems to me they were greater than a gold or silver marble or bronze monument. His work was a monument that shall live forever."

Church's Golden Anniversary.

A two weeks' celebration in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hewes and South Third Streets, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. William J. White is pastor, began yesterday. At the morning service the Rev. John Krantz of the Newark Conference preached. At the Sunday school exercises in the afternoon William F. Burns, who was the Superintendent of the school forty-seven years ago, and Alfred Gerumb, who was there forty-eight years ago, were present and made addresses, as did also Samuel B. Terry, who was one of the original members of the church. Bishop Edward G. Andrews spoke at the evening service.

Conference on Boys' Work Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—The annual State conference on boys' work of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey in the Young Men's Christian Association headquarters, in this city, since Friday was closed to-night with special religious services in several of the local churches. The associations were represented by more than 400 delegates. A feature of the conference was the address of Dr. Harlan P. Beach of the Yale Mission in China, who spoke on Young Men's Christian Association work in India at the session last night.

Brooklyn Church's Jubilee.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was observed yesterday by the congregation with special services. In the morning there was a class meeting, conducted by the Rev. Alexander McLean, following which Bishop Andrews preached an anniversary sermon. In the evening there was an Epworth League gathering, and a platform meeting at which a number of laymen made addresses.

Church 250 Years Old.

The Presbyterian Church in Newtown, Queens Borough, of which the Rev. W. H. Hendrickson, is pastor, began yesterday the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The celebration will continue all the week. Mayor Low is expected to address the congregation one evening, and during the week two former pastors.

Made Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment.

The Rev. Richard Mitchell Sherman, a curate of St. Agnes's Chapel of Trinity Church, has been elected to the Chaplaincy of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard.

MGR. FARLEY PRESIDES AT ST. RAPHAEL'S

His First Cornerstone Laying Since His Elevation.

Crowds in Neighboring Windows, on Fire Escapes, and the Roofs Listen to Father Dolan's Denunciation of New York for Infidelity.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Raphael was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Archbishop Farley yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was the first of its kind conducted by the Archbishop since the announcement of his elevation. Several thousand persons watched the ceremony, and the entire neighborhood was decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the event.

The church, which will be completed in about a year, it is expected, is on the south side of Forty-first Street, west of Tenth Avenue, and backing on the site of the chapel which the congregation has used for over twelve years. The funds for its erection have been in process of collection for a long time, and the site, which is 140 by 75 feet, has been purchased gradually. The building will be French Gothic in style, with two illuminated crosses at the tops of two spires, 160 feet in the air.

The cornerstone is of granite. A cross is carved on each end of it, and across the front: "Anno Domini 1902." It contains a copper casket, in which were placed the usual coins and other articles of the times, together with a list of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in the Nation, State, and city, and a Latin prayer for the building. The floor of the church is in place, and some of the pillars which are to support the roof are up. The services were held on the floor, to which the partially completed walls gave the appearance of an amphitheatre.

Capt. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was on hand with 100 policemen, and the crowd was kept back until about 1,000 members of the Holy Name Society preceded by the Catholic Protectory Band had marched in. There were also delegations of the Knights of Columbus, the Children of Mary, and other church organizations. About fifty girls reinforced the surpliced choir in the singing. Some thirty priests took part in the services, with the Archbishop and the Rev. Mallick A. Cunnion, the rector.

Besides laying the cornerstone, the Archbishop blessed the foundation stone of the altar, and sprinkled the foundations of the church.

The Rev. John W. Dolan of Johnstown, N. Y., preached, his voice being heard by thousands, not only within the walls of the church, but in the windows, on the fire escapes, and roofs of buildings in all directions. He spoke of the prevalence of infidelity at this time, and compared New York to Corinth in the days when that city was the head of civilization and advancement, and the Christian religion was brought to it; and remarked on the recent agitation toward giving up the doctrine of predestination by a branch of the Protestant Church that had separated itself from the Catholic Church because of its firm belief in that doctrine. He was applauded as he stepped down from the pulpit.

At the close of the services everybody sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" with the band. The silver trowel used by the Archbishop will be kept by the church as a souvenir.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN RESIGNS

Leaves the Fourth Presbyterian Church to Devote Himself to Evangelical Work.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, has resigned, in order to devote his entire time to the evangelical work of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Chapman became pastor of the Fourth Church four years ago. He will continue to occupy the pulpit of the church pending the election of his successor. He said last night that three prominent clergymen had been mentioned for the place, but he did not think it advisable at this time to make their names public.

"For ten years," Dr. Chapman explained, "I was engaged in the evangelical work of the Presbyterian Church, and during that time I visited nearly every city of consequence in the country. A year ago last May, when the General Assembly met at Philadelphia, it was felt that the Church generally needed a stirring up along evangelical lines. Accordingly a committee, of which John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was made Chairman, was appointed. I was made a member of the committee. Later I was made corresponding secretary.

"When the General Assembly met in New York last May it not only decided to continue the committee, but enlarge its membership, Mr. Converse retaining the Chairmanship, and I the corresponding secretaryship. We have inaugurated a systematic effort to reach the Church through synods and presbyteries, and the result is that to-day the Presbyterian Church ranks first in evangelical work.

Hundreds of meetings are now in progress throughout the Church, and forty evangelists are employed. Mr. Converse alone has donated $50,000 to carry on the work. My evangelical experience prompted the committee to ask me to undertake the work that has caused me to resign my present pastorate."

Dr. Chapman, who is forty-three years old, is a native of Richmond, Ind. He is the director of the Bible Conference that is held annually at Wynona Lake, that State, and which is attended by about 2,000 ministers each year. The conference was established eight years ago by Dr. Chapman at the suggestion of the late Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Chapman is a graduate of Lake Forest University, Indiana, and the Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati. During his ministry he has occupied the pulpits of many prominent churches.

Get $12,000 to Aid a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—At the dedication services in the new South Orange Methodist Church to-day $12,000 was raised in the congregation by Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D. D., and the pastor, the Rev. H. F. Randolph. Hymns were sung, and during the enthusiasm persons vied with one another in heaping their money and pledges on the plates. About twice that amount was raised at the laying of the cornerstone, in September, 1901. The edifice cost about $100,000.

PROF. DAVIDSON MEMORIAL.

The Scheme for Higher Education for Bread Winners to be Carried Out —Four Years of Work.

The Memorial Committee of the Thomas Davidson Society met yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the East Side Civic Club, at 254 Grand Street, to devise a plan for continuing the educational scheme that was conceived and begun by the man whose name the organization bears. Prof. Davidson, who died in September, 1900, is remembered for his philanthropic acts, especially for his desire to help bread winners to a higher degree of culture. The practical work which grew out of his ideas has been carried on in a limited way for about four years, under the guidance of the Educational Alliance, in a small building at 312 Madison Street.

The work consists of giving to those inclined, a high school education, during evenings. The studies include mathematics, physics, Latin, Greek, history, &c. The scheme, it is said, is unlike any of the other well-known educational schemes, including university extension, the work done by ethical culture classes, &c., and has the indorsement of Felix Adler, Dr. Heber Newton, Dr. H. P. Mendes, and many college professors.

The meeting yesterday was attended by Prof. A. Neilson of Harvard, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Dr. David Blaustein, Mrs. I. Wadman, Samuel Frank, and Eugene Schoen. A resolution that was passed declared that "the memorial to carry on the work of the Thomas Davidson classes take the form of a fund to aid in carrying on the praiseworthy work in the spirit of its founder, and that the Executive Committee to-day elected issue appeals to the friends of Thomas Davidson for that purpose."

DR. PATTON ON CHRISTIANITY.

He Preaches in Marquand Chapel at Princeton on "The Light of the World."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—An immense crowd of visitors, graduates and undergraduates, filled Marquand Chapel to overflowing this morning in order to hear ex-President Francis Patton, who was the university preacher for to-day. Dr. Patton took for his text, "Ye are the light of the world," and said in part:

"This was spoken with respect to the disciples, but it has been true of Christians ever since. Christians are the light of the world, and a map of the world is as good a proof of this as anything you can find. Tell me the name of the nations that have been successful and I will tell you the names of the nations that have been under Christian influence. I do not wish to claim too much for Christianity, but it has covered the highest art, has done most to organize industries, and the greatest agents for social development are Christian people.

"It may be that there would have been this development in great measure if there had been no Christianity, that the Goths would have conquered Rome, and Rome imposed her legal system upon the Teutonic nations, that Constantinople would have been taken, that printing would have been invented and America discovered.

"It is in the moral sphere mainly that Christianity shows its power; but even in the non-moral sphere I am not sure but that Christianity has had a good deal to do toward making possible the conditions which enter into our modern civilization. There is nothing of Christianity in writing poems, some poems, or a book, or keeping accounts, or operating a railroad, or organizing trusts. Quite the contrary, sometimes. Yet it is quite possible that this material and social civilization is indebted under certain conditions to the era of peace.

"We know something about heathen morals, about the ethical systems of Plato and Aristotle, and about the ethical practice of the Romans. Juvenal describes this. We understand that we have made some advance since those days. We do not expose infants or slight love; we do not make war upon a defenseless tribe or put the vanquished to the sword; or, if we do, it is only by an occasional lapse into barbarism. What is christianity? It is simply the practical application in the sphere of social life of the doctrine of the kingdom of God.

"Suppose you legislate for yourself, your only reason for being honest may be that you may be happier, but you may prefer happiness now to happiness in the long run and may legislate for yourself theft. You may ask yourself why should there be pure homes. And the answer is that if the laws which control domestic life were not observed society in the long run would be disintegrated. Human morals, the purity of the home, the necessity of truth, the advancement of human life, is staked upon the perpetuity of that religion preached by Him who is called the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

IN THE SHOPS.

Absolutely new things for the housekeeper are difficult to find. The woman with money, or the bachelor who serves finely appointed dinners, will be delighted to know of the cocktail cups for oyster or clam cocktails. It is the silversmith who has these, and the shape is that of the broad, shallow champagne glass. The cup itself is of a fine, delicately decorated china, while the supports, tall standards and bases, are of a soft gray silver designed beautifully.

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There has been a growing tendency to use the silver cases, and they are to be seen now, and have been for some time, with regular cups. It is an idea that was copied from the East, to have the after-dinner coffee cups set in a metal frame, and the silversmith shows charming little sets of thin porcelain cups in the frames of silver in a pretty and not too heavy design of some kind, with a handle at one side. The handle is an innovation, but it is as much of an improvement as the ordinary handled cup is an improvement upon the Chinese handleless tea cup. Chinese and Turks in the East, take tea and coffee so frequently that they become accustomed to the heat in the small cups they use.

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Tall chocolate cups show the silver cases also, and they are equally attractive. The metal helps to retain the heat, and chocolate is not drinkable if not hot. The silver standards, on the order of those used at the soda fountain, are much more useful when the coffee or chocolate is served in the drawing room, as there is practically but one piece, and a saucer is always a nuisance away from the table. Chocolate is served sometimes at the 5 o'clock tea in place of tea, and these cups are then useful and ornamental.

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But if one is going in for a drawing room service there is the after-dinner coffee set of pure gold for $2,250. There are four pieces in the set, including the tray, hardly a foot in length, though it is not well to guess at the length of anything in table service. It is small, and it has only the coffee pot, tiny, slender, stately, and of graceful design, and the sugar bowl, with the sugar tongs. The foundation of the tray is of gold, but the inside of the rim is inlaid with the opal matrix, more matrix than opal, all polished, and dark and rich in effect, with here and there splashes of the opal in the soft rainbow tints. The sugar bowl is of favril glass, on a delicate standard of gold, the glass being a rich dark blue. The sugar tongs are of the gold.

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If one does not care for the opal effects there are other sets. One has the four pieces, but the tray is inlaid with jade of a beautiful dark green, and the favril glass sugar bowl is in delicate light tints. There is a similar tall and graceful coffee pot. The value is $1,875.

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For the baby born with a gold spoon in its mouth can be found a bread and milk set—a solid gold bowl and plate—which can be had for $1,800.

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One of the most stunning of punch bowls in silver is in the Martelé, hand-hammered silver, which has the advantage of being not only the most effective of hand work, but each piece is made in an individual design, and there are no duplicates. The bowl has an "outdoor" scene that is charming. The bowl rests upon a standard, the base representing waves from which are raised the heads of several moose, supporting the bowl. The bowl is also of aquatic design, simple and round in shape, but the outside shows the ripple of water and the pond lily blossoms, with their leaves. The handle of the ladle has the pond lily design.

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A pretty teaset of three pieces—teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer—is of silver, with different flowers, small and raised upon the surface in enamel in their natural colors. It is an inconspicuous set, but charmingly delicate and dainty.

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Translucent enamel in the interstices of an openwork design in metal, gold or silver, makes exquisite things for the table. Little cups and saucers are exquisite in different colors of the enamel, and some of them have the flat handle at the top in place of the curved side handle. They are expensive, and are designed more for cabinet pieces than for use.

DEATH OF ALFRED AYRES.

The Orthoepist and Critic Succumbed to a Stroke of Apoplexy at the Age of Seventy-six Years.

Thomas Embly Osmun, (Alfred Ayres,) elocutionist, orthoëpist, and critic of dramatic expression, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. He had an apoplectic shock on Sept. 29. During recent years he had been known almost exclusively by his pen name, Ayres, which was that of his mother. He had lived at 218 West Fifteenth Street for eight years past, and during a large part of that period had confined himself to writing on dramatic subjects and such teaching of elocution as his strength allowed.

Mr. Osmun was born in Canton, Ohio, on Feb. 26, 1826, and was graduated from Oberlin College. After graduation he spent six years in studies in Europe, and then came to this country as a reader and elocutionist. By his work as a critic of actors and particularly his criticisms of false pronunciation on the stage, he became better known.

From that starting point he began to write somewhat broadly on orthoëpy and kindred subjects, and published several books, among them "The Orthoëpist," 1880; "The Verbalist," 1881; "The Mentor," 1884; "The Essentials of Elocution," 1891; "Acting and Actors," 1894, and "Some Ill-Used Words," 1901.

He was unmarried, and he had no near relatives resident in this city.

CHARLES D. BURRILL DEAD.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Charles Drayton Burrill, the New York lawyer, died to-day at his home on Pelham Road, Pelham Manor. Three days ago he was stricken with apoplexy in his office and was brought to his home, and he sank steadily.

Some years ago he sold his home and several hundred acres to New York for what is now known as Pelham Bay Park. He was born in South Carolina seventy-one years ago. His wife died a year ago. She was one of the famous Morris family of Revolutionary days. Two sons and one daughter survive Mr. Burrill.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Young, M. D.

William Young, M. D., eighty-two, died yesterday at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson of heart disease. He was the last surviving charter member of the Academy of Medicine of New York and was well known among the older physicians of New York County.

Dr. Young was born in Corttlonone, Ireland, in 1820, and his family came to this country in 1822. In 1842 he returned to Scotland for his higher education, was graduated from the University of Glasgow, and then studied medicine in Dublin University, and in Vienna. For a time after coming back to the United States Dr. Young practiced in New York City, but eventually went to Cold Spring where his family had first settled. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Anna Weir of Philadelphia, and his second, who survives him, Miss Elizabeth Hawley of that city. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. John T. Fillebrown of Cold Spring. The funeral will be held in Cold Spring Wednesday at noon.

Obituary Notes.

S. A. RODGERS, a Circuit Judge of Tennessee for twenty-one years, from 1878 to 1899, died yesterday at Loudon, Tenn., aged seventy-three years.

HARRY S. PUTNAM, who for the past fifteen years had been connected with the theatrical profession, died at his home in Waverley Avenue, Newark, N. J., yesterday, at the age of thirty-one years.

WILLIAM J. MCAULIFF, once a Newark politician, died at the home of his son, in Scranton, Penn., late Saturday night, at the age of sixty-five years. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son. The interment will be at Newark.

WILLIAM W. PARKIN of 49 Fifth Avenue died yesterday at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Parkin was a tea importer, in business at 32 Pine Street, and belonged to the Century Association. He leaves a son, William Parkin, an attorney at 48 Wall Street.

Dr. FRANK L. MARTINDALE, one of the oldest physicians on Staten Island, died yesterday at his home in Hatfield Place, Port Richmond. He was seventy-two years of age. He had retired from active practice for the last nine years. At one time he had a very large practice which extended to all parts of Staten Island. He was at one time Health Officer of the old village of Port Richmond and once ran for Coroner on the Republican ticket. He is survived by three daughters.

WILLIAM H. OLMSTED, fifty-six years old, unmarried, a broker at 60 Broadway, died Saturday from a complication of diseases at the home of his sister, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He was born in this city and first entered the old brokerage firm of W. H. K. Sistare, leaving in a few years to enter the employ of Harris & Macy. Several years later Mr. Olmsted bought out the seat on the Consolidated Stock Exchange formerly held by Mr. Sistare, and went into business for himself.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—WAY.—On Oct. 25, 1902, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Stires, Louise Angele Way, daughter of James S. Merriam, Esq., to Charles Griswold Bourne.

HARLOW—BEARDSLEY.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, 326 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, D. D., Henrietta Churchill, daughter of Mrs. Henrietta C. and the late George Austin Beardsley, to Augustus de Peyster Harlow of Bath, N. Y.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—At her residence, No. 11 West 57th St., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Auchincloss, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BLAKE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Mrs. E. F. Blake, aged 90 years.

Funeral at the residence of Prof. George L. Raymond, on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

BURRILL.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Charles Drayton Burrill, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves 129th St. station Harlem River, at 10:45.

Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

COOK.—At her late residence, 148 West 78th St., Anna Josephine Cook, widow of Adam Cook.

Funeral private.

Albany papers please copy.

DARWIN.—On Oct. 24, in London, Sara, wife of William Erasmus Darwin and daughter of the late Theodore Sedgwick.

Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at her late residence, Basset, Hampshire.

FULLER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 26, Frances J. Davenport, the wife of Almon D. Fuller.

Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, 97 Clifton Place, Jersey City Heights. Interment at Cold Spring, N. Y.

GEORGE.—Julia, at Summit, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother, Nathaniel George, 15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 28. Carriages will await arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Christopher St.

GILLESPIE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, after a short illness, David Gillespie, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 26 Maple Avenue, Morristown, on Monday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWTHORNE.—At her residence, Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902, Augusta Elizabeth Ludlow, wife of Robert H. Hawthorne.

Funeral services Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Take 12:25 Erie Railroad train, West 23d St. Ferry.

OLMSTED.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, William H., eldest son of the late William F. and Isabella K. Olmsted.

Members of Mystic Shrine, Morton Commandery No. 4, Corinthian Chapter No. 159, Manhattan Lodge No. 196, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 1, and brother lodges respectfully requested to attend funeral services to be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Delos Reynolds, 147 West 129th St., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8:30 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Wednesday.

PARKIN.—On Oct. 26, at his late residence, 49 5th Av., William W. Parkin, in the 83d year of his age.

PORTER.—Mary Joanna, in Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 25, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Porter of Brooklyn.

Funeral Monday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Reformed Church in Claverock, N. Y.

SEGEE.—At Schroon Lake, Oct. 25, George Segee, son of B. M. and the late Rebecca Segee.

Funeral private.

SHERWOOD.—Sabbath morning, Oct. 26, in his 46th year, Samuel Spencer, son of Angeline Jackson and the late Peter Perry Sherwood.

Funeral services at his late residence, 40 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

STREETER.—At his late residence, 409 West 117th St., on Oct. 26, 1902, after a brief illness, William Henry, husband of Elisabeth W. Streeter.

Funeral private.

TUCKER.—At London, England, Oct. 9, Stephen Davis Tucker, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral service from his late residence, 109 East 16th St., New York, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

YOUNG.—At Cold Spring-on-Hudson, Oct. 26, 1902, William Young, M. D., in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral at St. Mary's in the Highlands Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1902, on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New York City.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 26.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ALBERG, Samuel, Williamsburg, N. Y.	50	25
AYRES, Alfred, 218 E. 15th St.	74	26
AMABILE, Adelaide, 329 7th Av.	55	25
BRADY, Mary, 316 E. 74th St.	44	25
BECKER, Baby, 38 Rivington St.	0	25
BURNS, Samuel L., 331 E. 34th St.	55	25
CORRIGAN, John, 443 W. 53d St.	1	25
CALLAHAN, Thomas J., 525 W. 42d	11	25
COOKS, John T., 105 Bedford St.	76	24
CARROLL, Frank B., 51 St. Nicholas Av	37	26
CAVID, Francisco, 423 E. 18th St.	1	25
CORNAN, Annie, 1,230 Amsterdam Av	35	25
CODY, Thomas, 5 Battery Place	81	23
CAVANAGH, Alice, 451 W. 52d St.	1	24
CLANCY, Grace, 1,910 3d Av.	5	25
CASELLA, Donato, 11 Crosby St.	1	24
DERMOND, Edward, 177 Madison St	24	24
EHRENFRED, Samuel E., 113 Ridge	1	26
EISEN, ——, 51 Eldredge St.	1	25
FUNARY, Grace, 363 Cherry St.	1	24
GOLDBERG, Celia, 234 Delancey St.	28	26
GRAHAM, Mary, 321 E. 43d St.	25	24
GAULOCHER, Maria, 501 E. 55th St.	33	25
GOLDSTEIN, Harris, 73 E. 7th St.	51	25
HANLEY, Thomas, 440 W. 20th St.	1	26
HORN, Esther, 710 E. 5th St.	77	26
INGOLD, Therese L., Hotel Endicott	40	24
ISAKOFF, 60 Hudson St.	59	25
JOEL, Louis, 235 E. 10th St.	1	24
JADLIN, Sarah, 125 Monroe St.	65	24
KEATING, Mary, 230 W. Houston St	52	24
KRAUSS, Ella, 524 E. 11th St.	50	26
KENT, Edward, 429 E. 89th St.	38	23
LOOSER, William, 6 Grand St.	76	25
LOWER, Flora, 66 Willett St.	1	24
LIND, John E., 600 W. 138th St.	33	24
MILLER, William, 805 Greenwich St.	71	24
MARMA, Angela, 181 Thompson St.	70	25
MEAD, Thomas, Cliffside, N. J.	1	24
McGLORKY, Patrick, 209 W. 15th St.	80	25
McGARRY, Thomas J., 311 E. 65th St.	43	24
OLMSTEAD, William H., 259 Clifton Place, Brooklyn	56	25
POLAK, Lena, 54 E. 101st St.	48	23
PERGAMONT, Beckie, 14 Monroe St.	16	26
PLAGE, Miss, 412 W. 57th St.	36	23
REICHART, Henry, 406 E. 64th St.	1	24
ROSS, Mary, 154 W. 105th St.	63	24
RIGAKOS, D., 13 Roosevelt St.	60	26
ROSENSTEIN, Philip, 611 E. 11th St.	1	24
RICHARDS, Anna, 305 Lexington Av.	1	24
SHAFFER, C.,

GAMES AT CELTIC PARK

Large Crowd Attends the Meet of Irish Athletes of America.

CLOSE FINISHES IN SPRINTS

New York Athletic Club Runner Beaten by Long-Mark Men in the Mile and a Half Event.

Over 3,000 persons attended the track and field athletic games which were decided at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday, under the auspices of the Association of Irish Athletes of America. After a preliminary scratch race at 100 yards for members had been won by George Goerwitz of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, Police Captain Woods with several patrolmen placed the winner under arrest, as well as the manager of the park, J. F. McKone, and A. J. Dargan, President of the Irish Athletes' Association, for violating the Sunday laws. After the prisoners were taken from the grounds, the games were continued, and the unpleasant incident was soon forgotten in the excitement attending several close finishes in the track events.

The principal contest was a one-and-a-half-mile handicap run, in which A. L. Newton of the New York Athletic Club was virtually the scratch man, as he started from the 30-yard mark. He ran very cleverly and consistently, but was unable to head off the limit men, E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, who had 180 yards, and J. Foy of the Star Athletic Club, who ran from the 170-yard mark. These two finished as named twelve yards apart, with Newton third, ten yards back. The finishes in the final heats of the sprints were very close, inches only separating the first three men in each.

John Flanagan, who was to have taken part in the weight events as scratch man, did not put in an appearance, and the hammer-throwing contest resulted in a close finish between R. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club and James S. Mitchel of the Harlem Rowing Club. Sheridan had a handicap of 10 feet, while Mitchel had 18 feet. Sheridan's best actual throw was 151 feet 4 inches, and Mitchel's 143 feet 6 inches, so that Sheridan won by a margin of 2 inches. Sheridan also won the fifty-six-pound-weight contest, and showed marked improvement over all of his previous efforts during the past season. All the other events on the programme were well contested and the day's sport was concluded with a game of Gaelic football, which resulted in a "tie" between the O'Connells and Kickhams of this city. Following is the summary of the field and track events:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trial Heats—First heat won by J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (8 yards); F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (16 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second heat won by E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (7 yards;) C. Peabody, New West Side A. C., (7½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Third heat won by R. H. Lummis, unattached, (7 yards;) W. Beekman, New West Side A. C., (9½ yards,) and F. Rickert, New York A. C., (6½ yards,) ran a dead heat for second place. Time—0:10½. Fourth heat won by P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (7 yards;) F. Engichart, Modead heat for second place. Time—0:10 1-5. Heat for second men, won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (10 yards.) Time—0:10. Final heat won by P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (7 yards;) E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (7 yards,) second; F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (10 yards,) third; R. H. Lummis, unattached, (7 yards,) fourth. Time 0:10 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by P. J. Murray, Xavier A. A.; James O'Brien, Star A. C., second; C. Hartig, Union A. C., third; T. Nannery, Star A. C., fourth. Time—1:23 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap—Trial Heats—First heat won by J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (16 yards;) W. Brown, National A. C., (20 yards,) second; G. Farrell, Pastime A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5. Second heat won by J. Berger, St. George A. C., (22 yards;) E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (17 yards,) second; P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5. Third heat won by W. S. Squire, unattached, (19 yards;) O. F. Luders, unattached, (20 yards,) second; A. Ashley, Pastime A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.

Final heat, won by W. S. Squire, unattached, (19 yards;) P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (16 yards,) second; G. Farrell, Pastime A. C., (20 yards,) third; J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (16 yards,) fourth. Time—0:22 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Marks, New West Side A. C., (52 yards;) F. X. Hussey, Star A. C., (44 yards,) second; W. Grynwald, St. Bartholomew A. C., (44 yards,) third; M. F. Healy, Rose Hill A. C., (52 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Christoffers, St. George A. C., (24 yards;) E. Hoffman, New West Side A. C., (30 yards,) second; W. H. Dawson, New West Side A. C., (30 yards,) third; L. Robertson, Knickerbocker A. C., (36 yards,) fourth. Time—0:51.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., (180 yards;) J. Foy, Star A. C., (170 yards,) second; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., (30 yards,) third; R. Todd, New West Side A. C., (120 yards,) fourth. Time—4:31 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 inches,) actual distance 20 feet 6½ inches; R. Platz, Star A. C., (30 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 8 inches, second; F. Sullivan, National A. C., (22 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 10 inches, third; M. P. Harris, Pastime A. C., (22 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 7 inches, fourth.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (10 feet,) actual distance 151 feet 4 inches; James S. Mitchel, Harlem Rowing Club, (18 feet,) actual distance 143 feet 2 inches, second; J. Monohan, Pastime A. C., (40 feet,) actual distance 108 feet 6½ inches, third; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (30 feet,) actual distance 114 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (2 feet,) actual distance 38 feet 4½ inches; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (3 feet,) actual distance 34 feet, second; J. Hines, Star A. C., (6 feet,) actual distance 28 feet 1 inch, third; M. J. Collins, Pastime A. C., (6 yards,) actual distance 27 feet 10 inches, fourth.

ATHLETIC GAMES INTERRUPTED

Capt. Woods and Squad of Policemen Arrested Three Men in Celtic Park, Long Island City.

Capt. Woods and a squad of policemen from the Seventy-fifth Precinct, Long Island City, caused excitement in Celtic Park yesterday afternoon by arresting three persons at athletic games there. The clubhouse and grounds belong to the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and the games were being conducted by the Association of Irish Athletes of America. More than 3,000 persons were in the park when the policemen appeared.

A scratch race for members was being run. George Goerwitz, a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, had broken the tape, and was being congratulated on his victory, when Capt. Woods went up to him and placed him under arrest. Joseph F. McKone, manager of the park, was then taken into custody, and afterward Andrew J. Dargan, President of the Association of Irish Athletes of America, was arrested. President P. J. Conway of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association explained the arrest to the spectators, while the prisoners were being taken off the field. The sports were resumed.

McKone lives at 200 East Sixtieth Street, Dargan at 452 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Goerwitz at 161 East Fifty-third Street. Precinct Detective Rooney charged them with having violated Sections 264 to 267 of the Penal Code by taking part in public athletic games on Sunday. Each of the prisoners was released under $500 bail to appear before Magistrate Luke J. Connorton in Long Island City this morning.

President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens is a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and this is the first time that Sunday games in Celtic Park have been interrupted.

"BAN" JOHNSON IN TOWN.

Head of American Baseball League Refuses to Discuss Next Season's Plans.

President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League is in this city and will remain here for a few days. When seen yesterday, he said that the list of baseball players signed with the American League, including the team intended by that association to play in New York net season, was given out in Chicago on Saturday on his authority, and he vouched for its being correct in every detail. He would not discuss the question of the location of the new playing grounds here, and said that he was not ready to make public any of the arrangements he had completed toward placing a rival club in Manhattan. He was extremely reticent as to what brought him to New York at this time, but the fact that the Board of Arbitration of the National Association is still in session at the Victoria Hotel may possibly account for his visit.

The members of the National Board held a conference which lasted the greater part of yesterday in the Victoria Hotel, and it is understood that they are trying to settle amicably the differences which exist between the Western League and the American Association. President Brice of the Columbus Club and W. H. Watkins of the Indianapolis Club of the American Association were parties to yesterday's conference, and during the afternoon they were joined by President T. W. Van Brunt of the St. Joseph Club of the Western League. It was said last night that the settlement of the difficulty between these organizations rests with Mr. Van Brunt. On good authority it was stated that the most probable scheme for patching up the existing difference will be the withdrawal of the Western League clubs from Kansas City and Milwaukee, so that the American Association will have that territory to itself. Among those most closely interested it is believed that such an arrangement will be consummated and that the strained relations between the two organizations will give way to complete harmony.

TURF LEADERS OF 1902.

Six Foremost Stables on the Winning List Earned Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

The close of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park Saturday decided finally the relative positions of the leaders on the list of winning owners on the turf of New York and The Jockey Club tracks, in spite of the fact that two lesser meetings, at Aqueduct and the Washington Jockey Club's races, remain of the Eastern season. The stakes still to be run for are not of sufficient value to make possible any changes in the places of the turf leaders, however, and so, as was anticipated early in the Fall, the stable of F. C. McLewee & Co. heads the list, with the combined stables of James R. Keene and J. R. and F. P. Keene second, John A. Drake third, August Belmont fourth, William C. Whitney fifth, and Whitney & Duryea sixth, these half-dozen establishments having won in the racing season of 1902 a total sum of nearly half a million dollars.

The Morris Park meeting made some important additions to the totals of the big winners of the East, but did not alter the standing of any of the chief stables. At that meeting Mrs. L. Curtis, through the victories of a single horse, the smart filly Eugenia Burch, earned a place among the large winners by leading the list for the meeting, with a total of $13,900 captured in two stakes, while F. R. Hitchcock was the next largest winner, chiefly through the success of the colt Gray Frier in the Matron Stakes.

The blue-ribbon stable of the year, that of McLewee & Co., did not race at Morris Park, however, and in fact has not raced since the opening of the Fall season, the splendid sum of the stable's winnings, $94,020, having been earned before the finish of the Autumn meeting at the Sheepshead Bay track. A remarkable fact concerning the place of honor taken by the McLewee stable is that, unlike the leader in the winning list in preceding years, it does not owe its eminence to the "luck" of having owned the winner of the Futurity, or earned its big total through the racing of two-year-olds. In fact, two-year-olds contributed nothing of the leading stable's earnings, McLewee & Co. having won the entire amount with old horses, a fact unprecedented in recent years. Under the care of Trainer M. M. Allen the McLewee stable captured about all the most important stakes for three-year-olds with Major Daingerfield and won the Suburban and Brighton Handicaps and several of the most valuable weight-for-age races, among them the Brighton Cup, with the stout four-year-old Gold Heels.

The second stable on the list, which includes all the horses racing in the United States under the white jacket with blue spots, whether in the name of J. R. Keene or J. R. & F. P. Keene, achieved second place with $73,300 won, very largely through the triumphs of two-year-olds bred at the Keenes' Castleton Farm, in Kentucky, the chief performers for the Keenes having been the two-lear-olds Hurst Park, Whitechapel, Dalesman, Prediction, Duster, and Dazzling, while several other youngsters have been returned winners under the stable colors. John A. Drake, with $68,030 won, took rank with the better-known stables of the East entirely through his sensational victory with Savable in the Futurity, though the Drake jacket has been first on many occasions in purse races since the Chicago turfman came to New York, in the middle of the Summer. August Belmont has the satisfaction of knowing that with Mizzen, a colt of his own breeding, he won the greater part of the $66,662 credited to his stable account, Mizzen practically having made a clean sweep of the rich stakes of the early part of the season.

William C. Whitney ranks fourth, with a total of $60,285 earned in spite of a year of misfortune for his big establishment, to which but one of the really big prizes went, that being the Great Filly Stakes, won by Girdle. The "luck" that was denied to the father favored the son, Harry Payne Whitney, however, the younger turfman, and his racing partner, H. B. Duryea, having won a total of $56,660 with but two horses, Irish Lad and Aceful. The prizes of the turf were distributed impartially among the other leading stables, of which that of Green B. Morris is the only other one to have a total exceeding $50,000. Among the smaller winners, notably are "Mr. Roslyn," the racing name of Mrs. H. P. Whitney and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, who started but one horse, and won the only race in which that horse ran, and Richard Croker, who has $90 to his credit as the sole return for the estimated sum of $35,000 he paid for the two horses, Beau Gallant and Bellario, which raced in this country for him. Another of the small winners is G. E. Smith, (Pittsburg Phil, the professional bettor,) who employed Jockey Shaw, one of the star riders of the season, though the stable he kept up ran few horses, and won but a trifling sum. The fifty more prominent stables among the winners of the season and their earnings are as follows:

F. C. McLewee & Co.	$94,020	J. R. & F. P. Keene	$73,300
J. A. Drake	68,030	August Belmont	66,662
W. C. Whitney	60,285	Whitney & Duryea	56,660
G. B. Morris	53,535	A. Featherstone	42,745
Carruthers & Shields	40,810	J. B. Haggin	38,045
L. V. Bell	37,790	F. R. Hitchcock	35,840
Frank Farrell	35,120	C. F. Dwyer	29,945
J. and J. Scorr	29,065	W. C. Daly	27,580
J. E. Madden	26,695	S. Sanford & Sons	26,250
Clarence Mackay	26,020	Gouhacres Stable	25,340
Mrs. L. Curtis	24,004	Pepper Stable	22,865
J. G. Follansbee	22,245	R. T. Wilson, Jr.	21,185
Andrew Miller	19,210	S. S. Brown	18,075
A. L. Aste	17,795	S. Fleischmann	16,900
W. C. Rollins	15,985	J. Fleischmann	16,000
F. H. McCarren	15,190	H. S. Page	15,820
Albemarle Stable	13,740	J. E. Widener	13,875
C. R. Ellison	12,550	J. P. Kraner	12,750
N. Bennington	10,995	James Galway	11,160
Perry Belmont	9,810	M. Finlen & Son	10,785
T. Hitchcock, Jr.	8,280	P. Ambrose Clark	8,430
A. H. Morris	7,645	P. J. Dwyer	7,980
Osceola Stable	7,175	Jacob Worth	7,200
Mr. Chamblet	5,140	David Gideon	6,825
M. F. Dwyer	4,610	Lotos Stable	4,655
		G. E. Smith	1,945

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; seven furlongs. Sadducee and Clorita, 114 pounds each; Dr. Riddle and Satire, 113 each; Lady Sterling, Frank Kenny, and Valdesse, 108 each; Monokanta, 103; Walter, Mercer, and Andrattus, 106 each; Early Eve, 105; Malden, Rockey, and Shandonfield, 104 each; Bard of Avon, Oclawaha, and Sedition, 101 each; Kingreine, 100; Honolulu, 96. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Honolulu, Monokanta, Bard of Avon, and Malden.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Incubator, 117 pounds; Cincinnatus, Counterpoise, Mackey Dwyer, and W. R. Condon, 114 each; Rosetint, Coruscate, Sweet Alice, and Stamping Ground, 111 each; First Chord, Prediction, Lyman Kay, and St. Daniel, 108 each; Shrine, 106; Knight of Gold, Farcraft, and Jack o' Lantern, 99 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,800 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards. Dr. Riddle, 116 pounds; Kilogram, Waterton, and Prince Richard, 106 each; Bounteous, 103; Ben Howard, 102; Bonus, 99; Robert Metcalfe, Rightaway, and H. L. Coleman, 98 each; The Talisman, 95; Bar Le Duc and Last Knight, 93 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Bar Le Duc, Last Knight, and Robert Metcalfe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Aqueduct Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Royal, 128 pounds; Rossignol, 120; Warmiter, 119; Sir Finman, Glenwater, and Potente, 117 each; Carbuncle, 116; Hunter Raine, 113; Daly, 112; Kilogram, 111; Andy Williams, 110; Moor, 109; Bellario, 107; Zoroaster and Dr. Saylor, 103 each; Jim Clark, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Scoffer, 116 pounds; Captivator, 109; Dark Planet and Kittaning, 108 each; Daddy Bender, 105; Chicle, 104; Right and True, 103; Earl of Warwick, War Cry, Princelet, and Cruachan, 102 each; Kentucky Rose, Nixus, Blue Delft, and Lulu Mal, 99 each; Ringdove, 97; Pagus, 96. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Pagus and Right and True.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Pincher, 108 pounds; Caller, 107; Justice, Alsike, Last Knight, and the Regent, 105 each; Dachshund, 103; Tenagra, 102.

LIVELY DAY ON THE ROAD

Noted Reinsmen and Fast Horses Crowded the Speedway.

TILTS WERE MANY AND CLOSE

Trotters King and Swift Fought Out Old Rivalry in Four Hotly Contested Heats.

Fast horses and noted reinsmen in endless parade on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday attested that the height of the road drivers' Fall season had been reached. The drive was crowded almost to the danger point, and the speeding of roadsters was attended by many incidents other than the innumerable sharp contests of speed to thrill the long lines of spectators assembled on the roadside. Runaways and collisions were narrowly averted in frequent instances, and, though the holiday crowd and the horsemen hugely enjoyed the morning frushes, the mounted police were worked as they have not been since early Spring.

One of the principal features of the forenoon's sport was a tilt in four brushes between the persistent rivals for trotting honors, Swift, 2:16½, driven by John E. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association, and King, 2:13¼, driven by David Lamar. King won the first heat with such apparent ease that his driver immediately challenged the driver of Swift to a second trial. This time Mr. Lamar discovered that he had somewhat underestimated Swift's speed and sprinting qualities. It was King's race up to the head of the stretch, where Swift reached even terms with him, and in the final struggle beat him out by a nose. The third and final heats were repetitions of the second, except that in the last Swift distanced his rival in the last quarter.

James Murphy's bay pacing mare Amie Wilkes and A. E. Perren's pacer Bud Stout had several lively heats. On two occasions Amie Wilkes was carried from her stride after passing the first quarter, and was beaten badly. In the final, in which the trotter Crescent, 2:13, driven by Jack Curry, joined, Amie Wilkes fared no better, for she broke when entering the stretch, and was beaten by both trotter and pacer.

Ben Boy, Frank Darren's bay pacer, with a mark of 2:07¼, accomplished a remarkable morning's work and won every brush but one in which he was started, finishing strong and fast. His first heat was with the pacer Ben. E., (2:15½,) a new-comer on the Speedway, whom he defeated in short order. In a second heat Ben E. made a much better showing especially in the last quarter, where he recovered lost ground and reached even terms an instant after the post was passed. A third heat did not alter the result, Bell Boy leading throughout. Amie Wilkes, however, was finally induced to stay on her feet long enough to defeat Bell Boy in a three-cornered tilt with the pacer Helen H., driven by Christopher Hackett, as the third contestant. The trio were only heads apart at the finish.

One of the best heats of the morning was a brush in which the two pacers Ogden Smith, driven by George W. Smith, and Helen H., with Christopher Hackett handling the ribbons, were matched against the two crack trotters David B., (2:09¾,) driven by John Cornish, and the old favorite George Gurnette, (2:16¼,) driven by George Coleman. After several false starts the quartet were sent away on almost even terms. By the time the first quarter post was reached both trotters were out in front fighting for a lead. When the stretch was reached, a touch of the whip sent Ogden Smith on with a remarkable burst of speed, and he stepped out in front a short distance from the post and won by a head from David B., Helen H. being a close third. David Lamar's trotting mare Sally Simpson, (2:11¼,) was in winning form when she was started with the pacer Palatina, (2:21,) driven by A. Alexander, and Ben E., (2:15½,) for she romped home two lengths to the good. Peter H., with a pacing mark of 2:26¾, driven by A. R. Meyers, gave the mare a close race, but was carried from his stride in the final dash. Louis Kohn gave the famous pacer George Wallace (2:17¼) plenty of fast work and scored several creditable victories. Morris S. Herrman, with his bay trotter Tom Boy, (2:19¼,) cut a wide swath, and the gray trotter Glenmere Boy, (2:14¼,) driven by A. Frankenstein, upheld his previous record by winning a fast heat from Crystal Chimes, driven by T. Lynch.

An exciting incident of the morning occurred when Isaac Hopper's crack trotting team, composed of Bessie Reid and Prince Bell, bolted and ran the length of the upper stretch before they were caught. Mr. Hopper had turned his team to a good start with Alexander Newburger's pacer Smilax, 2:22¼. To the first quarter post it was a nip-and-tuck go, but there Mr. Hopper, in an effort to force on his team, urged the horses to break, and before they could be steadied again the sudden toot of a whistle caused them to bolt, and they started down the stretch. Mr. Newburger just avoided a collision by pulling in close to the curb. Others drivers pulled to the curb, giving the runaways a clear road. Mounted Police Sergeant Smith and Weber were after the pair before they had covered a hundred yards, but had a hot race to overtake them. Nearing Washington Bridge the team swerved to the outer curb, and the two officers closed in on either side and grabbed the runaways. A sharp struggle ensued, in which both officers were unhorsed before the animals were brought to a standstill.

At the close of the morning's sport a number of the members of the Road Drivers' Association adjourned to the clubhouse, where dinner was served and an informal meeting of the Brush Committee held. It was decided to make team racing and the championship trotting and pacing classes a feature of the Saturday matinées in the future. It was also announced that a regular meeting of the Brush Committee will be held Wednesday evening, when a new method of classifying the entries for the matinées will be offered for consideration.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Champion Fairs of England Beat Brocquedis in a Splendidly Contested Match—Tourneys Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The second series of tennis matches arranged between Cecil Fairs, the English court tennis expert, and Emile Brocquedis, was played to-day at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, Tuxedo Park, Brocquedis receiving half fifteen. The match resulted in a victory for Fairs by three sets to love. Each game was very hotly contested, and Brocquedis distinguished himself by his splendid returns of tambour and wonderful pick-ups out of the corners. Fairs's service was most extraordinary at times, and proved absolutely unreturnable.

Among the spectators who watched the game with keenest interest from start to finish were P. Lorillard and Mrs. Lorillard, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Richard and Mrs. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robb, T. Suffern Taller, Robert Bacon, Walter Trimble, Milton Barber, J. K. Talmadge, C. B. Van Nostrand, Charles E. Sands, J. F. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, Hugo Baring, R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. G. D. Cross, F. H. Gallatin, G. F. Baker, Philip Allen, Richard Trimble, and Erskine Hewitt. The galleries and ladies' saloon were crowded.

The same professionals will play at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club on Thursday next, Oct. 30, for a purse offered by the club, when Fairs will give fifteen in the best of five sets. Each man will have two hours' practice the day preceding the match. Fairs is scheduled to play O. S. Campbell at 11:30 A. M., and Brocquedis to play Mr. Charles Sands at 1:30.

The experts' final match is to be played at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, Tuxedo Park, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 o'clock, and in the event of Fairs winning in New York, the odds will be increased by one bisque. In the event of it being the other way, Brocquedis will receive fifteen for a bisque. On Wednesday, Nov. 5, the Frenchman will sail for home. Fairs will remain in America until the middle of January. He hopes to meet in the tennis court all the best amateurs of this country.

There will be a very interesting tennis handicap at the Tuxedo Club on the first four days of next month for prizes offered by O. J. Brand and A. D. Juilliard. The entry list is open to all amateurs up to Oct. 31, noon. The following already have entered: Lloyd Warren, W. Kent, Jr., P. Lorillard 3d, L. B. Preston, J. G. Douglas, Hugo Baring, D. R. Rushmore, W. R. Garrison, Erskine Hewitt, Snow, P. F. Carey, C. B. Van Nostrand, P. Lorillard, Jr., Philip Allen, R. K. Talbot, G. Kane, W. G. Loew, J. Townsend Burden, Jr., G. I. Scott, J. W. Henning, J. Couper Lord, W. C. Wetmore, J. MacDonough, James H. Smith, J. A. Stillman, H. O. Havemeyer, J. T. Talmage, R. H. Gallatin, and T. G. Condon.

This competition is to be held under the following conditions; all matches are to be the best of three sets, bar the final, which is to be the best of five. The handicap is to be made as each pair enters the court. Two of the Trustees have consented to put a gold racket up for competition, to be competed for annually on the Tuxedo Racquet court, to be termed the "gold racquet championship of the United States." The competition will be held in conjunction with the tennis racquet championship of the United States. The gold trophy in the tennis racquet championship was also a gift of one of the Trustees, and was competed for this year for the first time, and was won by C. E. Sands, a member of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club and of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Both trophies must be won two years in succession to become the property of the winner.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Dr. Gillen and P. Dunne took part in the most interesting match of the many that were decided in Casey's Brooklyn Handball Court yesterday. They played four fast games, with honors about evenly divided, as each won two. Casey, who usually takes part in the "club day" matches, did not play a single game yesterday, but acted as referee in several of the contests that were decided. Following are the scores of the leading matches:

Dr. Gillen	21	19	16	21
P. Dunne	16	21	21	12
C. Raleigh	16	11	10	
P. Colby	21	21	21	
J. Harley	21	19		
W. Treliy	12	21		
J. Donohue and W. Kearney	21	18	19	
J. Harley and C. Raleigh	14	21	21	

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BIG BARGAINS IN HORSE BLANKETS, ROBES, AND OIL COVERS.
Lined Stable Blankets, $1; Square Street Blankets, $1; 8-lb. Truck or Farm Blankets, $2.25; Oil Covers, $2; Plush Robes, $2.50, worth $3.50.
PETERS HARNESS AND SADDLERY CO.,
88 West Broadway, near Chambers St., up stairs.

All $175.—Handsome young, sound saddle and driving cob, rubber tired runabout, elegant harness; week's trial responsible parties. Private Stable, 230 West 47th St.

Trucks, express, furniture, business, carpenter, coal wagons, half van; cheap. Blacksmith, 57th St., corner 1st Av.

The Turf.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,
AQUEDUCT L. I.
Racing Begins To-day at 2:15.
Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 10:58 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:48 P. M.

Bowling.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 310 W. 59TH ST., KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO-NIGHT.

Billiards.

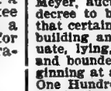

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. —Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902. CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au25-law6mM

Legal Sales.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—Estate of JOHN S. HILL.

In pursuance of a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1900, entitled "In the Matter of the Judicial Settlement of the Account of Proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased," the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of John S. Hill, deceased, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said decree to be sold and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth (130) Street, distant ninety-three feet and nine inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feat and nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building erected on said lot of land being party walls, the premises described above being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1902.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of John S. Hill, deceased.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 3 East 130th Street:

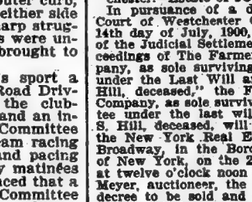

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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ISABELLA EDITH DAVIS, plaintiff, against EDWIN DAVIS, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 4th, 1902.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Edwin Davis, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, September 19th, 1902.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
s22-law6wM

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL MASTER'S NOTICE OF SALE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New York.—MORTON TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against NEW YORK AND OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY, Alanson T. Enos, Henry W. Gays, as receiver of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, and John L. Henning, defendants.—In Equity No. 7492.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Northern District of New York.—MORTON TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against NEW YORK AND OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY, Alanson T. Enos, Henry W. Gays, as receiver of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, and John L. Henning, defendants.—In Equity No. 6863.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of two several decrees in the above-entitled causes, of the above-entitled court, granted in the first of said causes by Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, U. S. Circuit Judge, dated August 20th, 1902, and in the second cause by the Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, U. S. Judge, dated August 21st, 1902, I, the undersigned, Special Master in Chancery, appointed in and by said decrees, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, upon the terms hereinafter stated, at the railroad station of said New York and Ottawa Railroad Company at St. Regis, Franklin County, in the State of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as an entirety and as one property and not in separate parcels, all and singular the real and personal property hereinafter more specifically described, and all of the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said New York and Ottawa Railroad Company and of each and all the parties to this cause and of all persons claiming or to claim under them or either of them in and to the said property described as follows, to wit:

(a.) All the railroad of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, extending from Tupper Lake to Moira, and from Moira to the shore of the St. Lawrence River at or near the easterly boundary of St. Lawrence County, in the State of New York, and to the point of commencement, on the United States side, of the Cornwall Bridge, across the St. Lawrence River, the said railroad being situated in the Counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, and being about seventy-one miles in length, including the road-bed, right of way, and all rails, tracks, side-tracks, branches, extensions, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, freight houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turn-tables, water stations, fences, telegraph lines, telephone lines, structures, machinery, tools, implements, material, furniture, and all other incidents or appurtenances of said railroad whatsoever; and all locomotives, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment; including also, all trackage rights of said defendant railroad company at Moira, or elsewhere.

(b.) Also all the right, title, and interest of said defendant New York and Ottawa Railroad Company in or to the following stocks and bonds:

1. 9,910 shares, out of a total issue of 10,000 shares, of the capital stock of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.

2. 2,495 shares, out of a total issue of 2,500 shares, of the capital stock of the Cornwall Bridge Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

3. $325,000 par value of the first mortgage four per cent. bonds of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company issued and secured upon the railway section of said company, together with all unpaid coupons and interest thereon.

4. $275,000 par value of the second mortgage six per cent. income bonds of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company issued and secured upon its railway section, together with all unpaid interest

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:22	Sun sets...5:05	Moon rises..2:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:19	Gov. Isl'd...4:50	H. Gate....6:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:42	Gov. Isl'd...5:11	H. Gate....7:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 28.		
Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos	3:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
Uller, British Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 30.		
Cavour, Argentina	11:30 A. M.	
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
FRIDAY, OCT. 31.		
Celtic, Liverpool		6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 1, inclusive, (if the Canard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails, (closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.,) will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer,) for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 25; Shanghai, Sept. 29; Yokohama, Oct. 6, and Honolulu, Oct. 16, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched East Oct. 22 at 6 P. M. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 13.
Colorado, Brunswick, Oct. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Finland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Madurn, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Oct. 17.
Prins de Nederlanden, Haiti, Oct. 22.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Oct. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
Curityba, Matanzas, Oct. 23.
El Sud, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 18.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Alamo, Brunswick, Oct. 26.
Arkadia, San Juan, Oct. 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 26.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Breslau, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Oct. 16.
El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 12.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Sarpendon, Cardiff, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Island, Copenhagen, Oct. 15.
Manitou, Shields, Oct. 21.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 25.

Arrived.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp, Oct. 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. East of Fire Island at 9:58 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam, Oct. 16, and Boulogne, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:57 P. M.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to F. Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 5:47 P. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Reynolds, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, Oct. 17, and Queenstown, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:54 A. M.

SS Atlas, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Progreso, Oct. 18, with hemp to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Mountjoy, (Br.,) Payne, Samarang, &c., July 28, with sugar to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Texan, (new, 6,640 tons,) Morrison, Camden, N. J., Oct. 25, in ballast to Dearborn & Lapham. Will load for San Francisco, &c.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico, Oct. 18, and Havana, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Phelan, Philadelphia, Oct. 25, with mdse. in transit to W. W. Brauer & Co. Will finish loading for Hamburg.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphars, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Sellarden, (Br.,) Davidson, Barry, Oct. 10, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:17 A. M., 27th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans via Norfolk.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) for Bordeaux, Malta, Odessa, &c.

SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, &c.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.

SS Kinsman, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) for Naples and Genoa.

SS Shimosa, (Br.,) for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c.

United States cruiser Olympia, for Porto Rico.

SS George W. Clyde, for Boston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, arrived at Plymouth at 2:45 A. M., 27th, and proceeded.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard today.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Dorrud, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 7:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Balte, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, for Cherbourg and New York, sld. from Bremen yesterday and passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg and Boulogne-sur-Mer for New York, sld. from Southampton at 10:25 P. M. to-day.

Steam yacht North Star, (formerly Cherokee,) Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner, from New York for Greenock, passed Kinsale to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—J. N. Beckley, President of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway; O. G. Murray, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

BUCKINGHAM—Archbishop P. J. Ryan, Philadelphia; Paul van Hoorde, Brussels.

HOLLAND—J. G. Gordon, London; M. Dowdensville, London; E. W. Bourne, Birmingham, England; H. P. Hunt, London.

GRAND—Major M. C. Gorgas, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Col. G. W. Wellburn, Royal Navy, England; Francis Forsyth, York, England.

IMPERIAL—Capt. R. A. Gross, Aden, Arabia.

VICTORIA—Col. T. H. Brereton, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Charles Cassils, Montreal; A. Marjonbanks, Bath, England; Claude Trilton, London; George Fallis, Melbourne, Australia.

MURRAY HILL—J. Argall, London; W. H. Swift, St. Louis; A. A. Hughes, Cienfuegos, Cuba; J. T. Lord, London.

NAVARRE—Capt. H. E. Yates, United States Army; Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Lellich, woolens; A. Rabe, dry goods; 68 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Ryan, corsets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. J. Dodds, hosiery; 3 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Johnston-Barrett Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. Johnston, Jr., domestics; C. L. Johnston, silks; Mr. Barrett, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. Kelly, domestics, linens, and linings; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. Louis, toys; G. M. Hunt, dry goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Morath, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Evansville, Ind.; T. J. Bryce, hats; Hoffman House.

Mackey-Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. Davidson, white goods, laces, and notions, 51 Leonard Street.

Reeves-Vedder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, prints, linings, cloths, and dress goods, 60 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; E. P. McPherson, upholstery goods; 18 York Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Glader, gloves, 448 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks, suits, and furs; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesberre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; A. Silberberg, domestics, linings, and wash goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods, hosiery, jewelry, and gloves; Miss K. Hearey, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Klipatrick, P., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Scantlin, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists, muslin underwear, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, J. Dr., & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. G. Milne, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. Carey, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. Goodman, boys' clothing; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Troelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Spoerle, furnishing goods, hosiery, and underwear; J. C. Gardner, art and fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Iowa storm has moved northeastward to Eastern Lake Superior The disturbance that has been over the Gulf of Mexico for some days has advanced to Northern Florida. The pressure continues higher over the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts and a second high pressure covers the plateau region and the Northwest.

Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and locally in New England and the North Pacific Coast.

The temperature has risen in the lower lake region and there has been a fall in temperature in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, and locally in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Cloudy weather, with rain, is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts and the lower lake region to-day and along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts Tuesday.

It will be cooler to-day in the lake region, Ohio, and the lower Mississippi Valleys, and cooler Tuesday in Atlantic Coast districts. The temperature will rise in the Northwest.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast north of Hatteras will be fresh to brisk southeast, shifting to west; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk east to northeast winds will shift to northwest; on the Gulf Coast fresh west to northwest winds will continue; on the great lakes fresh to brisk northwest winds will prevail.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have fresh southeast winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and the New England coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow clearing, with cooler in west and north portions; brisk southeast winds on the coast.

Eastern New York and New Jersey, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler, except rain on the coast; brisk south winds, becoming west.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow rain, with cooler in west portion; brisk south winds.

Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Virginia, rain to-day and to-morrow, brisk south winds, becoming west.

North Carolina, rain to-day and in east portion to-morrow, cooler to-morrow, brisk to high east to southeast winds, becoming west.

South Carolina, rain to-day; to-morrow fair, cooler, brisk east to southeast winds, becoming west.

West Virginia, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh west winds.

Western New York, showers, followed by fair, and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; brisk west winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and warmer, winds south, becoming west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	42	47	48
6 A. M.	41	46	46
9 A. M.	47	47	53
12 M.	56	53	57
4 P. M.	60	54	56
6 P. M.	59	53	55
9 P. M.	53	54	56
12 P. M.	51	56	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1901	51
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47 degrees and at 8 P. M. 53 degrees, the maximum register being 56 degrees at 12 A. M. and the minimum 46 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 83 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 82 per cent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All the indications are that for a short while yet the stock market will be such an one as lately has been seen—that is to say, a waiting market largely given over to professional operations. Not that there is any doubt on the part of the leading financial interests that ultimately a higher range of values will be seen. There is no doubt on that score; to the contrary, there is every confidence in the future, because of the country's remarkable prosperity and the unmistakable signs of a continuance of that prosperity for a long time to come.

But for the moment it is believed to be the part of conservatism and of wisdom to make haste slowly in the market. Improved as the money situation is, it is not clear that it is yet sufficiently strong to stand the test of heavy demands for speculative purposes. Some large syndicate payments have still to be made, while there is a manifest purpose also to reduce our heavy indebtedness abroad. In a few weeks, however, with cotton and grain moving freely and with the return flow of money from the interior, the situation will be much sounder and safer. Then, too, the election uncertainty will be past and the way will be clearer for a sustained upward movement such as, experts declare, is warranted by conditions.

Signs are not lacking that when the market finally turns the leaders will be stocks like St. Paul and Rock Island, in the high-price issues; the Steel Trust shares in the industrial group, and the Eries, Readings, and Manhattan.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The feature of the Boerse last week was the raid on Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares. Both went below par for the first time in years. Hamburg-American shares were sold heavily all the week. The bears operated on the rumors of a bad freight market, the competition of British coal vessels for return cargoes from New York, low estimates of the year's dividends, and the illness of Herr Ballin, General Director of the Hamburg-American Line. Later it was stated authoritatively that Herr Ballin's illness was not serious. The shares of ocean transportation companies made a partial recovery yesterday, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd both reaching 102.

Although the trading last week was light, the decline in coal shares and irons continued, and the list shows some heavy drops in this department. At the annual meeting of the Bochum Gusstahl Company yesterday, Director Baare, one of the greatest iron experts in Germany, said the German iron industry was approaching a serious period. There existed danger of the dissolution of the steel rail syndicate, in which event there would begin a price war between everybody in the business. Herr Baare's remarks depressed iron shares yesterday.

The money market last week was again very easy, but domestic loans were not influenced by this condition. Foreign rentes were less active than in previous weeks. Spaniards dropped sharply upon profit taking in Paris.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The cloth market was somewhat more active last week. There was a fair general inquiry, with considerable business in several directions. Although quotations were not always maintained there was a feeling of firmness in spite of the variations in the price of cotton.

Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta offered freely, but these offers were often unworkable, and the rates demanded were stubbornly resisted. There were fair sales to China. The low rate of exchange was not favorable to a large turn-over. There was increased South American and miscellaneous demand, but the Levant inquiry was slow.

Yarns were in more healthy inquiry. Business in many qualities was placed at improved prices. Spinners of American cops were not anxious to sell, stock not being abundant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The rates for money continue to be low. The £2,500,000 which was raised last week to meet the Treasury bills appeared to be easily procurable on the open market and did not result in any marked stiffening of prices.

No applications for large loans are being made to the Bank, consequently the Bank's 4 per cent. rate has not yet had the effect of raising the market prices. The Bank is being urged to take measures to make its rate more effective. It has now begun to borrow freely for short periods in order to help harden rates, and incidentally to lessen the probability of a flow of gold to Paris, where the demand for money is increasing.

The apprehension concerning monetary conditions in New York has now fairly subsided. The non-speculative condition of the Stock Exchange last week extended into the American department. However, the very slight damage done to stock markets in the United States by the recent money stringency there has begotten renewed confidence in American shares, and these undoubtedly will continue to be the leading features in a continuously dull market.

Mutual Trust Company in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—A new trust company, to be known as the Mutual Trust Company, has been formed, to do business in this city. It is capitalized at $100,000, and shares have been subscribed for at $100 each by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, 200 shares; James Smith, Jr., 200 shares; Orville E. Freeman and Joseph M. Byrne, 100 shares each; Charles R. Wilmot, Charles H. Ely, Henry Berg, John O'Rourke, W. E. Cless, Ira C. Kilburn, and George E. Turrell, 50 shares each. While the Mutual is a separate organization, it will be controlled by the Federal Trust Company of New York. The balance of the stock will be subscribed for by citizens of Orange.

CHARGES AGAINST STILLMAN.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Officials of the Murphy Varnish Company said to-day that Claude L. Stillman, formerly assistant secretary of the company, who is awaiting requisition from New York on a charge of having embezzled a large amount of the company's money, will have to face other charges. The charge on which he was arrested places the amount of the defalcation at $5,000, but that amount was named for the purpose of holding him.

The full amount, it is said, is more than $40,000, and charges for the additional sums are to be made against him. Charges of forgeries on checks and false entries on the company's books are to be made also.

A woman who lived near the varnish works at one time has not been seen here since Stillman went away. The description of her is similar to that of a woman who was seen with Stillman in New York.

Stillman, who was arrested on Saturday by Detective Sergt. Duggan of Capt. Titus's staff, was held over Sunday in Police Headquarters. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office this morning.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 25th day of October, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

IN Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$366,715,869	Gold certificates outstanding	$366,715,869
Silver dollars	467,484,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,484,000
Silver dollars of 1890	771,399	Treasury notes outstanding	26,060,000
Silver bullion of 1890	25,288,601		
Total	$860,259,869	Total	$860,239,869

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,976,520.39	
Gold certificates	27,385,700.00	
Standard silver dollars	648,679.00	
Silver certificates	4,625,194.00	
Silver bullion	2,319,253.44	
United States notes	2,967,755.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	43,967.00	
National banknotes	13,287,670.62	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,055,648.81	
Fractional currency	191.63	
Minor coin	429,065.37	
		$145,229,645.26
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$136,374,587.88	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,397,422.32	
Total	$143,772,010.20	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	21,122,760.51	
		164,894,770.71
Total		$310,124,415.97
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,878,977.46	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,112,617.34	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,536,777.84	
Post Office Department account	3,795,167.95	
Miscellaneous items	2,254,109.60	
		86,577,650.19
Available cash balance		$223,546,765.78

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$864,282.96	$22,267,263.91	$99,506,015.28
Internal revenue	636,052.70	16,627,470.75	75,560,672.45
Miscellaneous	71,433.42	3,012,309.80	13,332,242.03
Total receipts	$1,571,769.08	$41,907,044.46	$188,398,929.76
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	515,000.00	9,825,000.00	40,978,911.30
War	245,000.00	8,280,000.00	43,844,955.84
Navy	15,000.00	5,735,000.00	26,548,199.93
Indians	25,000.00	1,130,000.00	4,724,781.14
Pensions	300,000.00	9,860,000.00	45,983,910.04
Interest	200,000.00	4,200,000.00	14,231,267.81
Total expenditures	$1,300,000.00	$38,830,000.00	$176,311,976.06
Excess of receipts over expenditures	271,769.08	3,077,044.46	12,086,953.70
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,016,781.00	18,846,877.02	80,783,624.94
Internal revenue	959,615.20	19,143,301.64	91,951,330.78
Receipts from all sources last year	2,380,010.36	40,472,376.88	182,621,265.20
Expenditures last year	1,185,000.00	35,815,000.00	159,784,824.65
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	47,500.00	2,107,867.50	7,305,625.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890		1,561,614.50	6,097,447.00
Notes received for current redemption	437,642.00	9,765,056.00	49,928,879.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$449,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$60,038,724.00	$5,375,954.00	$65,414,678.00
This fiscal year	1,138,066.00	296,614.00	1,429,700.00
This month	132,316.00	45,099.00	178,415.00
This day	37,540.00	9,490.00	47,030.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	60,038,724.00	5,375,954.00	65,414,678.00
This fiscal year	1,138,066.00	296,614.00	1,429,700.00
This month	132,316.00	45,099.00	178,415.00
This day	37,540.00	9,490.00	47,030.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,912,106.39
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Ball	Dudley Olcott
Albert Gallatin	John E. Parsons
Isaac Finke	Henry O. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward F. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	(Temp.) Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

Rutland Railroad Company
First Mortgage 6 & 8% Bonds
Due Nov. 1, 1902.

The principal of the above bonds, due November 1, 1902, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of E. H. Rollins & Sons, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass. The coupon due November 1, 1902, will be paid at the same time and place.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.
Dated New York, October 23d, 1902.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New York.
252 La Salle Street, Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

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Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED," 20 hour train to Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at 11:20 A. M.; (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood only), 4:30 P.M. Sundays, 10:00 A.M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡z4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 8:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, $1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, $9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖‡9:10 (10:10, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, 1:20, *2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—‡8:30, *10:30, ‡11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

z From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:55pm.	11:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto...	‡8:25am.	‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited" ...	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' ¢12.25, ¢12.45, ¢7.15, ¢5.25, ¢6.45, ¢5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.35 AM	*12.00n't
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*¢12.40 PM	*¢12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‡3.35 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local	‡5.10 PM	‡5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9.30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West. **ORCHESTRA** on each steamer.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. **20-hour train to Chicago.** Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station.) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MAINE
STEAMSHIP CO.

To Portland Direct.

The Route for Sportsmen.

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CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz.Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Feb. 10, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

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North German Lloyd White Star Line

Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila....Oct. 29, 10 AM | St. Louis..Nov. 12, 10 AM
St. Paul..Nov. 5, 10 AM | Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Friesland..Nov. 15, 10 AM
Kensington..Nov. 8, 10 AM | Vaderland..Nov. 22, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEAN S. S. COMPANY.

(Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for **AUSTRALIA** Nov. 6 and 27 and every 21 days; to **HONOLULU** every 10 days; **TAHITI** once a month. Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania..Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria....Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria....Nov. 15, 2 PM | Campania..Dec. 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to **SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND** and **AUSTRALIA** Nov. 6 and 27 and every 21 days; to **HONOLULU** every 10 days; **TAHITI** once a month. Round the world, $632.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TRAVEL

Thos. Cook & Son's arrangements for tourist travel during the coming season include the following, among many others:

NILE Sailings every few days from Cairo to First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, the Soudan, etc., by Cook's magnificent steamers.

HOLY LAND EGYPT Five high-class escorted parties visit principal places of interest in Egypt and Bible Lands. Jan., Feb. and March. $650 to $1200. All expenses included.

ITALY & RIVIERA Two delightful Mediterranean Tours, including also Paris and London. Nov. 1 and 22. 52 days, $390. All expenses included.

WEST INDIES Tenth annual Cruise by Quebec S. S. Co. to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Windward Islands, Demerara, Cuba, etc. 34 days. $185 up.

OLD POINT WASHINGTON Pleasant 5-day tour to Old Point Comfort and Washington. Leave by Old Dominion Steamer Nov. 8. Inclusive fare, $27.50.

GRAND ORIENTAL CRUISE

By specially chartered Hamburg-American Line Steamship **"MOLTKE"** to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Bible Lands. Leave Feb. 4 for 70-day Cruise. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered. Programmes and plans from

THOS. COOK & SON,
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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Auguste Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 A. M.

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.

From N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Bluecher, Nov. 15, 10 AM
Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 22, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.

S. S. Moltke.	S. S. Aug. Victoria.
WEST INDIES	**ORIENT**
From N. Y. Jan. 10.	From N. Y. Feb. 3.
Duration 22 days.	Duration 77 days.
Cost $125 & up.	Cost $350 & up.

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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM | †Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

North-German Lloyd, Bremen. | Hamburg-American Oelrichs & Co., Gen'l Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..Oct. 29, Noon | Teutonic..Nov. 12, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM | Cymric...Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon | Oceanic..Nov. 19, 8:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.

BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

to buy a Sewing Machine. Two stores and basement full. We keep in stock the best makes New Home, Domestic, Household, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic, Western Union.

$1 or $2 Down, 50c. Weekly.

Machines, with cover, new styles, $8.50. Write and salesman will call; dropheads $12.50 cash.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Delivered Free Within 50 Miles of New York.

LESSONS GIVEN IN YOUR HOME FREE.

WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., near 16th St.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS $1

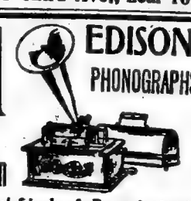

Down A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING
ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.

No reference or security required.

No inquiries or deliveries made.

Make your purchase, pay the first payment, and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,

7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. Warranted 5 years. You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 189 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. H. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

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LAWRENCE SCHOOL

106 West Forty-second St., New York.

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in

Elocution, Oratory and Acting.

Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.

EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

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NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL

542 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 45th St.) Opens Oct. 8. Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel. 1629 Riverside.)

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542 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St., Marcus Bldg.

Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular. Tel.

IRVING SCHOOL,

35 WEST 84TH STREET.

LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.

Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.

WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

REOPENS OCTOBER 2D.

Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.

Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.

EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.

308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE

110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

13 and 15 West 86th Street,

Central Park, New York City.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopened October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.

Day School, 763 Fifth Av., cor. 58th St.

Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

The Peebles & Thompson School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL,

72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.

53 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

NEW JERSEY.

Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., (on Bound Brook R. R.) A co-educational school of the first rank. 64th year. $275 to $332. Catalogue. THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., Pres't.

Teachers.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing would take position of responsibility in a New York City school; specialty, English; highest references. Address E., Yonkers, N. Y.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

356 West 57th St.,

(For 23 years in 23d St.)

The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.

—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—

THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Competent lady teacher of the voice and piano would take a few more select pupils; specialty beginners; terms moderate. Address U. N., Box 119 Times Office.

Piano instruction by pupil of Paolo Gallico; classical only. Miss Jessie Gratz, 120 East 102d St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,

Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.

Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential.

Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.

44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES

No indorsement; no security required.

57 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned,

Real Estate for Sale.

SALE OF A THOUSAND LOTS

If you know how money has been doubled and trebled, and multiplied in some cases tenfold, in Harlem and Bronx properties, you can see how the same conditions exactly are working out the same results in this present and future residence section for well-to-do people.

MORSEMERE

On the Plateau of the Palisades.

is one of the finest places about New York to live in, but leaving out the home proposition altogether—here, if you ACT while others "put off 'till to-morrow"—here is YOUR genuine opportunity to make a solid, ground floor investment in profit-making real estate.

FOR A STARTER We offer a thousand lots at Morsemere on terms that any salary earning man or woman can accept.

Keep Your Money, Pay Only a Small Deposit, the Rest Monthly in Sums to Suit Yourself.

We have some tastefully built, modern houses to offer you on the same terms.

— SEND FOR FULL INFORMATION, FREE TICKETS, AND GO AT ONCE.

The best time for a trip of inspection is at 1:10 P. M., by Chambers or 23d Street Ferries, and Erie Railroad.

Columbia Investment Real Estate Co.,
277 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Real Estate for Sale.

[From Brooklyn Eagle.]

"WANTS DEED SET ASIDE.

Plaintiff Says She Did Not Sign the Document."

(In the case referred to, the deed was in proper form, and duly recorded. There was nothing in the record to warn a purchaser or his attorney that there was any question about its validity. The owner of the property has to bear the expense of the litigation, and run the risk of a judgment divesting him of his title.)

If this company had insured the title,

FIRST—It would have conducted, at its own expense, the costly litigation involved.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

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PAID IN IN CASH

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The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

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First mortgages on New York real estate held by the Company as investments of its capital and surplus are offered to investors at face and accrued interest. What better investment can be found?

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front,
113TH AND 114TH STS.

Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience.

Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire Blocks, 112th to 114th St.

Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.

Apply on premises, or to

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY
Rents, $780 to $1,500.
1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)
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NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
$1,900 — Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA.
$540 TO $780 — Madison Av., cor. 98th St. New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
DUFF & CONGER,
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THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves,
5,6,7, rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $540 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,
120 to 126 West 116th St.,
BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5, AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45, ON PREMISES.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 50th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

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N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

THE RUTHERFORD

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

18th St., 12 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

ONE BACHELOR APARTMENT
61 E. 86th St. { Two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35.

58TH ST., 300 WEST.

Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hotel service. Apply on premises.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of eight extra large rooms; steam heat; hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c. Rents, $31 and $35.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.—2d flat, 25x90; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large, sunny rooms. Rent, $47.50.
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Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Fifth Avenue apartments, $35 and $45 monthly; six large, light rooms; bath; steam heated; second and third floors. Apply janitor, 1 West 115th St.

Bachelor Apartments or Others.—4 rooms and bath; splendid central location; $45 month. 10 West 28th St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
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84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms, bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $60.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

273 West 138th St. 267 & 272 W. 139th St.

LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY CORNER APARTMENTS

containing 6 and 7 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated, steam heat, hot water supply.

RENTS $40 TO $50 PER MONTH.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st.
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

A.—1,257 3d Av., near 72d St.—First flat; 25-foot single house. Rent, $26.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

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ON PROSPECT PARK WEST,

Facing Beautiful Prospect Park,
Between 12th and 13th Sts.,
a far superior location than Central Park West, seven rooms and bath, gas and electric chandeliers, telephone in each apartment; new and up-to-date limestone buildings, just completed in accordance to the new building law. Positively the handsomest apartment houses in Brooklyn. Rents $44 upwards. Superintendent on premises; open evenings until 9 o'clock. Take Smith and Ninth St. or Vanderbilt Av. trolleys.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Just one more of those five-room, light, attractive flats; steam heat, elevator, private hall, linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. 239 West 116th St. Baird.

Apartment Hotels.

John T. & James A. Farley,
BUILDERS,
are offering for sale the following
High Class Residences,
now nearing completion and ready for inspection:—
833 5th av., 64th & 65th sts.;
ABOUT 35x110 FT.

3 EAST 51ST ST.,
adjoining Union Club,
with side light, 32.6x10 ft.

36 AND 38 EAST 39TH ST.
28x100 and 27x100.
Special arrangements for light.

Full particulars, with illustrated pamphlet, on application to office,
Windsor Arcade,
5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE CIRCLE

APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.

Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
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THE WESTMINSTER

APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.

T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family; transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and Upward.

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To private family for six months, furnished, $1,000. 113 West 11th St.

Machinery.

Complete box plant; 5-ft. Rew saw; barrel saw, cross cut saw, rip saw; 24-in. planer; matching machine, grinding stone; all belting and counter shafts; 20-horse White & Middeter Gas Engine; all in good running order. Jersey City Storage, 585-591 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

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Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1—65 Park Av.—Large connecting rooms; hall room; parlor dining room; first-class table; reference.

14th St., 103 West.—A home; rooms, excellent board, $6, $7; two gentlemen; separate beds, $11; bath.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

28th St., 31 West.—Choice rooms, singly and en suite; excellent table and attendance; table guests accommodated.

34th St., 242 West.—Two nice large rooms, singly or en suite; also hall room, with board.

51st St., 341 West.—Gentleman may have pleasant room and excellent table with private American family; $5; highest references exchanged. Darte.

58th St., 121 East.—Back parlor; suitable for physician; also front parlor, suitable for two; private bath; central location; table board; table strictly first class.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

62d St., 213 East.—Refined private Jewish family would let room with board to two gentlemen.

65th St., 126 West.—Neatly furnished rooms, heated; bath; desirable parlor floor for business; table boarders accommodated.

70th St., 30 West.—A few desirable table guests received; references exchanged.

79th St., 122 West.—Beautiful bay window front room, with connecting hall room, en suite or singly; highest references; handsome house; wide street.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Handsome, large, desirable room; every convenience; good board; references.

123d St., 205 West.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, suitable for two; excellent board; private house; references.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, small rooms; nicely furnished; running water; heat; excellent table; splendid location.

131st St., 70 West.—Two very pleasant, sunny rooms, to rent with board.

Madison Av., 434.—Third floor suite with board; large closets; telephone; reference.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

Wanted Nov. 1—In a private family on west side, three rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child of two years, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, including rates, R. M. P., Box N 116 Times Office.

By mother, wife, husband, no pets, in refined private family, centrally located, say $90 per month. Desirable. Box 192 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

8th St., 17 West.—Private family; large front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; gentlemen; quiet house; fourth floor; references.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished room to rent; reference required.

43d St., 13 East (opposite ladies' entrance Hotel Manhattan.)—Very desirable large room; private bath; telephone.

60th St., 152 East.—Large and small rooms, neatly furnished; large closets; American family.

64th Street, 41 West.—Furnished apartments to let in rooms singly or en suite; gentlemen only.

68th St., 58 West.—Handsome large room, dressing room; also smaller room; well appointed private house near park and elevated.

70th St., 122 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small; private bath; gentlemen.

81st St., 233 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; board optional. Mrs. Meyer.

86th St., 317 West.—Second floor, single, en suite; private bath, dressing room; exclusive neighborhood, near Riverside.

117th St., 133 West.—Parlor and bedroom in private house; open plumbing; private bath; hardwood finish; reasonable.

146th St., 419 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms in strictly private house, with owner; breakfast optional; references essential.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Ksake, 1,183 Broadway.

Parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist; terms moderate. 676 East 135th St.

Woman physician will rent room; light housekeeping; references. Physician, 135 Hamilton Place, Washington Heights.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By two lady students, 2 or 3 furnished rooms in 2d or 3d story of house where there is no objection to a small dog, and with privilege of preparing in rooms light breakfast and supper; references required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Darrell, 208 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two or three rooms, unfurnished; semi-public building; suitable for society, office, studio, or bachelor. Gencalogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

For Sale.—Will sacrifice; great bargain; all-year country temperance hotel; chance of a lifetime; handsomely furnished; rent, $800 year; money maker. Inquire The Galatea, Nyack, N. Y.

Established, well-stocked, small grocery; prosperous neighborhood; immensely profitable; sacrifice on account of other business. Bargain, 1,620 Broadway.

Boarding house; best neighborhood; always filled; near elevated station and Central Park. Inquire 729 Columbus Av., (cigar store.)

Never thrown away!! Your advertisement printed around pencils. Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Secure key ring with invaluable registered numbered tag; send 25c., name and address. King, 744 Broadway.

Furnished-room house, 19 rooms, fully occupied; sold reasonably if taken immediately. 331 West 124th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

Attention—$5, $7, England; $10 Germany; $25 South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 First Street.

WANTED—Five able salesmen and collectors. Have 500 accounts to begin. Horse and wagon. Salary or commission with advance. Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Company, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted — Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages; steady employment to competent railroad mechanics. Apply, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., to L. S. Webster, 17 Moore St., near Stone, Room 17.

Wanted—Men, white, colored, $14, $25, board, lodging; Baltimore oyster boat; expenses advanced. 115 First Street.

Wanted—Boy of 14, light factory work; bring parent. Joseph Frey, 71 South Washington Sq.

Wanted—Experienced Gordon feeders. Blanchard Press, 268 Canal St., N. Y.

Agents.

Agents, (Not City.)—Advertising pencils; gross, $1.50; thousand, $7; samples, 5c.; remunerative employment. Inclose postage and two business references. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Companion.—By refined, intelligent North German girl as companion to grown child or lady; city or traveling. B. Sch., 246 East 50th St.

Governess.—As nursery governess to young children by experienced English lady; no objection to country; highest personal references. L. M., Box 251, 1,267 Broadway.

Lady piano teacher desires pupils in this city; special inducement to any who secure 3 others as pupils. For terms, particulars, G., Box 109 Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, &c.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist a lady or plain washing; best city reference. 965 3d Av.; ring three times.

Chambermaid, &c.—As chambermaid and assist waitress; neat, obliging; excellent reference. Apply 36 West 75th St.

Chambermaid.—By thoroughly experienced chambermaid; will to do sewing; best reference. Conneely, 112 East 47th St.

Cooks.

Cook.—By respectable woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing; no objections to going a short distance out of city; city references. 244 West 12th St.

Cook.—By excellent neat young cook; fish, entrees, game, soups, baking, pastry, creams, ices; obliging; several years' reference. 617 West 56th St.

Cook.—By first-class, excellent cook, and can make herself generally useful; best city references. 1,571 3d Av.

Cook.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook; private family; best city reference from last place. 90 West 134th St.; Smith's bell.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Desires engagements out by day; moderate terms. Mrs. Holmes, 138 West 139th St.

Governesses.

Governess.—By North German, (Hanoverian,) as governess or nursery governess; teaches children from five years up; highest references. Call Monday and Tuesday, until 1 o'clock, 1,017 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper—Visiting housekeeper, making daily visits, will take complete charge of household, including catering, engaging servants, keeping accounts, &c. Address H. K., Box 73, 1,364 Broadway.

Housekeeping.—By young English girl in small family adults. M., Box 109, 530 6th Av.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—Strictly first-class washing done for gentlemen only; shirts a specialty; moderate prices; private house. Mrs. C. Thompson, 553 East 85th St.

Laundress.—By respectable young woman as laundress; best city references. 965 3d Av., ring three times; no cards.

Nurses.

Nurse.—Refined North German nurse (Hanover) would care for children; references. Else, 206 East 62d St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—A thoroughly competent seamstress takes work home or by day; curtains, portieres, repairing, dresses, alterations, family sewing. Mrs. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Washing.

Washing.—Family washings to take home; Golden Leaf Laundry; references. Butts, 26 Butts, 26 West 135th St.

Miscellaneous.

Accordion pleating, dyeing, cleaning, feather curling, and repairing done at lowest prices; shortest notice. Pompadours, 12 West 125th, and 2,028 3d Av., 112th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

Butler.—Colored; thorough metropolitan experience; unexceptionable personal recommendations; moderate expectations; smart, obliging. Finley, 150 East 84th St.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Just disengaged; would like a steady situation in city or country; best of reference; last employer can be seen. J. C., Mineola Stable, 84th St., Broadway.

Coachman.—Understanding his business; ten years' best reference; willing, obliging; city or country. Gulbechal, 68 West 101st St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable; all branches; 10 years' city reference from late employer. M. J., 25 East 28th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; long experience; careful city driver; obliging, respectful, trustworthy; reference. Harris, 928 6th Av.

Coachman.—By single man, in private family; first-class references. R., 229 East 63d St.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—On private place; understands glass and all other work; married, 1 child. Gardener, care of John Frank, Esq., Garrison, N. Y.

Nurses.

Nurse.—By young Englishman, attendant to invalid gentleman; patients and physicians will recommend; first-class valet. Fitzgerald, 965 Lexington Av.

Useful Men.

Useful Man.—By Swede; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; best of reference. Johnson, 204 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

Correspondent.—By a young man of good family as correspondent; thoroughly conversant in the French, German, and English languages; would be satisfied with small salary to start. W., Box 101, Times.

Journalist desires part time work; (news, trade magazine;) sub-editing, MS. reading, compiling, specials, &c. S Box 220 Times.

Painter, Paperhanger.—German; rooms painted, $1.00; papered, $1.75, paper included; kalsomining, plastering, cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 327 East 72d St.

Painter, paperhanger, decorator, paints rooms first-class, using best materials, $1. Kessler, 233 East 99th St.

Stenographer.—By an experienced stenographer, understanding all office work. Lyman, Box 128, New York Times.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Bronx.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS
AT
176TH ST. AND MORRIS AVE.
Near "L" Station and Trolley Cars.
SEVEN BEAUTIFUL BRICK-AND-STONE PRIVATE HOUSES WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, CONTAIN
8 AND 10 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, TILED BATH, NICKELED PLUMBING, HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, and every other modern improvement.
TERMS AND DECORATIONS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
For price and further particulars see
CUNNINGHAM & BULLARD,
ARCHITECTS,
SMITH BUILDING,
148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE., N. Y.

$5,100, mortgage $2,900; private brick dwelling; will exchange equity for farm about 30 acres; improved or unimproved; might take other property. What have you to offer. Mrs. M. Hervey, 3,140 Park Av.

Bargain! Five-story flat, 26x100x125; full rented; in good order; rents $2,200; bank mortgage $12,000, 4½%. Price $19,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Ave.

$3,600 buys elegant new 7-room house; all improvements; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Genuine Bargain!—3-family house; up to date; party leaving city. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156 St.

$1,000 cash, $2,800 mortgage, buys 9-room house, all improvements; stable, 2 lots. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Choice building lots, $425; $5 monthly; houses to order, $1,900; monthly payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

$300 cash, $18 monthly, buys cottage, bath; $2,700; near 174th Street. Address Hamilton, 183 Times.

Cheap.—Choice building plot, 70x200; Fairmount Place, near Clinton Av.; 5 minutes from 177th St. L. Station; $4,500. Owner, 516 East 152d St.

A good two-story frame house for sale—Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Hulpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Two-family house, Mapes estate; all improvements; price, $4,500. Staudinger, 542 Hudson St.

Lots near 177th St., $450 upward; easy terms; building loans; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

FACTORY BUILT IN 14 DAYS

through building department of

New York Land and Warehouse Co.,
167 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

For account of MANHATTAN BOOK SLATE CO., who bought land 50x100 ft. and the building, and moved from 24-26 Vesey St., Manhattan.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THEM.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

CLAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A tract of land, about 70 acres, at Ford's Corner, near Perth Amboy, N. J.; recent tests show this property to contain valuable deposits of brick clay, fire clay, fine spar sand, &c.; Lehigh Valley R. R. crosses premises and transportation facilities are excellent. Owners are willing to sacrifice property, and any reasonable offer will be considered. For map, tests, and particulars, address Charles Stilwell, Jr., Savings Bank Building, Morristown, N. J.

A manufacturer needing money for his business, and owning twenty brick houses, newly built, two small families to each house, rented very low; always filled; now paying 10 per cent.; also twenty additional lots in the heart of the growing city of Perth Amboy, near the main street, one block from approaches to the new Raritan River bridge, will sell the entire property at liberal terms; this is a chance for a good investment, as the property is rising rapidly in value. Address I. Scheinman, Perth Amboy, N. J.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $12,000. Rents, $660 to $1,000. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Twelve-room house, all improvements, for sale or to rent, at a bargain; $40 per month. Inquire owner, J. W. Chandler, 100 Broadway, N. Y., or agents at Montclair.

Sale or exchange for improved Brooklyn property, farm, 27 acres; house 10 rooms; barn, hennery; good condition; healthy; convenient; equity $5,000. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

At Bergenfield, N. J., on West Shore Railroad, a desirable seven-room house, just finished; ¾ mile from depot; little cash; terms suit. W. A. Macgregor, real estate agent, Bergenfield.

Factory sites for sale, large and small, with or without rail connection. C. Howard Slater, 308 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

For Sale—On Palisade Av., near Griffith St., 3-story brick building, with store and rear house. Inquire 439 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FRONT; NORTH SIDE; $25 DOWN, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY; 22 MINUTES OUT; 8 CENTS COMMUTATION. CALL PERSONALLY OR WRITE NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 1,122 BROADWAY.

75 Acres $750,
75 Acres $750,
running stream; good, high, dry land; fine place for poultry. Owner, Box 112 Times.

Nearly three acres in village, house ten rooms, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm for Sale—60 acres; fancy poultry; with greenhouses and peach orchards. Box 38, Cheshire, Conn.

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 92 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6mM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-law6mM

The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

NO COMPETITION.

There are two ways to get away from competition. One is to make a cheaper article and undersell the other fellow; and the other is to make a better article than the other fellow does or can.

The latter is our method. We have laid out our property better than the other fellow. Any expert builder can show you wherein we build the best house that is built for sale in Brooklyn; besides they are complete, artistic, and ready for you to inspect.
Take Electric "L," Flatbush Train, at Park Row, or Smith Street or Franklin Ave. trolley. Get off at Beverly Road, right at our office. Automobile at your service.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

SLOCUM PARK.

The best improved property in the market. Houses going up like magic. Buy here, where improvements are already made and paid for. NO ASSESSMENTS. Come out to-day and take advantage of our special Bargain Prices. This property must be seen to be appreciated. TERMS $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Titles guaranteed. Remember, a FIVE-CENT FARE direct to our property by FIVE DIFFERENT CAR LINES. A few choice business lots, good corners.
Take Smith Street car from bridge. Brooklynites, take Smith, De Kalb, or Franklin Avenue cars. Get off at Ave. P.
Coney Island Av. and Ave. P, Brooklyn.

SNAP NO. TWO, $4,925.

POSITIVELY AS STATED.

Gentleman's residence, near Park, 11 rooms; new detached house; restricted neighborhood; handsomely decorated; double polished floors; porcelain bath, with shower and all nickel bathroom fixtures leaded glass, etc.; all modern improvements; Holland shades; 8-ft. Kosmocrite walks and curb; street improvements made and paid for; convenient to schools, churches, and transit; $500 cash; balance $20 month, or arranged.

DODD & BANTA,
766 Flatbush Av.,
near Clarkson St. Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

$7,250. A SNAP. Terms Make Offer. FLATBUSH. To Suit.
Most Beautiful Situation, overlooking Ocean Av. and Properties costing as high as $40,000; 4 minutes to "L" Station; All improvements; SEWER and macadam.
COME AND SEE IT.
A pleasing outlook; House is New and contains Large Foyer Hall or Music Room, Parlor, Library, Large Dining Room, with plate shelf; Fine Kitchen; separate Laundry; Six Bedrooms; Bath and Large BILLIARD room; trimmed in OAK. Decorated in BURLAP; Fine Grounds, 50x100 or more.
Terms, $500 cash and $45 monthly pays all. If you have seen Houses offered for $9,000 look at this, you can judge what a bargain it is.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

Exceptional opportunity to secure a home in Prospect Park South. Inpect and make offer.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.,
TELEPHONE 723 FLATBUSH.

FLATBUSH, PRICE $6,000.
ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN AV., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAPTER, 760 East 22d St., B'klyn.

FLATBUSH, $8,000. MIGHT EXCHANGE FOR SMALL HOUSE, or sell on very EASY TERMS, very pretty detached house, 12 rooms and bath, HARD WOOD TRIM and floors; RICHLY DECORATED; every improvement; ground 50x100; near BEVERLEY ROAD station of KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED. This is an OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME ONE.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

OCEAN AVENUE, FLATBUSH.
Here is a home to be proud of. Its location, appointments, and apparent value will immediately make it appreciated by refined people; new modern detached colonial dwelling; 14 rooms; bath and toilet separate; finished in choice hard woods; gas and electric fixtures; steam heat and all improvements. Apply to owner, John L. Bickford, No. 1,134 Flatbush Av., Br

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HER ONLY TREATMENT

Woman at Elmford Dismisses Physician for a "Healer."

"Reader" Says Patient with Intestinal Trouble "Will Be All Right in the End If Her Faith Is Sufficient."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 26.—Dr. Charles E. Birch, Health Officer of White Plains, has had his attention called to another case of serious illness near this place where the patient is receiving no attention other than from members of the Christian Science cult. The patient is Mrs. Henry Reynolds, an elderly woman residing at Elmford, a suburb, who is critically ill, and who is being treated for intestinal troubles by Mrs. N. J. Carter, the first reader of the local Christian Science Church.

Dr. Zacharie of White Plains yesterday reported the matter to Dr. Birch, and asked that he do something that would result in her receiving proper medical attention. Dr. Birch told him that as much as he would like to comply with the request he would be unable to do anything, as he knew of no power by which he could compel the family of Mrs. Reynolds to accept the services of a licensed physician.

At the residence of Mrs. Reynolds it was said by a member of the family that she was still quite ill, although she had much improved. Since a week ago to-day, it was said, the patient had been receiving the science treatment from Mrs. N. J. Carter, who has been in constant attendance.

"Mother came home from a visit a few weeks ago," said Mrs. Daniel C. Reynolds yesterday, "and was taken ill. We sent for Dr. Todd of Tarrytown, and he continued calling to see her until last Sunday, when we informed him that he need not come any more unless he was sent for. Mother had expressed a desire that Mrs. Carter attend her, and so after Dr. Todd was dispensed with we sent for her, and although mother had been growing worse she began to mend, and is now much better. None of us persuaded mother to take this course. She did it of her own free will."

The elder Mrs. Reynolds is the widow of Henry Reynolds, one of the founders of the White Plains Christian Science Church, who on Feb. 8, 1899, died, or, as the Scientists say, "passed on," without medical attendance. Mr. Reynolds had been treated by a "healer" named Roberts, who after the old man's death was held for the Grand Jury, but was discharged when his case came before that body for consideration. Mrs. Reynolds was not a Christian Scientist then, but has recently, it is said, embraced the faith. She has two sons and a daughter, all of whom are said to be Christian Scientists.

Dr. James C. Todd of Tarrytown, who attended Mrs. Reynolds prior to the substitution of Christian Science prayers for medical treatment, in speaking of the case at his home yesterday, said:

"I was called in some time ago to attend the woman, and I found her suffering from intestinal troubles. She was very weak, but responded to treatment, and was getting along very nicely, when, on last Sunday, I was informed that my services were no longer needed, and that a 'healer' would be called in. I told them that I was very willing to wash my hands of the case if they so desired. That ended my connection with the case. I understand that the entire family are believers in the Christian Science way of doing things. I don't know what the patient's condition has been since last Sunday. She was much better then."

Speaking of the treatment she was giving Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Carter said:

"Of course, you know that Christian Science does not recognize disease. We simply say that a person has a claim, and I do not know what claim Mrs. Reynolds has. Mrs. Reynolds is a very old woman, and very feeble, and in all probability that is all that is the matter with her. She is seventy years old. I have been praying for her every day, and I believe she will be all right in the end if her faith is sufficient."

John Carroll Lathrop of New York is still visiting the Quimbys. There has been much talk concerning the advisability of allowing him daily to come and go, owing to the danger of the disease being spread, since Lathrop does not believe in disinfectants and other means employed by physicians to prevent the propagation of or contagious diseases. Some of the local physicians think he ought to be stopped, but the majority seem to think that there is no law that can be evoked since he enters the house as a spiritual adviser and not as a physician. The house is still under quarantine, and is visited daily by Dr. Birch.

The Christian Scientists of White Plains have made arrangements to hold a meeting on the 18th of next month to indorse their doctrines. Ex-Judge Ewing of Chicago, John Carroll Lathrop, and other prominent members of the cult are expected to speak.

No mention was made at the services held in the Second Church of Christ, Scientists, Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West, yesterday, of the holding by Coroner Banning of John Carroll Lathrop, ex-Second Reader of the Church, on a charge of manslaughter, as a result of the death of Esther Quimby at White Plains. Mrs. Laura Lathrop was present, but said that she did not care to discuss the matter. Other members of the congregation were just as reticent.

It now appears that Mr. Lathrop, who said a few days ago that he saw no reason why he should be represented by counsel, has changed his mind, and will be backed by the best of legal talent, according to W. D. McCrackan, the head of the Publication Committee of the Christian Science Church in New York State.

"How about the Quimbys—will they be looked after too?" was asked.

"I guess they will," he answered with a smile.

ATTACKS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Dr. Banks Says Law Should Be Passed to Prevent "Healers" from Continuing Their Practices.

Dr. Louis Albert Banks spoke by way of prelude to his sermon last night, in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, in denunciation of Christian Science.

"The so-called Christian Science folly," said he, "has reached a point where it is no longer a question personal to the Christian Scientists themselves. Modern Government does not permit a man to do as he pleases, except so long as he pleases to do right, and his pleasure does not interfere with the life or liberty or happiness of another. When parents are so carried away by insane folly, or so lost to natural feeling that they will permit their children to die before their eyes without giving them the benefit of scientific help, it is time for the law to take hold of them with a strong grip, and mete out such punishment as shall deter others from like folly.

"The Christian Science 'healing' humbug is from beginning to end a money-making scheme. The founder of the cult has made a great fortune out of it, large prices are charged for the so-called instruction of these 'healers,' and they, in turn, prey upon their credulous victims. The next Legislature should pass a law to make it impossible for these so-called 'healers' to continue their dangerous practices. They are not only getting money under false pretenses, but they are a constant peril to human life."

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY RETURNS.

He Expects the Next Season at Saratoga to be an Even Greater Success Than the Last.

William C. Whitney, who has been spending the past five weeks at his lodge in Yorkshire, England, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. The party that sailed with him on Sept. 5 included his son Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, H. Yale Dolan, and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, all of whom returned with Mr. Whitney yesterday, except Harry Payne Whitney, who arrived recently on the Oceanic. Mr. Regan, Mr. Whitney's secretary, and Thomas Hastings went down on the revenue cutter yesterday morning and boarded the liner at Quarantine.

Mr. Whitney said that he had spent most of his time shooting at his lodge, and was

THE
King's Strength
and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of
Bass' Ale
as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by
Bass' Pale Ale
which was supplied to him at his own request.

not at all posted as to what was happening on this side.

"I have three pretty good horses in my stables over there now," he said. "Ballantrae, Game Chick, and Spectrum. My secretary has just handed me a paper in which I see that Ballantrae has had his trial for the Cambridgeshire and is now a slight favorite. I won the Cambridgeshire last year."

Mr. Whitney has recently purchased from ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor of Brooklyn a tract of land at Saratoga, lying between the race track and the new speedway. The price paid was $40,000, and Mr. Whitney said yesterday that the land would be used most probably for more stable room. "I expect," he added, "that the next season at Saratoga will be even a greater success than the last."

Mr. Whitney and his party were met at the pier by Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, who came down from Tuxedo for that purpose. He was greeted also by J. Pierpont Morgan, who was at the dock to meet Dr. J. W. Markoe, Mrs. Markoe, and Mrs. W. P. Douglas, all of whom arrived on the Celtic.

James K. Gracie, who is President Roosevelt's uncle, arrived on the liner, and was met at the pier by Douglas Robinson, whose wife is expected to arrive to-day on the Cunarder Saxonia.

Other passengers on the Celtic were Oscar G. Murray, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the Hon. Mrs. A. Marjoribanks and Lady Bowyer.

JUMPED TO ESCAPE ARREST.

Struck the Elevated Road Structure and Fell to the Street—His Companion Captured.

Robert G. Rodriquez, a Cuban, of 212 East Thirteenth Street, was held yesterday by Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Police Court in $2,000 bail on the charge of attempted burglary. Manuel Menendez, a cigar manufacturer at 101 Beekman Street, was the complainant. Lying also in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital, suffering with a broken leg and other severe injuries about the head and body, is Antonio Sebato, who, when trying to escape from the factory of Menendez after the two had been discovered, jumped from the fire escape of the building and tried to land on the elevated structure at Beekman and Pearl Streets. He struck the structure, but fell to the street, where he was found unconscious and bleeding, and a policeman was called, who sent him to Hudson Street Hospital.

The tenants of the building, which is mostly occupied by cigar and tobacco dealers, have been complaining that their goods have been mysteriously disappearing, and the watchman, John Ratchford, had been warned to keep a lookout for thieves. On Saturday night he was standing in the hallway and observed two men enter the building by means of skeleton keys and go to the third floor to the place of Menendez. Ratchford and an assistant followed the men, and with a rush tried to break down the door. It was then that Sebato jumped.

Rodriquez ran to the street, and Ratchford following, found Sebato lying on the street groaning. Rodriquez was caught by citizens and held until the arrival of the detectives. Goods apparently all ready to be taken away were found by the detectives. The examination of Rodriquez will take place Friday.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Fire Discovered in Rooms That a French Dressmaker Had Vacated.

Marie Le Grand, a French dressmaker, who lived until recently at 356 West Forty-ninth Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last evening on a charge of arson. She is thirty-four years of age. Mrs. Mary Kelley, janitress of the house, alleged that the woman started a fire in the basement rooms that she had occupied.

"She was put out some time ago," the janitress said yesterday, "but she's been coming back in the early morning and sleeping on the bare floors. I saw her leave the house early this morning and smelt smoke. Then I met one of the tenants in the house, William Ahrend, and he remarked the smoke. I went to the basement rooms and found the hall and the rooms in a blaze."

The janitor put out the fire. Policeman Steul of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested the woman when she appeared in the vicinity of the house last night. She said, as Steul related, that she had burned some newspapers in the rooms.

ALABAMA'S SAILORS' MASCOT.

"Mike," a Goat, Had Trouble in Boarding a Car at the Brooklyn Bridge.

At the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon several sailors of the battleship Alabama attempted to board a Flushing Avenue car with their mascot, a young goat, that wore a blue blanket, on which in white letters was "Mike." The sailors were burdened with their bags, and they could not devote all of their attention to the mascot. Mike was confused by the crowd and the cars, and to emphasize his displeasure he butted his keeper, sending him close to death under a trolley car.

Then he escaped, but, finding that people would prod him with canes and umbrellas when he came their way, he went back to his friends the sailors. With head lowered, he meant business, but he struck a bag that had been placed skillfully in his way. He was captured, and, in the arms of a strong young sailor, was carried aboard the car. So many persons were in the car that he did not have room to fight, and after bleating awhile he gave in and devoted his attention to munching cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

Amid cries of "Cast off!" "Get under way!" and a direction to the motorman to steer "east by south" and to avoid collision with beer-carrying craft, the car started. Mascot and sailormen reached the navy yard in safety and none of the passengers was injured by the bellicose pet of the Alabama.

FATAL FALL DOWN A SHAFT.

Engineer Died in an Ambulance on the Way to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Charles Nangesser, thirty-five years old, of 186 Suydam Avenue, Brooklyn, employed as an engineer in the building, 119 Crosby Street, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by falling down the elevator shaft from the fifth floor. He died in an ambulance on the way to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Nangesser had gone to the floor occupied by the Royal Embroidery Company to ascertain the conditions of the radiators, some kalsominers being at work on that floor. He went up one of the elevators, leaving the door open. In some way the door closed and Nangesser then attempted to open the door leading to an adjoining elevator. In doing so the door gave way and Nangesser fell into the elevator shaft falling to the bottom, where he was found by Henry Weiss of the embroidery works.

The Death of William B. Cairns.

The body of William B. Cairns, who died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, on Saturday night from Bright's disease, was yesterday claimed by Mrs. Beall of 471 West Twenty-third Street, this city, and was removed to her home. She is a friend of the family, and when in this city Mr. Cairns boarded at her house. She said he had been in this country about a year and came here to purchase horses for an English house with which he was connected. He was forty-one years old and leaves a widow and three daughters, who reside at 42 Brunkfield Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

What the PIANOLA is:

A small cabinet of handsome design, beautifully finished in a variety of woods.

In proper position, in front of the piano, its delicate felt-tipped fingers lie lightly on the keys.

Perforated rolls of paper direct the striking of the notes each in its right relation to each other note.

Means are provided in the Pianola for introducing expression.

What the PIANOLA does:

The Pianola makes it possible to so play the piano as to exhaust its possibilities in the delicate touch modulations, indefinite subtleties in tempo, in expressive phrasing, in pedalling, and in all other tangible elements of the Piano Master's Art, and without the necessity for the exacting technical skill necessary in playing the piano without the Pianola.

The present printed list contains 8,116 compositions, and new ones are added at the rate of two hundred each month.

The classic works of Bach, Scarlatti, Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Rubinstein, Liszt, the incomparable Wagner, and all other of the immortal gods of Music; grand operas; light operas; old and new songs; the latest two-steps, cake-walks and coon songs, are all available through the **Circulating Library of Pianola Music.**

What the PIANOLA means to you:

It will make a player and a cultivated musician of every member of your family.

By bringing your children in close companionship with great musical minds the Pianola will, with certainty, so train and develop the musical sense that the hardship of digital drill will be robbed of its terrors and become a pleasant means to a well defined and delightful end.

If you are a pianist of the highest attainment a Pianola will increase your repertoire from one hundred to many thousand selections.

If you are merely a dilettante in music the Pianola will bring within your reach music which you may have dreamed of playing but had never hoped to accomplish.

But the great mission of the Pianola is directed to those who have, through lack of time or money, been prevented from overcoming the almost prohibitory technical difficulties of any musical instrument.

For these multitudes the Pianola provides a musical education and at the same time the means for gratifying the appetite that this musical education produces.

In the history of the world's progress there has never been anything invented capable of giving such genuine pleasure and enjoyment as the Pianola.

The Cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by Monthly Payments.

The merely curious as well as intending purchasers are welcome at our new Exposition Building, Aeolian Hall.

DIRECTORY: The first floor is the general reception hall and contains instruments of all styles. The Recital Hall occupies the second and third floors. The Aeolian and Aeolian Orchestrelle rooms are on the fourth floor. The Pianola, the Aeriol Piano, and the Art Rooms will be found on the fifth floor. The Art Rooms are decorated and furnished respectively in the distinctive styles which originated during the reign of Louis XVI., and during the Empire and Colonial periods.

Individual music salesrooms on the sixth floor are at the disposal of our patrons to try over music. The Aeolian and Pianola Circulating Library, containing 150,000 rolls, will also be found on this floor. General offices on 11th and 12th floors.

AEOLIAN HALL, 5th Avenue @ 34th Street.

Recently Removed from 18 West Twenty-third Street.

LIVELY WALL STREET FIRE

Firemen Endangered by Falling Roof and Floor.

Janitor's Family Put Out Spreading Flames—Financiers Watched the Blazing Mills Building Annex—Loss, $10,000.

Three alarms were sent in early last evening from the box at the corner of Wall and William Streets, for a fire in the Mills Building Annex, at 35 Wall Street, which did $10,000 damage, and which will handicap the work of completing the annex. The annex is nine stories high, and had been completed up to and including the seventh story. The eighth and ninth stories were stocked with window casings, door jambs, and sills, wooden doors, and other similar material. The fire was confined to the two upper floors.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Walters of the Old Slip Station, who was standing near the Sub-Treasury. He noticed the fire first on a scaffold outside of the windows on the eighth floor of the building. Walters turned in an alarm. Engines No. 4 and No. 10 were the first on the scene, and were connected at once with the standpipes. Deputy Chief Ahearn arrived on the first alarm. By that time it was seen that the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and Ahearn sent in a second alarm.

Chief Croker was eating supper in his home on Twenty-eighth Street. He responded to the second alarm, and while he was on his way to the fire Deputy Chief Ahearn had sent in a third alarm, bringing fourteen engines and three trucks to the scene of the fire. When Chief Croker arrived the fire was well under control. He discovered, however, that the fire had eaten through to the improvised roof on the building, and that the water had loosed the mortar supporting the terra cotta ceiling between the eighth and ninth floors. Chief Croker ordered his men to be careful.

Shortly after he had given the warning the roof fell in. A few minutes later the floor fell in with a loud crash. No one was injured, but several firemen had a narrow escape. The falling of the roof and the ceiling, however, served to aid the firemen in putting out the blaze, for they were then able to work under less handicap.

Chief Croker discovered that the fire had started near the elevator shaft on the eighth floor. On the front part of the roof was a huge derrick used for hoisting materials to the upper floors. This caught fire, but was quickly extinguished and did not fall. Chief Choker issued orders that it be taken down this morning.

A large crowd collected to witness the fire, among them many prominent business men and financiers. Sparks from the fire fell on the roof of 37 Wall Street, and the tar Mansard roof caught fire.

William Sibley, the janitor of the building, which is five stories high, lives on the top floor. Fearing the roof might catch fire, Sibley and his wife had filled several buckets of water and placed them in a convenient place. When the roof did catch fire Sibley, his wife, and a young son, formed a fire brigade and extinguished it before the firemen, whose attention had been called to the slight blaze, got a line of hose stretched up to it.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.

3.50 per pair.

New models—adapted for all weathers and designed for Fall and Winter wear.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street,
New York.

MISSING MAN HAD $1,000 NOTES

Sheep Raiser from Montana Left His Sister's House on Saturday Evening—Police Searching.

The police force has been looking since early yesterday afternoon for a man with four $1,000 bank notes in his pocket. He is John Mulvey, who owns three sheep ranges in Montana, and he came to this city a week ago with $5,000 for investment. He visited his sister and her husband, John McLaughlin, at 412 West Forty-second Street, and went out on Saturday evening, without leaving any word. Because he did not return the McLaughlins went to a police station yesterday afternoon to report the disappearance.

Mr. Mulvey had been in the West for some years, it was said. He prospered and bought three sheep ranges. He accumulated money for chance investments, and as it came in changed it into thousand-dollar notes. When he left Butte a few days ago he had four $1,000 and ten $100 notes in one of his hip pockets.

Mrs. McLaughlin spoke to her brother on Friday about carrying that amount of money, and he said:

"I'll look up something to-morrow and let it be earning something. I forgot all about it, looking at those skyscrapers."

He had the money on Saturday evening, Mrs. McLaughlin said, when he went out, without saying where he was going. He wore a brown suit of clothes and a soft hat. The McLaughlins began to look for him yesterday morning. They visited hospitals and many of their friends, but no one had heard of him. Then they told the police.

Besides the money Mulvey had a diamond scarfpin, a ring, a gold watch and chain and a gold locket. He knew only a few persons in this city. He was not a drinking man, it was said. The police sent out a description of the sheep raiser. He is thirty-five years old, well-built and strong, with dark hair and clear-cut features.

WOMAN SAVES HER PURSE.

Holds On to a Man's Coat Tail in a Car Until He Is Seized.

Because she was plucky enough to hold on to a man's coat tail, Miss Albentina Hellier of 1,011 Park Avenue saved her pocketbook and 30 cents in a Sixth Avenue car at Twenty-third Street last evening. As the result of her efforts to protect her property and the interference of several men in the car, John Curtin, who says he is a stage carpenter, and lives at 111 West Fourteenth Street, is locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station charged with petty larceny.

Miss Hellier says that just as the car, which was bound north, was crossing Twenty-third Street the lights went down. She alleges that Curtin had been watching her very closely, and when the car became dark he jumped across the aisle from where he had been sitting and snatched her pocketbook from her hand. She then jumped after him and caught him by the coat tail and held on until he was caught by two or three men. Patrolman Miller was summoned and placed Curtin under arrest. The pocketbook was found on the floor of the car.

Our $3.50 shoe is not a $9 shoe, nor even a $5 shoe.

To claim so would be absurd—a truly good $5 shoe costs about $3.50 without a speck of profit to any one.

Our $3.50 shoe is simply a splendid $3.50 shoe—every detail as good as we know how for $3.50.

There's no better shoe sold at $3.50, no more stylish shoe sold at twice the price.

Several leathers.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Canaries

Hartz Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A.," with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Talking Grey Parrots, Talking Mino, and all Fancy Birds. Cages all kinds. Birds shipped by express everywhere. Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.

G. E. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

O'Neill's

A Special Sale, Monday, October 27, of Women's Jackets and Suits

At Prices That Should Rivet Your Attention.

Monday morning we place on sale a special purchase of several hundred Garments and Furs away under the regular prices. Although they are offered at a big price concession, every garment comes up to our well-known high standard, otherwise they would not be here. Made up of first-class materials only, and tailored to perfection, they have a style and cut, combining exclusiveness with originality that stamps them as distinctly high class.

Now that the season is reaching its height and the average woman has about made up her mind that it is time to buy her Jacket, or Suit, or small Furs, we invite a thorough inspection of the values offered in this sale.

Women's Coats.

Women's Peau de Sole Coats, box front, bell back, interlined and lined with white silk, at

19.98

Regular value, $26.00.

Women's Black Taffeta Coats, box Pleated front and back, with Shoulder Cape, Silk braid trimmed, interlined and lined with white Satin, at

28.75

Regular value, $36.75.

Women's Coats, of Rough Cloth, in grey and black, double breasted front, box back, Plain Cloth trimmed, and lined with heavy black Satin, at

14.95

Regular value, $18.50.

Women's Double Breasted Loose Coats, of fine Kersey Cloth, bell sleeve, velvet collar, lined with Skinner Satin,

16.50

Regular value, $20.00.

Women's Suits.

Women's Walking Suits of Blue, Black and Brown Cheviot, Silk lined, Pleated blouse Jackets and side Pleated Skirt, at

19.50

Regular value, $25.00.

Women's Walking Suits of Blue and White, and Black and White mixed Cheviots, Silk lined blouse Jackets, with triple Capes and Pleated Skirts,

19.95

Regular value, $26.50.

Women's Dress Suits, with Silk lined blouse, trimmed with braid, seven gored Skirt with Pleats, colors, blue, black and brown, at

19.95

Regular value, $26.50.

Women's Broad Cloth Suits, fancy trimmed Silk lined blouse Jackets, box Pleated Skirt, in black and blue, at

25.00

Regular value, $35.00.

Remarkable Values in Fine Furs.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, perfect black, finest Leipsic dye, new shapes; special for Monday..... 95.00
Regular value $125.00.

NEAR SEAL COATS, walking lengths, guaranteed, block finish, special for Monday..... 26.50
Regular value $37.50.

GENUINE SITKA SABLE FOX BOAS, two yards long, finished with large brush tails, special for Monday..... 19.50
Regular value $26.50.

DARK EASTERN LONG MINK CLUSTER SCARFS, with eight full fox tails, special for Monday..... 16.50
Regular price $20.00.

LONG FULL ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, with six sable tails, special for Monday..... 11.50
Regular price $16.75.

LARGE DYED OPOSSUM NECK SCARF, with eight full tails, special for Monday..... 4.98
Regular price $7.75.

Extraordinary Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Presenting at the very height of the season the greatest values in Popular Dress Fabrics that the women of New York have ever been offered.

9,000 Yards

of the most fashionable *One Dollar* Black and Colored Dress Goods, manufactured for the Fall and Winter of 1902, in a wide range of colors, including many that are scarce at any price to-day, *at nearly one-third less than Regular Prices*, viz.:

Sixty-Nine Cents Per Yard.

Here Is the Assortment:

45-INCH ALL WOOL ZIBELINE CANVAS
(winter weight), not the open mesh kind, but a firm close woven fabric with rough surface, and one of the materials that heads the list of fashionable Dress Goods for Present wear—in self colors—Royal, Navy and Cadet Blues, Light and medium Greys, Light Tan, Castor, Light Blue, Cardinal, Reseda, Brown, Cream, also Black.

45-INCH ALL WOOL NATTE CHEVIOT
(Rough Surface), a decided change from the ordinary cheviot, more dressy in appearance and equal in its wearing qualities to any cheviot made to sell for $1.50 per yard. In self colors, Royal and Navy Blues, Cardinal, Wine, Medium and Seal Brown, Olive and Myrtle Greens, also Black.

45-INCH ALL WOOL CREPE ETAMINES
Similar in weave to Mistral Etamine, but more crinkly and heavier in weight, extremely fashionable and very durable. In self colors, Light Grey, Reseda, Royal, Navy and Cadet Blues, Tan, Olive, also Black.

45-INCH ALL WOOL STRIPE POPLINETTE
An exceptionally fine quality and always Popular for House Gowns, Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses, in self colors, light and dark shades, including Royal, Navy Blue and Cardinal.

ALL AT 69 CENTS PER YARD.

On Sale This Morning, Special Counters, Main Floor.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FASHIONABLE
CARPETS.

We Call Attention to Our Extensive Line of
Royal Wiltons,
(The Best Wearing Carpet Made),
IN NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Great Rug Sale

We Offer a Magnificent Line of
Hand-Made India and Persian Rugs
IN LARGE CARPET SIZES,
At Prices Far Below Regular Value.

Special! Special!
Two Lots of Oriental Rugs,
Consisting of Shirvans, Daghestans and Kazaks, sizes averaging 3.6x6 ft., fine, silky pieces, at uniform price of $18.50 and $24.50 each.

DOMESTIC RUGS: In large carpet sizes, comprising Axminsters, Body Brussels and Smyrnas, also in TWO LOTS, at $18.50 and $24.50.
Worth Double Value.

INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.
Immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
Sheet Oilcloths (4 to 6 yds. wide) for kitchens, at about 1-2 price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Special Sale This Week of High-Grade Parlor and Bedroom Furniture. Also Lace Curtains, Brass Bedsteads, &c.

Wallach's Togs
83d, 82d Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 22d
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

SHIRTS!
the Kind that Wear Well and Look Well, in All the Season's Most Approved Designs, and Fabrics.
High Grade Stock.
At Our Price, 98c
(Also a full line of Manhattan Shirts. All kinds of Haberdashery.)

RUGS AND CARPETS A SOURCE of danger to the health of the household unless thoroughly cleansed at least once a year. Our processes will prolong the life of your rugs and carpets and will keep the colors bright.
Telephone or send us a postal.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1554 Broadway, N.Y. Erie & 13th Sts., Jersey City.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain: colder; southeast winds becoming westerly.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,477. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greatetr New York, } Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark } TWO CENTS.

STRIKE COMMISSION MAPS OUT ITS WORK

Meets Coal Operators and Miners in Washington.

Decides to Visit Mines and Homes of Miners at Scranton Next Thursday—Operators Will Submit Statements of Payrolls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission met to-day in the hearing room of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and held its first conference with the parties to the controversy. There was a full representation of both operators and miners, and a number of other interested parties were present. Judge Gray, as President, occupied the centre seat, and Messrs. Wright, Watkins, and Clark the seats to the right of him in the order named, while Gen. Wilson, Bishop Spalding, and Mr. Parker sat on the left.

Besides Mr. Mitchell, District President Fahey and Dr. Walter Edward Weyl appeared for the miners. The coal carrying roads were represented as follows:

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading, E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Hillsdale Coal and Iron Company; Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; David Wilcox, Vice President of the Delaware and Hudson; John B. Herr, Vice President of the Scranton Coal Company, and of the Elkhill Coal and Iron Company; J. B. Torrey, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson, and Francis I. Gowan, attorney for the Lehigh Valley Company.

The proceedings covered about two hours' time, and were given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation. The commission decided to begin its work next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the first days of the investigation to be devoted to a physical examination of the mines and the homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered.

Before the opening of the proceedings, the members of the commission and the representatives of the contesting parties were photographed. Judge Gray, the President of the commission, then read the order of the President creating the commission, and in a general way outlined the procedure to be followed in the presentation of the issues. He stated that in accordance with the immemorial practice among English-speaking peoples, the commission would first receive the statements or demands of the miners, who were to be regarded for the purposes of this case as the prosecutors. The reply of the other side would then be heard, Judge Gray said, in order that the commission might have before it a definite issue.

At the conclusion of Judge Gray's remarks President Mitchell announced that he had with him the formal demands made by the miners upon the operators, and at the suggestion of Judge Gray he read the statement of the miners' demands adopted by the Shamokin convention, the rejection of which resulted in the strike. This demand is: First, for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages of those not engaged by the day; second, a reduction of 20 per cent. in working hours of those engaged by the day; third, the payment for coal mined by weight at a minimum rate of 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds; fourth, a wage agreement between the operators and the miners for an adjustment of wages.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Baer, on the part of the coal operators, took exception to Mr. Mitchell's appearance before the commission as a representative of the Mine Workers' Union, but said that he had no objection to his presence as a representative of the strikers as such in their individual capacity. The commission made no attempt to settle the controversy, but it was made apparent that the recognition of the miners' union will be an important and knotty problem for the arbitrators.

Mr. Baer said the operators would be prepared to meet the miners in the region and to assist in giving all information. Many of the individual operators are not represented, and they were not consulted and were not compromised by the letter he had written.

Judge Gray suggested that they could be represented.

Mr. Baer made a point of saying that the case of each coal company would be dealt with separately. He would contend for the sliding scale in the regulation of wages.

"I shall urge the adoption of that profit-sharing plan," he said, "which gave us peace formerly in our relation to our employes."

Mr. Thomas of the Hillside Iron and Coal and the Pennsylvania Coal Company said he noticed that the word "arbitration" had been applied to the commission's work, while he wanted it considered as an investigation.

Judge Gray said the President's instruction settled that as an arbitration.

Mr. Thomas also urged that the conditions in each of the mining companies were different and could only be considered separately. He thought more progress could be made by a physical examination of the coal region. He thought that, as many of the interests involved in the controversy were represented in New York, some of the hearings should be held in that city.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS.

The suggestion that both sides appoint experts to examine the books of the companies was made by Judge Gray. He said it would be a good plan for the two opposing interests in the case to agree that tabulated statements relative to existing rates of wages in different localities of the mining region be taken from the books of the operators by two expert accountants, one to be named by each party, such accountants to be employes of the commission. Mr. Baer, after expressing his disinclination to accept this suggestion, said that his company would submit their pay rolls under oath of their accountant. He said they now had seventy clerks who are working day and night in compiling data for the commission.

President Mitchell said that it would facilitate the work of the commission if it would accept a general statement on those issues that affect all the companies and the mine workers alike, for instance, the question of shorter hours.

Mr. Truesdale said that his company had a plan by which it was hoped speedily to adjust the differences between his company and the men. This plan was for the miners to appoint a committee to meet a committee of his company and discuss their grievances, and if there were any such that could not be settled, then those issues should go before the commission for final arbitration.

President Wilcox, speaking for his company, said that the whole matter was one of figures. Dr. Weyl, for the miners, said that if the suggestions of the Chairman were accepted, Mr. Mitchell and himself would not present the statistics they had prepared, because they were ready to concede that these figures were not as full and correct as they would be if taken from the companies' books. President Baer, however, thought that these statistics would be a check on the companies' payrolls and should be presented.

Mr. Mitchell responded that he would not be insistent on the subject and, turning to Mr. Baer, said:

"If we are able to agree as to what rates are paid for different classes of workmen, their monthly and annual earnings, that would form a basis of any arguments that might be made on either side."

Judge Gray expressed the opinion that it would be a criminal waste of time to dispute over facts that could be veritably and accurately ascertained without dispute. "When once ascertained," said he, "their interpretation is another thing."

Mr. Mitchell again said it was his desire to facilitate matters, and that there should be mutual agreement on the facts, and that controversies should be eliminated if possible. "That is the only object we have in view," said he, "in asking that the rates of wages as shown by the companies' books be verified in advance."

President Baer responded by saying that the men would know whether the companies' payrolls were right, and that no issue would arise on that subject.

"Will your statement give the different classes of workmen?" inquired Mr. Mitchell.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Baer.

After further controversy between the members of the commission and the miners and mine representatives Judge Gray modified his suggestion, this time presenting it in the shape of a proposition, that only one expert accountant be appointed who should analyze the statement made by both sides to the controversy and verify the facts for the consideration of the commission. Mr. Baer promptly accepted this suggestion, and Mr. Mitchell followed suit after a brief explanation on his part. He said that the plan was not entirely in accord with the wishes of the miners, who are anxious to avoid all controversy as to the interpretation of figures. President Gray then announced that the commission for the present would proceed without appointing an expert, but that it would require that statements should be prepared, and then, he added, an accountant could be secured in case it was found his services were needed.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

The question of the examination by the commission into the conditions under which the mining of anthracite coal is conducted was then entered on, and Mr. Watkins of the commission suggested that a week or ten days' time would be necessary in order to make an adequate examination of the physical conditions about the mines. He appealed to Mr. Thomas for his opinion as to the time necessary and that gentleman replied:

"You will certainly need that much time; I should think that thirty days would be none too little. We've grown gray in our study of that question."

Mr. Baer also fell in with the suggestion, saying that it would be impossible to do justice to the investigation without a complete physical inspection of the mines and the methods of operating them. Mr. Mitchell thought that not only should there be an inspection of the mines, but also of the homes of the miners. He considered this investigation necessary to a complete understanding of the subject.

After consulting the members of the commission, President Gray announced that it would begin its inspection next Thursday, commencing its work in District No. 1, in which the city of Scranton is located. While no conclusion was reached on the subject, the conversation among members of the commission indicated that it is their purpose to investigate the mining operations in a number of the mines.

While the subject was up, Mr. Baer said that the mine operators would furnish all facilities at their command to enable the commission to make its investigation thorough, adding that they would place a special train at the disposal of the commission, providing also for the accommodation of a representative of the miners.

The public meeting of the commission then came to a close, and the Commissioners retired for the purpose of private consultation. They first took up the question which had been raised by the proffer of a special train by Mr. Baer, and unanimously decided not to accept the train. The exchange of views which followed brought out the fact that the Commissioners expect personally to pay all of their expenses, accepting no favors and relying on the Government to reimburse them if so disposed.

Official stenographers to report the proceedings of the commission and also to act as secretaries for members of the commission were appointed.

DISGUISED HERSELF AS A MAN.

Woman, Accused of Stealing a Horse, Had a Barber Trim Off Her Hair at a Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Oct. 27.—Light was shed today on the mystery of the woman who registered at the Dibble House, Matteawan, on Oct. 6, and that evening had William Moshier, a barber, come to her room and cut her hair like a man's, when Moshier and the hotel clerk both recognized her in Mrs. Sterling M. Thorpe of New York City, who is under arrest charged with horse stealing.

The woman was captured at Sheffield, a suburb of Hartford, Conn., on Saturday night by Sergt. Cruise. It is said that on Sept. 17 last she hired a horse and buggy from Spencer Stafford at Hudson, N. Y., for the ostensible purpose of canvassing the surrounding country for a book. It was stipulated that the horse and buggy should be returned within a certain time. Instead, it is said, she abandoned the horse. A warrant was issued for her, and she has been sought for ever since.

It is believed that, knowing the authorities were on her track, Mrs. Thorpe changed her attire to that of a man in her room at the Dibble House and slipped out unobserved the same night. She is said to have been in Albany in male dress for several days and to have made her appearance similarly clad in certain New England towns. The woman, who is thirty-five years old, is the daughter of the Superintendent of a large paper factory at Salisbury Mills, N. Y., and comes from a good family.

LADS LOST IN A SEWER.

Two Washington Boys Undertake a Trip in Play and Have Been Missing Since.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Two lads, Robert Cross and Ernest Shepherd, living in Southeast Washington, are missing in a strange way.

Late yesterday afternoon in play they undertook to walk through a large sewer and reach a point three blocks away, where some of their playmates opened a manhole and waited for them. The boys who watched, after waiting a long time, got down into the sewer and called for their friends, but did not receive an answer. Then they climbed out of the sewer and went home to give the alarm.

Searching parties were formed and the sewer was thoroughly explored over the route the boys intended to take, but no sign of them was found. It is feared they lost their way, got off on a side sewer, and were overcome by foul gases.

2,278 Miles in 68 Hours.

That's the regular schedule of the Rock Island's new train, the Golden State Limited, Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles after Nov. 2. Meant to be—and is—the finest train in the world. Service and cuisine in keeping. No extra fare. Full information on request. A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Better Than a Club.

Every convenience for the business man provided on the Pennsylvania Special, including daily stock reports.—Adv.

FILIPINO CATHOLICS ORGANIZE A CHURCH

"Bishop" Aglipay Renounces Allegiance to the Pope.

Aguinaldo a Lay Member of the New Body—It Will Maintain Roman Catholic Religious Forms.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The Catholic Church of the Philippines was inaugurated here today. Mass was celebrated, and "Bishop" Aglipay, the leader of the movement, delivered an address in which he renounced allegiance to the Papal authorities. He said the new church would maintain practically all the religious forms of the Roman Catholic Church.

Aguinaldo has been named as a lay official of the Church of the Philippines. He did not attend the inaugural ceremony on account of illness, but sent a letter approving the movement.

The first announcement of a dissenting church in the Philippines was contained in a Manila dispatch dated Aug. 10. The organizers of the movement were then said to be Isabelo de Los Reyes, the labor leader, and Pasqual Poblete, formerly a member of the Katipunan secret society. Father Aglipay, a native priest, who had been excommunicated by the Catholic Church, was appointed Bishop of the new church.

Fourteen junior Bishops and a large lay council were also named. The council included Felipe Cuencamino, one of the leaders of the Federal Party, who was recently in the United States.

In some quarters in Manila this new movement is considered serious. It is thought that it will further upset the political situation and possibly create a clash between the regular Catholics and the dissenters.

TO SUBDUE SULTAN OF BACOLOD.

It Is Expected American Expedition Will Start About Nov. 5.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—It is expected that the expedition against the Sultan of Bacolod will leave Camp Vicars, Mindanao about Nov. 5. It will consist of detachments of artillery, infantry, cavalry, and engineers, and friendly natives.

A report is current that the Sultan of Caraca, whose stronghold is to the north of Lake Lanao, is strengthening his forts.

Hostile Moros are again blocking the trail to the Maciu forts, which were recently destroyed by Capt. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry. This condition is not considered serious.

LABOR RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Crowd Attacks Non-Union Billposters and Several Persons Are Hurt—Judge Issues Injunction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—In a riot to-day caused by the American Posting Service's attempt to post bills on a board at Morgan and West Monroe Streets by the use of non-union labor seven men were severely injured, service on the Morgan Street car line was suspended, and a riot call was sent in.

More than 800 persons gathered at the corner, and many of them assisted the union men in stopping the work. When the police arrived the non-union men had surrendered their wagons and escaped from the shower of stones, bricks, and other missiles. Only two bills were posted, and those were torn down by the sympathizers of the striking billposters. No arrests were made.

A bill of injunction was issued by Judge Chytraus to-day, on behalf of the American Posting Service, against the Billposters and Billers' Union No. 1, restraining the union men from maintaining pickets in front of the plant of the American Posting Service, at Lake and Morgan Streets, or anywhere in the vicinity.

It also restricts the union from interfering with men who are working on the boards of the company posting bills, and from asking the members of the Teamsters' Union to help them by blocking wagons.

JAMES J. HILL TO FARMERS.

Tells Them His Aim Is to Secure Prosperity for the Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 27.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, made the principal address at the Farmers' Convention here to-day. Despite the inclement weather, fully 13,000 farmers were in the audience.

Mr. Hill spoke for about an hour, dwelling particularly upon the necessity for diversified farming and drainage. Coming to the question of the Great Northern Railroad and the Northwest, he declared that the supreme object of the road was to secure prosperity for the Northwest. He said that the road was now paying 7 per cent. dividends, and that he does not want it to pay more than that. He declared that he has but made a beginning in the matter of reduction in rates.

So far from it being the object of the Great Northern to rob the people, Mr. Hill said that in addition to the reduction of rates to shippers, the road had during the year paid out an increase in wages amounting to $700,000, and this without an increase in the number of men employed by it.

MESABA RANGE MINING LEASE.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Co. Secures 120 Acres of Iron Ore Land.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 27.—The Buffalo and Susquehanna Mining Company, which is engaged in constructing a large steel and iron works in Buffalo, has taken a lease of 120 acres of proved iron ore land at Hibbing, Mesaba range.

The exact consideration is not known, but it is said that the company pays a bonus of $300,000 for the lease. The land contains 15,000,000 tons of ore, and the royalty is 25 cents a ton. The lease runs for fifty years. The owners of the fee are M. H. Alworth and others of Duluth. The mine is crossed by two railroads, whose tracks will have to be moved, as mining rights were reserved before the roads were built.

FIVE STOWAWAYS ARRIVE.

The Captain of the Madura Believed They Were Not Hustlers.

Five young stowaways landed at New York from the steamship Madura, that arrived yesterday from Glasgow with coal, and were taken to Ellis Island for examination. The boys had hidden away in the forepeak at Glasgow, and were not discovered until the ship was two days out. When discovered they were taken before Capt. Kerr, who told them how ashamed of themselves they ought to be to cross the Atlantic in anything slower than a twenty-knot passenger craft. Then he put them to work to earn their passage.

One of them proved himself an American and was promptly released. Three others also claimed to be Americans, are detained. The fifth will be deported probably.

NAVAL BOARD FAVORS HIGH-POWER CRUISERS.

Majority Recommends That Speed Be Sacrificed—Admiral Melville Points Out Disadvantages of Such a Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The differences in the Naval Board on Construction over the question as to whether speed or power was to predominate in the big armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress, took official form to-day when Admirals O'Neil, Bradford, and Bowles, and Capt. Sigsbee submitted a majority report favorable to power on the new cruisers, and Engineer in Chief Melville a minority report contemplating less power and more speed.

The majority in their report say that the disagreement extends only to a matter of 190 tons, which the minority considers should be allowed for machinery weights over and above those proposed in the circular agreed on by the majority.

The majority contend that the new ships will have greater power of battery and of protection than any armored cruisers now building or projected and that the ships will be much more efficient than vessels of the Maryland class. Experiments, they say, have shown that the vessels will have a speed of 22 knots, which is as high as is consistent with heavy guns and armor.

Admiral Melville starts out with the blunt statement that he does not believe that the majority's ships will comply with the act of Congress which evidently had in view that the ships should be equal to any vessels of their class, viz., armored cruisers and not battleships.

He says when the proposed ship of the majority is ready for sea she will certainly displace 16,000 tons, and her 23,000 horse power will not drive her above 20.9 knots, or fully a knot and a half less than the Drake, the British armored cruiser. Any advantage which the Tennessee might have over the Drake in the way of armor and battery, he says, would be offset by the greater speed of the latter, which could visit our coast and avoid vessels of the Tennessee class at will.

He then criticises the majority report in detail as certain to result in an inferior vessel.

ADMIRAL O'NEIL'S OPINION.

Chief of Ordnance Says the Best Warship Is Not Necessarily the Fastest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, made public to-day, has much to say respecting speed varsus armament. He argues that a ship is naturally a compromise between various necessities, and says:

"All nations are afflicted with the speed craze at intervals, and this country is no exception, and unless each batch of new vessels can equal or beat the world's record, they are usually characterized as failures, and in deference to public sentiment the tendency is to design vessels of the highest possible speed, irrespective of the uses for which they are intended, and in consequence enormous sums of money have been expended by several countries in producing large and fast vessels which have but trifling value for fighting purposes, and today it requires no little moral courage on the part of designers to subordinate the popular element of speed to other qualities, no matter how important the latter may be."

Admiral O'Neil further says:

"It has always been the policy of the United States to provide its vessels of all classes with great battery power, that is, to so arm them that they shall be superior to foreign vessels of equal class in that respect, and that sentiment still prevails; and while we have, in a few instances, subordinated all other elements to speed, it is not likely to occur again, and the consensus of opinion at the present time is in favor of applying large percentages of weight for armor and armament rather than to assigning it for the purpose of attaining the last possible fraction of a knot of speed.

"The bureau is convinced that no mistake has been made in the adjustment of the speed, armor, and armament of these vessels. The best vessel is not necessarily the one that can most quickly get in or out of battle, or keep out of battle, but is rather the one that can remain in battle the longest after she gets there. It is safe to say that any vessels of this class, of equal displacement, having a higher speed, are deficient in some of the other important qualities which these vessels possess."

Alfred T. Osborn, part proprietor of a commercial institute in Rochester, testified as a handwriting expert. He pointed out a large number of similarities between the admitted handwritings and the disputed ones. Mr. Black tried to get the witness to acknowledge that he might be wrong in this case, but Mr. Osborn would make no such admission.

Alfred H. Graham, paying teller for the National Bank of North America, next testified that in his opinion all the letters and writings in this case were written by the same hand. Counsel for the defense got the witness to acknowledge that he had on one occasion paid out money on a check to which there was a forged signature.

HID $30,000 IN HIS STORE.

Merchant Almost Suffocated Saving It from Fire—No Faith in Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Oct. 27.—A fire with sensational features occurred here to-day at the Novelty Store of C. D. Cook, in the Phoenix Block. Mr. Cook and B. H. Sulzer were in the storeroom drawing benzine from a tank. One of them lighted a match to see if the measure was full of oil, and accidentally dropped the match, which ignited the oil. A conflagration at once ensued, which did about $3,000 damage.

Mr. Cook is very eccentric and does not patronize the banks, but keeps his money hid under his bed and in boxes concealed about the store. While attempting to secure a roll of money under his bed he was overcome by smoke and gas and almost suffocated, but will probably recover. The showcase had false bottoms which were filled with coin. In all nearly $30,000 was found secreted in the store. It is thought much more was scattered about the store, and a large amount of paper money is said to have been burned.

ERUPTIONS IN MEXICO.

Believed That They Are Part of General Awakening of Volcanic Forces—Ashes Hide the Sun.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Showers of ashes have fallen in the extensive region from San Juan Bautista, capital of the State of Tabasco, and Comitan, in the State of Chiapas, as far north as Salinacruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec National Railway.

It is believed, according to reports received by Indians, that a hill near Pelenque, where there is a great prehistoric city in ruins, has suddenly become an active volcano. The ashes falling have hidden the sun.

Indians arriving at San Christobal Las Casas say that a hill in the Guadeloupe Sierra is vomiting fire and smoke. People in many towns have been running about in terror and offering prayers publicly for the safety of themselves and children.

Scientific opinion is that the eruption is part of the general awakening of volcanic forces in the West Indies and Central America.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.

Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

BLOODHOUNDS HUNT BOY.

Lad Disappeared After Brother Was Fatally Shot—Found Twelve Miles Away.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, Vt., Oct. 27.—Melvin Johnson, aged fifteen, for whom fully one hundred men and boys have been sarching with bloodhounds, fearing that he had killed himself as a sequel to the death of his younger brother, Clifford, by a bullet wound yesterday, has been found at Manchester, twelve miles from here. He says that his brother was accidentally shot. An inquiry into the circumstances will be held.

The shooting occurred in the chamber occupied by the brothers in the Johnson home here. Mrs. Johnson called up stairs to her sons, and Melvin, the elder, answered. A moment later Mrs. Johnson felt the jar of a heavy object falling in the chamber. Melvin came down stairs and went out without uttering a word.

Mrs. Johnson went up stairs and found Clifford on the floor with a bullet hole in the temple. He died in a few minutes. Melvin meanwhile had disappeared. The parents were convinced that the shooting must have been accidental, and that Melvin in his grief might have taken his own life. The alarm was sent out, and all night and to-day the neighbors searched for the missing boy.

BOOM FOR ALABAMA TOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—Secretary E. T. Schuler of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company to-day announced that his company would erect at once a big blast iron furnace and a steel plant at Gadsden, Etowah County, and later on three other furnaces would be erected at the same place.

Contracts have been let for material and machinery for the furnace and steel mill, and each property has been bought at Gadsden. It is further announced that the company has acquired the Gadsden Ice Company, Gadsden Electric Light Company, and Alabama City, Gadsden and Attalla Electric Railway. When all development proposed by the company has been completed, it is estimated that nearly $5,000,000 will have been expended at Gadsden. A big real estate boom is on.

For Fishing, Shooting, Golfing, Cycling wear our Corduroy Suits, Norfolk or Sack Coat, Knickerbocker or Long pants, Caps, Leggins, $12. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau & Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

The Pennsylvania Special

Leaves New York for Chicago daily. Only twenty hours from city to city; and palatial accommodations.—Adv.

Overheard at Weber & Fields.

The Prince's Friend—What will your Royal Highness have to drink?

The Prince of Siam—Have the waiter bring us something American.

The Waiter (to bartender)—Two Dewar's *Scotch* Highballs!—Adv.

MRS. ROGERS CALM UNDER EX-GOV. BLACK'S FIRE

Daughter of Murdered Mrs. Adams Testifies in Molineux Trial.

Handwriting Expert Is Permitted to Use Blackboard in Explaining His Conclusions to the Jury.

Mrs. Florence Eva Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, alleged to have been poisoned by Roland B. Molineux, was the principal witness on the stand yesterday, and made what the prosecution considered an unusually good witness. Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne announced as court adjourned that he would have all the case for the prosecution in by Wednesday night. The only important witnesses still to be heard for the State are Alvin A. Harpster, Farrell, the Newark detective, and Handwriting Expert William J. Kinsley. One feature of the trial yesterday was the unusual number of women in attendance.

Justice John S. Lambert had occasion to make many decisions yesterday upon objections raised by Molineux's principal counsel, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, and the decisions of the court were almost uniformly in favor of the prosecution. In one instance, the Justice overruled a decision of his own made Friday. At that time he refused to permit John F. Tyrrell of Milwaukee to illustrate his conclusions concerning handwriting on a blackboard. Time after time on Friday the prosecution sought to get this blackboard into play but without result. Undaunted, the prosecutor attempted the same thing yesterday, and the Justice allowed it. Mr. Tyrrell is an expert draughtsman, and he drew on a sheet of white paper several words in the admitted handwritings of the defendant, which he sought to show were similarly constructed to words in the disputed writings.

Mr. Black, in cross-examination, sought to discredit the value of handwriting testimony. He got the witness to acknowledge that he was a cartoonist and that the business of a cartoonist was to exaggerate the peculiarities of the object drawn. Mr. Tyrrell said that handwriting was "in some instances" an exact science. The witness had been paid $1,300 by the State for his testimony at the former trial.

Mrs. Rogers then took the stand. She was calm and collected. Her story of the death of her mother and the circumstances leading to it was a mere corroboration of Cornish's story last week. Mr. Osborne did not use much time in the direct examination.

Mr. Black went at Mrs. Rogers fiercely. The remarkable composure of the witness was evident on one occasion when she rebuked the counsel for the defense for pointing his finger at her so threateningly.

"I cannot answer your questions, Mr. Black, if you point your finger and talk to me that way."

She would not answer until the ex-Governor became milder. Some of the questions of counsel for the defense were as follows:

Q.—Have you seen Mr. Cornish often of late? A.—Quite frequently.

Q.—Did you see him Saturday night? A.—I did.

Q.—Was he with you until after 12 o'clock? A.—He left the house with my brother.

Q.—Are you and Mr. Cornish married now. A.—We are not.

Q.—Did you not go together to Far Rockaway? A.—We might have. I think we did.

Q.—Did you not remain there three days—from Friday to Monday? A.—We did not; we returned the same day we went there.

Q.—Had you no secrets about Cornish that you did not tell your mother? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever buy bromo seltzer? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever buy anything from the drug store at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street when you lived across the road from there? A.—I don't remember if I did or not. I may have.

Q.—Did Cornish ever kiss you? A.—Never.

The witness said she had once hired a private letter box at the suggestion of her counsel, John F. McIntyre. She was seeking information concerning her husband, from whom she wished to obtain a divorce, and the letter box was to get the reports of her detectives, as all her mail at home was opened by her husband. She said she was positive that her mother had never had a private letter box.

Aaron R. Pugh, formerly an employe of Von Mohl & Co. of Cincinnati, was put on the stand to relate the character of the "remedy" for which the writer applied in one of the "Cornish" letters. Miss Agnes Evans, who was employed by Dr. James Burns of 350 Columbus Avenue in 1898, swore that her employer, to whom was written the conceded "Burns" letter, written on eggshell-blue paper, manufactured a remedy similar to that of Von Mohl.

Alfred C. Osborn, part proprietor of a commercial institute in Rochester, testified as a handwriting expert. He pointed out a large number of similarities between the admitted handwritings and the disputed ones. Mr. Black tried to get the witness to acknowledge that he might be wrong in this case, but Mr. Osborn would make no such admission.

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KIDNAPPED WRONG CHILD FOR RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

Men Drive Over the Woman Whose Child They Took Before Discovering Their Mistake.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Oct. 27.—Eleanor Frances Thurber, four years old, the daughter of Charles Thurber, a well-known resident of this place, while walking with her mother to-night was snatched up by an unidentified man, who is supposed to have mistaken the child for Ethel Morse, the daughter of a wealthy up-State contractor. Ethel Morse had been living with a Mrs. Wilson, to whom it is said Morse gave her in keeping for a term of years when she was a baby.

Mrs. Thurber and her daughter Eleanor had been calling on Mrs. Wilson this evening, and were on their way home when the man seized the child, saying: "Is that you, Ethel," as he placed her in a wagon driven by a second man.

Mrs. Thurber shouted: "That is not your child," and caught hold of the rear of the wagon. She was dragged several hundred feet, screaming frantically to the men to give her back her child, and telling them they had made a terrible mistake. Her screams attracted so much attention that the man who was driving the wagon beat her hands and she was compelled to let go. She sank to the ground, falling under one of the wheels of the wagon, which passed over her.

Then it was that the men found they had made a mistake and had taken the wrong child. They returned to the place where the mother was and left Eleanor.

Mrs. Thurber believes she knows the men, and will cause an investigation.

MAKES AN AFFIDAVIT EXONERATING GOV. ODELL.

J. W. Matthews of Matthews & Co. Swears that the Governor Loaned Him, and Not His Firm, $50,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—J. W. Matthews of the grocery firm of Matthews & Company, of Newburgh, came to Albany to-night and swore out an affidavit exonerating Gov. Odell from any financial profit interest in their firm and alleging that the stock held in Gov. Odell's name was a personal loan to him and that he is owner of the pledged stock, simply subject to the loan.

Mr. Matthews says that before Gov. Odell was nominated he discussed the matter of extension of their firm's business and that the Governor promised to help them. The increase was not consummated until 1901 when Gov. Odell loaned Mr. Matthews $50,000. The loan was made personally to Mr. Matthews and not to the firm. In July of 1902, Gov. Odell asked for a recall of the loan as he desired to invest in real estate. Subsequently, he changed his mind and the money was not withdrawn. Mr. Matthews continued:

"Gov. Odell has never interested himself in the details of the business, nor has he ever been asked by me nor any one else, to exercise his influence in securing trade from individuals or from the State. The firm has been selling goods to Sing Sing prison for the past eighteen years, to the Middletown asylum for at least ten years, to the Poughkeepsie asylum for about the same period, and to the Matteawan hospital ever since it was opened, but such sales have been the result of competitive bidding with other concerns.

"The tea contract, to which reference has been made, came as a result of our being the lowest bidders and neither Gov. Odell nor any one connected directly or indirectly with him knew of such contract, until a dispute arose and it was through his instruction that the Lunacy Commission was upheld and our claim was disallowed. No contracts between the firm of J. W. Matthews & Company and the State have ever been sub-let by any other concern, and no bid has ever been made for such contract in the name of any other firm.

"The common stock is $200,000. Mr. Matthews is absolute owner of $100,000. There are outstanding $81,000 additional, none of which Gov. Odell or his family own or has pledged to them, and $19,000 remains in the treasury of the company.

"Deponent further says that the action of Gov. Odell in this whole transaction has been one of friendship and not of profit, and that the details of the transaction are gone into at this length for the purpose of refuting the malicious attacks upon official probity and honesty of Gov. Odell."

CUBA RETURNS THE TREATY.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The representative here of The Associated Press has learned from official sources that the proposed treaty between the United States and Cuba was returned to Washington by mail last Saturday. With the treaty was sent a counter-proposition from the Government of Cuba to that of the United States.

The nature of this is not known, but it is understood that President Palma in a letter sent with the treaty says that the acceptance of the proposition made by the United States would be ruinous to Cuba, as it would result in a large reduction of the customs revenue of the island.

CHICAGO TRACTION AFFAIRS.

Mayor Harrison Investigating Condition of Rights of Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—Acting upon the principles laid down Saturday by the Supreme Court, Mayor Harrison called upon Commissioner Blocki to-day to hurry up his report as to the condition of the rights of way of the various street railway lines in the city, with a view of starting legal action to enforce their betterment.

In addition to this, there will be introduced at the next meeting of the City Council several ordinances providing for a reduction of fare for street railway companies. This step will be taken under the power which the Supreme Court holds has been delegated to the Council by the Legislature in the charter of Chicago.

Commissioner Blocki has already arranged for a conference with the officials of the traction companies to discuss the question of cleaning streets.

DAMAGES AWARDED SCHOOLBOY.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 27.—A verdict of $750 for the plaintiff was reported this afternoon in the Superior of Sexton County here today in the case of Morrison versus the City of Lawrence, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages to the extent of $1,000 for alleged illegal exclusion from the Lawrence High School.

The case grew out of an article published in a Lawrence newspaper of which Charles Morrison, father of Wilbur F. Morrison, the plaintiff, is editor and publisher. The article attacked the management of the High School. The school authorities charged young Morrison with having prompted the act, and the boy was temporarily expelled.

FOUL BALL CAUSES DEATH.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Thomas Walker was killed here to-day in a most peculiar manner. While he, with two other lads, was sitting on a fence watching a baseball game, one of the boys asked the other for a knife to sharpen a pencil in order to enable him to keep score.

As the knife, the blade of which was open, was passed to him by Walker, a foul ball struck Walker's hand and drove the knife blade into his side. It severed an artery, causing almost instant death.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

Drink "Black & White" Scotch.

You will never know a high ball until you do.—Adv.

HILL AND STEVENSON AT CONGRESS RALLY

Coler Received with Cheers and Forced to Speak.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

The Tariff and the Trusts Discussed by W. R. Hearst, Senators Jones and Carmack, and Others at Madison Square Garden.

The big Democratic Congressional rally of the present campaign took place last night in Madison Square Garden and proved to be the most important meeting in point of numbers and enthusiasm held in New York since the nomination of the Democratic State candidates at the Saratoga Convention. Not less than 10,000 men and women crowded into the great amphitheatre of the Garden and added their voices to the general enthusiasm.

Distinguished men of public affairs from half a dozen States made addresses on the political issues of the campaign and the two issues, the utterance of which met with the greatest applause, were those of the trusts and of the tariff. Although Bird S. Coler, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was not scheduled to take an active part in the proceedings of the evening, his appearance in a box during the course of the evening attracted the attention of the multitude and he received an ovation lasting many minutes, and finally resulted in his being fairly dragged to the platform where ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, who was speaking, yielded the platform that he might accede to the popular clamor for a speech. The short address of the candidate was received with a whirlwind of cheers.

EX-CHIEF DEVERY'S ENTRY.

One of the most exciting diversions of the evening was the somewhat spectacular appearance of William S. Devery, who marched into the hall shortly after 9 o'clock at the head of several hundred of his followers of the Ninth District, members of the William S. Devery Association. The Devery columns were accompanied by two big brass bands, both playing the song, "Mr. Deveree," and bore many transparencies attesting loyalty to the Democratic State and Congressional nominees and especially to William Randolph Hearst, the candidate from the Eleventh Congressional District, under whose auspices the big rally was being held. The Devery cohorts were received with cheers and laughter and Devery himself, after reviewing his columns, found a seat up on the speakers' platform, but did not speak, although there were innumerable calls for a speech on the part of the audience.

The big Garden was never more brilliantly decorated than last night. From every available pillar, post, and balcony was strung out the red, white, and blue in reckless profusion, while from the girders were hung hundreds upon hundreds of American flags. At intervals along the balconies there were posters of the various Congressional candidates upon backgrounds of red, white, and blue bunting. The speakers' stand had been built on the northern side of the Garden. Above and back of it was an oblong framework in which was the sentiment traced in electric bulbs: "Congress Must Control the Trusts."

The doors of the Garden were thrown open at 7:30 o'clock, but the great crowd had been waiting long and rushed in pell mell for the choice seats.

The appearance of Mr. Hearst on the platform at 8 o'clock, followed by ex-Senator Hill, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, ex-Gov. Budd of California, Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, Congressman Griggs of Georgia, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, the New York Democratic Congressional candidates, and a large number of Tammany politicians and invited guests from the State and country was the signal for a demonstration that lasted many minutes.

Max F. Ihmsen, Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs at last managed to obtain sufficient silence to introduce Mr. Hearst as the Chairman of the evening, and then the cheers broke out afresh and in such volume that it was fully five minutes before the speaker could get a chance to begin his address. Mr. Hearst's voice is not of great penetrating quality and could not be heard by one-tenth of the vast assemblage, but the crowd was sympathetic and sat patiently, those in the rear and entirely out of earshot applauding vigorously whenever they saw those down in front doing likewise.

elected Republican officials never carry out those promises.

"It is like the old story of the young man who was given to exaggeration. He just could not tell the truth. One day his friend went out and bought a penny whistle, and came back and said to the young man:

"'Now when you get to laying it on too thick I am going to blow this whistle and you want to stop.'

"And the young man said, 'All right.' But pretty soon he got to telling about his father's farm up in the country, and he got one of those enthusiastic fits, and he said:

"'Why, my father has one barn on that farm that is 1,000 feet long, 800 feet high'—

"And then his friend blew the whistle, and the young man said:

"'And a foot and a half wide.'

"Now, that is the way it is with the Republican Party and the trusts. The Republican Party takes a magnificent, inspiring position for the people. It's grand. It's like that barn, a thousand feet long and eight hundred feet high. But when the trusts blow the whistle it is only a foot and a half wide.

"You cannot do anything with that kind of a barn, and you can't do anything with that kind of a party. And if you really want the trusts controlled and regulated and their power for evil restricted, you have got to elect Democrats to do the work.

"The Democrats are willing to do the work. They have the will and they have the way. The Democrats advocate the election of Senators by the people, that every seat in the Senate shall be occupied by a representative of the people, and not by a representative of the trusts.

"The Democrats advocate the removal of protection from extortionate trusts, that the trusts may not be able to sell their products dearly at home, while they sell them cheaply abroad.

FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

"The Democrats advocate the public ownership of certain public utilities. They do not advocate the indiscriminate ownership of every branch of business the trusts have managed to monopolize. But they do advocate the public ownership of such basic utilities as the railroads and the telegraphs, and, furthermore, they do advocate the threat of public ownership for any trust which, like the Coal Trust, tries to deprive the people of a necessity of life.

"The Democrats do not wish to interfere with legitimate organization and system in business. But they do wish to prevent, and they will prevent, illegal monopolization, coercion and extortion.

"Now, in all fairness and without prejudice, what is the Republican plan? It is a Constitutional amendment. It is not to enforce the laws we have. It is not to make the laws we may make under the Constitution. But it is to sit back and wait an indefinite number of years for an indefinite Constitutional amendment.

"Mr. Roosevelt himself is the author, or one of the authors, of the Constitutional amendment plan. I greatly admire Mr. Roosevelt in many ways. When I was in Cuba I delighted to send up and publish articles confirming Mr. Roosevelt's reputation as a fighter. But that reputation as a fighter was not won by any Constitutional amendment procrastination.

"Mr. Roosevelt was a soldier and a good soldier. There were 16,000 good, brave American soldiers at Santiago, and Mr. Roosevelt was one of them. Now, I wish to cite the behavior of those American soldiers at Santiago as an example of what Americans do when they mean business. Of those American soldiers, regiment after regiment were armed with old-fashioned, out-of-date, worthless Springfield muskets. And opposed to them were regiment after regiment of Spaniards armed with the best and most destructive weapons of modern warfare, the Mauser rifles. Did our boys hang back and refuse to fight? Did they spend their time devising reasons for not going into battle? Did they sit down and say they would wait a few years for a Constitutional shipment of Mauser rifles from Washington?

"They did not. They took their old-fashioned, out-of-date Springfield muskets, and they fought the Spaniards with them, and they whipped the Spaniards with them.

"Now, my friends, when your political soldiers, your Representatives, your Senators, and your President, are as anxious to fight the trusts as our boys at Santiago were to fight the Spaniards they will take the legal and political weapons they have at hand and they will fight the trusts with them, and they will whip the trusts with them—and you won't have to wait for a Constitutional amendment. There are a number of volunteers here to-night willing to enlist on that basis.

"Allow me to introduce the presiding officer at this meeting, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. You all know him as a loyal Democrat at all times and under all conditions. And I want to say that if we had the election of Senators by the people at this moment we could not improve on this kind of a Senator."

JONES REFERS TO HENDERSON.

Chairman Jones has a voice more nearly capable of coping with a Madison Square Garden crowd than has Mr. Hearst, but the Senator, being an old campaigner, did not attempt any very long vocal tussle with the sea of sounds. He said in part:

"There are Democrats in this hall from every section of this great country of ours. They have assembled here to testify to their interest in the pending National election and especially their interest in the election in New York. There may be differences between us, but if there are they have been laid aside until after this contest shall be settled. The question before the American people to-night and the question which will be presented until the sun goes down on the day of election is, Shall the Republican Party continue in power? [Applause.] That is the question upon which Democrats everywhere are united.

"The Republican Party has got into the habit of making declarations in its platform which it does not live up to, and which it never intended to live up to. [Applause.] You have recently seen in the great State of Iowa the foremost Republican in the House of Representatives absolutely abandoning his race for Congress, quitting the contest, because he was unwilling to stand by when the Republican Party did not live up to its pledges."

After Senator Jones's brief address, Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, who has a voice capable of projecting itself through almost any obstacle, read a set of resolutions, which began with a condemnation of the Republican Party for its "subservience to the criminal trusts, for raising a revenue far in excess of the needs of the Government economically administered," for maintaining a needlessly great surplus in the National Treasury while the Government is paying enormous sums for interest on its obligations; for maintaining a high protective tariff in the interest of industrial monopolies, for refusing to submit to the States a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; for denying the Filipinos a representative form of government; for defeating the anti-Chinese bill petitioned for by the American Federation of Labor; for defeating National eight-hour laws, National anti-prison labor laws, and laws prohibiting the employment of Chinese seamen in all vessels receiving a Government subsidy."

The resolutions were put and passed with a tremendous roar of cheers, after which the Chairman introduced Congressman Griggs of Georgia, who made a short speech, touching largely upon National issues, but paying high compliments to the present New York Democrats in Congress, not forgetting Congressman Sulzer, who came in for special encomiums.

Mr. Griggs was followed by ex-Vice President Stevenson, who was received with great cheers by the enthusiastic audience. The cheering lasted so long that Chairman Jones was compelled to ask the audience as a favor to allow the speaker to proceed.

MR. STEVENSON SPEAKS.

Mr. Stevenson said in part:

"Republican triumph at the polls in November further means an indorsement of our treatment of Cuba. Her trade relations with Spain are gone forever. In a commercial sense, Cuba's last days are her worst. Her condition, in a word, is one of financial and industrial ruin. Cuba is the victim of the Sugar Trust. The party in power has failed to keep faith with the unfortunate people of this island. The often promised 'reciprocity' has never materialized.

"The enormities of the present tariff laws now demand attention. The real meaning of 'protection' is now well understood. Under the high tariff—virtually prohibitory in many instances—the manufacturer indeed finds 'protection.' A tariff barrier in his interest is erected against the admission of foreign goods, and competition being thus cut off, the home manufacturer is enabled to fix the price of his goods. Under this 'protection' colossal fortunes have suddenly been acquired.

"The trust is the crying evil of to-day. By combinations of capital unknown to our earlier days, against public policy—and in many instances in direct violation of State laws—the small dealer has been driven from the field. He cannot compete with the trust. His occupation is gone. The field being clear—competition destroyed—the managers of the various trusts fix prices to the consumer at their own pleasure. Is it possible that the people are indifferent to this growing evil? It virtually destroys competition—'the life of trade.' In no small degree it usurps the functions of government. With few exceptions the trust is the logical result—the offspring—of our exclusive tariff laws.

"Relief can only come by legislation enacted along the lines indicated in the resolution I have read. By the election of a Democratic Congress there will be hope for relief. By the re-election of a Republican Congress the trusts will only remain more firmly intrenched in power."

DEMONSTRATION FOR COLER

Mr. Stevenson was suddenly interrupted during his address shortly after 9 o'clock by a tremendous uproar over at the Fourth Avenue entrance to the Garden, which quickly spread over the gathering till within half a minute the great amphitheatre echoed with the name of Coler. The candidate had attempted to enter the building and make his way to a box unobserved, but had been instantly discovered. He hurried to a box on the south side of the Garden directly opposite the speakers' stand, and for five minutes the crowd cheered and gradually became unmanageable.

Something like order was about to be restored, and Mr. Stevenson was in the act of rising to continue his address, when bedlam seemed to break loose again, this time at the main entrance to the big building, and with the sound of martial music the Devery columns swept into the hall and up through the centre of it, with flags waving and scores of transparencies. There was a deafening roar all over the building when ten thousand persons attempted to take up the song "Mr. Deveree." The police lost control of the crowd entirely, and the Deveryites marched and countermarched about over the corns of the audience amid an indescribable tumult. The speakers on the stand exchanged quiet smiles as Devery suddenly left his column and marched up to the speakers' stand and took his seat with his candidate for Assembly, Richard Butler, very close to Controller Grout.

The appearance of the ex-Chief on the speakers' stand was the signal for even greater cheering, and while he was bowing Mr. Coler was being literally dragged across the amphitheatre to the speakers' stand, and so great was the cheering at his appearance among the speakers that he was compelled to immediately respond with a speech, which he did briefly. He said:

"In coming here this evening I had no intention of making any address. This meeting to-night is devoted to the issue of electing a Democratic Congress that will help to do away with the trusts. I will speak to you but for a moment. I want to call just one fact to your attention. The people here to-night are interested in no one issue more deeply than that of the judiciary here in the State. The Republican Party has seen fit to refuse a renomination to Judge Gray, who is one of the greatest jurists that this State has ever produced. The reason why they have refused a renomination to Judge Gray is because they wish to control the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the State of New York for partisan purposes. And what class of men have they renominated?

"The Republican Party have renominated every Senator and every Assemblyman whom they could that voted in favor of the Ramapo bill in 1895. [Applause.] The most outrageous renominations they have made. I want to contrast it with the turning down of Judge Gray, an upright Democratic jurist—and of late years it has been the custom to renominate any Democrat or Republican in the Court of Appeals who has been honest and able in the discharge of his official duties. As against that they have seen fit to renominate all the Senators and Assemblymen who have been against the interests of the people.

"Away up in the western part of the State, in Cattaraugus County, they have renominated Mr. S. Fred Nixon, who is now the Speaker of the Republican Assembly at Albany. In 1895 he introduced a bill which has commonly become known as the Ramapo charter. He passed that bill. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly. He is now up for re-election. What pledge have the people got that he will not repass that bill if he has the opportunity? What pledge does Mr. Odell give that he will control his man?

"I appeal to every independent man and every fair man in the State of New York and to every Democrat to stand by the Democratic ticket this Fall, because, no matter what pledges the Republicans have made, they have renominated for Senators and Assemblymen every one of the men who have committed these crimes in the past. I hope that the people will take into consideration these facts; and if they do, if they consider the fact that the Republican Party has tried to obtain partisan control of the judiciary, that they have tried, notwithstanding their protests of honesty, to renominate and to re-elect all these men who have committed these crimes, you will have a tremendous majority upon the 4th of November next. Gentlemen, I thank you."

CRIES FOR DEVERY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Coler's speech there were loud and long cries for a speech from Devery, which seemed to please the latter very much, but Chairman Jones was prompt to act.

"We have a set programme here," he said, "and cannot depart from it."

And after Secretary Smith had read a number of letters of regrets from prominent Democrats, who had been invited to the meeting, Chairman Jones brusquely introduced Senator Carmack of Tennessee, who spoke but briefly. He said that since he had looked upon this meeting any doubt he might have had of Democratic victory had been completely dissipated. "We have started out in this campaign to win," he said in closing, "and we will win, because the Democratic Party is with the people and the people are with the Democratic Party."

Two of the speakers had come more than 3,000 miles to attend. One of these was ex-Gov. Budd of California, the other Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco.

Mr. Budd paid his respects in scathing terms and in almost the same breath to the Republican Party and to the trusts.

"The Beef Trust," whose exactions almost created a riot, and the Coal Trust, which defied the people and insulted them in the person of their President are," he said, "but fair samples of the great trusts that were never conceived or possible until Republican administrations and vicious Republican legislation made them so.

J. D. McMahon of Rome, N. Y., who was the next speaker, referred to the grocery charges against Gov. Odell.

"It came to Gov. Odell's ears," he said, "that the Democratic press had charged that he was a stockholder in a grocery company which was selling groceries to the charity institutions of the State. At once he charged that Gov. Hill was the authority for that charge.

"He denied it, but when the Senator confronted him with his acknowledged signature, he admitted that he was a stockholder to the extent of $25,000. He again said that he deprecated personality and could no longer debate the question with Senator Hill or the Democratic Party. Convicted and acknowledged to be so by the strongest Republican paper in your city and by the strongest and most independent journal of the day of New York, Gov. Odell gives himself a Scotch verdict and promises not to do it again."

Charles N. Bulger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was the next speaker. He spoke only briefly, saying that Bird S. Coler, if elected, would make a worthy successor of Tilden, Robinson, and Cleveland, at which there was great applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. HILL.

There were cries all during the evening for David B. Hill. Yet as soon as he was introduced some people left the Garden. A goodly audience of some 7,000 remained, however, and listened to him with close attention. Mr. Hill said, among other things:

"A victory of the Democratic Party at the coming election will mean relief to the people from numerous public burdens and exactions. It will mean a triumph of revenue reform and the securement to the people of coal and beef and other necessaries of life free from tariff duties. It will mean a reduction of taxation all along National and State lines, bring happiness and plenty to many households, and want and hunger to none. It will mean that official robbery heretofore prevailing under the guise of necessary taxation shall hereafter be regarded as an official crime against the best interests of the community.

"It will mean that an era of commercial freedom has been reached and that the period of National exclusiveness has passed—never, it is hoped, to return again. It will mean the beginning of better days for the Republic, where all men shall stand equal before the law—with equal opportunities, equal privileges, and equal rights. It will mean that a strict and not a loose construction of the Federal Constitution shall determine the dividing lines between State and National authority—between the duties of citizenship and the prerogatives of the Government.

"It will mean the death knell of that odious imperialistic policy which seeks to establish a colonial system of government for its new possessions similar to the British colonial system, to be governed outside of the Constitution and in accordance with the whim or discretion of Congress. It will mean the abandonment of that policy of militarism which seeks the establishment of an immense standing army in times of peace, eating out the substance of the people, a constant menace to free institutions, and a fruitful source of official corruption and scandals. It will mean the initiation of that policy which will ultimately lead to the election of the United States Senators by the people of the respective States instead of by State Legislatures.

VICTORY IN THE STATE.

"A Democratic victory in this State will mean the restoration of economical administration in every department of the State Government, with an honest and genuine tax rate—not a fraudulent and fictitious one. It will mean an absolute divorce of the Executive Department at Albany, and of every charitable institution from any connection with the grocery business for the benefit of the private fortune of the Governor of the State. It will mean the restoration of home rule to every municipality—Democratic or Republican—freed from unnecessary and partisan interference on the part of any Legislature. It will mean that the vetoes of Mayors and Common Councils of proposed vicious measures will be respected by the Executive and Legislatures rather than invariably overruled.

"It will render the constant threat of the passage of a State Constabulary bill impossible of execution. It will mean the enactment of a just and equitable excise law, wherein the principle of home rule shall be the predominating feature. It will mean that in excise matters the habits, customs, and requirements of our cosmopolitan population in our great municipalities shall be recognized and respected. It will mean that the further centralization of power at the State Capitol shall cease.

"It will mean that the deposits of the poor, the widows, and the orphans, in our savings banks shall not be further confiscated by the imposition of unjust and unreasonable taxation. It will mean that hereafter revenues which are essentially local in their character shall be devoted to the reduction of local taxation, and State revenues only shall be applied to the general purposes of State Government.

"It will mean that our charitable institutions—the pride of our State, to the building up of which hundreds of patriotic, public-spirited, and philanthropic men and women have for many years devoted their best efforts—shall not be made the football of partisan politics or used for the enrichment of public officials controlling their management as they are now. It will mean that a true representative of labor—an employe and not an employer—a bona fide workman, shall be selected as one member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, as contemplated by the statute creating that board.

"Finally, a Democratic victory will clear the political atmosphere from the stench of corruption which seems to pervade almost every department of the State Government, and relieve the people from the further domination of the most odious and autocratic political machine that was ever fastened upon the good people of this State. It is to be hoped that the approaching victory will be conclusive, decisive, and overwhelming. The tide of public sentiment is with us. The people manifestly desire a change—a change for the better—a change of political methods—a change of measures, and a change of men.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

"As has been wisely said here to-night, the tariff issue is a leading issue of this campaign. The present tariff was enacted in the interest of certain favored classes; it must be revised in the interest of the whole people. The danger to business interests involved in the further accumulation of a vast surplus in the Treasury of the United States, whereby nearly $500,000,000 is withdrawn from circulation and for use for business purposes, is being keenly realized by the financiers of our great business centres.

"The Democratic Party with entire unanimity favors that policy which will prevent the further accumulation of any such surplus, while the Republicans are postponing any action for relief until some period in the far distant future. They weary the people by their silly twaddle about the proposition that "the tariff must be revised by its friends and not its enemies," and then not only refuse to act themselves, but seek to prevent their opponents from granting the people any relief now or at any other time.

"The people immediately want free coal and free beef and free necessaries generally. What do the Republicans promise will be done during the coming Congressional session? Absolutely nothing for the immediate relief of the masses. The President has heretofore ostentatiously proclaimed himself in favor of what he styles 'Justice to Cuba,' but he has not uttered one single expression in favor of justice to the overburdened consumers of the United States by abolishing or reducing tariff taxation. He dare not announce himself in favor of free coal and free beef. His party is really opposed to any tariff revision whatever, and will maintain existing tariff schedules until forced to abandon them by an aroused public sentiment.

"The Democratic State platform on canal improvement is frank, explicit, and practical. The Republican plank on the same subject is evasive, deceptive, and insincere. No person is able to determine from reading the Republican plank just how the proposed canal improvement is expected to be undertaken and prosecuted to a successful conclusion. It has already been shown that the Republican policy, so far as it is able to be understood at all, will require a delay of six years before the improvement can even be inaugurated, involving as it does the doubtful experiment of securing a Constitutional amendment.

"There is no sincerity in the Republican support of the proposed improvement. Besides, the people will hesitate to intrust this gigantic improvement which is to cost over $50,000,000 to the party under whose auspices the nine-million-dollar improvement was squandered only a few years ago. We may appropriately insist that the contemplated enlargement of the canals should be intrusted to their friends and not to their enemies—to those who sincerely desire betterment, and not to those who have looted and nearly destroyed them.

"The official enemy of Republican officials to those who exposed the canal frauds of 1897-8 has been frequently exhibited.

"The true friends of canal improvement everywhere should vote for the Democratic State ticket this Fall.

"Not only has the Odell administration made a raid upon the charitable institutions and hospitals of the State for political and private business purposes, as has been abundantly established, but it has aimed a serious blow at savings banks depositors by imposing a tax of 1 per cent. upon savings banks. Whatever savings banks earn, whether called 'surplus' or otherwise, belongs to the depositors—it is their money, from which interest is to be received by them.

"Any tax which diminishes the funds belonging to depositors in these savings institutions for the poor inevitably reduces the rate of interest which they can pay to the depositors.

"Under the act of 1892, recommended by Gov. Odell, pushed by him through the Legislature, and approved by him, there was exacted from these semi-benevolent institutions the enormous sum of $705,333.12. This year the same unjust law has taken from depositors the sum of $746,554.13. There are 128 savings banks in this state and there are 2,174,541 individual depositors.

"This tax is unjustifiable. It oppresses the poor. It reduces the rate of interest which otherwise these institutions would be enabled to pay their depositors.

"Gov. Odell virtually admits in his speeches that he proposes to enact new and additional schemes of indirect taxation next year whereby to meet the anticipated increase of State expenses.

"He does not dare to define the nature or extent of these proposed additional taxes. He contents himself with asserting that 'proper revenue measures' will tide the State over next year, but what are regarded as 'proper revenue measures' he carefully conceals. He is neither candid nor honest with the people. The taxpayers of the State would seem to be entitled to know just what new tax burdens are expected to be imposed on them in the event of his re-election. There should be no equivocation concerning so vital a subject. Neither indirect nor any other kind of taxes are a blessing to the taxpayers, but all are public burdens which should be dispensed with unless absolutely necessary for the support of the Government.

"Gov. Odell is called upon, before he can expect the suffrages of the people again, to explain the nature, number, and extent of the new tax measures which he contemplates imposing upon the taxpayers of the State. The people should be permitted to pass upon their propriety at the present election, and they should not be sprung upon the people afterward without warning.

COMMERCIALISM IN POLITICS.

"Public attention has lately been drawn to the subject of commercialism in politics. The recent disclosures whereby it has been shown that the present executive of the State is and has been a stockholder in a large grocery corporation which has been largely engaged in selling supplies to State institutions during the past two years, has greatly shocked the people of the State.

"The charge has not only been proved, but virtually confessed. There are no mitigating circumstances connected with the transaction. The conceded facts demonstrate how vitally essential to the cause of good government is the complete separation of personal business affairs from public duties and functions.

"The citizenship of our State should stand solidly and unswervingly for the energetic enforcement of this principle.

"The astounding revelations which have so keenly offended even partisan supporters of the Executive render it an imperative duty to press this issue with earnestness and firmness at this time.

"It is bad enough when political motives actuate the effort to secure the control of the great humanitarian institutions of the State, but it is worse when mercenary motives are permitted to dictate the entire reorganization of those institutions for the purpose of controlling the purchase of supplies and the enrichment of public officials."

COAL PLANK QUERY.

At this point in his speech Mr. Hill was interrupted by a loud voice in the back of the audience, exclaiming:

"How about the coal plank?"

Mr. Hill paused for a moment. Then he said:

"The coal plank is all right, my friend. I stand by every plank in the Democratic State platform."

This announcement was received by the audience with loud cheers. Mr. Hill then continued:

"It is not necessary to call the attention of a New York City audience to the views of the Democratic candidate for Governor upon the growing tendency of commercialism in politics. His grand record as the guardian of the public moneys of this great municipality is an absolute guarantee that he will fearlessly uphold at Albany the same high standard of honesty which guided him as the chief financial officer of your city.

"Fellow Democrats, upon these issues and upon all the other issues involved in this campaign, which I have already discussed at other gatherings of the Democracy, we may confidently appeal to the people of this State. The signs of the times are auspicious for the election of the whole Democratic State ticket.

"With a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether in a State will be redeemed from Republican misrule."

While ex-Senator Hill was speaking a railing of flimsy construction on the west side of the platform broke down under the pressure of those leaning on it. It was caught by two policemen as it fell. The box directly underneath was crowded with people, there being many women among them. All of those seated at this side of the platform rushed away toward the centre.

Devery, when he saw what had occurred, rushed across the platform to the danger point to render what assistance he could. He arrived in time to catch hold of ex-Gov. Budd of California as he was on the point of falling off the platform and dragged him back to a point of safety.

MADISON SQUARE FIRE FETE.

Thousands Witness the Outdoor Display —Congressmen Goldfogle and Sulzer Speak.

Detonating shells, charged with thorite, that exploded with artillery-like vehemence, bombshells that broke into thousands of multi-colored stars, chrysanthemums, and spider-like effects in mid air, set figures that were intended to prove that the Democratic Party will have nothing whatever to do with trusts, especially the Coal Trust; fiery wigglers that squirmed and twisted hundreds of feet in the air, and beautiful set combinations of fire, not to mention the heaviest possible kinds of silver rains, were a few of the beautiful sights that delighted probably 20,000 persons around Madison Square Park last evening.

It was long before 6:30 o'clock, the hour scheduled for the display to begin, that the crowd began to gather. Promptly on time the show began, and strangers in New York, unaware of what was to take place, must have thought that the North Atlantic Squadron was practicing in both rivers off Twenty-third Street, when all at once forty-five great detonating shells were exploded high in the air to announce to the assembled multitude that the fun was on.

The echoes of the National salute had barely died away when from the ground another salute, intended to represent a battle, was fired, and just as a terrific fusillade reached a climax the top of the Garden was illuminated by eighteen blazing suns, made of a compound substance, that illuminated the sky for blocks around with a ruby light of an intense hue. Then followed another fusillade of aerial bombs that, reaching great heights, exploded into floral and jewel-like combinations. Next came 20,000 fiery wigglers that darted above the trees here and there, some going up, others crossways, while others took a downward shoot that make the people think they were going to strike them before the fire responsible for them went out.

Other beautiful effects were the fountains of electric fire and the specially constructed bombs that exploded into Japanese designs representing parachutes, bouquets, and other fairylike combinations, calculated to delight the eye.

There were four set pieces. One represented the G. O. P. elephant covered with bruises; two others of a fierce-looking creature supposed to be at the head of the coal, sugar, and meat trusts, and the fourth a mother with an infant in her arms which bore the blazing inscription, "The People's Patience—Rockaby Baby."

Just before 8 o'clock, when the candidates left the Hoffman House for the Garden, there was a concerted display of every imaginable kind of fireworks simultaneous with which the tower of the Garden was transformed into a perfect pyramid of fire, from the top of which stars and flowers shot into the air, while from the bottom of the tower silver and gold fire poured groundward.

When the candidates and speakers entered the Garden the cornices of the great structure were suddenly transformed into a seething mass of silver fire, that fell in splendid streams of silvery fire to the ground. Then there were a few more artillery outbursts in the park, and the tower blazed a picture of Mont Pelée. The display was over, and the time had arrived for the speaking to commence.

A large stand had been erected just outside the park at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, and it was to this place that probably 1,500 of those who had been unable to force an entrance into the Garden gathered.

John W. Keller was in charge of the outdoor speaking, and among those that he introduced were Congressmen Goldfogle and Sulzer of this city, and Messrs. Dienhart and Daly, the Chicago labor officials who are in New York to help carry the Eleventh Congressional District for William Randolph Hearst. Judge Goldfogle was the first speaker.

"This mighty outpouring," said Congressman Goldfogle, "evidences what is to come Nov. 4. No man who visits New York to-night, and no New Yorker who sees this magnificent throng, can doubt that the Democratic Party will on election day achieve a splendid triumph."

Congressman Goldfogle roundly denounced the trusts and arraigned President Roosevelt's policy in regard to them. Every bill, he said, that had been introduced into the last Congress to control the trusts had been killed by the Republicans in committee. After Congress adjourned, the President, Congressman Goldfogle said, toured the country and spoke against them from the rear of railroad trains, "because he realized," said the speaker, "that something had to be done to save the party from defeat in November."

Congressman Sulzer followed, and after paying a high tribute to the character and ability of Bird S. Coler he denounced the trusts. He ridiculed the report that Mr. Roosevelt had ended the coal strike.

"He ended it in the same way that he did the battle of Santiago," said Mr. Sulzer. "Who ended the strike?" some one in the crowd yelled.

"John Mitchell, and he is one of nature's noblemen," retorted the speaker.

About this time the Eleventh Congressional District paraders had reached the park, and the first detachment, instead of going into the hall, as did the rest of the men in line, turned down Madison Avenue. They were preceded by a squad of mounted police, and when he saw that they were going to pass through the crowd directly in front of the stand, Mr. Sulzer shouted to his hearers.

"Don't you move a step. Here, there, officer, drive those people back! Do you hear me, I say! Drive those people back!"

The officer smiled and paid not the slightest attention and led the paraders through the throng. The parade was a long one and it looked as if everybody in line carried a transparency, each attesting some virtue of either Mr. Coler, Mr. Hearst, or the Democratic Party generally. A typical transparency read:

"In the midst of prosperity we are coalless, porkless, and penniless." Another said that the railroads owned Gov. Odell, while on the other hand the people owned Mr. Coler.

Inspector Brooks, who had charge of the 800 police assigned to preserve order in the Park and Garden, said afterward that he had never handled a more orderly crowd in his police career.

FIREWORKS IGNITE BUILDING.

Roof of Unfinished Structure Set Afire by Madison Square Display.

Flames on the roof of the unfinished ten-story building at 1,132 Broadway, adjoining the Café Martin, distracted the attention of the crowds last night from the Democratic fireworks at Madison Square. An alarm was turned in, and the fire engines soon forced their way through the dense throngs.

The firemen dragged their hose up the ten stories to the roof, and Chief Croker was seen among them lending a hand. The hose once up, it was the work of a few moments to extinguish the flames. Pine planking and shavings on the unfinished roof had been ignited by stray rockets from Madison Square. The damage to the building was slight.

RUSSELL NOTIFIES COLER.

Nomination of the Greater New York Democracy Accepted.

Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was notified at the Hoffman House yesterday that he had received the nomination of the Greater New York Democracy for Governor, The notification was made by William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization.

Mr. Coler, in accepting the nomination, said in part:

"It is indeed gratifying to find the Democracy of the State united in this campaign. Each day representatives of the Democracy from up the State call at the State Headquarters and the mails also bring to us reports of the most thorough activity throughout the Stae, and I believe sincerely if we continue this until election day we will all be elected.

"I am glad that you referred to Judge Gray, for I believe him to be the most able man on the ticket. The fact that the Republican Party refused to indorse him proves that the attack made on the judiciary by the Governor was intended to turn the entire Supreme Court into a political machine, and every one who is interested in this branch of the Government should vote for Judge Gray."

CHARITIES LEAGUE ATTACK.

Republican State Committeemen Call It a Democratic Move.

The New York State Charities League, an organization not to be found in the Directory, with offices very recently established at 127 East Twenty-third Street, is flooding the State with circulars regarding the management of State hospitals for the insane and the State charitable and reformatory institutions.

On the letter heads used by the league in this statement: "An organization to protect the charitable and correctional institutions of the State from political interference and thereby to promote a just and reasonable interest of such institutions and their employes."

These letters censure Gov. Odell, and many are being sent to Republican State headquarters by their recipients.

At the offices on East Twenty-third Street four typewriters were found, but none of these could give the names of the officers of the league, which the officials of the Republican State Committee say is a branch of the Democratic State Committee. The letters are signed Edmond J. Butler.

Shepard to Speak at Tammany Rally.

The final rally of the Tammany campaign will be held in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday evening. Leader Charles F. Murphy has made several novel arrangements which are sure to attract attention. There will be a display of fireworks, and it has been arranged to have a large colored likeness of Bird S. Coler floating in the sky illuminated by vari-colored lights. The principal speaker will be Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Coler may make a short speech, but this has not been settled. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts will also be one of the speakers.

FLOWERS IN A PARADE.

Women Tossed Them from Automobiles When Republicans Marched in an Italian District.

The Republicans of the lower east side districts in the Sullivan stronghold had a parade and a mass meeting last night, with music and fireworks. The James F. March Association and the Loyal Republican Club were the principal organizations represented. Two hundred or more of Sullivan's constituents followed and shouted for their leader in an effort to outcry the shouts for the Republican candidates. The paraders kept within the Italian districts, where they had friends who cheered them.

Leader March pleased the women by giving some of them a ride in six automobiles. He put in the vehicles flowers that were thrown to the crowd, and were grabbed up eagerly. In Beethoven Hall the women occupied the galleries, and flowers were thrown down on the heads of the followers of Mr. March until each man wore a bouquet or carried a large white or yellow flower of the season.

The parade crossed the Bowery at Houston Street and went through Second Avenue to Fifth Street to the hall. Lemuel E. Quigg addressed the meeting, it being his first speech of the campaign. He talked about the trusts, the tariff, and the Philippine question, and attacked the Democratic candidates and spoke of the virtues of the Republican candidates. Other speakers were Congressman Lessler, Prof. G. Gullino, Senator F. F. Davis of San Francisco, and Jeremiah Sullivan.

CANDIDATE ALLEN COMMENDED.

Edward M. Shepard Praises Westchester Nominee for Assembly.

Frederick H. Allen, Democratic candidate for Assembly from the Second Westchester District, is a Harvard man, graduated in the class of 1882, and from the Harvard Law School in the class of 1884. His father was Chief Justice of Hawaii, and he was himself for a time Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation. For several years past he has been a member of the Legislation Committee of the City Club, and in behalf of that committee has examined all the franchise bills presented to the State Legislature. He is also a member of the Reform Club.

In a letter under date of Oct. 22 Edward M. Shepard commends the nomination of Mr. Allen in the following terms: "Your [Allen's] nomination for the Assembly I regard as one of the decidedly encouraging features of the Democratic campaign this Fall. It is a nomination after the best traditions of the party and of American politics. I earnestly hope that you may be elected. If you are, your district will have service of the very first order and political conditions will be improved."

Election Board in New Quarters.

The Municipal Board of Elections yesterday moved into their new headquarters at 112 West Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue, where all the most modern improvements in office equipment have been installed. Swearing in of ballot and poll clerks occupied all the morning hours.

Grout Exonerates Coler.

Controller Grout, in a statement issued yesterday, exonerates ex-Controller Bird S. Coler of all responsibility for any excessive charge in the bill of Cameron & Bulkley for souvenirs furnished for the celebration of the rapid transit subway. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in a speech in Brooklyn on Saturday intimated that Mr. Coler had been guilty of favoritism in the audit of the bill, which was for $7,400, and in excess of the amount asked for by other bidders. Mr. Grout says Mr. Coler acted clearly within the law.

SPIES & LONG
MEN'S FURNISHERS
WE SELL
A FINE QUALITY
UNDERWEAR IN
LINEN MESH
& IN
SILK & MERINO.
TWO STORES
115 & 164
BROADWAY.

SUITS AND COATS FOR MEN.

The best material may be marred in the making. What does it profit a man to have the fabric if the garment doesn't fit? The Saks garments have both the fabric and the fit. As for service, time will tell. This much we can say---we're glad to stake our reputation on it. That is why we say they are ready-for-service---good, strenuous service, too.

Men's Sack Business Suits; a very choice assortment of exclusive patterns in Cassimeres or Cheviots; single or double breasted. Excellent value at..... $15.00

Another consignment of those very popular Oxford Fall Weight Overcoats, silk lined to edge; well tailored. Exceptional value at..... $15.00

Men's Autumn Weight Overcoats; Splendid quality of black or Oxford coatings in the new Surtout Frock back design, at..... $18.00

Men's Suits, high grade Worsteds or Scotch Mixtures, in Sack, Chesterfield or English Frock Walking Coats. Exclusive materials, at..... $25.00

We have Suits and Overcoats even better than these up to $40.00. Evening Dress, $17.50 to $50.00. Tuxedo Suits, $15.00 to $45.00; separate Trousers, $3.00 to $12.00.

Sizes to fit short and stout or tall and lean as well as the large men.

In the United States and Its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Saks & Company
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
HERALD SQUARE, BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

MR. HAY AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

State Department Officers and Employes Told That They Must Not Solicit or Receive Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Hay to-day issued the following notice to the officers and employes of the Department of State:

"Officers and employes of this department are prohibited by law from soliciting or receiving from employes money for political campaign purposes. Both officers and employes may contribute money for such purposes if they desire to do so, but not in Government buildings nor directly or indirectly to persons designated in Section 14 of the Civil Service act.

"They are prohibited from such active participation in campaign work as is incompatible with their official duties. They should not serve on committees charged with the collection and disbursement of political funds, but they are free to vote and, in a proper way, to express their political sentiments and preferences."

THE FORECASTERS AT WORK.

McCarren Predicts Coler by 50,000— Woodruff Is Sure Odell Will Carry Kings.

The political forecasters on both the Democratic and Republican sides in Brooklyn put in a busy day yesterday showing by means of figures how utterly impossible it was for either candidate for Governor to fail to carry Kings County and the State. Senator P. H. McCarren started the forecasting bee by declaring that New York State was in the throes of a political revolution and that Coler would receive a plurality of 100,000 in this city as against a plurality of 50,000 for Odell above the Bronx.

"Kings County," said the Senator, "will give the Democratic ticket a plurality of 25,000 and possibly 30,000, and Manhattan and the Bronx about 75,000. I am told that the Republican vote in all the populous up-State counties will be light, and I would not be at all surprised if Odell failed to receive 50,000 plurality above the Bronx."

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is running the Republican campaign in Brooklyn, when Senator McCarren had finished sweeping the State for Coler, came forward into the limelight and cheerfully proceeded to put old New York right back in the Republican column.

"I believe," said Mr. Woodruff, "that Gov. Odell will carry Kings County, and I regard his election as beyond a doubt."

Ex-Judge Jacob Brenner of the Republican Campaign Committee said that a canvass of Kings County made by the committee had shown that Odell would receive a plurality in the county of about 15,000.

Democratic Smoker at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Col. William Perrine of Trenton, the Democratic Congressman, will give a smoker at Princeton Inn Grill Room to-morrow night to the entire undergraduate body. Edwin H. Lee, the proprietor of the inn, is making elaborate preparations for the event. The university authorities have not as yet raised any objection to the proposed smoker. The event will establish a new precedent in undergraduate politics in Princeton.

HOAR ON TRUST EVILS.

He Enumerates Eight, and Suggests the Wisdom of Going Slowly to Cure Them.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Hoar made a speech to-night at the Chichatawbut Club, in the course of which, speaking of trusts, he said:

"The evils of trusts are:

"1. Destruction of competition.

"2. The management of industries by absentee capital.

"3. Destruction of local public spirit.

"4. Fraudulent capitalization.

"5. Secrecy.

"6. Management for the private benefit of the officers.

"7. The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts.

"8. Indifference to public sentiment.

"If the first, fourth and fifth can be cured, the cure of the others, in my opinion, will follow. Now, is

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AT ROCKEFELLER CLASS

Dr. Schurman Spoke on Philippine Affairs and the Friars.

Dr. Harper Declared That the Church Should Have a Better Understanding of Conditions.

In the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last evening, at the regular meeting of the Young Men's Bible Class, an announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had not recovered sufficiently to resume leadership of the class. J. M. Troxell introduced the speakers. In presenting President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, he caused laughter by referring to the home of the Rockefellers as the place from which oil is pumped to the Chicago University when the machinery needs it. He said: "Naturally, a machine needs oil. Whenever Chicago needs oil she pumps it through a pipe from Fifty-fourth Street."

Dr. Harper complimented the young men as leaders in Christianity, and said, in part:

"There is dissatisfaction with the Churches. I speak as a layman. We have separated religion from the State, but we can never separate institutional and religious life. The Church holds aloof to-day from the State. How often does a minister hold office? How often is he even on a Board of Education, and God knows he could do good there. This means a certain separation from society itself. The Church will never reunite with the State. Outside of creed or doctrine it is narrow in its powers. It once had too much power; it now has too little.

"The Church must give up its exclusiveness. The Church has alienated from it the rich and the poor and it is alienating the intellectual. The universities are passing out of the hands of the Church. Once all of the presidents of the colleges and universities were chosen from among the ordained ministers, but now it is almost impossible for a minister to be selected as the head of an institution, those doing the choosing being themselves ministers. The message of the times to the ministers is 'Hands off!' The clergyman was not long ago supreme. We are now in a period of reaction.

"The minister to-day who leads must be familiar with the workman and his employer, the poor man and the rich man. He must deal with them individually, understanding them and bringing the spirit of Christ to their hearts and minds. The call is for ministers who are philosophers, sages, thinkers, who shall deal with life as it is, and not as a theory.

"The difficulty is that our churches have brought down too much of the aristocracy of the past. There must be some method of providing workers among the common people. What this country and its churches need are hundreds of men to study the serious problems. We must formulate a new doctrine. I cannot formulate it, because it will be formulated only when the problems of Democracy are solved. The Church must adjust itself to the new environment. It must be shown to the churches that the co-operation of all the denominations is necessary. The denominations represent histirical events and different temperaments. They may last, but we must have denominational co-operation."

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University had as his subject the Philippine Islands. He said in part:

"It seems to me in this age of commercialism a grand thing that a young man of wealth and position should take such an exalted position as the leader of this class. It would be a great thing if other young men should do as well. I can say this, as Mr. Rockefeller is not present.

"Theoretically nothing simpler and practically nothing more difficult than to declare the separation of Church and State. The problem is not yet solved. It is a difficult problem. Dr. Taft and his colleagues feel that the friars should leave. My own belief is that the Vatican will be compelled to stand by the religious orders and that the friars will stay there. But in the long run the positions will be filled with American and native priests. We underestimate what the friars did for the Filipinos. They gave an old-fashioned, mediaeval education, but a very good one, to the aristocratic minority. Then they gave an elementary education to the masses. How many can read and write is a question for the census takers.

"The schools which we have set up are supported by taxes. We arranged that any one could give religious instruction, when not interfering with education. The priests did not avail themselves of this, but they are building up parochial schools. We have sent 1,000 teachers there to teach teachers and especially to teach English. The Filipino thirsts for education. It is to me a most hopeful sign.

"I am profoundly impressed that the natives will not give up their own language for English. We have tried that, but it is a mistake. England had to give it up in India. There must be English with their own language. The things they aspire for are what we would give them. The institutions they long for are ours.

"The Philippine question is no longer the acute, explosive subject it was. It is no longer whether American sovereignty shall be recognized. It is recognized. If Aguinaldo had had his way in May, 1899, he would have recognized our sovereignty then. Luna seized delegates he had sent for that purpose. He accused them of treason and seized the reigns of Government.

"In the following June Luna was assassinated. Aguinaldo would have settled the war, surrendering to us, but the military power would not give in. There is always the danger of fighting, from time to time, with the Moros, as in the old days with our border American Indians. Peace is established. You need no longer doubt it.

"Trial by jury the Filipinos did not understand after their long domination by Spain. This was not included in the Philippine arrangement, and the right to carry arms was denied them. The one was useless; the other was a reasonable precaution. They have every other Constitutional right we have. The question is not all solved; but I sighed with relief when I heard of the passage of the bill which will make the Filipinos bless us for centuries.

"I pleaded for free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States. This free trade we must give them. Then there is the currency question. We learn that the Government in the Philippines has lost $1,000,000, owing to the flexibility of its currency. This must be changed.

"What is to be the future of the Philippine Islands? They must join our Federal Union or something else. There are many there who would enjoy citizenship with us. Another idea is to have a perpetual Territory.

"They have tasted liberty and they will sometime demand equal citizenship with us. You must grant them Statehood or in the long run give them their independence. We don't hold the islands for personal gain. Their pacification was a trust imposed on us by the fate of man and the decree of God. In the long run it will happen that some day our ideas of liberty will ultimately give to the Filipinos Statehood or independence."

THE SCHLEY CASE RECALLED.

Reminder in a Suit Before the Supreme Court Involving the Distribution of Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There was a brief reminder of the Sampson-Schley controversy in the United States Supreme Court to-day, when the case of "The United States vs. W. T. Sampson, Rear Admiral, et al.," was called for argument. It involves the distribution of prize money because of the capture of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa in the battle off Santiago.

Chief Justice Fuller suggested the necessity of substituting some other name for that of Admiral Sampson in view of the Admiral's death.

Assistant Attorney General Hoyt, for the Government, responded that the parties to the controversy had supposed that the court might make a suggestion later in the case. Chief Justice Fuller manifested a disposition to demur to this suggestion, urging that the name of some other officer could be used—"that," he said, "of Admiral Schley or some one else."

The name of Admiral Schley did not appear to meet the approval of the attorneys present representing the naval officers, one of them, James H. Hayden, responding that there would be some difficulty about making a substitution. "If," he said, "there is to be a substitution, there remains but one man who was an officer of the fleet, and that is Capt. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff. Admiral Schley's duties were limited to the command of a division of the fleet."

"I had thought it possible," responded the Chief Justice, "that it might be a question of rank or title."

To this suggestion Mr. Hayden replied: "If Admiral Sampson had not been present and in command there, Admiral Schley would have been in command of the fleet, but as he was present and in command—"

The sentence was not completed. Justice Harlan interrupted: "Present where?"

The Chief Justice seemed quite interested over the turn the case had taken. His hands were raised, as was also his voice, slightly, when he asked: "Is that point involved in the case?"

He was assured that it was not, and counsel took the matter of naming a new litigant under advisement.

TO SUCCEED GEN. MILES.

According to Gen. Corbin, Gen. Young, Will Be the Next Lieutenant General of the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in reply to a question to-day in regard to the successor to Lieut. Gen. Miles, said that he betrayed no confidence in stating that Major Gen. Young would succeed Gen. Miles upon the latter's retirement next August.

The October issue of The Army List and Directory introduced a new feature, which naturally attracted attention. A list of general officers arranged according to relative rank was printed in it for the first time, and ,as this shows Corbin at the head of the list of Major Generals, it was inferred by many persons that he was purposely placed in that position in order to show that he was the logical successor to the grade of Lieutenant General. There was, however, no special significance in this innovation.

Gen. Corbin is distinctly a staff officer, and as such stands apart from the line of the army. In the selection of a successor to Gen. Miles, the President, following the custom that has always obtained, would go to the line and not to the staff. Young is at the head of the list of Major Generals of the line, and therefore is the logical successor to Miles.

The President, however, is not bound either by law or custom to choose the senior Major General for promotion to the highest grade. Promotion in the army up to the grade of Colonel is made by seniority, but after that the matter is within the discretion of the President.

Gen. Young will reach the age limit on Jan. 9, 1904, and, if named to succeed Gen. Miles, would have only six months to serve. Therefore, if Young should succeed Miles, it would not prevent Corbin from reaching the grade of Lieutenant General if the President should be disposed to nominate him for that position. Corbin will reach the retiring age Sept. 15, 1906. Chaffee, who stands next to Young on the list of line officers, will reach the retiring age April 14, 1906. So that, if Corbin should be selected to succeed Young, Chaffee would not reach the highest rank unless the President should use his prerogative and retire Corbin under the law which authorizes him to order officers who have served forty years to be placed on the retired list.

The declaration made to-day by Gen. Corbin is regarded by army officers as significant. It is not at all likely that he would have made it unless he had information from the President or Secretary Root that the selection of Gen. Young had been decided upon.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

State Department in Receipt of Circular Explaining Conditions Governing the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The State Department is in receipt of a circular from the Secretary of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament regarding the distribution in 1903 of the Nobel prize for peace. The circular is as follows:

"In order to be considered in the distribution of the prize for the advancement of peace, which takes place in the month of December, 1903, candidates must be presented to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Stortung by a qualified person before Feb. 1, 1903. The following are qualified to propose candidates: The members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, the members of legislative assemblies and Governments of the different States, the members of the interparliamentary board, members of the commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau, members and associates of the Institute of International Law, university professors of law, political science, history, and philosophy, and persons who have received the Nobel prize for peace. The prize can be awarded to an institution or to an association.

"According to the statute of the Nobel Endowment Fund, every proposition must be explained and accompanied by the papers and documents upon which it is founded. Every document, in order to be admitted to the competition, must have been published by the public press."

BANDMASTER DUSS WINS.

Supreme Court Refuses to Distribute the Property of the Communistic Society, Worth $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An echo of the early days when religious societies emigrated to the wildernesses of America to found Socialistic communities was heard to-day in the United States Supreme Court. A decision handed down in the case of Christian Schwartz and others against John S. Duss, the well-known bandmaster, marks the latest chapter in the history of the first society of this kind founded in the United States. Incidentally it reveals how a band of peasants, emigrating to the wilds of America nearly a hundred years ago, founded a community which now owns land in the City of Pittsburg worth $4,000,000, besides a town, a savings bank, and much other valuable property.

The remnant of the Harmony Society, which first settled in Butler County, Penn., in 1804, consists of only "a few aged and infirm women," according to the petition filed in the Supreme Court, and they are presided over by Mr. Duss. The petitioners are the descendants of seceders from the old society, who assert that the society no longer exists, and that the communal lands should be divided. The petitioners say that Duss has sold the town of Economy, caused a loss to the savings bank of over $2,000,000 by bad management, and placed mortgages amounting to $500,000 upon the society's real estate. The society owns 3,000 acres in the City of Pittsburg.

The court finds that in 1836 the society was so alarmed over the schism raised by a malcontent called the Count De Leon that it adopted a by-law which fixed for all time the principle of communal ownership and prevented any such action as the petitioners in this case demand. Therefore decision was rendered in favor of the defendant.

In a decision rendered by the Supreme Court nearly fifty years ago the history of this strange association is described. In 1800 there lived in Wurtemberg one George Rapp, described as a farmer of education superior to the simple people about him. Rapp secretly began to preach a new gospel. He preached that the Lord had chosen him as the spiritual leader of the people; that the second advent of Christ was at hand, and that in order to be saved the people must separate from the established Church and form themselves into a community under his leadership, leave Wurtemberg, and form themselves into a colony "either in the Holy Land or the United States of America, in which places Christ would first reappear on earth." About 125 families in 1840 emigrated to America and settled in Butler County, Penn. There they founded the communistic town of Harmony, subsequently moving to the present town of Economy.

Rapp absolutely dominated the society. He enforced celibacy upon the whole community, and separated husbands and wives. Tobacco was forbidden. The character and the amount of the food eaten was prescribed by Rapp. He prescribed the cut of the clothes to be worn by male and female members alike. He enforced rigidly an ordinance prescribing the hours for labor, rest, and eating.

Rapp's rule lasted until his death, in 1847. When Rapp died the government of the society passed into the hands of a board of elders, which now consists of Duss and a relative of his.

Mr. Hay to Attend Chapel Dedication.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Hay and Mrs. Hay, with the Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin of this city, will go to Simsbury, Conn., Saturday to attend the dedication of the Hay Memorial Chapel in memory of Adelbert Hay.

CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

Colombia's Response to the American Proposition Arrives.

Friendly and Dignified in Tone, but Not an Unqualified Acceptance of the Terms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The long-expected response of the Colombian Government to the proposition made by the State Department for the negotiation of a canal treaty, on the lines of the Spooner act, has reached Washington, and was presented to the State Department to-day by Mr. Herran, the Secretary of the Colombian Legation.

It is difficult to learn the exact understanding of the nature of this communication, but it is known that it is not altogether an unqualified acceptance of the State Department's proposition. It is, however, friendly and dignified in tone, and does not close the negotiations by any means, though it unquestionably sets back the date of final agreement by opening up new topics for argument.

For one thing the Colombian Government now is entirely dissatisfied with the small amount of the payment to be made to it by the United States under the terms of the protocol which it is proposed to use as the basis of the treaty. This sum is $7,000,000. Colombia wants at least $10,000,000. Moreover, the original proposal looked to a wait for fourteen years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was to be fixed then by mutual agreement. Colombia now asks the United States to agree at once to a lump yearly payment of $600,000, which will considerably increase the immediate cost of the enterprise.

The Colombian Government clings to its contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory, and reiterates that the best it can do to meet the language of the Spooner act, which looks to perpetual control by the United States over the canal strip, is to make a 100-year lease with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

One obstacle which may interfere somewhat with the immediate resumption of negotiations of the treaty is the feeling aroused in Colombia by the actions of American naval officers during the recent revolutionary movements there. These are declared to have been bitterly resented in Bogota, where it was felt the American officers had exceeded their authority in interfering with the transportation of Colombian soldiers across the Isthmian Railroad. The controversy growing out of the attitude of these officers was taken up by the Colombian State Department with United States Minister Hart at Bogota, and so far as known has not yet been definitely settled.

The Colombian Legation officials decline to discuss the latest response made by Colombia, but the opinion prevails that it included within its scope as some representations respecting or growing out of recent events on the Isthmus.

CORBIN TALKS OF HIS TRIP.

Says the Kaiser Wants to Come Here, but Feels Unable to Do So—German Friendship for America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who resumed his duties at the War Department this morning, was kept busy throughout the day answering questions about his experiences abroad and his impressions of people he met. With regard to the feeling of the German Emperor toward the United States Gen. Corbin said:

"The Emperor has a burning ambition to make a trip to the United States. He feels, however, while not actually prohibited by law from leaving his dominions, restrained by that same strong public sentiment which would prevent a President of the United States from leaving the country in the course of his term of office. It is thought probable that the Emperor will delegate the duty of visiting the St. Louis Exposition to the Crown Prince, who is anxious to make the American trip. The Emperor assured me that he would do all in his power to make the exposition a success. Since the return of Prince Henry with glowing reports of the hospitality of our country there has been interest in German official circles with regard to America such as was never before felt.

"Count von Waldersee and a suite will attend the unveiling in Washington of the statue of Frederick the Great presented by the Emperor next April or May. Prince Henry will probably accompany the party if he has finished his term of sea service as Admiral of the Fleet."

Gen. Corbin delivered to King Edward a message from President Roosevelt in reference to the St. Louis Exposition. He says Lord Roberts is an enthusiast in regard to America, and that he will visit this country next September, accompanied by Lady Roberts. Of his visit to Germany, Gen. Corbin said:

"The finest thing about the whole trip was the warmth of our reception in Germany. We were received as the representatives of the American army, and better still, of the American people. There is a strong and universal feeling throughout Germany of friendliness and admiration for the United States. This good feeling of the German people toward the Americans is further strengthened by the intense admiration the Emperor feels for President Roosevelt. The two men are very similar in their stong, forceful personality."

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Roosevelt Forty-four Years Old Yesterday — Receives Gifts and Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—For the second time President Roosevelt has passed a birthday anniversary in the White House. He was forty-four years old to-day, and the occasion was remembered by every member of the family and many outside. Express wagons made frequent stops at the temporary White House, and the doormen were kept busy taking in gifts. All morning floral remembrances came in a steady stream. Congratulations came by mail, by wire, and some from across the sea. There were numerous official callers, who all took care to preface their business errands with fitting words of compliment to the President.

After their custom a number of members of the Hungarian Club of New York City called to pay their respects and convey to Mr. Roosevelt the congratulations and good wishes of the club. This the club has done each birthday since Mr. Roosevelt became Governor of New York.

The President was in his office early and kept on with the work of the day as usual.

Hope of Reciprocity with Newfoundland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The statement that the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland has been abandoned on account of the oposition of Senator Lodge is declared here to be without foundation. Senator Lodge is in favor of a reciprocity treaty if the interests of Gloucester are, in his opinion, protected. It is understood that the negotiations between the two countries have not been interrupted, and it is hoped by the State Department that a favorable result may be reached.

POLICE CAPTAINS SHIFTED.

Commissioner Partridge Transfers Wendell, Gallagher, and Hogan.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday made the following transfers of Captains:

CHARLES C. WENDELL, from the Elizabeth Street to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

BERNARD GALLAGHER, from Eldridge Street to Elizabeth Street.

WILLIAM HOGAN, from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Eldridge Street.

Col. Partridge said that he sent Capt. Wendell up town because he wished to go there, and that he sent Capt. Gallagher to Elizabeth Street because he wanted an especially good commander in that precinct. Capt. Hogan may have been sent to Eldridge Street because of his familiarity with conditions there, as he has been in command there for periods aggregating eighteen months during recent years.

The choice of an Oriental rug from an average assortment is a chance choice, unjust to Oriental rugs and the purchaser.

A proper choice is one made from a selection of rugs that has been approved after careful examination and a proper understanding of the rug business.

Largest Rug House in the World

FRITZ & LA RUE

NEW YORK STORE
894-896 Broadway, near 20th St.

PHILADELPHIA STORE
1218-1220 Chestnut St

COAL STILL $9 IN MANHATTAN.

Expected Drop to $6.50 Delayed by Non-Arrival of Anthracite—Operators May Act.

Persons who looked for cheap anthracite yesterday in this city were pretty sure to be disappointed. The expectations of big shipments following the renewed hum of industry at the collieries were not realized, and even the representatives of the coal-carrying companies said that less coal than was expected was reaching tidewater.

A representative of Williams & Peters, general sales agents of the Erie Railroad, said:

"I can't put a figure on what coal is coming here, but it is coming in very small quantities. It is nonsense to suppose that there will be abundance of coal any time this Winter. Dealers have been calling here all day because the mines are working again, thinking that coal is now just pouring into the city. About 5,000,000 tons or a little over a month was considered a big output. In the Summer this rate usually goes on to make up the supply for the Winter."

At the yards of Henry Berghorn, who was expected to begin selling anthracite at $6.50 a ton yesterday, the price quoted was $9 a ton yesterday afternoon. Mr. Berghorn's representative said that the $6.50 a ton rate was for newly mined coal, which was to arrive over the New York, Ontario and Western lines, and that it had not arrived yet.

An official of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which brought 6,000 tons of anthracite to tidewater yesterday morning, said that dealers who charged fair prices would be favored by the company.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, visited the office of J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday, and when he came out was asked if the companies would require the dealers not to go above a fixed price in selling coal.

"We will certainly not see the public robbed," he said. "I am not very familiar with the subject, but the question will be decided when it comes up, probably in a few days."

PROMOTES A SENTRY.

Private Wadsworth, Who Shot a Suspect, Made a Sergeant.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 27.—Upon the recommendation of Major Gen. Miller, Col. Rutledge to-night promoted Arthur Wadsworth from a private to Sergeant. Wadsworth shot and killed William Durham on the night of Oct. 8, while on guard duty. Durham not heeding the order to halt given by Wadsworth, the latter believed Durham was about to attack the home of a non-union miner.

The Major General says he deplores the killing of Durham, but the promotion of Wadsworth is a reward for the faithful performance of duty.

THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

Premier Combes Continuing His Efforts with a View to Arbitration—Disorder at Rochefort.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Another meeting between Premier Combes and the National Committee of the striking coal miners was held here to-day, but no definite results were obtained. It was announced that the committee had asked the Premier to use his influence to prevent the mine owners from threatening the miners unless the latter returned to work, and members of the committee expressed satisfaction with the attitude taken by M. Combes in this respect.

The negotiations between the Premier and the mine owners looking toward arbitration are still in progress.

There was a slight disturbance to-day at Rochefort between strikers and non-strikers. The former threw the tools of the non-strikers into the river. Troops then intervened and drove the disturbers away, but the latter continued to break windows in buildings belonging to Rock owners. The troops are in control at Rochefort, and the situation there is not serious.

DEMAND BY SCOTCH MINERS.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—The Scottish miners have demanded an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages.

About 70,000 miners are affected.

COKE AT $3 A TON.

United States Steel Corporation Fixes Price to be in Effect Jan. 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 27.—A decision has been reached by the United States Steel Corporation to fix the price for furnace coke, dating January next, at $3 per ton.

Although coke in the open market has been selling at $4, $5, and $6 per ton, the large interests concerned prefer a steady, regular market at the above-named price. It is expected that all the coke producers now will settle on the $3 rate as the one to be charged their furnace consumers for coke.

This important settlement of prices puts to rest the reports current that, on account of the great demand caused by the anthracite strike, the Connellsville coke producers would exact exorbitant and uncalled-for prices for coke.

OUTPUT OF COAL INCREASING.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 27.—More coal was mined and more men were employed in mining it to-day than on any previous day since the mines in the anthracite region resumed work. The only districts that lag behind in the output are Lehigh and Mahanoy. The individual operators and their employes in those districts are still at loggerheads. In the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions all the collieries are in operation, with the exception of a few which are still under water. Heavy trains of coal were moved rapidly to-day to seaboard points.

Wood for Free Distribution.

A quantity of wood which was put up for sale by the Dock Department, and for which no bids were offered, was turned over yesterday to the Charity Organization Society by order of Dock Commissioner Hawkes for free distribution. The wood is at the pier foot of Jackson Street, East River.

Finest Dining Car Service

in the world will be found on the new Golden State Limited trains of the Rock Island System, Chicago to California via El Paso, daily, commencing Nov. 2. Everything else about these superb trains also of the very highest quality. Limited in time, but unlimited in luxury. No extra fare. No snow. Particulars of this trip and train are interesting reading. Send for booklets, maps, etc., to A. H. Moffet, Gen'l Eastern Pass. Agt., 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

TRIAL OF ARMY OFFICERS.

They Are Amenable in the Civil Courts for Offenses Not Purely Military.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—A decision of more than usual interest was rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day, when the court decided that United States Army officers are amenable in the civil courts of the country for offenses other than those committed solely in violation of army rules. The decision was delivered in the case of Lieut. John N. Neall, a Presidio officer, convicted of forgery in 1898 by a jury, and sentenced to serve two years in prison.

Neal's attorneys appealed from the lower court's findings and the jury's verdict, claiming that, as Neall and all the parties concerned in his alleged offense were of the United States Army, Neall's trial should have been a court-martial under the articles of war. The high court does not grant that error occurred in this particular. After an exhaustive argument, dealing with the Constitution's utterances on the subject, the Court of Appeals denied the petition for a reversal of the decision, and upholds completely the judgment of the lower court.

ERIE RAILROAD REPORT.

Statement of Earnings from June 30 to Sept. 30 Shows a Decrease.

A statement of earnings of the Erie Railroad from June 30 to Sept. 30, the three months of the coal strike, shows a decrease in gross earnings of $553,803, and in net earnings of $589,563, while working expenses increased $35,760.

The statement shows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$10,361,187.43	$10,914,990.52
Working expenses	7,190,502.45	7,154,741.55
Net earnings	$3,170,684.98	$3,760,248.97

For the month of September the figures are:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$3,511,494.01	$3,561,644.63
Working expenses	2,458,133.82	2,359,371.30
Net earnings	$1,053,360.19	$1,202,273.33

This is a decrease of $148,913 for the month. Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

MAINE'S NEW RAILROAD.

It Will Open Up Virgin Timber Lands of Extensive Area.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 27.—The roadbed has been completed for the entire fifty-two miles of the new Fish River Railroad, which is an extension of the Bangor and Aroostook from Ashland to Fort Kent, and it is expected that the road will be in operation on Dec. 1. Thirty-three miles of track have been laid, and work is going on at the rate of a mile a day.

This new railroad extends to the very northern tip of Maine, Fort Kent being the most northerly settlement of the State and situated on the St. John River. The road traverses a rich timber country that has never been touched by the axe, and which, now that transportation facilities are to be provided, will quickly become the scene of extensive logging and sawmill operations.

PROPOSED TEXAS RAILROAD DEAL

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe May Purchase the Texas Central.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 27.—It was reported here to-day on good authority that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is negotiating for the purchase of the Texas Central Railroad, and that the deal which is now practically closed will be confirmed at a meeting of the stockholders of the former company to be held at Topeka, Kan., on Dec. 11.

The road is 225 miles long, and runs from Waco, Texas, to Stamford, Texas. It is proposed to extend it to Bovina, Texas, a distance of about 200 miles, where it will connect with the Pecos and Northern Texas, which is also Santa Fé property.

Zanesville and Western.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—An official circular issued to-day announces the organization of the Zanesville and Western Railway, which recently purchased the Southern half of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway, as follows:

President—N. Monsarrat.
Vice President and General Counsel—J. H. Hoyt.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. N. Cott.
General Freight Agent—H. B. Dunham.
General Passenger Agent—W. E. Fisher.
General Superintendent—H. S. Connors.

These officers are all similarly connected with the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad is preparing to make a dash to the coal, iron, and lumber country of Eastern Kentucky. It has practically closed negotiations with J. C. C. Mayo and others for the charter bridge rights between Ironton, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky. This will put it into the Kentucky side with a line from Dean or thereabout, on the Ohio side. There is a race for the section of the country for which the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton is heading among several roads. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has now 3,000 men at work on its line and will spend $2,500,000.

New Transcontinental Service.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The Southern Pacific Railroad announced officially to-day that, beginning Nov. 15, a double daily trans-continental passenger service will begin between New Orleans and San Francisco. The "Sunset Limited," heretofore running tri-weekly during the Winter months, will be operated daily, and a new train will also be put on to run daily, known as the "Golden Gate Express." The time between New Orleans and San Francisco also will be reduced about half a day.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—The annual report of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway was given out for publication to-day, as follows:

Gross earnings, $2,640,880.47.
Operating expenses, $1,915,432.98.
Net earnings from operation, $725,447.49.
Other income, $9,643.27.
Total income, $735,090.76.
Total deductions, $679,400.00.
Surplus, $55,690.76.

The total earnings increased $150,314.11, while the net earnings increased $34,832.90. The operating expenses increased from 72.27 per cent. to 72.58 per cent. of the earnings.

Railroad Bridge Over the Kennebec.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Roads says that a survey has been made for a bridge across the Kennebec River above Bath, which would cost $1,000,000. An attorney has been engaged for some weeks in securing rights of way between Rockland and Belfast. The plans involve running heavy fast through trains from Boston to Rockland and along Penobscot Bay, which cannot be done at present, owing to limited ferry capacity across the Kennebec.

LOST LIFE TO SAVE OTHERS.

Man Killed Trying to Prevent Boys from Boarding a Train.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—At the Acorn Street crossing of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in this city to-day Walter H. Wilson lost his life while endeavoring to save three boys from death. These youngsters had ventured upon the track at the crossing, apparently intending to steal a ride upon an approaching freight train.

Wilson, who was on the train, saw their great peril and swung himself off to save them. As he did so he struck a post, was hurled under the train, and so injured that he died in the ambulance. The boys, warned by Wilson, were not hurt.

Packers Advance Sweet Corn Price.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 27.—At a conference of leading packers of Maine sweet corn to-day it was decided to pay the farmers 2 cents a pound for the crop of 1903, an advance of 33 per cent over this year's rate. A two-cent rate will prevail all over the State. The farmers have been having poor luck with their sweet corn crops in recent years, and many of the largest growers had decided to abandon the business unless the price should be advanced. This induced the packers to increase the price.

Evangelist Lewis Dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—W. C. Lewis, who was stricken with paralysis on the street in this place on Wednesday last, and who was removed to the hospital, died there to-night. Mr. Lewis was an evangelist of Brooklyn, and had been collecting money in various towns and cities for equipping launches to aid in boarding incoming vessels in New York Harbor.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

This Will Probably Be Our Last Week at The Old Store.

We have made reductions in all departments to induce our customers to aid the moving process.

WEBER PIANOS

Piano building as a fine art has never been more highly exemplified than by our recent productions. Send for description of our new Style A Grand, the most remarkable Small Grand ever produced by any maker. Its length is but 5 feet 4 inches.

The Weber Piano Company
108 Fifth Avenue, New York
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

"Blue Label"

has always stood for the best and always will.

"Blue Label" Soups Twenty Varieties

are so prepared as to sustain the "Blue Label" standard—we could make lower-priced soups—you know what that would mean, there are enough cheap soups now. "Blue Label" is not cheap but is the best. We cannot make them better.

Ask your Grocer for "Blue Label."

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., - Rochester, N. Y.

HARPERS

A New Volume of Essays by

W. D. Howells

Beautifully Illustrated, $2.25 net.

Bound uniformly with *Literary Friends and Acquaintance* and *Heroines of Fiction.*

LITERATURE AND LIFE

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

Said one New Yorker to another New Yorker, "It's a long time between overcoats."

Better have one from us.

Here's the square-shouldered loose-fitting overcoat that's going to be the go this fall, in soft, rich black Vicunas lined with a new sort of material known as Venetian—a lining that looks like silk and wears better—$20.

All the difference in the world between the ordinary and our "Concave" Shoulder. Have you seen it?

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Most Marvelous Piano That Exists Today---

The Chickering Quarter-Grand

The crowning achievement of three-quarters of a century of masterful piano-making is the recent production by *Chickering & Sons* of their wonderful *Quarter-Grand*.

Not only is the instrument beautiful, dainty to look upon, and a convenient size for all New York homes; but the Chickering Quarter-Grand has a tone of marvelous power and richness. The full grand-piano tone, that, in the past, has only been possible in instruments of double its dimensions.

We have sold these beautiful instruments faster than we could get them, for the output of such truly artistic pianos is very limited; but we have just received a new shipment, and now have about ten of these piano gems on our floors.

The Chickering Quarter-Grand is the home piano par excellence.

The *Quarter-Grand* with an *Angelus* is a combination to transpose any home into a musical paradise.

And this musical luxury can be bought on easy monthly payments, if you wish—bringing it within the reach of all.

You are invited to come and see the beautiful Quarter-Grand, and hear its marvelous tone, whether you are a prospective buyer or not.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

An Important Letter

From the celebrated composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Amico Fritz," "Iris," etc.—

PIETRO MASCAGNI

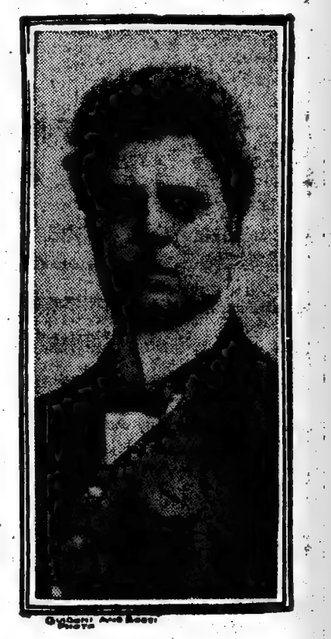

The ANGELUS is a wonderful virtuoso-pianist, and at the same time an excellent organist.

Thanks to its marvelous means of expression, it can give the complicated pieces more LIFE *and* SOUL *than any other instrument of its kind is able to give.*

Bravo to the inventors!

(Signed) PIETRO MASCAGNI.

See and hear the *Angelus* played, in our Piano Store.

Fifth floor.

Comfortable Underwear

Union Suits for Women, in Particular

We are not mere *sellers* of Knit Underwear; neither are we, in any sense, its manufacturers. But year after year our demands are made, and our suggestions followed, until now such comfort as was unknown a few years ago, is universal in Wanamaker Knit Underwear.

This is most distinctly apparent in Women's Union Suits at moderate prices. Today we have a hundred and twenty-three distinct styles of Union Suits for Women, at prices from 50c to $12 a suit.

This includes Swiss, German and American goods, in light, medium and heavy weights, of cotton, silk-and-cotton, and merino. And sizes range in some cases up to 54 inch bust measure.

Here are a few special hints:

At $1.50 a suit—Of light medium-weight merino; high neck, long or short sleeves, knee or ankle length; medium-weight merino, high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length; or long sleeves, buttoned across chest; heavy-weight white merino, long or short sleeves; or natural colored merino, long sleeves; white or silver gray merino, with long sleeves, buttoned across chest.

At $2 a suit—Of white silk-and-cotton, in medium weight, or cream colored silk-and-cotton, in medium weight; long or short sleeves; medium-weight merino, white or natural color; heavy-weight white or natural colored merino, with long sleeves; all-wool, in white, long sleeves, buttoned across chest; Swiss merino, white, in extra size, low neck, ankle length.

At $3 a suit—Of medium-weight white Swiss ribbed silk-and-cotton, low neck; or silk-and-wool, low or high neck; white or natural colored Swiss ribbed merino, long sleeves, high neck; heavy-weight silk-and-wool, white or silver gray, high neck, long sleeves; or black wool, Swiss ribbed, low or high necks.

At $3.25 a suit—White Swiss ribbed silk-and-cotton Suits, high neck, short sleeves. At $3.50—White silk-and-cotton, long sleeves; or silk-and-wool, short sleeves. At $4—White silk-and-wool, long sleeves; or white or black spun silk, low neck. At $4.50—White spun silk or silk-and-lisle, low neck; also white silk, high neck, short sleeves. At $6.50—Flesh-colored pure silk-mixed Suits, low neck, knee length; same in ankle length, $7; same in high neck, long or short sleeves, $7.50. At $9—Flesh-colored spun silk, high neck, long sleeves; same, pure silk, $12.

Broadway.

Men's Silk-Lined Suits to Order, $25

This will be a price-surprise to men who know the character of Wanamaker tailoring. But we want to introduce our work to men who have never tried it before. We have picked out some stylish patterns in worsted and cheviots; and will not only line them with silk—good guaranteed silk—but the fit and the tailoring shall be of the high character that goes with silk lining.

They are suits such as we regularly sell at $35 and $40; but we will take your order today or tomorrow,

At $25 a Suit

And guarantee a perfect fit, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate Bureaus

It is a very popular idea nowadays to furnish a bedroom with a bureau and chiffonnier to match, and a brass or iron bedstead. So we show a very broad variety of bureaus—about a hundred and twenty-five different styles—which we sell separately from the bedroom suite.

Here are descriptions of a few:

At $16—Golden oak Bureau; swell-front and shaped end top 41 x 21 in.; two large and two small drawers; upright oval bevel-edged mirror 22 x 28 in.; good construction and polish finish.

At $17.50—Natural ash Bureau; swell top 43 x 20 in.; two small swell-front drawers; two large straight front drawers 30 x 24 in. pattern plate mirror; the finish is a hard polish, rubbed dull. A very artistic bureau.

At $20—Quartered golden oak Bureau; straight-front top 43 x 20 in.; two long drawers, two small drawers; 24 x 30 in. upright beveled edge mirror; fine construction; dull finish.

At $25—Quartered golden oak Bureau; full swell front and top 45 x 21 in.; two large and two small drawers; landscape oval beveled edge mirror 28 x 34 in.; moulded edges; French legs; polish finish.

At $27—Mahogany Bureau; double swell top 42 x 20 in.; two small and two large drawers; pattern plate mirror 24 x 30 in.; ends, top and drawer-fronts mahogany veneered; mirror frame and standard of birch.

At $30—Bird's-eye maple Bureau; triple swell front and top 44 x 20 in.; moulded edges; French legs; two large and two small drawers; pattern plate mirror 24 x 30 in.; moulded edge mirror frame; highly polished.

Some of the other Bureaus are priced as follows:

Mahogany at $24, $26, $28, $30, $32, $36, $40, $45, $48, $50, $52, $60, $62, up to $205.

Bird's-eye maple at $30, $35, $36, $38, $40, $48, up to $108.

Curly birch at $22, $25, $27, $28, $35, $40, $48, $55.

Golden oak at $23, $25, $27, $28, $30, $35, $36, $37, $40, $45, $50.

Fourth floor.

English White Goods

New Arrivals, Low-Priced

They lagged behind most of their companions, so, on their arrival, they are made to feel their error by having their prices cut at the start.

There are about 25 patterns of the famous Manchester cheviots and madras—heavy qualities for Winter wearing.

Included are goods in Mercerized stripes and figures, with or without fleece linings; some with satin stripes with loose meshes between. These launder like linen, and retain their lustre and softness.

They are all priced at

25c to 40c a yard

instead of 50c and 65c.

Then there are other fresh, attractive sorts of white goods here—cheviots and vestings, of finer texture and brilliant finish, in a profusion of styles; from 75c to $1.85 a yard.

French materials, too, notably the very sheer, diaphanous "Air Line" cloth—thin as a bee's wing. Batistes, Liberty Silk Mulls, French Nainsooks, and sheer, light, fluffy fabrics for party frocks—75c to $1.50.

Broadway.

Some Sewing Boxes

And Wrist Bags

The approach of Christmas suggests sewing—and work-boxes. Here are some attractive sorts of Sewing Boxes that have just come in. They supply many of the essentials for Christmas and household sewing and will make pretty gifts:

Work-boxes, in garnet, dark green, tan and bright red, with neat gilt border. Small size, with assorted colored silks, two spools of thread and silver-plated thimble, 25c.

Larger sizes, containing assorted silks and floss, marking cotton and thimble; some with scissors and needles, 50c to $1.50.

Then just a word of Wrist Bags—those handy substitutes for women's pockets. These are all new and most attractive in appearance as well as price:

Small Wrist Bags, in tan, gray and black suede, or gray and brown walrus, with gilt frames and chains; plain and jeweled clasps; with and without inside frames, $1 each.

Genuine black seal and colored grain walrus Wrist Bags, with nickel and gun metal finished frames, $1.25.

Genuine seal Wrist Bags, suede-lined; suede change pocket inside; long gilt chain and frame, 75c.

Broadway.

Football Togs

The noble game waxes fast and furious, as Thanksgiving approaches. New teams are being organized, old ones need new supplies, to repair damages incurred in the heat of battle.

Here's everything — moleskins, shin-guards, footballs—that the gridiron warriors are apt to need:

Moleskin Football Trousers, well padded, $1.75 pair.
Khaki Football Trousers, $1.25 pair.
White Canvas Football Trousers, well padded, 85c pair.
Good quality Drill Trousers, well padded, 50c pair.
Canvas Sleeveless Jackets, 50c; of drill, 35c each.
Stiff-fibre Shin Guards, leather bound, 50c; with reeds, $2 a pair.
Nose Guards, $1.25 each. Elbow Guards, $1.15 each.
Footballs, good quality leather, pure gum bladders, 75c and $1 each.
Footballs of heavy grain leather, pure gum bladders, $1.75, $2 and $2.75.
"Intercollegiate" Footballs, $4.
College Flags, mounted on canes, 35c and $1.

Annex Store.

Imported Bath Towels, 25c

These are snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, of carefully selected cotton, with the long, soft loops which distinguish the foreign goods from the domestic. They are 23x45 inches in size; and are priced at about the cost of domestic towels. 25c each.

The display of *Scotch Linens* continues today; and you may still get a bit of *genuine Scotch heather* for the asking.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

The Collection of Indian Curios

Additional interest is given to the collection of specimens of the handiwork of the North American Indians in our Annex Store, by the presence there of "Long Feather," "Bright Eyes" and "Blue Sky"—respectively a brave, a squaw and a papoose of the Iroquois nation.

There is much of extreme interest in the gathering, made by our representative during his trip through the Indian reservations of the South-west, last Summer.

Among the curios are:

Baskets—from sweet grass baskets at 15c, to a fine Tulare at $75; including baskets made by the Klamath, Apache, Attu, Poma and Moki tribes.

Navajo Blankets, from $3.50 to $88.35.

Moccasins, from 75c, to fine beaded Arapahoe moccasins, at $4.50.

Bead-work, from 75c, for an awl case, to a papoose carrier at $40.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Embroidery Strips at Half Price

From time to time, makers of fine embroideries round up their odd lengths, usually in pieces of 4½ yards, and accept a low price on them in order to get rid of them quickly.

This is one of these periodic collections—over five thousand embroidery strips, from a prominent St. Gall manufacturer; seven-eighths of which were woven on hand-power looms.

There are Swiss Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, in all widths from 1 to 10 inches; in Beadings, Edgings and Insertions; Lace-trimmed Edgings and Insertions; double-edged and ribbon effects, and open Irish Point patterns. Some seconds in the lot—seconds more in name than in quality.

The Edgings are Priced at 10c to $1 the Piece
The Insertions are Priced at 15c to 75c the Piece

—of 4½ yards—which means half prices and less.

For Christmas aprons, children's dresses, underclothes, and dozens of similar uses, these dainty bits of embroidery are particularly appropriate. This offering is timely to a degree.

Handkerchief News

This store is notable for the unusual worth of its Handkerchief offerings—has been for years. Large purchases, direct importing and a uniform policy of narrow margins of profit, make such interesting and constant news as this

At 75 cents a dozen—Women's all-linen hand-hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼-inch hems. Sold usually at 12½c each; or $1.50 a dozen.

At 10 cents each—Women's Handkerchiefs of fine sheer linen; ¼-inch hemstitched hems, or dainty French cording. Regular 16-cent quality.

At $1 a dozen—Men's Handkerchiefs, all-linen, hemstitched ½-inch hems. Splendid value.

At 12½ cents each—Women's all-linen lace-trimmed or hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs; the latter with ¼-inch hems. Sold formerly at 25c each.

Broadway.

Velveteen Shirt-Waists

There's an endless collection of styles of Shirt-waists here, for women's Winter wear. The wash fabrics, first—Vestings, Cheviots, Madras and Pique. Then French Flannel, Etamine and the particular text for today—Velveteen. Here is a group of these extremely attractive, rich-looking and comfortable waists, at a very popular price:

Five Dollars Each

Black velveteen, with white metallic figures; stitched box-plaited front, trimmed with steel buttons; plaited back; shoulder straps; stock collar, trimmed with black taffeta silk.

Black velveteen, with white metallic figures; stitched slot-seam front, with double box plaits, trimmed with pearl buttons; shoulder straps, French back; pointed stock collar with turnover.

Other Waists, of the materials mentioned above, from $1.25 to $10.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Easiest Carpet Sweeper

The Wanamaker Cyco-Bearing Carpet Sweeper is the delight of the housekeeper that possesses it. It eliminates all labor from sweeping; sweeps forward and backward, raises no dust, has dust-proof axle tubes, furniture protector, reversible ball spring—in fact has every late invention for easy, perfect carpet sweeping.

Price, with japanned trimmings, $2.50; with nickel trimmings, $3.

A demonstrator is here to show you how to get best results with a carpet sweeper, and with the Wanamaker Cyco, in particular.

Basement.

Excellent Books

At Undignified Prices

Books that it's worth while reading and possessing. Handsome editions, most of them, and all published to sell at least double their present prices.

Here's a partial list of what the booklover may find in the shape of prizes:

Century Magazine for 1901. 2 vols., bound in cloth, $5.50. Our price, $1.75.

Sir Arthur Sullivan. Life Story, Letters and Reminiscences. Octavo, buckram, $3.50. Our price, 65c.

The Age of Fable. Thomas Bulfinch. 12mo, illustrated, $1.25. Our price, 50c.

Mixed Essays. Matthew Arnold. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 25c.

The Prince of Peace, or the Beautiful Life of Jesus. "Pansy." Quarto, illustrated, $3.50. Our price, 75c.

Memoir of Robert, Earl Nugent. Claude Nugent. 8vo, $3.50. Our price, 30c.

Intelligence in Plants and Animals. Thomas G. Gentry. 8vo, illustrated, $2. Our price, 30c.

Japan: Its Leading Men. Charles Lanman. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 15c.

How To Do Business As Business Is Done In Great Commercial Centres. Seymour Eaton. 8vo, 85c.

Academy Architecture. Edited by Alexander Koch. Quarto. Our price, 35c.

Bird Portraits. Ernest Seton-Thompson. 20 full-page illustrations, with text by Ralph Hoffman. Quarto, $1.50. Our price, 45c.

Fiction

Samantha in Europe. Josiah Allen's Wife. 12mo, illustrated. New edition, 65c.

Samantha at the World's Fair. Josiah Allen's Wife. 12mo. New edition, 65c.

Enoch Willoughby. James A. Wickersham. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

The Rebel. H. B. Marriott-Watson. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

The Helpers. Francis Lynde. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

La Strega and Others. Ouida. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 20c.

Sylvia. Evalyn Emerson. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

The Standby. Edmund P. Dole. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 25c.

The Sacred Fount. Henry James. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

The Crimson Weed. Christopher St. John. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Toilet Articles

In Silver Plate

Various pretty things in the way of Toilet Articles, in silver-plate mountings in attractive designs, that will decorate the dressing-table or bureau.

Prices are most reasonable:

Quadruple-plated Toilet Sets—Comb, Hair-brush and Mirror, in two designs. $5 a set.

Powder Boxes, with plated tops, 25c.

Hair Receivers, of quadruple-plate, 50c.

Tenth street Elevator counter.

Jackets for Girls

One week's news of Girls' Garments is old the following week—so fast do things happen. We told you recently about girl's Winter jackets—but here is an entirely new assortment, in styles you'll fancy. They are for girls of 14 to 18 years:

At $9—Double-breasted tight-fitting Jackets of cheviot, in Oxford gray and black; bound with mohair braid; velvet collar; lined with satin.

At $12—Jackets of covert cloth; fly-front, velvet collar; lined with satin.

At $15—Tuxedo Coats of fine covert cloth; velvet collar; lined with satin.

At $20—Jackets of covert cloth, man-tailored, finished with straps and buttons; lined with heavy silk.

Second floor, Ninth street.

All-wool Crepe

At Just Half

This is precisely the quality of Crepe cloth of which many shirt-waists have been made for Winter wearing, the material for which cost 75c a yard. Now, thanks to an advantageous deal we made with the maker, you may have the same goods at *just half price*—

37½c a Yard

Fancy borders of Persian designs, broche stripes and cluster cords, for trimming, come with the goods, which are in the following attractive colors:

Cream, Reseda, Wine, Royal Blue, Gray, Black, Cadet Blue, Tan, Cardinal, Old Rose

Fourth ave.

Of equal present interest is this offering of

$1 Broadcloths at 75c

The best quality of Broadcloth ever sold at a dollar, now, while the present lot lasts, at 25 per cent. less than that. The firm twilled back with which this Broadcloth is woven gives it far better wearing qualities than the average goods sold at $1 a yard.

The maker has discontinued this part of his business, and this unusual opportunity is offered to you of buying fine, staple Broadcloths, in the season's best colorings, at

75 Cents a Yard

In the following colors:

Navy Blues, Royal Blues, Russian Blue, Cardinals, Wines, Garnets, Castors, Hunter's Green, Olive Greens, Reedas, Browns, Light Grays, Dark Grays, Black, Tans, Rotunda.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

CUTLERY At Cut Prices

Several interesting groups of Cutlery at prices that represent half values or less:

Sterling silver Cigar Cutters, worth 50c, at 25c.

Razor Strops of horsehide and calfskin; regular 50c values, at 25c.

Penknives, four-bladed; worth 50c, at 25c.

Shears of good quality, the Japanned handles are more or less chipped; 50c values when perfect, these at 15c a pair.

LACES at Half

Laces of many sorts, many rounded up from previous specially-priced sales; and now priced still lower.

There are Imitation Crochet, Cluny and Point Venise; and Chantilly, Chiffon Applique, Repousse and other favorite laces, in Edgings, Bands, Galons, Insertions and a few Allovers and Drapery Nets. Lengths from 3 to 18 yards. Prices are

3c to $3 a Yard

worth 10c to $5.

BELT CLASPS

25c, worth 50c

A most attractive collection of Belt-clasps, in gun-metal, oxidized, French gray, antique gilt finish; in a variety of pretty designs, that we have formerly sold at 50c and 75c, are now

25 Cents Each

Amazon PLUMES

These fine Ostrich Plumes, Amazon curled, would find a ready market at full prices. For women will need them as long as the picture hat is in vogue. Hence, at *half price, or near it*, they are a regular find. These in good supply this morning:

20 in. long, $1.50, from $2.75
18 in. long, $1.25, from $2.25
17 in. long, 50c, from $1
14 in. long, 75c, from $1.50
14 in. long, 50c, from 75c
14 in. long, $1.25, from $2.50
12 in. long, 25c, from 50c

Women's Garments

This Basement gathering of Women's Garments is a full-fledged offshoot of the parent stock on the Second Floor. Here are two arrivals today:

Flannelette Dressing Sacques, 75c

In neat stripes; light blue or pink; short fitted back, full front, bell sleeves, collar, sleeves and lower part of sacque with flannelette ruffle, edged with lace.

Flannel Waists, $1.25.

In black or blue; full front with strap; trimmed with buttons; plaited back, bishop sleeves, stock collar.

Shoe Bargains of Particular Merit

The Basement Shoe Store is full of such bargains. In fact, that is its reason for existing. Not a shoe in its immensely varied stocks that isn't sold for less than it logically ought to be. And its offerings have the pointed attraction of being always timely. Glance at these groups of good Shoes for Winter wearing:

Women's SHOES, $1.30 from $2

A good supply of women's fine kidskin and box calfskin lace Shoes of good styles; made to give service. Just the sort for school or everyday wear.

Women's SHOES, $1.80 from $2.50

Three thousand pairs of fine glazed kidskin button and lace Shoes, in several toe-shapes, with patent leather or kid tips; soles are heavy weight of solid leather, flexible sewed; easy fitting but graceful.

Women's SHOES, $2.40 from $3

Made of choice box calfskin with dull kid tops on well fashioned lasts; some have quite a little arch to give grace and character, others of the flat style with low heels; made with care and by skilled workers; nearly every size to start.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

A bran-new lot of Children's Black Kidskin Shoes of extra fine quality; these are made on new lasts with roomy toes, tipped and sewed by the Goodyear machine to insure comfort and flexibility; mostly lace. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.25; from $1.50 and $2.

LITTLE MEN'S SHOES, $1.10

Made of box calfskin with stout soles; wide toes, tipped; spring heels; essentially boyish in style; sizes 9 to 13½, worth a half more.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRINCE OF SIAM FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

Expresses His Views and Desires in After-Dinner Remarks.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions Entertains Him—The Address of the Rev. A. J. Brown.

The Crown Prince of Siam, at a dinner given in his honor at the Metropolitan Club last evening, expressed himself as being in favor of religious tolerance, as is his father, the King, who, during the thirty-four years of his reign, has aided the Christian missionaries in many ways, by offering no opposition to their work and giving money and lands for their schools and hospitals. The Prince's speech was brief, following several addresses in which the relations of the United States and Siam, particularly with reference to religion, were discussed.

The dinner was given by Warner Van Norden on behalf of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to testify to the kindness shown to the missionaries of Christianity by the King of Siam. It was attended by about eighty persons, many of them prominent in religious or educational work or in business. The guests included the following:

H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Siam,
H. R. H. Prince Chakrabongse,
Phya Akharaj Varadhara, the Siamese Minister;
Chauncey M. Depew,
Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury;
Henry Van Dyke,
President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton,
A. W. Halsey,
D. O. Mills,
R. A. Van Wyck,
Col. Rajavallobh,
The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown,
Major Sarasiddhi,
James Stillman,
E. H. Loftus,
James Talcott,
Col. D. B. Sickels.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was the principal speaker. He referred to the intelligence of the King of Siam, and reviewed the work he had done for foreigners who sought to teach the natives in the kingdom their views on religion. He said that the relations of the King and the missionaries had been agreeable, and that the former had evidenced no hostility, and the latter had never shown a disposition or desire to interfere in any way with the Government. To the complete understanding he attributed the signal success of the missionaries of Christianity in Siam.

He told of the progress of Siam during the past few years, and of the adoption of the railroad, the telephone, the telegraph, the sewing machine, and many other things that are unfamiliar to countries in the Far East. He asked for unselfish friendship between the United States and Siam, free trade between the two countries. He said that the trade relations of the United States and Siam are only indirect now, and that, with the single exception of one or two agents, there is not a single American business house in Siam.

While the political and commercial relations of the two countries have been small, the speaker said, the spiritual relations have been large. He told of hospitals maintained by missions, in which 19,016 patients were treated last year, most of them free of charge, and 24 schools for thousands of boys and girls.

As far back as 1831 there were Christian missionaries in Siam, he said, and to-day, of 177 Americans in the kingdom, all but a score are missionaries. He quoted a royal decree relating to missionaries, in which the foreign religionists are praised for their earnest work and their disinclination to meddle with the affairs of the Government.

After Dr. Brown, the Crown Prince, who sat at the head of the table, spoke briefly. He expressed the good will of the Siamese people and Government toward the American people and missionaries and referred to his friendly appreciation of the work done in his native land by the latter. He said that they always had been in readiness to abide by the rules of the Government and not to interfere with the management of State affairs. For years, he said, these friendly relations between the Government and the Christian missionaries have existed, and the King of his country has been tolerant of freedom, both political and religious, and has always received friendly and well-meaning persons, regardless of their religious beliefs or race.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton recited a little paragraph of four lines, a parody on a once popular ditty, the first line of which was "There was a young man of Siam." The guests were laughing over it after they dispersed.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Crown Prince and his suite, accompanied by Herbert H. D. Peirce, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, representing the President, and James B. Reynolds, Mayor Low's Secretary, went to a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club in the Equitable Building, given by Frederick W. Holls, who was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague by the King of Siam. Among those in attendance were Bishop Potter, Thomas B. Reed, John G. Carlisle, and Albert Shaw.

OFFICE BUILDING PRISONERS.

Two Women and a Man Released by a Policeman with a Ladder.

The Sergeant was sitting placidly behind his desk at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night at 7 o'clock, when a man rushed in breathless. "Sergeant," he cried, "two women are locked up in the office building at 41 East Twenty-first Street and they are standing at the windows and shrieking for help. I heard them as I passed by just now."

The Sergeant sent Policeman Jones at a doublequick, and when he reached the place he, too, heard cries for help coming from the offices of I. Burgee & Co., on the second floor. From the windows looked two pale, frightened faces. Jones made haste to fetch a ladder from across the street. He put it up against one of the windows, and the trembling girls descended to the sidewalk.

The interested crowd gave them advice as they progressed. Last of all a man came out, looking more frightened than the women. Once on the ground, all three went away, without giving their names.

The janitor said that all were employes of the firm of Burgee & Co. Unaware of their presence in the building, he had locked it up and gone home.

KILLED BY SHOCK OF JOY.

Barbageida, Hearing That His Baby Sister Was Better, Fell Dead.

Joy is said to have killed Giovanni Barbageida of 28 Roosevelt Street, weakened by long anxiety and weary night vigils by the sick bed of his baby sister after days of hard work. The child, Sally, sixteen months old, has been suffering from typhoid fever. Barbageida, who was thirty years old, hurried home from work last night, not knowing that a change had taken place since he went away. As soon as he passed the door he asked "How is she?"

"She is better," said the nurse, "much better."

"Thank Heaven she is better," echoed the brother, and he sank into a chair dead.

Excitement Caused His Death.

Stirred by the eloquence of the speakers at a meeting of the United Irish League at Carnegie Hall on Sunday night, Patrick Merrigan of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road contributed $50 for the good of the cause. He left the meeting greatly excited and highly enthusiastic, and went to the Hotel Boniface, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning he was found dead in his room. Dr. McKenzie of 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street gave the cause of death as heart disease probably induced by intense excitement. A widow and a son, Dr. Merrigan, survive him.

Pernicious Activity in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—Frederick Wannamaker, a Civil Service Examiner, began an investigation to-day into the alleged "pernicious activity" of Federal office holders in Alabama. Mr. Wannamaker's visit to Birmingham is the result of a petition sent to the President, charging it is said, certain office holders with taking an undue interest in politics against the President's previous instructions.

ADDICKS MEN STILL ACTIVE.

Their Leader's Announcement that He Has Given Up Pronounced a "Bluff" by Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27.—J. Edward Addicks appeared in public here today and told those whom he chanced to meet that he was out of the political fight in Delaware. Reports from the lower counties, however, do not indicate any relaxation on the part of the Addicks men. This evening Dr. William F. Hoey, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Kent County, the hotbed of Addicksism, and which the Democrats expect to carry, issued a statement in part as follows:

"The Democrats of Kent County were prepared for the announcement made to-day that Addicks intended to 'lay down' in this campaign. After the failure of his extra session move, two weeks ago, this bluff was determined upon by him and his managers in the hope that the regular Republicans would be induced to let up in their personal fight against his legislative candidates and also that the Democrats might cease their efforts to round up the 'floaters.' Therefore it will not work.

"Addicks is fighting for his political life and his managers here are to-day boasting that they will land enough legislative candidates to elect him to the Senate. Neither the Democrats nor the regular Republicans are fooled in any way by this 'lay down bluff.'"

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Party May Run Short of Campaign Speakers as a Result of It.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Because Gov. La Follette declared on Saturday that he would not support Senator Spooner for reelection until the Senator declared himself in favor of the State platform, the Republicans in the State may run short of campaign speakers before the end of the week. In a single county to-day three of the best known spellbinders in the State, who were doing their best to win a doubtful county for the Governor, announced that they had finished talking for the candidates. All other dates were canceled. One of the three, Judge D. G. Glasson, was mentioned for a place on the State ticket by the anti-administration forces, but was defeated. Despite his defeat he went on the stump for the State ticket, and had done effective work for those who had defeated him.

Senators Spooner and Quarles, however, will not abandon their campaigns. Mr. Spooner will speak four nights this week, though his voice is on the point of giving out. Senator Quarles, at Martinette tonight, declared that Republicans would rise above the little dissensions and elect the State ticket.

Even Mayor Rose, the Democratic candidate, to-night at Lacrosse declared that the Governor had done wrong in abandoning his supposed support of Senator Spooner and that it was a disgrace to the State to have the Senator opposed by any member of his party.

ALLEGED GHOULS ARRAIGNED.

Physicians of Indianapolis Colleges and Others Charged with Body Stealing Give Bonds for Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—As the result of the investigation by the Grand Jury of the wholesale robbery of graves in cemeteries about Indianapolis, four indicted physicians gave bonds in the Sheriff's office to-day for their appearance for trial, and six negroes were arraigned in court and entered pleas of not guilty.

Dr. Joseph Alexander, demonstrator of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, gave bond in the sum of $3,000 and was released. Dr. William F. Molt demonstrator of the Physio-Medical College, was released on $1,000 bonds. Dr. Frank M. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer of the Electric Medical College, gave bonds in the sum of $2,000. Dr. John C. Wilson, an interne at the Central College, gave bonds in the sum of $1,000.

Others released on bonds ranging from $400 to $2,000 were Dr. Charles Byrkitt of Castleton; C. M. C. Willis, a colored undertaker; Herman Fritz, and Adam Ault, night watchman at the Mount Jackson Cemetery.

CURED OF A SNAKE BITE.

A Serum Treatment Successful at Pennsylvania University Hospital in Case of Man Bitten on Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—George P. Corrigan, one of the attendants at the Medical Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, who was bitten by a rattlesnake a few weeks ago, was to-day discharged from the University Hospital.

He was cured by a serum treatment. The snake bite was on the hand, and was considered a dangerous one.

The serum or toxin that was used in the experiment for the snake bite on Corrigan at the hospital was extracted from the reptiles at the Medical Hall of the University of Pennsylvania by Prof. S. Flaxner.

In order to make a toxin of this poison monkeys were vaccinated, and the virus extracted from them.

BOY BURNED BY EXPLOSION.

He Held a Bottle Filled with Powder Near a Bonfire.

Joseph Barnett, twelve years of age, of Anderson Avenue, Woodside, Queens, is in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City suffering from cuts and lacerations extending from his head to his knees. Many pieces of glass have been removed from the wounds. The boy and several others, who escaped with slight injuries, were playing about a bonfire near Barnett's home on Saturday and Barnett had a soda water bottle in which there was gunpowder.

He amused himself and his companions by sprinkling the powder near the fire and then watching the flames which followed the fire reaching the powder. In doing this he finally got too close to the flame, and it flashed up and caught the powder in the bottle, and the bottle flew into fragments. The flying pieces cut Barnett, and several of his companions received one or two pieces each. Besides the cuts from the glass Barnett was burned considerably.

Automobile Operator Released Under Bail.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—W. B. Raymond of 850 Eighth Avenue, New York City, the operator of the heavy automobile that stopped suddenly in Warburton Avenue, opposite Greystone, yesterday, upsetting a trolley car following close behind, was released under $500 bail by City Judge Kellogg to-day. The man refused to give the names of the owner of the machine and the two women and man who were in it, but he intimated that he might do so to-morrow. The three women who were taken to the St. John's Riverside Hospital are reported to be doing well.

Fireman Disappears and Is Dismissed.

Fireman Charles J. Brogan of Engine 29, was dismissed from the force yesterday by Commissioner Sturgis. He was absent without leave for five days, from Oct. 16 to 21. Brogan was also absent from the trial. When an attempt was made to find him at his home, 206 Henry Street, according to Capt. Devanney, who brought the charges, nothing was known there of his whereabouts. On the 20th his badge and key were sent from Brooklyn by a boy who said Brogan sent him. Brogan has not since been located.

Assignment of a Boston Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—A meeting of the creditors of Noyes Brothers, men's furnishers, who recently assigned to Amos L. Hatheway, was held this afternoon. Assignee Hatheway submitted a statement showing assets to be $147,902.67 and liabilities $420,611.34. Among the liabilities are notes to banks for $55,500; notes to individuals for money received, $17,160; notes to individual's with notes of company as collateral, $67,000; other notes, $194,500.

Death of W. W. Greer.

W. W. Greer, for several years a prominent manufacturer at Goshen, Ind., died suddenly of paralysis Sunday at Sheboygan, Wis. Fifteen years ago he was one of the most prosperous iron-makers in Pennsylvania, but met with reverses.

EYE DISEASE'S SPREAD ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Eye and Ear Infirmary Needs Aid in Treating Patients.

Appeals to the Board of Education and the Board of Health—Vice President Rhoades's Explanation.

Overwhelmed by the spread of trachoma, a granular condition of the eyelids, that has attacked school children in this city recently, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, may have to give up its department for the treatment of the throat. A committee of the Directors, including Dr. Richard H. Derby, James J. Higginson, and John Harsen Rhoades, presented the facts to the Board of Education and the Board of Health yesterday. The increase of the number of patients with the disease from 42 in 1901 to 800 this year, with the increase continuing, is beginning to alarm the authorities, and the committee desired to know what the two city departments propose to do about it. The members said that $150,000 must be obtained if the institution is to continue the work which it has been doing for the poor of the east side.

According to specialists on the disease, several years will be required in stamping it out in New York, fighting it heroically. The patient in each case is required to undergo a slight operation, necessitating the administration of an anaesthetic, and that means one day in the infirmary at least, for it is not considered safe to allow the sufferer, generally a child, to go out after ether or chloform has been administered to it.

The spread of the disease and the inability of the infirmary to cope with it at present became known through the disclosure of what happened at the annual meeting of the Directors on Wednesday last, when a resolution was offered to abolish the throat department. The Directors are loath to resort to that measure, particularly as the department has been running for thirty years. Ten thousand persons were treated for throat affections there last year. The department has only 8 of the 112 endowed beds. Therefore, according to Mr. Rhoades, that department might be crowded out.

"Merely as a business proposition," Mr. Rhoades said yesterday, "it seems expedient, with our present means, to give it up. It seems to me to be better to handle two departments properly than three improperly, and I am not in favor of giving poor sufferers anything but the best."

The institution is one of the oldest in the city. Its endowment fund is $500,000. Last year 135,000 persons received treatment there, and this year 136,000. The officers are: President—William Watts Sherman; First Vice President—Bishop Potter; Second Vice President—John Harsen Rhoades; Treasurer—John L. Riker; Secretary—Gorham Bacon. Among the Directors are Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Charles S. Bull, John Jacob Astor, Adrian Iselin, Newbold Morris, Lispenard Stewart, William J. Schieffelin, and Francis Lynde Stetson. Beds have been endowed in the institution by John Jacob Astor, William C. Schermerhorn, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James A. Roosevelt, and others.

There was some talk yesterday of a possible disagreement among the Directors on the subject of abolishing the throat department, and when Vice President Rhoades was asked to explain the situation, he said:

"The institution was organized for an eye infirmary. Some years afterward it was decided to add an ear department to it, and still later the throat department was added. At that time it was thought that the three departments might be run, if the necessary means were forthcoming proportionately. Since then the eye and ear departments have increased, so that we have long since suffered for the want of room. The development, too, in the science of treating afflictions of the eye and ear, especially of the latter, has been so great and important that we had hard work to increase our corps of physicians and nurses, as well as the appurtenances, so as to give patients the benefit of the most improved treatment. Some of the Directors have felt that if the throat department was to be continued it should be established upon the same degree of skill in treatment as the other departments. The Directors were then brought face to face with a business proposition. Could we do it with our present income and our present room?

"The resolution to abolish the throat department was the outcome of this problem. The purpose is not that it shall be indefinitely abolished, but suspended. This move was made purely for business reasons. If the public will grant us the means and enable us to conduct the throat department on a basis creditable to the institution, and in conformity with the most improved modern methods—for I am opposed to giving the poor anything less—we will be glad to continue it.

"So far as any friction is concerned—any friction over the proposed suspension of the throat department—I am not aware that such is the fact. That there is a demand for the very best surgical skill to be had to be in charge of all departments, I know to be true."

In his informal talk on the subject Mr. Rhoades said that trachema is contagious and that sufferers from it should be isolated. He said that there is also a contagious disease of the eyes of infants for which the infirmary has almost no room. He acknowledged that the addition that is under construction through the generosity of Mr. Schermerhorn will improve conditions somewhat, but he added that "donors are apt to forget" that it costs money to maintain and conduct the establishment. "I do not wish," he said, "to detract, however, from the praiseworthy deeds of those who give for enlargement purely."

Mr. Rhoades could not say that any definite pledge or promise of assistance had been given to the committee either by the Board of Education or by the Board of Health. The proposition to abolish the throat department will not come up for final action until six weeks hence.

BOY HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Tiny Prisoner Accused of Dropping a Brick on Another Lad.

A tiny prisoner was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. The boy's name is Peter Ssuazzi, and he is so small that he scarcely reached the top of the railing as he was arraigned.

Ssuazzi, who is eleven years old, and lives at 555 West Thirty-sixth Street, had been indicted for dropping a brick from the roof of the house on the head of Andrew Kerrigan, another boy, who lived in the same house, with the result that he died. His counsel, Ambrose Purdy, entered a plea of not guilty. The indictment is really a technical one, as, on account of Szuazzi's youth, the rigor of the law will not be exercised in his case.

POLICEMAN HUNG ON A FENCE.

Held by His Trousers, Fitzsimmons Watched Burglar Escape.

While chasing a burglar over a fence a few nights ago Policeman Fitzsimmons of Jersey City met with a peculiar mishap. The top of the fence was ornamented with pickets. One of these caught the leg of Fitzsimmons's trousers and he was thrown forward so that his head narrowly escaped hitting the ground.

The burglar escaped. Fitzsimmons being held a prisoner until his cries brought Roundsman Noonan to his aid, when he was released.

Police War on Bean Shooters.

Small boys of the upper west side who carry beanshooters, slingshots, and like weapons have to be on the lookout for trouble these days. Their careless shooting has caused many complaints at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, with the result that the patrolmen were ordered to confiscate all the boyish arms they could find. Up to last night 200 beanshooters, slingshots, and one air rifle had been seized. The street cars have been favorite objects of attack with the boys, and in some cases windows have been broken.

Westward Movement of Colonists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Record-Herald to-morrow will say: "Between 40,000 and 50,000 colonists have gone into the Far Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States during the months of September and October. The movements of homeseekers and settlers has never before been so great in the history of Western railroads."

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Regarding Women's Coats.

Third Floor.

To-day we take Coats as the main topic of our advertisement on women's garb.

The very great number of styles and the multitude of materials would permit of an extensive essay. But verbosity is tiresome, so suffice it to say, every correct fashion, every proper length, every new material, every worthy embellishment find their fullest expression in our stock, which stands out as an assemblage embodying the season's smartest and best achievements in the masterly designing and expert making of Women's Coats.

WOMEN'S COATS of fine black Kersey; 30 and 23 inches long, with high storm collar and revers of Persian Lamb; bell sleeve or turn-over cuff; box plaited front and back, or handsomely trimmed with fancy silk braid and ornaments; lined with heavy black satin, at..... $35.00

WOMEN'S LOOSE-FITTING COATS, 32 inches; excellent quality black Kersey, side plaited front and back, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, effectively trimmed with fancy silk braid, taffeta lined..... $27.50

WOMEN'S BLACK KERSEY COATS, fine quality; a new, smart model, with a flat stitched velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, inverted plait back, all seams finished off with satin piping; fastened down front with fancy metal buttons; lined with heavy black satin,..... $20.00

WOMEN'S BLACK KERSEY AND MONTAGNAC COATS, 32 inches long; the Kersey Coats have turn-over cuffs, inverted plait back, double shoulder capes, Bishop sleeves; the Montagnac Coats have a velvet collar, stitched peau de soie revers, inverted plait back; both are lined with excellent quality black satin..... $18.00

WOMEN'S SHORT JACKETS, double breasted effects of Vicuna and Cheviot, in black and Oxford gray, peau de soie revers and facing; lined with best black satin or taffeta, finely shaped, custom tailor finished; smart coats, at..... $12.00

WOMEN'S SHORT COATS of excellent quality black Kersey and Montagnac, fly front and double breasted effects, velvet collar, stitched or strapped seams; lined with black satin or plaid taffeta, at..... $10.00

Fur Coats and Scarfs.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, strong, seasonable, medium curl; Leipsic dyed skins; fly front or blouse effects, high storm collar, revers and facing of fine natural dark mink, bell sleeve or turn-over cuff of dark mink, lined with a heavy grade of brocaded satin..... $125.00

AXALA SEAL COATS, 24 inches long; guaranteed for one year; high storm collar and wide revers, bell sleeve, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin..... $65.00

FOX SCARFS, very choice, silky, sable dyed; 60 inches long, with four paws and two full brushes..... $37.50

ALASKA SABLE NECK SCARFS, select skins, new model; 60 inches long, with eight genuine Alaska Sable tails..... $27.50

CHINCHILLA CLUSTER SCARFS, handsomely made, with eight blue Lynx tails, at..... $27.50

CHINCHILLA CLUSTER SCARFS, choice skins, with six blue Lynx tails..... $22.50

PERSIAN LAMB CLUSTER SCARFS, finely made, with eight black Lynx tails..... $19.75

Newness in Women's Neckwear.

Main Floor.

The great business daily transacted in Women's Neckwear and the constant arrival of new styles and ideas keep the stock ever as fresh as a morning glory and as radiantly beautiful as a full blown rose.

POSTILION BELTS, made of guaranteed taffeta, all black and white combinations, with tailor made tabs or crushed sash effect..... $1.25, $1.75 and $1.95

CREPE DE CHINE BARBS, in all colors, with silk top collar, with French knots and hemstitched ends..... 95

LIERRE LACE JACKET COLLARS, in this season's latest shapes, in white and ecru..... 75

REAL DUCHESS LACE TOP COLLARS, long pointed front, Bishop tabs, divided side pieces; also many new ideas in Real Duchess Lace; special value at..... $1.50

And up to $4.25.

REAL POINT VENISE PROTECTION COLLARS, extra fine quality, in white and ecru; many different patterns.. 65, 85 and $1.45

Strictly new ideas in white embroidered Swiss Stocks and colored Butcher Linen, correct fashions for women's shirt waists..... 95, $1.45 and $1.85

Dress Silks.

Rotunda.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Silk Store appeals to women not only because of the bigness and completeness of its stock, but also by reason of its real practicalness, its service to every woman desiring or requiring dress Silks or Velvets.

The following items stand as illustration:—

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, excellent quality; made specially for us; real value $1.25 yard, for this occasion..... 95

COLORED MOIRE VELOURS, in dark and light colors, including blacks, also Moire Pekin, in all shades; actual value $1.00 yard; no equal value has been offered this season at, yard..... 75

CREPE DE CHINE, 24 inches wide, in evening and dark colors; good value at 85c. yard, for..... 68

PEAU DE CYGNE, good quality, all colors; sold regularly at 75c. yard, for this selling..... 60

COLORED TAFFETA, a full representation of all colors, including black; sold regularly at 75c. yard, for to-day..... 58

Velvet Department.

In our velvet stock we are showing all qualities of plain Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys, besides every fashionable novelty.

LYONS PANNE VELVET; all silk; good value at $2.25 yard..... $1.50

LYONS ALL-SILK Black Mousseline Dress Velvet; very desirable at present for gowns; worth $3.75 yard..... $2.75

Woolen Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

It's impossible in this small space to take in every sort of Dress Goods. 'Twouldn't be practical at all.

The three following items, however, will give a good idea of the quality of goods and the splendid values we are continually offering:

Large line of 50-inch Zibeline, regular $1.25 grade, in Oxford, light gray, blue, green and brown; also black-and-white and blue-and-white, light and dark Oxford, button effect fancies, at, yard..... 95

100 pieces of 48 and 50 inch all-wool, plain colored and black Suitings; basket weaves, Natte, Sharkskin, Cheviots, Serges and Venetians, at, yard..... 75

Special line of plain and fancy Suitings, including all-wool Granite, tailored checks, in green and black effects, black and white and Melrose Suitings; also 50-inch Scotch Suitings; greatest value of the season, at, yard..... 45

Oriental Rugs.

Third Floor.

Expensive? No, not here; for we sell them as we do all other merchandise at a thin profit over cost. Besides the very richest and rarest products of the hand weavers of the Orient, we also show superb hand made imitations of the most expensive Rugs, the modest prices of which make them easy to own, and which are handsome enough and of sufficiently enduring quality to satisfy any but the most ultra critical.

Antique Moussul and Persian Rugs, very special..... $28.50

Fine Persian Carpets, suitable for parlor, dining room or library; sizes 8x10 feet to 9x12 feet; special for..... $82.50

Best quality India Rugs in light and dark colorings, suitable for parlor or reception rooms; exclusive designs; sizes 8x10 feet to 9x12 feet; special for..... $148.00

Two bales fine Persian Rugs, including Kirmanshah, Saruks, Tebriz, Sennehs and Anatolian Kermans; special from..... $32.50 to $150.00

150 pieces modern and antique Bokhara Rugs; some extra fine pieces in this lot..... $14.50 to $60.00

Turkish Silk Rugs, very fine quality; selected designs and colorings..... $59.00 to $150.00

Large square Kasaks, suitable for foyer halls..... $32.50 to $65.00

From the Book Store.

Second Floor.

We have secured absolute control of all the remaining copies of the subscription edition of

The Standard American Encyclopaedia.

This great work was prepared under the immediate supervision of John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., assisted by a large corps of editors and over 100 writers on special subjects. As an encyclopaedia it covers the whole range of human knowledge, condensed into the most convenient form for the home. In addition, it gives you the history, derivation, pronunciation and meaning of every legitimate word in the English language, and contains over 300 maps and charts.

It is a book that in these progressive days is absolutely indispensable in every home, especially where there are children, for by means of this encyclopaedia you can answer all their "hard questions."

Now a few words on our special proposition. In the first place, this book has been sold all over the country on the monthly payment plan, as follows:—

10 volumes, cloth edition, $23.50.
Half Morocco, $38.50.

Secondly, we have only 708 sets, 453 sets bound in cloth, 255 sets in half morocco. There are and will be no more.

Thirdly, our prices while these sets last will be as follows:—

Cloth edition, 10 vols., $10.
Half Morocco edition, 10 vols., $15.

We will deliver these sets free of charge to any place reached by our wagons.

The Standard American Encyclopaedia in the different bindings is on sale in the Book Department on the second floor, where we shall be glad to have you examine it at your leisure.

Remember, we cannot fill orders for these goods after the 708 sets are sold.

It may seem early, but if you are thinking of something extra good for holiday present making, do not delay in securing one of these sets. Upon request we will store one and deliver it any time you say.

Novelties in Silk Hosiery.

Main Floor.

Again the Frenchman has brought his wonderful skill to bear on Women's Hosiery. As usual, the result is simply marvellous. We are showing elaborately worked, exclusive designs in this Novelty Hosiery, in almost unlimited varieties.

Real lace and richly embroidered effects are the means by which these magnificent results in art needlework are obtained.

There is now a strong demand in this country for these beautiful specimens—a demand which we have been not only mainly instrumental in creating, but are splendidly able to supply.

Great care and discrimination have been exercised in selecting this stock of art embroidered Hosiery.

Prices Range from $5.00 to $28.00 the Pair.

Special Silk Hose, $1.95.

Women's extra quality pure silk black Hose, light weight, full fashioned, regular made, double heels and toes, insteps hand embroidered in neat designs of pink, blue, white and red figures; exceptional offering at, pair, $1.95.

Embroidered Cashmere Hose, 75c.

Our own importion of women's fine black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, regular made, neat figured designs of hand embroidered insteps, in pink, blue, red or white; pair, 75c.

Men's Cashmere Half Hose, 50c.

Our own importation of men's fast black fine cashmere Half Hose, in several pretty designs of fancy hand embroidered insteps, spliced heels and toes; pair, 50c.

Women's Cotton Hose, 25c.

Our own importation of women's medium weight fast black cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes, all black or with unbleached split soles; pair, 25c.

25c. Hose, 6 Pairs $1.00.

Women's fast black medium weight cotton Hose, full fashioned, regular made; the product of the celebrated Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; made to sell at 25c. pair; double soles, heels and toes; to-morrow, 6 pairs, $1.00; pair, 19c.

Men's Cotton Half Hose, 25c.

Men's black imported cotton Half Hose, full fashioned, regular made, a new line, with neat hand embroidered insteps, specially desirable patterns; pair, 25c.

Venise Laces.

Main Floor.

Our assortment of Venise Laces is very large and embraces all the leading styles of Medallions, Irregular Galloons, double edge Bandings, Insertings, Edgings and All-overs.

Choice patterns in Irregular Galloons, 3 inch widths; white and ecru; yard..... $1.00 to $1.65

Selected designs in Venise Lace Edgings, made to our order, and correct in all details of character, showing graduated figures, graceful outlines, &c. Used for collars, cuffs, yokes and dress garnitures, yard..... 55 to $1.25

Black Laces.

Complete line of Black Escurial Lace Galloons, in a variety of patterns and all desirable widths; yard..... 25 to 85

Fine black Venise Lace Galloons, made of brightest and best quality of silk; rich and elegant designs of all Venise Lace and combinations of Venise and Silk Mousseline, yard..... $1.00 to $5.50

All the new model Gown Laces, Byzantine, Muguet, Filet, Antique, &c.

Men's Top Coats, $9.75.

A Very Special Offering.

Second Floor.

We to-day offer an assortment of men's Top Coats of nobby materials, in various styles, culled from our regular $12.00 and $15.00 lines. Of course, not all sizes in every style, but all sizes from 34 to 42 inches in the entire lot. There are just enough garments here for one brisk day's selling.

These Top Coats are lined with mohair serge, sleeves with satin lining, collars and cuffs piped stitched..... $9.75

Boys' Suits, $5.00

The Simpson Crawford Co. Special.

Sizes here for all ages up to 16 years; every fabric is strictly all-wool, worthy and stylish; the little man may be fitted out with the Sailor style, neatly trimmed with silk soutache braid, while the older boys may choose from the Norfolk or Double-breasted jacket styles.

These Suits will stand comparison with the $6.00 and $6.50 sorts sold by other good stores.

Men's Sack Suits, $15.00

For semi-dress and business wear; of choice wool materials, in a great variety of new patterns, in medium and dark effects, embracing mixtures, checks and plaids; also black worsteds; the coats are in military style, with broad shoulders; also regulation style for men of more sedate tastes, every sized man may be perfectly fitted. These $15.00 Suits favorably compare with the $18.00 and $20.00 sorts to be found in exclusive clothing establishments.

Ping Pong Tournament

for Championship of Greater New York.

This Ping Pong Tournament is for young men only. It will begin on Saturday, November 15. We will donate as a prize a

Twenty-five Dollar Silver Loving Cup.

This tournament will be held in our Sporting Goods section, in our New Basement. We will furnish all the necessary racquets and balls. Entries will close at 6 P. M. Saturday, November 8. All young men over 15 are eligible. Details may be had in our Sporting Goods Department.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Amusements.

VICTORIA 42d St. Last 5 Nights. Evenings, 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK." Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND. Beginning Tues. Night, Nov. 4—2 Weeks Only, SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE. Seats now selling for entire engagement.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. JOHN DREW. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD. Nov. 17th—Wm. Faversham in "Imprudence."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE. Xtra Mat. Election Day. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 2 Weeks. Xtra Matinée Election Day. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Joy of Living

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 5 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. NEXT MONDAY. Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M. MARY MANNERING. In Clyde Fitch's Latest Play, THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 40th St. & B'way. LAST WEEK. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Wed. & Sat., 8:30. 19TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Last Week. Evgs. 8:10. Last Mat. Sat., 2:10. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard" Next Monday—Seat Sale Thurs., 9 A. M., CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES." First Matinée Election Day. Regular Mat. Sat.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Mr. Martin Harvey, "The Only Way." MONDAY, NOV. 3RD, MR. HARVEY in CHILDREN OF KINGS. Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. The International Musical Triumph. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. The Most Sensational Hit In Theatrical History. John C. Fisher's Latest Musical Play, THE SILVER SLIPPER. By the authors of "FLORODORA." Seats may be had for next 4 weeks.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA. ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St. THE REIGNING SENSATION. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING. Doors open 1 & 7. Begins 2:30 & 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00 Boxes, $6.00. Children Half price (Afts.)

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av. Evgs. 8:45. Matinées Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. "Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale. "TOMMY ROT" Seats at hotels and box office. Prices $2.50 to $1.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST AT 9 P. M.—MONSTER—AT 11 P. M. VAUDEVILLE AND CAKEWALK. Auspices Theatrical Business Men's Club. SEATS ON SALE. Prices, $3, $2, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Largest and Most Successful Melodramatic Production in the History of the Stage. THE NINETY AND NINE. Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

BELASCO THEATRE 8'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. Mat. Election Day. 4th week Henrietta CROSMAN. TheSwordoftheKing

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS. "Queen of Folly." Living Pictures.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. Next Mon. 125 FIFTH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV. Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Box office open. ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

NEW YORK, B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

14th St. Theatre Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his latest success, Old Limerick Town \ All New Songs.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Matinée Election Day. J. E. ANNIE DODSON-IRISH An American Invasion.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Evgs., 8:15. OLD SLEUTH, MAT. WED. 25c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Every Eve. and Saturday Matinée. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HAZEL KIRKE.

GRAND---ANDREW MACK

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. AMELIA BINGHAM "A Modern Magdalen." Pop. Prices Wed. Mat.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. J'dm'nt of King Solomon

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

3RD AVE. NEXT MAT. THURS. Two Little Waifs

The Turf.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.

Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 11:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. at 10:58 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:30, 1:48 P. M.

WORLD'S PACING RECORD

Prince Alert Goes Half Mile in 57 3-4 Seconds.

IN MATCH RACE AT MEMPHIS

E. E. Smathers Drives Lord Derby to Victory in Amateur Race for the Gold Cup.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—A new world's pacing record for a half mile, 0:57¾, was hung out at the Memphis Driving Park this afternoon, when Prince Alert, (2:00¾,) ex-champion pacer, finished first in the match against Sir Albert S., (2:03¼,) a half-mile dash, for $12,000 a side. The record performance by the winner was the one sensational and satisfactory outcome of this remarkable race, the conditions of which were so unusual that it attracted the attention of the entire trotting world.

As a contest, it was hardly a success, for after leading at a terrific rate of speed for a quarter of a mile, which distance was finished in 0:28½, a speed equal to 0:57 for the half, Sir Albert S. broke and Prince Alert passed him, the latter winning then by three lengths, as Sir Albert S. could not be steadied again before the race was finished. As Sir Albert S. was leading by three lengths when he made his break, many horsemen among the spectators contended that had he kept his feet he would have beaten Prince Alert and set a record even faster than the new world's mark.

The match was the result of rivalry between the two horses as to which had the greater speed, it having been claimed for Sir Albert S. that he is the fastest harness horse in the world for distances from a quarter to a half mile. Prince Alert last year was the fastest of the pacers, and this season has been second only to Dan Patch, (1:59¼.) Through the season's campaigning Prince Alert has been the chief figure in the free-for-all pacing events, and though the year was prolific of fast pacers Prince Alert held his place, second only to Dan Patch. Prince Alert throughout his career has been noted for speed, and has covered quarter and half miles at a rate even faster than Dan Patch. Thus the strange match of a half-mile dash at a great trotting meeting was made. Mart Demarest driving Prince Alert and Millard Sanders driving Sir Albert S. In the betting Prince Alert always was favorite, and the result, therefore, was popular, though not convincing to horsemen. Prince Alert's performance cut 2½ seconds from the year-old record for a half mile, 1:00¼, held by Audubon Boy. At the rate Prince Alert traveled to-day he would have covered a mile in 1:55½.

Next in interest to the great pacing match was the free-for-all trotting race to wagon, amateurs to drive, for the five-thousand-dollar Memphis Gold Cup, presented for competition by the celebrated amateur reinsman, C. K. G. Billings of New York and Chicago, the founder of the Memphis Driving Park. This event, mile heats, two in three, brought out but two starters; but they were two of the fastest trotters of the year—Lord Derby, (2:05¾,) holder of the world's record to wagon, driven by his owner, E. E. Smathers of New York, and The Monk, (2:06,) driven by his owner, Mr. Billings. Chain Shot was entered, but was withdrawn. The race was splendidly contested, the drivers, who rank among the most expert amateurs of the trotting turf, fought out gamely the two heats that were required to finish it. Lord Derby winning straight in 2:08¼ and 2:07¼. Another event of unusual interest was the conclusion of the 2:13 trot to wagon, amateurs driving, unfinished from Saturday. In this the noted amateur, Harry K. Devereaux, owner of the champion wagon horse, John A. McKerron, won with Marique, after having dropped a heat to Virginia Jim, driven by Mr. Jones. Summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting to wagon, (unfinished from Saturday;) Amateur Drivers' Cup.

Marique, ch. g., (Mr. Devereaux)	1	2	1
Virginia Jim, b. g., (Mr. Jones)	4	1	4
Doctor Book, b. g., (Mr. Billings)	2	3	3
May Alcott, b. m., (Mr. Marks)	3	4	2
Wilton Boy, br. g., (Russell)	5	5	5

Time—2:12½; 2:12½; 2:16.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; the Mazuma; purse, $2,000.

Maxine, b. m., by Jackdaw-Pansy McGregor, (Lyons)	2	1	1
Chase, b. g., (Hudson)	1	2	4
The Questor, b. g., (Geers)	4	4	2
Baron De Shay, b. g., (McHenry	3	3	5
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McCarty)	4	5	3

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:12½.

The Queens Cup, Free-for-All.—Pacing; mares. Purse $1,000.

Fanny Dillard, b. m., by Hal Dillard-Helen M., (Snow)	1	1	
Little Squaw, b. m., (Hudson)	2	3	
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	4	2	
Lottie Smart, ch. m., (F. Loomis)	3	4	

Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼.

2:09 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Fereno, blk. m., by Mo-Hattie Case, (Benyon)	1	1	
Tillie Young, ch. m., (Swearinger)	2	2	
Belle Kuser, br. m., (Hudson)	5	3	
Wilque, b. g., (A. McDonald)	4	5	
Miss Whitney, b. m., (L. McDonald)	3	6	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarty)	6	4	

Time—2:07¾; 2:08.

Special Match.—Pacing; half-mile dash.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Point, (Demarest)	1
Sir Albert S., br. g., by Diablo, (Sanders)	2

Time by quarters—28½, 57¾.

Memphis Gold Cup, Value $5,000.—Free for all, trotters to wagon, amateurs to drive.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, (Mr. Smathers)	1	1
The Monk, br. g., (Mr. Billings)	2	2

Time—2:08½; 2:07¼.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Clarke, Dodge & Co. Win Two Games in Stock Exchange Tournament.

In the opening games of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League last night Clarke, Dodge & Co. won both their matches, defeating Ellingwood & Cunningham and Cohen, Greene & Co. The scores follow:

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 145; Gallagher, 139; Brown, 116; Hanson, 135; Herrold, 192. Total, 727.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 117; Moran, 124; Stowe, 109; Hackley, 153; Woods, 152. Total, 655.

SECOND GAME.—Clarke, Dodge & Co.—Corey, 127; Walker, 155; Doyle, 140; Hay, 155; Labaugh, 160. Total, 776.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 99; Moran, 168; Stowe, 107; Hackley, 167; Woods, 171. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.—Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 155; Gallagher, 92; Brown, 120; Hanson, 158; Herrold, 181. Total, 706.

Clarke, Dodge & Co.—Corey, 135; Walker, 135; Doyle, 130; Hay, 137; Labaugh, 180. Total, 723.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 181; Sperling, 134; Stoddard, 155; Stevens, 142; McCormick, 158. Total, 820.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 146; McLean, 147; Church, 168; Haviland, 224; Clute, 178. Total, 863.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 167; Potts, 206; Williamson, 178; Smith, 226; Mische, 136. Total, 913.

Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 165; Sperling, 173, Stoddard, 167; Stevens, 152; McCormick, 175. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 198; Potts, 184; Williamson, 202; Smith, 140; Mische, 182. Total, 906.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 177; McLean, 145; Church, 122; Haviland, 177; Clute, 210. Total, 831.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Greiner, 113; Betsch, 116; Faber, 153; Wisser, 146; Wellington, 153. Total, 681.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 173; Brooks, 153; Auger, 204; Coghlan, 160; Benton, 142. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Schaper, 115; Hayes, 166; Rickerisch, 167; Turlington, 141; Hackett, 188. Total, 777.

William Iselin & Co.—Greiner, 105; Betsch, 124; Faber, 125; Wisser, 188; Wellington, 158. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Schaper, 115; Hayes, 144; Rickerisch, 110; Turlington, 149; Hackett, 171. Total, 695.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 158; Brooks, 154; Auger, 126; Coghlan, 214; Benton, 168. Total, 820.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Beach, 133; Feltt, 119; Rock, 149; Van Vlack, 154; Dibley, 160. Total, 715.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Follette, 118; Malcolm, 106; Mahnken, 82; Elder, 117; Cavanagh, 92. Total, 515.

SECOND GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Follette, 94; Malcolm, 118; Mahnken, 121; Elder, 155; Cavanagh, 139. Total, 627.

H. P. Read Lead Works—Driggs, 130; Walsh, 147; Thacher, 99; Savage, 140; Hirsch, 145. Total, 661.

THIRD GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Beach, 177; Feltt, 110; Rock, 150; Van Vlack, 134; Dibley, 135. Total, 706.

H. P. Read Lead Works—Driggs, 132; Walsh, 93; Thacher, 97; Savage, 151; Hirsch, 142. Total, 615.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 166; Rogers, 116; McAdam, 146; Burke, 110; Galvin, 180. Total, 718.

Castilian Council—Fox, 155; Patterson, 140; Lynch, 151; Schmidt, 181; Feeley, 144. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Lilly, 139; Thomson, 109; Buckley, 121; McKearney, 91; Ward, 95. Total, 555.

New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 162; Rogers, 131; McAdams, 157; Burke, 114; Galvin, 159. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.—New York Council—Lilly, 152; Thomson, 135; Buckley, 107; Hartigan, 113; Ward, 116. Total, 623.

Castilian Council—Fox, 122; Patterson, 113; Lynch, 155; Schmidt, 117; Feeley, 134. Total, 631.

The standing of the teams in the Knights of Columbus Bowling League is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Castilian	4	0	776
Congress Own	4	0	738
New Amsterdam	2	0	731
McGlivney	3	1	891
San Salvador	2	2	790
Regina Coeli	2	2	772
Mystic Rose	2	2	758
St. Nicholas	2	2	720
Riverside	2	2	712
Almirante	2	2	711
Lacordaire	1	3	691
New York	0	2	622
Vera Cruz	0	2	584
Genoa	0	4	736

Brooklyn Bowlers to Meet.

A call for a meeting of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn, to be held on Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at the Carleton Club, has been issued by Charles Ebbets, President of the league. At the meeting the allied clubs will organize for the season of 1902-3, and arrange a schedule of games.

Sievier's Great Filly Sceptre Sold.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is said here that Sir Tatton Sykes has purchased R. S. Sievier's bay filly Sceptre. The filly has been scratched for the Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket, the race for which is to be run Oct. 29.

The London Sportsman, in its issue of Oct. 15, said that unless she was sold previously, Mr. Sievier intended to auction Sceptre on the day of the Cambridgeshire Stakes at a reserve price of $122,000. The Sportsman also said that if the filly was not sold Mr. Sievier himself would run her for the stakes.

Stuyvesant Y. C. Season Ends.

The Stuyvesant Yacht Club of Port Morris closed its racing season and formally went out of commission on Saturday. The flag was lowered at 5 P. M., and in the evening a vaudeville entertainment was given in the club's new theatre, followed by dancing. This is the thirteenth season of the Stuyvesant Club, and, contrary to the general superstition, it has been a most successful and prosperous one.

COLORADO FUEL FIGHT.

Application for a Writ of Supersedeas Contemplated — Staying of All Proceedings May Result.

DENVER, Oct. 27.—The fight for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be transferred to St. Louis next week, when application will be made in the Circuit Court of Appeals for a writ of supersedeas, which will have the effect, if granted, of staying all proceedings until the case can be heard on its merits. The action will probably be brought in the name of George F. Bartlett, who intervened in the previous case and prevented the holding of the annual meeting.

If the court grants the writ it will have the effect of preventing the holding of the annual meeting of the company, fixed for Dec. 10 by Judge Caldwell. The case will then be taken to the Court of Appeals. It will probably be several months before it can be reached. In the meantime the present management will remain in undisturbed possession of the organization, and will have that much more time in which to prefinally held.

At the local offices of the company it is still maintained that the officials of the company are taking no part in any effort to stop the annual meeting.

SEAMAN HELD AS BURGLAR.

Police Question United States Sailor as to Latimer Murder.

Dominico Ricco, a seaman in the United States Navy, who was arrested on board the receiving ship Franklin, at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, on Saturday, was brought to Brooklyn last night by Detectives Brady and Wheeler, to answer to an indictment for burglary found against him by the Queens County Grand Jury.

Ricco, while he was on the receiving ship Minneapolis at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is reported to have dropped a letter which had been mailed to him from this city, and which contained newspaper clippings concerning the murder of Albert C. Latimer at his home, in Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on July 2 last. The Brooklyn police had an idea from this report that the man might know something about that crime. When the prisoner reached Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night he was questioned at length by Capt. Reynolds. Ricco denied that he ever had a letter containing clippings about the Latimer case. Capt. Reynolds said that he believed that the man knew nothing of the Latimer affair.

SOUTHERN MILLS MERGER.

More Than Eighty Cotton Plants Already Accepted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 27.—The committee having in hand the valuation and acceptance of cotton mills under the Fries merger plan, closed its session in Raleigh to-night and adjourned to meet in Charlotte at some date to be fixed later.

It was stated to-night that the committee had valued and accepted more than eighty mills of the 140 offering to go in, with a capacity of more than 750,000 spindles.

The complete organization of the mills under the Fries plan will be completed in Charlotte. That the merger will be effected is no longer doubtful.

STATISTICS OF ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Secretary's Report Shows Membership of 1,001,140.

TRENTON, Oct. 27.—Voluminous statistics of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are embodied in the annual report of Frank J. Grant, Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which has been compiled from records received for the lodge term closing Jan. 1 last. The year closed with 12,768 lodges on the roll, with 1,001,140 members in good standing, of whom 965,973 belonged to lodges working in this country and Canada. The two leading States were Pennsylvania, with 112,947, and New York, with 85,824. Financial statements showed $2,469,576.26 paid for the relief of 109,399 members. The total receipts were $10,107,057.23. The lodges had invested funds amounting to $28,698,996.83, while the Grand Lodges had $1,116,765.15. Net gains for 1901 were: Subordinate lodges, 55,955; subordinate encampments, 8,977; Rebekah lodges, 7,338 men and 15,882 women; Patriarchs Militant, 907. The encampment branch of the order showed good work for the year. This branch confers a higher degree, maintains its own lodge and grand lodge system, but merges with the regular lodge system in the sovereign Grand Lodge.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE —NEXT SUNDAY 8:15— WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. THE RUSSIAN PIANIST. Management of Daniel Frohman. and CHARLOTTE MACONDA, Soprano. Seats at Opera House & Hotels & Ditson's.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL. Matinées, Wed., Sat., & Election, 2.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Many Absentees Noted as Result of Severe Games.

LINE-UPS MATERIALLY CHANGED

Gordon Brown Joins the Yale Coaches—Daly Will Not Play with West Point on Saturday.

Evidence of the severity of the football games of last Saturday was furnished by the number of men who were absent from the practice of the leading teams yesterday. At Harvard there were five absentees, at Yale seven, at Columbia one, and at Princeton practically the entire 'Varsity team failed to appear for practice. Efforts to remedy weaknesses shown by Saturday's contests were responsible for a number of changes in line-up, particularly at Yale.

At Columbia Coach Morley gave much time to coaching the ends, putting every possible man at the place. Their work, however, was no more satisfactory than usual. A good bit of time was also devoted to trying Goodman, Duell, and Fisher at punting, because of Smith's poor kicking on Saturday. All of the regular 'Varsity players, with the exception of Erb, were at work, and few of the men show any injuries, with the exception of Weekes and Smith, who are slightly lame.

The Columbia game stiffened up the Princeton team so badly that only a few of the 'Varsity men were in uniform yesterday, and the first set of substitutes lined up against the scrub for practice. The scrub used the Cornell style of play and pushed the ball down the field at a fast rate, but the line strengthened and prevented a touch-down. Tooker was in Capt. Davis's place, and played a fast game.

Burke's injury on Saturday leaves only one man for quarter back; Vetterlein is the only candidate of any ability on the squad and his work is very erratic. Keith, a freshman team half back, was quarter back on the scrub, and made several brilliant runs on punts. He is a splendid dodger and hurdler, but is too light for the 'Varsity. Delaney and R. McClave were in Kafer's place at full back.

There was a general shake-up in the Yale team yesterday, several important changes being made. Shevlin, the freshman, who had just been made 'Varsity left tackle, was put at right end, and Coffin, the regular end, was dropped. Hamlin, 'Varsity tackle last year and substitute guard this year, went to 'Varsity centre, where he will be a substitute for Holt. Kinney, the freshman guard, played in Shevlin's place at left tackle. Scott, substitute end, took left half back, and Hinkle, half back, went to scrub right tackle. Gordon Brown, Captain and guard of the 1900 eleven, joined the Yale coaching staff yesterday and will remain two weeks, giving all of his time to the team, and thus allowing Swan to take care of the ends. Rafferty, last year's end, was out for the first time, and played a few moments. If he is in condition Rafferty should make one of the ends this year, as his work last season was first class. Glass, Goss, Hogan, Holt, Metcalf, Farmer, and Chadwick did not play on account of the heavy game Saturday.

Harvard began her secret practice yesterday on Soldiers Field with C. Marshall, Bowditch, King, Graydon, and Capt. Keenan all out of the line to recuperate from their struggle in the Brown game Saturday. None of them is injured, however, and to-day will probably see the entire 'Varsity eleven together. Particular attention was paid to the linemen yesterday, and considerable time was also devoted in rehearsing the new formations which the team has recently learned. Lindsay, the star half back, who has been laid up for some time on account of injuries, was in at left half back on the 'Varsity, with Putnam, who came out for the first time last week, as his running mate. Crocker, a new man, was in at end in the place of Bowditch.

At Annapolis the midshipmen football team was excused from drill yesterday afternoon and had the benefit of two hours' practice after recitations. The slump of the team in Saturday's game which allowed Dickinson to score a victory has cast a slight gloom over the navy adherents. However, the team yesterday showed some improvement over last week's work. Doherty, W. F. Smith, and Halsey, who have been out of the game for several days on account of slight injuries, and Willson, who was hurt in the Dickinson contest, were out in their football clothes yesterday afternoon, but did not get into practice.

At West Point the cadets are preparing to give Yale a warm reception next Saturday, and the team practiced hard yesterday afternoon. Daly will not line up against Yale. His first appearance will be against Syracuse and he will train hard to be in shape for the tussle with Annapolis.

Numerous letters are being received at Washington by officers of the army and navy and by officials of the War and Navy Departments for tickets for the West Point-Annapolis football game, which will be played on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Nov. 29. It is supposed by many persons that all tickets for this annual game between the two National academies are distributed from Washington and that they are controlled by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. The belief also obtains that the game is an official function, and that therefore admissions may be secured through Senators and Representatives. The fact is the entire matter of distribution of tickets rests with the athletic associations of the two National schools and that of the University of Pennsylvania. Members of the West Point and Annapolis associations contribute the necessary funds to train the respective teams and to defray the expenses incidental to the annual game on Franklin Field.

In return for its courtesy in allowing the game to be played on its grounds, the University of Pennsylvania is given one-half of all the tickets of admission and one-half of the field is set apart for that institution. The other half is divided between the two academies. In the latter must be seated the members of the two cadet corps, some 500 in number. Tickets are furnished the cadets and the members of the two athletic associations, and a number are sent from West Point and Annapolis to members of the Cabinet and prominent officers of the army and navy. As the number sent to any one individual outside of Cabinet Ministers is rarely more than will accommodate the family of the recipient it will be seen that the chance for obtaining tickets from officers of the army and navy is very slim. A greater number of tickets are distributed at Philadelphia than from Washington. In consequence of the number of applications received at the War Department, announcement has been made that no tickets would be distributed from the department, and that all applications should be made to West Point and Annapolis. Last year the President attended the game, and it is expected he will attend this year's match.

W. AND L., 29; RICHMOND, 0.

LEXINGTON, Va. Oct. 27.—The annual football game between the teams of Washington and Lee University and Richmond College was won to-day by the former by the score of 29 to 0.

College and High School Football.

The schedule of football games to be played in the remaining part of the season at Washington Park, Fourth Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn, between college and high school teams, has been arranged with games set for seven days in November, a double event being set for Tuesday, Nov. 4. The schedule announced is as follows:

Nov. 1—2:30 P. M.—Polytechnic Institute vs. Polytechnic Preparatory.
Nov. 4—10:30 A. M.—New York University vs. Polytechnic Institute; 2:30 P. M.—Erasmus High School vs. Boys' High School.
Nov. 8—2:30 P. M.—Polytechnic Preparatory vs. St. Paul.
Nov. 15—2:30 P. M.—St. Paul vs. Boys' High School.
Nov. 19—2:30 P. M.—Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Erasmus High School.
Nov. 22—2:30 P. M.—Boys' High School vs. De Witt Clinton.
Nov. 27—2:30 P. M.—Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Boys' High School.

Emulator of William Tell Held.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 27.—Charles Meinel, who Saturday night accidentally shot and killed John Volkman during a performance in Thespian Hall, was held to-day by Coroner Gibson of Huntington for the Grand Jury in $500 bail on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Meinel waived examination. He appeared to be greatly affected. He had the sympathy of the residents here, and a purse is being raised for the benefit of his wife, who, it is said, has been sick and only recently left a hospital in which she was being treated.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

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NEW STORIES FOR CHILDREN

Delightful stories told by the robin, the butterfly, etc., to two little children. Beautifully illustrated, cover, type and pictures in tint and colors.

BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS Author of "Cardigan"

HARPER & BROTHERS Franklin Square, New York

SILVER SHOWER IN STREET.

Treasure-Laden Wheelbarrow Breaks Down in Trenton, but the Bank Messenger Is Not Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 27.—Three thousand dollars in silver coin broke down a wheelbarrow at State and Warren Streets, in the heart of the business district, early this morning.

Having no Clearing House, the banks here clear with messenger, and the First National Bank's messenger uses a wheelbarrow whenever coin is to be carried to a neighboring bank. This clearing house on one wheel went all to pieces as Abram R. Ford attempted to put it over a curbstone, and the coin went out of the bags in the road. Ford shrugged his shoulders and picked up the coin leisurely, while a crowd gathered.

"No thieves in Trenton," said Ford when asked why he did not hurry.

SEEK TO INDICT "HEALER."

Grand Jury to Consider Case of Lathrop and Esther Quimby's Parents.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 27.—The case of Esther Quimby, who died from diphtheria under Christian Science treatment, will be submitted to the Grand Jury to-morrow. The child's parents and John Carroll Lathrop, the "healer," from New York, who attended her, are under bonds on charges of manslaughter.

The witnesses to appear against them at to-morrow's hearing will include the Health Officer, Dr. Birch, Dr. Newell, who assisted in the autopsy, and Coroner Banning. The sick folk still remaining in the Quimby home are so much better that Dr. Birch says he will raise the quarantine against the house before to-morrow.

MYSTERY IN FINDING OF BODY.

Corpse of ex-Steamship Agent Anderson Discovered in Chicago with Bullet Hole in Head.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The body of Nels Anderson, said to have been one of the best-known steamship men in the country, was found to-day in a clump of bushes on the Washington Park golf links by a passing policeman.

Mystery surrounds the case, as a bullet hole was discovered in the man's head, but no trace of any weapons could be found.

Anderson was at one time General Agent of the White Star Steamship Company, and was also at one time connected with the Atlantic Steamship Company. His home was in Chicago.

TO TEST THE OLEO LAW.

Suit Will Be Brought Against Dealers in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—A test case to establish the validity of the law passed by Congress last May imposing a tax on colored oleomargarine, with a penalty of $50 for each dealer who handles oleomargarine unless it is branded as such, will be filed in the United States Court in Cincinnati by District Attorney W. L. Bundey shortly. He will proceed against dealers, who, it is said, are openly violating the law.

The test will be on a mixture of half butter and half oleo, made by the Ohio Butterine Company, which has retained Judge Outcalt to defend the suit.

STUDENTS ON A STRIKE.

Trouble in Michigan Agricultural College Grows Out of a Rush.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 27.—The students at the Michigan Agricultural College, numbering about a thousand, went on strike to-day owing to the suspension of seventeen of their number for participation in a freshman-sophomore rush ten days ago. No classes were held this afternoon.

Two years ago, when one student left college permanently injured as the result of a "rush," the Faculty issued an edict forbidding such affairs in the future.

Resolutions were drawn up at a mass meeting of the students in the chapel at noon to-day demanding reinstatement of the suspended students, but the committee that presented the resolution to President Snyder was informed that the Faculty meant to stand firm in its position.

Ovation to President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—When President Wilson made his first appearance since his inauguration in a lecture room this morning the 376 students, who compose his class, gave him a rousing reception. Cheer followed cheer for at least five minutes. As soon as quiet was restored Dr. Wilson laughingly remarked: "Had I anticipated this I would have brought my inaugural address with me." He then went on with his lecture.

Relics of the Mesozoic Age Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 27.—Some very valuable relics of the mesozoic age have just been unearthed near Sutton, Neb. Among the specimens were a large number of cretaceous oysters which were found at a depth of 450 feet. The specimens have been carefully boxed and will be immediately shipped to the State Museum at Lincoln. A large party from the University of Nebraska will leave at once for the scene of these finds and conduct further explorations.

St. Louis Fair President Here.

Ex-Gov. D. R. Francis of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, arrived in this city yesterday, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. It was reported that Mr. Francis had come to confer with A. G. Spalding, Chairman of the Olympian Games Committee, as to the conflict of dates between the Olympian games, which are to be held in Chicago, and the athletic championship events, which are to be a feature of the fair. He said, however, that such was not the purpose of his visit.

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If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Special" Assorted	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-me-nots"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 35c. and 60c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

Autumn days and fashionable neckties require that a tab collar be worn. This shape with square cornered tabs is proper.

Cluett "Cantab" 25c;
Arrow "Cantab" 15c.

Wear Cluett or Monarch shirts with these collars to get the best satisfaction. One name in everything.

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Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to your Glasses, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor failing; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. E. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,000—18th.

STRAIN OF A WALTZ VOICED IN COURT

Walter Damrosch Desired to Hum Selections from Masters.

Conclusion of the Testimony in Victor Herbert's Suit for Damages—One Lawyer Sang In His Address.

After Justice Truax had refused to allow Walter Damrosch to hum classical airs on the witness stand yesterday in the damage suit of Victor Herbert against a musical magazine, one of the lawyers, Gilbert Ray Hawes, raised his voice in song in summing up the testimony. The spectators giggled so audibly that the Justice and the court officers rapped loudly for silence.

"Could any one of us read Tennyson without knowing whose beautiful lines we were reading?" Mr. Hawes asked at the beginning of his address. "Of course we couldn't. And it's the same way with music. If an expert musician hears an air he knows immediately whether the air is original or whether it is stolen from an old master."

He was arguing along the line that the defense had put forward ever since the suit was begun—that the editorial to which Mr. Herbert objected was justified by the fact that the composer was a plagiarist. The effort was to show that several witnesses, who had testified to the unoriginality of Herbert's music, were capable of declaring whether Herbert's melodies were copied from great musical compositions of the past.

"When we read 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,'" he continued, "do we not know at once whose it is? Those words, 'Rode the six hundred,' were inspired; they were not written to order, or under contract. We know who wrote them at the first hearing. And so it is when we hear a bar of music. Listen!"

Pausing for a moment, the lawyer assumed the attitude of an orchestra leader, traced a curve in the air with a wave of his hand, raised his chin, and leaned over toward the jurymen.

"La la la, la la, la la!" he sang. "Do not all of us know that is a strain of Strauss's famous waltz?"

The laughter of the audience having ceased, Mr. Hawes proceeded with his address. He sang no more.

Mr. Herbert's lawyer, in summing up, attacked Mr. Blumenberg, editor of the defendant magazine. It was not that the editor cared for old masters, he said, but that he wanted money. The assertion was greeted with applause from a score or more musical people, including several women, and Justice Truax cried:

"Clear the courtroom!"

The officer compelled all who had been standing to leave the room, and those who were seated did not interrupt the case any further.

Walter Damrosch was on the stand early in the day. He contradicted the assertions of most of the defendant's witnesses. When the questions and answers became technical he turned to the Justice and offered to him several selections from great masters and from Herbert, in order to show that the latter was not a plagiarist, but the Justice sustained an objection. The witness said Herbert's music was original and distinctly individual. He was asked if any part of "The Wizard of the Nile," as testified by another witness, had been taken bodily from Offenbach's "Parquerette."

"Not one line," was the answer.

"Is there any similarity between Herbert's 'Serenade' and Witt's 'Grace O'Moore'?"

"The first three notes are similar, but that is the only likeness, and such a similarity occurs thousands of times."

In regard to the assertion that a certain part of Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" had been copied by Herbert, Mr. Damrosch, after examining the music, said there had been no copying.

"How near is it like Beethoven's music?" was asked.

"Not within a mile," he replied.

Alfred J. Goodrich had testified that the two pieces are alike.

Mr. Damrosch said it was untrue that the old masters had never written music to order for money.

"Mozart," he said, "wrote his 'Magic Flute' to order for a theatrical manager of Vienna, and the 'Requiem' was written to order for an Austrian nobleman."

He was asked about the contention of the defendant that the acceptance of music by the street organ grinders was a test of the music's popularity.

"Must I answer that question?" he appealed to the court. The Justice replied affirmatively, and the reply was, "Certainly not."

Mr. Damrosch concluded his testimony by saying he considered Mr. Herbert an excellent musician and an excellent composer.

Mr. Herbert, who was recalled, denied having plagiarized anybody's music. Julian Edwards, composer, upheld Mr. Damrosch's point of view, as did Henry Hadley, who won the Paderewski prize for symphony last year. Herman Perley, musical conductor, was another witness for Herbert, and Otto Weyl, who is connected with the plaintiff's publishers, testified that he had heard the editor of the magazine speak in praise of Mr. Herbert.

Justice Truax will charge the jury this morning. Mr. Herbert demands $50,000 damages.

ASKS CHURCHES TO CONFER ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

General Call Issued by Society of Friends for Meeting to be Held in Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—The five years' meeting of the Society of Friends to-day at their closing session issued the following call to all the Christian churches:

To the Various Christian Bodies in the United States:

Dear Brethren in Christ: We are confident in the belief that the consensus of opinion of the professing Christians of our land is opposed to the evils of the liquor traffic, and we find a want of co-operation in practical effort to give effect to this opposition because none of the propositions heretofore made has met the approval of the general judgment of Christian people. We recognize that this is the case in our own body, and we believe it is likewise true of others.

As a result, the Church exerts far less influence than it should to prevent the evils produced by the great cause of poverty and crime, and which, also, is a most serious obstacle to the spread of the Gospel.

We are deeply impressed with the conviction that an earnest effort should be made to ascertain in what way Christians can exert a united influence in this cause, and by what means they may work together. Upon what proposition can we obtain a practical agreement? We frankly confess that we are not competent to solve the problem, but we believe that by united inquiry and a prayerful seeking for Divine enlightenment, with a willingness to approach the subject with an open mind, the united Church may find a way by which we can serve the cause of Christ and the good of mankind in seeking the ultimate elimination of this stupendous evil.

We therefore invite the governing bodies of the various denominations of Christians in the United States to appoint delegates to represent them in a conference to be held in the City of Washington, to begin on the second Wednesday of March, in the year 1906.

The decisions of this conference should be reached only in practical unanimity, and therefore, it is unnecessary to indicate any limit to the proposed representation.

We issue this invitation with an humble realization of the smallness of our body, as compared with many others, but we do it under a deep sense that this duty has been laid upon us, and that God will use the proposed instrumentality for the accomplishment of great good to mankind, and for the glory of His name.

Believing that this proposition will meet with your approval and practical co-operation, we have appointed James Wood of Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Rufus M. Jones, Haverford, Penn.; Timothy Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; Benjamin F. Trueblood, Boston, Mass., and Edmund Stanley, Wichita, Kan., with one additional delegate from each of eleven yearly meetings, to represent us at the conference.

In the faith and love of Jesus Christ, we are your friends. EDMUND STANLEY,
Presiding Clerk.
ELLWOOD C. ELLIS, Recording Clerk.
(Signed by direction of the meeting.)

Municipal Ordinances Approved.

Mayor Low yesterday approved or allowed his approval because of failure to disapprove several acts of the Board of Aldermen. One of these was for an appropriation of $22,500 to increase the facilities for the treatment of contagious diseases in Brooklyn; for one of $31,000 for public baths in Manhattan; for the widening of Fourth Avenue at Eighth Street, and to permit Fire Commissioner Sturgis to purchase coal to the amount of $36,000 without advertising. Others had reference to the late coal strike, calling for special sessions of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Arrivals from foreign parts and elsewhere were numerous yesterday. The return of William C. Whitney and his party from a few weeks' shooting abroad was an incident. In the party were Mrs. Thomas Hastings and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea. Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas, who is to make her formal début this Winter, were also on the Celtic, and with them were Dr. J. W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe. They and Mrs. Douglas and Miss Douglas had been guests of J. Pierpont Morgan on the Corsair earlier in the season. Among the passengers on the Celtic was Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester. Mrs. Yznaga was visiting her grandson, the Duke of Manchester, when her first great-grandson was born. She will remain a short time in New York, pay a brief visit to her old friend Miss Leary, and then return to Ravenswood, her Louisiana plantation home.

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Mrs. Valentine A. Blacque, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. W. H. Bliss and the Misses Barnes, Mrs. D. Willis James, Lady Bowyer, Charles S. Carstairs, H. Yale Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. James Logan Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. John Gill, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Brown of Baltimore were on the Celtic. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Miss Townsend, and H. K. Thaw were on the Philadelphia.

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At the marriage on Nov. 25, in Grace Church, of Miss Julia Seymour Clark and Horace Chase Stebbins, the bridesmaids are to be Miss Gertrude Sard of Albany, whose engagement to George C. Clark, Jr., a brother of Miss Clark, was announced a short time since, and Miss Marion Clark, a sister of the bride. Miss Edith G. Clark will be the maid of honor. George C. Clark, Jr., Walter L. Cutting, Winfield S. Hoyt, Sherman Day, George Wrenn, Ernest R. Adee, and George L. Batcheller have been asked to serve as ushers, and Andrew C. Sage to serve as best man.

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Consul General F. Leopold Schmidt and Mrs. Schmidt, who, with their invalid son, Bache Schmidt, spent the Summer at the Munde cottage at Southampton, will return at the end of the week to their town house, 54 East Seventy-fifth Street. Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., and her daughter, Miss M. P. Schmidt, will be with them.

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Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, and Thomas C. Jenkins, son of George C. Jenkins of Baltimore, are to be married at noon on Monday Jan. 26 in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Archbishop Farley and Bishop Donohue. Miss Bertha King Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, and Miss Gertrude Brown, daughter of Lewis M. Brown, will be the bridesmaids. Ral Parr of Baltimore will be Mr. Jenkins's best man.

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The large house party which was given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Madison is ended. Among the guests were J. J. Van Alen, Miss Knowlton, Miss Bryce, Ogden Bishop, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, and others. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould also had a house party at Georgian Court, and the famous shooting party at Shelburne Farms came to an end.

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On the same day that the death of Mrs. Auchincloss was announced there passed away another old New Yorker, Mr. William Winthrop Parkin. Mr. Parkin lived for many years in the old family mansion, 49 Fifth Avenue. About ten years ago the house was arranged for apartments, and was one of the first houses of that kind in lower Fifth Avenue. Mrs. William Whitlock, the Misses Parkin and William Parkin were among his children, and he was related to Mrs. H. Grenville Parkin and Mrs. Charles A. Dana. Mr. Parkin was a member of the Century Club.

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The engagement of Lucy Kean, the second daughter of Mrs. John Kean, the sister of Senator John Kean of New Jersey, to Baron Gevers, the Minister from the Netherlands, is announced at Washington. Baron Gevers's mother was Miss Catherine Wright, the daughter of Senator William Wright.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have taken the Prescott Butler residence, 22 Park Avenue, for the Winter. This is a very large house, extremely well adapted for entertaining. Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Miss Butler will remain abroad this Winter. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet will keep their Newport house open until Nov. 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, who are at their hme at Delaware Lake, will open their town house in a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will come to town this week.

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Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Neilson are at their residence, 100 Fifth Avenue. They will not return to Lenox this season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis are expected in New York at the end of the week, when they will open their town house, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis have been Summer residents of Lenox for so long a time that much surprise is expressed at their determination to build at Newport. Mr. Sturgis has been negotiating for property there near that of Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 27.—Alwin Ball, Jr., of New York has purchased from Mrs. Edwin Booth Grossman, daughter of Edwin Booth, the latter's country seat, Boothden. This estate is located about five miles from Newport, in Middletown, and includes 9¾ acres, with a dwelling and bungalow attached, stable, and boathouse. The estate was occupied last Summer by James L. Kernochan, and in former years by J. De Wolf Cutting. It had not been occupied by any member of the Booth family since the death of the tragedian.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen will close their cottage to-morrow and return to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has closed her villa, Ochre Court, and gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard closed Whitehall and went to New York to-day. They will soon sail for Europe.

Mrs. E. M. Baylies, who has been visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, has returned to New York.

Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce have returned from Washington.

Henry A. C. Taylor has gone West on an extended tour.

The Misses Brice, daughters of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, have closed the cottage which they have been occupying during the past Summer, and returned to New York.

Mrs. Randolph, wife of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Army, and Miss Randolph, who have been visiting relatives here, have returned to Washington.

TO LOCK COURT TELEPHONES.

Magistrates Find That Some Persons Unknown Call Up Saratoga and Sheepshead Bay.

At the meeting of the Board of City Magistrates last night at the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, Magistrate Deuel suggested the formation of four standing committees, to be upon Blanks and Forms, Buildings and Repairs, Rules and Discipline, and Legislation. The suggestion met with favor, and action will be taken at the next meeting.

Magistrate Deuel then said that he had held up the bill for the telephone service at the police courts on account of unreasonable calls at the Centre Street, the Essex Market, the Yorkville, and the Morrisania Courts. At the Essex Market Court the bill showed, for instance, two calls of Saratoga—one charged at $8, the other at $6. The calls were between Aug. 1 and 15. Magistrate Barlow said he was at that court at that time—but he was not responsible for the Saratoga calls. Another bill in another court showed several calls of Sheepshead Bay. It was agreed that hereafter the telephones are to be placed in booths, and keys kept by the Magistrates and clerks.

HENRY A. EVERETT RESIGNS.

Retires from the Presidency of the Federal and Cuyahoga Telephone Companies.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—Henry A. Everett of the Everett-Moore syndicate to-day resigned the Presidency of the Federal Telephone Company, and also of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company of this city. He is succeeded in both companies by Frederick S. Dickson of New Jersey, who is connected with the Roebling Company of New Jersey.

The Federal controls a large number of local companies in Ohio and also the United States, (long distance.)

The change, it is said, means that independent telephone interests in this and adjacent States will be greatly extended. It is understood that at least $1,000,000 will be devoted to developing the various telephone properties.

Mr. Everett, it is said, will continue as a Director in the Federal Telephone Company.

HOWARD ASYLUM CHANGES.

Controller Grout's Threat to Withdraw Support Results in New Trustees Being Chosen.

A complete change in the management of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn has been made as a result of an investigation by Controller Grout into alleged irregularities in the administration of the affairs of the institution, which is at Troy Avenue and Dean Street. The Controller threatened to withdraw city support of the asylum if a change of management was not immediately made. On Saturday last the old Trustees resigned and a new board, with the following members, was organized:

The Rev. Charles L. Goodell,
The Rev. Arthur W. Byrt,
The Rev. John A. Billingsley,
The Rev. S. Giffard Nelson,
The Rev. L. Joseph Brown,
The Rev. A. J. Henry,
The Rev. M. C. Brooks,
The Rev. F. M. Jacobs,
The Rev. H. G. Miller,
Prof. C. A. Dorsey,
R. M. Whiting.

Dr. Nelson, who is pastor of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer, has been made Chairman of the board.

The investigation into the affairs of the asylum was begun when reports of irregularities and mismanagement reached the pastors of local Methodist churches contributing to the support of the institution. At the September meeting of the Brooklyn Church Society a committee, with the Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, as Chairman, was appointed to look into the matter. While that committee was pursuing its inquiry Controller Grout sent two experts to examine the accounts of the asylum.

The new Board of Trustees has already started in to completely reorganize the affairs of the institution, which shelters about 150 colored orphans. When the Controller has completed his investigations he will make a special detailed report to the Board of Estimate.

Automobile Owner and Operator Fined.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Henry L. Blum of the Alexander Dye Works of Lodi and the operator of his automobile, C. Anderson, were fined $500 each by Judge Zabriskie to-day. The charge was that of maintaining a nuisance. On May 20 last the automobile caused the death of Richard Heuches, a gardener on the farm of Mrs. Mary Poor, widow of President Poor of the Park National Bank of New York. Heuches's horse, attached to a grass-cutter, was frightened by the automobile, and when it ran away the gardener was thrown off.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something new in the way of wall decorations are the large panels of beautiful Japanese embroideries. These are all good in design and coloring, and some of the best, showing artistically done faces, are particularly fine. All are about the same size, and range in price from $1.50 to $35 for the less expensive, while a few of the better panels will cost as much as $60. The panels are all edged with a bright red.

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All sorts and kinds of boxes are to be found in the colored and embossed Japanese leather. There are collar and handkerchief boxes, and, this is something quite new, playing card boxes with the cards in them, having Japanese designs upon the backs.

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There are clocks of all kinds and sizes, covered with the leather, from the tiny traveling clock to the larger shelf clock. One of the prettiest of these has a little pagoda-shaped top.

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Charming things and very smart are three-quarter length evening coats in Japanese embroidery.

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Woolen waist patterns in plain colors with border trimming in Oriental effect, some of them delightful, cost $3.25 for three-yard patterns and $4.25 for three-and-a-half-yard patterns. Made-up bodices of the material are $12.50.

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In draperies for the window, in laces and in waists made up with them one sees the raised petals in the flower design, and they are beautiful. One very pretty white crepe de chine waist is made with cream lace of this design. The yoke and top of the sleeves of the waist are formed of folds and fagoting, and below the yoke and sleeve tops are bands of the lace, the flowers showing separate, raised petals. The lower part of the bodice is of the tucked crepe de chine, the sleeve is tucked to the elbow, from where it puffs out full and is gathered into cuffs of the fagoting-joined bands. The stock is also formed of these bands. Altogether it is an unusually attractive waist.

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For head and corsage ornament there are flowers in the deep yellow and burnt orange, which is the richest of the season's colors. For the hair there is one chrysanthemum of the burnt orange with a few frosted maidenhair fern leaves and looped grasses. There are one yellow and two burnt orange chrysanthemums, with the grass and fern for the corsage ornament. That for the hair is held by a shell hairpin. The chrysanthemums are small.

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Baby ribbon chrysanthemums are made in bright orange, white, pink and pale blue, and set upon chrysanthemum leaves. They are remarkably natural in effect.

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Upon the back of a bronze elephant is set a small bell in Japanese silver, with a stork for a push button. There is a pretty tone to the bell, which costs $1.50. Others have the bell on the back of what may be intended for a stork, though it has rather more the appearance of a large duck. This is of silver, like the bell, and the price is the same as the bell in the other design.

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Small silver plates for the toilet table have what looks to be a handled pincushion standing in them. They are not, however, for the plate is a holder for a chamois-covered powder puff.

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Simple and very pretty is a long, pale blue cloth cloak, lined with gray and white squirrel skin, with a plain gray turnover collar of the squirrel.

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A not very long coat of gray and white squirrel has a turnover collar and deep cuffs of white silk, trimmed with a gray and white galoon.

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A pale blue gown has an effective trimming of black lace. The skirt of the gown is tucked, with open seams joined by fagoting in black between the clusters of tucks, which run lengthwise. The black lace is in the form of large wheels, at least a foot in diameter. One of these is set on either side of the front panel at the lower edge of the skirt. Another is set on at the top of the bodice, forming a plastron and running up into the collar.

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For the woman in mourning there are bags made of black crepe, set in frames of either perfectly plain or simply ornamented gun metal. These bags come in the chatelaine as well as in the wrist bags.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Piano, Song and Harp Recital

In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store

(On the Fifth Floor) This Afternoon, 2 to 4.

ARTISTS:

Master Gilbert Holdsworth, Leading Soprano, Westminster Abbey
Miss Helen Beatrice Reed . . . . . Harpist
Miss Lillian Jeffreys . . . . . Pianiste
Signor Manuel Garcia . . . . . Operatic Baritone

Program for To-day, This Afternoon 2 to 4.

1. Gondoliera . . . . . Liszt
MISS LILLIAN JEFFREYS.
2. Song of the Toreador (from "Carmen") . . . Bizet
SIGNOR MANUEL GARCIA.
3. Mazurka in E flat minor . . . . . Schmecker
MISS HELEN BEATRICE REED.
4. Cherry Ripe . . . . . Horn
MASTER GILBERT HOLDSWORTH.
5. Novelette . . . . . Schumann
MISS LILLIAN JEFFREYS.
6. Infelice . . . . . Verdi
SIGNOR MANUEL GARCIA.
7. Evening Star (from Tannhauser) . . . . . Wagner
MISS HELEN BEATRICE REED.
8. Killarney . . . . . Balfe
MASTER GILBERT HOLDSWORTH.
9. Barcarolle . . . . . Rubinstein
MISS LILLIAN JEFFREYS.
10. Parais a la Fenetre . . . . . Grieg
SIGNOR MANUEL GARCIA.
11. Welsh Air . . . . . Oberthuer
MISS HELEN BEATRICE REED.
12. (a) Wreath of Roses . . . . .
(b) The Bird and the Rose . . . . . Horrocks
MASTER GILBERT HOLDSWORTH.

Formal Opening Days This Week

of the New and Enlarged Departments of Women's Muslin Underwear, Wrappers, Tea Gowns, Lounging Robes, Petticoats and Infants' Wear.

IT is, as we said, "AN OCCASION OF UTMOST INTEREST."

Crowds began to flock to the Second Floor as soon as the doors opened yesterday morning, and when the store closed it ended a day of extraordinary activity.

These great Departments, with their many lines of merchandise, bright, cheerful salespeople and prompt service, present an inspiring picture.

THE EVENT IS MADE DOUBLY IMPORTANT by the vastness of the stocks and the particular attractiveness of the prices.

Women's Cambric Underwear,

More Fine Garments To-day at 98c.

Doesn't seem possible. Yet it's true.

WHITE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS. They were made to be sold at $1.50. But a well-known manufacturer produced more than he had intended, and to lessen his stock took an unusual sacrifice. We saw the opportunity for an attractive special sale and purchased the Petticoats.

Cut extra full, deep lawn flounce, with fancy shirred and tucked ruffle. Specially priced at **98c**

WOMEN'S WHITE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS; wide lawn flounce, with ruffle of handsome embroidery; cambric dust ruffle. Usually priced at $1.69; special To-day, at **1.25**

(Second Floor, East of Centre.)

Women's Moreen Petticoats

At Unusual Prices.

Two specials for To-day that will intensify the interest in this big series of Special Introductory Sales.

BLACK MOREEN PETTICOATS, wide umbrella flounce; new flare ruffle; also in Heliotrope, Red and Old Rose, **2.95**

BLACK MOREEN PETTICOATS; fitted yoke; deep plaited umbrella flounce; tucked ruffle; regular price $4.75. Special to-day, **3.95**

(Second Floor, East.)

English Worsted Suitings **69c** Per Yard.

The Regular $1.50 Grade.

Full 50 inches wide, in the very choicest of neat designs, checks and stripes, in the newest and prettiest color combinations, such as green and blue, red and gray, Oxford and black, and many others.

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Purest Quality—Lowest Prices.

New packing, solid red ripe TOMATOES, Jersey Duke Brand, 2-lb. can, **8c**

Limit 24 cans to a customer.

FIG TARTS or GUM MARSHMALLOW **11c** lb.

(Fourth Floor.)

The Boys' Store

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Boys' Suits, $3.50,

Sizes 3 to 19 years.

THE Greatest Sale OF Suits for All Mankind.

Every Taste Can Be Gratified.

The Men's Store

(MAIN FLOOR.)

Men's Suits, $11.00,

Sizes to fit all.

Mottoes and Favors.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, POULTRY, GAME and SI PERKINS, the New England farmer, all in

CANDY BOXES.

FRUITS, 10c. each to 30c. each.
VEGETABLES, 15c. each to 75c. each.
PUMPKINS, 30c. each.

MOTTO PAPERS.

FRINGED, 4c. package.
ROSE, 5c. package.
FRENCH, 10c. package.

MOTTO VERSES. 1c. sheet.

SNAPPING MOTTOES, with caps and favors, 7c. to $1 doz.

MEATS, BREADS AND ROLLS.

SI PERKINS, the farmer, each, 35
PAPER DOYLIES, 4c. doz. to 50c. doz.
PAPER NAPKINS, 12c. bd. to 55c. bd.

METAL DOLLS AND ANIMALS

For Hallowe'en, CAKES, special, dozen, 6
CHINA DOLLS; dozen, 12

CONFECTIONERY.

French Mixed, lb., 15 | American Mixed, lb., 9
Gum Drops, lb., 9 | Chocolate Creams, 15
Just what you want for Motto Papers.

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Blankets and Comforters Sale Continues a Great Event.

The crowds that thronged the Main Aisle all day yesterday proclaimed by their busy buying that another great sale is on, which will outdo the October event of last year.

And no wonder, when it is a golden opportunity to buy the leading products of the great mills

AT PRICES SO LOW AS TO MAKE THEM THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

COMFORTERS.

500 FULL SIZE FIGURED SILKOLINE COMFORTERS, filled with carded cotton; this sale, **79**

BLANKETS.

FULL SIZE WHITE FLEECE BLANKETS, extra heavy weight, combination Jacquard border, $1.85 grade; this sale, **1.39**

BLANKETS.

FULL SIZE ALL-WOOL SCARLET BLANKETS; extra size WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, with just enough cotton to prevent shrinkage; $5 grade; this sale, **3.95**

BED SPREADS.

FULL SIZE HEAVY CROCHET SPREADS, Marseilles patterns; $1.50 grade; this sale, **98**

FEATHER PILLOWS, in this sale at, each, 29c., 39c., 49c. and **59**

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

The practical way to achieve tariff reform is the election of Democratic Congressmen. An academic tariff reformer is of no use to the cause. The voters of this city and this State cannot be insensible to the influences which have wrought such a change in the public sentiment throughout the country in respect to the Republican policy of tariff protection and favoritism. The opportunity is before them to take a practical step with the rest of the country for a change in the tariff laws.

The Democratic candidates for Congress in the City of New York should have the support of the votes of all Democrats, all independents, and all Republicans who desire to make an end of Dingleyism. We make one exception. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, nominated in the Eighth District, should not be elected. His nomination was an insult even to that district, which makes no great pretensions to superfine political taste. It was an act of vileness surpassing even the customary indifference of his organization to decent public opinion. His election would be a defilement of the National Congress. Mr. LESSLER, his Republican opponent, has been a creditable Congressman, and ought to defeat the unspeakable SULLIVAN.

In the other Congressional districts there is no good reason why the advocates of tariff reform should not support the candidates of the party. It is only from Democrats, be it remembered, that anything but hostility to tariff reform can be expected.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS LEADER.

The death of Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON recalls vividly the earlier stages of the "movement" to which she devoted so much of her remarkable energy and talents for so many years. Measured by what she and her fellow-leaders aimed at, its success cannot be said to have been great. Measured by the change in the conditions which existed at the time their efforts were begun certainly much has been accomplished, though it is open to question how far their extremer views may have promoted or hindered the change.

The general purposes to which Mrs. STANTON attached the greatest importance were equal opportunities for education, equal property rights for women, and equal right of suffrage. She also advocated more liberal divorce laws to protect women against what she regarded as essential wrongs, but her views in this direction were untinged by that tendency to license which is only too marked among some with whom she worked. She sought equality in the obligations of marriage rather than release from them for either party. Regarding the first two of the purposes above referred to, it is not easy for those not familiar with the history of legislation and of public opinion to realize how great is the change that has taken place in the sixty years that Mrs. STANTON was active in the field of reform. When her father told her at fifteen that there was no college open to girls in this country where she could get the education her brothers would have he might have added that there was no school where girls could get anything like that education. It was not merely that they could not get it where their brothers got it; they could not get it at all. To-day it is relatively easy for any intelligent and resolute girl to get just as good schooling as her brothers, and without the remotest risk of sinking in the estimation of either men or women. That is a very great and a very wholesome change.

That which has come about in regard to the property right of women is even more marked, and on the whole is as wholesome, though their present position is perhaps rather one of superiority than of equality. What a woman possesses at the time of marriage and what she may earn after marriage now is hers to dispose of as her wish or her conscience may determine. According to the letter of the law she is not held to the use of her property for the support of the common family, but her sense of duty in this regard does not, as a rule, require either enlightenment or compulsion from the statutes. What she has gained is the legal right to protect herself and her children from an abuse of the man's power which was in fact only too frequent. Probably the happiness of the marriage relation so far as it is involved in the treatment of money matters has been increased rather than interfered with by the change in the law. The males of the species are quite as human as the females and are more apt to win by kindness and fairness when they are not allowed harsher means. That is true of their relations with each other, and it is just as true in their relations with their families.

The equal right of suffrage for which Mrs. STANTON and her co-workers labored so assiduously has not been greatly advanced. The chief obstacle to its progress has been the indifference or hostility of the women as a class. This is shown not only by the relative paucity of open advocates of the "cause" among women, but even more strikingly by their almost complete failure to use the right of suffrage where it has been in part open to them. In the small States of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming they have entire equality of suffrage, and reports are conflicting as to the extent to which they vote. But there are nearly a score of States in which they have the right to vote in regard to certain matters of taxation, and in the election of school officers, but it is generally agreed that their vote is practically a negligible quantity. On the other hand, the share of women in works of charity, education, and reform has steadily increased, and wholly without reference to the views of the workers as to the rights of women.

Of Mrs. STANTON'S personal part in the agitation to which she was all her life devoted, it is especially to be noted that it involved no abandonment and no neglect of the field which is usually held to be strictly that of woman. She was a wife, a mother, a woman of rare social gifts, much beloved, and everywhere respected in proportion as she was known.

THE TAXATION OF EMERGENCY COAL

It is perhaps fortunate that just on the eve of a Congressional election the country should have had as instructive an object lesson in the practical operations of "protection for its own sake" as will be afforded by the collection of duties on the cargoes of the sixty vessels, more or less, which are on their way here or under charter with coal for this market. The quantity represented is probably not far from 350,000 tons, and while it is not probable that much, if any, of this coal would have been ordered had the early termination of the anthracite strike been anticipated, it is quite certain that the condition of the coal market at the moment is such that every pound of it will be needed and that it will all be consumed before normal conditions in the domestic coal trade are restored.

The tax on this coal, levied for purposes of protection, will amount to something like $234,500, which is so much added to the cost of heat and power in this country and cannot possibly benefit domestic coal miners at a time when they are unable to mine and distribute as much coal as the industries of the country demand. The Government does not need the money for any purpose, and would not collect it for any other reason than that the law so prescribes. It will show great temerity on the part of a candidate for Congress, in the present temper of the American people, to justify this tax on economic grounds; still more to defend it as part of the protective system. A few months ago the whole question might have been waved aside as of no consequence one way or the other, in view of the fact that there are no developed foreign fields from which coal could be drawn in quantities great enough to amount to anything in profitable competition with the output of mine owners who were planning the capture of Great Britain's export trade in coal, and already boasted of having secured a stable foothold in the Mediterranean markets. We were then assured that the extent, variety, and geographical distribution of the coal areas of this country made it the natural source of supply for the fuel of the world, besides giving domestic consumers an important advantage over those of any less favored country in cheap heat and power. But the events of the past half year have shown very clearly that conditions may arise even here which make the duty on coal a burdensome and iniquitous tax, and that no economic wrong is safely negligible, however little importance may seem to attach to it under what are considered normal conditions. Even the President of the United States did not know that anthracite coal was not on the free list and that the effort to put it there was nullified by the clause restricting free importation to coal containing a higher percentage of fixed carbon than is found in any mineral fuel which could take advantage of it. Everybody knows it now, and everybody has found it out at the time when the knowledge can be used to best advantage.

PRINCETON'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Viewed purely as a spectacle, the formal installation of the new President of Princeton was highly impressive. We have been greatly elaborating what may be called the ritual of academic festivals within the past decade or two, and the old-fashioned "commencement" in the village church, with its bleakness and austerity of procedure and surrounding, has come to look very old-fashioned, indeed. According to the quotation which Mr. CLEVELAND happily made from the report of the inauguration of Princeton College the installation of the President of the university was conducted with exercises "whose external solemnity and decorum tend to please even the unlearned."

But that is a poor academic festival of which the ritual surpasses the intellectual interest. And the address of the new President was very easily the most attractive and the most memorable part of the "exercises." There is no head of an American college or an American university, and there never has been one, to whom the inaugural address of President WILSON would not have done credit, both from an intellectual and from a literary point of view. It was as largely conceived as it was admirably expressed. Prof. WILSON'S historical address, at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton, was recognized as one of the memorable features of the occasion. But the orator was in a position of less freedom and greater responsibility than when, as a newly elected President, it devolved upon him to define the function of a university in the modern world, and by consequence to indicate the policy upon which his rich inheritance was to be administered.

Beginning with the description of the twofold task of the university, "the production of a great body of informed and thoughtful men, and the production of a small body of trained scholars and investigators," the new President went on to sketch the idea of an American university in an address which attested the preparation of a long and ripe meditation, and which no American scholar can afford to disregard.

Doubtless the new President of Princeton, in following out the lines he has laid down, will draw upon himself the extremists of both "schools" in education. But one of the points in his address which the student "not addicted to swearing to the words of any master" will most admire, is that it is at once, and in the best sense, so conservative and so progressive. One thing there is in it still more admirable, and that is the orator's conception of a university as always, and in the first place, an instrument of public service, and his consequent conception of it as an institution always kept "close to the people," and immediately helpful to their needs. In President WILSON'S scheme of a university there is place for specialists, but no place either for monks or for mandarins.

OLD CITY MARKETS.

There is nothing new or startling in the discovery of Chief Engineer MCLEAN of the Finance Department that several of the city markets are in a condition warranting their classification as public nuisances. They have been in that condition for a long time, and the efforts of the Health Department to condemn and reform them have been thwarted by the fact that they were the charge and responsibility of another department of the City Government. Now that the Controller has had his attention called to the fact that these old shacks, rotten throughout and swarming with microbes of every kind, are a disgrace to the city and a danger to the public health, something may be done about them.

When that point is reached it might be well to push the inquiry a little further and determine whether the city should maintain retail markets in competition with tradesmen renting stores. The wholesale market, where the farmers' wagons from the market garden districts of Long Island and New Jersey can supply the dealers, is a necessity, and of these there should be as many as are needed for the economical distribution of food. It may be found, however, that the retail market stall is not only unnecessary, but a substantial injustice to the store-renting citizen with whom the marketman competes on terms of unfair advantage.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The apparently sudden determination of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to make a four months' visit to South Africa is naturally taken by the Opposition press in England as a sign of considerable disquiet in the minds of the Ministers, who have a hard fight on hand in the House over the Education bill and will need Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S trenchant championship.

And undoubtedly the situation in South Africa is serious from several points of view, most, probably, from the bitterness that has shown itself between the Dutch and the English in Cape Colony. There is also a good deal of confusion in the Transvaal as to the settlement of the burghers on their farms, the colonization scheme for veterans of the war, and the resumption of work in the Rand. With all these and with other sources of difficulty Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can deal more satisfactorily after a personal investigation. He is deeply interested in the establishment of order and prosperity in South Africa, not only because that is the direct interest of the empire, but because the whole of his later political life has been devoted to the development of the "Greater Britain," of which at present South Africa is the most important and troublesome part. Whatever his errors at the start, there is no doubt that he strongly urged the favorable terms of settlement for the Boers; that he sincerely desired and hoped that they would result in peaceful development, and that he has staked his political future, to a great extent, upon success along those lines. His visit shows the importance he attaches to the matter, and no Minister could be selected who has a better chance to adjust it reasonably and efficiently.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES IN NEW JERSEY

The contest is exceedingly close in two of the Congressional districts of New Jersey, but with active, well-directed work the Democratic candidates may be expected to win.

In the Fifth District, composed of Morris, Union, and Warren Counties, Mr. DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, the Democratic nominee, has as his Republican opponent Congressman CHARLES N. FOWLER, who represents the Eighth District in the present Congress. Mr. FLANAGAN is a young man of fine ability and high character, whose people before him have been eminent lawyers and men of note. His Democracy may be judged from the fact that his platform is the National platform of 1892. Ex-President CLEVELAND, whose friendship he enjoys, is to make a speech for Mr. FLANAGAN on Thursday evening—the only political speech he has made in years. If Mr. FLANAGAN should be elected, his first term in Congress would very likely prove to be the beginning of a political career of usefulness and distinction. The district is considered to be close, with the chances favoring the Republican candidate. Mr. FLANAGAN is a tariff reformer. If the belief in the need of tariff reform has taken hold of the voters in his district, he will almost certainly be elected. He ought to be elected—his party needs men of his stamp in Congress.

In the Ninth District, which was created by the new apportionment, Mr. ALLAN BENNY is making a very active canvass against the Republican candidate, Mr. CARY. Last year the Republicans carried this district for Governor by 217 votes, and for State Senator by 1,010 votes.

Mr. BENNY is the present City Attorney of Bayonne. He has served in the Common Council of his city, and has been three times a member of the State Legislature. He has been a determined opponent of measures in which the lobby and the Republican majority of the New Jersey Legislature have united to confer undeserved favors upon corporations at the public cost. He is making a lively canvass upon the tariff issue. He attacks the policy of protection, which enables trusts to charge exorbitant prices to American consumers. He assails the evil of illegal freight discriminations and secret rebates, through which so many trusts have been built up and fortified. He is making an effort to show the voters of his district how they have been humbugged by the tariff. The cause of tariff reform would gain by the election of Mr. BENNY.

The danger of friction growing out of the summoning of Mr. MITCHELL, in his capacity as President of the United Mine Workers of America, before the Board of Arbitration, which was at one time threatened, seems to have been met very discreetly at the outset by restricting his counsel to the question of the scope of the inquiry, a point on which he is entirely competent to advise the Commissioners. A plan of operations and an itinerary are essential to anything like systematic work, and all in interest are agreed that the meetings for the taking of testimony shall be held in the coal regions, convenient to the mines. This leaves the question whether in the investigation of matters pertaining to the relations between the companies and their employés either MITCHELL or the Presidents or counsel of the coal roads are qualified as witnesses, to be decided when the occasion for deciding it shall arise. The commission is likely to be as discreet as it is fair minded and conscientious, and we are very sure that nothing will be done which will give either side to the controversy the moral right to withdraw from the arbitration on the ground that the terms of the mutual agreement have been violated or exceeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That often-mentioned superiority of the European over the American press as regards accuracy of statement and the avoidance of sensationalism is well illustrated by a dispatch which we find printed in a prominent place and under a large "head" in The Paris Messenger. This dispatch has a Washington date line—which gives it, of course, an authority at least semi-official—and reads as follows.

> The German Government is to have an organ of opinion in the United States. Count SECKENDORF, brother of the former Chamberlain to the late Empress FREDERICK, has taken over the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is to become the official organ of the embassy. The American editorial staff has been dismissed and is to be replaced by a German staff.

Our strong inclination to favor the maintenance and extension of Teutonic ideas, governmental, social, economic, and other, has often received appreciative recognition from our numerous readers of German origin or descent, but even they, we feel sure, will receive with confidence our solemn assurance that the information conveyed above contains—well, it contains a slight element of what can be described by no milder term than exaggeration. Far, far be it from us to deny the number or trustworthiness of these sources of information commanded by the Washington correspondent of The Paris Messenger, but in this particular instance either they have subjected his sense of humor to a cruel and excessive test or else he has misunderstood what they brought him. We have many near and dear neighbors, and it may be one of them that Count SECKENDORF has "taken over." If that is so, there is only one error in The Messenger's dispatch—an error in a proper name—and everybody knows how hard it is to get proper names right in dispatches that follow routes as long and circuitous as that between Washington and the office of The Paris Messenger.

—Having ourselves always used language of the utmost suavity and moderation in such few remarks about "Christian Science," its propagators and its followers, we are naturally much shocked to find that Dr. PARKHURST has employed terms in characterizing it and them that cannot fail to grieve the Eddyites deeply and to impose a lot of labor upon the press agents of the cult. In his sermon of last Sunday evening he referred to its revered leader as "a shrewd but conscienceless woman, who lies and knows she lies, (granting her to be of even ordinary intelligence,) but who finds in the roomy vacuity of her susceptible devotees easy space for the inlodgment of her astounding conglomerate of piety and puerility." The expression "lies and knows she lies" strikes us as slightly pleonastic, since unwitting misstatement is not lying at all, according to common definitions; but what causes us most anxiety in the passage quoted is the phrase "roomy vacuity." It's a good phrase, as a phrase—there's no doubt about that. Indeed, it is so good, so picturesque, so obviously accurate, that we fear it will stick in the memories of the scoffing multitude, and that its frequent repetition in the future will disturb the holy calm which it is the ambition of the "scientists" to preserve. And even that beautiful calm was treated with disrespect by the terrible Doctor. "It is," he said, "an idle, listless fumbling with the great realities, to carry ourselves toward them with that same sort of insipid disregard with which a drooling infant might be expected to survey the beauty of the earth or the sublimity of the heavens." Such talk as that is likely seriously to interfere with the business interests of Mrs. EDDY'S book agents, for their prosperity depends absolutely upon the willingness of clergymen and church people in general to continue the policy they have for the most part followed hitherto—the policy of kindly tolerance as toward a well-intentioned people who have gone slightly astray through a misunderstanding of certain texts. Had clergymen never taken this tone there would be no "Christian Science" to-day, and at least nine-tenths of its "healers" would be selling gold bricks and green goods. To some such occupations the majority of them will be forced to turn as the only alternative to work that comes within the limits of their intellectual capacities, if Dr. PARKHURST should have many clerical imitators on this particular topic, and can he with composure take such a responsibility upon his shoulders?

—A notable passage in the letter from the President of the International Association of Allied Metal Workers which we published yesterday was that in which he said—"when a strike takes place, we place pickets around the plant to protect the plant from friends and foes alike, and this precaution on our part has stood us in good stead. On more than one occasion we have prevented the employers or those in sympathy with them from willfully destroying property in order to get public sentiment away from the men and in favor of the company." That is a startling revelation as to the occupation of strike pickets, and if Mr. MULHOLLAND can conveniently give the details of specific cases in which employers or their sympathizers tried to influence public sentiment in the way he states, it behooves him to do it. Such details would go extremely well with others showing when National Guardsmen have been "used to crush men and shoot those down who are contending for nothing but fair conditions of employment and living wages." And Mr. MULHOLLAND, remembering how often the labor leaders have had to disclaim union responsibility for deeds of violence committed in their imagined interest by ignorant and misguided outsiders, should have a fellow feeling for the employers if, as he declares, the wicked acts which his pickets prevented were planned, at least sometimes, by equally misguided if not equally ignorant sympathizers with the owners of the imperiled plants. Admitting all he said on this subject, one still fails to see why he wants to keep workingmen out of the militia. In it they can assist the good employers and the good strikers much more efficiently than when out of it.

—It seems that the navy personnel act has worked only too well, or rather only too far, and, not ceasing to operate when the "hump" which prevented desired promotions was removed, has continued to draw from the service men very much needed to maintain its efficiency. Perhaps those who drew the bill expected naval officers to consider National interests rather than their own—an expectation certainly warranted by the history of the navy and one which it is highly and painfully surprising to hear has been disappointed. Of course retirement should only be for cause, and for a good and patriotic cause, whether selected by the Government or by the officers themselves, and that officer both capable of and needed for active work have taken advantage of a law not designed to affect such as they in circumstances such as now exist can be believed only with the utmost reluctance, if at all.

PROF. ADLER AND MATERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A wise Providence or a cruel Nemesis has annexed a penalty to every privilege. To the privilege of addressing the public is annexed the penalty of reading the reports of one's addresses on the following day in the newspapers.

There is usually just enough of truth in these reports to make their misstatements the more exasperating. Shreds are torn from the context of a carefully elaborated discourse and put together at haphazard to suit the fancy of the reporter, or the supposed taste of the reader.

Thus in the account of my address of yesterday on "The Materialism of Great Cities," I am represented as screaming in tones even more strident than the street noises to which I referred, denouncing with a sort of aimless vehemence the City of New York and the tendencies which prevail in it, and talking such unmitigated rubbish as, for instance, that "Already we have virtually a sovereign rising before us," whatever that may be supposed to mean.

As I believe that a public speaker's reputation, at least for sanity, should be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, may I say through your columns that my remarks on the evils of materialism—evils which I believe to be the most real and insidious perils to our American civilization—were but the prelude of an argument intended to show that, in virtue of the law that opposites provoke opposites, there is reason to hope that new ethical and spiritual movements will arise among us, and may even be expected, in the future, to attach some such glorious name as that of New York as is now connected in the imaginations of men with the names of Athens and Jerusalem. I count it a kind of lèse majesté to depress the esteem in which one's city is held. One ought rather to cultivate a fine loyalty and enthusiasm, if not for the city as it actually is, yet for the city as it may be, and as it ought to become through our exertions, and I would not willingly be numbered among those who, by ignorant and wholesale denunciation, are guilty of such an offense.

FELIX ADLER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

Militia and Rioters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of John Mulholland in yesterday's TIMES he speaks of the militia being employed to "crush and shoot down workingmen." He also says, "Did any one ever hear of the militia being ordered out to protect the workingmen from the attacks of their employers?"

There is a ready answer to both of these points. First, the militia has never been used to crush anything but violence and disorder nor to shoot eny one except rioters. Second, the employers do not attack the workingmen, maim, or kill them, or burn or dynamite their houses.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902. GOTHAM.

NUGGETS.

He Is Queer.

"He's a queer chap."

"Yes; just now he was saying that nothing was certain in this world but the uncertainty of things, and you couldn't bank on that."—Detroit Free Press.

Justifiable.

"Johnson writes that he's just killed the hero in his new novel."

"Well, he needn't worry over that—any jury will acquit him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

He Feels It.

"Does a draft give you cold chills down your back?" asked the Philosopher.

"It does," replied the Wise Guy, "when my bank account is overdrawn."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Exact.

"There's a gentleman without, Sir," said the precise clerk entering the private office of the coal merchant.

"Without what?" asked the facetious merchant.

"Without coal, Sir!"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE PHILANTHROPIST WHO FAILED.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Said a man to himself one day, said he:
"I long to be philanthropic."
But it chanced, alas and alack, ah me!
That his purse was microscopic.

He cut and he grubbed away,
With the beautiful ambition
To amass a pile wherewith, some day,
To improve the world's condition.

He offered up fervent prayers at night
For goodness of heart and power,
And daily moving on up the height,
Grew worldlier every hour.

Grown very wealthy, at last, he sat
Alone by his golden treasure
And thought of the old ambition that
Had once filled his heart with pleasure.

The world still needed his help; he saw
The stricken ones in the ditches;
But he left them there and he set his jaw
And struggled for greater riches.

TWO THEATRICAL OPENINGS.

Sam Bernard and Edna Wallace Hopper in "The Silver Slipper."

Chauncey Olcott in "Old Limerick Town" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—At Other Theatres.

The moral of "The Silver Slipper," that was produced last evening at the Broadway Theatre for the first time in New York, is that you cannot achieve success a second time by doing over again the things that have once been successful. You must have something more than the method and the formula. "The Silver Slipper" is by Owen Hall and Leslie Stuart, who wrote "Florodora." It has a sextet, with all the stage manoeuvring that helped to make the "Florodora" sextet; it has the same turns of melody, the same pattering rhythms, the same brisk, vaulting methods of chorus writing. Now "Florodora" is not a remarkable production judged by any fair standards of operetta; but it is a towering masterpiece compared with "The Silver Slipper."

The piece has had a considerable vogue in England, and for its American production elaborate preparations have been made. To make it fit better with American ideas some of the book has been rewritten by Clay M. Greene, though the story in the main has been left unchanged. The setting is elaborate and handsome, the stage crowded and bustling with a vociferous chorus resplendent in striking and elaborate costumes, and there is occasion for the display of much dancing, some of which is original and effective. But the story that is enacted is slow and involved, and seldom gives rise to amusing situations, and the whole progress of the piece is heavy-footed, and, for all the Americanization that has been performed upon it, lacks spirit and humor.

There was a large and friendly first night audience to hear it last evening, an audience that came prepared to be immensely pleased. Many of the musical numbers were vigorously applauded, and all were repeated once or more, as is the habit upon the first performance of such a piece; but before the evening was over many of the repetitions were forthcoming upon a very moderate demand.

In the gardens of the college of Sir Victor Shallamar we are shown that English astronomer preparing for the inauguration of a new telescope that shall bring Venus within thirty miles of the earth. The loves of Brenda, his niece, and Donald Gregor, of the Royal Navy, and of Berkeley Shallamar, his nephew, and Wrenne, who have met in a park in an unconvenient way, are also shown. Henry Bismarck Henschs, showman, card sharp, and all-around fakir, arrives upon the scene; he is put up by Berkeley Shallamar to play the part of an Italian scientist, expected to deliver an address at the inauguration of the telescope, and turns out to be Wrenne's father. A silver slipper suddenly falls upon the ground from the heavens, and is appropriated by the scientific fakir to assist him in his schemes.

This slipper, it appears belongs to Stella, of the planet Venus, who has been taking too great an interest in the affairs of the earth, and, when caught in it, has kicked her slipper over the edge of her planet into space. She is seen in the second scene before the Queen of Venus, who banishes her to the earth. In her exile she is accompanied by six of her sisters, and they are required to find and recover the lost slipper before they may return to their own planet. They appear on the college grounds in the third scene, where Stella immediately engrosses the attention of Berkeley Shallamar, interrupting the course of true love. The young women from the neighboring planet fall into the hands of Henschs, who exploits them in a "show" in Paris, and their vicissitudes in recovering the slipper from him and the straightening out of the several love affairs occupy the rest of the action.

The music, while it follows the type that we know as that of the latest English school of comic opera, has rarely much individuality or sharply defined melody. The choruses are noisy and are sung with much gusto, to which the orchestra adds the crash of many brass instruments and the rattle of the snare drum. There was a large orchestra provided for last night's performance, most impressively conducted by Mr. Arthur Weld; but its effects were of the most elementary sort. The lyrics do not rise above the general level, and their tunefulness is of a sadly commonplace variety. The sextet in the second act has all the outward show and manner of a very taking number—but the musical part of it, which is, after all, the main thing, quite fails to develop beyond vaguely wandering phrases.

A cast of unusual excellence has been assembled from the comic opera singers now in favor. Sam Bernard occupies the most prominent place as the fakir Hensch; the part has been made to suit his well-known vein of Teutonic humor, and he has many amusing things to say and to do. Cyril Scott gives an effective performance as Berkeley Shallamore, and Mackenzie Gordon contributes some of the best vocalism in the performance. Of the women, Helen Rayton is the most pleasing, and her song, "Glimpse," in the scene before the Queen of Venus, is one of the cleverest and most individual features of the evening. Edna Wallace Hopper contributes some arch and merry moments, though her voice has little charm.

The dancing of the six English dancing girls is capital, and was thoroughly appreciated last night. They have a "champagne dance" in the second act, in connection with six waiters and an equal number of tables and champagne bottles, that excited the most genuine and spontaneous applause that was expended upon any portion of the performance.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT'S RETURN.

"Old Limerick Town" Successfully Presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Mr. Chauncey Olcott revealed again last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre all the reckless devilries and the incorruptible virtues that mark the hero of Irish melodrama. In his new play of "Old Limerick Town" the reckless devilries are confined to the first act, in which—somewhat speedily, it is to be feared, for the enjoyment of the audience—they bring him to financial ruin, and his virtues are extended over the other three, during which he wears the garments of repentant industry—in his case in the fashions of 1835, and of unusual splendor—and appears everywhere strongly in favor of all the most approved moralities.

The high villain is, of course, an officer in the English garrison, and with equal felicity the low villain is a Frenchman. These gentry ride his hunters in the first act, drink his wine, cheat him at cards—and all in order to keep him from marrying the heiress in the pursuit of whose hand he and the English officer are rivals. In the second act the villains are somewhat dismayed by his uncompromising reformation; but take heart in the belief that by going to work he has ceased to rank as a gentleman. Never were villains more surely foiled. He has only to remark that honest labor is more honorable than gilded idleness and the whole house is at his feet.

If at this point the villains had had normal perspicacity they would have thrown up their job. But what villain ever had? Their lack of foresight is all the more astounding in view of the fact that the hero is engaged in a mont de piété scheme, the object of which is to do away with the gentry of the three balls and establish a hock shop that charges the honest Irishman only 6 per cent. Anybody but a villain would have seen at once that that ended his chances with the audience. These misguided people, however, undertake to steal the charitable Uncle's funds in order to throw suspicion on the hero. Foiled again! The villainies of the villain are shown up in the most glaring light, and the hero wins his bride.

Mr. Olcott is a hero and a lover of such admirable quality that the only wonder is that it took so long for the people on the stage to find out that the heroine was his, hands down. He has an inexhaustible fund of sincere and downright manliness. He shows the tenderest of hearts by his love of children, his willingness to play with them, and especially to sing them pretty children's songs, and whenever his ardor for the heroine mounts to especial heights he bursts forth into a love song. Any ordinary man, when his girl has shown an especial tenderness for him, would lose ground if he were to turn away from her and warble to the audience. Mr. Olcott's success in this manoeuvre is only one of the many evidences of his extraordinary fascinations. When the heroine is finally overcome with irresistible passion for him, he bursts into such a flood of triumphant melody that she leaves the stage and he never knows she is gone. But she bears not the slightest resentment, and seems, in fact, only the more enamored. And, indeed, it would be a very hard heart of a girl who did not melt in tenderness at his singing.

The part of the heroine was taken by Miss Miriam Nesbitt, who revealed a very considerable grace and a regular, chaste, and refined beauty. Her voice is rich and has distinct possibilities, but her delivery is impaired by an effort after distinctness, which is too evident even for the acoustics of a primitive audience, and which has the unfortunate effect of emphasizing every "and" and "but" and "the." As the hero's sister, Miss Alice Taylor is also very pretty; and if the winsome wreathing of her lips and the coquettish smiling of her eyes seemed somewhat emphatic, there is this compensation, that no one in the house could possibly fail to see how exceedingly charming she is. As the heroine's father Mr. Matt B. Snyder is very successful in emphasizing a gruff exterior masking a sound and honest heart—a combination that never fails to please in this and other theatres. The rest of the company is thoroughly adequate.

For the play Mr. Augustus Pitou, who is acting as Mr. Olcott's manager, is responsible. The story is rather slender, and rather obvious, and it contains perhaps less than the usual amount of Irish wit; but it is written with a thorough knowledge of what pleases the audience addressed. No physician with a stethoscope was ever more unblushingly direct in getting at the human heart. Four songs, written, composed, and sung by Mr. Olcott, were enthusiastically received.

"The Judgment of King Solomon."

The management of the American changed its style of plays somewhat last night when conventional melodrama gave way to the "Judgment of King Solomon," by Dore Davidson. The audience seemed to follow with interest the story woven about the incident of the two women and the one child. The Biblical drama is in eight scenes. With the exception of the chorus, the company is the stock one belonging to the theatre. The leading players last night included Maurice Freeman, Robert Cummings, Thomas Reynolds, Lillian Boyer, and Jessaline Rogers.

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."
WEBER & FIELD'S.—"Twirly-Whirly."
PRINCESS.—"The Night of the Party."
WALLACK'S.—"The Sword of the King."
GARDEN.—"The Joy of Living."
MADISON SQUARE. — "The Two Schools."
BIJOU.—"An American Invasion."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ninety and Nine."
HERALD SQUARE.—"The Only Way."
SAVOY.—"Carrots" and "A Country Mouse."
GARRICK.—"His Excellency the Governor."
KNICKERBOCKER. —. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."
CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
EMPIRE.—"The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
CRITERION.—"Iris."
VICTORIA.—"Mrs. Jack."
BELASCO.—"Du Barry."
IRVING PLACE.—"Alt Heidelberg."
MENDELSSOHN HALL.—"Everyman."
GRAND.—"Tom Moore."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"A Modern Magdalen."
MURRAY HILL.—"Hazel Kirke."
PROCTOR HOUSES.—"A Texas Steer" at the Fifth Avenue, "The Bells" at the Fifty-eighth Street, "The Power of the Press" in Harlem, and vaudeville at the Twenty-third Street.
THIRD AVENUE.—"Two Little Waifs."
NEW STAR.—"Old Sleuth."
METROPOLIS.—"A Fatal Wedding."

Vaudeville Houses.

DEWEY.—"Queen of Folly."
EDEN MUSEE.—De Kolta, the illusionist.
KEITH'S.—Fadette Woman Orchestra.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—"The Ringmaster and the Rider."
HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Moore's Minstrels.
NEW YORK.—Hagenbeck's animals.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Bostock's animals.

H. V. ESMOND'S NEW PLAY.

"My Lady Virtue" Produced at the Garrick Theatre, London—An Interesting Character Study.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Times says that H. V. Esmond's new play, "My Lady Virtue," produced at the Garrick Theatre last evening, is interesting throughout, yet somehow not as interesting as one feels that it ought to have been. There is good solid brainwork in the play, but a certain sub-flavor of silliness. It sets out with a thesis, and then leaves the thesis in the lurch. Instead an interesting little character study is presented. One sees a raffish, loose husband and wife redeemed by generosity and genuine love.

Violet Vanbrugh, says The Times, makes a picturesque figure of the reckless wife, and Arthur Bourchier's performance of the husband is a really excellent bit of character.

JAMES O'NEILL'S NEW PLAY.

He Appears in "The Honour of the Humble" at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—James O'Neill, who has been playing so long in "Monte Cristo," appeared last night at the Opera House in a new play, "The Honour of the Humble," Harriet Ford's adaptation from the French of Pierre Newsky's "Danischeffs."

It is a romantic play of Russia at the dawn of the nineteenth century, and proved a splendid vehicle for Mr. O'Neill's talent. In fact he played in the original drama many years ago at the old Union Square Theatre, and ever since has wished to be seen in it again. Among those in the cast are John W. Albaugh, Jr., Frank Connor, Russell Crawford, Charles Mylott, Eleanor Lawson, Mary Maddern, and Grace Coghlan.

BERNHARDT PLAYS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Sarah Bernhardt, for for the first time since 1870, played in Germany to-night. She appeared in "Fedora" at the Royal Theatre before an assemblage of members of the nobility and the leading social personages of Berlin. Neither Emperor William nor the Empress was present, but they sent a huge wreath to the French actress. It is understood that their Majesties will attend a matinée before the conclusion of Mme. Bernhardt's engagement.

The actress was tumultuously applauded. At the end of each act she was recalled four or five times. At the close of the performance, after her sixth recall, and surrounded by a mass of flowers and wreaths, Mme. Bernhardt said:

"If statesmen can forget, so can I."

JULIA MARLOWE ILL.

Julia Marlowe's engagements for some time to come have been canceled. The actress is ill at the Hotel Netherland from nervous prostration, due to the exactions of her part in "Queen Fiametta." It is understood that when she returns to her playing within the next four or five weeks, it will be in a new play. The breakdown took place last Friday in Boston.

Miss Marlowe was to have played in Baltimore last night, beginning a week's engagement at the Academy of Music. She was to have played at the Criterion here Nov. 24.

Troubles of the Rogers Brothers.

There were rumors on Broadway last night that the Rogers Brothers, playing at the Knickerbocker, had more trouble on hand. It was asserted that following the resignation of Maurice Levi as director of the orchestra, a prominent member of the company had threatened to resign.

Benefit for Mrs. Yeamans.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the veteran actress, who is playing a leading rôle at the Casino, will celebrate her sixty-seventh birthday on Nov. 19, and the fifty-seventh year of her appearance on the stage. Her friends propose to organize a benefit performance for her as a feature of the anniversary.

MINISTER WU ORDERED TO RETURN TO CHINA

Is to Take Up His New Duties as Soon as Possible.

May Leave America in About Three Weeks—News of His Recall Received with Regret in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Wu Ting-Fang, who has been the Minister of China to the United States since May 1, 1897, has been recalled to China by an edict of the Emperor cabled to Mr. Wu to-day by the Chinese Foreign Office. The edict is peremptory, Mr. Wu being directed to return to China at as early a date as possible, even the route by which he is to make his voyage from this country being indicated.

The edict informs Mr. Wu that he has been appointed Minister of Commerce in association with Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung. He takes the position just vacated by Sheng, whose father died last week. Under a peculiar provision of Chinese law, when an officeholder loses by death his father or mother he vacates his office, and he is not eligible to hold office again for three years, although by custom the period of his official mourning is reduced to twenty-seven months. Mr. Wu said to-day that he might be able to leave this country in about three weeks, but the precise date of his departure has not been determined.

Mr. Wu also received a cablegram announcing that he had been appointed one of the two members of a commission to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign powers. He will be at the head of this commission, and will have associated with him Lu, who until about a year ago was the Chinese Minister to Germany. As Mr. Wu has been ordered to proceed direct to Shanghai, it is probable that the headquarters of the commission will remain in that city.

Minister Wu will be accompanied to China by his wife and some members of his personal suite, but he said to-day that whether he would leave his young son in this country had not been determined. He desires that his son should have a good American education, and may conclude to leave him in the United States, at least for a time.

Mr. Wu expressed great regret at his sudden recall from this country, although he is not unappreciative of the honor done him by his Government. He said that the American people had been most kind to him, and he would carry away with him the pleasantest memories of his sojourn in the United States. He always had endeavored, he said, to promote cordial relations between this country and China, and that effort would be continued when he returned to live among his own people.

In official and diplomatic circles the news of the early departure of the Minister was received with sincere regret. For years he has been one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Wu expects to leave the legation in charge of the First Secretary, Shen-Tung. No advices have been received as to the time of the arrival of the new Minister.

KING EDWARD REVIEWS GUARDS

Compliments Them on Their Appearance and on Their Work in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—King Edward this morning reviewed nearly 4,000 Guardsmen who have recently returned from South Africa. The glittering uniforms of the soldiers formed a spectacle that attracted large crowds to the Horse Guards' Parade.

His Majesty, wearing the uniform of Colonel in Chief of the Guards, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts, and a gorgeously equipped staff, rode through the ranks, and then, addressing the troops, welcomed them home. He praised the work which they had done in the field, saying:

"You have upheld the great name which has made everybody who has served in the Guards a proud man. I myself feel proud to have, as a young man, served in your ranks, though I regret I never had the opportunity, like my brother, of seeing active service. A finer body of men it is impossible to wish to see. It is a proud day for me to have inspected the Guards' Brigade."

In spite of their arduous duties in South Africa, the King remarked, the men had not forgotten their drill, and the march past to-day was as well, if not better, carried out than ever before.

The Queen and other ladies of the royal family drove past in carriages.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the troops gave hearty cheers for the King, waving their busbies bayonet high.

THE LONDON PORT PROBLEM.

Conference at the Mansion House—Committee Appointed to Approach the Government.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A special conference, summoned by the Lord Mayor, and representing the mercantile, banking, and manufacturing interests of the capital, was held at the Mansion House to-day to consider the improvement of the Port of London.

On the motion of Lord Avebury, President of the Central Association of Bankers, the conference agreed to appoint a thoroughly representative committee to approach the Government on the subject. The committee includes three representatives of the City Corporation, which already had a special committee investigating the same question.

DUPED SEEKERS OF TITLES.

Two Men on Trial at Prague—Remarkable Forgeries Alleged.

PRAGUE, Oct. 27.—The trial has begun here of Alois Müller and Peter von Schlecta on charges of trafficking in forged patents of nobility. It is alleged that Müller has duped the buyers of such patents to the extent of $100,000.

Müller is an economic expert, sixty-four years of age. Twenty-three separate charges have been brought against him, involving over 100 forgeries of State documents, imperial rescripts and certificates of births, marriages, and deaths. His clients included well-known officials and citizens.

One case is that of Count Hilarion Chaky, a wealthy resident of Pressburg, who desired to obtain a dignity which requires lineal descent from sixteen noble ancestors, and Müller undertook to furnish proof of such descent. In another case, in order to ennoble a member of the Reichsrath, Dr. Otto Mittal, Müller forged a rescript of Emperor Leopold, dated 1697. Müller's operations covered a period of ten years.

LONDON POISONING CASE.

Man Who Formerly Lived Here May Be Charged with Three Murders.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—George Chapman, who came from America in 1893 and who is now the landlord of a Southwark saloon, was arraigned at a Police Court to-day charged with poisoning a young woman who was reputed to be his wife.

It transpired that this was the third woman who had died within five years in houses owned by the prisoner. Both the other women were his wives. It is said that the affair may develop in a manner similar to that of the celebrated Neill (Cream) poisoning case, which created so much sensation in 1892.

The police have intimated that they may want to exhume the bodies of the two women who previously died.

While the police are not yet able to determine whether Chapman is an American citizen, they are sure that he resided in New York in 1883. Chapman, who has had a varied career, formerly described himself as an American.

Thomas Neill, (alias Cream,) M. D., was convicted in London of the murder of Matilda Cloyer by strychnine in October, 1892, and was executed in November, the same year. He was accused of the murder of three other woman.

BLAMES IRISHMEN FOR WELCOMING LORD DUDLEY.

William O'Brien's Paper Sorry the Lord Lieutenant Did Not Find Out What Is Thought of Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Irish People, the paper owned by William O'Brien, M. P., refers abusively, in an article quoted in a telegram from Dublin to The Times, to the welcome given to the Earl of Dudley (the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) in Connemara.

The paper says that the habit of presenting "whining addresses" to "every wretched creature of ascendency" who comes among them must have struck Lord Dudley as a proof of how men can be transmuted into slaves under conditions favorable to the growth of slavery.

The Irish People deplores the fact that the Lord Lieutenant can travel through "places most foully branded with English misrule without hearing a word of truth as to what the people think of him."

IRISH DEMAND GRANTED BY PREMIER BALFOUR?

Understanding Between Government and Nationalists Reported—Another Bitter Debate in the Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Nationalist members of the House of Commons are jubilant over what they claim to be Premier Balfour's "climb down" from his refusal to grant a day to discuss the proclamation of the Crimes act. Blocking motions to prevent such a discussion were announced last week by Unionist members, but, through Government influences, these motions have been withdrawn.

According to The Standard, this arrangement was the result of a friendly understanding between the Government and the Irish party. Whether this is correct or not, it is quite apparent that the Government has arrived at the conclusion that it would be a saving of time to permit the Irish debate.

The Times admits that the blocking motions were removed by Government influence, but claims that this concession by Mr. Balfour is a very different thing from acceding to the Irish "demand" for a day to discuss coercion. The Times adds:

"The truce to which the Government has assented is now ended, and the blocking notices will probably be replaced and made to cover the whole field of Irish politics."

An impassioned condemnation of British rule in Ireland was again heard last night from the Nationalist members. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted by the taunts with which these scenes are regularly accompanied. With the assistance of a number of Liberal members, including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Nationalists mustered sufficient votes to permit William O'Brien to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing the proclamation of the Crimes act in Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien argued that the harsh administration of this act was endangering the peace of Ireland. He accused the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, of employing England's power to enable the territorial magnates of Ireland to play their own game. He contended that Dublin was much more peaceable than Birmingham, and said the Irish were prepared to make generous terms with the landlords if the latter would act as Irishmen instead of posing as "countryless, half-caste, Anglo-Irish octoroons."

Other Irishmen having spoken, Mr. Wyndham, in a defense of the Government, said illegal intimidation must be suppressed, and, although he disliked to use military terms, he declared that "pending the settlement of peace between the contending forces, the fighting must go on," a statement which excited a fresh outburst, the Nationalist members shouting, "A very foolish observation!" "We accept the challenge!" &c. Mr. Wyndham continued by citing numerous cases of boycotting, and concluded his speech by declaring that it was hopeless to persuade Parliament to deal with the land question while this system of intimidation prevailed.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman blamed the Government for refusing facilities for the discussion of Irish matters, and declared that Mr. Wyndham had failed to justify the enforcement of the Crimes act. He said that after ten years of resolute government Ireland had "a Crimes act for its Magna Charta, and a Sergeant Sheridan as the embodiment of law and order."

The House then divided on Mr. O'Brien's motion, which was defeated by 215 votes to 121.

JOHN REDMOND'S ANSWER.

Reply to Criticism of the Parnell Monument Fund Disposition.

John Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish League, who is stopping at the Hoffman House, yesterday issued the following answer to the criticism of the sister of Charles Stewart Parnell regarding the management of the funds raised by the Parnell Monument Committee:

The funds collected by Lord Mayor Tallon and myself never at any time passed through my hands. They went to the Parnell Monument Committee in Dublin, and have been invested in Government stocks for the Treasurers of that committee by the most eminent stock broker in Dublin, Mr. James McCann. As far as I know, the only actual expenditure has been in the purchase of a bronze bust of Parnell, which was required by the sculptor who is making the monument, and in the purchase of a portion of the Avondale Library. These funds were collected for the purpose of creating a memorial to Parnell. This memorial was to consist of a monument in the streets in Dublin and, if possible, the purchase of the Mansion House of Avondale, to be held for the nation, much as Washington's birthplace is at Mount Vernon.

At the sale of the estate, two years ago, the committee bid for the house, but were outbid by a Dublin butcher, who made one bid for the whole estate, including the house. It afterward transpired that he was acting in union with Mr. John Parnell, and that he paid the latter $10,000, in addition to the $40,000 paid as the price of the estate.

It being no longer possible to purchase the house, the committee made a contract with Augustin St. Gaudens to build the monument. There has been some regrettable delay, but the model is now complete, and Mr. St. Gaudens is coming here to-morrow to show it to me. I hope the work will now proceed rapidly, and that the monument will soon be in its place. The funds at hand are not enough to complete the payment for the monument, but there will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary balance when required.

Irish Envoys at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Advocates of Irish liberty filled the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall to-night and extended a welcome to the Irish Parliamentary envoys, John E. Redmond, Edmund Blake, John Dillon, and Michael Davitt.

About $8,000 in subscriptions was raised for the United Irish League Defense Fund.

Gov. Stone was Chairman of the Academy of Music meeting, and in taking the chair made an address in which he expressed great sympathy for Ireland. Judge William N. Ashman presided at the Horticultural Hall meeting. The four Irishmen spoke at both meetings.

THE EXPECTED ROYAL VISITORS

London Much Interested in Report That the Prince and Princess of Wales Will Come to America.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The report cabled from the United States that the Prince and Princess of Wales will probably visit the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 has created much interest here and has a prominent place in the papers. Surprise is expressed in official circles at the question being publicly discussed at all.

At York House, the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, it was stated that nothing was officially known on the subject. From inquiries in other quarters, however, it is learned that, while no official invitation has been extended, the matter has been unofficially presented to the King, who returned a polite non-committal reply.

It is pointed out that the question of acceptance or declination must, of course, await the receipt of an official invitation from the United States Government.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS WORSHIP FATHER JOHN

Sect Has Been Formed Founded on This Veneration.

The Priest Wrote a Severe Rebuke to the Peasants, but It Was Not Effective.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The ignorance and religious fanaticism of the Russian peasantry, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, are illustrated by the peasants' almost blasphemous veneration of the famous Father John of Kronstadt, which exists much against his will.

Recently a peasant of Kostroma wrote a hymn in Father John's honor, placing him almost on an equality with the Trinity. Father John wrote a severe rebuke, but it was not effective, whereupon he was compelled to visit Kostroma.

The correspondent describes the growth of a sect founded on the worship of the celebrated priest. There are cases of peasants openly maintaining that Father John is Jesus Christ reincarnated.

Portraits of Father John are frequently used as icons and venerated.

Ioann Sergieff of Kronstadt is known by name to almost every person in the Russian Empire. When he is expected at a railway station or a house, thousands of people gather to see him, and the words "Father John is going to pass" are sufficient to cause the congregation of an immense crowd anywhere.

This famous priest is the son of poor parents, and from very early years showed that he possessed remarkable powers. He went to a theological seminary at Archangel when only nine years old, and he displayed such promise that the ecclesiastics at Archangel sent him to St. Petersburg. As a Bachelor of Theology he worked among the poor in the Russian capital, and in 1855 he was appointed protoierei of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Kronstadt. This post he still holds.

A writer in an English magazine called Lucifer thus described the characteristics which have gained for Father John "an unprecedented popularity throughout the vast Russian Empire":

"Is it genius of some kind as a writer or a preacher? No; though cultivated, and even a good writer, preacher, and lecturer, yet it is not as such that his name is engraved on every heart. Even for those who know him personally it would be difficult to analyze the feelings which his presence evokes. An atmosphere of radiation, of power for good, of boundless love for humanity, absolute self-abnegation, blended with a superhuman energy and faith, surround him. He is a seer and a healer. Before they are uttered he often answers questions. Many persons given up by doctors have been saved by him, and not a few of the Russian medical men acknowledge his power of healing. Being a seer, he also knows when the end has set in, and then he comforts and soothes the departing without an attempt at healing. Those to whom he speaks of recovery are sure to get well; when he is silent on that subject they die, but seem in his presence to experience joy and peace during their last moments on earth."

A new religious sect, founded on the veneration for Father John, has recently appeared in Russia. Its followers call themselves Enochites, and affirm that Father John is a reincarnation of the Prophet Elijah. They believe that the end of the world will be in two years.

BLACK SEA CONCERN A FAILURE.

Steamship Company Has Decided to Sell Its Entire Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In consequence of the discontinuance of the Government subsidy, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, the Black Sea and Danube Steamship Company has decided to sell its entire fleet of twelve ships. No dividend has been paid since the formation of the company.

The correspondent adds that this is the second Russian steamship company plying in the Black Sea which has been forced to liquidate within eighteen months, mainly owing to bad management.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

It Is Expected That Count von Wedel Will Become Ambassador at Vienna.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In diplomatic circles, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, it is considered all but certain that Count von Wedel, the German Ambassador at Rome, will succeed Prince von Eulenburg as Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Prince von Eulenburg has long been in indifferent health.

Count von Wedel, like Prince von Eulenburg, is a personal friend of Emperor William.

FRENCH TOBACCO CONSUMPTION.

Is Steadily Increasing—38,000,000 Kilograms Sold in 1900.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The consumption of tobacco is increasing in France, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. Eleven million kilograms (about 25,000,000 pounds) were sold in 1817, 14,000,000 kilograms in 1828, 28,000,000 kilograms in 1858, 32,000,000 kilograms in 1878, and 38,000,000 kilograms in 1900.

The average per head is now 942 grams, which is exceeded in Belgium, Holland, Spain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Norway, but exceeds the average in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece.

PLAN TO ENLARGE PARIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Parliamentary Credits Committee has accepted the scheme for setting back the northern and eastern portions of the fortifications of Paris, at a cost of 50,000,000f. The sites of the present fortifications will, it is estimated, produce 100,000,000f.

French Church and State Question.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A representative of the Gaulois, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has interviewed a number of Protestant pastors and Jewish rabbis in regard to the proposed separation of Church and State. All expressed themselves as either in favor of or resigned to the step.

The Samoan Arbitration Decision.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27.—The official organ to-day announces that King Oscar's decision in the Samoan arbitration case was arrived at in agreement with the views of three jurists, M. Annerstedt, Swedish ex-Minister of Justice; M. Hagerup, ex-Premier of Norway, and M. Cederkranz, ex-Chief Justice of Samoa, all of whom were called in to assist his Majesty in the work of arbitration.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S JOURNEY.

Vienna Paper Says His Visit to South Africa Will Enhance His Reputation as a Statesman.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Neue Freie Presse, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says that the journey to South Africa about to be undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, is a step of extreme importance, which will not only fortify Mr. Chamberlain's position and enhance his reputation as a politician, but also be of the greatest advantage to Great Britain.

The correspondent says that for some time there has been a complete revolution of opinion in many parts of the Continent in regard to Mr. Chamberlain, who, once the object of general execration, has, since the peace in South Africa, been almost popular.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegraphic message to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain conveying assurances that Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa will result in the greatest benefit to the commerce of the colonies there and the improvement of the relations between South Africa and Great Britain.

BOERS' TRIP NOT ABANDONED.

De Wet Going Home, but Botha and De La Rey Mean to Come Here—Burghers Mobbed in Cambridge, England.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. De Wet stated yesterday that he would sail for South Africa on Saturday. He added:

"Botha and De la Rey still intend paying a visit to America."

The Boer Commanders Kruitzinger, Fouché, and Jubert, after addressing a meeting at Cambridge last night, had a narrow escape from the angry crowd which had listened to their speeches. Kruitzinger was obliged to scale a wall to get away, while the others were escorted to their hotel by the police.

BRITISH THREAT TO TURKEY.

Troops to be Sent from India to Aden If the Violations of the Frontier Continue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At an audience last Friday, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, drew the Sultan's attention to the frequent violations of the Aden frontier by Turkish soldiery.

The Ambassador declared that if these violations continued the Aden authorities would be compelled to summon troops from India in order to stop them.

The following day the Sultan convoked a Ministerial Council to consider the matter.

A Turkish-British commission is now engaged in an attempt to settle a dispute between the two countries in regard to the frontier of the hinterland of Aden.

The invasion by Turkish troops of territory which is claimed by Great Britain may be a result of the dispute regarding the frontier.

COLOMBIAN MONEY CRISIS.

Attributed to Abnormal Increase in Issue of Paper Money and to Bank Officials' Speculations.

COLON, Oct. 27.—An important open letter was published in El Porvenir of Cartagena on Oct. 22, with reference to the rise in exchange. According to latest advices, exchange at Cartagena is 120 paper Colombian dollars for a gold dollar, and at Barranquilla 130 paper dollars for a like amount.

The letter in question says everything seems to indicate that a crisis is imminent, and it calls the atention of the Colombian Government to the immediate necessity of investigating the economic and monetary situation of the country. It attributes the rise in exchange, firstly, to the recent abnormal increase in the issue of paper money at Bogota, disproportionate to the exigencies of the situation, and, secondly, to transactions of a speculative nature on the part of certain prominent officials of the Bogota Bank.

The letter declares that the present situation is extraordinary, and that, consequently, extraordinary measures are necessary on the part of all persons to save the republic.

Austrian Emperor in a Runaway.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—While Emperor Francis Joseph was driving near his country place at Schönbrunn this morning the horses attached to his carriage became unmanageable, and his Majesty jumped out of the vehicle and walked the remainder of the distance to the Hofburg. No one was hurt, but great excitement was caused by rumors to the effect that the Emperor had been injured.

The Pope's Physician Ill.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's private physician, is suffering from appendicitis, and the Pontiff is much distressed. Dr. Mazzoni, who operated on the Pope for a cyst about two years ago, is attending Dr. Lapponi, and will operate on him to-morrow. In referring to his physician's illness, the Pope exclaimed: "I hope that Dr. Lapponi's constant prediction that he would die before me will not be fulfilled."

Manchurian Bandits Capture a Town.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—A dispatch received here from Kharbin, the new Russian town on the Manchurian Railroad, says that the town of Boduné, Manchuria, has been captured by bandits and that Russian troops have been sent to its relief.

SPOT COTTON IN DEMAND.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The demand for spot cotton here last week was more active than at any time this season, and the sales were the largest ever recorded in a single week at this time of the year, standing at 22,350 bales against 12,650 bales last year, and 12,800 bales two years ago. The exporters were again the largest buyers, taking 80 per cent. The domestic spinners placed a comparatively small run of orders. The domestic business has been almost exclusively for Northern and Eastern account.

As compared with the previous week prices showed a net decline of 1-16 cent. There was a loss during the week of 3-16 cent, but, inasmuch as there was a recovery of ⅛ cent the net loss was as stated. Middling is now quoted at 8 cents per pound, which is the lowest figure reached this season. This is an advance of ⅛ of a cent as compared with last year, and a decline of ¼ of a cent as compared with two years ago.

The desire among factories to sell their cotton is pronounced. There are some here who are bullishly inclined on the ground of a short crop. The planters are anxious to realize on their cotton and they are getting it to the market as rapidly as the limited number of cars will allow. The most serious feature in the whole situation, so far as the movement of the crop is concerned, is the scarcity of cars on some of the principal roads in this territory, particularly the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley. But even with the car shortage as serious as it is, the movement of cotton to this market during the past week was the largest ever known for the corresponding period, reaching 47,732 bales against 44,620 bales in 1900, which held the previous record.

Total shipments exceed last year's by 48,000 bales, and the previous year's by 27,000 bales.

Tiffany & Co.

Bronze Busts

Statuettes and Groups

Statuettes and Groups: A wide range of historical and fanciful subjects, including all the new statuettes of merit from the Salon, France, Italy, Russia, and Germany.
$15, $32, $45, upward

Busts: Washington, Lincoln, Gladstone, Goethe, Beethoven, Shakespeare, and many classical subjects suitable for the library. Height, 11 to 30½ ins.
$22, $45, $55 to $200

Small Busts for Cabinets: Washington, Napoleon, Homer, Mozart, Diana, Hermes, Daughter of Eve, Juno, etc., etc.
$5 to $18

Among the Noted Sculptors Represented are: Gerome, Bonheur, Lanceray, Marceaux, Picault, Boucher, Michel, Barrias, Houdon, Ledru, Remington, and others.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Second Floor

ILLINOIS'S CHARITY BILL.

Per Capita Cost of Maintenance $41.11 Gross for Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The total per capita cost of maintenance of inmates of the charitable institutions of Illinois for the last three months, ending Sept. 30, was $41.11 gross and $37.98 net, according to the quarterly bulletin just issued by the State Board of Charities.

The institution for the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville made the best record for the quarter, the net per capita cost being $20.34. The hospital for the insane, in the same city, made the best record among the hospitals for the insane, the per capita cost being $31.40.

CALLS MUSICIANS ARTISTS.

Mascagni Swears That His Imported Players Are Not Laborers.

Pietro Mascagni, the composer, and Dr. Harry E. Mittenthal, one of his managers, yesterday filed affidavits with the Commissioner of Immigration declaring that the members of his orchestra, whom he brought to this country from Italy at the opening of his present tour, are musicians and artists. The object of this action was to defeat the purpose of the Musicians' Union to have these men deported as laborers, brought into this country in defiance of the alien labor contract law.

Mascagni admits that his orchestra at times did not play to suit him, but that, he says, might happen to any musician. He also admits that at one time he did say he would rather have an American orchestra during his American engagements. Dr. Mittenthal supports all Mascagni's assertions and declares that Nahan Franko, through spite, instigated the attempt to drive the Italian musicians out of this country.

Other affidavits from local musicians said that the members of the Mascagni orchestra are expert musicians, and, as such, exempt from the workings of the law that has been invoked.

Mitre Presented to Mgr. Farley.

Archbishop Farley of New York last night was presented with a mitre, symbolic of his office, by the parishioners of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in New Brighton, Richmond Borough. The Archbishop was a priests three years ago. The presentation took place in the old church building, where a fair is in progress. Father O. A. Cassidy, pastor of the church, made the presentation address.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

P. S. Blodgett.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—P. S. Blodgett, General Manager of the Lake Shore Railway, died to-day at his residence, 36 Vienna Street, this city, after a long illness. Mr. Blodgett was fifty-nine years of age. Dropsy was the direct cause of death.

P. S. Blodgett, known to New Yorkers as General Superintendent of the New York Central at the time of the Park Avenue tunnel accident, was a man of many friends among railroad men, and it is said of him that he knew by name every employe of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, of which he was General Manager. This was perhaps due to the fact that he spent almost his entire life in the service of that road.

Up to the year 1890 Mr. Blodgett was for many years in minor positions, and later as local freight agent of the road in Chicago. From 1890 his advancement was fast. He was in that year made Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the road at Buffalo, and in 1892 he was promoted Assistant General Superintendent of the entire road. This position he held until 1896, when he became General Superintendent of the system.

When President Newman of the Lake Shore was selected to succeed President Callaway of the New York Central he brought Mr. Blodgett with him and made him General Superintendent of the New York Central.

Shortly afterward, in January, 1901, occurred the terrible accident in the Park Avenue tunnel, and Mr. Blodgett's shoulders bore much of the public indignation. In the following Summer he was, at his own request, transferred back to the Lake Shore, with the title of General Manager. He said at the time that he wanted to get back to Cleveland, where all his friends were. As General Manager he had practically the running of that road, and in this position he was held in high esteem by his employers as well as by his staff.

The Rev. Gustavus Unonius.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—News was received in this city to-day of the death in Sweden of the Rev. Gustavus Unonius, the first pastor of St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, which was organized in 1849, and one of Chicago's earliest ministers. The Rev. Mr. Unonius returned to Sweden in 1866, after seventeen years' service in Chicago. It was he who secured the endowment from Jenny Lind, "the Swedish nightingale," which made St. Ansgarius's known as "Jenny Lind's Church."

The Rev. Unonius died Oct. 14 at his home, Hacketagard, near Upsala, Sweden. News of his demise came in a death notice which he himself had written and left to be sent, upon his death, to the Rev. Harman Lindskag, pastor of St. Ansgarius.

Mr. Unonius was born in Finland on Aug. 25, 1810. He came to the United States in 1845 and was one of a number who formed a Swedish colony at Pine Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss.

Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss, for fifty years or more prominent in New York society, died on Sunday afternoon at her home, 11 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Auchincloss, who at the time of her death was the oldest member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, had been ill only a few days. She returned last week from her Summer home in Newport, of which she was a pioneer Summer cottager more than half a century ago. She was born eighty-six years ago in the family mansion in Liberty Street, her father being one of the wealthy dry goods merchants of the city. She was married to John Auchincloss, and the couple lived for a time in Whitehall Street, but when crowded out by the encroachment of business houses moved up to what was then the suburbs, now the very heart of the city.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. DISBROW, son-in-law of ex-Consul General to Cuba Ramon O. Williams, died on Sunday at his home, 35 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. He was born forty-four years ago in South Amboy, N. J., and was for many years in the freight forwarding business at 106 Wall Street, Manhattan. He is survived by his widow. The funeral services will be held this evening.

E. J. SANFORD died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He was a native of Connecticut, but for fifty years had been a resident of Knoxville. He was President of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad, had extensive coal interests, and was interested in many industrial enterprises. He was the leading stockholder in The Journal and Tribune of Knoxville.

JOHN WHIPPLE, a well-known real estate agent and clubman of Newport, R. I., died there suddenly yesterday. He had a stroke of paralysis several months ago, from which he never recovered. Mr. Whipple was sixty-one years old, and was a member of a well-known Providence family. He was graduated from Brown University in 1860, and soon afterward was appointed a Second Lieutenant in Company A, First Rhode Island Cavalry, and was promoted to regimental Adjutant, Captain, and Major. He had a wide acquaintance with the Summer residents, and by a number of them was intrusted with the care of their Newport estates. He was a member of the Newport Reading Room and an ex-member of the Newport Business Men's Association. He was also a member of several clubs in New York. Mr. Whipple married a daughter of Gov. Thomas Swann of Maryland, and she and their eldest son, John Whipple, Jr., have died within a year.

Funeral of A. L. Ashman.

The funeral of Amaziah Levi Ashman, proprietor of the Sinclair House, the College Inn, and the Hotel Boniface, was held in St. Ann's Catholic Church, in Twelfth Street, near Broadway, yesterday, at noon. The services were largely attended. The Rev. Father Thomas F. Myhan, pastor of St. Ann's, celebrated mass. In the chancel of the church were Archbishop Farley, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Mgr. Loughlin of Philadelphia, Mgr. Edwards, and the Rev. Fathers Burtsell and Dennis McMahon.

Funeral of Mrs. Stanton.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will be held at her late residence, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and will be private. The interment will be in the family plot at Woodlawn.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
A New Collar.
E. & W. E. & W.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—At her residence, No. 11 West 57th St., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Auchincloss, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BECKER.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, 1902, Henrietta Becker, beloved wife of Alois Becker.
Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner 25th St. and 8th Av. Relatives, friends, and members of the following lodges are invited to attend: Concordia, No. 290, K. and L. of H.; Solon, No 771, F. and A. M.; Lessing, No. 303, A. O. U. W.

BLAKE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Mrs. E. F. Blake, aged 90 years.
Funeral at the residence of Prof. George L. Raymond, on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

BURRILL.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Charles Drayton Burrill, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral from Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, at 11:20 o'clock. Train leaves 129th St. station Harlem River, at 10:45.
Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

CARTER.—Mary A. E. Carter, daughter of the late Edward and Mary A. Kellogg Carter, at her late residence, Carter Av. and 176th St., Tremont.

CLATWORTHY.—At his residence, 55 1st St., Troy, Oct. 26, 1902, John Clatworthy, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Troy, Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.

DARWIN.—On Oct. 24, in London, Sara, wife of William Erasmus Darwin, and daughter of the late Theodore Sedgwick.
Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at her late residence, Ridgemount, Basset, Hampshire.

FULLER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 26, Frances J. Davenport, the wife of Almon D. Fuller.
Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, 97 Clifton Place, Jersey City Heights. Interment at Cold Spring, N. Y.

GEORGE.—Julia, at Summit, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother, Nathaniel George, 15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 28. Carriages will await arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Christopher St.

HAWTHORNE.—At her residence, Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1902, Augusta Elizabeth Ludlow, wife of Robert H. Hawthorne.
Funeral services Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Take 12:26 Erie Railroad train, West 23d St. Ferry.

OLMSTED.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, William H., eldest son of the late William F. and Isabella M. Olmsted.
Members of Mystic Shrine, Morton Commandery No. 4, Corinthian Chapter No. 150, Mantion Lodge No. 106, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 1, and brother lodges respectfully requested to attend funeral services to be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Delos Reynolds, 147 West 129th St., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8:30 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Wednesday.

PARKIN.—On Oct. 26, at his late residence, 49 5th Av., William W. Parkin, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 3:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PRATT.—In Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., Clara Crossett, widow of Charles A. Pratt, formerly of New York and Brooklyn.

ROUSE.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, 293 West End Av., New York City, Eliza Hallock, widow of the late Rev. Thomas H. Rouse, of Florida, formerly of Hawaiian Islands.

SHERWOOD.—Sabbath morning, Oct. 26, in his 46th year, Samuel Spencer, son of Angeline Jackson and the late Peter Perry Sherwood.
Funeral services at his late residence, 40 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

STREETER.—At his late residence, 409 West 117th St., on Oct. 26, 1902, after a brief illness, William Henry, husband of Elisabeth W. Streeter.
Funeral private.

TUCKER.—At London, England, Oct. 9, Stephen Davis Tucker, in the 86th year of his age.
Funeral service from his late residence, No. 109 East 16th St., New York, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WARD.—On Monday, Oct. 27, Harriet Isabel Godfrey, widow of the late Charles F. Ward.

YOUNG.—At Cold Spring-on-Hudson, Oct. 26, 1902, William Young, M. D., in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral at St. Mary's in the Highlands Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1902, on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New York City.

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DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 27.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
AHERN, Michael, 441 E. 68th St.	27	25
BURKE, Christopher

AQUEDUCT RACES BEGUN

Close Finishes Marked Opening of Season's Last Meeting.

GLENWATER FIRST BY A HEAD

The Western Colt Took the Handicap Stakes in a Hot Fight with Andy Williams.

The last race meeting of the New York season opened at the Queens County Jockey Club's track, Aqueduct, L. I., yesterday, with an attendance nearly equaling the record for the course. The unusual patronage on an "off day" for racing was due, however, more to the fact that betting men were eager to make the most of the short time left for turf speculation than to any marked excellence of the programme. The fields in five of the six races numbered entries up to the limit allowed for the course, but the class represented was that peculiar to Aqueduct, the best horses having been retired after the close of the Morris Park meeting. The racing was uncommonly close and spirited, for all that, and head finishes in three races furnished excitement enough to satisfy the most exacting of the spectators.

The feature of the afternoon, the Aqueduct Handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth, produced a stirring contest, with a popular result, as the two best-backed horses fought out for the stakes and finished in the order of the betting, the stout and speedy Western three-year-old Glenwater getting the decision by a short head from Andy Williams, who was chosen to start from the three entries of Alex Shields. Glenwater went to the post at 5 to 2, in spite of the fact that McInerney rode him, while Lyne had the mount on Andy Williams and J. Martin was up on Rossignol, the third choice. Martin was caught napping at the post, and Rossignol was left when the barrier rose, Moor, who broke first, led for a half mile, and then began to lag. Glenwater went to the front halfway through the back stretch, and hung on in front to the end, though Andy Williams pressed him hard at the finish and in a single jump past the post was in front. H. L. Coleman just managed to squeeze home first by a nose for the third race, with the favorite, Dr. Riddle, unplaced, and St. Daniel, from the Fleischmann Stable, barely lasted in front long enough to win the second race by a head from the long chance Jack O'Lantern, the favorite in this event, Incubator, never being a contender. Captivator was another winning long chance, he getting off with a flying start and never being headed. Three favorites won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; seven furlongs.

L. Waterbury's Clorita, b. f., 4 years, by Loyalist-Lythe, 114 pounds, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....1
J. Fitzsimmons & Co.'s Rockey, b. c., by Clifford-Thrilling, 104, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
Adrew Miller's Honolulu, b. g., 3, by Star Ruby-Baby, 96, (Shea,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....3
Time—1:27 4-5. Won easily by three lengths; head between second and third. Maiden, Early Eve, Merser, Satire, Oclawaha, Morokanta, Sedition, Frank Kenny, and Fonsoluca also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by William Karrick.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Julius Fleischmann's St. Daniel, by St. Andrew-Danicella, 109 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1
T. F. Mulry's Jack o' Lantern, ch. c., by Candlemas-Bibelot, 99, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2
Miles Finlen & Son's Counterpoise, ch. c., by Bachampion-Balance II., 114, (Rice,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3
Time—1:08 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, a neck between second and third. Shrine, Knight of Gold, Incubator, Sweet Alice, Stamping Ground, First Chord, Prediction, Farcraft, Cincinnati, Mackay Dwyer, W. R. Condon, and Lyman Hay also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,000 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.

J. W. Schorr's H. L. Coleman, ch. c., 3 years, by Farandale-Orchid, 98 pounds, (Bedfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
Andrew Miller's Bar Le Duc, b. c., by Imshaughlter-Lena Montrose, 93, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
W. C. Daly's Ben Howard, b. c., 3, by Ben-Strome-Mary Howard, 102, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....3
Time—1:47 2-5. Won ridden out by a head, a neck between second and third. Doctor Riddle, Prince Richard, Kilogram, The Talisman, Bonus, Waterton, Bounteous, and Robert Metcalf also ran. Value to the winner, $680.

FOURTH RACE.—The Aqueduct Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Turney Brothers's Glenwater, b. c., 3 years, by Wawekus-Feronica, 117 pounds, (McInerney,) 5 to 2 and even.....1
Alex Shields's Andy Williams, b. c., 3, by Kingstock-Carmenetta, 110, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 5, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 113, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3
Time—1:48 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, a length between second and third. Sir Saylor, Moor, St. Finnan, Daly, Jim Clark, Rossignol, and Potente also ran. Value to the winner, $1,080. Winner trained by owners. Rossignol left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs.

L. Bell's Captivator, b. g., by Lissak-Melba, 109 pounds, (Rice,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1
F. M. Dick's Kittaning, b. c., by Halma-Virginia Kenny, 108, (Lyne,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....2
A. L. Aste's Earl of Warwick, blk. c., by Fresno-Sister Warwick, 102, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3
Time—1:07¾. Won ridden out by two lengths, a half length between second and third. Scoffer, Right and True, Kentucky Rose, Dark Planet, Pagus, Cruachan, War Cry, and Niaxus also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by James McCormick.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5 years, by Domino-Mere Hill, 116 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....1
J. P. Kramer's Caller, b. g., 3, by Tammany-Caledonia, 107, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
G. Bourke's Tenagra, b. f., 3, by Tenny-Magnetism, 102, (Boisen,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....3
Time—1:46 4-5. Won easily by five lengths, a length between second and third. The Regent, Last Knight, Alsike, Dachshund, Justice, and Pincher also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; six furlongs. Belvino, 118 pounds; Young Henry and The Musketeer, 115 each; Shoharie and Demurrer, 113 each; G. Whittier and Tremar, 110 each; Sadducee, 109; Snap, Brunswick, and Glennellie, 105 each; Lord Pepper, 104; John Barleycorn, Meistersinger, and Double Six, 103 each; Cheat 'Em, Bard of Avon, and Bedlam, 100 each, and Flirtineer and Valley Forge, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one and seventy yards. San Andreas, 108 pounds; Clarita, 107; Lady Sterling, 105; Animosity and Annie Laurette, 99 each; Obia, 98; Miss Buttermilk, 95; Avis, Pearl Finder, and Past, 91 each, and Musidora, 86.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with allowances; five furlongs. Gold Money, 117 pounds; Ancke, Sweet Alice, Cornscate, and Rosetint, 112 each; Lady Lake and Shrine, 105 each, and Anne Hathaway, Wilhelmina, Julia Arthur, Isle of Wight, Albany Girl, Lady Knighthood, Rosewater, Futurita, Almarine, and Sweet Marjorie, 97 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nassau Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Rossignol, and Oom Paul, 118 pounds each; Andy Williams, 116; Extinguisher, 109, and Barouche, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Mayor Graham, 108 pounds; Pearl Diver, 107; Chicle, 104; Guy Park, 103; Colonist, Bernard, Russell Garth, Showman, Michaelmas, Barkelmore and Uranium, 102 each; Rogiets, Marion Ella, and Jeanie Marie, 99 each; Pitticus, 98, and Fading Light and Erda, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Articulate, 121 pounds; Himself and Hermencia, 102 each; Wax Candle, Joe Cobb, and Boutonniere, 100 each; Sheriff Bell, 96; Examiner, 95; Par Excellence, 90; Polite, 88, and Tom Lawson, 84.

Belle Meade Farm's Dispersal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The sale at public auction on Oct. 29 and 30 of the famous thoroughbred stallions at Belle Meade Farm, together with the equally noted mares of the big establishment and many of their untried progeny, is attracting a great amount of attention. At the sale 9 stallions, 130 mares, 12 two-year-olds, 15 yearlings, and 75 weanlings will be offered.

Vanderbilt Horse Second in France.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Quos Ego was second to-day in the race for the Prix Faisanderie at the St. Cloud meeting.

NEW YORK BASEBALL TEAM.

Secretary Knowles Announces Players Signed by Local National League Club.

Since the list of baseball players which the American League officials claim to have signed for next season was published on Sunday there have been many denials made of its correctness by National League representatives. Manager McGraw and Secretary Fred Knowles of the New York National League Club decided last night that they would make public the names of the players whose signatures are affixed to contracts now in the possession of the club and by so doing refute the claims of the rival organization, as President Ban Johnson has said that the list was published on his authority. The names given out by Secretary Knowles follow:

Pitchers—Mathewson, McGinnity, Cronin, Miller, and L. Taylor. Catchers—Bowerman, Warner, Bresnahan, and Robinson. Infielders—McGraw, McGann, Smith, George Davis, and Eberfeld. Outfielders—Van Haltren, Brown, Mertes, Dunn, and Lauder.

Dave Fultz of the Philadelphia Athletics and Jesse Burkett of the St. Louis American team are also claimed by the New York officials, who say that Burkett has agreed to their terms and has received a check for a good amount in advance. Fultz also has accepted the terms offered him by Manager McGraw and promised faithfully to sign a contract with the New York Club.

"Here are the men whom we have secured," said McGraw last night. "With the exception of Fultz and Burkett, the signatures of all of them are affixed to contracts to play on our team next season. I have positive assurances from both Burkett and Fultz that they will sign, and Burkett has received advance money from us. The signed contracts are in our possession, and I cannot for the life of me see how Johnson or any other American League official can lay claim to any of them. Take, for instance, the names of Mathewson and Bowerman, which are published in the list which emanated from Chicago on Saturday as being signed to play on the St. Louis American League team next year. Both of these players will be with us, just as sure as I am speaking, if they are alive when the playing season arrives."

President Dreyfus and Harry Pulliam of the Pittsburg Club, when seen last night, said that the Pittsburg players, Leach, Conroy, and Smith, who are mentioned in Johnson's list, are not going to play elsewhere than where they played during the past season, as President Dreyfus has said that the Chicago list was misleading, particularly in regard to Capt. Keeler, who, he said, has not signed with any club up to the present time.

John T. Brush, who recently purchased a controlling interest in the New York Club, is expected here from Indianapolis to-morrow, and he may have something to say in regard to the rival claims for players when he arrives. President Ban Johnson could not be found anywhere in the city yesterday, and whether has gone away again could not be ascertained, as he did not register at any of the principal hotels.

The National Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Minor Leagues held a brief session yesterday. The members of the board are endeavoring to arrange an amicable adjustment of the differences existing between the American Association and Western League. Another conference will be held to-day between the members of the board and the representatives of the two associations at which the matter will, it is hoped, be harmoniously settled.

CORNELL CREW FOR HENLEY.

Sentiment at Ithaca in Favor of Sending an Eight Abroad.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the Athletic Council of Cornell University held to-day a vote was taken on the proposition to send a crew to Henley next year, and the majority was largely in favor of the idea.

Ever since Cornell's victory on the Hudson River last June, when all three races were won by Cornell, the feeling that the Cornell crew should go across the water this year has been growing stronger.

The following assistant managers were chosen: W. H. Aldrick, 1904, Cleveland, Ohio, crew; H. F. Vincent, 1904, Chicago, baseball, and R. Berry, 1904, Hudson, N. Y., track.

TURN SOCIETIES EXHIBITION.

Gymnastics to be a Feature of German-American Celebration.

A general meeting of the delegates of the Turn Societies of the New York District of the North American Turner Bund will be held next Sunday in Long Island City to make final preparations for the societies' grand gymnastic exhibition at the celebration of German-American Day, to be held for the first time in New York, at Madison Square Garden Nov. 9. Of the twenty-six societies belonging to the New York Turn District the New York, Bloomingdale, Melrose, Central, Deutch-Amerikanischer, New Brooklyn, South Brooklyn, Vorwärts of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, and Brooklyn Eastern District Turn Vereins so far have promised to take part in the exhibitions.

The societies represented will be requested to have their banners sent to the Madison Square Garden for a general turners' parade in the arena. The exercises already arranged for include exhibitions by the women's sections, drill and gymnastics by the junior sections, and all forms of athletics with gymnastic apparatus by the turners. In connection with the celebration a souvenir book will be issued, containing articles written by Dr. L. Weyland, Prof. Learned of Philadelphia, Rudolph Cronau, Andrew D. White, and Dr. A. Kern, and the list of the 130 societies that will take part in the demonstration.

BALTUSROL GOLF WOMEN WIN.

They Defeat Morris County for the Local Team Championship.

The women of the Baltusrol Golf Club won the Class A team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday for the second time. They defeated the Morris County women in the final match of the series on the links of the Baltusrol Club at Short Hills, N. J. The home team shut out the visitors entirely, winning every one of the four matches and rolling up a total score of 7 to 0. Mrs. E. A. Manice, the Metropolitan champion, headed the Baltusrol team. The players and scores are:

BALTUSROL.		MORRIS COUNTY.	
Mrs. E. A. Manice...	2	Miss Marie Bryce.....	0
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore..	2	Miss M. K. Wetmore..	0
Mrs. H. P. Rogers....	1	Miss Elsa Hurlbut...	0
Miss Marion Oliver...	2	Mrs. William Shippen.	0
Total.....	7	Total.....	0

A number of the Boston and Philadelphia women who are to compete in the inter-city matches beginning to-morrow will arrive at the Baltusrol Club to-day. Each city team will have fifteen players, and of the thirty visiting contestants, twenty-eight will be entertained at the clubhouse. In addition to the regular matches of the week, the Baltusrol Club has offered special prizes for driving and approaching competitions on Thursday afternoon.

The make-up of the Philadelphia women's team was announced yesterday at the Baltusrol Club. Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, the new Philadelphia champion, will lead it, and the others, in the order of play, are Mrs. R. H. Badow, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Miss L. K. Biddle, Miss P. F. Morris, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. F. R. Shattuck, Mrs. Milton C. Work, Mrs. Theodore W. Heath, Jr., Miss Edith Burt, Miss Gertrude Benners, Mrs. H. Fitzgerald, Miss E. M. Supplee, and Miss Margaret C. Maule.

The men's Philadelphia team that will play the New Yorkers on Saturday has been selected as follows: W. P. Smith, H. P. McFarland, E. A. Darby, A. T. R. Gallagher, H. S. Naylor, G. J. Cooke, J. I. Lieaweaver, A. H. Smith, Fergus Mackie, and M. B. Huff.

Essex County Women Golfers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—The women's golf team of the Essex County Country Club defeated a team from the Apawamis Club on the Hutton Park course this afternoon by the score of 11 to 0. Summary:

ESSEX COUNTY.		APAWAMIS.	
Mrs. Sanford.....	1	Miss Eddy.....	0
Miss Badgley.....	3	Mrs. Clark.....	0
Miss Charles.....	2	Mrs. Harrison.....	0
Miss Hernandes.....	2	Miss Gwynne.....	0
Mrs. Daniels.....	3	Miss Towle.....	0
Total.....	11	Total.....	0

CLEARING FOR NEW DEFENDER.

Bristol Builders Making Ready for Construction of a Yacht for Cup Challenge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Oct. 27.—The fact that an order has been placed with the Herreschoffs for the construction of a new defender of the America's Cup is regarded here as responsible for the uncommon activity in the Bristol shops. Work on hand is being carried out with redoubled energy, and extra mechanics are being engaged every week, with plenty of work for all. From present indications the work of laying down the new boat will be begun about the middle of November and the actual work of construction of the craft early in December. Materials for the construction were ordered weeks ago.

The fact that C. Oliver Iselin is to be the amateur manager of the new boat is of much interest to Bristol people. Mr. Iselin is so well known in that place from being manager of former successful cup defenders, that he is looked upon as a man who has had for a long time a very firm grip on the trophy that was brought across the water over half a century ago by the America. Already yachtsmen begin to say that Sir Thomas Lipton will have to build a fourth Shamrock if Mr. Iselin is the man who will shape the courses of the new boat, with Capt. Barr for skipper.

Designer Herreshoff occasionally meets ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan and Capt. William Butler Duncan, Jr., for the purpose of arranging the fitting out of the other big sloops for the racing next year.

The new boat shop that is being built for the Herreshoffs is very nearly completed, with many hands hard at work fitting up a bending room, where the steel body frames of the new syndicate boat are to be bent. There is quite a quantity of steel angle frames on hand which, it is said, will be put to use in the building of the craft which may contest for the cup with Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III.

The steel body frames for the new schooner yacht to be built for Morton T. Plant of New York are about ready for trueing in the boat shop, where they are now stored, until the work of setting up is begun.

It is learned that not much in the way of material for sails for the proposed cup defender is on hand, but it is said the duck is ordered and may be on hand in a few weeks.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Weiner, druggists' sundries; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble.
Hemmerling & Co., Worcester, Mass.; B. Hemmerling, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht-Hirschler Company, Norfolk, Va.; S. Sherrick, notions and furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, dry goods; 347 West Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Sachs, fancy goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods and wash fabrics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; M. Lasker, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. W. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. B. Hope, furnishing goods; J. Wilson, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; Z. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, notions; L. M. Rieke, Jr., dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; 415 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.
Klotz, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Nugent, R., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George E. Hannmore, notions, books, games, trimmings, and buttons; J. J. Barry, lace curtains and rugs; 106 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, clothing, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, cloaks, notions, laces, and millinery; F. J. Noll, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Harvey, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Crowley, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.
Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; I. Friend, black dress goods; G. Brandeis, silks; Hotel Imperial.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Schroeder, laces and trimmings; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. L. Piper, notions and laces; 335 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, linens, white goods, and laces; Hotel Albert.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Newhard, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerard.
Schaeffer, C. F., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; C. C. Schaeffer, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; F. Block, dress goods, silks, and linings; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Doeplitz, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Doeplitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss H. Grady, millinery; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; St. George Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The northern disturbance has moved northeastward beyond the field of observation. The Gulf disturbance is moving northeasterly along the Atlantic Coast, its centre to-night being off the North Carolina coast. Pressure is high off the Rocky Mountain region and eastern slope.

General rains have fallen in the South and Middle Atlantic States, and local rains in New England, the upper lake region, Eastern Texas, and the North Pacific Coast.

It is warmer in New England and cooler in the lake region, the Middle and Lower Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys.

Rain will continue to-morrow in the Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas, and also in Florida and along the East Gulf Coast. Wednesday will be fair in all districts.

The temperature will fall in the Middle and South Atlantic States to-morrow. It will be warmer in the Northwest and over the Rocky Mountain region.

Brisk southeast to south winds will prevail along the Atlantic Coast north of Virginia, shifting to west to-morrow afternoon or night; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh north to west winds are probable. The winds on the Great Lakes will be mostly west and light to fresh.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southeast winds and rains to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day and in Eastern Maine to-morrow; fresh to brisk southeast winds, increasing on south coast.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, rain and not so warm to-day; to-morrow, fair; brisk southeast winds, becoming west.

Virginia, fair in west, rain in east portion today; cooler; to-morrow, fair; fresh southeast shifting to southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh west winds.

West Virginia, showers to-day; to-morrow, fair.

North Carolina, fair in west, rain in east portion; cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh west to southwest winds.

South Carolina, rain on the coast, fair in interior, cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh west winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Morehead to Fort Monroe.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	49	59	60
6 A. M.	47	60	60
9 A. M.	50	63	63
12 M.	57	66	72
3 P. M.	64	67	68
6 P. M.	63	65	66
9 P. M.	59	63	64
12 P. M.	56	61	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....64½
Weather Bureau.....63
Corresponding date 1901.....55½

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61 degrees and at 8 P. M. 64 degrees, the maximum register being 69 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 12 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 87 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 87 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. McDoel, Chicago; Louis L. Lorillard, Newport.

HOLLAND—Baron and Baroness Carnap, Germany; Major H. Carrington Smith, Quebec; Louis F. Payn, Chatham.

CAMBRIDGE—Senor Don Laso Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Col. A. Thurston Pope, Louisville.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. K. Tingle, Washington; Capt. B. W. Dardell, Texas; Dr. E. Miller Reed, Middletown.

GRAND—Capt. J. Tremaine Smith, San Francisco; Major R. F. Ames, United States Army.

GILSEY—President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University.

ALBEMARLE—Henry T. Oxnard, California.

MURRAY HILL—Commissioner J. M. Dickey, Newburg.

MAJESTIC—George H. Roe, San Francisco; D. H. Hunt, Philadelphia; Walter E. Andrews, Boston; William Lummis, Chicago; J. S. McLaughlin, St. Louis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JONAS GOLDSMITH.—Jonas Goldsmith, an auctioneer, of 1,751 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $2,516 and no assets.

MICHAEL HONIGSBAUM.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pierre S. Jennings temporary receiver of the assets of Michael Honigsbaum, dealer in clothing and shoes at Tannersville, N. Y., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 24th inst.

MORRIS I. PERLOWITZ.—Morris I. Perlowitz, a salesman, of 170 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $1,064 and assets of $300 in old accounts.

GEORGE VALLIANO.—George Valliano, a florist, of 2,391 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $511 and assets to the amount of $388, being a debt owing to him by Mrs. Charlotte Hoyt of Tiffin, Ohio, in 1901.

BERNHARD JOSEPH.—Bernhard Joseph of 19 West Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $20,870 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Joseph & Meyerson, clothing manufacturers at 557 Broadway, who failed in October, 1892. Among the creditors are W. E. Tillotson $2,784, R. Frost & Co. of Boston $2,376, and Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co. $1,179. Albert Meyerson, the other partner, has received a discharge in bankruptcy.

SICKLICK EMBROIDERY WORKS.—Benjamin and Michael Sicklick, doing business as the Sicklick Embroidery Works, at 137 Wooster Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $6,665 and nominal assets to the amount of $3,377. The assets consist of accounts, $2,854, of which $1,235 were assigned in October to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a creditor for $1,068; cash in bank, $6; insurance, $16; excess value of property levied upon by the Sheriff, $500. Michael Sicklick has individual debts of $258 and Benjamin $60.

FRUMKIN & LIBOWSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Bernard H. Frumkin and Carl Libowsky, who compose the firm of Frumkin & Libowsky, manufacturers of clothing at 244 Canal Street, by A. Orently & Co., creditors for $510 for goods sold between Sept. 6 and Oct. 14. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000 and removed a portion of their stock and permitted replevins and attachments. They began business in May last.

GILMAN, SON & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Theodore and Winthrop S. Gilman, who compose the firm of Gilman, Son & Co., bankers, of 62 Cedar Street, by the following named creditors: John A. Dalziel, $33; Samuel R. Cockran, $54, and George W. Huff, $360. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Oct. 17. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Samuel Strasbourger temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $25,000.

MARKUS FREDERICK MAUS.—Markus Frederick Maus, sometimes known as Fred Maus, of 2,834 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $51,061 and assets nominal. He has a life insurance policy of $10,000, which has been assigned to the New York Life Insurance Company for a loan of $1,450. Most of the debts were contracted in 1892 as a partner in the firm of Maus & Barbey, proprietors of Lion Park, on Columbus Avenue, One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Eighth Street. Of the liabilities, $35,500 are contingent to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, on chattel mortgages given in 1899 and 1900 by his wife, Louise Maus, when she had the Lion Palace at Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street, and indorsed by him. She made an assignment on Oct. 25, 1900, with liabilities to the amount of $74,462 and actual assets to the amount of $1,325.

RED STAR TOWING AND WRECKING COMPANY.—John Fairchild of Milton, Mass., was appointed by Judge Cott in the United States Circuit Court in Boston yesterday as receiver of the Red Star Towing and Wrecking Company, a Maine corporation, owner of the ocean tugs Carbonero, Wrestler, and Gladiator. The receiver was appointed in a suit brought by Samuel Appleton and Walter T. Dana, unsecured creditors, the company consenting. The company has an authorized capital of $25,000, is alleged to be indebted in excess of $110,000, is stated to be mortgaged to secure a bonded debt of $42,000, and to be liable for $35,000 for liens in addition, while the concern's real estate in and about Boston is said to be incumbered in excess of $50,000. The accounts receivable, which are said to be all the remaining property, are about $2,000. The alleged insolvent conditions of the company and a desire to prevent any depreciation or waste of its assets are reasons given for the desire for the receivership.

Attachment Against Bruce & Seymour.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received two more attachments against John Doe and Richard Roe, doing business as Bruce & Seymour, "brokers," of 140 Nassau Street, in favor of James A. Tompkins for $750 and John W. Avery for $600. This is the firm in which it was reported that "Chappie" Moran was interested. The attachments were served on the McVickar Realty Trust Company, where the firm had a balance of $672 at the time the first attachment was received on Oct. 16.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Lillian, or Richards, and Antonio Verderosa—The People of the State of New York.....$1,000
BUCKTON, Charles E.—A. T. Jones..... 28
BRENON, Frances—J. J. Allen..... 32
BLUMENTHAL, Albert E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 191
BLUM, Arthur—C. M. Bostwick..... 445
BURNS, John—Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Company..... 36
BEN YUSUF, Ziada—A. M. Campbell..... 29
BODDEN, Gene S.—M. P. C. Blossom.... 3,824
BODDEN, Gene S.—M. P. C. Blossom.... 3,340
CAPONIGRE, Pasquale and Felicia—A. Rasines, receiver..... 3,198
CHENOWETH, Alexander C.—J. T. White and another..... 51
CROSHER, Henry P.—H. Hoyt..... 59
CLANCY, Bartholomew J.—W. C. Crane. 66
CONIKEN, John—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 87
BAUMAN, Louis, and Isidore Sperling—M. Tanenbaum..... 844
CONVERSE, Harriet M.—L. F. Endress.. 173
CAICACCIO, Frank—J. Fleischauer and another..... 257
COHN, Morris—J. G. Klumpf and another..... 104
DREYER, Henry H., and Murray O. Giles—C. H. Douglass..... 3,782
DONLON, Patrick J.—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 587
DEVLIN, Patrick—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 61
DUNN, John J.—J. R. Jarvis, executor... 123
DIETRICH, Phillipp—F. E. Gillies and another..... 105
DARCY, Michael—R. S. Blake, executor. 3,833
DALEY, Charles—Dunlop Express Company..... 85
EVARTS, Richard J.—L. J. Robertson and another..... 61
EAKIN, Joseph J.—W. B. Smith..... 456
FRIEND, Harry E., Jr.—W. B. Smith... 49
FICKE, Henry—United Wine and Trading Company..... 52
FRIED, Herman—L. Cantor and other.. 809
GUIDERA, Patrick F.—I. Jackson and another, costs..... 59
GALLO, Giuseppe or Joseph, Francesco Pitleli or Frank, and Saverio Gallo—V. Alberti..... 3,150
GRANGER, Henry F.—C. R. Baker..... 48
HOLLWEG, Frederick A.—Q. Bruetsch... 195
HOLS, William M., administrator—D. Buckley..... 248
HEART, Elsie—John H. Manken Company..... 278
HEART, Elsie—John H. Manken Company..... 440
HAFER, Henrietta—C. H. Hulse..... 74
JOHNSTON, Robert E.—J. J. Gilroy..... 232
JENTSCH, Henry—K. Schnackenburg..... 95
KELLY, John J.—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 163
KORN, Morris—M. Cohen..... 309
KEIM, Valentine—Germania Bank of New York City..... 300
KENNEDY, Carrie S.—E. F. Monteith, trustee..... 47
KENNEDY, Carrie S.—E. F. Monteith, trustee..... 45
KAVORKIAN, Ronken—W. Watt and another..... 77
LURIE, Morris—W. Brody..... 119
LUERS, William—H. Eggers and another..... 97
LIPMAN, Albert—E. Green, costs..... 22
LAMBERT, Julius J., and Morris Frank Tanenbaum..... 1,286
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. C. Dunn, by guardian..... 175
MOLLNER, Joseph J.—R. B. Ellison and another..... 86
MELTAUER, John—F. Van Blaricorn... 81
MOLEN, John J.—Mutual Bank..... 1,822
MANDEL, Edward—E. Brakowe..... 185
McELWEE, Alexander—Mercantile National Bank..... 6,801
McELWEE, Alexander—Mercantile National Bank..... 595
McCOMB, Owen J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 183
NYE, Mary—M. C. Vail..... 107
NAGLE, Dennis J.—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 69
NEWMAN, Peter—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 29
OLMSTEAD, Herbert B., and Ambrose L. Phipps—A.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:23	Sun sets...5:03	Moon rises..3:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...5:10	Gov. Isl'd...5:11	H. Gate....7:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...5:35	Gov. Isl'd...6:02	H. Gate....7:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 28.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Washington, Corunna	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
Uller, British Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos	10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Cavour, Argentina	11:30 A. M.	
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Celtic, Liverpool		6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Parran, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cearense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	6:00 A. M.	
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		

SUNDAY NOV. 2.

Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mails for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $11 and up to Nov. $1, inclusive, (if the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails, (closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.,) Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.,) will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer,) for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $1 and up to Nov. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 28.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 13.
Colorado, Brunswick, Oct. 24.
El Sud, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Finland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
Horror, Barbados, Oct. 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 27.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 18.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 18.
Prins de Nederlanden, Haiti, Oct. 22.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Alamo, Brunswick, Oct. 26.
Arkadia, San Juan, Oct. 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 28.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 22.
Seminola, Jacksonville, Oct. 26.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Breslau, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Oct. 16.
El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Nicomedia, Smyrna, Oct. 13.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 29.
Sarpendon, Cardiff, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Island, Cienfuegos, Oct. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
Manitou, Shields, Oct. 21.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 25.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 31.
Polycarp, St. Lucia, Oct. 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 25.

Arrived.

SS Alliance, Skillings, Colon, Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:03 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, Oct. 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored near Scotland Light and left at 10:45 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Maichow, Genoa, Oct. 15, Naples, 16, and Gibraltar, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Madura, (Br.,) Kerr, Glasgow, Oct. 10, with coal to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Rickman, Kingston, Ja., &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS New York, Stanlas, San Domingo City and Macoris, &c., Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp, Oct. 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Helsingen, (Br.,) MacLachlan, Barry, Oct. 10, with coal to Rusk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M., 26th.

SS Georgetown, Thorsen, Georgetown, Oct. 24, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Behrmann, Santos, &c., Oct. 4, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, Oct. 24, and Charleston, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Otta, (Nor.,) Linchansen, Havana, Oct. 21, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, Antwerp, Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Yokohama, &c., July 28, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Fournier, Havre, Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans, Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hoppe, Cardenas, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; raining; thick fog off shore.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 8 A. M. to-day.

United States army transport McClellan, Capt. Nye, from Manila via Singapore for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Clan MacMillan, (Br.,) Capt. Cowie, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London to-day.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from Demerara, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Kitts yesterday.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Bamgert, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Dismant, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Capt. Selby, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, for New York, sld. from Glasgow Oct. 25.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York for Cape Town, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Harbart, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Swansea Oct. 25.

SS Rustington, (Br.,) Capt. Burnett, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Oct. 25.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Palermo Oct. 24.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Maria, (Aust.,) Capt. Radossich, for New York, sld. from Denis Oct. 22.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Oct. 23.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Bryne, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Oct. 23.

SS Tintoretto, (Br.,) Capt. Mathison, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Oct. 23.

SS Tropic, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Oct. 24.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Nanquette, (Br.,) Capt. Stone, from this port for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Swansea Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Herbert, from New York for Delagoa Bay, was spoken on Oct. 8 in latitude 5 degrees south, longitude 32 degrees west.

Paterson Rioters Found Guilty.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The jury in the case of William McQueen and Rudolph Grossman, on trial for malicious mischief in breaking windows and doing other damage at the Barford, Gaede, and Hall mills, to-day found both defendants guilty. They will be tried to-morrow for shooting Charles Robinson, a policeman, and Harry L. Harris, a reporter.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST,
AT NEW LOCATION 122 W. 72ND ST.
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments; OPTIONAL MILITARY DRILL. Hot Luncheon; Playground. Optional study hour under instructors. Catalogues. The Principal is daily at his office from 9 to 6.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses, Individual Work, Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
139th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St.
Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 84TH STREET.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
REOPENS OCTOBER 2D.
Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
557 and 559 West End Avenue, New York City. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
208 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
13 and 15 West 86th Street.
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopened October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

Mrs. Finch's Classes AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls.
Day School, 753 Fifth Av., cor. 68th St.
Boarding Dep't, 735 Madison Av., near 64th St.

The Peebles & Thompson School
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 85th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
——UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.——
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Competent lady teacher of the voice and piano would take a few more select pupils; specialty beginners; terms moderate. Address U. N., Box 119 Times Office.

Piano instruction by pupil of Paolo Gallico; classical only. Miss Jessie Gratz, 120 East 102d St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz.Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Jan. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Augusta Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 A. M.

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.
From N. Y. Nov. 10 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Bluecher..Nov. 15, 10 AM
Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Pretoria..Nov. 22, 11 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.
S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.
WEST INDIES ORIENT
From N. Y. Jan. 10. From N. Y. Feb. 5.
Duration 22 days. Duration 75 days.
Cost $125 & up. Cost $350 & up.
Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 4 AM | †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bmarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM | †Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd. | Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Oct. 29, 10 AM | St. Louis..Nov. 12, 10 AM
St. Paul..Nov. 5, 10 AM | Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Friesland..Nov. 15, 10 AM
Kensington..Nov. 8, 10 AM | Vaderland..Nov. 22, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria....Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria....Nov. 15, 2 PM | Campania..Dec. 6, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic....Oct. 29, Noon | Teutonic..Nov. 12, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM | Cymric....Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon | Oceanic..Nov. 19, 8:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S EGYPT AND HOLY LAND
TOURS. Five high-class escorted parties Jan., Feb., and March, $650 to $1,200.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of Japan...Nov. 5 | Empress of China..Dec. 1
R.M.S. Athenian..Nov. 17 | Emp. of India...Dec. 29
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Nov 14 | AORANGI.....Dec 12
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

GERKEN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to HENRICH GERKEN, Berend Gerken, Charles Gerken, Annie Blonden, the American Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN GERKEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Diedrich Gerken, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the aged of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, Manhattan, New York City.
s30-1aw6wTu

KAPPLER, GOTTLIEB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHRISTIAN KAPPLER and ELISABETH WENZ, the heirs and next of kin of GOTTLIEB KAPPLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Katharina Kappler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 11th, 1884, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gottlieb Kappler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.
s30-1aw6wTu

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy8-1aw6mTu

ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against I. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jy22-1aw6mTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ap-29-1aw6mTu

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1902. WILLIAM MANWELL, Executor.
FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 27	439,067
To date this year	153,853,084
Corresponding date last year	229,129,599

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 27	$1,721,000
To date this year	$769,011,550
Corresponding date last year	$826,064,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	3	N. Y. Dock pf.	1½
Am. Ice	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. & San F.	1
Hans. & T. H.	1	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	½
Met. Sec. Co.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Grass Twine	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅞
Am. H. & L. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Am. Locomotive	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Smelting	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Sugar	1	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Sugar pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	⅔
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	2	Norf. & West.	1⅝
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	North American	2⅜
Canadian Pacific	1½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Peoria & East.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	Pere Marquette	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Reading	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	¼
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Southern Pacific	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Southern Ry.	⅞
Col. Southern	1¼	So. Ry., stamped	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅛
Consol. Gas	2½	Texas & Pac.	1½
Corn Products	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Twin City	⅝
Detroit South	½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Erie	⅞	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
General Electric	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Illinois Central	1	Wabash	1
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Iowa Central	1¼	West. Union	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2¼
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Manhattan	⅝	Wis. Central	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

San A. & A. P. 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

B., R. & P. gen.	1	Tenn. Coal & I., T.	
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	2½	Div. 6s	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½	Third Avenue 5s	4⅝
Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	1½	Wabash deb. B	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Extremely dull, yesterday's security market presented few interesting features. Quotations were not buoyant; they actually sagged in the slow fashion that not unusually prevails under apathetic conditions.

Money market rates declined. Stringency is disappearing. Call rates yesterday were as low as 3½ per cent., and funds on time could be had at concessions represented by the ordinary legal rate in accommodation for all dates. Sterling exchange rates show favorable aspects.

Such corporation reports as appeared were of encouraging character. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, for example, for the third quarter of the current year—July, August, and September—showed a surplus of $228,000, making for the nine months of the year $825,000, compared with a total of $243,000, representing surpluses of the company for the entire year 1901. Professional Wall Street has been pessimistic recently over the affairs of the Tennessee Coal Company, laying much stress upon damage inflicted through recent labor troubles; but the current showing represents an approximation for this year of four times the surplus of 1901. And this corporation's exhibit fairly illustrates the general business situation and progress of the country—pessimistic predictions continually extinguished by good-times records.

They who expect a lower range of prices and are industriously working to bring about recessions have become oracular as to election prospects. They see a Democratic Congress, the defeat of New York's Republican ticket, a Democratic sweep in Pennsylvania, a widespread "reprimand" of the National Administration. No partisanship is in this free and easy prognostication. A man gets short of stocks, and becomes forthwith committed to any and all sorts of political augury calculated to stir up things. What is at present notable—and amply ludicrous—is the downcast tone assumed by Stock Exchange Democrats over what they proclaim as prospective Democratic success. Outside of their stock market connections they admit unhesitatingly their humbuggery game. Few folks are fooled.

Railway earnings lose none of their cheerfulness.

GATES SELLING IN EVIDENCE.

If one-half of what Wall Street hears is true, yesterday was a bad day for the Gates interests in the market. The two stocks of which they are known to be heavily long and about which they have sent out much bullish literature, namely, Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio, were distinctly heavy, selling down each 2 points or more.

On the other hand Colorado Fuel was the strongest stock on the list, though the Gates people are understood not only to have sold much of their stock, but to have been beaten in their fight for control.

The Gates interests were also credited with sales of their speculative holdings in Illinois Central, St. Paul, and Union Pacific

TENNESSEE COAL'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street was agreeably surprised yesterday by the showing made by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30. Generally there had been expectation that, because of the strike in the company's mines, the statement would be unfavorable; but this expectation proved to be ill-founded, as will be seen from the figures for the quarter ended Sept. 30 and for the nine months ended Sept. 30. They are as follows:

	3d Quarter.	9 Months.
Total profit from operation	$533,854	$1,786,388
Other income	750	750
Total income	$534,604	$1,787,138
Less interest and fixed charges	214,622	624,377
Net earnings	$319,982	$1,162,761
Less set aside for depreciation	86,025	319,027
Balance	$233,957	$843,734
Less dividend on preferred stock	4,966	18,208
Surplus	$228,991	$825,526

In this report all current repairs and renewals of plant and machinery have been charged to operation.

These figures indicate that the total profits from operation for the first nine months exceed the same item for the entire year of 1901; that net earnings for nine months exceed by $300,000 the net earnings for the year 1901, and that the surplus is three and one-half times greater.

Approximately, $825,000 has been expended for new machinery and construction during the nine months.

NO TROUBLE WITH TRAINMEN.

One of the arguments used by the bears yesterday was the threatened strike of the trainmen on the Western railroads for an increase in wages. This was regarded as a highly unfavorable symptom because, it was said, it might develop into a general railroad strike.

Speaking of this matter, the head of one of the biggest railroad systems in the West said yesterday:

"All this talk of any trouble is rubbish. There will be no trouble. The railroads are making lots of money and are disposed to treat their men liberally. These present demands will be met in the proper spirit, and any threatened strike averted."

ST. PAUL'S NEW STOCK.

Notwithstanding published statements to the contrary, there is reason to believe that the St. Paul Directors at their meeting on Thursday will not act on the question of a new issue of stock. Thursday's meeting is simply a regular monthly meeting, and the chances are rather against than for any action at that time on the proposed issue of $10,000,000 of the $25,000,000 stock recently authorized.

Yesterday's selling of the stock was by speculative holders who look upon a probable delay in the issue as a bear card.

COLORADO FUEL.

The feature of the day was the sharp advance in Colorado Fuel, that issue at one time being up over 3 points, and closing for a net gain of 1⅝ on dealings in 30,000 shares.

The buying was understood to be by interests which are friendly to President Osgood and disposed to help him out in his fight for control against the Gates interests. These latter interests, so it is said, sold most of their stock some time ago, intending, according to the same story, to buy it back later at a much cheaper figure.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The selling of Amalgamated Copper was understood to be of a speculative nature and based on the rather sensational developments in the fight of the Heinze and Clark interests.

The steadiness of the Steel Trust shares was on purchases said to be for syndicate account. The Street heard the rumor that a decision favorable to the corporation in the suit now pending in the New Jersey courts may be handed down within the present week.

It was impossible to determine whether the selling of Texas Pacific was for the Gould or the Gates interests. The Gates people are known to have been carrying a large line of the stock speculatively, and to have been bitterly disappointed at what they termed "the refusal of the stock to bull."

The sharp declines in such high-priced shares as Brooklyn Union Gas, Consolidated Gas, and General Electric may be explained as due solely to offerings by speculative holders. In the limited market available they were obliged to offer the price down before finding a buyer.

TOO MUCH PESSIMISM.

A very close student of affairs, discussing the general market situation, said yesterday:

"There is too much pessimism in the Wall Street air and too many bears to suit me. Because, for the moment, the money situation is somewhat unsettled, it has become the habit of professional Wall Street to jump to the conclusion that that is the end of all good things and of all good times.

"Apart altogether from the wonderful commercial and industrial prosperity and the fact that the railroads are simply groaning under the pressure of business, there is an important development being lost sight of that will receive more attention later on. It is that our exports are steadily and surely increasing; that the tide in that direction seems again to have turned rather strongly in our favor, and that through this turning the money situation will be made much clearer and better.

"He is a short-sighted man who does not appreciate the significance of all this."

FEW MARKET INFLUENCES.

There were few developments, news or otherwise, to influence the market yesterday apart from the suggestions of serious trouble among the trainmen of the Western railroads (declared by authorities to be ill-founded) and the predictions in respect to the election results, which were construed unfavorably.

Several important statements of railway earnings were presented, but they were given little heed. Atchison showed an increase in September gross of $128,839, and a decrease in net of $251,524, due wholly to larger operating expenses; Louisville and Nashville, for the third week in October, reported a gross increase of $81,420; Central of Georgia's gross for September increased $230,400 and net $38,750; St. Louis Southwestern's September net figures increased $89,040, while Wabash for the same period increased $45,430.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded in this market yesterday to the extent of 20,000 shares, of which fully 18,000 were sales.

The cables reported the London markets flat and sentiment on Americans altogether uncertain, though rather more bearish than bullish.

THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD.

There will be a general meeting of the members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to-morrow to consider the question of whether ten or fifty shares should be established as the unit of trade. This question was to have been discussed at the meeting last Wednesday, but it was not reached.

The Board of Governors of the Exchange met yesterday but took no action on the question of daily or weekly deliveries.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Consolidated mortgage executed by the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company to the New York Security and Trust Company to secure an issue of $10,000,000 bonds to retire outstanding securities and for contemplated betterments and extensions.

Dispatches from Mount Holly, N. J., stating that a Spanish leather concern, employing over 800 hands, is negotiating for the purchase of suitable quarters for the removal of its plant to that place.

New trust company, with $100,000 capital, to be known as the Mutual Trust Company, formed, to do business at Orange, N. J.

According to Glens Falls (N. Y.) dispatches the Ticonderoga Mining and Milling Company, capital $200,000, has been incorporated and is opening up a feldspar mine near Ticonderoga.

Reports that a new syndicate is to be formed to take over and reorganize the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company and the Export Lumber Company of America.

Connecticut Asbestos and Mining Company, capital $300,000, formed by Hartford capitalists to acquire a large tract of land in New Hartford, claimed to be rich in asbestos deposits.

Pittsburg advices that the deal by which the Standard Oil Company was to have acquired the Wheeling National Gas Company is reported to have fallen through.

Options said to have been given on all the cotton presses in New Orleans except the Planters' Press, in the interest of a combination of the companies.

Forty cotton mills representing 40,000 spindles said to have accepted the terms of agreement under the Fries merger plan.

Cables from Copenhagen stating that the West Indian Company, capital 4,000,000 kroner, has been organized to operate a steamship service between Denmark and the Danish West Indies.

Bankers' Trust Company in process of organization in St. Louis with a capital and surplus of not less than $4,000,000.

Statement from Toronto, Canada, that American capitalists are negotiating with the Canadian Government to purchase 3,000,000 acres of forest and agricultural land in the new Ontario regions.

Duluth dispatches stating that the Oliver and Snyder Steel Company has bought the lease of the Webb mine for $280,000.

Reports from New Orleans that the company with $1,000,000 capital organized to build a rice irrigating canal for sixty-four miles, through Southern Louisiana, has secured right of way, and will begin construction at once.

New York and Boston capitalists, it is said, propose to build a $750,000 pulp mill at Baddeck, Cape Breton.

Reserve of outside banks, $3,600,175 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,928,250 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for bills indorsed receivable and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $133,922,852; balances, $7,257,012; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,151,653.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅝@4.86¾; cables, $4.87@4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

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Special Cablegram.

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Spanish 4s improved on Continental support.

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Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

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Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
150	Seaboard Railway pf	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
150	Atlantic Coast Line	170	170	170
57	Consolidated Gas	74	74	74
19	G. B. S. Brew	13½	13½	13½
600	United Ry. & Elec.	14	14	14
100	Nashville Railway	5	5	5
5	Continental	212	212	212
20	Union	73	73	73
50	Ala. C. & I. pf	88½	88½	88½
100	Maryland Fire Ins.	3	3	3
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Seaboard Ry., 10-yr. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
9,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	85	85
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	115½	115½	115½
5,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68¼	68¼	68¼
11,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	80	80
4,000	Cotton Duck inc.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2,000	Nash. R. 5s, Aug., 1901	77¾	77¾	77¾
9,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	51	51	51
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	112½	112½	112½
5,000	Raleigh & Aug. 6s	125½	125½	125½
1,000	Va. Mid. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞

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5,000	Raleigh & Aug. 6s	125½	125½	125½
1,000	Va. Mid. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hudson River Specialty Company, New York; (rubber and hardware specialties;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. J. Mons, C. L. Apfel, and H. F. Prelifeld, New York.

New York Standard Pharmaceutical Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—P. S. Brickett, S. E. Balch, and E. J. Hyde, New York.

Carrizal Gold Mining Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. S. Hatch, L. L. Lewis, and R. H. Jaeger, New York.

Niagara Traction Automobile Company, Niagara Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. R. Campbell and F. A. Dudley, Niagara Falls; F. A. Babcock, Buffalo.

Marvel Patents Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Elbert Snedecker, W. S. Crowe, and Annie E. Crowe, Brooklyn.

Empire International Car Coupler Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—C. E. Soule, St. Albans, Vt.; E. P. Lappell, Montreal; J. J. Tandy, New York.

Art Company of America, Albany, (frames, photographs, artists' supplies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—G. T. Giffin, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Robert H. Spalding and E. J. Welch, New York.

Iroquois Pulp and Paper Company, Thomson; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Dix, Thomson; Thompson Smith, Greenwich; C. B. Dix, Glens Falls.

Telegram Publishing Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. E. Handy, Mary O. Handy, and L. G. Sucipi, Syracuse.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Little comment can be made on to-day's local market. Its chief characteristic was extreme dullness, the sales amounting to 15,644 shares and $19,275 bonds. Prices were a trifle lower, but the losses were limited principally to eighths and quarters. In Consolidated Lake Superior, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Philadelphia Company, and Philadelphia Electric there was evidence of pool buying, but the remainder of the list was without feature. Money ruled firm at 6 per cent. for call and time, the unfavorable bank statement dissipating hopes of lower rates this week. Surplus reserve decreased $584,240, leaving the total at $2,238,500. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Rys.	53	53	53
649	American Cement	8¾	8 7-16	8¾
500	Atchison	88¼	87¾	87¾
15	Cambria Iron	48	47½	48
466	Cambria Steel	28½	28¼	28¼
2,264	Con. Lake Superior	24⅞	24½	24½
105	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	74	73½	73½
125	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
150	Indianapolis St. Ry.	86½	86½	86½
5	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
439	Lehigh Valley R. R.	33½	33	33
100	Manuf. Rubber	¾	¾	¾
100	Marsden	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
50	Nat. Asphalt Co. pf.	1	1	1
950	Penn. R. R.	81⅝	81 7-16	81 7-16
186	Penn. Steel	55¼	55	55
80	Penn. Steel pf.	101	100	101
55	Phila. Traction	98½	98	98
775	Phila. Elec.	8 11-16	8 9-16	8 9-16
625	Phila. Co.	48¼	47⅞	48
50	Phila. Co. pf.	40¼	49⅜	49½
*300	Phila. Rapid Tran.	18¼	18	18
14,975	Reading	34 1-16	33¾	33 11-16
100	Reading 1st pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
200	Reading 2d pf.	39¼	39¼	39½
34	Trust Co. of N. Am.	140	140	140
300	United Cos. of N. J.	282¼	282¼	284
180	United Gas Imp. Co.	114	113¾	113¾
500	United Power Co.	50¼	50	50
114	Union Traction	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
720	U. S. Steel	40¼	40¼	40⅞
60	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
200	Warwick Steel	6¼	6	6
64	W. J. & Seashore R.R.	70¾	70	70¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—The strong recovering tendency shown by some of the Cotton Duck issues was the main feature of to-day's market. They have been unduly depressed of late as the result of a misapprehension as to what the company is accomplishing. There have been efforts among shorts to hold them down in order to cover sales made under a false notion as to what the company would do in July. The general list seemed to be much steadier than New York. That was probably due to the belief that the bulk of local securities have already been depressed below their demonstrable value. The general list was dull, with a mixture of net changes. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,339 shares of stock and $57,500 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
150	Seaboard Railway pf.	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
150	Atlantic Coast Line	170	170	170
57	Consolidated Gas	74	74	74
19	G. B. S. Brew	13½	13½	13½
600	United Ry. & Elec.	14	14	14
100	Nashville Railway	5	5	5
5	Continental	212	212	212
20	Union	73	73	73
50	Ala. C. & I. pf.	88½	88½	88½
100	Maryland Fire Ins.	3	3	3
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Seaboard Ry., 10-yr. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
9,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	85	85
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	111	111	111
1,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 27, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64⅝	64½	4,360	*Amal. Copper Co.	65	65	64⅜	64½	—1
12⅞	12⅝	1,130	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
38	40	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40½	40½	40	40	—1
1	1¼	900	Am. Bicycle Co.	1	1¼	1	1⅛	...
35⅜	36	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅝
55⅞	56⅜	200	*Am. Grass Twine	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	—⅞
52⅝	53	3,600	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53¼	52⅞	53	—⅛
39	41	100	Am. Dist. Tel.	40	40	40	40	+3
240	250	15	Am. Express	240	240	240	240	...
11⅛	11½	2,010	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅝
37⅜	38½	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37½	38	37¼	37⅞	+⅞
30¾	30¾	700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30	30½	30	30	—1⅛
94	95	160	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
46¾	47	400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47	47	46¾	46¾	—¾
123⅛	123⅝	5,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123½	123⅝	122	123⅛	—1
119	121	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119⅛	—⅞
96	97	1,300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	97	97	96	96	—1½
69	69½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
87⅝	87⅞	38,725	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88⅝	88⅝	87⅝	87⅞	—1⅛
100	100¼	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100	100¼	—⅜
106¾	106⅞	27,220	Baltimore & Ohio.	106⅝	108⅛	106⅜	106⅝	—2
94	95	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+⅝
106½	106⅞	500	B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅜	—⅛
62	62¼	2,440	Brook. Rapid Tran.	63	63	62¼	62¼	—⅞
226	230	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	229	229	226	226	...
135½	135¾	9,000	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¼	135¼	135⅝	—1½
50⅝	50½	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50⅝	—1⅛
36½	36½	100	Chicago & Alton	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	—⅛
72⅝	73⅝	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	—⅛
29½	29¾	2,800	Chicago Great West.	30¼	30¼	29½	29⅝	—⅛
189⅝	190⅛	10,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	191⅝	191⅝	189½	189⅝	—2⅜
194	195	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194½	194½	194½	194½	—1
226	230	600	Chicago & Northw.	228¼	229½	225	225⅞	—1½
199	200	285	Chi. & Northw. pf.	199½	199½	196½	196¾	—2
36⅝	37	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37½	36½	37	—⅝
17	17⅜	400	Chicago Union Trac.	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅜
99	100	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	—⅛
92½	95½	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—⅞
90⅞	91	39,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90½	92½	90½	91	+1⅞
32½	32⅜	500	Colorado & Southern.	33½	33½	32½	32½	—1¼
73½	74½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	—½
48	49	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	49	49	49	—⅞
23	24	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
217½	218½	400	Consolidated Gas	219	219	218	218	—2½
31½	32½	294	Corn Products	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½	—⅝
259	261	100	Del., Lack. & West.	261	261	261	261	+1
43	43½	200	Denver & R. G.	43½	43½	43½	43½	—1
91	91½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	91	91	91	91	—⅝
20	20¼	1,100	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅛
39⅝	39⅞	500	Detroit Southern pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
47⅛	48	600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	47½	48	47½	47⅞	—⅝
19	19¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	19	19	19	19	...
20¼	20½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	...
38⅝	38½	7,150	Erie	39	39¼	38¼	38½	—⅛
67⅞	67⅝	910	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼	—1
61	61½	600	Evans. & T. H.	61	61½	61	61½	+1
60	64	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	62	62	62	62	—1
185	187	800	General Electric	186¼	186½	185	185⅝	—1½
94	95	700	Hocking Valley	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	—⅝
147	147½	1,000	Illinois Central	148	148	147½	147½	—1
19½	20	200	Internat. Paper	19½	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
78	80	500	*Internat. Power Co.	80	80	80	80	...
89	91	300	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	—1½
43	43½	400	Iowa Central	44	44	43¾	43¾	—1¼
76	77	200	Iowa Central pf.	77½	77½	77	77	—1
80½	80⅝	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81	81	80½	80⅝	—⅜
137	137½	6,750	Louisville & Nashville.	138¼	138¼	136⅞	137⅛	—1⅝
134½	134½	9,014	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	134	134⅛	—⅞
122	123	100	*Met. Sec., 1st pf.	123	123	123	123	+1
139	140	1,200	*Met. Street Railway.	139⅝	139½	139	139	—1
25⅝	26	200	Mexican Central	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	—¼
78	78½	945	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	78½	79	78½	78⅞	—1
20⅝	20½	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	20½	20½	20½	20½	—⅜
60¼	60½	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	61	61	60½	60½	—1⅝
109½	109⅝	18,800	Missouri Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	109½	109⅝	—1⅝
105	107	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	—1½
43⅜	46	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	—⅜
28¼	28½	600	*Nat. Lead Co.	28⅝	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
90	93¼	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	—⅛
18⅝	18¾	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅛
39	39½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39	39	39	39	—¾
178½	179	300	*New York Air Brake	179½	179½	176	178½	...
155⅜	155⅝	2,500	New York Central	155½	155⅝	155¼	155⅝	—⅝
62	64	155	New York Dock pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1½
227	230	37	N. Y., N. H. & H.	229½	229½	229½	229½	...
33¼	33¾	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33½	33½	33	33⅛	—⅞
75	75¼	51,925	Norfolk & Western.	76½	76½	74⅝	75¼	—1½
92	94	200	Norfolk & Western pf.	93	93	93	93	+2
122	122½	500	North American	122½	122½	121	121	—2½
74	76	500	Pacific Coast	75	75	75	75	—⅛
42¼	43	300	Pacific Mail	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
162¾	162⅞	15,240	Pennsylvania R. R.	163⅝	163⅝	162⅜	162⅜	—1⅛
102⅜	103	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅛	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	—⅛
40	43	100	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	—1
80	82½	100	Père Marquette	80	80	80	80	—2
61¼	62	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	—⅜
96	96½	550	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96½	96½	96	96½	+⅝
36⅝	37	700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞	—⅛
80⅝	80⅝	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	90	90	80½	80⅝	—⅜
67½	67⅝	7,800	Reading	68¼	68¼	67½	67½	—⅜
88	88½	1,062	Reading 1st pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88¼	—⅜
78⅝	78⅞	5,100	Reading 2d pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	—⅜
21¾	22	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22	—⅛
70	70¾	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	70½	70¾	70	70¾	+⅝
23	23½	900	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	—⅛
71	73	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	—1
76	76¼	1,800	St. L. & S. F.	75½	76½	75¼	76½	+1
72½	73¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	73	73	73	—⅛
31½	32	50	St. Louis Southw.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	...
68⅛	68¾	2,450	St. L. Southw. pf.	68½	68¾	68	68¼	—⅝
70⅝	70⅝	31,900	Southern Pacific	71⅛	71⅜	70⅝	70½	—⅝
36⅞	36⅞	3,200	Southern Railway	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	—⅝
36⅞	37	1,400	Southern Railway pf.	38⅜	38⅜	36½	36½	—1
93⅛	93⅞	400	Southern Railway pf.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	+⅛
64⅜	65	900	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	66	66	64½	64½	—1½
44½	44⅝	16,100	Texas Pacific	46⅛	46¼	44½	44½	—1½
38	41	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40	40	40	40	...
31	31½	1,100	Tol., St. L. & West.	31¼	31½	31	31½	—1
47¼	47½	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	48	48	47¼	47¼	—1½
120	120¾	120	Twin City R. T.	120	120	120	120	—½
15⅞	16¼	2,800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15¾	16¾	15¾	16	...
56⅝	56⅞	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	56¾	56¾	56½	56⅝	—⅝
103⅞	103⅞	30,400	Union Pacific	104⅞	104⅞	103⅝	103⅝	—1⅜
91½	91⅝	1,875	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+⅛
24⅞	24⅞	275	United Rys. Invest.	24½	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
64⅛	65	1,780	United Rys. Invest. pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+⅞
14	14¼	2,350	*U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	—⅛
90	90½	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+⅛
57	58	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55	55	—1
40¼	40¼	8,035	U. S. Steel.	40½	40½	40⅛	40⅛	—⅝
88½	88⅝	3,200	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½	—⅝
66¼	66⅝	750	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67⅛	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	—1½
33⅝	33⅞	1,560	Wabash	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
48¼	48½	2,200	Wabash pf.	49¼	49½	48¼	48¼	—1
91¼	91⅝	1,165	Western Union Tel.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅜	—⅛
26	27	240	Wheel. & Lake Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	...
58¼	58⅜	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	59	59	58¼	58¼	—2¼
38½	39½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38⅞	—1½
27⅜	27⅝	730	Wisconsin Central	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27½	—⅝
52	52¼	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	53	53	52½	52½	—½
Sales.....		420,067	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,841
3d week Oct.	$218,970	$178,160	$159,800
From July 1.	2,778,383	2,277,079	2,102,154
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	546	546	546
3d week Oct	103,435	93,632	83,143
From July 1.	1,586,328	1,473,237	1,285,402
C., C., C. AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
3d week Oct	403,271	396,021	370,822
From July 1.	6,248,674	6,175,982	5,448,888
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	427	423	423
3d week Oct.	28,306	26,967	22,909
From July 1.	430,079	387,049	298,845
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Oct.	8,670	6,890	6,613
From July 1.	126,219	111,722	112,813
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week Oct.	32,312	31,010	30,515
From July 1.	546,357	486,905	458,233
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,095	4,082	4,082
3d week Oct.	670,617	597,326	575,296
From July 1.	10,106,683	9,447,207	8,772,116
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week Oct.	130,684	129,764	119,712
From July 1.	1,939,638	1,712,442	1,507,414
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
3d week Oct.	146,432	150,067	134,484
From July 1.	1,646,645	1,516,596	1,360,430
KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
3d week Oct	23,617	21,874	16,349
From July 1.	240,481	213,759	262,528
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,382	3,269	3,152
3d week Oct.	705,295	623,870	574,670
From July 1.	10,361,361	9,011,883	8,174,966
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	1,323
3d week Oct.	456,960	319,637	133,385
From July 1.	6,181,208	4,062,015	.....
MINN., ST. P. AND S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
3d week Oct.	197,716	161,893	102,646
From July 1.	2,404,591	1,887,828	1,364,896
MOBILE, JACKSON AND KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
3d week Oct	4,385	3,084	.....
From Jan. 1.	154,154	120,415	.....
PEORIA AND EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Oct.	56,698	51,873	51,304
From July 1.	883,651	807,326	693,105
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Oct.	11,542	12,113	11,649
From July 1.	190,758	177,118	172,231
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
3d week Oct.	178,411	178,850	177,767
From July 1.	2,390,274	2,360,578	2,012,736
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,735
3d week Oct.	871,101	815,414	776,218
From July 1.	12,935,785	11,479,314	10,779,912
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Oct.	26,911	26,116	26,486
From July 1.	374,380	378,882	387,734
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Oct.	52,937	51,095	43,704
From Jan. 1.	2,167,246	2,171,227	1,537,202
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Oct.	63,861	61,788	52,859
From Jan. 1.	2,835,303	2,505,275	2,243,870
ATCH., TOP. & S. F. Ry. system for September—			
Gross earnings	5,141,070	5,012,230	4,389,555
Op. expenses	3,190,799	2,810,435	2,620,451
Net earnings	1,950,270	2,201,795	1,769,103
Taxes and rentals	153,942	168,190	159,464
Inc. from oper.	1,796,327	2,033,604	1,609,639
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	14,596,063	14,716,803	12,840,445
Op. expenses	9,189,357	8,452,480	7,722,536
Net earnings	5,406,705	6,264,322	4,617,909
Taxes and rentals	585,287	508,507	487,677
Inc. from oper.	4,843,418	5,755,814	4,130,232
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS. for September—			
Gross earnings	643,552	564,818	494,648
Op. expenses	337,065	306,578	272,825
Net earnings	306,487	257,743	224,823
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,897,702	1,718,506	1,471,272
Op. expenses	1,017,362	921,440	850,538
Net earnings	880,340	797,066	620,734
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for September—			
Gross earnings	820,252	589,843	648,694
Op. exp. and txs.	607,611	415,959	391,456
Net earnings	212,641	173,884	257,238
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	2,190,373	1,757,899	1,669,055
Op. exp. and txs.	1,613,637	1,285,805	1,129,712
Net earnings	566,636	472,094	539,343
HOCKING VALLEY for September—			
Gross earnings	498,820	453,744	391,055
Op. exp. and txs.	316,296	268,405	234,237
Net earnings	182,524	185,339	156,818
Other income	1,534	11,378	1,179
Total income	191,058	196,717	157,997
Fixed charges	69,670	74,017	81,548
Surplus	121,388	122,700	76,449
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,576,061	1,341,667	.....
Op. exp. and txs.	960,102	804,225	.....
Net earnings	615,959	537,462	.....
Other income	33,523	28,815	.....
Total income	649,482	566,277	.....
Fixed charges	216,962	217,917	.....
Surplus	432,520	348,360	.....
JAMES. & CHAU. for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	18,326	15,780	2,546
Op. expenses	13,440	11,641	1,799
Net earnings	4,886	4,139	747
Fixed charges	1,117	750	367
Net income	3,769	3,389	380
Net inc. for year	13,679	12,363	1,316
Cash on hand, $890; profit and loss, surplus, $39,270.			
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for September—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	649,025	609,196	551,417
Op. expenses	405,280	434,491	341,263
Net earnings	243,745	174,705	210,154
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,705,395	1,678,112	1,500,619
Op. expenses	1,239,734	1,353,228	950,817
Net earnings	465,661	324,884	550,302
WABASH for September:			
Gross earnings	1,840,909	1,661,278	1,615,569
Op. expenses	1,229,985	1,095,793	1,061,918
Net earnings	610,923	565,485	533,651
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	5,466,538	4,900,397	4,492,292
Op. expenses	3,746,895	3,386,247	3,131,809
Net earnings	1,719,643	1,514,150	1,361,183

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,787,882
Gold	112,961,794
Silver	7,970,022
United States notes	3,062,773
Treasury notes of 1890	17,580
National banknotes	13,206,171
Total receipts this day	2,381,848
Total receipts this month	44,288,892
Total receipts this year	190,780,777
Total expenditures this day	1,820,000
Total expenditures this month	40,650,000
Total expenditures this year	178,131,976
Deposits in National banks	166,137,125
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	417,890
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,477,107
Customs	730,516
Miscellaneous	165,223

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$367,255,869
Silver dollars	467,487,000
Silver dollars of 1890	706,399
Silver bullion of 1890	23,248,601
Total	$860,697,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$367,255,869
Silver certificates outstanding	467,487,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,955,000
Total	$860,697,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$36,111,364
Gold certificates	27,870,430
Silver coin and bullion	3,304,626
Silver certificates	4,665,196
United States notes	2,092,778
Other assets	20,737,289
Total in Treasury	$144,781,893
Deposits in National banks	166,137,125
Total	$310,919,020
Current liabilities	85,181,137
Available cash balance	$225,737,882

STREET CLEANING REPORT SENT TO THE MAYOR.

Dr. Woodbury Says Eighteen Tons of Garbage Are Collected Daily from Lower East Side Streets.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department last evening handed to Mayor Low his report on the work of the department for the three months ended Sept. 30. In it the Commissioner lays special stress upon the conditions in the east side, and attributes dangers there existing largely to the ignorance of the inhabitants.

He says that the character of the people in the district south of East Houston Street and east of Broadway is such that within the district bounded by these streets, Broome Street and the East River, eighteen tons of garbage are collected from the streets daily, this being for the most part refuse and offal thrown from the windows of tenement houses, and not the accumulations in cans. As a contributory cause, to be taken with the act of throwing refuse from the windows, the Commissioner mentions a very general abuse of pushcart privileges by those who have no license, and what he considers an unwise extension of the license grants. He says that the pushcart men line both sides of the streets, sometimes two deep, all through the section traversed by Rivington, Hester, Orchard, Ridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eldridge Streets, and that the only way in which it has been possible to make inhabitable the sections east of Broadway, south of East Eleventh Street, and also south of Canal Street, has been by daily washing the streets with a hose.

As testifying to the value of this washing, the Commissioner cites the result of the experiments recently conducted in exposing plates at curb level and six feet above, in various selected portions of the city for the accumulation of bacilli. He describes the experiments as given in the published accounts, and notes the differences between the tenement district, where 9,600 colonies were collected on a plate during a fifteen-minute exposure, and in a well-kept residential section, where but 54 colonies appeared, taking into consideration the effect of different kinds of traffic as distributors of germs.

Figures on the detailed work of the force are summarized as follows: In Manhattan and the Bronx a force of 2,484 men swept 412 miles of streets twice daily, and 496 in Brooklyn, it being necessary in some sections to sweep as often and three times daily on account of traffic and street disturbance. Four hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six loads of refuse were collected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Kings during the quarter—200,000 loads less than during the quarter ended in March. For scow hire $193,689 was expended during the year 1901, and $119,569.50, up to Sept. 30 of the present year. In view of this the Commissioner recommends to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 21 for an appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of twenty scows.

Appended to the report are two sets of street maps prepared by Commissioner Woodbury and Deputy Police Commissioner Piper for the use of their respective departments, showing the location of "sink holes," or depressions in streets and sidewalks. On the basis of these maps application will be made to President Cantor for repairs before Winter sets in.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

2:30 A. M.—22 and 24 Division Street; B. Haft; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—939 Courtland Avenue; George Hauser; damage, $20.

11 A. M.—47 Gouverneur Street; Rebecca Cohn; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—609 Amsterdam Avenue; H. Wittenberg; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—2,212 Second Avenue; Diaggio Turetti; damage, $3.

5:45 P. M.—225 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—225 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James McLeod; damage, $12.

5:50 P. M.—64 Willett Street; Henry Rich. Twenty-fifth Street; James McLead; damlein; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—18 Hamilton Street; J. H. Mairiasch; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—223 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Lester Sadler; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—352 Pearl Street; Nicholas Faster; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—1,132 Broadway; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $25.

Sunday Fall River Line Trips Stop.

Sunday trips of the Fall River Line steamers have been discontinued for the season. Weekday trips will be made as usual by the steamers Priscilla and Puritan.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of October showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$40,610
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	9,805
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	7,250
Detroit Southern	1,339
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,772
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,302
Grand Trunk	$2,491
Hocking Valley	620
Kanawha & Michigan	1,733
Louisville & Nashville	81,425
Mexican Central	137,323
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	35,823
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City	1,901
Peoria & Eastern	4,765
St. Louis Southwestern	61
Southern Railway	55,637
Toledo, Peoria & Western	705
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	1,342
Total increase 18 roads	$465,942
Increase previously reported	325,561
Total increase 28 roads	$791,503

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$3,615
Rio Grande Southern	571
Total decrease 2 roads	$4,186
Decrease previously reported	111,549
Total decrease 10 roads	$115,735
Net increase 38 roads	$675,768

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John B. Porter will proceed to St. Paul for duty as Judge Advocate of the department.

Col. William S. Quigley, Eighth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, vice Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, is temporarily detailed as member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco during the absence of Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, Ninth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop G to Troop I.

Second Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, Ninth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop G.

Navy.

Commander G. Blocklinger's orders of Oct. 4 are modified; he now is ordered to the Asiatic Station, via steamer from San Francisco Nov. 7.

Capt. W. Maynard is detached from duty as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board Nov. 1 and ordered home to await orders. He will be retired Nov. 1.

Lieut. W. S. Montgomery's orders to the Michigan are revoked; he is ordered home, with leave until Jan. 1, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect Jan. 1.

Ensign G. W. Faller's resignation is accepted, to take effect Jan. 1.

Pay Inspector S. Rand is detached from the Culgoa Oct. 31 and ordered to await orders.

Paymaster J. J. Cheatham is detached from duty at the Navy Pay Office in New York and ordered to the League Island Yard as Assistant General Storekeeper; he also is assigned to duty in connection with fitting out the Maine.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Orr is detached from the League Island Yard and ordered to the Culgoa Oct. 31.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Prairie for duty with the marine detachment on board that vessel.

Assistant Surgeon A. Stuart is ordered to the New York Yard for duty at the Naval Hospital.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Forty-fourth Street Plot Changes Hands—Other Sales by Brokers—Fifth Avenue Leases.

Potter & Brother have arranged to take back the plot, 75 by 100, at 100 to 115 West Forty-fourth Street, which they sold to Michael McCormick last Spring, and have resold it to George W. Stetson, through R. P. Bliss of Charles H. Easton & Co. Mr. McCormick had intended to erect a twelve-story apartment hotel on the site, and excavation for this purpose had been completed. Mr. Stetson will not carry forward the building operation himself, although it is probable that he will make some disposition of the property in the near future which will lead to its improvement.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold to Edgar Lehman, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 71 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 47.4 by 69.8.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Max Marx to R. R. Masten the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Tenth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for Richard R. Hunt to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 51 East Sixty-fifth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Greene & Taylor have sold for John Cabot the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 126 East Forty-eighth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

George J. Ebert has sold the plot 75 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to Samuel Green, who has resold the property to a builder for improvement with a six-story apartment house.

Francis X. O'Connor has sold to Jane McCauley the five-story brownstone-front tenement 443 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9, taking in exchange the three-story brick dwelling 237 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 100, sold recently by the Elliott estate, was transferred yesterday to Jacob Hirsh. The new owner of the property has mortgaged it to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company for $30,000, due in three years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot 46.6 by 83 at the northwest corner of Avenue C and Ninth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the southeast corner of Carmine and Bedford Streets, old buildings on plot 45 by 80.

David Leitner, as broker, has sold 373 First Avenue; also, for a Mr. Gordon, 719 Caldwell Avenue. Extensive alterations will be made to the First Avenue property by its new owner.

Hopton & Weeks negotiated the subletting of the store at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street by Fishel, Adler & Schwartz to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. The new lessees will take possession on Nov. 3.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have rented for the season to Cornelius Vanderbilt the residence of the late Prescott Hall Butler at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., has leased from the George Kemp estate the four-story dwelling 722 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street.

The private stable 126 East Fifty-fourth Street has been leased for one year to John R. Drexel.

Greene & Taylor have leased the dwelling 582 Fifth Avenue for Mrs. Jeannette P. Goin to J. W. Ogden.

J. G. Trusdell Moore has sold to a client, for Jerome C. Herrman, the private dwelling 113 West Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Moore has also sold the private residence of William B. Lloyd, 187 Park Place, Brooklyn, to Charles T. Reichert.

Clifford N. Shurman & Co. have sold, for Messrs. Evans & Buscall, to Charles I. Hudson, 178 East Seventy-third Street, three-story new stable, 25 by 100, at $55,000.

Duff & Brown have leased the following dwellings: For Soon Brothers, to Joseph Jannasen, 20 Convent Avenue; for Lambert S. Quackenbush, to E. S. Kelley, 454 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; for E. H. Peck, to William Keyes, 457 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; for N. W. Bell, to A. Dodd, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

The only sale at auction announced for yesterday, a foreclosure affecting 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, was adjourned until Nov. 6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 33.3 by 100, two-story brick factory; 529 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 398 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Reich, referee, Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 96.6, two and four story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,629; subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, North Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon, west side, between West Lincoln Avenue and North Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 84 Dey Street, north side, 67.3 feet east of West Street, 20 by 68, four-story and attic brick building. Due on judgment, $15,869.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story three-family brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,641.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 14 and 16 Hamilton Street, south side, 158 feet east of Catharine Street, 34.8 by 103.6, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 171 Water Street, southeast side, 90.1 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 20 by 85.5, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 450 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 258 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 3 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 353.9 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Beattie, referee, 2,449 Third Avenue, west side, 92.9 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 23.9 by 100, three-story stone-front flat with store and two-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,695.

By Bryan J. Kennelly, public auction sale, fifteen lots and plots in the City of Yonkers, situated on Radford Street and Cliff Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 252 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, for a one-story frame squash court, 16 by 31; Alfred Rowell, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 46 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 39; Charles Hohl of 1,168 Forest Avenue, owner; William S. Schwanswohe of 1,347 Clinton Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. M. I. Schley of 328 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 533 to 539 West Thirty-second Street, to a two-story brick factory; estate of John Turl, Newburg, N. Y., owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 135 West Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick hotel; T. M. Martin of 973 Lexington Avenue, owner; E. E. Gandolfo of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Oct. 27.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 13th St, 81x105, Unionport; James B. Blossom to John H. Green and another, (mtg $2,000).... $100

AVENUE D, n w corner of 6th St, 22.9x52; Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors and trustees, to Luder Hanken... 19,000

CHESTNUT ST, Lot 3 of Plot 4, map of Arden property, 25x100; Sarah A. Vaden to Jeremiah Sullivan, all liens.. 1

HALL PLACE, 1,049, w s, 25x106.11x26.3x107.8; Thomas P. Concannon to Minnie M. Rode, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

HOME ST, n w corner of Fox St, 25x89.5x32.8x66.1; Dominick Puiste to Angelo Rezzano..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 33.4 ft e of McComb's Dam Road, 35.4x111.9x32.5x105.4; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Susie E. Jennings, E. & S..... 4,000

PITT ST, 12, e s, 25x100; 70th St, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; Allen St, w s, Lot 4, map of Dunham, 25x87.6; Joseph Hechinger to Beaver Real Estate Company, (mtg $62,000)..... 1

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 61.2x91.1x irregular; Myron S. Marx to Louis J. Marx, 1-3 part, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

PROSPECT ST, n s, adjoining land of Mary A. Booth, 40x150x irregular, City Island; Alfred Baxter and others, heirs, to Willis E. Baxter, quitclaim..... 1

WALNUT AV, w s, extends from 140th to 141st St, 200x150; James Neil to Frederic N. Gilbert..... 1

3D AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 45th St, 18.10x80; Morris Cukor, referee, to Minnie P. C. Blossom..... 15,000

3D AV, e s, 43.11 ft s of 45th St, 18.9x80; James A. Treacy to Minnie P. C. Blossom..... 15,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Louis H. Laudy to Kate P. N. Elliott..... 1

6TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Kate P. N. Elliott to Jacob Hirsch, ½ part, all title..... 1

6TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Arthur H. Elliott, trustee, to Jacob Hirsch, ½ part, all title..... 60,500

9TH AV, n e corner of 39th St, 74.1x100; William Ginger and another, executors, to Caroline Arras and another.. 31,400

11TH AV, n e corner of 51st St, 25.1x100; Georgiana G. Quinn to Marion E. D. Van Dyke, (mtg $27,000,) taxes..... 44,200

5TH ST, 302 and 304 East, 43.4x98.2; J. Lester Lewine to Hyman Levin, quit claim..... 1

5TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x96.2; Mary Keckeissen to Hyman Levin.. 1

5TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21.6x96.2; John Drucker to Hyman Levin, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

17TH ST, 243 and 245, and part of 247 West, n s, 55x38.3x55x38.5; Oscar I. Mayer to Rosalynde A. De L. Mayer..... 1

26TH ST, s w s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Wilmont Johnson, Jr., to Emanuel Heilner and another, quitclaim..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Mary Ritter, widow, to Charles S. Fischer..... 28,500

40TH ST, 138 to 142 East, 72x98.9; Ernest R. Gunther to United States Life Insurance Company, B. & S., (mtg $85,000,) taxes..... 1

44TH ST, 109 to 115 West, 75x100.4; Michael McCormack to Eugene C. Potter, (mtg $165,000,) and all liens..... 1

44TH ST, 109 to 115 West, 75x100.4; Eugene C. Potter to George W. Stetson, (mtg $165,000)..... 1

59TH ST, 215 West, 45.10x100.5; James M. Gorham, referee, to Alfred Beinhauser..... 5,325

67TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Henry C. Eno to Jean Du P. Chamblin..... 100

67TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 x100.5; Jean Du P. Chamblin to Charles R. Saul, B. & S., (mtg $20,000)..... Exch.

100TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 45 x100; William Nichols to Charles H. Gierke, all liens..... 16,000

117TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; George W. Steele to Jennie Adler, (mtg $25,000)..... 65,000

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Leon Wilner to Louis Ritter and another, (mtg $73,000)..... 100

130TH ST, 25 East, 16x99.11; Joseph H. Franklin to Charles Adler, (mtg $8,000). 1

133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ella V. Johnston and another to Annie Butterfield, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Jeanette W. Eyer to George Wood.. 5,000

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av and 215 ft w of Brook Av, present line, 100x100; John Duane to Frederick Schnaufer..... 1

152D ST, s s, 149.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 0.4x100; Lena Wexler to Charles W. Schumann..... 1

166TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of Park Av, 50x217.10x irregular; Ann Maplesden, widow, to Emil Hasenbalg and another, quitclaim..... 1

166TH ST, s s, 81.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.2x120.3x10.1x113.8; James C. Rennle to Raymond Lang, (mtg $2,750)..... 6,800

171ST ST, s s, 140 ft w of North 3d Av, 16x100; Louis Roland to Abraham Shatzkin, (mtg $2,200)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HOUSTON ST, 313 East; Nathan Miller to Max Rosenblum, 3 years..... $660

LENOX AV, 536; Philip J. Curry to Ernest Ebeling, 4 7-12 years.....1,200 to 1,500

MADISON AV, 1,666; Cyrille Carreau to Frank S. Sternberg; from July 24, 1902, to May 1, 1907..... 1,800

PARK ST, 52 and 54; Robert M. Donaldson to John L. Oberly and another, 5 years.....6,500 to 7,500

SPRING ST, 304; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, to George Jackel, 3 years.....900 to 960

11TH AV, 493, s w corner of 30th St; George Wiley to David Stevenson Brewing Company, 5 years..... 1,296

14TH ST, 51 West; Greenberg Brothers to D. M. Brown, 5 years..... 3,400

42D ST, 109 West; Emma J. and Mary E. Adams to Childs' Unique Dairy Company, 14 years 11 months.....5,000 to 6,000

42D ST, 1 East; Margaret T. Schley to George Yanacopoulo, 10 years..... 7,500

107TH ST, 304 and 306 East; Julius Landauer to Gaetano Fandolfi, 5 years..... 2,350 to 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAHRENBURG, Emma W., and others to J. Frances Pease; 9th Av, n e corner of 39th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$25,000

BAIRD, Annie M., (formerly Morgenthales,) to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, w s, 75 ft n of 168th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 1,000

BERGHAUS, Alexander, to Ashbel P. Fitch; 65th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BROMLEY, John A., to Victoria Hirsch; interior plot, begins 225 ft n of Morris Park Av and 324.6 e of Unionport Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,800

BYRNE, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 72d St, 224 East, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 8,000

CHAMBLIN, Jean Du P., to Henry C. Eno; 67th St, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, due Nov. 15, 1903..... 30,000

CIROLLI, Andrea and wife, to Joseph A. Solomon; 1st Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, installments, 6 per cent, notes. 700

DURYEE, Caroline E., to Eva S. Tenyes; Lenox Av, n e corner of 126th St, 81, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

FISCHER, Charles S., to Mary Ritter; 38th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

FISCHER, Charles S., to Samuel Corse and others, trustees; 38th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 5,057

FREUND, Philipp, to Anna C. Cremin and another; 2d Av, e s, 40 ft n of 52d St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 11,000

FRIEDLAND, Fanny, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Monroe St, 130½ and 132, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

GERARDI, Florence, to Frederic Gutter; Mott St, s s, 126 ft e of Prince St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 1,500

GERSTLE, Robert J., to Julius Fleischhauer; 90th St, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtgs $49,000, due Dec. 23, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HANKEN, Luder, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue D, n w corner of 6th St, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.... 10,000

HASENBALG, Emil, and another to John H. Burt; 166th St, s s, 147 ft e of Vanderbilt, or Park, Av, due April 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HERMAN, Amelia, or Amalia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 855 and 857, s e corner of 52d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, s s, 194.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years..... 24,000

HIRSH, Jacob, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, to George R. Smith; Eldridge St, 54 and 56, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

JENNINGS, Susie E., to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; King's Bridge Road, s s, 33.5 ft e of Macomb's Dam Road, installments... 4,000

KOTZEN, Max, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 8th St, 322 and 324 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 20,000

KRAMER, Michael, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d St, 315 East, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

KRAMER, Michael, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d St, 315 East, due June 25, 1905, 6 per cent..... 500

LANG, Raymond, to Alfred Nelson; 169th St, s s, 87.10 ft w of Prospect Av, prior mtg $3,750, 5 years..... 2,450

LEVEN, Hyman, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, due May 1, 1903..... 22,000

LEVEN, Hyman, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 5th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, (prior mtg $22,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

LYONS, Margaret C., to American Exchange National Bank; Lexington Av, 1,992, all title, installments, — per cent., notes..... 228

MATTLAGE, Charles F., to Irving Saving Institution; Greenwich St, 206, s w corner of Warren St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 75,000

PAULSEN, Jacob F., to East River Savings Institution; Park Av, s e corner of Tremont Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

REZZANO, Angelo, to Maria Pinste and another; Home St, n w corner of Fox St, due Oct. 20, 1903..... 1,000

SCHNAUFER, Frederick, to John Duane; 148th St, n s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av and 215 ft w of present line of Brook Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

SCOTT, Walter I., executor and trustee, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 7th Av, 431, demand, 4 per cent..... 28,000

SHATZKIN, Abraham, to Louis Roland; 171st St, s s, 140 ft w of North 3d Av, installments..... 800

VAN DYKE, Marion E. D., to Georgianna G. Quinn; 11th Av, n e corner of 51st St, 6 months..... 5,150

WELLMAN, Louis P., to Italian Savings Bank; 56th St, 441 West, 1 year..... 13,500

WELLMAN, Louis P., to Lambert Suydam; 56th St, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, prior mtg $13,500, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

ZUCKER, Jennie N., to Mary H. Elting; 33d St, n s, 56 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Allen L. Mordecai.....$25,507

CHANY, Jane D. B., to Katharine L. Griffin..... 9,000

CLARKE, William D., to John A. Murray

DEWSNAP, Marie L., executrix, to Henry De F. Weekes..... 7,000

FRYE, Jed, to Lambert Suydam, trustee. 12,230

HILLENBRAND, Edward, to Louise Pryibil..... 1,500

JACKSON, Katharine R., and others, executors, to Mayer Sulzberger and others, trustees..... 12,000

NAHMEUS, Andrew P., trustee, to Jennie Nahmeus..... 3,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Company..... 5,377

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to Frederick A. Snow..... 10

MILLER, George M., trustee, to Stephen Duncan..... 14,000

SCHUR, Joseph, to Charles H. Farkhurst. 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Cordelia Friedman..... 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 225 ft e of Dykeman St, 25x150; Charles Phelock against Charles A. Lehman, owner; Lazar Cohen and another, contractors..... $275

7TH AV, 562; Goshee & McPherson against Marcus Krizer, owner; Peter J. Drotleff, contractor..... 295

5TH ST or AV, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x114, Bronx; Michael Perri against the Archdeacony of New York, owner; George Swanson, contractor..... 12

5TH ST or AV, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x114, Bronx; Pasquale Leoni against the Archdeacony of New York, owner; George Swanson, contractor..... 7

5TH ST or AV, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x114, Bronx; Vergillio Dambrosi against the Archdeacony of New York, owner; George Swanson, contractor..... 28

5TH ST or AV, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x114, Bronx; Giovanni Gistune against the Archdeacony of New York, owner; George Swanson, contractor..... 9

72D ST, 155 East; Rudolph Orrigoni against Ruland & Whiting, owners; O. Whitnack, contractor..... 142

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Henry Degenhardt against Moses S. Shill, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 100

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; J. Caro & Son against Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 500

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Hell Gate Marble Works against Moses S. Shill, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 500

94TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.8; Mulligan & Tiernan against Moses Shall, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 1,085

94TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.8; Thomas Mulligan against Moses Shall, owner; Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 1,324

101ST ST, 249 West; Charles E. Rider against Mrs. E. Gordon, owner and contractor..... 243

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Otto J. Schwarzler against George W. Steels, owner; Mathews & Hooker, contractors..... 73

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Otto J. Schwarzler against George W. Steele, owner; Robert Matthews, contractor..... 1,550

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; New York Gas Fixture Company against George W. Steele, owner; Robert Mathews, contractor..... 30

151ST ST, 545 and 547 East; Sousin & Padula against Mrs. Benedicta Vettier, owner and contractor..... 449

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

8TH ST, 322 and 324 East; Sender Jarmulowsky with Marx Kotzen and Henry Passman.....$20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WALES and Westchester Avs, s e corner; F. Stolz against Giuseppe F. Rando and another, Oct. 6, 1902..... $2,741

47TH ST, 28 and 30 East; Louis Weber Building Company against Frank Barsody and another, Feb. 13, 1902..... 67,500

15TH ST, 342 and 344 East; Patrick Gallagher against Abraham D. Weinstein and another, Oct. 25, 1902..... 550

167TH ST, 4 West; William Alyea against Richard J. Leavy and another, Oct. 4, 1902..... By bond

117TH ST, 320 to 326 East; Standard Frame and Sash Company against M. S. Wilson, Oct. 24, 1902..... 253

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 685; Lillie B. Lillienthal against Simon Feist and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 99th St, s w corner, 25.2x100; Albert R. Shattuck and another, trustees, against Charles D. Levin and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Hoston.

CROTONA AV, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Av, 32x100x irregular, two actions; Thomas O'Connor against Moses Bachman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

HAMILTON PL, e s, 22.10 ft s of 142d St, 15.9x55.9x irregular; Mary F. Hoe, executrix, against Joseph Fistere and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

LISPENARD ST, 27; City of New York against J. P. M. Richards and another, (vicinity of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, s w s, 827 ft s e of lands of Thomas R. Thorne, runs s e 5.17 to lands of G. Galloway x s w 169.6x s e 100x s w 159 to easterly line of New York and Northern Railroad Company x n w 152.3x n e 315.7 to beginning; Hermann H. Ammann and another, executors, &c., against Charles Stonebridge and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris, Sentell & Main.

RIVERDALE AV, w s, 33 ft s of boundary line between the City of New York and the City of Yonkers, runs w 240x s 205x e 273x s 400 to Riverdale Av x again s 320 to beginning; Park Mortgage Company against Clara M. Harriott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner, 101.9x53.6x irregular, to Anthony Av and Burnside Av, n e corner, 82.4x54.7x irregular; Edward Weber against George Harper and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

13TH ST, n s, 389 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3, and 13th St and 7th Av, n e corner, 20x103.3, 1-14 part; Cleopha M. Smith against Alexander B. Smith and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, R. A. B. Dayton.

16TH ST, 339 West; City of New York against Emma A. Totten and another, individually and as executors, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

40TH ST, 338 East; Helena Rexer against Ferdinand Fleig and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

112TH ST, n w corner of Broadway, 100x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and another against Peter Wagner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

114TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Foster against Gottlieb Ruegg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

142D ST, n s, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; Edward D. Hicks and another, executors, against Fannie Strauss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Snyder.

City Real Estate For Sale.

John T. & James A. Farley, BUILDERS,

are offering for sale the following High Class Residences, now nearing completion and ready for inspection:—

833 5th av., 64th & 65th sts.; ABOUT 35x110 FT.

3 EAST 51ST ST.,
adjoining Union Club, with side light, 32.6x10 ft.

36 AND 38 EAST 39TH ST.
28x100 and 27x100. Special arrangements for light.

Full particulars, with illustrated pamphlet, on application to office,

Windsor Arcade,
5th av., 40th and 47th sts.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

In every desirable locality. Principally on the West Side. $25,000 to $500,000.

Bert G. Faulhaber, No. 7 East 42d St.

LET ME KNOW YOUR WANTS.

Large assortment one, two, three family private houses, located throughout Manhattan and Bronx; easy terms. Write or call, Cahn, 3,959 3d Av. Open evenings.

Special fund to loan on good first mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx; liberal loan on good property. Several sums for second mortgages. John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway, cor. 44th.

American Basement.—5-story house, in Fifties; sale to close estate; exceptional opportunity for quick cash purchaser. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

House for Sale.—$5,000 cash will buy 5-story brownstone, 8-room single flat, 115th St, West; balance easy terms; no agents. Owner, 153 6th Av.

Attention!—Do you want to sell your property quick? Write or call Muhlker Brothers, 1,396 Lexington Av.

125th St., Near Amsterdam.	3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	
151st St., Near B'way.	5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	
2d Av., Near 79th St.	Elegant 10-family flat, 2 stores; pr. $25,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	
8th Av., Near 140th St.	5-story 10-family flat, stores; price $19,500; mtg. $13,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000 Rents $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap—three-story house 19th St., near 3d, 20.0x92; asking $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

133 ST., NEAR 8 AVE.	3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. $72,500. Rent $8,450. Mtg. $54,000 at 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

City Real Estate For Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale

In the 5th Ave. Section

20-Foot House on Murray Hill,

Between Park and Lexington; 4-story brownstone; butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; open plumbing; two baths; excellent condition; immediate possession; asking $65,000; owner will make interesting reduction to quick purchaser.

New 5-Story American Basement,

East of Madison Ave., below 42d St.; 25 feet wide; thoroughly modern house; asking only $135,000.

In the 50's, East of 5th Ave.,

House 20 feet wide, which can be altered to American basement at comparatively small cost; excellently located; can be purchased reasonably; owner wants offer.

On East 56th St.,

The only remaining unaltered house between Park and Lexington Aves. that can be purchased at anywhere near the old price; house is 21 feet wide; has splendid rear. We are sole agents; send for particulars.

Just off 5th Ave., in the 60's,

25-foot American Basement, which owner is obliged to sell; asking price is $150,000; can be seen by appointment only,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

West Side Homes

Ergo—if you want to know anything about Real Estate—want to make safe and profitable investments, or buy a house to live in, come and get the benefit of our 18 years' experience.

In the seventies, a 20-foot dining room extension house at a great sacrifice, $40,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A Park Avenue Corner. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

HIGH-CLASS 6% NET REAL ESTATE. Investments secured for a long term of years. Also choice speculative property. OWNERS REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

A.—$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

A three-story, basement, brick, single flat; all modern improvements; 81 Bedford St.; rent 10 per cent. of price; easy terms. C. Harft, 58 East 8th, corner Mercer St.

82d St., Corner of Avenue B.—Nine-family house, three stores. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

Bronx.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS
AT
176TH ST. AND MORRIS AVE.
Near "L" Station and Trolley Cars.
SEVEN BEAUTIFUL BRICK-AND-STONE PRIVATE HOUSES WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, CONTAIN
8 AND 10 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, TILED BATH, NICKELED PLUMBING, HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, and every other modern improvement.
TERMS AND DECORATIONS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
For price and further particulars see
CUNNINGHAM & BULLARD,
ARCHITECTS,
SMITH BUILDING,
148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE., N. Y.

$5,100, mortgage $2,900; private brick dwelling; will exchange equity for farm about 30 acres; improved or unimproved; might take other property. What have you to offer. Mrs. M. Hervey, 3,140 Park Av.

Bargain! Five-story flat, 26x100x125; full rented; in good order; rents $2,200; bank mortgage $12,000, 4½%. Price $19,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Ave.

$3,600 buys elegant new 7-room house; all improvements; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Genuine Bargain!—3-family house; up to date; party leaving city. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 158 St.

$1,000 cash, $2,800 mortgage, buys 9-room house, all improvements; stable, 2 lots. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Choice building lots, $425; $5 monthly; houses to order, $1,900; monthly payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-family house, first-class condition; fine neighborhood; hot air heated. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Cheap.—Choice building plot, 70x200; Fairmount Place, near Clinton Av.; 5 minutes form 177th St. L. Station; $4,500. Owner, 516 East 162d St.

A good two-story frame house for sale—Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Two-family house, Mapes estate; all improvements; price, $4,300. Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

45 acres, vineyard, fruit, alfalfa, and grain; large house and barn, fenced; fitted up for dairy; good water right; near good school. Address Owner, Richard Nagel, Palmdale, Cal.

Good farm for sale, 104 acres, mile to free high school; price, $2,700; write for full description. Wm. Kay, Brimfield, Mass.

Texas Lands for Sale.—12,000 acres good grazing lands in Texas for $10,000 or less. Davis, 2,441 7th Av., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times 24c; 7 times 42c. Display double

150x100, vacant, on upper east side, for improved property. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm for Sale—60 acres; fancy poultry; with greenhouses and peach orchards. Box 38, Cheshire, Conn.

Real Estate.

WE FURNISH
PASSES FREE.
If you can't visit Whitlock to-day come Saturday or Sunday.
Make your selection of lots.
Lots from $150 up.
Value is sure to double within a year.
45 minutes from City Hall; soon to be 30 minutes. 40 trains daily.
Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. R. R. Station on our property.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY.
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Mgrs., Dept. T 10 West 23rd Street.

ESTABLIS

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

"HAROLD"
W. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $80.

APARTMENTS.
Apartments to rent, with or without restaurant service, furnished or unfurnished.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

61-69 EAST 86th.
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

Attractive apartments. 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements: $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment; one flight; seven large rooms, bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $80.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Brooklyn.

ON PROSPECT PARK WEST,
Facing Beautiful Prospect Park, Between 12th and 13th Sts.,
a far superior location than Central Park West, seven rooms and bath, gas and electric chandeliers, telephone in each apartment; new and up-to-date limestone buildings, just completed in accordance to the new building law. Positively the handsomest apartment houses in Brooklyn. Rents $44 upwards. Superintendent on premises; open evenings until 9 o'clock. Take Smith and Ninth St. or Vanderbilt Av. trolleys.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Just one more of those five-room, light, attractive flats; steam heat, elevator, private hall, linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. 239 West 116th St. Baird.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

649 West 148th St.—Four or five rooms in private house; heat and hot water; $20. Inquire Mrs. Stone.

New Jersey Property to Let.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.
At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 3 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn with lake view; furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing; steam, hot water, and hot air heating. Apply for circular to R. H. Warren, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. Warren, 56 Worth St., New York.

A Boarding House.—Present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMMA IDA TOPLITZ, Harry L. Topilitz, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lippman Topilitz, deceased; Lillie Topilitz, wife of said Harry L. Topilitz; Solomon B. Topilitz and Belle L. Topilitz, his wife; Samson L. Topilitz and Millie G. Topilitz, his wife; Berthold J. Topilitz and Jennie Topilitz, his wife; Edgar M. Topilitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Palmer, Florence Rose Docter, Charles A. Brodek, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll, William Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Seldin, Manhattan Straw Board Company, John Ryan, George A. Jaeger, Wollwaarenfabrik "Mercur," Mohawk Valley Cap Factory, The G. S. Cook Company, Isaac Loeb, Carolina G. Pederzoli, Samuel W. Ehrich, Julius S. Ehrich, The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York, Alexander Cunningham, William Vogel, Harry W. Vogel, George D. Fritz, Charles W. Dellett, George W. Middleton, Celia Lyon, Herman H. Sanger, George Ranger, Sperry and Popham Coal Company, Limited; Morris Sternfeld, John J. Crowley, William W. Kimmey, John Doe, the name "John Doe" being fictitious, his real name being unknown to the plaintiff, it being intended to designate thereby one of tenants of the premises affected by this action; Samuel H. Stone and William Ford Upson, as trustee in bankruptcy, for Solomon B. Topilitz, defendants. Amended Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
—Dated May 3rd, 1902.
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
To the above-named defendants, Alexander Cunningham and Wollwaarenfabrik "Mercur":
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.—Dated October 6th, 1902.
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
07-1aw6wTu.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM E. DEGNAN and ROSE F. GALLAGHER, plaintiffs, against MARY A. HAGERTY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Hagerty, deceased; Edward W. Desmond, Catharine O'Neil Degnan, (if living,) John McCabe, as trustee for May Winifred Hagerty; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Anna K. Barbey, Joseph Wachter, and Jacob Brunner, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated September 24th, 1902.
JOHN VINCENT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Catharine O'Neil Degnan:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1902, and filed on the same date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York. The complaint which was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 25th day of September, 1902.
The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners then for a sale of the premises Numbers 421-423 Seventh Avenue and 159-161 West 33d Street, situate at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and premises Number 400 East 78th Street, situate at the southeast corner of First Avenue and 78th Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated October 20th, 1902.
JOHN VINCENT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o21-law6wTu&d2

Legal Notices.

ZION & LATZ.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated October 24th, 1902, made in an action in which Mack Latz is plaintiff and Jacob Zion defendant, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, receiver of the firm of Zion & Latz, will sell on Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 10½ A. M., at their former place of business, No. 691 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at public auction, in bulk, their entire stock of clothing, manufactured and in process of manufacture, cloth, trimmings, linings, patterns, &c., and also the fixtures separately. The property can be inspected at said premises during the business hours of the days until the time of the sale.
LEO FRANK,
Receiver of Zion & Latz.

Auction Sales.

STANDARD ART GALLERIES
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer.
We have received instructions to sell at
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
the contents of the richly furnished
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
68 West 68th St.,
To-morrow, (Wednesday) and Thursday,
Oct. 29th and 30th,
EXHIBITION
To-day, Tuesday, Oct. 28th, 9 A. M. Till 9 P. M.
SALON PARLORS
are furnished with everything that money, combined with good taste, can purchase, and in keeping with the aristocratic neighborhood; gold cabinets, upholstered parlor suit in richest brocade; curios, carved ivories, hand-painted miniatures, choice bric-a-brac, imported clock sets, dainty gold chairs, divans, a fine collection of good
OIL PAINTINGS,
etchings, water colors, and engravings.
DINING ROOM
Magnificently carved sideboard, china, crystal closets, dining room tables and tapestry covered chairs, carved to match; handsome hall
ELLIOT TUBULAR CHIME CLOCK.
China in Dresden, Minton, and other procelains, dinner set, game and fish sets, tea sets, cups, saucers, all hand painted; "a wealth of china."
TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS.
excellent examples of the Eastern art.
Library and Bedrooms.
Carved library suit, tables, odd and luxuriously upholstered couches and rockers, inlaid tables, brass beds, mahogany bureaus, chiffoniers, ladies' writing desks, toilet tables, mattresses, linen almost new and in superb condition.
STEINWAY GRAND PIANO
in excellent condition.
Sale commences with servants' quarters promptly at 11 A. M., first day, and will include all the bedroom and library furniture.
Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and goods must be removed immediately. Catalogues.
NOTE—
HOUSE FOR SALE.
Superb condition; four-story, high stoop, brownstone front; three bathrooms, parquet floors, superb fixtures; on one of the most aristocratic streets on the west side. Full particulars,
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
338 COLUMBUS AVE.
AGENT FOR OWNER.

A Grand Sale
of
Modern Furnishings
by the
Standard Art Galleries,
BENJ. S. WISE,
AUCTIONEER,
WHO HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY
Henry C. Friedman, Esq.,
TO SELL THE CONTENTS
OF HIS PALATIAL RESIDENCE,
16 East 92d St.,
near 5th Av.,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 28,
COMMENCING AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
A magnificent display
of modern grandeur,
sumptuously furnished on most liberal scale, regardless of cost, and is now in superb condition.
Exhibition.
The parlor will be open for inspection all day during the sale of the balance of the residence and will be sold this
Tuesday Evening at 8:15 sharp.
which includes the collection of Paintings, large Sevres Vases, Marble Statuary, Steinway Piano, and Objets d'Art.
Deposits required from every one.
Sale absolutely without reserve.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Tel., 722—Harlem.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
AUCTIONEER,
AT
BENJAMIN STEINHARDT'S RESIDENCE,
243 West 72d Street,
the entire furnishings, including paintings, piano, furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, silver, linen, are to be sold at auction by Mr. Steinhardt's order on
To-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday,
Oct. 29 and 30, commencing at 11 A. M.
EXHIBITION MORNING OF SALE.
Auctioneer's office, 2 West 28th St.
Telephone 2,832 Madison Square.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
ELMER PARLOR FURNITURE CO.
In the matter of the assignment of the Elmer Parlor Furniture Co. to Edward A. Katz.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. AUCTIONEER, sells this day, Tuesday, October 28, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 376 Broome St., Manhattan,
FURNITURE FRAMES, COUCHES, SAFE, DESKS, FIXTURES, &c.
EDWARD A. KATZ, Assignee.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells week commencing Oct. 27, evenings, paintings, engravings, &c., at 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, 39 Delancey St., noon and evening, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
32 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., NEW YORK.
COURT ST., BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES
No indorsement; no security required.
57 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX TEPPER and JACOB TEPPER, composing the firm of TEPPER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 5,287.
To the creditors of Max Tepper and Jacob Tepper, composing the firm of Tepper Brothers, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Max Tepper and Jacob Tepper were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated October 27th, 1902.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Surrogate Notices.

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York City. o7-law6mTu

For Sale.

BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

to buy a Sewing Machine. Two stores and basement full. We keep in stock the best makes New Home, Domestic, Household, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic, Western Union.
$1 or $2 Down, 50c. Weekly.
Machines, with cover, new styles, $8.50. Write and salesman will call; dropheads $12.50 cash.

OPEN EVENINGS.
Delivered Free Within 50 Miles of New York.
LESSONS GIVEN IN YOUR HOME FREE.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., near 16th St.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS. $1
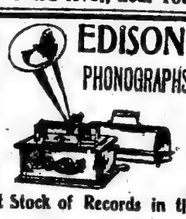
Down A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World
S. B. DAVEGA,
Only Store. 32 E. 14th St
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evs.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment, and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Typewriters.—Brand new machines, sold $1 weekly or $50 cash; all makes, second hand, cash or installments; Remington, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up weekly. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704; telephone, 3825 Franklin.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Typewriters.—Having sold part of my mail business, will sell my standard machines, nearly new, cheap, payable $5 monthly. Address Opportunity, Box 172 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,302.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGHINA HOWARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Hughina Howard of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Hughina Howard was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
October 27, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Hugenia Howard, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the stock, consisting of costumes, shirt waists, ladies' suits, opera cloaks, &c., is offered for sale by Robt. C. Ten Eyck, Esq., Receiver. The said stock may be inspected at the office of Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., 26-28 Lispenard Street, on Thursday, Oct. 30th, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Bids in writing for the said stock may be submitted to Robert C. Ten Eyck, Esq., Receiver, at his office, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, on Friday, October 31st, 1902. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock will be sold at public auction by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, November 5th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street.—Dated New York, October 28, 1902. Robert C. Ten Eyck, Receiver, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Abraham Goldberg and Bernhard Block, doing business as Goldberg & Block, Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, October 28, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 5 Wooster Street, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of linings, velveteens, kerseys; jackets, sale, machines, fixtures, &c. Order of Walter P. Long, Receiver. Alexander A. Tansky, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

NO. 5,317.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SEYDEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Jacob Seydel of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Jacob Seydel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
October 27, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,080.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS A. STEVENSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Francis A. Stevenson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Francis A. Stevenson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may propery come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
October 27, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdale's
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
3d Ave. & 59th St.
The Renowned Harmony Piano For $1 a Week

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.
Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by other stores at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.
The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French actions—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. The tone is rich, clear, and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tune longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-similie of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.
With every piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.
Three Other Remarkable Piano Offers:
Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.
EXCHANGE YOUR OLD PIANO.—If you've an old piano we will consider its valuation and exchange it for you for either a Richardson, Weigner, Milton, or Blackington piano. You can pay the balance on our regular easy payment basis of $1 per week.
On cash sales we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS.
25 EAST 14TH ST.
UPRIGHT (taken in trade).....$87
UPRIGHT (slightly used).....125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.
UPRIGHT (celebrated maker).....135
UPRIGHT (concert used).....225
JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.
FINE SQUARE.....45
UPRIGHT (good maker).....100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.
UPRIGHT.....90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months).....135
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
when you can buy
slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers:
Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spieiman, and others, at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Bargains for Musicians.—Weber, $75; Chickering, $50; Mahogany Colonial, $95; Chickering, Parlor Grand, ¼ price. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
$25, elegant upright; $15, rosewood piano; beautiful mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.
Elegant upright, $125, $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wisner, 25 East 14th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Baby Maltese puppies, pure white face; Boston puppies. 331 East 41st St., (basement bell.)

Liberal reward for return of black and tan dog, lost Oct. 13th, to 107 East 32d St.

German dachshund, one year old; very fine breed; will sell cheap. 243 East 10th St.

Pianos and Organs.

AT THE
"Bradbury"
WAREROOMS
Piano Bargains
JUST TO TEST THE VALUE OF PIANO ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS, WE WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK:
New "Bradbury" Pianos at $300, $350, $400, $450.
Moderate payment down and $10 a month.
New "Webster" Pianos (our make), $225.
$10 down and $7.00 a month.
New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $200.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.
New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $165.
$10 down and $6.00 a month.
A FEW USED PIANOS AND PIANOS OF OTHER MAKES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SMALL AND LARGE PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS STORED, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, TUNED.
F. G. SMITH, Mfr.,
142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

WATERS PIANOS
Represent the highest Ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**
Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,
$225
Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.
STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,
$170
Cash, or $190 on installments.
ONLY $5 MONTHLY.
No extra charge for interest.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of August, 1902.—Present—Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
On reading and filing the petition of Frederick G. Voss, Richard Delafield, Alexander H. Stephens, Norman Henderson, Philip Lehman, Carl Schefer, William J. Schieffelin, and William Lanman Bull, a majority of the Directors of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners on July 2, July 3, and July 21, 1902, and the affidavit of Edwin C. Hoyt, sworn to August 7, 1902;
On motion of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt of counsel for the petitioners, it is
Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is
Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 18th day of November, 1902, in The Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and The Argus, a newspaper published in Albany; and it is
Further ordered that service of a copy of this order be made upon such persons holding policies of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, whose residences are unknown as appears from the petition presented in support of this order, by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the time so appointed in the General Post Office of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, addressed to the persons to be served at the residence or residences insured by the policy or policies held by him or her, or them, as appears and stated in the schedules annexed to the petition presented in behalf of the application for this order.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
(A. copy.)
[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
By Order of George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the County of Albany.
Notice is hereby given, according to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons having claims or demands against DAVID B. McGARVEY, late of the City of Albany, in said County of Albany, deceased, intestate, that application has been made by the undersigned, as petitioner, for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased; and that, for the purpose of determining the amount of the penalty of the bond to be required to be given by the said petitioner, as such administrator, all such creditors of the said David S. McGarvey, deceased, are required to present their claims, with vouchers in support thereof, to the said George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the said County of Albany, at his office, in the County Building, Albany, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1902.—Dated Albany, N. Y., October 10th, 1902.
CHARLES M. McGARVEY, Petitioner.
EDWIN VAN WORMER, Atty. for Petitioner, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
o14-2aw4w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable David Leventritt on the 14th day of October, 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES FLOCK, JOHN L. MURRAY, and FERDINAND F. STEINBACK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, under the firm name of Flock, Steinback & Murray, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the temporary receiver of said Flock, Steinback & Murray, at his office, at the office of Bennet & Silverman, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.
ARMITAGE MATTHEWS,
Temporary Receiver.
BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The New York Times gives the best service for the least money, for its circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction. Absolutely Fireproof.
Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for **TRANSIENT GUESTS.** Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

THE BINGHAM,
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Autumn Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shuta, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Excursions.

TOURS!
Under personal escort; all expenses included.
NOV. 3, TOUR OF THE SOUTH, $46.00
NOV. 26, OLD POINT COMFORT, $20.00
NOV. 27, BOSTON, MASS, $13.75
Send for Itineraries, &c.
Thos. H. Hendrickson, 343 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1—65 Park Av.—Large connecting rooms; hall room; parlor dining room; first-class table; reference.

12th St., 42 West.—Desirable second-story parlor and bedroom, with connecting hall room; references exchanged.

12th St., 38 West.—Large, comfortable room, with running water; also hall room; table board; references.

14th St., 103 West.—A home; rooms, excellent board, $6, $7; two gentlemen; separate beds, $11; bath.

17th St., 118 East.—Elegant square room, private bath; other rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

26th St., 31 West.—Choice rooms, singly and en suite; excellent table and attendance; table guests accommodated.

34th St., 242 West.—Two nice large rooms, singly or en suite; also hall room, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—First, second floor, front; also suite two rooms, private baths; Southern exposure; references.

58th St., 121 East.—Back parlor; suitable for physician; also front parlor, suitable for two; private bath; central location; table board; table strict

COUNSEL FOR CROKER FORCED TO WITHDRAW

Mr. Ledwith Declines to Apologize to Prosecuting Attorney.

Had Laughed at Mr. Whitman's Examination of a Witness — Hurt at Grand Jury Proceedings.

At the trial yesterday at Fire Headquarters of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, Thomas Augustine Ledwith, associated in the defense with John J. Delany, preferred to retire from the trial room rather than apologize to Assistant Corporation Counsel C. S. Whitman. Daniel Mahoney, chief engineer of the Park Avenue Hotel and a witness for the defense, was testifying in regard to a piece of marble and part of a carpet which covered the top of flues on the roof of the hotel the night of the fire, when Mr. Whitman took exception to Mr. Ledwith's merriment.

"I ask the Commissioner," said Mr. Whitman, "to put a stop to this unseemly levity in the court. I refer to the assistant to the counsel on the other side laughing and giggling every time I question this witness."

Mr. Sturgis remarked sternly that he had during the trial rebuked such exhibitions and that he proposed to put an end to them. Mr. Delany remarked that those who were assisting him were of age and able to decide whether it was proper to smile or not.

"I propose," said Mr. Whitman, with a show of anger, "that if I can help it no boy shall make a fool of himself in this court."

This precipitated a dispute, and while Mr. Sturgis used his gavel freely Messrs. Delany, Ledwith, and Whitman were on their feet talking loudly and pointing fingers at each other. Mr. Ledwith began:

"If I didn't know more law than you do or more about conducting a case I would—" when he was rapped to silence. Mr. Sturgis ordered him to remain standing while Mr. Delany said that his associate had not behaved in an unseemly manner. Then Mr. Sturgis ruled that Mr. Ledwith, on Mr. Whitman's motion, must be excluded from the trial room unless he tendered an apology to Mr. Whitman.

"If he should do this," remarked Mr. Delany, "he would greatly surprise me, because it would not be manly in him to do it."

Mr. Delany went on to insist that Mr. Whitman was the aggressor. Mr. Sturgis forced his ruling, and Mr. Ledwith said:

"I do not consider myself the aggressor. Mr. Whitman made me the butt of his remarks, and, as I cannot in the circumstances apologize, I withdraw from the trial room."

Mr. Ledwith then went out, but an argument continued between Mr. Delany and Mr. Whitman, and when the latter said that Mr. Delany had no warrant for criticising the action of the trial Judge, Mr. Delany remarked:

"Let the Commissioner defend himself. He's well able to do it. He's got the mallet in his hand."

Mr. Delany, as usual, fired the last shot in saying that all these matters would be set straight in the Appellate Court, hinting as he had done on several occasions that his client would be found guilty of some of the charges.

Mr. Whitman asked Mr. Delany to withdraw the insinuation contained in the following statement made by Mr. Delany during the cross-examination of Deputy Chief Purroy on Sept. 30:

I wish to ask this witness for the purpose of contradicting him and showing the existence of a conspiracy between him and Leary in order to buy two men to come into this case to testify against the honor of this man who was at the head of the uniformed force.

Mr. Delany would not consent to the expunging of this part of the record.

"I know," he said, "that that is going to be stricken out of the record. I have nothing to retract. What I have said I expect to prove. In due time I expect to have all my material collected and to submit it to the Grand Jury and to see the persons I consider guilty punished."

On motion of Mr. Whitman the record was purged of the insinuation.

William B. Ogden, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, was called by the defense to be examined in regard to Chief Croker's efficiency, but he was not permitted to testify. John D. Moore, the expert, gave testimony on hypothetical questions relating to the Updegrove and Park Avenue Hotel fires. As to sparks at a great fire like that in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, he said, in cross-examination, that the heat carried them up and they spread in all directions.

"Very much," suggested Mr. Whitman, "as foam overflows a beer mug?"

The witness, amid laughter and smacking of lips, said that the simile was apt.

The prosecution called in rebuttal witnesses to testify in regard to the Park Avenue Hotel fire, among them George P. Hammond, Jr., a county detective; Mrs. Eugenia Harnell, the hotel housekeeper; Martin J. Cole, a porter; Mary Carmody, a trained nurse who had a narrow escape with a patient, and W. A. Shepard, the hotel detective. All swore that the hotel was bombarded with sparks and brands from the armory fire. Shepard testified that the fire started in four distinct places in the hotel and that one of the fires was due to a brand crushing through a window.

The case will be resumed next Friday.

JORDAN PLAYED THE RACES.

Afterward He Accused an Acquaintance of Swindling Him—Said He Lost $12,000.

Thomas C. Jordan, a saloon keeper, who was characterized by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as "about the easiest thing in his line known to the court," was the complainant against J. C. Vincent, a clerk, of 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, alleging that he had been swindled out of $12,000 by means of the "wire-tapping" game.

Jordan has saloons at Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, and, according to the story told in court, Vincent began to visit the place at West Ninety-ninth Street several weeks ago, and, as "Gondorf," talked about horses. After a while "Gondorf," or Vincent, confided to Jordan that he had "a relative in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company," and could get advance returns of the racing results by a scheme of wire-tapping. Later two confederates were introduced.

Jordan said he was allowed to win a number of small bets. He went to a bank, drew out $8,000, and began to dole out money to "Gondorf" and his confederates, who "placed" it, he said, on certain horses, and for a time he won. Then he gave "Gondorf" $8,000, it was alleged, to bet on the horse Corbett, running at Chicago. The horse lost the race.

Jordan drew $4,000 more from the bank, he said, to be placed on Belle of Lexington, running at Morris Park on Thursday last. The odds were 10 to 1, and Belle won. Jordan met "Gondorf" and a friend afterward and asked them for the $44,000. "Gondorf," according to Jordan, replied that he did not carry so much money about with him, but that he would get it and turn it over that evening. He was not seen again until looked up by detectives from the Central Office and arrested, when he gave his name as Vincent. He was paroled for a further hearing on Wednesday.

TRIAL OF DUNCAN YOUNG.

An Effort to Prove That a Bullet from His Revolver Killed George Eberhard.

To prove the case against Duncan Young, who is on trial before Judge Warren W. Foster, in Part II., Court of General Sessions, the prosecution yesterday introduced as an exhibit the third dorsal vertebra of the body of George Eberhard that was disinterred on Saturday last. In the bone had been imbedded a bullet. The charge against Young is that he shot Eberhard on the night of Jan. 24, 1899, while trying to escape after having committed a burglary at 313 East Sixth Street. Several shots were fired on the occasion, not all by Young, and one bullet caused Eberhard's death.

In the first trial Young was convicted of murder in the second degree, but the Court of Appeals granted him a new trial on the ground that it had not been proved that it was Young's bullet that killed Eberhard.

Sergt. William E. Petty, the firearm expert of the Police Department, testified yesterday that in his opinion the bullet in the bone was from a .38-calibre Colt revolver. It was said that when Young was arrested he had a revolver of that calibre.

SUIT OF A GOVERNESS FOR $50,000 DAMAGES.

Allegations That She Was Injured by a Ten-Year-Old Boy, Son of James M. Hartshorne.

During her counsel's presentation of her case to a Supreme Court jury yesterday, Miss Maria Bentz, the young woman who has asked for $50,000 damages for injuries in an assault alleged to have been committed by a pupil, was overcome by convulsions, and she had to be taken out of the courtroom. The defendant is Harold Hartshorne, the twelve-year-son of James M. Hartshorne, a banker of this city.

Miss Bentz declared that the boy when not ten years of age, jumped on her back, kicked her and otherwise maltreated her so that she had anastasia, partial paralysis, and other affections. The assault, according to the ex-governess, was committed on Oct. 25, 1900, while she was seeing to it that her pupil took a bath.

She testified, after she had returned to the courtroom, that she went to the Hartshorne house on Oct. 13, 1900. The attack, she said, was made by Harold while she was bending over the bathtub. The sister had helped in the attack, she said. After they had tried to push her head under the tub, she fell unconscious. Her clothes were torn to shreds, she said, and she told Mrs. Hartshorne about the behaviour of the children. She said that she was told in reply that other governesses before that had not objected to such treatmnt.

Miss Bentz said she had been told that another governess, known to the children as "the little one," had laid on the floor while the youngsters jumped on her, and had not objected to the treatment. Four days after the alleged assault Miss Bentz left the Hartshorne house. Since leaving the Hartshornes, she said, she had been compelled to resort to medical treatment.

Mary Revel testified that Miss Bentz showed none of her painful symptoms until after the date of the alleged attack. Mrs. Katherine Kirby, who lives at 374 West Thirty-second Street, testified that Miss Bentz had been in a bad condition since she left the Hartshorne home.

Young Hartshorne's answer to the charges contains a general denial. The case is to be continued to-day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FETE.

Grover Cleveland to Speak at the Opening of the New Building on Nov. 11.

Grover Cleveland will be the chief speaker at the opening of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce, invitations for which ceremony were sent out yesterday. The festivities are to begin at noon Nov. 11, when the various committees in charge of the arrangements will meet the invited guests at the present rooms of the association in the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, and will then march to the new building, where they will occupy reserved seats on the platform and in the great hall. The proceedings here will commence with an invocation by Bishop Potter, which will be followed by an address of welcome to be delivered by Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber. Mr. Cleveland will then deliver his oration, which, it is stated, will deal with the growth of the State of New York in financial, commercial, maritime, and industrial development.

The annual banquet will be held in the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria and will be attended by members and guests. Tickets, it is understood, will be $50 this year, instead of $20, which has been the usual price.

The members of the Invitation Committee are J. Pierpont Morgan, Abram S. Hewitt, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, and John D. Rockefeller. The foreign guests, included among whom will be delegations from the Chambers of Commerce of London, Berlin, and Paris, as well as the Ambassadors from these countries, will be privately entertained after the first day's public festivities.

PHILIP LEFFLER A LUCKY MAN.

His Smashed Window Insured, His Stolen Goods Recovered, and He Is Safe Against Loss as Bondsman.

An optimist is Philip Leffler, a clothier, of 354 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who appeared as a complainant yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court, that borough.

A young man named Mulligan was arrested on Sunday afternoon for playing craps in Atlantic Avenue. One of the prisoner's friends persuaded Leffler to furnish $200 bail. Although he scarcely knew the man, Leffler went on his bond. Early yesterday morning one of the plate-glass windows of Leffler's store was smashed by thieves, who stole some clothing and ran off. A policeman pursued and caught Mulligan.

"Well, I'm a lucky man, after all," observed Leffler, as he appeared in court against Mulligan. "This man is in jail again, and he can't jump the $200 bail I gave. I got my clothing back, and my window was insured. Lucky? Well, I guess yes."

JERÉMIAH HUNTER ON TRIAL.

Negro Who Shot Fourteen Men Arraigned in Long Island City.

Jeremiah Hunter, the negro who held a score of police and volunteers at bay in his home on Strong's Lane, North Beach, on Labor Day, and succeeded in stirring up a battle in which fourteen of the attacking party were shot, was placed on trial in Long Island City yesterday on a charge of assault in the second degree upon William Thorp. Thorp was the first man shot, and it was after he had told his story that the attacking party was formed. Hunter asserts that he shot Thorp because the latter was trespassing.

Interest in Hunter's case centres in his trial for shooting Policemen McKenna and Ward, which will come on after the trial on the present charge. McKenna, who was appointed to the force June 1, lost both eyes as the result of his injury, and was examined yesterday for retirement on one-third pay. In his case that will be only $266 a year. The blind policeman is twenty-six years old.

CONKLIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

His Counsel Will Ask to Have the Wife's Body Exhumed.

Patrick Conklin, who was convicted last week, before Recorder Goff, of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, was sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Dec. 1. Conklin waved his hand to a number of his friends in the courtroom as he was being led back to his cell, and greeted others smilingly. Later the man was taken to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriff Kelly.

James W. McLaughlin of Conklin's counsel announced that he would make application to Justice Hall of the Supreme Court for an order to exhume the body of the murdered woman. The theory of the defence was that the woman had committed suicide, and the testimony of Dr. Donovan of St. Vincent's Hospital as to the location of the wounds tended to support that theory.

DENIES ATTACK BY A MOB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly do me the favor to contradict a report which appeared in several morning papers to the effect that I was cruelly beaten by a mob on Eighth Avenue on Sunday. The knocking down of Mrs. Klicks by me was purely accidental, and no one struck me a single blow. I was arrested, but was very kindly treated by the police and everybody concerned. I was released to-day on bail, and have received no scratch or harm of any kind.

MOSES MIMMS,
440 West Thirty-fifth Street.
New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

New Jersey Baptists in Session.

The annual convention of the State Baptist Association of New Jersey began yesterday at the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, Jersey City. The morning session was devoted to the appointment of committees and addresses by pastors. At the afternoon session these officers were elected: President—J. W. Swaffield; Vice President—A. F. Allen; Secretary and Treasurer—A. E. Finn.

WOULD ABOLISH FIVE PUBLIC MARKETS

Centre, Clinton, Union, Tompkins, and Catharine.

Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department Wants Centre Market Site for New Police Headquarters.

Chief Engineer Eugene E. McLean of the Department of Finance yesterday submitted to Controller Grout a report on the condition of the public markets in Manhattan, in which he recommends the abolition of the Centre, Clinton, Union, Tompkins, and Catharine Markets, the use of the Centre Market site for a new Police Headquarters Building and that of the Tompkins Market site, when the Sixty-ninth Regiment vacates its present quarters, in about two years, for the erection of an up-town municipal building, in which seven city departments, now paying an aggregate annual rental of $51,560, might be comfortably quartered.

Mr. McLean considers the division of authority now existing over the markets a most serious defect in the system of government, and considers it largely responsible for present conditions.

With the exception of 1899, there has been a steady decrease in the receipts from the markets, these amounting in 1901 to $306,-153.58, as against $331,169.23 in 1893. The rentals paid by tenants in the Centre, Clinton, Union, Tompkins, and Catharine Markets last year were only $22,040.36. All the markets named have, in the opinion of Mr. McLean, outlived their usefulness, and the city can utilize the land to much better advantage.

The Centre Market occupies a plot 88 feet 6 inches on Grand Street, 35.7 on Broome, and 382.10 on Centre, with an area of 25,750 square feet. The total cost to the city of the lots and building was $83,-407.38, and the value of the land alone is now placed at about $275,000. The receipts from rentals are about $7,300. Mr. McLean says, in connection with this market, that money expended in repairing it would not be warranted, and adds:

To my mind the site of this market is a most desirable one, being so centrally located and fronting upon three main thoroughfares, and would prove a most exceptional site for a new building to be used as Police Headquarters, of which the city is sadly in need.

The present Police Headquarters cover a plot of about 15,000 square feet, and I believe that a building could be so erected on the market site of 23,750 square feet that an open space would be left on the Broome Street end, which would materially enhance the effect and beauty of such a building.

Should this proposition be considered favorably, I would recommend that an issue of corporate stock be made, sufficient to cover the cost of the architect's fees in preparing plans, &c.

With regard to Tompkins Market, facing Cooper Square at Third Avenue and Sixth Street, Mr. McLean says the site contains 18,175 square feet. The building and land cost the city $206,541, and the net receipts are only about $3,600. As the building can be repaired, Mr. McLean favors an appropriation to keep it in a creditable condition during the tenancy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He recommends, however, that the building be torn down when vacated by the militia, and that an up-town municipal building be erected on the site.

Clinton Market, at Canal, Washington, Spring, and West Streets, has an area of about 23,800 square feet. The property cost the city $35,100. The building has been pronounced unsafe. Mr. McLean recommends the razing of the structure, the fencing in of the plot, and the leasing of the fence for advertising purposes until some use of the land for city purposes can be decided on.

Union Market, at East Houston, Columbia, East Second, and Sheriff Streets, covers a plot of 6,775 square feet. The expenses of maintaining the market have exceeded the receipts from rentals by about 30 per cent. Mr. McLean advises the abolition of the premises for market purposes and turning it over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Catharine Market Building, at Catharine Slip, South and Water Streets, on a plot containing 6,700 square feet, is in need of extensive repairs, which Mr. McLean does not consider warranted. In his opinion the land could not be put to better use than for street purposes.

ROTH DIVORCE CASE.

Young Daughter and Son Called as Witnesses—Mrs. Knapp Fainted Again on the Stand.

In the Roth divorce trial, before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court, yesterday Mrs. Knapp, the witness who fainted twice on Friday, succumbed again, and the Justice told her that she need not take the stand again. The plaintiff is Isaac Roth, who named one De Zayes as co-respondent. In the first day of the trial a letter with invisible ink was produced.

Ida Leslie Roth, aged eleven, daughter of the Roths, gave her testimony unfalteringly at first, but broke down finally. She ran to her mother's arms and wept. Although she had seen De Zayes at the flat occupied by her parents, she could cite no instances in support of her father's allegations except that she had heard her father and mother quarreling about De Zayes.

What Marvel Brodzak, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Roth, had to tell was not straightened out until Justice Clarke had called him to account for contradicting himself.

AQUARIUM TO CHANGE HANDS.

The New York Zoological Society Will Assume Charge on Nov. 1.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Aquarium, in Battery Park, with the appropriation made by the city for its maintenance, will be turned over to the New York Zoological Society on Nov. 1.

Charles H. Townsend, for a long time Chief of the Fisheries Division of the United States Fish Commission, will be installed as the Director. An inventory of the exhibits is now in progress.

BANDMASTER INNES ARRESTED.

Frank N. Innes, the well-known bandmaster, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a capias issued by Supreme Court Commissioner Charles J. Roe in an action for debt.

The complainant is Georgia F. Innes, formerly his wife, who obtained a divorce in New York in June last. The court gave Mrs. Innes $25 a week allimony. She alleges that Innes left the State to avoid payment, and now owes her $500. Innes gave bail in $500, and the hearing was set down for Nov. 5.

Two Indictments for Craft Murder.

Indictments for murder in the first degree were returned yesterday against Thomas Tobin, alias Thomas Kelly, and Alexander McEneaney, the former a waiter and the latter a bartender of the Empire Hotel, in West Twenty-ninth Street. The two men are charged with having killed James B. Craft at that resort on Sept. 27. The Grand Jury also directed that Robert Kelly, a brother of Thomas Kelly, who had been held as an accessory to the crime, should be confined in the House of Detention as a witness.

Recorder Dismisses Bribery Charge.

Recorder Goff yesterday, without sending the case to the jury, directed the dismissal of a charge of bribery in the case of Edward J. Love, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, who was accused by two Italian employes of the department of having accepted $4 a month from them for giving them "soft snaps." Love is the foreman of Section 2 in the department. It was shown that he had not the power to favor the Italians, even had he wished to.

Winners of the Fry Prize.

The Military Service Institution has awarded the Fry Prize of 1902, for best and second best short papers on a military subject, not otherwise provided for, as follows: First, $60, Capt. O. T. Kenan, late of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers; subject, "The American Soldier in the Tropics." Second, $25, Capt. P. E. Pierce, Thirteen Infantry; subject, "The Squad Formation; Its Advantages as Illustrated by an Infantry Company in the Philippines."

STEINWAY PIANOS

Steinway & Sons to-day place on sale in their warerooms in the WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St. at reduced prices, a limited number of pianos in light wood cases, some of them nearly new, also several modern instruments in light enamels, to make room for their annual exhibit of pianos in Art-Cases, soon to be announced.

FIGHT IN SHOOTING GALLERY.

Two Men Wounded and a Third Grazed by Bullet in a Third Avenue Row.

There was trouble in Third Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Street at 9:30 o'clock last night, and when it was all over a recount of the damage showed two men suffering from leg wounds and another grazed by a bullet. Seven or eight other shots which had been fired did no damage.

The trouble started in the shooting gallery of David Wemmer in a basement at 98 Third Avenue. Wemmer says that "Butsy" Devine of 33 East Eighth Street, accompanied by Louis Raffler of 339 East Sixth Street and five other of his friends entered his place, and that Devine, picking up a gun, said:

"Dave, we've come for trouble, and we're going to make it. Hold up yer hands."

Wemmer held them up and Devine started out with the gun, but was stopped forcibly by Louis Scharfmore. Wemmer profited by the diversion and ran to the street, shouting, "Police! help!" Devine, he says, tried to club him with the gun, but Wemmer seized it. In the excitement the weapon began to work. One bullet struck Raffler in the right leg and another lodged in the left leg of William Saunders of 112 Bowery, who had stopped to see the fight. A third bullet scratched Devine.

Meanwhile six or seven shots had been fired from the repeater, and with it Wemmer started up Third Avenue on the run, a policeman after him. Wemmer was caught and taken to the East Fifth Street Station, and Raffler and Saunders were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Devine wandered back into the shooting gallery and had a fight with Louis Baer, Wemmer's helper. Baer was making good headway with him until the rest of the crowd threw Baer into a corner. Then the police came and the "gang" disappeared.

LASKER WINS FINAL GAME.

Champion Defeats Finn at the Manhattan Chess Club—Has Five Victories.

The seventh and final of the series of games played by Lasker against strong members of the Manhattan Chess Club was contested last evening in the presence of a large number of chess players. Lasker won the toss, but again selected to take the black pieces, as he did in his game with Hymes on Thursday evening. Much to the astonishment of the spectators and his antagonist, the champion adopted the French defense. However, a very lively game ensued, black offering a piece for three pawns in the opening, but Finn did not care to accept the sacrifice, considering it a Grecian gift. Notwithstanding the many exchanges, the players took little time, and the first twenty moves were made in 68 minutes, of which Finn consumed 45.

When the middle stage of the game was reached, both players began putting in full time. Meanwhile black had won a pawn and there seemed to be no chance for recovery on the part of Finn, who intended to play the variation 25. Kt-K6, R any; 26. KtxB, QxKt; QxBP, with good prospects of drawing, black played 24. P-KKt4, thereby neutralizing all attempts of his adversary, who lost another pawn, and after 33 moves the game.

The champion thus has won five games against Hodges, Showalter, Delmar, Hymes, and Finn; has drawn one with Roething, while the game against Lipschuetz is still unfinished. The score of yesterday's game follows:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Finn. White.	Lasker. Black.	Finn. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	19. PxP	BxP
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. Q—Q2	Kt—Kt3
3. PxP	PxP	45m.	23m.
4. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	21. BxKt	PxB
5. B—Q3	Castles	22. B—B4	Q—Kt4ch
6. Castles	Castles	23. K—Kt2	QxP
7. B—KKt5	B—KKt5	24. Kt—Q4	P—KKt4
8. QKt—Q2	Kt—B3	25. Q—B5	BxKt
9. P—B3	Kt—K2	26. PxB	QxP
10. P—KR3	B—R4	27. QR—K	K—Kt
11. Q—B2	BxKt	28. Q—R5	R—KB
12. BxKt	BxP	29. R—K8	Q—KB5
13. KxB	PxB	30. Q—K2	RxR
14. BxPch	K—R	31. QxRch	K—R2
15. R—R	Q—Q2	32. R—K	P—Kt3
16. B—Q3	R—Ktch	33. R—K3	PxPch
17. K—B	R—Kt2	34. Resigns.	
18. Kt—B3	P—QB4	1h. 25m.	1h. 5m.

FELL AMONG LIVE WIRES.

Edison Company's Employe Killed While Tearing Down a Wall.

David Hughes, twenty-two years old, living at 245 East Eighty-fourth Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning in the Edison Electric Company's building by falling into a hole filled with live wires of high voltage.

Hughes was a wireman's helper, and with a number of other men was engaged in tearing down a wall which concealed a number of large cables. Hughes received, it was estimated, a current of at least 7,800 volts. A slight burn on one hand was the only external evidence of injury, and the surgeons worked for nearly two hours to resuscitate him.

Sheriff May Seize Church Property.

Sheriff Dike yesterday took the first step toward collecting three judgments obtained against the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, by sending a Special Deputy Sheriff to the church to make an estimate of the value of the personal property in the church building. A notice of sale, the Sheriff said, would be posted immediately if it was found to be worth while to sell the property. The judgments against the church amount to $756.

F. Marion Crawford's Return.

F. Marion Crawford, the author, arrived here from Italy on the North German Lloyd liner Lahn yesterday morning. He has been abroad for several months. Others who arrived on the Lahn were Capt. J. R. Bartlett, United States Navy, retired, and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, this city.

Col. Roebling's Condition Improved.

Col. Washington A. Roebling, who completed the Brooklyn Bridge, and who was in charge of the building of the great structure during most of the progress of the work, was said at Roosevelt Hospital, where he is recovering from an operation, to have passed a good night and to be generally much improved yesterday.

Stillman Taken to Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Claude L. Stillman, the defaulting Assistant Secretary of the Murphy Varnish Company, who was arrested in New York last Saturday, was brought here to-day and lodged in the Essex County Jail. He was accompanied by Prosecutor's Detective Frank Virtue and Detective Jeroleman to this city. Stillman positively declined to make any statement to anybody. Even on the train he did not converse with the detectives.

American Institute of Social Service.

A meeting of the Organizing Committee of the American Institute of Social Service was held in Miss Helen Miller Gould's house last week to receive a report of the Committee on Plan and Scope. The members of the committee are Warner Van Norden, Spencer Trask, R. W. Gilder, W. R. Corwine, W. B. Howland, Mornay Williams, Josiah Strong, and W. H. Tolman, who reported a constitution that was adopted. James H. Hyde will be a member of the Organizing Committee.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

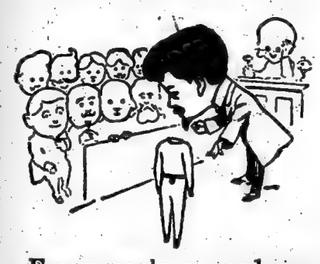

Every man's an underwear law to himself.

Whether he decrees all linen, all wool, all cotton, all silk or some mixture, we're ready to help his cause.

If there's a really good sort of underwear we haven't, we wish you'd tell us so.

And as clothiers we know when underwear fits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Oriental Rug Sale, Tuesday, October 28th.

3 special lots:

No. 1.
175 Carabagh Rugs, $7.50 each.

No. 2.
200 Carabagh Rugs, $9.50 each.

No. 3.
300 Large Fine Mousoul, Kazak and Guenje Rugs, $12 & $15 each.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Horner's Furniture.

Why follow the commonplace in your home furnishing when you can have really artistic effects for almost the same cost by entrusting your orders to us, or making your own selection from our large and comprehensive stock, which has no equal in America?

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

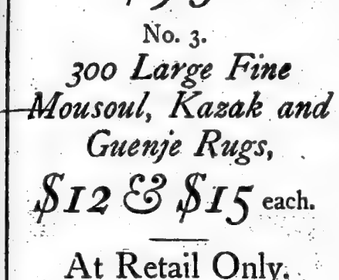

"Rip Van Winkle Methods" have no place with us. The stock you see here is absolutely new—attractive—stylish, representing the best of modern methods of manufacturing and enterprise.

Suits - - - $15 to $32
Overcoats - - $15 to $45

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.

Last year The New York Times carried 5,000,000 lines of advertising.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery.

Draperies and Hangings.

Poplin, Armure, Damask, Brocades and Brocatelles.

2.00, 3.00, 4.50 and 6.50 per yard.

About 150 pairs,—handsome velours portieres,—solid colors in "all over" designs, or embroidered and decorated in contrasting colors. New art shades.

12.50, 15.00 and 19.00
Usual Prices 18.50 to 27.50

Real Point d'Arabe lace curtains,

13.50, 22.50, 35.00 and 48.00 per pair.

Sash curtains to match.

Point d'Arabe "Motifs",—suitable for vestibule sets, panels, cushions, tray covers, and general decorative lace work.

2.25 to 5.00 each
Usual prices 4.75 to 10.00

Bedsteads.

75 pairs brass bedsteads,—"twin" size,—continuous foot rail,—richly mounted, finished with best English lacquer.

50.00 and 75.00 per pair
Usual prices 65.00 to 95.00

45 new sample models,—full size.

27.50, 35.00 and 60.00 each.
Usual prices 35.00 to 85.00

Mattresses, upholstered springs, pillows and bolsters to order.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Suits.

Zibeline cheviot shopping suits, with stitched cloth collar, belt and cuffs. Unlined pleated skirt.
18.50

Tailor-made "shopping" dress, made of black or blue Thibet wool,—unlined skirt.
23.50

Scotch mixture street dress,—with velvet collar, new shape sleeves and cuffs.
Fashionable model. Lined with silk.
39.50

Broadcloth suits. Blouse model coat,—with or without collar. Pleated skirts. Lined with silk.
Colors:—blue, black and brown.
45.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Corsets.

"La Princesse" Corset, an exclusive model, designed with long, close fitting hips, made of coutil, broche or batiste soie.

The "Antoinette" corset pad,—the latest Parisian novelty.

On Tuesday, October 28th,

Straight front, fine corsets,—white, pale colors or black.

3.45 to 11.50
Value 5.25 to 19.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Canaries

Hartz Mt. Canaries, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each, warranted. "St. A.," with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes. Evening Singers, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Talking Grey Parrots, Talking Mino, and all Fancy Birds. Cages all kinds. Birds shipped by express everywhere. Holden's new "Book on Birds," all facts, food, singing, care. Mailed, 25 cts., stamps.

G. M. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

Jaeger

POROUS WOOLENS

PROMOTE HEALTH

Protect against Temperature Changes.

Standard Sanitary Underwear.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

All Weights For All Wants.

WOMEN! Jaeger Underwear means for you more comfort than you have ever experienced, perfect freedom of limbs, and the best fit possible.

Men! This means for you Warmth, Comfort, Ease, Health, and exactly meets your requirements.

BOYS AND GIRLS! Can enjoy outdoor and indoor life without the dangers of ordinary underwear.

BABIES! This means for them freedom from colic and cold, is non-irritating, and assures happiness to the mother.

Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the First Wealth is Health.

Sold Only at the JAEGER CO.'S Own Stores:

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d St. / 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

On Parade—
with all new "furnishings."

Dress Shirts, $1, $1.50, $2. Good as the best: better than most.

Try Hohenzollern Sanitary Underwear ($2.50 a suit) if you like real comfort.

Reliability without rich prices in our $2 & $3 Derbies and Alpines.

Many Neckwear surprises, 50c. to $3.50. "Street" and "Dress" Gloves, $1.00 to $2.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

West 14th St.

ESTAB 1838 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

MOQUETTES, .95 PER YD.

(Reduced from $1.25.)

Handsome parlor designs, also dining-room patterns.

Parlor Suites and odd pieces in Mahogany and Mahogany finish, some plain, others inlaid with pearl and light woods—also gold and Vernis-Martin pieces. Upholstered in all the new shades of satin damask.

"LONG CREDIT" enables you to open a "charge account."

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and continued cool; winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,478. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

DEFEAT OF URIBE-URIBE, THE COLOMBIAN REBEL

Revolutionary Leader Surrenders to Gen. Marjarres at Rio Frio.

Result of Bloody Battle Said to Complete the Pacification of the Country Except on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Oct. 28.—The revolutionary General Uribe-Uribe, with ten cannon, 2,500 rifles, and 300,000 rounds of ammunition, has surrendered to Gen. Marjarres at Rio Frio, near Santa Marta.

The revolutionary forces under Gen. Uribe-Uribe, which were defeated Oct. 14 at La Cienaga, retreated to Rio Frio and took up positions there. Gen. Marjarres, with 2,000 men, proceeded against the rebels from La Cienaga and engaged the enemy two days ago. The Government General succeeded in surrounding the rebels and forcing them to surrender. Gen. Castillo was with Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

The news of this victory was received here by Gen. Perdomo and Gov. Salazer this morning in a telegram from Gen. Marjarres. Details of the engagement are lacking, but heavy casualties on both sides are reported.

The surrender of Uribe-Uribe is said to complete the pacification of the Departments of Magdalena and Bolivar. The revolutionists now occupy the Isthmus only.

In the fight of Oct. 14 at La Cienaga the revolutionary force consisted of 1,300 men.

COLON, Oct. 28.—The Government gunboat General Pinzon arrived here this afternoon from Savanilla. She was especially sent from that port by the Governor of the Department of Bolivar to bring to the Isthmus news of the defeat of the revolutionists under Uribe-Uribe and Castillo at Rio Frio. Both these Generals were made prisoners.

There is much rejoicing in Colon and Panama over the success of Gen. Marjarres, and especially over the capture of Uribe-Uribe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Confirmation of the news of the surrender of the revolutionary General Uribe-Uribe was confirmed in the following dispatch received at the Colombian Legation here to-night:

"Panama, Oct. 28.

"Uribe-Uribe and Castillo surrendered at La Cienaga with a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

The legation officials declare that with the surrender of Uribe-Uribe the life of the rebellion in the interior of Colombia has received its death blow and that the complete pacification of that portion of the country must inevitably follow. He was, they say, the acknowledged leader of the movement against the Government, and by his energy and perseverance in raising and equipping troops and securing assistance from the outside has kept the revolution going for some years.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe's movements have taken him into various portions of the interior of Colombia, his early operations being in the State of Jolima, later in the State of Santander, and finally in the State of Magdalena. In the State of Santander, at the head of an army of over 10,000 men, he seriously menaced the capital, Bogota, until he was defeated by a superior Government force on May 20, 1900, when the casualties numbered about 5,000 men in all.

It has been repeatedly asserted by the officials here that Gen. Uribe-Uribe received substantial aid from the Government of Venezuela, he having visited Caracas and had frequent interviews with President Castro. Last year he visited the United States and for a time was in correspondence with the officials of the legation with a view to reaching honorable terms of capitulation, but the efforts in that direction were without result, and Gen. Uribe-Uribe returned to Colombia and again took up arms against the Government.

Gen. Castillo, who surrendered with Uribe-Uribe, is about fifty years of age, and previous to joining forces with Uribe-Uribe was a guerrilla General who gave the Government a great deal of trouble.

COLOMBIA'S NOTE ANSWERED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It was learned to-day that a prompt answer had been made by the State Department to the latest Colombian note respecting the Panama Canal treaty, which was transmitted to the department Monday. Its nature was not divulged, but the presumption is that it deals almost entirely with Colombia's representations regarding the sovereignty of the isthmus, which the Colombians feel has been seriously invaded by the acts of Commander McLean and Admiral Casey in preventing the prompt movement of troops across the railroad.

This matter, as before stated, is now the subject of negotiations between the Colombian Government and Minister Hart at Bogota, and an early adjustment is looked for. The State Department is anxious that a speedy settlement be reached, in order to facilitate the completion of the Panama Canal treaty.

Mr. Concha, the Colombian Minister, has received ample and specific instructions empowering him to proceed in this matter, which has been retarded only by the controversy which has arisen regarding the transit of the Isthmus.

W. J. BRYAN IN TRAIN WRECK.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 28.—The Bryan campaign special, in which the Nebraskan is making a political tour, crashed into the caboose of a freight at Arena, in Brown Cañon, fifteen miles above Leadville, to-day. The special remained on the track, but the caboose was thrown from the trucks and three people saved their lives by jumping.

The freight had pulled on a siding to let the special pass. The caboose had not cleared the main line when the special swept around a sharp curve and crashed into it.

The occupants of the caboose were warned of their danger in time to save their lives. Mr. Bryan was uninjured.

The track was obstructed so that the special could not proceed. Mr. Bryan and his party were put into an empty refrigerator car, and, drawn by a freight engine, were taken to Nathop, seven miles away. There a chair car was attached to the engine and run to Buena Vista and Leadville.

Mr. Warburg Appeals Against Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Felix M. Warburg, against whom a verdict for $12,070 damages was returned in the suit brought by Joseph B. Hughes, for the loss of a horse killed at Seabright by an automobile in which Mr. Warburg was riding, has taken an appeal, and the case goes to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. Mr. Warburg now comes forward with the declaration that the automobile is not his, and wants the proceedings reconsidered on this ground.

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THREE BICYCLISTS HURT.

Woman Thrown from Her Wheel While Going Down Hill Run Over by Two Companions.

Special to The New York Times.

MINE HILL, N. J., Oct. 28.—A cycling party, composed of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Benham and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kurth, all of New York, met with an accident to-day, which resulted in injuries to three of the party and the destruction of their bicycles.

While riding down the long hill here the front wheel of the machine ridden by Mrs. Benham struck a rut and threw her headlong. The men cyclists ran over her, and were precipitated from their wheels. Severe bruises were the sum total of the trio's injuries.

Harry K. Humble and his son, James, who witnessed the accident from a wagon, conveyed Mrs. Benham two miles to their home, where she was attended by Dr. L. M. Snyder, after which the party were driven to Dover, N. J., where they boarded a train for New York.

PACIFIC RECORD BROKEN.

Steamship Korea Averages 470 Miles a Day from Yokohama to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer Korea arrived at noon to-day from Yokohama, breaking the record across the Pacific.

The steamer made no stop between the coast of Japan and her home port, and came flying through the water at the average rate of nearly 500 miles a day. From Yokohama by direct line to San Francisco is 4,000 miles. The Korea sailed from the Japanese port on Oct. 18, and made the passage in ten days, averaging 470 miles a day.

BISHOP POTTER HURT.

Suffering from Injury to a Knee Received on Oct. 15 by Slipping on a Church Step.

Bishop Potter failed to appear at the adjourned meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance, held last night at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

It was announced that Bishop Potter, who is President of the alliance, was suffering from the effects of a slight injury to his knee that occurred at the consecration of Grace Church, Millbrook, N. Y., on Oct. 15. At that time, while on his way from the altar of the church to the vestry, the Biship slipped on a step and wrenched his knee slightly. Nothing more was thought of the accident until about a week ago, when the knee became sore and swelled. Dr. Henry Silbers of Seventy-second Street and Central Park West was consulted, and the Bishop was advised not to use the knee for a few days.

At the Dakota apartments, 1 West Seventy-second Street, where Bishop Potter is living for the present, it was said last night that his condition had considerably improved. While his leg gave him much pain, his physician said the injury was not what might be called serious, and he thought the Bishop would by Sunday be able to attend to his regular appointments.

THE PRESIDENT WILL VOTE.

To Leave for Oyster Bay on Monday—A Visit to Philadelphia on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Roosevelt next Monday will go to Oyster Bay, where he will cast his vote Tuesday. He will receive the election returns at Sagamore Hill that night, and Wednesday will attend a Masonic celebration in Philadelphia, returning to Washington Wednesday night or the following morning.

Mrs. Roosevelt probably will leave Oyster Bay at the same time as her husband, and come direct to Washington, probably taking up her abode in the remodeled White House. Several of the remodeled living rooms in the second story of the White House are now ready for occupancy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 28.—President Roosevelt will be in Philadelphia twice next month. His first visit will be on the day after election, when he will participate in the sesqui-centennial celebration of George Washington's apprenticeship as a Free Mason. The second visit will be Nov. 22, when he will take part in the exercises attending the celebration of Founder's Day at the Union League, and he will also make an address at the dedication of the Boys' High School. The Masonic festivity will be attended by Masons from all over the country, and, it is said, will be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever given by the order in Pennsylvania.

It is probable the President will also be in this city Nov. 29, the date of the army and navy football game.

CHAUFFEUR FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Causing Yonkers Collision, in Which Twenty-two Trolley Passengers Were Hurt.

YONKERS, Oct. 28.—The case of W. B. Raymond, the chauffeur who was arrested in connection with the collision between a trolley car and an automobile in Warburton Avenue on Sunday, which caused injury to twenty-two persons, came up before City Judge Kellogg to-day.

Joseph Nagle, the motorman of the trolley car said that previous to the accident the automobile had crossed the track three times within a distance of a few hundred feet. He was corroborated in that by Thomas Moreland, the conductor, and Frederick E. Hubbell of Yonkers, who was a passenger on the car.

Raymond admitted that he had crossed the track twice, and said that he had done so in order that the persons who were with him might obtain a better view of the Hudson. He said that the persons with him were Henry B. Derrickson of 25 Broad Street, New York; Mrs. Derrickson, and her sister. Raymond said that Mrs. Derrickson's sister is an invalid, and that Mr. Derrickson told him on her account to go very carefully, and that he had followed his instructions to the best of his ability. He said he did not know that the car was behind him, and that he heard no bell.

Mr. Derrickson testified that none of those in the automobile knew of the approach of the car until it hit the machine. They were busy admiring the scenery. For the same reason he could not say whether the automobile had swerved on to the track.

The Court found Raymond guilty, but suspended sentence until Thursday.

DRESSMAKERS TO TESTIFY.

Two Frenchwomen Being Taken to Dawson as Witnesses Against Labelle.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 28.—Dispatches from Skagway say that Canadian Secret Service officers passed through that city en route to Dawson, having in their custody Mlle. Denis and Mme. Joseph Gilbert, two French dressmakers, who are being taken there to testify against Labelle, who is accused of being implicated in several murders.

Detective A. Macouse of Ottawa was informed that two women knew something of Labelle's deeds, and they were subpoenaed. It appears that Labelle was in love with one of the women and wrote several letters to her, which, when used in evidence, will throw much damaging evidence on crimes with which he is now charged. The women are exceptionally pretty, and attracted much attention while at Skagway.

Leading the Wheels of Progress.
The Pennsylvania Special is a pacemaker and a time saver. Leaves New York daily 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

BURGLARS MOVE BODY OF WOMAN RECLUSE

Death Chamber of Miss Mary A. E. Carter Invaded by Thieves.

Apartments in Bronx Homestead Left in Disorder, and Old Mattress Is Ripped Open.

The body of Miss Mary A. E. Carter as it lay prepared for burial in the old Carter homestead, Decatur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Borough of the Bronx, did not deter burglars from breaking into the death chamber early yesterday morning and ransacking every room on the second floor, on which were Miss Carter's apartments. The body was moved by the intruders, as it lay directly in front of a heavy, old-fashioned desk, which became the object of their attention. Boxes, bookcases, and even the drawers of a sewing machine were forced open and left in confusion. The bed, which had been put in order immediately after the death of Miss Carter, was torn apart and the mattress had been ripped open. How much property was carried away probably never will be known.

Miss Carter was fifty-two years old, and had been an occupant of the isolated homestead for the last twenty-six years. She was accustomed to dress in rich materials, but always in the style of 1861-65. She lived in seclusion, not even having a pet of any kind. She confided in nobody, and seldom allowed friends to call on her. In fact, the only person who has known her even fairly well in recent years was Mrs. Theodore M. Soden, who lives three doors away.

In their conversation Miss Carter never touched on her private affairs in any way, always discussing literature or art. Years ago she was a lecturer on color effects in Henry Bradford Simmons's studio, 2 and 4 East Thirty-fourth Street. Landscape painting was her specialty. It was known that she sometimes sold her paintings as well as some of her productions by the pen.

Miss Carter owned her home, which is surrounded by spacious grounds. She occupied the second floor, and let the first floor to John Bond, an employe of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. Attached to the Bond household are two dogs, one a St. Bernard.

For the last two months Miss Carter's health was not the best, and she was confined to her bed at times. During the last week, however, she prepared several manuscripts, intending to send them to publishers this week. They were in her desk and were examined by the burglars. Miss Carter became seriously ill on Saturday and was found in bed when Mrs. Soden called that day. On Sunday morning Mrs. Soden found her friend dead. She notified an undertaker, John J. Fox of Tremont Avenue. Monday night the body was ready for burial, and the undertaker and Mrs. Soden left the house. Mrs. Soden took the keys of the Carter apartment with her. The body had been placed on a table directly in front of the desk.

Yesterday morning the undertaker asked Mrs. Soden to obtain certain papers from the Carter apartments, which he thought would give him some idea as to those to be invited to the funeral. Mrs. Soden accordingly went to the Carter house. In the hall she noticed that the window therein was open. The sitting room also was wide open, with marks of violence all about it. The wood was jammed and marred and partially split.

A glance into the sitting room, where the body lay, disclosed a scene of utter confusion. Every square inch of floor space was littered with bric-a-brac, papers, books, furniture, wooden drawers, and other articles. Nothing save a cedar chest, containing a quantity of solid silver, family heirlooms, was overlooked. A jewel case of plush, twelve by fifteen inches in size, was found upside down and empty. Candle grease was upon everything. Marks of muddy shoes were in every room. They were also found upon the top of the library roof. It is supposed that the burglars obtained entrance to the apartments by mounting to this roof, which is comparatively low. On the bed was found a sectional jimmy and a peculiar make of screw driver.

The members of the Bond family say that when it began to rain on Monday night their two dogs were called into the house. Not a sound did they hear. The family hardly knew Miss Carter. Her sister, who lives in the West, was summoned, and she is expected to arrive at 8 o'clock this morning.

STRATTON WILL CONTEST.

Three New Administrators Named to Succeed Those Removed by Order of the District Court.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 28.—Judge Orr of the County Court to-night appointed Tyson S. Dines, Dr. D. H. Rice, and A. G. Sharp administrators of the estate of the late W. S. Stratton. This action was taken in accordance with the decision of the District Court to-day, removing Oliver I. Grimes, Henry Blackmer, and C. C. Hamlin, originally named by Judge Orr. Mr. Dines and Dr. Rice were named as executors of the estate by Mr. Stratton in his will. Mr. Sharp is cashier of the Exchange National Bank. The bond of the new administrators is fixed at $8,000,000, and it is signed by surety companies.

Judge Seeds of the District Court this afternoon sustained the motion to quash the citation to the executors. He held that the County Court had no authority or power under the circumstances to appoint the administrators. He held that the whole case was brought before the District Court by agreement; that the writ of certiorari might be issued and that the matters involved might properly be brought before the District Court for review. The deposed administrators will not appeal.

RECORD PRICE FOR WHEAT.

One Variety Reaches High Mark of 74 Cents a Bushel in State of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 28.—Wheat is running a race with shingles to see which shall be declared king in this State. Wheat in three days has risen 7 cents, to a figure not equaled in the State since 1897 and in the Spring of 1898.

Wheat at 74 cents, the price quoted this afternoon for "blue stem," is present king. The advance from 70½ cents was sharp, bringing back the recollections of the Leiter wheat corner, the only other occasion for years in which the figures have been touched.

The cause for the advance was light receipts and the knowledge that there is much less grain remaining in farmers' hands than usual at this time of year. Exporters have 50,000 tons of shipping on the way to this port and the flouring mills are active competitors.

The State Grain Commissioner is authority for the statement that of a crop of 20,000,000 bushels last year only 4,900,000 bushels remain in the interior.

To-day the ship Celtic Chief, which has been lying in the harbor disengaged for some time, was chartered to load 140,000 bushels of wheat for Australia. This may cause a still further advance.

Exposition Flyer
leaves New York 3:15 A. M., by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

Between the Acts at Weber & Fields.
The Prince of Siam—You Americans certainly have fine drinks. What do you call this?
The Prince's Friend—Your Royal Highness, that is a Dewar's Scotch Highball.—Adv.

WANTS NO FRILLS AND FINERY IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rev. A. L. Moore, at Jersey City Convention, Denounces Choirs and Gives Odd Word Picture of the Lady Soloist.

The Rev. A. Lincoln Moore of Atlantic City, in an address to the convention of New Jersey Baptists in the Parmly Memorial Church, in Grove Street, Jersey City, yesterday, made a plea for simplicity in worship, and said that "frills and finery in a Baptist church always end disastrously." The introducing of liturgical service, he said, has a dangerous tendency to make religion fashionable by destroying its divine character.

"I have heard," he continued, "of surprising innovations, such as processionals and recessionals, vested choirs, and ecclesiastical millinery. I suppose the next step in these ritualistic Baptist churches will be incense, altar boys, and possibly the confessional. Some Baptist ministers wear gowns, scholastic gowns, forsooth! and attach quite as much importance to this article of apparel as the clergymen of the arrogant Anglican Church.

"Very often the chief sinner in destroying the solemnity of the divine worship is the choir or one of its members. A young lady with a plumed hat fearfully and wonderfully made, with waist laced to several inches less than its natural size, and a piece of sheet music in her hands, stands up, opens her mouth, and emits a series of noises in strained, unnatural tones, trillings, warblings, screaming and rolling out sounds inarticulate, artificial, not one of them expressing an inch of emotion of the heart, but simply exhibiting the compass of her voice, which frequently is as metallic as the coin that is paid for her performance. Can such a performance as this be worship? Is God pleased with pride, vanity, pretense, and noise?"

The report of the Standing Committee, unanimously adopted, deplores strikes, the growing alienation of capital and labor, and welcomes arbitration as a happy method of averting strikes. The resolutions call attention to the prevailing prosperity and call upon the churches for generous support of home and foreign missions. The use of intoxicating drinks is deprecated.

The convention elected Rev. J. W. Swaffield of Jersey City President, and the Rev. A. E. Finn, Secretary and Treasurer.

WANT A NEW CHARTER.

Citizens of Chicago Think the Present Instrument Is Too Antiquated for the City's Needs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A convention of citizens met to-day under the auspices of the Civic Federation to discuss ways and means of securing for the City of Chicago a new charter. The charter under which the city now exists has, in the opinion of the larger number of business men, become ineffective for a place of the size to which the city has grown, and they think that under provisions better constructed to meet present needs the city can be run more economically and with far better returns for the money expended than is possible under the present charter.

The convention was made up of delegates from twenty-four different organizations, representing 6,000 business men of the city. The organizations included commerce, labor, manufacture, law, art, and capital.

The meeting to-day was entirely of a preliminary character, to determine whether the desired end could be obtained better through Constitutional amendment or revision. After a long debate, it was decided that it would be better to work for a revision of the State Constitution, so that a new charter may be procured. No other action was taken.

MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY AT YALE.

Japanese Students Will Hold a Celebration from Which Others Will Be Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The Japanese students at Yale University, twenty-two in number, have in preparation an entertainment and celebration which will take place in Dwight Hall, on the campus, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1.

The Japanese meet on this night to celebrate the birthday of the Mikado, who, on Nov. 3, will be fifty years of age. The celebration will be held in advance, as being more convenient for the students.

The affair will be open to the Japanese students only. Chiefly Japanese will be spoken, the only English being used will be made use of by such students as declare on entering college that they will drop the use of their native tongue during the course, in view of more quickly gaining command of good English.

The celebration will begin with the singing of the national air "Kmû-ga-yo" three times. One of the students will follow with an address of welcome embracing historical facts touching on the occasion. A specially prepared Japanese feast will be followed by a rendition of some of the popular songs of Japan, marked by the proper gestures and dancing which in Japan is a part of them.

The programme will be concluded with a play or "skit" for two characters, for which rehearsals have been held for some time. The skit is called "The Story of Hiza Kwrige," and will require about half an hour to produce. It is an old traditional story in Japan of the fairy tale type, like "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Babes in the Wood."

The stage will be decorated with Japanese flags in Oriental style. The chrysanthemum, just now in season, and one of the favorite flowers in Japan, will be used.

On Jan. 11 the Japanese students will celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the present form of government in their country by visiting the home of Prof. Ladd of Yale. Prof. Ladd has lectured in Japan.

CAPTIVE BEAR KILLS A BOY.

The Animal Closes Its Jaws on the Lad's Skull.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 28.—At Happy Hollow, a resort near here which, among other attractions, includes a "zoo," a black bear fatally injured Robert Tatum, an eight-year-old boy.

The lad was passing the animal, which was chained, but came too close, and before the spectators could interfere the brute had the boy hugged to his breast. Then the animal closed his great jaws on his prisoner's head.

A keeper pried the bear's mouth open and released the boy, but he was unconscious and dying from several fractures of the skull.

LIFE SAVED BY HIS DOG.

The Animal Knocks Its Master Out of a Car's Way.

Special to The New York Times.

KOMOKO, Ind., Oct. 28.—William East, a bill poster, was at work to-day and stepped back from the fence into the street to view his work, when he was nearly run over by a car which he narrowly dodged. He stepped back again, when another car came along and would have run him down had not his dog, seeing its master's danger, sprung upon him and knocked him out of the car's way, thereby saving his life.

The dog rolled under the car but was not hurt. The animal is a tramp dog which Mr. East adopted some time ago.

Special Train to Princeton.
Account Cornell vs. Princeton Football Game November 1, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave West 23d St, 12:25 P. M. Returning after game.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv

SAYS MOLINEUX DEFENSE KEEPS WITNESSES AWAY

District Attorney Challenges Mr. Weeks to Deny the Charge.

Effort to Introduce Former Testimony of Mamie Melando, Now in Newark —Juror Confuses a Witness.

Direct offers to prove that several witnesses who are wanted badly by the prosecution in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the death of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams are detained in New Jersey through the influence of the defense were made to Justice Lambert yesterday by Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and District Attorney Jerome.

The prosecution has been trying in vain for several weeks to obtain the presence here of Robert A. Zeller, a friend of Molineux; Mamie Melando, who had to be kidnapped to get her to the previous trial, and Archibold Arnold, a friend of Molineux, employed at Hartdegen's jewelry story in Newark. It is alleged by the lawyers for the State that the defense is keeping all of these witnesses out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Osborne yesterday applied to Justice Lambert for permission to read to the jury the testimony of Mamie Melando given at the former trial. The Justice listened to some argument on the point, and said he would take the matter under consideration over night. He said it was such an unusual procedure in a criminal case that it would have to be supported by most excellent authority before such a request could be granted.

After the adjournment of court yesterday, District Attorney Jerome challenged Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Molineux to deny the allegations that have been made against those in charge of the defense.

"If you and Gov. Black, Mr. Weeks," said the District Attorney, "will give us your word of honor that there is nothing in these charges, Mr. Osborne and I will drop the subject at once."

Mr. Weeks hesitated, and then said:

"You have never asked me that question before, Mr. Jerome."

Mr. Weeks said later to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he did not feel called upon to respond to any such challenge from the District Attorney.

INTERVIEWED THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Jerome and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan, who is assisting in the prosecution of this case, on Monday evening went to Newark and called on Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey. They explained the condition of affairs to him and intimated that in their opinion the police of Newark were doing all they could to thwart the efforts of the prosecution of this case in New York.

"Gov. Murphy called Attorney General McCarter into conference," said Mr. Jerome, "and the two said that while they had no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, they recognized the justice of the position of the District Attorney of New York County, and that they would use their every influence to secure the co-operation of the Newark police with the New York authorities."

Gov. Murphy agreed to write a letter to the President of Police Commissioners in Newark expressing his earnest desire that all possible assistance be given to Mr. Jerome. Yesterday morning, Mr. Jerome says, he received a telephone message from William B. Guild, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, saying that the Newark police were anxious to do anything in their power for the authorities here.

The District Attorney accordingly demanded that Acting Chief of Police Cosgrove and Policeman Glori be sent to the Criminal Courts Building in this city. Mr. Jerome said that he also wanted Farrell, but Mr. Guild said that Farrell was away—he did not know where—on his vacation. He went away on Monday, it subsequently appeared.

"Well, I want you also," said the District Attorney.

"But I won't come. I don't know anything about this case," was the reply.

"The prosecutor should be allowed to determine that," continued Mr. Jerome. "A direct charge has been made against you that you are retained by the defense in this case to keep certain witnesses outside the jurisdiction of the New York courts. You are a lawyer, and it would seem that a reputable member of the bar would seek to clear his name of any such charge."

"I am well known here in Newark," said Mr. Guild, "and I do not think it necessary to answer any such charges made by yellow newspapers."

"But the charges will not stop with newspapers," replied the District Attorney.

But Mr. Guild persisted in his refusal to come to New York. He did send Cosgrove and Glori over, however, and they appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon.

Just prior to the appearance of those men Mr. Osborne had sought to read the Melando testimony to the jury. He had placed a detective on the stand, and was going to adduce evidence concerning the way the Melando girl is being held. After hearing argument, Justice Lambert reserved decision.

NEWARK POLICEMAN TESTIFIES.

The Prosecutor then asked the court to permit him to introduce some of the Newark police officials, who could testify as to colorless facts concerning police conditions in Newark. Under that guise, and against the strenuous objections of Gov. Black, Mr. Osborne got prominently before the minds of the jury the fact that the police at Newark were at least very much interested in this trial.

Chief Cosgrove said that Detective Farrell had gone on a vacation by special permission of Mr. Guild. On the former trial it appeared that Mamie Melando had regularly visited Mr. Guild for the purpose, it was alleged, of receiving payment, and as soon as she was entrapped into this jurisdiction she said that she must consult her attorney, Mr. Guild, before she could testify.

Leonard C. Levy of the firm of Morris Herman & Co. then went on the stand to testify that Robert A. Zeller had habitually come to New York every week until shortly before the last Molineux trial, since when he had ceased his journeys here. Mr. Levy said he was perfectly willing that Zeller should come to testify.

Nicholas C. Brinley, a policeman, testified that he had been to see Zeller many times, and asked him to come to New York and testify, but that Zeller had refused. Detective Arthur Carey said he had been to see Archibald Arnold, Molineux's friend in Hartdegen's store. Arnold refused to come. It was testified several days ago that Arnold had given instructions to another employe not to mention any of the facts concerning the sale of the silver bottle holder on Dec. 21, 1898.

Subsequent to the adjournment of court Mr. Jerome said that the prosecution had been unable to obtain an interview with Mamie Melando. He said she was detained in a house in Newark, and that several members of the Newark police force were active in keeping guard over that place. At the previous trial the young woman testified that Molineux had a considerable supply of robin's egg blue paper in his room, of the kind upon which the Cornish letters of this case are written. Farrell testified that he had seen Molineux at the railroad station on Dec. 23 in Newark, with several bundles under his arm, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Zeller and Arnold did not testify at the former trial.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS TESTIFY.

Several handwriting experts and bank tellers were placed on the witness stand by Mr. Osborne yesterday, all of whom swore that in their opinion Molineux wrote the poison address and the disputed letters in this case. These witnesses were Herbert S. Twitchell, assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank; Col. Edwin P. Hay, who said on cross-examination that he did not consider the poison address a disguised handwriting; Charles R. Warren, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, where Cornish once had an account; Charles R. Colyer, now Treasurer of the City Trust Company of Newark, formerly paying teller of the Essex County National Bank, where Molineux had an account; Leonard P. Mallaby, cashier of the Phenix National Bank; Charles W. Jerolman, paying teller of the Newark National Banking Company, and Gilbert B. Sayers, paying teller of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The foreman of the jury asked Mr. Sayers:

"Suppose Molineux had an account with you and he should have signed his name in the handwriting of the poison package, would you pay the check?"

"I don't think I would," replied Mr. Sayers, while the crowd in the courtroom smiled.

"Then," said Mr. Black, "you are willing to swear that the defendant wrote the package when his life is at stake, while you would not be willing to pay a check on the basis of the same writing?"

The witness seemed much confused. Mr. Osborne wanted to straighten him out, but Justice Lambert would permit of no more questions.

The other witnesses of the day were Alvin A. Harpster and Mary Hendon. Harpster testified that Molineux had criticised some of his actions at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Mary Hendon was a servant girl in the Adams household both before and after the death of Mrs. Adams. She testified that the relations between Mrs. Adams and Cornish, so far as she observed, were always friendly.

Mr. Osborne told the court that he would conclude his case to-day. It is expected that ex-Gov. Black will open his case to-morrow.

Police Commissioner Guild of Newark made this statement yesterday:

"So far as I know there has never been anything said or done by myself or any member of the Board of Police Commissioners to interfere with the attendance of any member of the department as a witness in New York in the Molineux case. Neither is there any such disposition in the Board. On the contrary, Chief Hopper, Acting Chief Cosgrove and myself, as President of the board, are willing to do anything that may be necessary to secure the attendance of such witnesses in the department as may be needed in that connection.

"As regards Detective Farrell, I learned to-day that last Friday he had asked for the usual leave of absence of twelve days, which had been granted to him."

DISEASE GERMS FROM PATIENT.

Philadelphia Physician Contracts Fatal Tubercular Peritonitis from Almshouse Hospital Inmate.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Dr. Daniel E. Hughes, chief resident physician of the Philadelphia Almshouse, died at 8 o'clock this morning of tubercular peritonitis, the germs of which disease he is believed to have contracted from a patient in the hospital.

Dr. Hughes had an international reputation as an alienist. He devoted his life to a study of insanity and the amelioration of the condition of the criminal and pauper insane.

The public agitation resulting from Dr. Hughes's peculiar ailment started an investigation, which will probably result in a material improvement of the sanitary conditions existing at the almshouse.

INDICT MAN AND WIFE.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Louis Richman of New York Accused of Stealing the Delabarre Necklace.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Grand Jury of this county has indicted Louis Richman, a wealthy manufacturer of New York, and his wife, Rachel Richman, for grand larceny in the first degree in having on the 1st day of July last at the Crossmon House, Alexandria Bay, stolen a diamond necklace valued at $25,000 and $427 in money, the property of Mrs Walter E. Delabarre, also of New York.

Mr. Richman was arraigned late to-day and pleaded not guilty. An order was entered continuing the present bail of $5,000 for the appearance of the defendant for trial in December. Mrs. Richman was recently adjudged insane and committed to the Riverside Sanitarium on the Hudson, and probably will not be arraigned on the charge.

FLEET OF LAKE STEAMERS.

Will Be Built for the Steel Trust at a Cost of $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A fleet of the biggest steamers on the great lakes, whose total cost will exceed $10,000,000, is to be built for the United States Steel Corporation through the Pittsburg Steamship Company. All the steamers will be of the following dimensions:

Keel, 550 feet; beam, 58 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet; on a mean draught of 18 feet of water they will carry 9,000 tons.

It is believed the new boats can carry iron ore from the head of Lake Superior to the furnace docks of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan at less than 50 cents per ton. At present the rates are 75 and 80 cents.

RETAIL GROCERS COMBINE.

A Unique Co-operative Scheme Being Perfected in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—A co-operative combination of retail grocery stores is being completed here by Attorney Millard Tyree. It is purposed to incorporate and establish a central jobbing house in Cincinnati, where stockholders in the company may buy goods at from 7 to 10 per cent. below what individual buyers have to pay.

The company will be capitalized at $25,000, with $50 shares. No one can hold more than five shares, thus making it impossible for one man to control. The central depot of supplies will be located in the wholesale district, and will sell to stockholders only.

Three per cent. will be deducted from the first cost of goods to cover running expenses of the jobbing house. Nearly seventy-five retail grocers have taken stock.

FARMING LANDS OVERFLOWED.

Streams Rise in Sections of New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A heavy rainfall in Eastern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts has been in progress since Monday. A heavy rain continues to-night, and the farming country along the banks of the Hoosick River is flooded over large areas.

Haines Falls, one mile south of Hoosick Falls, was under water all day. Lands submerged are generally in that district. The Walloomsack River, near the Benning-ton battle grounds, has overflowed. All streams within a radius of thirty miles are reported at high water mark. The damage cannot be estimated at this time, but will probably be confined to farming districts.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine.—Adv.

$50.00 to California
Via Washington Line. California Excursions, with stopover privileges. Berth from Washington $7.00, without change. No. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 849, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Ladies' Maids on Pennsylvania Special.
An attractive feature for lady passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad's 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

LIVELY MIXED MEETING AT COOPER UNION

Democrats Attend Republican Rally, Trouble Nearly Results.

Hisses Mingle with Applause, but One Orator Answers Questions and Puts Everybody in Good Humor.

The Hungarian Republican Club of New York held a rally last night in Cooper Union. At times it looked as if there would be a serious disturbance, but the meeting wound up with a good-natured crowd of Democrats and Republicans leaving the hall together, satisfied that they had enjoyed themselves almost as well as if they had engaged in the conflict which occasionally appeared imminent.

It had been anticipated that David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, would address the meeting as the representative of Secretary Hay. The Roumanian American Citizens' League had issued a statement of its reasons for indorsing the Republican ticket as a return for President Roosevelt's action, through Secretary Hay, in calling the attention of the powers of Europe to the persecution of the Jews in Roumania. The Assistant Secretary sent word from Washington of his illness which prevented his attendance.

Ex-Judge Henry M. Goldfogle learned of the circular and protested that the protection secured to Jews in foreign countries was not altogether a Republican achievement, and that he, on April 30, 1902, had spoken for the American Jews in Russia, as sponsor for a resolution, offered and carried in the House of Representatives, to the effect that the Secretary of State be requested to inform the House why American citizens of Jewish faith and bearing American passports are barred or excluded from Russia. His speech in Congress calling attention to the fact that James G. Blaine, when Secretary of State, had protested against Russia's action was brought to the notice of Roumanians as an offset to the Republican bid for the votes of the Jews of the east side.

When the meeting was called to order last night Cooper Union was well filled, but not crowded. While a quartet was singing, the empty seats rapidly filled. The new-comers were evidently not members of the Hungarian Republican Club, but young men and old men filled with enthusiasm for another party. The fun began shortly after ex-Judge William M. Cohen, who was presiding, started to talk.

"The other side," said he, "has no issues. [There was a nervous movement in the rear of the hall, where the new-comers had gathered.] The Democratic Convention was dictated to by a p

LARGE AUDIENCES GREET GOV. ODELL

He Addresses Three Mass Meetings at Binghamton.

The Democratic Issue Is "Personal Abuse," He Says—Discusses the Tax Laws, Replying to the Opposition.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Gov. B. B. Odell was greeted by two large audiences at Stone Opera House this afternoon and evening, with an evening overflow meeting at the Court House. In his afternoon speech the Governor said in part:

"The Democratic Party enters upon this last week of the campaign with no other issue than personal abuse and criticism of Republican achievements. They do this that they may place behind their accredited leader a more solid phalanx of followers to aid him in obtaining the delegates to the next Democratic National Convention in 1904.

"Stripped of everything else, this is what strikes the average observer with most force. Therefore nothing has been left undone and nothing will be left unsaid from now on until the closing of the polls to befog the real issues of the campaign—economical and honest administration of government at Albany and Washington.

"Since 1893 the Republican Party has had absolute control of the State Government. Every effort has been made to benefit the people by relieving the farms and homes from a direct tax burden. Thus, at the close of the present year nearly $11,000,000 more was obtained from indirect sources than during the administration of Gov. Flower. We were still, however, under the laws in operation, a long way from total abolition of a direct State tax, which was the object in view, and it became necessary to look over the various departments for places where economies could be introduced and appropriations reduced. Economies during my first year in office resulted in a reduction of State expenses by $1,300,000, and during the past year by nearly three-quarters of a million dollars more.

"There is nothing, I beg to assure you, in the present tax rate that needs explanation or excuses from the Republican Party. It is honest, and has been brought about by economies by which we have been able to pile up a surplus of between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. These are dry facts, but it is necessary that I should state them in order that you may understand why it is that the Republican Party has been able to give you a tax rate of thirteen-hundredths of a mill, the lowest in the history of the State."

The three meetings at which the Governor spoke were crowded, people being turned away at both evening meetings. In his evening speech the Governor said, in part:

"The Democratic Party is attempting to mislead the depositors in the savings banks. They tell them that the tax upon the surplus of savings banks comes from their pockets and that it has resulted in reducing the rate of interest of such institutions. I have some figures here to which I wish to call attention, which will illustrate far better than words of mine the conditions which exist under the operation of this law. There are on deposit in this State in savings banks over one billion of dollars to-day, and the market value of the surplus of their assets is $115,000,000, while the amount collected is upon the par value, which is but $73,000,000.

"This surplus never goes into the accounts of the depositors, but it is used for the purpose of strengthening the banks. There were but few of these banks before the enactment of this law which paid 4 per cent., the majority paying 3½ per cent. So far as this tax is concerned, amounting as it does to only one-fourteenth of 1 per cent. on the total deposits, there is no reason why the banks should have reduced their rate of interest to depositors because of the operation of this law, unless they had already drawn upon their surplus to a greater extent than was prudent or businesslike to maintain the higher rate of interest. I deny that the savings banks have been injured in the slightest degree by this law. On the contrary, numerous laws have been passed which give them a greater latitude for investment, which more than recompenses them for the tax upon their surplus."

Referring to the Matthews firm and the attacks made on him in its connection, the Governor said that he would not further notice them. "There are more important matters," he said, "to be brought to your attention than that, and I leave such methods to those who delight in mud-slinging. I will have no more of it, except in replying to those who may disbelieve the statements I have made, if they should desire to question me further upon the subject."

Speaking of canal improvement and good roads, he pledged himself to carry out the promises of the Republican platform on those issues "without the imposition of a dollar of direct tax."

In closing Mr. Odell said:

"Capital, always timid, will take alarm in the event of Democratic success, because of the utterances of that party and its speakers. It would be a rebuke to the Administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and every one will take it to be the expression of a desire upon the part of the people to change the Administration in Washington and bring back the days of 1893, when there was no work and poverty and desolation stalked everywhere in our land."

At the conclusion of the meetings, in company with State Senator Green, the Governor attended the St. Paul's Catholic fair and Malta Commandery Knights Templar fair, which are now in session. The Governor and party left for New York over the Erie at 11:45 o'clock to-night.

COL. DUNN DEFENDS ODELL.

He Says the Grocery Charges Are "Fully Answered and No More Should Be Heard of Them."

Col. G. W. Dunn had something to say yesterday relative to the charges made against Gov. Odell with relation to the latter's connection with the Matthews grocery corporation in Newburg, concerning which Mr. Matthews has made an affidavit.

"Gov. Odell's first answer, in his Syracuse speech, was a complete refutation of the charges," said Col. Dunn. "All that the Matthews affidavit adds is new proof that the money was given to Mr. Matthews as a personal loan.

"It appears that there is some misunderstanding as to exactly what Gov. Odell said at Syracuse. Gov. Odell's statement was that the loan was made to J. W. Matthews & Co., and that an equal amount of preferred stock was issued to him, instead of notes; that he received upon the sum of money which he loaned a certain rate of interest, and that he did not share in the profits, nor was he responsible for the losses of the concern.

"On the following night Mr. Hill showed by a waiver, signed and sworn to by the Governor in August, 1901, that he was at that time a stockholder in this company. Mr. Odell did not deny at Syracuse that the stock was issued to him. He explicitly stated that it was, and, therefore, it was necessary, in order to effect the legal change in the total amount of the issue of the stock of the company which it was desired to then make, for him to sign the document which is on record at Albany.

"This in no way disproves or discredits the Governor's statement at Syracuse. The waiver was a pro forma act, made necessary by the fact that, although he was not the owner of the stock, it had been issued in ...s name.

"The fact is that the Governor loaned the money to his friend, Mr. Matthews, and the form of the loan was adopted as the one best suited to all the circumstances. The Hill charges are now fully answered, both by Gov. Odell and Mr. Matthews, and no more should be heard of them."

COL. DUNN REPLIES TO COLER.

The Republican State Chairman Says the Ramapo Issue Cut No Figure in Nominations.

In reply to the statement of Bird S. Coler that the Republicans had renominated the "Ramapo Senators and Assemblymen," Col. Dunn and the Republican State Committee last night gave out a statement, in which they say:

"Mr. Coler is rapidly revealing how many things he does not know. It can hardly be expected that he should know much about the procedure in nominating candidates for office in the up-State counties. He has been twice a candidate. Once Croker nominated him for Controller and once Hill nominated him for Governor. His own experience may perhaps be good ground for his slur at Speaker Nixon, who was the unanimous choice of the people of his district for the Assembly this year. But in Chautauqua County nominations are not made by one man in a dark room, against the wishes of ninety-nine men out of a hundred of those who sit in the convention, as was the fact in Mr. Coler's case this year.

"As to the Ramapo Senators and Assemblymen, whom Mr. Coler would imply were all renominated, Mr. Coler shows further dense ignorance.

"The Ramapo bill, Mr. Coler said last night, was passed in 1895. One man who in the Assembly that year has been renominated this year, and only one, and one man who was in the Senate in 1895 has been renominated, and only one. Three who were in the Assembly in 1895 have been serving in the Senate for some years so acceptably to their constituents that they have been renominated—five in all out of 200. The Ramapo issue cut no figure in these nominations, and Mr. Coler knows it, because that question was disposed of a year ago last Winter, when a Republican Legislature and Gov. Odell put on the statute books a law which Mr. Coler has acknowledged was in the interests of the people."

SENATOR PLATT'S CONFIDENCE.

He Says Coler's Plurality in Kings Will Not Exceed 10,000.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, in an interview in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the Republican ticket.

Told that the Democrats were very sanguine of success, he remarked, with a confident smile:

"The Democrats cannot carry the State for Coler; they can't begin to carry it. Gov. Odell will be elected by a large majority. Our people are working now as they never worked before. While there may have been apathy two weeks ago, it has all disappeared, and the indications point to a splendid triumph for the Republican Party.

"The predictions of the Democratic campaign managers with regard to Kings County are without foundation. The Democratic plurality there will not exceed 10,000.

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is an excellent organizer, and he is on his mettle in this fight. There will be some surprises for the Democrats in Kings County.

"Hill's attacks on Gov. Odell, after exciting momentary attention, have since fallen flat. The people are with Odell because he has proved himself an admirable Executive.

"The farmers are with us, as they have been in the past, and the feeble attempts of the Democratic managers to get the farmer vote have been without avail.

"The organization up the State is in excellent fighting trim, and the results are sure to be satisfactory."

PLANS FOR ODELL DAY.

To-morrow will be Odell day in New York City. The Governor will arrive this morning and will busy himself in preparing his speeches.

The parades to-morrow night promise to be a feature of the campaign. There will be three sections centring, respectively, at Cooper Union, Durland's Riding Academy, and Brommer's Park in the Bronx. It is estimated there will be nearly 20,000 men in line. There will also be a display of fireworks at the different centres.

The meeting at Cooper Union will be opened by Mayor Low, who will preside, and the other speakers will be Gov. Odell, Secretary of War Elihu Root, and Assembly Clerk A. E. Baxter.

Richard T. Greene will open the meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, which is under the management of the West Side Republican Club. Among those who will address the meeting are Gov. Odell, James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, Lewis E. Carr of Albany, and ex-Gov. John S. Wise.

Alderman F. W. Longfellow will preside at the meeting at Brommer's Casino, and the speakers will be Gov. Odell, Senator Foraker of Ohio, and Tax Commissioner J. L. Wells.

There will be overflow meetings at each of these places.

ODELL ON CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

In regard to a query from the Civil Service Reform Association, Gov. Odell has sent this letter to Secretary Elliot H. Goodwin

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th inst on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York requesting me to state my position in regard to the maintenance and enforcement of the civil service law.

I think my attitude toward the civil service law as Governor should be sufficient expression of my position. I think I have done as much in insisting upon the observance of the civil service law and have done as little in disturbing it as any of my predecessors. I believe in it thoroughly.

LAUTERBACH DEFENDS RAMAPO

He Tells of His Efforts to End the Coal Strike and Calls Odell the Business Governor.

The Republican mass meeting held last night under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, at Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street, was started with a speech by Edward Lauterbach, in which he likened David B. Hill to a "peanut-bigoted idiot," and Bird S. Coler to "an unprincipled thing," far beneath the range of self-respecting and thinking men.

Mr. Lauterbach told of his efforts to end the strike, and how he brought Gov. Odell, Senators Quay and Penrose together at Senator Platt's Broadway office. He described Odell as being one of the greatest men of the day, and said it was he (the Governor) who with the aid of the President brought the coal strike to an end.

He defended the Ramapo Company, which was forced to withdraw its offer to the city, after it had suffered a great deal of criticism. He said the only thing in Coler's record was his fight against the Ramapo bill, which was killed by both a Republican Governor and a Republican Assembly.

"The administration of Gov. Odell," he continued, "has from beginning to end been the best and most successful of any Governor within our memory. He has been brave and true, honest and upright, has proved himself a man worthy of any great trust and has been well called a business Governor. In everything he has done there has been no mistake. I defy any one to show me a record of a Governor any way like that of Mr. Odell's.

"There came a foolish set of men. They brought a water supply with them. They offered to sell of that to the city 1,000,000 gallons for $72. This was $30 less than what the city is paying for its water supply now. It was almost $75 less than what the City of Yonkers is paying for the same amount of water."

Mr. Lauterbach told how the "yellow" journals, as he termed them set up a howl, and how the bill was finally killed in Albany.

Abraham Gruber recited his poem entitled "I'm a poor little anthracite plank." Other speakers were John S. Wise, Senator Elsberg, James Perry, and George B. Clark.

Indorsements of Justice Steckler.

Among the latest labor bodies to indorse the nomination of Justice Alfred Steckler for Justice of the Supreme Court in this county are the Adams' Cylinder and Web Press Printers' Association and the Diamond Polishers' Union. The former represents all the union pressmen and assistants in this county. Each organization adopted resolutions heartily approving of the candidacy of Justice Steckler.

Ex-Justice Cohen to Answer Questions.

At the meeting at Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, to-night, arranged by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader in the Twentieth District, ex-Justice W. N. Cohen will be the principal speaker, and it is understood he will answer any questions put to him from the floor. The statement was made last night that Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy and Leader Thomas Murphy of the Twentieth District will have friends in the audience who will try to puzzle Mr. Cohen.

Pacific Cable Nears Completion.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 28.—It is expected that the cable between Canada and Australia will be completed Saturday. The Anglia, which is laying the 2,100 miles from Fanning to Suava, left Fanning Island Oct. 18, earlier than was expected. That section will complete the line. Engineer Dearlove has been testing the Vancouver Island-Fanning Island stretch with satisfactory results for a week.

MR. SHAW ON THE TARIFF

Disapproves the Notoriety of the Iowa Campaign.

Republicans Not Pledged to Maintain Existing Rates, He Says, but Cannot Predict When a Substitute Will Be Passed.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Oct. 28.—Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department addressed a Republican mass meeting here to-day on tariff revision. In part he said:

"The campaign in Iowa has assumed, it seems to me, more than merited notoriety. I confess to see nothing in the Iowa platform which justified the controversy. Personally I have always regretted the money plank of the Republican National platform of 1892. It, too, was ambiguous, and some construed it as declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The tariff plank in our State platform is not a declaration in favor of tariff revision, nor is it a declaration against tariff revision.

"Our political enemies demand a defense of the details of present tariff laws, and they charge us with standing pledged to the maintenance of existing rates. This is not the Republican position, and so, officially to answer to the charge, it is eminently proper to make the declaration contained in the Iowa platform. The Massachusetts platform is in harmony with the Iowa platform, but it is a little more specific, and, therefore, I like it quite as well.

"If the State Convention of Iowa should declare specifically for tariff revision, or for any specific remedy for trusts, I doubt not the Iowa delegation would be very prompt to heed, and certainly the Iowa members of the Cabinet will bring the subject to the careful attention of the President. This has not been done as yet, and therefore neither tariff revision nor anti-tariff revision is a party measure in this State. Whether Congress would give heed to an utterance of a State convention in an off year on National questions calculated to qualify or enlarge the declarations contained in the National platform, I am not prepared to say, though I remember that even the members of the Iowa delegation did not consider themselves bound by the anti-Porto Rican memorial passed in 1900 by the lower house of our General Assembly.

"How soon we may expect a substitute for the Dingley tariff law I am not prepared to predict. The responsibility is with the Congress. I anticipate some opposition will be engendered among Republicans and Democrats alike if an attempt shall be made to remove the tariff from such articles as are produced by large corporations, popularly called trusts. The idea is not novel. We can stand high prices far better than we can stand idle labor.

"Before the remedy can be applied it will become necessary to determine the fact whether a trust exists or not; and if it exists, and that fact can be established, the Sherman law is quite sufficient to correct the evil. Certainly no one will wish to apply the Breckinridge idea of a removal of the tariff on trust-made goods to an industry upon a naked rumor that it is controlled by a monopoly, but it will take no more evidence to throttle it under the Sherman act than it will to lay the foundation for the application of the Breckinridge idea."

DR. HADLEY'S POLITICS.

A Republican, Although He Voted for Mr. Cleveland—Judge Harrison's Political Views.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Erroneous information respecting the politics of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and Judge Lynde Harrison has recently been sent out from here and published in various papers. It was said that President Hadley was a "life-long Democrat," but had suddenly changed his politics and become a Republican. Practically the same thing was said of Judge Harrison.

Dr. Hadley's only political office was that of State Labor Commissioner, a position to which he was appointed in 1884 by Gov. Henry B. Harrison, a Republican, for whom Dr. Hadley voted. It is generally supposed that Dr. Hadley voted for Grover Cleveland, but he undoubtedly voted for William McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900.

Prior to 1892 Judge Harrison was a leading Republican. In that year he voted for Mr. Cleveland. In 1896 and in 1900, however, he advocated the election of Mr. McKinley. He is to-day an active Republican.

Judge Harrison presided at a big Republican rally held here this evening, when Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed upward of 2,000 people.

DEVERY ATTACKS HILL.

Calls Him a "Snake in the Grass" Again and Expects to Dance "at His Political Wake."

William S. Devery made another attack on David B. Hill last night in an interview. The ex-Chief of Police was incensed at statements which he claimed came from David B. Hill or his followers that Mr. Devery had no right to make an appearance at the head of his followers of the Ninth Assembly District at the meeting held in Madison Square Garden on Monday evening. Mr. Devery said:

"I had as much right at that meeting as that snake in the grass, David B. Hill. He goes around claiming to be the leader of the Democratic Party of New York State. Who ever made him leader? He is a self-constituted leader, and he does not represent as much in the State of New York as I do, because the votes of the people of my district have made me leader. That is more than Mr. Hill can say about his district. If he is a leader of the Democratic Party, why don't he get the support of his own people? I say that Hill is not on the level in his supposed support of Bird S. Coler for Governor. He is going around playing the Hill game of peanut politics.

"When Mr. Hill or any of his followers talk about me attending that Madison Square Garden meeting, just tell them that I was present at the invitation of William R. Hearst. Now, as for Hill and Coler, let the people of this State elect that young man Coler, because that is the easiest way to get rid of Hill.

"Coler is known as an honest and straightforward man, and it will be only a short time before he will throw Hill up in the air. Coler knows that Hill is a discredited politician—he ain't got a friend. I am against David B. Hill, and I'm going to continue against him until I dance at his political wake. That is the kind of a man I am."

TAMMANY'S CAMPAIGN WIND-UP

Final Rally in Grand Central Palace and Parade—Speakers in the Other Boroughs.

All the arrangements for the Tammany wind-up of the campaign were completed yesterday by Leader Charles F. Murphy. The final rally will be held in the Grand Central Palace to-morrow night, and in addition to Edward M. Shepard, the speakers will be Congressman Allan McDermott of New Jersey, Congressman Roland B. Mahany of Buffalo, who in this campaign left the ranks of the Republican Party, and Josiah Quincy of Boston. There will be an elaborate display of fireworks. A parade of twelve of the up-town Assembly districts followers will be held. "The" McManus of the Fifteenth Assembly District will act as Grand Marshall. The districts participating will be the Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second.

Every night this week there will be one or more mass meetings in every Assembly district, and in some of the districts three or four meetings will be held nightly.

David B. Hill will not speak in Manhattan again during this campaign. He will speak to Richmond County Democrats in Prohibition Park at West New Brighton to-morrow night. Other speakers at the meeting will be Martin W. Littleton and John S. Crosby. Mr. Hill will address the Democrats of Utica on Friday night, and on Saturday night will close his campaign at Buffalo.

John B. Stanchfield will speak at Long Island City to-morrow night. On Sunday night he will end his tour at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Frederick C. Schraub of Lewis County will speak at Prospect Hall, in Brooklyn, on Friday night.

Charles N. Bulger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is to have a hustling time on Friday night. He will attempt to speak at five meetings, ranging from Zeltner's Park, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, to Cooper Union, where there will be a German mass meeting. The other three meetings will be at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue; Progress Assembly Rooms, Twenty-eighth Street and Avenue A, and at Madison Square Concert Hall, where he will speak in the interest of Francis Burton Harrison, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District.

LAWYERS SUPPORT JUDGE GRAY

Issue a Circular Advocating His Election to a Seat in the Court of Appeals.

The following circular advocating the election of John Clinton Gray to a seat in the Court of Appeals of the State has been issued:

We, the undersigned, member of the bar of the City of New York, believing the principle of continuing good men in judicial office to be essentially sound, and believing also that our city, with one-half of the population and three-fourths of the legal business of the State, is certainly entitled to as many as two of the seven member of the Court of Appeals, do now urge upon all those who are to cast their votes at the coming election the wisdom and propriety of supporting Judge John Clinton Gray, who is a candidate for re-election to that court.

The experience gained by long service upon the bench is necessarily great, and of the utmost value to the public, and it was for such reason largely that the rule in question was followed by both political parties in the recent case of Judge Andrews, when a candidate for re-election to the same court.

Judge Gray, during his judicial service of fifteen years, has, in our opinion, shown himself to be a most able, learned, and impartial jurist, and a faithful, courteous, and painstaking public servant, and we cannot but feel that his defeat now would not only be a violation of the principle in question, but would cause a severe loss to the bar and the entire community.

New York, October 22d, 1902.

John E. Parsons,	W. H. Butterworth,
H. C. M. Ingraham,	A. H. Skillin,
Evarts, Tracy & Sherman,	Charles C. Suydam,
Coudert Brothers,	E. A. S. Man,
Edmund L. Baylies,	Louis James Phelps,
Lee & Lee,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Benjamin F. Lee,	Finck, Embree & Cobb,
W. H. L. Lee,	John M. Shedd,
James K. Lee,	Robert Lawrence,
F. Lawrence Lee,	Franklin Nevins,
MacFarland, Taylor & Costello,	Ayrnar Embury,
W. W. MacFarland,	G. M. Speir,
Stephen H. Olin,	Thomas N. Rhinelander,
Hamilton Odell,	Francis C. Huntington,
Eugene Smith,	George F. Canfield,
Sullivan & Cromwell,	Kenneth K. Mackenzie,
W. J. Curtis,	John T. Berry,
William V. Rowe,	Charles M. Talbot, Jr.,
Man & Man,	George G. De Witt,
Charles F. Brown,	John T. Lockman,
Olney & Comstock,	William G. De Witt,
Robinson, Biddle & Ward,	Theodore De Witt,
Henry W. Hardon,	Harlane F. Stone,
Lawrence Godkin,	E. Sidney Smith,
Theron G. Strong,	William G. Wilson,
C. S. Davison,	Hamilton Wallis,
E. N. & T. M. Taft,	John H. Cole,
Franklin Bartlett,	Grosvenor S. Hubbard,
Francis Lynde Stetson,	Howard Van Sinderen,
Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson,	Henry E. Miller,
William B. Hornblower,	Edwin J. Johnson,
Edward W. Sheldon,	Manice & Perry,
Davies, Stone & Auerbach,	Stanley W. Dexter,
Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray,	James A. Skilton,
Jay & Candler,	David B. Ogden,
Flamen B. Candler,	Cannon & Cannon,
Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.,	A. B. Carrington,
Charles E. Whitehead,	Edward C. Perkins,
Arnold & Greene,	Gordon Gordon
Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse,	Payson Merrill,
Lord, Day & Lord,	John R. Abney,
Franklin B. Lord,	John C. O'Connor,
Henry De Forest Baldwin,	Carlisle Norwood,
James Harold Warner,	Simon H. Stern,
Silas B. Brownell,	Charles E. Miller,
Henry W. Hayden,	Kellogg & Rose,
Herbert L. Satterlee,	Alfred J. Patte,
Francis D. Pollak,	Macintosh Kellogg,
Masten & Nichols,	Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf,
Antonio Knauth,	Wheeler H. Peckham,
Arthur V. Briesen,	Philip N. Brett,
Hans V. Briesen,	Hoffman Miller,
George V. N. Baldwin,	Everett P. Wheeler,
Otto Von Schrenk,	George B. Heath,
J. Frederic Kernochan,	Horace D. Byrnes,
Henry M. Turk,	W. H. Willis,
De Forest Brothers,	James B. Ludlow,
Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay,	Ludlow, Townsend & Simpson,
George C. Holt,	Charles W. Bangs,
Edmund Coffin,	Henry L. Sprague,
Louis Maithaner,	Edward R. Greene,
	Albert Symington,
	John McLean Nash,
	William G. Choate,
	Charles Gibson Bennett,
	Hays & Humphrey,
	Horace Barnard,
	George E. Kent.

DEMOCRATS RAISE FUNDS.

Leaders in Conference to Provide $50 for Each Election District North of This City.

Conferences were held at the office of Candidate Bird S. Coler and at the Hoffman House yesterday, the object of which was to raise a fund of $50 for each election district north of the Bronx. All of the State nominees, except Charles N. Bulger, F. H. Mott, and John Clinton Gray were present.

The results are said to have been most satisfactory, and it was predicted that before nightfall to-day a sum aggregating not less than $250,000 will have been secured.

Greater New York Democracy Rally.

A mass meeting of the Greater New York Democracy will be held to-night at Cooper Union to ratify the nominations of the State Democratic ticket. Controller Grout will preside. Speeches will be made by Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, William Hepburn Russell, and Gus Thomas. A platform of the Greater New York Democracy Organization will be recommended, and, while agreeing to many of the planks contained in the State platform, there will be several new recommendations made.

Shepard to Speak for Allan Benny.

Edward M. Shepard is to speak to-night at Columbia Hall, corner of Ocean and Gator Avenues, Jersey City, in the interest of Allan Benny, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth New Jersey District. James A. Hamill and Mr. Benny will speak also.

RECENT BRIDE WANTS DIVORCE.

Her Husband Left Her After a Honeymoon of a Few Hours, She Says.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—An application for a divorce has been filed in the Chancery Court by Mrs. Freda A. Sisson of 248 Warren Street, Newark. Mrs. Sisson declares that her husband, Edwin A. Sisson, left her after a honeymoon which lasted only a few hours. They were married on June 21, 1900, while on a day's outing at Rockaway. She says in her petition that when they arrived home he parted with her affectionately at the railroad station and told her he would then call on her the following evening, and they could break the news to her people.

She acquiesced to this, and they planned a little celebration, and he was to furnish something for a collation for the little merrymaking. She waited in vain the following evening, and she has not seen him since. She learns, she claims, that he left Newark, and about a month later she got a letter from him dated Massachusetts, and saying that he would come to her as soon as he found employment. Since then she has heard no more of him.

Builders Favor Wage Agreements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The National Association of Builders convened here to-day and discussed the subject of co-operation between organized employers and organized employes. The sentiment of the association apparently was in favor of wage agreements and the settlement of all labor disputes before the necessity of a strike should arise, and for the appointment in each community where agreements were reached of committees of both parties to enforce the agreed-on terms of settlement.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,

Jeweler and Silversmith,

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.

Established 1862.

15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;

25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

GOV. LA FOLLETTE'S SPEECH HURTS HIS CHANCES

His Attack on Senator Spooner May Defeat Him.

The Senator Has Supported the State Ticket Throughout the Campaign—Talk of Pledges for Spooner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The declaration which Gov. La Follette made in a speech last Friday night in reply to a question, that he should support Senator Spooner for re-election when the latter should announce his support of the Republican State platform, which declares for taxation of corporations and primary elections, is likely to make the result in the approaching election more than ever uncertain. Among Wisconsin politicians here the incident is discussed with a good deal of feeling. Even the friends of Gov. La Follette do not like his utterance. Senator Spooner has throughout the campaign supported the State ticket without taking up the platform seriatim and abjectly declaring his support of each of its planks.

The position that Gov. La Follette takes seems to indicate that he and his wing of the party are determined to make the Senator eat humble pie if they get the chance, and the rank and file of Republicans do not take kindly to the idea. Leading politicians here allow La Follette 20,000 majority, which is 84,000 less than his majority two years ago, when he ran ahead of most of his ticket. This greatly reduced majority will be due, it is said, to the fact that there will be a falling off in the vote because many Republicans will not vote, while many will quietly cast their ballots for Rose, the Democratic candidate. There is unmistakably a disposition among a certain class of Republicans to carry their resentment against Gov. La Follette's course toward Spooner to the polls and punish him by voting for his opponent.

It is safe to say that if La Follette's majority two years ago had been the ordinary one in Wisconsin, which might have been anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000, he would certainly be beaten this time. Apparently his enemies in his own party would get more satisfaction out of such a result of the election than they would from the safe re-election of Senator Spooner. The uncertainty as to this latter phase of the situation probably will take a larger percentage of voters home from Washington than will go to any other State.

It has been rumored that pledges had been secured from over 100 Republican candidates for the Legislature to support Spooner. This is a statement that must be taken with a grain of allowance, as it is known that there are in that number many men who are out-and-out La Follette men. Nevertheless, the situation, from all best advices, seems to indicate the re-election of Spooner.

PRISONER HAD STRANGE LIST.

Police Believe Arrests Prevented a Series of Burglaries That Had Been Planned.

Capt. Lantry and Detectives McMullin, Heany, and Cavanaugh of the East Fifty-first Street Station believe they made important captures last night when they arrested three men, one of whom had a book which the police say indicated that a series of robberies were to be committed. The book was found in the possession of William Murrins, alias "Kid" Hallison, and whose picture the police say is No. 3,271 in the Rogues' Gallery. It contained the following entries:

307 E. 37—beside flat one flight up.
136 E. 12—Friday.
Cashier 221 W. 13.
122 E. 19—Irving Place.
Good on A. M.—P.—"P" to be felt.
409 E. 20.
Mike Shannon, East 12th Street.

Capt. Williams of the canalboat Fleischman was awakened early yesterday morning by the cries of men in a canalboat near him. He went up on deck and found himself adrift. He discovered that two big hawsers which had fastened his boat to the pier at East Forty-second Street, had been stolen. A line was thrown to him, and his boat was secured. The case was reported to the police, and Detective Cavanaugh says he found the rope in a junk shop at 836 First Avenue. While in the shop, he says, he was assaulted by Mrs. Rose Kuttner, the wife of the junk dealer, and he placed her under arrest. She was discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court.

The detectives then went back to the shop, and say that Kuttner gave them a description of the two men who sold him the hawsers. James Smith of 318 East Fortieth Street, whose picture, the reteotive says, is in No. 2,276 in the Rogues' Gallery, with Murrins and John Mulner of 151 East Forty-first Street, were arrested on suspicion after a fierce fight.

The detectives say that in addition to the book found on Murrins, they found a "jimmy," a "latch" knife, such as is used by burglars to open a window, and two pawn tickets.

GRAND JURY HAS QUIMBY CASE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The case of Esther Quimby, the seven-year-old child who died from diphtheria while under Christian Science treatment, was submitted to the Grand Jury to-day by District Attorney J. Addison Young.

The witnesses called before the jury were Health Officer Charles A. Birch, Coroner Banning, Drs. Weiss and Newell, who performed the autopsy on the child's body, and Frederick Milligan, the Coroner's stenographer. Mr. and Mrs. Quimby were in an anteroom, together with a number of other Christian Scientists. They were not called upon to testify.

There is a report here that Coroner Banning asked the Grand Jury not only to indict Mr. and Mrs. Quimby and John Carroll Lathrop, the "healer," who have been held by the Coroner on a charge of manslaughter, but also to make a presentment against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Christian Science sect, for the publishing of books dangerous to the public welfare.

Adjournment was taken until Thursday without any decision being reached. It is said that the jurymen debated whether they should indict for manslaughter or misdemeanor.

On three previous occasions when similar Christian Science cases were brought before them the Westchester Grand Jury failed to return indictments.

ESCAPED FROM SANITARIUM.

Mrs. Anna Schultze Climbs Out Window of Brooklyn Institution.

Mrs. Anna Schultze, forty-four years old, an inmate of the Bethesda Sanitarium, a private retreat at 932 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, escaped from there yesterday afternoon. The woman climbed out of a first-story window and dropped to the ground.

Those in charge of the institution said that Mrs. Schultze was a member of a well-to-do Manhattan family, and that they believed that she had gone back to her home. They declined, however, to give the address of the family. Mrs. Schultze was without a hat when she disappeared.

X Ray Operation on Robert Mantell.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Robert Mantell, the actor, submitted to an X ray operation in his apartments at the Tavern Hotel here. Mr. Mantell has suffered from an inflamed shoulder for some time and deemed it best to have a critical examination made. The surgeon found the shoulder in a defective condition, but it will not prevent the actor from continuing his engagements, although it occasions him considerable suffering.

To Succeed Congressman Russell.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 28.—The Republicans of the Third Connecticut District to-day nominated Frank B. Brandegee of New London as a candidate for Congress, to succeed the late Congressman Charles A. Russell, and also to fill the latter's unexpired term.

Harry Brin of Texas Assigns.

TERRELL, Texas, Oct. 28.—Harry Brin to-day made a voluntary assignment of his stocks of dry goods in Forney and Kaufman. Liabilities, $37,900; assets not known. Among the larger creditors are firms in New York.

ASTROLOGER WARNS NAVY.

Gustave Meyer of Hoboken Predicts Things That Do Not Happen—Makes Another Prophecy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An industrious astrologer from Hoboken, N. J., has devoted much of his time lately to warning the Navy Department not to allow any ships to put to sea on certain dates when great disturbances of the elements were sure to take place. In spite of these warnings ships have put to sea on the dates given, and the disturbances have failed to come off. Undismayed by the department's indifference to his warnings, the astrologer is again to the front to-day with the following letter:

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 25, 1902.

The Navy Department, Washington, D. C.:

Gentlemen: As a young American astrologer I write to advise and warn all naval commanders not to put to sea or leave port during Oct. 30 and 31, owing to the fact that an eclipse of the sun will occur on Oct. 31 about 1 A. M., and while the eclipse will not be visible in this country the effect will be felt here, and it signifies unusually large calamities upon the ocean during the above dates, and very few, if any vessels will be able to live on the ocean. Hence my prediction and warning.

If my advice is not seriously heeded, we shall hear of some of the greatest ocean calamities in history.

I may add that this eclipse of the sun will seriously affect the southern portion of the country, and we shall hear of tidal waves, floods, and great earthquakes in the South. European countries will be seriously affected by earthquakes and floods, especially London, England, on the dates mentioned.

Trusting that much benefit will be derived through my advice, which I feel sure it will if same is carefully and seriously heeded, I remain, sincerely, GUSTAVE MEYER.

It is rumored at the Navy Department that any naval commanders who have business at sea on Oct. 30 and 31 will go there, despite the warnings of the stars.

Ex-Mayor Grace's Plant to be Moved.

The Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Company, of which ex-Mayor Grace of New York is President, will remove its plant from Easton, Penn., just across the Delaware River, to Phillipsburg, N. J. The company employs 1,500 men, and has been located at Easton for the last eight years, having moved there from Nw York. The cause of the removal from Easton is the floods of the last two years, which interfered with the work of the concern.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

What the PIANOLA is:

A small cabinet of handsome design, beautifully finished in a variety of woods.

In proper position, in front of the piano, its delicate felt-tipped fingers lie lightly on the keys.

Perforated rolls of paper direct the striking of the notes each in its right relation to each other note.

Means are provided in the Pianola for introducing expression.

What the PIANOLA does:

The Pianola makes it possible to so play the piano as to exhaust its possibilities in the delicate touch modulations, indefinite subtleties in tempo, in expressive phrasing, in pedalling, and in all other tangible elements of the Piano Master's Art, and without the necessity for the exacting technical skill necessary in playing the piano without the Pianola.

The present printed list contains 8,116 compositions, and new ones are added at the rate of two hundred each month.

The classic works of Bach, Scarlatti, Hadyn, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Rubinstein, Liszt, the incomparable Wagner, and all other of the immortal gods of Music; grand operas; light operas; old and new songs; the latest two-steps, cakewalks and coon songs, are all available through

The Circulating Library of Pianola Music.

What the PIANOLA means to you:

It will make a player and a cultivated musician of every member of your family.

By bringing your children in close companionship with great musical minds, the Pianola will, with certainty, so train and develop the musical sense that the hardship of digital drill will be robbed of its terrors and become a pleasant means to a well defined and delightful end.

If you are a pianist of the highest attainment a Pianola will increase your repertoire from one hundred to many thousand selections.

If you are merely a dilettante in music the Pianola will bring within your reach music which you may have dreamed of playing, but had never hoped to accomplish.

But the great mission of the Pianola is directed to those who have, through lack of time or money, been prevented from overcoming the almost prohibitory technical dif

"MITCHELL DAY" IN THE COAL MINE REGIONS

Miners Will Stop Work for a Parade and Demonstration.

A Holiday for Mine Workers in the Anthracite Fields—Output of Coal Increased.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 28.—In order that Mitchell Day may be properly observed to-morrow there will be a general suspension of mining. The operators would rather the men would work, but under the circumstances they are helpless in the matter. The Superintendents of many of the collieries were notified to-day that the employes would not report for work to-morrow.

Many visitors are arriving to-night to witness the demonstration in the city. There will be a street parade, and mass meetings in nearly all the towns in the coal region, but owing to the presence of President Mitchell in Wilkesbarre it is expected that the principal demonstration of the day will be held here.

The improved condition of the mines was shown to-day, when the output of coal was the largest since mining was resumed.

No visitors will be allowed in the Ninth Regiment camp to-morrow. An order to that effect was issued to-night. Soldiers will also have to remain in camp. None will be allowed to come to this city. It is said the order was issued as a precautionary measure. It is expected that there will be 20,000 visitors in town to-morrow, and nearly all of them will be men who were formerly on strike.

"Mitchell Day" is the anniversary of the close of the last big strike, Oct. 29, 1900, when the mine workers returned to work after being out six weeks, the owners having granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages and other concessions.

As in the present strike, President Mitchell then conducted the strike for the mine workers.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—Official figures from the five big companies having their main offices in Scranton, show that 90 per cent. of their collieries are in operation and that the output is now more than three-quarters of what it is normally.

To-day's output is estimated to be 70,000 tons, the Delaware and Hudson Company having started up the Laflin and Boston and all the companies having put on more men. Fully 80 per cent. of the old hands are now back at work. The 20 per cent. still idle includes those who were employed at the twelve places that have not yet made a start.

MITCHELL COMES TO NEW YORK

Collects Data for His Report to the Arbitration Commission, Then Starts for Wilkesbarre.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, came unheralded to this city yesterday and registered at the Ashland House. He was not accompanied by the three Presidents of the anthracite districts who hitherto have come with him on nearly every visit to this city, and he went to his room as soon as he registered.

He was warmly congratulated by several people who knew him and who happened to be at the hotel on the satisfactory ending of the strike. He was evidently pleased, but preserved the same modest, impassive demeanor which has characterized him all along.

His visit here was to collect certain data for the report which he is to make when the Arbitration Commission appointed by President Roosevelt meets. He went down town, and was away for several hours. When he reappeared he declined to talk, save to say that he had not seen or tried to see any of the operators.

"I have said in Washington all I can say," he said. "I am glad the trouble is over and that the men are at work again."

Mitchell was busy the rest of the afternoon. He had frequent long-distance telephone talks and wrote a great deal. Last night he left for Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he will be present to-day at "Mitchell Day," which the miners insisted on establishing in his honor. Mitchell, it is known, was very much opposed to any demonstration of the kind, and did all he could to stop it, but was powerless.

COAL POURING INTO THE CITY.

21,500 Tons Arrive Over Five Railroads —Reported Plan to Do Away with Small Dealers.

Newly mined coal to the amount of 21,500 tons arrived here yesterday at the different receiving stations of the coal companies mentioned below:

	Tons.
Lehigh Valley	3,000
Delaware and Hudson	2,500
Lackawanna	3,000
Ontario and Western	2,000
Philadelphia and Reading	1,000
Erie (estimated)	10,000

Besides this, it was stated at the offices of the Erie Railroad that a large quantity of the smaller steam sizes of coal had been released from its receiving stations at Colberg, N. J., and Newburg, N. Y. It is expected that a great part of this coal will be delivered in the yards of the various dealers to-day.

President Underwood of the Erie Railroad said that the coal Presidents would try to see that the public was not overcharged when plenty of freshly mined coal begins to come in.

The official retail price of domestic anthracite was $9 a ton yesterday, though any one who wanted to buy could get it at a lower figure. Brooklyn dealers quoted $8.50 a ton, with a promise to deliver the coal as it came to hand. Coal sold all the way from $6.50 to $9 in Manhattan. Henry Berghorn, the Harlem dealer, who was to start selling at $6.50 a ton this week, sold a shipment of 104 tons at that figure in a few hours. In the afternoon he said he had no coal to sell, and was waiting for a fresh supply.

Within the last day or two the discussion of a plan agitated three years ago among some of the operators to establish large depots for the sale of coal by retail by large dealers has been revived. The plan was originally suggested by Thomas H. Watkins, a member of the arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt. According to report, it is to be reconsidered by the operators.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Company said yesterday that he did not approve of the companies going into the retailing of coal, and did not believe there was anything in the report.

Other coal Presidents refused to talk on the subject.

Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said he believed the plan was a fair one, and that some of the operators were reconsidering it.

"The idea is," he said, "that the large dealers should apportion out the territory in the Greater New York, each dealer to have a given radius and buy out the smaller dealers. A large dealer could make it pay well by charging 75 cents over the circular price, which would pay all expenses and give him a fair profit. It must be remembered that the dealer buys coal at the gross ton of 2,240 pounds and sells the net ton of 2,000 pounds. This in itself is 10 per cent. profit. The small dealers charge in order to make a good living from $1.50 to $2.50 a ton over the circular price. By the plan proposed the public would have to pay from 75 cents to $1 a ton less for coal."

Princeton-Harvard Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Debating Committee of the university yesterday the question for the Harvard-Princeton debate to be held here Dec. 12 was decided upon. It is "Resolved, That whenever, in the event of continued domestic violence, lives and property are not adequately protected by a State, it is for the public good that the President should have the power to afford protection without the application of the State for Federal aid." This question has been submitted to Harvard, which has the choice of sides on the question, and a report of their choice not later than Nov. 6 is expected.

CHURCHGOING IN NEW YORK.

Only 9 Per Cent. of City's Population Said to Belong to Evangelistic Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The feature of to-day's session of the American Section of Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System was the discussion of evangelistic work by John H. Converse of this city, who recently gave $50,000 to the Evangelistic Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, formerly of this city, who has resigned his charge in New York to devote his whole time to evangelistic effort. "It is variously conceded," Mr. Converse said, "that from one-fourth to one-third of our population lives in the cities; that is a proportion much larger than those whom we are to seek on our remote frontier.

"In New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, I am informed that only 9 per cent. of the population belongs to evangelistic churches, and in Brooklyn only 10 per cent. The time is coming when home mission work may with more propriety be done in our cities than in the remote Territories of our country. We have those right at our doors whom we can reach, and experience in Philadelphia has demonstrated that we can reach them. I would not for a moment minimize foreign mission work, but I believe the time is coming when all our work will be evangelistic, both foreign and at home."

Dr. Chapman said: "I am quite sure that the Presbyterian Church is coming to be the evangelistic church of our country. I would like to suggest to the representatives of the various synods and assemblies here that they recommend to their bodies the appointment of a co-operative committee. There has never been a time when the outlook was so bright."

BOY ON LONG JOURNEY IS LOST.

Little Michael Dorchak Came Here from Indian Territory En Route to Hungary with His Parents.

It was such fun to trundle a furniture caster in the end of a stick over smooth and even sidewalks yesterday morning that seven-year-old Michael Dorchak, just in from Indian Territory, kept on and on for an hour or more, until he brought up in front of the Delancey Street Police Station. He has blue eyes and fair hair, and was dressed in neat, striped knickerbockers and plaid cap, so a passing woman noticed and spoke to him. She soon found that he was lost, and led him inside, where the boy seemed the least concerned of all as he stood before the big desk facing Sergt. Baker.

His father, he said, was a miner from Wilburton, which, according to Mr. Bullinger, is in the Choctaw Nation. His mother and father had brought him to New York, with his two brothers, last Friday, and they were all stopping at a boarding house near a big building until this Friday, when they were going to sail across the sea on their way to Hungary, where his father came from.

So sure were the police that the boy would be claimed before then that they took no immediate steps to locate a "boarding house near a big building," and after finding that that was the most accurate description the lad could give of his abiding place set the doorman to telling him stories about elevated railroads, the Statue of Liberty, Coney Island, and lots of other things far more wonderful than Choctaw Indians and their domain.

GIRL TEN DAYS UNCONSCIOUS.

Was Found in That Condition in Her Room and St. Vincent's Hospital Physicians Are Puzzled.

The strange case of Nellie Corcoran, a domestic who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital from the residence of Mrs. G. Hanse, her place of employment, on Sunday morning, Oct. 18, puzzles the physicians. She was found to be unconscious in her room early in the morning of the day of her removal to the hospital, and was still in that condition late last night. All the expedients known to medical science have been tried to arouse her, but have proved futile. Nor have any of the physicians been able to diagnose her case.

The young woman's mother lives at 1,407 Third Avenue. She has been able to throw no light on the condition of her daughter. Some headache powers were found in Miss Corcoran's room after her removal to the hospital, but it is not known that she used any of them. She has aged perceptibly since her arrival at the hospital, ten days ago.

Dr. Bolton at the hospital last night said that no official diagnosis had been made up to this time, but that the girl had been examined by the physicians in the hospital and by others in this city and vicinity. Her pulse and temperature were almost normal, and by feeding her through tubes, as they are doing at present, she might live for thirty days without regaining consciousness.

NATIONAL SALT SUED AGAIN.

Stockholder Seeks to Recover $20,000, Alleging He Was Defrauded.

Archibald A. Hutchinson has begun an action in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against John Alvin Young, as Treasurer of the National Salt Company of New York, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, to recover nearly $20,000, which he claims to have been defrauded of.

Hutchinson claims that Young, as Treasurer of the company, owned a large block of the stock which he desired to dispose of at a fictitious price, and in his annual report of March 1, 1901, represented that the price of the preferred stock had been raised to $90, and that of the common stock to $60 per share. He further declares that the report showed that from bills receivable and from other sources there was due $501,877.75, and that the surplus on Dec. 1, 1900, was $983,733.90, and the net earnings $1,267,569.65.

On the strength of all this Hutchinson says that on April 17, 1901, he was induced to purchase 100 shares of preferred stock and 200 shares of the common stock. His claim is that the report was false, and that the difference between what he paid for the stock and what it was worth is $19,537.50, for which amount he brings the action.

The defendant Young made a general denial of the accusations, and through his counsel moved before Justice Dickey in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday that the place of trial be transferred to New York County. Justice Dickey granted the motion.

Coal Barge Sinks, Crew Safe.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Oct. 28.—A barge carrying a full load of coal, sunk in Huntington Bay this morning. It was one of three barges that had been in tow of a tug. It is said that the barge was cut adrift from the tug, as she had sprung a leak, and they were unable to keep the pumps going fast enough to keep the water out of her. But it is thought that the crew got off safely as the three barges were alongside. Some of the wreckage from the barge floated ashore this afternoon.

Dropped Dead While Buying Goods.

David Theise, a dealer in woolen remnants at 115 Worth Street, made purchases yesterday at the commission house of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, at 66 White Street, and as he was urging the shipping clerk to make immediate delivery of the goods he fell dead. A patrolman of the Leonard Street Station, who was summoned, had the body removed to the station house and notified the dead man's family, at 5 East Ninety-eighth Street.

Ossining Pastor Accepts Call.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Rev. F. W. Lockwood, who for seven and a half years has been the pastor of the First Baptist Church, has resigned. On Sept. 28 he preached for the First Baptist Church of Pittsfield, Mass., and on Oct. 22 that church voted to call Mr. Lockwood to become its pastor.

Golden State Limited.

Entirely new train, Chicago to California, via the El Paso-Rock Island Route, commences Nov. 2. Reservations in compartment or standard sleepers can be made in advance. Only 68 hours to Los Angeles; 72 to Santa Barbara and San Diego. Serve your own interest by learning all about the Golden State Limited before you start West. Information on request. A. H. Moffet, Gen'l Eastern Pass. Agt., 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

DREAM SAVED HIS FAMILY

Bayonne Man, Aroused, Traced Odor of Gas to the Kitchen.

Found Strange Woman, Disrobed and Unconscious, Lying on the Table—Had Turned On Gas to Kill Herself.

Following the timely warning thrice repeated in his dreams on Monday night, "The hand of death is upon you," George W. Curtis of 216 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., awoke from uneasy slumber shortly before daybreak yesterday morning and discovered that a woman had broken into his home, disrobed, and retired upon a kitchen table, after attempting suicide by asphyxiation.

Mr. Curtis on awakening smelled a strong odor of illuminating gas, and traced it to the kitchen, where he was nearly overcome by the fumes. Fearing an explosion, he did not attempt to light the gas, but groping his way to the burners and finding them open, turned them off and then opened the windows. When it was safe to do so he struck a match, and was astounded to see a woman he did not know lying unconscious on the table. She had undressed and donned a night gown. A small bottle of tincture of iodine was beside her.

Mr. Curtis, who is advanced in years, ran out, and, firing his revolver in the air, roused the neighbors, who hastened to his assistance. Among them were Lewis Gilbough, a broker of 222 Avenue A, and Harry L. Vredenburgh, a New York business man, of 214 Avenue A. There was a burglar scare among many families, Mr. Gilbough having been visited by burglars three times lately. A. H. Church telephoned the police, and Patrolman John J. Murray arrived.

The woman was taken to Bayonne Hospital in an ambulance. She responded to vigorous treatment after forty-five minutes, and will recover. Dr. C. F. Darling said the patient did not show any evidence of having taken any lodine. The woman told Police Captain M. J. Foley that she was Lena Paulman, aged forty-one years, from New York, but refused to give her address. She said she had tried to kill herself because she was tired of living, and had nowhere to go. She was well dressed in new garments, and had made no attempt to disturb anything in the house, which she had entered by breaking the window in a rear door.

Mr. Curtis is a harness manufacturer in business at Newark. His wife, one adult son and daughter, and a servant were asleep when the household were imperilled by the intruder's strange action.

WHAT HAPPENED TO BASIL.

His Trouble and His Arrest Began with "Da Kid Dat Stola Da Grape."

An Italian fruit dealer named Basil Chrisomaris chasing "da kid dat stola da grape," a one-pound weight, and fourteen-year-old Jimmie Kelley of 363 First Avenue with a mouthful of loose teeth, not to speak of a citizen with a cane, were the contributing causes of a small riot at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue about 8:30 o'clock last night.

Basil's fruit stand is at 319 East Thirteenth Street, and it was there that the trouble started when "da kid" stole a bunch of grapes out from under Basil's nose. Basil pisked up one of his scale weights and gave chase, not without the customary crowd following. At first he seemed not to be aware of the crowd, and ran along merrily shouting: "Stoppa da kid, stoppa da kid."

Finally he noticed the crowd, and according to various stories, turned and threw the weight blindly. The weight struck young Kelley in the mouth, and he ran into a livery stable, where he left some seven teeth and had five more removed by Dr. Barringer of the New York Hospital.

Meanwhile things did not fare well with Basil. At the corner of Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue he met up with a large person who carried a cane, and between the efforts of the large person and other members of the crowd he was well kicked and beaten. Officer Gilligan of the West Thirtieth Street Station finally appeared and placed Basil under arrest on a charge of felonious assault.

STEEL PORCH IN TENDERLOIN.

Gamblers Watch with Interest the Fortification of a Thirty-third Street House.

Tenderloin gamblers are watching with interest the construction of a steel porch on a private dwelling in West Thirty-third Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Ever since the recent raid made by Capt. Walsh, Inspector Brooks, and District Attorney Jerome, the proprietors of gambling places have been wondering what could be done to prevent a repetition of those attacks. District Attorney Jerome said that the only way to get evidence against a gambling house was to get inside. That is why the gamblers of the Tenderloin are interested in the new steel porch.

Four steel columns have already been placed in position on the stone platform at the top of the stoop. On two sides of the square formed by the pillars steel plates have been riveted to the uprights and fit close to the front wall of the house. It is said that a massive steel door, four inches thick, will be placed at the entrance.

It was said in the Tenderloin last night that new furniture and new gambling outfits have been placed in the houses raided by Capt. Walsh, Inspector Brooks, and the District Attorney.

TOOK STENOGRAPHERS ALONG.

Dictated While Waiting at Bellevue for Treatment for Alcoholism.

Edward Seymour, thirty-seven years old, who said he was a real estate broker, living at 249 West Twenty-fourth Street, applied at Bellevue Hospital shortly after 11 o'clock last night for treatment for alcoholism. The applicant was accompanied by two pretty, young women, about sixteen years old, who he explained were his stenographers.

While waiting in the reception room to be taken to the alcoholic ward, Seymour, who was dressed in a high silk hat and a frock coat, spent some time dictating to one of his stenographers in a low tone of voice. The burden of his dictation referred to his financial condition, and contained a request that the receiver of the letter come to his aid. The young women left Seymour as he was led to the alcoholic ward, and refused to give their own names, or to say anything about their employer.

Insurance Swindler Sentenced.

Alexander Marion of 161 East Seventy-seventh Street yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of having attempted to collect money on fraudulent insurance claims, before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Sing Sing of not less than one, and not more than two years. Marion put in claims for damage to wearing apparel by fire on twelve different occasions, the amounts footing up $1,124.

Old-Time Policeman Dead.

George H. Embre, eighty-nine years old, who lived at 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was found dead Monday. He was born at Fonda, N. Y., in 1813, came to New York when a boy, and held a position in a real estate office. In 1838 he went on the police force as doorman, and staid on the force till 1873, when he retired and became an attendant in Central Park, a position he held for fifteen years. A son and a daughter living at 1,072 Park Avenue survive him.

Pastor's Salary $8 a Week.

The suit for maintenance brought by Mrs. Anna Rabe of Newark against her husband, the Rev. Ludwig Rabe of the German Baptist Church of Union Hill, has been dismissed by Vice Chancellor Stevenson. The evidence was that the pastor's salary is but $8 a week and that he has no other income and that Mrs. Rabe is making a living keeping boarders in Newark.

Appointed Cathedral Trustees.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at the See House, in Lafayette Place, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church was elected a clerical member to succeed the late Dean Hoffman, while August Belmont was elected a lay member to succeed S. D. Babcock, deceased.

Sozodont Tooth Wash

Strictly Pure
No Acid ...
Standard for 52 Years

New Size 25c

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DAZED WOMAN SAT ON A CURB.

Four Times in Three Weeks She Was Found, Taken to a Hospital, and Sent Home.

About 8 o'clock last night Policeman Lake of the Alexander Avenue Station noticed a crowd collected at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and found in its midst a well-dressed woman sitting on the curb in a dazed condition. She gave her name as Daisy Clark. Policeman Lake started to take her to Lincoln Hospital.

On the way the woman took from her purse a paper and tore it up. The policeman, however, managed to piece it together, and found it to be a prescription for chloral hydrate, signed by a Dr. Wells. At Lincoln Hospital the woman was found to be suffering from a mild form of chloral poisoning; she was restored without difficulty. She said at the hospital that she had been at a sanitarium at Astoria, and also at the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

She is undoubtedly the same woman who was found about three weeks ago in the street early in the morning partly dressed and was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The next morning the woman was called for by Mary Lucas, her mother, of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. It was learned then that the woman was Mrs. H. Marks. Two weeks ago she was found in the same condition at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, again taken to the hospital, and taken home the next day by her mother.

Last Friday she was found by William Greensberg at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue dressed in a white gown, pink slippers, with a blanket thrown over her shoulders. She was taked into the Century Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and from there sent to the same hospital, from which her mother took her again. Last night it was learned from her mother that she got home safely.

WOMAN ROBBED IN HER BED.

Three Men Entered Her Room, She Said, Tried to Gag Her, and Stole Her Jewelry—Two Arrests.

Catherine Dore, a young woman living in a flat at 214 West Fiftieth Street, drove up to the West Forty-seventh Street Station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and reported that while alone in her apartment a little while before she had awakened to find a man whom she recognized as William Deane, and two others in her room.

They sprang upon her, she said, and one tried to force a wooden gag into her mouth. She pleaded with them, and promised silence, and they gave up the attempt to gag her, but one held her by the throat while another violently twisted from her fingers diamond and other rings worth $300, while Deane ransacked her dresser, taking a chatelaine purse containing $50 and a gold chain. Having, as they believed, possessed themselves of all her valuables, the young woman said they discussed whether they should gag and tie her before they left. She joined in the parley, she said, and by promising not to interfere with their flight, induced them to abandon the plan, and they left locking the door upon her from the outside.

She got out by an extra key and called a cab to take her to the station house. Detective John Higgins, acting on a clue given by the woman, accompanied her to the Hotel Regent, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and as they reached there three men came in. The detective caught Deane, whom she pointed out, but the others got away. He said he was twenty-four years old, and homeless, having come here from Illinois. He was held in $1,000 by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Court for further examination to-day. The police say he admitted his guilt, and returned the chatelaine and the chain, saying that his companions had the rest. Later the detective arrested John Young, twenty years old, who lives at the hotel where he was captured. Miss Dore, however, failed to pick him out from a group at the station house as one of her assailants, but he was held nevertheless, and will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning as a suspicious person.

Miss Doré said that she used to be on friendly terms with Deane, and at that time he obtained the duplicate key with which she believes he gained entrance to her rooms and afterward locked her in.

BOLD WORK OF BANK ROBBERS.

Dynamite Safe of Iowa Institution, Secure About $4,000, Exchange Shots with Officers, and Escape.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 28.—A bold bank robbery occurred at Prairie City early to-day. The robbers dynamited the safe of the Iowa State Bank, and secured an amount approximating $4,000. They exchanged a fusillade of shots with local officers and escaped.

Nightwatchman Erskine discovered four men approaching the bank at 1 o'clock. One of the men cornered him and kept him covered with a rifle for three hours, while another broke open the bank door and worked on the safe.

The other two men patrolled the street, and by a system of signals were able to hold at bay a dentist, a physician, and two or three other citizens who were attracted to the scene. Five dynamite shots were fired by the man in the bank before he succeeded in getting to the cash box.

The sum secured was mostly silver. At 4 o'clock the four men left the bank and disappeared, after firing a number of shots to terrify those who had seen them. Watchman Erskine opened fire on the retreating four and narrowly escaped death from a return bullet.

A general alarm was given, and a posse quickly formed, which is now on the trail. Bloodhounds are being used.

COAL MERGER PLANNED.

Consolidation of Bituminous Companies Will Control 30,000,000 Tons a Year.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 28.—It is reported that negotiations are under way for a merging of the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, with their combined authorized capitalization of $110,000,000 and assets of $120,088,581.

Consolidation of these interests will launch the strongest bituminous concern. The combined coal output of the two concerns is close to 30,000,000 tons a year. The plan is to make the Pittsburg Company lessee, and the purpose is to economize operations. Successful termination of the deal will end the trade rivalry between the two companies.

The negotiations are understood to be between two men—President Francis L. Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal Company and Col. J. B. Finley, President of the River Company.

While the Pittsburg Company will probably become the investor interest, there is no present purpose to issue new stock of the Pittsburg Company to take over that of the River Company. Anything like a stock-watering deal is to be eliminated, it is declared.

The total assets of the Pittsburg Company are figured at $76,276,769, and those of the River Company at $43,811,812.

Claude L. Stillman Indicted.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Grand Jury this afternoon handed into court a series of indictments against Claude L. Stillman, the alleged defaulting Assistant Secretary of the Murphy Varnish Company, whose peculations have, it is understood, exceeded $40,000. The indictments charge forgery, larceny, and embezzlement.

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Never irritating—never cumbersome—never cold and clammy—always comfortable.

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Booklet telling all about it, with samples, free on request.

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What we put in our clothes besides cloth is—style.

The broad correctly modeled shoulder—our new "Concave" Shoulder and "Close fitting" Collar, the sleeve with the right swing, the body with the right sweep of line.

And this style is just as apparent in our $15 suits as in our highest priced ones. You get the same skillful tailoring, the same careful workmanship.

The plain blue diagonal Cheviot—very rough, is very smart. Here are sack suits of it at $15.

Every other dressy thing for men.

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GLOVES, Made in the Latest Style,—
of Imported
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Good Values at $1.50.
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Order from Your Newsdealer in Advance.

GOLF WOMEN TO PLAY.

Boston and Philadelphia Teams at Baltusrol for the Inter-City Matches.

Over thirty visiting golfwomen arrived at the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday at Short Hills, N. J. They represent the teams of Philadelphia and Boston that will meet to-day in the first match of the triple inter-city golf competition. It is the first appearance of the Boston women as contestants for the Clement A. Griscom Trophy, but they have sent a strong team. This is the third year that the cup has been played for, Philadelphia and New York being the contestants in the past, and the Metropolitan team won the honors in each case.

The Boston team of fifteen, all of whom arrived yesterday, will be led by Miss Mollie B. Adams, champion of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, and the others will be Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Harriet Curtis, Miss Louise A. Wells, Miss E. S. Porter, Miss Alice Sargent, Miss Elizabeth N. Lockwood, Miss Elizabeth Farrington, Miss F. C. Osgood, Miss E. Allen, Miss Marjorie Phelps, Miss Elizabeth Phelps, Miss M. W. Phipps, Miss Pauline Mackay, and Mrs. Batcheller.

The winning team to-day will play the Metropolitan team to-morrow. The local representatives were selected yesterday by Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, President of the Metropolitan Association, as follows: Miss Genevieve Hecker, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Miss Georgianna Bishop, Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss F. Lois Vanderhoef, Mrs. Edward F. Sanford, Mrs. R. D. Patterson, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. George Collingwood, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Marion Oliver, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Maud K. Wetmore, and Miss Marie L. Harrison.

The Baltusrol course was so wet from the preceding night's rain that very few practice games were played. The women of the home club were to have begun their championship contest, but only two matches were finished. Miss Marion Oliver beat Miss Maud K. Wetmore by 1 up and Mrs. E. A. Manice beat Mrs. H. B. Ashmore by 2 up.

Baseball Men Arbitrating.

Very little progress was made yesterday by the members of the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players in their efforts to end the trouble which exists between the Western League and the American Association. F. H. Van Brunt of St. Joseph, W. H. Watkins of Indianapolis, and President Brice of the Columbus Club, as well as President P. T. Powers of the National Association, spent many hours in conference with the board. Secretary J. H. Farrell said that there was nothing to be given out for publication further than that the outlook for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty was very promising, and that the conference would be continued to-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

This will probably be our last week at the old store.

We have made reductions in all departments to induce our customers to aid the moving process. Specimens:—

Dress Goods.

50c. All-wool French Challis, beautiful designs on light and dark grounds; our price..24c

50c. All-wool Cashmere and Cheviots, in neat heather mixtures; our price.....29c

69c to $1.24 All-Wool Dress Goods at 49c

This lot is made up of odd lots and single pieces of Black and Colored Cloths, Cheviots, Serges, Etamines, Hair-line Suitings, Whipcords, Diagonals, Venetians and nearly a score of other weaves that are both desirable and seasonable.

Black and Colored Silks.

Moire Velours, clearly defined water marks, street and evening shades; sold regularly at 85c.; our price, 49c.

24 in. Crepe de Chine. Large assortment of colors, including black, navy, gray, castor, tan, cardinal, violet, mais, blue, ciel, pink, rose, pearl, ivory and white.. 64c

Black Peau de Soie. A heavy, rich, soft-finished double faced Silk that we recommend in every way. Don't mistrust the quality because the price is so low. It is an exceptionally fine value 78c

Pure-dye Black Taffeta, 23 inches wide, extra strong and brilliant, wear guaranteed, sold regularly at $1.00; our price 78c.

$1.50 Imported Lace Collars at 98c.

Imported Russian Lace Collars, three new and unusually pretty styles; would be cheap at $1.50; our price, 98c.

Men's $2.50
Men's $3.00 Shoes at **$1.66**
Men's $3.50
Go to the annex for them.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Annex

Men's Rain Coats, dark gray and tans, reduced from $17.96 and $19.96 to $14.96.
Young Men's Suits, regular value $12.50 and $13.50; choice, $8.98.
Boys' Two-piece Suits, worth up to $5.50; choice, $3.94.

Remnants of Floor Coverings—ANNEX.

Remnants of Carpets, Mattings, Oilcloths and Linoleums will accumulate fast enough. The opening display must be free from all such obstructions.

Ingrain Carpets, 3 to 7 yards, 59c., 69c. and 74c. qualities, reduced to.....29c

Remnants Straw and Grass Matting, 18c. to 36c. qualities, reduced to.....14c

Remnants of Oil Cloth and Linoleums relatively low.

One thousand samples of Axminster, Brussels, Wilton Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, 1½ yard lengths, reduced from $1.09 and $2.07 to 57c., 67c. and 98c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Importations Autumn, 1902.

Women's Wear.

Faced Cloths, Zibelines, Panne Cloths.
Fancy Tweeds, Cheviots, and Zibeline Mixtures.
New Designs.

Men's Wear.

Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings,
Paddock Cloths, Whipcords and Coverts.

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BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSES
232-236 West 47th Street.
Vans for Removal of Furniture City or Country.
TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Nothing equals its high standard of purity.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.

Send for descriptive circular.
FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO. Cincinnati, O.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Durable Linen Underwear For Men

You know the weakness of the usual "Linen-Mesh" Underwear if you've ever worn it. Perhaps it went to pieces in three months' time, or less.

Bad shape was the first fault; bad seams another; bad mesh still another; and the wrong kind of linen—worst fault of all.

But if you've worn Linen Underwear you don't want to wear anything else. It is warm; it is clean and healthful; it feels good to the skin, and allows the skin to perform its natural healthful functions. There is no scratching, no overheating.

You want Linen Underwear, but you can't afford to pay a high price every two or three months.

And you needn't do it—

The Durable Kind Is Here

And it costs less than the sort that goes to pieces. We've been testing the various kinds for several years—had our people wearing them constantly; and there is just one kind that we can recommend. And it is made by the German manufacturer who originated the linen mesh idea.

Made in sensible shapes, of good pure, ser viceable linen, well put together.

Ask for the "Original" Linen-Mesh Underwear.

Shirts and Drawers for men, $3 a garment. In medium and heavy weights; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers with reinforced seats.

The fabric by the yard—for those who wish to repair linen underwear—at $1 a yard.

Broadway.

MEN'S FROCK COATS

And Other Dress Clothes

The Frock Coat is established beyond peradventure as the correct thing for men's afternoon dress wear.

And just now, at the beginning of the season, many men hate to face the usual outlay required for the frock coat they need.

They don't have to face it if they'll come to Wanamaker's.

For here is the best, most complete stock of ready-made Frock Coats in New York. The assortment is sufficiently large to fit every man, with little or no alteration to the coat. The cut and style are faultless, materials are of the best, and the price—

Well, it's simply getting a frock coat that has the air and style of the custom-made, at a saving of about a third.

Frock Coats, with double-breasted waistcoats, are $20, $25 and $35.
Fancy Waistcoats, single and double-breasted, very stylish, are $3 to $6.50.
The Striped Worsted Trousers that are necessary, are $5 to $8.
Cutaway Frock Suits, of black Thibet, serge-lined, for those that prefer them, are $15. Of black unfinished worsted, silk-lined, $20 and $25.
Full Dress Suits, for evening wear, of unfinished worsted, lined throughout with heavy silk, are $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Stetson Flexible Derbies

The "Featherweight" Flexible Derbies contain every good point a Derby hat can possess.

First, they're made by Stetson, which is equivalent to saying that they contain the best possible material and workmanship. For that is what has made the name of Stetson famous as a hat-maker.

Second, they are made on blocks of the very latest, most fashionable styles—a point that appeals to men who like to be correctly dressed.

Third, they are as comfortable and as light as the easy soft hat. They adjust themselves naturally to the shape of the head—don't need to be blocked into shape. And, because of this very elasticity, they will stand, without being damaged, knocks that would put an ordinary Derby out of commission.

Aren't these good qualities sufficient to make you want to try a Stetson "Featherweight"?

$3.50, $4, $5.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway—across Ninth street.

Fine Sideboards Under-Price

The splendid Fall stocks are now at top fullness. Every corner of our broad floor is crowded to its utmost; and peculiar indeed is that wish that cannot be gratified when choosing among such ample lines.

But stock fullness demands hurry at certain points, where sample pieces only represent one or two of a kind; hence today's offering of handsome sideboards which deserve every dollar of their regular price, except for the urgent demand for their space. These hints of them:

At $32, from $48—Weathered oak Sideboard.
At $35, from $50—Mahogany Sideboard, Chippendale.
At $35, from $55—Golden oak Sideboard.
At $40, from $55—Weathered oak Sideboard.
At $45, from $65—Mahogany Sideboard.
At $55, from $80—Mahogany Sideboard.
At $60, from $90—Belgian oak Sideboard.
At $60, from $90—Mahogany Sideboard.
At $70, from $95—Mahogany Sideboard, Colonial,
At $80, from $120—Mahogany Sideboard, Colonial.
At $85, from $130—Golden oak Sideboard.
At $95, from $135—Mahogany Sideboard, Chippendale.
At $95, from $130—Golden oak Sideboard.
At $110, from $165—Mahogany Sideboard.
At $115, from $180—Weathered oak Sideboard.

Fourth floor.

WRAPS for Evening Wear

The Wanamaker collection of Coats and Wraps for evening wear is notable in many ways. The mere matter of numbers is remarkable, for nowhere else is there a stock so large; and yet these vast quantities of wraps are assembled in marvelously diverse patterns—hundreds of wraps having no duplicates at all—giving a scope unknown outside of Wanamaker's, and an exclusiveness to the garments that is of utmost gratification to women who are particular in matters of dress.

This diversity of style is accomplished by passing far beyond the usual trade limits in gathering our wraps. Everywhere that artistic garments are made we search out those of higher merit. Paris, Berlin, Vienna are exhaustively examined, and lavish commissions are given wherever true merit is found.

The present season's stock is the most elaborate we have ever assembled. Three-quarter length Coats are most popular. The Japanese, or kimono style is also in high favor. Many evening wraps have no collars, being fastened in front with a pretty clasp or button; some have jabots of lace or chiffon; in fact, laces and chiffons are extensively used in the trimmings of very many of the wraps. Coats are chiefly of cloth, in various pastel shades.

Prices range from $72 to $350. Evening Wraps, with white quilted linings, $40 to $72.

Second floor, Broadway.

FRENCH LINENS

One of the most beautiful groups of Table Linens in our stock come from a French maker whose product is not broadly known in America.

We found him making exquisite table linens, beautiful in design, and with a superb fineness and lustre, and immediately contracted with him for the production of an exclusive line to be controlled by us.

The success of our plan is shown by the exhibition we make today of

Twenty Exclusive Patterns of Table Cloths and Napkins

In the following designs—

Pekin	Pluie de Fleuries	Reve d'Or
Rayures Ruban	Pompadour	Ruban Louis XV.
La Corbeille	Jardin de l'Elysee	Grecque Pekin
Semis de Perles	Les Œuillets	Jardin d'Ete
Fleurs de France	Pompeii	Bande Ornee
Bandes Fleuries	Pois Ruban	Princess Olga
Suez	Imperator	

Not only is the variety of designs remarkable, and the patterns particularly rich and artistic, but these are *the finest linens that come from France;* and at the same time a third lower in price than equal linens can be bought for in the few stores that sell such goods.

They are shown in Table Cloths (unhemmed), Napkins, Carving Cloths and Doilies. This hint of sizes and prices:

TABLE CLOTHS—Unhemmed: 2 x 2 yds., $3.25 to $4.50. 2 x 2½ yds., $4 to $12. 2 x 3 yds., $5 to $14. 2 x 3½ yds., $5.50 to $11.25. 2 x 4 yds, $6.50 to $19. 80 x 80 in., $5.25 to $7.50. 80 x 100 in., $6.75 to $9.50. 2½ x 2½ yds., $6.25, up to 2½ x 5 yds., at $36, or 3 yds. square at $40.
NAPKINS—Breakfast size, 22 x 22 in., $5 to $6; dinner size, 26 to 28 in., $6 to $25: French dinner size, 28 x 36 in., $8 to $28.50 doz.
CARVING CLOTHS—28 x 36 in., 70c to $1.50 each.
FRINGED NAPKINS or Doilies—16 in. square, $3 to $6.50 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

SILVER SERVING PIECES

The rich pieces of sterling silver that add so much to the elegance of the table-appointments.

Some of the new designs are extremely artistic; for instance, the "Bouguereau," a combined floral and figure design of great beauty, and suggested by one of this great French painter's works. Another similar pattern shows a figure and a fleur-de-lys. These patterns are in the well-liked French gray. Then there is an antithesis in the shape of a simple Colonial pattern in bright finish—the "Standish."

All of these designs include full sets of serving pieces; in two of them the small table silver is also obtainable. The details will interest many a searcher after suitable wedding gifts:

Cold Meat Forks, $1.40 to $8.25	Gravy Ladles, $3.25 to $8.75
Sugar Sifters, $1.15 to $4.50	Pie Knives, $4.25 to $10
Salad Sets, $7.25 to $17.25	Fish Sets, $8.75 to $17
Ice Spoons, $3.50 to $10.50	Berry Spoons, $3.50 to $10.50
Tomato Servers, $3 to $7	Asparagus Tongs, $8.75 to $16.25
Jelly Spoons, $1.50 to $4.25	Bonbon Spoons, $1 to $3.75
Cream Ladles, 75c to $2	Butter Picks, $1 to $1.25
Pickle Forks, $1.25 to $3.25	Berry Forks, $6.75 to $9.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $5.50 to $8.50 doz.	Orange Spoons, $13.25 to $17 doz.
Ice Cream Forks, $10.75 to $37.50 doz.	
Butter Spreaders, $9.50 to $17.50 doz.	
Bouillon Spoons, $9.50 to $20 doz.	

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Overcoating the Boys

We can do it nicely, with a stock that affords such ample leeway, as to kinds and prices. Hasn't savored much of overcoat weather lately, it is true; but it's wise not to let Jack Frost catch the boys napping.

For $10, and up to $16, which latter price represents the finest overcoats we have for boys, you can get mighty stylish coats of Oxford frieze and fancy cheviots, that will fix the boys of 7 to 16 years up in splendid shape.

Then, at $5, there are the "Wanamaker Special" reefers, of Oxford gray and blue frieze; lined with red flannel; for the 4 to 14 year-old boys. $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Exquisite Embroideries

At Half Price

These are the finer Nainsook and Swiss Muslin Embroideries, in varying widths, from one to ten inches.

Many are in matching sets of different widths. There are about two hundred patterns in all—among the best selling of an importer's stock, but in quantities too small to admit of being sampled for his salesmen.

Hence they come to us—*at half their real values.* Priced thus:

$1 Embroideries at 45c a yard
50c Embroideries at 25c a yard
40c Embroideries at 20c a yard
25c and 30c Embroideries 12½c and 15c a yard

Then there is wide choosing among the

Embroidery Strips at Half Price

Fine embroideries in pieces of 4½ yards, from a prominent St. Gall manufacturer; seven-eighths of them woven on hand-power looms.

There are Swiss Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, in all widths from 1 to 10 inches; in Beading, Edgings and Insertions; Lace-trimmed Edgings and Insertions; double-edged and ribbon effects, and open Irish Point patterns. Some seconds in the lot—seconds more in name than in quality.

Edgings 10c to $1 the Piece
Insertions 15c to 75c the Piece

—of 4½ yard—which means half prices and less.

Broadway.

Suede and Mocha GLOVES

For Women—$1

About as stylish, yet as comfortable Gloves for women to wear on snappy Fall and Winter days, as can be found. These styles have just come in:

Mocha—two-clasp, Paris point backs, soft and pleasant to wear; in tans and grays. $1 a pair.

Suede—one-clasp, in clear, handsome tans and grays; well-sewn, and silk-lined, to draw on easily. Splendid Winter walking gloves. $1 a pair.

More of the *Princess Louise* Gloves, too. Lambskin, two-clasp; with Paris point embroidery on backs. In tan, mode, red, brown, gray, beaver, black and white. Hard to keep enough of these gloves on hand to satisfy your demands for them.

Tenth street.

Wrappers and Negligees

In Charming Styles

There's practically unlimited choosing among these most attractive Wrappers and Negligees of cashmere, crepe cloth, French flannel and similar soft, pretty fabrics for cold-weather wear.

Beginning with $4.50, there are half-a-dozen styles of Cashmere Wrappers to choose from, and the collection runs up, by easy stages, to a luxurious Negligee, of crepe de chine, at $65.

Some stopping-places between:

At $4.50—Of flannel or cashmere, 4 styles, in red, navy blue, gray or black; plaited yoke front and back; some with plaits and ribbon straps, others trimmed with braid; fitted Watteau back.
At $5—Of cashmere, 4 styles, in plain navy blue, red, Gobelin blue, rose and black; full front, with fancy braid; some with velvet ribbon and braid; others with yoke front and back; ruffle over shoulder, trimmed with white and black velvet.
At $6.50—Of cashmere, in Gobelin blue, red, navy blue and black; sailor collar of black and white velvet, finished with side-plaited ruffle, trimmed with lace insertion and velvet ribbon.
At $7.50—French flannel Negligees, in red, gray and light blue; plaited fitted back, full front, sailor collar and bell sleeves; trimmed with satin ribbon ruffle.
At $9—Of cashmere, 2 styles, in pink, light blue and red; plaited sailor collar, trimmed with figured silk and faggoting; others with yoke front, trimmed with ribbon ruffle and beading, with velvet ribbon; lower part in jacket effect; fancy yoke back.
At $11.50—Of cashmere, 3 styles, in red, light blue, navy blue and pink; hemstitched box plaits front and back, or plaited yoke front and back, trimmed with lace insertion and velvet ribbon; or pointed collar, trimmed with fancy velvet ribbon and lace edging.

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Your Comfort IN Traveling

If you go about with wraps, steamer rugs, umbrellas, canes and the like—English fashion—you need some sort of contrivance to prevent them from straggling. That's what these carryalls are for—most convenient things of all-wool plaid, canvas-lined, leather-bound, with two large straps and handle of best leather. 24 to 30-inch sizes, at $2 to $8.50.

Shawl Straps, too, for lesser impediments, at 25c to $2.

Speaking of English things, here are some attractive Tea or Lunch Baskets, to take with you on a day's outing. They vary, in their contents, from an outfit for two persons to one for six—at $12.50 to $100. There are plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, etc., all snugly packed in a handsome basket.

Basement.

100 Per Cent. Fournier-Searchmont Automobiles

It was no matter of mere good luck that made three *Fournier-Searchmont* Automobiles qualify for the President's Cup in the New York—Boston Endurance Run, winning first-class certificates.

This achievement was the natural climax to a continuous record of 100 per cent. accomplishments in all previous tests of the *Fournier-Searchmont.*

We had utmost confidence in the Searchmont machines from the very first, when we chose them to recommend to our public. That our judgment was good has been amply proven. Today the Fournier-Searchmont stands at the very front of American Automobiles.

At the 100-mile Endurance Run of the L. I. Automobile Club, April 26, 1902, three Searchmont Cars entered—two Tonneaus and one Model III. In this run these cars finished 1st, 2d and 4th of the American cars, and came through with a clean record, without one penalized stop.

At the 100-mile Endurance Test of the Automobile Run of America, held on May 30th, 1902, three Searchmont Tonneaus were entered, and three first-class certificates were awarded—the highest award obtainable.

And then, at the 500-mile reliability run from New York to Boston and return, started October 9, 1902, three Searchmont machines of the Tonneau type were entered. On October 15th, all three of the Searchmont cars crossed the finish line with clean scores, qualifying for the President's Cup and winning first-class certificates. Of the nine winners of this cup, of the gasoline type, three were Searchmonts.

Three entered and three winners—a record equaled by no other manufacturer.

Searchmont Car No. C—76, winner of President's Cup and first-class certificate—8 horse-power Tonneau; for sale at $2000. On exhibition and in operation at our Automobile Station, 140 East 57th street, New York City.

FRAMED PICTURES, $1

The price—one mere dollar—doesn't begin to express the true worth of these pretty pictures. They are artotypes, in a number of charming figure and landscape subjects, neatly matted, and framed in ornamental gilt frames; size 20x24 inches.

Just five hundred pictures in the offering—and they're too attractive to last long at their price—

One Dollar Each

Fifth floor.

The Under-Price Store

The Basement Store exhibits a sweeping change of program today. New, interesting groups of merchandise have arrived and contribute their attractions to this home of economy.

Following details tell some of the story:

Silver-Plated Ware

10c and 25c

Ridiculous prices, to set on Knives, Forks and Spoons of Rogers' A1 extra-plated ware, in such pretty designs as these. But the lots are small and assortments broken—hence prices that had already been reduced by half are now brought down to next to nothing.

The pieces will be snapped up in a twinkling—so be early.

At 10c each, from 15c, 25c and 50c

Dessert Spoons	Medium Knives	Tea Forks
Dessert Forks	Dessert Knives	Sugar Spoons
Pickle Forks	Butter Knives	Olive Forks
Mustard Spoons	Salt Spoons	

At 25c each, from 50c, 75c and 85c

Pie Knives	Crumb Knives	Fish Knives
Fish Forks	Serving Spoons	Sugar Tongs
Gravy Ladles		

Dress Goods Remnants

It's gotten so now that we really don't need to mention the Remnant Table in the Basement—it does its own advertising, has its steady *clientele.*

Once in a while, though, the news gets too good to keep—as today, when large new lots of short ends are brought down from the regular stock.

In the gathering are plenty of Skirt, Waist and Dress-lengths, all priced

One-third to One-half Less Than Usual

There are Black and Dark-colored Veilings, Mistrals, Crepe Cloths, Cheviots, Zibelines, Prunellas and Henriettas. Among the lighter shades there are Albatross, Veilings, Bareges and Henriettas.

Mighty interesting picking—truly.

Some Hosiery Bargains

Stockings for women and children, Socks for men—all of trustworthy, seasonable qualities, and all remarkably low-priced. Figures prove it:

Women's Stockings

At 12½c pair—Of fast black cotton, with double soles, toes and high-spliced heels; seamless, ankles narrowed; elastic and full in length and width.
At 25c pair, were 87½c and 75c—Five hundred and fifty pairs, from our own stock; black cotton, vertical stripes; lisle thread, with colored tops and black boots, side-clocked; or blue with vertical stripes or openworked side clocks, embroidered.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c pair—Of fast black cotton, narrow ribbed; knees, heels and toes doubly strong; ankles narrowed; sizes 6 to 10.

Men's Half Hose

At 12½c pair—Of seamless fast black cotton, extra fine; medium weight; serviceable and well made.
At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Of fast black cotton, regular made; high-spliced heels, double soles and toes; a fine, firm yarn, medium weight.

Handkerchiefs and Aprons

Take the Handkerchiefs first—the offering is unusual enough to deserve prominence.

Initial Handkerchiefs at 5c

Women's all-linen hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, in a full assortment of letters. A remarkable offering for such a diminutive price as 5c each.

Handkerchiefs at $1 a Dozen

Men's, Women's and Children's 25c Handkerchiefs, remnants of a former sale, and somewhat mussed. Hence, $1 a dozen, 50c for six.

20c Aprons at 12½c

Nurses' Aprons—175 dozen more of the same sort that went so quickly a few days ago. Deep hemstitched hems, embroidered pockets; good quality of Victoria lawn—regular 20c aprons at 12½c each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRESIDENT PALMA DISAPPROVES THE TREATY

Its Return by the Cuban Government Not a Surprise.

Administration Will Learn the Disposition of the Senate Before Submitting a New Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The return by President Palma of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba is not a surprise to the State Department. Practically is will not prejudice the prospect of a trade arrangement between the two countries. This will come in time. If President Palma had approved of the proposed treaty it would have had to run the gantlet of action in the Senate. The Administration is inclined to take time to learn what is the disposition of the majority in the Senate before pressing the reciprocity question again, and so the pending treaty can well enough wait.

The action of Mr. Palma will serve to separate the various treaty propositions pending between Cuba and the United States, and may in the end expedite negotiations. At any rate, the reciprocity agreement will now stand alone, and not be blended with other questions over which feeling in either country is not so keen and critical. Aside from the reciprocity question the matter of most pressing importance to this country now in our relations with the island is the matter of coaling stations, and this will form the subject of an independent treaty.

Originally this Government desired to secure coaling stations at Havana, at Nipe, on the extreme northeastern coast, at Guantanamo, on the southeast, and at Cienfuegos, to the west. The United States has abandoned the idea of asking for a station at Havana, as the Cubans seem to resent the thought of seeing any other flag flying over their soil in sight of the capital of the island. The American demand, based on the Platt amendment in the Army Appropriation bill, is now therefore limited to the three other stations named. In accepting the Platt amendment the Cubans agreed to sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

There is good reason for expecting that this Government will finally recede from the demand for three coaling stations, and will be content with one, and that one will be at Guantanamo, because it commands the Windward Passage.

A third subject of treaty negotiations with Cuba is an extradition agreement. The island is so near our shores that it may soon become a favorite retreat for American criminals, and a treaty providing for the arrest of such fugitives on Cuban soil is one of immediate importance.

AFFAIRS IN ISLE OF PINES.

Attorney for American Companies There Says This Government Should Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—James C. Lenny, attorney for the Isle of Pines Company, and the San José Company, doing business on the island, has filed a memorial with the State Department in regard to the island's legal status.

Mr. Lenny asks that some one be sent to the Isle of Pines with authority to take charge of affairs in the name of this Government. He said:

"When the treaty of Paris was signed the Isle of Pines was ceded to the United States. Several hundred American citizens emigrated to the island, invested their money, and began the cultivation of land. They made many improvements, when, on the 20th of last May, the United States withdrew from Cuba, and turned the affairs of that island over to the Cuban Government. The Isle of Pines, without the knowledge of its American citizens, was turned over with Cuba to the Cuban Government.

"The result is business is at a standstill, and the American companies are waiting to learn whether they are to do business under the Stars and Stripes or under the flag of Cuba. It is a most anamolous situation, and the Americans on the islands are in a quandary as to what to do. They are strong enough to organize a Government, but do not want to commit any overt act against the United States.

"There is absolutely no form of Government on the island, and the only authority visible is a guard consting of eight constables representing the Cuban Government. They look after the peace of the island. So far as I know, they have never made an arrest, because the people on the Isle of Pines are most orderly.

"The sooner the question of authority is settled the better it will be for the future of the island and the interests of American citizens there."

CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Party of Delegates to the International Congress of Americanists Visit Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Some of the foremost scientists of the world were among a party of thirty visitors who arrived here to-day from New York, where they attended the International Congress of Americanists. After being formally welcomed to the city by President MacFarland of the Board of District Commissioners, they were received by President Roosevelt.

At the White House Alfredo Chavero, delegate from Mexico, presented a message of good-will to President Roosevelt from President Diaz.

"Tell President Diaz," said President Roosevelt, in reply to the message, 'that we in this country realize what a great friend of liberty, humanity, and progress he has ever been."

When the delegate from the Netherlands was presented President Roosevelt exclaimed: "We are fellow-Dutchmen. I am very glad to see you."

The President also took occasion to express his interest in the Indian race when Miss Fletcher of this city, who has spent much of her life in the movement to uplift the Indians, and Frank La Flesche, an employe of the Indian Bureau here, were presented with the party. "I believe," said the President, "that it is a good plan for the Indians to help themselves in bringing about their development."

VISITS OF ROYALTY.

The State Department Has Not Extended Invitations to Any Foreign Potentates to Come Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It is learned that so far the State Department has not extended any invitations to any foreign potentates or notables to visit the United States. When the St. Louis Exposition is held, however, it is expected that there will be a number of royal visitors, and it is entirely possible that the Western people interested in the success of the exposition will endeavor to secure from Congress the necessary legislation to enable the United States Government to entertain them as the Nation's guests. The department cannot properly originate such a proposition.

During their European tour, the three visiting American Generals were so warmly received that in instances they could not but extend cordial invitations to their hosts to visit America, and it is undoubtedly these expressions which have led to the circulation of rumors that the United States Government itself had extended the invitation.

SAMOAN CLAIMS DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The officials here find an ample explanation of the adverse decision of King Oscar in the matter of the Samoan claims, in the statement that comes from Stockholm to the effect that the King's decision was influenced by three jurists, one of whom was M. Cederkranz, one time Chief Justice of Samoa.

It is said that while filling that important post Mr. Cederkranz came into frequent collision with Judge Chambers, the American Land Commissioner, who afterward succeeded Cederkranz as Chief Justice, and it is believed that the personal ill-feeling that followed undoubtedly influenced the character of the advice given to King Oscar.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

REPORTED RAILROAD DEAL.

The Pere Marquette Company Said to Have Bought Lake Erie Stock.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—It is stated here that for months past it has been understood that the Père Marquette Railroad was negotiating for a traffic arrangement wih the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad or for its purchase, the plan being in either case to extend the line from St. Thomas to Buffalo and take the traffic which the Père Marquette now gives the Wabash and Michigan Central at Detroit over its own tracks to Niagara River.

This morning F. H. Walker, one of the owners of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad, said that the Père Marquette had acquired part of the stock of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad and that surveys are now being made for the extension from St. Thomas to Buffalo.

Mr. Walker declined to discuss the details of the purchase for the present. When asked what portion of the stock of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad had been bought by the Père Marquette and whether the Walkers retained any interest in the road, Mr. Walker said that he would prefer not to answer either question to-day. In the course of a few days, he said, he would be in a position to give out more information in regard to the matter.

President Heald of the Père Marquette said to-day that he did not know of the purchase of the Lake Erie Road, and did not believe that it had been made.

IMMIGRANT RATE CHANGE.

Cheap Fares Discontinued and High Commissions Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—High commissions on immigrant business will again be paid to steamship agents by the Western roads after Oct. 31. The commissions were discontinued several months ago, and it was then understood that payments would not be resumed again, and all routing would be done directly under the supervision of the managers of the clearing house in New York.

But a circular issued a few days ago by L. H. Nutting and F. A. Wadleigh, the joint Routing Committee of the Western roads, shows that the immigrant and steamship agents are still a potent factor in the immigrant rate situation and must be reckoned with in making an equitable division of the business under the pooling agreement. The circular sets forth that the cheap rates to the Pacific Coast will be withdrawn on Oct. 31. With the restoration of regular rates the high commissions authorized by the railroads on April 28, 1902, namely: $15 to all points in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, and $20 to all points in Nevada and California will be restored.

The same commission will apply via the Old Dominion Steamship Company and via the Cromwell Line to California only. To all remaining territory the normal 10 per cent. commission basis will govern.

CHANGES FOR ERIE OFFICIALS.

Transferrals and Promotions Are Expected to Become Effective Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 28.—Several changes among the officials of the Erie Railroad became known to-day. Trainmaster Theodore Mackrill of the New York Division is appointed Passenger Trainmaster, with an office at Jersey City, and E. T. Reisler, who held the latter position, is promoted to the Superintendency of the Rochester Division.

J. C. Tucker is transferred from the Rochester Division to succeed Superintendent T. H. Pindell of the Greenwood Lake Division. Mr. Pindell will fill the vacancy created by the transferring of Superintendent James Corbett of the Susquehanna Division to the Superintendency of the Chicago and Erie, vice Mr. Reynolds, resigned.

Since the consolidation of the Port Jervis shops with the New York Division a few weeks ago, Master Mechanic F. T. Tuma of the Delaware Division, with offices at this village, has acted as an assistant, but he is now promoted to the position of Master Mechanic of the Buffalo Division, and Mr. Perrine of the Rochester Division will serve in Port Jervis in his stead. It is understood these changes become effective Nov. 1.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Annual Report Says Live Stock Tonnage Evened Up Grain Loss.

The annual report of the Minneapolis and St. Louis for the year ended June 30 last was issued yesterday. Speaking of general conditions, the report says:

"The prospects for business during the ensuing year are good. In Minnesota and South Dakota the grain crop will probably more than equal that of last year. In Iowa, owing to excessive rainfall, the wheat and other crops of small grain will probably not be so large. The general business conditions of the country, however, are encouraging, and any loss in the grain tonnage will probably be fully made up by increased shipments of live stock and general merchandise."

Of last year's business the report says:

"During the year the number of tons of commercial freight carried increased from 1,766,287 in 1901 to 1,940,268 in 1902, while the tons carried one mile show a decrease of 6,284,803, or 2.98 per cent., resulting from a decrease in the average haul per ton of 13.94 miles. The increase in freight earnings was $113,628.99, or 4.71 per cent., and in average receipts per ton per mile .000 cent.

"The decrease in ton miles and the average haul occurred almost entirely in the tonnage of grain and other agricultural products, the crop yield not being up to that of the previous year. This tonnage and the loss in revenue therefrom was more than made up by an increase in the tonnage of dressed meats, packing house products, merchandise, building materials, and other articles paying a higher tariff."

Gross earnings were $5,540,840, and operating expenses $1,972,374, while net earnings were $1,568,465.

UNION PACIFIC MANAGER.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—It is reported that William A. Deuel, Superintendent of the Colorado Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Denver, is slated for the position of General Manager of the Union Pacific system to succeed E. E. Dickinson, the present General Manager, who on Nov. 1 will assume similar duties with the Stilwell Road in Mexico. Private advices received in Denver from Omaha state that Mr. Deuel's appointment has been positively decided upon.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—President Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to-day refused to commit himself when shown the dispatch from Denver stating that Superintendent William A. Duel may succeed General Manager Dickinson. Another official of the road said that no appointment would be made soon, and also said that no man had been slated for the position, that there was probability of the position of General Manager being abolished.

Atlantic Coast Line Appointments.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—General Manager Kenly of the Atlantic Coast Line announces the following appointments, effective Nov. 1:

E. Borden, Superintendent of Transportation, jurisdiction over both divisions.

E. B. Pleasants, Chief Engineer, now Engineer of Roadway.

T. S. Tutwil of Savannah, Assistant Chief Engineer.

J. P. Russell, Insurance Agent, jurisdiction over divisions.

F. D. Cudlipp, formerly with the Western Union at Richmond, Superintendent of Telegraph, jurisdiction over entire system.

Rio Grande Western Meeting.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 28.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rio Grande Western, in this city, all the old Directors, with the exception of Joseph Schiff, who was succeeded by his son, Mortimer Schiff, were re-elected. The Directors will meet in New York and re-elect the officers of the company. Out of a total of 175,060 shares of stock, 174,168 were represented.

Central Crosstown Railroad Mortgage.

A mortgage for $3,000,000, made by the Central Crosstown Railroad in favor of the Morton Trust Company, covering the property and franchises of the former corporation, was recorded yesterday. The loan matures in fifty years, and carries 4 per cent. interest.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA

The Philippines, China, Japan, and Egypt Stricken.

In the Philippines There Have Been More Than 75,000 Cases—The Death Rate Is 75 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The fearful ravages of cholera in the Old World are set forth in mail advices received by the Marine Hospital Service. From Manila Chief Quarantine Officer Perry makes a conservative estimate that 75,000 cases of cholera have occurred in the Philippine Islands since March 20 last, with a mortality of 75 per cent. He says under date of Sept. 19 that the disease has disappeared from those provinces first infected, but those most recently infected are suffering severely. The Province of Iliilo and the adjacent Island of Negros are badly infected, and the situation is alarming. Some of the towns in these provinces have lost 10 per cent. of their population, and the epidemic continues elsewhere.

In Japan the latest advices show that there have been 4,329 cases and 1,650 deaths from cholera.

In China the Provinces of Hunan and Shansi are most affected. The disease is epidemic at Nanking, which reports 40,000 deaths; at Shoo-Yanghsien, with 3,000 cases a day, and a number of other cities.

In Hongkong since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 459 cases and 396 deaths, but the local authorities declare the colony free from plague infection.

Surgeon General O'Reilly has received a report from Lieut. W. J. L. Lyster of the medical department, who is attached to the United States Legation Guard at Peking, from which it appears that the American soldiers are the only foreigners who have escaped the epidemic of cholera up to date.

According to a report of the Director General of the Egyptian Department of Health, the cholera epidemic continues to claim a large number of victims. The number of cases registered during the week ended Sept. 15 amounted to 9,467, with 8,278 deaths. Of the 28,520 cases of cholera registered between July 15 and Aug. 15, 23,681 were fatal. In Alexandria during the week ended Sept. 15, 64 cases of cholera occurred among Europeans, with 41 deaths, and during the following five days 35 cases and 25 deaths were recorded.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN JAPAN.

Vigorous Measures of the Authorities to Stamp Out the Disease Meeting with Success.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 18.—The efficacy of the measures taken to stamp out the bubonic plague, which was discovered in this port on the 6th inst., is demonstrated by the fact that up to date only five cases have occurred. After the first case had been authenticated a military cordon was established around the whole district involved. When the residents of that district, several blocks in area, awoke the next morning they found themselves walled in by a substantial board fence, eight feet high, closely guarded. A price was set on rats, and up to the present time some 2,000 have been destroyed in the quarantined quarter.

Not content with cutting off this district, however, the authorities determined to remove its popuiace bodily and started to build accommodations at Kanagawa Fort, an elevated point across the bay from Yokohama. Temporary buildings have now been run up and the first installment of 360 people taken there. Their houses in town will probably be burned.

In the infected district is the office of the Toyo Kaiseu Kaisha Steamship Company, which is somewhat inconvenienced by the quarantine, but the other houses, 162 in all, were mainly of the ordinary Japanese unsubstantial type, interspersed with wickware houses. The Government undertakes the support of all the 1,240 people in the quarantined district. The expense of this for the twenty days considered necessary is placed at $20,000.

The greatest precaution is taken at present to prevent the spread of the disease to other towns. The population is forbidden to walk barefooted, and innocent offenders in this respect are stopped and warned by the police. Passengers by the local trains are subjected to health inspection.

It is hoped by these energetic measures and with the aid of the weather, which is now cooler, that the disease, which is believed to have been brought here in raw cotton from India, will be stamped out.

GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A Party of Citizens of Alaska Present a Large Moose Head from Cook's Inlet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A party of citizens of Alaska called by appointment upon President Roosevelt to-day and presented a magnificent moose head, one of the finest specimens in the Cook's Inlet region. The antlers measure 54 inches from tip to tip. The mounting bore this inscription:

"To Theodore Roosevelt, from the Citizens of Valdez, Alaska, in token of their esteem and in recognition of his friendship, on his 44th birthday, Oct. 27, 1902."

The President expressed his appreciation of the handsome present, and announced his intention of having it placed conspicuously in the state dining room of the White House.

The party extended an invitation to the President to visit Alaska on a hunting trip, assuring him that if he would make the trip he would be afforded an opportunity to shoot a polar bear. It was pointed out to him that, while there are 65,000 American citizens in Alaska, they have no Government, no representation in Congress, and are subjected to regulations entirely inapplicable to their condition. The President was urged to recommend to Congress the particular desirability of legislation to protect and promote the interests of Alaska.

CALL OFF POSTAL RIVALRY.

End Put to the Contest Between the Money Order and the Registry Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The contest that has been on for years between the registry and money-order branches of the Postal Service for the patronage of the public who send money through the mails has been declared off. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne and Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden have had a conference on the subject, and have decided to withdraw all circulars, placards, and other inscriptions posted in Post Offices throughout the country extolling the respective merits of each system of transmitting money.

Each of these bureaus in the past has gotten out cards advising the public that its is the safer means for sending money, and the competition had reached the stage of posting cards with a variety of "don't" warnings.

Harriman Interests to Build Steamships

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—It is reported that the management of the Harriman lines is preparing to make a vigorous campaign for increased Oriental traffic through Portland. With this end in view orders will be given for the construction of four ocean-going steamships to ply between Portland and Asiatic ports. The cost of the steamships will be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 each.

Hall Signal Contracts.

The Hall Signal Company has received a contract for the complete equipment of the double-track main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, between Buffalo and Dunkirk, a distance of forty miles, with the Hall electro-pneumatic danger automatic block signals. The Hall Signal Company has also closed a contract with the Northeastern Railway of England for ten miles of their main line, from York northward.

Southern Pacific "Sunset" Trains.

On Nov. 15 the Southern Pacific Winter train service will be begun, leaving New Orleans westbound and San Francisco eastbound—the "Sunset Limited" leaving New Orleans in the morning and the "Pacific Coast Express" leaving New Orleans in the evening—with Pullman service. A dining car will be run on the "Sunset Limited."

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Restaurant,

the opening of which will shortly be announced, will, when completed, be one of the most artistic and refined dining rooms to be found in the Greater City. It will be superior to any other restaurant in any other store in the world.

Its arrangement and equipment, the dignity, elegance and refinement of its surroundings, the richness of its decorations, which were executed by the celebrated mural painter Frederic Crowninshield, and the merits of its superior service, will at once place it on a par with the world's finest dining salon.

Attractive Negligee Garments.

Third Floor.

The styles in Negligee Garments this season—their fullness in cut and the richness of trimmings—give an air of refinement and pleasing attractiveness to such raiment. At this store one's fancy may run riot, as there are scores of choice conceits in Gowns, Jackets, Sacques, &c., while one's price idea can easily be met, as the stock is sufficiently comprehensive and complete to supply the demands of the modest as satisfactorily as the well filled purse.

Negligee Gowns of best quality Albatross, accordion plaited, with flounce; sleeves also accordion plaited; shawl collar of tucking and insertion; double cascade of lace down front; a very handsome and altogether desirable House Gown; very special at $17.75

Women's House Jackets of French Flannel, in exquisite models; trimmed with lace and fancy ribbon $8.75

Two styles of cotton crepe Kimonos; one trimmed with satin ribbon, the other with Persian ribbon; choice of either for $5.75

Cashmere Sacques, circular collar; trimmed with lace and insertion; in light blue, pink and red $3.95

Women's Japanese House Jackets of Quilted Silk, hand made $7.50

Our New Line of French Undermuslins.

Second Floor.

From time immemorial the love of dainty Lingerie has been common to women of almost all countries.

Nowhere, however, are the bewitchingly pretty and foamy Undergarments so largely used as in America. The choicest goods come from France and are the products of the thrifty Sisters of the convents, who pass many pleasant hours plying the needle and evolving pretty and harmonious conceits from nainsooks, lawns, laces, ribbons and embroideries.

Up to recent years French Undermuslins were prohibitively high; thus few could indulge their tastes and fancy for them; but now the prices are very moderate. In fact, one may secure a dozen rich pieces to-day for what two or three would have cost a few years since.

A glance at our stock will instantly reveal its completeness and a second glance will readily tell how easy it is to gather quite a wardrobe of the dainty French Lingerie here, as the prices are but little higher than those quoted for American made goods.

In proof we quote the following:

CORSET COVERS, low neck, French style, hand embroidered, $2.65, $3.48 and $4.50
Also at $4.98 and up to as high as $10.00.

DRAWERS, French, hand made, some with hand embroidery, some with lace ..... $2.25, $3.50 and $4.98
Also at $5.50 and up to as high as $19.00.

CHEMISES, French nainsook, hand embroidered and lace trimmed, $1.48, $2.35 and $3.98
Also at $4.98, $5.98 and up to as high as $17.00.

GOWNS, French nainsook and fine percale, hand embroidered and lace trimmed ..... $5.00, $7.50 and $8.98
Also at $10.98 and up to as high as $50.00.

Men's Fall Hats.

Second Floor.

FANCY FELT FEDORAS, $3.00. It's almost impossible to get better goods at any price than these. The trimmings, styles and colors are correct, and every good block in all the desired proportions is included, the same as in our well-known Derbies.

You'd pay from $4.00 to $5.00 for no higher qualitied Hats to an exclusive hatter.

FEDORAS AND DERBIES, $2.00. These Hats have been selling here all season at $2.50, and are splendid value at that price. The shapes and styles to choose from are practically endless. You'd have to give from $3.00 to $3.50 for as good elsewhere.

Boys' and Children's Hats At Special Prices.

Second Floor.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH SAILORS AND TAM O' SHANTERS, in blue, red and brown; good quality cloth and ribbon; will not fade; very special at 45

BOYS' CLOTH CAPS, in all the popular shapes and colors; splendid quality cloth; good value at 75

BOYS' FUR FELT ALPINES, in pearl gray and steel color, in the new fall blocks. These are really splendidly gotten up and very handsome goods, and are considerably underpriced at $1.50

Our Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

The splendid support and patronage given to our New Twentieth Century Model Food Store has stirred us up to greater efforts. Not only do we give you the best goods at the lowest prices, but we deliver them promptly.

Our Mail Order service is splendidly organized. The following items are proof of the uniformly low prices that prevail here:—

HAMS:—"Royal Stuart" or Armour's Star; lb. 15

COCOA:—Van Houten's; ¼ lb. can; special 17

FLOUR:—"Royal Stuart," finest Minnesota patent; ½ bbl. sack; special 55

CATSUP:—Curtice Brothers' Blue Label; pint bottle; special 17

SOAP:—Kirkman's Borax; 10 cakes; special 39

WASHING POWDER:—Armour's; 5 one lb. packages 19

RAISINS:—New Seeded, large 4 crown fruit; 1 lb. pkg.; special 10

CURRANTS:—Thoroughly recleaned English; 1 lb. package; special 9

PRUNES:—Large Santa Clara; special, 4 lbs., 25; lb. 7

MACKEREL:—Norway Mackerel no heads, no tails; 5 lb. pails; special 67

SARDINES:—Dandicolle and Gaudin's fancy boneless, quarters; special, dozen, $1.90; can 16

TEAS:—Special Pickings Garden Grown Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, or Mixed; special, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35

COFFEES:—Breakfast Java, delightfully aromatic, delicate flavor; special, 5½ lbs., $1.00; lb. 20

Pillsbury's Vitos, the ideal wheat food; special 10

CITRON:—Fancy Glace; special, 2 lbs., 25; lb. 13

CORN STARCH:—Kingsford's; package 7

MACARONI:—Reaper Brand Macaroni, Spaghetti, Alphabets or Vermicelli; special 8

FRENCH PEAS:—A. Perry Fils & Cie extra Petits Pois Fins; special, dozen, $2.50; can 22

SALAD DRESSING:—"Royal Stuart," quality unexcelled; pint bottle; special 23

ORANGES:—Large sweet juicy Florida; dozen 21

The Wine and Liquor Store.

Bass' Ale, Thomas McMullen & Co.'s "White Label;" dozen $1.75

Hennessy XXX Cognac; imported in glass; bottle $1.25

Old Crow Whiskey; bottle 60

Monongahela Rye Whiskey; full quart bottle 75

California Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel and Tokay Wines; gallon $1.25

California Zinfandel, excellent quality and choice vintage; gallon 90

Penn. Rye Whiskey, gallon $2.00

Cromwell Rye Whiskey; gallon $2.25

Monogram Rye Whiskey; gallon $2.75

In the Cigar Store.

Imported Manuel Garcia Puritanos finos; box of 50; value $6.75 ..... $5.85

Clariosa Key West, finest quality Havana, Cuban made:—
Club House, box of 25 ..... $2.75
Conchas Esp., box of 50 ..... $3.25
Rothschilds, box of 50 ..... $4.50

Flor de Whittier, long Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper:—
Perfectos; box of 50 ..... $3.75
Jockey Club; box of 50 ..... $3.50

El Morello, Sumatra wrapper; long filler; best value ever offered; box of 50 ..... $2.10

Our best Fine Sumatra wrapper; Havana filler; box of 50 ..... $2.00

Simpson Crawford Co. Havana filler; Conchas; box of 50 ..... $2.25

An Event in Millinery.

Second Floor.

Our Semi-Annual Sale of

Women's Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets.

Heretofore $17.00 to $20.00 each, for

$12.00.

Exclusive Gowns, Wraps and Other Outer Garb.

THIRD FLOOR.

Day after day hundreds of women purposely come down town just to see our window display of fashionable Gowns, Wraps, Skirts, &c., and every admirer's remarks are always to the effect that our assemblage of outer dress for women is the most brilliant and aristocratic—and the smartest to be seen anywhere.

And the very decisive demands for high class apparel that have been made upon us thus far this season are assurance that the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment is regarded as headquarters in the matter of women's ready-to-wear.

HIGH CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS of Zibelin and Cheviot; in blue, green and brown; blouse effect; standing turned-over or flat stitched collar and turned over cuffs of either self colored velvet or white broadcloth; white or self colored taffeta lining. Seven gored flare or triple graduating flounce skirts; side or box plaited seams, habit or inverted plait backover drop of self colored taffeta; smart models $40.00

HIGH CLASS PEDESTRIENNE SUITS, of black and blue Cheviot; Norfolk Jacket, side plaited front and back; belt of self material; heavy black satin lining. Seven gored side plaited skirt, kilted at bottom, with an inverted plait back. $33.50

BLACK BROADCLOTH DRESS SKIRTS of fine quality broadcloth; seven and eleven gored; inverted or habit back; welted or inverted seams; trimmed with perpendicular stitched straps of taffeta or Van Dyke Points of self material; finely shaped and beautifully tailored, unlined $14.75

BLACK VICUNA OR KERSEY COATS, of fine-quality fabrics. The Vicuna Coats are 40 inches long, with velvet collar, turned-over cuffs, lined with heavy black satin. The Kersey Coats are 32 inches long, with standing turned-over collar, double shoulder cape, bell sleeve, with turned-over cuffs, trimmed with fancy silk braid and velvet; black taffeta binding $25.00

BLACK KERSEY TOP COATS, excellent quality material; loose fitting inverted plait back, double shoulder cape, bell sleeve with turned-over cuffs, lined with a good quality of black satin $12.00

Four Special Offerings in Novelty Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

250 pieces of Mixed Scotch and English Suitings; these are remarkably fine fabrics, beautifully finished and of splendid texture. They come 48 to 50 inches wide, in Bannockburns, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures and Gray effects; Tailor Suitings, Nub Yarns, Boucle and fine Venetian and Covert Suitings; Zibelines in two toned effects; also Skirtings and a wide range of Fancy Mixed Suitings; these goods range in value up to $2.25 yard, for $1.18

We have a splendid line of 50-inch Zibelines; our regular $1.25 grade, in Oxford, light gray, blue, green and brown; also black and white and blue and white, light and dark Oxford and button effect fancies, which we offer at the very low price of, yard 95

We have just 100 pieces of 48-inch and 50-inch all-wool plain colored and black suitings in Basket Weaves, Sharkskin, Cheviots, Serges and Venetians, which we offer for to-day only at 75

Special line of plain and fancy Suitings, including all-wool Granite, Tailored Checks, in green and black effects, blue and white, and Melrose Suitings; also 50-inch Scotch Suitings; the greatest value of the season at, yard 45

Ess-See-Ess Shoes $3.50

For Men and Women.

Second Floor.

Exceptionally Modelled,
Perfectly Comfortable,
Remarkably Serviceable,
The Equal of Many $5.00 Shoes,

The great variety of shapes of Ess-See-Ess Shoes makes it an easy matter to fit perfectly every normal foot.

Little Folks' Shoes.

Correctly Shaped, Perfect Fitting, Particularly Good Wearing.

These important features are incorporated in our many styles for boys and girls. Those with welted soles and perfectly smooth insoles are the best for little feet. Our prices are decidedly moderate.

Infants' Wear.

Second Floor.

In our Infants' Wear Store you will find a full and extremely select line of fall and winter goods, comprising long hand made Embroidered Slips, with Skirts to match; long Christening Capes and Veils to match of real lace.

We mention one special item in Long Slips of fine nainsook, in three very pretty styles.

One style in Bishop effect, trimmed with embroidery insertion around neck and sleeves, edged with lace; a second style with round yoke trimmed with Valenciennes lace; the third style with hemstitched square yoke and ruffle around bottom $1.25

High-Grade Ball-Bearing Sewing Machines, $14.50

Fourth Floor.

These ball bearing machines of ours are fitted with the latest improvements, and come in polished oak, five drawers, drop head, giving the appearance of a table when closed; all the latest improved attachments; fully guaranteed for five years.

Instruction cheerfully given.

Special attention is called to our higher priced Sewing Machines, which are made of finest quality hand polished, quarter sawed oak, embossed woodwork, nickel trimming. What agents will charge $55.00 for; our price,

$19.00 to $25.00

Cabinet and Desk Sewing Machines, of the highest class workmanship, with automatic lift; prices range from

$20.00 to $45.00

Coffee Making Machines.

Basement.

Our collection of Coffee Making Machines is international, comprising sorts from France, Russia, Austria, Germany and many of the best from our own land. Every well known Coffee Making Machine may be found in our unrivalled assortment. The best results of your coffee, no matter how good it may be, and the full strength of its rich aroma are not realized unless it be made in a first class coffee-maker. We will demonstrate this to you by making delicious coffee while you wait.

Every known good Coffee-maker may be found in our unrivalled assortment.
The well known "One Minute" Coffee Pot $1.00
The celebrated "Marion Harland" Coffee Pot 85
The well known "Rochester" Coffee Pot $1.55
The "Manning, Bowman & Co." finely mounted Coffee Pots $1.60
The "Meteor" unrivalled Coffee-maker $6.00
The "Vienna" Coffee-maker $7.95
The "Berlin" Coffee-maker $1.80
The "Russian" Coffee-maker $2.25

Special Notice.

We prepay freight charges on all orders of $5.00 or over to stations in the following States:—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. Prompt attention assured all mail orders.

Concerts in our Recital Hall daily, mornings and afternoons, by the New York Ladies' Symphony Sextette.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Telephone Service is the Quickest Messenger.

Rates in Manhattan:

Business, from $5 a month.

Residence, from $4 a month.

One-Year Contracts.

Monthly Payments.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.
220 West 124th St.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
WALTER DAMROSCH .....Conductor
SOLOISTS:
Eight Public Rehearsals at 2 P. M.
Anton Van Rooy BARYTONE
Maud MacCarthy VIOLIN
Raoul Pugno PIANO
Kirkby Lunn CONTRALTO
Elsa Ruegger VIOLONCELLO
AND OTHERS.
Eight Concerts at 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 14 Dec. 5 Dec. 19 Jan. 9 Jan. 30 Feb. 13 March 13 April 3
Nov. 15 Dec. 6 Dec. 20 Jan. 10 Jan. 31 Feb. 14 March 14 April 4
SUBSCRIPTIONS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Mr. Martin Harvey, "The Only Way."
MONDAY, NOV. 3RD, MR. HARVEY in CHILDREN OF KINGS
Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 0020—38. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPENS TOMORROW EVE. AT 7
EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE
50¢ ADMISSION 50¢

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
11th Season in New York.
SIX EVENING CONCERTS,
Nov. 25, Dec. 16, Jan. 6, Feb. 3, Mar. 3, Mar. 31.
Subscription Sale now open. Tickets and prospectus at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3.
Song and Violin Recital.
MISS HELEN HENSCHEL
assisted by WINIFRED SMITH
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.
"Much more favorably received than 'Florodora.'"—Herald.
John C. Fisher's latest musical play.
The Champagne Dance is the talk of the town.
The Silver Slipper
By the authors of "FLORODORA"
Seats 4 weeks in advance.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St.
THE RECLINING SENSATION.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open 1 & 7. Begins 2:30 & 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00 Boxes, $6.00. Children Half price (Afts.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST,
AT 9 P. M.—MONSTER—AT 11 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE AND CAKEWALK.
Auspices Theatrical Business Men's Club.
SEATS ON SALE. Prices, $3, $2, $1.

DELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. Leslie Carter in His Play,
LESLIE CARTER DU BARRY.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. 8:45. Matinées Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.
"Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale.
"TOMMY ROT"
Seats at hotels and box office. Prices $2.50 to $1.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées, Wed., Sat., & Election, 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
THURSDAY, NOV. 6, NEW BURLESQUE. "HUMMING BIRDS AND ONIONS."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. NEXT WEEK. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
AMELIA BINGHAM in Modern Magdalen." Mat. To-day Pop. Prices
ROBERT EDESON Seats on Sale in Soldiers of Fortune." To-morrow.
Special Matinée Tuesday, (Election Day.)

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10. Mat. Election Day. 4th week Henrietta CROSMAN TheSwordoftheKing

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS, "Queen of Folly." Living Pictures.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. Next Mon. 125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Box office open.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

14th St. Theatre Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his latest success, "Old Limerick Town" All New Songs.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Special Matinée Election Day.
J. E. ANNIE DODSON-IRISH An American Invasion.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

NEW YORK. B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c. CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Every Eve. and Saturday Matinée. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 3d St. | 25c., 50c. 5th Av. & 58th St. | Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

GRAND Mat. To-day 25c.-50c. ANDREW MACK

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 50—GREAT ACTS—50 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Evgs., 8:15. OLD SLEUTH, MAT. TO-DAY. 25c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. Fall of King Solomon

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

Articulate and Brunswick Successful Choices at Aqueduct.

ANDY WILLIAMS'S STAKE RACE

Alex Shields's Colt Easily Won the Nassau from Oom Paul on a Muddy Track —Chicle Led in Fifth Race.

A heavy and holding track at Aqueduct yesterday caused much scratching and greatly reduced the fields in the six events on the programme, but the reductions did not make the picking of winners appreciably easier, as four favorites were beaten, while in one of the two races won by choices, backers were nearly evenly divided between two horses. The prospect of racing in mud had little effect on the attendance, a crowd of about 6,000 visitors putting in the afternoon on the Queens County course and shivering in a chilly wind.

The one stake of the day, the Nassau, at one mile and seventy yards, for three-year-olds, brought out a field of five runners, including three of about the best of the three-year-olds left in training, with Oom Paul the favorite, and Rossignol and Andy Williams the next choices. The race was the medium of a plunge by the Canadian connection of the Shields stable on Andy Williams, who was backed heavily at odds ranging from 5 to 1 down to 4 to 1, and, ridden by Lyne, won with ease, chiefly through the excellent handling he received. Oom Paul, with Redfern up, made the pace until the horses entered the long stretch, where Andy Williams moved up from fourth place, and going wide on the last turn, got out to the hard part of the track. With the advantage of firm footing, he then easily raced past Oom Paul, the favorite. Redfern kept his mount in on the rail through the run to the post, while Andy Williams, remaining well out from the deep part of the track, simply galloped in first by three lengths. The extreme outsider, Barouche, got third place. Rossignol was outrun all the distance, and never was a contender.

For the mile and seventy yards handicap, Articulate was at odds on in a field made up chiefly of two-year-olds, and won handily from Himself, after trailing close up to the stretch turn. The largest field of the day ran for the fifth race, fourteen maiden two-year-olds starting. Chicle, from the Lotos Stable, backed from 40 to 1 down to 10 to 1, was the winner, after a smart brush at the finish with another long chance, Barkelmore.

The announcement was made by the professional betting man, G. E. Smith, known best as "Pittsburg Phil," that he had renewed his contract for the services of the rider Shaw who in the season now ending, was under contract to J. R. Keene, and rode the Keene horses in about all their stake engagements. For some reason not stated, Mr. Keene did not care to retain Shaw for another year, though the Keene stable will race a considerable number of horses on The Jockey Club tracks next year. Smith has but a small stable at present, so the engagement means that Shaw expects to do most of his riding on outside mounts. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; six furlongs.
Schaffer & Meyer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 105 pounds, (Minder,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....1
D. Gideon's Glennellie, ch. f., 4, by His Highness-Neiglen, 105, (Rice).....2
R. P. Dodson's Tremar, b. f., 4, by Tremont-Margo, 110, (M. Johnson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..3
Time—1:16 3-5. Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third. Lord Pepper, Schoharie, and Meistersinger also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by James Frayling.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.
T. Clark's Animosity, ch. f., 4 years, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 99 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....1
L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3, by Hanover-Aquila, 105, (Rice,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10..2
F. De Ruiz's Obla, b. f., 4, by Pardee-Day Dream, 98, (Shea,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....3
Time—1:49. Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Past, Pearl Finder, Miss Buttermilk, and Musidora also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $680.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, two years old, non-winners of $1,000, special weights with allowances; five furlongs.
M. T. Danaher's Sweet Alice, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Hermitage, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
J. S. O'Brien's Lady Lake, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Lady of the Lake, 105, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
J. R. Keene's Futurita, b. f., by His Highness-The Butterflies, 97, (Waugh,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3
Time—1:03. Won cleverly by a length; a half length between second and third. Aneke, Anne Hathaway, Julia Arthur, Isle of Wight, Coruscate, Lady Knighthood, Shrine, Rosetint, and Sweet Marjorie also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nassau Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards.
Alex Shields's Andy Williams, b. c., by Kingstock-Carmencita, 114 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. c., by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 118, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....2
W. H. McCorkle's Barouche, ch. f., by Julien-Baracola, 101, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....3
Time—1:47 4-5. Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Rossignol and Extinguisher also ran. Value to the winner, $970. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five and one-half furlongs.
The Lotos Stable's Chicle, b. c., by Tenny-Ziela, 104 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....1
R. Clarke's Barkelmore, ch. c., by Handspring-Listen, 102, (Creamer,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..2
H. Morris's Guy Park, b. c., by Potomac-Argo, 103, (Shea,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3
Time—1:10 3-5. Won, ridden out by a length; a half length between second and third. Pearl Diver, Russell Garth, Bernard, Marion Ella, Showman, Michaelmas, Pettaras, Fading Light, Jeanne Marie, Uranium, and Edna also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by E. Heffner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards.
G. A. Davis's Articulate, b. c., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Utter, 121 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 10 and out.....1
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, by Himyar-Felicite, 102, (Creamer,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1..2
R. Kane, Jr.'s, Examiner, ch. c., 2, by Inspector B.-Great Lawn, 95, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....3
Time—1:48. Won handily by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. Polite, Joe Cobb, and Sheriff Bell also ran. Value to the winner, $875. Winner trained by R. A. Smith.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Bonnibert, 126 pounds; The Musketeer, 124; Unmasked, 123; Clorita, 114; Whiskey King and Young Henry, 112 each; Maude Gonne, 110; St. Finnan and De Reszke, 108 each; Fire Eater and G. Whittier, 105 each; Belle of Lexington and Injunction, 104 each; Himself, 103; Surmise, 98; Ben Battle, 97; Nevermore, 92, and Allan, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Lady Albercraft, 120 pounds; Cinquevalli, 116; Gimcrack, 114; Boutonniere, 115; Sparkle Esher, 114; Wax Candle, 113; Captivator, 110; Bright and True, 108; Cloche d'Or, Allan, Florham Queen, and Pebble, 107 each; Lyman Hay, 106; Knight of Gold, 104, and Silver Fir and Queen of the Ocean, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. Goldsby, 108 pounds; Cameron, 106; Potente, 101; Satire, 96; Bar Le Duc, H. L. Coleman, and Trump, 93 each; Tenegra, 90, and Early Eve, 85. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Potente, Bar Le Duc, Early Eve, and Satire.

FOURTH RACE.—The Creedmoor Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Cinquevalli, 122 pounds; Navasota, 114; Nevermore and W. R. Condon, 112 each; Lyman Hay and Glendon, 107 each; Miladi Love, 104, and Leipsic and Illyria, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $800; one mile and a sixteenth. McWilliams, 111 pounds; Dr. Riddle, Dr. Barlow, and Major Mansir, 108 each; Satire, 106; Kilogram, Lone Fisherman, and Prince Richard, 105 each; Wild Pirate, Duckoy, Alsike, and Bounteous, 102 each; Waterton and Arden, 100 each, and Malden, 97. Apprentice allowance claimed for Waterton, Arden, Malden, and Satire.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Remorse and Old Hutch, 111 pounds each; Huntressa and Lord Badge, 108 each; H. L. Coleman and Ben Howard, 106 each; Essene, 103; Justice, 101, and C. Rosenfeld and Starter, 98 each.

HARNESS RECORDS STAND.

Cresceus and Dan Patch Fail to Better Times on Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Cresceus failed in his attempt to-day to lower his mile record of 2:02¼, trotting the mile in 2:03½. The weather was too cool for comfort, and a strong breeze was blowing directly down the backstretch. Before Cresceus made his appearance it was announced that record-breaking time was out of the question, but that the son of Robert McGregor would do his best.

Dan Patch, the pacer, also made an effort to reduce the world's mark of 1:59¼, but his effort preved no better than that of Cresceus, the mile being paced in 2:01½.

The 2:10 pace to wagon, amateur drivers, was won by Mr. Billings's Dr. Monical in good time. Summary:

2:10 pace to wagon.
Dr. Monical, br. h., (Mr. Billings).....1 1
Major Muscovite, br. h., (Mr. Russell).....3 2
Gold Brick, ch. g., (Mr. Smathers).....2 3
Garnetta, br. m., (Mr. Smith).....4 4
Time—2:09½; 2:09¼.

2:13 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.
Gentry, b. g., by William C. P., (dam not given,) (Rank and McCoy).....8 1 1
Cubanola, blk. h., (Grear).....1 2 2
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict).....2 8 5
Brown Heels, br. m., (Dodge).....6 3 3
Orin E., b. g., (Hudson).....3 5 4
Garnet, ch. m., (Miller).....4 6 6
Olivewood, br. g., (Hayden).....7 4 8
George Starr, b. g., (Farley).....5 7 7
Rex B., blk. g., (Marvin).....Dis.
Time—2:08½; 2:09½; 2:12¼.

2:24 Trot.—Purse, $1,000.
The Dean, b. g., by Baron More-Aberdeen, (Chandler).....1 1
Hugh Wynne, b. g., (Marvin).....2 2
Elgewood Belle, blk. m., (McCarthy).....4 4
Edgewood Belle, blk. m., (McCarthy).....3 3
Time—2:20¾; 2:19¼.

2:12 Trot.—Purse $1,000.
A. J. D., b. g., pedigree not given, (Snow)..1 1
El Milagro, br. g., (W. Dickerson).....2 3
Invader, b. g., (Demarest).....5 2
Baron Dell, b. h., (Hudson).....3 5
Judge Cullen, blk. g., (Carnes).....9 4
Gold Dust Maid, blk. m., (Erwin).....10 6
Spotty M., b. m., (Crow).....8 7
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge).....4 ds
Alan, b. g., (Turner).....6 dr
Billy Foster Boy, b. g., (Swearinger).....7 ds
Time—2:13; 2:10¼.

Against time—Dan Patch, to beat or equal 1:59¼, (Myron McHenry.) Time by quarters—0:29½; 1:00¼; 1:31¼; 2:01¼.
Cresceus, to beat 2:02¼, (George H. Ketcham.) Time by quarters—0:31; 1:02¾; 1:34¾; 2:05¼.

Dr. Gulick on College Basket Ball.

Dr. Gulick, Chairman of the Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, was shown newspaper clippings which told of the alleged resolution of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Committee to play noncollegiate basket ball teams, even when under the ban of the Amateur Athletic Union. He said that he was confident that there was some mistake about it, for the colleges have hitherto co-operated in all efforts for clean amateur sport in basket ball, as well as in other branches of sport. The Amateur Athletic Union as well as the colleges have fought a long and successful war against professional and athletic rowdyism. The policy of the Amateur Athletic Union has been adopted at meetings when the official representatives of the colleges were present, and with their co-operation and indorsement. All that the Amateur Athletic Union asks is that when the college teams come into the field of the Amateur Athletic Union and plays noncollegiate teams that the colleges support the discipline of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Amateur Athletic Union makes no endeavor to control the college sports, but when it comes to outside teams it needs and has secured the support of the best men, both in and out of the colleges, for clean amateur sport.

Weston to Walk to Philadelphia.

Edward Payson Weston, who thirty years ago went to London and defeated "Blower" Brown for the Sir John Astley belt, is to again don his walking togs and make an effort to walk to Philadelphia inside of twenty-four hours.

Weston, who is now in his sixty-fourth year, claims that he can accomplish the feat in much less time than that. He has been training for the event for the past ten days, and he says he is as good as he was six years ago, when he covered 112 miles in twenty-four hours.

Weston will start from this city on Friday, Nov. 7. He is to officiate as referee in the six-day go-as-you-please race to be held in Philadelphia during the week of Nov. 10, and for which he has given a handsome belt to be presented to the winner.

The distance by road to Philadelphia is about 100 miles, and Weston will have to do a fraction over four miles an hour to accomplish his task.

Knickerbocker A. C. Swimming Races.

Eighty-one entries have been received for the second series of swimming races, which the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club will hold at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday evening. Among the swimmers entered are Ruberl, Wenck, Wahle, Kitchings, Adams, Handley, Goodwin, Miller, and Spencer. There will be three events as follows: 200-foot novice, 200-foot handicap, and 200-yard handicap. There will also be a game of water polo.

Amusements.

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THE RUSSIAN PIANIST.
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and CHARLOTTE MACONDA, Soprano.
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VICTORIA 42d St. Last 4 Nights. Evenings, 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.
Beginning Tues. Night, Nov. 4—2 Weeks Only, SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE
Seats now selling for entire engagement.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
JOHN DREW Matinées To-day & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17th—Wm. Faversham in "Imprudence."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat. 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE Xtra Mat. Election Day. A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Matinée Election Day. "Magda."
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL The Joy of Living
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 4 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
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MARY MANNERING
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THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE

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Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 40th St. & B'way. LAST WEEK.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Wed. & Sat., 8:30.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Last Week. Ev'gs, 8:10. Last Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard"
Next Monday—Seat Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
First Matinée Election Day. Regular Mat. Sat.

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Careful Trainers Insist on Light Work for Their Men.

WEEKES IMPROVING SLOWLY

Anxiety at Columbia for Saturday's Game with Pennsylvania—Goodman May Replace Erb.

From nearly all of the big football team quarters reports show that the strenuous work of the season so far has left its mark on the players, and many of those who have not been injured are being treated to light work by their trainers, so that they may not suffer from overtraining. At Columbia the poor showing of the team in practice, coupled with the partial disablement of Harold Weekes with his injured ankle, argurs badly for the New York players in their coming contest with the Pennsylvania team next Saturday. Trainer McMasters is handling his men very carefully, although he insists that none of them is in bad shape. At Princeton, Robinson has laid off several of his 'Varsity men, fearing that they might go stale with their early work. Kinney at tackle is the only one of Yale's players who is showing signs of exhaustion, and the hospital list at Annapolis is considerably decreased and the midshipmen are having the advantage of instruction from a coaching squad which could scarcely be improved upon.

Very poor encouragement for a good showing in Saturday's game with Pennsylvania was derived from the practice of the Columbia football team yesterday. The greater part of the time was consumed in trying out the ends. Candidates for these positions were instructed in putting out the opposing interference and tackling the half back with the ball, but they failed to live up satisfactorily to their coaching, and showed no better form than they usually do. If the conditions continue Columbia will have a very difficult proposition when she meets Pennsylvania on Saturday. Earle, Wolff, McCollom, A. J. Frasier of the 1904 freshman crew, a new candidate; Fost, Walz, Frombach, and Anserge were the principal men tried at ends.

Another disquieting feature is the condition of Harold Weekes, whose injured ankle, which so bothered him in the Princeton game, shows very little improvement. He did not take part in yesterday's practice, and still limps a good deal. He is by no means in shape for brilliant end runs. Erb and Shaw were the only other absentees. Goodman was again tried at punting, and acquitted himself very well indeed. Because of his kicking ability he may, perhaps, replace Erb at quarterback.

Columbia's freshman football team will open its season this afternoon with a game against Irving School at Van Cortlandt Park.

During the second day of secret practice at Harvard, several of the regular 'Varsity men were unable to get into the line-up. The absence of these regular players made the trying of new formations impossible, so the work done differed very little from that of the past two weeks. From the line Bowditch and Jones were missing at the ends, while King, the giant centre, was laid off. Behind the line, Capt. Kernan, Leatherbee, Hurly, and Marshall the quarter back, were all on a vacation so far as hard work was concerned. Although Trainer McMasters declares that none of these players is in bad condition, it is believed that the veteran trainer already fears that they are getting overtrained, and will only permit them to do light work for several days to come. In the line-up with the second team yesterday Harrison was played at full back for the first time, while Montgomery, the freshman, was given a try at end. Marshall was called into the game long enough to try for goals from the field against the second, and, standing on the twenty-yard line, he kicked three out of four he attempted. Knowlton was used to rush the ball a great deal, and he managed to rip up the second's line for big gains. End plays were tried chiefly, however, but no long runs were made.

Trainer Robinson, fearing that the hard games were putting the Princeton men into condition too early, is permitting the greater part of the 'Varsity players to lay off. Yesterday's work between the first team substitutes and the scrub team was uneventful. S. McClave and Delaney each got a touch-down against the scrubs. A new departure was made in playing Montgomery at full back. His weight and speed would be in his favor, but he shows a tendency to fumble. It would strengthen the team greatly if he turned out well, for R. McClave has developed a "charley horse" in his hip, leaving only Delaney for full back on Saturday against Cornell, unless Montgomery proves good. Pearson, who was out and ran through the signals with the 'Varsity team yesterday, but did not go into the scrimmage, is a heady, fast player. He was a substitute half back last season.

The Yale team went through a kicking game yesterday afternoon, both on quarter back kicks and full back punts, to give the ends and tackles a drill in the offense. Rafferty and Wilhelmi put up good games at this, but Kinney at tackle, whose work on Monday was fast, gave signs of exhaustion from his two weeks of constant work. Coffin got back into the game again at end and all of the 'Varsity played except Glass, Hamlin taking his place. Gordon Brown of 1900 put on his football clothes and played on the scrubs against Goss for one half.

At Annapolis, the midshipmen football team was late getting out on the field and the consequence was that only a short signal practice was held before darkness set in. The list of cripples in the hospital is gradually dwindling. Strassbarger was out and in the practice. Grady and Farley are still nursing slight injuries. The coaching squad now here numbers six. They are Hilliebrand and Edwards of Princeton, Prof. Paul Dashiel, who takes a great interest and works faithfully with the team; Lieut. Karns, a star guard of former Annapolis teams; Read, last year's tackle, and Byron Long, quarter back of the victorious eleven of 1900.

The Fordham eleven is again in a slightly crippled condition. In the Pittsfield game, at Massachusetts, on Saturday last, O'Toole, who resumed his position at right half for the first time since his injury in the Columbia game, was again laid up after fifteen minutes of play. This last accident may keep him away from football for the rest of the season. Since Saturday he has remained in Pittsfield on the advice of Dr. Murphy, who says that he needs a long rest.

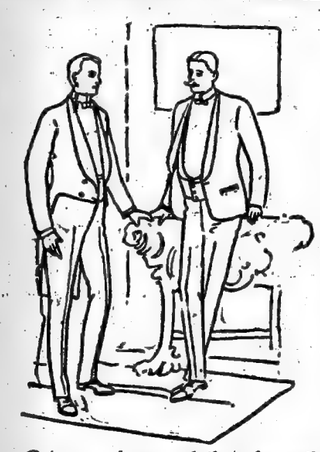

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There are many things which are taken for granted—the telling of regular everyday "doings" would kill a newspaper—would make our store news decidedly uninteresting.

When we have some new novelty we quickly tell you of it. When a new fashion comes out, you hear of it through our store news immediately. But the news that appeals to the most and appeals every day with new interest is that of money-savings. As we've more of these than you can find in any other store, naturally the news of such takes the biggest share of our advertising space.

Women's Waists $3.98.
Handsome Waists made of heavy black peau de soie, in the newest style, with hemstitched front, finished with crochet buttons, back and sleeves hemstitched to match front, smart separate stock collar, with turnover points; waists lined throughout with good quality black lining.

Men's Neckwear 50c.
A lot of large English Squares, which can be tied in three different fashions, as a wide four-in-hand, Ascot and the once-over effect. They are made of whole cloth, no ends or left-overs—the choicest and richest of silks in the most exclusive and exquisite designs are used. Every scarf in the lot is worth $1 each.

Diamond Rings $6.50.
Beautiful new Ormolu solid gold Rings, with woman's head carved and set with one cut diamond; actual value $10.

Youth's Underwear 25c.
Boys' extra heavy quality Jaeger color fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, excellently made, with double seams and pearl buttons, all sizes; regularly sold for 50c.

Tea Sets $3.75.
Of good quality thin porcelain, American make, 56 pieces; have dainty decorations; gold edges.

Popular Books 44c.
$1.25 cloth bound books, copyrighted editions by the best and most popular authors; have pretty decorated covers.

Saracinesca.....F. Marion Crawford
In the Palace of the King.....F. Marion Crawford
King Noanett.....F. J. Stimson
The Nerve of Foley (Ill.).....Frank H. Spearman
The Fowler.....Beatrice Harraden
Manders (Ill.).....Elwyn Barron
The Bath Comedy.Agnes and Egerton Castle
Graustark.....G. B. McCutcheon
Col. Carter of Cartersville.....F. H. Smith
Wolfville (Ill.).....Alfred Henry Lewis
Forty Modern Fables.....George Ade
Mr. Dooley's Philosophy.....F. P. Dunne
The Wages of Sin.....Lucas Malet
Marcella.....Mrs. Humphry Ward
In the Name of a Woman (Ill.).....A. W. Marchmont
The Castle Inn.....Stanley J. Weyman
The New Rector.....Stanley J. Weyman
The Choir Invisible.....James Lane Allen
The Soul of Lilith.....Marie Corelli
The Sorrows of Satan.....Marie Corelli
Ziska.....Marie Corelli
Barabbas.....Marie Corelli
The Prisoner of Zenda.....Anthony Hope
A Lady of Quality.....Frances Hodgson Burnett
In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim.....Frances Hodgson Burnett
Dross (Ill.).....Henry Seton Merriman
With Edged Tools.....Henry Seton Merriman
The Sowers.....Henry Seton Merriman
The Damnation of Theron Ware.....Frederic McTeague.....Frank Norris
The Ides of March (Ill.).....C. M. Robins
The Greatest Gift.....A. W. Marchmont
In London's Heart.....George R. Sims
A Ward of the King.....Katharine S. Macquoid
A Rise in the World.....Adeline Sergeant

Men's Bath Robes $3.98.
Made of excellent quality fine eiderdown; liberally cut; have girdle and neck cord to match robe; a splendid assortment of pleasing colors for choice.

Boys' Eiderdown Robes $1.98; Men's Robes, better grades, $2.98, $4.98 and upward.

Men's Pajamas 98c.
Comfortable and serviceable garments made of good quality outing flannel; with military collar; trimmed with pearl buttons; real value $1.25.

Boys' outing flannel Pajamas 75c. and 98c.

Diamond Rings $8.50.
Handsome new Ormolu solid gold Rings, with a tiger's head carved and set with one cut diamond and two green dyes; real value $13.50.

Organdy Collars and Cuffs 12½c.
Dainty turn-over Collars and Cuffs of organdy, beautifully hemstitched on three sides with band on collar and cuffs; regular price 50c., special 12½c. set.

Boys' Overcoats $3.
All sample Overcoats, but only four sizes, 8, 9, 11 and 14 years; no larger, no smaller; an unparalleled bargain; these coats are worth $5, $6, $7 and $8.

Cut Glass Bowls $3.
Fine American cut glass, 8-inch size, full deep cutting; good value at $5.

Women's Gloves $1.
The new mannish gloves so popular and correct; they have broad-cut heavy corded backs, are made from the finest imported cape skin; colors, tan and English red; these gloves are equal to those you'll pay $1.50 for elsewhere.

Cooking Outfit 79c.
Little girls' dainty Cooking Outfits, consisting of pretty lawn apron, with revers and hemstitched ruffle, jaunty cap and sleeves.

Plush Coats $12.98.
Made of Salt's selected seal plush, lined throughout with Skinner's handsome pearl gray or black guaranteed satin; have high Medici collar and large revers, dip front; the very newest and most correct style; look exactly like seal plush.

STUDEBAKER
Omnibus

For the country house; for big, jolly theatre parties in the city; for the greater station work; whenever many would come and go socially together, the Omnibus is the most useful

LINER HAD ROUGH VOYAGE

The Kaiser Wilhelm's Passengers Kept Below Four Days.

Forty-two Feet of the Droop Family Meet at Pier—Gen. Merritt Returns Without Seeing French Manoeuvres.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived yesterday after a rough passage of 5 days 21 hours and 40 minutes. There were only two days on the entire trip on which the passengers could venture out on deck, and for the rest of the time varieties of weather, described in the log as storms, gales, and hail squalls, held full sway.

On the liner's arrival yesterday, Capt. Hogemann stood at the head of the gangplank and shook hands with all his passengers, as he will leave the big liner after her next arrival at Bremen, and go to Stettin, where he will superintend the construction of the great Kaiser Wilhelm II., which he subsequently will command.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was one of the passengers. With his wife, who arrived with him, he spent the season at Schwalbach, in Germany. He did not see the German military manoeuvres, but he had made preparations to witness those of the French Army, and was disappointed that he could not carry out his plans. Gen. Merritt praised the German cavalry, but agreed with Gens. Corbin and Young in saying that the American soldier, individually, was superior to all others. He will spend two weeks here and will go to Washington for the Winter.

Mrs. Eugen von Boross, who arrived on the Kaiser, was formerly Miss Josephine Holman of Indianapolis, who at one time was engaged to Mr. Marconi. Her husband, who accompanied her, said that they were married in London on May 22, and that this was his first trip to this country. Mr. von Boross, who has an estate in Hungary, near Szavnik, said that he had come here to engage a jockey for his racing stable.

E. F. Droop, who is the agent of the North German Lloyd Line at Washington, also arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm. Mr. Droop was accompanied by his wife and his three daughters, Agnes, Bertha, and Anna, each of whom is 6 feet in height. Two of Mr. Droop's sons, each of whom measures 6 feet 1½ inches in his stockings, were at the pier to meet him. Altogether there was something more than forty-two lineal feet of the Droop family in evidence on the pier.

Georg Bartsch and Dr. Arthur Berger, who left Merseburg to go on a hunting tour around the world, also arrived on the liner. They will separate here and plan to meet in Siam, and will hunt their way through China, Japan, India, and Africa.

Another arrival was Richard Hall, the portrait painter. He brought with him a full-length portrait of the Duchess d'Uzes and one of the Marquis de Castellane. In January he will exhibit several of his portraits, including those he has painted of W. K. Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Vanderbilt, W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Miss Beatrice Mills.

RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN NEWS.

United States Court at Chicago Upholds the Western Union's Contention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—An important principle of law was established to-day when Judges Jenkins, Grosscup, Baker, and Bunn of the United States Court of Appeals handed down an opinion to the effect that the Western Union Telegraph Company has a right of property in the news which it gathers, and that such right does not cease when the news is published on the tickers rented to its patrons.

In laying down this new principle the Court of Appeals affirms two decisions of the lower court and forever enjoins the National Telegraph News Company, the Illinois Commission Company, and other defendants from using the quotations in question.

The court says: "The business of appellee is that of a carrier of information. The gist of its service to the patron is that by such carriage the patron acquires knowledge of the matter communicated earlier than those not thus served. The ticker, with its printed tape, is an implement or means only to this commercial end, which the patron, or the patron's patron, may utilize to the end intended, but may not appropriate to some end not intended, especially if such appropriation result in injury to or total destruction of the service. In short, the law being clearly inadequate to that purpose, equity should see to it that the one who is served and the one who serves each gets what the engagement between them calls for, and that neither, to the injury of the other, shall appropriate more.

"The immediate business of appellee brought to our attention, may not arouse any great solicitude. It relates to the gathering and distributing of news, not looked on, perhaps, in all quarters as essential to the public welfare, but the questions raised are of much wider significance. These involve among others that modern enterprise—one of the distinctive achievements of our day—which, combining the genius and the accumulations of men with the forces of electricity, combs the earth surface each day for what the day has brought forth, that whatever befalls the sons of men shall come, almost instantaneously, into the consciousness of mankind. By such agencies as these the world is made to face itself unceasingly in the glass, and is put to those tests that bring increasing helpfulness and beauty into the heart of our race.

"Is service like this to be outlawed? Is the enterprise of the great news agencies or the independent enterprise of the great newspapers or the great telegraph and cable lines to be denied appeal to the courts against the inroads of the parasite, for no other reason than that the law fashioned hitherto to fit the relations of authors and the public cannot be made to fit the relation of the public and this dissimilar class of servants? Are we to fail our plain duty for mere lack of precedent? We choose rather to make precedent—one from which is eliminated as immaterial the law grown up around authorship—and we see no better way to start this precedent upon a career than by affirming the order appealed from."

Chicago Board of Trade Wins.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The United States Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the district court that the Chicago Board of Trade can control its quotations and that no one has the right to use them without complying with the regulations of the board regarding their distribution.

MRS. DOUGLAS ROBINSON ILL.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who is a sister of President Roosevelt and wife of the well-known real estate man of this city, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Saxonia, suffering, Mr. Robinson said, from an attack of grip, which confined her to her stateroom all the way over. An abscess which had formed on Mrs. Robinson's neck, and which had caused her some pain, was lanced during the voyage by Dr. St. Stephen, the ship's surgeon.

Mr. Robinson went down the bay early in the morning and boarded the liner at Quarantine. He remained with his wife in her cabin until the steamship reached the dock, when he assisted her to a closed carriage, which was waiting outside.

At Mrs. Robinson's home, 422 Madison Avenue, it was said yesterday afternoon, that Mrs. Robinson was under the care of Dr. Daniel Wynkoop of 128 Madison Avenue. Her condition was reported to be improved.

LECTURE ON "GOTHIC CHURCHES."

M. Germain Martin, who has been sent to this country by the Public Instruction Minister of France, will deliver an illustrated lecture in French to-morrow evening before the Alliance Française of New York. M. Martin's subject will be "Gothic Churches," and the lecture will take place at the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Sigel Monument Fund's Growth.

Contributions to the Gen. Sigel Monument Fund, received by Richard H. Adams, Treasurer, Vice President of the Yorkville Bank, Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, amount to $4,930. The sums donated were from twenty-five cents to $500 from Edward Uhl. The other contributors of $100 or more include Herman Ridder, Jacob H. Schiff, the William Ulmer Brewery, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, C. A. Schieren, Koltes Post No. 32, G. A. R.; Haus und Graundteigenthuemer Verein, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George Ehret, and Maennerchor Gesang Verein Arion, Brooklyn. Carl Schurz sent in $543.75, collected from various friends of Gen. Sigel in Chicago by Francis Lackner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was a bit dull in town yesterday, but there were many events in progress in the country. At Morristown there was the McCurdy ball, and at Baltusrol the golfers began a week's match. This year it has been decided not to give a regular tea or receptions as in former seasons. There will, however, be many small teas and dinners during the contest.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., have taken the Kemp residence at 722 Fifth Avenue for a term of years.

⁂

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet arrived in New York yesterday, en route for the Hot Springs of Virginia, where they will stay a fortnight. Lady Michael Herbert has joined her husband in Washington. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is due in town this week, may also go to the Hot Springs for a short season.

⁂

Miss Augusta Jay Robinson is at the Cambridge. She has been joined by her sister, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston. The wedding of Miss Robinson and Lieut. Chetwynd will take place in this city in January.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson are in town for the season. Others who have come from Newport and various resorts during the past few days are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands and the Misses Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer Worden, who are at the Cambridge.

⁂

Among those who arrived on the Saxonia yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. George Hague, C. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Henry Bacon and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohlen.

⁂

Mrs. Ogilvie Haig is booked to sail to-day for England. She has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Astor, and this week went to Rhinebeck to pass a day with her brother and his wife, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

⁂

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are on the Continent after a short visit to London. They will not return to New York until after the holidays, when the wedding of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson will take place from the residence of Mrs. Neilson, in January. The date has not been settled.

⁂

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse brought a large number of well-known persons. Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston was one of these. She was present at the coronation by express invitation of King Edward. She was the mistress of the White House during the time that the King, as Prince of Wales, visited this country, as the niece of President Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong also were on the Kaiser Wilhelm. They have been abroad the entire Summer, and had closed their Newport house. They have been busy collecting some rare furniture and antiques for their town house.

⁂

On the Kaiser Wilhelm also was Arthur Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin. Mr. Iselin sailed in September in the same ship with the Duchess of Marlborough. He was asked to be her guest at Blenheim, and was there with the Duke and Duchess for their first large shooting party in the latter part of September.

⁂

Others on the Kaiser Wilhelm were Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Collier, who go to Tuxedo; W. H. Davidge, Miss Frances Davidge, Mrs. Augustus Eddy, Mrs. William H. Inman, Mrs. E. J. King, Mrs. George Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, W. B. T. Keyser of Baltimore, Samuel Newhouse, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyttelton Savage, Leopold Speyer, Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, Hamilton Wright, and Mrs. Arthur Wellman.

⁂

Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Charles Morgan, and Harvey Carter returned on the Finland.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt have sent out invitations for a dinner, to be given on Wednesday, Nov. 12, in honor of Miss May Gardner Hobson, a débutante of the season, and a daughter of Mrs. R. Penn Smith.

⁂

Gen. E. De V. Morrell will exhibit his stud of steeplechasers at the November races at the Pimlico race course, Baltimore.

⁂

Miss Anna Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, and Dr. W. Duff Bullard, will be married to-day at 3:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church. The maid of honor will be Miss May Riker, a cousin, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Llewellyn S. Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons; Miss Susie Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine; Miss Edith Ransom, and Miss Helen F. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson. Frederick L. Bullard will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Dr. James Raynor Whiting, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Herbert L. Riker, brother of the bride, and Samuel T. Gilford. Miss Riker will be given away by her brother, Henry I. Riker.

⁂

Mrs. Edmund Plowden Jenkins is to give a large tea at the Baltimore Country Club on Saturday, Dec. 8, for her débutante daughter, Miss Martha Lee Jenkins.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, daughter of Edmund S. Bailey, and James Murphy Converse, will be celebrated on Saturday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, 118 West Seventy-fourth Street. Miss Florence Bailey will be her sister's maid of honor, and Capt. E. Ormonde Power will be the best man. Miss Bailey is a sister of Dr. Theodorus Bailey, whose marriage to Miss Alice Foos will take place on Saturday.

An Engagement Announcement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Florine Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Allen, to Alfred J. Lyons.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard have given up their lease of the David H. King cottage, White Hall, and will spend next Summer in Europe. They will remain in New York for a short period, and then go to the Virginia Hot Springs before sailing.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan closed her villa Seaview to-day for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, who were to have left to-day for New York, postponed their departure until to-morrow.

Mrs. S. Titus Zabriskie has gone to New York for a week's visit.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer went to New York to-day.

McCURDY BALL IN MORRISTOWN

Elaborate Vaudeville and Dance in Lyceum Hall at That Place.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy gave a ball at the Lyceum Hall here to-night, at which there were about 350 guests, a number from out of town being present. A number of President McCurdy's associate officers in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York attended the ball.

The entire parquet floor of the Lyceum was floored over and carpeted for dancing. The flooring had been laid over the seats, and on a level with the stage.

The entire hall resembled a miniature fairyland, with all its lights, 4,500 in number. These were all incandescent lamps, and were red and yellow. The large chandelier in the centre of the hall was decorated in two shades of yellow, and was a mass of incandescent lamps. Across the entire ceiling there were rows of red and yellow lights. Outside the building there were about 700 incandescent lights, white. The stairs leading to the hall proper from the street were carpeted and covered by a canopy.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy, Mrs. R. H. McCurdy assisted in receiving the guests.

The vaudeville entertainment which preceded the ball included some of the best talent that could be procured in New York, and lasted almost two hours, after which the guests indulged in dancing, the music being furnished by the Hungarian Band of New York. During the vaudeville performance the guests were compelled to seat themselves in the gallery of the hall, as the seats in the parquet had been covered over for the dance floor.

Prominent among the guests present were C. S. Cutler, Patrick Earley, R. S. Valentine, and C. W. McAlpin.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S DINNER.

He Entertains at His Apartments Those Who Have Been Extending Courtesies to Him.

The Crown Prince of Siam tendered a dinner in his apartments at the Waldorf last evening to a number of the persons who have exerted themselves to make his visit to this country a pleasant one. The dinner was an elaborate affair and it was nearly midnight when the last of the guests left the apartments. The Crown Prince, in an impromptu toast, told how much he appreciated the hospitality that had been accorded him in this country, said the Americans were fine people, and that he had never visited a country in his life that he would retain more pleasant memories of than the United States. He greatly regretted, he said, to have to leave the country.

The Prince then proposed a toast to the President of the United States and followed it with a similar proposal in behalf of Mayor Low. The guests responded with toasts to the King of Siam and the host.

The Crown Prince's brother, Prince Chaksebongse, was the last of the speakers, and he created much laughter when he said that his brothers in arms in Russia, in the army of which country he is an officer, would know that he has been "getting along" when they learn of the many speeches he has made while in America. In Russia, he said, such a thing as speaking was a rarity.

The Prince and his suite will go to Boston at noon to-day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Turpin—Wainwright.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—An interesting wedding in naval circles occurred here this afternoon, when Miss Louisa Wainwright, only daughter of Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, became the wife of Lieut. Walter Stevens Turpin, United States Navy. The wedding took place at the Superintendent's new residence in the Naval Academy grounds. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain H. H. Clark of the Naval Academy, in the presence of fifty persons, including only the families and relatives of the contracting parties.

The bride was attended by Miss Pegram of Memphis, Tenn., sister of Midshipman George C. Pegram of the third class. The best man was Midshipman Richard Wainwright, Jr., brother of the bride.

The bride wore a simple gown and carried a bouquet of violets. The bridegroom and best man were attired in the navy full dress uniform. The bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held.

The bride's father, Superintendent Wainwright, commanded the little gunboat Gloucester, which rendered valuable service during the battle of Santiago. He is a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. The bridegroom is from a well-known Maryland family, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1894. He is at present stationed on the United States steamship Indiana, and was for several years assigned to duty at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md.

Murphy—Petersen.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 28.—Miss Mary Johanna Petersen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lars C. Petersen, and Harry Duncan Murphy were married in the First Presbyterian Church here to-night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lewellyn S. Fullmer. The maid of honor was Miss Elsie L. Sayre of Newark, and James S. Hughes of Jersey City was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte St Petersen, sister of the bride, and Miss Ethel Grout of Montclair. The ushers were William S. Petersen, brother of the bride; Fred O. Murphy, and Horace R. Hinman of Brooklyn, and Arthur L. Sayre of Newark.

Johnson—Corby.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Emma Frances Corby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Corby, to Roscoe Johnson took place to-night at the home of the bride, 928 Bloomfield Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elliot W. Brown, pastor of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church. The maid of honor was Miss Jane Courrier of Newark, and Herbert H. Glines of Brooklyn acted as best man. The ushers were Walter Ellwell and George Streat of Brooklyn, Ernest Sigler of Montclair, and J. Herbert Wood of Bloomfield.

Bray—Peterson.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 28.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Manuel, 110 Glenridge Avenue, Miss Nettie Christiania Peterson of Brooklyn was married to-night to Richard John Bray of Montclair. The Rev. Dr. C. F. Sandahl of Brooklyn officiated.

Spencer—Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Scott to Robert Francis Spencer, both of Montclair, was celebrated to-night at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary H. Scott, at 27 Midland Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph A. Owen.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Perot celebrated their golden wedding this afternoon by a reception from 2 to 5 at Woodbrook, their handsome country estate. The event, which was in the nature of a family reunion, was of wide-spread interest, as relatives were present from England, Canada, Nova Scotia, South America, and the West Indies, as well as from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Receiving with the venerable couple were their children, the Misses Perot, William H. Perot, Jr., and Adolphus F. Perot of Baltimore, and Mrs. James Heyward and Charles G. Perot of New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is not a dollar's worth of silver in the three, but that could not be expected, for there are three different designs of spoons, and they only cost $1 a set. They are of the little after-dinner coffee variety, with gold bowls. In one is the Brooklyn Bridge, in another Grant's Tomb, and in the third the Statue of Liberty. They cost 35 cents each, or 5 cents is saved in buying the three together.

⁂

A pink stock which has the pink put on in soft folds has the appearance of being fastened at the left side with three baroque pearls in white.

⁂

In white silk turnover collars and cuffs there is a design of cherries and green leaves embroidered in red and green.

⁂

Very pretty and smart is a white silk stock with a pointed turnover tie, brought from the back to the front in a smooth, tapering band, fastened on either side with a buttonhole to a round silk-covered button, the two stole ends tapering out and pointed. The pointed turnover of the collar and the two ends are embroidered in white.

⁂

The traveling battle, which is carried in a case of leather with a strap for the shoulders, is round, large at the top, and tapering down to the lower end.

⁂

The smartest umbrellas are not those which show the most elaborate handles. Umbrellas bearing the name of a fashionable English maker have handles in simple natural wood designs, but they are fine in quality and costly, as the best things usually are.

⁂

Bent wood, with the material flat instead of round, as the first pieces were, and with leather backs and seats to the chairs, has an entirely new appearance.

⁂

Years ago, when coral was fashionable, little coral roses were popular. They have not been seen in the recent craze for red ornaments, but now they are appearing. A little long brooch is set with a line of coral roses, and the rose-headed stickpins.

⁂

Safety pins in ornamental designs have backs set with diamonds.

⁂

Here is something new in hosiery which is really excellent. In women's silk stockings the upper parts are alternately woven, seamed, and plain, as if in a handknit stocking the upper part of the leg had been knit in stripes running around the leg, half an inch plain and half an inch seam, alternating to a little distance above the ankle. Below, the whole front of the stocking is in openwork designs down to the toe. Unless they are so snug that there is danger of tearing in putting on, silk stockings do not cling well, and they do stretch. This new method of weaving them is serviceable and pretty as well. The stockings are, of course, all of a color.

⁂

Very pretty in a black silk stocking is the inset of lace in the form of a fleur-de-lis blossom, one long stalk with leaves and the flower. This is set in over the instep, where the lace designs are usually placed.

⁂

Not only low shoes, but high, boot height, are to be found strapped across from low down on the toe to the top. These are to be seen in black shoes and bronze, and they are plain or trimmed with beads of different colors.

⁂

Charming is a fancy bodice of all-over cream lace showing a flower pattern, every flower, all over the bodice, having double petals, setting up from the lace like those of a real flower, after the fashion of the laces of the season. The bodice is simply made and has a line of blue chiffon set inside the top of the stock, with a big rosette of the chiffon at the back of the neck and another on the left side of the front of the bodice at the bust line.

⁂

For a child dressing in black there is a pretty coat of silk. It is black taffeta, the lower part of the shoulder collar, about four or five inches, being of white. That is finished around the edge with several bands of narrow black silk ribbon, and over the top of it falls a flat design of silk folds, crossed, and finishing in points showing the white through. There is a little stitched standing collar. The broad collar opens in front to give a tiny dicky effect. There are plain turnback stitched cuffs, the coat is stitched around the lower edge, and two broad stitched bands of the taffeta fall straight from the two edges of the collar more than half the length of the coat.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF MOTHERS.

Delegates of the New York State Organization Meet in the Board of Education Building.

With an invocation by the Rev. Mr. Kohler, the sixth annual meeting of the New York State Assembly of Mothers began yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the assembly room of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The meeting will extend over three days.

There was an address of welcome by Mrs. Harry Hastings, President of the New York Mothers' Club, in which she spoke of the progress the Assembly was making. Mrs. David O'Meara, President of the New York State Assembly of Mothers, responded, and also read the annual report of the association.

Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, presided at the evening session and welcomed the delegates who had assembled.

Prof. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools for Manhattan, addressed the gathering, largely made up of school teachers, on the subject of "Ethics of the Teaching Profession." He advised the teachers not to allow either political or religious prejudices to interfere with their work. The teacher, he said, should adopt the high standard of the physician, not to advertise himself or herself, and maintain justice and independence.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, also made an address.

TO SAVE VALUABLE PAPERS.

Effort to Recover Old Custom House Records Sold as Waste.

Aid is asked by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which met last night in the Tribune Building, to save from being ground into paper pulp a mass of books and papers at the Custom House, among which there is reason to believe are many of great historical value. The Treasury Department recently ordered the sale of these papers as waste, and they were disposed of to a South Street dealer in paper stock at one cent and one mill a pound.

The meeting also received a report that residents of Fort Lee, N. J., last week organized to further the project for a Revolutionary monument at that place. Another report was that in building the house of C. K. G. Billings, on Fort Washington Drive, one of the best preserved earthworks of Fort Tryon was demolished.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

CROWDS are attending the formal opening of the new and enlarged Departments of Women's Muslin Underwear, Wrappers, Tea Gowns, Lounging Robes, Petticoats and Infants' Wear on the Second Floor. Many extraordinary bargains.

"The Store of the People."

MORE THAN EVER, now that the holiday season is rapidly approaching, is the fact emphasized that The Big Store is "The Store of the People." Vast crowds daily throng this store.

Its great popularity, its tremendous busy-ness, its world-wide celebrity, are logically the result of a policy it pursues with unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic energy.

The Big Store practices no class distinctions. It aims not to cater exclusively to any particular clientele. It is first and always a store which finds ardent support among those who constitute what is broadly termed the masses. And yet many of the very best people of Greater New York and nearby patronize it unstintingly.

The stocks of this store are not circumscribed in any sense. In the 75 separate and completely equipped stores under this vast roof are the most expensive as well as inexpensive lines of goods. Quality is always of paramount importance. Stocks are incessantly representative of the best. It matters not what is purchased here, for the store motto, "Better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money than elsewhere," applies with equal propriety and fervor.

Another point: This store does not claim at all times to sell goods below cost, as some houses that claim to be reputable concerns do. That is a ruinous policy, is grossly exaggerative and finds few believers.

The splendid receptions accorded the formal openings of the New Art Piano Store, the Furniture Store, the Oriental Store, the Picture Gallery and the allied departments relating to Women's Street and House Wear, amply evidence the new management's determined policy to make this more than ever New York's leading retail store. It is that already in size and remains so; and it shall be true of it in every other laudable attribute.

No day is ever dull at this store. Every day supplies its own novelties—its own strikingly attractive features.

PIANO AND SONG RECITAL

In the Auditorium of the New Art

PIANO STORE,

Fifth Floor,

This Afternoon at 2:30.

ARTISTS:

Miss Maria De Haas Noble, Soprano.
Miss Anne Wright Comstock, Alto.
Mr. Arthur Morton, Baritone.
Miss Doris Ward, at the Piano.

1. La Campanella.....Paganini-Liszt
With the aid of the Player.
2. Aria from Le Cid.....Massenet
Miss Noble.
3. Just for To-day.....Herbert
Mr. Morton.
4. Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt..
.....Tschaikowsky
Miss Comstock.
5. Autumn Song.....Mendelssohn
Miss Noble—Miss Comstock.
6. The Great Beyond....Harrington-Mann
Mr. Morton.
7. (a) Nocturne, Op. 17.....Brassin
(b) Æolian Murmurings.....Bartlett
With the aid of the Player.
8. When Celia Sings.....Moir
Miss Noble.
9. Matinata .....Tosti
Mr. Morton.
10. (a) A Summer Wooing.....Lynes
(b) Sweetheart .....
Miss Comstock.
11. Selections from the Opera "Carmen".....Bizet
With the aid of the Player.
12. Nearest and Dearest.....Caracciolo
Miss Noble—Miss Comstock.

Oriental Decorations.

The Big Sale in Its Second Week.

NEVER did a sale of this kind flourish so enthusiastically. From its very inception crowds have eagerly attended the sale. The volume of business transacted last week exceeded in every point the largest sale of Oriental goods this city has known.

Inducements Are Greater Than Ever Now.

PRICES ARE LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST WEEK. Some lines are beginning to dwindle, and to hurry them out completely we have reduced prices in a manner that leaves no doubt as to the extraordinary character of the occasion.

IN ADDITION TO DRAPERIES AND EMBROIDERIES the Sale includes

Table Covers, Couch Covers, Jardinieres, Lanterns, Vases, Portieres, Plaques, Stools, Tabourettes, Tables, Smoking Sets, Pillow Tops, Trays, Chairs, Tea Sets, Flower Stands.

5.90 for ANTIQUE HAZARA PHULKARIES. Hundreds of magnificent antique pieces 4x9 ft. An almost solid mass of silk embroidery in the wonderful gorgeousness of true Oriental colorings. Not a piece should sell for less than $20.00.

69c for JEYPORE KNOTTED CHUNDRIES, made in Rajputana. Excellent for either curtains or festooning.

98c for DECORATIVE HEADS, about a dozen of true Oriental types, in correct costume, richly tinted; these are not to be confounded with the cheap plaster and papier-mache kind, but are a highly artistic decoration, containing the good points of both in a special compo finish.

1.95 for BROWN DELHI GAGRAS, glass inlaid and silk embroidered, used largely as a cozy corner background.

19c for FANS FROM SAWANTWADE, Southern India, of the fragrant Khus Khus root. We have sold the same for 59c, heretofore.

1.95 for HANGING JEWELLED LAMPS, richly embossed; choice of brass or oxidized finish; the $5.00 grade.

59c for CUTCH PILLOW TOPS, 24 inches square, with richly embroidered borders on red, blue, green and tan grounds.

98c for MORADABAD SMOKING SETS, made of heavy brass, hand carved, richly inlaid with beautiful colors. The set comprises 1 tray of unique design, 1 cigar holder, 1 ash receiver and one cigarette holder.

5.50 for CUTCH CURTAINS from the Maharatt of India, 6x10 ft., with elaborate silk embroidered borders, on red, blue, green and tan grounds. A magnificent curtain or drapery.

4.85 for AMRITSAR BAGDAD LUDHIANAS, elaborately silk embroidered in the Bagdad stripe effect. Size, 50 in. by 3 yds. Excellent for couch covers, curtains or draperies.

59c for FARRUKABAD PRINTED CURTAINS. Quaint, crude designs and colorings, suitable for dadoes or curtains; the kind usually sold at $1.75.

1.65 for BLUE DELHI GAGRAS. The standard garment of the women of the North of India. Richly hand embroidered in silk and inlaid with glass. A rich and very effective drapery; $5.00 is the usual price.

3.45 for REAL JAMAWARS. The original shawls hand woven by the natives of Upper India and Cashmere. A heavy fabric in handsome Oriental designs and colors.

(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Furniture Offers Extraordinary.

THE savings average a third; often they are much more. The list prepared for to-day is one of remarkable attractiveness because it embraces so much that is needed now.

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

BRASS BEDSTEAD, continuous posts, scroll shape top rail, scroll filling, can be had to order in all sizes; regular price $58.00; special, 45.00

BOX SPRINGS.

UPHOLSTERED BOX SPRING for metal bedsteads, made with the best steel springs, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $9.00; special, 6.75

HAIR MATTRESSES.

HAIR MATTRESS; S. A. hair, gr or black, one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $20.00; special, 14.50

PARLOR SUITES.

PARLOR SUITE; 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; scroll shaped backs; carved, shaped arms; French legs; covered in damask or embossed velour; regular price $75.00; special, 59.00

VELOUR COUCHES.

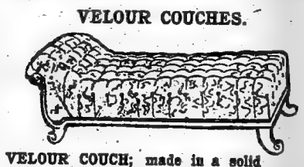

VELOUR COUCH; made in a solid oak frame; upholstered with moss and hair; made with a fine steel construction; tufted with patent buttons; covered in velour, assorted colors; regular price $18.50; special, 13.50

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS.

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, to match exactly in style and quality; regular price $88.50, special, 66.50

MAHOGANY DRESSERS.

MAHOGANY DRESSER; full swelled front and ends, carved pillars, claw feet; French plate mirror; regular price $105.75, special, 79.50

SIDEBOARDS.

SIDEBOARD, quartered oak, golden finish, swelled front, claw feet, carved top and pillars, oblong shape French plate mirror; regular price, $45.00; special, 35.00

DINING CHAIRS.

DINING CHAIR, fine solid oak, golden finish, box seat, caned; regular price, $3.00; special, 2.00

ARM CHAIR to match; regular price, $5.00; special, 4.00

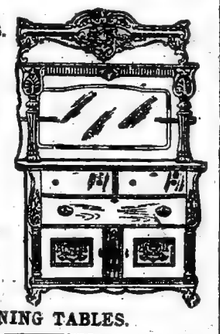

DINING TABLES.

DINING TABLE, fine quartered oak, golden finish, pedestal base, carved heads and claw feet, 8 ft. extension; regular price, $25.00, 19.50

MORRIS CHAIRS.

MORRIS CHAIR; a fine and substantial chair in solid oak; denim cushion; special, 4.50

ROCKERS.

ROCKERS; mahogany finish; carved back; wood seat; shaped arms; finely finished; regular price $5.00; special, 3.75

ROCKERS; mahogany finish; shaped arms; panels on back, supported with turned spindles; wood seat; polished finish; regular price $4.00; special, 2.75

ROCKERS, rattan or wicker; fancy rattan back; rolled arms; cane seat regular price $4.00; special, 2.50

(Fifth Floor.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CREDITOR OR STOCKHOLDER?

The question whether Gov. ODELL's relation to the grocery firm of J. W. MATTHEWS & Co. is that of a creditor or that of a stockholder may be determined by a very simple business test. Mr. HILL charged that Gov. ODELL was a stockholder in this grocery firm, from which it was shown that during Gov. ODELL's term of office supplies have been purchased for State institutions, and presented in proof of the charge a waiver of notice of a meeting of the corporation signed by Mr. ODELL as stockholder. The Governor admits that he has stock of the concern, but declares that he holds it as security for a loan made to the company at the request of his friend, Mr. MATTHEWS. Now comes Mr. MATTHEWS with an affidavit setting forth that his corporation, with a capital stock of $200,000, needing money to increase its business, resolved to issue 6 per cent. preferred stock to the amount of $100,000. "I was unable to dispose of this stock," says Mr. MATTHEWS in his affidavit, "and talked with Gov. ODELL concerning it, and at his suggestion accepted a loan from him to the amount of $50,000, and had issued directly to him $50,000 of the preferred stock of such corporation. This transaction was between Gov. ODELL and myself, and not between him and the company." Mr. MATTHEWS further says that he "is the owner of the pledged stock held by Gov. ODELL in his name to the amount of $50,000, subject to the loan as before described."

Let us suppose that the firm of J. W. MATTHEWS & Co. found that it was losing money, that its capital was impaired, and that it owed more than it could pay. Let us further suppose that the stockholders deemed it advisable to reorganize the business through the appointment of a receiver. Creditors would then be requested to present their claims duly assigned. Mr. ODELL says he is a creditor of the company to the extent of $50,000. He would ask that his claim for that amount be filed. Naturally he would be asked to assign his note or other evidence of the indebtedness. He would offer his 500 shares of preferred stock. Of course, no reorganization committee or receiver would for a moment consider his request to be treated as a creditor. He would be told to take away his stock, and take his chances with the other stockholders, among whom the assets of the concern, after all debts had been paid, would be distributed. He might get nothing at all.

It is not the general impression that Gov. ODELL is a man of such fortune that he can afford to be wholly indifferent and careless about his "loans." For certainly the $50,000 which he advanced to this firm could be treated in any settlement of its affairs only as a capital stock liability, not as a secured indebtedness to him.

Let us suppose, on the other hand, that the firm of J. W. MATTHEWS & Co. has been very prosperous since the date of this transaction. Its business, let us say, is worth a million dollars over and above all liabilities. Its shares of stock would then be worth something like 300. This being the case, Mr. MATTHEWS comes to his friend Gov. ODELL with a certified check for $50,000, plus accrued interest, and tenders it in payment of the "loan," expecting to get back the 500 shares of stock, of which he says he is the "owner." But the stock is now worth $150,000. Gov. ODELL would be really something more or less than human if he consented to forego his profit of 200 per cent. So it would appear that Mr. MATTHEWS has been very careless in issuing directly to the lender shares of stock now described as "collateral," but of which the lender's control is manifestly absolute.

No business man, no financier, no lawyer, in any controversy arising outside of politics, no court of law in an action brought before it, on the statement of facts made by Gov. ODELL and Mr. MATTHEWS, would regard the Governor in any other light than as a stockholder in the firm of J. W. MATTHEWS & Co. For the establishment of his status as creditor there is needed some collateral evidence—a note, for instance.

It would have been very much better for Gov. ODELL had he said when the transaction was brought to light that it was perfectly true that he was a stockholder in the firm. Public opinion would readily have acquitted him of any corrupt intent in retaining his interest after taking office. The profits of the firm through State business appear to be inconsiderable. The Governor's standing in the community would not have been injured by the exposure. It is the lame explanations that hurt.

RECOGNITION—IN NAME AND IN FACT.

An amusing little comedy was enacted at the meeting of the Arbitration Commission on Monday. President BAER of the Reading Railroad Company objected to the presence of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL if he was there as a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, but had no objection to offer to Mr. MITCHELL's appearance if he came as a representative of the anthracite coal miners generally. Without asking any awkward questions as to the capacity in which Mr. BAER was himself present, Mr. MITCHELL replied that as he was there by invitation his status did not seem to be open to discussion by a gentleman present under the same conditions. However, he had no objection to saying that he was there as a representative of the anthracite miners, who had authorized him to speak and act for them, and carefully refrained from wounding Mr. BAER's tender sensibilities by not mentioning the United Mine Workers in any way.

This attitude on the part of Mr. BAER may be very impressive, but it will strike the average citizen as a trifle undignified. In view of the fact that the proposition of the operators to arbitrate had to be taken to a convention of the United Mine Workers for ratification, that body became a party to it, and whether formally recognized or as formally ignored, its power in the anthracite trade has been very clearly shown, and it is much more useful as an ally than safe as an enemy. Mr. MITCHELL gained what honors were to be had from the discussion. It makes practically very little difference to him, so long as he is de facto representative of the union, whether for the purposes of this investigation he is its representative de jure or not.

It would be much better for both parties to this unhappy contention to work harmoniously to the end in view—an adjustment of questions in dispute on fair and just grounds. They have tried fighting it out, and both sides have suffered heavily to no good purpose. Now let them try agreement. The more ostentatious the refusal to recognize the union, the greater the probability that the union will find reason to challenge so much of the arbitration as does not suit its plans and purposes. It is extremely desirable that its officers and members should consider themselves legally and morally bound by the decisions of the board on every point covered by such decisions. How this can be if the organization is so effectually excluded from any part in the discussion as to feel itself outside of all agreements there reached is not clear. Obviously, the purpose expressed in the action of Mr. BAER to put it on record that the United Mine Workers are not represented or recognized may be carried too far. If that body, when asked by President MITCHELL to accept and confirm the decisions of that board, should refuse to do so on the ground that it had nothing whatever to do with that board, the results would be disastrous for all in interest.

However this may be, the outcome of the arbitration is of vastly more consequence to the operators than to the miners. If through any action of their representatives its object is defeated, very serious things may happen. If they can not or will not mine coal their properties will surely be taken from them under one pretext or another and by one or another method. The miner, on the other hand, if dissatisfied with the award or disinclined to recognize it, can and will go into some other occupation, and suffer very little loss or disadvantage from the change. Consequently, whether recognized or not, the miner and his organization are factors to be reckoned with, and at this stage an objection to MITCHELL as representing the union of which he is President, and who still has the power to make the arbitration of no effect, is suggestive of a waste of time which might be much more profitably employed, and of an effort to arouse angry passions which seemed to have subsided in the era of good feeling which followed the decision of the Wilkesbarre convention to accept arbitration on the plan prescribed by the operators.

SENATOR HOAR'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Senator HOAR of Massachusetts is a statesman, "lined," as our French friends have it, with a fanatic, and a not too thin interlining of the demagogue. His admirers rely rather too much, and possibly so does he, on the statesman and the fanatic to excuse the demagogue. We are not inclined to underestimate the value of his services to his country, but he should be ashamed to use the influence they have won for him to try to mislead the public mind and to give authority to the false witness which he constantly bears against his neighbor in politics.

In his speech on Monday evening in Boston the Senator indulged in the following amazing and impudent passage:

> The Democratic Party during all its history has been the creator of grievances, never the redresser of them. Has it cured a political evil in State or Nation for sixty years? It has caused a good many. It has threatened us with a good many: slavery and rebellion, and nullification and secession, and civil war, and hard times, and discontent, and fiat money, and debased currency, and the free coinage of silver, and free trade, and Socialism and violence, and fraud at elections.

And he added an allusion to the "hard times which President CLEVELAND had brought on." We venture to say that this passage is a deliberate attempt on the part of the venerable partisan to convey a false impression of fact by the suppression of the truth, by a perversion of it, and by the assertion of that which is not so. Senator HOAR knows as a matter of personal knowledge, for he was in the Senate at the time, that all the legislation which resulted in "fiat money and debased currency" and practical "free coinage of silver" was made possible by Republican votes; that the law for irredeemable Government notes was purely a Republican measure; that the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act was sustained by the Supreme Court only after the majority, which had condemned it, had been reversed by a new appointment by a Republican President; that it was a Republican Secretary of the Treasury who without authority of law reissued the notes that had been redeemed, and, finally, that it was the Republican Congress which passed the calamitous Sherman Silver Purchase act, because, according to the testimony of Mr. SHERMAN himself, it was not certain that a Republican President would veto a flat free-coinage bill.

As to "the hard times which President CLEVELAND brought on," Senator HOAR knows that the first Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND was a period of great prosperity, that at its close the National Treasury was full and our credit of the highest. In four years the Republicans emptied the Treasury, so that trust funds had to be perverted to the payment of current expenses, passed the Sherman law, which made repudiation of gold payments inevitable, and brought on the panic of 1893. Against the hastening ills to which the land was thus made a prey the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND fought with the greatest courage, resolution, and fidelity. It had precious little help from the Republicans inside or outside of Congress, and it has ever since been steadily maligned, misrepresented, and, in plain English, lied about by Republican papers and orators. In this disreputable campaign of slander Senator HOAR should have too much manliness and self-respect to join.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE THROWN AWAY.

It is now the impression in the best-informed quarters—and this is true of Republicans as well as Democrats—that the election in this State next week will be close. If that is the case a few thousand votes might easily assure the election of Judge GRAY to the Court of Appeals.

The fifteen or twenty thousand lawyers in the State ought to see to it that this chance is not neglected. They know better than their fellow-citizens what would be the importance of Judge GRAY's election. They know the very high character of his qualifications and his services. This value is greatly enhanced by his experience, and would be still greater in the term for which he is nominated. They know, too, the extreme importance of continuity in judicial action, and of absolute independence of politics in the selection of Judges, especially for the court of last resort. They can understand the humiliation and the mischief of treating nominations to this bench as matters of party patronage. And it rests with them to determine the course of the voters who rely, and have to rely, so largely in these questions upon their responsible guidance. It seems to us that here is presented to the bar of the State a duty that they should perform without any reference to partisan predilection.

The Bar Association of this city has spoken plainly and decisively on the subject. It represents the very best and most intelligent opinion of the bar of the city, and we have no doubt that it expresses also the best opinion of the bar of the State. It remains for the members of that bar to act on this opinion. If they do so with energy, dignity, and fidelity to their duty as "officers of the court," and guardians of the highest standards in their profession, Judge GRAY can be kept in the place he has so honorably filled.

OUR MINISTER TO ROUMANIA.

The new Minister to Greece may not find all of his duties as agreeable as that of representing his country at the Court in Athens. Part of those duties consists of attending in Bucharest to the affairs of the United States with respect to Roumania; since Mr. HAY dispatched his famous letter about Jewish immigrants hither from Roumania we are not exactly cherished in that part of the world with a warm attachment. Whether our Minister will be made to feel the resentment of the Roumanian Government remains to be seen; there can be little doubt that the barb rankles, and as the Roumanians are not people to conceal their sentiments we shall hear from them in time.

Roumania has been practicing a systematic freezing-out process on the Jews and regards this as a matter which concerns no other nation. At bottom the motive is economical, though the economy may be really false and wasteful. In the main it is the same motive which animates Russia in her treatment of the Jews, for Russia also oppresses them with unfair rules and regulations, gives them plainly to understand they are not wanted, and tries to prevent those Hebrews from coming back who have made their way in other countries and naturally long to revisit their old home, their relatives, and friends. It is the cleverness of the Jews, their sobriety, industry, and mental acuteness which make them unwelcome in Russia, and the same thing is true in Roumania. The Roumanian peasants are as sheep for the shearing, and when human sheep stand about baaing to be sheared it is more than human to expect that the shepherd will stay his hand.

But there is another peculiarity about the Roumanians that incites them to discriminate against the Jews. They are still very mediaeval, very romantic; especially are the upper classes full of the spirit of caste. No Jew can enlist in the army. Formerly there were Jews among the privates, and in rare instances these were advanced to non-commissioned officers; but even that is no longer the case. Contempt of traders and the mercantile classes generally is rife in the army and among educated people. This has now reached such a pitch that even the schools are closed against Jewish children. Thus the unworthy conduct of Russia is imitated by Roumania with additional energy, owing to the national character of the people—which again is the result of conditions dating back for centuries. The Government itself is in an awkward dilemma, because there is no sort of doubt that the anti-Semitic feeling is general in all classes, something that can hardly be said of Russia.

The complication which Mr. JOHN B. JACKSON, our new Minister to Greece and Roumania, will find on his arrival at Bucharest is further entangled by the fact that so singular and novel a departure from precedent as the letter from Mr. HAY is a ricochetting shot that hits in many places. If the United States has winged Roumania, are not Austria and Russia in the line of fire, too? These are the countries which guarantee Roumania's existence, especially Russia, which seems, geographically considered, destined to absorb her sooner or later. Of course, Roumania can cry "tu quoque" and cite the Philippines and our treatment of the Indians and negroes; but that is immaterial; nations laugh at logic or consistency. The raw point is that we have done what England and France have refused to do, interfered in Roumania's private affairs. It establishes a precedent that European nations cannot fail to observe with dislike and suspicion.

MR. HARRISON'S CANVASS.

Mr. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, who has been nominated by the Democrats in the Thirteenth Congressional District in this city, is a candidate for whom any Democrat may vote with pleasure and satisfaction, and whom every Republican who is weary of the tariff policy of his party may support without misgiving.

The Thirteenth District lies for the most part between Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue, Ninth Street and Ninety-third Street; a few election districts outside these boundaries are included. Mr. JAMES W. PERRY is the Republican candidate. The district is close—the Republicans expect to elect Mr. PERRY. The defeat of Mr. HARRISON in this Democratic city would be a misfortune either from the public or the party point of view. He is precisely the type of man all the political moralists, all the exhorters, all the preachers unceasingly urge upon the party managers at nomination time. Young, educated, with an honorable ambition which his abilities amply justify, Mr. HARRISON, if he should now be sent to Congress, would be kept there indefinitely if his constituents were wise. It might safely be predicted that he would have a distinguished career.

Mr. HARRISON is a lawyer, a graduate of Yale and the New York Law School, where after graduation he was appointed lecturer. He studied law in the office of EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN. He is now a member of the law firm of HARRISON, SEASONGOOD & EDWARDS. Mr. CARLYLE, Mr. FAIRCHILD, Mr. HEWITT, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, Mr. HENRY F. DIMOCK, and Mr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES are among the Democrats who commend to the voters of the Thirteenth District the candidacy of Mr. HARRISON.

He is making an active, intelligent canvass. He is a tariff reformer by conviction, and discusses that issue ably in his speeches in the district. The Thirteenth District should be carried for Mr. HARRISON.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There was difficulty, of course, in finding reason or even excuse for criticising the recent harsh characterization by the Archbishop of Canterbury of England's part in the Chinese opium trade, but The London Globe managed to do it. "We cannot," it says, "help thinking it regrettable that the Archbishop should have committed himself to so violent a denunciation of the opium trade," and then, balancing nicely between respect for the Church and wholesale devotion to commercial interests, it suavely adds: "Doubtless his Grace spoke as a private citizen, and not as Primate of the Church, but his words will be quoted far and wide by fanatics, who will no more realize this than they do the fact that to suppress the trade would inflict great suffering upon our Indian fellow-subjects, without diminishing at all the amount of opium consumed in China." Considering what a ludicrous mix-up of bad logic and bad morals that is, it's really remarkable how well it sounds when rapidly read, and it certainly must be counted among the most brilliant of The Globe's triumphs. The cool assumption that the Archbishop holds, or at least would express, as Primate and as a private citizen different opinions as to the propriety of forcing a deadly poison on a protesting but helpless nation is so audacious as to be distinctly amusing, while the frank presentation of the criminal's argument that, if a cruel wrong is going to be committed anyway, there is no harm in getting a share of the profits, simply fills one with amazement. The success with which The London Globe constantly illustrates all those qualities and peculiarities of the British nature that account for the Briton's unpopularity with his neighbors, and its failure ever to display one of the qualities and peculiarities that cause him to be respected and feared, set The Globe in a class by itself apart from any other English newspaper, and no doubt account for its otherwise inexplicable survival. It is a great thing, in journalism as elsewhere, to be distinctive. While lacking all ordinary claims to interest, The Globe is still interesting, for with every issue it supplies at least one good excuse for angry emotion. And such excuses add spice and variety to life.

—While the Connecticut branch of the American Federation of Labor was in annual convention at Meriden the other day one JOHN E. JONES of Danbury introduced, and the other delegates unanimously adopted, a series of resolutions, some of which are well calculated to startle the ordinary citizen. One paragraph that appeals especially to the imagination is headed "The Unemployed," and reads as follows:

> Work to be provided for the unemployed. The State and the municipalities to undertake whatever sort of industry shall be necessary or proper for this purpose.

That, in itself, is a sufficiently large order, but what is it beside the next paragraph, devoted to "strikes and lockouts," and reading thus:

> The resources of the public Treasury to be available for the assistance of striking or locked out workingmen struggling for a better share of the produce of their labor.

If that beautiful scheme were to be enacted into law, the lot of the striker—who would, of course, himself determine what he was striking for—would become, indeed, a happy one, and work would go quite out of fashion—so long as "the resources of the public Treasury" remained unexhausted. In the same precious document an eight-hour day was demanded for all wage-earners, and, that no folly might be omitted, the now familiar denunciation of the National Guard was added. And the resolutions were adopted unanimously! Such are the difficulties against which labor leaders of the new school have to contend in their struggle for public confidence, and it is no wonder that their progress, though sure, is discouragingly slow.

—Why do newspapers so often publish stories that are in effect, if not explicitly, announcements that somebody has solved the problem of perpetual motion—has made a machine, that is, that will run itself without the aid of power from the outside? The Electrical Review attacks this difficult question, and hesitates between two answers. "Either," it says, "the paper which publishes at length such stories as facts knows no better, or it willfully lends countenance to these absurdities, to call them by no harsher name," and "out of charity," it adds, "one is inclined to accept the first alternative." This is hasty, and we think inaccurate. Certainly the papers in this country that do not know as much about the absurdity of "perpetual motion" as even the scientific journals are very few, and still fewer are those willing intentionally to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of their intelligent readers. Perhaps a more careful reading of the stories in question would show that by far the greater part of them simply describe the jumble of wheels and levers some "crank" has put together, and then tell with more or less sympathy the claims made in its behalf by the enthusiastic "inventor." Such men are usually interesting, in their way and for a few minutes, and the products of interviews with them have a certain value, regardless of the obvious mistakes they contain. And if the mistakes are obvious, it would be a waste of time to point them out—besides detracting from the artistic merit of the story. This theory does not account for all of the bad science that appears in the newspapers, but it is well always to remember that when a man says something the statement, duly credited to the man, is news, whether the statement is true or false. So a rumor, as such, is news, and its contradiction next day does not, as so many people think they think, prove that "the newspapers are always wrong."

—It really looks as if our wards the Moros weren't going to be content with anything short of extermination. An unbroken series of defeats does not distract their attention from the one little massacre they were able to accomplish by a sudden and unexpected attack, and they continue to fortify themselves in forts they cannot defend for a moment, they refuse to accept peace on any terms, and they make a lot of trouble and expense out of what appears to be mere love of excitement. For the Moros have no known grievances against the Americans. No attempts have been made to change their customs or to decrease their liberties, and the consideration shown them in these respects was so great as to excite the criticism even of the anti-imperialists. It is a pity that so strenuous a race cannot use the large stock of intelligence with which they have been credited, and make the best of a situation they certainly cannot change. There is something of a mystery in their present misbehavior, for they began well enough, and for a considerable period made no trouble for the few Americans sent among them. This hints at lack of tact somewhere, and the hint might be worth following up.

METHODISTS AND ALCOHOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Methodists and Alcohol" of Oct. 23 does not state the question fairly. The Methodist ministers do not doubt the conclusions of Prof. Atwater because they are anti-Methodistic, but rather because they are contrary to honest conclusion deducted from Prof. Atwater's own experiments.

Methodist ministers and Methodist laymen and laywomen stoutly protest against the retention in a Methodist university of a professor who certifies on one page of a report his own experiments that "the potential energy of the alcohol was transformed into kinetic energy in the body as completely as that of the other nutriments," while on the next page he certifies "that a part of the potential energy of the alcohol was transformed into kinetic energy of muscular work these experiments do not prove."

Methodists both clerical and lay demand the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. What they condemn in Prof. Atwater is that in his conclusions from his own experiments they find eleven or more positive statements that alcohol is a good food and seventeen or more statements that alcohol is not a good food. Wherever the use of alcohol was condemned by his own experiments he endeavors to minimize or cover the fact by saying: "the differences are, however, mainly within the range of experimental error" or "the difference in favor of the ordinary [food] was very small indeed, hardly enough to be of practical consequence."

It is only fair to the many readers of THE TIMES that they should be informed of the fact that the papers read before the Methodist preachers' meeting Oct. 20 were set for a previous date and their delivery adjourned for a sufficient length of time to enable Prof. Atwater to be present and answer for himself, but a courteous invitation to do so was declined by him.

EDWIN A. HARTSHORN.
New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

AURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interview with me "upon the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary," reported in this morning's issue of THE TIMES, I find that I am quoted as using the following words: "Some of the Directors have felt that if the throat department was to be continued, it should be established upon the same degree of skill in treatment as the other departments."

The statement made by me to your reporter was verbal, and it is very fairly reported. At the same time, either from lack of full explanation on my part, or because your reporter did not embrace my full meaning, I have unconsciously cast a serious reflection upon the medical staff of the aural department by the use of the foregoing expression without further explanation. I had no intention, nor did I mean in any way, to cast the slightest reflection upon the medical staff of the aural department of this institution. These gentlemen have served faithfully for years; they are men of known ability and excellent rank in their profession, and have the confidence and esteem of all the Directors.

The meaning I intended to convey (and I should have said it) was, that the existing vacancies in the staff, and the enlargement of the same in numbers, which was asked for in order to increase its ability to take care of patients, must be filled with men of ability, as is now the case in all the departments; and, in the pursuance of this policy, the number of applicants necessarily largely increases, and the institution becomes taxed beyond its power to accomodate and maintain them. I regret, therefore, that the statement should have appeared without this explanation, and regard the fault as my own.

Will you kindly, in justice to the gentlemen concerned, and as an "amende honorable" on my part, publish this explanation, and oblige,

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.
New York, Oct. 28, 1902.

JUDGE GRAY'S QUALIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The strong editorial articles in THE TIMES of October 23 and 24 on the question of the retention of John Clinton Gray in the Court of Appeals are meeting with gratifying responses here in the City of Rochester. These articles have been widely read by thinking people in this city, and their reasoning has brought those who have the interest of the public service at heart irresistibly to the conclusion that what you say is right. That part of your discussion of this principle of retaining a worthy Judge in office in which you refer to the supplanting of Judge Gray by another as "imprudent, wasteful, unintelligent, when a Judge of the Court of Appeals with the eminent qualifications [of Judge Gray] can be had, to take another, no matter what his present claims may be," is especially strong and unanswerable.

No one but the knave or the muddle head would ever urge as a serious argument that the head of a business house should be removed from his position upon no ground whatever. Yet that is just the position of the Republican Party in the attempt to oust Judge Gray. The Republican Party can bring forward no reason whatever that would appeal to any man except the most unreasonable and hide-bound partisan for the retirement of Judge Gray in the fullness of his powers. Now is just the time when the services of Judge Gray should be of the greatest value to the people of this State. In his fifty-ninth year, with about twelve years more of service before him, if he were re-elected, Judge Gray could give the cases that come before him the benefit of his ripe experience and his mature judgment. Moreover, the Court of Appeals should be composed of men of broad learning, rare qualities of mind and heart, superb courage, and true nobility of character. The Judges of our highest court should not only be deeply learned in the law, but they should be familiar with the history of the law; they should know how the doctrines which they declare to be the law originated and the reasons why a particular rule of law was established; they should be familiar with the various systems of law; they should be able to recognize at once a rule of law drawn from the Code of Justinian as well as a rule of law established by the authority of Bracton, Coke, or Lord Chief Justice Holt; in short, the Judges of the highest court of any State should be jurists in the true sense of the word as defined by Holland, those skilled "in the formal science of positive law."

In order that a Judge may be something more than a mere secretary who writes his opinions by patching citations together from the opinions of others, and who thereby fails to recognize that the law grows as well as other departments of human activity, a Judge's learning must comprehend more subjects than the law alone. In order that he may be broad-minded his learning must be rich and comprehensive.

John Clinton Gray, in the opinion of those who have watched his faithful career upon the Court of Appeals, is in the true sense of the word a jurist. A careful study of the opinions of Judge Gray shows not only painstaking scholarship and accuracy of expression, but especially a progressiveness of mind which in a Judge is a most admirable quality. The progressiveness of Judge Gray's mind can be in no way better illustrated than by reference to a recent and widely discussed case in the Court of Appeals in which case he vehemently protested against the doctrine laid down by the court that a person's likeness may be used on boxes, placards, show bills, and elsewhere ad libitum in spite of the strenuous objection of the person whose likeness is so used.

Lawyers in Rochester who have a conscience and who are not afraid to speak the truth that is in them most heartily favor the re-election of Judge Gray. They point to his long record of laborious and devoted service to maintain the high standard of the Court of Appeals, they honor him for his dignified position in the present campaign in declining to make any canvass whatever in advocacy of his own cause, because his own sense of what is true and noble forbids him making his judicial office a means of vote getting. But above all they honor Judge Gray for his ingenuous character and his high ideals.

Let the voters of the City of New York present a bold front against the utterly unjustifiable attempt to deprive them and the Court of Appeals of a man possessing all the qualities which go to make up an eminent Judge, and they will thereby render an inestimable service to the people of this State and they will vindicate the principle of non-partisanship in the judicial office so strongly that this principle shall not thereafter be easily set aside.

It will be a calamity to the public service of the State of New York if so noble and so worthy a Judge as John Clinton Gray of New York City shall not be retained in the Court of Appeals.

RAYMOND H. ARNOT.
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1902.

Horizontal Zanzibar Bananas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Clearly, either Mr. Vizetelly or Mr. Crowell is afflicted with astigmatism. Bananas in Bermuda cannot grow both up and down. I would not be surprised if they were both wrong, for in Zanzibar, where I lived for a dozen years, bananas grow horizontally from the stalk. AUGUST VAN DYCK.
Cleveland, Oct. 27, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Largely Supplied.

"Are you a man of family, Sir?"

"Yes, Sir; my third son-in-law moves in to-day."—Detroit Free Press.

Without Price.

There is nothing inconsistent, to say the least, in the glaring advertisement, "This priceless article free of charge!"—Los Angeles Herald.

Manufacturing Evidence.

"I'm sorry to have to mess your face so, kitty," said Tommy, as he daubed pussy's face with jam, "but I can't have folks suspecting me."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

If It Doesn't Know It Doesn't Care.

"I have noticed," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "that one-half, and just about one-half, of the world doesn't care how the other half lives."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Golden Opportunity.

Cobwigger—I would prefer a literary life, but as I have business ability I owe it to myself to go into trade.

Merritt—If you have the business instinct you can now make more money at literature than anything else.—Judge.

THE END OF SIZZLING SAM.

Sizzling Sam was a sinner sad,
A terror for men to shun;
He loved to wade in human gore
And he shed it just for fun.
With his guns in hand he was full of sand,
He swaggered about in a manner grand;
There wasn't one in the Texas town
Who was game enough to call him down.

Sam'd load up with trantler juice
And meander forth to kill,
He had a private boneyard which
He bragged he was going to fill.
Other bad men ran when the fun began—
There wasn't a stayer in all the clan—
For the bush they'd hike like frightened deer
And keep mighty scarce while Sam was near.

There came one day to the Texas town
A youth with citified air,
Whose tourist togs were noisy, and
Who bisected his blonde hair;
This dainty young man went about to scan
The sights of the town, and very soon ran
Against the greatest of all ker-slam—
The apparition of Sizzling Sam.

Commotion then arose forthwith—
There ensued a wild affair—
A pulseless form lay stark and still
And nobody seemed to care.
And the lifeless clay rudely borne away
To the burying ground of Sam that day
Was torn and twisted all out of shape
And wore not even a rag of crape.

Sizzling Sam was a gone galoot
And the town was howling glad;
With eager haste they planted him—
Not a single soul was sad.
The citified youth who had done the trick
Was a ping-pong player and lightning quick;
And Sam, while trying his moves to check,
Got badly tangled and broke his neck.

FRANK B. WELCH.

MURAL PAINTING FOR BALTIMORE.

Blashfield's Grand Symbolism of Washington's Retirement.

Opportunities for serious work of mural painting on a large scale seem to be increasing in this country, and more wall paintings of a large size by painters of note are ordered for other cities than for New York. Here, for example, is a decoration for Baltimore by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield which deserves the most thoughtful consideration for the note it strikes and the technical qualities that are shown in its creation.

The space in the courtroom of Baltimore's new Court House, about ten feet above the bench of Judges, extends thirty-five feet in the clear. The interior of the courtroom is white marble. On this space Mr. Blashfield was asked to paint a picture referring to the first President of the Republic and specifically to the laying down at Annapolis of his commission as Commander in Chief. It was to be one of three large mural paintings in that building, the others to be made by Messrs. Edward Simmons and C. Y. Turner.

The painter has divided the long panel into three by two architectural divisions and festooned the columns and architrave with thick wreaths in a Renaissance spirit; architrave, columns, and platform are carried out in white, to harmonize with the marble wainscot.

The centre is occupied by a female figure of Patria, enthroned, before whom George Washington stands in profile, a little to her left, and lays a scroll on the dais that supports the throne. Behind him are Commerce with a winged wand and Wealth with a cornucopia. Facing him on the other side of the throne is a tall woman in black robes, embroidered in gold, who represents Maryland. Behind her is a helmeted Bellona pushing her sword into the sheath, and well forward, seated on the steps that form part of the architectural setting for the figures, is the Muse of History, as if observing the action apart from the actors in it.

Of all these figures only one is a portrait, and that is Washington. The painter has gone farther; he has endeavored to generalize the other faces so that portraits would not even be suggested in these symbolical figures, his feeling being evident that the large decorative impression would have been marred thereby. The most beautiful is unquestionably the crouched figure of History, clad in a thin robe which displays here exquisite figure and the classic grace of her pose. Blashfield's remarkable powers of draughtsmanship are shown in this figure; but what is rarer than good technique is the beauty of the figure; it deserves to be reproduced by itself and doubtless will be.

The side panels contain each a group of officers who are part of the central action in so far as directing their eyes thither; most of them also are in the act of uncovering their heads, not, it is true, a strictly military proceeding, but very useful as a gesture to bind the picture together, notwithstanding the painted pilasters that separate the middle from the side spaces. On the right is a French royal officer in white with back turned, his face in profile; an officer of the Maryland troops, &c., and near them, but in a different plane ladies and young girls. Nearer Washington stands a law officer in white wig and crimson gown. On the left of the spectator the middle of the panel is held by a group of officers, an infantry officer from New England, an artillerist, and a cavalryman, while here, too, are subordinate figures. Finally, to the extreme right and left of the whole picture is bounded by two rows of troops presenting arms, the guns and faces disappearing into the background.

The color scheme is very brilliant, and against the dark burlap of the Vanderbilt Gallery, where the picture was shown yesterday, it seemed at first too brilliant. Behind the groups of Revolutionary officers right and left are two masses of powerful color from two groups of American flags, treated, it must be confessed, in a very novel manner. While all the figures are at rest, or at suspended rest, even to the officers who have lifted helmet or chapeau, these flags, confined though they are, swell out in bellying rolls as if some current of air has set them ballooning. The first effect is one of a pair of great bouquets of red and white tulips. They contrast powerfully with the scheme of white, or nearly white, spaces carried out by the uniforms. The French General almost entirely in white is balanced by the New England infantry officer on the other panel. Other powerful contrasts are the red robe of the white-wigged Chief Justice on the right and a splendid dark-red velvet robe of War on the left. These three reds, the dark velvet, the light "pink" robe of the Justice, of that tone beloved by fox-hunters, and the red of the broad stripes in the pulsating American flags, are kept each in its place, and do not interfere the one with the other. Evidently the painter has used the white figures as he has the white simulated architecture, with due consideration of that white marble interior where the picture is to form part of the wall. The reds, the purples, the pale greenish yellow of the facings to the Cavalry General, the dull blue of Washington's coat, the robes of Patria, and the gowns of the women are all subordinated to this color scheme, which must inevitably produce a splendid effect when the canvas is in its destined place.

The side actors in this symbolism are also carefully kept from portraiture, though it must have been a temptation to introduce historical faces from Washington's Generals—Rochambleau and Lafayette, de Grasse, Alexander Hamilton, Col. John Trumbull, Benjamin Franklin, or others of the time. Mr. Blashfield does not believe in carrying the spectator's thought into such channels, feeling that it would break the charm and produce too great an incongruity between purely symbolical or purely representative figures, and those that have actuality of portraits.

As before said, George Washington's is the only portrait; and in his case the painter doubtless said to himself that a thousand pictures, monuments, coins, postage stamps, bank notes, and so forth, which reflect Washington's face, have made it so completely a symbol that no clash could occur in the harmony of the composition as a piece of decoration.

While a certainty as to many things in a picture of this size can be reached only when it is seen with its proper surroundings, one can see that this is Mr. Blashfield's masterpiece. It reaches a plane never before attained by him, dealing as it does with many complicated problems so far as subject, composition, and color scheme are concerned. Baltimore may be congratulated on this decoration for her Court House.

PLANS FOR NEW CRUISERS.

The Warships Will Be Built More for Power Than Speed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Acting Secretary Darling has settled the question which has divided the Naval Construction Board relative to the proposed armored cruiser Tennessee by accepting the recommendation of the majority of the board, which is in favor of power instead of high speed.

Admiral Melville assured the Acting Secretary that the majority plans, though short in speed would give the Government a most formidable and desirable warship. Therefore, by direction of Mr. Darling Judge Advocate General Lemley to-day sent out advertisements calling for proposals for the construction of two armored cruisers of the Tennessee class of about 14,500 tons displacement, the bids to be opened Jan. 6, 1903.

The construction board now will perfect the plans for two small gunboats to be advertised very soon.

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION PROFITS.

League Astonished to Find Them $5,000 Instead of $50,000.

At a recent meeting of the Professional Woman's League it was found that the recent woman's exhibition netted only $5,000 profit.

That astonished some of the members, who had expected it to bring at least $50,000, with which they hoped to be able to build a new clubhouse. It was finally determined to hold another exhibition in Chicago in January.

Commercial Mutual's Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Lindley M. Garrison of Jersey City was appointed receiver for the Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company of that place to-day. Vice Chancellor Reed prescribed that the bond should be $10,000. The suit against the company was instituted by the Attorney General, representing the Banking and Insurance Commissioner.

MINISTER WU UNCERTAIN

Has Not Been Advised of the Appointment of Yuen Shi Kai.

Minister Wu's New Duties Will Relate to the Whole Empire—Time of His Departure Not Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Minister Wu Ting-Fang has not been advised of the appointment of Yuen Shi Kai as Minister of Commerce of the Chinese empire, as announced from Tien-Tsin yesterday, although, in his view, such an appointment would not be unlikely. Yuen Shi Kai is the Viceroy of Chi-Li Province. When the late Li Hung Chang was the Viceroy of that province he also held the title of Minister of Commerce. At that time the title was practically only honorary, as his manifold duties as Viceroy prevented him from devoting serious attention to matters affecting the empire outside of his province. Minister Wu, while he says he has no definite information, believes it probable that Yuen Shi Kai may have received the title of Minister of Commerce precisely as Li Hung Chang received and held it.

The Ministry of Commerce, to which Minister Wu has been appointed, is a special board whose duties relate to the empire as a whole. He will be in association with Chang Chi Lung, and perhaps with others, the title of each of whom will be Minister of Commerce. Yuen Shi Kai may be one of these. It is the hope of Minister Wu that Yuen Shi Kai has been so designated, as he is a friend of Mr. Wu, and a statesman and diplomat of ability and distinction.

It seems the more likely, however, that the title conferred upon him is of an honorary character, and that, in common with other Chinese Viceroys, he will have to do with the Ministry of Commerce only so far as the operations of the Ministry may affect the particular province of which he is Governor.

Minister Wu has received no advices indicating the probable time of the arrival in Washington of his successor, Minister Liang. Mr. Liang was appointed Minister to the United States early last Summer, and subsequently made a brief trip to this country as a member of the suite of the Emperor's cousin. The time of his arrival in the United States will be dependent entirely upon the orders of the Chinese Foreign Office.

PESSIMISM IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Journal Refers to "Political and Economic Despair" in the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the newspaper Grazdanin publishes a pessimistic article regarding the present state of affairs in Russia, referring to the "political and economic despair and mysterious ill-omened gloom" hanging over the country. Alluding to Western Europe and the French Revolution, the article in question says that the French people, downtrodden as they were, won recognition for the rights of man whereof Western civilization is the outcome.

The Times's correspondent says that the article has created some sensation, although the ideas expressed in it are but commonplaces to the educated Russians, but that it is surprising that the Grazdanin, a defender of obscurantism and bureaucratic despotism, should publish such doctrines. It is, observes the correspondent, but another sign of the times, which are becoming frequent in Russia.

GERMANY'S TARIFF TROUBLES.

Government Warns the Reichstag Against Delay in Passing the New Bill.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that there is yet no sign that the repeated warnings by the Government of the difficulties which will confront Germany if the expiration of the present commercial treaties finds her without a newly forged tariff law has had any effect upon the Reichstag.

The suggestion of the radical Freisinnige Zeitung that the Agrarians are beginning to give way is open to doubt, but it is probable that the desire to prolong the discussion will prompt them to vote against a refusal to drop the second reading of the Tariff bill altogether, which it is understood will shortly be brought forward by the Left.

GERMANY PLEASES DANES.

Great Satisfaction in Copenhagen Over Hearty Reception of Crown Prince in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times's correspondent in Copenhagen says that the Danish press notes with great satisfaction the hearty reception given to the Crown Prince in Berlin.

It is pointed out that the only claim put forward by Denmark is that Germany shall abolish the restrictions upon the use of the Danish language north of Schleswig.

ECONOMIC RUIN FOR GREECE.

M. Delyanni Tells the People That His Accession to Power Is the Only Salvation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times's correspondent at Athens says that M. Delyanni has returned from a political tour of Thessaly, where he has been enthusiastically received.

His speeches, which were largely confined to economic questions, assured the people that Greece was on the brink of economic ruin and that such a fate was only avoidable by his accession to power.

MOROCCAN EMBASSY WANTED.

French Colony Desirous of Having British Influences Counterbalanced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times's Brussels correspondent reports that the Independence Belge publishes a dispatch from Tangier to the effect that the French colony in Morocco had decided to ask Foreign Minister Delcasse to induce the Sultan to appoint a Moroccan Ambassador to Paris. Such an Ambassador could also be accredited to Madrid.

The dispatch says that the appointment would help to counterbalance British influence in Moroccan affairs, there being at present over thirty Englishmen atached to the Court of the Moroccan Sultan, and not a single Frenchman.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

Cabinet Agrees to the Opening of Secondary Catholic Schools.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the French Cabinet has agreed to a bill repealing the Fallou law and regulating conditions for the opening and working of secondary Catholic schools. The bill renews the prohibition of teaching on the part of members of unauthorized religious communities.

The sham lawsuit between Crawford and Humbert in Paris, which served as a decoy in the gigantic Humbert frauds of last year has been struck off the rolls of the French Court of Appeals.

France Punishes a Cardinal.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—At a Council of Ministers held to-day it was decided to suppress the salary of Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, Department of Saone and Loire, on account of an address delivered Oct. 12 in the cathedral at Orleans, in which the Cardinal severely criticised the Government's action toward the congregations.

EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES.

Ten Thousand Deaths Reported to Have Resulted in Kamchatka.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail cables that there is an epidemic of measles on the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Ten thousand persons have died of the disease, according to the correspondent, and the populations of some country villages have been nearly wiped out.

FOR A CENTURY OF PEACE.

Lord Beresford Advocates a Closer Union Between the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In a speech delivered to-night at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., expressed the belief that Great Britain was entering upon a century of peace.

He advocated a closer union between Great Britain and the United States, and declared that the International Mercantile Marine Company was not a monopoly, and that it would prove more favorable to England than to America.

WILL LET MAD MULLAH ALONE.

Italy Will Not Interfere with Somaliland Warrior Unless He Provokes Disturbance.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Foreign Minister Prinetti is quoted to-day in an interview as saying Italy will not intervene against the Mad Mullah of Somaliland unless he provokes a disturbance in territory under Italian sovereignty.

Italy is not concerning herself with the Mullah's presence merely within the Italian sphere of influence beyond consenting that the British operate therein and attaching two officers to Col. Swayne's force for the purpose of watching the operations.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY OPENS.

Speech from the Throne Makes Public Assurances of Russia's Friendship.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 28.—The speech from the throne was read to-day at the opening of the National Assembly. It was declared that incontestible proofs of the Czar's friendliness to Bulgaria had been shown recently in the visits of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The hope was expressed that the efforts of Bulgaria to maintain a correct attitude in her international relations would be furthered by the realization of treaties guaranteeing the peaceful development of the Balkan Peninsula.

TOASTS TO ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Ambassador Porter a Speaker at Paris Banquet of French Foreign Exhibition Officials.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Porter was present and made a speech to-night at a banquet of French officials who have been connected with all foreign expositions. The dinner was given in the Hotel Continental, and many prominent persons were present. M. Trouillot, Minister of Commerce, presided.

Ambassador Porter made a felicitous reference to the cordial friendship which has long existed between France and the United States. He said France should take a leading part in the St. Louis Exposition, as the Louisiana Purchase was the most important negotiation ever consummated between the two countries. The Ambassador's remarks were received warmly.

In the absence of the French officials reference was made to the oportunity afforded by the St. Louis Exposition to reach the people of South America, as well as those of North America.

COMPLETING THE SHIP TRUST.

Shareholders of White Star and Dominion Lines Notified of Stock Purchases.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The shareholders of the White Star and Dominion Steamship Lines were notified to-day that the purchases of the International Mercantile Marine Company will be completed Dec. 1.

The Chairman of the Southwestern Railway announced at Southampton to-day that the International Mercantile Marine Company intended largely to increase its business done at Southampton, and that he had Henry Wilding's authority for this statement. Mr. Wilding is a member of the British Committee of the International Company.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in this city, admitted that such a circular notifying the shareholders named had been sent out in England, but said that he was not at liberty to state what the terms offered for the purchase of stock were.

It is reported in Wall Street that Samuel E. Bettle of the American Line is to be made Chairman of the Tariff Committee of the organization, and that B. F. Kobbe, at present East-bound Freight Agent of the American Line, will be General Freight Agent of the company.

THE CLAM A FLIER.

British Tank Steamer, Using Oil as Fuel, Makes a Record Voyage.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—In a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., the correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the British tank steamer Clam, Capt. Evans, belonging to the Shell Transport and Trading Company, has arrived there from Batoum, Russia.

The Clam uses oil for fuel, and she made a record voyage. The use of oil increased her speed by half a knot an hour. Her daily consumption was eighteen tons of oil, as against a former daily consumption of twenty-six tons of coal. The crew of the Clam is at present one-third smaller than it was when she burned coal.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS WIN.

Victory for the Party in Elections to Austrian Lower House.

VIENNA, Oct. 28. — Elections held in twenty-four rural constituencies to-day for members of the lower house of the Austrian Diet resulted in a remarkable victory for the Christian Socialists, who, with one exception, won all the seats contested. In this case a second ballot was necessary to elect the Opposition candidate.

More Work for Arbitration Court.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Foreign Minister Delcassé announced to-day that Germany, Great Britain and France had agreed with Japan to submit to The Hague Arbitration Court the exact interpretation of existing treaties dealing with the holding of perpetual leases of property by foreigners in Japan.

FOR ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO.

Selection of Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., Said to be Probable.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The appointment of an Archbishop to the Archdiocese of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, will be taken up immediately on the reassembling of the Congregation of the Propaganda in November. The election of Bishop John L. Spalding of the Diocese of Peoria, Ill., is probable, objections having been received to the candidature of Bishop Muldoon, administrator of the archdiocese, while Father Riordan, pastor of St. Elizabeth's, Chicago, is not in good health.

A proposition is current among the Cardinals composing the congregation, in the event of Bishop Spalding not being selected for the Chicago Archdiocese, to recommend the transfer there of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, the Archdiocese of Chicago being considered more adapted to Archbishop Ireland's activity and talents.

NATIONALISTS TAKE A REST.

Parliamentary Campaign Abandoned Pending Return of John Redmond.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Having gained their end in forcing the discussion of coercion, the Nationalist members of the House of Commons appear to have abandoned any further parliamentary campaign pending the return of John Redmond, the Irish leader in the House, from the United States.

A large number of Irish members left London to-day for Ireland. Those remaining did not enter the legislative chamber, but contented themselves with social intercourse in the lobbies and smoking rooms. All Irish questions and motions have been suddenly dropped and the Government has been left to do as it pleases without molestation.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham laughingly told some friends to-day that he had been added to the "Ministerial unemployed."

THE NEW IRISH APPOINTMENT.

London Times Uneasy Over Naming of Sir Anthony Macdonnell for Under Secretary.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The official announcement of the appointment of Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonnell to the post of permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, in succession to Sir David Harrel, leads The Times this morning to an editorial display of veiled discontent.

The paper says the removal of Sir David Harrel on pension while his energy and powers are unabated causes surprise and hints that Sir David wanted to have the Crimes act enforced in Ireland earlier than it was, but that he was overruled in higher quarters. The Times explains that the Under Secretary for Ireland is always in close touch with the Irish constabulary, and that Sir David was formerly an officer of this organization.

The Journal points out that Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonnell is an Irishman and a Catholic, and that his brother, Mark Anthony Macdonnell, is a Nationalist member of the House of Commons, and reads Sir Anthony a lesson in acting with absolute neutrality in his new position, drawing the line clearly between sentiment and policy.

The fact that The Times lauds Sir Anthony's Indian administration only serves to emphasize the paper's uneasiness at his appointment to the Irish post.

NEW GERMAN ATTACHES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Capt. Erwin Schaefer has been appointed Naval Attaché of Germany at Washington, succeeding Capt. Rebour-Paschwitz, who has been ordered on duty as First Officer of the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

First Lieut. von Bredow has been appointed German Military Attché at Washington, beginning Dec. 1. He has been Adjutant of the First Cavalry Brigade of the Guards and is an officer of the Cuirassier Guards of the Household Troops.

POOR CHAMPAGNE THIS YEAR.

French Makers Deplore the Quality of the 1902 Vintage.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Heidsieck & Co. of Rheims, France, report that the 1902 vintage of champagne has been an absolute failure, and will rank as one of the blackest vintages in the experience of champagne growers.

The vintage of 1903 also promises to be poor.

POPE'S PHYSICIAN A PATIENT.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The operation on Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's private physician, who is suffering from appendicitis, was successfully performed by Dr. Mazzoni, who operated on the Pope for a cyst about two years ago.

The Pope, who was very anxious, was informed of the result by telephone and begged Dr. Mazzoni to come to him personally in order that he might hear more precise details.

A Cruiser for Mr. Chamberlain's Trip.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In accordance with the wish of King Edward, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is to be conveyed to South Africa on board a naval vessel, and the Admiralty has assigned the new cruiser Good Hope to this duty.

Still Fighting in Kresna Pass.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 28.—Leading Macedonians here assert that the insurgents inflicted sever losses on the Turkish troops during the recent fighting in the Kresna Pass by the use of dynamite mines. The fighting in the pass is still going on.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE MAY END.

The strike of the Operative Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Association against a reduction to $4.50 from $5 a day will probably be settled to-day. At a meeting held last night in Brevoort Hall, attended by a majority of local branch No. 25 of the Operative Plasterers' Association, President H. H. Smith presiding, read a communication from the Employing Plasterers' Society suggesting arbitration.

There being no opposition, a committee of the association was appointed by President Smith to meet a committee from the bosses this afternoon.

"We want $5 per day, not $6, as some of the papers have it," said President Smith last night. "The $5 scale was adopted about three months ago. About two weeks ago the bosses decided to go back to the old scale, which had been $4.50. We had nothing but a verbal agreement to the $5 scale, so there was no course open but to strike."

Yale Degrees Without Study of Greek.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—It was announced to-day that in future it will be possible for a student to come to Yale University after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from another college without having studied Greek, and receive the Yale degree of Bachelor of Arts without being obliged to make up Greek. Such a student may enter the senior class and get his diploma from Yale at the end of a year. It will also be possible for students of Yale University who have received the degree, Bachelor of Arts, from another college without studying Greek to come here and to receive the degree of Master of Arts without being obliged to make up their Greek.

"First Aid for Injured" for Firemen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The first of a series of practical lessons in "emergency treatment of the injured," intended for the instruction of Chicago's firemen, was given to-day at a local medical college, with a class of fifty firemen attending. Dr. Henry W. Gentles was the demonstrator. The work will be continued. To-day's lesson was confined to instruction in the proper bandaging of broken limbs.

Yale Society Elections.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—Three secret societies of Yale College made elections to-night, as follows:

Delta Kappa Epsilon—Ralph Howard Nesmith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter Guthrie Collins, Boston, Mass.; Roswell B. Hyatt, Meriden, Conn.

Psi Upsilon—Horace B. Pomeroy, Troy, Penn.; George Roberts, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; Frank C. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alpha Delta Phi—Allan T. Clement, New York; Howard S. White, Waterbury, Conn.; George A. Washington, Jr., Wessyngton, Tenn.

That faint, sickly feeling which creeps over you at intervals, with palpitation, dizziness, apprehensions of evil, andeall that, may result seriously if long neglected; but DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct the cause, promote healthy action, and bring strength.—Adv.

MISSIONS AND MARKETS

Their Relation Discussed Before Methodist Social Union.

Bishop Moore Says Business Men Should Be Interested in Missions in China for Commercial as Well as Business Reasons.

The Methodist Social Union held its first dinner of the season last night at the Hotel Savoy. About two hundred men and women were present, and speeches dealing with Methodism and missions were made by Bishops C. C. McCabe, J. M. Thoburn, and D. H. Moore. J. Edgar Leaycraft presided.

Bishop McCabe has lately returned from South America and Europe, and spoke of the success of the Methodists in regions from Argentina to Finland. Bishop McCabe also took occasion to call attention to the reported saying of President Harper of Chicago University that the Church had lost its hold upon the poor, the rich, and the young, and was about to lose its hold upon the intellectual as well. The Bishop said Dr. Harper must speak for himself. Certainly Methodism had not lost its hold upon the poor—nor the rich—nor the young. Methodism raises its own rich men, who gave to the Church liberally, said Bishop McCabe, and its Sunday school had a membership of 3,000,000 to show that the young were still with it.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn spoke of Methodism in India and the growth in the number of converts in that country in the last forty years. The missionary convention in Cleveland last week by assuring more than $300,000 for that work assured even more wonderful results in the future, said the Bishop.

Bishop Moore spoke for China, Japan, and Korea. He told how he had tried to tell a Korean congregation that he had removed a subordinate from his place as head of a school to another place, and by a false intimation said instead that he "lifted the worthy gentleman out of his pantaloons." Passing to things more serious, Bishop Moore said that business men should interest themselves in missions in China for commercial as well as religious reasons.

Missions, he said, were making a market for American goods. He urged, too, that Japan should not be overlooked. That country had sprung to the front, but the ruling classes were seeking to take the Christian civilization and leave out Christ. So there was still crying need of missionaries in Japan, which was, moreover, the door to all China.

Dr. A. B. Leonard, Missionary Secretary, followed with an address dealing largely in figures and showing the extent of Methodism, how it had its hold not only on the two Americas, but in India, Russia, and Rome itself. The only trouble with the Methodist missions, he said, was that they were embarrassed with success. They had grown beyond the income of the missionary society, though that income also had grown greatly, and would grow more.

Bishop McCable led the whole company in singing the hymn "Child of the King."

FORCE OF TARIFF TREATIES.

Member of German Ministry Says That One Link Broken, the Whole System Will Fall to the Ground.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—What purports to be the statement of a person identified with the Ministry, probably Home Secretary Posadowsky, appears in the Tageblatt today, in which, after affirming that the Government intends firmly to keep its present position, tariff possibilities in connection with commercial treaties are discussed, as follows:

"It is an error to assume that treaties continue in force tacitly, if not renounced, for, although their continuance may be advantageous for foreign States, the latter may be placed in a situation where they are compelled to renounce them. For example, if pressure is brought to bear upon Russia by a third power, like the United States, Russia would abandon her treaty with Germany. Suppose Russia was to try to raise her next great loan in the United States? Washington might demand a disruption of her trade agreement with Germany and that Russia give tariff preference to goods of American origin, especially against the United States' chief competitor—Germany. This would directly compel Russia to renounce her German treaty. One link in the commercial treaties broken, the whole system will fall to the ground."

In the course of the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the cattle and meat duties Secretary Posadowsky made a lengthy speech, in which he urged the parties forming the majority to desist from excessive demands which could not be realized. He said the Government had gone as far as it could. If the tariff bill was wrecked no Minister would venture for a long time "to steer the customs cutter anywhere near dangerous rocks."

ART LOANS MUST GO.

Kensington Museum Authorities Believe It Is Being Used to Save Storage Fees.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The American and other art collectors, who have loaned collections to the South Kensington Museum, have suddenly been notified that they must remove their paintings and other treasures within six months. The ostensible reason is that the museum needs the space for its own art objects, but it is publicly said that the authorities have come to the conclusion that the museum is only being used to save storage fees.

In this connection Americans who objected to sending collections to the United States on account of the duties have been singled out, and it is asserted that they now find themselves in a curious dilemma. Some of the owners have presented their collections to various museums rather than to undertake their removal.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE HOLDS STRENUOUS SESSION.

Chairman Rules with a Rod of Iron and Sternly Rebukes Stage Folk and Clergymen.

Actors and actresses and a number of clergymen met last night in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, and adopted a Constitution for the Actors' Church Alliance, a National organization whose object is to unite the interests of the stage and the church, and incidentally to oppose Sunday performances.

The meeting was a long and spirited one, the delegates being unable to come to an understanding on many of the points of organization, and an adjournment was taken at midnight until 9 o.clock this morning, when an effort will be made to draw up satisfactory by-laws.

More than a hundred persons occupied the wooden benches in the low-ceilinged basement room in the Chapel, but only twenty-three of these were delegates. Sixteen were from this city, representing 800 local members of the Alliance, and seven from Boston. Delegates had been expected from chapters in Portland, Me., Philadelphia, and other cities.

Bishop Potter was to have acted as Chairman, but a letter was read from him in which he stated his regret at being compelled to be absent. He expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Alliance, and offered to contribute $100 toward a fund to aid in the maintenance of an organizer in the field, to arouse interest in the work in all of the cities of the country. F. F. Mackay presided in the Bishop's stead.

Mr. Mackay is a stickler for discipline, and his rigid adherence to parliamentary rules, together with a series of misunderstandings among the delegates, caused an evening of funny occurrences. Clergymen and stagefolk alike were sternly rebuked for such slight infractions as failing to look at the Chair while speaking. On one occasion, when the Rev. Dr. Shinn, a venerable Boston clergyman, who was intently discussing a mooted point in the draft of the constitution, inadvertently turned his back toward the presiding officer, the latter threatened to adjourn the meeting forthwith if the speaker would not address the Chair. On another occasion the Secretary, the Rev. Walter J. Bentley, who until a few years ago was a variety actor, arose and started his talk: "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen—" The Chairman interrupted him, sternly saying: "Don't address any one in this meeting, Mr. Speaker; address only the Chair."

When the last section but one of the constitution was adopted another clergyman arose and declared that the motion of the Rev. Dr. Shinn of Boston, as adopted, destroyed the organization of the Alliance completely, "because of vital confliction." A few minutes later another delegate, after the discussion of a single point had continued for nearly an hour, pronounced it "all folderol."

At midnight a motion to adjourn until 9 A. M. to-day was passed only after three votes had been taken.

It was decided that chapters should be organized in every town and that they should send delegates to a general convention, to be held the last Thursday in May next. It was proposed that the convention should elect a council to run the convention, and the council in turn should elect an Executive Committee to run the Alliance for the year.

"But that's dividing the thing into three bodies," protested Aunt Louisa Eldridge.

A dozen delegates tried to explain the idea to her, at which the clergyman who had predicted dire happenings as the result of "vital confliction," arose and said: "There, I told you so; the Alliance is all going to pieces. You've ruined it." Then he subsided tremulously.

"Well, I don't want to waste any time here," ejaculated Aunt Louisa. "If you all understand it I guess it's all right. I may get it through my head to-morrow—perhaps."

It was then decided, but not until three votes had been taken, to adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning.

EMIL PAUR HONORED.

Has Accepted Invitation to Conduct the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall, London.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Emil Paur, the musical conductor, has accepted an invitation to conduct the symphony concert at Queen's Hall here on Nov. 8.

The fact that the illness of Conductor Henry J. Wood has compelled the management of Queen's Hall to go abroad for a substitute has created considerable comment here. Invitations to conduct the symphony concert were sent previously, among others, to Dr. Hans Richter and Jean Colonne, but no other English conductor was considered capable of filling the gap made by the illness of Mr. Wood.

NEW STRAUSS OPERA GIVEN.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The first performance of Richard Strauss's new opera "Feuersnoth" was given here to-night at the Royal Opera House, and was a brilliant success. Herr Strauss conducted in person, and received many recalls.

The scene of the opera is laid in pre-Christian times, and supposedly at Munich. The plot moves in an atmosphere of magic. The hero makes use of enchantment to extinguish all the lights of the city, and by this means wins the heroine; hence the opera's title.

The instrumentation is strongly Wagnerian; the music is often brilliant, but it is too serious for the libretto, which is by Herr Wolzogens.

NEW SHANNON-KELCEY PLAY.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 28.—Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon, who are now playing "Sherlock Holmes," to-day announced that they have secured a new play, which will be presented for the first time at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on their return to that city.

Mr. Kelcey states that the play has not yet been named, and that it is a translation from the German. The plot is woven around a Biblical incident, and will, it is said, afford Miss Shannon greater opportunities to display her talents than any production in which she has appeared.

The cast will call for 100 actors and actresses. The scenery is now being prepared. One set will consist of illusions, and will be used to illustrate a dream of Hero, a part to be taken by Mr. Kelcey.

CHANGES AT MRS. OSBORN'S.

Mrs. Robert Osborn's playhouse is to lose some of its present company, according to report. Mrs. Osborn is said to object to several of the players who insist on interpolating jokes which "Tommy Rot" was not originally burdened with, and then, too, there are other causes of trouble.

Grace Scott yesterday announced that she "didn't like the atmosphere" of the playhouse and had resigned. When seen last night, Mrs. Osborn said that she presumed the rumor of Miss Scott's resignation origihated from the fact that she contemplated changes in the cast. She said the reason of the absence from the cast of Fletcher Gordon was that he had suddenly been taken ill with pneumonia.

Duse Produces "Francesca da Rimini."

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Eleonora Duse, the talented actress, who has begun her American tour here, produced "Francesca da Rimini" for the first time on the American stage to-night. To those who were familiar with the story the performance was artistically delightful.

Emperor William Applauds Bernhardt.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Emperor William and the Empress, accompanied by Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended the Royal Theatre to-night and saw Sarah Bernhardt in "Fedora."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Hattie Williams, who resigned on Monday as the prima donna of the Rogers Brothers, will leave the show on Nov. 8, and will probably be succeeded by Maud Raymond. Monday afternoon, it is said, she became confused at the rehearsal, and, according to a friend, cried because of her inability to repeat her lines. She then is said to have had some words with a stage manager and declared she would quit. The only statement that Klaw & Erlanger would make in reference to the matter was that Miss Williams was given an opportunity to resign, and was told that the firm would continue to manage its own company.

***

Weedon Grossmith met with an accident Monday night at the Democratic rally in Madison Square Garden. While watching the fireworks he was struck and severely burned on his neck by a roman candle He had the wound bandaged, and appeared Monday night at the Princess with the bandage about his neck. It is reported that he fainted last night in the wings just at the close of the second act.

***

Julia Marlowe yesterday went to Hot Springs, Va. She will remain there for several weeks, and, according to her manager, Mr. Dillingham, will not appear in "Queen Fiametta" again, but in a new play.

***

A music hall license has been granted for the Circle Auditorium, and it will be opened shortly as a vaudeville house by Charles E. Evans and W. D. Mann. These managers leased the building several years ago, but were unable to obtain a license at that time because of the objection by the Paulist Fathers, whose church is at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

***

Sybil Anderson, the young bridesmaid at the Casino, has been obliged to leave there because of the objections made to her stage career by her uncle and guardian, Dan Stewart, the Texas prizefight promoter. About six weeks ago her mother died, leaving Mr. Stewart as the guardian of her seventeen-year-old girl. He at once ordered her to leave the stage, and threatened to force her to do so by law because of her age if she refused. She did not want to obey, but yesterday told the manager that she must and disappeared.

***

Grace Kimball, at present a leading comedy woman in Baltimore for the George Fawcett company, is to be starred in a new play by Haddon Chambers.

***

The Weber & Field burlesque, "Onions and the Humming Bird," has been postponed until Thursday a week. It only needed a day or two more to complete it, but rather than break faith with their luck day, Thursday, the managers postponed it a full week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Charles Bell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—David Charles Bell, a well-known author and educator, and a noted Shakespearean scholar, and a nephew of Alexander Graham Bell, died at the Bell homestead in this city, to-day, of heart failure.

Mr. Bell was eighty-six years old and a native of St. Andrews, Scotland. He had been a Professor of English Literature and Elocution in Irish colleges. He had been blind for about three years. He is survived by three sons and four daughters, as follows:

Charles J. Bell, President of the American Security and Trust Company of this city.
Dr. Chichester A. Bell of London, England.
Capt. Lewis K. Bell of the British Navy.
Mrs. W. W. Wynne of London England.
Mrs. James Kerr, wife of a physician of this city.
Mrs. William Ker of Peoria, Ill.
Miss Aileen A. Bell of this city.

Obituary Notes.

Col. NORMAN M. SMITH, veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars and for many years one of the most prominent figures in military circles of Pennsylvania, died at Pittsburg yesterday of paralysis.

FREDERICK O. KOCH, a resident of East Orange, N. J., for more than sixty years, died yesterday. He was in his eighty-ninth year and was unmarried. He was born near Kiel, Germany, and came to this country with his brothers.

JOHN MAGUIRE, who was for several years Superintendent of Prospect Park, died on Monday at his home, 789 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-eight years ago, and was a member of the contracting firm of Harris & Maguire of that borough. A widow and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. A. C. BALDWIN of Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday. She was the widow of A. C. Baldwin, one of the founders of the Plainfield Public Library, and the daughter of the Rev. Hugh B. Gardiner of Madison, Wis. She was at one time Principal of the Gardiner Institute, Brooklyn.

NATHANIEL S. W. VANDERHOEF died yesterday at the Langham Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, after a long illness. He was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1828. For more than fifty years he was identified with the straw hat industry. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and other commercial bodies; of the Union League, Aldine Club, Holland, and other associations. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and four sons.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DONALDSON—HOLLINGSWORTH.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, at Whiteface Farm Cottage, Bloomingdale, Essex County, N. Y., by the Rev. C. J. Mott, Elizabeth Sherwood, daughter of Mrs. John Hunter Hollingsworth, to Alfred Lee Donaldson of Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ROGERS—BARRETT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1902, by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Mary Amelia Barrett to Robert Mansfield Rogers of San Antonio, Texas.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—At her residence, No. 11 West 57th St., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Auchincloss, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BECKER.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, 1902, Henrietta Becker, beloved wife of Alois Becker.
Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner 23th St. and 8th Av. Relatives, friends, and members of the following lodges are invited to attend: Concordia, No. 290, K. and L. of H.; Solon, No. 771, F. and A. M.; Lessing, No. 303, A. O. U. W.

BURRILL.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Charles Drayton Burrill, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral from Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, at 11:20 o'clock. Train leaves 129th St. station Harlem River, at 10:45.
Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

CARTER.—On Oct. 26, Mary A. E. Carter.
Funeral service at her late residence, Decatur Av. and 176th St., Tremont, to-day, 4 P. M.

CLATWORTHY.—At his residence, 55 1st St., Troy, Oct. 26, 1902, John Clatworthy, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Troy, Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.

CRAIG.—At his late residence, 1,055 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, William Craig.
Funeral services on Friday at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.
Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

CUSHING.—At Presbyterian Hospital, Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, 1902, Mary A. Cushing, widow of A. Loring Cushing.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKIN.—On Oct. 26, at his late residence, 49 5th Av., William W. Parkin, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1902, Jos. Rogers, Sr., in his 64th year.
Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

STANTON.—At her residence, 250 West 94th St., New York City, Oct. 26, 1902, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in her 87th year.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Oct. 29, for relatives only. Interment at Woodlawn same day at 2 P. M.

VANDERHOEF.—At his residence, 657 5th Av., on Oct. 28, N. S. W. Vanderhoef, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral service on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Interment at Woodlawn. Please omit flowers.

WARD.—At her late residence, 177 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 27, Harriet Isabel Godfrey, widow of the late Charles F. Ward.
Funeral private.

WELLS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 27, 1902, Edith E., wife of Lawren A. Wells and daughter of Simon W. and Barbara France.
Funeral service at the residence of her parents, 1,278 Park Av., Plainfield, on Thursday, Oct. 30, at 2:45 P. M.

YOUNG.—At Cold Spring-on-Hudson, Oct. 26, 1902, William Young, M. D., in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral at St. Mary's in the Highlands Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1902, on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New York City.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 28.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
AUCHINCLOSS, Elizabeth, 11 W. 57th	85	26
ANCEL, Rose, 59 E. 101st St.	28	27
BALDWIN, Pauline, 49 W. 70th St.	60	25
BURKE, Daniel, 769 6th Av.	27	27
BURNS, Kate, 19 Pearl St.	40	25
BERNADIES, Prospero, 109th St. and Park Av.	60	24
BARATA, Bonita, 440 E. 13th St.	2	27
BROWN, Mary, 133d St. and 11th Av.	1	28
BRESLIN, Alice E., 382 Bleecker St.	20	26
BURKE, Ellen, 162 Varick St.	54	27
BECKER, Henrietta, 2,208 7th Av.	54	26
BRENNAN, John P., 310 E. 35th St.	41	27
COOK, Anne J., 145 W. 78th St.	70	24
CITTIVO, James, 204 Hester St.	1	27
CAMPANILE, G., 134 E. Houston St.	37	26
CAHOONE, Adeline,

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Charles Head & Co. Win Two Games in Stock Exchange League Tournament.

In the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League tournament last night the teams of Charles Head & Co. won two games, defeating Probst, Wetzler & Co. and Parkinson & Burr. The scores follow:

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Probst, Wetzler & Co.—McPartland, 107; Cahill, 123; Schauer, 94; Nolan, 164; Grady, 173. Total, 661.

Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 180; Travers, 155; Pearson, 111; Tall, 156; Schorr, 127. Total, 729.

SECOND GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 157; Cain, 99; Rossiter, 165; McGoldrick, 120. Campbell, 151. Total, 692.

Probst, Wetzler & Co.—McPartland, 112; Cahill, 114; Schauer, 88; Nolan, 182; Grady, 179. Total, 625.

THIRD GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 150; Cain, 130; Rossiter, 142; McGoldrick, 133; Campbell, 125. Total, 680.

Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 90; Travers, 145; Pearson, 128; Tall, 110; Schorr, 136. Total, 608.

BANK CLERK'S LEAGUE.

Schwartze & Arps's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Merchants' National Bank—Van Varick, 125; Gregory, 139; Coffey, 145; Painter, 112; McKay, 122. Total—643.

Corn Exchange Bank—Odell, 133; Mitchell, 169; Rodriguez, 116; Gerdts, 102; Gillespie, 162. Total—882.

SECOND GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Richards, 166; Hanna, 148; Odz, 138; Ruhl 146; Morrissey, 199. Total—797.

Merchants' National Bank—Van Varick, 137; Gregory, 133; Coffey, 137, Painter, 138; McKay, 53. Total—698.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Richards, 156; Hanna, 106; Odz, 160; Ruhl, 129; Morrissey, 149. Total—700.

Corn Exchange Bank—Odell, 146; Mitchell, 159; Rodriguez, 154; Gerdts, 107; Gillespie, 104. Total—670.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Lister, 147; Ficken, 104; Van Wyck, 152; De Zalta, 139; Diehl, 131. Total, 673.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 183; Haff, 157; Bergmann, 95; Wilcox, 124; Spencer, 173. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.—Franklin Council—Davenport, 123; Brown, 143. Dinsmore, 143; Estabrook, 80; Penrose, 141. Total, 672.

Ridgewood Council—Lister, 146; Ficken, 100; Van Wyck, 149; De Zalta, 136; Diehl, 190. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.—Franklin Council—Davenport, 124; Brown, 149; Dinsmore, 179; Estabrook, 110; Penrose, 157. Total, 859.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 132; Haff, 153; Bergmann, 136; Wilcox, 156; Spencer, 159. Total, 736.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME—John A. Murray—Murray, 147; Carter, 143; Tilton, 148; Mack, 123; Robinson, 146. Total, 707.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 128; Runge, 154; Becker, 135; Clayton, 157; Blue, 134. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 124; Carter, 126; Tilton, 118; Mack, 90; Robinson, 131. Total, 589.

Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 187; Elcock, 187; Heatherton, 142; W. Riggs, 164; Watters, 172. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 186; Elcock, 184; Heatherton, 189; W. Riggs, 165; Watters, 140. Total, 864.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 172; Runge, 138; Becker, 143; Clayton, 137; Blue, 155. Total, 745.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 151; Wenzel, 169; Joraschek, 172; Zollinger, 152; Holden, 236. Total—880.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 147; Snyder, 188; Geisler, 184; Malzacher, 195; Meyer, 147. Total—861.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 181; Klepper, 223; Stiefel, 158; Schlett, 199; Fecher, 197. Total—958.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 136; Snyder, 167; Geisler, 163; Malzacher, 160; Meyer, 180. Total—806.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 175; Klepper, 201; Stiefel, 125; Schlett, 197; Fisher, 189. Total—890.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 182; Wenzel, 175; Joraschek, 172; Zollinger, 160; Holden, 153. Total—842.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Almirante Council — Halpin, 132; W. Welcke, 115; McIntyre, 112; Connell, 140. Total, 499.

Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 114; Donovan 113; F. Carroll, 132; W. Carroll, 99; Schwab, 100. Total, 558.

SECOND GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Boyle, 135; King, 145; Cavanagh, 121; Flynn, 111; Murphy, 168. Total, 680.

Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 104; Donovan, 109; F. Carroll, 123; W. Carroll, 93; Schwab, 144. Total, 573.

THIRD GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Boyle, 170; King, 154; Cavanagh, 140; Flynn, 115; Murphy, 165. Total, 744.

Almirante Council—Halpin, 137; W. Welcke, 121; McIntyre, 175; Connell, 125. Total, 558.

NATIONAL CRICKET PLAN.

It Is Proposed to Form an Association for All Clubs of North America.

The formation of a National cricket association for North America was one of many ideas brought out at the annual Fall meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, held yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. The proposal came from the President of the league, A. E. Rendle, who suggests that every league or association of cricket clubs in the United States and Canada should be eligible for membership. The arrangement of a tournament to decide the championship of America would follow, and the winner would obtain possession of a valuable trophy, for which it would be subject to challenge from any other member of the association. The idea was most favorably received, and the President of the league was requested to appoint a committee to take the matter under consideration and advise the best means for its promulgation.

The clubs represented at the meeting were Brooklyn, Kings County, Knickerbocker, Livingston, Manhattan, Nelson Lodge, and Paterson. The other suggestions made were: The formation of an umpires' association, the arrangement of a championship schedule for junior teams, and the organization of a bowling league for cricketers. Committees will be appointed to take up all these matters and make suitable arrangements for carrying them out. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for an entertainment at which the pennant and prizes of the league will be presented to the winners. The President announced that these prizes will include twenty-nine silver medals, which he will present to every player who scored a "century" in championship matches during the season; who did the "hat trick," who made the most catches, who threw the cricket ball the furthest, and each member of the champion team.

Before the general meeting of the league the Executive Committee had a lengthy session, at which the protest of the Knickerbocker A. C. against the award of its last game with Brooklyn was discussed. No decision was reached on this other than "that the game be awarded in accordance with the rules of cricket," and as those present were unable to agree on the interpretation of the rules affecting the case, the matter will be submitted to the Marylebone C. C. for adjudication.

AUTOMOBILE PRIZES AWARDED.

Three Gasoline Cars Receive Cups for Reliability Run Records.

The Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America has finally announced the winners of the three prizes offered by the members of the committees for the second, third, and fourth best reliability scores made in the recent 500-mile reliability run to Boston and return. All three go to gasoline cars. The Scarritt Cup, offered by Winthrop E. Scarritt, was won by the J. Stevens Arm and Tool Company's six horse power gasoline machine, which was driven by J. W. Duryea, and was No. 30 in the contest. The car lost 30 seconds by the failure of the operator to open the stop cock between the gasoline cock and the carburettor. The Chamberlin Cup, offered by George F. Chamberlin, was awarded to No. 48, the Knox Manufacturing Company's eight horse power car driven by C. S. Mason, which lost 20 seconds by the motor being stalled, and the Hill Cup, offered by A. A. Hill, went to No. 21, Harold H. Brown's twelve horse power Darracq car, which lost 30 seconds by coming to a stop while putting on the brake.

As each minute or fraction of a minute lost caused the loss of a point, these machines each scored 2,091 points of a possible 2,092. Preference was given to the Duryea car, however, because its lost point was not due to a fault of either the machine or the driver, but to a blunder of the mechanic.

It is expected that the announcement of the winners of first-class certificates will be made to-day. These certificates will be awarded to all cars which made an average speed of 12 to 14 miles an hour, and it is said that over 50 of the contestants are eligible for them.

The Nominating Committee of the club has announced the following nominations for the annual election next month: President—Albert R. Shattuck, (renominated;) First Vice President—Winthrop E. Scarritt; Second Vice President—James ...tillman; Third Vice President—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Treasurer—Jefferson Seligman, (renominated;) Governors, for three years—John Jacob Astor, George F. Chamberlin, and Peter C. Hewitt.

The election will be held on Nov. 17. The annual dinner of the club will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 24.

TITUS JOINS THE ATALANTAS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, held at the Pabst in Harlem last night, C. S. Titus, champion amateur sculler of the United States, was elected to membership. Titus, since he left his former home in New Orleans, has been a member of the Union Boat Club of this city, but trouble between the sculler and certain members of that club began to crop out over the project of the club to send Titus to England to compete for the Diamond Sculls last Summer, and after his defeat and on his return to this country, hostilities were renewed. When Titus won the championship of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Worcester in August, he refused to give up the banner emblematic of the victory, which rightfully belonged to the club he represented, and the latter officially repudiated him, so the champion was without a home, so to speak, until last night, when the Atalantas elected him to membership.

Nothing was said at the meeting about sending Titus to Henley next year, though the latter has repeatedly said that it is his intention to compete for the great trophy next year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Second Lieutenants of the Artillery Corps will report for examination to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, President of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco: John J. Lipop, Lewis S. Ryan, and Kenneth C. Masteller.

Second Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Artillery Corps, will report for examination to Col. John P. Story, President of the examining board at Fort Monroe.

Assignments to regiments of First Lieutenants recently promoted: William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry, Company B; Clarence K. La Motte, Fourteenth Infantry, Company F; George M. Holley, Fourth Infantry, Company M; Edgar S. Stayer, Twenty-third Infantry; Charles H. Errington, Eleventh Infantry, Company A; George C. Shaw, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company C; William H. Plummer, Sixth Infantry, Company H; Charles E. Reese, Fifteenth Infantry, Company E; Charles S. Tarlton, First Infantry; Robert S. Knox, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company H; William A. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, Company K; William F. Halpin, Eighth Infantry, Company E; Harry D. Blastand, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company F; Robert K. Spiller, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company H; Charles C. Allen, Thirtieth Infantry; Company B; Edward H. Andrews, Eighth Infantry, Company D; John W. Ward, Fifteenth Infantry, Company M; Robert O. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company L; Thomas J. Rodgers, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Edwin J. Bracken, Eighth Infantry, Company H; George W. England, Sixth Infantry, Company I; Edwin J. Nowlen, Eleventh Infantry, Company D; Clyde B. Parker, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Alvin C. Voris, Eighth Infantry, Company L; Frank R. Curtis, Sixth Infantry, Company L; John M. Kelso, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry; Fred L. Davidson, Seventh Infantry, Company E.

Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business pertaining to the test of gas check pads.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Rock Island, via Watertown Arsenal, on business pertaining to the manufacture of field artillery material.

Capt. Edward A. Goldhall, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 6.

Major David L. Brainard, Purchasing Commissary, New York City, will repair to the Commissary General for consultation.

Second Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, President of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks.

Navy.

Commander E. M. Hughes is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to the Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco Nov. 15.

Capt. A. B. Bates and Lieut. W. R. Cushman are commissioned from Sept. 17.

Lieuts. H. P. Perrill and L. C. Richardson are commissioned from July 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Brooks is commissioned from Sept. 21, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Civil Engineers S. R. Gayler and E. H. Brownell are appointed Oct. 24, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Lieut. F. D. Karnes is commissioned from Sept. 11.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Arrivals—Yankton, at Port Royal; Cincinnati, at San Juan; Brutus, at Lambert Point; Leyden, at Norfolk.

Sailings—Machias, from Boston for New York; Hannibal, from Norfolk for Baltimore; Leonidas, from Port Antonio for Norfolk; Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton, and Wilkes, from Port Royal for Key West; Isla De Luzon, from Kurrachee, India, for Muscat, Oman.

The torpedo boat De Long was placed in commission yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The grist mill of Frank Chittenden here was burned early to-day. Loss, $20,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 28.—Fire to-night in the plant of the Forst Hardwood Manufacturing Company in this city caused a loss of $100,000, which is covered by insurance.

BRISTOL, Conn., Oct. 28.—The grain elevator of George W. Eaton, containing a stock of flour, grain, and hay valued at $35,000, was damaged by fire and water this afternoon to the extent of $20,000. Insurance will cover the loss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10:30 A. M.—243 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Patrick O'Neill, owner; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—195 West Broadway; Eistman & Owan, owners; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—356 Cherry Street; Samuel Zankin, owner; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—945 Second Avenue; Abe Greenberg, owner; damage, $500.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Jameson, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; T. A. Mahone, notions, buttons, and trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; St. George Hotel.

"Co-operative Association, The," Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Everett House.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Byrne, dress goods and silks; 66 Leonard Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; Salem Hyde, laces and white goods; 258 Church Street.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. C. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods, and notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Hanke Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods, silks, laces, and gloves; Belvedere House.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons-Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrik, laces and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, fancy goods and jewelry; 458 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Maclaines, J. C. Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Daglish, millinery; 57 White Street.

Wasson, H. F., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. F. Clancy, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway.

Wile Brothers & Weill, Buffalo, N. Y.; Herman Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Epstein, Jacob Baltimore; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, woolens; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, domestics; Hoffman House.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; William Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William Bowle, flannels and blankets; Hotel Albert.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, notions and fancy goods; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel St. Denis.

Hibben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Strahley, dress goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Wade, ladies' wear; Miss A. Nutz, handkerchiefs; Miss Curran, gloves and parasols; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; J. M. Buzzel, dress goods; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 434 Broadway.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; Thomas B. Illig, art novelties; Hotel Victoria.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Bamberger, domestics; Miss Goldsmith, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Rose Fuld, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; W. H. Symon, domestics; Hotel Victoria.

Guttman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Tibbs, Hutchings Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren Motions; 31 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mark's A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Co., Boston; A. Dow, laces; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Snellenburg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, cloaks; Miss L. Strauss, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Newburger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newburger, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Beager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Adler, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Gilchrist, C., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Manchester, dry goods; 459 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. W. Chutter, ladies' neckwear; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Leroy Cohen, notions and fancy goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; R. O'Gorman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dress goods; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss S. Jones, ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. D. Woodward, furnishing goods; George Little, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.

McGrath, E., Providence, R. I.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Campbell & Moulton, Watertown, N. Y.; A. Campbell, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskoff, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond; Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond; Senor Don Laza Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway, Washington; Senator Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND—Alfred Taylor, York, England; R. L. Claypool, London; Eugene V. Boross, Hungary.

CAMBRIDGE—Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Washington; J. H. Stauffer, New Orleans.

EARLINGTON—Col. Buchanan Schley, Hagerstown, Md.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Hale, San Francisco; I. A. Philips, Tahiti; W. T. Barnett, London; H. S. Ralston, Edinburgh; A. Romberg Norbert, London.

ALBEMARLE—Howard Hardy, London; Dr. J. A. Carp, Amsterdam, Holland; C. L. Parker, Seattle, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. J. C. Freemont, United States Navy; Capt. J. B. Hughes, United States Army; Capt. R. P. Hobson, United States Navy.

SAVOY—H. A. Walton, Louisville; Julius Kern, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—Major Gen. Merritt, Washington.

GRAND UNION—Dr. F. Disney, United States Army.

MANHATTAN — Robert Codman, Bishop of Maine; Dr. J. A. De Wolf, Trinidad, British West Indies.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. S. Geaguard, United States Army.

MAJESTIC—A. Dipple, Vienna; R. Valentine, London; Frederick Wagner, Chicago.

EMPIRE—H. A. Putnam, San Diego, Cal.; F. C. Marvin, Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Gulf disturbance has moved rapidly northeastward during the last twenty-four hours, and is central to-night over Eastern Maine. An area of high pressure covers the Mississippi Valley, and a second area of low pressure is moving southeasterly over the Northeast Rocky Mountain Slope. Rain has fallen from the Carolinas northeastward to New England, and there have been local rains and snows in the lake region and the North Pacific Coast.

There has been a marked fall in temperature over the east third of the country and a corresponding rise in the Missouri Valley and East Rocky Mountain Slope.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow east of the Rocky Mountains, except that local rains are probable in the lake region to-morrow and Thursday.

It will be warmer in the interior valleys and the upper lake region to-morrow, and it will be warmer Thursday in Atlantic Coast districts. The temperature will fall in the Northwest to-morrow and over the East Rocky Mountain Slope Thursday.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue fresh from the northwest, diminishing to-morrow afternoon; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh northwest winds will continue, and in the lake region fresh northwest winds will shift to the southeast and south to-morrow afternoon or night.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair; diminishing northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, fair and continued cool to-day. To-morrow, fair and warmer; diminishing northwest winds.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness and warmer, rain in north portion, light to fresh northwest winds, becoming southwest.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, warmer in west portion; to-morrow, rain, fresh northwest winds, becoming southwest.

West Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Minnesota, fair to-day, except showers in northeast portion, warmer; to-morrow, showers and cooler, fresh to brisk southeast winds becoming west.

North Dakota, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair to-day, cooler in west and central portions; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and continued cool; winds northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	54	62	64
6 A. M.	52	63	64
9 A. M.	51	52	58
12 M.	56	60	63
3 P. M.	58	56	60
6 P. M.	56	54	56
9 P. M.	53	50	53
12 P. M.	52	47	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date, 1901	54
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	50

The thermometer registered 53 degrees at 8 A. M. and 52 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 63 degrees at 6 A. M. and the minimum 47 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Supreme Court of the United States:

126—Houghton E. James et al., appellants, vs. The Germania Iron Company, and 127—James Belden, appellant, vs. The Midway Company.—Continued per stipulation.

273—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Sampson, Rear Admiral United States Navy, et al.—Argument concluded for the appellant.

309—The United States, appellant, vs. George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy, and 310—George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy, appellant, vs. The Don Juan de Austria, et al.—Argued for Dewey et al, and for the United States.

311—Edwin F. Stovell, &c., appellant, vs. George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Call for Wednesday: 311, 248, 318, 57, 59, (and 45,) 60, 61, 303, 62, and 63.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

517—Foley vs. Penn. R. R. Co.	48—O'Reilly vs. O'Reilly.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. Preferred causes.

479—Biedler vs. Wabash R. R. Co.	96—Hullquist vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
528—Lewis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	98—Palmer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
General Calendar.	100—Dykes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
74—Donovan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	103—Thomas vs. Bache.
92—Selchow vs. American Ice Co.	104—Ure vs. Cunard SS. Co.
93—Denzer vs. Security Trust & Life Ins. Co. of Phila.	88—Doying vs. Bedford Quarries Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

19—Ellis vs. John Cross & Sons.	187—Galle vs. Grant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

33—Benjamin H. Howell, Son & Co. vs. United States.	35—Bartram Bros. vs. same.
34—American Sugar Refining Co. vs. same.	215—Viet, Son & Co. vs. Ducas.
	229—Hahn vs. United States.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga vs. Verity et al., appellants; Busch, appellant, vs. Cummings; Niemoller vs. Duncombe, appellant; Hammerschlag et al., appellants, vs. Duryea; West vs. Bannigan et al., appellants; R. E. Bow, appellant, vs. Washington Life Insurance Company; James Curren Manufacturing Company vs. The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, appellant; Clark, appellant, vs. Cliff Paper Company; Keegan et al. vs. Smith, impleaded, appellant; Gonorovsky vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Chapman for the removal of Thomas, as committee, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for Wednesday: 114, 339, 285, 306, 307, 311, 322, 279.

The Court of Appeals will adjourn for the term Oct. 31 and will reconvene for the November term Monday, Nov. 10. The opening day will be the only one of the term on which oral arguments will be heard on original motions. The new calendar, which was issued to-day, contains 350 cases, but it is not likely that it will be taken up until late in the term, as the cases carried over from the present term will occupy the court for some time.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Oct. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Homesley.	30—Gutterman vs. Waldman.
2—Driggs vs. Boyle.	31—Wentworth vs. Braun.
3—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.	
4—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	32—Same vs. same.
5—Goldsmith vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.	33—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6—Rowan vs. same.	34—Knight vs. Levy.
7—Benedetto vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.	35—Jedlick vs. Denes.
8—Mittenthal vs. Rabinowitz.	36—Falk vs. Am. West Indies Trading Co.
9—Eck vs. Langfeld.	37—Same vs. same.
10—Manowitch vs. Ellis.	38—Goetz vs. Webber.
11—Same vs. same.	39—Young vs. Totten.
12—McEnroe vs. Wells.	40—Wood vs. Dennison.
13—Campbell vs. Kodera.	41—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
14—Krauss vs. Krauss.	42—Jacoboritz vs. Saberski.
15—Staples vs. Esler.	43—Whitbeck vs. Whitbeck.
16—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.	44—Hollander vs. Heyman.
17—Franklin vs. Lynn.	45—In re Emden.
18—Scott vs. Douglass.	46—Ehret vs. Reiss.
19—In re Haven Av.	47—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Cleveland.
20—Ehrhardt vs. Ehrhardt	48—Barry vs. Barry.
21—Ramsfelder vs. Jagoe.	49—Hayes vs. Ammon.
22—Abraham vs. Collier.	50—Sutter vs. Hale.
23—Lidne vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	51—Tugman vs. McIntyre.
24—Underhill vs. Underhill.	52—In re Valentine Av.
25—Monatiquot Real Estate Co. vs. Badeau.	53—Bolles vs. Bolles.
26—Martin vs. same.	54—Steel Box Band Co. vs. Kessker.
27—Sherry vs. Gallatin.	55—Friedericksen vs. Friedericksen.
28—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.	56—Toucey vs. Cassidy.
29—In re Richardson & Morgan Co.	57—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
	58—Hayes vs. Rives.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1948—In re Johnson Av.	1737—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.
1713—In re W. 169th St.	1739—Philipp vs. Philipp
139—In re Fordham R'd	1740—Saenger vs. Saenger.
1608—In re Broadway, (24th Ward.)	1741—Skramorsky vs. Skramorsky.
1697—In re Buckhout St.	1742—Saperstein vs. Saperstein.
1481—In re E. 172d St.	1743—Epstein vs. Epstein.
1580—In re W. 52d St.	1744—Schieren vs. Schieren.
101—In re E. 181st St.	1745—Bahr vs. Bahr.
1944—In re Acme Credit Co.	1746—Baldwin vs. Baldwin.
1945—Underhill vs. Dona Maria Mining Co. Preferred causes.	1747—Browne vs. Browne.
1513—Foley vs. Muiry.	1748—Blackford vs. Blackford.
1523—Conte vs. Conte.	1749—Field vs. Field.
1285—Mayor, &c., vs. Met. Ferry Co. General calendar.	150—Kayser vs. Kayser.
810—Kimmel vs. Kimmel.	1751—Houghtaling vs. Houghtaling.
1053—Schulman vs. Loy.	1752—Marmor vs. Marmor.
818—Merriam vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.	1753—Goldbaum vs. Goldbaum.
448—Gledden vs. Block	1754—Hayes vs. Hayes.
449—Same vs. same.	1755—Herbert vs. Herbert.
917—Erdtmann vs. Erdtmann.	1756—Rosenweig vs. Rosenweig.
1015—Swiss Ben. Soc'y vs. Horwitz.	1757—Smith vs. Smith.
1127—Behrens vs. De Lacy.	1758—Mouza vs. Mouza.
1014—Farley vs. Swindells.	1759—McGinnes vs. McGinnes.
1028—King vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.	1760—Fritschle vs. Fritschle.
731—Everett vs. De Fountaine.	1761—Lipnitzky vs. Lipnitzky.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.	1762—Lesher vs. Lesher.
911—Cent. Trust Co. vs. West India Imp. Co.	1763—Sado vs. Sado.
785—Tugman vs. McIntyre.	1764—Katz vs. Katz.
723—Hirsch vs. Hirsch.	1765—Lighston vs. Lighston.
860—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.	1766—M

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...5:02	Moon rises..4:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:58	Gov. Isl'd...6:27	H. Gate....8:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:23	Gov. Isl'd...6:50	H. Gate....8:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 29.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Capri, Barbados, Pernambuco, and Santos	10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Cavour, Argentina	11.30 A. M.	
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Celtic, Liverpool		6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Parran, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12.30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cearense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentine	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10.30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.

Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M., (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (‡Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 11 and up to Nov. 1, inclusive, (if the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails, (closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.) will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer,) for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule as to closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma and were dispatched East Oct. 27. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 29.

Alamo, Brunswick, Oct. 26.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 28.
Arkadia, San Juan, Oct. 24.
Beeswing, Bordeaux, Oct. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
Citta di Palermo, Naples, Oct. 13.
El Sud, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 28.
Horrox, Barbados, Oct. 17.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 16.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 22.
Prins de Nederlenden, Haiti, Oct. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 26.
Zuila, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Breslau, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Oct. 16.
El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 27.
Kleinmoehl, Stettin, Oct. 13.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 29.
Sarpedon, Cardiff, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Oct. 28.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Island, Copenhagen, Oct. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
Manitou, Shields, Oct. 21.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 10.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 25.
Saratoga, Jacksonville, Oct. 27.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 31.
Orizaba, Nassau, Oct. 28.
Polycarp, Yuctan, Oct. 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 25.

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.

El Paso, Galveston, Oct. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 25.
Masilia, Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Oct. 23.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Hogamann, Bremen Oct. 21 and Southampton and Cherbourg 22d, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Guyandotte, Crowley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alliance, Skillings, Colon Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 27th.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston Oct. 21, with mdse. to T. J. Van Sickle & Co.

SS Oneida, Rich, Georgetown Oct. 23 and Wilmington 25th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Saxonia, (Br.,) Warr, Liverpool Oct. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Pruns, Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Buhe, Marseilles, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rohde, Kingston, &c., Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Jamse E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Heathgren, (Br.,) Seaborne, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 8, with sugar to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Axminster, (Br.,) Spicer, Carlisle Bay Oct 19 and Kingston 21st, with mdse. to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 28, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Galveston.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Flushing.
SS City of Washington, for Colon.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Maverick, with one barge, for —.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Malwa, (Br.,) Rogers, from Montevideo for New York, Oct. 4 in lat. 8 south, lon. 33 west.

Bark, Margherita, (Ital.,) Boero, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Oct. 12 in lat. 9, lon. 25.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at noon today.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 12:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 7 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Dunedin to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:09 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Sabine, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, (from Table Bay,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for New York Oct. 20.

SS Bucuresti, (Roum.,) sld. from Danube for New York Oct. 22.

SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Capt. Aldamis, sld. from Naples for New York Oct. 23.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point Oct. 26, not as before.

SS Evandale, (Br.,) Capt. Buyers, from Calcutta for Delaware Breakwater and New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, (from Santos,) sld. from Bahia for New York Oct. 25.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Sparta, (Ger.,) Capt. Rubarth, from New York, arr. at Emden Oct. 24.

SS Mckta, (Br.,) Capt. Cooper, from New York, arr. at Leith Oct. 26.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Genoa and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne sur Mer at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York via St. Michael's for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Zulia, Capt. Terrill, sld. from Curacao for New York via Ponce, P. R., at 4 P. M. yesterday.

Instruction.

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Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

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Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular.
PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

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CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
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THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A Cruise to the ORIENT
BY R. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
77 DAYS
Special Features—Number limited to 300 passengers—only 2 placed in one room—all dining at one sitting.
INCLUDING THE MOST INTERESTING PLACES IN THE WORLD.
Most Extensive Itinerary Ever Offered.
Not bound in advance for all Side Trips.
COSTING ONLY
$350 and Up.
Also a Cruise to the WEST INDIES.
Duration 22 days, cost $125.
Send for rates, itinerary, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Nov. 4, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Dec. 18, 2 PM
Kronprinz..Nov. 18, 8 AM|Kaiser...Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser...Dec. 2, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Feb. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM|Friedrich..Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Auguste Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke...Nov. 1, 10 AM|Bluecher..Nov. 15, 10 AM
Patricia...Nov. 8, 10 AM|Pretoria..Nov. 22, 11 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia...Nov. 22, 2 PM|Palatia...Jan. 12, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM|Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM|†Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*Bismarck, Nov. 15, 11 AM|*Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 2 PM|†Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, see Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Oct. 29, 10 AM|St. Louis..Nov. 12, 10 AM
St. Paul..Nov. 5, 10 AM|Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM|Friesland, Nov. 12, 10 AM
Kensington, Nov. 5, 10 AM|Vaderland, Nov. 22, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MESABA.....Nov. 1, 8 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
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26 Union Square,
Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TRAVEL

Thos. Cook & Son's arrangements for tourist travel during the coming season include the following, among many others:

NILE — Sailings every few days from Cairo to First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, the Soudan, etc., by Cook's magnificent steamers.

HOLY LAND EGYPT — Five high-class escorted parties visit principal places of interest in Egypt and Bible Lands. Jan., Feb. and March. $650 to $1200. All expenses included.

ITALY & RIVIERA — Two delightful Mediterranean Tours, including also Paris and London. Nov. 1 and 22. 62 days, $380. All expenses included.

WEST INDIES — Tenth annual Cruise by Quebec S. S. Co. to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Windward Islands, Demerara, Cuba, etc. 34 days. $185 up.

OLD POINT WASHINGTON — Pleasant 5-day tour to Old Point Comfort and Washington. Leave by Old Dominion Steamer Nov. 8. Inclusive fare, $27.50.

GRAND ORIENTAL CRUISE

By specially chartered Hamburg-American Line Steamship "MOLTKE" to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Bible Lands. Leave Feb. 4 for 70-day Cruise. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered. Programmes and plans from
THOS. COOK & SON,
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Established 1841.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd — White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 PM|Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM|Etruria, Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM|Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Oct. 29, Noon|Teutonic..Nov. 12, Noon
Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM|Cymric...Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon|Oceanic.Nov. 19, 8:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 6 and 27 and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 28	311,273
To date this year	154,164,357
Corresponding date last year	229,654,700

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 28	$1,426,000
To date this year	$770,437,550
Corresponding date last year	$827,911,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	People's Gas	⅝
Am. Smelting pf	½	Pressed S. Car	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	½	St. L. & San F	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Col. Southern	½	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2⅜	Twin City	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	United Rys. Inv. pf.	½
North American	1	Va.-Car. Chem	1
Penn. R. R.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel	⅝	Keok. & D. M.	⅞
Am. Smelting	¼	K. & T. M. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar	1¼	Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	⅞
Balt. & O. rects	1½	Nat. Lead	½
Can. Pac. sub. ctfs.	1½	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	1⅝	So. Ry. pf., sta.	1½
Del. & Hudson	¾	So. Ry.-M. & O. ctfs.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Int. Power	¾	Westinghouse	3
Kan. City So.	1⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Sav., Fla. & W. con. 6s	6
Eq. Gas & Fuel of Chi. 5s	3	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, r.1	1		
Rio Gr. West. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. O. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1½
Erie 1st con 4s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday dwindled to insignificant proportions. Little more than 300,000 shares were traded in during the entire market session, with only ten issues dealt in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each. Indeed, so altogether dull did the market become in the late trading that many brokers left the floor in disgust because of their enforced idleness.

As for the price movements, they were in no instance consequential, changes in active stocks, whether on the advancing or on the declining side, being but fractional. The tendency, nevertheless, was to a higher level.

For the greater part of the day the Street heard much talk about the political situation and how the certain results—for a Democratic landslide was predicted—would bring about such legislation in respect to the tariff and finance that a period of business uncertainty and retrogression would inevitably result. At the same time it was announced, by way of Washington, that the Treasury Department expects heavy gold shipments from New York to Europe within the next six weeks, one estimate putting the amount at $4,000,000 per week.

Other stories calculated to depress were also circulated; but despite these the market showed good powers of resistance. It did not, it is true, advance materially, but it was able, nevertheless, more than to hold its own in the face of the pressure put upon it.

The short interest in the market at present is larger than for some time.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

Many evidences of the activity and prosperity of the railroads of the country continue to present themselves. One of the latest, near at home, is the report coming from Boston that thirty locomotives just built for the New Haven will be put into commission this week, and that the road has recently bought from the Rutland 100 flat cars to meet heavily increased traffic.

Railroad men say that what is true of the Eastern roads is true to an even greater extent of the Western systems, which find it difficult to handle all the traffic offered them—and this notwithstanding their much larger equipment.

AN ELECTION RUMOR.

Apropos of the coming election an interesting rumor in the Street yesterday was that the bears in the stock market are planning to create an ante-election scare by running the betting on Coler against Odell up from a 1 to 2 basis to an even basis.

It was said that, if the plan works successfully and as anticipated, the bears feel assured that they can make by a decline in prices in the stock market a sum much greater than that involved in the election bets.

Wall Street has seen such endeavors in times past, but they have not been uniformly successful.

TWO WALL STREET OPINIONS.

Opinion in Wall Street was divided yesterday as to the reasons for the market's dullness. In one quarter the theory was that the market had been, in the vernacular, "sold to a standstill," while in another quarter it was contended that the buying power was exhausted, and that any aggressive bear campaign would precipitate a bad break.

The character of the purchases in such stocks as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Copper led close market observers to the belief that, whether or not the market had been oversold, the statement was absurd that the buying power had been exhausted. To the contrary, these observers declared that the buying was much better than the selling.

HEAVY GRAIN EXPORTS.

Apropos of the unconfirmed report from Washington that the Treasury officials look for a gold export movement to begin shortly, at the rate of $4,000,000 a week, a leading banker here said yesterday:

"I do not believe the Washington officials said any such ridiculous thing. Undoubtedly we owe a good deal of money abroad, but this debt may be paid otherwise than in gold. Notwithstanding pessimistic talk, our general exports are increasing, which will help pay this debt, while apparently the grain export movement has at last begun in goodly amount. For instance, to-day the report is that, in addition to fifteen loads of wheat, no fewer than fifty loads of corn were engaged for export, with the promise of a continuing large movement in the immediate future.

"If this does not prevent gold exports for some time to come, I am much mistaken."

ST. PAUL'S STOCK ISSUE.

One of the many bear reports published in the Street yesterday was that there was a disagreement among the St. Paul Directors as to the proposed new stock issue—that, in fact, opposition had developed to the issue.

This, it is learned, is without foundation. The Directors at a meeting some weeks ago unanimously voted in favor of the proposition to authorize the issue of $25,000,000 new stock.

The apparent cause for the report of opposition, it is said, lies in the fact that there is a question as to the expediency of voting to issue any part of the stock at the regular monthly meeting on Thursday next, or whether it would not be better to defer action for a special meeting to be called some time later.

SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAYS.

For some time past there has been quiet but persistent buying of the shares of the United Railways of San Francisco, but by whom the Street has not been able to learn.

The general belief, however, is that banking interests identified with the property are the buyers, and that their purchases are based on the fact that shortly the preferred stock is to be placed on a dividend basis.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Interests identified with the First National Bank were among the largest buyers of American Cotton Oil, which was strong throughout. A few days ago the report was that the dividend on the stock is to be increased from 2 to 4 per cent. Yesterday the story was that perhaps 5 per cent. may be declared. It is not possible to obtain any official information in the matter.

The movement in Louisville and Nashville showed clearly the dullness and narrowness of the market. At one time the stock jumped from 136½ to 137⅝ on a single hundred shares; then on the next transaction (also of 100 shares) to 138, and then, another hundred-share lot coming out, to 137½.

Profit taking was in evidence in Colorado Fuel, which closed the day for a net loss of 1⅝, having at one time sold down 3 full points.

The conspicuous strength of Texas Pacific and the advance in Missouri Pacific were ascribed to purchases by the Gould interests.

St. Louis and San Francisco shares were bought on the reports that an important announcement in respect to the property is shortly to be made.

THE GATES INTERESTS.

In the gossip of the Street during the day one report heard was that the Gates people had been the largest sellers of stock last week, had bought not a few of them back Monday and early yesterday morning, and were shifting their market position in expectation of and preparation for a big rise after election.

VULCAN DETINNING.

The report of the Vulcan Detinning Company for the six months from April 1 to Oct. 1 was made public yesterday. It shows as follows:

Earnings, after payment of operating expenses	$143,935.18
Less for betterments and maintenance.	13,632.98
Net earnings	$130,302.29
Dividends for 6 months, $1,500,000 preferred stock	$52,500.00
Dividends for 6 months, $2,000,000 common stock	40,000.00
	92,500.00
To surplus account	$37,802.20

MEXICO GOLD BASIS REPORT.

It was reported yesterday that members of the Mexican Government are in New York sounding New York bankers for the purpose of putting Mexico, if possible, upon a gold national money basis.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that no agents of Mexico had approached that firm in any way looking to a gold basis for Mexico, but he called attention to the fact that Mexico some time ago floated gold bonds here and took a long step toward putting herself upon the gold basis.

American Electric Vehicle Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day declined to issue an order for the acceptance of a bid of $12,000 for the assets of the American Electric Vehicle Company of Hoboken. Receiver Rowe presented the offer in behalf of R. Lister, an officer of the company, who, at the time the receiver was appointed, claimed that the assets were valued at $57,000. Holders of 6,000 shares of the company's stock opposed the proposed sale.

New Jersey Agricultural Chemical.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day made permanent his temporary appointment of Chauncey G. Parker as receiver of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, which was the outgrowth of the insolvency proceedings begun Oct. 16 by Clarence T. Russell, President, and George H. Meeker, Treasurer of the concern. The preliminary report of Mr. Parker, which was filed to-day, recommends the immediate sale of the company's property, which is situated on the Passaic River in Hudson County.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 30 shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock at 425½.

According to Detroit dispatches, a five-hundred-thousand-dollar brake beam plant is to be erected in Delray, just west of that city.

Cable advices from London that the Black Sea and Danube Steamship Company, a Russian company, will sell out its fleet of twelve vessels and retire from business.

Reports that at a meeting in this city to-day a combination of the malleable iron plants of the country will be organized.

Dispatches from Joplin, Mo., stating that shipments of zinc and lead ore continue on a heavy scale at the top prices of the season.

Statement from Pittsburg that two new elevated railroads have applied for charters, and if granted may build in that city lines in opposition to the existing lines of the Philadelphia company.

Hartford (Conn.) dispatches stating that the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company will increase its capital stock to $1,500,000.

Projected combination of Western pulp and paper mills said to have been abandoned.

According to Toronto (Canada) dispatches, the newly incorporated Metropolitan Bank will open for business there in a few weeks.

Reports from Sharon (Penn.) that the hardware interests of Western Pennsylvania are to form a combination under a new company to be capitalized at $2,000,000.

Increase of $25,366 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $441,805 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $274,341,286; balances, $1,396,576; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $641,376.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 3c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In its City article to-day The Times says that the demand for money had again increased yesterday, loan rates showing a further advance. Discount rates were firmer. In the Stock Exchange monthly settlements began, and there was hardly any fresh business, the chief feature of the day being the increased supply of money offering in the American market as the result of an arrangement with French capitalists. A fair amount of American stocks that have sometimes been carried over will be paid for on Thursday and taken up.

American rails were dull, and there was an absence of transactions until toward the close, when they recovered a little. South Africans finished very weak. Foreign stocks were steady. Home rails were firm and prices higher.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Money was in strong demand to-day. Discounts were firmer, partly due to the money situation, but chiefly owing to the rates of Continental exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange was concentrated on the settlement. The movements were slight and prices were irregular. Consols were easier, and only moved fractionally. Americans were depressed, owing to New York advices, and were below parity. Operators were not interested in them, and they closed above the lowest figures of the day. Grand Trunks were offered and were irregular. Spanish securities, Rio Tintos, and Kafirs were depressed. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 93; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 89¾; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 106½; Canadian Pacific, 138⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51⅝; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194½; De Beers deferred, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 44⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 76⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 83¼; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 96; Southern Pacific, 72⅝; Union Pacific, 106⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 50; Spanish 4s, 85⅝.

Bar silver steady at 23⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 32.60; Lisbon, 26.

Gold amounting to £15,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prices at the opening were much depressed on the Bourse to-day, owing to unfavorable foreign advices. Rentes receded. Spanish 4s were offered freely on dispiriting news regarding Premier Sagasta's intentions. Brazilians suffered and some industrials reacted. Rio Tintos declined on New York advices. Later the reaction apparently was checked, but business generally was lifeless. During the last hour rentes were supported. Spanish 4s rallied and the market closed with an all-around improvement.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 42½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks. Spanish 4s, 86.15.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak, mines particularly so, on advices from New York and the Western Boerses. Later the weakness was accentuated owing to sales on account of the estate of a late big speculator.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The rate between the banks for call loans was down to-day to 5 per cent., and outside money was obtainable in many cases at a rate better than 6 per cent. Sterling exchange is a trifle firmer, with demand and cables up a quarter of a cent. New York funds, par; call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time money, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $21,706,369; balances, $1,851,949. The craze for Copper Range monopolized the stock market. Mr. Lawson issued a statement neither confirming nor denying the rumors connecting his name with a deal, but emphasizing his past opinion of the value of the stock. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
128	Atchison	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
18	Atchison pf.	100	99½	99½
24	Boston & Albany	259¾	259½	259½
5	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
52	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
5	Chi. Junc. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
710	Massachusetts Electric	38½	38	38½
60	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	229	228½	229
60	Old Colony	210½	210½	210½
100	Pere Marquette	79½	79½	79½
250	Union Pacific	104½	103⅞	104
12	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91½	91½
10	West End	93½	93½	93½
32	West End pf.	113¾	113	113

TELEPHONES.

94	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165	163¾	163¾
17	New England	138½	138½	138½
20	Western	28½	28½	28½
5	Western pf.	98	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	12½	12½
20	Am. Pneum. Service pf.	25½	25½	25½
5,105	American Sugar	123	121⅝	122
30	American Sugar pf.	119½	119	119
50	American Woolen	14¼	14¼	14¼
95	American Woolen pf.	78½	78	78
1,160	Dominion Iron & Steel	57⅝	57	57⅝
25	Edison	270	270	270
70	General Electric	185½	184¾	185½
300	Massachusetts Gas	38½	38	38
1,996	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85½	85½	85½
25	Planters' Compress	30	30	30
17	Pullman	235	235	235
45	Seattle Electric pf.	104½	104½	104½
68	Swift Packing & Prov.	156	156	156
290	United Fruit	111¾	110½	111¾
17	Un. Shoe Machine	52	52	52
333	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31	30⅝	31
50	U. S. Leather pf.	91	91	91
300	United States Steel	40¼	40¼	40¼
29	United States Steel pf.	89¼	88½	89¼

MINING.

50	Adventure	20½	20½	20½
500	Aetna	60c	60c	60c
525	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
380	Amalgamated	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
200	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
205	Bingham	29½	28	29
100	Bonanza	70c	70c	70c
78	Calumet & Hecla	505	495	500
2,640	Centennial	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝
600	Consolidated Mercur	2	2	2
12,171	Copper Range	64½	61	64⅝
100	Daly West	50½	50½	50½
1,000	Elm River	3	2⅝	2⅝
100	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,400	Guanajuato	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
5	Isle Royale	13½	13½	13½
10	Michigan	2	2	2
940	Mohawk	46⅞	45¾	46⅝
250	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Old Dominion	16½	16½	16½
234	Osceola	56½	56	56½
60	Parrot	45¼	45¼	45¼
80	Phoenix	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
150	Shannon	9¼	9⅛	9¼
60	Tamarack	157	155	157
25	Tecumseh	1½	1½	1½
325	Trinity	11	11	11
770	United States	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
100	Utah	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
75	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
10	Winona	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—New York exchange was quoted at 30 cents discount to-day; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were only fairly active and rather irregular. The tractions showed some rally from yesterday's depression. Box Board shares were buoyant, the preferred advancing over 2 points on the probability of the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Oct. 31. Swift's shares were offered freely again, and declined. Biscuit once more was sold by faint-hearted holders. The recessions, however, were made up again. Other stocks were idle. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
45	American Radiator	51	51	51
25	American Radiator pf.	120	120	120
85	Chicago U. Traction pf.	50	48	50
150	Chicago Union Traction.	17	17	17
5	Chicago Title & Trust	123½	123½	123½
87	C. & C. Canal & Dock	71	70	71
17	Diamond Match	137½	137	137½
50	Mil. & Chicago B.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	North Chi. St. R. R. Co.	130	130	130
531	National Biscuit	46	45⅝	45⅞
38	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
57	National Carbon	30¼	29	29
100	National Carbon pf.	100½	100½	100½
20	Quaker Oats	76	76	76
1,384	Swift & Co.	137¼	154¾	155⅝
200	Street's W. S. C. Line.	30½	30½	30½

79,970

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Cent. of G. 2d pf. inc	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
2,000	Col., F. & I. con.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜

$4,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The market to-day continued dull and listless; the volume of business being only slightly above that of Monday, the sales aggregating 18,074 shares and $46,112 bonds. Nearly one-third of the trading was in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, which advanced ⅜ to 18⅝ on buying by a house representing inside interests. Lehigh Valley was heavy as a result of an attack on its financial position, and Pennsylvania Steel was down 3 points, although this latter movement caused no comment. Indianapolis Street Railway was advanced 3 points to 89½, the highest price ever recorded for the stock. The buying was by local interests who control the property. Price changes elsewhere were fractional, and about evenly divided between gains and losses. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Sugar Ref.	122½	122½	122½
320	American Cement	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cambria Steel	28	28	28
860	Con. Lake Superior	24⅝	24½	24½
400	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
107	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	Diamond Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
631	Diamond Steel pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Electric Co. of Am.	9¾	9¾	9¾
210	Indianapolis St. Ry.	89½	87	89½
28	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
436	Lehigh Valley R. R.	33	32½	32⅝
113	Lehigh Navigation	77¼	76⅝	76⅝
300	Manufactured Rubber	¾	¾	¾
200	Marsden	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,072	Penn. R. R.	81¾	81¼	81 7-16
2	Penn. Steel	52	52	52
1,533	Phila. Elec.	8 11-16	8 9-16	8 11-16
800	Phila. Co.	48	48	48
5,525	Phila. Rap. Tran.	18⅝	18	18⅝
3,400	Reading	33 13-16	33⅜	33⅜
350	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	44
100	Reading 2d pf.	39	39	39
100	Southern R. R.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
100	Tidewater Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	United Cos. of N. J.	282¼	282¼	282¼
65	United Gas Imp.	114	113¾	113¾
200	United Power	50	50	50
400	Union Traction	47¼	47¼	47¼
705	U. S. Steel	40½	40¼	40¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The market failed to present any new features to-day. Its record was one of dullness and steadiness. There was a mixture of net changes, but the general tone seemed to resist reaction. There is no leadership manifest at this time, hence the absence of any definite market movement. The trading seems to be perfunctory, with a disposition to await developments. Atlantic Coast Line issues suffered a sharp setback. Continental Trust broke 2 points, but recovered and closed with a net gain of 1 point. Cotton Duck incomes were fractionally higher. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,112 shares of stock and $34,800 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. com.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
50	Atlan. Coast Line com.	168⅜	168⅛	168⅜
10	Atlan. C. L. of Conn.	347½	347½	347½
50	Consolidated Gas	73½	73½	73½
15	G. E. S. Brew. com.	14	14	14
392	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	14	14	14
150	Nashville Ry. com.	5	5	5
100	Maryland Casualty	54½	54½	54½
30	Un. States Fid. & Guar.	152	152	152
25	International	140	140	140
45	Continental	212	210	213
11	Ala. C. & I.	88½	88½	88½
10	First National Bank	164	164	164
33	Old Town Fire	5¾	5¾	5¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	79	79	79
2,000	Cotton Duck inc.	39¾	39¾	39¾
4,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s.	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	Atlanta & Charlotte 1st.	113	113	113
1,000	Nashville Ry. 6s ctfs.	77¼	77¼	77¼
3,000	G. E. S. Brew. inc.	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,000	Baltimore Trac. 5s.	118½	118½	118½
1,000	City Pass. 5s.	108	108	108
6,000	Md. Tel. 5s.	86	86	86

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.10	.09
Best & Belcher	.11	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.95	.98
Challenge Consolidated	.09	.08
Chollar	.01	.01
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. California & Virginia	.83	.76
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.01
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.16	.17
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.30	.25
Occidental Consolidated	.10	.08
Ophir	.89	.84
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.04	.03
Sierra Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.14	.12
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.14	.12
Utah Consolidated	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.12	.11
Silver bars	50⅝	50⅝
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9¾
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Consolidated	2¼	2¾	2	3
Anaconda	16	20	18	20
Blue Bell	6	6½	6	7
C., K. & N.	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
C. C. Consolidated	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Coriolanus	4¼	4½	4	4½
C., C. & M.	..	..	3	3½
Dante	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12⅜	12½	12¼	12½
Elkton	34	34½	33⅜	34½
El Paso	66½	67	66½	66¾
Fanny Rawlings	4	..	4	..
Findlay	7⅜	10	7½	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4⅝	4¾	4¼	4¾
Golden Cycle	50½	62	59	62
Golden Fleece	10	12	9	12
Gold Bond	3¾	4	3½	4½
Gold Sovereign	2⅞	3	3	3⅜
Gould	5¾	6¼	6	6¼
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2⅜	3
Isabella	31½	31⅞	30¾	31⅜
Jackpot	12	12½	11½	12½
Keystone	4⅝	5	4⅜	5
Last Dollar	45	65	50	75
Lexington	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Little Puck	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Little Bessie	3½	4¼	3⅞	4½
Mollie Gibson	5½	5¾	4⅝	5¼
Mary Cashen	5	6	5	5⅞
Moon Anchor	7½	9	7¾	8¾
New Haven	3	3¼	3	3¼
Pharmacist	5	6	5¼	5⅞
Pinnacle	4½	5⅜	5	6
Pointer	1⅝	2	1⅜	2
Portland	186	200	188	195
Rose Maud	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3½
Rose Nicol	3	4½	3	4½
Sunset Eclipse	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅞
Vindicator	95	104	100	107
Work	7	7¼	7¼	7⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Amal. Copper	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅝
50	Am. Car & Foun.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
160	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54⅝	54½	54½
180	Am. Ice	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
50	Am. Locomotive	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10,690	Am. Sugar Ref.	122⅝	123	121⅜	121½
9,170	At., T. & S. F.	87½	88¼	87⅜	87⅝
30	At., T. & S.F. pf.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
2,060	Balt. & Ohio	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
530	Brook. Rap. T.	62	62⅝	62	62⅜
510	Can. Pacific	134¾	135¾	134⅝	135¾
410	Ches. & Ohio	50	50⅜	50	50⅜
10	Chi. & Alton	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
260	Chi. Great West.	29⅞	30⅛	29⅛	29⅝
3,950	Chi., M. & St. P.	180½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64½	64¾	1,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	64⅜	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅜
12½	12¾	905	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
35¾	36	800	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
92¼	93½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92½	— ⅜
54¼	54⅝	14,900	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	54⅞	53¼	54⅝	+1⅜
39¼	41	700	Am. District Tel.	39½	39½	39	39¼	— ¾
54¾	55¼	50	*Am. Grass Twine	55½	55½	55⅝	55½	...
11⅞	11⅝	1,475	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅝	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
37⅛	38½	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	...
94	95	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
6	6¾	400	*Am. Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	...
46¼	46¾	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46⅛	46⅛	46	46	— ¾
95½	96	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
121¾	122	18,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122¾	122⅞	121⅜	121⅞	—1¼
14	15	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	14	14	14	14	— ¼
96	98½	80	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
41	43	150	Ann Arbor	42	42	42	42	...
87½	87¾	22,740	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87½	88⅛	87¼	87⅝	— ⅛
99¾	100	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100	99⅞	100	— ⅛
107⅛	107¼	10,200	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅞	107⅝	106⅞	107½	+ ⅞
94	95	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
106¾	107¼		*B. & O. rcts., 50 p.cpd.	106¾	106¾	106⅜	106¾	—1¼
62⅞	62¾	1,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅛	62½	+ ⅛
228	230	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	226	226	226	226	...
135¼	135¾	4,550	Canadian Pacific	134⅜	135⅝	134½	135⅝	+ ⅛
135	135¾	200	*C. P. s. cts., 4th in. pd.	135½	135⅝	135½	135⅝	—1¼
50¼	...	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50⅝	50	50½	— ⅛
36	36¼	100	Chicago & Alton	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
29⅝	29⅞	800	Chicago Great West.	29⅝	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
44	45	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	45	45	44⅜	44⅜	—1⅛
89⅜	90⅜	52	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
189⅛	189¾	7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	189⅛	190⅛	189⅛	189½	+ ⅛
194½	195¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195	195	195	195	+ ⅝
228½	233	300	Chicago & Northw.	229	229½	228	229½	— ⅝
198½	199½	170	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	198⅝	198⅝	198¾	198⅝	— ⅝
19¾	20	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
37	37½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
16¾	17⅛	200	Chi. Union Traction	17	17	17	17	— ¼
93	95	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	94	94	94	94	— ½
89⅜	90	15,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90½	91	88	89⅝	—1⅛
32¾	33	300	Colorado & Southern	32⅞	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
73½	74	180	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
48¾	49	700	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	49	49	49	...
218	218½	300	Consolidated Gas	217½	218	217½	218	...
83	84	75	Corn Products pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
168	170⅜	100	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171	— ⅞
90½	91	417	Denver & R. G. pf.	91	91	90¾	90⅞	— ⅛
20	20½	490	Detroit Southern	20	20¼	20	20	...
38½	39	150	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
29¼	30¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
38⅝	38½	4,200	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
67¼	67½	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	68	68	67¼	67¼	...
51½	52	800	Erie 2d pf.	52	52¼	51½	52	—1
61	61¾	100	Evans. & T. H.	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
60	64	150	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	62	62	62	62	...
185	186	238	General Electric	186	186	186	186	+ ¼
189	190	100	Great Northern pf.	190	190	190	190	...
95	96	400	Hocking Valley	93½	95	93½	95	+ ⅛
91	92	278	Hocking Valley pf.	91	91	91	91	...
147⅜	147⅞	1,300	Illinois Central	147¼	147⅞	147¼	147⅜	+ ⅛
104	104¼	700	International Paper	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
76	79½	1,000	International Power Co.	77	77	76½	76½	—3⅜
43	43½	100	Iowa Central	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
80¾	81	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	80⅝	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	35	500	Kansas City Southern	34½	34½	34¼	34⅝	—⅛
33½	35	200	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅞
60	65	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	62	62	62	62	—14
136½	137	2,500	Louisville & Nashville	136	138	136	137	— ⅛
134⅜	134⅝	6,420	Manhattan Elevated	134	134½	134	134½	+ ⅛
122	123	500	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	122	122⅛	122	122⅛	— ⅛
27¼	28	200	Mexican Central	25½	27¼	25¾	25⅞	...
81½	81¾	5,425	M., St. P. & S. M.	78	81⅝	78	81	+2⅝
128	130½	1,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	131½	130	130	+1
29	29½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29¼	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
60¼	60½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	60	60½	60	60⅛	— ⅜
110	110¼	16,050	Missouri Pacific	109¼	110½	109¼	110	+ ⅞
105	107	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	...
45⅞	47⅞	900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45⅞	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	28	1,200	*Nat. Lead Co.	28½	28½	27¾	27⅝	— ½
38¼	39¼	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38⅞	39	38⅝	39	...
178¼	179	500	*New York Air Brake	178	178¼	178	178¼	— ¼
155	155½	3,200	New York Central	153¼	155⅝	153½	155	— ⅜
47	48	400	N., Chi. & St. L.	47	48	46	48	—1½
33¼	33¾	1,300	N. Y. Ont. & West.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ⅛
74⅜	75	19,900	Norfolk & Western	74⅝	75¼	74⅛	74⅞	— ⅝
121	124	100	North American	122	122	122	122	+1
41⅞	42	300	Pacific Mail	43	43	42½	42½	— ¼
163¼	163¾	19,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	162⅝	163⅝	162½	163¼	+ ½
103½	103⅝	100	People's Gas, Chicago	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	1,040	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	62⅜	61¼	62⅜	+ ⅞
96	96½	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅞
36	37	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	37	37	37	37	+ ¼
89¾	90	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89⅝	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅜	6,500	Reading	67½	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
88	88¼	1,200	Reading 1st pf.	88½	88⅞	88¼	88⅜	...
78¼	78¾	3,300	Reading 2d pf.	78½	78½	78⅛	78⅜	+ ⅛
22	22¼	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22	21⅝	22	...
70	70½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	— ⅝
23½	23⅝	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
76½	77	1,900	St. L. & S. F.	76½	78¼	76½	77	+ ½
72½	73½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	74	73	74	+ ⅞
31	32	134	St. Louis Southw.	31½	31¼	31½	31½	— ⅛
68¾	69½	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	68½	68½	68	68⅛	— ⅛
68½	69	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	20,200	Southern Pacific	70⅛	71⅛	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	36⅞	1,900	Southern Railway	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	700	Southern Ry., stamped	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅜
93	93½	100	Southern Railway pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	...
93	93½	350	South. Ry. pf., stamped	93⅞	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	—1½
90	...	100	South. Ry., M. & O. cts.	91	91	91	91	— ½
65½	66	500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64½	65⅜	64½	65⅜	+ ⅝
44⅜	46⅜	1,400	Texas & Pacific	44½	46¼	44½	45⅞	+1⅜
38	41	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40	40	40	40	...
30¼	31	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West.	31¼	31½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
47	47½	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47¼	...
120¾	120½	200	Twin City R. T.	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
13¾	14	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	...
15⅝	16⅜	1,100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
56⅜	56¾	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
103¾	104	21,280	Union Pacific	103½	104½	103¾	104	+ ¼
91¼	91½	900	Union Pacific pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	685	United Rys. Invest.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	4,700	United Rys. Invest. pf.	65	65¾	64¾	65½	+ ⅞
14	14⅜	2,000	*U. S. Leather	14	14⅛	14	14	...
90¼	91	84	*U. S. Leather pf.	90	90	90	90	...
18	18¼	100	U. S. Rubber	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
54	58	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	54½	54½	— ⅞
40	40¼	7,655	U. S. Steel	40	40⅝	40	40¼	...
88⅜	88¾	5,440	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅜	89	88¼	88⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67½	67¾	67	67½	+1
32¼	32⅝	300	*Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	32½	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
33¼	33⅝	1,000	Wabash	33½	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
48¼	48¾	2,700	Wabash pf.	48½	48⅝	48¼	48½	— ⅛
91	91½	500	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91⅝	91	91	— ¼
213	216	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	215	215	215	215	—5
59	60	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58¾	59	58¾	59	— ⅝
38¼	38½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38	38	— ½
27	27½	100	Wisconsin Central	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
52	52½	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¼	53	52½	52½	...
Sales.		311,273	*Unlisted.					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
795	Brewing pf.	34¼	33¾	33¾
5	Brewing pf.	48	48	48
50	Consolidated Ice.	12	12	12
560	Crucible Steel.	21⅝	21½	21⅝
80	Crucible Steel pf.	86¼	86	86
25	Fire Proofing pf.	39	39½	39
50	Manufac.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Philadelphia Co.	48	47	48
1,313	Pittsburg Coal.	31	30	31
40	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
85	Pleasant Valley Trac.	26½	26½	26½
475	River Coal.	11½	11½	11½
325	River Coal pf.	40¾	40	40¾
120	U. S. Steel.	40¼	40¼	40¾
25	U. S. Steel pf.	88½	88½	88½
5	*Diamond Nat. Bank.	455	455	455
10	Keystone Bank.	390	390	390
25	American Savings.	118	118	118
45	Pennsylvania Trust.	315	315	315
15	Real Estate Trust.	306½	306½	306½
20	W. Saving & Deposit.	114	114	114
$2,000	A. Co. L. 6s.	112	112	112
2,000	B. McK. & C. 5s.	98	98	98
1,000	R. Coal 6s.	112½	112½	112½

*New high mark.

CITY'S STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The L. W. Ahrens Company to Supply New York's 146 Departments.

The Board of City Record yesterday awarded to the L. W. Ahrens Company the contract for furnishing stationery and supplies for the 146 departments in New York City. The bids were presented long ago, but legal technicalities were constantly presented in the interest of other concerns, and these gave rise to frequent lively debates.

Controller Grout yesterday caused the rejection of the protests.

Then Mr. Grout remarked: "There is a great discrepancy between the bids."

"That is because some of the bidders have no idea of furnishing the articles called for," replied Supervisor Cowen.

Mr. Grout then moved the award of the contract to the L. W. Ahrens Company and the motion was carried.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Walter L. Wilson has been appointed San Francisco resident manager of the Northern Assurance Company of London.

F. D. Cross has resigned as the New England special agent of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company.

Hall & Henshaw have been appointed metropolitan agents of the fire branch of the Sea and Lake Insurance Company.

The newly formed Southern Cotton Oil Company of Charlotte, N. C., is inserting this form in its insurance policies: "It is understood and agreed that all privileges which are or should be granted on policies covering custodians of property insured are also granted under this policy, the same as if written thereon."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¼
Lard, prime	11.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73¼c; No. 3, 67¼c@72c; No. 2 red, 71¼@71¾c; No. 2 corn, 57c; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 29¾@33¼c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; good feeding barley, 36@41c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.22; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per barrel, $16.68@16.70; lard, per 100 lb, $11.40@$11.42½; short ribs, sides, (loose, $11.50@$11.62; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $10@$10.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.75@$12; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—A severe loss was recorded with the close at about bottom. The opening was quiet with prices unchanged to 2 points lower, and for the balance of the session the market was disposed to further ease off in the absence of vigorous public support and bulling by the Wall Street pool element. The room was bearishly inclined, owing to the failure of frost predictions to materialize and owing to estimates by local statisticians for an increased movement of the crop in the immediate future. The receipts at the ports for the day were little more than 50 per cent. of those for same day last year, but the official estimates for to-day's receipts promised a better comparison. The weekly crop weather report from Washington was summed up as favorable for late cotton and indicative of a small top crop. The local market for futures was finally barely steady with prices net 4 to 9 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 125,000 bales, most of which were January, March, and May contracts.

Spot cotton closed dull with quotations unchanged, at 8.70c for middling upland and 8.95c for middling Gulf. Sales, 429 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 5,000 bales; Mobile unchanged, at 7 15-16c; sales, 500 bales; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 500 bales; Charleston unchanged, at 8c; sales, 400 bales; Wilmington unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, nil; Norfolk unchanged, 8 3-16c; sales, 627 bales; Baltimore unchanged, at 8 5-16c; sales, nil; Augusta, partial 1-16c decline, at 8⅝@8 3-16c; sales, 879 bales; St. Louis, 8 1-16c; sales, 303 bales. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 13,000 to 20,000 bales, compared with 18,823 bales actual last week, and 22,053 bales actual for the same day last year. At Houston, 15,500 to 16,500 bales, against 19,298 bales a week ago, and 17,038 bales a year ago. At Galveston, 12,000 to 14,000 bales are estimated, compared with 18,258 bales a week ago, and 14,245 bales actual for the corresponding day last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.43	8.44	8.36	8.37@8.38
November	8.44	8.44	8.36	8.36@
December	8.56	8.56	8.48	8.48@8.49
January	8.61	8.62	8.55	8.55@8.56
February	...	...	...	8.30@8.31
March	8.36	8.36	8.31	8.31@8.32
April	...	...	...	8.32@8.33
May	8.36	8.37	8.32	8.32@8.33
June	...	...	...	8.32@8.33
July	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.32@8.33
August	8.21	8.21	8.21	8.19@8.20

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Middling upland, 4.70. Futures opened quiet and unchanged. Closed quiet, net unchanged to 2 points lower. October, 4.56, buyers; October-November, 4.49, buyers; November-December, 4.45, buyers; December-January, 4.43, buyers; January-February, February-March, March-April, April-May, and May-June, 4.43, sellers. Manchester yarns and cloths steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Highest prices of the season were attained in the wheat market, cash grain being particularly firm throughout the country, and demand from shorts stimulated by news of serious drought in Australia, with a further good inquiry from that quarter, and news to the effect that three cargoes shipped to England had been intercepted and ordered back. The local market closed ⅝@⅞c net higher; Minneapolis was 1¾c up, Duluth ⅝c higher, and St. Louis ⅝c up for the day. The New York market started out rather slow, and with little evidence of a bullish undercurrent until midday, when the Australian reports made their appearance and led to considerable covering. The Northwest, which had been a buyer in Chicago, responded more quickly than other points and led the strength all day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 82¼c, both prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83c prompt, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, Nov. 8-10; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81½c, prompt; No. 2 red, 78¾c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c, asked; December, 69¾c; May, 72¾c, bid; No. 2 hard, 68@71c. Corn—December, 40¼c, bid; May, 39¼c, bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; December, 28¼c; May, 29½c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c.

DULUTH, Oct. 28.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; November, 72½c; December, 70¾c; May, 78¾c; macaroni No. 1, 67¾c; No. 2, 65¾c. Oats—December, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c; December, 73¼c. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2, 66½c; sample, 40@58c. Corn—December, 51c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Wheat—December, 72¾c; May, 73½c; on track: No. 1 hard, 74⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.85; red dog, $2.30@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—Dull; $2.25@2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.30@3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $13; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.75; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $13@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50, bulk; ollmeal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78 13-16	79⅝	78⅝	79¼
May	78⅝	79 1-16	78⅜	78⅞
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	66⅝
December	56 9-16	56⅝	56½	56⅝
January	...	...	...	57⅜
May	48⅜	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
Oats—				
December	36 5-16	36⅜	36¼	36¼
Lard—				
October	...	...	...	$11.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅞	73⅝	72⅝	73¼
May	74¼	75	74 5-16	75
Corn—				
October	56½	57	56⅜	57
December	51⅜	51 9-16	50⅜	51
May	43¼	43⅝	43 5-16	43⅜
Oats—				
October	...	...	...	30¼
December	31	31½	30¾	30⅞
May	32¼	32¾	32 1-16	32⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.27½	$9.40	$9.27½	$9.32½
May	8.50	8.65	8.50	8.60
Ribs—				
January	8.25	8.30	8.22½	8.25
May	7.77½	7.82½	7.77½	7.80
Pork—				
January	15.55	15.70	15.55	15.65
May	14.75	14.87½	14.75	14.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $16.50@$19; family, $21@$21.25; short clear, $20.50@$22. BEEF—Mess, $10@$12.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9c; 180-lb, 9c; 160-lb, 9¼c; 140-lb, 9½c; pigs, 10c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12¾c; 10-lb, 13¼@13¾c; 12-lb, 13¼@13⅝c; 14-lb, 12¾c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$11.70; city lard, $10.60; refined lard, South America, $12.25; Continent, $11.80; Brazil, kegs, $13.50; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 16@16c; city lard, stearine, 12½c.

COFFEE.—The coffee market, after opening quiet at prices unchanged to 5 points lower on the February and April options only, ruled generally quiet and featureless, final quotations showing values still net unchanged to 5 points lower on sales amounting to but about 5,000 bags. The spot market was quiet and unchanged with quotations on the basis of 5⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
February	...	...	...	5.30@5.35
March	...	...	...	5.40@5.45
April	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.60
June	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
July	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
August	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
September	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—No. 7 Rio, 4⅝700; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 262,000 bags. Santos—Good average Santos, 4⅝600; receipts, 46,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,638,000 bags. Hamburg—At 2:30 P. M. was net ½ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened barely steady, ¼f lower; January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 38; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39; September, 39; October, 37; November, 37; December, 37.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 53½@54c. Tar—Pine, bbls, $2.25; oil, bbls, $4.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.70@$1.75; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W, $4.20, and W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Turpentine, 49c; receipts, 1,434 casks; sales, 400 casks; exports, 851 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,956 barrels; sales, 1,923 barrels; exports, 850 barrels. A, B, C, D, $1.35; F, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.80; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 28.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 22 casks. Resin—$1.25@$1.30; receipts, 64 barrels. Crude Turpentine—$1.75@$3; receipts, 29 casks. Tar—$1.40; receipts, 43 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 8@12c per lb; Texas beef, 6½@7½c. Calves steady; veals sold at $4.50@$8 per 100 lb; a bunch of grassers at $3.75; city dressed veals, 10@13½c per lb. Both sheep and lambs steady but very dull; sheep sold at $2.75@$3.50 per 100 lb; a few selected at $4; lambs at $4.62½@$5.25; dressed mutton, 5½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9c. No sales of hogs reported up to a late hour; country dressed lower at 8@9¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29TH.
At 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
41 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
33 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. com.
20 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
23 shs. American Waltham Watch Co.
8 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
16 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
33 shs. Pitts., McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R.
75 shs N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
47 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. com.
10 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. pfd.
9 shs. Illinois Central R. R. leased lines.
6d shs. Illinois Central R. R.
10 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Fifty-fifth Street Lots Near Fifth Avenue—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mrs. Catharine C. Hall to a client for occupancy the five-story American basement dwelling 325 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

A report current yesterday to the effect that Joseph Pulitzer had sold his property at 8 and 10 East Fifty-fifth Street was declared to be premature by the brokers who are conducting the negotiations. Mr. Pulitzer's former residence on this plot was destroyed by fire about three years ago. It is said that the prospective purchasers are builders who will erect high-class private dwellings on the lots.

Abraham Ruth has bought the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for W. E. D. Stokes the lot, 25 by 45.6, at 229 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Martin & Brother have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 65 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for a client the three-story dwelling 121 East Eighty-third Street, 25.6 by 102.2.

Mrs. William Allen is the buyer of the dwelling 51 East Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently through Collins & Collins.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Arthur J. Scanlon to William Kramer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100; also, for a client, the similar house 211 East Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100.5.

Albert R. Smoot has sold to Mary Casson the three-story dwelling 225 West Forty-ninth Street, 21.6 by 100.5.

It is reported that the Moloughney estate has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 325 feet east of Broadway, 125 by 110.3 by 138.4 by 51.1.

Francis X. O'Connor has resold to Julius Jacobs 237 West Forty-eighth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer is the owner of the adjoining house, No. 235.

S. Mandelkerne has sold for the Kapelle estate to a Mrs. Solomon the property 155 Madison Street, corner of Pike Street.

Morris J. Joachim has sold to Isaac Dunst, for $20,500, the five-story double tenement, with stores, 223 East Second Street, 24.9 by 88.

Thomas L. Reynolds has sold for the Brasley & Currier Company, at $25,000, the five-story, four-family tenement 646 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for William B. Brownell to David Farrell, at $12,500, four lots on Webster Avenue, Bedford Park.

William A. White & Sons have leased for the Jaffray estate to Henry C. Kelley & Co., for a term of years, part of the Jaffray warehouses at the corner of Leonard and Benson Streets.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Helen M. Del Garcia and Richard S. Chisholm, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the property 56-58 Carmine Street, southeast corner of Bedford Street, 45 by 80.

The property, 50 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, recently reported sold, was conveyed yesterday to Albert J. Adams.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 33.3 by 100, two-story brick factory; partition sale, to August Kuhn..... $8,300

820 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 300 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant; partition sale, to Leopold Hutter..... 2,200

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 95.6, two and four story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Zuckerman..... 23,275

By Philip A. Smyth.

84 Dey Street, north side, 67.3 feet east of West Street, 20 by 68, four-story and attic brick building; foreclosure sale, to Mary W. Folsom..... 20,100

229 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11; five-story three-family brownstone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to D. Reynolds..... 24,325

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

171 Water Street, southeast side, 19.1 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 20 by 85.5, four-story brick building; partition sale, to Jessie M. Falk..... 29,450

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

450 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 238 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine McDonald..... 27,000

8 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 98.9 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling; trustee's sale, to J. H. McGuffey..... 11,800

By James L. Wells.

2,449 Third Avenue, west side, 92.9 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 23.9 by 100, three-story stone flat, with store, and two-story frame tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Caspar Heindel..... 11,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' and public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 132.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 40 by 52.4, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, about 60 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 31.8 by 131.9 by 25 by 112.3, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 31.8 by 112.3 by 25 by 92.9, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 31.8 by 92.9 by 25 by 73.4, vacant; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, eight lots, each 25.7 feet front and varying in depth from 84 feet to 129.11 feet; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 59.2 by 74.11, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, three lots, each 25 by 94.5; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 532.6 feet north of the middle line of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and running through to High Bridge Park, six lots, each 25 by 124.6; Edgecombe Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 59.4 by 124.6 by 20.2 by 130.8, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, Boston Road, southwest corner of Cedar Street, 59 by 90 by 50 by 67, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,290.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry N. Steinert, referee, highway from Westchester to King's Bridge, east side, 222.5 feet north of Boston Road, 25 by 103.3 by 25 by 104.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,518.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 435 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 473 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 121 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 247.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 92 and irregular, four-story brick stable, with extension; 123 West Seventeenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, three-story brick stable, with extension.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

541 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a one-story concrete storage house and reservoir, 22 by 48.8; J. Kaufman of 58 East Eighty-third Street, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Madison Street, west side, 350 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. B. Levy, same address, architect; cost, $3,000.

Madison Street, west side, 150 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. B. Levy, same address, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fox Street, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 30; Mrs. Mary E. Howell, Louise Street, Van Nest, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 741 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

64 Pitt Street, to a three-story brick tenement; I. Goldstein of 225 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $800.

21 Liberty Street, to a five-story brick office building; W. Thorn, Plainfield, N. J., owner; Butler & Rodman of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Avenue B and Seventh Street, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Rassford, owner; H. Horenburger of 682 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick office building; Department of Health, premises, lessee; Hamilton & Mersereau of 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

57 Greene Street, to a six-story brick loft building; L. F. Dommerich, owner; Baker, Smith & Co. of 33 West Houston Street, architects; cost, $800.

Newell Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Elizabeth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 30; P. Relf, premises, owner and architect; cost, $150.

191 White Plains Avenue, to a three-story frame store, dwelling, and barn; Christina Wischhusen, premises, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,100.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Brook Avenue, rear, to a one-story brick boiler house, 42.9 by 31; Henry W. Boettger of 734 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Third Avenue, west side, 403 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a one-story frame shop, 7 by 24; Charles E. Tyte, Brooklyn, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,507 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Oct. 28.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Fordham Pl, 25.4x92x25x87.9; Samuel McMillan to Albert C. McMillan..... $100

BAILEY AV, w s, Plot 103 and part of Lot 104, map of William O. Giles; Albert Pardee to Hattie L. Rhoades, quitclaim..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 58.4 ft s of 64th St, 28.11x6.2x25x20.6; Daniel B. Freedman to Mary G. Landon, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner of 5th St, 234.6x105, William's Bridge; Laura Wehman to Thomas P. Concannon, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

BROOK AV, n w corner of 163th St, 43.7x90; Herbert A. Shipman to Joseph O. Schrader, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100; Charles D. Levin to Katharine M. Golden, (mtg $70,000)..... $2,000

CONVENT AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 146th St, 18x50; Letitia Moody to Edmund B. Post, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, w s, 350 ft n of 192d St, 75x112.3 x75x111.5; John P. Dunn to Eleanor A. Sisson..... 1

MONROE ST, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x78; Joseph Rabinowits to Victor Rosenzweig, (mtg $29,750)..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x 73.3; Myer Heilman to William G. Crane

PITT ST, 25, w s, 25x100; Samuel Wacht to Isaac Nagel, (mtg $24,062)..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 705, s e corner of Horatio St, 25x86.9x24.11x85; Moses Rosenkrantz to John P. Bahrenberg..... 100

WEBSTER AV, 1,235, w s, 26x100; Webster Av, 1,239, w s, 26x100; John J. Bell to Adolph Wexler, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

3D AV, 1,892, w s, 25x100; Lena Kaufman to Moses Israel, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

4TH AV, 46 and 48, w s, 40.2x47.9x irregular; John B. Halm to John Wanamaker, (R S $68.50,) Ca. U..... 1

4TH AV, 50, w s, 84.2 ft n of 8th St, 21x44.11x23.1x47.11; John B. Halm to John Wanamaker, (R S $37.50)..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 46 ft s of 17th St, 46.6x 140x irregular; William Ziegler to Vienna D. Gano and others, quitclaim..... 1

6TH AV, 1,331, e s, 25.3x100; Abraham Orenlo to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

6TH AV, n w corner of 116th St, 25.11x 100, Simon E. Bernheimer and another to John Kafka, (mtg $32,500)..... 1

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 44.9x92; Joseph Moskowitz and another to Isaac Herman, (mtg $39,000)..... 1

28TH ST, n s, 147.7 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10 x98.9; Lambert S. Quackenbush and another to Esther A. Wheaton..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4; Joseph M. Lichtenauer to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 216.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Elizabeth E. Sanders and another to Albert J. Adams..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8 x100.4; Amelia C. Skaden to Albert J. Adams..... 1

50TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, — x100.5x20x100.5; Nathan Adelsdorfer and others to Emma Brand, ¾ part and all title, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Lexington Av, 20 x100.5; 56th St, s s, 145 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Harriet D. Froehlich to David H. Taylor, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

60TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.5; Benno Levinson, referee, to Maxwell S. Mannes and another, (mtg $37,500,) rerecorded..... 7,600

62D ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Simon Cohen to Augustus Appel, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

63D ST, n s, 432.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x100.5; Morell B. Beals to Anna E. Logue, (mtg $10,250)..... 1

79TH ST, 236 East, 17.10x102.2; Abraham H. Eppstein to Carrie Krauskopf, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 183 ft w of Park Av, 17x100; Irving I. Kempner to Marcus Kempner, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Samuel C. Baum to Joseph Horowitz, (mtg $16,000) 104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Rollin H. Reid to Mary F. Stanley, B. & S..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 202.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.10x100.11; Maria I. Mather to Dora M. Tooker, B. & S..... 1

124TH ST, 214 West, 16x100.11; Rose Newman and another to Jacob Levy and others, all title, quitclaim..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 663 ft e of St. Ann's Av, runs e 62x n 120x w 50x s 20x w 12x s 100; Caroline Carciss to Augustus Garciss..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 663 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 62x120x, irregular; Augustine Garciss to Caroline Garciss..... 1

169TH ST, n e corner of Barretto St, 40.2x80.9x—x41.10; Arthur H. Hamann to Carl Kruger..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 131; Michael Henig and another to Jacob Kleiner and another, 3 years, 5 months..... $2,880

CHRYSTIE ST, 185; Florine A. Albright to Louis Bachner, 5 years..... 3,900

HOE AV, 1,240; Alfred Small to John Kaiser, 1 year..... 360

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 20; estate of John W. Miller to Martha Moller, 3 years..... 900

1ST AV, n w corner of 33d St; David J. Daly to James H. Shanahan, 5 years..... $900, 1,000

3D AV, 2,315; Julia Elkins and others to Benjamin F. Saxton, 2 years..... 1,500

3D AV, 39; Joseph F. Simnot, as surviving partner, to Charles Wundling, 4 years, 5 months..... 1,800

29TH ST, 157 West; Old Colony Realty Corporation to Hanson & Rhodes, 3 years and ½ month..... 780

123D ST, 178, s e corner of 7th Av; G. L. Lawrence to Henry J. Collins, 4 11-12 years..... 6,500

130TH ST, n s, 262.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x— to bulkhead line; Terry & Tench Construction Company to Charles Bradley, 8 9-12 years..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 44th St, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... $50,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to Joseph M. Lichtenauer; 44th St, n s, 233.4 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

ADLER, Sigmund, to Lambert S. Quackenbush; 101st St, s s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, due Dec. 24, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BAHRENBURG, John P., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington St, 705, s e corner of Horatio St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

BAHRENBURG, John P., to Moses Rosenkrantz; Washington St, 705, s e corner of Horatio St, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year..... 5,000

BELLNER, John—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 44

BOLTON, William H., to Joseph Hamershlag; 87th St, s, 100.2 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $180,000, due Feb. 21, 1903, 6 per cent..... 15,000

BROWN, Elizabeth, to Edward T. Gates; 50th St, s s, 81 ft w of 6th Av, due Jan. 3, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CAMPBELL, Hugh J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 43d St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILROAD Company of New York to Morton Trust Company; routes, franchise, &c., 50 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000,000

FOX, Julius E., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 235 West 26th St; also 234 West 27th St, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 11,000

HERMAN, Isaack, and another to Joseph Moskowitz and another; 333 and 335 East 16th St, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent.. 11,500

ISRAEL, Moses, to Abraham Kaufman; 3d Av, 1,802, prior mtg $10,000, installments..... 10,500

KAFKA, John, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 5th Av, n w corner of 118th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,500

KURZROK, Rafal, to Isaac Blumberg; Broome St, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, all title, installments, 6 per cent., notes. 3,500

LEWKOWITZ, Isidor, to the Atlantic Trust Company; Grand St, n e corner of Forsyth St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

MADDEN, Margratta, to Alexander Finelite; 18th St, 340 East, demand..... 1,625

McLAUGHLIN, Margaret, to George H. McGuire; 137th St, s s, 475 ft e of Willis Av; also Elliott Av, n w corner of Sheridan St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

NAGEL, Isaac, to Samuel Wacht; 25 Pitt St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,250

PHELPS, Annie B., and another to Frank H. Presley; 90th St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

ROBERTS, Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Houston St, n s, 167 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

ROSENZWEIG, Victor, to Joseph Rabinowitz; Scammel St, n w corner of Monroe St, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,250

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Baron de Hirsch Fund; Madison Av, n w corner of 99th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 210,000

WAGNER, Mary E., to Louise R. Eddy; Lexington Av, 1,051, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

WEBSTER, Howell A., to Henry L. Feltz; 8th Av, s e corner of 140th St, prior mtg $151,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

WEEKES, Edward F., to Henry De F. Weekes; 18 St. Mark's Place, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Sarah Stich..... $9,000

ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 190,000

BROWNING, Edward F., to Beatrice A. Sire..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Horace Ingersoll and another..... 10,000

DAUSCHA, Brimo R., to Mary A. Duer and others..... 7,500

FRANKEL, Berthold, to Maurice Kaufmann..... 1

LEB, Magdelena, to William Rau..... 1

McGRATH, John F., to Isaac Lowenfeld. 6,605

MEYER-SNIFFEN COMPANY and another to John H. Hankinson and another, as trustees, rerecorded..... 1,650

SIEGEL, Joseph, to Joseph Wolf, assigns two mortgages..... 1

SIRE, Beatrice A., to Henrietta Zoeller.. 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mary E. Finlay..... 4,000

TODD, Robert W., to Emeline A. Kemp. 1,500

TODD, Mary S., to Emeline A. Kemp.... 1,000

UNTERMYER, Isaac, to Sarah Friedberg. 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DIVISION ST, 245; Hyman Rubin against Congregation Ahawas Cedek Bnai Lebedower, owner and contractor..... 270

JEROME AV, e s, 106 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; August Gross and another against Asher L. Smith, owner; Burnside Realty and Building Company, contractor 180

JEROME AV, e s, 106.1 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; B. Mason against Asher L. Smith, owner; Burnside Realty and Building Company, owner and contractor 1,440

UNION AV and 151st St, s e corner, 87.6x 99; Empire Tiling and Fixture Company against J. J. Benson and J. W. Kitchen, owners and contractors..... 65

9D AV, w s, 56 ft n of 181st St, 75x100; August Gross against Helen A. Pierce, owner and contractor; John Monahan, contractor..... 37

76TH ST, 182 West; Lipshitz & Weber against David Campbell, owner; James F. Clark, contractor..... 170

94TH ST, 53 and 60 East; Conroy Brothers against Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 550

111TH ST, 212 and 214 East; Oscar I. Borkstrom against Peter Imperialo, owner and contractor..... 500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

5TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 43.3x96.2; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levine with Hyman Levin..... 20,000

87TH ST, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, 43x 100.8x irregular; Joseph Hammershlag with William H. Bolton..... 15,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 274; T. P. Galligan's Sons against John Doe and another, Oct. 9, 1902..... 35

OGDEN AV and 164th St, s e corner, 100x100; Joseph Wagner against James T. Byrnes, Sept. 19, 1902..... 367

OGDEN AV and 164th St, s e corner, 100x200; Charles Klehe against James F. Byrnes, Oct. 21, 1902..... 100

43TH ST, 59 to 63 West; Frank J. Gast against Margaret D. Hopper, June 17, 1902, canceled..... 1,075

164TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 90x 100; John Waters & Co. against James T. Byrnes, Sept. 16, 1902..... 325

179TH ST and Vyse Av, s w corner, 143x 05; Christian Vorndran and another against Charles Bjorkegan, Oct. 22, 1902. 160

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 24; City of New York against John E. Pye, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

CHERRY ST, 153 and 155, and 134 Eldridge St; American Mortgage Company against Joseph Friedman and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LENOX AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 143d St, 25x 100; Sophie Rothschild against Charles V. S. Evans and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

WASHINGTON ST, w s, Lots 2 and 3, 44x67x irregular; Harold T. Ochsenreiter against Philip Ochsenreiter and another, (partition;) attorney, F. G. Wild.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 40, leasehold; John H. Newman against Thomas F. Eagan and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wendel & Robeson.

19TH ST, n s, 189 ft w of 9th Av, 21x80; East River Savings Institution against Emma A. McDermott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Greene.

102D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Edward Stetson and another, trustees, against Henry Lahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Dusen & Taylor.

134TH ST, 542 East; Helen Berk against Florence F. Bar and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cardozo Brothers.

172D ST, n w corner of West Farms Road, 96.10x42.9x irregular; 172d St, s s, 16.7 ft n w of West Farms Road, runs n w 52.9x s w 6.1x e 52.4 to beginning; J. C. J. Langbein against Percy C. Phillips, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Langbein.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN FRIED.—Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an execution against Herman Fried, manufacturer of cigars at Second Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, for $809 in favor of Leonard Friedman & Co., and a keeper has been placed in charge of the factory. Mr. Fried began this business on Feb. 1 last, and was burned out on June 4, receiving, it was said, $4,000 insurance.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUSH K. SNYDER.—Rush K. Snyder, a clerk of 9 West One Hundred and Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $925 and no assets.

GEORGE T. LEWIS.—George T. Lewis of 11 West Eighty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,642 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Danville, Va., in 1898 and in this city in 1901.

JAMES C. MACK.—James C. Mack of 404 West Fifty-first Street, formerly a bluestone dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,197 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Saugerties Bank of Saugerties, N. Y., $7,157; Kenney Brothers of Long Eddy, $3,000; Lambert S. Quackenbush, $5,000; Thomas F. Devine, $3,500, surety on a bond, and Philip Donohue, $3,500, security on a bond.

SICKLICK EMBROIDERY WORKS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of Benjamin and Michael Sicklick, doing business as the Sicklick Embroidery Works, at 137 Wooster Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday on the application of Arthur Furber, attorney for Shoneman & Bowsky, creditors for $410. It is stated that the firm recently chattel mortgaged its machinery for $1,800.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Abraham Weiss, a drug clerk, of 1,462 Avenue B, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 27, 1901, with liabilities of $3,920.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Victor—Manhattan Strawboard Company..... $1,448

ALFORD SADDLE AND HARNESS Company—E. A. Whitehouse and another..... 77

ANDERSON, W. Clarence—L. Andrew..... 130

ALLENBOGEN, Samuel E.—Empire Life Insurance Company, costs..... 364

BLEIER, Sigmund H.—G. A. Robitzek and another..... 305

BELLNER, John—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 44

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BELL, Thomas H.—E. W. Bliss Company..... 122

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $25,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x05, $28,000. Rents, $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house, 19th St., near 3d, 20.0x 92; asking $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

133 ST., NEAR 8 AVE. | 3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. $72,500. Rent $8,450. Mtg. $54,000 at 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

82d St., Corner of Avenue B.—Nine-family house, three stores. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

Bronx.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS

AT

176TH ST. AND MORRIS AVE.

Near "L" Station and Trolley Cars.

SEVEN BEAUTIFUL BRICK-AND-STONE PRIVATE HOUSES WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, CONTAIN

8 AND 10 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, TILED BATH, NICKELED PLUMBING, HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, and every other modern improvement.

TERMS AND DECORATIONS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

For price and further particulars see

CUNNINGHAM & BULLARD,

ARCHITECTS,

SMITH BUILDING,

148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE., N. Y.

A good two-story frame house for sale—Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Bargain! Five-story flat, 26x100x125; full rented; in good order; rents $2,200; bank mortgage $12,000, 4½%. Price $19,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Ave.

$3 600 buys elegant new 7-room house; all improvements; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Choice building lots, $425; $5 monthly; houses to order, $1,900; monthly payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

3d Av., Tremont.—Extra wide lot and frame dwelling, $7,000. Apply Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,004.

3d Av., corner 165th St.—Fine building plot and old building cheap. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room, 1,004.

City Real Estate For Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale

In the 5th Ave. Section

20-Foot House on Murray Hill,

Between Park and Lexington; 4-story brownstone; butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; open plumbing; two baths; excellent condition; immediate possession; asking $65,000; owner will make interesting reduction to quick purchaser.

New 5-Story American Basement,

East of Madison Ave., below 42d St.; 25 feet wide; thoroughly modern house; asking only $135,000.

In the 50's, East of 5th Ave.,

House 20 feet wide, which can be altered to American basement at comparatively small cost; excellently located; can be purchased reasonably; owner wants offer.

On East 56th St.,

The only remaining unaltered house between Park and Lexington Aves. that can be purchased at anywhere near the old price; house is 21 feet wide; has splendid rear. We are sole agents; send for particulars.

Just off 5th Ave., in the 60's,

25-foot American Basement, which owner is obliged to sell; asking price is $150,000; can be seen by appointment only.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

536 5th Ave., near 44th St.

TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

West Side Homes

Ergo—if you want to know anything about Real Estate—want to make safe and profitable investments, or buy a house to live in, come and get the benefit of our 18 years' experience.

In the seventies, a 20-foot dining room extension house at a great sacrifice, $40,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A Park Avenue Corner.

Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

HIGH-CLASS 6% NET REAL ESTATE. Investments secured for a long term of years. Also choice speculative property. OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

A.—$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

A three-story, basement, brick, single flat; all modern improvements; 81 Bedford St.; rent 10 per cent. of price; easy terms. C. Harft, 58 East 8th, corner Mercer St.

LET ME KNOW YOUR WANTS. Large assortment one, two, three family private houses, located throughout Manhattan and Bronx; easy terms. Write or call, Cahn, 3,959 3d Av. Open evenings.

Special fund to loan on good first mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx; liberal loan on good property. Several sums for second mortgages. John P. Kirwan, 1,505 Broadway, cor. 44th.

American Basement.—5-story house, in Fifties; sale to close estate; exceptional opportunity for quick cash purchaser. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attention!—Do you want to sell your property quick? Write or call Muhlker Brothers, 1,396 Lexington Av.

125th St., Near Amsterdam. | 3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

151st St., Near B'way. | 5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

2d Av., Near 79th St. | Elegant 10-family flat, 2 stores; pr. $25,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8th Av., Near 140th St. | 5-story 10-family flat, stores; price $19,500; mtg. $13,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $25,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x05, $28,000. Rents, $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house, 19th St., near 3d, 20.0x 92; asking $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

133 ST., NEAR 8 AVE. | 3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. $72,500. Rent $8,450. Mtg. $54,000 at 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

82d St., Corner of Avenue B.—Nine-family house, three stores. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

Bronx.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS

AT

176TH ST. AND MORRIS AVE.

Near "L" Station and Trolley Cars.

SEVEN BEAUTIFUL BRICK-AND-STONE PRIVATE HOUSES WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, CONTAIN

8 AND 10 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, TILED BATH, NICKELED PLUMBING, HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, and every other modern improvement.

TERMS AND DECORATIONS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

For price and further particulars see

CUNNINGHAM & BULLARD,

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148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE., N. Y.

A good two-story frame house for sale—Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

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$3 600 buys elegant new 7-room house; all improvements; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.

New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.

Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.

These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**

Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST., 7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway, Facing Central Park

and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Entire Block Front,

113TH AND 114TH STS.

Select apartments of six and seven rooms with bath; every modern convenience.

Rents, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AV., 1,845 TO 1,855

Entire Blocks, 112th to 114th St.

Choice corner apartments of six, seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.

Apply on premises, or to

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY

Rents, $780 to $1,500.

1,855 7th Av. ('Phone, 2,911—Harlem.)

149 Broadway ('Phone 427—Cortlandt.)

$1,900 NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$540 TO $780 THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA.

Madison Av., cor. 98th St.

New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE AWOSTING,

138 East 94th St.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN A STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

The construction and finish equal to the most exclusive in this city. Corner suites of 6 rooms and bath. Large, handsome entrance, with pretty Reception Room, Elevator, Telephone in each apartment, &c. **Rents only $60 per month.**

For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,

MADISON AV. AND 86TH ST.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House,

35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,

Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

5,6,7. rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 90TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

THE MARGARET.

NEW BUILDING,

120 to 126 West 116th St.,

BETWEEN LENOX & 7TH AVES.

4, 5, AND 6 LARGE, ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE AND ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. RENTS $35, $40 TO $45. ON PREMISES.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,

Owner and Builder, on premises.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 50th St., near Madison Av.: fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

THE RUTHERFORD

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, &c.; rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.

One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

NO. 68 SOUTH.

Corner apartment, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat; $50.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.

PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.

and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.: eight large, all-light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

18th St., 12 West.—Apartment, fireproof, fourth floor, to let. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

58TH ST., 300 WEST.

Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hotel service. Apply on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 84th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 385 Broadway.

Apartment unfurnished; modern house; 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

Riverside Drive.—Eight and nine rooms, elevator, telephone; every convenience; reasonable rent. 127, near 85th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Point, Kauneonga,

326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,

between West End Av. and Riverside.

High Class Apartments; Beautifully situated. Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.

5 to 8 all light rooms and bath. Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,

581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

Brooklyn.

ON PROSPECT PARK WEST,

Facing Beautiful Prospect Park, Between 12th and 13th Sts.,

a far superior location than Central Park West, seven rooms and bath, gas and electric chandeliers, telephone in each apartment; new and up-to-date limestone buildings, just completed in accordance to the new building law. Positively the handsomest apartment houses in Brooklyn. Rents $44 upwards. Superintendent on premises; open evenings until 9 o'clock. Take Smith and Ninth St. or Vanderbilt Av. trolleys.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Part II. thereof, on the 27th day of October, 1902.—Present: Hon. Alfred Steckler, Justice.—OSCAR SCHMIDT, plaintiff, against FREDERICK MENZENHAUER, defendant.

On reading and filing the annexed affidavits of Thomas W. Burke, the receiver herein, verified the 22d day of October, 1902; of William Boeckler, verified the 19th day of October, 1902; of Agnes Lenz, Elizabeth Lenz, and Rose Wolf, each verified the 16th day of October, 1902, and of Rudolph Rubens, verified the 24th day of October, 1902, and upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had herein, whereby it appears that in the closing up of the business conducted by the plaintiff and defendant herein under the name of "O. Schmidt," certain contracts exist for the delivery of books and premiums, and that it is necessary that the said business be closed up at the earliest practicable moment, and the court being of opinion that a reasonable opportunity be afforded the holders of said contracts to present the same for fulfillment by said receiver, and in default thereof that said contracts be canceled and annulled, now, therefore, on motion of Frank J. Griffin, the attorney for said receiver, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons holding the contracts or guarantees of the firm of "O. Schmidt" for free delivery of premiums, present their present holdings of coupons at the business address of said firm, Nos. 87-89 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City, County, and State of New York, to Thomas W. Burke, the receiver for said firm, and pay for and receive the remaining sections or installments of books and coupons receivable by them under their several contracts, and to receive the premiums deliverable upon the delivery of a complete set or series of such coupons, on or before the twenty-second (22d) day of November, 1902.

That a copy of this order be published at least once in The New York Law Journal, a daily newspaper published in the County of New York, and in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the County of New York, within ten (10) days after the entry hereof; that a copy hereof, and of the orders of appointment of said receiver be mailed, postage prepaid, in a sealed envelope, addressed to each person holding one or more of said contracts, at their respective last known addresses, within ten (10) days after the date hereof; that where no such address is known such mailing be dispensed with.

That upon the publication and mailing of a copy hereof, as aforesaid, all such contracts or guarantees which have not been presented as herein directed, on or before said 22d day of November, 1902, be thereupon canceled and annulled and the said receiver is hereby authorized and directed to so cancel and annul the same; and he is hereby relieved of and from any and all liability by reason thereof. Enter, A. S., [L. S.] A Copy. J. S. C.

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. thereof, in the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of August, 1902.—Present, HONORABLE P. HENRY DUGRO, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STERLINGWORTH RAILWAY SUPPLY COMPANY:

On reading and filing the petition of Frank W. Coolbaugh, James R. Zearfoss, and William J. Kuebler, as directors of the Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in this State, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 31st day of May, 1902, setting forth, in substance, that all the stockholders of said New York corporation had been duly incorporated by the same name under the laws of Pennsylvania; that the said Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company, since September 21, 1898, had transacted all its business under its Pennsylvania charter at its manufacturing plant and place of business located at Easton, Pa., and has not transacted any business under its New York Charter, and praying for the dissolution of the New York Corporation, and on motion of Frank S. Gannon, Jr., counsel for the petitioners, and on due proof of service of a notice of this motion bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, and of the petition and proposed order hereto upon the Attorney General of the State of New York.

ORDERED, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court on the thirty-first day of October, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said thirty-first day of October, 1902, in the Albany Evening Journal and in the New York Times and in the New York Law Journal, the two last-mentioned being newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, wherein this order is entered.

P. HENRY DUGRO, Justice Supreme Court.

FRANK S. GANNON, JR., Attorney for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

o8-1aw4wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of LEOPOLD S. SIMONS, assigned to Abraham L. Goldstone for the benefit of creditors, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part L, thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2d day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Abraham L. Goldstone, assignee of above-named Leopold S. Simons, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, New York County, this 16th day of October, 1902.

[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Attorney for Assignee, 300 Broadway, N. Y. City.

o22-1aw6wW

ZION & LATZ.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated October 24th, 1902, made in an action in which Mack Latz is plaintiff and Jacob Zion defendant, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, receiver of the firm of Zion & Latz, will sell on Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 10½ A. M., at their former place of business, No. 691 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at public auction, in bulk, their entire stock of clothing, manufactured and in process of manufacture, cloth, trimmings, linings, patterns, etc., and also the fixtures separately. The property can be inspected at said premises during the business hours of the days until the time of the sale. LEO FRANK,

Receiver of Zion & Latz.

TAKE NOTICE, that the undersigned will receive bids for all the pictures, framed and unframed, picture frames, and personal property of every description belonging to the Detroit Fibre Frame Company, Limited, doing business as the Detroit Art Novelty Company, Limited, situated in and about the office of George Hoppe, No. 607-621 Broadway, New York City, New York, an inventory of which may be seen by applying to said Hoppe at said premises.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of One hundred dollars, as an evidence of good faith. The right to reject any and all bids is expressely reserved.

FOSTER W. ALLEN.
LYNDON H. ROBERTSON,
Trustees and Mortgagees.

For Sale.

BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

to buy a Sewing Machine. Two stores and basement full. We keep in stock the best makes New Home, Domestic, Household, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic, Western Union.

$1 or $2 Down, 50c. Weekly.

Machines, with cover, new styles, $8.50. Write and salesman will call; dropheads $12.50 cash.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Delivered Free Within 50 Miles of New York.

LESSONS GIVEN IN YOUR HOME FREE.

WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,

173 Third Ave., near 16th St.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.

No reference or security required. No inquiries or deliveries made. Make your purchase, pay the first payment, and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,

7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will neverhave this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Typewriters.—Brand new machines, sold $1 weekly or $50 cash; all makes, second-hand, cash or installments; Remington, $20 up; rentals, 50 cents up weekly. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 56 Warren St., 277 Broadway, Room 1,704; telephone, 3825 Franklin.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses, large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

Typewriters.—Having sold part of my mail business, will sell my standard machines, nearly new, cheap, payable $5 monthly. Address Opportunity, Box 172 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } **NEW YORK.**

44 COURT ST., 66 BROADWAY, } **BROOKLYN.**

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

ADVANCES ON SALARIES

No indorsement; no security required.

87 Nassau St., cor. Fulton, Room 303.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Surrogate Notices.

HAYS, CATHARINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Mary Hays, the Woodlawn Cemetery, Louisa R. Hays Winsor, Benjamin J. Hays, Gilbert F. Hays, Thomas D. Hays, Drucilla H. Watson, Mary Mason Hartwell, Florence H. Mason, Catharine Hays Mason, Annie L. Post, Margaret Post Benjamin, Mary E. Post Myers, Baptist Home Society, Emma M. Stelle, Clifford Drake, Emma L. Palmer, and William B. Post, and to all persons interested in the estate of CATHARINE HAYS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Simeon J. Drake and Jacob Hays, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FOLEY & POWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

oc29-1aw6w

BIBBY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. BIBBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 45 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator, o15-1aw6m-W.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

The Renowned Harmony Piano For $1 a Week

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by other stores at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French actions—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear, and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tune longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

With every piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Three Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.

The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.

The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD PIANO.—If you've an old piano we will consider its valuation and exchange it for you for either a Richardson, Weigner, Milton, or Blackington piano. You can pay the balance on our regular easy payment basis of $1 per week.

On cash sales we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise. **DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS** when you can buy slightly used uprights **FROM $75 AND UPWARD** made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the **WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.** Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25 elegant upright; $15, rosewood piano; beautiful mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright, $125, $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

For Sale.—Will sacrifice; great bargain; all-year country temperance hotel; chance of a lifetime; handsomely furnished; rent, $800 year; money maker. Inquire The Galatea, Nyack, N. Y.

A boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Never thrown away!! Your advertisement printed around pencils. Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Dogs and Birds.

Beautiful Ruby-male puppies, prize stock, nice face; Boston puppies. 331 East 41st St., (basement bell.)

German dachshund, one year old; very fine breed; will sell cheap. 243 East 10th St.

Wanted.

GOLD COINS $1.50 paid for gold dollars; gold quarters, 75c.; gold halves, $1; book prices paid, 10c. LOW, 287 4th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

AT THE

"Bradbury"

WAREROOMS

Piano Bargains

JUST TO TEST THE VALUE OF PIANO ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS, WE WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK:

New "Bradbury" Pianos at $300, $350, $400, $450.

Moderate payment down and $10 a month.

New "Webster" Pianos (our make), $225.

$10 down and $7.00 a month.

New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $200.

$10 down and $6.00 a month.

New Pianos (N. Y. manufacture), $165.

$10 down and $6.00 a month.

A FEW USED PIANOS AND PIANOS OF OTHER MAKES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SMALL AND LARGE PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS STORED, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, TUNED.

F. G. SMITH, Mfr.,

142 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,

$225

Cash, or **$250** on installments; **$10** down and **$7** per month.

STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,

$170

Cash, or **$190** on installments.

ONLY $5 MONTHLY.

No extra charge for interest.

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HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Autumn Resorts.

Atlantic City, New Jersey

The Brighton of America.

Hotel Brighton & Casino

are open throughout the year.

F. W. Hemsley & Son

PINE FOREST INN

SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.

F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors.

THE LODGE,

BRIARCLIFF MANOR,

29 miles from New York on the N. Y. C. R. R. Scarborough Station. Most delightful suburban hotel in America. Will remain open until December 1st.

A. BAVE, Manager.

'Phone, Briarcliff No. 1. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE ALVORD

18 South Clinton St., 4 minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Only 40 minutes from New York. A high-grade modern family hotel. Suites with private baths. Liberal management. Reasonable rates. Open all the year.

F. B. ALVORD, Prop.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Auction Sales.

Andrew J. McCormack, auctioneer, Adrian H. Muller & Son, will sell at auction on Wednesday, Oct. 29th, at 12 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, 100 shs. Bay State Seam Face Granite Co.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock at Numbers 26 and 28½ First Street, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of mortgagee.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 39 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Machinery.

Complete box plant; 5-ft. Rew saw; barrel saw, cross cut saw, rip saw; 24-in. planer; matching machine, grinding stone; all belting and counter shafts; 20-horse White & Mideter Gas Engine; all in good running order. Jersey City Storage, 585-601 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments. — Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Luach.

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W.40. (Bryant Pk. So.) Specialties Alc. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25. Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland 59th St. & Park Ave. Music. Tdh. Dinner with wine, 60c.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

"THE CIRCLE," 59th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. **Reisenweber's** MUSIC.

New Hotel Marlton, 3-5 W. 8th St., nr. 5 Av. Dainty Tdh. Lch., 50c. 12:30 to 2:30. Also service a la carte.

Lorber's ART NOUVEAU RESTAURANT. Table d'hote. A la carte. Orchestral music by Maurice Akst. 274-6 Grand St.

Scherz Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh., Casino, 75c. Straus Vienna Orchestra.

Carnegie Hill Hotel Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng. 7-9 & 10-12 o'c. Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.

MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT. Rooms $1 Per Day Upward. Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.

CENTRAL LOCATION. ONE BLOCK FROM ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK. Reasonable Rates to Permanent Guests.

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BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.

Steel Construction, Absolutely Fireproof.

Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for **TRANSIENT GUESTS.** Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

European Hotels.

MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central open position; medium prices.

MUNICH. HOTEL CONTINENTAL. High Patronage. Latest Comforts. Finest Situation.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1—65 Park Av.—Large connecting rooms; hall room; parlor dining room; first-class table; reference.

12th St., 42 West.—Desirable second-story parlor and bedroom, with connecting hall room; references exchanged.

14th St., 103 West.—A home; rooms, excellent board, $6, $7; two gentlemen; separate beds, $11; bath.

17th St., 116 East.—Elegant square room; private bath; other rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

20th St., 15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; Japanese cooking; appointments first-class; references. Telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

46th St., 157-159 West.—Large, small rooms, furnished; parlor dining room; superior board and service; reference.

55th St., 71 West.—First, second floor, front; also suite two rooms, private baths; Southern exposure; references.

58th St., 121 East.—Back parlor; suitable for physician; also front parlor, suitable for two; private bath; central location; table board; table strictly first class.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner

SUES HOWARD GOULD FOR LOSS OF LIFE JOB

Second Trial of ex-Valet's Claim for Broken Contract.

Asserts Assurance of Employment Was Recompense for Eye Lost in Service—Denial by Defendant.

Within less than two years after the original suit was brought against Howard Gould by his former valet for $25,000 damages the case has come up for a second trial in the Supreme Court. All the evidence was taken yesterday before Justice Truax.

Mowbray, the plaintiff, was acting as Mr. Gould's steward aboard the steam yacht Hildegarde on July 4, 1893. The yacht had once been the property of King Edward VII. On the date mentioned, at the command of Mr. Gould, the steward set off fireworks, and in the course of the celebration his eye was seriously injured. He asserts that Mr Gould then promised to employ him all the rest of his life at a monthly salary of $80. That promise, he says, was on condition that he brought no suit for damages. He says his employer broke the contract by discharging him in August, 1897. In the first suit the jury returned a verdict of $5,000. On appeal, however, a new trial was ordered.

The counsel who appeared yesterday for Mr. Gould included A. H. Hummel, D. D. Duncan, and Nathaniel Cohen. T. Darrington Sample was Mowbray's principal lawyer. Much evidence that was exploited in the former trial remained in the background this time.

Mowbray said, with a decided cockney accent, that he was a native of London. He had changed his name from Dutton because he stuttered and could not pronounce that name well. He said Mr. Gould made the promise of continual employment with the stipulation that he, Mowbray, was not to talk about the accident to newspaper men or lawyers. A letter showing that the witness was discharged from a hospital after one eye had been taken out was introduced as evidence, and another letter, signed with Mr. Gould's name, said that the writer was very sorry for the steward. In the last letter $60 was inclosed and a promise to pay the hospital expenses was made.

From that time until 1897, the man said, he occupied the position of valet. Then Mr. Gould said he had to discharge him because of "the wishes of a certain lady," but that he regretted having to let him go.

"The lady is not named," remarked Mr. Sample to the court.

At the time of the discharge, said Mowbray, he did not mention his life contract to Mr. Gould. A letter from him to Mr. Gould, dated 1897, and asking for help in securing work, ended with the assertion that he knew it was presumption to ask the favor, but stated as an excuse that he had overcome his great enemy, drink. On cross-examination he admitted that he wrote the letter, but said he thought at the time that his verbal contract with Mr. Gould could not be enforced by law. Later he said:

"Mr. Gould told me, not in so many words, that he would take me back on the yacht after the end of the influence of a certain party on the vessel."

After this he referred to Miss Clemens, who is now Mrs. Howard Gould. He said he had once insulted her, and that was the reason he told Mr. Gould in a letter that he had "treated him meanly." Another letter that was placed in evidence, in spite of the objections of Mr. Sample, stated that the writer, Mowbray, was sorry he had brought the suit and asked for money with which he might go to London and see his child. Mr. Gould, the witness explained, had met him and said he would do something for him if he would discontinue the action.

Mr. Gould denied all knowledge of a contract such as was mentioned by Mowbray. He said that Mowbray used to get drunk at times, and denied that he had told the steward not to talk to reporters or lawyers. He was sorry for the man after the injury, and when he discharged him he gave him a letter saying he was honest and faithful. That letter had never been recalled or retracted. Mr. Sample wanted to know if a drunken valet could be a faithful one. The testimony ended after other witnesses had said Mowbray was a drinking man.

$1,400 FOR 24 HOURS' WORK.

Corporation Counsel Rives's Objections to Payment of Street Opening Commissioners Overruled.

Corporation Counsel Rives appeared before Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday to combat a motion made by counsel for three street opening Commissioners to force the approval of bills submitted by the three for their services. The papers in the case showed that the commission, which had been appointed for the opening of Vanderbilt Avenue, extending from One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Pelham Avenue, had held only twenty-four executive sessions, and that the average length of each session was only 61 minutes. The total time occupied in all the 24 sessions was 24½ hours.

The Commissioners were John J. Quinlan, Edward D. Farrell, and Frederick W. Mellert. Their counsel, Charles Strauss, made the motion that Justice Hall order the Corporation Counsel to approve the charges, which averaged $1,400 each for the three men. Under the law, explained the lawyer, bills of such Commissioners had to be submitted to the Corporation Counsel and approved by him before they could be paid by the City Controller.

Mr. Rives objected on the ground that the work was not worth so much compensation. Justice Hall, however, granted the motion, and told Mr. Rives that, so long as he did not question the veracity of the charges, he had no right to dictate as to the length of the commission's sessions.

WOULD NOT HEAR WOODBURY.

Aldermen Refuse to Listen to His Arguments for a Street Cleaning Appropriation.

The Board of Aldermen again refused yesterday to listen to Street Cleaning Commissioner John McG. Woodbury, who believes his department should at once be furnished with the appropriations already approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to permit of the improvement of the equipment of the department. The matter was laid over for two weeks.

Commissioner Woodbury was on hand fortified with facts and figures. The Commissioner said as he was leaving the Aldermanic Chamber: "These delays have been going on since June 21, and Winter will soon be here."

The question of seating Krulish, Republican, in place of Chambers, Democrat, was laid over for a week.

While general orders were under consideration, a resolution was called up providing for an appropriation of $45,000 for the purchase of 100 voting machines. The feature of the incident was a diligent attempt to compel Alderman Owens to vote. He was talking to a group of friends, and was ordered to his seat. Then when he found out how the vote stood, and his was demanded, he said: "It makes little difference how I vote, so I vote no."

The resolution was lost, 31 yeas, 23 nays. There was a good deal of discussion about water meters, and intimations were frequent that certain persons had a monopoly. Alderman Downing wanted a public hearing, at which all manufacturers of meters could be heard, but he was voted down.

REGISTER'S OFFICE REMOVAL.

Records to be Taken from Old Hall, Probably to Liberty Street.

Controller Grout yesterday gave notice of the early removal of the Register's office from the old Hall of Records to temporary quarters. That action is made necessary because of the demolition of the present structure by order of the courts. The authorities seem to favor a lease of the fifth and sixth floors of 114-118 Liberty Street until the new Hall of Records is ready for occupancy.

The Sinking Fund Commissioner will give a hearing in the matter in the old Common Council Chamber on next Wednesday afternoon.

City Bonds to be Sold Nov. 11.

Seven and a half millions of 3½ per cent. corporate bonds will be sold at Controller Grout's office Nov. 11. All but $1,000,000 of these are fifty-year bonds, the balance being forty-year bonds for repaving the streets.

DETECTIVE JACOBS EXAMINED.

He Admits He Was Discharged as a Trolley Conductor for "Failing to Collect Fares."

Joseph Jacobs, the Citizens' Union detective, who secured the evidence against the alleged gambling resorts in the Tenderloin which were raided recently, appeared yesterday as the principal witness at the preliminary examination of the prisoners captured in the raids. Incidentally he gave some information about himself.

Jacobs's story, as elicited from him on cross-examination by ex-District Attorney Ridgsway of Brooklyn, tended to discount in a measure romantic yarns about his past career spun by admirers. Jacobs said that, while once upon a time he had been a Deputy Sheriff in Washington Territory, he had spent his last ten years in this city at such peaceful and prosaic pursuits as that of a dock builder and of a conductor and transfer agent of the Third Avenue Railroad. He admitted that he had been discharged from this position for "failing to collect fares."

"You did not ring them up?" suggested Mr. Ridgway. "Why not, if I may ask?"

"It was too tiresome," said the detective, provoking considerable mirth among the listeners.

The examination was held before Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, in the District Attorney's library. Assistant District Attorney Miner appeared for the prosecution. The testimony was brought out during the examination of Peter Gillespie, who, Jacobs swore, was the dealer at the roulette wheel at 110 West Thirty-eighth Street. Jacobs swore that he had lost $40 at various games in this house on Oct. 1, and that the next day he had gone there, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Lippert of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Lippert took the stand and swore that he had seen Jacobs take part in games there on that evening.

Gillespie was held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished by "Dolph" Jantzen, who is said to be the right-hand man of "Al" Adams. A colored doorkeeper at the alleged gambling resort was discharged. All the other cases growing out of the raid were continued until to-day.

Detective Jacobs also appeared as a witness against James Wakely, who was arrested last Thursday evening on a warrant issued by Justice Wyatt, on the charge of maintaining a poolroom over his saloon, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. Jacobs, who secured the evidence in this case as well, obtained possession of the book in which bets were entered, and the money with which winning bets were paid. The case was continued until Nov. 5.

MUST SUPPORT HIS MOTHER.

Justice Steckler Decides Man May Be Imprisoned Six Months for Disobeying Court Order.

Supreme Court Justice Steckler has handed down a decision under which a man who fails to support his mother, when a court has ordered him to do so, may be imprisoned as long as six months, instead of going free at the end of thirty days or less, as heretofore.

A man named Kroncke was haled into court by the Commissioner of Charities, charged with failing to support his aged and destitute mother. One of the General Sessions Judges ordered him to care for her. He refused to do so, and was fined $35. He declined to pay this, and was locked in jail for contempt of court. Then he applied to Justice Steckler for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Justice did not agree with the lawyer's contention that, as the contempt was in a criminal proceeding, the prisoner was liable to only thirty days' confinement. In refusing to grant the writ, the Justice says:

"Although the proceeding in which the mandate was issued was a special proceeding of a criminal nature, the proceeding to punish for contempt was not necessarily a criminal proceeding. And as the relator was fined merely the amount due for his mother's support, and the maximum period for civil contempts has not expired, the writ must be dismissed and the prisoner remanded."

CONVENT OR DIVORCE SUIT.

Alleged Alternative Offered Mrs. Roth—Husband Says She Wrote Notes in Invisible Ink.

Mrs. Julia Roth, who is being sued for an absolute divorce in the Supreme Court, testified yesterday. She said that De Zayes, named as co-respondent, came to her home frequently with the full consent of Mr. Roth, never secretly. When asked how it happened that she was in a room alone with De Zayes, she said they had gone in to oil a picture painted by him. She denied having written or having received invisible ink letters.

According to Mrs. Roth, her husband proposed that she go into a convent for ten years, saying such a course would clear her of the offense he charged against her. He added, she said, that if she would go into the convent, he would not cast her off, but they would "go down to their graves in their old age together." She said she had dined with her husband once since he began his divorce suit.

ATTACKS ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

Dr. Rainsford Says He Should Be Dismissed from His Position with the Anti-Vice Society.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, wrote a letter to Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, a day or two ago, criticising him for "hounding" Ida C. Craddock, who committed suicide recently. Mr. Comstock yesterday admitted having received the communication. He went to see Dr. Rainsford about the letter on Monday, but failed to see him.

Both men were very angry yesterday, although neither of them would make the communication public.

"Yes, I received a letter from Dr. Rainsford," admitted Mr. Comstock. "It is a mean, contemptible communication. For Dr. Rainsford's sake I will not make it public."

"I have nothing to say about Mr. Comstock. Tell him to show you the letter. I might say this, however, I think Mr. Comstock unfitted for the place he occupies. He ought to be thrown out. The place requires a sensible, cool, level-headed man."

CASTELLANE CLAIM ARRANGED.

Asher Wertheimer to Receive $347,327.37 in Monthly Payments with 4 Per Cent. Interest.

Litigation by Asher Wertheimer, a London dealer, against the Count and Countess Castellane terminated yesterday when Samuel Untermyer and Lorenzo Semple, counsel for various foreign creditors, appeared before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, in connection with the entry of an order for the payment of their claims. The order, which was signed, confirms the agreement by which Wertheimer is to be paid $347,327.37 in monthly payments with interest at 4 per cent. It contains the following provision:

"In no event shall any order or direction be hereafter made for payments to any of the general or intervening creditors or to any other person that will effect or interfere with the making of the payments to the said Asher Wertheimer at the times and under the terms hereof."

The general settlement provides that the payments of $4,000 a month should commence Oct. 15, and be continued until May 15, 1903, when they shall be increased to $8,000 a month until all is paid.

A dividend of 3 per cent. to be paid to all the creditors is also provided for, and it is directed that Mr. Untermyer shall discontinue the litigation in London and Paris, and withdraw the Ditmar suit now pending before the Court of Appeals of this State.

"TODY" HAMILTON AND HIS VOCABULARY BACK

Barnum & Bailey's Octosyllabic Press Agent Tells of Europe.

How German Army Officers Needed Restoratives After Seeing Circus Style of Unloading Horses.

R. F. Hamilton, better known in this and several other countries as "Tody" Hamilton, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He had been in Europe just five years and two days, and every minute of his time was spent in keeping the European public duly impressed with the size, the excellence, the marvelousness of the Barnum & Bailey Show.

"I have picked up some new tricks in the press agent line," he said yesterday, "but, notwithstanding my travels, I haven't brought back any new languages with me. I have been in 800 cities over there and have run up against 800 or more dialects, but none of them stuck.

"The trouble was this. I was in Paris a few weeks, and was just beginning to parlez vous a little when I had to move to Berlin, and wasn't there more than long enough to feel my way about in their language, when it was away to some other country. The worst language of all was the Hungarian. I never before fully realized that I was a total stranger until the first morning I got into Budapest. I left the hotel to go out for a look around, and of all the signs on the street corners, on the buildings, in the shops, and on the street cars, there wasn't one that I could make out. Every word begins at the back of the alphabet, and I don't think that there are any vowels in Hungarian. We did a great business there, just the same."

"Tody" Hamilton is responsible for all the posters that compel attention to the "magnitude of the marvelously magnificent" attractions of "the greatest show on earth," and somebody asked him how he got his peculiar and voluminous vocabulary done in European.

"Well," he replied, "as I said, I don't know any more languages now than when I started out, but what I can do with English took seven translators to turn into French, Berlin was easy. They have the biggest words and longest adjectives there you ever saw. We had to make the posters there a size larger to accommodate all of them.

"Our billboards took their breath away. When we first started out I used to get letters from people living in places where we were due to appear asking me to 'inclose' a half dozen posters, and they would put them up for us. They thought I could put 'em in an envelope. The real things, which occupied several hundred square yards of billboard, was a never-ending wonder. In the small places the whole town would camp out in front of them. When the circus came they would live around the tents.

"The press agent has a hard time in Europe. Paris and Vienna were the worst cities I tackled. When I got to Paris I was told that I couldn't get anything about the show in the papers there. 'Why not?' I asked. 'My dear Sir,' was the reply always, 'this is Paris.' I didn't see just what difference that made, so I went to work. It amazed them at first, but they took to the idea readily enough, and one day the Journal came out with four pages and illustrations, all about the show.

"In Paris we had our show in the Galerie des Machines, which is the greatest place on earth for our business. It is 1,400 feet long, and we paid $20,000 for our seventeen weeks' occupation. We spent $150,000 to light, heat, and sewer the building. Before we took it it was a white elephant on the hands of the owners, but since we left it it has been used for horse shows, flower shows, automobile shows, just like Madison Square Garden, which could be put inside of it.

"The Rotunda in Vienna is another big place. It belongs to the Emperor. When we asked for permission to use it an official informed us that we couldn't heat it, or make it sanitary, and that the building was unsafe and totally unfit for any such purposes. 'If that's all that's the matter with it,' said Mr. Bailey, 'I'll take it.' We fixed it up, and now the building has a distinct commercial value.

"What amazed them in Berlin was the way in which we got things in shape. Several staff officers saw us unload 400 horses in seven minutes, and I thought that we would have to get some restoratives for them. After that two or three officers were detailed to go around with us and get ideas from our methods of handling the organization. They were so struck with our folding tables that they have since adopted them in the army.

"Our four trains were a constant source of wonder. They were built for us over there, and we went all over Europe in them, except Spain and Russia, where we were unable to go on account of the narrow-gauge railways. We left the trains over there to be used by Buffalo Bill's show. We have 400 cars up at Bridgeport, so I guess we can get along.

"No, we won't go back to Europe for a long time, perhaps never. And I for one will be glad of a chance to do business without interpreters. Those fellows are the limit. I would have to walk around with my hands in my pockets and look at the pictures on the wall while the interpreter and the man I was supposed to be talking to discussed the weather, their ancestry, and the rise and fall of the Dutch Republic."

The "show" sailed Sunday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, and is due here early next week. One of the arrivals is a baby elephant, born with the show, and one of three elephants to have been born in captivity. The others were also born with the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

POLICE CHARGES PREPARING.

Sergt. McCormick of Oak Street Accused of Taking Unlawful Fee.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan is preparing charges against Desk Sergeant John McCormick of the Oak Street Station, who is accused by Capt. Miles O'Reilly of accepting an unlawful fee. The principal witness against the policeman is a Brooklyn physician, whose name is withheld by the District Attorney's office.

About a month ago the physician went to the Oak Street Station to arrange bail for a friend who was locked up there on a charge of disorderly conduct. Sergt. McCormick was on desk duty. Thomas E. Summers, who keeps a saloon at 2 James Slip, in which Capt. O'Reilly some time ago caught four of his policemen in a game of "craps," appeared at the station house to give bail. He demanded a fee of $5 for furnishing the bond, and this money he handed it is said, to Sergt. McCormick in the presence of the physician and his friend.

McCormick will be placed on trial before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters, and his case may later be placed before the Grand Jury. On Oct. 15, after Assistant District Attorney Morgan had commenced an investigation of the case, McCormick made application to be retired from the force, but later for some reason reconsidered his action and withdrew his resignation.

FOODY MUST STAND TRIAL.

Motion to Dismiss Indictment Against Police Captain Is Denied.

Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions yesterday denied a motion to dismiss an indictment for willful neglect of duty pending against Police Captain Michael E. Foody. The motion was made before Judge Foster last July by ex-District Attorney Olcott, Foody's counsel, after he had obtained permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury.

Judge Foster's decision will make it necessary for Capt. Foody to stand trial.

The charge against him grew out of the excise violations in his precinct last Summer, when he was in command at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He was tried, convicted, and publicly reprimanded before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters.

A great many Coughs originate in the throat. Before they go down on the Lungs. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will often effect a cure.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

BOY WAITED FOR DEAD FATHER.

"Papa Must Be Awful Hurt," He Said, "But I Wish He'd Get Well; I Want to Go Home."

"Papa must be awful hurt, but I wish he'd get well; I want to go home," said four-year-old Andrew Clark, as he sat in a chair behind the Sergeant's desk last night in the Arsenal, in Central Park. In one hand the little fellow held a piece of apple pie, and in the other a banana. He shifted about a little in his chair, and then looked up into the face of Sergt. Morgan.

"Tan't papa have some, too; he must be hungry," said the boy, and then he gulped down another piece of the pie.

"Your papa is not hungry now," said Sergt. Morgan, as he turned his head away pityingly.

In the basement of the Arsenal, directly under where little Andrew was sitting, lay the dead form of his father, John Clark, a driver for Clarence L. Smith, the contractor, of Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue. Clark was driving a truck down Fifth Avenue, and had his little son on the seat beside him, when he reeled over and fell dead to the street from heart trouble.

Policeman Kennedy of the Central Park Station saw Clark fall, and called an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Van Ingen pronounced the man dead, and his body was removed to the Arsenal.

Clarence L. Smith's office was notified, and a representative of the firm identified the man as Clark, but did not know his address, and so the little son, who had been taken to the station, could not be sent home. The Sergeant took pity on the boy and sent a policeman to buy him some supper.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIBEL CHARGING VIOLATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT.—The complaint in an action for libel brought by a bicycle dealer in this city against a bicycle manufacturing company alleged that the defendant circulated among persons in the trade, business acquaintances, and customers of both a letter which charged that the bicycle dealer, in violation of a contract between himself and the manufacturing company, had cut prices on a certain coaster brake, and by so doing had injured, not only the business of the company, but also the trade of other jobbers who had adhered to the prices agreed to between themselves and the defendant. The claim of the bicycle company that the words used by it in the letter were not libelous was yesterday overruled by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court. He said, in part: "It is well settled that words which tend to injure a party in his trade, occupation, or business calling are libelous per se, and therefore actionable without proof of special damage. It is not necessary that the words used should charge fraud or dishonesty. It is sufficient if they have a tendency to hurt, or are calculated to prejudice a man who seeks his livelihood by any trade or business. It is obvious that the charge made against the plaintiff was calculated to prejudice and injure him in his business. It in effect asserted of plaintiff that he was a man who refused to be bound by a trade agreement to maintain the price of a certain commodity at a fixed figure, whereby he would gain an unfair advantage over others in the same business who did adhere to their agreements in that respect. It is obvious that persons who learned of the accusation and believed it would feel themselves to be insecure in entering into trade agreements with plaintiff, and might refuse to do so. A reputation for honesty and fair dealing is a valuable asset of a man engaged in trade, and anything which has a tendency to destroy that reputation must be injurious to the person affected. The words written of the plaintiff were, in my opinion, clearly libelous."

***

NEXT OF KIN'S RIGHT TO RELEASE CAUSE OF ACTION.—The question before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court in the case of Bennett vs. Smith was whether the next of kin of a decedent can release a statutory cause of action given to such decedent's personal representatives. Justice Scott holds that they cannot. In support of his position he cites the cases of Stuber vs. McEntee (142, N. Y., 200,) and Mundt vs. Golkner (24, App. Div., 110.) In the former case it was distinctly said that the claim upon which the action is founded "before suit cannot be barred or released except by some person who has authority to bring the action at the time, and who in a legal sense represents the right of action." Justice Scott adds, however, that a different question would be presented if it appeared that the next of kin who executed the release was the same person who afterward was appointed administrator. "Such a case," said Justice Scott, "was presented in Doyle vs. N. Y., O. & W. R. R., (66, App. Div., 398,) where the father and next of kin of the deceased released the claim, and afterward had himself appointed administrator and brought suit. The validity of his release was upheld, but not upon the ground that as next of kin he could release a cause of action given by statute to the executor or administrator. The decision was distinctly rested upon the principle that the father, being the only person interested in the recovery, having been appointed administrator, his appointment related back to the death of his intestate, and that under such circumstances his acts in respect to the estate were legalized by his appointment, and had the same force and effect as if done by him after his appointment had been made. It is a familiar rule of pleading that each separate defense must be complete in itself, and cannot be helped by reference to other parts of the answer or pleading in the cause. If the fact is that the plaintiff is the next of kin of the deceased, George Bennett, and that, before his appointment as administrator he released the claim upon which he now sues, the separate defense founded upon that release should state those facts in order to bring the case within Doyle vs. N. Y., O. & W. R. R."

MISSION YACHT SOLD.

Countess Schimmelmann's Craft, the Duen, to be a Houseboat.

Countess Adeline Schimmelmann's mission yacht, the Duen, which lately has been lying in Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, has been sold for $600 to a Philadelphia man, who plans to convert it into a houseboat.

Countess Schimmelmann obtained the craft from Prince Waldemar of Denmark in 1895. The Duen, or Dove, as the boat also has been called, after visiting many ports in England, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, crossed the Atlantic in 1898, going to Chicago by way of the St. Lawrence River and the lakes. For a long time the Duen lay at Chicago, where the Countess carried on her missionary work.

HERBERT WINS LIBEL SUIT

Supreme Court Jury Awards Him $15,000 Damages.

Court Said the Composer's Injured Feelings Should Be Considered—Musical Magazine Counsel's Objections.

Victor Herbert, composer and orchestra leader, has been awarded $15,000 damages because a New York musical magazine branded him as a plagiarist. Mr. Herbert sued for $50,000. The verdict was announced yesterday afternoon, the Supreme Court jurymen having deliberated for about an hour.

In making his charge to the jury Justice Truax did not delve into the musical technicalities with which the courtroom had echoed ever since the trial began. He started his charge by saying that certain assertions in the magazine criticism were certainly libelous in themselves, but that they were not to be deemed libelous if the jury should decide them to have been true, as the defendant contended they were. Quoting from the magazine article, the Justice said:

"'All of Victor Herbert's written-to-order comic operas are pure and simple plagiarisms'—that is a libelous statement in itself; it is libelous unless proved true, and the burden of proving that is on the defendant in this case.

"'Puerile piracy'—to say that about the plaintiff is libelous. 'Everything written by Herbert is copied; there is not one original strain in anything he has done'—that is libelous."

In considering the amount of damages, said the Justice, the jury must consider the injured feelings of the composer. If the criticisms of the musical magazine were found to be untrue, then they should give Herbert enough damages to compensate him for what he had suffered. If it was found that the criticisms in the article had been malicious libels, then the jury must add enough compensation to act as a deterrent which would prevent the libeler from repeating his offense. As to the question of malice, it must be taken into consideration that the plaintiff had demanded a retraction of the magazine, but the latter, instead of retracting, had repeated its unfavorable assertions.

Gilbert R. Hawes, counsel for Mr. Blumenberg, editor of the magazine, took exception to various portions of the charge. He mentioned first that part which referred to a repetition of the anti-Herbert statements. It was not proper, he said, that the court should charge the jury that it showed malice for Blumenberg to repeat his criticisms in a legal answer to Herbert's complaint in the damage suit. The Justice, when this was said, did not volunteer any statement as to whether his words had been correctly interpreted.

"I ask your Honor," said the lawyer, "to charge this jury that the article, being a musical criticism published in a musical magazine, was privileged."

"I refuse so to charge," responded the court.

One of the jurors asked if there had been any evidence to show that Herbert actually suffered a money loss by reason of the publication.

"No," said the Justice, "there has been nothing to show that money was taken out of his pocket on account of it."

As on previous days of the trial, the courtroom was packed to the doors with musical and theatrical folk. After the verdict had been rendered Mr. Blumenberg's lawyers, A. H. Hummel and Mr. Hawes, moved for a new trial. This was denied. The lawyers have sixty days in which to take an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In celebration of his victory, Victor Herbert last evening gave a dinner at Luchow's to a number of his intimate friends, at which it was decided to tender the host a complimentary banquet on Monday night, Nov. 10, at a place to be determined later. Those present last evening were:

Walter Demrosch,	Christopher Hawthorne,
Arthur C. Palmer,	John Hiller,
David Mannes,	Henry K. Hadley,
Eliot Schenck,	Henry C. Burke,
Alexander Lambert,	Mr. Henorimerck,
Frank Damrosch,	John Mahnken,
Julian Edwards,	J. W. Bratton,
Hermann Perlet,	H. E. Krehbiel,
Isidor Witmark,	August Spanenth,
J. Witmark,	Otto Weil.

COURT OFFICER ARRESTED.

Essex Market Warrant Official Accused of Accepting a Bribe.

By order of District Attorney Jerome, Joseph P. Kesselmark, a warrant officer of the Essex Market Court, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having accepted an unlawful fee. The amount involved is 50 cents. Kesselmark, after his arrest, was taken before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, who held him for examination.

The complainant against Kesselmark is Jacob Guttenberg, an expressman, who appeared yesterday in the Essex Market Court on a charge of grand larceny. Guttenberg says the policeman came to his house last Thursday to inform him that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and demanded that Guttenberg pay him $1. The demand was made in the presence of Guttenberg's wife and son.

According to his story, Guttenberg handed Kesselmark 50 cents, which the latter received with the understanding that the rest would be forthcoming later. Mr. Guttenberg then went to the District Attorney's office and made an affidavit of what had occurred. It was arranged that Guttenberg should give the officer a fifty-cent piece which had been marked. This morning the expressman went to the police court, called the officer out into the street and gave him the money. His arrest by Policeman Walsh of the District Attorney's office followed.

Kesselmark, who still held the marked half dollar in his hand when arrested, dropped it to the floor of the court room, but was discovered in the act by Sergt. Handy of the Essex Market Court Squad.

GREATSINGER NOT TO RESIGN.

Much of His Detailed Work to be Cared For by Assistant Calderwood.

President Jacob L. Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who returned to Brooklyn yesterday from a six weeks' vacation, spent in the Northwest, denied the reports which have been afloat lately to the effect that he intended to resign as the head of the railroad company.

"I have not resigned," he said, "and I do not contemplate resigning. I do not know of any likelihood of my leaving the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company."

Mr. Greatsinger added that much of the detail work of the President's office, which he had heretofore attended to, would from now on be taken care of by J. F. Calderwood, his assistant.

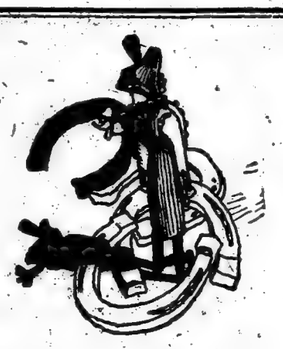

We changed the maker of our highest priced unfinished worsted.

It's a change of luck for some 500 men—the garments on hand of the original fabric are to be closed out.

Serge-lined sacks and vests	$15.00,	were	$21
Serge-lined cutaways and vests	15.00,	"	24
Silk-lined cutaways and vests	18.00,	"	29
Extra double-breasted vests	2.50,	"	5&$6
Trousers	5.00,	"	9

Added to these are some diagonal worsted sack suits, were $25; now $18.

Also some tricot sack and cutaway suits, were $20 and $22; now $15.

About 500 suits, all black.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Couch Covers.

On Wed. Oct. 29th, we will make an extensive showing of

Couch Covers

in novel designs and color combinations, principally our own direct importation:—

Emir.....$57.50 each
Kis-Kilim....$30.00 & $24.00
Moquettes...$22.50 & $17.50
Cashmere Gabbas.....$15.00
Bagdad (wool).$9.50 & $7.50
Arcadia (im.).....$9.50
Kilim (im.).....$9.00
Moquette (cotton).....$8.50
Kazak (im.).....$7.50
Kirman (im.).....$6 & $5.50
Tapestry.....$5.50 & $4.50

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

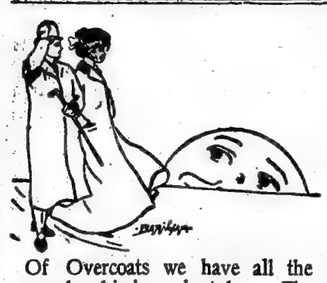

Of Overcoats we have all the popular kinds and styles. The short top coat, the medium length, those very stylish long ones, or the swell paddocks:—All here—best of goods, best of styles, best fitting coat in New York, $15 to $45.

Suits. Heavy or fall weights, $15 to $32.

Winter Underwear, Hosiery and all other Haberdashery and Hats.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.

If you've had trouble with bulging-front shirts, here's an end to it—the patent tab bosom shirt we make. Dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Antique Bellows

in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 125 West Forty-first Street, New York.

James McCreery & Co.

Art Dep't.
4th Floor.

Opera bags, jewel boxes, glove and handkerchief boxes,—hairpin cases, photograph frames and many novelties,—covered with silk, and embroidered in fine ribbon work.

Pin Cushions and Sofa Pillows embroidered or applied with lace.

Scrap Baskets; Bureau Sets.

Burnt and carved wood book-racks, nut bowls, frames, etc.

Sofa pillows, filled with down, covered with embroidered art fabrics.

2.75.

Sewing Baskets,—lined with tufted satin.

90c.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Printed Cashmeres.

On Wednesday, October 29,

2,500 yards of French Printed Cashmeres, Persian, Dresden, and floral designs,—latest Koechlein Baumgartner printings, 30 inches wide.

40c. per yard.
Value 75c.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs

at one-third less than usual prices.

Handsome Turkish Silk Rugs,—average size, 5 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 9 in.

75.00

150 Irans, Tebriz and Sennehs,—fine silky pieces.

35.00 to 60.00

Antique Kazaks and Guenjes. Size 8 ft. x 3 ft. 8 in.

16.50 to 24.75

Daghestans, Shirvans and Cabistans.

18.50 to 22.50

Tebriz Mats. Pink, blue, green, yellow and ivory tints.

10.50

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

Furley and Buttrum's Stuttgarter, Norfolk and New Brunswick, Brooklyn Knitting Mills, Medlicott and Winsted Hosiery Co., Manufacturers.

Aertex underclothing,—in medium heavy and extra heavy weights.

American Hosiery Co., pure bright silk underclothing.

On Wednesday, Oct. 29th.

Merino shirts and drawers, medium weight, white,—"natural" color and blue,—Norfolk and New Brunswick make.

Sizes 30 to 46.

75c. each.
Value 1.25.

Twenty-third Street.

Ripans Tabules. doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; slowly rising temperature; winds northwest

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,479. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE DUTIES OF PRESIDENT

His Ideas of the Responsibilities of the Office, Written in 1900.

In Youths' Paper He Says There Is No Ruler in the World Whose Power Compares with His—Should Be Held Strictly Accountable.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—In an article written for The Youth's Companion, which will be published next week, Theodore Roosevelt gives his ideas of the duties and responsibilities of the President of the United States. President Roosevelt wrote the article in 1900, while he was Governor of New York and previous to the Republican National Convention which nominated him for Vice President. In it the President says:

"The President of the United States occupies a position of pecuuliar importance. In the whole world there is no other ruler, certainly no other ruler under free institutions, whose power compares with his. Of course, there is the enormous personal factor of the incumbent himself to be considered entirely apart from the power of the office itself. This is merely another way of stating that in any office the personal question is always of vital consequence.

"The Senators are the constitutional advisers of the President. The Secretaries who form the Cabinet advise him on matters of general policy when he so desires it. With the Senate, the advice and consultation are obligatory under the Constitution. The Senate has no right to dictate to the President who shall be appointed, but they have an entire right to say who shall not be appointed, for under the Constitution this has been made their duty.

"Although many men must share with the President the responsibility, there is upon him always a heavy burden of responsibility. It is easy enough to give a bad administration, but to give a good administration demands the most anxious thought, no less than very unusual powers of mind.

"There is every reason why the President should be held to a sharp accountability alike for what he does and for what he leaves undone. But we injure ourselves and the Nation if we fail to treat with proper respect the man who in the highest office in our land is striving to do his duty. We have had Presidents who have acted weakly or unwisely in particular crises. But we have never had one concerning whose personal integrity there was so much as a shadow of suspicion.

"Appointments and policies which are normally routine and unimportant may suddenly become of absolutely vital consequence. The War Department was utterly neglected for over thirty years after the civil war. Neither the regular officer nor the regular soldier takes any part in politics as a rule so that the demagogue and bread-and-butter politician have no fear of his vote; and to both of them, and also to the cheap sensational newspaper, the army offers a favorite subject for attack.

"So it often happens that some amiable people really get a little afraid of the army, and have some idea that it may be used some time or other against our liberties.

"The army never has been, and, I am sure, it never will be or can be, a menace to anybody save America's foes, or aught but a source of pride to every good and far-sighted American.

"When an emergency like that caused by the Spanish war arises, the Secretary of War becomes the most important officer in the Cabinet.

"Altogether, there are few harder tasks than that of filling well and ably the office of President of the United States. But if the man at the close of his term is able to feel that he has done his duty well, he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has performed one of the great world tasks and that the mere performance is in itself the greatest of all possible rewards."

CUSTOMER FORGOT HER MONEY.

Philadelphia Woman Left $1,300 in Store, but Recovered It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—For thirty minutes yesterday a bag containing $1,300 in bank notes lay on the floor unnoticed under a counter in Lit Brothers' store here.

The owner, a woman, carelessly left the bag, which held her life's savings, lying on the counter while she made a purchase, and then went off and forgot it. A saleswoman picked up the find and hurried to report to the superintendent of the store. There was nothing to indicate the owner.

Later on a woman, highly excited, returned to the store in search of the bag. She said she had drawn the money from a savings society. Accompanied by a store detective and the saleswoman, the stranger went to the society's office, where the money and its owner were identified. She then went away, tightly clutching the roll of bills in her hand.

Sale of Troy City Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A sale of city bonds, amounting to $190,000, was held this morning. The bonds were purchased by Farson, Leach & Co. of New York. The bonds are for the purpose of securing money for the purchase of, and improvement to, the Warren Park property, and for improvements to schools and streets. The bonds for the Warren Park purchase and improvement amounted to $160,000, and the Farson, Leach & Co. bid was 102.187. On the $30,000 bonds for the school and street improvement the bid was 100.777.

Governor of Illinois Has Typhoid Fever.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—Gov. Yates is suffering from typhoid fever. The Governor has been ill in the Executive Mansion for the past four days due to strenuous campaign work in Southern Illinois during the last two weeks. His physician announces that there is no cause for immediate anxiety or alarm, but says it will be at least four weeks before the Governor will be able to leave his bed. The symptoms are regarded as encouraging.

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Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky
popular in London, because they know Scotch.—Adv.

BIG PRICES FOR RARE BOOKS.

Uncut Copy of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" Fetched $840 at Conely Sale in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—There was a great gathering of book buyers at Libbie's auction room to-day, when the library of the late Edwin F. Conely of New York was disposed of by auction. Record prices were obtained for books, and the gem of the collection, a copy of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," the first edition and an uncut copy, was sold for $840, more than twice the price ever before paid for the work. Buyers were present from New York and other cities, and competition was lively from the start.

There was the greatest interest in the sale of the "Fanshawe," for it was felt that it would bring a record price, the mark being set at $410 at the Arnold sale of American first editions in New York last year. The copy offered was bound in the original boards, a small 12mo, uncut with a paper label printed by Marsh & Capen in Boston in 1828. It will be remembered that this was Hawthorne's first romance, written while he was a student in Bowdoin College. A few copies only were sold, and the remainder of the edition was destroyed, hence its great rarity.

The bidding on this number started at $100 and ended when George D. Smith of New York bought it for $600.

A copy of Hawthorne's "The Gentle Boy" went to George H. Richards of New York for $143.

The other first editions of Hawthorne, being comporatively easy to secure, brought only average prices.

A revolutionary broadside, the Massachusetts proclamation of the Declaration of Independence, also went to New York. Mr. Richmond was the buyer of this for a collector in that city.

A fine large copy of the Chronica Bossiana, one of the rare early chronicles printed in 1492 and bound by Bedford, was sold for $80, going to the order of a Boston collector.

The Biblica Sacra Belgica, a very rare volume of the Old Testament, with some leaves missing, printed at Delph, in 1477, was bought by a New York dealer for $20.

A CORNER IN PEPPERMINT.

Capitalists Get a "Corner" on Crop in Michigan and Prices Go Up 100 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Local candy manufacturers are exercised over the scarcity of essential oils. During the past week or two the peppermint, spearmint, and tansy markets have undergone violent fluctuations, due, it is said, to a "corner," and the receipts have decreased materially as a result. Prices have increased nearly 100 per cent., and unless the corner is soon broken, which the manufacturers are now trying to accomplish by holding off their orders, a rise in candy quotations is expected. Nearly 75 per cent. of the world's supply of essential oils is produced in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.

West Virginia Man, Screwing In Electric Light Bulb, Got Full Force of Crossed Power Circuit.

PIEDMONT, West Va., Oct. 29.—While screwing an incandescent lamp into a socket at his home this evening, 1,500 electric volts passed through the body of George W. Harrison, Jr., killing him instantly. The wire which furnished the electric light current for the residence had been crossed by a power circuit on the outside.

Harrison was the son of George W. Harrison, general passenger agent of the West Virginia Central Railroad Company.

ADVANCE IN CRUDE OIL.

Indiana Product Goes Up Two Cents, to 92 Cents a Barrel—Drillers More Active Than Ever.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—The price of Indiana crude oil took another bound to-day, the market advancing 2 cents on the barrel. It now stands at 92 cents, and oil men over the Indiana field are confident the price will go to $1 a barrel before the close of the year, as the refining companies have been drawing heavily upon their storage.

The oil men are backing their faith in dollar oil by pushing the drilling of wells in all sections of the Indiana field. During the present month they have completed 445 wells, the largest number drilled in this State in any month since oil was discovered.

COTTON TRUST IN MEXICO.

English Syndicate Consolidating the Mills of the Country Into $30,000,000 Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—E. N. Shaw, a capitalist of London, is in Mexico for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of all the principal cotton mills in this country. He is said to represent an English syndicate, which has a capital of $30,000,000, organized for the purpose named.

The plan of the merging of these industries into one concern has been submitted to the millionaires and meets with general approval.

JUDGE IN CONTEMPT RELEASED.

Official of St. Clair County, Mo., Had Been Committed by Federal Court.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Samuel C. Peden, ex-Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County, Mo., who has been in jail at Maryville since May, 1901, for contempt of court, in refusing to order a tax levy to pay bonds pledged for the Tebo and Neosho Railway in 1879, was ordered released today by Judge John F. Phillips of the United States District Court in this city.

While in jail, Judge Peden several months ago sent in his resignation to Gov. Dockery, and a successor was appointed. It is supposed that Judge Peden's release was a result of his resignation.

Judge Thomas Nevitt, presiding Judge of the St. Clair County Court, is still in jail, where several of his predecessors, all having refused to respect the United States Court's commands to order a tax levy for the payment of the bonds, had previously spent their terms of office.

THE FIRST BREATH OF WINTER.

Snowfall Over a Large Part of the Northern Half of the State.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The first snow of the present season drifted down to-day over a large section of the State, especially in the cities and towns along the Canadian border. The fall continued for an hour at Niagara Falls. The hills about Dunkirk were covered to a depth of three inches.

Mantles of white of more or less thickness were reported from Rochester, Amsterdam, Rome, and dozens of small towns and villiages in the section named.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 29.—Snow to the depth of two inches fell this morning in the Alleghanies, at Elkins and Fairfax, West Va.; Oakland, Md., and Sand Patch, Penn. There was a slight flurry here. Almost zero weather is reported at Elkins.

Your Choice of Routes.
From Chicago to California you can take the 3-day train via the Rock Island going through El Paso, or the 4-day train, traveling in sight of the glorious mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah. Best cars, best service. Write for particulars to A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Very Low Rates
To points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington and British Columbia. For particulars apply to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN MOROCCO IN DANGER

Revolt There Taking the Form of an Anti-Foreign Crusade.

A General Rebellion Against the Sultan May Develop—His Progressive Ideas Are Unpopular.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 29.—The latest reports from the interior of Morocco indicate a state of serious unrest, which, it is believed, may break out into a general rebellion and an attempt to install Mulai-Mohamed, the Sultan's brother, as Sultan.

The present Sultan, Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, has incurred the enmity and suspicion of his subjects by the introduction into Morocco of British advisers and modern inventions, including telephones, automobiles, and a narrow-gauge railroad.

A letter received from George C. Reed, one of the Kansas missionaries at Mekinez, (thirty-four miles from Fez,) indicates that numerous interior tribes have revolted. The roads, it is added, are infested with bandits, and travel is decidedly unsafe, native sentiment taking the form of a general anti-foreign crusade. Fanatics have torn up the survey flags marking the line of the Sultan's railroad, claiming that they were emblems of foreign suzerainty over Morocco. Mr. Reed continues:

"I may say I consider the situation grave indeed. If the Sultan is able to call the loyal tribes to his aid quickly and thoroughly punish the rebellious Geruans, who were the chief movers in the recent raids and robberies, he will make his position all the more secure, but if he does not succeed in doing so the trouble is bound to thicken.

"If I were in Morocco merely for my health I would make for the coast as soon as possible, though at present we are as securely locked up in Mekinez as rats in a trap."

The English missionary, Mr. Cooper, who was murdered at Fez, and whose murderer, by order of the Sultan, was seized and shot in front of the mosque where he had sought refuge, wrote shortly before his death a letter, taking an optimistic view of the situation, which was so tragically dissipated.

In view of the disturbed condition of the interior of Morocco, considerable interest was manifested to-day in the departure from here of Commissioner Langerman of the St. Louis Exposition, who started for Tangier and Fez to enlist the interest of the Sultan and secure an important Morocco exhibit at the fair.

Mr. Langerman is Vice Consul General at Tangier, is familiar with Morocco, and is the friend of influential officials. These circumstances enhance his chances of success.

The rebels in Morocco at present consist of certain Berber tribes. These Berbers are the direct descendants of the original inhabitants of the country, and are generally supposed to be of Hamitic origin. Their language, Shelna, is entirely distinct from Arabic, which is spoken by the Moors, and they have never, except for very short periods, been altogether at peace with their Arab neighbors. At the time of the Arab invasion of Morocco the Berbers were driven from the fertile plains, and took refuge in the mountains and the wilder districts of the country, where they remain to-day, practically unconquered, preserving their ancient traditions and customs as well as their language.

The lands of the rebellious Beni-Mtir tribe lie to the south of the road from Fez to Mekinez, and extend to some thirty miles of front on that road. Other rebellious tribes are the Zimmurs and Geruans, who encircle Mekinez to the south, west, and north, and whose territory reaches to the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles away.

The Beni-Mtirs began by looting on the main road, rendering communication between Fez and Mekinez very difficult and dangerous. Afterwards they decided to throw in their lot with the rebels. Previous to that time some of them had even been aiding the Government troops. Acts of pillage and robbery, which were visited with practically no punishment, started the present rising among other tribes. Their immunity emboldened them, and what retaliation the Arabs made—burning the Berbers' stacks and looting their cattle—served to fan the flame.

There have been many denials of the reports of the seriousness of the rebellion, but, according to recent accounts, the state of things is now of a most critical kind. The Berbers have been raiding right up to the walls of the towns, including Mekinez, robbing such caravans and people as have ventured outside. Many travelers were deliberately murdered. In the last week of August the rebels raided the Mekinez cattle market, carrying off everything on which they could lay their hands. A few of them even entered the town, and the Jewish quarter narrowly escaped looting.

In a letter from Mekinez, dated Sept. 26, a correspondent of The London Times said that the raiding of the Mekinez cattle market had made the Government at Fez realize that something must be done to relieve the situation. Accordingly reinforcements of troops, as ill organized as those already in Mekinez, and eleven Maxims, under the command of the Sultan's uncle, Sid-Mohammed-el-Amarani, were sent to the front, and orders were dispatched to the Arab tribes to the north of Geruan to attack the Berbers from that quarter. This was done, and a number of their villages were burned and a large amount of loot carried off. For a week or two the Berbers held back, though almost daily bands of mounted men, some hundreds strong, rode to within sight of the town, burning the staw stacks and looting grain and cattle. The Government troops, being largely infantry, were unable to come much in touch with them, but contented themselves with firing a number of rounds at a quite impossible range and looting everything they could lay their hands on from the friendly villages and farms.

As long as Geruan and Zimmur alone were in rebellion, said the correspondent, the Government had little to fear. Such, however, was the disorganized state of the Government troops, and so little authority existd among them, that the soldiery did not hesitate in cold blood to murder the friendly Beni-Mtis Berbers solely to steal their clothes and horses. In spite of the protests of the Beni-Mtir chiefs the commanders of the troops took no pains whatever to punish the murderers, with the result that the Beni-Mtir contingent deserted on the night of Sept. 25, and on the following morning were burning the Arab villages to the east of Mekinez, which had so far escaped.

BOUGHT A "SALTED" MINE.

New York Expert Claims to Have Been Swindled Out of $25,000 at Cape Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 29.—Cuthbert J. Gad, a New York mining man, claims to have been swindled out of $25,000 by the sale to him of a salted placer mine at Nome this Summer. Gad bought the property for $100,000, paying $25,000 down.

R. J. McArthur and J. F. Ray are alleged to be responsible for the sale of the property under the conditions outlined. McArthur was arrested early in October at Council City. After being indicted by a Nome Grand Jury for obtaining money under false pretenses, he was taken to Nome and released on $3,000 bail.

McArthur, Ray, and four others were owners of this bench claim on Anvil Creek. They represented, it is claimed, that they had sunk a shaft to bedrock, where they found five feet of pay gravel running 50 to 60 cents per pan. Negotiations to sell the property to Gad were then opened. Investigation of the dump showed pans running from 25 cents to nearly $6. Subsequent work in the shaft failed to show any pay.

When the dump was washed up it yielded $222, which is all Gad obtained from his investment.

"The 20th Century Limited."
is the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

Latest News of Stocks.
Reports of the closing markets are placed on the Pennsylvania Special every day.—Adv.

DOUKHOBORS ON THE MARCH.

They Leave Yorkton for Winnipeg, According to the Lord's Instructions, They Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 29.—The Doukhobors have started from Yorkton for Winnipeg, saying the Lord has told them to go. They have left the women and children.

The Canadian Northwest Mounted Police are after them trying to drive them back. They are very quiet and peaceable, but it is impossible to say what turn their craze will take next.

After a night of meditation and prayer the Doukhobors said that they did not desire to, and will not go back to their villages. All night their plaintive chants could be heard in the village and all night they wrestled in prayer. They are still fixed in their purpose of Christianizing the world.

Agent C. S. Speers had an interview with the men and told them that what the Government was doing was done in kindness, but they would not be allowed to wander about the country in such large bodies, and that they would have to adopt some other method of bringing the world to their ideas.

In the Immigrant Hall the women were engaged in devotional exercises, singing, and Scripture reading. Agent Speers announced to-night that he had decided to dispatch them to their villages where there are ample food and accommodations for them. He said:

"I endeavored to point out to them their sheep would be destroyed by wolves; that their cattle would perish in our inclement Winters, but they said: 'We have given them to God and God will take care of them.'"

It is generally believed that a large share of responsibility for the trip of the Doukhobors rests upon a Russian demagogue, who visited them some months ago. He taught them that: "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth together until now, because of sin, and that even brute creation had been made to suffer because of the sins of man."

The conclusion reached was that man ought to bear his own burdens and let the horse rest. The Doukhobors carried this teaching into effect.

TO BUY COAL DIRECT.

Manufacturing Concerns of Lynn, Mass., Combine to Eliminate the Middlemen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Representatives of the Lynn Realty Company, the Lynn Real Estate Improvement Company, Lennoz & Co., T. A. Kelley & Co., A. B. Heffman, George E. Barnard, Weber Leather Company, and others of Lynn, who represent an annual consumption of about 15,000 tons of soft coal, for manufacturing purposes, have taken steps to obtain their coal supply direct from the mines without the intervention of middle men.

They have secured Cushman's wharf, on Washington Street, which will be fitted up for the handling of coal, and they already have an agent in Philadelphia who will make the necessary arrangements for its shipment.

Although for the present the new company, which will be known as the Independent Coal Company, will handle only soft coal for the use of its members, there is a strong probability that its business may be extended in the near future, so as to include anthracite coal both for their own benefit and for the use of the general public.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS MERGER.

Powerful Syndicate Behind Consolidation of Elkins-Widener, Pomeroy-Mandelbaum Interests.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—According to Cleveland street railroad men, there is more significance in the proposed consolidation of the Elkins-Widener and the Pomeroy-Mandelbaum syndicates than has appeared on the surface.

Representatives of Cincinnati and Boston bond houses were in this city to-day and were of the opinion that the consolidation would result in the formation of the strongest electric railway syndicate in the United States. They declared that Eastern bond houses would give generous financial support.

It is claimed that the proposed syndicate will control the longest chain of electric railways in the world, covering more than 1,500 miles.

F. T. Pomeroy of this city said to-day that it was a little early yet to talk about the consolidation.

"There is no question, however," he added, "as to what will ultimately happen. The various railways owned or controlled by the two syndicates will be embraced in one big electric railroad."

RICH BABYLONIAN COLLECTION.

Prof. Heilprecht Says University of Pennsylvania Has Finest Known Specimens.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Prof. Herman V. Heilprecht, head of the archaeological department of the University of Pennsylvania, during the course of a lecture to-day announced for the first time that the university is now in possession of the richest collection of Babylonian antiquities in the world.

Prof. Heilprecht stated that the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of services rendered by him to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, had presented him with the collection which he has placed in the University museum.

The collection, the professor said, is superior to that of the British Museum.

FIRST FLURRIES OF SNOW.

Change of Weather Caused Discomfort and the Appearance of Furs.

While the curb brokers were betting on Coler and Odell yesterday afternoon a gust of wind brought down a flurry of snow on the shuffling crowd. Immediately there were cries of "Coler is snowed under," and cheers for no one in particular. The snow flurry did not last long, and the brokers returned to their occupation of trying to look busy.

In Brooklyn a flurry of snow was noticeable at about 3 o'clock. The change of weather caused many women to put on furs.

The first fall of snow on Staten Island occurred between 4:05 and 4:15 P. M. The snow fell in large flakes, and there was enough of it to dampen the sidewalks.

Illness of Beecher-Tilton Witness.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Mrs. E. M. Schoonmaker, formerly Miss Bessie Turner, who was a witness in the Beecher-Tilton trial, is ill here. On the 21st inst. she had a stroke of apoplexy on the Board Walk. Her friends were summoned by telegraph to-day, unfavorable symptoms having appeared.

Fall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

J. G. UNDERHILL'S BRIDE SUING FOR A DIVORCE

Says Real Estate Operator Wrote That He Loves First Wife.

Declares She Is Deserted and Penniless While Her Husband Has $115,000 Income—Hotel Holds Her Trunk.

John G. Underhill, who has managed several real estate transactions for President Charles M. Schwab of the steel trust, and whose real estate office is at 435 Fifth Avenue, is the defendant in a suit for absolute divorce. The plaintiff, Grace K. Underhill, is his second wife. After setting forth in her complaint that his income is more than $115,000 annually, she charges cruelty and desertion.

The preliminary hearing in the case was scheduled for argument before Justice Hall yesterday, but Mr. Underhill's counsel, Finck, Embree & Cobb, asked for an adjournment until to-morrow. Mrs. Underhill's representatives are Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern. The motion to come before the Court to-morrow will be for counsel fees of $1,000 and monthly alimony of $300 during the pendency of the case.

In her complaint Mrs. Underhill, after stating that she was married to the defendant in New Jersey last June, says that he is divorced from his first wife, who now has possession of their two children. The father, she continues, is so wealthy that he pays the other wife alimony at the rate of $250 a month besides having provided a trust fund of $50,000 for the two little boys. Mr. Underhill is described as a habitué of the fashionable clubs of the city, having his home most of the time at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was on Oct. 21, charges Mrs. Underhill, that her husband deserted her for the last time, but previous to that there were various differences between them. On Sept. 2, she says, she found in their apartment at the Hotel Manhattan, while he was away, a letter written to him by his first wife. In that letter, according to the complaint, it was stated that Mrs. Underhill No. 1 would not allow him to see his children while he continued to live "with the woman" he then supported at the Manhattan. When Mrs. Underhill No. 2 read that, she says, she was impressed with the fact that she was placed in a wrong light before the world, so she wrote a note to her husband immediately, demanding that he should establish her good name publicly.

He replied, it is charged, by asking her to deliver his trunks to a porter at the hotel. Again she wrote, saying she feared she would lose her reason if he continued to treat her in such a way. Then he answered, the complaint says, with the assertion that he still loved "Esther and the boys," Esther being the name of his first wife. He added that he had known this all the time; that he could not help it, and that he did not wish to treat her, his second wife, cruelly or unfairly.

After that she asked her father and two of her friends to visit Mr. Underhill and get from him a written statement acknowledging that he had deserted her without cause. In the complaint she quotes from a statement, to which his name is signed. In it he wrote, she says, that he had left her deliberately and for no reason known to any one but himself. The statement, bearing the alleged signature of the husband, is in the hands of the complainant's lawyers.

Still later she wrote to him about a settlement, saying that even if he had decided to desert her, he should at least provide for the retention of her good name and reputation. She then took a room at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was living. He refused to pay her bill. She found that he was spending large sums, and she knew that previous to that time he had often spent as much as $120 for a "single small dinner party."

Subsequently, the complaint continues, a separation agreement was drawn up. Thereby she was to receive $1,200 a year and certain expenses. After the drafting of the agreement she lived with him several days at the hotel, a reconciliation having been effected, but then he left the city and told her to go back to the Manhattan. His last request, she says, was that she reserve an apartment for them there. She did so, but on Oct. 21 he wrote a letter, saying he would not pay the hotel bill and that it was all over between them.

She lives at the Park Avenue Hotel now, but her trunk, she explains, is retained at the Manhattan as security for the bill she could not pay.

The signed statement that accompanied the complaint reads as follows:

On Thursday, the 26th of June, 1902, at Jersey City, I, John G. Underhill, declare that I married Miss Grace D. Knight, after professing for her my most deep and lasting affection, and after most earnest solicitation on my part. I lived with her until Sept. 3, 1902, when for reasons known only to myself (which I refused to give either to my wife or her father) I deliberately and absolutely deserted her. I wish in this statement to say on my word of honor as a gentleman that my wife, Grace K. Underhill, by her actions has given me no cause for desertion; that she has borne my name and borne herself as my wife with the utmost honor, dignity, and discretion, and that she has been to me a true, loyal, and loving wife.

In the step I am taking no reflection whatever can rest on her character, her good name, or her position as my wife, either now or at any future time.

Witness my hand (signed in duplicate—duplicate held by J. G. Underhill) this 7th day of September, 1902. JOHN G. UNDERHILL.
Witness: D. C. Babbitt.
Julia Olive Poillon.

Mr. Babbitt and Miss Poillon were the two friends, who, according to Mrs. Underhill, visited Mr. Underhill in her behalf.

In a letter accompanying the complaint Mrs. Underhill says she wrote to her husband, and recalled to him a threat he had made to blow out his brains if she left him. His letter announcing this threat was written, she says, on stationery of the University Club. On May 26 last he wrote to her, according to one of the letters she offers in the case, that she was the only one he loved. She reproved him after his desertion, she says, for trying to bring into the case their letters before they were married, and begged him to "do the right thing" without resorting to "police court methods."

"I shall read or listen to anything you may have to say," she wrote in her reproving letter. "There will be no violence of any kind, so you can dismiss your nurse or attendant or whomever the man is who is guarding you so zealously. I give you every opportunity to make fair, square, and honorable settlements and statements."

That was written after she had taken her room at the Waldorf, where he was living.

While living at the Manhattan, the complaint continues, Mrs. Underhill's expenses were about $8 a day. But after he deserted her she was entirely without means, and she will have to depend on friends or charitable institutions in the future unless the courts compel him to provide for her. That the manner of her living may be explained, she describes a trip she took to Europe with her husband just after their marriage. They lived at the Cecil, in London, she says, and often spent $25 for a dinner at another hotel. All their other expenditures were on a corresponding basis. Prior to her marriage she ascertained that Mr. Underhill's bills for flowers aggregated $150 a month.

He makes his money in real estate transactions, she states, and the profit he got out of some property he bought for Charles M. Schwab in Long Island was $75,000. It was last year that his income was more than $115,000.

Overheard on the Golf Club Piazza.
First Looking-glass player—What is the best score you ever did the course in?
Second Looking-glass player—Seventy-two.
First Looking-glass player—(as the waiter serves the Dewar's Scotch Highballs) You must be either an awful liar or a professional.—Adv.

Twenty Hours
is the time consumed on the daily runs of the Pennsylvania Special between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

CHICAGO'S FAULTY TAX LIST.

Investigation Shows that City Has Lost $5,610,000 in Ten Years.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—In ten years the City of Chicago has lost $5,610,000 in uncollected taxes. A report showing this and declaring the tax assessing aind collecting methods of the county full of errors, abuses, and mysteries, has been placed in the hands of Controller McGann by expert accountants, who have been examining the books of the County Treasurer.

During ten years, the accountants assert, the collections of delinquent personal property taxes amounted to only $50,000, until an investigation of the books was begun, and then the county authorities were able to collect $15,000 in a month.

It is asserted also that the county authorities have made a practice of accepting partial payments as payment in full, without showing by their records why a reduction was allowed.

INK FACTORY FOR PARIS.

Ohio Capitalists to Establish Big Plant Near French Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—E. H. Murdock, President of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, and other Cincinnati capitalists, expect soon to organize a company to erect a large ink manufacturing plant near Paris, France, plans for which are being drawn by Architect Ben C. De Camp.

The building will be of mammoth proportion and will be of peculiar fire-proof construction; fire-proof brick will encase the steel frame, the doors and outside shutters of steel being constructed with layers of abestos in the centre. Murdock says: "Although the plans for our buildings are being prepared by a Cincinnati architect, they must be redrawn by a French draughtsman, as the drawing in that country must be made in the metric system."

THROWS DOUBT ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Dean of Ripon Creates a Sensation at a Meeting of the English Churchmen's Union.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Very Rev. the Hon. William H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, addressing a meeting of the Churchmen's Union to-day on the subject of natural Christianity, created a sensation by suggesting that the idea of the Immaculate Conception should be left out of account, because, except in St. Matthew and St. Luke, the virginal birth of Christ is not mentioned in the New Testament.

The speaker then proceeded to ask whether it was irreverent to believe that Christ, in the matter if miracles such as raising the dead, &c., could not have failed to make a distinction between death and various forms of unconsciousness.

With regard to the resurrection, the Dean of Ripon said he considered it was meant spiritually, and not materially.

JOINT TRAINS TO PACIFIC.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 29.—J. C. Tubbs, Traffic Director of all the Harriman roads; President Burt and other high officials of the Union Pacific Road, and President Earling, General Passenger Agent Miller, and other officials of the Milwaukee, held a four hours' conference at the Union Pacific headquarters in this city to-day over the running of joint trains through from Chicago to the coast. After the conference Mr. Miller said:

"I cannot yet say whether we will run through trains to the coast or not. That is not settled. There are operating questions to be settled and various other questions to come up before the trains are started.

"The new train service cannot be started before Jan. 1. The Milwaukee is purchasing the necessary equipment as fast as possible.

"The Milwaukee is in fine shape for handling this through business. It is double-tracked half the way from Chicago to Omaha, and next year the balance will be double tracked, and grades and curves eliminated as rapidly as possible."

President Earling said:

"We have received assurances from the Union Pacific that our traffic arrangements with that road will be made as satisfactory as the arrangements with the Northwestern have been for several years."

TIN PLATE WORKERS' PLAN.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—An authoritative statement is made to-day relative to the action of the special convention last week of the tin plate workers of the Amalgamated Association in accepting a proposition from the American Tin Plate Company, which permitted that concern to go after the export tin plate trade.

It appears that the modified plan agreed to is not as favorable either to the workers or the company as was the original one proposed. The new proposition simply limits the amount of rebate plate which can be made, the terms being such that one box of export plate can be made for every seven and one-third boxes of plate which are made for domestic markets.

KOREA WILL PAY FOR RAILWAY.

Emperor Orders Settlement of Debt to an American Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 29.—Oriental mail advices state that the Korean Emperor has ordered McLeavy Brown to pay out of the Imperial customs revenue 1,500,000 yen owing to an American firm which supplied the plant for the Seoul Electric Railroad.

The money was due Oct. 15, but there was no possibility of paying it out of railway revenues.

In consequence of making payment in the manner ordered by the Emperor, control of the railway will be assumed by the Customs Department and will thus pass under the management of McLeavy Brown, Customs Commissioner, next March.

American creditors made representations through the State Department to secure prompt settlement of bills.

SOLDIER BROTHERS BURIED.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 29.—A remarkable double funeral was held to-day at Whatcom when the Grand Army of the Republic of that city officiated at the funeral of J. E. Parker and William A. Parker, brothers, one of them being a member of the Grand Army, and the other an ex-Confederate soldier.

They died within twenty-four hours of each other. The Parkers came from Kentucky. When the civil war broke out John joined the Union Army, while William went South, and donned a gray uniform. After the war they engaged in business together, finally locating in Whatcom.

Force Executors to Accounting.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Eleven years ago Phineas Prouty of Geneva died leaving an estate valued at $500,000. Three executors were appointed, the Rev. Richard D. Harlan, D. D., President of Lake Forest University; Walter Christy and a third executor, who has since died. Not a single accounting has been made, and eighteen months ago one of the beneficiaries through an attorney commenced proceedings to compel an accounting, which will be submitted to the Surrogate of Ontario County, at Canandaigua, this week.

A Silk Saddle
makes our extra long all wool Frieze overcoats slip on easy; special, at $12.50, worth $18. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau and Fulton Sts., N. Y.—Adv.

KRUGER DENOUNCES BRITISH PUBLIC MEN

Says Rhodes Made Use of Lying, Bribery and Treachery.

Speaks in His Memoirs Bitterly of Milner, and Says Great Britain Always Intrigued Against the Transvaal.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times to-day prints further extracts from "The Memoirs of President Kruger," which will be published in November.

Referring to the late Cecil Rhodes Mr. Kruger says he was one of the most unscrupulous characters that ever existed. No matter how base and how contemptible, be it lying, bribery, or treachery, all and every means were welcome to him if they would lead to the attainment of his ambitions and desires.

Mr. Kruger describes Lord Milner as "this tool of Chamberlain's," and says the High Commissioner has carried out his mission faithfully, "and to-day enjoys the satisfaction of having turned South Africa into a wilderness and robbed thousands of innocent people of their lives."

Lord Milner, Mr. Kruger declares, let no opportunity go by of harassing the South African Republic and putting his foot on its neck.

Of Great Britain's policy in South Africa the ex-President says:

"Lies, treachery, intrigues, and secret instigations against the Government of the republic—these have always been the distinguishing marks of English politics, which found their final goal in a cruel war."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is understood that Mr. Kruger's memoirs give a narrative of the ex-President's career, but do not go deeply into political or diplomatic matters, or advise the Boers as to the best policy to be pursued after the writer's death.

A striking feature of the memoirs is a revelation of the jealousies which existed before the recent war between the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Boers which prevented anything like a satisfactory mutual understanding. Mr. Kruger takes pains to prove that he did his utmost to smooth matters over and prevent the war, but says the Boers' inborn antipathy to foreign interference proved too strong for him.

Mr. Kruger closes his memoirs with these words:

"I am convinced that God will not forsake His people, even although it often appears so, and I acquiesce in the will of the Lord, knowing He will not allow an afflicted people to perish. The Lord hath all hearts in His hand, and He turneth them withersoever He will."

This aspiration is a clue to the contents of the whole book, which is less a source of historical information, throwing new or striking light upon the events dealt with, than a "human document" of psychological value, revealing the personal traits of the ex-President. The memoirs are but a sketchy summary of past events, with Mr. Krüger's personal comments thereon."

The installment of the memoirs published by The Times this morning contains some interesting lights concerning Mr. Kruger's opinion of various men prominent in South African history. The ex-President was once invited to meet Sir Bartle Frere. He replied that he would be quite willing to do so if he were told which Frere it was. He declared he knew four Freres, and explained this remark by describing different aspects of Sir Bartle's character as presented by Blue Books, &c., saying that some of his characteristics were friendly while others were inimical to the Boers.

Mr. Kruger

SHEPARD ADVOCATES COLER'S CANDIDACY

Tribute to the ex-Controller's Qualifications and Integrity.

AN APPEAL FOR JUDGE GRAY

The Address Made Before One of the Largest Democratic Rallies in Williamsburg Since the Last Bryan Campaign.

One of the largest Democratic demonstrations held in Williamsburg since the last Bryan campaign took place last night in McCadden Hall, on Berry Street, near South Third Street. The meeting was under the auspices of the Fifth Assembly District Democratic Campaign Committee. The hall was crowded with an enthusiastic gathering. Edward M. Shepard was the principal speaker of the night. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"When the Democracy is united not only is this a Democratic city, but this is a Democratic State. [Applause.] I remember, if you will pardon the allusion, I remember the election night of last year getting at least a faint impression of what might happen when the Democracy is divided; and on election night next you and I will all get one, and only one impression of what happens in this State when there is a genuine union of Democrats, who are reformers, and other Democrats who are equally reformers, but do not call themselves such. An alliance of Cleveland Democrats and Bryan Democrats—an alliance of all the strains in the Democratic Party, for I know to-night, I say to you with all frankness, that I know of no difference to-night in the ranks of the Democracy. [Applause.]

EULOGY ON COLER.

"And why ought we not, fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, to promote to the chief executive office of this State that distinguished young citizen of Brooklyn of whom we are proud to-night and of whom we have been proud for years in the past since his very young manhood. I know of no charge of any kind brought against Bird S. Coler [great applause] except this, that he is younger than candidates for the Gubernatorial chair generally are. Instead of being a reason against the promotion which we are about to give him, it is a reason in his favor, and he will go to that seat with all the freshness and the enthusiasm, the force and the energy, that belongs to youth, and with all the experience and the rightness of past accomplishment that belong to age. Talk of his being young!

"Did he not fill for us for four years the chief financial office of this great city, in the financial importance of which there is none other to surpass it in this land of ours, save only the Secretaryship of the United States Treasury? The hundreds of millions, with which he dealt there, were dealt with wisely. The city's interests were economically and faithfully conserved—indeed, the only specific charge of any kind made against the wisdom of Controller Coler's policy has been that now and then, as they say, he was too careful of the interest of the great city which he was set to guard. He was too economical, he was too faithful, he was too anxious that those enormous responsibilities which were vested in him should be faithfully and properly discharged.

"Instead of being a reason against, it is the best of reasons in favor of making him the Governor of the State. Now, Mr. Coler, it is sometimes said, is not a fluent extemporaneous speaker. I deny the charge of his not being a good and most impressive extemporaneous speaker. I have heard him speak before great audiences. It is true that in the number of his words and in the high color of the figures which he uses he may be perhaps surpassed by some other Democratic or Republican orator.

"But in the way, fellow-citizens, of saying a right-down honest thing in a right-down honest manner so that every man and every woman who hears him can understand, I know no one who surpasses in eloquence Bird S. Coler [applause] when he is before an audience, large or small, who goes more directly to the real thing in the campaign. But I pass all of that.

"You know very well that you are not to elect a Governor to lay cornerstones and to deliver commencement addresses. He has business before him somewhat more serious than those ornamental duties of the orator. The office of the Governor is a great administrative place, and it is a place where men are to act rather than to deliver orations; and we have had here in our city during the four years that he held the office of Controller, we have had before us a living example of a man holding a great executive place and so discharging its duties as to command the admiration and the applause of those who originally supported him politically and then of those who were opposed to him politically.

"They talk of independence. I should like to know, Mr. Chairman, who there is in the politics of our city or of our State who in public office has given more crucial evidence of his ability to stand up against pressure, whether it be the more seductive pressure on the part of his own party associates or the pressure of those in political hostility to him? Bird S. Coler made enemies because of his independence. He made enemies because he would submit to no loss, either Democratic or Republican. [Applause.] When he stood up against the Democratic boss he commanded the applause of the entire Republican press.

"And here last year you and I remember very well that, when an opposition was proposed in the Democratic Party to the election of a Mayor who might be nominated on the Democratic ticket, the best Democrats who were in opposition and the best Republicans and the best reformers and the best independents looked primarily to Mr. Coler; it was conceded then, and it must be conceded now, that he would have been in many ways the strongest candidate who could have been nominated—and strong for the very reason that he commanded in the independent ranks of the city the kind of support which went to him because of the kind of public officer which he had made.

"Now, you may brush aside everything that has been said by way of disparagement of the Democratic candidate, and instead of making a defense of him, we will simply say that the Democratic Party has done itself honor in presenting him to the suffrages of the people of the State. [Applause.] It has presented a statesman in the prime of his powers, with rare executive and administrative gifts, with the faculty of saying no, with a mark of sympathy with all of those enterprises of charity and well doing which make this city and make this State honorable. In all of those things he has done well. He has been the model citizen, and there is no reason now why we should not intrust the executive duties of Albany to him on the first day of January next—and, believe me, we are going to do it. [Applause.]

"Now, the issues of this campaign, when you pass from the personality of our candidate, are of two kinds—and I really am not sure which, even for us here in New York State, is the more important. There is the question whether we shall displace the Republican State administration, and there is the question whether we shall displace the Republican House of Representatives. Both have done many evil things. Both deserve defeat at the hands not only of Democrats, but of the entire body of independents of the State. In other States I have been speaking much on the necessity of electing a Democratic House. I trust you will all vote for Democratic Congressmen. [Applause.] Here, and at home as I am, I shall, with your permission, say more of State issues than I shall of National issues.

"What is it that has marked the administration of Gov. Odell more than anything else? It is the centralization of local power at Albany. It is that tendency which has reached its height under this administration; a tendency that began under the administration of Gov. Morton, a Republican, which was continued under Gov. Black, another Republican; under Gov. Roosevelt, a third Republican; and, as I have said, has reached its height under Gov. Odell, a fourth Republican Governor. And what does that mean?

THE CASE OF JUDGE GRAY.

"Take this matter of Judge Gray. Now I appeal to the Independents who are here, and to every man who wishes to see the courts of this land elevated in dignity, we have struggled—I say we, I mean the body of lawyers of the State and the body of high-thinking and far-seeing citizens, have struggled to effect this political reform. We would permit, if you please, competition at the polls between two candidates for Judgeships. Those who vote are competent to say, no doubt, what their judgment is upon the merits of the candidates.

"After a man comes to hold a place in the Supreme Court or in the Court of Appeals of the State, and after he makes there during the fourteen years of his term a magistrate of high character, then it is to the interest of the State to retain him and it is our interest to retain him in order that during the whole of his fourteen years he may realize that he is independent, that he may give political offense here and there as his sense of duty leads him, or compels him to give such offense, that he need not make political friends here or there, because when his term is up the people of the whole State will take care, if he has done well, that he shall be re-elected. [Applause.]

"Well, in the early part of this campaign the Republicans had a very absurd confidence in the result of this election. They thought they could elect not only Gov. Odell, but that they could weight down Gov. Odell, and they therefore said, 'We will dismiss Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals.' [Applause.]

"If there were nothing else in this campaign the independent citizen of the State of New York ought to read to the Republican machine a rebuke for their tampering with the judiciary of the State, a rebuke which a Republican machine may never forget. [Applause.]

"Now, in conclusion, let us elect a Democratic Congress and House of Representatives. Let us elect the whole Democratic State ticket, and the whole Democratic local ticket. The Democracy deserves well in this year 1902. We have made our mistakes perhaps in the past; we are human, as all parties must be. But the Democratic Party to-day deserves well. It stands truly for the interests of the great masses, of the small producers of the country. It stands for the independent small man. It stands for them—all, the middle-class citizens, that they shall always be free, and it stands for inequality of privilege. The Democratic Party stands for the mass of independent small producers who make up the great wealth and make up the glory of the American Democracy. It is upon that body of citizens that our Republic is founded.

"The Democratic Party has in the past stood for that; but it has never stood for that so plainly and so distinctly as it does to-day. And if you give your votes to the Democratic Party, you give your votes for an equality of privilege, for an abolition of all special privileges, for an equality of rights, for the dignity of simple manhood, and for everything that goes to make up that equal democracy of the American Republic, which has made it the glory of the world, which has given us a foundation broader than any form of government has ever had. For that, ladies and gentlemen and fellow citizens, it is for that our party stands to-day, [applause], and in only one way can you make plain your sentiments, and that is with your ballot on Tuesday next.

"On that day take care that that ballot is cast for Bird S. Coler for Governor [applause] and for every other Democrat on the ticket." [Applause.]

SENATOR CLARK'S VICTORY.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 29.—United States Senator W. A. Clark's faction of the Democratic Party won a decided victory over that of F. Aug. Heinze, when the Supreme Court, this afternoon, by a unanimous decision, declared that the Clark Democratic ticket and not the Heinze ticket, as decreed by the County Clerk of Silver Bow County (Butte) should have the column in the official ballot headed "Democratic."

It was to restrain the Clark faction from putting into effect this proposed action that the Heinze faction appealed to the Supreme Court. The hearing has lasted for over a week, and has been replete with sensational testimony, or, in other words, a washing of Democratic linen, in which the alleged illegal actions of the opposing factions were presented to the tribunal.

The court, however, held that the action of the State Convention in recognizing the contesting Clark delegation from Butte was prima facie evidence that the party recognized Clark and not Heinze as its leader, and made its decision accordingly.

GOV. ODELL IN TOWN.

He Says He Has Disposed of the Matthews Matter and Will Not Discuss It Further.

Gov. Odell came to the city early yesterday morning direct from Binghamton and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he breakfasted with Senator Platt. Then the Governor had a talk with Chairman Dunn. While he was talking with Col. Dunn, Senator Platt came in. The Governor merely nodded to the Senator, and the Senator greeted the Governor in the same way. A number of politicians who were in the room at the time, and who were unaware of the fact that the Senator and the Governor had breakfasted together, thought that their greeting was very cold.

When Gov. Odell's attention was called to the latest attack of David B. Hill with regard to the Governor's alleged connection with the grocery firm of Matthews & Co., he said:

"I shall not discuss that subject any further. I have disposed of it in my public speeches. Moreover the affidavit of Mr. Matthews, published yesterday, was conclusive."

RAILWAY MEN ATTACK GOV. ODELL'S RECORD.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Hundreds of four-paged circulars under the caption "How Odell Fooled the Railroad Men" were distributed among the employes of the Erie Railroad in this village to-day, with a view of showing the duplicity on the part of Gov. Odell when he appointed George W. Dunn Railroad Commissioner against the wishes of the railroad organizations of the State who indorsed John Lundrigan for the office.

The circular calls attention to a union meeting of the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Locomotive Firemen, and the Order of Railroad Conductors at Binghamton Oct. 21, 1900, at which time Mr. Lundrigan read a letter from Mr. Odell, in which it is claimed Mr. Odell promised if elected to appoint as Railroad Commissioner somebody whom the brotherhoods considered to be a practical railroad man. The circular then tells of the indorsement of Mr. Lundrigan at a convention of the railroad men of the State Dec. 18, 1901, and his further indorsement by the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, representing 280,000 members. It is then recited that when a committee appointed at the railroad men's convention presented Mr. Lundrigan's name for Railroad Commissioner Gov. Odell said: "Don't you think that you have a practical railroad man upon the commission in the person of Frank M. Baker?" This the circular takes is in direct contradiction to the following statement in the letter written by Gov. Odell to Mr. Lundrigan: "I take it that this Railroad Commissioner was intended for the purpose of giving the railroad employes a representative on this board. The practical interpretation that I would give would be that it should be a representative of the employes rather than one who was an employer in any capacity on the road."

These two statements appear in parallel columns under the caption, "Odell's Duplicity." The circular publishes Gov. Odell's letter in full, and concludes with the injunction, "Consider well before you vote." It is signed by the following committee: John Haggerty of the engineers, W. M. McIntyre of the conductors, J. Sheehan of the firemen, and J. C. McGreevy of the trainmen. The committee in charge of the distribution of circulars in this village left with the intention of distributing the same all along the Erie. Mr. Lundrigan is now Deputy Labor Commissioner, but was formerly a conductor on the Buffalo Division of the Erie.

DEMOCRATS TO KEEP SECRETS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Edwards of the Democratic Congressional Committee announced to-night that the committee would not, as heretofore, give out for publication any statement as to the prospect in the various Congressional districts where the result was in doubt or close. The reason for this is that to the committee it seems like giving away their campaign plans and would show their opponents where to concentrate their forces.

At committee headquarters to-day and late on into the night a large force of clerks was occupied in sending out over 15,000 letters to individual Democrats in all the doubtful districts which the committee hopes to win. These letters were appeals to the leaders to work with all possible zeal and energy and get every vote to the polls without fail.

Chairman Griggs will return from New York to-morrow and will be at the headquarters until the end of the campaign.

Cleveland Indorses F. B. Harrison.

Francis Burton Harrison, candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, received a telegram yesterday from Grover Cleveland indorsing his candidacy, as follows: "Every patriotic emotion and sentiment of love and loyalty for Democratic principles arouses my ardent desire and hope for the success of the noble young candidate in the Thirteenth District."

GODDARD CALLS COLER HILL'S MESSENGER BOY

Democratic Leaders Attacked at Murray Hill Lyceum.

Ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia Serves Epigrams to Enthusiastic Republican Mass Meeting.

One of the most enthusiastic Republican meetings of the campaign was that held at the Murray Hill Lyceum in Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, last night, under the management of the political organizations of the Twentieth Assembly District, of which Capt. F. Norton Goddard is the leader.

The hall was uncomfortably crowded, but nearly all who were there when the proceedings opened remained until the end. Notice had been given that the speakers would answer questions from the floor, but few opportunities were taken of the offer.

Capt. Goddard opened the meeting and began with a commendation of the administration of Gov. Odell.

"I believe in his honesty and efficiency," he said. "His straightforward reply to President Baer of the Reading Company, in which he asserted the dignity of the office of Governor of the Empire State, stamped him as a man worthy of the support of all, no matter what their condition in life. The workingmen have no better friend than Gov. Odell. Many of them voted for him and advanced their cause, and they will do it again in preference to voting for Bird S. Coler, the trimmer and turncoat and the messenger boy of David Bennett Hill. I know all of you will vote for Gov. Odell."

"He'll get my vote, sure," said a man in the gallery.

"Trust evils," continued Capt. Goddard, "are not the fault of a political party; they are only the result of the doings of dishonest men. President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell have spoken fearlessly."

Ex-Gov. John S. Wise of Virginia made a speech, from which the following epigrams may be taken:

"Fireworks and fancy cravats do not make a statesman."

"Republicans are not infallible; the Democrats are infinitely worse."

"If you can't get pudding, take pie."

"The very men," said Gov. Wise, "who howl at alleged atrocities in the Philippines, hang and burn negroes in the South. They denounce the Government for every calamity. They want aid for the homeless, medicine for the sick—"

Here a man in the gallery shouted: "That's not so. No Southern State ever asked for aid that way."

"My friend. Come up here on this platform and I'll share the time with you," said the ex-Governor. "You are just the man I want."

The man did not reply, and the speaker continued:

"Just as I explained. You are one of the class of men I am talking about. The chances are you bear smallpox marks and were treated by the Government. Show yourself."

Still the man refused, and ex-Gov. Wise added, "That is the class of men that fill the hospitals and asylums."

"Who destroyed the Democratic Party in this State?" inquired Gov. Wise.

"David Hill!" shouted several persons.

"Right you are," replied Mr. Wise. "He put up poor Maynard to draw his chestnuts from the fire. He demanded and received as Governor a large fee for collecting a debt due the State from the Federal Government. He would accept fees from any source. Hill is a political hack and a trickster. He had picked up Coler, who would be his puppet. And Coler? He would have taken the Republican nomination for Mayor or a nomination from Bryan, the free silverites, the Greenbackers, the hard-money men, or any one else of he could get a nomination. Coler is the Democratic nominee for Governor in name, but Hill is the nominee in fact.

"Talking about trusts, Baer, the Reading man, is a Democrat; J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, controls the cotton bale trust; Mills, the oil trust, while Towne of Minnesota, the great anti-trust man, is in many trusts and trying to get into more. The trust question is one of human selfishness and not of politics."

Ex-Judge W. N. Cohen followed and said: "I appeal to the sense that is in you. The teaching of Capt. Goddard has not been Republican or Democratic, but honesty. You believe in faces? I wish you had here the face of Coler as well as of Odell. All I would ask that you study the two.

"Gov. Odell has been faithful in all positions. Coler is fortunate in being the son of his father. John L. Shea picked him up and put him in the stable of which David B. Hill is the owner and trainer. While bowing to Croker, Coler was willing to be the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. But Coler did not land there, and could not get the Tammany nomination because Croker did not trust him. Who is the better fitted for Governor of the candidates in the field?"

"Odell!" shouted many in unison.

"Of course he is," replied Mr. Cohen. "Odell, the honest, conscientious, and painstaking Governor, whose administration of affairs at Albany has materially reduced the tax budget of New York City for next year."

Remarks were also made by Senatorial Candidate Gaffney and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer.

ELECTION ODDS SHORTEN.

Among the larger bets reported in Wall Street yesterday was one of $5,000 to $2,500, in which Tobey & Kirk took the Odell side and J. S. Oliver the Coler side. W. Bryan bet $1,000 on Odell against $500, the Coler money being put up by W. S. Dugan. At odds of two to one J. Judge placed $1,500 on Odell with L. L. Benedict & Co. H. P. Armstrong bet with A. A. Housman $250 on Coler against $500 on Odell. Numerous smaller bets were reported at the same odds. Dick Brothers & Co. bet $1,500 on Coler against $3,000 on Odell and $110 against $200. R. J. Kimball & Co. bet $500 to $250 on Odell, Boody, McLellan & Co. taking the Coler end.

Bunnell & Buchanan reported that they had bet $2,400 on Coler against $4,000 on Odell, the Odell side being taken by H. I. Dittman & Co., this being at odds of 10 to 6.

In the afternoon Coler money was freely offered at 5 to 10, while Odell money was not offered in any amount at better odds than 10 to 6.

MR. MOODY OPPOSES FREE RAW MATERIALS.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—In a political speech here this evening, Secretary of the Navy Moody discussed the question of free raw materials.

He said that he believed it to be the duty of any Congressman to spare no effort in tariff revisions to care for the interests of the industries of his district, but free raw materials and the continuance of protection upon manufactured product is unattainable by the act of either of the great parties.

Constant preaching of that doctrine, he said, is sectional, unprofitable, and unwise in the extreme, because its tendency is to defeat the very purpose which it is intended to accomplish. Free trade will mean free raw material and manufactured products, he said, but protection must be National in its scope.

Mr. Moody quoted from Democratic speeches in Congress in favor of and against the Wilson bill. Then he discussed the Dingley bill as originally drawn, without a duty on hides, and told of the demand made for duty on certain kinds of hides, with the result that a duty was imposed.

He discussed the shoe business owing to Brockton's importance as a shoe-making centre. He said that the capture of the markets of the world had been made possible by protection. He believed that when the next tariff revision comes, consideration should be given both to the duty on hides and that on shoes.

Hackmen's Parade for Steckler.

A picturesque feature of the local campaign will be given to-morrow evening by the hackmen and cabmen of the city in the interest of Justice Steckler. Over 1,000 cabs, hacks, and other vehicles are to be in the parade. There will also be bands of music and fireworks. The parade will start from Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue at 8 o'clock.

The Food-Drink.

Malt-Nutrine is especially beneficial to thin-blooded people. It gives life, purity, and richness to the blood—energizes the entire system. Prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

BIG MEETINGS TO-NIGHT

Three Odell Rallies and Tammany Gatherings.

The Governor at Cooper Union, Durland's, and Brommer's Park—Shepard at Grand Central Palace—Hill at Prohibition Park.

Gov. Odell will address meetings in New York this evening at Cooper Union, Durland's Riding Academy, and Brommer's Park, in the Bronx. The Republican County Committee has been arranging for these three meetings for two weeks, and Chairman Morris is confident that each will prove to be a notable demonstration. The plan of the County Committee is to have all of the district leaders below Fourteenth Street contribute to the crowd at the Cooper Union meeting, all of those above Fourteenth Street and below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the meeting at Durland's, and to draw upon all of the Bronx for the meeting at Brommer's Park.

The leaders below Fourteenth Street have agreed to send 17,000 men to Cooper Union, and the leaders in the upper part of Manhattan have agreed to send over 7,000 marchers to the meeting at Durland's.

The meeting in Cooper Union will be opened by Mayor Low. Gov. Odell, Secretary of War Elihu Root, and Col. A. E. Baxter will be the other speakers.

The meeting at Durland's will be opened by Richard T. Greene, the President of the West Side Republican Club. Gov. Odell is expected to reach the Academy by 9 o'clock. The other speakers will be Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, Stewart L. Woodford, Lewis E. Carr, and John S. Wise.

At Brommer's Park James L. Wells will preside. Senator Joseph B. Foraker will be the chief orator of the evening. Gov. Odell is expected to reach the meeting shortly after 10 o'clock.

Overflow meetings at all three points have been arranged for, a dozen or more orators having been assigned to each.

Lafayette B. Gleason, in charge of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee, made public last evening the list of meetings which have been arranged for at various points throughout the State to carry out Gov. Odell's idea of a whirlwind finish for the campaign. There will be an average of twenty meetings a night from now until the day of election. Among the principal orators who have been assigned by Mr. Gleason to speak up-State during the next few days are Senator Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Lemuel E. Quigg, J. Sloat Fassett, Col. Archie Baxter, Col. Gruber, Linn Bruce, Job Hedges, Clarence Lexow, Senator Frank W. Higgins, Controller Miller, Congressman Sherman, and Congressman Tompkins.

Gov. Odell will speak to-morrow at Patchogue. After the meeting at Patchogue the Governor's train will go to Freeport, where he will also deliver an address.

The Tammany campaign for the State and county tickets will be waged in every district of Manhattan this evening. The largest meeting will be held in the Grand Central Palace, at which Edward M. Shepard will be the principal speaker. Controller Edward M. Grout, who ran on the Fusion ticket last Fall and whose speeches during that contest were filled with denunciation of Tammany Hall and its leaders, has consented to take the platform and make a speech in the interests of the State ticket and the Tammany organization, which he denounced last year. Leader Charles F. Murphy was pleased yesterday with the state of affairs in New York. He said:

"We are not going around trying to change the betting odds by putting up thousands. This is not a campaign of gambling, but a campaign on the part of the organization to get votes, and we are doing our work earnestly and with every hope of success. I have not as yet determined whether to make public figures in reference to the probable vote in the districts."

Leader Murphy announced that the demand for tickets for the Grand Central Palace meeting had become so great that he had found it necessary to organize many other meetings throughout the city so as to prevent an enormous rush in the one hall. The original plan was to have the Grand Palace meeting the only one for the night, but it was found necessary to hold additional gatherings, and they will be held at the following places:

Fourteenth District—Corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.
Twenty-fourth District—West side of Second Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets.
Twenty-fourth District—Northeast corner of Sixty-third Street and Second Avenue.
Thirty-first District—1,664 Madison Avenue.
Thirty-first District—Headquarters, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Twenty-eighth District German Democrats, Union Hall, 1,391 Second Avenue.
Second District—Hildebrand Hall, 515 Pearl Street, (German.)
Twenty-third District—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
Twenty-third District—Mimqua Club, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Nineteenth District—Broadway, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets.
Fourth District—Gouverneur and Madison Streets.
Sixth District—207 Bowery.
Eighth District—56 Orchard Street.
Eighth District—133 Eldridge Street.
Twelfth District—Apollo Hall, 128 Clinton Street.

A rally for Francis Burton Harrison for Congress will be held in the Thirteenth Congressional District this evening at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The speakers include Edward M. Shepard, John G. Carlisle, and George B. McClellan. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, as Mr. Shepard is the first speaker, and he will have to speak at the Grand Central Palace meeting later.

Ex-Senator Hill will be the first and principal speaker at a Democratic mass meeting in Prohibition Park auditorium this evening. He will commence to speak at 8:15 sharp, so as to allow of his return to New York at once. Candidate Coler will also speak. The other addresses will be by Martin W. Littleton and John S. Crosby. Special trolley cars will be run from various parts of the island.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The weather during the last twenty-four hours has been clear and cold in almost all parts of the country. It has been dominated largely by an area of high pressure that has moved eastward from Kansas to the Middle Atlantic States, where it is central to-night. A second area of high pressure covers the middle Rocky Mountain region, and an area of low pressure appears north of Montana.

There has been no rain of consequence in any part of the country. It is cooler in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, also in the Middle and North Rocky Mountain regions. Temperatures have risen somewhat in the Mississippi Valley.

Fair weather, with slowly rising temperature is indicated for to-morrow and Friday in all districts, except the upper lake region and Eastern Florida, where showers are probable.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly north to northwest and light; on the Gulf Coast light variable winds will become southeast, and in the lake region the winds will be mostly light to fresh south.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow, except snow flurries in mountain districts to-day; diminishing northwest winds.

West Virginia, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fresh southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow, slowly rising temperature, light to fresh southwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, fair to-day and to-morrow, slowly rising temperature, fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, slowly rising temperature, winds northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	50	44	46
6 A. M.	49	46	44
9 A. M.	52	42	49
12 M.	56	43	53
4 P. M.	57	44	48
6 P. M.	53	42	46
9 P. M.	52	39	45
12 P. M.	52	36	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1901	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	53

The thermometer registered 41 degrees at 8 A. M. and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 47 degrees at 12:01 A. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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GROUT SPEAKS FOR COLER

Greater New York Democracy at a Cooper Union Rally.

President Cantor, Augustus Thomas, and William Hepburn Russell Talk—The Controller on New Dietaries for the Insane.

The meeting held in Cooper Union last night, under the auspices of the Greater New York Democracy, to ratify the Democratic nominations caused a crowd estimated at 3,000 people to gather in the hall. The meeting was very noisy. Controller Grout, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and William Hepburn Russell, who did the speaking, all receiving very demonstrative welcomes. Mr. Grout, who presided, on being introduced by Erastus S. Ransom, made an extended address, in which he roundly scored the present Republican administration in the State and Gov. Odell in particular, speaking of the Governor as the partner in a grocery firm and as the "exalted Republican lobbyist."

Mr. Grout said among other things:

"For eight years Republicans have ruled this Empire State, and their policies have fitly come to completion at the hands of the exalted Republican lobbyist, as he was before he was Governor, who seeks re-election as Governor. They found a State government economically administered. They have increased its expenses faster than either its population or its wealth have increased, and in a greater proportion than the expenses of the City of New York have increased, although that city is the most rapidly growing section of the State both in wealth and numbers. This extravagance they have covered and concealed by the system of indirect taxation, the most insidious and dangerous power of government, the system of taxation which disguises its methods, deceives as to its results, under which the taxpayer may not easily know either how much is taken from him or how much his public business costs.

"The expert machine politician who seeks re-election found a surplus in the Treasury, the accumulations of years past. He seized it for this year's expenses, and straightway, like the man who thinks that he has discovered perpetual motion, he proclaims the end of direct State taxation. Yet the State is raising not less but more money than it did under Democratic rule, and the people must pay the money, whether by direct or by indirect taxation. The Democratic policy would not disturb the taxes so levied, whether upon inheritances, corporate franchises, or assets, or liquor licenses, but would credit them back to the localities which pay them, and then levy upon the locality its fair share of State expenses. Democracy would institute a straightforward, open course for the intricate and deceptive policy of Gov. Odell.

"For many years the City of New York fought in the courts to subject to taxation the $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 of unearned premiums in the treasuries of the rich insurance companies. Last March, after a long period of litigation, it won its fight. But the very next month the Republican Legislature, the same Legislature which imposed the tax on savings banks, passed a law exempting this great property from the tax which the courts had imposed, and Gov. Odell approved the law.

"Republicanism squandered the nine-million-dollar canal appropriation. It does not venture now to urge that the great Erie Canal be made a fit and capable competitor for the railroads without the permission and the delay of a Constitutional amendment. The permission is unnecessary, and the delay is intended to prevent—not to procure—the relief which the people want. Washington and Albany may differ in latitude and longitude, but the Republicanism in both cities is of the same kind.

"Gov. Odell found the asylums, charities, and prisons of New York models of their kind. In two years he has nearly completed their political seizure. The State of New York spends, in round figures, less than $22,000,000 a year. Of this sum over one-third is the stake for which this political manager has reached; for $5,000,000 is spent upon the asylums, $2,000,000 upon the prisons, and $1,000,000 upon the charities—$8,000,000 out of $22,000,000. The model and Democratic condition which Odell found was established when David B. Hill was the honored Executive of this State. It excluded politics, where politics ought never to intrude. It interested philanthropic citizens. It reached a high degree of efficiency.

"Odell has intruded politics, he has disgusted and dismissed the philanthropic citizens, he has seriously reduced the efficiency of these institutions, and he has put over one-third of the total expenditures of the State into hands where he or his partners in the grocery business or in any other trade in which he or his political associates may surreptitiously engage may command the profit. Some people are reluctant to believe evil of this Governor, to believe that, whether or not he would take profit himself, he at least would not deny such profits to his political and business associates. They forget his past. He was not always Governor, with the dignity and divinity that hedge office.

"He was once Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He represented and controlled its legislative interests. Individual lobbyists were unable to do business in opposition to the organization. Bills were passed or beaten as the organization decreed, and Odell was its messenger, its instrument, its practical man. He himself has since said that in his former character he asked and urged what as Governor he would not do.

"And if one single thing in this campaign is clear, it is that Odell, as political manager, was effective in procuring the legislation which created the Ramapo Water Company. But I care little for this phase of Gov. Odell. I would rather test his policy in regard to the State charities by his public than his secret record. The chief result which he claims is economy in management. But that economy consists largely in reducing the food allowance of the inmates of the institution.

"I have here the table of allowances of meat, vegetables, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., prescribed by Dr. Austin Flint, and the reduced quantities which Gov. Odell has allowed. I will not weary you with comparisons of ounces of meat, &c., which mean little to most of us. We don't measure our food in that way. Thank God, most of the people of this State can eat until their hunger is satisfied, and few of them, I think, would wish to restrict the insane and sick dependents of the State. But there is one striking and tangible item in these two dietaries.

"Dr. Flint allowed each patient one egg a day. No extravagance in that, surely! Gov. Odell cuts the allowance down to half a egg a day, and only allows that if eggs do not cost more than 15 cents a dozen, and as the price increases the allowance is to be further reduced proportionately. That is the policy, the undemocratic, inhuman policy which this election is either to aprove or to condemn.

"Democrats of New York City, we are united in this State election. We dismiss our local differences. This State of New York is a Democratic State, and it will no longer endure these hateful Republican policies. The Democracy is in line, the line is marching on, and on next election day the people of the State of New York will take control of their affairs and manage them in the interests of the people and of all of them."

When Mr. Grout concluded, eleven resolutions, which told the objects of the organization, denounced "Crokerism" and "Deveryism," and indorsed the Democratic members of the present municipal administration, were adopted, after which Mr. Cantor was introduced.

"The political skies are bright for us," said Mr. Cantor, "and we are almost absolutely sure to achieve a splendid victory next Tuesday. The Democratic Party in this campaign has had a slow and steady growth, and to-day public sentiment is in our favor. For many months past the independent press has been saying that Gov. Odell had made an admirable executive, and that made the fight all the harder for us. To-day, however, the people understand the kind of a business administration Gov. Odell has given them, and the signs point to Democratic victory."

Mr. Cantor here paid a tribute to Grover Cleveland and the late Gov. Flower, and then, continuing, said:

"In 1892 the principal issue was the tariff, and on that issue the Democratic Party won. To-day the issue is the same, only it is more aggravated. When the Dingley tariff act was passed, we Democrats realized the effect it would have on the industries of this country, but we did not fully appreciate the results. During the last six months we have seen a combination of cattlemen combine and succeed in putting almost a prohibitive price on that necessity of life.

"The result was due to two things—first, the tariff, and secondly, the opportunity it gave those it protected to combine on terms satisfactory to themselves, and regardless of the interests of the public. To this great object lesson has been added the coal trust, and we have seen the railroads combine against the men in the mines, which conditions were due to the failure of the Republican Party to enforce the anti-trust laws and the duty which the Dingley act put on foreign coal."

Mr. Cantor then went on to show how Gov. Flower had put the various charities on a sound business basis, and how those conditions were continued down to the time of Gov. Odell, when that officer "for political and partisan reasons," he said, "took the control away from the old authorities, offering no good excuse except the false one of economy."

The record of the Republican Party, so far as canals are concerned, is one of robbery and plunder. That system which means so much to this great port and the villages and cities that it touches on the way to the sea, are imperiled by the attitude of the Republican Party, which is under the influence of the railroads, who realize that canal improvements would be a check on their power. So, my friends, if we cannot unite on the tariff or the trusts, we all can, at least I think, next Tuesday cast a vote for the Democratic nominees on account of the Saratoga canal plank.

Augustus Thomas followed Mr. Cantor.

"I am grieved at what I have heard to-night," said Mr. Thomas. "I am sorry that the Governor of this State has decided to give a crazy man only half an egg a day. That was just about as mean a trick as the man out West did when he stole a sick woman's lemon. I think the Governor is splitting those eggs in the hope of finding a rooster, and if I am not very badly mistaken, I think that if he will split one of them the morning after election he will find inside of it a bird."

Mr. Thomas then denounced the trusts, praised labor unions, and told what he thought of the two ways to kill a trust—one way being the Republican scheme of publicity and the other the Democratic plan, through a low tariff. Publicity, he said, was advertisement and he had never heard of a case where advertising hurt any kind of business.

William Hepburn Russell was the last speaker.

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STEEL TRUST ENJOINED

Vice Chancellor Advises Injunction in Hodge Case.

Decision Based on Conclusion That Stockholders' Meeting Which Approved Bond Plan Was Prematurely Called.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day decided the second suit to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from issuing $200,000,000 bonds in place of preferred stock of a like amount. The Vice Chancellor advises a preliminary injunction preventing the conversion. This amounts to it being granted, as the Chancellor never overrules the Vice Chhancellor. The restraint, however, is allowed only upon the complainants, J. Aspinwall Hodge and others, consenting to the case being set down for hearing before the Court of Errors and Appeals, at its next term, in the event of the defendants desiring to carry the decision to that tribunal.

The Vice Chancellor goes into the case in extenso. He reviews at some length the question that arose in the former suit against the Steel Corporation that he decided in favor of Mrs. Miriam Berger, the complainant, and which decision the Appellate Court recently reversed. But, in the meantime, the company's project was halted by a temporary injunction in the proceedings instituted by Mr. Hodge and his fellow-complainants, William H. Curtis and Bernard Smith. The court refers to the fact that the bill in the Berger case was filed solely on the complainant's own behalf and against the corporation and firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., to enjoin the issuing of bonds under the contract called the banker's contract. No Directors of the company were made party defendants, but it was charged that four of the firm were Directors at the time the contract was made, and its validity was assailed on that ground.

Relief was sought upon four grounds, namely, that the plan, if carried out, would impair the complainant's vested rights as a stockholder; that the plan to retire the stock was ultra vires and void against the complainant, or any dissenting stockholder; that the plan was ruinous and imperilled the value of the stock, and that the four members of the bankers' firm were Directors of the corporation, and that the compensation of $8,000,000, which might be received under the contract, was without consideration and illegal, and that the scheme was devised to secure exorbitant commissions by this firm.

The answer denied the compainant's contention, except that it held that the compensation was beneficial and reasonable. It claimed that by a law of the corporation the bankers' contract was legal.

THE TWO SUITS CONTRASTED.

The Vice Chancellor tells of his decision in favor of the complainant in the Berger case, and the action of the Court of Appeals, and goes on to point out that in the Hodge suit the bill is filed against all the Directors because fifteen of the number were interested in the syndicate formed to assist in carrying out the bankers' contract. It further insisted that the conversion plan was ratified by the two-thirds vote of the shareholders required by the corporation act. The complainants held that the votes of the stock controlled by the bankers and members of the syndicate had to be counted in order to make up the necessary two-thirds. Without the syndicate votes the requisite number did not, it was maintained, approve the reduction of stock.

As to the ground of impairment of a stockholder's vested or property rights, the Vice Chancellor says the Court of Errors' ruling is conclusive as to the ultra vires; the higher court's ruling against that claim also controls in the second suit.

The third ground that the corporation cannot issue the proposed bonds because it had not complied with the provisions of the law of 1902, was not raised in the first suit. This particular question the Vice Chancellor discusses for the reason that the Appeals Court held that the power to issue bonds was given under the law of 1896, which authorized a company to reduce the stock "by purchasing certain shares for retirement." The Vice Chancellor then continues:

"The opinion of the Court of Appeals, showing precisely the relations of the two laws and expressly declaring that all other methods retiring preferred stock by purchase are now excluded by the act of 1902, and that corporations must now have the requirements of the later act renders this view untenable, and makes the question whether the Steel Corporation does meet these requirements of the act of 1902 the first to be determined. The conditions of the act of 1902, entitling corporations to redeem or retire preferred stock, are four, and it is claimed by the complainants that two of these have not been met. The first condition not met, it is claimed, is that the company at the time of the meeting had not paid dividends for the time required by the statute, and the second condition not met, as the complainant claims, was the one relating to the value of the assets required.

"As to the value of the assets, the affidavits in respect thereto filed by the defendant are full, complete, and detailed, and are made by persons entirely familiar with the property. The affidavits as to the value of the assets filed by the complainants are, on the contrary, general, vague, and made without special knowledge or examination, and the credibility of the principal affidavit on the part of the complainant is seriously impaired by admission in his latest affidavit. Upon these affidavits as to the value of assets I would not be justified in enjoining the issuing of bonds pending final hearing.

"My present view, however, is that the preferred stockholder, as against the company, cannot be heard to assert that a valuation which is substantially the valuation upon which his stock was issued is an overvaluation under the statutes, and that he must show a loss or shortage in his assets arising subsequently to the original issue of his stock, in order to entitle him to question the valuation under the statute. This objection to the issue of the bonds is therefore overruled and a preliminary injunction should not be based thereon.

QUESTION OF DIVIDENDS.

"On the question of dividends, which, it is claimed, were not paid in compliance with the act of 1902, the Vice Chancellor says that payments of dividends are continuous when made successively and regularly and according to charter or by-laws. Plainly, no less than two payments can meet the requirements under the statute. The second requirement relates to the duration of time in which the continuous payment must be made. The provision is that it must be for at least a period of one year next preceding the meeting. Defendants' counsel contended that the dividends themselves, and not the continuous payment, were to be for the period of the year preceding the meeting. They claimed that the four dividends paid for the entire year previous, and not for any shorter period. This construction gives to the word dividends an application and meaning which are only appropriate to the distinct and different worked "earnings." Earnings may be said to accrue in the beginning of the year, but dividends have no existence under the by-laws until they are declared out of the earnings, and therefore dividends cannot be said to accrue from the beginning of the year.

Considered from another point of view, and stated with reference to the grammatical construction of the sentence, the defendant's claim is that the words, "for the period," &c., qualify or describe the "dividends" and the payment of dividends. The court here goes into the subject of punctuation at considerable length, and goes on to say:

"The payment of dividend required by the statute is continuous dividend, and this word cannot be rejected, unless a company paying dividends for a year annually is entitled to the same privilege of converting stock into bonds, as companies paying dividends semi-annually or quarterly. Would not the act of 1902 be clearly special legislation, and therefore invalid? The Court of Errors has decided that the act is not special, but applies to all corporations. Therefore, I reach the conclusion that the words 'for the period of at least one year' apply to and qualify the 'continuous declaration and payment of dividends' required by the statute. These words are not to be treated as descriptive of and indicating the source or origin of the dividends themselves or the time during which the earnings out of which the dividends declared and paid during the year have been accumulated.

REASON FOR INJUNCTION.

"This conclusion harmonizes with the decision I have referred to above, in which the same construction was given to provisions in other statutes, requiring the performance of continuous acts for a fixed period, and which are binding upon men as establishing a settled rule of statutory construction that controls this case.

"With this view of the meaning of the statute, I conclude that the meeting of the stockholders was permaturely called, and that this retirement of stock under the resolution passed at that meeting must be enjoined."

The circular to the stockholders is dealt with at considerable length. The Court says:

"There was no provision either in the resolution or the contract authorizing either the Directors or the bankers to withdraw or cancel, either wholly or as to any stockholder, the offer after it had been accepted by the stockholders."

According to the circular, the bankers reserved this right and then, the Court adds:

"Under the terms of this circular, the following questions seem to arise as to the effect of the provision authorizing the bankers to withdraw or cancel the offer made on behalf of the company as to all or any of the bonds not delivered.

"First—Whether the option to withdraw the offer as to all of the bonds does not give the agents of the company appointed to make the offer of the bonds on its behalf, and to these agents alone, the right to cancel, in their discretion, the proceedings directed by the resolutions and contract for the retirement of the stock, and whether such power can under the resolutions and contract be committed to the agents who make the offer.

"Second—Whether the provision giving the bankers the option to reject the offer as to any of the undelivered bonds, taken in connection with the right expressly given by the contract to the bankers themselves or any one with their consent to subscribe for more than 40 per cent. of their holdings, does not give the bankers and their appointees a preference in the purchase. In other words, if a stockholder deposits his stock on their terms and accepts an offer with this option to the bankers contained in it, do not the bankers, under the provisions of the contract and circular, if accepted, have the power to select the persons who are to have the bonds, and may they not, if the offer is to be sent in the present form, take the entire issue, or as much of it for themselves and the syndicate as they please? By the syndicate agreement, clause eighteenth, the bankers agree to deliver to the syndicate the bonds received by them from the company's proceeds thereof.

"Third—If this clause in this circular has this effect as to the withdrawal of the offer either as to all or as to any of the bonds, should not the issue of the circular in its present form, with this clause as part of the plan, be enjoined even if the resolutions and contract be finally held valid?

"I should have considered this question as to the form of the circular had I reached the conclusion that the resolutions and contract were valid, and it may be a question in the cause to be considered by the Court of Appeals, if an appeal be taken, and for the consideration of the defendant company and the Directors, if no appeal be taken, and further proceedings for conversion under it be taken."

The decision concludes with the announcement that the Vice Chancellor will advise a preliminary injunction.

STEEL TRUST WILL APPEAL.

The Decision Based Solely on Technical Ground, Say the Corporation's Lawyers—Effect on the Stock.

Regarding the steel trust decision, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said: "I do not care to discuss the matter at this time, but you may say that the case will be certainly appealed."

At the office of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, the following statement was given out:

"The decision of Vice Chancellor Emery, handed down this morning in this case, is based solely upon the technical ground that the stockholders' meeting at which the retirement of the preferred stock was authorized was prematurely held, in that one year had not elapsed after the declaration and payment of the first dividend upon the preferred stock."

A. J. Elkus of counsel for the plaintiff declined to say anything, but from other sources it was learned that the decision was regarded as quite a victory by the plaintiff's attorneys in view of the fact that the decision in the Berger case had been unfavorable. It was pointed out that, although the decision was rendered on one point, the Chancellor said that there were other points which it was not necessary to go into.

On the stock the news had little effect. Some selling was attempted, but the common stock lost only one-eighth of a point and the preferred only three-eighths of a point.

READING COMPANY'S SHOWING.

Deficit of $643,266.39 for the Month of September—The Road's Coal Strike Losses.

The following statements of earnings put out yesterday by the Reading Company show heavy deficits by reason of the losses sustained by that road through the coal strike.

For the month of September the statement shows:

	1902.	1901.
Railway Company—		
Receipts	$1,030,444.49	$2,435,553.28
Expenses, including renewals, &c.	1,561,563.52	1,534,568.89
Net earnings	$377,880.97	$900,984.39
Coal and Iron Company—		
Receipts	$155,316.09	$2,304,213.68
Expenses	469,501.06	2,036,248.61
Net earnings	*$254,184.97	$267,965.67
Reading Company—		
Net income	114,037.61	78,121.26
Net earnings of all companies	$237,733.61	$1,247,070.72
Proportion of annual fixed charges and taxes of all companies, (estimated)	881,000.00	879,082.02
Surplus	*$643,266.39	$367,988.70

*Deficit.

For the year from June 30 to Sept. 30 the statement shows a deficit of $1,671,129.56 for all the companies and a deficit of $795,096.44 for the Coal and Iron Company alone. The total net earnings of the railroad company for that period were $1,417,526, as against $2,678,267 for the same period in 1901, a decrease of $1,260,741.

"Big Four" Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—At the annual meeting here to-day of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, (the Big Four route,) the following Directors were elected for the term of three years: W. P. Bliss, J. D. Layng, H. McK. Twombly, and F. W. Vanderbilt, all of New York. The hold-over Directors are W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, W. H. Newman, J. P. Morgan, and Alexander McDonald of New York, James Barnett of Cleveland, and M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati. There were 250,961 shares of common and 55,526 shares of preferred stock represented. Over two-thirds of the common stock was voted. The annual report of President Ingalls was presented in pamphlet form. The Directors will meet soon in New York.

Southwestern Roads Want Immigrants.

The Southwestern railroads have agreed to establish joint agencies in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and also in the principal European capitals, for the purpose of turning the tide of immigration into the Southwest. This move involves an aggressive competition with the Northwestern roads, which have been carrying the greater proportion of West-bound immigrants for several years. George De Haven, ex-General Passenger Agent of the Erie, has been offered the position of General Agent of the new Southwestern Immigrant Bureau.

To Represent Trans-Siberian Road.

Among the recent arrivals on the steamer La Gascogne from Havre was Jules Cierfayt, General Passenger Agent of the International Sleeping Car Company of Europe. Just before Mr. Cierfayt's departure from Paris he was notified of his appointment as General Passenger Agent and special representative of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the United States and Canada by Prince Hilekoff, Minister of Russian Railroads. Mr. Cierfayt leaves on Saturday of this week for San Francisco, where the offices of the Trans-Siberian Railroad are situated.

PLAN TO MAKE EVIL PLAYS UNPROFITABLE

Actors' Church Alliance Devises Scheme of National Scope.

Clergymen to be Active Agents in a Proposed Boycott of the Unwholesome Drama.

The members of the Church Club last night became affiliated with the Actors' Church Alliance of America at a meeting in the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Heretofore the membership of the Alliance has included only theatrical folk and clergymen.

The members of the Church Club who pledged their support to the movement did so after listening to he story of the Alliance told by the Rev. Dr. Walter E. Bentley, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and General Secretary of the Alliance. He explained for the first time how the Alliance has planed to "knock out" the immoral plays in America.

A committee of clergymen has been appointed, he said, to visit the various plays, and to ascertain which are fit for the religious men and women to see and hear, and for the children to know about. That committee, he said, includes several of the foremost clergymen in New York.

The information collected by those men will be sent to pastors of churches in every city in the country, and these men, with sympathetic, influential members of their congregation, will work quietly among the people and induce them not to patronize the plays when they come to town. A similar course will be pursued with plays that are found worthy and elevating; the ministers and laymen asking their friends to attend. There are to be no pulpit denunciations. It is hoped that in a few years a complete reform of the stage in America may be brought about.

Dr. Bentley first spoke of the immeasurable influence of the stage, and pointed to it as a means by which many existing evils might be remedied, but declared it to be under the present deplorable conditions, degrading and demoralizing. He also declared the power of the pulpit to be in its decadence for several reasons, and said that the Church is in urgent need of the stage, and the stage of the Church, for their mutual advantage.

The Church needs the stage, he said, to give to religion a touch of spontaneity and naturalism. Ministers, he said, too frequently do altogether too much star-gazing, and cloak their teachings with too much mysticism, so that the congregations and worshippers are almost in a maze. The teaching of religion, he said, needs the inspiration of the dramatic profession to give it life and vitality. The people are seldom natural in church, he said, and clergymen, particularly young clergymen, are very often affected with the artificiality. The litany had been pronounced by many so as to be mere mummery and formalism. In many cases, he said, it has "been murdered, and has had its very heart taken out," not because of lack of sincerity so much as the absence of naturalism in its recital.

Bishop Potter, the speaker said, had recognized that fact, and had said on one occasion that it would be wise to send all the young clergymen on the stage for six months.

"Well, I wouldn't want to trust them all there," said Dr. Bentley, "because the fascinations are tremendous and extremely dangerous to one who has a theatrical temperament. But much good unquestionably would result if the clergymen could have that experience."

The drama in America, said Dr. Bentley, has sunk almost to its lowest levels. Art in it and everything that is elevating, has been prostituted, and commercialism predominates. He scored the theatrical syndicate, and declared it to be responsible for the obliteration of all that is uplifting in the drama. By its all-powerful order, he said, the best artists in the land were forced to play in second and third and fourth rate theatres, and in dramas that are not suited to their nature, but to which they are forced to conform, sacrificing their own talent and frequently taking parts that are repulsive to their self-respect—all, he said, for the sake of "getting the crowd."

He named several plays that are or have been in New York recently, in which there was nothing, he said, but that which catered to the lower side of man's nature, and yet to which he said men and women of prominence and influence, not a few church members, went and took their sons and daughters.

The Church, Dr. Bentley said, with its present division into sects, is powerless, and could do nothing. One word of protest from the pulpit, or a request from a minister that his congregation do not attend because of the low and degrading character of a play, means that one could not get near the theatre for the crowds—including probably not a few of the congregation that had been cautioned.

The Church, too, said Dr. Bentley, had neglected the actors and actresses, had treated them as though they were a despised class, unworthy of association with ordinary persons. That, he declared to be in large measure responsible for any evil that might exist among theatrical people. And this, he said, was responsible for the flocking of actors and actresses to the Christian Science cult, by whom, he said, the theatrical folk had been received with open arms.

HARMONY AMONG ACTORS.

Alliance Settles Difficulties and Elects Bishop Potter President.

The Actors' Church Alliance reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, and brought harmony out of the discords of the session of the preceding night. Bishop Potter was re-elected President of the Alliance, Joseph Jefferson was made First Vice President, a constitution was adopted which met the views both of the New York chapter and those of the delegates from Boston, and a committee of seven was appointed to draft by-laws.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer presided at yesterday's session, which adjourned sine die at noon. Besides the officers already named the following were elected for the ensuing year: Second Vice President—George D. Macintyre; General Secretary—the Rev. Walter F. Bently; Treasurer—Mrs. Marie Wilson McWaters.

The chapters in the Alliance at Philadelphia and York, Penn., were not represented at the meeting.

New Brunswick Southern Rumor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 29.—Russell Sage's New Brunswick Southern, or Shore Line Railway, known as "the White Elephant," is once more attracting attention, and it is said that after long years of comparative uselessness and bankrupicy it is to be made to serve the great purpose for which it was built. The story is that the Canadian Pacific is to take the road, and color is lent to this report by the fact that General Superintendent Aborn of the Canadian Pacific has been making a tour of inspection of this line. The road was built years ago to provide a short route between Halifax and Boston.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The annual meeting of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway Company ("Clover Leaf") was held at Frankfort, Ind., to-day, and the following Directors were re-elected:

William A. Read, New York, Chairman.
F. P. Olcott, New York.
Henry Budge, New York.
Thomas H. Hubbard, New York.
J. Kennedy Tod, New York.
Charles H. Tweed, New York.
J. Crosby Brown, New York.
J. J. Emery, New York.
C. S. W. Packard, Philadelphia.
Benjamin Norton, Toledo.
Alfred R. Pick, New York.

The Luxury of Travel

has its highest exemplification in the new Golden State Limited train of the Rock Island System from Chicago to California, via El Paso. Daily on and after Nov. 2. Every comfort and convenience known to modern travel. Goes right to the spot. Information on request. A. H. Moffet, Gen'l Eastern Pass. Agt., 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Players Injured in Saturday's Games Rejoin Their Squads.

FAST PRACTICE THE RULE

Columbia Still Handicapped by Weak Ends and Poor Punting—Princeton Loses Fullback Kafer.

Most of the football cripples from last Saturday's games returned to work yesterday, and fast practice was the rule with most of the large college teams. Next Saturday's games are the most important of the season so far and all promise to be hard-fought contests, even harder in most cases than those of last week. In consequence, the condition of some of the teams is causing much apprehension among the coaches. Columbia is the most badly handicapped, as there seems little chance that Weekes can play in the game with Pennsylvania Saturday, and all attempts to strengthen the ends so far have been unavailing. Consequently the outlook for the game with Pennsylvania on Saturday is far from encouraging, even in view of the demonstrated weakness of the Quakers this season.

Coach Morley gave the injured Blue and White players another day of rest yesterday, Weekes, R. S. Smith, Thorpe, Erb, Shaw, Wolff, and Dolten being out of the game. Despite the absence of so many of the best players, the 'Varsity team defeated a college eleven 22 to 0 in the second practice exhibition game of the year. In view of the crippled condition of the 'Varsity, its showing was considered comparatively good, though the weakness of the ends and the lack of a good punter were as obvious as ever.

The 'Varsity line-up was: Left end, Smythe; left tackle Wallace; left guard, Tomlinson; centre, Suden; right guard, Landers; right tackle, Browne; right end, Earle; quarterback, Goodman; left half back, Fisher; right half back, Stangland; full back, Duell. Fisher made the first score for the 'Varsity after a series of line rushes. After the 'Varsity had carried the ball fifty yards and then fumbled, and the college team could not gain, Stangland ran seventy yards for another touchdown. After two gains of thirty yards by Duell, Stangland hurdled for the third score. Then the college got the ball on downs and advanced it thirty yards before losing it for holding in the line. The scrub once more took the ball to their opponents eight-yard line, after the 'Varsity punted, but the first team took away the pigskin on downs and rushed it the length of the field for the last score.

In place of J. R. Knapp and V. de la M. Earle as cheer leaders at Columbia's football games, G. S. O'Loughlin and E. H. Updike have been appointed by R. P. Jackson, the chief leader. For Saturday's game there will be a special train to Philadelphia, which will leave Liberty Street Ferry at 12:15 P. M., returning from the Baltimore and Ohio station, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Street, immediately after the game. Tickets may be obtained at the Columbia University Club.

Columbia's freshman football team yesterday defeated the Irving School team in their opening football game of the season. The freshmen won by a score of 5 to 0.

Harvard, which plays the Indians at Cambridge Saturday, had fast, snappy practice on Soldiers' Field yesterday, scoring four touch-downs against the scrubs in two periods of play. The first period lasted twenty minutes, in which the 'Varsity crossed the scrub's goal line three times. In the second half a team of substitutes went in and one touch-down was the best they could do.

Splendid end runs were the features of the day, all four touch-downs being the result of these gains, while line plunging, on the other hand, proved almost a flat failure. The 'Varsity failed to gain consistently through the centre, and once allowed itself to be held for downs. This, however, is the natural result of the policy which the coaches have adopted. Every effort seems to be directed to the perfection of end formations, and few gains are attempted through the line. Efforts to strengthen the defense, however, have not been lacking, and yesterday two old 'Varsity tackles, Cutts and "Jim" Lawrence got in on the scrub's line-up to brace up the 'Varsity tackles. The result of their presence was more snap and life than has been seen on Soldiers' Field this year.

Daly, Stillman, and Leatherbee were all back in the practice yesterday, Daly especially has been sorely missed as he is the only substitute quarterback which the Crimson eleven has.

Yale expects a hard game with West Point Saturday, and her practice yesterday afternoon was in many respects the fastest of the season, the line showing twice the speed that it did a week ago. Glass was back again at guard, and put up a furious game, making big holes in the second's line.

Kinney at left tackle showed improvement, tackling hard and plunging well on tackle back. The feature of the day was Shevlin's work at right end, where he stopped all end runs and put up a star game. Shevlin is the fiercest tackler on Yale's squad, and if his work keeps up will be the choice for right end. Ward, Allen, Preston, and Chadwick took the back field yesterday.

The 'Varsity scored easily against a heavy scrub at first, and then pushed the second's back twenty yards on defense play. Swan, Brown, Butterworth, Graves, Cutten, Hartwell, Philip Stillman, and Connell were the coaching squad.

Princeton, which was badly crippled by the Columbia game last Saturday, had its first hard practice of the week yesterday afternoon. With the exception of Henry and Bradley the entire 'Varsity team were in the line-up. One thirty-minute half was played against the strongest scrub that has been lined up this season.

The only scoring was a touch-down by Keith, the scrub quarter back, after a twenty-yard run made on a trick play. The coaches tried Hart, the little half back, at full back, in the hope that he can be made to fill Kafer's place. Kafer had his collarbone broken in the Columbia game, and will be out of the game the rest of the season. The team showed better form in team work yesterday than at any time in the past two weeks, and the coaches are now confident of a victory over Cornell at Princeton on Saturday.

The football practice at the Naval Academy yesterday was reported to be decidedly the best yet this season. In twenty-five minutes of fast playing against the scrub four touch-downs and a goal from the field were scored, while the scrubs never threatened the 'Varsity goal line. The feature of the play was the work of Strassburger, who returned to the game, his ankle being nearly well. Strassburger kicked a goal from the field from the thirty-yard line and ran seventy yards for a touch-down. His work to-day makes him a fixture at full back. McNair was at quarter, and the halves tried were Poteet, Blakeley, and Wilson, all of whom played a fast game.

New York University has one of the most important games of its schedule with Swarthmore at Swarthmore on Saturday, and its prospects have recently been brightened by a material addition to the squad in the person of E. F. Rorke, ex-Captain of the 1900 team, who has returned to take a post-graduate course. While at college he played at quarter and was considered the greatest quarter the university ever had. He has been out for practice all this week, and yesterday played on the 'Varsity in the scrub game. His work put more life into the team than has been shown in a long time. The coaches will probably play him in the Swarthmore game.

Although Capt. Connelly and Reynolds are still out with injuries, Tuthill, left half, is back and putting up his usual good game. Lorenz, a medical school man, is playing a good game at tackle.

Evans' Ale

IS NOT ONLY THE

Best Ale

BREWED BUT THE

Best Bottling

OF ALE AS WELL.

Restaurants and Dealers Everywhere.

C. H. EVANS & SONS. FOUNDED 1786. Brewery and Bottling Works, Hudson, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales | $1,103,820.00
First Six Months | $2,340,000.00
1902, Total Sales | $2,340,000.00
First Six Months | $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

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708-710 Broadway.
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494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY:
18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK:
785 Broad Street.

Oft in the chilly night,
Before slumber time has found me,
Shiveringly I blink and think
I need a coat around me.

All the "warm" sorts of overcoats are here.

Overcoats with character and style—made big and loose with our new "Concave" shoulder that gives the very broad, stylish effect—and "close fitting" collar.

Here's one of the smartest—a double-breasted coat, cut full and long, of fine melton—$20.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

W. C. WHITNEY'S HORSE WON.

English-Bred Racer Ballantrae Victor in the Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, in which William C. Whitney's English-bred horse, Ballantrae was a hot favorite and an easy winner, drew a large and fashionable crowd to the Newmarket race course to-day. King Edward was an interested spectator of the day's sport.

The chief event, the Cambridgeshire, a handicap for horses three years old and upward, at one mile and a furlong, was contested by an uncommonly large field, twenty-four horses running.

The post betting was 9 to 4 against Ballantrae. Nabot led to the Dip, where he was overtaken by Ballantrae and St. Maclow, Ballantrae winning by a neck, with St. Maclow second and Nabot third. The race broke the spell of ill-luck associated with Volodyovski, that has attended Mr. Whitney's racing ventures this season. Watts, Ballantrae's jockey, claimed apprentice weight allowance, which gave him a material advantage.

R. S. Sievier's famous filly Sceptre, which had been scratched from the Cambridgeshire Stakes, was offered for sale at auction previous to the race, but was withdrawn owing to the reserve price, $126,000, not being reached. The announcement was made last Monday that Sir Totten Sykes had purchased Sceptre for a large sum, but the statement was premature, as the negotiations were not completed.

VERDICT FOR ISAAC ROTH.

Jury Declares He Was Justified in His Allegations Against His Wife.

After a trial that had lasted for more than three days, the jury in the Roth divorce suit returned late yesterday afternoon a verdict that the plaintiff, Isaac Roth, was justified in his allegations against his wife, Julia Roth. The jury had the power to pass only on questions of fact, and now a Justice of the Supreme Court will decide whether the man is entitled to an absoluie divorce.

Mrs. Roth, who was on the witness stand again, testified that, although innocent of the charges made by her husband, she had asked his forgiveness for seeming indiscretions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

5:25 A. M.—338 East Forty-sixth Street; Thomas Conville & Son Brewing Company; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—69 Canal Street; Saul Eder & Brothers; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—In cellar under Brooklyn Bridge; Frank M. Sweeger; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—52 Gold Street; Vulder & Hunt; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—28 Chrystie Street; —— MacBoilen; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—99 Forsyth Street; Newman Goodrich; damage trifling.

7:08 P. M.—40 Forsyth Street; Louis Freedman; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—37 Crosby Street; Cormelo Gabriolo; damage trifling.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St., from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

This will probably be our last week at the old store.

We have made reductions in all departments to induce our customers to aid the moving process. More specimens:

Silks Reduced.

One lot of Striped and Figured Taffetas and Louisines, street and evening shades, 89c value, at 49c

One lot of Plain Taffetas, all the favorite street and evening shades, including white and cream, 75c value at 57c.

One lot of Figured Peau de Cygne and Louisine and Warp-printed Taffetas, 99c value, at 59c

One lot of rich, imported Black Satin Duchess, a fine, strong and very lustrous silk, $1.25 value, at 78c

Electric Seal Coats, $39.74.

Electric Seal Coats—very rich quality—soft, lustrous. Modish style—double-breasted dip front, generous revers and high storm collar, lined with Skinner's warranted satin; interlined with patented stitched lining, sizes 32 to 44. They are the garments that will cost you $50.00 at many other stores; our price $39.74

Black Boucle Coats, $8.49.

Women's Coats, 19 inches long, made of black boucle cloth, double-breasted style, velvet collar, revers faced with stitched satin, the entire garment is finished with several rows of stitching and silk braid, lined with black satin, sold by others at $10.50; our price $8.49

Women's Underwear.

Shaped and Ribbed Merino Vests, white or natural color, neatly trimmed; Pants to match, sold by others at 89c.; our price 74c

Imported Swiss-ribbed White Merino Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, sold by others at $1.25; our price 89c

Men's Underwear.

Natural Wool and Camel's-hair Shirts, ribbed bottoms, silk binding, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, taped seams, double gussets, sold by others at $1.50; our price $1.19

Imported Scotch Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. The latter have spliced seats Both garments are strictly regular-made; not merely pressed, but firmly woven into shape, sold by others at $2.50; our price $1.98

Men's Half Hose

Black and Natural Cashmere Half Hose, medium and heavy weights, double heels and toes, sold by others at 35c.; our price 24c.

Black and Natural Cashmere Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, sold by others at 60c.; our price 44c

Children's Hosiery

Black Ribbed Wool Hose, double knees, toes and heels, all sizes, sold by others at 35c.; our price 24c.

Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, two styles of ribs, double knees, heels and toes, size 7, at 37c.—a drop of 2c. on each smaller and a rise of 3c. on each larger size.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

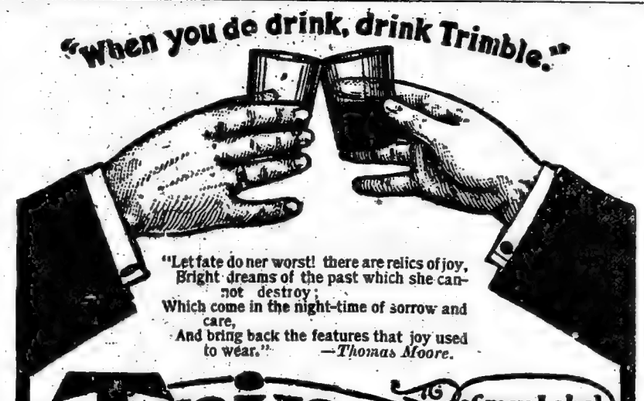

"Let fate do her worst! there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past which she cannot destroy;
Which come in the night-time of sorrow and care,
And bring back the features that joy used to wear."
—*Thomas Moore.*

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1792.

Apollo MASTER PIANO PLAYER

Common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe them in. So it is with some piano players. There is a scarcity of player and a scarcity of music. The Apollo is a master of choice piano language.

The following great artists say it is the only Piano player worthy of the name:

Adelina Patti,	Madam Calve,
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Chas. Gregorowitsch,	Fritz Kreisler,
Edouard de Reske	Emile Sauret,
Anton Van Rooy,	David Bispham,
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The consensus of their opinions should be the accepted standard of every intelligent buyer.

Send for illustrated booklet No. 1.

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CHANGE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The air we breathe is often a source of danger and disease. Much of the risk might be avoided if all carpets were thoroughly cleansed twice a year. We employ only the most approved processes, so that carpets wear longer and look brighter if they are cared for regularly in our Carpet Cleansing Department. The Thos. J. Stewart Co., 1,554 Broadway, New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Dental Specialist. Extracting teeth with nitrous oxide gas. Fulton and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn.

ORIGINATOR OF SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR INFLAMED GUMS AND LOOSENING TEETH KNOWN AS "RIGGS DISEASE."

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

IT IS A FACT that high balls, made with "OLD CROW RYE,"

which is *STRAIGHT* and old, have a finer and richer flavor than any other, besides being far more wholesome.

The same is true of our Scotch Whiskies,

BONNIE BRIER BUSH AND SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND.

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Working the Floater Vote, by a Man Who Worked It.

How An Alleged American Helps Chinamen to Evade the Exclusion Laws.

Where Uncle Sam Teaches Young Men to Build Warships.

Told in Sunday's New York Times.

NOTIFY YOUR DEALER.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Jewelry and Silver Store

Confidence is the keystone of success in the selling of jewelry and precious stones—confidence in honesty and fairness, of course; but granting us that, you wish to be confident of expert knowledge and skill as well.

And herein is the great strength of the Wanamaker Jewelry Store. It is presided over by a specialist of unquestioned ability, who has spent his life in testing, buying and selling jewelry and precious stones, in the very highest lines of trade.

This Wanamaker Jewelry organization has been growing for twenty-one years. Its beginnings were small; but Wanamaker progress and determination were back of it. We assembled about it the highest expert skill, and today stand acknowledged among the leading honored jewelers of America—a full, complete Jewelry Store in every sense.

Our expert makes frequent visits to the chief markets of the world, purchasing at first hands unmounted stones, as well as artistic novelties of every sort made in European workshops. This direct buying of stones makes possible the remarkable values we present in our showing of Diamond Jewelry.

The watches we sell are made by the best makers of Switzerland and America. The *Jules Monard* watch is an exact time-keeper, and its sale in New York and Philadelphia is confined to Wanamaker's.

The gathering of novelties is the work of a connoisseur. The taste and knowledge bred in a life spent among fine things serve in producing such a magnificent collection as is here today.

Seven new patterns of Toilet Silver.
Four new patterns of Sterling Table Silver.
A superb assortment of Diamond and Gem Jewelry.
Watches, plain and complicated, some with enameled and jeweled cases.
The new Royal Copper.
Kayserzinn in countless forms.
Silver Photograph Frames.
Plain and jeweled Tortoise Shell Combs.
Quaint Dutch Silver.
Paris Jewelry.
Novelties in Silver for the desk, the dressing table, the Cabinet.
Exquisite pieces of Baroque Pearl Jewelry.
Novelties in Gun-metal.
French Mantel Clocks and Clock Sets.
Traveling, Desk and Yacht Clocks.
Clocks for the Dash-board and Automobile.
English Hall Clocks. Bracket Clocks.
The new ideas in Opera Glasses, from Lemaire, Paris.

Physical limitations of store space make it impossible for our public to realize what a superb stock is here; but today a special exhibition of imported and domestic novelties in many lines is made in cases along the Main Aisle.

Those who have engagement, wedding, or holiday gifts in mind, and wish particularly choice selection among the newest and finest things to be shown in New York this season, will be interested—for beauty and character first, then further by reason of the fair prices.

The exhibition will be enjoyed by all lovers of things artistic, whether they have purchases in mind or not.

Jewelry and Silver Store, Tenth st. side.

MEN'S BLANKET BATH ROBES

Crisp mornings, snappy nights, and these Blanket Robes go together—with the man who enjoys comfortable things.

Wanamaker Robes are particularly comfortable. We make them in our own factory in order to get them absolutely right; have the blankets woven especially for our robes. Then we have a complete stock always.

Handsome styles, comfortable, proper fitting shapes; these prices:

$3.75, $5, $6, $6.50, $8, $10, for men.
$3.50, $5, $7, for boys, sizes 8 to 14 yrs.

And Men's Pajamas

A particularly attractive lot just received; made of warm, soft cotton domet flannel. Every suit made fuller in size, better proportioned, better in the many little details of making than those you find elsewhere. The secret is that we design them in our own factory, and have them made our way exactly. The cloths used are exceptionally good quality. Suits are made with military collars, loops and buttons. $1, $1.25, $1.50 suit.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Youths' Sack Suits
And Overcoats

That is—clothing for the grown-up boys of 15 to 19 years, that show a happy medium of style between boyishness and manishness.

There isn't a store in New York that takes *more* pains to have a satisfactory clothing show for this most particular age. We really don't know of any—off-hand—that takes as much.

Some of our popular lines:

At $8.50—Sack Suits, in fancy cheviots; stylish and strong.
At $10—Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, double-breasted.
At $12 and $15—Double and single-breasted fancy cheviot Sack Suits, in extremely stylish patterns.
Overcoats—"*The Surtout*," a new body-fitting coat; skirt back and double-breasted front; the most stylish ready-made overcoats ever shown. In black and Oxford gray overcoatings; sizes 17 to 20 years; at $20 and $25.
Overcoats of heavy Oxford materials, at $8.50, $10, $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth ave

BOYS' CLOTHING
New Styles

Men have taken very kindly this Winter to the new Surtout overcoat—with its tightly fitting back and long skirts.

Now we have the same coats for boys of 9 to 14 years—well cut and full of style. Made of handsome Oxford mixture or brown frieze, at $15.

The demand for the "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits, for boys of 8 to 16 years, is steadily increasing. New patterns in fancy cheviots are coming in continually—and there's always blue serge.

You know what goodness "Wanamaker Special" means, when applied to boys' clothing. These Suits are $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

WOMEN'S SUITS
Velveteen in Particular

We have never known such a demand for women's suits as has come to us this season. But we have been ready every moment, and kept well ahead of your desires.

Suits of *fast black* Velveteen have been desired, but perhaps not expected. *We have them now.*

Made with Norfolk, double-breasted, or blouse jackets with flare from belt; gored skirts, with drop lining of silk. Guaranteed fast black. Price, $32.50 a suit.

We have other Velveteen Suits at $33 to $95.

Tailor-made Suits of cheviots, camel's-hair and broadcloth, at $18 to $75.
Imported Suits of Camel's-hair, broadcloth and tweed, blouse and stylish box coats silk-lined, at $48 to $125.
Walking Suits in cheviot, camel's-hair kersey, broadcloth and melton, at $12 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Ribbed Underwear
For Women

Many stocks of Women's Underwear are fairly complete as far as average sizes are concerned. But the test, that few of them can meet, comes when it's a question of garments in large or "extra" sizes.

The Wanamaker Underwear collection is remarkably complete in just this particular. One hundred and five styles of Women's Ribbed Underwear, in medium and heavy weights, are now in stock, in a great many of which provision is made for extra sizes. There are

Vests and Union Suits up to 54 in. bust.
Drawers, with band, up to 40 in. waist.
Drawers, without bands, 40 to 50 in. waist.

Prices range from 35c for Vests or Drawers, up to $3.25 for Suits. Some details:

Vests—Medium Weight

Cotton, 35c each; long or short sleeves; cream color.
Cotton, 50c each; long sleeves; cream color.
Cotton, 65c each; long or short sleeves; white or cream color.
Silk-and-cotton, $1.15 each; long or short sleeves; white.
Silk-and-merino, $1.75 each long or short sleeves; white.
Merino, 85c each; long or short sleeves; white or natural color.
Merino, $1.15 each; long or short sleeves; white or natura color.

Drawers—Medium Weight

Cotton, 35c pair; knee or ankle length; cream color.
Cotton, 65c pair; knee or ankle length; white or cream color.
Silk-and-cotton, $1.15 pair; knee or ankle length; white.
Merino, 85c pair; knee or ankle length; white.
Merino, $1.15 pair; knee or ankle length; white or natural color.

Without Bands:

Cotton, 65c pair; knee or ankle length; white or cream color.
Silk-and-cotton, $1.15 pair; knee or ankle length; white.
Silk-and-merino, $1.75 pair; knee or ankle length; white.
Merino, 85c pair; knee or ankle length; white. Or ankle length, natural color.

Suits—Medium Weight

Cotton, $1.25 a suit; low or high neck; knee length; high neck, ankle length, long or short sleeves; white.
Silk-and-cotton, $2.25 a suit; high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length; cream color.
Merino, $1.75 a suit; high neck, long or short sleeves, knee or ankle length; white.
Merino, $2 a suit, low neck; sleeveless.
Merino, $2.25 a suit; high neck, short or long sleeves, ankle length; white.
Merino, $2.50 a suit; high neck, long sleeves, ankle length.

Broadway,

French Lingerie
New Arrivals

There's a constant current of accessions to this wonderfully complete collection of dainty French Lingerie. Yesterday, for instance, brought scores of charming new garments, of sheerest materials, full of dainty hand-embroidery—the products of Paris needlework experts.

And don't imagine, for a moment, that all this beautiful stuff is beyond your reach. True—you may pay $65 for a nightgown, $75 for a petticoat—but you may also pay $4.50 and $5 respectively.

In fact, the showing offers many opportunities to women of taste, to satisfy their wish for dainty underwear at a very modest price.

Here's some idea of the price-ranges:

Nightgowns, $4.50 to $65
Corset Covers, $2 to $18
Petticoats, some with trains and exquisite lace, $5 to $75
Chemises, $1.25 to $25
Drawers, $2 to $25

We are particularly well equipped to take and fill orders for entire Trousseaux.

French Store, Second floor, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

Three-Quarter Length Coats
The Wraps of the Season

Most women are buying three-quarter length or hip length coats for their Winter wraps. Consequently a large proportion of the two thousand and odd styles of coats we have in this stock consists of garments in these popular lengths.

Here is an imported group of them. The fabrics are especially fine—with lots of good wear in them. There's any amount of variation in the styles—enough to satisfy every woman's taste.

And this little list gives but an inkling of the whole array:

At $16.50—Three-quarter Coats of black cheviot; loose back, wide turnover cuffs, fly-front, satin lining.
At $18—Three-quarter Coats of black unfinished worsteds; semi-fitting, turnover cuffs, fly-front, satin lining.
At $20—Three-quarter Coats of fine kersey; loose back, double-breasted front, with pearl buttons; turnover cuffs, satin lining.
At $30—Three-quarter Coat of finest black and tan melton cloth; semi-fitting; fly-front, strapped seams, stitched; satin lining; cuffs and collar finished with stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

WALKING HATS
$5 to $10

Scarcely believable, until you see the hats, how much variety, style and beauty there is in this collection of Trimmed Walking Hats, from our own workrooms. It seems as though the list of possible combinations had been exhausted—there are so many charming effects.

Shapes are flat, turban, sailor; the hats themselves are of the fluffy shirred silk, velvet or felt; the trimmings are wings, quills, ornaments, velvet ribbons, flowers.

And the chief marvel of all is their very modest prices—$5 to $10.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Table and Couch Covers

We haven't waited for these Table and Couch Covers, in attractive designs and handsome colorings, to get antiquated, before putting the axe to their prices. In fact, they are so newly here that they can hardly be said to have known what their full prices were:

Table Covers

New Tapestry Table Covers, in Turkish and conventional designs in excellent colorings, and in popular sizes, newly priced, as follows:
2 yds. square, at $1.85 and $3, from $2.50 and $4.25
2 x 2½ yds., at $2.50 and $4, from $3.25 and $5.75
2 x 3 yds., at $3 and $4.50, from $4 and $6

Couch Covers

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers, 58 in. wide by 3 yds. long; fringed all around; in predominating colors of red, green and blue patterns from our newest stock:
At $3.75 each, from $5.25.

Third floor.

Dainty Dressing Sacques

The present season's styles in these informal garments are more charming than ever. A particularly dainty one is of white China silk, with jaunty short back and lace medallions, lined with white albatross—delightfully fluffy and attractive—$16.50. Then there are plenty of other styles, in silk, albatross, French flannel and cashmere, that women will admire, ranging from $3.75 upwards.

Here's a word of detail about some more inexpensive sorts—of Flannelette:

At $1—Of printed figured flannelette, on light or dark grounds; box-plaited front and Watteau back; bishop sleeves and turnover collar; trimmed with black velvet ribbon.
At $1.25—Of printed striped flannelette, on light or dark grounds; full front with plaits at neck; fitted back; bell sleeves, turnover collar.
At $1.50—Of flannelette, with stripes and black dots, on medium grounds; plaited front, short-fitted back, large sailor collar, finished with ruffle and trimmed with black velvet ribbon.
At $1.75—Of striped flannelette; pink or blue grounds; full front, gathered back, square collar trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace; girdle at waist.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Save a Hundred Dollars By Buying Your Angelus Today

We have thirty-four *Angelus Piano Players* in models which we have discontinued. They are styles that have been selling at regular prices until today; but some have been used a little in demonstrating—a half-dozen were taken in exchange for newer models. All have the unmatched capabilities of producing music of the most artistic character. Any one of them will give the powers of a virtuoso to its possessor.

The first day you own an Angelus you will be able to play your piano in a manner to delight yourself and your family. But the real virtue of the *Angelus* is the possibility of improvement that comes with weeks and months, as you grow familiar with the powers which it places in your hands—powers of "*life and soul*," Mascagni calls them—possessed by no other piano-player ever produced.

The bellows of the *Angelus* has a quick exhaust which enables you to follow strong notes with the soft touches impossible to all other instruments. The *Angelus* gives the absolute finger effects, while all others produce a mechanical effect, impossible to avoid.

The marvelous *Angelus* powers are in each of the instruments offered today, though style-changes at the factory make it desirable for us to close out instruments on hand.

The Saving to You Is Enormous

Certainly no home that possesses a piano, and loves music, should be without the one instrument that gives life and soul to the piano, when it costs so little to secure an *Angelus* as it will for the thirty-four fortunate homes that secure these remarkable offerings today.

1 Mahogany Angelus, was $225; now $125.
2 Mahogany Angelus, were $300; now $150 each.
1 White and Gold Angelus, was $325; now $225.
1 White mahogany Angelus, was $325; now $225.
1 Rosewood Angelus, was $275; now $140.
10 Walnut Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.
3 Ebony Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.
3 Rosewood Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.
5 Mahogany Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.
1 Mahogany Angelus, was $300; now $220.
6 Oak Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

CHINA CLOSETS

The Wanamaker Furniture Store is a liberal education to any one with house-furnishing plans to work out. If one knows what one wants, it's easy to find it here. If one doesn't, there's an endless variety of suggestion.

Take China Closets, as a case in point—the kind in which to show off your china or fine cut glass. We have over a hundred styles, in mahogany, golden oak and weathered oak. In the latest American styles, or Colonial reproductions.

Here are examples:

At $20—Golden oak China Closet; 65 in. high, 40 in. wide; straight front, bent glass ends, three shelves, mirror back of top shelf, neatly moulded edges, shaped legs; polish finish.
At $28—Quartered golden oak China Closet; moulded base and top, bent glass ends, four wooden shelves, mirror back of top shelf; 64 in. high, 42 in. wide; polish finish.
At $35—Quartered golden oak China Closet; straight front with round ends, bent glass ends, one glass and three wooden shelves, mirror back of two top shelves, ball feet, moulded cornice; 62 in. high, 39 in. wide; polish finish.
At $40—Solid mahogany Glass Cabinet; medium size; 57 in. high, 36 in. wide; moulded edges, carved top panel, two plate glass shelves, plate glass mirror back; polish finish.
At $45—Quartered golden oak China Closet; swell front; bent glass ends, heavy extension base, claw feet, fluted half column each side of door, heavy moulded top, four swell-front shelves, mirror back of top shelf; 69 in. high, 46 in. wide; polish finish.
At $48—Quartered golden oak China Closet; moulded top and base, claw foot legs, half-round bent glass ends, three wooden shelves, plate glass mirror back; 62 in. high, 45 in. wide; highly polished.
At $50—Solid mahogany China Closet; swell front and ends with bent glass, carved legs, moulded top and base, three wooden shelves, plate glass mirror back; 60 in. high, 40 in. wide; polish finish.

Some of the other China Closets are priced as follows:
Golden oak at $33, $38, $42, $50, $55, $62, $65, $68, $70, $72, $75, $78, $80, $85, $90, $92, $95, $100, up to $185.
Mahogany at $42, $45, $55, $60, $62, $65, $70, $72, $80, $90, $92, $93, $95, $100, $110, $120, $125, up to $210.

Fourth Floor.

Girls' School Dresses

Because dresses are intended for every-day wear for school hours or play-time, there's no reason why they shouldn't be pretty and attractive, as well as serviceable.

These are both, and moderately priced besides. Dresses that little girls of 6—and as old as 14—can be proud of and yet have a good time in. Particulars:

At $2—Dresses of serge, in red, navy blue and brown, trimmed with white braid.
At $2.75—Sailor Dresses of flannel, in red, navy blue and brown; collar, shield and sleeves trimmed with braid.
At $4.50—Dresses of cashmere, in brown and red; trimmed with velvet and insertion.
At $6.25—Dresses of red and navy blue cheviot serge, tastefully trimmed with broadcloth and braid.
At $7.50—Dresses of zibeline; yoke of plaited taffeta; revers and trimming of velvet.

Others up to $10.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Knitted Vests

Women have learned to know how vastly comfortable these Knitted Vests are, when worn on cold days under the tailor-made suit, for walking or shopping, or with the outing costume, for golf, skating, driving, and the like.

And they are so stylish and good-looking, too. These Knitted Vests are in golf red, or green, or other plain colors, or stripes or novelty dots, in effective patterns. Double or single-breasted, with brass or nickel buttons. $1.50 to $2.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Indian Bead-Work

The beautiful bead-work done by the various Indian tribes has fitting representation in this most interesting gathering of specimens of Indian handiwork.

For those who are stimulated by the cleverness of the Indian in producing these fascinating bits of work, into making attempts of their own, we have beads in large assortment, from 5c a string to 3c each.

A bit of "local color" is given by the presence of three members of the Iroquois nation—a brave, a squaw and a papoose.

Indian Section—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Five Popular Kinds of DRESS GOODS

These handsome Fall and Winter all-wool Dress Goods would sell readily at their full prices.

But they came to us below value, and you might as well profit by our good fortune. It simply means Winter tailor-made gowns, skirts, and the like at much less than you expected to pay:

$1 Broadcloth; 75c a Yard

Made with a fine twilled back from worsted yarns, adding greatly to its life. The identical quality has sold for years as the best $1 broadcloth to be had. In thirty-five colors and black.

$1 Camel's-hair Zibeline, 55c a Yard

In royal blue, navy blue and black; this season's most popular weave. 50 inches wide.

65c Cheviot Serge, 50c a Yard

A crisply woven serge that won't crush; in these colorings—navy blues, greens, browns, garnets, royal blues, cardinal and black. 46 inches wide.

65c Henriettas, 40c a Yard

With a fine twill and a high satiny finish, in up-to-date colorings—garnet, navy blue, green, brown, castor, reseda, royal blue, cardinal, gray, tan, old rose, cadet blue, slate and black.

$1.50 Striped Melton Skirting, $1 Yd.

In firm weave, and the right weight for walking skirts, in navy blue and black, with white hair-stripes. 56 inches wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Renaissance Linens
Under-Price

We have a very beautiful collection of Renaissance lace-trimmed Center Pieces, Scarfs and Doilies, which we are able to sell at about a third below their real values. Designs are new, and in popular shapes and sizes.

Housekeepers who love pretty things will want to see and perhaps share them.

They are round, square, oval and oblong, in many beautiful patterns:
9x12 and 15 in. square, at 50c. 15 in. sq., at 90c.
14x20 and 20 in. square, $1.25.
20x20, 20x36, 20x45, 20x54 and 30 in. square, at $1.95 and $2.50.
30 to 36 in. square, and 20x36 to 20x60 in., at $3 and $3.75.
20x36 to 20x54 in., at $4.25 and $4.75.
36x36 and 20x54 in., at $5.90, $6.75, $7.50 and $9.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

HANDKERCHIEFS
At Little Prices

In no part of the store is our purchasing power better illustrated than right among the Handkerchiefs.

Here are two offerings of pure linen imported Handkerchiefs, that are made possible simply by the quantities in which we order them.

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs at 12½c

Of Irish linen, 2000 count; plain half-inch hemstitched hems; our usual 25-cent quality.

Women's Handkerchiefs at 25c

200 dozens, elaborately embroidered and with ¼-inch hemstitched hems; fine sheer linen; many handkerchiefs worth up to 50c.

Broadway.

HALLOWE'EN FUN

All sorts of riot and merriment are in place on Hallowe'en. Anything that will help along the fun is usually welcome.

Here are a few suggestions, as to mottoes, favors, games, and the like, if you're going to give a party:

Mottoes

Hats and Caps, 60c, 65c, 90c, $1; $1.20 and $1.50 doz.
Fans and Hairpins, $1.20 doz. Japanese Folding Fans, 60c
Perfumes, $1 doz. Head Dresses, $2 doz.
Musical Instruments, $1.80 doz. Hats and Caps, 25c each.
Tennis Balls and Caps, $1.80 doz.

Masks

Assorted Faces, 5c, 15c, 25c and 40c.
Wire Masks, 15c. Dominoes, 5c and 15c.
Half Faces and Ears, 40c. Assorted Wigs, $2.
Animal Faces, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Noses, 8c.

Candy Boxes

Pears, 25c ea. Apples, 25c ea. Plums, 5c and 10c ea.
Quinces, 25c ea. Peaches, 10c ea. Lemons, 10c, 25c ea.
Papier Mache Vegetables, assorted, containing favors, 60c a doz.

Games

Donkey Party, 20c. Tandem Party, 20c.
Cinderella Party, 20c. Elephant Party, 20c.
Helen's Naughty Baby, 20c. Fishing Party, 20c.
Watermelon Party, 20c, Dude Party, 20c.
Chinaman Party, 20c. Magic Hoops, 25c.
Faba Baga—bean bag game—20c.
Hidden Book Titles, 50c and 75c.

Annex Store

Then the Candy Store contributes, too, with this news of fresh, delicious Candies, moderately priced:

Candies

Persian Almonds, 80c lb. Chestnuts, 50c lb.
Glace Nuts, 80c lb. Acorns, 50c lb.
Salted Almonds, 80c lb. Salted Peanuts, 40c.
Jordan Almonds, 60c lb.
Cream Nuts; Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Cocoanuts, 30c lb.
These four new Chocolate Candies, usually sold at 40c, here at 30c lb.:
Chocolate Marshmallows. Chocolate Peppermints.
Chocolate Nougat. Chocolate Chips.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPORTER BEATEN IN TENDERLOIN FORTRESS

Mysterious Steel Guarded House the Scene of Assault.

Thirty-third Street Building, Said to be Designed for Gambling, Guarded by Fighters.

The steel door and the porch of the same metal which have just been added to the dwelling house in West Thirty-third Street, presumably to baffle raiders, for the place, according to common report, soon is to be opened as a gambling house, received their first triel yesterday, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was terribly beaten in the place. He escaped and took a police guard back with him, but the steel doors were closed and locked, and no one could enter.

The place is said to be owned by a wealthy gambler. The reporter was assigned to go to the house yesterday to obtain, if possible, more detailed information concerning it. Both the steel doors and the inner door were standing ajar when he reached the house, and he stepped into the front room, where two men were sitting. They probably knew him, for he has had long experience in the district, but he failed to recognize them.

One of them was of medium build, with an iron-gray mustache, and wearing a raglan. The other the reporter was unable to describe. As the stranger entered, one asked him his business, but before he could reply the man in the raglan sprang to his feet and threw the garment from him.

"Come ahead, and we'll kill him!" he shouted to his companion, and, rushing upon the reporter, he dealt him a savage blow upon the mouth. The reporter fought back, but the other joined in the struggle. The newspaper man moved until he had the wall at his back, but the assailants rained blows on him until he was almost blinded. One, he believes, struck him with the butt of a revolver.

At last the reporter broke past the men and gained the door by which he entered, but it was closed. Either he had shut it behind him on entering or else it had been slammed to in the fight and was held by a spring lock. He warded the blows with one hand as best he could, trying to reach the lock with the other. Suddenly he got the door open and reeled into the street. The men followed, one of them holding a revolver.

The reporter went to Broadway and summoned four policemen to go back with him. They found the door shut and fastened, and they could not force it, nor could they bring any one to the windows. The reporter then went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he made a formal report of the assault. His face was bruised and bleeding.

BRITISH SUBSIDY QUESTION.

Radical Recommendations Made by the Special Parliamentary Committee.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The report of Evelyn Cecil, M. P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Subsidies Committee, on the matter of British ship subsidies makes the following recommendations:

No subsidies should be granted except for services rendered.

In granting subsidies British lines of steamers should be favored.

A permanent committee composed of representatives of the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Colonial Office, and the Post Office should watch the development of foreign competition.

Speed should be made a condition of all subsidy contracts.

No subsidized vessel should be sold abroad without the consent of the Government, under pain of forfeiture of the subsidy or heavy fine.

A majority of the Directorate of subsidized lines and all the officers and a proportion of the crews of subsidized vessels should be British, and the Government should have general control of freight rates and fares.

The Board of Trade regulations should be enforced against foreign ships in British ports, and the lighthouse dues now paid by British ships should be abolished.

The question of excluding foreign ships from the British coasting trade should be considered, with a view to exacting a fine or license from such ships, based upon any subsidy they may receive from their own Governments.

It is also recommended that special exceptions be made in the granting of subsidies where it is desirable to establish fast British communication, and that such a subsidy is now desirable for an East African service.

The report ends by saying that it is expected that ship owners will heartily indorse these recommendations.

HINDU PRINCES OFFER TO AID GREAT BRITAIN.

They Are Eagerly Volunteering to Send Troops for Service Against the Mad Mullah.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Maharajah of Jodhpur, says the Simla correspondent of The Times, has volunteered to send for service in Somaliland 600 imperial service troops, mounted on camels.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has offered the whole of his camel corps.

The Nawab of Bahawulpur has also offered to send a camel squadron.

The correspondent says that the native chiefs of India are displaying the greatest eagerness to offer assistance to Great Britain.

AUSTRIAN ANTI-SEMITICISM.

It Is Said That the Jew-Baiting in Vienna Has Kept Money Away from the City.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Commenting on the anti-Semitic electoral victories in Austria, the Vienna correspondent of The Times says that no different result was expected.

In Vienna, says the correspondent, where the influence of the Christian Socialists has largely contributed to one of the longest commercial crises ever known, there is no doubt that the systematic Jew-baiting by the party in power has kept away numerous wealthy visitors who formerly spent money in the city.

The consolidation of the power of Clerical reaction, adds the correspondent, means the indefinite postponement of the return of general progress and prosperity, which flourished until the municipal administration fell into the hands of those who were afterward at the head of national affairs.

MACEDONIANS EXPECTED AID.

The Revolutionists Thought That Russia Would Not Refuse to Help Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The premature outbreak of the Macedonian insurrectionary movement, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, was due to the enthusiasm produced by the Shipka celebration.

There is, says the correspondent, no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Russian Government in discountenancing the movement, but the rank and file of the revolutionaries believed that Russia would no longer refuse assistance, while the leaders of the Macedonians calculated that the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian notables would be much impressed by the outbreak, and would urge the Czar to take action.

THE ADEN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Turkey Does Not Want to Withdraw Any Troops Till It Is Settled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that Turkey objects to withdrawing any of her troops from the Aden hinterland until the frontier question is settled.

Great Britain, on the other hand, demands that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops precede the frontier negotiations.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S JOURNEY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Cape Argus, in an article quoted by the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, comments on a virulent editorial on Mr. Chamberlain's approaching visit to South Africa which appeared in The South African News.

The Argus says the members of the Afrikander Bond are afraid of Mr. Chamberlain's visit. They know that they cannot hoodwink him any more than they could Lord Milner. They will do all they can to make the Colonial Secretary's trip a failure, but Mr. Chamberlain is more than a match for them all.

PRISON KEEPERS DISMISSED.

Forbidden Articles Supplied to Prisoners—Convict Who Told the Story Paroled.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Because he furnished the prison authorities here with information that led to establishing the guilt of four prison keepers who were supplying the prisoners with forbidden articles, Charles Roller, received from Essex County in November, 1901, on a seven-year sentence for forgery, was granted his release to-day on parole from the Court of Pardons.

Through evidence given by Roller, the prison authorities discovered the identity of the four keepers who have been systematically supplying prisoners with contraband articles, such as whisky, tobacco, opium, &c.

The keepers summarily dismissed are James H. Donnelly of Essex County, appointed June 4, 1894; James T. Dullard of Trenton, appointed Nov. 5, 1898; James J. Langton, Essex County, appointed Feb. 14, 1901; John Horset, Essex County, appointed June 6, 1899.

The parole of Roller was granted upon the strength of a recommendation to the Board of Pardons by George O. Osborne of Essex County, head keeper of the prison. He appeared before the court at its session held Tuesday, and disclosed to that body the result of his investigation. A statement was made this evening by Head Keeper Osborne, in which he said:

"At a special session of the Court of Pardons held yesterday Charles Roller, the convict who had furnished me most of the information, was paroled as both the court and I agreed that it would be unsafe for Roller to remain in the prison at this time. We propose to push this investigation to an end and put a stop to this practice once for all."

Two new keepers have been appointed, Jacob Van Winkle of Morris County and William J. McLaughlin of Trenton.

RUNAWAY ON THE EAST SIDE.

Horse Attached to a Coal Wagon Made Things Lively and Hurt Two Men.

Frightened by a passing automobile, a big white horse, attached to a coal and wood wagon, ran away at Gramercy Park and Twenty-first Street yesterday and gave folk along that thoroughfare to the East River the liveliest kind of a quarter hour. Edward Dougherty, sixty-one years of age, of 601 East Sixteenth Street, the owner and driver, whose birthday anniversary it was, emerged from a cellar way, where he had left a basket of fuel, just in time to see his horse preparing to bolt. He caught hold of the tailboard and climbed into the wagon.

The reins fell, and the old man tried to climb out on a shaft, but he landed on the pavement and had his right shoulder dislocated and his face cut. The horse turned just before crossing Second Avenue and made a record trip up and down the block, dragging the wagon, and then ran across Second Avenue just as a car passed on, after depositing Mrs. Josephine Stillman of 271 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street in the path of the runaway.

She stood still while the crowd shouted. Policeman Max Hofer of the East Twenty-second Street Station ran from the sidewalk and swept the woman out of harm's way. The horse turned and went back to Third Avenue and shattered the wagon to matchwood against an elevated railroad pillar. Again he turned toward the river, and, being free, ran faster. At Avenue A the horse crashed against a Belt Line car that had about a score of passengers aboard, not one of whom was hurt by the rain of splinters from the windows.

The shock threw the horse down, but he was up and away again. Just before he reached the river he was seized and held by John Ackerman, an Adams Express driver, who was dragged several feet before he conquered. He was bruised considerably and he went to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where Dougherty had preceded him. Both men left soon, Dougherty going to his home in grave doubt as to whether he would be able to enjoy the party his wife had arranged for him.

MORE FATAL RIOTING IN PORTO RICAN TOWNS.

Federals Again Prevented from Registering, in Spite of Imperative Government Orders.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 29.—Incomplete returns from various parts of the island regarding the last registration day, yesterday, confirm the reports that rioting and shooting occurred in many towns, and that violence was used everywhere. The rumor that the Federals were shut out at San Lorenzo, where a mob attacked the police, with the result that two of the rioters were killed and fifteen men, among whom were three policemen, were desperately wounded, is also confirmed. The mob entered the town carrying a corpse at the head of the procession.

The police attempted to disperse the participants in a fight at Patillas, a Federal town, which was invaded by a large mob of Republicans from Guayama. The Republicans forcibly took possession of the booths, shut out the Federals, and registered the whole of the Guayama non-resident party. In the shooting and rioting which ensued four men were badly wounded, including Corp. Cepero, of the Insular Police.

At Ponce many shots were fired, but there were no casualties.

Minor disorders, including stabbing affrays, have been reported from other towns.

New and imperative instructions had been issued by the Government for yesterday's registrations, but they were generally disregarded by the election judges. The Federals were not permitted to register. Practically there was no Federal registration throughout the island.

James A. Logan Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Ex-Judge James A. Logan, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died suddenly to-night at his home in Bala, a suburb of this city. Judge Logan was born in Westmoreland County, this State, in 1840. He studied law in Greensburg and practiced there until elected to the bench. In 1879 he was appointed Assistant General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad and became General Solicitor in 1895.

MORGAN "TUBE" BILL WITHDRAWN IN COMMONS

Failure of Attempt to Re-establish Its Standing.

United Tramway Company Accused of Dishonorable Behavior—Sir Clinton Dawkins Charges Breach of Faith.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The efforts of the promoters of the Morgan "tube" railway scheme to procure the re-establishment of the parliamentary status of their original franchise bill as a whole led to an hour's debate in the House of Commons last night, the only result of which was the withdrawal of the endeavor.

The Morgans intend to ask again later for the recommittal to the Railway Committee of the bill granting rights for the proposed lines, without regard to the London United Tramway Company, which was to be operated in connection with the Morgan "tubes," but which was privately bought up by the Yerkes interests.

Thomas G. Ashton, (Liberal,) who moved the recommittal of the Morgan bill last night, accused the United Tramway Company of dishonorable behavior, and said he doubted whether so "dirty a transaction" had ever been engaged in by parties coming before Parliament. He said also that the House should resent this action by pussing the Morgan bill, thus giving the Morgans a chance. Mr. Ashton's proposition was greeted with cries of "No, no."

Mr. Ashton's motion was opposed by Sir John Dickson-Poynder, (Conservative,) who said that the Morgan scheme was now a truncated affair, and that it was not within the province of Parliament to intervene in the dissensions of rival speculators.

The Right Hon. James W. Lowther (Conservative) agreed that the Morgan promoters had been badly used, but said their enemies were those of their own household.

Sir Lewis McIver, (Unionist,) Chairman of the Railway Committee, and others also opposed the motion, which was finally withdrawn.

Sir Lewis used very strong language. He described the transaction of the United Tramway Company as a scandal without precedent in committee work. He said the game was to make the London railways the pawns on the checker board of Wall Street, and that Parliament must take care that there be no suspicion of its taking any side in the quarrel. The next session of Parliament should start fair, with a clean slate, and consider the matter afresh. Sir Lewis added: "When two of a trade fall out, the County Council may perhaps come by its own."

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, a partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., said yesterday:

"We have small hope of accomplishing anything during the present session. In my opinion public sentiment is with us in this matter, because the action of the opposition was a clear breach of faith, both to us, to Parliament and to the public. But, owing to legal and technical difficulties, I doubt the possibility of reinstating our bill this session."

The "tube" disputes promise to involve Londoners in the thorny problem whether the County Council or private speculators shall supply London's transit needs. Strong feeling is expressed both against the American endeavors to secure control of the system and against the County Council involving itself in probable heavy financial burdens by taking up the work of building "tubes" and tramways.

The debate in the House of Commons was watched by representatives of all the underground railway interests in London. Among the members of Parliament there were some exhibitions of impatience that the time of the House should be wasted over the disputes of rival capitalists.

Referring to the matter editorially, all the London papers this morning express satisfaction with the result of last night's debate, and protest against American capitalists being permitted to exploit the rich field of London transit. Discussion of the question whether the County Council should undertake the work rather follows political lines, the Conservative papers being against and the Liberal papers in favor of the municipalization of transit. It cannot be doubted, however, that recent events have strengthened enormously the claim of the County Council at least to have a greater voice in the matter than hitherto.

MISSED DEAD WOMAN'S MONEY.

The mystery of the robbery of the home of Miss Mary A. E. Carter while her body was laid out for burial, was deepened yesterday by the discovery that, although the thieves had minutely ransacked the rooms, even moving the body to get at the desk, they left behind a considerable sum of money amounting to about $200. It was also said that the deeds to the homestead, at Decatur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and the woman's will were missing. Yet the money may have been overlooked and the valuable documents may have been kept in some other place.

Mrs. George W. Naugle, sister of the dead woman, arrived yesterday morning from Quincy, Ill., and the funeral services were held in the afternoon. William Carter, a cousin of Miss Carter, who lives in Unionport, said that he had not been on the best terms with his relative, and was not conversant during late years with her affairs. He added, however, that he had reason to believe Miss Carter had left a considerable fortune. The body will be forwarded to-day to Joliet, Ill., where it will be interred.

SAID HE KILLED LATIMER.

A man who described himself as William E. Johnson, aged twenty-seven, of 464 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, gave himself up at the Greenpoint Police Station last night, and told Sergt. Patrick Boies that he was guilty of the murder of Albert E. Latimer on July 2 last at 318 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

He said that his conscience had troubled him, and that he had become tired of walking the streets. The police were not inclined to credit the man's story, but they locked him up.

Prisoners of Tenderloin Raids Examined

The preliminary examination of the prisoners who were captured in the recent raids on gambling resorts in the Tenderloin was continued yesterday before Justice Wyatt in the Court of Special Sessions. Detective Joseph Jacobs testified that he had played faro and roulette at the "Vendome Club," and he identified one of the prisoners, George W. Harris, as the doorkeeper at the resort. John Ryan and Julius Ringgold, who were arrested at 52 West Twenty-eighth Street, were discharged. Ryan was supposed to be the proprietor of the place, but Detective Jacobs could not identify him.

William J. Coughlin's Send-Off.

Members of the stereotyping force of THE NEW YORK TIMES gave William J. Coughlin, one of their fellows, a send off after his marriage on Tuesday evening to Miss Irene M. Molloy of Eighty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, Fort Hamilton. The ceremony was performed in the Fort Hamilton Catholic Church. When the wedding party came out of the edifice a brass band, imported for the occasion, struck the familiar strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," amid the glare of red fire and showers of rice. The bridal carriage was decorated elaborately.

Woman's Body in Central Park Lake.

The body of a woman that was identified as that of Matilda Legerkrantz, aged about forty-five, was found in the Central Park Lake, near Seventy-third Street, yesterday morning. The woman had been a servant, and the last known of her was that she worked for one day in the house of Charles E. Tripler, liquid air inventor, at 40 West Seventy-seventh Street, about a month ago.

Charges Against Sergt. McCormack.

Charges have been preferred against Sergt. Thomas McCormack of the Oak Street Station, known as "Terror Mac." It has been alleged that he accepted $5 from a man for getting him to go on a bail bond. He denied last evening that he had accepted any money from a bondsman. "The man whom they say gave me the money will swear in my favor," he said.

Walter McEwen Wins a $500 Prize.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The N. W. Harris prize of $500 for the best picture in the Art Institute exhibition painted by an American artist within two years preceding the exhibition has been awarded to Walter McEwen of Paris for a picture entitled "The Woman of the Empire."

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Things for the Person.

Highest Class Dress Skirts.

Third Floor.

In the following examples of the new Fall styles in Women's Highest Class Dress Skirts—we can only hint of their richness and beauty—and this conveys but the faintest idea of the elaborateness and comprehensiveness of the entire assemblage.

Each garment possesses that indefinable style touch which gives character and individuality to all of the Simpson Crawford Co. creations.

Women's Dress Skirts of black Chantilly lace, over best quality taffeta drop; appliqued with taffeta and velvet in fancy scroll designs; drop made with double ruffle of accordion plaited chiffon, finished off with rose ruching; a very handsome, dainty Dress Skirt..... $69.50

Women's Dress Skirts of finest quality Peau de Cygne, over drop of heavy taffeta, semi-habit back, trimmed over hips, down front and back with many rows of fine tucking; flounce trimmed with narrow side plaits in lattice effect; a rich, graceful skirt..... $49.50

Women's Dress Skirts of black silk Crepe de Chine or Taffeta, with deep graduating double flounce, top of skirt made of vertical hemstitched folds of Crepe or Taffeta down to flounce; top of flounce trimmed with perpendicular tucks, bottom finished off with hemstitching, habit back over drop of best quality taffeta; a skirt full of style and dash.... $47.50

Women's Dress Skirts of black silk net over drop of heavy taffeta, appliqued with scrolls of taffeta and silk braid, in a rich design; very handsome skirt..... $45.00

Women's Dress Skirts of fine quality Peau de Soie and Broadcloth, with flaring or flounce effects; handsomely trimmed with tucking, lace or silk ornaments; habit back over drop of best quality taffeta; new, graceful models..... $35.00

Women's Dress Skirts of fine black Zibeline, eight gored, wide flaring; panel front, trimmed with silk crocheted buttons; new back, apron effect; overlapping stitched seams, unlined; a very dressy, stylish Skirt..... $24.75

Women's Velvet Dress Skirts, seven gored, wide flaring habit back, welted seams, trimmed down back with a single broad strap of Broadcloth; flare trimmed with four graduating stitched straps of Broadcloth; unlined; a very effective Skirt.... $19.75

Women's Waists.

Second Floor.

In seeking a Waist you need only to suggest the sort you are after. Multitudes of every right and stylish kind will be forthcoming if necessary. Selection from our stock is a mighty easy matter—for the assortments are so extensive, and are so imbued with every element of beauty, style and worthfulness. We hold up a four-in-hand just to hint at the low-priced ones:—

Women's all-wool Flannel Waists; front and back of inverted plaits, piped with white; epaulets on shoulders, piped with white and trimmed with crochet buttons..... $1.95

Women's French Flannel Waists; vest of white flannel with fancy embroidery..... $2.95

Women's Taffeta Silk Waists, in 10 colorings; front and back of hemstitching and tucking..... $3.95

Taffeta Silk Waists in light blue, black and white; front, back and sleeve formed of pin tucks and bias bands diagonally on front..... $5.00

Wrappers and Sacques.

Third Floor.

Women who buy Negligee Garments here have the pleasure of selecting from a stock which we believe finds no equal anywhere. To appreciate the full import of this statement you must see the assemblage. The following three offerings are specially good:—

Ripple Eiderdown Sacque; pointed collar trimmed with applique..... $1.25

Percale House Dress; waist tucked front and back; extra full skirt..... $1.50

German Flannelette Negligee; trimmed with bias satin bands and corded girdle..... $4.75

Aprons and Caps for Mistress and Maid.

Second Floor.

Our assortment of Aprons and Caps for old ladies, waiting maids and nurse girls is now at its zenith. Better choice was never more available. Pretty and stylish, every one, they will please both mistress and maid. The completeness of our showing, coupled with the low prices, makes buying just now an economical procedure.

Bib Aprons, 40 inches wide, square bib and revers, with embroidery insertion..... 35

Double width Bib Aprons, square bib and revers of wide embroidery..... 50

Bib Aprons, of heavy lawn, 2 insertions in bib, ruffle of embroidery over shoulders..... 75

Bib Aprons, skirt trimmed all around with blind embroidery, square revers; also other styles 98

Bib Apron, fine lawn, 2 insertions in skirt, square bib and revers..... $1.39

Special:—Fine assortment of maids' and waitresses' Caps, also Old Ladies' Dress Caps.

Misses' and Children's Slippers.

We are showing a splendid line of Kid and Patent Leather Slippers for Misses and Children, with one and three straps, also five-strap Sandal Boots. Excellent fitting and particularly good shapes are assured for youthful feet, at invitingly low prices.

Women's Neckwear,

Also Specials in Veilings.

Main Floor.

PROTECTION COLLARS; in endless varieties and styles of fine hand needlework; in washable lawn or silk; beautifully embroidered; Real Lace Top Collars in Point de Paris, Point Duchesse and Point Venise at very low and popular prices.

LACE AND CHIFFON COLLARS, in ecru, white, black and black-and-white combinations, at little prices.

SWISS STOCK COLLARS; finely embroidered in white and colors, prices, 95 to $1.95

RUSSIAN BOLERO JACKETS; can be fitted to any gown; special values at $1.95 to $6.50

LIERRE AND PLAUEN LACE COLLARS, in white and ecru; all this season's newest shapes, 98 to $1.50

and up to $9.75 each.

CHIFFON VEILS AND VEILINGS; plain polka dots or figured centres, plain or fancy borders.... 50

and up to $6.50 each.

THE NEW MADE VEIL; in fine Hair Meshes; small chenille centre with cluster of grapes in borders..... $3.95

AUTOMOBILE DRIVING OR STEAMER VEILS; in every color; with the smoked bow eyeglasses to protect the eyes..... $3.50

CHANTILLY LACE VEILS, 1½ yards long, in black, white and colors, at low prices.

Women's Slippers.

Second Floor.

Attractive styles in Women's Slippers for evening and dress wear, at moderate prices.

Special values in our Patent Leather Slipper Ties, at..... $2.50

Black Kid Steel Trimmed, three-strap Slippers..... $2.50

New features in our Ess See Ess Slippers, at..... $3.50

Patent Kid and Dull Mat Kid Du Barry Ties; high Louis XV heels..... $5.00

An Excellent Glove Quartet.

Main Floor.

The completeness of our Glove Department and the extra values offered are having their natural results—greatly increased trade.

If not already a customer, the following should show you the excellent advantages to be obtained by purchasing your Glove needs here:

2-clasp Paris Point Glace Gloves; in white, black, pearl and all the season's tints; exceptionally high grade selected German lambskin; good wearing, perfect fitting; pair..... $1.00

Boys' 1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves; the correct thing; pair..... $1.00

2-clasp Prix Seam, latest mannish glove for women. Real Russian Kassan skin; spear point; pair..... $1.50

Women's 1-clasp Prix Seam Cape fashionable Mannish Gloves..... $1.00

Women's Underwear.

Fall and Winter Weights

Second Floor.

Cartwright & Warner's Underwear

for Women and Misses

At Very Special Prices.

Second Floor.

Women's extra quality Cartwright & Warner's full fashioned regular made white merino Vests; medium weight; Vests high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers in knee or ankle length; former price $2.00 to $2.25, at..... $1.50

Medium heavy weight Cartwright & Warner's white merino; same as above only a trifle heavier in weight; Vests in long sleeves; Drawers in ankle length; former price $2.25 to $2.75, each..... $1.75

Cartwright & Warner's best quality black stamp white merino, heavy weight; Vests in long sleeves and Drawers in ankle length; former price $3.00 each, at..... $2.25

Cartwright & Warner's pure natural wool non-shrinkable Vests and Pants; two weights, suitable for fall or winter; Vests in long sleeves, Pants ankle length; former price $2.75, each..... $1.95

Union Suits.

Cartwright & Warner's lightweight white pure silk and wool, full fashioned, regular made Union Suits; low neck, no sleeves, or high neck, short sleeves; neck length; former price $5.50 and $5.75; garment..... $3.25

Cartwright & Warner's white gauze weight merino Union Suits; knee length; low neck, no sleeves, or high neck, short sleeves; former price $3.50 and $3.75, at..... $2.35

Cartwright & Warner's Vests and Pants.

Misses' fine quality, heavy weight merino Vests and Pantalettes; Cartwright & Warner's, former prices $1.65 to $2.50, at the following low prices according to size:—

18, 20, 22, 95c. | 24, 26, 28, $1.25 | 30, 32, 34, $1.50

Merode Underwear.

White, medium heavy weight cotton, perfectly fitting hand made garments, suited to those who like correctness in under as well as outer wear; hand crocheted edges; Vests in high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers French bands, ankle lengths; also Tights in ankle length.

Regular sizes.....55 | Extra sizes.....65

Union Suits..... $1.00

The same make of goods in the medium weight merino, in natural or white:—

Vests.....78 | Tights.....78

Drawers.....78 | Union Suits....$1.50

NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK UNDERWEAR; winter weights, in white or natural, for women.

An exceptional offering this season are heavy weight white fleeced shaped cotton Vests and Drawers; pure combed Egyptian yarns; soft and elastic texture; crocheted edges; Vests and French band Drawers, each..... 39

Women's heavy weight Swiss Ribbed Cotton Vests; high neck, long or short sleeves; very elastic, excellent wearing garment; broken sizes, in white or colors; usually 85c., special at..... 65

Women's Hose.

Main Floor.

Women's Cotton Hose, 25c.

Our own importation of Women's Medium Weight Fast Black Cotton Hose; double soles, heels and toes; all black, or with unbleached split soles; pair, 25c.

Embroidered Cashmere Hose, 75c.

Our own importation of Women's fine Black Cashmere Hose; full fashioned, regular made; neat figured designs of hand embroidered insteps; in pink, blue, red or white; pair, 75c.

25c. Hose, 6 Pairs, $1.00.

Women's Fast Black Medium Weight Cotton Hose; full fashioned, regular made; the product of the celebrated Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; made to sell at 25c. pair; double soles, heels and toes; to-morrow, 6 pairs, $1.00; pair, 19c.

Upholstery Goods.

Fourth Floor.

Multitudes of beauty stuffs are shown here for all sorts of draperies. Cosey corner fixings of every description. Art panels and hangings of rich Oriental hues. Also cushion stuffs and Pillows ready-made, as well as every accessory that gives a finishing touch, and the most complete stock of Lace Curtains to be seen in the Greater City.

ROYAL VELOUR, splendid quality; a rich, heavy pile fabric; good value at $2.00 yard; special..... $1.60

FURNITURE TAPESTRY; strong, durable quality; Oriental and floral effects; yard.... 95

GOBELIN FURNITURE TAPESTRY, in exceedingly attractive designs; yard..... $1.50

SILK ARMURES, in several choice colorings; yard..... $1.35

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, excellent values at; pair..... $3.85

DENTELLE ARABE LACE CURTAINS; exceedingly attractive window draping; pair.. $5.50

MERCERIZED PORTIERES; very silky in appearance; handsomely fringed; pair..... $7.50

COUCH COVERS, 60 inches wide, rich Oriental designs; each..... $4.85

MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, in rich Armure fabric; handsomely fringed; each..... $1.95

DOWN FILLED TAPESTRY PILLOWS; rich appearance; each..... $2.50

The 20th Century Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

The splendid support and patronage given to our New Twentieth Century Model Food Store has stirred us up to greater efforts. Not only do we give you the best goods at the lowest prices, but we deliver them promptly.

Our Mail Order service is splendidly organized. The following items are proof of our uniformly low prices:—

BUTTER:—Meadow Brook fancy creamery; 5 lb. stone crock..... $1.29

BACON:—Armour's Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon; lb..... 16

SOAP:—Kirkman's Borax; 5 cakes..... 18

STARCH:—Silver Gloss; 5 lbs..... 22

SEEDED RAISINS:—Large 4 Crown Muscatels; full 1 lb package..... 11

PICKLES:—"Royal Stuart Plain" Gherkins, White Onions, Mixed or Chow, 10 ounce glass jars, dozen, $1.85; each..... 16

JAMS:—Royal Stuart, composed of fresh ripe fruit and pure sugars; special, 1 lb. stone jar..... 15

TEAS:—Selected Pickings fancy Garden Grown, English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, Japan or Mixed Teas; regularly sold at 60c.; special, 5 lb. caddy, $2.00; lb..... 43

COFFEES:—Breakfast Java, fine aroma, excellent strength and flavor; special, 5½ lbs., $1.00; lb..20

"Stuart" blend Coffee, superior to all others, fresh roasted, fresh ground; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb.....35

TOMATOES:—Fancy Solid Packed ripe Jersey Tomatoes, large can; dozen, $1.25; can..... 11

CORN:—"Cannon" Brand Sweet Sugar Corn; dozen, $1.05; can..... 9

ORANGES:—Sweet Florida Oranges, large, juicy fruit, special, dozen..... 20

LEMONS:—New California, dozen..... 15

OLIVE OIL:—Rodier Fils & Cie., finest imported pure Lucca Olive Oil; full 1 gallon cans, $2.45; full quarts..... 63

OLIVES FARCIES:—Pinard's Olives Farcies, imported in glass, large bottles; dozen, $4.50; each.....40

MUSHROOMS:—Morion & Cie imported Button Mushrooms, in glass; dozen, $2.75; each..... 25

FRENCH PEAS:—Pinard's imported French Peas, in glass; dozen, $4.25; each..... 37

SARDINES:—Mathurin Pere & Fils, Fancy Boneless Sardines, halves; dozen, $3.25; can..... 28

CORN MEAL:—Fresh granulated Yellow Corn Meal, special, 10 lbs..... 21

MACKEREL:—Norway Mackerel, no heads, no tails, special, 10 lb. pail..... $1.38

Housefurnishing Goods.

Basement.

For to-day the following for special mention:—

Bread Boxes, oak or japanned, nicely stencilled 25

China Salt Boxes, excellent, imported unglazed, with wood covers..... 20

Correct Vegetable Cutters, for garnishing, cutting out stars, hearts, crescents and squares for soups or for decoration..... 8 and 12

Potato Scoops, for making potato balls; we recommend the French kind 37 and 40

Beef Juice Presses, for making beef tea; a well made article..... 78

Family Scales, will weigh 24 lbs., at..... 89

"Enterprise" Meat or Food Choppers; the best chopper made; see our demonstration..... 85

Heavy Polished Tinware.

Bread Pans, 15, 18 and 27.
Dish Pans, 25, 35 and 45.
Fruit Jar Holders, 10.
Graduated Measures, 14 and 19.
Colanders, 35 and 48.
Puree Sieves, $1.00.
Apple Corers, 8.
Vegetable Graters, 20 and 25.
Coffee Boilers, copper bottom, 29, 39 and 47.
Solid Drainers, 62.

Agate Nickel Steel Ware.

The highest grade product of any American concern. We have the largest assortments of these desirable cooking utensils in this city:

Lipped Saucepans, 15, 24 and 36.
Rice Boilers, 80, $1.05 and $1.30.
Tea Kettles, 59, 66 and 74.
Tea Pots, 32, 45 and 63.
Pudding Pans, 15 and 20.
Berlin Covered Saucepans, 38, 48 and 59.
Dish Pans, 59 and 75.
Cooking Pots, 87 and $1.25.

Ping Pong Tournament

For Championship of Greater New York.

This Ping Pong Tournament is for young men only. It will begin on Saturday, November 15. We will donate as a prize a

Twenty-five Dollar Silver Loving Cup.

This tournament will be held in our Sporting Goods section, in our New Basement. We will furnish all the necessary racquets and balls. Entries will close at 6 P. M. Saturday, November 8. All young men over 15 are eligible. Details may be had in our Sporting Goods Department.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

STRIKE ARBITRATORS AT THE COAL MINES

Commission, Arrived in Scranton, Will Begin Inspection To-day.

Will Enter the First Shaft at Forest City—To Visit Miners' Families at Olyphant—Taking of Testimony Deferred.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 29.—The anthracite coal strike Commissioners, who will make an inspection of the mines and the homes of the mine workers, arrived here to-night over the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

To-morrow will be spent in the region north of this city. At 9:15 A. M. the party will leave via the Delaware and Hudson Railroad for Forest City. The train will travel slowly so that the Commissioners can get a good idea of the country.

At Forest City the party will be lowered into one of the Erie Company's mines, and it is expected that the entire morning will be spent under ground. As a precaution against accident a Superintendent, fire boss, or a practical miner will accompany each member of the party through the workings. If the programme for the day is not disarranged by subsequent developments luncheon will be had in Carbondale, four miles south of Forest City. A coal breaker will be visited at Carbondale, and then the return journey to Scranton will be made over the Ontario and Western Railroad.

The Commissioners will stop at Olyphant, six miles north of Scranton, for the purpose of visiting other collieries, and to look at the homes and surroundings of the mine workers. Scranton will be reached at about 6 o'clock in the evening.

On Friday the commission will spend the day visiting collieries in and about the City of Scranton and viewing the mining suburbs. Saturday the commission will go to Wilkesbarre to further prosecute their investigations.

Mr. Watkins, in an interview to-day, said that the commission will probably not sit to take testimony until after a tour of the region has been completed. It is possible though that a session will take place Monday in Wilkesbarre to receive the statement to be presented by President Mitchell of the mine workers, to which operators have agreed to make answer within three days. It is almost certain that no testimony will be taken in this city this week.

"The purpose of the commission just at present," Mr. Watkins said, "is to get a general view of the physical conditions of anthracite mining with the idea of giving the members of the commission unacquainted with coal mining an opportunity of seeing what a mine is like, how the miners work and live and how the product is handled. With all the Commissioners having a general knowledge, at least of these subjects, before we begin taking testimony, it will be much easier for those who will present testimony to have their statements intelligently appreciated."

Twenty-five accountants were brought here to-day from New York by the Erie Company. They will assist the companies' clerks in this city in arranging data for presentation to the commission.

None of the members of the commission is willing to be quoted in predictions of the length of time the work of the commission will consume. They say that they will go into the subject exhaustively and one of them said privately to-day that he believed the report would be ready within two months.

"If either of the parties to the controversy should refuse to abide by the decision of the commission what could be done?" this commission was asked.

"I do not regard that as a possibility," was his answer. "We see no reason to anticipate anything of the sort. I do not believe that either side could face the force of public opinion by rejecting the conclusions which they have agreed in advance to accept."

HARD COAL DROPS TO $7.50.

Operators and Dealers Comment Upon the Miners' Idleness on "Mitchell Day."

The official price of domestic sizes of anthracite yesterday, according to the members of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, was $7.50 a ton, a reduction of $1.50 a ton. J. Samuel Smool, one of the officers of the association, said that in all likelihood an official rate of $6.50 a ton will be adopted on Saturday. None of the officials of the coal carrying companies who were seen yesterday were willing to blame the dealers for keeping up the prices. A representative of the Delaware and Hudson Company said that the large dealers by discouraging the sale of anthracite, selling it only in small lots, kept their customers from buying any great quantity of high-priced coal. Regarding the proposed plan to freeze out the small dealers a representative of the Erie Railroad said:

"Even if all the small dealers were bought out, there is nothing to prevent other small dealers from starting. If we refused to give them coal we would be howled at as monopolists."

About 11,000 tons of anthracite arrived at tidewater yesterday, of which over 5,000 tons on 200 cars came on the Erie. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New York, Ontario and Western have sent 3,500 tons to the city's distributing points, and the Lehigh Valley Road brought 900 tons. The rest was brought by the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Roads.

Both operators and dealers said that the observance of "Mitchell's Day" by the miners will diminish the week's output by 100,000 tons, 25,000 tons of which would probably have come to this city. Some of the operators said that "Mitchell's Day" means practically the loss of two days, as it may take another day for many of the participants in the celebration to be in a condition for work again. The dealers pointed out that if the miners had been so hard up as they were said to be they could not afford two days of idleness just after the strike had ended.

One of the best-known operators said: "'Mitchell's Day' will be an object lesson to the commission appointed by President Roosevelt when it reaches Scranton. When the public is crying out for coal the miners take a holiday to show how little they care for what the public wants."

RETURNING TROOPS INSULTED.

Fourteenth Regiment from Strike Duty Assailed with Missiles in Pittsburg Streets.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 29.—A scene denounced by bystanders as contemptible and outrageous marked the return of the soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment from the anthracite region to-day. While passing down Fifth Avenue they were assailed with chunks of concrete, blocks of wood as large as bricks, and even tools, thrown from the twenty-first floor of the new Farmers' Deposit Bank Building, a distance of 275 feet, by workmen.

The act was evidently premeditated, for the workmen had collected enough missiles to be able to keep up the assault the whole time the regiment was passing.

That no one was seriously hurt is remarkable.

When the soldiers realized that the missiles were aimed at them, a line was quickly formed on the opposite pavement, an officer gave the command to load, but the commanding officer countermanded the order, and no shots were fired.

Sentenced for Forging Bill of Lading.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Edward Blew, senior member of the commission firm of Blew & Armstrong, pleaded guilty to-day to forging a bill of lading on which he secured an advance at a local bank. He was sentenced to seven and a half years in the penitentiary. His partner, Thomas F. Armstrong, will plead to a similar charge to-morrow.

"MITCHELL DAY" IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION

All the Mines Closed That Strike Leader May Be Honored.

Celebrations in All the Principal Towns in the Mining District—Ten Thousand in Wilkesbarre Procession.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 29.—"Mitchell Day" was celebrated in all the principal towns of the anthracite coal region to-day, and in order that all the mine workers might have an opportunity to participate in the exercises the mines were closed down. The principal demonstration was held in this city, and President Mitchell took part. There was snow and sunshine during the day, but the changeable weather did not keep an army of miners out of town. Everybody wore a John Mitchell badge.

The procession started shortly before noon, and was nearly one hour in passing a given point. It is estimated that there were 10,000 men in line. The parade was headed by a platoon of police. Then came the Chief Marshal, National Organizer John Mallon. This was followed by carriages containing the principal officers of the United Mine Workers' organizations and invited guests.

President Mitchell was given an ovation all along the line of march, and whenever his carriage stopped the crowd from the sidewalk pressed around and insisted on shaking his hand. An American flag was carried at the head of every "local," and brass bands by the score furnished music. The banners carried bore many inscriptions. Some of them read as follows: "By arbitration we hope to gain our just demands."

"Unity and friendship make peace."

"God bless our country and our union."

"We honor and respect our Presidents, Roosevelt and Mitchell."

After the parade a big mass meeting was held at Y. M. C. A. Park. The first speaker was the Rev. J. F. Powers of Spring Valley, Ill. He said he had known John Mitchell since boyhood, and he always found him noble and upright. He was delighted, he said, to see the great tribute paid him by the hard coal miners.

Thomas Haggerty of Reynoldsville, Penn., who was down on the programme as the principal speaker of the day, eulogized Mitchell for his great work on behalf of the miners. Several addresses in foreign languages then followed.

President Mitchell was the last speaker. He said in part:

"Language is inadequate to express the gratitude I feel for the great reception I have received at the hands of the anthracite miners, and I feel that the victory is not due to myself, but to the men, women, and children who made so many sacrifices. I hope that there will never again be a strike in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. I want the union miners to prove that they are better workmen than the non-union men. I desire the men and the operators to meet. I do not want to make enemies of the operators. In closing, I wish to impress upon you that membership in the union is the only safeguard. The operators are not going to pay the bill of the strike. They will make the workers pay it if they can, but if not they will make the public pay it.

"It behooves the mine workers therefore to see to it that they are not made the victims, and I hope you will be true to yourselves and to one another and see to it that the cost of this greatest labor struggle that has ever occurred is not placed on your backs. Stick by your union and the union will stick by you."

President Mitchell was busy to-night completing his plans for the first meeting of the Arbitration Board at its meeting in Scranton to-morrow. Prof. Weil is assisting Mr. Mitchell in preparing his case for presentation, as is also Dr. Peter Roberts of Mahanoy City, an authority on the hard coal industry. President Roberts has received a degree from Yale College for writing a book on the anthracite coal industry.

BANK AT SODUS, N. Y., ROBBED.

Burglars Blow Open Vault and Secure Booty Estimated at $5,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The vault of the private bank of Charles K. Knapp at Sodus was broken into with dynamite by burglars early to-day and a sum believed to be $5,000 was secured. The owner of the bank refuses to say how much was stolen.

Not only the vault but also the bank building was wrecked by the force of the explosion.

The burglars broke into four other places to get materials for the robbery. They got blankets from stables, a sledge from a blacksmith shop, and other tools from a carriage shop. Only one man heard the explosion, but he paid no attention to it, and the robbery was not discovered until long after daylight to-day.

A few small pieces of silver were left on the floor which the burglars evidently dropped, but everything else was taken. A stranger, about thirty-five years old, wearing a light overcoat, and light fedora hat, and having a sandy mustache, has been here several times in the last week. It is believed he had something to do with the robbery.

The bank was insured in a New York company against burglary.

BANK ROBBERY IN ILLINOIS.

Burglars Hold Town Marshal of Gardner Captive While They Dynamite Vault.

GARDNER, Ill., Oct. 29.—Six men blew open the vault of the Exchange Bank here early this morning and took between $3,000 and $4,000, it is believed.

They seized Town Marshal Edmondson at the engine house, tied him with ropes, took him to the bank, and set him in a chair. The vault was blown open with dynamite and the interior of the bank wrecked.

After leaving the bank they took the Marshal to the schoolhouse and put a rope around his neck, and tied him to a chair. The chair was placed at the head of a stairway so that if he struggled to release himself he would fall down stairs and hang himself. The robbers took a train which left at 4:40 for Chicago.

QUICK ACTION IN DIVORCE.

Miller Has Summons Served Twelve Hours After Alleged Discovery.

Lawyers and detectives who attended yesterday's session in Justice Scott's part of the Supreme Court said that the divorce case of Eugene D. Miller against Madeleine Miller broke all records in the matter of haste with which a summons was served after the plaintiff discovered his alleged grounds for action against the defendant.

Agents of Mr. Miller served notice on his wife of the action less than twelve hours after he says he learned of her whereabouts. He asked several of his friends to go to the house where he knew her to be staying. There he introduced the friends most politely, and one of them took the summons to her that same afternoon.

GETS LONG-LOST JEWELS.

Owner Receives Them Just Twenty Years After Losing Them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Twenty years ago to-day the residence of Mrs. Cora M. Elliott in Ogdensburg was robbed of jewels worth $1,000. No trace of the jewels was found, and a few years later Mrs. Elliott moved to Rochester. Yesterday the postman delivered to Mrs. Elliott a little oblong box, made up of cardboard, patched together roughly, and when it was opened she found, carefully rolled up in cotton, the missing gems. The box bore the postmark of Prescott, Ontario, Canada.

Among the jewels returned was a unique, long, heavy gold chain, made by Mrs. Elliott's husband, who took the gold from a mine himself. Each link had a gold dollar attached.

To preserve one's health is a sure way of adding to the enjoyment of living. The use of

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

is conducive to good health and is a real help to mind and body.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

LASKER AND LIPSCHITZ DRAW.

Match Chess Game Lasted Over Nine Hours—Vienna Opening Used.

After nine hours and twelve minutes' play the match game between Lipschitz and Lasker, a contest which was begun at the Manhattan Chess Club on Sunday afternoon, resulted in a draw yesterday evening, when eighty-nine moves had been recorded. As will be remembered, Lipschitz could have won at his twenty-seventh move, but he failed to make the right play, and allowed the champion to get slightly the better game. However, after over six hours of play, the game was adjourned on Sunday night and resumed yesterday. The full score of the game follows:

VIENNA OPENING.

Lipschitz. White.	Lasker. Black.	Lipschitz. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	46. QxRP	RxP
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	47. QxQKtP	RxP
3. P—KB4	P—Q4	48. P—R5	B—K5
4. PxKP	KtxP	49. P—R6	P—B4
5. Kt—KB3	B—QKt5	50. P—R7	R—QR7
6. B—K2	Castles.	51. QxP	P—Kt4
7. Castles.	Kt—QB3	52. Q—K7	K—Kt5
8. Q—K	R—K	53. Q—KB7	R—R3
9. P—Q3	P—Q5	54. K—B2	R—R3
10. PxKt	PxKt	55. Q—K7	R—R7ch
11. PxP	B—B4ch	56. K—K	B—B6
12. K—R	KtxP	57. Q—Q7	R—R8ch
13. KtxKt	RxKt	58. K—B2	R—R7ch
14. B—Q3	R—K	59. K—K	B—K5
15. B—KB4	Q—K2	60. Q—KB7	R—R3
16. Q—Kt3	P—QB3	2 hrs. 56 m.	2 hrs. 58 m.
17. P—K5	Q—K3	61. K—Kt2	R—R6
18. Q—R4	P—KR3	62. Q—K7	R—R7ch
19. BxP	QxB	63. K—K	K—B5
20. Q—QB4	Q—K3	64. Q—B7ch	K—B6
36 min.	1 hr. 11 m.	65. Q—B3ch	K—Kt7
21. QxB	QxP	66. Q—K7	P—Kt5
22. Q—B2	Q—KR4	67. Q—KB7	R—R8ch
23. QR—Kt	P—QB4	68. K—K2	K—Kt6
24. Q—Kt3	P—QKt3	69. Q—B8	P—B5
25. R—B4	B—Kt2	70. Q—QKt8	R—R6
26. QR—KB	R—K2	71. Q—B7	R—R5
27. Q—Kt4	Q—R3	72. K—K	P—B6
28. R—KR4	R—K6	73. Q—B5	R—R7
29. Q—B7	BxPch	74. Q—Kt6ch	R—Kt2
30. K—Kt	BxR	75. Q—Q4	R—K7ch
31. RxQ	BxB	76. K—B	R—KR7
32. R—Q6	B—B4	77. Q—Kt6ch	K—R6
33. R—Q8ch	RxR	78. K—Kt6	R—R7
34. QxRch	K—R2	79. Q—B7	K—Kt6
35. Q—Kt5	R—K4	80. K—K	R—K7ch
36. K—B2	P—B3	3 hrs. 59 m.	3 hrs. 59 m.
37. Q—R4ch	K—Kt3	81. K—B	R—K6
38. Q—R4	R—K2	82. Q—B2	B—Kt2
39. Q—Kt3	R—K5	83. Q—R2	B—B3
40. Q—Kt5	K—Kt4	84. Q—QKt2	R—K
1 hr. 45 m.	1 hr. 48 m.	85. Q—B2	K—R6
41. P—QR4	R—R5	86. QxP	B—Kt4ch
42. K—Kt	R—KB5	87. K—Kt	R—K8ch
43. K—B	R—B6	88. K—B2	B—K7ch
44. P—R4ch	K—Kt5	89. K—Kt	Drawn.
45. Q—K7	KxP	4 hrs. 20 m.	4 hrs. 52 m.

After a couple of hours' interval the consultation game, scheduled for yesterday evening, was begun. It was arranged that Julius Finn, Edward Hymes, and S. Lipschuetz should be consulting against Eugene Delmar, Emanuel Lasker, and Joseph D. Redding. The former parties won the toss and the latter decided to adopt the Russian Defense. From the nature of such a contest only slow progress was made, and it was not expected that the game would be concluded until a late hour.

The champion will play all comers this evening at the Cosmopolitan Chess Club, 1½ Second Avenue, in this city.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson's Condition.

Dr. G. Wynkoop, who is attending Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt, said last evening that his patient progressed during the day, and that she is not a very sick woman, although she has a heavy cold.

W. & J. Sloane

The selection Hangings, Carpets and Draperies should be the work of an expert in order to secure thoroughly pleasing and artistic effects. Our Department of

INTERIOR DECORATION

has unequalled facilities for taking entire charge of the decorations of refined homes. We execute the most artistic and elaborate schemes, submitting sketches in color to suit individual tastes.

Broadway & 19th Street

When in doubt, use

Blue Label Soups

STERILIZED, TASTELESS CANS

You can always be sure of having "a soup that's right" if you get "Blue Label"—the quality is always the same, never a guess; twenty varieties—Of your grocer

Made by CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

GENUINE

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

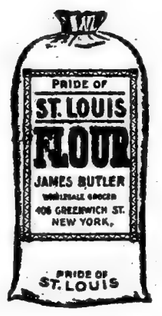

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

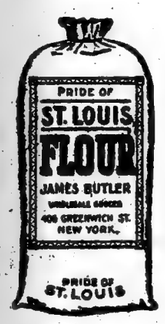

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply To Our Suburban Stores.

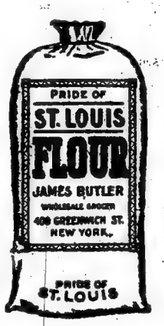

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Another Big Special Flour Sale

commences to-day in all of our stores, and will continue for three days and until the close of business on Saturday night. Having bought many thousands of barrels of this flour at the lowest point in the market for many months, we are enabled to quote these decidedly attractive prices, so it will pay the thrifty housekeepers to lay in a goodly supply, if not their entire winter's supply, while this sale lasts.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR

is absolute perfection, and its merits are known to all lovers of good bread and pastry. The fact that we recommend it and sell it in our stores is evidence of its superiority. No restriction, no limit, take all you please at the prices quoted:

A Barrel, **$3.95** 24½-Lb. Bag, **49c** 7-Lb. Bag, **15c.** 3½ Lb. Bag, **8c.**

PEACHES—PEARS—PLUMS.
A can Essie Peaches, value 21c.....
A can Essie Pears, value 21c.....
A can Essie Plums, value 18c.....
} ALL THREE FOR **49c**

CRACKERS.
Golden Crisp.....
Johnnie Cake.....
Vienna Crimp.....
} A POUND, **9c**

PEAS—TOMATOES—CORN.
A can Early June Peas, value 10c...
A can Fancy Packed Corn, value 10c.
A can Standard Tomatoes, value 10c.
} ALL THREE FOR **25c**

TEA.
Butler's Teas are perfection. In spite of the low prices at which we sell teas, we guarantee every pound sold to give satisfaction.
Butler's No. 1 TEA, very best, all kinds, a pound..... 35c
Butler's No. 2 TEA, choice, all kinds, a pound..... 29c

COFFEE.
All our coffees are absolutely pure. They have that rich aroma and flavor. Here are two of our coffee specials:
Butler's very best Mocha and Java, a pound..... 25c
Butler's very best Santos, bean or ground, a pound..... 17c

SPECIAL HALLOWE'EN SALE.

Oranges, fine Jamaica, a dozen	23c	Evaporated Apricots, fancy California, a pound	13c
Lemons, fine juicy Messina, a dozen	11c	California Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, large size, 3 lbs. for	25c
New Figs, fancy large Smyrna, a pound	6c	California Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, medium size, 3 lbs. for	14c
New Dates, best quality, a package	9c	Queen Olives, large 18 oz. bottle	23c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, a pound, loose	12c	Olives, fancy Manzanilla, fine fruit, 8 oz. bottle	9c
Choice Seeded Raisins, coast packed, 1-pound package	15c	Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c
New Citron, fancy glace, large pieces, a pound	8c	Liberty Jam, all flavors, a jar	9c
Cranberries, choice Cape Cod, a quart	25c	Curtice Jam, all flavors, a jar	15c
Mixed Nuts, choice assortment; a pound 13c., or 2 pounds for	25c	Tumbler Jelly, iced tea size, good quality	10c
Walnuts, fancy imported, a pound, 13c., or 2 pounds for	5c	Jelly, 5 pound pails, good quality	16c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake	11c	Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Evaporated Apples, new crop, very choice, a pound	13c	Bromangelon Jelly Powder, all flavors, a package	11c
Evaporated Peaches, fancy California, a pound		Cooper's Gelatine, a package, 7c., or 3 for	20c
		Gelatine, X L C R brand, a package	5c
		Mustard Sardines, Gold Label brand, a can	12c
		Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, a can	15c
		Hatchery Brand Salmon, fancy Red Alaska, a can	13c
		Imported Sardines, with key, 9c., or 3 cans for	25c
		Shredded Codfish, Peerless Brand, our best, a package	8c
		Shredded Codfish, Arion Brand, a package	5c
		Codfish Bricks, best pure cod, a pound brick	8c
		Purity Brand Salmon, fancy sock-eye, a can	10c
		Honey, fine quality, 1 pound bottle	15c
		Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
		Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, in car ton	5c

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER.
The highest grade of pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder made.
1-lb. can, 35c. ½-lb. can, 18c. ¼-lb. can, 10c.

SWEET POTATOES.
Choice quality, uniform and sound.
A basket, 15c.

APPLES.
Choice Greening or Baldwin.
A basket, 15c.

OLIVES.
Fancy Queen,
Fine Quality,
4-oz. bottle,
5c.

BAKED BEANS,
Good Quality,
2-pound can,
5c.

Borough of Manhattan.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
500 Second Ave., bet. 28th and 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1141 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2224 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
2306 Third Ave., near 125th St.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 135d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St. Tel. call 3040 Harlem.
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2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St. Tel. Call 2172 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
734 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., near 169th St. Tel Call 911 Melrose.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Suburban.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721B Yonkers.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. Call 134C Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. Call 206 New Rochelle.
31 Railroad Av., cor. Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Tell. Call 148 White Plains.

Borough of Brooklyn.
126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3311 Main.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 68th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
7 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., on Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. Call 8634I Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2233 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
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268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Avs., nr. Meserole Ave.
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52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

Jersey City.
102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1994 Bergen.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3062 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 733 Bergen.

Hoboken, Union Hill, Bayonne, Elizabethport and Mount Vernon.
167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 218I Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Call 170C Mt. Vernon.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

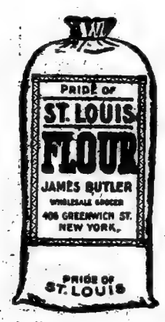

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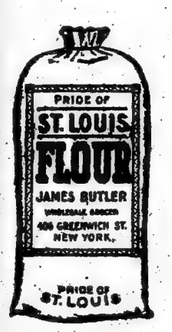

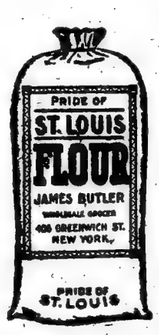

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Boston Symphony Orchestra — Mr. Cericke, Conductor

Thursday Eve., Nov. 6, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3, in F major, Op. 90; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 5, in E flat major, Op. 73; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Don Juan," Op. 20; BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Leonore," No. 2, in C major, Op. 72. Soloist,
Frederic Lamond.
Saturday Aft., Nov. 8, at 2:30.
Programme:
BERLIOZ, Overture, "Carnaval Romain;" SCHUBERT, Grand Fantasia in C major ("Wanderer"), Op. 15 (Symphonically rearranged for Pianoforte and Orchestra by Franz Liszt;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," in A major, Op. 31; HANS HUBER, Symphony in E minor, Op. 115 (First time); Soloist,
Raoul Pugno.
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's at regular prices.

TO-NIGHT AT 7.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE
50¢. ADMISSION 50¢.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mr. Martin Harvey, "The Only Way."
MONDAY, NOV. 3RD, MR. HARVEY
in CHILDREN OF KINGS
Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2462 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
MID-WEEK MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
JOHN DREW. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17th—Wm. Faversham in "Imprudence."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Xtra Mat. Election Day.
A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Xtra Matinee Election Day. "Magda."
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Joy of Living

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Last 3 Evgs., 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
NEXT MONDAY Seats ready To-day, 9 A. M.
MARY MANNERING
In Clyde Fitch's Latest Play,
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 40th St. & B'way.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Saturday, 8:30.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. LAST WEEK
EVERYMAN

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St.
Last 3 Nights, 8:10. Last Mat. Sat., 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard"
Next Monday—Seat Sale To-day, 9 A.M.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
First Matinée Election Day. Regular Mat. Sat.

VICTORIA, 42d St. Last 3 Nights. Evenings, 8:10. Last Mat. Saty.
ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.
Beginning Tues. Night, Nov. 4—Two Weeks Only, Seats Now Selling for Entire Engagement.
DUSE

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2
"Much more favorably received than 'Florodora.'"—Herald.
John C. Fisher's latest musical play.
The Champagne Dance is the talk of the town
The Silver Slipper
By the authors of "Florodora."
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
Matinee Next Tuesday (Election Day).

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St.
THE REIGNING SENSATION.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open 1 & 7. Begins 2:30 & 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00 Boxes, $6.00. Children Half price (Afts.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST.
AT 9 P. M.—MONSTER—AT 11 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE AND CAKEWALK,
Auspices Theatrical Business Men's Club.
SEATS ON SALE. Prices, $3, $2, $1.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. 8:45. Matinées To-day and Saturday, 2:30.
"Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale.
"TOMMY ROT"
Seats at hotels at box office prices. $2.50 to $1.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE ELECTION DAY.—
The greatest of all melodramatic productions,
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. AMELIA BINGHAM in "A Modern Magdalen." NEXT WEEK, ROBERT EDESON in "In Soldiers of Fortune." Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Seats now on sale.
Special Matinée Tuesday, (Election Day.)

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. Mat. Election Day.
4th week Henrietta CROSMAN
TheSwordoftheKing

NEW WEST END THEATRE. Next Mon. 125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Box office open.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

BIJOU J. E. ANNIE B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Matinée Election Day.
DODSON-IRISH An American Invasion.

NEW YORK. B'y, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mats., 25c. to 50c.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

14th St. Theatre Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his latest success, Old Limerick Town. All New Songs.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
HAZEL KIRKE.

3rd Av.—Mat. To-day. TWO LITTLE WAIFS.
Next Week—"A RUINED LIFE."

RECEIVERS FOR TWO LUMBER COMPANIES

The Difficulties of the Export and Atlantic Coast Corporations.

Complicated Affairs that Force Reorganization of the Concerns—Assets of the Export Exceed Liabilities.

Complications caused a climax in the troubles of the Export Lumber Company yesterday, and Justice Hall of the Supreme Court appointed three temporary receivers at the request of a majority of the stockholders. Simultaneously, Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, appointed two temporary receivers for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, a corporation to which the other concern had loaned large sums of money.

Stetson, Jennings & Russell, who are J. Pierpont Morgan's attorneys, were the lawyers who appeared before Justice Hall in behalf of the first-named company's stockholders. The three receivers named are Waterman A. Taft, Edward J. Hathorne, and Benjamin L. Fairchild. Mr. Taft is a Vice President of the company. The petition of the majority stockholders, declaring that voluntary dissolution was for the interest of the men who asked for it, was signed by Frank J. Saxe, James B. Ford, Samuel Norris, Jr., H. E. Converse, and Francis Gordon Brown. They said that the assets of the company, although in excess of the liabilities, are in such complicated shape that they are not available for immediate use in settling up.

The total liabilities were quoted as $2,358,536, the nominal assets $3,508,920. Of the money owed, about $340,000 had been advanced to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, which became embarrassed. The liabilities were divided as follows:

Discounts at banks	$1,175,939
Paper account, lumber purchased	88,382
Demand notes	83,540
Sundries	61,428
Loans	855,459
Accounts payable	93,788
Total	$2,358,536

Many of the company's assets, it was stated, consisted of advances to other concerns, including lumber advances to secure loans. The principal items were listed as follows:

Advances to other companies	$2,015,026
Lumber, most of which is pledged	977,735
Accounts receivable	327,842
Bills receivable	146,320
Cash	44,390
Stocks and bonds	490,775
Real estate	31,471
Plant and fixtures	28,506
Lighters and canalboats	10,333

Among the creditors are the following:

Bank of Montreal, $453,959, secured by lumber at Ottawa.
Baring, Magoun & Co., $64,874, secured by lumber.
Guaranty Trust Company, $22,151, secured by lumber.
German Bank of London, $39,194, secured by lumber.
James B. Ford, $91,821, secured by lumber.
Meyer Rubber Company, $112,568, secured by stock of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company and $75,000 on a note.
First National Bank, $70,889, secured by stocks and bonds.

The following are among the guaranteed creditors:

Bank of America, $50,000.
Chemical National Bank, $114,611.
Importers and Traders' Bank, $65,000.
National Park Bank, $64,867.
Western National Bank, $60,000.
Merchants' National Bank, $50,000.

Among the other creditors are:

Seventh National Bank, $47,428.
Corn Exchange Bank, $5,000.
Merchants and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, $10,000.
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, $10,000.
Industrial Trust Company of Providence, $25,110.
State Bank of Tonawanda, $24,960.
Manistique Bank of Manistique, Mich., $24,127.
Albany Bank, $15,000.
People's National Bank of Charleston, S. C., $27,856.
Bank of Charleston, $11,391.
First National Bank of Charleston, $26,786.
Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., $26,143.
Eastern Townships Bank of Sherbrooke, Quebec, $55,421.
Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, $23,210.
W. O. Gay & Co., Boston, $51,814.
George O. Currier & Son, Boston, $19,343.
Courtlandt Babcock & Co., New York, $103,-363.
Meyer Rubber Company, $35,500.
Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, $40,100.
Georgian Bay Lumber Company, $13,682.
Beaver Creek Lumber Company, $11,336.
Marrett Lumber Company, Portland, $34,000.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa, $23,524.

Bradstreet's reports that the Export Lumber Company was formed in 1878, its capital at the time of incorporation being $150,000. It took the lumber business of W. R. Grace & Co. and Simpson, Clapp & Co. In 1897 the capital stock was increased to $500,000.

The bond of the receivers is for $750,000, and the depositories for the care of all funds taken in by them are the Trust Company of America and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The petition was hastened, it was explained in court, by the fact that many of the debts of the company are due this month. Henry Thompson was named as referee to pass on the application for dissolution.

The appointees as temporary receivers of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, as announced in the United States court, are Freeman S. Farr and E. J. Hathorne. The appointments were due to an action that was instituted against the concern by its Trustee, the Colonial Trust Company of New York. In July of last year the lumber concern issued bonds that aggregated $2,000,000. When the lumber company was unable to pay interest, the Trustee began suit in behalf of the stockholders.

It was said yesterday that some of the men who went into the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company last Winter desired to get out, and that an underwriting syndicate was being formed to amalgamate the concern with the Export Lumber Company, subscriptions of $1,500,000 having been obtained for that purpose. There was a premature publication of the plan, it was said, and it caused the creditors of the Atlantic Coast concern to become pressing in their demands for money.

In a statement after the appointment of receivers the Export Lumber Company said:

In connection with the reorganization and contemplated consolidation of the principal lumber companies, owning and handling what is known as North Carolina (short leaf) pine, it has been found necessary to reorganize the Export Lumber Company and the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, and, with that end in view, receivers were to-day appointed for both companies.

The statements of both companies show that, even in the case of liquidation, their assets are in excess of all liabilities, so that it is not probable that in any event there will be any loss to creditors, and it is expected that through reorganization and consolidation there will be a large surplus left for the stockholders of both companies. Plans are in process of formation for the reorganization of the companies and consolidation of the Southern pine lumber interests. It is expected that the business of both companies will continue uninterrupted.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY AT 8:15
WALTER DAMROSCH and ORCHESTRA.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH—THE RUSSIAN PIANIST.
and CHARLOTTE MACONDA, Soprano.
50c. to $1.50 at box office and hotels.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées, Wed., Sat., & Election, 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
THURSDAY, NOV. 6, NEW BURLESQUE. "Humming Birds and Onions."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN
50—GREAT ACTS—50
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Evgs., 8:15. OLD SLEUTH, MAT. SAT. Next Week—Arizona.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | J'dm't of King Solomon
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Every Eve. and Saturday Matinée.
"ALT HEIDELBERG."

GRAND ANDREW MACK
N'xt W'k—Le Voyage en Suisse.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Bullard—Riker.

The wedding of Dr. William Duff Bullard and Miss Anna Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church. The bride wore a trained gown of white satin, trimmed with embroidered chiffon, and a tulle veil. She walked with her brother, Henry B. Riker, who gave her away. Miss May Riker, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Llewellyn S. Parsons, Susie Valentine, Helen F. Jackson, and Edith Ransom. They wore frocks of tucked white crêpe de chine, with yokes of white lace, and white fur felt hats, with white plumes, and carried huge bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, tied with yellow ribbons. Frederick L. Bullard was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Dr. James R. Whiting, Samuel R. Gifford, and Herbert L. Riker. A reception in the residence of Mrs. D. B. Riker, at 805 Madison Avenue, followed the ceremony. The church was decorated with garlands of green and masses of pink and white chrysanthemums.

Safford—Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Miss Florence Cornell Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Marion Hunt, was married to John Henry Safford in the Park Presbyterian Church this afternoon by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Dewey, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Henry C. Vanderbeek of the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Mrs. Carlyle Livingston Clark of Brooklyn, as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothea Koehler and Miss Esther Scouller of Northeast, Penn.; Miss Edith Goldberg of Brooklyn, and Miss Helen Allison of Rutherford. Charles L. Safford, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Walter B. Safford of New York City, the Rev. Carroll Perry of Garrisons, N. Y.; Nucomb B. Cole and Philip Jennings of New York, Theodore M. Tolf of Brooklyn, and Howard Giles of Newark. After the ceremony a reception was held in the residence of the bride's parents, at 98 Heller Parkway, Forest Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Safford will reside in this city.

Shaw—Bogan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The marriage of Miss Ethel Herbert Bogan of this city to John Eliot Shaw of Minneapolis took place to-day at noon at the Church of the Ascension. The Right Rev. Henry Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated. The ushers were Harry Barber, Daniel White Tilsey of Minneapolis, Richard Stewart of St. Paul, Robert Grant of Syracuse, N. Y.; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Bogan, United States Navy, and Samuel Bogan, Jr., of this city.

Miss Edith Woodward of Maryland was maid of honor, with Miss Floy Smith of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Helene Miller of Cumberland, Md.; Miss Daisy Sypher, Miss May Joyce, and Miss Blanche Polinhorn, all of Washington as bridesmaids.

The bride's gown was entirely of lace and chiffon on a foundation of white satin, the bodice and skirt embroidered in silver and pearls.

Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left for their honeymoon trip, but expect to return for a short visit to Washington before going to their future home in Minneapolis.

Cadwalader—Biddle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—At 12:30 o'clock to-day at the country place of the bride's parents, Roschsoloch, Paoli, Miss Mildred Lee Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams Biddle, became the bride of Dr. William B. Cadwalader, son of Richard M. Cadwalader.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Horace Walton, rector of the Church of the Good Samaritan, Paoli. Only the immediate families and the godmother of the bride, Mrs. George Boker, and the godfather of the bridegroom, J. Dundas Lippincott, were present at the ceremony. A small breakfast followed for the intimate friends.

The bride, who was given away by her father, had no attendants. She wore a beautiful gown of white lace and tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms. Thomas Cadwalader, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for Washington. On their return from their wedding trip they will reside here. Dr. Cadwalader is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, 1902.

Keator—Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The wedding of Miss Carrie Amelia Reed, daughter of Oliver King Reed, and William C. Keator of New York too place here this evening. The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives of the bride and bridegroom, but a large reception followed. Many guests from New York and other cities were present.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace, which is an heirloom in the family, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She also wore a diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaid was Miss Jessie Flint, and Frederic Rose Keator, Yale, 1902, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Leonardi—Hagemiller.

Miss Louise Marie Hagenmiller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hagemiller, and Carl Albert Leonardi were married in the home of the bride's parents, at 73 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, last evening, by the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf. The house was decorated with potted plants and flowers. The bride was attended by her sister, Margaret Evelyn Hagemiller. The best man was Ira O. Biehler. The presents were numerous and costly. After the collation the bride and bridegroom left for the South. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Wiley, Charles Augustus Helfer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry William Helfer, Mrs. Mary A. Slater, the Misses Oeters, and George B. Eddy.

Rundlet—Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Tower this afternoon their daughter, Miss Mabel Frances Tower, was married to Charles Francis Rundlet of New York City. By reason of the illness of Mrs. Tower only relatives were present.

The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Florence C. Tower and Miss Helen K. Tower. The bridegroom was attended by his best man, Frederick R. Taylor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William F. Whitaker.

The bride wore a princess gown of white louisine, lavishly trimmed with point de Venise lace. Her only ornament was a pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Alsop—Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 29.—Dr. Thomas Alsop, formerly of Richmond, Va., and Miss Margaret Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Clark of this city, were married at noon to-day in the country home of the Clark family, near Middlebush, by the Rev. Clifford Case, pastor of the Franklin Park Church. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Albert Alsop, of Richmond.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The guests of the numerous house parties at Tuxedo for the Hallowe'en ball to-morrow evening will leave this afternoon and to-morrow for their destination. Tuxedo will begin the celebration of the "carnival" this evening by dinners in many of the cottages. The second day at Baltusrol yesterday brought out many well-known people from the Oranges and Morristown and that vicinity and from town. Among those who have been at the tournament are Miss Wilmerding, Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Maud K. Wetmore, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss Marie Harrison, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Henry Taylor, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Hecker, Miss Griscom of Philadelphia, Miss Budde of Philadelphia, and Miss F. C. Osgood of Boston.

***

Cards are out for the marriage on Nov. 8 of Miss Julia Stuyvesant Barry and Leonard Sherman Horner. Miss Barry, who is of an old Knickerbocker family, is the daughter of Major Robert Peabody Barry and Mrs. Barry, formerly of New York, and is a sister of Capt. Hubert Barry of Squadron A. She is a member of the Warrenton Hunt. Mr. Horner is a son of the late Dr. Frederick Horner of the United States Navy and is a member of Squadron A. The wedding is to be at Clifton Farms, the bride's home, near Warrenton, Va. Miss Margaret Neilson Barry will be her sister's maid of honor, and P. A. Bates will be Mr. Horner's best man.

***

The engagement is reported of Miss Louise White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., and Walter L. Suydam, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam. Miss White is hardly sixteen and young Suydam has just reached his eighteenth year. There will be no wedding until after Miss White has been graduated from school. Both families come from well-known New York and Knickerbocker stock. Mrs. White was Miss Grace Hoffman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gardiner have returned to town, and they are occupying their new residence at 581 Fifth Avenue, which they purchased last Spring.

***

The only suburban event of interest, besides the Baltusrol tournament, is the regular meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt this afternoon. The hunts will continue until after Thanksgiving. To-morrow afternoon there is to be a meet of the Orange Hunt. In the evening is to be the child's entertainment for grown-up people given by Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kip, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have no intention of taking a house in Washington, as was reported. Mrs. Beverley Robinson, will have a residence there. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have opened their town house for the season. They will not go to their Orange country seat this Autumn except for a short visit.

***

The Majestic took out Mrs. Ogilvie Haig yesterday. Mrs. Haig has been paying a visit to her mother, Mrs. Astor. Others booked on the Majestic were H. W. Alexander, John Hall, Mrs. Avery MacAlpine, and D. W. Way.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Duer will pass the Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Mackay, mother of Clarence Mackay, is expected to arrive from abroad next week.

***

Mrs. Philip Sands and the Misses Sands are in their new house at 137 East Sixty-second Street. They returned recently from Southampton, where they passed the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge have returned from Southampton, and they are in town for the Winter.

***

Mrs. Robert Minturn and Miss Minturn have rented the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay at Mount Kisco for the Winter.

***

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, who have opened their Philadelphia house, gave a small dinner on Tuesday evening. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, John Cadawalader, and Dr. Henry Cadwalader Chapman and Mrs. Chapman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stewart (Miss Elsie Cassatt) have taken apartments at the St. James, Philadelphia, for the Winter. Since their marriage they have lived at their Spring Valley country place.

IN THE SHOPS.

An individual terrapin dish is in the form of a small caserole, the dish being of a fine decorated china and the frame of silver in effective design.

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More elaborate, but not quite so attractive, is an individual terrapin dish of silver, with a cover. There is always the terrapin dish in the form of a terrapin in china and in silver.

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Candlesticks in golden copper are pretty and serviceable.

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There are many of the smaller sizes of punch bowls in the golden copper, with the design on the outside in silver.

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In toilet articles, pretty, bright things have scenes in colored enamels in the backs.

***

An attractive white stock, a little different from many others, has a turnover of the silk of the stock. To it stole ends are attached, three overlapping one another, each being a little shorter than the one beneath. The ends are caught at the top on each side by little straps of white silk, each being held by a tiny oval buckle of white pearl. The three ends are edged with lace.

***

Very pretty things are in the little white lawn turnovers, black trimmed. One of the prettiest is the least expensive. It has two small stole ends in the front, and they turn over in the ordinary collar on either side, all finished with hemstitched hems. Inside is a line of feather stitching in black silk. The effect is charming. The lawn is not particularly fine, though very sheer, and the whole thing costs only 24 cents.

***

Other pretty turnovers are of finer lawn, hemstitched. One has the entire surface of the collar above the hem set with tiny French knots, and the other has a line of hemstitching in black. These cost 40 cents.

***

There are stylish silk waists in the beautiful dark-blue and green plaids, with the fronts in small box plaits. The bishop sleeves have shaped cuffs. There is a stock of the material. The waists cost only $10.50.

***

In shirtwaist material there is a pretty, lightweight woolen of fancy weave, which comes in different colors and has at about two-and-a-half-inch intervals half-inch Oriental stripes, with a design of palm leaves.

***

For bonbons there are finely woven, gilded baskets. One of these is long, rather broad, and not high, with a round-cornered cover and two slender handles. Another smaller one is in pottery shapes like the Indian baskets, small at the base, rounding out in the centre and in again at the neck. It has a cover and a small handle.

***

How is a metal Mephistopheles for the writing table? Not necessarily there, but in any place where he can supply cigars and matches. He is garbed in his usual bright costume of red, is walking upon stilts, and has on his back a good-sized basket, in which the cigars may be placed. Lower down at the side is a smaller receptacle, which is convenient for matches.

***

But more of a work of art, and certainly for the writing table, is the bust of an Ethiopian, with the flesh tints and eyes wonderfully good and contrasted effectively with a bit of drapery in red. The hair which covers the top and back of the head stands straight, for the Ethiopian is a pen brush and paper weight.

***

Odd little after-dinner coffee sets are for men. These may almost be called desk sets, for they are taken to the library after dinner, when there is a little business talk on hand. One has the frame of the narrow tray of wood, the bottom of hammered silver, and the simply designed coffee pot, sugar bowl, and creamer, also hammered, but in lengthwise lines. The small cups are of white porcelaine in a framework of silver bands, each with a handle of silver. Handle and top to the coffee pot are of black wood, and there are bits of wood in the handles of the small spoons. The set is in plain, straight lines. The sugar bowl, small and straight, might be taken for a match receiver, but for the sugar tongs.

***

Another set, with an all-silver tray, is in plain silver, and it has a small liqueur bottle and two small glasses.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Piano, Song and Violin Recital
in the Auditorium of
The New Art Piano Store,
Fifth Floor, This Afternoon at 2:30.
ARTISTS:
Miss ISABELLE SAEGER, Soprano. Miss REATA WINFIELD, Violinist.
Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Tenor. Miss DORIS WARD, at the Piano.

1. Midsummer Night's Dream. Mendelssohn
With the aid of the Playano.
2. Golden Land of Peace.....King
Miss Saeger.
3. Preghira.....Batzina
Miss Winfield.
4. Violets.....Wright
Mr. Smith.
5. (a) Prayer from Lohengrin.....Wagner
(b) Caprice .....Phillips
With the aid of the Playano.
6. Shade of the Sheltering Palms. From Florodora
Mr. Smith.
7. Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
Miss Winfield.
8. Aria, from Robert le Diable.
Miss Saeger.
9. Ballad, "Until."
Mr. Smith.
10. Lombardi.....Vieuxtemps
Miss Winfield.
11. Starlight.....King
Miss Saeger.
12. Aeolian Murmurings.....Bartlett
With the aid of the Playano.
Admission Free up to the Seating Capacity of the Auditorium.

Women's Flannelette Night Gowns.
AT 59c WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, pretty stripe, Hubbard yoke, trimming of fancy braid.
AT 75c WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, pink and blue stripe, square neck, hemstitched tucked yoke, and ruffle, fancy braid trimming.
AT 98c WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, pretty stripe effects, round yoke, trimmed with braid and ribbon bow, cut very full.
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Blankets and Comforters.
BIG SPECIAL SALE CLOSING.
Yesterday's cold weather spelled "Buy Blankets." More cold weather ahead—plenty of it. Snow was reported in various parts of the State. To-day is practically the last day of the Big Special Sale.
COMFORTERS.
FILLED WITH PURE CARDED COTTON, MEDIUM WEIGHT, FIGURED, SILKOLINE COMFORTERS, $1.00 grade, each, 79
HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS; figured cambric, with plain turkey red backs, each, 89
MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS; covered with silkoline and cambric; figured tops; $1.25 and $1.35 grade, each, 98
COTTON BLANKETS.
GOOD WEIGHT; size for single beds; white, gray and tan; color borders, pair, 44
HEAVIER WEIGHT AND LARGER SIZE; in white only; 89c. grades, pair, 63
HEAVY WHITE FLEECE BLANKETS; fancy Jacquard borders; in pink and blue; $1.95 grade; pair, 1.39
Main floor, east of Fountain.

Women's Cold Weather Garments
LONG COATS AND FURS AT SPECIAL PRICES.
This sharp, snappy weather keenly emphasizes the necessity of warmer outerwear. It was cold last night; it's going to be chillier to-day, declare the weather forecasters.
The best modern ideas in artistic Cloak and Fur Garment construction are here in broadest diversity.
SILK COATS, warmly interlined; specially priced at 15.00, 19.50, 25.00
KERSEY COATS at 10.00, 12.50, 17.50
COVERT and CRAVENETTE LONG GARMENTS; every garment bears the unmistakable imprint of dignity and elegance; specially priced at 9.75, 12.75, 16.50
The Fur Section
PRESENTS TO-DAY
Two of the greatest values ever placed before the New York public:
I.—200 of the finest AMERICAN FOX BOAS, richest sable dye, with two very long and selected brushes, at 10.00
II.—50 PERSIAN JACKETS of the most select skins, collar front and cuffs of choice dark mink. The most beautifully shaped garment ever produced, at 110.00
(2d Floor, Front.)

Women's Wrappers.
SOME EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS.
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, FLANNELETTE AND PERCALE, very desirable patterns, including black and white effects; extra full skirts, lined waists, yoke collar and sleeves trimmed with fancy washable braid; made to sell at 75c.; special, AT 45
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, FLANNELETTE AND PERCALE, good dark and medium patterns, extra full skirts with flounce, fancy braid, trimming on waists, AT 75
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, FLANNELETTE AND PERCALE, excellent quality, very pretty, dark and medium patterns, full skirts with flounce, bretelles on waist, trimmed with fancy braid, AT 1.25
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Good Shoe News.
Good, Seasonable Shoes for Men and Women at 1.95 A PAIR
FOR WOMEN.
Box calf double sole lace; Vici kid, patent leather or kid tips, in button and lace; velour calf Bluchers; patent leathers in button and lace; all sizes, all widths.
FOR MEN.
Box calf double sole lace, box calf Bluchers, Vici kid double sole lace, patent leathers in single and double sole, lace and button; all sizes.
Boys' and Girls' Shoes at 98c.
FOR GIRLS—Kid Button and Lace Shoes, in all sizes up to Women's.
FOR BOYS—Satin Calf Lace Shoes, good double sole, all sizes up to 2s.
"Foot Mould" Shoes
For Men and Women are better than any $3.50 shoes in the market, and cost you only 3.00
We are exclusive agents for "Foot Mould" Shoes.

More Great Waist Values.
Another Illustration of the Power of The World's Leading Waist Store.
THURSDAY is always a day of much attractiveness in the Waist Store. Eager preparation was made for to-day, and the response is never other than most enthusiastic.
Waists That Are All the Rage At Unusual Price Attractions.
PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS in black, white and all the beautiful evening shades, at 3.75
HEAVY WHITE MADRAS WAISTS in very neat designs; side plaits and side button effect, with large white pearl buttons, at 95
GRANITE CLOTH WAISTS, made with open seams in front, back and sleeves, in black and colors, an excellent dress waist, at 2.90
FLANNEL WAISTS, with double box plait from shoulders, piped with shepherd plaid taffeta and large taffeta covered buttons, at 1.95
BLACK BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, completely covered with one-inch box plaits; collar and cuffs trimmed with hemstitched ecru linen turnover, at 1.95
(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SECRETARY SHAW'S INDISCRETIONS.

Really Mr. SHAW, the versatile Secretary of the Treasury, is in some danger of talking himself out of the Cabinet. This we remark, not from any specific knowledge of the President's intentions, but as an inference from his known temperament. Being a man of decided views, which he holds with great sincerity, it is likely to become irksome to him to have his most important adviser going about the country belittling those views, especially when the subject is one peculiarly within the province of this particular Cabinet officer.

MR. SHAW has been engaged now for several weeks in explaining to his hearers in various parts of the country that the notion of tariff revision which the President has at heart is quite idle and should not enter into any serious consideration of the issues of this campaign. On Tuesday, at Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. SHAW took occasion emphatically to declare that the revision plank in the State platform amounted to nothing. "The tariff plank in our State platform," he urged, "is not a declaration in favor of tariff revision, nor is it a declaration against tariff revision." "Neither tariff revision nor anti-tariff revision is a party measure in this State." Now it has been credibly reported, and has not been denied, that the tariff plank in the Iowa platform was written by Mr. CLARKSON, formerly of that State, and now a prominent officer of the customs in New York on the personal appointment of the President, with whom his political relations are obviously close. It is a fair inference that the step was not taken without the President's knowledge and approval. And it is plain that the President did not approve a colorless resolution, committing no one to anything. He may be taken as interpreting the plank as the Governor of Iowa interprets it, as a definite demand for tariff revision by the Republican Party.

But we are not left to this collateral evidence of the President's position. On the last day of his tour in the West, when he was informed by his physicians that he must abandon it, he used the few remaining hours to make at Logansport, Ind., the speech he had intended to make at Cleveland, in which he strenuously advocated tariff revision, and urged the appointment of an expert non-partisan commission to sit continuously in order to investigate and report on changes needed from time to time. This is a plan statesmanlike in its spirit and purpose. It is also very shrewd politics, for it is clear to the President that if the Republicans do not revise the tariff the task will be turned over to the Democrats, and there is very little chance that the Republicans will in good faith do anything about it. Mr. ROOSEVELT declared with much feeling that the matter should be taken out of politics. So it should, for the public good. But nothing would help the Republicans out of a false and difficult position so readily as the President's plan, if it could be carried out. Mr. SHAW is doing what he can to baffle it.

THE CUBAN SIDE.

The country is having a reminder, which it should not have needed, that the Cuban Republic is not necessarily as clay in the hands of American potters. The treaty which was framed in Washington, presumably in accord with what it was supposed that the Senate of the United States would consent to, has been returned by the Cuban Government, with certain objections, of which the chief is that the reductions provided in the Cuban tariff would deprive the republic of needed revenue.

So far as the terms of the treaty have been made known this objection seems well-founded. The concessions demanded from Cuba were far greater than those offered by the United States. The general nature of the treaty was reported to be what the diplomatists call "unilateral," and what may fairly be called, so far as our part is concerned, greedy. This is the more discreditable to us because the high duties on Cuban imports into the United States which are insisted on are not needed by us for revenue at all, but are wanted solely for "protection," that is, to prevent competition with our own products. In other words, while we ask of Cuba access to her markets on terms more favorable to us than any other nation is to receive, we refuse to grant to Cuba access to our markets on terms as favorable as we ask in hers, and this unreasonable demand we make with an avowedly selfish purpose. If the bacillus of protection had not impaired the self-respect of the Nation we should be ashamed of this action.

And it is still more discreditable to us because if we were only willing to give to Cuba a decent freedom in our markets its prosperity would unquestionably be so promoted that its revenues would be ample in spite of equally substantial concessions to us, while the whole body of the American people would also benefit. The interests for which we are mistreating the Cubans in the way that we are are relatively small, and they are private interests mostly of classes already favored by legislation. It is not only the right but the plain duty of the Cuban Government to resist and to seek to change this utterly unfair policy in any way that it can.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Incidentally, a vote cast next Tuesday for any Republican candidate for the Senate or Assembly will be a vote for the re-election of THOMAS C. PLATT to the United States Senate. It would be futile to address to average partisan Republicans words concerning the character and career of Mr. PLATT. If he were fifty times worse than he actually is, and we think he is pretty bad, they would vote for Republican candidates for the Senate and Assembly just the same. The imminence of PLATT'S re-election, however, should stimulate all Democrats to zealous labor in behalf of their party's candidates for the Legislature. Every independent voter, every voter who believes Mr. PLATT to be an unfit representative of the Empire State in the Senate, should do all that can be done next Tuesday to terminate his public career.

Incidentally, also, a vote for any Republican candidate for the Senate or Assembly will be a vote to confirm and perpetuate the Republican policy of loading upon the City of New York all they dare load upon it of the cost of the State Government. The Republican vote, the Republican strength, is in the rural counties. It is the fixed policy and intention of the party to lighten the burden of taxation up the State, and make the corporations, the business, and the individual taxpayers of New York City foot the bills.

A vote for Republican candidates for the Legislature, be it remembered, is also a vote against improvement of the canals. With Gov. ODELL in the Executive Chamber and a Republican majority in the Senate and Assembly it would be about as reasonable to expect the enactment of a bill to confiscate the right of way and property of the New York Central Railroad as it would be to look for a measure submitted in good faith to the people embodying a plan of canal improvement.

It is time for a change at Albany—a change in the Governorship, a change in the Legislature.

ALARMING NEWS.

The Sun is at liberty this morning to tell the result of the private Republican poll of the prospective vote of the State next Tuesday. It re-elects Gov. ODELL by 8,500 plurality. The Sun, Oct. 29.

If these figures are the fruit of an actual and faithful canvass of the State, so far from re-electing Gov. ODELL by 8,500, the showing made elects Mr. COLER beyond any doubt.

Mr. DUNN does not employ Democrats to make his canvass of the State. The canvassers are Republicans. Inevitably they would be much inclined to give Gov. ODELL the benefit of the doubt in cases where there was doubt. There would be doubtful voters enough in an electorate of 1,500,000 to make an estimated plurality of only 8,500 a perilous basis of expectation. That slender margin would be wiped out by the thousands of doubtful voters too confidently counted for ODELL.

We refuse to question the accuracy of Republican campaign news resting on such high Republican authority as our esteemed contemporary The Sun. But it is alarming news for Gov. ODELL.

OFFICIAL VIOLATION OF LAW.

Whether the so-called anthracite coals from foreign sources now coming into the country are free or dutiable seems to depend upon whether the importer is willing or unwilling to make a false affidavit as to the carbon percentage such coals carry. In most instances false affidavits have been made, and the customs officials, in obedience to Secretary SHAW'S order to "facilitate" coal importations, have accepted the rating thus given and passed the coal as not dutiable. Probably not a pound of this fuel is entitled to free importation under the law. It is called anthracite, although semi-anthracite would be more acceptable as a scientific designation, and very little if any of it carries as much as 90 per cent. of fixed carbon. No tests have been made, and when the coal is burned there will be no "going behind the returns," which appear regular on their face and are known to be false by everybody having to do with them.

This is a condition of affairs which cannot be condemned too strongly. The Treasury authorities have no right, legal or moral, to disregard the provisions of a law which it is their duty under their official oaths to enforce. No act of Congress or provision of the Federal Constitution gives them the right to suspend the provisions of a law when in their judgment the public interest would be promoted or protected by so doing. The toleration of such laxity on their part would establish a precedent so dangerous as to be subversive of all government under our system. No public necessity justifies a proceeding so fraught with peril, and the President cannot safely permit it.

That the law as it stands is a public wrong is true enough. Congress probably meant to put upon the free list everything admitting of classification as anthracite coal. The clause making dutiable every form of coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon was skillfully framed to defeat this purpose. It was "sneaked" into the Dingley bill for the purpose of nullifying the provision making anthracite free, and accomplished its purpose. The mistake, however, is one which only Congress can rectify. Neither the Treasury officials nor their subordinates in the Custom Houses of this or other ports are empowered to enforce so much of a law as they may think Congress understood or intended to pass and to suspend the enforcement of so much as they may think was inserted surreptitiously and without full realization of its significance by Representatives and Senators. To state such a proposition would be to demonstrate its absurdity from a legal point of view, and its danger as subversive of our whole system of government. When officials whose duties are strictly ministerial and executive assume judicial functions and direct that certain laws or parts of laws be disregarded when they think it would make the Administration more popular to disregard than to observe them, we are not far from anarchy. However amiable the purpose of such a tampering with duty, the results cannot fail to be mischievous.

The clauses of the tariff imposing taxes upon any kind of fuel should be repealed at the first opportunity. The object of a lax enforcement of the law at this time is probably to divert public attention from the objectionable character of this unnecessary tax, to the end that the next Congress may not be urged to repeal the coal duty clauses in whole or in part. The smallest reform in our tariff system is to the protectionist as much a source of apprehension as "the little rift within the lute." To collect the duty on anthracite at this time would be an object lesson in the evils of protection which the Administration would gladly avoid. To avoid it by violating the law may be good politics, but even on that point there is room for difference of opinion.

A WEIGHTY INDORSEMENT.

The circular which we published yesterday addressed to the bar of the State, urging the re-election of Judge GRAY to the Court of Appeals, must strike any one who is acquainted with the names attached to it as a very impressive indorsement and one that should have great weight with the profession and with those whom the profession influence.

Here are some hundred and forty lawyers, including a large number of the most able and respected in the city, having every shade of political opinion that it is possible for intelligent men to hold, many of them earnest and convinced Republicans and supporters of the Republican candidates for all offices on the State ticket save the Judge of the Court of Appeals, uniting in a simple and emphatic plea for the election of Judge GRAY. The motives that thus unite men of different politics should be the motives of all sensible voters who understand the real issue, desire for the greatest good to the State. The feeling of the bar throughout the State and of thoughtful citizens generally is in sympathy with that of the signers of this appeal. We sincerely trust that it will be strong enough to secure the election of Judge GRAY.

PLAGIARISM IN MUSIC.

It is improbable that DEVERY is acquainted with the works of MOLIERE. For one reason one of the apothegms of DEVERY which most commend themselves to his constituents is: "When you're caught with the goods on you, you don't want to say nothing." Whereas, on a similar occasion, MOLIERE found something to say, to wit: "I take my goods wherever I find them." And posterity has acquitted and acclaimed MOLIERE for his conveyancing, so well excused. When next DEVERY addresses his constituents on the Conduct of Life, he should amend his previous statement by saying: "When youse is caught with the goods on ya', youse just say, 'Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve.'"

Mr. VICTOR HERBERT has just recovered from a musical journal a verdict of $15,000 for being called a musical plagiarist. There are probably few practitioners of any art in New York, or in the United States, who would not be willing to be described as plagiarists on the same terms. And in music it is particularly difficult to catch a plagiarist "with the goods on him." Every once in a while we find extemporaneous speakers, especially preachers, but sometimes United States Senators, who are thus caught by a verbatim report of their remarks, revised and accepted by themselves, and, when compared with the original by some person of inconvenient memory, found to resemble it too closely to admit of the theory of two independent origins. In such a case, the usual refuge of the inculpated orator is the theory of "unconscious cerebration," the promulgation of which commonly exposes him to ridicule, and often impairs his future usefulness. To charge a composer of music with plagiarism is a particularly hazardous proceeding unless he have actually copied another man's music, note for note. Because there are accidental as well as intentional resemblances, and because these may be found in great numbers in the works of the most original composers.

If such resemblances are at once too numerous and too close, they do no doubt impeach the originality of the composer who exhibits them, and they become a just topic of critical animadversion. But such criticism, to be effective, should be delivered with some show of a public motive and also of decent consideration for the feelings of the peccant composer. It is no way to treat a popular and successful composer to attack him in "smashing" articles, in terms which would be harsh and extravagant if applied in a Justice's court to a person accused of stealing, not the tunes of his predecessors, but the chickens of his contemporaries. The scurrilous and "slang-whanging" style of criticism of which the attack upon Mr. HERBERT was a typical example, is so old-fashioned and out of date in respectable periodicals that it may, happily, pretty fairly be called obsolete. It seems that that must have been the view taken by the jury in this case. Not necessarily the verdict, but the amount of the damages awarded indicate so much. In other words, the jury desired not merely to vindicate the plaintiff from the charge of plagiarism, but quite as much, and possibly more, to give the defendant a lesson in manners. It is an expensive and ought to be an effectual lesson. It is a matter for public congratulation if it be true that juries have begun to take such matters into their official consideration. For, quite apart from the special damage, if any, that the plaintiff in this case had suffered, was the evident intention of the defendant to hold him up to public odium, ridicule, and contempt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For our enlightenment as to the real reason why the Methodist ministers are attacking Prof. ATWATER with such vehemence, we are now told that the professor is not denounced because his conclusions as to the food value of alcohol are anti-Methodistic, but because an honest conclusion from his experiments would be contrary to his. This is much the same thing as saying that Prof. ATWATER'S conclusions are dishonest, and forms a most grave accusation against him both as a man and as a scientist. If he really has declared alcohol to be to some extent a food when he knows it is no such thing, he must have had some motive for doing so. Do his antagonists claim or even suspect that he has been "influenced" by the distillers or the brewers, or, if they do not reduce their case to an absurdity by going as far as that, do they charge him with an altogether mysterious hostility to the cause of temperance and a still more mysterious willingness to sacrifice his reputation as a scientific man for the sake of making that hostility effective? If, on the other hand, he is condemned by the clerical experts for his failure to agree with themselves as to the real meaning of his experiments, they certainly show a needless amount of emotion in dealing with a matter the settlement of which is extremely easy. Arbitration is all the fashion nowadays, and a board of disinterested scientists ought to be able very speedily to decide whether Prof. ATWATER is competent or not to draw a logical deduction from observed facts. It seems to us that the situation is much like that which would be created if certain well-intentioned people should try to suppress cannibalism in Darkest Africa by asserting that human flesh is not food, and somebody else, equally opposed to the horrid practice, should quietly point out the necessity for basing the anti-cannibalism campaign on some other argument. The question whether alcohol is a food or not is one of no practical importance, and to answer it in the affirmative will not destroy even the least of the many arguments against the drinking habit. Nobody resorts to alcohol for the purpose of appeasing hunger, though some do, it is said, from a desire to forget their hunger for sustenance of other kinds. Prof. ATWATER has not declared that alcohol is a good, cheap, or safe food, and until he does so, perhaps it would be well for the Methodist ministers to leave his scientific attainments to the judgment of scientists.

—We cannot, and certainly should not, refrain from expressing our high appreciation of the courtesy and moderation which marked the letter, published yesterday, in which Mr. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES corrected one misstatement in our article of the day before about the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Long and sad experience has accustomed us to having our mistakes pointed out to us with angry emphasis, as clear proofs of our gross ignorance in some cases and of our criminal desire to injure worthy causes in others, and to have the general honesty of our intentions and the general accuracy of our reports cordially admitted as a matter beyond dispute by a correspondent with a real grievance was—well, it was not a joy never experienced before, but it was one rare enough to deserve grateful recognition. So few people, in judging the work of reporters, remember that it is a necessity of their profession to attempt daily, and many times a day, the performance of an impossible task—the task of so reproducing what they see and hear that it shall create exactly the impression which all other people ought to have received from hearing or seeing the same things. That this task is impossible is a demonstrable fact, but, of course, its accomplishment can be approximated, and, despite the frequent jeers at the inaccuracy of the newspapers, the reporters approximate it more nearly than one out of a thousand of their critics do in carrying on the ordinary business of life. A story invariably and inevitably suffers change in passing through a human mind, and that the reporters, with their innumerable opportunities for making perfectly honest mistakes, make no more and no worse ones than they do should be counted to them both for righteousness and for competency. The letter of Mr. RHOADES showed realization of journalistic conditions, and was, incidentally, a pleasant illustration of the Golden Rule. Therefore did we publish it with great joy, even if it did convict us of having made possible a false deduction as to certain members of the infirmary staff.

—An American correspondent of The London Times has taken the trouble to enumerate several important particulars in which the often drawn parallels between the Boers and Americans of the Revolutionary and civil war periods are inaccurate. In the first place, he says, our Colonists succeeded in their fight, while the Boers have failed, and that, in his estimation, makes a difference which, whatever else may be said about it, is practically very large. Then, after a passing reference to the unlikeness between Dr. LEYDS and Dr. FRANKLIN, he adds: "As for the likeness between Mr. KRUGER and WASHINGTON, Americans cannot imagine, much less express, what would have been thought of GEORGE WASHINGTON if, in the darkest hours of the Revolution after the Winter at Valley Forge, he and ROBERT MORRIS had got together all the cash they could realize and had then 'exiled' themselves to Versailles and lived there in the best prevailing style." The correspondent next takes up the present tour of the Boer Generals, and thus remarks: "I do not think any American can conceive of LEE, JOHNSTON, JACKSON, BEN HILL, or WADE HAMPTON coming to Europe in 1865 to ask for subscriptions and dwelling ceaselessly on the havoc and misery wrought among their people by the war they had themselves begun by firing on Fort Sumter. There were at that time more ardent admirers of the Southerners in England than the Boers have ever had on the Continent, and they were among your wealthiest classes. Neither LEE, JOHNSTON, nor any other rebel General ever thought of coming here to ask for help; still less would their friends have thought of trying to bolster up the 'lost cause' by seeking interviews with foreign Kings. Every American is now proud of those men, and of the way they went to work, after they had, like the Boers, elected to surrender instead of to die. They could not have been enshrined, as they are, in the hearts of all their countrymen if they had ever been heard whining about the world for alms." This is harsh, but it is all true, and if the Boer Generals extend their hunt for contributions to this country they must be careful how they talk if they would escape the hearing of the same things in the same or other forms. Their ways are not our ways, even if they did make a hard fight against the nation against which we once made a harder one.

—These efforts in Washington and London, to show that King OSCAR either did decide or may have decided the Samoan controversy otherwise than strictly on its merits as he saw them, are calculated to grieve the judicious—and to tire them as well. The Britishers and ourselves knew all about King OSCAR, or thought we did, when we consented to put the case in his hands, and to "kick" about his verdict is as undignified as it is useless. Of course we can have our own opinions still as to the rights and the wrongs of the matter, and we cannot be expected to look extremely happy over the outcome, but arbitration, like war, has two sides, and in both what somebody wins somebody else must lose. Whether the King's decision is good, bad, or indifferent, it was asked, not offered, and the only remedy for such discontent as it justifies is to be more careful next time. Nothing will delay the substitution of arbitration for warlike complaints about its results, and such complaints are simply silly when there is no thought of really doing anything about them.

"MR." AND THE HIRED MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is, I think, a problem in casuistry that presents more difficulty of solution than your famous boy-and-package puzzle, and I should be glad to have the views of your other readers as to their course of conduct under similar conditions.

I am about forty-five years old, and the business manager of a firm employing about thirty people of varying grades of importance as regards their duties. While nominally I am not their employer, my right to discharge them for sufficient cause practically puts me in that position.

Last week I had occasion to speak to an employe, a young man of about twenty-five, who is in charge of one of the manufacturing branches of the business, and who at this time was at the other end of the room. I called to him from my desk as follows: "Hartmann, I'd like to speak to you a moment." He did not respond, and I called to him again. This time he came to me, rather slowly and with an aggrieved look on his face. Before I could make known my business to him he said in an offended tone:

"You wish me to respect you, do you not, Mr. Sanderson?"

Somewhat puzzled by this strange question, I made the obvious reply.

"Well, then," he continued, "I wish you would address me as respectfully as I do you."

This opened up such a vast field for thought as to the right of an employer or superior to address an underling without the dignifying "Mr." that I was at a loss how to reply at once. My first impulse was to resent the rebuke, but a second thought made me hesitate. What are the ethics of such a case? FIAT J.

New York, Oct. 26, 1902.

THE LAW AND LIEUT. RUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to answer your correspondent, Cushing Stetson, who appeals to your valuable paper to intervene in the case of Lieut. Rush, and to whom he refers as "the victim of one of the most detestable political cabals in the history of the city." It is most unjust to claim that Lieut. Rush is to be forced out because he desired to tell the truth under oath and testify for Chief Croker.

Lieut. Rush's effort for years to live an honest and creditable life makes his present case a most sad one, but he entered the service under false pretenses. Whether he has done so intentionally or innocently the procedure in his case is entirely governed by the law, and therefore make Cushing Stetson's question, "Where or when has there been a case of such merciless persecution?" a most unjust one.

No fair-minded person would attack the integrity of Commissioner Sturgis or criticise him because he does not willfully and deliberately violate the law, or his oath of office, by refusing to investigate the case of Lieut. Rush or see that the laws in his department are enforced.

In his humane appeal, Cushing Stetson refers to the history of the city, and as he has become historical in defense of one who had committed a crime in his boyhood days, and who has since become a member of the Fire Department, permit me to state that your correspondent, a few months ago, in an article which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, inhumanely stated that the labor of firemen consists of eating and sleeping only, thereby attempting to defeat the desired two-platoon systems, which is for shorter hours and more time in which to enjoy the comforts of their homes, and in the interest of a body of men who are not under the ban of the law and for whom any humane appeals would not be out of place. ALFRED F. ZIMMER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1902.

Lucky to Have Escaped Jail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I offer "T. F." an amendment to his Mosaic code and great gulf ethics:

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me.

In all Christian religions professed in this age and locality expiation is the underlying principle on which forgiveness is based. If incarceration is not sufficient expiation for an earthly wrong against personal property, what measure of atonement can some of us offer for wrongs against more important things?

I don't know Mr. Rush, but if we all search our souls 'tis a sure thing that most of us will conclude that we are lucky to have escaped the jail. G. G. P. J.

Dongan Hills, Oct. 27, 1902.

MR. DAVIS FOR JUDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add my testimony in support of the editorial in to-day's TIMES in relation to the candidacy of Mr. Vernon M. Davis for Supreme Court Justice.

I have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Davis's qualifications as a lawyer both in civil and criminal practice. During my incumbency as District Attorney of this county I had many opportunities of observing Mr. Davis's ability in criminal law, and that experience was preceded by intercourse with him at the civil bar, which clearly demonstrated his ability in that line of practice also.

No nomination made in recent years for the Supreme Court has, in my judgment, been more calculated to realize the high standard which, in the opinion of every lawyer who loves his profession, should be maintained, than the nomination of Mr. Davis. His election means that there will be placed on the bench a man who has by experience and study acquired a knowledge of law that peculiarly qualifies him for the position, and whose judicial temperament and high character will command the greatest confidence. EUGENE A. PHILBIN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1902.

VERNON M. DAVIS'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It hardly seems to me that the candidacy of Mr. Vernon M. Davis for a Supreme Court Judgeship has received quite the notice it deserves. Mr. Davis is justly esteemed a lawyer of high rank, and eminently qualified for the exalted place for which he is nominated. He has had and now has an active and important practice. He is a man of the very best character, and besides that is a citizen who has given to public affairs a commendable attention. His career in the District Attorney's office was most honorable to him. There is, to say the least, not one of his competitors to whom preference over him in professional equipment and high character could be rightly accorded. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

IMPORTED ARTICLES FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from the pen of Mrs. Monachesi on the subject of the imported dinner service for the White House must be of interest to the general public and also to those artists who have labored so long and so earnestly to develop the ceramic industry in this country.

Evidently, the belief that the tariff is primarily intended as a protection to infant and other industries is a fallacy. From the action of the person or persons in charge of the decorating and furnishing of the Executive Mansion, one is led to the conclusion that the tariff is to be used chiefly as a means of raising revenue, and the purchaser of the White House supplies, actuated of course by high and philanthropic motives, naturally takes the lead in the effort to pour custom duties on the altar of Protectionism. Whether the American manufacturer, who is probably laboring under a delusion as to the why and wherefore of a tariff, takes the same view remains to be seen.

I beg to agree with Mrs. Monachesi when she says that even at a sacrifice of quality the order to supply the White House with table ware should have been placed in America, but we have yet to learn that china good enough for any table in the country cannot be made here. The fact has yet to be established that any effort was made to find out if that was the case. Not only is the china to be made abroad, but also the rugs for the principal rooms of the White House, notwithstanding the fact that rugs are being made by hand in this country equal in every respect to those made abroad.

Surely of all houses in America, the White House should be built, decorated, and furnished by American labor and American material. Should not an effort be made to ascertain where the responsibility lies for the failure to set an example for the promotion of American industries and patriotism? H. A. W.

New York, Oct. 26, 1902.

BRITISH AID TO BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not your writer of "Topics of the Times" a bit muddled when he asserts that

> Continental Europe has cheers in plenty for the Boer Generals as the enemies * * * of Great Britain, but for them as collectors of cash it is extremely chill, and their prolonged and rather humiliating efforts have elicited from the nations that admired them so much only a minute fraction of the amount given unasked by the nation they unsuccessfully tried to drive out of South Africa.

I understand this to refer to the aid promised the Boers in the terms of surrender, a generous promise of aid in every way, and not to anything they may have collected in Great Britain itself. But the point I wish to make is this: Has that promised aid materialized in cold cash as yet? Or has any material part of it so materialized? My recollection is that the vote on this matter was postponed for the session by Parliament recently. If my memory is right, then the word "given" in the above paragraph must be taken in a Pickwickian sense, and conveys a meaning not quite in accord with the facts. I quite agree with you in your strictures upon the Continental cheers, &c., in so far as they apply to people whose circumstances enable them to give and who do not, and who yet have cheered the Boers in time past. But I venture to opine that it was the common people who cheered the Boers in earnest, and the common people in Europe have not much to spare when it comes to cash.

Of course, there may be an explanation for the postponement of the vote on the question of appropriating the aid so generously promised, and I am inclined to think that disturbed conditions in South Africa may account for the postponement, but the point is that that aid has not been extended yet, unless I am greatly in error, in which case "given" is not to be quarreled with.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902. FAIR PLAY.

Metal Mechanics and the National Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Mulholland of the Allied Metal Mechanics says that his organization has always taken means to protect the property involved in their strikes.

If he is sincere in this, does he not see what an advantage the members of his organization would have in carrying out such a purpose if at the same time they were members of the militia, a body lawfully constituted to suppress violence and destruction of property in just such cases? The militiamen who fire by their officers' orders on men engaged in such acts are not shooting down their friends, but their worst enemies.

It is as a sympathizer with, and not as an antagonist to, all honest efforts to improve the conditions of labor in any field that I venture to make this suggestion to Mr. Mulholland.

FREDERIC C. DIERKING.

Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1902.

Gov. Odell's Administration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite beyond the comprehension of independent readers of your paper why you decline to support Gov. Odell for re-election. To many he seems to be the strongest Governor in recent years, and his acts have been uniformly characterized by purity of purpose. No one of his predecessors within my memory has conducted his office with such absolute regard for the interests of the State and such disregard of his personal interests. However much one may differ from him on occasional matters of policy, none can gainsay his high-minded administration. And the only approval the people can give of his unselfish discharge of his duties is to choose him a second time for his high office. To refuse to do so will place a premium upon selfishness and partisanship. And with such a flabby jellyfish as Coler for his opponent! From such a wobbler may Providence deliver us!

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Usufruct.

"So Ambishious has achieved fame, has he?" asked the Philosopher.

"He has," replied the Cheerful Chap. "Brilliant things said by other men are now credited to him."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Still Friends.

Bill—I see, he's a very close friend.

Jill—Well, I don't know about his being a close friend.

"Oh, yes, he is. If he wasn't close you'd have borrowed money of him, and if you'd borrowed of him he wouldn't have been a friend."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Trifler.

"I wonder if Lucy is engaged to that young man who calls on her so often?" asked the gossipy neighbor.

"I don't know," said the other gossipy neighbor, "but I doubt it. I understand he writes for a comic paper and heads his column 'Nothing Serious.'"—Buffalo Express.

The Royal Temper.

"Hurrah!" yelled the Sovereign People, as they surged around the speaker's stand.

"Do you cheer because you agree with the speaker's views?" I asked of a rather smallish Sovereign, who could not push his way into the thick.

"Not at all," he replied with dignity, "but because he agrees with us."

Sovereigns, I then recalled, were always jealous of their prerogatives.—Indianapolis News.

A GLADSOME SOUND.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

What tuneful melody is this
That comes to charm the ear?
What sound of purest, rare delight
That thrills the atmosphere?
It floats across the distant ways
With something like a croon,
And gilds the sombre silence of
The dreaming afternoon.

It has a rich cadenza, then
A soft and sighing tone;
And then a stronger, firmer strain
That seems to sing alone,
But yet behind that firmer strain
The melody still bounds—
In very truth it forms for us
A concourse of sweet sounds.

Is it Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt,
Or Chopin, Bach, or Brahms?
It has the soothing influence
Of zephyrs through the palms.
Ah, yes! Now we remember it—
This tune that thrills the soul.
It is the long-forgotten noise
Where they're unloading coal!

MORE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

Castro Continues to Attack the Revolutionists—Discord Among the Latter Said to Exist.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Oct. 29.—The position of President Castro of Venezuela is the same as it was after the recent indecisive battle between his forces and those of the revolutionists. He still occupies La Victoria with 5,000 men. The revolutionists have returned to the vicinity of La Victoria in large numbers, and have occupied positions near San Mateo, Villa de Cura, Cagua, and Maracay. They say they are awaiting the arrival of all their forces to attack Castro. On Sunday Castro twice tried to dislodge the revolutionists without result. He intends to attack them again to-day.

The inaction of the leaders of the revolution has allowed Castro to reopen traffic on the German railroad, to communicate daily with Caracas, and to receive food supplies.

The situation of the President would still be critical if discord did not exist among the revolutionists. It is said on good authority, however, that discord does exist in the revolutionary party.

News has been received here that the town of Carupano, State of Bermudez, was attacked by revolutionary forces on Sunday and Monday. After a hard fight with the Government soldiers, in which the rebels lost one cannon and a number of men killed and wounded, they retreated. The Government accuses the revolutionists of having burned forty-three houses in Carupano. This charge is denied by the revolutionists, who say that the houses in question were burned as a result of the fighting.

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—The Government gunboat Zamora left here this morning with 1,000 soldiers on board, bound for La Guayra.

These troops are to reinforce President Castro, who is still at La Victoria.

FIGHTING IN ACRE TERRITORY.

Brazilian Invaders and Bolivian Troops Have Come Into Collision.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times's correspondent at Rio Janeiro states that some fighting has occurred in the Acre region between the Brazilian invaders and the Bolivian forces.

The correspondent says the reason for the strong feeling in Brazil against the Bolivian concession of Acre to an American syndicate is that Acre might form the key to American control of the rubber trade, subsequently leading to American domination of the Amazon territories.

COLORADO FUEL APPEAL.

Representatives of Osgood Faction Dissatisfied with Last Court of Appeals Decision.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—A. M. Stevenson and D. C. Beaman, representing the Osgood faction in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, have left Denver for St. Paul, where, it is said, they will to-morrow morning present to Judge W. D. Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a petition for permission to take an appeal from the order entered by Judge Caldwell, who, sitting as United States District Judge in Denver last month, appointed a master in chancery to conduct the election of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and ordered the election to be held Dec. 10.

If the court allows the appeal, this undoubtedly will be followed by another petition for a writ of supersedeas setting aside Judge Caldwell's order.

It is considered probable Judge Sanborn will set a date in the near future when arguments will be heard before a full bench on the granting of the supersedeas. In that case arguments will be heard in St. Louis.

OLD DOCUMENT FOR PRINCETON.

Letter Book of Samuel Hazard, One of the College's First Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—A valuable as well as interesting document has just come into the hands of Princeton University through Helena C. Beatty of Pittsburg. It is the letter book of Samuel Hazard, one of the first Trustees of the college, serving from 1748 to 1757.

Mr. Hazard was a prominent Philadelphia merchant, and was at the head of the Earl Lottery, a scheme which was used in those early days to secure money for the maintenance of the college. It was Mr. Hazard and a Philadelphia architect, Robert Smith, that determined the site for Nassau Hall. The book also contains a considerable business correspondence. Many of the letters recorded are addressed to President Aaron Burr and Gov. Belcher, who signed the charter of the college.

TO OPPOSE SUNDAY OPENING.

Sabbath Association Will Combat Every Move Made by Liquor Dealers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The New York State Sabbath Association has adopted resolutions opposing plans declared to have been made by the Liquor Dealers' Association of New York to force if possible favorable action by the coming Legislature on a proposition to legalize the Sunday opening of liquor saloons.

The resolutions call upon all of the candidates of all parties to refuse to answer questions put by the Liquor Dealers' Association as to the candidate's attitude on the question, and in conclusion pledge the New York State Sabbath Association to use every effort to defeat all bills introduced in the Legislature to legalize the opening of saloons on Sunday.

Monument Dedicated at Fort Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 29.—This afternoon a monument was dedicated at Fort Hill, in the Highlands, between Fishkill and Cold Spring, by Melzingah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The monument is a boulder weighing about three tons, placed under the old eastern redoubt at the fort. In the face of the boulder is cut a shallow recess in which a bronze tablet is placed, with this inscription: "On the hills back of this stone stood three batteries, guarding this pass. 1776-1783. Melzingah Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, 1902." The address was made by Prof. Gurdon R. Miller, Principal of the Matteawan Public School.

Miss Gould to Dedicate Y. M. C. A. Hall.

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 29.—Miss Helen Gould and a party of friends arrived at Old Point Comfort to-day to participate in the exercises to be held to-morrow in connection with the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, which is to be donated to the Army and Navy by Miss Gould.

Lord Minto Injured While Riding.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 29.—While out riding, Lord Minto, the Governor General, met with an accident which will keep him in bed for a few days. His horse stumbled and he was thrown underneath, sustaining a badly bruised leg. No bones were broken.

Northern Securities Hearing Deferred.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 29.—The hearing of evidence before Special Examiner F. G. Ingersoll, in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities, the Great Northern, and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, and others, set for to-day has been postponed until Nov. 13, in New York.

Not to Ship Green Oranges East.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—Green oranges are not to be sent to the East this season, even though the first shipments must be delayed two or three weeks. Thus have declared the shippers of Southern California. A local fruit publication announces a compact between local orange shippers to this effect.

CANADIAN GATEWAY FOR REJECTED IMMIGRANTS

United States Special Inspector Discloses the Scheme.

Says Certain Steamship Lines Scour Europe for Ineligible Emigrants Who Enter This Country by Indirect Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A report of the immigration into the United States by way of Canada was made public at the Treasury Department to-day. It is from Robert Watchorn, a special emigrant Inspector, and is dated at Paris, Mr. Watchorn having been ordered to investigate this subject. He reports that Europeans who are obviously inelegible to enter the United States are being shipped to Canadian ports with a view to effecting a surreptious entrance into the United States.

"It may be safely asserted without fear of successful contradiction," says Mr. Watchorn, "that it is neither the policy nor the practice of the Beaver Line to reject any emigrant who presents himself for passage to Canada, no matter what his professed ultimate destination or his mental, physical, or moral condition may be. Not only are all comers thus accepted, but a large number of agents are scattered throughout Europe, who earnestly advocate the taking of the Canadian route as a 'cheap, safe, and convenient' opportunity of reaching the United States."

The efficient work of the Atlantic Coast Commissioners, according to Mr. Watchorn, serves only to stimulate the work of the "unprincipled and mercenary list of European steamship passenger agents," who send to Canada not only those who are evidently ineligible to enter the United States, but those who have actually been denied admission here. "So important a matter has this shady emigration become in certain Italian and Swiss towns that scores of agencies exist where a normal traffic would scarcely justify the maintenance of a single agency. Every agent alludes to the fact that the United States immigration laws are now being strictly enforced there, and in consequence the Canadian route is earnestly recommended, as one of them puts it, 'where any one is accpted who is capable of walking off the ship.' A statement which is invariably coupled with a gratuitous lesson in North American geography designed to impress on the emigrant's mind the cheering information, that Montreal is a 'border city' from which a walk across the border is a very easy matter, unattended by any inconvenience whatever, there being no inspection of immigrants made at said border."

Mr. Watchorn says that the examinations made by the Red Star Line and Holland-America Lines at Antwerp and Rotterdam are through and complete, but that when the intending emigrants are rejected, they do not return home. Instead, they "are taken in hand by the Beaver Line agents and are forwarded to Hull, England, by steamer, thence to Liverpool by rail; thence to Quebec by Beaver Line steamer, from which point they are advised it is an easy matter to gain access to the United States."

Out of 373 diseased persons rejected by the Red Star Line from Jan. 1 to Aug. 9, not 10 per cent. returned to their homes. The remainder fell into the hands of Canadian agents.

Chiasso, Switzerland, is the chief centre of this traffic. There are nine agencies there, and on days of departure the town looks "like Ellis Island on a busy day." Italians are the chief patrons of Chiasso. The emigrants are furnished with badges of different colors, which signify to the agents at the various stations on way by which route they are to travel. An emigrant wearing a red and white badge may be sent to a United States destination. On arrival at the ship's side a look at his badge settles his route, and he is promptly manifested to a Canadian destination.

The Holland-America agent at Chiasso told Watchorn his company wanted to prevent any of the bad cases from being sent out of Italy. "But," he added, "what is the use of rejecting them and allowing them to be picked up on the very threshold of my office by a rival agent, when by sending them to agent Emmons at Basel, Switzerland, I can get my commission on them?"

HOW TO GOVERN COLONIES.

Prof. Jenks, Official Observer in English and Dutch Oriental Possessions, Finds Little Home Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The report made by Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of Cornell University, on his observations in the English and Hollandese possessions in the Orient, was made public to-day by the War Department. Prof. Jenks visited those dependencies at the instance of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the purpose of making a study of methods of administration with a view to recommendations for our own government of the Philippine Islands. The report is a book in volume, and deals with currency, labor, taxation, and police regulations

Prof. Jenks finds that notwithstanding considerable progress has been made in the dependencies during recent decades, in no country visited has much been done looking to the establishment of self-government. Nowhere in the dependencies of England, Holland, or France in the Orient has there been granted, he says, so great a measure of self-government as the United States already has given to the Filipinos.

Prof. Jenks, with respect to a currency system for the Philippines, inclines to recommend a fixed rate of exchange with gold between the islands and the United States. This is in accord with the suggestion of the Philippine Commission. The special reasons given are that if the silver standard continues to depreciate, those who gain from its depreciation will be the exporting houses, chiefly English and German, although in part American; while the native Filipinos who grow hemp, sugar, tobacco, &c., on their plantations, will be the losers. He believes, however, that the use of silver should be encouraged as much as possible.

A recommendation is made that employers of labor be permitted to introduce Chinese laborers into the Philippines under contract for a period of not over three years in each individual instance. The employer, it is suggested, should give bonds for the proper care of the Chinese.

The longest chapter in the book, that on taxation and land administration, lays especial stress on the question of land tenure. Following the almost universal custom of Oriental countries, it is suggested that it would be best for the Government to retain the title and to lease the lands for somewhat long periods, thirty years or so, at a fixed rental, reserving the right to revise the terms of rent at the end of the period named.

In order to encourage the investment of capital in the development of the agricultural resources of the islands, it is suggested that especially favorable terms with low rentals should be made for a time to large investors. In connection with land administration, it is recommended that some provision be made for loans to small land holders, particularly for the purchase of cattle, agricultural tools, &c.

PLEADS FOR ARIZONA.

Gov. Brodie of That Territory Argues for Its Admission to Statehood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The question of Statehood for the three Territories that are asking for admission appears in the annual reports by the Governors of those civil bodies, which possibly are the last documents of that description which will be placed on file at the Interior Department.

Gov. Brodie of Arizona, who sent his report in to-day, argues strongly for statehood. He says Arizona is the sixth largest civil political division in the country, has 132,000 population, and property of the assessed value of $39,000,000, and concludes:

"I urge and recommend that Arizona's claims to statehood be given due consideration, and that such aid as lies within the power of the Interior Department be extended to secure the passage of the enabling act now before the Congress of the United States for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the sisterhood of States.

"Arizona has passed through all of the various stages of territorial growth and to-day the magnificent development of its resources places the territory so far advanced that to longer deny the star of Arizona a place upon the flag of our country is regarded here and abroad as an injustice to the people who have so faithfully borne the burden of a territorial form of government for a period of thirty-eight years. The preparation is all that is required in a Territory.

THE CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

State Department Has Cabled Minister Hart with the Hope that He May Terminate the Delay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The status to-day of the Colombian canal negotiations is that both sides here are awaiting a decision of the Colombian Government as to whether Minister Concha shall proceed under his original instructions to present to the State Department the Colombian response to the department's proposal for a treaty. When the response arrived in Washington two days ago the Minister promptly notified the State Department of the fact, but added to his notice the statement that in view of recent developments (meaning events that had happened on the Isthmus since the note started from Bogota, Sept. 16) he had regarded it as his duty to withhold it until he heard further from the Government.

As the State Department had in some way come to know that the Colombian response would, if submitted, go far toward meeting the desires of this Government in the matter of a canal treaty, this delay was very annoying. But as the Minister had his own notion of duty in the matter, it was decided that an appeal should be taken over his head to the authorities in Bogota. Accordingly, a cablegram was sent to United States Minister Hart at the Colombian capital notifying him of the action of the Colombian Minister here. No specific complaint was made, but it was desired to make sure that the Colombian Government knew that the note had been held back.

The matter of objection by our own officials is the attempt to link the negotiations for a canal treaty, pure and simple, with the discussion of the questions of the correctness of the attitude of our naval officers on the Isthmus.

Secretary Hay had two callers to-day who talked about canal matters. The first was Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, who wished to ascertain the next step to be taken by the United States Government in viey of Attorney General Knox's opinion respecting the canal title. As this seems to depend for the moment on the issue of the negotiations with the Colombian Government, no direct information could be furnished.

Later in the day came Capt. McLean, lately in command of the cruiser Cincinnati. He was presented by Capt. Cowles, and gave the Secretary a most interesting account of the situation on the Isthmus. The Secretary was particularly impressed by the tactful manner in which the naval officer had maintained friendly and even cordial personal relations with the Colombian officers while quietly but effectually exercising the treaty powers of the United States Government toward the maintenance of freedom of traffic across the Isthmus.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

President Designates Thursday, Nov. 27, as a Day to Give Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt to-day issued his proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart.

Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well-being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good, and we seek to praise Him not by words only but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellowmen.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

IRRIGATION PLANS COMPLETED.

Chief Hydrographer Newell's View as to Where Government Reservoirs Are to be Built.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—F. H. Newell, the chief hydrographer of the Geological Survey, has returned from the second tour he has made this season to the West for the purpose of determining where the Government is to begin the work of building irrigation reservoirs under the provisions of the new irrigation law. Mr. Newell attended the National Congress of Irrigationists at Denver, and found everywhere the liveliest interest in the general policy of the Government and a disposition among irrigation corporations and owners to co-operate in promoting the construction of reservoirs.

Mr. Newell has decided on seven projects which he will recommend to the Secretary of the Interior for immediate construction work next Spring. These bear upon the sites on the St. Mary's River in Montana, the Gunnison River in Colorado, the Gila and Salt Rivers in Southern Arizona, the Carson and Turkee Rivers in Nevada, the Big Horn in Montana, the Sweetwater in Wyoming, and the Grand River in Colorado.

The St. Mary's project is interesting for the reason that the proposed dam will restrain the present stream from flowing across the international boundary line into the British possessions, and will develop a large and rich territory.

Secretary Hitchcock may not select and approve of all these sites, but from present indications he will adhere closely to Mr. Newell's list. In some cases private owners are threatening litigation based on mining and other rights that may cause extended delay.

STENOGRAPHERS IMPORTED.

Postmaster General Makes Requisition for Two from Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The dearth of stenographers has led the Postmaster General to make a requisition for two who are in Porto Rico. They are residents of the island, and are on the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission.

The first native Porto Rican to enter the departmental service is Felip Giuseppe Vergara, who has just been made a messenger in the office of the Register of the Treasury. He is a graduate of the University of Madrid, and passed a good examination to get his place. His object in taking it is to pursue his studies in English at one of the colleges here. His father is editor of a paper at San Juan.

PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt will make a trip through a part of the South next month if official business should not make his presence in Washington necessary at that time.

The trip will be made about the middle of the month, the primary object of it being to enable the President to attend the reception to be tendered by the citizens of Memphis to Gen. Luke Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines.

Susequently, it is expected that the President will accept an invitation to participate in a bear hunt in the cane brakes of Mississippi. He may embrace the opportunity while in the South to visit the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., of which Booker T. Washington is President.

THE PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY.

Prof. Wheeler Says if It Were Not for His Personality the Democrats Would "Sweep the Country."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, who took luncheon with the President to-day, said in an interview: "I do not mind saying that the country would go sweeping Democratic in the Congressional elections if it were not for the personality of President Roosevelt. He is a most remarkable man, and is a platform in himself. I have stopped in Nebraska, and I was surprised at the general sentiment I encountered that but for personal admiration and regard for the President thousands of Republicans everywhere would vote the Democratic ticket. I do not hesitate to say that if the Republicans carry the House they may attribute their success wholly to the personality of President Roosevelt."

Prof. Wheeler's view is corroborated by others who have come into Washington lately from Western States. They say that in many districts the President is the sole argument of the Republicans. In Kentucky, for example, it is said, almost the only appeal made by the Republicans to the voters is to uphold the President.

THE PRESIDENT ON FACTIONS.

Thinks the Fighting Republicans of Washington Should Get Together.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—To a delegation of Republicans from the State of Washington who called on him to-day, Mr. Roosevelt made a declaration which is regarded as pertinent in a number of States this Fall.

"I have no use," said he, "for a man who cares more for the defeat of a member of his own party who belongs to another faction than he does for the defeat of a common enemy—the Democrats."

The gentlemen from Washington had called to lay before the President a statement of factional difficulties in their State and appeal to him to harmonize the discordant elements if possible.

The President's declaration has been discussed to-night by politicians of more than one State. It is held that it applies especially to the State of Wisconsin, where a factional quarrel seems likely to imperil one or two Congressional districts. In Iowa, it is said, also a somewhat similar situation exists.

A SHAKE-UP AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Report that Facts About Local Immigration Bureau Will Be Brought Before Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A severe shake-up is to be made soon in the immigration service at Ellis Island, following a secret investigation into the condition of affairs in the island. Some of the facts are to be placed before the Grand Jury in New York. The Department of Justice is understood to be handling the facts for presentation to the Grand Jury. The outlook is that about five Inspectors of Immigration and a number of lesser officials will be dismissed.

The investigation shows, it is claimed, that for years a system of petty thieving and blackmail has gone on. Besides the dismissals there will be a shifting of about forty "privilege men." Railroad and steamship companies likewise will be held responsible in the future for their employes.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS AFLOAT.

Sees Prospective Servant Girls at Ellis Island and Hears Advice from Miss Lindley.

A trip to Ellis Island was the feature of the morning session yesterday of the Mothers' Congress, now in session at the Board of Education Building. The members went fifty-seven strong, and were received upon their arrival by Chief of Staff Allan Robinson and other officials, who showed them all over the big immigrant station. They saw a small army of prospective servant girls before they assembled in Commissioner Williams's office, and heard a further explanation of the work.

In the afternoon session Miss E. Marguerite Lindley spoke on the physical training of mothers, in which she insisted that they had much to learn from old maids, whose time was not too much absorbed for study by maternal cares.

"I don't think it's right to make fun of me," said Miss Lindley. "Remember that it isn't always the fault of the old maid that she isn't married."

A paper by Mrs. Isabel Parker Huddleston was read by the Secretary. It defended intellectuality in mothers, the assertion being made that a college-bred mother without a cooking school education was better fitted for the problems of her state than one who had been through cooking school, yet had never been to college. In the evening the congress held an informal reception at the Park Avenue Hotel, at which were some privileged fathers and brothers. The election resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. David O. Mears, Albany.
First Vice President—Mrs. H. O. Holland, Buffalo.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Harry Hastings, New York City.
Third Vice President—Mrs. M. L. Wright, Oswego.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. A. Benedict, New York.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John D. Whish, Albany.
Treasurer—Mrs. Fanny J. Bailey.
Auditor—Mrs. Merritt, Lockport.

DRAMA AND DRESSMAKING MIX.

The management of a playhouse and a dressmaking establishment at the same time keeps Mrs. Robert Osborn busy. The latest announcement from her place of amusement is that persons not bearing introductions, and not wearing evening dress, may pass the box office. She has determined also to have "Tommy Rot" rewritten, Paul West rearranging the lines and John W. Bratton the songs. When the revised piece is in readiness, Kirke La Shelle will stage it. The present chorus will be pruned and Harry Connor, Al. Hockman, and perhaps Bonnie McGinn added to the cast.

Conditions at the dressmaking establishment at 361 Fifth Avenue are more strenuous. She has applied to Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station for protection for non-union tailors whom she proposes to put to work this morning. Capt. Walsh says that the protection will be given. Twenty-five union tailors, who have been getting $18 a week and who struck for $20 when they heard that Mrs. Osborn proposed to employ non-union labor, said they would see to it that the non-union men did not go to work.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 29.—Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast has closed the Cushman cottage and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen left today on a private car for New York, having closed their cottage for the season.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin closed Snug Harbor and left Newport to-day.

Mrs. W. H. Sands has returned from a visit to New York.

Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville has gone to New York for a week's visit.

John La Farge, the well-known New York artist, is here to visit his family.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, who has been ill at his Summer residence on Ridge Road here, was sufficiently recovered to start for New York early to-day.

Col. Samuel R. Honey and Louis P. Roberts, proprietor of the New Cliffs Hotel, the latter accompanied by his niece, Miss Bates, left to-day for New York.

A horse owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and attached to a light wagon ran away on Bellevue Avenue to-day. The horse had been left standing by one of Mr. Vanderbilt's employes, and was frightened by a heavy team which passed. The horse was uninjured, but the wagon was badly damaged.

Shooting Stars.

Interesting November Visitors in the Great Celestial Highway, New York's Billion-Dollar Express, An American Woman Crossing the Caucasus in THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS MUSICIANS STRIKE

Most of the Theatres May Be Left Without Orchestras.

The Men Demand More Wages and Want to be Paid for Rehearsals—Managers Unyielding.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The musicians of the Paris theatres, at a meeting this afternoon, voted unanimiously in favor of a general strike, beginning to-morrow at noon. Twelve hundred musicians were represented at the meeting.

The strike is the result of a protracted conflict with the managers of the theatres over wages and extras for rehearsals and matinées. The managers insisted that, as the artists rehearse free, the musicians should also do so.

The meeting adopted resolutions to except the Grand Opera and the Opéra Comique from the strike movement, because these houses receive Government subventions. All the other theatres of Paris, however, are included. The musicians have been forbidden to treat individually with the theatres, and they are to assemble tomorrow at midday at the Labor Exchange with their instruments, prepared to resume playing if the theatres yield to their demands.

The public is keenly interested in the strike, because it threatens to leave Paris without music. The directors of the theatres have been interviewed, and declare they will not yield. President D'Orfeuil of the Theatrical Directors' Association says pianos will be substituted for orchestras, and that grand concerts will be replaced by plays not requiring music.

The Cluny Theatre and the Folies Dramatiques have already discharged their orchestras. The Nouveau Cirque announces that the striking musicians will be replaced by non-strikers. The Concert Parisien has put in pianos, played by electric batteries. Only a few theatres show a disposition to temporize with the musicians.

The leading singers in Paris share the anxiety of the public, declaring that it is impossible for them to sing without orchestral accompaniment.

TO SEND CHINESE STUDENTS.

Emperor Decrees That a Number of Young Men Be Educated Here at Public Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 29.—The Emperor of China has issued a decree which orders the Viceroys and Governors of Chinese provinces to send Chinese students to the United States and Europe for purposes of study rather than to Japan.

The Emperor points out that while the Chinese youths have been studying in Japan, only a small number have been sent to America and Europe. He says this is not in the interest of the nation's progress.

He, therefore, urges upon the Viceroys and the Governors to select the most promising students and grant them allowances which will enable them to prosecute their studies in Western countries.

The Emperor has recently been informed that Japan has been greatly benefited by sending students to the United States.

FUNERAL OF MRS. STANTON.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony Hears Eulogies of Her Associate in the Struggle for Women's Rights.

Simple funeral services over the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton were held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartments she occupied at 250 West Ninety-fourth Street. Eulogies on the life and work of the eminent woman's suffragist were given by the Rev. Moncure D. Conway of the South Place Chapel, London, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of Boston. At the grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, where the burial took place in the afternoon, a brief address was made by the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford. Both Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Hanaford had been friends of Mrs. Stanton for many years.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton's lifelong companion and co-worker in the campaign for woman's rights, sat near the casket, which was completely hidden beneath flowers and ferns. Others present were Mrs. Devereux Blake, President of the Women's Legislative League; Mrs. Charlotte Wilkur, founder of the Sorosis Club; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, and Mrs. Stanton's children—Mrs. Stanton Blatch, President of the local Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. M. S. Lawrence, G. Smith Stanton of Long Island, Robert L. and Henry Stanton of this city, and Theodore Stanton of Paris. Mr. Conway, in the course of his address, said:

"The passing of a fine personality is a doubly solemn event where that personality is historic by reason of its association with ideas and movements of public importance. To a great multitude the name Elizabeth Cady Stanton does not mean so much a person as a standard inscribed with great principles. The immortality she has achieved is that of her long and magnificent services to every cause of justice and reason. Beginning her career amid ridicule and obloquy, all worth she put into her life has not only been returned to her personally in the love and friendship which have surrounded her, but it has returned to her tenfold in the success of her cause.

"Those who spoke of her as the advocate of one particular cause are in error. She spoke for right, reason, and justice wherever denied. Because the most salient examples of unreason and injustice were involved in the cause of woman, that became the main arena of her struggle, but she applied her indictment to other public wrongs, and several of the finest things she ever uttered were discourses of rational over irrational religion. Her ideas were clear. She did not burden people with doubts, but with convictions."

Mrs. Blackwell told of the early work of Mrs. Stanton, when she said the whole world apparently was against her and her associates, and those struggles, she said, had endeared the old-time companions to her closer than sisters of the blood. She told of Mrs. Stanton's devotion to her home, and said that her life gave the denial to the complaints of many that those who were fighting for woman suffrage neglected the home and family.

JOHN Y. McKANE'S WIDOW DEAD.

Mrs. Fannie McKane, widow of John Y. McKane, who was the political leader of the old town of Gravesend, died in the homestead at Voorhees Avenue and East Twenty-fifth Street, Sheepshead Bay, on Tuesday night, after a long illness. She was sixty-one years of age. She lived formerly with her son, George, in Flatbush, but about a year ago she returned to her old home. For many years she was interested in religious work, and she did a great deal for the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ocean and Voorhees Avenues.

Though opposed to her husband's participation in politics, she was very proud of his mastery of affairs. After he was imprisoned, because of the Gravesend election frauds in 1893, she kept a light burning in the parlor window of her home. An effort was made by friends of the fallen chief to obtain his pardon, and, believing that in a short time her husband would return to her free, Mrs. McKane placed the lamp where he would see it as he neared the house.

Mrs. McKane leaves property that has been valued at $300,000. She is survived by two sons, George and Ira, and one daughter, Fannie. The funeral service is to be on Sunday.

P. S. BLODGETT'S FUNERAL.

New York Central Officials Leave on Special Train to Attend.

Officials of the New York Central and of the City of New York left on a special train last night to attend the funeral of P. S. Blodgett, at one time General Superintendent of the New York Central and lately General Manager of the Lake Shore.

Among those in the party were President W. H. Newman of the New York Central, Third Vice President C. F. Brown, Cornelius Vanderbilt, General Superintendent A. H. Smith, Assistant General Superintendent George Stevens, General Superintendent of Transportation Charles F. Smith, and Capt. H. C. Duval, representing Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Blodgett was a friend and adviser of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and Gen. N. R. O'Connor, Chief Inspector of the underground road, will especially represent the commission.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Probasco.

Henry Probasco, one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati, died at his home in Clifton, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, Sunday night after a week's illness. He was eighty-two years old.

Mr. Probasco was known for many acts of public benefaction, most notable among them being the gift of the Tyler Davidson fountain to the city of Cincinnati in memory of his partner, and a gift of a similar fountain to the town of Clifton, where he made his home.

Mr. Probasco was born in Newtown, Conn., July 4, 1820, and was educated in Philadelphia schools. As a young man he went to Cincinnati and secured a position in a hardware store in 1838. In 1840 he became a partner in the business with Tyler Davidson, his ex-employer, and in the same year married the daughter of Abijah Carrington, then State Controller of Connecticut.

In 1851 Mr. Probasco built in Cincinnati what was then the finest block in the city, and his venture was so successful that his business quadrupled within three years.

Mr. Probasco frequently went to Europe, and it was on one of these trips that he conceived the idea of giving the city of his adoption a memorial fountain. At the Royal Bronze Foundry in Munich in 1866 he arranged with Kaulbach, a noted sculptor, to have the casting made. In 1871 the fountain was presented to the city.

Oakwood, Mr. Probasco's home, in Clifton, was built in 1860, and with its unusually attractive grounds has been for years one of the "show places" of the town.

Mr. Probasco was married a second time, in 1887, to Miss Grace Sherwin of Cincinnati, who survives him, with one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

MARCUS L. WEIL, aged eighty-eight, is dead at the home of his son, Herman Weil, 33 Orleans Street, Newark, N. J. For more than fifty years he was in the tobacco business in Newark. He was a prominent Republican.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. GERHARD, pastor of St. Stephen's Reformed Church, Reading, Penn., died there yesterday. Dr. Gerhard retired from the Presidency of the General Synod, the highest legislative body of the denomination, at its meeting in Baltimore last June.

JACOB BOOKMAN died in his home, at 9 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Würtzburg, Bavaria, on May 7, 1820, and he received his education there. He came to this country in the forties and engaged in business as a merchant in Mississippi. In 1856 he came to New York and invested largely in real estate. A widow, five sons, and three daughters survive him.

JOSEPH KIDDER, prominent as the head of Odd Fellowship in New Hampshire for nearly half a century, died at Manchester in that State yesterday, aged eighty-three years. He was a native of Manchester and a descendant, on his mother's side, from Gen. John Stark of Revolutionary fame. In early life he was a merchant, but, becoming interested in Odd Fellowship, he soon gave his whole time to this fraternity. He also was eminent in Masonry.

Mrs. J. LOUISA WARD, mother of Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, and Jacob E. Ward, prominent officers of the Prudential Insurance Company, died yesterday morning in her country residence at Florham Park, N. J., which she had occupied for more than sixty years. She was nearly eighty-four years of age, but she retained her faculties unimpaired. She was the widow of Moses D. Ward. Her great-grandfather, Alexander Robertson, came to this country from Scotland in 1782. He was a prominent linen merchant in New York.

Appeal for a Brooklyn Man.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $40 with which to pay rent for a man, wife, and two children, the man being out of work through no fault of his own. He is highly recommended by his former employers as a capable and conscientious worker, and it is hoped he is in the way of obtaining a position. Immediate help is needed.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 29.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
ADELMAN, Albert, 26 King St.	82	28
BOYCE, Mary, 349 E. 41st St.	10	28
BERSIN, Annie, 133 Monroe St.	20	28
BAORTO, Luigi, 251 Elizabeth St.	78	26
BRESKE, Sarah, 395 Madison St.	42	27
BARKER, Mary E., 2,056 7th Av.	47	27
BARBOGELATA, J., 28 Roosevelt St.	30	27
BUTTERWORTH, J. J., 330 E. 91st.	3	27
BUIANO, Rosa, 342 E. 110th St.	1	29
COMPOMENASI, Louis, 13 Carmine.	32	28
CAMPBELL, Gertrude, 737 3d Av.	1	27
CUNNIS, Samuel J., 297 Rivington.	50	27
COHEN, Bessie, 116 2d St.	1	27
CAMICAMPIA, Concetta, 419 E. 18th.	50	27
COURAN, Mary, 13 Carmine St.	56	27
CUNNINGHAM, Mary, 235 E. 120th.	37	27
CARROLL, John, 429 W. 26th St.	38	28
CLARKE, Edw. F., Jr., 501 W. 164th	1	28
CUNNINGHAM, Patrick, 400 W. 17th	1	29
CAREY, John, 129th St. and Park Av.	40	27
DOBBIN, James F., 140 E. 48th St.	58	28
DONOHUE, Mary, 1,170 2d Av.	25	27
DEMARS, Katharine, 146 E. Houston	32	27
DINKEL, Morris, 272 Broome St.	1	28
FOLEY, Minnie, 313 E. 37th St.	38	27
FITZSIMMONS, Mary, 163½ W. 102d.	45	26
FAST, Benjamin, 300 Stanton St.	1	28
GRAMANN, Anna H., 314 E. 89th St.	61	28
GABRIEL, Louisa, 226 E. 70th St.	53	26
GUDERSON, Ann, 5 Sullivan St.	37	28
HARDIMAN, Ann, 337 E. 21st St.	50	28
HENRY, Patrick, 214 W. 116th St.	66	28
HINES, Mary, 19 Prospect Place.	85	27
HAMILTON, Robert R., 229 Sullivan	1	28
HAWTHORNE, E. H., 100 W. 58th.	83	24
HUGHES, David, 400 E. 38th St.	22	27
HUNT, Jane A., 506 W. 168th St.	66	28
HUMANN, Robert H., 993 E. 161st St.	4	28
HUGHES, Louis, 150 Eldridge St.	55	28
KRONOCHER, Hannah, 54 E. 116th.	59	28
KAVICH, Wanda, 98 Orchard St.	9	27
LUINETTI, Loretto S., 238 W. 62d St.	5	27
LITTENBERG, C. S., 2,100 8th Av.	1	28
LACKNER, Leopold, 166 Avenue A.	52	28
LUPI, George, 36 St. Mark's Place.	1	28
LEE, George R., 979 2d Av.	19	27
METZGER, Bernhard, 238 E. 62d St.	75	27
MURPHY, Maggie, 444 E. 10th St.	35	28
MILEY, Francis P., 1,957 3d Av.	1	28
MERRIGAN, P., 875 Columbus Av.	60	27
MORRIS, Jane, 139 W. 60th St.	91	28
MEDBURY, F. H., 40 Morningside Av.	1	28
MANSFIELD, Wm. F., 402 8th Av.	55	28
MADDEN, Theresa, 112 E. 109th St.	23	27
MILANI, Angelina, 67 Thompson St.	49	28
McCASLIN, Reeve C., 101 W. 133d St.	37	27
McNULTY, Harriet, 7 Horatio St.	33	28
McNAMARA, Andrew T., 77 Morton.	23	27
McCRUDDEN, Elizabeth, 814 Washington St.	2	27
McCORMACK, Agnes, 312 E. 126th St	2	29
McKEON, Annie, 123 E. 33d St.	58	29
OHLIGER, Bessie, 329 E. 101st St.	16	27
O'MEARA, John, 415 W. 16th St.	1	28
PRICE, Josephine, 237 Spring St.	29	28
PESKOFF, Sarah, 2,463 8th Av.	40	27
QUINN, John, 123 E. 86th St.	71	27
REES, Frank, 270 Bowery.	41	27
ROUZER, Emily J., 556 W. 151st St.	87	27
ROBERTI, Lucia, 178 Thompson St.	1	20
REILLY, Patrick, 430 W. 40th St.	63	27
RUZICKA, Fanny, 423 E. 73d St.	1	27
SALTZMANN, Barnah, 76 Essex St.	37	28
SPEED, George, 412 7th Av.	20	28
SCHUMACHER, Mary J., 402 E. 53d	65	28
STYLES, Mary, 33 E. 33d St.	27	27
SCHNEIDER, Wm., 5,199 Broadway.	53	28
SIMMONS, Mary, 58 E. 103d St.	38	28
THEALL, Mary W. F., 505 W. 41st.	21	28
URGO, Ernesto P., 132 Hester St.	1	28
VANDERHOOF, N. S. W., 657 5th Av	78	28
WIEARY, Bernard, 461 W. 32d St.	29	28
WEISENBERGER, Babette A., 733 10th Av.	74	28
WALSH, Johanna, 1,475 Lexington Av	57	27
WOLF, William, 221 E. 88th St.	22	27
WERNIG, A. E., St. Vincent's Hosp.	39	28

Bronx.

CURTIS, Ida M., 214 Alexander Av.	47	27
HUBINETZ, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	53	28
KELLY, Walter A., Fordham Hosp.	30	20
LOBETT, Anna, Home for Incurables.	70	28
MAIER, John, 1,628 Franklin Av.	23	27
REYNOLDS, T., St. Joseph's Hosp.	57	28
SMITH, Thomas, Lebanon Hosp.	6	29

Brooklyn.

ARMSTRONG, Maria, 362 Hancock.	79	28
BOZZINI, Giovanni, 1,840 Broadway.	50	27
BUCHANAN, Anne M., 1,241 St. John's Place	46	26
BROPHY, James, 270 Maisey St.	35	28
CARLIN, Thomas, 361 Myrtle Av.	26	20
CHINSANO, Conjetta, 259 4th Av.	32	28
CURRIE, Annie, St Cath. Hosp.	30	28
COSTELLO, Mary, 78 Degraw St.	60	28
DOYLE, John J., 20 Grand Av.	33	27
DONNELL, Edward, 81 W. 2d St.	35	27
EDELSTEIN, Nathan, 196 Moore St	4	28
EGGERS, Henry, 53 Bergen St.	18	28
ECKER, Ruth A., 20 Oakland St.	1	28
FUNSCH, Frank, 20 Thornton St.	5	29
FINK, Martha, 207 Myrtle Av.	36	29
FOSTER, Evelyn, 496 Graham Av.	1	26
FARROW, Mary, 144 Driggs Av.	51	27
GIAMBALVO, Giuseppe, 932 Flushing Av	1	28
GARRY, John, Ash St. and Manhattan Av.	53	29
HESS, John A., 217 Wyckoff Av.	3	28
HAMM, Carolina, St Cath. Hospital.	52	28
LAVIN, George, 764 Classon Av.	2	27
LIBASCI, Libaris, 274 Bushwick Pl.	1	28
LYNCH, James J., 123 15th St.	20	28
LANDER, Kate, 282 20th St.	1	28

NEVERMORE WAS WINNER

Andrew Miller's Hard-Luck Colt Took the Creedmoor Stake.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Cinquevalli and Cameron Were the Successful Choices at the Aqueduct Track Yesterday.

Patrons of the Aqueduct track yesterday had a taste of Winter racing and shivered all the afternoon in a cold breeze that all but smothered enthusiasm over the betting problems presented. Favorites were beaten in four of the six races.

The track still was heavy and holding close to the rail, but had dried out sufficiently to satisfy most of the trainers, and there were few scratches from the purse races, while nearly as many additions as originally there were entries were made in the one stake of the card. Six of the announced list of starters answered the call to the post with five added runners, one of the latter, A. L. Aste's Plater, being the post favorite. As the luck of racing would have it, however, none of the added horses figured in the result, Plater getting away far back in the crowd and with a great deal of interference to overcome, being unable to get to the front at any stage. Lyman Hay, a colt from the West, broke in front, but settling down under a steadying pull, let the fleet Navasota pass him in the first few jumps, Navasota then making the pace until the field turned into the stretch for the run home. There Navasota began to stop, and Lyman Hay, W. R. Condon, and the heretofore unlucky colt Nevermore, owned by Andrew Miller, went on together. Into the last furlong any one of the three might have won. Nevermore, evidently with his luck changed, then drew out to the front and won cleverly by a half length from W. R. Condon, who got second place by a head from Lyman Hay third.

The first race brought an almost overwhelming stroke of misfortune to the Tammany stable of Frank Farrell. That stable but a short time before had sold Bonnibert, as the horse had been found too unreliable for betting purposes, and so it happened that Bonnibert started in a new interest against Farrell's The Musketeer, looked on as one of the truest of the stable's horses. Farrell and his political friends bet heavily on The Musketeer, who started favorite, and then witnessed the painful sight of Bonnibert winning very handily at long odds, with The Musketeer almost last. To the victory of Nevermore in the stake, Cinquevalli added the second purse of the day for Andrew Miller, winning somewhat easily from Wax Candle, while another Keokey Club triumph took place in the third race, which was won in a gallop by J. G. Follansbee's Cameron Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; handicap, at seven furlongs.

George F. Johnson's Bonnibert, ch. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 1
August Belmont's Fire Eater, b. c., 2, by Hastings-Fides, 105, (Minder,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5..... 2
Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 103, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:28. Won cleverly by a half length; five lengths between second and third. The Musketeer, Whiskey King, Young Henry, Maud Gonne, Belle of Lexington, and Surmise also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by B. Pryor.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and one-half furlongs.

Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., by Ben Strome-Craftie, 116 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even..... 1
Julius Fleischmann's Wax Candle, b. c., by Candlemas-Miss Maud, 113, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
George F. Johnson's Florham Queen, ch. m., by Tristan-Hazel W., 107, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:08 4-5. Won handily by a half length; a head between second and third. Gimcrack, Bonnington, Sparkle Esher, Cloche d'Or, Miss Pebble, Silver Fir, and Knight of Gold also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and seventy yards.

J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., 3 years, by Meddler—Onnat Lyle, 106 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 5 and out..... 1
J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 3, by Horoscope-Gloaming, 85, (H. Callahan,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 2
John J. McCafferty's H. L. Coleman, ch. g., 3, by Farandale-Orchid, 93, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:46 4-5. Won easily by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third. Goldsby Trump, Tenagrand and Potente also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Creedmoor Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Andrew Miller's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter—The Crow, 112 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 1
J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., by Troubadour-Felipa, 112, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
C. R. Ellison's Lyman Hay, b. c., by Esher-Miss Hera, 107, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:10. Liepsic, Navasota, Illyria, Plater, Counterpoise, Lady Lake, Blue Peter, and The Guide also ran. Value to the winner, $1,350. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.

A. L. Aste's Prince Richard, br. h., 5 years, by His Highness-Louisette, 105 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 1
L. Waterbury's Kilogram, b. h., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kidbrook, 105, (Lyne,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
Davis & Van Kuren's Bounteous, b. g., 4, by Galore-Abaca, 102, (J. Martin,) 60 to 1 and 25 to 1..... 3
Time—1:50 1-5. Won easily by three lengths; a half length between second and third. Wild Pirate, Doctor Riddle, Lone Fisherman, Duckoy, McWilliams, Doctor Barlow, Major Monsir, and Arden also ran. Doctor Barlow broke down. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

C. H. Smith's Old Hutch, b. c., by Wamekus-Bink, 111 pounds, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....1
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., by Badge-Mocking Bird, 108, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and even..... 2
Buckley & Bailey's Huntressa, ch. f., by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonora, 108, (Redfern,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2..... 3
Time—1:47 2-5. Won easily by three lengths, a neck between second and third. Essene, Ben Howard, and C. Rosenfeld also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Winner trained by W. Martin.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, at five and a half furlongs. Hurstbourne, 122 pounds; Colonnade, 115; St. Daniel, 113; Nevermore, 111; Gold Money, 110; W. R. Condon, 109; Stamping Ground, 107; First Chip, 104; Anckc and Knight of Gold, 102 each; First Chord, 100; Chicle, 99; Earl of Warwick, 98; Balka and Hackensack, 95; B. Doyle, 93, and Tugal Bey and Colonsay, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Edgemere Stakes, weight for age, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Doctor Riddle, 126 pounds; St. Finnan and Jim Clark, 123 each; Andy Williams and Hunter Raine, 118 each; Rossignol, 115, and Hurstbourne, 91.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,200 down to $500; seven furlongs. Ben Chalice, 110 pounds; Scoffer, B. Doyle, and Dark Planet, 107 each; Full Back, 104; Harrison, Blue Delft, Cincinnatus and Barklemore, 101 each; Squid, 99; Franklin C., Gillie, and Dinkeis, 96 each; Epidemic and Farcraft, 96 each; Ponca, Alhambra, Irene Mac, Pagus, and Duniuce, 93 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Epidemic, Ponca, Farcraft, Alhambra, Irene Mac, and Squid.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; handicap at one mile and seventy yards. Ethics and Glenwater, 120 pounds each; Hunter Raine, 119; Carbuncle, 114; Potente, 113; Daly, 106; Hermencia, 105; Circus, 100; Jim Clark, 98; Flying Jib, 97, and Par Excellence and Prediction, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies three years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Stella W., 102 pounds; Fontenix, 97; Little Julia T., Nightingale, 96; Obedience, Virginia Grace, Ace of Spades, Singing Nymph, Lady Fan, Eva Mine, Tact, Inkling, Gulf Stream, Orrissa, and Miss Fisher, 93 each; Gossie 91, and May J., 88. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Flossie F., May J., and Fontenix.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Knight of the Garter, 116 pounds; Alsike, 113; Rightaway and Edwin Keaton, 110 each; Gold Braid 91, and Barouche, 107 each, and War Cry, Gallant Smith, Hackensack, Jack o' Lantern, Bernays, and Tom Lawson, 90 each.

Date for Columbia's Fall Regatta.

Columbia's annual Fall rowing regatta will be held on election day from the Columbia boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive, according to an announcement made by Robert B. Bartholomew, Captain of the 'Varsity crew, yesterday. There will be single scull races, and contests for eight-oared crews. There will be a race for senior, junior, and sophomore eights, and another for freshman crews from the college and Schools of Applied Science. The crews for the regatta will be picked next Saturday.

SUNDAY GAMES LEGAL.

Magistrate Connorton Discharges Athletes Who Were Arrested at Celtic Park.

In the Magistrate Court at Long Island City yesterday, Senator Victor J. Dowling secured a decision that will materially affect the athletic clubs and other organizations of this State that are in the habit of holding their members' games on Sunday. On Sunday last the club games held at Celtic Park in Long Island City were interfered with by the Law and Order Society, and the manager of the park and several of the athletes were arrested. The case came to trial before Magistrate Luke J. Connorton in Long Island City. Senator Dowling explained thoroughly the state of affairs, and after hearing lengthy testimony from the complainants, it was not necessary for him to produce proof upon the part of the defendants. Each case was dismissed by the Magistrate, who agreed thoroughly with Senator Dowling's contention, that athletic games on Sunday when participated in by members of an organization such as amateurs of the Athletic Union, would cause no breach of public peace, and as there was no disturbance in the neighborhood the games were entirely within the law.

Immediately after the decision was rendered, President Conway and other officers of the Irish Athletic Association received congratulations, and at the offices of the Amateur Athletic Union the decision was the sole topic of conversation. It is possible now that this decision will prohibit further interference with cross-country runs, golf matches, bicycle races, and other events that are usually scheduled on Sunday for those that are unable to take part in such club pastimes during the week.

BASKET BALL SEASON.

Movement Started Looking Toward Establishing a Regimental League.

Basket ball promises to boom this Winter, as it is now better understood by the majority of athletes, and almost every gymnasium in the city has a team practicing nightly in anticipation of matches to come later on.

The regiments of New York, with their spacious armories, will make a feature of this game, and attempt to form a league composed of the companies in each regiment, the best teams to meet and play a series of games for the championship of the National Guard.

A number of changes in the rules have been made since last Winter, the most important of which are as follows: The minimum sized space for championship games is 2,400 square feet; no one will be permitted nearer than six feet to the goal in any direction; timekeepers shall be appointed by the Captain of the home team, except in serial championship games, when he shall be appointed by the championship committee; two points constitute a goal. If it becomes necessary to change the men for any cause other than sickness or injury it can only be done between the halves and only after the referee and scorer have been notified. Any goals made by the team violating this rule shall not be counted, but this shall not affect the scoring of the other team. The championship committee is responsible for the behavior of the spectators instead of the home team, as formerly.

The Twenty-third Street, Fifty-sixth Street, and Harlem Branches of the Young Men's Christian Association have several teams practicing in their gymnasiums, and recently all their members to register under the A. A. U. rules. The Young Men's Christian Association was the first to take up this sport, recognizing it at once as an admirable game for gymnasiums, and has been endeavoring to introduce it in their branches all over the country.

Every effort will be made to hold both the Intercollegiate A. A. U. championship and the National A. A. U. championship in New York City in March or April.

Colgate's New Basket Ball Captain.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Francis G. Brigham, '05, of Flushing, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the Colgate University basket ball team.

UNIVERSITY CLUB GOLFERS.

Malcolm Graham Wins the Semi-Annual Alumni Tournament.

Thirty members of the University Club finished the thirty-six-hole round yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Club course, near Chauncey, Westchester County, in their semi-annual tournament. The University Club golf events have been in progress for three years, and a number of prominent players on local links are always drawn together in these alumni reunions. Malcolm Graham, a Princeton graduate and one of the leading golfers in the Apawamis Club, won the match. He had 14 strokes on handicap for the double round, and finished in 153 net. W. R. Innis of Yale was second with 161. Devereaux Emmet was the lowest handicap man in the bunch, receiving 10, but the best gross score was also made by Graham—167—Emmet coming next with 172. Representatives of ten universities took part. Those who finished, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Malcolm Graham, Princeton, '90	167	14	153
W. R. Innis, Yale, '80	189	28	161
F. S. Moore, Mass. Tech., '85	186	24	162
D. Emmet, Columbia, '83	172	10	162
G. L. Hubbell, Williams, '88	186	24	162
J. S. Barnes, Jr., Yale, '91	191	28	163
T. H. Harris, Princeton, '86	194	30	164
C. W. Harkness, Yale, '91	195	32	163
W. A. Adriance, Stevens, '85	188	22	165
W. K. Jewett, Williams, '79	180	12	168
O. H. Rogers, Union, '77	200	32	168
F. J. Stimson, Yale, '77	196	28	168
D. P. Kingsley, U. of Va., '81	189	20	169
W. R. Thurston, Williams, '95	188	18	170
O. P. Conant, Dartmouth, '79	195	24	171
G. F. McKinney, Princeton, '91	203	32	171
D. Edwards, Princeton, '85	196	20	176
Albert Symington, Yale, '82	204	28	176
A. H. Locke, Harvard, '92	209	32	177
R. H. Harrison, U. of Va., '79	214	34	180
C. W. Barnes, Yale, '77	209	28	181
C. S. Fairchild, Harvard, '63	219	32	187
R. S. Thomas, Yale, '87	216	28	188
V. W. Hungerford, Columbia, '96	213	24	189
Randolph Hurry, Columbia, '75	220	30	190
H. W. Calhoun, Yale, '83	218	28	190
F. Cunningham, Yale, '83	228	36	192
G. A. Plimpton, Amherst, '76	228	32	196
L. B. Lawrence, Columbia, '78	225	26	199
McLane Van Ingen, Yale '93	209	26	183

Canoe Brook Club's New House.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 29.—The new clubhouse of the Canoe Brook Club near Summit will be formally opened on Saturday. The club flag will be raised at 3 P. M., and addresses will be made by Hamilton W. Mabie, William J. Curtis, and Charles N. Finch, the President of the club, and others. There will also be an all-day golf tournament and a tennis tournament. Prizes will be offered. Among those who have been invited are Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas.

The new clubhouse is finely designed and substantially constructed of wood and stone. It is approached from the highway through a stone gateway and looks out upon a noble view of Chatham, Madison, and the western hills. There are accommodations for golfers and tennis players, a large plazza, fine restaurant, and all the other facilities of a clubhouse. There are stables and barns and a stretch of woodland of fine old trees. The membership is large and comprises the leading residents of Summit and the vicinity.

New Yacht for S. L. Husted Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Notwithstanding the large number of yachts cared for at the Jacob yard this season, the Winter months promise to be just as busy in the way of constructing new craft. A contract has been placed with Mr. Jacob for the building of a steel schooner yacht for S. L. Husted, Jr., from designs of Crowninshield. Her dimensions are 97 feet over all, 68 feet water line, 20 feet beam, and 9 feet draught, and she will be used principally for cruising on the waters of Long Island Sound and vicinity.

Barnard's Tennis Tournament.

The annual tennis tournament of Barnard College has reached its final round. Miss Elsbeth Kroeber has won the championship of the senior class, and Miss Jean Egleston has won the title in the junior class. The freshman and sophomore champions have yet to be decided. Then the four winners will meet in a round robin series for the championship of the college.

Century Road Club Nominations.

Henry Vest of Manhattan and Fred Mommer of Brooklyn have been nominated for State Centurion and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America.

MANY BASEBALL RUMORS

High-Priced Players Said to Have Signed with New York.

GROUNDS QUESTION REVIVED

John T. Brush to Arrive from the West To-day—Lajoie Will Not Play in This City.

Rumors of baseball deals and the signing of players by the big rival leagues at fabulous salaries continue to crop up. The latest report is to the effect that John T. Brush of the New York National League Club has signed one of the star infield players of the American League at a salary of $25,000 for two years. Around the corridors of the Victoria Hotel, where the minor league baseball men have congregated for the past ten days, it was said last night that the player was none other than Napoleon Lajoie. Manager McGraw, who is staying at that hotel, declared that while he would not be surprised at hearing of any player being secured by Mr. Brush, he had no knowledge of such a contract having been made.

"Mr. Brush is on his way here from Indianapolis," said McGraw last night, "and he probably will arrive here to-morrow. He has been negotiating with several good men, and the rumor may be true. Money will not stop him, when he desires the services of a good player. When he gets here, Mr. Brush may have such a contract in his pocket. The list of players which I announced on Monday is a strong one, and a winning team should be picked from among them, but we are looking for first-class men all the time, and if money can procure pernnant winners for the New York Club, we shall have them up on the Polo Grounds next season. No matter what Ban Johnson or any other man connected with the American League may say, every player named by me will report next year and play with our club."

Several of the baseball men who were in the hotel at the time were discussing the report of Lajoie's joining the New York team, and some of them, including Barney Dreyfus and Harry Pulliam of Pittsburg, said that they were of the opinion that Lajoie was not the player in question. Some thought that Mr. Brush probably had secured either Bradley, the Cleveland Club's third baseman, or "Bobby" Wallace, shortstop of the St. Louis Club. Later on, when it was learned in a dispatch from Cleveland that Lajoie had denied the rumor, the general impression was that Bradley or Wallace would be the most likely infielder to whom Mr. Brush would pay a big salary. The new majority stock owner in the New York club will be in the city to-day, and if he has secured another good player to strengthen his already formidable aggregation, he undoubtedly will say so.

President Ban Johnson is said to be still in this city, but so far he has eluded all those who have been looking for him. He was seen early last Sunday in an uptown restaurant, but since that time he has been invisible. James C. Kennedy, who has been negotiating for the management of the proposed rival club in this city, left for Europe yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia, and just before he sailed said: "I have not seen Ban Johnson this week, but the fact of my going away on a business trip does not mean that I have abandoned the idea of managing the new club. Matters are at a standstill regarding that venture, and nothing can be done for a few weeks toward a definite settlement as to its management. I will be back again within four weeks, and when I return, things may have shaped themselves so that they can be given publicity."

There is another story in circulation regarding the efforts of the American League officials to secure playing grounds here. The rivals of the National League, it is said, are doing their utmost to get control of Manhattan Field, which adjoins the Polo Grounds. This would be a suitable spot for an opposition team to play upon, but the New York Baseball Club has a lease of the property, and has carried it along for years so as to prevent the possibility of its falling into the hands of a rival organization. The National League pays a yearly rental to the New York Club, so as to in part defray the expense of retaining these grounds, and it is not likely that the American League can either by threat or purchase secure the property. It is said that in the event of the National League's refusing to give up Manhattan Field, the opposition has sufficient political backing to have a street cut through the Polo Grounds and force the National League off Manhattan Island.

Manhattan Field is so peculiarly situated that in the event of its possession by the American League the management would find it a very difficult task to screen the diamond from those who wished to watch the games from the viaduct and surrounding points of vantage. Thousands of people could see the greater part of the diamond and outfield from these places, and the income to be derived from those who would pay at the turnstiles would not be sufficient to make the venture a paying one.

The National Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Minor Leagues adjourned last night without having ended the difficulty which has caused such a lot of trouble between the American Association and the Western League. Since Sunday the members of the board have been in executive session trying to bring about an amicable adjustment of the rival claims, but their efforts were futile and an adjournment was taken until Nov. 15, when they will meet at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

Three propositions were made by the representatives of the Western League yesterday. They offered to withdraw from Milwaukee if the American Association would do likewise in Kansas City. Their second proposal was to pay $20,000 to the American Association if the latter organization would withdraw from Milwaukee and Kansas City and turn over its park property in each place. They then said if this did not suit their opponents they (the Western League) would withdraw from both cities and turn over the park property there on the payment of $20,000 to them by the American Association. The latter organization offered to settle with the Western League by giving Mr. Van Brunt a one-half interest in the Kansas City Club providing that the Western League would withdraw from Kansas City and Milwaukee. The suggestions were discussed at length, and it is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at when the board meets at Chicago.

Lajoie Denies Baseball Rumor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Capt. Napoleon Lajoie of the Cleveland Baseball Club, referring to a report that he had, or was about to sign a three-year contract with John T. Brush of New York for a compensation of $25,000, said this evening:

"The story is pure rot and without the slightest foundation. My contract with the Cleveland Club does not expire for two years, and if I live and am able to play ball, it will be fulfilled. I am perfectly satisfied with the treatment and salary paid me by the Cleveland Club, and nothing would tempt me to break my contract."

SOUGHT DEATH IN PARK LAKE.

Policeman Saw Mysterious Woman Pray at Swan Boat Pier and Then Plunge Into Water.

Policeman William J. O'Connor of the Central Park squad saw from the roadway yesterday afternoon a woman kneeling as if in prayer on the little pier from which the swanboats start on the lower lake. A group of children stood near by wondering when the woman slowly climbed the low railing and dropped into the shallow water. She waded out until waist deep, when she threw herself forward face down. The policeman followed her and dragged her out. Then he made her almost run to the Arsenal, as the quickest way of getting her there, and while an ambulance was coming from the Presbyterian Hospital they wrapped her in blankets and gave her a hot drink.

The woman is about thirty-five years old, and fairly well dressed. She refused to speak, and the police concluded that she was either a deaf mute or drugged. Word was received later from the hospital that her name was Marie Chardvines, the wife of Francesco Chardvines, who had called and taken her away, both refusing to give any address or any other information.

HARNESS RECORDS BROKEN.

Two Worlds' Pacing Marks Lowered at the Memphis Track—New Figures Set by a Team.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29.—Two world's harness racing records were broken at the Memphis Driving Park trotting meeting today, and one other record was equaled. In all these events the races were against time, but the fast condition of the track and the general expectation that old marks would be eclipsed aroused much interest and drew a large attendance.

The first of the special contests against time was by the noted pacers Direct Hal and Prince Direct as a team against the existing world's figures for a pacing team, 2:08¼. Driven by the famous trainer and driver, Ed Geers, Direct Hal and Prince Direct started, working together in splendid style, and went on at a rate of speed that was increased steadily to the finish of the mile, the pacing pair going well in hand for the full circuit of the track. The spectators broke into a cheer when the time of the first quarter was announced as 0:32½, and the applause was renewed when the half mile was finished in 1:04, a rate which would have clipped a fraction of a second from the mark had it been maintained to the finish.

The champion team had even greater speed in reserve, however, and when Geers crowded on a bit in the next quarter went to the finish of the three-quarters in 1:34½, the third quarter being done in 0:30½. With an uproar of cheering greeting them at the finish and the certainty that the record would be broken, the pacers came home in 2:05½, going so easily in the last hundred yards that it seemed certain the team could have made a further reduction of the old figures had Geers desired it. He was satisfied, however, to lower the world's mark by two seconds and three-quarters, the team slowing up just at the finishing post.

The second successful effort against time was made by the long-distance pacing stallion Nervola to beat the two-mile record for pacing stallions, 4:25¼. Dean drove the new champion and rating him on with a regularity that was clocklike in the fractions, finished the double circuit of the track in 4:24½, cutting a second from the old mark. Onward Silver made a trial against the two-mile trotting record, 4:28¾, created by himself, but the big chestnut was not able to do better than equal the mark. He was driven by Scott Hudson. The great pacer, Prince Alert, next was sent against the watch, in an effort to lower his own mark of 2:00¾, but failed, and fell a second behind his own record.

Two other sensational incidents of the day were the defeat of Sir Albert S. in the handicap pacing race and of the ex-champion trotter, The Abbot, by Chain Shot. Sir Albert S. was a strong favorite in his race, the Emerald Stakes, which called for three heats. The first of one mile, the second of one mile and a furlong, and the third a half mile. Albert S. won the mile heat, and then was beaten for the mile and a furlong by Carl Wilkes. It was expected that Sir Albert S. would have no trouble in the half mile, but Carl Wilkes, carrying a two-minute clip, beat him in the return and won the race. The Abbot has not showed his best form any time this year, but even at that his race in the free-for-all against Chain Shot was a disappointment, the latter winning in straight heats without trouble. Summaries:

The Emerald Handicap.—Purse, $3,000; 2:09 pace; three heats—one mile, mile and an eighth, and half mile.

Carl Wilkes, ch. g., by Wilkes Nutwood-Ada Wilkes, (McDonald)	3	1	1
Sir Albert S., b. g., (Sanders)	1	3	2
Dan R., ch. g., (Geers)	2	2	3
New Richmond, gr. h., (Benedict)	5	4	4
Casona, b. m., (W. Wilson)	4	5	5

Time—2:04½; 2:20; 1:00¾.

Free-for-All Trot.—Purse, $1,000.

Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart-Pique, (L. McDonald)	1	1	1
The Abbot, b. g., (Geers)	2	2	2

Time—2:08½; 2:10½.

2:30 Trot.—Purse, $1,000.

Hugh Wynne, b. g., by Allandorf-Helen Wynne, (Martin) 2 1 1
Director Bell, b. h., (Turner) 1 3 4
The Dean, br. m., (Chandler) 3 4 2
Lafrance, blk. m., (McCarthy) 4 2 3

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:16¼.

2:11 trot to wagon.

McKinley, b. g., (Mr. Smith)	3	1	1
Imogene, ch. m., (Mr. Billinger)	1	3	2
Frances B., ch. m., (Dr. J. L. Wents and Mr. Smathers)	4	2	3

Time—2:12; 2:12½; 2:13¾.

Franker, b. g., (Mr. Jones)	2	4	4

Against time.

Direct Hal and Prince Direct to beat 2:08¼, pacing, (Geers.) Time—0:32½; 1:04; 1:34½; 2:05¾.

Onward Silver to beat 4:28½; two miles, trotting, (Hudson.) Time—0:33¾; 1:07¾; 1:40; 2:13½; 2:46¾; 3:20; 3:53; 4:28½.

Nervola to beat 4:25¼, pacing; two miles. (Dean.) Time—0:33¾; 1:06¾; 1:40; 2:13; 2:45¾; 3:19; 3:51¾; 4:24¾.

Prince Alert to beat world's gelding record of 2:00¾, pacing, (Cheney.) Time—0:29¾; 0:59½; 1:30¼; 2:01¾.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New Individual High Score Made in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night Buek of the Empire State Council team rolled 248, which is a new individual high score for the tournament. The scores follow:

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS.				MUTUAL BENEFIT.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Meyer	167	190	171	Cadiz	181	192	218
Davis	165	176	214	Nowell	171	176	199
Nield	183	179	129	Gilson	156	125	216
Quirk	174	168	193	Baldwin	166	179	169
Holliday	174	180	185	Thompson	177	204	184
Total	863	893	902	Total	851	876	986

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 224; Smith, 158; Dodge, 193; McNeil, 175; Cooper, 146. Total, 896.

Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 176; Weigold, 175; Forman, 187; Buek, 248; Potter, 174. Total, 960.

SECOND GAME.—Long Island Council—Gates, 157; Judge, 204; Brooks, 162; Dickson, 155; Hill, 160. Total, 838.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 192; Smith, 139; Dodge, 168; McNeil, 219; Cooper, 180. Total, 898.

THIRD GAME.—Long Island Council—Gates, 144. Judge, 203; Brooks, 142; Dickson, 160; Hill, 186. Total, 839.

Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 164; Weigold, 164; Forman, 201; Buek, 208; Potter, 223. Total, 960.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challon, 157; Anderson, 110; McConville, 116; Schuetzsenger, 113; Bange, 140. Total, 636.

Dominick & Dominick—Burtell, 156; Waters, 142; Moore, 119; Rixon, 156; Eakin, 178. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challon, 112; Anderson, 138; McConville, 101; Schuetzsiger, 113; Bange, 140. Total, 636.

Post & Flagg—Brundage, 177; Green, 123; Watson, 149; Appell, 161; Robinson, 148. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Post & Flagg—Brundage, 180; Green, 138; Watson, 147; Appell, 121; Robinson, 170. Total, 756.

Dominick & Dominick—Burtell, 165; Waters, 116; Moore, 168; Rixon, 110; Eakin, 155. Total, 714.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metcalfe Brothers Company—Peck, 145; Michler, 142; Volckman, 161; Rickerby, 168; Davies, 116. Total, 732.

New York Edison Company Team No. 2—De Rivera, 160; Harris, 157; Piehl, 134; Hill, 130; McCoy, 145. Total, 726.

SECOND GAME.—New York Edison Company Team No. 2—De Rivera, 175; Harris, 150; Piehl, 168; Hill, 167; McCoy, 161. Total, 821.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Cole, 139; Hasling, 158; Hardenbergh, 174; Blackburne, 118; Patterson, 158. Total, 747.

THIRD GAME.—Metcalfe Brothers Company—Peck, 155; Michler, 100; Volckman, 127; Rickerby, 161; Davies, 137. Total, 890.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Cole, 146; Hasling, 134; Hardenbergh, 179; Blackburne, 133; Patterson, 162. Total, 754.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Welling, 119; Burt, 144; Weber, 127; Hamilton, 111; Veith, 162. Total, 653.

Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 135; Bond, 123; Knapp, 128; Colbert, 91; Morgan, 120. Total, 597.

Manufacturers—Walsh, 148; Brearton, 147; Morgan, 192; Emory, 146; Cook, 171. Total, 804.

Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 109; Bond, 134; Knapp, 91; Colbert, 101; Morgan, 125. Total, 560.

THIRD GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Welling, 108; Burt, 161; Weber, 115; Hamilton, 156; Veith, 121. Total, 661.

Manufacturers—Walsh, 169; Brearton, 170; Morgan, 147; Emory, 114; Cook, 178. Total, 778.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—San Salvador Council—Mahoney, 172; McManus, 107; Davis, 121; Carroll, 176; Golle, 144. Total, 720.

Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 171; Griffin, 106; Lane, 127; Rite, 141; Scully, 134. Total, 679.

SECOND GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 190; Griffin 135; Lane, 136; Carmody, 122; Scully, 102. Total, 749.

McGibney Council—Greene, 162; Lee, 153; Clancy, 155; Moran, 156; Hulbert, 188. Total, 754.

SECOND GAME.—McGibney Council—Greene, 167; Lee, 137; Clancy, 112; Moran, 167; Hulbert, 129. Total, 762.

San Salvador Council—Mahoney, 177; McManus, 165; Davis, 125; Carroll, 129; Golle, 146. Total,

BOSTON GOLF WOMEN WIN

Philadelphia Association Team Beaten by 44 Holes to 11.

The Victors Will Meet the Metropolitan Forces To-day at Baltusrol in the Inter-City Match.

Boston women proved superior in golf yesterday to the Philadelphia women, and the first match in the intercity team competition for the Clement A. Griscom trophy went to the association that challenged for the right to play for the cup last Winter. With fifteen women on a side, the fair golfers from the "Hub" administered an unexpectedly heavy defeat to the Quaker forces, scoring 44 holes to 11. The Bostonians will meet the New York team to-day.

Miss Mollie B. Adams, the Boston champion, gave way at the head of the team to Miss Louise A. Wells. The latter met the new Philadelphia champion, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, and their match was one of the most interesting of the day. Miss Wells led from the start, and finally won by a single hole. It was a hard blow for the Philadelphians, but Mrs. Fox was very erratic in her approaching and putting. Miss Wells led by 3 holes on the ninth green. After that the Philadelphia champion played stronger golf and reduced the lead. Miss Wells had hard luck on the fifteenth hole, needing 8, and she lost the home hole by 6 to 7. The cards are:

Miss Wells, out	6	7	5	6	5	5	7	0	4—54
Mrs. Fox, out	7	6	5	7	5	7	8	7	5—57
Miss Wells, in	4	5	5	5	6	8	6	4	7—50—104
Mrs. Fox, in	3	5	6	7	5	5	7	4	6—47—104

Miss Adams defeated the former National champion, Miss Griscom of Philadelphia, by four holes. Miss Adams played a steady, safe game, finishing the course in 103 strokes. The cards:

Miss Adams, out	5	6	5	7	6	5	8	5	4—51
Miss Griscom, out	6	7	5	8	5	5	8	7	5—56
Miss Adams, in	5	4	4	6	6	7	7	6	7—52—103
Miss Griscom, in	5	4	5	5	7	7	8	5	5—51—107

Mrs. W. P. Stewart of the Philadelphia team was formerly better known on the links as Miss Elsie Cassatt. Since her marriage two years ago she has done little golfing, and yesterday was her first appearance in club competition. She once held the championship of her native city, but her game showed lack of practice and she was numbered among the defeated, Miss Marjorie Phelps beating her by three holes. Miss Margaret Curtis, one of Boston's stars, was defeated by Mrs. R. H. Barlow by one hole. Mrs. Barlow led from the first hole, but was never more than 2 up.

The personnel of the teams and scores were:

BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Miss Louise A. Wells	1	Mr

Cornell-Pennsylvania Debaters.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Debate Committee at noon to-day announced the result of competition for places in the Cornell-Pennsylvania debate, which will take place Dec. 12. The following were selected: Floyd Leslie Carlisle, Watertown; F. H. Hiller, Cobleskill, and C. B. Dowd, Cortland. H. S. Braucher of Lockport was chosen alternate. The question submitted to Pennsylvania is, "Resolved, That present tariff on raw materials and rough products, such as pig iron, rails, steel ingots, &c., is justified on ground of protection of American industry from foreign competition."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry: First Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., from Company M to Company H; First Lieut. Robert S. Knox, from Company H to Company M.

Capt. John H. Parker, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will make three visits to Hartford on official business.

Navy.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton is detached from duty in connection with fitting out the Maine and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Texas and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. V. Chandwick is detached from duty as pay officer of the naval station at San Juan; he will continue his duties as general storekeeper and such other duties as may have been assigned to him.

Paymaster W. B. Wilcox is detached from duty at the naval torpedo station at Narragansett Bay, and ordered to the Newark, Nov. 3.

Paymaster P. W. Mohun's orders to the Newark are revoked; he is ordered to the naval station at San Juan as pay officer.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Arrivals: Hannibal, at Baltimore; Brutus, at Norfolk.

Sailings—Michigan, from Cleveland for Erie; Vixen, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York; New York, from Yokohama for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco; Nina, from Port Royal for Key West; Caesar, from New York for Manila.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans has assumed command of the Asiatic Station.

The Arkansas was placed in commission yesterday at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

277—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Sampson, Rear Admiral United States Navy. —Petition of Elizabeth B. Sampson, administratrix of William T. Sampson, deceased, to be substituted as a party appellee submitted by counsel for appellees. Motion of Robley D. Evans, Henry C. Taylor, and Charles S. Cotton, (Rear Admirals United States Navy;) French E. Chadwick and Joseph G. Eaton, (Captains United States Navy;) Lucien Young, (Commander United States Navy,) and Alexander Sharp, Jr., (Lieutenant Commander United States Navy,) to be made parties appellees submitted by counsel for appellees.

317—Edwin F. Stovell, &c., appellant, vs. George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy, &c.—Argument continued for appellant and the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

248—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward G. Bagley.—Argued and submitted for the appellant.

318—Robert E. Downs, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Argued for the petitioner and for the respondent.—Leave granted to file additional brief within three days.

Call for Thursday: 57, 59, (and 45.) 60, 61, 303, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 190, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

92—Selchow vs. American Ice Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

General Calendar.

74—Donovan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

93—Palmer vs. Penn R. R. Co.

100—Dykes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

103—Thomas vs. Bache.

104—Ure vs. Cunard SS. Co.

88—Doying vs. Bedford Quarries Co.

106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

107—Barnes vs. Miner.

108—Gorman vs. Temple

109—Coleman vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

110—Cazien vs. Pelton Water Wheel Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

87—Galle vs. Grant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 98, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

171—McKeen vs. Cooney.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 285, 306, 307, 511, 522, 270.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Oct. 30

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated matter.

1—Biedler vs. Mayer.
2—Wallowitz vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
3—Bullesbach vs. Mayer.
4—Lacey vs. Lacey.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Internat. Paper Co. vs. Gledhill Paper Co.
7—People ex rel. Ryan vs. Folks.
8—Reilly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Holcombe vs. same.
10—Mellen vs. same.
11—Konn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Binns vs. same.
13—Doyle vs. Union Ry. Co.
14—Fairham vs. Crane.
15—Doyle vs. Union Ry. Co.
16—Kuttner vs. Harris.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Powell vs. Taylor.
19—Lewin vs. Jentelson.
20—Mahree vs. Anderson.
21—Child vs. Man. Ry. Co.
22—In re Mut. Roof Repair, &c., Co.
23—Page vs. Levy.
24—Locomobile Co. vs. Am. Bridge Co.
25—Tugman vs. McIntyre.
26—Byrnes vs. Norton.
27—In re J. V. Schafer Co.
27½—Same.
28—Hoppock vs. Jennings.
29—Kaiser vs. Adami.
30—L. Kahmer & Co. vs. A. Coolot Co.
31—In re Prudential Credit Assn.
32—Merriman vs. Betty.
33—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
34—Cohen vs. Cohen.
35—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Ferguson.
36—Standard Gas Light Co. vs. Conrad.
37—Wright vs. Pinkus.
38—Campbell vs. Conley
39—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. Ralston, &c., R. R. Co.
40—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
41—In re Wright.
42—In re Crotona Park East.
43—Abecarn vs. Bruce.
44—In re Reade and Chambers Sts.
45—Church of the Comforter, &c., vs. Denison.
46—Katz vs. Katz.
47—Frankel vs. Frankel.
48—Chernoff vs. Chernoff.
49—In re Keystone Realty Co.
50—Jones vs. Kelly.
51—Pope vs. N. Y. Elev. R. R. Co.
52—Shipman vs. Schnugg.
53—Cesler vs. Wichman.
54—Scharman vs. Gruft.
55—Clement vs. Moskovitz.
56—Henderson vs. Henderson.
57—Hughes vs. Hughes.
58—Sutherland vs. Deshong.
59—Same vs. same.
60—Man. Glove Leather Co. vs. Pings & Pinner Co.
61—Akouphone Mfg. Co. vs. Schneider.
62—Wentworth vs. Braun.
63—Same vs. same.
64—Capuano vs. Capuano.
65—Levien vs. Forgotston.
66—Corren vs. Polonsky.
67—People, &c., vs. Epstein.
68—Flood vs. Patton.
69—In re Kruse.
70—Stern vs. Dunbar.
71—Same vs. McPherson
72—Same vs. same.
73—Cowen vs. Polansky.
74—Moscow vs. London.
75—Mandelberg vs. Mandelberg.
76—Samuel vs. Friesbreslin Co.
77—Deutsch vs. City of New York.
78—Chernoff vs. Chernoff.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1013—In re Johnson Av.
1713—In re W. 169th St.
139—In re Fordham R'd
1608—In re Broadway, 224th Ward.)
1007—In re Buckhout St.
1481—In re E. 172d St.
1560—In re W. 53d St.
161—In re E. 131st St.
1956—Toubacher vs. Eisenberg.
1946—Shaffer vs. Shaffer.
1947—Rhoades vs. Bernheimer.
1948—Gutshaw vs. Gutshaw.
1949—Appleby vs. Welsh
1950—West End Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Sotelde.
856—In re E. 172d St.
1920—Gildea vs. Met., St. Ry. Co. Demurrers.
16—Ely vs. Azel.
17—Same vs. same.
28—De Sando vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
29—Quigley vs. City of New York.
51—Santero vs. same. Preferred causes.
1513—Foley vs. Mulry.
1523—Conte vs. Conte.
1444—Culligan vs. Martin.
1343—Deutsch vs. City of New York. General calendar.
810—Kimmel vs. Kimmel.
818—Merriam vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
917—Erdtmann vs. Erdtmann.
1015—Swiss Ben. Soc'y vs. Horwitz.
1127—Behrens vs. De Lacy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

1014—Farley vs. Swindells.
1028—King vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
731—Everett vs. De Fountaine.
860—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.
1074—Disken vs. Haft.
1161—Corbett vs. Brantingham.
1176—Schaeffer vs. Harlam.
1963—Deering vs. Schreyer.
1027—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
546—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
1003—Rosenwasser vs. Rosenwuest.
806—Crowley vs. Crowley.
884—Kirdahl vs. Basha
921—Meyer vs. Jahring
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
939—Drake vs. Ferrin.
959—Fanning vs. Scott.
1059—Lodger Chevra, &c., vs. Ind. Lozer, &c.
1080—Quincy vs. Lawson
1102—John Stanton Browning Co. vs. McGovern.
1104—Faull vs. Faull.
1106—Foster vs. Am. Dist. Tel. Co.
1110—Greiff vs. Greiff.
1112—Scott vs. Douglass
1119—D'Zon vs. D'Zon.
1131—Blechner vs. Hornickle.
1147—Simon vs. Lichtenstein.
1164—Cataldo vs. Cataldo.
1191—Lee vs. Lee.
1215—Monoshewitz vs. Monoshewitz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 7392—Kessel vs. Norwalk & Fairfield W. Mills.
4548—Jacobson vs. Martens.
6602—Mosauer vs. Wittenauer.
6421—Heitsner vs. Blanner.
5487—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
4143—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Duncan.
6921—Julia vs. Lyons.
6806—Campbell vs. Barry.
6765—Fahy vs. Dugan.
6466—McManus vs. City of New York.
6808—Altschul vs. Van Nise.
5535—Phillips vs. Vogel.
6321—Gormley vs. Kilgour.
6292—Fisk vs. Sterling Coal Co.
6845—Greason vs. Nelson.
6756—Buellesbach vs. Rider.
6361—Henry vs. Kurtz.
6917—Lobig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
6471—Braner vs. Triest.
6735—Simpson vs. City of New York.
6534—Am. Watch Tool Co. vs. Moberg Elec. Clock Co.
6568—Chatham Nat. Bk. vs. Jacobs.
6242—Weckstein vs. Beck.
8161—Felt vs. Flanders.
6482—Hide & Leather Nat. Bank vs. Frank
7143—Webb vs. Levison.
7473—Markham vs. Subway & Suburban Con. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1366.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XIII., for trial.

551—Woarms vs. Becker.
933—Rankin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
7781/2—Solomon vs. Bennett.
1034—Welch vs. Kingsley.
887—Mokarzel vs. Deweck.
6291—Crane vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
597—Foy vs. Soper.
1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.
233—Elsenberg vs. Wolf.
1301—Lahne vs. Search.
8400—Gans vs. Wormser
1350—Pine vs. Webster.
6121—Jackson vs. Sperry & Popham Co.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Cem. Imp. Co.
903—Maybaum vs. Meyer.
1057—Pullovitz vs. Anchor Brew. Co.
564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.
6870—Probst vs. Claflin Co.
955—Petty vs. McLoughlin.
955—Same vs. same.
8485—Watson vs. Mc-Kane.
8435—Rascover vs. Widmyer.
5297—Benjamin vs. Edison Electric Co.
692—Maley vs. B. H. R. R.
2243—Sweeney vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
3212—McGarey vs. City of New York.
44—Garlock vs. B'klyn City R. R.
5156—Lockitt vs. B. H. R. R.
5198—Maxton vs. same.
5115—Khneiser vs. same.
917—Douglass vs. Met. St. R. R.
3530—Glumnia vs. Barber Asphalt Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5349.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Branch—Aspinall, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Kelly. Same vs. Suozenki. Same vs. Kelly.
Same vs. Wengel. Same vs. Cavello.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Crane, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

424—Courtney vs. Burbridge.
827—Jones vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
414—Mack vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
445—Corbett vs. Engeman.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—In re James and Jennie Hart—Charles W. Church, to inquire. In re Walter L. Tyler, committee of William A. Tyler, incompetent—William L. Perkins, to take and state account and report.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called 10 A. M. Day calendar for Oct. 30, 1902:

People vs. Petrie.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY W. MAYER, GUSTAVE MAYER, and SAMUEL M. WERTHEIMER, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 29th day of October, 1902, the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupts, consisting of fixtures and a stock of plated jewelry novelties, situated at No. 525 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned attorneys for the receiver for said property, at their office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 4 P. M., at which time and place such bids will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The property to be sold may be inspected at the former place of business of the said alleged bankrupts, No. 525 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th and 31st days of October, 1902, and the 1st day of November, 1902, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and will be sold on the buyer's inspection.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids by reason of the same being less than the appraised value, or in his judgment not for the best interest of the creditors, all bids to be subject to the approval of the court.

Dated New York, October 29th, 1902.

ROBERT A. INCH, Receiver,
18 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EMANUEL ADOLPH FRANKLIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Adolph Franklin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 10th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 29th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GORDON & BUCHANAN CIGAR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Company of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Company was duly adjudged bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 29th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. A. MEYERS & CO., bankrupts.

Chas. Shonpood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 220 West 29th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of angle iron, band iron, bolts, machine bolts, screws, casters, cots, divans, couch legs, wire fabrics, wood frames, steel rails, cot frames, springs, hoop steels, piping, rods, staples, spring wood frames, W. W. spring frames, tubing, iron cot heads, hair, feathers, tickings, and other things used in the mattress business, in one or more lots. Order of

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Receiver.

GEO. W. CARR, Atty. for Receiver, 29 Wall St., New York.

NO. 5,330.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hugh Smith of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Hugh Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 29th, 1902.

NO. 4,916.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In THOMAS E. TRIPLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas E. Tripler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 10th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 29, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next. Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.

ALFRED EATON, Executor, JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1aw6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

THE MISSES WREAKS

Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

282 West 85th St., c. West End Ave. and Annex.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.

53 West 45th Street.

Tutor.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th Street.—Special coaching for college. Resident pupils received.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

856 West 57th St.,

(For 23 years in 23d St.)

The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.

—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—

THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

Open Evenings. DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Competent lady teacher of the voice and piano would take a few more select pupils; specialty beginners; terms moderate. Address U. N., Box 119 Times Office.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.

Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.

Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th Street.

Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Nov. 1, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..Nov. 5, 10 AM Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM
St. Louis.Nov. 12, 10 AM St. Paul..Nov. 26, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland, Nov. 1, 10 AM Friesland.Nov. 15, 10 AM
Kensington.Nov. 8, 10 AM Vaderland.Nov. 22, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic.....Oct. 31, 6 AM Cymric...Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon Oceanic.Nov. 19, 8:30 AM
Teutonic..Nov. 12, Noon Majestic..Nov. 26, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

COOK'S EGYPT AND HOLY LAND TOURS. Five high-class escorted parties Jan., Feb., and March, $650 to $1,200.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 53 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz.Nov. 18, 8 AM Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM Kronprinz.Feb. 10, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM Friedrich.Nov. 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Auguste Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 A. M.

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.

From N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke, Nov. 1, 10 AM Bluecher.Nov. 15, 10 AM
Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM Pretoria. Nov. 22, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.

S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.

WEST INDIES ORIENT

From N. Y. Jan. 10. Duration 22 days. Cost $125 & up. From N. Y. Feb. 3. Duration 57 days. Cost $350 & up.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

†Lahn, Nov. 1, 9 AM †Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM
*B'mark, Nov. 15, 11 AM *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM †Trave, Jan. 17, 10 AM

for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Parisand Cherbourg

North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"

North German Lloyd Express Steamer. White Star Line Largest Steamer Afloat.

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and the **Orient** Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Free—mention tour wanted.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Nov. 1, 2 P.M. Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Campania.Nov. 8, 10 AM Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO A

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 29	543,102
To date this year	154,707,459
Corresponding date last year	230,204,589

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 29	$2,801,000
To date this year	$772,738,550
Corresponding date last year	$830,741,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel	½	Rub. Goods pf	1½
Am. Sugar pf	⅞	St. J. & G. I	½
General Electric	1⅛	St. L. & C. I. 2d pf	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	U. S. Rubber pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Minn. & St. L	.2
Am. H. & L.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. H. & L. pf	1½	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Grass Twine	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¾
Am. Linseed	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Am. Linseed pf	4½	Norf. & West	1½
Am. Smelting pf	½	North American	1¼
Am. Sugar	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	2½	People's Gas	1
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Peoria & East	1
Canada South	5⅛	Pressed S. Car	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	⅛
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Reading 1st pf	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1	Reading 2d pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	.3	Rutland pf	.2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & San F.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. S. W. pf	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	Sloss-Sheffield	.2
Col. Southern	1¼	Southern Pacific	1
Col. South. 2d pf	1	Southern Railway	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1⅞	South. Ry. pf	⅞
Consol. Gas	.2	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	.6	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1
Del., L. & W.	.3	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2¼
Det. So. pf	1½	Twin City	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Un. Bag & P. pf	½
Erie	⅝	Union Pacific	⅞
Erie 2d pf	⅞	Un. Rys. Inv	½
Gt. North. pf.	⅞	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	⅝
Illinois Central	1⅞	U. S. C. I. P. pf	1
Int. Paper pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Int. Silver	7½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	¾
Iowa Central	¾	Wabash	½
Iowa. Cent. pf	2	Wabash pf	¾
Kan. City So. pf	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Long Island	.5	Wis. Central	½
Louis. & Nash	.1	Wis. Central pf	½
Manhattan	½		
Mexican Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1	Nat. Starch 6s	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s	1⅛	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st	1½	Ore. Ry. & Nav. con. 4s	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Int. & G. N. 1st	1⅝
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. Mont. Ext. 4s	1½
Green Bay deb. B	1⅛		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market was kept under pressure. The professional element on the Stock Exchange, already committed largely to the short side, extended their contracts for delivery in free and easy fashion, notably in the closing hour of business. They were able to force some recessions of substantial size in various parts of the market, though nowhere did there appear indications of liquidation of important character.

Much noise was made in political controversy—in political prophesies. With great vociferousness the traders for depression were sure that Congress was going to be largely Democratic, with an anti-corporation campaign all mapped out—and Congress (here's where the howl grew loudest) ready to meet a month hence. The innocence of this is extremely touching—thirteen months having to elapse before the new Congress starts. But foolishness, however variegated, has no lonesomeness in the current Wall Street campaign.

Another grief over which there was much bear sorrow yesterday proclaimed that labor troubles were impending on every railroad out West. Of facts to support this sort of representation not one was disclosed. True enough it is that there are instances where employes are asking advances in wages; but in not more than one instance is there any indication that employe and employer are at serious odds. The railroads are making so much money and have such certain assurance of continually increasing income that it is the merest foolishness to worry over what the practical business managers of the railroads will do. Even the utmost demands of employes would make relatively slight inroads upon net revenues.

What will prove to be of far more influence appears in moves that are being made to advance traffic rates moderately.

The unfortunate experiences of the recent anthracite coal strike are in no danger of re-enactment in the Western railway world.

Despite efforts to create anxiety over money market conditions, call loan rates were actually soft. Sterling Exchange figures rose somewhat, but no new feature of consequence there developed.

A BEAR RAID.

The greatest weakness in the market yesterday developed between 1 and 2 o'clock, when at one and the same time several large selling orders of 5,000-share blocks each were put into the market. These were in Norfolk and Western, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel.

Not unnaturally these heavy orders started a break in prices, which was accelerated by the reaching of stop loss orders and other selling for the long and short account. It was at this time that Gates's brokers appeared also as sellers, and hence the inference that much of their selling was of a forced nature.

Indeed, one story is that the raid was designed for the very purpose of forcing liquidation from this quarter.

GOOD NEWS IGNORED.

One of the incidents of the day was the manner in which favorable news or developments were either ignored or overlooked. London's purchases of stocks to a total of fully 25,000 shares; the payment by the Sub-Treasury on San Francisco account of $2,220,000 for gold deposited at Pacific Coast points, and several very favorable statements of railway earnings—these were among the helpful factors developing during the day, but receiving little or no attention.

The railway earnings included the St. Paul September statement elsewhere referred to; the Canadian Pacific figures showing an increase in September gross of $387,450, and in net of $58,022; the Southern Railway statement, which showed a gain in September gross of $528,015 and in September net of $108,830, and Alabama Southern, which reported a gross increase of $28,797 and net of $900.

The only unfavorable statement—and this, naturally, because of the coal strike—was that of Reading, where a decrease in September net of $1,009,330 was reported for all companies.

A FEW BEAR ARGUMENTS.

Among the many bear arguments put out yesterday were the probability of gold exports, the growing chances of Democratic success in the coming elections, the apparent discontent of labor throughout the country, and the consequent fears of further serious labor troubles, especially among the Western railroad men.

In respect to the political situation the more liberal offerings of Democratic money at reduced odds were made much of by the bears, who affected to see in this a decided change in sentiment. As a matter of fact, the money offered on the Democratic candidates was understood to come from the bears who were so loudly talking about it.

Western railroad men pronounce as absurd the story of any serious tumble in that quarter.

SOME FORCED SELLING.

Best opinion in the Street yesterday was that the Gates interests had been forced to liquidate a considerable line of stock, and that some of their erstwhile associates, notably the so-called Waldorf crowd, had offered stocks down to as low a level as they possibly could. This, it was said, was in retaliation for Mr. Gates's alleged action some time ago in/selling out on his friends not alone to their surprise, but to their heavy loss.

Whatever there may be in this story of retaliation, the evidences are that much of yesterday's selling, though whether forced or voluntary cannot be said, was by the Gates people. Stocks in which Mr. Gates has lately been most interested were the weakest on the list, these including Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, and Illinois Central.

Some of the selling of St. Paul and Union Pacific was also credited to these same interests, and it is believed they may have had a hand in the selling of Colorado Fuel.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

It was a matter of general comment in the Street that the Steel Trust shares were among the strongest stocks on the list, declining only fractionally in the face not alone of the general market's weakness, but of the decision against the company rendered by Vice Chancellor Emery in the New Jersey courts.

This strength was due to syndicate support, the confident expectation being that the higher court will overrule the Vice Chancellor's decision, just as was done in the preceding suit.

THE DECLINE IN ST. PAUL.

The break of over three points in St. Paul came in the face of the September statement of earnings showing an increase in gross of $292,700 and in net of $174,300.

The selling was said to be largely by the Gates interests and predicated on the now generally admitted fact that no action will be taken at to-day's meeting looking to any new stock issue.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Though the coal stocks were weak, there was no pressure to sell, except in the case of Reading, whose unfavorable statement of earnings had a depressing effect. The decline of 6 points in Delaware and Hudson was on the offering of 600 shares, while Lackawanna fell 3 points on the transfer of 200 shares.

Boston interests were said to be the heaviest sellers of Sugar, though endeavoring to disguise their sales through the employment of brokers not generally associated with them in their operations. The beet sugar opposition was the bear argument used to depress the issue.

Texas Pacific was one of the strongest stocks on the list, selling up at one time 1¼ point and closing the day for a loss of only ⅝. The buying was by a Stock Exchange house which very often does business for Gould interests. On the floor the theory was that the strength of the issue was designed to facilitate sales of Missouri Pacific, which was a distinctly weak feature in the afternoon.

There was evidence of support on the decline in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Banking interests closely identified with the property were credited with the largest purchases.

The Street was at a loss to determine the source of the selling in Colorado Fuel, which at one time broke 3¾ points from the high figure and closed at a net decline of 2¾. It was said in some quarters that the Gates people were endeavoring to force a decline in the issue in order to buy in a line of stock cheaply, while in other quarters it was declared that they had been obliged to part with some of their remaining stock in order to protect themselves elsewhere. A third report was that the selling merely represented profit taking by recent speculative purchasers.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

In spite of extremely favorable surface conditions there are many in the iron trade who express the conviction that the crest of the wave has passed, and that the tendency in the opposite direction will develop. Conditions are unusual in many respects, but the one fact which dispels any danger of a sudden collapse is that raw materials, and notably fuels, are scarce, without much hope of improvement until well into next Spring.

The announcement that the Frick Coke Company has named $3 at ovens for Connellsville furnace coke for the next year is highly interesting. It is in line with the conservative policy of the United States Steel Corporation, but it may not mean as much as appears on the surface. It is understood that the demands of the constituent companies will be so much larger next year that the coke company will not be able to supply many outside furnaces which have long depended upon that source, and that the other coke producers are not likely to follow the price policy of the corporation, but will demand and are getting higher prices.

The Frick Coke Company has not announced any prices in foundry coke, and there are indications that this field will be less cultivated in the future.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the negotiations between the United States Steel Corporation and the valley furnaces for 250,000 to 300,000 tons of Bessemer pig for delivery after April 1, 1903, have been discontinued. In the meantime Bessemer pig continues exceedingly scarce and is commanding high prices for early delivery. There are some indications that importations may be resorted to.

In foundry iron the event of the week has been the meeting of the leading Southern interests, as the result of which the announcement is made that in the second half of 1903 the furnaces have determined upon prices on the basis of $20 for No. 2 at Birmingham. It appears that the trade is not taking this decision very seriously.

There is a scarcity of forge iron in the Central West and quite a large inquiry is now in the market.

From Germany comes the report that there is a good deal of trouble over renewing the pig iron syndicate, owing to the usual disagreement over percentages. If this powerful syndicate should fail, low prices resulting in the home market might affect the capacity to make low export prices on steel and put an end to syndicate export bounties.

In the steel trade we may note a renewal of negotiations for the importation of steel billets, which can now be laid down at Atlantic ports at a shade under $27.50.

Some of the large Western roads have been caught napping in failing to arrange for a supply of steel rails, and there is apparently a further chance for importations.

In the finished lines the most interesting fact is that the Pennsylvania Railroad has contracted for an aggregate of 31,000 tons of bridge material, the outside works coming in for a goodly share. The deliveries are to be made during the next six months. While thus the demand continues exceedingly strong in this branch, the building trade is showing a disposition to slacken. Importations of structural material continue.

It is expected that the announcement of revised prices on tin plate will be made early next week. The amount of the reduction is closely guarded.

GOLD EXPORT SITUATION.

Manager Jansen of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank said yesterday that the reports that the bank had engaged $5,000,000 for export was untrue. "It is cheaper by at least 1 mill to take bills," he said, "and although exchange was higher to-day, it is a fact that we have recently been much nearer to the gold export point than we are to-day."

Asked whether the bank expected to engage gold for export and whether he thought that the gold export point would be reached soon, he said: "If I could tell you that I would be like the prophets in the Old Testament, but I am not so fortunate a man."

The statement that a considerable amount of money would have to be sent from New York abroad in connection with the financing of the London underground railway, understood to be about $30,000,000, was denied by Speyer & Co. All the funds necessary for use in the near future have already been provided, and New York interests will not be called upon to subscribe money until after Jan. 1, 1903.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed at a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

United States Realty and Construction Company, $26,651,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $32,853,600 common stock. The Stock List Committee was empowered to add, before May 1, 1903, $840,000 additional preferred and $641,400 additional common stock on official notification that said stocks have been issued for the outstanding shares of the New York Realty Company and the George A. Fuller Company.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, $1,167,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1987 and registered bonds into which they may be converted, making the total of coupon and registered bonds listed to date, $45,091,000.

International and Great Northern Railroad Company, $440,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds of 1919, and $440,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1909, making total of $10,235,000 of the first and $9,335,000 of the second mortgage listed to date.

Continental Coal Company of Cleveland, Ohio, $2,750,000 first mortgage fifty-year guaranteed 5 per cent. sinking fund coupon bonds of 1952.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $42,319,000 additional common stock to be added from time to time, making total amount of common stock authorized to be listed $124,146,100, and $136,300 additional preferred stock, making a total of $59,363,300, and the Stock List Committee is authorized to add, prior to July 1, 1903, $636,700 additional preferred stock on official notification that it has been issued against prior liens surrendered. The total amount of said stock authorized to be listed, $60,000,000.

Equitable Life's New Director.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday Bradish Johnson, President of the United States Realty and Construction Company, was elected a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Alanson Trask. Mr. Johnson is also a Director in the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Consolidated Board Meets.

The members of the Consolidated Exchange had another mass meeting yesterday. The question discussed was whether the unit of trade should be increased to fifty shares or should remain at the old figure of ten shares. The sentiment was largely in favor of the latter, but no action was taken and the matter was left for the Governors to decide.

Cotton Margin Clearing House Plan.

The Governors of the New York Cotton Exchange will consider at their meeting on the first Thursday in November a proposition to establish a clearing house for cotton margins and contracts. At present the only clearing house of the Exchange is for money differences. Sentiment on the proposition is divided, and some members expressed the opinion yesterday that the plan would not go through.

Produce Exchange Seat Bought In.

A Produce Exchange membership was sold for $390 at auction yesterday. It was bought by the Exchange itself, and was canceled. On Tuesday last six memberships were bought and canceled, making in all 187 memberships which have been bought in by the Exchange.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

307 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 227½@228¼.

62 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad, Navigation and Coal Company, (leased to Philadelphia and Reading Railway,) $50 each, 115.

12 shares Southern New England Telephone Company, $100 each, 150½.

50 shares Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, $10 each, $2 per share.

16 shares Rumbomede Ranch Company, $100 each, $35 per share.

40 shares West Shore Railway Company of New Haven, Conn., $25 each, 125⅝.

150 shares Hampshire Paper Company, $100 each, 110.

40 shares Winchester Repeating Arms Company, $100 each, 1,150.

38 shares Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn., $100 each, 200½.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bond, due 1992, 105¼.

$3,000 Central Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1949, $500 each, 100¼.

$3,000 New York Dock Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, 95½.

$300 New York Dock Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1951, scrip, 97¼.

$2,000 Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis, Mo., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, 108½.

$3,000 Meriden Horse Railroad Company of Connecticut 5 per cent. bonds, due 1924, 115¾.

$1,000 New Haven Gas and Electric Company of Connecticut 5 per cent. bond, due 1929, 101¾.

$200 Meadow Golf Club of Long Island income mortgage bonds, due 1946, $100 each, $90 lot.

$200 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club of Long Island income mortgage bonds, due 1993, $100 each, $95 lot.

$7,000 bond of Louis Bonert, secured by first mortgage on dwelling house 408 Third Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, interest 4½ per cent. from May 1, 1902, payable semi-annually, principal and interest guaranteed by Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, loan extended to Oct. 8, 1904, $7,166.

$19,000 bond of Sarah B. Slote, secured by first mortgage on leasehold, premises 119 and 121 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, interest 6 per cent. from Oct. 1, 1902, payable quarterly, due April 30, 1908, payment of bond and mortgage assumed by Lucretia G. Corson. $19,070.

$2,000 claim against estate of Alfred T. Bacon, deceased, of Denver, Col., $1,225.

50 shares Southern Railway Company common, $100 each, 37½.

20 shares Standard Rope and Twine Company, $100 each, 6½.

200 shares Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, $100 each, $1 lot.

2,000 shares El Cristo Gold and Silver Mining Company, $2 each, $1 lot.

250 shares State Line Gold Mining Company No. 3, $25 each, $1 lot.

250 shares State Line Gold Mining Company No. 2, $25 each, $1 lot.

50 shares Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, $100 each, $2 lot.

100 shares Central Arizona Mining Company, $10 each, $2 lot.

300 shares Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, $100 each, $3 lot.

55 shares Workman's Standard Book Company, $100 each, $2 lot.

24 shares Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, $11 lot.

24 shares Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Company common, $100 each, $7 lot.

$59,000 Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company general mortgage certificates, $1,000 each, $25 lot.

16,100 shares "Yankee Girl" Silver Mines, Limited, $1 each, $6 lot.

10 shares New York Mortgage and Security Company, $100 each, 130.

5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 302¾.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 333¼.

5 shares First National Bank, $100 each, 790.

$6,000 Ballston Terminal Railroad Company 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, $100 lot.

36 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 100¾.

10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 358½.

$100 The Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 58¼.

2 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 765.

10 shares Commercial Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 113.

100 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 247½.

10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 650.

900 shares the Pearson Publishing Company, $100 each, $1,250, lot.

3½ shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 551.

300 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 196½.

1 share New York Law Institute, $130.

13 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

3 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,750.

1 share Bank of America, $100, 566.

50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 385¼.

9 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 176.

20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 420.

25 shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each, 159.

5 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 191.

6½ shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 275.

26 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway preferred, $100 each, 194¾.

$8,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Company 5 per cent. general mortgage and collateral trust bonds, 117¾.

$1,000 Standard Gas Light Company of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, 117.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of four shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock at 425½.

According to Chicago dispatches, a fleet of the biggest steamers on the great lakes, whose total cost will exceed $10,000,000, is to be built for the United States Steel Corporation through the Pittsburg Steamship Company.

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., that the season just closed witnessed the heaviest cattle shipments from the Black Hills country ever known, the total being estimated at over 100,000 head.

Statement from Detroit that the Summit Mining Company, the Peninsula Mining Company, and the Imperial Mining Company, all of the Manitou district, have consolidated, with $3,000,000 capital, taking the name of the first company.

Dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., stating that the $4,000,000 American Sault Ste. Marie Paper Company will begin building early next Spring.

Reports from the South that the production of pig iron in Alabama has increased and is now as large as it has ever been.

Philadelphia dispatches, stating that the assessment of $1 a share on the Manufactured Rubber Company preferred stock, has been paid on 13,000 out of 20,000 shares.

According to Elkton (Md.) dispatches, a trolley between Newark, Del., and Chesapeake City, Md., is now assured.

Montreal (Canada) reports that a consolidation of the manufacturers and jobbers of boots and shoes in that city, with $8,000,000 capital, is projected with apparent probability of success.

Statement that the Security Trust Company of Camden, N. J., will double its capital stock to $100,000.

Cable advices from Glasgow that what may prove to be the first step in the formation of a European steel tube trust was consummated yesterday when Lloyd & Lloyd of Birmingham and Stewart & Menzies of Glasgow amalgamated.

New freight yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Altoona and Tyrone, which will have a total trackage of forty miles, it is said, will be completed Jan. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $251,875,994; balances, $12,508,178; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $489,972.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3¾@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86.85@4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 3c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In its City article to-day The Times says the demand for money was stronger yesterday, and the Bank of England lent a large amount. The market rates for loans again advanced.

On the Stock Exchange there was no increase in the volume of business, but the tone in most departments, after a dull opening, became firmer in the afternoon. In many cases prices finished at an advance.

American rails showed some animation in the morning, moderate local and Continental buying resulting from the denial of the reports of labor troubles on the Western railroads. Quotations were well above parity until the afternoon, when arbitrage selling wiped out nearly all the earlier advances.

Home rails were firm, but very quiet. In South Africans there was some recovery in prices, but business was also very quiet.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The demand for money was brisk to-day on prospects of increasing indebtedness to the Bank of England and the strength of discounts, which did not affect Continental exchanges.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive and the tone was undecided. Gilt-edged securities were dull, and there was some liquidation. Home rails improved, stimulated by good traffic returns.

Americans opened irregular and improved slightly to above parity, but the dealings were light. Prices closed steady. Grand Trunks receded on the September revenue statement. The heavy working expenses were adversely criticised. Later Grand Trunks had a better tendency.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 90⅝; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¾; Canadian Pacific, 139¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 30¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194½; De Beers deferred, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 45; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 76⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 83¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 40¾; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 73½; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 41½; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 85¾.

Bar silver steady at 22⅝d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 32.62; Lisbon, 28.

Gold amounting to £30,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened quiet with prices slightly heavy. Later Spanish 4s and rentes were in demand, which benefited foreigns. Industrials were firmer. Rio Tintos were heavy and closed with a better tone. De Beers were firm and closed quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. Spanish 4s, 86.20.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Prices were generally firmer on the Boerse to-day, owing to the favorable report of the Laura Company. Deutsche Bank shares were favored on account of the bank's participation to the amount of 25 per cent. in the conversion of the Turkish loan. Internationals were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 40c discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local traction issues were of some interest on the Chicago Exchange. A report to the effect that Directors of the Union Traction Company yesterday had discussed the necessity of reorganization—a report that was at once denied by several Directors—hurt the West and North Side stocks somewhat. Union Traction, both common and preferred, was sold for small losses. West Chicago also displayed a little weakness. Other issues to-day showed irregularities. Box Board common and preferred seemed to show more response to the possibilities of dividends in the latter, and both moved up fairly well. Quaker Oats fell off on light selling. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can com	11⅝	11½	11⅝
100	American Can pf	49	49	49
35	Am. Ship Building	59	58¾	58¾
20	Chic. Brew. & M. Co. pf.	9	9	9
10	Chicago City Ry	212	212	212
200	Chic. Union Traction	16½	16½	16½
10	Chic. Union Traction pf	48	48	48
50	Central Union Telephone	75	75	75
95	Diamond Match	137	137	137
150	Lake Street Elevated	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
600	Met. Elevated com	40¾	40	40¾
64	Met. Elevated pf	85½	85½	85½
410	Nat. Biscuit com	45½	45¼	45¾
18	Nat. Biscuit pf	104	103¾	103¾
73	Quaker Oats com	75	75	75
1,196	United Box Board com	12¼	11½	12
2,142	United Box Board pf	60	58¾	58¾
569	Swift & Co	155¼	154	154
108	West Chicago	93	92¼	92¼
100	Street's W. S. C. Line	30½	30½	30½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some parts of the outside market yesterday trading was more active than it had been on recent days, but the market as a whole was narrow and presented few features of interest. Prices declined in some quarters, but there was in the outside market no such general drop as occurred on the Stock Exchange. The day's movements were very irregular, but as the market closed the net variations in prices were in nearly all cases confined to fractions. The larger changes were about evenly divided between losses and gains. The last few days have given some indication that a certain amount of "cleaning up" has been going on, but nowhere in the list has there appeared to be liquidation in any large volume.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES at first showed greater strength than appeared in the rest of the market, but after selling up to 110¼, a gain of about half a point, it dropped abruptly to 108⅝. It showed a net loss of seven-eighths of a point on transactions aggregating about 5,000 shares.

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STANDARD OIL continued to advance, in spite of the weakness of the general market. About 150 shares were bought, resulting in a net gain of 5 points.

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Among the sales of trust company stocks were 16 shares of Central Realty, Bond and Trust at 766, and 38 shares of North American Trust at 292@292½.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11⅝	11¾	11½
100	American Can pf	49	40	40
100	Amer. L. & T. pf	80	86	86
200	Amer. Writ. Paper pf	24½	24½	24½
400	Bay State Gas	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
100	British Columbia Cop.	6½	6½	6½
200	Buffalo Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,900	Camden & Tren. R. R.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Central Foundry	4	3¾	3¾
200	Central Foundry pf	17	17	17
100	Distillers' Sec., w. i.	31¼	31½	31¼
100	Elec. Lead Reduc.	3⅞	3¾	3¾
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	23⅞	24
8,800	Greene Con. Cop., rts.	92	80	80
100	Hackensack Meadows	5½	5½	5½
700	Manhattan Transit	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Nat. Enameling pf	88	88	88
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¾	6¼	6¾
350	New Eng. Trans.	5-16	5-16	5-16
4,050	Northern Securities	110¼	108⅝	109
200	New Orleans Ry	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
77	Otis Elevator	42½	42	42½
1,600	Rock Island new, w. i.	56	55	55
810	Rock Isl. pf. new, w. i.	93¼	92½	92½
147	Standard Oil	685	651	685
344	Storage Power	1	1	1
100	Syracuse Lighting	33½	33½	33½
710	Tennessee Copper	17½	16¼	16¼
2,100	United States Realty	31¾	30⅞	30⅞
810	United States R. R.	74⅞	73¾	74⅛
100	Virginia I., C. & C.	36	36	36
130	White Knob Copper	13	12½	12½

Bonds.

$5,000	American Malting 4s	100	100	100
30,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	75	74	75
6,000	Central Foundry 6s	71	170	170
5,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	83½	83½	83½
2,000	P., L. & W. 4s, w. i.	91½	91	91½
128,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	87	86½	86½
5,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	85½	85½	85½
5,000	U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100½	100½	100¾
10,000	V. L., C. & C. 5s, ctfs.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞

*Less than 100 shares. ‡Sell 15 flat. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	37	50	37	50
American Chicle	130	137	130	137
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
American Elevated	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Am. Steel Foundries	..	80	..	80
American Tobacco	290	330	290	330
American Type Founders	45	45	45	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	13	..	13
Am. Writing Paper	5⅝	6¼	6	6¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	76	78	76	78

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64	64¼	4,300	*Amal. Copper Co	64⅞	65¼	63¾	64⅛	— ½
12	12¼	2,060	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12	— ½
38½	40	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	— 1½
1	1¼	400	Am. Bicycle Co	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	900	Am. Car & F. Co	35¾	35⅞	35½	35½	
92	92½	50	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
52⅜	53	3,800	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅝	54⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— 1⅝
39	41	200	Am. Dist. Tel. Co	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
54½	55	300	*Am. Grass Twine	54	54½	53½	54¼	— 1⅜
11⅜	11⅝	700	*Am. Ice Co	11½	11½	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
19	20	200	*Am. Linseed Co	20	20	20	20	— ½
42	43	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	45	45	44½	44½	— 1½
30	30¼	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co	30	30½	29¾	29¾	— ½
6	6¼	200	*Am. Malting Co	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
45½	46	700	*Am. S. & R. Co	46	46	46	46	
95	96	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ½
120½	120¾	13,600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	122¼	122⅝	120⅜	120⅝	— 1¼
119½	121½	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	119¾	120	119¾	120	+ ⅛
96	96¾	1,000	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	96	96	96	96	
86⅞	87	33,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	88	88½	86¾	87	— ¾
99¼	99⅝	1,580	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100¼	100⅜	99⅛	99⅜	— ¼
104⅞	105⅛	33,900	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅜	107⅝	104½	105	— 2¼
84	95	140	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
61⅝	61⅝	2,025	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62⅝	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	— 1⅛
224	230	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	226	226	226	226	
	81	200	Canada Southern	84	84	81	81	— 5¼
134½	134⅝	7,100	Canadian Pacific	135½	135⅝	134¼	134⅝	— ¾
49¾	50	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	50½	50½	49⅜	49⅞	— ⅛
35¼	35¾	1,400	Chicago & Alton	36¼	36¼	35¼	35¼	— 1
29¾	29¾	4,400	Chicago Great West	29⅞	30¼	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
43¾	44	500	Chi. Gt. West pf., B	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
188½	186⅜	13,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	189¾	190	186	186½	— 3
194	194½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195	195	194½	194½	— ½
228½	230	600	Chicago & Northw	228¼	229	228	229	— ½
197	199	492	Chi., R. I. & Pac	199½	199½	198	198	— ½
19⅝	20	200	Chicago Term. Trans	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
36	37	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37	37	36½	36½	— ½
16½	17	550	Chicago Union Trac	17	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
99	100	600	C., C., C. & St. L	99	99½	98¾	99⅛	— ½
87¼	87½	25,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90	90	86¼	87½	— 2½
31⅞	31⅞	1,000	Colorado & Southern	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— 1⅛
73	73¼	250	Col. & Southern 1st pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ¼
47⅜	48	1,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf	48½	48½	48	48	— 1
21	23	100	Col. & H. C. & I	22	23	22	22	— 1⅞
216¼	217	400	Consolidated Gas	217	217	216	216	— 2
82⅞	84	30	Corn Products pf	84½	84¼	84½	84¼	
165	170	600	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	165	165	— 6
253	260	200	Del., Lack. & West	258	258	258	258	— 3
43	43¼	700	Denver & R. G	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	— ⅛
90¼	90¾	600	Denver & R. G. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
19½	20	500	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
38½	39	700	Detroit Southern pf	39½	39½	38	38	— 1½
5	5⅝	400	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5⅞	5⅞	5	5¼	— ⅛
38	39	100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
18½	19	200	*Dul., S. S. & At	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ¼
28½	29½	730	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	29½	29½	28¼	28¼	— 1
37⅜	37⅞	10,200	Erie	38⅜	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
66¼	66⅝	800	Erie 1st pf	67¼	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
50	51⅝	1,700	Erie 2d pf	52⅜	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅝
58	62½	60	Ft. Worth & D. C	59¾	60	59¾	60	+ 1
185	187	600	General Electric	187	187¼	187	187	+ 1
188	190	100	Great Northern pf	189	189	189	189	— 1
143¾	146	5,200	Illinois Central	147½	148¾	145	145⅞	— 1⅞
19¼	19½	200	Internat. Paper	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
72½	73	100	Internat. Paper pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— 1
15	24	100	*Internat. Silver	16½	16½	16½	16½	— 7½
42	42½	100	Iowa Central	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½
74½	76	100	Iowa Central pf	75	75	75	75	— 2
80½	80¼	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80¾	80¾	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
41¼	42	100	Kanawha & Michigan	42	42	42	42	
34½	34¾	400	Kansas City South	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
55¼	57¼	100	Kansas City South. pf	55½	55½	55¼	55½	— ⅛
32	35	100	Keokuk & D. M	34½	34½	34½	34½	
85	88	50	Laclede Gas	84	84	84	84	
77	80	100	Long Island	77	77	77	77	— 5
135¼	136	5,025	Louisville & Nashville	137	137⅛	135	136	— 1
10	13	100	Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	
134	134½	9,000	Manhattan Elevated	134⅝	134⅝	133⅜	134	— ⅛
120	121	500	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	122	122	122	122	— ⅛
138¾	139¼	1,500	*Met. Street Railway	139½	139½	138¾	138¾	— ¼
25¼	25¾	500	Mexican Central	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
109	110	100	Minn. & St. Louis	109	109	109	109	— 2
81½	81⅝	6,245	M., St. P. & S. S. M	81¼	83	81¼	81½	+ ½
130	131	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	131½	131⅝	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
28¾	29	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29¼	29⅜	28	29	— ⅜
58¾	59¼	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	61½	61½	58½	58½	— 1⅝
		23,600	Missouri Pacific	110½	110½	107⅝	107⅝	— 2⅜
45	45⅜	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
27	28	200	*Nat. Lead Co	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
18½	18⅜	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
45	55	200	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	
154⅞	155	2,600	New York Central	155½	155½	154½	155	— ⅛
85	88	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	87½	87½	86¾	86¾	— 1⅝
227	229	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	228	228	228	228	— 1
32¾	32⅞	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅜	— ¼
73⅝	73¼	36,355	Norfolk & Western	75⅛	75¼	72⅝	73¼	— 1⅝
120	122	500	North American	123	123	120	120⅞	— 1⅞
8½	9	100	Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
41⅛	41¼	300	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ¼
162	162¼	30,550	Pennsylvania R. R	163⅛	163⅛	161⅜	162	— 1¼
102⅜	102⅝	800	People's Gas, Chicago	103	103	102¼	102¼	— 1
40	46	100	Peoria & Eastern	40	40	40	40	
62	62¼	2,600	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	62⅛	62¼	— ½
94	95	100	Pressed S. Car pf., x d	94¼	94¼	94½	94½	
36	36⅝	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅞
89⅜	90	176	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ¼
65⅞	66	25,400	Reading	67⅜	67¼	65⅛	66	— 1¼
88	88¼	2,440	Reading 1st pf	88¼	88⅝	88	88	— ¼
77½	78	5,400	Reading 2d pf	78¼	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— 1
21¾	22	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅛	22⅛	21¼	21½	— ⅝
78⅝	79	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79¼	79¼	79	79	— 1¼
22⅜	23	1,310	*Rubber Goods Mg. Co	24	24½	23	23	— ¼
71½	73	400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	72½	73½	72½	73½	+1⅞
72¾	73	300	Rutland pf	73	73	72	72	— 2
18	20	100	St. Jo. & G. I	19	19	19	19	+ ½
70	72	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	— 1⅝
31¼	33	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅝
76	91⅜	918	St. L. & S. F	77½	77½	76½	76½	— ⅛
72¾	73½	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	74¼	74¼	73	73	— 1
30½	31	400	St. Louis Southw	32⅜	32⅜	31	31	— ½
67¼	67¾	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf	69	69	67½	67½	— ⅛
68	68	311	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	68	68	68	66½	— 2
68⅝	69	35,940	Southern Pacific	71¼	71¼	69	69¾	— 1
36⅞	36⅞	2,400	Southern Railway	37	37	36¼	36¼	— ½
36⅞	36⅞	2,100	South. Ry., stamped	36½	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅛
93	93½	300	Southern Railway pf	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
93	93½	500	South. Ry. pf., stamped	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
6¾	7	100	Stand. Rope & Twine	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
64⅞	64½	1,900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65¾	66⅝	63⅝	64½	— 1⅛
45¾	47⅜	24,100	Texas & Pacific	46⅞	47⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
39	40	400	Texas Pacific Land Tr	40	40	39	39	— 1
29¼	29½	2,000	Tol., St. L. & West	30½	30¾	29½	29½	— 1½
45	45⅜	2,200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	47½	47½	45⅝	45⅝	— 2⅛
	120	100	Twin City R. T	120	120	120	120	— ⅛
13	13¼	200	*Union Bag & Paper Co	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ¼
77	77	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	77	77	77	77	— ½
16	17	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	16	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
55¾	56⅛	900	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	56	56	55½	55½	— 1
103	103⅝	40,900	Union Pacific	104⅝	104½	102⅝	103⅜	— ⅜
91¼	91½	480	Union Pacific pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
24	24½	300	United Rys. Invest	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
65¼	65½	2,225	United Rys. Invest. pf	65⅜	65½	65	65½	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	1,400	*U. S. Leather	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
90	90¼	840	*U. S. Leather pf	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	— ⅛
54¼	55½	132	U. S. Rubber pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅞
39⅞	40	20,170	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40	— ⅛
88	88¼	6,350	U. S. Steel pf	89	89	88	88½	— ⅜
66⅞	67	710	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¾
32⅞	33	1,200	*Vulcan Detinning	32¾	34½	32¾	33	+ ¼
33⅛	33⅜	1,900	Wabash	34	34	33	33¼	— ⅛
47⅜	47½	4,800	Wabash pf	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47½	— 1
90½	90¾	500	Western Union Tel	91	91½	90¾	90¾	— ¼
26	26¼	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
58½	60	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	59	59	59	59	
38	39	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	38½	38⅝	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	500	Wisconsin Central	27	27	27	27	— ½
51½	52	600	Wisconsin Central pf	52	52	52	52	— ½
Sales		543,102	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$225,812	$196,819	$173,369
Exp. and taxes	166,547	138,653	118,579
Net earnings	59,070	58,166	54,790
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	73.8	70.4	68.4
Gross, 3 months	655,478	570,414	495,538
Exp. and taxes	485,307	413,023	355,550
Net, 3 months	170,171	184,391	139,988

CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—

Gross earnings	3,051,481	3,264,024	2,663,492
Op. expenses	2,240,726	1,911,292	1,604,792
Net	1,410,755	1,352,732	1,058,700
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	61.4	58.6	60.3
Gross, 3 months	10,452,286	9,284,030	7,772,645
Op. expenses	6,502,919	5,479,800	4,775,095
Net, 3 months	3,949,367	3,754,230	2,997,550

CATSKILL EL. RY. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	3,728	3,865	137
Op. expenses	2,442	2,510	68
Net earnings	1,286	1,355	69
Other income	16	24	8
Total income	1,302	1,379	77
Fixed charges	827	751	*76
Surplus	475	628	153

Cash on hand, $1,107; profit and loss deficiency, $3,073.
*Increase.

CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	4,443,215	4,150,493	3,728,461
Op. expenses	2,889,306	2,770,930	2,487,472
Net earnings	1,553,909	1,379,563	1,240,989
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	65.0	66.7	66.6
Gross, 3 months	12,068,031	11,696,539	10,543,478
Op. expenses	7,621,074	7,505,124	6,788,229
Net, 3 months	4,447,601	4,191,465	3,755,249

CIN., NEW ORL. & TEX. PAC. for September—

Gross earnings	500,337	460,800	391,227
Exp. and taxes	375,514	338,456	280,907
Net earnings	124,823	122,344	110,320
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	75.0	73.4	71.8
Gross, 3 months	1,476,594	1,336,032	1,228,779
Exp. and taxes	1,101,132	1,016,930	900,495
Net, 3 months	375,762	363,102	328,284

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for September—

Gross earnings	506,471	446,487	391,463
Op. expenses	383,502	349,160	297,880
Net	122,970	97,327	93,583
Taxes	18,058	17,558	
Balance	104,912	79,769	
Gross, 3 months	1,548,613	1,382,173	1,187,484
Op. expenses	1,178,838	1,045,801	906,240
Net	370,275	336,372	281,244
Taxes	54,173	52,673	
Bal., 8 months	316,102	283,699	

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—

Mileage	784	782	704
Earnings:			
Passenger	676,486	703,826	601,837
Freight	2,526,763	2,413,134	2,117,553
Mail, ex. and mis.	136,591	158,544	143,920
Total gross	3,340,840	3,275,504	2,863,310
Expenses:			
Main. of way	656,060	594,754	514,331
Main. of equip	278,728	307,047	298,747
Conduct. trans	915,615	841,352	691,527
General exp	121,971	105,531	93,906
Total exp	1,972,374	1,848,685	1,600,508
Net earnings	1,568,465	1,426,819	1,262,802
Other income	185,036	188,807	200,286
Total income	1,753,501	1,615,626	1,463,068
Int., tax and rent	1,056,777	1,061,864	1,048,443
Applic. to div	696,724	553,762	414,625
Dividends	500,000	300,000	200,000
Surplus	196,724	113,762	124,625
Prev. surplus	1,072,793	959,031	824,414
Prof. and loss sur.	1,269,517	1,072,793	959,031

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA for the six months ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,317,202	$2,247,796	$69,406
Oper. expenses	1,765,612	1,544,612	50,000
Net earnings	772,589	743,183	30,406
Total income	875,175	827,805	47,370
Charges	627,747	633,516	*5,769
Surplus	247,427	194,289	53,138
Prev. surplus	9,206		
Total surplus	255,633		
Div. ½ year	253,026		
Prof. and loss sur.	2,609		

*Decrease.

KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$89,864	$91,055	$72,581
Exp. and taxes	75,008	75,504	61,113
Deficit	9,014	*15,551	*11,468
Total deficit	8,541	*16,038	12,035
Fixed charges	14,040	11,125	10,631
Deficit	22,581	*4,913	*1,404
Gross, 3 months	191,894	257,709	221,430
Exp. and taxes	212,650	202,403	179,330
Deficit	20,756	55,306	42,100
Other income	1,744	1,625	
Total deficit	19,012	56,931	43,800
Fixed charges	39,497	32,867	31,907
Deficit, 3 months	58,509	24,064	11,893
*Surplus.			

NIAGARA JUNCTION for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	7,430	7,620	*190
Oper. expenses	5,255	4,228	1,027
Net earnings	2,175	3,392	*1,217
Other income	134	75	109
Total income	2,309	3,467	*1,108
Fixed charges	3,042	2,868	174
Deficiency	683	†599	1,282

Cash on hand, $6,541; profit and loss deficiency, $25,057.
*Decrease. †Surplus.

READING RAILWAY CO. for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Railway Company:			
Receipts	1,930,444	2,435,563	2,362,124
Ex., incl. rent, &c.	1,561,564	1,534,569	1,488,617
Net earnings	377,881	900,994	873,507
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	155,316	2,304,214	2,712,918
Expenses	409,501	2,036,249	2,511,775
Deficit	254,185	*267,965	*201,142
Reading Company—			
Net income	114,038	78,121	20,547
Net earn. all cos.	237,734	1,247,071	1,095,197
Fixed char. and taxes	881,000	879,082	799,979
Deficit	643,266	*367,989	*304,218
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	5,852,815	7,208,841	7,069,419
Ex., incl. ren., &c.	4,435,288	4,530,574	4,467,080
Net earnings	1,417,527	2,678,267	2,602,339
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	653,826	6,621,702	7,295,150
Expenses	1,448,923	6,140,235	6,873,785
Deficit	795,097	*481,467	401,365
Reading Company—			
Net income	340,440	239,382	67,253
Net earn. all cos.	971,570	3,399,066	3,070,957
Fixed char. & tax.	2,643,000	2,637,246	2,372,938
Deficit	1,671,130	*761,820	*698,019
*Surplus.			

SCHOHARIE VALLEY RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	13,937	14,181	244
Op. expenses	5,907	5,677	230
Net earnings	8,030	8,504	474
Fixed charges	3,557	3,566	9
Balance	4,472	4,937	465
Dividends, 3%	3,000	3,000	
Surplus	1,472	1,937	465
Total surplus	1,410	†34,593	*36,003
Cash on hand, $1,410.			
*Increase. †Deficit.			

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,620,342	3,092,328	3,000,478
Exp. and taxes	2,440,582	2,026,500	1,939,096
Net earnings	1,174,660	1,065,828	1,061,382
Ratio op. exp.	67.5%	65.3%	64.6%
Gross, 3 months	10,410,015	9,082,918	8,527,182
Exp. and taxes	7,337,814	6,358,495	5,917,911
Net, 3 months	3,022,201	2,724,423	2,609,271

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	260,588	247,769	210,412
Exp. and taxes	216,261	189,641	154,988
Net earnings	44,323	58,128	55,424
Total income	44,637	58,298	55,620
Fixed charges	38,838	40,036	34,679
Surplus	5,799	18,262	20,914
Gross, 3 months	797,224	764,112	647,106
Exp. and taxes	639,343	556,238	487,120
Net earnings	165,881	205,874	173,986
Total income	165,276	206,980	174,190
Fixed charges	116,781	116,750	101,650
Surplus, 3 months	48,495	90,230	72,540

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$227,515,031
Gold	118,333,508
Silver	7,640,571
United States notes	3,378,297
Treasury notes of 1890	51,481
National banknotes	13,092,517
Total receipts this day	2,082,900
Total receipts this month	47,511,117
Total receipts this year	194,003,002
Total expenditures this day	1,610,000
Total expenditures this month	43,465,000
Total expenditures this year	180,946,976
Deposits in National banks	168,075,828
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	477,091
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	636,488
Customs	924,807
Miscellaneous	471,604

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$367,411,869
Silver dollars	467,469,000
Silver dollars of 1890	798,309
Silver bullion of 1890	25,076,601
Total	$860,755,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$367,411,869
Silver certificates outstanding	467,469,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,875,000
Total	$860,755,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$36,854,948
Gold certificates	26,978,560
Silver coin and bullion	3,304,027
Silver certificates	4,356,544
United States notes	3,378,297
Other assets	21,013,437
Total in Treasury	$145,365,768
Deposits in National banks	168,075,828
Total	$313,441,609
Current liabilities	85,926,578
Available cash balance	$227,515,031

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY OCT. 29.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Barclay Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—H. A. Barclay, J. L. Barclay, and S. M. Barclay, New York.

Prudden-Weaver Company, Lockport, (dry goods;) capital, $25,000. Directors—O. D. Prudden, W. L. Prudden, and F. P. Weaver, Lockport.

William Zinsser Realty Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. H. Zinsser, Gustav Langmann, and H. D. Kudlich, New York.

Beekman Novelty Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—Dr. E. L. Fisk, Dr. A. L. Vanderwater, and W. P. Copeland, New York.

Riverside Studio, New York, (photographic supplies and works of art;) capital, $1,500. Directors—J. B. Knox, W. H. Brearley, and M. C. Jacobus, New York.

Diamond Cork Company, New York; capital, $22,000. Directors—James Albertin, Brooklyn; Joseph Fitzpatrick, and Joseph Mundet, New York.

M. F. Westergren, Incorporated, New York, (to manufacture sheet metal;) capital $100,000. Directors—M. F. Westergren, Lars Christenson, and J. A. Fager, New York.

Lahey Company, Shekomeko, (real estate;) capital, $24,000. Directors—W. T. Lahey, and Joseph Lahey, New York; Richard Lahey, Philadelphia.

Pioneer Broom Company, Amsterdam; capital, $80,000. Directors—James Blood and Daniel Blood, Amsterdam.

American Journal of Nursing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mary E. P. Davis, New Dorchester, Mass.; Amie D. Vankirk, New York; Linda Richards, Taunton, Mass.

International Massage and Movement Cure Institute, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Joseph Rohrer, Clara Rohrer, and George Zink, New York.

Simplex Engine Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—Charles Bottwood, Martin Wortmann, and A. H. Freeman, New York.

Buffalo and Troy Land Company, Buffalo; capital, $228,600. Directors—C. W. Tillinghast and H. W. Smith, Troy; W. F. Strasmer, Buffalo.

Fulton Mills, Fulton; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. D. Lincoln, R. C. M. Brown, and Edwin Gould, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Glue Corporation of Jersey City was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $6,000,000, divided into $2,000,000 bearing 8 per cent. cumulative dividends and $4,000,000 common stock. The company is to manufacture glue or any articles in which glue enters as a part. The incorporators are Noel Gale and John F. Charlton of New York and Richard F. Tully of Jersey City.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,010	Amal. Copper	64⅞	65	63¾	64
30	Am. Cotton Oil	54¾	54¾	53½	53½
60	Am. Ice	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
140	Am. Locomotive	30	30	29½	29½
4,610	Am. Sugar	122½	122⅝	120¼	120⅜
22,290	A. T. & S. F.	88	88½	86⅜	86⅞
2,270	Balt. & Ohio	107⅜	107⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Million-Dollar Trade Involving Harlem Apartment Houses.

New Residence for West Fifty-third Street—Lower Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley has bought the two seven-story apartment houses known as the Hesperus and Parthenon, covering the block front on the east side of Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, a plot 201.10 by 100. In exchange he gives an elevator apartment house on St. Nicholas Avenue, two apartment houses on West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and several smaller parcels. As to the exact location and description of the properties Dr. Bulkley would not speak last evening. Max Marx and Benjamin Eichberg, who are the sellers of the Manhattan Avenue apartment houses, were equally reticent regarding the transaction. It is said that the considerations in the deal amount to about $1,000,000. The Hesperus and Parthenon were erected by McCaul & Soles and came into the possession of Messrs. Marx and Eichberg as the result of foreclosure proceedings.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Charles H. Griffin, for about $100,000, the dwelling 21 West Fifty-third Street, 23 by 100. The buyer will erect a handsome residence on the lot.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. E. A. Hawes to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 63 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 13 by 100.

W. E. Finn has bought the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, a three-story dwelling, with stable at the rear, on plot 51 by 125 and irregular, containing something over three lots. The property, which has been known as the Waterbury mansion, was taken by the firm of Work, Strong & Co. from James M. Waterbury in 1893 and has been held more recently by Strong, Sturges & Co. as trustees for Work, Strong & Co., in liquidation. Mr. Finn said yesterday that an apartment house or hotel will probably be erected on the site. Holdridge & Ward were the brokers in the transaction.

It is understood that negotiations are pending for the sale of the Bingham apartment house, a seven-story structure at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street. A report, however, that the property had been sold was discredited yesterday by a representative of the owners.

Grosvenor W. Barry has sold for the City Real Property Investing Company the dwelling 56 West Fiftieth Street, Columbia College leasehold.

W. W. & T. M. Hall are said to be the prospective buyers of Joseph Pulitzer's plot at 8 and 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, although no definite statement relative to the deal could be had yesterday either from that firm or from any other of the parties interested in the transaction.

The Andrew Boardman estate has sold the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a plot 99.11 by 150. The purchaser will erect on the site a nine-story apartment hotel.

William C. Browning is the buyer of the lot 229 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by W. E. D. Stokes. With this purchase Mr. Browning controls a plot 91.1 by 183.8 at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street.

Martin E. Dotson has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to a Mrs. Caro the five-story apartment house 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.11.

F. V. Burton has sold to Mrs. Mary A. Goodsell 209 West Seventy-sixth Street, a two-story stable on lot 25 by 102.2.

The Owners' Realty Company has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on lot 20 by 99.11.

Weil & Mayer have bought the four five-story tenements 23 to 29 Allen Street.

K. Rosansky & Rapaport have sold the seven-story tenements 39 Jackson Street, 25 by 100, and 175 Monroe Street, 24 by 100.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to a client the frame dwelling 2,072 Hughes Avenue.

Plans were filed yesterday for the fifteen-story addition to the New York Telephone Company's building, to be erected on the lot at 22 Cortlandt Street, 22.3 by 137.10. The new building will cost $500,000 and has been designed by Architect C. L. W. Eidlitz. Alterations costing $20,000 will also be made to the existing structure.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for Moses Valenstein to an investor the five-story flat and store 2,315 Eighth Avenue.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for the Somerset Land Company to George H. Gaston, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, about fifty acres of land at Bernardsville, N. J., situated on Mine Mountain and adjoining the lands now owned by him. It is Mr. Gaston's intention to erect a new mansion on the site just acquired. The same firm of brokers has also sold a portion of the Oliver Sanders farm, at Bernardsville, to Robert P. Staats, who recently purchased 100 acres of adjacent land through the same brokers.

Nichols & Lummis have rented 49 East Twenty-fifth Street, furnished, for George G. Stowe to Paul R. Bonner, a nephew of the late Robert Bonner.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 132.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 40 by 52.4, vacant; to William F. Norton $6,250

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, about 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 21.8 by 131.9 by 25 by 112.3, vacant; to S. M. Milliken 9,750

St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.8 by 112.3 by 25 by 92.9, vacant, together with St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.8 by 92.9 by 25 by 73.4, vacant; to S. De Walltearss 17,500

Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 51.2 by 129.1 by 50 by 118.5, vacant; to I. M. Bernstein 18,050

Edgecombe Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 51.2 by 84 by 50 by 95.1, vacant; to J. W. Nichols 14,700

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 632.6 feet north of the middle line of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and running through to High Bridge Park, two lots, each 25 by 124.6; to S. De Walltearss... 6,250

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 59.4 by 124.6 by 29.2 by 139.8, vacant; to S. De Walltearss 6,250

Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; to J. C. McCreery.. 2,500

Boston Road, southwest corner of Cedar Street, 59 by 90 by 50 by 67, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Elizabeth V. Conklin 1,500

Highway from Westchester to King's Bridge, east side, 222.5 feet north of Boston Road, 25 by 105.3 by 25 by 104.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Elizabeth V. Conklin 1,200

By Vincent A. Ryan.

435 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores; partition sale, to the Prudential Real Estate Corporation 14,433

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

No. 221 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 247.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 92 and irregular, four-story brick stable, with extension; together with 123 West Seventeenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 23 by 92, three-story brick stable, with extension; public auction sale, to Theodore Jantzer.... 45,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.: foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, Morningside Avenue East, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 35 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $68,467.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Frederick L. Drescher, referee, 247 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 575 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,268.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 119 East Ninetieth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,563.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,982.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,630.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Henry Hull, referee, Perry Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of Holt Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 113.2 by 25.8 by 111.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,680.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 22 Cortlandt Street, for fifteen-story brick offices, 223 by 137.10; New York Telephone Company of 13 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,128 Broadway, architect; cost, $500,000.

Broadway and Eightieth Street, northeast corner, for a ten-story brick tenement, 47.10x91.10; W. C. Dewey, Springfield, Mass., owner; J. H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $200,000.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner Butler Place, for a one-story frame toolhouse, 20 by 28; J. L. Welch, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Garfield Street, east side, 175 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Thomas Scott, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Glebe Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Parker Avenue, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, each 18 by 30; Stephen D. Crosa, Main Street, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 35; John Keller, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 10 to 20 Cortlandt Street, to nine-story brick offices, with stores; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Hawkstone Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 16 by 15; Giuseppe Conti, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Frederick Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Boston Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 49; N. F. Vaught, New Rochelle, owner; John R. Reay of 6 Seventh Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $180.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Oct. 29.

ALLEN ST, 38 and 38½, e s, 35x50; Emma A. Nauss to Isaac Bokschnizky and another, (mtg $20,000) $1

ALLEN ST, 23 to 29, w s, 102x87.6; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000) 1

ALLEN ST, 23 to 29, w s, 102x87.6; Edward Glockner and others, to Leopold Kaufmann 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,167, w s, 18.9x84.5; James E. Heath, referee, to Alfred Green (mtg $4,000) 325

CORTLANDT ST, 33, s s, 24.7x125.7x22.3 x125.8; William M. Naething to Emma H. Naething, B. and S., Ca. G., (mtg $75,000) 1

FORSYTH ST, 15, w s, 25x100; Edwina G. Fowler and another to Elias Asiel, ½ part, (mtg $30,000) 100

HUDSON ST, 259, w s, 26.8x80x26.9x80; Richard Berrian to William Berrian, B. & S., half part, (mtg $18,000) 1

JEROME AV, w s, Lot 294, map of Inwood, 25.8x130.3x25x136.2; Samuel McMillan to Albert C. McMillan, B. & S.. 1

LOT 489, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Charles O. Hansen 1

PITT ST, 12, e s, 23x100; 70th St, 286 West, 18x100.5; Allen St, w s, Lot 5, map of D. Dunham, 25x87.6; Beaver Real Estate Company to Bertha Hechinger, (mtg $62,000) 1

UNION AV, w s, 150 ft n of George St, 51.4x149; Anna Matthews, by guardian, to Mary A. Collins 1,125

WALTON AV, s e corner of 176th St, 102.11x51.5x100x26.10; George Harper to Robert J. Allen, (mtg $14,000) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 300 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 100x85.3x100x85.3; William B. Brownell to the Bradley & Currier Company, (mtge $5,000) 1

WEST END AV, 718, e s, 17.5x65.6x irregular; Thomas B. Stewart to Rowland A. Robbins 1

WEST END AV, 718, e s, 17.5x65.6x irregular; Rowland A. Robbins to Marietta C. Stewart, B. and S., all liens 1

51ST ST, 625 and 627 East, 42.10x97; Bertha Wolkenberg to Aaron Goodman and another, (mtg $24,000,) all liens 1

11TH AV, n e corner, 185th St, 24.11x 100; Mary C. Van Cott to Charles M. Gassin 1

11TH ST, n s, 267.10 ft e of 7th Av, 21.5x 103.3; Edward H. Herzog and others to Margaret O'Neil 1

15TH ST, s s, 113.8 ft e of 6th Av, 30x 106.10x30x—; Thomas B. Stewart to Rowland A. Robbins, all liens 10

157TH ST, s s, 113.8 ft e of 6th Av, 30x 106.10x30x—; Rowland A. Robbins to Marietta C. Stewart, all liens 10

17TH ST, n s, 141.10 ft w of Broadway, 25x44.6x25.7x50; Burling Lane, s s, at the e corner of Lot 5, map of Henry Jackson, —x25.7x—x25.7; plot 69.9 ft s of 18th St and 108 ft w of Broadway, runs w 18 x n 25 x e 14.10 x n 24.10; Burling Lane, n s, 125.8 ft w of Broadway; 10.6x25x6.6 x s —; Rowland A. Robbins to Marietta C. Stewart, all liens 10

17TH ST, n s, 141.10 ft w of Broadway, 25x44.6x25.7x50; Burling Lane, s s, at the e corner of Lot 5, map of Henry Jackson, —x25.7x—x25.7; plot 69.9 ft s of 18th St and 108 ft w of Broadway, runs w 18 x n 25 x e 14.10 x n 24.10; Burling Lane, n s, 125.8 ft w of Broadway; 10.6x25x6.6 x s —; Thomas B. Stewart to Rowland A. Robbins, all liens 10

35TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 23.6x 98.9; Clarence J. Shearn and another, trustees, to Florence L. Koevessy, half part 1

40TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; James McClenahan, as President, to Solomon Rosenfeld, quitclaim 1

40TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; Solomon Rosenfeld to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $5,000) 1

47TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 200.10 to 48th St; William Brewster to Charles J. Richter, B. & S., (mtg $50,000) 1

48TH ST, n s, 385.3 ft e of 2d Av, 12.8x 100.5; Ridner F. Cafferty and others to Sarah J. Lynch, (mtg $5,000) 7,000

53D ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 33.4x 100.5; 53d St, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 90.9x20.1x88; Elizabeth R. Jenkins to Meyer D. Rothschild, (mtg $27,500) ... 100

55TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 31.3x 100.5; Charles T. Barney to George A. Heime 100

61ST ST, 209 East, 20x100.5; Sidney A. Keller and another to Sidney A. Keller, as trustee 1

61ST ST, 209 East, 20x100.5; Sidney A. Keller, as trustee, to Louis Simon.... 14,000

61ST ST, 209 East, 20x100.5; Louis Simon to Jacob Simon and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $7,000) 1

67TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Charles R. Saul and wife to Thomas D. Belfield, B. & S., (mtg $30,000) ..... Exch.

67TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5. Thomas D. Belfield to Charles R. Saul, B. & S., (mtg $25,000) ..... Exch.

57TH ST, 229 West, 17.10x98.9; Elizabeth M. Collins to Charles E. Hackley, (mtg $5,000) 100

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Henry H. Porter to Edgar S. Appleby, Ca. G., (mtg $5,000) 1

83D ST, 212 West, 25x102.2; Caroline M. Boyce to Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Ca. G. 1

84TH ST, 42 West, 16.8x102.2; Emma S. Potter, widow, to Rachel Newbrough... 19,500

84TH ST, 111 West, 40x102.2; Louisa Kilian to Theodore Kilian, all title, Ca. G. 1

84TH ST, 111 West, 40x102.2; Louisa Kilian and another, executrices, to Theodore Kilian 1

86TH ST, 312 West, 16.8x102.2; William H. Naething to Emma H. Naething, B. and S., Ca. G., (mtge $10,000) 1

97TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Maria McCullagh to John H. Kimble, (mtg $17,000) 100

111TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.11; Max Danziger to Fanny Gruen, (mtg $21,210) 100

111TH ST, s s, 213.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x 100.11; William N. Niles, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 8,825

111TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.11; Methilde S. Stern and others, individually and as executors, to Max Danziger 30,300

111TH ST, s s, 213.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Wilhelmina B. M. Muller, by guardian, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, all title 490

124TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.10x100.11; Elizabeth G. Horn to Eleanor J. Parsons, (mtg $20,000) 1

128TH ST, 35 West, 12.6x99.11; William H. Picken to Peter Q. Eckerson, (mtg $7,000) 10

Recorded Leases.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 141st St; Regine Dinkelspiel to Charles Rutzen, 5 years 600, 720

GREENWICH ST, 188 and 190; Fulton St, 226; Emma A. Kissam and others, to Daniel J. Sullivan, 5½ years..$1,500, 2,400

59TH ST, 244 East; Mary A. Smith to John Geiszler, 5 years 660

68TH ST, 58 West; Charles O. Arbogast to Leroy D. Ball, 3 years 1,800, 1,900

113TH ST, 301, n e corner of 2d Av; Charles H. Duglass to Vincenzo Favale, 5 years.. 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

BACIGALUPO, Charles, to Edwin B. Meeks, trustee; Spring St, s s, 75.2 ft w of Sullivan St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... $27,000

BACON, Frank C., to Louis Fleischmann; White Plains Road, w s, 116.7 ft s of Becker Av, due Jan. 15, 1903, 6 per cent. 6,000

CARY, Julia M., and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 51st St, 33 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to Charles T. Rowley; 57th St, 120 to 124 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

CLARK, Kate C., to Dollar Savings Bank; Boston Road, s e s, 42.10 ft s w of East 7th St to s w s of 169th St, 1 year 30,000

COLLINS, Mary A., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Union Av, w s, 150 ft n of George St, installments 1,250

CONGER, Sidney S., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; Grand St, 43½, 3 years, 4 per cent 9,000

FULLER, Sarah G., to Henry Maddock; Amsterdam Av, s s, 49.11 ft s of 134th St, 5 years 20,000

GASSIN, Charles M., to Robert Gray; 11th Av, n e corner of 145th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

JACOB, Mee, to Mary J. Oliver; 118th St, n s, 177 ft e of 1st Av, due Feb. 1, 1900, 11,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Benjamin J. Weil; Allen St, 23 to 29, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

KIMBLE, John H., to John McCullagh; 87th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

KOEVESSY, Florence L., to Malcolm Sundheimer; 35th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 5,000

LEVISON, John R., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 42d St, s s, 40 ft w of 7th Av, 4 years, 4 per cent 14,000

LEVY, Louis, to John Stemme; Ridge St, 24, 5 years 16,000

LEVY, Louis, to John Stemme; Ridge St, 24, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 111th St, s s, 213.4 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

LYNCH, Sarah J., to Therese K. Janssen; 48th St, 217 and 219 East, prior mtg, $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MAYER, Frank X., to Dollar Savings Bank; 161st St, s s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year, gold 12,500

MONTROSS, Henrietta M., and another to Hamilton Bank; Jerome Av, n w corner of 181st St; also Jerome Av, s w corner of 181st St; also Jerome Av, n e corner of 181st St; also Walton Av, s e corner of 181st St; also Walton Av, n e corner of 181st St, prior mortgage $31,000, 4 months, 6 per cent., collateral note 4,000

O'NEIL, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 145 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

O'NEILL, Margaret, to Edward H. Herzog and others; 11th St, 145 West, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year 2,000

PARK, William J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 5th Av, 47, 3 years, 4 per cent 60,000

PICKEN, John A., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 180.9 ft e of Broadway, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 13,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Julia M. Foster; 67th St, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, due Aug. 15, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

SCHIERENBECK, Ahrend, and another to Albert Schierenbeck and another, trustees; Maiden Lane, 135 and 137, n e corner of Water St, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year 6,000

SCHIERENBECK, Albert, to Albert Schierenbeck and another, trustees; Murray St, 61 ft n e corner of College Place or West, Broadway, 1 year 5,919

SERRITELLA, Vincenzo, to Herman Raabe and another; 77th St, s s, 117 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 1,025

SIMON, Louis, to East River Savings Institution; 61st St, 209 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,000

WERNER, Samuel, and another to Ida Rosenberg; Monroe St, 97, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 8 per cent 4,000

YUZUKJIAN, Nevrek, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 116th St, n s, 160 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., and another to Nathan Wise, assigns 2 mtgs, all title.. $1

CARPENTER, J. Herbert, trustee, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees. 33,000

FRANK, Louis, to Moses Harris 1

GANDY, Sheppard, as trustee, to the Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, sub-trustee 1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to August Albert and another 5,000

KILIAN, Louisa, and another, executors, to Theodore Kilian, all title 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank 5,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 5,000

LYNDE, Ann C., trustee, to Fletcher L. Hoffman, 2 assignments 5,600

NESLAGE, Herman H. W., to Samuel Corse and others, executors, 2 assignments 5,000

WISE, Nathan, and another to Adolph M. Bendheim 1

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, e s, 106 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; M. Pizzutiello & Brother against Asher L. Smith, owner; Burnside Realty and Building Company, contractors 435

WALES AND WESTCHESTER AVES, 112.7x89.2x irregular; John H. Mueller against Giuseppe F. Rando, owner and contractor 1,450

7TH AV, 888; F. A. Hyde Tiling Company against Leland Hotel Company, owner; William W. Graham, contractor 84

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; John V. Nelson against George A. Heisler, owner; Jay S. Heisler and Joseph O. Clement, contractors 155

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; John V. Nelson against George A. Heisler, owner; Jay S. Heisler and Joseph O. Clement, contractors 46

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Vermont Marble Company against Henry Anderson, owner and contractor 133

92D ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 125x100; Thomas G. Knight against Schneider & Hester, owners; Lyman & Costello, contractors 1,001

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Baldinger and Kupperman against Henry S. Richland and Moses S. Shall, owners and contractors 625

182D ST, s w corner of Washington Av, —x—; A. C. Mewkirk & Co. against Susan C. Stevens, owner and contractor ... 253

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

168TH ST, s s, 180.9 ft e of Broadway, 20.1x118.11x20x117.1; Germania Life Insurance Company with John A. Picken.. 13,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

BROADWAY 2,128 and 2,130; T. J. McLaughlin Construction Company against Tilden Building and another; July 24, 1902, canceled 4,776

Lis Pendens.

MARION ST, n w s, Lot 8, map of Washingtonville, Bronx, 71x100, and Bronx River Pl, n w s, Lot 421, map of Washingtonville, Bronx, 25x200; Anna C. Lanub against Harriet E. Bard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Vander Roest.

WOOSTER ST, e s, bounded w x Wooster St, e x land of George Climp, Richard Blauvelt, and Robert Provost, n x land of Cornelius Ray, s x Thomas Longworth, Fifteenth Ward, 50x100; Macdougal St, w s, 90 ft s of King St, 20x 39x irregular; City of New York against Charles Devoe, individually and as executor, &c., and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.

3D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 38th St, 20x84; Oscar M. Lawton, executor, against Clara MacGregor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Fiage.

17TH ST, 228 West; Emil Latil against Mary H. S. Denslow and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lindsay, Kremer, Kalish & Palmer.

20TH ST, 329 to 333 East; City of New York against Samuel Wolchok and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives

94TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.8; Joseph Hasil against Moses S. Shill and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Weschler & Burstein.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. P. Thomas & Co. have been appointed Cleveland agents of the fire branch of the Sea and Lake Insurance Company.

The Riggs-Rossman Company has been appointed Baltimore sole agent of the American Central Insurance Company.

N. W. Wilkerson has been appointed special agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford for Ohio and West Virginia.

The North Carolina State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has elected these officers for the year: President—W. J. Griswold, Durham; First Vice President—A. B. Daingerfield, Winston; Second Vice President—T. K. Elkington, Raleigh; Third Vice President—H. C. Eragaw, Washington; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Van B. Metz, Wilmington. Greensborough was selected as the permanent annual meeting place of the association.

City Real Estate for Sale.

51 EAST 55TH STREET,

100 feet east of Madison Avenue.

20 feet wide, four-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, with four-story dining-room extension. House contains 16 rooms, besides 2 baths, storeroom, and butler's pantry. Hardwood floors. Gas and electric fixtures, mirrors, etc., go with house. Can be seen at any time on permit from the agents,

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
570 Fifth Av., Between 46th and 47th Sts.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A Park Avenue Corner.

Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

American Basement.—5-story house, in Fifties; sale to close estate; exceptional opportunity for quick cash purchaser.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attention!—Do you want to sell your property quick? Write or call Muhlker Brothers, 1,396 Lexington Av.

133 ST., | 3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. NEAR | $72,500. Rent $8,460. Mtg. $54,000 at 4%. 8 AVE. | Benjamin E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $38,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

83d St., Corner of Avenue B.—Nine-family three stores. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

City Real Estate For Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale
In the 5th Ave. Section

20-Foot House on Murray Hill,

Between Park and Lexington; 4-story brownstone; butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; open plumbing; two baths; excellent condition; immediate possession; asking $65,000; owner will make interesting reduction to quick purchaser.

New 5-Story American Basement,

East of Madison Ave., below 42d St.; 25 feet wide; thoroughly modern house; asking only $135,000.

In the 50's, East of 5th Ave.,

House 20 feet wide, which can be altered to American basement at comparatively small cost; excellently located; can be purchased reasonably; owner wants offer.

On East 56th St.,

The only remaining unaltered house between Park and Lexington Aves. that can be purchased at anywhere near the old price; house is 21 feet wide; has splendid rear. We are sole agents; send for particulars.

Just off 5th Ave., in the 60's,

25-foot American Basement, which owner is obliged to sell; asking price is $150,000; can be seen by appointment only.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

West Side Homes

Ergo—if you want to know anything about Real Estate—want to make safe and profitable investments, or buy a house to live in, come and get the benefit of our 18 years' experience.
In the seventies, a 20-foot dining room extension house at a great sacrifice, $40,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

HIGH-CLASS 6% NET REAL ESTATE. Investments secured for a long term of years. Also choice speculative property.
OWNERS REALTY CO.,
11 West 20th St.

A.—Attractive 3-story and basement dwelling, in ninaties, Columbus and Amsterdam Avs; immediate possession; 4% mortgage. $11,000 ! !
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

A Positive Bargain.—To close an estate we can sell 5-story building on 26x98.9, near Broadway above 23d St.; price asked, $55,000; offer wanted. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

A.—$2,000 cash; three-story brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, for one or two families; mortgage $8,500; 1,661 Lexington Av., 105th St. Owner, on premises.

A three-story, basement, brick, single flat; all modern improvements; 81 Bedford St.; rent 10 per cent. of price; easy terms. C. Harff, 58 East 8th, corner Mercer St.

LET ME KNOW YOUR WANTS.
Large assortment one, two, three family private houses, located throughout Manhattan and Bronx; easy terms. Write or call, Cahn, 3,959 3d Av. Open evenings.

Special fund to loan on good first mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx; liberal loan on good property. Several sums for second mortgages.
John P. Kirwan, 1,506 Broadway, cor. 44th.

125th St., Near Amsterdam.	3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
151st St., Near B'way.	5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
2d Av., Near 79th St.	Elegant 10-family flat, 2 stores; pr. $25,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
8th Av., Near 140th St.	5-story 10-family flat, stores; price $19,500; mtg. $13,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000. Rents $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house 10th St., near 3d, 20.6x 22; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS
AT
176TH ST. AND MORRIS AVE.
Near "L" Station and Trolley Cars.
SEVEN BEAUTIFUL BRICK AND STONE PRIVATE HOUSES WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, CONTAIN
6 AND 10 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, TILED BATH, NICKEL-PLATED PLUMBING, HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT,
and every other modern improvement.
TERMS AND DECORATIONS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
For price and further particulars see
CUNNINGHAM & BULLARD,
ARCHITECTS,
SMITH BUILDING,
148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE., N. Y.

Three-family house, dwelling and store, 80x95 ft., Tremont, near Grand Boulevard and Concourse; a positive bargain. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av., Bronx, N. Y.

A good two-story frame house for sale—Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Bargain! Five-story flat, 26x100x125; full rented; in good order; rents $2,200; bank mortgage $12,000, 4½%. Price $19,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Ave.

$3,600 buys elegant new 7-room house; all improvements; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Choice building lots, $425; $5 monthly; houses to order, $1,900; monthly payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
45 acres, vineyard, fruit, alfalfa, and grain; large house and barn, fenced; fitted up for dairy; good water right; near good school. Address Owner, Richard Nagel, Palmdale, Cal.

Florida.—Never so popular; climate delightful; lovely, valuable bearing orange grove and home on Indian River's bank; show place. R. H. Lyon, 76 William St.

For Sale—Two mills, cheap, with splendid water power, in the Village of Stafford Springs, Ct. For particulars, write to J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Good farm for sale, 104 acres, mile to free high school; price, $2,700; write for full description. Wm. Kay, Brimfield, Mass.

Sell or ex

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $720 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 1,257—Harlem.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
$1,900 — Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA.
$540 TO $780 — Madison Av., cor. 98th St. New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.
5, 6, 7, rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

70-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES.

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $600 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Park Av., 58th St., and 50th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

61-69 EAST 86th.

Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

58TH ST., 300 WEST.

Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hotel service. Apply on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St., exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Riverside Drive.—Eight and nine rooms, elevator, telephone; every convenience; reasonable rent. 127, near 85th St.

At 37 West 22d St., desirable bachelor apartments. Innes & Center, 21 East 20th St.

Brooklyn.

ON PROSPECT PARK WEST,

Facing Beautiful Prospect Park,
Between 12th and 13th Sts.,
a far superior location than Central Park West, seven rooms and bath, gas and electric chandeliers, telephone in each apartment; new and up-to-date limestone buildings, just completed in accordance to the new building law. Positively the handsomest apartment houses in Brooklyn. Rents $44 upwards. Superintendent on premises; open evenings until 9 o'clock. Take Smith and Ninth St. or Vanderbilt Av. trolleys.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
By Order of George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the County of Albany.
Notice is hereby given, according to the provisions of Section 2,604 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons having claims or demands against DAVID S. McGARVEY, late of the City of Albany, in said County of Albany, deceased, intestate, that application has been made by the undersigned, as petitioner, for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased; and that, for the purpose of determining the amount of the penalty of the bond to be required to be given by the said undersigned, as such administrator, all such creditors of the said David S. McGarvey, deceased, are required to present their claims, with vouchers in support thereof, to the said George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the said County of Albany, at his office, in the County Building, Albany, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1902.—Dated Albany, N. Y., October 10th, 1902.
CHARLES M. McGARVEY, Petitioner.
EDWIN VAN WORMER, Atty. for Petitioner, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
o14-2aw4w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.
That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 181 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.
That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.
All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not issue.
EDWARD F. SWIFT.

ZION & LATZ.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated October 24th, 1902, made in an action in which Mack Latz is plaintiff and Jacob Zion defendant, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, receiver of the firm of Zion & Latz, will sell on Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 10½ A. M., at their former place of business, No. 691 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at public auction, in bulk, their entire stock of clothing, manufactured and in process of manufacture, cloth, trimmings, linings, patterns, etc., and also the fixtures separately. The property can be inspected at said premises during the business hours of the days until the time of the sale.
LEO FRANK,
Receiver of Zion & Latz.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor.
SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY L. KUMPHORST, plaintiff, against JOHN F. REINECKE et al., defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date on or about the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 10th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known as Nos. 81 and 83 Christie (late First) Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Christie Street distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northwest corner of Christie and Hester (late Eagle) Streets; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Christie Street fifty feet two inches, or thereabouts; thence westerly along land now or late of Leonard Fisher, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet, or thereabouts; thence southerly and parallel with Christie Street fifty feet six inches, or thereabouts; thence easterly along land now or late of Sarah Gomperts, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet to the point on the westerly side of Christie Street, designated as the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-two feet six inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; running thence northerly and parallel to Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line of said block eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and parallel to said Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid; thence westerly along the northerly side of said street eighteen feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being part of lot distinguished on the map or chart of the farm of James De Lancey, Esquire, made by Evert Bancker, as Lot Number five hundred and twenty-six, (526,) bounded northwesterly in front by Forsyth (formerly Second) Street, northeasterly by Lot Number five hundred and twenty-seven, (527,) belonging to the heirs of Margaret Slocum, deceased; southeasterly by ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau, and southwesterly by Hester Street, containing in length along Hester Street and along the line of said Lot No. 527, sixty-six feet and eight inches, and in breadth on Forsyth Street and along the line of the ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau aforesaid, twenty-five feet, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises are now known as Number Sixty-two (62) Forsyth St., corner of Hester Street.
Dated New York, October 27th, 1902.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 61-65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following are diagrams of the property to be sold; their street numbers are 81 and 83 Christie Street; 211 East Forty-fifth Street, and 62 Forsyth Street:

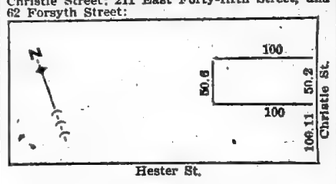

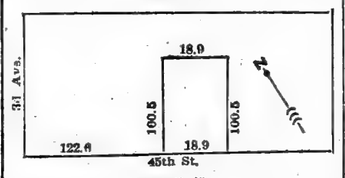

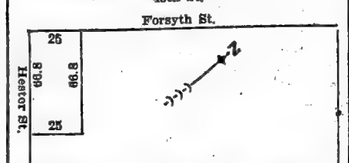

There is now a mortgage to secure the sum of $3,000, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 16th day of November, 1898, on the undivided interest or share of John F. Reinecke in all of the above premises, said mortgage to be paid off by the referee, the premises being sold free and clear of liens or incumbrances. There are no taxes due on same.
Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1902.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL W. FRENCH, Plaintiff, vs. INEZ FRENCH and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
PARCEL NUMBER ONE.
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and house thereon situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, in the State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and eight feet four inches westerly from the northwesterly corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fourth Avenue, and running from said point westerly along said street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with the Fourth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Gilbert M. Platt and others to Ulysses D. French by deed dated December 20, 1859, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 22, 1859, in Liber 708 of Conveyances, Page 309.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 47 East 25th Street:

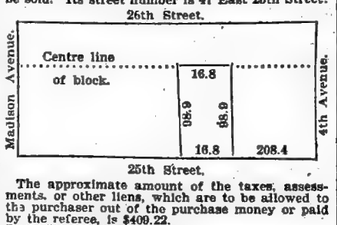

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $409.22.
PARCEL NUMBER TWO.
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map drawn April, 1827, by J. F. Bridges, City Surveyor, from a survey of D. Ewen, City Surveyor, made March, 1826, entitled Map of a piece of land situate at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, on file as an original map in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as Lots Numbers 547 & 548, which said lots are more particularly bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant four hundred and sixty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly side of Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Alfred A. Milner and Dorothea, his wife, to Ulysses D. French by deed dated May 31, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 716 of Conveyances, Page 18, on June 14, 1856.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street numbers are 34 and 36 West 129th Street.

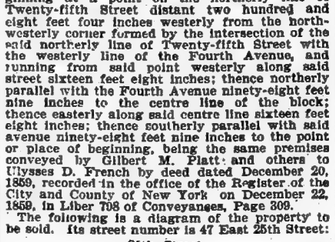

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $801.54 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Referee.
EDWARD L. BETTENS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, New York City.
AUGUST L. MARTIN, Esq., Attorney for defendants Minnie I. French and others.
THOMAS F. TAYLOR, Esq., Guardian ad litem for Ines French, Samuel Lorenzo French, and Louis Osborne French.
HENRY S. VAN DUZER, Esq., Attorney for Thomas F. Taylor as guardian ad litem.
WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS WEINSTEIN and HUGO E. DISTELHURST, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR CLARKE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant 190 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, now called Park Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence westerly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 20, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

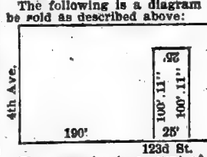

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand one hundred and thirteen 67-100 ($2,113.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and seven 73-100 ($407.73) dollars, with interest from October 18th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.
The above-described property will be sold subject (1) to a mortgage of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from December 1st, 1901; (2) to a mortgage of twelve thousand five hundred ($12,500) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from June 19th, 1901, and (3) a notice of pendency of the action of Jacobs vs. Clarke, brought to foreclose said last mentioned mortgage, and to the accrued costs in said action.
Dated N. Y., October 20th, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
o23-2awSwTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN L. LAWRENCE, sole acting executor, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and along said centre line seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to said street in front of the above-described premises.
Dated New York, Oct. 20th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
J. HENRY WORK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.

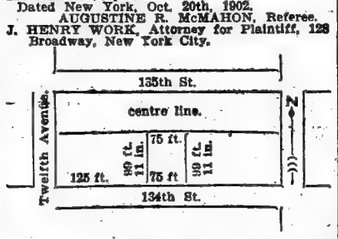

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,314.17, with interest thereon from the 11th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.27, with interest from September 11, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,900 and interest.
Dated New York, October 20, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM E. MILLER, plaintiff, against JAMES O'HARA et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known as Number 242 East 50th Street, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street; running thence southerly parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same parallel with Fiftieth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, parallel with the Second Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, Oct. 6, 1902.
FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HORACE K. DOHERTY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described herein:
50th St.

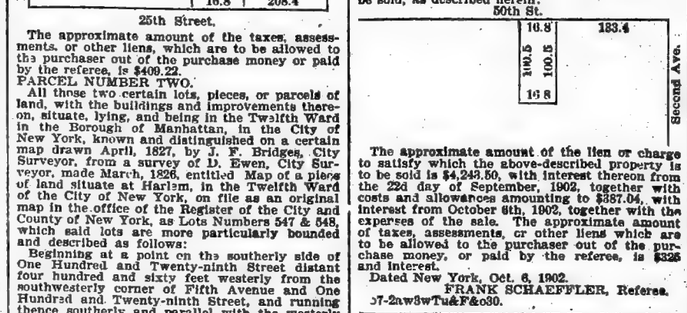

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,243.50, with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $387.04, with interest from October 6th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $325 and interest.
Dated New York, Oct. 6, 1902.
FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
o7-2aw8wTu&F&o30.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOHN J. HALSTEAD, Pearson S. Halstead, and James W. Halstead, as trustees under the last will and testament of Pearson S. Halstead, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS FELDMAN, Samuel Cherofsky, Nathan Stimmel, and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant, and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane";) Marcus Nathan, August Hausmann and Maria Hausmann, his wife; Paul Janowsky and Lote Janowsky, his wife; Simon Hayes and Annie Hayes, his wife; Harris Cohen and Fannie Cohen, his wife; Harris Fernberg and Rosa Fernberg, his wife; Joseph Glaser and Cilla Glaser, his wife, and Michael Walther, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6, 1902. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To the defendants: Nathan Stimmel and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane":)
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Dated October 16, 1902.
o16-1aw6wTh

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

The Renowned Harmony Piano
For $1 a Week

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by other stores at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.
The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French actions—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.
The tone is rich, clear, and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tune longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.
With every piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Three Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—*$5 down and $1 per week.*
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD PIANO.—If you've an old piano we will consider its valuation and exchange it for you for either a Richardson, Weigner, Milton, or Blackington piano. You can pay the balance on our regular easy payment basis of $1 per week.
On cash sales we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
when you can buy
slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Schmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
$25 elegant upright; $15, rosewood piano; beautiful mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.
Elegant upright, $125, $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wiener, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.
For Sale.—Will sacrifice; great bargain; all-year country temperance hotel; chance of a lifetime; handsomely furnished; rent, $600 year; money maker. Inquire The Galatea, Nyack, N. Y.
A boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., cor. 28th St.
Moderate capital wanted to promote invention in engraving; an authoritative opinion says it is the best thing in the engraving line. Confident, Times Office.
Wanted—To buy or manufacture on royalty, patented articles of merit of any kind. Pan-American Acetylene Co., 491 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.
Never thrown away!! Your advertisement printed around pencils. Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Dogs and Birds.

German dachshund, one year old; very fine breed; will sell cheap. 243 East 10th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone and are warranted to be durable.
Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,
$225
Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.
STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,
$170
Cash, or $190 on installments.
ONLY $5 MONTHLY.
No extra charge for interest.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 6th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment, and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y.; bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—Large Stock of New and SECOND-HAND SAFES.
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.
Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables; chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

A number of second-hand safes of various sizes at a sacrifice to make room. Call and look them over. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, N. Y.

Typewriters.—Having sold part of my mail business, will sell my standard machines, nearly new, cheap, payable $5 monthly. Address Opportunity, Box 172 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 2,988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.
Typewriter Headquarters, 832 Broadway.—Call up 3136 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Will sell good-paying restaurant for $250; rent, $40. 656 2d Av.

Autumn Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
THE LODGE,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR,
23 miles from New York on the N. Y. C. R. R., Scarborough Station. Most delightful suburban hotel in America. Will remain open until December 1st. Phone, Briarcliff No. 1
A. BAVE, MANAGER, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Surrogate Notices.

ZWICK, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA S. ZWICK, Amelia M. Zwick, Charles A. D. Zwick, Matilda M. Lelaurain, Eugene Rishoffer, Augustine Ensteider, and Caroline S. Zwick, and to all persons interested in the estate of

PROSECUTION RESTS IN THE MOLINEUX CASE

Ex-Gov. Black Denies That Defense Kept Witnesses from State.

Testimony at Previous Trial by Mamie Melando and Joseph Farrell Barred by the Court.

Counsel for the prosecution rested their case against Roland B. Molineux yesterday. Only a few witnesses were examined, and court adjourned at the close of the morning session to allow the defense to prepare itself for its motions and proceedings. After the adjournment ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Molineux's principal counsel, announced that he would move this morning for a dismissal of the indictment and a direction to the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Black said that in the event that his motion was denied by Justice Lambert, he would immediately make the opening speech for the defense, and that a formal defense against the charge of murder would be entered. At the former trial the case was allowed to go to the jury without a defense. In the event of a defense being made the defendant will at some stage of the proceedings take the stand.

Th prosecution has required seven full days to present its evidence to the jury. In the former trial it took many weeks to accomplish this. Mr. Black said that it would take about three days for him to present the evidence for the defense. It is considered likely, therefore, that the case will go to the jury on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The most important event in the hearing yesterday was the decision of Justice Lambert not to allow the reading of the testimony of Mamie Melando and Joseph Farrell taken at the former trial. Mr. Osborne sought earnestly to get the Justice to change his view, but without avail.

"This is a point which has never been adjudicated in this State," said the Justice, in deciding. "The same point has been decided, however, by the highest court of California, which State has copied the New York statute on this subject. That decision was adverse to the position of the prosecution. It is not certain what would be the view of the Court of Appeals in this case. This is a case of long record, however, and there is every reason why it should reach a final adjudication at this trial. While there may be justification, therefore, for the position of the District Attorney, I have a doubt, and under the circumstances I feel constrained to give the benefit of that doubt to the defendant."

When the Justice had made his decision and finally settled the point, ex-Gov. Black arose and in a voice almost trembling with emotion replied to the charges of detaining witnesses in New Jersey, which had been made against counsel for the defense. Mr. Black said:

"The claim has been made here in court that the defense in some way was attempting to keep witnesses from the jurisdiction of this court. I want to say in behalf of the defendant and of all his counsel that they have neither done nor procured nor known nor countenanced any step of that sort with reference to any witness in the State of New Jersey or New York or elsewhere."

"There is no presumption of that kind," interposed Justice Lambert.

"With your Honor's permission," continued Mr. Black, "I have simply made my opposition to the reading of this testimony within my strict legal right and not because I feared any disclosure. I am unable now, and I have always been unable, to try a lawsuit except within the strict rules of the law and within those other unwritten but well understood rules which should govern between counsel and a court. Within those limitations I have always intended to be, and I am there now.

"I protest against, and I disapprove, the method of trying a lawsuit or exploiting before a jury by proclamation, by interview, by the distribution of handbills upon a sidewalk, as patent medicines are advertised, as salves or powders are put before the public—that method I disapprove."

When Mr. Black had taken his seat, Mr. Osborne, who was evidently excited, jumped up as if to address the court. District Attorney Jerome, observing the demeanor of his assistant, pulled Mr. Osborne to his seat by the back of his coat. Then Mr. Jerome himself arose and said, very deliberately and emphatically:

"I cannot quite see the relevancy of the Governor's remarks to this case, nor quite that conscientious devotion to the rules of law that his remarks indicate exists in his mind. I know nothing of handbills, proclamations, or charges against these counsel; whatever has taken place was said, as far as I know, by me personally, face to face with counsel for the defense, and I distinctly said that there was no charge there, but there was a subject that was properly within the scope and duty of the District Attorney to present to the court and investigate.

"So far as this jury is concerned, everything that has been done has been done in court, and counsel will recall that yesterday I myself proposed that this was not the proper subject of discussion in the court before the jury, and was about to ask to have the jury retire, that the discussion might be carried on.

"Now, no charges have been made anywhere except such as have been made before your Honor in court here, and that we have desired and endeavored to sustain by proper legal procedure, and your Honor has decided that the question is too doubtful to allow us to proceed in it, a ruling in which personally I acquiesce perfectly, because, while I think that our position is proper as a legal one, it undoubtedly is in this case a close question, but there have been no charges made except such as appear before your Honor here in the course of our duty. Those we have no reason to regret; those we take back no jot or no tittle of. Sir."

After the discussion had ended, Justice Lambert said he was satisfied the jury would take the facts which the court allowed to be submitted to them, and upon that basis make up their verdict.

Daniel S. Ames of California, who said he had been passing on disputed handwriting for nearly forty years, was then called. In his direct examination he expressed his concurrence in the opinion of the other experts, that Molineux wrote all the disputed writings in this case. Mr. Ames admitted to Gov. Black that he had given evidence in certain cases which was found afterward to have been incorrect.

Andrew A. Knowles was the last witness for the State. He is cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of this city. He was called as an expert and he gave the usual opinion that Molineux wrote the disputed writings. Mr. Osborne wanted to ask the witness if he would pay a check upon the basis of the disputed writings as compared to the conceded ones, but the court would not allow the question.

John F. McIntyre was recalled by request of the defense. He was asked when he advised Mrs. Rogers to hire a private letter box. He said that he first met her in 1897, although she had been a client of his partner prior to that time. Mrs. Rogers testified that she had hired a private letter box in 1896, at Mr. McIntyre's suggestion.

ODD SCENE ON OCEAN PIER.

Two Women Weeping and Watching for Man with a Revolver.

Just before the White Star liner Majestic sailed yesterday morning the attention of the passengers on board the steamship was attracted by the behavior of two women who stood leaning over the port rail. Both were well dressed, and they were apparently mother and daughter. Officers of the ship did not know who they were.

The older woman was heard to tell the other that "he" had come down to the pier armed with a revolver. Between sobs she said to the young woman: "This is the result of your telling him about your harmless flirtations, and boasting of them." They glanced around to see if the mysterious "he" had come aboard the ship, and they wept together until it was time for the older woman to leave the ship. She left the pier in a hansom.

Want Wallabout Canal Dredged.

Many wholesalers and retailers doing business in Brooklyn want the Wallabout Canal dredged at the expense of the Federal Government so that it will be navigable to war and merchant vessels of maximum draught. A meeting in favor of the project was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended by representatives of shipping interests and merchants. It was decided to have a bill prepared and taken to Washington by committees to urge its passage.

PRIZES FOR SERVANTS.

The Annual Distribution of the German Housewives' Society that Has Its Tribulations.

The German Housewives' Society, that is endeavoring to solve the domestic service problem for its members, had its annual distribution of prizes for servants yesterday afternoon, and in a meeting afterward several of the members spoke of the thanklessness of philanthropy, of the kind in which it is engaged, particularly as far as mistresses are concerned. Each of the twenty-eight servants received a ten-dollar gold piece in a little white box, flowers, and a gilt-edged card, on which was announced in German that the recipient had given two years of faithful service in one family and received the reward offered by the society for such service. The prizes were received with thanks, and when all had been distributed the servants were taken to an adjoining room at the Tuxedo where coffee and cake were served to them. Six were put on a special honor list, as each had won for the second time the ten-dollar prize.

Seven years ago the society was founded to "guard the interests of household employer and employe," and, according to the reports made yesterday, it has been having more trouble with the mistresses than with the servants. The latter are difficult to find, but the former talk right out in meeting, if they are not pleased, and the officers of the society, who bear the brunt of it, are about to inaugurate a strike.

"We receive a great many letters," said Mrs. Ward, one of the Directors, "and they are very disagreeable ones. We have just received a letter from a man, saying that his wife is a member in good standing, and that he would like to know why she is not supplied with servants. We don't like to receive letters from men. If the women have anything to say, we are very glad to hear from them, and, if they have any suggestions to make, we are always looking for ideas. The servant question is becoming more difficult every day.

"When bank Directors meet, each receives a little envelope with something in it. We attend all of the meetings of our society and we get envelopes, but there is nothing pleasant in them. Let the women who are in good standing, but nothing else, do a little more work, take a little more interest, serve one day in the month at the society rooms, and hear the complaints of the mistresses against the maids and the maids against the mistresses. They will understand a little better then. If they do not like things, it is always possible for them to resign. As it is, we get nothing out abuse. And poor little Mrs. Rains!"

Mrs. Rains is the office manager who is taken to task by mistresses and maids for everything that goes wrong.

"Poor little Mrs. Rains!" echoed Mrs. F. v. Oertzen Barber, the President. "I say amen to everything Mrs. Ward has said. We must keep the girls who have come to us in the society. If you have one who doesn't happen to suit you, don't give her to a friend who isn't a member, but send her back to the office, and we must be just and fair in our references. If a girl does not please us about something, we should not refuse her a reference if she is honest and faithful in her work. It is necessary to be very patient. The officers of the society have learned to be."

TELLS OF MURDER CONFESSION.

Woman Witness Against Duncan Young Is Said to Have Made Contradictory Statements.

Duncan Young, who is undergoing his second trial before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of having murdered George Eberhardt, a plumber, in 1899, yesterday took the stand in his own behalf. Young is charged with having shot Eberhardt while trying to escape after a burglary at 313 East Sixth Street. He denied that he had any part either in the burglary or the shooting that followed.

Young was convicted of murder in the second degree in 1899. The principal witness against him then, as well as on this trial, was Christina Rainsdorf, with whom Young is said to have lived at the time of the alleged crime. She testified that Young told her that he had committed a burglary and killed a man.

P. A. McManus, Young's attorney, in an effort to offset her testimony, introduced two affidavits, alleged to have been made by the woman at different times. In the first affidavit the woman swore that Alexander Young, brother of the prisoner, had called at her home in Brooklyn on the evening of Oct. 9 and told her that "one Timothy D. Sullivan, one McManus, Capt. Diamond, and Wardman Bissert, and other police officers" were behind his brother, and that if she dared to testify against him her former life would be raised against her and she would be sent to jail. On the other hand, the woman swore, she was told that if she would give testimony in favor of Young she would be well taken care of.

Edward Youngwitz, a Notary Public of 179 Grand Street, Brooklyn, testified that on the evening in question he had accompanied Alexander Young to the woman's home and taken down a statement which she had made to him. In that statement, witness said, she declared her testimony at the former trial was false; that she knew Young to be innocent, as he had been with her the night of the murder, and that she would like to change her testimony, but did not dare to do so because the detectives had threatened to send her to jail if she did.

District Attorney Jerome says he has letters written by Young since his conviction for the purpose of inducing witnesses to stay out of the reach of the District Attorney until the trial was over.

NOT A PERSONAL ATTACK.

Controller Grout Explains Charges Concerning Trustees of Deaf Mute Institution—Hearing Postponed.

The further hearing of the charges preferred by Controller Grout against the Institution for the Improvement of Deaf Mutes in Lexington Avenue was adjourned yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment until Nov. 7. Ex-Judge W. N. Cohen has filed with the Controller his answer to the charges, and Mr. Grout wanted time to confer with the State Board of Charities and the State Superintendent of Instruction.

Mr. Cohen, in consenting to an adjournment, asked Mr. Grout to say something regarding the personal integrity of officials of the institutions, whereupon Mr. Grout said:

"I have never in any way, in my report or otherwise, assailed the personal integrity of the Trustees of this institution, or said that the money was dishonestly used. I have merely stated that money was used for building purposes which should have been used for maintenance. This is contrary to the rule laid down by the city."

A request was made to the Board of Estimate for $175,000 for a bridge over Bosion Avenue in Queens, and it was referred to the Engineer. The present structure is in a dangerous condition, and is greatly used by carriages composing funeral processions.

The board referred to the Rapid Transit Commission a communication regarding pipe galleries in the subway, so that plans may be prepared. The board approved a bond issue of $500,000 for the Atlantic Avenue improvement in Brooklyn.

ASTOR ESTATE AND THE TUNNEL.

Property at Broadway and Forty-second Street May Be Seized.

President Orr, John H. Starin, and Deputy Controller Stevenson, composing a committee appointed to confer with the Astor estate, which owns the property, and the tenants who occupy the building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, beneath which the tunnel is to run, met yesterday.

The Astors announced their willingness to give the right of way, but said they had no desire to use the city to effect any change in their relations with their tenants whose leases have yet three years to run. The tenants made a demand for $160,000 to vacate their holdings for the six months that the building will be in the hands of the contractors. This the committee declared too exorbitant for consideration, but said that a proposition would shortly be made and that if the tenants reject it the property will be seized under the law of eminent domain.

CITY BUDGET LOWER; TAX RATE TO BE CUT

Estimate Is $97,119,031, a Decrease of $1,500,569.

LEVY MAY DROP ONE-EIGHTH

Reduction of $3,965,352 in State Taxes Largely Apportioned in Increases Among the Departments.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made public the budget for 1903. It calls for $97,119,031.10, a decrease of $1,500,569.78. The following table shows in detail the items for the different departments with the increases and decreases compared with the budget of 1902:

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

	1902 Revised Budget, Modified by Transfers.	Budget for 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
The Mayoralty	$59,055.00	$59,300.00	$245.00	.....
Board of Aldermen and City Clerk	149,852.00	153,152.00	3,300.00	.....
Department of Finance	894,400.00	983,280.00	88,880.00	.....
Interest on the city debt	12,937,776.28	13,276,709.68	338,933.42	.....
Redemption of the city debt	10,194,494.75	10,417,359.17	222,864.42	.....
State taxes	4,515,509.29	550,157.28	.....	$3,965,352.01
Rents	350,926.66	352,095.07	1,168.41	.....
Law Department	429,748.00	460,560.00	30,812.00	.....
President of Borough of Manhattan	1,741,238.42	1,705,430.50	.....	35,807.92
President of Borough of the Bronx	1,026,000.00	1,026,000.00	.....	.....
President of Borough of Brooklyn	1,164,280.25	1,164,280.25	.....	.....
President of Borough of Queens	719,308.63	769,308.63	50,000.00	.....
President of Borough of Richmond	347,980.00	372,980.00	25,000.00	.....
Department of Bridges	397,143.98	423,039.39	25,895.00	.....
Dept. Water Supply, Gas, and Elec.	4,472,374.25	4,582,852.23	150,477.98	.....
Department of Parks	1,297,378.30	1,982,833.95	84,955.65	.....
Department of Public Charities	1,757,180.35	1,802,490.16	45,309.81	.....
Bellevue and allied hospitals	562,086.42	595,380.78	33,494.36	.....
Department of Correction	769,434.82	791,072.50	21,637.68	.....
Department of Health	1,002,401.63	1,034,291.48	31,989.79	.....
Tenement House Department	622,969.50	466,433.08	143,483.58	.....
Police Department	17,305,194.30	11,566,680.42	261,486.12	.....
Board of Elections	809,275.00	838,275.00	29,000.00	.....
Department of Street Cleaning	5,187,112.20	5,362,112.20	175,000.00	.....
Fire Department	5,159,821.00	5,248,300.28	18,679.28	.....
Dept. of Taxes and Assessments	321,000.00	349,900.00	28,900.00	.....
Board of Assessors	31,200.00	30,300.00	.....	900.00
Armory Board	101,217.68	107,807.50	6,589.82	.....
Department of Education	19,223,017.77	20,063,017.77	$40,000.00	.....
College of the City of New York	298,837.00	298,362.00	.....	475.00
Normal College of City of New York	197,000.00	220,000.00	23,000.00	.....
Coroners	151,150.00	151,300.00	150.00	.....
Commissioners of Accounts	146,000.00	151,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Civil Service Commission	98,000.00	100,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Board of City Record	473,265.00	518,800.00	45,535.00	.....
Board of City Record, (Arrearages)	245,817.32	.....	.....	245,817.32
Examining Board of Plumbers	5,154.00	5,154.00	.....	.....
For library purposes	391,543.80	431,543.80	40,000.00	.....
City Court of New York	136,050.00	136,050.00	.....	.....
Municipal Courts, City of New York	389,950.00	392,250.00	2,300.00	.....
Court of Special Sessions, First Div.	85,050.00	96,150.00	11,100.00	.....
Court of Special Sessions, Second Div.	54,400.00	54,400.00	.....	.....
City Magistrates Courts, First Div.	164,450.00	166,450.00	2,000.00	.....
City Magistrates Courts, Second Div.	181,800.00	172,800.00	.....	9,000.00
For charitable institutions	2,726,704.24	2,728,264.04	1,559.80	.....
Miscellaneous	1,338,545.35	1,268,264.21	.....	70,281.14
Total	$94,932,872.63	$93,395,966.96	$2,790,727.72	$4,327,633.39

RECAPITULATION.

	1902 Revised Budget, Modified by Transfers.	Budget for 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
The City of New York	$94,932,872.63	$93,395,966.96	$2,790,727.72	$4,327,633.39
The County of New York	2,295,708.75	2,527,781.21	58,772.46	26,700.00
The County of Kings	1,182,790.50	1,174,305.89	11,390.39	19,875.00
The County of Queens	144,474.00	157,306.68	14,462.68	1,570.00
The County of Richmond	63,755.00	63,610.36	2,650.00	2,794.64
Total	$98,619,600.88	$97,119,031.10	$2,878,003.25	$4,378,573.03

In connection with the work of the board, Controller Grout issued a statement in which he says in part:

"The tax rate this Fall is about four points less than the rate a year ago, and only one other year since consolidation, in 1898, has shown a tax rate less than the preceding year. Upon the budget just made for next year the tax bills of next Fall will be lower still.

"The reduction of $1,500,000 in the total of the budget will take off about four points, while the new buildings and other new property subject to taxation for the first time will take off about four points more, so that next year's tax rates, on the basis of the old system of assessments being continued, would be about twelve points less than last year's. If the sinking fund relief measure, to which reference has been made several times, and which will shortly be made public, goes into effect, it will produce a further reduction in the tax rate, on the same basis of assessment, of about twenty-five points, so that, entirely apart from the change in the system of assessments, we anticipate a reduction in taxation next year of not less than $10,000,000, which reduction, taking into account the new property which each year adds to the assessment roll, would reduce the tax bills by about one-eighth. The new system of assessment will at least produce more equality in the distribution of the tax, whatever else it does or leaves undone.

"Analyzing the budget more in detail, there is a decrease in the State tax of $3,965,000. Of this decrease there is preserved in the grand totals of the budget $1,500,000, leaving a sum which we have applied to general city purposes, of $2,465,000."

How that sum has been allotted is shown in the increases to the Board of Education, Police, Tenement House Commission, Department of Street Cleaning, interest on the city debt, public parks, public charities, hospitals, Department of Correction, Board of Health, public libraries, and the different borough departments. Continuing Mr. Grout says:

"The only other large items in the increase column are more apparent than real. The increase in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity consists largely of transfers to that department of sums which heretofore had been allotted to other departments for the lighting of various public buildings, the duty now falling upon this department. Of the apparent increase in the Department of Finance, only $17,000 is really such, being an allowance for additional work which the increased activities of the city departments generally, and the necessity of developing the real estate bureau, put upon the department. The balance consists of the consolidation with the departmental budget of certain small accounts hitherto separated, and of the sum necessary to discontinue completely the practice which has prevailed for many years past of meeting part of the expenses of the department by the issue of special revenue bonds, which has resulted in transferring the expenses of one year to the next year's account."

After explaining increases in the Board of Elections, Fire Department, Law Department, Bureau of Taxes and Assessments, National Guard, and Armory Board, Normal College, City Record, Court of Special Sessions, and the Register's office, Controller Grout continues:

"In the office of the District Attorney of New York County an effort has been made to make the appropriation meet the actual expense of the office instead of leaving, as heretofore, a substantial deficiency to be inevitably met at the end of the year by transfers of unexpended balances. As a whole, the increases are only modestly proportioned to the absolute needs of the city, fairly equal to the increased demands of a population growing at the rate of 100,000 a year, and so nearly proportioned to the increase of taxation revenue from the new property which each year's municipal growth adds to the roll that, if there had been no reduction in the State tax, the increased allowances for municipal purposes would not have increased the tax rate. Private libraries receive no increase, and will be entirely excluded from the next budget, in view of the opening next year of many Carnegie branches which must be maintained by the city. Private charitable institutions receive no increase in rates, nor are any new institutions added to the list, the opinion of the board being that the subsidy system should be restricted rather than excluded.

"With the revision of assessments now under progress in force and the reform in the sinking fund contemplated, two measures intended to go hand in hand, there will be a situation ultimately very much to the advantage of the taxpayers, and one which I have not seen suggested before in print. Hereafter every change in expenditure on the part of the city, which exceeds the increase in the city's revenues and the tax returns from the new property which each year adds to the roll, will be a change which must show in the tax rate, and which cannot be covered up by changes in assessed values.

"Every administration is sensitive about increasing the tax rate, and the taxpayers of the city will thus have something of a guarantee against all such increases which are not absolutely necessary. In these measures for reduction of taxation we shall thus accomplish something in the way of a fixed rate of taxation, which will not vary greatly from year to year, a result which will be due both to the making of a limit of assessments and to enabling the city to profit by the yearly increase in its water, dock, franchises, and other revenues now buried in the sinking funds.

"While the economies of the administration are doubtless less than many persons expected, I believe it cannot be doubted that the City Government as a whole, considering its expenditure of moneys derived from bonds as well as from taxation and the elements of efficiency, industry, and honesty of expenditure, and making due allowance for the mandatory legislation fixing salaries, as well as for the tedious and often expensive methods of letting contracts and of conducting public business which the law requires, is neither uneconomical nor extravagant, but, on the contrary, is almost uniformly producing a dollar's worth for every dollar expended."

The budget will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen probably at a special session, as the next stated meeting of the body will be held Nov. 12. The Aldermen have twenty days in which to act on the matter. They may decrease, but cannot increase, the appropriations. The Mayor has the veto power over their actions, and a three-fourths affirmative vote of the Aldermen is necessary to pass matters despite the veto of the Mayor.

In reply to a question as to where the main credit belonged for the reduction of the city budget, Mayor Low said:

"It is quite evident that the reduction in the budget is directly attributable to the practical abolition of the State tax, making a difference in one year of $3,965,000, and rendering it possible to reduce the city's tax rate by four points."

PLASTERERS IN CONFERENCE.

Seven Hours' Discussion Did Not Lead to an Arbitration Agreement and the Committees Adjourned.

The committees appointed by the Operative Plasterers' Society and the Employing Plasterers' Association to try to arrange for arbitrating the plasterers' strike met yesterday afternoon and evening at the Building Trades Club, 1,129 Broadway, but could not reach an agreement. Another meeting will be held this afternoon, and in the meantime the strike continues. At yesterday's meeting the representatives of the plasterers proposed that all the plasterers return to work under conditions existing before Oct. 21, which included $5 a day and the eight-hour workday, pending the appointment of a committee on both sides to draft an arbitration agreement.

This was rejected by the employers on the ground that the plasterers would be simply returning to work under many conditions objected to by the employers, including the appointment of the foremen at buildings by the men themselves. The employers submitted a counter proposition to the effect that three arbitrators should be appointed on each side and an umpire selected to arbitrate the dispute, and that as soon as a commission of arbitration was established the men should return to work. The meeting talked over the two propositions for seven hours before the two committees adjourned to meet again to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

NUISANCES.—The question of location as determining nuisances was discussed lately by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. In the case before it (Duffy vs. E. H. & J. A. Meadows Co., 42 Southeastern Reporter, 460) the court decided that a guano manufactory, though it may largely use undeodorized, decayed fish in its processes, is not a nuisance per se, unless it is so situated as to affect the health or comfort of the community by means of its odors. The court said in part: "This court would be slow to declare any lawful business a nuisance per se. A slaughter house located in a thickly populated town or city, or a manufactory of guano similarly situated, in which the chief material used was decayed fish, not having gone through a process of deodorization, would be nuisances per se, and there may be others. But if a slaughter house was situated in a place remote from residences and public highways, it would not be a nuisance, unless it was shown that the business was conducted in an improper manner, as by allowing or permitting the escape of gases, stenches, or vapors, thereby producing serious and substantial discomfort and annoyance to those residing in the neighborhood, from a want of proper care in the removal or burning of the offal from the premises. Such a guano manufactory, as we have mentioned, so remotely situated from residences and highways as not to affect the health or comfort of the community by means of odors, would not be a nuisance."

***

REVOCATION OF WILLS.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has held, "In re Noon's Will," that, under Revised Statutes, 1898, Section 2,290, providing that no will shall be revoked unless by burning, tearing, canceling, or obliterating the same with intention to revoke, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as the law requires, the operation of a revocatory clause in a will is immediate and absolute, and the destruction or revocation of the will containing the revocatory clause does not revive the former will. Where, said the court, a second will is drawn and executed with the formality required by the statute and contains an unlimited revocatory clause, all former wills are wiped out and held for naught. The act is one done solemnly and deliberately for present effect, and not one contemplating that future circumstances are to determine whether it shall have force. By the great weight of authority in this country the destruction or revocation of the subsequent will containing the revocatory clause does not have the effect of reviving the former will. Therefore the fact that the second will was destroyed, or could not be found after the testator's death, did not revive or give legal vitality to the former one.

***

FIXTURES.—Machinery purchased for use in a permanent building under a contract that it shall remain the property of the seller, or on which, after it is placed in the building, a chattel mortgage is given by the purchaser to the seller, is held, in the case of Anderson vs. Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., 63, Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, 554,) not to be subject to the lien of a real estate mortgage of date prior to the purchase of the machinery, and it is also held that the mortgagee has a right of action to foreclose his chattel mortgage.

The Political Outlook
In the Different States.
A series of reports from special correspondents will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

CARR AND DONNELLY ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Jury Out Only a Few Minutes in Sheridan Case.

Trial for Shooting of Detective in Long Island City a Record Breaker for Time—Defense Sprang a Surprise.

Michael Carr and Frank Donnelly, who were accused of having shot and killed Detective Sheridan in Long Island City on the morning of July 16 last, were acquitted yesterday by the jury which heard the case in the Queens County Court, Justice Gaynor presiding. The trial was a record breaker as to time. Less than four hours was actually consumed in taking evidence and the addresses to the jury. Ninety-four witnesses had been subpoenaed, but Justice Gaynor refused to listen to repetitions and redundant testimony.

Patrolman Shelberg, who was Sheridan's side partner on the night Sheridan was killed, was the only direct witness. He swore that he had recognized Carr, but not Donnelly. A pair of Donnelly's shoes was shown to fit marks in the mud made by one of the murderers. A patch on the sole formed the distinguishing mark, but this evidence was destroyed by Justice Gaynor, who warned the jury not to pay too much attention to it, as he had, when younger, often had his shoes repaired in just that manner; it was a common repair by cobblers.

William L. Wright was put on the stand as the people's star witness. He lives close to where Sheridan was murdered, and saw two men running away. He positively identified Carr and Donnelly as the men. This evidence was rendered weightless a minute after Wright had been put on cross-examination. He estimated the distance from where he was to the spot where he saw the men running past as 120 feet. Bert Humphries, who was defending the prisoners, held up a cabinet photograph within twenty feet of the witness, and he could not tell what kind of a photograph it was. He admitted his eyesight was poor.

In his own defense Carr said he attended a political meeting on the night of the shooting and then went home, took off his shoes, lay down on a lounge, and went to sleep, and did not awaken until the officers came to arrest him. Donnelly claimed he was in the neighborhood of his home all evening, and home and in bed by 10 o'clock. The mothers, sisters, and several friends of the acused corroborated their testimony.

Then Mr. Humphries sprung a surprise. He called for Charles Bleckhan, one of the Buckley Street gang of burglars, who earned clemency and was allowed to go yesterday on a nolle prosse by turning State's evidence and causing his confederates to be sent to prison for long terms. Bleckhan testified that about 3 o'clock on the morning Sheridan was shot he and another of the gang reached the Buckley Street house, which was his gang's headquarters. When they reached the stoop a man pushed a revolver in their faces and commanded them to halt. Witness said he recognized the man as one of his pals, Dominick Ricco, and called to him, and that Ricco was greatly excited. Ricco lowered his pistol and asked if they had come by Jackson Avenue and had seen any excitement down near the railroad tracks, the spot being that where Sheridan was killed. The inference was that Ricco was present at the shooting of Sheridan, and that he had just reached the Buckley Street house and mistook the witness and his companion for officers.

Ricco was in court, dressed in the United States marine uniform, he having been found last Saturday at Norfolk and brought back on Monday. When Ricco heard the testimony he leaped to his feet, exclaiming: "It's a lie!" A Deputy Sheriff dragged him to his seat.

With the evidence all in, Mr. Humphries asked that the court dismiss the indictment. He claimed there was not one bit of evidence to connect Donnelly with the case and only the unsupported word of a police officer against Carr, all the other evidence having been destroyed.

Justice Gaynor indicated that he was inclined to do as Mr. Humphries asked, but for ten minutes the court sat silently considering the case. He finally remarked:

"It would be safer, I think, to let the case go to the jury."

This was taken to mean that the court was inclined to discharge Donnelly, but feared that if he did so the jury might obtain an impression that a case had been made out in the Judge's mind against Carr. The court's charge was highly favorable to the accused, and the jury was out only a few minutes.

HUNTER ON TRIAL AGAIN.

First Jury Disagreed After All-Night Session—Assault Now the Charge.

When the Carr and Donnelly case had been disposed of in the Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday, Jeremiah Hunter, the colored man, who shot a dozen or more policemen on Labor Day and about whose guilt as to shooting a citizen a jury disagreed about earlier in the day after an all-night deliberation, was again placed on trial. This time the indictment charged him with assault in the first degree in that he had shot James McKenna, a patrolman, rendering him totally blind.

When the jury had been obtained from a special panel McKenna was called to the stand. He was led to the witness chair by two other policemen. As soon as he was sworn Justice Gaynor asked him:

"McKenna, are you wholly sightless?"

"Yes, your Honor; I have not seen even light since I was shot, and never expect to see again."

McKenna's voice trembled as he spoke the last words, and it took him a couple of minutes to gather himself together and begin his story of the events leading up to the shooting. McKenna is but twenty-seven years of age and is finely built. He had been a policeman but a few months. He told of being met by William Thorp, who told him he had been shot by Hunter, and he started for Hunter's place to see about it and arrest Hunter. He was in the midst of his story when court adjourned.

SERVANT GIRL STILL IN COMA.

Nellie Corcoran Gives No Sign of Recovering After Ten Days of Unconsciousness.

Nellie Corcoran, the nineteen-year-old servant girl who has been lying in a coma at St. Vincent's Hospital since Oct. 19, is still, so far as the physicians can ascertain, in an unchanged condition. Her heart beats, a sharp prick with a pin in her foot caused her to draw it away slightly, calling her name close to her ear makes her open and roll her eyes, but she gives no other signs of life.

Specialists have examined the young woman, but none has given a name to her affection which satisfies either himself or the other physicians. One hypothetical diagnosis was hysteria, another meningitis, but neither met with favor. The doctors seem to agree, however, that the girl is not drugged and that she is not under hypnotic influence. At the hospital last night it was said that no similar case was remembered.

The girl's mother, who lives at 1,407 Third Avenue, told the hospital surgeons that her daughter has never been known to fall into a comatose state before.

CANNOT SEE BROKERS' BOOKS.

Decision Against Mrs. Adams in Suit Against Henry Clews & Co.

Justice Hall of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision hostile to the application of Mrs. Nellie C. Adams in her case against Henry Clews & Co., stock brokers. She demanded an order to have the company's books examined, asserting that they had received $5,000 of her money and had not invested it in accordance with an agreement she made with them. She charged that they ran a "bucket shop," and not a legitimate business.

"If these statements," says Justice Hall, "were sustained by any tangible evidence or by anything except the mere guess of the plaintiff and her attorney, they would indeed be serious, and would command the attention of any court to which they were presented, but they are not only met by the most positive and unquestionable de-

STEINWAY PIANOS
STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.
The Steinway Metal
The Steinway Wood
The Steinway Workmen
are the finest in the world.
But when all is said these superb materials and means of production bear no more relation to the artistic qualities of the Steinway Piano than the paint and palette of Turner bore to his paintings or the lawyer's brief to the eloquence of Webster.
It is the brain, the training and the experience that endow crude materials with their highest values.
On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

Notice to the Public.
Bass & Co. will be grateful if the public communicate with them when they have reason to suspect the genuineness of ale supplied either as "Bottled Bass" or "Draught Bass," and Bass & Co. hereby give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person who is detected selling as "Bass" (whether in bottle or on draught) ale which is not of their manufacture.

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$1.50
The humorous adventures of a honeymoon—the delightful novel now ready in book form that appeared serially in "Harper's Bazar."
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HARPER & BROTHERS
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trial of every member of the defendant's firm, but by the affidavit of each and every broker with whom the alleged transactions were had, showing that the stocks were actually received or delivered in each case."

Ten dollars for costs were imposed on Mrs. Adams with the denial of the motion for an examination of the books.

MR. GOULD'S EX-VALET LOSES.

Jury Decides Damage Suit Against Man Who Said He Was Promised a Life Job.

Howard Gould yesterday won the second trial of the suit instituted against him by his former valet, Frank D. Mowbray, who demanded $25,000 damages on the ground that the defendant had dismissed him after promising him a life position when he had been injured in a fireworks display on the Gould yacht several years ago. The Supreme Court jury which had listened to the case brought in their verdict for Mr. Gould after an hour's deliberation.

In charging the jury Justice Truax said that the first issue to be determined was the fact of whether the verbal contract had been made, and that the letters written by the valet after the accident must be considered along with the rest of the testimony. Even if the valet had been promised a life job, said the Justice, he might have been discharged for cause and yet not be entitled to recover damages.

"If the plaintiff was drunk," he added, "the defendant had a right to discharge him."

It had been brought out in the testimony that Mowbray was a drinking man. The man's counsel took exception to the part of the charge in which reference was made to drunkenness, but the Justice refused to alter his talk to the jury.

After the verdict had been rendered, Mowbray's lawyer asked for thirty days in which to appeal again. A. H. Hummel, for Mr. Gould, said he had no objection to that, and the request was granted. Later Mr. Gould said he had helped Mowbray, but that he had been angered when the latter, after writing letters soliciting aid, brought the damage suit.

"I instructed my counsel," he added, "to appeal from the verdict if it were against me, no matter how small it was, and to carry the matter to the highest courts, if necessary."

CLOTH FOR BRIDGE CABLES.

Waterproof Duck Around Strands of the Williamsburg Structure.

A large force of men was set to work yesterday on the new Williamsburg Bridge by the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, which is doing the cable work, incasing the four cables with duck cloth, which has gone through a chemical process, and will protect the cables from all kinds of weather for many years to come. Some time ago the company discovered that the sheet steel wound around each of the four cables would not be of sufficient durability to protect them. It was pointed out to the Bridge Commissioners that the steel sheets would rust and ruin the cables, so the new process was adopted at an additional outlay of $50,000.

CHINAMAN'S WOUNDS FATAL.

Girl Who Stabbed Foo Wah Insists It Was in Self-Defense.

Foo Wah, the Chinese laundryman of 780 Grand Street, Williamsburg, who was stabbed early on Tuesday morning in his place of business by Mary Kern, eighteen years old, of 152 North Fifth Street, died yesterday afternoon in St. Catharine's Hospital. He received seven wounds, two of which penetrated the kidneys and one his liver.

The girl, who is in jail, maintains that she stabbed the Chinaman in self-defense after he had insulted her.

Sales of Pleasure Craft.

Through Stanley M. Seaman, the yacht broker, of 220 Broadway, the thirty-five-foot sloop Narcissus has been sold for Adolf Erdman of New York. The Narcissus was designed by H. C. Wintringham and built by the Greenport Basin and Construction Company, and is considered to be one of the most successful cruising boats of her size. Through the same agency the thirty-foot sloop the Duchess has been sold for L. D. Huntington, Jr., of New Rochelle.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by fair and warmer; winds southwest

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VOLCANIC RUIN IN GUATEMALA

Flames and Ashes Devastate the Coffee Zone.

SANTA MARIA IN ERUPTION

Mountain Sending Forth Deadly Fumes and Eruptions Continue.

Quezaltenango, San Felipe, and Mazatenango Likely to be Destroyed—One City Six Inches Deep in Volcanic Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The entire coffee zone of Guatemala has been destroyed by flames and ashes from the volcano of Santa Maria. Eruptions threaten the destruction of every living thing within reach of the fumes and fire that pour from the burning mountain, according to a cable dispatch to Castle Brothers, importers, of this city, received from their coffee plantation in Guatemala. Only meagre details are given.

"Last Monday," said Louis Hirsch of Castle Brothers, "I wired to our representatives there asking for news of the eruption of Santa Maria, and last night I received in reply this cable dispatch: 'It is true. Enormous losses. Probable volcanic eruption. Coffee zone destroyed. Our lives are in danger. Further reports will follow.'

"The coffee districts referred to," said Mr. Hirsch, "are the Costa Cusa and Costa Granda. They are the finest plantations in the country. If the coffee district is destroyed, as the cable seems to indicate, one-third of the crop is most likely involved.

"The volcano of Santa Maria is located between Retalhulue and Quezaltenango. The towns in the neighborhood most likely to be destroyed are San Felipe, Mazatenango, and Quezaltenango. The volcano has been quiet for many years.

"I was in the district last April at the time when earthquakes racked the country. No volcanic eruptions accompanied the quakes, however."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A cable dispatch from Guatemala was received at the State Department to-day from Consul General McNally reporting that the eruption of the volcano at Santa Maria, adjoining Quezaltenango, continues; that the city is covered with six inches of volcanic matter; that rich coffee plantations on the coast side are buried under seven feet of sand and ashes from the volcano, and that detonations from the eruption were heard in the capital. There have been frequent earthquakes, and another eruption is reported in the Department of Tumbador. Much excitement prevails.

CONDITIONS IN GUATEMALA.

A Coffee Grower's Views of the Extent of Disaster—Capital Affected.

A coffee grower who recently returned from Guatemala last night said:

"The Department of Tumbador, which is mentioned in the dispatches as being in the zone of the volcanic eruptions, gets its name from a peculiar rumbling in the earth, caused, it is supposed, by a subterranean volcano. Tumbador means "The Thunderer." The centre of the department is about forty miles from the Pacific Ocean, in the mountains, as the land rises from the sea as far as Quezaltenango, which is about 100 miles from the coast. Last Summer Quezaltenango suffered a severe earthquake, which partially destroyed the town. The city is located in what is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano, and is at an elevation of about 7,000 or 8,000 feet.

"Santa Maria, which is reported as having been in eruption, is not far away. Another volcano towers above the town itself, but that has been extinct for many years. It is probably 10,000 feet in height. The Departments of Quezaltenango and Tumbador are among the richest coffee-growing sections in the State. The coffee is said to grow best at an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, so that those departments are admirably suited for the purpose of coffee growing, and the coffee produced there is recognized in foreign markets as being some of the finest in the world.

"The Germans have invested heavily all through Guatemala, and particularly in the section reported to have been devastated by the eruption of the volcano. Mortgages are held by German firms on most of the plantations or 'fincas.' Earthquakes in that part of the country are frequent, but until last Summer they had not caused destruction for many years. Some of the fincas are owned by Americans who have gone down there, cleaned out the virgin forest, and planted the land with coffee. Two brothers-in-law of Charlemagne Tower have or had a plantation in the Department of Tumbador. Alexander Nowell of San Francisco, who went to Guatemala from South Carolina about twenty years ago, had a plantation in that section for which he was offered $200,000 in gold a few years ago by a German firm; but he refused the offer, and, if reports are true, his plantation has been entirely ruined along with the others. It is unfortunate that the harvesting of the coffee is just ending at the present time, so that the crop has undoubtedly been greatly injured by ashes falling from the volcano.

"Coffee berries are very easily shaken from the trees when they are ripe, and once on the ground no attempt is made to pick them up, so that undoubtedly the loss in that regard will be irretrievable. Just around the city of Quezaltenango there is little coffee grown, as the elevation is too great and it is too cold, but in Tumbador there is little else grown, nearly all the lands being coffee fincas. What would make the situation worse is that coffee trees are extremely delicate, and the presence of a foreign substance in large quantities about them is apt to kill them. They require much attention in the way of fertilization. Some years ago a volcano which was said to have been in an entirely different part of the country, away from the Department of Tumbador, became active. The leaves of the coffee trees were covered with the ashes, even at that distance, and the crop was badly damaged, though not entirely ruined. When it is considered that Santa Maria is a comparatively short distance away, an idea of the havoc wrought at the city of Quezaltenango can be gained.

"At this time of year, just at the close of the rainy season, roads are almost impassable. The residents must have had little opportunity of saving their household goods or personal belongings, as it is almost impossible to transport goods except on mule back, and little can be carried in that manner.

"The nearest port on the Pacific to Tumbador and Quezaltenango is Ocos, which is fifteen or twenty miles from the Mexican frontier. It is there that the Pacific Mail steamships touch going and coming about every ten days. This is merely a little town on a sandspit, with 400 or 500 inhabitants, and containing only a few frame residences. The United States Consular Agent there is Samuel Wolford, and his wife is a Philadelphia woman. The town undoubtedly suffered severely, as it is located just at the foot of the slope of the mountain. Champerico is another port of Guatemala, about twenty miles further down the coast. Much coffee is shipped from those ports.

"The British Consular Agent at Quezaltenango, Hugo Reischmann, is one of the best-known foreign residents of Guatemala, and is interested in a large general store, which does business throughout the country. If the reports are true giving the correct estimate of damage to property, millions of dollars' worth must have been destroyed, and the coffee growing must have received a set-back from which it will take years to recover."

VOLCANOES IN GUATEMALA.

Some of the Mountains Are Active, with Records of Destruction.

There are a great number of volcanic summits in Guatemala. Those which are decidedly active are Pacaya, on the southern shore of Lake Amatitlan; Volcan de Fuego, 12,121 feet in height, near Old Guatemala; Atitlan, 11,849 feet in height; Quezaltenango, 9,358 feet, and Tajumulco. The last was observed in eruption by Bernoulli on the occasion of the great earthquake of 1863. Like Quezaltenango, it furnishes great supplies of sulphur. More famous, however, than any is the Volcan de Agua, or Water Volcano, so called because it destroyed Old Guatemala in 1541 by a deluge of water.

For the foreign trade coffee is the most important product of the country. While in 1839 the whole export was only 390 hundred weight, by 1876 it had increased to upward of 185,200 hundred weight. In 1899 the value of coffee exported amounted to $7,390,477. The coffee of Guatemala is held in such esteem by the coffee traders that it rarely gets into the general trade, being, as a rule, bought on the bush for special markets. In 1900 coffee to the amount of 10,712,000 pounds was cleaned and sold, while 3,336,200 pounds were sold in hull. The cultivation on a large scale began in 1872, and has gradually displaced cochineal as the chief staple product.

The low price of coffee during the past two years has forced the planters to change the conditions under which their laborers have formerly worked. Labor is naturally cheap, and there seems to have been no great ambition to make the most out of the possibilities for a big crop. It was only when the laborers were forced to work faster under the new conditions that the planters began to realize what might be achieved. That has brought about the cultivation of more coffee-producing land than ever before, so that the calamity struck the belt just when it was experiencing the greatest productiveness in its history.

VISIT VOLCANO SOUFRIERE.

Explorers Find the Crater Active—Slight Eruption Oct. 28, and a Serious One Is Feared.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Oct. 30.—Henry Powell, Curator of the Government Botanical Station here; J. P. Quinton of the British Botanical Station in Sierra Leone, West Africa, and E. W. Foster of the British Botanical Station at Lagos, West Africa, accompanied by guides, visited the Soufrière volcano Oct. 28 and spent an hour and a half on the summit.

The party found the crater to be active; it was emitting volumes of steam and throwing up numerous cones of ashes from the fissures close under the southern wall to a height of forty feet.

During the last half hour of the explorers' stay the crater became violent. Mr. Powell, who, from his frequent visits is well acquainted with the features of the mountain, is satisfied that the new crater shows no signs of having been in eruption. The old crater has become more funnel-shaped than formerly, and is now deepest in its centre.

Volcanic ejecta, almost red hot and smoking profusely, has been heaped up around the interior walls of the crater to a height of several hundred feet. The rim of the crater is considerably wider than it was, and the depression on the western rim, overlooking Morne Ronde, has been much lowered. In the centre of the crater is a caldron of boiling water, and close in under the southern wall is located the fissure from which large volumes of steam and ashes are seen to emerge.

This steam and ashes follow the trend of the depression under the southeastern wall, and, gaining the summit of the volcano, are blown to the westward, thus giving the appearance of having come from the new crater.

The party found no lava. The configuration of the mountain has been considerably altered. The sea is still encroaching upon the land at the Wallibou estate. The Wallibou River is dry at its mouth, but far inland it is running with fair volume in the small channels.

The journey from the seashore at Wallibou to the first ridge leading to the Soufrière is exceedingly difficult, as there are cliffs and ravines to be passed. From the first ridge onward, with few exceptions, the road is easier. It is now impossible to cross from the leeward to the windward side of the island, over the mountains, because the southern rim of the crater is more sharply defined than it was and the masses of ashes are almost red hot.

There was a slight eruption of the Soufrière the night of Oct. 28, when, at 8:15, loud groaning sounds were heard and a cloud of dark vapor was thrown out. These disturbances have continued and are causing much excitement at Georgetown, where earth tremors are continually felt.

From the general appearance of the volcano another eruption of a serious nature can be expected.

The Administrator of St. Vincent visited the Georgetown District Oct. 26. He has advised the Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, that it is advisable permanently to locate the people of the disturbed part of the islands at North Union, which is at an appreciable distance from the volcano.

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Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 849 Broadway.—Adv.

CUP SYNDICATE NAMED

Make-up of Yachtsmen Committee for New Defender Announced.

N.Y.Y.C. MEETING HEARS PLANS

Skipper Barr to Command New Craft, for Which Orders Already Have Been Placed.

As was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES a fortnight ago, Cornelius Vanderbilt will be an active member of the syndicate that will build a new yacht to defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III., and the boat will be managed by C. Oliver Iselin, with Capt. Charles Barr as skipper. The news was given out at the adjourned meeting of the New York Yacht Club held at the clubhouse last evening.

The composition of the syndicate is a decided surprise. No inkling of it save as to Mr. Vanderbilt had leaked out, and none of its members except Mr. Vanderbilt had been even thought of in this connection. None of them has been active in yachting heretofore, and they represent an altogether new element coming to the front in international racing. The syndicate consists of Elbert H. Gary, Clement A. Griscom, James J. Hill, William B. Leeds, William Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, and P. A. B. Widener.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a prominent Corinthian. He owns and successfully has sailed the seventy-rater Rainbow for two seasons and recently has become the owner of the steam yacht Cherokee, formerly owned by William Clark and renamed by Mr. Vanderbilt the North Star. He also owns the small steam yacht Mirage. William B. Leeds owns the steam yacht Noma, that was built for him last year and launched early this season. He is President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and a Director of the American Can Company, the Audit Company of New York, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. He has been a member of the New York Yacht Club only since last March.

James J. Hill was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club in February, 1901. He owns the 243-foot steam yacht Wacouta. He is President of the Great Northern Railway Company and the Northern Securities Company, and is one of the foremost railroad men and financiers of the day.

Clement A. Griscom is the prominent Philadelphia financier and steamship builder and owner, best known as the President of the International Navigation Company. He is the owner of the schooner Alert, and has been a member of the New York Yacht Club since 1877. Elbert H. Gary is best known to the public as the President of the Federal Steel Company and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation. He is a new member of the club.

P. A. B. Widener is the Philadelphia street railway magnate and financier and renowned as an art connoisseur. He owns the big steam yacht Josephine. His membership in the New York Yacht Club dates from February, 1896. Henry Walters of Baltimore became a member of the club in May, 1896. William Rockefeller has been a member of the club since 1890. Norman B. Ream is a new member.

In connection with the announcement of the syndicate it also was stated that the contract for the new boat to be designed and built by the Herreshoffs has been signed. Notice was given of the purpose of the owners of the Columbia and the Constitution to put those boats in commission next season to compete with the new boat for the honor of defending the cup.

The Constitution will be managed by E. D. Morgan and her sailing master will be Capt. Lemuel Miller, who was mate of the Columbia in 1901, and who has been sailing the Navahoe in European waters this season. The Constitution will be in the hands of August Belmont. He will have on board with him Capt. Urias Rhodes, who sailed the Constitution last year, and Capt. Norman Terry, the well-known skipper of the famous Grayling.

About one hundred and fifty members were present at the meeting, and forty owners of yachts took part in the proceedings. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, having recovered from his recent illness, presided. The amendments to the measurement and racing rules that were adopted at the meeting of the club last week were adopted again after several minor amendments had been made to them.

The new rules now become the law of the club. Resolutions of thanks to the Eastern Yacht Club of Massachusetts for courtesies extended during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club last Summer were adopted. The subject of a cruise to the West Indies some time in the coming Winter was brought up and discussed with much animation.

A committee was appointed to take the matter under consideration and formulate a plan. The committee consists of Capt. Anson Phelps Stokes of the Sea Fox, Capt. Lloyd Phoenix of the Intrepid, and Capt. Robert E. Tod of the Thistle. The meeting was adjourned to meet three weeks from last night.

VETERAN'S VIEWS ON TARIFF.

Ex-Senator Dawes, Eighty-six Years Old Yesterday, Favors a Middle Course in Policy of Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Venerable ex-Senator Dawes, alert and vigorous, to-day celebrated the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. In giving his views on present political conditions he said:

"After the civil war a condition obtained in the Republican Party very similar to that which we now see. It was necessary to reduce the war tariffs, and it was not so certain just how it should be done. There were then as now three parties within the Republican Party—those who would have the tariff precisely as it was, those who would reform it violently, and a middle party in favor of moderate reduction along certain lines. Neither an extremely high nor extremely low tariff bill was enacted, but my bill taking a middle ground was passed in 1872. That will be the standard tariff policy, I think, namely the middle ground."

Mr. Dawes spoke favorably of the new policy of taking away the rations provided for the Indians by the Government, and finding work for them instead, so as to train them in self-dependence.

MEXICO AND GOLD STANDARD.

It Is Believed the Change from Silver Will Come, but It Will Be Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—An official of the Mexican Central Railway Company who is thoroughly familiar with the business and financial interests of the Republic of Mexico says, with reference to the latest report that the Government is likely to adopt a gold basis for its currency:

"I am confident that this will be brought about in due time, but it must come very slowly, and the change must be effected with the utmost caution.

"Silver to Mexico is, in a sense, what wheat is to the United States. Mexico is a silver-producing country in the largest sense of the term. Its gold resources are limited, and it must at the best be a matter of several years before a change can be satisfactorily effected.

"President Diaz has for a long time had the matter under careful consideration, and it is also true that he has recently made inquiries in New York with reference to the best course to pursue in bringing about a change. Nothing of a definite character in this direction has been decided upon."

Golden State Limited.
Rock Island's superb new train from Chicago to California. Service commences Nov. 2 to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Most comfortable train in the world. No extra fare. Compartment and standard sleepers, observation, dining, and library cars. For particulars address A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Better Than a Club.
Every convenience for the business man provided on the Pennsylvania Special, including daily stock reports.—Adv.

MGR. FALCONIO TO BE PAPAL DELEGATE AT WASHINGTON.

Representative of the Vatican Now at Ottawa Selected as Successor to Cardinal Martinelli.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, this afternoon received official intimation by cable from Rome of his selection as successor to Cardinal Martinelli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States at Washington.

Though no date has been fixed for Mgr. Falconio's departure from Canada, it is expected that it will not be long delayed. Repeated rumors had indicated him as the choice of the Pope for the office, and dispatches within recent months had given assurance that the appointment had been determined. These, however, were always met with the assurance that Mgr. Falconio knew nothing of the matter beyond the reports in the press.

In certain circles it is believed that the negotiations for the settlement of the Philippine friar problem may have influenced an early appointment of Cardinal Martinelli's successor. Mgr. Falconio arrived in the Canadian capital on Oct. 12, 1899, and has made many friends in this country. His departure will be deeply regretted.

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal was received yesterday in private by the Pope, who, as reported by special cable dispatches, referred to the appointment of Mgr. Falconio to Canada as proof of his deep affection for the Canadian people. To-day's announcement of his transfer to Washington has therefore been received with astonishment.

J. J. HILL PROJECTS HUGE STEEL PLANT IN MONTANA.

Establishment at Great Falls, It Is Said, Will Rival Any in the World—Converting Old Silver Smelter.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 30.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Securities Company, has begun the creation of a steel and iron industry in the West, which will rival anything of the sort in the world. He arrived in Great Falls, Mont., to-day to arrange the first definite project in his great enterprise. That is the transformation of the old silver smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which has not been in operation for three years, into an immense iron and steel mill. While no definite announcement was made to-night, it is believed the purchase of that plant has been effected already, as only last week a party of the Smelter Trust officials from New York visited the Great Falls plant.

On his visit to the West last August, President Hill closed a deal through which he obtained a controlling interest in the largest iron deposits known in Montana, located about 100 miles from Great Falls, in territory reached by the Great Northern Railway. With that purchase it developed that President Hill had obtained extensive manganese deposits near Boulder, also on the line of the Great Northern Railway, which was one element necessary to flux and smelt his iron ore. It was given out at the time, on good authority, that it was Mr. Hill's intention to erect at Great Falls a steel and iron plant to rival the great Eastern industries and, to use the words of Mr. Hill himself, "to create an industry that would employ more men than a railroad."

It is understood that plans for the new plant have been in the hands of the engineers for several weeks. Part of the contemplated programme is the converting of the old silver smelter into an iron and steel plant. The works are situated on the banks of the Missouri River, and an unlimited amount of power is available from the many falls of water adjacent.

President Hill has in the State of Washington about 1000 men actively at work on a group of iron claims which he acquired in the early part of the year. His experts are also in the Neihart range of mountains examining the iron deposits there, and from present indications Mr. Hill soon will control every iron property of note in Northern Montana.

MALLEABLE IRON COMBINATION

New Concern to Have Capital of $20,000,000—Three Companies Stay Out.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Penn., Oct. 30.—The malleable iron combination has been completed. The deal had been pending since last July. The National Malleable Casting Company, owning plants at Sharon, Toledo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Chicago, refused to enter, as did two other concerns.

The capital of the new concern is placed at $20,000,000. The concerns involved are Pratt & Hepsworth, Buffalo, N. Y.; Michigan Malleable Iron Company, Detriot, Mich.; Whiteley Malleable Iron Company, Muncie, Ind.; Chicago Malleable Casting Company, West Pullman, Ill., and the Moline Malleable Iron Company, St. Charles, Ill. It is said that Judge Gary and Max Pam of New York are the promoters.

SOUTH AND COTTON INDUSTRY.

Treasurer of Leading Mill Says New England Is Losing Prestige.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Treasurer of a leading cotton mill of Manchester, speaking of the North against the South in the cotton industry, says:

"In my opinion, Fall River is doomed as a leading market for print cloths. The future market will be in the South. Even at the present time the Fall River mills are, in many instances, merely struggling for existence.

"There is no denying the fact that the South is steadily drawing away the cotton industry from New England. At present this is particularly true in the case of print cloths and the cheaper goods. A capitalist contemplating the erection of a new cotton mill for the manufacture of cheap goods and choosing the North in preference to the South would be committing financial suicide."

The President to Have an Outing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President Roosevelt and a small party will leave here to-morrow night on an outing of a day or two in Virginia. It is probable some of the battlefields of the civil war will be visited.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS MUST STAND TRIAL

John C. Lathrop and Mr. and Mrs. Quimby Indicted.

Westchester Grand Jury in a Presentment Also Condemns Practices of "Healers" As Dangerous to the Community.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—John Carroll Lathrop, John Quimby, and his wife, Georgiana Quimby, have been indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree. They have not as yet been rearrested, and may not be taken into custody until next week, as the bonds given for their appearance continue to hold good until formally dismissed by the court.

The indictment which was handed in to-day charged that "John Carroll Lathrop, John Quimby, and Georgiana Quimby did maliciously and feloniously cause the death of Ethel Quimby, aged seven years, by neglecting to provide medical attendance."

If convicted in the degree of manslaughter charged, all three may be sentenced to long terms in prison. The law does not allow the sentencing Magistrate any latitude. It imposes a prison term of fifteen years or a fine of $1,000, or both.

With the indictment the Grand Jury delivered to the court the following presentment:

The attention of the Grand Jury has been called to an evil existing in the County of Westchester which we deem a source of danger to the health of the community. Our attention has been directed to the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases by persons who are not regularly licensed physicians and surgeons, where the rules of the local and State boards of health are violated.

We have given careful consideration to a complaint made to us concerning the death of a seven-year-old child from neglect, the child being treated by a so-called Christian Science healer from the City of New York, who made many visits to the home of the child and mingled with the inhabitants of the county both upon the street and in public conveyances. This child was allowed to die without any of the remedies known to medical science being used, and medical men called before us testified that the life of the child could have been saved had proper treatment been used and proper remedies applied.

This so-called Christian Science treatment was used at the instance and request of the parents of the child, the father daily attending to business after nights spent in the sick room. This child was allowed to attend school while an older sister was sick in the house. The attention of the local Board of Health was not called to the case until a few hours preceding the death of the child.

We feel that flagrant violation of the health laws in this respect should be sought out by the local Boards of Health throughout this county and respectfully request that a copy of this presentment be sent to the State Board of Health and to the several Boards of Health in this county, to the end that the quarantine regulations be more strictly enforced and the danger of the spreading of infectious and contagious diseases be lessened.

The bench warrant for Lathrop was intrusted to Deputy Sheriff Landorn, and the ones for Mr. and Mrs. Quimby will be intrusted to a local constable.

The reason that the three accused will not be called to plead at once is that the court term is practically over. Justice Garretson, who has been presiding here this month, has considerable business to clear up before he leaves to-morrow, and a new term of the County Court opens next week.

Coroner Banning, who has been leading in the movement against the "healers" in this county, and who took up the Quimby case and pushed it to its present stage, looks upon the indictment as a big victory for him. In his crusade the Coroner has been backed by the medical societies. The Coroner wanted Mrs. Eddy's writing examined and an effort made to connect her with the case, but District Attorney Youngs and his assistant, Mr. Weekes, both advised the Grand Jury that there was no possible way to bring Mrs. Eddy into the present case.

It is said that strong political pressure was brought to bear to have the case postponed, but that the District Attorney insisted that the Grand Jury, which retired to-day for the term, should take up the matter and either indict or throw the case out of court.

It is thought unlikely that the accused will ask a change of venue, but it is likely that no resident of White Plains will sit on the trial jury. The matter is too much of a town affair, and in many quarters there is a strong prejudice against the Quimbys for imperiling the health of other people's children, as it is charged was the case prior to Health Officer Birch taking command at the house.

What the defense of the Christian Scientists will be is not known. One member of the sect advances the claim that the people will have to show there is some law compelling persons to swallow medicine.

BIG FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Fire to-night destroyed the six-story building occupied by the Minneapolis Paper Company and owned by J. C. Oswald & Co. The stock of the paper company, known also as Wright, Barrows & Stillwell, was consumed. The value of the contents is said to have exceeded $200,000. The total loss is $250,000.

Capt. George Smith of Engine Company No. 16 was leading a squad of men up a ladder on an adjoining structure in First Avenue, when the ladder broke, precipitating six men to the ground. Smith suffered internal injuries that may prove fatal. Firemen George Cheney and Frank Hessick were also badly hurt. The other three firemen were able to reach the City Hospital without assistance.

Several adjoining buildings were ignited, but the efforts of the entire Fire Department of Minneapolis succeeded in confining practically all of the damage to the J. C. Oswald & Co. building.

ACCUSE MONTREAL POLICE.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 30.—Montreal has its police under suspicion just now. Charges were brought that the Chief of Police and some of his officers instead of destroying liquor found in disorderly houses had it sent to their own houses.

When the Police Committee met to investigate these charges, and a further charge that men of the force were given money to get drunk and commit crimes in order to obtain evidence, the committee Chairman announced that he had discovered that the officers of the force had been having their old great coats brushed up and received by the Quartermaster as new coats, while the clothing contractors had been supplying civilian clothing to the men at advanced rates. Several Captains and Lieutenants admitted this to be true.

A resolution was adopted to take criminal proceedings against the contractors for substituting the labels for those of the makers of the coats. A dozen pairs of trousers were also exchanged under the same conditions.

Football at West Point.
Yale vs. West Point on Saturday, Nov. 1st. West Shore R. R. will sell round trip one-day tickets from New York for $1.25.—Adv.

CHARGES AGAINST A BANKNOTE COMPANY.

Circular to Stockholders Accuses the American's Directors.

Charges of mismanagement are being made against the present Board of Directors of the American Bank Note Company in a circular which has been sent to stockholders by Louis H. Porter and W. T. Robertson. Mr. Porter is a lawyer with offices at 45 Broadway. The circular declares that the Directors who control the company represent only 5,811 shares of stock, and that they are not managing the affairs of the company solely in the interest of the stockholders at large. The circular intimates that several officials are being overpaid, and that the best offices are held by friends and relatives of E. C. Converse, the dominating power in the board. The circular declares that the stockholders can get no information about the business of the company, and that the statement of its conditions given out at the last annual meeting is unintelligible, except that it shows the assets of the company to be only $28 a share, when the par value is $50.

The men who sent out the circular claim to be stockholders of the company, and they declare that there are many other dissatisfied stockholders, in proof of which they show letters from various parts of the country indorsing their action and sending proxies to be used at the next annual meeting. They claim to own over 3,000 shares and to have already received proxies for 3,000 more, although they have as yet sent circulars to only a small part of the 900 stockholders, of which they now represent about 100.

When this circular was shown to Alfred Jaretski, of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the American Bank Note Company, he said that there was not a more representative body of Directors to be found than that of this company, and the fact that the Directors owned over 13,000 shares spoke in their favor as against most other companies, in which the percentage of stock held by Directors is much smaller. He said that the company was well managed, that no excessive salaries were being paid to his knowledge, and that his firm or Mr. Cromwell, personally, received no large retainer, in fact, no retainer at all, and that they were paid only for the actual work they did for the company. Mr. Jaretski also said that there was no secrecy about the management, which was very conservative, and that if the stockholders were not satisfied, he had not heard of any expression of dissatisfaction. He expected, he said, that the management would receive the same support at the next election that it had in the past.

The American Bank Note Company has a capital of $3,600,000, divided into 72,000 shares of $50 each. The stock is quoted at 57 bid and 59 asked. The President is A. D. Shepard, the Chairman of the board is J. McDonough. The other Directors are E. C. Converse, J. R. de la Mar, William Nelson Cromwell, Felix Campbell, W. L. Green, C. A. Moore, J. B. Ford, T. H. Freeland, P. C. Lounsbury, J. S. Stout, and F. S. Smithers.

Louis H. Porter, who signed the circular, is a son of the late Timothy H. Porter, who was at one time connected with the company as one of its chief proprietors. W. T. Robertson is a son of the late Touro Robertson, Vice President of the company until 1900, and who held most of the patents used by the company.

DE FOREST LIBRARY SOLD.

About 5,000 Volumes, Valued at $300,000, Transferred—Rare Editions and Fine Bindings.

George B. De Forest of 14 East Fiftieth Street has sold his library—regarded as one of the finest private collections in this city—to George H. Richmond, a dealer. The value of the library has been estimated at about $300,000. It has not been purchased for a third party.

Mr. De Forest's books include many English and American first editions and other rarities, but the feature of the library is the French books in fine bindings. Many of these are of extreme rarity, including early editions of Villon and other authors. The bindings form the real strength of the collection. They include one of the finest specimens in existence of the work executed for Grolier; a number of examples of the work of Le Gascon and Derome, and four mosaic bindings executed by Tranke-Bancommet. Only twenty-two books bound by the last-named craftsman are known to be in existence, and the four specimens that were owned by Mr. De Forest were worth, it is said, about $7,000 each.

The collection, which was described in Du Bois's "Four Private Libraries of New York," is rich in books on art subjects and in volumes with original drawings and water-color illustrations. It is the result of life-long study on the part of Mr. De Forest, whose name as a collector is known among bibliophiles throughout the world. The library consists of about 5,000 volumes.

RUMORS ABOUT C. M. SCHWAB.

Persistent Reports That He May Retire as the Steel Trust's Head Denied.

Grave rumors about the health of Charles M. Schwab, the President of the United States Steel Corporation, are again circulating in Wall Street, and coupled with stories of extravagance sent from abroad, have given rise again to reports of his early retirement as the head of the Steel Trust.

One of the news agencies has several times within the last few days printed stories about Mr. Schwab and his relations to the steel corporation, which generally began with praise of his efficiency and denials of his illness, but which always wound up with some statement about how well the work has been done in his absence. The latest of these stories appeared yesterday, and closed as follows: "Many believe that his resignation would not be received with unalloyed pleasure."

When this statement was shown to one of the prominent Directors of the steel corporation he became very indignant, and asserted vehemently that there was no truth in it. "There is nothing to justify such rumors," he said. "Mr. Schwab is not going to resign. I can't see why he cannot be permitted to enjoy his trip as he pleases. It is nobody's business whether he stops at the most expensive hotels, or hires special trains, or takes automobile rides, so long as he pays for it."

In spite of these denials, however, Wall Street continues in its belief that things are not as they are made out to be, especially as it is known that Mr. Schwab's duties have been assumed by ex-Judge Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and by various committees appointed for the purpose.

THE CZAR SAID TO BE ILL.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says that Dr. Merseiewski, one of the foremost specialists in Russia, has been summoned by telegraph to Livadia to attend the Czar, who is suffering from a nervous complaint.

Goes to a Philadelphia Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The Rev. George M. Bartlett, now assistant minister at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Overbrook. Since the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady resigned as rector of St. Paul's in October, 1901, the rectorship has been vacant. Mr. Bartlett is a Philadelphian, being the son of the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Divinity School, Fiftieth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.

The Pennsylvania Special
Leaves New York for Chicago daily. Only twenty hours from city to city, and palatial accommodations.—Adv.

HILL RENEWS CHARGES

The Matthews Business Since the Odell Transaction.

Figures Given at Prohibition Park, Purporting to Show Big Increase in Dealings with State Institutions.

Before an audience filling the big auditorium at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, David B. Hill last evening returned to "the Matthews charges," furnishing new and detailed information concerning purchases made by State institutions from the Newburg grocery concern since Gov. Odell became interested therein. Mr. Hill began his speech with references to the Republican position in regard to home rule, the abolition of local Assessors, the canals, and the independence of the judiciary, following in the main his arguments on those subjects as presented in previous speeches during the present campaign.

As he approached the subject of "the Matthews charges" the large audience became visibly more interested, for a rumor had got about that he was going to add something new to what was already known upon that subject. The change in the management of the State charitable institutions under Gov. Odell, he said, had been made in answer to no public demand, and that at first it seemed to be only another illustration of Republican desire to concentrate power in the hands of the State Executive. "The Governor," said Mr. Hill, "seemed disposed to want these places so that he could have greater control for some purpose not then discernible. So far as the scheme affected the charitable institutions it failed. The best people of the State rose up against it. What did he do? He finally abandoned the plan because he was compelled to by public sentiment, and he compromised by providing that a Fiscal Supervisor of Accounts should be appointed by him, that the Fiscal Supervisor should have the final auditing of these accounts, which should be submitted to him first; that he should have something to say about these purchases and audits, and the bill was passed in that form. Thus was created an unnecessary officer.

"These accounts had been audited heretofore in the Controller's office, and the Controller of the State was an elective officer not obligated to the Governor for his position. The salary of this new official was fixed at $4,000, but was raised to $6,000 because it was said that a man of the highest ability was desired. He appointed to this position an ordinary ward politician of the City of Albany, who had been janitor of the Capitol at Albany, and never had had anything to do with the charitable institutions. The purpose of all this was thought to be entirely political. Recently it has been discovered that the motive was more than political.

COMMERICALISM IN POLITICS.

"In other words, it has been shown that commercialism in politics, that commercialism in our State Government was creeping into these State institutions.

"The question of commercialism in our State Government is one that 'will not down.' It can neither be ignored nor pushed aside nor belittled. It involves the issue of common honesty in the administration of public affairs. Its solution will determine whether public office is still to be regarded as a public trust or merely as a means of personal enrichment of the official who temporarily fills the place.

"It is an issue above that of ordinary politics; it is addressed to the conscience of the electors—to their sense of propriety, to their inherent integrity. The evil of commercialism in politics is a growing abuse; it is a wrong which must be remedied if our free institutions are to be preserved in their purity.

"The temptation to use official position for personal or business ends is very great. The higher the office and the greater the power, the greater are the opportunities for private emolument and gain. Especially is this true in a great State like New York, with its vast patronage under the control of officials who derive their power either directly or indirectly from the Governor. I am not now referring to political patronage in its strict sense—to the control or disposition of offices—but to the patronage involved in furnishing the necessary supplies to our various State institutions.

THE PATRONAGE INVOLVED.

"There was expended for the last fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1902, in our State charitable and reformatory institutions (strictly) for provisions alone the sum of $266,381.55; while there was expended for provisions and supplies in our State Insane Hospitals the enormous sum of $1,253,394.03, and in our State prisons for the same purpose there was expended last year the sum of $254,824.77, making a grand total of $1,774,600.35.

"This immense business patronage is all under the virtual control of the Governor of the State, who through his appointees or their subordinates, can direct the business channels where it shall flow.

"In the disposition of this vast patronage what opportunities for plunder and enrichment are presented!

"It has been recently demonstrated by evidence which is absolutely conclusive, that Gov. Odell has been interested in a grocery concern in Newburg, which during his administration has been engaged in furnishing immense supplies to various State institutions.

"When this exposure was first made he allowed it to be understood that his interest was only $25,000, but he has since been compelled to admit that his interest was at least the sum of $50,000, acquired, as he says, about April, 1901—a few months after his election. How much more that interest really is may be developed later. He also asserted in mitigation of his conduct that the purchases made from this concern by State institutions had been 'insignificant' in amount, and much less than the purchases which had been made in prior years before he acquired an interest therein.

"Both these statements are untrue. It has now been shown that the purchases made from this firm since Jan. 1, 1901, amount to the enormous sum of about $300,000, and the investigations are still progressing.

"It is also shown that the

stitution from this Matthews concern were as follows:

From Oct. 1, 1897, to Oct. 1, 1898	$86.68
From Oct. 1, 1898, to Oct. 1, 1899	129.40
From Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900	107.80
From Oct. 1, 1900, to April 1, 1901	276.90

"Gov. Odell became a stockholder about April 1, 1901, and then the purchases immediately increased as follows:

From April 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1901	$4,477.90

"The average monthly payments to the Matthews concern for supplies to the Hudson River State Hospital for forty-two months—from Oct. 1, 1897, to April 1, 1901, was $14.29.

"Gov. Odell became a stockholder April 1, 1901, and behold, the average for six months, to wit, from April 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1901, was $746.31.

"Gov. Odell did not propose to be 'a deadhead' in this enterprise. The 'business' Governor increased the business of the concern with this one State institution fifty-two times as soon as he became a stockholder.

"Neither were the sales by this Matthews-Odell corporation confined to State institutions situated near Newburg, as was first claimed in Gov. Odell's attempted explanation. They were made to State institutions situated in all parts of the State.

"The following is a list of such institutions, with a statement of the amounts purchased since Odell became Governor, from Matthews & Co., during a portion only of 1901-2:

Willard Hospital	$2,093.53
Buffalo Hospital	1,491.97
St. Lawrence Hospital	1,849.25
Rochester Hospital	249.00
Long Island, Kings Park	3,251.64
Brooklyn Hospital	623.23
Long Island, Flatbush	508.51
Manhattan, East	2,323.31
Gowanda Hospital	181.63
Manhattan, Central Islip	1,313.62
Middletown Hospital	2,551.95
Hudson River Hospital	6,383.40
Sing Sing Prison	8,200.00
Matteawan Prison	7,837.20
Manhattan, West Hospital	2,966.41
Binghamton Hospital	1,678.11
Utica Hospital	757.52

"A sullen silence does not answer these serious accusations. The theory of a 'friendly loan' was exploded almost as soon as it was attempted. Matthews in his ex parte affidavit was compelled to admit that the amount of the investment in stock was $50,000 instead of $25,000, as was first asserted. The charges as made have been abundantly proved, and there has been no adequate answer to them.

"Evasion, prevarication, and extenuating circumstances do not constitute any defense. The case was proved; there could be no defense under such circumstances. There has, however, been a weak effort to hide behind the Executive chair in the false assertion that the proved charges are an attack upon the 'great office of Governor' instead of the temporary occupant of that chair.

But Gov. Odell is not the State, nor is President Roosevelt the Nation. When the Gen. Wood scandals were exposed last Spring there was the same 'hue and cry' that the army was being attacked, when, in fact, it was only a single officer of that army who had disgraced his uniform and who was consequently incurring just censure. Neither State nor National officials—who are the mere temporary servants, and not the masters, of the people—can be permitted to confuse themselves with the State or Nation, and thereby escape criticism of their official misconduct."

Among the other speakers were M. W. Littleton of Brooklyn and J. J. Kenney.

CANDIDATE COLER'S JOKE.

He Tells Barnes Odell Will Not Get Twenty-five Votes in Any Brooklyn Election District.

William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, was introduced to Mr. Coler last evening in the Hoffman House. Mr. Barnes remarked jokingly to Mr. Coler that if he came up to Albany the Republicans would give him a good reception.

"Of course you think Odell will be elected?" said Mr. Coler. Mr. Barnes confessed that he was strongly of that opinion.

"He won't get twenty-five votes in any election district in Brooklyn," said Mr. Coler.

Mr. Barnes made no reply, but he said afterward he was puzzled to know what Mr. Coler meant by such a remarkable statement.

SENATOR JONES ON COLER.

Tells President He Will Be Elected—Views on Prospects of Democratic Candidates for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Senator Jones of Arkansas was here to-day and called on the President, with whom he had a short chat, mostly of a personal character. There was some badinage over the probable result of the approaching elections, the Senator assuring the President that the Democrats were likely to elect Bird S. Coler in New York.

Senator Jones believes that the election of Mr. Coler as Governor would not necessarily imply a large gain of Democratic representation in the House of Representatives, but he is confident there will be large Democratic gains in every section of the country outside of New England, and that in New England there will be an increase.

"The Democrats are getting together everywhere," said Senator Jones. "The tariff and the trusts are bringing them together and healing old differences. These questions are close to the people, who are unwilling to believe the Republicans are sincere in promising to put down the trust evils or to revise the tariff. These questions will grow in public interest and importance. The general belief in the rectitude, sincerity, and courage of President Roosevelt is aiding the Republicans much more than they will ever know."

COCKRAN SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN

He Discusses Tariff, Trusts, and Imperialism—Cheers for Hugh McLaughlin.

Bourke Cockran was the star speaker at one of the largest Democratic meetings of the campaign in Brooklyn, held last night in Prospect Hall on Prospect Avenue, in the South Brooklyn section. The big hall was crowded to the doors, and a great deal of enthusiasm was shown by the 5,000 persons present.

Conspicuous among those who heard Mr. Cockran speak was Hugh McLaughlin, who entered the hall quietly and modestly took a seat in the balcony. His presence was soon discovered and was finally persuaded to take a seat on the stage. As the "Sage of Willoughby Street" passed up to the stage he was given a cheer by the crowd. Mr. Cockran also received a warm greeting, and it was several minutes before the cheering throng would give him an opportunity to begin his speech.

Mr. Cockran confined himself in a large measure to a discussion of the tariff, his speech being largely a reiteration of his frequently expressed views on that subject. The speaker also went into some discussion of the trusts and imperialism.

The other speakers of the evening were ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs and Candidate for Congress Edward M. Bassett.

INDICTS KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS

The Federal Grand Jury Charges Them with Conspiracy to Prevent Negroes Registering.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—Judge Henry B. Hines, Democratic State Inspector of Elections, an influential man, and nine other Democrats of Bowling Green were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury to-day for alleged conspiracy in an effort to prevent negroes from registering in the Twenty-second Precinct of Bowling Green, known as the "Gas House" precinct.

It has been known for several days that the Grand Jury was considering the cases. It was not known, however, against whom the indictments would be returned.

Those indicted with Judge Hines are:

Nick Harrell,	Joe H. Proctor,
Charles E. Wright,	Mr. McIntyre,
Dan Reagan,	Charles Garvin,
Claude Markham,	"Jim" Alford.
Will Wilson.	

Judge Evans ordered bench warrants issued for the men indicted and fixed the bond of each at $1,000. No order was made as to where the cases will be heard, but it is probable that they will be heard at Owensborough or Louisville.

Electrician Killed on Drawbridge.

Thaddeus B. Keeler, chief electrician of the Pneumatic Signal Company of Troy, with offices in this city at 25 Broad Street, while working on the drawbridge over the Harlem River yesterday morning was struck by a north-bound New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad train and killed instantly. He was an expert in signaling work, and he lived temporarily at 1,324 Park Avenue. Mrs. Keeler and four children are in Danbury, Conn.

COLER AT TAMMANY R'LLY

He Talks About Canals at Grand Central Palace.

Edward M. Shepard Makes Another Appeal for Judge Gray—Controller Grout Presides—Others Speak.

While thousands of Tammany paraders were making Lexington Avenue echo last night with their bands and cheers, the Tammany ratification meeting was in progress in the Grand Central Palace, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The noises from the passing procession floated into the big auditorium and mingled with the applause with which 3,000 listeners greeted the speakers.

Controller Grout presided over the meeting, having been escorted to the hall by Charles F. Murphy, Tammany's leader. After the Controller's introductory address, in which he repeated the anti-Odell criticisms he voiced in Cooper Union on the previous night, Bird S. Coler arrived unexpectedly. He had arranged to review the parade from a stand in front of the building, but it had not been known that he would come inside. As soon as he entered the packed audience was on its feet, yelling, waving flags, and shrieking his name.

The speech Mr. Coler made was very brief and dealt with the canal question. The brass band, which had played "Hail to the Chief" as he marched to the platform, started the tune again and kept it up during the half-minute that the crowd renewed its cheering when he arose to speak.

When at last he was allowed to start, there was something in his manner that caused all those who knew him to open their eyes in wonderment. He had no manuscript. He did not speak hesitatingly in the way his hearers were used to have him talk to them. He gestured with ease and confidence, and exclamatory questions from the audience were answered with all the agility of an old hand at campaign oratory.

At the time when he made his first speech of this year in the Tilden Club he read what he had to say from a printed paper, shifted uncomfortably from one foot to the other, repeated his words uncertainly, and seemed to be extremely nervous. Last night his bearing was wholly altered. His talk was easy and conversational. He spoke of Edward Lauterbach as "Ed," and called Lieut. Gov. Woodruff "Tim." To a man who shouted encouragement at him from the centre of the hall, he responded smilingly:

"Oh, you're a good Democrat."

As one of his old friends said after the meeting was over, "Coler was learning to make a speech." The change in his manner was remarked on all sides, and his hearers agreed that the nominee for Governor had been cured at last of "stage fright."

On the platform, in front of a typical Tammany audience, were many prominent local politicians and visiting Democrats. Among the latter was Rowland Blennerhasset Mahany, the Republican ex-Congressman, who has just bolted from his party. Edward M. Shepard, who was scheduled for the chief speech of the evening, came in late, and sat in a group with Leader Murphy, ex-City Chamberlain Crain, Mr. Mahany, and Controller Grout. Near them was Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston.

Mr. Grout began his introductory talk by recalling some criticisms launched at him because of his presiding and speaking at the Democratic meeting in Cooper Union on Wednesday night. He answered his critics by saying that the Mayor, another city official elected on the reform ticket last year, was at that minute presiding over a Republican gathering in Cooper Union.

After reiterating his previous statements about Gov. Odell as a manager of the State's finances, the Controller talked about independence in politics, closing with this:

"I want to tell you that Tammany Hall will never be so good as when its members become as thoroughly independent as all voters should be."

It was while the Secretary of the meeting was reading some long resolutions that Mr. Coler arrived. After he had made his speech, he left the hall to the tune of "I Don't Know Why I Love You. But I Do, Do, Do." More cheers accompanied the farewell strains of the band as he slipped out of a side door and went to the reviewing stand, from which to look at the parade.

SPEECH OF MR. COLER.

Mr. Coler's speech was, in part, as follows:

"I thank you most heartily for this most enthusiastic reception. I am not here this evening to make an extended speech. I am simply here to tell you that we are going to win this fight. [Applause.] New York City is the greatest city in the world. It is situated on the greatest harbor in the world, with New York Bay and with the East River going through to Long Island Sound. Then we have the Hudson River running up and then through the Erie Canal to the great lakes, making our situation unrivaled in the maritime world. I want to speak for a moment on the canal question. New York is, indeed, fortunate in having its metropolis situated on such a harbor. It is, indeed, fortunate in the fact that New York City is the only direct break in the mountain ranges which go through the United States, and in the Erie Canal we have the one direct line connecting with the inland commerce of the great lakes.

"The canal question is important to the people of New York State not only because we have this great waterway now, but through the decision of the United States Government to build across the Isthmus of Panama. The development of this canal and of a one-thousand-ton barge canal in New York State will, I am convinced, double the population of this city. I want to say to you that the Republican Party is not sincere in its advocacy of canal improvement."

Edward M. Shepard appeared on the platform at this stage of the speech. He was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After quiet had been restored, Mr. Coler continued:

"I want to prove a few things about the Republican Party and its leaders and the Ramapo matter. Mr. S. Fred Nixon, the present Speaker of the Assembly, the gentleman who introduced and passed the Ramapo bill in 1895, has been renominated in his district. And it is the Republican plan to re-elect him Speaker of the Assembly. At meetings in Cantauqua and Cattaraugus Counties Mr. Nixon is speaking against the canal, and his private secretary introduced at one the meetings resolutions declaring against canal improvement. Down here the Republican press are not reprinting any of Mr. Nixon's speeches. If Gov. Odell is sincere about this matter, he will call Mr. Nixon down and tell the people of the State that the Republican Party did not intend to re-elect him Speaker of the Assembly.

"Edward Lauterbach—you all know Ed—was counsel for the Ramapo Water Company, and the other night, in a speech in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, he saw fit to defend the Ramapo Company and the Ramapo contract. Last night the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, I think you have heard of this gentleman, had announced that Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, the President of the Ramapo Water Company, would preside at a Republican meeting, closing the campaign in Brooklyn. Some one spoke to Tim and said that it wouldn't be just the thing to have Mr. Dutcher preside, and so a change was made, and it was decided that Mr. Low would preside at the meeting and not Mr. Dutcher.

"It seems to me that the Republicans are not sincere in that matter.

"I want to thank the Democrats of New York for the great campaign they have waged in this county. I want to congratulate the leaders for the magnificent work which has been done. I want to congratulate each district leader for what he has done in the interests of the party and the ticket. If we keep on faithfully and try as hard as we can until election day—"

"All election night, too," shouted an enthusiast in the audience.

"Yes, and the night before election," cried another.

"We'll stay up all night and all day before election," was shouted.

Mr. Coler laughed at these interruptions, and the audience broke into applause. He concluded his speech by saying:

"I am sure, from what I have seen, that the people of New York intend to do their duty on election day, and that the ticket will be triumphantly elected."

JOSIAH QUINCY TALKS.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston was the next speaker. At this time the sounds of the paraders' music could be heard in the streets, and about one-quarter of the audience left the hall to watch the procession. Chairman Grout said:

"There is a great deal better treat in store for you people if you will stay indoors and hear the speakers on the platform instead of going outside to see fireworks."

Ex-Mayor Quincy dealt entirely with the necessity of the election of a Democratic Congress this year. He spoke of the need of tariff reform, and predicted a Democratic success in New York State because all the leaders of the party were lined up behind the State ticket. He said that New York State should take its place again as the leading State in the Democracy of the Nation.

The next speaker was Congressman Allan McDermott of New Jersey. His talk was about trusts and their organization under the laws of New Jersey. He said that there was keen competition on the part of a number of States in the trust business, and that even New York was offering inducements to the trust magnates to organize under the laws of the Empire State.

"On the State Capitol in Delaware there is a large sign: 'Trusts formed at cut rates,'" said the speaker.

"The organization of a trust in New Jersey is a very simple matter," he continued. "Some wealthy men in New York take irresponsible office boys to the number of three and then they come over to New Jersey and organize a trust. The trust magnates can violate every law of New York State and of every other State in the Union, and who can you prosecute? You can sometimes catch an irresponsible agent of the trusts, but those wealthy and respectable men who have money invested are never put in danger. The principle of trusts' organization is to crush."

Chairman Grout then said that during several campaigns Edward M. Shepard had disagreed with him on many points.

"First he was on the one side and I was on the other," said Mr. Grout, "but to-night, for the first time, our interests are in common, and we are working for the same cause."

As Mr. Shepard stepped to the front of the platform, about half the audience rose and waved hats and handkerchiefs. The cheering continued for about a minute. Then some one started the applause anew by yelling:

"He's our next President."

Three more cheers were given for Mr. Shepard, and, as he waved his hand for quiet, another enthusiast yelled:

"Three cheers for the next Mayor!"

Leader C. F. Murphy and many of the district leaders had come back into the hall after the completion of the parade outside. Devery did not come in. Secretary Smith had arranged very narrow aisles throughout the hall, so that there could be no parading of the Devery or other legions. The entrances were guarded by the police to keep Devery out, and the instructions were that no bands were to be allowed inside.

"Eugene Wood of Albany is down at the door, and if Devery comes up he will ask him for that $63,000; that'll keep him out," said a Tammany leader.

ADDRESS OF MR. SHEPARD.

In Mr. Shepard's speech, which was finally started after the numerous interruptions, he repeated his appeal in behalf of Judge John Clinton Gray for the Court of Appeals. He said that if there were no other issue in the campaign, the canal issue should defeat the Republican Party.

Mr. Shepard said the Republican machine had been in continuous power for eight years in this State, and that during that time nothing had been done on the canals except the waste of $9,000,000, most of which was stolen by "Republican thieves." Mr. Shepard said that he wished that the local powers of the cities should be restored to them, and he declared against the centralization schemes of the Republican Party.

In dealing with the anthracite coal plank of the Democratic platform, Mr. Shepard said he did not favor it, and spoke of the crisis which the country was facing at the time the Democratic State Convention was held. Mr. Shepard declared that the plank was only the utterance of men whose earnest desire was to find some way in which the country could be relieved from the coal famine and the terrible catastrophe which was threatening the country.

He said that Gov. Odell had put through the Legislature a bill which took the charitable institutions of the State out of the control of the philanthropic men and women who had given their lives and some their fortunes for charity and placed the State institutions in the political field. Mr. Shepard told of the efforts of Gov. Odell to have the Children's Home of Newburg removed to the Almshouse farm outside of the city.

He said that it might be that Gov. Odell was ignorant of the provisions of law and the custom of the charitable institutions of the State to keep the poor children separated from the pauper adults. He said that Gov. Odell, through the political machinery, controlled the almshouse, and he wanted the children's home placed under the control of politicians.

Mr. Shepard contrasted the Governor's actions while in office to those of Controller Coler, and told how diligently Mr. Coler had tried to find out the true needs of the charitable institutions in New York City.

He also spoke in favor of the 1,000-ton canal to Buffalo and ended with a tribute to the honest, straightforward actions of Mr. Coler and an appeal for his election by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in New York State.

SOME OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

In the resolutions adopted by the meeting were these paragraphs:

"We denounce the action of Gov. Odell and the Republican Legislature, whether influenced by partisan or mercenary motives, for their arbitrary legislative removal of the Trustees of our State charitable institutions. We believe our charities should be, in their management and control, separate from partisan political influence, and we stand united for the repeal of the law under which an attempt is now being made to have our insane asylums politically useful to the Republican Party and profitable personally to the stockholders of favored corporations furnishing them with supplies."

"We believe in local control of all officers of election. We are opposed to and condemn McCullagh, his spies, and tools."

"We believe in a reasonable and just excise law, which, securing public sanction, will be enforceable, and which, in providing for local supervision, will protect the people of every locality."

"We have no faith in temporary expediency resorted to in political campaigns for the purpose of allaying public indignation in achieving partisan advantage in dealing with this phase of our political condition, which has now assumed the character of a great political wrong." [This last followed the denouncement of trusts.]

TAMMANY'S BIG PARADE.

Fully 10,000 Men Reviewed by Candidate Coler—Ex-Chief Devery in Evidence.

In the parade that was reviewed by Mr. Coler in front of the Grand Central Palace the delegation from Ex-Chief Devery's district was most in evidence. Mr. Devery was at the head of the line, which consisted of about 2,000 of his followers. He had four bands scattered here and there, and each one was playing the air of

"Mr. Devery, every, every, every time."

The parade began to pass the reviewing stand at 9:25 o'clock, and was still passing at 11. It was estimated that more than 10,000 Tammany men marched. There were representatives of eleven district organizations, and each attempted to display some novel effect in the way of transparencies, floats, banners, costumes, or marching order. There were horseback riders, groups dressed as Indians, others in the make-up of Dutch comedians, some clad as women, and others as clowns.

Among Devery's banners one bore the inscription, "Stand by the pump." Another had a picture of Coler, "tried and true." A couple of the paraders in the district's delegation carried a fac simile representation of the "pump" made of flowers. The four bands were the finest in the whole line, and the garbs of the marchers varied from frock coats and high hats to linen dusters.

Before the parade came by there were fireworks a plenty. The celebraters got to firing canon crackers in the trolley slots and stopping traffic, so that a squad of police had to rush in and start the Lexington Avenue cars again. From Thirty-seventh Street, where the parade was formed, to Fifty-seventh Street, where it broke up, the avenue was lined six deep with onlookers.

On the reviewing stand with Mr. Coler were Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall and other local dignitaries. The candidate for Governor lifted his hat as each delegation passed. Mr. Devery bowed very low, hat in hand, as he passed, and twenty or thirty small boys got mixed up between his feet. He was so busy looking at Mr. Coler that he stumbled over the youngsters.

GOV. ODELL GREETED AT DURLAND'S ACADEMY

Says He Has Sought to Cut Off Useless Expenditures.

Questions of Taxation and Administration of the Lunacy Department—James M. Beck Lauds President Roosevelt.

Not since the great crowd gathered during the last municipal campaign has Durland's Riding Academy been crowded as it was last night at the meeting of the West Side Republican Club. As on the other big occasion, it became necessary to close the doors shortly after the meeting opened—this as a matter of public safety. The place was packed, and it is estimated that there were not fewer than 6,000 persons present.

A few of the marching clubs managed to enter the building where they were forced to stand up. The others on the outside made it impossible for the speakers to be heard every now and then as they passed with their bands and explosive fireworks. When they were tired of parading the outsiders listened to impromptu speeches here and there and everywhere. A feature of the parade and the outdoor meetings was the number of young men in the ranks and the fact that they sang as they marched. The favorite ditty seemed to be. "We'll hang one Bird on a sour apple tree."

There was a cohort of women present who were as enthusiastic as the men in their approval of the remarks of the spellbinders. Among them sitting in a gallery overlooking the stage was Mrs. Odell with a party of friends, and when the Governor entered the hall, and while he was standing embarrassed before the cheering thousands, he turned and looked toward her for inspiration. She clapped her hands in encouragement, but as she was not known to the audience the incident was scarcely noted. The Governor's father, however, was on the stage, and this fact soon became known to the audience, who cheered him heartily.

JAMES M. BECK'S REMARKS.

Richard T. Greene, President of the West Side Republican Club, opened the meeting and introduced the speakers. First of these was James M. Beck of Philadelphia, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who said in part:

"I shall not pretend, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, to discuss such of the issues as are local in character, but I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that in this campaign in New York, as in every State, the Democratic Party is remarkable for its betrayal and desertion of every principle, good, bad, or indifferent, for which it has stood in all its past history. It does not pretend to avow or champion any principle of National policy for which it ever stood.

"The beneficence of the 37 per cent. silver, the assumed infamy of defending our flag when it was assailed by a hostile foe, the revision of the tariff, are all issues which they would fain have the people forget, and instead they are saying that we must confine ourselves within the limits of every commonwealth in this broad Union to issues which they regard as local in character.

"The Republican Party does not propose in this or in any Commonwealth to have them evade their share of responsibility for the evils that exist, or their past attitude upon great public questions which affect the general welfare. I submit to you, gentlemen, without burdening you to state the platform of the Republican Party on the many issues, that we can sum up our platform of principles in a simple word, and that is that the Republican platform to-night, East, West, North, and South, appeals to fair-minded men of every party, and is simply Theodore Roosevelt. [Prolonged applause.]

"It seems but yesterday that he first came upon public attention. It is but thirteen months ago when within the four walls of a New York home, by the simplest of ceremonials, with no stately feudal ceremony, no mediaeval pageant, the majesty of eighty millions of American people passed from the dead chieftain to the living, and with simply his oath of office to support and defend the Constitution of your country and with no other platform than that he would follow the policy of the lamented McKinley [applause,] he raised aloft the banner of Republicanism, and behind it the Republican Party reformed and has pressed on to even nobler achievements.

"I want to point your attention to that which I regard as the constructive work of highest importance of this administration, the work it seems to me which most justly challenges the approval of the good people of New York. I refer to the fact that there has been an earnest attempt to challenge the right of capital to unlawfully—I use the word advisedly—to unlawfully oppress the wage earner and consumer by unlawful monopolies.

"The Republican Party does not take up this question in the attitude or from the standpoint of the self-gaining demagogue: we do not challenge the right of capital to combine, we recognize that, as civilization is co-operation, co-operation necessarily means combination, and that combination, whether it be on the part of capital or whether it be on the part of labor, is a part of the individual rights of the citizen.

"But the English-speaking people have never permitted the necessities of life to be the subject of unlawful and extortionate mononoly, and therefore it was that when the shadow of the trusts oppressed the wage earner and consumer alike, this brave, courageous President determined to test once and for all in the courts of the land the question whether under Federal laws, State-made corporations could oppress the consumer by unlawful and oppressive monopoly, and therefore there was begun a series of cases which in importance and magnitude have not been equaled. I venture to say, in the judicial history of this country.

"For example, when the Beef Trust, the six companies in Chicago, sought to exact their pound of flesh out of every consumer in New York and every other part of the land, at once the Attorney General of the United States, acting under the direction of the President, arraigned them in court, obtained injunctions against them, and, knowing full well that their power of strangling competition could only come through secret rebates granted by the railroads, the Attorney General went into the Federal courts and, by solemn injunction, tied the hands of thirteen railroads from granting those secret rebates to this unlawful monopoly. [Applause.]

"Take another illustration and see the courage of your President, as well as of the Republican Party. In the great Northwest there is a mighty empire. Over that empire two transcontinental lines pass. Those lines, in defiance of that wise clause of the anti-Sherman law, which forbids the consolidation of parallel and competing lines, sought to merge their existence so as to fasten an absolute monopoly of transcontinental traffic upon the great Northwest. Roosevelt said to his Attorney General:

"'If this be legal, well and good; if it be illegal there is not one law for the rich and another law for the poor, and you proceed and arraign them in the courts of the country and let them prove the legality of their acts.'"

Mr. Beck then referred to the President's action in the recent coal strike, saying that by his courage and broad-minded patriotism Mr. Roosevelt had won for labor the most important battle in which it was ever engaged.

GOV. ODELL'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then introduced Gov. Odell, who was received with great and long-continued applause.

Gov. Odell said in part:

"Two years ago, in accepting the Republican nomination for Governor, I pledged to the people of this State an earnest effort for economical Government, freedom from taxation, and the advancement of the welfare of our people. How well those pledges have been kept, it remains for the people of the State of New York to judge and to announce through their verdict on Tuesday next. [Applause.]

"In every business affair, in every business concern, good, sound, prudent judgment demands that there shall be the greatest return possible with the least expense compatible with safe and prudent management of those business affairs. So, too, in the State the same principles which make for success in business make for success in the administration of the Commonwealth affairs.

"Upon my assuming the office of Governor, I found that there were many useless expenses and that there were also many species of property that were not bearing their full and just proportion of the burden of taxes. While, therefore, attempting to reduce and to cut off unnecessary expenditures, I also sought to increase the revenues of the State without in any way interfering with the rights or liberties of corporations or individuals. the mere statement that in 1898, the last year of the Democratic control of the executive and legislative departments of the State $10,000,000 were levied in direct taxes on the people, while this year but $748,000 are exacted from the whole people as a tribute for the maintenance of our State.

"In the City of New York you have received benefit this year by reason of this wisdom of Republican administration and the enactment of these laws to the extent of over $4,000,000, and we are told that this result is merely temporary, and that in a few months we shall be obliged to borrow a sum of money, the amount of which almost makes those of us who are poor pale with envy.

"This law was supposed to be the discovery of my distinguished opponent, David B. Hill. He forgot to study the Constitution which had been amended under Republican administration, or he never would have made the mistake of saying that it was possible in order to cover up a deficiency to put upon the people of this State a burden of $6,000,000, because our Constitution prohibits the borrowing of a greater sum than $1,000,000 without reference to a direct vote of the people. [Applause.]

"The Democrats have attempted in various ways to belittle the efforts of the Republican Party. They have told you that in the administration of those great institutions in which we take so much pride, that in the effort to lower the burden of tax we are starving the unfortunate wards of the State, and the policy which had raised that standard so high was abandoned for the purpose of giving to you a rate of taxes so low that you could not discern it.

"There has therefore gone forth from the Democratic headquarters appeals to the people of the State, there have been sent into the houses of those whose friends are in these various asylums such gross and malicious lies, because they cannot be otherwise characterized, that it seems to me that if for no other reason than this, the Democratic Party deserves to be rebuked. [Applause.]

"They have told you that in the administration of the Lunacy Department there have been taken away from the management of those departments the services of the benevolent people of the State, and that this power is now centralized at Albany, and that the most niggardly policy possible is that which controls their administration.

"The Republican Party has never yet descended to such petty politics as this. It has never sought to advance its interests by neglecting those with whose support the State is charged, and in every instance throughout the State there have been placed as Boards of Visitors over these various asylums to a very large extent the same men and the same women who were in control before the enactment of this law. I want to say to you that every board throughout the State which I have appointed is non-sectarian and non-partisan, and the only object that any member of these boards has is to alleviate the suffering of those whom they have in control.

"There is no Governor, perhaps with one exception, and he is not in the chair now, that would ever dare to use these institutions for the purpose of advancing his own personal ends, whether they be political or mercenary, because he knows that the great people of this State would resent and rise in their wrath to crush out both the party and the individual who were responsible for such a thing. [Applause and cheers.]

"The Democratic Party in its haste to again secure the support of the people of this State pledges itself to the building of a thousand-ton barge canal by submitting the question to a vote of the people in 1903. The Republican Party with that caution which has always characterized its utterances, because we want to feel that we are right, and when we are right we want to go ahead and go ahead quickly, the Republican Party therefore has pledged itself to this improvement, but it has said 'We will not go back to the days of a direct tax again; we propose to build this canal and we propose to build good roads in this State without imposing a tax upon the people, upon the homes of the farmer and the mechanic.' [Applause.] And we can do it, and I can tell you in two minutes if I would how, but I do not propose to give that thunder away.

"I can tell you this, however, that this question will come before you much quicker than it is possible for it to come as the result of Democratic legislation."

Other speakers who addressed the meeting were Lewis E. Carr of Albany, Congressman William H. Douglass, and ex-Congressman John S. Wise. Mr. Wise in touching upon the charges made by Mr. Hill regarding the Governor's alleged connection with a grocery firm doing business with the State said that it looked absurd to consider the Governor should be accused of such "paltry thievery."

"Why should a man content himself with taking $2,000 worth of groceries to be divided among 2,000 shareholders in the grocery concern," said the speaker, "when he could take a State? Why, I never was so humiliated in my life than when I heard my party accused of petit larceny." [Laughter.]

MR. ODELL IN THE BRONX.

Talks to Enthusiastic Meeting in Brommer's Park Casino.

Troop after troop of loudly cheering marchers, bearing transparencies and banners with legends prognosticating victory for Benjamin B. Odell and the Republican candidates in the district, and headed by bands of musicians, filed into Brommer's Park Casino, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, at frequent intervals during the speech of Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio last night. They delayed him so long that he had not half completed his address at 10:10 o'clock, when Mr. Odell arrived after speaking at Cooper Union and Durland's. Then the tumult of applause for the candidate for Governor was so great and so long continued that the Senator yielded the platform to Mr. Odell.

Senator Foraker spoke in particular about the National issues involved in the present campaign, and also eulogized Gov. Odell, saying that he knew no better man in public life.

"In the present campaign," said Mr. Foraker, "we have had some difficulty in locating the issue. Heretofore we have had to meet the free-trade issue. But we do not have to do so any more. Something has happened to free trade. [Laughter.] When the Democrats got into office and attempted to make an application of their free-trade principles, it perished. That gone there came the issue of free silver, but this was buried forever under an avalanche of McKinley prosperity.

"Then for a time the Democratic Party was practically out of business. A short while later they sought and secured another issue in the person of Aguinaldo. They called him the 'George Washington of the Orient.' After a while the American soldiers captured him and shut him up in a guardhouse. That's a great place for a Democratic issue to be in. [Laughter.]

"Then came the coal strike and the possibility of a coal famine, and a calamity made the Democratic heart palpitate, for here was another issue. If there is anything that party dotes on more than anything else it is calamity. They were about to realize on this when along came Theodore Roosevelt and he smashed it to smithereens. Since then the Democrats have been searching about for another issue without success."

Gov. Odell said, in part:

"This campaign, while we are all interested in the affairs of our State, is but the skirmish line for 1904. The people are confronted with this proposition: Shall that splendid American, that illustrious son of New York, Theodore Roosevelt—shall his policies be upheld, or shall you by your verdict give to the Democrats in the State of New York such a preponderance that it will enable that man, David B. Hill, who has not the good of the people at heart, but only his own selfish ambition to serve, to be the candidate of their party [Cries of "No!"] to go to Washington and there to practice the same peanut politics which characterized his administration in the State of New York? If you do not believe that this great Government of ours should be turned over to such a man, you owe it to yourselves and to your country by your votes next Tuesday to turn down and to keep under foot forever this archconspirator against the interests of the people of our State. [Applause.]

"I honor a man who has the courage of his convictions. I honor a Democrat who believes in the principles of his party as well as I respect a Republican who is not slow to announce his convictions. [Applause.] But when a man will change his ideas with every change of the wind, such a man should not be trusted with power of any character, because such a man cannot serve the people well."

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S VOTE.

He Neglected to Register Owing to Illness in His Family, but He Is Not Against Coler.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn has lost his vote through neglecting to register. The fact was published in an evening newspaper of that borough yesterday, together with an intimation that he had not registered because he was opposed to the election of Bird S. Coler. This, in a statement which he issued last night, Justice Gaynor emphatically denied. This is his statement:

"I regret to say that I neglected my duty as a citizen to register. It happened in this way: Owing to sickness in the family, I did not return from the country where we summered until last Monday. I was holding Court in Queens County, and came from there back and forth from my family, and the last day of registration came and went before I knew.

"It seems to me that the last day of registration is altogether too far removed from Election Day and the newspapers ought to have it changed. People this year hardly felt that the campaign was on until the registry was all over.

"I regret that I have lost my vote. The statement that I was hostile to Mr. Coler is not true. I have always appreciated his great services to the city."

MR. PATTISON CONFIDENT.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Thinks Independents Will Elect Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—Robert E. Pattison, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, said here to-night:

"I am confident that I will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the independent voters of the State on Tuesday next. I am not prepared to give out statements of figures, but I will have enough more perhaps than I had the last time.

"I will get this vote, as I said, from the independent voters, men who are tired of jobbery, 'ripper bills,' and trolley grabs.

"I believe that the entire Democratic ticket will be successful."

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ODELL AND ROOT STIR BIG MASS MEETING

Governor at Cooper Union Takes Up Coler's Ramapo Defi

Defends Savings Banks Surplus Tax—War Secretary Speaks of Trusts and Tariff and Denounces Democratic Coal Plank.

Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, at a Republican mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, responded to Bird S. Coler's challenge to the Governor to discuss his attitude on the subject of Ramapo. He also sought to defend his policy in advocating the taxation of savings bank surpluses. Incidentally, he called Mr. Coler a "weather cock," and the audience roared its applause and laughter.

It was a lively night in Astor Place and Fourth Avenue. It had been announced that the Governor would make the first of three speeches of the evening at Cooper Union. Mayor Low was scheduled to preside, and Secretary of War Elihu Root and Archie Baxter of Elmira were to speak.

All the people who could crowd into the big auditorium did so. Outside the building three stands were utilized by spellbinders, and it took more than a hundred police to keep the crowds safe from street cars and the fireworks.

It was an enthusiastic crowd, inside as well as outside the building. Gov. Odell received abundant applause when he reached the auditorium, though he shared very much of his popularity with Mayor Low. Of the speakers Secretary Root aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the evening. He was talking of the great increase in the wealth of the laboring population of the country.

"How about the miners of Pennsylvania?" asked the ubiquitous "voice" in the audience.

"I will tell you," instantly responded Mr. Root. "Twenty-five per cent. of those miners do not speak English. They came from a land of poor wages. They came to a country where they could get better wages, and where they were able to strike for still higher ones."

The crowd went wild at this. The managers of the meeting had supplied everybody with a little flag, and these were waved with great delight. Mr. Root devoted most of his speech to the tariff and trusts, among other things vigorously assailing the coal plank of the Democratic State platform.

Mayor Low, Secretary Root, and Mr. Baxter walked on the platform promptly at 8 o'clock. Immediately a great yell went up.

MAYOR'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Mayor made a short speech in opening the meeting. Among other things he said:

"It is of the essence of a Fusion City Government that officials who, when elected, were known to be Republicans, remain Republicans; and that those who were known to be Democrats, remain Democrats. The Fusion movement of last Autumn was based frankly upon the proposition that men could differ as widely as possible upon State and National policies, and yet be at one in administering the city.

"Accordingly, the Democratic members of the present City Government are very generally supporting the Democratic candidate for Governor; and the Republican members of the City Government, with equal unanimity, are supporting the Republican candidate for Governor.

"I gladly avail myself, therefore, of my privilege as a memebr of the Fusion City Government to associate myself actively with the Republican Party in this campaign. There are others here who will speak about policies. Let me speak about our leaders. The struggle for the Governorship of the State of New York which is being carried on this year is, in a very real sense, a part of the struggle between the two parties for the control of the National Government.

"If the President's own State slips out of the Republican column this year it will be something more than a cause for sentimental regret. It will be a source of constant weakness to the President in carrying out the policies upon which he has set his heart. For this reason, I conceive it to be the duty of all who wish to strengthen the President's hands to help to re-elect Gov. Odell."

The Mayor was still speaking when a shout at one end of the auditorium indicated that Gov. Odell had arrived. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and the Governor, accompanied by County Chairman Robert C. Morris, Mrs. Odell, and several friends, walked upon the platform. The great audience rose and cheered for a moment, and Mr. Low immediately introduced Gov. Odell.

SPEECH OF GOV. ODELL.

The speaker told the audience how happy it was for him to come to historic Cooper Union, and then he sailed into the argument he had planned for this his first of three speeches for the evening. He said:

"It is particularly gratifying to me, after a tour of nearly two weeks throughout this great State, to come before an audience of my fellow-Republicans and to assure them that the estimates made in some of the papers as to the size of the Republican plurality next Tuesday are so conservative that they are ridiculous. [Applause.]

"A few nights ago my distinguished opponent issued a challenge here and dared me to take up the issue of Ramapo. He said that no utterance of mine upon the question had ever been seen or heard, and that until forced to act as the Executive that horrible monster to him stalked throughout the length and breadth of the State. The first duty, therefore, that I owe to you is to accept that challenge. [Cheers.] and to say that my sponsor for my attitude was the President, then the Governor of the State of New York, Theodore Roosevelt; and that in a speech subsequent to my first nomination I took the same position and followed up that utterance and pledge to the people of New York by incorporating in my annual message such a recommendation as resulted in the enactment of laws which repealed the charter of the Ramapo Company. I, therefore, have not merely words, as he has, but I have to my credit the performance of the duty that I pledged to the people of the State. [Cheers.]

"He has also challenged me, in the event of the election of the introducer of that bill, to say whether I could control him or not. I don't know anything about what I can do with individual members of the Legislature, but I do know what I can do with myself. I can control my action as a free-born American citizen.

"Following up those charges he was fearful that I would change my position. All men are not weather cocks, although some may be, and I think you will find a shining example of one of those distinguished birds upon the Democratic ticket. [Great laughter and applause.]

THE PARTY PERFORMANCES.

"The Republican Party in its platform makes no promises that it cannot fulfill; it has promised that a direct tax for the maintenance of the State should be forever abolished, and as an earnest of that pledge it presents to the people of the State the lowest tax rate this year within the history of our Commonwealth.

"It has given to the people of New York City relief this year to the extent of over $4,000,000, and it has set such an example that our distinguished Chairman is eager to follow in the procession, and he has already given you some of the benefits of his administration to the extent of a decrease of a million dollars and a half.

"The Republican Party has been earnest in its defense of the rights of the workingman, and during the past two years more laws have been placed upon the statute books than in any corresponding period of the history of the State. It has given to the people of New York City an approved law governing the building and construction of tenement houses in this great city; believing that every man, every woman, and every child should have all of God's pure sunlight that is possible to be given in the narrow streets and within the narrow limits that are accorded for the erection of those buildings.

"It has given to the laboring man an eight-hour law, and when that law was attacked, or rather declared unconstitutional by the highest court of the State, it proposed and did pass through the Legislature a concurrent resolution which will be repassed by the next Legislature if it is a Republican one. That will make it possible here in this great municipality and any other community throughout the State for us to insist that an eight-hour law shall prevail as between contractor in the performance of city contracts and his employes, the same as between the city and its own employes.

"We have also given to labor the most enlightened employers' liability law that is known in any of the States of the Union, and so high is the commendation which it accorded that it has been made the subject of favorable comment by the United States Labor Bureau at Washington. In every way labor has been accorded rights.

THE DEMOCRATIC COAL PLANK.

"In the recent disturbance which existed in a neighboring State and which became the subject for political discussion and disagreement, the Democratic Party proposed as one of the planks of its platform remedies that were impossible of consummation and could not have brought one single ton of coal into the house of any citizen within our borders.

"The Republican Party, however, knew that we needed coal this Winter, and that great, that distinguished son of New York, Theodore Roosevelt, called into conference those who were in dispute, and through arbitration ended, or rather temporarily composed, their differences, and now brings into our homes that great necessary of life, and without any appeal to passion or prejudice opens up a new system of dealing with these disputse between labor and capital, that of arbitration. [Applause.]

"The Republican Party gives to the citizens of New York and to every city throughout the State home rule in its broadest and truest sense. It has not interfered with you in the management of your local affairs. It has decreed that you shall have every benefit, every right that is your due, but that you shall be responsible for the results produced.

"It is this one feature which is in contradistinction to the specious promises of my distinguished opponent, Mr. Hill, that should bring to the support of the Republican ticket every man who believes in continuing the economical and business-like management of our affairs that has characterized the present Administration at Albany.

"We have other matters to appeal to you upon. There is perhaps no other subject which is of such great importance to the people of the City of New York as the maintenance of your commercial supremacy, and it is not alone in this great city, but in every locality throughout the State, that benefits which will follow an enlarged canal will come, and it is the Republican Party that you must look to for the fulfillment of these promises without imposing a single dollar of direct tax upon the home of any one within the sound of my voice or within the State of New York. [Applause, and a voice: "How about the tax on savings banks?"]

"Until 1901 New York State was the only State in the Union that did not impose a tax upon savings banks. During the past few years the nature and the kind of security in which savings banks were permitted to invest their money was restricted. In every other State throughout the Union they were broader, and the opportunity for larger returns was greater than in our State.

"Following this example, New York State broadened the line of securities in which savings banks might invest, and it thus became apparent that they could stand a tax, not, as is the case in many of the States upon deposits, but upon the surplus of those banks, and not upon the market value, but upon the par value of such surplus. [Applause.]

"New York State has one thousand millions of dollars on deposit in its savings banks, and in the State of New York the amount of the surplus or its market value is one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The par value is seventy-seven millions. The tax upon that amounts to $770,000 a year.

"Not one penny of that surplus is ever paid to a depositor, but it is the earning power of the surplus, together with the surplus, together with the deposit which is put out at interest that brings the returns to those who invest, or have deposited their funds there. [Applause.]

REDUCED RATE OF INTEREST.

"It has been stated that some of the banks have reduced their rate of interest as a result of their tax. Those banks that found it necessary to do that had already been paying the increased interest upon deposits for the purpose, as is shown by the Banking Department report, of attracting not the savings of the poor, but the savings of those who put their money in them that they might escape taxation entirely. [applause,] and if these men who have reduced the rate of interest upon the deposits were fair in their statements, they would not have reduced it by one-half of 1 per cent., a sum so insignificant that they would have been obliged to increase their clerical force to make the computation upon the books of deposits. [Applause.]

"Now that is one of the reasons why the tax was imposed. Let me show you the benefit of the savings banks. As I have stated before, it is the deposits and the surplus which give to the banks the opportunity of paying the rate of interest that they do, and which in most cases is 3½ per cent.

"Should every bank in the State have reduced its rate of interest as a result of this tax one-half of 1 per cent., they would have saved during the first year of the operation of the law, $5,000,000 from which you may deduct $770,000 and have had as a net result $4,300,000 to put into the surplus to aid in earning money to continue the policy of paying you 3½ per cent. It would be impossible for them to continue to pay you greater rates of interest than they earn.

"So that the law, instead of being an injustice to depositors, is an additional safeguard and furnishes a means to continue a rate of interest that is made necessary now because of the low rate of interest that municipal and railroad bonds and mortgages in which they are entitled to invest earn for them.

"I yield to no man in my desire to aid, to build up, and to encourage thrift in the workingmen, because, when the workingman is thrifty we have prosperous times. It is then he is putting his money in the banks, and when we have the times which Mr. Hill and the Democratic orators are suggesting as a remedy for existing conditions, they draw out the money and they care little what rate of interest is paid upon deposits." [Cheers.]

A voice: "What is the matter with Charlie Adler?" The Governor: "Charlie Adler is all right." [Loud cheers.]

On concluding his speech the Governor left the building immediately to go to Durland's Academy. As his carriage drove away he was accorded a rousing sendoff by the crowd in the streets about Cooper Union.

MR. ROOT'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Low then introduced Secretary Root, who said in part:

"Gov. Odell ought to be re-elected as a rebuke to the outrageous and unfounded personal attack that has been made upon him by opponents who are trying to obscure and get away from the real issues of the campaign. We ought to make it known that a long life of probity and distinguished public service cannot be effaced by a handful of mud, and that that kind of politics doesn't go in our State." [Great applause.]

Secretary Root said it was not his purpose to defend the National Administration. He purposed to advocate the advisability of returning a Republican Congress, and upon that question he based most of his argument.

"It will be difficult to find a better record of wise and painstaking legislative performance than is furnished by the Republican majority in the present Congress," he said. "They relieved the industry and property of the country from the burden of the war revenue taxes; they settled the long-vexed question of the isthmian canal, they inaugurated a new system for the irrigation of arid lands in the West; they worked out and adopted laws for the safe government of the Philippine Islands."

A voice—How about Cuba?

"The only case of urgent necessity for action which failed of response was the bill for a just measure of reciprocity with Cuba, and that was defeated by a combination between the Democrats in Congress and a small minority of the Republicans refusing to go with the majority of their party. There is good reason to believe that the measure will succeed at the next session."

Voice—How about Gov. Taft?

"He's a good Republican, and happy is the land which can draw from its people such servants as that Republican. [Applause.]

"Unfair and oppressive trusts, so-called, are weeds in the garden of prosperity. It is easy to kill them if you kill the flowers and the fruit also, but if you would keep the weeds down and have the garden grow you must devote yourself, not to desperate and destructive remedies, but to a patient, discriminating and unceasing process, pulling out the weeds and leaving the useful plants.

"The Republican Party proposes to follow this course; to regulate and curb and suppress the bad trusts rather than to destroy the good and the bad together, and with them the prosperity which brings such beneficent results to all our country.

"The continually recurring contests between capital and labor are a necessary part in the great process of industrial development and distribution of wealth—each striving to get what it thinks to be its share and naturally differing about the proportions. There is no occasion to groan or to wring our hands or to be alarmed over the process.

"When our President, in his brave and direct way, acting out of his deep feeling for the needs of his people, undertook to get coal for them against the coming Winter by urging the substitution of peace for war in the anthracite region, Mr. Hill in New York and Mr. Olney in Boston condemned him; but I have an idea that the people of the country do not agree with them, and I have an idea also that his action will prove in the end to have resulted, not merely in getting the coal, but in making a valuable contribution to the peaceful and reasonable process of development I have been describing.

"What does the Democratic Party propose to do if the people of the United States put the power into its hands, to remedy these industrial evils and annoyances which have come along with our great prosperity? It has made two proposals. The first is to revise the tariff.

"It is easy to say that the tariff needs revising. In the nature of things time must call for changes in every tariff law, because it is a fixed statute applied from day to day to constantly changing conditions. The purpose of the law itself is to change conditions by improving them, and it is impossible that such a statute should continue any considerable period without our finding rates of duties which may well be changed. But in considering the making of such changes it is important to keep two things in mind:

"First. That if a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it is better to endure some slight inconveniences and inequalities for a time than to incur the uncertainty and disturbance of business which necessarily results from the process of making changes.

PREDICTION OF DIRE HAPPENINGS.

"The second thing to be kept in mind is that if the consideration of all the questions thus reopened is at the hands of a party in power which is avowedly hostile to the principle of protection, the uncertainty incident to the discussion will be accomplished by loss of confidence and fear of the results. Apprehension of probable but unknown competition and reduction of the prices which can be obtained for the products of industry will inevitably lead manufacturers and producers generally to stop risking more money with the probability of loss and to contract their operations and reduce their product.

"Mills will be closed and workmen thrown out of employment. If this were to happen, the contraction of manufacture would leave the farmers without a market for their produce, and the farmers not selling that themselves could not buy the products of manufacturer; the men thrown out of employment could not buy, and so further contraction would take place, and the whole fabric of our business prosperity would come tumbling down.

"That is why when the tariff is to be revised it should be revised by its friends, so that the people whose interests are to be affected may go on with their business with a just and confident assurance that while outgrown or erroneous provisions are to be corrected, they are not to be deprived of reasonable and fair protection.

"It is not a revision of the protective tariff, but the destruction of the protective tariff upon which the people are to pass in voting for members of Congress next Tuesday, and with that destruction would disappear, necessarily, the conditions of our present prosperity. [Applause.] It may be that some time or other we may have another period of prosperity under some other kind of law, but the prosperity we have to-day is under the protective tariff. You sweep that away and this period of prosperity ends.

"If the duties which protect trust-made articles are unreasonably high, then they ought to be reduced as to all the producers without any reference to the question whether they are made by the trusts or not, and if the duties are reduced as to any of the producers they must be as to all. You do not hurt the trusts by such reduction unless you make the reduction so great that it will become unprofitable to manufacture the articles in this country.

"If that is done you can kill the trusts; you can close their mills; you can turn their laborers out of employment, but you close the mills also of all other producers of similar articles, and you substitute for domestic production of the articles the importation of foreign articles. As the production of foreign articles is in a very great measure controlled by trusts, you substitute a foreign trust for an American trust. You abandon the remedy of American competition and substitute for it a foreign monopoly."

"COAL PLANK UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

Mr. Root then took up the coal plank of the Democratic platform, saying among other things:

"It is a serious thing, that a great party which hopes to secure a majority of the votes in the greatest State of the Union should put such a declaration in its platform. The proposition itself does not need to be seriously considered now, but it is a serious thing that the Democratic Party should adopt such a proposition. The least of the offenses involved in the declaration is that it is unconstitutional.

"It is plainly, baldly, without room for argument, unconstitutional. Mr. Hill's parade of pretended argument in the neighborhood of the question, but not on the question, is an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State, and he is too good a lawyer not to know it.

"The proposition involves not merely the destruction of our political system, but of our social system as well. While the assertion of the power negatives the right of States to local self-government, its exercise would be rank and extreme Socialism. Under it a paternal Government, controlling the business of the country, with its army of office holders and its millions of employes, would take the place of the individual enterprise, freedom of contract, and open competition, which have made America great and prosperous.

"For half a century the Democratic Party has constructed nothing but the Southern Confederacy and the Wilson Tariff bill. The Wilson tariff was so bad that the Democratic President would not sign it, and denounced it as a fraud, its enforcement was accompanied by disaster and poverty, and its repeal under Republican rule has been followed by abounding prosperity.

"Long ago, before the war for the Union, there was a Democratic Party with capacity to govern. It exists no longer. A motley crew of touters for votes by hook and by crook has usurped its name, and the appropriate expression of their political character is to be found in the coal plank of the New York Democratic platform, advertised under the name of Thomas Jefferson."

AT THE OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

Three Persons Hurt by the Bursting of a Bomb—Paraders Burn Much Red Fire.

For the benefit of the thousands of persons unable to gain admittance to Cooper Union four trucks were stationed on Astor Place and adjacent streets, from which the issues of the campaign were explained by speakers selected by the Executive Committee.

Before the outside speechmaking commenced there was a display of fireworks in the little park just south of Cooper Union. The pyrotechnic display commenced with a salute of bombshells charged with thorite. While this was in progress one of the bombs burst in the mortar. The mortar was made of heavy brown paper, and it was blown to atoms. The concussion was terrific, and some of the fragments of the mortar were hurled into a crowd of boys. James McGarry of 2 Lafayette Place was struck in the eye, and probably will lose the sight of it. Another boy's leg was hurt. Jacob Long of Webster Avenue, Parksville, Long Island, who touched off the fuse, was also injured about the leg.

The excitement was kept up by the arrival of the Republican Asembly District organizations. The marchers who were not provided with flags or banners carried red-fire torches. Each detachment burned 1,000 pounds of red fire before they returned to their clubrooms.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENDS CAMPAIGN CHECK.

Gov. Odell's Father Says the Grocery Charges Are Not Injurious—Dunn to Issue Forecast.

Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee received a letter yesterday from President Roosevelt, in which the President expressed his deep interest in the success of the Republican ticket in New York State. The President inclosed a substantial contribution to the campaign fund.

Col. Dunn announced last evening that some time to-day he would issue a statement in which he would forecast the result, basing his forecast upon the reports which he has received from the Republican leaders throughout the State in response to a call for conservative estimates.

It is understood that estimates which were furnished to President Roosevelt yesterday were as follows: Odell's plurality beyond the Bronx, 120,000; Coler's plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx, 50,000; Coler's plurality in Kings, 12,000; Coler's plurality in Richmond, 1,000; Coler's plurality in Queens, 3,000. These figures give Coler a total plurality in the greater city of 75,000, as against Odell's plurality in the up-State counties of 120,000, making Odell's plurality in the State 45,000.

Gov. Odell spent yesterday, up to the time he started for Cooper Union in the evening, in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He received a number of callers, among them being Mayor Low.

Gov. Odell, his father and his brother, dined with Senator Platt last evening. When the Governor's father, Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., came down to the corridor of the hotel after dinner and was asked for his view of the situation, he said:

"The Republicans will win. I am certain of it. My son will get a larger vote in Newburg than he did two years ago. I do not base my conclusion so much from what I have heard from State Committeemen as I do upon the sentiment which I have encountered in Newburg and the towns along the Hudson. Until a week ago there was an unaccountable apathy up State. That has been thrown off. All the Republicans I know are now out talking and working for the ticket. In my opinion hardly enough stress has been laid upon the fact that the present campaign is the forerunner of the National election in 1904. If the Democrats should win this Fall their victory would stimulate them for the contest two years hence."

"Is the grocery issue going to hurt the Governor?" Mr. Odell was asked.

"No," he replied. "On the contrary, it has helped us very much in Newburg. As soon as the Democrats began their attacks Newburg Democrats came to me in large numbers and said that on account of the unfairness of the attacks they would vote and work for the Governor. Scurrilous attacks, unless based on truth, never hurt a man. They rather serve to help him. I was elected Mayor of Newburg six times. In some of my campaigns the mudslinger worked overtime in trying to place me in a false light. In each of the campaigns in which mudslinging was resorted to by my opponents I was elected by increased majorities."

RALLY FOR HARRISON.

Shepard and McClellan Speak for Congress Nominee—John G. Carlisle Detained by Illness.

The meeting at Madison Square Concert Garden Hall last night in the interest of Francis Burton Harrison, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Thirteenth District, attracted a large and enthusiastic audience, which included many ladies.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton presided, and first read a telegram of indorsement from ex-President Cleveland to Mr. Harrison.

John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was to have been the principal speaker, but was detained at home by illness. He sent a letter of regret, in which he said, among other things:

"The party in the district is to be congratulated by all the friends of good government on the selection of a young man of such ability and high character as its representative in this important contest, and the people of the district without regard to past party affiliations will, in my opinion, greatly promote their own interests by electing him. He is sound and conservative on all the questions likely to be presented for consideration in the next Congress, and, if elected, will, I am sure, discharge his duties as a representative to the entire satisfaction of his immediate constituency and the country at large."

Edward M. Shepard was introduced, and in a brief speech declared that the election of Congressmen was in no way inferior in importance to the election of a Governor. While the Executive and the Senator would be controlled by the Republicans at least until 1905, it would be the part of wisdom for the Democracy to send such young men as Mr. Harrison to Congress, where they could check the tendencies of the Republican Party.

Mr. Shepard then arraigned the Republicans for their perfidy to Cuba; for fostering the trusts; for seeking to create a ship subsidy; for failure to revise the tariff, and for their legislation on the currency question. He asserted that the protective tariff had created the coal, beef, sugar, lumber, steel, and other trusts, and enabled Andrew Carnegie to pile up a fortune of $400,000,000. Such a situation was serious in more ways than one, and full of dire threatenings. He accused Secretary Shaw of instructing Customs officers, for political effect, not to seek to learn too closely the amount of carbon in the anthracite coal being imported, so that it might escape duty. Coal, he said, should be on the free list, and he did not agree with Senator Morgan of Alabama that the time was not ripe for a revisoin of the tariff.

Congressman McClellan followed with a speech along the same lines and was frequently applauded.

Col. John McAnerney, at one time a member of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, who said he had just come from the Manhattan Club, was the next speaker. He said he was pleased to note the large amount collected there for campaign purposes in the interests of Democracy.

Col. McAnerney also said:

"Do you think that if this young man had the least show of election that the politicians of this district would have allowed him to be nominated? No, but I am glad to see him making such a great fight and I hope that when the votes are counted on election night that the politicians will have found that they have made a mistake, and that your candidate will be elected by a good majority."

Mr. Harrison also spoke briefly and was heartily applauded.

SECRETARY MOODY ON CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Willing to Support a Well-Considered Treaty Which a Protectionist Could Accept.

CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 30.—In a political speech here this evening Secretary of the Navy Moody discussed the matter of reciprocity with Canada, which has found many advocates in Massachusetts. He said that so far nobody had come forward with a definite proposition for reciprocity with the Dominion which an American who believed in protection could accept. A just and well-considered treaty he would support ardently.

In concluding his address, Mr. Moody said:

"If reciprocity is to be obtained at all it must be through the action of the Republican Party. It is idle for a few Democrats in Massachusetts who are not going to be elected to Congress to make speeches in favor of reciprocity in view of the Democratic position upon that subject. As has been frequently pointed out, the Democratic campaign book of this very year has a chapter headed, 'The Reciprocity Humbug,' saying that it is based 'upon the same false theories as it protection, and, like protection, is a sham and a humbug.' Just as the real controlling influence of the Democratic Party is against free raw material, so it is against reciprocity. Reciprocity is essentially a Republican doctrine and never can obtain aid from the Democratic leaders in the Nation."

Canada to Restrict Immigration.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—In view of the large increase in immigration Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, has arranged for the appointment of a medical officer to be attached to the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior. It will be his special duty to examine into the health and circumstances of immigrants arriving at the various seaports, including persons who may be rejected by the United States Commissioners at Canadian seaport towns. Mr. Sifton intends to restrict immigration to the extent of preventing the landing of paupers and persons afflicted with dangerous diseases. Under the act passed at the last session of Parliament the Government has full authority to deport diseased immigrants.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Piano, Song and Playano Recital

in the AUDITORIUM of the NEW ART PIANO STORE,

FIFTH FLOOR, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.

ARTISTS:

Mrs. CARRIE COPE MASCHAL, Soprano. Miss LILLIAN CARLSMITH, Contralto.
Miss MERLE BOWEN, Reader. Mr. REVEL L. ENGLISH, Baritone.
Miss DORIS WARD at the Piano.

1. La Campanella ..... Paganini
With the aid of the Playano.
2. Spring Song ..... Becker
Mrs. Maschal.
3. Bendemeer Stream ..... Irish Melody
Miss Carlsmith.
4. "De Planer Juett" ..... Martha S. Gielow
Miss Bowen.
5. The Lute Player ..... Alliitsen
Mr. English.
6. Still as the Night ..... Bohn
Mrs. Maschal.
7. Little Lovers ..... Edward German
Miss Carlsmith.
8. The Message, with accompaniment. Adelaide Proctor
Miss Bowen.
9. Bandolero ..... Stewart
Mr. English.
10. (a) Greeting ..... Clara Ascherfeld
(b) The Land o' the Leal ..... Foote
Mrs. Maschal.
11. The lass with the delicate air ..... Old English
Miss Carlsmith.
12. "Home, Sweet Home" ..... Cescarden
Miss Bowen.
13. (a) Ah, 'Tis a Dream ..... Hawley
(b) Abstinations ..... Fontenailles
Mr. English.
14. Overture, Morning, Noon, and Night ..... Suppe
With the aid of the Playano.

In the New Babies' Store.

INFANTS' LONG CLOAKS AND CAPES.—Long Bedford cord capes, baby ribbon trimming and fancy braid; special price, 2.25

INFANTS' LONG BEDFORD CORD CLOAKS, capes trimmed with braid and ribbon; special price, 2.95

CHILDREN'S COLORED CORDED SILK CAPS, fur and braid trimming; all sizes; special, 39

VELVETEEN HATS, wide satin ribbon trimming, made to sell at $3.00; special, 1.50

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, Hubbard yoke, wash braid trimmings, sizes 4 to 14 years, 49

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, Hubbard yoke of hemstitched tucks, high and square neck, sizes 4 to 14 years, 75

CHILDREN'S BOX COATS.

COLORED CLOTH BOX COATS, sizes 2 to 5 years, cloth and serge box coats, double-breasted, square and slashed collars, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, some with belts; manufactured to sell at $5.00; special at 3.75

BOX COATS, various styles, latest designs, some with fur trimming, others with lace and braid; made to sell at $10.00; special at 6.75

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Ribbon Remnants

At 7c, 11c, 14c, 17c

And Upward Per Remnant.

Lengths from 1 to 3 yards.

Satin Ribbons and Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons.

These Remnants are the aftermath of our recent great Ribbon Sale.

This is an Event of Remarkable Interest.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Sale of War Relics.

10,000 Remington Rifles, Taken on the Field in the late Spanish-American War, *at $1.95 Each*

Cartridges, per box of twenty, 40c.

These rifles were obtained from the United States Government.

They Were Taken from the Spanish Army at Santiago in July, 1898.

They were brought to Governor's Island Arsenal on transports. Every one shoots a 42-calibre 2⅝-inch "bottle-neck" cartridge, loaded with 77 grains of powder. These rifles are 51 inches long and have a 20-inch bayonet. The original cost was $20.00.

(Third Floor, Centre. Take Moving Stairway.)

Women's Kimono Gowns

AND DRESSING SACQUES.

Perfect-Fitting, Comfortable Garments in Daintiest Designs at Much Less Than Regular Prices.

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES.

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES; Outing flannelette; pretty pink and blue stripes; plain border trimming, 39

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES; Outing flannel; fine quality; dainty stripe effect; border trimming, 75

KIMONO GOWNS.

KIMONO GOWNS, Outing flannel in pink and blue stripes, border trimming, cut full and long; 98c. grade, 69

KIMONO GOWN, Flannelette, very pretty patterns, kimono sleeve, border trimming, silk frogs and girdle; made to sell at $2.25, 1.50

Women's Underwear

OF FINE NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC.

This week's selling has been indeed a revelation. The Nainsook and Cambric Undergarments we have been offering at 98c. created a genuine sensation.

We increase interest in this event for to-day by grouping odd lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 pieces of a kind. These were gathered from regular lines and comprise:

Women's GOWNS, *Women's* DRAWERS, SKIRTS and CHEMISES, AT *98c*

Intended to be sold at ⅓ to ½ more.

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Table Tennis Versus Ping Pong.

"Table Tennis" is not "Ping Pong," declare the manufacturers of "Ping Pong."

A clothing man once said: "Trousers and Pantaloons are the same thing, only we charge more for the name."

We sell both "Table Tennis" and "Ping Pong."

For to-day we offer these games at less prices than are asked for them elsewhere:

PING PONG.

PING-PONG "Wakefield" set; consists of two sanded bats, 40-inch bound net, six celluloid balls and two wood stationary posts, 2.25

TABLE TENNIS.

TABLE TENNIS; our green set contains two sanded bats, 60-inch bound net, twelve celluloid balls and two highly nickeled extension posts, 1.50

"HALEX" BALLS, per dozen, 24

RETRIEVERS, 10

4x8 foot FOLDING TABLE, 12.00

(Third Floor, East of Centre.)

A Sale of Corduroys.

By reason of an unusually lucky trade transaction we obtained from an English manufacturer his entire stock of heavy wale hollow cut Corduroys. This material is 27 inches wide; shades are castor, beige, brown, navy, black, &c.

The usual selling price of these Corduroys is $1.15 per yard.

Special price to-day, per yard, at *50c*

(Main Floor, Front, 19th Street.)

The Great Sale of East Indian Decorations

Nearing the End.

CLOSING DAYS! The demand has been tremendous. Crowds have poured into the Oriental Store day after day. New York never before knew of such an era of sales of Oriental Wares.

This Last Fine Opportunity Is of Paramount Importance.

The offerings are absolutely without precedent. At no time ever before, anywhere, have such choice goods been offered at as little prices as are now being asked. THE PRICES ARE LOWER NOW THAN DURING ANY TIME OF THIS SALE.

To-day will be a day of intenseest interest. The offerings include Table Covers, Plaques, Jardinieres, Tables, Portieres, Trays, Tabourettes, Flower Stands, Pillow Tops, Vases, Tea Sets, Stools, Couch Covers, Smoking Sets, Chairs, Lanterns, etc.

FARRUKABAD AND SINDH PRINTED CURTAINS; hand-blocked by the natives of India; dyed with their famous vegetable dyes; elsewhere per strip, $1.75; our price, 59

JEYPORE CHUNDRIES OR KNOTTED CLOTH CURTAINS; made in Rajputana; soft, flimy and excellent for draping; elsewhere $1.75; our price, 59

BLUE DELHI GAGRAS, hand embroidered with silk, and flashing glass inlaid; elsewhere $5.00; our price, 1.50

REAL JAMAWARS, hand woven by the natives of Upper India and Cashmere, excellent for couch covers, portieres or draperies, elsewhere $6.50; our price, 3.25

LUDHIANA PHULKARIES, AMRITSAR BAGDAD LUDHIANAS, PALM LEAF LUDHIANAS, magnificently handembroidered curtains, 50-in. wide x 3 yds. long; sold elsewhere at from $9.00 to $13.50 our price, 4.85

FINE ANTIQUE HAZARA PHULKARIES; many of dazzling masses of solid silk embroidery, in all the flashing gorgeousness of the Orient; others in softer and more subdued hues; not a piece worth less than $10.00; many priced elsewhere at $20.00; our price, 5.90

HANGING JEWELLED LAMPS, priced elsewhere at $5.00; our price, 1.95

CUTCH CURTAINS; from the Maharatt of India; extra size (5x10 ft.); rich silk embroidered borders; priced elsewhere at $10.00 and $12.50; our price, 5.50

MORADABAD SMOKING SETS; hand ornamented and enamelled with colors; set consists of an ash tray, with cigar, cigarette and match holders; priced elsewhere at $3.75; our price, per set, 98

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PILLOWS, with silk tops or striped tapestry tops, each, 89

CUTCH PILLOW TOPS, hand embroidered, 24-in. square, priced elsewhere at $1.25; our price, 59

(Third Floor, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The REGINA Entertains the Entire Household

If you've never owned a *Regina Music Box*, or have never visited a family that possessed one, you can little realize what a delightful addition it is to the home.

The mother who worries with a cross and peevish child may change its disposition by bringing home a *Regina*, making the child lively and happy, and lightening her own cares marvelously.

It makes sluggish childrenactive; teaches them to love and respond to music; entertains and educates them at the same time; gives them an intelligence and refinement that will tell on the character as they grow older.

But the *Regina* is ever so much more than a juvenile entertainer. The larger sizes of the music boxes will supply an enjoyable evening's entertainment, for the older members of the family, and visitors.

Then a *Regina* will last a lifetime; and the boxes are not necessarily expensive. Prices begin at $17, and range upward to a magnificent Parlor Cabinet Regina, that changes its own tune sheets automatically, at $350.

The Buying Is Easy

The Regina Music Box Club includes the boxes from $30 to $80; and by joining the Club you may have a box sent home *on payment of a single dollar;* arranging to pay the balance on easy monthly sums.

The benefits of a *Regina Music Box* are so great, and possession is so easy to secure, that no home should be without one, particularly during the season when children and grown-ups must spend so many hours indoors.

Come and hear the *Regina* play, in the new Music Room just built for it in our Annex Store. If you live at a distance, write for catalogue and information as to buying your box by mail.

Dollar Dress SHIRTS

A Wanamaker Boon for Men

Are you accustomed to a dollar-fifty frame of mind about your white dress shirts? Have you been obsessed with the idea that that price was about the lowest limit consistent with a good, well-made, comfortably fitting shirt?

Then you've never been to Wanamaker's. When we planned this Dollar Dress Shirt, we set sail after a dollar-and-a-half's worth of goodness. It took a good deal of patience, of shopping around among manufacturers, to find one who would conform to our ideas *at our price.* But we succeeded, ultimately, and the result is

The Best Dollar White Shirt On the Market

More than that, you can't equal it for less than $1.50. We know, for we've instituted rigorous comparisons between our $1 shirts and others, and nothing for less than $1.50 stood the comparison.

The making of our $1 Shirts is done by expert operators.

The button-holes and eyelets are made by hand.

The proportions of the shirts are balanced by a set of patterns, by which each part of each sized shirt is separately designed.

Five styles of bosoms and five sleeve-lengths to each neck size. These:

(Order by mail, by these numbers, if you choose).

No. 4132. Open front and back; two studs or eyelets.
No. 4133. Open front and back, short bosom; one stud or eyelet.
No. 4134. Open back, single or double plait; two eyelets.
No. 4135. Open back, short bosom, single or double plait; one eyelet.
No. 4136. Coat Shirt, open all the way down; two studs only.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street and Broadway.

The Winter Overcoat

We'd like to help you choose your Winter Overcoat. It's about time you did, you know—the first snow of the season has fallen, a bit prematurely, it is true, but still a warning to you to be prepared.

And how easy it is to get the overcoat you like from among this superb stock! $8.50 to $55 are sufficiently broad price-extremes to suit most anybody.

Here are some of the stylish, well-made Overcoats, of strictly reliable all-wool materials, that go to make up the collection:

At $10—Serviceable, all-wool Overcoats of black frieze; extra heavy lining.
At $12—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford and black frieze; satin shoulders and sleeve linings, striped body lining.
At $15—Our stock of Overcoats at this price is the largest, and offers the best values, of any that we know. Materials are heavy black and Oxford overcoatings, made in different fashionable lengths, with broad shoulders, loose backs, and enough style to suit the most fastidious.
At $22—Surtouts of Oxford cheviot; extremely stylish; somewhat extreme in style.
At $20—Overcoats of Oxford cheviot; black satin sleeves and shoulder lining; body lining of all-wool black diagonal. Also black cheviot, serge-lined.
At $25—Overcoats of black and Oxford materials, silk-lined, and distinctly smart in appearance.
Still better grades of Overcoats at $30, $35 and $40.
At $45—Surtout Overcoats of very fine smooth Oxford cloth, lined throughout with extra heavy silk. The workmanship and goods will compare with those of the swell custom tailor shop, at much higher prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suits for Stout Boys

We've taken splendid care of the boys who have branched out sidewise faster than they have shot up. Boys that are broad and sturdy, or boys that are simply fat—alike have trouble getting fitted with proper clothes in most stores.

Not here. You'll find the stout sizes in every sort of boys' suits, at every sort of price you may be looking for, without any bother at all. Worth remembering.

For instance, hare are two lines we're proud of:

Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers, of blue or mixed cheviot; sizes 9 to 16 years; at $6.50 to $9.

Three-piece Suits, in blue or fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years; at $9.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Walking Suits

These Walking Suits possess swing and style in sufficient quantities to make them decided favorites with the girls of 14 to 18 years for whom they are intended.

Our stock oi these handsome suits, in a wide variety of attractive fabrics and designs for Winter wearing, is most complete:

At $10, worth $16.50—Suits of handsome mixed cheviot, in blue, brown and Oxford mixtures; fly-front coat lined with satin and piped with silk; plaited skirt.
At $18—Suits of handsome snowflake plaid, in green and blue effects: Norfolk coat; collar, cuffs and belt of broadcloth; plaited skirt with straps of cloth.
At $20—Suits of Scotch plaid, in green and blue mixtures; box coat lined with fancy silk; velvet collar; flare skirt with stitched facing.

Second floor, Ninth street.

French Crepe de Chine
$1 Quality at 75c a Yard

The last fabric in our stocks that you'd expect to find underprice, if you know how constant has been the demand for Crepe de Chine this season. But one importer had too much, and offered the concession which goes to you today.

This Crepe de Chine comes from one of the leading French makers; is all wool, in a soft, clinging weave, and in the daintiest colorings for house and evening gowns—cream, light blue, pink, light gray, tan and reseda.

42 inches wide; best $1 quality at 75c a yard.

Tenth street.

Axminster Carpets

We show forty-eight new patterns in this attractive, serviceable grade of carpet—in body with borders to match at

$1.25 a Yard

Designs are suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries and bedrooms, and the quality is one that we can thoroughly recommend.

The range of new tints and shades is most satisfactory.

The attention of housefurnishers is invited to the display.

Third floor.

Flannelette Wrappers

They are modest, unassuming, yet comfortable, serviceable, and, as they're made now, decidedly pretty.

You'll think so, when you see this collection of Flannelette Wrappers. In the conventional style, also in the popular kimono pattern, and in a broad range of prices and styles:

$1.25—Blue or black ground with white dots; full front trimmed with fancy braid forming yoke effect; plaited back; ruffle on skirt.
$1.50—In stripes; plaited front, French back, belt at waistline; ruffle on skirt.
$1.75—In stripes; full front trimmed with fancy braid forming jacket effect; plaited fitted back; ruffle on skirt.
$2.25—In figures; front trimmed with fancy braid; ruffle over shoulder; trimmed with embroidery; deep flounce on skirt.
$2.50—In figures; full front and back trimmed with satin ribbon; ruffle on skirt.
$2.75—In stripes; yoke front and back of fine plaits and trimmed with braid; ruffle on skirt.

Kimono Wrappers

$1.75—In solid colors, light blue and pink; border of white flannelette.
$2.25—In Persian designs, finished with striped Persian border.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CARBON PAPER
$1.50 a Box

Carbon Paper, of the standard quality, is customarily sold at anywhere from $2.50 to $3 the box of one hundred sheets—legal size.

We've decided to make a change. So we say

$1.50 a Box

for the quality you're used to getting—100 sheets, 8x10 or 8x13 in.

The news will be of great interest to business houses without number.

Postal Card Albums

Probably no store in the city has catered so extensively to the wishes and whims of the souvenir postal card collectors as we have. Our assortment of Albums is superb, and new styles are coming from Europe every little while. You may have them simply or elaborately bound in cloth, holding all the way from 100 cards, at 60c, to a thousand, at $2.65. Then there are some particularly handsome Albums, to hold 600 postals, at $4.

Commercial Stationery Store—Annex, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

CAMERAS and Photographic Supplies

Excellent chances to secure veritable bargains in Cameras are constantly cropping up in our Photographic Supply Store. Here's one, for instance:

"Success" Magazine Cameras, carrying twelve 4 x 5 plates. Finished in seal grain leather, and works with both bulb and hand release. Fitted with single achromatic lens and ray screen. A limited number at $7.50 each.

The "Winner" Magazine Cameras, similar in construction, but working by hand only—$5.

Then we have a complete stock of all prominent makes of Cameras—Premo, Poco, Korona, Graphic, Wizard, Blair Film and Eastman Kodaks; together with albums, card mounts, films, plates and supplies of all kinds. We also do developing and printing promptly, well, and reasonably.

A few specially-priced sundries:

M. Q. Tubes for Velox; boxes of five; each tube making six ounces of developer, 20c box.
Brass Oil Lamps, 50c.
Zinc Wash Boxes, 75c.
Three-fold Tripods, 75c.
Heavy Squeegee Plates, 15c.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Monogram Stamps
Twenty-five Cents

These handy little contrivances for marking linen and clothing are made of metal—which won't wear out like rubber—and come in any two-letter combination you wish. They may be also used with sealing wax on letters. 25c each. Demonstration in Basement.

Aprons at Half Prices

The factory—one of the largest and best in the country—got sadly crowded with aprons in odd dozens. We came to its rescue—bought 'em all at a clip. Result—*half prices.*

Here are two of the groups:

At 50c, worth $1—Aprons of all sorts, from dainty Sewing Aprons to large ones for nurses' wear. Made of fine India and Victoria lawns; mostly in bretelle and bib styles; elaborately trimmed with hemstitching and embroidery. Over fifty styles.

At 25c, worth 50c—Sixty attractive patterns of Aprons, with or without bibs and straps, in a variety of sizes; hemstitched or embroidered.

Broadway.

Today Will Probably End The Angelus Sale

To buy an *Angelus Piano Player* under-price is a rare opportunity indeed. In the two years that we have been selling them we have been able previously to offer less than fifty of these remarkable instruments underprice. The present opportunity comes only because patterns have changed recently, and we wish to sell out quickly all discontinued models and used instruments.

Many were sold yesterday, and the balance will probably be taken today. If you wish one of these greatest of piano players—the only instruments that give the human touch to a piano—you may save a tidy sum by choosing today.

Here are hints of those that remain:

1 White Mahogany Angelus, was $325; now $225.
10 Walnut Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.
2 Ebony Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.
1 Rosewood Angelus, was $275; now $195.
5 Oak Angelus, were $275; now $195 each.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

DRESSING TABLES for Women

The dressing or toilet table is an item of immense interest to women. The woman who does not have this convenient piece of furniture is looking forward to buying it, of course. We have about a hundred different styles on our floor, to meet every decorative wish. But, of particular interest today are these attractive Toilet Tables which we are closing out under-price, because the patterns are not to be continued.

At $20, from $30—Quartered golden oak; full swell front, pattern plate mirror, carved standard.
At $20, from $31—Quartered golden oak; shaped front, French legs, pattern plate mirror.
At $22, from $32.50—Mahogany; swell front, French legs, pattern plate mirror.
At $23, from $34—Quartered golden oak; serpentine front, French legs, pattern plate mirror.
At $25, from $36—Quartered golden oak; upright oval mirror, shaped front and legs.
At $25, from $37.50—Mahogany; serpentine front, upright oval mirror.
At $27, from $45—Mahogany; French legs, shaped top, pattern plate mirror.
At $30, from $45—Mahogany; Colonial pattern; moulded edges, pattern plate mirror.
At $38, from $62—Mahogany; Colonial design; richly carved mirror supports, claw-foot legs, pattern plate mirror.

Fourth floor.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

WINTER SHOES For EVERYBODY

With Broad Economy for All

The weather is getting a snap to it that demands new shoes where old ones have worn thin. Everybody must be supplied, and everybody doesn't have money to waste.

Buying poor shoes is the worst waste of all; but buying shoes at Wanamaker's means getting good shoes, that are fully guaranteed, no matter how little you pay.

Hundreds of cases of Winter Shoes have been added to our Basement stock this week. Here are some details that should interest *you:*

Men's Sample Shoes, $2.85 from $4 and $5

Every pair of these Sample Shoes was made to set the pace of this Fall and Winter's fashion. They are not ordinary shoes, but extra grades in leather and workmanship. Some of every sort, including patent leather, box calf, kidskin and coltskin; the sizes are 7 and 7½, A and B.

Men's Shoes, $2.40, from $3 and $3.50

More than 3500 pairs of worthy Shoes, in heavy and light weights, of patent leather, box calf and kidskin; nearly every desirable shape: some on swing lasts, others straight; all welted and stitched soles.

Men's Shoes at $1.90, from $3

Box calf and kidskin Shoes, made of oak-tanned leathers; solid counters; made in this year's shapes, and copied from exclusive lasts; all sizes.

Women's Shoes, $1.30, from $2

For women who wish to save better shoes. Made of box calf and black kidskin, neatly made on modest forms; no extremes, all have straight tips and close edges; flexible sewed.

Women's Shoes at $1.80, from $2.50

Among our best sellers, because of their shapeliness and grace; four distinct styles; enamel leather, patent leather and black kidskin; button and lace; medium weight soles; patent leather tips; several heel shapes; all smooth and flexible throughout.

Women's Shoes, $2.40, from $3, $3.50

Enamel leather, box calf, fine black kidskin; more than a dozen styles; some on high arched lasts, others on swing lasts; but none extreme. Stitched and welted, and excellent for school or business wear.

Boys' Shoes at $1.90

Made of well selected box calfskin, on good wide toe-shapes, with stout oak leather soles; sewed on Goodyear machines; smooth and well finished inside; all have heels; sizes 2½ to 5½. Smaller sizes 11 to 2, $1.70. Worth one-third more.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50, from $2

Finely made satin calfskin Shoes, in sturdy shapes; tipped, McKay sewed; no tacks to hurt the foot; solid counters and box toes; sizes 12 to 5.

Little Men's Shoes, $1.10, from $1.50

Satin calf and box calfskin Shoes, made solid to stand wear, but shapely, too; slightly extended soles; all sewed, with spring heels.

Children's Shoes

New lots of fine Winter Shoes; many of these shoes shown for the first time today:

At 85c, from $1.25—Children's black kidskin lace Shoes, with tips of patent leather and kid, on good forms; with fairly heavy soles, spring heels, soles sewed on; no tacks nor wax to hurt the foot; sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes, $1 and $1.20.

Basement.

Women's GARMENTS

Waists of black sateen or galatea, Nightgowns of flannelette—seasonable in kind, attractive in price, are offered today:

WAISTS

85c—Of black sateen; plaited front trimmed with stitched straps; plaited back; stock collar of same.
$1—Of black sateen, striped galatea or flannelette, in stripes and black-and-white checks; plaited or full front; French or plaited back.

FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS

50c—In stripes; yoke front and back.
75c—In stripes; yoke front and back; front, collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy braid.

CORSET OFFERINGS

Additions to the stock of the Basement Corset Store that offer gratifying economies to women in search of good Corsets. Note these reductions:

At 50c, regularly 75c—Rust-proof Corsets; bias cut, gored dip hips, straight-front; in white and gray; sizes 19 to 26 in.
At $1, regularly $2—Lillian Corsets of coutil; short hips, medium low and corded bust; short length corsets, in white and gray; lace-trimmed; odd sizes, 22 to 25 in.
At $5, regularly $10—Lillian straight-front Corsets of imported white coutil; bias cut, gored hips and bust; long or medium length over hips and abdomen; for tall and medium figures; some of them are all whalebone; sizes 18 to 30 in.

Hookon Garters and Elastics, with tabs; in white, blue, pink and black; 38c to 45c.

Women's Gloves, 55c

Wonderful, how much glove goodness and style there's in these Women's 2-clasp Lambskin Gloves, at

55 Cents a Pair

Strictly speaking, there's another 20 cents' worth. Fresh, soft lambskin, well cut and finished, in new Autumn shades and white.

Remnants Of LACES

Remnants—'tis a charming sound. Not undeservedly, either—it means all sorts of welcome pickings at pleasant economies that women appreciate. *Lace Remnants,* for instance, at

One-Third to One-Half

below ordinary prices. Short pieces, from previous sales—of Imitation Crochet, Cluny and Point Venise; Point de Paris, Chantilly and Chiffon Applique, in edgings, bandings, galons and insertions, in black, white, cream and ecru.

The group is well worth looking through.

Men's Scarfs and Suspenders

Most attractive groups of each, priced at a valuation of just fifty per cent.

50c Scarfs at 25c

About 1200 of them, in smart, stylish patterns and colorings, and in two popular shapes—the narrow four-in-hand and Teck. The materials are those usually put into the maker's 50-cent neckwear—but this is the way he closes out his short ends of silks—not enough to make up whole dozens of one pattern. And you get the benefit.

50c Suspenders at 25c

Lisle webbings with leather ends; glove-button cast-offs. 500 pairs, in plain or fancy stripes. The maker is getting ready for his holiday trade, and wants room. We buy most of our 50-cent Suspenders from him—hence secure his bargains, when they are going.

Boys' Trousers 50c a Pair

Five hundred pairs of handsome Knee-Trousers have just come in, of fancy mixed cheviot, silk-sewed, for boys of 3 to 16 years. Worth 75 cents of anybody's money, at

50 Cents a Pair

Flannelette Garments for Children

Attractive Flannelette Under and Outer-garments for children, all particularly well-fitted for wear just now, all priced at much less than their worth:

At 25c, worth 40c—Dresses, for babies of 6 months to 3 years.
At 25c, worth 40c—Petticoats, with umbrella ruffle, for girls of 2 to 14 years.
At 50c, worth 65c—Girls' Nightgowns, extra heavy quality; sizes 2 to 14 years.
At 50c and 75c, worth 65c and 90c—Kimonos for children and girls: long or short; fancy stripes with plain borders; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's COATS

Warm little Winter Coats, eminently military in appearance, for children of 4 to 8 yrs.

The Coats are full-length, of good blue cloth; collar, cuffs and lining of red flannel; military brass buttons.

These Coats are easily worth their full price—$6.50. But now they are

$5 Each

Nut Candies

All sorts of nuts and fruits chopped up and buried in clear sugar candy or taffy—then divided into nice, oblong pieces for convenient eating. Regular Hallowe'en Candy and worth 30c a pound, today at

25c a Pound

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON TARIFF REFORM

The Ex-President Addresses Democrats in New Jersey.

He Discusses the Effects of the Protection Policy Since His Tariff Message of 1887.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 30.—Ex-President Cleveland spoke to-night in Lyceum Hall here. The hall was packed, and the ex-President received an ovation when he was introduced by Judge Willard W. Cutler, who presided. Delegations were present from all parts of the district. Special trains brought the Union County delegation and another that from Warren County. The larger portion of the auditors were from Morris County, mostly from this city. Special trains to Elizabeth and Phillipsburg were run after the meeting.

President Cleveland came from Princeton in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and when the car was turned over to the Lackawanna Road it was made one of a special train of three cars which came up without a stop. Robert D. Foote of this city was Mr. Cleveland's escort, and entertained him this evening at dinner. The train reached here at 4:45, and there was a crowd of perhaps 100 at the station. Following the meeting there was a non-partisan reception to Mr. Cleveland at Mr. Foote's house, at which about 200 prominent residents of this city were presented to Mr. Cleveland. The ex-President appeared in splendid health and was in excellent voice.

Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens:

I am rejoiced to look into the faces to-night of so many who represent a united, harmonious Democracy. Such an atmosphere as this brings to mind the old days when New Jersey Democrats were in the habit of presenting to its enemies a solid, determined front, and when, whatever happened in other States, there was no anxious waiting to learn what New Jersey had done in the battle of Democracy. As I greet you now, I cannot smother certain sentimental emotions which intensify the satisfaction which this occasion affords. I was born in New Jersey. After long absence, full of incidents and vicissitudes, I have returned to the old State, where I hope to pass the remainder of my days and find a final resting place. I have brought back with me a genuine and undeviating love, not only for my native State, but for her old-time, stanch, and vigorous Democracy. I hope you will not think such reflections amiss. I feel in the mood for their mention, not by way of excuse for my appearance in a Democratic assemblage, which I have never yet conceded to be necessary, but because my presence here may be regarded as not strictly consistent with my determination to consider myself as retired from the struggles and activities of political warfare. I fully recognize the natural order of things which brings changes in political leadership and counsel, and I do not assume to have a place in either rôle; but nothing, I care not what, can drive or tempt me from my adherence to the unadulterated, wholesome, and beneficial principles of genuine Democracy. I am told that these principles of the good, old-fashioned New Jersey brand are involved in a canvass here pending in my native State and in the State I delight to call my home, and I have indulged my desire to come here and enjoy the stimulation and pleasure which I have never failed to find in hearty and harmonious Democratic struggle.

TARIFF REFORM THE ISSUE.

I am especially pleased to learn that tariff reform has been made the principal issue in the canvass you have in hand. Never within my observation or experience has there been a time when this should be more earnestly, persistently, and honestly pressed upon the attention of our countrymen than now.

Of course, custom duties must continue to be the source of Government maintenance until another plan is devised; but a tariff, constructed for the purpose of protection as its chief object is at all times and in every feature of it, an unjust and unfair burden upon the masses of our people; and the bold and arrogant developments of its unfairness and injustice in recent years, and the new directions they have taken, ought now to especially arrest the attention and apprehension of every thoughtful, sober-minded citizen.

It was not long ago that the Democratic Party in advocating the reduction of tariff taxation to the revenue needs of the Government, based its insistence largely upon the right and justice of cheapening for the masses of our people the prices of the necessities of life, and withdrawing so much protection from a favored few manufacturers as allowed them ebnormal profits at the expense of the great body of the consumers. But the exactions from the people on account of protection were made in such a stealthy and unobserved manner, by adding them to their daily purchases, that it was difficult to impress upon the consumers of the land the extent of these exactions. While this process was going on imported articles not produced in this country were charged with such high rates of duty as not only to greatly enhance their cost to the purchasing consumer, but to create a surplus revenue beyond the needs in the Government Treasury. This surplus represented clearly and definitely a small proportion of the unnecessary added expense of the living of our people on account of high protection; and its aggregate was ascertainable; but the amount of the exaction thus represented was insignificant as compared with the amount which protection permitted our own manufacturers to pocket from the consumer.

When, in 1887, the doctrine of the Democracy on tariff reform was embodied in an Executive Message to Congress, though all the incidents and consequences of a high protective tariff were considered, it was hoped that the plain and palpable fact that what was then considered a large surplus remained in the Government Treasury which should be in the possession of the people, might, as an object lesson from an unusual standpoint, effectually present the situation: This was therefore in a sense made the keynote of the message in the opening passage, as follows: "You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the National finance which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration."

"The amount of money exacted through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government."

"When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice."

After commenting on tariff operations from this standpoint, there followed a condemnation of the policy and law that made an unnecessary accumulation in the Treasury of the people's money possible; and this was introduced by these words: "But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to the consumer of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of those things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country; and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty."

EVILS OF TARIFF LICENSE.

I have quoted thus liberally from this message solely for the purpose of showing not only the accepted position of the Democratic Party on the tariff question, but also as suggesting the material then available in attacking tariff iniquities. I want, if I can, to lead you to a contemplation of the iniquities that have since accumulated, to the numerous additions to a vicious and dangerous progeny born of tariff license and depravity, to the increased material of successful attack, and to the present duty of all who love our people more than pelf, to strike a blow whenever and wherever it is possible for our country's honor and emancipation.

For this purpose I take you still further me to add one further quotation from the same message, as follows:

"In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of their selfish schemes."

Less than a year after this announcement of Democratic doctrine it was made a target for all sorts of attack in a Presidential election. The timid were assured that absolute free trade would follow Democratic success; that the importers paid the custom taxes, and, above all, that if any revision or change was expedient, it should be intrusted to the friends of the tariff. The people were persuaded to continue these friends in political control, and they forthwith constructed a new scheme of high protection. The advanced growth of the arrogance and greediness of tariff beneficiaries, and the kindness shown them by these friends of the tariff as exhibited in this scheme, demonstrated how confidently they relied upon the continuance of the people's credulity, which they had so recently and successfully tested. The bill then passed was so full of abominations and so plainly showed the heedlessness of its authors and beneficiaries, and their disregard of the interests of the people, that the voters of the land, though accustomed to yielding to tariff delusion, were prompt in their revenge and condemnation.

It might naturally be supposed that so violent a blow as was then given would admonish, if it did not reform, these promoters of selfish tariff benefits. This, however, was by no means in accord with their natures, nor in agreement with their machinations. As unregenerate as ever, as arrogant as ever, and hoping as confidently as ever for the time when the people could again be led away by false lights, they sullenly surrendered control of governmental policies and lay in wait for their opportunity. The lamentable conditions which quickly gave this opportunity are familiar to you all. I am not here to speak of Democratic misfortunes or miscarriage, but to call attention to the unyielding tenacity of high-tariff rapacity and arrogance, and to the manner in which they grow and develop whenever they have an opportunity.

FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF.

Sooner than they had the least reason to expect, the friends of the tariff, or in other words, those who sought to grow rich with government help at the expense of the people, with their aiders and abettors, had turned over to them the work of again adjusting tariff rates. How did they approach the task? Was it with a patriotic intention to really benefit the masses of our people and make their burdens lighter? This they would hardly declare without a sly wink. Was it even with the fear of the people before their eyes? Surely nothing indicates it. On the contrary, they exultantly relied upon their ability to delude the people; they had not even yet learned to fear them. Their work was undertaken as they would have entered upon a privilege—to make the most of it. I have heard it said on excellent authority that expectant beneficiaries under the existing tariff law—made by its friends—were actually allowed to construct the schedules by which they expected to profit. This was quite in keeping with the color and complexion of the entire scheme. Evidence abounds in and about it, indicating that the welfare and interests of the common people of our land were not allowed to disturb in any unpleasant degree the serenity of those having the work in hand. I believe this last exploit of the so-called friends of the tariff in its revision should amply satisfy any thoughtful citizen unbiased by interest that the spirit of a hight protective tariff grows by indulgence and mocks what it feeds upon; and that its progressive greed and ruthlessness is becoming more and more a menace to the welfare and happiness of our people. How long has it been thought decent or even safe to cheat the consumers of coal by putting it on the free list, but dishonestly providing for its custom taxation in another cunningly constructed provision of the law. How recently have "friends of the tariff" had the boldness to perpetrate such a trick and take the chances of facing the people, when in the painful stress of a threatened coal famine, it should be exposed?

I have called your attention to the fact that in 1887 competition which if unrestricted might modify the effect upon our consumers of a high protective tariff was spoken of as "too often strangled by combinations, quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by the members of the combination." When this was written I suppose the trusts and combinations mentioned as "quite prevalent," so far as they were at all important, might have been counted off by the fingers of the two hands. When the friends of the tariff last took up the work of its reconstruction these trusts and combinations had increased by hundreds. The consequence of their operation could not fail to be understood. It was as plain then as now that a high protective tariff defends them against foreign competition, and that by agreed association and confederacy in production and price they defend themselves against competition at home. It was perfectly apparent that under the broad wings of high protection and fattened by unearned accumulation they could complacently close their ears to the troublesome cry for easier living from the everyday consumer.

PROTECTION'S ENCROACHMENTS.

Is it not true that the encroachments of the doctrine of high protection have been constantly progressive? Is it not true that the heedlessness of its expectant beneficiaries and their disregard of the welfare of the great mass of consumers is more and more impudently exhibited; and is it not true that to all other reasons for a reform in our tariff laws, there is added the birth and growth of their cruel and unmerciful progeny of trusts and combinations which stand guard against all attempts to seek relief in the field of free competition? That present tariff conditions have assumed a complexion which not only requires a check in its aggressiveness, but actual amendment, is at least admitted among those responsible for these conditions. Such a concession was made when a dozen or more reciprocity treaties were submitted to the Senate; but the sincerity of the concession and the honest intention to surrender the least advantage as long as it can be held, is emphatically disproved by the fact that session after session of the Senate has passed without taking the least action on these treaties.

I need hardly refer to the prevalence just at this time among the supporters of high protection of declarations and professions in favor of tariff readjustment. We hear it on every side. What does it mean? It means that they see the handwriting on the wall as they have never seen it before. Does it mean that they are sincerely willing to do something for the people, as against old comrades who have heretofore paid well for the neglect of the people?

How can we believe this when we see still paraded up and down before our sight the hoary-headed, bloated, and malodorous old fraud and pretense that the tariff should be revised by its friends? What have these friends of the tariff done that they should again be trusted? They have quieted the people's fears and professed solicitude for their welfare and promised to lead them to pleasant places; and now that shoals and rocks have been struck, they seek by another promise to mend the whole affair and retain the confidence and trust of those they have deluded.

I have supposed that my fellow-citizens are thoughtful on this subject, and that their thoughtfulness has led them to desire an amendment of our tariff laws and a rectification of the wrong and injustice that follow in their train. I have attempted to give reasons why this work should not be intrusted to those who have so fully demonstrated their insincerity and unfitness for the task.

The voters of the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey who desire tariff reform need take no chance of betrayal and disappointment in voicing effectively their desire. They have presented for their suffrage a candidate who believes in tariff reform not with shallow pretense, not with any thought of recreancy, but whose belief is deeply woven in Democratic fibre.

If you believe in giving the consumers of the land a better chance; if you believe in removing the fetters of trusts and combinations from the limbs of American freedom of individual endeavor, and if you desire to enforce in public life more unselfishness, more fairness, more equality, and a more sensitive regard for the people's well-being, you can be well and ably represented in all these things by the election to Congress of the young, vigorous, and intelligent nominee of the Democracy of the district.

Republican Prospects in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, formerly Pension Commissioner, is confident the Republicans will win in Indiana this year. "From a Republican viewpoint," said he, "the situation in Indiana is as good as it could be. In fact, it was never better, and I do not recall a campaign when the chances for Republican success were [illegible]"

CARL SCHURZ ON THE TARIFF.

He Says a Democratic House Would Have a Wholesome Effect.

Carl Schurz, in an interview yesterday, opposed the opinion expressed by Senator Morgan of Alabama that it would be better if the Democrats did not control the lower house of Congress, because under present conditions they could only act as obstructionists.

"Such a majority will have a wholesome effect in more than one direction," Mr. Schurz said. "It will furnish proof that the people are dissatisfied with the dominant party and command a halt. The Republicans claim that the country owes its prosperity and, indeed, the whole magnificence of its industrial development to the high tariff. This is a fairy tale. A country like ours—of such limitless natural resources of wealth and an equally limitless productive energy of its population—was bound to prosper and become great and rich with, or in spite of, any economic policy. I believe, however, that the development of this prosperity and greatness under a policy of high protection has matured a crop of social contrasts, of corruption, and of political and social demoralization which would have been spared to us under a policy of natural and free development, if not altogether, at least in great part.

"There is much talk about trusts, some of which develop into oppressive and blood-sucking monopolies. This is not their worst side. A much worse feature is the political power they exert and of which we already have had a few abhorent examples.

"Of course, where the industry of a country has been built up on a protective basis, it would not do to jump it with a big and sudden bound from the extreme of one policy into the extreme of the opposite policy. The transition must be effected with moderation and circumspection, and also with decision. The Republicans are guilty of plain sophistry when they claim that the protective tariff should only be revised by its friends—that is to say, the Republicans. Whenever Republicans, who are completely dominated by the powers favored by high protection, go to revise the tariff, rates will rather be raised than reduced. The Republican monopoly of power must be broken."

McLAUGHLIN HEADED OFF.

Mayor Low, Instead of President Dutcher of Ramapo, to Introduce Gov. Odell.

Hugh McLaughlin and other Democratic leaders in Brooklyn were greatly disappointed yesterday afternoon when they learned that a local "campaign bomb" which they had planned to explode next Sunday could not be set off. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff headed off the "bomb" scheme by making a sudden change in the programme for the Republican mass meeting at Prospect Hall in South Brooklyn tomorrow night. It is said that in planning for this meeting the Republican campaign managers selected Silas B. Dutcher to be Chairman of the gathering. It was informally announced that Mr. Dutcher would preside at the meeting, at which Gov. Odell and Mayor Low are to be the chief speakers.

Hugh McLaughlin learned that Mr. Dutcher had been slated as Chairman, and called the attention of the local Democratic campaign managers to that fact. He also pointed out that Mr. Dutcher was the President of the Ramapo Company.

"You fellows know what to do with a picture of the head of Ramapo introducing Odell to the voters of South Brooklyn," said the "Sage of Willoughby Street," with an expressive smile and wink.

"Well, we guess yes," responded the campaign managers, as they set gleefully to work loading the "bomb" which was to be exploded on Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon formal announcement was made by the Republican Campaign Committee that "Mayor Low had consented to preside at the meeting at Prospect Hall."

BEER BILL FOR SULLIVAN.

Lawyer Resurrected the Claim When He Heard of the Senator's Big Income.

One of the consequences of the great white light of publicity which has been turned with increased force upon Timothy D. Sullivan since he accepted the nomination for Congress thrust upon him by an insistent constituency is a small but annoying beer bill. The little beer account is not for the amber fluid drunk by Mr. Sullivan himself, but presumably by his customers away back in 1885, when he kept a saloon at 147 Leonard Street. This little bill has lain dormant in some pigeonhole or other for almost twenty years, and it was not until a few weeks ago that it was resurrected upon the dissemination of Mr. Sullivan's statement that his income was $45,000 a year.

The stories of the Senator scattering money right and left reached the ears of Lawyer Edward Harding of 35 Wall Street, who at once resurrected the beer bill and sat down to write Senator Sullivan a note about it. The days passed, and the lawyer, letterless, wrote again.

The lawyer learned that Mr. Sullivan slept at the Occidental Hotel, on the Bowery, and sent an emissary there armed with a properly execution issued in 1883 in favor of the Eberling Brewery for $208.38 worth of beer.

The emissary learned that the Senator indeed lived there, but that he was not in, and heaven only knew when he would be in. He might never be in again, it was said.

The lawyer, under the impression that Mr. Sullivan had something to do with Tammany Hall, sent his agent to the headquarters of the association, on Fourteenth Street. There it was learned that if Mr. Sullivan was ever there nobody knew of it. It was tacitly admitted that there probably was such a man, although no one would go sponsor for this assertion.

Lawyer Harding then sent his emissary to camp about the office of the Occidental Hotel, and at last, two days ago, the faithful watcher was rewarded by a sight of his quarry coming down stairs surrounded by a crowd of constituents. The server, Bernard Smith, pushed himself through the crowd and placed the papers in the hands of Senator Sullivan, who with an oath threw them to the floor, while Smith quickly betook himself hence.

BOTH PARTIES CLAIM MICHIGAN

Chairmen of State Committees Express Confidence—Republican Estimate of 60,000 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—G. J. Diekema, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said to-day: "The entire State ticket, from Gov. Bliss down, will be elected by a plurality of not less than 60,000. Michigan will send a solid Republican delegation to Congress to uphold the National Administration. The Legislature, as usual, will be overwhelmingly Republican, insuring the election of Gen. Russell A. Alger as United States Senator. President Roosevelt is the magnet that will draw Republican voters to the polls."

Justin R. Whiting, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said: "Disaffection in Republican ranks has been revived by the Detroit campaign, and it is the exception to meet a Republican who will defend his party record in Michigan. In my judgment, no one with any degree of accuracy can foretell what the voters of Michigan will do, but if the indications as shown both by lack of interest in the rural districts to Republican overtures, and the pronounced determination of working men to smite present iniquities mean anything, they mean the wiping out of the Republican majority. A majority for L. T. Durand for Governor seems doubly assured."

A Winter Trip

to the land of sunshine is a delightful undertaking. The new Golden State Limited train of the Rock Island System daily from Chicago to California via El Paso after Nov. 2nd is destined to revolutionize Transcontinental travel. Electric lights, electric fans, barber shop, bathrooms, Booklovers' Library, compartment and standard sleepers, observation, dining, library and buffet smoking cars, solid vestibuled train. Most southern route. Only 68 hours Chicago to Los Angeles. Write for particulars, A. H. Moffet, Gen'l Eastern Pass Agt. 461 Broadway, N. Y. Adv.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Friday at This Store.

Friday may be termed an "Underpriced Day" at this store—that is, most of the goods advertised for this day's selling are offered at less than regular prices, and every article is seasonable and eminently desirable. Quality and economy are safely and pleasantly united in your behalf. Thus you are assured of the highest satisfaction, and need not fear any disfavorable after effects, such as are frequently experienced when you have purchased so-called bargains at stores where the element of cheapness is the primal consideration. Any store can offer bargain stuff—but it takes knowledge, experience and wide planning to sell

Merchandise of High Character at Underprices

such as may be purchased at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. And it requires skill, tact and adroitness to continually produce betterness and to successfully maintain the highest quality standard.

Everybody with personal or household wants will find it very profitable to visit this store on Fridays, and, in fact, on every business day of the week.

Men's $15 to $20 Suits, $11.75.

Second Floor.

We offer as a special leader for Friday 500 Men's Semi-Dress and Business Suits, taken from our regular $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 lines, embracing about 50 different patterns of superior quality Worsteds, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Cheviots; sizes 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, in regular proportions. Those who can be fitted from these Suits will find this the most exceptional clothing offering of the season.

Of course, bear in mind, not all sizes in any particular pattern. The full range of styles assures an excellent choice; choose at $11.75.

Specials in Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits, especially underpriced for Friday's brisk selling, taken from broken assortments of our regular $2.95 line; sizes 8 to 16 years.... $1.75

Boys' All-wool Irish Frieze Overcoats, in Reefer style, for smaller boys, and mannish sort for the older boys up to 12 years, some are lined with flannel, extra durable and warm..... $3.95

Knee Trousers, all-wool materials, extra well made, ivory buttons, that won't pull off; worth up to 75c..... 50

Boys' Shirt Waists; our special; well selected percales, pretty patterns, with two collars..... 45

An Attractive Special From Our Waist Store.

Second Floor.

Women's Flannel Waists, front and back of tailored slot seams, piped and finished with crochet buttons, epaulets on shoulders piped with three crochet buttons, inlaid vest, tailor stitched and trimmed with buttons; in light blue, cardinal, tan, gray, royal, green and black; a splendid offering for..... $1.95

House Dresses.

Third Floor.

Maids' Black Sateen House Dresses; tucked waist; full skirt..... $2.75

Maids' Black Brilliantine House Dresses; tucked waist, full skirt..... $3.95

Underwear For Women and Children.

Second Floor.

Children's heavy weight white ribbed Cotton Vests and Pantalets, every elastic; Vests with high neck and long sleeves; Pants, ankle length, broken sizes; garment 25

Children's heavy weight Union Suits, Furley and Buttrum's English made, full fashioned, white merino Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; a small lot in sizes from 20 to 32; to close out at less than cost to manufacture; real value from $2.00 to $2.75, according to sizes; to clear, we say..... 95

Women's Vests and Drawers, heavy weight, Jersey ribbed; heavy fleecing; white vests, high neck, long sleeves; drawers, ankle length; garment..... 25

Women's Vests and Pants, very heavy weight, pure combed Egyptian cotton yarn; white fleeced; very elastic, full size; perfect quality, crocheted edges; Vests, high neck, long sleeves; Drawers, ankle length, French bands; garment..... 39

Men's Domet Night Shirts, 50c.

Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts, very heavy weight, full length and wide body collar and pocket; in good colorings and selected patterns; sizes 15 to 20 inches, the very best value on the market, at 50c.

$1.00 and $1.50 Neckwear, 55c.

Main Floor.

Our well known system in this department is to keep our stock clear at all times, consequently all broken and incomplete lines, as well as the slow moving ones, which have been priced heretofore at $1.00 and $1.50, will go on sale at 55c. These include Four-in-hands and Squares, folded and wide ends; they should go with a rush at the above low price.

Plant Department.

Sixth Floor.

500 Table Ferns, regularly sold at 12c., special..... 6

300 Boston Ferns, regularly sold at 75c., special..... 49

FERN DISHES FILLED FREE.

100 Rubber Plants, value 75c., special..... 49

BULBS:—Hyacinths, single or double, six colors; dozen 80; each..... 8

Tulips, single, six colors; dozen..20

Daffodils, double yellow; dozen..30

Full line of all hardy bulbs.

Friday Specials in the 20th Century Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

BUTTER:—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery, in 5 lb. stone crocks; special..... $1.32

LARD:—Armour's Shield Brand, 10 lb. pails; special..... $1.58

FLOUR:—"Royal Stuart" Fancy Minnesota Patent; ½ bbl. cotton sacks..58

RICE:—Extra Fancy Whole Carolina Flint; 3 lbs., 25; lb..... 9

SOAP POWDER:—Armour's, 1 lb., 5 packages..... 19

SOAP:—Fairbank's Fairy or Armour's Flotilla; 5 cakes..... 19

Fairbank's Mascot Laundry Soap; special, 10 cakes..... 25

SALT:—"Royal Stuart," for table use, dry and free running; special, large bags..... 8

SALMON:—Warren's A1 Brand Fancy Columbia River; 1 lb. flat cans; dozen, $1.85; can..... 17

SARDINES:—Imported, quarters, small fish, packed in pure olive oil; dozen, $1.15; can..... 10

PRUNES:—Large Santa Clara; 4 lbs., 25; lb..... 7

CITRON:—Fancy New Glace Citron, Lemon or Orange Peel; lb..... 14

APRICOTS:—Evaporated, fancy California; 2 lbs., 25; lb..... 13

OLIVES:—Delicious Queen, fancy large fruit; full quart Mason jar..... 40

MARMALADE:—Hartley's or Keeler's Dundee; 1 lb. stone jar..... 17

MOLASSES:—"Forest Grove" genuine open kettle New Orleans, most desirable for cooking; jugs free; gallon, 70; half gallon..... 39

CHOCOLATE:—Lowney's Premium Bitter; lb., 29; half pound..... 15

SHREDDED WHEAT:—The Popular Breakfast Food; package..... 10

BARLEY:—Fine quality; 5 lbs....23

SPLIT PEAS:—New split, excellent quality, 5 lbs..... 23

TEAS:—"Celebrated District" Genuine Formosa Oolong; yields delightful aroma and rich mellow liquor; regularly 60c. lb., special Friday, 5 lb. caddy, $2.00; lb..... 43

Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, Oolong or Mixed, pure sweet drawing teas of good body, excellent flavor; special Friday, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

COFFEE:—Fine quality fresh roasted Maracaibo, very desirable strength and flavor; special Friday, 10 lb. air tight drum, $1.30; lb..... 14

Old Gov't Java and Arabian Mocha, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

PASTRY:—Delicious Pound Cake, Plain, Raisin, Citron or Marble, our own baking; lb..... 15

Old Fashion Home-made Crullers, our own baking; special, dozen..... 10

SALMON:—Delicately smoked Co. River Salmon; special at, lb..... 18

ORANGES:—Large Sweet Florida, dozen..... 22

CRANBERRIES:—Fancy Cape Cod; 3 quarts, 25; quart..... 9

PANCAKE FLOUR:—Aunt Jemima's wheat, corn and rice; 2 packages..... 15

CRACKERS:—N. B. Co.'s Almond Bon Bons, carton..... 10

N. B. Co.'s Crinkle Bars, assorted chocolate and vanilla; special, 2 lbs., 25; lb..... 13

JAMS:—"Royal Stuart" Brand, pure fruit and granulated sugar; Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Quince, &c.; 3 lb. stone crock, special..... 42

JELLY:—8 ounce glass tumblers, pure fruit, "Royal Stuart" quality, all varieties; dozen, $1.80; each..... 16

The Wine and Liquor Section.

Bass' Ale, Thomas McMullen & Co.'s "White Label;" dozen..... $1.75

Hennessy XXX Cognac, imported in glass, bottle..... $1.25

Old Crow Whiskey; bottle..... 60

Monongahela Rye Whiskey; full quart bottle..... 75

California Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel and Tokay Wines; gallon, $1.25

California Zinfandel, excellent quality and choice vintage; gallon..... 90

Penn. Rye Whiskey; gallon...$2.00

Cromwell Rye Whiskey; gallon, $2.25

Monogram Rye Whiskey; gallon, $2.75

Big Remnant Sale of Wool Dress Fabrics.

Main Floor.

Embracing this season's choicest weaves in black and colors. They are offered for to-day at prices which are exactly one-half regular asking. We desire to particularly emphasize the fact that these goods are all choice and desirable. Not shop-worn and obsolete styles, such as are usually found on remnant tables,

Checks and Plaids for waists and Children's dresses—
Albatrosses, Serges, Granites,
Baskets, Nattes, Broadcloths,
Voiles, Silk-and-Wool Crepes,
and all the plain fabrics.

Also Mixed Cheviots, Boucles, Heavy Skirtings and Novelties.

Lengths range from 1½ to 6 yards; choose at

30c., 45c. and 75c. yard.

Silk Department.

Rotunda.

COLORED LOUISINE SILKS; light and dark shades; worth 75c. yard..... 58

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; a superb dress quality; worth $1.25 yard..... 90

CUT LENGTHS OF SILK; our entire assortment of black and colored Silks of every description; many worth more than double the price, yard..... 50

Women's Suits and Skirts.

Third Floor.

MAN TAILORED CHEVIOT SUITS; of fine quality, black-and-blue; blouse effects in a number of different styles, with or without shoulder capes; smartly trimmed with stitched bands of black satin; jacket taffeta lined; seven gored, wide flaring skirts with inverted plait back trimmed with stitched perpendicular bands of satin; tight or drop lining of satin-faced mercerized percaline; regular selling price $27.50; for to-day only..... $22.50

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS; of cheviot, covert cloth, tweed and mannish material; Norfolk, Eton, fly front and tight fitting jacket; seven gored skirt with inverted plait or habit back; welted, overlapping, side-plaited or inverted seam; regular selling prices $25.00 and $29.75, for to-day only..... $15.00

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS; of fine all-wool fabrics; in fancy mixtures inverted plait back, fifteen gored, welted or raised seams; a correctly made and well finished skirt, for..... $5.00

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS; of fine quality black cheviot, seven gored, inverted plait back, trimmed over hips with stitch straps of satin and satin-faced silk braid, unlined..... $7.75

Fine Furs.

Third Floor.

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, 23 inches long, of strong, serviceable skins; high storm collar and wide revers; turned-over cuffs; lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin; regular price $25.00, for to-day only..... $19.75

GRAY LYNX CLUSTER SCARFS, very handsome, with six genuine Lynx Tails..... $19.75

RACCOON NECK SCARFS, 60 inches long, with six genuine Alaska Sable Tails..... $19.75

SABLE DYED FOX NECK SCARFS, beautiful skins, with four paws and two full brushes..... $15.75

MINK CLUSTER SCARFS, very fine, dark natural skins, with genuine Mink Tails..... $14.75

CHOICE ALASKA SABLE CLUSTER SCARFS, with six genuine Alaska Sable Tails..... $10.75

Upholstery Specials.

TITIAN VELOUR; a rich, glossy silken pile fabric; suitable for finest drapery work; usually sold for $1.55, at, yard..... $1.25

GRANITE WEAVE FURNITURE TAPESTRY; unexcelled for wearing qualities; yd..... 95

GOBELIN FURNITURE TAPESTRY; exceeding choice designs; yard..... $1.75

TAPESTRY SQUARES; suitable for chair seats, pillow tops, head rests, &c; each..... 20, 55 and 80

MERCERIZED PORTIERES; rich silken effects in choice colorings; pair..... $7.50

COUCH COVERS; 60 inches wide; fringed all round; Oriental effects; reversible; each..... $3.75

BOBBINET LACE CURTAINS; good quality net; Renaissance lace edging and insertions; pair.. $2.25

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, in stylish designs; excellent quality net; splendid values at, pair $4.50

Silverware Specials.

Main Floor.

Cold Cream Jars, cut glass, heavy sterling silver tops, 40, 50 and 75

Sterling Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles; good value at.. $1.25

Bouquet Holders. Tiffany glass, sterling silver deposit; value $3.75, at..... $2.90

Sterling Silver Bon Bon Dishes, heavy quality, fancy embossed borders, French gray finish, at $2.00, $3.00 & $4.00

Sterling silver mounted cut glass Salad and Fruit Bowls; value $8.75, at..... $6.75

Fancy Sterling Silver Bon Bon Spoons..... $1.25

Sterling Silver Hat and Bonnet Brushes..... 75

Laces.

Main Floor.

FANCY COTTON LACE EDGINGS; comprising Cluny, Duchesse and Filet; from 2 to 6 inches wide, in white, butter and linen shades; 10c. to 40c. values, for, yard..... 5 to 25

SILK CHANTILLY AND APPLIQUE LACES; 3 to 7 inches wide; in white and butter shades; 20c. to 50c. values, for, yard..... 10 to 35

BLACK VENISE LACE GALLOONS and Combination of Venise and Mousseline; special values; detachable designs; 75c. values, for, yard..... 50

WHITE COTTON D'ESPRIT NET; exceptional values; 54 inches wide; very appropriate for making entire dresses; 80c. value, for, yard, 65

CORDED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE; with satin Liberty stripe; in black and cream and combination of black-and-white, light blue-and-white and pink-and-white; 45 inches wide; for, yard..... $1.00

Closing out odds and ends of all-silk Chiffon; 45 inches wide; 48c. values; for, yard..... 25

Specials in Women's Neckwear.

Main Floor.

Everything new in Women's Neckwear is always seen first on our counters. This is generally recognized by women who admire dainty neck apparel. Besides, many exclusive novelties are seen here which you can get nowhere else. As in every other department, our prices are always the lowest. Witness the following:—

50 dozen Lierre Collars, in white and ecru, the very newest shapes, special for to-day only..... 75

Washable China Silk Stock-and-Tie, in white and colors, plain and fancy hemstitched borders, polka dots or figured patterns..... 48

Latest designs in Paris Neck Ruffs, at the following low prices:—

$2.65, $2.95 and $6.50.

Sixth Avenue - - - 19th to 20th Street.

Unless Very Different

from other folks you will find the best cure for all Colds or Coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It has cured many thousands,—saved many lives, too. All druggists sell it.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

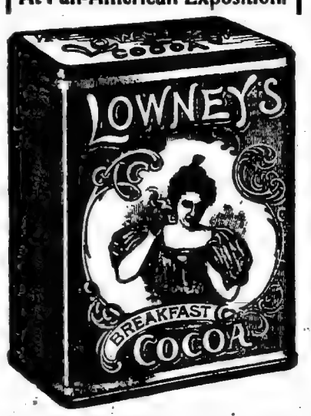

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

B & K Trade Mark. Cooper Square

That's where you'll find just the Overcoat you're looking for to-day.

Four styles at $10.

Four at $25.

Fifty styles at $12, $15, $18, $20, and $22.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York.
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.

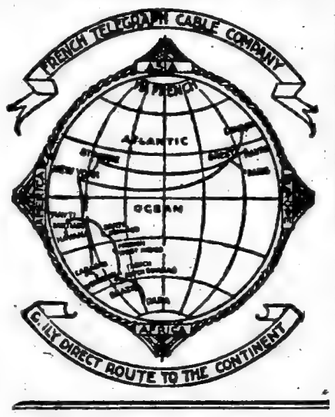

AS GOOD AS THE BEST $4.98 THE BEST AT HALF THE PRICE

Instead of Fifth ave., come to Third. Always a chance to save. Bound to gain. You will never lose. Stylish, Fashionable. Chic Hats and Bonnets, by approved milliners, for smart women.

THIRD AVE., 61st and 62d sts

Paris

ENAMELED STEEL

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

Lewis & Conger

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Nothing equals its high standard of purity.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.
Send for descriptive circular.
FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO. Cincinnati, O.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Dr. Colton

Dental Specialist. Extracting teeth with nitrous oxide gas. Fulton and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn.
ORIGINATOR OF SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR INFLAMED GUMS AND LOOSENING TEETH
KNOWN AS
"RIGGS DISEASE."

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

Request to Britain Said to Cloak Plans for Intrigue.

Indian Paper Declares Russia Wants to Repeat in Afghanistan Her Successful Methods in Persia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Referring to the Russian-Afghan question, the Simla correspondent of The Times quotes an article in The Pioneer. This paper says the Ameer knows that the Russians are in one of their restless fits, which usually precede action of some kind.

The Pioneer declares that the Russian pretext, the opening of relations with Afghanistan for trading purposes, covers a design to enter into relations with the Afghan officials and tribal leaders with a view to repeating the intrigues successfully employed in Northeastern Persia.

There is, says The Pioneer, no local trade worthy of the name. The nomadic tribes are extremely poor, while the old through trade between India, Afghanistan, and Central Asia has been killed off deliberately and scientifically by Russia.

In the official "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons of Oct. 22 the following reply by Viscount Cranborne, the Under Foreign Secretary, to an "unstarred" question by Sir Seymour King appeared:

"His Majesty's Government have received a communication from the Russian Government proposing that direct relations should be established between Russia and Afghanistan with regard to frontier matters. It is made clear that these relations would have no political character, as the Russian Government intend to maintain their former engagements and continue to consider Afghanistan outside the sphere of Russian influence.

"His Majesty's Government, having regard to the understanding by which Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, have replied that it would be impossible for them to take into consideration any change in existing arrangements or to frame proposals to be brought before the Ameer without some more precise explanation in regard to the method which the Russian Government would desire to see adopted for the exchange of such communications between the frontier officials, the limitations to be placed on them, and the means of insuring that those limitations would be observed. To this communication no answer has yet been received."

This official admission that Russia was attempting to secure a further foothold in Afghanistan immediately became a subject of intense public interest in Great Britain. Recently there has been a disposition on the part of the London press to deal somewhat more carefully than hitherto with Russian susceptibilities, and to refrain from openly accusing the Czar's Ministers of lack of faith; but a suspicious attitude in regard to the request was everywhere apparent, although it was cloaked in carefully worded diplomatic language.

The following, from an editorial article which appeared in The Standard, is an example of the British comment on Russia's suggestion:

"In form, the line adopted by the Russian Government is absolutely correct. It 'maintains its former engagements,' and indeed, recognizes that Afghanistan lies outside the scope of its diplomacy, by approaching Great Britain on this subject. But we, on our part, have a corresponding right to ask for adequate guarantees before submitting any suggestion for the consideration of the Court of Kabul. Lord Lansdowne has done well to invite 'more precise explanations' regarding the methods to be adopted, the limitations to be placed on communication, and the means of insuring that those limitations will be observed. In this closing stipulation lies the abiding difficulty.

"We would not cast the shadow of a shade of doubt on the loyalty and good faith of the statesmen on the Neva when they have become parties to a compact or understanding. But they labor under a traditional inability to control the zeal of the enterprising Generals and Governors who exercise authority on the spot. Englishmen, at any rate, may be pardoned for fearing that a permission to have dealings with the officers in charge of a police outpost in the Far North might be used as a starting point for dispatching an imposing mission to the Hissar, or promoting dangerous intrigues in the Durbar."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SCANDAL.

Minister de Witte Is Said to Have Dismissed 200 Employes in the Far East for Irregularities.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Tageblatt to-day prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that M. de Witte dismissed 200 officials employed under the Finance Ministry in the course of his Far Eastern inspection trip, owing to irregularities.

Soon after M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, started on his mysterious journey to the Far East it was reported that the main purpose of his trip was to investigate alleged grave irregularities in connection with the administration of the Manchurian Railway.

Other explanations of the journey were given, but the dispatch printed in The Tageblatt would seem to indicate that the foregoing explanation was the correct one.

Scandals affecting Russian officials have recently been developing in many parts of the empire. Army and navy officers are among the persons accused, and in some cases trials have already been held and have resulted in convictions.

MAY REPLACE THE LIKIN TAX.

By Means of a Consumption Tax the Intentions of the Chinese Trade Treaty Are Likely to be Evaded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says a circular was recently dispatched to the likin officials in the Province of Kiang-Su exhorting the subordinates to abstain from unusual exactions, and assuring all of them that they will hereafter find employment in connection with the consumption tax administration.

This circular, says the correspondent, emphasizes the necessity that satisfactory information be given by China in regard to the procedure of levying the consumption tax.

Native merchants predict that, unless Great Britain acts with firmness, the intentions of the new British-Chinese treaty are likely to be evaded at the outset.

SETBACK FOR BRITAIN IN CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The German conditions for the evacuation of Shanghai, says The Times's correspondent in that city, are attracting much attention, the Chinese officials recognizing in them a direct denial of Great Britain's claim to a sphere of influence in the Yang-tse Valley.

MINISTER WU'S NEW POST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Native officials, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, consider that the appointment of Wu Ting-Fang as Treaty Commissioner indicates that Sheng has been permanently relieved of this office.

SUPPRESSED FACTS ABOUT KING EDWARD'S CONDITION.

Letter to The Medical News Says His Majesty Was Cured of a Rodent Ulcer by the X Ray Treatment.

The Medical News of this city will publish in its issue of to-morrow the following letter from its London correspondent:

"The death of Dr. Arthur Barry Blacker, announced in our medical journals a week or two ago, though of little significance to the uninitiated, was to those behind the scenes the last act of a tragedy which has hitherto been successfully hidden from the public. Dr. Blacker, who was just forty years of age, was one of the pioneers of the light treatment in this country, and had for the last year or two held the post of Superintendent of the X-ray department in St. Thomas's Hospital. During the past year he had the singular good fortune, as it seemed, to be called in to minister to the King. This was before the abdominal crisis, which in June so nearly turned the intended coronation ceremony to a royal funeral. In previous letters reference has been made to the widespread rumor that his Majesty was the subject of cancer. He was said, on the best backstairs authority, to be suffering from an affection of the throat similar to that which proved fatal to his imperial brother-in-law, the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, and to his own brother, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg. This rumor grew into so solid a belief in the public mind that the court officials thought well to issue a formal denial. At the time of the operation the rumor again revived, but the seat of disease was shifted from the larynx to the intestine.

"It was whispered everywhere, at dinner tables, in clubs, and other places where members of Parliament most do congregate, and even within the precincts of Buckingham Palace itself, that the alleged appendicitis was a diplomatic formula for cancer. The public—and in that term I include not merely what Tennyson called the 'many-headed beast,' but those whose position gives them opportunities of knowing the truth at first hand—had so firmly made up its mind that King Edward was suffering from cancer that another official denial was judged to be necessary. The medical journals were 'authorized to state' that there was no sign or suspicion of cancer in any part of the royal person. There was not, so far as I know, any reason to doubt the perfect accuracy of this statement at the time it was made. But official statements, even if they tell the truth, seldom, if ever, tell the whole truth. I am in a position to say—and this is the first time within my knowledge that the fact has been published—that the suspicion which has existed in the public mind almost since the time the King came to the throne had a solid foundation, though the superstructure was purely fanciful. The King had a small rodent ulcer near the root of the nose, which was successfully dealt with by the X-ray treatment. This was applied by Dr. Blacker, who owed to his obscurity the honor of being chosen for the purpose. In such matters King Edward places his trust in Hebrew councilors, who brook no rival near the throne, if they can keep him away from it. Dr. Blacker cured the King in sixteen sittings. How long the cure will last remains to be seen, but at present it is complete. By a strange and sad irony of fate the physician himself fell a victim to cancer in the very moment of his success. He was attacked by epithelioma of the axilla. Amputation at the shoulder joint was thought of, but the disease spread so rapidly that the idea of surgical intervention had to be abandoned. The end came on Sept. 10, when the man whose skill had saved the King from a fate far more dreadful than appendicitis, passed away unwept and unhonored by those to whom he had rendered such signal service.

"The Wise Man said with truth, 'Put not thy trust in princes.' A remarkable instance of the fickleness of court favor is afforded by the treatment meted out to Sir William Broadbent, who is not only the most eminent physician in this country, but the official head of the medical staff which has the care of the royal health. During the King's illness Sir William Broadbent's name was conspicuous only by its absence from the bulletins. The fact excited much comment at the time, all the more since Sir Thomas Barlow is a much younger man, with no special experience in the kind of disease with which he had to deal. The truth appears to be that Sir William Broadbent is out of favor because he acted like an honest man and spoke his mind. Radcliffe got into disgrace with Queen Anne because he said she had nothing the matter with her but the vapors. Sir William Broadbent incurred the displeasure of the present Queen through having had the audacity to diagnose smallpox in her sacred person. This was in the early days of the recent epidemic, and Sir William Broadbent insisted that the royal household should be revaccinated. Her Majesty took the diagnosis and the precautions recommended extremely ill, speaking of herself sarcastically as a leper, and doing all she could to discredit the physician. The royal family resent anything that tends to bring them down to the level of ordinary humanity. Hence they prefer doctors who, like Sir Francis Laking, are 'discreet'; that is to say, who shut their eyes to ugly facts and are always ready to prophesy smooth things. Sir Francis Laking reminds me of the French courtier who read something to the Grand Monarque about 'the late King of Spain.' When his august master asked indignantly what that expression meant, he with delicate diplomacy answered, 'Sire, c'est un titre qu'ils prennent.'

"It was 'discretion' that brought the King to the brink of the grave, from which he was saved only by the boldness of a surgeon who insisted on treating his Majesty as a man fashioned of clay like other men.

"Sir Frederick Treves had great difficulties to overcome before he was allowed to have his way. The Queen—who, be it whispered, is not a person of the highest intelligence—obstinately opposed the operation, and if Sir Frederick Treves had been a man of less masterful personality she would now, in all probability, be a widow. When the real state of the case was explained to the King he at once placed himself in the hands of the surgeons, but they had a good deal of difficulty in the after-treatment, owing to his lack of self-restraint in such matters as coughing, &c. His hatred of anything that smacks of humanity in connection with himself was oddly displayed in his editing the bulletins and other announcements issued about his progress to recovery. Thus he expressed a great objection to the word 'discharge,' and would never allow it to appear in any of these statements.

"A curious commentary on this royal weakness is supplied by the fact that the Queen was so suspicious in regard to the operation that she insisted on the contents of the abscess being brought to her for inspection—with the result that the windows of her apartments had to be kept open for some time afterward. Falstaff speaks of 'this foolish compounded clay, man'; surely the height of foolishness is reached in that particular variety of clay which bears the stamp of a crown."

French Senate Indorses the Ministry.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—For the past two days the Senate has been debating an interpellation in regard to the closing of unauthorized congregationist schools. To-day, by 163 votes to 90, it passed an order of the day approving the action of the Government.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

WHITE STAR LINE'S SALE.

$53,497,180 Paid by the Morgan Combination — Shareholders Get Over $50,000 for Each $5,000 Share.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It was officially announced yesterday that the purchase price of the White Star Line (on its joining the International Mercantile Marine Company) is $53,497,180, of which $15,736,180 is payable in cash, $25,174,000 in preference shares, and $12,587,000 in common stock.

The shareholders receive over $50,000 for each $5,000 share.

Severe comment on the extravagant price paid for the line appears in the financial columns of the London newspapers this morning. It is predicted that it will be impossible to pay dividends on such a watered capital, and the public is warned to avoid subscribing if shares are issued. Comparisons are drawn with the Hooley methods of company promoting.

In an editorial article The Daily News points out that the steamship City of Rome, which cost $1,500,000 in 1881, has just been sold for $85,000 for breaking up. The paper asks what is the precise value of Mr. Morgan's collection of second-hand liners, the majority of which are ten years old.

FRANCE HONORS JAMES STOKES

He Is Invested with the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honor—Is to Visit the Kaiser.

PARIS, Oct 30.—James Stokes of New York was to-day invested with the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony took place in connection with the National Jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association of France. Ex-Minister Jules Siegfried made the presentation on behalf of President Loubet and Foreign Minister Delcassé amid enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Stokes gave the funds necessary to erect the association's Paris building.

Mr. Stokes left Paris this evening for Potsdam, where, by appointment, he will be received in audience by Emperor William on Saturday. He will present to his Majesty the thanks of the American Association for the Emperor's congratulatory message on the occasion of the International Convention at Boston, and will also give to the Emperor an elaborately bound copy of the minutes of the proceedings at the convention.

Mr. Stokes has long been a generous contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association abroad, and, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, has established branches in Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and other cities in Europe, and also in India, China, and Japan.

Mr. Stokes's home is on Park Avenue, and he has an office on Cedar Street.

GERMAN EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Reichstag to be Asked to Appropriate $500,000—Dr. Lewald Will Probably Be Commissioner.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The appointment of Dr. Lewald as Imperial German Commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition will, it is expected, be announced in two or three days. Emperor William has approved the selection of Dr. Lewald, whose work at the Chicago Exposition was satisfactory both to the fair management and to the German exhibitors. His name has gone before the Bundesrath for confirmation.

If his appointment is immediately confirmed, as is expected will be the case, Dr. Lewald will sail on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Nov. 4 for New York, whence he will go to St. Louis, see the amount of space and the locations that can be allotted to Germany, consult with the Directors of the fair, return to Germany before Christmas, and begin to arrange for the exhibits.

The German Government has decided, after long delay, to make an adequate representation at St. Louis. Home Secretary von Posadowsky-Wehner, within whose jurisdiction the matter comes, has shown recently strong official and personal interest in the fair. The Cabinet, at his request, has, it is understood, inserted an item of $500,000 in the budget to defray the expenses of the German official exhibit at the fair. The Government quite expects that the Agrarians will object to the appropriation, and as it will have to deal with a hostile majority, $500,000 seemed the utmost desirable amount. Even this sum may be diminished in the final revision of the budget before it is submitted to the Reichstag at the end of November or the beginning of December. The appropriation can be supplemented next Winter.

The Government so far has only promised to send adequate fine and industrial art and educational exhibits. The prospects now are that the Government's Commissioner will arrange for exhibits in other departments. Dr. Lewald will take space in all the buildings.

BOY BRAVE IN FACE OF DEATH.

After a Train Cut Off His Legs He Pleaded, "Don't Tell Mamma I Got Hurt."

Nerve and fortitude that won the admiration of all those about him were displayed by a seven-year-old boy who was run over and fatally injured yesterday by a Long Island Railroad train in Brooklyn. The lad, "Jimmie" Randazzo, who lived with his parents at 1,307 Pacific Street, was on his way to school with several playmates when he attempted to cross the railroad tracks in front of an approaching train at Classon and Atlantic Avenues.

He was struck and the engine and forward car passed over him, both of his legs being cut off at the knees. The little fellow was conscious when picked up, and, despite his terrible injuries, did not even whimper. "Jimmie" still held to his school books.

"Please don't lose them," he pleaded as one of the men took the books gently from him.

"Don't tell mamma I got hurt," he said again to the ambulance surgeon who was called from St. Mary's Hospital.

The boy died in the hospital several hours later.

TELLS OF CHICAGO TAX FRAUDS

Convict Said to Have Revealed Entire Plot, Which Involved Public Officials.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Luke Wheeler, convicted of tax frauds, is said to have revealed to State Attorney Deneen and to his uncle, Police Inspector Wheeler, the gigantic plot that collapsed with the discovery of the Masonic Temple tax swindle. Unless the present programme shall be changed, Wheeler will go before the Grand Jury to-morrow and reiterate the charges made to the prosecutor.

According to Wheeler, the Masonic Temple fraud was merely incidental to an extensive series of operations, reaching back into the past and made possible through lax methods, coupled with a desire on the part of responsible prominent business houses to evade taxation.

Moreover, according to Wheeler's declaration, the promissory notes he was placed on trial for forging were bona fide and legitimate papers. He said that a public official at Springfield sought to blackmail the clique, threatened exposure and prosecution against one in particular, and worried him into ending his life. A second suicide involved in the case was due, Wheeler says, to fear that he would confess when he was brought back from Canada.

SAILING VESSEL FOR SCHOOL.

Keel of Lieut. Com. Harlow's "Young America" to be Laid Shortly.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 30.—A contract was signed to-day at Providence, R. I., for the construction by the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of a three-thousand-ton, full-rigged sailing vessel for the Nautical Preparatory School, of which Lieut. Commander C. H. Harlow, United States Navy, is President. The ship is to be called Young America, and it will be 270 feet long, and have auxiliary steam power. It will be used as a school headquarters, and will have accommodations for 500 cadets and a crew.

A four years' course of study will be provided, and the ship will be in charge of an officer of the United States Navy. The keel of the ship will probably be laid next week.

ST. PETERSBURG'S COUNCIL.

The Municipality May Become Little More Than a Department of the Interior Ministry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Novoe Vremya, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, protests against the reported intention of the Government to deprive the City Council of St. Petersburg of the right to elect the Mayor, which it has enjoyed since the reign of Catherine II., and to substitute a Government official.

The correspondent says the whole question of municipal organization is now under discussion. The City Council is at present elected by a narrow franchise, and public opinion demands its extension to the professional classes, which, it is thought, would cause affairs to be managed more intelligently. The Government, however, apparently desires to transform the municipality into little more than a department of the Ministry of the Interior.

FRENCH DEPUTIES TO FIGHT.

Duel Between MM. Richard and Dedion Will Result from an Altercation in the Lobby of the Chamber.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says an altercation occurred yesterday in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies between M. Dedion (Nationalist) and Gerault Richard, (Socialist.) The cause of the dispute was a newspaper article by M. Richard on the abjuration of Judaism and the baptism as a Catholic of a certain journalist, at which ceremony M. Dedion was present.

M. Dedion forbade M. Richard to write about him, and twice made a gesture as though he were about to strike M. Richard's face. M. Richard retaliated by kicking M. Dedion.

A duel will follow.

AUSTRIAN PRINCESS TO MARRY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a report, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, to the effect that a marriage will shortly be arranged between the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig, (brother of Emperor Francis Joseph,) and Prince Johann von Liechtenstein, a son of Prince Alfred von Liechtenstein. The head of the House of Liechtenstein being regnant, there is equality of birth between the two families.

GERMAN TARIFF COMPROMISE?

The Government and the Conservatives May Reach an Agreement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the defeat of Dr. Barth's motion to break off the discussion of the Tariff bill until the budget is ready shows that the Conservative and Clerical majority has not yet lost interest in the tariff debate.

There has, adds the correspondent, been much talk lately of a compromise between the Government and the Conservatives, and the belief is gaining ground that the fate of the bill is not yet finally settled.

LUMBER PLANT AFIRE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—A fire that caused a damage of $40,000 broke out this evening in the glazing room of the Asbury Park Building and Supply Company's lumber yard. The westerly half of the plant was destroyed, including the model, stock and engine rooms, and two lumber sheds.

Fire apparatus of Ocean Grove, West Park, and West Grove were summoned to the scene. A four-inch main in the yard became clogged, and before it could be cleared the fire gained great headway. Traffic over the New York and Long Branch Railroad was delayed for some time, because the lines of hose were stretched across the tracks. The insurance is said to be only $20,000.

Japan's Naval Expansion Scheme.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 30.—The Cabinet has adopted the proposed scheme for naval expansion. It provides for an annual expenditure of $8,250,000 for ten years.

The Japanese naval expansion scheme involves the building of four new battleships, six first-class cruisers, and various other craft. The battleships are to be built in England, and the cruisers in England, France, and Germany.

Schoolship St. Mary's Sighted.

The schoolship St. Mary's, which started on her cruise on June 20 and sailed from Madeira for this port on Sept. 24, was spoken on Wednesday by the British steamship Sabine, which arrived here yesterday from Cape Town. Capt. Taylor said that when the schoolship was sighted, about 250 miles southwest of New York, a heavy gale was blowing and she was lying to under a goose-winged topsail. The St. Mary's should reach port to-morrow or Sunday.

Kruger No Longer Irreconcilable?

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30.—It is asserted here that Mr. Kruger has abandoned his irreconcilable attitude, and that he intends to seek permission to return to South Africa.

HUNTER JURORS REBUKED.

Jeremiah Hunter, the negro who shot at policemen at North Beach on the evening of Labor Day, was again the subject of a divided jury yesterday in the Supreme Court, Long Island City. It was the second time on successive trials on different indictments. When the jury refused to agree yesterday Justice Gaynor said:

"It was a disgrace to the County of Queens to have a man like McKenna shot down in cold blood, and it is a still further disgrace that twelve intelligent men should consider this case for hours and then fail to agree. You are discharged. The prisoner is remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of the county without bail."

Hunter was tried for shooting Policeman McKenna, who is blind now. The jurors were out several hours. They returned to court and reported inability to agree. Justice Gaynor sent them back, but they returned an hour later and said that they could not agree. It is reported that the third ballot showed eight for acquittal, and from then until the end the vote stood at those figures. Hunter's plea was self-defense and justification.

Electrolytic Purifying Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—The Electrolytic Purifying Company of Atlanta has been granted a charter. The incorporators are Thomas Burr of New York and Joseph H. Jordan and Eugene R. Black of Atlanta. The company is capitalized at $1,500,000, and its object is decolorizing and purifying of sugar.

Shoe-dissection.

"Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar." Scratch a $3.50 shoe sole, and you'll find Hemlock, or imitation "Oak" leather, beneath the black finish.

Hemlock or "Yankee Oak" soles, are as short lived as they are cheap and deceptive.

Brittle, stiff, and heavy, they soak up water like a sponge, and "crumble" under friction.

Live Oak soles add a dollar to the wear of shoes, and about 15 cents to their cost.

Regals are the only shoes at $3.50 which prove Live Oak leather in the soles of every pair.

That proof is the shoe-dissection shown in Regal store windows, and illustrated above.

Regals are $6.00 shoes for $3.50, through Tannery to Consumer methods.

Right widths and a half sizes—making 144 fittings in each style.

Mail Orders promptly filled.

Write for mail order Catalog.

Ask for Style Book.

"The Window of the Sole."

REGAL $3.50

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
337 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing.

The right sort—not only good material, but correct in style and superior in workmanship—the result of the efforts of our experts, who originate Boys' and Youths' Fashions.

We offer the largest and best assortment of Boys' and Youths' Suits, Overcoats and Reefers ever shown, and at the unusually attractive prices, made possible by our largely increased manufacturing, and selling direct to the consumer at one moderate profit.

60-62 West 23d Street.

YOUNG WIFE GETS DEGREE.

Mrs. Conte Sued for Divorce Because She Was Not 18 Years of Age.

Virginia C. Conté appeared before Supreme Court Justice Scott yesterday to ask the annulment of her marriage with José Conté in April last, on the ground that she was not eighteen years of age at the time of the ceremony. Section 4 of the domestic relations law declares a marriage void when either bride or bridegroom is under the age of consent. Conté said that he had the consent of the girl's parents, but Justice Scott examined the law and announced that the consent of parents had no bearing on the matter.

Mrs. Conté was Virginia C. Martin, daughter of the Martin who keeps a restaurant near Broadway and Forty-first Street. She is seventeen years of age. Her mother was not permitted by the Court to answer questions as to whether she gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter. Conté's lawyer took an exception to the ruling.

Justice Scott said he would sign an interlocutory decree in favor of Mrs. Conté. The decree, under the new divorce law, cannot become final for three months.

NEW YORK FIRM'S CONTRACT.

Coal Gas Plant at Halifax to be Constructed by American Laborers.

Adam Weber's Sons, Park Row Building, have secured the contract for the building of the new coal gas plant at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The new plant will cost about $2,000,000, and will be the property of the Halifax Tram Company.

Several British firms bid for the work, but that of the New York firm, although the highest, was accepted. A feature of the contract is that only American skilled labor is to be employed.

CAPTIVITY AT HOME ALLEGED.

Wife Must Produce Her Husband in Court in Answer to a Writ.

A writ of habeas corpus to compel an old man's wife to produce her husband has been granted in the Supreme Court. Samuel Geisler of 78 East One Hundred and Seventh Street asked for the writ yesterday, saying that his father-in-law, Jacob Jacobs of 19 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was being kept in captivity by Mrs. Jacobs.

According to Mr. Geisler, Mr. Jacobs is ill, and since his second marriage has not been permitted to see his relatives when he wished. The writ provides that Mrs. Jacobs must produce her husband or show cause why he cannot leave his home to come to court. Mr. Jacobs is said to be rich.

NEW YORK'S BIG FARM.

Successfully Run by the Poor for the Poor.

PURE AIR IN SUBWAY.

What Is Said About Contractor McDonald's Plans for Ventilating the Tunnel.

New Effort to Aid Immigrant Girls.

Dorothy Stanhope Tells of Interesting Happenings at Havana.

In the
NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mr. Martin Harvey, "The Only Way."
MONDAY, NOV. 3RD, MR. HARVEY
in CHILDREN OF KINGS
Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Grand Vaudeville Concert Sunday Night.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat., 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
EXTRA MA...EE ELECTION DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6620—38. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
MID-WEEK MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS, Evg., Nov. 6, FREDERIC LAMOND
SAT. Aft., Nov. 8, RAOUL PUGNO
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2
Matinee Next Tuesday (Election Day).
"Much more favorably received than 'Florodora.'"—Herald. "Better than 'Florodora.'"—Sun.
John C. Fisher's latest musical play.
The Champagne Dance is the talk of the town.
The Silver Slipper
By the authors of "Florodora." Seats 4 weeks in advance.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
JOHN DREW Matinees Wed. & Saturday. Evenings 8:20. Matinee 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17th—Wm. Faversham in "Imprudence."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Xtra Mat. Election Day.
A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
CLOSED UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT.
Last 2 Weeks. Xtra Matinee Election Day.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Joy of Living

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Last 2 Evgs., 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Xtra Matinee Tuesday (Election Day.)
MARY MANNERING
In Clyde Fitch's Latest Play,
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The TWO SCHOOLS

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 40th St. & B'way.
LAST WEEK.
Mat. daily at 2:30. Evgs. Except Saturday, 8:30.
15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St.
Last 2 Nights, 8:10. Last Mat. To-morrow, 2:10.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard"
Monday Night Charles Frohman Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
First Matinée Election Day. Regular Mat. Sat.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY AT 8:15
WALTER DAMROSCH and ORCHESTRA.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
THE RUSSIAN PIANIST.
and CHARLOTTE MACONDA, Soprano.
50c. to $1.50 at box office and hotels.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées, Wed., Sat., & Election, 2.

VICTORIA 42d St. Last 2 Nights. Evenings, 8:10. Last Mat. Sat'y. ALICE FISCHER in "MRS. JACK."
Preceded by CREATORE & his BAND.
Beginning Tues. Night, Nov. 4—Two Weeks Only. Seats Now Selling for Entire Engagement.
DUSE

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St.
THE REIGNING SENSATION.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open 1 & 7. Begins 2:30 & 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00 Boxes, $6.00. Children Half price (Afts.)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
EXHIBITION OF
Flowers & Sculpture
OPEN DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY, 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. Adm. 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST, AT 9 P. M.—MONSTER—AT 11 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE AND CAKEWALK.
Auspices Theatrical Business Men's Club. SEATS ON SALE. Prices, $3, $2, $1.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. 8:45. Matinées Thurs. and Saturday, 2:30.
"Sweet music, pretty girls, handsome gowns."—Alan Dale.
"TOMMY ROT"
Seats at hotels at box office prices. $2.50 to $1.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. THURSDAY, NOV. 6, NEW BURLESQUE.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
"Humming Birds and Onions."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE ELECTION DAY.—
The greatest of all melodramatic productions,
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. Next Mon. 125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Box office open.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed., 25 & 50c.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. Mat. Election Day.
4th week Henrietta CROSMAN
The Sword of the King

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK. AMELIA BINGHAM "A Modern Magdalen." ROBERT EDESON "In Soldiers of Fortune." Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Seats now on sale. Special Matinée Tuesday, (Election Day.)

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

14th St. Theatre MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day in his latest success, Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

BIJOU J. E. ANNIE
B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Matinée Election Day.
DODSON-IRISH An American Invasion.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. 3 d'm'nt of King Solomon
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation. King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
HAZEL KIRKE.

GRAND ANDREW MACK
N'xt W'k—Le Voyage en Suisse.

ARBITRATORS VISIT ANTHRACITE REGION

Study Conditions as They Actually Exist in Pennsylvania.

Members of the Commission Have a Shake-Up When a Car in Which They Are Seated Jumps the Track.

SCRANTON, Oct. 30.—The seven commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the differences existing between the anthracite mine workers and their employers to-day made a tour of the extreme upper coal field and saw every step taken in the production of coal from the time it is blasted from the ground, hundreds of feet below the surface, up to the point where it is sent to market ready for the use of the consumer.

The arbitrators had an interesting day, and returned to their hotel at 6:30 o'clock to-night grimy from coal dust and tired after eight busy hours of observation and investigation. The trip was quite a novelty to most of those in the party, some of whom had never been in the hard coal regions.

The Commissioners displayed the greatest interest in every feature of coal mining and went about their work in a manner that was pleasing to both the mining Superintendents and the representatives of the mine workers who accompanied the President's Commissioners. The seven arbitrators had to endure many discomforts, make their way through wet places in the mines, almost crawl along some of the gangways in the working, and pass through clouds of coal dust in the breakers.

Notwithstanding this, their eagerness for information was not diminished, and they expect to put in another hard day's work to-morrow in this vicinity.

It would be unfair to say that one Commissioner displayed more interest than another, but it can be truly said that Bishop Spalding asked more questions than any one of the others. He was usually in the centre of a group of Commissioners and asked many questions of those who are employed in and about the mines. All the Commissioners were good listeners but poor talkers when it came down to getting an expression from them on any feature of the mining business.

From their actions to-day it is certain they have agreed not to say one word of what they think of any question that will come before them. Several persons approached one or another of the Commissioners during the day merely for the purpose of having him say what he thought of some things he saw, and in each case the inquirer was rebuffed.

THE DAY'S INSPECTION.

To-day's tour consisted of an inspection of No. 2 Mine of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, operated by the Erie Company, and the Coal Brook Breaker of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The former is located at Forest City, twenty-two miles north of this city, and the breaker at Carbondale, four miles south of Forest City.

On the run up the Lackawanna Valley the Commissioners viewed with interest the several mining towns situated along the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

The start was made from this city at precisely 10 o'clock in the morning. In the party were the seven Commissioners, Recorders Moseley and Neill, and four stenographers. Accompanying them were:

General Superintendent R. A. Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.
General Superintendent E. E. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson.
General Manager W. A. May of the Erie.
General Superintendent J. R. Bryden of the New York, Ontario and Western.
General Manager S. B. Thorne of the Temple Iron Company.

These officials represented the companies, and the mine workers were represented by:

Thomas D. Nichols, President of this district of the United Mine Workers of America.
Henry Collins, National Organizer for this district.
The Rev. Peter Roberts of Mahanoy City.
James Marwick of New York, an expert.

Besides these, there were in the party about a dozen newspaper correspondents. A special train of two Pullman cars and a day coach, which was chartered at the expense of the Commissioners, carried the party.

The rear car was used for observation purposes by the Commissioners, and they spent all their time in it, both going and coming. In the car was a large map showing the coal beds from Scranton up to the northern edge of the field at Forest City. The Commissioners studied it carefully, and its many features were explained to them by Commissioner T. H. Watkins, who is an expert in coal mining and who was formerly an independent coal operator. The arbitrators also carefully noted the many mining villages passed by the train. At each of the stations a small group of persons was gathered who curiously watched the special train run slowly by.

VISIT HOMES OF MINERS.

When the party arrived at Forest City a crowd of persons, among whom there were some mine workers, were also gathered. There was no demonstration of any kind, the workers standing silently by watching the men who had the differences existing between them and the operators in their hands. A short drive was taken through the town to give the Commissioners an opportunity to view the homes of the mine workers, and then the entire party was bundled into three small cars.

What is known in the language of the miner as a "lokio," which is a small locomotive, drew the cars to the No. 2 Shaft, a mile distant down the valley. Here the Commissioners had a little fun with one another. As the mine was wet and dirty, the company officials provided rubber overshoes, overalls, jumpers, and miners' caps for the entire party. Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding were the first to don the uniform of the miner, and good-naturedly took the remarks thrust at them by their colleagues as to whether or not they belonged to the union.

After the party had been rigged out and provided with miners' lamps, which they either carried in their hands or fastened to their caps, the descent of the 160-foot shaft was made. At the foot or bottom of the shaft the President and another member of the Forest City local union of the miners' organization who are employed in the mine joined the party. The hospital at that point was inspected, and then the Commissioners got into a train of six mine cars and were hauled about a mile and a half underground in a southwesterly direction.

Accompanied by Superintendent May, President Nichols, and one or two others, the Commissioners went down a plane to what is known as a thin vein of coal, where they saw miners fire a blast.

The thin vein runs into the Clifford Mine, adjoining the No. 2. In the Clifford a few hours before the Commissioners arrived a Hungarian was killed almost instantly by the falling of a portion of the roof of the mine. He was doubled up, and his lamp, failing to go out, set fire to his clothes, almost roasting him alive. The newspaper correspondents were casually informed of this fatal accident before the Commissioners went below, but the arbitrators were not informed of the accident.

The vein was explained to the Commissioners, who asked many questions of the miners working it. From them they returned to the main gangway and inspected an average vein, that is, a vein about six or eight feet thick. In going to some of the "breasts" the Commissioners had to almost crawl. This was a particularly tiresome matter for Judge Gray, who is the tallest man in the commission.

On the return journey to the foot of the shaft Bishop Spalding came across a Lithuanian boy who was employed as a door tender. His face was black from coal dirt, but in the dim light of the lamp on his cap the Bishop noticed his handsome features. He asked the boy many questions as to his age, the character of his work, and the wages he received. The other Commissioners also plied the boy with questions.

Near the shaft on the return journey the car in which Judge Gray, Gen. Wilson, and Messrs Clark and Parker were seated jumped the track, and the four occupants were slightly shaken up. Miners quickly placed the car on the track again and started them off with a hearty good-bye. The party reached the surface at 2:10 o'clock, after being underground for two hours and ten minutes. A hurried inspection was made of the outside buildings of the colliery, and then the Commissioners were driven in carriages to their special train. Light lunch was had on the observation car, after which the Commissioners held a brief executive session at which they discussed matter relating purely to the further movements of the arbitrators. The exact nature of the question discussed was not made public, but Col. Wright, the spokesman of the party, said it was of no public interest.

The arbitrators had an interesting time at the Coal Brook breaker, at Carbondale. They went to the top of the great black building and inspected all the machinery down to the ground. They were much interested in the men and boys who are employed in picking slate and "boney" from the coal.

From the breaker the now tired Commissioners were escorted to the chute, where the coal, fresh out of the mine, is sent to the breaker by means of a "conveyer," an endless-chain arrangement of scrappers.

It is here where one of the principal bones of contention between the employes and employers is found. The miners maintain they are often unjustly docked by the docking bosses for the amount of slate, boney, or other refuse found in the coal. The Commissioners watched the work of the boss closely and saw him dock several miners because, in his judgment, there was too much foreign matter in the car of coal.

WATCH WEIGHING OF COAL.

A few feet away is the place where the cars of coal are weighed. After the seven arbitrators had watched the weighing of coal for a while, Mr. Clark inquired how many pounds constituted a ton at this colliery. Superintendent Bryden of the Ontario and Western thought it was about 2,800 pounds, but District President Nichols said it was a little over 3,100 pounds. The two began to discuss this, each maintaining he was right. Mr. Nichols said that, granting that 2,800 was correct, these figures are too high. He said when the companies fixed 2,800 pounds to constitute a ton so as to get out of it 2,000 pounds of pure coal, the operators did not sell pea coal in the market.

Now they have a market for pea coal and about three other sizes below it, and the miners' ton of 2,800 pounds has not been decreased.

Judge Gray was an interested listener to the discussion. He stood by with his hands deep in his overcoat pockets, and never uttered a word. It was quite evident that both Mr. Nichols and Mr. Bryden tried to make a good impression with the Commissioner, but what he thought he did not even express in his actions. While the discussion was on, the colliery whistle blew the signal for quitting, and then the Judge broke in with: "Well, gentlement, it is 5 o'clock, and I guess we will have to stop work."

This interruption broke up what might have grown into a heated discussion as to how many pounds should constitute a ton at the mouth of the mines before the coal is cleaned.

The party after this incident boarded the special train and reached the Hotel Jermyn here at 6:30 o'clock.

To-morrow the Commissioners will inspect the Manville Colliery at Green Ridge, just outside of this city. It is operated jointly by the Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies.

The colliery inspected to-day was selected by the operators, and is said to be one of the best in the upper regions. The Manville Colliery is one of the worst so far as thin veins of coal are concerned, and was selected by the miners' representatives. A thin vein of coal as a rule is hard to work.

According to the present programme, the commission will go to Wilkesbarre on Saturday for the inspection of the region surrounding that city. No testimony will be taken until next week.

President John Mitchell of the Miners' Union, came up from Wilkesbarre to-night. He was accompanied by Clarence C. Darrow of Chicago, who has been appointed by Mr. Mitchell as attorney to represent the miners before the Arbitration Commission. The two had a conference with several members of the commission to-night regarding the submission of testimony.

They wanted to know how far an attorney could go in the presentation of the miners' case. Neither the Commissioners nor the miners' representatives would say anything regarding the conference. Mr. Mitchell will return to Wilkesbarre to-morrow morning.

STRIKE IN SEVEN COLLIERIES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 30.—The strike at the seven collieries of Coxe Brothers & Co., the four mines of G. B. Markle & Co., and the Silver Brook operation of J. S. Wentz & Co., was officially renewed to-day through an order issued by District Secretary Gallagher of the United Mine Workers, upon instructions from President Mitchell.

The strikers at those mines were not permitted to return to work in a body, the Coxes insisting that their employes make personal application for their old positions, and G. B. Markle & Co. requiring that each man before going back to work promise to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Commission.

The mine workers allege that the object of these requirements is discrimination against men who were prominent in the strike.

A. Pardee & Co.'s collieries, where the men have been asked not to interfere with non-union hands, are not included in the strike order. The men voted on Saturday not to resume work until the agreement is withdrawn.

WELSH COAL ADMITTED FREE.

Coal dealers in this city were somewhat surprised yesterday when they heard that a cargo of Welsh coal had been admitted free under a decision of the Customs Appraisers at this port, classifying it as anthracite.

While Welsh coal is considered a hard coal, it has not heretofore been considered anthracite. The Appraisers, however, in interpreting literally the letter of Secretary Shaw to "facilitate" the importation of coal during the scarcity period have made a return to Collector Stranahan marked "Anthracite—no analysis."

Five cargoes of Welsh coal engaged for import during the strike have now passed through the Customs. The manifests stated that they were made up of coal containing above 92 per cent. in fixed carbon, but did not claim that they were anthracite. Anthracite and coal above 92 per cent. fixed carbon are the only kinds admitted free, and it is understood that the cargo was marked anthracite, because it would have taken too long to make an analysis to determine whether the coal really contained over 92 per cent. in fixed carbon.

TO STOP USE OF SOFT COAL.

Those who burn soft coal on and after Nov. 15 and thereby create a smoke nuisance in this city will do so at the risk of prosecution. Mayor Low yesterday issued a formal notice, in which he says:

Inasmuch as hard coal is now coming to market with considerable freedom, notice is hereby given that on and after Nov. 15 the Board of Health will resume the enforcement of the smoke ordinance, as heretofore.

The anti-soft coal ordinance was practically suspended by the city authorities during the latter stages of the strike in the mining regions. This caused great annoyance. Officials of the Board of Health expect to have their hands full, but say that, with the co-operation of the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties of the Law Department, they will soon clear the atmosphere after the date given.

Troops Leaving the Coalfields.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 30.—The Fourth and Eighth Regiments, which have been stationed in the Wyoming Valley, broke camp to-day and returned to their homes. The Ninth Regiment will break camp to-morrow. The entire coal region is now peaceful. The only place where trouble is looked for is in the Lehigh region, where the individual operators and the miners have failed to come to an agreement. Some of the troops may be kept in that section until the miners return to work.

POLYGAMY NOT DISCUSSED

Resolution Withheld from the State Assembly of Mothers.

Mrs. Martin's Third Effort to Introduce the Subject—The Evils of Child Labor Described.

The question as to whether or not polygamy is proper caused friction among a number of the delegates to the State Assembly of Mothers at its third session in the rooms of the Board of Education just prior to the evening meeting. The controversy arose through a resolution framed by Mrs. E. D. Martin, wife of John C. Martin, a stock broker at 1 Broadway, who a number of years ago was prominent in the State of Utah. The substance of Mrs. Martin's resolution was that there should be an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy inasmuch as the members of the Mothers' Assembly stood for the purity of the home and the Republic.

Julia Adele Raynor of Syracuse was not in accord with the resolution, and it appeared that most of the members of the assembly were of the opinion that the assembly should not entertain any discussion of religion or politics at the sessions. It was the third time, it was said, that Mrs. Martin had attempted to have such a resolution passed by the assembly. She gave the resolution to the Chairman of the Resolution Committee, who turned it over to Mrs. David O. Meers, President of the assembly. A semi-executive session was held, and it was decided to not present the resolution. The Board of Education's rules were consulted, and the "religious-politics" reason was decided on. Mrs. Martin was informed in the lobby that her resolution would not be read at the meeting.

"Why should such a resolution be introduced?" one of the delegates asked. "The United States Government takes care of that question, now that Utah has become a State, and I don't see why we should bother with it."

"I guess you do not know the law," Mrs. Martin retorted. "Then give me back my resolution, if you do not want to stand for the purity of the home, all right. I withdraw my resolution."

The delegates refused to return the resolution, not wishing it to have publicity.

Robert Hunter, head worker of the University Settlement, in his address last evening, deplored the evils of child labor, which he termed a social waste. In it he said:

"It is stated that thousands of children under fourteen are employed in several leading industries in New Jersey, notably in the glass factories in South Jersey, in the silk and textile mills of Passaic County, and in various tobacco and cigar factories scattered over the State. In the glass factories it is stated that children ten years old are employed on all night shifts. There is a statement made by Hugh F. Fox, President of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, that is worthy of notice.

"He says: 'There is one place which employs 280 persons, mostly children between ten and fourteen years of age.' A committee investigating the subject found that in this factory, known as the American Cigar Trust, the ages of the children would not average over fourteen. Throughout this factory the children are not allowed to speak to one another while at work. The investigating committee reported that some of these little tots, when they came out at night, actually fell down from weakness.'"

At the morning session Miss E. Marguerite Lindley said that unless she received better support she would resign from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Physical Education, which she has held for three years and to which she was re-elected on Wednesday.

"The physical education of the mother must be more thorough," she said. "Up to now it appears to have consisted in the reading of books and of what to wear and what not to wear. The members of the committee have rendered hardly any assistance. Last year Mrs. Preston was the only one who aided me, and I must have a better committee."

REJECTED, HE KILLED HIMSELF.

The Suicide of William Andrews, a Civil Engineer of Philadelphia, While Holding a Rose.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—With a rose in one hand and a revolver in the other William Andrews, alias William Vanderslice of Philadelphia was found dead this evening in a room in the United States Hotel. Early in the evening he had registered as Vanderslice and shortly afterward a report of a revolver was heard. A note to Thomas Allibone, a restaurant keeper here, was found, and he was summoned.

Allibone said that his friend was William Andrews, a civil engineer in the employ of the City of Philadelphia, who resided with his parents at Fifty-third and Lansdowne Streets, that city. Andrews had been paying attention to Rose Allibone, the sister of Allibone, for some time, and letters passed between them. Andrews decided to put the question to-day and he came here.

Miss Allibone refused to be his wife, it was said. On the way to the hotel Andrews entered a flower store and purchased a rose. He shot himself through the head and through the heart.

RATE DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

Chicago Railroad Officers to Appear Before Inter-State Commerce Commission on Nov. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—For several days United States Deputy Marshals have been serving subpoenas on railroad officials in this county, citing them to appear before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which will have a hearing in this city on Nov. 6. The railroad officials who have been served are Darius Miller, First Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; E. Boyd, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; M. C. Markham, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, and James V. Mahony, Chairman of the Western Trunk Line Committee.

The Government officials here say they do not know the objects of the coming inquiry. It is said, however, it will be based on a complaint filed by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange to the effect that rate discrimination is practiced to control the shipment of cattle.

The roads whose officials have been summoned as witnesses are said to have combined for the purpose of compelling shippers in the Missouri Valley to send their stock to Omaha, closing to them the Chicago market.

It is not improbable that the commission will, or has time, take up charges of rate cutting. United States District Attorney Bethea has been trying for some time to induce the commission to make such an investigation that he may find evidence on which to base proceedings in the Federal Court. Such an action is pending against thirteen western roads.

Artists Celebrate Halloween.

Artists and laymen of the National Arts Club will celebrate Halloween to-night with games, side shows, jugglery, sports, and dances of the old-fashioned sort. The clubhouse has been decorated with pumpkins, cornstalks, wheat, and evergreens, and posters have been prepared by Taber Sears and others.

Southern Road Official Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Frank S. Gannon, Third Vice President of the Southern Railway, has tendered his resignation to the company, to take effect Nov. 1. Mr. Gannon's resignation was filed some time ago when he started on a trip to the Pacific Coast, but his action was not made public until to-day. His successor has not been appointed, and the duties of his office will devolve upon the Second Vice President for the time being.

BOUTS STOPPED BY POLICE.

School of Physical Culture in Harlem Raided by Inspector Kane and Detectives—Four Men Arrested.

About 150 men who had paid to see prizefights, as many supposed, in the School of Physical Culture, at 139-143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening, were thrown into consternation by the appearance of the police among them. The prisoners are John Dillon, an ironworker at 1,967 Park Avenue, and John Dacy, who had been introduced as "Johnnie West" of 137 East Eighty-eighth Street, who had just finished a bout at the time of the raid, and Robert C. Wheeler, physical culture instructor, of 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Edward Aber, boxing teacher, of 344 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, the alleged promoters. The prisoners were locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, charged with participating in a prizefight. Capt. Wendell, who took charge of the precinct a few days ago, knew nothing about the raid until the prisoners filed in.

Dillon, stripped to the waist and wearing his fighting trunks and shoes, gained the street and the pursuit by the police through to a vacant lot at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where he tried to hide himself, attracted the attention of the passing throng on the sidewalk.

The bouts last night were in a room in the third story that hardly accommodated the crowd. First there were six rounds between "Billy" Morris and "Kid" Harlan, who fought at 133 pounds. "Johnnie" Van Orsern, described as the "trainer of Kid McFadden," acting as referee and awarding the prize to Morris. That had the crowd in good humor when Dacy, or West, and Dillon were introduced. They had one round that pleased the spectators, and were well on with the second when West caught a knock-out blow and fell. He was carried to his corner at 9 o'clock, and when his head fell backward many thought that he was dead, and they started for the stairs to be out of the trouble they saw coming.

Dillon, standing over his defeated adversary, saw Detective Sheridan enter the room without attracting the attention of others, and he whispered to the announcer, who said that for certain reasons the fight would end right there. Then Inspector Kane, with Detectives White and McNamara, appeared in the doorway. "West" recovered soon afterward. The prisoners were locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, charged with participating in a prizefight. Capt. Wendell, who took charge of the precinct a few days ago, knew nothing about the raid until the prisoners filed in.

EXPRESS COMPANIES LOSE.

Iowa Supreme Court Decides that They Cannot Handle Liquor C. O. D.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30.—The Iowa Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of trial courts in Iowa on the question of C. O. D. liquor sales by express companies, and handed down opinions which will effectually put an end to the liquor traffic through express agents.

The cases were from Washington County against the United States Express Company, and from Tama County against the American Express Company. In both instances the companies transferred goods to purchasers in exchange for C. O. D. payments. Seizures were made, and the cases tried in the district courts, where the express companies won. Both cases were appealed, and both decisions were reversed to-day.

The holding of the court prevents express companies from handling liquor C. O. D., and makes such goods contraband and liable to seizure if found in the possession of the companies.

COLLEGE SWIMMERS WIN.

Carry Off Honors In All the Races at Knickerbocker Aquatic Club.

College swimmers won all of the events at the second series of indoor swimming races at the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club last night, two races going to the Columbia team and one to Yale.

The principal race of the evening was a handicap at 200 yards, in which J. W. Spencer of Columbia, Fred Wenck and J. E. Kitching, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, and L. De B. Handley of the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club qualified for the final heat. Handley, who had an allowance of 14 seconds, had barely managed to defeat Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club, the scratch man, in one of the trials, and was so exhausted that he could not keep up with the pace set by Spencer and Kitching, and despite his handicap advantage soon was passed. Spencer won by about a yard from Kitching. Wenck did not start in the final.

A. R. Camp of Columbia won the 200-feet handicap in a close finish with F. W. Vulte of the New Rochelle High School, and a novice race of 200 feet was won by D. H. Hill of Yale by a yard from H. F. Damon, also of Yale. The summary follows:

200-Feet Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by Arthur C. Foster, New Rochelle High School. Time—0:53 2-5. Second Heat—Won by H. F. Hamon, Yale University Swimming Club. Time—0:58 2-5. Third Heat—Won by D. H. Hill, Yale University Swimming Club. Time—0:48 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. R. Wakeman, Yale University Swimming Club. Time—0:48 4-5. Final—Won by Hill, Damon second, Foster third. Time—0:46 3-5.

200-Feet Handicap Race.—First Heat—Won by Dr. J. M. Davis, (8 seconds,) Knickerbocker Aquatic Club. Time—0:50. Second Heat—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (4 seconds.) Time—0:50. Third Heat—Won by H. Brocker, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (6 seconds.) Time—0:49 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (8 seconds.) Time—0:49 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by A. R. Camp, Columbia University Swimming Club, (6 seconds.) Time—0:46 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. H. Fenton, New York University Swimming Club, (5 seconds.) Time—0:46. Seventh Heat—Won by F. W. Vulte, New Rochelle High School, (7 seconds.) Eighth Heat—Won by W. R. Orthwein, Yale University Swimming Club, (4 seconds.) Time—0:47 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by W. C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, (1 second.) Time—0:45 3-5. First Semi-final Heat—Won by Camp. Time—0:46. Second Semi-final Heat—Won by Vulte. Time—0:46. Third Semi-final Heat—Won by Brocker. Time—0:49 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Camp, Vulte second, Brocker third. Time—0:46 3-5.

200-Yard Handicap Race.—First Heat—Won by F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds.) Time—3:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. E. Kitching, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds.) Time—3:02 2-5. Third Heat—Won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University Swimming Club, (8 seconds.) Time—2:49 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, (14 seconds.) Time—2:59. Final—Won by Spencer, Kitching second, Handley third. Time—2:47 1-5.

Cornell's Tennis Championship.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The final round in the Cornell tennis championship tournament was played to-day and was won by E. E. Farnesworth, who entered Cornell as a senior from the University of Nebraska.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator William P. Frye, Maine; Senator John B. Foraker, Ohio; John Fritz, South Bethlehem, Penn.; S. Parrot, Atlanta; C. E. Schaff, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOLLAND—Archibald Tuener, Leicester, England.

GRAND—Capt. R. S. Lyon, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—W. G. Garrett, Reading; Senator H. C. Henderson, West Virginia.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany; Seward Babbitt, Pittsburg; Horace Alvord, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. M. Beck, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Washington; Conrad C. von Hausser, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The area of high pressure and cold weather of the past few days is passing eastward over the Atlantic, although the barometer is still high over the South Atlantic States and the interior valleys. An area of low pressure has moved from Manitoba to Eastern Ontario during the last twenty-four hours and a second low pressure covers the extreme Northwest.

Very little rain has fallen except in the lake region and Western Texas, New Mexico, and the southeast coast of Florida. There have also been local showers on the North Pacific Coast.

The temperature has risen sharply in the northeast part of the country also in the Missouri Valley, and it is cooler in the Southwest. Fair weather is probable in all districts except New England, the lake region, the East Florida coast, and the Southwest. It will be somewhat warmer in New England, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. The temperature also will rise slowly in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk northwest, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeast, along the Gulf coast fresh east to southeast, and in the lake region fresh to fresh northwest, diminishing to-morrow afternoon.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh southwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at Buffalo.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day; to-morrow, fair; warmer on the coast to-day; fresh to brisk southwest winds, becoming west.

Eastern New York, showers in early morning, followed by fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh southwest winds.

North Carolina, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair; light variable winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness, fresh northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness, with showers along the lakes; fresh west winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota, showers to-day and to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day in western and central portions.

North Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, followed by fair and warmer; winds southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	50	36	46
6 A. M.	49	36	40
9 A. M.	51	40	44
12 M.	55	47	50
3 P. M.	58	53	53
6 P. M.	56	52	53
9 P. M.	54	50	52
12 P. M.	51	49	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 75 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1901	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 3 A. M. and 51 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 53 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 45 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and infants' wear; 37 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; A. K. Burnham, toilet and leather goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss I. Abrams, white goods, laces, ladies' and infants' wear, and corsets; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE GOVERNORSHIP CONTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial under the caption "Gov. ODELL," in your issue of the 24th inst., you state:

"We are the freer to say this because our readers know that we do not consider that the best interests of the State of New York would be served by the re-election of the Governor."

Will you be good enough to advise me the reasons for the—to my mind—unusual position you take in the matter? Your judgment in matters of this kind is usually sound and impartial, and I am curious to know the basis of your argument on the subject. A. S. G.

THE TIMES would be ashamed to offer an opinion for the guidance of its readers in the Governorship election if it did not have reasons which it thinks good and sufficient. The ordinary party reason is not sufficient. We are unaware of any advantage that would accrue to the people of New York through the transfer of the executive power at Albany from a Republican to a Democrat, unless by what he did or left undone the Democratic Governor proved to be a wiser, better, and safer officer.

We think the interests of the State of New York would be served by the election of Mr. COLER as Governor, first, then, because we believe he would be a wiser, better, and safer Governor than Mr. ODELL. The basis of that belief we find in the official records of the two men. Mr. COLER was elected to the office of Controller in this city as the regular party candidate, the Tammany candidate. Prior to his election he had been an active member of the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn. Through the first few months of Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration, Controller COLER was not distinguished in the public view from the other members of the Tammany City Government. But things were done by that Government which he could not approve, attempts were made to do, through the power of his office, things he would not sanction. He had the honesty and the courage, the moral backbone, to break with his party, and openly to oppose in many ways the policy of the administration and of the powerful chiefs of Tammany. He exposed the great Ramapo steal and thwarted the corrupt purposes of the men, chiefly Republicans, with a sprinkling of Tammany leaders among them, who were seeking to commit the city to that two-hundred-million-dollar job. Unnumbered petty steals and extortions were ferreted out by him and stopped. He stood as the defender of the Public Treasury against a horde of plunderers. He put himself in revolt against his party because he held that the public trust he had assumed was a higher obligation than that of party.

Gov. ODELL has taken just the opposite view. With him the party obligation has been paramount, the public trust secondary. In notable acts and policies of his administration, Gov. ODELL has sacrificed the public interest to promote political and party ends. Chapter 26 of the laws of 1902 stands as proof of this assertion. That act abolishes the local Boards of Managers of the State hospitals, and vests their powers and duties in the State Commission in Lunacy, whose members are appointed by the Governor, whose important acts are so far subject to the approval of the Governor as to give him full power of control over the State hospitals, with all their political patronage and their purchases of supplies, involving the expenditure of between four and five millions a year. Further proof of the assertion is to be found in Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1902, providing for the appointment of a Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, appointed by the Governor, through whom the power of control over the charitable institutions of the State is centralized at Albany and vested really in the occupant of the Executive chair.

These laws are Gov. ODELL'S laws. They represent his views, his purposes, his control over an obedient Legislature. Every reader of the newspapers knows in what strong terms they were denounced by public-spirited men and women all over the State unselfishly interested in charitable work. They were disapproved by public opinion, and their enactment gave rise to the widespread belief that it was not for good administration, but for political reasons that Gov. ODELL had caused these changes to be made. It was the intention of Gov. ODELL to extend his policy of centralization to penal institutions not now under full State control. The Elmira Reformatory was one of these institutions. A letter written to Gov. ODELL in December of last year by Mr. J. SLOAT FASSETT, who was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1891, may have been instrumental in dissuading him from carrying out this purpose. We quote a passage from that letter because it is a perfectly valid criticism of the policy actually carried into effect by Gov. ODELL in respect to the State hospitals and charitable institutions:

Unless the advantages, therefore, to the security of the State which are to be expected from any change are so manifestly clear beyond all peradventure, are so absolute and positive that they may be reduced to a demonstration, the Governor should hesitate before approving of such a change, especially when it looks like a return to an outgrown and mediæval system as against a new, modern, and improved system. This institution has always been kept free from the hampering influences of partisan politics and partisan political pulls, both locally and generally. That may be one reason why the salary list is so much lower than the corresponding lists in the State prisons. It is highly significant that the call for a change of system at the Reformatory has never proceeded from men who have devoted their lives to a study of penology, but has almost always been found to be confined either to sensational newspaper reporters or to politicians eager to make new positions for their favorites, reasons which I am sure will not appeal to you as Governor.

As a further evidence of Gov. ODELL'S purpose to concentrate power in his own hands, we may refer to his attempt to control the assignment of Judges for service outside of their own judicial district. That was clearly a policy of usurpation, an interference by the Executive with the independence of the judiciary. If it had any other than a political purpose, that purpose was never disclosed.

Service in office is the best test of fitness for office. We can measure the two candidates by that test. Mr. COLER breaks with his party, sacrifices what his party considers to be its interests, and exhibits entire fidelity to the obligations of his oath and his public trust. Gov. ODELL employs the great powers of his office and his dominant influence at Albany to strengthen himself politically, to gain advantage for his party in disregard of his obligations to the public.

Our readers know very well that we consider the improvement of the canals to be the chief public issue now before the people of New York. They know also that we have no faith in the intentions of Gov. ODELL or in the intentions of the Republican Party to advocate in good faith or undertake any measures for the creation of an adequate waterway through the State. Upon that issue the Democratic platform is outspoken. It pledges the party and the candidate to the advocacy of a thousand-ton-barge canal. It is only from the Democratic Party that canal improvement can be had. The commercial interests of this port and of Buffalo, the growth and prosperity of countless towns and villages along the water route between these two great cities, and the interests of every county in the State demand that the canals be preserved and improved. If the two candidates were of equal fitness, that reason for supporting Mr. COLER should be controlling.

There is, moreover, a party reason. The Democratic Party has in recent years been repeatedly beaten. It is disorganized. It offers no effectual opposition to the dominant Republican Party either in New York or in the Nation. The party in power exhibits the demoralizing effect of encountering only a feeble opposition. It has become bold and reckless. It has impudently given itself over to an alliance with selfish and greedy private interests. It is time Republicanism were called to an account. The people want to call it to account. It is only by victories, never by defeat, that a scattered and enfeebled opposition can be rallied. The Democratic Party has shaken off its dangerous leaders and evil counselors. It has returned to the old path and the old faith. It presents itself, to be sure, like a beaten army, in no very orderly array. Its formation may be criticised, objection may be taken to some of its leaders. But it is only through that party, only through the reorganization and fortifying of that party, that a check can be put upon the arrogance and unwisdom of the Republicans. It is only through a return to health and strength of the Democratic Party that the iniquities of the trust-breeding Dingley tariff can be swept away. A Democratic victory in the Empire State would put hope and courage into the bosom of the Democracy throughout the country. It would mark the close of the terrible episode of Bryanism. It would invite the return of the old leaders to their old places. It would promote the public welfare by helping powerfully to restore the Democratic Party to public confidence, and he must indeed be a bad citizen who holds that it is good for this Republic that one of the two great National parties should be kept in a state of perpetual demoralization.

These are among the good and sufficient reasons why THE TIMES believes that Mr. COLER should be elected.

THE STEEL CORPORATION'S CONVERSION PLAN.

The confusion created in the public mind by what at first glance appear to be conflicting decisions by the Vice Chancellor of New Jersey in the matter of the plan of the United States Steel Corporation to convert its preferred stock into bonds at lower interest will probably disappear when the nature of the issues raised in the Berger and the Hodge suits are contrasted. That they sought a common result is true enough, and out of this fact grows the confusion which the apparently conflicting decisions have created.

In the Berger suit it was decided that what the Steel Corporation wanted to do it had a right to do, and that reasons for restraining it from so doing had not been shown. In the Hodge suit, which approached the end in view by another path, so to speak, the question was raised whether the plan of procedure adopted by the corporation was in strict conformity with the New Jersey law. The Vice Chancellor finds that in some respects it was not. To this extent the counsel for the defendants are right in saying that the Hodge decision was based wholly upon technical grounds, and did not reopen the discussion of the conversion scheme on its merits. The point upon which the Hodge injunction will chiefly rest is that the meeting of stockholders at which the conversion plan was authorized was prematurely held. This defect in the proceedings of the corporation is, of course, remediable, and on appeal may be found to be of less significance than the Vice Chancellor considers it. This is not such a digest of the Vice Chancellor's opinions in the two cases as would be made for legal reference, but perhaps it is more intelligible for the general reader than if it were more technical.

JOHN FRITZ.

To-night in this city a distinguished company will assemble to celebrate by a memorable dinner the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of a man never in office and never to be in office, but whose work has contributed more to the upbuilding of our National wealth and material prosperity than that of many statesmen whose names are inseparably associated with American history. The man thus honored is JOHN FRITZ, a mechanic who for the period of a generation labored zealously and with high intelligence to place and keep the United States in the very front rank of iron and steel producers, and who contributed more than any living man to the means which have enable this country to attain its present pre-eminence in the metallurgical industries.

The career of JOHN FRITZ has been characteristically American. The son of a small farmer in Chester County, Pennsylvania, he left the uncongenial occupation of tilling the soil at the age of sixteen, after very little and extremely intermittent schooling, and found work in a machine shop in Parkersburg. Before many years he was sent to Safe Harbor, Penn., to erect and install the machinery for a rolling mill. Next he was manager of an anthracite blast furnace at Norristown, and in 1854, at the age of thirty-two, was engaged to remodel and rebuild the plant of what is now the Cambria Steel Company, where a younger brother, GEORGE FRITZ, made a record only less brilliant than his own, but much briefer. In 1860 he returned to the Lehigh Valley to begin the erection of what has since developed into the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant, and under his hand it grew to its present rank and importance. He designed and built the plant needed for the creation of an American navy, and did not retire from its active management until his seventy-fifth year.

Personally, Mr. FRITZ is a man of the highest and most amiable character, widely beloved and everywhere honored. He is in vigorous health of mind and body, and is still active in public and private concerns. Such a life experience few men have known. That his venerable old age is fittingly honored in the way mentioned and by the foundation of the John Fritz Gold Medal, to be annually awarded for some notable scientific or industrial achievement, should be a source of satisfaction to all who appreciate the victories of peace. At the dinner to-night will gather representatives of the four great engineering societies, of the army and navy, and of the iron and steel industries of the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe. No doubt the public will feel more interest in the fireworks and the cart-tail speeches of one of the political meetings of the canvass, but such anomalies always were and always will be.

INSULTING THE MILITIA.

The story which comes from Pittsburg about the reception in that city to one of the militia regiments which had gone out, on the call of the Governor of the State, to keep order in the anthracite region is calculated to inspire every decent American in the first place with disgust and shame, and in the second with indignation. Some pleasing representatives of "organized labor" threw various missiles at the returning troops from "the twenty-first story" of an unfinished building in such number as enables the correspondent of the press who reports the proceeding to say that "the act was evidently premeditated."

A National Guardsman cannot be expected to be ready for any emergency like a professional soldier. We read with additional shame that the Captain of one company turned it aside to march it under shelter from the brickbats of the cowards on the top of the building. And we cannot help wishing that it had been a regular regiment that had thus been molested. The skyscraper would undoubtedly have been stormed, and "organized labor," as represented by these cowards, have been gathered in. If some of it had been thrown out of the twenty-first-story window in the process the loss to mankind would have been inappreciable.

For the men thus mobbed were returning from performing a public duty of the first importance, and the very public duty which they had enlisted to perform—to protect their fellow-citizens against "domestic violence." They existed, as militia, to frustrate the reign of mob law. And the missiles which were thrown at them not only, like the missiles that were thrown at a funeral procession in New York by a like gang of cowards and sneaks from the top story of a factory, proved that the throwers were cowards and sneaks, but proved also that they were in favor of mob law when mob law was invoked by what calls itself "organized labor."

It behooves organized labor to make effective protest against this misuse of its name. On the contrary, organized labor, so far as it has been heard from at all on this question, has shown itself against public order and in favor of mob law. It has repeatedly discountenanced the enlistment of its own disciples in the militia in which they are bound by law to serve and which they by law help to constitute. What do these men mean? They seem to mean that they are enemies of order, and therefore, like pirates, enemies of the human race. If they really do not mean to draw a line between themselves and law-abiding and decent citizens they had better hasten to repeal the acts of their organizations. If they really mean to challenge such an issue, the sooner the rest of us know it the better. They simply do not know what they are doing when they proclaim themselves in favor of mob law and challenge the United States of America on that issue.

MR. HOWARD GOULD AND HIS VALET.

The first trial of the suit of Mr. HOWARD GOULD'S valet against him, for breaking an alleged agreement to take care of the valet during his life, resulted in a large verdict against the defendant. The second trial has just resulted in a verdict for the defendant, which is to say the declaration by a jury is that the defendant does not owe the plaintiff anything.

This is one of many troublesome contradictions which afflict the earnest student of the question whether "justice according to law" has anything to do with justice pure and simple, and if so, what. But we find that justice according to law will eventually be done, if only the aggrieved person has time enough and money enough. After the former trial of this action an appeal was taken. The Appellate Division decided that the learned Justice who tried the cause had erred in admitting immaterial and irrelevant testimony, and, in effect, in turning a court of justice into a "scandalfest." On this second trial nobody has been scandalized. The court has excluded such testimony as the Appellate Division had excluded, as having nothing to do with the case. The final result is that moral blackmailers are discouraged from attempting to use the courts as appliances of their industry, instead of being encouraged so to do, as they doubtless were by the immediate result of the first trial.

But the question remains, What would have happened to a defendant in a like predicament with that of Mr. HOWARD GOULD who had not had so much time and money to expend in procuring the redress of injustice according to law? The earnest student to whom we have referred must still have his doubts.

REPRESENTATIVE PUGSLEY'S CANVASS.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District, the whole of the County of Westchester, the Democrats have renominated CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY. In speaking of Mr. PUGSLEY in March last THE TIMES had occasion to say that he is "one of the many Democrats who are now turning their gaze to the future." In one session of the Congress to which he was elected Mr. PUGSLEY exhibited the capacity to form sound opinions on public questions and to support them actively. He was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, where he prepared the report which pointed out the defects of the Fowler Currency bill. In that session he amply justified the confidence reposed in him by his constituents when they gave him their votes.

Mr. PUGSLEY advocates the reform of the Dingley tariff by sane and sensible procedures, not by a radical overturning of all schedules, but by the removal of imposts that are unjust and burdensome and that put obstacles in the way of our export trade. The Republican Party has abandoned the wise policy outlined by President MCKINLEY in his Buffalo speech. It is the belief of Congressman PUGSLEY that the Democratic Party may with advantage make that policy its own.

There ought to be no doubt about the re-election of Mr. PUGSLEY. He is an able, enlightened, and useful member of Congress. The impression is abroad that Westchester may prove this Fall to be a Democratic County. If that is true, Mr. PUGSLEY will be elected. We hope it is true.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anybody with leisure time on his hands and in search of a problem which, while presenting numberless complexities and difficulties, is still unimportant enough to be abandoned when he gets tired of it, without inflicting pain on the most sensitive conscience, cannot do better than take up the one presented by the letter we published yesterday on the use and disuse of "Mr." Our correspondent told how, having addressed a business subordinate by his name, "all short," as the French say, the subordinate protested that those who expected the courtesy of the honorific should be careful to give it. As a general rule, of course, this is true, but in the ordinary conduct of life the exceptions to it are innumerable, at least in the sense that on innumerable occasions it is broken without offense intended or taken. It takes tact, though, to know when violation of the rule is safe and when it isn't—safe, in this case, meaning compatible with courtesy on the one side and good feeling on the other. The guide, perhaps, is sound judgment as to whether the relations between the person addressed and the person addressing are such as to render familiarity a manifestation of something like affection or of something like contempt. The problem of our "Mr." is to a certain degree like that which the Frenchman or German encounters much more frequently in respect to the employment of second personal pronouns—wherein the opportunity to fall into very terrible mistakes is always present. As for the clerk who reproved the business manager for dropping the "Mr." in summoning him, he was certainly a most injudicious youth. He acted within his rights, no doubt, but in choosing to see an assertion of a superiority where he might just as well—and much better—have seen an effort to bridge a chasm, he injured both his own dignity and his own prospects. Still, the matter is not to be settled off-hand, and the mere fact that the manager gave offense indicates that he, too, was lacking in tact.

—Lecturing this week in Philadelphia on his ascent of Mont Pelée while the first eruption was in progress, Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN gave a peculiarly vivid description of the terrible activities he saw in play. After detailing the experiences of the long climb, with what he called "bombs" flying from the crater in all directions and constantly threatening the explorers with death, he told how, "with a certain amount of precaution," they at last found themselves within 300 feet of the great orifice. "Suddenly the clouds of smoke lifted," he said, "and revealed a magnificent scene. I saw for the first time the column of steam and ashes rising not less than five to six miles above the summit of the mountain. The column was about 1,500 feet in diameter, and had a velocity of about three miles a minute. More steam came from this mountain in a minute than all the steam in the world together in the same period of time. It was terrific to the eye and appalling to the ear. I have never heard a sound comparable to it. It was as though all the furnaces in the world were united in one terrific roar. The ground trembled as though a tremendous engine were trying to cut the world in two." We all know how much coal must be burned to produce the steam utilized in an ordinary engine, but the expenditure of energy involved in such a column of vapor as this is almost beyond human imagination. And what the Professor watched for a few minutes had been going on for weeks before he arrived, and has continued for months since he went away! We are vastly impressed by the amount of coal consumed in carrying a steamer across the ocean, but the dynamics of a volcano are on a scale incomparably vaster.

—While the coal strike was on, the weather, if not exactly cold, constantly threatened to become so, and thus made everybody unhappy. Since the truce was declared the temperature has been reassuringly high, and the householder has been able to think of his empty bins without much anxiety. This—at first thought seems to illustrate the general contrariness of things, but on consideration one can see that all things have worked together for the benefit of the consumer. Had the Fall been unusually warm and pleasant public sentiment would not have been aroused to anything like the extent it was, and the pressure brought to bear on the operators would have been vastly less. In that case they might have taken much more time than they did to discover that there really was something to arbitrate after all, and the President might not have been moved to intervene. On the other hand, the present prolongation of good weather has enabled householders to get along with very small quantities of coal, while the dealers, confronted with the arrival of newly mined fuel, have been disappointed in their expectations of getting for a month or two longer the famine prices they had established when the thought of freezing to death was abroad in the land. Some losses have been imposed, of course, but most of those we hear about are merely paper losses—unreasonable profits that would have been made if the demand as well as the scarcity of coal had continued. Simply by buying single tons instead of his accustomed twenty or thirty at a time, the ordinary small consumer will be saved to a considerable extent from paying the expenses of the strike—a rare and blessed phenomenon. So the weather has been all right. It couldn't have been better if it had been made to order.

—As there are innumerable square miles of arid lands in the West upon which irrigation experiments can be hopefully tried, it is hard to understand why the Government experts, in selecting seven places to spend the Nation's money in this way, should have taken for one of the seven a place where it will be necessary to dam up a river which now flows from our territory into British, and divert all its water upon American fields. A pettier pretext than that will give for a controversy equally petty and bitter it would be impossible to devise. It is precisely the sort of thing that sets neighbors at odds, and, however little the St. Mary's River may now have of fame and importance, it is bound to get much of both if our engineers carry out their plans for robbing Canada of her share of its waters and giving them all to Montana. Litigation thus provoked is bad enough when there are courts of recognized jurisdiction to settle it, but it is infinitely worse when the conflicting interests must be adjusted in an international tribunal with vague powers, from which the only real appeal is to an absurd and unthinkable war. The hydrographers should have taken these facts into consideration in planning their work.

GOV. ODELL AND GROCERIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of to-day on Gov. Odell's relations to the firm of Matthews & Co. is not ill-natured or unfair, but it omits a view which I beg to present, because I knew an almost parallel case where money was borrowed and the stock given as security was transferred to the lender. Granting that there was a more perfect way of taking security which would have prevented such personal assaults as ex-Gov. Hill has made upon Gov. Odell, it seems to me that the real question is, Did the firm of Matthews & Co. give good value to the State institutions to which they sold goods? No one has charged that they did not, and presumably they did, because the orders they got were in competition with other large houses on competitive bids, with the exception of some small emergency purchases, which are constantly being made by all public institutions.

No one who knows Gov. Odell or the firm of Matthews & Co. (and I happen to know them both) would for a moment think that they would be parties to anything wrong, and, while all may be fair "in love and war," and politics may be said to be a species of war, it looks to me as if Mr. Hill had overshot the mark in his throwing mud at the Governor, who is considered by both the Democrats and Republicans as being one of the best that this State has ever had. F. B. THURBER.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

GOV. ODELL AS A STOCKHOLDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES in to-day's leading editorial adjudges Gov. Odell a stockholder in the corporation of J. W. Matthews & Co. If the writer of the article had investigated the matter as a question of law he would not, in fairness, have left it simply there.

Gov. Odell stated the facts of the transaction, and J. W. Matthews has also stated the facts in an affidavit. Now in drawing the conclusion from those facts is where THE TIMES inadvertently drops into error. Gov. Odell's real status from the facts, as stated, (and who has the right to gainsay them?) is a pledgee of the stock. As between himself and Mr. Matthews and to all the world he would be in fact a pledgee. As between himself and creditors of the corporation—when such a state of facts arises—he would be deemed responsible as a stockholder; but this would only be as an incident of his status, and would be because the stock stood in his name. His legal status of pledgee would not be at all changed, and he would have right of action on his loan against Matthews, pledgor.

And this status arising, where the stock is issued directly by the corporation to him as pledgee, with ownership in Matthews, was perfectly proper and not at all unusual. In the case of Stover vs. Flack, 30 N. E. 94, the Court of Appeals so held. The facts as stated in the syllabus are as follows:

"By a verbal agreement between Stover and Flack it was agreed that the former should subscribe for $1,000 of the capital stock of a manufacturing corporation, one-half of which should belong to each; that Stover should hold the same on joint account and receive the dividends thereon, Flack to pay the interest annually on $600, one-half the amount paid; that when Stover should want the $500 he was to notify Flack, and if Flack did not pay Stover should sell the stock, and Flack would pay the difference between the sum received on such sale and the par value of the stock. Stover accordingly subscribed for $1,000 of the stock in his own name and paid therefor. It was a part of the bargain that the agreement should be put in writing, but it never was. A few years later the company became insolvent, and the stockholders being called on to pay an amount of debts equal to the stock held by them Stover paid $1,000."

Justice Davies in giving the opinion of the Court says at Page 67: "Although the stock stood in the name of Stover, it became and was the defendant's stock." And again at Page 69, "Stover was liable to the extent of the stock standing in his name for the debts of the company. The creditors of the company under the authority of Burr vs. Wilcox, (22 N. Y., 551,) could also have compelled the defendant to contribute to the amount of stock actually owned by him, although standing in Stover's name."

DAVID J. NEWLAND.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

Irish Rents and Prosperity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES to-day that Michael Davitt said at the meeting at Carnegie Hall that three-quarters of the political control of Ireland had been wrested from the English in twenty-three years, and that the aggregate reduction of rents in that time had amounted to $240,000,000. As no doubt this $240,000,000 went into the tenants' pockets, I would like to know how much better off are those tenants to-day than what they were twenty-three years ago, when the population of Ireland at that time was over 5,000,000, while to-day the population is only 4,000,000? What benefit accrues to the country by taking the rent out of the landlords' pockets and putting it into the tenants' pockets? Does it in any way profit the mechanic and laborer of that unfortunate country?

When I was in Ireland twenty-five years ago it was the landlords who gave the most work to the mechanic, laborer, and shopkeeper. A farmer would not expend as much money as would build a pig's pen. What the people want in Ireland is to open up plenty of industries that would give mechanics, laborers, &c., employment and, believe me, the land will take care of itself in due time. It is my idea, anyhow, that if the average Irish tenant farmers had their farms given them without paying any rent, they would not be a whit better off than they are. They are too lazy. See how hard we have to work in this country or starve. P. J. REILLY.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

HOW TO KEEP TWO GOOD JUDGES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

From The Sun.

Judge John Clinton Gray of this city is one of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals elected as such by the people of the State upon a general ticket. His term expires this year, and he is a candidate for re-election. No one has ever questioned his eminent fitness for the place he adorns. It has been the custom of both the great political parties, to unite in the renomination of Judges who have served acceptably in the Court of Appeals. The Republicans ought to have observed that excellent custom this year in the case of Judge Gray. Instead of doing so they have put in the field against him William E. Werner of Rochester.

Judge Werner is a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Rochester district. Under the Constitution the Governor is empowered to designate Justices of the Supreme Court when the Court of Appeals is overburdened with judicial business, and to make them for the time being Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. Judge Werner is in precisely that position to-day. He is acting as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, under appointment by the Governor. So is Mr. Justice Cullen of Brooklyn. If Judge Gray is elected and Judge Werner is defeated, Judge Werner will still be left where he is. He will remain a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and probably for a long time, as there is little present prospect that the court will dispense with the aid which it now receives from the Supreme Court Justices sitting here by appointment.

The only way, therefore, to keep these two Judges in the very places which they now occupy in the public service is to vote for John Clinton Gray for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

NUGGETS.

On the "L" Road.

Passenger—I don't see why you fellows can't call out the stations plainer?"

Guard—My dear Sir, we are train guards, not trained elocutionists."—Chicago News.

An Off-Hand Answer.

"Who can tell me the meaning of leisure?" asked the teacher.

"It's a place where married people repent," replied the boy at the foot of the class.—Philadelphia Record.

The Honorable Members.

"I suppose the arrival of new Congressmen from time to time has a tendency to give variety to life in the Capital City."

"Not a great deal," answered the man who is more or less cynical. "It merely means the introduction of new names into the same old anecdotes."—Washington Star.

A Phenomenal Artist.

"He is the only true musical phenomenon I ever saw or heard."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because he acknowledges that he tours the country for cash first and art second, and that this isn't his farewell appearance."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ON THE OVERLAND TRAIL.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

Here's a song for the days, the heroic old days
When the West tried the mettle of resolute men,
Ere the sun of Progression had melted the haze
Of mystery hiding the land from our ken.
Here's a song for the heroes, the "ousses" so tough,
Who popped their great whips when the schooners set sail
And sang their wild songs as their pipes they would puff
While pounding along on the Overland trail.

Not a snap of the calloused old fingers cared they
For the dangers awaiting them out on the plains
As they yelled at their bulls and went rolling away
In the alkali dust of the slow-moving trains.
Away through the billows of flickering heat,
Upheld by a courage that never could fail,
With a sneer for the perils they knew they would meet
While pounding along on the Overland trail.

The signal from scouts who were sleuthing ahead;
The parking of wagons with painless haste;
The wild, savage yells that would waken the dead;
The Indian sally defiantly faced.
The battle, the flight of the reds in defeat;
Some graves over which the coyotes would wail;
And on moved the train through the shimmering heat
That quivered and danced on the Overland trail.

Where now are the heroes who swung the great whips
That popped o'er the backs of the laboring bulls,
Who chose not the language that rolled from their lips
When the wheels furrowed sand in the hardest of pulls?
But few yet are dodging the Reaper's keen blade,
Yet totter down life's ever-narrowing vale—
Yet linger and dream of the parts that they played
While pounding along on the Overland trail.

Here's a song for the lively old days that are gone,
Are now but a blur upon memory's page,
When the fastest of freight was by bull power drawn
And the fastest express was the lumbering stage.
The tourist who now in rare luxury rolls
In palace car over the glittering rail
Gives never a thought to the valiant old souls
Who pounded along on the Overland trail.

KING'S MESSENGER REPORTS.

Mr. Borthwick Delivers Dispatches to British Ambassador at Washington —Will Inspect Newspaper Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Hon. Oliver A. Borthwick of London is surprised to find himself a subject for general discussion in the newspapers. It all came about through the agency of the New York customs officers. Mr. Borthwick on arriving at New York yesterday was required to answer the numerous questions prescribed for persons arriving from foreign countries, and in that way he made it known that he was one of the couriers or messengers of King Edward of England, and was carrying dispatches to the British Ambassador at Washington.

The report preceded Mr. Borthwick to Washington that he was coming with a highly important message to President Roosevelt, and on his arrival here he was beset by newspaper men anxious to relieve him of his mission. It turned out that the young man is simply what he declared himself to be—a messenger from the British Foreign Office to the British Ambassador, to whom he reported. There is no significance in Mr. Borthwick's visit. He is performing a perfunctory office that is not unusual. Special messengers are often employed by Governments in this manner, and especially when the messenger is solicitous for a visit to the country to which the message is to be sent.

In this case Mr. Borthwick, who is a son of Lord Glenesk, proprietor of The London Morning Post, desired to visit the United States for the purpose of looking into the methods of making and publishing a morning newspaper in the United States. He will do this service for his father, although the young man is really one of the messengers attached to the King's household at St. James Palace, whose duties are to carry special messages of the King to foreign countries. Mr. Borthwick will remain in this country for a considerable time.

MORE RIOTING IN PORTO RICO.

Two Men Killed at Ponce and Many Wounded—Business Suspended in the City.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 30.—Political rioting at Ponce was renewed last night. From 9 to 11 o'clock the city was in the hands of a Republican mob, alleged to have been aided by municipal police. The Federal Club was fired on. One man was killed and several were wounded, but not fatally.

The rioting was renewed to-day and business was suspended. The attacks of the Republicans began early in the morning. One man was killed and a number of men were severely wounded. The rioters announced that they intended to attack the Federation of Labor Club and another club, which caused the closing of all the stores in Ponce.

A Spanish dramatic company which had been playing at Ponce applied to the Spanish Consul for protection, and it is reported that the Consul communicated with the Spanish Minister at Washington. Shooting and rioting occurred inside the theatre on Tuesday evening, and since then the company has been unable to perform.

NO FOOTBALL FOR MUTES.

The Kendall Green Students Punished by Faculty for Hazing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Owing to hazing at Kendall Green, the Faculty has declared that there shall be no more football played by the college team this Fall.

Kendall Green is the Government college for mutes, and it has for years maintained a crack football team and won many victories. The mutes have of late been playing all sorts of pranks, to the severe annoyance of the Faculty. Hundreds of chairs were taken out of the chapel recently and hidden. A dictionary was substituted for the Bible, the electric lights were tampered with so that prayers had to be conducted in the darkness, which rather took the force out of the exercises, which are conducted on the fingers in the sign language.

The football team has been ordered to cancel seven or eight games with the teams of neighboring institutions.

PRESIDENT'S TIME FILLED.

He Will Make No More Engagements for the Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—When Gen. Boynton of the Washington School Board called at the White House to-day to ask the President to attend the dedication of the McKinley Manual Training School, a fine technological high school, which has just been completed, Mr. Roosevelt said it was with great regret that he must decline.

The pressure of official business is more than ever heavy at this time for the President, with his annual message before him and engagements to visit Oyster Bay and New York, and for the two trips to Philadelphia. He will, therefore, make no more engagements for the present nor until after Congress meets.

EXPECTS CUBAN PROSPERITY.

A Speech by the Chairman of the Cuban Central Railways, Limited.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—At a meeting of the Cuban Central Railways, Limited, to-day, the Chairman, J. White Todd, spoke in an encouraging manner of the political and economic prospects of Cuba in spite of the present depression in the sugar trade.

Mr. Todd said the new Government inaugurated in Cuba under American auspices was proceeding most satisfactorily from the point of view of the British investor. Perfect quiet and confidence prevailed. Assuming the passage of the American Reciprocity bill, coupled with the favorable influence of the Brussels Sugar Convention, there was every reason to expect a great business revival in Cuba and an era of general prosperity. The best information now pointed to the sugar crop being at least equal in quantity to that of last year.

Referring to the promulgation of the new railroad laws, prior to the American evacuation of the island, Mr. Todd said that the American authorities had shown every disposition to act fairly toward the vested interests of the railroads. He thought the revised laws were not only not prejudicial to the company, but that they constituted additional protection for the company's interests.

RUSSIA AFTER MEAT TRADE.

Expects to Compete with the United States in the London Market.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The United States Consul at Birmingham reports to the State Department that the Agricultural Department of Russia is taking steps which will prepare the way for that country to play an important part in supplying the London markets with beef in opposition to the American meat exporters.

The report says special steamers have been built with freezing chambers, the Russian Government assisting by subsidies, and that it is intended they shall ply between a Russian port, via the Kiel Canal, and London, with huge cargoes of fresh meat.

Libau is considered a suitable port, as from that point the beef can reach London in three days or less after slaughtering.

GEN. MILES AT MANILA.

The Thomas Reaches Philippines After Stops at Honolulu and Guam.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—The United States Army transport Thomas, with Lieut. Gen. Miles and his party on board, was reported off the coast of Luzon this evening and anchored in Manila Harbor to-night.

The Thomas left San Francisco Oct. 4, and called at Honolulu and Guam.

Yale Class Day Officers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Class Day officers have been elected by the Yale academic senior class as follows:

Poet—Howard A. Plummer, New York.
Orator—Robert H. Ewell, Washington, D. C.
Statistician—Edward P. Truett, Denver.
Secretary—Z. Sargent, New Haven.
Chairman of Class Day Committee—Albert K. Lamb, Waterbury, Conn.
Historians—Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; Carroll J. Waddell, Ottawa, Kan.; Harry H. Clark, Winchester, Tenn.; Augustus K. Dilyer, Pittsburg; George S. Arnold, New Haven.

COLOMBIANS BLOCKING CANAL NEGOTIATIONS

Temporizing Over Control of Site of the Waterway.

Apparently Are Trying to Secure from This Country a Larger Sum Than the Concession Is Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The diplomatic passage at arms between the State Department and the Colombian Government doubtless will form one of the leading topics of the President's message to Congress. The apparent purpose of the Colombians to temporize in the hope of entangling negotiations for the canal property and site with the question whether treaty rights have been disturbed by the action of naval representatives on the Isthmus of Panama in barring the transportation of Colombian troops, creates a situation which may call for further action by Congress to carry out the canal bill.

An analysis of the Spooner act authorizing the purchase of the new Panama Canal Company's property, concessions, and grants shows that the President's hands are tied in canal matters so long as the Colombians hold out against making a treaty for the control of the site of the canal. The Spooner act first authorizes the President to buy the canal company's property and concessions; it then directs him to acquire from the Republic of Colombia perpetual control of the strip of land necessary for the canal, not less than six miles wide, and to secure jurisdiction over this strip and the ports on both oceans for police control.

When the President "shall have arranged to secure a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and shall have obtained by treaty control of the necessary territory from the Republic of Colombia" he is authorized to pay the new Panama Canal Company the $40,000,000 for their property, and the Republic of Colombia whatever sum is agreed on for the territory required.

These two conditions are precedent to getting any rights as purchasers. From this it is considered clear what the game of the Colombians is at this time. They are apparently not only holding up the United States for a larger sum than this Government is willing to pay for the grant of the canal strip, but they are holding up the purchase from the canal company and blocking the whole progress of the canal negotiations.

If the pending treaty negotiations with Colombia for the canal strip are not concluded within a reasonable time the President, it is believed, will ask Congress for authority to buy the canal property and go on with the work of building the canal. If Congress will grant the authority to purchase at once and pay the price agreed on, then this Government will enter possession of the property thus acquired, and exercise the rights incident to the position of third parties who have title by purchase. This may be done on the ground that the Colombian Government in a protocol a year ago signified its acquiescence in this country's presence on the Isthmus as purchasers from the French company. The question of payment for the right would be left to be adjudicated later.

It is believed that in the event of a reference of any question of indemnity to The Hague court no European Government would suggest the consideration of any attitude of obstruction to a work of such magnitude as the interoceanic canal, and the only matter that would be passed on would be the one of compensation to Colombia. Whether the constitutional bar to the granting of sovereign control of the canal strip could be brought in review before a court of arbitration is doubtful, but it is not impossible that the Colombians, in their attempt to levy contribution from the United States beyond proper bounds, may force a situation where the United States would be justified in maintaining its rights by military force. In this event it is not improbable that the Constitution of Colombia would be in some particulars modified by the force of events, and it would be hard to imagine where among the powers of Europe the first protest against such an event would arise.

In short, it is believed Colombia at this time stands alone in her attitude of obstruction and she would have little sympathy anywhere in a prolonged policy of obstruction and demand. It might happen that this country should pay one or two millions more for the canal strip than has been offered, but even this is rather remotely possible.

A report was current in Washington tonight that Mr. Concha, the Colombian Minister, had cabled his resignation to his Government in consequence of alleged friction between the Minister and the State Department growing out of the projected Panama Canal treaty negotiations. "The report is absolutely without foundation," said Mr. Herran, the Secretary of the Legation, when the matter was called to his attention.

He added, in response to inquiries, that it was Mr. Concha's intention, when he first came to Washington, to stay only for a limited time, as he had business interests in Bogota, and other plans in view which demanded his attention. The canal negotiations, however, had extended over a greater period than was expected when the Minister was appointed.

Mr. Herran said it was Mr. Concha's intention to remain here at least until the canal treaty was negotiated unless some obstacle arose which made that impossible.

PEACE IN COLOMBIA LIKELY.

Gov. Salazar to Confer with Revolutionary Leaders—Hopeful Feeling on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Oct. 30.—There is reason to believe that the Colombian revolution will now end with little, if any, further bloodshed.

Information from a reliable source has been received here that Gen. Vargas-Santos, the Military Director of the revolutionists, has been negotiating a treaty of peace in Costa Rica with a representative of the Colombian Government. Last week Gen. Vargas-Santos sent a cable message to Gov. Salazar, asking leave to come here to confer with the Governor personally. To-day Gen. Vargas-Santos repeated this request, and Gen. Salazar replied by cable, telling him to come. Much is expected from the approaching conference.

It is also a fact that on Tuesday the revolutionary Gen. Herrera sent a communication to Gen. Salazar insisting upon a conference with the Governor, and saying that from it, he believed, peace would result. This message was answered by Gov. Salazar yesterday. He said he was ready to meet Gen. Herrera.

Gen. Herrera's desire for a peace conference is undoubtedly a result of the recent surrender at Rio Frio of Gen. Uribe-Uribe, who was one of the most active of the revolutionary leaders. He is considered to be one of the most capable men in the Liberal Party, and his surrender was a severe loss to the rebels.

On the isthmus there is now much hope that peace will soon be an accomplished fact.

Mailing Tube Company Wins Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Judge Townsend of the United States Circuit Court has dismissed the suit which D. N. Hurlburt of New York brought against the United States Mailing Tube Company of New York. Action was instituted to recover damages for the alleged infringement of a patent which was granted to Hurlburt last December for paper tubes. The Mailing Company denied infringement, and also contended that the patent was invalid. Judge Townsend finds that there has been no infringement, and he dismisses the bill of complaint.

Ossining (N. Y.) Pastor Accepts Call.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30.—A unanimous call has been extended by the First Baptist Church of this city to the Rev. F. W. Lockwood of Ossining, N. Y., which he has accepted. He will begin his duties Dec. 10. He is a graduate of Penn Yan Academy, the University of Rochester, and the Rochester Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was at Titusville, Penn., whence he was called to Ossining.

FLOWER AND SCULPTURE SHOW

Unique Exhibition of the Sculpture Society and Florists' Club in Madison Square Garden.

The Madison Square Garden has made one of those transformation scenes that people love to see on any stage. In an incredibly short time the big plaster equestrian monuments and colossal stone figures, the busts, pediment figures, bronze bas reliefs, and memorial statuary, big, middle-sized, and little, which constitute the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society have been erected on pedestals or placed on some wall. The scheme of arbors and kiosks has been carried out by the New York Florists' Club, and square roods of brilliant flowers have been adjusted to the beds and about the pedestals, on the latticework of the airy architecture, and everywhere that a point of vantage could be found. So that, notwithstanding the short commons as to time allowed by the authorities of the Garden, the scene last night, when d'Aquin's Orchestra started the exhibition with strains from Auber and Strauss, was something any one would go far to see.

The National Sculpture Society has given exhibitions before with an accompaniment of trees and a few flowers, but never with the aid of a powerful organization like the Florists' Club. Indeed, it would be more correct to say that the Florists' Club is giving the exhibition with the aid of the sculptors, in order to have decorations of the finest sort, which are so different from the club's own exhibits as to form a very charming foil. And the pretty catalogue in its green cover (designed by Mr. R. A. Bunyard) devotes more space and more pictures to the flowers than the sculpture. Here are: A short essay on palms by Henry A. Siebrecht and something on the "American Carnation" by C. W. Ward, President of the American Carnation Society; something about orchids by John E. Lager, and about roses by John N. May, Treasurer of the American Rose Society. Crysanthemums are treated by A. Herrington, and ferns by W. H. Taplin. The introduction is by Mr. Patrick O'Mara, former President of the American Florists.

An exhibition to which these specialists lend their co-operation and advice may be expected to furnish plenty of interest to the general public as well as to confirmed hobbyists and growers of particular flowers. The colors with which the Garden is resplendent are in the main those of chrysanthemums, because that is the flower of the season, and its magnificent size and shape make it more effective than most blossoms of the year; but the carnations will find many admirers, especially the Governor Roosevelt, Golden Beauty, Adonis, Enchantress, and Prosperity varieties. Orchids are here in great profusion, the big lavender Cattleyia Labiata, the little scarlet Oncidium Pulvinatum and Crispum, the white and brown Miltonia Candida—the Latin names must be used for South American flowers, the native name for which no one knows. Here are the "butterfly" and "holy spirit" or dove orchids, Mexican orchids, and others from New Guinea, while our own modest little "Venus-foot" orchid from the marsh and swamp is shown in various cultivated forms. Of course the roses are almost as splendid as the chrysanthemums, and, indeed, so far as color is concerned, far deeper and more precious. Although we heard last Spring that the blue rose had at last rewarded the experiments of an American florist, yet Mr. John N. May says: "The only shade of color not yet attainable in the rose is that of blue. Though nature has been very lavish in bestowing all other shades, forms, and sizes, the rose lover must be content without the missing color!"

Nearly 200 sculptures, big and little, are on exhibition among these odorous, glowing beds and against banks of evergreens and bay trees, and they are contributed by 45 sculptors and sculptresses, for the most part members of the Sculpture Society. Here is a chance to examine close at hand, long before the groups will be in place, the figures made by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, President of the society, for the pediment high up on the Broad Street façade of the new Stock Exchange—unquestionably the masterpiece of this old and tried sculptor. Prominent on the central line of the Garden is a cast of the George Washington by Daniel C. French and the horse by Potter which stand in Paris as the gift of American women to the French Republic. Charles H. Niehaus shows his half-size model in competition for the Grant Monument at Washington and a fine colossal seated figure, "The Driller," a monument to Labor, together with busts of J. Q. A. Ward, Joseph Jefferson, and Rabbi Gotthell. George Gray Barnard has in granite the colossal figure of a prehistoric "Hewer," a nude figure of fine proportions excellently modeled; also the Great God Pan for Central Park, and other figures. Philip Martiny shows his gay and highly decorated Flora for a fountain, and Augustus Lukeman a cast of his "Manu" on the Appelate Court. Hermon A. MacNell offers his traveling scholarship piece called "Out from Chaos Came the Dawn," and Karl Bitter his "Thanatos," a symbol of death for the Hubbard Memorial, his full-size model for the private monument to Henry Villard and the two reclining figures which are to be placed above the entrance to the new Chamber of Commerce on Liberty Street.

Small sculpture of a lively sort will be found in the horse groups by Solon H. Borglum and the Indian pieces by Gutzon-Borglum. Animal studies of a most delightful sort are here from F. G. R. Roth, Eli Harvey, and A. Phimister Proctor. The feminine charm of Mrs. Potter Vonnoh's statuettes of women and children will be recognized, and the work of other ladies—Mrs. Clio Bracken, the Misses Marguerite Carpenter, Grace Hooper, C. C. Peddle, Janet Scudder, Leila Usher, Florence E. Ward, and Enid Yandell—will find their admirers. Adolph A. Weinmann shows statuettes of athletic lads and lassies in realistic garb and poses. Herbert Adams is here with delicate, thoughtful work. George E. Bissell, Scott-Hartley, John J. Boyle, George T. Brewster, H. K. Bush-Brown, Charles A. Lopez, F. W. Ruckstuhl, Ordway-Partridge, Hinton-Perry, Attilio Piccirilli, Bela Pratt, Albert Jaegers, Charles Grafly, Barholm, Couper, Gelert, Alfano, Harley, Flanagan, Pratt, Pike, Schmitt, Volinsky, Bartlett, and Richard George offer a great variety of work which one comes upon here and there at the turns of the paths. They are too many for adequate consideration the first night of the show. Certainly the exhibition deserves the encouragement of the great public. Its life is brief, for Thursday, Nov. 6, will be the last day on which it can be seen.

INSURANCE CASHIER ARRESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Cornelius Thomas Griffiths, cashier of the District of Columbia and Maryland branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was arrested here late this evening for the alleged embezzlement of $4,500. Griffiths admits his guilt, but says the sum will not aggregate more than $3,500. At Police Headquarters he pleaded for leniency, for the sake of his wife and family. He was under bond of about $10,000, and the company will lose nothing by his shortage.

Griffiths gave as his excuse the fact that for some time he has been lending money to agents of the company. This money, he claims, was not paid back when promised.

An investigation into the condition of the Washington office has been carried on at the Baltimore branch for about three weeks. This morning Griffiths was called to Baltimore, where the main Southern office is located. He worked there all day. When he returned to this city, Joseph Bowes, the manager of the Baltimore branch, came with him, without the suspicions of Griffiths being aroused. The case was given to the police immediately, and Griffiths's arrest followed.

Griffiths is fifty-nine years old, and is well known in business circles here and in Baltimore and New York. He is a member of several clubs.

CANADIANS WANT NO NAVY.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—The Chambre de Commerce, the French-Canadian commercial body of this city, yesterday received F. Wyatt, the delegate of the British Empire Navy League of London. He expressed the desirability of Canada's providing a navy of her own, from which Britain could recruit to remain mistress of the seas.

J. X. Perrault, the founder of the Chambre, replied that Canada needed no navy. Canadians, he said, had all they could do to develop their farms and industries. If any trouble came, the British Navy was bound to protect the country, and if trouble came from the outside, "our brothers and cousins across Line 45 were bound by the Monroe doctrine to keep out all invaders." As to the Americans themselves, they were good neighbors, and there was no necessity of taking any steps to keep them out when they had no intention of coming in.

The members of the Chambre evidently sympathized with M. Perrault, although they passed a resolution referring the proposal to a committee for consideration.

California's Big Tree in Picture.

The Southern Pacific Company has published and is now distributing a large picture of "Wawona," the big tree of California. Single copies may be obtained for 50 cents at any of the company's offices here.

GEN. J. F. BELL SUES MANILA NEWSPAPER

Libertas Charged Him with Attempted Theft of Relief Fund.

This Fund Amounting to $27,000 Had Been Placed in Insular Treasury —Libel Action Results.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—Libel proceedings have been instituted against the editor and the proprietors of Libertas, a Spanish newspaper published in Manila, on account of the publication of an article attacking Gen. J. Franklin Bell and his plan of aiding the people of the Provinces of Batangas and Baguna, Luzon, and of the Island of Mindoro. That plan was put into effect after the cessation of hostilities. It consisted of selling rice and furnishing seeds and farming implements, and it resulted in profits amounting to $27,000 gold.

Gen. Bell has recently been ordered home. The Presidentes of all the towns in Batangas Province petitioned him to take steps to have his plan of aid continued after his departure. Gen. Bell thereupon consulted Gen. Davis and the members of the civil commission on the question, and decided to place the $27,600 in his possession in the hands of the commission, and it will be expended by the commission among the people of the provinces whence it was derived.

Gen. Bell came to Manila as the guest of Gov. Taft and drafted an act covering the continuation of his plans. That act was adopted by the commission, and Gen. Bell transferred the $27,000 to the insular Treasury.

After the transfer of funds had been made Libertas published an article charging Gen. Bell with an attempt to steal this fund and take it with him to the United States, but saying that the commission had forced him to surrender the money. Gen. Davis transmitted to Gen. Bell officially a copy of The Libertas article. Gen. Bell responded by denying the charges. Gen. Davis thereupon transmitted the papers to Gov. Taft, who remitted them to the prosecuting attorney. That official instituted the proceedings against the newspaper.

GUN CARRIAGE WAR ENDED.

Secretary Root Decides to Use the Crozier Device for Six-Inch Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Root has approved recommendations that the disappearing gun carriage be used in connection with guns of six-inch calibre as well as with those of larger bore. This action marks the close of a contention lasting many months among the fortification authorities of the War Department.

The carriage to be used is largely the design of Gen. Crozier, the present head of the Ordnance Bureau. Its adoption was bitterly opposed by Gen. Miles, as head of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Congress at its last session, because of those differences, authorized the appointment of a special board to pass on the merits of the invention. That board recommended the use of the carriage, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for guns exceeding six inches in calibre, but suggested that the use of the carriage for guns of six inches or less be suspended.

This suggestion recently has been again under consideration by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and, in the absence of Gen. Miles, the board has agreed to recommend that the line should be drawn below the six-inch gun rather than above it.

THE STATUS OF CUBA.

Judge Thomas Held That for a Period It Was a Foreign Country—The Questions Raised.

Judge Edward B. Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of José Assia, affecting the status of Cuba from the time of the evacuation of that island by the Spaniards to the time of the establishment of the independent Government there under President Palma. He held that during that period Cuba was a "foreign country."

Assia, a Spaniard, was a sailor on the steamship Paloma. It was alleged that in July last off the coast of Haiti he killed a shipmate in a quarrel. The Paloma was registered as a Cuban vessel under the military government of Governor General Wood. She sailed under the American flag, and was owned by Americans.

The questions raised in the trial were whether the Paloma was an American or a Cuban vessel, and whether the accused man was amenable to the courts of this country or to the courts of Cuba. Another question was as to what jurisdiction, if any, the Cuban courts had over an American ship, and whether there could be Cuban ships when the power of the island was dependent upon the authority of the United States for its existence.

Judge Thomas held that the Paloma was a Cuban ship, and that the case of Assia is within the jurisdiction of the Cuban courts.

CUT OFF TROLLEY CURRENT.

Fear of Tie-Up Leads United Traction Company to Prevent Passage of Hudson Valley Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 30.—The strike of the employes of the Hudson Valley Railway Company has precipitated trouble between that company and the United Traction Company, and there now is prospect of a legal battle.

The Hudson Valley Company has the leased privilege of running its cars from Waterford to Troy over the lines of the United Company. It was decided that this afternoon there would be a resumption of that service for the first time since the strike began. When the motormen and conductors of the United Traction Company heard that Hudson Valley cars were to be run over the line by non-union men, they threatened to strike if such action were permitted.

In order to avoid a tie-up, Superintendent Thompson of the United Company, went to Watertown, where the two roads join. When cars of the Hudson Valley line, guarded by State troops, went on his company's tracks, Thompson cut off the current and left them stranded. It is said that legal proceedings will be instituted at once to compel the United Company to permit the passage of Hudson Valley cars.

SENTENCE ON A CHAUFFEUR.

For Collision with Trolley Car in Which Twenty-two Persons Were Hurt Raymond Gets Six Months.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary was the sentence pronounced today by City Judge Kellogg upon W. B. Raymond, the chauffeur who was arrested in connection with the collision between a trolley car and an automobile on Warburton Avenue on Sunday last, in which twenty-two persons were injured.

In sentencing Raymond Judge Kellogg said he was convinced that the chauffeur had been negligent and that he should be punished. Raymond was taken in charge by City Marshal Lee.

Nelson J. Waterbury, counsel for Raymond, this afternoon secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court. This is returnable to-morrow morning at White Plains, when Mr. Waterbury will ask the release of the chauffeur pending an appeal from the finding of the City Judge. The case will then go to trial before a jury in the County Court, and may be ultimately carried to the higher courts if the conviction is repeated.

The automobile which Raymond was running is the property of De Witt Clinton Flanagan of Morristown, N. J., candidate for Congress in that State. Mr. Flanagan placed the machine in Raymond's charge, with instructions to find a purchaser. Mr. Derrickson was a possible purchaser. It was learned to-day that Mrs. Derrickson was slightly hurt on Sunday by being hit on the back of the head by some part of the trolley car.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Hallowe'en ball is the event at Tuxedo to-night. All Hallowe'en is the eve of All Saints, a joyous religious festival that is followed by the lugubrious All Souls. In France and in certain parts of America on All Souls the cemeteries are decorated with flowers in memory of the dead. In this country the English custom is followed, and Hallowe'en is given up to fortune telling and games, in which the spirits are supposed to take a part. The festival was observed at Tuxedo in old-time fashion until recent years. A harvest ball has been enjoyed instead lately. There will be many débutantes, and among them Miss Kane, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane; Miss Harriman, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Miss Cruger, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Tams, and Miss Edith Poor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor.

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The ball is not all of the programme at Tuxedo. Yesterday there was the tennis match, and to-morrow there will be the finals for two professionals. These affairs are attracting a great deal of attention in society, and there has been at the matches, which were arranged by T. Suffern Taller, a large attendance. To-day will see the finals at Baltusrol also.

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Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, who is to be married on Nov. 17 to James Hammond McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond McLean, will have a large church wedding, but the reception in the Boardman residence in West Fifty-third Street is to be for the two families only, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Boardman's brother. As announced some weeks ago, Miss Boardman will have her little sister, Miss Geraldine Boardman, as her maid of honor, and Miss Madge Niles, the fiancée of Sewall Boardman; Miss Violet Stewart, Miss Kate Drake, and Miss Ruth Emmons will be her bridesmaids. Harry Gruner, a cousin of Mr. McLean, will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Sewall and Philip Boardman, brothers of Miss Boardman; Schuyler Smith, and Alexander Smith, Prentice Kellogg, Clark Read, Ronald Colbaugh, and Richard Elkins of Philadelphia, the last a son of Stephen B. Elkins. Mr. Boardman will give his daughter away.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Emmons and their children, the Misses Mildred W. and Ruth, Kintzing Post, and Roger Emmons, formerly of 68 Irving Place, have gone to Boston to live. Kintzing Post Emmons has sold his seat in the Stock Exchange, and the removal of the family to Boston will probably be permanent.

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Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn have taken an apartment in East Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and will soon return from the country to occupy it.

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An engagement, which is of interest to New Yorkers, is that of Miss Margaret Emerson, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson, of Baltimore, to Dr. Smith Hollins McKim of the same place. Miss Emerson was to have made her début this Winter. The Emersons have just been around the world in their yacht, the Margaret, and have entertained and been entertained everywhere. Miss Emerson is a graduate of Miss Ely's school, in this city, and she was here last year at the Horse Show. The Emersons gave two years ago a splendid entertainment in their Baltimore residence, 2,500 Eutaw Place, to which a number of New Yorkers went. Dr. McKim comes of an old Baltimore and Virginia family, and he is related to the McKims of New York. His mother was a Miss Morris, a relative of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. John Morris of Baltimore.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck have returned from Lenox, and they are at their residence on North Washington Square. Mr. and Mrs. Thacher M. Adams have returned also from Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will not close their Lenox houses until the first week of November.

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The Earl of Essex is very ill again with enteric fever. He was invalided home from South Africa two years ago, and an operation was performed. He had another and severe attack recently. His wife, who was Miss Adele Grant of this city, is nursing him.

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Capt. C. Blackburn-Tew, who is to marry Miss Ward, the sister of Reginald Ward, is said to come of a very old Yorkshire family. His mother belongs to the Irish Croftons, and she is a cousin of the present Baronet. Capt. Tew was in South Africa and was invalided home, and it was during his convalescence that he met Miss Ward.

***

James Lord Breese, according to an English publication, has been in trouble in Scotland. He was driving a motor car through the Highlands and was stopped and taken before a Justice for fast driving. This is the first year that the motors have struck Scotland, and Mr. Breese, who was in Inverness-shire, was one of the pioneers. Mr. Breese was also a pioneer automobilist on Long Island, and had several skirmishes with the authorities at Southampton. Two years ago there was quite a battle royal, which provoked for the time an ordinance against motors by the Township of Southampton.

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The engagement announced recently of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, and Morton Burr Stille, will be of interest to many New Yorkers. Miss Gordon's mother was Miss Maimee Smythe, the elder sister of Mrs. William Jaffray and Mrs. Padelford, formerly Mrs. Woolsey. Miss Gordon is one of five children. Her elder brother married Miss Robinson of Staten Island. Her sister, Miss Daisy Gordon, has been married twice, first to Col. Maude, an Englishman, whom she divorced some years ago, and afterward to Mark Hanna, Jr., a son of Senator Hanna. Charles Gordon, the father of the Misses Gordon, left a large property for them in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stille is a relative of Dr. Stille of Philadelphia.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith (Miss Mary Campbell) of 4 East Sixteenth Street, and Dudley Dupignac, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac (Miss Eleanor Van A. Gwyer) of 60 West Seventy-first Street.

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Mrs. Octavius White, (Miss Elizabeth Chamler,) wife of Dr. White and the aunt of Winthrop Rutherfurd and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, is much improved in health. Last Spring and Summer she was seriously ill, and at times in a critical condition. Mrs. White is one of the few grande dames of the old school left in New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.—E. Rollins Morse closed his cottage to-day, but will remain here for a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., went to New York this afternoon for a short visit.

Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. David King, for several weeks, returned to New York this afternoon.

Miss Fanny Foster will close her cottage on Le Roy Avenue Saturday, and will take a room here for a short time before returning to Boston for the Winter.

Miss Gibert of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mrs. C. H. Berryman has closed her cottage on Red Cross Avenue and returned to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, who have occupied the Knight cottage on Bellevue Avenue during the past Summer, have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe will go to Southern California before returning to England for the Winter.

Woes of the Compiler.

If a man who edits a literary anthology happens to leave Bill Jinks out of it, the Jinks family pursues him an' his'n clear down to posterity!—Atlanta Constitution.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD'S PLAY.

"Eleanor" Produced in London—Is Said to be Overloaded with Dialogue and to Lack Dramatic Interest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In criticising Mrs. Humphry Ward's four-act play, "Eleanor," produced at the Court Theatre yesterday, The Times says that the characters do not act as much as drift, but the play entails drifting, for the subject is the triumph of youth and instinctive love over love no longer youthful. Lucy and Manisty both drift, and Eleanor drifts with her hopeless love to death.

Manisty's unworthiness, says The Times, gives a rather bitter flavor of irony to the play. Manisty is an ugly blot on the fair picture presented by the mental beauty of Eleanor and the beauty of the striving of both women after self-renunciation.

The Times remarks that some of the characters talk a little too much. Lucy tells Eleanor about the farmers at home in Vermont, who "never give you three words where one will do." Before writing her next play, suggests The Times, Mrs. Ward might take a flying trip to Vermont.

In regard to the parts, The Times says the women get all the best of them. Marion Terry's Eleanor, autumnal, with a delicate, faded grace, was an entirely beautiful performance; so was Elizabeth Robins's performance of the mad sister. Charles Quartermaine was overweighted as Manisty.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Humphry Ward made her début as a dramatist in London yesterday with a matinée presentation at the Court Theatre of a stage version of her novel "Eleanor."

The play is ill constructed, overloaded with dialogue, and lacking in real dramatic interest, yet it gives evidence of the author's instinct for stagecraft and contains promise, with experience, of better things. A good cast, which included Elizabeth Robins and Marion Terry, procured the play a hearty welcome.

The newspapers this morning criticise Mrs. Ward's play at great length. They acknowledge that, with all its defects, the production was an interesting occasion.

PARIS MUSICIANS WIN.

Nearly All the Theatre and Music Hall Managers Have Yielded to Their Demands.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The strike of the musicians employed at theatres, music halls, &c., began at noon to-day, when the strikers assembled at the Labor Exchange carrying their instruments, and it is already practically ended.

Although the theatre managers yesterday announced their purpose of fighting the strike, almost almost all of them accepted the terms of the musicians to-day rather than risk the loss which would result from a protracted struggle. Most of the large music halls and cafés have also yielded, and their orchestras, as well as those at the majority of the theatres, returned to duty this evening.

The evening passed without incident at the places of amusement. The Prefect of Police had been advised of the strikers' intention to invade such places as still held out against their demands and to wreck the instruments of substitutes. Consequently he posted large numbers of police in each such establishment.

The theatres, music halls, &c., which are standing out against the strikers' demands either dispensed with orchestras or replaced them with pianos. It is probable that all the managers will reach an agreement with the musicians to-morrow.

Says Mme. Bernhardt Is a German.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Staatsbürger Zeitung avers that Sarah Bernhardt is a German, claiming that she was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and that her father was a horse dealer named Feibel. The paper adds that a ship engineer who knew the facts of her birth met Mme. Bernhardt at a hotel in Copenhagen and talked with her in German, and that she requested him not to mention the incident. The paper quoted is anti-Semititic, and its editor was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for alleging that the authorities protected Jews in the celebrated murder case at Konitz.

Gabrilowitsch Unable to Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Owing to painful injury received to-day, Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be unable to appear as the soloist at the first public rehearsal of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon. In some manner the little finger of his right hand was badly bruised, and just as the young pianist was about to jump into a cab to attend a rehearsal of the orchestra the pain became so intense that a physician was called. An examination resulted in Gabrilowitsch being forbidden to play the piano.

Andreas Dippel's Concert Tour.

Andreas Dippel reached New York Tuesday from Europe for his transcontinental tour of seventy to eighty concerts. His first New York appearance will be Nov. 9, at Daniel Frohman's second Sunday evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. Immediately afterward he goes South for recitals in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, Spartanburg, Savannah, Charleston, and Nashville, and thence by five of the Texas cities to Southern California and the whole Pacific Coast. He will not be heard in New York again until after his return in the Spring.

Robert Mantell Not Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The report that a surgical operation had been performed on Robert Mantell, the actor, now appearing in "The Dagger and the Cross," is denied by his manager, M. W. Hanley. The rumor arose from the fact that Mr. Mantell strained his arm in the mimic sword fight. He will appear in Cincinnati next week.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Mme. Duse, who has been playing Francesca in Boston, was too ill to play last evening, and she informed George Tyler of Liebler & Co. by telegraph early in the day. As Mme. Duse had warned Mr. Tyler in Italy that she might be ill occasionally, he was not surprised.

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Through some error the accident to Weedon Grossmith on Monday evening, when he was burned by a roman candle, was distorted into an attempted assassination. He received yesterday dispatches of inquiry from A. Conan Doyle, Beerbohm Tree, Charles Wyndham, and other London friends.

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Charles Frohman received a cablegram yesterday from Sir Henry Irving, saying that he will produce Sardou's "Dante" in New York next season, bringing over the entire production. Mr. Frohman has arranged with Jacob Litt for Sir Henry's appearance late in October for three weeks at the Broadway Theatre. At the same time Mr. Frohman will give his production of "Hamlet" with William Gillette at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who was taken ill in the performance in the Garden Theatre on Wednesday evening, did not appear last evening, and she will not appear to-night. Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt said that she will be able to appear on Saturday evening, but not in the afternoon. Her indisposition is said to be due to a cold. It has been announced that she will not appear in "Magda" and that she will continue through next week, which is her last, with "The Joy of Living."

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Harrison Grey Fiske returned yesterday from Chicago. He said that Mrs. Fiske's production of "Mary of Magdala" has created a sensation.

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J. E. Dodson, who is playing in "An American Invasion," received yesterday a cablegram from Beerbohm Tree, asking him if he were at liberty to go to London to play the part of the Pope in "The Eternal City." Mr. Dodson's present engagement has prevented acceptance.

***

Maud Hobson, the English beauty in "The Night of the Party," was discovered in a faint in her dressing room in the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon when she was called to appear. She was unconscious for ten minutes, and her understudy, Miriam Abbott, took the part. Miss Hobson did not appear last evening.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Foot—Von Bernuth.

In All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, last evening Carrie Kitchen von Bernuth of this city was married to Sandford Dwight Foot of Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. The bride was given away by her father, Frederick Augustus von Bernuth. The only attendant of the bride was Miss Louisa von Bernuth, her sister. The best man was Francis Dwight Foot, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Charles Southworth of Springfield, Mr. Cummings of Boston, Fritz von Bernuth, Jr., brother of the bride; Homer Foot, Jr., J. D. Blish, and John F. Degner, Jr. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's father, at 37 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Smith—Ward.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Oct. 30.—Miss Edith Florence Ward was married, in the First Presbyterian Church here to-night, to Robert Warren Smith of Berkeley Heights, by the Rev. Nelson B. Chester, who was assisted by the Rev. Charles T. Berry of Brooklyn. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Charles Wilfred Hunter, as matron of honor. Miss Marjorie H. Smith, a sister of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. The best man was the Rev. John E. Adams of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Raymond E. Smith of Orange, Percy G. Smith and Willard B. Smith of Caldwell, brothers of the bridegroom, and Rollin H. Wiggin of Orange.

Weed—Brown.

Miss Roberta Lovett Brown, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Brown, was married yesterday afternoon to Edward Barlow Weed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Weed of Newark, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. Arthur Warner of Philadelphia at the residence of the bride's parents, at 106 West Seventy-seventh Street. The maid of honor was Miss Louise B. Brown, sister of the bride, and the best man was Georg E. Cummings. The ushers were A. Harry Thurnton and Charles G. Raymond. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums and Autumn foliage banked with palms. A reception followed the ceremony.

Williams—Briggs.

Special to The New York Times.

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 30.—Miss Annie R. Briggs, daughter of John Briggs of Amesbury, and Augustus C. Williams of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride. The Rev. C. Alexander performed the ceremony.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD B. MALTBY of Boston died yesterday at his home of paralysis, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Maltby formerly was President of the Boston Electric Light Company, and was a Director of the Edison Company. He also was Vice President of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, Vice President of the Copper Range Consolidated Company, and Director in numerous other companies.

SAMUEL HOUSTON BENGE, the last surviving signer of the treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, is dead at his home in Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, aged seventy years. He was a native of Georgia, was a Captain in an Indian regiment in the civil war, and had held many offices in the Cherokee Nation.

WALTER T. FORBES of Atlanta, Ga., an inventor and promoter of patents, is dead at Salem, Mass., aged forty-nine. Mr. Forbes had been in Salem for six months, introducing a new rubber process, and Wednesday he sustained a stroke of paralysis, from which, on account of other complications, he failed to rally.

Col. HORACE T. ROCKWELL, senior member of the well-known Boston firm of Rockwell & Churchill, printers, died suddenly of heart disease there yesterday. He was born in Winchester, Conn., in 1838. For twenty-six years the firm of Rockwell & Churchill held the contract for all the Boston city printing.

STEPHEN P. SLOCUM, ex-Mayor and Collector of the Port of Newport, R. I., and a well-known retired market man of that city, died there yesterday.

PETER WALRATH of Chittenango, N. Y., appointed in 1898 a member of the State Board of Charities, died at the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, in Syracuse, yesterday, aged sixty-seven years.

JAMES J. KEARNEY, a prominent business man of Syracuse, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged forty-eight years.

To-morrow.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books to-morrow will contain the Federal Empire, reviews of two important new books on the American Colonies by Edward Cary.

MAY J., AT 100 TO 1, FIRST

Derided Filly's Victory Caused Sensation and Amusement.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Hurstbourne Was the Only Successful Choice at Aqueduct—Glenwater's Handicap.

All the remarkable happenings in racing this season were eclipsed at the Aqueduct track yesterday when May J. won. May J. had become the racegoer's stock joke, and as such ranked with the humorist's conception of mothers-in-law and the price of coal. For nearly half the racing year May J. had been looked on as an impossibility, her one mission in life having been set down as that of running in selling races as a basis for the claiming of other horses. Earlier in the season bookmakers amused themselves by laying odds of 3,000 to 1 against her. None went quite to that extreme yesterday, but all over the betting ring 100 to 1 was laid. And then May J. won.

The spectacle of the derided filly finishing first startled the spectators for a few seconds. Then the racegoer's sense of the ludicrous asserted itself, and there was such an uproar of laughter and ironic cheering as never before was heard on a New York race track. The result of the race meant loss to almost every witness of the race save the layers of odds, but the crowd rose to the occasion with perfect unanimity, and the merriment over the unexpected happening was as general as was the glee of the bookmakers.

May J. ran in the fifth race, a selling sprint of five furlongs, for maiden fillies three years old, and, though the race brought out seventeen of the poorest race horses on the turf, May J., who recently was bought for $60 by James McLaughlin, Jr., son of the ex-jockey, was one of the last outsiders in the betting. It was the first race in which the younger McLaughlin ever started a horse, and his victory surprised him as much as it did the general public. Why he bought May J. even he did not know, and his confidence in the filly was indicated by the fact that he bet $5 on her, "just so she would be backed."

Bad as May J. is, the other runners were worse. Ridden by the apprentice Anderson, the joke race horse worked to the front in the run through the stretch. From that moment little Anderson rode all he knew how, and actually showing some judgment at the finish, he got May J. home first, a neck before Lady Fan, ridden by the crack lightweight Redfern. After the race there were hard luck stories innumerable, but the laughing crowd only laughed the more at the bettors who "ought to have bet on May J." but did not. One of this class was a man who in the Summer left a standing commission with one of the leading bookmakers to have $5 bet on the filly every time she ran. The commission stood all Summer, but was stopped yesterday morning.

The victory of May J. was a sample result for the afternoon. Surprises were so frequent that the crowd refused to be surprised when the last race was run, and one more long-chance horse got home first, J. B. Respass's colt Bernays winning by a neck from the favorite, Jack o' Lantern. The only successful first chance of the afternoon was Hurstbourne in the opening event, he carrying the top weight and starting at odds of 2 to 5, winning handily after the contender Colonade tired and stopped in the run home. The weather was pleasant, the track fairly good, and the attendance large. A. L. Aste yesterday sold on private terms the horse Prince Richard to G. Miller. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, at five and a half furlongs.

Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, b. c., by Indio-Flora Hurst, 122 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out.....1
J. B. Respass's Colonnade, ch. f., by Fonso-Lilly M., 115, (T. Knight,) 4 to 1 and even...2
Dunbar & Co.'s Stamping Ground, br. f., by Lamplighter-Etale, 107, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3

Time—1:07 4-5. Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third. Gold Money, First Chip, Aneke, Chicle, First Chord, Tugal Bey, and Colonsay also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—The Edgemere Stakes, for two-year-olds and upwards; weight for age; one mile and a furlong.

F. M. Kelly's Allan, b. g., 2 years, by St. Andrew-Allanah, 88 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....1
Alexander Shields's Andy Williams, br. c., 3, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 118, (Lyne,) 1 to 2 and out.....2
O. L. Richards's Rossignol, ch. f., 3, by Rossington-Valuable, 115, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and even.....3

Time—1:56. Won ridden out, by a head; five lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $950. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,200 down to $500; seven furlongs.

M. F. Dwyer's Cincinnatus, ch. c., by Ornament-Emma Primrose, 101 pounds, (McFadden,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....1
F. H. Milden, Jr.'s, Scoffer, br. c., by Bathampton-Flirt, 107, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5.....2
O. L. Richards's Dark Planet, blk. c., by Lissak-Black Venus, 107, (Minders,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3

Time—1:28 4-5. Won ridden out, by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Harrison, Franklin C., B. Doyle, Gillie, Blue Delft, Ben Chalice, Dinksie, Ponca, Barkelmore, Full Back, Epidemic, Alhambra, Irene Mac, Squid, Pegus, and Dominee also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards.

Turner Brothers' Glenwater, b. c., 3 years, by Wawbeus-Feronica, 120 pounds, (McInerney,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.....1
August Belmont's Flying Jib, b. c., by Henry of Navarre-Flying Fish, 97, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....2
W. Cahill's Hermencia, ch. g., 5, by Hermence-Greola, 103, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....3

Time—1:46 4-5. Won ridden out, by a neck; three lengths between second and third. Carbuncle, Daly, Ethics, Circus, Jim Clark, and Par Excellence also ran. Value to the winner, $735. Winner trained by Amos Turney.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies three years old, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs.

J. McLaughlin, Jr.'s May J., b. f., by Ben Strome-Bainbino, 88 pounds, (Anderson,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....1
H. Harrison's Lady Fan, b. f., by Terrifier-Rose Washington, 93, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
H. K. Vingut's Nightingale, blk. f., by St. George-Free Will, 96, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and even.....3

Time—1:03. Won, ridden out, by a neck, a half length between second and third. Obedience, Stella W., Virginia Grace, Ace of Spades, Singing Nymph, Eva Milne, Inkling, Little Julia T., Gulf Stream, Orpesa, Miss Fisher, Flossie F., and Forestvale also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin, Sr.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile and seventy yards.

J. B. Respass's Bernays, ch. c., 2 years, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 90 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....1
T. F. Mulry's Jack o' Lantern, ch. c., 2, by Candlemas-Bibelot, 90, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....2
O. L. Richards's Rightaway, b. c., 2, by Getaway-Belle Blackburn, 110, (Minder,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....3

Time—1:46 3-5. Won ridden out by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Alsike, Edwin Kenton, War Cry, Gold Braid, Scarouche, Hackensack, and Tom Lamson also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Unmasked, 126 pounds; The Musketeer, 123; Demurrer, 110; Syrlin, 116; Young Henry and Lord Badge, 114 each; Belvino and Harry New, 112 each; Huntress, 107; Himself, 102, and Ben Battle, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,800 down to $800; six furlongs. Glendon, 110 pounds; Duke of Kendal and Miss Dorothy, 107 each; Right and True, Cruachan, The Guide, Semper Vivax, Earl of Warwick, and Gallant Smith, 102 each; Ithan, 101; Niaxus, Wilhelmina, and Albany Girl, 99 each; Turnpike and W. Overton, 97 each; Pittacus, 96, and Lady Mistake, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Pittacus, Duke of Kendal, Turnpike, W. Overton, and Lady Mistake.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Bonibert and Articulate, 128 pounds each; Surmise, 111; Bells, Commoner, and Cameron, 108 each; Oom Paul, Huntress, and Lord Badge, 105 each; Eatinghaher and Maud Gonne, 100 each; Waterton, 101, and Lady Sterling, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lynbrook Stakes, for two-year-olds; a handicap at six furlongs. Lady Albercraft, 120 pounds; Mackey Dwyer, 115; Nevermore, 114; Joe Cobb, 112; Miladi Love, 111; Leipsic, 106; Captain Arnold, 104; Lyman Hay, 102; Examiner, 100; Chicle, 97, and Jack o' Lantern, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, that have never ridden a winner, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards. Fonsolee, 106 pounds; Brunswick, 100; Snark, 99; San Andreas, 96; Essene, 94; Past, 91; Early Eve, 90, and Musidora and The Talisman, 86 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Musidora, The Talisman, Essene, Brunswick, San Andreas, and Early Eve.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. The Dancer and Courtenay, 108 pounds each, and Leslie Bruce, Dr. Korber, Francois, Moon Daisy, Dachshund, Dalesworth, Broadstreet, Aminte, Colonel Rue, Bedlam, Moroton, and Tact, 105 each.

HARNESS RACES AT MEMPHIS.

Dariel Paced Fastest Mile of the Year by a Mare—Champions' Race To-day.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—The Fall meeting of the Memphis Trotting Association closed to-day. To-morrow at a matinée, Cresceus will trot against his record, and Dan Patch and Prince Alert, pacers, will try for marks at a mile. To-day the majority of the races were dashes for beaten horses. Lord Derby trotted against the world's record, 2:02¼, but was timed in 2:06¼. In the 2:06 pace, a mile dash, the bay mare Dariel made the fastest time by a mare this year—2:04¾. Lauretta, driven by Kinney, won two races during the day. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Trotting; one mile and a quarter dash.

Lily Young, b. m., (Swearingen).....1
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarty).....2
Beldia, b. m., (Maxfield).....3
Bell Rustler, br. m., (Hudson).....4
Miss Whitney, b. m., (L. McDonald).....5

Time—2:44.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; one mile and an eighth dash.

Lauretta, ch. m., (Kinney).....1
Hall Fry, b. g., (Foote).....2
Joymaker, b. h., (McCoy).....3
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McCarty).....4
Tony W., br. h., (Crow).....5

Time—2:31¾.

2:08 Class.—Trotting, to wagon, amateur drivers.

Miss Whitney, b. m., (Mr. Devereaux).....1 1
Prince of Orange, br. g., (Mr. Jones).....2 2

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $400; mile dash.

Dariel, b. m., (A. McDonald).....1
Little Shaw, b. m., (Walker).....2
Rosebud, ch. m., (Nuckols).....3

Time—2:04¾.

2:12 Trot.—Mile dash.

Baron Bell, b. h., (Hudson).....1
Lady Constantina, ch. m., (F. Loomis).....2
Wilton Boy, b. h., (L. McDonald).....3
Darwin, gr. g., (McHenry).....4
Roscoe Medium, b. g., (McMahon).....5
Virginia Jim, b. g., (Rodman).....6
Joymaker, b. h., (McCoy).....7
Spotty M., b. m., (Crow).....8

Time—2:12.

2:18 Trot.

Lauretta, ch. m., (Kinney).....3 1 1
Astronomer, blk. h., (Chandler).....1 2 2
La France, blk. m., (McCarty).....2 3 3
James B. Duke, b. h., (Graves).....Dis.

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:17¼.

Free-for-all pace to wagon, amateur drivers.

Edith W., b. m., (Mr. Jones).....2 1 1
Fred S. Wedgewood, rn. g., (Mr. Billings).1 2 2
Little Squaw, b. m., (Mr. Gaylord).....4 3 3
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Mr. Smathers).....3 4 2

Time—2:07½; 2:07; 2:08¾.

2:10 Pace.—Mile dash.

Stranger O., b. g., (Zapel).....1
Home Circle, b. g., (Nuckols).....2
Brown Heels, b. h., (Dodge).....3
Tommy Mc, ch. m., (McCarty).....4
Kanawha Star, b. g., (Hudson).....5
Lou Vaughn, b. m., (Foote).....6

Time—2:09¾.

Lord Derby to beat 2:02¼, trotting, (Spear.) Time—2:06¼.

Vanderbilt Horses for Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—Hammock, a son of Hanover, recently purchased by W. K. Vanderbilt from P. J. Dwyer for $7,500, and some twenty head of other stallions and brood mares owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, which are now in the East, have been ordered shipped to Kentucky by their owner. It is said that he will winter them at the Iroquois stud of James B. Clay.

Belle Meade Sale of Horses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—The second day of the Belle Meade dispersal sale drew a larger crowd than the opening day. The prices were fairly good. The best sales were:

Stand Pat, b. g., 2 years, by Luke Blackburn-Vestige; J. Gardner.....$1,300
Brown filly, by Tithenius-Duchess; Ed. Kane.....1,500
Bay colt, Longstreet-Pretense; Milton Young.....1,550

FAIRS WINS AT COURT TENNIS.

Englishman Defeats French Expert in a Hard Contest at the Racquet Club.

Cecil Fairs, the English court tennis player from Prince's Club, England, and Emile Brocquedis, one of the best professionals in France, gave a splendid exhibition of the game yesterday in the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street. Since Fairs came to this country, about three weeks ago, he has been at Tuxedo. Yesterday's appearance was his first in this city. Several of the members have seen the Frenchman play before, but Fairs was new to the majority.

Fairs conceded the Frenchman 15 in each game. He won the match after some remarkably stiff playing. A purse was put up by the club, and the original conditions were the best three of five sets. Owing to the exceptional length of the second set the match was cut down to three sets, with a limit of eight games for the last set.

Brocquedis proved the superior player in the first set, and the comparative ease with which he defeated "Punch," as Fairs is known from one end of England to the other, occasioned surprise. Brocquedis won by 6 to 3. When the contestants stood two all the Frenchman suddenly made a magnificent spurt, and with excellent volleying and placing he won two straight sets. This put Fairs on the defensive, and he tried hard to tie the score. He succeeded in getting the next set, but then lost, and found the first match against him.

The second match was productive of many brilliant plays, and the number of times that the score was tied kept the excitement at a high tension. Fairs at last conquered by 13 to 11. When each had reached five all Brocquedis appeared to be the winner, for he took the vantage game, only to have it tied a few minutes later by "Punch." In this way the match ran up to the eleventh game. On the twelfth game Brocquedis had 40 to 15, when a poorly volleyed ball into the net gave Fairs another point, and by superb accuracy in placing his ball on the next play the Englishman tied the score. Brocquedis weakened after this, and could not return his opponent's serves with sufficient force, and so lost what had appeared to be his game. Fairs was the superior in volleying in the next set, and his clever placing puzzled the Frenchman continually. He won handily.

More than an hour had been taken for this set, and the third and final set was reduced to eight games for the winner. Brocquedis did some of his best playing in this set, and his excellent floor game was one of the prettiest features of the match. The excitement was at fever heat when the score showed six games all. Then again Fairs proved to be superior in pulling out of a tight place, and by hard hitting and an excellent drop service won the last two games and the match.

Brocquedis will only play once more in this country, and that will be at Tuxedo on Sunday. Next Tuesday he sails for France. Fairs will remain here until Jan ranged for him at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Champions Play Handball.

A return match at hand ball was played at the Brooklyn Hand Ball Court yesterday, in which the world's champion, Mike Egan of Jersey City, and Ex-Alderman J. Dunne of Brooklyn defeated Phil Casey, the ex-champion, and his partner, Oliver Drew of Ireland. Egan and Dunne, who also won the previous match, decided a short time ago in the Jersey City Court, were in excellent form. Egan was well backed up by Dunne, and from the outset the pair had the upper hand. The game, however, was by no means one-sided, as Casey and Drew were extremely clever and although they lost three straight games were only beaten by the liveliest kind of puzzling service and fast rallies. At the Jersey City court to-morrow Egan and J. Flaherty will begin a match, best six out of eleven games against Drew and P. G. Corby. Five games will be decided to-morrow, and the other six will be played in the Brooklyn court on Thursday, Nov. 6. Following are the scores of yesterday's games:

M. Egan and J. Dunne, Sr.	21	21	21
P. Casey and Oliver Drew	15	18	13
Phil Casey			21
James Dunne, Sr.			12

Bowlers Broke World's Record.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—A world's record was broken last night upon the Calumet alleys, when the Calumets beat the 1,000-mark in each of the three games that they took from the Centurys. Never before was such bowling witnessed, either upon Cleveland alleys or anywhere else. In the first game the Calumets rolled 1,061. In the second 1,079, while in the third they made 1,064, a total of 3,204 for the three.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Princeton and Harvard Players Show Up Poorly in Practice.

YALE'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Gloom at Columbia—Weekes and Smith in Bad Shape—Frye's Leg Broken at Cambridge.

From three of the big university football camps discouraging reports have emanated, and the outlook for to-morrow's contests is not very bright. The Columbia men are fearful that Capt. Weekes and R. S. Smith, who now practically are invalided, may be forced out of the game against Pennsylvania should they receive any further injuries. The latest practice work of the Princeton players was so poor that the scrub team scored on them in two successive days' practice. This fact has caused no little anxiety among those who hoped for good results in to-morrow's conflict with Cornell.

At Harvard the best that is looked for is a mere victory over the Carlisle Indians, who are expected to score on the Harvard team, while a hard game is looked for. The first serious accident at Cambridge this season occurred yesterday, when Frye, who played guard for the freshman team, broke his leg in practice. Everything is bright at New Haven, as the Yale men have exhibited marked improvement and speed in their work, in which Capt. Chadwick's line plunging was the remarkable feature.

With two of Columbia's best football players incapacitated, Columbia's gridiron eleven does not face a cheery prospect for its second big game of the season with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia to-morrow. R. S. Smith, it developed yesterday, has a very bad knee. It has been in poor shape all year, and this, added to an injury received in the Princeton game, has rendered his hurt serious this week. He now is very lame. He is in no shape to play in hard game, and another injury to his knee would compel him to retire from the game. Harold Weekes, the Captain, also is in poor condition, because of his injured ankle. He showed some improvement yesterday, but still is far from being himself. Another injury would likely force his retirement from the game to-morrow. Columbia has no efficient substitutes to take the place of either one.

Besides these two men, Thorpe, Dollin, Tomlinson, and Wolff, who are not in the best condition, received a day's rest again. Even considering the absence of the six regular 'Varsity players, there was nothing encouraging in the 'Varsity's work for to-morrow's game. Only two touch-downs were made, and the scrub once forced the first team down the gridiron for over sixty yards. Coach Morley made one change that is likely to be protive of benefit. He changed Erb from quarter back to end. At the latter place Erb's speed, good tackling, and generally excellent defensive play are likely to prove of more value to the team than when he is at quarter back. Goodman was put at quarter, where he is likely to remain. He is a better punter than Smith, and has better generalship than Erb.

The 'Varsity line up yesterday was left end, Erb; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Wallace; centre, Duden; right guard, Landers; right tackle, Whitwell; right end, Earle; quarterback, Goodman; left half back, Townsend; right half back, Duell, and full back, Fisher.

The Columbia football management is making special efforts to get a good crowd for the special train which will be run to Philadelphia at 12:15 to-morrow.

In the practice at Princeton yesterday there were many errors. It was a complete reversal of Wednesday's good showing. All the regulars were in the line-up except Barney, though Henry, Reid, and Brown only played a few minutes. The work of the whole team was off color, and for the second consecutive day the scrubs won by one touch-down. Fumbling and poor interference were the chief faults. Not one punt was handled cleanly by Vetterlein and Foulke, and it was one of these missed kicks that made it possible for the scrub to score. Vetterlein was poor in his passing. Pearson was in for a few minutes, and did very well.

Yale took its last heavy practice before the West Point game yesterday afternoon, showing marked improvement all around and great increase in speed. In two hard halves the 'Varsity scored at will on the scrubs and on defense held every attack, besides throwing the strong scrub team for losses. Capt. Chadwick's line-plunging game was remarkably fast, as also was Ward's work at the other half back. Shevlin is now playing such a strong game at right end that he probably will be given the place. Wheelock, at left end, did well on end runs, but is still slow on getting down the field on punts. The best end play of the day was by George Ward and Benham on the scrub eleven, both of whom repeatedly executed clever tackles. The Yale team played yesterday as it will line up against West Point to-morrow: Wilhelmi, left end; Kinney, left tackle; Glass, left guard; Holt, centre; Goss, right guard; Hogan, right tackle; Shevlin, right end; Metcalf, quarter back; Chadwick and Ward, half backs; Farmer and Bowman, full back. The practice to-day will be light, as the team will leave for New York late this afternoon.

The practice of the midshipmen football team at Annapolis yesterday was not as satisfactory as that of the day before. While the regulars were able to make good gains, especially on clever end runs by Wilson and Strassburger, the hustlers also advanced the leather fairly well when it was in their possession. The 'Varsity succeeded in scoring one touch-down and a safety against the scrubs in thirty minutes of play.

BOSTON WOMEN GOLFERS WON.

Metropolitan Team Was Beaten for the Griscom Trophy at Baltusrol.

Boston's team of golf women proved decidedly superior to the fair players from the metropolitan locality yesterday in the final match of the triple inter-city series on the Baltusrol Golf Club links near Short Hills, N. J. The fifteen Boston women defeated the New Yorkers by thirteen holes, scoring thirty-one holes to eighteen for the local contestants. The Women's Golf Association of Boston will hold the Clement A. Griscom Trophy for the coming year. The triumph was all the more pleasing to the winners because they challenged for the right to compete for the cup last Winter. The trophy originally was given for team competition between the women golfers of Philadelphia and New York.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the two-year National champion, led the metropolitan forces and met Miss Louise A. Wells. Miss Hecker won the first hole, but Miss Wells tied the match on the fourth green. The champion, however, won two straight immediately after that and was 3 up at the turn. Coming in, the Boston woman played better golf, but Miss Hecker managed to win by two holes. The cards are:

Miss Hecker—										
Out	6	5	5	3	6	4	7	5	4	—50
In	4	5	6	5	6	5	7	6	5	—49— 99
Miss Wells—										
Out	7	5	5	6	7	6	6	6	6	—54
In	4	4	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	—48—102

Both of the respective city champions were beaten, Mrs. E. A. Manice, the metropolitan title holder, lost by 2 holes to Miss Margaret Curtis, while Miss Mollie B. Adams, the Boston champion, was defeated by Miss Georgianna Bishop by 3 holes. The latter did the couse in 96, the best of the day. The cards are:

Miss Bishop—										
Out	5	5	5	5	6	5	8	5	5	—49
In	5	6	3	5	5	6	7	6	4	—47— 96
Miss Adams—										
Out	8	7	4	7	4	5	9	7	4	—55
In	7	7	4	6	5	5	7	6	5	—52—107

Miss Margaret Curtis scored 90 in her victorious game against Mrs. Manice. The former led from the start, but on the sixteenth hole the game was even for the first time. Mrs. Manice, however, could not prevent her Boston rival from winning the last two holes.

The make-up of the teams, with scores, are:

BOSTON.		NEW YORK.	
Miss Louise A. Wells.	0	Miss Genevieve Hecker	2
Miss Margaret Curtis.	3	Mrs. E. A. Manice..	0
Miss Mollie B. Adams.	0	Miss Georgianna	
Miss Elizabeth Forter.	0	Miss F. C. Osgood...	3
Miss Harriet Curtis.	10	Miss Marjorie W. Phelps	0
Miss Fisk.	3	Miss Elizabeth H. Lockwood	0
Miss Elizabeth Farrington	5	Miss Grace Keyes.	0
Miss Grace Keyes.	0	Miss M. F. Phelps.	3
Miss M. F. Phelps.	3	Miss E. W. Allen.	1
Miss E. W. Allen.	1	Mrs. F. M. Batchelder	4
Mrs. F. M. Batchelder	4	Miss A. Sargent.	0
Miss A. Sargent.	0		
Total.	31	Total.	18

Special prizes have been offered for all the women golfers to-day by the Baltusrol Golf Club. The contest will be a foursome.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

McIntyre and Marshall Win Two Games in New York Stock Exchange Tournament.

In the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League tournament last night, the McIntyre & Marshall bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of Vermilye & Co. and A. S. Leland & Co. The scores follow:

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Vermilye & Co.—Chauncey, 145; Simons, 144; MacAllister, 133; Warner, 133; Fish, 121. Total, 676.

McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 168; Gatenby, 143; Williamson, 175; S. Miller, 159; W. Miller, 158. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—A. S. Leland & Co.—Roberts, 176; Jack, 126; Herr, 118; Wright, 138; Mott, 159. Total, 717.

Vermilye & Co.—Chauncey, 155; Simons, 149; McAllister, 106; Warner, 89; Fish, 129. Total, 628.

SECOND GAME.—A. S. Leland & Co.—Roberts, 132; Jack, 127; Herr, 138; Wright, 160; Mott, 182. Total, 739.

McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 170; Gatenby, 148; Williamson, 132; S. Miller, 164; W. Miller, 168. Total, 782.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartze & Arp's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Cohen, 159; Corbett, 153; Folsom, 136; Lankenau, 147; Alchorn, 137. Total, 732.

S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 176; Schacht, 125; Emanuel, 154; Oppenheimer, 136; Fishblatt, 156. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Cohen, 127; Corbett, 135; Folsom, 153; Lankenau, 154; Alchorn, 150. Total, 709.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 134; Crawford, 110; Doyle, 149; Field, 159; Drummond, 137. Total, 689.

THIRD GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 127; Dreyfuss, 128; Emanuel, 144; Oppenheimer, 134; Fishblatt, 193. Total, 724.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quey, 159; Crawford, 152; Doyle, 160; Field, 148; Drummond, 125. Total, 750.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Midwood Council—Crowell, 159; Huetwahl, 179; Becker, 166; Pierce, 140; Heingarten, 137. Total, 781.

Palm Council—Oehlers, 164; Schreader, 123; Levy, 102; Stalingpleasser, 136; Mullins, 146. Total, 671.

SECOND GAME.—Alert Council—F. Woods, 159; Walmsley, 165; Bill, 171; Cook, 163; Siddall, 179. Total, 737.

Palm Council—Oehlers, 143; Schreader, 125; Levy, 137; Stalingpleasser, 127; Mullins, 214. Total, 642.

THIRD GAME.—Midwood Council—Crowell, 159; Huetwahl, 131; Becker, 188; Pierce, 129; Heingarten, 187. Total, 794.

Alert Council—F. Woods, 173; Walmsley, 163; Bill, 204; Cook, 154; Siddall, 153. Total, 847.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 164; Duncan, 198; Corydon, 201; Buck, 156; Kauffman, 185. Total, 904.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 225; Oehler, 140; Tracy, 178; Dennis, 167; Weingarth, 201. Total, 911.

SECOND GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 179; Drew, 136; Odell, 124 Galloway, 229; Westberg, 213. Total, 881.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 160; Duncan, 194; Corydon, 197; Buck, 168; Kauffman, 170. Total, 889.

THIRD GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 172; Drew, 178; Odell, 173; Galloway, 159; Westberg, 191. Total, 873.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 200; Oehlers, 189; Tracy, 199; Dennis, 158; Weingarth, 149. Total, 895.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 180; Fielder, 141; Skirm, 99; Stern, 190; Diederick, 148. Total, 758.

F. N. Du Bois & Co. (Diamond)—McSwarty, 168; Coleman, 99; McClenahan, 83; Kelly, 106; Marnell, 84. Total, 490.

SECOND GAME.—The Metal Worker—Ellert, 202; Jimerson, 159; Durkin, 148; Barnett, 112; Deasey, 147. Total, 768.

F. N. Du Bois & Co. (Diamond)—Kelly, 146; Coleman, 124; McClenahan, 121; McGroarty, 88; Mainell, 121. Total, 600.

THIRD GAME.—The Metal Worker—Ellert, 128; Jimerron, 148; Durkin, 135; Barnett, 145; Deasey, 166. Total, 722.

Salesmen—Wilson, 187; Fielder, 123; Sands, 120; Stern, 142; Diederick, 205. Total, 777.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Genoa Council—Hannigan, 147; McBride, 131; Keefe, 143; Niel, 118; McGrath, 179. Total, 713.

New York Council—Lilley, 183; Buckley, 142; Thompson, 121; Hartigan, 126; Ward, 117. Total, 688.

SECOND GAME.—Congress Own Council—Coleman, 168; Shugrue, 171; Gallagher, 119; E. Shugrue, 117; Boyle, 134. Total, 709.

New York Council—Lilley, 160; Buckley, 91; Thompson, 139; Hartigan, 114; Ward, 153. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.—Congress Own Council—Coleman, 190; Shugrue, 161; Gallagher, 157; E. Shugrue, 138; Boyle, 148. Total, 794.

Genoa Council—Hannigan, 139; McBride, 147; Keefe, 157; Niel, 119; McGrath, 187. Total, 749.

Princeton's Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The tennis tournament in the Theological Seminary was finished to-day. Whallon defeated Burrill in the final, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. In the doubles Whallon and Rendall defeated Von Krug and Davenport, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. Whallon won the Indiana State championship in 1899 in singles and in 1898-9 won the doubles. Rendall is a well-known Pennsylvania player.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—113 Cannon Street, owner unknown; damage trifling.
12:20 A. M.—210 Bleecker Street, Frank C. Rosen; damage, $400.
2:20 A. M.—237 East Seventy-fourth Street, Stephen Hayes; damage, $10.
2:50 A. M.—1,594 Third Avenue, William Boether; damage, $10.
7:50 A. M.—Broadway and Twelfth Street, Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.
9:15 A. M.—478 Grand Street, Benjamin Valper; damage trifling.
9:20 A. M.—24 Barclay Street, Ladd & Coffin Perfumery Company; damage trifling.
10 A. M.—626 Broadway, Hofheimer & Co.; damage trifling.
3:35 P. M.—39 East Street, Laomi & Frederick; damage trifling.
4:10 P. M.—675 Greenwich Street; Kearing Brothers; damage trifling.
5:05 P. M.—247 Rivington Street, Morris Eirch; damage trifling.
5:55 P. M.—157 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Sadie Simmons; damage, $25.
6:35 P. M.—368 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—246 Second Street, Max Joffel; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:27	Sun sets	4:59	Moon	5:41

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:24	Gov. Isl'd	7:53	H. Gate	9:49
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:50	Gov. Isl'd	8:15	H. Gate	10:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Parran, St. Thomas St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buckman, Jamaica	.....	9:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentine	6:00 A. M.	.....
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	6:00 A. M.	.....
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Tampico	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY NOV. 2.

Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa	.....	.....
Tabaristan, Hamburg	.....	.....

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRIET MICHEL.—Schedules in the assignment of Harriet Michel, manufacturer of flowers and feathers, at 2 West Third Street, show actual liabilities to the amount of $4,254; contingent liabilities, $210; nominal assets, $3,714, and actual assets, $2,141. The largest creditors are Reischmann & Berg, $702, and the Trautman Importing Company, $507.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY AND LOUIS J. BUHLER.—Henry and Louis J. Buhler, doing business as M. Buhler's Sons, iron founders, at 50 Park Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $7,007 and nominal assets to the amount of $2,916, consisting of stock and plant, $1,096; accounts, $1,816, and cash in bank, $4. Of the liabilities, $3,432 are to the estate of Robert Maclay for rent and $1,026 on notes given to the estate. The business was established many years ago by their father, who died in 1887.

SIGMUND LAUSCHER.—Sigmund Lauscher of the firm of Alexander & Lauscher, manufacturers of ladies' skirts, at 64 University Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which Henry I. Alexander, the other partner, refused to join. The liabilities are $3,499 and assets $1,529, consisting of stock, $400; fixtures, $160, and accounts, $969. They began business in June, 1901. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed John C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets.

HERMAN FRIED.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Fried, cigar manufacturer of 1,218 and 1,220 Second Avenue, by the following-named creditors: Henrietta Henkel, $181; Julius Kaufman, $1,198, and M. P. Kohlberg & Co., $234. It was alleged that a judgment was obtained against him on Monday last for $809 in favor of Leonard Friedman & Co., on which the Sheriff took possession of his place of business, and that he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. His liabilities are $3,000 and assets about $750.

BRODSKY & WEINSTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Brodsky & Weinstein, composed of Harris Brodsky and Jacob Weinstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 67 Greene Street, by the following-named creditors: Joseph G. Kelly, trading as the Narragansett Woolen Company, $490; Potash & Fishel, $230, and Siegel Brothers, $205. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000, and removed a large part of their property. It was said that they had actual assets of $5,000, and that on Wednesday last they removed a large quantity of manufactured goods and piece goods, and concealed them and also assigned accounts to the amount of $636 to the State Bank. The place has been closed since Wednesday. It was said that at 6 A. M. yesterday Mr. Weinstein went there with a large wagon and began to remove goods, but he was stopped by a watchman put there by the creditors. There is supposed to be about $2,000 worth of goods in the place. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert A. Inch temporary receiver of the assets. The liabilities are estimated at more than $10,000. They began business on May 5, 1901.

Out of Town.

THE WALTER F. WILLIS COMPANY.—The Walter F. Willis Company of Providence, agent of Noyes Brothers of Boston, has made an assignment. The failure is the direct result of the failure of Noyes Brothers. No statement has been given out.

THE FOREMAN SHOE COMPANY.—The Foreman Shoe Company of Cincinnati assigned yesterday to Dr. W. R. Thrall; liabilities, $70,000; assets, $40,000. The receiver will continue to run the store. The application for a receiver was made to the Federal Court by S. C. Levinson, an attorney of Chicago. The reason given in the petition is that the Bradshaw Shoe Company and the G. A. Kantrowitz Company, both of Chicago, had assigned, owing the Foreman Company of Cincinnati over $40,000. A. J. Becker and others of Chicago, including several Chicago banks, joined in the application for a receiver.

FRED M. ELLIS.—Fred M. Ellis, a manufacturing jeweler of Attleborough, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Circuit Court, at Providence, R. I. The liabilities are placed at $24,000, most of which is secured. The largest unsecured creditors are Lucy Freeman of Norton, $8,721; Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Company, $3,500; Gurray, Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, $900; Waterbury Brass Co., Providence, $941.45; First National Bank, Attleborough, $246; A. S. Ingraham, Attleborough, $68. The assets are $10,908, of which $3,400 is represented in incumbered real estate and $1,008 due in open accounts.

Winding Up of a Loan Concern.

The Prudential Credit Association of 38 Park Row, which was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000 to loan money on furniture and chattels, has applied to the Supreme Court through its Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, as the law passed last Winter by the Legislature has made the business unprofitable. Judge Hall of the Supreme Court appointed James M. Gifford referee in the matter, and the return day was fixed for Feb. 5 next. The company has no liabilities and nominal assets of $2,798. The officers are: William J. Kennedy, President; Charles D. Winfield, Vice President, and Ella A. Keating, Secretary and Treasurer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUERBACH, Rubin, and Barnett Rozin—J. Spiro and another $1,000
BARRIE, David—J. E. Midgley 286
BLANTHORNE, Charles J.—F. W. Thompson 64
BERLIN, Zak K.—G. W. Sidio and another 237
BRADY, Thomas S. and Margaret J.—A. S. Brown 195
BELL, Eugene C.—J. M. Heatherton, individually and as trustee, and another, costs 375
CLAUSEN, Herman F.—A. Werner & Co. 65
CATREVAS, Trasgoolous M., Miltiades, and Nicholas Dotorato—M. Ornstein 112
COSTELLO, Owen—R. H. Young 447
COHEN, Edward—G. B. Clark 1,527
DWYER, Daniel F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 114
DONNELL, William A. J.—C. Reynolds.. 123
DONOHUE, Philip—J. G. Wendel 1,153
DE VERE, William—H. P. Rose 121
DAVIS, Annie—S. Hirsh and another 245
DYETT, Walter F., Raymond L. Donnell, and Le Roy Publishing Company—S. Brasil 298
DUNCAN, Frederick S.—Singer Manufacturing Company 1,146
FRANK, Christian—G. W. Ellis 125
FRIDENBERG, Mendel — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 114
FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY—New Jersey Rubber Company 94
FERTIG, Joseph—C. L. Bowler 273
FRIEDLINE, Louise—W. J. Lippmann and another 135
GHEE, Catherine—M. Wise 228
HOFFMEYER, Hugo F.—United States Light and Power Company 346
ISELE, Robert—A. P. Dienst and another. 122
KRIEGSMANN, Adolph—M. J. Lebhar.. 269
KROPP, Charles G.—G. Otto 137
LIPOWETZKY, Osher—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 80
LEXINGTON AVENUE ICE COMPANY—H. H. Jackson and another 4,622
MITCHELL, Louise M.—A. Cook and another 41
MUSICAL COURIER COMPANY—V. Herbert 15,158
MAHLER, Robert L.—C. D. Ball 164
MOIR, Charlotte—C. Hopper 51
OACHSLE, George—A. Adams 60
PERKINS, Helen R.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 116
QUINCY, Samuel—R. H. Young 464
ROBINSON, Martin K.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 117
SCOTT, Seymour—R. Gray 201
SELIG, Moses—A. Rosenberg 228
STAEGEMANN, Max—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn 383
SCANNELL, John F.—R. H. Young 187
SUK, William—C. Macik 108
SELBY, Homer H.—E. Harris and another 958
SWIRSKY, Mai—S. Klipper 27
TUCKER, Cummings H., Jr.—John Simons & Co. 238
THE WALTON COMPANY—H. W. Vernon and another 303
THE AULTMAN AND TAYLOR MACHINERY Company—James Curran Manufacturing Company, costs 123
THE CROWELL AND FAIRFIELD Worsted Mills—H. Ressel 187
WEHRLE, Frederick—M. Rosenfield and another 83
WHITE, Richard—David Mayer Brewing Company 109
WATTS, Nannie—C. P. Robinson 23
WRIGHT, Francis H.—S. Schner 169

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 30.—The roundhouse and shops of the Santa Fé and three or four locomotives were burned last night. Estimated loss, $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—Fire this morning totally destroyed the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Station at Delaware Water Gap. A residence on the river side opposite was also destroyed. The Delaware House was badly damaged by heat and water. The loss by the fire is fully covered by insurance. The station freight house, express office, and Union News Company stand were gutted.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.78⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¼
Lard, prime	11.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@72½c; No. 3, 67½@70c; No. 2 red, 71@71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 56c; No. 2 yellow, 57½@58c; No. 2 oats, 28⅜@28½c; No. 3 white, 28½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; fair to choice malting barley, 42@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.13; No. Northwestern, $1.20; mess pork, per barrel, $16.65@16.70; lard, per 100 lb, $11.10@11.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $11.25@$12; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $10@$10.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.75@$12; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Prices took a downward turn. The market opened steady, with prices 2 points higher to 3 points lower. Following the call there was a further decline, due to scattered selling for the long account and an absence of bull support. One feature of the trading was the selling of the January option. Taken altogether, it was a day of sagging values, though the market closed at a partial recovery from the low point, still showing, however, a net loss of from 3 to 5 points. The day's exports footed up 51,723 bales, against receipts of 48,058 bales. The sales were estimated at 200,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 5 points lower, on the basis of 8.65c for middling upland and 8.90c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,000 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed us follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; sales, 3,000 bales. Mobile, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 7¾c; sales, 800 bales. Savannah, steady, ⅛c lower, at 7⅞c; sales, 1,122 bales. Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c. Norfolk, steady, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; sales, 552 bales. Baltimore, nominal, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c. Augusta, quiet and steady, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 367 bales. Charleston, nominal, unchanged, at 8c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.42	8.42	8.32	8.36@8.37
November	8.36	8.36	8.31	8.34@8.35
December	8.50	8.51	8.42	8.45@8.46
January	8.59	8.60	8.51	8.53@8.54
February	8.31	8.31	8.30	8.30@8.31
March	8.33	8.33	8.27	8.30@8.31
April	...	...	...	8.30@8.31
May	8.34	8.34	8.28	8.30@8.31
June	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.29@8.30
July	8.29	8.29	8.28	8.28@8.31
August	8.17	8.18	8.17	8.16@8.19

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Spot in increased demand; prices two points higher; American middling fair, 5.08; good middling, 4.75; middling, 4.70; low middling, 4.60; good ordinary, 4.48; ordinary, 4.36. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 8,600 American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 7,800 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed easy: American, middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4.54, seller; October and November, 4.48, seller; November and December, 4.44, seller; December and January, 4.42, seller; January and February, 4.41, seller; February and March, 4.40, buyer; March and April, 4.40, buyer; April and May, 4.40, buyer; May and June, 4.40, buyer.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market had a good many of the characteristics common to holiday times, and it was assumed that the local element was getting its business in shape for any possible surprises that might occur over the election. There was more or less liquidation in all markets, but, while corn suffered severely in the forenoon, wheat yielded reluctantly and before the close had regained its lost ground, leaving off ½c net higher. In this market the greatest depression was felt around midday. In the cash department exporters told of very few orders from the other side, and the local business was confined to only 6 loads, all at outports. At the close wheat eased off a little, and at 3 o'clock stood at 79⅛c for December, or ⅛c down from the close. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 82¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¼c, all prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, Nov. 10-15, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, 78@78¾c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69½c asked; December, 69¼@69⅝c bid; May, 73c bid; No. 2 hard, 68¼@71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, nominal; December, 30½c bid; May, 33¼@33¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29½c; December, 28¼@28½c bid; May, 29¼@29½c bid; No. 2 white, 34c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 30.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅞c; November, 72⅝c; December, 70⅝c; May, 73¼c; macaroni, No. 1, 67⅞c; No. 2, 66⅝c. Oats—December, 30c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30.—Wheat—December, 71¾c; May, 72¾@72¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74¼@75c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73½c; December, 72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 62c. Barley—No. 2, 67½c; sample, 42@50c. Corn—December, 50¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; red dog, $23.30@$24, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.28@$1.30. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $17.40; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17.25; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50; linseed cit cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79½	79⅝	78⅞	79⅝
March	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅝
May	78⅜	78⅝	78¼	78⅜
Corn—				
December	55⅛	55⅛	55	55⅜
January	.51	51⅛	50⅝	51
May	47⅝	47⅞	47 7-16	47⅞
December	.36	36⅛	36	36⅛
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
May	74⅛	74⅝	74	74⅛
Corn—				
October	55⅛	56	55	55⅜
December	.50	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛
May	42⅞	43	42⅝	42⅞
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	29⅝
December	30⅝	30 7-16	30⅛	30⅝
May	31⅝	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.30	$9.40	$9.30	$9.35
May	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.62½
Ribs—				
January	8.22½	8.27½	8.22½	8.25
May	..	..	..	7.80
Pork—				
January	15.52½	15.65	15.52½	15.60
May	14.72½	14.82½	14.72½	14.77½

COFFEE.—After opening steady at unchanged prices coffee ruled dull again, the trading being confined to a few operations of a professional character and the market finally closing quiet, with prices net unchanged on the March and September option to 5 points lower on other months. Toward the close there was some selling, and in the absence of support prices eased off. The spot markets continue quiet and unchanged from the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
November	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	..	..	..	5.20@5.30
February	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
September	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS. — RIO—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 12 1-16d; receipts, 13,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 13,000 bags; stock, 667,000 bags. SANTOS—Quiet; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 41,000 bags; stock, 1,612,000 bags. HAMBURG—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 5,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened steady, unchanged; at 3 P. M. steady, ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 23,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 38.00; June, 38.25; July, 38.50; August, 38.75; September, 39.00; October, 36.75; November, 36.75; December, 37.00.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$18.75; family, $21@$21.25; short clear, $21@$22.50. BEEF—Mess, $11@$11.50; family, $15.50@$17; packet, $13@$15.50; extra India mess, $24@$26. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS —Bacons, 9½c; 180 lb, 9½c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 10⅛c; pigs, 10½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 13½c; 10 lb, 13¼c; 12 lb 13¼c; 14 lb, 12¾c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 6¾@7c. LARD, $11.65; city lard, $10.90@$11.20; refined lard, South American, $12.25; Continent, $11.80; Brazil, kegs, $13.50; compound, 7⅛@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil, barrels, 53c; machine, barrels, 53½c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.25; oil, barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.70@$1.75; No. 2, $1.80; $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20; W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Turpentine, 50@50½c; receipts, 1,107 casks; sales, 838 casks; exports, 908 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,444 bbls; sales, 1,704 bbls; exports, 1,002 bbls; A B C D, $3.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 49c; receipts, 109 casks. Resin, $1.25@$1.30; receipts, 228 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75 to $2.80; receipts, 734 bbls. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 177 bbls.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90. Philadelphia, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85. Refined, cases, New York, $8.70. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 23c; crude here, 33c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 36¼@37c, spot; forward delivery, 34@35c; off Summer yellow, 36c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 43c; prime Winter yellow, 42@43c. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 46@47c; out-of-town raw, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 75c. Lard oil, 83@85c.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 8c and 12c per lb; Texas beef, 6¾@7c. Veals in fair demand, steady; grassers slow, steady; veals sold at $5@$9 per 100 lb; grassers at $3.25; city dressed veals, 10@13½c per lb. Both sheep and lambs dull, steady; sheep sold at $2.50@$3.55 per 100 lb; lambs at $4.50@$5.25; a few culls at $4; Canada lambs at $4.75; dressed mutton, 5½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9c. No sales of hogs up to a late hour; country dressed quoted at 8@9¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Supreme Court of the United States:

45—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur Lynah et al.—Death of James Lynah, one of the defendants in error, suggested and appearance of Harriet B. Lynah, sole devisee and executrix, as a party defendant in error, filed and entered on motion for the defendants in error.

57—Metcalf Brothers & Co., petitioners, vs. Benjamin Barker, Jr., trustee, &c.—Argued for the petitioners and for the respondent.

59—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles A. Williams et al., and 45—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur Lynah et al.—Argument commenced for the United States and continued for Williams et al.

Call for Friday: 59, (and 45,) 60, 61, 303, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

92—Selchow vs. American Ice Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

General Calendar.

98—Palmer vs. Penn R. R. Co.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.
104—Ure vs. Cunard SS. Co.
88—Doying vs. Bedford Quarries Co.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
107—Barnes vs. Miner.
108—Gorman vs. Temple
109—Coleman vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
110—Castein vs. Pelton Water Wheel Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 at 11 A. M. Collectors' cases.

13—Steinhardt vs. Robertson.
17—Same vs. same.
966—Same vs. same.
84—Gardner vs. Hedden.
224—Same vs. Magone.
148—Legg vs. Hedden.
431—Lutz vs. Erhardt.
961—Foote vs. Merritt.
968—Wolff vs. Robertson.
235—Wiederer vs. Magone.
263—Same vs. same.
817—Same vs. same.
367—Same vs. same.
434—Same vs. Erhardt.
853—Same vs. same.
877—Same vs. same.
696—Hammel vs. Erhardt.
412—Unger vs. same.
493—Same vs. same.
587—Same vs. same.
426—Wolfe vs. same.
517—Same vs. same.
614—Same vs. same.
662—Same vs. same.
451—Gandolfi vs. same.
502—Same vs. same.
681—Same vs. same.
452—Gardner vs. same.
477—Goldman vs. same.
453—Franchi vs. same.
506—Franchi vs. same.
660—Same vs. same.
516—Wieri vs. same.
588—Wilson vs. same.
904—Lesser vs. same.
569—Sgobel vs. Robertson.
—Wooyene vs. Erhardt.
481—Neuberger vs. Robertson.
439—Same vs. Hedden.
52—Same vs. same.
128—Same vs. Magone.
291—Same vs. same.
368—Same vs. same.
488—Same vs. Erhardt.
498—Same vs. same.
518—Same vs. same.
543—Same vs. same.
546—Same vs. same.
666—Same vs. same.
542—Same vs. Magone.
539—Inness vs. Erhardt.
649—Stern vs. same.
793—Rosenstein vs. Magone.
286—Wing Woh Chong vs. same.
852—Tuck High vs. same.
359—Quong Ying Loong vs. same.
877—Tong Soon Wo vs. same.
879—Quong Lun Woh vs. same.
378—Kwong Loong Yuen vs. same.
384—Choy Hong vs. same.
478—Yuet Sing vs. Erhardt.
496—Wing Wo Chong vs. same.
497—Yuen Kee vs. Magone.
555—Wing Wo Chong vs. same.
878—Ng Wo vs. same.
571—Quong Hop Lee vs. Erhardt.
878—Wong He Chong vs. same.
580—Sun Kwong On vs. same.
584—Quong Sun Wo vs. same.
606—Wing Wo Chong vs. same.
609—Same vs. same.
611—Kwong Lung Yuen vs. same.
612—Kwong Ching Chong vs. same.
613—Yuen Kee vs. same.
619—Wing Wo Hing vs. same.
632—Wing Wo Chong vs. Magone.
691—Tuck High vs. Erhardt.
717—Kwong Loong Yuen vs. same.
428—Sang Chong vs. Magone.
348—Sun Kwong On vs. same.
349—Wing Wo Chong vs. same.
350—Kwong Chong Hing vs. same.
356—Sang Chong vs. same.
360—Yuet Sing vs. same.
380—Sun Kwong On vs. same.
381—Tuck High vs. same.
382—Tye Kee vs. same.
383—Wing Wo Hing vs. same.
392—Yuen Kee vs. same.
552—Kwong Hop Lee vs. same.
554—Sun Sang Tang vs. same.
572—Kwong Loong Yuen vs. Erhardt.
579—Sang Chong vs. same.
581—Yuen Kee vs. same.
582—Kwong Ying Loong vs. same.
585—Sui Sang Chong vs. same.
589—Kwong Hing Loong vs. same.
591—Yuet Sing vs. same.
601—Kwong Luen Wo vs. same.
603—Tuck High vs. same.
610—Ng Wo vs. same.
651—Quong Ying Loong vs. same.
701—Quong Yick Woo vs. same.
710—Sang Chong vs. same.
722—Same vs. same.
723—Wing Wo Chong vs. same.
731—Everett vs. De Fountaine.
1074—Disken vs. Haft.
1161—Corbett vs. Brantingham.
1963—Deering vs. Schreyer.
1027—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
546—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
866—Crowley vs. Crowley.
884—Kirdahi vs. Basha
959—Fanning vs. Scott.
1104—Paull vs. Faull.
1106—Foster vs. Am. Dist. Tel. Co.
1110—Greiff vs. Greiff.
1131—Blechner vs. Hornickle.
1147—Simon vs. Lichtenstein.
1191—Lee vs. Lee.
815—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
901—Colettl vs. Colettl.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
907—Sauer vs. City of New York.
793—Broder vs. Broder.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1237.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 2349—Weckstein vs. Beck.
Inquest, 7143—Webb vs. Levison.
5487—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
6466—McManus vs. City of New York.
6806—Campbell vs. Barry.
6765—Fahy vs. Dugan.
6809—Altschul vs. Van Vliet.
5588—Phillips vs. Vogel.
6292—Fisk vs. Sterling Coal Co.
6845—Greason vs. Nelson.
6756—Buellesbach vs. Rider.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

741—McLees vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
728—Schiff vs. same.
941—Freist vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1032—Miller vs. Herbst.
742—Robinson vs. Brady.
651—Padbury vs. same.
1039—Poole vs. same.
1235—Poen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1279—Harrigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1280—Ginielli vs. same.
1355—Stiebeck vs. same.
1358—Beebe vs. Lester.
8399—Flanagan vs. Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
779—Nichols vs. Joseph Laue G. M. & D. Co.
756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
5675—Karasik vs. Hillman.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1067—Dundon vs. same.
682—Segarman vs. same.
855—Donohue vs. same.
825—G. H. Haulenbeck Adv. Co. vs. J. C. Ayer & Co.
950—Tanenbaum vs. Levy.
852—Talcott vs. Krulevitch.
858—Tanenbaum vs. Levy.
859—Same vs. Eiseman.
749—French vs. Cunningham.
837—Koans vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
1309—Irwin vs. N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co.
758—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.
764—Fry vs. Douglas.
924—Conrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1368.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 1076—Colonial Brewery vs. Kalinsky.
851—Wearns vs. Becker.
1034—Welch vs. Kingsley.
6291—Crane vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.
1301—Lahne vs. Search.
8400—Gans vs. Wormser
6121—Jackson vs. Sperry & Popham Co.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Cem. Imp. Co.
903—Mayhaum vs. Meyer.
1057—Pullovitz vs. Anchor Brew. Co.
564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.
6870—Probst vs. Claflin Co.
953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.
955—Same vs. same.
5975—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
5675—Karasik vs. Hillman.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1115—Curry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
49—Roth vs. Roth.
58—Wolff vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
62—McGonigle vs. Keating.
100—Mullo vs. Lawson.
103—Freedman vs. Dickinson.
106—Kavanagh vs. Kerr.
110—Kapelowitz vs. Koshowitz.
102—Patchell vs. Berry.
116—Walsh vs. N. Y. & Kentucky Co.
112—Folk vs. Horwitz.
113—Jones vs. England.
114—Nichols vs. O'Bannon.
12—Greff vs. Levison.
31—Cohn vs. Bonwitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX., XI., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House, Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Johanna Lichtenstein.
2—John Lansing Miner.
3—Edward Moran.
4—John Monteith.
5—Jacob Varian.
6—Jane Van Dyke.
7—David Woods.
8—Ricot J. Dovale.
9—Frances M. Lawrence.
10—John Kurz.
11—John G. Lane.
12—Thomas Harrington.
13—William A. Russell.
14—John Otto.
15—Margaret O'Neil.
16—Catharine J. Demarest.
17—Catharine Gillin.
18—Patrick Duffy.
19—Bernard Forst.
20—Ellen Maria Clune.
21—Margaret A. S. Freeman.
22—Frederick Grote.
23—Cord F. Schweers.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Delehanty and Seabury, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Appeals from orders.

32—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos.
33—Same vs. same.
Appeals from judgments.
97—Miranda vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
105—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos.
111—Wesburne vs. Granger.
112—Folk vs. Horwitz.
113—Jones vs. England.
114—Nichols vs. O'Bannon.
12—Greff vs. Levison.
31—Cohn vs. Bonwitz.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 30	358,512
To date this year	155,056,971
Corresponding date last year	230,544,552

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 30	$1,737,500
To date this year	$774,476,050
Corresponding date last year	$832,922,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3%@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Coal	10½	Manhattan	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Dist. Tel	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
At., T. & S. F	½	Missouri Pacific	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Nat. Lead	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	4	N. Y. Central	½
Canada South	3	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & R. G.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Det. So. pf.	1	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Iowa Central	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Kan. City South	1	Union Pacific	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Kn. Ice, Chi.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	3½
Cleve., C. & W. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Reading	½
Gen. Electric	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Hock. Valley	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Int. Pump.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
N. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Conn. Ry. & Lt. 4s	3½	Rome, W. & O. g. con. 5s	1½
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1
Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½	Tex. & N. O., Sabine Div. 6s	3
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1	Wabash deb. A	4

Bonds Declined.

Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1½	N. Y. & Queens El. L. & P. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Whatever the reasons for the sharp declines in Wednesday's stock market, the market yesterday showed none of the nervousness or irregularity which had appeared on the day previous. Instead, the opening displayed a steadiness both surprising and gratifying, this being succeeded shortly after by substantial strength, well maintained until the close, under the lead of St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific in the railroad list, Manhattan in the local railway group, and American Sugar among the industrials.

The buying inducing to the advances was largely by local banking interests who spoke more encouragingly of the situation than for some time past.

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A great deal of pessimistic talk has lately been indulged in because a few railroads of the country have in the last week or two reported decreased net earnings. This talk has been not only for effect—because, for the most part, pessimism has not been felt in quarters where it has been expressed—but it has not been founded on fact. The truth is that the earnings that are now being presented are more remarkable, because of their generally favorable nature, than any statements that have ever been presented in the history of the country. Notwithstanding that present earnings compare with phenomenal increases a year ago—those increases in their line having compared with large increases for the preceding year—the figures now being published show increases upon increases, growing bigger and bigger. Rock Island has just reported an increase in September net of $210,000, as compared with a year ago; Union Pacific an increase of $234,356, St. Paul of $174,000, while other increases have been on an average of from 10 to 15 per cent. In short, except in the case of the coal roads, decreases reported have been few and inconsequential—and this though, in the case of the Western roads, the grain movement is much later than a year ago.

It is these gratifying exhibits that in the end must give the bears pause. Whosoever is able to see in these figures reasons for pessimism is indeed a cynic.

NO ST. PAUL ACTION.

In the early afternoon St. Paul stock took on a tone of aggressive strength and advanced sharply over 3 points, presumably in expectation of some action on the new stock issue—an expectation not held in well-informed quarters; where it was believed that the present time was not favorable for any new issue.

It was not until a quarter of an hour before the market's close that official announcement was made that the question of the new stock issue had not even been discussed at the meeting. At once there was some selling of the stock, but it held well, closing for a net gain of 1¾.

No statement could be had as to the probable time of action on the new issue, but the gossip is that shortly after election, probably within ten days, a special meeting will be called, when the issue and the incident rights will be determined upon.

MORE HEED TO GOOD NEWS.

Wall Street was much more inclined yesterday than the day previous to pay attention to good news, and as a consequence sentiment was generally more cheerful.

The favorable news of the day included the statement that National Republican leaders felt confident that the next House of Representatives would have a sure Republican majority of 25; a fall in sterling exchange, thus removing further any probability of gold exports; a statement that the demands of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for higher wages would meet with favorable response for the reason that the railroads felt that with their increased revenues they could well afford to grant the increases, and the publication of a number of highly favorable railway earnings statements, notably, that of Union Pacific, which showed a net increase for September of $234,356.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

There was unmistakably a much better sentiment in the financial district yesterday in regard to the stock market and its future, and where before, even in strong quarters, there was not a little pessimistic talk, there was yesterday a decidedly optimistic feeling.

It is a fact that several leading Stock Exchange houses that have been bearish on the market for some weeks were buyers on the break on Wednesday, and also yesterday, and declared that the market ought for some time to come to improve—allowing always for natural reactions, and perhaps for an "election scare" decline.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Gould interests were more active in their stocks than in some days, being fairly large buyers of Missouri Pacific and Manhattan. The Street heard that Standard Oil interests were also buyers of Missouri Pacific, and that the renewed activity of the Gould people was because of assurances from Standard Oil interests that they were favorable to an advance in the market.

Houses with Boston connections were the largest buyers of Sugar Trust stock. It was not certain whether these purchases were for the long account or merely represented short covering.

The limited character of the market in high-priced shares was best shown by the rise of 4 points in Brooklyn Union Gas on the transfer of 200 shares, of 3 points in Canada Southern on 100 shares, of 3 points in Delaware and Hudson on 200 shares, and of 2¼ points in Consolidated Gas on 300 shares.

THE STANDARD OIL POLICY.

After the announcement was made yesterday that the matter of the new St. Paul stock issue was not discussed at the meeting of the Board of Directors, there was much speculation as to the reason for the delay—for it is known that some issue is assured.

A well-known banker, discussing the matter, said:

"This postponement of action looks to me very much as if the Standard Oil interests—for they are the controlling interests in the St. Paul—are arrayed on the bull side and expect higher prices. You will find that the decision not to act was taken because it was recognized that the present time, immediately before election, was regarded as an unfavorable time—that, indeed, it was feared the granting of rights might fall comparatively flat in such a market as that ruling.

"The desire therefore undoubtedly was to wait until a more favorable time, which, I hear, will be only a few weeks distant.

"If this is the correct view of the matter—and I believe it is—this will signify that the Standard Oil people are in for a generally higher market."

LITTLE WESTERN BUYING.

A development that occasioned no little comment on the Street yesterday was that on the market's rise there was very little Western buying in evidence, the bulk of the purchases coming from local banking houses.

The absence of buying from this source, together with the fact that no little part of Wednesday's selling had come from the Western contingent, led to the rather general conclusion that there probably was more truth than poetry in the statement that some of the Western element had been obliged to liquidate a goodly line of stocks.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

In view of the recent movement in Baltimore and Ohio stock, when an endeavor to bull it had to be given up as unsuccessful, the general balance sheet of the company as of Aug. 31 last is interesting. This was presented by the company in its application to the Stock Exchange to list $42,316,900 additional common stock, and is as follows:

Assets.—Cost of road, $132,870,104; equipment, $30,821,756; gas and electric plants, $665,848; real estate, $13,660,249; cost of other roads owned, $11,670,970; bonds and stocks held by Trustees as security for funded debt, $146,603,752; new bonds and stocks to retire old bonds and stocks as per plan, $287,232; miscellaneous assets, $4,010,314; cash on hand and in banks, $17,265,269; agents' balances, $3,878,343; traffic balances, $2,044,958; bills and accounts receivable, $4,132,472; bonds of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held in treasury, $5,712,596; bonds of sundry companies, $4,997,909; stocks of sundry companies, $17,656,577; materials on hand, $3,607,934; total assets, $399,886,487.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, preferred, $59,363,317; common, $75,996,200; funded debt, $223,351,530; capital liabilities assumed, $11,194,145; miscellaneous and contingent liabilities, $3,943,141; current liabilities, $20,492,743; surplus earnings, two months to Aug. 31, 1902, $2,318,000; profit and loss, balance at credit, June 30, 1302, $2,625,222; add adjustments to Aug. 31, 1902, $1,589; total liabilities, $399,886,487.

THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD.

The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday at a meeting considered the resolution to change the unit of trading from ten to fifty shares, and decided, in view of the sentiment in favor of the ten-share unit expressed at the members' meeting on Wednesday, to put off the final action on the resolution until a later day.

In the meantime it was decided that the ten-share unit should be continued until Dec. 1. Although the Board of Governors seems determined to force the change in units after Dec. 1, a large number of the members professed to believe yesterday that the matter would be allowed to drop quietly.

Rock Island's New Securities.

Notice is given that the securities deliverable under the terms of the deposit receipts of Central Trust Company, issued against stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, deposited under the offer of purchase of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, dated July 31, 1902, will be ready for delivery on and after to-morrow at the office of the trust company, 54 Wall Street. Holders of such deposit receipts, on surrendering the same to the Central Trust Company, will receive the securities called for by their receipts.

LONDON MONEY SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"There is undoubtedly a strong movement toward paying off the American indebtedness in London, but whether it can be done with foodstuffs and merchandise, or whether it will necessitate the importation of gold, the best-posted man in the world could not tell at the present moment." This is the opinion of the head of the best-known Anglo-American bank in London, who, discussing the financial situation to-day, added:

"Of course bringing gold from New York at this time of the year would not be a normal course of procedure, but the controlling factor in the situation is the amount of New York's debt in London, and that no one could estimate without going through every bill-box in London and also ascertaining the actual amount of stocks held on the Stock Exchange for American commitment. There is no special reason, so far as I am aware, why a large amount of gold should be wanted here now. No large national loans are impending, or anything of that sort.

"But on the other hand, there is so much money tied up in profitless investments that really it is a hard job to get cash to pay the butcher's bill. Take South Africa, where they have shot away about $500,000,000. That makes a big hole in the nation's savings. Then the list of South African securities on the Stock Exchange represents about $1,500,000,000, tied up in stock that does not average a half-per cent. dividend. Consequently, ready money is scarce. There is no market here now for anything, and nobody is buying for investment. But whether it will come to taking gold from America I am quite sure nobody is yet in a position to say."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Through an error, the list published yesterday of securities sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, was of the securities sold on Wednesday, Oct. 22. Those sold on Oct. 29 are as follows:

2 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4315.
25 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1725.
10 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1200.
8 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1941-1942.
20 shares Franklin Trust Company, $100 each, 344.
33 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1490.
50 shares People's Trust Company, $100 each, 347.
10 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1400¾.
10 shares Fidelity and Casualty Company, $100 each, 630.
200 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, $50 each, 139.
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co., $100 each, 231.
23 shares American Waltham Watch Company, $100 each, 238.
8 shares New York Mutual Gas Company, $100 each, 331.
25 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 247.
16 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 730.
33 shares Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad Company, $50 each, 144.
75 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 228¾.
47 shares New York and Harlem Railroad common, $50 each, 411¼.
10 shares New York and Harlem Railroad preferred, $50 each, 410¼.
9 shares Illinois Central Railroad, leased lines, $100 each, 167¾.
96 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 147.
35 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company special guaranteed, $100 each, 187¾.
10 shares Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, $100 each, 215½.
35 shares Warren Railroad Company, $50 each, 194½.
3 shares First National Bank of Staten Island, $100 each, 177.
76 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, 162¾.
75 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 283¼.
50 shares New York and Texas Land Company, $45 each, 81.
217 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad common, $100 each, 186½-186¾.
$10,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, 101¾.
$7,000 Tanite Company first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1913, $500 each, $305 lot.
$11,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, 120¾.
$6,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway general mortgage 4½ per cent. bond, due 1992, 105¾.
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, (Southern Minnesota Division,) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, 115¾.
$5,000 Peoria and Eastern Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1940, 99¼.
$3,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1987, 126¾.
$3,500 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, $500 each, 101½.
$15,000 United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907, 111 3-16.
15 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 154¾.
40 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each, 78½.
35 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 141.
10 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 480.
70 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 275½.
$5,000 Judge Publishing Company 4 per cent. purchase money Class A bonds, 40.
1 share New York Law Institute, (all dues paid,) $140.
20 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 375¼.
3 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 256.
25 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 397¾.
2 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, 340.
13 shares Market and Fulton Bank, $100 each, 270.
20 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 289.
10 shares United National Bank, New York, $100 each, 133.
7 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 280.
17 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 376.
25 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 490.
13 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.
$400 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 75.
100 shares Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company, $100 each, $16 lot.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Plan for the organization of the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Railway Company, Limited, (electric,) capital $500,000, said to have been completed.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the American Alkali Company has settled the $80,000 claim of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company by surrendering to it a half interest in the Canadian Electro Chemical Company.

Boston Stock Exchange to remain closed next Tuesday, election day.

President W. A. Paine of the Copper Range Consolidated Company quoted from Houghton, Mich., as saying that the New York report that the Standard Oil interests have offered $75 per share for control of his company is unfounded.

New securities of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to be ready for delivery to-morrow.

Boston dispatches stating that the reduction of the capital stock of the Atlas National Bank is to be effected by the repayment to its stockholders of one-third of their holdings, aggregating $500,000 at $100 per share.

Decrease of 6,635 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Oct. 20, but increase of 62,928 in the net output since Dec. 20 last.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3%@6 per cent.; closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $229,778,198; balances, $8,490,247; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $861,187.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83½; demand, $4.86.80@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 3c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was an increased demand for money yesterday, and the Bank of England lent a very large amount. It was stated that the Bank had arranged for the renewal of one of the loans which it recently took off the market. Discounts were firm.

There was not much business on the Stock Exchange, but the tone was rather more cheerful, the movements of prices being again upward in a fair number of cases. Probably the tendency would have been even more hopeful but for the long-existing depression in consols in consequence of the large quantity of these securities which has not yet found a home.

Home rails were well supported, and show an almost general advance.

American rails, after a dull opening, became stronger in the afternoon, being helped by purchases on American account, but the last prices show a general falling off.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Money was in increased demand to-day for month-end requirements, notwithstanding large borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were sympathetically firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened fairly good. There was a poor attendance, however, and beyond the conclusion of the settlement there was little doing, this being due to the annual holiday to be observed Nov. 1, (All Saints' Day.) Consols were dull, under the influence of the approaching settlement. Home rails were supported.

Americans opened with a pessimistic feeling on New York advices; hardened slightly, rose to above parity, and closed steady. Grand Trunks were firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 89¾; Atchison preferred, 102¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 106¾; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¾; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192; De Beers deferred, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 44¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 38⅞; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 149¾; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62¾; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 75¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 86; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 69; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 33¾; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 95¼; Southern Pacific, 71⅝; Union Pacific, 106¾; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 40¾; United States Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 49; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver dull, 23 5-16d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 32.72; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—After a generally firm opening on the Bourse to-day rentes were offered; Spanish 4s were better supported, and kafirs were firm. When the option operations were over there were renewed offers, owing to fears of high Contangos. Rentes closed weak, and most of the foreign securities, especially Brazilians, were easier, while Spanish 4s fluctuated on less satisfactory reports regarding the Government bills. Industrials and kafirs closed weaker.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 85.92.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 31,100,000f; Treasury accounts current decreased 400,000f; gold in hand decreased 11,400,000f; bills discounted increased 111,825,000f; silver in hand decreased 625,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Business was depressed at the opening of the Boerse to-day on discouraging New York advices. Iron shares were weak, owing to unsatisfactory Rhineland and Westphalian reports. Banks were firm, especially Deutsche Bank, being influenced by the advance in Anatolian rails and a rumor that a branch of the Deutsche Bank will be established at Constantinople.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £219,000, circulation decreased £185,000, bullion increased £33,929, other securities decreased £591,000, other deposits decreased £375,000, public deposits decreased £9,000, notes reserve increased £176,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 46.59 per cent. Last week it was 45.71 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Trading to-day was the dullest of the year, the sales aggregating 15,143 shares, and $114,762 bonds. A third of the dealings was in Reading common, which was sold for the New York account. Prices generally were firm, but the improvement did not extend beyond the small fractions, except in Bell Telephone, which was up a point. Trading was wholly professional and without feature of note. Money lenders had expected that call money would be reduced to 5½ per cent., but talk of early gold shipments changed their views, and the rate was still at 6 per cent., at which time money was also quoted. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Railways	53¾	53¼	53¾
980	Am. Cement	8¾	8 11-16	8¾
30	Bell Telephone	72	72	72
25	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
300	Cambria Steel	27½	27½	27½
400	Con. Lake Superior	24¼	24¼	24¼
539	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73¾	73¼	73¾
125	Electric Co. of Am.	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Erie	38¼	38¼	38¼
106	Ins. Co. of N. America	24¾	24½	24¾
1,920	Lehigh Valley R. R.	81½	81⅛	81¼
200	Lit Brothers	10½	10½	10½
100	Marsden	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
218	Pennsylvania R. R.	81¼	81	81¼
15	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98¼	98¼
556	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8⅝	8¾
125	Philadelphia Co	48¼	47¾	47¾
15	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
800	Philadelphia Rapid T.	18½	18½	18½
5,735	Reading	33	32 9-16	32¾
1,100	Reading 2d pf.	39	38½	38½
20	United Cos. of N. J.	233	232½	232½
287	United Gas Imp.	113½	113	113½
478	United Power Co.	50	49¾	49¾
39	Union Traction	47¼	47¼	47¼
450	United States Steel	40	39¾	40

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The local market was so dull to-day that it failed to develop either an incident or movement that merits comment. The general tone was steady, and sentiment remains confident, but business is virtually nothing. Everybody is waiting; the only favorable feature is the easing tendency in the money market. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,275 shares of stock and $58,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Seaboard Railway com.	29⅝	29¼	29¼
500	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47¼	47	47¼
100	Consolidated Gas	73¾	73¼	73¾
6	G. B. S. Brew. com.	13	13	13
169	Maryland Fire Ins.	3	3	3

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	85	85
3,000	Geo. & Alab. Con. 5s	111⅜	111	111
5,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	94½	94¾	94½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79½	79½	79½
34,000	Nashville Ry. 5s cfts.	77¾	77¼	77⅝
6,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50	50	50
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	39¼	39	39
1,000	Peters B. 6s	128	128	128
1,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
4,000	Va. new 3s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Va. Ry. E. Co. Dev.	97	97	97

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.06	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.14	.11
Best & Belcher	.17	.15
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.97	.97
Challenge Consolidated	.10	.09
Chollar	.08	.01
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. California & Virginia	.83	.85
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.01
Gould & Curry	.06	.05
Hale & Norcross	.16	.16
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.05
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.36	.37
Occidental Consolidated	.09	.10
Ophir	.91	.90
Overman	.27	.07
Potosi	.09	.08
Savage	.04	.04
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.16	.16
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.15	.15
Utah Consolidated	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.13	.11
Silver bars	.50½	.50⅝
Mexican dollars	.40@41	*40@41
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

*Nominal.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¾	9¼	9¾	10
Alamo	3	4	3¾	4
American Con	2	3	2	2⅞
Anaconda	16	20	16	20
Blue Bell	6	7	6	7
C. K. & N.	9	9½	9¾	9½
C. C. Con.	6	8¼	6½	6¾
Coriolanus	4¼	4½	4	4½
C., C. & M.	2½	3¼	2⅞	3½
Dante	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝
Elkton	33½	34½	34	35
El Paso	66¾	67½	66¾	67½
Fanny Rawlings	4¼	4½	4	4⅛
Findlay	7	10	8	10
Gold Dollar Con.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Golden Cycle	59¼	62	60	61½
Golden Fleece	10	12	10	12
Gold Bond	4	5	3¾	4½
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2⅞	3
Gould	5½	6¼	6	6¼
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	32½	33¾	32½	33
Jackpot	12	12½	12	12¼
Keystone	4	4¼	4½	5
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	5½	6¼	5	5¼
Little Puck	4½	4¾	4¼	4½
Little Bessie	4	4½	4	4½
Mollie Gibson	6¼	6¾	5¾	6¼
May Cashen	5	5½	5	5¼
Moon Anchor	7½	10	7½	8
New Haven	2	3½	2½	3¼
Pharmacist	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾
Pinnacle	4	5¼	4½	5
Pointer	1	3	1¼	3
Portland	185	200	185	200
Rose Maud	2	3½	3	3½
Rose Nicol	3	4½	3	4½
Sunset Eclipse	2	3½	2½	3½
Vindicator	103	107	100	107
Work	¾	1	¾	1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little interest was taken in the outside market yesterday by traders or others. Here and there a little activity appeared, but it was so scattered that little attention was given to it. The Rock Islands improved a little, and showed larger totals than of late, and Northern Securities was fairly active, but the only other active stocks were found among the low-price issues. The interest recently taken in the copper stocks, owing to the movement in Greene Consolidated and Tennessee, showed some abatement and, outside of Greene and Montreal and Boston, this group was lifeless. Prices generally were irregular, but there were very few changes of importance.

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ROCK ISLAND issues were more active than they have been during the past few days. The common remained stationary around 55, about 2,300 shares changing hands. The preferred and bonds both advanced, the former gaining a point and the latter one-quarter of a point.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION stocks were not traded in on the curb, as they were transferred to the Stock Exchange yesterday.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK stock sold at 309, 30 shares being traded in at that figure.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
335	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	American Chicle pf.	94	94	94
100	American Tobacco	330	330	330
200	Bamberger De Lamar	10½	10½	10½
350	Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½
400	British Columbia Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Central Foundry	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
248	Distiller. 2d. w. i.	*30⅝	*29½	30½
200	Elec. Lead Reduction	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15	Electric Vehicle	4½	4½	4½
100	Electro-Pneu., cash	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Greene Con. Copper	25	24¼	24¾
500	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	85	85	85
100	Hackensack Meadows	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	International Salt	10½	10½	10½
1,500	Manhattan Transit	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,300	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Nat. Enameling	36¾	36¾	36¾
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
28	N. Y. & N. J. T. I. rts.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3,400	Northern Securities	109¾	109	109¾
200	New Orleans Rys.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
50	Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
900	Ry. Automatic sales	13½	13	13½
2,350	Rock Isl., new, w. i.	55	54½	55
1,015	R. I. pf., new, w. i.	83⅜	82½	83⅛
300	Seaboard Air Line	29⅛	29	29⅛
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	47	47
100	Standard Milling	9	9	9
32	Standard Oil	684	682	684
200	Tennessee Copper	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	U. S. Shipbuilding	19	19	19
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	35½	35½	35½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	B. R. T. new 4s, w. i.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2,000	Hackensack Mead. 4½s	38½	38½	38½
12,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 30, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64½	...	3,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	64½	64⅞	64⅛	64½	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	900	Am. Hide & Leather	12	12	12	12	...
1	1¼	200	Am. Bicycle Co.	1	1	1	1	...
35½	35¾	630	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	...
180	200	100	Am. Coal	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	+10½
53⅜	54	3,000	Am. Cotton Oil	53	54⅛	53	54⅛	+1⅜
96	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	97	97	−1
39	40	100	Am. Dist. Tel.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅝
11¼	11⅝	100	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
30	30⅜	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
45½	46	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46	46	46	46	...
121¾	122	7,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	121¼	122¼	120½	122	+1⅜
119	121	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
96	100	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	96	96	96	96	...
87½	87¾	28,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86¾	88¼	86¾	87¾	+ ⅜
99¾	100	1,310	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99½	100	99⅝	100	+ ¼
105⅛	105¼	18,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	105⅛	105⅜	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	− ⅛
62	62⅜	2,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62⅛	− ¾
229	230	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	230	230	230	230	+4
51½	52	100	*Butterick Co.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
84	87	100	Canada Southern	84	84	84	84	+3
135	135½	7,000	Canadian Pacific	134⅜	135⅜	134⅝	135	+ ⅝
50	50½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	50	50⅜	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	1,550	Chicago & Alton	35½	36	35½	36	+ ⅝
72	73	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	72⅛	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	− ⅛
29¼	29¼	6,200	Chicago Great West.	29⅛	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
44	44⅜	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	43½	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	−
188½	188½	20,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	187	189⅜	186¾	188⅞	+1⅝
194	195	270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194	194½	194	194½	...
228	229	800	Chicago & Northw.	228½	229½	227½	228	−1
198¾	199	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	198	198½	198	198½	+ ½
20	20½	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	20	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
36½	37	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅝
16⅞	17	700	Chicago Union Trac.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	− ⅜
99	100	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	100	100	99	99⅞	+ ⅜
93	95	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	93½	93¼	93¼	93¼	− ⅝
86¾	87	4,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	87½	87⅞	86¾	86⅞	− ⅝
48	48½	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	47¾	48	47¾	48	...
21¾	23	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	22	22	22	22	...
218	218½	300	Consolidated Gas	218	218½	216½	218¼	+2¼
82½	84	35	Corn Products pf.	82½	82½	82	82	...
168	170	200	Delaware & Hudson.	168	168	168	168	+3
43½	44	400	Denver & R. G.	43½	43⅝	43½	43½	+ ½
90½	90⅞	450	Denver & R. G. pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	...
19½	20	450	Detroit Southern	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
39	40	100	Detroit Southern pf.	39	39	39	39	+1
38	38½	400	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	38¼	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	19	75	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
37⅞	38	5,120	Erie	37⅝	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	66⅜	67⅞	66⅜	67⅛	+1
51½	52¼	700	Erie 2d pf.	51	51⅜	50¾	51	− ⅜
185	185¾	500	General Electric	186	186	185	185	−2
90½	91½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	− ½
145¾	146	2,650	Illinois Central	145¼	146⅜	145¼	145¾	− ⅛
72½	73	100	Internat. Paper pf.	72½	73½	72½	72½	− ¼
49	51	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	50	50	50	50	−1
42½	43½	600	Iowa Central	42⅛	43½	42⅛	43½	+1
75	76	340	Iowa Central pf.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	...
80¾	80¾	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	80½	80	80	− ¾
35¼	35⅜	2,800	Kansas City South.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
55⅞	56½	1,200	Kansas City South. pf.	55¼	56⅜	55¼	56⅜	+1¼
33	36	200	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
...	...	100	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
77	82	100	Long Island	77	77	77	77	...
135½	136	2,000	Louisville & Nashville.	135½	136⅜	135⅜	135⅜	− ⅜
136	136⅛	21,050	Manhattan Elevated.	134	136⅞	134	136	+2
139¼	140	100	*Met. Street Railway.	139½	139½	139½	139½	+ ⅝
25⅝	25¾	1,100	Mexican Central	25⅜	25⅝	25	25¼	...
82¼	82½	1,900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	82½	82½	82	82¼	+ ⅜
129	130½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	130	130	130	+ ¼
29¼	29½	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
60	60¼	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	59	60¼	59	60¼	+1⅛
108¾	108⅞	16,000	Missouri Pacific	107¾	109½	107¾	108¾	+1⅛
45	45½	100	*National Biscuit Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
27	28	1,200	*Nat. Lead Co.	27	28	27	27¾	+ ⅜
91¼	92½	250	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	−1½
18⅞	19	250	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
177	178½	500	*New York Air Brake.	175	177½	175	177½	+ ⅜
155½	155¾	3,200	New York Central	154½	155¾	154½	155¾	+ ⅜
60	64	167	New York Dock pf.	60	60	60	60	−3½
32⅜	32¾	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32¾	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	− ⅛
73¼	73¼	17,400	Norfolk & Western.	73¼	73⅝	72⅞	73¼	...
8	9	300	Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
41	42	400	Pacific Mail	41½	42	41½	42	+ ¾
162⅝	162¾	16,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	162	163½	162	162¾	+ ¾
		500	People's Gas Chicago.	103	103¼	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
95	97	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	+ ½
62½	62⅝	1,600	Pressed Steel Car.	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅜	+ ⅝
94	94½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
36	36½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅝
89	90	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅝
65⅜	65½	19,400	Reading	65¼	66	65¼	65⅝	− ⅛
87⅛	87⅝	300	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	− ⅜
76¾	77¼	3,400	Reading 2d pf.	77¼	77¾	77	77	− ⅝
21½	21¾	1,600	†Rep. Iron & Steel.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
78½	79	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
22½	23¼	2,300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
70½	73	30	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	...
78	78⅜	2,200	St. Lo. & San Fran.	76⅜	78	76⅜	78	+1½
...	84	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	−3
73¼	73½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
31	32	700	St. Louis Southw.	30¾	31	30½	31	...
67½	68	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	67¼	68	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
65	66	400	Sloss-Sh.-S. & I. Co.	65½	65½	65	65	−1½
92½	94½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
70	70⅛	30,875	Southern Pacific	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70	+ ¼
36¾	36⅞	1,000	Southern Railway	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅜	1,400	Southern Ry., stamped.	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
93	93⅝	350	Southern Railway pf.	93½	93½	93⅛	93½	+ ⅛
93	93⅝	100	South. Ry. pf., stamped.	93½	93½	93⅛	93½	+ ⅛
64¾	65	300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	64⅝	64¾	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
46	46½	12,700	Texas & Pacific	45⅜	46¾	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅜
30¾	30¾	1,100	Tol., St. L. & West.	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
46¾	46⅞	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45¼	47⅜	45¼	46½	+1⅜
119	120¼	200	Twin City R. T.	120	120	120	120	...
13¼	14	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	...
15⅜	16	520	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	15⅜	15¾	15¼	15½	...
103¾	103⅞	20,000	Union Pacific.	103¼	104	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅝
90¾	92	1,100	Union Pacific pf.	91¼	92	91¼	91½	+ ¼
23¾	24½	250	United Rys. Invest.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
65¼	65⅝	2,400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	65¼	65⅞	65	65⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	2,080	*U. S. Leather.	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
90¾	91	1,200	*U. S. Leather pf.	90	90⅝	90	90⅜	− ⅝
17⅜	18	150	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅜
39¾	40	9,100	U. S. Steel.	39¾	40	39¾	40	...
88¼	88⅝	3,900	U. S. Steel pf.	88¼	88¼	88	88¼	...
31⅜	31⅝	5,345	U. S. Realty & Constr.	31½	32	31⅛	31¼	...
74⅜	75	1,545	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	74	75½	74	75	...
66⅝	67	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66¾	67	66¾	67	+ ¼
31⅞	32¼	100	*Vulcan Detinning	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	...
33	33⅜	1,800	Wabash	33	33½	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	1,400	Wabash pf.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	47½	...
90¾	91	200	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90¾	90¾	...
26¾	27	800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	26¼	26½	26	26	...
58	59	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	−1
37	37⅛	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38	38	37⅞	37¼	− ⅞
27¾	27⅝	400	Wisconsin Central	27⅝	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
52	52½	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	52	52	52	52	...
Sales.		358,512	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Amal. Copper	64⅛	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝
20	Am. C. & F.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
110	Am. Locomotive	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼
4,950	Am. Sugar	121	122	120⅝	121⅝
10,550	A., T. & S. Fe.	86⅜	88	86⅜	87⅝
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅛	99⅝	99⅛	99⅜
2,010	Balt. & Ohio.	105	105⅝	105	105⅛
500	Brook. Rap. Tr.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62⅛
150	Can. Pacific.	134⅝	135⅜	134⅝	135¼
250	Ches. & Ohio.	50	50⅜	50	50
10	Chi. & Alton.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
240	Chi. Gt. West.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
15,145	C., M. & St. P.	187	189⅛	186⅝	188⅝
220	Col. Fuel & Ir.	87½	87⅞	87½	87½
20	Col. Southern	32	32	32	32
3,100	Erie	38	38⅝	38	38
10	Erie 2d pf.	51	51	51	51
110	Ill. Central	145½	146½	145½	146½
200	Louis. & Nash.	135½	136⅛	135½	136⅛
3,430	Manhattan	134½	136¼	134½	136¼
10	M.,S.P.& S.S.M.	82	82	82	82
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	29	29	29	29
10	M., K. & T. pf.	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝
12,200	Mo. Pacific	107⅜	109¼	107⅜	108⅞
10	Na. R. R. of M.	19	19	19	19
60	N. Y. Central.	155	155½	155	155
160	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
2,240	Nor. & Western	73	73⅝	72⅞	73
880	Pennsylvania	161⅞	163½	161⅞	163½
10	People's Gas	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
12,770	Reading	65⅝	66	65¼	65⅝
10	Rep. Steel	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
20	St. L. Southw.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
11,450	Southern Pac.	69½	70⅜	69½	70
290	Southern Ry.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
70	Tenn. C. & Ir.	64⅝	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞
5,430	Texas Pacific	46	46⅝	46	46½
8,000	Union Pacific.	103¾	104	103¾	103⅝
1,410	U. S. Leather.	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞
2,000	U. S. Steel.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
290	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	89⅛	88¾	88¾
110	Wabash	33	33½	33	33
60	Wabash pf.	47½	48¼	47½	48⅛
40	Wheel. & L. E.	26¼	26¼	26	26
10	Wis. Central	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
102,710					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc.	40	40	40	40

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
3d week Oct.	$253,451	$240,376	$221,253
From July 1.	3,695,724	3,443,966	3,158,747

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	2,403,054	2,509,927	*74,543
Op. expenses	1,616,342	1,442,868	*173,674
Net earnings	849,742	1,058,259	208,517
Total income	922,696	1,060,070	137,760
Charges	823,419	328,607	*494,812
Surplus	99,550	732,063	632,513

*Increase.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900
Gross earnings	88,044	74,158	60,851
Exp. and taxes	42,087	36,846	32,141
Net earnings	45,957	37,312	28,710
Total net income	53,508	40,124	.....
Gross, 3 months	14,486	230,689	157,136
Net, 3 months	8,645	99,210	65,559
Total inc., 3 mos.	13,474	117,014	.....

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	495,660	441,744	380,072
Exp. and taxes	383,728	315,843	292,517
Net earnings	111,932	125,902	87,555
Gross, 3 months	1,487,971	1,267,381	1,075,883
Exp. and taxes	1,124,172	922,678	911,674
Net, 3 months	361,799	344,903	164,209

NEW LONDON & NORTHERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	258,180	259,712	1,532
Op. expenses	223,849	222,610	*1,239
Net earnings	34,331	37,102	2,771
Other income	5,026	4,246	*1,380
Total income	39,357	41,346	1,391
Charges	63,302	63,992	690
Deficit	23,345	22,644	*701

*Increase.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	350,061	400,768	378,611
Exp. and taxes	340,748	365,456	273,342
Net earnings	3,313	125,312	105,269
Gross, 3 months	1,090,121	1,015,902	1,137,355
Exp. and taxes	965,982	1,089,541	892,389
Net, 3 months	120,139	325,406	405,478

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	40,942	38,432	2,629
Op. expenses	27,125	28,814	*1,689
Net earnings	21,917	17,599	4,318
Other income	95	181	*86
Total	22,012	17,780	4,232
Fixed charges	20,705	19,311	1,387
Surplus	1,307	11,532	2,839
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	153,483	141,001	12,432
Op. expenses	75,313	78,888	*3,575
Net earnings	78,420	62,113	16,007
Other income	3,599	2,817	782
Total	81,720	64,931	16,789
Fixed charges	58,772	55,028	3,744
Surplus	22,957	9,903	13,054

*Decrease, †Deficit.

UNION PACIFIC for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	4,647,571	4,240,814	4,054,848
Exp. and taxes	2,354,275	2,191,874	2,232,078
Net earnings	2,283,296	2,048,940	1,822,770
Ratio op. exp.	56.8%	51.7%	55.0%
Gross, 3 months	13,103,312	12,313,103	11,519,113
Exp. and taxes	6,689,510	6,438,239	6,443,448
Net, 3 months	6,473,802	5,874,806	5,095,565

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 50½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39¾@ 41¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 1,400 Consolidated California and Virginia at .83@.82, 500 Gold Dollar at .05, 100 Hale and Norcross at .12, 600 Isabella at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .08, 100 Ophir at .03, 2,000 Pharmacist at .05, 400 Potosi at .10, 100 Syndicate at .05, and 300 Union at .14@.13.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$207,153,103
Gold	112,885,014
Silver	7,366,233
United States notes	3,405,468
Treasury notes of 1890	56,821
National bank notes	13,142,168
Total receipts this day	1,009,121
Total receipts this month	49,420,238
Total receipts this year	196,912,124
Total expenditures this day	2,025,000
Total expenditures this month	45,490,000
Total expenditures this year	182,971,976
Deposits in National banks	147,015,230
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	429,146
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	647,693
Customs	1,171,030
Miscellaneous	90,397

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$366,586,869
Silver dollars	467,460,000
Silver dollars of 1890	797,399
Silver bullion of 1890	25,046,601
Total	$859,890,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$366,586,869
Silver certificates outstanding	467,460,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,844,070
Total	$859,890,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$87,548,284
Gold certificates	25,336,730
Silver coin and bullion	3,177,891
Silver certificates	4,188,342
United States notes	3,405,468
Other assets	21,080,924
Total in Treasury	$144,687,643
Deposits in National banks	147,015,230
Total	$291,702,873
Current liabilities	84,549,770
Available cash balance	$207,153,103

UNITED STATES REALTY STOCK.

Its Initial Dealings on the Exchange—5,000 Shares of the Common and 1,500 Preferred Traded In.

The United States Realty and Construction Company, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000 preferred and $36,000,000 common, of which there has been issued $26,651,000 preferred and $32,858,600, had its initial entrance on the Stock Exchange yesterday marked by sales of stock, of which a little over 5,000 shares of common were dealt in between 31⅛ and 32, and 1,500 shares of preferred between 74 and 75.

The assets comprise $11,004,000 in cash, 115,100 shares of the George A. Fuller Company, 27,742 shares of the New York Realty Corporation, and 200 shares of the Plaza Realty Company.

The combined shares are valued at $48,505,600, and the total assets are $59,509,600. The George A. Fuller Company and the New York Realty Corporation will be continued as active and independent corporations. The United States Realty and Construction Company, as a large owner of these properties, will profit by such dividends as may be declared from time to time upon their shares.

The real estate acquired in fee by the United States Realty and Construction Company from the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company consists of the following:

Plot southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, 136.2 feet on Broadway, mortgaged for $350,000.

Five lots, Fiftieth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, mortgaged for $160,000.

Three lots, Fifty-first Street, south side, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, mortgaged for $76,000.

Two lots, Fifty-second Street, south side, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, mortgaged for $50,000.

Plot about 112 feet on Broadway, southeast corner Sixty-ninth Street.

Half interest in block, except one lot, Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Streets, mortgaged for $300,000.

Half interest in 133 to 145 West Seventy-fourth Street, inclusive, mortgaged for $66,000.

Contract by which the Central Company is to transfer without further payment the Young Men's Christian Association Building and ground, mortgaged for $500,000.

The George A. Fuller Company owns:

5 and 7 Thames Street, mortgaged for $145,000.

Southeast corner of Spring and Mercer Streets, mortgaged for $300,000.

Premises in Sixty-ninth Street, Chicago.

The real estate interests of the New York Realty Corporation are:

Half interest in block, except one lot, Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, mortgaged for $400,000.

Northeast corner Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, mortgaged for $500,000.

Premises 62 Wall Street, mortgaged for $170,000.

Premises 108 and 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, mortgaged for $230,000.

Interest in James estate property, house, and other properties at 400 Fifth Avenue, subject to life interest of Julia L. James and other incumbrances.

Three-tenths interest in equity of a syndicate purchase at Broadway, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Streets.

The profit and loss account of the New York Realty Corporation from May 1, 1901, to Sept. 15, 1902, shows total profits, $1,470,490, an average per annum of $1,065,450. The total expenses were $200,964, or an average per annum of $146,160, leaving a balance profit of $1,269,526, or an average per annum of $923,290. Dividend payments amounted to $353,970, leaving a surplus Sept. 15, 1902, of $915,556.

The profit and loss account of the George A. Fuller Company from April 10 to Aug. 31, 1902, shows profits from building operations, interest, and rents, real estate, stocks, and bonds, $3,787,286, or an average per annum of $2,726,846. The general expenses and taxes amounted to $428,436, leaving a balance profit of $3,358,849, or an average per annum of $2,418,375. The surplus Aug. 31, 1902, was $2,862,433. In the by-laws of the company it is stipulated that it shall not deal in its own stock. The preferred stock, which is preferred as to assets as well as to dividends, is entitled to cumulative quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Edmund C. Converse has been elected a Director of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

COLORADO FUEL'S APPEAL.

John W. Gates's Contest for Control Is Now in United States Court of Appeals.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 30.—Judge Beaman and A. N. Stevenson, attorneys of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, appeared before Judge W. H. Sandborn in the United States Court of Appeals in this city to-day and prayed for an appeal from the order of Judge Caldwell, who, in the United States Circuit Court at Denver Oct. 2, 1902, appointed a Master in Chancery to conduct and supervise the election of officers for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and to determine who had a right to vote. C. N. Waterman of Denver opposed the application.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow awaiting the arrival from New York of W. B. Hornblower, who will join with Mr. Waterman in opposing the application. The controversy is that between John W. Gates and his associates and the officials, Directors, and other stockholders for control of the Colorado Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed to Fort Hamilton and assume command of the artillery district of Southern New York.

Major William H. Coffin, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to Fort Riley for duty at that post.

Major Alfred S. Frost is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

First Lieut. Paul A. Barry, Artillery Corps, is detailed on special recruiting service and will proceed to Dallas, Texas.

Capt. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty as recruiting officer at Dallas, Texas, and will proceed to join his company.

Major Henry H. Wright, Ninth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement is announced.

First Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, will proceed from San Francisco to Vancouver Barracks for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Navy.

Lieut. H. Williams is detached from the Lancaster and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Arrivals—Saturn at Cavite, Pompey at Cavite, Wilmington at Shanghai, Nashville at Gibraltar, Ajax at Colombo.

Sailings—Hannibal, from Baltimore for Lynn Haven Bay; Prairie, from Annapolis for Newport News; Detroit, from Boston for New York, Wasp, from Key West for Pensacola.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the securities deliverable under the terms of the

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

issued against stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY deposited under the offer of purchase of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, dated July 31, 1902, will be ready for delivery on and after Saturday, November 1, 1902, at the office of

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY No. 54 Wall St., New York City.

Holders of such Deposit Receipts, on surrendering the same to the undersigned, will receive the securities called for by their receipts.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit, forwarding them to be exchanged for bonds and stock, should explicitly state the full name of the party in whose name the stock is to be issued, with the correct address. They should also indicate in what manner the bonds and stock are to be returned, whether by registered mail or express; if by express, at their expense.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
By J. N. WALLACE,
Fourth Vice President.

**Texas & New Orleans

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 557 Fifth Avenue Sold by W. G. Park—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for William G. Park, 557 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty sixth Streets, a four-story dwelling remodeled for business purposes, on lot 25 by 100.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has bought from the estate of the late Justice Noah Davis, through J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 West Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Herman L. R. Edgar has sold for a client the plot on the south side of Ninty-first Street, 94 feet west of Avenue A, 100 by 94.

Dr. Samuel W. Hassell has bought, through William J. Hamilton, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 118 West Seventy-first Street, 19.6 by 102.2.

A. D. Weeks has bought 58 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 21 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

S. H. Furman has bought from Herman C. Von Post, as trustee, the three-story dwelling 39 West Ninety-seventh Street, on lot 18.4 by 100.11.

A. M. Baumann & Co., who were the brokers in the exchange of properties between Max Marx and Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, report that in payment for the Hesperus and Parthenon apartment houses, Dr. Bulkley gave the following parcels: Nos. 67 and 69 St. Nicholas Avenue, a seven-story elevator apartment house, 59 by 138; 227 and 231 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two six-story elevator apartment houses, 40 by 100 each; 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100; 158 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; 134 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, and 131 East One Hundred and First Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Charles Fast has sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

William Benjamin is the buyer of the plot, 75 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, sold recently by the City Real Property Investing Company.

Bernard Freund has bought from the Bradley & Currier Company the five-story flat 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27.6 by 100.11; also, from the Post estate the four-story brick building 199 South Street, on lot 20 by 80.2, between Oliver Street and Catharine Slip.

Joseph Gould has sold for Henry Kluger a plot, 100 by 125, on the west side of Cromwell Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street; also, 265 and 267 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, a three-story dwelling and shop, on plot 40 by 100.

Hopton & Weeks negotiated the recent sale of two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, for Eleanor A. Querlpel to Abraham Ruth.

Theodore Rogers Brill was the broker in the sale of six lots at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street for the Boardman estate.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, who recently sold their lease of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, have secured under a lease running until May 1 next the five-story building 826 Fifth Avenue, on lot 17 by 100.

E. J. Moloughney denies published reports to the effect that the Moloughney estate has sold its plot on One Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Joseph Fleischman has secured a building loan of $175,000 from the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, with which to carry forward his apartment hotel structure on the south side of Thirty-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Miles & Helfer have sold for the Heron estate to Lowenfeld & Prager the following properties: 238 and 240 Division Street and 2 and 4 Attorney Street, being the northeast corner of Division and Attorney Streets, 56 by 50 by 82 by 58; also 152 Clinton Street, 25 by 100, for the same estate to the same buyers.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Morningside Avenue East, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 35 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank.....$55,000

247 West One Hundred and Seventh Street north side, 575 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to Thomas F. Murtha..... 27,300

By Herbert L. Sherman.

16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 280 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. R. Protze..... 18,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Gilleran.. 9,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Perry Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Holt Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 115.2 by 25.3 by 111.4, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. B. Livingston, as trustee..... 4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, E. D. Miner, referee, 169 and 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 52.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 45.6 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,617; subject to other mortgages for $47,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. J. Smedavia, referee, 336 and 338 West Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.9 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,586.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Paul Crandell, referee, 864 Forest Avenue, east side, 61.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $1,985; subject to other mortgages for $3,250.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 20 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 142.4 feet west of Madison Avenue, 16.10 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,375.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward Harding, referee, Southern Boulevard, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, together with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Southern Boulevard, adjoining the foregoing, 74.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,864.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Wales Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for one-story frame shed and bins, 18 by 15; Louise Adann of 789 Prospect Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $50.

Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 85; Jacob Leitner, Wendover and Third Avenues, owner; Rydolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 500 feet east of Katonah Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; Mrs. Margaret Ryan of 79 Bank Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No. 174 Grand Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; D. Knaber, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 26 West Sixty-first Street, to a six-story brick hospital; List & Lennon of 46 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; J. A. Brock, architect; cost, $500.

Lincoln Street, west side, 100 feet south of Columbus Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, 26 by 44; Frederick Lingsch, Lincoln Street, owner; Thomas Stoot, Unionport Road, architect; cost, $150.

Sedgwick Avenue, southwest corner of Giles Place, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and carriage house, 38 by 22; Alfred Leroy, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Arthur Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 40; T. H. Mulcahy of 709 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; William Duggold of 3,263 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, 165, e s, 25x100; William Young to Louis W. Harlein and another, (mtg $15,000).....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,429, e s, 25x100; Peter J. McCoy to Charles Rauchfuss, (mtg $17,500)..... 10

ARTHUR AV, w s, 86.1 ft s of 179th St, 26.1x90; John V. McEvily to Elizabeth Fox, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

AVENUE A, e s, 80 ft n of 86th St, 20x75; Ernest F. Hammig to Margaretha Lex, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 26.11 ft e of Anthony Av, 27.10x103.8x25x91.6; George Harper to Thomas W. Seele, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

CLAY AV, 1,047, w s, 25x100; Ernest Wenigmann to August Mohr, (mtg $7,000) 1

CLINTON ST, n w corner of Madison St, 27x95; Joanna Mills, executrix, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 36,000

CLINTON AV, 1,351, w s, 145.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x137.2x25x137.1; Margaretha Biller, widow, to George E. Schoepps and wife, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

GRANT AV, s w corner of 167th St, 415x230 to centre of Sherman; Juliet M. Livingston to Philip Livington..... 1

HORATIO ST, 18, s s, 25x95; Fannie Crawford to Pierre E. Guerin..... 25,000

HUDSON ST, 422, e s, 21.11x59.6; George E. Plunkitt, referee, to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $15,000)..... 16,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 139th St, 99.11x100, James B. Butler, referee, to Simon Adler and another, (mtg $88,000)..... 3,000

MONROE ST, 107, n s, 26.3x100; Amanda Basch to Solomon Frankel, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

MOTT ST, 12, e s, 12.6x26.4x16.6x30.6; Morris Isaacs to Gertrude Isaacs, all liens..... 1

MOTT ST, 6, e s, 22.3x42.7x23x42.10; Morris Isaacs to Gertrude Isaacs, (mtg $4,000,) and all liens..... 1

PARK AV, s s, 39.6 ft n of 30th St, 19.9x 80; Jennie P. Stuart to Robert W. Stuart..... 1

ROCKFIELD ST, (Jefferson Av,) s s, 373.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Elizabeth A. O'Neill to Mary A. O'Neill, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

UNION AV, s w s, at s s s of 5th St, 108.6x100; Charles Knauf to William M. Golden, Jr., (mtg $7,900)..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 276.8 ft n of George St, 20x140; Edward S. Rourke to Samuel Love and others..... 2,250

WALNUT AV, n e corner of 140th St, 150x100; James Neil to Frederic N. Gilbert, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 241, 243, and 245, map partition of Hyatt farm; John M. Carmichael to Alexander Tofts..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av, 26.4x94x24.4x78.8; except a gore at n e corner; Francis C. Cantine to August Schieck..... 14,525

WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 70th St, 25x100; John J. Cleary to Henry J. Crawford..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 70th St, 25x100; Henry J. Crawford to William Crawford, (mtg $8,500)..... 1,000

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x 100; Gertrude Isaacs to Morris Isaacs, all liens..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x115; Maria Ruff to Samuel Rozinsky, (mtg $30,000)..... 10

4TH ST, 270 East, 24.0x96.3; Babetta Wachsmann to Solomon Ryshpan, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 36th St, 19.1x61; Walter J. Hilton to Jennie B. Hilton, ½ part, Ca. G..... 1

8TH AV, 2,092, e s, 25x100; Abraham King to Hermann Bullwinckel, (mtg $23,000). 100

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 149th St, 75x 80; Max Marx to Louis K. Ungrich, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

9TH ST, 11, n s, 230.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.5x92.3; Catharine A. Peck to Rufus R. Graves..... 1

16TH ST, 513 East, 23.9x92; Margaret Uhl and others to Christian J. Uhl and wife..... 100

16TH ST, 513 East, 23.9x92; Mary Cloughen to Christian J. Uhl and wife, 1-7 part, B. & S..... 1

21ST ST, 233 and 235 East, 46x98.9; Isaac Kleinfeld to John T. Lockman, (mtg $53,000)..... 1,000

26TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Ede Levenson and another to Rebecca H. Daly, (mtg $14,000)..... 27,000

32D ST, 372 West, 19x87.6; Nicholas Vonder Lieth and another to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $6,000) 100

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Rafael R. Govin to Henry A. McAleenan, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

68TH ST, 58 West, 18.9x100.5; 68th St, 62, s s, 18.8x100.5; Charles O. Arbogast to Edw. M. Markum, all liens..... 1

49TH ST, 239 to 245 West, 71x100.5; Thomas P. McLoughlin to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Malachy, E. & S., (mtg $60,000)..... 200

49TH ST, 132 West, 24.6x100; George H. Penniman to Florence F. Bar..... 100

49TH ST, 132 West, 24.6x100; Florence F. Bar to Edward B. Cory, (mtg $24,000). 100

49TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft w of 9th Av, 19.4x 100.5; Peter J. McGovern to Isaac C. Bishop..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 222.6 ft e of 5th Av, 30x 100.5; William W. Hall to Virginia Vanderbilt, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 52.6x100.5; Thomas M. Hall to Virginia Vanderbilt, (mtg $105,000)..... 100

57TH ST, 409 East, 17.9x37.3; Jacob Frankenthaler to Josephine A. Weissbach and another, joint tenants, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

63D ST, 179 to 183 West, 75x75; Oscar Hollander to Anna B. Gilson, (mtg $49,500)..... 100

71ST ST, s s, 69 ft e of Lexington Av, 13x100.5; Robert S. Morris and others to Cornelius W. Clark, (mtg $10,000).... 1

83D ST, s s, 422 ft w of 5th Av, 16x 102.2; Eugene C. Potter to David H. Hyman, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

86TH ST, 235 East, 27x102.2; Mary Egan to Seymour Schrag, (mtg $16,500)... 100

87TH ST, n s, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, 19.11x 77.2x29.5x98.9; Morris Isaacs to Gertrude Isaacs, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

92D ST, n s, 184 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.8; Eliza Hirschfeldt to Pauline Goldstein, (mtg $10,000)..... 10

93D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Adolf Miller to Henry Knopf, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

104TH ST, 119 and 121 West, 50x100.11; James E. Pitman to Joseph D. Sawyer, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Joseph D. Sawyer to James E. Pitman, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

106TH ST, 301 East, 25x100.9; Edward Kennedy to David Regeel and another, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 57 ft e of 4th Av, 19x74; Armitage Mathews to George C. Snedden; (mtg $5,000)..... 1

119TH ST, 132 East, 20x100.11; Rebecca Burstein to Hannah Frankel, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of Broadway, 25x 100.11; George W. Alger, referee, to Andrew Brose..... 4,000

125TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 27x 100.11; Simon M. Roeder, referee, to Andrew Brose, (mtg $23,000)..... 4,375

125TH ST, s s, 202 ft e of Broadway, 27x 100.11; Aaron A. Feinberg, referee, to Andrew Brose..... 4,380

125TH ST, s s, 254 ft e of Broadway, 25x 100.11; M. A. Lesser to Andrew Brose.. 3,800

136TH ST, 209 West, 17x99.11; Jacqueline D. Keller and another to Millie Levy, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

138TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11x140.8, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 25x137x29x123.; also all title to plot adjoining on rear; John Kiely to John J. Hopkins, (mtg $2,000)..... 7,500

145TH ST, 400 West, 16x99.11; Wilhelmina F. Balbach to Matilda Pratt, (mtg $12,500)..... 1

148TH ST, 484 East, 25x99.11x irregular; Henry J. Semke to Catherine Herrmann, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

158TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 29.10x98.1; 158th St, s s, 329.10 ft w of Elton Av, 100.1x98.1; Karl G. Keller to Frank J. Hahn, (mtg $4,250)..... 1

173D ST, 556 West, 16.6x50; Charles Rauchfuss to Peter J. McCoy, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CORTLANDT ST, 77; William B. Duncan, Jr., agent, to John Pahl and another, 7½ years..... $6,000

CORTLANDT ST, 31; the Benton Realty Company to Paul J. Byck and another, 10 years..... 6,750

DELANCEY ST, 10; William H. Schmohl to Abram Isaacson, 3 years..... 720

2D AV, 2,016; Albert Seligman to Moritz Mandel, 3 years, 6 months.....$540.

2D AV, 1,397 and 1,399, s w corner of 73d St; Simon Ottenberg to Alexander Rosenthal, 2 years from May 1, 1902.. 660

49TH ST, 38 West; trustees of Columbia College of the City of New York to Elizabeth C. Hedden, 21 years from Sept. 1, 1886..... 684

127TH ST, 174 East; John Wardlemann, administrator, to Jacob Standermann and another, 2 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Adeline C., to Thomas W. Jeralds; 41st St, s w s, 200 ft s e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... $2,000

BAMMAN, Ferdinand C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e cor of 154th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 20,000

BAR, Florence F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 132 West, 3 years..... 24,000

BERNSTEIN, Adolph, and another to Herman H. Kimmel; 104th St, 100 East, prior mortgage $23,000, due Jan. 24, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BISHOP, Isaac C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 419 West, 1 year..... 5,000

BRANDT, Louis, and another to Mary J. Kingsland; 137th St, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 60,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Charles Rentz; 125th St, s s, 202 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,300

BULLWINKEL, Herman, to Rosa Muller; 8th Av, 2,092, due November, 1905. 5,000

CABLE, Ella M., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Lot 26, map of Clason Point, contains 5 25-100 acres; also 15 72-100 acres land and marsh at point 2 chains and 28 links n 85 degrees e from e corner of land of Dr. Woorster Beach, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

CHAVE, Eliza, to William H. Payne; Jefferson Pl, n w cor of Clinton Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 14,000

COREY, Edward B., to Samuel Blumenthal and another; 49th St, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $24,000, due March 23, 1903..... 6,000

CRAWFORD, Henry J., to John J. Clancy; West End Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 70th St, 3 years..... 8,500

DALY, Rebecca H., to Mine Goldsmith; 26th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

EDMISTON, Robert, to Thomas Booth; Honeywell Av, w s, being part of lot 257, map of East Tremont, 3 years... 2,250

EHRICH, Jules S., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; Fort Washington Av, w s, 125.5 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 4,000

ENNIS, James, and others to Henda Schwarz; Irving Place, n w corner of 18th St, prior mortgage $32,500, due April 29, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FEDEROLL, Rudolph, to Albert T. Zorn; 35th St, 267 West, 5 years, 3 per cent, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 31st St, s s, 166.4 ft w of Madison Av, due Sept. 18, 1903, 6 per cent..... 175,000

GLUCK, Minnie, to Mary Regel; 106th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, ½ part, prior mtg $7,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GOLDSTEIN, Pauline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, 61 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

GROSS, Jane A. P., (formerly Browning,) to Rosa Saberski; 611 East 14th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HAHN, Frank J., to City Real Estate Company; 158th St, 662 to 666 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HANSEN, Chas. O., to Hudson P. Rose; lot 489, block P, amended map of H. P. Rose Mapes estate, 4 years..... 375

JONES, Joseph H., to Isabel S. Kemp; Longfellow St, n w corner of 173d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 850

KOHN, Arnold, to Title Insurance Company; 95th St, 18 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

KENN, James, to Louise Thost; Morris Av, w s, 147.1 ft n of Cameron Place, 3 years..... 3,200

KRAFT, Anna C., and another to Louisa A. Springer; Lots 333 and 334, Block 1, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, 8 years..... 2,000

LOCKMAN, John T., to Isaac Kleinfeld; 21st St, 233 and 235 East, 1 year..... 12,000

LOVE, Samuel, et al. to Clarence C. Ferris; Union Av, w s, 276.8 ft n of George St, 2 years..... 550

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, n w corner of Clinton St, 1 year.... 28,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, n w corner of Clinton St, prior mortgage $28,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MANE, Hugo, to Louisa R. Moore; 122d St, 103 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MANGIER, Nicola, to Pauline D. Riggs; Mulberry St, 121, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 19,000

McALEENAN, Henry A., to Rafael R. Govin; 37th St, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, due April 30, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

McCARTY, Ann, to John Haffen and another; Eagle Av, n w cor of 149th St, 1 year..... 700

MOHR, August, to Ernest Wenigmann; Clay Av, w s, 125 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 3,250

MOODY, George F., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 24, 25, 73, 77 to 85, 90, 93, 94, 95, 146, 147, 148, 149, 157, 158, 159, and 160, map of 160 lots in 23d Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to David Gordon; 22d St, 144 to 148 East, due Jan. 30, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PHELPS, Hiram L., to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, 144, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

PITMAN, James E., to Jennie Bloom; 104th St, 119 and 121 West, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RAUCHFUSS, Charles, to Peter J. McCoy; Amsterdam Av, 1,429, prior mortgage $17,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,150

ROTHMANN, Jennie B., to City Real Estate Company; 156th St, 1,103 East, due Dec. 6, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROZINSKY, Samuel, to Maria Ruff; 4th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

SCHIEICK, August, to Frederick C. O. Schwarz; Westchester Av, n s, 104.11 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year..... 1

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Fanny Ellinger; East Broadway, 163, s e of Rutgers St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

STOKES, William E., to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, w s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, 1 year..... 55,000

STOKES, William E. D., to American Mortgage Company; 97th St, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 25x20.10 to n s 96th St, 1 year..... 15,000

STOKES, William E. D., to American Mortgage Company; 97th St, s s, 350 ft w of West End Av to e s Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 25,000

UHL, Christian J., and wife to Mary B. Cloughen and another; 16th St, 513 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

WALZ, Michael, to George W. Campbell; 230 to 234 West 114th St, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

WANDERER, Jennie, to Julius Weinstein; 3d St, 279 and 281 East; also 3d St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue C, rerecorded, due Oct. 9, 1903, 6 per cent..... 24,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Ann Hill; Clay Av, e s, 276 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.... 7,500

WILLIAMS, Samuel, and another to Lena Grodginski; 2d Av, 1,919, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Susan A. Berrian..... $1,250

CAMPBELL, George W., to Jonas B. Kissam..... 1

ISAAC, Harris, to Gertrude Isaacs..... 1

MOFFETT, Lillian E., to Harriet Balcom. 2,500

SCHOEPPS, George E., to Margaretha Biller..... 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the German Savings Bank..... 18,000

WHITE, William H., and another, executors, to William H. White..... 15,000

WOOD, Henry B., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST 202D ST, or Summit St, 747 to 751; Frederick J. Scherman against David De Venny, Jr., owner; David De Venny, Sr., contractor..... 78

JEROME AV, e, 100 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Spruckerhoff & Schamberger against Asher L. Smith, owner and contractor..... 174

UNION AV and Beck St, s e corner, 87.6x 90; Hugh Nugent against Mary Benson and Lottie S. Kitchen, owners and contractors..... 26

WALES and Westchester Avs, s e corner, 112.7x88.7x irregular; Church E. Gates & Co. against C. F. Rando & Co., owners and contractors..... 53

WASHINGTON AV and 182d St, s e corner, 100x150; Church E. Gates & Co. against Susan C. Steele, owner and contractor..... 1,234

WASHINGTON AV and 182d St, s w corner, 100x100; J. Caro & Son against Susan C. Steele, owner and contractor.. 95

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 183d St, 25x84; John Maresea against J. A. Fisher, owner; Charles Bremen, contractor..... 23

2D AV, 2,074; Simon Lang against Jacob Cohen, owner and contractor..... 46

3D AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of 174th St, 75x 100; Gespin, Blitstein & Co., against Gertrude Isaacs, owner and contractor; Morris Isaacs, contractor..... 1,379

8TH AV, 2,916; Christian Repp against Francis J. Schnugg, owner and contractor..... 209

10TH ST, 135 and 137 West, and 6 and 8 Charles St; Michael Reilly against John Doe, owner; S. N. Freedman and Ike Faber, contractors..... 909

215TH ST, 238 East; George Martin against Isaac Kleinfeld, owner and contractor.. 800

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Henry Richland, owner and contractor..... 300

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; Thomas H. Meagher against Caroline Weidhopf, owner and contractor 700

202D ST, 749 and 751 East; Joseph M. Burke and another against David De Venny, Jr., owner; David De Venny, contractor..... 710

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

31ST ST, s s, 166.4 ft w of Madison Av, 53.8x75x irregular; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company with Joseph Fleischman..175,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

111TH ST, 112 and 114 East; Thompson, Coady & Co. against Jacob Cohen, Oct. 25, 1902..... 594

111TH ST, 118 and 120 East; Thompson, Coady & Co. against Jacob Cohen, Oct. 25, 1902..... 594

Lis Pendens.

12TH ST, 313 and 315, 319 and 321 East; Abraham Nevins and another against Eliza Mulry, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

16TH ST, 532 East; Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in the City of New York against George Pfister, executor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 60x98.9; Susie A. Hill, executrix, against Jane L. Gallon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. G. Hart.

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x 100; Waldron P. Brown and another, trustees, against William E. Crandall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; John Johnson against William T. Hookey and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Rapp.

134TH ST, 24 West; Edward A. Price, executor, and another against Robert L. Gilbert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. W. & C. J. McDermott.

145TH ST, s s, 146 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x 99.11; Catharine E. Weber against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

196TH ST and Morris Av, s e corner, 64x178.7x irregular; New York Building Loan Banking Company against William W. Edwards and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

Real Estate at Auction.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

At auction, of choice and valuable lots.

N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 171st St.
N. W. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 173d St.
S. E. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 184th St.

AND ALSO,

Three lots on Marble Hill, Terrace View Ave. and Tennissen Place, near the Harlem Ship Canal,

AT

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon.

For maps and further particulars, apply to S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate For Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale

In the 5th Ave. Section

On 56th St.
Near Park Ave.

A house 21 feet wide, which, by reason of its location and price, will appeal to any one intending to purchase an old-fashioned house and remodel to conform with his own idea. We are exclusive agents.

A 20-foot house
On Murray Hill.

In such excellent condition that you can move right in without any alteration. Tastefully decorated, four-story house, near Park Ave. Butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; two baths; open plumbing. Asking $65,000.

OWNER WILL MAKE INTERESTING CONCESSION TO QUICK PURCHASER.

Remodeled
American Basement.

In the middle 60's, near Madison Ave. Recently altered 20-foot house; modern in every respect, which owner has authorized us to offer for sale at $85,000.

Extra-wide.
In 60's, near Madison.

Remodeled 5-story American basement on full depth lot, in one of best residential streets north of 59th St. Asking $125,000.

Asking $30,000.
In the lower 70's.

Near Park Ave. for a 4-story brownstone dwelling, 17 feet wide, with three-story extension. Excellent rear. Our instructions are to submit every reasonable offer.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

West Side Homes

Ergo—if you want to know anything about Real Estate—want to make safe and profitable investments, or buy a house to live in, come and get the benefit of our 18 years' experience.

In the seventies, a 20-foot dining room extension house at a great sacrifice, $40,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

51 EAST 55TH STREET,

100 feet east of Madison Avenue.

20 feet wide, four-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, with four-story dining-room extension. House contains 16 rooms, besides 2 baths, store-room, and butler's pantry. Hardwood floors. Gas and electric fixtures, mirrors, etc., go with house. Can be seen at any time on permit from the agents.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
570 Fifth Av., Between 46th and 47th Sts.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BIG BARGAIN.

House and Private Stable.

Dwelling, No. 386 St. Nicholas Avenue, 18x60 ft., 12 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, all improvements, on lot 125 feet deep, with stable and private driveway in rear. Price, $20,000.

Also 4 vacant lots north side of 152d St., east of Eighth Avenue. Price, $30,000.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Attorney, No. 49 Wall Street.

A Park Avenue Corner.

Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

HIGH-CLASS 6% NET REAL ESTATE.

Investments secured for a long term of years. Also choice speculative property.

OWNERS REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

LET ME KNOW YOUR WANTS.

Large assortment one, two, three family private houses, located throughout Manhattan and Bronx; easy terms. Write or call, Cahn, 3,959 3d Av. Open evenings.

A three-story, basement, brick, single flat; all modern improvements; 81 Bedford St.; rent 10 per cent. of price; easy terms. C. Harft, 58 East 38th, corner Mercer St.

American Basement.—5-story house, in Fifties; sale to close estate; exceptional opportunity for quick cash purchaser. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Sacrifice to quick buyer, 4-story brownstone single flat rear of 125th St.; good income and great prospective value; price $14,500; small amount cash required. B. S., 184 East 123d St.

125th St., Near Amsterdam.	3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	
151st St., Near B'way.	5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	700
2d Av., Near 19th St.	Elegant 10-family flat, 2 stores; pr. $25,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	
8th Av., Near 140th St.	5-story 10-family flat, stores; price $19,500; mtg. $13,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000. Rents, $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; asking $5,700. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap three-story house, 19th St., near 2d, 20.6x 92; asking $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

133 ST., NEAR 8 AVE.	3 5-story flats; modern; rented. Pr. $72,500. Rent $8,450. Mtg. $54,000 at 4%. Bargain. E. M.

Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Superior fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute, telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
Location 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away. Open for inspection. Send for descriptive circular. Agents on premises. Telephone, 3080 Morningside.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one suite left, 1st apartment; corners, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA.
Madison Av., cor. 98th St.
New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.
rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
Nine-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES.
W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
8-9 spacious rooms refitted tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROUEN.
Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric light under leases; exceptional ventilation, location and plans; liveried attendants; cars at door; individual management.
Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

61-69 EAST 86th.
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Nine rooms; elevator; $38. 500 West 112th St.

58TH ST., 300 WEST.
Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hot water service. Apply on premises.

Corner apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 75th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, morning breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Four flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; vacant; steam heat; most modern plumbing; handsome attractive entrance. $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 825 Broadway.

Ocean Drive.—Eight and nine rooms, elevator, all improvements; every convenience; reasonable rent. 1 West 85th St.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST,
Facing Beautiful Prospect Park,
Between 12th and 13th Sts.
Our superior location than Central Park West, modern rooms and bath, gas and electric chandeliers, telephone in each apartment; new and up-to-date limestone buildings, just completed in accordance to the new building law. Positively the handsomest apartment houses in Brooklyn. Rents $44 upwards. Superintendent on premises; open evenings until 9 o'clock. Take Fifth and Ninth St. or Vanderbilt Av. trolleys.

Six nice large rooms, near Prospect Park; rent $22 and $24. Apply to janitor, 255 Prospect Place, near Vanderbilt Av.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWE, ZELIE VERRAULT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Alphonse Verrault, individually and as administrator of her goods, chattels, and credits of Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased; Norman A. Verrault, Zelie Anastasia Verrault, Leontine Alphonsine Verrault, Louis Verrault, Emma L'Italien Verrault, Frances Louise Verrault, Stephen M. Crandell, Edward H. Proudman, Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanser, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon, (the Christian name of the said Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanser, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon being fictitious, the real Christian names of said persons being unknown,) creditors of ZELIE VERRAULT, otherwise known as ZELIE VERRAULT HOWE, deceased, occupants of the real estate of said deceased, heirs at law of said deceased, and persons claiming under said heirs at law or either of them, the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased and to all other creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested in the estate of said decedent, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the New County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the disposition of the real property of which the said Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased, died seized, and described in the petition of Norman L. Hobart herein, or such thereof as might be necessary for the payment of said decedent's debts and funeral expenses, by the mortgage, lease or sale at public or private sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale thereof, and of all property toward the payment of the claims of said petitioner and of others entitled to partake therein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Norman L. Hobart, Creditor-Petitioner, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
o7-14awfW

BROWN, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereto, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN C. BROWN, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1awfmF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Foster, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, April 30th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 180 Broadway, New York City.
m1-lawfmF

CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL [illegible], late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Hyatt & Petty, No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1903, next. Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902. [illegible] CHARLES FERRIS,
jy11-lawfmF

Auction Sales.

Liberty St. 33 & 35

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.
SALE TO-DAY and SATURDAY,
OCT. 31 AND NOV. 1,
ONE-THIRTY P. M.
OIL PAINTINGS
BY ORDER OF
W. B. MATTHEWS of Washington, D. C., and Important Additions:

EDW. MORAN,	JULES LE ROY,
P. E. BOUTIGNY,	G. K. LA SENECHUL,
C. VAN LEEMPUTTEN,	EUG. GIRARDET,
L. A. CABIE,	A. CHARPIN,
W. C. BEAUQUESNE,	INNOCENTI,
MUSIN,	VASARRI,
J. R. TAIT,	L. G. CALVES,
J. ROSIERSE,	R. F. SENET,
A. PEZANT,	A. CONNELLA,
PAUL LAZERGES,	M. ROBERTI,

CATALOGUES MAILED BY REQUEST.
Telephone No. 3213 John.
Exhibitions Mornings Daily.
33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
AUCTIONEER,
2 West 28th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

Messrs. H. B. Chadurjian & Co. of 878 Broadway, wholesale rug merchants, are retiring from business and have placed with me for absolute sale their entire remaining stock of some four hundred pieces of Persian, Kirman, Tehriy, Serrebend, Bokhara, Cashmere, Kazak, Anatolian, and other fine rugs and carpets. Sale commences to-day at 2:30 P. M., and will be continued on three following days, including Election Day, at the

NEW YORK ART GALLERIES,
2 West 28th St., cor. 5th Ave.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, at 12:30 o'clock,
Policy No. 445,879, semi-tontine, made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of America.
Particulars of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

Mortgage Sale.—We, the undersigned, will cause to be sold at public auction to-day, 11:30 A. M., at 92d St. and 3d Av., fixtures and furniture of saloon formerly No. 313 Pearl St., Manhattan. By order of GEO. RINGLER & CO., Mortgagees.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker est. 1850. 108 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

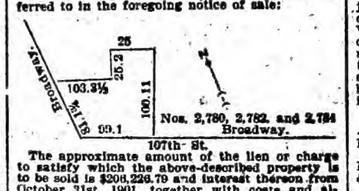

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.75, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount no due there has been paid $13,468.30. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00; also any taxes for 1902 which may be a lien at time of sale.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1902, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, October 15th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against PATRICK O'NEILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1902, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the block bounded and between First and Second Avenues and 40th and 41st Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the south side of 41st Street, distant ninety-two (92) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Forty-first Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-first Street sixteen (16) feet and three (3) inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue sixty-seven (67) feet more or less to land formerly of Kippa; thence northwest along said mentioned land seventeen (17) feet and ten (10) inches more or less; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet and nine (9) inches more or less to the southerly side of 41st Street at the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said house being party walls, and the said premises being known and distinguished as No. 306 East 41st Street.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.
JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.
BLACK, OLCOTT, CRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 306 East 41st Street.

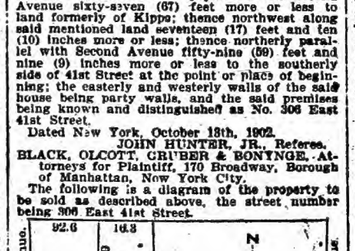

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,225, with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $261.96, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $182.50 and interest, and also taxes for 1902, whatever they may be.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.
JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.
o24-2awSwF&Tu&n4

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 126th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 769 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.
Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase, pay the first payment, and take the goods along.
THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,
7 West 14th St., N. Y., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Open evenings.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 189 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—Large Stock of New and SECOND-HAND SAFES.
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.
Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

A number of second-hand safes of various sizes at a sacrifice to make room. Call and look them over. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, N. Y.

Typewriters.—Having sold part of my mail business, will sell my standard machines, nearly new, cheap, payable $5 monthly. Address Opportunity, Box 172 Times.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3196 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Will sell good-paying restaurant for $250; rent, $40. 656 2d Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY W. MAYER, GUSTAVE MAYER, and SAMUEL M. WERTHEIMER, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 29th day of October, 1902, the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupts, consisting of fixtures and a stock of plated jewelry, novelties, situated at No. 525 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned attorneys for the receiver for said property, at their office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 4 P. M., at which time and place such bids will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The property to be sold may be inspected at the former place of business of the said alleged bankrupts, No. 525 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th and 31st days of October, 1902, and the 1st day of November, 1902, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and will be sold on the buyer's inspection.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids by reason of the same being less than the appraised value, or in his judgment not for the best interest of the creditors, all bids to be subject to the approval of the court.

Dated New York, October 29th, 1902.
ROBERT A. INCH,
Receiver,
18 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attorneys for Receiver, 182 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LASK, bankrupt.—No. 5,329.

To the creditors of Louis Lask, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of October, 1902, the said Louis Lask was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 30th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. A. MEYERS & CO., bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 220 West 29th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of angle iron, band iron, bolts, machine bolts, screws, casters, cots, divans, couch legs, wire fabrics, wood frames, steel rails, cot frames, springs, hoop steels, piping, rods, staples, spring wood frames, W. W. spring mattresses, tubing, iron cot heads, hair, feathers, tickings, and other things used in the mattress business, in one or more lots; also machinery. Order of

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Receiver.
GEO. W. CARR, Atty. for Receiver, 29 Wall St., New York.

Surrogate Notices.

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.
ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Mary B. Myer, Susan S. Duy, Meta M. Wright, Essie B. Woodland, Margaretta M. Garsullo, Henry W. Birkey, Isaac Myer Birkey, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ISAAC MYER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Pollion of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Myer, late of the County of New York, deceased; Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o17-1aw6wF

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next. Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. INGHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors.
jy18-1aw6wF

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

The Renowned Harmony Piano For $1 a Week

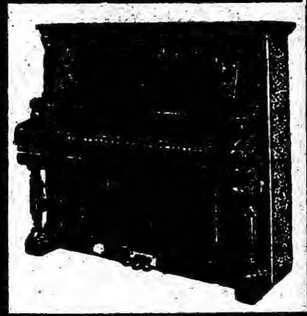

We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by other stores at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French actions—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear, and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tune longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

With every piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Three Other Remarkable Piano Offers:
Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Myers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD PIANO.—If you've an old piano we will consider its valuation and exchange it for you for either a Richardson, Weigner, Milton, or Blackington piano. You can pay the balance on our regular easy payment basis of $1 per week.

On cash sales we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS when you can buy slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Bohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Sohlman, and others, at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; rentals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Instalments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25 elegant upright; $115, rosewood piano; beautiful mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright, $125, $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,500 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wisner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN LOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George E. Garland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1902. SUSAN E. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m23-1awfmF

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM B. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone and are warranted to be durable.

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,
$225
Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.

STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,
$170
Cash, or $190 on installments.
ONLY $5 MONTHLY.
No extra charge for interest.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL
106 West Forty-second St., New York.
Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in
Elocution, Oratory and Acting.
Class and private instruction day or evening. Special Departments for the Minister, Lawyer, and Dramatic Student. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL For Girls.
71 West 88th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction. Modern Methods, Physical Training, Special and College Preparatory Courses. Individual Work. Small Classes. Circulars on application. Twenty-first year.

IRVING SCHOOL,
35 WEST 54TH STREET.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

CUTLER SCHOOL
No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
REOPENS OCTOBER 2D.
Family and Day School for Girls. 40th year.
Miss Day, Principal. 32 West 40th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
247 and 249 West End Avenue, New York City.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation. Gymnasium.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
308 W. 59th St. Circulars.
Open.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
12 and 13 West 59th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopened October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

The Peebles & Thompson School
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 1st. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Removal—Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, has moved her School for Girls, with Kindergarten and classes for Boys, to 272 Madison Avenue. Reopens October 1st.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
356 West 57th St.,
(For 23 years in 23d St.)
The ONLY MUSIC SCHOOL EMPOWERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE TO CONFER THE REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR BEGINNERS, FOR ADVANCED, AND FOR FINISHING STUDENTS AND FOR ARTISTS.
—UNRIVALED FREE ADVANTAGES.—
THE FULL COURSE LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Open Evenings. DR. CARL E. EBERHARD, Pres't.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST.
and Private Classes at Private Schools.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 46th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Legal Notices.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of LULU E. LOWENSTEIN for an order authorizing her to assume another name.—Special Term, October, 1902.—Order:—Present: Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, Justice.

Lulu E. Lowenstein having presented a duly verified petition to the Court, praying for an order authorizing her to assume the name of Harriet L. Lesslie, and the Court being satisfied by such petition, so verified, that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming such other name:

It is, on motion of Robert L. Cutting, attorney for the said petitioner, hereby ordered that the said petitioner be, and she hereby is, authorized to assume the name of Harriet L. Lesslie from and after the first day of December, 1902, and that this order and the petition on which it is granted shall be filed within ten days from the making thereof in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and it is further directed that one publication of this order be made within ten days of the said entry thereof in The New York Times.

EDWARD F. O'DWYER, Justice.
ROBERT L. CUTTING, Attorney for Petitioner, 41 Park Row.

ZION & LATZ.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated October 24th, 1902, made in an action in which Mack Latz is plaintiff and Jacob Zion defendant, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, receiver of the firm of Zion & Latz, will sell on Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 10½ A. M., at their former place of business, No. 691 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at public auction, in bulk, their entire stock of clothing, manufactured and in process of manufacture, cloth, trimmings, linings, patterns, &c., and also the fixtures separately. The property can be inspected at said premises during the business hours of the days until the time of the sale.

LEO FRANK,
Receiver of Zion & Latz.

TAKE NOTICE, that the undersigned will receive bids for all the pictures, framed and unframed, picture frames, and personal property of every description belonging to the Detroit Fibre Frame Company, Limited, doing business as the Detroit Art Novelty Company, Limited, existing business, the office of George E. Gartland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1902. SUSAN E. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m23-1awfmF

To WILLIAM N. MORRISON, late of No. 1,417 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

You are hereby notified that a final rule for divorce has been granted against you at the suit of Mary Thomas Morrison, your wife, which will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, of Philadelphia County, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at which time and place you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why same divorce should not be granted.

EL

MOLINEUX MAY TESTIFY

Justice Lambert Refuses to Direct a Verdict of Acquittal.

Trial Adjourned to Enable Counsel for the Defense to Prepare Their Evidence.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black made a vigorous effort yesterday to have Justice John S. Lambert dismiss the indictment against Roland B. Molineux and direct a verdict of acquittal. The court refused to grant the ex-Governor's motion, and the trial was adjourned another day to allow counsel for the defense to prepare their evidence.

When court opened counsel for the defense asked to have read from the transcript Molineux's testimony before the Coroner to the effect that he never hired a letter box. Ex-Gov. Black then addressed the court in part as follows:

"I ask the court to direct a verdict of acquittal in this case on the ground:

"First, that the evidence is insufficient to warrant a conviction.

"Secondly, that there is no evidence connecting the defendant with the commission of the crime, or that he ever had in his possession cyanide of mercury, bromo seltzer, the bottle containing them, the silver bottle holder, the small envelope, the box, or any of the contents of the poison package.

"Third, that there is no evidence that he ever mailed or placed said package in the Post Office, or caused the same to be done, or that he transmitted this poison package to Harry S. Cornish in any manner whatsoever.

"Fourth, that the entire case of the prosecution rests upon the opinion of witnesses as to handwriting—testimony which all courts regard with suspicion.

"This entire case rests upon circumstantial evidence. The rules of such evidence require that before conviction all the circumstances proved must be consistent with one another, and must point to the guilt of the defendant, and be inconsistent with his innocence. We agree with the prosecution that the defendant was in Newark when this bottle holder was purchased. So were 250,000 other souls. We agree that he was in New York when it was mailed. But there is no evidence to prove that this man should be picked out of 3,500,000 people of this community and become responsible for the commission of this crime.

"This is the tide in the affairs of this defendant. If this case is permitted to go to the jury, they can at best only guess and speculate as to the facts. It is too dangerous a matter, it is too serious for this defendant, to allow any jury to speculate and guess about it. This case should never be allowed to go to the jury upon such a flimsy basis."

When Mr. Black sat down Mr. Osborne asked the court if it wished to hear from the prosecution on the subject, and Justice Lambert shook his head.

"I will deny your motion now," said the court to Mr. Black. "I will hear all the evidence. You may take an exception."

After the adjournment of court ex-Gov. Black was asked as to the plans for the defense.

"As to placing Molineux on the stand," he replied, "it is my present intention to do so. That intention may be changed. As to my opening address to the jury, it will not occupy more than five minutes. There is nothing for me to speak about, for the prosecution has made no case."

TWO YEARS FOR BEADLE.

Counsel Told of the ex-Policeman's Family Troubles and Pleaded with the Court for Clemency.

David Beadle, a former plain clothes man under Capt. Haughey at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was convicted last week of accepting a twenty-dollar [illegible] from Jessie Clark of 228 West Thirty-second Street, was yesterday brought before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced to two years in State's prison.

As sentence was imposed upon him Beadle seemed on the verge of collapse and clung to the railing in front of him to keep from falling. His counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon, made a fervent appeal for clemency. He said Beadle, who had been a policeman for seven years, had held a good record up to the time of this offence. [illegible] "the conviction has already cast a shadow of death," said Mr. Gordon. "He is broken in mind and body, his wife is dying at their home and his little girl is in a hospital critically ill. The prisoner has been discharged from the police force, and he has lost his interest in the police pension fund. I plead with the court to exercise clemency in his case."

Judge Newburger admitted that the prisoner had already been severely punished, but said that, having very properly been convicted by a jury, sentence must be imposed upon him in accordance with law.

Lawyer Edward Hawkes then served notice of appeal, and asked that the papers in the case be withheld until Monday. The request was granted, and Beadle will therefore not go to Sing Sing until that day at the earliest.

LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE.

Girls Return to Fifth Avenue Establishment, Disguised with Overcoats and Frock Coats.

Patrons of Mrs. Osborne's dressmaking establishment, 361 Fifth Avenue, were surprised to see a large policeman guarding the entrance as if he expected an invasion of rioters. It was explained that there was a strike, and the policeman pointed out certain men who walked up and down Fifth Avenue with their coat collars pulled up and their hats pulled down over their foreheads in the manner of stage detectives. They were pickets for the striking Ladies' Tailors' Union.

According to E. H. Moeran, Jr., manager of the establishment, the strike is due to a demand of the men that they be paid $20 per week for their work. This, he says, is under the rate paid to the superior men, who earn much more. He says it is a plan to demand an equalization of payment without regard to worth. Some men he finds so much better than others that he gives them the overtime work and the hurry work, so that they earn a great deal more than the others.

Another demand of the men is the work shall be done in the shops and none at home. This, the manager says, he could not grant, as in rush times it is absolutely necessary to fulfill orders. The tailors also insist that no men are to be discharged without sufficient cause. Mr. Moeran believes that he is the one to decide who is to be discharged.

Of the thirty men who quit work two have returned. The pickets say that they could not have slipped in if they had not driven up in cabs supplied by their employers and wearing frock coats and high hats sent to them by messengers.

THE PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

Employers Reject Workmen's Proposal —A Counter One Issued.

The Employing Plasterers' Association, at a general meeting held yesterday at the Building Trades Club, indorsed the stand taken by their committee, appointed for the purpose of conferring with a committees of the striking plasterers, and framed a lengthy communication to the latter, in response to one sent earlier by them.

The workmen in their communication to the employers' association proposed that all employes who had been locked out as a matter of retaliation, should be put back to work pending a settlement, under conditions obtaining prior to Oct. 22. This the employers declined to do.

By way of counter proposal they called upon the Operative Plasterers' Society to sign the agreement previously ratified by their committee, and to appoint three members to serve on a permanent Board of Arbitration, with three members of the employers and an umpire. They declared that as soon as this had been done work should be resumed.

The Employing Plasterers' Association will meet to-morrow to receive the reply of the Plasterers' Union.

LECTURE ON GOTHIC CHURCHES

M. Germain Martin Says This Style of Architecture Is French Both in Its Origin and Qualities.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris delivered last night before the members of the New York Group of the Alliance Française, in the West Side Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Fifty-seventh Street, a lecture in French on "Gothic Churches." The President of the society, James H. Hyde, introduced M. Germain Martin, who said in part:

"The style of architecture that succeeded the Roman one and which was very improperly called Gothic should have been designated as French architecture. It is, French both in its origin and in its qualities; in its origin because it sprung up in l'Ile de France, in one of those delicious valleys through which run the tributaries of the Seine; in its qualities, because Gothic style is the style of light and elegance. By the carving of the walls, which is such indeed, that they can be compared to lace and needle work, it expresses light itself, and the large glass-windowed bays, the rose-windows glazed with artistic panels which create such fine effects, are simple to a degree.

"The plan, too, of the basilicas, be it Notre Dame de Paris, that of Amiens, of Chartres, or any other, is always very simple. But that simplicity is full of taste and elegance. The monuments of pure Gothic (end of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) are really the handsomest in France."

PARNELL MONUMENT DESIGN.

Mr. St. Gaudens Plans for a Pyramid with Statue at Its Base.

John E. Redmond gave out a statement last night saying that he had just had a long conference with Augustin St. Gaudens with reference to the Parnell Monument to be erected in the streets of Dublin.

"Mr. St. Gaudens has been engaged upon the model of the monument for nearly two years and it is now complete, and he submitted to Mr. Redmond drawings of it."

Mr. St. Gaudens plans that the monument should be a pyramid of 40 or 50 feet in height, composed of green Connemara marble with a colossal statue of Parnell at the base in front, in the act of speaking by a table, over which is thrown a large Irish flag. The pyramid is to represent Ireland. The four sides will contain symbols set into the marble in gold, expressive of the four provinces of Ireland. Around the base of the pyramid the names of the thirty-two counties will be inserted. The cost of the monument will be $50,000.

Mr. Redmond, who is highly satisfied with the design, sails for Europe on the Celtic to-day. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt will continue in this country until Christmas and have a long list of engagements, going as far West as Chicago.

COW MILKED AT THE BATTERY.

Ellis Island Immigrants in Wonder at the Pastoral Scene.

The crowd of Scotch and Irish immigrants who came over from Ellis Island yesterday morning about 11 o'clock rubbed their eyes when they arrived at the Battery and wondered if they had reached the right port. The first sight they saw was the simple pastoral scene of a man milking a cow, and that right in front of the Barge Office. This they found hard to reconcile with the tall buildings and the noisy elevated trains. It was explained to them later that the last time a cow was milked at the Battery was about a hundred years ago, and that it might be 700 years before such a thing happened again.

The cow, which was a well-behaved Holstein, was bought on Wednesday at the West Side Stock Yards, and will supply the milk for the officers' mess on Bedloe's Island. "Pete the Scotchman" drove the cow down town yesterday, and found when he reached the Battery that the Liberty Island boat had been taken off the route for repairs. While he was waiting around for some means of transportation to turn up, an expressman took charge of affairs and began to milk the cow. In a minute a crowd had collected, and all available tin cans, cups, and dippers were pressed into service, and most of the residents of Battery Park got their first drink of new milk. The cow reached her destination later through the courtesy of the Governors Island boat Col. Wyckoff.

MRS. CHADWICK'S NECKLACE.

It Has Been Returned to Her by Order of Collector Stranahan.

The necklace recently taken from Mrs. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, has been returned to her by order of Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan.

Mrs. Chadwick, on her return from Europe in June last, not only declared personal belongings, on which she paid duty amounting to over $8,000, but also declared the necklace in question, which she had had reset while abroad. In view of the fact that she had owned the stones before her departure from this country, they having been in an old and worn setting, the Inspectors passed the necklace without duty. When she was about to sail for Europe again, William H. Theobald, special employe of the Treasury Department, who had not acquainted himself with the facts in the case, but who had heard of the necklace, went up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mrs. Chadwick was stopping, and, although she was sick in bed, forced an entrance into her rooms, though without finding the necklace, which had been left in Cleveland. Mrs. Chadwick complained, but on the advice of the Collector turned the necklace over to him.

The case was to have been decided in court, but the decision of the Collector has now made these proceedings unnecessary.

DEFENSE OF GOVERNESS'S SUIT.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne Testify About the Behavior of Their Children.

Witnesses for the defense in the case of Miss Maria Bentz against James M. Hartshorne, banker, of 515 Madison Avenue, were heard yesterday. Miss Bentz has demanded $50,000 damages, alleging that, while she was governess in the Hartshorne family, she was assaulted and injured by the banker's son Harold, then less than ten years of age.

Mr. Hartshorne testified to the amiable character of Harold, also of Eleanor, the sister who was accused of assisting in the assault on the governess. Mrs. Hartshorne commadicted several statements made by Miss Bentz. Harold, the mother said, had not attacked Miss Bentz, but the governess had slapped him. She said Miss Bentz did not say anything about an attack

CRASH IN EAST RIVER.

Two Hurt in Collision Between a Ferryboat and a Cattleship.

The Long Island Railroad ferryboat Southampton, bound for Long Island City, and the cattleship America, crashed together in the East River yesterday morning under the new East River Bridge. The gangplank of the America, which protruded from the starboard side, struck the forward men's cabin of the ferryboat and broke all the windows.

Two passengers, Thomas Sullivan of Newtown and James Tully of Whitestone, were badly cut about the face and neck by the flying glass, and were sent home. The ferryboat will be laid up for repairs. The America proceeded on her course uninjured.

Alleged Wire Tappers Discharged.

Edward Morton, William Brown, and Thomas McGuire, arrested in the Marlborough Café at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway on Wednesday, charged with trying to mulct Joseph Pulitzky in $300 using an alleged wire-tapping game, were discharged by Justice Mayer, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, as there was no evidence to incriminate them.

Steamship New York Floated.

The American Line steamship New York, which for the past thirteen months has been undergoing repairs at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, was yesterday floated out of dry dock. The liner will be towed to Cramp's yard, Philadelphia, on Monday, where her engines and boilers will be installed and some alterations completed. The New York has been in a large measure reconstructed, the altering of the craft being one of the largest pieces of work of its kind ever done in an American ship yards.

LATIMER SUSPECT HELD

Johnson's Story of Guilt Discredited by the Police.

He Identifies Station Matron as Mrs. Latimer and Says He Shot the Murdered Man in the Back.

William G. Johnson, the man who surrendered himself to the police of the Greenpoint Station on Wednesday night, insisting he was the murderer of Albert C. Latimer, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, and, although his story is generally discredited, was nevertheless held without bail for a hearing fixed for Nov. 7. Johnson was charged with homicide, and he pleaded guilty with a boasting air.

The two most glaring errors in his story are that Mrs Latimer let him and the other man, Walsh, who he says was with him, into the house, and later Capt. Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Station practiced a trick on the prisoner, and he picked out Sarah Cavanaugh, the matron of the station, for Mrs. Latimer, and positively identified her.

Johnson's story to the court was that he, accompanied by a man named John Walsh, whom he met in a resort in East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, went to the Latimer residence at 318 Hancock Street on the afternoon of July 1 last. They were going there with the intention of robbing the place, as he said Walsh in some manner had heard that Latimer had a large sum of money in the house. He stated that they had talked with Mrs. Latimer during the afternoon, and had left the house, returning again in the evening. He said that Walsh had remained downstairs, and had engaged Mrs. Latimer in conversation while he went up stairs and hid in a closet in Latimer's bedroom. He told of Latimer getting up and investigating the cries of his wife that there were burglars, and that when Latimer opened the closet door he shot him, as he turned, in the back. Latimer was shot in the left breast. Johnson said he did not see Walsh afterward, and did not know what had become of him. He said he had become remorseful, and told the story to relieve his conscience.

Johnson was brought before Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau and questioned. After talking with the man the Captain said:

"Johnson, you're either crazy or a liar, and you ought to be sent to jail for six months."

C. Byron Latimer, a brother of the murdered man, saw Johnson for a short time yesterday, and heard his story. He said that he did not believe one word the man was saying.

It is also the opinion of the police that Johnson is nothing more than a vagrant, and is looking for a berth to hibernate during the cold months of the Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Nothing is known in this city of William G. Johnson, who surrendered to the New York police, stating that he had killed Albert C. Latimer in Brooklyn on July 2. The address given by Johnson, 464 North Eighth Street, is a stable, and has been for several years. No person of the name of Johnson is known in the neighborhood.

EXPORT LUMBER'S ASSETS.

Its Advances Aggregate More Than Two Millions of Dollars—Stocks and Bonds Owned.

The receivers that were appointed on Wednesday for the Export Lumber Company and the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company having qualified by filing their bonds, it was said yesterday that, as there are no fears of further legal proceedings, the work of reorganization will go on quickly.

The large advances of the Export Lumber Company to other companies and to individuals, aggregating $2,045,026, have been commented upon in trade and banking circles. Among those to whom advances have been made, which amounts are included in the assets of the company, are the following: Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, $286,551; Otter Creek Boom and Lumber Company, $356,549; Hall & Munson Company, $301,612; Hall & Buell, $149,691; Sheppard Lumber Company, $25,209; Ammonoosuc Lumber Company, $7,636; Scottstown Mills Company, $7,993; Tupper Lake Manufacturing Company, $18,079; Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad, $10,201; E. B. Freeman, $273,931; S. B. Towner, $79,798; J. C. Orr & Co., $6,946, and R. L. Montague, E. L. Lloyd, and C. F. Kent, $10,543.

Among the assets of the company are stocks and bonds, which are put in the schedules at $480,775. They consist of 2,499 shares of stock of the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company, par value $249,900, pledged to the Meyer Rubber Company; 100 first mortgage bonds of the Georgetown and Western Railroad, book value $100,000, pledged to the Guaranty Trust Company; 15 first mortgage bonds of the International Paper Company, $15,000, pledged to the First National Bank; 100 shares of stock of the National Lighterage Company, $10,000. Also, 800 shares common stock and 300 shares preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, 80 shares preferred stock of the National Salt Company, 1,000 shares Clarksburg Fuel Company, 100 shares American Clay Manufacturing Company, 20 first mortgage bonds of the Mechanical Rubber Company, 12 second mortgage bonds of the Park Row Realty Company, and 8 first mortgage bonds of the Central Foundry Company, all of which are valued at $95,707.

LOCKED-IN MAN SUED.

On a Jewish New Year He Remained Three Hours in a Building.

In a suit that was tried in the Supreme Court yesterday Francis H. Wright asked for $5,000 from Sigmund Schnee because he was locked in the building at 396 Canal Street on Sept. 5, 1899, the Jewish New Year. Wright said that he was forced to stay there three hours, and that he escaped by lowering himself on a rope down the elevator shaft into a cellar.

Schnee's defense was that he kept the New Year, and visited the store for the purpose of getting his mail. He left the door open for a few minutes, and then locked it.

Wright had his store in the building, and he said he lost several customers. He announced at the trial that he might have overestimated the damage, wherefore he wanted to reduce the amount to $500.

The jury returned in one minute and thirty seconds with a verdict for Schnee.

Flashlight Picture and Divorce Suit.

A large flashlight picture that was made in the Empire Theatre, Hoboken, on the 12th inst., is said to have led to the bringing of a divorce suit by William Brewer of 57 Sixth Street, Hoboken, against his wife, Lottie May. The picture was taken from the stage. Brewer, while looking at a copy, was astonished, it is said, by observing the portrait of his wife in an orchestra chair and that of a man who was her escort. After an investigation he started a suit for divorce. In the bill of complaint he refers to several young men in Hoboken.

Midland Railway's Changes.

The Midland Railway Company, that on Monday last withdrew its cars on the Port Richmond branch from the Glove Road and started a new route over the Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island, made another change yesterday. The transfer station at Tompkinsville was discontinued and another established at Sunnyside. There is no waiting-room at Sunnyside, and as the passengers are obliged to walk from ten to twenty minutes for cars, they do not like the change.

Special Issue of Town Topics.

Town Topics came out yesterday in 180 pages, with a history of Wall Street and articles on its place in the world of finance. It has descriptions of the financial centres in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, and other European cities, and reports of the growth of industries and the trusts in the United States. The cover design in colors represents a bull and a bear fighting and a lamb being crushed beneath the feet of the bull. All the articles are illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

For Travelers by Sea or Land.

"Tourist overcoats"—long cover-up coats of heavy rough plaided cheviots; with strap gathering the full back.

It's the coat for knocking about the country on chill fall days, for watching a football game, for heavy weather in town all winter.

$28, $30, $35.

Every other good sort of Winter overcoat here.

Winter suits and underwear if you're not ready for overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

WHY STREET SIGNS ARE DELAYED.

Municipal Art Commission Hasn't Made Up Its Mind About the Size of the Letters.

Charles A. Becker, who has the contract for placing the illuminated street signs on lamp posts, yesterday complained in the office of Borough President Cantor that he was being seriously hampered in his work by the Municipal Art Commission. Mr. Becker has all the material ready, but there is some difference of opinion between the city authorities with relation to the height of the letters to be used. The difference is about one-quarter of an inch. Mr. Becker says the Art Commission has referred the matter to a sub-committee of three, and that, while a schoolboy could decide the question in three minutes, the commission will require three months.

Milo R. Maltbie, Secretary of the Art Commission, expressed confidence in the committee and said that body might meet Nov. 11.

President Cantor said that he had advised Mr. Becker to go ahead with the work if satisfied the Controller would pay the bills. He has not yet secured Mr. Grout's consent. Mr. Cantor will to-day ask Art Commissioner John De Witt Warner to call a special meeting of the commission to dispose of the matter.

DENTISTS SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Testimony About X Rays' Burns on the Face of a Woman Who Thought She Had Neuralgia.

Dr. Nelson T. Shields and Dr. George F. Jernigan, dentists, are defendants in a suit for $50,000 damages that has been instituted by Miss Josephine McDonald, who alleged that she lost her hair and had her face injured by an X-ray examination they advised to determine the condition of a tooth root. Michael J. O'Connor, a specialist in X-ray treatment, is a co-defendant, as he manipulated the apparatus.

According to the complaint, Miss McDonald was suffering in the Summer of 1897 from an attack of neuralgia, as she thought and she applied to the dentists for a cure. The defendants admit that there was an examination, and say that she consented to it knowingly in O'Connor's establishment on June 24 of the year named. The taking of two photographs occupied an hour and a half. Her face was burned and her life endangered, she has alleged, and she lost her hair very soon. She has been obliged to wear a wig ever since.

In his answer, Dr. Shields declared that he suspected that something was the matter with the patient's jawbone. He watched the operation of the X-chine, Mr. O'Connor using the necessary skill. Whatever suffering she endured, he said, was due to the affection of the jawbone. Dr. Jernigan's answer was similar.

On the witness stand yesterday, Miss McDonald repeated the charges. Dr. G. H. Hammond testified that he had treated her for an affection that resembled burning by electricity. Prof. P. C. Miller, an X-ray expert, said that if the plaintiff, as she stated, had been subjected to the apparatus for more than half an hour she must have received a million volts of electricity. Such an exposure, he said, would have been dangerous. If the patient had been in a debilitated state, he explained, an exposure of twenty minutes would have been risky, and there had been instances of bad burning in cases where the apparatus was used less than half an hour.

FACTORY GIRLS IN A PANIC.

Shout of Fire Followed the Dropping of an Electric Light Bulb.

A cry of "Fire!" threw fifty girls in a panic yesterday afternoon in the lace manufacturing establishment of Julius Sternfeld at 114 East Twenty-third Street and several of them were badly bruised in the stampede which followed, though none of them was seriously injured.

Shortly before the hour for closing some one dropped a large incandescent light bulb on the floor, and it broke with a loud report. Some one shouted "Fire!" and there was a stampede. Several of the girls were thrown to the floor and trampled upon by their comrades.

Without waiting to investigate, one of the employes ran to the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue and turned in an alarm.

LAWYERS ANSWER AFFIDAVIT.

Newton McGovern and Louis Karasik Deny Charges Before Judge Cowing.

Newton McGovern and Louis Karasik, lawyers of 309 Broadway, whose professional conduct was brought into question before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, who rebuked them on Friday last, appeared in court on Wednesday and filed an answering affidavit in which they denied the charges against them.

The original affidavit was sworn to by Antonio Vederom, an Italian storekeeper of 330 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who had given bail in $1,000 for the appearance of Lillie Richards, alias Lillie Allen, of Philadelphia. She had been arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and McGovern & Karasik, her lawyers, could not produce her in court. The bond was forfeited, and it was ascertained that the property offered as security had been transferred by Vederom to his wife. He said that he had been advised to dispose of his property, as the woman had fled.

In their affidavit the lawyers declared that [illegible] the County Clerk's office [illegible] transferred his property to his wife, but [illegible] that they had not yet succeeded in finding her. They [illegible] that they did not propose to pass upon the merits of the case, but that he would allow them in justice to themselves to file their answering affidavit given that sworn to by Vederom.

LEGAL NOTES.

LEGISLATURE HAS NO POWER TO APPOINT OFFICIALS.—That the Legislature has no power to designate the persons who shall hold offices created by it was held yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Judicial Department.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Black Montagnac Coats. Semi-fitted or box back. Lined with satin. Lengths 27 and 42 inches.

12.50 and 17.50.

Rain Coats, made of tan and Oxford grey covert cloth. Box or belted back, with capes.

Yoke and Sleeves lined.

12.00 and 15.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

2-clasp,—grey and tan Castor gloves. Piqué sewn.

1.00 per pair.

Ladies' and Children's woolen gloves, for Automobile, Driving or Street Dress.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Merino Underwear Dep't.

Military Sweaters and Golf Waistcoats with taffeta silk or knitted sleeves. Exclusive designs.

Knickerbockers and Bloomers, for riding or athletic exercises.

Gymnasium Suits.

The new "fencing" garment.

On Friday, October 31st.

Golf waistcoats,—plain or fancy weaves with taffetas silk sleeves.

4.50
Value 6.50

Twenty-third Street.

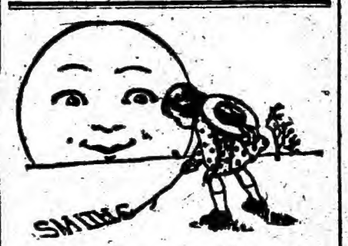

"Train up the child," &c. Bring your young people here. Special attention is given to dressing the Little Gentlemen.

A full stock, attractive and sensible.

Men's Suits . . $15.00 to $32.00
Men's Overcoats . $15.00 to $45.00

All here are stylish and popular.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

by the opinion of Justice Smith of the Third Appellate Division in the case of the Village of Saratoga Springs against Nelson J. Van Norder. The constitutional provision in question (Section 2 of Article X.) declares that all city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for in the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such places, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate. The provision was applied some months ago when Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of this city decided that it was contravened by the act of the Legislature, appointing certain-named members of the police force as Detective Sergeants. The case before Justice Smith involved a law that was passed in 1901, consolidating into one board the Sewer and Water Commission and the Board of Street Commissioners of the village of Saratoga Springs and designating certain persons as Commissioners of the consolidated board for the first year. The law made it unlawful for any hackman to drive through the streets soliciting patronage, and made a violation a misdemeanor. A judgment against Mr. Van Norder charged him with two penalties for violations, and it was on his appeal that the question got to the Appellate Court. Justice Smith said that the evident object of the constitutional provision was to preserve the right of the municipality to elect or appoint its own officers. "I am unable," he said, "to see by what warrant the Legislature assumed to designate these Commissioners."

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DISCHARGED BANKRUPT.—The Third Appellate Division has decided, in the case of the Watertown Carriage Company against Edwin L. Hall, that a discharge in bankruptcy does not release a bankrupt from a claim for the conversion of property, because such a claim is not a provable debt. Justice Smith, who gives the court's opinion, calls attention, however, to the fact that under the bankruptcy law of 1867 a cause of action for conversion was released by a discharge. That law classed among the provable debts "all demands against the bankrupt for or on account of any goods or chattels wrongfully taken, converted, or withheld by him." Under the present bankruptcy law, (1898,) Section 63 defines what are provable debts but notwithstanding a cause of action for conversion

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN D

"One fact is stronger than twenty theories."

Our Friday Offerings are *Such Convincing FACTS* that long descriptions are superfluous.

THE GREATEST FRIDAY YET IN DRESS GOODS

Five thousand Yards Stylish Serviceable Fabrics Tailor Cloths—Coverts—All Wool Crashes—Storm Serges—Zibeline Plaids—Albatross—and Black Zibelines, 38 to 50 inches wide value 60 to 79 cents..... .49

1,000 yards Extra Fine Dress Goods, Finettas and Venetians Black and Colors—44 to 50 inches wide—were 1.00 and 1.19..... .89

A GREAT FRIDAY SILK TRIO

Lot No. 1—Changeable Armure Brilliante—beautiful goods—27-inch—value 1.00..... .59

Lot No. 2—New Washable "Orient de Chines," soft, bright finish—full line of shades..... .59

Lot No. 3—Fancy Moire Silks—light colors; Fancy Fig'd and Striped Taffetas—Fancy Wash Cord Taffetas—light, bright and dark colorings—value 60 cents..... .39

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Short Lines—Big Values.

Cashmere Flannelettes—value .12½.. 8½
Polka Dot Ducks—value .10..... 5¾
Velour Moirettes—value .12½..... 5
Yard-wide Flannelettes—value .12½.. 6¾
Fleece back Sateens—value .15..... 8¾
Heavy Nap Outing Flannels..... 5¾
Corded Madras Percales—value .15.... 5
Fast-black Henrietta Sateens..... 9
Oil color Turkey Reds—value .12.... 7¾

THREE LINING SPECIALS

Brocades and Moires—good shades—desirable for Jacket linings and fancy petticoats—value .29..... .19
Black Moire Percalines—high lustre—strong weave—regularly .25..... .19
Fine Percalines—light and dark shades—special..... .10

400 COUCH COVERS

It's a saving of one and two dollars—Bagdad, Persian and Damascus designs—all reversible—50 to 60 inches wide—
regular value 2.98.....1.98
regular value 3.49.....2.49
regular value 4.98.....2.98

RICH VELOUR DRAPERIES

Plain colors—reversible—50 inches wide—value 1.75..... .98

TAPESTRIES AND DRAPERIES

2,000 yards Petit Points, Corduroy Weaves, and satin damask effects, and Oriental and fancy cross stripes—50 inches wide—value 1.00 to 1.25..... .59

HEAVY CURTAINS

Persian Stripe Tapestry, full width—fringed top and bottom—value 2.98..1.98
Armure and Corduroy Weaves—handsome brocade designs—heavy fringe—best colorings.....3.98

BRUSSELS CARPET RUGS

Best All Wool—Oriental, Medallion and small figure designs—rich borders—value 18.50—To-day.....11.98

LINEN WINDOW SHADES

White and colors—3x6 ft—knotted linen fringe—value .69..... .54

MUSLINS FOR TO-DAY
Where can you match these?

Yard wide Unbleached Muslins—will make strong sheets by seaming in centre..... 4½
42-inch Fine Bleached Muslin..... 7¾
Strong Sheetings—2¼ yds. wide Bleached—value .25..... .19¾
Unbleached—value .22½..... .18½

HOUSEKEEPERS' OPPORTUNITIES

Blankets—11-4 and 12-4 Fine All Wool—value 10.00..... 7.98
Blankets—10-4 All Wool and fine Californias—value 5.00..... 3.49
Blankets—Heavy Nap Blanket Robes—reversible—elsewhere 1.89..... .89
Spreads—Full size White Marseilles—beautiful designs—value 3.49..... 2.98
Comfortables—Full size Fig'd Sateen—lamb's wool filled—value 4.98..... 3.98
Comfortables—Fig'd Sateen—filled with fine white carded cotton—value 2.19..... 1.89
Table Linens—All Linen Cream Damasks—62-inch—usually 59c..... .39
Table Linens—All Linen Double Damasks—68-inch—usually 1.19..... .89
Towellings—All Linen Twill—extra heavy—18-inch..... 8¾
All Linen—15-inch—usually 8¾..... 6¾
Towels—All Linen Huck—17x33—neat col'd borders—usually 16¾..... .12½
Towels—All Linen Satin Damask—knot fringe—24x50—usually .39..... .25

WHITE GOODS

Yard wide Cambrics—usually .10..... 6¾
Apron Plaids—regularly 7 cents..... 4¾
Medium Dot Swisses—usually .17.. 12½
Dotted Piques—fleece back—value .39 .29
30-inch Silk Mulls—value .49..... .39

IN FLANNEL DEPT.

Heavy Mixtures—also Scarlet, Navy and Natural—for Boys' Suits, Pants and Ladies' Rainy Day Skirts—value 35.. .19
Yard wide wool Elderdowns—best colors—value .39..... .29
Flannelette Skirt Patterns—value .34 25
Cantons and Domets—value .10..... 6¾
Special in Fancy Waistings—elsewhere 68 to 79 cents..... .49

RIBBONS FOR TO-DAY

3-inch Taffetas and Liberty Satins—leading shades—value .16..... .12½
4-inch Liberty Satins—all colors; also the new Beige and Castor Shades—value .25..... .19

SUEDE WRIST BAGS

Gray, Brown and Black—leather lined—nickel chain and frame—Special for to-day..... .25

FRIDAY CUTS IN SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Half Regular Prices!

98ct. Solid Gold Collar Buttons.... .49
$4.00 Link Cuff Buttons..... 1.98
$4.00 Stud Cuff Buttons..... 1.98
$3.00 Roman finish Studs—plain or chased—set of three..... 1.49

SPECIAL LOT OF SCISSORS

Manicure, Nail, Embroidery and Sewing—Good steel—3½ to 6 inch—value .29 cents..... .17

DECORATIVE ARTICLES

Fig'd Art Ticking Head Rests—reversible—light and dark—value .19 12½
Reversible Tapestry Cushions; also emb'd Sateen—value 1.25..... .98
Figured Sateen Lambrequins—extra quality—yd. wide—full length.. .89

LADIES' COATS AND CAPES
Six Great Specials.

Monte Carlo Coats—Taffeta and Peau de Soie—box or inverted back—shoulder cape of deep round collar—stitched folds or braid trim—value 19.98.....
Kersey and Heavy Zibeline Jackets—Black and Oxford—double breasted—Slot seams—Notch Collar.....
Kersey Box Coats—double breasted—large fur collar—stitched, reversible satin lined—value 15.00.....
Oxford Rain Coats—loose back—cape with strap—double cape—fly front.....
Double Face Golf Cloth Capes—light and dark—pretty plaid lining—stitched fold—value 7.00.....
Black Kersey Cloth Capes—extra Shoulder Cape and large collar—box pleat back—stitched—Satin bands—Satin lined.....

WRAPPERS AND DRESSING SACQUES

Fig'd Flannelette Wrappers—medium and dark colorings—full front—yoke back—braid trim, flounced skirt—value .98.....
Eiderdown Dressing Sacques—blue, gray, red, and pink—crochet edge—all sizes.....

FRIDAY MILLINERY VALUES

$2.50 Ostrich Plumes.....
69 cent Fancy Feathers.....
$2.98 Moire Velour Dress Shapes.....
69 cent Children's Felt Hats.....
98 cent Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—velvet trim.....
Ladies' White Nap Beavers—best quality.....
Children's colored Long Nap Beavers—best shades.....
Children's White Long Nap Beavers—the finest.....3.69
Ladies' richly trimmed Dress Hats—worth 10.00 and 12.00.....
Mourning Hats—special styles in fine materials.....

WHITE WAIST SPECIALS

White Fig'd Cheviot Shirt Waists—front of seven slot seams—pearl button finish.....
Fleece-lined Fig'd Cheviots—French back—enamelled adjustable stud button—value 2.00.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

A department famous for good qualities at low prices..... values include:—
"Goodwear" Muslin Gowns—fine tucks, insertings and emby. ruffle—value .79.....
Cambric and Muslin Skirts—2 and 3 fancy lace insertings or deep emby. ruffle—value 1.25.....
Muslin and Cambric Drawers—lace insertings or emby. trim.....
Extra length Chemises—full trim of lace or ribbon—value 1.25.....

IN FLANNELETTE WEAR—

Gowns—excellent quality—fancy beading—pearl buttons—value .50.....
Underskirts—heavy fleece—pretty stripes—check border—value .49.....

6.49 SILK PETTICOATS, 4.98

Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts—in black and evening shades—graduated accordion flounce—ruffle finish—Taffeta silk dust ruffle.....

CORSETS—ODD SIZES

Girdles in sizes 19 to 26—Long lengths, sizes 18 to 19 only; were .49 to 1.25.....

GIRLS' DRESSES

All Wool Cashmere and Flannelette colorings—pretty blouse waist—braid or silk trim—4 to 14 years.....

GIRLS' RAIN CLOAKS

Navy Blue—Wool Cashmere finish—single or double capes—regularly 5.98.....

GREAT FRIDAY OPPORTUNITIES IN BOYS' CLOTHING

A more attractive lot of specials never been quoted.

Boys' warm Overcoats—Oxford and brown—6 to 16 years—value 4.00.....
Boys' Russian Overcoats—best colors—2½ to 8 years.....
Boys' School Suits—Double breasted Norfolk Jackets—all wool navy blue Cheviots and fancy mixtures—4 to 14 years—nothing to equal them in value in the city.....
Russian Blouse Suits—all wool Cheviots and Hard Serges—navy, Royal, and brown—handsomely braided sailor collars—2½ to 6 years—value 5.50.....
All Wool Cloth Kilts—Best colors—braid trim'd—2½ to 4 years.....
Double Breast Suits—Navy Blue Thibet, also All Wool Cheviot—7 to 16 years.....
All Wool Sailor Suits—3 to 10 years.....
All Wool Norfolk Suits—4 to 9.....
Young Men's Suits—14 to 20 years.....
Young Men's Trousers—14 to 20.....
Boys' Knee Pants—value .75.....
Boys' Golf Caps.....
Boys' Derbies and Alpines.....
Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses—light and dark—4 to 12—value .39.....
Flannel Waists and Blouses—4 to 13 yrs.—value .69.....

BABIES' WEAR

Short Elderdown Coats—braid trim—sizes to 3 yrs.—value 1.98.....
Domet D